

POSSUM: analysis for early science and beyond

Cormac Purcell, Bryan Gaensler and the POSSUM team



THE UNIVERSITY OF
SYDNEY

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ASKAP 2016

askap.org/possum

POSSUM-12 versus POSSUM-36

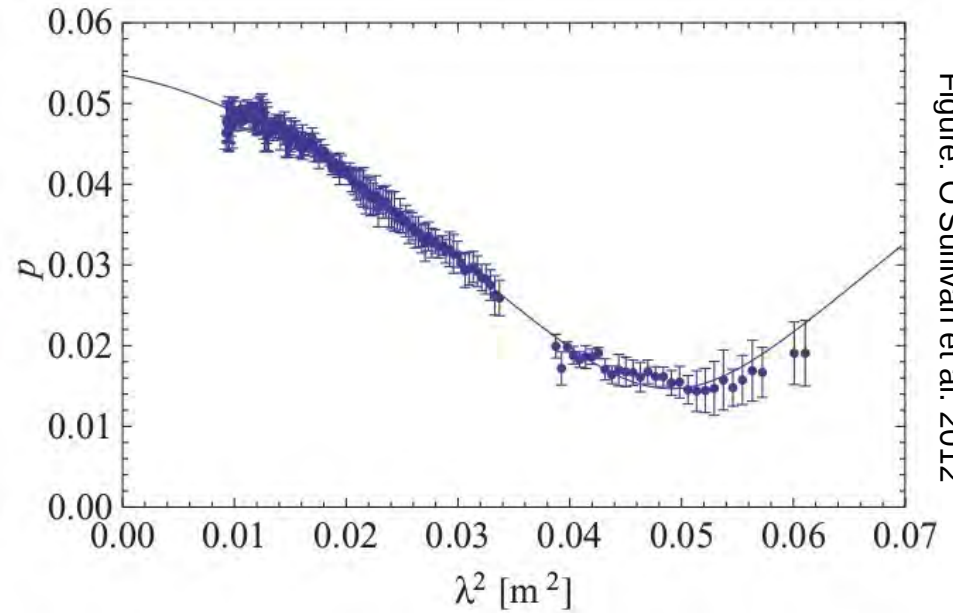
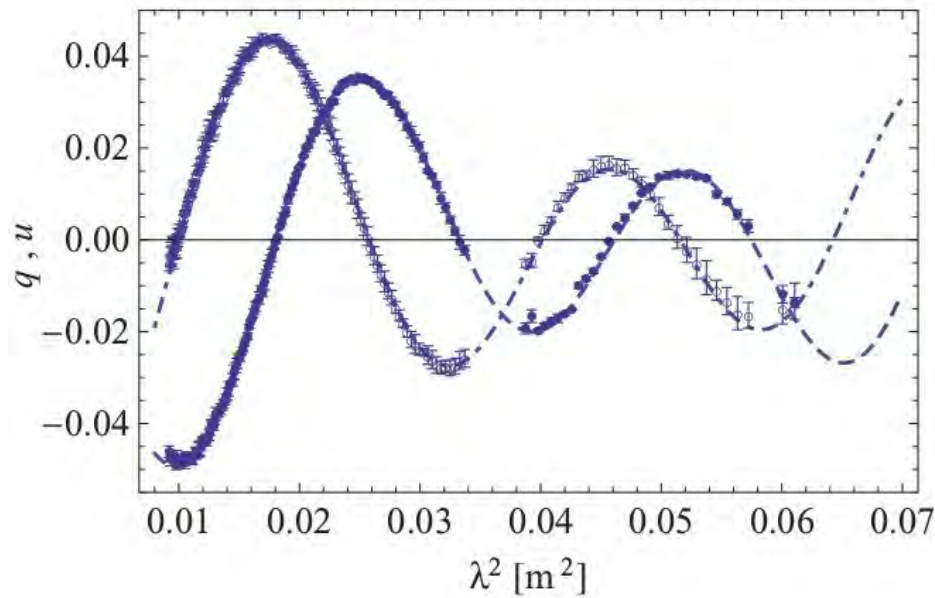
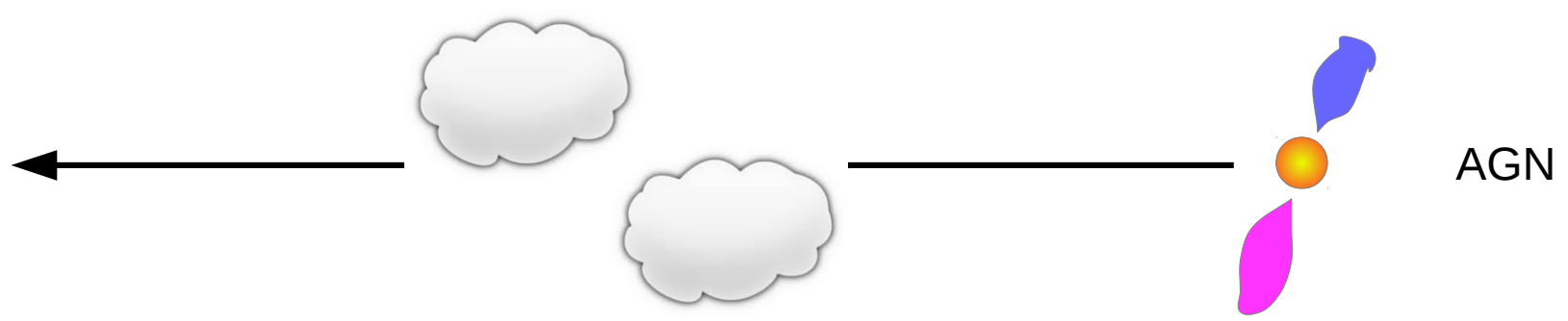


Figure: O'Sullivan et al. 2012



$$P = p_0 e^{2i(\Psi_0 + RM_1 \lambda^2)} + p_0 e^{2i(\Psi_0 + RM_2 \lambda^2)}$$

Rotation 1

Rotation 2

Rotation 1

Rotation 2

POSSUM-12 versus POSSUM-36

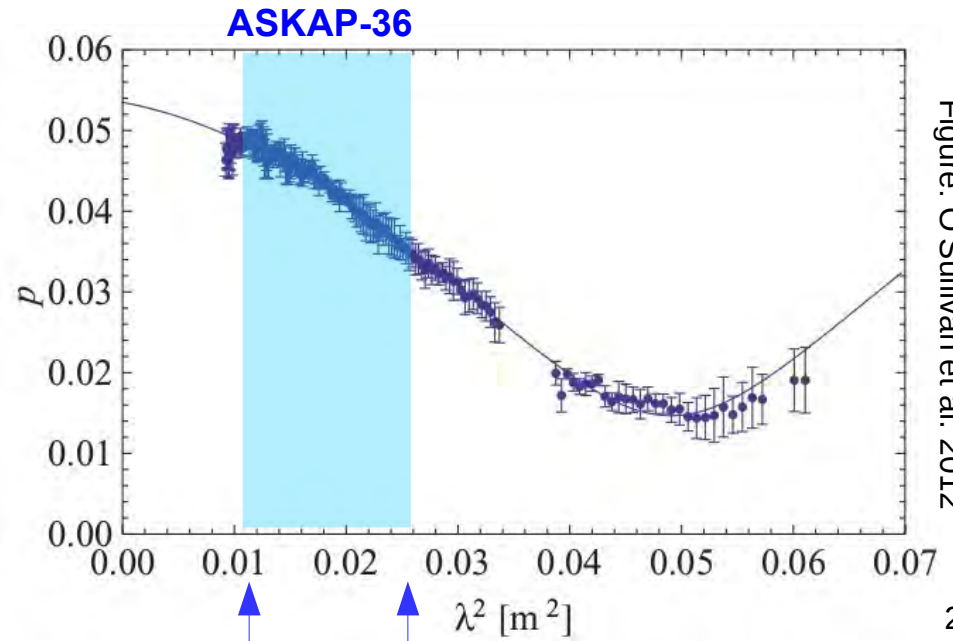
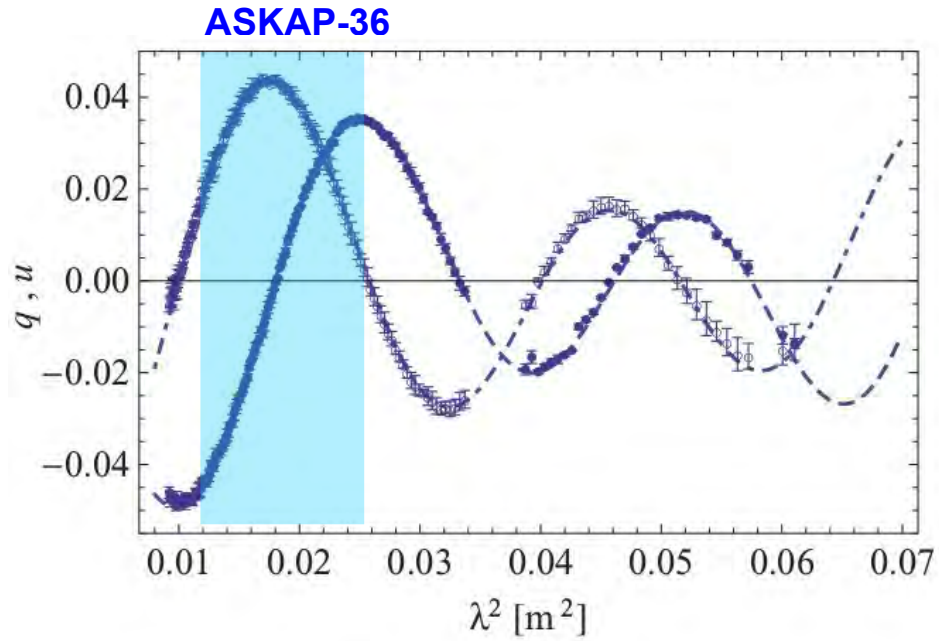


Figure: O'Sullivan et al. 2012

POSSUM-12 versus POSSUM-36

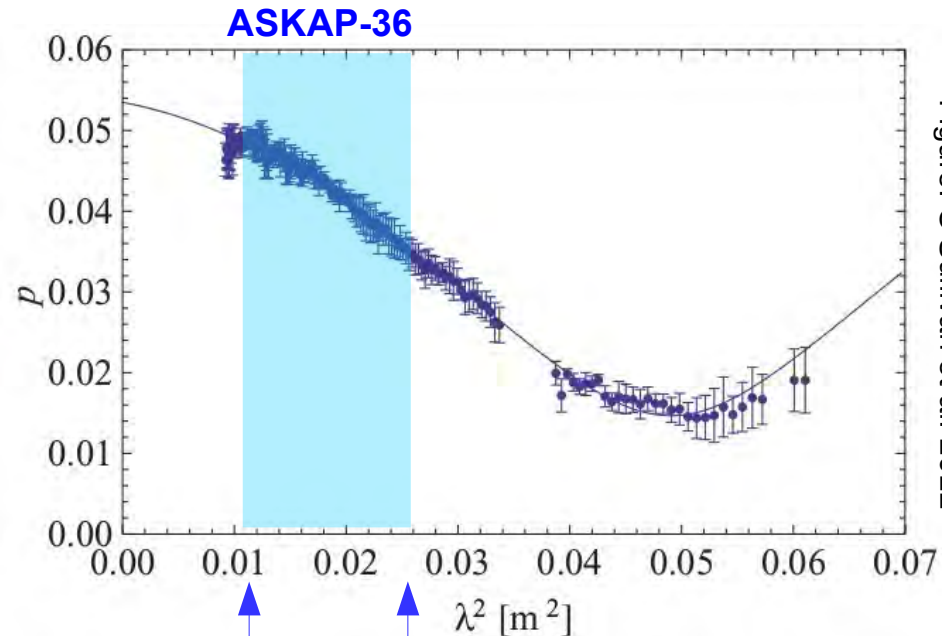
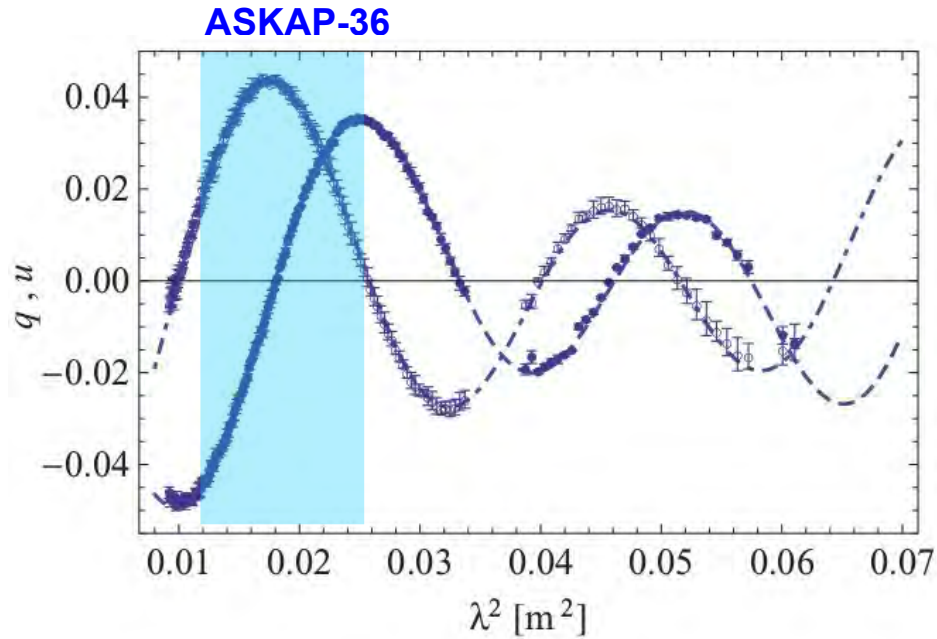


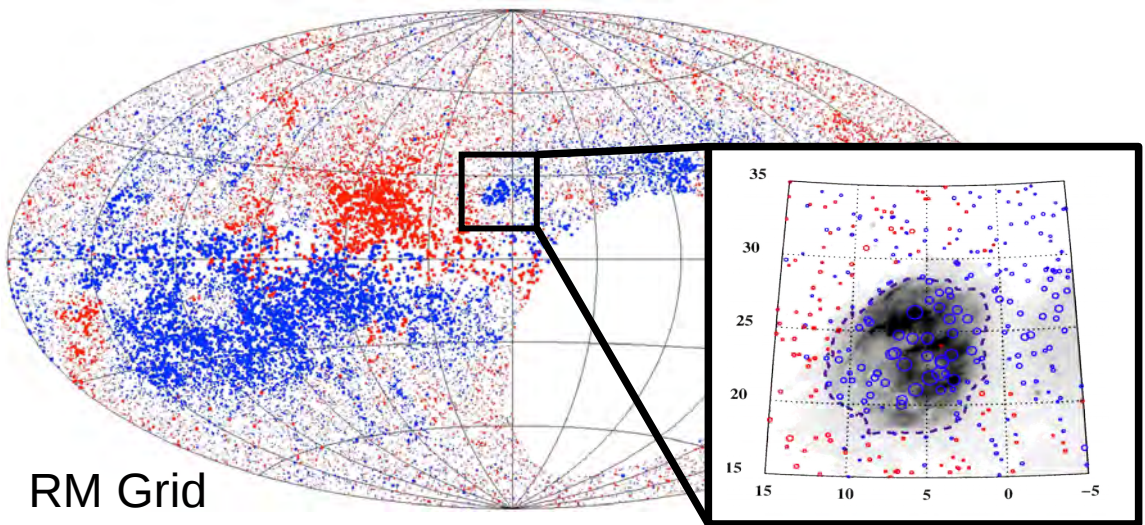
Figure: O'Sullivan et al. 2012

2012

1430 MHz 1130 MHz

→ POSSUM-36: Detect simple Faraday rotating screens

Taylor, Stil & Sunstrum 2009



RM Grid

H II region around ζ Oph
(Harvey-Smith, Madsen & BMG 2011)

