

Procesamiento y Análisis de Datos Astronómicos

14.- Procesamiento y Análisis de imágenes

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Práctica 11:

- Utilizando la descomposición en Componentes Principales obtenida haga un agrupamiento jerárquico de los objetos. Indique cuál sería un valor máximo para definir grupos.
- Simule una muestra limitada por flujo (luminosidad, magnitud absoluta) de objetos distribuidos en un gran volumen de espacio utilizando para el flujo una distribución en ley de potencias del tipo:

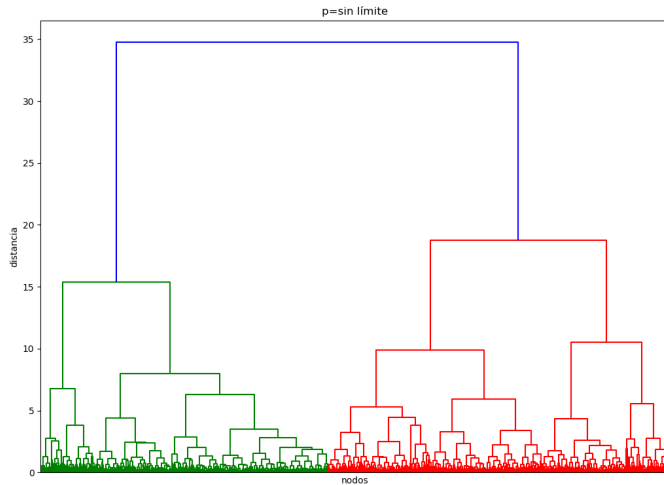
$$\rho(> f) \propto f^{-\gamma}$$

y una distribución volumétrica uniforme para la distancia. Para armar la muestra fije un valor límite para el flujo de manera arbitraria.

Práctica 11:

- Con esta muestra:
 - aplique el método V_{max} y vea si es posible recuperar la distribución de flujo utilizada.
 - produzca errores utilizando bootstrap y compare los resultados con errores basados en \sqrt{N} .
 - asigne a cada objeto dos flujos diferentes, detecte y utilice el método de Kaplan-Meier para normalizar la distribución. Aparece alguna correlación?.

Actividades:

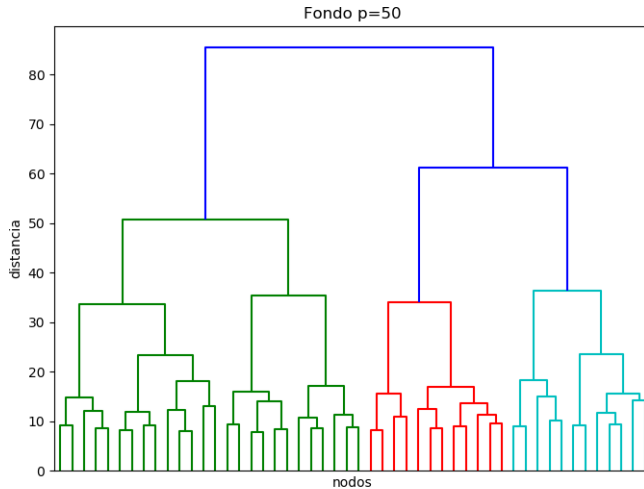


Actividades:

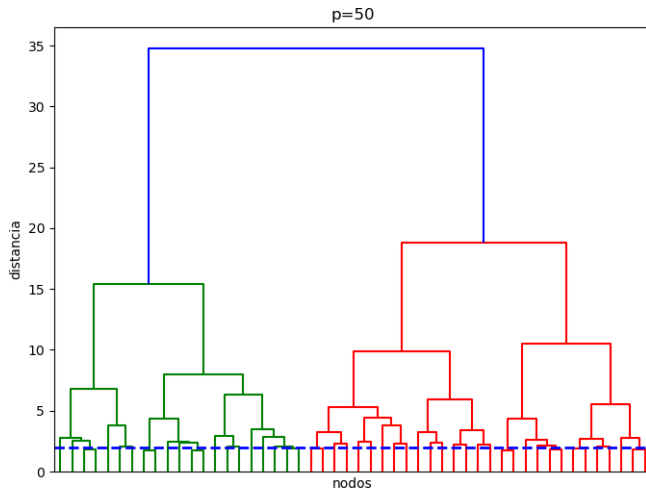
Comparación con el background para **comparar el número de nodos**:

```
In [3]: import scipy.cluster.hierarchy as shc
In [4]: pca0=pca.T
In [5]: vmin=np.min(pca0,axis=0)
In [6]: vmax=np.max(pca0,axis=0)
In [7]: pcal=np.zeros(np.shape(pca0))
In [8]: for ii in range(4):
...:     rr=np.random.random(34858)*(vmax[ii]-vmin[ii])+vmin[ii]
...:     pcal[:,ii]=rr
...:
In [9]: plt.figure(1)
Out[9]: <Figure size 800x600 with 0 Axes>
In [10]: fondo = shc.dendrogram(shc.linkage(pcal, method='ward'),truncate_mode='
...: lastp',p=50,no_labels=True)
```

