

ASKAP Source Finding and Quality Evaluation

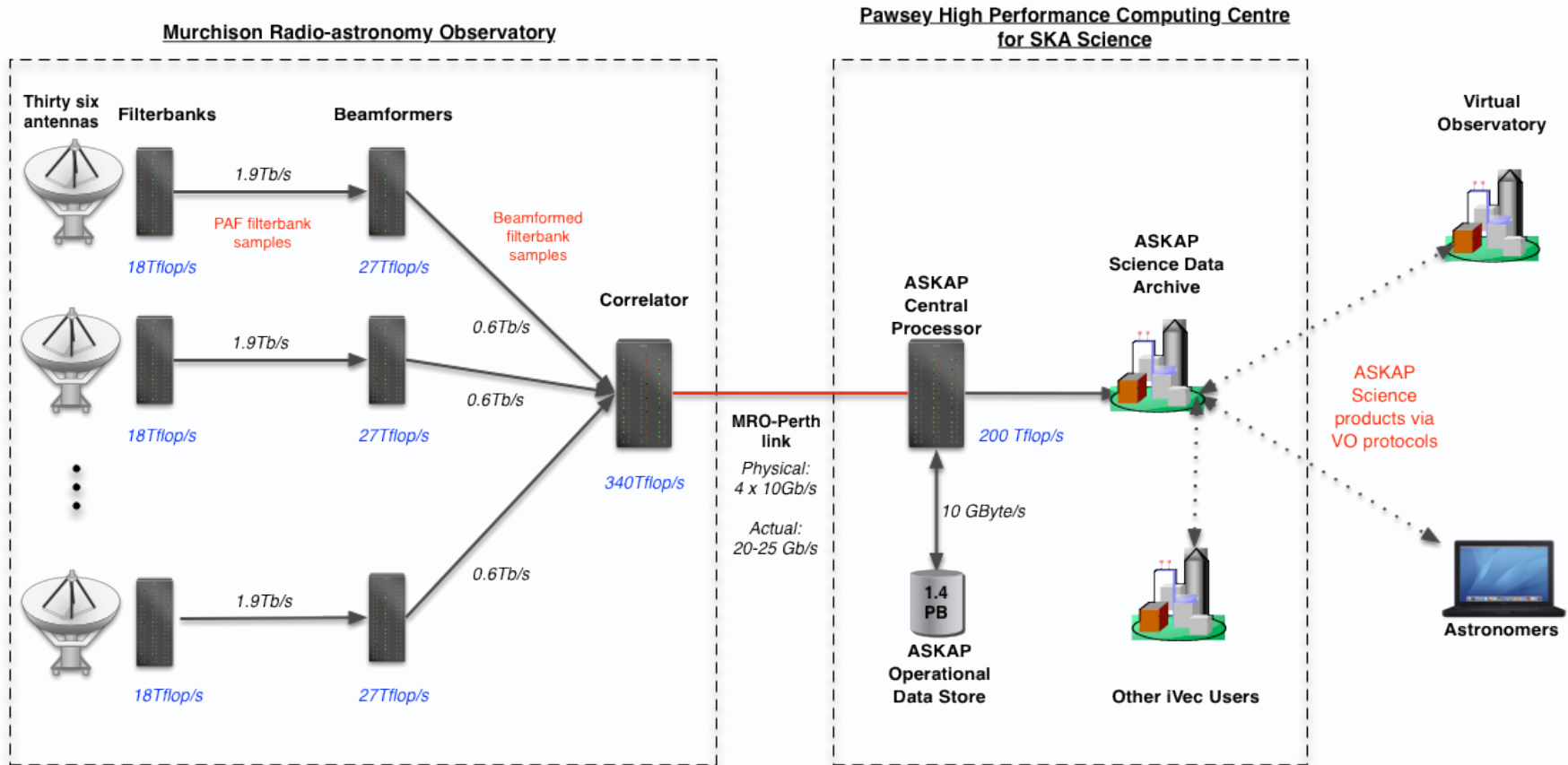
Matthew Whiting

Credit: Alex Cherney/terrastro.com

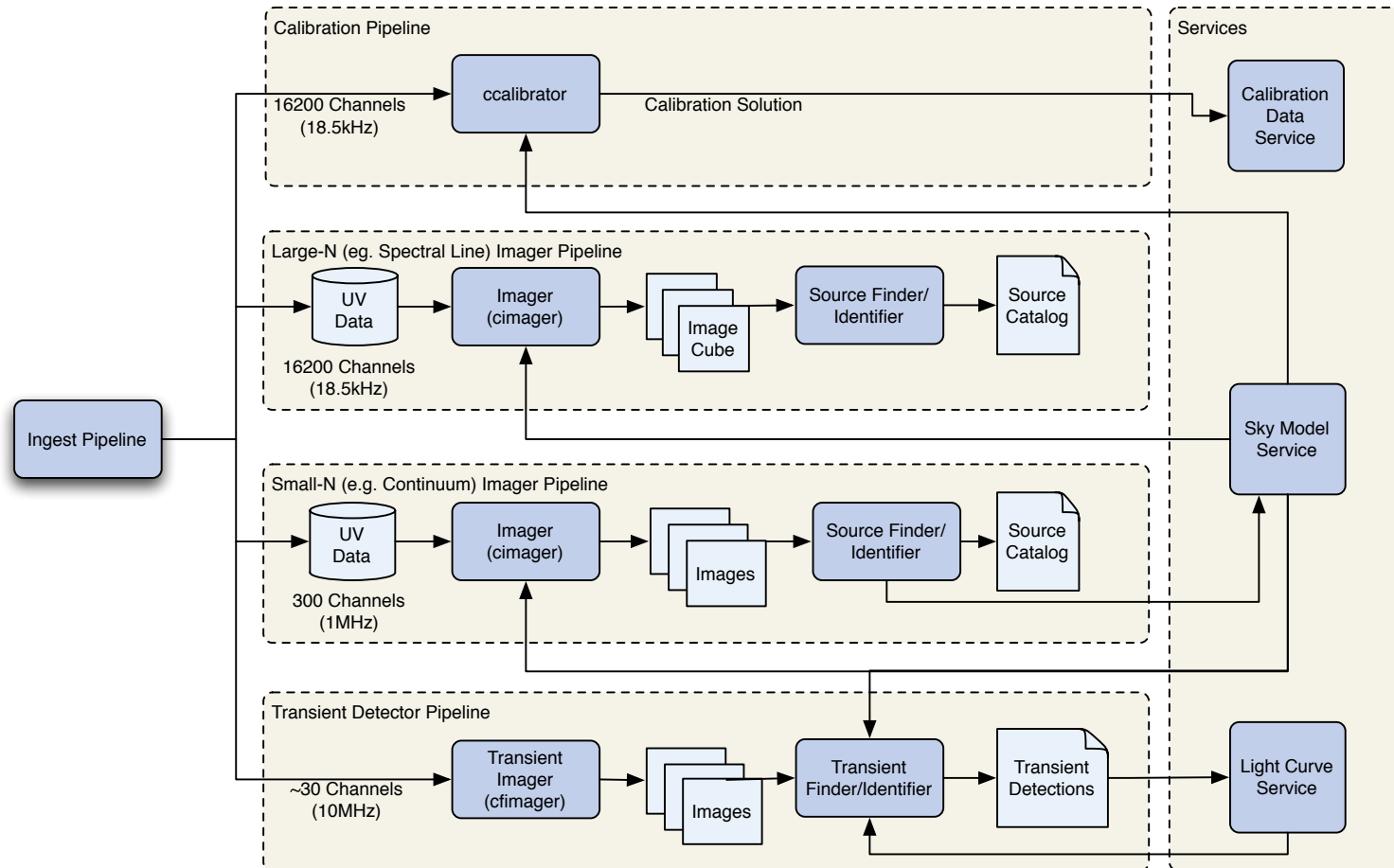
CSIRO ASTRONOMY & SPACE SCIENCE
www.csiro.au



