EUROPEAN SOUTHERN OBSERVATORY

Organisation Européenne pour des Recherches Astronomiques dans l'Hémisphère Austral

Europäische Organisation für astronomische Forschung in der südlichen Hemisphäre

VERY LARGE TELESCOPE

VIMOS Pipeline User Manual

VLT-MAN-ESO-19500-3355

Issue 6.5

Date October 2012

Prepared:	ESO VIMOS Pipeline Team	October 2012	
	Name	Date	Signature
Approved:	P. Ballester		
	Name	Date	Signature
Released:	M. Peron		
	Name	Date	Signature

This page was intentionally left blank

Change record

Issue/Rev.	Date	Section/Parag. affected	Reason/Initiation/Documents/Remarks
1.0	09/07/2004	All	First version
2.0	30/09/2005	All	Second version
3.0	30/01/2007	All	Third version
4.0	06/06/2008	All	Fourth version
5.0	07/07/2009	All	No real changes with respect to previous version
6.0	10/10/2010	All	Added documentation on new MOS pipeline
6.1	11/11/2010	All	Documentation bugs fixed
6.2	03/03/2011	All	Further documentation bugs fixed
6.3	13/09/2011	All	Further documentation bugs fixed
6.4	22/05/2012	All	Further documentation bugs fixed
6.5	30/10/2012	6, 8	Updated IFU cubes documentation

This page was intentionally left blank

Contents

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This manual is a complete description of the data reduction recipes used by the the VIMOS pipeline, reflecting the status of the VIMOS pipeline as of March 3, 2011 (version 2.6.1).

The VIMOS pipeline is a subsystem of the *VLT Data Flow System* (DFS). Its target user is ESO *Data Flow Operations* (DFO) in the generation of master calibration data, in the reduction of scientific exposures, and in the data quality control. It should also serve as a quick look tool for *Paranal Science Operations* (PSO). Additionally, the VIMOS pipeline recipes are made public to the user community, to allow a more personalised processing of the data from the instrument.

The VIMOS instrument and the different types of VIMOS raw frames are briefly described in Sections 3 and 5, while the usage of the available reduction recipes is presented in Section 4.

More detailed descriptions of the data reduction algorithms used by the individual pipeline recipes can be found in Sections 7 and 8.

In Appendix B provides a list of used abbreviations and acronyms.

1.2 Acknowledgements

The software package on which the VIMOS pipeline is based was in large parts developed by the VIRMOS Consortium, and it is still the foundation of the current VIMOS imaging and (older) MOS pipeline recipes.

Starting with the pipeline release 2.5.0, two new MOS recipes have been added: they have been entirely developed by ESO, and they are intended to replace the older set of MOS recipes. Among several improvements they are primarily implementing a different calibration approach based on pattern recognition, which was already applied successfully on the FORS1/2 and EFOSC2 pipelines. This permits to greatly reduce the workload on software maintenance, not requiring any preliminary optical and spectral modeling of the instrument in order to work. Using the new recipes is mandatory for reducing data obtained after the VIMOS CCD mosaic upgrade (Summer 2010), and they can be used for reducing older data as well.

Valuable suggestions on the ESO IFU data reduction pipeline were provided by Eric Emsellem and Arlette Rousset-Pecontal (Centre de Recherche Astronomique de Lyon), and by Martin Roth (Astrophysikalisches Institut Potsdam). Further improvements were later provided by Dr Peter M. Weilbacher (Astrophysikalisches Institut Potsdam), and Dr Katrina Exter (Space Telescope Science Institute).

The feedback we received in numerous discussions with our "beta-testers", Paola Popesso (ESO Office of the Director General), Piero Rosati and Martino Romaniello (ESO Data Management and Operations Division), Markus Kissler-Patig (ESO Instrumentation Division), and Harald Kuntschner (ST-ECF), was very much appreciated.

Useful advice has been received especially from Sandro D'Odorico (ESO Instrumentation Division) and Stefano Cristiani (INAF – Osservatorio Astronomico di Trieste).

Gianni Marconi, Stephane Brillant, and Stefano Bagnulo (ESO Paranal Observatory) have been unvaluable for the good collaboration and the constant support in the first VIMOS years.

1.3 Reference documents

[1]   VLT Data Flow System Operations Model for VLT/VLTI Instrumentation
                                    VLT-PLA-ESO-19000-1183
[2]   VLT Data Flow System Specifications for Pipeline and Quality Control
                                    VLT-SPE-ESO-19600-1233
[3]   Data Flow for VLT instruments Requirement Specification
                                    VLT-SPE-ESO-19000-1618
[4]   DFS Pipeline & Quality Control – User Manual   VLT-MAN-ESO-19500-1619
[5]   ESO DICB – Data Interface Control Document   GEN-SPE-ESO-00000-0794
[6]   Common Pipeline Library User Manual   VLT-MAN-ESO-19500-2720
[7]   Gasgano User's Manual   VLT-PRO-ESO-19000-1932
[8]   E.Bertin and S.Arnouts (1996), A&A Supp. v.117 p. 393-404
[9]   VIMOS Calibration Plan   VLT-PLA-ESO-14610-3556
[10] Douglas J. Mink (1997), Astronomical Data Analysis Software
      and Systems VI, A.S.P. Conference Series, Vol. 125, p. 249-252
[11] Ronald C. Stone, Jeffrey R. Pier, and David G. Monet (1999), Astron. J., Vol. 118, p.2488
[12] L.Mortara and A.Fowler (1981), Solid State Imagers for Astronomy, in SPIE Vol. 290, p. 28.
[13] E.W.Greisen and M.R.Calabretta (2002), Astronomy & Astrophysics, 395, 1061-1075.
[14] K.Horne (1986), An Optimal Extraction Algorithm for CCD Spectroscopy, PASP 98, 609
[15] VIMOS Data Reduction Cookbook   VLT-MAN-ESO-14600-4036

2 Overview

In collaboration with instrument consortia, the Data Flow Systems Department (DFS) of the Data Management and Operation Division is implementing data reduction pipelines for the most commonly used VLT/VLTI instrument modes. These data reduction pipelines have the following three main purposes:

Master calibration product creation: pipelines are used to produce master calibration products (*e.g.*, combined bias frames, super-flats, wavelength dispersion solutions).

Data quality control: pipelines are used to produce the quantitative information necessary to monitor instrument performance.

Science product creation: using pipeline-generated master calibration products, science products are produced for the supported instrument modes (*e.g.*, combined ISAAC jitter stacks; bias-corrected, flat-fielded FORS images, wavelength-calibrated UVES spectra). The accuracy of the science products is limited by the quality of the available master calibration products and by the algorithmic implementation of the pipelines themselves. In particular, adopted automatic reduction strategies may not be suitable or optimal for all scientific goals.

The products of the pipeline are standard FITS files for the master calibration and science products. In addition the pipeline generates data files (PAF and QC files) for the purpose of operational quality control within the observatory. Those files are obsolete and won't appear in future versions of the pipeline.

Before being able to call pipeline recipes on a set of data, the data must be opportunely classified, and associated with the appropriate calibrations. The *Data Classification* consists of tasks such as: "What kind of data am I?", *e.g.*, BIAS, "to which group do I belong?", *e.g.*, to a particular Observation Block or template. *Data Association* is the process of selecting appropriate calibration data for the reduction of a set of raw science frames. Typically, a set of frames can be associated if they share a number of properties, such as instrument and detector configuration. As all the required information is stored in the FITS headers, data association is based on a set of keywords (called "association keywords") and is specific to each type of calibration.

The process of data classification and association is known as data organisation.

An instrument pipeline consists of a set of data processing modules that can be called from different host application, either from the command line with *Esorex*, from the automatic data management tools available at Paranal, or from the graphical *Gasgano* tool.

Gasgano is a data management tool that simplifies the data organisation process, offering automatic data classification and making the data association easier (*even if automatic association of frames is not yet provided*). *Gasgano* determines the classification of a file by applying an instrument specific rule, while users must provide this information to the recipes when they are executed manually using *Esorex* from the command line.

In addition, *Gasgano* allows the user to execute directly the pipeline recipes on a set of selected files. An illustrated introduction to Gasgano is provided in the "Quick Start" Section of this manual (see page 21).

3 The VIMOS instrument

VIMOS has been developed under ESO contract by the VIRMOS Consortium, headed by the Laboratoire d'Astrophysique de Marseille.

The instrument has been made available to the community and started operations in Paranal on April 1st, 2003.

A new set of four holographic HR_red grisms was installed in VIMOS on October 5, 2005. Compared to the previous set, the efficiency increased by about 50%.

In the context of the VIMOS Improvement Project, on August 7, 2010 VIMOS was back on sky equipped with a new CCD mosaic with higher red sensitivity (a factor of two for wavelengths longer than 8000 Å) and less interference fringing (not detectable on LR_red grism spectra, and about 2% peak-to-valley on HR_red grism spectra).

In this chapter a brief description of the VIMOS instrument is given. A more complete documentation can be found in the VIMOS User Manual, downloadable from `http://www.eso.org/instruments/vimos/`

3.1 Overview

VIMOS is aimed at survey-type programs with emphasis on large object samples rather than individual objects. VIMOS is designed for Wide Field Imaging (14' x 16') and extremely high Multi Object Spectroscopy capability (up to several hundred slits). In addition, it has a unique *Integral Field Unit* (IFU) providing a field-of-view up to 1 arc minute at 0.67"/fibre in low resolution spectroscopy.

The field-of-view is split in four identical channels. Field lenses provide a corrected telescope focal plane where flat masks are inserted in MOS mode. For the IFU instrument mode a special mask bearing the IFU pseudo-slits is used. Pupil relay lenses, folding mirrors and collimators direct the light to the four cameras. Grisms are inserted in front of the cameras in spectroscopic mode. The detectors are four 2k x 4k EEV CCDs with pixel size 15 μ. After August 7, 2010, the mosaic was replaced by a e2v CCD 44-82-1-D42, deep depletion, backside illuminated, double layer coating chips.[1].

3.2 Direct imaging

The field-of-view consists of 4 quadrants of 7' x 8' each separated by a cross 2' wide, with a sampling of 0.205"/pixel.

The available filters, U, B, V, R, I, and z, are close to the Mould definition, and allow to minimise the colour terms to transform to the Johnson system.

The filter transmission curves are available from `http://www.eso.org/sci/facilities/paranal/instrum`

---

[1]See `http://www.eso.org/sci/facilities/paranal/instruments/vimos/` for detector design and performance reports of the four VIMOS CCD systems

3.3 Multi-Object-Spectroscopy (MOS)

The multi-object mode of VIMOS uses grisms and masks. ESO distributes the *VIMOS Mask Preparation Software* (VMMPS), a package developed by the VIRMOS Consortium for slit definition and positioning on a preliminary exposure on the sky region to be observed. The user can define rectangular, curved or inclined slits of widths larger than 0.4". The masks are laser cut in INVAR plates on Paranal with the *Mask Manufacturing Unit* (MMU). The instrument cabinet has a capacity of 10 masks, some of which are meant for maintenance and calibration purposes.

There are 6 grisms available, all operating in first order. Their spectral characteristics are given in Table 3.1.

Grism	Filter	λ_c (Å)	λ **range** (Å)	R	**Dispersion** (Å/pixel)
LR_red	OS_red	7500	5500 - 9500	210 - 260	7.3
LR_blue	OS_blue	4800	3700 - 6700	180 - 220	5.3
MR	GG475	7000	4800 - 10000	580 - 720	2.5
MR	OS_red	7000	5500 - 9700	580 - 720	2.5
HR_red	GG475	7400	6500 - 8650	2500 - 3100	0.6
HR_orange	GG435	6310	5150 - 7600	2150 - 2650	0.6
HR_blue	none	5100	4100 - 6300	2050 - 2550	0.5
HR_blue_holog	none	5100	4100 - 6300	2050 - 2550	0.5

Table 3.1: *VIMOS grisms. λ_c is the zero deviation (or central) wavelength, and R is the spectral resolution for a 1" MOS slit, corresponding to $\sim$ 0.8 IFU fibre. The spectral ranges are given with the specified filter in. The transmission curves for the four grism/filter units are available at* http://www.eso.org/sci/facilities/paranal/instruments/vimos/.

With LR grisms, a spectrum will typically span less than 600 pixels along the dispersion direction. This allows a spectral multiplexing factor up to 5, *i.e.*, to stack up to five spectra along the dispersion direction, provided that there are enough well spaced targets in the field-of-view.

With MR grisms, a spectrum will span about 2000 pixels when used with the GG475 filter. It is therefore possible to stack up to 2 spectra along the dispersion direction, provided that the slits are positioned at the very edges of the imaging field-of-view.

With HR grisms the spectra extend beyond the detector length, therefore only spatial multiplexing is possible. The observable spectral interval depends on the position of a slit on the mask, spanning about 2400 Å for the HR_red and HR_orange grisms, and about 2000 Å for the HR_blue grism.

A further constraint on the slit positions comes from the presence of the 0th, -1st and 2nd grism diffraction orders. At low spectral resolution, a dim second order spectrum at twice the spectral resolution would be included in the CCD in the case of slits located in the lower (*i.e.*, bluer) regions of the mask. This spectrum would likely contaminate the multiplexed first order spectra on the red side of the CCD. Similarly, a mirrored -1st order spectrum at the same resolution of the 1st order spectrum and with about 1/6 of its luminosity, would be included in the CCD in the case of slits from the highest (*i.e.*, redder) regions of the mask. This spectrum would likely contaminate the multiplexed first order spectra on the blue side of the CCD (see an illustration of -1st contamination on figure 6.8, page 143). For this reason spectrally multiplexed slits are constrained to be identical, and to have the same position along the cross-dispersion direction: in the assumption of negligible

spectral curvatures in all orders, the 0th, 2nd and -1st contaminations would then be removed by the sky subtraction procedure.

Aside from the above considerations, the number of slits that can be accommodated in one mask obviously depends on the target density. Simulations on real fields using VMMPS show that above a density of about $7 \cdot 10^4/\text{degree}^2$ it is possible to define masks with up to 160 10" long slits/quadrant. This number drops to 125 slits/quadrant at a density of about $4 \cdot 10^4/\text{degree}^2$.

3.4 Integral Field Unit (IFU)

The VIMOS IFU is the largest ever made for such an application. It consists of 6400 (80 x 80) fibres, coupled to microlenses. The field-of-view is square, with a continuous spatial sampling (the dead space between fibres is below 10% of the fibre-to-fibre distance). At the entrance of the IFU there is a focal elongator providing two spatial samplings of 0.33"/fibre and 0.67"/fibre.

The fibres are split into 16 bundles of 400 fibres each. Each instrument quadrant receives 4 bundles that are arranged along 4 parallel pseudo-slits providing 4 multiplexed series of 400 spectra each.

The field-of-view is modified according to the used spectral resolution. At low spectral resolution the field is respectively 54" x 54" with 0.67"/fibre, and 27" x 27" with 0.33"/fibre, 80 fibres on a side. All the pseudo-slits are illuminated, and the multiplexed spectra belonging to different pseudo-slits would contaminate each other in some measure. For instance, the second order spectra of a bright object on pseudo-slit 2 of quadrant 2 would contaminate the spectra on pseudo-slits 3 and 4, creating obvious ghosts in the corresponding regions of the reconstructed field-of-view (see Figures 3.2 and 3.3, pages 19–20).

At medium and high resolution just the 4 central bundles on the IFU head are illuminated (see Figure 3.3, page 20). Only one pseudo-slit per quadrant is used, since the spectra span the whole detector and multiplexing is impossible. The field-of-view is therefore 4 times smaller, *i.e.*, 27" x 27" with 0.67"/fibre, and 13" x 13" with 0.33"/fibre, 40 fibres on a side.

The fibre-to-fibre distance at detector level is about 5.0 pixels, while the fibre profile FWHM is about 3.2 pixels. The spectral resolution is approximately 1.25 times the spectral resolution corresponding to a 1" slit in MOS mode (see Table 3.1). The spectral coverage is identical to the MOS case for LR and MR grisms. For HR grisms the situation is different because the spectral range is too large to be contained on the CCD, and since the central slit-of-fibres is shifted by about 140 pixels from the chip centre in (spectrally) opposite directions depending on the instrument quadrant, the common spectral range is reduced by about 160 Å leading to Table 3.2.

Grism	λ range (Å)
HR_red	6350 - 8600
HR_orange	5250 - 7550
HR_blue	4200 - 6150

Table 3.2: *VIMOS IFU usable spectral range in high spectral resolution mode.*

3.5 IFU components numbering scheme

The conventions used in the VIMOS IFU pipeline recipes to indicate IFU fibers, IFU masks and pseudo-slits are described in this section.

IFU masks: VIMOS has 4 IFU masks. They are counted as the VIMOS quadrants to which they correspond, *i.e.*, counterclockwise, with the same convention used in the cartesian plane (see Figure 3.1).
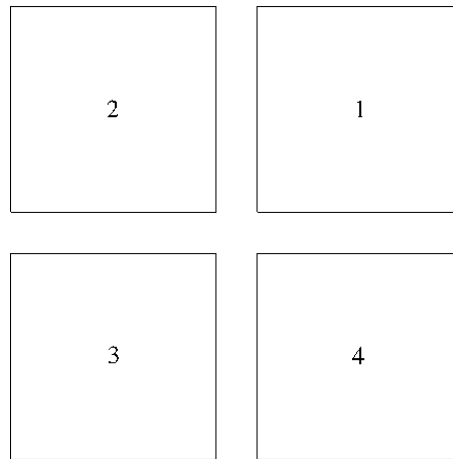
Figure 3.1: *Counting VIMOS quadrants.*

In spectral mode, blue is down and red is up in all quadrants.

IFU pseudo-slits: Each VIMOS mask hosts 4 IFU pseudo-slits, numbered from 1 to 4. The pseudo-slit 1 is the one that is somewhat more separated from the other ones (see Figure 3.2).
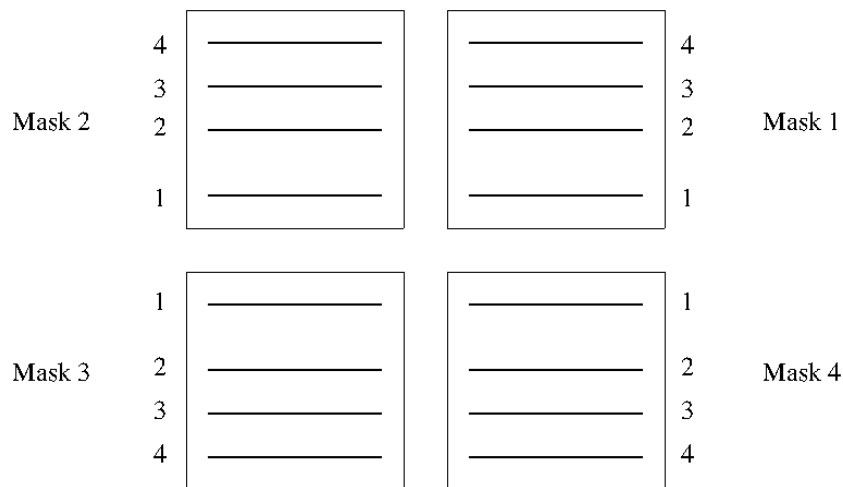
Figure 3.2: *Counting IFU pseudo-slits.*

IFU fibers: Each IFU pseudo-slit hosts 400 fibers, divided into 5 blocks of 80 fibers each. The fibers are counted from 1 to 400, always starting from the left.

IFU head: Each pseudo-slit corresponds to a 20x20 region of the 80x80 IFU head (see Figure 3.3).
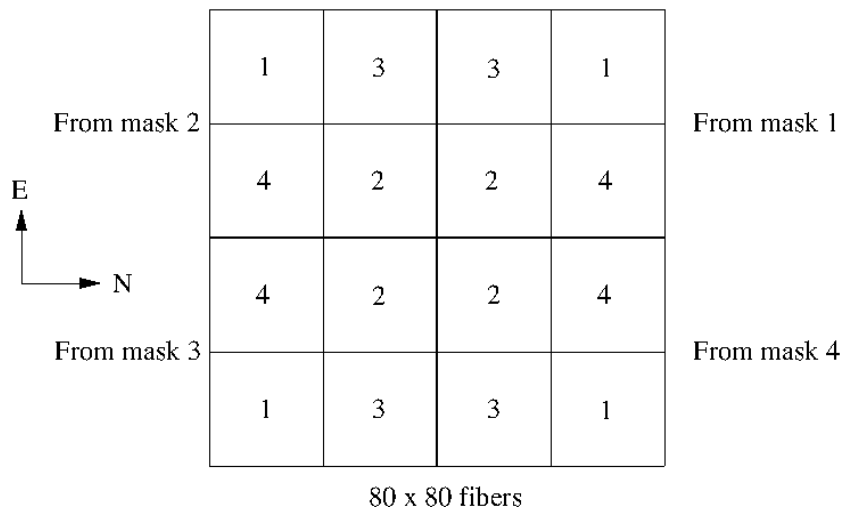
Figure 3.3: *IFU head. The number of the corresponding pseudo-slit is indicated within each 20x20 fiber module IFU pseudo-slits.*

North is to the right, and East is up. The exact spatial position for each individual fiber is listed in the IFU tables (see Table 6.68, page 157).

Illuminated pseudo-slits: In LR observations all the pseudo-slits are illuminated (multiplexing). In MR and HR observations, just the central pseudo-slits (numbered 2) are used.

4 Quick start

In this section the most immediate usage of the VIMOS pipeline recipes is described. In particular, typical data reduction sessions for each instrument operating mode are presented in Sections 4.3 through 4.6.

4.1 VIMOS pipeline recipes

The current VIMOS pipeline is based on a set of 25 stand-alone recipes, assigned to different fundamental operations:

Creation of general calibration data:

vmdet: creating a bad pixel table, and determining CCD gain and read-out-noise from a sequence of flat fields at different exposure levels.

vmbias: creating a master bias from a sequence of raw bias frames.

vmdark: creating a master dark from a sequence of raw dark frames.

Creation of direct imaging calibration data:

vmimflatscreen: creating a master screen flat field from a sequence of screen flat field frames.

vmimflatsky: creating a master sky flat field from a sequence of sky flat field frames.

vmmasktoccd: computing transformation between mask and CCD coordinates from an exposure with a pinhole mask.

vmskyccd: computing the distortions of the Sky to CCD transformation from an exposure on a field of astrometric stars.

Direct imaging flux calibration:

vmimstandard: reducing a photometric standard stars field image, and determining the frame magnitude zeropoint.

vmimcalphot: determining the mean zeropoint and, optionally, the extinction coefficient and the colour term from any number of star match tables produced by the *vmimstandard* recipe.

Direct imaging data reduction:

vmimpreimaging: reducing a preimaging exposure for the preparation of a MOS mask.

vmimobsstare: reducing a science exposure.

vmimobsjitter: reducing a stack of jittered science exposures.

Creation of MOS calibration data:

vmmoscalib: computing the optical distortion, the spatial curvature, and the inverse dispersion models. Producing a spectral master flat field. This recipe replaces the older *vmspflat* and *vmspcaldisp* recipes.

vmspflat *(deprecated)*: producing a spectral master flat field. This recipe cannot be applied to data obtained after the Summer 2010 CCD upgrade, and it is replaced by the *vmmoscalib* recipe.

vmspcaldisp *(deprecated)*: computing the optical distortion, the spatial curvature, and the inverse dispersion models. This recipe cannot be applied to data obtained after the Summer 2010 CCD upgrade, and it is replaced by the *vmmoscalib* recipe.

vmmosstandard *(deprecated)*: computing the instrument spectral efficiency and response curves from a standard star exposure. This recipe cannot be applied to data obtained after the Summer 2010 CCD upgrade, and it is replaced by the *vmmosscience* recipe.

MOS data reduction:

vmmosscience: reducing a scientific exposure, or a set of (dithered) scientific exposures. In case of standard star exposures, also computing the instrument spectral efficiency and response curves. This recipe replaces the older *vmmosobsstare*, *vmmosobsjitter*, *vmmosstandard*, and *vmmoscombine* recipes.

vmmosobsstare *(deprecated)*: reducing a scientific exposure. This recipe cannot be applied to data obtained after the Summer 2010 CCD upgrade, and it is replaced by the *vmmosscience* recipe.

vmmosobsjitter *(deprecated)*: reducing a stack of jittered science exposures. This recipe cannot be applied to data obtained after the Summer 2010 CCD upgrade, and it is replaced by the *vmmosscience* recipe.

vmmoscombine *(deprecated)*: combining a stack of reduced and 2D-extracted slit spectra obtained from different observations. This recipe cannot be applied to data produced by the *vmmosscience* recipe.

vmspphot: applying flux calibration to already reduced spectra This recipe cannot be applied to data produced by the *vmmosscience* recipe, but it can always be applied to IFU data.

Creation of IFU calibration data:

vmifucalib: producing an extraction mask, a wavelength calibration, and a fiber-to-fiber relative transmission correction.

vmifustandard: extracting the total standard star spectrum, and computing the instrument spectral efficiency and response curves from a standard star exposure.

IFU data reduction:

vmifuscience: reducing a scientific exposure.

vmspphot: applying flux calibration to already reduced spectra (this recipe is applicable also to MOS data).

vmifucombine: compose an image of the field-of-view.

In the next sections a general description on the use of recipes is given, together with more detailed information on the individual recipes.

4.2 Launching pipeline recipes

ESO offers two front-end applications for launching pipeline recipes, *Gasgano* [7] and *EsoRex*, both included in the pipeline distribution. These applications can also be downloaded separately from

```
http://www.eso.org/gasgano
http://www.eso.org/cpl/esorex.html
```

4.2.1 Using Gasgano

To get familiar with the VIMOS pipeline recipes and their usage, it is advisable to begin with *Gasgano*, because it provides a complete graphic interface for data browsing, classification and association, and offers several other utilities such as easy access to recipes documentation and preferred data display tools.

Gasgano can be started from the system prompt in the following way:

```
gasgano &
```

The *Gasgano* main window will appear. On Figure 4.1 (next page), a view on a complete set of VIMOS IFU data is shown as an example. *Gasgano* can be pointed to the directories where the data to be handled are located using the navigation panels accessible via the *Add/Remove Files* entry of the *File* menu (shown on the upper left of the figure).

The data are hierarchically organised as preferred by the user. In this example the default grouping is shown, and for clarity only the sub-groups belonging to the first VIMOS quadrant are expanded. After each file name are shown the observation date, the target name, the used grism-filter combination and, as an important reference, an identifier of the type of data, listed in the CLASSIFICATION field.[2]

More information about a single frame can be obtained by clicking on its name: the corresponding FITS file header will be displayed on the bottom panel, where specific keywords can be opportunely filtered and searched. Images and tables may be easily displayed using the viewers specified in the appropriate *Preferences* fields.

Frames can be selected from the main window for being processed by the appropriate recipe: on Figure 4.2, the flat field and arc lamp exposures, an already produced master bias frame, and the necessary static calibration tables, are all selected and sent to the *vmifucalib* recipe. This will open a *Gasgano* recipe execution window (see Figure 4.3), having all the specified files listed in its *Input Frames* panel.

Help about the recipe may be obtained from the *Help* menu. Before launching the recipe, its configuration may be opportunely modified on the *Parameters* panel (on top). The window contents might be saved for later use by selecting the *Save Current Settings* entry from the *File* menu, as shown in figure.

At this point the recipe can be launched by pressing the *Execute* button. Messages from the running recipe will appear on the *Log Messages* panel at bottom, and in case of successful completion the products will be listed on the *Output Frames* panel, where they can be easily viewed and located back on the Gasgano main window.

Please refer to the *Gasgano User's Manual* [7] for a more complete description of the *Gasgano* interface.

---

[2] This is known as the data *DO category*, see Section 5, page 45.

Figure 4.1: *The Gasgano main window.*

Figure 4.2: *Selecting files to be processed by a VIMOS pipeline recipe.*

Figure 4.3: *The Gasgano recipe execution window.*

4.2.2 Using EsoRex

EsoRex is a command line utility for running pipeline recipes. It may be embedded by users into data reduction scripts for the automation of processing tasks. On the other hand, *EsoRex* doesn't offer all the facilities available with *Gasgano*, and the user must classify and associate the data using the information contained in the FITS header keywords (see Section 5, page 45). The user should also take care of defining the input set-of-frames and the appropriate configuration parameters for each recipe run:

The set-of-frames: Each pipeline recipe is run on a set of input FITS data files. When using *EsoRex* the filenames must be listed together with their DO category in an ASCII file, the *set-of-frames* (SOF), that is required when launching a recipe. [3]

Here is an example of SOF for *EsoRex*, valid for the *vmmoscalib* recipe:

```
VIMOS.2010-05-11T03:46:22.860.fits        MOS_ARC_SPECTRUM
VIMOS.2010-05-11T03:42:10.264.fits        MOS_SCREEN_FLAT
VIMOS.2010-05-11T03:43:36.323.fits        MOS_SCREEN_FLAT
VIMOS.2010-05-11T03:45:02.342.fits        MOS_SCREEN_FLAT
/home/vimos/cal/mbias.3.fits              MASTER_BIAS
/home/vimos/cal/lcat_MR.1.fits            LINE_CATALOG
/home/vimos/cal/VIMOS_GRS_MR_GG475_1.fits CONFIG_TABLE
```

The pipeline recipe will access the listed files when required by the reduction algorithm.

Note that the VIMOS pipeline recipes do not proof in any way the correctness of the classification tags specified by the user in the SOF. In the above example, the recipe *vmmoscalib* will treat the frame `VIMOS.2010-05-11T03:46...` as a MOS_ARC_SPECTRUM, the frame `mbias.3.fits` as a MASTER_BIAS, etc., even when they do not contain this type of data.

Using *Gasgano* as an interface to the pipeline recipes will always ensure a correct classification of all the data frames, assigning the appropriate DO category to each one of them (see Section 4.2.1, page 23).

Recipe configuration: Each pipeline recipe may be assigned an *EsoRex* configuration file, containing the default values of the parameters related to that recipe.[4] The configuration files are normally generated in the directory `$HOME/.esorex` (as will be shown in the subsequent examples), and have the same name as the recipe to which they are related, with the filename extension `.rc`. For instance, the recipe *vmbias* has its *EsoRex* generated configuration file named `vmbias.rc`.

The definition of one parameter of a recipe may look like this:

```
# --StackMethod
# Stacking method ( Average | Median | MinMax | Ksigma | Auto )
vimos.Parameters.stacking.method=Average
```

---

[3] The set-of-frames corresponds to the *Input Frames* panel of the *Gasgano* recipe execution window (see Figure 4.3, page 26).

[4] The *EsoRex* recipe configuration file corresponds to the *Parameters* panel of the *Gasgano* recipe execution window (see Figure 4.3, page 26).

In this example, the parameter stacking.method is set to the value Average. In the configuration file generated by *EsoRex*, one or more comment lines are added containing information about the possible values of the parameter, and an alias (StackMethod) that could be used as a command line option (see ahead).

The hierarchy introduced in the parameter names has currently no effect. Although it is not used at the moment, it is envisaged that this feature will be used in future releases to avoid potential name clashes. The shorter parameter aliases are made available for use on the command line.

The parameter names belonging to the recipe specific configuration files are described in the corresponding recipe sections.

More than one configuration file may be maintained for the same recipe but, in order to be used, a configuration file not located under $HOME/.esorex, or having a name different from the recipe name, should be explicitly specified when launching a recipe.

The basic format for using *EsoRex* is as follows:

esorex [*esorex_options*] *recipe_name* [*recipe_options*] *set_of_frames*

A list of all the available recipes, each with a one-line description, can be obtained using the command:

esorex --recipes

To get help for an individual recipe (in the subsequent examples, *vmbias* is used), the following is used:

esorex --help vmbias

In order to display the current parameters setting of a recipe, the following command may be used:

esorex --params vmbias

If the default recipe configuration file is not found, or a particular value is not configured within this file, then the system defaults will be shown and used. The command:

esorex --create-config vmbias

will create in the $HOME/.esorex directory a configuration file vmbias.rc with the default parameters settings for the recipe *vmbias*. This file can then be modified with the preferred text editor.[5]

A recipe can be run by specifying its name to *EsoRex*, together with the name of a set-of-frames. For instance, the following command line would be used to run the recipe *vmbias* for processing the files specified in the set-of-frames vmbias.sof:

---

[5]If a number of recipe parameters are specified on the command line, the given values will be used in the created configuration file.

```
esorex vmbias vmbias.sof
```

The recipe parameters can be modifyed either by editing directly the used configuration file, or by specifying new parameter values on the command line using the command line options defined for this purpose. Such command line options should be inserted after the recipe name and before the SOF name, and they will supersede the system defaults and/or the configuration file settings. For instance, to set the *vmbias* recipe *StackMethod* parameter to `Median,` the following should be typed:

```
esorex vmbias --StackMethod=Median vmbias.sof
```

There are also parameters used to configure the *EsoRex* launcher, that may be listed in an `esorex.rc` configuration file located under `$HOME/.esorex`. On the command line, the *EsoRex* options must be inserted before, and not after, the specified recipe name. The *EsoRex* options are those that are recipe independent, as for instance the verbosity level, the directory where the recipe products should be written, or the permission to overwrite old products with new ones.

Here are some more examples of running a recipe:

```
esorex --output-prefix=test vmmasktoccd --CleanCosmics=true test.sof
esorex --msg-level=debug vmskyccd --SExtractor.Window=1,1,1900,2300 skyccd
esorex vmmoscalib --qc=false --dradius=15 --sradius=20 in.sof
esorex --time=true vmmosscience --stack_method=ksigma input1.sof
```

In the *vmmasktoccd* example the cosmic ray cleaning is switched on, and the prefix `test_` is prepended to output products names. The input SOF is the file `test.sof`.

In the *vmskyccd* example the verbosity level is set to `debug,` so that all messages are displayed, including the debug ones. In addition to that, SExtractor operations are restricted to the specified image region. The input SOF is a file named `skyccd`.

In the *vmmoscalib* example the computation of quality control parameters is turned off, and the flat field trend removal (used in the flat field normalisation) is performed using a median filter with a running box of 15 pixels in the dispersion direction, and 20 pixels in the spatial direction. The input SOF is `in.sof`.

Finally, in the *vmmosscience* example the execution of the recipe is timed and the input scientific frames (if more than one is specified) are stacked using a k-sigma clipping method. The input SOF is `input1.sof`.

For more information on *EsoRex*, see `http://www.eso.org/cpl/esorex.html`.

4.3 Example of imaging data reduction

A simple, typical imaging data reduction procedure using *ESOREX* is described here.[6] It is assumed that the following data are available:

One scientific exposure:

        VIMOS.2004-09-25T09:27:15.336.fits   IMG_SCIENCE

One standard star field exposure:

        VIMOS.2004-09-25T08:20:10.006.fits   IMG_STANDARD

Five bias exposures:

        VIMOS.2004-09-25T08:00:27.821.fits   BIAS
        VIMOS.2004-09-25T08:01:05.604.fits   BIAS
        VIMOS.2004-09-25T08:01:44.091.fits   BIAS
        VIMOS.2004-09-25T08:02:22.070.fits   BIAS
        VIMOS.2004-09-25T08:03:01.042.fits   BIAS

Four twilight flat fields:

        VIMOS.2004-09-25T10:00:25.956.fits   IMG_SKY_FLAT
        VIMOS.2004-09-25T10:01:09.806.fits   IMG_SKY_FLAT
        VIMOS.2004-09-25T10:01:51.246.fits   IMG_SKY_FLAT
        VIMOS.2004-09-25T10:03:13.433.fits   IMG_SKY_FLAT

Three dome flat fields:

        VIMOS.2004-09-25T13:57:07.351.fits   IMG_SCREEN_FLAT
        VIMOS.2004-09-25T13:57:52.041.fits   IMG_SCREEN_FLAT
        VIMOS.2004-09-25T13:58:36.842.fits   IMG_SCREEN_FLAT

All the listed data are meant to belong to the same VIMOS quadrant.

In the following, it is also assumed for simplicity that the flag suppress-prefix is set to TRUE in the *EsoRex* configuration file, so that the product file names will just be identical to their product categories, with the extension .fits. Moreover, it is assumed that all the handled files (inputs and products) are located in the current directory. The only exception is represented by the standard calibration tables (*e.g.*, star catalogues), that here are assumed to be located under /home/vimos/cal.

The procedure is as follows:

First, a master bias is created with the recipe *vmbias* (see Section 6.2, page 68). The following set-of-frames may be prepared:

---

[6]The procedure using *Gasgano*, instad of EsoRex, is conceptually identical.

File: *bias.sof*

```
VIMOS.2004-09-25T08:00:27.821.fits     BIAS
VIMOS.2004-09-25T08:01:05.604.fits     BIAS
VIMOS.2004-09-25T08:01:44.091.fits     BIAS
VIMOS.2004-09-25T08:02:22.070.fits     BIAS
VIMOS.2004-09-25T08:03:01.042.fits     BIAS
```

The following command line can be given at the shell prompt:

```
esorex vmbias --StackMethod=Average bias.sof
```

The file `master_bias.fits`, containing the bias master calibration obtained from the input exposures, is created.

For creating the master flat field calibration, the recipe *vmimflatsky* (see Section 6.5, page 77) is applied to the four input twilight flat field exposures. The SOF may be prepared as follows:

File: *sky.sof*

```
VIMOS.2004-09-25T10:00:25.956.fits     IMG_SKY_FLAT
VIMOS.2004-09-25T10:01:09.806.fits     IMG_SKY_FLAT
VIMOS.2004-09-25T10:01:51.246.fits     IMG_SKY_FLAT
VIMOS.2004-09-25T10:03:13.433.fits     IMG_SKY_FLAT
master_bias.fits                       MASTER_BIAS
```

where the newly created master bias calibration is used.

The command line:

```
esorex vmimflatsky --StackMethod=Median sky.sof
```

will create the file `img_master_sky_flat.fits`, that can be used for the flat field correction of the scientific exposure.

Alternatively, a master sky flat field calibration may be created by combining the dome flat field exposures, carrying more accurate information about the high frequency fixed pattern noise, with the sky flat field exposures, carrying more reliable information on the large scale trends of the CCD illumination. For processing the raw screen flat field exposures, the recipe *vmimflatscreen* is used (see Section 6.4, page 74), and the SOF may be prepared as follows:

File: *dome.sof*

```
VIMOS.2004-09-25T13:57:07.351.fits     IMG_SCREEN_FLAT
VIMOS.2004-09-25T13:57:52.041.fits     IMG_SCREEN_FLAT
VIMOS.2004-09-25T13:58:36.842.fits     IMG_SCREEN_FLAT
master_bias.fits                       MASTER_BIAS
```

The command line:

```
esorex vmimflatscreen dome.sof
```

will create the two files `img_master_screen_flat.fits` and `img_combined_screen_flat.fits`. The master flat field will be added to the set-of-frames of the *vmimflatsky* recipe:

File: *sky.sof*

```
VIMOS.2004-09-25T10:00:25.956.fits      IMG_SKY_FLAT
VIMOS.2004-09-25T10:01:09.806.fits      IMG_SKY_FLAT
VIMOS.2004-09-25T10:01:51.246.fits      IMG_SKY_FLAT
VIMOS.2004-09-25T10:03:13.433.fits      IMG_SKY_FLAT
master_bias.fits                        MASTER_BIAS
img_master_screen_flat.fits             IMG_MASTER_SCREEN_FLAT
```

This will be called as before:

```
esorex vmimflatsky --StackMethod=Median sky.sof
```

With the master bias and the master flat field it is now possible to reduce the scientific observation. The set-of-frames may be defined as follows:

File: *science.sof*

```
VIMOS.2004-09-25T09:27:15.336.fits      IMG_SCIENCE
master_bias.fits                        MASTER_BIAS
img_master_sky_flat.fits                IMG_MASTER_SKY_FLAT
/home/vimos/cal/badpixel.1.tfits        CCD_TABLE
/home/vimos/cal/ipc_R.1.tfits           PHOTOMETRIC_TABLE
```

A bad-pixel table is specified in the set-of-frames, because in this example a bad-pixel correction will be requested when running the *vmimobsstare* recipe (see Section 6.11, page 94). The specified photometric table from the calibration directory tree carries the standard magnitude zeropoint for a given filter and a given instrument quadrant. This magnitude zeropoint will be copied to the header of the reduced image. Note that in this example it is assumed that the data belong to the 1st quadrant, and were obtained using the R filter.

The scientific exposure is then reduced by running:

```
esorex vmimobsstare --CleanBadPixel=TRUE science.sof
```

This will create the reduced scientific exposure, `img_science_reduced.fits`, and the list of detected objects, `img_galaxy_table.fits`.

Alternatively, since a standard star field observation from the same night is available, a more reliable photometric table may be computed. For this purpose, the following set-of-frames may be created:

File: *standard.sof*

```
VIMOS.2004-09-25T08:20:10.006.fits    IMG_STANDARD
master_bias.fits                      MASTER_BIAS
img_master_sky_flat.fits              IMG_MASTER_SKY_FLAT
/home/vimos/cal/phstd_stetson.tfits   PHOTOMETRIC_CATALOG
```

This is processed by the *vmimstandard* recipe (see Section 6.8, page 86):

```
esorex vmimstandard standard.sof
```

Three files are produced: the reduced image, `img_standard_reduced.fits`; the list of detected objects, `img_galaxy_table.fits`; and most important `img_star_match_table.fits`, the list of identified standard stars, that includes the differences between the catalog magnitude and the instrumental magnitude for each detected standard star.

The star match table is then included in the set-of-frames of the *vmimcalphot* recipe (see Section 6.9, page 91):

File: *phot.sof*

```
img_star_match_table.fits             IMG_STAR_MATCH_TABLE
/home/vimos/cal/ipc_R.1.tfits         PHOTOMETRIC_TABLE
```

This is processed with:

```
esorex vmimcalphot phot.sof
```

generating a new photometric table, `photometric_table.fits`, that will then replace the standard one in the `science.sof` set-of-frames shown above.

4.4   Example of MOS data reduction using the new recipes

A simple, typical MOS data reduction procedure is described here.[7] It is assumed that the following data are available:

One scientific exposure:

```
VIMOS.2004-09-27T02:39:11.479.fits    MOS_SCIENCE
```

One standard star exposure:

```
VIMOS.2004-09-27T03:12:12.006.fits    MOS_STANDARD
```

---

[7]The procedure using *Gasgano*, instead of EsoRex, is conceptually identical.

Three flat field exposures obtained with the mask used for the scientific exposure:

```
VIMOS.2004-09-27T18:59:03.641.fits     MOS_SCREEN_FLAT
VIMOS.2004-09-27T19:00:07.828.fits     MOS_SCREEN_FLAT
VIMOS.2004-09-27T19:01:14.252.fits     MOS_SCREEN_FLAT
```

One arc lamp exposure obtained with the mask used for the scientific exposure:

```
VIMOS.2004-09-27T19:13:03.631.fits     MOS_ARC_SPECTRUM
```

Three flat field exposures obtained with the mask used for the standard star exposure:

```
VIMOS.2004-09-27T19:22:22.308.fits     MOS_SCREEN_FLAT
VIMOS.2004-09-27T19:23:14.722.fits     MOS_SCREEN_FLAT
VIMOS.2004-09-27T19:24:52.651.fits     MOS_SCREEN_FLAT
```

One arc lamp exposure obtained with the mask used for the standard star exposure:

```
VIMOS.2004-09-27T19:33:44.097.fits     MOS_ARC_SPECTRUM
```

Five bias exposures:

```
VIMOS.2004-09-27T08:00:27.821.fits     BIAS
VIMOS.2004-09-27T08:01:05.604.fits     BIAS
VIMOS.2004-09-27T08:01:44.091.fits     BIAS
VIMOS.2004-09-27T08:02:22.070.fits     BIAS
VIMOS.2004-09-27T08:03:01.042.fits     BIAS
```

All the listed data are meant to belong to the same VIMOS quadrant, with the same grism and filter in use.

In the following, it is also assumed for simplicity that the flag `suppress-prefix` is set to `TRUE` in the *EsoRex* configuration file, so that the product file names will just be identical to their product categories, with the extension `.fits`. Moreover, it is assumed that all the handled files (inputs and products) are located in the current directory. The only exception is represented by the standard calibration tables (*e.g.*, line catalogues), that here are assumed to be located under `/home/vimos/cal`.

The procedure is as follows:

First, a master bias is created with the recipe *vmbias*, exactly as described in Section 4.3, page 30.

The product `master_bias.fits` is used in the reduction of the flat field, arc lamp, and scientific exposures.

In order to process the available flat field and arc lamp exposures, the recipe *vmmoscalib* is used (see Section 6.13, page 102). The input SOF may be defined as follows:

File: *moscalib.sof*

```
VIMOS.2004-09-27T18:59:03.641.fits              MOS_SCREEN_FLAT
VIMOS.2004-09-27T19:00:07.828.fits              MOS_SCREEN_FLAT
VIMOS.2004-09-27T19:01:14.252.fits              MOS_SCREEN_FLAT
VIMOS.2004-09-27T19:13:03.631.fits              MOS_ARC_SPECTRUM
master_bias.fits                                MASTER_BIAS
/home/vimos/cal/lcat_LR_red.1.tfits             LINE_CATALOG
/home/vimos/cal/VIMOS_GRS_LR_red_OS_red_1.fits CONFIG_TABLE
```

where it is assumed that the data belong to the 1st quadrant, and were obtained using the LR_red grism.

The following command line can be given at the shell prompt:

```
esorex vmmoscalib moscalib.sof
```

Several products are created on disk, mainly for check purposes. The products which are necessary for the scientific data reduction are the following:

mos_master_screen_flat.fits: normalised flat field image.

mos_slit_location.fits: slit positions on the CCD.

mos_curv_coeff.fits: coefficients of the spatial curvature fitting polynomials.

mos_disp_coeff.fits: coefficients of the wavelength calibration fitting polynomials.

Products for checking the quality of the result are:

mos_combined_screen_flat.fits: sum of all the input flat field exposures.

mos_curv_traces.fits: table containing the x CCD positions of the detected spectral edges at different y CCD positions, compared with their modeling.

mos_delta_image.fits: deviation from the linear term of the wavelength calibration fitting polynomials.

mos_disp_residuals.fits: residuals for each wavelength calibration fit, produced only if the recipe configuration --check is set.

mos_disp_residuals_table.fits: table containing different kinds of residuals for a sample of wavelength calibration fits.

global_distortion_table.fits: table containing the modeling of the coefficients listed in the `mos_curv_coeff.fits` and `mos_disp_coeff.fits` tables, only produced if more than 6 slits are available.

mos_arc_spectrum_extracted.fits: rectified and wavelength calibrated arc lamp image.

mos_spectra_detection.fits: result of preliminary wavelength calibration applied to the input arc lamp exposure, produced only if the recipe configuration --check is set.

mos_wavelength_map.fits: map of wavelengths on the CCD.

mos_spatial_map.fits: map of spatial positions on the CCD.

mos_slit_map.fits: map of the grism central wavelength, produced only if the recipe configuration --check is set.

mos_spectral_resolution.fits: mean spectral resolution for each reference arc lamp line.

Most of the above FITS files have more than one extension if (like in this case) spectral multiplexing was applied in the observation: each FITS file will include one data section for each rank of spectral multiplexing.

Now the scientific frame can be processed, and for this the recipe *vmmosscience* is used (see Section 6.14, page 118). The following set-of-frames file may be created:

File: *mosscience.sof*

```
VIMOS.2004-09-27T02:39:11.479.fits              MOS_SCIENCE
master_bias.fits                                MASTER_BIAS
mos_master_screen_flat.fits                     MOS_MASTER_SCREEN_FLAT
mos_disp_coeff.fits                             MOS_DISP_COEFF
mos_curv_coeff.fits                             MOS_CURV_COEFF
mos_slit_location.fits                          MOS_SLIT_LOCATION
/home/vimos/cal/VIMOS_GRS_LR_red_OS_red_1.fits CONFIG_TABLE
```

Note that the same (optional) CONFIG_TABLE specified in the `moscalib.sof` file is used here. This is advisable, even if not really mandatory.

With the following command:

```
esorex vmmosscience mosscience.sof
```

the following products are created on disk:

mos_science_sky_extracted.fits: image with rectified and wavelength calibrated slit spectra.

mos_science_extracted.fits: image with rectified, wavelength calibrated, and sky subtracted slit spectra.

mos_science_sky.fits: image with rectified and wavelength calibrated slit sky spectra.

mos_unmapped_science.fits: image with the sky subtracted scientific spectra on the CCD.

mos_sci_unmapped_sky.fits: image with the modeled sky spectra on the CCD.

mos_science_reduced.fits: image with extracted objects spectra.

mos_sci_sky_reduced.fits: image with sky corresponding to the extracted objects spectra.

mos_sci_error_reduced.fits: image with the statistical errors corresponding to the extracted objects spectra.

object_sci_table.fits: slit positions on the CCD, on the mapped images, and positions of the detected objects within the slits.

mos_sci_skylines_offsets_slit.fits: table containing the observed sky lines offsets that were used for adjusting the input wavelength solutions.

mos_sci_wavelength_map_sky.fits: map of wavelengths on the CCD.

mos_sci_disp_coeff_sky.fits: wavelength calibration polynomials coefficients after alignment of the solutions to the position of the sky lines.

More products would be created, depending on possible options specified on the command line.

The recipe *vmmosscience* may also be used to handle more than one scientific exposure, provided that all exposures were obtained using the same mask. In that case, the input frames would be reduced one by one, and finally aligned and stacked into products analogous to those described above.

Support for a spectro-photometric calibration is also available, but in this case an atmospheric extinction table (see entry EXTINCT_TABLE, page 119) and a spectral response curve for the present instrument configuration (see MOS_SPECPHOT_TABLE entry, page 126) must also be specified in input.

Spectral response curves can be produced using the same *vmmosscience* recipe. In this example, the following set-of-frames files would be created, respectively for the *vmmoscalib* and *vmmosscience* recipes:

File: *stdcalib.sof*

```
# These are calibrations obtained with the standard star mask:
     VIMOS.2004-09-27T19:22:22.308.fits             MOS_SCREEN_FLAT
     VIMOS.2004-09-27T19:23:14.722.fits             MOS_SCREEN_FLAT
     VIMOS.2004-09-27T19:24:52.651.fits             MOS_SCREEN_FLAT
     VIMOS.2004-09-27T19:33:44.097.fits             MOS_ARC_SPECTRUM
# Static calibrations remain typically the same as for science:
     master_bias.fits                               MASTER_BIAS
     /home/vimos/cal/lcat_LR_red.1.tfits            LINE_CATALOG
     /home/vimos/cal/VIMOS_GRS_LR_red_OS_red_1.fits CONFIG_TABLE
```

File: *stdscience.sof*

```
     VIMOS.2004-09-27T03:12:12.006.fits             MOS_STANDARD
     master_bias.fits                               MASTER_BIAS
     mos_master_screen_flat.fits                    MOS_MASTER_SCREEN_FLAT
     mos_disp_coeff.fits                            MOS_DISP_COEFF
     mos_curv_coeff.fits                            MOS_CURV_COEFF
     mos_slit_location.fits                         MOS_SLIT_LOCATION
     /home/vimos/cal/VIMOS_GRS_LR_red_OS_red_1.fits CONFIG_TABLE
# Added atmospheric extinction table:
     /home/vimos/cal/extinct_table.tfits            EXTINCT_TABLE
     /home/vimos/cal/gd108.tfits                    STD_FLUX_TABLE
```

The produced file `mos_specphot_table.fits` can then be added to the `mosscience.sof` file (previous page). Running *vmmosscience* setting the option *--photometry* would result in the additional production of flux calibrated extracted spectra:

mos_science_flux_extracted.fits: image with rectified, wavelength calibrated, sky subtracted, and flux calibrated slit spectra.

mos_science_flux_reduced.fits: image with extracted and flux calibrated objects spectra.

mos_sci_error_flux_reduced.fits: image with the statistical errors corresponding to the extracted and flux calibrated objects spectra.

4.5 Example of MOS data reduction using the old recipes

A simple, typical MOS data reduction procedure is described here, using the old MOS recipes which have been available in the past years. These recipes, *vmspflat*, *vmspcaldisp*, *vmmosstandard*, *vmmosobsstare*, and *vmmosobsjitter*, are all deprecated, and any maintenance work related to them has been stopped. Please refer to Section 4.4 if you need to reduce MOS data, unless you have good reasons for continuing using the old recipes: but please note that this would not work anyway for data obtained after the CCD mosaic upgrade of Summer 2010.

It is assumed here that the available data are the same as in the previous Section 4.4, page 33.

In the following, it is also assumed for simplicity that the flag suppress-prefix is set to true in the *EsoRex* configuration file, so that the product file names will just be identical to their product categories, with the extension .fits. Moreover, it is assumed that all the handled files (inputs and products) are located in the current directory. The only exception is represented by the standard calibration tables (*e.g.*, line catalogues), that here are assumed to be located under /home/vimos/cal.

The procedure is as follows:

First, a master bias is created with the recipe *vmbias*, exactly as described in Section 4.3, page 30.

The product master_bias.fits is used in the reduction of the flat field, arc lamp, and scientific exposures.

In order to process the available flat field exposures, the recipe *vmspflat* is used (see Section 6.15, page 133). The input SOF may be defined as follows:

File: *mosflat.sof*

```
VIMOS.2004-09-27T18:59:03.641.fits      MOS_SCREEN_FLAT
VIMOS.2004-09-27T19:00:07.828.fits      MOS_SCREEN_FLAT
VIMOS.2004-09-27T19:01:14.252.fits      MOS_SCREEN_FLAT
master_bias.fits                        MASTER_BIAS
/home/vimos/cal/grs_LR_red.1.tfits      GRISM_TABLE
```

where it is assumed that the data belong to the 1st quadrant, and were obtained using the LR_red grism.

The following command line can be given at the shell prompt:

```
esorex vmspflat --StackMethod=Average mosflat.sof
```

The products are the MOS master screen flat, mos_master_screen_flat.fits, and the non-normalised screen flat field, mos_combined_screen_flat.fits. The latter should be specified in the set-of-frames

associated to the *vmspcaldisp* recipe (see Section 6.16, page 136), used to reduce the arc lamp exposure, and to determine the spectral distortions of the instrument:

File: *distortions.sof*

```
VIMOS.2004-09-27T19:13:03.631.fits    MOS_ARC_SPECTRUM
master_bias.fits                      MASTER_BIAS
mos_combined_screen_flat.fits         MOS_COMBINED_SCREEN_FLAT
/home/vimos/cal/grs_LR_red.1.tfits    GRISM_TABLE
/home/vimos/cal/lcat_LR_red.1.tfits   LINE_CATALOG
```

This is processed by:

```
esorex vmspcaldisp distortions.sof
```

The products are the extraction table, `extract_table.fits`, that will make possible to extract the scientific slit spectra according to the determined instrument distortions; and the image of the extracted arc lamp slit spectra, `mos_arc_spectrum_extracted.fits`, that is just used for quality control purposes.

The extraction table is specified in the last set-of-frames, the one associated to the recipe *vmmosobsstare* (see Section 6.17, page 142), used to reduce and extract the scientific spectra:

File: *objects.sof*

```
VIMOS.2004-09-27T02:39:11.479.fits    MOS_SCIENCE
master_bias.fits                      MASTER_BIAS
extract_table.fits                    EXTRACT_TABLE
/home/vimos/cal/grs_LR_red.1.tfits    GRISM_TABLE
```

This is processed by:

```
esorex vmmosobsstare objects.sof
```

The products are the extracted object spectra, `mos_science_reduced.fits`; the sky subtracted slit spectra, `mos_science_extracted.fits`; the sky slit and extracted spectra, `mos_science_sky.fits` and `mos_sky_reduced.fits`; and a couple of tables containing the identification of the extracted object spectra and their position along the slit, `object_table.fits` and `window_table.fits`.

If, as in this case, a standard star exposure is available, the same procedure would be repeated for the reduction of the standard star observation, using its associated calibrations. The only exception is in the final step, where the recipe *vmmosstandard* would be used instead of the recipe *vmmosobsstare* (see Section 6.20, page 153). The final SOF would look like the following:

File: *standard.sof*

```
VIMOS.2004-09-27T03:12:12.006.fits    MOS_STANDARD
master_bias.fits                      MASTER_BIAS
```

```
extract_table_std.fits               EXTRACT_TABLE
/home/vimos/cal/grs_LR_red.1.tfits    GRISM_TABLE
/home/vimos/cal/extinct_table.tfits   EXTINCT_TABLE
/home/vimos/cal/gd108.tfits           STD_FLUX_TABLE
```

where the appropriate extraction table (different from the one associated to the scientific exposure) is specified, together with the atmospheric extinction table and the standard star spectral fluxes in erg $\mathrm{cm}^{-2}\,\mathrm{s}^{-1}\,\text{Å}^{-1}$.

This would be processed by:

```
esorex vmmosstandard standard.sof
```

which would generate, among other products, the spectro-photometric table, `mos_specphot_table.fits`. This table, that contains the instrument efficiency and response curves, should be added to the `objects.sof` set-of-frames, together with the atmospheric extinction table, as in the following:

File: *objects.sof*

```
VIMOS.2004-09-27T02:39:11.479.fits    MOS_SCIENCE
master_bias.fits                      MASTER_BIAS
extract_table.fits                    EXTRACT_TABLE
/home/vimos/cal/grs_LR_red.1.tfits    GRISM_TABLE
/home/vimos/cal/extinct_table.tfits   EXTINCT_TABLE
mos_specphot_table.fits               MOS_SPECPHOT_TABLE
```

and processed by:

```
esorex vmmosobsstare --CalibrateFlux=true objects.sof
```

This run would then generate, in addition to the usual products of this recipe, also the file containing the extracted and flux calibrated spectra, `mos_science_flux_reduced.fits`.

4.6 Example of IFU data reduction

A simple, typical IFU data reduction procedure is described here.[8] It is assumed that the following data are available:

One scientific exposure:

```
VIMOS.2004-04-27T04:15:24.227.fits     IFU_SCIENCE
```

One standard star exposure:

```
VIMOS.2004-04-27T05:05:11.542.fits     IFU_STANDARD
```

Five bias exposures:

```
VIMOS.2004-04-27T08:00:27.821.fits     BIAS
VIMOS.2004-04-27T08:01:05.604.fits     BIAS
VIMOS.2004-04-27T08:01:44.091.fits     BIAS
VIMOS.2004-04-27T08:02:22.070.fits     BIAS
VIMOS.2004-04-27T08:03:01.042.fits     BIAS
```

Three flat field exposures:

```
VIMOS.2004-04-27T04:38:44.038.fits     IFU_SCREEN_FLAT
VIMOS.2004-04-27T04:40:32.250.fits     IFU_SCREEN_FLAT
VIMOS.2004-04-27T04:42:20.470.fits     IFU_SCREEN_FLAT
```

One arc lamp exposure:

```
VIMOS.2004-04-27T04:44:14.842.fits     IFU_ARC_SPECTRUM
```

All the listed data are meant to belong to the same VIMOS quadrant, with the same grism and filter in use.

In the following, it is also assumed for simplicity that the flag `suppress-prefix` is set to `TRUE` in the *EsoRex* configuration file, so that the product file names will just be identical to their product categories, with the extension `.fits`. Moreover, it is assumed that all the handled files (inputs and products) are located in the current directory. The only exception is represented by the standard calibration tables (*e.g.*, line catalogues), that here are assumed to be located under `/home/vimos/cal`.

The procedure is as follows:

First, a master bias is created with the recipe *vmbias*, exactly as described in Section 4.3, page 30.

The product `master_bias.fits` is used in the reduction of the flat field, arc lamp, and scientific exposures.

The flat field and the arc lamp exposures are processed to determine the extraction mask, the wavelength calibration, and the fiber-to-fiber relative transmission correction. The input set-of-frames may be defined as follows:

---

[8]The procedure using *Gasgano*, instead of EsoRex, is conceptually identical.

File: *calib.sof*

```
VIMOS.2004-04-27T04:38:44.038.fits          IFU_SCREEN_FLAT
VIMOS.2004-04-27T04:40:32.250.fits          IFU_SCREEN_FLAT
VIMOS.2004-04-27T04:42:20.470.fits          IFU_SCREEN_FLAT
VIMOS.2004-04-27T04:44:14.842.fits          IFU_ARC_SPECTRUM
master_bias.fits                            MASTER_BIAS
/home/vimos/cal/lcat_HR_red.tfits           LINE_CATALOG
/home/vimos/cal/ifu_ident_HR_red.1.fits     IFU_IDENT
```

This will be processed with:

```
esorex vmifucalib calib.sof
```

For data quality control, the following products will be created: an image of the extracted and wavelength calibrated arc lamp spectra, `ifu_arc_spectrum_extracted.fits`; an image of the extracted and wavelength calibrated flat field spectra, `ifu_flat_spectrum_extracted.fits`; and an image obtained by the combination of all the raw input flat field exposures, `ifu_master_screen_flat.fits`. For the purpose of reducing the scientific data, also the following files are created: the extraction mask, `ifu_trace.fits`; the wavelength calibration, `ifu_ids.fits`; and the relative transmission factors, `ifu_transmission.fits`.

These files are included in the set-of-frames prepared for the scientific data reduction process:

File: *ifuscience.sof*

```
VIMOS.2004-04-27T04:15:24.227.fits  IFU_SCIENCE
master_bias.fits                    MASTER_BIAS
ifu_ids.fits                        IFU_IDS
ifu_trace.fits                      IFU_TRACE
ifu_transmission.fits               IFU_TRANSMISSION
```

This will be processed with:

```
esorex vmifuscience ifuscience.sof
```

The following files will be created: an image containing the extracted, transmission corrected, and wavelength calibrated scientific spectra, `ifu_science_reduced.fits`, and an image of the reconstructed IFU field-of-view, `ifu_fov.fits`.

If, as in this case, an IFU exposure of a standard star is available, it can be reduced using the recipe *vmifustandard*:

File: *ifustandard.sof*

```
VIMOS.2004-04-27T05:05:11.542.fits     IFU_STANDARD
master_bias.fits                       MASTER_BIAS
ifu_ids.fits                           IFU_IDS
ifu_trace.fits                         IFU_TRACE
ifu_transmission.fits                  IFU_TRANSMISSION
/home/vimos/cal/extinct_table.tfits    EXTINCT_TABLE
/home/vimos/cal/ltt4816.tfits          STD_FLUX_TABLE
```

This will be processed with:

```
esorex vmifustandard ifustandard.sof
```

This will generate, among other products, the spectro-photometric table, `ifu_specphot_table.fits`. This table, that contains the instrument efficiency and response curves, should be added to the `ifuscience.sof` set-of-frames, together with the atmospheric extinction table, as in the following:

File: *ifuscience.sof*

```
VIMOS.2004-04-27T04:15:24.227.fits     IFU_SCIENCE
master_bias.fits                       MASTER_BIAS
ifu_ids.fits                           IFU_IDS
ifu_trace.fits                         IFU_TRACE
ifu_transmission.fits                  IFU_TRANSMISSION
/home/vimos/cal/extinct_table.tfits    EXTINCT_TABLE
ifu_specphot_table.fits                IFU_SPECPHOT_TABLE
```

and processed by:

```
esorex vmifuscience --CalibrateFlux=true ifuscience.sof
```

This run would then generate, in addition to the usual products of this recipe, also the file containing the extracted and flux calibrated IFU spectra, `ifu_science_flux_reduced.fits`.

4.7 Known problems

The following is a list of currently-known issues with VIMOS recipes, and workarounds, if available:

The spatial curvature model may not be determined accurately from MOS flat field exposures by recipes *vmspflat*, *vmspcaldisp*, and *vmmoscalib*, if the slit spectra display any spatial overlap, or if spectral multiplexing is present: the confusion introduced at the edges of the slit spectra may strongly bias the tracing task. A safe and complete solution to this problem is not yet available.

The spectral fringing correction performed by recipe *vmmosscience* involves only a sky fringing subtraction, and therefore is of limited help in the case of bright object spectra.

The atmospheric extinction table made available in the static calibration directories (see Table 6.61, page 153), is based on data obtained at La Silla. This table may be replaced with another having the same structure: the wavelengths at which the atmospheric extinction is given can be chosen freely, since all the scientific data reduction recipes (*vmifustandard, vmifuscience, vmmosscience* and *vmsphot*) interpolate the available values as necessary.

The IFU fiber identification performed by recipe *vmifucalib* appears to be negatively affected by changes in temperature. If in the recipe products more than about 50 fibers appear to be "lost" in one pseudo-slit, it may help to rerun the recipe using the "blind" fiber identification method: this method is always triggered if no fiber identification table is specified in the input set-of-frames.

Zeropoint and color term determination are not reliably determined by the recipe *vmimstandard* if they are requested simultaneously.

The filter/grism combination OS_red/MR is not supported by the IFU data reduction recipes.

5 VIMOS data

VIMOS data can be separated into *raw* frames and *product* frames. Raw frames are the unprocessed output of the VIMOS instrument observations, while product frames are either the result of the VIMOS pipeline processing (as reduced frames, master calibration frames, etc.), or are outsourced (as standard stars catalogs, lists of grism characteristics, etc.).

Any raw or product frame can be classified on the basis of a set of keywords read from its header. Data classification is based on FITS keyword values. In the case of raw frames, classification can be defined by looking at three keyword values: DPR TYPE, DPR CATG, and DPR TECH. In the case of data products, the classification of the frame is stored into the hierarchical keyword PRO CATG.

The association of a raw frame with calibration data (*e.g.*, of a science frame with a master bias frame) can be obtained by matching the values of a different set of FITS keywords.

Each kind of raw frame is typically associated to a single VIMOS pipeline recipe, *i.e.*, the recipe assigned to the reduction of that specific frame type. In the pipeline environment this recipe would be launched automatically. In some cases two recipes are assigned, one meant for the reduction of a single frame of that type, and the other for the reduction of a *stack* of frames of the same type, as happens in the case of jittered science observations.

A product frame may be input to more than one VIMOS pipeline recipe, but it may be created by just one pipeline recipe (with the same exceptions mentioned above). In the automatic pipeline environment a product data frame alone wouldn't trigger the launch of any recipe.

In the following all raw and product VIMOS data frames are listed, together with the keywords used for their classification and correct association. The indicated *DO category* is a label assigned to any data type after it has been classified, which is then used to identify the frames listed in the *set-of-frames* (see Section 4.2.2, page 27).

5.1 Raw frames

Raw frames can be distinguished in *general* frames, *direct imaging* frames, *MOS* frames and *IFU* frames. Their intended use is implicitly defined by the assigned recipe.

5.1.1 General frames

These are data that are in principle independent of the instrument mode (direct imaging, MOS, or IFU), as is the case for bias and dark exposures. The keyword `ESO INS MODE` is set accordingly to 'IMG' for direct imaging frames, and to 'MOS' for any calibration associated to spectroscopy (either MOS or IFU), to indicate the intended use for the data.

- **Bias:**

  DO category: BIAS
  Processed by: vmbias

Classification keywords:	Association keywords:	Note:
DPR CATG = CALIB	INS MODE	Instrument mode
DPR TYPE = BIAS	OCS CON QUAD	Quadrant used
DPR TECH = IMAGE	DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification
	DET WIN1 NY	No of pixels in y
	DET WIN1 BINX	Binning along X
	DET WIN1 BINY	Binning along Y
	DET READ MODE	Readout method
	DET READ SPEED	Readout speed
	DET READ CLOCK	Readout clock pattern

- **Dark current:**

  DO category: DARK
  Processed by: vmdark

Classification keywords:	Association keywords:	Note:
DPR CATG = CALIB	INS MODE	Instrument mode
DPR TYPE = DARK	OCS CON QUAD	Quadrant used
DPR TECH = IMAGE	DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification
	DET WIN1 NY	No of pixels in y
	DET WIN1 BINX	Binning along X
	DET WIN1 BINY	Binning along Y
	DET READ MODE	Readout method
	DET READ SPEED	Readout speed
	DET READ CLOCK	Readout clock pattern

- **Screen flat field for gain determination and bad pixels detection:**

  DO category: DETECTOR_PROPERTIES
  Processed by: vmdet

Classification keywords:	Association keywords:	Note:
DPR CATG = CALIB	INS MODE	Instrument mode
DPR TYPE = FLAT,LAMP	OCS CON QUAD	Quadrant used
DPR TECH = IMAGE or MOS	DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification
TPL ID = VIMOS_img_tec_DetLin	DET WIN1 NY	No of pixels in y
or VIMOS_mos_tec_DetLin	DET WIN1 BINX	Binning along X
	DET WIN1 BINY	Binning along Y
	DET READ MODE	Readout method

```
DET READ SPEED         Readout speed
DET READ CLOCK         Readout clock pattern
```

5.1.2 Direct imaging frames

The direct imaging mode is used to record signal without using any grism.

