

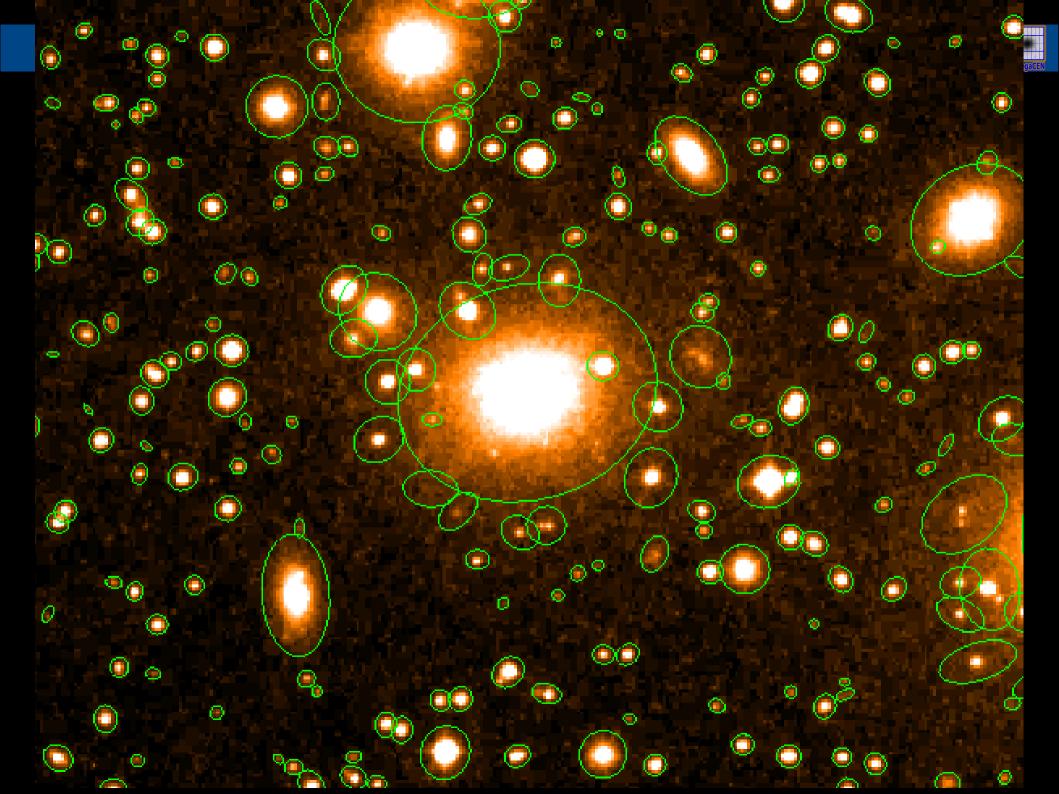
Virtual Observations 2012

Source Extractor





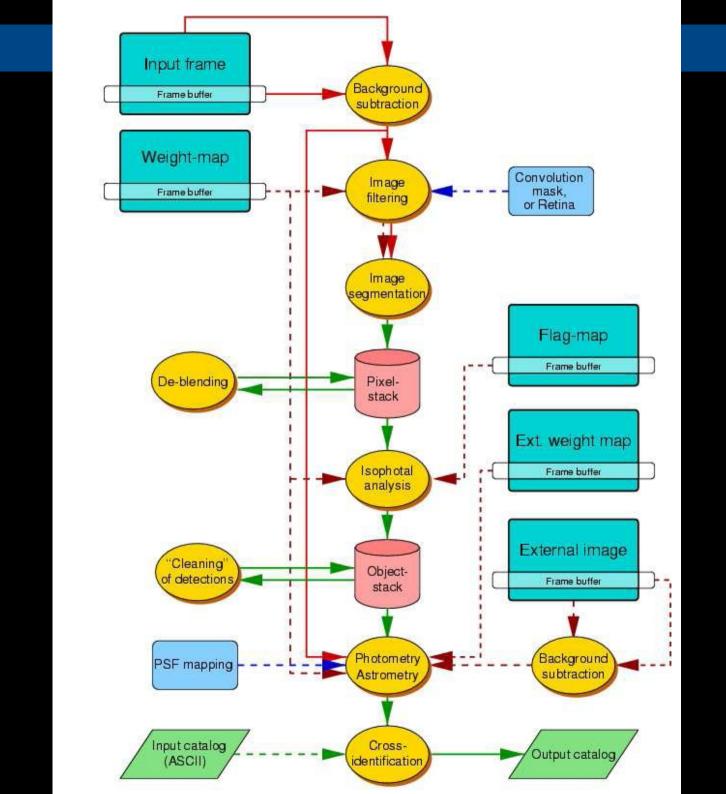
- "Builds a catalogue of objects from an astronomical image"
- Author: Emmanuel Bertin, Astronomer at "Institut d'Astrophysique de Paris" (IAP)
- Website: http://www.astromatic.net/ (source, docs and forum)
- Two manuals: the official one, and a 'SE for dummies" by Benne Holwerda





Steps:

- Determine the background: measure and subtract
- Filter by convolution (?)
- Determine which pixels are not part of the background ("thresholding")
- Split these areas up into sources ("deblending")
- Do photometry on the sources : count intensities and measure other properties like ellipticity
- Recinsider detections ("clean")
- Classify objects



SExtractor

Three ways in using SExtractor:

- Standard way: on one image
- Dual mode: use the sources from one image and search for them in another image: Nice when searching for faint sources
- Cross-correlation mode: Like dual mode, but with a search radius and a priority.

SExtractor



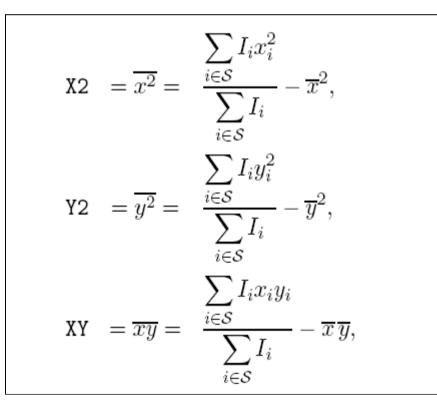
Input file:

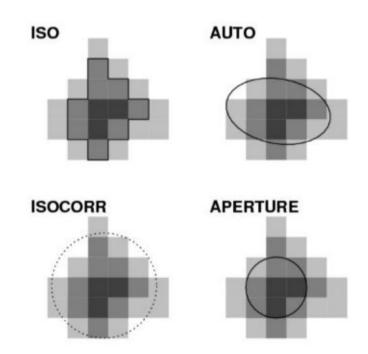
DETECT_MINAREA[EDIT ME] # minimum number of pixels for a detectionDETECT_THRESH[EDIT ME] # n times rms of background for detectionGAIN[EDIT ME] # detector gain in e-/ADU.PIXEL_SCALE[EDIT ME] # size of pixel in arcsec (0=use FITS WCS info).MAG_ZEROPOINT0.0# magnitude zero-point

Output file:

VECTOR_ASSOC FLUX_MAX X_IMAGE Y_IMAGE THETA_IMAGE ELONGATION ELLIPTICITY FWHM_IMAGE ERRX2_IMAGE

Coordinates & Magnitudes





OmegaCEN

- Pros: speed, able to deal with crowded fields, controllable, decent photometry, dual-mode, can use weight/flag images.
- Cons: bad in classification, no fitting.
- PSF and galaxy fitting: experimental stage
- Alternatives: Docas (old), Daophot, Self organizing maps (SOM).
- Many tips in the dummy-guide.