

Separating detection and catalog production, a step towards Algorithms for Large Databases and Vice-versa.

Mohammad Akhlaghi

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Saint Genis Laval, France.



October 19th, 2016. 26th ADASS. Trieste, Italy.

A vote for the key topic



ADASS



? Which would be a good key topic for the ADASS conference in Trieste?

Please participate in the selection of key themes for ADASS 2016 by proposing an...

Votes

Answer

Results

1



Mohammad Akhlaghi

94.8%

Reduction/analysis algorithms for large databases and vice versa: In the coming era of massive surveys (e.g. LSST, SKA), the role of the database designers and the algorithms they choose to adopt becomes the decisive factor in scientific progress. Systems that allow/encourage users/scientists to be more creative with the reduction/analysis algorithms can greatly enhance scientific productivity.

2



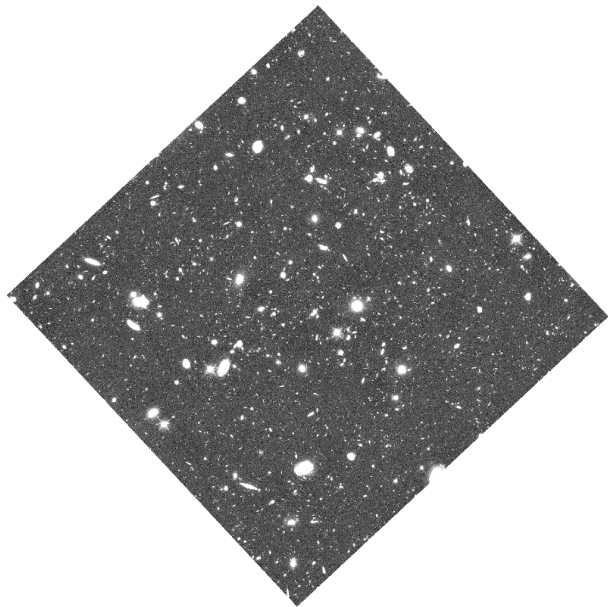
Manag
this top
project
do we
can we
marchi

<https://app.appgree.com/#!talk/927227906403405825/1659496956281499649>

Raw data is not directly usable for analysis.

Each data element
(pixel) only has a
position and a value.

Example image: HST
UDF field in F775W
(Illingworth+2013).



So, we reduce the low-level data ...



... into high-level constructs

Each row is one identified subject (group of pixels).

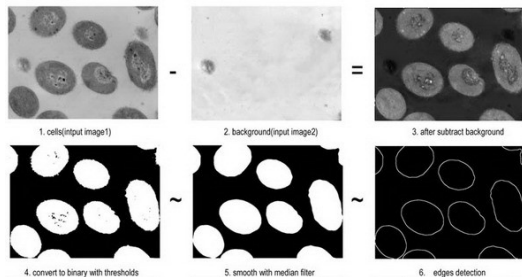
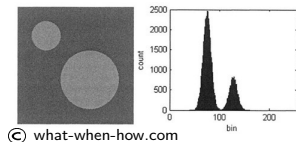
Each column is one derived property (e.g., position, magnitude, or ellipticity).

[illegible]

(UVUDF catalog, Rafelski et al. 2015)

So, how is the image reduced to a catalog?

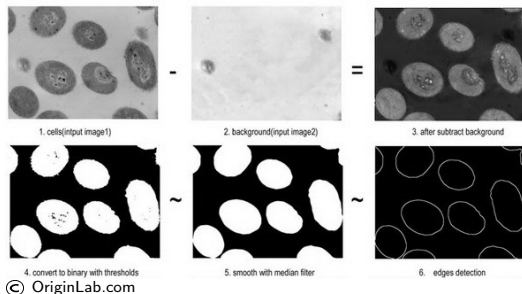
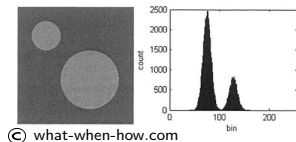
When there are sharp and high S/N edges, a sufficiently high threshold can *avoid* the noise → **Signal-based detection**.