- **Exposure of calibration mask:**

  DO category: MASK_TO_CCD
  Processed by: vmmasktoccd

Classification keywords:	Association keywords:	Note:
`DPR CATG = CALIB`	`INS MODE`	Instrument mode
`DPR TYPE = OTHER,LAMP`	`OCS CON QUAD`	Quadrant used
`DPR TECH = IMAGE`	`INS ADF ID`	ADF file ID
`TPL ID = VIMOS_img_tec_MaskToCcd`	`INS FILT[1-4] ID`	Filter ID on each beam
	`DET CHIP1 ID`	Chip identification
	`DET WIN1 NY`	No of pixels in y
	`DET WIN1 BINX`	Binning along X
	`DET WIN1 BINY`	Binning along Y
	`DET READ MODE`	Readout method
	`DET READ SPEED`	Readout speed
	`DET READ CLOCK`	Readout clock pattern

- **Preimaging for MOS mask preparation:**

  DO category: IMG_PREIMAGING
  Processed by: vmimpreimaging

Classification keywords:	Association keywords:	Note:
`DPR CATG = SCIENCE`	`INS MODE`	Instrument mode
`DPR TYPE = OBJECT`	`OCS CON QUAD`	Quadrant used
`DPR TECH = IMAGE,PRE`	`INS FILT[1-4] ID`	Filter ID on each beam
	`DET CHIP1 ID`	Chip identification
	`DET WIN1 NY`	No of pixels in y
	`DET WIN1 BINX`	Binning along X
	`DET WIN1 BINY`	Binning along Y
	`DET READ MODE`	Readout method
	`DET READ SPEED`	Readout speed
	`DET READ CLOCK`	Readout clock pattern

- **Twilight flat field:**

  DO category: `IMG_SKY_FLAT`
  Processed by: `vmimflatsky`

Classification keywords:	Association keywords:	Note:
`DPR CATG = CALIB`	`INS MODE`	Instrument mode
`DPR TYPE = FLAT,SKY`	`OCS CON QUAD`	Quadrant used
`DPR TECH = IMAGE`	`INS FILT[1-4] ID`	Filter ID on each beam
	`DET CHIP1 ID`	Chip identification
	`DET WIN1 NY`	No of pixels in y
	`DET WIN1 BINX`	Binning along X
	`DET WIN1 BINY`	Binning along Y
	`DET READ MODE`	Readout method
	`DET READ SPEED`	Readout speed
	`DET READ CLOCK`	Readout clock pattern

- **Screen flat field:**

  DO category: `IMG_SCREEN_FLAT`
  Processed by: `vmimflatscreen`

Classification keywords:	Association keywords:	Note:
`DPR CATG = CALIB`	`INS MODE`	Instrument mode
`DPR TYPE = FLAT,LAMP`	`OCS CON QUAD`	Quadrant used
`DPR TECH = IMAGE`	`INS FILT[1-4] ID`	Filter ID on each beam
`TPL ID = VIMOS_img_cal_ScreenFlat`	`INS LAMP[1-5] ID`	Calib. lamps ID
	`INS LAMP[1-5] STATE`	Lamp state
	`DET CHIP1 ID`	Chip identification
	`DET WIN1 NY`	No of pixels in y
	`DET WIN1 BINX`	Binning along X
	`DET WIN1 BINY`	Binning along Y
	`DET READ MODE`	Readout method
	`DET READ SPEED`	Readout speed
	`DET READ CLOCK`	Readout clock pattern

- **Standard stars field:**

  DO category: `IMG_STANDARD`
  Processed by: `vmimstandard`

Classification keywords:	Association keywords:	Note:
`DPR CATG = CALIB`	`INS MODE`	Instrument mode
`DPR TYPE = STD`	`OCS CON QUAD`	Quadrant used
`DPR TECH = IMAGE`	`INS FILT[1-4] ID`	Filter [1-4] on each beam

DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification
DET WIN1 NY	No of pixels in y
DET WIN1 BINX	Binning along X
DET WIN1 BINY	Binning along Y
DET READ MODE	Readout method
DET READ SPEED	Readout speed
DET READ CLOCK	Readout clock pattern

- **Astrometric stars field:**

  DO category: `IMG_ASTROMETRY`
  Processed by: `vmskyccd`

Classification keywords:	Association keywords:	Note:
DPR CATG = CALIB	INS MODE	Instrument mode
DPR TYPE = ASTROMETRY	OCS CON QUAD	Quadrant used
DPR TECH = IMAGE	OBS TARG NAME	Astrometric field used
	INS FILT[1-4] ID	Filter ID on each beam
	DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification
	DET WIN1 NY	No of pixels in y
	DET WIN1 BINX	Binning along X
	DET WIN1 BINY	Binning along Y
	DET READ MODE	Readout method
	DET READ SPEED	Readout speed
	DET READ CLOCK	Readout clock pattern

- **Scientific observation:**

  DO category: `IMG_SCIENCE`
  Processed by: `vmimobsstare, vmimobsjitter`

Classification keywords:	Association keywords:	Note:
DPR CATG = SCIENCE	INS MODE	Instrument mode
DPR TYPE = OBJECT	OCS CON QUAD	Quadrant used
DPR TECH = IMAGE	INS FILT[1-4] ID	Filter ID on each beam
	DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification
	DET WIN1 NY	No of pixels in y
	DET WIN1 BINX	Binning along X
	DET WIN1 BINY	Binning along Y
	DET READ MODE	Readout method
	DET READ SPEED	Readout speed
	DET READ CLOCK	Readout clock pattern

5.1.3 MOS frames

The Multi-Object Spectroscopy mode is used to obtain simultaneous spectra from several objects in the field-of-view.

- **Screen flat field:**

  DO category: MOS_SCREEN_FLAT
  Processed by: vmspflat

Classification keywords:	Association keywords:	Note:
DPR CATG = CALIB	INS MODE	Instrument mode
DPR TYPE = FLAT,LAMP	OCS CON QUAD	Quadrant used
DPR TECH = MOS	INS FILT[1-4] NAME	Filter name on each beam
TPL ID = VIMOS_mos_cal_ScreenFlat	INS GRIS[1-4] ID	Grism ID on each beam
or VIMOS_mos_tec_Startr	INS MASK[1-4] ID	Mask ID on each beam
	INS MSHU[1-4] MODE	Mask shutter mode
	INS LAMP[1-5] ID	Calib. lamps ID
	INS LAMP[1-5] STATE	Lamp state
	DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification
	DET WIN1 NY	No of pixels in y
	DET WIN1 BINX	Binning along X
	DET WIN1 BINY	Binning along Y
	DET READ MODE	Readout method
	DET READ SPEED	Readout speed
	DET READ CLOCK	Readout clock pattern

- **Arc lamp spectra:**

  DO category: MOS_ARC_SPECTRUM
  Processed by: vmspcaldisp

Classification keywords:	Association keywords:	Note:
DPR CATG = CALIB	INS MODE	Instrument mode
DPR TYPE = WAVE,LAMP	OCS CON QUAD	Quadrant used
DPR TECH = MOS	INS FILT[1-4] NAME	Filter name on each beam
	INS GRIS[1-4] ID	Grism ID on each beam
	INS MASK[1-4] ID	Mask ID on each beam
	INS MSHU[1-4] MODE	Mask shutter mode
	INS LAMP[1-5] ID	Calib. lamps ID
	INS LAMP[1-5] STATE	Lamp state
	DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification
	DET WIN1 NY	No of pixels in y
	DET WIN1 BINX	Binning along X
	DET WIN1 BINY	Binning along Y

```
DET READ MODE          Readout method
DET READ SPEED         Readout speed
DET READ CLOCK         Readout clock pattern
```

- **Standard star spectrum:**

    DO category: MOS_STANDARD
    Processed by: vmmosstandard

Classification keywords:	Association keywords:	Note:
DPR CATG = CALIB	INS MODE	Instrument mode
DPR TYPE = STD	OCS CON QUAD	Quadrant used
DPR TECH = MOS	INS FILT[1-4] NAME	Filter name on each beam
	INS GRIS[1-4] ID	Grism ID on each beam
	INS MASK[1-4] ID	Mask ID on each beam
	INS MSHU[1-4] MODE	Mask shutter mode
	DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification
	DET WIN1 NY	No of pixels in y
	DET WIN1 BINX	Binning along X
	DET WIN1 BINY	Binning along Y
	DET READ MODE	Readout method
	DET READ SPEED	Readout speed
	DET READ CLOCK	Readout clock pattern

- **Scientific observation:**

    DO category: MOS_SCIENCE
    Processed by: vmmosobsstare, vmmosobsjitter

Classification keywords:	Association keywords:	Note:
DPR CATG = SCIENCE	INS MODE	Instrument mode
DPR TYPE = OBJECT	OCS CON QUAD	Quadrant used
DPR TECH = MOS	INS FILT[1-4] NAME	Filter name on each beam
	INS GRIS[1-4] ID	Grism ID on each beam
	INS MASK[1-4] ID	Mask ID on each beam
	INS MSHU[1-4] MODE	Mask shutter mode
	DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification
	DET WIN1 NY	No of pixels in y
	DET WIN1 BINX	Binning along X
	DET WIN1 BINY	Binning along Y
	DET READ MODE	Readout method
	DET READ SPEED	Readout speed
	DET READ CLOCK	Readout clock pattern

5.1.4 IFU frames

The IFU mode is used to get in a spatially continuous way simultaneous spectra from a selected sky region.

- **Screen flat field:**

  DO category: IFU_SCREEN_FLAT
  Processed by: vmifucalib

Classification keywords:	Association keywords:	Note:
DPR CATG = CALIB	INS MODE	Instrument mode
DPR TYPE = FLAT,LAMP	OCS CON QUAD	Quadrant used
DPR TECH = IFU	INS FILT[1-4] NAME	Filter name on each beam
	INS GRIS[1-4] ID	Grism ID on each beam
	INS LAMP[1-5] ID	Calib. lamps ID
	INS LAMP[1-5] STATE	Lamp state
	INS IFUE MAG	IFU magnification
	INS IFUS MODE	IFU shutter mode
	DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification
	DET WIN1 NY	No of pixels in y
	DET WIN1 BINX	Binning along X
	DET WIN1 BINY	Binning along Y
	DET READ MODE	Readout method
	DET READ SPEED	Readout speed
	DET READ CLOCK	Readout clock pattern

- **Arc lamp spectra:**

  DO category: IFU_ARC_SPECTRUM
  Processed by: vmifucalib

Classification keywords:	Association keywords:	Note:
DPR CATG = CALIB	INS MODE	Instrument mode
DPR TYPE = WAVE,LAMP	OCS CON QUAD	Quadrant used
DPR TECH = IFU	INS FILT[1-4] NAME	Filter name on each beam
	INS GRIS[1-4] ID	Grism ID on each beam
	INS LAMP[1-5] ID	Calib. lamps ID
	INS LAMP[1-5] STATE	Lamp state
	INS IFUE MAG	IFU magnification
	INS IFUS MODE	IFU shutter mode
	DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification
	DET WIN1 NY	No of pixels in y
	DET WIN1 BINX	Binning along X
	DET WIN1 BINY	Binning along Y
	DET READ MODE	Readout method

DET READ SPEED	Readout speed
DET READ CLOCK	Readout clock pattern

- **Standard star spectra:**

  DO category: `IFU_STANDARD`
  Processed by: `vmifustandard`

Classification keywords:	Association keywords:	Note:
DPR CATG = CALIB	INS MODE	Instrument mode
DPR TYPE = STD	OCS CON QUAD	Quadrant used
DPR TECH = IFU	INS FILT[1-4] NAME	Filter name on each beam
	INS GRIS[1-4] ID	Grism ID on each beam
	INS IFUE MAG	IFU magnification
	INS IFUS MODE	IFU shutter mode
	DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification
	DET WIN1 NY	No of pixels in y
	DET WIN1 BINX	Binning along X
	DET WIN1 BINY	Binning along Y
	DET READ MODE	Readout method
	DET READ SPEED	Readout speed
	DET READ CLOCK	Readout clock pattern

- **Scientific observation:**

  DO category: `IFU_SCIENCE`
  Processed by: `vmifuscience`

Classification keywords:	Association keywords:	Note:
DPR CATG = SCIENCE	INS MODE	Instrument mode
DPR TYPE = OBJECT	OCS CON QUAD	Quadrant used
DPR TECH = IFU	INS FILT[1-4] NAME	Filter name on each beam
	INS GRIS[1-4] ID	Grism ID on each beam
	INS IFUE MAG	IFU magnification
	INS IFUS MODE	IFU shutter mode
	DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification
	DET WIN1 NY	No of pixels in y
	DET WIN1 BINX	Binning along X
	DET WIN1 BINY	Binning along Y
	DET READ MODE	Readout method
	DET READ SPEED	Readout speed
	DET READ CLOCK	Readout clock pattern

5.2 Product frames

As with raw frames, product frames can be distinguished in *general* frames, *direct imaging* frames, *MOS* frames, and *IFU* frames. These frames are classified by *Gasgano* [7] according to their own DO category (keyword PRO CATG), assigned to them at creation time. For this reason no classification keyword is listed in this section. The name of the recipe (or recipes) used to create a given product is given here.

Note that, after the definition of the new MOS recipes *vmmoscalib* and *vmmosscience*, several products are no longer in production. Those products are here indicated as deprecated as the recipes that created them.

5.2.1 General frames

- **Master bias:**

  DO category: MASTER_BIAS
  Created by: vmbias

Association keywords:	Note:
OCS CON QUAD	Quadrant used
DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification
DET WIN1 NY	No of pixels in y
DET WIN1 BINX	Binning along X
DET WIN1 BINY	Binning along Y
DET READ MODE	Readout method
DET READ SPEED	Readout speed
DET READ CLOCK	Readout clock pattern

- **Master dark:**

  DO category: MASTER_DARK
  Created by: vmdark

Association keywords:	Note:
OCS CON QUAD	Quadrant used
DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification
DET WIN1 NY	No of pixels in y
DET WIN1 BINX	Binning along X
DET WIN1 BINY	Binning along Y
DET READ MODE	Readout method
DET READ SPEED	Readout speed
DET READ CLOCK	Readout clock pattern

- **List of bad pixels positions:**

  DO category: CCD_TABLE
  Created by: vmdet

Association keywords:	Note:
OCS CON QUAD	Instrument quadrant
DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification
DET WIN1 NY	No of pixels in y
DET WIN1 BINX	Binning along X
DET WIN1 BINY	Binning along Y
DET READ MODE	Readout method
DET READ SPEED	Readout speed
DET READ CLOCK	Readout clock pattern

5.2.2 Direct imaging frames

- **Master sky flat field:**

  DO category: IMG_MASTER_SKY_FLAT
  Created by: vmimflatsky

Association keywords:	Note:
OCS CON QUAD	Quadrant used
INS FILT[1-4] ID	Filter ID for beam 1 to 4
DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification
DET WIN1 NY	No of pixels in y
DET WIN1 BINX	Binning along X
DET WIN1 BINY	Binning along Y
DET READ MODE	Readout method
DET READ SPEED	Readout speed
DET READ CLOCK	Readout clock pattern

- **Master screen flat field:**

  DO category: IMG_MASTER_SCREEN_FLAT
  Created by: vmimflatscreen

Association keywords:	Note:
OCS CON QUAD	Quadrant used
INS FILT[1-4] ID	Filter ID for beam 1 to 4
DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification
DET WIN1 NY	No of pixels in y
DET WIN1 BINX	Binning along X
DET WIN1 BINY	Binning along Y
DET READ MODE	Readout method
DET READ SPEED	Readout speed
DET READ CLOCK	Readout clock pattern

- **Combined screen flat field:**

  DO category: `IMG_COMBINED_SCREEN_FLAT`
  Created by: `vmimflatscreen`

  No association rules are defined for a combined screen flat field. This dataset is not used by any pipeline recipe, and is only created for data quality control purposes.

- **Reduced scientific observation:**

  DO category: `IMG_SCIENCE_REDUCED`
  Created by: `vmimpreimaging, vmimobsstare, vmimobsjitter`

Association keywords:	Note:
`OCS CON QUAD`	Quadrant used
`INS FILT[1-4] ID`	Filter ID for beam 1 to 4
`DET CHIP1 ID`	Chip identification
`DET WIN1 NY`	No of pixels in y
`DET WIN1 BINX`	Binning along X
`DET WIN1 BINY`	Binning along Y

- **Reduced standard stars field:**

  DO category: `IMG_STANDARD_REDUCED`
  Created by: `vmimstandard`

Association keywords:	Note:
`OCS CON QUAD`	Quadrant used
`INS FILT[1-4] ID`	Filter ID for beam 1 to 4
`DET CHIP1 ID`	Chip identification
`DET WIN1 NY`	No of pixels in y
`DET WIN1 BINX`	Binning along X
`DET WIN1 BINY`	Binning along Y

- **Sky + sky fringes map:**

  DO category: `IMG_FRINGES`
  Created by: `vmimobsjitter`

Association keywords:	Note:
`OCS CON QUAD`	Quadrant used
`INS FILT[1-4] ID`	Filter ID for beam 1 to 4
`DET CHIP1 ID`	Chip identification
`DET WIN1 NY`	No of pixels in y
`DET WIN1 BINX`	Binning along X
`DET WIN1 BINY`	Binning along Y

- **List of detected sources:**

  DO category: `IMG_GALAXY_TABLE`
  Created by: `vmimobsstare, vmimobsjitter, vmimstandard`

Association keywords:	Note:
`OCS CON QUAD`	Quadrant used
`INS FILT[1-4] ID`	Filter ID for beam 1 to 4

- **List of identified stars:**

  DO category: `IMG_STAR_MATCH_TABLE`
  Created by: `vmimstandard`

Association keywords:	Note:
`OCS CON QUAD`	Quadrant used
`INS FILT[1-4] ID`	Filter ID for beam 1 to 4

- **Astrometric catalog:**

  DO category: `ASTROMETRIC_TABLE`
  Created by: *external*

Association keywords:	Note:
`OBS TARG NAME`	Astrometric field name

- **Coefficients for photometric calibration:**

  DO category: `PHOTOMETRIC_TABLE`
  Created by: `vmimcalphot`

Association keywords:	Note:
`OCS CON QUAD`	Quadrant used
`INS FILT[1-4] ID`	Filter ID for beam 1 to 4

- **Photometric catalog:**

  DO category: `PHOTOMETRIC_CATALOG`
  Created by: *external*

  No association keyword required.

5.2.3 MOS frames

- **Master screen flat field:**

    DO category: MOS_MASTER_SCREEN_FLAT
    Created by: vmmoscalib

Association keywords:	Note:
OCS CON QUAD	Quadrant used
INS FILT[1-4] NAME	Filter name for beam 1 to 4
INS GRIS[1-4] ID	Grism ID on each beam
INS MASK[1-4] ID	Mask ID for beam 1 to 4
INS MSHU[1-4] MODE	Mask shutter mode for beam 1 to 4
DET NAME	Name of detector
DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification
DET WIN1 NY	No of pixels in y
DET WIN1 BINX	Binning along X
DET WIN1 BINY	Binning along Y

- **Combined screen flat field:**

    DO category: MOS_COMBINED_SCREEN_FLAT
    Created by: vmmoscalib

Association keywords:	Note:
OCS CON QUAD	Quadrant used
INS FILT[1-4] NAME	Filter name for beam 1 to 4
INS GRIS[1-4] ID	Grism ID on each beam
INS MASK[1-4] ID	Mask ID for beam 1 to 4
INS MSHU[1-4] MODE	Mask shutter mode for beam 1 to 4
DET NAME	Name of detector
DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification
DET WIN1 NY	No of pixels in y
DET WIN1 BINX	Binning along X
DET WIN1 BINY	Binning along Y

- **Calibration lamp lines catalog:**

    DO category: LINE_CATALOG
    Created by: *external*

Association keywords:	Note:
OCS CON QUAD	Quadrant used
INS GRIS[1-4] ID	Grism ID for beam 1 to 4

- **Position of detected objects on extracted slit spectra:**

    DO category: `WINDOW_TABLE` – *deprecated*
    Created by: `vmmosobsstare, vmmosobsjitter`

    No association rules are defined for a window table, because this dataset is not used by any pipeline recipe.

- **Identification of extracted spectra:**

    DO category: `OBJECT_TABLE` – *deprecated*
    Created by: `vmmosobsstare, vmmosobsjitter`

    No association rules are defined for an object table, because this dataset is not used by any pipeline recipe.

    DO category: `OBJECT_SCI_TABLE`
    Created by: `vmmosscience`

    No association rules are defined for an object table, because this dataset is not used by any pipeline recipe.

- **Grism dependent parameters:**

    DO category: `GRISM_TABLE` – *deprecated*
    Created by: *external*

Association keywords:	Note:
`OCS CON QUAD`	Instrument quadrant
`INS FILT[1-4] NAME`	Filter name for beam 1 to 4
`INS GRIS[1-4] ID`	Grism ID for beam 1 to 4

- **Grism dependent configuration parameters:**

    DO category: `CONFIG_TABLE`
    Created by: *external*

Association keywords:	Note:
`OCS CON QUAD`	Instrument quadrant
`INS FILT[1-4] NAME`	Filter name for beam 1 to 4
`INS GRIS[1-4] ID`	Grism ID for beam 1 to 4

- **Spectral extraction parameters:**

    DO category: `EXTRACT_TABLE` – *deprecated*
    Created by: `vmspcaldisp`

    No association rules are defined for an extraction table. This dataset is not used within the on-line pipeline process. The user should ensure that the correct extraction table is specified when calling the recipes *vmspcaldisp*, *vmmosobsstare* and *vmmosobsjitter*.

    DO category: `MOS_CURV_TRACES`
    Created by: `vmmoscalib`

No association rules are defined for a table of spatial curvature traces, because this dataset is not used by any pipeline recipe.

DO category: `MOS_CURV_COEFF`
Created by: `vmmosscalib`

No association rules are defined for a spatial curvature table. This dataset is not used within the on-line pipeline process. The user should ensure that the correct curvature table is specified when calling the recipe *vmmosscience*.

DO category: `MOS_DISP_COEFF`
Created by: `vmmosscalib`

No association rules are defined for a dispersion solution table. This dataset is not used within the on-line pipeline process. The user should ensure that the correct dispersion solution table is specified when calling the recipe *vmmosscience*.

DO category: `MOS_SLIT_LOCATION`
Created by: `vmmosscalib`

No association rules are defined for a slit location table. This dataset is not used within the on-line pipeline process. The user should ensure that the correct dispersion solution table is specified when calling the recipe *vmmosscience*.

DO category: `MOS_WAVELENGTH_MAP`
Created by: `vmmoscalib`

No association rules are defined for a wavelength map, because this dataset is not used by any pipeline recipe.

DO category: `GLOBAL_DISTORTION_TABLE`
Created by: `vmmoscalib`

Association keywords:	Note:
`OCS CON QUAD`	Instrument quadrant
`INS GRIS[1-4] ID`	Grism ID for beam 1 to 4

- **Extracted spectra:**

  DO category: `MOS_SCIENCE_REDUCED`
  Created by: `vmmosscience`

Association keywords:	Note:
`OCS CON QUAD`	Quadrant used
`INS FILT[1-4] NAME`	Filter name for beam 1 to 4
`INS GRIS[1-4] ID`	Grism ID on each beam
`INS MASK[1-4] ID`	Mask ID for beam 1 to 4
`INS MSHU[1-4] MODE`	Mask shutter mode for beam 1 to 4
`DET CHIP1 ID`	Chip identification
`DET WIN1 NY`	No of pixels in y
`DET WIN1 BINX`	Binning along X

```
DET WIN1 BINY                    Binning along Y
```

- **Extracted and flux calibrated spectra:**

  DO category: `MOS_SCIENCE_FLUX_REDUCED`
  Created by: `vmmosscience`

Association keywords:	Note:
`OCS CON QUAD`	Quadrant used
`INS FILT[1-4] NAME`	Filter name for beam 1 to 4
`INS GRIS[1-4] ID`	Grism ID on each beam
`INS MASK[1-4] ID`	Mask ID for beam 1 to 4
`INS MSHU[1-4] MODE`	Mask shutter mode for beam 1 to 4
`DET CHIP1 ID`	Chip identification
`DET WIN1 NY`	No of pixels in y
`DET WIN1 BINX`	Binning along X
`DET WIN1 BINY`	Binning along Y

- **Extracted sky spectra:**

  DO category: `MOS_SKY_REDUCED`
  Created by: `vmmosscience`

Association keywords:	Note:
`OCS CON QUAD`	Quadrant used
`INS FILT[1-4] NAME`	Filter name for beam 1 to 4
`INS GRIS[1-4] ID`	Grism ID on each beam
`INS MASK[1-4] ID`	Mask ID for beam 1 to 4
`INS MSHU[1-4] MODE`	Mask shutter mode for beam 1 to 4
`DET CHIP1 ID`	Chip identification
`DET WIN1 NY`	No of pixels in y
`DET WIN1 BINX`	Binning along X
`DET WIN1 BINY`	Binning along Y

- **Atmospheric extinction:**

  DO category: `EXTINCT_TABLE`
  Created by: *external*

  No association keyword required.

- **Sky + sky fringes map:**

  DO category: `MOS_FRINGES_SKY` – *deprecated*
  Created by: `vmmosobsjitter`

Association keywords:	Note:
OCS CON QUAD	Quadrant used
INS FILT[1−4] NAME	Filter name for beam 1 to 4
INS GRIS[1−4] ID	Grism ID on each beam
INS MASK[1−4] ID	Mask ID for beam 1 to 4
INS MSHU[1−4] MODE	Mask shutter mode for beam 1 to 4
DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification
DET WIN1 NY	No of pixels in y
DET WIN1 BINX	Binning along X
DET WIN1 BINY	Binning along Y

- **Sky fringes map:**

  DO category: MOS_FRINGES – *deprecated*
  Created by: vmmosobsjitter

Association keywords:	Note:
OCS CON QUAD	Quadrant used
INS FILT[1−4] NAME	Filter name for beam 1 to 4
INS GRIS[1−4] ID	Grism ID on each beam
INS MASK[1−4] ID	Mask ID for beam 1 to 4
INS MSHU[1−4] MODE	Mask shutter mode for beam 1 to 4
DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification
DET WIN1 NY	No of pixels in y
DET WIN1 BINX	Binning along X
DET WIN1 BINY	Binning along Y

  DO category: MOS_SCI_FRINGES
  Created by: vmmosscience

  No association rules are defined for a wavelength map, because this dataset is not used by any pipeline recipe.

- **Extracted standard star spectrum:**

  DO category: MOS_STANDARD_REDUCED
  Created by: vmmosscience

Association keywords:	Note:
OCS CON QUAD	Quadrant used
INS FILT[1−4] NAME	Filter name for beam 1 to 4
INS GRIS[1−4] ID	Grism ID on each beam
INS MASK[1−4] ID	Mask ID for beam 1 to 4
INS MSHU[1−4] MODE	Mask shutter mode for beam 1 to 4
DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification

```
DET WIN1 NY                        No of pixels in y
DET WIN1 BINX                      Binning along X
DET WIN1 BINY                      Binning along Y
```

- **Spectro-photometric standard star fluxes:**

  DO category: STD_FLUX_TABLE
  Created by: *external*

Association keywords:	Note:
OBS TARG NAME	Standard star name

- **Spectral response and instrument efficiency:**

  DO category: MOS_SPECPHOT_TABLE
  Created by: *vmmosscience*

Association keywords:	Note:
OCS CON QUAD	Quadrant used
INS FILT[1-4] NAME	Filter name for beam 1 to 4
INS GRIS[1-4] ID	Grism ID on each beam
DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification

5.2.4 IFU frames

- **Master screen flat field:**

  DO category: IFU_MASTER_SCREEN_FLAT
  Created by: vmifucalib

Association keywords:	Note:
OCS CON QUAD	Quadrant used
INS IFUE MAG	IFU magnification
INS IFUS MODE	IFU shutter mode
INS FILT[1-4] NAME	Filter name for beam 1 to 4
INS GRIS[1-4] ID	Grism ID on each beam
DET NAME	Name of detector
DET CHIP1 ID	Chip identification
DET WIN1 NY	No of pixels in y
DET WIN1 BINX	Binning along X
DET WIN1 BINY	Binning along Y

- **Spectral response and instrument efficiency:**

  DO category: `IFU_SPECPHOT_TABLE`
  Created by: *vmifustandard*

Association keywords:	Note:
`OCS CON QUAD`	Quadrant used
`INS FILT[1-4] NAME`	Filter name for beam 1 to 4
`INS GRIS[1-4] ID`	Grism ID on each beam
`DET CHIP1 ID`	Chip identification

- **Reconstructed field-of-view:**

  DO category: `IFU_FOV`
  Created by: `vmifuscience, vmifustandard`

Association keywords:	Note:
`OCS CON QUAD`	Quadrant used
`INS IFUE MAG`	IFU magnification
`INS FILT[1-4] NAME`	Filter name for beam 1 to 4
`INS GRIS[1-4] ID`	Grism ID on each beam
`DET CHIP1 ID`	Chip identification

- **Sky spectrum:**

  DO category: `IFU_SCIENCE_SKY`
  Created by: `vmifustandard`

Association keywords:	Note:
`OCS CON QUAD`	Quadrant used
`INS IFUE MAG`	IFU magnification
`INS FILT[1-4] NAME`	Filter name for beam 1 to 4
`INS GRIS[1-4] ID`	Grism ID on each beam
`DET CHIP1 ID`	Chip identification

- **Standard star spectrum:**

  DO category: `IFU_STANDARD_EXTRACTED`
  Created by: `vmifustandard`

Association keywords:	Note:
`OCS CON QUAD`	Quadrant used
`INS IFUE MAG`	IFU magnification
`INS FILT[1-4] NAME`	Filter name for beam 1 to 4
`INS GRIS[1-4] ID`	Grism ID on each beam
`DET CHIP1 ID`	Chip identification

- **Reduced standard star fiber spectra:**

    DO category: `IFU_STANDARD_REDUCED`
    Created by: `vmifustandard`

Association keywords:	Note:
`OCS CON QUAD`	Quadrant used
`INS IFUE MAG`	IFU magnification
`INS FILT[1-4] NAME`	Filter name for beam 1 to 4
`INS GRIS[1-4] ID`	Grism ID on each beam
`DET CHIP1 ID`	Chip identification

- **Reduced science spectra:**

    DO category: `IFU_SCIENCE_REDUCED`
    Created by: `vmifuscience`

Association keywords:	Note:
`OCS CON QUAD`	Quadrant used
`INS IFUE MAG`	IFU magnification
`INS FILT[1-4] NAME`	Filter name for beam 1 to 4
`INS GRIS[1-4] ID`	Grism ID on each beam
`DET CHIP1 ID`	Chip identification

- **IFU fiber identification file:**

    DO category: `IFU_IDENT`
    Created by: *external*

Association keywords:	Note:
`OCS CON QUAD`	Quadrant used
`INS GRIS[1-4] ID`	Grism ID on each beam

- **IFU wavelength calibration:**

    DO category: `IFU_IDS`
    Created by: `vmifucalib`

Association keywords:	Note:
`OCS CON QUAD`	Quadrant used
`INS FILT[1-4] NAME`	Filter name for beam 1 to 4
`INS GRIS[1-4] ID`	Grism ID on each beam

- **IFU extraction mask:**

  DO category: `IFU_TRACE`
  Created by: `vmifucalib`

Association keywords:	Note:
`OCS CON QUAD`	Quadrant used
`INS FILT[1-4] NAME`	Filter name for beam 1 to 4
`INS GRIS[1-4] ID`	Grism ID on each beam

- **IFU relative transmission factors:**

  DO category: `IFU_TRANSMISSION`
  Created by: `vmifucalib`

Association keywords:	Note:
`OCS CON QUAD`	Quadrant used
`INS GRIS[1-4] ID`	Grism ID on each beam

6 Pipeline recipes

In this section the usage of the VIMOS pipeline recipes is described in detail.

6.1 vmdet

The VIMOS pipeline recipe *vmdet* is used to estimate the *read-out-noise* (RON) and the gain of the CCD, and to determine the positions of the bad pixels.

The input SOF should contain at least five pairs of flat field exposures, all belonging to the same quadrant, each pair corresponding to a different exposure time. The flat fields can be produced either in imaging or in MOS mode. In MOS mode a HR grism is used, in order to illuminate the CCD also beyond the central region used in direct imaging mode, but no mask is inserted at the telescope focal plane. This type of exposure cannot really be considered a *spectral* flat field, because the CCD is exposed to "white" light (*i.e.*, without a wavelength dependency along the dispersion direction). The flat fields generated for the purpose of determining the detector properties (produced by the technical templates VIMOS_img_tec_DetLin and VIMOS_mos_tec_DetLin) are assigned the DO category DETECTOR_PROPERTIES, to distinguish them from the more common IMG_SCREEN_FLAT or MOS_SCREEN_FLAT that are used to produce master calibrations.

All the files that must be included in the input SOF are listed in table 6.1.

DO category	Type	Explanation	Required
DETECTOR_PROPERTIES	Raw frame	Flat field exposure	√
MASTER_BIAS	Calibration	Master bias	√

Table 6.1: *Input files for the vmdet recipe.*

The products of the *vmdet* recipe are shown in Table 6.2. Only the primary product, the bad pixel table, is copied (or moved) to the product directory. Other products are generated only on request (typically for debug purposes) and are not assigned a DO category as they would not be used anywhere in further data processing steps.

File name	DO category	Type	Explanation
ccd_table.fits	CCD_TABLE	FITS	Bad pixel table
bad_pixel_map.fits		FITS	Bad pixel image
error_image.fits		FITS	Error image

Table 6.2: *Products of the vmdet recipe.*

The *vmdet* parameters are listed in Table 6.3.

A more complete description of the parameters meaning is also given:

CreateBadPixelMap: If this parameter is set, a bad pixel image reflecting the content of the created bad pixel

Parameter	Possible values	Explanation
DetectionMode	Intolerant	All pixels with anomalous response are bad
	Tolerant	Only non-linear pixels are bad
DetectionThreshold	*float* (sigma)	Tolerance on bad pixel detection
CreateBadPixelMap	true	Create a bad pixel image
	false	Do not create it
CreateErrorImage	true	Create an error image
	false	Do not create it

Table 6.3: *vmdet parameters.*

table is created. This may be useful for determining the optimal settings for the parameters *Detection-Mode* and *DetectionThreshold*, viewing the frequency of "bad" pixels and their spatial distribution.

CreateErrorImage: If this parameter is set an error image is created. The error image contains the values of the RMS of the residuals for each linear fitting done for bad pixel detection.

DetectionMode: Method used for detecting bad pixels. Possible settings are:

Intolerant: A pixel is flagged as "bad" when the slope of the linear fit of each image median exposure level versus the corresponding pixel values deviates from the local average of all slopes by more than the threshold specified in *DetectionThreshold*.

Tolerant: The same method as in the "*Intolerant*" *DetectionMode* is applied, but before linear fitting the measured pixel values are normalised so that the maximum pixel value is equal to the maximum median exposure level.

DetectionThreshold: Number of standard deviations from the mean slope of the CCD response, that are necessary for classifying a pixel as "bad".

A description of the algorithms used in this recipe is given in Section 8.11, page 185.

6.2 vmbias

The VIMOS pipeline recipe *vmbias* is used to create a master bias frame from a set of raw bias frames. All the files that must be included in the input SOF are listed in Table 6.4.

DO category	Type	Explanation	Required
BIAS	Raw frame	Bias exposure	√
CCD_TABLE	Calibration	Bad pixel table	

Table 6.4: *Input files for the vmbias recipe.*

A bad pixel table needs to be specified only if the cleaning of bad pixels is requested. In the calibration directories there is one CCD_TABLE file for each quadrant, named `badpixel.`*q*`.tfits` (where *q* is the quadrant

number in the case of imaging data, and the quadrant number increased by 4 in the case of spectral data). Care should be taken in selecting the appropriate bad pixel tables for imaging and spectral instrument modes.

The only product of the *vmbias* recipe is the master bias, as shown in Table 6.5.

File name	DO category	Type	Explanation
master_bias.fits	MASTER_BIAS	FITS	Master bias

Table 6.5: *Product of the vmbias recipe.*

The *vmbias* parameters are described in Table 6.6.

Parameter	Possible values	Explanation
AllowSingleFrames	true	A single input bias is also allowed
	false	More than one input bias is required
StackMethod	Average	Master bias is average of input biases
	Median	Master bias is median of input biases
	MinMax	Master bias is obtained with min-max rejection
	Ksigma	Master bias is obtained with K-sigma clipping
	Auto	Optimal combination of input biases
MinRejection	*int*	No. of lowest rejected values for rejection method
MaxRejection	*int*	No. of highest rejected values for rejection method
KSigmaLow	*float* (sigma)	Low threshold for K-sigma clipping method
KSigmaHigh	*float* (sigma)	High threshold for K-sigma clipping method
RemoveOverscan	true	Remove overscan regions from master bias
	false	Keep overscan regions in master bias
CleanBadPixel	true	Interpolate bad pixels on master bias
	false	No bad pixel correction
CleanCosmic	true	Remove cosmic ray events from each bias
	false	No cosmic ray removal
ComputeQC	true	Compute QC parameters
	false	Do not compute QC parameters

Table 6.6: *vmbias parameters.*

A more complete description of the parameters meaning is also given:

AllowSingleFrames: If this parameter is set, then a master bias is produced also from a single input bias. In this case the *StackMethod* is ignored.

CleanBadPixel: Bad pixel correction on the master bias. If this option is turned on, a bad pixel table should be specified in the input SOF (see Table 6.4). The bad pixel correction algorithm is described in Section 8.1, page 178.

CleanCosmic: Cosmic ray events removal from each input bias. The cosmic ray rejection algorithm is described in Section 8.2, page 179.

ComputeQC: If this parameter is set, *Quality Control* (QC) parameters will be computed and written to the header of the output master bias and to an output QC PAF file named `qc0000.paf`. This file is not classified as a pipeline recipe product, as it is an intermediate dataset that in the standard pipeline operations would be translated into new entries in the QC log file. Currently the QC parameters computed by *vmbias* are:

QC BIAS MEAN: Mean value of the 1600x1800 central pixels of the first raw bias listed in the SOF.

QC BIAS MEDIAN: Median value of the 1600x1800 central pixels of the first raw bias listed in the SOF.

QC BIAS RMS: The population standard deviation of the 1600x1800 central pixels of the first input bias.

QC RON: Population standard deviation of the 1600x1800 central pixels of the difference between the first and the second raw biases listed in the SOF, divided by $\sqrt{2}$.

QC BIAS FPN: The population standard deviation of the 1600x1800 central pixels of the difference between the first raw bias and the second raw bias shifted by 10x10 pixels, is computed. This is the combination of fixed-pattern-noise and read-out-noise (scaled by $\sqrt{2}$). The read-out-noise contribution (QC RON) is then quadratically subtracted from the total noise.

QC BIAS STRUCT: The population standard deviation of the 1600x1800 central pixels of the first raw bias (QC BIAS RMS) is the combination of structure, fixed-pattern-noise, and read-out-noise. The read-out-noise (QC RON) and the fixed-pattern-noise (QC BIAS FPN) contributions are quadratically subtracted from this value.

QC BIAS MASTER MEAN: Mean value of the 1600x1800 central pixels of the product master bias.

QC BIAS MASTER MEDIAN: Median value of the 1600x1800 central pixels of the product master bias.

QC BIAS MASTER RMS: Population standard deviation of all the 1600x1800 central pixel values of the product master bias.

QC BIAS MASTER NOISE: The expected noise is computed as the value of QC RON, divided by the square root of the number of raw bias frames used in the construction of the master bias. Next, the population standard deviation of the 1600x1800 central pixel values of the master bias is determined, excluding from the computation all values differing from QC BIAS MASTER MEDIAN more than three times the expected noise.

QC BIAS MASTER FPN: The population standard deviation of the difference between the central 1600x1800 pixels of the master bias, and the region of the master bias shifted 10x10 pixels from the central one, is computed. This is the combination of fixed-pattern-noise and white noise (scaled by $\sqrt{2}$). The white-noise contribution (QC BIAS MASTER NOISE) is then quadratically subtracted from the total noise.

QC BIAS MASTER STRUCT: The population standard deviation of the 1600x1800 central pixels of the master bias is computed. This is the combination of structure, fixed-pattern-noise, and white-noise. The white-noise (QC BIAS MASTER NOISE) and the fixed-pattern-noise (QC BIAS MASTER FPN) contributions are then quadratically subtracted.

KSigmaHigh: Number of standard deviations above the median pixel value for rejecting a pixel value when *StackMethod* is set to *"Ksigma"*.

KSigmaLow: Number of standard deviations below the median pixel value for rejecting a pixel value when *StackMethod* is set to *"Ksigma"*.

MaxRejection: Number of highest pixel values to be rejected when *StackMethod* is set to *"MinMax"*.

MinRejection: Number of lowest pixel values to be rejected when *StackMethod* is set to *"MinMax"*.

RemoveOverscan: When this parameter is set, the overscan regions are removed from the product master bias.

StackMethod: Combination method of input biases for master bias creation. See Section 8.6 for a complete description of all the combination methods. Possible settings are:

Auto: Given the number of input biases, an optimal bias combination method is selected. Currently this is always going to the method *"Average"*.

Average: The master bias is the mean of the input frames.

Ksigma: The master bias is the mean of the input frames, after K-sigma screening of pixel values. The number of sigma to be applied in the rejection is specified by the parameters *KSigmaLow* and *KSigmaHigh*.

Median: The master bias is the median of the input frames.

MinMax: The master bias is the mean of the input frames, after rejection of minimum and maximum values. The number of values to reject is specified by the parameters *MinRejection* and *MaxRejection*.

A description of the algorithms used in this recipe is given in Section 8.12, page 187.

6.3 vmdark

The VIMOS pipeline recipe *vmdark* is used to create a master dark frame from a set of raw dark frames. All the files that must be included in the input SOF are listed in Table 6.7.

DO category	Type	Explanation	Required
DARK	Raw frame	Dark exposure	√
MASTER_BIAS	Calibration	Master bias	√
CCD_TABLE	Calibration	Bad pixel table	

Table 6.7: *Input files for the vmdark recipe.*

A bad pixel table needs to be specified only if the cleaning of bad pixels is requested. In the calibration directories there is one CCD_TABLE file for each quadrant, named `badpixel.q.tfits` (where *q* is the quadrant number in the case of imaging data, and the quadrant number increased by 4 in the case of spectral data). Care should be taken in selecting the appropriate bad pixel tables for imaging and spectral instrument modes.

The only product of the *vmdark* recipe is the master dark, as shown in Table 6.8.

The *vmdark* parameters are listed in Table 6.9.

A more complete description of the parameters meaning is also given:

File name	DO category	Type	Explanation
master_dark.fits	MASTER_DARK	FITS	Master dark

Table 6.8: *Product of the vmdark recipe.*

Parameter	Possible values	Explanation
AllowSingleFrames	true	A single input dark is also allowed
	false	More than one input dark is required
StackMethod	Average	Master dark is average of input darks
	Median	Master dark is median of input darks
	MinMax	Master dark is obtained with min-max rejection
	Ksigma	Master dark is obtained with K-sigma clipping
	Auto	Optimal combination of input darks
MinRejection	*int*	No. of lowest rejected values for rejection method
MaxRejection	*int*	No. of highest rejected values for rejection method
KSigmaLow	*float* (sigma)	Low threshold for K-sigma clipping method
KSigmaHigh	*float* (sigma)	High threshold for K-sigma clipping method
BiasMethod	Master	Bias removal with no overscan correction
	Zmaster	Bias removal with overscan correction
CleanBadPixel	true	Interpolate bad pixels on master dark
	false	No bad pixel correction
CleanCosmic	true	Remove cosmic ray events from each dark
	false	No cosmic ray removal
CosmicThreshold	*float*	Sigmas above level discriminator
CosmicRatio	*float*	Peak/neighbours discriminator
ComputeQC	true	Compute QC parameters
	false	Do not compute QC parameters

Table 6.9: *vmdark parameters.*

AllowSingleFrames: If this parameter is set, then a master dark is produced also from a single input dark frame. In that case the *StackMethod* is ignored.

BiasMethod: Method for bias removal from the input dark frames. The bias removal procedure is described in some detail in Section 8.3. Possible settings are:

Master: After master bias subtraction, prescan and overscan regions are trimmed away from the dark frame.

Zmaster: After master bias subtraction the overscan correction is applied before trimming away the overscan regions.

CleanBadPixel: Bad pixel correction on the master dark. If this option is turned on, a bad pixel table should be specified in the input SOF (see Table 6.7). The bad pixel correction algorithm is described in Section 8.1, page 178.

CleanCosmic: Cosmic ray events removal from each input dark. The cosmic ray rejection algorithm is described in Section 8.2, page 179.

ComputeQC: If this parameter is set, *Quality Control* (QC) parameters will be computed and written to the header of the output master dark and to an output QC PAF file named `qc0000.paf`. This file is not classified as a pipeline recipe product, as it is an intermediate dataset that in the standard pipeline operations would be translated into new entries in the QC log file. Currently the QC parameters computed by *vmdark* are:

  `QC DARK MASTER MEAN:` Mean value of the 1600x1800 central pixels of the product master dark (ADU/s).

  `QC DARK MASTER RMS:` Population standard deviation of all 1600x1800 central pixel values of the product master dark (ADU/s).

  `QC DARK MASTER MEDIAN:` Median value of the 1600x1800 central pixels of the product master dark (ADU/s).

  `QC DARK CURRENT:` Simple conversion of `QC DARK MASTER MEDIAN` into e^-/pixel/hour.

  `QC DARK CURRENT RMS:` Simple conversion of `QC DARK CURRENT RMS` into e^-/pixel/hour.

CosmicRatio: Critical ratio for discriminating between objects and cosmic rays. This parameter is effective when *CleanCosmic* is set.

CosmicThreshold: Threshold for the selection of cosmic rays candidates. This parameter is effective when *CleanCosmic* is set.

KSigmaLow: Number of standard deviations below the median pixel value for rejecting a pixel value when *StackMethod* is set to *"Ksigma"*.

KSigmaHigh: Number of standard deviations above the median pixel value for rejecting a pixel value when *StackMethod* is set to *"Ksigma"*.

MaxRejection: Number of highest pixel values to be rejected when *StackMethod* is set to *"MinMax"*.

MinRejection: Number of lowest pixel values to be rejected when *StackMethod* is set to *"MinMax"*.

StackMethod: Combination method of input darks for master dark creation. See Section 8.6 for a complete description of all the combination methods. Possible settings are:

  Auto: Given the number of input darks, an optimal dark combination method is selected. Currently this is always going to the method *"Average"*.

  Average: The master dark is the mean of the input frames.

  Ksigma: The master dark is the mean of the input frames, after K-sigma screening of pixel values. The number of sigma to be applied in the rejection is specified by the parameters *KSigmaLow* and *KSigmaHigh*.

  Median: The master dark is the median of the input frames.

  MinMax: The master dark is the mean of the input frames, after rejection of minimum and maximum values. The number of values to reject is specified by the parameters *MinRejection* and *MaxRejection*.

A description of the algorithms used in this recipe is given in Section 8.13, page 188.

6.4 vmimflatscreen

The VIMOS pipeline recipe *vmimflatscreen* is used to create a master screen flat field from a set of raw screen flat fields. The master screen flat field is not used directly in the flat field correction of scientific data, but it is optionally used just in the creation of a master sky flat field (see Section 6.5, page 77).

All the files that must be included in the input SOF are listed in table 6.10.

DO category	Type	Explanation	Required
IMG_SCREEN_FLAT	Raw frame	Screen flat field exposure	√
MASTER_BIAS	Calibration	Master bias	√
MASTER_DARK	Calibration	Master dark	
CCD_TABLE	Calibration	Bad pixel table	

Table 6.10: *Input files for the vmimflatscreen recipe.*

A bad pixel table needs to be specified only if the cleaning of bad pixels is requested. In the calibration directories there is one CCD_TABLE file for each quadrant, named `badpixel.q.tfits` (where q is the quadrant number). Care should be taken in selecting the appropriate bad pixel tables for the imaging instrument mode (in the case of spectral data q is the quadrant number increased by 4).

The primary product of the *vmimflatscreen* recipe is the normalised master screen flat field, as shown in Table 6.11. A secondary product is the combined screen flat field, that is the result of the combination of all inputs but without any normalisation applied, and is just used for data quality control.

File name	DO category	Type	Explanation
img_master_screen_flat.fits	IMG_MASTER_SCREEN_FLAT	FITS	Master screen flat field
img_combined_screen_flat.fits	IMG_COMBINED_SCREEN_FLAT	FITS	Combined screen flat field

Table 6.11: *Products of the vmimflatscreen recipe.*

The *vmimflatscreen* parameters are listed in table 6.12.

A more complete description of the parameters meaning is also given:

AllowSingleFrames: If this parameter is set, then a master screen flat field is produced also from a single input screen flat field frame. In that case the *StackMethod* is ignored.

BiasMethod: Method for bias removal from the input screen flat field frames. The bias removal procedure is described in some detail in Section 8.3. Possible settings are:

Master: After master bias subtraction, prescan and overscan regions are trimmed away from the flat field frame.

Zmaster: After master bias subtraction the overscan correction is applied before trimming away the overscan regions.

Parameter	Possible values	Explanation
AllowSingleFrames	true	A single input flat field is also allowed
	false	More than one input flat field is required
StackMethod	Average	Combined flat field is average of inputs
	Median	Combined flat field is median of inputs
	MinMax	Combined flat field is obtained with min-max rejection
	Ksigma	Combined flat field is obtained with K-sigma clipping
	Auto	Optimal combination of input flat fields
MinRejection	*int*	No. of lowest rejected values for rejection method
MaxRejection	*int*	No. of highest rejected values for rejection method
KSigmaLow	*float* (sigma)	Low threshold for K-sigma clipping method
KSigmaHigh	*float* (sigma)	High threshold for K-sigma clipping method
BiasMethod	Master	Bias removal with no overscan correction
	Zmaster	Bias removal with overscan correction
CleanBadPixel	true	Interpolate bad pixels on product flat fields
	false	No bad pixel correction
CleanCosmic	true	Remove cosmic ray events from each flat field
	false	No cosmic ray removal
CosmicThreshold	*float*	Sigmas above level discriminator
CosmicRatio	*float*	Peak/neighbours discriminator
SmoothBoxSize	*int* (pixel)	Size of smoothing running box
SmoothMethod	Median	Median of values in running box
	Average	Average of values in running box
ComputeQC	true	Compute QC parameters
	false	Do not compute QC parameters

Table 6.12: *vmimflatscreen parameters.*

CleanBadPixel: Bad pixel correction on the products. If this option is turned on, a bad pixel table should be specified in the input SOF (see Table 6.13). The bad pixel correction algorithm is described in Section 8.1, page 178.

CleanCosmic: Cosmic ray events removal from each input flat field. The cosmic ray rejection algorithm is described in Section 8.2, page 179.

ComputeQC: If this parameter is set, *Quality Control* (QC) parameters will be computed and written to the header of the output master screen flat field and to an output QC PAF file named `qc0000.paf`. This file is not classified as a pipeline recipe product, as it is an intermediate dataset that in the standard pipeline operations would be translated into new entries in the QC log file. The QC parameters are computed only if the exposure time of the first two raw screen flat fields listed in the input SOF is the same (within 4%). Currently the QC parameters computed by *vmimflatscreen* are:

QC CONAD: Conversion factor from ADU to electrons (e^-/ADU). The difference frame of the first two raw screen flat fields listed in the input SOF is computed. Then the 1600x1800 central region of the image is divided into 16x18 100x100 boxes. For each one of these boxes, the median signal level

from the first raw frame is divided by the variance in the difference frame scaled by 2. The median value of the 16x18 values obtained is the accepted value for the gain conversion factor.

QC CONAD RMS: The rms of the 16x18 values obtained in the determination of QC CONAD is computed, and divided by the square root of 16x18.

QC FLAT PHN: Photon noise (in ADU). The standard deviation of the 1600x1800 pixel central region of the difference of the first two raw screen flat fields listed in the input SOF is computed and then scaled by $\sqrt{2}$.

QC FLAT FPN: Fixed pattern noise (in ADU). The difference between the 1600x1800 central pixels of the first frame, and the same region shifted by 10x10 pixels in the second frame, is computed. The standard deviation of the signal is the combination of fixed pattern noise and photon noise (scaled by $\sqrt{2}$). The photon noise QC FLAT PHN is then quadratically subtracted.

QC FLAT STRUCT: Screen flat field structure (in ADU). The population standard deviation of the 1600x1800 central pixels of the first flat field in the input SOF is computed. This is the combination of structure, fixed pattern noise QC FLAT FPN, and photon noise QC FLAT PHN. The photon noise and the fixed pattern noise are then quadratically subtracted.

QC FLAT EFFICIENCY: Signal per unit of exposure (in ADU/s). The median level of the 1600x1800 central pixels of the first input screen flat field is divided by its exposure time.

QC FLAT MASTER MEDIAN: Median value of the 1600x1800 central pixels of the combined screen flat field.

QC FLAT MASTER RMS: Population standard deviation of the 1600x1800 central pixels of the combined screen flat field.

CosmicRatio: Critical ratio for reducing the effect of variable background on cosmic rays identification. This parameter is effective when *CleanCosmic* is set.

CosmicThreshold: Threshold for the selection of cosmic rays candidates. This parameter is effective when *CleanCosmic* is set.

KSigmaHigh: Number of standard deviations above the median pixel value for rejecting a pixel value when *StackMethod* is set to *"Ksigma"*.

KSigmaLow: Number of standard deviations below the median pixel value for rejecting a pixel value when *StackMethod* is set to *"Ksigma"*.

MaxRejection: Number of highest pixel values to be rejected when *StackMethod* is set to *"MinMax"*.

MinRejection: Number of lowest pixel values to be rejected when *StackMethod* is set to *"MinMax"*.

SmoothBoxSize: Length in pixel of the side of the square smoothing box used in the normalisation of the master flat field.

SmoothMethod: The smoothing method used in the normalisation of the master flat field. Possible settings are:

Average: The central pixel within the smoothing running box is replaced with the average of the values of the pixels contained in the box.

Median: The central pixel within the smoothing running box is replaced with the median of the values of the pixels contained in the box.

StackMethod: Combination method of input screen flat fields for combined flat field creation. See Section 8.6 for a complete description of all the combination methods. Possible settings are:

Auto: Given the number of input screen flat fields, an optimal combination method is selected. Currently this is always going to the method *"Average"*.

Average: The combined screen flat field is the mean of the input frames.

Ksigma: The combined screen flat field is the mean of the input frames, after K-sigma screening of pixel values. The number of sigma to be applied in the rejection is specified by the parameters *KSigmaLow* and *KSigmaHigh*.

Median: The combined screen flat field is the median of the input frames.

MinMax: The combined screen flat field is the mean of the input frames, after rejection of minimum and maximum values. The number of values to reject is specified by the parameters *MinRejection* and *MaxRejection*.

A description of the algorithms used in this recipe is given in Section 8.14, page 188.

6.5 vmimflatsky

The VIMOS pipeline recipe *vmimflatsky* is used to create a master sky flat field from a set of raw sky flat fields. The master sky flat field is the dataset used for the flat field correction of scientific data.

All the files that must be included in the input SOF are listed in table 6.13.

DO category	Type	Explanation	Required
IMG_SKY_FLAT	Raw frame	Sky flat field exposure	√
MASTER_BIAS	Calibration	Master bias	√
MASTER_DARK	Calibration	Master dark	
IMG_MASTER_SCREEN_FLAT	Calibration	Master screen flat field	
CCD_TABLE	Calibration	Bad pixel table	

Table 6.13: *Input files for the vmimflatsky recipe.*

A bad pixel table needs to be specified only if the cleaning of bad pixels is requested. In the calibration directories there is one CCD_TABLE file for each quadrant, named `badpixel.q.tfits` (where q is the quadrant number). Care should be taken in selecting the appropriate bad pixel tables for the imaging instrument mode (in the case of spectral data q is the quadrant number increased by 4).

The only product of the *vmimflatsky* recipe is the normalised master sky flat field, as shown in Table 6.14.

The *vmimflatsky* parameters are listed in table 6.15.

A more complete description of the parameters meaning is also given:

File name	DO category	Type	Explanation
img_master_sky_flat.fits	IMG_MASTER_SKY_FLAT	FITS	Master sky flat field

Table 6.14: *Products of the vmimflatsky recipe.*

AllowSingleFrames: If this parameter is set, then a master sky flat field is produced also from a single input sky flat field frame. In that case the *StackMethod* is ignored.

BiasMethod: Method for bias removal from the input sky flat field frames. The bias removal procedure is described in some detail in Section 8.3. Possible settings are:

    Master: After master bias subtraction, prescan and overscan regions are trimmed away from the flat field frame.

    Zmaster: After master bias subtraction the overscan correction is applied before trimming away the overscan regions.

CleanBadPixel: Bad pixel correction on the master sky flat field. If this option is turned on, a bad pixel table should be specified in the input SOF (see Table 6.13). The bad pixel correction algorithm is described in Section 8.1, page 178.

CleanCosmic: Cosmic ray events removal from each input flat field. The cosmic ray rejection algorithm is described in Section 8.2, page 179.

ComputeQC: If this parameter is set, *Quality Control* (QC) parameters will be computed and written to the header of the output master sky flat field and to an output QC PAF file named `qc0000.paf`. This file is not classified as a pipeline recipe product, as it is an intermediate dataset that in the standard pipeline operations would be translated into new entries in the QC log file. Currently the QC parameters computed by *vmimflatsky* are:

    `QC SKY FLAT FLUX`**:** Mean value of the 1600x1800 central pixels of the first sky flat field listed in the input SOF, after bias removal and division by the exposure time.

    `QC SKY FLAT RMS`**:** The population standard deviation of the 1600x1800 central pixels of the normalised master sky flat field.

    `QC SKY FLAT STRUCT`**:** The standard deviation `QC SKY FLAT RMS` can be seen as the combination of large scale structure with noise sources. The difference between the master and the master itself shifted by 10x10 pixels is computed, and the variance of the 1600x1800 central pixels of the result is computed and corrected by a factor 2. This evaluation of other noise sources is then quadratically subtracted from the total standard deviation.

CosmicRatio: Critical ratio for reducing the effect of variable background on cosmic rays identification. This parameter is effective when *CleanCosmic* is set.

CosmicThreshold: Threshold for the selection of cosmic rays candidates. This parameter is effective when *CleanCosmic* is set.

KSigmaHigh: Number of standard deviations above the median pixel value for rejecting a pixel value when *StackMethod* is set to *"Ksigma"*.

Parameter	Possible values	Explanation
AllowSingleFrames	true	A single input flat field is also allowed
	false	More than one input flat field is required
StackMethod	Average	Combined flat field is average of inputs
	Median	Combined flat field is median of inputs
	MinMax	Combined flat field is obtained with min-max rejection
	Ksigma	Combined flat field is obtained with K-sigma clipping
	Auto	Optimal combination of input flat fields
MinRejection	*int*	No. of lowest rejected values for rejection method
MaxRejection	*int*	No. of highest rejected values for rejection method
KSigmaLow	*float* (sigma)	Low threshold for K-sigma clipping method
KSigmaHigh	*float* (sigma)	High threshold for K-sigma clipping method
BiasMethod	Master	Bias removal with no overscan correction
	Zmaster	Bias removal with overscan correction
CleanBadPixel	true	Interpolate bad pixels on master sky flat
	false	No bad pixel correction
CleanCosmic	true	Remove cosmic ray events from each flat field
	false	No cosmic ray removal
CosmicThreshold	*float*	Sigmas above level discriminator
CosmicRatio	*float*	Peak/neighbours discriminator
SmoothBoxSize	*int* (pixel)	Size of smoothing running box
SmoothMethod	Median	Median of values in running box
	Average	Average of values in running box
ComputeQC	true	Compute QC parameters
	false	Do not compute QC parameters

Table 6.15: *vmimflatsky parameters.*

KSigmaLow: Number of standard deviations below the median pixel value for rejecting a pixel value when *StackMethod* is set to *"Ksigma"*.

MaxRejection: Number of highest pixel values to be rejected when *StackMethod* is set to *"MinMax"*.

MinRejection: Number of lowest pixel values to be rejected when *StackMethod* is set to *"MinMax"*.

SmoothBoxSize: Length in pixel of the side of the square smoothing box used in the normalisation of the master flat field.

SmoothMethod: The smoothing method used in the normalisation of the master flat field. Possible settings are:

   Median: The central pixel within the smoothing running box is replaced with the median of the values of the pixels contained in the box.

   Average: The central pixel within the smoothing running box is replaced with the average of the values of the pixels contained in the box.

StackMethod: Combination method of input sky flat fields for combined flat field creation. See Section 8.6 for a complete description of all the combination methods. Possible settings are:

Auto: Given the number of input sky flat fields, an optimal combination method is selected. Currently this is always going to the method *"Average"*.

Average: The combined sky flat field is the mean of the input frames.

Ksigma: The combined sky flat field is the mean of the input frames, after K-sigma screening of pixel values. The number of sigma to be applied in the rejection is specified by the parameters *KSigmaLow* and *KSigmaHigh*.

Median: The combined sky flat field is the median of the input frames.

MinMax: The combined sky flat field is the mean of the input frames, after rejection of minimum and maximum values. The number of values to reject is specified by the parameters *MinRejection* and *MaxRejection*.

A description of the algorithms used in this recipe is given in Section 8.15, page 189.

6.6 vmmasktoccd

The VIMOS pipeline recipe *vmmasktoccd* is used to determine the CCD to Mask transformation and its inverse (see Section 7.2.1, page 169). SExtractor v2.1.6 [8] is used for determining the positions of the spotlights on a direct imaging exposure of a lamp and a calibration mask containing a regular grid of pinholes. The relation between mask and CCD positions is then determined.[9]

The files to be included in the input SOF are listed in Table 6.16.

DO category	Type	Explanation	Required
MASK_TO_CCD	Raw frame	Pinhole mask exposure	√
MASTER_BIAS	Calibration	Master bias	√
MASTER_DARK	Calibration	Master dark	
IMG_MASTER_SKY_FLAT	Calibration	Master flat field	
CCD_TABLE	Calibration	Bad pixel table	

Table 6.16: *Input files for the vmmasktoccd recipe.*

A bad pixel table needs to be specified only if the cleaning of bad pixels is requested. In the calibration directories there is one CCD_TABLE file for each quadrant, named `badpixel.q.tfits` (where q is the quadrant number). Care should be taken in selecting the appropriate bad pixel tables for the imaging instrument mode (in the case of spectral data q is the quadrant number increased by 4).

The only product of the *vmmasktoccd* recipe is shown in Table 6.17. This PAF file is copied (or moved) to the product directory, and it is identical to the produced *Instrument WorkStation* (IWS) configuration file `IMG_mask2ccd_q.cmf` (where q indicates the VIMOS quadrant number) that is created in the same directory where the recipe is launched.

---

[9] The *vmmasktoccd* recipe is not distributed outside ESO because of licensing problems.

File name	DO category	Type	Explanation
IMG_mask2ccd_q.paf		PAF	Mask to CCD configuration file

Table 6.17: *Products of the vmmasktoccd recipe.*

The transformation and distortion models related to the CCD and the mask focal planes are described in Section 7.2.1, page 169. Typically, the RMS of the CCD to mask model residuals is about $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mm, while the RMS of the inverse transformation is about 0.04 pixel (being related through the 8.4 mm/pixel scale factor). Of course the real accuracy of the model may be better than that, considering that about 500 pinholes positions are fitted to determine the transformations: if the distribution of the residuals were poissonian, the model accuracy would be more accurate than the residuals population RMS by a factor of the order of $\sqrt{500/22} \simeq 5$ (where 22 is the number of the model's free parameters).

The *vmmasktoccd* parameters are listed in Table 6.18.

Parameter	Possible values	Explanation
BiasMethod	Master	Bias removal with no overscan correction
	Zmaster	Bias removal with overscan correction
CleanBadPixel	true	Clean bad pixels
	false	Do not clean bad pixels
CleanCosmic	true	Clean cosmic rays
	false	Do not clean cosmic rays
CosmicThreshold	*float*	Sigmas above level discriminator
CosmicRatio	*float*	Peak/neighbours discriminator
Iterations	*int*	Number of model iterations
PolyOrderX	*int*	Order of the x distortion model
PolyOrderY	*int*	Order of the y distortion model
SearchRadius	*float* (pixel)	Max distance from expected positions
SExtractor.FilterName	*file*	SExtractor convolution mask
SExtractor.HolesParam	*file*	SExtractor output parameters
SExtractor.HolesSex	*file*	SExtractor configuration file
SExtractor.PsfEx	*file*	PSF modeling executable
SExtractor.PsfexDefault	*file*	PSF modeling configuration file
SExtractor.PsfParam	*file*	SExtractor output parameters for PSF modeling
SExtractor.PsfSex	*file*	SExtractor configuration file used for PSF modeling
SExtractor.SExtractor	*file*	SExtractor executable
SExtractor.StarNnwName	*file*	SExtractor neural network weights

Table 6.18: *vmmasktoccd parameters.*

A more complete description of the parameters meaning is also given:

BiasMethod: Method for bias removal from the pinhole mask image. The bias removal procedure is described in some detail in Section 8.3. Possible settings are:

Master: After master bias subtraction, prescan and overscan regions are trimmed away from the pinhole mask image.

Zmaster: After master bias subtraction the overscan correction is applied before trimming away the overscan regions.

CleanBadPixel: Bad pixel correction on the pinhole mask image. If this option is turned on, a bad pixel table should be specified in the input SOF (see Table 6.16). The bad pixel correction algorithm is described in Section 8.1, page 178.

CleanCosmic: Cosmic ray events removal from pinhole mask image. The cosmic ray rejection algorithm is described in Section 8.2, page 179.

CosmicRatio: Critical ratio for discriminating between objects and cosmic rays. This parameter is effective when *CleanCosmic* is set.

CosmicThreshold: Threshold for the selection of cosmic rays candidates. This parameter is effective when *CleanCosmic* is set.

Iterations: Max number of iterations of the distortion model fit.

PolyOrderX: Order of the bivariate polynomial for the x coordinate distortion. Note that VMMPS requires this to be set to 3.

PolyOrderY: Order of the bivariate polynomial for the y coordinate transformation. Note that VMMPS requires this to be set to 3.

SearchRadius: Max distance (in pixels) from expected position where a pinhole is searched.

The parameters belonging to the SExtractor group should not be modified.

A description of the algorithms used in this recipe is given in Section 8.16, page 190.

6.7 vmskyccd

The VIMOS pipeline recipe *vmskyccd* is used to determine the CCD to Sky distortion and its inverse (see Section 7.2.2, page 170). SExtractor v2.1.6 [8] is used for detecting in the field-of-view the objects matching the entries of an astrometric catalog. The deviations from the theoretical relation between CCD and celestial coordinates (WCS) are then determined and modeled.[10]

The files to be included in the input SOF are listed in Table 6.19.

A bad pixel table needs to be specified only if the cleaning of bad pixels is requested, and the photometric table is required only if star matching is based also on comparing the measured and the catalog magnitudes.

In the calibration directories there is one CCD_TABLE file for each quadrant, named `badpixel.q.tfits` (where q is the quadrant number). Care should be taken in selecting the appropriate bad pixel tables for the imaging instrument mode (in the case of spectral data q is the quadrant number increased by 4).

---

[10]The *vmskyccd* recipe is not distributed outside ESO.

DO category	Type	Explanation	Required
IMG_ASTROMETRY	Raw frame	Astrometric field exposure	√
MASTER_BIAS	Calibration	Master bias	√
MASTER_DARK	Calibration	Master dark	
IMG_MASTER_SKY_FLAT	Calibration	Master flat field	√
ASTROMETRIC_TABLE	Calibration	Astrometric catalog	√
PHOTOMETRIC_TABLE	Calibration	Photometric table	
CCD_TABLE	Calibration	Bad pixel table	

Table 6.19: *Input files for the vmskyccd recipe.*

The standard photometric tables in the calibration directories are named `ipc_`f`.`q`.tfits` (where f is the filter name and q the quadrant number), while the astrometric catalogue is contained in tables `region`x`.tfits` (where x is a character between A and P). The name of the table to be used to process a given exposure can be derived from the value of its FITS header keyword `ESO OBS TARG NAME`.

The products of the *vmskyccd* recipe are shown in Table 6.20.

File name	DO category	Type	Explanation
IMG_sky2ccd_q.paf		PAF	Sky to CCD configuration file
img_astrometry_reduced.fits	IMG_ASTROMETRY_REDUCED	FITS	Reduce astrometric field exposure

Table 6.20: *Products of the vmskyccd recipe.*

The PAF file is copied (or moved) to the product directory, and is identical to the *Instrument WorkStation* (IWS) configuration file `IMG_sky2ccd_`q`.cmf` (where q indicates the VIMOS quadrant number) that is created in the same directory where the recipe is launched.

The reduced astrometric image is a byproduct of the distortions modeling, and can be used to ensure that the data are suitable for the purpose. Quality indicators as the *seeing* are not critical in this context, but the number and the distribution of the identified astrometric stars in the field-of-view is of fundamental importance for a realistic modeling of the distortions through polynomial fitting. This, together with the RMS of the model residuals (see Section 7.2.2, page 170), should make possible to discriminate between a safe and an unsafe modeling of the sky to CCD distortions.

The *vmskyccd* parameters are listed in Table 6.21.

Only few parameters of the SExtractor group are listed here: almost all the entries of the SExtractor configuration file, `$PIPE_HOME/vimos/config/vimos.sex`, can be overruled by the SExtractor group parameter values specified in the `vmskyccd.rc` configuration file. Conventionally, a SExtractor configuration parameter name matches the *vmskyccd* configuration parameter obtained by lowercasing all of its characters with the exception of the first character of each word, and removing the underscore. For instance, the SExtractor parameter `CATALOG_TYPE` matches the *vmskyccd* parameter *CatalogType*. When using the corresponding command line option, the SExtractor group must be explicitly specified. For instance, the command option corresponding to the parameter *CatalogType* is `--SExtractor.CatalogType`.

The *Window* parameter has no counterpart in the SExtractor configuration file, and is used to restrict the

Parameter	Possible values	Explanation
ApplyZeropoint	true	Apply zeropoint correction
	false	Do not apply zeropoint correction
BiasMethod	Master	Bias removal with no overscan correction
	Zmaster	Bias removal with overscan correction
CleanBadPixel	true	Clean bad pixels
	false	Do not clean bad pixels
CleanCosmic	true	Clean cosmic rays
	false	Do not clean cosmic rays
CosmicThreshold	*float*	Sigmas above level discriminator
CosmicRatio	*float*	Peak/neighbours discriminator
KSigmaClip	*float*	Sigma clipping threshold used in star match
MagFinal	*float*	Magnitude tolerance for final star match
MagInitial	*float*	Magnitude tolerance for initial star match
MagLimit	*float*	Max magnitude for object selection
RemoteCatalog	true	*Not yet implemented*
	false	No online access to a catalog server
SearchRadius	*float* (")	Max distance for star matching
StarIndex	*float*	Min stellarity index for stars selection
TemperatureCheck	true	Check beam and ambient temperatures consistency
	false	Do not check consistency of temperatures
TemperatureTolerance	*float* (^{o}C)	Max difference beam - ambient temperatures
SExtractor.FilterName	*file*	SExtractor convolution mask
SExtractor.SExtractor	*file*	SExtractor executable
SExtractor.StarNnwName	*file*	SExtractor neural network weights
SExtractor.Window	*file*	Image region where SExtractor is applied

Table 6.21: *vmskyccd parameters.*

SExtractor operations to just a part of the input image. This is useful to avoid false detections along the vignetted image region.