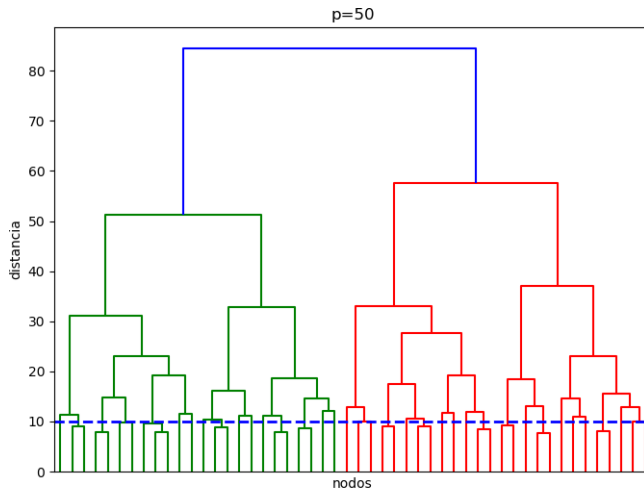
Actividades:



Actividades:



Actividades:



Actividades:

- Una distribución con una ley de potencia del tipo $\rho(> f) \propto f^{-\gamma}$ es una **distribución acumulativa** porque $\rho(> f)$ corresponde a **todos los elementos con valores mayores o iguales a f** .
- Supongamos una distribución de luminosidad con valores en el rango $[1, 10]$ y $\gamma = 2$. Voy a usar un histograma de 0,25 para cada bin.
- La **constante de proporcionalidad** se determina asumiendo que para $\rho(> 10) = 1$.

```
In [2]: lum=np.linspace(10,1,37)
In [3]: kk=1./10**(-2)
In [4]: rho=kk*lum**(-2)
In [5]: rho=rho/rho[-1]
```

Actividades:

- Ahora extraigo al azar las luminosidades de una **población simulada** de 20000 objetos. En el array **val** voy a guardar en cada columna luminosidad, distancia y flujo observado:

```
In [6]: rr=np.random.random(20000)
In [7]: val=np.zeros((len(rr),3))
In [8]: for ii in range(len(rr)):
...:     jj=0
...:     while(rr[ii] > rho[jj]):
...:         jj+=1
...:     val[ii,0]=lum[jj]+(np.random.random()-0.5)*0.25
...:
```

Actividades:

- Asumo un volumen total de 1000 unidades cúbicas, lo divido en 100 cáscaras de igual volumen y distribuyo los objetos con probabilidad uniforme:

```
In [9]: rad=np.zeros(100)
```

```
In [10]: rad[0]=10.**(1/3)
```

```
In [11]: for ii in range(1,100):  
...:     rad[ii]=(10.+rad[ii-1]**3)**(1/3)  
...:
```

```
In [12]: bb=np.random.randint(0,100,size=20000)
```

```
In [13]: for ii in range(20000):  
...:     if(bb[ii] != 0):  
...:         val[:,1]=(rad[bb]-rad[bb-1])*np.random.random()+rad[bb-1]  
...:     else:  
...:         val[:,1]=rad[bb]*np.random.random()  
...:
```

- Calculo el flujo observable, fijo un límite inferior de detección y extraigo la muestra:

```
In [14]: val[:,2]=val[:,0]/val[:,1]**2
```

```
In [15]: np.min(val[:,2]),np.max(val[:,2])
```

```
Out[15]: (0.008825323755358806, 1.347497375858959)
```

```
In [16]: inx=np.where(val[:,2] > 0.05)
```

```
In [17]: np.shape(inx)
```

```
Out[17]: (1, 4315)
```

```
In [18]: mue=val[inx[0],:]
```

Actividades:

Aplicar el método V_{max} y recuperar la distribución utilizada:

```
In [3]: inx=np.where(val[:,2] > 0.05)

In [4]: np.shape(inx)
Out[4]: (1, 4238)

In [5]: mue=val[inx[0],:]

In [6]: lum0=lum-0.125

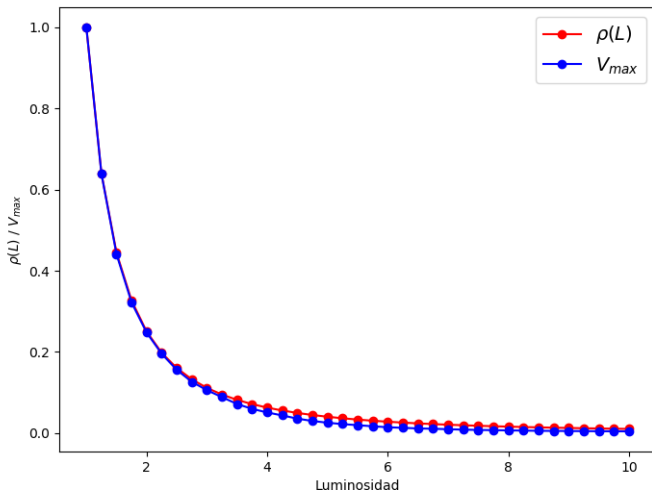
In [7]: bb=np.zeros(37)

In [8]: for ii in range(4238):
...:     jj=0
...:     while(mue[ii,0] < lum0[jj]):
...:         jj+=1
...:         vmax=(mue[ii,0]/0.05)**1.5
...:         bb[jj]+=1./vmax
...:

In [9]: acu=np.cumsum(bb)

In [10]: acu=acu/acu[-1]
```

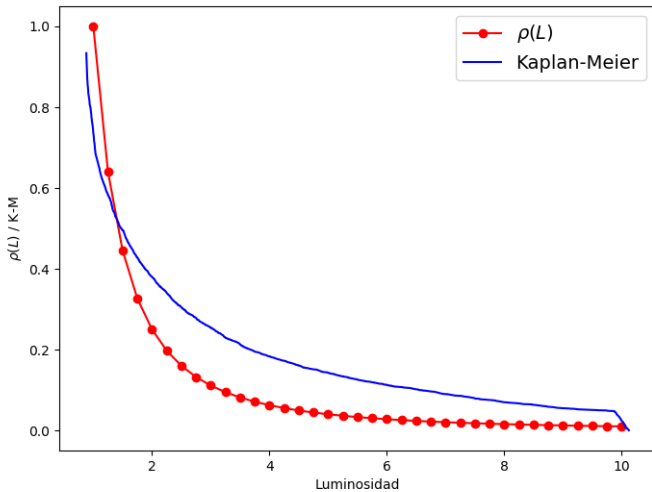
Actividades:






Asignar a cada objeto dos flujos diferentes, detecte y utilice el método de Kaplan-Meier para normalizar la distribución:


```
In [11]: flg=np.zeros(len(mue[:,0]))
In [12]: inx=np.where(mue[:,2] > 0.08)
In [13]: flg[inx[0]]=1
In [14]: inx=np.argsort(mue[:,0])
In [15]: hh=np.flip(mue[inx,0])
In [16]: ff=np.flip(flg[inx])
In [17]: ac=np.flip(np.arange(1,len(hh)+1,1))
In [18]: kap=[]
In [19]: ll=[]
In [20]: for ii in range(1,len(hh)):
...:     vv=1.
...:     if(ff[ii] == 1):
...:         for jj in range(ii):
...:             vv=vv*(1.-1./ac[jj])** (ff[jj])
...:     kap.append((1.-vv))
...:     ll.append(hh[ii])
...:
```

Actividades:



- La colección de programas IRAF (Image Reduction and Analysis Facility) fue creado en 1986 para procesar imágenes astronómicas.
- Para tener capacidad gráfica debía correr en una **terminal gráfica** llamada **xgterm**.
- Originalmente esplegaba imágenes en **IMTOOL**, pero podía usar diferentes herramientas como **SAOImage** y **DS9**.
- Dispone de **cientos** de paquetes específicos para diferentes tareas.
- La última versión disponible es la **2.16** de 2012.
- En 2013 ya estaban disponibles paquetes RPM y deb para Linux.