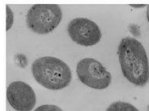
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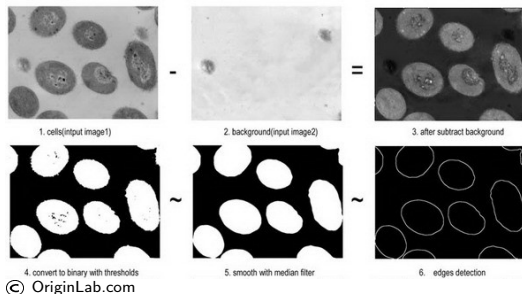
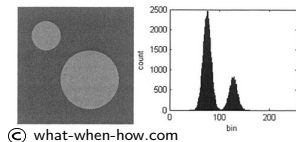


Outline is:

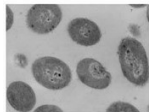


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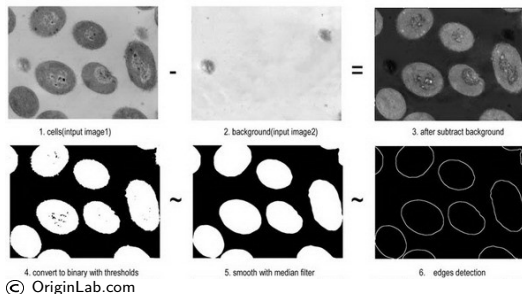
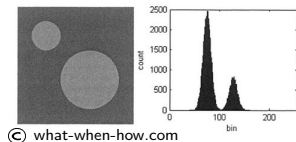
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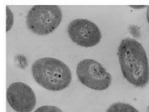
→ Software →

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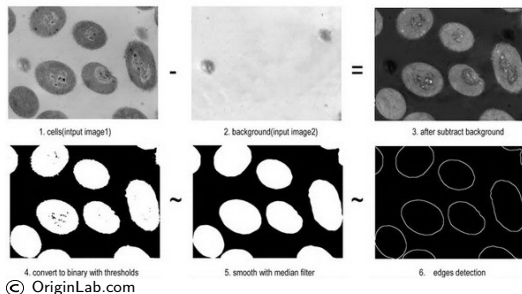
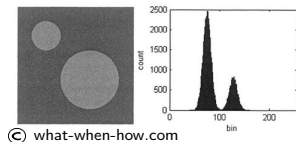


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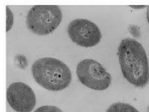


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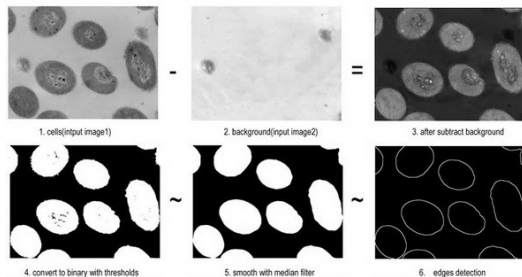
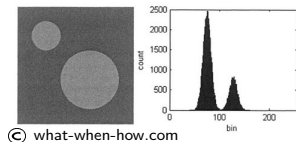
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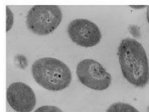
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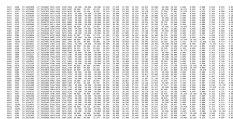
Outline is:



→ Software →

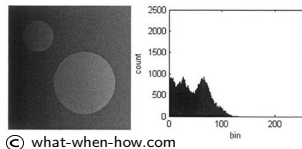


→ Software →

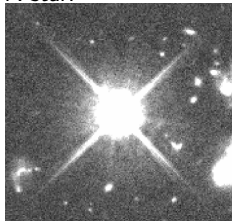


But astronomical objects ...