A more complete description of the parameters not belonging to the SExtractor group is given here:

ApplyZeropoint: If this parameter is set, a photometric table must be specified in the input SOF, and the magnitude zeropoint, the extinction coefficient, and the colour term (with the colour it refers to) are copied from the photometric table to the reduced astrometric image header. If this parameter is set to false, the parameters *MagInitial* and *MagFinal* are ignored.

BiasMethod: Method for bias removal from the astrometric image. The bias removal procedure is described in some detail in Section 8.3. Possible settings are:

    Master: After master bias subtraction, prescan and overscan regions are trimmed away from the astro-metric image.

Zmaster: After master bias subtraction the overscan correction is applied before trimming away the overscan regions.

CleanBadPixel: Bad pixel correction on the astrometric image. If this option is turned on, a bad pixel table should be specified in the input SOF (see Table 6.19). The bad pixel correction algorithm is described in Section 8.1, page 178.

CleanCosmic: Cosmic ray events removal from astrometric image. The cosmic ray rejection algorithm is described in Section 8.2, page 179.

CosmicThreshold: Threshold for the selection of cosmic rays candidates. This parameter is effective when *CleanCosmic* is set.

CosmicRatio: Critical ratio for discriminating between objects and cosmic rays. This parameter is effective when *CleanCosmic* is set.

KSigmaClip: Number of sigmas used in the spatial rejection of matched stars. Stars found within the specified *SearchRadius* are compared to their expected catalog positions, and the sigma of the residuals distribution is computed. Then, all the stars having a distance from the expected position greater than the specified threshold are rejected.

MagFinal: Magnitude tolerance applied to matched stars, after the K-sigma clipping has been applied. The stars magnitudes should not differ from the corresponding catalog magnitudes more than this value.

MagInitial: Magnitude tolerance applied in star matching.

MagLimit: Limiting magnitude of objects to be matched with the astrometric stars from the input catalog.

SearchRadius: Max distance (in arcseconds) from the expected position of a catalog star.

StarIndex: This index can have a value between 0 (minimal stellarity) and 1 (maximal stellarity). Only the identified objects having a stellarity index greater than the specified value will be taken as stars, to be matched with the standard stars from the input catalog.

TemperatureCheck: For associating the detected stars with the reference catalog, their coordinates must be corrected applying a "first guess" CCD to Sky distortion corrected for changes in the beam temperature (see Sections 7.2.2 and 8.17). If this parameter is set, the beam temperature is compared with the temperatures of the other beams and with the ambient temperature. If the difference between the beam temperature and the ambient temperature is greater than the threshold specified by *TemperatureTolerance*, then the temperature used will be the mean of the beams temperatures that differ from the ambient temperature less than the specified threshold. If not a single beam temperature is within tolerance, then the ambient temperature is used in place of the beam temperature. This option was just introduced to prevent possible problems with the beam temperature sensors.

TemperatureTolerance: Max tolerated difference between ambient and beam temperatures. This parameter is effective only if *TemperatureCheck* is set.

The order of the polynomials used in the distortions modeling is taken from the "first guess" model found in the input astrometric image header (see Table 7.3, page 171).

In the directory `$PIPE_HOME/vimos/ima/cal` is located the astrometric catalog currently used by *vmsky-ccd* (see reference [11]). The catalog is split into a number of tables named `regionA.tfits`, `regionB.tfits`, `...`, `regionP.tfits`. The table indicated in the SOF should match the content of the header entry `ESO OBS TARG NAME` of the input astrometric image.

It should be noted that in this astrometric catalog just the R band magnitudes are given, therefore astrometric fields exposures should always be made with the R filter.

A description of the algorithms used in this recipe is given in Section 8.16, page 190.

6.8 vmimstandard

The VIMOS pipeline recipe *vmimstandard* is used to determine the instrumental magnitude of the stars matching the entries of a photometric catalog. SExtractor v2.1.6 [8] is used for the source detection task.

The files to be included in the input SOF are listed in Table 6.22.

DO category	Type	Explanation	Required
IMG_STANDARD	Raw frame	Standard stars field	√
IMG_MASTER_SKY_FLAT	Calibration	Master sky flat field	√
MASTER_BIAS	Calibration	Master bias	√
MASTER_DARK	Calibration	Master dark	
PHOTOMETRIC_CATALOG	Calibration	Photometric catalog	√
CCD_TABLE	Calibration	Bad pixel table	
PHOTOMETRIC_TABLE	Calibration	Photometric table	

Table 6.22: *Input files for the vmimstandard recipe.*

The bad pixel table needs to be specified only if the cleaning of bad pixels is requested. In the calibration directories there is one CCD_TABLE file for each quadrant, named `badpixel.`q`.tfits` (where q is the quadrant number). Care should be taken in selecting the appropriate bad pixel tables for the imaging instrument mode (in the case of spectral data q is the quadrant number increased by 4).

The optional determination of the frame magnitude zeropoint from the table of detected standard stars (see ahead) would require to specify in the input SOF a photometric table. The photometric table simply holds the necessary parameters for the magnitude zeropoint computation, as listed in Table 6.23. The standard photometric tables in the calibration directories are named `ipc_`f`.`q`.tfits` (where f is the filter name and q the quadrant number).

The photometric catalog currently used can be found in the directory `$PIPE_HOME/vimos/ima/cal`, in the file `phstd_stetson.tfits` (see Table 6.24). This table includes the photometric stars from the Stetson's fields (see `http://cadcwww.dao.nrc.ca/standards`); Landolt's stars (Landolt 1992, AJ 104, 340) that can be found in the Stetson's fields are also included, to permit the determination of zeropoints also in the U band.

The products of the *vmimstandard* recipe are shown in Table 6.25.

The galaxy table is the output of SExtractor [8] converted into FITS format (see Table 6.36, page 96). The star

Keyword	Example	Explanation
PRO MAG ZERO	28.15	Expected magnitude zeropoint
PRO EXTINCT	0.25	Atmospheric extinction coefficient
PRO COLTERM	0.01	Correction for star colour
PRO COLOUR	'B-V'	Colour system used
PRO MAGZERO RMS	0.05	Error on expected zeropoint
PRO EXTINCT RMS	0.00	Error on extinction coefficient
PRO COLTERM RMS	0.00	Error on colour term

Table 6.23: *Photometric table entries.*

Column name	Explanation
ID	Star identification string
RA	RA of star
DEC	Dec of star
MAG_U	U magnitude of star
MAG_B	B magnitude of star
MAG_V	V magnitude of star
MAG_R	R magnitude of star
MAG_I	I magnitude of star

Table 6.24: *Photometric catalog entries.*

match table is the list of identified standard stars, with their positions on sky and CCD and their instrumental and catalog magnitudes, as shown in Table 6.26.

The same procedure applied by the recipe *vmimobsstare* (see Section 6.11, page 94) is used to reduce the standard field image. The reduced image is a byproduct of the star matching task, and can be used for quality control purposes.

The *vmimstandard* parameters are listed in Table 6.27.

Only few parameters of the SExtractor group are listed here: almost all the entries of the SExtractor configuration file, $PIPE_HOME/vimos/config/vimos.sex, can be overruled by the SExtractor group parameter values specified in the vmimstandard.rc configuration file. Conventionally, a SExtractor configuration parameter name matches the *vmimstandard* configuration parameter obtained by lowercasing all of its characters with the exception of the first character of each word, and removing the underscore. For instance, the SExtractor parameter CATALOG_TYPE matches the *vmimstandard* parameter *CatalogType*. When using the corresponding command line option, the SExtractor group must be explicitly specified. For instance, the command option corresponding to the parameter *CatalogType* is --SExtractor.CatalogType.

The *Window* parameter has no counterpart in the SExtractor configuration file, and is used to restrict the SExtractor operations to just a part of the input image. This is useful to avoid false detections along the vignetted image region.

A more complete description of the parameters not belonging to the SExtractor group is given here:

File name	DO category	Type	Explanation
img_star_match_table.fits	IMG_STAR_MATCH_TABLE	FITS	List of identified standard stars
img_standard_reduced.fits	IMG_STANDARD_REDUCED	FITS	Reduced standard stars field
img_galaxy_table.fits	IMG_GALAXY_TABLE	FITS	List of detected objects

Table 6.25: *Products of the vmimstandard recipe.*

Column name	Explanation
NUMBER	Object number in SExtractor output (galaxy table)
ID	Star identification string, from input catalog
X_IMAGE	X image pixel position of matched star (SExtractor)
Y_IMAGE	Y image pixel position of matched star (SExtractor)
X_WORLD	RA of matched star (SExtractor)
Y_WORLD	Dec of matched star (SExtractor)
MAG	Instrumental magnitude (SExtractor)
RA	Catalog RA of matched star
DEC	Catalog Dec of matched star
MAG_U	Catalog U magnitude of matched star
MAG_B	Catalog B magnitude of matched star
MAG_V	Catalog V magnitude of matched star
MAG_R	Catalog R magnitude of matched star
MAG_I	Catalog I magnitude of matched star

Table 6.26: *Star match table entries.*

BiasMethod: Method for bias removal from the input standard stars field exposures. The bias removal procedure is described in some detail in Section 8.3. Possible settings are:

> **Master:** After master bias subtraction, prescan and overscan regions are trimmed away from the standard stars field frame.

> **Zmaster:** After master bias subtraction the overscan correction is applied before trimming away the overscan regions.

CleanBadPixel: Bad pixel correction on the reduced standard stars field exposure. If this option is turned on, a bad pixel table should be specified in the input SOF (see Table 6.22). The bad pixel correction algorithm is described in Section 8.1, page 178.

CleanCosmic: Cosmic ray events removal from input standard stars field exposure. The cosmic ray rejection algorithm is described in Section 8.2, page 179.

ComputeQC: If this parameter is set, *Quality Control* (QC) parameters will be computed and written partly to the header of the output galaxy table and partly to the header of the reduced standard field frame (depending on the dataset used for their computation). They will also be written to two output QC PAF files named qc0000.paf and qc0001.paf. These files are not classified as pipeline recipe products, as they are intermediate datasets that in the standard pipeline operations would be translated into new

Parameter	**Possible values**	**Explanation**
BiasMethod	Master	Bias removal with no overscan correction
	Zmaster	Bias removal with overscan correction
CleanBadPixel	true	Clean bad pixels
	false	Do not clean bad pixels
CleanCosmic	true	Clean cosmic rays
	false	Do not clean cosmic rays
CosmicThreshold	*float*	Sigmas above level discriminator
CosmicRatio	*float*	Peak/neighbours discriminator
ComputeQC	true	Compute QC parameters
	false	Do not compute QC parameters
MagLimit	*float*	Max magnitude for star selection
StarIndex	*float*	Index used for star/galaxy discrimination
SearchRadius	*float* (arcsec)	Search radius used in stars identification
KSigmaClip	*float* (sigma)	Sigma clipping factor used in star matching
MagInitial	*float*	Magnitude tolerance for initial stars selection
MagFinal	*float*	Magnitude tolerance for final stars selection
MinStars	*int*	Minimum number of matching stars required
TemperatureCheck	true	Check beam and ambient temperatures consistency
	false	Do not check consistency of temperatures
TemperatureTolerance	*float* (^{o}C)	Max difference beam - ambient temperatures
ReduceAnyFrame	true	Any input image is reduced
	false	Reduce only if pointing to standard stars field
SExtractor.FilterName	*file*	SExtractor convolution mask
SExtractor.SExtractor	*file*	SExtractor executable
SExtractor.StarNnwName	*file*	SExtractor neural network weights
SExtractor.Window	*file*	Image region where SExtractor is applied

Table 6.27: *vmimstandard parameters.*

entries in the QC log file. The QC parameters computed by *vmimstandard* are the same that are computed by the pipeline recipe *vmimobsstare* (see Section 6.11, page 94), with some extra ones that are all written to the header of the reduced standard stars field image, and to the file `qc0001.paf`:

QC ZEROPOINT NSTARS: Number of stars used in the frame zeropoint computation.

QC ZEROPOINT: Gain corrected frame zeropoint. This is computed as a robust estimate of the values Z_i obtained for all the identified standard stars:

$$Z_i = \Delta M_i + E \cdot A + C \cdot C_i$$

where, for a given star i, ΔM_i is the observed difference between the catalog magnitude and the instrumental magnitude in the appropriate band, C_i is the known colour index, A is the airmass, read from the keyword PRO AIRMASS of the input frame header, E is the atmospheric extinction coefficient at the considered band, read from the photometric table (see Table 6.23), and C is the colour term. The estimate Z is computed using a biweight estimator function taken from the Rostat

program written by T.Beers for robust statistics on a data set (see Beers, Flynn, Gebhardt 1990, AJ 100, 32). This estimate is then corrected for the instrument gain:

$$Z_g = Z + 2.5 log_{10} g$$

where g is the CCD gain factor in e^-/ADU. The Z frame zeropoint, not normalised to the gain factor and more useful for data analysis purposes, is saved to the header of the reduced frame at the keyword `PRO MAG ZERO`, together with its error `PRO MAGZERO RMS`.

`QC ZEROPOINT RMS`: Error on gain corrected frame zeropoint as obtained from the biweight estimator function.

CosmicRatio: Critical ratio for discriminating between objects and cosmic rays. This parameter is effective when *CleanCosmic* is set.

CosmicThreshold: Threshold for the selection of cosmic rays candidates. This parameter is effective when *CleanCosmic* is set.

KSigmaClip: Number of sigmas used in the spatial rejection of matched stars. Stars found within the specified *SearchRadius* are compared to their expected catalog positions, and the sigma of the residuals distribution is computed. Then, all the stars having a distance from the expected position greater than the specified threshold are rejected.

MagFinal: Magnitude tolerance applied to matched stars, after the K-sigma clipping has been applied. The stars magnitudes should not differ from the corresponding catalog magnitudes more than this value.

MagInitial: Magnitude tolerance applied in star matching.

MagLimit: Limiting magnitude of objects to be matched with the standard stars from the input catalog.

MinStars: Minimum required number of stars for the creation of a star match table.

ReduceAnyFrame: Normally the *vmimstandard* recipe would attempt to reduce any dataset classified as a standard stars field exposure. However, during the time critical on-line processing, it may be appropriate not to reduce systematically all the incoming frames. This is because the same standard stars field is exposed once for each VIMOS quadrant, and to reduce images from the temporarily unused quadrants is not a requirement. Setting this parameter to *false* would prevent the processing of such images. For an off-line processing this parameter would be typically set to *true*.

SearchRadius: Max distance (in arcseconds) from the expected position of a catalog star.

StarIndex: This index can have a value between 0 (minimal stellarity) and 1 (maximal stellarity). Only the identified objects having a stellarity index greater than the specified value will be taken as stars, to be matched with the standard stars from the input catalog.

TemperatureCheck: For associating the detected stars with the reference catalog, their coordinates must be corrected applying the CCD to Sky distortion corrected for changes in the beam temperature (see Sections 7.2.2 and 8.17). If this parameter is set, the beam temperature is compared with the temperatures of the other beams and with the ambient temperature. If the difference between the beam temperature and the ambient temperature is greater than the threshold specified by *TemperatureTolerance*, then the

temperature used will be the mean of the beams temperatures that differ from the ambient temperature less than the specified threshold. If not a single beam temperature is within tolerance, then the ambient temperature is used in place of the beam temperature. This option was just introduced to prevent possible problems with the beam temperature sensors.

TemperatureTolerance: Max tolerated difference between ambient and beam temperatures. This parameter is effective only if *TemperatureCheck* is set.

A description of the algorithms used in this recipe is given in Section 8.18, page 192.

6.9 vmimcalphot

The VIMOS pipeline recipe *vmimcalphot* is used to determine night zeropoints, atmospheric extinction coefficients, and colour terms, from a set of star match tables produced by the recipe *vmimstandard* (see Section 6.8, page 86). The star match tables may refer to different standard star fields, but they must all be derived from exposures made with the same filter and the same quadrant.

The files to be included in the input SOF are all listed in Table 6.28.

DO category	**Type**	**Explanation**	**Required**
IMG_STAR_MATCH_TABLE	Pipeline product	List of identified standard stars	√
PHOTOMETRIC_TABLE	Calibration	Photometric table	√

Table 6.28: *Input files for the vmimcalphot recipe.*

The standard photometric tables in the calibration directories are named `ipc_`f`.`q`.tfits` (where f is the filter name and q the quadrant number).

The only product of this recipe is an upgraded PHOTOMETRIC_TABLE (Table 6.23, page 87), carrying the newly computed zeropoint, and, if requested, new extinction and colour coefficients.

File name	**DO category**	**Type**	**Explanation**
photometric_table.fits	PHOTOMETRIC_TABLE	FITS	Upgraded photometric table

Table 6.29: *Product of the vmimcalphot recipe.*

The *vmimcalphot* parameters are listed in Table 6.30.

A more complete description of the parameters meaning is also given:

ColorTerm: If both this and the *Extinction* parameters are set, the difference between the catalog magnitude and the instrumental magnitude of all stars is seen as a function of the airmass and of the star colour index; a first order bivariate linear fit is then made to derive simultaneously the extinction coefficient and the colour term (beside the magnitude zeropoint). Alternatively, if *Extinction* is false, the difference between the catalog magnitude and the instrumental magnitude is seen just as a function of the star

Parameter	Possible values	Explanation
Extinction	true	Compute the extinction coefficient
	false	Do not compute the extinction coefficient
ColorTerm	true	Compute the colour term
	false	Do not compute the colour term
UseColorTerm	true	Use colour term in zeropoint computation
	false	Do not use colour term in zeropoint computation

Table 6.30: *vmimcalphot parameters.*

colour index, and in this case a linear fit between colour index and magnitude difference is made. If the computation of the extinction coefficient is requested, at least four star match tables obtained from observations at different airmasses should be specified in input. Otherwise, it is advisable to specify just one input star match table (*i.e.*, with all stars at the same airmass), containing at least four stars with different colour indexes.

Extinction: The case in which both this and the *ColorTerm* parameters are set is described above. Alternatively, if *ColorTerm* is false, the difference between the catalog magnitude and the instrumental magnitude is seen just as a function of the star airmass, and in this case a linear fit between airmass and magnitude difference is made. At least four star match tables obtained from observations made at different airmasses should be specified in input.

UseColorTerm: This parameter is only effective if both the *ColorTerm* and the *Extinction* parameters are off. In this case, before being averaged, the difference between the catalog magnitude and the instrumental magnitude is corrected for the atmospheric extinction. If the *UseColorTerm* parameter is set, the magnitude difference is also corrected for the colour index of each star. The estimates of the colour and the atmospheric extinction coefficients used for these corrections are read from the input photometric table.

A description of the algorithms used in this recipe is given in Section 8.19, page 192.

6.10 vmimpreimaging

The VIMOS pipeline recipe *vmimpreimaging* is used to apply basic reduction steps to the imaging observation that is preliminary to a MOS observation of the same field. No source detection is attempted on the image. The image WCS, together with the component describing the instrument optical distortions (see Section 7.2.2, page 170), is converted into the convention followed by VMMPS (the VIMOS mask preparation software). This set of coefficients, the so-called CO-matrix used by the SAO WCSTools package [10], is written to the header of the reduced image.

The files to be included in the input SOF are listed in Table 6.31.

The bad pixel table needs to be specified only if the cleaning of bad pixels is requested. If a photometric table is specified, the magnitude zeropoint, the atmospheric extinction coefficient, and the colour term (see Table 6.23, page 87) are copied from the photometric table to the header of the reduced image.

The products of the *vmimpreimaging* recipe are shown in Table 6.32.

DO category	Type	Explanation	Required
IMG_PREIMAGING	Raw frame	Preimaging exposure	√
MASTER_BIAS	Calibration	Master bias	√
IMG_MASTER_SKY_FLAT	Calibration	Master sky flat field	√
CCD_TABLE	Calibration	Bad pixel table	
PHOTOMETRIC_TABLE	Calibration	Photometric table	

Table 6.31: *Input files for the vmimpreimaging recipe.*

File name	DO category	Type	Explanation
img_science_reduced.fits	IMG_SCIENCE_REDUCED	FITS	Reduced preimaging exposure

Table 6.32: *Product of the vmimpreimaging recipe.*

The *vmimpreimaging* parameters are listed in Table 6.33.

Parameter	Possible values	Explanation
BiasMethod	Master	Bias removal with no overscan correction
	Zmaster	Bias removal with overscan correction
CleanBadPixel	true	Clean bad pixels
	false	Do not clean bad pixels
CleanCosmic	true	Clean cosmic rays
	false	Do not clean cosmic rays
CosmicThreshold	*float*	Sigmas above level discriminator
CosmicRatio	*float*	Peak/neighbours discriminator
TemperatureCheck	true	Check beam and ambient temperatures consistency
	false	Do not check consistency of temperatures
TemperatureTolerance	*float* (^{o}C)	Max difference beam - ambient temperatures

Table 6.33: *vmimpreimaging parameters.*

A more complete description of the parameters is also given here:

BiasMethod: Method for bias removal from the input exposure. The bias removal procedure is described in some detail in Section 8.3. Possible settings are:

   Master: After master bias subtraction, prescan and overscan regions are trimmed away from the input frame.

   Zmaster: After master bias subtraction the overscan correction is applied before trimming away the overscan regions.

CleanBadPixel: Bad pixel correction on the reduced exposure. If this option is turned on, a bad pixel table should be specified in the input SOF (see Table 6.22). The bad pixel correction algorithm is described in Section 8.1, page 178.

CleanCosmic: Cosmic ray events removal from input raw frame. The cosmic ray rejection algorithm is described in Section 8.2, page 179.

CosmicRatio: Critical ratio for discriminating between objects and cosmic rays. This parameter is effective when *CleanCosmic* is set.

CosmicThreshold: Threshold for the selection of cosmic rays candidates. This parameter is effective when *CleanCosmic* is set.

TemperatureCheck: The Sky to CCD distortion models (see 7.2.2, page 170) may require to be corrected for thermal expansion effects on the camera and the CCD, before converting them into the CO-matrix convention. If this parameter is set, the beam temperature is compared with the temperatures of the other beams and with the ambient temperature. If the difference between the beam temperature and the ambient temperature is greater than the threshold specified by *TemperatureTolerance*, then the temperature used will be the mean of the beams temperatures that differ from the ambient temperature less than the specified threshold. If not a single beam temperature is within tolerance, then the ambient temperature is used in place of the beam temperature. This option was just introduced to prevent possible problems with the beam temperature sensors.

TemperatureTolerance: Max tolerated difference between ambient and beam temperatures. This parameter is effective only if *TemperatureCheck* is set.

A description of the algorithms used in this recipe is given in Section 8.20, page 193.

6.11 vmimobsstare

The VIMOS pipeline recipe *vmimobsstare* is used to apply basic reduction steps to one exposure made in direct imaging mode. SExtractor v2.1.6 [8] is run on the reduced image, producing a table of detected objects with their instrumental magnitudes, their celestial and image coordinates, and their stellarity index. The image WCS, together with the component describing the instrument optical distortions (see Section 7.2.2, page 170), is converted into the convention followed by VMMPS (the VIMOS mask preparation software). This set of coefficients, the CO-matrix used in the SAO WCSTools package [10], is written to the header of the reduced image.

The files to be included in the input SOF are listed in Table 6.34.

DO category	Type	Explanation	Required
IMG_SCIENCE	Raw frame	Science exposure	√
MASTER_BIAS	Calibration	Master bias	√
MASTER_DARK	Calibration	Master dark	
IMG_MASTER_SKY_FLAT	Calibration	Master sky flat field	√
CCD_TABLE	Calibration	Bad pixel table	
PHOTOMETRIC_TABLE	Calibration	Photometric table	

Table 6.34: *Input files for the vmimobsstare recipe.*

The bad pixel table needs to be specified only if the cleaning of bad pixels is requested. In the calibration directories there is one CCD_TABLE file for each quadrant, named `badpixel.`q`.tfits` (where q is the quadrant number). Care should be taken in selecting the appropriate bad pixel tables for the imaging instrument mode (in the case of spectral data q is the quadrant number increased by 4).

If a photometric table is specified, the magnitude zeropoint, the atmospheric extinction coefficient, and the colour term (see Table 6.23, page 87) are copied from the photometric table to the header of the reduced image. The standard photometric tables in the calibration directories are named `ipc_`f`.`q`.tfits` (where f is the filter name and q the quadrant number).

The products of the *vmimobsstare* recipe are shown in Table 6.35.

File name	DO category	Type	Explanation
img_science_reduced.fits	IMG_SCIENCE_REDUCED	FITS	Reduced imaging exposure
img_galaxy_table.fits	IMG_GALAXY_TABLE	FITS	List of detected objects

Table 6.35: *Product of the vmimobsstare recipe.*

The galaxy table is the output of SExtractor [8] converted into FITS format, and it is shown in Table 6.36. The content of this table is defined within the VIMOS pipeline DRS, with the only intent of serving the purpose of the involved pipeline recipes. Some of the table columns listed contain data necessary for the computation of QC parameters (see ahead), while objects positions and magnitudes are necessary for the identification of standard photometric and astrometric stars in the *vmimstandard* and the *vmskyccd* recipes. For a customised output it is always possible to run SExtractor separately, after configuring the native SExtractor parameter files. For a complete explanation of the output parameters please refer to the SExtractor documentation (that can be found in `http://terapix.iap.fr/rubrique.php?id_rubrique=91/index.html`).

The *vmimobsstare* parameters are listed in Table 6.37. Only few parameters of the SExtractor group are listed here: almost all entries of the SExtractor configuration file, `$PIPE_HOME/vimos/config/vimos.sex`, can be overruled by the SExtractor group parameter values specified in the `vmimobsstare.rc` configuration file. Conventionally, a SExtractor configuration parameter name matches the *vmimobsstare* configuration parameter obtained by lowercasing all of its characters with the exception of the first character of each word, and removing the underscore. For instance, the SExtractor parameter `CATALOG_TYPE` matches the *vmimobsstare* parameter *CatalogType*. When using the corresponding command line option, the SExtractor group must be explicitly specified. For instance, the command option corresponding to the parameter *CatalogType* is `--SExtractor.CatalogType`.

The *Window* parameter has no counterpart in the SExtractor configuration file, and is used to restrict the SExtractor operations to just a part of the input image. This is useful to avoid false detections along the vignetted image region.

Column name	Explanation
NUMBER	Object number
MAG_ISOCOR	Corrected isophotal magnitude
MAGERR_ISOCOR	RMS error on corrected isophotal magnitude
MAG_APER	Fixed-aperture magnitude
MAGERR_APER	RMS error on fixed-aperture magnitude
MAG_AUTO	Automatic-aperture magnitude
MAGERR_AUTO	RMS error on automatic-aperture magnitude
MAG_BEST	MAG_AUTO if no neighbours, otherwise MAG_ISOCOR
MAGERR_BEST	Error on instrumental magnitude
X_IMAGE	Object X pixel position
Y_IMAGE	Object Y pixel position
X_WORLD	Object RA
Y_WORLD	Object Dec
ISOAREA_WORLD	Area of lowest isophote (arcsec^2)
A_IMAGE	2nd order moment along the major axis (pixel)
B_IMAGE	2nd order moment along the minor axis (pixel)
A_WORLD	2nd order moment along the major axis (arcsec)
B_WORLD	2nd order moment along the minor axis (arcsec)
FWHM_IMAGE	FWHM (pixel) of mean radial profile (gaussian fit)
FWHM_WORLD	FWHM (arcsec) of mean radial profile
THETA_IMAGE	PA of major axis (counter-clockwise from X axis)
ERRTHETA_IMAGE	Error on Position Angle
ELLIPTICITY	1 - B_IMAGE / A_IMAGE
CLASS_STAR	Stellarity index, 0.0 = galaxy, 1.0 = star
FLAGS	Extraction flag, different from 0 in case of error

Table 6.36: *Galaxy table entries.*

Parameter	Possible values	Explanation
BiasMethod	Master	Bias removal with no overscan correction
	Zmaster	Bias removal with overscan correction
CleanBadPixel	true	Clean bad pixels
	false	Do not clean bad pixels
CleanCosmic	true	Clean cosmic rays
	false	Do not clean cosmic rays
CosmicThreshold	*float*	Sigmas above level discriminator
CosmicRatio	*float*	Peak/neighbours discriminator
TemperatureCheck	true	Check beam and ambient temperatures consistency
	false	Do not check consistency of temperatures
TemperatureTolerance	*float* (^oC)	Max difference beam - ambient temperatures
StarIndex	*float*	Min stellarity index for stars selection
ComputeQC	true	Compute QC parameters
	false	Do not compute QC parameters
SExtractor.FilterName	*file*	SExtractor convolution mask
SExtractor.SExtractor	*file*	SExtractor executable
SExtractor.StarNnwName	*file*	SExtractor neural network weights
SExtractor.Window	*file*	Image region where SExtractor is applied

Table 6.37: *vmimobsstare parameters.*

A more complete description of the parameters not belonging to the SExtractor group is given here:

BiasMethod: Method for bias removal from the input exposure. The bias removal procedure is described in some detail in Section 8.3. Possible settings are:

Master: After master bias subtraction, prescan and overscan regions are trimmed away from the input frame.

Zmaster: After master bias subtraction the overscan correction is applied before trimming away the overscan regions.

CleanBadPixel: Bad pixel correction on the reduced exposure. If this option is turned on, a bad pixel table should be specified in the input SOF (see Table 6.22). The bad pixel correction algorithm is described in Section 8.1, page 178.

CleanCosmic: Cosmic ray events removal from input raw frame. The cosmic ray rejection algorithm is described in Section 8.2, page 179.

ComputeQC: If this parameter is set, *Quality Control* (QC) parameters will be computed and written partly to the header of the output galaxy table and partly to the header of the reduced standard field frame (depending on the dataset used for their computation). They will also be written to two output QC PAF files named `qc0000.paf` and `qc0001.paf`. These files are not classified as pipeline recipe products, as they are intermediate datasets that in the standard pipeline operations would be translated into new entries in the QC log file.

The QC parameters computed from the contents of the galaxy table are based only on the objects with FLAGS = 0. In particular, all the objects in the galaxy table having a stellarity index greater than the value specified at the parameter *StarIndex* are here called "stars" for simplicity:

QC IMAGE QUALITY: The image quality is computed as a robust estimate of the parameter FWHM_WORLD of all the stars in the galaxy table. Starting from the median value of FWHM_WORLD, the standard deviation from this value is used to exclude outliers, and to compute an improved estimate of the seeing. This operation is then iterated, up to four times.

QC IMAGE QUALITY ERROR: The error on QC IMAGE QUALITY is given as the population standard deviation of the FWHM_WORLD values contributing to the final mean.

QC STAR COUNT: Number of stars in galaxy table.

QC STELLARITY MEAN: Mean stellarity index of all objects in the galaxy table.

QC STELLARITY RMS: Population standard deviation of the stellarity indexes of all objects in the galaxy table.

QC STAR STELLARITY MEAN: Mean stellarity index of all stars in the galaxy table.

QC STAR STELLARITY RMS: Population standard deviation of the stellarity indexes of all stars in the galaxy table.

QC STAR ELLIPTICITY MEAN: Mean value of the parameter ELLIPTICITY of all the stars in the galaxy table.

QC STAR ELLIPTICITY RMS: Population standard deviation of the ELLIPTICITY of all the stars in the galaxy table.

QC STAR ORIENTATION MEAN: Mean orientation of star ellipses, from -90 to $+90$ degrees, counted counterclockwise, with 0 corresponding to the image X axis. This parameter is determined by a peak detection algorithm run on an histogram of all objects orientations. Initially, an approximate position of the most probable orientation is determined. Then a new histogram is built, centred on this position and with a number of bins dependent on the number of objects available, and a more accurate peak detection algorithm is run again. If no peak is detected, this parameter is assigned the value zero, associated to an error of ± 90 degrees (this is good for plots).

QC STAR ORIENTATION RMS: Sigma of mean orientation of star ellipses. This is the uncertainty on the position of the maximum of a gaussian fit to the detected peak. If no peak were detected, this parameter would be assigned the value of 90 degrees.

QC MAGLIM: Limiting magnitude. All the stars in the galaxy table are selected, and a histogram of their magnitudes is built. Bin sizes from 0.1 up to 1.0 magnitudes are tried, until the most populated bin contains at least 20 stars. The position of the most populated bin is taken as the limiting magnitude. If the 20 stars level for the highest bin is never reached, the limiting magnitude value is set to 0.0.

QC MAGLIM ERROR: The error is taken as the value of the bin size of the histogram used in the determination of the limiting magnitude. If no limiting magnitude were found, the error would be set to 0.0.

The only QC parameters computed from the reduced image are the following, and are written to the header of the reduced image itself:

QC SKYBACK: The sky background (in ADU/s) is evaluated dividing the central 1600x1800 region of the chip into 10x10 regions 160x180 pixels each. For each region the median level is computed. The mean of the 10 lowest values obtained is the estimation of the sky background level. This value is scaled to the unit of time.

QC SKYBACK ERROR: The error on QC SKYBACK is taken as the population RMS of the 10 values used in the estimation of the sky background level.

CosmicRatio: Critical ratio for discriminating between objects and cosmic rays. This parameter is effective when *CleanCosmic* is set.

CosmicThreshold: Threshold for the selection of cosmic rays candidates. This parameter is effective when *CleanCosmic* is set.

StarIndex: This parameter is only effective when *ComputeQC* is set. All the galaxy table objects with a stellarity index greater than the specified value are taken as stars.

TemperatureCheck: The Sky to CCD distortion models (see 7.2.2, page 170) may require to be corrected for thermal expansion effects on the camera and the CCD, before converting them into the CO-matrix convention. If this parameter is set, the beam temperature is compared with the temperatures of the other beams and with the ambient temperature. If the difference between the beam temperature and the ambient temperature is greater than the threshold specified by *TemperatureTolerance*, then the temperature used will be the mean of the beams temperatures that differ from the ambient temperature less than the specified threshold. If not a single beam temperature is within tolerance, then the ambient temperature is used in place of the beam temperature. This option was just introduced to prevent possible problems with the beam temperature sensors.

TemperatureTolerance: Max tolerated difference between ambient and beam temperatures. This parameter is effective only if *TemperatureCheck* is set.

A description of the algorithms used in this recipe is given in Section 8.21, page 193.

6.12 vmimobsjitter

The VIMOS pipeline recipe *vmimobsjitter* is used to apply basic reduction steps to a sequence of exposures made in direct imaging mode, and to combine them in a single image. Each input image is processed in the same way as by recipe *vmimobsstare*, therefore what characterises the *vmimobsjitter* is just the final combination of the input frames, and the optional sky fringing removal.

The input and the output files are the same listed for the recipe *vmimobsstare* in the Tables 6.34 and 6.35, page 94. The only exception is the sky fringes map, IMG_FRINGES, that is additionally created by *vmimobsjitter* when the fringing correction is requested.

The *vmimobsjitter* parameters are listed in Table 6.38.

Only few parameters of the SExtractor group are listed here: almost all the entries of the SExtractor configuration file, $PIPE_HOME/vimos/config/vimos.sex, can be overruled by the SExtractor group parameter values specified in the vmimobsjitter.rc configuration file. Conventionally, a SExtractor configuration

Parameter	Possible values	Explanation
BiasMethod	Master	Bias removal with no overscan correction
	Zmaster	Bias removal with overscan correction
CleanBadPixel	true	Clean bad pixels
	false	Do not clean bad pixels
FringingCorr	true	Apply sky fringing correction
	false	Do not apply sky fringing correction
Resampling	BiLinear	Pixel value bilinear interpolation
	BiCubic	Pixel value bicubic interpolation
StackMethod	Average	Average combination of reduced images
	Median	Median combination of reduced images
	MinMax	Min-max combination of reduced images
	Ksigma	K-sigma clipping combination of reduced images
	Auto	Optimal combination of reduced images
KSigmaLow	*float* (sigma)	Low threshold for K-sigma clipping method
KSigmaHigh	*float* (sigma)	High threshold for K-sigma clipping method
MaxRejection	*int*	Number of highest values excluded in rejection stack method
MinRejection	*int*	Number of lowest values excluded in rejection stack method
TemperatureCheck	true	Check beam and ambient temperatures consistency
	false	Do not check consistency of temperatures
TemperatureTolerance	*float* (^oC)	Max difference beam - ambient temperatures
StarIndex	*float*	Min stellarity index for stars selection
ComputeQC	true	Compute QC parameters
	false	Do not compute QC parameters
SExtractor.FilterName	*file*	SExtractor convolution mask
SExtractor.SExtractor	*file*	SExtractor executable
SExtractor.StarNnwName	*file*	SExtractor neural network weights
SExtractor.Window	*file*	Image region where SExtractor is applied

Table 6.38: *vmimobsjitter parameters.*

parameter name matches the *vmimobsjitter* configuration parameter obtained by lowercasing all of its characters with the exception of the first character of each word, and removing the underscore. For instance, the SExtractor parameter `CATALOG_TYPE` matches the *vmimobsstare* parameter *CatalogType*. When using the corresponding command line option, the SExtractor group must be explicitly specified. For instance, the command option corresponding to the parameter *CatalogType* is `--SExtractor.CatalogType`.

The *Window* parameter has no counterpart in the SExtractor configuration file, and is used to restrict the SExtractor operations to just a part of the input image. This is useful to avoid false detections along the vignetted image region.

A more complete description of the parameters not belonging to the SExtractor group is given here:

BiasMethod: Method for bias removal from the input exposures. The bias removal procedure is described in some detail in Section 8.3. Possible settings are:

Master: After master bias subtraction, prescan and overscan regions are trimmed away from the input frames.

Zmaster: After master bias subtraction the overscan correction is applied before trimming away the overscan regions.

CleanBadPixel: Bad pixel correction on each reduced exposure, before combination. If this option is turned on, a bad pixel table should be specified in the input SOF (see Table 6.22). The bad pixel correction algorithm is described in Section 8.1, page 178.

ComputeQC: If this parameter is set, *Quality Control* (QC) parameters will be computed. The QC parameters are computed on the combined image, and are the same parameters that are computed in recipe *vmimobsstare* (see Section 6.11, page 94).

FringingCorr: Sky fringing removal from product frame. If this parameter is set, a sky+fringe map is generated by median-stacking all the bias subtracted input raw frames. This image, containing both fringes and mean sky level, is finally subtracted from each input frame. After this, the data reduction proceeds in the usual way.

KSigmaHigh: Number of standard deviations above the median pixel value for rejecting a pixel value when *StackMethod* is set to *"Ksigma"*.

KSigmaLow: Number of standard deviations below the median pixel value for rejecting a pixel value when *StackMethod* is set to *"Ksigma"*.

MaxRejection: Number of highest pixel values to be rejected when *StackMethod* is set to *"MinMax"*.

MinRejection: Number of lowest pixel values to be rejected when *StackMethod* is set to *"MinMax"*.

Resampling: Method used for interpolating pixel values from a single reduced frame to the common pixelisation defined for the combined image. Possible settings are:

BiLinear: Bilinear interpolation.

BiCubic: Bicubic interpolation.

StackMethod: Method used for combination of reduced images. See Section 8.6 for a complete description of all the combination methods. Possible settings are:

Auto: Given the number of input frames, an optimal frame combination method is selected. Currently this is always going to the method *"Average"*.

Average: The combined frame is the mean of the input frames.

Ksigma: The combined frame is the mean of the input frames, after K-sigma screening of pixel values. The number of sigma to be applied in the rejection is specified by the parameters *KSigmaLow* and *KSigmaHigh*.

Median: The combined frame is the median of the input frames.

MinMax: The combined frame is the mean of the input frames, after rejection of minimum and maximum values. The number of values to reject is specified by the parameters *MinRejection* and *MaxRejection*.

StarIndex: This parameter is only effective when *ComputeQC* is set. All the galaxy table objects with a stellarity index greater than the specified value are taken as stars.

TemperatureCheck: The Sky to CCD distortion models (see 7.2.2, page 170) may require to be corrected for thermal expansion effects on the camera and the CCD, before converting them into the CO-matrix convention. If this parameter is set, the beam temperature is compared with the temperatures of the other beams and with the ambient temperature. If the difference between the beam temperature and the ambient temperature is greater than the threshold specified by *TemperatureTolerance*, then the temperature used will be the mean of the beams temperatures that differ from the ambient temperature less than the specified threshold. If not a single beam temperature is within tolerance, then the ambient temperature is used in place of the beam temperature. This option was just introduced to prevent possible problems with the beam temperature sensors.

TemperatureTolerance: Max tolerated difference between ambient and beam temperatures. This parameter is effective only if *TemperatureCheck* is set.

A description of the algorithms used in this recipe is given in Section 8.22, page 194.

6.13 vmmoscalib

This recipe identifies reference lines on MOS arc lamp exposures, and traces the spectral edges on the associated flat field exposures. With this information the spectral extraction mask to be applied in the scientific data reduction is determined. From the input flat field exposures a normalised flat field frame is also derived.

The input arc lamp and flat field exposures are assumed to be obtained quasi-simultaneously, so that they would be described by exactly the same optical and spectral distortions.

6.13.1 Input files

In alphabetical order:

CONFIG_TABLE: *optional* configuration table. This table defines a subset of recipe configuration parameters controlling the way spectra are extracted for any particular grism.

The configuration table consists of a single row of values labeled with the corresponding configuration parameters names. In the calibration directory, which is delivered together with the pipeline data reduction software, a standard configuration table is provided for each VIMOS quadrant and grism.

If a configuration table is used, it will modify the parameters of a recipe with its new values, with the exception of those which are explicitly specified on the command line. Without a configuration table, the input recipe parameters values will just be read from the command line, or from an *esorex* configuration file if present, or from their generic default values (that are rarely meaningful). The configuration parameters included in the configuration table are the following:

--dispersion	rough expected spectral dispersion
--peakdetection	threshold for preliminary peak detection
--wdegree	polynomial degree for wavelength calibration
--cdegree	polynomial degree for spatial curvature
--startwavelength	start wavelength for spectral extraction
--endwavelength	end wavelength for spectral extraction
--reference	reference wavelength

A complete description of these parameters is given in Section 6.13.3, page 112.

LINE_CATALOG: *required* line catalog. It must contain the reference wavelengths (in Ångstrom) for the arc lamp used. The only requirement for this table is to contain a column listing such wavelengths, whose name may be specified using the configuration parameter *--wcolumn* (see Section 6.13.3, page 112). A standard line catalog is also provided for each VIMOS grism in the calibration directory delivered with the pipeline software.

MASTER_BIAS: *required* master bias frame. Just one should be given. Alternatively, it is possible to specify a set of raw, unprocessed bias frames (DO category: BIAS): in this case the input BIAS frames are used for the creation of an internal median MASTER_BIAS frame, which is finally added to the recipe products for further use by other recipes.

MOS_ARC_SPECTRUM: *required* raw arc lamp spectrum exposure. Just one frame should be specified.

MOS_SCREEN_FLAT: *required* raw spectral screen flat exposure. If more than one is provided, the input frames are stacked into one.

6.13.2 Output files

Not all output frames listed here are always produced. Some of them are created only on request (see Section 6.13.3, page 112), and some other are never created in case of long slit data.[11]

In the presence of spectral multiplexing (typically used with the low resolution grisms LR_red and LR_blue, and sometimes with the MR one), many products will be multi-extension FITS files, where each extension refers to a different group of spectra on the CCD. Each group is defined as the largest possible group including spectra which are not spectrally multiplexed with each other. In this way all groups can be reduced separately, as if no spectral multiplexing is present, applying the standard data reduction algorithm.

This is not just a nice application of software reusability and modularity: it is a necessity. It is clear, for instance, that with spectrally multiplexed data it is not possible to produce a single wavelength or spatial map of the CCD, since spectra will overlap. In other words, the same pixel may have different wavelengths and spatial coordinates, depending on what spectrum one is referring to.

Here is the list of all the possible output frames, in alphabetical order, together with a list of related configuration parameters.[12] Whenever a product, in case of spectrally multiplexed data, would include more than one data section, it will be indicated in the following sections with the acronym *MEF* (Multi Extension FITS).

---

[11]Long slit data are obtained when all the mask slits have the same spatial offset; this kind of mask is used in the acquisition of standard star spectra.

[12]See Section 6.13.3, page 112, for a complete description of the recipe configuration parameters.

GLOBAL_DISTORTION_TABLE: table containing the modeling of the coefficients of the local distortion models listed in the MOS_DISP_COEFF and the MOS_CURV_COEFF tables. It is produced only if the configuration parameter *--slit_ident* is set, and at least 6 spectra are found on the CCD. This table is currently used for quality control, and to support the on-line quick-look scientific data reduction. See Section 7.3.1 for more details.

MASTER_BIAS: master bias. This is only produced if one or more raw BIAS frames were specified in input instead of a single MASTER_BIAS frame.

MOS_ARC_SPECTRUM_EXTRACTED: (MEF) rectified and wavelength calibrated arc lamp image (see Figure 6.1).
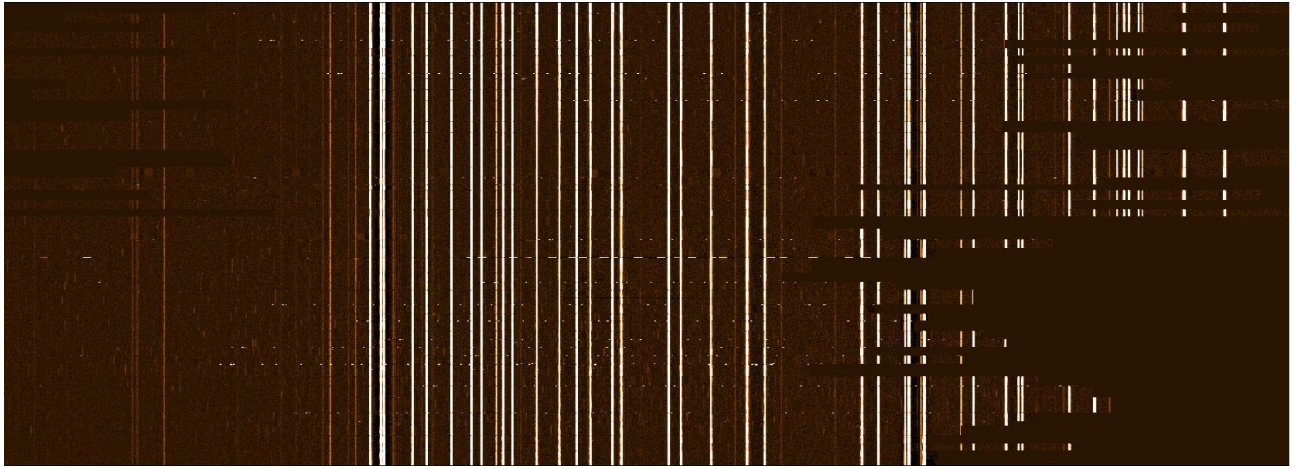
Figure 6.1: *MOS_ARC_SPECTRUM_EXTRACTED from a VIMOS HR_orange arc lamp exposure.*

This is the result of applying the extraction mask derived from the flat field and arc lamp exposures to the input arc lamp exposure itself. This image is just useful to get an immediate feeling of the goodness of the computed extraction mask. Note that this image is also bias and background subtracted. Its x size depends on the spectral extraction range $(\lambda_{min}, \lambda_{max})$ and on the value used for the dispersion in wavelength units per pixel, D, defined by the configuration parameter *--dispersion* (see Section 6.13.3, page 112):

$$N_x = floor\Big(\frac{\lambda_{max} - \lambda_{min}}{D}\Big)$$

The y size of this image is equal to the total number of spatially rectified pixels: each slit spectrum is extracted between the traces of its left and right edges (see products MOS_CURV_TRACES and MOS_CURV_COEFF), and spatially remapped into a constant number of pixels at each y CCD coordinate. The number of rectified pixels for the i-th slit spectrum is computed as

$$N_i = ceil(t_i - b_i) + 1$$

where t_i and b_i are the x CCD coordinates of the i-th slit spectrum edges at the position of the grism central wavelength.[13] N_i is increased by 1 to ensure a slight oversampling of the original signal.[14] The

---

[13]They correspond to the coefficients $c0$ of the MOS_CURV_COEFF table, or to $xtop$ and $xbottom$ in the MOS_SLIT_LOCATION table.

[14]This introduces a negligible correlation, but it ensures no loss of information in the mapping.

total y size of the image is then given by

$$N_y = \sum_{i=0}^{n} N_i$$

where n is the number of extracted slit spectra. The slit spectra are ordered from top to bottom as they appear on the CCD from left to right, and their positions are listed in the MOS_SLIT_LOCATION table. The wavelength of each image pixel can be computed using the CRPIX1, CRVAL1 and CDELT1 FITS keywords:

$$\lambda = CDELT1 \cdot (x - CRPIX1) + CRVAL1$$

where x is the pixel number counted from left starting from 1.

Note that resampling the original spectrum at a constant wavelength step introduces distortions of the signal, that depend on the original signal pixelisation on the CCD. This is a side-effect of interpolation, that tends to systematically overestimate and underestimate the interpolated value according to the position of the interpolation point with respect to the original CCD pixels and their values.[15] A detailed analysis of a scientific signal should be based on the unrebinned data matched with the corresponding wavelength map – see entry MOS_WAVELENGTH_MAP.

Configuration parameters directly affecting this product are *--startwavelength* and *--endwavelength*.

Configuration parameters having significant impact are *--dispersion*, *--peakdetection*, *--wradius*, *--wdegree*, *--wmode* and *--wmodemos*.

MOS_COMBINED_SCREEN_FLAT: combined flat field image. It is the bias subtracted sum of all the input screen flat fields.

MOS_CURV_COEFF: (MEF) table containing the coefficients of the spatial curvature fitting polynomials. The table columns are the following:

slit_id:	Slit identification number (see the MOS_SLIT_LOCATION entry for a definition of the *slit_id*). Each identification appears twice, in consecutive rows: the top row refers to the left flat field spectrum edge, the bottom row to its right edge.
c0, **c1**, **c2**, ...:	Curvature coefficients, depending on the degree of the fitting polynomial.

Configuration parameters directly affecting this product are *--cdegree* and *--cmode*.

Configuration parameters having significant impact are *--startwavelength* and *--endwavelength*.

MOS_CURV_TRACES: (MEF) table containing the x CCD positions of the detected spectral edges at different y CCD positions. The table columns are the following:

x:	y CCD positions.
t<slit_id>:	x CCD positions of the flat spectrum left edge from slit *slit_id* (for the definition of *slit_id* see the MOS_SLIT_LOCATION entry).
b<slit_id>:	x CCD positions of the flat spectrum right edge from slit *slit_id*.
t<slit_id>**_mod**:	Modeling of the flat spectrum left edge from slit *slit_id*.

---

[15]No matter what interpolation method or kernel is chosen, this will always happen, unless the signal to resample is very well known in advance (which makes the interpolation pointless anyway): this would allow a perfect resampling of arc lamp spectra, for instance, but would not be applicable to scientific spectra.

b<slit_id>**_mod**: Modeling of the flat spectrum right edge from slit *slit_id*.

t<slit_id>**_res**:   Residuals of curvature fit of the flat spectrum left edge from slit *slit_id*.

b<slit_id>**_res**:   Residuals of curvature fit of the flat spectrum right edge from slit *slit_id*.

The traces of some edges may be missing because tracing is not always possible between spectra which are very close to each other. This does not prevent the final extraction of all the spectra, if a global spatial curvature model is applied by setting the configuration parameter *--cmode* > 0: but residuals cannot be evaluated in this case.

Note that in case of confusion between nearby spectra, where the exact position of the transition line between one spectrum and the other can be ambiguous, the position of the edge ideally traced by the global curvature model might not exactly correspond to the true (and not observable) spectral edge. It should be understood, however, that the aim of the computed model is primarily the elimination of the spatial curvature, and this can be obtained without knowing the absolute positions of the traces. In summary, observing extracted spectra[16] that include signal from other spectra and/or extending beyond their true spatial extension, does not imply that the spatial curvature was not properly removed. As a matter of fact nearby spectra *do* sometimes contaminate each other physically, by actually mixing their signals (case of crossing edges). In case of doubt, the extracted spectra should be carefully examined and compared with the corresponding original spectra found in the CCD exposure, in order to set the configuration parameter *--cmode* as appropriately as possible.

The only real solution to this problem would be to design masks where spectra are always well separated from each other (a buffer zone of 3 or 4 pixels would be sufficient).[17]

Configuration parameters directly affecting this product are *--cdegree* and *--cmode*.

Configuration parameters having significant impact are *--startwavelength* and *--endwavelength*.

MOS_DELTA_IMAGE: (MEF) deviation from the linear term of the wavelength calibration polynomials. This image is used together with the MOS_DISP_RESIDUALS_TABLE to enable quality control of the obtained solutions (see Figure 6.2).

Configuration parameters directly affecting this product are *--startwavelength* and *--endwavelength*.

Configuration parameters having significant impact are *--dispersion*, *--peakdetection*, *--wradius*, and *--wdegree*.

MOS_DISP_COEFF: (MEF) table containing the wavelength calibration polynomial coefficients. This table contains as many rows as in the MOS_ARC_SPECTRUM_EXTRACTED image, ordered in the same way. The table columns are the following:

c0, **c1**, **c2**, ...:   Model coefficients, depending on the degree of the fitting polynomial.

nlines: Number of identified reference lines used in the fit.

error: Model mean accuracy computed from the observed fit residuals, keeping into account the number of model free parameters and the number of available reference lines:

---

[16]See entry MOS_ARC_SPECTRUM_EXTRACTED in this Section, or entries MOS_SCIENCE_EXTRACTED and MOS_SCIENCE_SKY_EXTRACTED on page 125.

[17]It may be pointed out that this problem would "easily" be solved by applying an accurate physical model of the instrument. This however would be possible only under the assumption of a perfectly stable instrument, a dream that – together with the availability of a very accurate physical model – remains much too often unfulfilled.
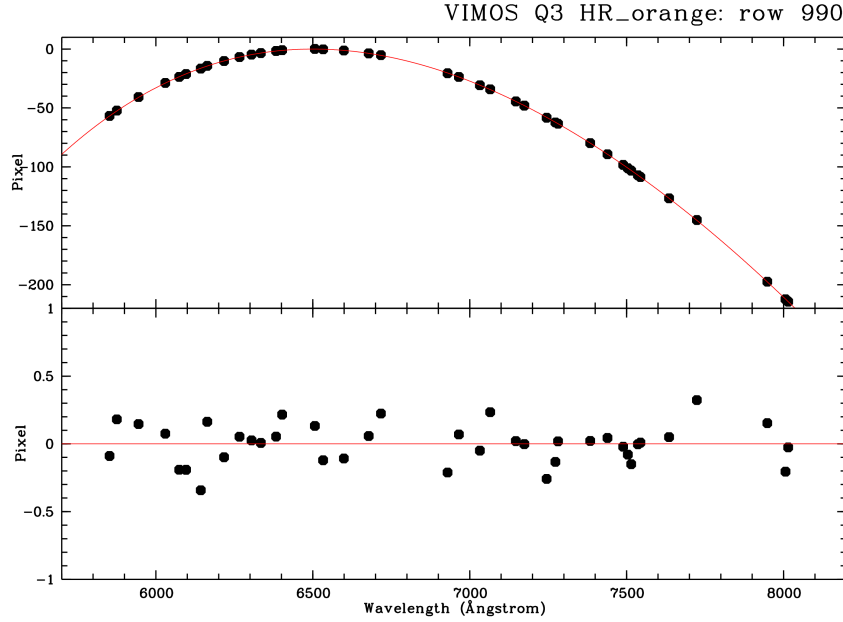
Figure 6.2: *Top panel: deviation of the identified peaks from the linear term of the 990th fitting polynomial (column d990 of the MOS_DISP_RESIDUALS_TABLE). The solid line is the polynomial model with the linear term subtracted, drawn from row 990 of the MOS_DELTA_IMAGE product. Bottom panel: fit residuals of the identified peaks (column r990 of the MOS_DISP_RESIDUALS_TABLE, identical to the residuals recorded at row 990 of the MOS_DISP_RESIDUALS image)..*

$$\sigma = \sigma_{res}\sqrt{\frac{(n+1)}{N}}$$

where σ_{res} is the standard deviation of the residuals, n the polynomial degree, and N the total number of reference lines used in the fit. This evaluation of the model accuracy makes sense only in the absence of systematic trends in the residuals shown in the MOS_DISP_RESIDUALS image, and only under the assumption that data are not overfitted (i.e., the degree of the fitting polynomial is not higher than necessary, or practically speaking is the lowest capable of eliminating sistematic trends in the residuals). Typical values of the model accuracy range between 0.05 and 0.1 pixels, as directly confirmed by Montecarlo simulations.

Configuration parameters directly affecting this product are *--wdegree* and *--wmodemos*.

Configuration parameters having significant impact are *--dispersion, --peakdetection, --wradius, --wreject, --startwavelength* and *--endwavelength*.

MOS_DISP_RESIDUALS: (MEF) residuals of each wavelength calibration fit (in pixels). This image is only created if the *--check* configuration parameter is set. The residuals of the derived wavelength calibration with respect to the measured pixel positions of the reference arc lamp lines are collected in this

image, with x pixels corresponding to the original CCD y pixels, and y pixels corresponding to the MOS_ARC_SPECTRUM_EXTRACTED pixels (i.e., to the rectified spatial coordinate, see figure 6.3). Typical observed residuals should be around 0.2 pixels.[18] Note that all residuals are shown, including those from lines that were excluded from the polynomial fit, i.e., residuals larger than the threshold specified with the configuration parameter *--wreject* (see Section 6.13.3, page 112).

Configuration parameters directly affecting this product are *--startwavelength* and *--endwavelength*.

Configuration parameters having significant impact are *--dispersion*, *--peakdetection*, *--wradius*, and *--wdegree*.
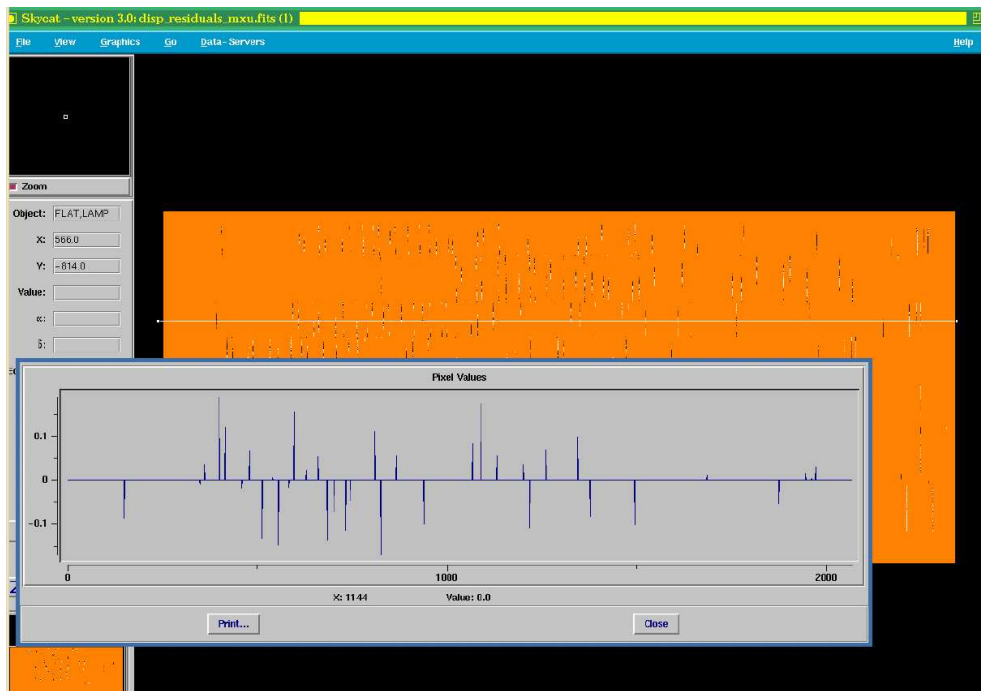
Figure 6.3: *MOS_DISP_RESIDUAL from an arc lamp calibration. In the foreground is a plot of the residuals from one image row.*

MOS_DISP_RESIDUALS_TABLE: (MEF) table containing different kinds of residuals of a sample of wavelength calibration fits. Note that all residuals are shown, including those from lines that were excluded from the polynomial fit, i.e., residuals larger than the threshold specified with the configuration parameter *--wreject* (see Section 6.13.3, page 112). Just one every 10 of the polynomial fits listed in the MOS_DISP_COEFF table are examined. For an overview of all the polynomial fits residuals see the MOS_DISP_RESIDUALS image.

The residuals table columns are the following:

> **wavelength**:   Wavelengths of the reference lines (see entry LINE_CATALOG).
>
> **r**<*row*>:   Fit residuals of the identified peaks (in CCD pixel). *row* is the number of the

---

[18]This is the accuracy of a single peak position measurement, *not* the accuracy of the model.

examined row of the MOS_DISP_COEFF table.

d<*row*>: Deviation of the identified peaks from the linear term of the fitting polynomial (in CCD pixel). This can be compared with the corresponding row of the MOS_DELTA_IMAGE product (see Figure 6.2).

p<*row*>: x pixel position of reference lines on CCD.

Configuration parameters directly affecting this product are *--startwavelength* and *--endwavelength*.

Configuration parameters having significant impact are *--dispersion*, *--peakdetection*, *--wradius*, and *--wdegree*.

MOS_MASTER_SCREEN_FLAT: (MEF) normalised flat field image, derived dividing the master screen flat by its smoothed version (see the smoothing configuration parameters description in Section 6.13.3, page 112). Comparing this image with the MOS_COMBINED_SCREEN_FLAT may give an immediate feeling of the goodness of the computed curvature model used for the extraction of the normalised spectra.

Configuration parameters directly affecting this product are *--sdegree*, *--ddegree*, *--sradius*, *--dradius*, *--startwavelength* and *--endwavelength*.

Configuration parameters having significant impact are *--cdegree* and *--cmode*.

MOS_SLIT_LOCATION: (MEF) slit positions, both on the CCD and on the rectified image of the arc lamp exposure (MOS_ARC_SPECTRUM_EXTRACTED). The slits are listed from left to right, according to their x position on the CCD, and they are identified by a *slit_id* number. The *slit_id* is read from the FITS header of the input data. For example, the identification number of the 46-th slit written to header is given by the keyword ESO.INS.SLIT46.ID. Note that the *slit_id* is unrelated to the top–bottom ordering of the spectra on the CCD (rather referring to the way the mask was manufactured).

The slits location table columns are the following:

slit_id: Slit identification number.

xtop: x CCD position of central wavelength from left end of slit.

ytop: y CCD position of central wavelength from left end of slit.

xbottom: x CCD position of central wavelength from right end of slit.

ybottom: y CCD position of central wavelength from right end of slit.

position: First row of MOS_ARC_SPECTRUM_EXTRACTED image containing the rectified slit spectrum bottom row. Image rows are counted from bottom, starting from 0.

length: Number of rows in MOS_ARC_SPECTRUM_EXTRACTED image including the slit spectrum.

If the slit identification task is not run (see configuration parameter *--slit_ident*, Section 6.13.3, page 112), or if the slit identification task fails (e.g., in the case of just two slits) the *slit_id* is set to the slit sequence number in the top–bottom ordering of the spectra on the CCD: but in order to avoid confusion with tags assigned to identified slits, a negative integer is used in this case instead of a positive one.

MOS_SLIT_MAP: map of central wavelength on the CCD. This image is only created if the *--check* configuration parameter is set. It has the same size of the MOS_WAVELENGTH_MAP image, from which it is derived. This product can be seen as an image of the mask cast on the CCD (see step 5 in Section

8.23, page 195): the slits images on the CCD are compared with their positions on the mask, to derive the optical distortion model (see steps 6 and 7, always in Section 8.23).

Configuration parameters that may have some impact on this product are *--wdegree*, *--wmodemos*, *--dispersion*, *--peakdetection*, *--wradius*, and *--wreject*.

MOS_SPATIAL_MAP: (MEF) map of spatial positions on the CCD. It has the same size of the CCD, where each pixel has the value of its distance (in CCD pixels) from the left edge of the spectrum it belongs to (see Figure 6.4). In case of confusion between nearby spectra, the spatial coordinate would just reflect the spatial curvature, and not the absolute spatial coordinate along the slit: see the note to the MOS_CURV_TRACES entry in this Section for more details.

Configuration parameters directly affecting this product are *--cdegree* and *--cmode*.

Configuration parameters having significant impact are *--startwavelength* and *--endwavelength*.
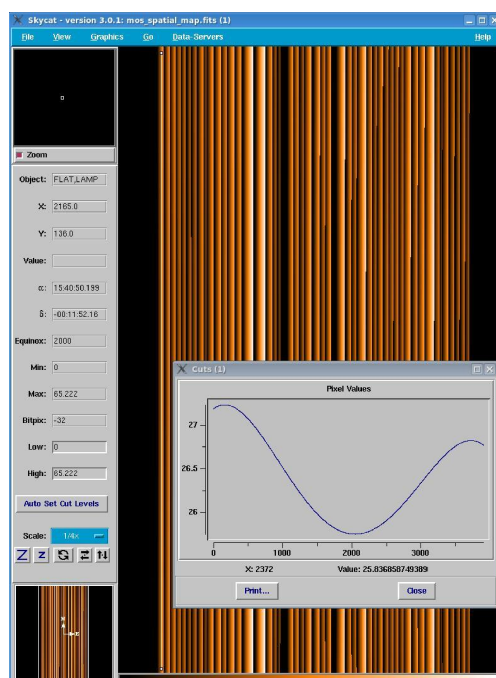
Figure 6.4: *MOS_SPATIAL_MAP from a VIMOS HR_orange flat field tracing, modeled with a 4th degree polynomial. In the foreground is a plot of the distances from the left spectral edge of all pixels from one CCD column (from the first spectrum on the left).*

MOS_SPECTRA_DETECTION: (MEF) result of the preliminary wavelength calibration applied to the arc lamp exposure. This image is only created if the *--check* configuration parameter is set, and only in case the spectra have not all the same spatial offset. The preliminary wavelength calibration is performed with the purpose of detecting and locating the spectra on the CCD (see step 2 in Section 8.23, page 195). In case of problems found in the recipe products, this image may be examined. All spectra should look aligned in wavelength, in particular around the central wavelength, that is the position used for constructing the slit map (MOS_SLIT_MAP). Gaps in the solution within a spectrum may appear, but if not overwhelming they have generally no consequences for the data reduction, because they

are filled up consistently while creating the slit map. The x size of this image equals the x size of the MOS_ARC_SPECTRUM_EXTRACTED image, while its y size matches the x size of the CCD (i.e., no spatial remapping performed).

Configuration parameters directly affecting this product are *--dispersion*, *--peakdetection*, and *--wdegree*.

Configuration parameters having significant impact are *--startwavelength* and *--endwavelength*.

MOS_SPECTRAL_RESOLUTION: (MEF) Mean spectral resolution for each reference arc lamp line. The table columns are the following:

wavelength:	Wavelength of reference line.
fwhm:	Mean FWHM of reference line.
fwhm_rms:	Standard deviation of all measured FWHM from all the CCD columns including the line.
resolution:	Mean spectral resolution, measured as the line *wavelength*, divided by its FWHM.
resolution_rms:	Standard deviation of all the measured spectral resolutions from all the CCD columns including the line.
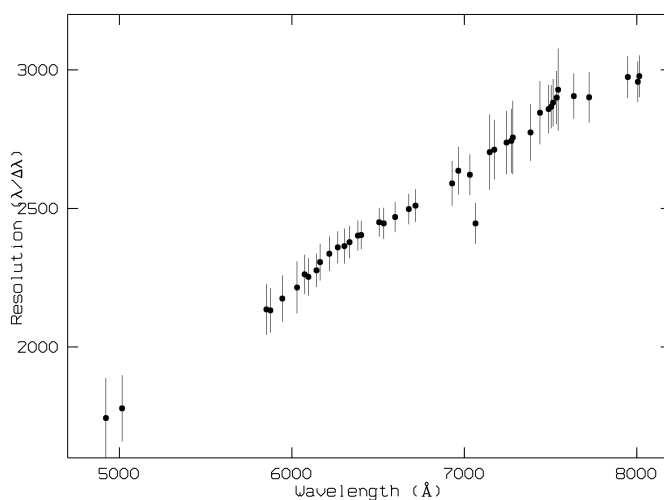
Figure 6.5: *Resolution vs. wavelength in a MOS_SPECTRAL_RESOLUTION table derived from a VIMOS HR_orange arc lamp exposure.*

MOS_WAVELENGTH_MAP: (MEF) map of wavelengths on the CCD. This image has the same size of the CCD, where each pixel has the value of the wavelength at its center, if available.

Configuration parameters directly affecting this product are *--startwavelength* and *--endwavelength*.

Configuration parameters having significant impact are *--dispersion*, *--peakdetection*, *--wradius*, and *--wdegree*.

6.13.3 Configuration parameters

The configuration parameters setting determines the way the *vmmoscalib* recipe will process the input data, and to some extent the product files that will be created. The parameters are conveniently divided into four main sections: wavelength calibration, spatial curvature calibration, flat field normalisation, and quality control.

Wavelength calibration

--dispersion: Expected spectral dispersion. *Default*: 0.0 Å/pixel

This parameter is mandatory (using the default 0.0 would generate an error message). This is a rough value of the expected spectral dispersion, used by the pattern-recognition algorithm described in Section 8.23.2, page 198. The dispersion values listed in table 3.1, page 17, are good, but in exceptional cases they might be tuned for recovering possible failures of the data reduction procedure, or to improve the quality of unsatisfactory results. In general, however, the spectral detection algorithm is very robust to modifications of this parameter: as a typical example, with HR orange grism data, optimal results (at constant quality) are obtained within a 10% variation of the first-guess dispersion[19] (centered around a value which depends on temperature).