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Software




IRAF - Image Reduction and Analysis Facility

NOAO is transitioning IRAF to an end-of-support state, and has taken NOAO's IRAF distribution offline pending a final copyright and licensing review of the source code. Users interested in new IRAF installations during this review period may wish to consider the [IRAF Community Distribution](#).

Other Community Resources

- [Astropy](#) – Community-based Python astronomy software project
- [AstroConda](#) – STScI astronomy software distribution
- [Gemini Data Reduction Software](#) for observational data obtained with the Gemini telescopes
- [Gemini DRAGONS project](#) (next-generation Gemini data-reduction software, in development)
- [USVCA](#) – US Virtual Observatory Alliance
- [CFITSIO](#) – FITS Library and compression tools
- [WCSTOOLS](#) – Image header utilities
- [DS9](#) – Image display tool from SAO
- [STSDAS/Tables](#) – IRAF Packages from STScI
- [PyRAF](#) – Python-based alternative to the IRAF CL

Last updated or reviewed August 20, 2019.




NOAO is the national center for ground-based nighttime astronomy in the United States and is operated by the **Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy (AURA)**, under cooperative agreement with the **National Science Foundation**. If you would like information about solar astronomy, visit the **National Solar Observatory**. If you would like information about radio astronomy, visit the **National Radio Astronomy Observatory**.

- **PyRAF** es un paquete de **Python** que opera con programas de IRAF pero **también fue discontinuado**.
- Otras opciones son **MIDAS**, **IDL** y **C/C++**.
- En **Python** el paquete de procesamiento astronómico principal es **astropy** el cual incluye algunos **paquetes asociados**.
- El problema principal con **astropy** es la **mala documentación**, falta de **tutoriales** y la **homogeneidad** entre los diferentes sub-paquetes y paquetes asociados.
- Se pueden encontrar Jupyter Notebooks de ayuda para procesamiento de imágenes en **Python** en:

<https://github.com/spacetelescope/stak-notebooks>

[View on GitHub](#)

IRAF Community Distribution

IRAF maintained by the community

[Home](#) | [Download](#) | [Release notes](#) | [Installation](#) | [Packages](#) | [X11/IRAF](#) | [iraf.net](#)

ascl 9911.002 | release v2.16.1+2018.11.01 | build passing

IRAF is the Image Reduction and Analysis Facility, a general purpose software system for the reduction and analysis of astronomical data. IRAF is licensed under a [MIT style license](#). The software was written by the National Optical Astronomy Observatories (NOAO) in Tucson, Arizona. However, development and maintenance of IRAF is discontinued since 2013. The latest NOAO release had a large number of problems, including major license issues and security bugs.

To prevent the software from bitrotting, and to fix bugs that are in the package despite (or because) of its age, the [iraf-community](#) works on maintaining IRAF and integrating the available patches into the source code.

Warning

Please be aware the IRAF is 35 years old legacy code and institutional support for IRAF and its usage is going away quickly. It is recommended to search alternative solutions, for example in the [Astropy](#) community, and not to start new projects using IRAF. See [this article](#) in the STScI newsletter for rationale and recommendations.

Astropy:

Es una **colección de paquetes** escritos en **Python** y **C** para usar en astronomía. La última versión es la 4.0.1 (Abril 2020).

Algunos **paquetes** disponibles:

- Constantes: [astropy.constants](#)
- Tablas de datos: [astropy.table](#)
- Datos n-dimensionales: [astropy.nddata](#)
- Coordenadas: [astropy.coordinates](#)
- Imágenes FITS: [astropy.io.fits](#)
- Cálculos cosmológicos: [astropy.cosmology](#)
- Herramientas estadísticas: [astropy.stats](#)
- Observatorios virtuales: [astropy.io.votable](#)

No todos los sub-paquetes están **suficientemente desarrollados**:

The classification is as follows:

- Planned
- Actively developed, be prepared for possible significant changes.
- Reasonably stable, any significant changes/additions will generally include backwards-compatibility.
- Mature. Additions/improvements possible, but no major changes planned.
- Pending deprecation. Might be deprecated in a future version.
- Deprecated. Might be removed in a future version.