POSSUM-12 versus POSSUM-36

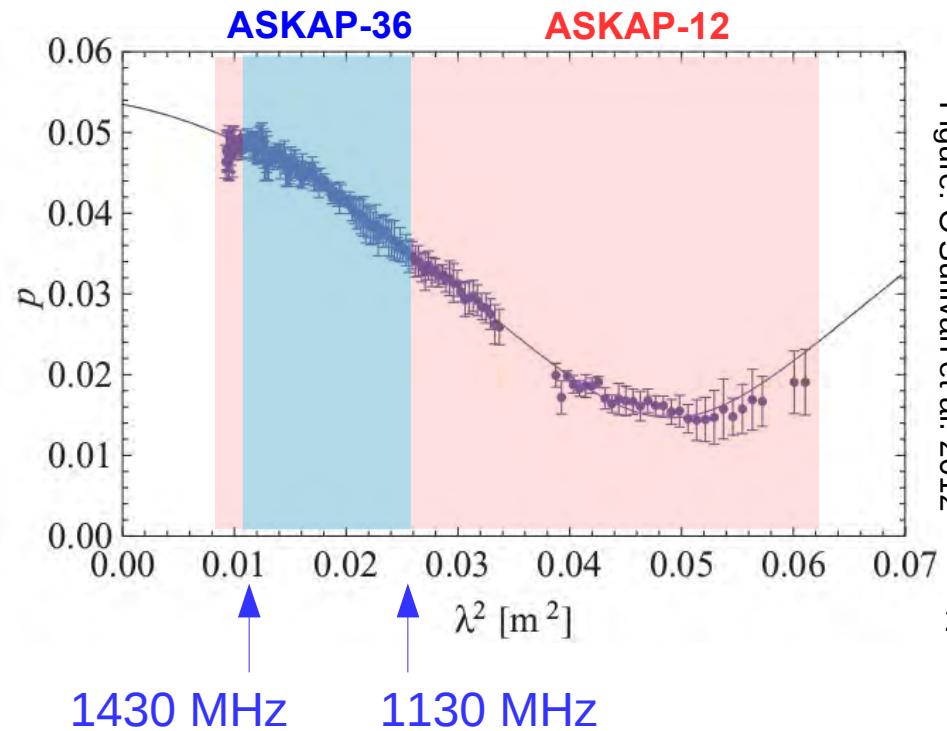
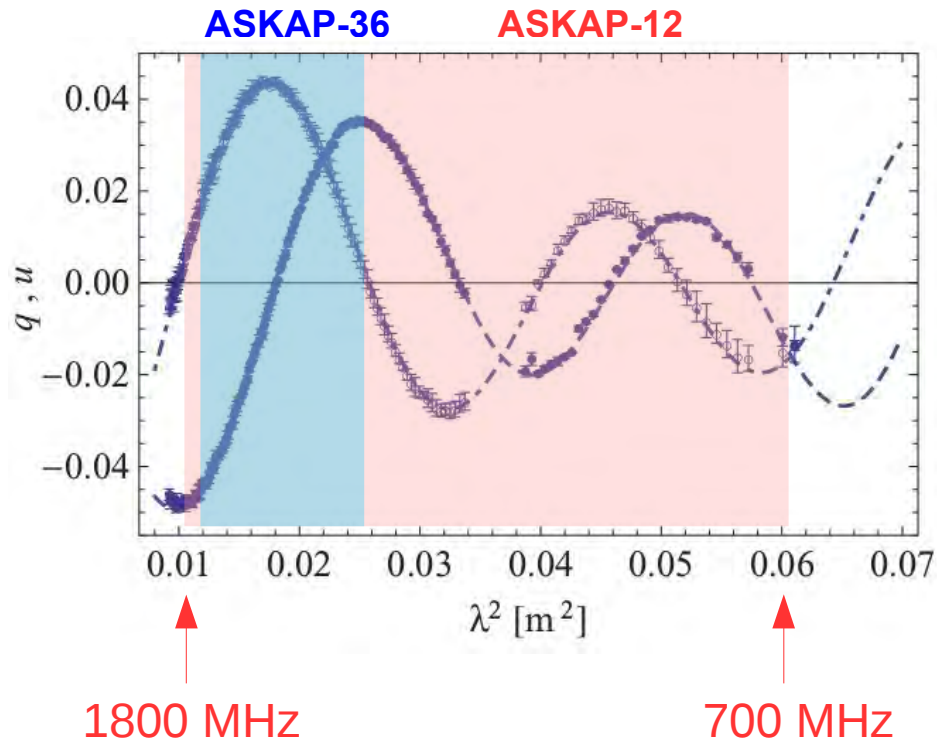
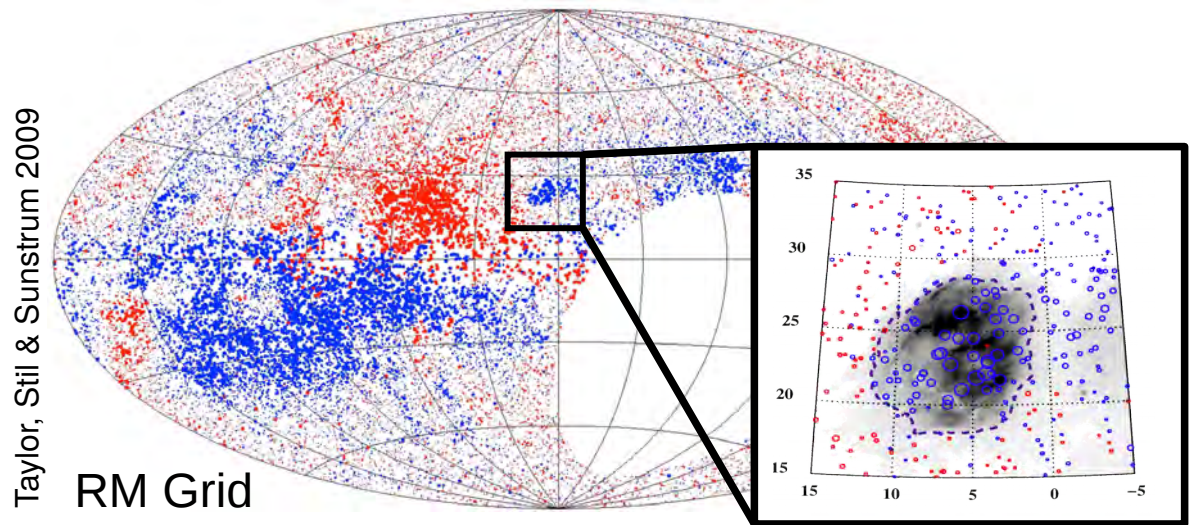


Figure: O'Sullivan et al. 2012

2012

- POSSUM-36: Detect simple Faraday rotating screens



POSSUM-12 versus POSSUM-36

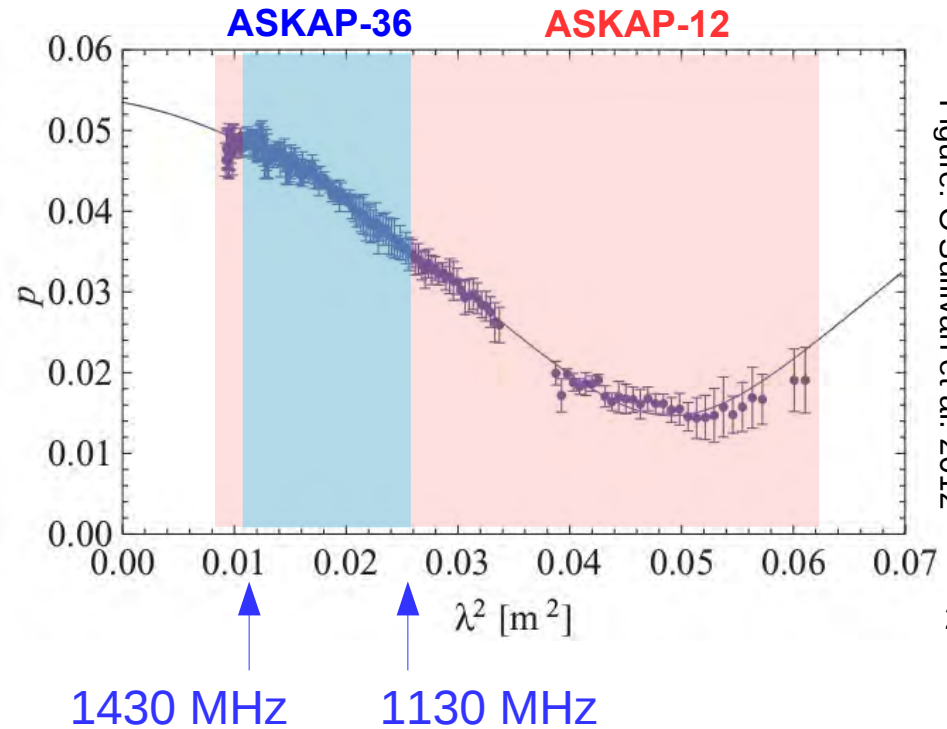
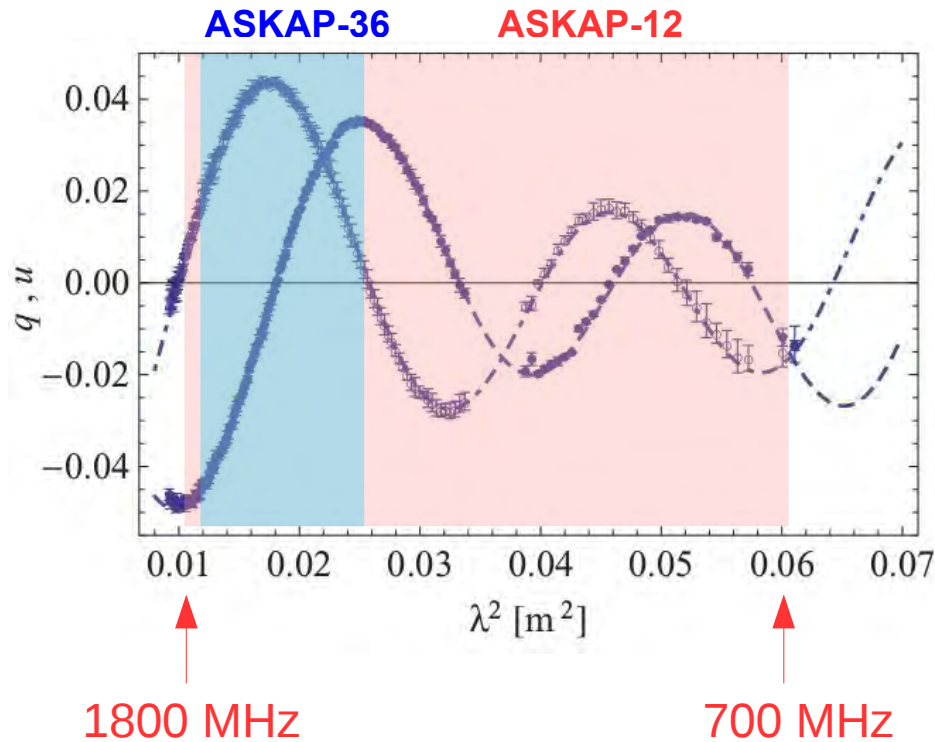
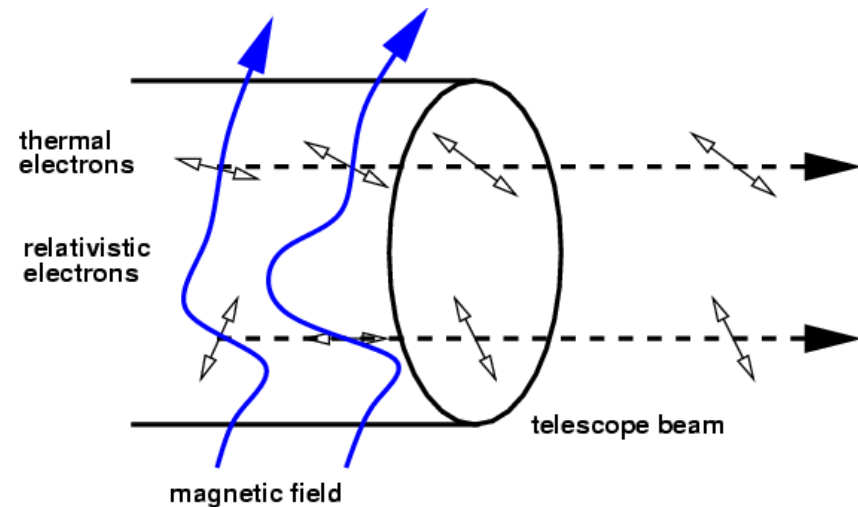


Figure: O'Sullivan et al. 2012

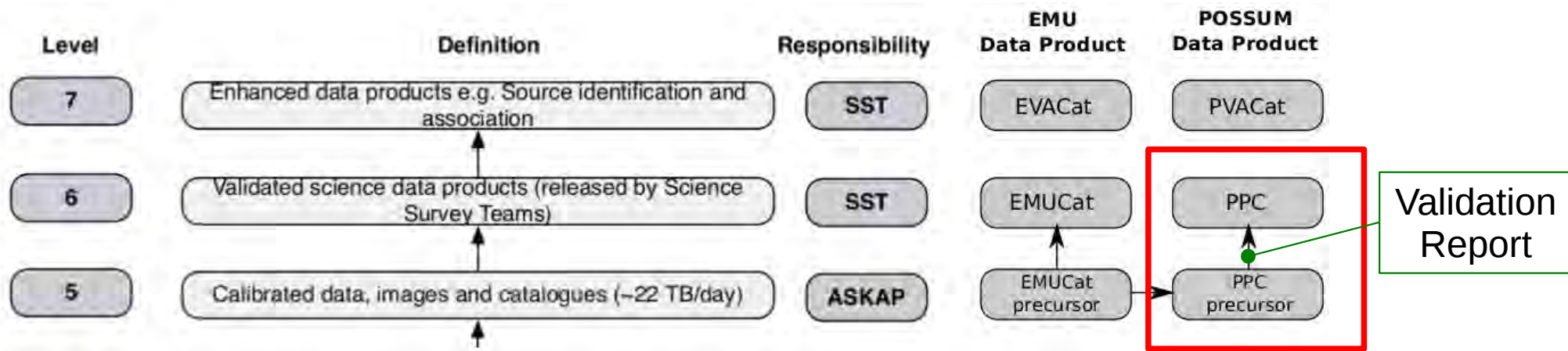
2012

→ POSSUM-36: Detect simple Faraday rotating screens

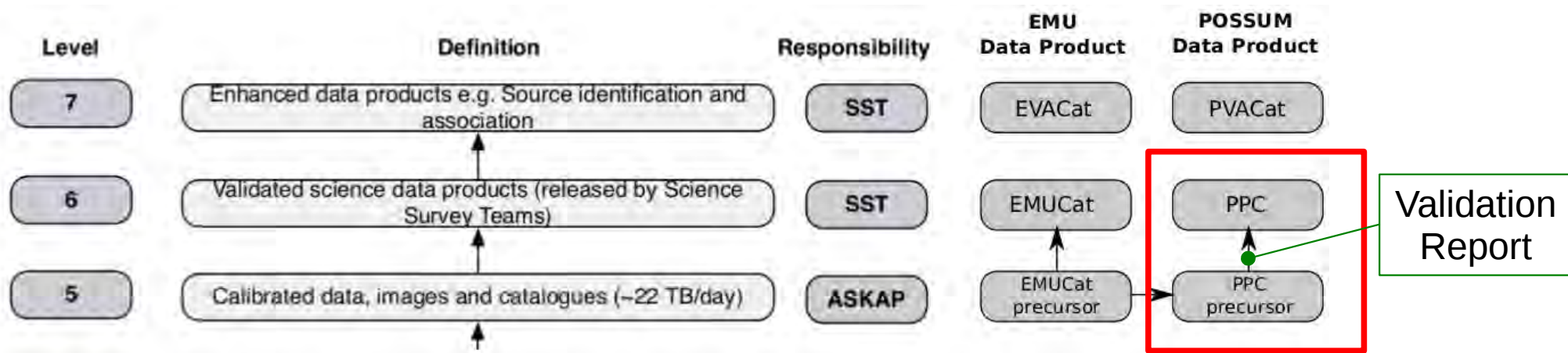
→ POSSUM-12: Detect "complex" polarisation mechanisms



Fletcher et al 2004



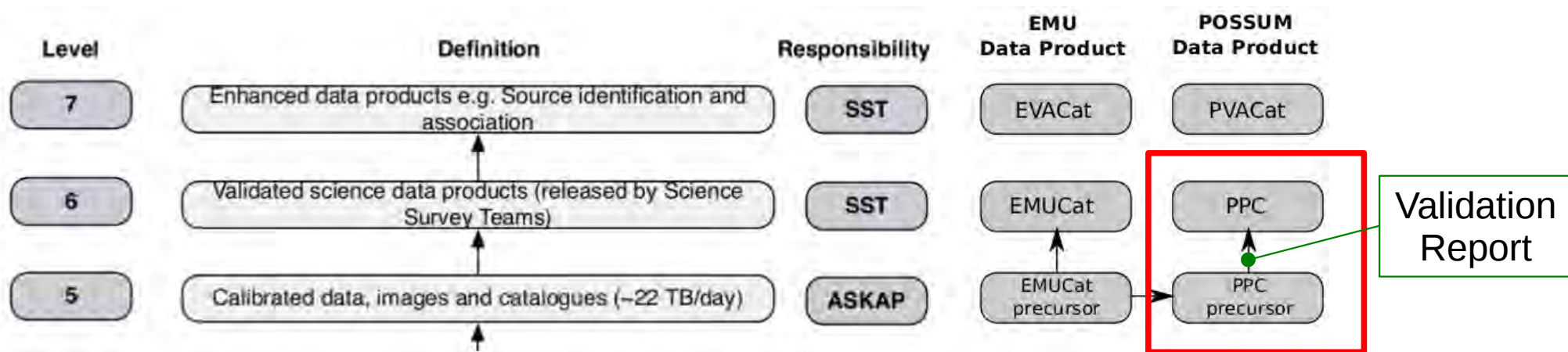
→ POSSUM team defines 3 different catalogues:



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POSSUM Polarisation Catalogue (PPC)

- **ASKAP-36**
- RM-Synthesis & simple modelling



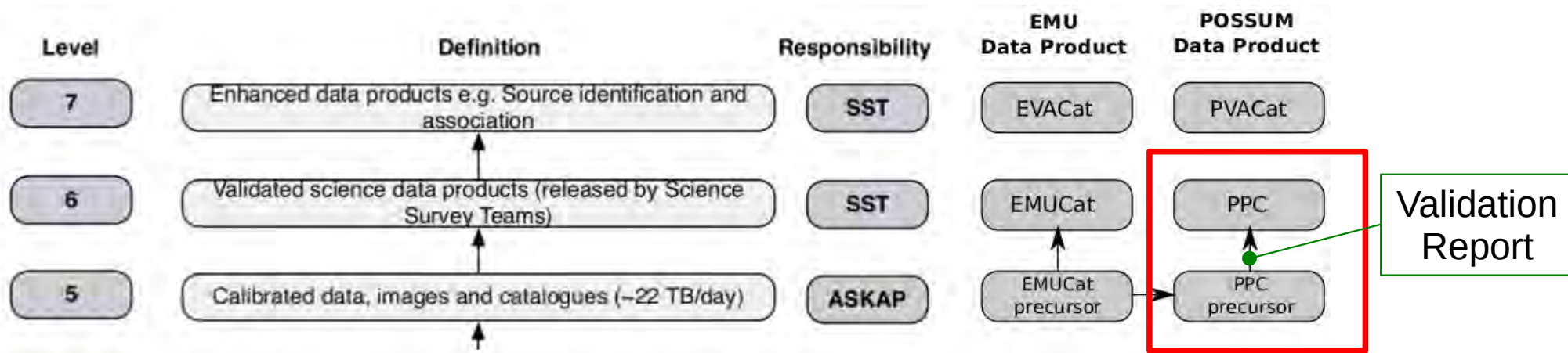
→ POSSUM team defines 3 different catalogues:

POSSUM Polarisation Catalogue (PPC)

- **ASKAP-36**
- RM-Synthesis & simple modelling

POSSUM Broad-Band Catalogue (PBCat)