Optimal values for this parameter, depending on the applied grism, are included in the CONFIG_TABLEs (see Section 6.13.1, page 102).

--peakdetection: Initial peak detection threshold. *Default*: 0.0 ADU

This parameter is mandatory (using the default 0.0 would generate an error message). This is a threshold value used in the preliminary peak detection task (see Section 8.23.1, page 196): the reference lines candidates are selected from peaks having a maximum value *above the background* higher than this threshold. Weaker entries of the input line catalog are recovered later on, after the preliminary wavelength calibration is obtained, if the parameter *--wradius* is set to a value greater than zero. It is however crucial that most of the reference lines are already detected at the earliest stage, if the pattern-recognition is meant to give the best possible results. A threshold value of 250 ADU is suitable in most cases, but sometimes the recovery of fainter reference lines may require to lower the threshold almost down to noise level.[20]

Optimal values for this parameter, depending on the applied grism, are included in the CONFIG_TABLEs (see Section 6.13.1, page 102).

--startwavelength: Start wavelength in spectral extraction. *Default*: 0.0 Ångstrom

See the *--endwavelength* parameter.

--endwavelength: End wavelength in spectral extraction. *Default*: 0.0 Ångstrom

This parameter, together with the *--startwavelength* parameter, defines the wavelength interval where calibration is attempted: this interval may not be entirely contained in the CCD for all spectra. Default values of the extraction interval, depending on the applied grism, are included in the CONFIG_TABLEs (see

---

[19]This is not true for all kinds of data: for instance, in the case of LR blue grism data only dispersion values in a very narrow range around 5.3 Å/pixel can provide good results. This tolerance mostly depends on the dispersion law of the applied grism, and on the distribution of the available arc lamp lines.

[20]Lowering this threshold below a 3-σ noise level would completely destroy the observed pattern. In such extreme cases a preliminary smoothing of the input arc lamp exposure for reducing the random noise may help.

Section 6.13.1, page 102). If both *--startwavelength* and *--endwavelength* are left to 0.0, the extraction interval is computed automatically as the interval between the first and the last identified arc lamp reference lines, extrapolated by 10% at its blue and red ends (see Section 8.23.3, page 201).

--reference: Reference wavelength for calibration. *Default*: 0.0 Ångstrom

This parameter is mandatory (using the default 0 would generate an error message). This is the reference wavelength used in the determination of the inverse dispersion solution. Default values for the reference wavelength, depending on the applied grism, are included in the CONFIG_TABLEs (see Section 6.13.1, page 102).

--wdegree: Degree of wavelength calibration polynomial. *Default*: 0

This parameter is mandatory (using the default 0 would generate an error message). The degree used for the wavelength calibration polynomial should be the lowest that would provide non-systematic residuals to the solution (see the MOS_DISP_RESIDUALS entry, page 107).

Note that the *--wdegree* parameter should be more correctly intended as the *maximum* applicable polynomial order: the polynomial is really adapted to the number of identified arc lamp lines used in the fit. This is necessary, because spectra from slits with very high offsets on the telescope focal plane may not be entirely contained in the CCD, and several arc lamp reference lines might be unavailable for calibration. Such spectra would not be properly calibrated if a polynomial with too many free parameters were used. As a rule, a polynomial with the specified *--wdegree* is only used if the number of identified lines is at least twice the number of free parameters: if this were not the case, the applied polynomial order would be

$$n = floor\left(\frac{N}{2}\right) - 1$$

where N is the number of identified reference lines. Accordingly, no solution is computed if less than 4 reference lines are identified.

--wradius: Search radius, if iterating pattern-matching with first-guess method. *Default*: 4 pixel

If this parameter is greater than zero, the peak identification is iterated using the pattern-matching solution as a first-guess model: the wavelengths listed in the input line catalog are transformed to CCD pixel positions using the model, and a peak is searched within the specified search radius.[21] Alternatively, setting *--wradius* = 0 means to accept the pattern-matching solution without further processing. Iterating the solution makes the wavelength calibration more robust, and increasing the search radius may help sometimes to recover from a bad result. It may happen however that the pattern-matching solution is more accurate than the one based on the iteration: this is because in the pattern-matching task peaks are identified by their being part of a pattern, while with a first-guess model each peak is identified by its vicinity to its expected position: the latter approach may lead to occasional misidentifications, and may be more negatively affected by contamination and lines blending (see also Section 8.23.1, page 196).

--wreject: Rejection threshold in dispersion relation fit (pixel). *Default*: 0.7 pixel

The wavelength calibration polynomial fit is iterated excluding any reference line position displaying a residual greater than the specified threshold.

---

[21]If a search radius greater than zero is specified, but the reference lines widths are even greater, the search radius is automatically set to the actual lines widths.

--wmodelss: Interpolation mode of wavelength solution (0 = no interpolation, 1 = fill gaps, 2 = global model). *Default*: 2

This parameter only affects the processing of long slit data.[22] Given the wide availability of similar information on a long slit spectrum, it is conceivable an improvement of the quality of the calibration by modeling the global trend of the local solutions obtained from each CCD column. If *--wmodelss* = 1 the global model is applied just to fill possible gaps in the solution, maintaining the result of the local calibrations where they are available. If *--wmodelss* = 2 the global model solution is used for replacing also the available local solutions. No interpolation is applied to the data if *--wmodelss* = 0.

--wmodemos: Interpolation mode of wavelength solution (0 = no interpolation, 1 = local (slit) solution, 2 = global model). *Default*: 1

This parameter only affects the processing of randomly distributed spectra (as opposed to long slit spectrum, which includes specifically the standard star acquisition masks, made of slits all at the same offset).

It is conceivable an improvement of the quality of the wavelength calibration by modeling the trend of the solutions within each slit, or even globally (as a function of the position of the slits on the focal plane). If *--wmodemos* = 1 the solutions within each slit are replaced by their best linear fit, while if *--wmodemos* = 2 a bivariate, second order global solution is fitted to the available local solutions and then replaces them. No interpolation is applied to the data if *--wmodemos* = 0.

--wcolumn: Name of line catalog table column with wavelengths. *Default*: WLEN

This is the name of the LINE_CATALOG table column where the arc lamp reference wavelengths are listed. The default is the name of the relevant column in the standard line catalog (see also the LINE_CATALOG entry on page 103). This would allow the usage of any FITS table, supplied by the user, containing a list of wavelengths to be processed by the pattern-recognition task. The only requirement is that the listed wavelengths are given in Ångstrom, and that they are sorted from blue to red.

Spatial curvature calibration

--cdegree: Degree of spatial curvature polynomial. *Default*: 0

This parameter is mandatory (using the default 0 would generate an error message). For low resolutions grisms a 2nd degree polynomial gives generally good results, while for HR grisms a 4th degree polynomials seem to be necessary. Optimal values depending on the applied grism are included in the CONFIG_TABLEs (see Section 6.13.1, page 102).

Systematic residuals, oscillating from positive to negative offsets of about 0.2–0.3 pixels, are frequently observed, and are confirmed also by other data reduction systems (see Figures 6.6, 6.7). The systematic residuals are due to the changing pixelisation of the spectral edges on the CCD, and therefore they should not be considered physical. A low degree polynomial fit appropriately circumvents this effect by cutting through such oscillations. Trying to fit such residuals with higher degree polynomials would lead to unstable and unrealistic solutions.

--cmode: Interpolation mode of curvature solution (0 = no interpolation, 1 = fill gaps, 2 = global model). *Default*: 1

---

[22]Long slit data are obtained when all the mask slits have the same spatial offset; this kind of mask is used in the acquisition of standard star spectra.
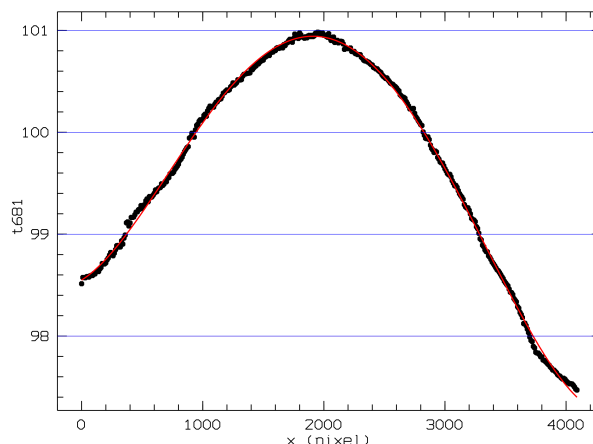
Figure 6.6: *Tracing of the curvature model (from a VIMOS HR_orange flat field exposure).*

Using a global description of the spatial curvature helps to extract also those spectra whose edges cannot be traced because of confusion with nearby spectra. If *--cmode* = 0 the only recovery strategy consists in supplying a missing trace by replicating the trace of the opposite edge (opportunely shifted). This is however not very accurate, and it is not even applicable if a tracing is missing for both edges of a slit spectrum.[23] By setting *--cmode* = 1 a global trend of the curvature coefficients would be determined, allowing to derive a curvature model also for the spectral edges that are lacking a direct tracing. Setting *--cmode* = 2 would recompute the curvature model also for the spectra where a local solution is available: this is generally not advisable, because a local solution is generally more accurate than the one derivable from the global solution.

--slit_ident: Attempt slit identification. *Default*: TRUE

This parameter does not affect the processing of long slits data. Setting this parameter activates the 2D pattern-recognition task linking the slits positions on the mask with those on the CCD (see Section 8.23.6, page 202). In principle, the only outcome would be the identification of the detected spectra, i.e., their association to the slits on the mask, that is not required for a complete processing of the data: spectra would be extracted anyway, even if lacking a proper identification.[24] However, as shown in Section 8.23.6, the 2D pattern-recognition is also used to define an optical distortion model which helps to improve the accuracy of the preliminary spectra detection, and in some case even to allow the recovery of spectra that were lost to the spectral identification task. This is why the slit identification should always be requested: the only reason why the parameter *--slit_ident* was defined is to offer to possibility to switch the 2D pattern-matching task off in case this affected negatively the data reduction process.[25] Note also that excluding the slit identification would also allow to reduce data from instruments different from VIMOS.[26]

---

[23]In this case the spectrum would not be extracted.

[24]In fact, the 2D pattern-recognition task would fail in case less than three spectra were detected on the CCD, and also in case the spectra were regularly spaced, as it happens with some calibration masks: but in neither situation spectra identification represents a practical issue.

[25]This was never seen to happen, but one never knows...

[26]The only reason why the self-calibrating procedure applied here is not readily usable for any MOS instrument is that the way the
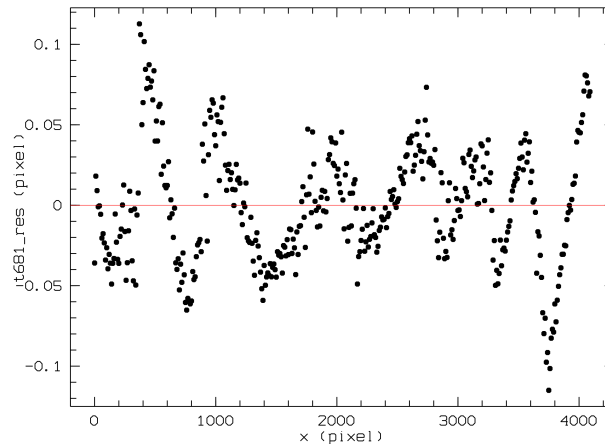
Figure 6.7: *Systematic residuals of curvature model (from a VIMOS HR_orange flat field exposure).*

Flat field normalisation

--sdegree: Degree of flat field fitting polynomial along spatial direction. *Default*: -1

This parameter only affects the processing of long slit data. If the configuration parameter *--sdegree* is set to a non-negative value, the master flat field normalisation is performed by modeling its large scale trend with a polynomial fitted along the spatial direction (and not along the dispersion direction), for each CCD column. If *--sdegree* < 0 the illumination trend is obtained instead by median filtering with a running box of sizes *--dradius* and *--sradius*.

--ddegree: Degree of flat field fitting polynomial along dispersion direction. *Default*: -1

If *--ddegree* is set to a non-negative value, the master flat field normalisation is performed by modeling its large scale trend with a polynomial fitted along the dispersion direction. The flat field spectra are spatially rectified applying the curvature model before the fit is performed, and the smoothed result is mapped back to the CCD frame before being used for normalising the master flat field. If *--ddegree* < 0 the illumination trend is obtained instead by median filtering the spatially rectified spectra with a running box of sizes *--dradius* and *--sradius*. Polynomial modeling should be preferred whenever appropriate, i.e., in all those cases where the flat field illumination does not vary with the wavelength in a too complex way, and the fit residuals would not display systematic displacements from the flat field illumination trend.

--dradius: Smooth box radius for flat field along dispersion direction. *Default*: 10 pixel

See the *--sradius* parameter.

--sradius: Smooth box radius for flat field along spatial direction. *Default*: 10 pixel

This parameter, together with *--dradius*, affects the processing of long slit data only in case *--sdegree* is negative, and the processing of multi-spectra data only in case *--ddegree* is negative. *--sradius* and *--dradius* are the sizes (in pixel) along the spatial and dispersion directions of the running box applied for smoothing the master flat field before its final normalisation.

---

slit characteristics are listed in the data FITS headers is not standardised.

Quality control

--qc: Compute QC1 parameters. *Default*: TRUE

> Setting this parameter will trigger the Quality Control parameters computation. This is just relevant for the on–line pipeline run automatically on Paranal, and for the off-line reduction of Service Mode observations performed by DPD. See Section 6.13.4 for a list of the computed parameters.

--check: Create intermediate products. *Default*: FALSE

> Setting this parameter will write to disk some intermediate products of the data reduction procedure. This may be useful for debug purposes, in case of unsatisfactory results or failures of the *vmmoscalib* recipe. Currently the created intermediate products are MOS_SPECTRA_DETECTION and MOS_SLIT_MAP (see page 109).

6.13.4 Quality control parameters

Currently the following QC parameters, used by PSO and DPD, are evaluated by the *vmmoscalib* recipe.

QC MOS SLIT WIDTH: Width of slit closest to mask centre. *Units*: mm

> Most of the quality control parameters are evaluated on the slit whose location is closest to the mask center. The width of this slit would affect other parameters, such as the mean spectral resolution.

QC MOS FLAT FLUX: Flat field flux at reference wavelength. *Units*: ADU $s^{-1}mm^{-2}$

> The position of the slit closest to the mask centre is determined. For this slit the position of the reference wavelength is determined applying the available spectral distortion models. The total counts in the rectangular region long as the slit length in pixels, 5 CCD pixels wide, and centred at the reference wavelength position, are then bias subtracted and divided by the area of the slit and by the exposure time.

QC MOS FLAT FLUXERR: Error on flat field flux at reference wavelength. *Units*: ADU $s^{-1}mm^{-2}$

> The total counts in the rectangular region where the flux was determined are converted to electrons, they are square-rooted, converted back to ADU, and finally normalised to the unit of area and time.

QC MOS HE LAMBDA: Line for He arc lamp flux determination.

QC MOS NE LAMBDA: Line for Ne arc lamp flux determination.

QC MOS AR LAMBDA: Line for Ar arc lamp flux determination. *Units*: Ångstrom

> These are the wavelengths of the Helium/Neon/Argon lines of the arc lamp spectrum that were used for the lamp monitoring.

QC MOS HE FLUX: Flux at chosen He wavelength.

QC MOS NE FLUX: Flux at chosen Ne wavelength.

QC MOS AR FLUX: Flux at chosen Ar wavelength. *Units*: ADU $mm^{-2}s^{-1}$

The CCD region containing the chosen arc lamp line in the slit closest to mask center is determined, and its signal integrated. The total counts are then bias corrected and divided by the area of the slit and by the exposure time.

QC MOS HE FLUXERR: Error on flux at chosen He wavelength.

QC MOS NE FLUXERR: Error on flux at chosen Ne wavelength.

QC MOS AR FLUXERR: Error on flux at chosen Ar wavelength. *Units*: ADU $mm^{-2}s^{-1}$

The total counts in the rectangular region where the flux is determined are converted to electrons, then are square-rooted, converted back to ADU, and finally normalized to the unit of area and time.

QC MOS WAVECAL COEFFi: Median of i-th coefficient of dispersion solution. *Units*: pixel Å^{-i}

This is the median of the i-th coefficient of the polynomial transformations from wavelength to y CCD pixel valid for each x (spatial) pixel position along the slit.

QC MOS RESOLUTION1 LAMBDA: Arc lamp line used in spectral resolution determination at the red end of spectrum.

QC MOS RESOLUTION2 LAMBDA: Arc lamp line used in spectral resolution determination at the center of spectrum.

QC MOS RESOLUTION3 LAMBDA: Arc lamp line used in spectral resolution determination at the blue end of spectrum. *Units*: Ångstrom

QC MOS RESOLUTION1: Mean spectral resolution at red end of spectrum.

QC MOS RESOLUTION2: Mean spectral resolution at center of spectrum.

QC MOS RESOLUTION3: Mean spectral resolution at blue end of spectrum. *Units*: *none*

QC MOS RESOLUTION1 RMS: RMS of spectral resolution at red end of spectrum.

QC MOS RESOLUTION2 RMS: RMS of spectral resolution at center of spectrum.

QC MOS RESOLUTION3 RMS: RMS of spectral resolution at blue end of spectrum. *Units*: *none*

QC MOS IDS RMS: RMS of global dispersion solution. *Units*: pixel

6.14   vmmosscience

This recipe is used for reducing VIMOS / MOS scientific spectra applying the extraction mask and the normalised flat field created by the recipe *vmmoscalib*. In case of a standard star observation, efficiency and response curves are also calculated.

The slit spectra are bias subtracted, flat fielded if requested, and remapped eliminating the optical distortions. The input wavelength calibration can optionally be adjusted to a number of reference sky lines. The sky spectrum can be modeled and subtracted choosing from three available methods. Finally, objects are searched and extracted from the slit spectra.

In case more than one scientific exposure is specified in input, each exposure is processed as above, but all of the cleaned up frames will be aligned to the first frame (in the case of dithered observations) and stacked together before attempting the object detection and extraction steps.

In the presence of spectral multiplexing (typically used with the low resolution grisms LR_red and LR_blue, and sometimes with the MR ones), most input and output data will be multi-extension FITS files, where each extension refers to a different group of spectra on the CCD. Each group is defined by a previous run of *vmmoscalib* (see Section 6.13, page 102) on the calibration exposures associated to the scientific observation. The spectra within each group are not spectrally multiplexed with each other. All groups can therefore be reduced separately, as if no spectral multiplexing is present, applying the standard data reduction algorithm.

This is not just a nice application of software reusability and modularity: it is a necessity. It is clear, for instance, that with spectrally multiplexed data it is not possible to produce a single wavelength or spatial map of the CCD, since spectra will overlap. In other words, the same pixel may have different wavelengths and spatial coordinates, depending on what spectrum one is referring to.

Here are the lists of all the input and output frames, each in alphabetical order. Whenever an input or a product, in case of spectrally multiplexed data, would include more than one FITS extension, it will be indicated in the following sections with the acronym *MEF* (Multi Extension FITS).

In the DO categories listed below the word SCIENCE is replaced by STANDARD, and SCI by STD, in the case of spectroscopic standard stars observations, i.e., whenever MOS_STANDARD frames are specified in input instead of MOS_SCIENCE frames.

6.14.1 Input files

In alphabetical order:

CONFIG_TABLE: *optional* configuration table. See Section 6.13.1, page 102.

EXTINCT_TABLE: *optional* atmospheric extinction table. If a standard star exposure is specified in input, and efficiency and response curves are wanted, then this table is *required*. It is also required in case a spectro-photometric calibration should be applied to the extracted spectra (i.e., when the parameter *--photometry* is set to "true").

Currently an atmospheric extinction table valid for La Silla is made available in the calibration directories, in a file named `extinct_table.fits`. The table columns are the following:

wave: Wavelength at which the extinction was evaluated (Å)
extinction: Magnitude loss per one airmass (mag/airmass)

MASTER_BIAS: *required* master bias frame. Just one should be given.

MOS_CURV_COEFF: (MEF) *required* table with spatial curvature coefficients. This table is produced by the *vmmoscalib* recipe (see page 105).

MOS_DISP_COEFF: (MEF) *required* table with wavelength solution coefficients. This table is produced by the *vmmoscalib* recipe (see page 106).

MOS_MASTER_SCREEN_FLAT: *optional* normalised flat field. This frame is produced by the *vmmoscalib* recipe (see page 109), and it must be provided only if the flat field correction is requested (see configuration parameter --*flatfield*, Section 6.14.3, page 127).

MOS_SCIENCE: *required* scientific exposure. One or more (possibly dithered) frames can be specified.

MOS_SLIT_LOCATION: *required* table of slits positions. This table is produced by the *vmmoscalib* recipe (see page 109).

SKY_LINE_CATALOG: *optional* sky lines catalog. It must contain the reference wavelengths (in Ångstrom) of the sky lines used for adjusting the input wavelength solution to the observed scientific spectra. The only requirement for this table is to contain a column listing such wavelengths, whose name should be specified using the configuration parameter --*wcolumn* (see Section 6.14.3, page 127). If the alignment of the wavelength solution to the sky lines is requested, and a SKY_LINE_CATALOG is not specified in input, an internal sky line catalog is used instead (see Table 6.39).

MOS_SPECPHOT_TABLE: *optional* table with efficiency and response curves. It must be specified in case a spectro-photometric calibration should be applied to the extracted spectra (i.e., when the parameter --*photometry* is set to "true"). This table is also a product of this recipe, and it is described in more detail in the next Section (page 126). See also Section 8.10, page 185, about how the photometric calibration is applied.

STD_FLUX_TABLE: *optional* standard star flux table. If a standard star exposure is specified in input, and efficiency and response curves are wanted, this table must also be specified in input. This table includes the following columns:

wave:	Wavelength at which the flux was evaluated (Å)
flux:	Flux (10^{-16} erg cm^{-2} s^{-1} Å^{-1})
bin:	Bin width (Å)

A set of standard star flux tables, corresponding to the 30 spectro-photometric standard stars that are included in the VIMOS calibration plan ([9]) is available in the calibration directories. The names of these tables, and the name of the standard stars as reported in the FITS header keyword ESO OBS TARG NAME, are listed in Table 6.40. The table indicated in the SOF should match the content of the header entry ESO OBS TARG NAME of the input standard star exposure.

Wavelength	Low resolution	Wavelength	Low resolution
5577.338	√	7329.148	
5889.953		7340.885	
5895.923		7358.659	
5915.301		7571.746	√
5932.862		7750.640	
5953.420		7759.996	
6257.961		7794.112	
6287.434		7808.467	
6300.304	√	7821.503	
6306.869		7841.266	
6363.780		7913.708	
6498.729		7949.204	
6533.044		7964.650	√
6553.617		7993.332	√
6841.945		8014.059	
6863.955	√	8310.719	
6870.994		8344.602	
6889.288		8382.392	
6900.833		8399.170	
6912.623		8415.231	
6923.220		8430.174	
6939.521		8452.250	
6969.930		8493.389	
7003.858		8791.186	
7244.907		8827.096	
7276.405		8885.850	
7284.439		8903.114	
7316.282		8943.395	
		8988.366	

Table 6.39: *Default sky lines wavelengths used by the recipe* vmmosscience. *The marked lines are those used on data from low resolution grisms.*

6.14.2 Output files

Not all output frames listed here are always produced. Some of them are created only on request, and some other are never created in case more than one scientific exposure is specified in input.

Here is the list of all the possible output frames, in alphabetical order, together with a list of related configuration parameters:[27]

MOS_SCI_DISP_COEFF_SKY: (MEF) This adjustment of the input MOS_DISP_COEFF table is only created in case the alignment of the wavelength solution to the sky lines is requested (see the configuration parameter *--skyalign*, Section 6.14.3, page 127). For a description of this product see the MOS_DISP_COEFF entry on page 106. In the MOS_SCI_DISP_COEFF_SKY table the *error* column content is computed by (quadratically) summing the errors of the input wavelength solution with the errors of the sky alignment fit. Similarly, in the *nlines* column the number of sky lines used for the alignment replaces the number of reference arc lamp lines on which the input calibration was based.

Configuration parameters directly affecting this product are *--skyalign*, *--startwavelength* and *--endwavelength*.

MOS_SCI_ERROR_FLUX_REDUCED: (MEF) error on photometrically calibrated scientific spectra. This image matches the MOS_SCIENCE_REDUCED image, and it is produced only if the spectrophotometric calibration was requested.

Configuration parameters having significant impact are *--photometry*.

MOS_SCI_ERROR_REDUCED: (MEF) image with errors (one sigma level) corresponding to the extracted objects spectra. This image matches the MOS_SCIENCE_REDUCED image.

Configuration parameters directly affecting this product are *--dispersion*, *--ext_mode*, *--time_normalise*, *--startwavelength* and *--endwavelength*.

Configuration parameters having significant impact are *--slit_margin*, *--ext_radius*, *--cont_radius*, and *--flux*.

MOS_SCI_GLOBAL_SKY_SPECTRUM: (MEF) table with supersampled sky spectrum, created only if the global sky subtraction is requested (see configuration parameter *--skyglobal*, Section 6.14.3, page 127). Each wavelength bin is half the resampling step, multiplied by the CCD readout rebin factor (see the configuration parameter *--dispersion*, Section 6.14.3, page 127).

The spectra contained in the input scientific exposure (see the MOS_SCIENCE entry on page 119) are assumed to contain altogether at least 50% of their pixels on the sky. Moreover, all the *scientific* slits are assumed to have the same width.[28] The wavelength map derived from the input MOS_DISP_COEFF table (possibly adjusted by the sky lines alignment task) is used to map all the spectral signal in the CCD into a grid of wavelength bins. The sky spectrum is computed as the median level of all the pixel values of all the CCD spectra in each wavelength bin. The median of the contributing wavelengths (which are not uniformly distributed within the bin) is also assigned to each bin. Empty bins are computed by linear interpolation between the nearest valid bins, and in this case a bin is assigned its central wavelength.

---

[27]See Section 6.14.3, page 127, for a complete description of the recipe configuration parameters.

[28]If this were not the case, the global sky model quality would be poorer, and only the slits with a median slit width would be properly corrected. This may be fixed by applying a local sky subtraction following the global one, but this would eliminate the advantages of using a global sky model.

File name	Target name	Catalog
`bd25d4655.tfits`	`BD+25d4655`	Oke (1990)
`bd28d4211.tfits`	`BD+28d4211`	Oke (1990)
`bd33d2642.tfits`	`BD+33d2642`	Oke (1990)
`cd32d9927.tfits`	`CD-32-9927`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`eg21.tfits`	`EG-21`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`eg274.tfits`	`EG-274`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`feige110.tfits`	`Feige-110`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`feige56.tfits`	`Feige-56`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`feige66.tfits`	`Feige-66`	Oke (1990)
`feige67.tfits`	`Feige-67`	Oke (1990)
`g158_100.tfits`	`G-158-100`	Oke (1990)
`g93_48.tfits`	`G-93-48`	Oke (unpublished) data
`gd108.tfits`	`GD-108`	Oke (1990)
`gd50.tfits`	`GD-50`	Oke (1990)
`hilt600.tfits`	`Hiltner-600`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`hz2.tfits`	`Hz-2`	Oke (unpublished) data
`hz44.tfits`	`Hz-44`	Oke (1990)
`lds749b.tfits`	`LDS-749b`	Oke (1990)
`ltt1020.tfits`	`LTT-1020`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`ltt1788.tfits`	`LTT-1788`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`ltt2415.tfits`	`LTT-2415`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`ltt377.tfits`	`LTT-377`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`ltt3864.tfits`	`LTT-3864`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`ltt4816.tfits`	`LTT-4816`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`ltt6248.tfits`	`LTT-6248`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`ltt7379.tfits`	`LTT-7379`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`ltt7987.tfits`	`LTT-7987`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`ltt9239.tfits`	`LTT-9239`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`ltt9491.tfits`	`LTT-9491`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`ngc7293.tfits`	`NGC-7293`	Oke (1990)

Table 6.40: *Spectro-photometric standard stars in the VIMOS Calibration Plan. Full references are: Oke, 1990, AJ 99, 1621; Hamuy et al., 1992, PASP 104, 533; Hamuy et al., 1994, PASP 106, 566. See also* `http://www.eso.org/sci/observing/tools/standards/spectra/`

The global sky table includes the following columns:

wavelength: Bin wavelength.
sky: Median signal level for each bin.
npoints: Number of points contributing to each bin.

Configuration parameters directly affecting this product are *--skyglobal*, *--time_normalise*, *--startwavelength* and *--endwavelength*.

MOS_SCI_SKY_REDUCED: (MEF) image with sky corresponding to the extracted objects spectra. The sky is extracted in the same way as the objects, e.g., if optimal weights were applied to the object extraction, the same weights are applied to the sky extraction. This image matches the MOS_SCIENCE_REDUCED image.

Configuration parameters directly affecting this product are *--dispersion*, *--ext_mode*, *--time_normalise*, *--startwavelength* and *--endwavelength*.

Configuration parameters having significant impact are *--slit_margin*, *--ext_radius*, *--cont_radius*, *--skyalign*, *--flux*, *--flatfield*, *--skylocal*, *--skyglobal* and *--skymedian*.

MOS_SCI_SKYLINES_OFFSETS_SLIT: (MEF) table containing the observed sky lines offsets that were used for adjusting the input wavelength solution. This table is only produced if the sky lines alignment is requested (see configuration parameter *--skyalign*, Section 6.14.3, page 127). It has one row for each of the sky lines used for the alignment, and one column for each slit where sky lines could be detected.[29]

The included columns are the following:

wave: Sky line wavelength.
offset<slit_id>:   Observed offsets for the slit spectrum with identification *slit_id*.

This table may be very useful for judging what would be the most appropriate modeling of the observed offsets, and to what extent the input wavelength calibration really needs to be adjusted.

Configuration parameters directly affecting this product are *--startwavelength* and *--endwavelength*.

MOS_SCI_UNMAPPED_SKY: (MEF) this image has the same size of the CCD, and is created if either the global or the local sky subtraction is requested.

If *--skyglobal* is set (see the configuration parameter *--skyglobal*, Section 6.14.3, page 127), this image contains the global sky model mapped on the CCD frame, derived from the supersampled sky spectrum contained in the MOS_SCI_GLOBAL_SKY_SPECTRUM table. Each one of its pixels is assigned a value obtained by linear interpolation of the two wavelengths of the supersampled spectrum that are closest to its wavelength.

If *--skylocal* is set (see the configuration parameter *--skylocal*, Section 6.14.3, page 127), this image contains the sky model obtained by interpolating the sky signal trend along the spatial direction, directly on the CCD frame.

The global sky subtraction consists of subtracting this image from the original bias subtracted and flat field corrected scientific exposure.

---

[29] In general the sky lines detection fails for reference slits, that are typically filled up by very bright objects.

Configuration parameters directly affecting this product are *--skyglobal*, *--skyalign*, *--time_normalise*, *--startwavelength* and *--endwavelength*.

MOS_SCI_WAVELENGTH_MAP_SKY: (MEF) This upgraded version of the wavelength map is only produced in case the adjustment of the wavelength solution to the sky lines is requested (see the configuration parameter *--skyalign*, Section 6.14.3, page 127). For a description of this product see the MOS_WAVELENGTH_MAP entry on page 111.

Note that the coordinate system (WCS) of the WAVELENGTH_MAP frames will generally differ, because they are derived from different input data: the coordinate system of MOS_WAVELENGTH_MAP is inherited from the arc lamp frame header, while MOS_SCI_WAVELENGTH_MAP_SKY inherits from the scientific frame header.

Configuration parameters directly affecting this product are *--skyalign*, *--startwavelength* and *--endwavelength*.

MOS_SCIENCE_EXTRACTED: image with rectified, wavelength calibrated and sky subtracted slit spectra. Its x size depends on the spectral extraction range $(\lambda_{min}, \lambda_{max})$ and on the specified resampling step in wavelength units per pixel, D, defined by the configuration parameter *--dispersion* (see Section 6.14.3, page 127):

$$N_x = floor\Big(\frac{\lambda_{max} - \lambda_{min}}{D}\Big)$$

The y size is determined in the same way as for the MOS_ARC_SPECTRUM_EXTRACTED frame (see page 104).

Note that resampling the original spectrum at a constant wavelength step introduces distortions of the signal, that depend on the original signal pixelisation on the CCD, and it introduces noise correlation. See the final note to the MOS_ARC_SPECTRUM_EXTRACTED entry on page 104.

Configuration parameters directly affecting this product are *--dispersion*, *--flux*, *--cosmics*, *--flatfield*, *--time_normalise*, *--skyalign*, *--startwavelength* and *--endwavelength*.

Configuration parameters having significant impact are *--skymedian*, *--skylocal*, and *--skyglobal*.

MOS_SCIENCE_FLUX_EXTRACTED: photometrically calibrated scientific slit spectra. This image matches the MOS_SCIENCE_EXTRACTED image, and it is produced only if the spectrophotometric calibration was requested.

Configuration parameters having significant impact are *--photometry*.

MOS_SCIENCE_FLUX_REDUCED: photometrically calibrated scientific spectra. This image matches the MOS_SCIENCE_REDUCED image, and it is produced only if the spectrophotometric calibration was requested.

Configuration parameters having significant impact are *--photometry*.

MOS_SCIENCE_REDUCED: image with extracted objects spectra. This image has the same x size of the image with the extracted slit spectra, MOS_SCIENCE_EXTRACTED, and as many rows as the detected and extracted object spectra. Extracted spectra are written to the image rows listed in the OBJECT_SCI_TABLE product.

Configuration parameters directly affecting this product are *--dispersion*, *--ext_mode*, *--time_normalise*, *--startwavelength* and *--endwavelength*.

Configuration parameters having significant impact are *--slit_margin*, *--ext_radius*, *--cont_radius*, *--skyalign*, *--flux*, *--flatfield*, *--skyglobal*, *--skylocal*, *--skymedian*, and *--cosmics*.

MOS_SCIENCE_SKY: image with rectified and wavelength calibrated slit sky spectra. This image matches in size the MOS_SCIENCE_EXTRACTED image, and is produced only if any kind of sky subtraction is requested. This image contains the modeled sky which was subtracted from the scientific data, either before or after the scientific spectra rectification (or even both, if the configuration parameters --*skyglobal* and *--skymedian* were both set: the contribution of the global sky model is included in this image even if the global sky subtraction is really applied to the data before their rectification). The sky model component subtracted before the rectification of the scientific spectra can be viewed separately in the MOS_SCI_GLOBAL_SKY_SPECTRUM and the MOS_SCI_UNMAPPED_SKY products.

The MOS_SCIENCE_SKY also includes the identified cosmic ray signal in case the cosmic rays removal was requested (see configuration parameter *--cosmics*, Section 6.14.3, page 127).

Configuration parameters directly affecting this product are *--skymedian*, *--skyglobal*, *--skylocal*, *--cosmics*, *--time_normalise*, *--startwavelength* and *--endwavelength*.

Configuration parameters having significant impact are *--skyalign*, *--flux*, and *--flatfield*.

MOS_SCIENCE_SKY_EXTRACTED: image with rectified and wavelength calibrated slit spectra (without sky subtraction). This image matches in size the MOS_SCIENCE_EXTRACTED image, and is produced only if any kind of sky subtraction is requested.

Configuration parameters directly affecting this product are *--dispersion*, *--flux*, *--flatfield*, *--time_normalise*, *--skyalign*, *--startwavelength* and *--endwavelength*.

MOS_SPECPHOT_TABLE: table with efficiency and response curves, produced only when input includes a standard star observation, an EXTINCT_TABLE, and the appropriate STD_FLUX_TABLE matching the observed star.

The MOS_SPECPHOT_TABLE include the following columns:

wave:	Wavelength (Å)
std_flux:	Standard star flux (erg cm^{-2} s^{-1} Å^{-1} 10^{-16})
obs_flux:	Observed flux (e^- s^{-1} Å^{-1})
raw_efficiency:	Ratio between input and detected photons
efficiency:	Heavily smoothed version of **raw_efficiency**
raw_response:	Ratio between **std_flux** and **obs_flux**
response:	Heavily smoothed version of **raw_response**

The way this table is produced is described in Section 8.9, page 183.

Configuration parameters directly affecting this product are *--response*, *--startwavelength*, *--endwavelength*, and *--flux*.

MOS_UNMAPPED_SCIENCE: image with the sky subtracted scientific spectra on the CCD frame, created only if the global or the local sky subtraction is requested (see the configuration parameters *--skyglobal* and *--skylocal*, Section 6.14.3, page 127). This image is derived subtracting the MOS_SCI_UNMAPPED_SKY from the bias subtracted and flat fielded scientific frame.

Configuration parameters directly affecting this product are *--skyglobal*, *--skylocal*, *--skyalign*, *--time_normalise*, *--startwavelength* and *--endwavelength*.

OBJECT_SCI_TABLE: This table is an expansion of the input MOS_SLIT_LOCATION table (see page 109), where the positions and the extraction spatial intervals of the detected objects are also included. This table is produced only if any kind of sky subtraction is requested, otherwise no object detection or extraction is attempted. The object table columns are the following:

slit_id:	Slit identification number.
xtop:	x CCD position of central wavelength from left end of slit.
ytop:	y CCD position of central wavelength from left end of slit.
xbottom:	x CCD position of central wavelength from right end of slit.
ybottom:	y CCD position of central wavelength from right end of slit.
position:	First row of the rectified images (such as MOS_SCIENCE_EXTRACTED) containing the rectified slit spectrum. Image rows are counted from bottom, starting from 0.
length:	Number of rows in rectified images including the slit spectrum.
object_1, object_2, ...:	Detected objects positions in the rectified images.
start_1, start_2, ...:	Start position of the extraction interval for each object.
end_1, end_2, ...:	End position of the extraction interval for each object.
row_1, row_2, ...:	Row number of the MOS_SCIENCE_REDUCED image containing the extracted object spectrum. Image rows are counted from bottom, starting from 0.

Configuration parameters directly affecting this product are *--slit_margin*, *--ext_radius*, *--cont_radius*.

Configuration parameters that may have significant impact are *--startwavelength* and *--endwavelength*.

6.14.3   Configuration parameters

The configuration parameters setting determines the way the *vmmosscience* recipe will process the input data, and to some extent the product files that will be created. The parameters are conveniently divided into seven main sections: wavelength calibration, spatial curvature calibration, flat field correction, sky subtraction, alignment and stacking of input frames, objects detection and extraction, and flux calibration.

Wavelength calibration

--skyalign: Polynomial order for sky lines alignment. *Default*: 0

The input wavelength calibration can be adjusted to the observed positions of a set of sky lines, whose wavelengths are listed in an input catalog. The observed sky lines offsets from their expected positions (see entry MOS_SCI_SKYLINES_OFFSETS_SLIT, page 124) are fitted by polynomials that are then added to the input wavelength calibration polynomials (see MOS_DISP_COEFF entry on page 106). A *--skyalign* = 0 would just determine a median offset from all the observed sky lines, while *--skyalign* = 1 would try to fit a slope (often useful with VIMOS data, where the mean spectral dispersion depends on the temperature and the sky lines offsets display a significant dependency on the wavelength with respect to the day calibration). Polynomials with order greater than 2 generate a friendly error message. Setting *--skyalign* < 0 disables any sky line alignment, accepting the input wavelength calibration as-is.

Note that the *--skyalign* parameter should be more correctly intended as the *maximum* applicable polynomial order: the polynomial is really adapted to the number of identified sky lines used in the fit. As a rule, a polynomial with the specified order is only used if the number of identified sky lines is at least greater than the number of free parameters: if this were not the case, the applied polynomial order would be

$$n = N - 1$$

where N is the number of identified sky lines. Consistently, for $n = 0$ a median offset would be computed.

--wcolumn: Name of sky line catalog table column with wavelengths. *Default*: WLEN

This is the name of the SKY_LINE_CATALOG table column where the arc lamp reference wavelengths are listed. This would allow the usage of any FITS table, supplied by the user, containing a list of sky lines wavelengths to be used by the sky lines alignment task. The only requirement is that the listed wavelengths are given in Ångstrom, and that they are sorted from blue to red. Note that it is not necessary to provide a sky lines catalog to make the sky alignment work: see entry SKY_LINE_CATALOG on page 120 for more details.

Spatial curvature calibration

Currently the input curvature model is not aligned to the observed scientific slit spectra. This will be implemented in the next release: in the meantime offsets up to 1 pixel may be observed in the tracing of scientific spectra.

Flat field correction

--flatfield: Apply flat field correction. *Default*: TRUE

Setting this parameter makes mandatory to specify a normalised flat field frame (see page 109, entry MOS_MASTER_SCREEN_FLAT). The flat field correction consists in dividing the bias subtracted input scientific frame by the normalised flat field frame.

Sky subtraction

--skylocal: Subtract sky spectrum from CCD scientific data. *Default*: TRUE

The local sky subtraction consists on modeling the sky trend for each column of pixels for each spectrum on the CCD.[30] The advantage of this method is that the signal is not resampled before the sky is subtracted, reducing in this way the problems related to small-scale interpolation.

A MOS_SCIENCE_SKY (page 126) is produced in this case. Note that global and median sky subtractions cannot be used if the local sky subtraction is applied.

Note however that this method may not apply well to curved or tilted slits: in such case, the *--skymedian* option may be preferred.

---

[30]This is an iterative process: initially the sky trend is estimated with a robust linear fitting, then outliers (e.g., objects) are rejected, and according to the slit length the sky is trended using a 2nd degree polynomial.

--skymedian: Subtract sky spectrum from rectified scientific data. *Default*: FALSE

> The median sky subtraction consists on subtracting a median value of the sky for each wavelength pixel of each rectified slit spectrum.[31]

> In general the subtraction of a rectified sky spectrum from rectified data does not give the best results, and in almost all cases the local sky subtraction (see parameter *--skylocal*) should be preferred.

> A MOS_SCIENCE_SKY (page 126) is produced in this case. Note that global and median sky subtractions are not mutually exclusive.

--skyglobal: Subtract global sky spectrum from CCD. *Default*: FALSE

> In general the subtraction of a global sky spectrum does not give the best results, because the spectral resolution may vary significantly with the position on the CCD. However this operation may turn out to be useful in case either a local or a median sky subtraction would actually destroy spectra from extended objects that fill all, or almost all, the extension of a slit. See entries MOS_SCI_UNMAPPED_SKY and MOS_SCI_GLOBAL_SKY_SPECTRUM on page 124 for more details.

--cosmics: Eliminate cosmic rays hits. *Default*: FALSE

> If this parameter is set, then either the local or the global sky subtraction must be requested (see parameters *--skylocal* and *--skyglobal*). Cosmic rays cleaning is almost always superfluous, and should be viewed as mere cosmetics applied to the extracted slit spectra (see entry MOS_SCIENCE_EXTRACTED page 125). Cosmic ray hits are removed anyway by the optimal extraction procedure of the detected objects.

Alignment and stacking of input frames

The following parameters are active only in case the recipe *vmmosscience* is run on more than one input scientific frame. This may happen with dithered observations, or with scientific frames acquired on different nights.

--dither: Align dithered frames before stacking. *Default*: TRUE

> If this parameter is set, the input scientific frames will be spatially aligned to the first input frame before being stacked.

--alignment: Type of alignment of dithered frames. (**integer** = nearest neighbour pixel alignment, **float** = alignment to fractions of pixel). *Default*: **integer**

> The spatial alignment of different scientific frames can be done to the nearest integer pixel, or to a fraction of pixel (implying signal interpolation). Alignment to the nearest pixel has the advantage of preserving the noise characteristics of the signal.

--compute: Compute offsets of dithered images. *Default*: FALSE

> If *--compute* is set, the relative offsets for the frames alignment are determined using the common detected objects in each frame, while if *--compute*=false the offsets are derived from the pointing direction of the telescope read from the frames FITS headers (keywords RA and DEC). If the input frames belong to different nights, it may advisable to set *--compute*=true.

---

[31]This is an iterative process: initially the sky is estimated as the median value of all the pixels at the same wavelength, then this first estimation of the sky is subtracted, and the objects are detected; finally the median level is evaluated only on pixels outside the object detection spatial interval.

--stack_method: Frames combination method (**average** = simple average of all input frames, **median** = median stacking of all input frames, **minmax** = stacking frames with minmax rejection, **ksigma** = average frames with k-sigma clipping). *Default*: **average**

If *--stack_method* is set to *minmax*, the following parameters become relevant:

--minrejection: Number of lowest values to be rejected. *Default*: 1

For each pixel position, the number of lowest pixel values specified here are rejected before computing the mean of the remaining pixel values.

--maxrejection: Number of highest values to be rejected. *Default*: 1

For each pixel position, the number of highest pixel values specified here are rejected before computing the mean of the remaining pixel values. The sum of the number of highest and lowest rejected pixels should be less than the number of input frames.

If *--stack_method* is set to *ksigma*, the following parameters become relevant:

--klow: Number of sigmas for lower values rejection. *Default*: 3.0

For each pixel position, a robust determination of the standard deviation from the *median* pixel value is made. All pixel values with a negative residual greater than the specified number of sigmas are rejected, the other values are averaged.

--khigh: Number of sigmas for upper values rejection. *Default*: 3.0

For each pixel position, a robust determination of the standard deviation from the *median* pixel value is made. All pixel values with a positive residual greater than the specified number of sigmas are rejected, the other values are averaged.

--kiter: Maximum number of iterations. *Default*: 999

Maximum number of iterations of the rejection process. The iteration stops as soon as no outliers are detected, or when reaching the maximum number of iterations. At each iteration the median value and the standard deviation are recomputed, and a new k-sigma rejection is applied.

--fringing: Apply fringing correction. *Default*: TRUE

This parameter is only effective in case of dithered observations with relative offsets greater than the amount specified by the *--offset* parameter. If set, the sky fringing will be estimated and eliminated.

--offset: Minimum required offset between input frames for applying the sky fringing correction. *Default*: 3.0 pixel

If the minimum offset between input frames is less than the value specified here, the sky fringing correction is not applied (even if *--fringing*=true).

Objects detection and extraction

--dispersion: Resampling step for rectified and wavelength calibrated spectra. *Default*: 0.0 Å/pixel

This parameter is mandatory (using the default 0.0 would generate an error message). The default value for this parameter, depending on the applied grism, is included in the CONFIG_TABLE (see page 102): this value is the same that was used by the pattern-matching task for the reference lines identification,

which is very close to the mean spectral dispersion (see Section 6.13.3, page 112). It is however possible to specify here any resampling step, if it is found more appropriate: in some extreme cases to resample the signal at a higher resolution may be essential to prevent information loss. Undersampling the signal, on the other hand, is never advisable (and it makes ineffective the flux conservation correction – see the *flux correction* section ahead).

The products that are directly affected by the *--dispersion* parameter are the following:

- MOS_SCI_GLOBAL_SKY_SPECTRUM,
- MOS_SCIENCE_EXTRACTED,
- MOS_SCIENCE_SKY_EXTRACTED,
- MOS_SCIENCE_SKY,
- MOS_SCIENCE_REDUCED,
- MOS_SCI_SKY_REDUCED, and,
- MOS_SCI_ERROR_REDUCED.

--startwavelength: Start wavelength in spectral extraction. *Default*: 0.0 Ångstrom

See the *--endwavelength* parameter.

--endwavelength: End wavelength in spectral extraction. *Default*: 0.0 Ångstrom

This parameter, together with the *--startwavelength* parameter, defines the wavelength interval to be extracted. Optimal values of the extraction interval, depending on the applied grism, are included in the CONFIG_TABLE (see page 102). Both *--startwavelength* and *--endwavelength* must be otherwise specified (leaving them to 0.0 would generate an error message). It is generally not advisable to specify an extraction interval that is wider than the calibrated interval.

--reference: Reference wavelength in wavelength calibration. *Default*: 0.0 Ångstrom

This parameter is mandatory (using the default 0.0 would generate an error message). The default value for this parameter, depending on the applied grism, is included in the CONFIG_TABLE (see page 102): this value must be the same that was used by the recipe *vmmoscalib* (see explanation in Section 6.13.3, page 112).

--slit_margin: Spectrum edge pixels to exclude from object search. *Default*: 3 pixel

The object detection task will reject objects that are detected too close to the edges of a slit spectrum. There might be different reasons for this, such as objects would be truncated, too close to a confusion region, etc.

--ext_radius: Maximum extraction radius for detected objects. *Default*: 6 pixel

The default value is generally good when dealing with point-like objects, but it should be adapted to the size of more extended objects when necessary. Large values of the extraction radius would not harm the extraction quality if an optimal extraction algorithm is applied, but may have devastating effects on the results of a simple aperture extraction. The applied extraction interval is reduced in case nearby objects are detected: an intermediate position between two objects, computed according to the objects luminosity ratio, is never passed.

--cont_radius: Contamination radius. *Default*: 0 pixel

This parameter may help to prevent the extraction of contaminated objects. The contamination radius is the minimum distance at which two point-like objects of equal luminosity are assumed not to contaminate each other. For two objects having different luminosities the reciprocal contamination distances depend on their luminosity ratio. Indicating with L_o the peak value of one object integrated spatial profile and with L the peak value of a nearby object, the quantity

$$S = C \cdot \left(\frac{L}{L_o} \right)$$

is computed, where C is the specified contamination radius. If the distance between the two objects is less than S, the examined object is flagged as contaminated and is not extracted. This empirical formula has the effect of assigning a larger contamination radius to relatively brighter objects with respect to dimmer ones.

--ext_mode: Object extraction method. *Default*: 1

Only two methods are currently available for spectral extraction: *--ext_mode* = 0 corresponds to simple aperture extraction, while *--ext_mode* = 1 applies Horne's optimal extraction [14].

Flux calibration

--flux: Apply flux conservation factors. *Default*: TRUE

The flux conservation factors applied to the rebinned and extracted slit and object spectra is the ratio between the resampling step and the original signal sampling, along both the spatial and the dispersion directions.[32]

--time_normalise: Apply exposure time normalisation to relevant products. *Default*: TRUE

The following products are affected by this parameter:

- MOS_SCI_GLOBAL_SKY_SPECTRUM
- MOS_SCIENCE_SKY_EXTRACTED
- MOS_SCIENCE_EXTRACTED
- MOS_SCIENCE_SKY
- MOS_SCIENCE_REDUCED
- MOS_SCI_SKY_REDUCED
- MOS_SCI_ERROR_REDUCED
- MOS_UNMAPPED_SCIENCE, and,
- MOS_UNMAPPED_SKY.

--response: Order of polynomial modeling the instrument response. *Default*: 5

See Section 8.9, page 183, for the meaning of this parameter.

---

[32]In order to have a view of the flux conservation correction, it is possible to run the *vmmosscience* recipe twice, first setting *--flux* = FALSE and then setting *--flux* = TRUE, finally computing the ratio between the corresponding MOS_SCIENCE_SKY_EXTRACTED product images.

--photometry: Apply spectrophotometric calibration. *Default*: FALSE

> See Section 8.10, page 185, for the meaning of this parameter.

--anyframe: Attempt to reduce any dataset classified as a standard star exposure. *Default*: FALSE

> During the time critical on-line processing, it may be appropriate not to reduce systematically all the incoming frames. This is because the same standard star is exposed once for each VIMOS quadrant, and reducing the frames from the unused quadrants is not really a requirement. Setting this parameter to *false* would prevent the processing of such images.

--qc: Compute QC1 parameters. *Default*: TRUE

> See next Section.

6.15   vmspflat (deprecated)

This recipe is deprecated: please use the recipe vmmoscalib instead (see Section 6.13, page 102).

The VIMOS pipeline recipe *vmspflat* is used to create the MOS normalised master flat field from a set of MOS flat field exposures. A not normalised master flat field is also required by the recipe *vmspcaldisp* to determine the spatial curvature model (see Section 7.3.4, page 175). The recipe *vmspflat* does compute its own curvature model, but this is generally incompatible with the wavelength calibration and the optical distortion models computed by *vmspcaldisp*. For this reason this curvature model is just used internally in the process of flat field normalisation, where the compatibility with the Y component of the optical distortion model is irrelevant (see Sections 7.3.3 through 7.3.5).

The files to be included in the input SOF are listed in Table 6.41.

DO category	Type	Explanation	Required
MOS_SCREEN_FLAT	Raw frame	Flat field exposures	√
MASTER_BIAS	Calibration	Master bias	√
MASTER_DARK	Calibration	Master dark	
GRISM_TABLE	Calibration	Grism table	√
CCD_TABLE	Calibration	Bad pixel table	

Table 6.41: *Input files for the vmspflat recipe.*

At least one raw flat field exposure should be present in the input SOF. The acquisition of input flat fields may be done using different mask shutter settings (to avoid contamination between different spectral orders in LR grisms used with multiplexed masks, see Figure 6.8, page 143). The *vmspflat* recipe will properly combine all the input frames according to a specified method.[33]

The bad pixel table needs to be specified only if the cleaning of bad pixels is requested. In the calibration directories there is one CCD_TABLE file for each quadrant, named `badpixel.`q`.tfits` (where q is the quadrant number increased by 4). Care should be taken in selecting the appropriate bad pixel tables for the spectral instrument mode (in the case of imaging data q is the quadrant number).

---

[33]This has not yet been tested with real data.

The grism table is required by all VIMOS pipeline MOS recipes. It contains necessary information to control the way spectra are extracted, and the determination of the spectral distortion models. The *vmspflat* recipe gets from the grism table the wavelength that should be used as reference (header entry `PRO WLEN CEN`), and the spectrum extension in CCD pixels above and below the position of the reference wavelength (header entries `PRO SPECT LLEN LO` and `PRO SPECT LLEN HI`) (see Figure 7.2, page 173). In the calibration directories there is one GRISM_TABLE file for each quadrant/grism combination, named `grs_grism.q.tfits` (where *grism* is the grism name, and *q* is the quadrant number).

The products of the *vmspflat* recipe are shown in Table 6.42.

File name	DO category	Type	Explanation
mos_master_screen_flat.fits	MOS_MASTER_SCREEN_FLAT	FITS	Normalised flat field
mos_combined_screen_flat.fits	MOS_COMBINED_SCREEN_FLAT	FITS	Total flat field
vmCrvOpt-*q*.paf		PAF	CRV and OPT models

Table 6.42: *Products of the vmspflat recipe.*

The PAF file just contains the curvature and the optical distortion models computed in the process of spectra normalisation. Such models are available just for debug purposes, and are not to be used in further data reduction steps.

The *vmspflat* parameters are listed in Table 6.43.

A more complete description of the used parameters meaning is given here:

BiasMethod: Method for bias removal from the input spectral flat field frames. The bias removal procedure is described in some detail in Section 8.3. Possible settings are:

> **Master:** After master bias subtraction, prescan and overscan regions are trimmed away from the flat field frame.
>
> **Zmaster:** After master bias subtraction the overscan correction is applied before trimming away the overscan regions.

CleanBadPixel: Bad pixel correction on the output master spectral flat field. If this option is turned on, a bad pixel table should be specified in the input SOF (see Table 6.41). The bad pixel correction algorithm is described in Section 8.1, page 178.

CleanCosmic: Cosmic ray events removal from input raw spectral flat field frames. The cosmic ray rejection algorithm is described in Section 8.2, page 179.

ComputeQC: If this parameter is set, *Quality Control* (QC) parameters will be computed and written to the header of the output normalised master flat field and to an output QC PAF file named `qc0000.paf`. This file is not classified as a pipeline recipe product, as it is an intermediate dataset that in the standard pipeline operations would be translated into new entries in the QC log file. Currently the QC parameters computed by *vmspflat* are:

> `QC MOS SLIT WIDTH`: Width (in mm) of slit closest to mask centre.

Parameter	Possible values	Explanation
BiasMethod	Master	Bias removal with no overscan correction
	Zmaster	Bias removal with overscan correction
CleanBadPixel	true	Clean bad pixels
	false	Do not clean bad pixels
CleanCosmic	true	Clean cosmic rays
	false	Do not clean cosmic rays
ComputeQC	true	Compute QC parameters
	false	Do not compute QC parameters
FlatMethod	Average	Model flat field trends by average filtering
	Median	Model flat field trends by median filtering
	Polynomial	Model flat field trends by polynomial fitting
Fuzz	*int* (pixel)	Extra X pixels in spectral extraction
KSigmaLow	*float*	Low threshold for K-sigma clipping stack method
KSigmaHigh	*float*	High threshold for K-sigma clipping stack method
MaxRejection	*int*	Number of highest values excluded in rejection stack method
MinRejection	*int*	Number of lowest values excluded in rejection stack method
PolyOrderX	*float*	Degree of polynomial for X trend removal
PolyOrderY	*float*	Degree of polynomial for Y trend removal
SmoothBoxSize	*int*	Filter box size used in trend removal
StackMethod	Average	Combined flat field is the average of the input frames
	Ksigma	Flat fields are combined with a K-sigma clipping method
	MinMax	Flat fields are combined with a min-max rejection method
	Median	Flat fields are combined with a median method
	Auto	Optimal combination of input images

Table 6.43: *vmspflat parameters.*

QC MOS FLAT FLUX: The position of the slit closest to the mask centre is determined. For this slit the position of the reference wavelength is determined applying the available spectral distortion models. The total counts in the rectangular region long as the slit length in pixels, 5 CCD pixels wide, and centred at the reference wavelength position, are then bias subtracted and divided by the area of the slit and by the exposure time. The flux is given in ADU $s^{-1}mm^{-2}$.

QC MOS FLAT FLUXERR: The total counts in the rectangular region where the flux was determined are square-rooted, and then normalised to the unit of area and time.

FlatMethod: Method used in modeling each slit spectrum, for removing the large scale trends related to the CCD intrinsic response with changing wavelength. Possible settings are:

Average: Average filter. The smooth box is defined by the parameter *SmoothBoxSize*.

Median: Median filter. The smooth box is defined by the parameter *SmoothBoxSize*.

Polynomial: Polynomial fitting of spectrum. This method gives generally bad results, and its use is not advisable. The order of the fitting polynomial is specified by the parameters *PolyOrderX* and *PolyOrderY*.

Fuzz: Extra number of X CCD pixels, to be added at the spectra sides during the extraction. This parameter is just used when flat fields acquired with different mask shutter positions are input to the recipe (see Section 8.25, page 219).

KSigmaHigh: Number of standard deviations above the median pixel value for rejecting a pixel value when *StackMethod* is set to *"Ksigma"*.

KSigmaLow: Number of standard deviations below the median pixel value for rejecting a pixel value when *StackMethod* is set to *"Ksigma"*.

MaxRejection: Number of highest pixel values to be rejected when *StackMethod* is set to *"MinMax"*.

MinRejection: Number of lowest pixel values to be rejected when *StackMethod* is set to *"MinMax"*.

PolyOrderX: Degree of polynomial used for fitting the flat spectrum in the cross-dispersion direction. Used if *FlatMethod* is set to "Polynomial".

PolyOrderY: Degree of polynomial used for fitting the flat spectrum in the dispersion direction. Used if *FlatMethod* is set to "Polynomial".

SmoothBoxSize: Size of the running box used for smoothing, expressed as number of pixels along the dispersion direction. This parameter is ignored if *FlatMethod* is set to "Polynomial".

StackMethod: Combination method of input flat fields taken with the same mask shutters position. See Section 8.6 for a complete description of all the combination methods. Possible settings are:

Auto: Given the number of input frames, an optimal frame combination method is selected. Currently this is always going to the method *"Average"*.

Average: The combined flat field is the mean of the input frames.

Ksigma: The combined flat field is the mean of the input frames, after K-sigma screening of pixel values. The number of sigma to be applied in the rejection is specified by the parameters *KSigmaLow* and *KSigmaHigh*.

Median: The combined flat field is the median of the input frames.

MinMax: The combined flat field is the mean of the input frames, after rejection of minimum and maximum values. The number of values to reject is specified by the parameters *MinRejection* and *MaxRejection*.

A description of the algorithms used in this recipe is given in Section 8.25, page 219.

6.16 vmspcaldisp (deprecated)

This recipe is deprecated: please use the recipe vmmoscalib instead (see Section 6.13, page 102).

The VIMOS pipeline recipe *vmspcaldisp* is used to determine all the spectral distortions and transformations (see Section 7.3, pages 172-177) from an arc lamp exposure and a combined flat field produced by the recipe *vmspflat*.

DO category	Type	Explanation	Required
MOS_ARC_SPECTRUM	Raw frame	Arc lamp exposure	√
MASTER_BIAS	Calibration	Master bias	√
MASTER_DARK	Calibration	Master dark	
MOS_MASTER_SCREEN_FLAT	Calibration	Normalised flat field	
MOS_COMBINED_SCREEN_FLAT	Calibration	Combined flat field	
GRISM_TABLE	Calibration	Grism table	√
LINE_CATALOG	Calibration	Line catalog	√
EXTRACT_TABLE	Calibration	Extraction table	
CCD_TABLE	Calibration	Bad pixel table	

Table 6.44: *Input files for the vmspcaldisp recipe.*

The files to be included in the input SOF are listed in Table 6.44.

At least one raw arc lamp exposure should be present in the input SOF. In general the acquisition of input arc lamp exposures may be done using different mask shutter settings (to avoid contamination between different spectral orders in LR grisms used with multiplexed masks, see Figure 6.8, page 143). The *vmspcaldisp* recipe will properly combine all the input frames according to a specified method.[34]

The normalised and the combined flat fields are the products of the recipe *vmspflat* run on flat field data obtained with the same mask. Neither of them is required for running *vmspcaldisp*, but if a combined flat field is not given then no spatial curvature model can be computed, and a "first guess" is used in its place. A normalised master flat field needs to be specified only if a flat field correction is requested.

The bad pixel table needs to be specified only if the cleaning of bad pixels is requested. In the calibration directories there is one CCD_TABLE file for each quadrant, named `badpixel.`q`.tfits` (where q is the quadrant number increased by 4). Care should be taken in selecting the appropriate bad pixel tables for the spectral instrument modes (in the case of imaging data q is the quadrant number).

An extraction table produced by previous runs of *vmspcaldisp* (see below) may be specified in input. In this way, the global spectral distortion models it carries would be used as first-guesses, instead of those carried in the arc lamp exposure header. This would allow to easily iterate the distortion models computed by this recipe, till the desired accuracy is reached.

The grism table is required by all VIMOS pipeline MOS recipes. It contains necessary information to control the way spectra are extracted and the determination of the distortion models. The *vmspcaldisp* recipe gets from the grism table the wavelength that should be used as reference (header entry `PRO WLEN CEN`), and the spectrum extension in CCD pixels above and below the position of the reference wavelength (header entries `PRO SPECT LLEN LO` and `PRO SPECT LLEN HI`) (see Figure 7.2, page 173). Other parameters, used in the construction of the extracted arc lamp slit spectra (see Table 6.45), are the start and the end wavelength of the image containing the extracted spectra (header entries `PRO WLEN START` and `PRO WLEN END`), and the step of the sampling along the dispersion direction (header entry `PRO WLEN INC`). In the calibration directories there is one GRISM_TABLE file for each quadrant/grism combination, named `grs_`$grism$`.`q`.tfits` (where $grism$ is the grism name, and q is the quadrant number).

---

[34]This has not yet been tested with real data.

The line catalogues in the calibration directories are also named `lcat_grism.q.tfits` although there is not a real dependency from the quadrant number.

All the products of the *vmspcaldisp* recipe are shown in Table 6.45.

File name	DO category	Type	Explanation
extract_table.fits	EXTRACT_TABLE	FITS	Extraction table
mos_arc_spectrum_extracted.fits	MOS_ARC_SPECTRUM_EXTRACTED	FITS	Extracted slit spectra
MOS_wavecal_*grism_q*.paf		PAF	Distortion models

Table 6.45: *Products of the vmspcaldisp recipe.*

Column name	Explanation
SLIT	Slit number
Y	Slit row coordinate in image of extracted slit spectra
CCD_X	X position of reference wavelength on CCD
CCD_Y	Y position of reference wavelength on CCD
MASK_X	x mask coordinate along the slit
MASK_Y	y mask coordinate along the slit
SPEC_NO	Number of exposures contributing to this row
CRV_POL_i	i^{th} coefficient of local spatial curvature model
CRVPOL_RMS	RMS of curvature model residuals (*unused*)
INV_DIS_i	i^{th} coefficient of local IDS
INVDIS_RMS	RMS of local IDS (CCD pixel)
DIS_QUAL	Quality of local IDS (1 = good, 0 = bad)

Table 6.46: *Extraction table entries.*

The primary recipe product is the extraction table, that contains information about the local and the global modeling of the spectral distortions. On Table 6.46 the meaning of each table column is given (some of the columns are not listed, since they are not used yet). Column Y holds the position of any spectral row (see Figure 7.2, page 173) in the produced image of extracted spectra. The (x, y) mask coordinates matching the (X, Y) CCD coordinates (as derived by applying the optical distortion model, see Section 7.3.3), corresponding to a point on a slit, are also listed in columns MASK_X, MASK_Y, CCD_X, and CCD_Y. The "local" curvature model coefficients are extracted from the global curvature solution. In fact, a local curvature model can be computed just where a slit spectrum edge is detected. Currently the column CRVPOL_RMS is left unused, and in future it will be likely filled just for the first and the last row of each slit spectrum (see Figure 7.2, page 173). The local IDS coefficients are not available in case of a failure of the local polynomial fit, as indicated in column DIS_QUAL.

A secondary product of the *vmspcaldisp* recipe is the image of extracted slit spectra, that allows a visual check of the distortion models quality. Failures of the spatial curvature model would be made apparent by widening dark gaps between the extracted spectra: if the slit spectra edges were followed accurately no gap should be visible at any wavelength. The stability of the wavelength calibration can be evaluated by the alignment of the calibration lamp emission lines from all slits.

A last product is the PAF file carrying all the information related to the spectral distortions. This PAF file is copied (or moved) to the product directory, and it is identical to the IWS configuration file `MOS_wavecal_` $grism\_q$.`cmf` (where q indicates the VIMOS quadrant number, and $grism$ the grism name) that is created in the directory where *vmspcaldisp* is launched.

The *vmspcaldisp* parameters are listed in table 6.47.

Parameter	Possible values	Explanation
ApplyFlatField	true	Apply flat field correction
	false	Do not apply flat field correction
ArcExtraction	Input	Extract using first guess distortion models
	Local	Extract using fitted models and local IDS
	Global	Extract using fitted models and global IDS
BiasMethod	Master	Bias removal with no overscan correction
	Zmaster	Bias removal with overscan correction
CleanBadPixel	true	Clean bad pixels
	false	Do not clean bad pixels
CleanCosmic	true	Clean cosmic rays
	false	Do not clean cosmic rays
ComputeQC	true	Compute QC parameters
	false	Do not compute QC parameters
ExtractionWindow	*int*	Size of arc line search window (pixel)
Fuzz	*int* (pixel)	Search radius in spectrum edge detection
ModelSlit	true	Model wavelength solution within each slit
	false	Do not model local IDSs within each slit
ModelSlitOrder	*int*	Polynomial order for IDS modeling within each slit
RefineIDS	true	Pretuning of the first guess IDS before line identification
	false	Do not use pretuning of the first guess IDS
LineIdent	FirstGuess	Line identification based on first-guess models
	Blind	Line identification based on pattern recognition
LineIdentLevel	*float*	Threshold for peak detection

Table 6.47: *vmspcaldisp parameters.*

A more complete description of the used parameters meaning is given here:

ApplyFlatField: If this parameter is set, the flat field correction is applied to the input arc lamp frames. In this case a normalised master flat field must be specified in the input SOF (see table 6.44).

ArcExtraction: This parameter is used to control the way the image of extracted slit spectra is created. Three different methods are currently available:

   Global: The slit spectra extraction is performed by applying the improved distortion models computed by the recipe. The global IDS models are applied in the wavelength linearisation.

   Input: The slit spectra extraction is performed by just applying the "first guess" spectral distortion models that are read from the arc lamp frame header. In this case the *vmspcaldisp* recipe does not try

to fit improved distortion models based on the available data (and the output VIMOS IWS configuration file is just a copy of the input "first guess").

Local: The slit spectra extraction is performed by applying the improved distortion models computed by the recipe. The local IDS models are applied in the wavelength linearisation.

BiasMethod: Method for bias removal from the input arc lamp exposures. The bias removal procedure is described in some detail in Section 8.3. Possible settings are:

Master: After master bias subtraction, prescan and overscan regions are trimmed away from the arc lamp frame.

Zmaster: After master bias subtraction the overscan correction is applied before trimming away the overscan regions.

CleanBadPixel: Bad pixel correction on the combined arc lamp frame used for optical distortion and inverse dispersion models determination. If this option is turned on, a bad pixel table should be specified in the input SOF (see Table 6.44). The bad pixel correction algorithm is described in Section 8.1, page 178.

CleanCosmic: Cosmic ray events removal from input arc lamp frames. The cosmic ray rejection algorithm is described in Section 8.2, page 179.

ComputeQC: If this parameter is set, QC parameters will be computed and written to the header of the extraction table (see Table 6.45) and to an output QC PAF file named `qc0000.paf`. This file is not classified as a pipeline recipe product, as it is an intermediate dataset that in the standard pipeline operations would be translated into new entries in the QC log file.

The QC parameters computed by *vmspcaldisp* are listed in Table 6.48. All parameters refer to the slit closest to the mask centre, unless differently specified. Fluxes are determined at the position of a chosen arc lamp line from each working lamp, and they are measured in ADU $s^{-1}mm^{-2}$. The error on fluxes is just the computed theoretical statistical noise. The spectral resolution at different wavelengths is computed as the mean of the resolutions obtained for each spectral row of each slit in the mask (see Figure 7.2, page 173). The spectral resolution is computed here as $\lambda/\Delta\lambda$, where $\Delta\lambda$ is the FWHM of the arc lamp line used for the measurement. Finally the RMS of the IDS model, `QC MOS IDS RMS`, is not derived from the RMSs of the single IDS local polynomial fits, but is computed as the RMS of the deviation of the observed lines peaks on the image of the extracted slit spectra from their expected positions. In this way systematic errors would not be excluded from the computation.