Data Flow in the ASKAP System



ASKAP Science Processing Pipelines



The *Duchamp* astronomical source finder

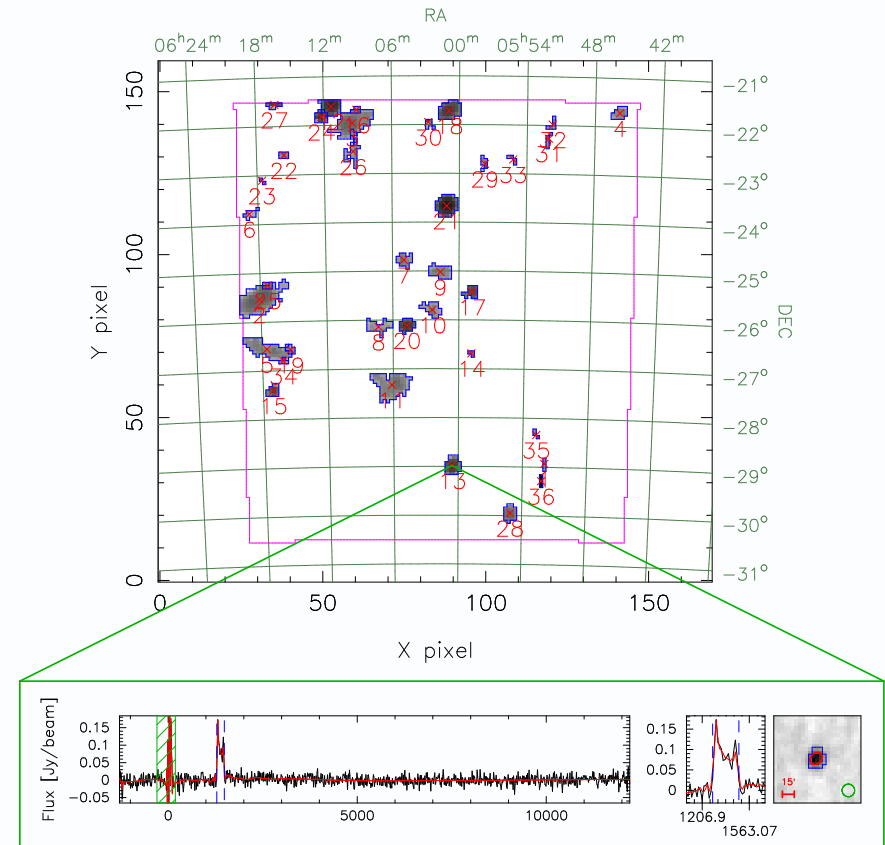
Whiting (2012), MNRAS 421, 3242

Duchamp created to provide a publicly-available source-finder capable of searching three-dimensional data

www.atnf.csiro.au/computing/software/duchamp

Aim of *Duchamp*:

- Provide a generic source finding tool capable of searching 3D astronomical data
- Emphasis on HI data, although more widely applicable
- Deal with low signal-to-noise
