

# The WaZP cluster finder on DC2 & The ClEvaR package

Michel Aguena

27/05/2021



# Cluster Detection Validation

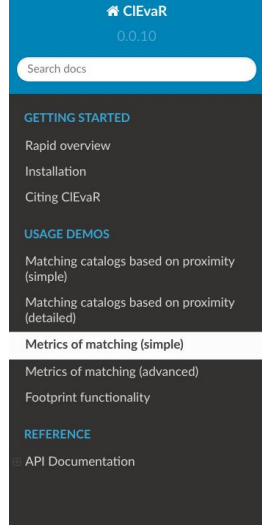
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# Cluster Evaluation Resources

- Goal
  - Compare and validate cluster catalogs
- Functionality
  - Self consistency checks of catalog properties
  - Easy matching with other catalogs (cluster/halos)
  - Metrics of matched catalogs (selection function) & scaling relations (mass proxy, size, orientation, redshift)
- Objectives
  - Code development inside the DESC pipeline framework (documentation, versioning, unit tests)
  - Modular structure to allow for integration with other libraries
  - Robust executables based on configuration files for automatic runs of pipeline

# Demonstration and Documentation

- Code on DESC github:  
<https://github.com/LSSTDESC/clevar>
- Notebooks:  
<https://github.com/LSSTDESC/clevar/tree/master/examples>
- Documentation in code
- CIEvaR Doc, API and Demos on DESC:  
<http://lsstdesc.org/clevar/>



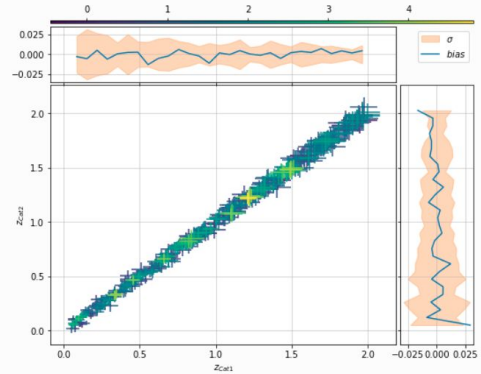
The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the CIEvaR website with the version number 0.0.10 and a search bar. Below the navigation bar is a dark sidebar menu with the following sections: GETTING STARTED (Rapid overview, Installation, Citing CIEvaR), USAGE DEMOS (Matching catalogs based on proximity (simple), Matching catalogs based on proximity (detailed)), Metrics of matching (simple), Metrics of matching (advanced), Footprint functionality, REFERENCE (API Documentation), and a bottom section for API Documentation.



This screenshot is similar to the one above but with the 'API Documentation' section expanded. It shows a list of API documentation items: 'clevar.catalog module' and 'clevar.cosmo module'.



fig, axes = scaling.redshift\_density\_metrics(c1, c2, 'cross', ax\_rotation=45)



- `pixel_dict (dict)` – Dictionary to point to pixel in data

```
get_coverfrac(cl_ra, cl_dec, cl_z, aperture_radius, aperture_radius_unit, cosmo=None, wtfunc=<function Footprint.<lambda>>) [source]
```

Get cover fraction with a given window.

$$CF(R) = \frac{\sum_{i \in r_i < R} w(r_i) d f(r_i)}{\sum_{i \in r_i < R} w(r_i)}$$

where the index  $i$  represents pixels of the footprint,  $R$  is the aperture radius to be considered and  $w$  is the window function.

- Parameters:
- `cl_ra (float)` – Cluster RA in deg
  - `cl_dec (float)` – Cluster DEC in deg
  - `cl_z (float)` – Cluster redshift
  - `aperture_radius (float)` – Radius of aperture
  - `aperture_radius_unit (str)` – Unit of aperture radius
  - `cosmo (clevar.Cosmology object)` – Cosmology object for when radius has angular units
  - `wtfunc (function)` – Window function

Returns: Cover fraction

Return type: float

# Modes for running



## Using CLEvaR as a python package

- [Main readme](#)

CLEvaR was developed with the functionality to be imported as a python library. The applications of CLEvaR can be found on notebooks under the [examples](#) directory. These include examples for:

- [Basic matching of catalogs](#)
- [Detailed matching of catalogs](#)
- [Metrics of the matching and matched catalogs](#)
- [Metrics of the matching and matched catalogs \(Advanced\)](#)
- [Application of footprints](#)

## Using CLEvaR as an executable

CLEvaR can be used directly from the command line with `yml` configuration files. Some examples of config files can be found in the [demo](#) directory.