ExtractionWindow: Size of the arc line search window on the CCD. The window is centred on an arc lamp line expected position. If a negative value is given, then the search window size is computed by

$$\Delta Y = 3(wb_{01} + 2)$$

where ΔY is the search window size in CCD pixels, w is the slit width in millimetres, and b_{01} is the conversion factor between millimetres on the mask and pixels on the CCD along the dispersion direction, obtained from the optical distortion model (see Table 7.4, page 174).

Fuzz: Search radius for spectral edges, used in the determination of the spatial curvature model based on the input combined flat field. See Section 8.26, page 8.26, for more details.

Parameter	Explanation
QC MOS SLIT WIDTH	Width of slit (mm)
QC MOS HE LAMBDA	He arc lamp line for flux determination (Angstrom)
QC MOS HE FLUX	Flux at chosen He wavelength (ADU $mm^{-2}s^{-1}$)
QC MOS HE FLUXERR	Error on flux at chosen He wavelength (ADU $mm^{-2}s^{-1}$)
QC MOS NE LAMBDA	Ne arc lamp line for flux determination (Angstrom)
QC MOS NE FLUX	Flux at chosen Ne wavelength (ADU $mm^{-2}s^{-1}$)
QC MOS NE FLUXERR	Error on flux at chosen Ne wavelength (ADU $mm^{-2}s^{-1}$)
QC MOS AR LAMBDA	Ar arc lamp line for flux determination (Angstrom)
QC MOS AR FLUX	Flux at reference wavelength (ADU $mm^{-2}s^{-1}$)
QC MOS AR FLUXERR	Error on flux at reference wavelength (ADU $mm^{-2}s^{-1}$)
QC MOS WAVECAL COEFFi	Median of IDS coefficient d_i (see Section 7.3.5)
QC MOS REFWAVE MEAN	Mean CCD offset of reference wavelength on all slits (pixel)
QC MOS REFWAVE RMS	RMS of CCD offsets of reference wavelength on all slits (pixel)
QC MOS RESOLUTION1 LAMBDA	Line used in spectral resolution determination (Angstrom)
QC MOS RESOLUTION1	Mean spectral resolution at red end of spectrum
QC MOS RESOLUTION1 RMS	RMS of spectral resolution at red end of spectrum
QC MOS RESOLUTION2 LAMBDA	Line used in spectral resolution determination (Angstrom)
QC MOS RESOLUTION2	Mean spectral resolution at centre of spectrum
QC MOS RESOLUTION2 RMS	RMS of spectral resolution at centre of spectrum
QC MOS RESOLUTION3 LAMBDA	Line used in spectral resolution determination (Angstrom)
QC MOS RESOLUTION3	Mean spectral resolution at blue end of spectrum
QC MOS RESOLUTION3 RMS	RMS of spectral resolution at blue end of spectrum
QC MOS IDS RMS	Global IDS rms (pixel)

Table 6.48: *QC parameters of the vmspcaldisp recipe.*

LineIdent: Arc lines identification method. The identification procedure is described in some detail in Section 8.26.4. Possible settings are:

Blind: Arc lamp lines are identified without making use of the first-guess IDS models from the headers of the input files. This method, based on pattern recognition, just requires the rough estimate of the expected spectral dispersion read from the input grism table. Choosing this option could be the last resort in the attempt to calibrate data that are associated with very inaccurate first-guess distortion models.

FirstGuess: Arc lamp lines are identified on the basis of existing models of the spectral distortions, used as first-guesses. Inaccurate models might be "tuned" by setting the parameter *RefineIDS*, or trying larger values for the parameters *ExtractionWindow* and/or *Fuzz*. If all this fails, then it may help to apply the newly available *Blind* line identification method.

LineIdentLevel: Any signal that is peaking above this threshold is taken as a candidate arc lamp line to be identified by the *Blind* pattern recognition method. The *LineIdentLevel* is measured relatively to the local background level. If the chosen line identification method is not set to *Blind*, this parameter has no effect.

For optimal results with the *Blind* line identification method, it may be required to conveniently adapt the line identification level to the peak value of the faintest lines in the arc lamp exposure, but not to the extent of picking up too much of the background noise. On the other hand, setting a too high value for *LineIdentLevel* may cause the loss of a number of valid arc lamp lines, leaving the *Blind* method with no recognisable pattern to match. Note that, as a rule, it is advisable to have more arc lamp lines candidates than lines actually listed in the input line catalog.

ModelSlit: The trend of the local IDS coefficients within a single slit can be modeled by a polynomial fit. This may reduce the effect of outlying local solutions, before the global IDS fit is tried.

ModelSlitOrder: The order of the polynomial used in the slit IDS modeling when *ModelSlit* is set.

RefineIDS: When this parameter is set, the "first guess" IDS polynomial valid for a given spectral row is slightly modified, searching for a best match of the catalog wavelengths with the local spectrum arc lines. This pretuning operation permits a more robust arc lamp lines identification, but it should be avoided in presence of severe light contamination from reflections and/or spectral orders overlap (see Figure 6.8).

A description of the algorithms used in this recipe is given in Section 8.26, page 220.

6.17 vmmosobsstare (deprecated)

This recipe is deprecated: please use the recipe vmmosscience instead (see Section 6.14, page 118).

The VIMOS pipeline recipe *vmmosobsstare* is used to apply basic reduction steps to one exposure made in MOS mode, to locate objects, and to optimally extract and flux calibrate their spectra.

The files to be included in the input SOF are listed in Table 6.49.

DO category	Type	Explanation	Required
MOS_SCIENCE	Raw frame	Science exposure	√
MASTER_BIAS	Calibration	Master bias	√
MASTER_DARK	Calibration	Master dark	
MOS_MASTER_SCREEN_FLAT	Calibration	Normalised flat field	
EXTRACT_TABLE	Calibration	Extraction table	
GRISM_TABLE	Calibration	Grism table	√
EXTINCT_TABLE	Calibration	Atmospheric extinction table	
MOS_SPECPHOT_TABLE	Calibration	Spectro-photometric table	
CCD_TABLE	Calibration	Bad pixel table	

Table 6.49: *Input files for the vmmosobsstare recipe.*

The bad pixel table needs to be specified only if the cleaning of bad pixels is requested. In the calibration directories there is one CCD_TABLE file for each quadrant, named `badpixel.q.tfits` (where q is the quadrant number increased by 4). Care should be taken in selecting the appropriate bad pixel tables for the spectral instrument modes (in the case of imaging data q is the quadrant number).
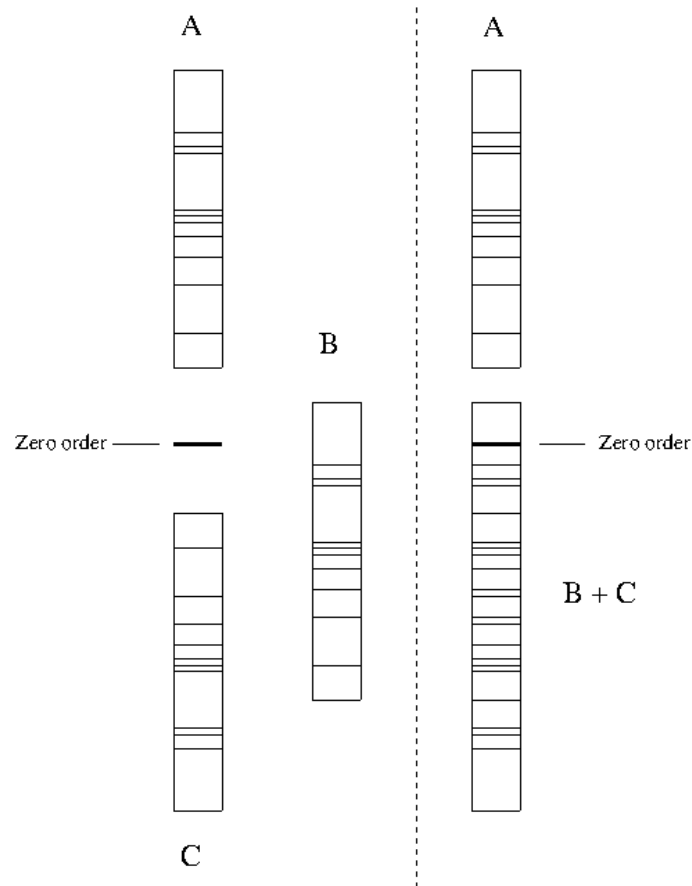
Figure 6.8: *Contamination from orders* 0 *and* -1 *in multiplexed spectra. On the left, the first order slit spectra A and B are shown, together with the* 0 *and the* -1 *orders of spectrum A. If spectra A and B are multiplexed, as shown on the right, spectrum B is contaminated by the* 0 *and* -1 *orders of spectrum A..*

A flat field correction is applied only if a normalised master flat field (produced by the recipe *vmspflat*) is specified.

The extraction table is the product of the local spectral distortions modeling performed by the recipe *vmspcaldisp* (see table 6.46, page 138). If an extraction table is not specified, then the global distortion models read from the science frame header are used (see Section 7.3, pages 172-177).

If a flux calibration is requested, a spectro-photometric table produced by the recipe *vmmosstandard* must be specified together with an atmospheric extinction table (see Tables 6.61 on page 153, and 6.64 on page 154). Note that a flux calibration can also be applied to the reduced data at a later stage, using the recipe *vmspphot* (see Section 6.26, page 165).

The grism table contains necessary information to control the way spectra are extracted, starting from the reference wavelength (header entry `PRO WLEN CEN`), on a specific range of pixels above and below its position on the CCD (header entries `PRO SPECT LLEN LO` and `PRO SPECT LLEN HI`) (see Figure 7.2, page 173). Other parameters, used in the extraction of the science slit spectra (see Table 6.50), are the start and the

end wavelength of the image of the extracted slit spectra (header entries `PRO WLEN START` and `PRO WLEN END`), and the step of the sampling along the dispersion direction (header entry `PRO WLEN INC`). Finally, the wavelengths of the sky lines used in the alignment of the spectral distortion models, necessary to keep into account the possible coordinates shifts introduced by a variation of the instrument flexures between the science and the calibration exposures, are listed in the header keywords `PRO SKY WLEN`n, with n ranging from 1 to the number specified in the keyword `PRO SKY NO`. In the calibration directories there is one GRISM_TABLE file for each quadrant/grism combination, named `grs_`$grism$`.`q`.tfits` (where $grism$ is the grism name, and q is the quadrant number).

All the products of the *vmmosobsstare* recipe are shown in Table 6.50.

File name	DO category	Type	Explanation
mos_science_reduced.fits	MOS_SCIENCE_REDUCED	FITS	Objects spectra
mos_science_flux_reduced.fits	MOS_SCIENCE_FLUX_REDUCED	FITS	Flux calibrated objects spectra
mos_science_extracted.fits	MOS_SCIENCE_EXTRACTED	FITS	Sky subtracted slit spectra
mos_science_sky.fits	MOS_SCIENCE_SKY	FITS	Sky spectra
mos_sky_reduced.fits	MOS_SKY_REDUCED	FITS	Extracted sky spectra
object_table.fits	OBJECT_TABLE	FITS	Objects spectra identification
window_table.fits	WINDOW_TABLE	FITS	Objects positions in slit

Table 6.50: *Product of the vmmosobsstare recipe.*

The slit spectra are remapped with the instrument distortions removed and at a fixed wavelength step. A sky value is estimated for each wavelength and then subtracted from the data. The result is stored in the `MOS_SCIENCE_EXTRACTED` image, while the images `MOS_SCIENCE_SKY` and `MOS_SKY_REDUCED` contain the sky model that was subtracted from the resampled data.

If a flux calibration is requested, then a `MOS_SCIENCE_FLUX_REDUCED` image is also created. This image is identical to the `MOS_SCIENCE_REDUCED` one, but the spectra it contains are flux calibrated, and expressed in units of erg cm^{-2} s^{-1} Å^{-1}. Note, however, that the obtained fluxes are valid except for a constant factor: the applied calibration is relative, not absolute.

The positions of the extracted slit spectra and of the detected objects they may contain are listed in the window table, 6.51.

The extracted spectra of the detected objects are stored in the rows of the `MOS_SCIENCE_REDUCED` image, that is the primary product of this recipe. The object table, shown in Table 6.52, indicates from what slit each spectrum was extracted.

The *vmmosobsstare* parameters are listed in Table 6.53.

A more complete description of the used parameters meaning is given here:

BiasMethod: Method for bias removal from the input science exposure. The bias removal procedure is described in some detail in Section 8.3. Possible settings are:

  Master: After master bias subtraction, prescan and overscan regions are trimmed away from the science frame.

Column name	Explanation
SLIT	Slit number in ADM
SPEC_LEN	*unused*
SPEC_START	Image bottom row of slit spectrum (pixel)
SPEC_END	Image top row of slit spectrum (pixel)
OBJ_START	Object start position from slit spectrum bottom (pixel)
OBJ_END	Object end position from slit spectrum bottom (pixel)
OBJ_NO	Object counter within a slit
OBJ_POS	Object peak position from slit spectrum bottom (pixel)
OBJ_WIDTH	*unused*
OBJ_X	Mask x coordinate of object (mm)
OBJ_Y	Mask y coordinate of object (mm)
OBJ_RA	*unused*
OBJ_DEC	*unused*

Table 6.51: *Window table entries. The IFU entries are not listed, because IFU data reduction is not yet supported. The positions of the slit spectra are counted from the image bottom (with the first row at $Y = 0$), while the objects positions are counted from the bottom row of the slit to which they belong.*

Column name	Explanation
SLIT	Slit number in ADM
Y	Image row of extracted spectrum
OBJ_NO	Object counter within same slit
OBJ_X	Mask x coordinate of object
OBJ_Y	Mask y coordinate of object
OBJ_RA	*unused*
OBJ_DEC	*unused*

Table 6.52: *Object table entries. The Y pixel positions of the extracted spectra are counted from the image bottom, with the first row at $Y = 0$.*

Zmaster: After master bias subtraction the overscan correction is applied before trimming away the overscan regions.

CalibrateFlux: Flux calibration of the extracted spectra. If this option is turned on, an atmospheric extinction table and a spectro-photometric table (see tables 6.61 and 6.64, pages 153 and 154) should be specified in the input SOF. The flux calibration is applied as described in Section 8.10, page 185.

CleanBadPixel: Bad pixel correction on the input science frame. If this option is turned on, a bad pixel table should be specified in the input SOF (see table 6.49). The bad pixel correction algorithm is described in Section 8.1, page 178.

DetectionLevel: In the object detection task, only the pixel values that are *DetectionLevel* noise sigmas above the background level are included in the objects candidates. The object detection is tried on the mean

Parameter	Possible values	Explanation
BiasMethod	Master	Bias removal with no overscan correction
	Zmaster	Bias removal with overscan correction
CleanBadPixel	true	Clean bad pixels
	false	Do not clean bad pixels
ModelSlit	true	Model global IDS within each slit
	false	Apply wavelength solution from extraction table
ModelSlitOrder	*int*	Polynomial order for global IDS within each slit
UseSkylines	true	Use sky lines to align wavelength calibration
	false	Do not align wavelength calibration
SkyMethod	Median	Sky at object position is median of all sky values
	Fit	Sky at object position is interpolation of sky values
PolyOrder	*int*	Order of sky interpolating polynomial
SkyKSigmaLow	*float* (sigma)	Low limit for K-sigma cliping in sky fitting
SkyKSigmaHigh	*float* (sigma)	High limit for K-sigma cliping in sky fitting
Fuzz	*int* (pixel)	Extra X pixels in slit spectra extraction
SlitMargin	*int* (pixel)	Excluded pixels at slit ends for sky determination
LineWidth	*int* (pixel)	Pixels to read around expected sky line position
DetectionLevel	*float* (sigma)	Object detection level in terms of noise sigmas
WatershedLevels	*int*	No. of levels in watershed method for objects unblending
WatershedFraction	*float*	Minimum flux fraction of unblended objects
MinObjectSize	*int* (pixel)	Minimum allowed object size
MaxObjectSize	*int* (pixel)	Minimum interval where to attempt objects unblending
HorneExtraction	true	Optimal (Horne's) spectral extraction
	false	Aperture spectral extraction
CalibrateFlux	true	Apply flux calibration to extracted spectra
	false	Do not apply flux calibration

Table 6.53: *vmmosobsstare parameters.*

cross-dispersion profile of the extracted slit spectra. The mean profile is computed on the wavelength interval specified by the grism table entries `PRO AVG POS` and `PRO AVG RNG`.

Fuzz: Extra number of X CCD pixels, to be added at the slit spectra sides during the slit spectra extraction as a safety margin.

HorneExtraction: If this parameter is set, the Horne's method for spectral optimal extraction [14] is applied to the objects detected in the extracted slit spectra.[35] Otherwise a simple aperture extraction is used.

LineWidth: Search radius (in pixels along the dispersion direction) from the expected position of the sky lines in the input science frame. This parameter is only effective when *UseSkylines* is set.

MaxObjectSize: In the object detection process, all the pixel values of the slit mean cross-dispersion profile that are above the threshold specified at *DetectionLevel* are selected. If any unbroken sequence of selected

---

[35]To be rigorous, Horne's extraction is not intended to be applied to resampled data, where the noise is correlated.

pixels is longer than *MaxObjectSize,* an attempt to unblend it into sub-objects is made.

MinObjectSize: In the object detection process, all the pixel values of the slit mean cross-dispersion profile that are above the threshold specified at *DetectionLevel* are selected. Any unbroken sequence of selected pixels must be at least *MinObjectSize* pixels long to be accepted as an object candidate.

ModelSlit: If this parameter is set, and an extraction table is specified in input, the coefficients of the local IDS solutions contained in the extraction table (see Table 6.46, page 138) are modeled within each slit by a polynomial fit. The model values for the coefficients are replaced in the extraction table and then used in the spectral extraction process. This is a way to smooth out outlying IDS local solutions.

ModelSlitOrder: This parameter is only effective when *ModelSlit* is set and an extraction table is specified in input. The order of the polynomial used in the global IDS solutions within each slit is specified. In particular, if this parameter is set to zero the local IDS coefficients are replaced by their mean values within each slit.

PolyOrder: Order of the polynomial used in sky level modeling, when *SkyMethod* is set to *Fit*.

SkyKSigmaLow: Low threshold for K-sigma clipping in sky level modeling, when *SkyMethod* is set to *Fit*.

SkyKSigmaHigh: High threshold for K-sigma clipping in sky level modeling, when *SkyMethod* is set to *Fit*.

SkyMethod: Method used for the sky determination at the position of the detected objects. The sky level is determined for each sampled wavelength of the extracted slit spectra. The modeled slit sky spectra are written to the output `MOS_SCIENCE_SKY` image. Possible settings are:

Fit: The pixel values outside the regions where objects were detected are fitted by a polynomial. The model values are then taken as the sky level. The order of the polynomial used is specified at the parameter *PolyOrder*.

Median: The median of the pixel values outside the regions where objects were detected is taken as the sky level.

SlitMargin: Number of pixels at the edges of the extracted slit spectra, to be excluded from the determination of the sky level and from the object detection task.

UseSkylines: If this parameter is set, the sky lines listed in the grism table are searched and identified in the input science exposure. The median offset from their expected positions along the dispersion direction is taken as a measure of the variation of the instrument flexure between the science exposure and the flat field and arc lamp exposures used for calibration. This offset is added to the Y component of the optical distortion model (see Section 7.3.3, page 174) before its usage in the spectral extraction task.

WatershedFraction: In the object detection process, an attempt of unblending into sub-objects an extended (*i.e.*, greater than *MaxObjectSize*) object candidate is made. A candidate sub-object must have at least the fraction of the total flux specified here, in order to be flagged as a separate object.

WatershedLevels: Number of levels used in watershed method applied to object unblending. See parameter *MaxObjectSize* about object unblending.

A description of the algorithms used in this recipe is given in Section 8.27, page 223.

6.18 vmmosobsjitter (deprecated)

This recipe is deprecated: please use the recipe vmmosscience instead (see Section 6.14, page 118).

The VIMOS pipeline recipe *vmmosobsjitter* is used to apply basic reduction steps to a sequence of exposures made in MOS mode, to combine them in a single image, to locate objects, and to optimally extract and possibly flux calibrate their spectra. Sky fringes may also be subtracted if requested. Each input image is processed in the same way as by recipe *vmmosobsstare*, therefore what mainly characterises the *vmmosobsjitter* recipe is the combination of the input frames, and the sky fringes subtraction.

The files to be included in the input SOF are listed in Table 6.54.

DO category	Type	Explanation	Required
MOS_SCIENCE	Raw frame	Science exposures	√
MASTER_BIAS	Calibration	Master bias	√
MASTER_DARK	Calibration	Master dark	
MOS_MASTER_SCREEN_FLAT	Calibration	Normalised flat field	
EXTRACT_TABLE	Calibration	Extraction table	
GRISM_TABLE	Calibration	Grism table	√
MOS_FRINGES_SKY	Calibration	Sky+fringes map	
MOS_FRINGES	Calibration	Fringe map	
EXTINCT_TABLE	Calibration	Atmospheric extinction table	
MOS_SPECPHOT_TABLE	Calibration	Spectro-photometric table	
CCD_TABLE	Calibration	Bad pixel table	

Table 6.54: *Input files for the vmmosobsjitter recipe.*

Most of the entries in Table 6.54 are described in Section 6.17, page 142, being in common with the recipe *vmmosobsstare*. In addition to those, the *vmmosobsjitter* recipe also accepts either a *sky+fringes map* or a *fringe map* (not both), depending on the selected sky fringing removal method. These maps are typically produced by previous runs of the *vmmosobsjitter* recipe where no input fringe map was specified.

It should be noted that such maps are never required in input: when the sky fringing correction is requested, they are automatically produced by median-stacking the input jittered frames themselves. However, in some cases it may turn appropriate to generate a sky fringes map that is based on just a subset of exposures (*e.g.*, those that are separated by a wider jittering step). Running the recipe on this subset would produce a sky fringes map that may then be applied on further recipe runs to the whole set of jittered exposures. In fact, when a sky fringes map is specified in input it is not recomputed by the recipe, but it is just applied to the data according to the specified correction method (see the parameters description ahead, and Section 8.8, page 182 for more details).

All the products of the *vmmosobsjitter* recipe are shown in Table 6.55. The only extra entries with respect to the *vmmosobsstare* recipe are the fringes maps, that are a by-product of the sky fringing correction.

The *vmmosobsjitter* configuration file includes the same parameters of recipe *vmmosobsstare*, shown in table 6.53, page 146, with few more parameters related to spectral stacking and sky fringes removal, that are described in table 6.56.

A more complete description of these extra parameters is given here:

File name	DO category	Type	Explanation
mos_science_reduced.fits	MOS_SCIENCE_REDUCED	FITS	Objects spectra
mos_science_flux_reduced.fits	MOS_SCIENCE_FLUX_REDUCED	FITS	Flux calibrated spectra
mos_science_extracted.fits	MOS_SCIENCE_EXTRACTED	FITS	Sky subtracted slit spectra
mos_science_sky.fits	MOS_SCIENCE_SKY	FITS	Sky spectra
mos_sky_reduced.fits	MOS_SKY_REDUCED	FITS	Extracted sky spectra
object_table.fits	OBJECT_TABLE	FITS	Objects spectra identification
window_table.fits	WINDOW_TABLE	FITS	Objects positions in slit
mos_fringes_sky.fits	MOS_FRINGES_SKY	FITS	Sky+fringes map ('Raw')
mos_fringes.fits	MOS_FRINGES	FITS	Fringe map ('Resampled')

Table 6.55: *Product of the vmmosobsjitter recipe.*

FringingCorr: Sky fringing removal from product frame. If this parameter is set, an input fringe map may be specified in order to subtract it from the input spectral exposures before combining them. If no input fringe map is given, the fringe map is derived from all the input jittered spectral exposures.

FringingMethod: Method used for the determination and the removal of the sky fringes. Possible settings are:

Raw: The used sky+fringe map (DO category MOS_FRINGES_SKY) is the median stacking of a set of jittered *raw* and bias subtracted spectral frames. This image, containing both fringes and mean sky level, is subtracted from each input *raw* and bias subtracted spectral frame. After that, the data reduction proceeds in the usual way: in particular, residuals due to sky changing between exposures are eliminated by the standard sky removal procedure controlled by the parameter *SkyMethod* (see Table 6.53, page 146). If no sky+fringe map is given in input, a sky+fringe map is generated by median-stacking all the input *raw* and bias subtracted spectral frames.

Resampled: The used fringe map (DO category MOS_FRINGES) is the median stacking of a set of jittered spectral frames, after the signal *resampling* (applied to eliminate all the spectral distortions including the wavelength calibration), and after the subtraction of the sky with the method specified by *SkyMethod*. If no fringe map is given in input, a fringe map is generated by median-stacking all the processed and *resampled* spectral frames.

FringingOffset: Minimum offset (in pixel) between any two jittered exposure, required for applying the fringing correction. If at least two jittered frames differ by an offset smaller than the one specified here, then the fringing correction is not applied even if it was requested by setting the parameter *FringingCorr*.

KSigmaHigh: Number of standard deviations above the median pixel value for rejecting a pixel value when *StackMethod* is set to *"Ksigma"*.

KSigmaLow: Number of standard deviations below the median pixel value for rejecting a pixel value when *StackMethod* is set to *"Ksigma"*.

MaxRejection: Number of highest pixel values to be rejected when *StackMethod* is set to *"MinMax"*.

MinRejection: Number of lowest pixel values to be rejected when *StackMethod* is set to *"MinMax"*.

Parameter	Possible values	Explanation
StackMethod	Average	Average combination of reduced slit spectra
	Median	Median combination of reduced slit spectra
	MinMax	Min-max combination of reduced slit spectra
	Ksigma	K-sigma clipping combination of reduced slit spectra
	Auto	Optimal combination of reduced slit spectra
KSigmaLow	*float* (sigma)	Low threshold for K-sigma clipping method
KSigmaHigh	*float* (sigma)	High threshold for K-sigma clipping method
MaxRejection	*int*	Number of highest values excluded in rejection stack method
MinRejection	*int*	Number of lowest values excluded in rejection stack method
FringingCorr	true	Remove sky fringing
	false	Do not remove sky fringing
FringingMethod	Raw	Remove sky+fringes from raw spectra
	Resampled	Remove fringes from reduced spectra
FringingOffset	*float* (pixel)	Smallest required offset between exposures
SaveIntermediate	true	Save intermediate products
	false	Do not save intermediate products

Table 6.56: *vmmosobsstare parameters.*

SaveIntermediate: When this is set, intermediate products of the data reduction are saved to disk. This would allow the user to better evaluate the quality of the results at each step of the reduction algorithm. The data that are created on disk are not officially products of the pipeline, being just a debug aid, and nothing more: for this reason they will not be reported by the recipe launcher *esorex*, or by *Gasgano*. The intermediate products will be created in the current working directory, and they will always have the same names, conventionally beginning with the word `after_`, prefixing an identifier of a specific data reduction step, and an index indicating a given input frame. For instance, the file `after_bias_subtraction3.fits` contains the third input jittered frame after the master bias subtraction.

StackMethod: Method used for combination of the reduced slit spectra. See Section 8.6 for a complete description of all the combination methods. Possible settings are:

Auto: Given the number of input jittered spectral exposures, an optimal combination method is selected. Currently this is always going to the method *"Average"*.

Average: The combined frame is the mean of the reduced and aligned input spectral exposures.

Ksigma: The combined frame is the mean of the reduced and aligned input spectral exposures, after K-sigma screening of pixel values. The number of sigma to be applied in the rejection is specified by the parameters *KSigmaLow* and *KSigmaHigh*.

Median: The combined frame is the median of the reduced and aligned input spectral exposures.

MinMax: The combined frame is the mean of the reduced and aligned input spectral exposures, after rejection of minimum and maximum values. The number of values to reject is specified by the parameters *MinRejection* and *MaxRejection*.

A description of the algorithms used in this recipe is given in Section 8.28, page 225.

6.19   vmmoscombine (deprecated)

This recipe is deprecated: please use the recipe vmmosscience instead (see Section 6.14, page 118).

With this recipe the reduced spectra from different observations (obtained, for instance, during different nights) may be aligned and combined together, provided that they were observed with the same mask, with the same instrument quadrant, and with the same instrument mode.

The available stacking methods are those provided by the recipe *vmmosobsjitter* (see Section 6.18, page 148), and they are applied to the 2D-extracted spectra (MOS_SCIENCE_EXTRACTED) produced by the recipes *vmmosobsstare*, *vmmosobsjitter*, and even by the recipe *vmmoscombine* itself. Before being stacked, the spectra are all corrected to airmass zero, and normalised to their mean exposure time. The value of the mean exposure time is written to the products' header keyword EXPTIME (the actual exposure time is stored in the header keyword ESO PRO EXPTTOT).

After the stacking of the slit spectra, the object detection task is run and the spectra of the detected objects are 1D-extracted as is done by the recipes *vmmosobsstare* and *vmmosobsjitter*: note, however, that in this case no optimal spectral extraction is applicable.

Only in case any input MOS_SCIENCE_EXTRACTED frame was produced by the recipe *vmmosobsstare*, the matching WINDOW_TABLE produced in the same run must be included in the input set-of-frame.

Optionally, a relative flux correction may also be applied, and in that case a spectro-photometric table must be specified in the input set-of-frames. An atmospheric extinction table must be specified in any case, even if a flux correction was not requested, because of the necessary correction to airmass zero before the stacking of the spectra.

The tables describing all the input and product frames, with the recipe's configuration parameters, are self-explaining:

DO category	Type	Explanation	Required
MOS_SCIENCE_EXTRACTED	Product frame	Reduced slit spectra	√
GRISM_TABLE	Calibration	Grism table	√
WINDOW_TABLE	Calibration	Window table	See text
EXTINCT_TABLE	Calibration	Atmospheric extinction table	√
MOS_SPECPHOT_TABLE	Calibration	Spectro-photometric table	

Table 6.57: *Input files for the vmmoscombine recipe.*

File name	DO category	Type	Explanation
mos_science_reduced.fits	MOS_SCIENCE_REDUCED	FITS	Objects spectra
mos_science_flux_reduced.fits	MOS_SCIENCE_FLUX_REDUCED	FITS	Flux calibrated spectra
mos_science_extracted.fits	MOS_SCIENCE_EXTRACTED	FITS	Stacked slit spectra
object_table.fits	OBJECT_TABLE	FITS	Objects spectra identification
window_table.fits	WINDOW_TABLE	FITS	Objects positions in slit

Table 6.58: *Product of the vmmoscombine recipe.*

Parameter	Possible values	Explanation
StackMethod	Average	Average combination of reduced slit spectra
	Median	Median combination of reduced slit spectra
	MinMax	Min-max combination of reduced slit spectra
	Ksigma	K-sigma clipping combination of reduced slit spectra
	Auto	Optimal combination of reduced slit spectra
KSigmaLow	*float* (sigma)	Low threshold for K-sigma clipping method
KSigmaHigh	*float* (sigma)	High threshold for K-sigma clipping method
MaxRejection	*int*	Number of highest values excluded in rejection stack method
MinRejection	*int*	Number of lowest values excluded in rejection stack method
DetectionLevel	*float* (sigma)	Object detection level in terms of noise sigmas
WatershedLevels	*int*	No. of levels in watershed method for objects unblending
WatershedFraction	*float*	Minimum flux fraction of unblended objects
MinObjectSize	*int* (pixel)	Minimum allowed object size
MaxObjectSize	*int* (pixel)	Minimum interval where to attempt objects unblending
CalibrateFlux	true	Apply flux calibration to extracted spectra
	false	Do not apply flux calibration

Table 6.59: *vmmoscombine parameters.*

6.20 vmmosstandard (deprecated)

This recipe is deprecated: please use the recipe vmmosscience instead (see Section 6.14, page 118).

The VIMOS pipeline recipe *vmmosstandard* is used to calibrate and extract a spectrum from a MOS exposure of a spectro-photometric standard star, and derive the instrument efficiency and the response curves by comparison with the corresponding catalog spectrum.

The files to be included in the input SOF are listed in Table 6.60.

DO category	Type	Explanation	Required
MOS_STANDARD	Raw frame	Standard star exposure	√
MASTER_BIAS	Calibration	Master bias	√
MASTER_DARK	Calibration	Master dark	
EXTINCT_TABLE	Calibration	Atmospheric extinction table	√
STD_FLUX_TABLE	Calibration	Spectro-photometric table	√
MOS_MASTER_SCREEN_FLAT	Calibration	Normalised flat field	
EXTRACT_TABLE	Calibration	Extraction table	
GRISM_TABLE	Calibration	Grism table	√
CCD_TABLE	Calibration	Bad pixel table	

Table 6.60: *Input files for the vmmosstandard recipe.*

An atmospheric extinction table must be specified (see Table 6.61). Currently the atmospheric extinction table valid for La Silla is made available in the calibration directories, in a file named `extinct_table.fits`.

Column name	Explanation
WAVE	Wavelength at which the extinction was evaluated
EXTINCTION	Magnitude loss per one airmass

Table 6.61: *Atmospheric extinction table entries.*

The catalog fluxes for the observed standard star are contained in the standard star flux table (see Table 6.62).

Column name	Explanation
WAVE	Wavelength at which the flux was evaluated
FLUX	Flux in erg cm^{-2} s^{-1} Å^{-1}
BIN	Bin width in Ångstrom

Table 6.62: *Standard star flux table.*

A set of standard star flux tables, corresponding to the 30 spectro-photometric standard stars that are included in the VIMOS calibration plan ([9]), is available in the calibration directories. The names of these tables, and the name of the standard stars as reported in the FITS header keyword `ESO OBS TARG NAME`, are listed in Table 6.65. The table indicated in the SOF should match the content of the header entry `ESO OBS TARG NAME` of the input standard star exposure.

The bad pixel table needs to be specified only if the cleaning of bad pixels is requested. In the calibration directories there is one CCD_TABLE file for each quadrant, named `badpixel.`q`.tfits` (where q is the quadrant number increased by 4). Care should be taken in selecting the appropriate bad pixel tables for the spectral instrument modes (in the case of imaging data q is the quadrant number).

The extraction table is the product of the local spectral distortions modeling performed by the recipe *vmspcaldisp* (see table 6.46, page 138). If an extraction table is not specified, then the global distortion models read from the science frame header are used (see Section 7.3, pages 172-177).

A flat field correction is applied only if a normalised master flat field (produced by the recipe *vmspflat*) is specified.

The grism table contains necessary information to control the way spectra are extracted, as described in more detail in section 6.17, page 142. In the calibration directories there is one GRISM_TABLE file for each quadrant/grism combination, named `grs_`$grism$`.`q`.tfits` (where $grism$ is the grism name, and q is the quadrant number).

All the products of the *vmmosstandard* recipe are shown in Table 6.63.

The standard star spectrum is calibrated and extracted as in recipe *vmmosobsstare*. Next, the extracted spectrum is compared to catalog fluxes of the same star to obtain the efficiency curve and the response curve used for the flux calibration of scientific data (see Section 8.9, page 183).

The result MOS spectro-photometric table is shown in Table 6.64.

File name	DO category	Type	Explanation
mos_standard_reduced.fits	MOS_STANDARD_REDUCED	FITS	Extracted spectrum
mos_standard_extracted.fits	MOS_STANDARD_EXTRACTED	FITS	Sky subtr. slit spectra
mos_standard_sky.fits	MOS_STANDARD_SKY	FITS	Sky slit spectra
mos_standard_sky_extracted.fits	MOS_STANDARD_SKY_EXTRACTED	FITS	Extracted sky spectrum
mos_specphot_table.fits	MOS_SPECPHOT_TABLE	FITS	Response curves
object_table.fits	OBJECT_TABLE	FITS	Object identification
window_table.fits	WINDOW_TABLE	FITS	Object position in slit

Table 6.63: *Product of the vmmosstandard recipe.*

Column name	Explanation
WAVE	Wavelength in Ångstrom
STD_FLUX	Standard star flux in erg cm^{-2} s^{-1} Å^{-1}
OBS_FLUX	Observed flux in e^- s^{-1} Å^{-1}
RAW_EFFICIENCY	Ratio between input and detected photons
EFFICIENCY	Heavily smoothed version of RAW_EFFICIENCY
RAW_RESPONSE	Ratio between STD_FLUX and OBS_FLUX
RESPONSE	Heavily smoothed version of RAW_RESPONSE

Table 6.64: *Spectro-photometric table.*

File name	Target name	Catalog
`bd25d4655.tfits`	`BD+25d4655`	Oke (1990)
`bd28d4211.tfits`	`BD+28d4211`	Oke (1990)
`bd33d2642.tfits`	`BD+33d2642`	Oke (1990)
`cd32d9927.tfits`	`CD-32-9927`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`eg21.tfits`	`EG-21`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`eg274.tfits`	`EG-274`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`feige110.tfits`	`Feige-110`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`feige56.tfits`	`Feige-56`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`feige66.tfits`	`Feige-66`	Oke (1990)
`feige67.tfits`	`Feige-67`	Oke (1990)
`g158_100.tfits`	`G-158-100`	Oke (1990)
`g93_48.tfits`	`G-93-48`	Oke (unpublished) data
`gd108.tfits`	`GD-108`	Oke (1990)
`gd50.tfits`	`GD-50`	Oke (1990)
`hilt600.tfits`	`Hiltner-600`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`hz2.tfits`	`Hz-2`	Oke (unpublished) data
`hz44.tfits`	`Hz-44`	Oke (1990)
`lds749b.tfits`	`LDS-749b`	Oke (1990)
`ltt1020.tfits`	`LTT-1020`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`ltt1788.tfits`	`LTT-1788`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`ltt2415.tfits`	`LTT-2415`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`ltt377.tfits`	`LTT-377`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`ltt3864.tfits`	`LTT-3864`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`ltt4816.tfits`	`LTT-4816`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`ltt6248.tfits`	`LTT-6248`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`ltt7379.tfits`	`LTT-7379`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`ltt7987.tfits`	`LTT-7987`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`ltt9239.tfits`	`LTT-9239`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`ltt9491.tfits`	`LTT-9491`	Hamuy et al. (1992, 1994)
`ngc7293.tfits`	`NGC-7293`	Oke (1990)

Table 6.65: *Spectro-photometric standard stars in the VIMOS Calibration Plan. Full references are: Oke, 1990, AJ 99, 1621; Hamuy et al., 1992, PASP 104, 533; Hamuy et al., 1994, PASP 106, 566. See also* `http://www.eso.org/observing/standards/spectra/`

Most of the *vmmosstandard* parameters are the same as for recipe *vmmosobsstare* (see Table 6.53, page 146). The parameter *DetectionLevel* is set as a default to a very high value, so that in general just one spectrum will be unambiguously detected and identified as the standard star one. In case more than one object is detected, it may be appropriate to increase this value, or even to modify the object detection parameters *MinObjectSize*, *MaxObjectSize*, or *WatershedFraction*. Alternatively, the parameter *SelectSlit* may be used to indicate in what slit the standard star is really located: normally this parameter is set to zero, meaning that objects are searched in all slits, but a positive number would limit the search to just the specified slit.

The parameter *ComputeQC* is typically set for monitoring the instrument efficiency at specific wavelengths.

A description of the algorithms used in this recipe is given in Section 8.29, page 226.

6.21 vmifucalib

The VIMOS pipeline recipe *vmifucalib* is used to determine the spatial extraction mask, the wavelength calibration, and the fibers relative transmission correction, from a set of flat field and one arc lamp exposures.

The files to be included in the input SOF are listed in Table 6.66.

DO category	Type	Explanation	Required
IFU_SCREEN_FLAT	Raw frame	Flat field exposure	√
IFU_ARC_SPECTRUM	Raw frame	Arc lamp exposure	
MASTER_BIAS	Calibration	Master bias	√
LINE_CATALOG	Calibration	Line catalog	
IFU_IDENT	Calibration	Fiber identification	
CCD_TABLE	Calibration	Bad pixel table	

Table 6.66: *Input files for the vmifucalib recipe.*

At least one flat field exposure should be present in the input SOF, but if an arc lamp exposure is not given, then only the spatial extraction mask can be determined.

If an arc lamp exposure is given in input, a line catalog must also be provided.

The fiber identification file is optional: it consists of intensity profiles (one for each IFU pseudo-slit) cut along the cross-dispersion direction of a reference flat field exposure where the fiber spectra have been safely identified. The fibers corresponding to the peak positions of each profile are listed in the tables included in the FITS file extensions. Such safe identifications would then be transferred to the new input flat fields by cross-correlation. In the calibration directories there is ideally one IFU_IDENT file for each quadrant/grism combination, named `ifu_ident_`*grism*`_`*q*`.fits` (where *q* indicates the VIMOS quadrant number, and *grism* the grism name). A new set of fiber identification files was added in 2006, in order to support IFU data obtained around 2006 and after. The earlier IFU_IDENT files had the suffix "_2006" added to their names. A further set was added after the Summer 2010 intervention, and similarly the previous IFU_IDENT files had the suffix "_2010" added to their names.

If a fiber identification file is not specified, the fiber spectra identification is still attempted, but the result is not always correct. A fiber misidentification would appear later on the reconstructed image of the field-of-

view (generated by the *vmifuscience* recipe) as zig-zagging patterns breaking the generally smooth look of the intensity distribution.

The optical-spectral distortions (coded in the extraction mask) are always recomputed from scratch by tracing the flat field spectra, and then by wavelength-calibrating the extracted arc lamp spectra. Contrary to what happens in the MOS data reduction task, the distortion models contained in the data headers are ignored.

The bad pixel table needs to be specified only if the cleaning of bad pixels is requested. In the calibration directories there is one CCD_TABLE file for each quadrant, named `badpixel.`q`.tfits` (where q is the quadrant number increased by 4). Care should be taken in selecting the appropriate bad pixel tables for the spectral instrument modes (in the case of imaging data q is the quadrant number).

The line catalogues in the calibration directories are named `lcat_`*grism*`.`q`.tfits` (where *grism* is the grism name, and q the quadrant number although there is no actual dependency from the quadrant number).

All the products of the *vmifucalib* recipe are shown in Table 6.67.

File name	DO category	Type	Explanation
ifu_master_screen_flat.fits	IFU_MASTER_SCREEN_FLAT	FITS	Combined flats
ifu_arc_spectrum_extracted.fits	IFU_ARC_SPECTRUM_EXTRACTED	FITS	Extracted arc spectra
ifu_flat_spectrum_extracted.fits	IFU_FLAT_SPECTRUM_EXTRACTED	FITS	Extracted flat spectra
ifu_trace.fits	IFU_TRACE	FITS	Extraction mask
ifu_ids.fits	IFU_IDS	FITS	Wavelength calibration
ifu_transmission.fits	IFU_TRANSMISSION	FITS	Transmission correction

Table 6.67: *Products of the vmifucalib recipe.*

The extracted spectra are stored in the output images in a conventional order, with blue on the left and red on the right side. The images have 400 rows in the case of MR and HR observations, and 1600 rows in the case of LR observations. The spectra starting from the left side of each pseudo-slit are stored starting from the bottom rows of the output images. In the case of LR observations, the first 400 spectra from the pseudo-slit 1 are at the bottom, and the last 400 spectra from the pseudo-slit 4 are at the top.

Column name	Explanation
ROW	Image row, counted from the bottom starting from 1.
L	X coordinate on the IFU head, counted from left, ranging from 1 to 80.
M	Y coordinate on the IFU head, counted from bottom, ranging from 1 to 80.

Table 6.68: *IFU position table entries.*

Each image row corresponds to an IFU fiber position on the IFU head. This correspondence is described in a set of 8 tables located in the calibration directories (see Table 6.68). A subset of 4 tables refers to LR observations, with 1600 spectra per quadrant, and they are named `ifutableLR`q`.fits` (where q indicates the VIMOS quadrant number). A second subset of 4 tables should be used for MR and HR observations, with 400 spectra per quadrant, and they are named `ifutableHR`q`.fits`.

The content of the calibration tables generated by the recipe *vmifucalib* is described in Tables 6.69, 6.70, and 6.71.

Column name	Explanation
Ci	i^{st} coefficient of the spectrum tracing polynomial.
RMS	Standard deviation of polynomial fit.

Table 6.69: *IFU extraction mask.*

In the extraction mask `ifu_trace.fits`, there are two table extensions for each active IFU pseudo-slit. Each table includes the coefficients of 400 polynomial fits, one for each fiber spectrum, starting from the first spectrum at the left end of a pseudo-slit. The first table extension of each pair is the actual extraction mask, obtained by polynomial fitting of the tracings on the whole spectral range. The second table extension is just a linear fitting of the tracing on a short range, used in the alignment of the extraction mask to the scientific spectra.

Column name	Explanation
Ci	i^{st} coefficient of the inverse dispersion polynomial.
RMS	Standard deviation of polynomial fit.
NLINES	Number of identified arc lamp lines used in fit.

Table 6.70: *Inverse dispersion solution.*

In the inverse dispersion solution `ifu_ids.fits` there is one table extensions for each active IFU pseudo-slit. Each table includes the coefficients of 400 polynomial fits, one for each fiber spectrum, starting from the first spectrum at the left end of a pseudo-slit.

Column name	Explanation
TRANS	Relative transmission factor of fiber.

Table 6.71: *Relative transmission factors for all fibers.*

The `ifu_transmission.fits` table includes the fiber-to-fiber relative transmission correction factors of 400 (in case of MR or HR observations) or 1600 (in case of LR observations) fiber spectra, starting from the first spectrum at the left end of the first pseudo-slit.

The *vmifucalib* parameters are listed in Table 6.72.

A more complete description of the used parameters meaning is given here:

AllowSingleFrames: If this parameter is set, then a master flat field is produced also from a single input flat field exposure. In this case the *StackMethod* is ignored.

ApplyTransmission: If this parameter is set, then the computed fiber-to-fiber relative transmission correction factors are applied to all the extracted spectra.

BiasMethod: Method for bias removal from the input frames. The bias removal procedure is described in some detail in Section 8.3. Possible settings are:

Master: After master bias subtraction, prescan and overscan regions are trimmed away from the processed frame.

Parameter	**Possible values**	**Explanation**
AllowSingleFrames	true	A single input flat is also allowed
	false	More than one input flat is required
StackMethod	Average	Master flat is average of input flats
	Median	Master flat is median of input flats
	MinMax	Master flat is obtained with min-max rejection
	Ksigma	Master flat is obtained with K-sigma clipping
	Auto	Optimal combination of input flats
KSigmaLow	*float* (sigma)	Low threshold for K-sigma clipping method
KSigmaHigh	*float* (sigma)	High threshold for K-sigma clipping method
MinRejection	*int*	No. of lowest rejected values for rejection method
MaxRejection	*int*	No. of highest rejected values for rejection method
BiasMethod	Master	Bias removal with no overscan correction
	Zmaster	Bias removal with overscan correction
CleanBadPixel	true	Clean bad pixels
	false	Do not clean bad pixels
ApplyTransmission	true	Apply transmission correction to extracted spectra
	false	Do not apply transmission correction
MaxIdsRms	*float* (pixel)	Maximum tolerated RMS of residuals in IDS fit
LineIdent	FirstGuess	Line identification based on first-guess models
	Blind	Line identification based on pattern recognition
MaxTraceRejection	*int*	Maximum percentage of rejected positions in tracing
ComputeQC	true	Compute QC parameters
	false	Do not compute QC parameters

Table 6.72: *vmifucalib parameters.*

Zmaster: After master bias subtraction the overscan correction is applied before trimming away the overscan regions.

CleanBadPixel: Bad pixel correction on the master flat field. If this option is turned on, a bad pixel table should be specified in the input SOF (see Table 6.44, page 137). The bad pixel correction algorithm is described in Section 8.1, page 178.

ComputeQC: If this parameter is set, *Quality Control* (QC) parameters will be computed and written to the header of the output tables, and to three output QC PAF files named `qc0000.paf`, `qc0001.paf`, and `qc0001.paf`. These files are not classified as pipeline recipe products, as they are intermediate datasets that in the standard pipeline operations would be translated into new entries in the QC log file. Currently the QC parameters computed by *vmifucalib* are:

`QC IFU LOSTi:` Number of fibers that could not be traced on pseudo-slit i.

`QC IFU TRACEi RMS:` Mean value of the RMS of the polynomial fitting obtained on each traced IFU spectrum on pseudo-slit i.

`QC IFU IDS RMS:` RMS of the IDS residuals, evaluated on the image of extracted arc lamp spectra.

QC IFU RESOLUTIONj LAMBDA: Wavelength of the arc lamp line chosen for determining the spectral resolution in the red ($j = 1$), central ($j = 2$), and blue ($j = 3$) spectral regions.

QC IFU RESOLUTIONj: Spectral resolution in the red ($j = 1$), central ($j = 2$), and blue ($j = 3$) spectral regions, averaged on all spectra, evaluated on an arc lamp spectrum line dependent on the used grism. The spectral resolution is computed as the ratio between the arc lamp line wavelength, and its FWHM.

QC IFU RESOLUTIONj RMS: RMS of spectral resolution determined in the red ($j = 1$), central ($j = 2$), and blue ($j = 3$) spectral regions.

QC IFU WAVECALj COEFFi: Median i^{th} coefficient of the inverse dispersion solutions on pseudo-slit j, with $i = 1, 2, ..., n$ (where n is the degree of the polynomial used). In the case of MR and HR observations, this parameter is just computed for the active slit ($j = 2$).

QC IFU TRACEj COEFFi: Median i^{th} coefficient of the fiber spectra tracing solutions on pseudo-slit 1, with $i = 1, 2, ..., n$ (where n is the degree of the polynomial used). In the case of MR and HR observations, this parameter is just computed for the active slit ($j = 2$).

QC IFU REFROWj: The reference row is the Y pixel position on the CCD where, for a given pseudo-slit j, each fiber spectrum is detected, identified, and conventionally begun to be traced. This parameter is reported here, because referenced by other IFU QC1 parameters.

QC IFU TRACEj CENTRAL: On pseudo-slit j, this is the sequence number of the active fiber closest to the central CCD X pixel at the reference row (see QC IFU REFROWi).

QC IFU TRACEj SLOPE: On pseudo-slit j, a linear fit is made to the tracing of the central spectrum (see QC IFU TRACEi CENTRAL), on a 400 pixels interval centered on the reference row (see QC IFU REFROWi). In absence of optical distortions, a perfect grism alignment would correspond to a zero slope.

QC IFU FLUX LAMBDAi: The flat field flux (see QC IFU FLUX MEAN) is measured on a wavelength interval starting ($i = 1$) and ending ($i = 2$) at the specified values.

QC IFU FLAT FLUX: The mean integrated signal, per fiber, per second, within the specified wavelength interval, is computed on all active pseudo-slits.

KSigmaHigh: Number of standard deviations above the median pixel value for rejecting a pixel value when *StackMethod* is set to *"Ksigma"*.

KSigmaLow: Number of standard deviations below the median pixel value for rejecting a pixel value when *StackMethod* is set to *"Ksigma"*.

LineIdent: Arc lines identification method. The identification procedure is described in some detail in Section 8.26.4. Possible settings are:

Blind: Arc lamp lines are identified without making use of first-guess IDS models. This method, based on pattern recognition, just requires the rough estimate of the expected spectral dispersion read from the input grism table.

FirstGuess: Arc lamp lines are identified on the basis of existing models of the spectral distortions, used as first-guesses.

MaxIdsRms: Maximum tolerated RMS of residuals in IDS fit (pixel). In the determination of the wavelength calibration, any polynomial fit not better than indicated, will be rejected.

MaxRejection: Number of highest pixel values to be rejected when *StackMethod* is set to *"MinMax"*.

MinRejection: Number of lowest pixel values to be rejected when *StackMethod* is set to *"MinMax"*.

MaxTraceRejection: Maximum percentage of rejected positions in fiber spectra tracing. In the fiber tracing operation, a number of pixel positions may be rejected because the detected position outlays the general trend, or because the signal level is too low. When the percentage of rejected positions is more than what is specified here, then the corresponding fiber is flagged as "dead" and excluded from further processing.

StackMethod: Combination method of input flat field exposures for master flat field creation. See Section 8.6 for a complete description of all the combination methods. Note that the master flat field is the frame where the fiber spectra tracing is performed, for the definition of the extraction mask. Possible settings of *StackMethod* are:

    Auto: Given the number of input flat fields, an optimal frame combination method is selected. Currently this is always going to the method *"Average"*.

    Average: The master flat field is the mean of the input frames.

    Ksigma: The master flat field is the mean of the input frames, after K-sigma screening of pixel values. The number of sigma to be applied in the rejection is specified by the parameters *KSigmaLow* and *KSigmaHigh*.

    Median: The master flat field is the median of the input frames.

    MinMax: The master flat field is the mean of the input frames, after rejection of minimum and maximum values. The number of values to reject is specified by the parameters *MinRejection* and *MaxRejection*.

A description of the algorithms used in this recipe is given in Section 8.32, page 239.

6.22 vmifuscience

The VIMOS pipeline recipe *vmifuscience* is used to extract IFU scientific spectra applying the input extraction mask, after aligning it to the brightest spectra detected on the input exposure. The extracted spectra are then resampled at a constant wavelength step, after aligning the input wavelength calibration to the positions of a set of identified sky lines. The extracted spectra are eventually corrected for the relative differences in transmission from fiber to fiber, and they may optionally be flux calibrated.

The files to be included in the input SOF are listed in Table 6.73.

The extraction mask, the wavelength calibration, and the relative transmission table, are those generated by the recipe *vmifucalib* (see Section 6.21, page 156).

A CCD table must be specified only if bad pixel cleaning is requested. In the calibration directories there is one CCD_TABLE file for each quadrant, named `badpixel.`q`.tfits` (where q is the quadrant number increased by 4). Care should be taken in selecting the appropriate bad pixel tables for the spectral instrument modes (in the case of imaging data q is the quadrant number).

If a flux calibration is requested, a spectro-photometric table produced by the recipe *vmifustandard* must be specified together with an atmospheric extinction table (see Tables 6.61 on page 153, and 6.64 on page 154).

DO category	Type	Explanation	Required
IFU_SCIENCE	Raw frame	Scientific spectra	√
MASTER_BIAS	Calibration	Master bias	√
IFU_TRACE	Calibration	Extraction mask	√
IFU_IDS	Calibration	Wavelength calibration	√
IFU_TRANSMISSION	Calibration	Transmission correction	√
EXTINCT_TABLE	Calibration	Atmospheric extinction table	
IFU_SPECPHOT_TABLE	Calibration	Spectro-photometric table	
CCD_TABLE	Calibration	Bad pixel table	

Table 6.73: *Input files for the vmifuscience recipe.*

Note that a flux calibration can be applied to the reduced data at a later stage, using the recipe *vmspphot* (see Section 6.26, page 165).

All the products of the *vmifuscience* recipe are shown in Table 6.74.

File name	DO category	Type	Explanation
ifu_science_reduced.fits	IFU_SCIENCE_REDUCED	FITS	Reduced scientific spectra
ifu_science_reduced.fits	IFU_SCIENCE_FLUX_REDUCED	FITS	Flux calibrated spectra
ifu_fov.fits	IFU_FOV	FITS	Reconstructed field-of-view image

Table 6.74: *Products of the vmifuscience recipe.*

The extracted spectra are stored in the output images in a conventional order, with blue on the left and red on the right side. The images have 400 rows in the case of MR and HR observations, and 1600 rows in the case of LR observations. The spectra starting from the left side of each pseudo-slit are stored starting from the bottom rows of the output images. In the case of LR observations, the first 400 spectra from the pseudo-slit 1 are at the bottom, and the last 400 spectra from the pseudo-slit 4 are at the top.

Each image row corresponds to an IFU fiber position on the IFU head. This correspondence is described in a set of 8 tables located in the calibration directories (see Table 6.68 on page 157, and its description in Section 6.21).

If a flux calibration is requested, then an `IFU_SCIENCE_FLUX_REDUCED` image is also created. This image is identical to the `IFU_SCIENCE_REDUCED` one, but the spectra it contains are flux calibrated, and expressed in units of 10^{-16} erg cm^{-2} s^{-1} Å^{-1}. Note, however, that the obtained fluxes are valid only if the input IFU_SPECPHOT_TABLE is based on a standard star observed under similar atmospheric conditions.

The *vmifuscience* parameters are listed in Table 6.75.

A more complete description of the used parameters meaning is given here:

BiasMethod: Method for bias removal from the input frame. The bias removal procedure is described in some detail in Section 8.3. Possible settings are:

Master: After master bias subtraction, prescan and overscan regions are trimmed away from the pro-

Parameter	Possible values	Explanation
BiasMethod	Master	Bias removal with no overscan correction
	Zmaster	Bias removal with overscan correction
CleanBadPixel	true	Clean bad pixels
	false	Do not clean bad pixels
UseSkylines	true	Use sky lines to align wavelength calibration
	false	Do not align wavelength calibration
UseSkyIndividual	true	Align spectra to sky individually
	false	Same sky alignment for all spectra
CalibrateFlux	true	Apply flux calibration to extracted spectra
	false	Do not apply flux calibration

Table 6.75: *vmifuscience parameters.*

cessed frame.

Zmaster: After master bias subtraction the overscan correction is applied before trimming away the overscan regions.

CalibrateFlux: Flux calibration of the extracted spectra. If this option is turned on, an atmospheric extinction table and a spectro-photometric table (see tables 6.61 and 6.64, pages 153 and 154) should be specified in the input SOF. The flux calibration is applied as described in Section 8.10, page 185.

CleanBadPixel: Bad pixel correction on the scientific exposure. If this option is turned on, a bad pixel table should be specified in the input SOF (see Table 6.44, page 137). The bad pixel correction algorithm is described in Section 8.1, page 178.

UseSkylines: If this parameter is set, a number of sky lines are searched and identified in the input science exposure. Currently, just the four bright sky lines at 5577.338, 6300.304, 6363.780, and 8344.602 Ångstrom are used. The median offset from their expected positions along the dispersion direction is taken as a measure of the variation of the instrument flexure between the science exposure and the flat field and arc lamp exposures used for calibration. This offset is added to the constant term of the IDS polynomials (see Section 6.21, page 156), before using them in the spectral extraction task.

UseSkyIndividual: If this parameter is set, together with *UseSkylines*, the alignment of the wavelength solution to the observed positions of the reference sky lines is made independently for each fiber spectrum.

A description of the algorithms used in this recipe is given in Section 8.33, page 239.

6.23 vmifustandard

The VIMOS pipeline recipe *vmifustandard* is used to extract the IFU spectra of a spectro-photometric standard star applying the input extraction mask, after aligning it to the brightest spectra detected on the input exposure. The extracted spectra are then resampled at a constant wavelength step, after aligning the input wavelength

calibration to the positions of a set of identified sky lines. The extracted spectra are corrected for the relative differences in transmission from fiber to fiber, they are sky subtracted, and added together to produce the total standard star spectrum. Finally, the instrument efficiency and the response curves are derived by comparison with the corresponding catalog spectrum.

The files to be included in the input SOF are listed in table 6.76.

DO category	Type	Explanation	Required
IFU_STANDARD	Raw frame	Scientific spectra	√
MASTER_BIAS	Calibration	Master bias	√
IFU_TRACE	Calibration	Extraction mask	√
IFU_IDS	Calibration	Wavelength calibration	√
IFU_TRANSMISSION	Calibration	Transmission correction	√
EXTINCT_TABLE	Calibration	Atmospheric extinction table	√
STD_FLUX_TABLE	Calibration	Spectro-photometric table	√
CCD_TABLE	Calibration	Bad pixel table	

Table 6.76: *Input files for the vmifustandard recipe.*

The extraction mask, the wavelength calibration, and the relative transmission table, are those generated by the recipe *vmifucalib* (see Section 6.21, page 156).

An atmospheric extinction table and the standard star flux table must be specified (see Tables 6.61 and 6.62, page 153). A set of standard star flux tables, corresponding to the 30 spectro-photometric standard stars that are included in the VIMOS calibration plan ([9]), is available in the calibration directories. The names of these tables, and the name of the standard stars as reported in the FITS header keyword ESO OBS TARG NAME, are listed in Table 6.40, page 123. The table indicated in the SOF should match the content of the header entry ESO OBS TARG NAME of the input standard star exposure.

A CCD table must be specified only if bad pixel cleaning is requested. In the calibration directories there is one CCD_TABLE file for each quadrant, named `badpixel.q.tfits` (where q is the quadrant number increased by 4). Care should be taken in selecting the appropriate bad pixel tables for imaging and spectral instrument modes (in the case of imaging data q is the quadrant number).

All the products of the *vmifustandard* recipe are shown in Table 6.77.

File name	DO category	Type	Explanation
ifu_standard_reduced.fits	IFU_STANDARD_REDUCED	FITS	Reduced fiber spectra
ifu_fov.fits	IFU_FOV	FITS	Reconstructed field-of-view image
ifu_standard_extracted.fits	IFU_STANDARD_EXTRACTED	FITS	Total standard star spectrum
ifu_science_sky.fits	IFU_SCIENCE_SKY	FITS	Sky spectrum
ifu_specphot_table.fits	IFU_SPECPHOT_TABLE	FITS	Response curves

Table 6.77: *Products of the vmifustandard recipe.*

The extracted spectra are stored in the output images in a conventional order, with blue on the left and red on the right side. The images have 400 rows in the case of MR and HR observations, and 1600 rows in the case of

LR observations. The spectra starting from the left side of each pseudo-slit are stored starting from the bottom rows of the output images. In the case of LR observations, the first 400 spectra from the pseudo-slit 1 are at the bottom, and the last 400 spectra from the pseudo-slit 4 are at the top.

Each image row corresponds to an IFU fiber position on the IFU head. This correspondence is described in a set of 8 tables located in the calibration directories (see Table 6.68 on page 157, and its description in Section 6.21).

The sky spectrum is determined as the median values of all the extracted spectra along the cross dispersion direction. The total spectrum is then computed as the sum of all the sky-subtracted spectra.

The output spectro-photometric table is derived in the same way as in the recipe *vmmosstandard*, and is described in that Section (see also Table 6.64, page 154).

The *vmifustandard* parameters are the same as for recipe *vmifuscience*, and they are listed in Table 6.75. The only exception is the parameter *CalibrateFlux*, missing in the *vmifustandard* recipe, and the parameter *ComputeQC*, that is typically set for monitoring the instrument efficiency at specific wavelengths.

A description of the algorithms used in this recipe is given in Section 8.34, page 240.

6.24 vmifucombine

This recipe is used to compose the reconstructed images of the IFU field-of-view from different VIMOS quadrants into a single image. Such images are created by the recipes *vmifuscience* and *vmifustandard*. The input images must belong to different quadrants, so that there cannot be more than 4.

The mosaic is composed after a relative flux correction between the different input quadrants is applied.

6.25 vmifucombinecube

This recipe is used to rearrange into a single cube the images of extracted spectra from different VIMOS quadrants. Such images are created by the recipes *vmifucalib*, *vmifuscience*, and *vmifustandard*. The input images must belong to different quadrants, so that they cannot be more than 4. The allocated cubes are the smallest possible, depending on the number of quadrants involved and on whether the IFU shutter was on or off. The smallest cubes (20x20xN) are produced when just one quadrant is input and the shutter was on. The largest cubes (80x80xN) are produced when 3 or more quadrants are given in input (and when either quadrants 1 and 3, or 2 and 4, are input), and the shutter was off. The final cube contains basic WCS information (see section 8.31).

6.26 vmspphot

This recipe is used to apply a flux calibration to any number of 1D-extracted spectral frames generated by the recipes *vmmosobsstare*, *vmmosobsjitter*, *vmmoscombine*, and *vmifuscience*. The input set-of-frames will include a list of either MOS_SCIENCE_REDUCED or IFU_SCIENCE_REDUCED frames, all obtained from the same instrument quadrant and with the same instrument mode. An atmospheric extinction table

EXTINCT_TABLE, and a spectro-photometric table consistent with the chosen instrument mode (that is either MOS_SPECPHOT_TABLE or IFU_SPECPHOT_TABLE), shall also be added.

This recipe has just one configuration parameter, *ApplyResponse*, that may be set to false to indicate that just the atmospheric extinction correction should be applied to the input data. In that case an input spectro-photometric table is not required. If *ApplyResponse* is set to true, then the instrument response correction is also applied. The flux calibration is applied as described in Section 8.10, page 185.

A number of output calibrated frames, equal to the number of input spectral frames, will be created by this recipe. The products header keyword ESO PRO AIRMASS will always be set to zero, to indicate that an atmospheric extinction correction was applied. In case an instrument response curve is also applied, then the header keyword EXPTIME will be set to 1.0 seconds.

7 Geometrical distortions models

Optical distortions modeling is performed by the VIMOS pipeline by simple polynomial fitting of known quantities *vs* corresponding instrumental responses, e.g. celestial coordinates of astrometric stars, or pinholes on a calibration mask, or standard stars fluxes, or spectral lines wavelengths from a catalog, all are compared to the positions of detected features and patterns on the detector.

The pipeline recipes related to geometrical calibrations in the imaging instrument mode generate a set of IWS configuration files where the coefficients of the derived polynomials are stored. This information will be copied, when appropriate, from the IWS configuration files to the headers of any dataset generated by the VIMOS instrument, and applied (typically as a first-guess for reference objects identification) on subsequent recipes runs.

Spectral distortion models are also produced by the pipeline recipes related to the MOS instrument mode, but solely to the purpose of QC and instrument health monitoring. Such models are no longer copied to the IWS, since they are not required anymore. Starting from release 2.5.0, the old MOS pipeline recipes have been decommissioned and replaced by new ones which do not require first-guess instrument modeling in order to work, being based on pattern recognition techniques (see Section 8.23, page 194). This new approach was spurred in the past years by the need to cope with the mechanical instabilities typically affecting any real-world instrument (VIMOS topping them all).[36] Optical distortions are not expected to remain constant in time. Small changes are introduced by a changing orientation of the instrument within the gravitational field. A progressive aging of the structure, and possible interventions on the instrument, may also contribute to long term changes, imposing a constant maintenance effort on first-guess models.[37]

Only the VIMOS imaging pipeline recipes will keep using the distortion models contained in the datasets headers as "first guesses", since such models are much simpler conceptually and therefore much easier to maintain.

With regard to the IFU instrument mode, the topic of spectral distortions doesn't apply, since each fiber spectrum is traced and wavelength calibrated individually, making trivial the problem of calibration.

7.1 Polynomial models

The geometrical distortions introduced by the VIMOS + UT optics can be distinguished into *optical* and *spectral*, mirroring the fundamental instrument setups. Each optical and spectral distortion is in its turn described by a set of polynomial models. In some cases the polynomial models encode not just a distortion (intended as a transformation within the same coordinate system), but a transformation from a coordinate system to another which may include also the geometrical distortions.

Here is an overview of the polynomials used to model each distortion:

---

[36]Recipes depending on good first-guess modeling work well only until an instrument is mechanically and optically stable: when the instrument distortions change signicantly, any first-guess driven algorithm fails, reducing to a mere abstraction the concept of "automatic instrument monitoring".

[37]In the case of VIMOS, with its 4 quadrants, 6 grisms, and 3 component spectral distortion models, the recomputation, by hand, of 72 spectral distortion models was required at least at any major instrument intervention. With the new recipes, this is no longer necessary.

Optical

- Mask to CCD transformation (MAS2CCD)
  - Transformation matrix (scale, shift, rotation)
  - Two bivariate polynomial fits of the residuals (for the X and the Y CCD coordinates)
- CCD to Mask transformation (CCD2MAS)
  - Transformation matrix (scale, shift, rotation)
  - Two bivariate polynomial fits of the residuals (for the x and the y Mask coordinates)
- Sky to CCD distortion (SKY2CCD)
  - Bivariate polynomial fit of the residuals of CCD positions derived applying the WCS received from the TCS
- CCD to Sky distortion (CCD2SKY)
  - Inverse of the bivariate polynomial fit modeling the Sky to CCD distortion

During the data reduction process the Sky to CCD distortion model is converted by the pipeline into the CO matrix standard, used in the SAO WCSTools package [10].

Spectral

- Zero Order Contamination (ZERO) (*no longer produced*)
  - Two bivariate polynomials (separately for the X and the Y CCD coordinate) of mask coordinates *vs* CCD positions
- Optical Distortion (OPT) (*no longer produced*)
  - Two bivariate polynomials (separately for the X and the Y CCD coordinate) of mask coordinates *vs* CCD positions
- Spatial Curvature (CRV) (*no longer produced*)
  - *Local CRV*: Simple polynomial fits of local curvatures
  - *Global CRV*: Bivariate polynomial fits of the coefficients of local CRV *vs* CCD positions
- Inverse Dispersion Solution (IDS) (*no longer produced*)
  - *Local IDS*: Simple polynomial fits of wavelengths *vs* CCD positions
  - *Global IDS*: Bivariate polynomial fits of the coefficients of local IDS *vs* CCD positions
- Global spectral distortion (GDT)
  - New parametrisation of the spectral distortions as produced by the new *vmmoscalib* recipe.

The so-called "optical distortion model" is really a transformation from Mask to CCD coordinates valid for the spectral instrument setup, which includes the optical distortions at a conventional reference wavelength. The choice of a reference wavelength λ_o is in principle arbitrary, being just a conventional zero-point for all the spectral distortion models and transformations. In practice λ_o is chosen roughly in the middle of the valid spectral range of a given grism, possibly matching the wavelength of a bright and isolated line of the arc lamp catalog used for spectral calibrations.

Note that none of the above mentioned spectral models is supported any more, with the only exception of the GLOBAL_DISTORTION_TABLE (GDT). Their documentation is left in this manual just for reason of completeness, since the old VIMOS / MOS recipes are still offered to the public.

Details on the algorithms applied by the relevant pipeline recipes can be found in Section 8. In the present section just a description of the geometrical distortion models is given.

7.2 Optical distortions

We include in this section any transformation between different coordinate systems while the instrument is configured in direct imaging mode.

Three fundamental coordinate systems can be considered:

- Celestial (Sky)

- Telescope focal plane (Mask)

- Instrument focal plane (CCD).