The current planned and existing sub-packages are:

Sub-Package	Comments
astropy.config	● Configuration received major overhaul in v0.4. Since then on, the package has been stable.
astropy.constants	● The package has been stable except for the occasional additions of new constants. Since v3.0, it includes the ability to use sets of constants from previous versions.
astropy.convolution	● New top-level package in v0.3 (was previously part of <code>astropy.nddata</code>). A major consistency improvement between <code>fft/non-fft</code> convolution, which is not fully backward-compatible, was added in 2.0.
astropy.coordinates	● New in v0.2, major changes in v0.4. Subsequent versions should maintain a stable/backwards-compatible API, following the plan of APE 5 . Further major additions/enhancements likely, but with basic framework unchanged.
astropy.cosmology	● Incremental improvements since v0.1, stable API last several versions.
astropy.io.ascii	● Originally developed as <code>asciitable</code> , and has maintained a stable API.
astropy.io.fits	● Originally developed as <code>pyfits</code> , and retains an API consistent with the standalone version.
astropy.io.misc	● The functionality that is currently present is stable, but this sub-package will likely see major additions in future.
astropy.io.votable	● Originally developed as <code>vo.table</code> , and has a stable API.
astropy.modeling	● New in v0.3. Major changes in v1.0, significant additions planned. Backwards-compatibility likely to be maintained, but not guaranteed.

No todos los sub-paquetes están **suficientemente desarrollados**:

astropy.nddata	●	Significantly revised in v1.0 to implement APE 7 . Major changes in the API are not anticipated, broader use may reveal flaws that require API changes.
astropy.samp	●	Virtual Observatory service access: SAMP. This was renamed from <code>astropy.vo.samp</code> to <code>astropy.samp</code> in 2.0.
astropy.stats	●	Likely to maintain backwards-compatibility, but functionality continually being expanded, so significant additions likely in the future.
astropy.table	●	Incremental improvements since v0.1, mostly stable API with backwards compatibility an explicit goal.
astropy.time	●	Incremental improvements since v0.1, API likely to remain stable for the foreseeable future.
astropy.timeseries	●	New in v3.2, in heavy development.
astropy.units	●	Incremental improvements since v0.4. Functionality mature and unlikely to change. Efforts focused on performance and increased interoperability with Numpy functions.
astropy.utils	●	Contains mostly utilities destined for internal use with other parts of Astropy. Existing functionality generally stable, but regular additions and occasional changes.
astropy.uncertainty	●	New in v3.1, in development.
astropy.visualization	●	New in v1.0, and in development.
astropy.visualization.wcsaxes	●	New in v1.3. Originally developed as <code>wcsaxes</code> and has maintained a stable API.
astropy.wcs	●	Originally developed as <code>pywcs</code> , and has a stable API for now. However, there are plans to generalize the WCS interface to accommodate non-FITS WCS transformations, and this may lead to small changes in the user interface.

Una parte importante del proyecto son los **paquetes coordinados** y los **paquetes afiliados**, aunque no son parte integral de **astropy**. Los **paquetes coordinados** son mantenidos por el proyecto. Por ejemplo:

astroquery

Website

Repository

PyPI

Tools for querying online astronomical data sources.

Maintainer(s): Adam Ginsburg and Brigitta Sipőcz

Functionality **General package** Astropy integration **Good** Docs **Good** Tests **Partial** Development **Good**
Python 3 **Yes**

photutils

Website

Repository

PyPI

Photometry and related image-processing tools.

Maintainer(s): Larry Bradley and Brigitta Sipőcz

Functionality **General package** Astropy integration **Good** Docs **Good** Tests **Good** Development **Good**
Python 3 **Yes**

specutils

Website

Repository

PyPI

Affiliated package for analysis tools and basic data types of astronomical spectra.

Maintainer(s): Nicholas Earl, Adam Ginsburg, Steve Crawford, and Erik Tollerud

Functionality **General package** Astropy integration **Good** Docs **Partial** Tests **Partial**
Development **Heavy development** Python 3 **Yes**

Los **paquetes afiliados** integran el proyecto pero son mantenidos por otros grupos. Por ejemplo:

astroalign

[Website](#) [Repository](#) [PyPI](#)

Astrometric registration of images when no WCS info is available

Maintainer(s): [TOROS Dev Team](#)

Functionality **Specialized package** Astropy integration **Partial** Docs **Good** Tests **Good** Development **Good** Python 3 **Yes**

astroML

[Website](#) [Repository](#) [PyPI](#)

Tools for machine learning and data mining in Astronomy.

Maintainer(s): [Jake Vanderplas](#) and [Brigitta Sipőcz](#)

Functionality **General package** Astropy integration **Partial** Docs **Good** Tests **Partial** Development **Good** Python 3 **Yes**

ginga

[Website](#) [Repository](#) [PyPI](#)

Ginga is a Python toolkit for building viewers for astronomical and scientific images stored in numpy data arrays and displaying them on a variety of different display platforms. The toolkit provides many features for building a viewer, including a flexible plugin framework that is provided as a customizable reference viewer for FITS images.