- [Main readme](#)

### Table of contents

1. [Loading CLEvaR environment](#)
2. [Executing CLEvaR operations](#)
  - i. [Matching catalogs](#)
  - ii. [Footprint application](#)
  - iii. [Metrics of matching](#)
3. [Configuration file](#)
  - i. [cosmology](#)
  - ii. [catalog1 \(and catalog2\)](#)
  - iii. [proximity\\_match](#)
  - iv. [masks](#)
  - v. [match\\_metrics](#)
    - a. [recovery](#)
    - b. [distances](#)
    - c. [Mass](#)
    - d. [redshift](#)

# Modes for running

Using `ClEvaR` as a python package



## 1. Add catalogs to ClCatalogs objects

```
from clevar.catalog import ClCatalog
c1 = ClCatalog('Cat1', id=input1['ID'], ra=input1['RA'],
c2 = ClCatalog('Cat2', id=input2['ID'], ra=input2['RA'],
```

## 2. Prepare config for matching

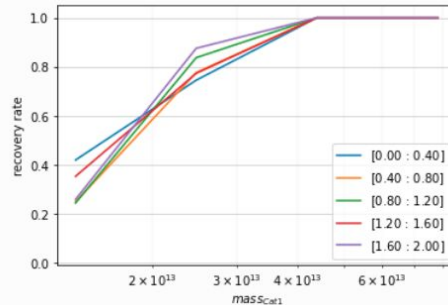
```
match_config = {
    'type': 'cross', # options are cross, cat1, cat2
    'which_radius': 'max', # Case of radius to be used, can be: cat
    'preference': 'angular_proximity', # options are more_massive,
    'catalog1': {'delta_z': .2,
                 'match_radius': '1 mpc'
    },
    'catalog2': {'delta_z': .2,
                 'match_radius': '10 arcsec'
    }
}
from clevar.cosmology import AstroPyCosmology
cosmo = AstroPyCosmology()
```

## 3. Import and Run matching object

```
from clevar.match import ProximityMatch
mt = ProximityMatch()
mt.match_from_config(c1, c2, match_config, cosmo=cosmo)
```

## + Metrics of matching and scaling relations

```
from clevar.match_metrics import recovery
ax = recovery.plot(c1, 'cross', zbins, mbins,
                  shape='line', transpose=True)
```



# Modes for running

Using `clevar` as an executable



## Configuration (yaml) file

```
outpath: temp

cosmology:
  backend: Astropy # Options are Astropy, CCL.
  parameters:
    H0: 70.0
    Omega_b0: 0.05
    Omega_dm0: 0.25
    Omega_k0: 0.0

catalog1:
  file: cat1.fits
  name: catalog 1
  columns:
    ra: RA
    dec: DEC
    z: Z
    mass: MASS
    radius: RADIUS_ARCMIN
  radius_unit: ARCMIN # Options: radians, degrees, arcmin, arcsec, pc, kpc, Mpc, M200b, M200c, M##b/
  labels: # Labels for plots. If not available, column_{name} used.
  mass: Mass1

proximity_match:
  type: cross # options are cross, cat1, cat2.
  step1: # Add more steps with the same keys below if required
  which_radius: max # Case of radius to be used, can be: cat1, cat2, min, max.
  preference: more_massive # options are more_massive, angular_proximity or redshift_proximity.
  catalog1:
    delta_z: .2 # Defines the zmin, zmax for matching. Options are:
      # 'cat': uses redshift properties of the catalog.
      # 'spline.filename': interpolates data in 'filename' (z, zmin, zmax) fmt.
      # float: uses delta_z*(1+z).
      # None: does not use z.
    match_radius: 1 arcmin # Radius for matching. If 'cat' uses the radius in the catalog, else m
  catalog2:
    delta_z: .2 # Defines the zmin, zmax for matching. Options are:
      # 'cat': uses redshift properties of the catalog.
      # 'spline.filename': interpolates data in 'filename' (z, zmin, zmax) fmt.
      # float: uses delta_z*(1+z).
      # None: does not use z.
    match_radius: 1 npc # Radius for matching. If 'cat' uses the radius in the catalog, else m
```

Executable commands:

```
clevar_match_proximity config.yaml
```

```
clevar_match_metrics_recovery_rate config.yaml
clevar_match_metrics_distances config.yaml
clevar_match_metrics_mass config.yaml
clevar_match_metrics_redshift config.yaml
```

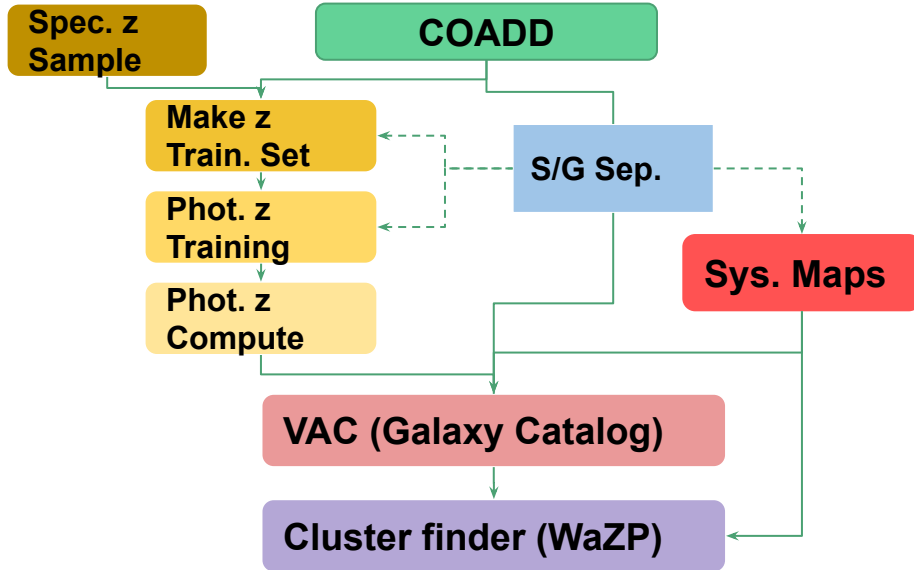
# The WaZP cluster finder on DC2

Michel Aguena, Dominique Boutigny, Thibault Guillemin +  
Brazil CWG (LIneA)

