# MODELING THE HSC PSF AND THE BRIGHTER-FATTER EFFECT

Clare Saunders — LSST /DESC Calibration Workshop, LPNHE July 11, 2019

# BACKGROUND

- The Subaru Strategic Program is performing a survey using Hyper Suprime-Cam on the 8.2m Subaru Telescope.
- Supernova science is possible in the COSMOS and SXDS Deep and UltraDeep fields.
- Using data taken in grizy bands
- LPNHE has developed an independent pipeline for identifying supernovae and processing the data.
  - The following results are all based on data from the LPNHE pipeline.

#### **SUBARU HSC DATA**



#### **BASELINE PSF-FITTING STRATEGY**

• Based on DAOPHOT, by way of the SNLS pipeline.

- · Identify isolated, unsaturated stars with S/N above a given level.
- Use stars to fit PSF as a spatially varying function of the CCD position.
- PSF is mostly described by analytic function, pixel basis makes small adjustments.

The PSF: 
$$\Psi_{i,j}(x, y) = (1 - \sum_{i,j} R_{i,j}(x, y))\phi_{i,j}(x, y) + R_{i,j}(x, y)$$

where 
$$\phi(x, y) = N(1 + w_{xx}x^2 + w_{yy}y^2 + w_{xy}xy)^{-2.5}$$

and 
$$w_{xx}(x, y) = w_{xx,0} + w_{xx,x}x + w_{xx,y}y + \dots$$
  
 $R_{i,j}(x, y) = R_{i,j,0} + R_{i,j,x}x + R_{i,j,y}y + \dots$   
etc.

• Step 1: Fit Moffat PSF parameters to each star individually.



Step 2: Fit Moffat parameters as a function of the CCD position:



• Moffat parameters over the full FOV:



• Step 3: With analytic part of PSF fixed, fit remaining variation with pixel basis.

$$\Psi_{i,j}(x,y) = (1 - \Sigma_{i,j}R_{i,j}(x,y))\phi_{i,j}(x,y) + R_{i,j}(x,y)$$
$$R_{i,j}(x,y) = R_{i,j,0} + R_{i,j,x}x + R_{i,j,y}y + \dots$$



#### FIT OF PSF OVER THE FIELD OF VIEW



#### SAMPLE RESIDUALS



# A REMINDER OF WHY WE CARE ABOUT GETTING THE PSF RIGHT

Bright star: (flux~10<sup>6</sup>)



Dim star: (flux~10<sup>5</sup>)

# ADDING THE BRIGHTER-FATTER EFFECT

• Follow simple model suggested in Guyonnet et al. 2015:

$$\delta^X = \sum_{i,j} a^X Q_{i,j}$$

where Q is the charge in pixel (i, j),  $\delta^{X}$  is the pixel corner at position X with respect to Q, and  $a^{X}$  is the coefficient defining the brighter-fatter effect at position X.

- Use algorithm suggested by Pierre Astier:
  - Split integration into T steps,
  - Iterate between increasing Q in each pixel based on current pixel corners and calculating the distortion in the pixel corners based on the current charge distribution Q.
  - Use Gaussian Quadrature to calculate integral over the distorted pixels.

#### **PIXEL DISTORTIONS**

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#### **PSF SHAPE AND PIXEL CORNERS OVER TIME-STEPS**





# **APPROACH TO FITTING THE BRIGHTER-FATTER MODEL**

- First, test fitting the model + star fluxes on simulated data.
  - Successful test: model parameters and fluxes are not degenerate
- Preliminary test on HSC data:
  - Fit PSF to stars with low maximum flux
  - Use only Moffat part of the PSF (smooth spatial derivative helps with fit)
  - Fit Brighter-Fatter model and fluxes for all stars.

Test PSF:

$$\Psi_{i,j}(x,y) = (1 - \sum_{i,j} R_{i,j}(x,y))\phi_{i,j}(x,y) + R_{i,j}(x,y)$$

Fitting Moffat PSF to faint stars only



With PSF fixed, fitting the brighter-fatter effect f = 6783 f = 8766 f = 13092 f = 17181 f = 39802 f = 336447 f = 359218 f = 420041 f = 510177 f = 196371 Data Moffat Model Moffat + BF Model Moffat Residual e. 





Current distortions likely capture brighter fatter effect + unmodeled pixel grid part of PSF



# PRELIMINARY RESULTS ON EXPOSURE 11730 OF CCD 79

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# PRELIMINARY RESULTS ON EXPOSURE 11730 OF CCD 79

#### Full Moffat + Pixel Grid PSF Model Likely Needed Here



#### CONCLUSIONS

- Brighter-fatter model and fluxes are non-degenerate and can be constrained by data.
- Initial results fitting the brighter-fatter effect on science exposures look promising.
- ► Next steps:
  - 1. Testing whether time-integration method can be improved.
  - 2. Add Pixel Grid to PSF
  - **3.** Implement iterative fitting of Moffat PSF, Pixel Grid, and Brighter-Fatter model.
  - 4. Fix Brighter-Fatter model for future data processing.