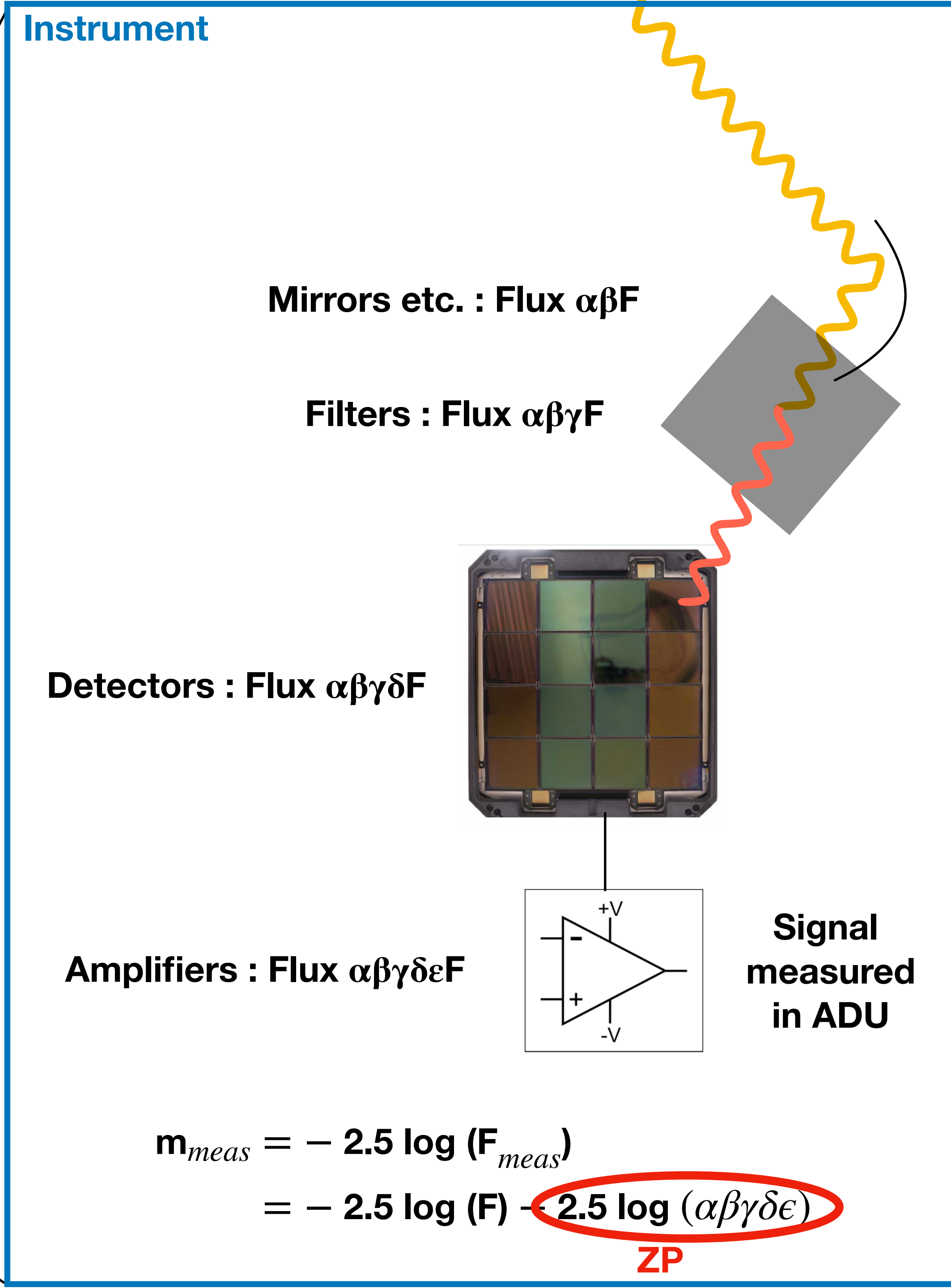
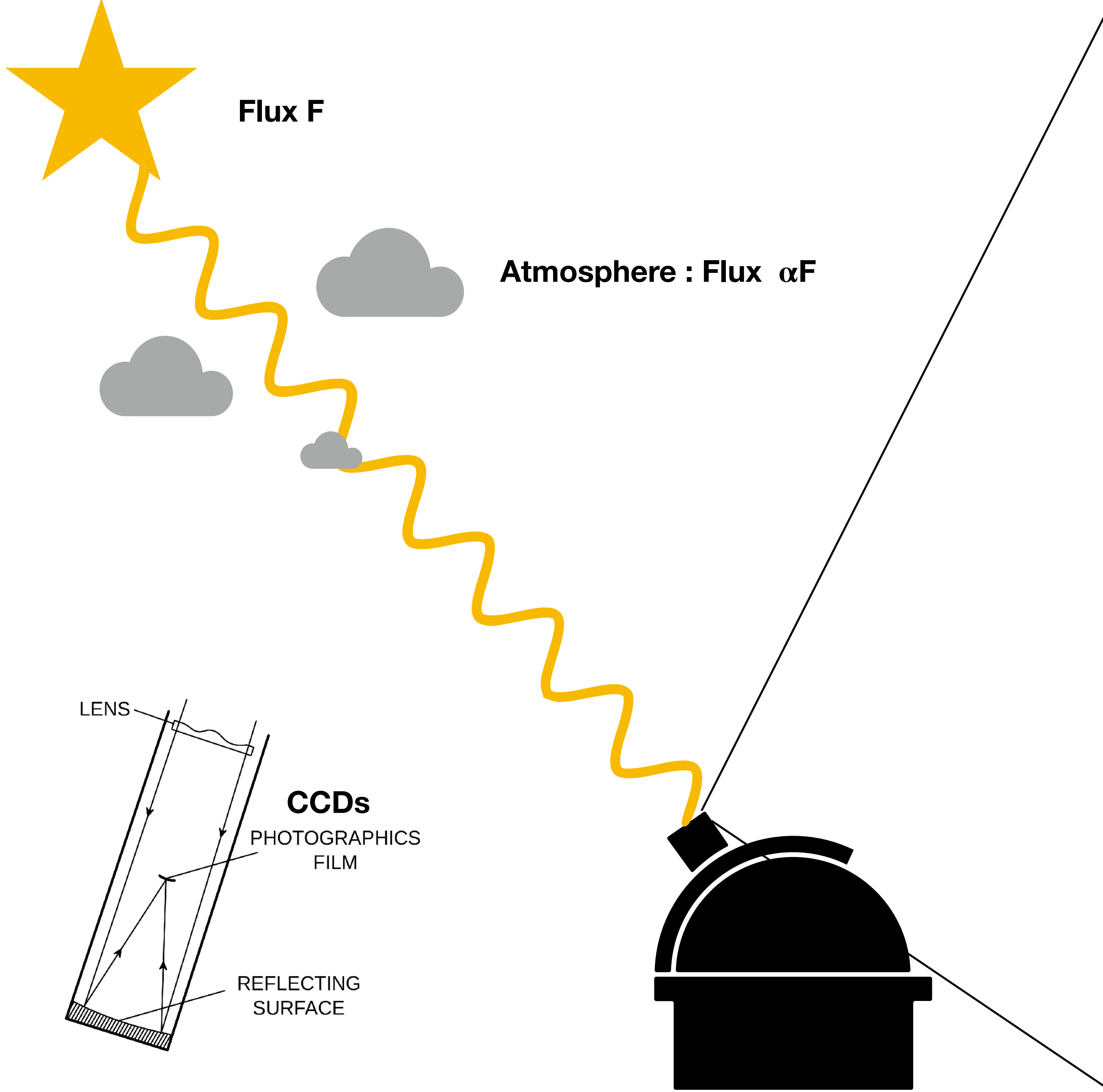


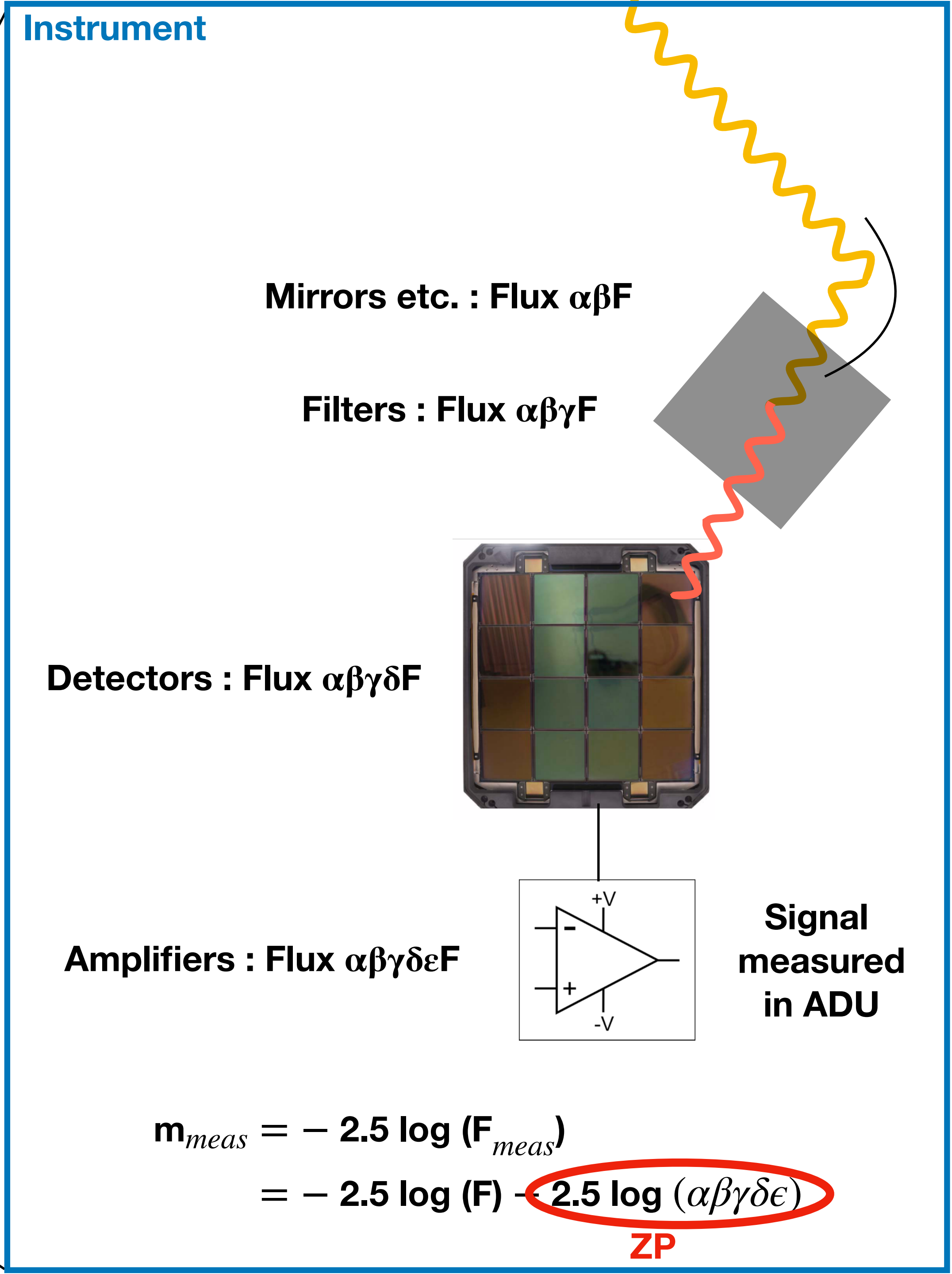
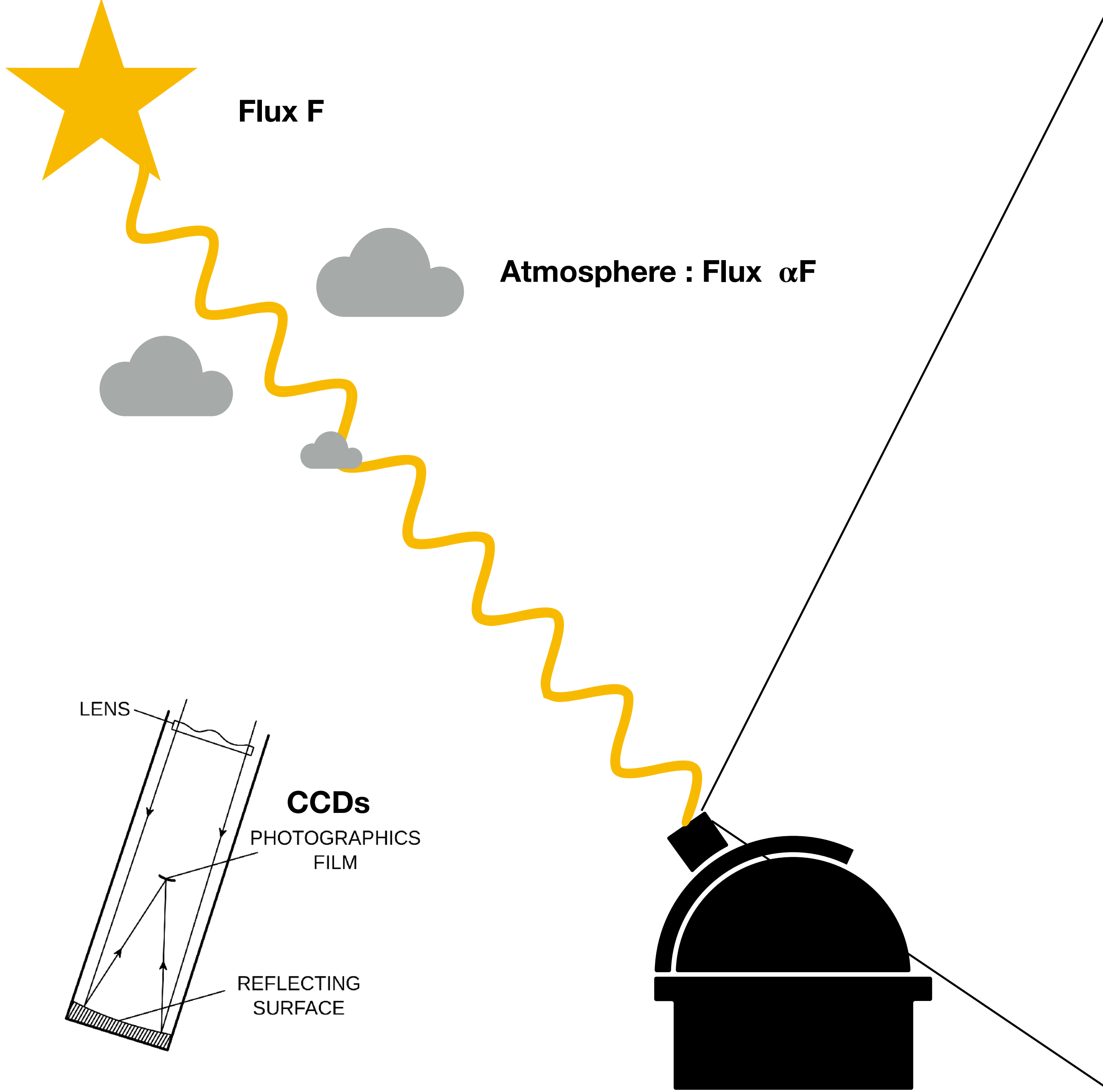


