

Python在天文观测和数据处理中的应用

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- 天文学研究中的python应用
 - FITS图像相关
 - 天文观测和数据处理
- 软件系统工程化中的python应用
 - CSST数据系统开发

CCD (Charge-Coupled Devices) 的诞生和发展

- 基本原理来源于爱因斯坦的光电效应

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1921

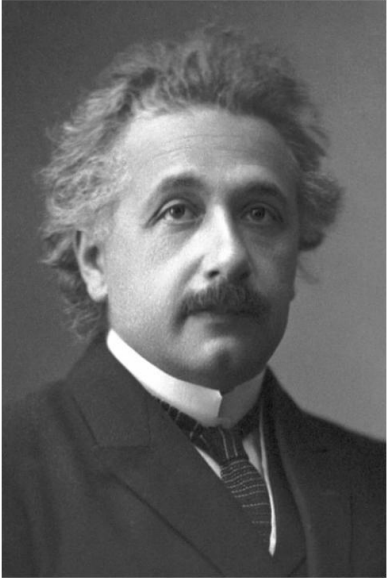


Photo from the Nobel Foundation archive.

Albert Einstein

Prize share: 1/1

"for his services to Theoretical Physics, and especially for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect."

CCD (Charge-Coupled Devices) 的诞生和发展

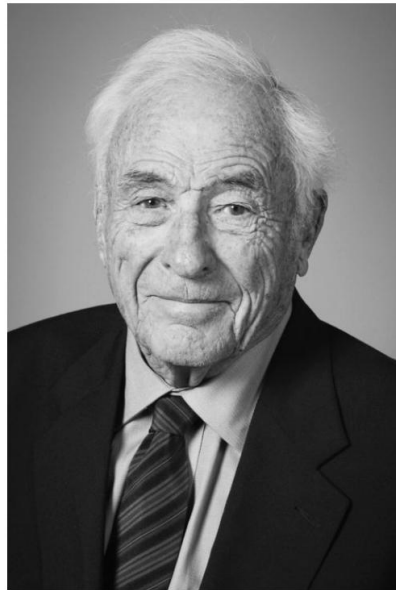
The Nobel Prize in Physics 2009



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Charles Kuen Kao

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Willard S. Boyle

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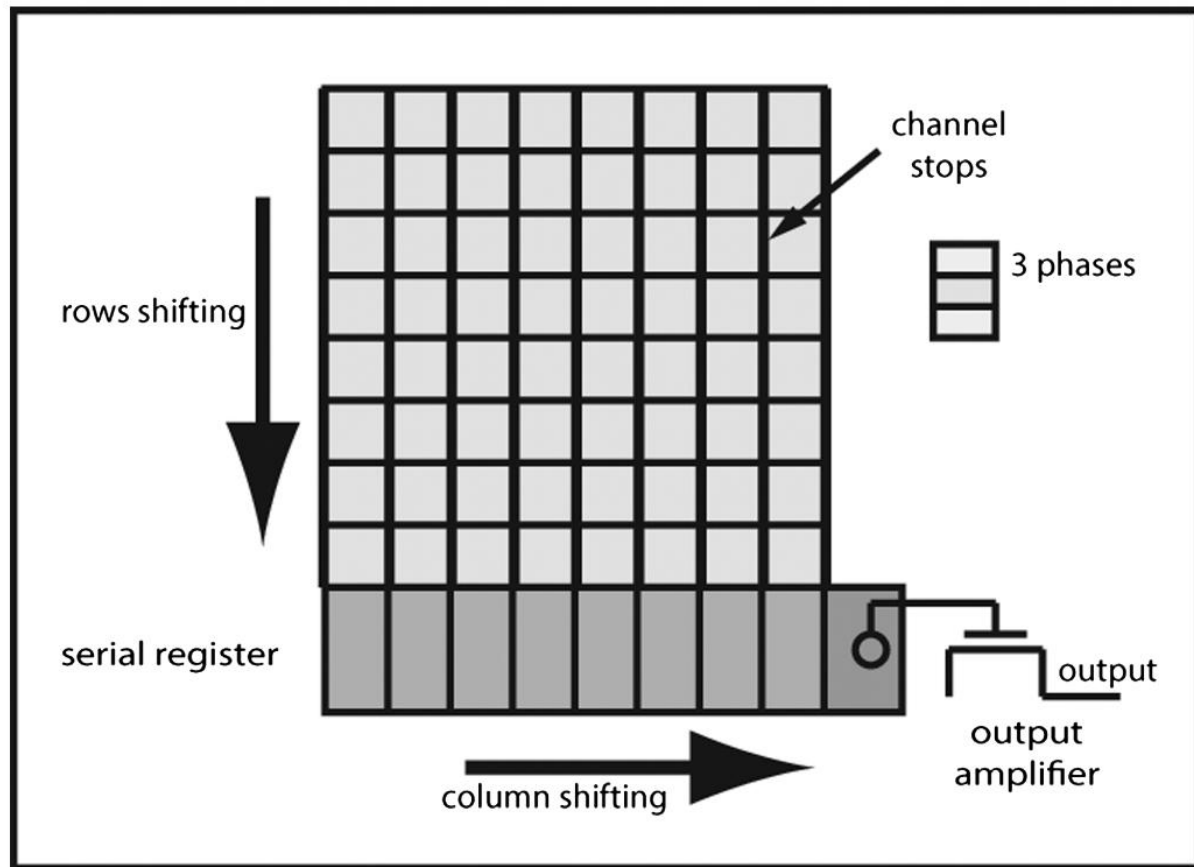
© The Nobel Foundation. Photo: U. Montan

George E. Smith

Prize share: 1/4

- 基本原理来源于爱因斯坦的光电效应
- 1969年10月17日诞生于贝尔实验室的黑板上
- 1970年4月首次发表文章描述了新设备的概念和可能的用途（包括光学成像）

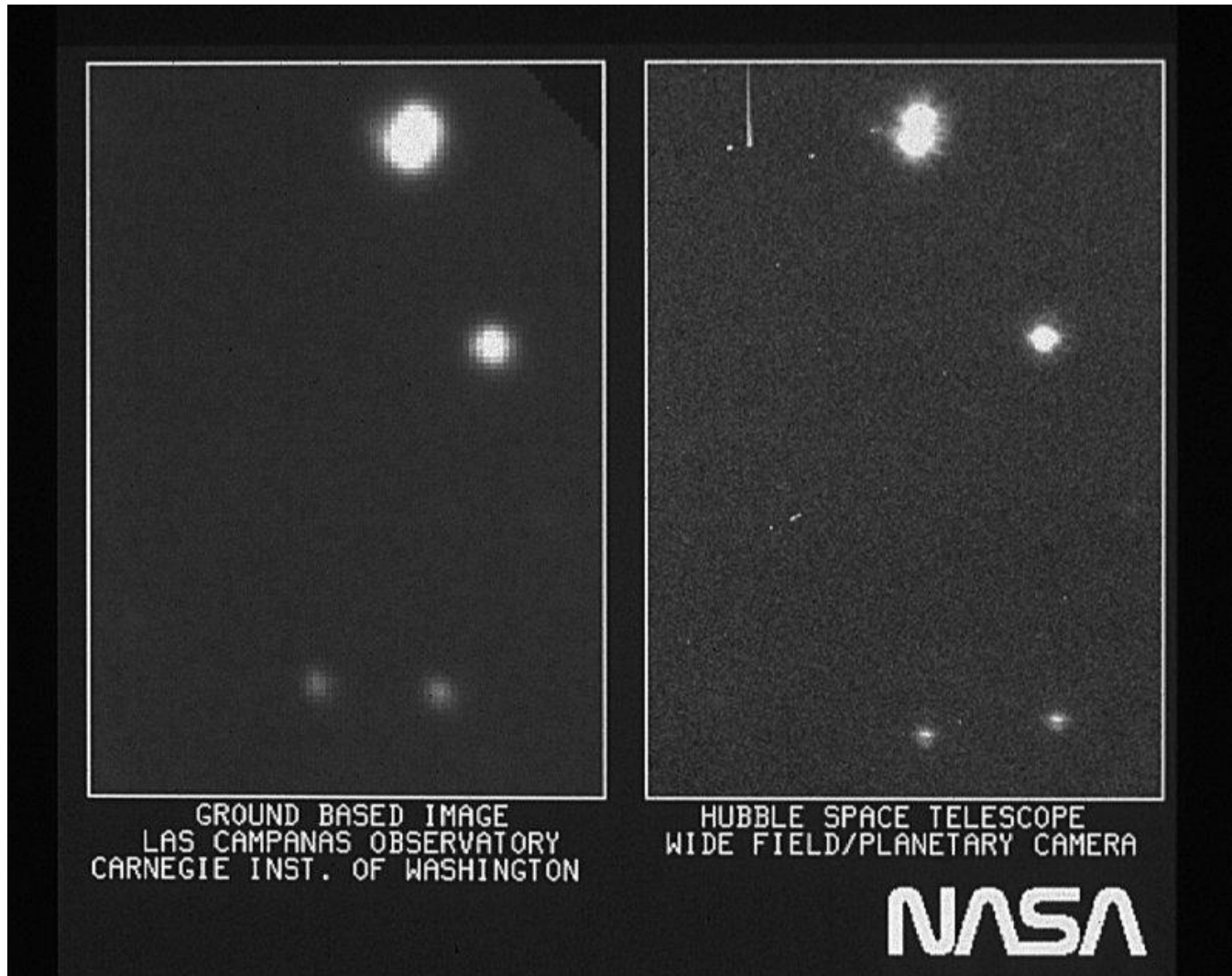
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FIG. 1.—Physical layout of a typical three-phase CCD.

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- 1976年使用CCD首次获得了天文图像
- 从地面到天空，从红外到X射线，更多像素，更低读出噪声，更高效率，CCD在天文观测中起着不可替代的作用

天文图像格式

- 天文图像数据主要格式：FITS
 - Flexible Image Transport System
 - FITS图像文件协议建立（1979）
 - Primary header and data unit (HDU)
 - Header由多个block组成，每个block包括36*80=2880-byte 必须以“END”结束
 - Data矩阵支持1-999维（通过NAXIS关键词定义，图像通常是NAXIS1和NAXIS2定义二维大小）
 - BITPIX定义矩阵的类型和位数（8，16，-32，64等）
 - Multi-Extension FITS (MEF)

Definition of the Flexible Image Transport System (FITS)

The *FITS* Standard

Version 4.0: updated 2016 July 22 by the IAUFWG

Original document publication date: 2016 July 22

Language-edited document publication date: 2018 August 13

Position	Keyword
1	SIMPLE = T
2	BITPIX
3	NAXIS
4	NAXIS n , $n = 1, \dots, \text{NAXIS}$
	⋮
	(other keywords)
	⋮
last	END

Position	Keyword
1	XTENSION
2	BITPIX
3	NAXIS
4	NAXIS n , $n = 1, \dots, \text{NAXIS}$
5	PCOUNT
6	GCOUNT
	⋮
	(other keywords)
	⋮
last	END

Python在天文图像处理中的基本操作

- FITS操作 (astropy.io.fits)
 - 读取: `open()`, `info()`, `getdata()`, `getheader()`
 - 写文件: `PrimaryHDU()`, `HDUList()`, `writeto()`
- Header操作
 - 增加/删除keywords
 - 读取keywords的value
- Data操作

```
In [1]: from astropy.io import fits
In [2]: obj = fits.open('CSST_MSC_MS_CROSSTALK_25_0001.fits')
In [3]: obj.info()
Filename: CSST_MSC_MS_CROSSTALK_25_0001.fits
No.  Name      Ver  Type      Cards  Dimensions  Format
  0  PRIMARY    1  PrimaryHDU  28      ()
  1  SCI         1  ImageHDU   8      (16, 16)  float32
  2  ERR         1  ImageHDU   8      (16, 16)  float32
  3  DQ          1  ImageHDU  10      (16, 16)  int32 (rescales to uint32)

In [4]: header = obj[0].header
In [5]: header['USEAFTER']
Out[5]: '2025-01-01T00:00:00'

In [6]: data = fits.getdata('CSST_MSC_MS_CROSSTALK_25_0001.fits')
In [7]: data.shape
Out[7]: (16, 16)
```


多维图像处理基本操作

- 矩阵操作
 - 切割
 - `array[100:200, 100:200]`
 - 转置
 - `array.flatten()`
 - `array.reshape(100, 100)`
 - 镜像
 - `numpy.flipud(array)`
 - 等效于`array[::-1]`
 - 旋转
 - `numpy.rot90(array, k=2)`
 - 等效于`np.flipud(np.fliplr(array))`
 - 多维矩阵排序/平均: master bias/flat/dark
 - `numpy.sort(ndarray, axis = 0)`
 - `numpy.mean(ndarray_sort, axis = 0)`