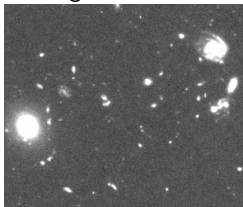
- ... don't have such sharp edges.
- ... can have a huge diversity of shapes and sizes.



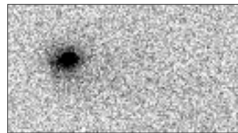
A star:



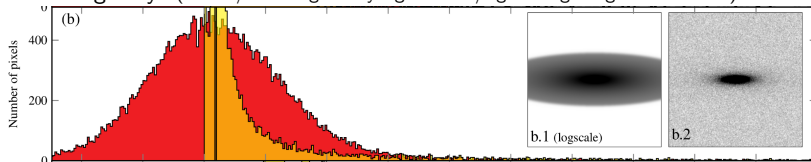
Some galaxies:



A main-belt comet:



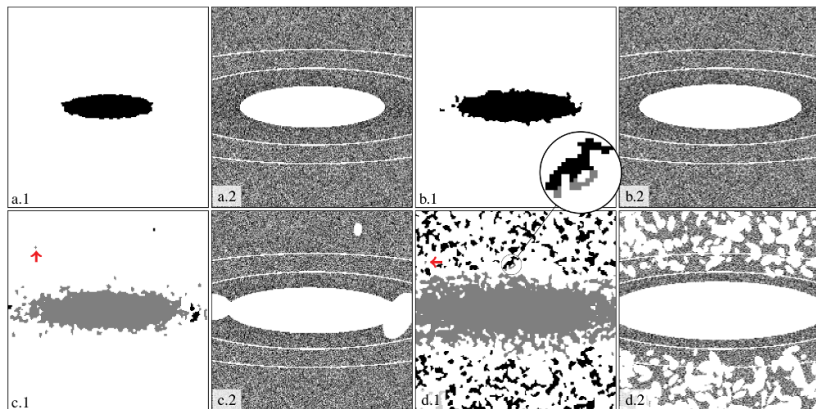
A mock galaxy: (Yellow/left-image: only signal. Red/right-image: signal and noise.)



So for astronomical objects ...

... a threshold designed **to avoid** the noise (signal-based detection) **will miss** a lot of the signal. Decreasing the threshold will result in many false detections.

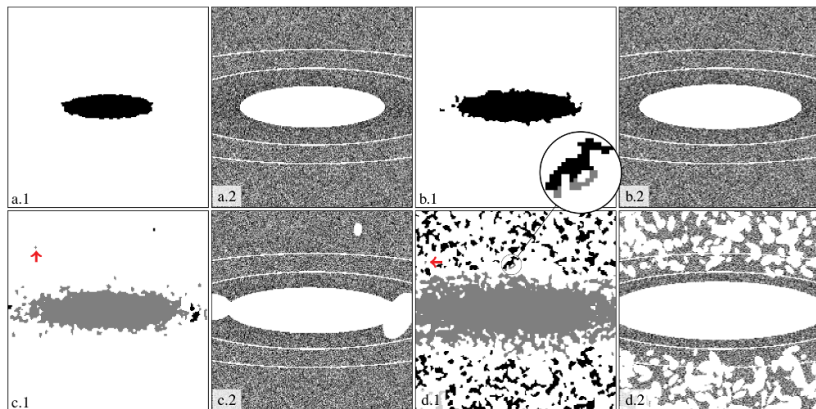
So our only hope is to try modelling the brighter parts.