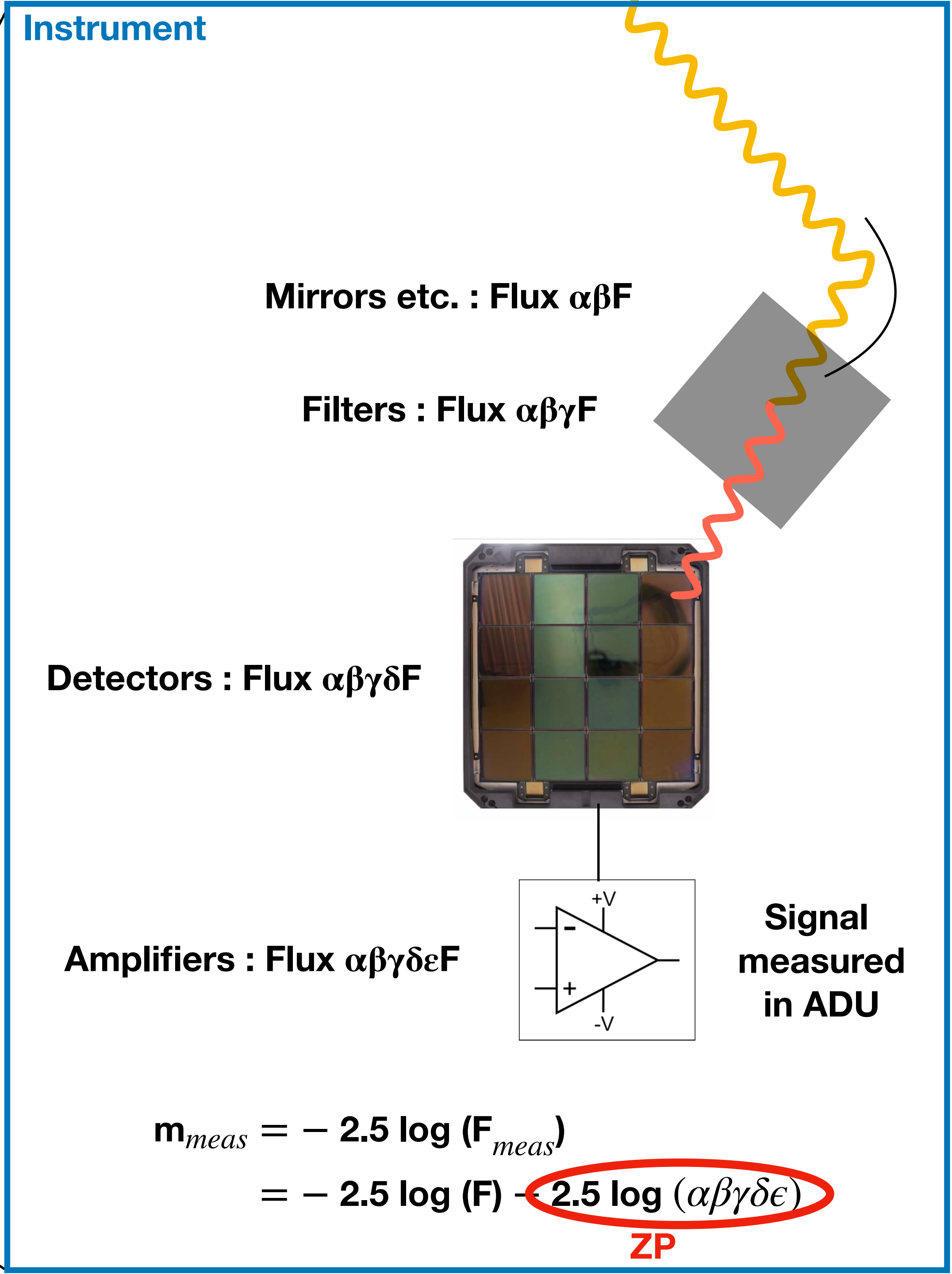
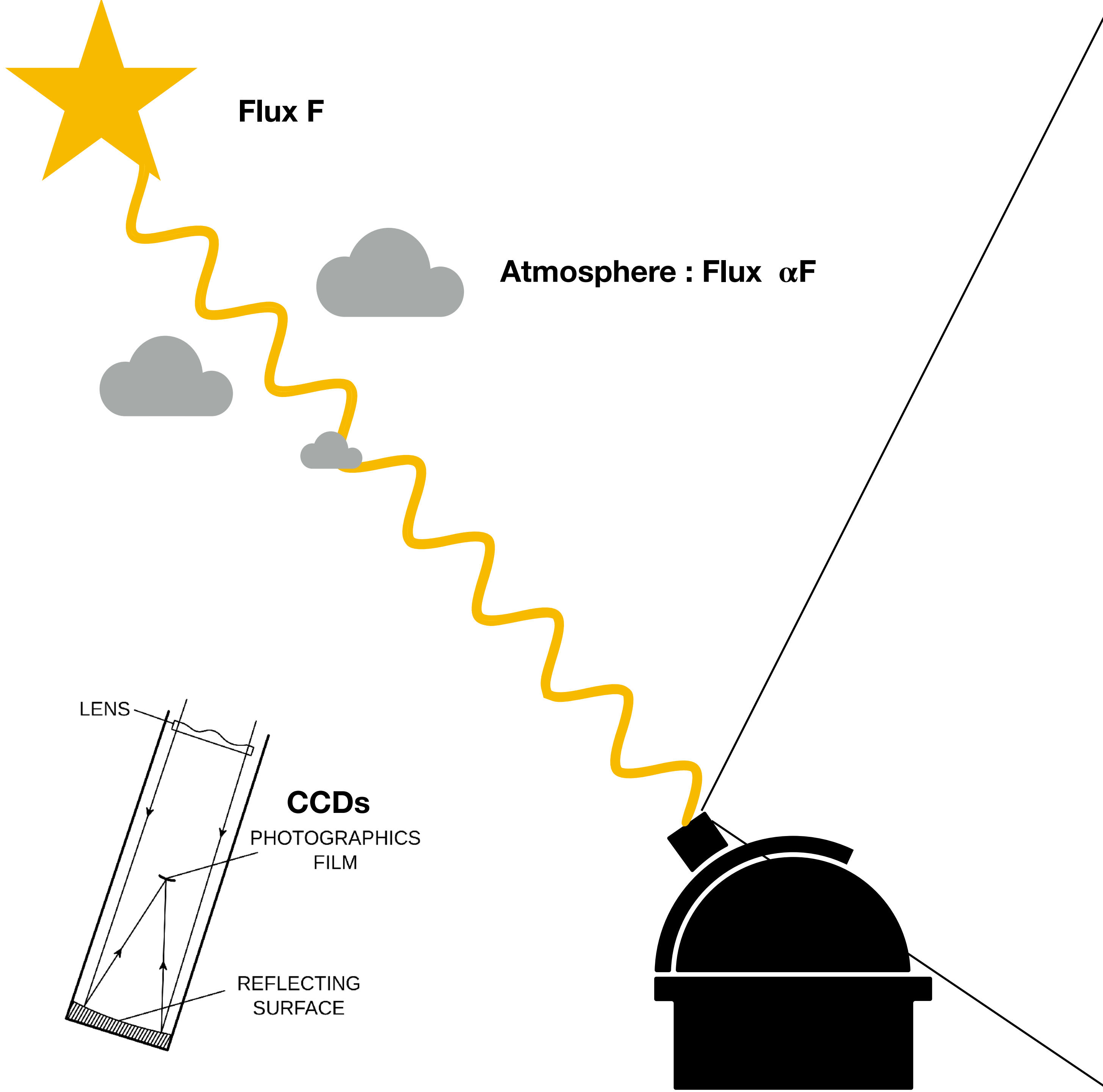
Ubercal

Benjamin Racine & Fabrice Feinstein

December 8th, 2021

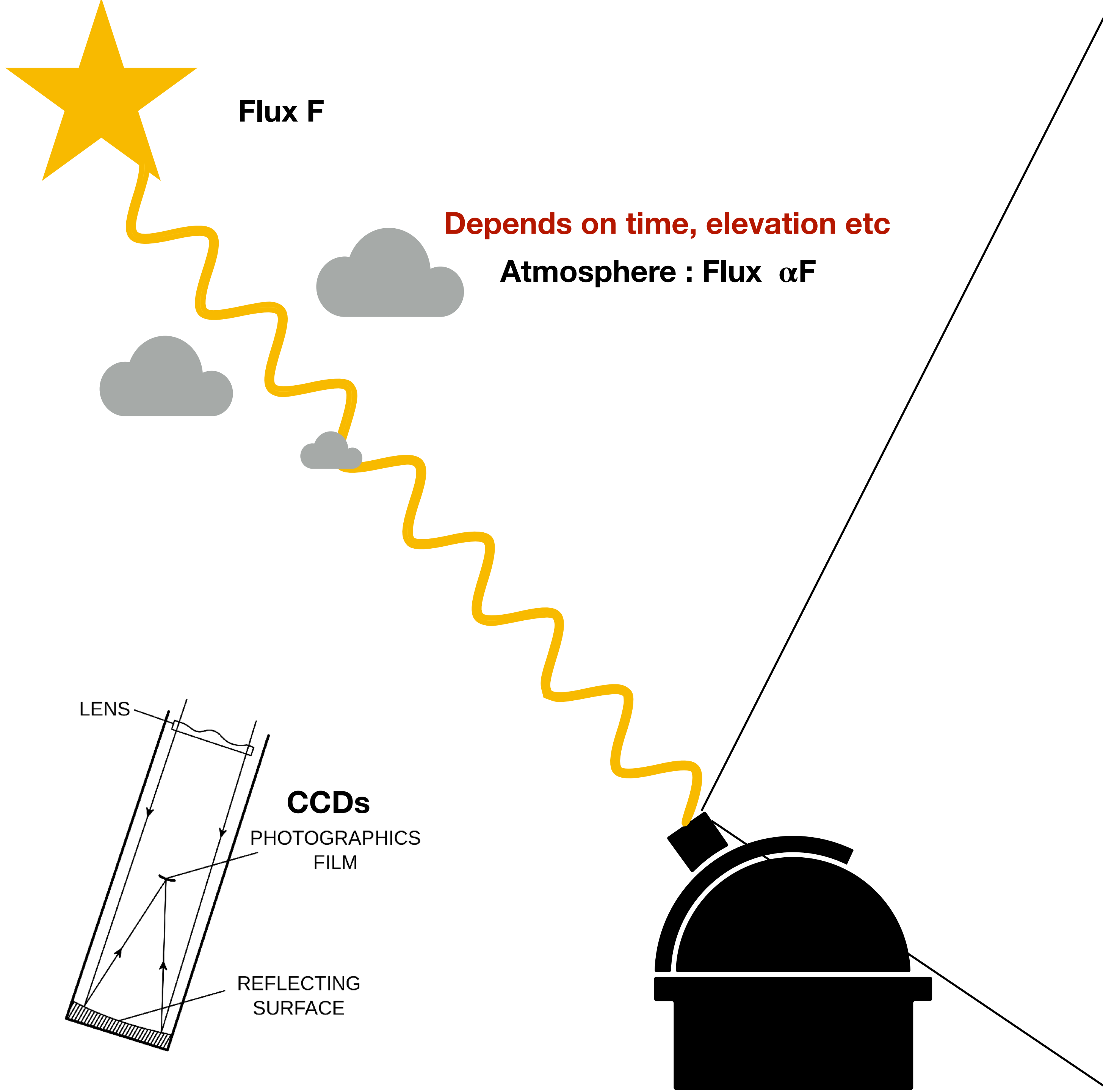






$$m_{meas} = -2.5 \log (F_{meas})$$

$$= -2.5 \log (F) - \underbrace{2.5 \log (\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon)}_{ZP}$$