- Provide plenty of catalogue and graphical feedback
- Various preprocessing techniques



Selavy – a source-finder for ASKAP

Whiting & Humphreys (2012) PASA 29, 371

ASKAP source finding challenges

- Large data sizes, especially spectral-line: 1TB cubes
- Large source counts in continuum: >60,000 sources per image
- Survey science, so as reliable and complete as possible across entire survey

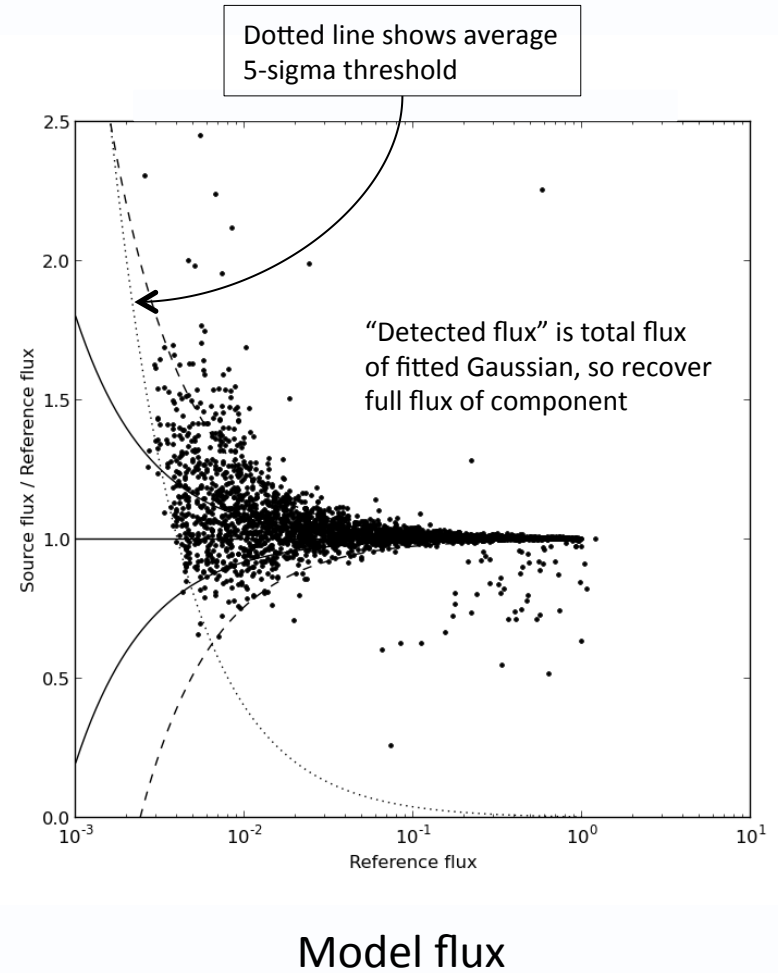
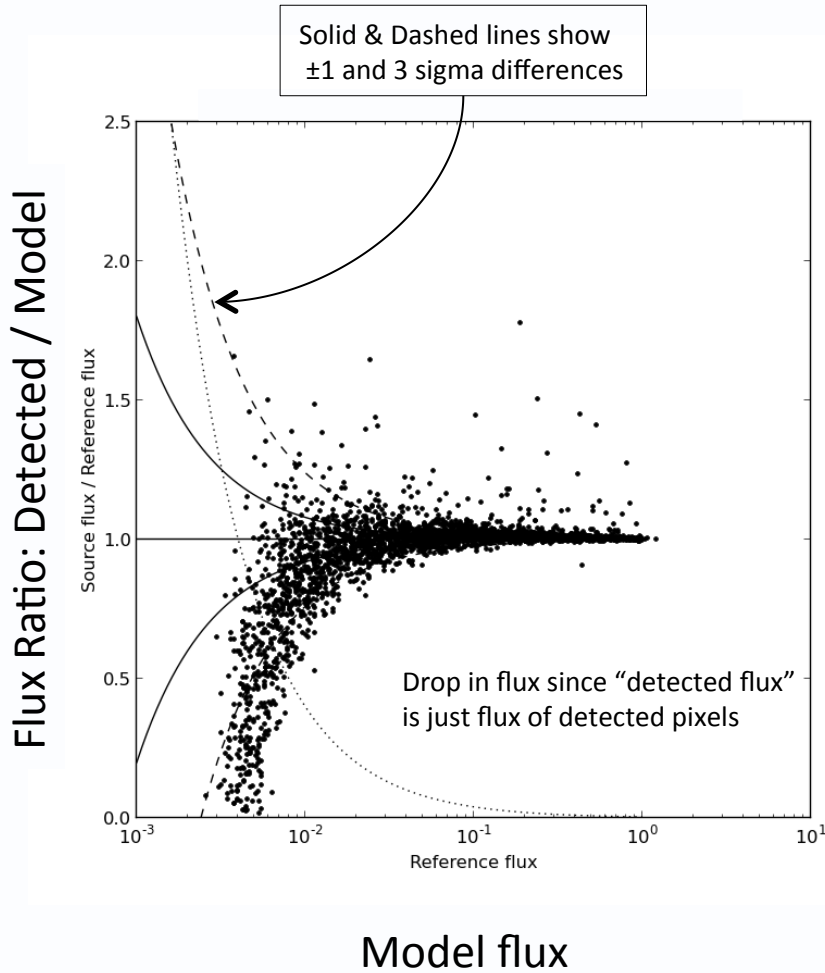
Source finding pipelines largely developed, building on Duchamp library with extra functionality