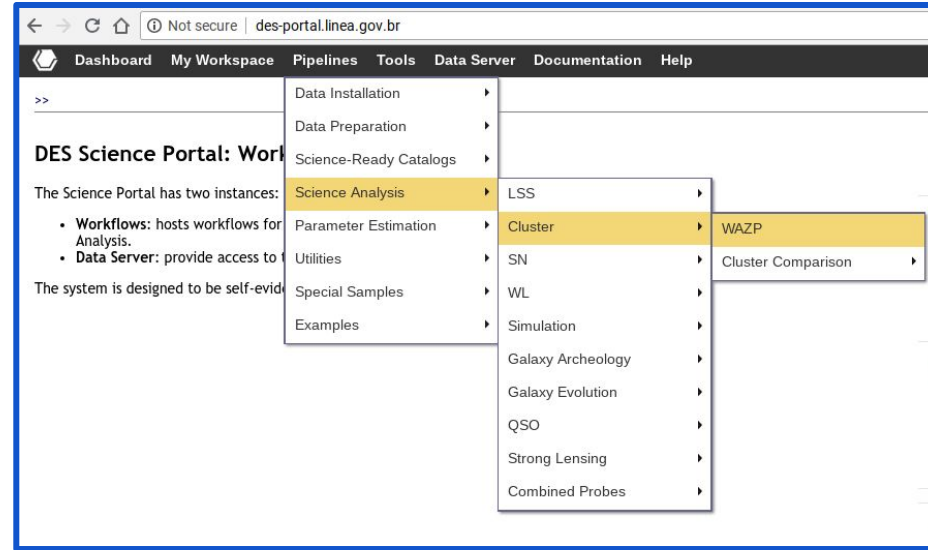


# Producing Catalogs

## Data workflow



## LineA Science Portal



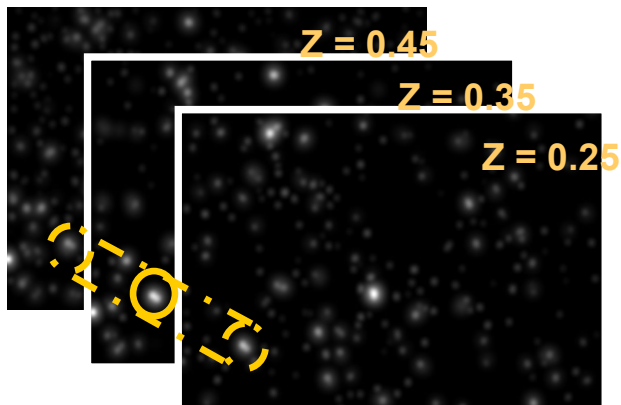
The screenshot shows the LineA Science Portal interface. The browser address bar displays 'des-portal.linea.gov.br'. The navigation menu includes 'Dashboard', 'My Workspace', 'Pipelines', 'Tools', 'Data Server', 'Documentation', and 'Help'. A dropdown menu is open, showing a list of options: 'Data Installation', 'Data Preparation', 'Science-Ready Catalogs', 'Science Analysis', 'Parameter Estimation', 'Utilities', 'Special Samples', and 'Examples'. The 'Science Analysis' option is highlighted, and its sub-menu is open, showing 'LSS', 'Cluster', 'SN', 'WL', 'Simulation', 'Galaxy Archeology', 'Galaxy Evolution', 'QSO', 'Strong Lensing', and 'Combined Probes'. The 'Cluster' option is highlighted, and its sub-menu is open, showing 'WAZP' and 'Cluster Comparison'.

# WaZP Cluster Finder on DC2

## Wavelet Z-Photometric

(WaZP)  
Developed by C. Beuermann

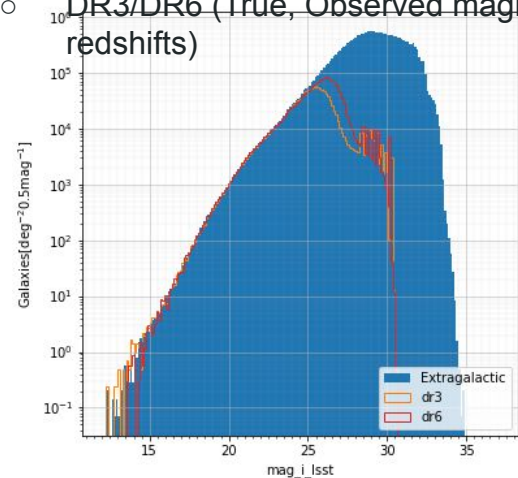
- Galaxies are selected in redshift slices based on PDZ's from photo-z algorithms
- Clusters are detected as overdensities in wavelet based density maps
- No assumption on the galaxy populations of clusters (e.g. red sequence)
- Produces cluster membership probabilities for galaxies