Instrument

Dust spots? Aging?
 Mirrors etc. : Flux $\alpha\beta F$

Dust? Frequency dependence of course
 Filters : Flux $\alpha\beta\gamma F$

Edges, dust, coating etc.
 Detectors : Flux $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta F$

Gain variations etc?
 Amplifiers : Flux $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon F$

Signal measured in ADU

$$m_{meas} = -2.5 \log (F_{meas})$$

$$= -2.5 \log (F) - 2.5 \log (\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon)$$

ZP



Flux F

Depends on time
Atmosphere



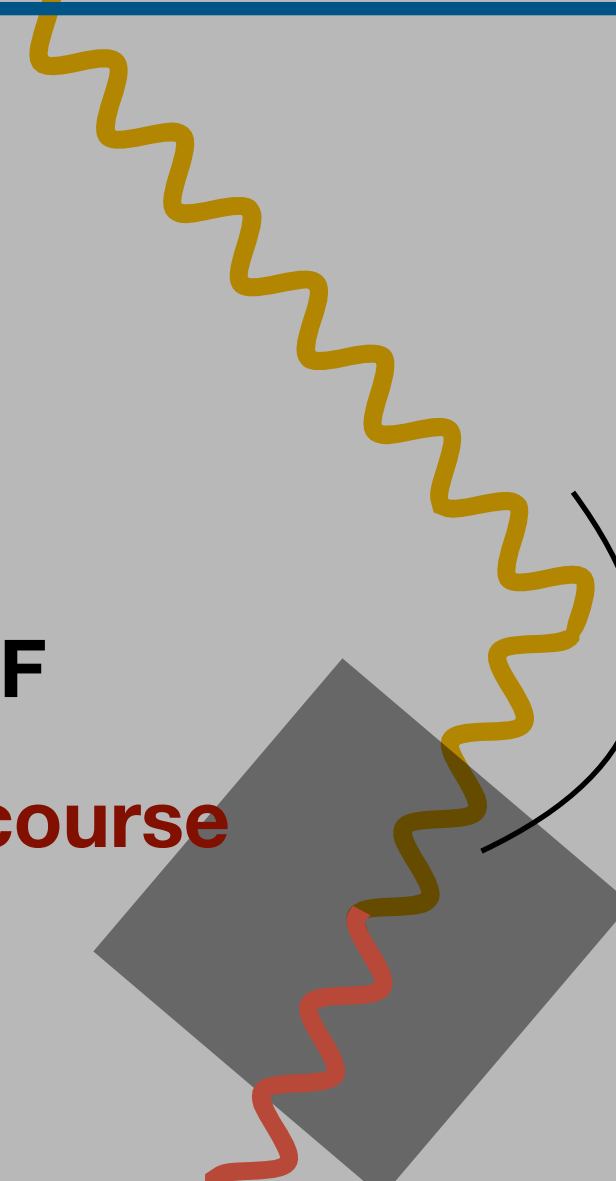
Instrument

Dust spots? Aging?

Mirrors etc. : Flux $\alpha\beta F$

Frequency dependence of course

Filters : Flux $\alpha\beta\gamma F$



$$m_{calib} = -2.5 \log (F)$$

$$= -2.5 \log (F_{meas}) + ZP$$

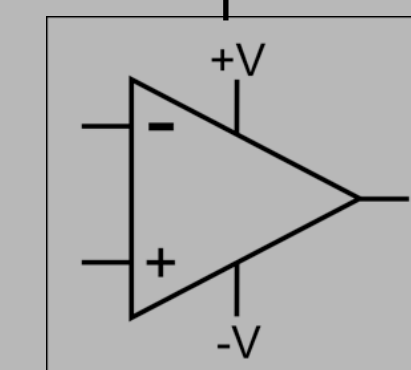
in ADU/s

The zeropoint is the magnitude corresponding to a flux of 1 ADU/s

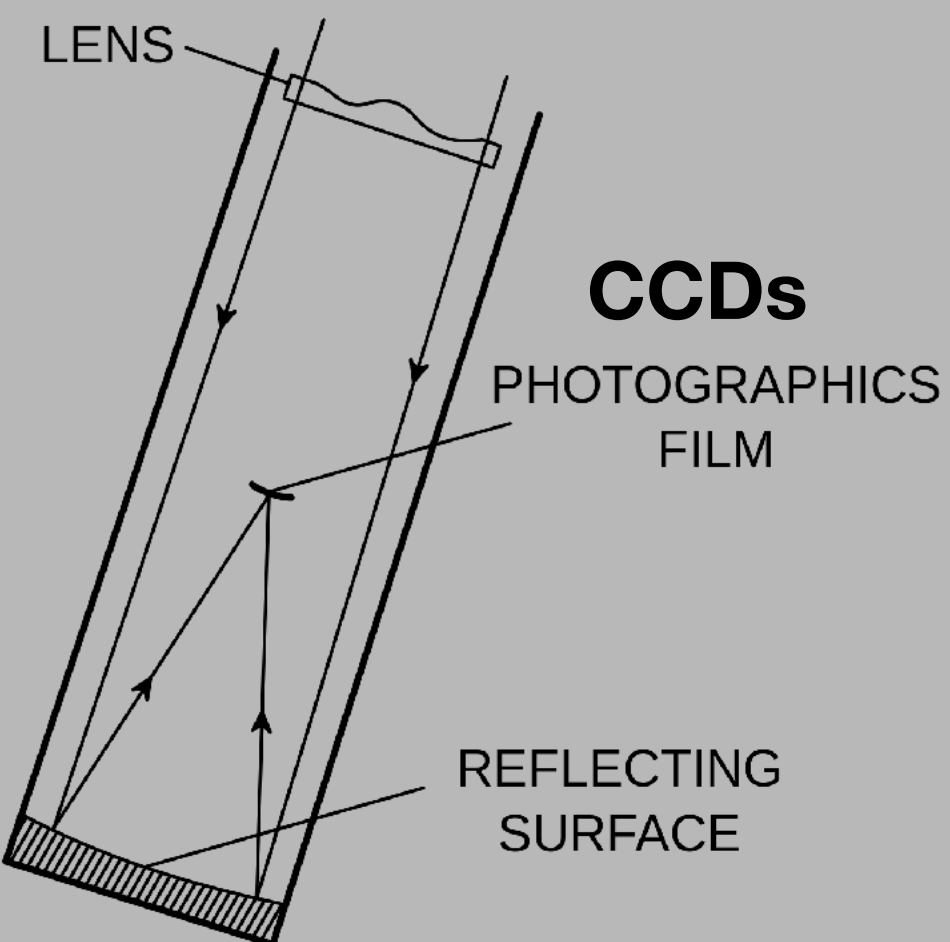
coating etc.
Flux $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta F$



amplifiers etc?
: Flux $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon F$



Signal measured in ADU



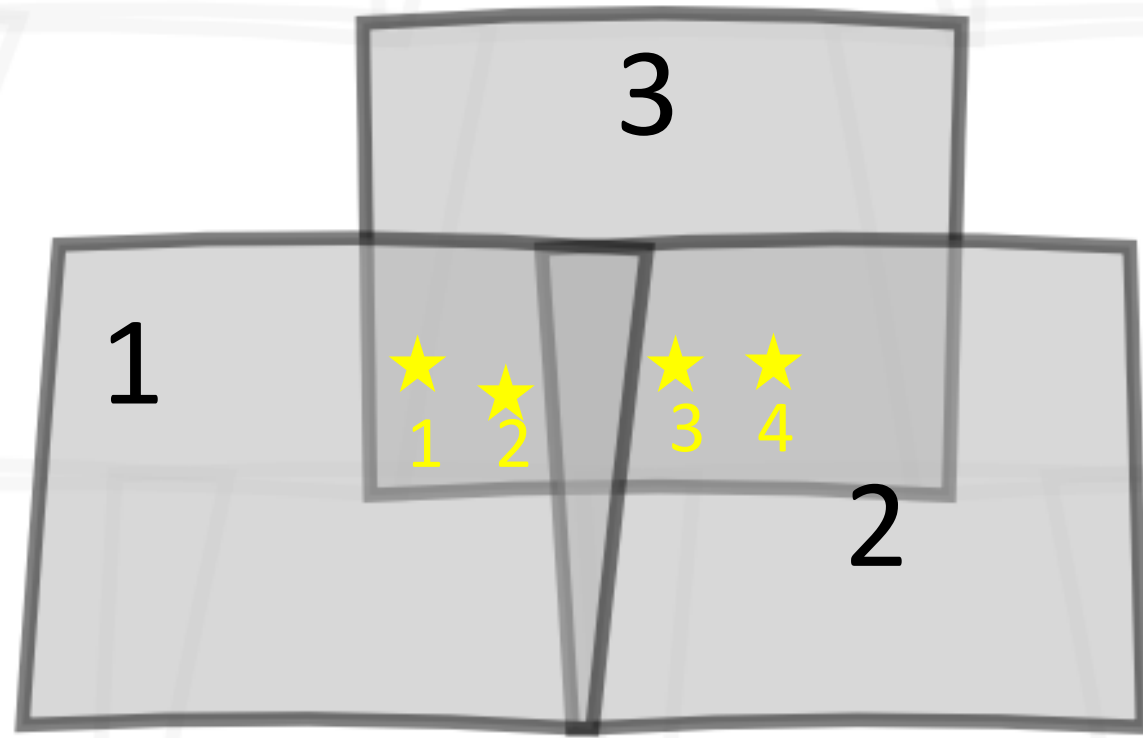
CCDs



$$m_{meas} = -2.5 \log (F_{meas})$$

$$= -2.5 \log (F) - 2.5 \log (\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon)$$

ZP



Ubercal method

$$m_{i_{star}} + ZP_{j_{field}} = m_{i_{star}, j_{field}}^{obs}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$A_{8 \times 6}$

$$\cdot \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \\ m_4 \\ \Delta ZP_2 \\ \Delta ZP_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\cdot X_{6 \times 1} =$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} m_{11}^{obs} \\ m_{21}^{obs} \\ m_{32}^{obs} \\ m_{42}^{obs} \\ m_{13}^{obs} \\ m_{23}^{obs} \\ m_{33}^{obs} \\ m_{43}^{obs} \end{bmatrix}$$

$B_{8 \times 1}$

system of 8 equations :

$$A X = B$$

least square fit :