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
In [2]: array = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]])
In [3]: array.flatten()
Out[3]: array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
In [4]: np.flipud(array)
Out[4]:
array([[7, 8, 9],
       [4, 5, 6],
       [1, 2, 3]])
In [5]: array[::-1]
Out[5]:
array([[7, 8, 9],
       [4, 5, 6],
       [1, 2, 3]])
In [6]: a = np.random.random((3,3,3))
In [7]: a
Out[7]:
array([[[0.9610923 , 0.20989562, 0.69589999],
       [0.92906225, 0.38499607, 0.0057568 ],
       [0.14640188, 0.33291293, 0.29034816]],

       [[0.6287261 , 0.60961688, 0.19397544],
       [0.7457779 , 0.26134888, 0.8459206 ],
       [0.15901851, 0.56605089, 0.15058119]],

       [[0.82407722, 0.41190758, 0.21061846],
       [0.8756162 , 0.86174875, 0.00506587],
       [0.76732293, 0.63074179, 0.71960938]])]
In [8]: np.mean(a, axis=0)
Out[8]:
array([[0.80463187, 0.41047336, 0.3668313 ],
       [0.85015212, 0.5026979 , 0.28558109],
       [0.35758111, 0.50990187, 0.38684624]])
```

其它矩阵操作

- 寻找并定位矩阵中的特殊元素
- 用表达式快速定位矩阵元素
 - `index = (array == 3)`
 - `array[index]`
- 生成mask矩阵
 - `mask = ((array1 > 0.5) & (array2 < 1.0))`

```
In [21]: a = np.random.random((5,5))
In [22]: b = np.random.random((5,5))
In [23]: index = (a > 0.5)
In [24]: mask = ((a > 0.5) & (b < 0.7))

In [25]: mask
Out[25]:
array([[ True, False, False, False, False],
       [False, False, False, False, False],
       [False, False,  True, False,  True],
       [False,  True, False, False,  True],
       [ True, False,  True,  True,  True]])

In [26]: a[index]
Out[26]:
array([0.95859947, 0.89533501, 0.53021969, 0.82986006, 0.53884837,
       0.82154079, 0.91373615, 0.96696163, 0.77411869, 0.76758937,
       0.87019978])

In [27]: a[mask]
Out[27]:
array([0.95859947, 0.53021969, 0.82986006, 0.53884837, 0.91373615,
       0.96696163, 0.77411869, 0.76758937, 0.87019978])
```


Python用例: Vizier

- **Finding chart plot**

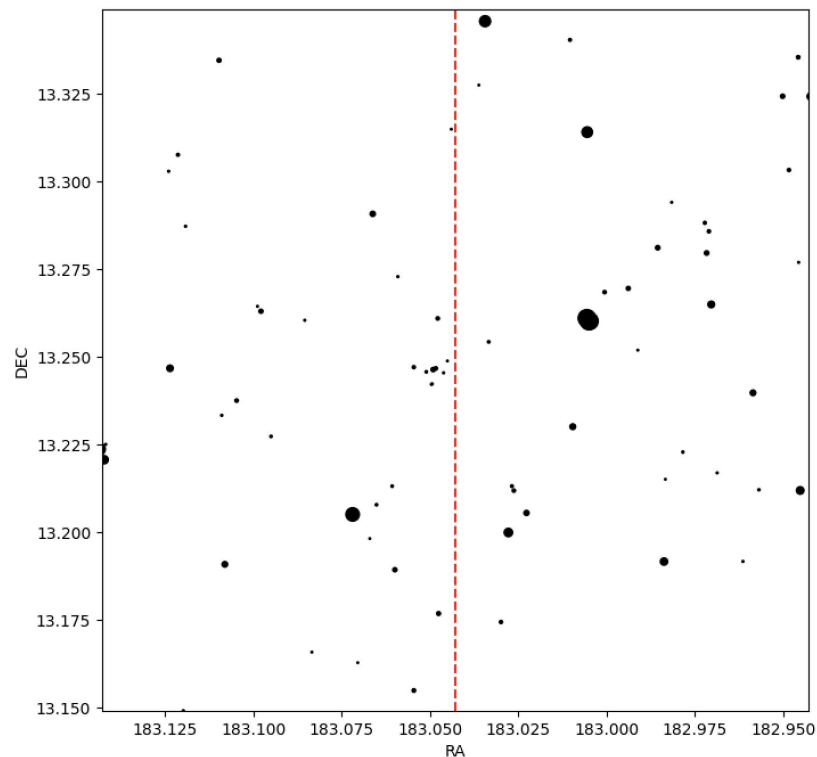
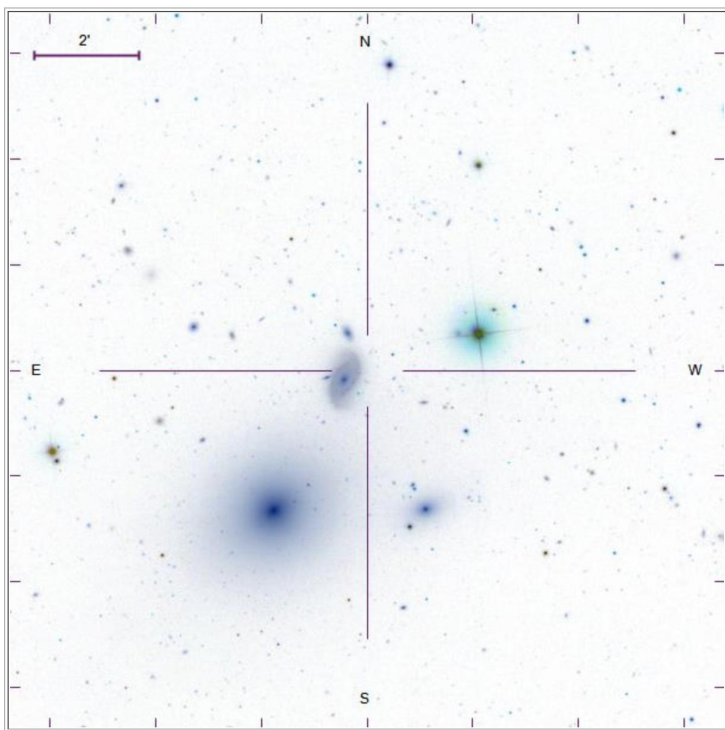
- 获取外部参考星表 (Gaia , Pansstar...)
 - `from astroquery.vizier import Vizier`
 - `from astropy.coordinates import SkyCoord`
- 选择需要下载的星表和列
 - Gaia DR3 : I/355/gaiadr3
 - Pansstar : II/349/ps1
- 设置指向和半径

```
vquery = Vizier(columns=['RA_ICRS', 'DE_ICRS',  
                        'pmRA', 'pmDE', 'Plx', 'RVDR2', 'Gmag'],  
               row_limit=maxsources, column_filters={"Gmag": (" $<f$ " % maxmag), "Plx": ">0"})  
coord = SkyCoord(ra=ra, dec=dec, unit=units.deg, frame="icrs")  
r = vquery.query_region(coord, radius=rad * units.deg, catalog='I/355/gaiadr3')
```

Python用例: Vizier

- **Finding chart plot**

- 根据获得的星表和视场参数画证认图
- 根据星等来设置圆点的半径大小
- 旋转, 加狭缝位置 ...



Python用例: ephem

• Observation plan

• import ephem as ep (<https://rhodesmill.org/pyephem/>)

• 观测台站信息:

- `observatory = ep.Observer()`
- `observatory.lon = '117.5750'`
- `observatory.lat = '40.3933'`
- `observatory.elevation = 950`

• 观测目标信息:

- `star = ep.FixedBody()`
- `star._ra = ep.hours(eq.ra)`
- `star._dec = ep.degrees(eq.dec)`

• 观测时间信息:

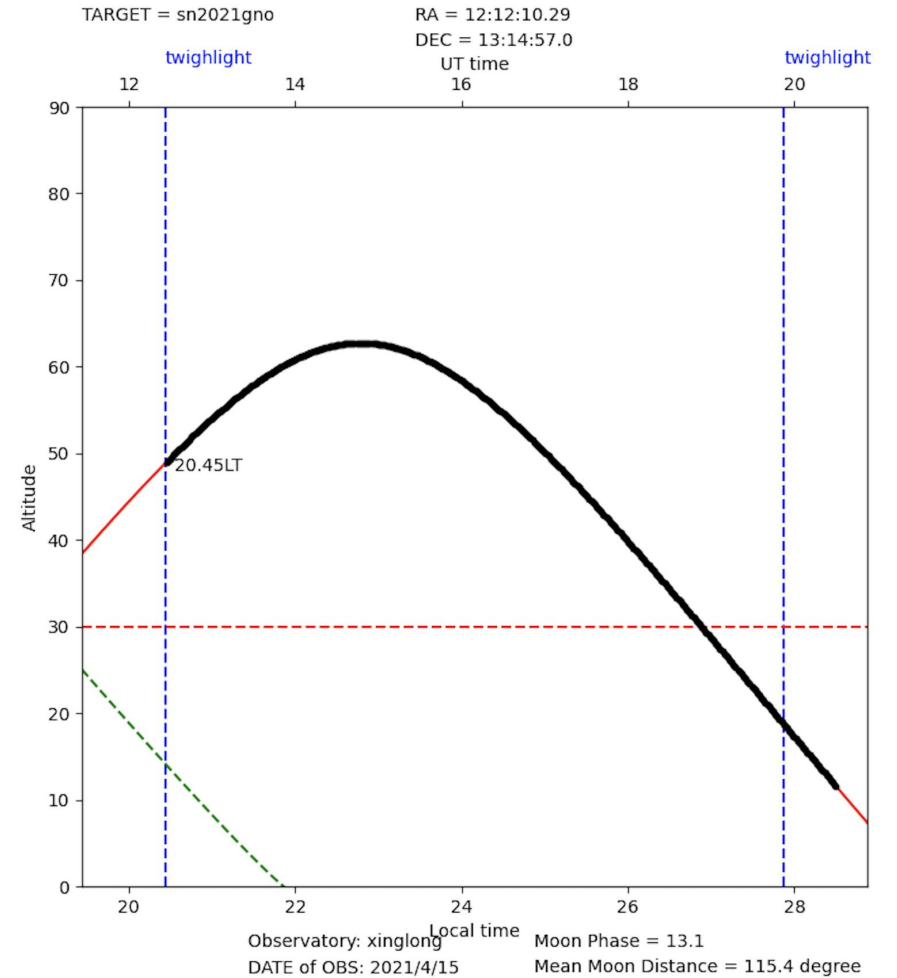
- `observatory.date = '2021-01-04'`

• Twilight:

- `observatory.horizon = -18`
- `twilight_begin = observatory.next_setting(ep.Sun(), use_center=True)`
- `twilight_end = observatory.next_rising(ep.Sun(), use_center=True)`

• Moon phase/distance:

- `moon = ep.Moon()`
- `moon.compute(observatory)`
- `distance = ep.separation(star, moon)`
- `moon.phase`



Python用例: photutils

- 相比于sextractor的优势
 - 部分功能的分解实现 (找源、定心、天光背景估计...)
 - 输入为HDUList或者array, I/O具有优势

- **from photutils.detection import DAOStarFinder**

```
mean, median, std = sigma_clipped_stats(data, sigma=3.0) # estimate global sky
data = data - median # remove the sky background
daofind = DAOStarFinder(fwhm=fwhm, threshold=threshold * std, ratio=1, exclude_border=True, roundlo=roundlo,
                        roundhi=roundhi)
sources = daofind(data, mask=mask) # detect the stars
```

- **from photutils.centroids import centroid_sources, centroid_1dg**