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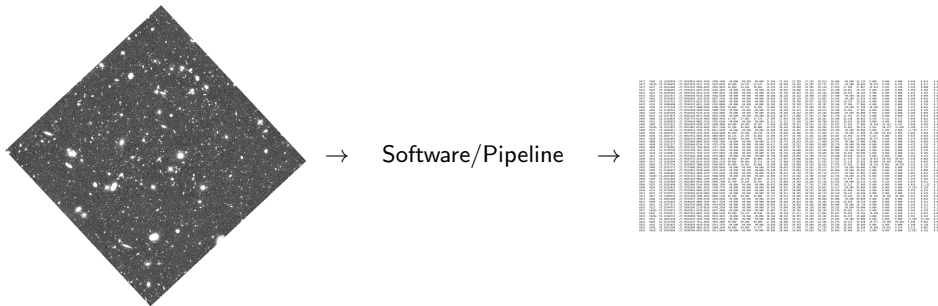
So our only hope is to try modelling the brighter parts.



Detection and catalog production **heavily intertwined** through the parametric models.

Outline of most common software

So this is the most common procedure:

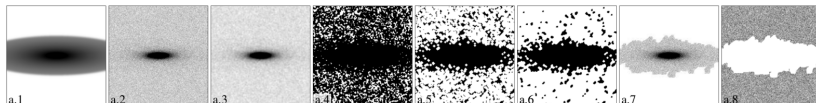


As a result:

- ▶ Catalog production is computationally expensive.
- ▶ Decreases modularity, or creativity.

Noise-based detection

In Sydney (25th ADASS), we introduced a new noise-based detection. The threshold is below the Sky value ($\sim -0.5\sigma$, not designed to avoid the noise). Noise is separated from signal (detection) by exploiting the **signal's contiguity**.

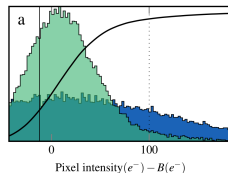


The threshold is the solid vertical line:

(In this mock image, the Sky value is on 0)

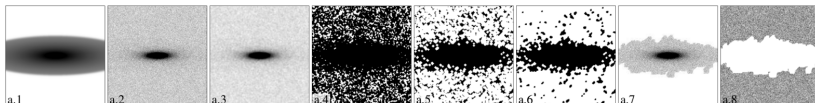
See:

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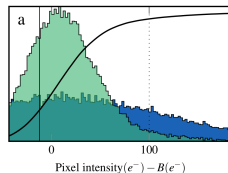


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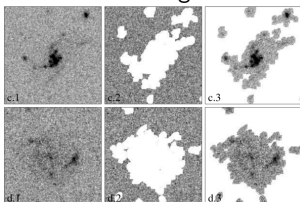
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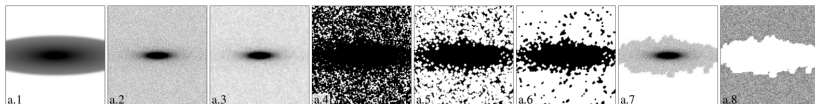


Results: real galaxies:



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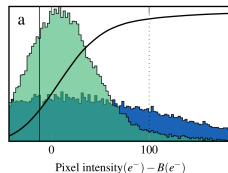


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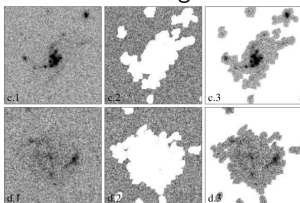
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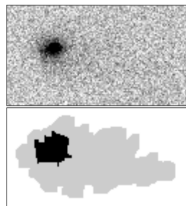
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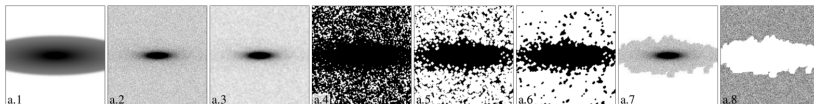


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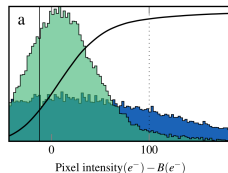