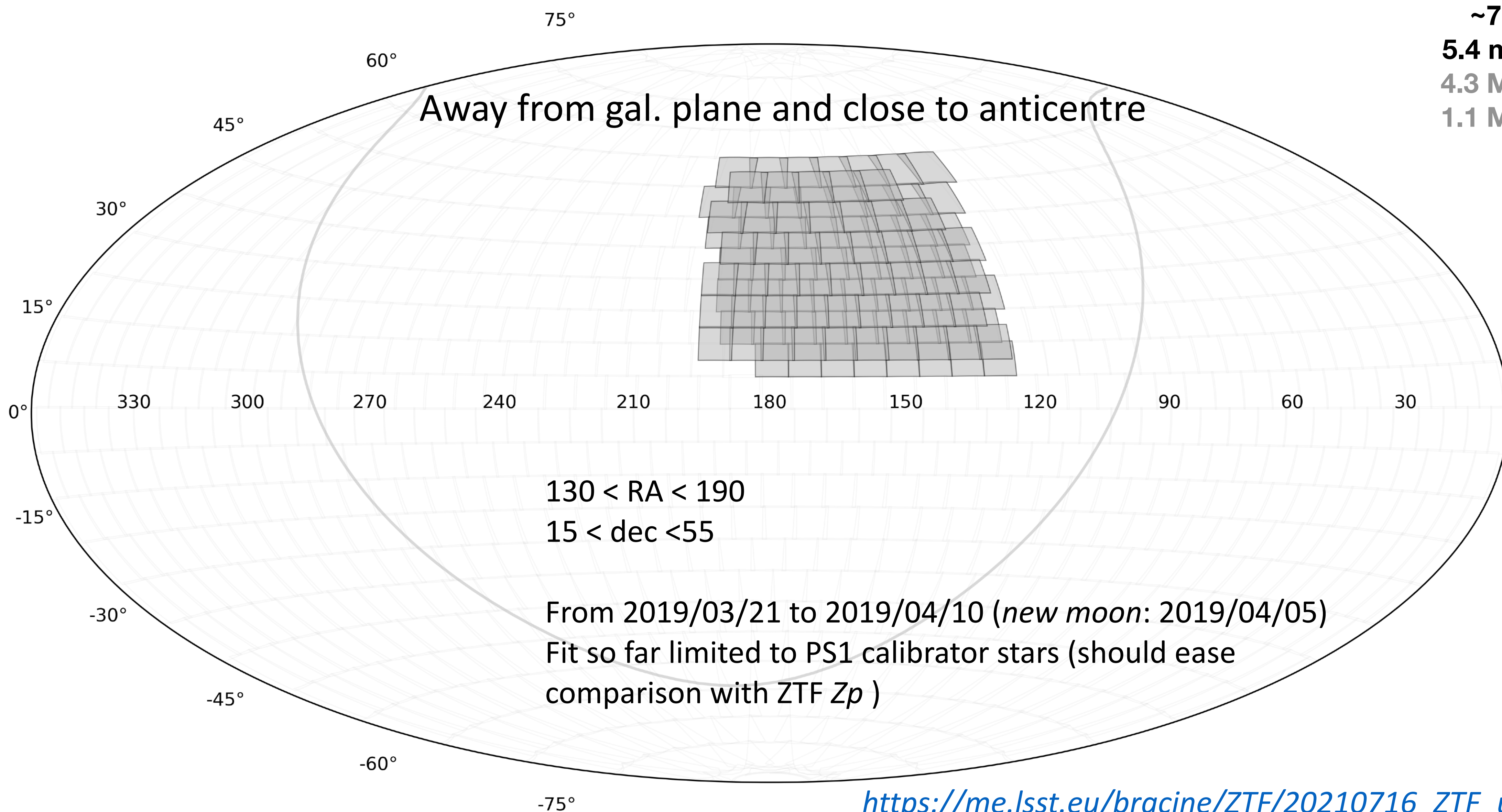
$$A^t C A X = A^t C B$$

C : diagonal matrix with weights
of $m_{i,j}$ measurements

Covariance of parameters

given by: $[A^t C A]^{-1}$

Test case



~700 000 stars
5.4 million sources
4.3 M in main grid
1.1 M in secondary

1 ZP per exposure

mean

Mean residuals

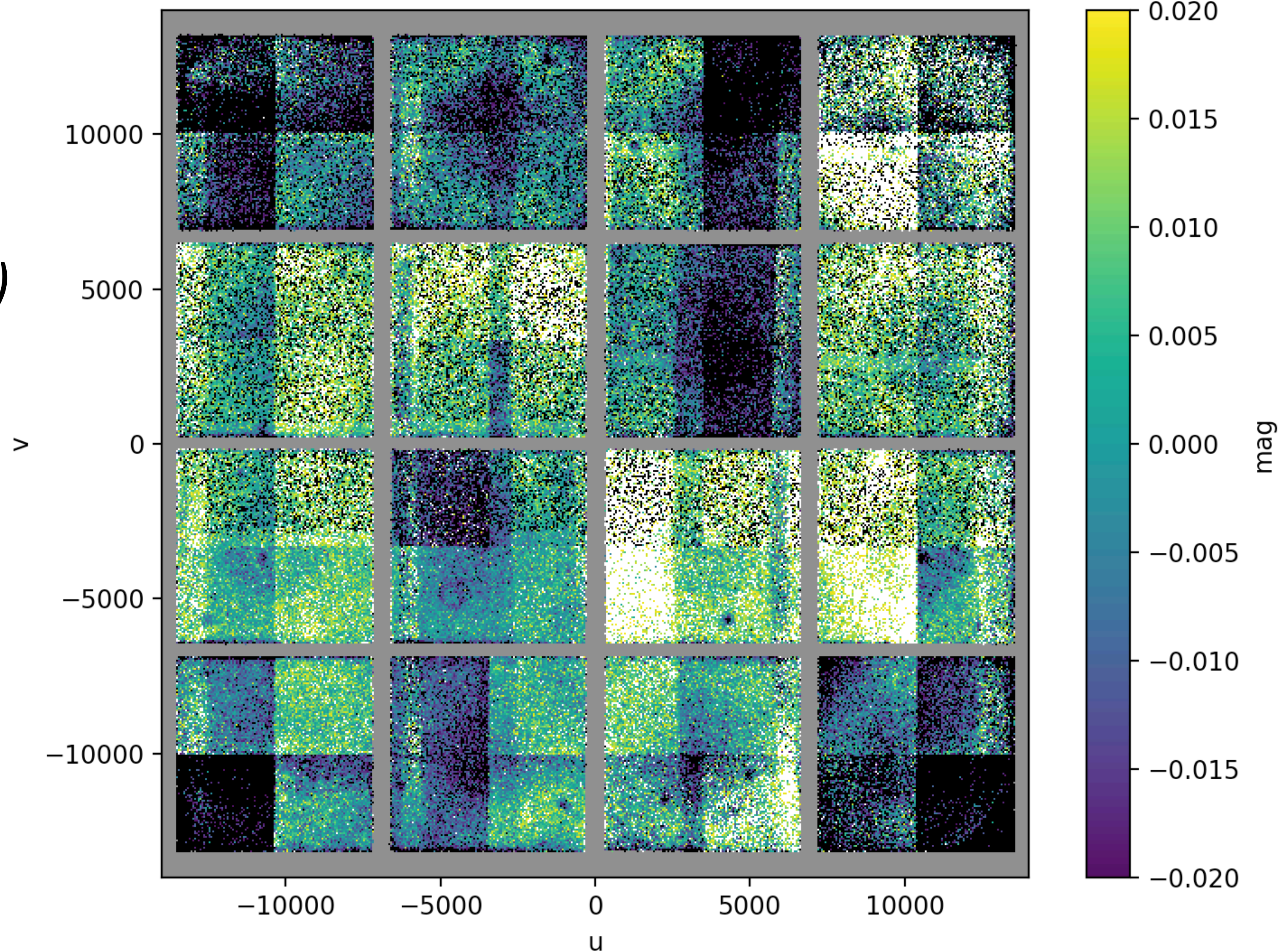
as a function of focal plane position

$$m^{\text{obs}}_j - (m_i + \Delta Z_p + k x_{\text{airmass}.})$$

We see a clear per-quadrant structure.

Easier per exposure than per quadrant
with the small dithering
from ZTF.

We can use starflat
ZP correction for the instrumental part,
assuming they do not vary much with time

