



PyEmir: Data Reduction Pipeline for EMIR

the GTC Near-IR Multi-Object Spectrograph

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Gran Telescopio Canarias



EMIR Data Reduction Pipeline

- The Data Reduction Pipeline (DRP) will process data acquired with EMIR. It shall deliver reduced images, by means of robust software
- tools and algorithms optimized for handling near-IR data.
- The DRP is prepared to handle wide-field frames in imaging mode,
- as well as, multi-object observations (up to 45 slitlets). The frames obtained with EMIR shall be reduced into scientific

EMIR in a nutshell

The Espectrógrafo Multi-Objeto Infrarrojo (EMIR) is a state-of-the-art near-infrared wide-field camera and multi-object spectrograph which is designed to work at the Nasmyth focus of the 10.4m Gran Telescopio Canarias.

The 10.4m Gran Telescopio Canarias (GTC) is located in one of the best observing sites in the Northern Hemisphere, Observatory Roque de los Muchachos (La Palma, the Canary islands, Spain). The telescope primary mirror is made of 36 segments and it has been designed to work in the optical-nIR range.

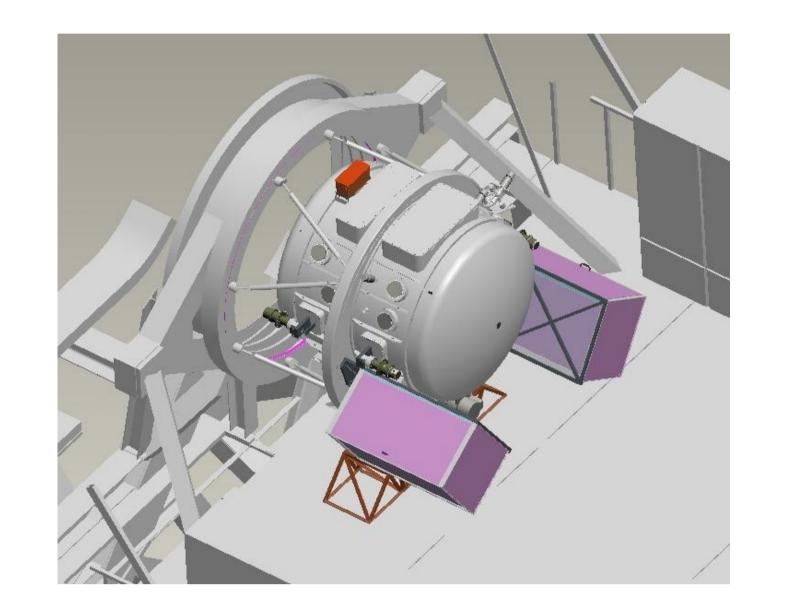
Python EMIR pipeline

The EMIR Data Reduction Pipeline is being developed in **Python** by developers of the **Guaix**

- images and delivered to astronomers.
- Some of the feature included are:
- Check and quality control procedures
- Error propagation is considered.
- •The reduction process is fully automatic

The PyEmir package

- The development is compatible with Python 2.5
- Several python packages provide different functionalities: •Scipy (multidimensional arrays) •Nose (extended unit testing)
 - Setuptools (installation)
- •PyFits (FITS files handling)
- The Python EMIR DRP (PyEmir) will be released under GPLv3.
- It will be free for everyone to install, share and modify.
- •The code is documented using Sphynx, online and offline



The Guaix group at the UCM

The Extragalactic Astrophysics and Astronomical Instrumentation group of the Universidad **Complutense de Madrid** is composed of more than 20 astronomers.

The research interests of the group include **stellar populations** in dwarf and elliptical galaxies, local **star** forming galaxies and cosmological surveys and the development of astronomical **software and** instrumentation.

group at the UCM. Several reasons led us to change from our previous approach (based on a GTC C++ library) to a Python solution, namely:

• The ability to create interactive processing sessions using the same tools used in offline processing (astronomers are very used to fine tune parameters in interactive sessions).

• Python is being used in multiple astronomical projects.

• Python is object-oriented and interfaces with C/C++. We can reuse part of our previous development.

Reduction recipes

• Recipes are the basic unit of data processing.

• Each instrument has a list of predefined **observing** modes (OM).

documentation of the pipeline will be provided in different formats (html, PDF).

• Parts of the code (extensive numeric operations within arrays) are **implemented** in C++ using the Python/Numpy API for efficiency.