- Distributed processing
- Gaussian fitting for 2D images
- More flexible threshold determination, responding to changes in sensitivity

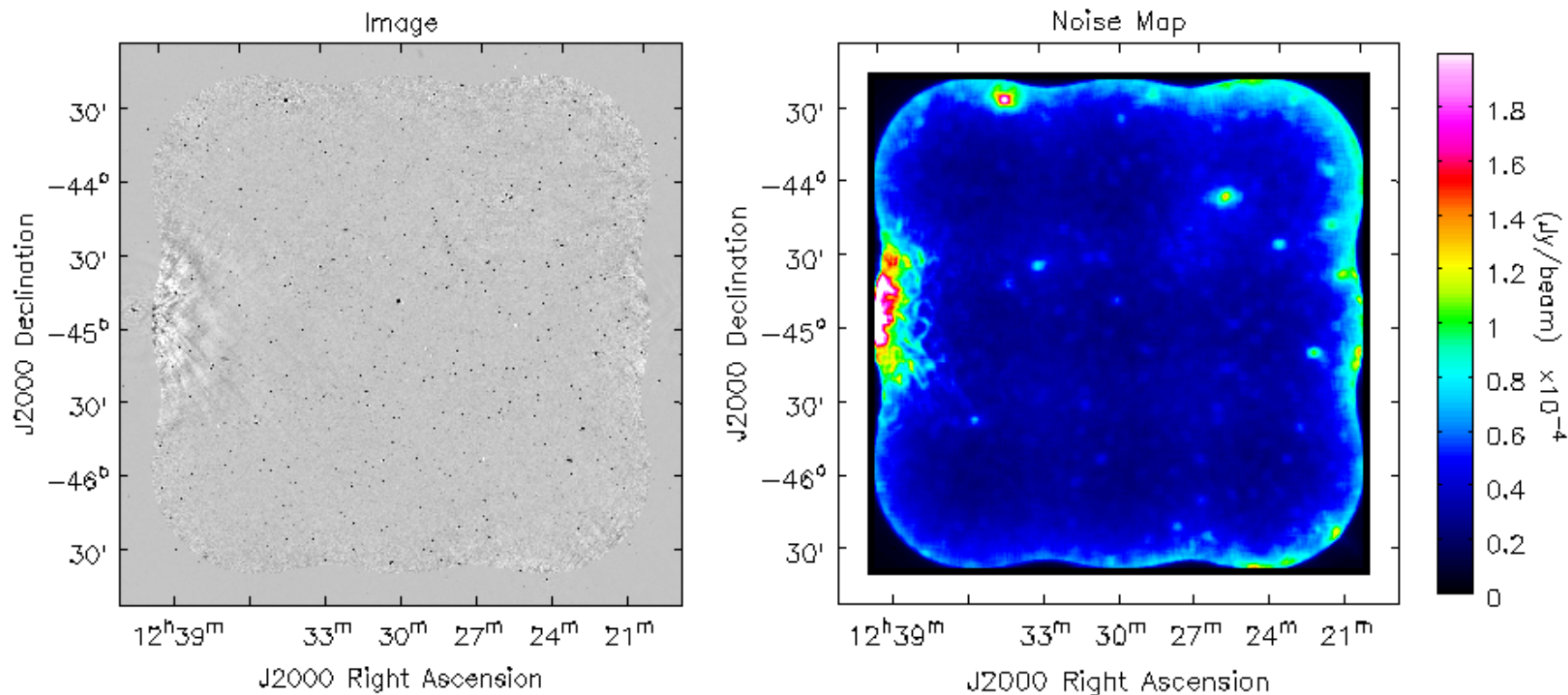
ASKAP Source finding working group

- Coordination of research effort across Science Teams
- Provide feedback to ASKAP Computing on source-finding requirements
- Provide specifications of desired algorithms

Duchamp vs Selavy – Gaussian fitting



Mapping the noise across the field