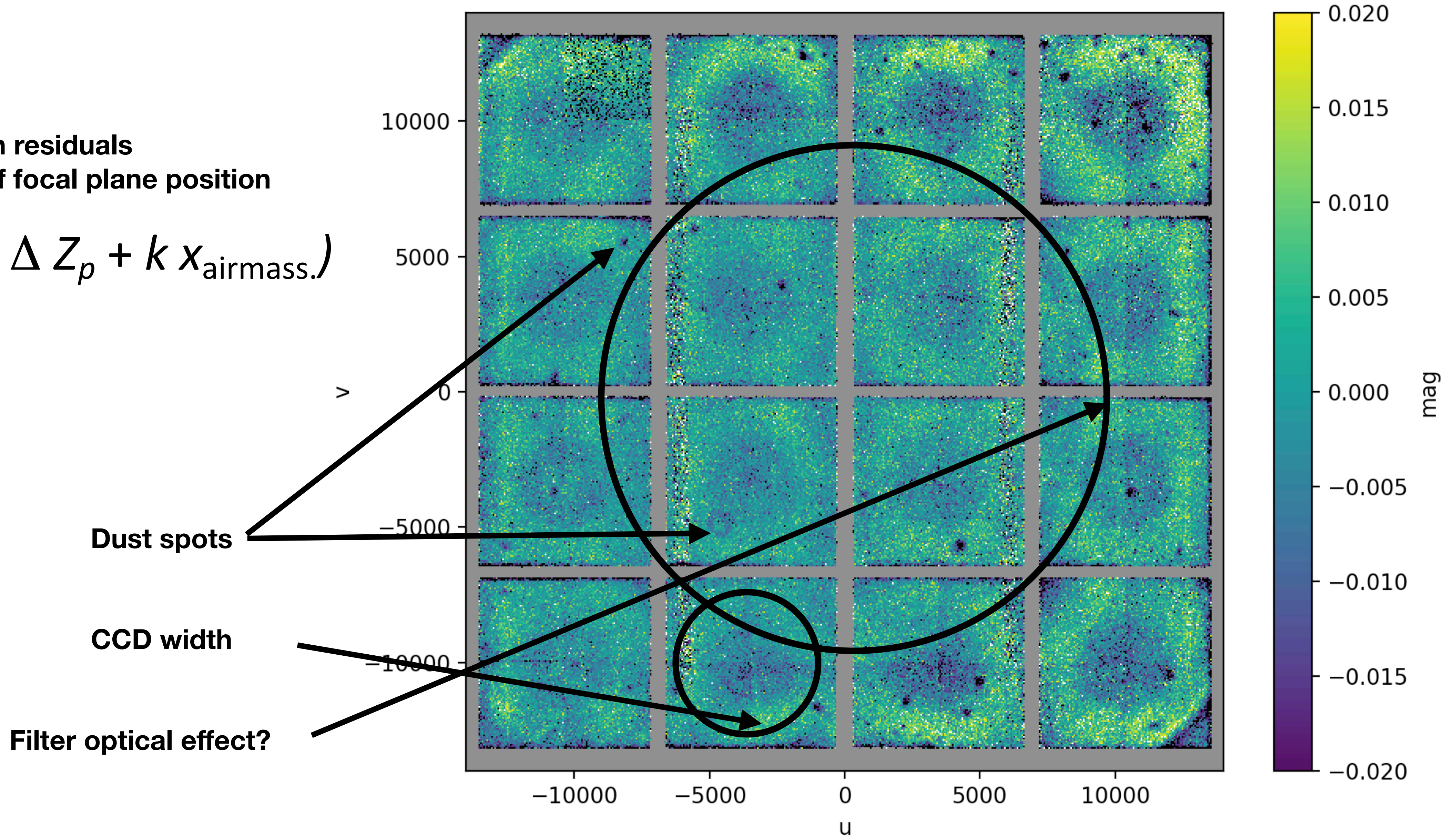


1 ZP per quadrant (ie amplifier)

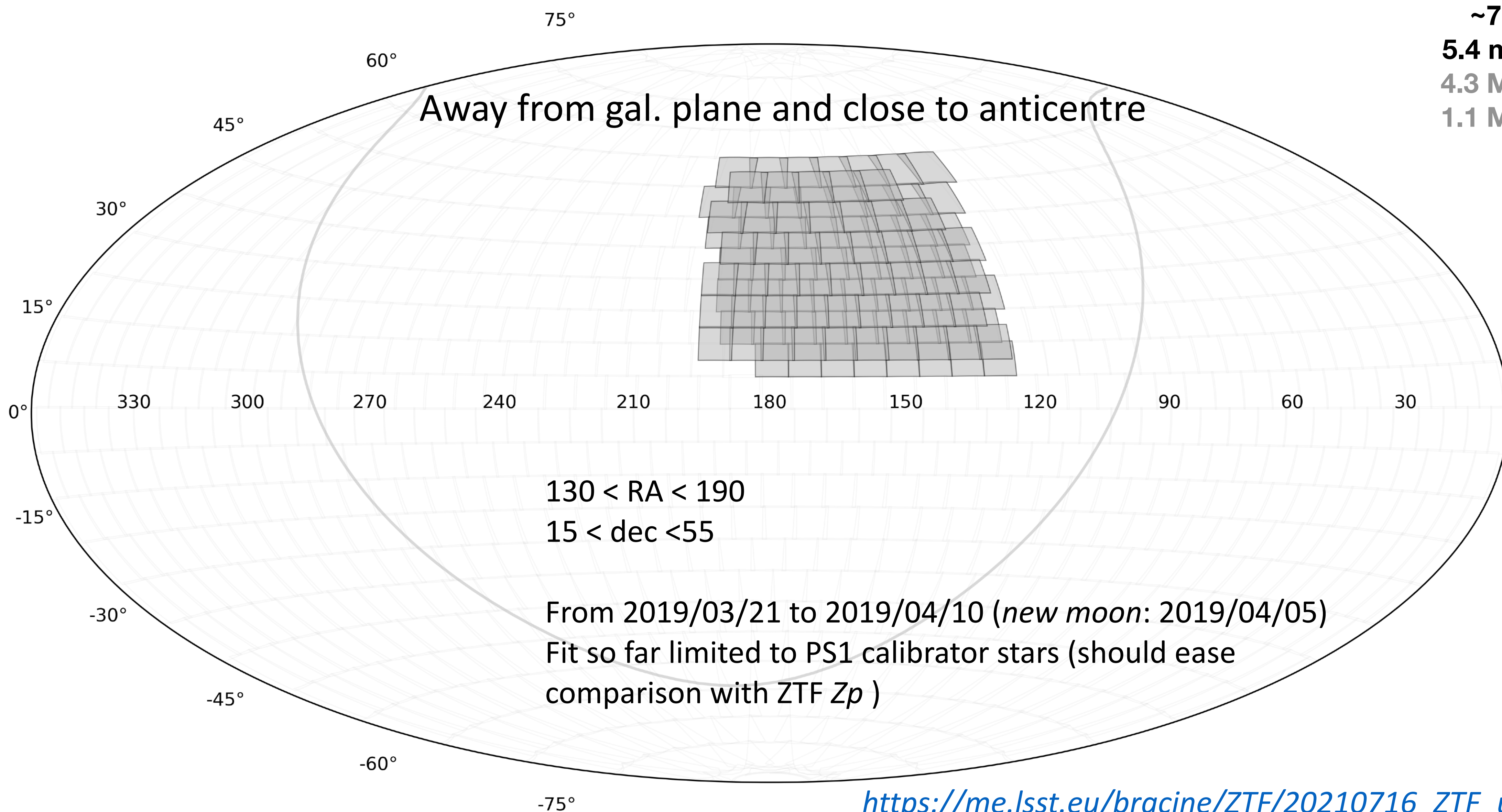
mean

Mean residuals
as a function of focal plane position

$$m^{\text{obs}}_j - (m_i + \Delta Z_p + k x_{\text{airmass.}})$$

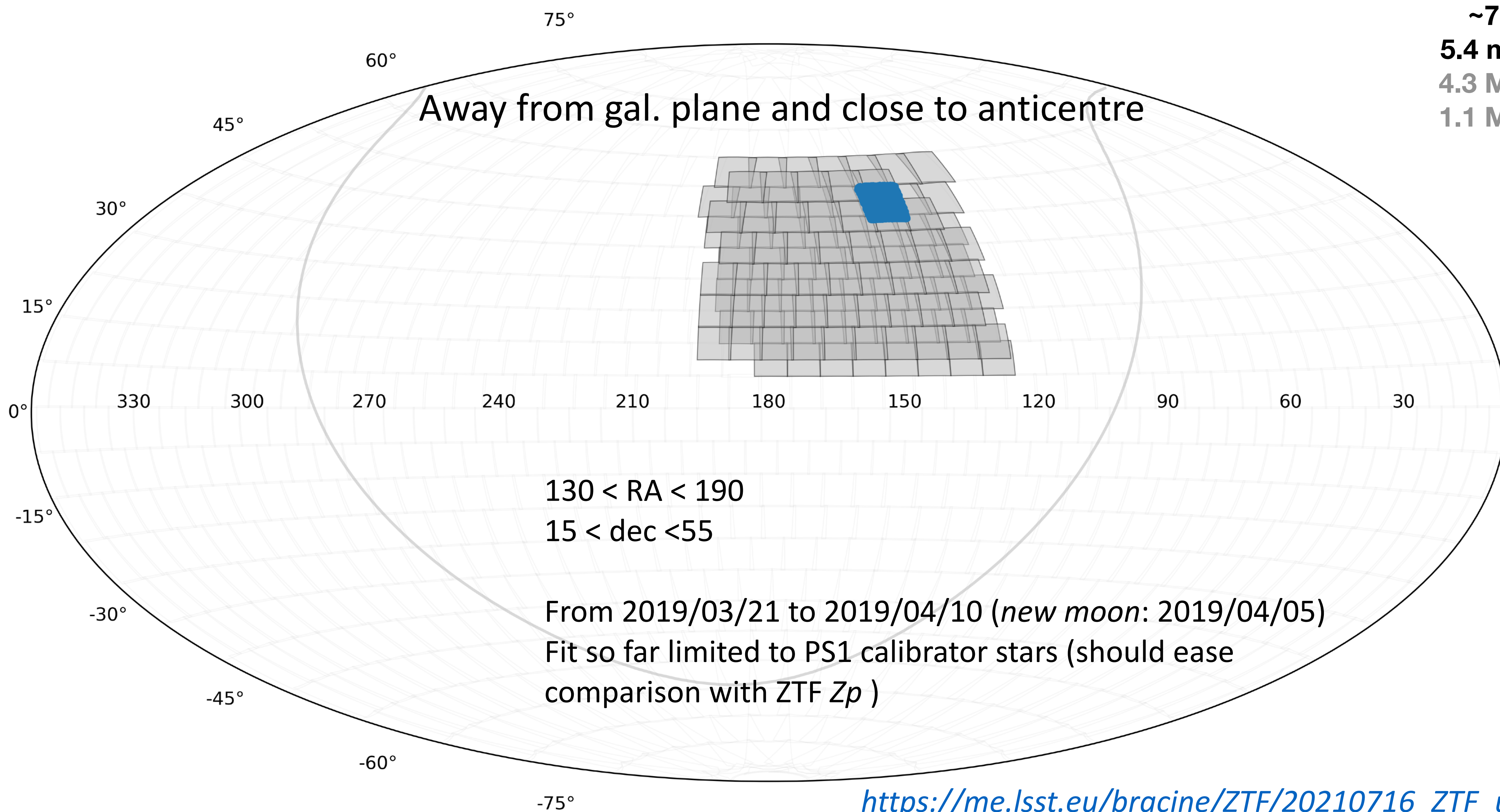


Test case



~700 000 stars
5.4 million sources
4.3 M in main grid
1.1 M in secondary

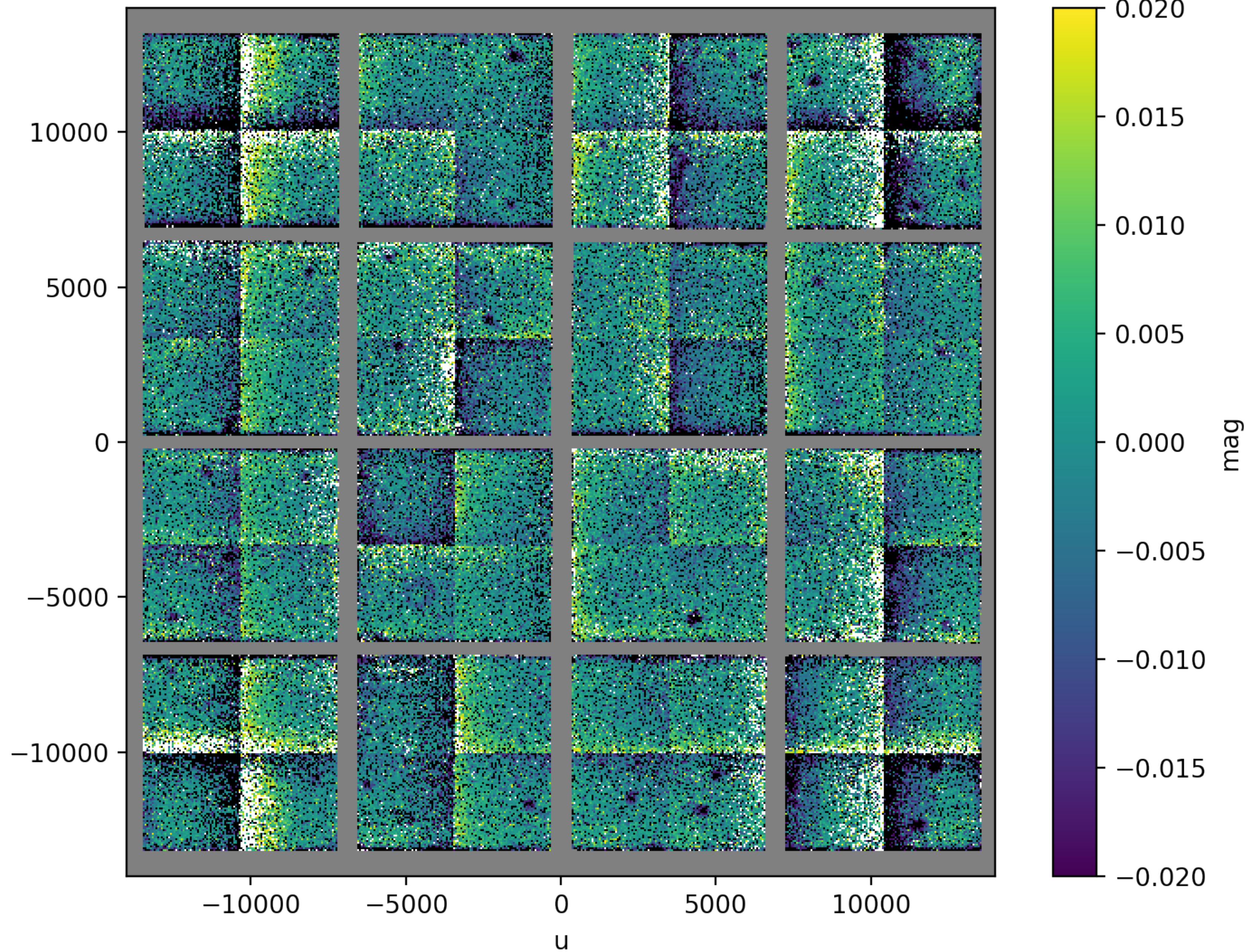
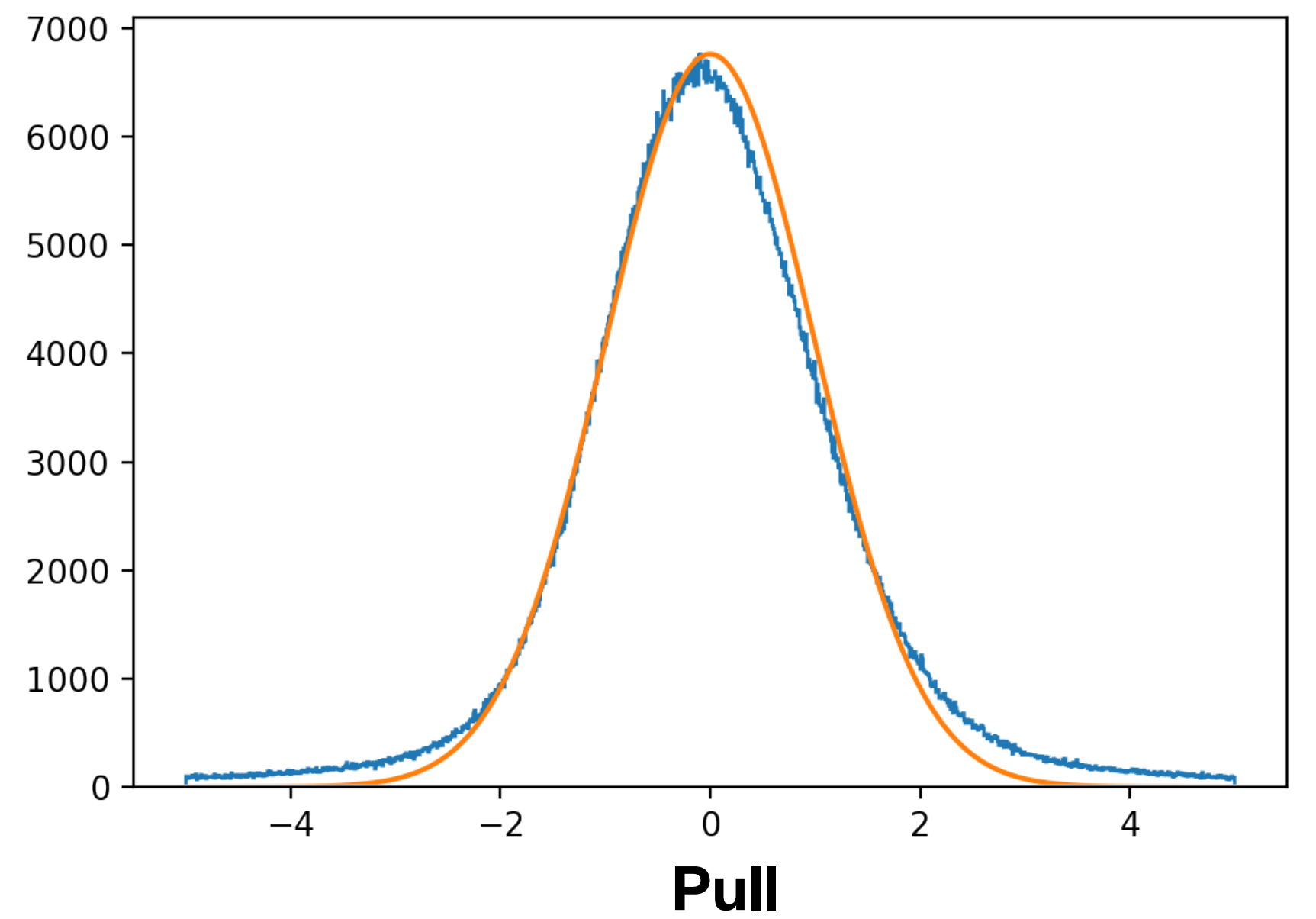
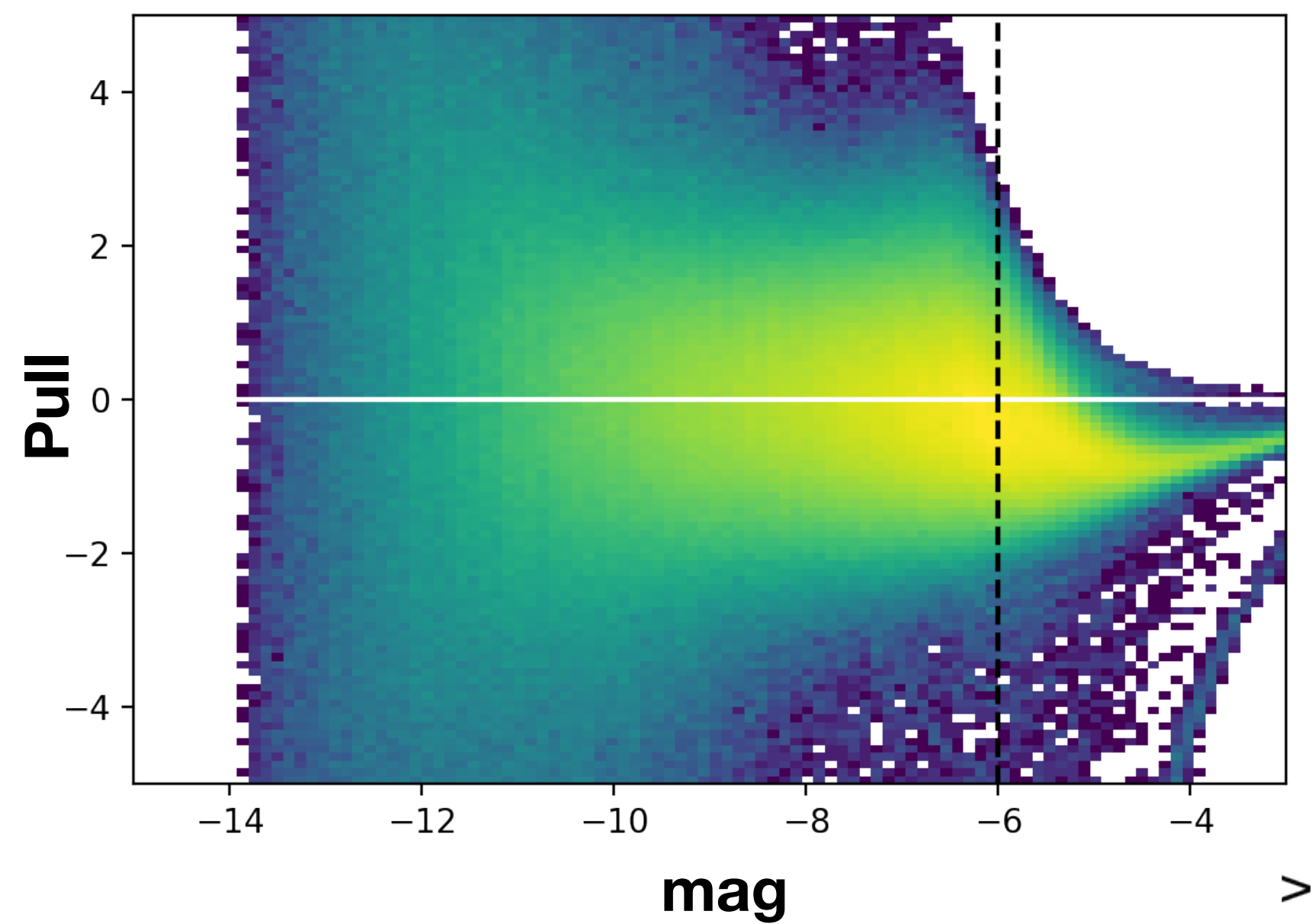
Test case