• Our plan is to provide a development environment for other GTC instruments. We divide our package in two modules.

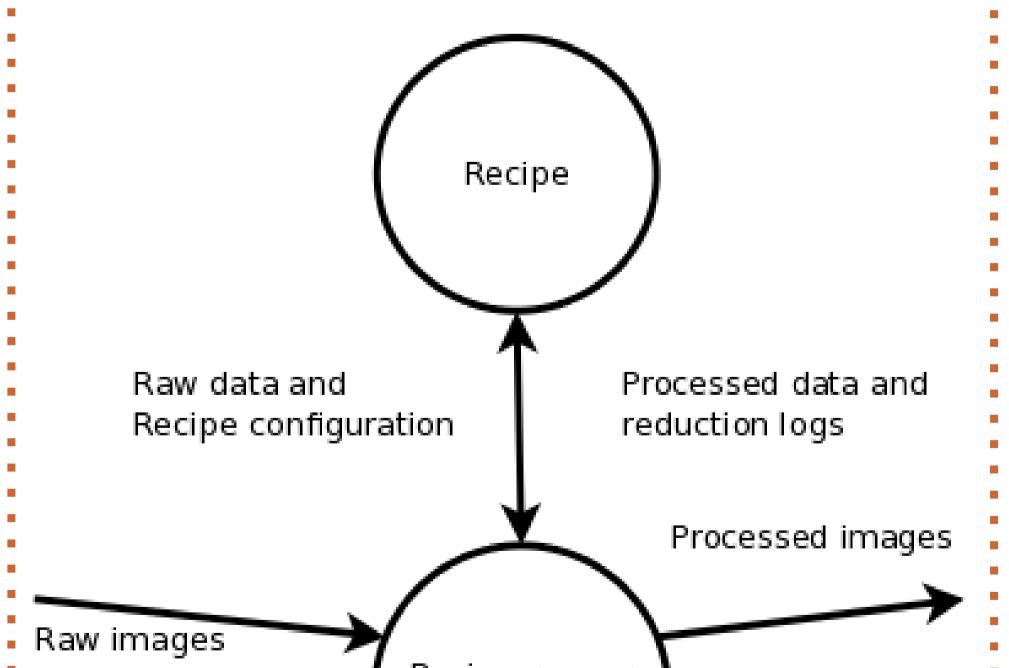
• Module emir contains Emir specific code and processing routines.

• Module numina contains classes to develop compatible reduction recipes, the command line recipe runner, logging capabilities, generic image manipulation, etc.

__version__ = "\$Revision: 501 \$" # Classes are new style ____metaclass___ = type class RecipeBase: '''Abstract Base class for Recipes.''' metaclass = abc.ABCMeta def __init__(self, optusage=None): if optusage is None: optusage = "usage: %prog [options] recipe [recipe-options]" self.cmdoptions = OptionParser(usage = optusage) self.cmdoptions.add_option('--docs', action="store_true", dest="docs", default=False, help="prints documentation") self.iniconfig = SafeConfigParser() self. repeat = 1

For more information, please visit: http://guaix.fis.ucm.es

Data flow diagram of a user- driven reduction



• Each OM has a Recipe prepared to process the

data. It defines also the metadata needed for the

reduction

Common Interface

•Recipes implement a **plugin interface** so that they can be loaded from the system given their name. • An application (recipe runner) is in charge of loading

the recipe, configure it and run it with the appropriated

data.

```
def setup(self):
     '''Initialize structures only once before recipe execution.'''
    pass
```

```
def cleanup(self):
     '''Cleanup structures after recipe execution.'''
    pass
```

```
def run(self);
     '''Run the recipe, don't override.'''
        self._repeat -= 1
        result = self.process()
        return result
    except RecipeError:
        raise
```

```
abc.abstractmethod
def process(self):
    ''' Override this method with custom code.
```

```
:rtype: RecipeResult
raise NotImplementedError
```

def complete(self): '''True once the recipe is completed.

```
:rtype: bool
return self._repeat <= 0</pre>
```

Recipe-runner (CLI/GUI) Processing logs Configuration of the observation The recipe runner (either command line or GUI) is in charge of handling the raw data and the files describing the observation. The recipe runner will select the suitable reduction recipe based on the observing mode of the observation. The recipe will process the data and will return the processed data to the runner. The runner will save the results in the appropriated place.