- **ASKAP-12**
- Complex Modelling



→ POSSUM team defines 3 different catalogues:

POSSUM Polarisation Catalogue (PPC)

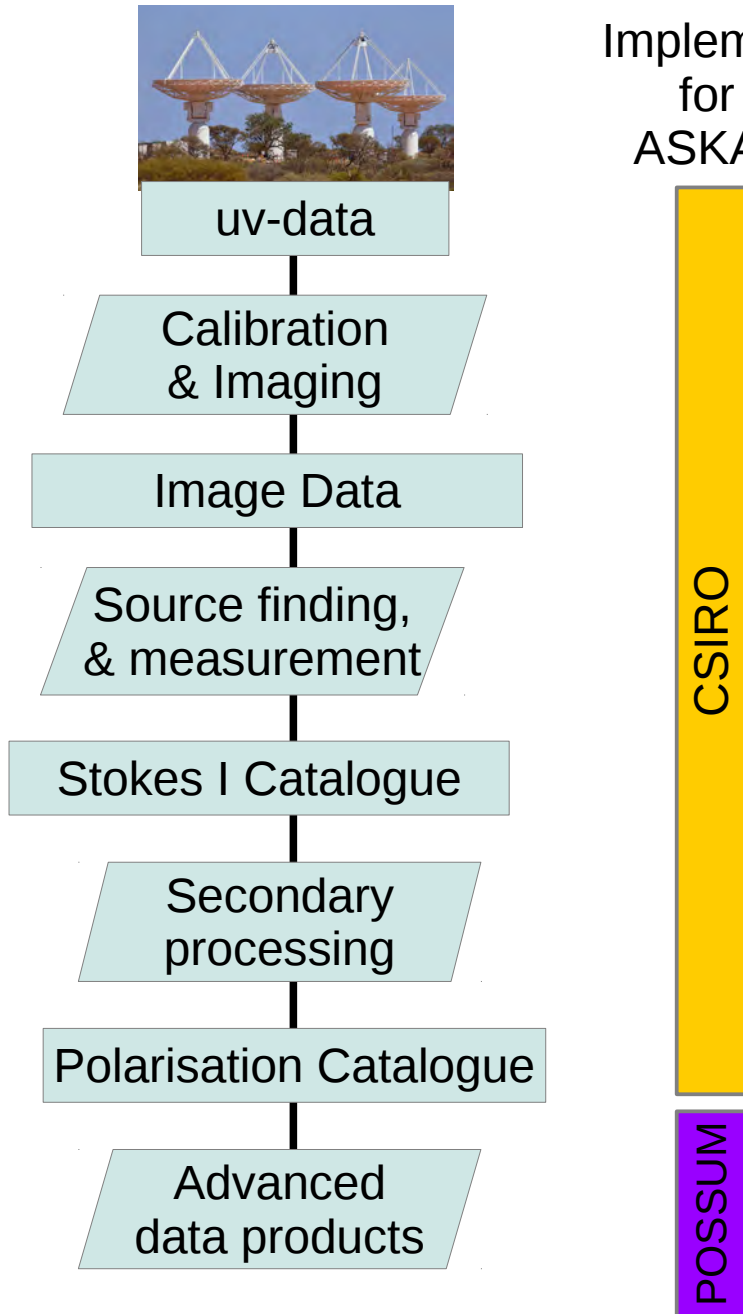
- **ASKAP-36**
- RM-Synthesis & simple modelling

POSSUM Broad-Band Catalogue (PBCat)

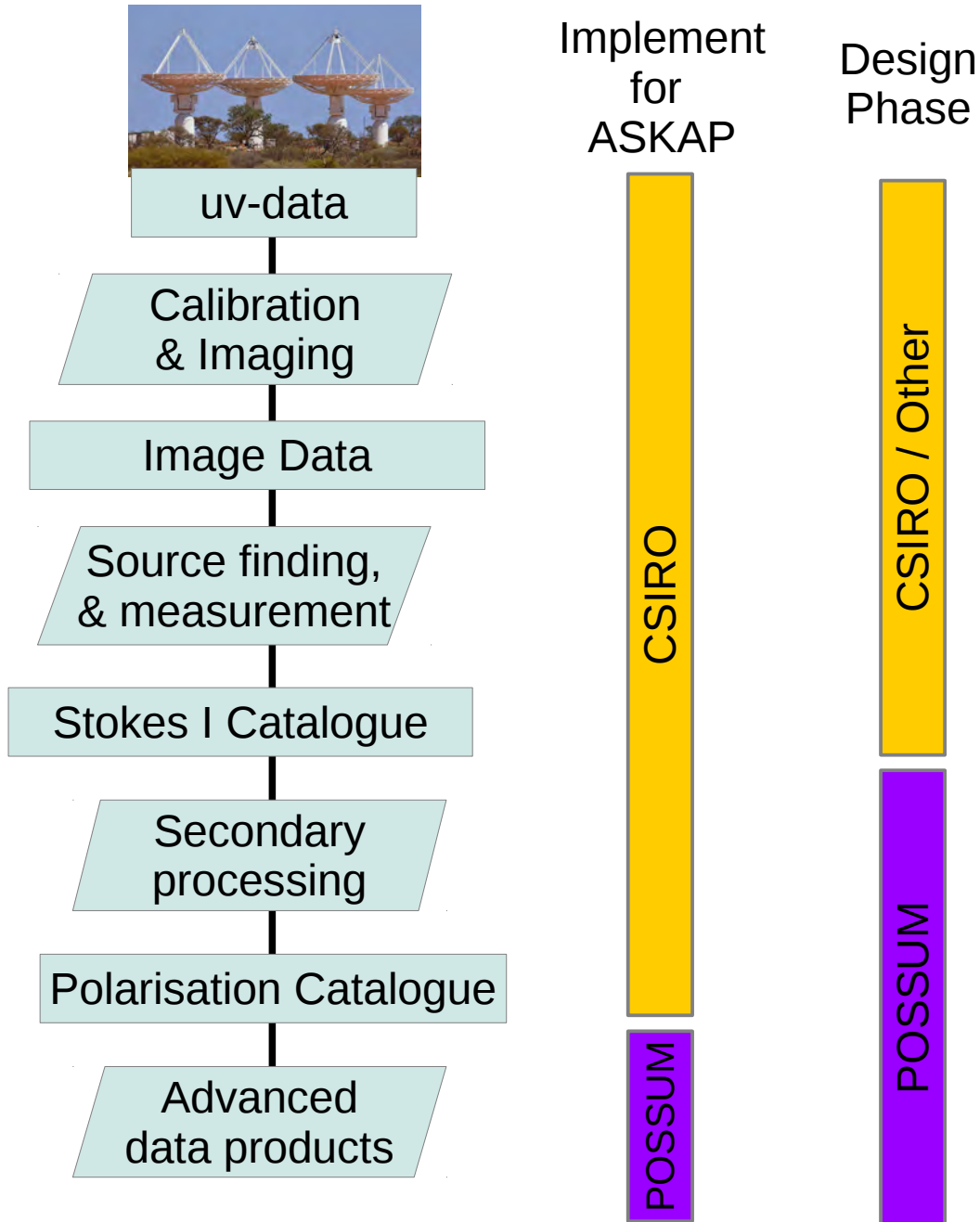
- **ASKAP-12**
- Complex Modelling

POSSUM Value Added Catalogue (PBCat)

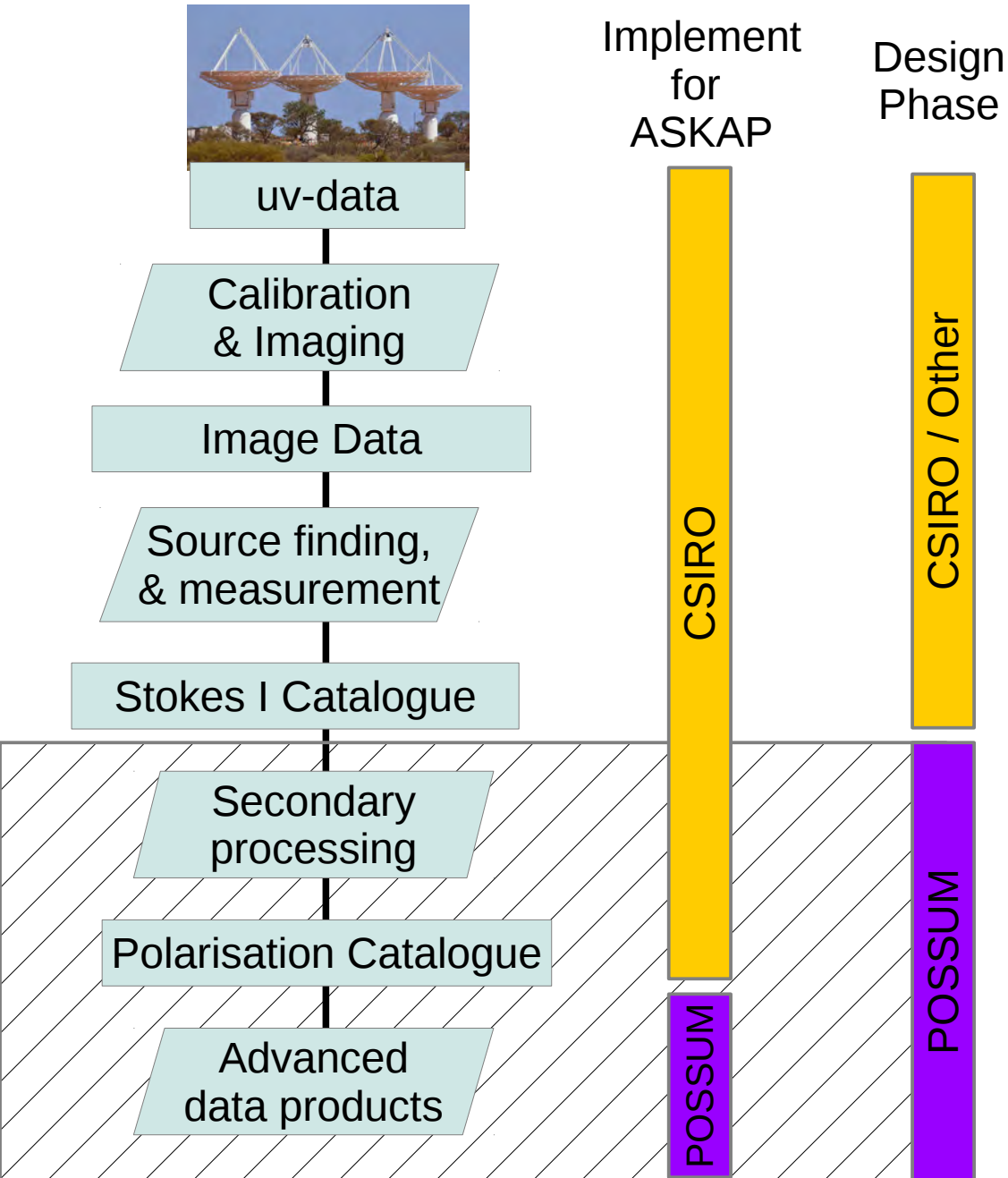
- **ASKAP-12 & 36**
- Complex Modelling (x, y z, ϕ) including other sources of information, e.g., synchrotron intensity.

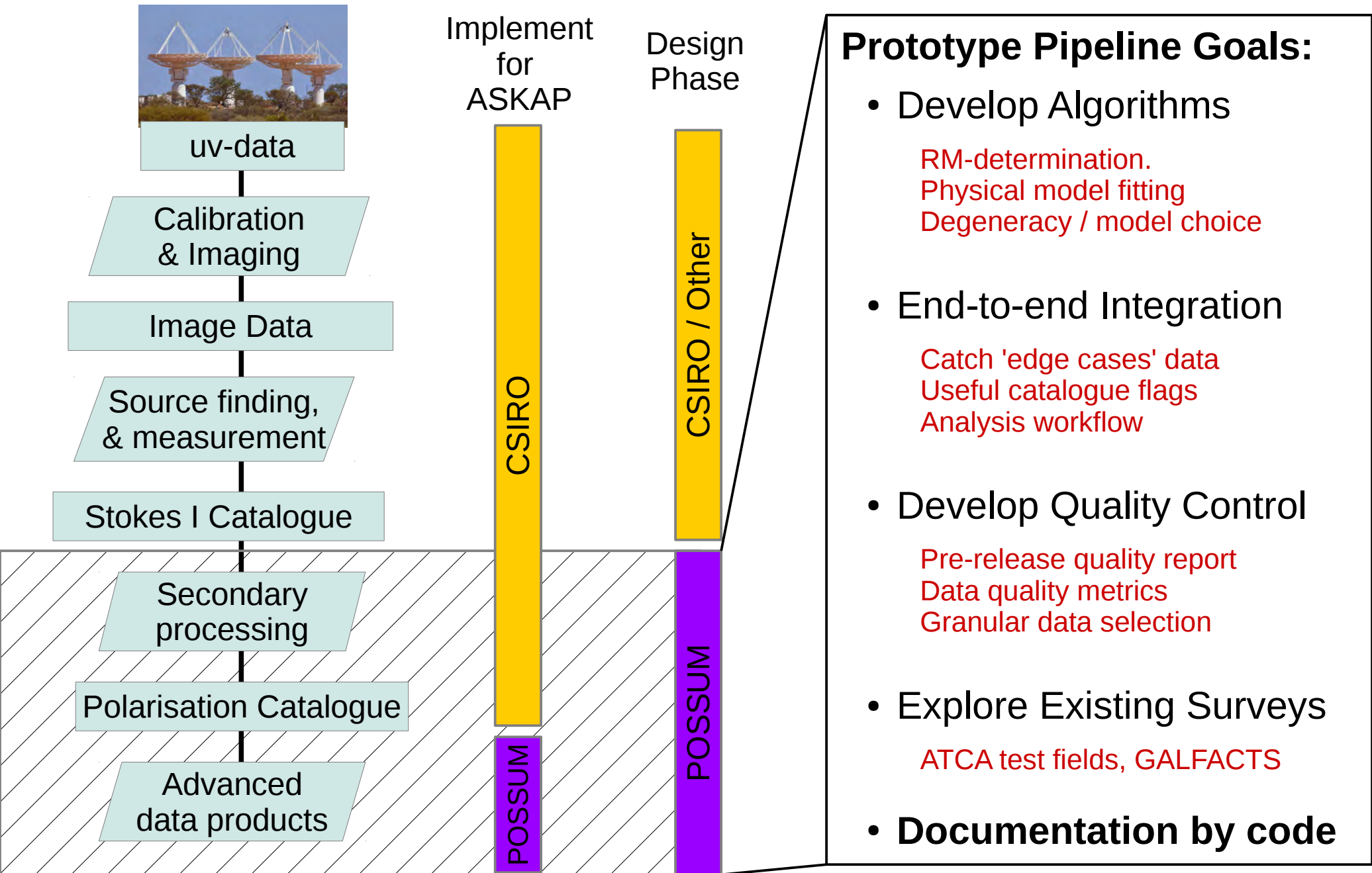


ASKAP & POSSUM



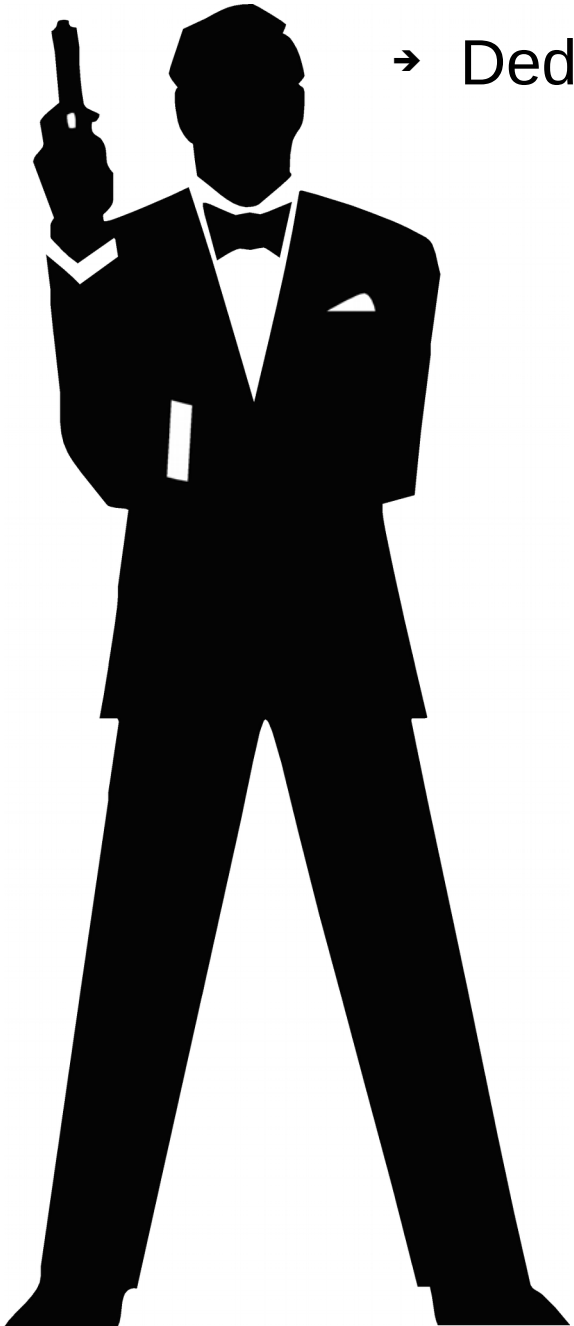
ASKAP & POSSUM





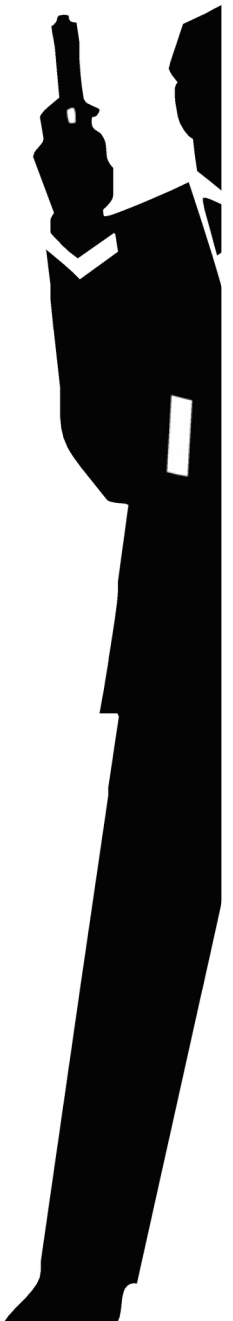


→ Dedicated resources @ USyd



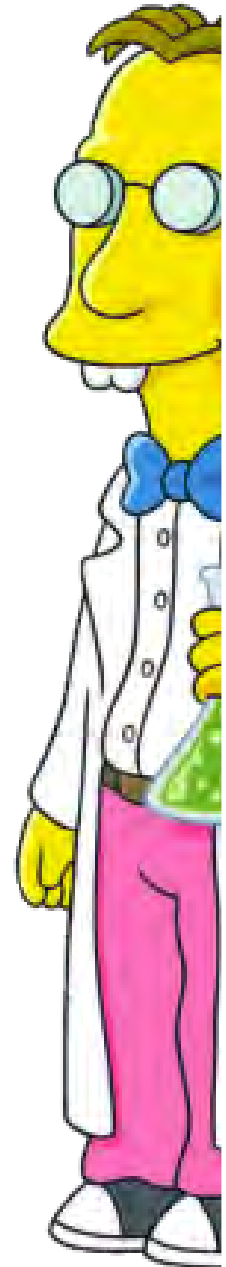


- Dedicated resources @ USyd – half of an astronomer



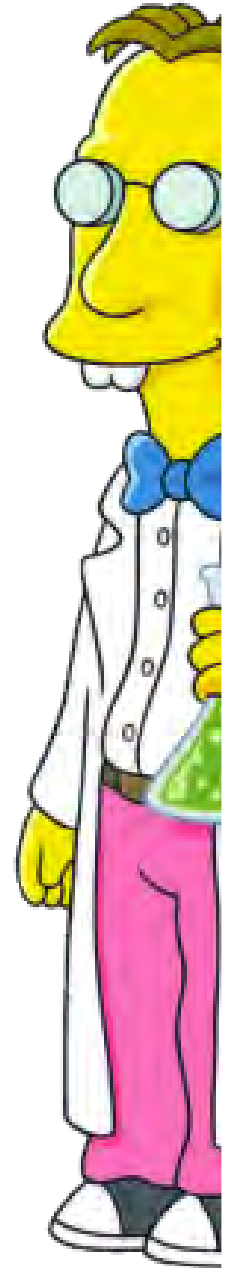


- Dedicated resources @ USyd – half of an *astronomer*





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- Portable, modular, easy to install , easy to run, easy to modify and applicable to current real-world data.