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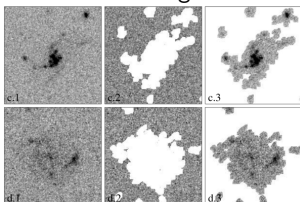
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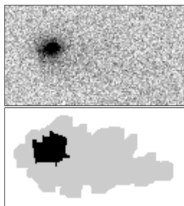
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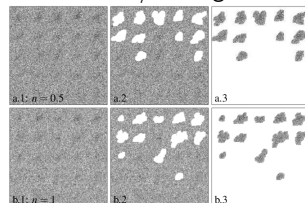
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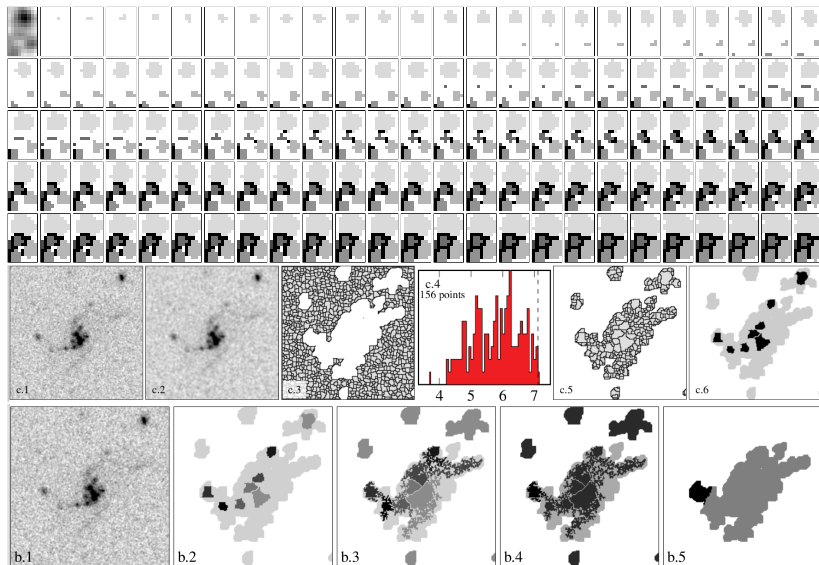
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Mock faint/small galaxies

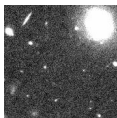


Finding true peaks and segmentation



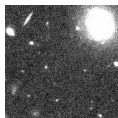
NoiseChisel and MakeCatalog in GNU Astronomy Utilities (Gnuastro)

In Gnuastro, NoiseChisel is only in charge of the detection (creating a labeled image), and MakeCatalog is in charge of creating a catalog from that input.



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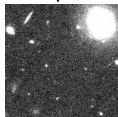


→ NoiseChisel →

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Input



Clumps

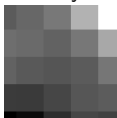


Objects



→ NoiseChisel →

Sky

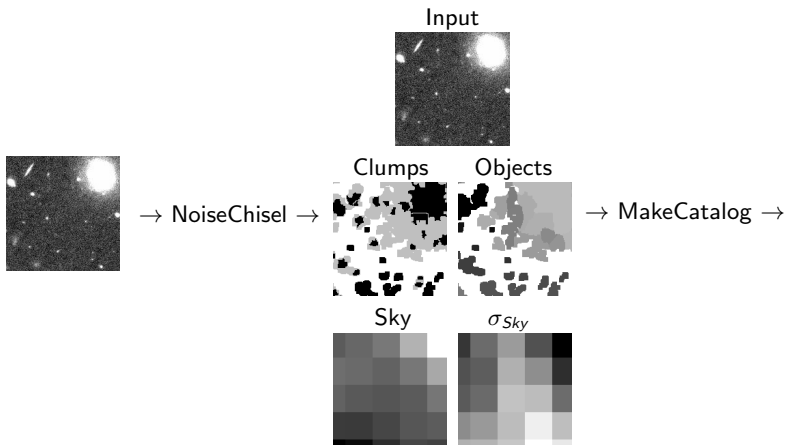


σ_{Sky}



NoiseChisel and MakeCatalog in GNU Astronomy Utilities (Gnuastro)