~700 000 stars
5.4 million sources
4.3 M in main grid
1.1 M in secondary

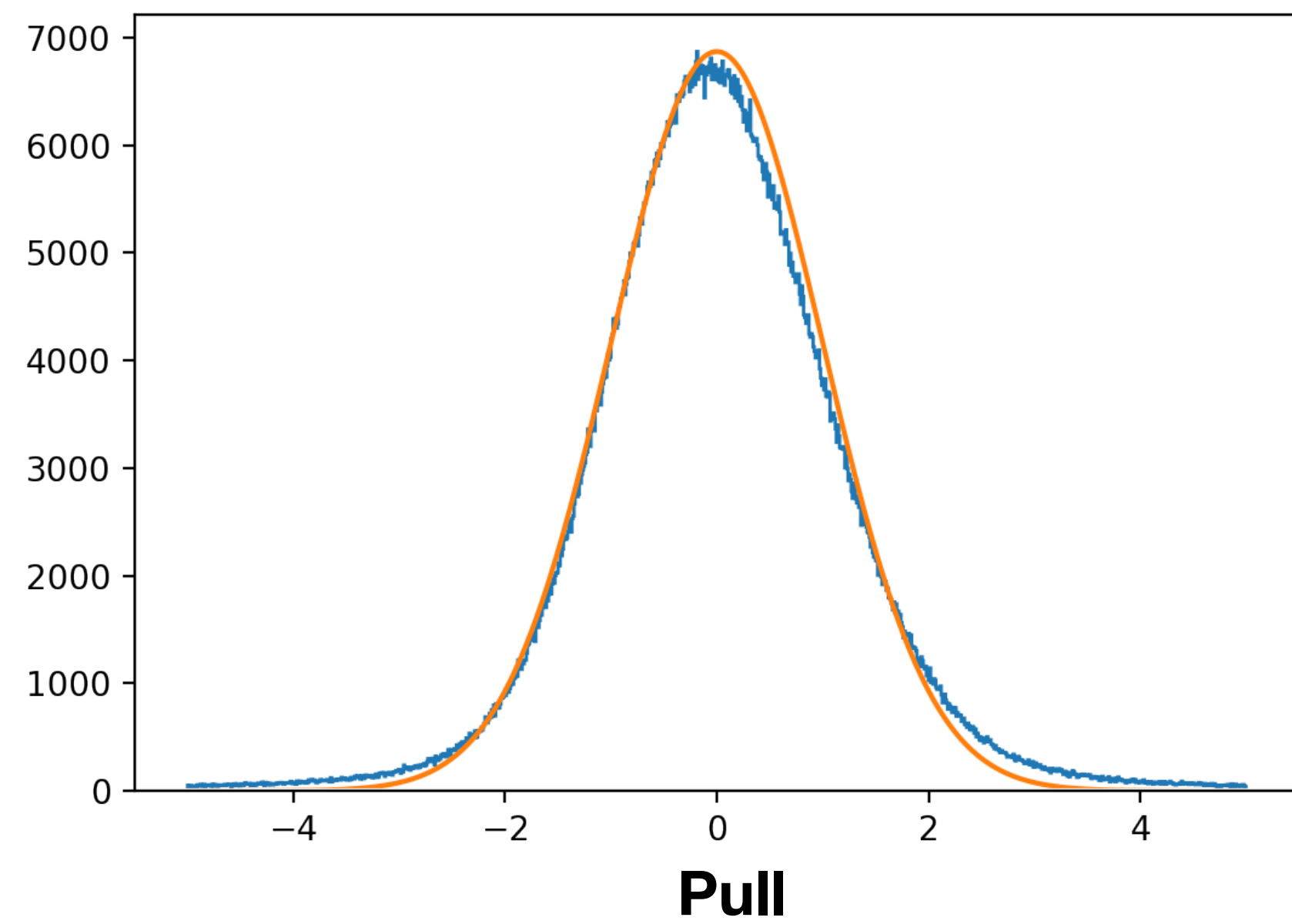
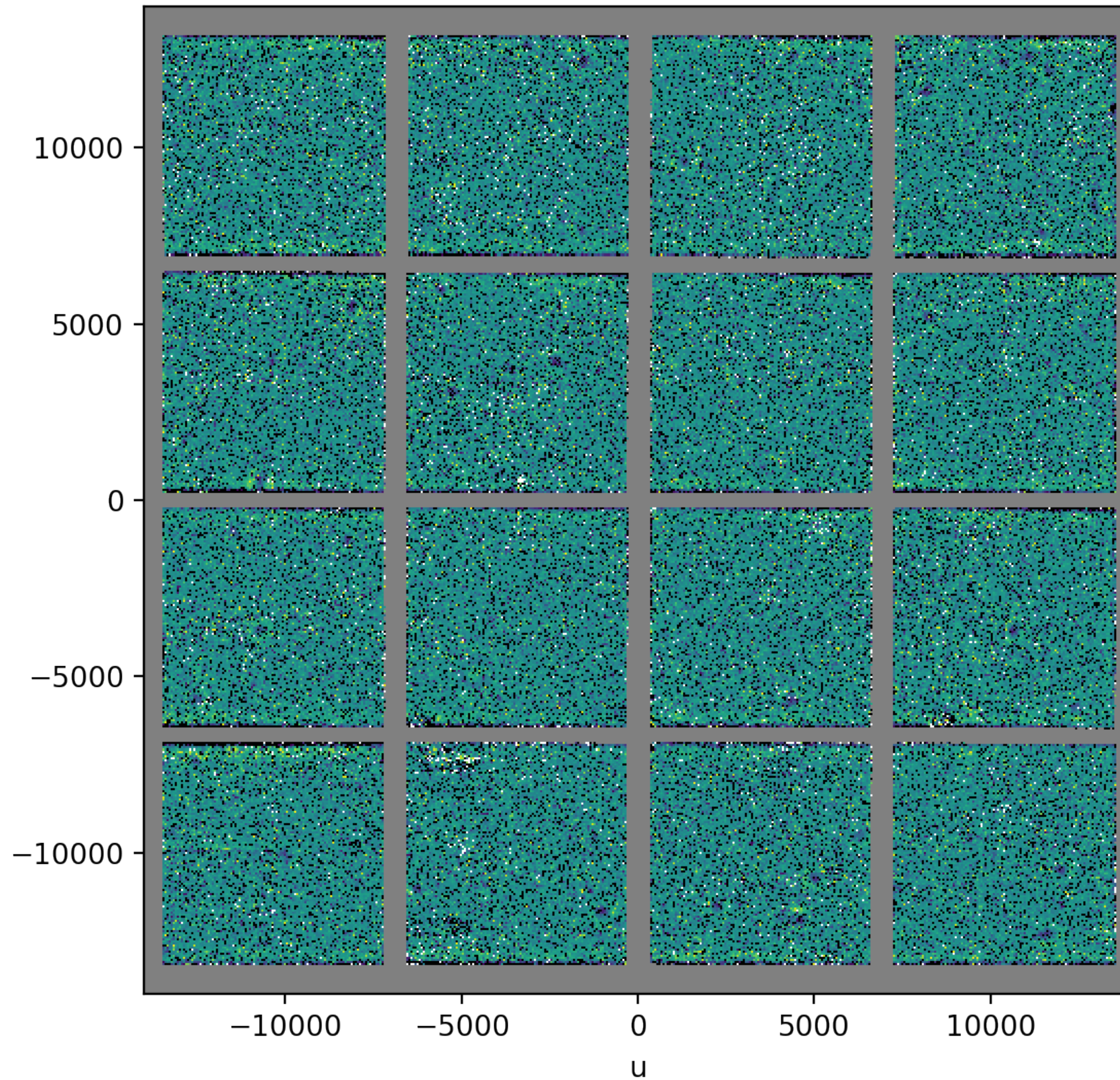
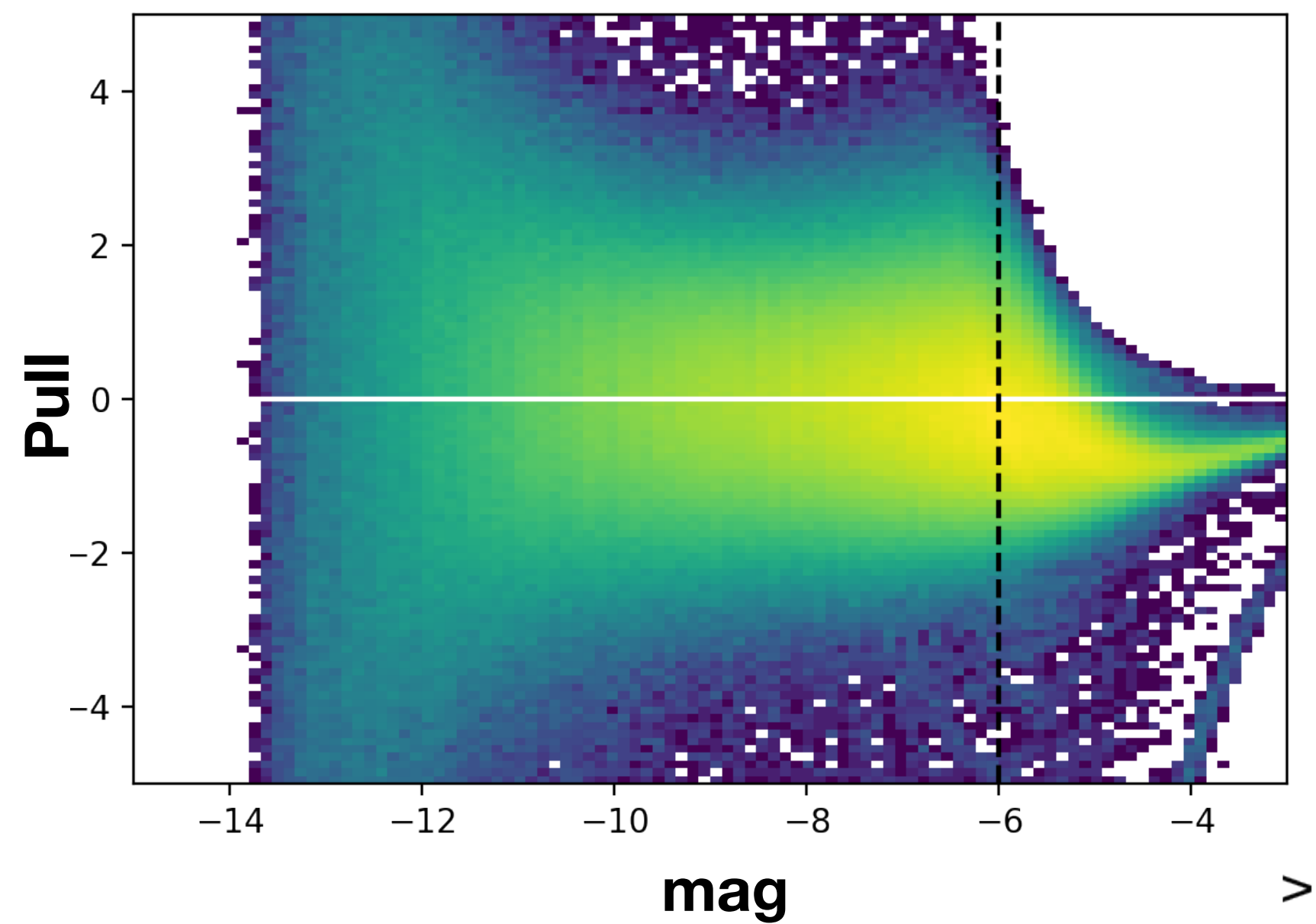
Aperture photometry