Maintainer(s): [Eric Jeschke](#) and [Pey-Lian Lim](#)

Functionality **General package** Astropy integration **Partial** Docs **Good** Tests **Partial** Development **Good** Python 3 **Yes**

statmorph

[Website](#) [Repository](#) [PyPI](#)

A Python package for calculating non-parametric morphological diagnostics of galaxy images, as well as fitting 2D Sérsic profiles.

Maintainer(s): [Vicente Rodriguez-Gomez](#)

Functionality **Specialized package** Astropy integration **Partial** Docs **Partial** Tests **Partial** Development **Functional but low activity**
Python 3 **Yes**

Astropy:

- Cuando se trabaja con **astropy** hay que tener cuidado con **funciones** y **clases** que en diferentes sub-paquetes tienen **el mismo nombre** pero **operan de manera diferente**.
- En particular, **NUNCA** importen algo de manera general como:

```
from astropy.io.fits import * # NOT recommended
```

Siempre importen sub-paquetes individualmente:

```
from astropy.io import fits
hdulist = fits.open('data.fits')
```

```
from astropy import units as u
from astropy import coordinates as coord
```

Leer imágenes FITS:

```
import astropy.io.fits as ft

def leefits(arch,uint=True,plano=0):
    """
    Funcion que permite leer una imagen FITS y su cabecera desde su
    archivo.

    Parameters
    -----
    arch      : Archivo a leer. (string)
    uint      : Si la cabecera tiene los keywords BSCALE y BZERO puede
considerar la imagen como de enteros sin signo. El default es uint=True
(bool)
    plano     : En un cubo multidimensional indica cual es el plano a
leer. El default es plano=0. (int)

    Returns
    -----
    img       : El array con la imagen.
    hdr       : La cabecera.
    """
    f=ft.open(arch,uint=uint)

# esto es para evitar problemas con keywords no standard en la cabecera
#
    f.verify('silentfix')

    img=f[0].data
    hdr=f[0].header
    f.close()
    return img,hdr
```

Usando SAOImage DS9:

- Hay varios paquetes que permiten utilizar SAOImage DS9 como el visualizador standard de imágenes en **Python**.
- El más utilizado es **pyds9** que se conecta con el DS9 mediante el intercambio de **mensajes XPA**.

```
In [1]: cd cursos/proc-datos/clases/actividades/practica-12
/home/rgh/cursos/proc-datos/clases/actividades/practica-12

In [2]: import astropy.io.fits as ft

In [3]: import pyds9 as sao

In [4]: !ds9 &
[1] 31533

In [5]: f=ft.open('gal.fits')

In [6]: img=f[0].data

In [7]: hdr=f[0].header

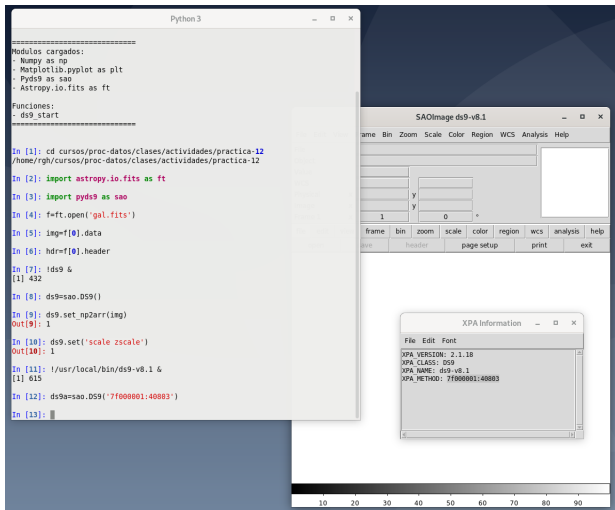
In [8]: ds9=sao.DS9()

In [9]: ds9.set_np2arr(img)
Out[9]: 1

In [10]: ds9.set('scale zscale')
Out[10]: 1
```

Usando SAOImage DS9:

Pyds9 permite usar más de un SAOImage DS9 usando el código en File → XPA → Information...:



```
Python 3
=====
Modulos cargados:
- Numpy as np
- Matplotlib.pyplot as plt
- Pyds9 as sao
- Astropy.io.fits as ft
Funciones:
- ds9_start
=====

In [1]: cd cursos/proc-datos/clases/actividades/practica-12
/home/rg/h/cursos/proc-datos/clases/actividades/practica-12

In [2]: import astropy.io.fits as ft

In [3]: import pyds9 as sao

In [4]: f=ft.open('gal.fits')

In [5]: img=f[0].data

In [6]: hdr=f[0].header

In [7]: !ds9 &
[1] 432

In [8]: ds9=sao.DS9()

In [9]: ds9.set_np2arr(img)
Out[9]: 1

In [10]: ds9.set('scale zscale')
Out[10]: 1

In [11]: !/usr/local/bin/ds9-v8.1 &
[1] 615

In [12]: ds9a=sao.DS9('7F000001:40883')

In [13]:
```

SAOImage ds9-v8.1

File Edit Font

XPA VERSION: 2.1.18
XPA CLASS: DS9
XPA NAME: ds9-v8.1
XPA METHOD: 7F000001:40883

Usando SAOImage DS9:

Pyds9 tiene 4 funciones principales para operar sobre SAOImage DS9:

- `pyds9.set_np2arr()` lee un array y lo despliega en DS9.
- `pyds9.get_np2arr()` lee la imagen desplegada en DS9 y la copia en un array.
- `pyds9.set()` envía un comando XPA a DS9.
- `pyds9.get()` obtiene el valor devuelto por un comando XPA operando sobre DS9.

Recuerde que SAOImage DS9 numera los pixels desde (1,1) comenzando desde el rincón inferior izquierdo.

Un listado de los **mensajes XPA** aceptados se encuentra en <http://ds9.si.edu/doc/ref/xpa.html>

Usando SAOImage DS9:

Ejemplos:

- `pyds9.set('export jpeg prueba.jpg 75')` guarda la imagen desplegada como jpg.
- `pyds9.set('frame 2')` cambia al segundo frame.
- `pyds9.set('frame center')` centra la imagen en el frame.
- `pyds9.set('frame next')` y `pyds9.set('frame prev')` cambian de frame secuencialmente.
- `pyds9.set('header save 1 header.txt')` guarda en un archivo el header de la imagen desplegada en el frame 1.
- `pyds9.set('orient x')`, `pyds9.set('orient y')` y `pyds9.set('orient xy')` invierte la imagen en la dirección indicada.

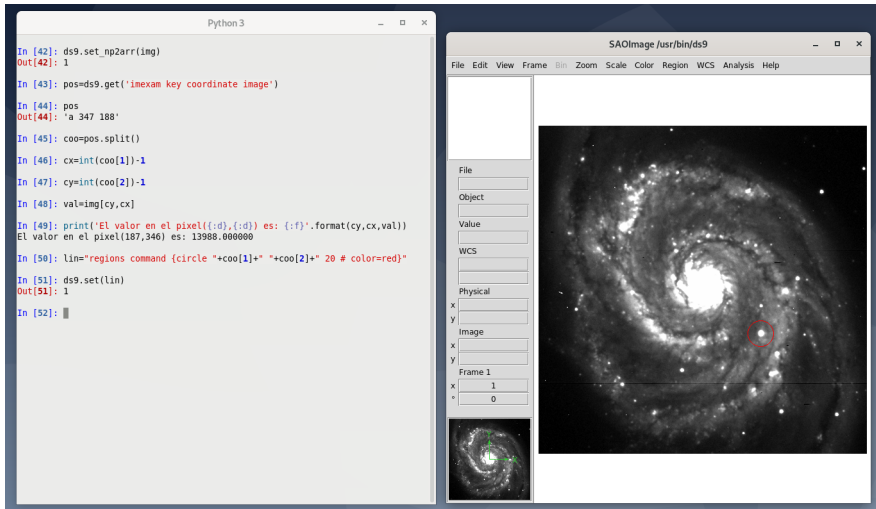
Usando SAOImage DS9:

- `pyds9.set('scale zscale')` ajusta la paleta a un cierto modo.
- `pyds9.set('cmap Heat')` cambia la paleta de colores.
- `pyds9.set('cmap invert yes')` invierte la paleta de colores.
- `pyds9.set('colorbar yes')` y `pyds9.set('colorbar no')` muestra o no la barra de colores.
- `pyds9.set('blink')` y `pyds9.set('single')` inicia o para el blinqueo de imágenes.
- `pyds9.set('regions command {circle 300 220 20 # color=blue})` dibuja un círculo azul de radio 20 px en $(X,Y)=(300,220)$.
- `pyds9.set('regions command {box 300 220 80 60 # color=cyan width=3})` dibuja un rectángulo cyan de 80 x 60 en $(X,Y)=(300,220)$.