```
x_new, y_new = centroid_sources(data, sources['xcentroid'], sources['ycentroid'], box_size=11,
                                centroid_func=centroid_1dg) # re-calculate the accurate positions
positions_new = list(zip(x_new, y_new))

radii = np.linspace(1, 20, 20)
apertures = [CircularAperture(positions_new, r=r) for r in radii]
phot_table = aperture_photometry(data, apertures) # aperture photometry
```

Python用例: SkyCoord

- **from astropy.coordinates import SkyCoord**

- **坐标系统转换**

- `c = SkyCoord(ra=ra * units.degree, dec=dec * units.degree, frame='icrs', pm_ra_cosdec=pmra * units.mas / units.yr, pm_dec=pmdec * units.mas / units.yr, obstime=Time(2016.0, format='jyear', scale='tcb'), distance=Distance(parallax=parallax * units.mas))`
 - `c.galactic.l.degree, c.galactic.b.degree`

- **历元转换**

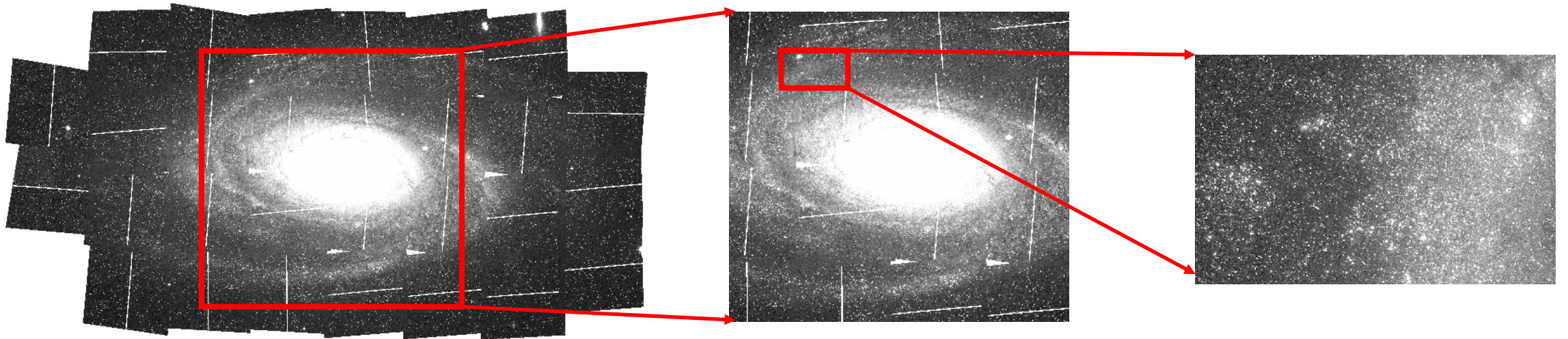
- `c_new = c.apply_space_motion(Time(60718.90593, format='mjd', scale='tcb'))`
 - `c_new.ra.degree, c_new.dec.degree`

Python用例: astrodrizzle

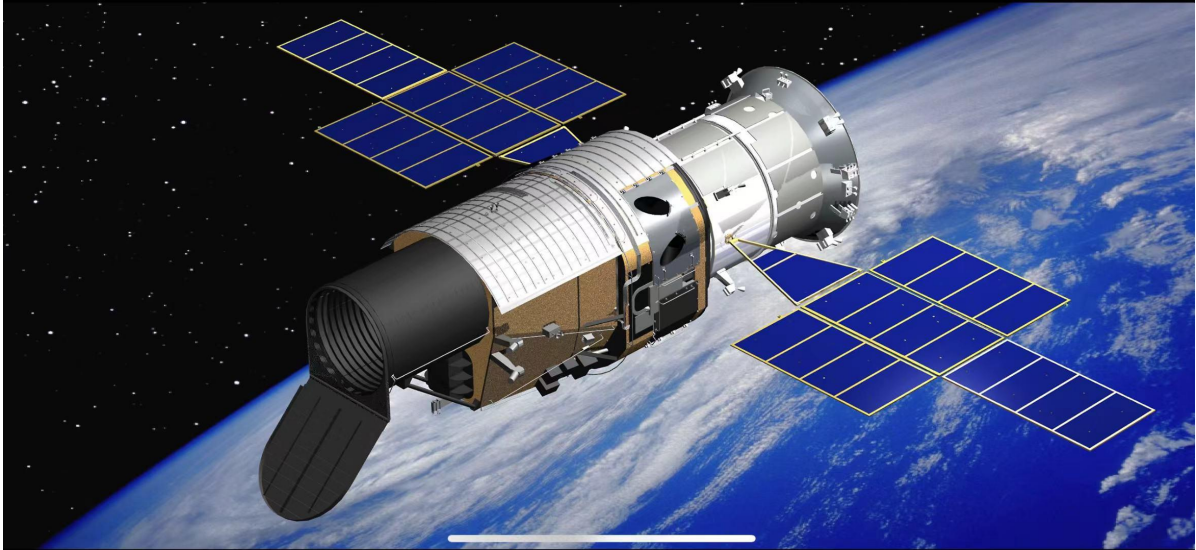
- `from drizzlepac import astrodrizzle`

- HST图像合成

- 利用HST同一波段图像drizzle合成, 并重采样到需要的分辨率下, 合成后的图像的流量单位是 e^-/s , 合成后产生sci图像 (天光背景已经扣除)。



29幅F435W波段的HST图像合成出的M81中心区域图像

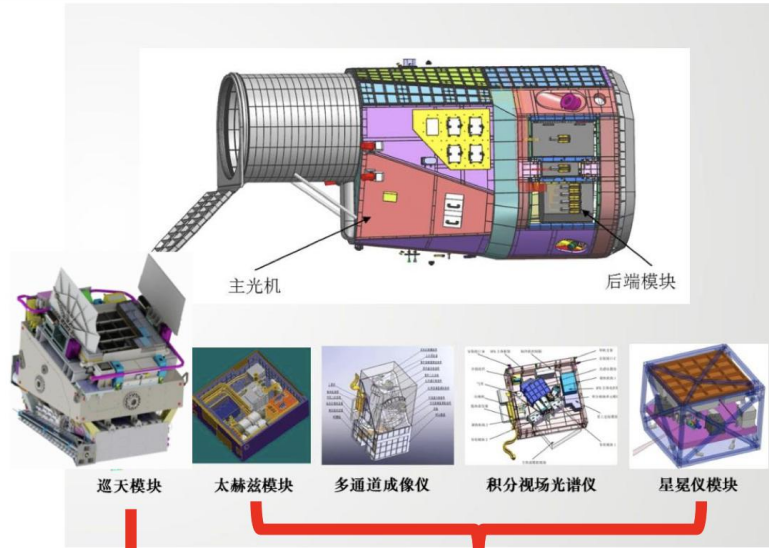
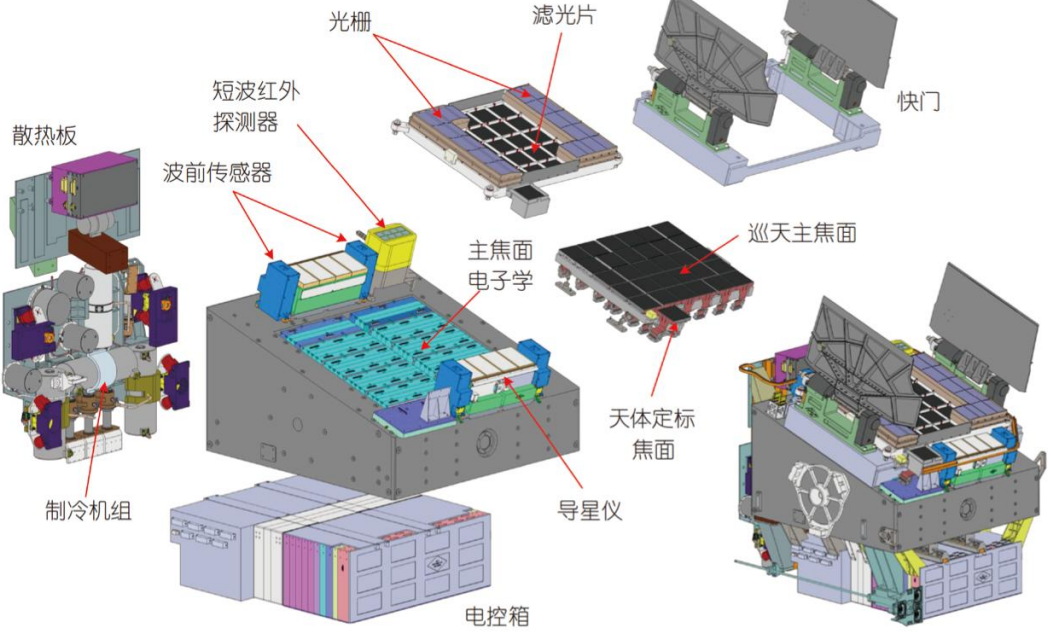


中国巡天空间望远镜 (CSST)

载人空间站巡天光学望远镜 (CSST)

2米口径空间望远镜，是我国空间天文的旗舰级项目

在轨运行十年间将对40%以上的天空进行高空间分辨率、高灵敏度巡天观测，获取百亿天体的多色图像及无缝光谱数据。



91%数据
70%时间

9%数据
20%时间

主巡天多色成像数据

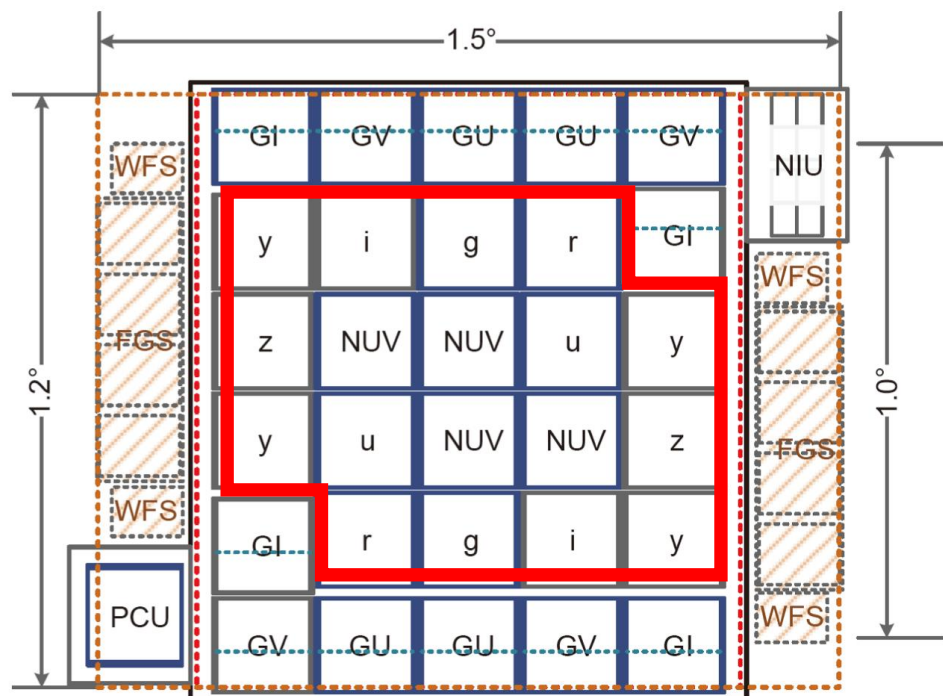


图 5 巡天模块焦面布局

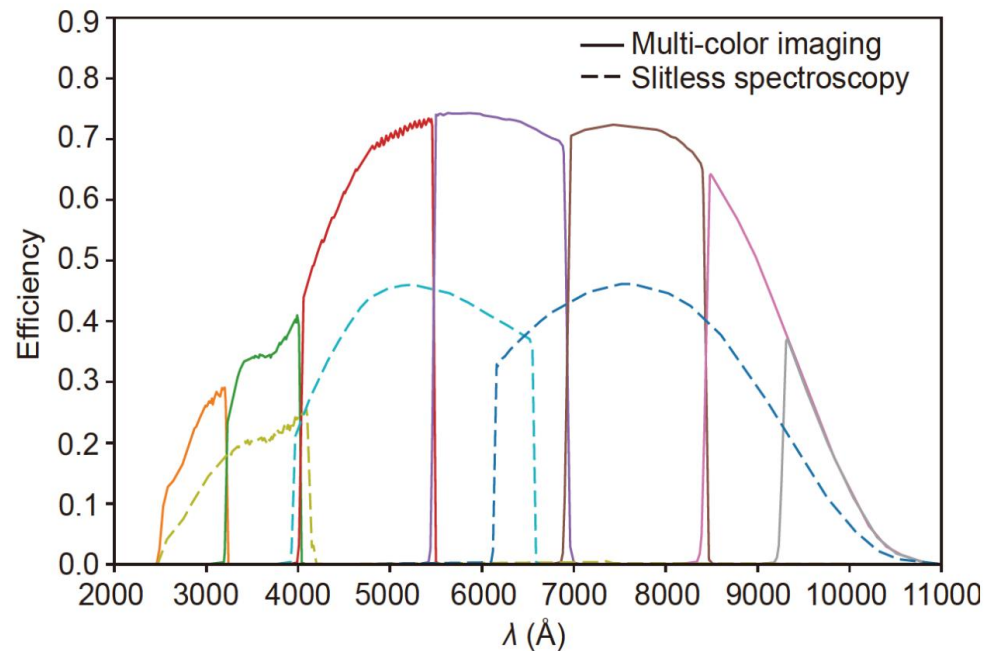


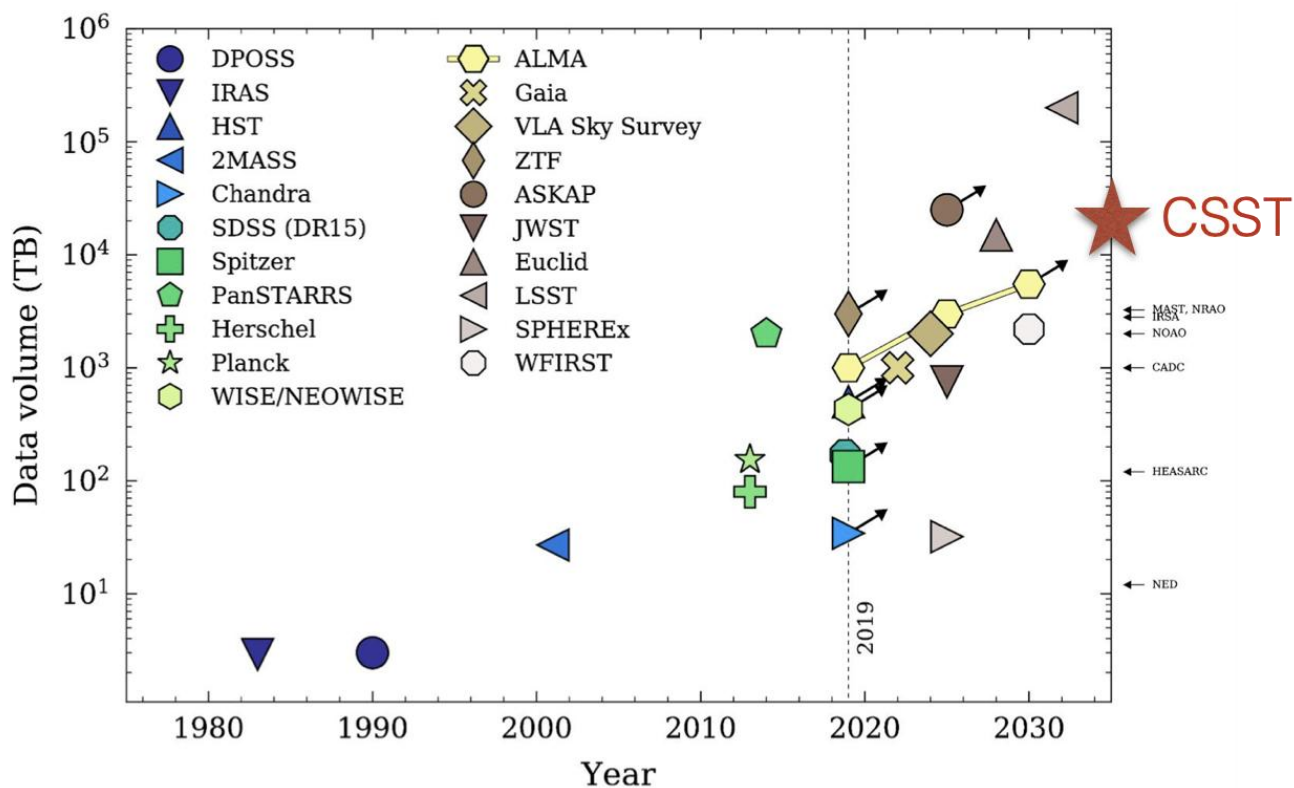
图 7 CSST巡天观测各波段系统通光效率

Table 3 Key parameters of the CSST survey

观测手段	天区面积 (平方度)	曝光时间(s)	极限星等(点源, 5 σ , AB星等)						
			NUV ^{a)}	u	g	r	i	z	y ^{a)}
多色成像	17500	150×2	25.4	25.4	26.3	26.0	25.9	25.2	24.4
	400	250×8	26.7	26.7	27.5	27.2	27.0	26.4	25.7

From Zhan 2021

CSST多色成像数据量估计



- 单个探测器尺寸为9k*9k像素，像元张角0.074角秒，覆盖天空范围约11*11角分。原始图像大小（未压缩）约为170M
- 预计10年巡天观测中，科学观测与在轨定标会有>100万次的曝光。多色成像的原始数据量大约为： $170 \times 18 \times 100 \text{万} = 3\text{PB}$