A  $3 \text{ deg}^2$  tile

## DC2 Catalogs - cosmoDC2 v1.1.4

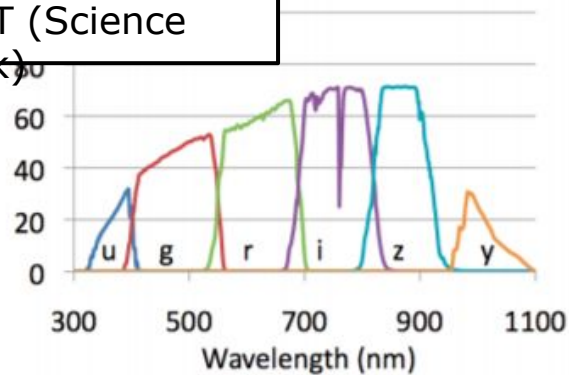
- True catalog:
  - extragalactic galaxy catalog (True, Observed magnitudes and redshifts)
- Observations (run 2.2i):
  - DR3/DR6 (True, Observed magnitudes and redshifts)



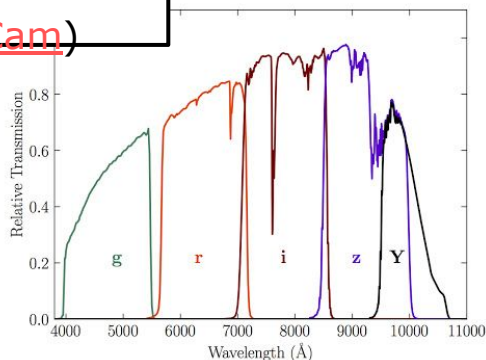
# WaZP Cluster Finder on DC2

- Internal calibration has to be updated for LSST magnitudes

LSST (Science  
book)

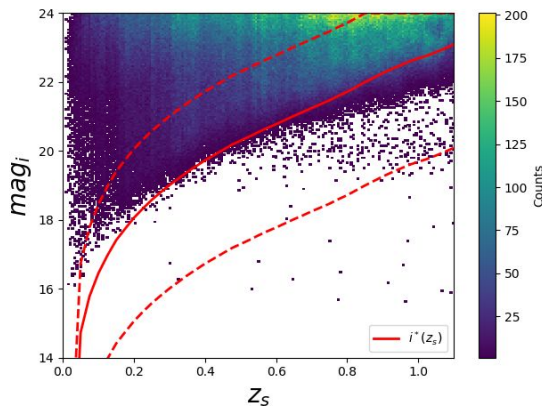


DES  
(DECam)

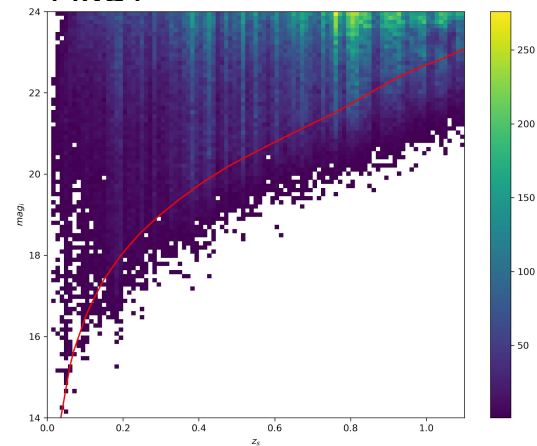


- Effect of magnitude calibration on detection

DC2 run (DR3 - PSF  
Mag)



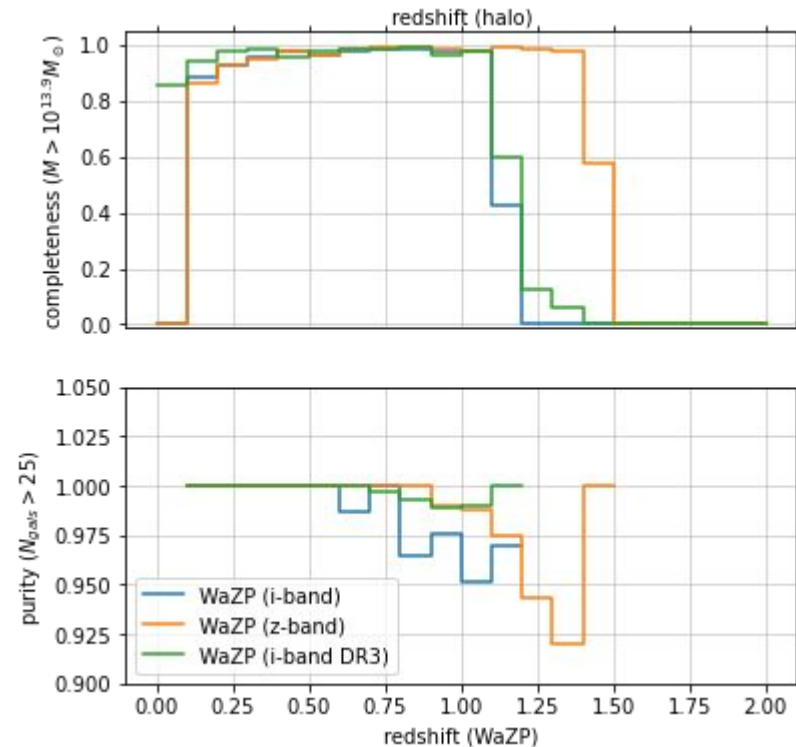
DC2 run (DR3 - True  
Mag)