Only the transformations from CCD to Sky and from CCD to Mask (together with their inversions) are used and supported by the VIMOS pipeline.

7.2.1 CCD to Mask transformation and its inverse

The transformation from CCD to Mask coordinates is described by a two-layer model, consisting of a transformation including rotation, shift, and scaling, to which a bivariate polynomial fit of the residuals is added.

The base transformation can be expressed in the form

$$\begin{cases} x = a_{xx}X + a_{xy}Y + x_o \\ y = a_{yx}X + a_{yy}Y + y_o \end{cases}$$

where (X, Y) are CCD coordinates (pixels), and (x, y) the corresponding mask coordinates (millimetres).

If the mask were perfectly aligned with the CCD, only the diagonal elements of the matrix, a_{xx} and a_{yy}, would differ from zero, and they would correspond to the scale factor between mask and CCD (about 0.119 mm/pixel).

The coefficients of the base transformation for quadrant q are written to the entries of the `IMG_mask2ccd_q.cmf` IWS configuration file indicated in Table 7.1.

The residuals to the base transformation are modeled by a bivariate polynomial, that accounts for the higher order distortions of the instrument:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta x = \sum_{i,j} x_{ij} X^i Y^j & \text{with } 0 \leq i \leq m, 0 \leq j \leq m \\ \Delta y = \sum_{i,j} y_{ij} X^i Y^j & \text{with } 0 \leq i \leq m, 0 \leq j \leq m \end{cases}$$

CCD to Mask linear transformation	
IMG_mask2ccd_q.cmf	coefficient
PRO CCD MASK X0	x_o
PRO CCD MASK XX	a_{xx}
PRO CCD MASK XY	a_{xy}
PRO CCD MASK Y0	y_o
PRO CCD MASK YY	a_{yy}
PRO CCD MASK YX	a_{yx}

Table 7.1: *CCD to Mask linear transformation coefficients.*

The coefficients of the distortion for quadrant q, and the max degree of each variable of the bivariate polynomial, are written to the entries of the `IMG_mask2ccd_q.cmf` IWS configuration file indicated in Table 7.2.

CCD to Mask distortion model	
IMG_mask2ccd_q.cmf	coefficient
PRO CCD MASK XORD	m
PRO CCD MASK YORD	m
PRO CCD MASK X_i_j	x_{ij}
PRO CCD MASK Y_i_j	y_{ij}

Table 7.2: *CCD to Mask distortion model coefficients.*

Currently m must be kept equal to 3, for compatibility with the VMMPS. The complete transformation from CCD to Mask is given by the sum of the base transformation with the distortion model.

The RMS (in millimetres) of the residuals of the complete transformation is also written to the IWS configuration file, at the entries `PRO CCD MASK XRMS` and `PRO CCD MASK YRMS`, together with the assigned temperature and time tag, written to `PRO CCD MASK TEMP` and `PRO CCD MASK DAYTIM`.

The inverse transformation, from Mask to CCD, is completely analogous to the CCD to Mask transformation.

7.2.2 CCD to Sky distortion and its inverse

For transforming CCD pixel coordinates to celestial coordinates and back, a WCS is written by the TCS to the FITS header of the observation data. This transformation is performed by the pipeline calling the appropriate functions of the SAO WCSTools package [10].

Once a WCS is established, the contribution of the optical distortions needs to be modeled. This is a distortion, meaning that the transformation is performed within the same coordinate system (in this case, the CCD). It is modeled by a two-branches bivariate polynomial analogous to the one used for the Mask to CCD transformations:

$$\begin{cases} X_v = \sum_{i,j} \alpha_{ij} X^i Y^j & \text{with } 0 \le i \le m, 0 \le j \le m \\ Y_v = \sum_{i,j} \beta_{ij} X^i Y^j & \text{with } 0 \le i \le m, 0 \le j \le m \end{cases}$$

We describe here for simplicity just the CCD to Sky model. This model is not converting image pixels into celestial coordinates (RA and Dec), but converts pixel positions (X, Y) on the CCD into virtual pixel positions (X_v, Y_v), which are corrected for distortions and temperature effects. These virtual pixel positions can then be converted into celestial coordinates using the WCS information present in the data header (see Figure 7.1).
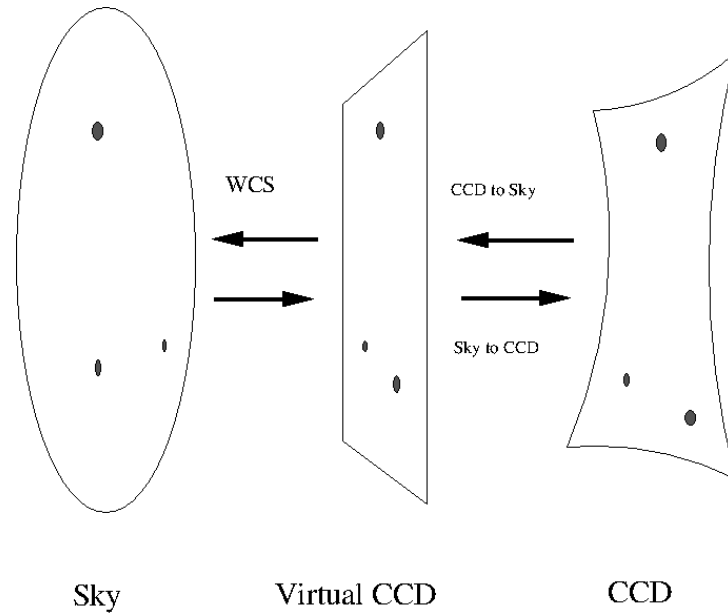

Figure 7.1: *Transformations and distortions between sky and CCD..*

The coefficients of the distortion for quadrant q, and the max degree of each variable of the bivariate polynomial, are written to the entries of the `IMG_sky2ccd_q.cmf` IWS configuration file indicated in Table 7.3.

CCD to Sky distortion model	
`IMG_sky2ccd_q.cmf`	coefficient
`PRO CCD SKY XORD`	m
`PRO CCD SKY YORD`	m
`PRO CCD SKY X_j_i`	α_{ij}
`PRO CCD SKY Y_j_i`	β_{ij}

Table 7.3: *CCD to Sky distortion model coefficients. Please be aware of the indexes order.*

For m a value of 3 is currently chosen.

The RMS of the residuals of the models are also written to the IWS configuration file, at the entries `PRO CCD SKY XRMS` and `PRO CCD SKY YRMS`, together with the assigned temperature and time tag, written to `PRO CCD SKY TEMP` and `PRO CCD SKY DAYTIM`.

The inverse model would simply produce the (X, Y) coordinates of the real CCD from the (X_v, Y_v) virtual coordinates obtained by applying the WCS to (RA, Dec) positions.

The pipeline converts these distortion models into the CO-matrix convention that is then written to the FITS

headers of the reduced science images.

7.3 Spectral distortions

We include in this section any transformation between different coordinate systems while the instrument is configured in spectral (MOS, not IFU) mode.

Four fundamental coordinate systems can be considered:

- Celestial (Sky)

- Telescope focal plane (Mask)

- Instrument focal plane (CCD).

- Spectral wavelength (Ångstrom).

Only the transformations from Mask to CCD and from CCD to wavelength are currently used and supported by the VIMOS pipeline.

Currently a global description of such distortions is produced by the new recipe *vmmoscalib* and stored in the GLOBAL_DISTORTION_TABLE.

7.3.1 Global distortion table

The global distortion table contains the modeling of the coefficients of the local distortion models listed in any MOS_DISP_COEFF and MOS_CURV_COEFF tables (see page 105).

The global distortion parametrisation is attempted by the recipe *vmmoscalib* whenever at least 6 slit spectra are identified on the CCD (i.e., matched to the corresponding slits on the mask).

This table is used for enabling the on-line processing of scientific data with the recipe *vmmosscience* when appropriate (day) calibrations are not yet available. In fact, it may be input to the recipe *vmmosscience* instead of the MOS_SLIT_LOCATION, MOS_DISP_COEFF and MOS_CURV_COEFF tables.[38]

Conventionally this table consists of 6 columns and 10 rows. Each row corresponds to the modeling of one coefficient of the polynomials solutions obtained for each individual slit spectrum, using a best-fitting a bivariate polynomial:

$$c_r = \sum_{i=0}^{2} \sum_{j=0}^{2-i} a_{ij} x^j y^i$$

where r is the table row number (counted from 0) and c_r is a polynomial coefficient of a local solution. For $r = 0$ and $r > 6$ (x, y) are positions on the mask, otherwise they are positions on the CCD. The first 6 table rows are a global description of the dispersion solution up to the fifth polynomial degree; these rows are followed by a row where just the first element is assigned the value of the reference wavelength used for the given dispersion

---

[38]The quality of the scientific products, however, will be much less accurate in this case.
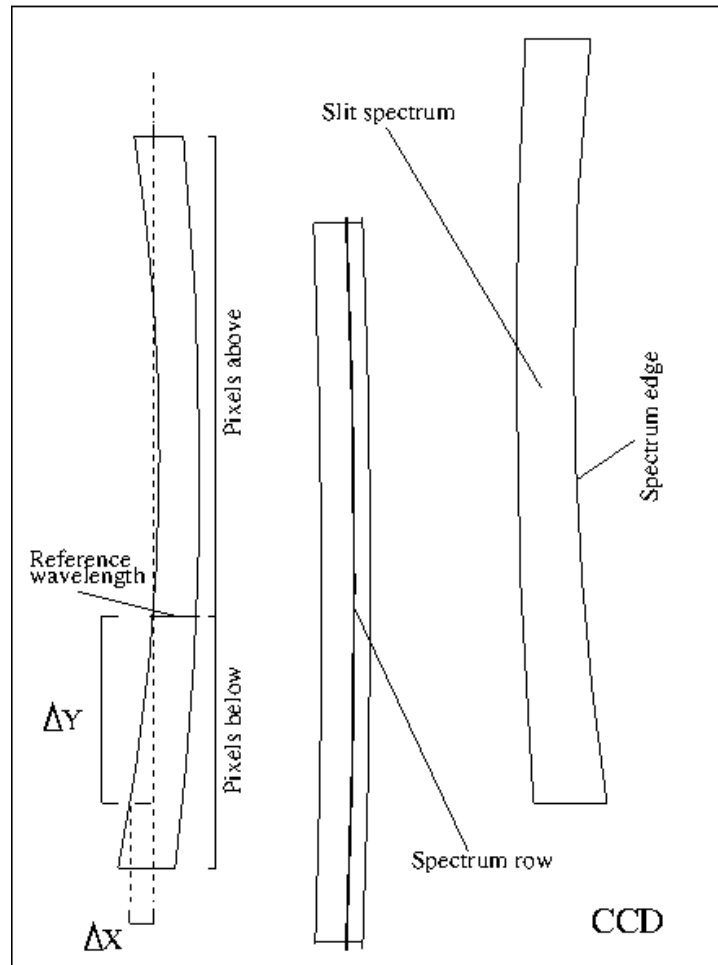
Figure 7.2: *MOS slit spectra on a CCD.*

solution. The remaining 3 rows are a global description of the spatial curvature up to the second polynomial degree. The local dispersion solutions could be obtained with:

$$y = \sum_{r=0}^{5} c_r (\lambda - \lambda_o)^r$$

where y is the y CCD pixel position and λ_o is the chosen reference wavelength. The local spatial curvature solutions could be obtained with:

$$x = \sum_{r=7}^{9} c_r y^{(r-7)}$$

where x is the x CCD pixel position and y is obtained with the previous formula.

The global distortion table columns are labeled a00, a01, a02, a10, a11, a20, indicating the coefficients of the fitting bivariate polynomials.

The global distortion table is produced by the *vmmoscalib* recipe with the tag GLOBAL_DISTORTION_TABLE (see Section 6.13.2, page 103).

A global distortion table doesn't depend on the filter in use: only the grism and the chip matter. In practice, the correct global distortion table can be associated to a given scientific frame using the FITS keywords ESO INS GRIS1 NAME and ESO INS CHIP1 ID, found both in the table and in the raw input frames headers: but this is relevant for online processing (on Paranal) only. In the offline reduction, never input any global distortion table to the *vmmosscience* recipe.

7.3.2   Zero order contamination model (obsolete)

Currently not implemented

7.3.3   Optical distortion model (obsolete)

The optical distortion model of the grism is really a direct transformation from (x, y) mask coordinates to (X, Y) CCD coordinates, valid for a conventional reference wavelength λ_o.

The model can be expressed in the form

$$\begin{cases} X = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} x^i y^j & \text{with } 0 \le i \le m, 0 \le j \le m \\ Y = \sum_{i,j} b_{ij} x^i y^j & \text{with } 0 \le i \le m, 0 \le j \le m \end{cases}$$

where (X, Y) are CCD coordinates (pixels), and (x, y) the corresponding mask coordinates (millimetres).

The coefficients of the distortion for quadrant q, and the max degree of each variable of the bivariate polynomial, are written to the entries of the MOS_wavecal_*grism_name_q*.cmf IWS configuration file indicated in Table 7.4.

Optical distortion model	
MOS_wavecal_*grism_name_q*.cmf	coefficient
PRO OPT DIS XORD	m
PRO OPT DIS YORD	m
PRO OPT DIS X_*i*_*j*	a_{ij}
PRO OPT DIS Y_*i*_*j*	b_{ij}

Table 7.4: *Optical distortion model coefficients.*

For m a value of 3 is currently chosen.

The RMS of the residuals of the model is also written to the IWS configuration file, at the entries PRO OPT DIS XRMS and PRO OPT DIS YRMS, together with the assigned temperature and time tag, written to PRO OPT DIS TEMP and PRO OPT DIS DAYTIM.

This model provides the reference on which both the spatial curvature and the inverse dispersion models are based.

In the specific case of IFU data reduction, a global optical distortion model is not really computed, and a zeropoint for all other distortion models is defined independently for each fiber.

7.3.4 Spatial curvature model (obsolete)

The spectrum corresponding to the position (x, y) on the mask traces a curve on the CCD. The spatial curvature model is used to determine this curve as a function of the mask coordinates.

The modeled quantity is the deviation ΔX as a function of the distance ΔY from the (X, Y) CCD coordinates obtained applying the optical distortion model to the given (x, y) mask coordinate (see Section 7.3.3 and Figure 7.2).

This is the *local* curvature model, that can be expressed in the form

$$\Delta X = \sum_i c_i \Delta Y^i$$

with $0 \leq i \leq m$ (with m currently set to 2). The coefficients of the local curvature models, defined for each detected spectral edge on a flat field exposure, are written to the *extraction table* (see Section 6.16). It should be noted that the coefficient c_o is always equal to zero (for any (x, y)), as it is implied by the curvature model definition.

The coefficients c_i depend on the (x, y) mask coordinates, and can be modeled by the m bivariate polynomials:

$$c_i = \sum_{j,k} \Gamma_{i,jk} x^j y^k$$

with $0 \leq j \leq n$ and $0 \leq k \leq n$ (with n currently set to 2).

The set of polynomials modeling the coefficients of the local curvature models is known as the *global* curvature model. All the coefficients for quadrant q and grism *grism_name*, with the max degree for each variable of all the simple and the bivariate polynomials, are written to the entries of the `MOS_wavecal_`*grism_name*`_q.cmf` IWS configuration file indicated in Table 7.5.

Global curvature model	
`MOS_wavecal_`*grism_name*`_q.cmf`	coefficient
`PRO CRV POL ORD`	m
`PRO CRV MOD XORD`	n
`PRO CRV MOD YORD`	n
`PRO CRV MOD_`*i_j_k*	$\Gamma_{i,jk}$

Table 7.5: *Global curvature model coefficients.*

Since all the c_i are zero for $i = 0$, it immediately follows that all the $\Gamma_{o,jk}$ (*i.e.*, all the `PRO CRV MOD_0_j_k`) are also zero. They are written nevertheless to the data headers for consistency in the description of the polynomial models produced by the VIMOS pipeline recipes.

The temperature and the time tag assigned to the curvature model are identical to the ones of the inverse dispersion solution (see next section). The CRV and the IDS models are always derived from flat field and arc lamp exposures obtained (almost) simultaneously, to ensure that they are compatible with each other.

In the specific case of IFU data reduction, a global curvature model is not really computed. The local curvatures are modeled independently for each fiber by a direct polynomial fit of absolute X vs Y CCD coordinates obtained from the fiber tracing task.

7.3.5   Inverse dispersion solution (obsolete)

As seen in Section 7.3.3, the optical distortion model is used to determine the position (X, Y) on the CCD corresponding to a position (x, y) on the mask, valid for a conventional reference wavelength λ_o.

In VIMOS the light is dispersed by the grism along the Y CCD coordinate, and therefore the wavelength calibration consists of a relation between the wavelength and the ΔY distance from the Y position obtained applying the optical distortion model to (x, y).

The modeled quantity is the deviation ΔY as a function of the wavelength difference $\Delta\lambda = \lambda - \lambda_o$, expressed as usual with a polynomial fit that represents the *local* inverse dispersion solution (IDS):

$$\Delta Y = \sum_i d_i \Delta\lambda^i$$

with $0 \leq i \leq m$ (with m currently set to 3 for LR grisms, and to 4 for MR and HR grisms, being the lowest possible polynomial degree at which the residuals of the fit display a random distribution). The coefficients of the local IDS models, defined for each point corresponding to a different X CCD pixel for each slit of the mask, are written to the *extraction table* (see Section 6.16, page 138).

The coefficients d_i depend on the (x, y) mask coordinates, and can be modeled by the $m + 1$ bivariate polynomials:

$$d_i = \sum_{j,k} \Lambda_{i,jk} x^j y^k$$

with $0 \leq j \leq n$ and $0 \leq k \leq n$ (with n currently set to 3).

The set of polynomials modeling the coefficients of the local IDS models is known as the *global* IDS. All the coefficients for quadrant q and grism *grism_name*, with the max degree for each variable of all the simple and the bivariate polynomials, are written to the entries of the `MOS_wavecal_`*grism_name*`_q.`cmf IWS configuration file indicated in Table 7.6.

The RMS of the residuals of the model is also written to the IWS configuration file, at the entry `PRO IDS MAT YRMS` (the entry `PRO IDS MAT XRMS` is unused, for obvious reasons). The temperature and time tag assigned to the model are written to `PRO IDS MAT TEMP` and `PRO IDS MAT DAYTIM`.

In the specific case of IFU data reduction, a global inverse dispersion solution is not really computed. Just the local wavelength calibration described above is computed separately for each fiber.

Global inverse dispersion solution	
MOS_wavecal_*grism_name_q*.cmf	coefficient
PRO IDS REL ORD	m
PRO IDS MAT XORD	n
PRO IDS MAT YORD	n
PRO IDS MAT_*i_j_k*	$\Lambda_{i,jk}$

Table 7.6: *Global inverse dispersion solution coefficients.*

7.3.6 Slit spectra extraction (obsolete)

Probably the best way to summarise the complete modeling of spectral distortions is to see it applied to the problem of extracting a slit spectrum from a raw image.

This is equivalent to finding what CCD coordinates correspond to a given position on the mask and to a given wavelength.

Let's indicate the spectral distortion models defined in the previous sections using the symbols OPT, CRV, and IDS. Then the (X, Y) CCD coordinate corresponding to (x, y, λ) are given by:

$$\begin{cases} X = OPT_x(x,y) + CRV(IDS(\lambda)) \\ Y = OPT_y(x,y) + IDS(\lambda) \end{cases}$$

This results in a wavelength calibrated slit spectrum, corrected for the spectral and the spatial distortions.

8 Algorithms

In this section the data reduction procedures applied by the 26 pipeline recipes (21 currently in use, see Section 4.1) are described in some detail. Common algorithms, as cosmic rays removal or bad pixel cleaning, are described separately.

8.1 Bad pixel cleaning

Bad pixel cleaning consists of replacing any bad pixel value with an estimate based on a set of surrounding *good* pixel values. This operation is generally applied to science product frames, having little or no sense when applied to master calibration products. All the VIMOS pipeline recipes allow bad pixel cleaning, with the exception of the new MOS recipes *vmmoscalib* and *vmmosscience*.

The routine currently used by the VIMOS pipeline recipes performs a bad pixel correction based on the content of a given bad pixel table (CCD_TABLE). If the number of bad pixels is more than 15% of the total number of CCD pixels, the correction is not applied.
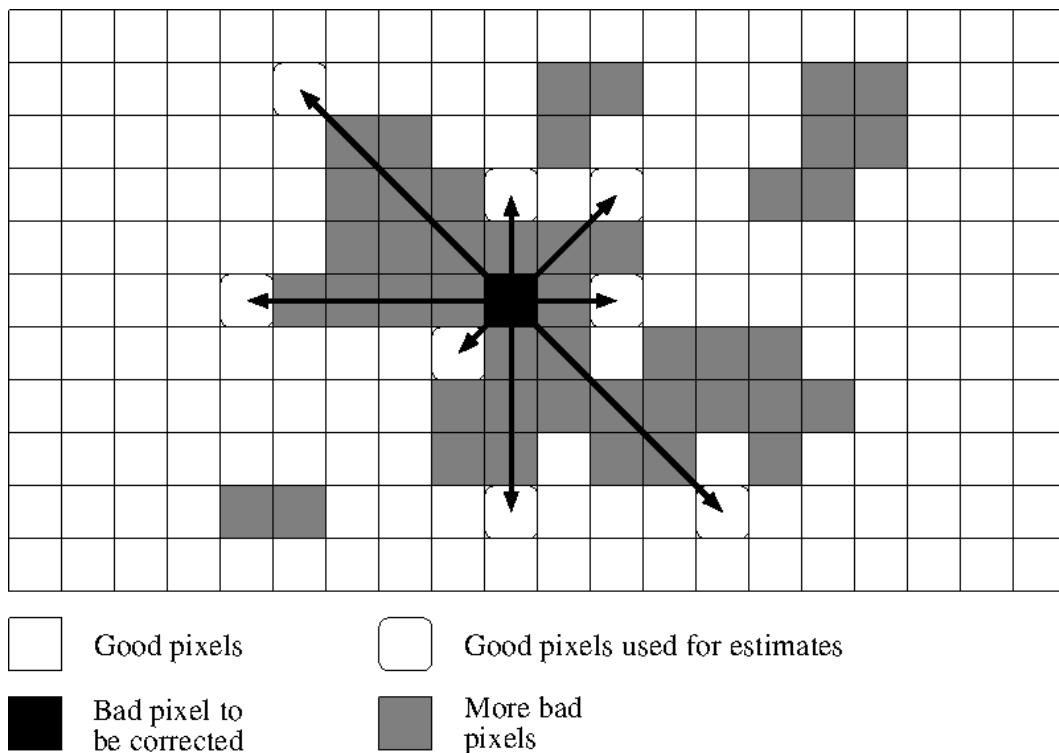
Figure 8.1: *Good pixels to be used in the estimate of a given bad pixel are searched along the indicated directions..*

Any bad pixel is given a new value, computed as follow: the closest good pixels along the vertical, the horizontal, and the two diagonal directions are found (see Figure 8.1). This search is done within a distance of 100 pixels.

If no good pixel is found within this range, then the bad pixel is not corrected. All the good pixels found within range will be used to compute the bad pixel value.

For each of the four fundamental directions, an estimate of the value to assign to the bad pixel can generally be obtained. If two good pixel values are available for a given direction, the estimate is their linear interpolation at the bad pixel position. If just one good pixel value is available for a given direction, then the value itself will be the estimate of the bad pixel value. No estimate can be obtained from directions where no good pixel was found.

If the available number of estimates is greater than 1, the bad pixel value is taken as the median of the estimates (defining the median of an even number of values as the mean of the two central values), otherwise it is simply set to the single estimate available.

8.2 Cosmic rays removal

The core of a cosmic rays removal procedure is to determine what is and what is *not* a cosmic ray. The algorithm used for this purpose by the VIMOS pipeline recipes is the same applied by the MIDAS command `FILTER/COSMIC`, with some extensions.

Initially all pixels having an abnormal excess with respect to the local noise level are flagged as possibly belonging to a cosmic ray event (which typically would involve a group of contiguous pixels). A candidate is selected at any pixel (x, y) having a value $F(x, y)$ exceeding a given threshold. This threshold, expressed in units of noise sigma, can be specified by the recipe parameter *CosmicsThreshold*.[39] A value 4.0 gives typically good results. The theoretical noise $N(x, y)$ of the image at any given pixel position (x, y) is estimated in ADU as

$$N(x, y) = \sqrt{r^2 + \frac{M(x, y)}{g}}$$

where $M(x, y)$ is the median value of the 8 pixels surrounding the (x, y) position and r is the read-out-noise, both in ADU, and g is the gain factor in e^-/ADU. Then a pixel (x, y) is taken as a cosmic ray candidate if

$$F(x, y) > k \cdot N(x, y)$$

with k the number of noise sigmas used in thresholding.

After this step is completed, all the groups of contiguous cosmic rays candidates are identified. For each group, the position of its maximum pixel value is determined, and the mean $\overline{F}_8$ of its 8 surrounding pixels is computed. A given group will be taken as a cosmic ray event if it fulfils the condition

$$F_{max} - S > R \cdot (\overline{F}_8 - S)$$

where F_{max} is the maximum pixel value within the considered group, S the fundamental background level (corresponding to the sky level in imaging science exposures), and R is a shape parameter for discriminating between objects and cosmic rays. The ratio R is specified by the recipe parameter *CosmicsRatio*.[40] A value of 2.0 gives typically good results.

---

[39]In the new MOS recipes this parameter is determined internally.
[40]In the new MOS recipes this parameter is determined internally.

Once all the pixels affected by cosmic ray events has been located and listed in a cosmic ray events table, their values are interpolated using the procedure described in Section 8.1. If a bad pixel table is also given to a recipe, then the bad pixels are avoided in the interpolation procedure.

8.3 Bias subtraction

Removing the bias from any raw frame is a relatively simple process, but not simple enough to avoid a description on its own.

A master bias frame (`MASTER_BIAS`) is used to remove the bias level (and, if present, any possible fixed-pattern-noise related to the bias) from a raw frame. Typically a master calibration is produced by the pipeline with its overscan regions trimmed away, and if this is the case with the master bias used then its missing overscan regions are extrapolated by repeating the signal contained in its border regions with equal size.

The master bias is subtracted from the raw data frame, whose overscan regions are then trimmed away. Optionally (when the *BiasMethod* recipe parameter is set to *"Zmaster"*) the residual signal in the overscan regions is averaged along the X CCD coordinate, and the obtained mean Y values are modeled with a second order polynomial fitting. This model is then subtracted from the rest of the image.

The new MOS recipes *vmmoscalib* and *vmmosscience* do not have a *BiasMethod* configuration parameter: the overscan correction is always applied, and it will consist of subtracting from a frame the median residual of its overscan regions.

8.4 Dark subtraction

Subtracting the dark current component from any raw frame consists of multiplying an input master dark frame by the exposure time (in seconds) of the frame to be corrected, and then subtract such rescaled dark frame from it. The dark level is quite low for VIMOS CCDs (about 5 $e^- \cdot h^{-1} \cdot pixel^{-1}$), so this operation would be in most cases more harmful than helpful.

8.5 Flat field correction

The flat field correction merely consists of dividing the frame to be corrected by a given master sky flat field frame produced by the recipe *vmimflatsky* for direct imaging observation (see Section 8.15, page 189), or produced by the recipe *vmmoscalib* for MOS observations (see Section 8.23, page 194).

8.6 Frame combination

A common task to many of the VIMOS pipeline recipes is the combination of several frames of the same kind. Currently four basic frame combination methods are available:

Average of frames:

> Each combined frame pixel is the average of all the corresponding pixel values in the input frames. In this case at least two input frames are required.

Median of frames:

Each combined frame pixel is the median of all the corresponding pixel values in the input frames. In this case at least three input frames are required. In case of an even number of input frames, the median value is taken as the mean of the two central values.

Rejection of minimum-maximum values:

Each combined frame pixel is the average of all the corresponding pixel values in the input frames, after rejecting a given number of minimum and maximum values from the set. In this case the number of input frames should be greater than the number of rejected values.

K-sigma rejection:

The median value of each pixel of the input frames is computed, and the standard deviation of all the pixel values from the median is evaluated. Each combined frame pixel is the average of all the corresponding pixel values in the input frames, after rejecting any pixel value deviating more than a given number of standard deviations. The procedure can be iterated. In this case, at least four input frames are required.

Combination methods different from averaging should, in principle, only be applied to the special case of statistically homogeneous set of frames. However, as a preventive measure taken in the VIMOS pipeline recipes, before applying those combination methods the input images are rescaled to a common level, chosen as the median level of the first input frame to which all the other frames median levels are aligned. This is still not a statistically valid way to proceed, since the noise level of each image is different, and methods like the K-sigma rejection would lose any real meaning.

8.7   Blind arc lamp lines identification

Starting with the VIMOS pipeline release 2.0, a new method for arc lamp line identification is applicable. This method is the same which has been integrated starting from version 2.5 in the new recipe *vmmoscalib* (see Section 8.23, page 194).

This method may turn useful in the reduction of data for which the available first-guess distortion models turn out to be too inaccurate (perhaps due to mechanical instabilities of the instrument), or even missing (as it would be the case, for instance, with data obtained with a new grism).

In order to work, this method just requires a rough expectation value of the spectral dispersion (in Å / pixel), and a line catalog. The line catalog should include *just* lines that are expected somewhere in the CCD exposure of the calibration lamp.[41]

From the arc lamp spectra extracted following the available spatial curvature model, arc lamp lines candidates are selected and their positions on the CCD are determined. Typically, the arc lamp lines candidates will include light contaminations, cosmic rays hits, and other unwanted signal, but only in very extreme cases this will prevent the pattern recognition algorithm to identify all the spectral lines.

Currently any portion of the arc lamp spectrum peaking above a given threshold (measured relatively to the local background level) is selected as an arc lamp line candidate. In general the default threshold applied by

---

[41]The line catalog represents the pattern that should be searched on the CCD, and adding extra lines would destroy this pattern. Note, however, that a catalog including extra lines at its blue and/or red ends would still be acceptable.

the pipeline works well, but in some cases it may be helpful to lower it, in order to catch more (faint) lines, or to raise it, in order to avoid a too noisy background or a large number of fainter contaminations (coming perhaps from the second order dispersion of a multiplexed spectrum). Care should be taken in avoiding too low thresholds, that would pick up too much noise from the background, or too high thresholds, that would miss one or more valid arc lamp lines, leaving the pattern recognition algorithm without a pattern to match.[42]

As a general rule, it is important to ensure that (almost) all the line catalog entries have their counterpart on the CCD.[43] In practice, it is safe to have more candidates on the CCD than lines in the input line catalog: the pattern recognition would succeed even in the case the spectra on the CCD contained more arc lamp lines than actually listed in the input line catalog.

8.8 Sky fringing correction

From a jittered observation, both in imaging and in MOS mode, a map of the sky can be obtained by median-stacking the input exposures (see Section 8.6, page 180). This sky map can then be subtracted from each input exposure before any further processing. Naturally, if a fringing pattern is present it will be eliminated from the data with the sky.

This method is not always applicable: if the observed field is too crowded and/or the jittering step is smaller than the extension of any of the observed objects, unwanted "ghosts" would appear on the sky map. It is important to carefully examine the sky map produced by the data reduction recipe, before trusting the results of the fringing correction.

It should also be noted that subtracting a sky map created by median-stacking the input exposures will increase the random noise on the reduced data. In order to minimise this effect, it is advisable to apply the fringing correction only if a large number (say, at least 5) of jittered exposures obtained at *different* offsets is available. That would also help to reduce the probability of "ghosts" on the generated sky map.

Another problem with this method is coming from the sky brightness changing during the observation. This is particularly important in the case of MOS observations, where the exposure times are typically much longer than in imaging, and the different components of the sky spectrum (continuum and emission lines systems) may display different variability patterns.

Nothing is done yet to keep into account a possible sky variability in the case of imaging observations. In the case of MOS observations, instead, systematic residuals are eliminated following different strategies, depending on the fringing correction method applied:

Raw method: A sky + fringes map is created from the median stacking of all the bias subtracted input frames. If the sky changed between exposures, the subtraction of the median sky will leave in general some systematic residuals on each data frame. Such residuals are removed at a later step by the sky modeling task, that blindly will treat them as "sky".

Resampled method: This method differs from the *Raw* method only with respect to the point at which the median stacking of frames is applied. In this case the median map is created after the slit spectra are

---

[42]A safer algorithm for the selection of arc lamp candidates is going to be made available in the next pipeline release.

[43]Losses on the red and/or blue ends are unimportant, however, because even parts of the pattern can be safely identified.

resampled at a constant wavelength step and the sky removed by the standard sky modeling task. This map is then subtracted from each processed frame.

Ideal method: This method differs from the *Resampled* method by applying the sky subtraction and by determining and subtracting the median residual map from each frame *before* the resampling.

The recipe *vmmosobsjitter* (deprecated) offers the first and the second methods, while the recipe *vmmosscience* only offers the third one.

The median map obtained with the *Resampled* and the *Ideal* methods should generally be regarded as a residual map, rather than a fringing map. In fact, the sky modeling task is applied in this case to a sky that still includes its own fringes: if a median sky level were computed at each wavelength, its value would depend on the changing position of the object along its slit, while if the sky level is computed by polynomial interpolation, the polynomial would tend to fit both sky and fringes.

The choice of what method to apply is not too simple. Clearly, if the sky displays no variability during the observation the *Raw* method is the theoretically correct one, and should therefore be preferred: not only because the object detection task is more efficient if applied to spectra where sky fringes have already been removed, but also because with the *Resampled* method an apparent sky variability may be introduced, even when the sky is perfectly constant.[44]

On the other hand, if the sky spectrum is strongly changing between exposures, the *Resampled* method tends to give the best results, as the above mentioned drawbacks are outweighted by the advantage of evaluating and removing the changing sky on a frame-by-frame basis.

Note however that the *Ideal* method performs nearly equally well in both situations.

Probably the only safe way to proceed is to reduce the data applying all methods, and judge *a posteriori* the quality of the sky fringing removal on the extracted object spectra.

8.9 Computation of the spectral efficiency

The efficiency of an instrument is defined as the ratio betweew detected photons and incoming photons, and can be derived by comparing the observed fluxes with the tabulated fluxes of known objects.

The spectral efficiency of the VIMOS instrument is obtained in the following way:

The extracted standard star spectrum, $X(\lambda)$ is converted into $e^- \ s^{-1} \ \text{Å}^{-1}$:

$$S(\lambda) = \frac{g \ X(\lambda)}{t \ \Delta\lambda}$$

where g is the gain factor in e^- / ADU, t the exposure time in seconds, and $\Delta\lambda$ the constant wavelength step at which the spectrum was resampled after its calibration in wavelength.

The magnitude losses $\Delta m(\lambda)$ listed in the column EXTINCTION of the atmospheric extinction table (see Table 6.61, page 153) are turned into flux losses, and applied to the observed spectrum:

---

[44]Since in different exposures the object has different positions along the slit, then the sky evaluation will be biased by different parts of the fringing profile.

$$S_o(\lambda) = S(\lambda) \, 10^{0.4 \, a \, \Delta m(\lambda)}$$

where $S_o(\lambda)$ is the spectrum at airmass zero and a is the airmass of the standard star observation. The values of the atmospheric extinction are linearly interpolated from the tabulated values for all the wavelength of the observed spectrum. At those wavelengths where no atmospheric extinction data are available, $S_o(\lambda)$ is set to zero.

The standard star catalog fluxes $C(\lambda)$, given in erg cm^{-2} s^{-1} Å^{-1}, are converted into photons collected by the telescope using

$$F(\lambda) = C(\lambda) \, \frac{A_t}{h\nu}$$

Considering $A_t = 5.18 \; 10^5$ cm^2 the VLT efficient area, and $hc = 1.98 \; 10^{-8}$ erg Å, one derives

$$F(\lambda) = 2.6 \; 10^{-3} \, C(\lambda) \, \lambda$$

(expressed in photons s^{-1} Å^{-1}, as the 10^{-16} factor is included in the numeric part).

The efficiency is finally computed as

$$E(\lambda) = \frac{S_o(\lambda)}{F(\lambda)}$$

(electrons per photon).

The efficiency $E(\lambda)$ is set to zero at those wavelengths where no standard star catalog fluxes are available, and is written to the column `RAW_EFFICIENCY` of the output spectro-photometric table (see Table 6.64, page 154).

The response curve used in the flux calibration of observed scientific spectra (see next Section) is obtained by:

$$R(\lambda) = \frac{C(\lambda)}{S_o(\lambda)}$$

$R(\lambda)$ is set to zero where no standard star catalog fluxes are available, and is written to the column `RAW_RESPONSE` of the output spectro-photometric table.

As a final step, both $E(\lambda)$ and $R(\lambda)$ are passed with a very broad median filter and finally fit by a high degree polynomial, in order to derive a heavily smoothed version of the curves.[45] The smoothed curves are written as well to the output spectro-photometric table, at the columns `EFFICIENCY` and `RESPONSE`.

---

[45]The preliminary median filtering has mainly the purpose to eliminate obvious atmospheric (local) absorption bands, and to give all weight to the spectral continuum of the observed standard star.

8.10 Flux calibration

Scientific spectra extracted by the recipes *vmmosscience* and *vmifuscience*, can be calibrated in flux by specifying an atmospheric extinction table (see entry EXTINCT_TABLE, page 119), and an appropriate spectrophotometric table (see entry MOS_SPECPHOT_TABLE, page 126). The table must be derived from a standard star observation made with the same grism, the same filter, the same VIMOS quadrant, and the same instrument mode (IFU or MOS). Note that the spectro-photometric table is also a product of the same *vmmosscience* recipe, when a standard star exposure is specified in input.

An extracted scientific spectrum, $X(\lambda)$, is flux calibrated in the following way:

The spectrum is first converted into e^- s^{-1} Å^{-1}:

$$S(\lambda) = \frac{g\, X(\lambda)}{t\, \Delta\lambda}$$

where g is the gain factor in e$^-$ / ADU, t the exposure time in seconds, and $\Delta\lambda$ the constant wavelength step at which the spectrum was resampled after its calibration in wavelength.

The magnitude losses $\Delta m(\lambda)$ listed in the column EXTINCTION of the atmospheric extinction table are turned into flux losses, and applied to the observed spectrum:

$$S_o(\lambda) = S(\lambda) 10^{0.4\, a\, \Delta m(\lambda)}$$

where $S_o(\lambda)$ is the scientific spectrum at airmass zero and a is the airmass of the scientific observation. The values of the atmospheric extinction are linearly interpolated from the tabulated values for all the wavelength of the observed spectrum. At those wavelengths where no atmospheric extinction data are available, $S_o(\lambda)$ is set to zero.

Finally, the flux calibrated spectrum is derived as

$$C(\lambda) = S_o(\lambda)\, R(\lambda)$$

where $R(\lambda)$ is the content of the RESPONSE column in the specified spectro-photometric table (see section 8.9, page 183).

The accuracy of the flux calibration mainly depends on the instrument efficiency and other external factors (as the timing of the shutters, the slit width, the seeing conditions and the airmass during both the scientific and the standard star observations). However, excluding sources of systematic error, the applied method reaches an accuracy of better than 0.5% at spectral efficiencies greater than 10%.

8.11 vmdet

This recipe carries out the following fundamental steps:

1. Determining the read-out-noise.

2. Bias subtraction from all input flat fields.

3. Creating photon transfer curve, determining the gain factor.

4. Bad pixels identification.

A description of each step is given in the following sections.

8.11.1 Read-out-noise determination

Before subtracting the bias from the input flat field frames, the *read-out-noise* (RON) is evaluated from the flat fields overscan regions. Each overscan region is subtracted from itself shifted by 1x1 pixels, and the variance V of the difference image is determined. The RON is estimated as:

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{V}{2}}$$

The mean value of the RON values obtained from each overscan region is the estimated RON of the CCD (in ADU). At a later step, after the determination of the gain factor, the RON will be converted into electrons and written to the output bad pixel table header keyword `ESO DET OUT1 RON`.

8.11.2 Bias subtraction

The master bias is subtracted from each of the flat field using the *"Zmaster"* method, described in detail in Section 8.3.

8.11.3 Photon transfer curve and gain factor determination

The gain determination is based on the paper by L. Mortara and A. Fowler [12]. The photon transfer curve is the relation between the observed signal level and the observed variance of this signal. In principle, both RON and gain can be obtained by least squaring the relation

$$V = \left(\frac{r}{g}\right)^2 + \frac{S}{g}$$

where V is the variance of the bias subtracted signal S (in ADU), g is the unknown gain factor in e^-/ADU (corresponding to the data header keyword `ESO DET OUT1 CONAD`), and r is the read-out-noise in e^-.

Since the relation between the signal and its variance is linear, we can build the photon transfer curve from the average signal and variance determined on just a portion of the chip.

From the central 200 x 200 pixel region of the CCD four different photon transfer curves are derived, one from each quarter of this region. This is a way to obtain independent determinations of the gain factor, and allow an estimate of the statistical error on the final result.

For each pair of flat fields with equal exposure time the median value of the signal within the selected regions is computed, while the variance is evaluated from the difference of the pair of frames.

The final gain factor is determined as the mean

$$g = \frac{\sum_i g_i}{4}$$

where g_i are the gain values obtained from the linear fitting of the four independent photon transfer curves. The error on the gain is estimated as

$$\Delta g = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{\sum_i (g - g_i)^2}{3}}$$

(the factor $1/2$ is converting the population standard deviation into error on the mean — dividing by the square root of the number of values contributing to the mean itself). The value of the gain is written to the bad pixel table header keyword `ESO DET OUT1 CONAD`, and its inverse to its header keyword `ESO DET OUT1 GAIN`.

An estimate of the RON could also be obtained from this linear fit, but while with this method the gain determination is accurate, the RON determination turns out to be very poor. For this reason in the *vmdet* recipe the RON is evaluated by directly measuring the variance of the signal within the overscan regions, as shown in Section 8.11.1.

8.11.4   Bad pixels identification

The representative exposure level of each pair of flat fields with the same exposure time is determined as the median level of the 200 x 200 central region of the images. Then each pixel value from the same images is compared to the corresponding exposure levels. A pixel is flagged as "bad" when the slope of the linear fit of this table of values deviates from the expected slope by more than a given threshold.

The specified threshold is expressed in standard deviations from the mean value of the slopes. In order to apply this threshold correctly, and to determine what the expected slope is, the effects of the non-uniform illumination of the CCD are kept into account: an empirical (polynomial) model of the relation between the local illumination level with both the expected slope and the expected variance of the slope is determined by the recipe before applying the specified threshold.

The detected bad pixels are written to the bad pixel table columns and, if requested, as pixels of value 1 in a 0-filled image having the same size of the CCD (overscans are removed). For debug purposes, an error image containing the uncertainties on the fitted slopes can also be created.

It should be clear that with the described method any pixel that is not exposed (*e.g.*, because it belongs to a vignetted part of the CCD) would also be classified as "bad", even if it is capable of a regular response.

8.12   vmbias

This recipe carries out the following fundamental steps:

1. Optional cosmic rays removal (see Section 8.2).

2. Combination of input bias frames (see Section 8.6).

3. Optional bad pixel cleaning from output master bias frame (see Section 8.1).

The details of each step are explained in the specified sections.

8.13   vmdark

This recipe carries out the following fundamental steps:

1. Bias subtraction (see Section 8.3).

2. Optional cosmic rays removal (see Section 8.2).

3. Combination of input dark frames (see Section 8.6).

4. Optional bad pixel cleaning from output master dark frame (see Section 8.1).

The details of each step are explained in the specified sections. The product master dark is divided by the total exposure time of all input darks (in seconds).

8.14   vmimflatscreen

This recipe carries out the following fundamental steps:

1. Bias subtraction (see Section 8.3).

2. Optional dark subtraction (see Section 8.4).

3. Optional cosmic rays removal (see Section 8.2).

4. Combination of input screen flat field frames (see Section 8.6).

5. Creation of master flat field as normalisation of the combined flat field.

6. Optional bad pixel cleaning from output flat field frames (see Section 8.1).

Beyond the standard reduction steps, described in some detail in the indicated sections, only the flat field normalisation procedure needs to be outlined here.

8.14.1   Screen flat field normalisation

The screen flat field is just used to determine the small-scale fixed-pattern-noise. Any possible large scale trend should be modeled and removed from the result frame, because it not only just reflects the characteristics of the instrument detector and optics, but also the typically non-uniform illumination of the screen by the calibration lamp. A good determination of the large scale trends would be obtained from a *sky* exposure, where a uniform field is actually observed — see Section 8.15.

A model of the large scale trends is obtained by first cleaning the bad pixels from the combined screen flat field (see Section 8.1, page 178) and then heavy smoothing the result. Next, the original combined flat field is divided by this smoothed version of itself, generating the master screen flat field. In symbols,

$$F = \frac{C}{smooth(C)}$$

where C is the combined screen flat field, F the master screen flat field, and $smooth$ the smooth operator.

8.15   vmimflatsky

This recipe carries out the following fundamental steps:

1. Bias subtraction (see Section 8.3).

2. Optional dark subtraction (see Section 8.4).

3. Optional cosmic rays removal (see Section 8.2).

4. Combination of input sky flat field frames (see Section 8.6).

5. Optional modeling of the large scale trends in the combined sky flat field, to be applied to the input master screen flat field.

6. Creation of the master sky flat field as simple normalisation of the combined flat field to its median value.

7. Optional bad pixel cleaning from output master sky flat field (see Section 8.1).

Beyond the standard reduction steps, described in some detail in the indicated sections, only steps 5 and 6 need to be outlined here.

8.15.1   Modeling large scale trends

This optional step is carried out when a master screen flat field was specified in the input SOF.

In general, the combination of the input frames is sufficient to produce an acceptable master sky flat field for use in the flat field correction of imaging science frames. However, in order to eliminate the contributions of field stars on the jittered sequence of sky flat fields, the frame combination method must be based on a rejection algorithm (rather than on a simple average). As a consequence, the combined master sky flat field tends to be noisier than a combined master flat field.

To solve this problem it is possible to use the small-scale information contained in a master screen flat field (see Section 8.14, page 188) and apply it to the more reliable large-scale trend of the combined sky flat field.

First, the combined sky flat field is divided by the master screen flat field, in order to eliminate the small-scale fixed-pattern-noise; next the bad pixels are cleaned (see Section 8.1, page 178), and a heavy smoothing is

applied. The model of the large-scale trend obtained in this way is finally multiplied by the master screen flat field, resulting in a better quality combined sky flat field. In symbols,

$$S' = F \cdot smooth\left(\frac{S}{F}\right)$$

where S is the combined sky flat field, F the master screen flat field, $smooth$ the smooth operator, and S' the improved combined sky flat field.

8.15.2 Combined flat field normalisation

The combined sky flat field, whatever way produced, is divided by its median level. The output is defined as the master sky flat field to be used in the reduction of science frames.

8.16 vmmasktoccd

This recipe carries out the following fundamental steps:

1. Source detection on input pinhole image.

2. Matching mask pinholes with sources detected on the pinhole image.

3. Determination of the Mask to CCD transformation and its inverse.

A description of each step is given in the following sections.

8.16.1 Source detection

After applying the standard reduction steps (bias subtraction, flat fielding, cosmic rays and bad pixel cleaning if requested, etc.), the detection of the pinholes images on the CCD is made applying SExtractor [8] in PSF fitting mode. SExtractor is run twice: the first run is meant to determine the instrumental PSF (or, more precisely, the convolution of the pinholes shapes with the instrumental PSF) as a function of the CCD coordinates. A second SExtractor run is performed taking into account this PSF model.

8.16.2 Matching mask pinholes with their CCD images

The pinhole coordinates are read from the ADM included in the input image header, and transformed into CCD expected positions using the "first guess" Mask to CCD transformation. The actual position of a pinhole image on the CCD is searched within a given radius, and if more than one match is found then the brightest is chosen.

8.16.3 Determination of Mask to CCD transformations

A bivariate polynomial fit (see Section 7.2.1, page 169) is performed on pinholes mask positions *vs* detected positions on the CCD. First just a linear fit is tried, determining scale, offset, and rotation. Next a bivariate polynomial fit of the residuals is iterated a given number of times, rejecting at each iteration any detected position deviating more than $4\cdot$ RMS from the model, until the Mask to CCD transformation is determined. The inverse transformation, from CCD to Mask, is obtained by inverse fit of the selected points.

8.17 vmskyccd

This recipe carries out the following fundamental steps:

1. Object detection on input astrometric image.

2. Matching stars with astrometric catalog entries.

3. Determination of Sky to CCD distortion.

A description of each step is given in the following sections.

8.17.1 Object detection

After applying the standard reduction steps (bias subtraction, flat fielding, cosmic rays and bad pixel cleaning if requested, etc.) the input astrometric field exposure is processed by SExtractor [8]. A table with the detected objects and their parameters is produced.

8.17.2 Star matching

All the stars are selected from the detected objects. Next, their CCD coordinates are transformed into celestial coordinates using the WCS and the "first guess" CCD to sky distortion model found in the header of the astrometric image (see Figure 7.1, page 171).

The applied CCD to sky distortion, used to transform real CCD pixels into virtual ones (see Section 7.2.2, page 170), is also corrected for temperature effects. Indicating with $C_X(X,Y)$ the X component of the CCD to sky distortion model, the coordinate X_v of the virtual pixel is computed as

$$X_v = S(T) \cdot (C_X(X,Y) - X_c) + X_c$$

where X and Y are the real CCD coordinates, X_c is the central X coordinate of the CCD, and $S(T)$ is the temperature correction factor given by

$$S(T) = k(T - T_m) + 1$$

where $k = 6.0 \cdot 10^{-4}/^{o}C$ is the thermic expansion coefficient, T the beam temperature, and T_m the temperature at which the used "first guess" CCD to sky distortion model was evaluated. In the same way the

$$Y_v = S(T) \cdot (C_Y(X, Y) - Y_c) + Y_c$$

is applied.

After the objects celestial coordinates are computed, a match is made with the entries of the specified astrometric catalog, leading to a list of detected astrometric stars.

8.17.3 Determination of Sky to CCD distortions

Applying the WCS in the astrometric image header, the catalog celestial coordinates of the detected astrometric stars are transformed into CCD coordinates, and matched to their actual (*i.e.*, derived by SExtractor) coordinates on the CCD. A bivariate polynomial fit (see Section 7.2.2, page 170) is performed on theoretical positions *vs* real positions on the CCD, and vice versa, leading respectively to the Sky to CCD and the CCD to Sky distortion modeling.

The quality of the distortion modeling can be judged by the RMS of the model fit residuals, but most critical is the distribution of the astrometric stars on the field-of-view: it may happen that too few astrometric and badly distributed stars are available for a reliable fit. Such cases may be screened by a visual examination of the astrometric image, but the computation of a uniformity index of the astrometric stars distribution on the field-of-view is helpful. (*To be done*).

8.18 vmimstandard

After applying the standard reduction steps (bias subtraction, flat fielding, cosmic rays and bad pixel cleaning if requested, etc.), this recipe carries out the following fundamental steps:

1. Object detection on input standard stars field image.

2. Matching stars with photometric catalog entries.

The object detection and the matching of the detected stars with the entries of a photometric catalog are carried out as in the recipe *vmskyccd* (see Section 8.17, page 191). This recipe produces a table of the identified standard stars, with their positions, their catalog magnitudes in all the available bands, and their instrumental magnitudes (determined by SExtractor [8]). Further processing of an appropriate set of this kind of table (see for instance the recipe *vmimcalphot*, Section 6.9, page 91) would make possible to determine night zeropoints, atmospheric extinction coefficients, and colour terms.

8.19 vmimcalphot

This recipe is used to determine night zeropoints, atmospheric extinction coefficients, and colour terms from a set of star match tables, produced by the recipe *vmimstandard* (see Section 6.8, page 86). The input star match tables must all be derived from exposures made with the same filter.

In general this problem is solved by a robust minimisation of the linear system

$$Z - E \cdot A - C \cdot C_i = \Delta M_i$$

where, for a given star i, ΔM_i is the measured difference between the catalog magnitude and the instrumental magnitude in the appropriate band, C_i is the star colour index, and A is the airmass. The unknown terms are the atmospheric extinction coefficient E at the considered band, the colour term C, and the zeropoint Z.

However, it is also possible to derive a solution by freezing the values of either or both of the unknowns C and E; while Z is always determined, freezing C would permit the determination of just the best coefficient E and vice versa. Freezing both C and E would determine Z as a simple estimate of ΔM_i (plus an offset). Such cases, and in particular the last one, would typically be preferred in the case that just a small number of stars were available.

8.20 vmimpreimaging

This recipe is used to convert the instrument distortions (see Section 7.2.2, page 170) into the CO-matrix convention followed by the VIMOS mask preparation software (VMMPS). The distortions encoded in the computed CO-matrix include the temperature effects (see Section 8.17.2, page 191).

The conversion from the internal VIMOS convention to the CO-matrix convention is made using a regular 10x10 grid of CCD coordinates that are first transformed into celestial coordinates applying the distortion and transformation models found in the image header. The direct transformation from celestial to distorted CCD coordinates is then fitted by the CO-matrix model, using the appropriate functions of the SAO WCSTools package [10].

This recipe also applies to the input image the same data reduction steps applied by the recipes *vmimstandard* and *vmimobsstare*, excluding the source detection task [8]. The magnitude zeropoint from a given photometric table might also be added to the reduced image header.

8.21 vmimobsstare

This recipe is used to reduce a single scientific exposure in direct imaging mode, and it carries out the following fundamental steps:

1. Bias subtraction (see Section 8.3).

2. Optional dark subtraction (see Section 8.4).

3. Flat field correction (see Section 8.5).

4. Optional bad pixel cleaning (see Section 8.1).

5. Optional cosmic rays removal (see Section 8.2).

6. Source detection (running SExtractor).

The details of each step are explained in the specified sections. About the source detection task, please refer to the SExtractor documentation [8], that can be found at

   http://terapix.iap.fr/rubrique.php?id_rubrique=91/index.html.

8.22   vmimobsjitter

This recipe is used to reduce a sequence of scientific exposures obtained in direct imaging mode, and to align and sum the results in a combined frame. The data reduction steps applied to each frame are the same applied in recipe *vmimobsstare*. The only difference lays in the final frames combination, that consists of the following fundamental steps:

1. Determine a common pixelisation and coordinate system for the combined frame.

2. Resample the single reduced frames to the new pixelisation.

3. Combination of the resampled frames (see Section 8.6).

A description of the first two steps is given in the following sections.

8.22.1   Determination of common coordinate system and pixelisation

The common coordinate system and pixelisation for the combined frame are simply those of the first frame of the input sequence. The range of celestial coordinates covered by the union of all the input images is determined, and the pixel range of the first frame is expanded accordingly.

8.22.2   Resampling of reduced frames

For each single reduced image, an output image with the common coordinate system and pixelisation defined above is allocated. The coordinates of each pixel of the output frame are converted to celestial coordinates using the common WCS, and then converted to the pixel coordinates of the input image, using its specific WCS.[46] The interpolated value of the nearby pixels — 4 pixels for bilinear and 16 for bicubic interpolation — is computed, and written to the running pixel position of the output image. Coefficients and formulae for the bi-cubic interpolation are taken from "Numerical Recipes", II Ed., page 119.

8.23   vmmoscalib

A more detailed description of the instrument-independent tasks involved in the complete self-calibration procedure applied by the recipe *vmmoscalib* is given in the next sections. Here an overview is just provided, which is useful for setting the individual tasks in their appropriate context.

---

[46]It is well known that an alignment of the input images based solely on the images WCSs is not sufficiently accurate, and the described algorithm still needs to be improved in this respect. Preliminary tests have also indicated that the image alignments obtained with this recipe tend to be more inaccurate at larger offset between images. Work is in progress to solve these problems.

1. Retrieve from the reference arc lamp line catalog the line pattern to be searched on arc lamp exposures.

2. After bias and background subtraction, examine the arc lamp exposure one column at a time. For each CCD column:

   (a) Run the 1D peak-detection task (see Section 8.23.1, page 196), to produce a list of reference arc lamp lines candidates.

   (b) Run the 1D pattern-recognition task (see Section 8.23.2, page 198), to select from the list of candidates a list of identified peaks. Not all the arc lamp lines are expected to be always identified, because the spectra are presumably distorted, and some CCD rows may cross a spectrum just partially, or even miss it entirely (see Figure 8.2).
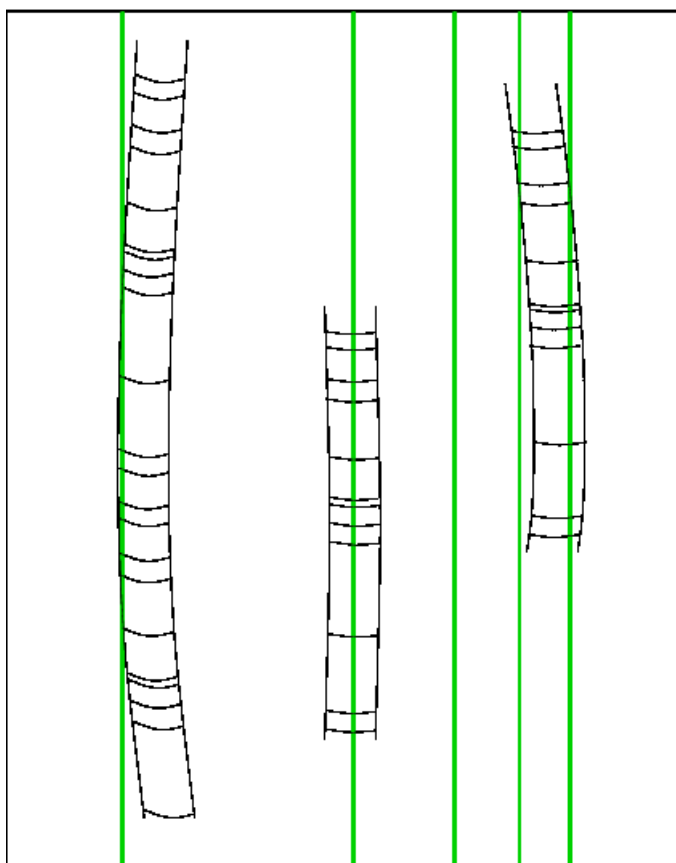
Figure 8.2: *CCD columns may not cut the whole range of the raw arc lamp spectra, because the spectra are not read along their curvature. However, even incomplete portions of the searched pattern can be identified by the pattern-matching algorithm..*

3. Apply a preliminary wavelength calibration to each CCD column, within the specified wavelength range.

4. Choose a reference wavelength (see Section 8.23.4, page 201).

5. Find the CCD position of each connected region of CCD pixels containing the reference wavelength.

6. Run the 2D pattern-recognition task (see Section 8.23.6, page 202), to match the physical positions of the slits on the focal plane with the positions found on the CCD for the reference wavelength.

7. If requested, and if there are enough slits, fit a transformation between slits positions and CCD positions, and upgrade the list of reference positions on the CCD (see Section 8.23.7, page 204).

8. Trace the edges of each flat field spectrum, starting from the found positions of the reference wavelength (see Section 8.23.8, page 204).

9. Fit the traces with a low-degree polynomial (see Section 8.23.9, page 204). If requested, and if there are enough slits, fit also a global model of the obtained coefficients.

10. Extract the arc lamp spectra following the determined spatial curvature (interpolating fluxes along the spatial direction), and store it (row wise) in the rectified image. For each row of each rectified arc lamp spectrum:

    (a) Run the 1D peak-detection task on the extracted spectra, to produce a list of reference arc lamp lines candidates from the *whole* spectral range.

    (b) Run the 1D pattern-recognition task, using the pattern from the line catalog, to select from the list of candidates a list of identified peaks.

    (c) Fit a relation between the positions of the identified peaks *vs* the corresponding wavelengths.[47]

11. If requested, and if there are enough slits, fit also a global model of the obtained coefficients, in order to improve the local solutions.

At this point the spectral extraction mask is completely determined, and for each spectrum a specific coordinate system is defined, where to a CCD pixel correspond a wavelength and a position on the telescope focal plane. If the instrument were stable, it would be possible to extract the scientific spectra applying directly this extraction mask. In general, however, the extraction mask obtained from the day calibration exposures should be aligned to the scientific spectra before being applied.

The extraction mask is also used to apply the flat field normalisation procedure described in Section 8.25, page 219.

8.23.1   1D peak-detection

Many sophisticated methods are available for detecting peaks and determining their positions along a one-dimensional signal. Any one of them is in principle suitable for the 1D peak-detection task of an automatic MOS data reduction pipeline.

The most important thing to note, however, is that on a calibration approach based on pattern-recognition the strongest requirement is that *the searched pattern must be present in the data*.[48]

---

[47]This is the local wavelength calibration.

[48]Or at least long uninterruped portions of it.

In a traditional approach, peaks are initially rejected by the peak-detection task (depending on their statistical significance), and finally by the model fitting task (if they are found to be outliers). But in case a pattern-recognition algorithm is applied, the significance of a peak is primarily established by its *being part of the expected pattern.*

For this reason virtually any flux excess – no matter how significant – should be flagged as a peak candidate.

In the specific case of arc lamp spectra, the emission lines are very well exposed, and the S/N ratio of the lines to detect is almost always very high. This makes possible to apply a very simple 1D peak-detection method, based on the following two statements:

Any local maximum identifies a peak: in other words, a peak is identified by any pixel that is preceded and is followed by one pixel with a lower value (see Figure 8.3).

A peak position is determined by parabolic interpolation of the three found pixel values: if a local maximum is found, the central pixel and its two neighbours are interpolated by a parabola. The position of the parabola's vertex is taken as the position of the peak (see Figure 8.4). A peak position is then improved by applying more accurate methods: but if such methods fail, for instance finding positions that are significantly different from the parabolic ones, the original peak position is kept.
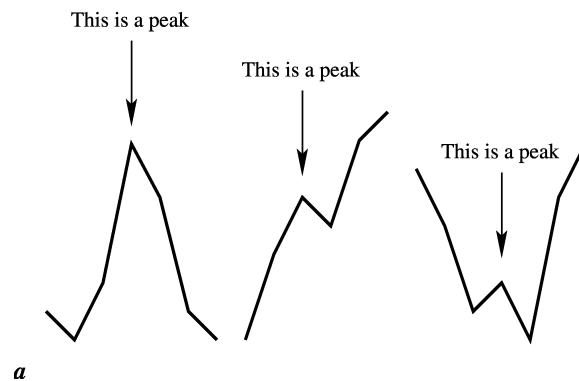
Figure 8.3: *Any local maximum identifies a peak.*

Even if obvious background noise fluctuations are excluded from the list of found peaks (e.g., by requiring that the values of the local maxima are greater than a given threshold), it is clear that with this method any contamination, hot pixel, cosmic ray, etc., would be reported as a "peak". This fulfills the critical requirement for the 1D pattern-recognition task reported above (see also Section 8.23.2, page 198).

The position x of a peak is given by

$$x = x_o + R$$

where x_o is the (integer) position of the pixel corresponding to a local maximum, and R the offset corresponding to the position of the maximum obtained by parabolic interpolation:

$$R = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{v_1 - v_{-1}}{2v_o - v_1 - v_{-1}}\right)$$
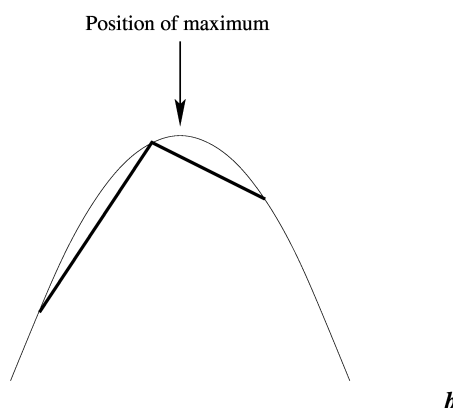
Figure 8.4: *A peak position is determined by parabolic interpolation of three pixel values about the local maximum.*

where v_{-1}, v_o, and v_1 are the values of the pixels $x_o - 1$, x_o, and $x_o + 1$, always fulfilling $v_{-1} \leq v_o$ and $v_1 < v_o$, or $v_{-1} < v_o$ and $v_1 \leq v_o$ (see Figure 8.5).

The quantity R never diverges, and does not depend on the background level (assuming that the background level is the same for the three pixels).[49]

8.23.2 1D pattern-recognition

A simple method for 1D pattern-recognition has been developed in the attempt to increase the robustness of the wavelength calibration, despite possible mechanical instabilities of the instrument.

In order to work, this method just requires a rough expectation value of the spectral dispersion (in Å/pixel), and a line catalog. The line catalog should just include lines that are expected somewhere in the CCD exposure of the calibration lamp.[50]

The line-pattern would be searched in the list of CCD positions of arc lamp lines candidates produced by the 1D peak-detection task (see Section 8.23.1, page 196). Typically, the arc lamp lines candidates will include light contaminations, hot pixels, and other unwanted signal, but only in extreme cases this prevents the pattern-recognition algorithm from identifying all the reference lines. The pattern is detected even in the case the spectra contained more arc lamp lines than actually listed in the input line catalog. In particular, this method is not deceived by spectral multiplexing, even in case of significant spectral overlap: all spectra are identified as separate instances of the same pattern.

This method is based on the assumption that the relation between wavelengths and CCD positions is with good approximation *locally* linear.[51]

---

[49]In the case of very wide slits, the emission lines profiles display a flat top that would prevent the direct application of this method. This is resolved by the preliminary application of a box filter as wide as the lines widths.

[50]The line catalog represents the pattern that should be searched on the CCD, and adding extra lines would destroy this pattern. Note, however, that a catalog including extra lines at its blue and/or red ends is still allowed.

[51]This is generally true for modern spectrographs, but if this were not the case the detected peaks positions may be preliminary transformed to roughly approach linearity, before being processed and identified by the pattern-matching task described here.
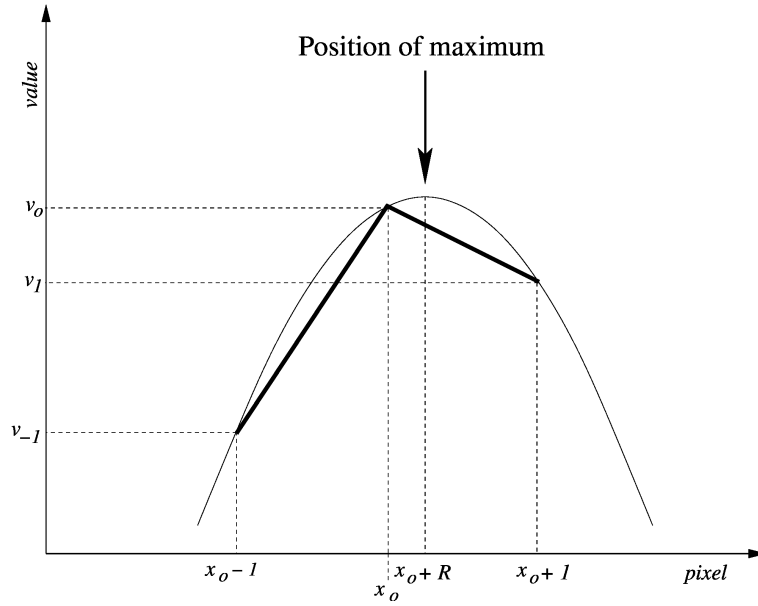
Figure 8.5: *Peak position estimate.*

The ratio between consecutive intervals in wavelength and in pixel is invariant to linear transformations, and therefore this quantity can be used in the recognition of *local* portions of the searched pattern. All the examined sub-patterns will overlap, leading to the final identification of the whole pattern.

Let be:

d: a rough value of the expected spectral dispersion (Å/pixel).

Δd: a tolerance value on the expected dispersion, large enough to ensure that, at all wavelengths, the real spectral dispersion will be included in the interval from $d - \Delta d$ to $d + \Delta d$.

W: the number of wavelengths in the input line catalog.

N: the number of detected peaks.[52]

λ_i: the i-th wavelength of the input line catalog, with $1 \leq i \leq W$.

p_j: the position of the j-th peak, with $1 \leq j \leq N$.