- Dedicated resources @ USyd – half of an *astronomer*
- Portable, modular, easy to install , easy to run, easy to modify and applicable to current real-world data.

Processing Tasks:

Python / Numpy Modules

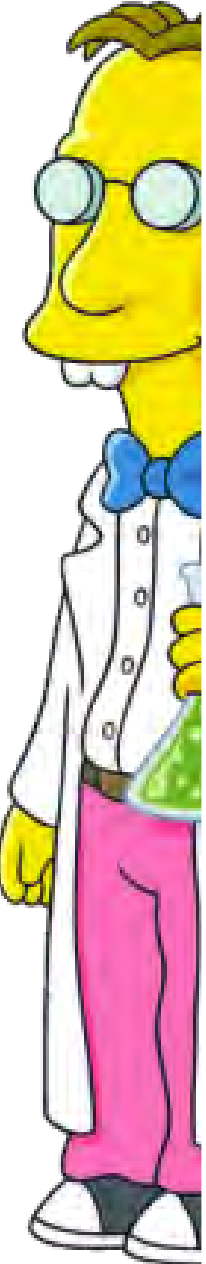
Visualisation:

Mathplotlib & Tk GUI

(Meta)data Storage

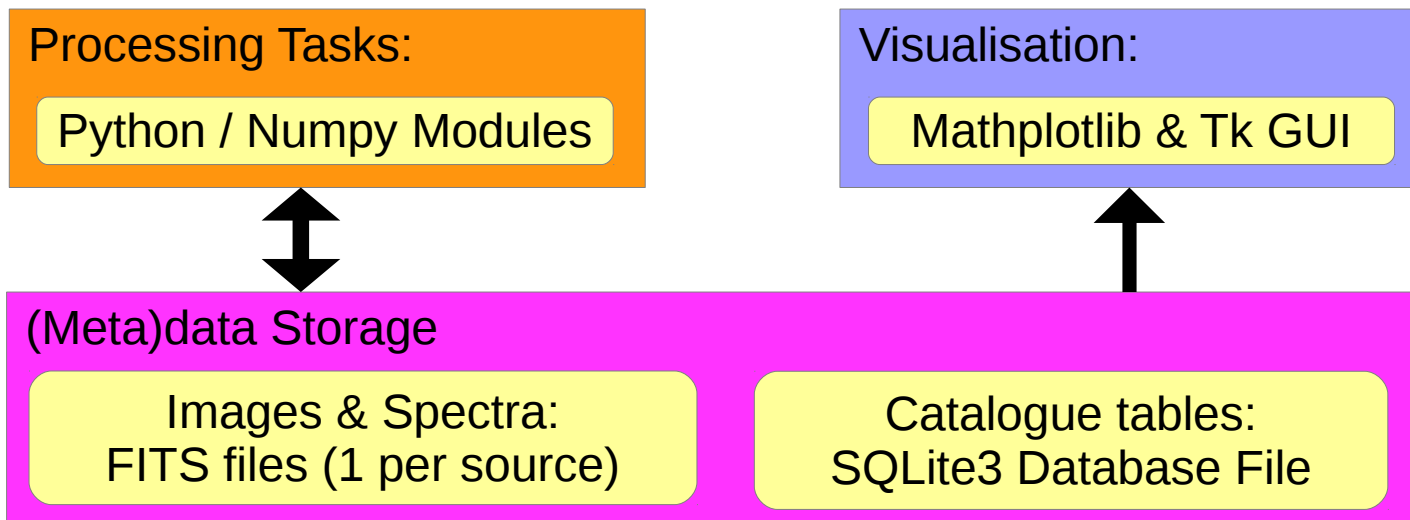
Images & Spectra:
FITS files (1 per source)

Catalogue tables:
SQLite3 Database File





- Dedicated resources @ USyd – half of an *astronomer*
- Portable, modular, easy to install , easy to run, easy to modify and applicable to current real-world data.



numpy

tkinter

sqlite3

mpfit & emcee

astropy.io.fits

astropy.io.wcs

... calculations

... visualisation

... local database

... for model fitting

... FITS file I/O

... WCS processing

■ Standard Python Library

■ Standard Astronomy Library

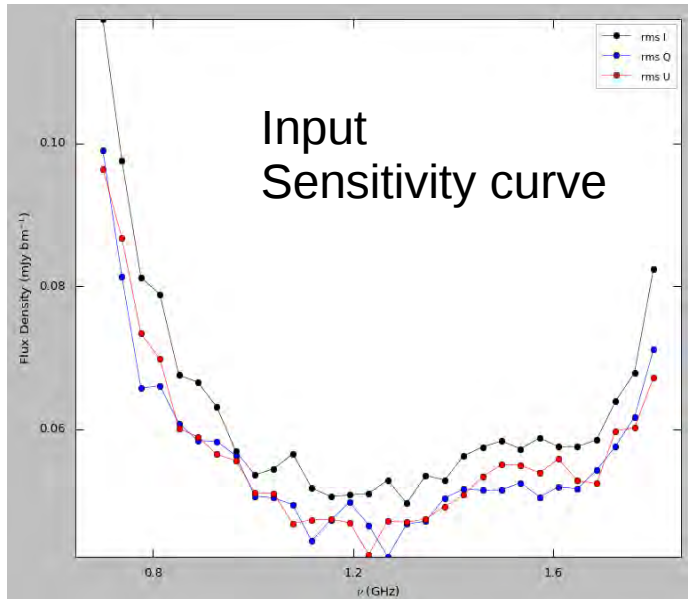
■ Distributed with Pipeline





Pipeline Tasks:

0_gen_model_images.py



```

#-----#
#
# Input catalogue file for use with the POSSUM pipeline.
# Used to generate artificial data for testing purposes.
#
# Note: spatial information (x,y,maj,mn,pa) is ignored when generating 1D
#       ASCII data. If generating image data these are the world-coordinates
#       and parameters of the injected Gaussians.
#
# C. Purcell 06-April-2016
#-----#

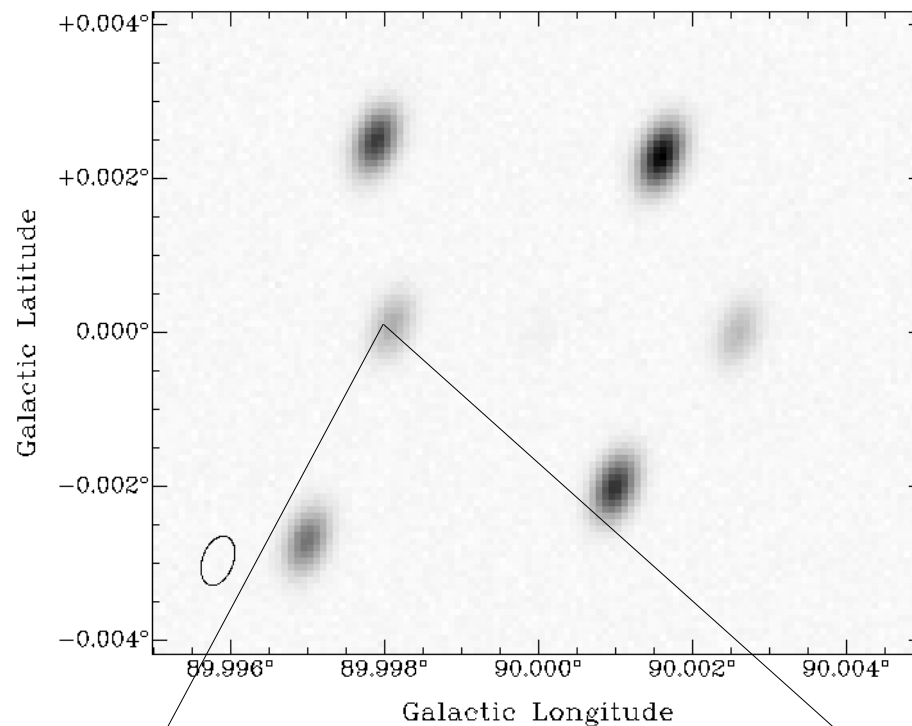
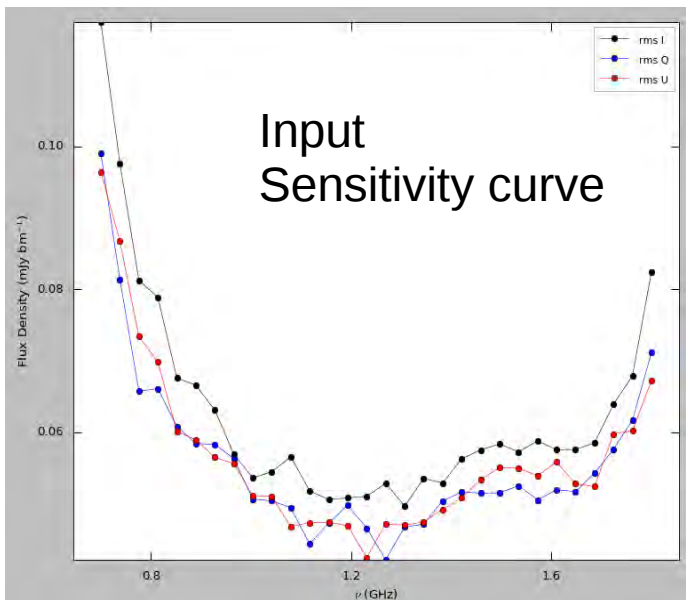
# MODEL TYPE 1: External depolarised components within same beam (not LOS).
# Type, x_deg, y_deg, maj_asec, mn_asec, pa_deg, fluxI_nJy, SI, [polFrac, evpa_deg, faradaydepth_radn2, far
#
# MODEL TYPE 2: Emitting & rotating regions stacked along the line-of-sight.
# Type, x_deg, y_deg, maj_asec, mn_asec, pa_deg, fluxI_nJy, SI, [polFrac, evpa_deg, faradayDepth_radn2]xN
#
1, 89.9981, +0.0001, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 10.0, -0.0, 0.6, 180.0, 30.0, 0.0
1, 90.0016, +0.0023, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.5, -0.7, 0.4, 30.0, 100.0, 0.0, 0.3, 70.0, 80.0, 0.0
1, 90.0016, +0.0023, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.5, -0.7, 0.4, 30.0, 100.0, 30.0, 0.3, 70.0, 80.0, 30.0
2, 90.0026, +0.0000, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 10.0, 0.0, 0.5, 45.0, -20.0
2, 90.0, +0.000, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 10.0, 0.0, 0.5, 45.0, -20.0, 0.25, 10, 50
2, 90.0, +0.000, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 10.0, 0.0, 0.4, 45.0, -30.0, 0.25, 10, 50, 0.25, 10, 90

```



Pipeline Tasks:

0_gen_model_images.py

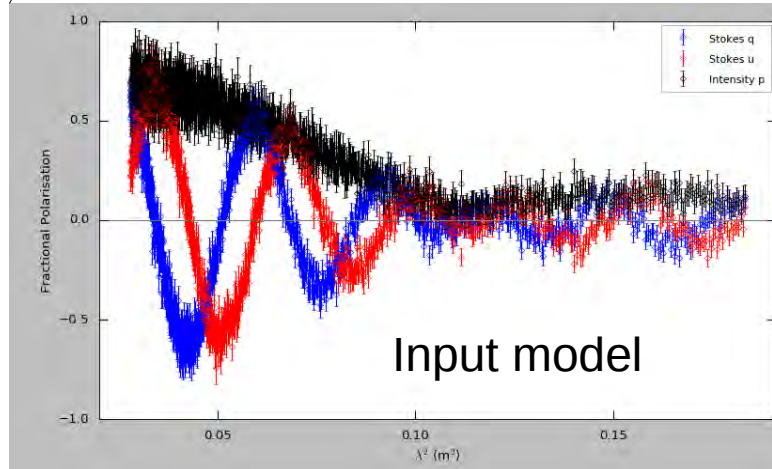


```

#-----#
# #
# Input catalogue file for use with the POSSUM pipeline. #
# Used to generate artificial data for testing purposes. #
# #
# Note: spatial information (x,y,maj,mn,pa) is ignored when generating 10 #
# ASCII data. If generating image data these are the world-coordinates #
# and parameters of the injected Gaussians. #
# #
# C. Purcell 06-April-2016 #
#-----#

# MODEL TYPE 1: External depolarised components within same beam (not LOS).
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# MODEL TYPE 2: Emitting & rotating regions stacked along the line-of-sight.
# Type, x_deg, y_deg, maj_asec, mn_asec, pa_deg, fluxI_mJy, SI, [polFrac, evpa_deg, faradaydepth_radn2]xN
#
1, 89.9981, +0.0001, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 10.0, -0.0, 0.6, 180.0, 30.0, 0.0
1, 90.0016, +0.0023, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.5, -0.7, 0.4, 30.0, 100.0, 0.0, 0.3, 70.0, 80.0, 0.0
1, 90.0016, +0.0023, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.5, -0.7, 0.4, 30.0, 100.0, 30.0, 0.3, 70.0, 80.0, 30.0
2, 90.0026, +0.0000, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 10.0, 0.0, 0.5, 45.0, -20.0, 0.0
2, 90.0, +0.0000, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 10.0, 0.0, 0.5, 45.0, -20.0, 0.25, 10, 50
2, 90.0, +0.0000, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 10.0, 0.0, 0.4, 45.0, -30.0, 0.25, 10, 50, 0.25, 10, 90

```





Pipeline Tasks:

0_gen_model_images.py

1_verify_image_data.py

2_create_image_session.py

Pipeline supports **'sessions'** to facilitate different processing pathways on large datasets

Source finding an external step: input can be catalogue or a FITS mask.