Source Catalogue Quality

ASKAP observations will be calibrated with a Global Sky Model

- Distribution of known sources to some (bright) limit
- Used for starting point of imaging

Should be able to do direct comparison of source catalogue with sky model and compare sources & parameters

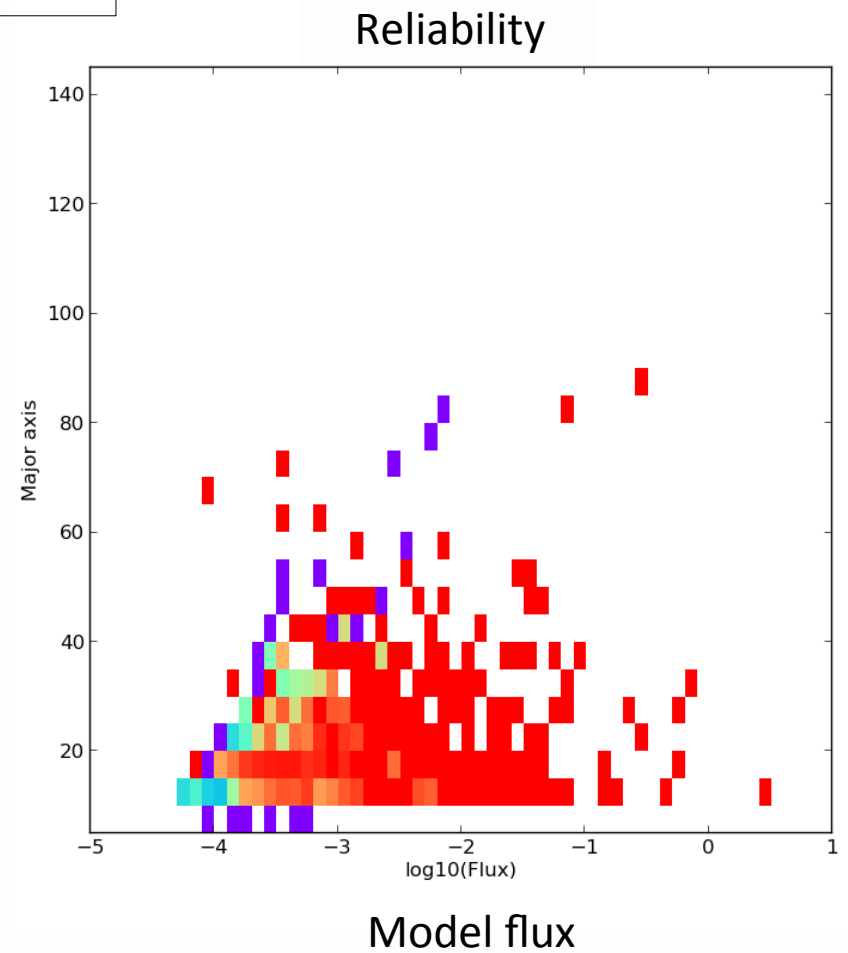
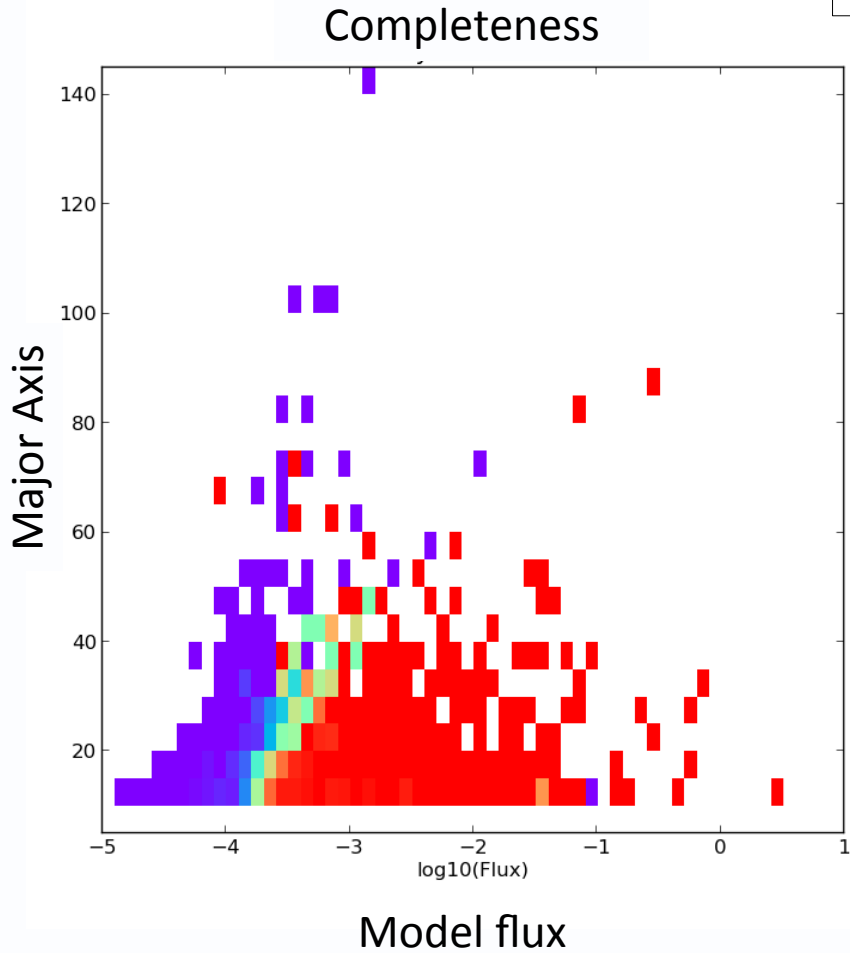
Similar application in simulations, where entire input sky is known