# WaZP Cluster Finder on DC2

## Current status

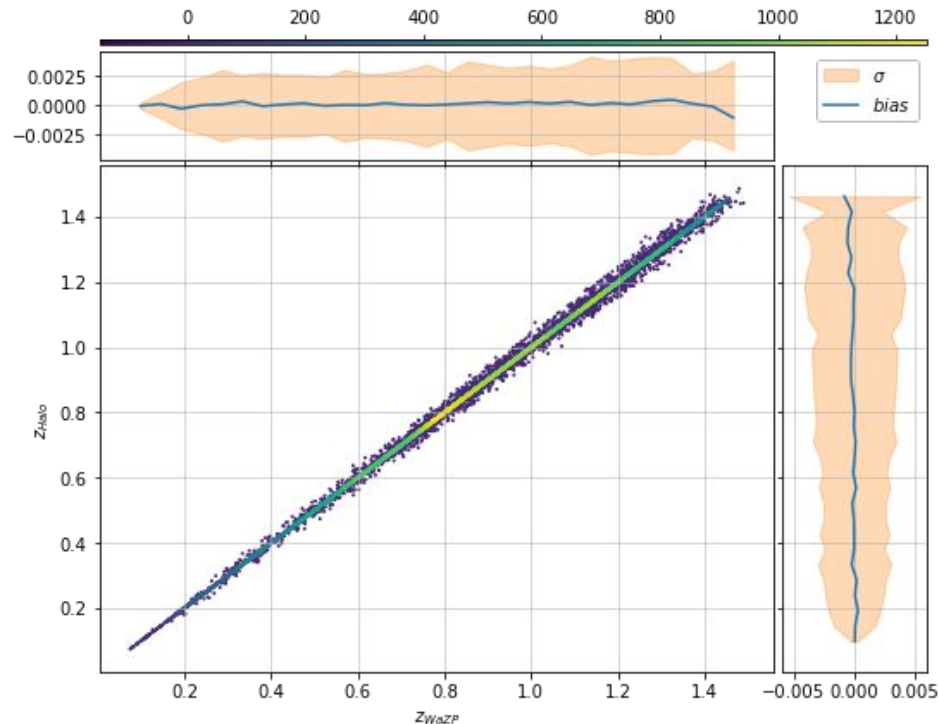
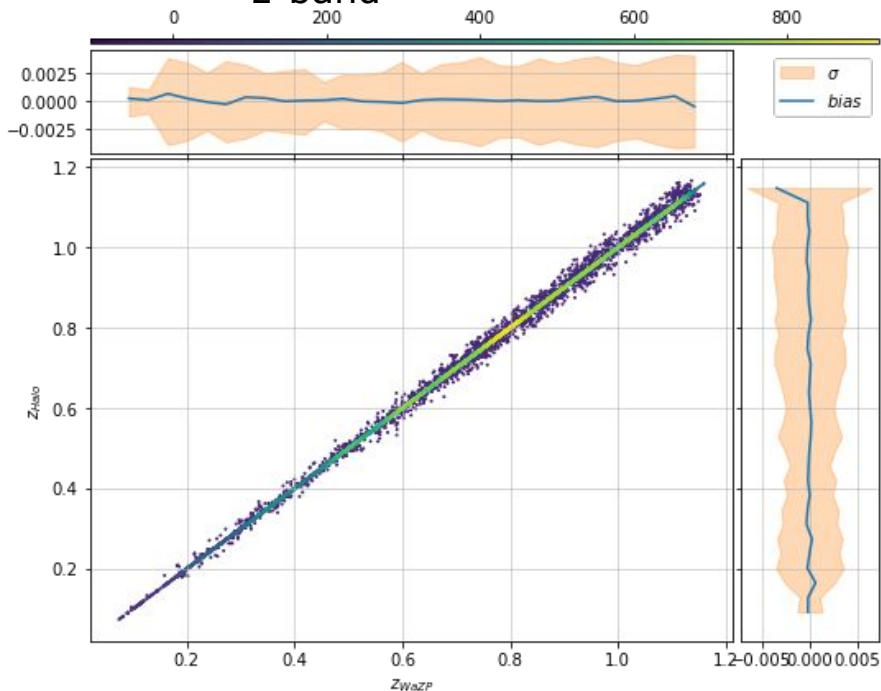
- Pipelines adapted for DC2
- Extragalactic (True)
  - i-band detection
  - z-band detection
- DR3 catalogs
  - i-band detection (preliminary)



