Exploring spatial variations in PSF shape

Frank Masci

April 2, 2020



Science Image Selection Criteria (quadrant based)

- 2020-01-12 <= night date <= 2020-03-31
- DIQ (median FWHM) <= 3.0 arcsec
- Airmass <= 1.1
- Moon altitude < 30 deg.
- Photometric ZP > 25.5 mag.
- $1000 \le$ number PSF-fit catalog sources $\le 5000 (g), 6000 (r)$
- Number of matching PS1 calibrator stars >= 250
- Exptime = 30 sec.
- Processing quality status flag > 0
- Archive status > 0
- Total number of quadrant images in g-filter = 84,972
- Total number of quadrant images in r-filter = 71,417

Procedure

- Partitioned each quadrant image into 8×8 bins (~ 6.5×6.5 arcmin² bins).
- Used ZTF sources with mags: $13.5 \le mag \le 18.5$.
- Used *raw* archived catalogs with **no corrections** applied to photometry.
- From SExtractor (aperture) catalogs, stored *FWHM* and ellipse fit parameters: *A*, *B*, and *Theta* per source.
- Used only unmasked, uncontaminated ZTF extractions with *flags* = 0.
- Matched to *stellar* sources in PS1 catalog per quadrant partition over 8×8 grid therein.
- Computed *Elongation* = A / B per source.
- Normalized the per source FWHM, Elongation, Theta by their respective frame medians
- Computed the median of normalized *Elongation*, *FWHM*, *Theta* per quadrant partition.
- Stitched all 8×8 quads $\times (8 \times 8$ partitions per quad) = 64×64 bins into mosaic.
- Resulting number of sources per bin: $\sim 6,000 20,000$

Parameters Extracted per source

- *FWHM* ~ 2 * sqrt(isophotal area contained within half maximum / π).
- Semi-major axis (*A*): extent of maximum spatial RMS (2nd moment) of light profile.
- Semi-minor axis (*B*): extent of minimum spatial RMS (2nd moment) of light profile.
- Elongation = A / B.
- *Theta* = angle between A and + X-axis (counterclockwise > 0; clockwise < 0).





Spatial variation in PSF FWHM (2020 Jan – Mar)



Spatial variation in PSF Elongation (2020 Jan – Mar)



Spatial variation in orientation of PSF elongation (2020 Jan – Mar)