Look at variation in position, flux, size of components, as a function of position, flux, size, etc

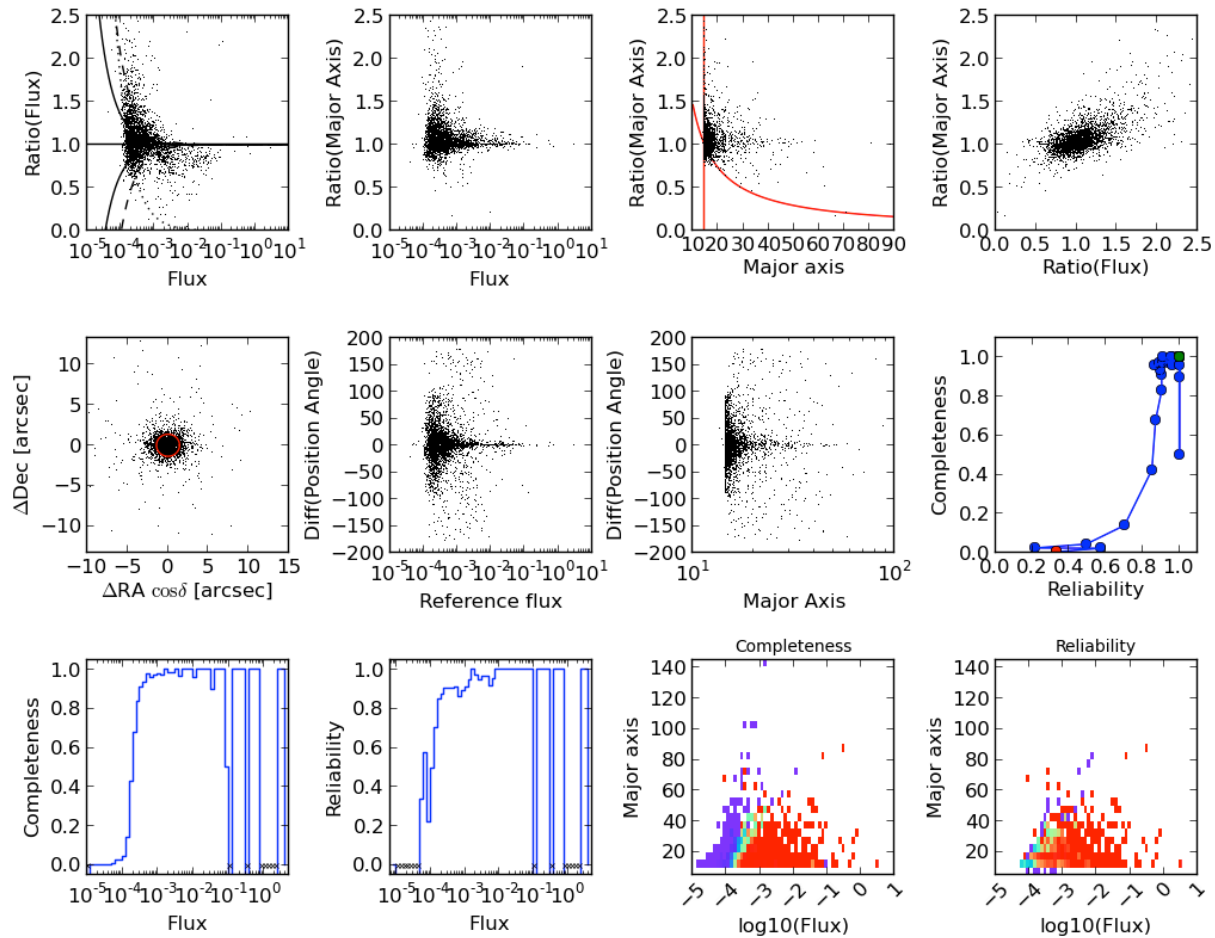
Look at completeness and reliability (easier with simulations)