weighted_mean



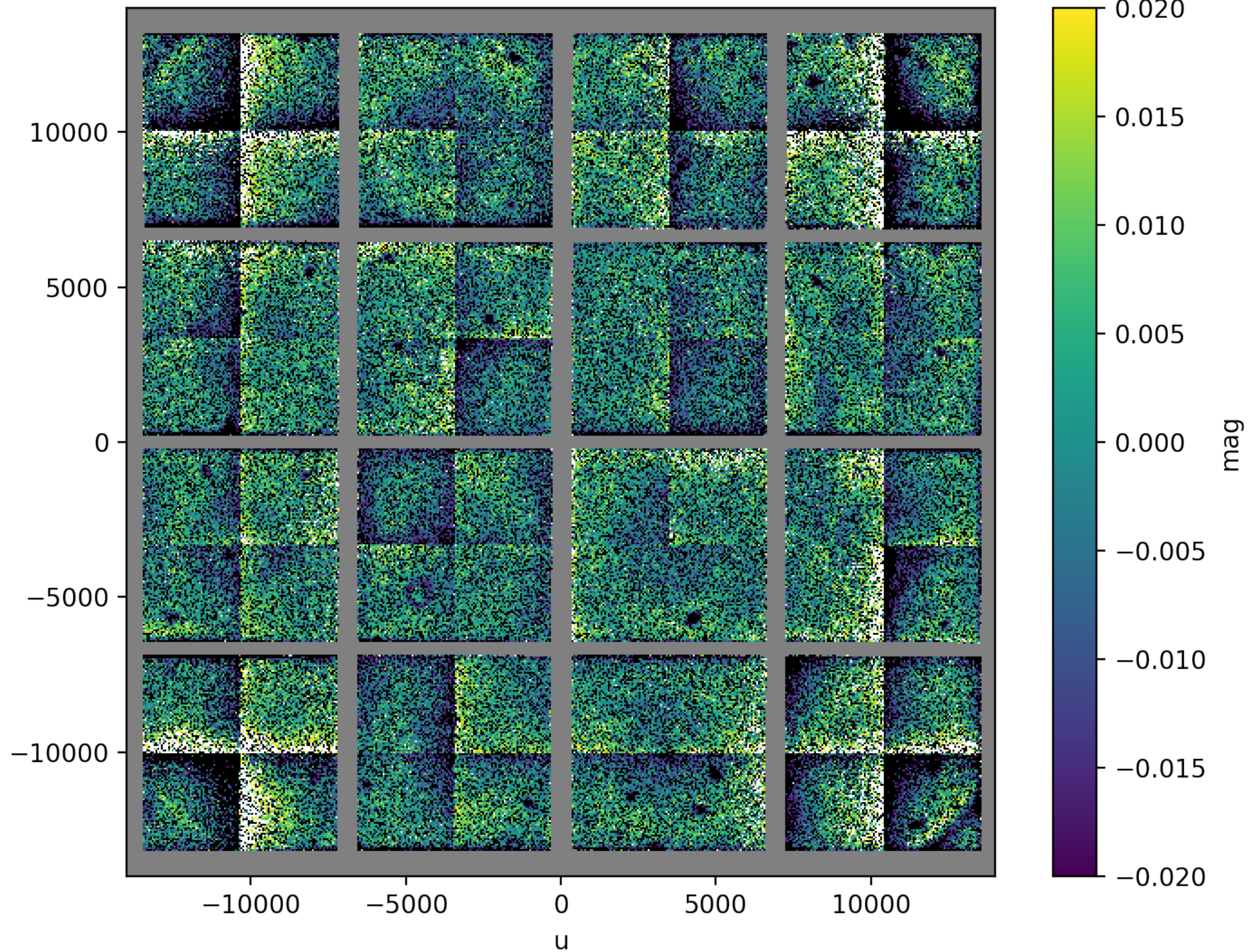
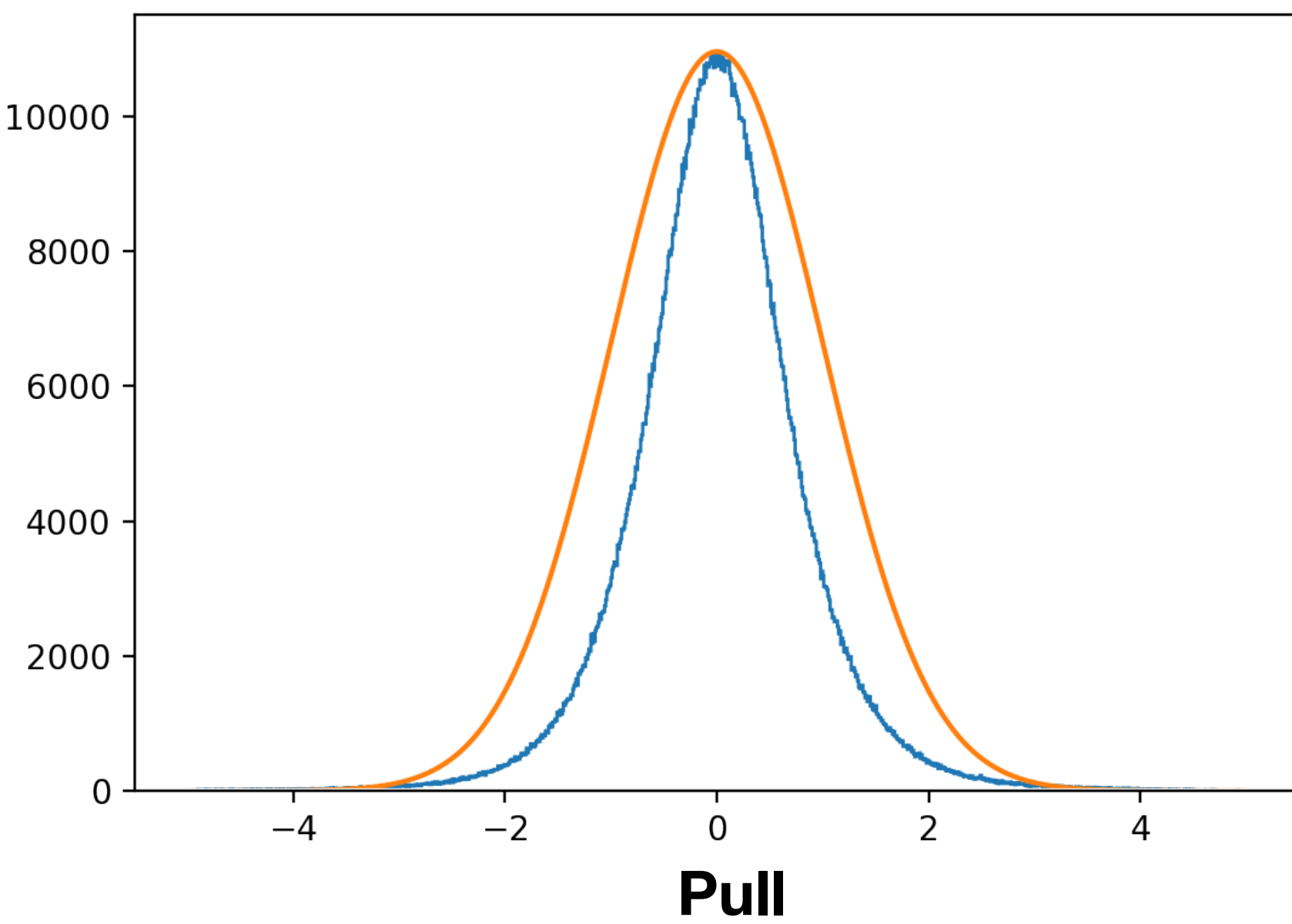
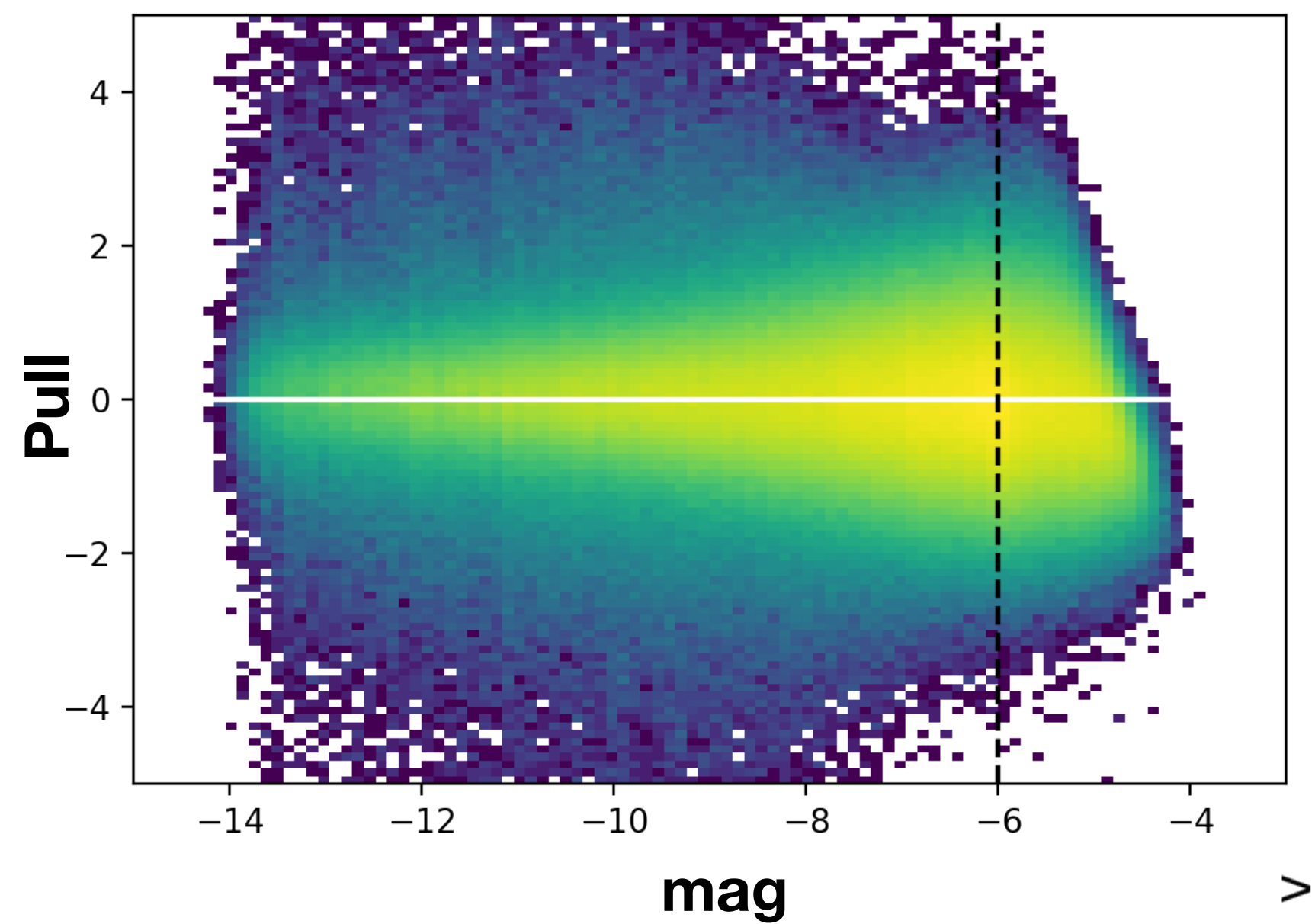
Starflat corrected aperture photometry