Usando SAOImage DS9:

- `kkk=pyds9.get("fits header keyword 'object'")` obtiene el valor del keyword 'object' de la cabecera.
- `aaa=pyds9.get('data physical 250 250 50 50 yes')` devuelve un bloque de datos de 50 x 50 desde $(X,Y)=(250,250)$.
- `coo=pyds9.get('imexam coordinate image')` devuelve coordenadas donde se presiona el mouse.
- `coo=pyds9.get('imexam key coordinate image')` devuelve coordenadas donde está el mouse y la tecla presionada.
- `val=pyds9.get('imexam data')` devuelve valor del pixel donde se presiona el mouse.
- `val=pyds9.get('imexam key data')` devuelve valor del pixel donde se presiona una tecla.

Usando SAOImage DS9:



The image displays two windows side-by-side. The left window is a Python 3 terminal with the following code and output:

```
Python3
In [42]: ds9.set_np2arr(img)
Out[42]: 1
In [43]: pos=ds9.get('imexam key coordinate image')
In [44]: pos
Out[44]: 'a 347 188'
In [45]: coo=pos.split()
In [46]: cx=int(coo[1])-1
In [47]: cy=int(coo[2])-1
In [48]: val=img[cy,cx]
In [49]: print('El valor en el pixel{:d},{:d} es: {:f}'.format(cy,cx,val))
El valor en el pixel(187,346) es: 13988.000000
In [50]: lin="regions command {circle "+coo[1]+" "+coo[2]+" 20 # color=red}"
In [51]: ds9.set(lin)
Out[51]: 1
In [52]: █
```

The right window is the SAOImage DS9 software interface. The title bar reads "SAOImage /usr/bin/ds9". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "Frame", "Bin", "Zoom", "Scale", "Color", "Region", "WCS", "Analysis", and "Help". The main window displays a grayscale image of a spiral galaxy. A red circle region is drawn around a bright star in the right-hand arm of the galaxy. On the left side of the DS9 window, there is a control panel with sections for "File", "Object", "Value", "WCS", "Physical", and "Image". The "Image" section shows "Frame 1" with "x" set to 1 and "y" set to 0. A small thumbnail of the galaxy with a green box is visible at the bottom left of the control panel.

Usando SAOImage DS9:

The image displays a Python 3 terminal window on the left and the SAOImage DS9 interface on the right. The terminal shows the execution of a script named `rgp` to analyze an image. The output provides various parameters for the analyzed region, including coordinates, flux, and background values.

```
Python 3
In [55]: import rgp_procesamiento as rgp
In [56]: rgp.analisis_ds9(img,ds9,box=7,pbox=20)

Presione en la imagen:
h muestra este help
c realiza un corte entre dos puntos
b calcula parametros del background
a realiza cortes y calculos fotometricos
q para salir

Coordenadas ds9: X=347.686, Y=188.776
Coordenadas Python: Y=187.776, X=346.686
Valor minimo: 101.00
Valor maximo: 19936.00
FWHM horizontal (Gaussiana): 2.159
FWHM vertical (Gaussiana): 2.074
Flujo total: 246996.0
Flujo background: 63724.5
Modo background: 144.50
Flujo neto: 183181.5
Magnitud instrumental: 8.843
```

The SAOImage DS9 interface shows a galaxy image with a region of interest (ROI) selected. The 'Analisis DS9' window displays four plots:

- Top-left: A line plot of 'Valor' vs 'Pixel X' showing a peak at Pixel X ≈ 10.
- Top-right: A line plot of 'Valor' vs 'Pixel Y' showing a peak at Pixel Y ≈ 10.
- Bottom-left: A 2D plot of 'Pixel Y' vs 'Pixel X' showing a circular ROI with concentric red lines.
- Bottom-right: A histogram of 'Numero' vs 'Valores' showing a distribution of pixel values.

Actividades:

Trabajo final del curso:

Busque algún paper **no reciente** de su especialidad donde se realice un análisis y/o un procesamiento de datos.

Trate de repetir el proceso con el mismo conjunto de datos que usaron los autores o alguno similar que tengan. Comenten las diferencias entre sus resultados y los que obtuvieron los autores.

Entrega

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