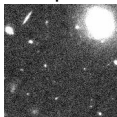
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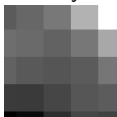
Clumps



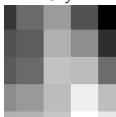
Objects



Sky



σ_{Sky}



→ NoiseChisel →

→ MakeCatalog →



Basic idea:

Each image (input, Clumps, Objects, Sky, and σ_{sky})
is a **separate input** into MakeCatalog.
(The Clumps are optional)

Therefore

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The modularity (separating detection from catalog production)
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And, most importantly ...

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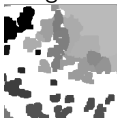
The modularity (separating detection from catalog production)
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And, most importantly ...

empowers the users in using the data-base as they please.

The separate segments can be cropped

Initial objects segmentation map ...

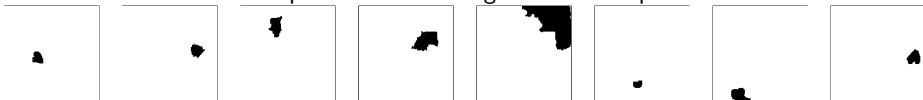


The separate segments can be cropped

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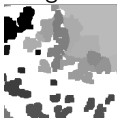


... can be broken up into individual segmentation maps for each label ...

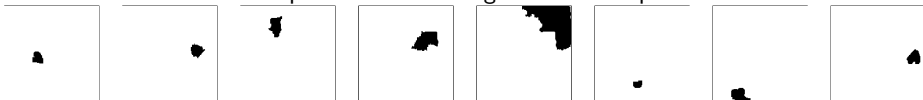


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... and extra pixels can be removed.

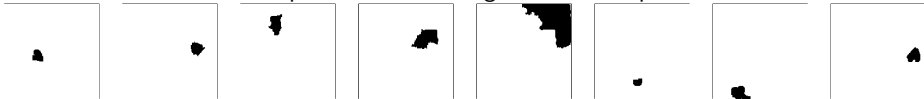


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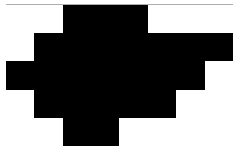
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... and extra pixels can be removed.



These are binary images, for example:



0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

So, only **one bit** is necessary for each pixel.

Deblending and matching

Deblending (when necessary) can be defined as
1-byte (256 layers) or 2-byte (65536 layers) integers.

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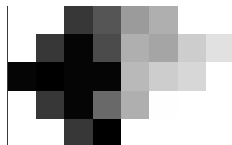
0	0	200	170	100	80	0	0
0	200	250	180	80	90	50	30
250	255	250	250	70	50	40	0
0	200	250	150	80	1	0	0
0	0	200	255	0	0	0	0



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0	0	200	170	100	80	0	0
0	200	250	180	80	90	50	30
250	255	250	250	70	50	40	0
0	200	250	150	80	1	0	0
0	0	200	255	0	0	0	0

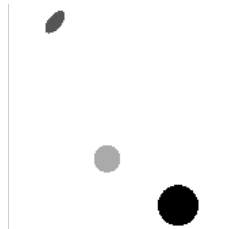
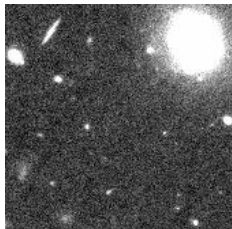


In a similar way, the pixel maps can be **warped** and/or **convolved** to match images with other pixel or spatial resolutions (from other surveys).

Aperture photometry

Aperture photometry only needs detection for the Sky and σ_{sky} .

In Gnuastro, MakeProfiles is in charge of building profiles (apertures in this case) on an image.