# WaZP Cluster Finder on DC2

## Redshift relation

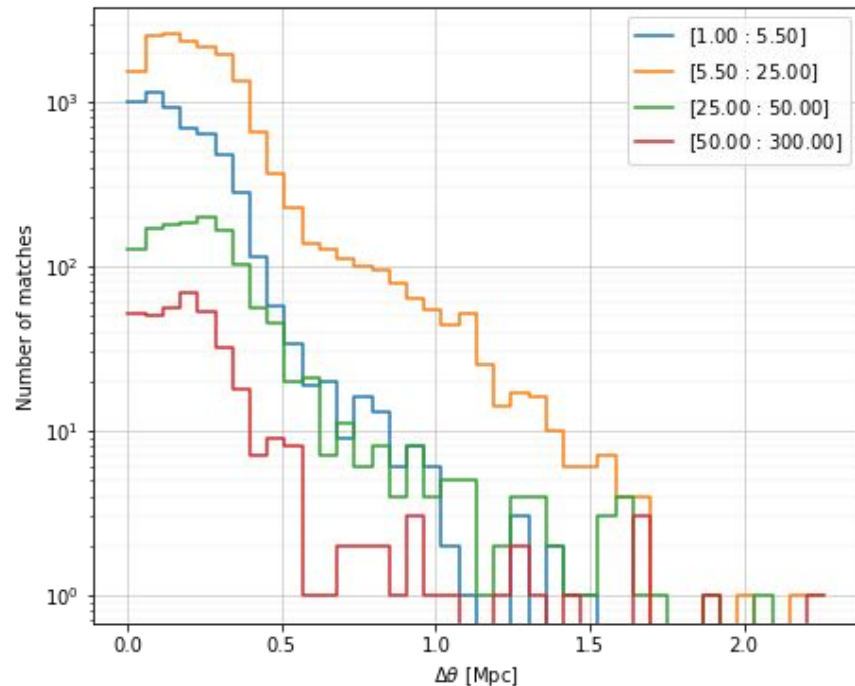
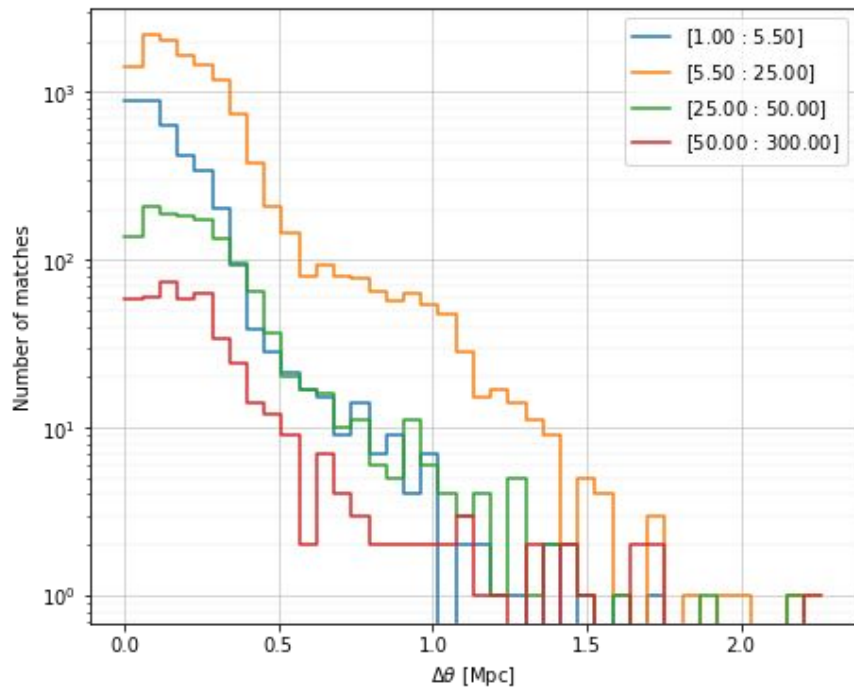
i-band  
z-band