weighted_mean

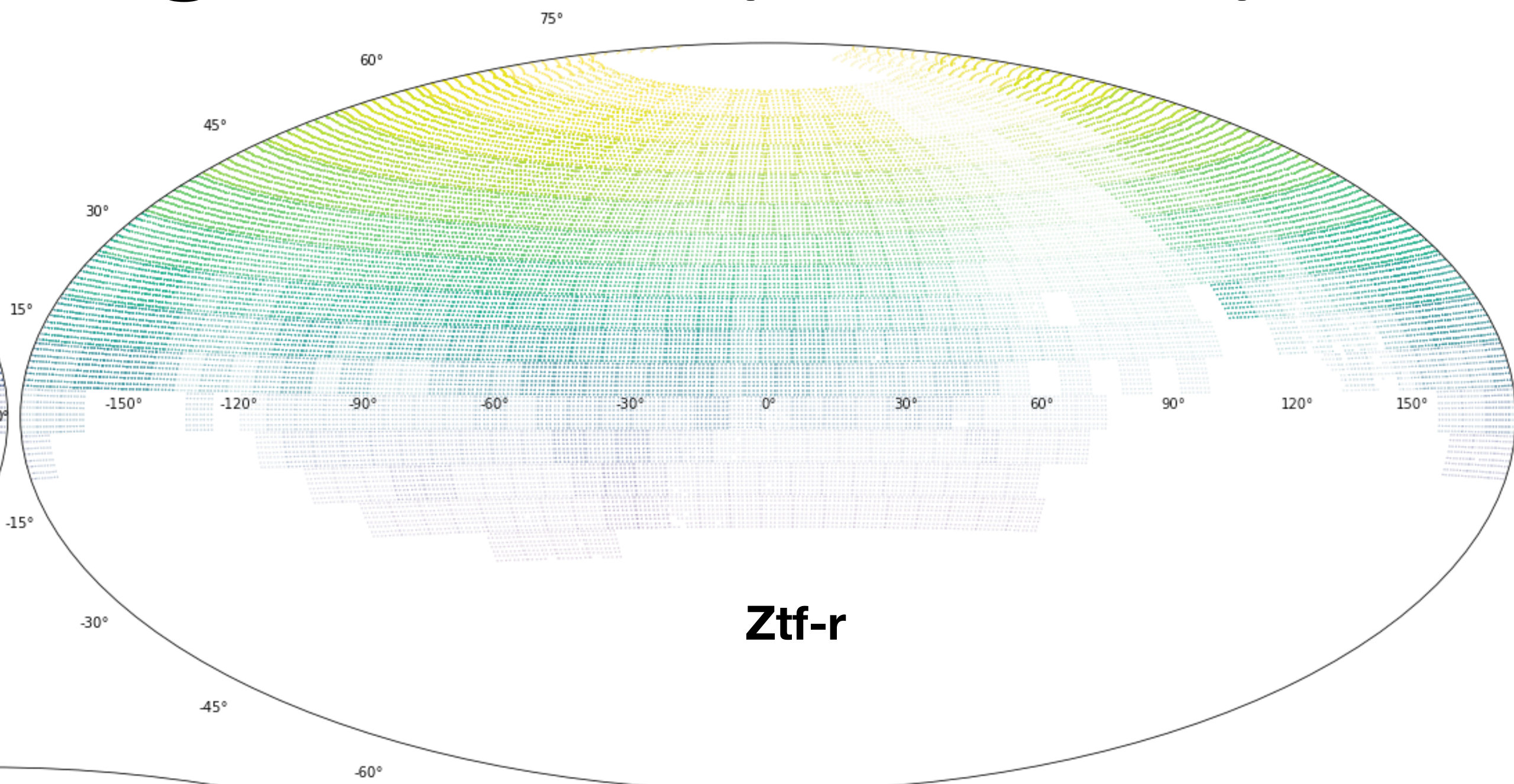
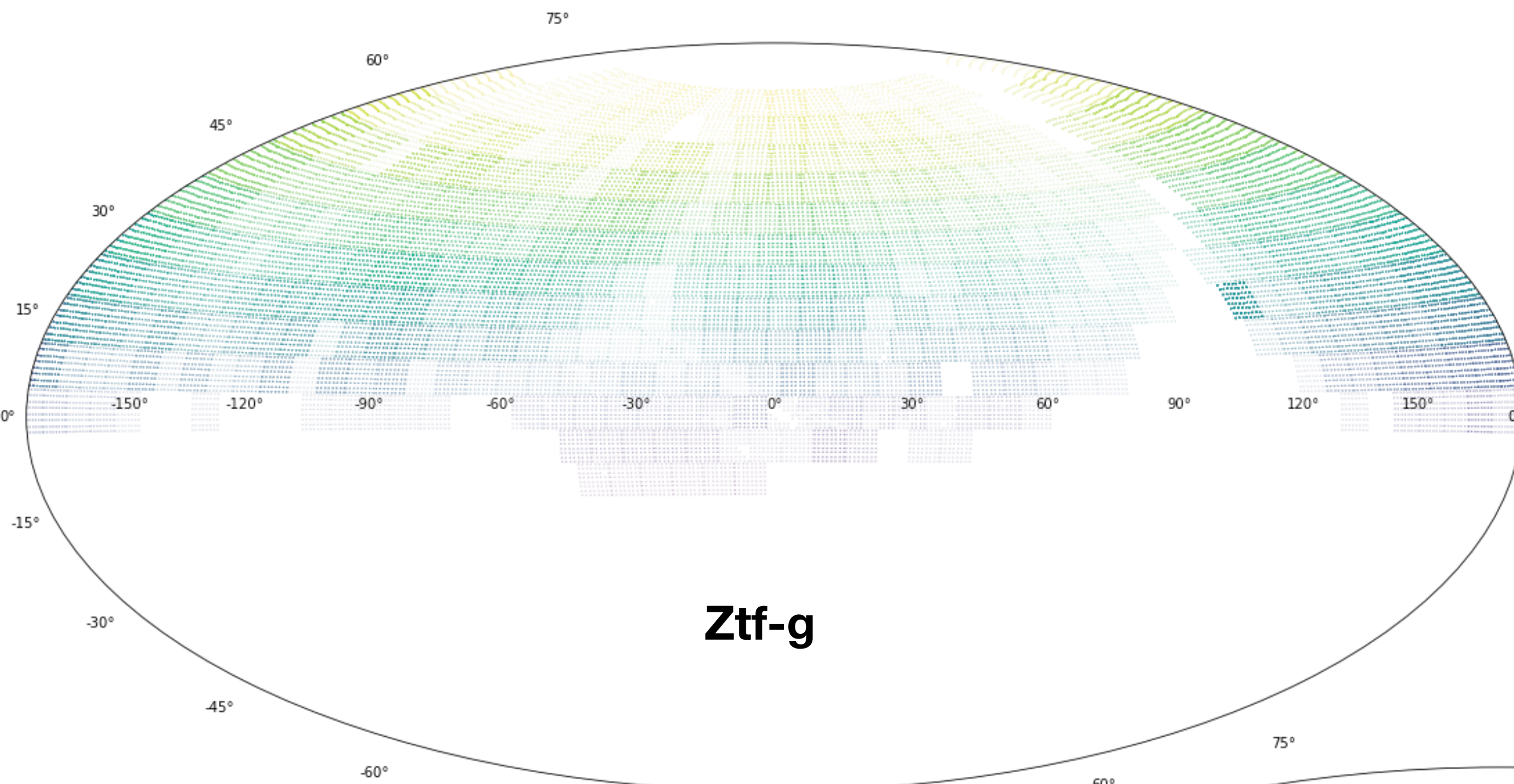


PSF photometry

weighted_mean

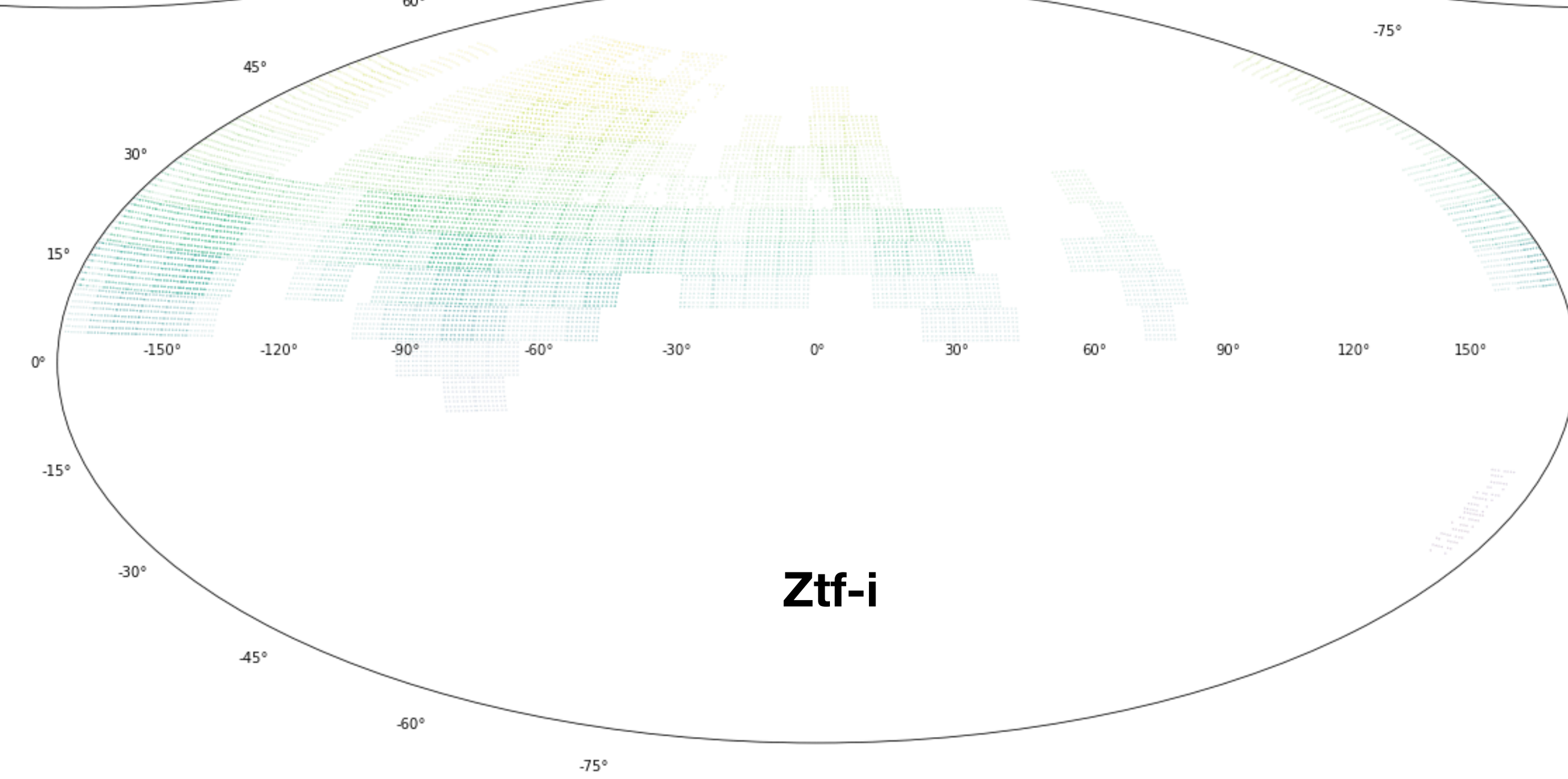


All data from March to August 2019 (6 month)



Ztf-g

Ztf-r



Ztf-i

**~4 billion sources
~200 Gb**