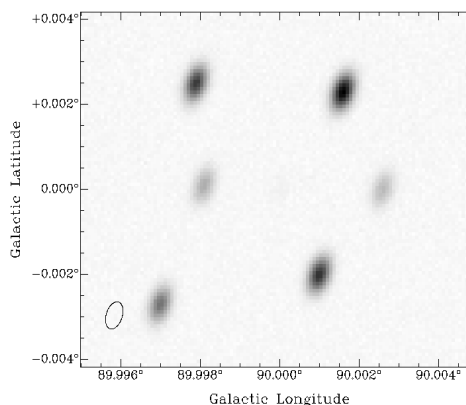
Session Directory

```
# ATLAS DR3 ELAIS Component Catalogue
# Sky coverage area : 2.697 sq. degrees (8.217 x 10^-4 sr)
# Columns:
# 1 ID Component identification number
# 2 Name Full catalogue name
# 3 RA Right Ascension (degrees, J2000)
# 4 DEC Declination (degrees, J2000)
# 5 RA_ERR Error in right ascension (arcsec)
# 6 DEC_ERR Error in declination (arcsec)
# 7 SNR signal-to-noise ratio of raw detection
# 8 RMS local rms noise level (mJy/beam)
# 9 BWS local bandwidth smearing value
# 10 Sp Fitted source peak (mJy/beam)
# 11 Sp_ERR Error in fitted source peak (mJy/beam)
# 12 S Integrated flux density (mJy)
# 13 S_ERR Error in integrated flux density (mJy)
# 14 V Visibility area
# 15 OBS_FREQ Frequency at which the peak and integrated flux was measured (MHz)
# 16 SINDEX Spectral index of source between 1400 and 1710 MHz
# 17 INDEX_ERR Error on spectral index
```

#	ID	Name	RA degrees	DEC degrees	RA_ERR arcsec	DEC_ERR arcsec	SNR	RMS mJy/bm
#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EI0001	ATLASDR3_J003616.720-430934.734_I		9.069665	-43.159648	0.018000	0.025000	8125.00	0.019
EI0002C1	ATLASDR3_J003128.347-434120.170_I		7.870197	-43.688936	0.003350	0.001960	6089.09	0.022
EI0002C2	ATLASDR3_J003128.646-434122.322_I		7.869357	-43.689534	0.015020	0.012620	1784.09	0.022
EI0002C3	ATLASDR3_J003128.493-434136.107_I		7.868720	-43.693363	0.019700	0.015800	754.32	0.022
EI0003	ATLASDR3_J003309.271-435926.845_I		8.288628	-43.990790	0.018000	0.025000	3862.00	0.017
EI0004C1	ATLASDR3_J003442.390-433034.495_I		8.678708	-43.509582	0.012600	0.012080	3192.67	0.015
EI0004C2	ATLASDR3_J003442.526-433030.010_I		8.677192	-43.508336	0.202000	0.150000	176.00	0.015
EI0004C3	ATLASDR3_J003441.426-433043.236_I		8.672608	-43.512010	0.200000	0.309000	25.27	0.015
EI0005	ATLASDR3_J003249.319-442150.581_I		8.205496	-44.364050	0.018000	0.026000	1869.00	0.020
EI0006	ATLASDR3_J003223.328-442245.055_I		8.347192	-44.379182	0.018000	0.026000	1807.00	0.024

Source finder
catalogue or
FITS mask

Flexible catalogue ingestion via SQL CREATE





Pipeline Tasks:

0_gen_model_images.py

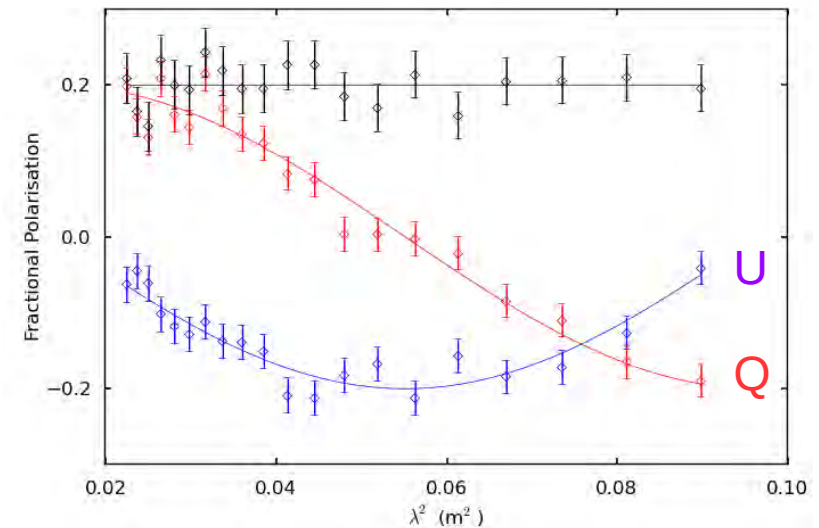
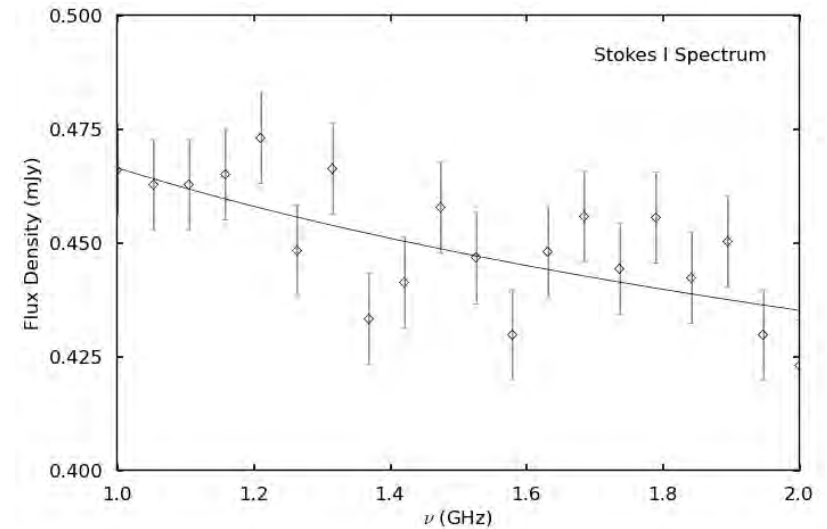
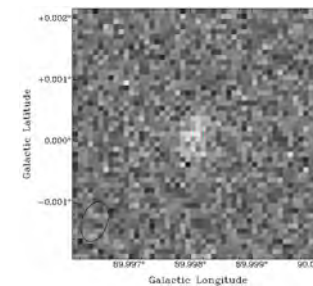
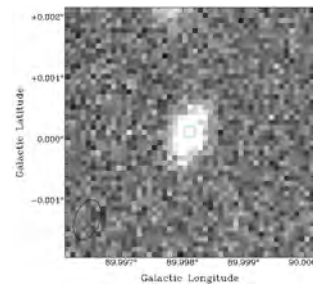
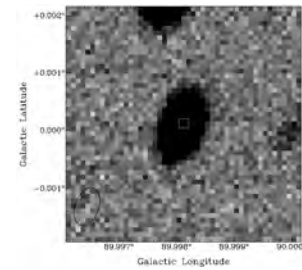
1_verify_image_data.py

2_create_image_session.py

3_extract_spectra.py

Robust spectral extraction,
noise estimation
& postage-stamp 'cublet'
creation

1D & 3D versions





Pipeline Tasks:

0_gen_model_images.py

1_verify_image_data.py

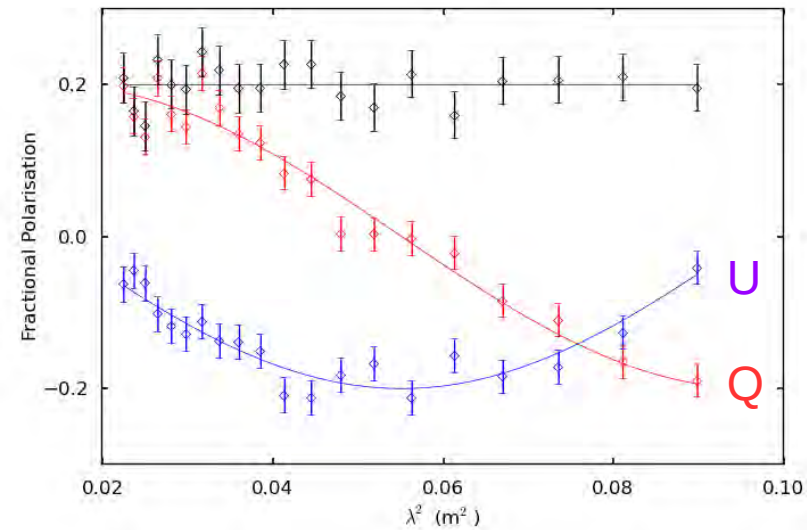
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3_extract_spectra.py

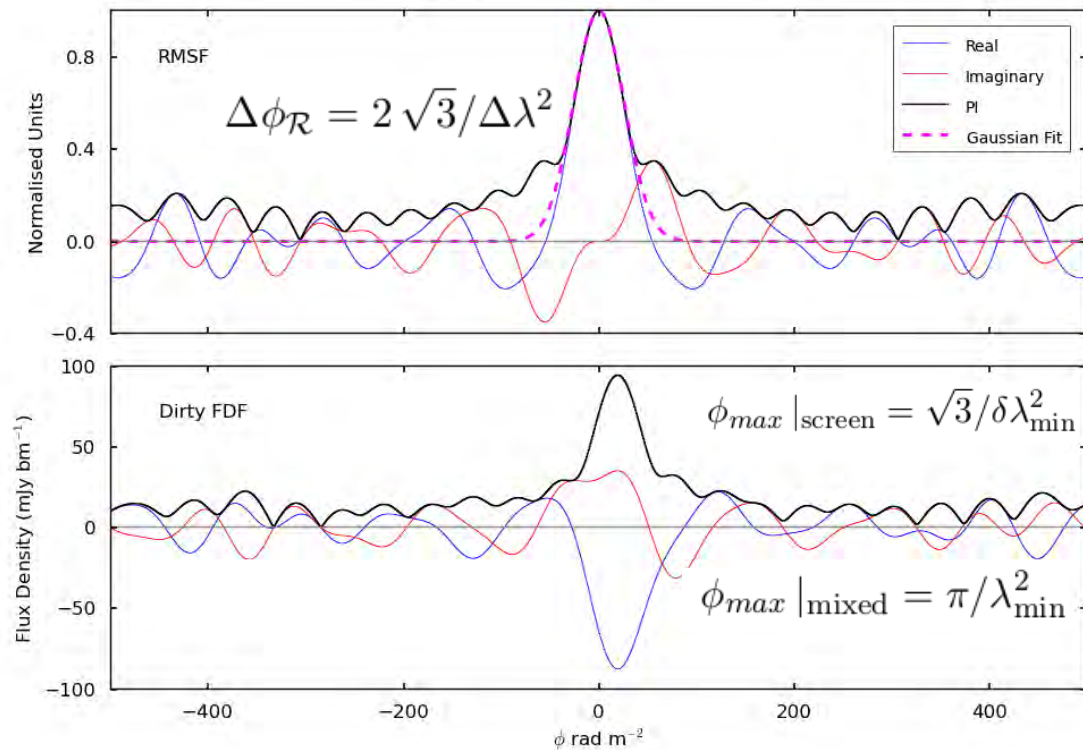
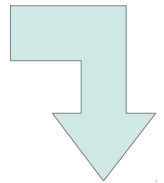
4_do_RM-synthesis.py

Operate on Fourier transformed data

Wavelength to Faraday Depth



Fourier Transform





Pipeline Tasks:

0_gen_model_images.py

1_verify_image_data.py

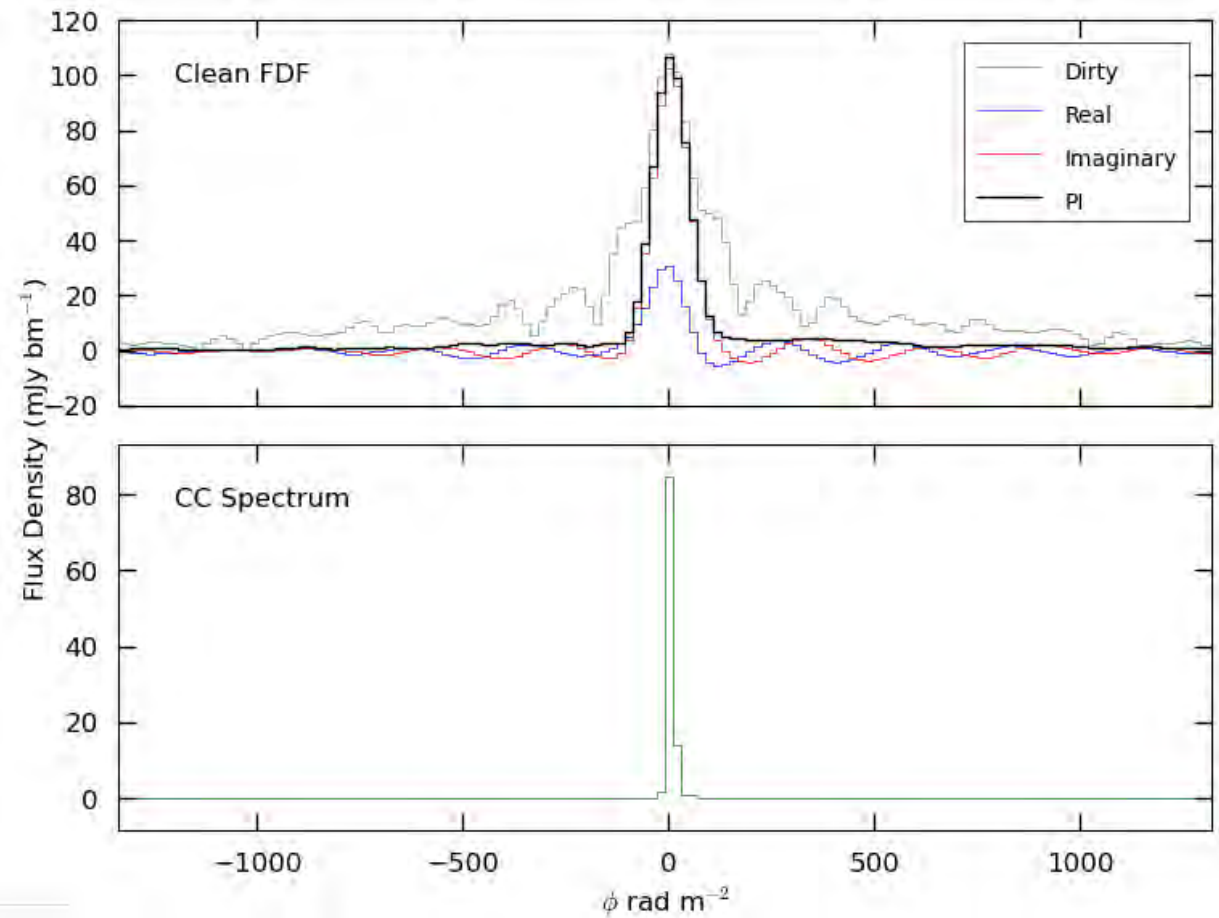
2_create_image_session.py

3_extract_spectra.py

4_do_RM-synthesis.py

5_do_RM-clean.py

Deconvolve FDF





Pipeline Tasks:

0_gen_model_images.py

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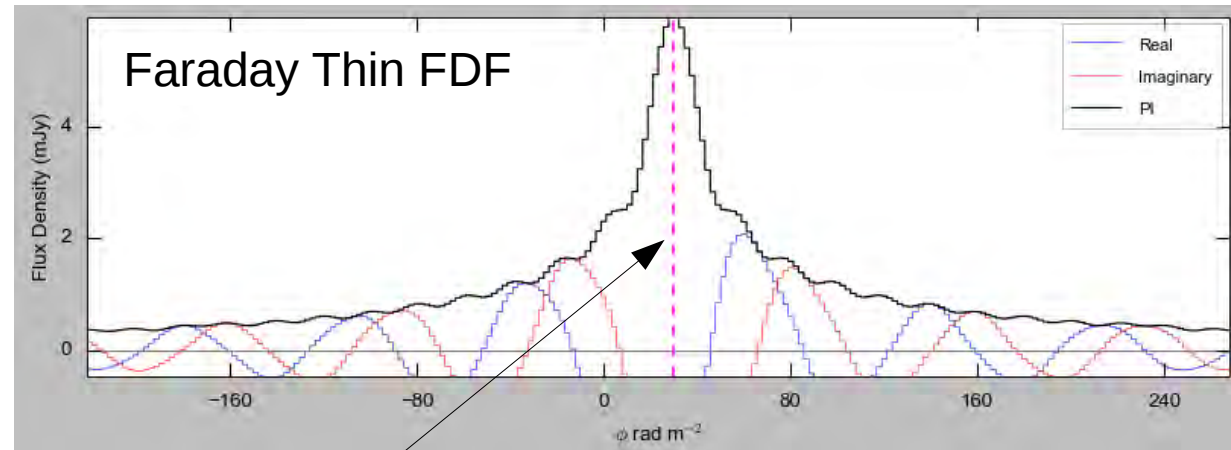
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3_extract_spectra.py

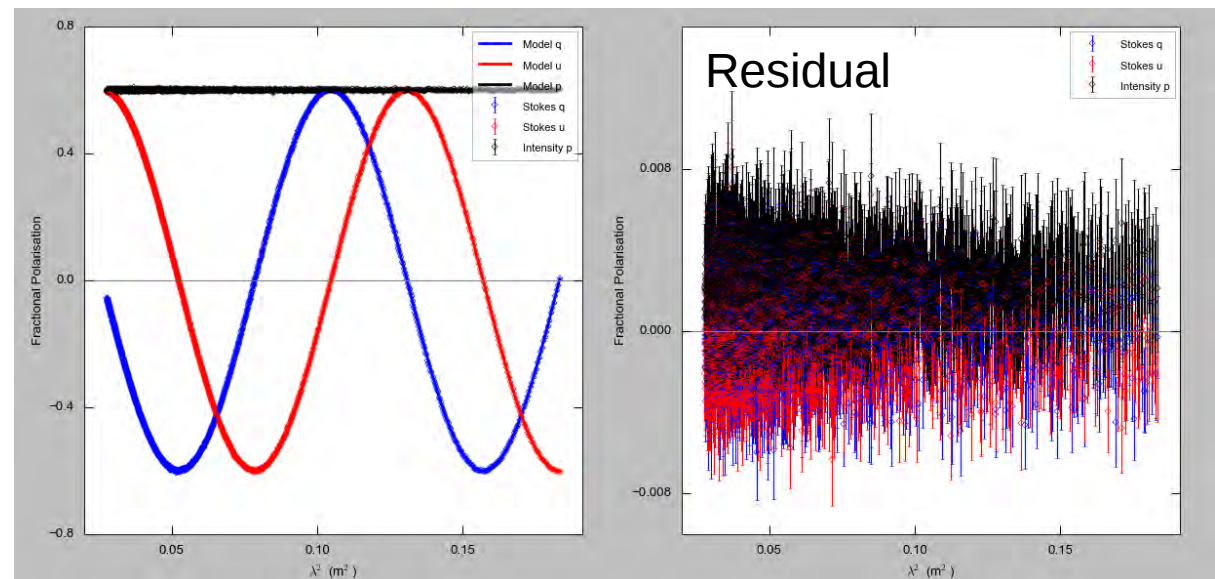
4_do_RM-synthesis.py

5_do_RM-clean.py

6_assess_complexity.py



Detect peak, subtract thin model & measure residual





Pipeline Tasks:

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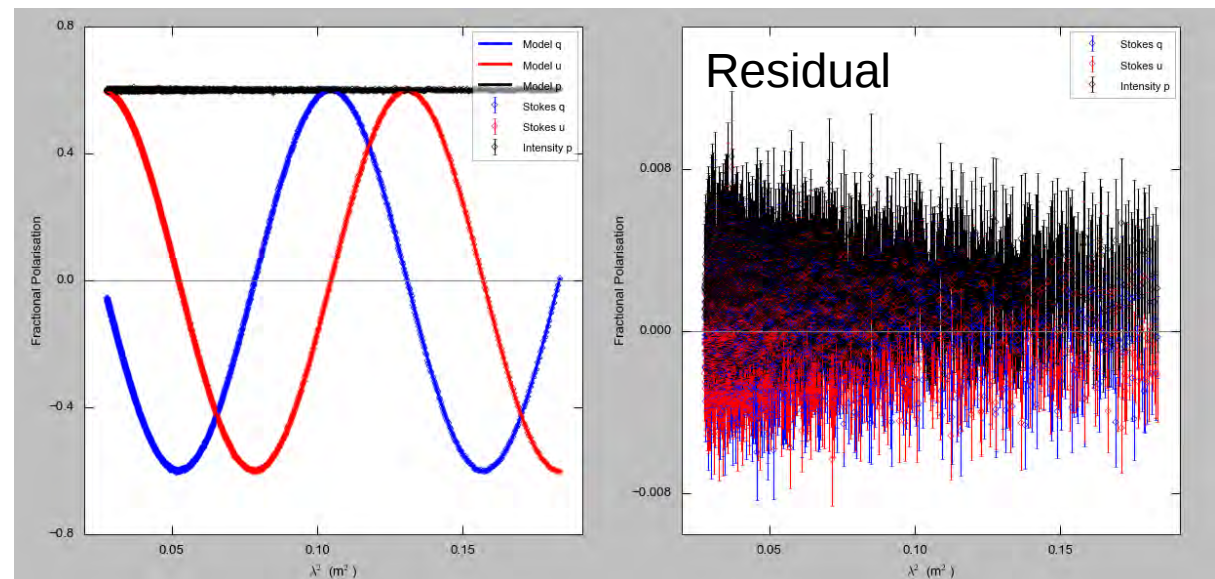
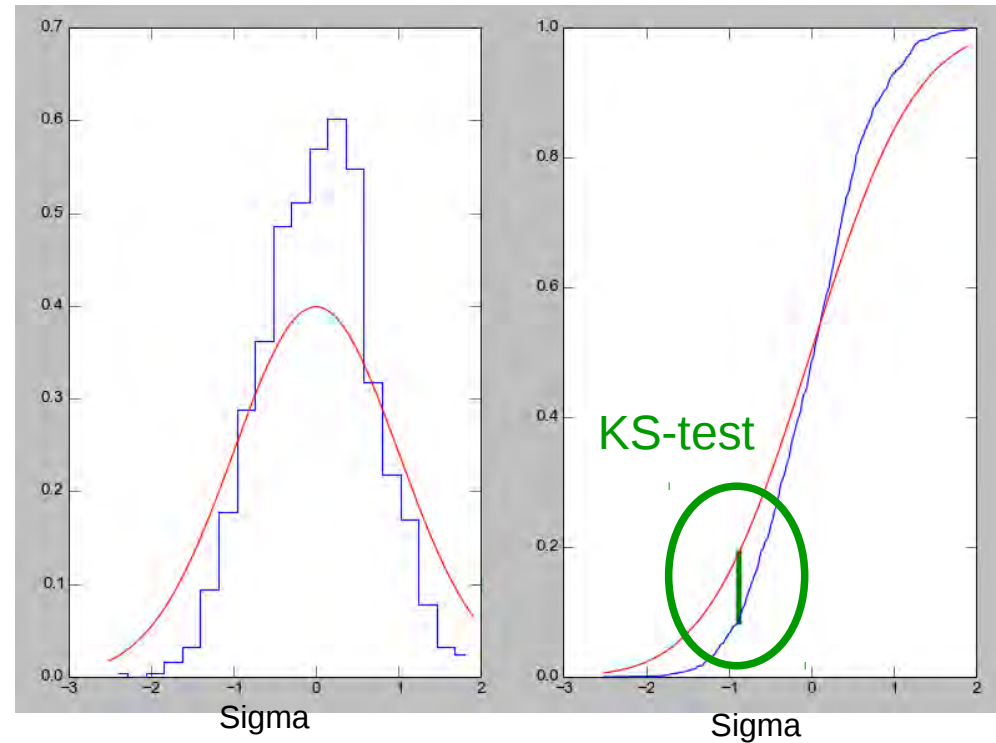
3_extract_spectra.py

4_do_RM-synthesis.py

5_do_RM-clean.py

6_assess_complexity.py

- Skewness
- KS-test
- Anderson-Darling test





Pipeline Tasks:

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1_verify_image_data.py

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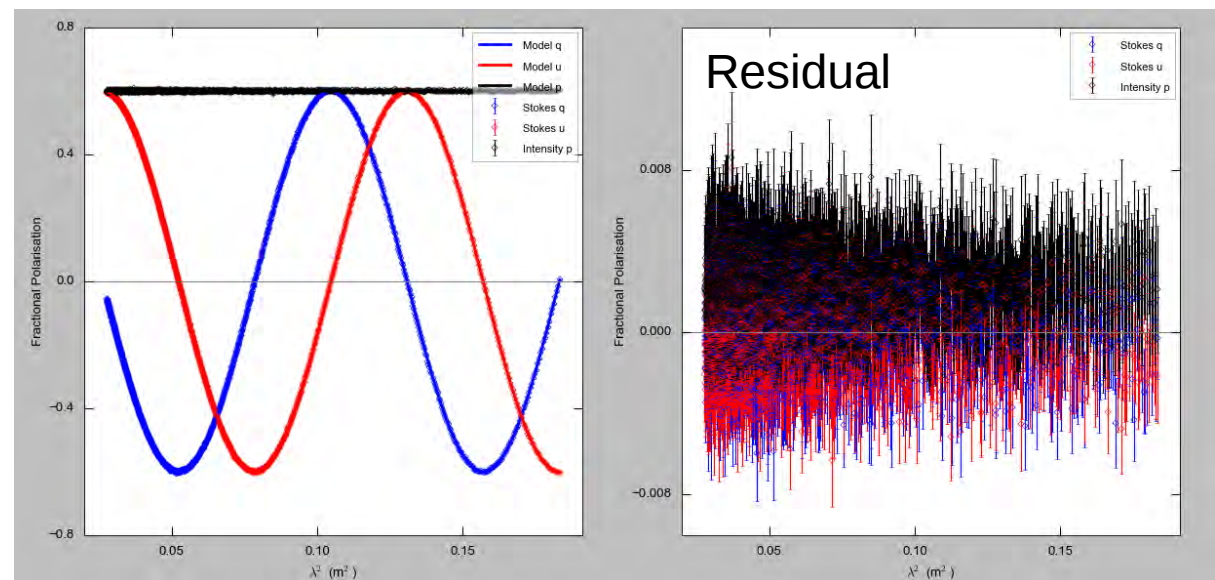
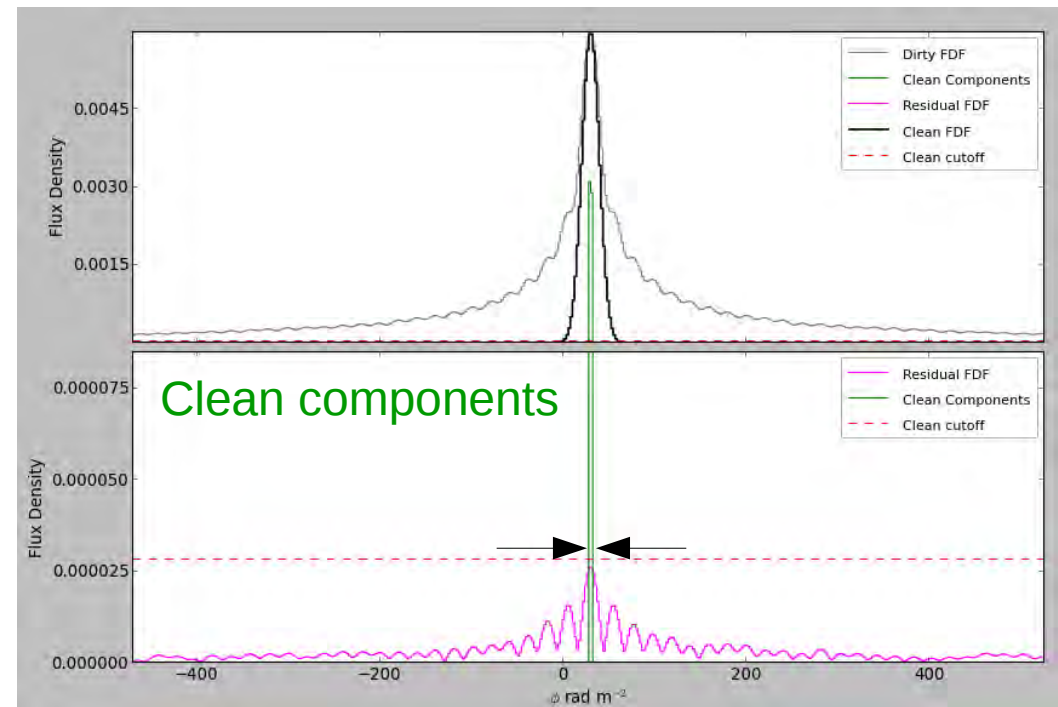
3_extract_spectra.py

4_do_RM-synthesis.py

5_do_RM-clean.py

6_assess_complexity.py

- 2nd moment of Clean component spectrum





Pipeline Tasks:

0_gen_model_images.py

1_verify_image_data.py

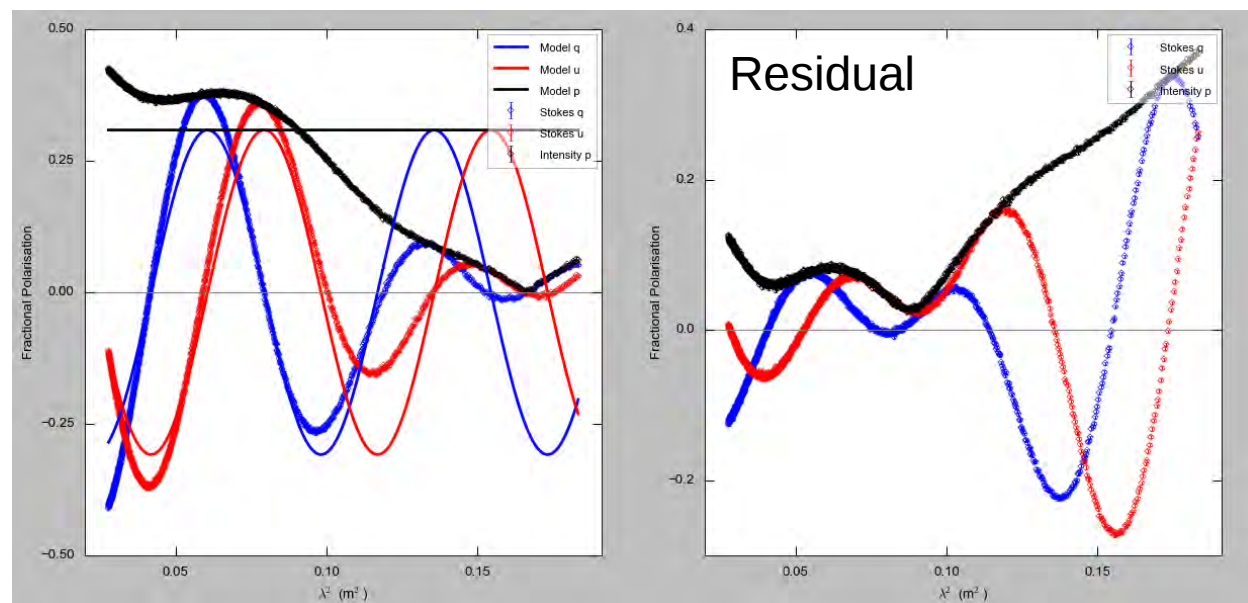
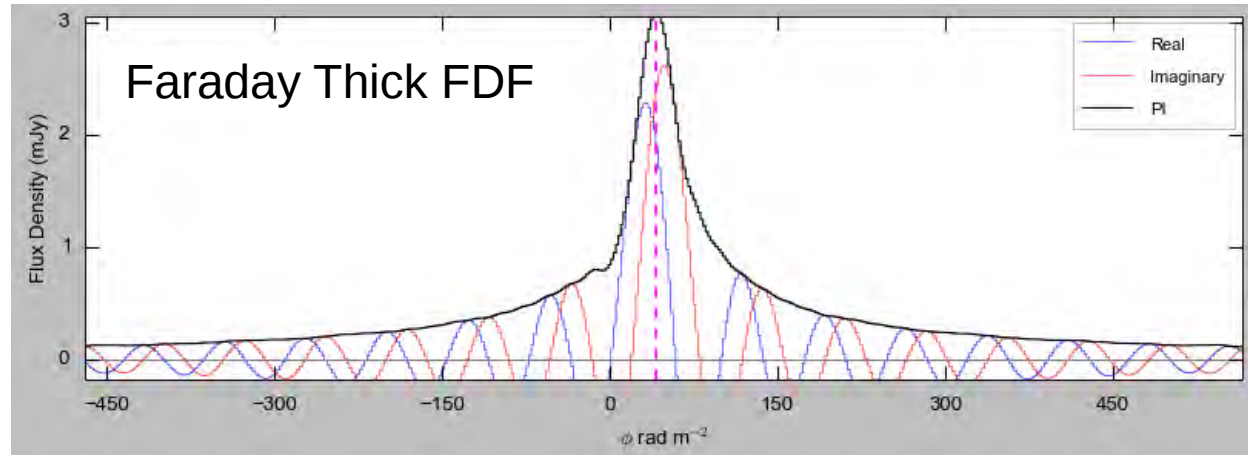
2_create_image_session.py

3_extract_spectra.py

4_do_RM-synthesis.py

5_do_RM-clean.py

6_assess_complexity.py





Pipeline Tasks:

0_gen_model_images.py

1_verify_image_data.py

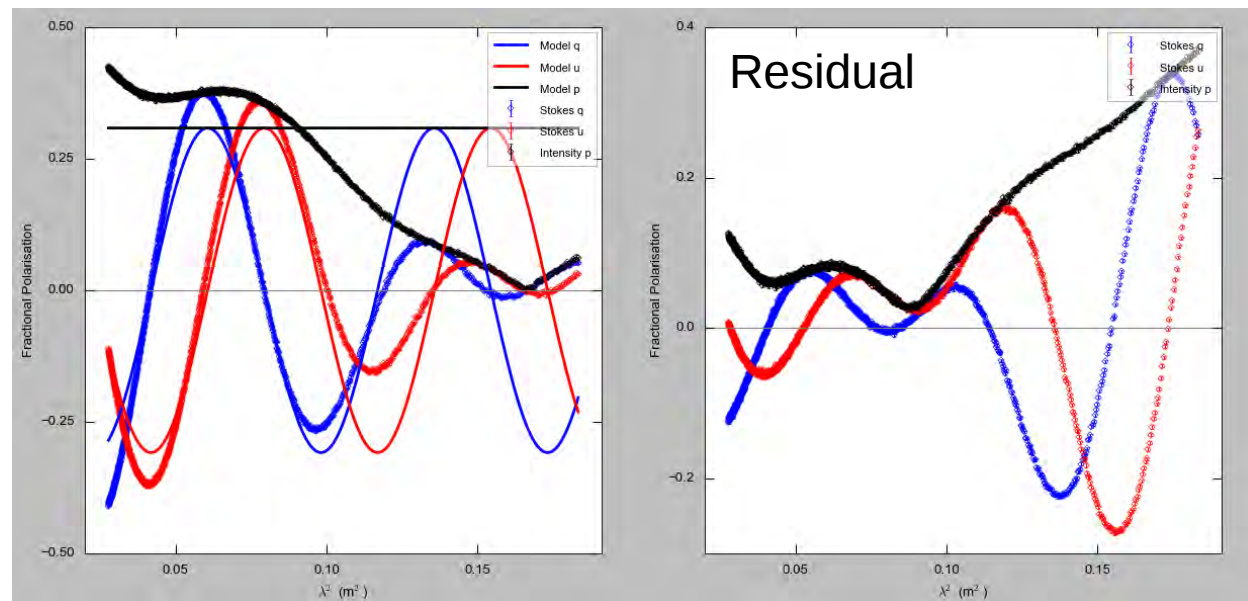
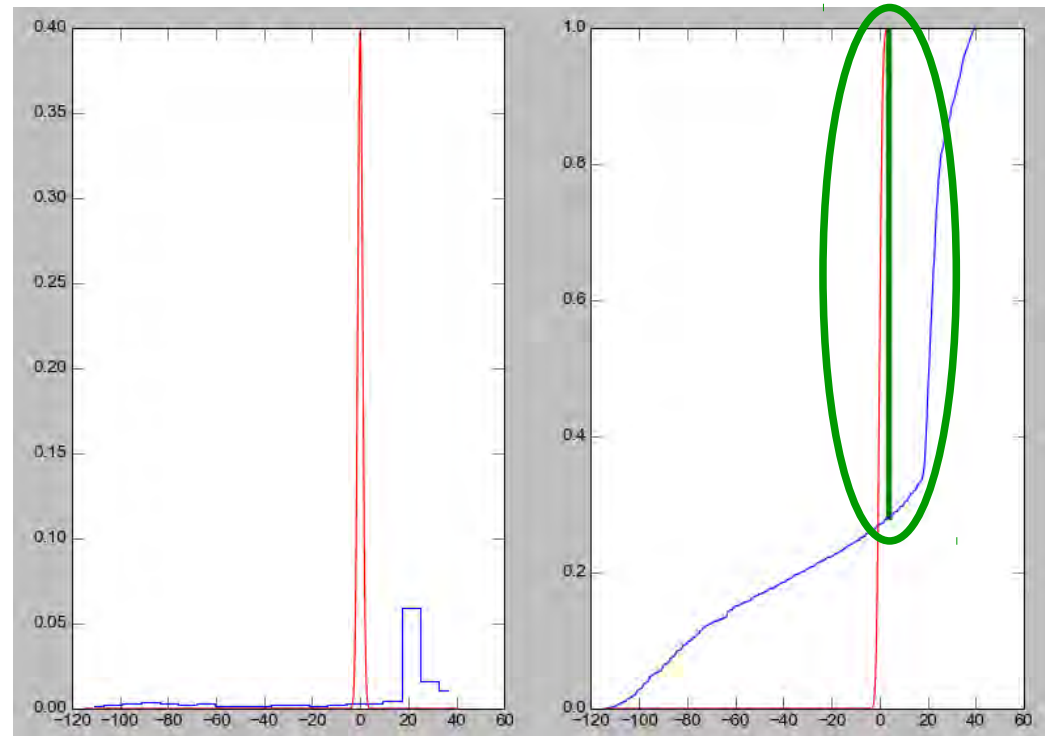
2_create_image_session.py