# WaZP Cluster Finder on DC2

## Redshift relation

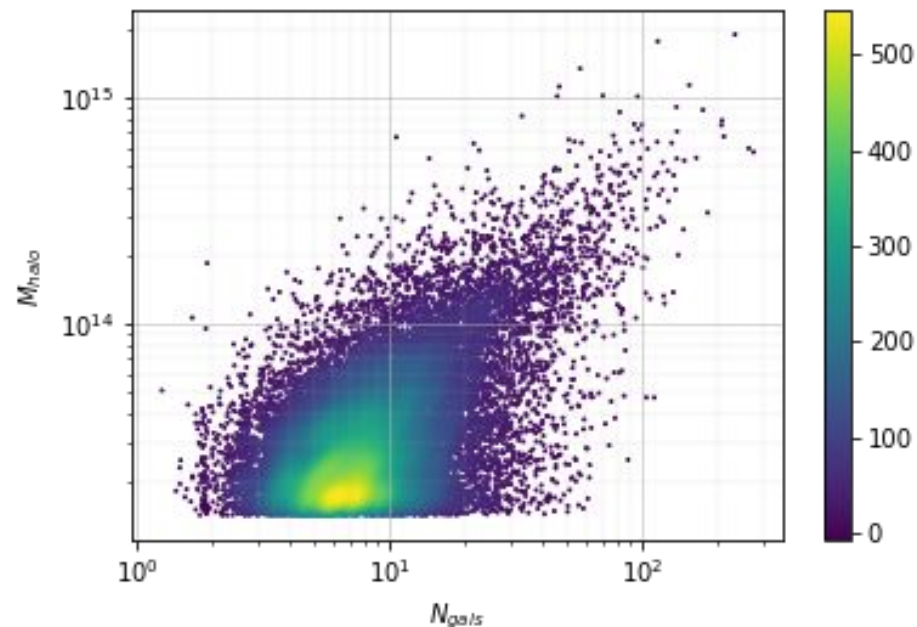
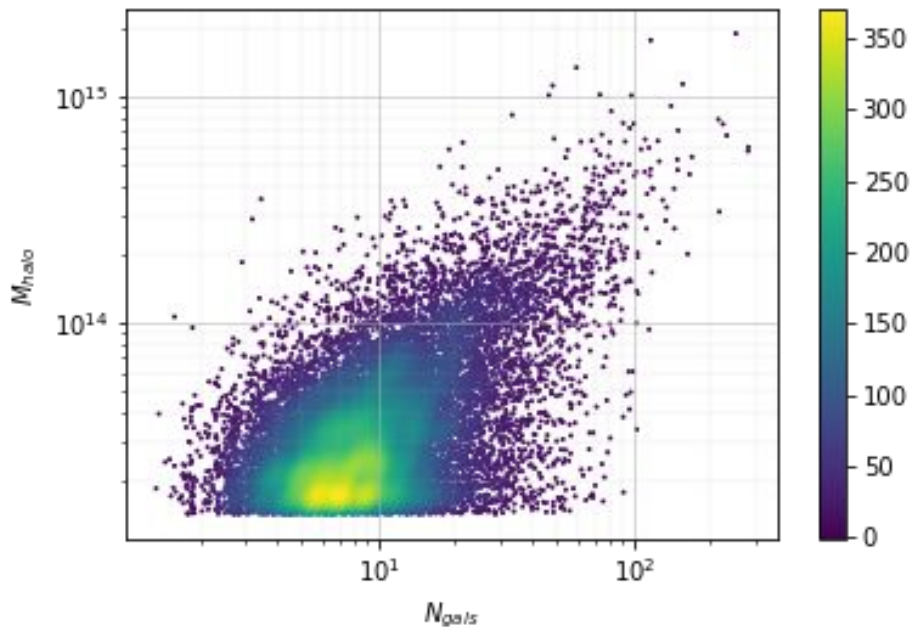
i-band  
z-band



# WaZP Cluster Finder on DC2

## Mass-richness relation

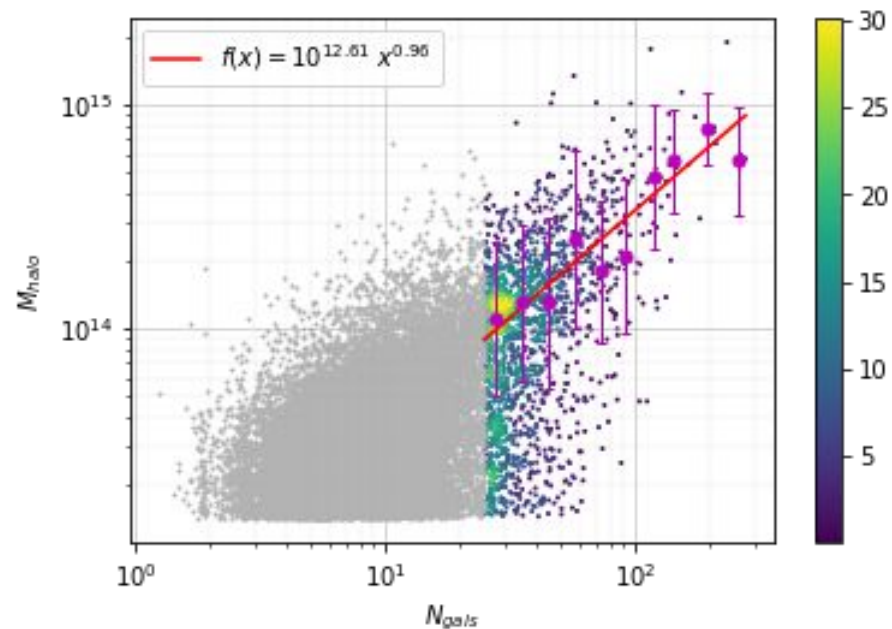
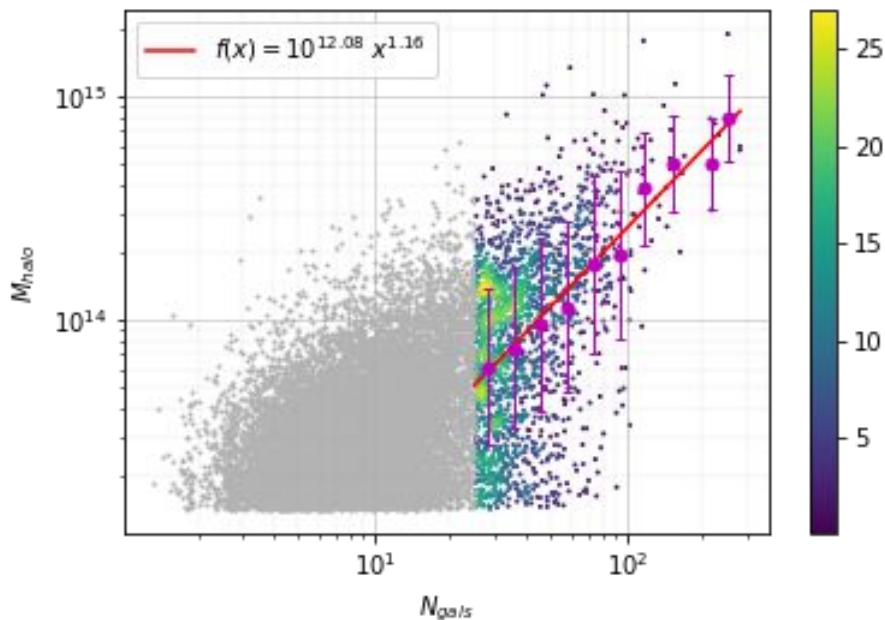
i-band  
z-band