All the arc lamp wavelengths λ_i are taken one by one, excluding the first and the last wavelengths ($i = 1$ and $i = W$). The ratio R_i of the wavelength difference with the preceding and the following wavelength is computed:

$$R_i = \frac{\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i}{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i-1}}$$

The same ratio is now searched in the list of peak positions: for each i, all the peak positions p_j are checked, excluding the first and the last one, taking care however to exclude from the computation any interval that would

---

[52]Note that, as said above, it is typically $N > W$, or even $N >> W$.

be incompatible with the expected spectral dispersion. This is done in the following way: for each considered p_j, the following *forward* search interval p_{min} to p_{max} is defined (see Figure 8.6):

$$p_{min} = p_j + \frac{\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i}{d + \Delta d}$$

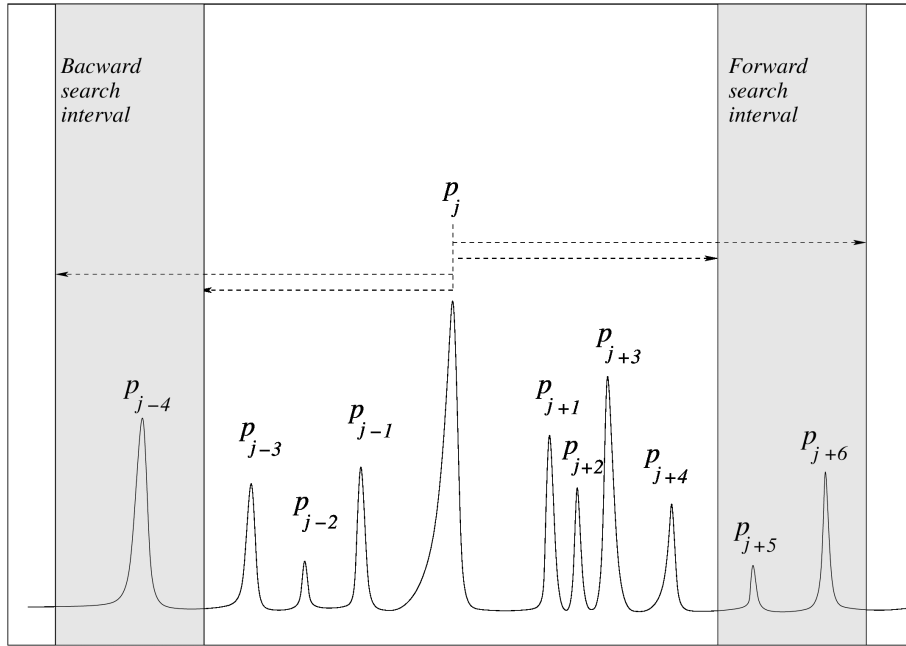$$p_{max} = p_j + \frac{\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i}{d - \Delta d}$$

A *backward* search interval is similarly defined:

$$p_{min} = p_j - \frac{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i-1}}{d - \Delta d}$$

$$p_{max} = p_j - \frac{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i-1}}{d + \Delta d}$$

Figure 8.6: *Given a peak p_j, a forward and a backward search intervals compatible with an expected value of the spectral dispersion are defined. In this picture, peak positions $p_{\{j-4\}}$, $p_{\{j+5\}}$ and $p_{\{j+6\}}$ are used in the computation of the distance ratios to be compared with the wavelength interval ratio R_i. This process is repeated for each catalog wavelength and for each peak position, accumulating scores that will allow the final peaks identification.*

Any peak position included either in the forward or in the backward search intervals is used for computing a ratio of distances from the position p_j (analogous to R_i). Each time a computed ratio equals R_i,[53] the three peak

---

[53]Within a given tolerance: this tolerance should be large enough to account for any deviation of the real wavelength calibration from the local linear approximation. A preposterously large value of 5% is used successfully with all the VIMOS and FORS instrument modes.

positions used for the computation (one is p_j, another is one from the backward search interval, and another is one from the forward search interval) are assigned respectively the wavelengths λ_{i-1}, λ_i, and λ_{i+1}. This assignment is not final: the same wavelength may even be assigned to different peaks, and the same peak may be assigned to different wavelengths. Each time a wavelength is assigned to a peak, a counter is increased, to keep a complete record of the assignments of wavelengths to peaks. Some wavelength assignments might be mistaken, and therefore not confirmed by successive comparisons.[54] The peaks that at the end of the analysis display a high score with respect to a given λ are considered identified, while ambiguous scores are rejected. The identified peaks are submitted to specialised sorting tasks that order them into separate self-consistent sequences (to take care of possible spectral multiplexing). This completes the peak identification process. This procedure is surprisingly fast, and has been tested successfully with VIMOS spectroscopic data obtained with all the available grisms on all the instrument quadrants, both in MOS and IFU modes (i.e., using 48 independent instrument configurations), as well as all the FORS1 and FORS2 grisms in the LSS, MOS, and MXU intrument modes. All the arc lamp lines listed in the line catalog are correctly identified without relying on a pre-existing instrument distortion modeling.

8.23.3   Determination of the spectral range

The spectral extraction range is specified by the user. A default range for each instrument configuration is given in the system configuration files (CONFIG_TABLE, see page 102).

8.23.4   Choice of a reference wavelength

The reference wavelength is just an arbitrarily chosen origin for spectral coordinates (both in wavelength and in CCD pixels), used in the definition of the wavelength calibration and of the spatial curvature models. Typically, a reference wavelength may be chosen at the center of the extracted spectral range.

However, if different spectral ranges are specified for the same grism, or if the spectral range is computed automatically (see previous Section), a different reference wavelength might be computed for different data reduction sessions. Because of a need for consistency, for example in instrument health monitoring, the grism central wavelength specified in the FITS headers of the data to be processed is always used.

8.23.5   Position of the reference wavelength on the CCD

One of the products of the 1D pattern-recognition task run on the extracted CCD rows (see this Section, page 195) is a boolean image, where all the pixels including the reference wavelength are flagged. After applying morphological operators for reducing the impact of occasional gaps in the data, the baricenter of all the connected regions of flagged pixels is computed. The computed coordinates on the CCD should correspond to the positions of the slit centers on the mask plane. The match between the two sets is determined by the 2D pattern-recognition task (see next Section).

---

[54]Note that each peak is examined more than once, as the loop on wavelengths proceeds, since it may be included in forward and backward search intervals of other peaks.

8.23.6   2D pattern-recognition

The 2D pattern-recognition method applied here is based on a point-matching algorithm, and it is used for matching positions on the telescope focal plane (mask) with positions on the instrument focal plane (CCD). It will then be possible to determine the transformation between the two coordinate systems, and to match each spectrum with its slit.[55]

Straightforward invariants to translation, rotation, rescaling, and reflection, are distance ratios and angles. In the method described here, distance ratios are preferred, and the reflection-invariance is dropped for reducing the risk of false matches.

For each of the two sets of points – the *pattern* set P, and the *observed* set D – all the possible triangles are constructed. The sides of each triangle are read clockwise,[56] and their lengths L_1, L_2, and L_3 are conventionally listed starting from the longest side (if two sides are equal, the first of the consecutive equal sides is taken). An ordered pair, (α, β), can be associated to each triangle, with

$$\alpha = \frac{L_2}{L_1} \qquad\qquad \beta = \frac{L_3}{L_1}$$

Such quantities are used to match similar triangles from both sets. The matches are made by associating nearby points on the $\alpha - \beta$ plane (see Figure 8.7). To each triangle are also assigned the coordinates of their vertices, and the applied normalisation factor L_1.

Initially, only safe matches are selected, corresponding to (α, β) bins containing just *one* triangle from each of the two input sets.[57] Such matches are used to get a first estimate of the scale factor, that is taken as the median of all the scale factors derived from the pairs of matching triangles,

$$S = \frac{(L_1)_P}{(L_1)_D}$$

At this point the complete list of triangles is revisited, eliminating all the matches that are incompatible with the found scale factor.[58] Finally, a rotation angle is computed for each matching pair, and incompatibilities with the median rotation angle are eliminated as well.

From the surviving triangles a list of matching points can be drawn and the geometrical transformation between the two sets can be determined. With the fitted transformation, points that were possibily lost to the matching procedure may be recovered, and a better transformation obtained from the extended sample.

It should be noted that this procedure, like the human brain, fails for regular grids of points: in fact in this case there would be no bin in the $\alpha - \beta$ plane containing just one triangle pair. Regular grids of points are typical of MOS calibration masks, but such masks always contain at least one asymmetric point, misaligned with the rest of the grid. This single point is sufficient to create a great number of unique triangles, making this procedure work.

---

[55]The 2D pattern-recognition is not applied if less than three spectra are detected on the CCD: in such cases, just local solutions would be used. Incidentally, a mask containing just one or two slits can hardly be considered a MOS mask.

[56]Imposing a reading order to the triangle sides eliminates the reflection invariance of the computed quantities.

[57]A preliminary test on set P would ensure that the pattern is not ambiguous, i.e., that isolated points on the $\alpha - \beta$ plane exists.

[58]In practice, a third dimension is added to the $\alpha - \beta$ plane, corresponding to the absolute size of the triangles in one of the two input sets.
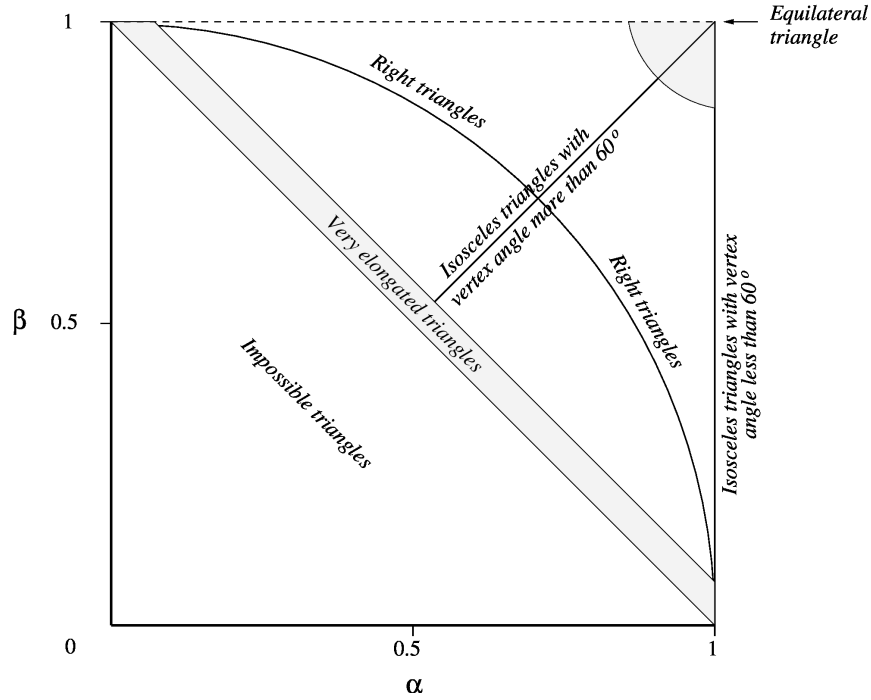
Figure 8.7: *The $\alpha - \beta$ plane. The long shaded region indicates very elongated triangles (including the cases of aligned points), while the region about the equilateral triangle includes ambiguous cases that would not lead to a safe identification of points: the triangles contained in those regions are therefore excluded from the analysis (unless they turn out to be the only triangles available). Note that the coordinates are cyclical: the line $\beta = 1$ (dashed) would include the same triangles described by the line $\alpha = 1$..*

A possible drawback of this method lies on the exploding number of triangles at the increase of the points in the pattern. The number of possible triangles that can be drawn from a distribution of n points is given by

$$N = \binom{n}{3} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6}$$

A VIMOS mask may contain up to 200 slits, meaning more than three million triangles to be handled. Even if elongated and ambiguous triangles are excluded from the analysis, they still need to be computed, and the time complexity of this algorithm remains $O(n^3)$. For this reason a simplified version of this algorithm has been used in the VIMOS pipeline recipes implementation, where not all possible triangles are considered, but just those triangles defined by nearby slits.

This 2D pattern-recognition method is also successfully applied in the correction of the WCS in the FORS1/2 and WFI pipeline, and as a possible recovery method for echelle instrument instabilities in the X-Shooter pipeline.

8.23.7 Optical distortion model determination

The optical distortion model may be (optionally) obtained by fitting a polynomial transformation to the matching points on the mask and on the CCD planes, as found by the 2D pattern-recognition task (see previous Section). The used polyomial model is described in Section 7.3.1, page 172.

Once the optical distortion model is determined, it is applied to the positions of the slits on the mask plane, improving the accuracy of their computed positions on the CCD.

No optical distortion model can really be defined if there are too few spectra on the CCD: in that case, just a local position of the reference wavelength is used for each individual spectrum, and the slits are left unidentified.

Note that slit identification is not essential to the data reduction, and it is hardly a requirement when very few slits are in use.

8.23.8 Tracing slit spectra edges

The spatial curvature is determined by tracing the slit spectra – typically from flat field and scientific exposures. Flat field spectra are ideal for this operation, because the signal is continuous and with high S/N ratio; on the other hand, it is generally necessary to trace also the scientific spectra, to compensate for possible instrument instabilities. Scientific spectra are generally traceable, because the exposure times are typically long enough to produce a very bright sky spectrum. In case the sky emission is not traceable, then the curvature model derived from the flat field exposures must be used.[59] Currently the pipeline does not support tracing of the scientific spectra.

Tracing spectral edges is not a simple task, because the slit spectra are not always so well detached and isolated from each other, and edges from different spectra may overlap. The only possibility is to try to determine a global trend of the spatial curvature based on the well traceable edges, in order to obtain the curvature also where it cannot be directly measured (see next Section).

8.23.9 Spatial curvature model determination

A local spatial curvature model is derived by fitting a low degree polynomial to the traces of one spectral edge. If enough spectra are available, the local curvature model may be superseded by a global description obtained by modeling the coefficients of the local models of all spectra. The used polyomial model is described in Section 7.3.1, page 172.

8.23.10 Extraction of slit spectra

The extraction of slit spectra consists in reading the spectra following their curvature. The extracted spectra are not wavelength calibrated. This extraction method is only applied to arc lamp or sky spectra before using them for determining the (local) wavelength calibration applying the 1D peak detection and pattern-recognition methods described in Sections 8.23.1 and 8.23.2.

---

[59]Tracing bright point-like object spectra is not a solution, as they are not distorted just by optics, but by atmospheric refraction too.

All the spectra are read along the spatial direction (i.e., along the CCD columns), and each column is remapped to a new image where the spatial curvature is eliminated. In other words, the x coordinate of the rectified image is still the x coordinate of the CCD.

8.23.11   Line catalogs and reference spectra

Plots of arc lamp spectra from different grisms and lamps combinations are given in Figures 8.8–8.16, where the spectral lines used in the wavelength calibration are marked.

A list of all the used calibration lines available from the Helium, Argon and Neon lamps within the spectral range of all the VIMOS grisms is given in tables 8.1 and 8.2.

Wavelength (Å)	Element	Note
3888.650	He	
4026.190	He	
4471.480	He	
4713.143	He	
4921.929	He	
5015.675	He	
5400.560	Ne	
5764.418	Ne	
5852.488	He	
5875.618	He	
5944.834	Ne	
6029.997	Ne	
6074.338	Ne	
6096.163	Ne	
6143.062	Ne	
6163.594	Ne	
6217.281	Ne	
6266.495	He	
6304.789	Ne	
6334.428	Ne	
6382.991	Ne	
6402.246	Ne	
6506.528	Ne	
6532.882	Ne	
6598.953	Ne	
6678.150	He	
6678.200	He+Ne	blend 6678.150 + 6678.280
6678.280	Ne	
6717.043	Ne	
6929.468	Ne	
6965.430	Ar	
7032.413	Ne	
7065.188	He	
7173.939	Ne	
7245.167	Ne	

Table 8.1: *Arc lamp calibration lines available in the VIMOS spectral range (continued in Table 8.2).*

Wavelength (Å)	Element	Note
7272.936	Ar	
7281.349	He	
7383.980	Ar	
7438.899	Ne	
7488.872	Ne	
7503.867	Ar	
7507.000	Ar	blend 7503.867 + 7514.651
7514.651	Ar	
7535.770	Ne	
7544.046	Ne	
7635.105	Ar	
7723.800	Ar	blend 7723.76 + 7724.21
7948.175	Ar	
8006.156	Ar	
8012.000	Ar	blend 8006.156 + 8014.786
8014.786	Ar	
8103.692	Ar	
8110.000	Ar	blend 8103.692 + 8115.311
8115.311	Ar	
8264.521	Ar	
8300.326	Ne	
8377.607	Ne	
8408.210	Ar	
8415.000	Ar	blend 8408.210 + 8424.647
8424.647	Ar	
8495.360	Ne	
8521.441	Ar	
8634.648	Ne	
8654.383	Ne	
8667.943	Ar	
8780.622	Ne	
8853.866	Ne	
9122.966	Ar	
9224.500	Ar	
9657.780	Ar	

Table 8.2: *(Continued from Table 8.2) Arc lamp calibration lines available in the VIMOS spectral range.*
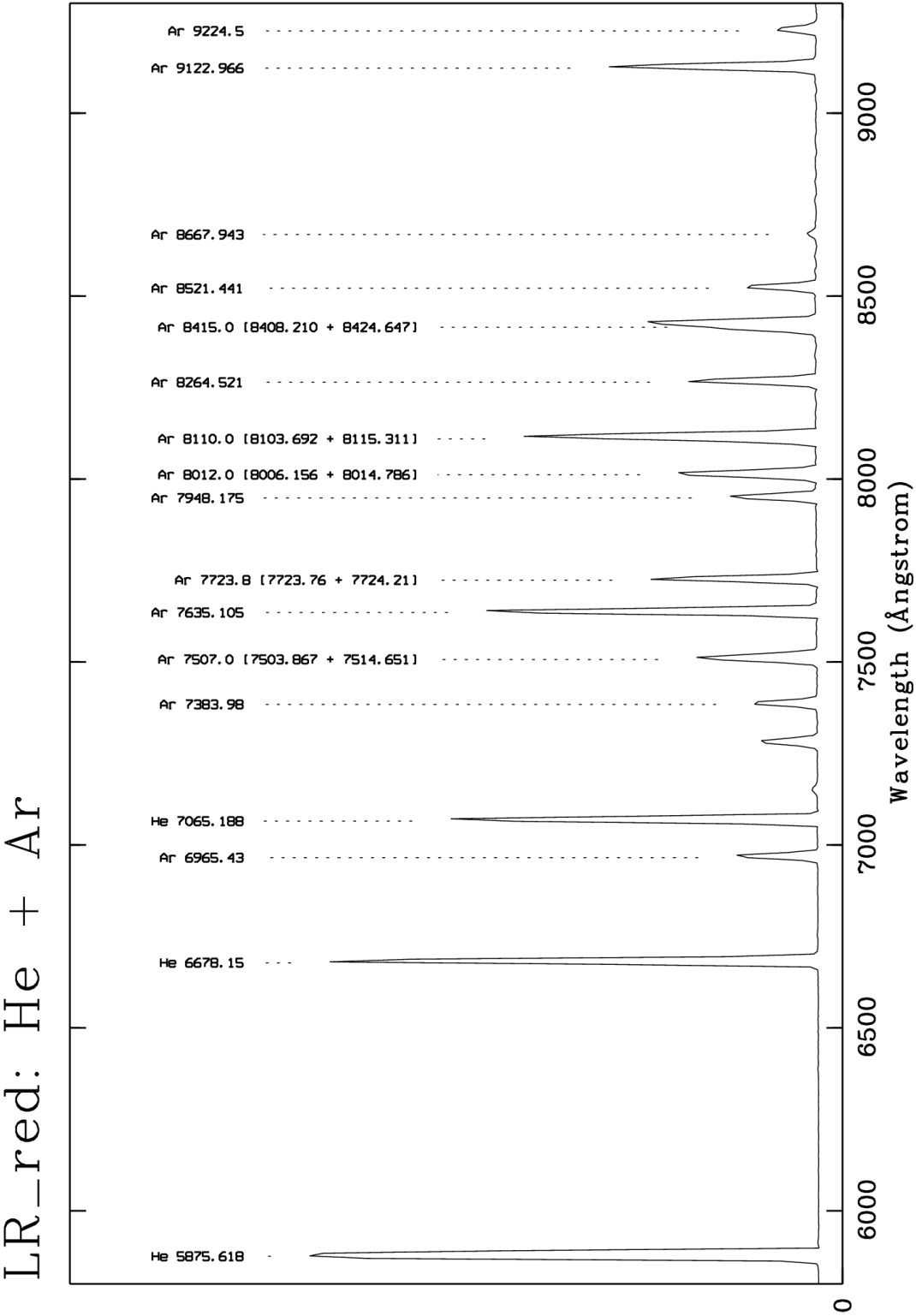
Figure 8.8: *LR red arc line spectrum from 5800 to 9300 Ångstrom. The lines used for calibration are indicated.*
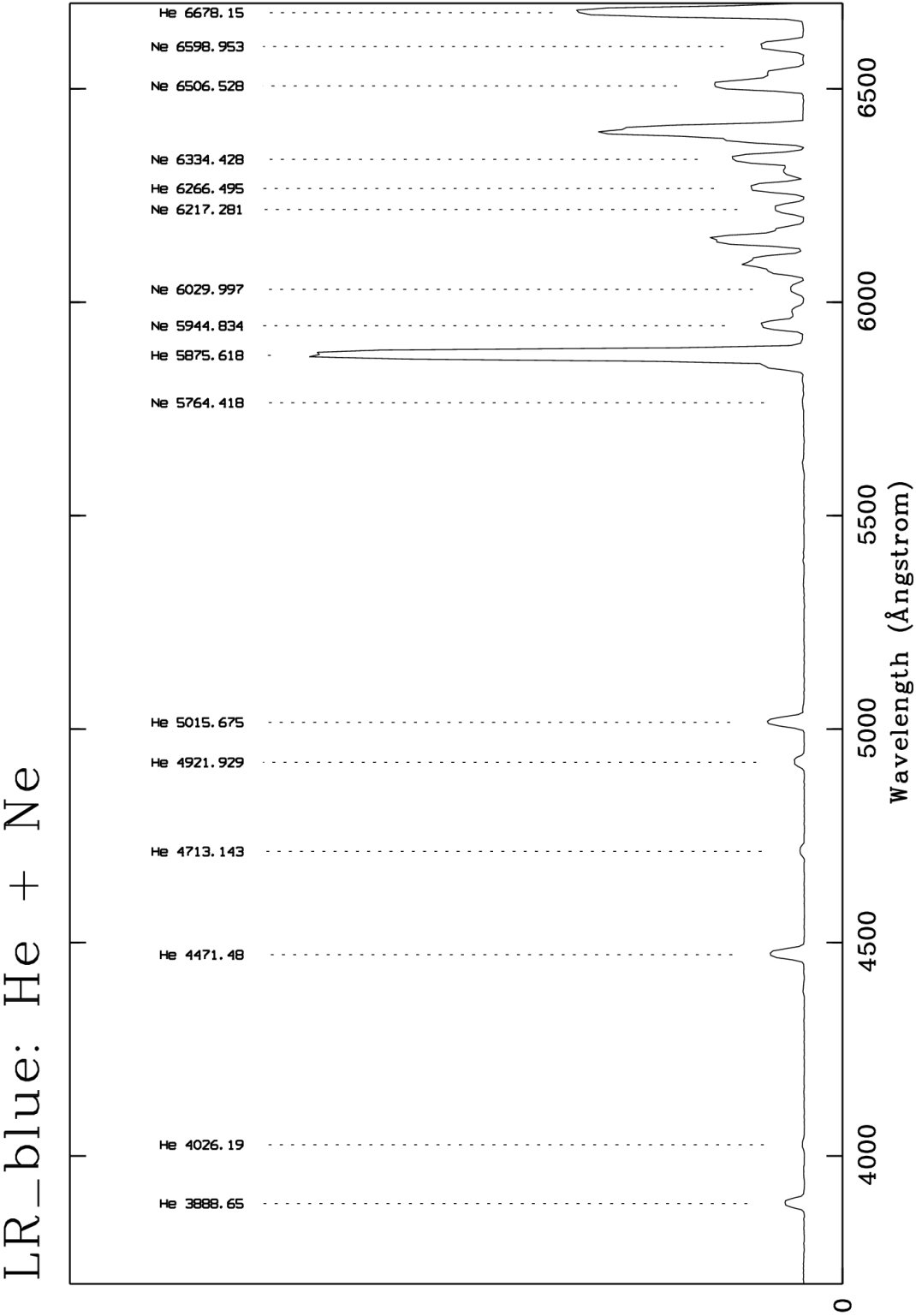
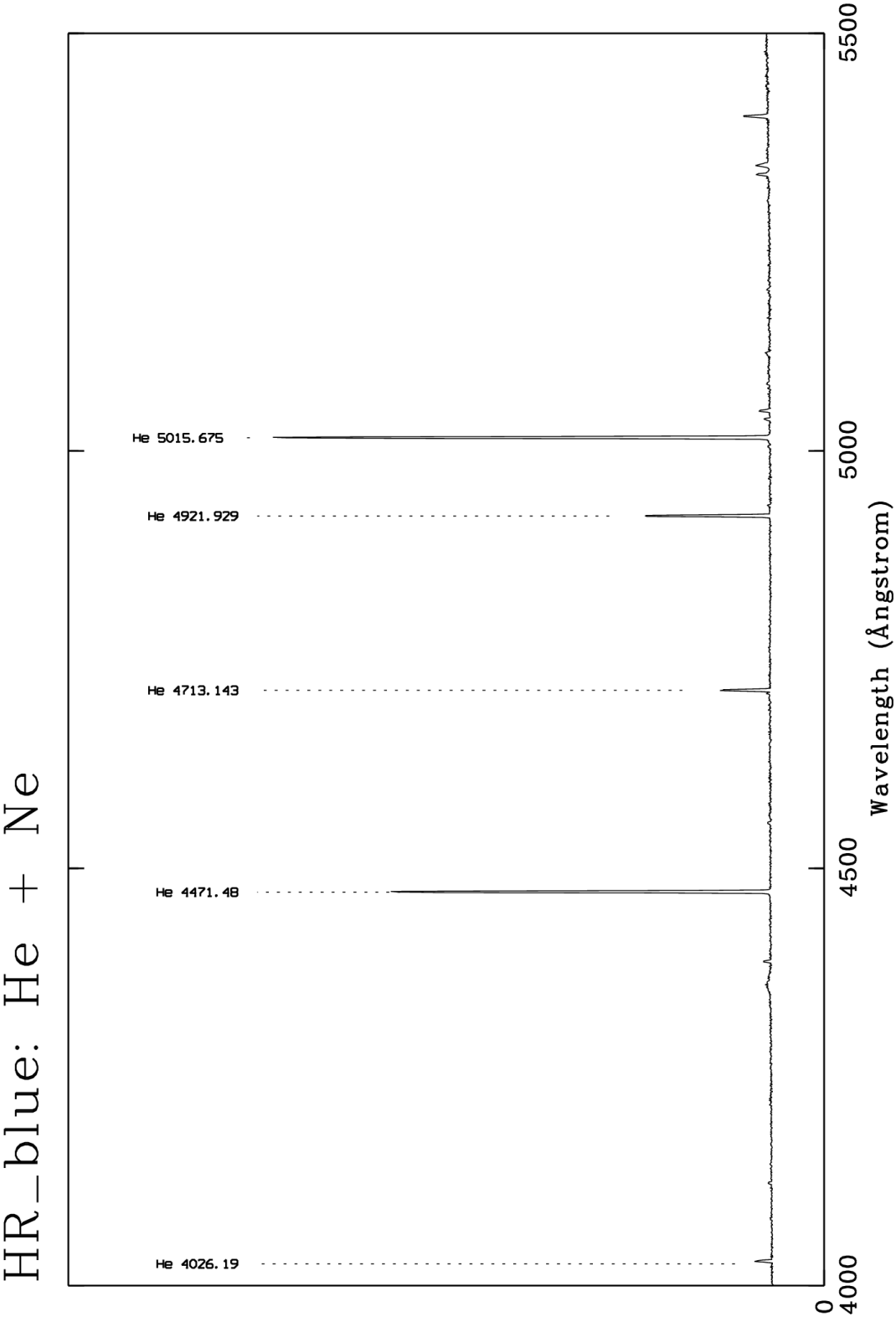Figure 8.9: *LR blue arc line spectrum from 3800 to 6750 Ångstrom. The lines used for calibration are indicated.*
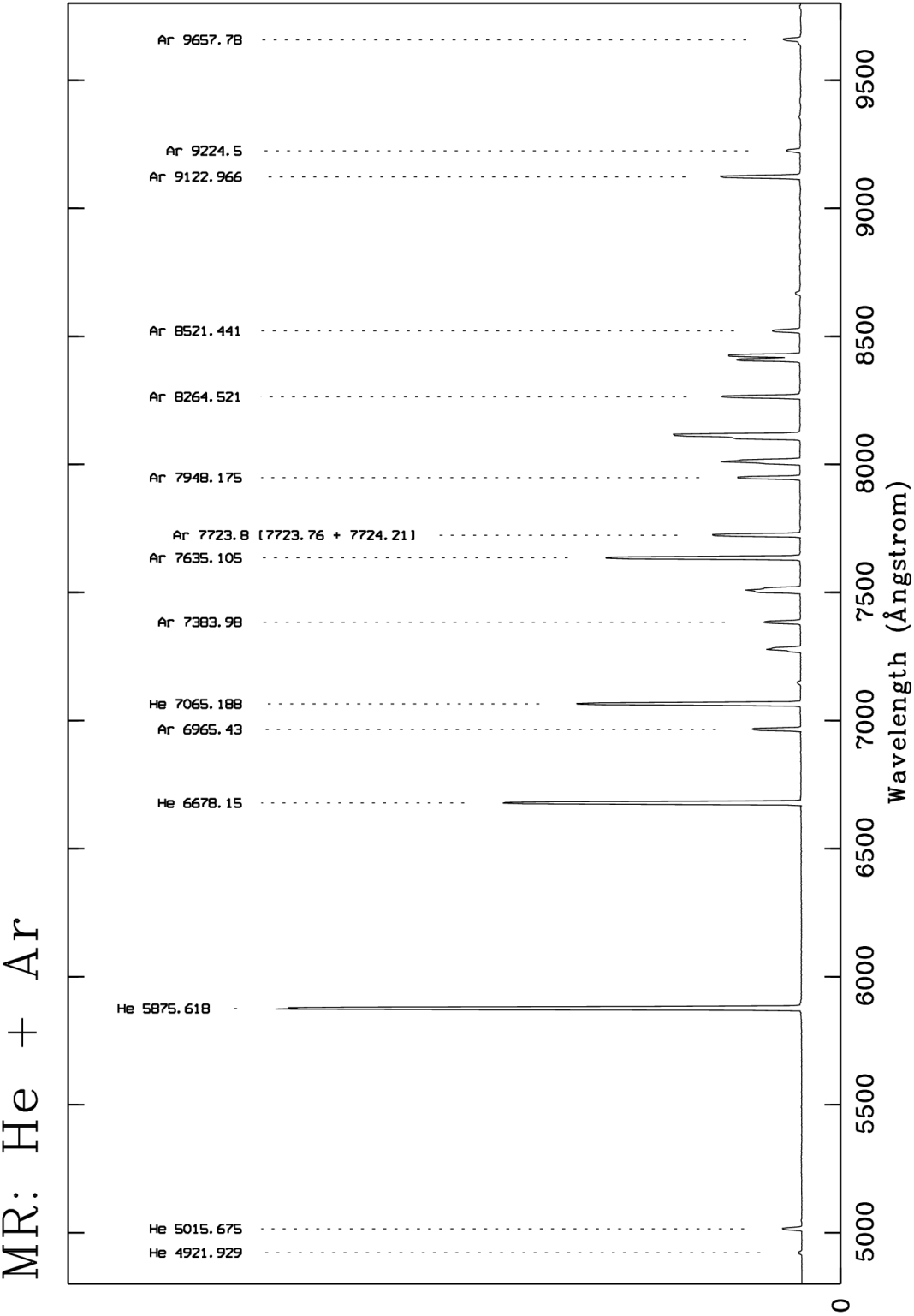
Figure 8.10: *MR arc line spectrum from 4800 to 9800 Ångstrom. The lines used for calibration are indicated.*

Figure 8.11: *HR blue arc line spectrum from 4000 to 5500 Ångstrom. The lines used for calibration are indicated.*
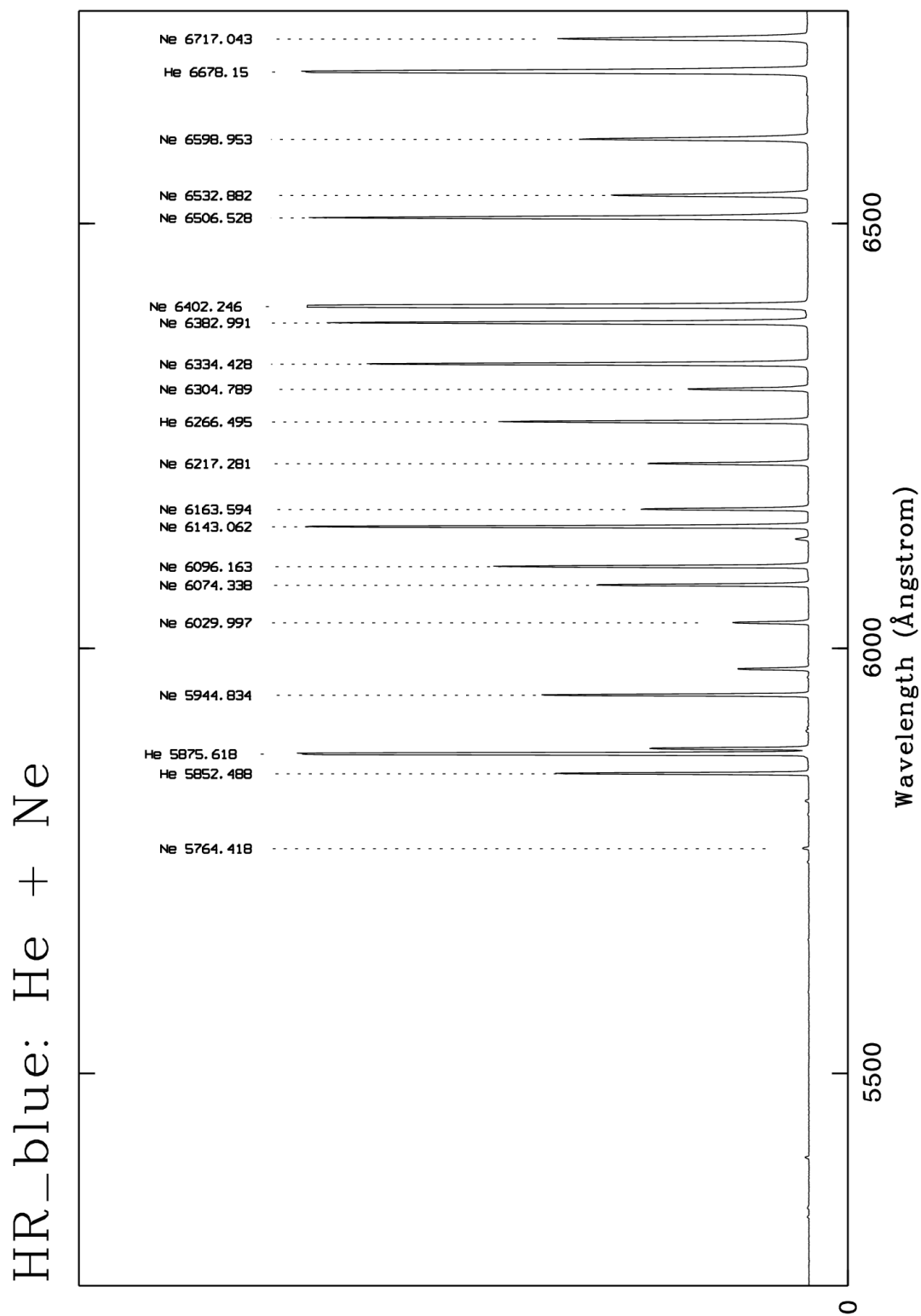
Figure 8.12: *HR blue arc line spectrum from 5250 to 6750 Ångstrom. The lines used for calibration are indicated.*
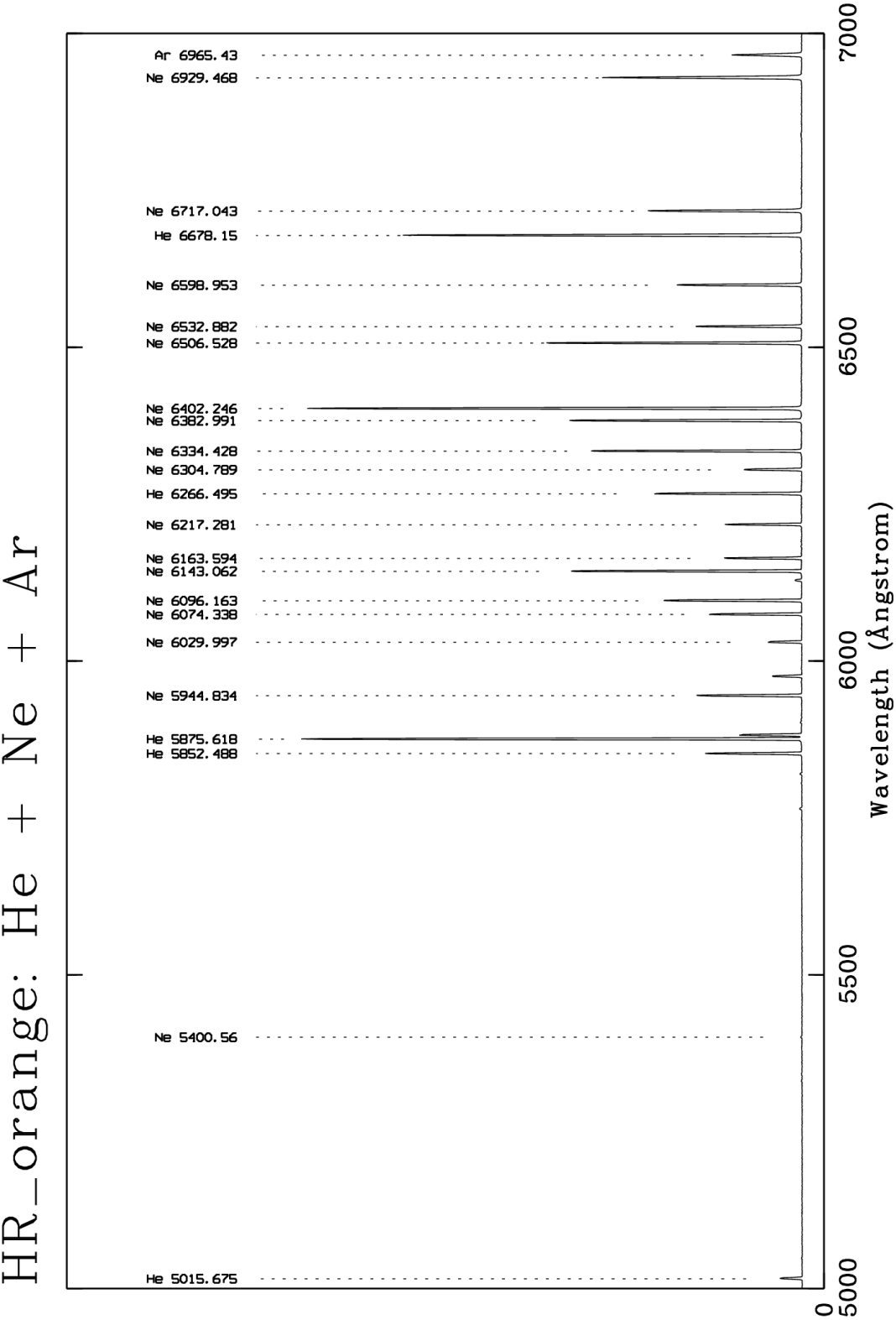
Figure 8.13: *HR orange arc line spectrum from 5000 to 7000 Ångstrom. The lines used for calibration are indicated.*
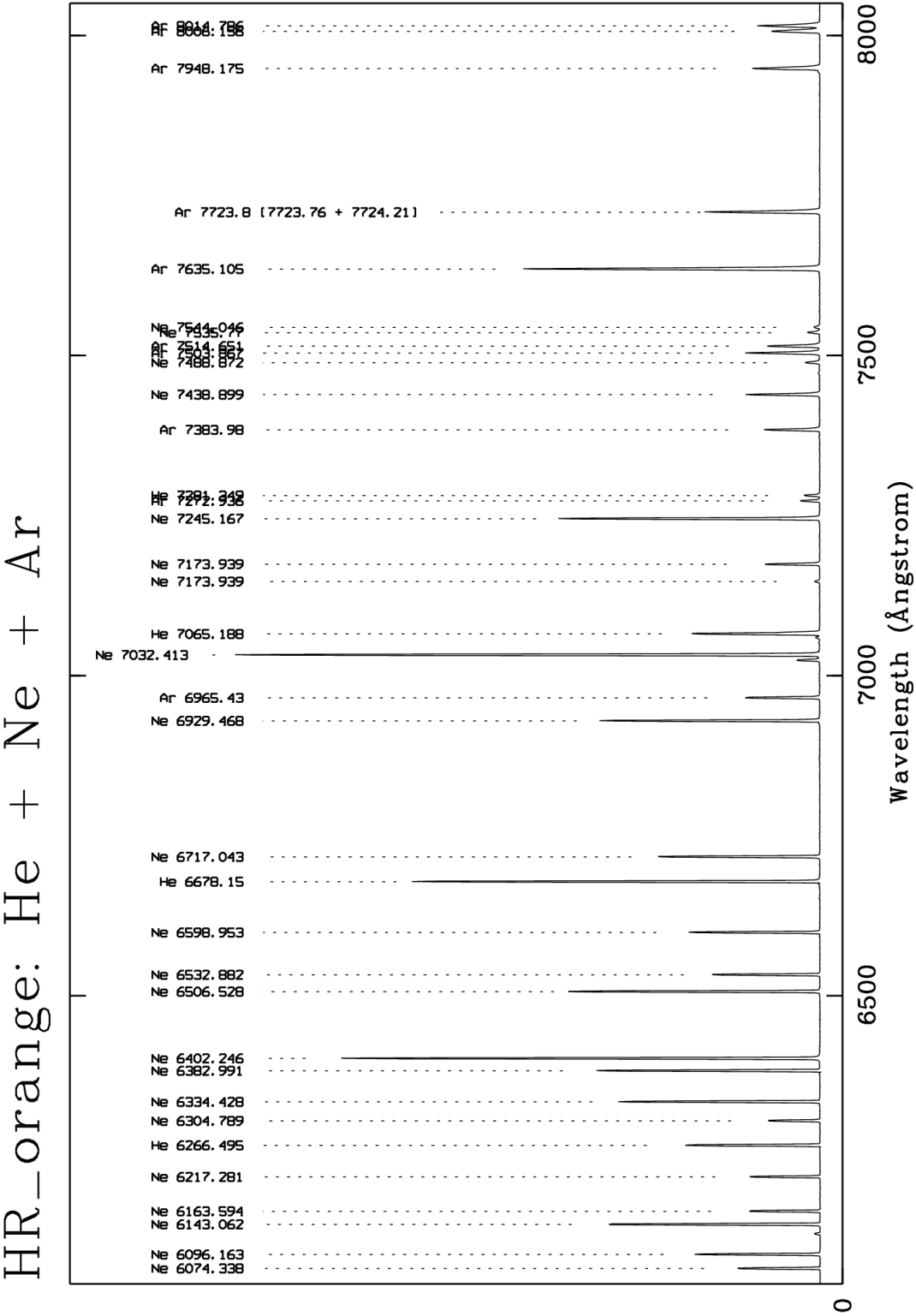
Figure 8.14: *HR orange arc line spectrum from 6050 to 8050 Ångstrom. The lines used for calibration are indicated.*
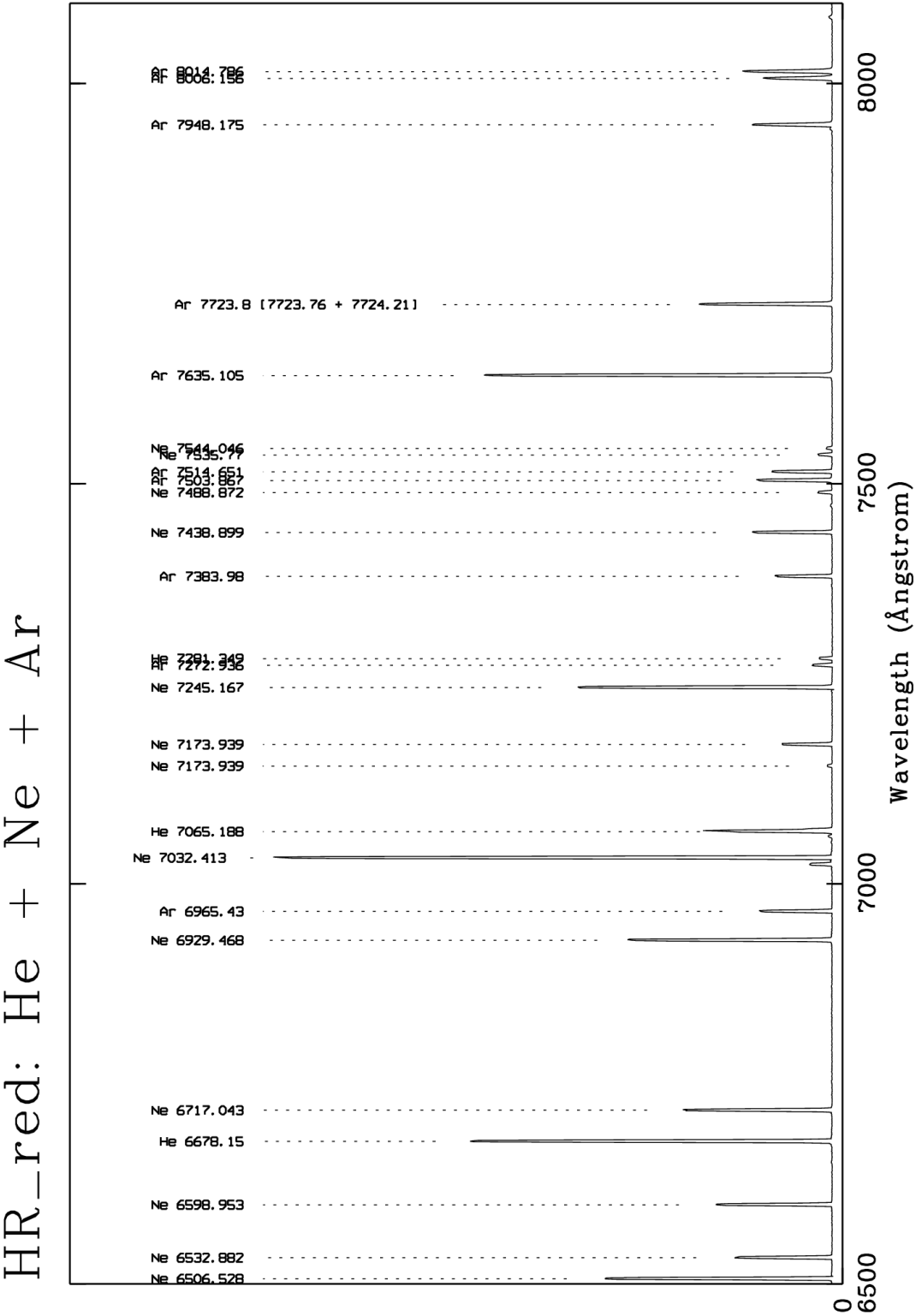
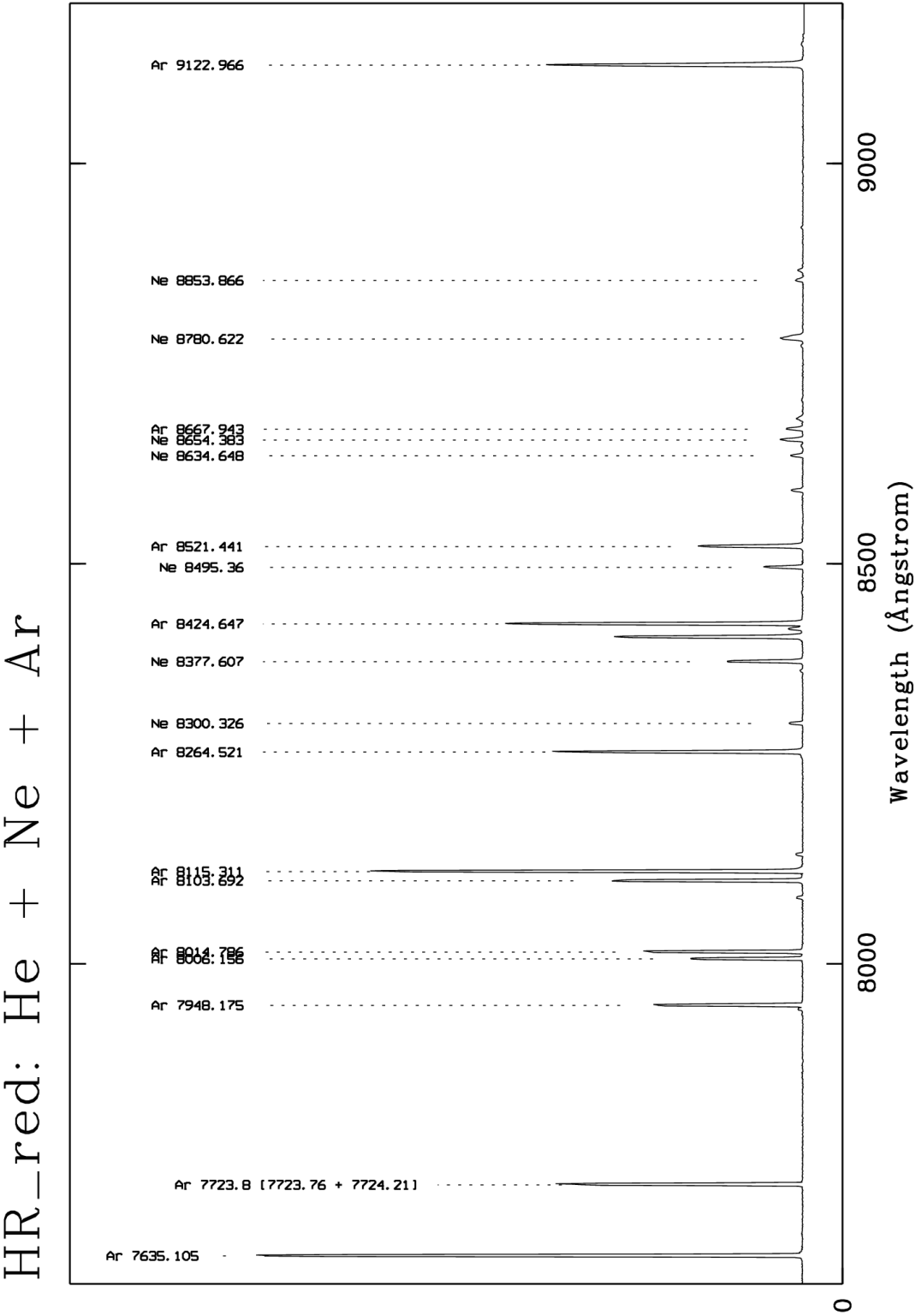Figure 8.15: *HR red arc line spectrum from 6500 to 8100 Ångstrom. The lines used for calibration are indicated.*

Figure 8.16: *HR red arc line spectrum from 7600 to 9200 Ångstrom. The lines used for calibration are indicated.*

8.24   vmmosscience

This recipe is used to reduce one or more scientific exposures made in MOS mode. The following fundamental steps are carried out when only one exposure is specified in input:

1. Bias subtraction (see Section 8.3).

2. Optional flat field correction (see Section 8.5).

3. Align wavelength solution to sky lines positions (see Section 8.24.1).

4. Either global or local sky modeling and subtraction (optional) (see Section 8.24.4).

5. Slit spectra rectification (see Section 8.24.2).

6. Object detection (see Section 8.24.3).

7. Sky modeling and subtraction from extracted slit spectra (optional) (see Section 8.24.4).

8. Object extraction (see Section 8.24.5).

9. In case the input exposure is from a spectrophotometric standard star, the efficiency and response curves can be derived (see Section 8.10).

10. Flux calibration of extracted spectra (see Section 8.10).

If more than one scientific exposure is specified in input, the following reduction steps are applied individually to each input exposure:

1. Bias subtraction (see Section 8.3).

2. Optional flat field correction (see Section 8.5).

3. Align wavelength solution to sky lines positions (see Section 8.24.1).

4. Either global or local sky modeling and subtraction (see Section 8.24.4).

The following steps involve all the images containing the extracted and sky subtracted slit spectra:

1. Align and combine the processed images (see Section 8.24.6).

2. Slit spectra rectification (see Section 8.24.2).

3. Iterate the object detection on the combined image (see Section 8.24.3).

4. Object extraction from the combined image (see Section 8.24.5).

5. Flux calibration of extracted spectra (see Section 8.10).

Beyond the standard reduction steps, described in some detail in the indicated sections, only few more steps need to be outlined here.

8.24.1 Align wavelength solution to sky lines positions

A set of sky lines, dependent of the spectral range covered by the grism in use, is taken as reference for aligning a wavelength solution, derived from the day calibrations, to a possible variation due to mechanical flexures or to a change of temperature. For each slit spectrum, the wavelength solutions derived from the calibration data are used to look for the reference sky lines around their expected positions. A fit to the observed residuals is added to the input first-guess solution.

8.24.2 Slit spectra extraction

Each slit spectrum is read from the pre-processed input image, following the shapes of the modeled spectral distortions (see entries MOS_DISP_COEFF and MOS_CURV_COEFF, page 105). The slit spectra are always resampled along the spatial direction as described on page 104 at the MOS_ARC_SPECTRUM_EXTRACTED entry, and along the dispersion direction at the wavelength step defined by the recipe configuration parameter *--dispersion*, ensuring that the flux is conserved. The resampled values are written to an output image that contains all the rectified slit spectra aligned in wavelength.

8.24.3 Object detection

After the slit spectra are all extracted and rectified, a detection algorithm is run to locate the emission of possible objects. The mean spatial profile of each slit spectrum is computed in the wavelength range specified by the recipe configuration parameters (see Section 6.14.3, page 127), excluding cosmic ray events. The profile is analysed, looking for signal significantly above the background noise and its compatibility with the expected spatial response function (seeing).

8.24.4 Sky modeling

Three different methods of sky modeling are applicable. They are controlled by the three configuration parameters *--skyglobal*, *--skylocal* and *--skymedian* (see Section 6.14.3, page 127),

Both the global and the local sky subtraction methods are applied *before* the slit spectra rectification, and therefore they provide the best results. They are described on page 122, at the GLOBAL_SKY_SPECTRUM entry, and in Section 6.14.3, page 127.

The median sky subtraction method is applied *after* the slit spectra rectification, as it was done by the old recipes *vmmosobsstare* and *vmmosobsjitter* (now deprecated).

8.24.5 Object extraction

The object spectra are extracted from the rectified and sky subtracted slit spectra. The method used may be a simple aperture extraction, where all the signal included in the object region is integrated, or, alternatively, an optimal extraction, *i.e.* an average of the signal optimally weighted by a function of the signal noise. The optimal extraction takes also care of removing the cosmic rays contamination, and resolves the possible effects

of a residual spatial curvature. The algorithm used is the one described by K.Horne (1986) [14]. It should be noted that this method is not suitable for extended or blended objects, or for objects only consisting of emission lines (with no continuum), where the object profile might not be modeled properly.

Both the aperture and the optimal extraction are applied to the regions specified in the object table (see page 127, entry OBJECT_SCI_TABLE). About the way such regions are determined, see also the description of the configuration parameters *--slit_margin*, *--ext_radius* and *--cont_radius* in Section 6.14.3, page 127.

8.24.6   Align and combine the processed images

Dithered exposures can be aligned and combined (see Section 8.6) after the variable sky background has been modeled and subtracted from each individual frame. The relative offsets between exposures are determined either using the common detected objects in each frame, or the changing pointing of the telescope read from the header keywords RA and DEC. If the input frames belong to different nights, it may advisable to rely on the common detected objects for the alignment.

Alignment can be performed either to the nearest pixel offsets (reducing correlated noise, i.e., the covariances), or to a fraction of a pixel (requiring signal interpolation).

8.25   vmspflat (deprecated)

This recipe carries out the following fundamental steps:

1. Creation of the combined flat field from the input raw flat field exposures.

2. Creation of the normalised master flat field from the combined flat field.

A description of each step is given in the following sections.

8.25.1   Creation of the combined flat field

After applying the standard reduction steps (bias subtraction, bad pixel cleaning if requested, etc.), the input MOS flat field images are stacked together according to the specified frame combination method (see Section 8.6, page 180).

8.25.2   Normalisation of the combined flat field

The combined flat field normalisation is carried out in four steps. First, each slit spectrum is extracted and remapped removing the spatial curvature; then it is heavily smoothed (with a filter or with a polynomial fit); the smoothed result is mapped back to its original reference; and finally the combined flat field image is divided by the image of smoothed spectra.

The result is the master flat field, that may be used by other data reduction recipes for applying a flat field correction.

The spectral optical and curvature models are necessary for a correct remapping of the spectra during the smoothing operation. For this purpose the "first guess" of the x component of the optical distortion model is improved, together with the "first guess" of the spatial curvature model, by tracing the edges of the slit spectra and fitting the found positions (see Section 7.3.4). The y component of the optical distortion model cannot be determined, because flat field spectra do not offer any landmark along the dispersion direction. For this reason the optical and the curvature distortion models derived with *vmspflat* cannot be considered consistent with the wavelength calibration determined with *vmspcaldisp*, and therefore cannot be used for any other purpose (including writing them to the VIMOS IWS configuration files).

A more detailed description of the spatial curvature determination is given in Section 8.26.3.

8.26   vmspcaldisp (deprecated)

This recipe carries out the following fundamental steps:

1. Creation of the combined arc lamp frame from the input raw arc lamp exposures.

2. Determination of the spectral optical distortion model from the combined arc lamp exposure.

3. Determination of the spatial curvature from the combined master flat field (if given: see Section 6.16).

4. Determination of the inverse dispersion solution.

A description of each step is given in the following sections.

8.26.1   Creation of the combined arc lamp frame

This operation is performed in the same way as for the creation of the combined flat field described in Section 8.25.1.

8.26.2   Determination of the optical distortion model

The x and the y components of the optical distortion models are determined by a bivariate polynomial fit of a list of corresponding mask and CCD positions (see Section 7.3.3).

To determine the CCD position of the reference wavelength λ_o corresponding to the coordinates (x, y) of the centre of a slit on the mask, a template of the expected pattern of lines in the close neighbourhoods of the reference wavelength position is built (see Figure 8.17).

The template (typically consisting of a pattern of 3–5 lines) is tried at different CCD positions around the expected position derived from the "first guess" optical distortion model, searching for a maximum match. To avoid flat maxima in the search of the best X coordinate, the pattern is also made as wide as the slit width on the CCD. The search is repeated at slightly different values of the dispersion (around the one expected at the position of the reference wavelength), to make the search robust against possible slight changes of the instrument distortions.
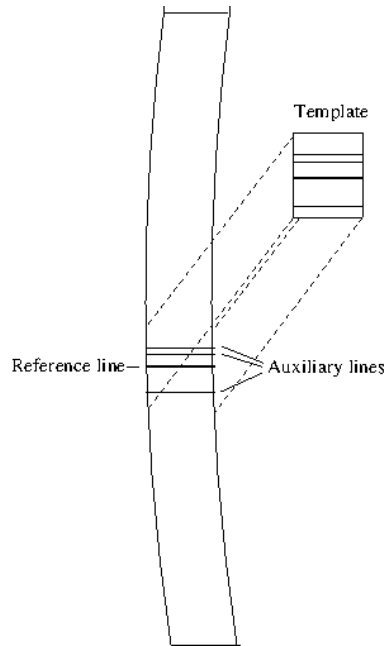
Figure 8.17: *Pattern matching for optical distortion model determination.*

The pattern matching search is repeated for each slit of the mask, and when the list of matching mask and CCD coordinates is completed a new optical distortion model can be fit.

An optical distortion model fit is not performed if there are not enough slits: the number of slits must be at least twice the number of free model parameters. In addition to that, the slits coordinates on the mask must span at least $50\,mm$ both in the x and in the y direction. If these conditions are not met, then the "first guess" optical distortion model is left untouched, and used "as is" in the remaining reduction steps.

8.26.3 Determination of the spatial curvature model

If a combined flat field is passed to *vmspcaldisp*, then the spatial curvature "first guess" model can be improved. The procedure is identical to the one applied in the *vmspflat* recipe, but the curvature model derived with *vmspcaldisp* is different because it is based on a better optical distortion model determination.

The spatial curvature model is refined starting from its "first guess", used in combination with the just derived optical distortion model. The edges of all the slit spectra are located and traced in the combined master flat, and are fit by a polynomial shape. Currently a second degree polynomial is used for this purpose. The *global* spatial curvature model is then determined by fitting the values of all the coefficients of all the local polynomials, as a function of the position (x, y) of the slits ends on the mask. The bivariate polynomial used in the fit has currently 2x2 free coefficients.

For details on the polynomials used in the spatial curvature modeling, see Section 7.3.4.

A spatial curvature model fit is not performed if there are not enough slits: the number of slits must be at least twice the number of free model parameters. In addition to that, the slits coordinates on the mask must span at

least 50 mm both in the x and in the y direction. If these conditions are not met, then the "first guess" curvature model is left untouched, and used "as is" in the remaining reduction steps.

8.26.4 Determination of the inverse dispersion solution

Each CCD pixel laying on the image of a slit main axis (corresponding to the spectrum reference wavelength) is used as a starting point in extracting a 1D-spectrum. Such extraction is performed following the spatial curvature model, that for each CCD pixel defines a *row* on the slit spectrum (see Figure 7.2, page 173).

As an *optional* preliminary step in the determination of the inverse dispersion relation, the spectrum corresponding to the central row of the slit is extracted. Next, a template of the arc lamp spectrum is created from the line catalog: the template consists of a list of wavelength intervals, each centred around a catalog wavelength and with a size depending on the slit width. When different windows overlap, they are merged into a single wavelength interval.

The extracted central spectrum is then compared to the arc lamp template, attempting to pre–tune the local solution derived from the "first guess" global IDS. The pre-tuning operation is performed in the following steps:

1. The logarithm of the extracted spectrum is computed.

2. The first guess polynomial relation between λ and Y CCD pixel is extracted from the "first guess" global IDS. A grid of sampling values is defined for the coefficients of this polynomial (currently the only modified coefficients are the constant term and the dispersion, *i.e.*, the coefficients d_o and d_1 defined in Section 7.3.5).

3. Using the polynomial corresponding to each node of the grid of coefficients values, the arc lamp template is transformed into pixel intervals on the extracted spectrum.

4. The logarithm of the extracted spectrum is integrated in the pixel intervals obtained at point 3. The result of this integral is used as a *match index*.

5. The polynomial having the coefficients corresponding to the the highest match index is selected, replacing the header "first guess" for the examined slit.

Once the "first guess" polynomial is pre–tuned, it is used to correctly identify the arc lamp lines in all slit spectra, and to determine their accurate position.

The line identification is done by selecting on the extracted spectrum the peak which is closest to its expected position. The position of the identified line is determined by a peak search algorithm run within a window of given size (see Section 6.16).

An alternative way to identify lines is provided, the so-called *blind* method, that doesn't need any first-guess IDS model, being based on pattern recognition. This method is described in some detail in Section 8.7, page 181.

Once a table of identified lines positions is completed for the extracted spectrum, a polynomial transformation from catalog wavelength to pixel position is determined. Typically the polynomial transformation is of 3rd order for low dispersion grisms, and 4th order for higher dispersion grisms (see Section 7.3.5). This process

is repeated for each row of each slit of the mask, and all the solutions are written to the output extraction table (see Table 6.46, page 138).

The global IDS model is determined by the bivariate polynomial fitting of the coefficients of the local polynomials, as described in Section 7.3.5. Currently this model has 3x3 free parameters.

An inverse dispersion solution is not determined if there are not enough slits: the number of slits must be at least twice the number of free model parameters. In addition to that, the slits coordinates on the mask must span at least $50\,mm$ both in the x and in the y direction. If these conditions are not met, then the "first guess" global IDS is left untouched, and used "as is" in the remaining reduction steps.

Plots of arc lamp spectra from different grisms and lamps combinations are given in Figures 8.8–8.16, where the spectral lines used in the wavelength calibration are marked.

A list of all the used calibration lines available from the Helium, Argon and Neon lamps within the spectral range of all the VIMOS grisms is given in tables 8.1 and 8.2.

8.27 vmmosobsstare (deprecated)

This recipe is used to reduce one exposure made in MOS mode. The following fundamental steps are carried out:

1. Bias subtraction (see Section 8.3).

2. Optional dark subtraction (see Section 8.4).

3. Optional flat field correction (see Section 8.5).

4. Optional bad pixel cleaning (see Section 8.1).

5. Align distortion models to sky lines positions.

6. Slit spectra extraction.

7. Object detection.

8. Sky modeling and subtraction from extracted slit spectra.

9. Object extraction.

10. Flux calibration of extracted spectra (see Section 8.10).

Beyond the standard reduction steps, described in some detail in the indicated sections, only the last five steps need to be outlined here.

8.27.1 Align distortion models to sky lines positions

A set of sky lines, dependent of the spectral range covered by the grism in use, is taken as reference for aligning the spectral distortion models to a possible variation of the instrument mechanical flexures. For each slit spectrum, the distortion models derived from the calibration data are used to look for the reference sky lines around their expected positions along the spectral dispersion direction. The median offset between the expected and the observed positions is added to the Y component of the optical distortion model (see Section 7.3.3, page 174), that will be then used in the extraction of the slit spectra.

8.27.2 Slit spectra extraction

Each slit spectrum is read from the pre-processed input image, following the shapes of the modeled spectral distortions (see Section 7.3.6). The slit spectra are always resampled along the cross-dispersion direction at a 1-pixel step, and along the dispersion direction at the wavelength step defined by the keyword PRO WLEN INC of the used grism table, ensuring that the flux is conserved. The resampled values are written to an output image that contains all the rectified slit spectra aligned in wavelength (with slit 1 at bottom).

8.27.3 Object detection

After the slit spectra are all extracted and rectified, a detection algorithm is run to locate the emission of possible objects. The mean spatial profile of each slit spectrum is computed in the wavelength range specified in the used grism table (see Section 6.17, page 142), excluding cosmic ray events. The profile is analysed, looking for signal significantly above the background noise.

The background level and its associated noise are determined empirically, computing iteratively a robust estimate of the most probable value in the profile, and excluding at each iteration all values with positive residuals greater than their population RMS. The final population RMS is taken as the noise level.

All the profile values exceeding the background level by a specified number of noise sigmas are selected. Each unbroken sequence of selected profile values is taken as an object candidate. If a sequence of values is shorter than a specified amount (see parameter *MinObjectSize*, Table 6.53, page 146) it is rejected. If a sequence of values is longer than another specified amount (see parameter *MaxObjectSize*), an attempt is made to unblend the object into sub-objects, that will be then extracted separately. The unblending operation is made using a watershed algorithm to analyse the structure of the sub-profile and to reassign portions of the sequence to the identified sub-objects.

8.27.4 Sky modeling

Once the positions of the detected objects on the extracted and rectified slit spectra are determined, it is possible to analyse the values of the sky pixels to estimate the sky level within the regions containing the objects. For each wavelength, the median sky level may be computed and replaced in the objects regions or, alternatively, a polynomial fit may be tried on the sequence of available sky values, and the interpolated values used at the object positions. In all cases, the sky values — real or computed — are subtracted from the extracted slit spectra.

8.27.5 Object extraction

The object spectra are extracted from the rectified and sky subtracted slit spectra. The method used may be a simple aperture extraction, where all the signal included in the object region is integrated, or, alternatively, an optimal extraction, *i.e.* an average of the signal optimally weighted by a function of the signal noise. The optimal extraction takes also care of removing the cosmic rays contamination, and resolves the possible effects of a residual spatial curvature. The algorithm used is the one described by K.Horne (1986) [14]. It should be noted that this method is not suitable for extended or blended objects, or for objects only consisting of emission lines (with no continuum), where the object profile might not be modeled properly.

While the aperture extraction is applied to the regions obtained by the object detection task and specified in the window table (see table 6.51, page 145), the optimal extraction is applied to a region having twice that size, provided that this wouldn't exceed the slit boundaries.

8.28 vmmosobsjitter (deprecated)

This recipe is used to reduce a sequence of exposures made in MOS mode. The following fundamental steps are carried out for each input frame:

1. Bias subtraction (see Section 8.3).

2. Optional dark subtraction (see Section 8.4).

3. Optional flat field correction (see Section 8.5).

4. Optional bad pixel cleaning (see Section 8.1).

5. Align distortion models to sky lines positions (see Section 8.27.1).

6. Slit spectra extraction (see Section 8.27.2).

7. Object detection (see Section 8.27.3).

8. Sky modeling and subtraction from extracted slit spectra (see Section 8.27.4).

The following steps involve all the images containing the extracted and sky subtracted slit spectra:

1. Align and combine the processed images.

2. Iterate the object detection on the combined image (see Section 8.27.3).

3. Object extraction from the combined image (see Section 8.27.5).

4. Flux calibration of extracted spectra (see Section 8.10).

Beyond the reduction steps described in some detail in the indicated sections, only the image alignment needs to be outlined here.

8.28.1 Align and combine the processed images

The object detection task applied separately to each processed frame is expected to lead to the detection of a number of objects (at least the brightest ones). Their positions are then correlated between images, leading to the determination of a median offset valid for each exposure relatively to the first exposure of the jittered sequence. The images are aligned and resampled accordingly, before being combined using a median combination method (see Section 8.6).

8.29 vmmosstandard (deprecated)

The data reduction steps applied by this recipe are the same as those applied by the *vmmosobsstare* recipe. The only extra operations is the determination of the efficiency and response curves as described in section 8.9.

8.30 Overview of the VIMOS IFU data reduction procedure

In this section, an overview of the IFU data reduction procedure is given. This procedure is not yet completed in the current pipeline release, and it needs further testing for evaluating its robustness and reliability. The distributed IFU pipeline recipes should be considered as a beta release offered for evaluation to a wider community of users.

8.30.1 Required data

For the described data reduction three different types of exposures are required:

- Flat field lamp exposure

- Arc lamp exposure

- Science exposure

where it is assumed that all the datasets have been bias subtracted (see Section 8.3, page 180).

The data reduction strategy is based on the idea of aligning the tracings of the flat field spectra directly to the tracings of the brightest science spectra. This alignment would compensate the traslation and the rotation of the spectra caused by the instrument mechanical instabilities, making it possible to optimally extract all the scientific spectra. In general the flexure component along the dispersion direction would not be accurately determined in this way (for geometrical reasons), but this is then solved by aligning the wavelength calibration obtained from the arc lamp exposure to the sky lines in the science exposure, or by applying a model of the instrument flexures along the dispersion direction.

This method is advantageous because it does not require any calibration to be taken during the night. Data reduction would be possible with flat field and arc lamp exposures obtained at daytime, provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

1. The instabilities of the instrument (flexures) and of the IFU mask (mechanical play) would never introduce offsets larger than 2 pixels on the spectra positions on the CCD.[60]

2. At least one spectrum of the science exposure should be traceable (with the current method a spectrum begins to be safely traceable when the signal reaches 50 e$^-$/pixel).

A second strategy may be applied in the unfortunate case that no science spectra are traceable. In such a situation the alignment of the flat field tracings to the science could only be based on other sources. For instance, an arc lamp exposure may be obtained before and after the scientific observation. The two exposures would be correlated to obtain the differential flexure, and then the standard tracing solution from the day flat field calibration would be aligned to the mean flexure position obtained. In the current data reduction system this method is not yet implemented, and when no traceable scientific spectra are available the extraction mask obtained from the flat field exposure is used without alignment.