Completeness & Reliability

Red = high
Purple = low

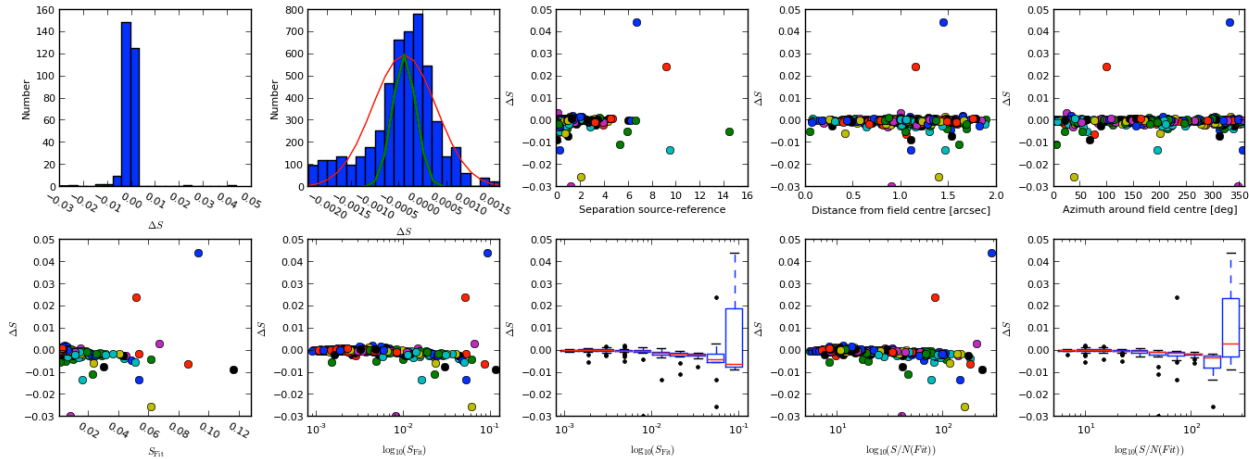


Source-finder evaluation

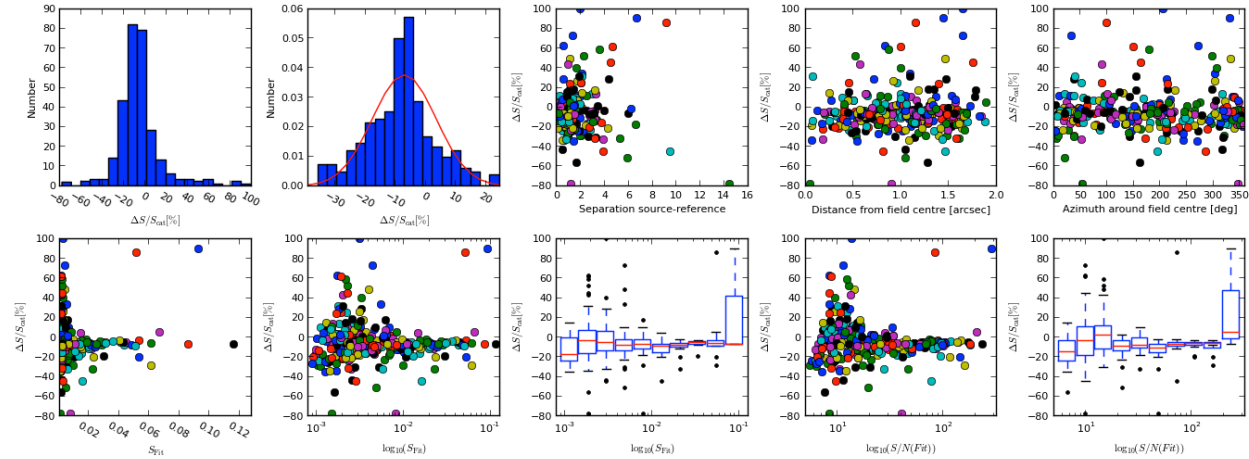


Alternative flux error analysis

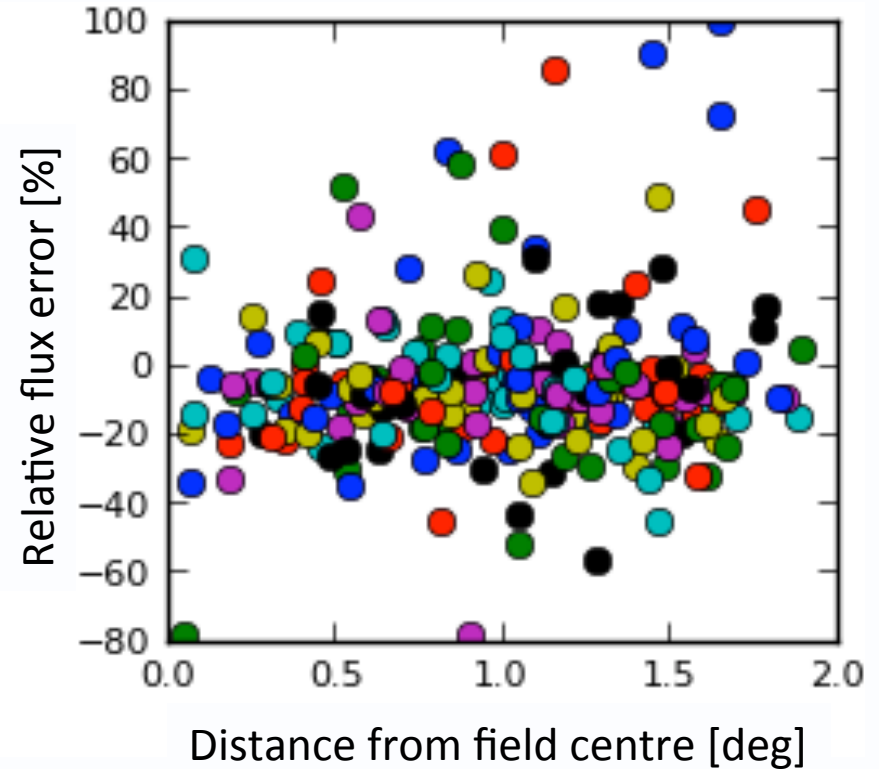
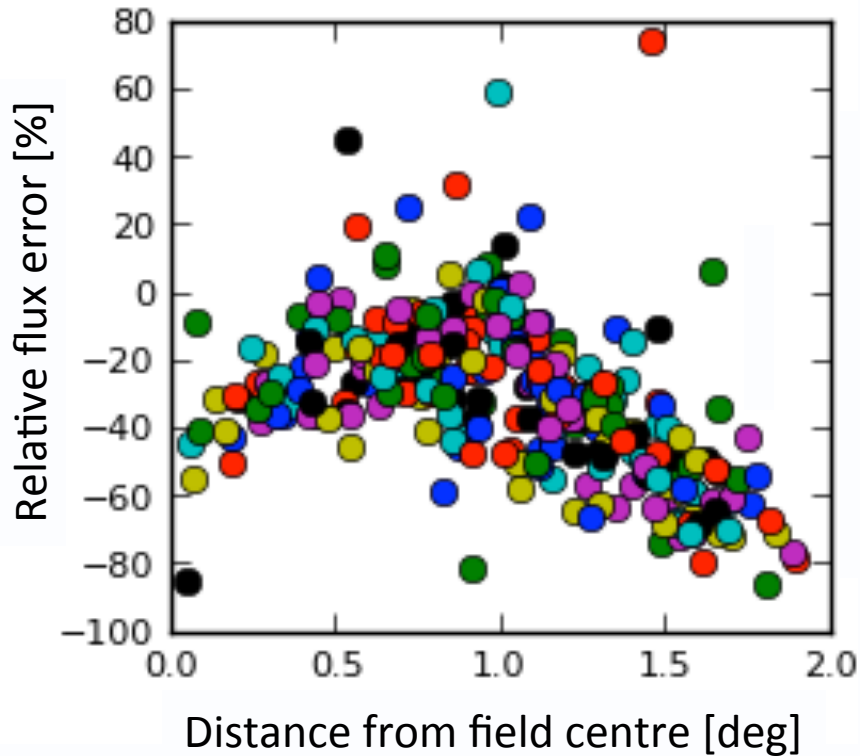
Flux error



Relative flux error [%]



Diagnosing problems



Distinctive pattern in left plot due to use of “equalised noise” image for parameterisation, where fluxes decrease towards edge of beams

*We acknowledge the Wajarri Yamatji people as
the traditional owners of the Observatory site.*

Thank you

CSIRO Astronomy & Space Science

Matthew Whiting

ASKAP Computing

t +61 2 9372 4683

E matthew.whiting@csiro.au

w www.atnf.csiro.au/projects/askap

CSIRO ASTRONOMY & SPACE SCIENCE

www.csiro.au

