the open-source sky survey

David W. Hogg (NYU) http://astrometry.net/

non-text searching

- need to search things that aren't text, with queries that aren't text
- even "image search" in Google requires accurate text meta-data
- multi-billion-dollar question: "Here's a picture, what is it a picture of?"
 - we have answered this in one tiny domain

people

- Jon Barron (NYU, Toronto)
- David W. Hogg (NYU) astro PI
- Dustin Lang (Toronto)
- Keir Mierle (Toronto, Google)
- Sam Roweis (Toronto, Google) comp sci Pl
- (with help from Blanton, Finkbeiner, Stumm)

blind calibration

• easy parts:

- the sky is just a set of points in 2-d
- excellent catalogs exist (esp USNO-B)

blind calibration

• hard parts:

- the sky is big; astronomical images are small
- bandpasses and sensitivities of images do not match those of the astrometric catalogs
- we don't necessarily know anything about the images we see

demo



how it works

- use quads of stars to identify **hypotheses**
- test explanatory power of each hypothesis to verify
- typically try thousands of hypotheses per image
 - that's a lot, but a lot less than brute-force search
 - verify is fast













project status

- we are currently alpha (invitation only)
- go beta this spring?
- all code is open source (vanilla c)
 - runs on Linux and Mac
 - (Windows if you have skills)

blind calibration works

• for astrometric WCS

- limited by USNO-B at present
- for date
 - precision of years with pms; better with variables?
- for bandpass and photometric zeropoint
 - rough bandpass: UBVRIJK
 - tens of percent precision given current catalogs
- for point-spread function

web 2.0

user-generated content

- blogs, moblogs, flogs, vlogs, wikis, "friend" sites
- file sharing
 - Flickr, YouTube, bittorrent (all with APIs)
- communities
 - tags, groups, feeds, comments, reviews, favorites
- new technologies create new opportunities

astrophotographers

• typical data processing:

- read many FITS files from CCD in several bands
- hand-select good seeing ("lucky imaging")
- hand-align and stack
- turn into jpegs and post to the web
- science-grade data but...
 - hard to use for science
 - how do we find them?
 - there are often no (or hard-to-use) meta-data

AAVSOers

• typical data processing:

- take many images with a CCD
- flatfield, calibrate, measure one point source carefully in every image
- submit magnitudes, put data in basement
- clearly science-grade data, but
 - worth so much more than just individual magnitudes
 - needs to be archived and as an *imaging database*

science with hobbyists

rapid and high time-resolution response

- GRBs, planetary microlensing, variable stars
- near-earth object orbit determination
- pre-event imaging for transient events
- *ab initio* discovery
 - known classes, such as SNe, NEOs, transits
 - new classes, such as "gamma-free" GRBs
- deep, faint, and proper-motion science

going deep

- The combined aperture of all amateur telescopes exceeds the combined aperture of all professional
 - by far, but...
 - in the visible / optical
 - can we really get sqrt(N)?







historical data

the best astrometric catalog is USNO-B

- one billion stars with positions and proper motions
- less than one percent of the available historical data

archives

- contain *millions* of science-grade plates
- Harvard archive alone has the sky 500 times over
- scanning is cheap but not done
- meta-data are often more difficult than scanning

a new "observatory"

- automatically calibrate and archive all data
 - amateur, professional, historical; < 1000 Tb
 - *data vetting* and interoperability
 - "opposite" of the Virtual Observatory
- create a global community of observers
 - information can flow both ways
 - think "astronomical" wikipedia or wikimapia
 - open-source sky survey
 - "if you like this part of the sky, you might also like..."

the end