8.30.2 Fibers identification

Please refer to Section 3.5, page 19, for the conventions used in numbering the IFU components.

By fibers identification we mean here the correct association of a fiber position on the IFU mask to a corresponding position on the CCD. If a conventional Y_o coordinate (*i.e.*, measured along the dispersion direction) is chosen on the CCD, the fiber identification would consist of assigning to each fiber its X position along this reference line (see Figure 8.18).

Such an identification is given even in the case a fiber is not visible, either because it is damaged, or lost in the vignetted part of the CCD, or even purposefully masked.

The fiber spectra identification is always carried out on a flat field exposure. Preliminary identifications, performed manually on a set of reference flat field exposures (one for each grism/quadrant combination), are available in the calibration directory. Such safe identifications are used as reference and transferred to any other flat field by cross-correlation. With this method it is possible to safely identify fibers even in presence of major instabilities of the instrument (currently the correlation radius is set to 10 pixels).

Alternatively fibers may be even identified without any first-guess on the CCD position of the fiber signal. This blind fibers identification is based on a folding analysis on the reference row of the input IFU flat field exposure, to roughly determine the position of the gaps between blocks. This method safely rejects false gaps due to IFU head masking, dead fibers, and bad CCD columns. After the positions of the gaps are determined, a correlation of each 80-fibers block with a grid of 80 5-pixel-spaced points is performed, leading to the final identification of the fibers within each block.

The blind fiber identification would not be bullet-proof in the case that either the first or the last fiber block is cut by the vignetted part of the CCD. Rather, the ambiguity introduced by the possible loss of fibers at the other end of the block would be inherent to the data, and there would be no way to safely identify the visible fibers (but by a judgment *a posteriori* on the quality of the reduced data).

Both the described methods are applicable by recipe *vmifucalib* (see Section 6.21, page 156).

---

[60]As of today (May 2005) this condition is not yet fulfilled, and therefore night calibrations are still mandatory.
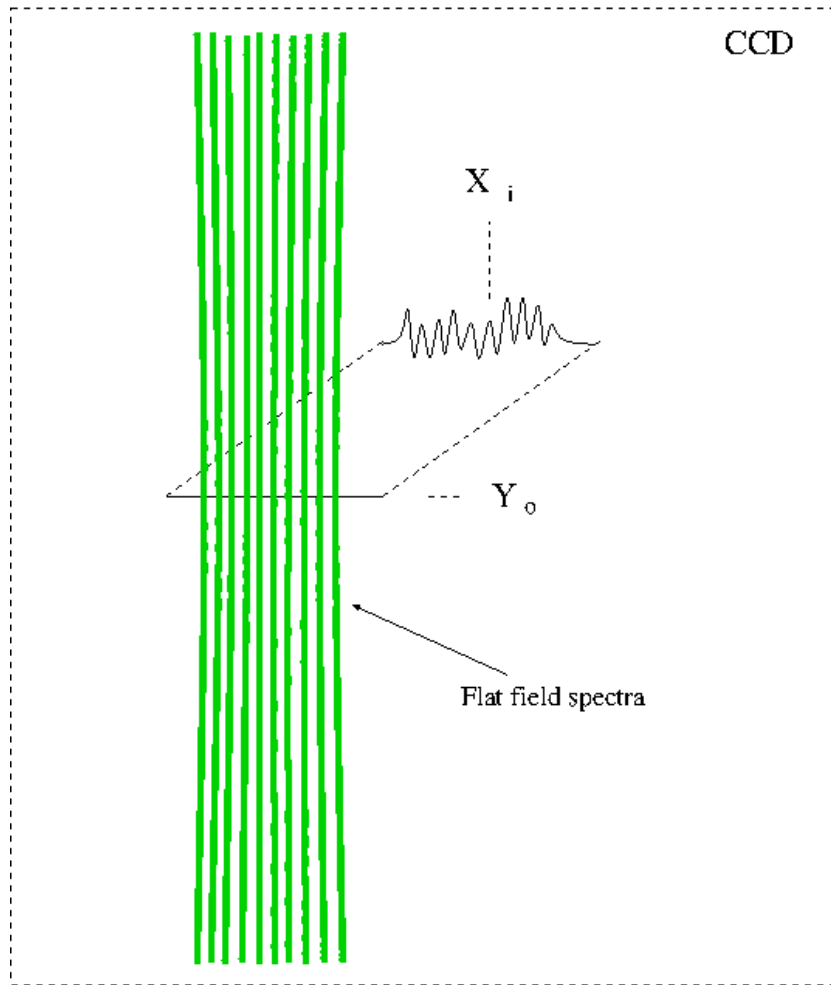
Figure 8.18: *The reference Y_o coordinate in the fiber identification procedure is conventionally fixed.*

8.30.3 Tracing spectra

The tracing of each fiber flat field spectrum is a relatively simple matter, given the typically high S/N ratio reached in flat field exposures. The start X positions for the tracing, at a conventional Y_o coordinate on the CCD, are those obtained by the fiber identification task (see Section 8.30.2, page 227). Such positions are then used as first-guesses for the peak positions at the $Y_o + 1$ and $Y_o - 1$ coordinates, that are respectively used as first-guesses for the $Y_o + 2$ and $Y_o - 2$ coordinates, and so on, till some predefined limits set for spectral extraction are met.

The list of X positions obtained for each fiber at each Y coordinate would then be modeled by a low degree polynomial, with the intent of eliminating the outliers and increasing the tracing accuracy. In the following this polynomial will be indicated with $X_i(Y)$, where i is the fiber sequence number.

During the spectral tracing operation, the presence of damaged or lost fibers will also be determined. If for a given fiber the search for a peak will fail beyond a given predefined rate, then the corresponding fiber will be
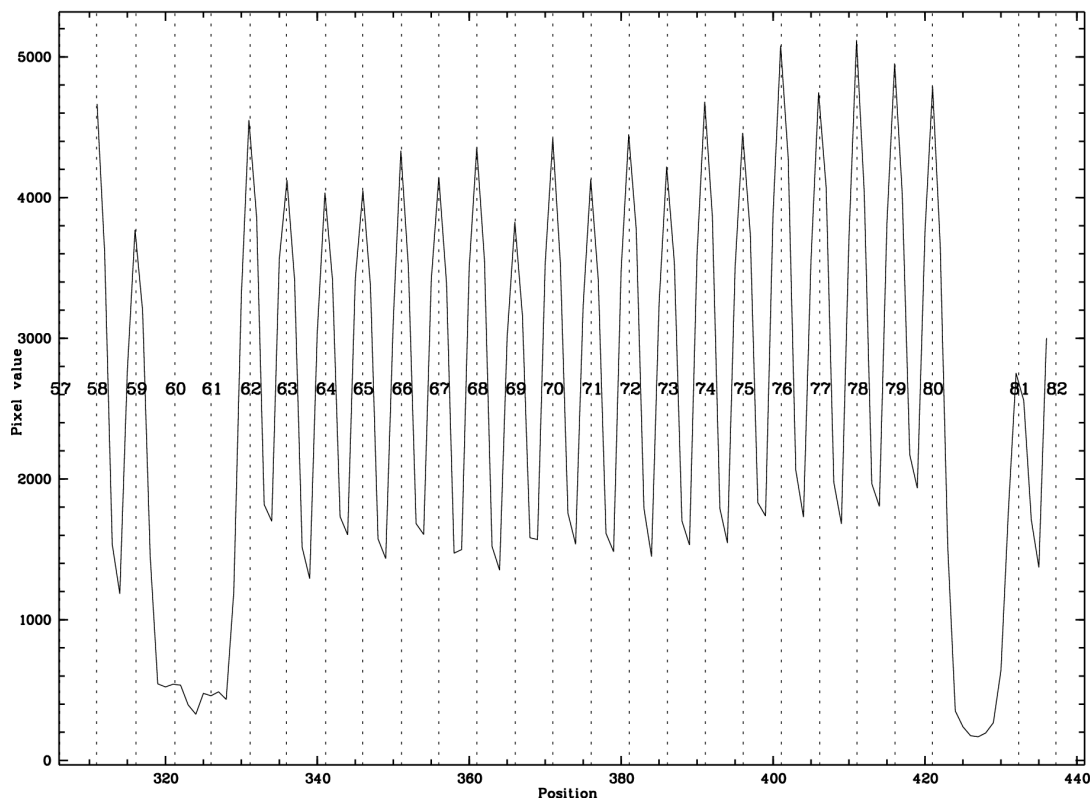
Figure 8.19: *Fiber identification along the cross-dispersion direction. The gap between the first and the second blocks of fibers is visible on the right. On the left the positions of two fibers lost to the IFU head shutter are marked.*

flagged as "dead", and will not be treated in the science spectra extraction.

The trace operation is carried out on a median filtered image of a flat field exposure (currently the smoothing box is set to 1x15 pixels), to avoid the derailment of the tracing by cosmic rays, bad pixels, or zero-order contamination in the case of LR observations. The accuracy of the tracing is typically of 0.01 pixel (see Figure 8.20 and 8.21).

The tracing of all the detected flat field spectra, performed by the recipe *vmifucalib* (see Section 6.21, page 156) leads to the definition of the extraction mask that will be used in the extraction of the scientific spectra associated to the flat field.

8.30.4 Background subtraction

It can be seen that straylight is absent, or negligible, in VIMOS IFU scientific observations.

However, this is not the case for flat field exposures, where a straylight apparently correlated with the strong
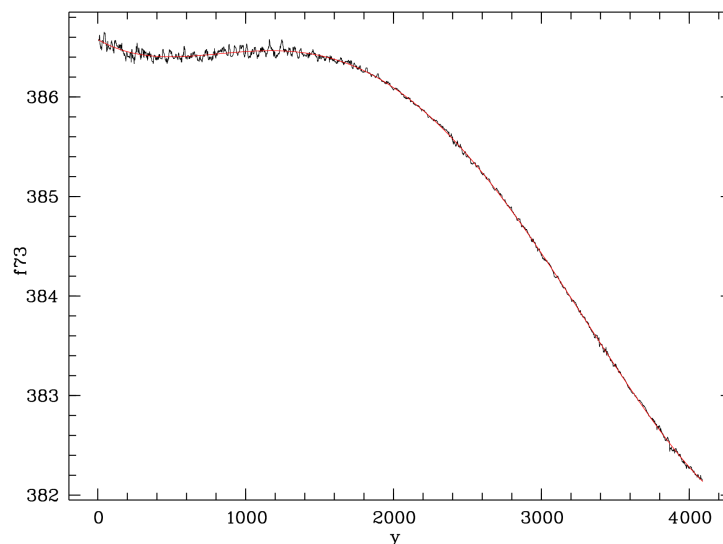
Figure 8.20: *Tracing of fiber spectrum 73 of HR_orange flat field in quadrant 3. Both axis are in pixels.*

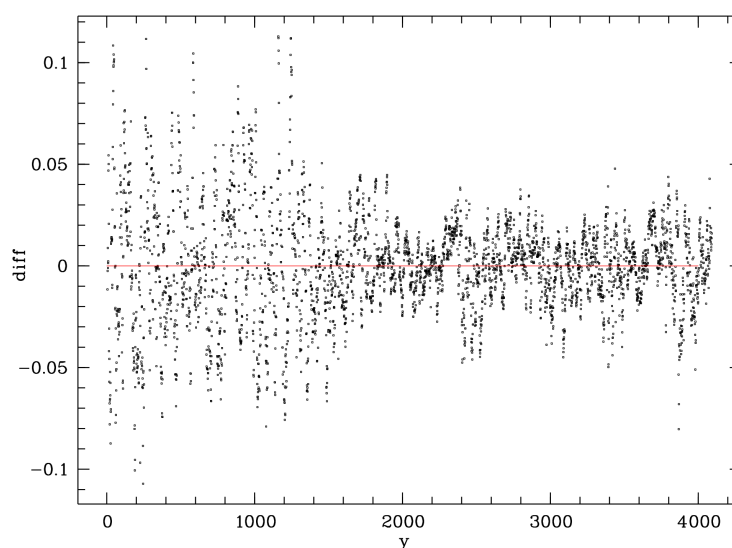Figure 8.21: *Residuals of the tracing of figure 8.20.*

spectral signal can be observed. The background level is about 10% of the illumination level. This has no negative effect on the spectral tracing, but it may introduce a non-negligible bias in the determination of the relative transmission correction factors for each fiber.

If a complete tracing solution is available for a given exposure, it is possible to precisely locate the regions where the background level can be evaluated, *i.e.*, along the gaps between the 80-fibers blocks, and in any other portion not containing spectra. The background pixel values are fitted by a low degree bivariate polynomial, and this model values are interpolated and subtracted from the original image. [61]

8.30.5 Determination of the fiber profiles

On a background subtracted flat field exposure, the first and the last spectra of each 80-fibers blocks are considered. The 10 half-profiles facing the background regions can be used to determine the fiber profile down to the zero signal level.

Preliminarily, following the accurate tracing of each fiber, the interpolated maximum value of the fiber signal at each coordinate along the dispersion direction is determined. Such values will be used in the normalisation of the pixel values obtained at each Y coordinate.

All the pixel values of the half profile are assigned to their distance from the profile centroid derived from the tracing solution (see Figure 8.22) up to a distance of 5 pixels where the ground level is reached.

Thanks to the spatial curvature, different pixelisations of the fiber profile are available at different positions along the dispersion direction. The fiber flat spectrum is cut into intervals each of the order of hundreds of pixels, and for each one of these intervals all the pixel values contributing to the profile are normalised to the value of the peak maximum computed as described above. If the contributions from the 10 different fiber profiles are shown to be consistent with each other they may be merged into a single dataset.

In this way an interval of about 5 pixels is populated with direct evaluations of the empirical profile of the fiber spectrum. These values are then averaged within a grid of predefined bins, and tabulated.

Any change in the profile shape as a function of the chosen interval along the dispersion direction can also be modeled. Whether or not this will turn out to be necessary in the VIMOS IFU case will be decided as soon as a complete study of the reconstructed profiles is realised.

The colour dependency of the reconstructed profile is negligible (less than 2% between profiles reconstructed from red and blue regions), but the differences between the ~ 100 studied fibers cannot always be neglected. In the current pipeline release the standard (numerical) model of the fiber spatial profile is adapted to the brightest (and uncontaminated) parts of the observed profile of each fiber. The fit is performed simultaneously in all wavelengths, in order not to introduce extra noise. This expedient significantly improves the spectral extraction, compensating for the differences between fibers, and managing the proper reduction of observations obtained in less than optimal conditions (*e.g.*, out of focus).

Examples of reconstructed fiber profiles are given in Figures 8.23, 8.24 and 8.25. Each plot contains about 24,000 pixel values covering the entire spectral range. The increase of noise in portions of the HR_blue plot is due to pixel values coming from the faintest part ($< 50e^-$/pixel) of the spectrum. Similar plots from LR grisms are perfectly consistent with the ones obtained from HR data, but contain less points. It should be noted that the

---

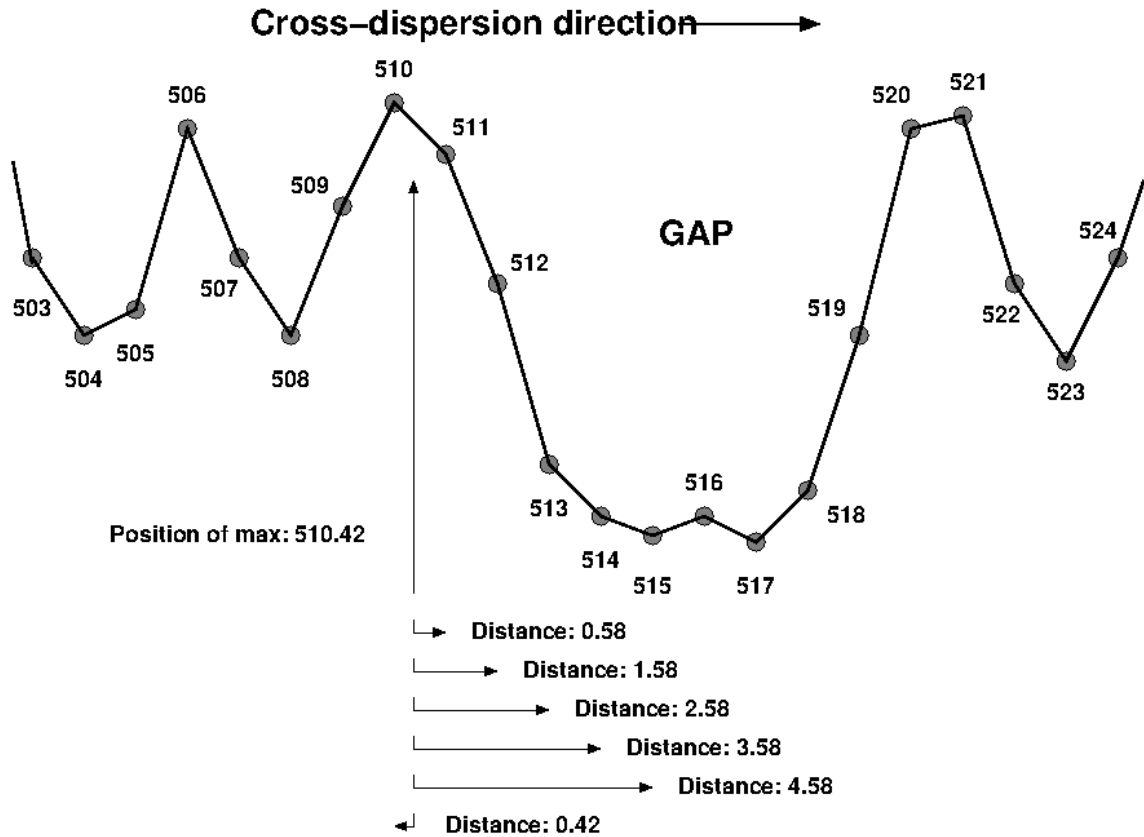[61]This is not implemented in the current release.

Figure 8.22: *Reading the fiber profile. In this example, some fiber profiles around a gap between two fibers blocks are shown. The last fiber profile at the left of the gap peaks at the pixel position 510.42 (obtained from the tracing solution). The pixels distances from the peak position are assigned to each measured pixel value. Also, the value of the pixel immediately before the position of the maximum is used, since the contamination from the previous fiber is shown to be negligible (at about 1/3000 of the peak intensity).*

slightest error in the tracing solution (> 0.05 pixel) would introduce major discontinuities in plots like the ones in Figures 8.23 and 8.24.

The modeled curve is the convolution of the true fiber profile with the pixel box. This is exactly what is needed in the spectral extraction process: any point of this curve is the value that a pixel at that distance from the profile centroid would have. This makes the reconstruction of the profile to be used in the spectral extraction task at each pixel position along the dispersion direction trivial.

It should be noted that, if such a curve is reconstructed properly, the sum of all of its values sampled at a 1-pixel step should be approximately constant (for the curves in Figure 8.25 this constant is ~ 3.26). For convenience, the fiber profile model may be normalised to make this constant equal to 1, that is:

$$\sum_i P(x_o + i) = 1$$

where $P(x)$ is the normalised fiber profile having the maximum at $x = 0$, x_o an arbitrary distance, and i any integer number between $-\infty$ and $+\infty$. It can be shown that $P(x)$ is not a gaussian, and it's not even the
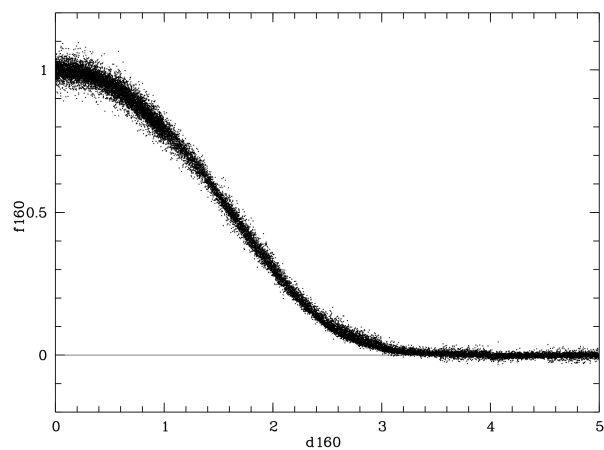
Figure 8.23: *Observed cross-dispersion profiles of spectra from fiber 160 on the central slit of quadrant 3. Orange grism.*
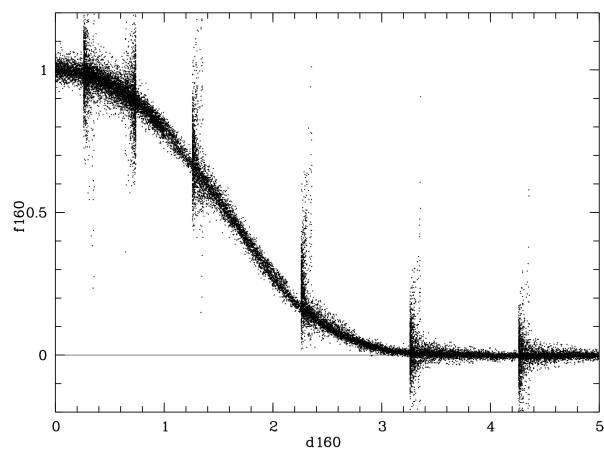

Figure 8.24: *Observed cross-dispersion profiles of spectra from fiber 160 on the central slit of quadrant 3. Blue grism.*

convolution of a gaussian with a box profile. In the current system, the same tabulated model profile is always used in the spectral extraction task (see Table 8.3). This profile was chosen as the median profile of a sample obtained from about 100 different fibers from the pseudo-slits of all quadrants.
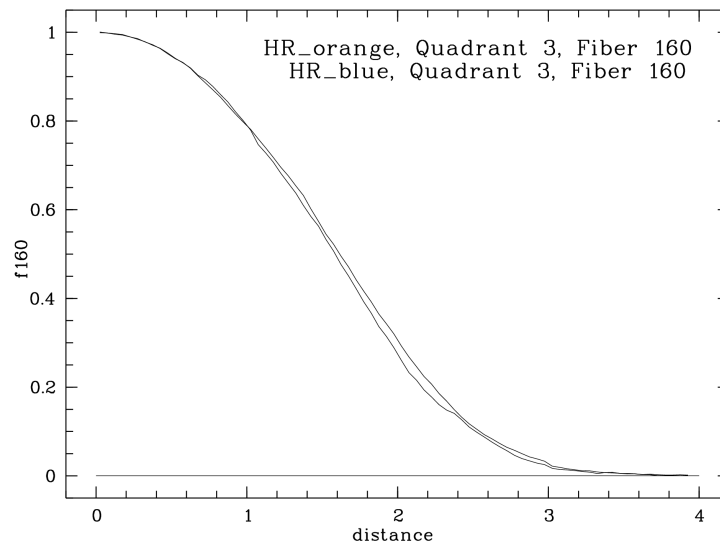

Figure 8.25: *The smoothed profiles obtained from Figures 8.23 and 8.24 are compared. The fiber profile from the HR_blue spectrum lays systematically below the fiber profile from the HR_orange spectrum, but the difference is $< 2\%$.*

8.30.6 Aligning traces

In order to compensate for any difference introduced by instrument instabilities, the extraction mask, based on the fiber tracing $X_i(Y)$ made on a flat field exposure, should be aligned to the tracings made on the science exposure.

The alignment is possible if at least one scientific spectrum is traceable. At long exposure times (more than about 30 minutes) the sky emission itself becomes traceable, while a short exposure on a completely dark field may rightfully be rejected as invalid. Only in the case of a short exposure on a pure emission line object no spectrum may be traceable, making an accurate data reduction impossible with this method.

The flat field tracing solutions are traslated and rotated to a best match with the available science tracings. A single traced science spectra is sufficient to get alignment accuracies that are better than 0.1 pixels for all fibers. If however the instrument instabilities introduce signal displacements greater than 2 pixels, the scientific spectra will not be correctly identified, and the extraction mask alignment will be off by an integer number of fibers. The consequences might be disastrous, because the wrong tracings would be used to extract the scientific spectra, and the wrong relative transmission factors would be applied to them. In addition each scientific spectrum would be assigned to an offset position on the IFU head (see Figure 3.3, page 20), giving to the objects on the reconstructed field-of-view a typical zig-zagged appearance.

Distance from centroid (pixel)	Profile intensity	Distance from centroid (pixel)	Profile intensity
0.025	1.00000	0.075	0.99996
0.125	0.99600	0.175	0.99363
0.225	0.99024	0.275	0.98371
0.325	0.97754	0.375	0.96946
0.425	0.95954	0.475	0.94931
0.525	0.93719	0.575	0.92335
0.625	0.90941	0.675	0.89560
0.725	0.87707	0.775	0.86130
0.825	0.84158	0.875	0.82178
0.925	0.80195	0.975	0.77927
1.025	0.76022	1.075	0.73276
1.125	0.70892	1.175	0.68236
1.225	0.65778	1.275	0.63209
1.325	0.60109	1.375	0.57527
1.425	0.54045	1.475	0.51107
1.525	0.48302	1.575	0.45345
1.625	0.42497	1.675	0.39587
1.725	0.36674	1.775	0.34252
1.825	0.31339	1.875	0.28750
1.925	0.26153	1.975	0.24057
2.025	0.21730	2.075	0.19604
2.125	0.17451	2.175	0.15626
2.225	0.13760	2.275	0.12041
2.325	0.10540	2.375	0.09260
2.425	0.07954	2.475	0.06847
2.525	0.05968	2.575	0.05272
2.625	0.04530	2.675	0.04062
2.725	0.03373	2.775	0.02871
2.825	0.02387	2.875	0.02167
2.925	0.01669	2.975	0.01503
3.025	0.01247	3.075	0.00993
3.125	0.00758	3.175	0.00669
3.225	0.00526	3.275	0.00301
3.325	0.00289	3.375	0.00123
3.425	0.00065		

Table 8.3: *Fiber profile model, normalised to its maximum intensity. A factor 3.0175 should be applied to the profile intensities to fulfill the relation $\sum_i P(x_o + i) = 1$ (see text).*

8.30.7 Spectral extraction

With a fiber profile model $P(x)$ and the (aligned) trace $X_i(Y)$ from each flat field fiber spectrum, it is now possible to extract all the scientific spectra. Let $S(X,Y)$ be the value of a pixel of coordinates (X,Y) in the science frame, and $F_i(Y)$ the (still unknown) total flux from the i-th fiber at the Y CCD coordinate. $S(X,Y)$ will be the sum of all contributions from all the fibers to the pixel (X,Y) (cross-talk):

$$S(X,Y) = \sum_i F_i(Y) \cdot P(X - X_i(Y))$$

In practice, it is known that the contribution from fibers that are far from the (X,Y) position can be neglected. Taking into consideration just the 3 closest fibers to the (X,Y) pixel we may write

$$S(X,Y) = F_{j-1}(Y) \cdot P(X - X_{j-1}(Y)) + F_j(Y) \cdot P(X - X_j(Y)) + F_{j+1}(Y) \cdot P(X - X_{j+1}(Y))$$

where j is the number of the fiber having the minimum difference $|X - X_i(Y)|$. With 400 spectra laying along the cross–dispersion direction, and with each spectrum about 5 pixels wide, the above formulation is *for each* Y a redundant system of 2000 equations in the 400 unknowns $F_i(Y)$. This system should be resolved for each Y pixel value (*i.e.*, more than 3000 times).

With such figures, this may turn out to be a computationally heavy method for the determination of the spectra $F_i(Y)$. Moreover, even if this extraction method would completely eliminate the effects of the cross-talk between fibers, we could not consider this as an *optimal* extraction.

Formulas like Robertson's (Robertson, J.G., 1986, PASP, 98, 1220), that are meant to optimally extract mutually contaminating nearby spectra, redefine the optimal weights used in Horne's extraction [14] to the practical effect of entirely rejecting the spectral signal that turns out to be too contaminated by the other spectrum. In the IFU case, where the contamination is overall and systematic, this implies the loss of a lot of signal that could instead be recovered with the solution of the linear system shown above.

At any rate, applying Robertson's formulation may turn out to be the only practically applicable choice. A first approximation of the spectral profile of the j-th fiber along the cross–dispersion direction must first be defined:

$$S_j(X,Y) = S(X,Y) - M_{j-1}(Y) \cdot \frac{P(X - X_{j-1}(Y))}{P(0)} - M_{j+1}(Y) \cdot \frac{P(X - X_{j+1}(Y))}{P(0)}$$

This approximation consists of subtracting from the observed profile $S(X,Y)$ the contributions from the two nearby spectra, here modeled with the PSF rescaled to their observed peak values $M_{j-1}(Y)$ and $M_{j+1}(Y)$. The following weights are defined:

$$W_j(X,Y) = \frac{S_j(X,Y)}{r^2 + gS(X,Y)} \cdot P(X - X_j(Y))$$

where r is the read-out-noise in electrons and g the gain factor in e^-/ADU. The optimally extracted spectrum (in electrons) would then be given by

$$F_j(Y) = g \sum_X W_j(X,Y) \cdot S_j(X,Y)$$

From the definition of the weights it is clear how abruptly they are set to zero as soon as the total signal $S(X,Y)$ is not balanced by the estimate of the single fiber profile, $S_j(X,Y)$.

In the current implementation of the extraction task used by the IFU pipeline recipes, the spectral flux is estimated from the values of the 3 pixels closest to the centroid $X_i(Y)$, normalised by the tabulated fiber profile model (see Table 8.3, page 235), and then optimally averaged. It can be shown that, within a distance of 1.5 pixels, the cross-talk contamination between nearby fibers is always less than one part in a thousand (thanks to the arrangement of the fibers along the pseudo-slits, that never places fibers that are spatially far apart close to each other).

8.30.8 Wavelength calibration

The wavelength calibration is derived from an arc lamp exposure. The arc lamp spectra are extracted according to the procedure described in the previous section.

A rough optical distortion model would be initially used to unambiguously identify the brightest features of the extracted spectra. The search window for such features is wide, guaranteeing that even strong signal displacements would not prevent the identification of the reference lines. A rough wavelength calibration would then be used to search for the arc lines to be identified. In the particular case of LR observations, the expected positions of the zero order contamination on the CCD is determined, permitting to avoid regions that are too close to the zero order contamination. This search is required to return a number of lines at least twice the number of degrees of freedom of the fitting polynomial, and the model residuals should have an RMS always less than a specified threshold. If such requirements are not met, the whole result of the search is rejected, and the search is repeated anew, using wider and wider search windows - up to a certain limit. The first solutions found is then re-used as improved "first guesses", filling the gaps that are typically left behind after the first iteration.

The typical accuracy reached for the wavelength calibration is of about 0.2 pixels.

Once a wavelength λ is assigned to each Y pixel of each extracted spectrum, the positions of a number of predefined sky lines is determined on the extracted scientific spectra, and their median offset from their expected position is used to align the arc wavelength calibration to the scientific spectra. At this point the wavelength calibration is completed and the extracted scientific spectra are resampled in the wavelength space at a constant wavelength step.

8.30.9 Flat field correction

For IFU data, two alternative kinds of flat field correction can be considered:

The "classical" flat field correction, *i.e.*, dividing the bias subtracted raw data by a map of the fixed-pattern-noise of the CCD, before further reduction steps are applied to the data. The fixed-pattern-noise map may be obtained by averaging several IFU flat field exposures, and removing the large scale trends (including the fibers pattern). This is technically difficult to obtain with the necessary accuracy, and it has not yet been done.

The extracted flat field correction, *i.e.*, dividing the extracted scientific spectra by the extracted, normalised, transmission corrected, and large-scale-trend removed flat-lamp spectra. It should be noted that if this correction is applied, then the "classical" flat field correction (described at point 1) should not be applied. Moreover, dividing the extracted scientific spectra by the extracted flat-lamp spectra is just an approximate correction. The approximation is completely invalidated when we consider that the instrument flexures

may have displaced the scientific spectra by a number of pixels with respect to the flat-lamp spectra. If the flat-lamp spectra were not extracted exactly from the same CCD regions as the scientific ones, the fixed-pattern noise would not be removed from the data, in fact it would be worsened.[62]

In the current system, no flat fielding correction is applied to the scientific data. The recipe *vmifucalib* (see Section 6.21, page 156) produces an image of extracted flat field spectra that may be used for an approximate flat fielding correction (using any interactive data reduction system, as MIDAS or IRAF).

8.30.10 Transmission correction

The spectral extraction procedure (see Section 8.30.7, page 236) is applied to the flat field exposure itself. Assuming that the flat lamp uniformly illuminates the IFU head, it is straightforward to obtain the relative transmission factors corresponding to each extracted spectrum.

The wavelength calibrated flat field spectra are integrated along a fixed wavelength interval, chosen where the spectra are brighter, and away from possible zero order contaminations from multiplexed spectra (in case of LR grism observations). The obtained integrals are normalised to their median value. The normalised values are what is currently used for the fiber-to-fiber relative transmission correction applied to the scientific spectra after their extraction. This is valid, under the assumption that the absorption law maintains the same shape for all fibers.

8.30.11 Sky subtraction

Sky subtraction is probably the toughest problem in the VIMOS IFU data reduction process, because it will not be uncommon that the observed objects completely fill the IFU field. The only possibility is to select from all the reduced spectra the ones with the lowest signal, and classify them as sky spectra. Assuming that the transmission correction and the wavelength calibration had already been applied, their median spectrum would simply be subtracted from all the other extracted spectra. It is clear though that this way of proceeding is extremely risky. In the current implementation no sky subtraction is applied to the reduced data (with the exception of standard star spectra reduction, see recipe *vmifuscience*, Section 6.22, page 161).

8.31 IFU WCS information

The VIMOS pipeline produces 3D IFU cubes that contain basic WCS information, including physical sky coordinates and wavelength coordinates in the third axis. Non-linear distorsions are not considered. Since the VIMOS IFU field of view is is offset with respect to the VIMOS optical axis, the pointing coordinates have to be transformed to account for that. The offsets are as follow:

$$off_x = 667.8 Along X (West for PA = 0, \delta = 0) off_y = -1.7 Along - Y (South for PA = 0, \delta = 0) \quad (1)$$

The formulae used to get the IFU coordinate center are:

---

[62]When a flat field correction is applied, a price is paid in terms of the increased variance of the processed signal, equal to the sum of the variances of the flat field and of the signal to be corrected; this price is only acceptable under the assumption that the removed fixed-pattern noise is greater than the noise added to the data by the flat fielding operation itself.

$$RA_i fu = RA_V IMOS - \arcsin(-cos(ofs)*\sin(ppa)/\cos(\delta_i fu)); \delta_i fu = \arcsin(cos(ppa)*\cos(ofs)*\cos(\delta_V IMOS)+ \quad (2)$$

where $RA_V IMOS, \delta_V IMOS$ are the coordinates pointed by VIMOS optical axis and ppa, ofs are defined as follows:

$$ppa = -90 - \arctan((off_y/off_x) + PAofs = (90. - \sqrt{off_x * off_x + off_y * off_y}/3600.) \quad (3)$$

8.32 vmifucalib

In this section the basic steps of the data reduction procedure applied by the recipe *vmifucalib* (see Section 6.21, page 156) are described. Please refer to Section 8.30, page 226, for more details about the basic operations.

The input flat field and arc lamp exposures are processed in the following way:

1. If more than one, the flat field exposures are combined with a specified stacking method, and the master bias is removed from the result. The master bias is removed also from the arc lamp exposure.

2. The flat field spectra are identified and traced as described in Section 8.30.3, page 228. This operation is performed for each illuminated IFU pseudo-slit (just one pseudo-slit in the case of HR and MR grism data, and four pseudo-slits in the case of LR grism data).

3. The obtained traces are fit with a 4th degree polynomial in the case of HR and MR grism data, or with a 3rd degree polynomial in the case of LR data. The accuracy reached is better than 0.04 pixels.

4. The tracing polynomial models are used to extract the flat field spectra and the arc lamp spectra. The extraction is based on the values of the three pixels that are closer to the trace of each fiber (see Section 8.30.7, page 236).

5. The wavelength calibration is obtained for each extracted arc lamp spectra (see Section 8.30.8, page 237). A 4th degree polynomial is used for relating wavelengths to CCD positions for HR and MR grism data, while a 3rd degree polynomial is used for LR grism data. The obtained accuracy is better than 0.3 pixels.

6. The extracted flat field spectra are resampled at a constant wavelength step (applying a flux conservation correction, and slightly oversampling the signal so that the wavelength step is a bit smaller than a CCD pixel), and used to determine the fiber-to-fiber relative transmission correction (see Section 8.30.10, page 238).

8.33 vmifuscience

In this section the basic steps of the data reduction procedure applied by the recipe *vmifuscience* (see Section 6.22, page 161, are described. Please refer to Section 8.30, page 226, for more details about the basic operations.

This recipe receives a science exposure, a master bias, and all the calibrations produced by the recipe *vmifucalib*, processing them in the following way:

1. The master bias is removed from the science exposure.

2. The science exposure is analysed, in order to locate traceable spectra. This operation doesn't identify the detected spectra — it just determines their positions on the CCD.

3. If no traceable spectra are found, go to step 6.

4. The detected scientific spectra are traced, and the traces are modeled with a polynomial shape (see Section 8.30.3, page 228).

5. The extraction mask obtained from the flat field is aligned to the available tracing solutions on the science (see Section 8.30.6, page 234).

6. The science spectra are extracted along the (possibly modified) flat field tracings (see Section 8.30.7, page 236).

7. The wavelength calibrations for each fiber are used to determine the offset of a number of chosen sky lines from their expected positions on the CCD. The wavelength calibrations polynomials are corrected according to this offset. Currently, just the sky-lines at 5577.388, 6300.304, 6363.780, and 8344.602 Å are used.

8. The science spectra are resampled at a constant wavelength step (applying a flux conservation correction, and slightly oversampling the signal so that the wavelength step is a bit smaller than a CCD pixel).

9. The scientific spectra are divided by the relative transmission correction factors obtained with recipe *vmifucalib*.

10. The calibrated science spectra are integrated along a predefined wavelength range, chosen where the spectra are brighter, and away from possible zero order contaminations from multiplexed spectra. The obtained values are used in the reconstruction of the IFU field-of-view. The reconstructed field-of-view fills the region of an 80x80 image that corresponds to the reduced quadrant. In this way, the reconstructed image from 4 reduced quadrants can be easily obtained by the sum of the reconstructed images from different quadrants (see recipe *vmifucombine*, Section 6.24, page 165).

11. Flux calibration of extracted spectra (see Section 8.10).

8.34   vmifustandard

The data reduction steps applied by this recipe are the same as those applied by the *vmifuscience* recipe. The only extra operations are: an evaluation of the sky spectrum (see Section 8.30.11, page 238), and the determination of the total standard star spectrum from all the single fiber spectra. Finally, the efficiency and response curves are produced as described in section 8.9.

A Troubleshooting Guide

In the following sections, a troubleshooting guideline for the VIMOS pipeline spectroscopic recipes is given. It is assumed here that some familiarity with these recipes was already acquired.

See also Sections 6.13.3 and 6.14.3 of this Manual.

A.1 Checking the results of recipe vmmoscalib

Things can go wrong. In this Section a number of basic checks are suggested for ensuring that the *vmmoscalib* recipe worked properly. Troubleshooting is given separately, in the next Section, in order to avoid too many textual repetitions: it often happens, in fact, that different problems have the same solution. Three basic checks are described here: spectra localisation, wavelength calibration, and spectral resolution. It is advisable to perform such checks in the given order, because some results make only sense under the assumption that some previous tasks were performed appropriately. For instance, an apparently good wavelength calibration does not imply that the slit spectra were all properly traced.

A.1.1 Were all spectra detected and properly traced?

Compare (blink) the *mos_master_screen_flat.fits* and the *mos_combined_screen_flat.fits* images. The normalised flat field image can be used as a map showing where the spectra were found and how they were cut out from the CCD, while the master flat image shows where the spectra actually are. A quick visual inspection will immediately expose any badly traced, or even lost, spectrum. This kind of failure may not be so apparent in the *mos_arc_spectrum_extracted.fits* image, which includes just what has been successfully extracted.

The *mos_curv_traces.fits* table enables a closer look at the tracing accuracy. The tracings of the left and right edges of the spectrum from slit 10, for instance, are given in the table columns labeled "t10" and "b10", for each CCD pixel along the vertical direction given in column "x". Each tracing may be compared with the fitted model: for instance, the modeling of the tracing "t10" is given in the table column "t10_mod", together with the fit residuals in column "t10_res", enabling the generation of plots like those shown in Figures A.1 and A.2. In order to reduce the residuals, the degree of the fitting polynomial may be increased (using the configuration parameter "cdegree"): it is however advisable to never use polynomials above the 2nd order for low-resolution data, and above the 4th order for high-resolution data, unless the residuals are really not acceptable. In Figure A.2 the residuals are less than 3 hundreds of a pixel, and this is acceptable even if they display a systematic trend that may be easily eliminated by fitting a 3rd degree polynomial. When systematic trends in the residuals are so small (with respect to the pixel size), they can no longer be considered "physical", but rather an effect of the pixelisation of the edge changing with the position along the CCD. See also Figures 6.6, 6.7, pages 115, 116 of this Manual, and the related Section.

A.1.2 Were all spectra properly calibrated in wavelength?

Check the *mos_arc_spectrum_extracted.fits* image first. This image contains the arc lamp spectra from each slit with all the optical and spectral distortions removed. The spectral lines should all appear perfectly aligned and vertical.
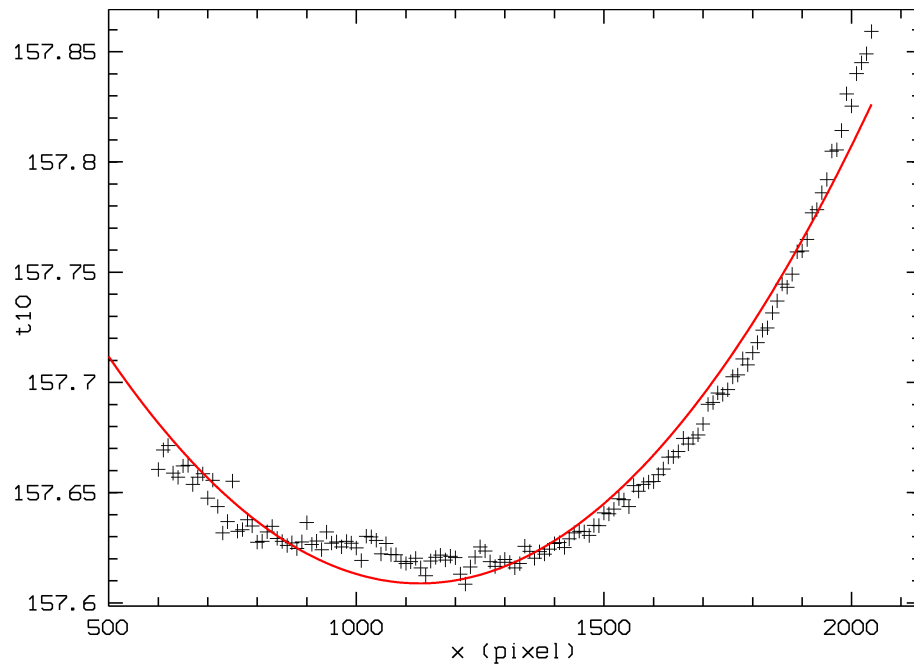
Figure A.1: *Tracing and modeling of one spectral edge tracing.*
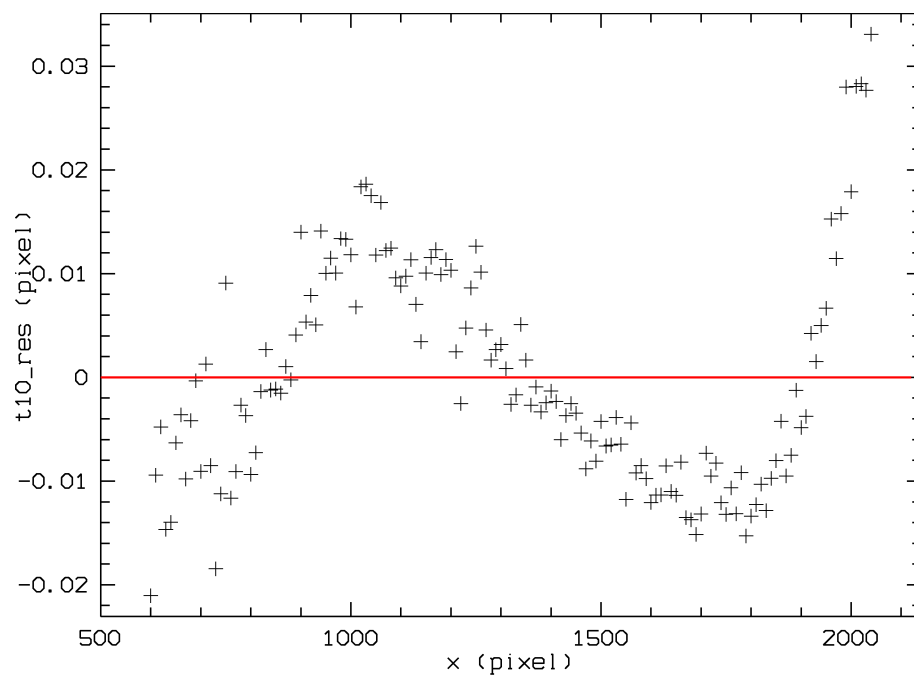
Figure A.2: *Ssystematic residuals (in pixel) of spectral edge tracing of figure A.1.*

Particular attention should be given to lines at the blue and red ends of each spectrum, where the polynomial fit is more sensitive to small variations of the signal. The calibrated slit spectra are vertically ordered as in the original CCD frame. The boundaries between individual slit spectra are generally easy to recognise: both because they are often dotted by the emission lines from nearby spectra on the original CCD frame, and because each slit spectrum may cover different wavelength intervals according to its position within the original CCD frame (see Figure 6.1, page 104). The position of each spectrum in the calibrated image is always reported in the table *mos_slit_location.fits*, at the columns "position" and "length".

More detailed checks on the quality of the solution can be made by examining other pipeline products. The image *mos_disp_residuals.fits* contains the residuals of the wavelength solution for each row of each extracted slit spectrum. This image is mostly padded with zeroes, with the only exception of the pixels where a reference line was detected and identified: those pixels report the value of the corresponding residual (in pixel). This image will in general be viewed applying small cuts (typically between -0.2 and 0.2 pixels): systematic trends in the residuals, along the dispersion direction, would appear as sequences of all-positive (white) followed by all-negative (black) residuals, in a wavy fashion, that could also be viewed by simply plotting a profile at different image rows (see Figure 6.3, page 108). Systematic residuals in the wavelength calibration are in general not acceptable, and they may be eliminated by increasing the order of the fitting polynomial.

Another product that can be used for evaluating the quality of the fit is the *imos_disp_residuals_table.fits* file. Here the residuals are reported in a tabulated form for each wavelength in the reference lines catalog, but just for one out of 10 rectified image rows (i.e., one out of 10 solutions). In conjunction with the *mos_delta_image.fits* image, plots like the ones in Figure 6.2, page 107, can be produced.

Finally, the table *mos_disp_coeff.fits* might be examined to check how many arc lamp lines were used (column "nlines") and what is the mean uncertainty of the fitted wavelength calibration solution (column "error"), for each row of each slit spectrum. The model mean uncertainty is given at a 1-σ level, and has a statistical meaning only if the fit residuals do not display any systematic trend and have a random (gaussian) distribution around zero. Typically this uncertainty will be of the order of 0.05 pixels, i.e., much smaller than the root-mean-squared residual of the fit, depending on the number of fitted points (a fit based on a large number of points is more accurate than a fit based on few points). It should be anyway kept in mind that the model uncertainty can be much larger than that (up to 1 pixel in the worst cases) at the blue and red ends of the fitted wavelength interval). This is because in the pipeline the wavelength solution is obtained by fitting a polynomial, rather than a physical model of the instrument behaviour.

If the parameter "wmodemos" is set to 1 (the default), the wavelength calibration can be much more accurate than that, even at the extremes of the spectral range. The errors reported in *mos_disp_coeff.fits* always refer to the single calibrations (each CCD column is calibrated independently), but if "wmodemos" is set to 2 a global model is fitted to all the reference lines visible on the whole CCD, which may lead to a calibration accuracy of the order of 0.001 pixels (at least theoretically: systematic errors, e.g., due to physical irregularities of the slits, are not included in this estimate).

A.1.3 Is the spectral resolution as expected?

The table *mos_spectra_resolution.fits* reports on the mean spectral resolution, defined as $R = \lambda/\Delta\lambda$ (with $\Delta\lambda$ determined at half-maximum), which was measured for each reference arc lamp line (see Figure 6.5, page 111). The standard deviation from this mean is also given, together with the number of independent determinations of R in column "nlines".

A.2 Fixing pattern-recognition failures in vmmoscalib

In this Section and the following a set of possible solutions to almost any problem met with the *vmmoscalib* recipe is given. It is advisable to try them in the same order as they are listed here. It may be useful to go through this check list even in case the recipe seemed to work well: there might always be room for improvement.

In practice, almost any problem with the pipeline is caused by a failure of the pattern-recognition task. Pattern-recognition is applied to detect the slit spectra on the CCD, assuming that they all will include an illumination pattern similar to the pattern of wavelengths listed in the reference arc lamp line catalog.

For an immediate visualisation of how successful was the pattern-recognition just rerun the *vmmoscalib* recipe setting the "check" parameter to *true*. This will produce a number of extra (intermediate) products. One of them is the *mos_spectra_detection.fits* image, a by-product of the pattern-recognition task, displaying a preliminary wavelength calibration of the CCD. This image has as many rows as the CCD has columns: if at any CCD column the line catalog pattern is detected, the spectral signal is wavelength calibrated, resampled at a constant wavelength step, and written to the equivalent row of the *mos_spectra_detection.fits* image. If a row of this image is empty, it is either because the corresponding CCD column doesn't contain any spectrum, or because the pattern-recognition task failed for that column. The check image may simply be rotated and placed side by side with the original CCD exposure, in order to see if and how frequently a spectral signal was not recognised as such. A few failures (i.e., a few empty columns) are generally acceptable, as they are recovered by interpolation during the final wavelength calibration task. However, a high failure rate is probably the reason why a bad spectral localisation, or tracing, or final wavelength calibration, were possibly obtained.

What can make the pattern-recognition task fail? One or more of the following causes may be determined:

A.2.1 Some arc lamp reference lines are missing

It is possible that the searched pattern is simply not present in the data: for instance, the Neon lamp was off, so only Argon + Helium lines are present.

Solution: Change line catalog accordingly.

A.2.2 Some arc lamp reference lines are very faint

It is possible that the exposure time for the arc lamp frame is too short, or one of the lamps got too faint with age. If some of the reference lines listed in the catalog do not peak above a given threshold, they are not used by the pattern-matching task.

Solution: Specify a lower value for the "peakdetection" parameter. Alternatively, if this gets too close to the noise level, remove the faint lines from the reference line catalog.

A.2.3 The reference lines in the arc lamp exposure are very broad

If very wide slits are used, the reference lines would become accordingly wider (and would display a box-like, flat-top profile). The calibration recipe can handle this in case of well isolated lines, but if nearby lines blend together it is impossible to safely determine their positions.

Solution: None. These spectra cannot be calibrated.

A.2.4 The spectral dispersion is not what expected

The actual mean spectral dispersion is significantly higher (or lower) than expected. The first-guess spectral dispersion is specified via the parameter "dispersion", and is tabulated for each grism in the VIMOS User Manual (see also Table 3.1, page 17), or in the configuration tables which are included in the distributed VIMOS pipeline package. In general the pattern-recognition algorithm is quite robust against changes of the spectral dispersion (up to 20% from expectation), but for some grisms (such as the LR_blue one) good results can only be obtained within a much narrower window of values of the first-guess. For this reason a small change of the spectral dispersion (perhaps caused by a large temperature variation) may cause the wavelength calibration to fail.

Solution: Try different values of the "dispersion" parameter around the expected (default) value, and select the one producing the lowest failure rate of the pattern-recognition task.

A.2.5 There are spectra at very large offsets

The CCD may include spectra at such large y offsets that only part (red or blue) of their full wavelength range is really included in the CCD. If the line catalog contains too few reference lines in this region (say, less than 5), they might not be enough to define an unambiguous pattern to detect.

Solution: Add extra reference lines to the line catalog, for a more complete coverage of the bluest/reddest parts of the complete spectral range. If there are no extra lines to be used as a reference, the truncated spectra will then be definitely lost.

A.3 Fixing other possible failures in vmmoscalib

If the pattern-recognition seems to have worked properly, the reason of a *vmmoscalib* recipe failure can be found elsewhere:

A.3.1 The spectra are too tightly packed

If slits are too close to each others, there is a risk that (some of) the spectra would not be properly traced, or not traced at all, on the flat field frames. As a default, the *vmmoscalib* recipe tries to recover untraceable edges by interpolating a global curvature model based on other traceable edges (if they are available). Using this global description of the spectral curvature helps to extract also those spectra whose edges cannot be traced. In some cases however the recipe may find and accept a bad tracing as if it were good, producing a bad global curvature model, and therefore a bad spectral extraction.

Solution: Setting the parameter "cmode" to zero will suppress the usage of the global curvature model. In this case the recovery strategy of lost spectral edges will consist in replicating the trace of the other available spectral edge (opportunely shifted) of the same slit spectrum. This may improve the results in some cases: however, if a tracing is missing for both edges of a slit spectrum, the spectrum will not be extracted.

A.3.2   The wavelength calibration residuals display systematic trends

Especially if the extracted spectral range is very large, the fitting polynomial may be incapable to replicate the physical relation between pixel and wavelength. In this case, any estimate of the statistical error (such as the fit uncertainties listed in *mos_disp_coeff.fits*) will become meaningless.

Solution: Increase the degree of the fitting polynomial, using the parameter "wdegree". Beware that this may introduce overfitting, especially at the red and blue ends of the spectra (i.e., the polynomial is so poorly constrained in those regions where few points are available, that it also fits their position uncertainty, incorporating this noise into the solution: the corresponding residuals may therefore look very small, and yet the calibrated spectra will appear to be badly calibrated; an extreme case of overfitting is, for instance, fitting 4 points with a 3rd degree polynomial: the residuals will be exactly zero, and yet the obtained model will be highly inaccurate). For this reason, while applying this solution it may be also appropriate to set the parameter "wmodemos" to 2.

A.3.3   The calibrated spectra look "noisy" at their ends

This problem is symmetric to the previous one: the fit residuals may look very small, and yet the calibrated spectra will appear to be badly calibrated at their blue and red ends. This is the effect of model overfitting.

Solution: Decrease the degree of the fitting polynomial, using the parameter "wdegree". Beware that this may introduce systematic fit residuals.

A.3.4   The flat field is not properly normalised

The master flat field is normalised by dividing it by a smoothed version of itself. For various reasons the result may be judged unsatisfactory.

Solution: Change the smoothing box sizes using the parameters "dradius" and "sradius". Alternatively, instead of the default median smoothing, a polynomial may be used to fit the large scale trend: the degree of the fitting polynomial should be specified via the "ddegree" parameter.

A.3.5   Valid reference lines are rejected

Sometimes the peak detection algorithm may return inaccurate positions of the detected reference arc lamp lines. Outliers are automatically rejected by the fitting algorithm, but if those lines were properly identified, not rejecting their positions may really improve the overall accuracy of the wavelength calibration.

Solution: Increase the value of the "wreject" parameter. Extreme care should be used here: a tolerant line identification may provide an apparently good fit, but if this is based on misidentified lines the calibration would include unknown systematic errors.

A.4   Checking the results of recipes vmmosscience

In this Section a number of basic checks are suggested for ensuring that the recipe *vmmosscience* worked properly. Troubleshooting is given separately, in the next Section, in order to avoid too many textual repetitions:

it often happens, in fact, that different problems have the same solution. Four basic checks are described here: wavelength calibration, sky subtraction, object detection, and object extraction. It is advisable to perform such checks in the given order, because some results make only sense under the assumption that some previous tasks were performed appropriately. For instance, an apparently good sky subtraction does not imply that the slit spectra were all properly wavelength calibrated.

A.4.1 Were all spectra properly wavelength calibrated?

The wavelength calibration based on calibration lamps, performed at day-time, may not be appropriate for an accurate calibration of the scientific spectra: systematic differences due to instrumental effects, such as flexures, or change in temperature, may intervene in the meantime.

To overcome this, the day calibration may be upgraded by testing it against the observed positions of the sky lines in the scientific slit spectra. The alignment of the input distortion models to the true sky lines positions is controlled by the parameter "skyalign", that as a default is set to 0 (i.e., the sky lines correction will be a median offset).

It is possible, naturally, that an alignment of the distortion models is unnecessary: if this were the case, it would be better to avoid it entirely (any extra manipulation increases the statistical uncertainties on the final product). In order to decide whether a sky alignment is necessary or not, the *mos_sci_skylines_offsets_slit.fits* table can be examined. This table has a column labeled "wave", listing the wavelengths of all the reference sky lines found within the extracted spectral interval, and a number of columns labeled "offset_*id*", listing the median offset in pixels for each sky line from its expected position, for the slit identified by "id" (see Figure A.3). *Beware*: the listed offsets are *not* the residuals of the final sky line alignment, but really the comparison of the sky line positions against expectations from the input distortion models. In case the sky line offsets are compatible with zero, the sky line alignment is really unnecessary, and the *vmmosscience* recipe may be run again setting the "skyalign" parameter to -1 (i.e., the sky lines correction will be disabled). This is not strictly necessary, but it is often wise to keep data manipulation to a minimum. On the other hand, observing systematic offsets would confirm that an alignment of the distortion model to the true sky lines positions was in order, and there would be no need to reprocess the data. In case the offset appears to depend on the wavelength, and there are at least 4 or 5 well separated sky lines available, it may be appropriate to set the parameter "skyalign" to 1.

The overall quality of the wavelength calibration (whether a sky line alignment was applied or not) can be examined in the *mos_science_sky_extracted.fits* image. This image contains the scientific spectra from each slit after removing the optical and spectral distortions. The visible sky lines should all appear perfectly aligned and vertical. The position of each spectrum in the calibrated image is listed in the table *object_sci_table.fits*, at the columns "position" and "length".

A further check on the quality of the solution can be made by examining the *mos_sci_disp_coeff_sky.fits* table. This table is only produced in case a sky line alignment was performed. Column "nlines" reports how many sky lines were used for the distortion model correction, while the "error" column reports the mean uncertainty of the new wavelength calibration solution for each slit spectrum row. The model uncertainty is given at a 1-σ level, and is computed as the quadratic mean of the input model accuracy and the sky line correction accuracy. Typically this uncertainty will be of the order of 0.1 pixel, i.e., much smaller than the root-mean-squared residual of the lamp calibration and of the sky line correction, depending on the number of fitted points. It should be anyway kept in mind that the model uncertainty can be much larger than that (up to 1 pixel in the worst cases) at the blue and red ends of the fitted wavelength interval. This is because in the pipeline the wavelength solution
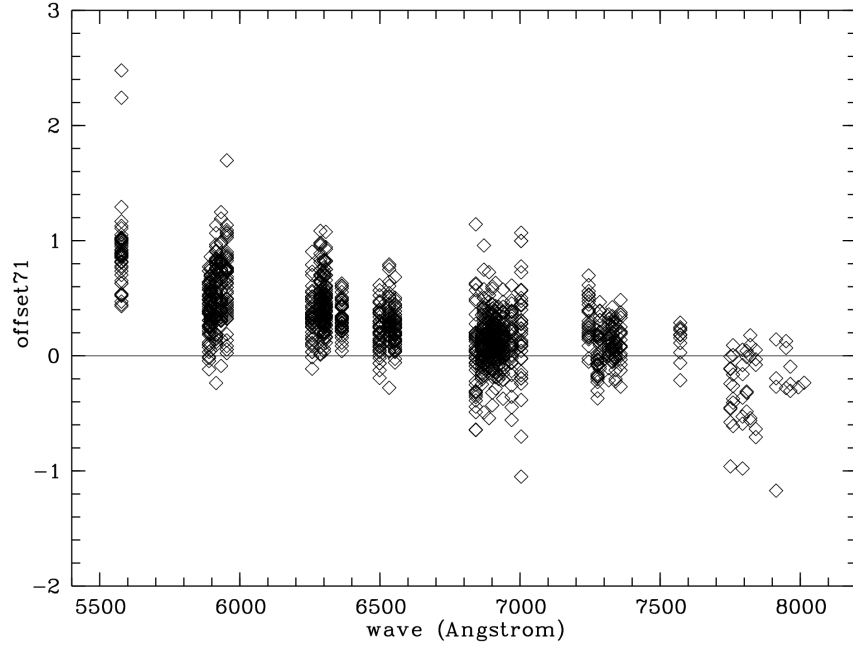
Figure A.3: *Systematic sky line offsets (in pixel) from day-calibration expectation, observed in a VIMOS HR_orange scientific exposure. The offsets from all slits are plotted. Wavelength offsets typically depend on the wavelength, because the spectral dispersion of the VIMOS spectrograph depends on the temperature, which changes between day (calibration) and night (observation). In general a sky alignment of the wavelength solution is due, and it would be appropriate in this case to set the parameter "skyalign" to* 1.

is obtained by fitting a polynomial, rather than a physical model of the instrument behaviour.

A.4.2   Is the sky background properly subtracted?

A quick check on sky subtraction can be made by examining the sky subtracted frames, *mos_science_extracted.fits* and *mos_unmapped_science.fits* (if available, depending on how the recipe was run). The spectra should have a generally smooth look, and will only appear to be noisier in those regions where bright sky lines were subtracted.

The best way to ensure that the sky was subtracted optimally, at least at the positions of the objects to extract, is to check that the residual noise is compatible with the statistical error associated to the extracted object spectra. The extracted spectra are contained in the *mos_science_reduced.fits* image (one extracted spectrum for each row). Their error spectra (at a 1-σ level) are contained in the *mos_sci_error_reduced.fits* image. The regions of the extracted spectra corresponding to a (bright) sky line will include a few noisier points, whose deviation from the spectral continuum should (almost) never pass the 3-σ deviation. If this condition is fulfilled, the sky subtraction is probably as good as it can get.

Note that the subtracted sky can be viewed in the images *mos_science_sky.fits* and *mos_sci_unmapped_sky.fits*. More useful is perhaps the image containing the extracted sky spectra, *mos_sci_sky_reduced.fits*: such spectra are extracted applying to the modeled slit sky spectra exactly the same weights that were used in the object

extraction.

A.4.3 Were all objects detected?

The answer to this question is almost always "no". The pipeline, after removing the instrument signature and the sky background from each slit spectrum, will run an object detection algorithm in order to find all the objects which need to be extracted. There will always be a detection threshold beyond which an object will not be significant enough for selection – no matter what detection algorithm is applied. Using more tolerant detection criteria would not eliminate this threshold effect, and may increase the number of false detections to the point of making the object detection task impractical.

The list of detected objects can be found in the *object_sci_table.fits* file.

A.4.4 Were all the detected objects properly extracted?

As a default the *vmmosscience* recipe would apply an optimal extraction algorithm to each detected object spectrum. This algorithm is only appropriate for point-like objects emitting over (almost) all the extracted wavelength interval, while it is not appropriate for extended objects, and it is ineffective for objects having a spectrum only consisting of emission lines with no continuum.

The statistical noise on the extracted object spectra should in principle decrease if the spectra are optimally extracted. In order to check the improvement of the noise level, it is easy to compare the *mos_sci_error_reduced.fits* images obtained by running the recipe with and without optimal extraction. A 30% increase of the signal-to-noise ratio can be obtained for faint-objects (background-noise limited), while there would be little or no improvement for brighter sources. The photometric accuracy of the optimal extraction can be checked by simply computing the ratio (or the difference) of the *mos_science_reduced.fits* images obtained once with the standard and once with the optimal extraction: the result should be a flat image, displaying no trends or systematic deviations from 1 (or 0).

A.5 Fixing failures in vmmosscience

In this Section a set of possible solutions to the most common problems with the *vmmosscience* recipe is given. It is advisable to try them in the same order as they are listed here. It may be useful to go through this check list even in case the recipe seemed to work well: there might always be room for improvement.

A.5.1 The wavelength calibration is bad

Aligning the wavelength calibration to the position of the observed sky lines may be inaccurate, especially if very few reference lines are used. If a sky line alignment is really required (see previous Section), then action needs to be taken to solve this problem.

Solution: If very few reference sky lines are used, supplying a sky line catalog including more lines (even if weak and/or blended) may help a lot.

Solution: If the wavelength calibration appears to be bad only at the blue and/or red ends of the spectra, go back to the *vmmoscalib* recipe to obtain a more stable wavelength calibration in those regions (e.g., either by adding new reference arc lamp lines, or by decreasing the fitting polynomial degree).

A.5.2 The sky alignment of the wavelength solution failed

In case a blue grism is used, or if a spectrum has a large offset toward the red, no sky lines may be visible within the observed spectral range.

Solution: None. It is however possible to modify the columns of coefficients in the input *mos_disp_coeff.fits* table, if the correction can be evaluated in some other way. For instance, the solution can be shifted by adding a constant value (in pixel) to column "c0".

A.5.3 The sky subtraction failed for resolved sources

In case of extended objects filling most or all of the slit, the evaluation of the sky may be strongly biased by the inclusion of signal that actually belongs to the object to extract. Subtracting this contaminated background would actually destroy the object spectrum.

Solution: The default sky subtraction method (parameter "skylocal") performs very well for point-like sources where plenty of sky is directly observable within the slit. An alternative method is made available for extended objects (parameter "skyglobal"). Setting "skylocal" to *false* and "skyglobal" to *true* would subtract from all spectra a supersampled model of the median sky spectrum observed in all slits. This method would perform optimally only in case the spectral resolution were the same all over the detector: in practice, this method is always less accurate than the "skylocal" method. But even if it is less accurate, this method remains the best friend of the extended sources. It is always possible to process the scientific exposures in both ways, one for processing point-like sources and the other for processing spatially resolved sources.

A.5.4 The sky subtraction failed for curved or tilted slits

Obvious residuals related to the sky subtraction are visible on the extracted slit spectra.

Solution: Change sky subtraction method: set "skylocal" to *false* and "skymedian" to *true*. The difference between the two methods is that "skylocal" would subtract the sky *before*, and "skymedian" *after* the rectification of the spectral data. The second method performs very poorly in comparison to the first, but in the case of curved or slanted slits there is at the moment no other choice than using it. This problem will be fixed in the next pipeline releases.

A.5.5 Cosmic rays are not removed

As a default the *vmmosscience* recipe does not remove cosmic rays hits, leaving them on the sky-subtracted slit spectra: if the optimal spectral extraction is applied, most of the cosmics are removed anyway from the extracted spectra. Optimal extraction is however not always applicable, especially in the case of resolved sources.

Solution: Set the "cosmics" parameter to *true*. This will apply a cosmics removal algorithm to the sky subtracted spectra. The removed cosmic rays hits will be included in the (modeled) sky images, *imos_science_sky.fits* and *mos_sci_unmapped_sky.fits*.

A.5.6   The sampling of the remapped scientific spectra is poor

When the slit spectra are rectified and wavelength calibrated, they are remapped undistorted to images such as *mos_science_sky_extracted.fits* or *mos_science_extracted.fits*. This remapping may be judged to undersample the signal along the dispersion direction.

Solution: Change the value of the "dispersion" parameter. This parameter doesn't need to be identical to the one used in the *vmmoscalib* recipe.

It should be noted, however, that making the sampling step smaller will not really increase the information contained in the remapped spectra. As a matter of fact, even maintaining a resampling step close to the original CCD pixel size, the remapped pixel values would still be obtained by interpolating the values from a number of original pixels that are close to the interpolation point: nearby interpolation points would surely share common information, and this is what introduces correlated noise in the result. Decreasing the resampling step would just increase this effect. In general, working on remapped spectra means to accept that the spectral signal was heavily manipulated, and it is for this very reason that the *vmmosscience* recipe also produces reduced – but still unmapped – spectra, as in the *mos_unmapped_science.fits* image.

A.5.7   The extracted spectra are normalised in time

The default behaviour of this recipe is to normalise the results to the unit exposure time.

Solution: Set the parameter "time_normalise" to *false*.

A.5.8   There are often spurious objects detected at the slit edges

As a default the *vmmosscience* recipe excludes objects that are detected within 3 pixels from the slit ends. This might not be enough in some cases.

Solution: Increase the value of the "slit_margin" parameter.

A.5.9   Some "obvious" objects are not detected

Examining the *mos_science_extracted.fits* and *mos_unmapped_science.fits* images it may appear that some clearly visible object spectra are not detected (let alone extracted) by the recipe.

Solution: Setting "cosmics" to *true* (cleaning cosmic rays hits) may help.

Solution: Try different set of values for the parameters "ext_radius" and "cont_radius".

B Abbreviations and acronyms

ADF	Aperture Definition File
ADM	Aperture Definition in mm
CPL	Common Pipeline Library
CRV	VIMOS spatial curvature model
DFS	Data Flow System
DO	Data Organiser
DPD	Data Processing Department
DRS	Data Reduction System
ESO–MIDAS	ESO's Munich Image Data Analysis System
FITS	Flexible Image Transport System
HR	High Resolution
ICS	Instrument Control Software
IDS	Inverse Dispersion Solution
IRAF	Image Reduction and Analysis Facility
IWS	Instrument WorkStation
LR	Low Resolution
MMU	Mask Manufacturing Unit
MOS	Multi Object Spectroscopy
MR	Medium Resolution
OPT	VIMOS optical distortion model
PAF	VLT PArameter File
PSO	Paranal Science Operations
PWS	Pipeline WorkStation
QC	Quality Control
SAO	Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory
SDD	Software Development Division
SOF	Set Of Frames
TCS	Telescope Control Software
UT	Unit Telescope
VIMOS	VIsible Multi-Object Spectrograph
VLT	Very Large Telescope
VMMPS	VIMOS Mask Preparation Software
WCS	World Coordinate System