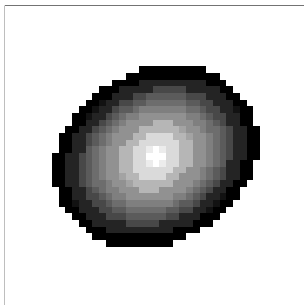
Curve of growth

Curves of growth segmentation maps (**elliptical annuli**)
can also be created easily with MakeProfiles.

MakeProfiles input (to define each annulus):

```
1 22 22 5 1 0 30 0.8 1 1
2 22 22 5 2 0 30 0.8 2 1
3 22 22 5 3 0 30 0.8 3 1
```

(Columns are: ID, X, Y, function, radius, func. param, PA, axis ratio, value, truncation)



High completeness catalog in multi-band data

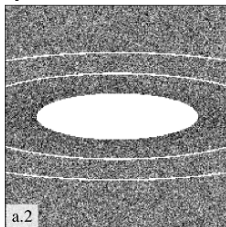
Completeness and purity (no contamination) are anti-correlated. For the image below, assume this is a real image with faint galaxies in the background.

Threshold: 2σ

High purity (no false detections)

Low completeness (faint objects lost)

Sky value **over-estimated**

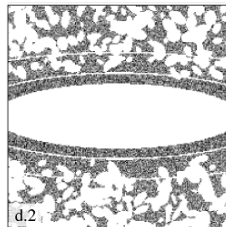


Threshold: 0.1σ

Low purity (many false detections)

High completeness (faint objects detected)

Sky value **under-estimated**



High completeness catalog in multi-band data

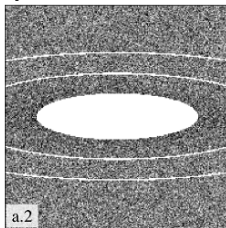
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Threshold: 2σ

High purity (no false detections)

Low completeness (faint objects lost)

Sky value **over-estimated**

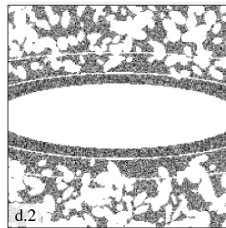


Threshold: 0.1σ

Low purity (many false detections)

High completeness (faint objects detected)

Sky value **under-estimated**



When the science needs multiple detections (like **dropouts** with detections in redder filters), the low purity will be corrected and we end up with a high completeness by taking this strategy:

Reasonable completeness and purity:

Sky and σ_{sky} .

High completeness:

Segmentation map(s).

Even more:

Custom columns:

- ▶ Each pixel only has position (**x** and **y**) and value (**v**).
- ▶ So new columns can be defined at runtime.
- ▶ Or MakeCatalog can link with dynamically loaded libraries (plugins) to define more columns by the users.

Over-lays

- ▶ The segmentation maps can be uploaded to online viewers like **VisiOmatic** (Poster P8.4, Bertin et al.) for users to visually check their objects online.

Different methods to use clumps and objects

- ▶ NoiseChisel's segmentation is just one approach to using clumps. Other science cases can use them differently for other purposes.

It is not unique to Gnuastro

- ▶ This separation can greatly simplify any calculation, not just users of Gnuastro/MakeCatalog.

NEWS: GNU Astronomy Utilities (Gnuastro) 0.2 released

- ▶ Conforms with GNU **Coding Standards**.
- ▶ Now installs **shared libraries** (for C and C++).
 - ▶ Emphasis was mainly on robust build and documentation.
 - ▶ Most interesting functions are still locked within programs and will be liberated soon.
 - ▶ The quantity and quality of libraires will greatly improve with future releases.
 - ▶ Libraries will soon be changed to LGPL.
- ▶ Comes with **14 programs**: Arithmetic, ConvertType, Convolve, CosmicCalculator, Header, ImageCrop, ImageStatistics, ImageWarp, MakeCatalog, MakeNoise, MakeProfiles, NoiseChisel, SubtractSky, Table.
- ▶ **Complete documentation** in various web, print and command-line formats.



Webpage: <https://www.gnu.org/software/gnuastro/>

Please come help us make it better for everyone.