- 按照传统巡天数据处理结果估计，最终需要保存并进入数据库的数据产品至少应为原始数据量的5-10倍以上
- 正常巡天观测需要在24小时内处理约300次曝光的数据，获得图像和高精度星表等产品

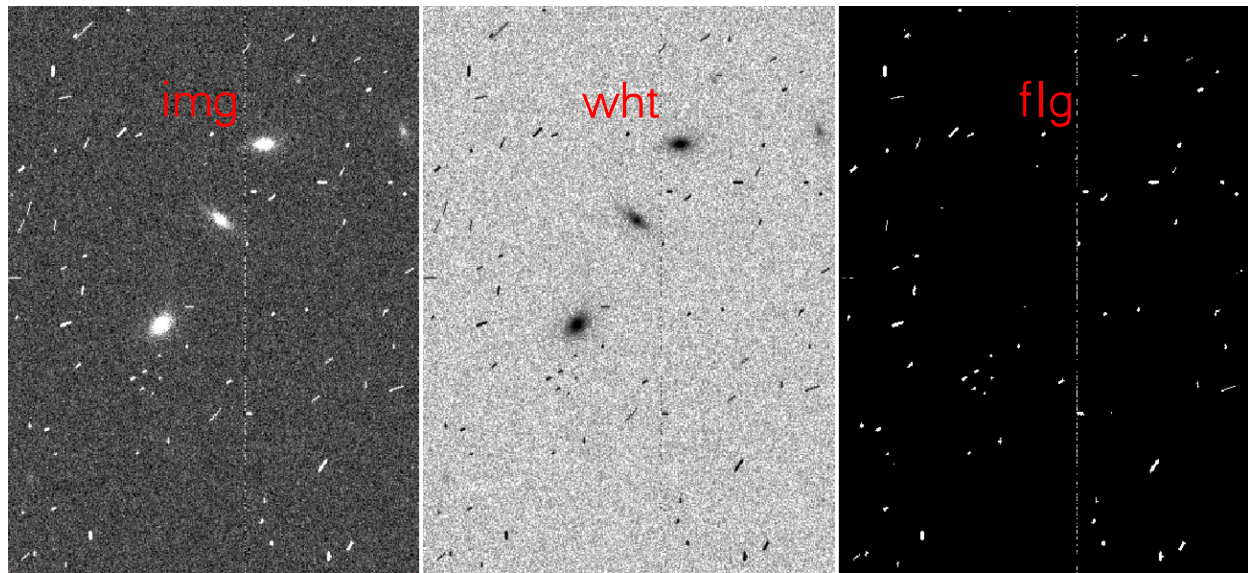
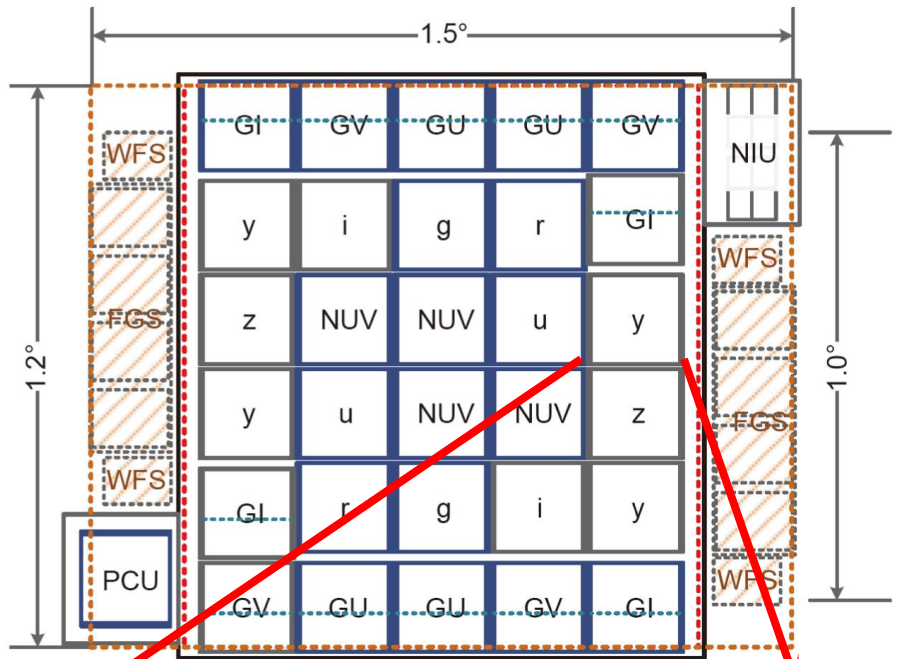
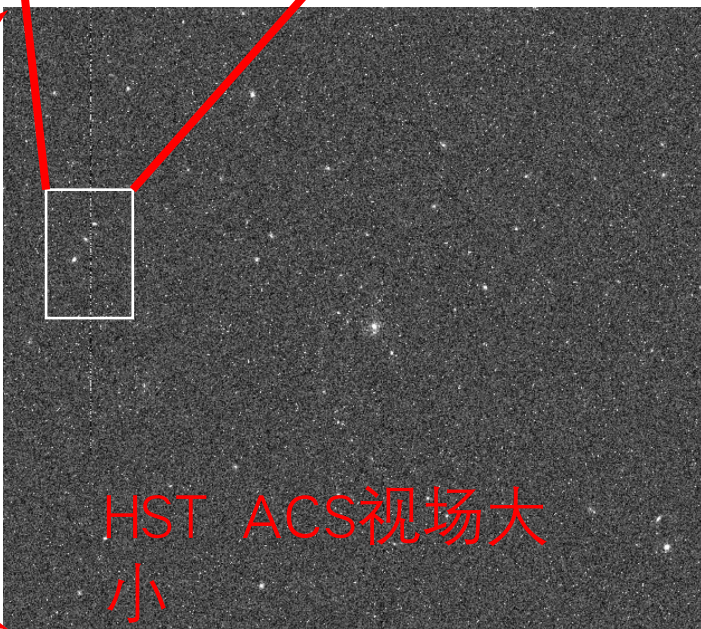
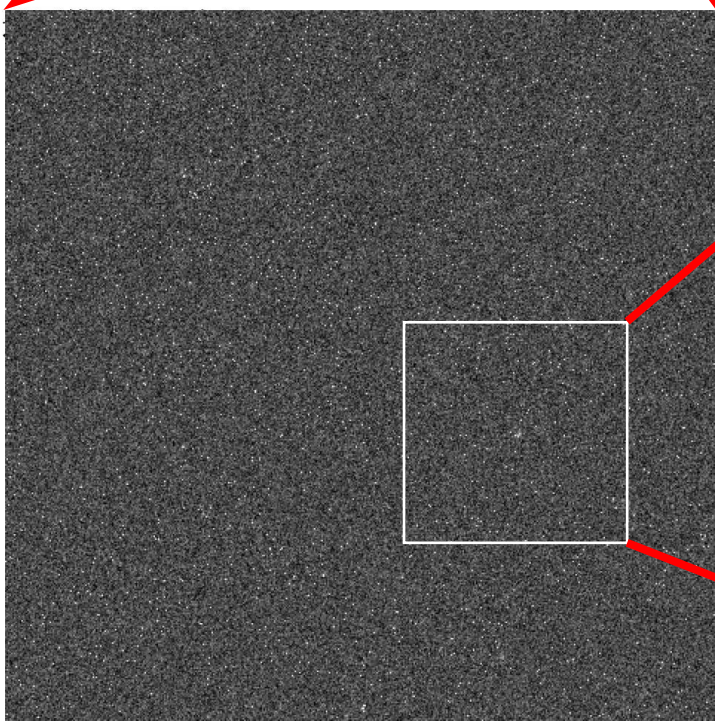


图 5

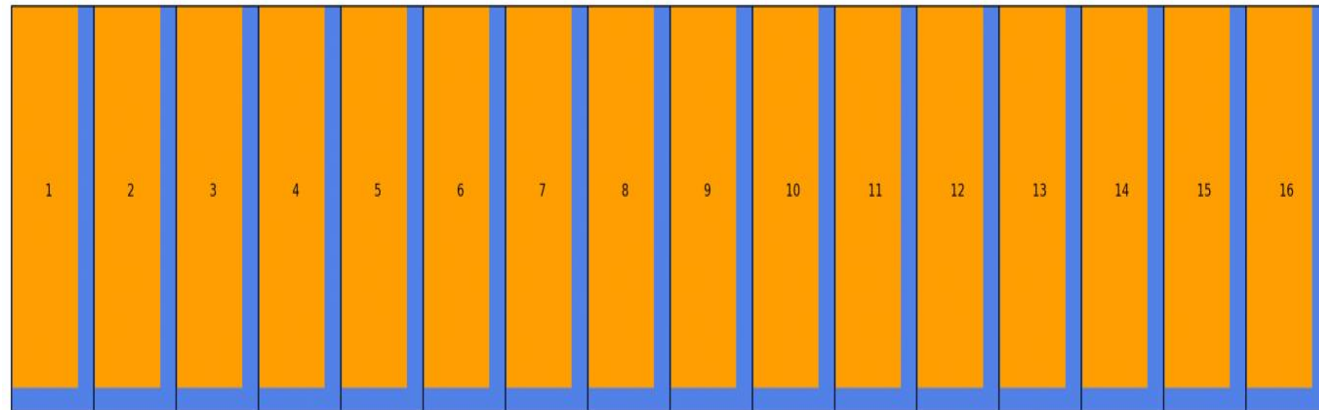
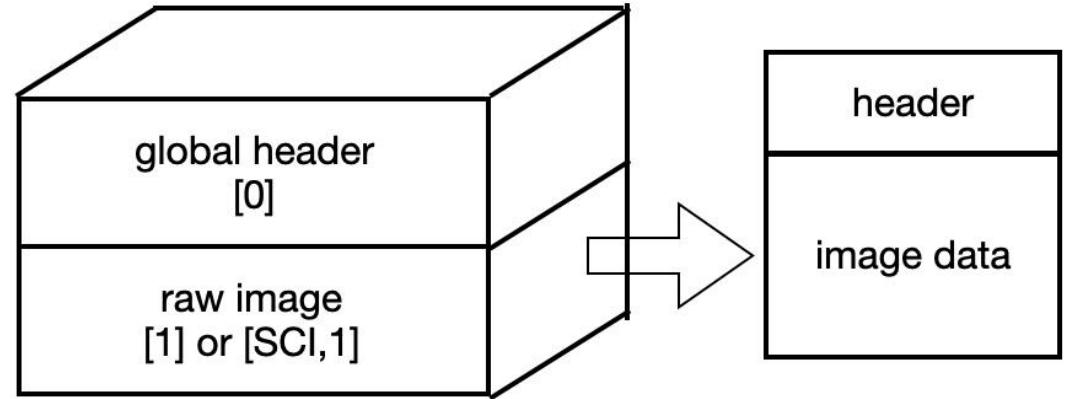


HST ACS视场大小

各级数据产品定义

- 0级数据定义 (raw data)

- HDU0: 仅有一个header, 包括望远镜基本观测信息, 如目标, 曝光, 指向、平台信息等
- HDU1: 包括header和data两个部分, header部分包括探测器编号、滤光片、增益、初始WCS信息等。data部分包括从探测器读出后, 未经修改过的数据矩阵
- 仿真暂时以16通道读出的CCD为探测器选型
- 对象数据格式遵循FITS标准, 需要保证现有的主流FITS格式文件读写软件



各级数据产品定义

1级数据定义

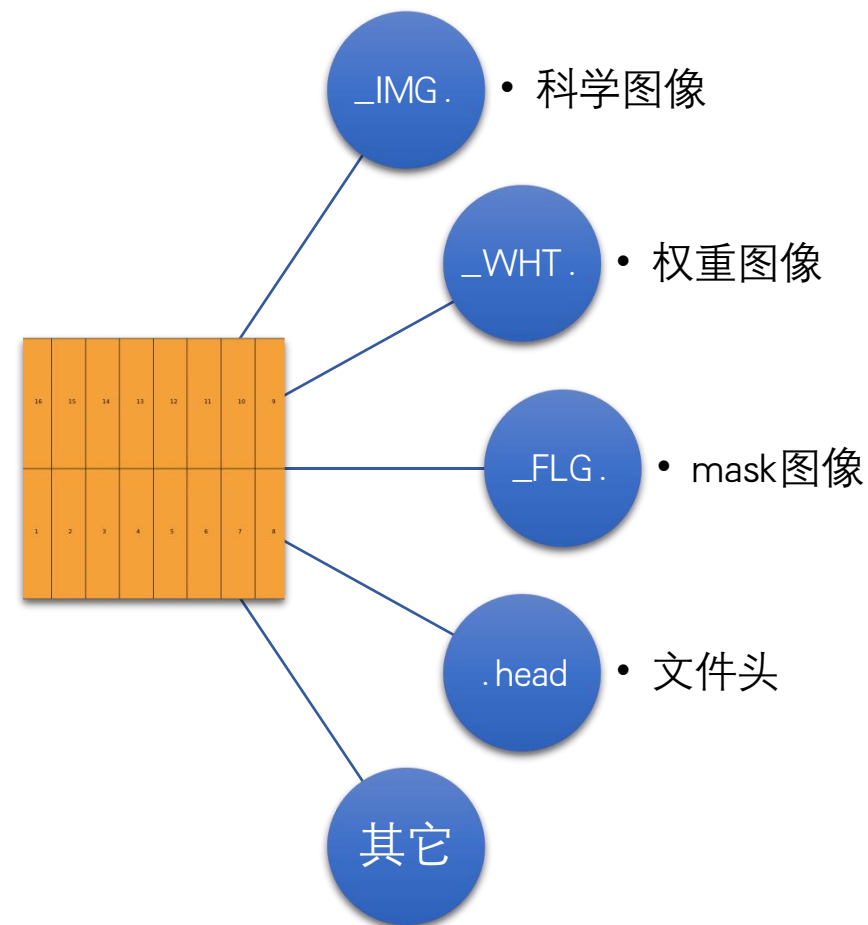
- data矩阵根据16通道0级数据进行切割和overscan, crosstalk改正后拼合成9232*9216尺寸的图像文件
- 名称沿用0级数据前缀, 前缀最后三位区分每个曝光的每幅图像对应的不同类型文件
- 产生的数据中会记录数据处理操作的状态、时间、版本和计算结果等重要信息

HDU1

key	value	comment	fill value	type	last modified
VER_INST	'0.0.1'	Version of instrument processing	'0.0.1'	str	C7
STM_INST	'2022-12-30T10:18:53'	Time stamp of instrument processing	---	str	C7
STA_INST	0	0=done 1=wrong	1	int	C7
STA_BIAS	0	Status flag for bias frame correction	1	int	C7
STA_DARK	0	Status flag for dark frame correction	1	int	C7
STA_FLAT	0	Status flag for flat frame correction	1	int	C7
SKY_BKG	0.1	Estimated sky background (e-/s per pixel)	-9999	float	C7
SKY_RMS	10.0	Standard dev of frame background (ADU) -> e-/s	-9999	float	C7
SATURATE	1833.3333333333333	The flux limit of saturated pixel (e-/s)	-9999	float	C7
STA_CTE	0	Status flag for CTE correction	1	int	C7
STA_SAT	0	Status flag for satellite correction	1	int	C7
STA_CRIS	0	Status flag for cosmic rays mask	1	int	C7
CRCOUNT	66791	Cosmic rays counts	-9999	int	C7

Reduced image

- **General Description**
 - Reduced image generated by L1-MBI pipeline.
- **Naming convention**
 - **Format:** CSST_{facility}_{project}_{type}_{t_start}[14]_{t_end}[14]_{obs_id}[11]_{detector}[2]_L{level}[1]_V{version}[2]_IMG.fits
 - **Example:** CSST_MSC_MS_SCI_20270626203558_20270626203828_10100000066_06_L0_V01_IMG.fits
 - **Tips:** Click [here](#) for regular expression.



各级数据产品定义