3_extract_spectra.py

4_do_RM-synthesis.py

5_do_RM-clean.py

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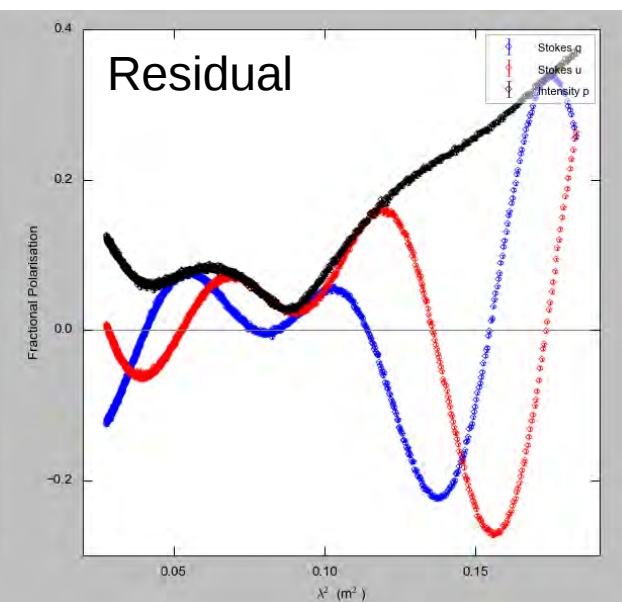
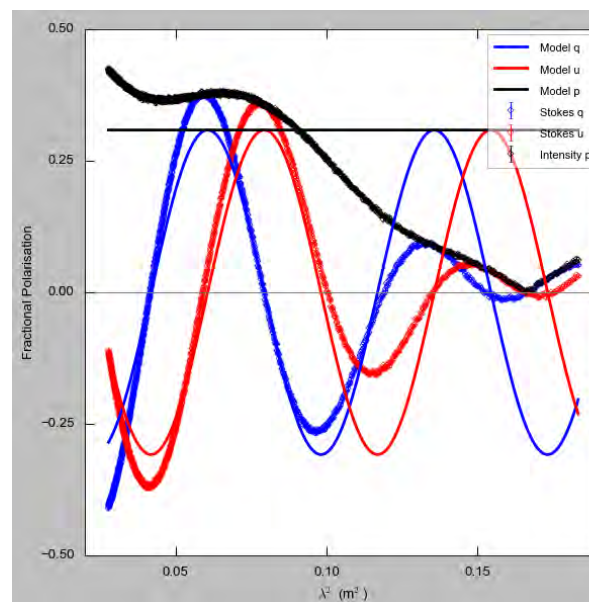
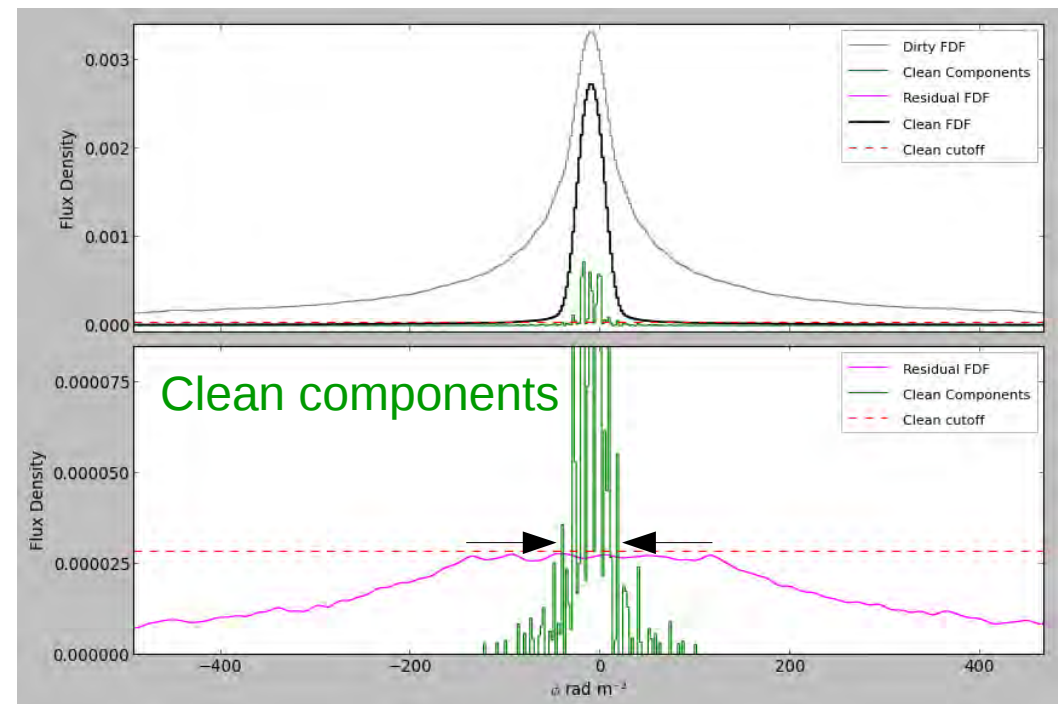
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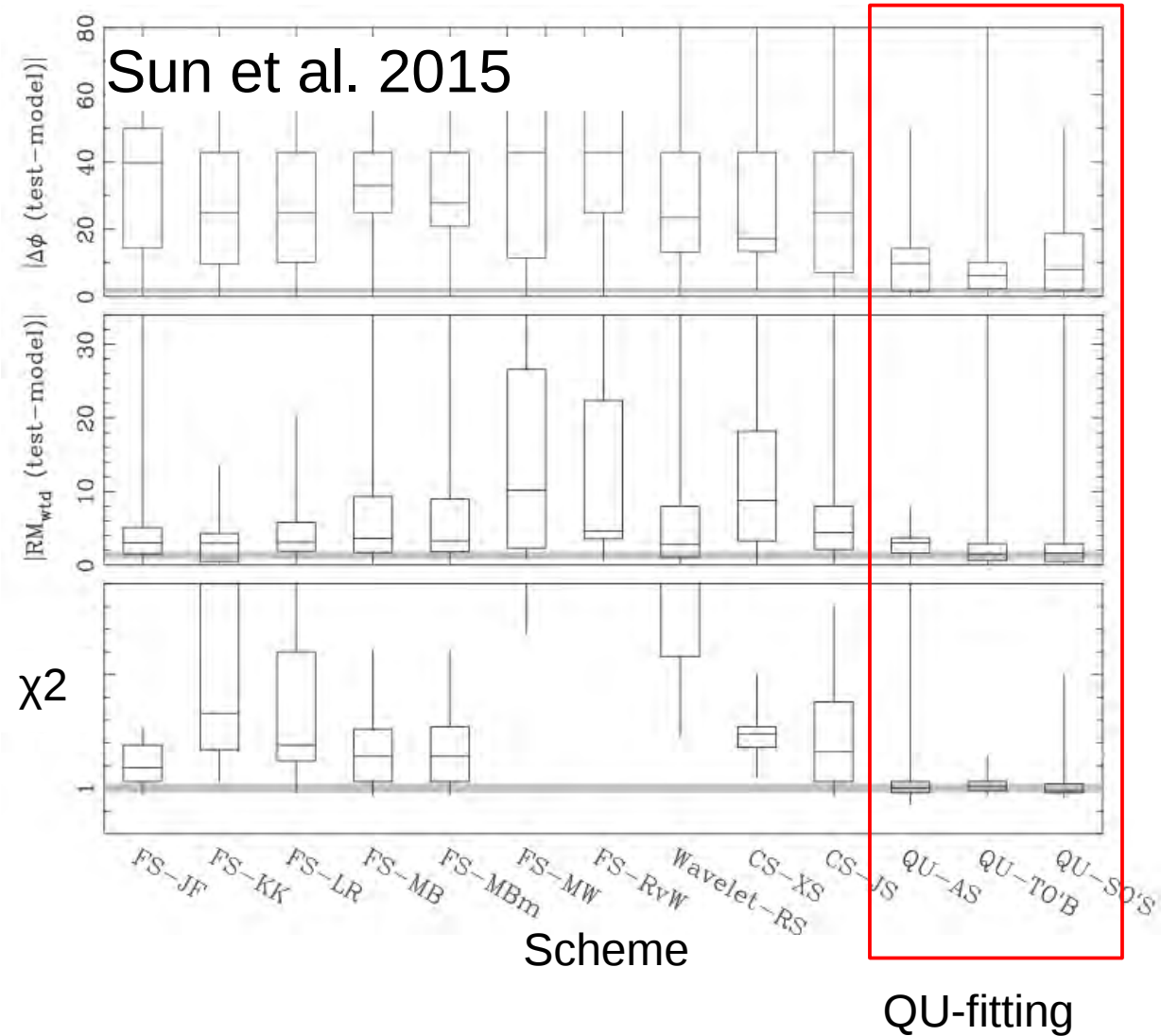
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- One rotating screen + foreground depolarisation:

$$P = p_0 \underbrace{e^{-2\sigma_{\text{RM}}^2 \lambda^4}}_{\text{Depolarisation}} \underbrace{e^{2i(\Psi_0 + \text{RM}\lambda^2)}}_{\text{Rotation}}$$

- Two rotating screens within the beam:

$$P = p_0 \underbrace{e^{2i(\Psi_0 + \text{RM}_1 \lambda^2)}}_{\text{Rotation 1}} + p_0 \underbrace{e^{2i(\Psi_0 + \text{RM}_2 \lambda^2)}}_{\text{Rotation 2}}$$

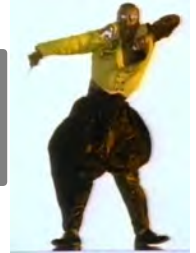
- N screens with RM-gradients:

$$\mathcal{P}(\lambda^2) = p_0 \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{I_i}{I} \frac{\sin(\phi_i \lambda^2)}{\phi_i \lambda^2} \exp \left(2i(\psi_{o,i} + \frac{1}{2} \phi_i \lambda^2 + \sum_{j=i+1}^N \phi_j \lambda^2) \right)$$



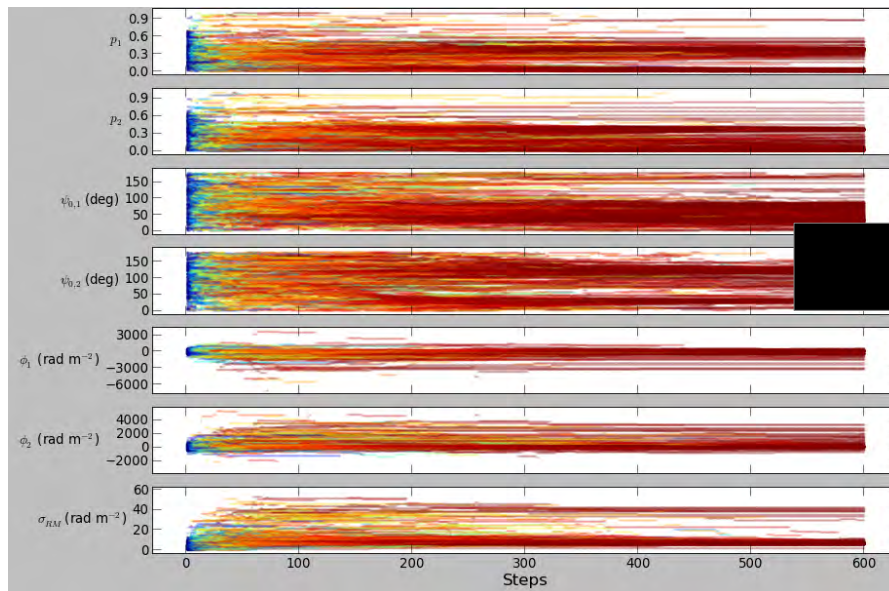
- Current work focused on testing robust code to fit models to fractional polarisation data.
- Convergence can be a problem:

Foreman-Mackey et al. 2013



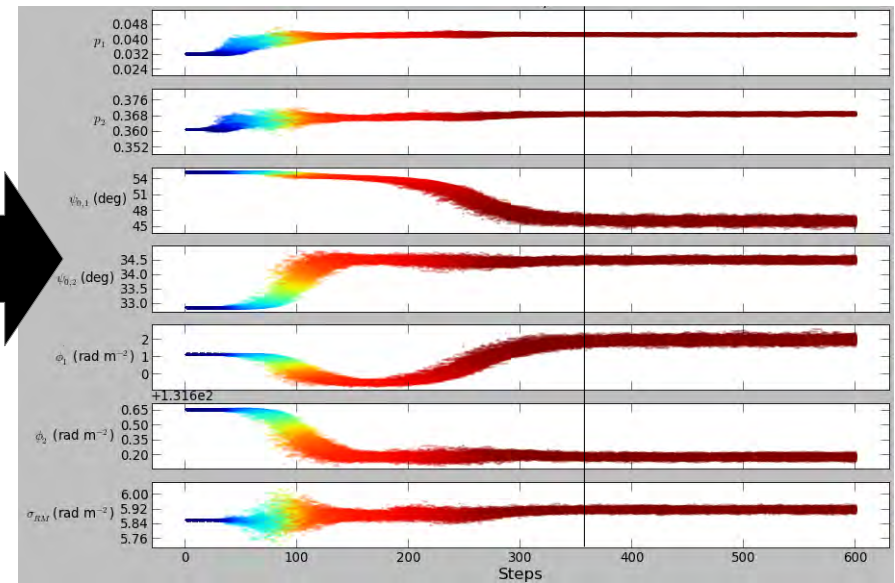
Robust MCMC fitting code (Purcell et al. in prep)

Exploration



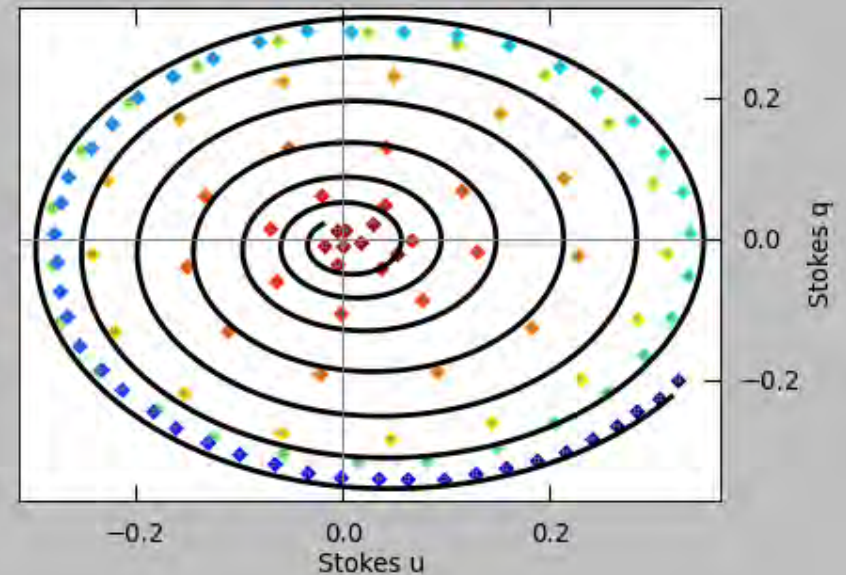
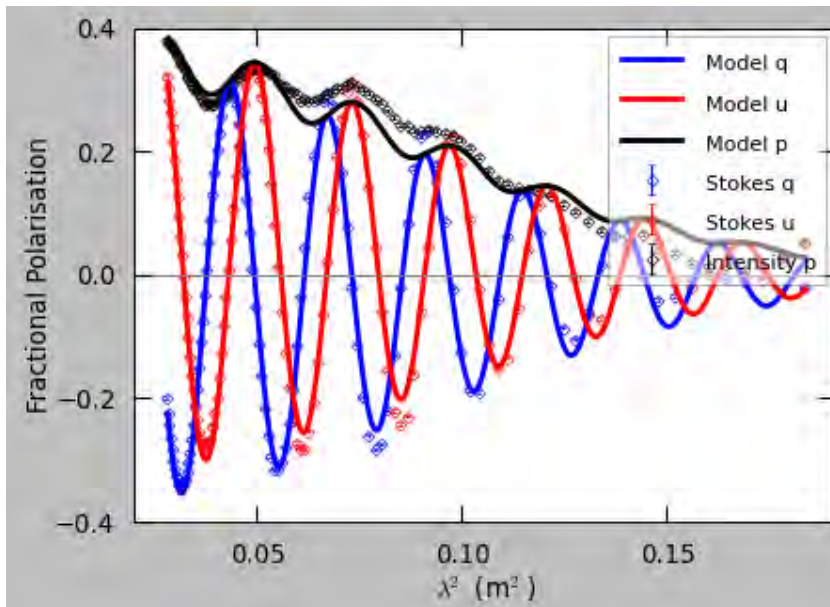
Burn-in

Convergence

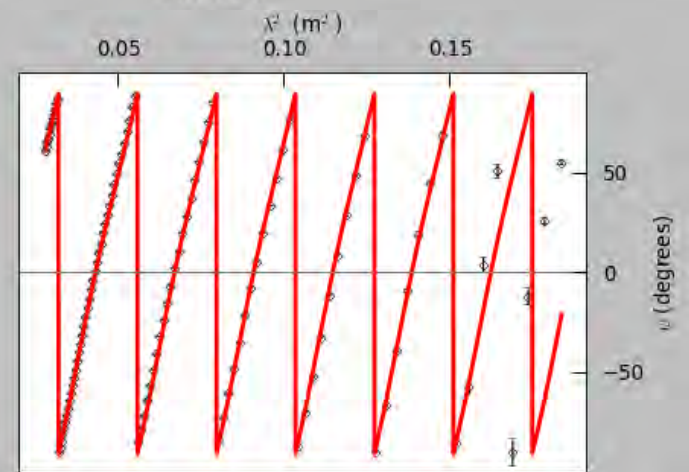




$$\mathcal{P}(\lambda^2) = p_0 \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{I_i}{I} \frac{\sin(\phi_i \lambda^2)}{\phi_i \lambda^2} \exp \left(2i(\psi_{o,i} + \frac{1}{2} \phi_i \lambda^2 + \sum_{j=i+1}^N \phi_j \lambda^2) \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} N \text{ RM-gradient screens} \\ \text{Sokoloff et al. 1998} \end{array}$$



→ Scary: 2-3 component models can fit almost any observed spectrum!