# WaZP Cluster Finder on DC2

## Mass-richness relation

i-band  
z-band



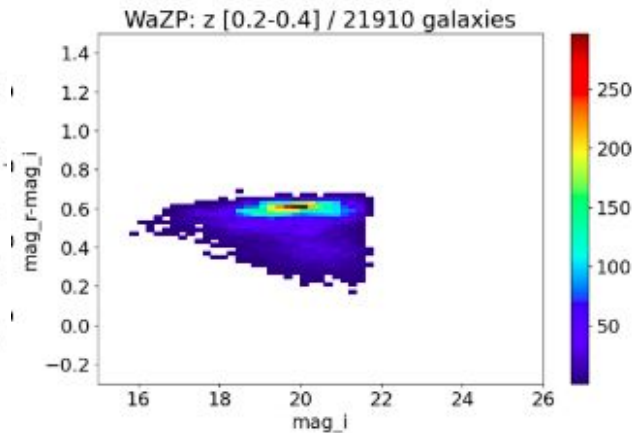
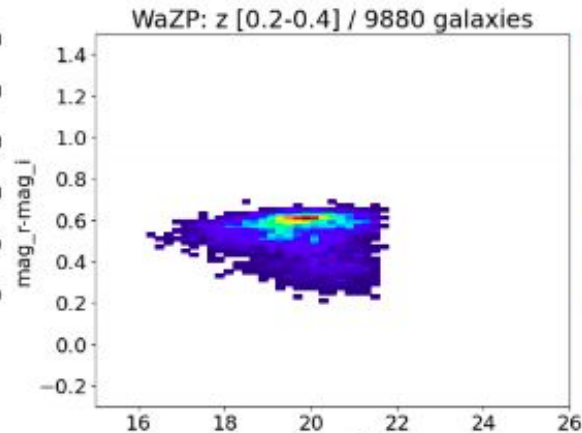
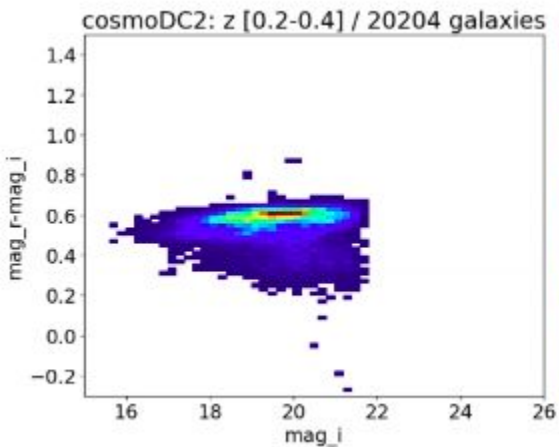


# WaZP Cluster Finder on DC2

Colors of cluster members (Thibault Guillemin)

DM Halos  
WaZP (DR3)

WaZP (Extragalactic)



# WaZP Cluster Finder on DC2



- Future plans
  - Run on extragalactic with observed magnitudes and DESC photo-z
  - Run on DR3 with true magnitudes and DESC photo-z
  - Run on DR3 with observed magnitude and DESC photo-z
  - Run with photo-z computed by LineA
  - Use full PDF for runs
  - Evaluate colors of cluster members - red sequence evolution (Thibault Guillemin)