Table Browser for 1: CSST_MSC_MS_SCI_20241219054224_20241219054454_10...

	R20	R50	R90	X_PSF	Y_PSF	RA_PSF	DEC_PSF	Chi2_PSF	Flux_PSF	FluxErr_PSF	Mag_PSF	MagErr_PSF
1878	0.047131	0.091372	0.206372	4189.91023	6530.17699	89.79943	24.30308	0.00012	237.32...	0.736266	16.5617	0.003368
1064	0.049986	0.090532	0.202645	3000.05648	3884.5845	89.86445	24.30227	0.000195	178.22...	0.622533	16.8726	0.003792
2129	0.04895	0.088252	0.199944	9125.08933	7361.62597	89.73825	24.38871	0.000155	120.84...	0.501409	17.2944	0.004505
398	0.048555	0.087759	0.195062	4394.45777	1421.10977	89.90269	24.34838	0.00038	112.45...	0.482108	17.3725	0.004655
1740	0.049792	0.087043	0.196243	605.2833	6028.61546	89.84172	24.24003	0.000449	107.34...	0.471093	17.4231	0.004765
2348	0.047357	0.088581	0.198249	5039.28464	8136.83739	89.75881	24.30594	0.000462	86.1505	0.419992	17.6619	0.005293
379	0.050374	0.086474	0.201406	6414.62164	1370.29252	89.88571	24.38663	0.000844	75.019	0.389678	17.8121	0.00564
2377	0.047442	0.087115	0.177712	1676.3759	9229.18987	89.76638	24.23412	0.023273	71.6024	0.384572	17.8627	0.005831
2386	0.047774	0.088566	0.193649	2593.53767	9186.09074	89.75908	24.25164	0.001789	49.9129	0.315126	18.2545	0.006855
1434	0.048627	0.087492	0.197712	6069.59534	4992.85055	89.81427	24.35075	0.004705	43.8118	0.29646	18.396	0.007347
1190	0.046538	0.089603	0.193338	2698.01554	4207.81364	89.8605	24.29399	0.004061	42.5338	0.290915	18.4282	0.007426
95	0.048444	0.08812	0.195478	8802.49997	395.01362	89.88447	24.43927	0.000685	41.8331	0.285664	18.4462	0.007414
490	0.047868	0.088254	0.190462	5102.68553	1720.94817	89.8902	24.35921	0.005806	40.8447	0.285336	18.4722	0.007585
568	0.050619	0.086785	0.196993	6292.54774	2003.68913	89.87377	24.3792	0.006022	39.1157	0.279423	18.5191	0.007756
2694	0.045164	0.089972	0.190765	1860.04861	8799.15071	89.77358	24.24105	0.005557	38.9008	0.277791	18.5251	0.007753
2463	0.045821	0.089618	0.191316	1715.91339	8616.20963	89.77863	24.23983	0.005639	34.6025	0.262634	18.6522	0.008241
152	0.049623	0.085053	0.193512	4209.7095	573.39797	89.92178	24.3518	0.005927	33.2612	0.257446	18.6952	0.008404