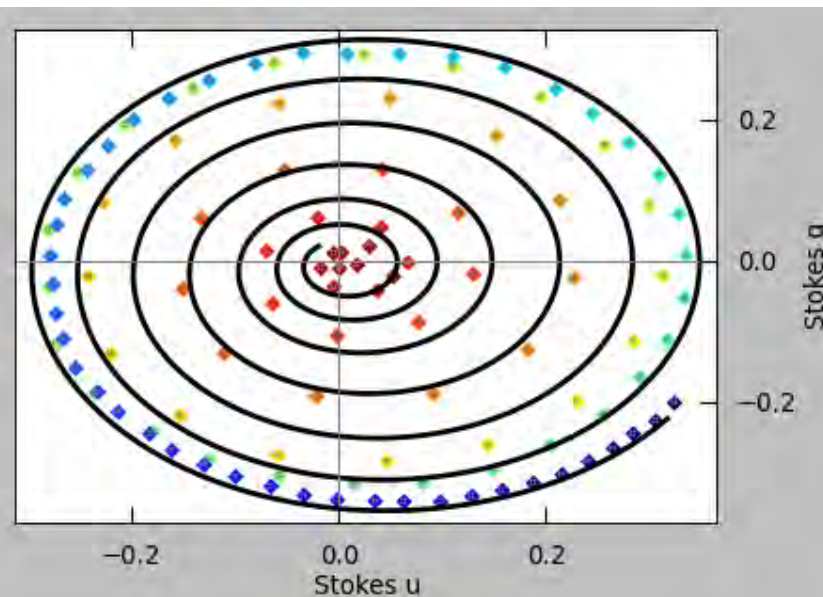
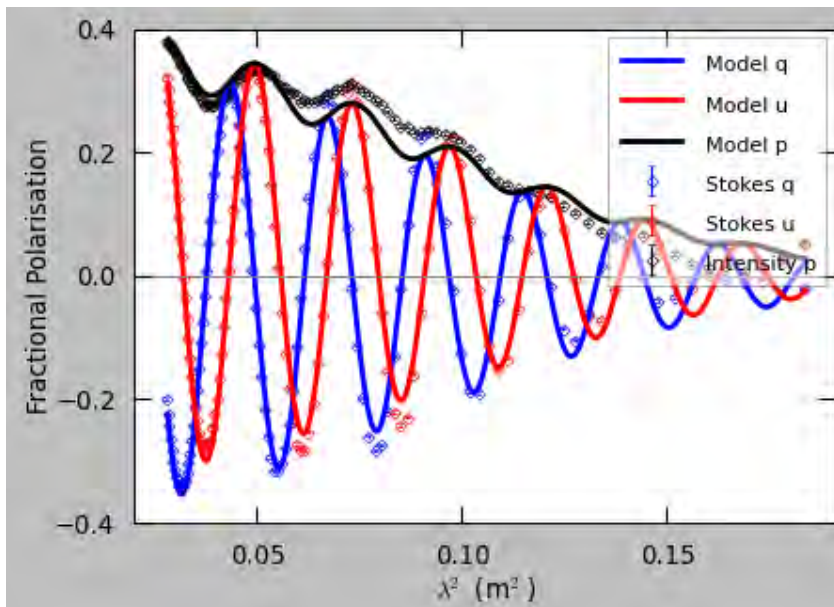




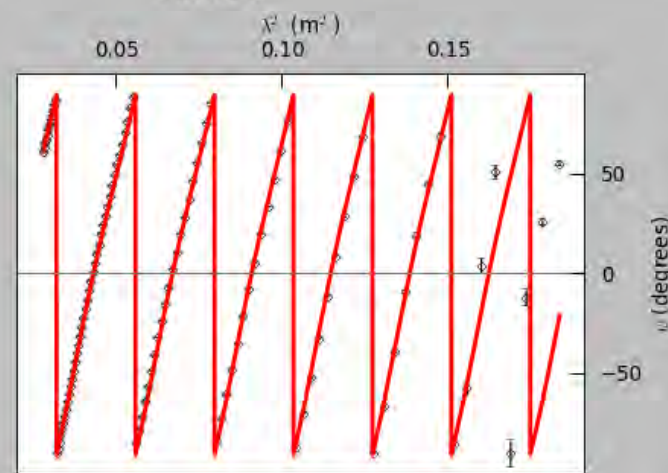
$$\mathcal{P}(\lambda^2) = p_0 \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{I_i}{I} \frac{\sin(\phi_i \lambda^2)}{\phi_i \lambda^2} \exp \left(2i(\psi_{o,i} + \frac{1}{2} \phi_i \lambda^2 + \sum_{j=i+1}^N \phi_j \lambda^2) \right)$$

N RM-gradient screens

Sokoloff et al. 1998



- Scary: 2-3 component models can fit almost any observed spectrum!
- **Very high S/N needed across broad band to disentangle**





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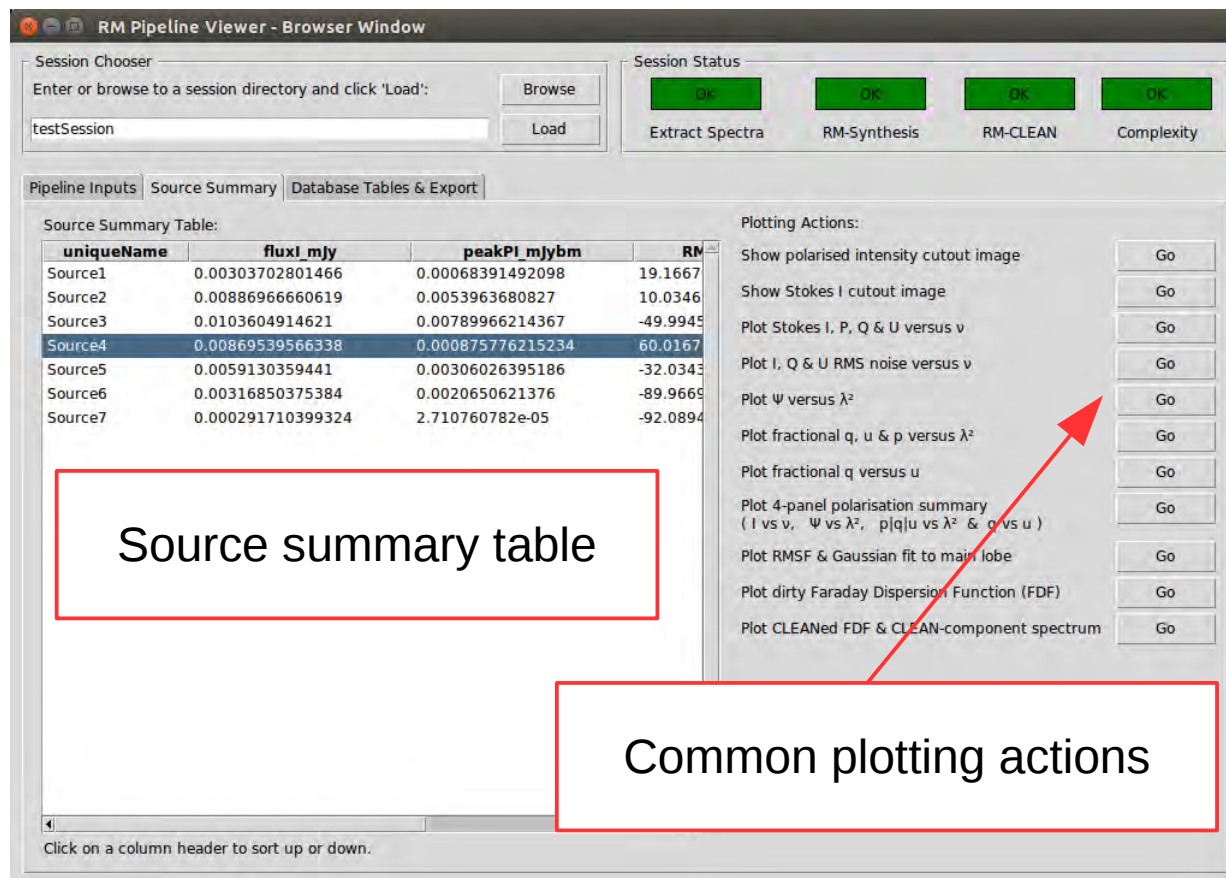
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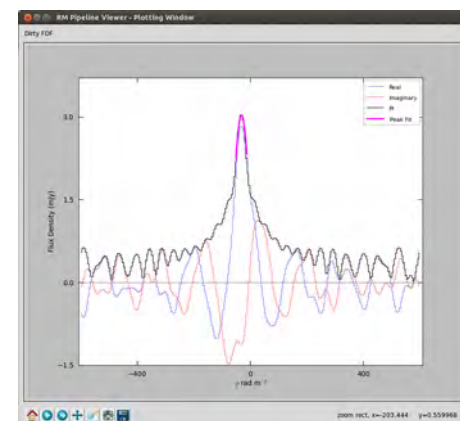
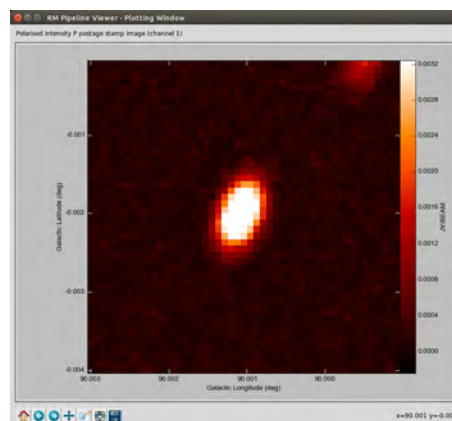


Source Summary Table:

uniqueName	fluxI_mjy	peakPI_mjybm	RM
Source1	0.00303702801466	0.00068391492098	19.1667
Source2	0.00886966660619	0.0053963680827	10.0346
Source3	0.0103604914621	0.00789966214367	-49.9945
Source4	0.00869539566338	0.000875776215234	60.0167
Source5	0.0059130359441	0.00306026395186	-32.0343
Source6	0.00316850375384	0.0020650621376	-89.9669
Source7	0.000291710399324	2.710760782e-05	-92.0894

Plotting Actions:

- Show polarised intensity cutout image
- Show Stokes I cutout image
- Plot Stokes I, P, Q & U versus ν
- Plot I, Q & U RMS noise versus ν
- Plot Ψ versus λ^2
- Plot fractional q, u & p versus λ^2
- Plot fractional q versus u
- Plot 4-panel polarisation summary (I vs ν , Ψ vs λ^2 , p|qu vs λ^2 & σ vs u)
- Plot RMSF & Gaussian fit to main lobe
- Plot dirty Faraday Dispersion Function (FDF)
- Plot CLEANed FDF & CLEAN-component spectrum





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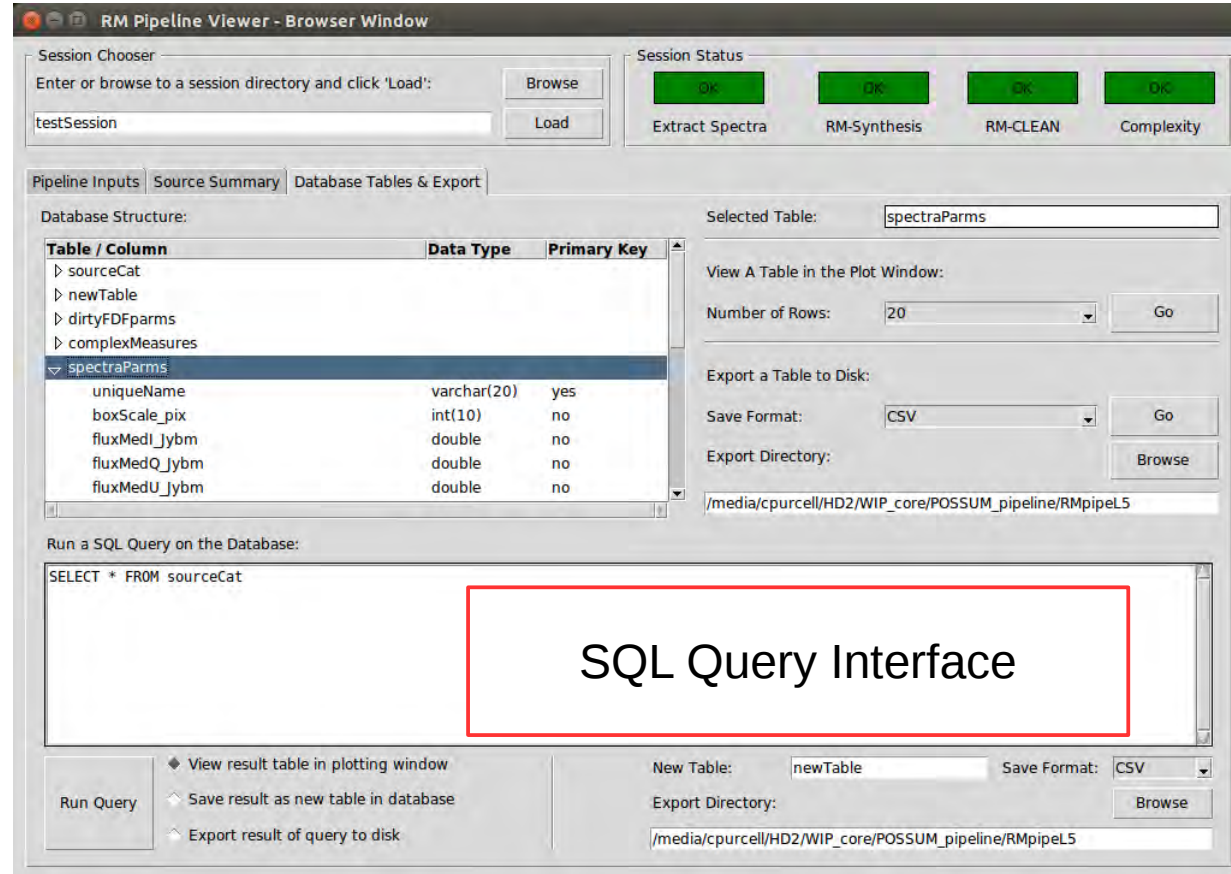
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RM Pipeline Viewer - Browser Window

Session Chooser
Enter or browse to a session directory and click 'Load':
testSession

Session Status
 Extract Spectra
 RM-Synthesis
 RM-CLEAN
 Complexity

Pipeline Inputs | Source Summary | Database Tables & Export

Database Structure:

Table / Column	Data Type	Primary Key
sourceCat		
newTable		
dirtyFDParams		
complexMeasures		
selectedTable: spectraParams		
uniqueName	varchar(20)	yes
boxScale_pix	int(10)	no
fluxMedI_jybm	double	no
fluxMedQ_jybm	double	no
fluxMedU_jybm	double	no

Selected Table: spectraParams

View A Table in the Plot Window:
Number of Rows: 20

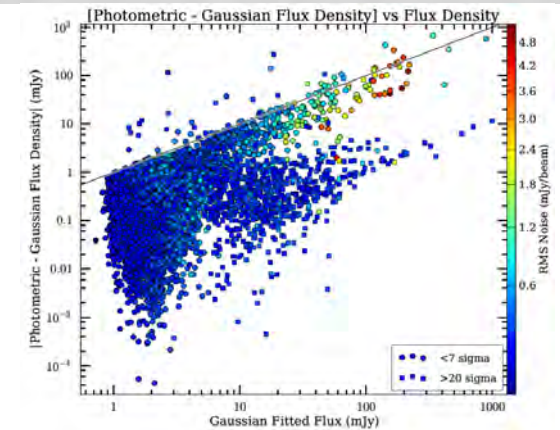
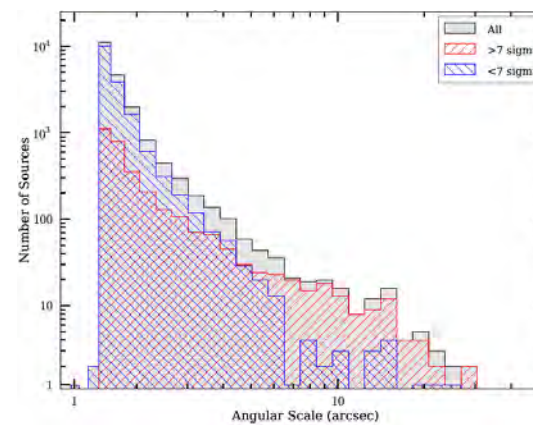
Export a Table to Disk:
Save Format: CSV
Export Directory:
/media/cpurcell/HD2/WIP_core/POSSUM_pipeline/RMpipeL5

Run a SQL Query on the Database:
SELECT * FROM sourceCat

SQL Query Interface

Run Query
 View result table in plotting window
 Save result as new table in database
 Export result of query to disk

New Table: newTable Save Format: CSV
Export Directory:
/media/cpurcell/HD2/WIP_core/POSSUM_pipeline/RMpipeL5





- Goal: Build a prototype pipeline for the POSSUM project
 - Easy to deploy and use
 - Well commented & documented for CSIRO
 - Framework for testing and integrating algorithms
 - Robust enough to use on existing datasets.



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- **Code release in two tranches:**
- 1D & 3D RM-synthesis, RM-clean & QU-fitting modules + demonstration code
 - Will be released on GitHub soon (announcement to POSSUM list):
 - <https://github.com/crpurcell>
- POSSUM pipeline code to make specific PPC and PBCat catalogues
 - Contact cormac.purcell@sydney.edu.au