• 2级数据定义

• 单次曝光测光星表

- FITS Table格式，采用后缀_CAT.fits，包括目标天体的位置、流量、星等和形态等125个参数
- 对1级数据对象进行天光背景扣除、点扩散函数（PSF）构建、天体探测、测光和模型拟合等一系列处理，所产生的星表文件以及处理过程中生成的PSF轮廓、天光背景图像等文件

• 多次曝光多波段合并星表

- 把观测天区分成等面积的小天区（每个小天区称为一个BRICK，目前暂定为0.25*0.25度），把同属一个BRICK的不同探测器的单星表通过交叉匹配、去重、合并等步骤，得到合并星表

• 其它二级数据产品

L2 Data Model

Catalog

File contents

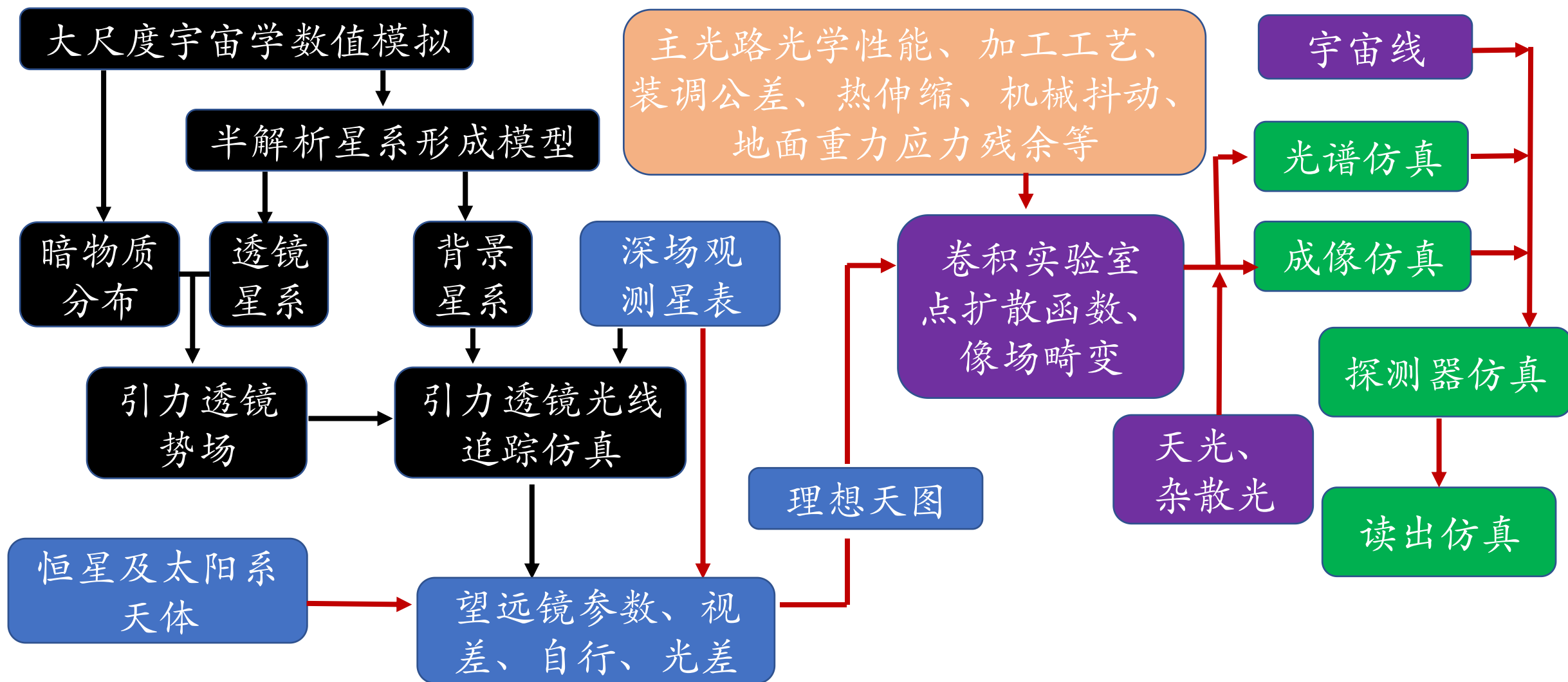
HDU	data	note
HDU0	None	PrimaryHDU
HDU1	Table	ImageHDU

HDU0

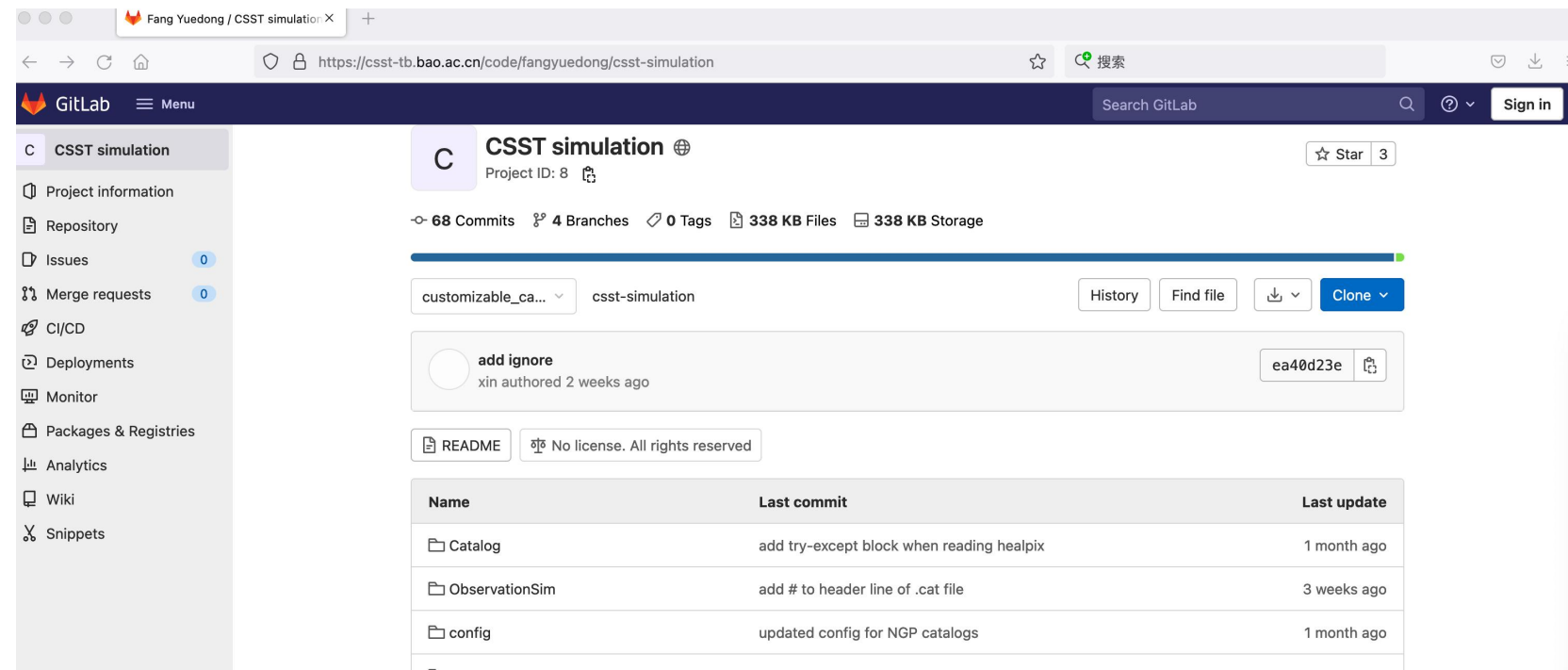
Header of photometry

keyword	value	comment	fill value	type	last modified
APERSIZE	'3,4,5,6,8,10,13,16,20,25,30,40,'	aperture radii in pixels	'3,4,5,6,8,10,13,16,20,25,30,40,'	str	C7
NS_APER	75	number of stars used in aperture correction	0	i8	C7
APCOR0	-0.06074262037873268	mag correction for aperture #0	0.0	f32	C7
APERR0	0.0	mag correction error for aperture #0	0.0	f32	C7
APCOR1	-0.01975813694298267	mag correction for aperture #1	0.0	f32	C7
APERR1	0.0	mag correction error for aperture #1	0.0	f32	C7
APCOR2	0.0	mag correction for aperture #2	0.0	f32	C7
APERR2	0.0	mag correction error for aperture #2	0.0	f32	C7
APCOR3	0.01290098764002323	mag correction for aperture #3	0.0	f32	C7
APERR3	0.0	mag correction error for aperture #3	0.0	f32	C7
APCOR4	0.02804811112582684	mag correction for aperture #4	0.0	f32	C7

仿真模拟工作流程

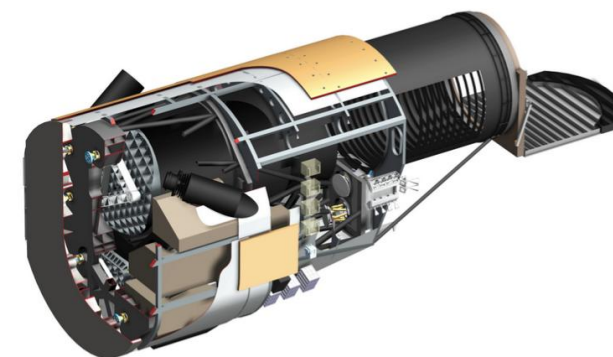


CSST数据仿真



CSST 主巡天仿真数据

Cycle 6 数据产品说明



编写:

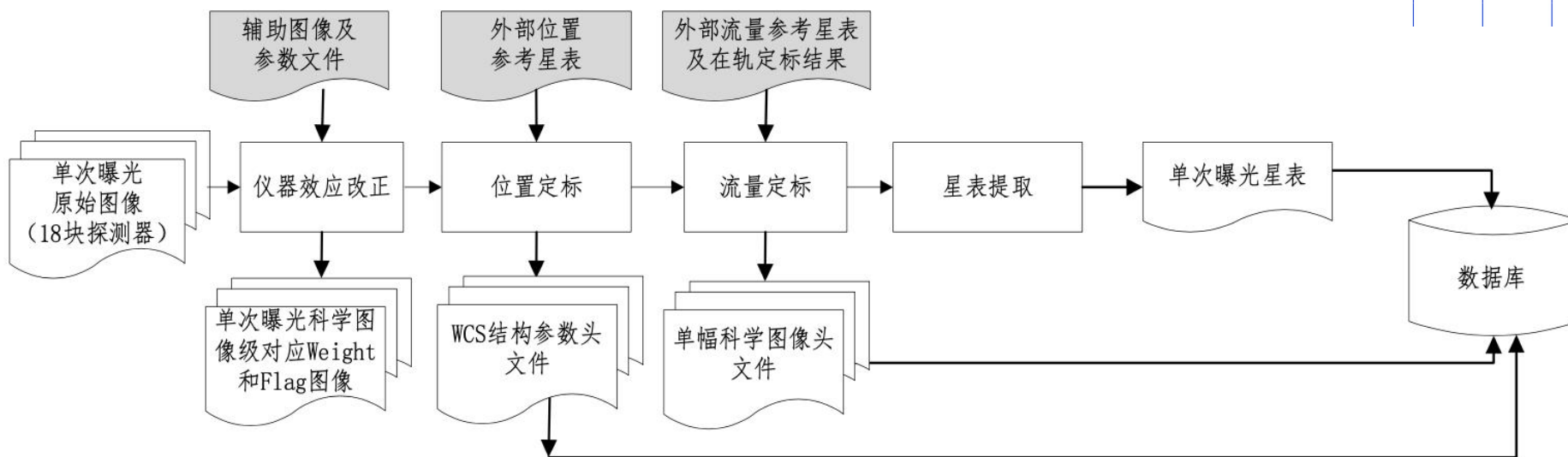
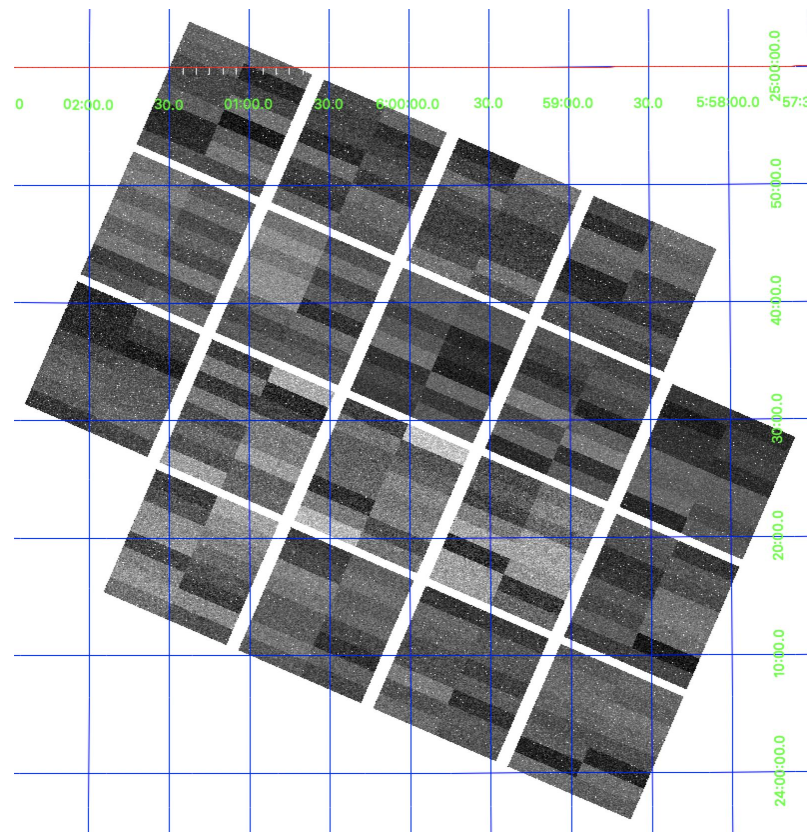
韦成亮, 张鑫、刘德子、方越东、孟宪民、班章、罗煜、田浩、李佳东、李晓波、李然、李楠、齐朝祥、李国亮

2023年04月30日

数据处理流水线

• 单次曝光数据处理流水线

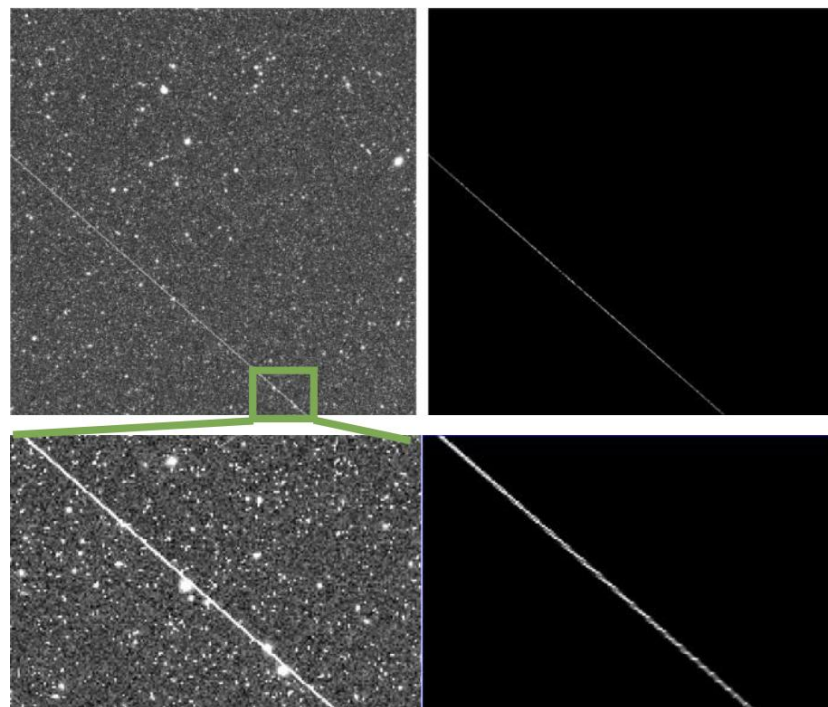
- 对从探测器获得的原始数字图像（0级数据）进行加工，最终形成可供天文学家使用的科学数据。产品包括定标后的科学图像及对应的权重和mask图（1级数据），以及单幅星表（2级数据）
 - 仪器效应改正：利用参考图像，改正望远镜和探测器本身特性所造成的图像数据不均匀性
 - 位置定标：利用已知的星表与科学图像中探测到的天体进行交叉匹配，计算图像畸变和指向校正
 - 流量定标：利用已知星表中的流量信息与科学图像中探测到的对应天体流量，计算图像零点、颜色项改正系数等信息
 - 星表提取：在已经完成定标的科学图像上进行天体探测，测量天体的位置、流量和形态参数



仪器效应改正

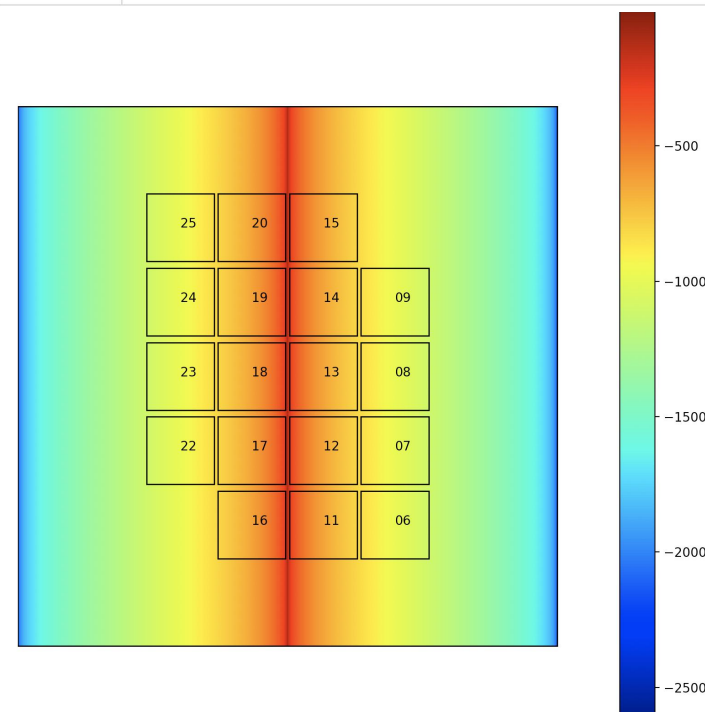


宇宙线探测



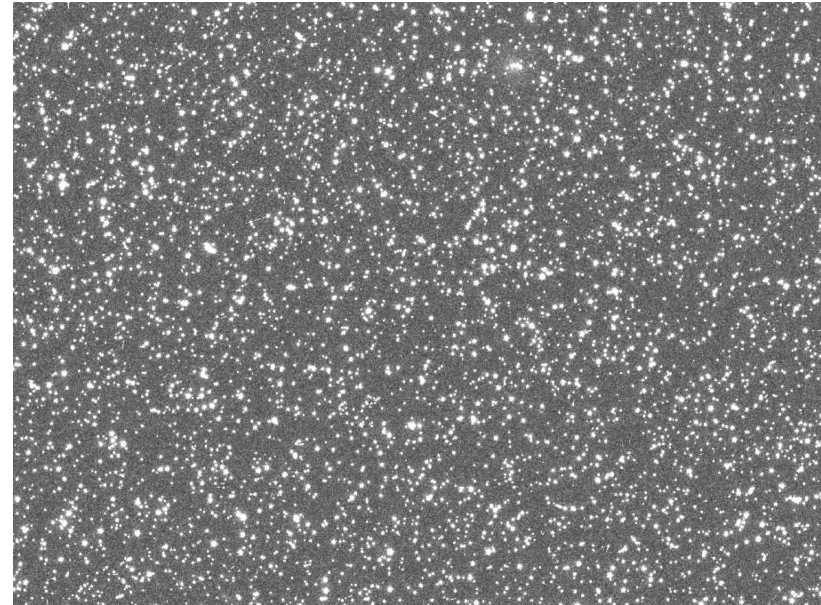
卫星轨迹探测

flag数值	对应问题
0	正常
1	坏像素 (对光无响应)
2	热像素 (积分时间内暗流的噪声大于读出噪声)
4	温像素 (积分时间内暗流的噪声在读出噪声的0.5倍到1倍之间)
8	饱和像素
16	宇宙线污染像素
32	卫星轨迹污染像素
64	鬼像污染像素
128	杂散光污染像素

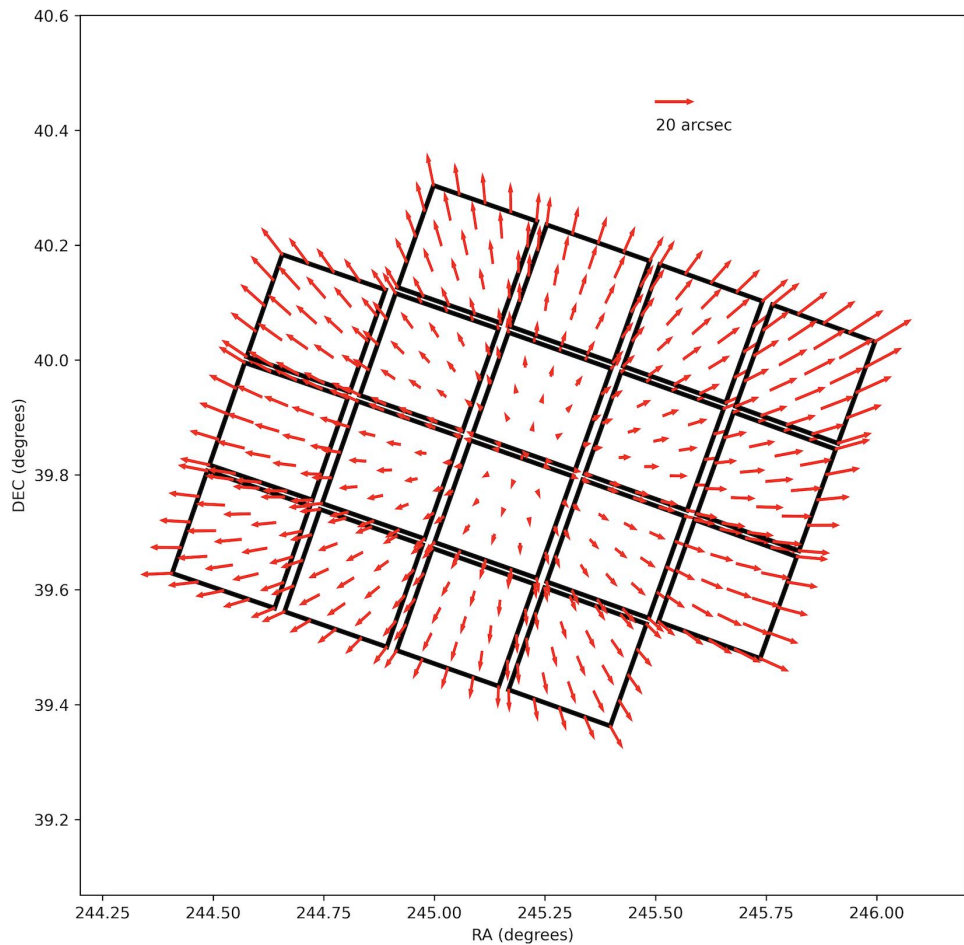


快门效应

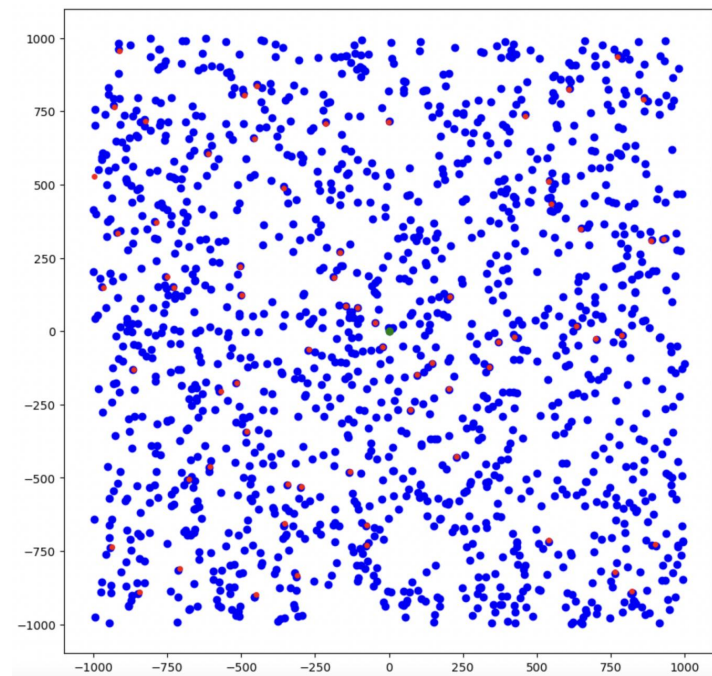
恒星位置匹配及畸变拟合



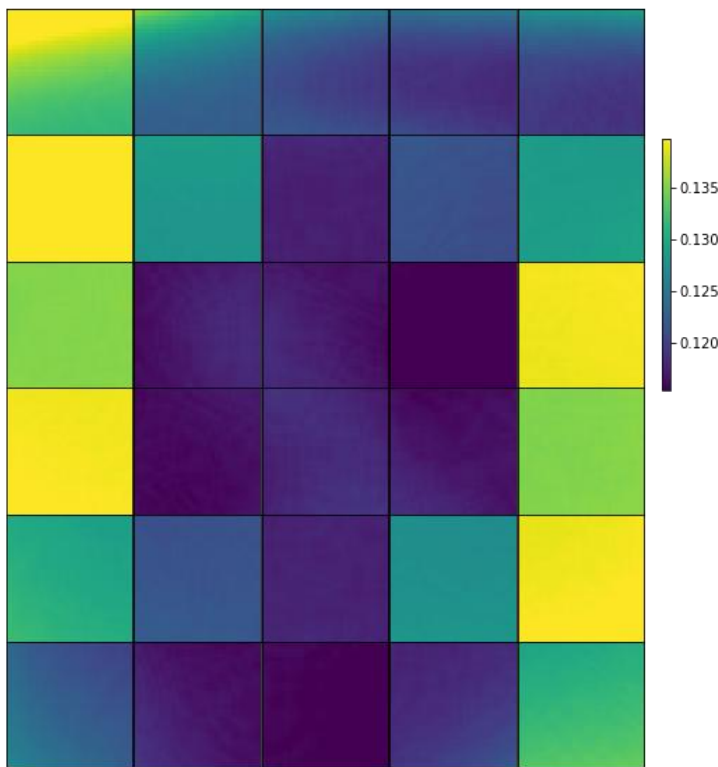
密集星场



多色成像视场畸变

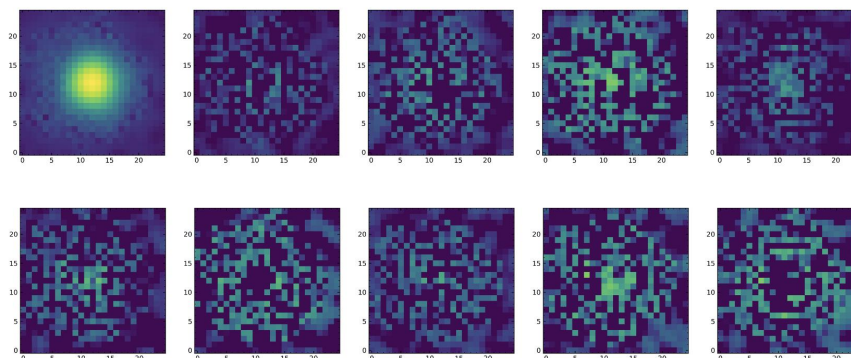


测光PSF重构 (魏鹏)



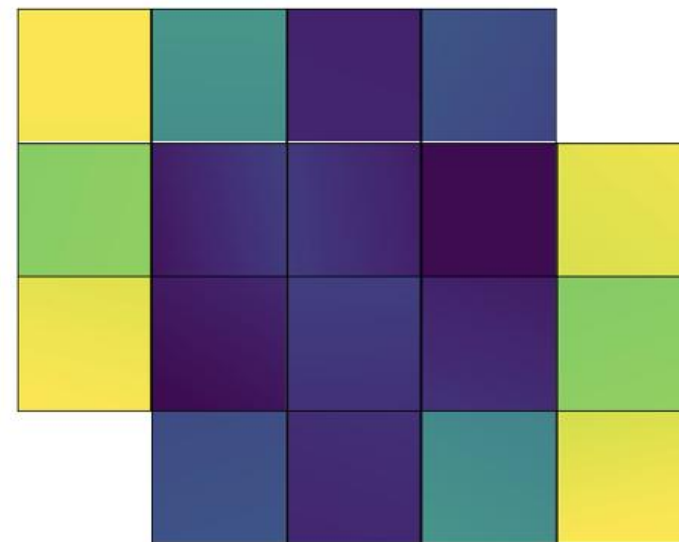
仿真输入PSF

数据仿真团队用软件进行整个焦面上
 $30 \times 30 \times 30$ 个PSF仿真采样及内插

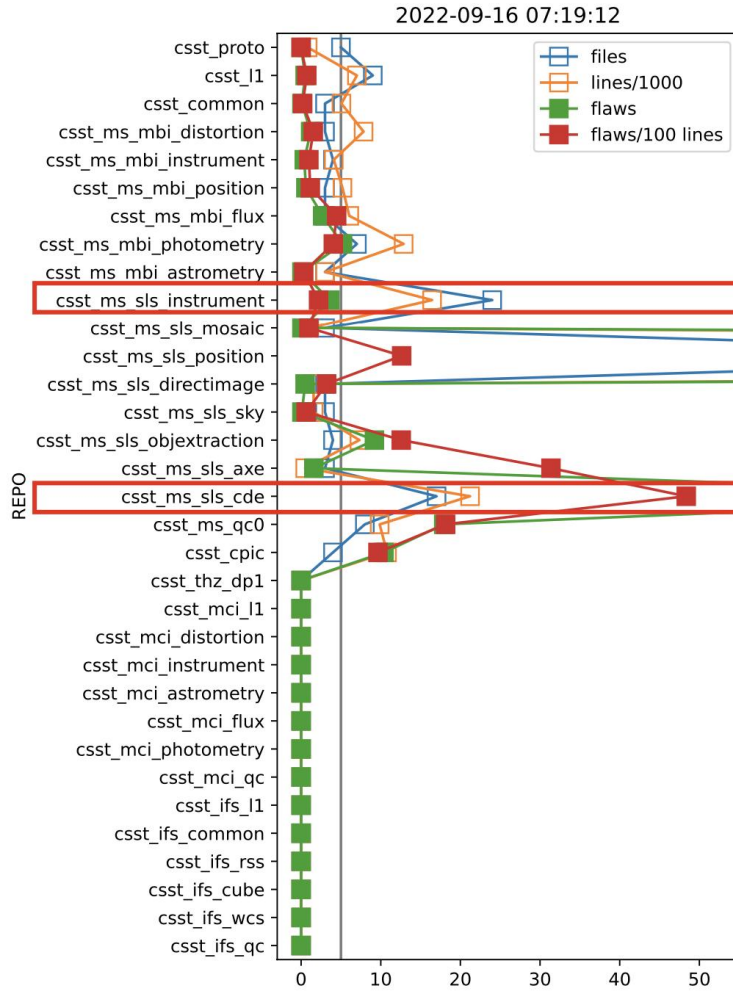


重构PSF

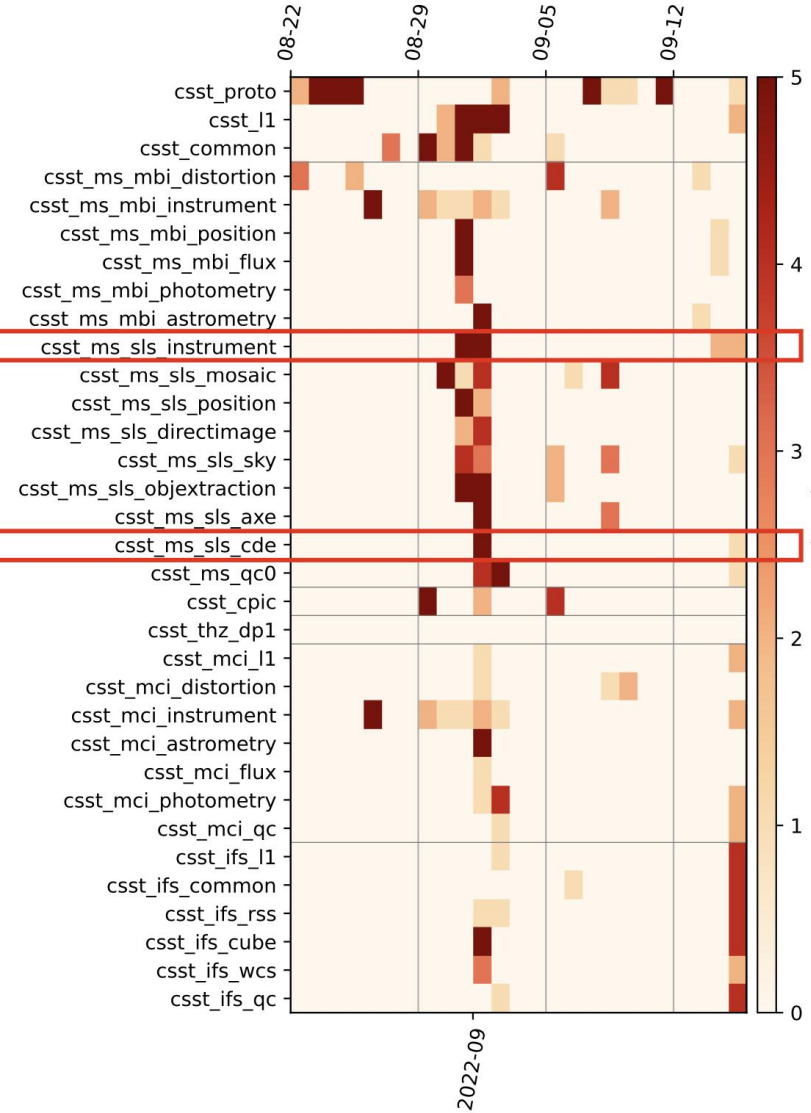
两平方度135次观测数据的多色成像
仿真图像进行了PSF重构, 得到PSF
随视场中位置变化的多项式函数



PyFlake8: PEP8代码缺陷检测

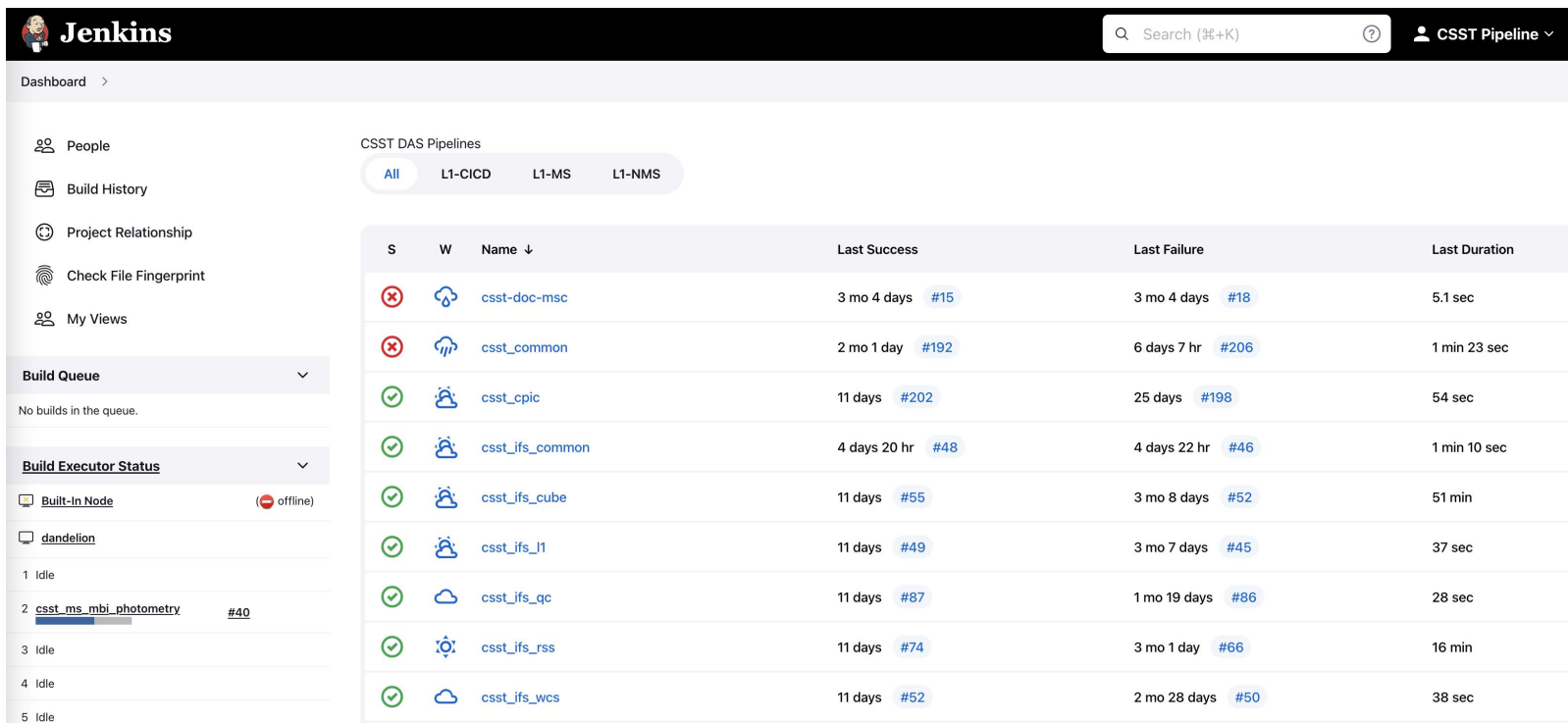


Git commit 记录



基于Jenkins的代码单元测试平台

- 实时监测每个开发者的更新进度
- 检查代码风格: `pycodestyle ./**/*.py`
- 检查是否符合Numpydoc要求: `python -m numpydoc --validate`
- 通过邮件系统自动发送测试结果



The screenshot displays the Jenkins dashboard for 'CSST Pipeline'. The main content area shows a table of pipeline runs for 'CSST DAS Pipelines'. The table includes columns for status (S), warning (W), name, last success, last failure, and last duration. The pipeline runs are as follows:

S	W	Name ↓	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
⊗	⚠	csst-doc-msc	3 mo 4 days #15	3 mo 4 days #18	5,1 sec
⊗	⚠	csst_common	2 mo 1 day #192	6 days 7 hr #206	1 min 23 sec
✅	⚠	csst_cpdc	11 days #202	25 days #198	54 sec
✅	⚠	csst_ifs_common	4 days 20 hr #48	4 days 22 hr #46	1 min 10 sec
✅	⚠	csst_ifs_cube	11 days #55	3 mo 8 days #52	51 min
✅	⚠	csst_ifs_l1	11 days #49	3 mo 7 days #45	37 sec
✅	⚠	csst_ifs_qc	11 days #87	1 mo 19 days #86	28 sec
✅	⚠	csst_ifs_rss	11 days #74	3 mo 1 day #66	16 min
✅	⚠	csst_ifs_wcs	11 days #52	2 mo 28 days #50	38 sec

The left sidebar shows navigation options like 'People', 'Build History', and 'Project Relationship'. The 'Build Queue' section indicates 'No builds in the queue.' The 'Build Executor Status' section shows a 'Built-in Node' (offline) and a 'dandelion' node with 5 executors, one of which is running build #40.

代码迭代和单元测试

- 利用GitLab进行代码迭代管理
 - 规范化
 - 注释
- 对各模块提出单元测试需求
 - 不同运用场景下的测试
 - 容错、状态返回
 - 覆盖率测试

```
def test_multichips(self):  
    """  
    Aim  
    ---  
    Test the calculation of distortion for multiple chips.  
  
    Criteria  
    -----  
    Get the correct results and all the header files created.  
  
    Details  
    -----  
    This test is used to calculate for C6 version data.  
    The test data are fields of NGP, which have less than 100 gaia stars in each chip.  
    """
```

Coverage report: 93%

coverage.py v7.2.1, created at 2023-03-12 09:46 +0800

Module	statements	missing	excluded	coverage
csst_ms_mbi_distortion/__init__.py	3	1	0	67%
csst_ms_mbi_distortion/pvfit.py	450	32	0	93%
test_codestyle.py	16	4	0	75%
tests/test_distortion.py	67	1	0	99%
Total	536	38	0	93%

csst-l1 > mbi > csst_ms_mbi_distortion

csst_ms_mbi_distortion

Project ID: 53

🔔 Star 0 🍴 Fork 1

148 Commits 1 Branch 0 Tags 594 KB Project Storage

Topics: csst-l1

CSST L1 pipeline - multi-band imaging - distortion fitting

main csst_ms_mbi_distortion / + Find file Web IDE 062953d Clone

pointing_ra = header["RA_PNT1"]
Zhang Tianmeng authored 1 week ago

README MIT License Add CHANGELOG Add CONTRIBUTING Enable Auto DevOps Add Kubernetes cluster
Set up CI/CD Configure Integrations

Name	Last commit	Last update
csst_ms_mbi_distortion	pointing_ra = header["RA_PNT1"]	1 week ago
tests	pointing_ra = header["RA_PNT1"]	1 week ago
.gitignore	updated package info	6 months ago
LICENSE	Add LICENSE	6 months ago
README.md	update README and extend fitting degree...	4 months ago
install.sh	reformat package	6 months ago
install_local.sh	reformat package	6 months ago
requirements.txt	delete setuptools from requirements.txt	2 months ago
setup.py	tweaks	6 months ago

谢谢！