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## VERY LARGE TELESCOPE

### Reflex FORS2 Tutorial

VLT-MAN-ESO-19500-....

Issue 1.4

Date 2014-04-15

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## 1 Introduction And Scope

Reflex is the ESO Recipe Flexible Execution Workbench, an environment to run ESO VLT pipelines which employs a workflow engine (Kepler<sup>1</sup>) to provide a real-time visual representation of a data reduction cascade, called a workflow, which can be easily understood by most astronomers. The basic philosophy and concepts of Reflex have been discussed by Freudling et al. (2013, A&A in press). Please reference this article if you use Reflex for your research.

Reflex and the data reduction workflows have been developed at ESO and they are fully supported. If you have any issue, please contact [usd-help@eso.org](mailto:usd-help@eso.org) for further support.

This document is a tutorial designed to enable the user to employ the FORS2 workflow to reduce his/her data in a user-friendly way, concentrating on high-level issues such as data reduction quality and signal-to-noise (S/N) optimisation.

A workflow accepts science and calibration data, as delivered to PIs in the form of PI-Packs (until October 2011) or downloaded from the archive using the CalSelector tool<sup>2</sup> and organises them into DataSets, where each DataSet contains one science object observation (possibly consisting of several science files) and all associated raw and static calibrations required for a successful data reduction. The data organisation process is fully automatic, which is a major time-saving feature provided by the software. The DataSets selected by the user for reduction are fed to the workflow which executes the relevant pipeline recipes (or stages) in the correct order. Full control of the various recipe parameters is available within the workflow, and the workflow deals automatically with optional recipe inputs via built-in conditional branches. Additionally, the workflow stores the reduced final data products in a logically organised directory structure employing user-configurable file names.

This tutorial deals with the reduction of FORS2 spectroscopic observations, only LSS/MOS/MXU, no PMOS, via the FORS2 Reflex workflow. The user is referred to the FORS2 user manual (Saviane, 2012<sup>3</sup> for more information on the instrument itself, and the FORS2 pipeline user manual (Izzo et al. 2012<sup>4</sup>) for the details of the spectroscopic FORS2 pipeline recipes. The quick start section (see Section 4) describes the minimum effort to get started, and it makes up only two pages of text in this tutorial.

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<sup>1</sup><http://kepler-project.org>

<sup>2</sup><http://www.eso.org/sci/archive/calselectorInfo.html>

<sup>3</sup>available at

<http://www.eso.org/sci/facilities/paranal/instruments/fors2/doc>

<sup>4</sup>available at <ftp://ftp.eso.org/pub/dfs/pipelines/fors/fors-pipeline-manual-4.8.pdf>

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## 2 Software Installation

The software pre-requisites for Reflex 2.6 may be found at:

[http://www.eso.org/sci/software/pipelines/reflex\\_workflows](http://www.eso.org/sci/software/pipelines/reflex_workflows)

To install the Reflex 2.6 software and demo data, please follow these instructions:

1. From any directory, download the installation script:

```
wget ftp://ftp.eso.org/pub/dfs/reflex/install_reflex
```

2. Make the installation script executable:

```
chmod u+x install_reflex
```

3. Execute the installation script:

```
./install_reflex
```

and the script will ask you to specify three directories: the download directory <download\_dir>, the software installation directory <install\_dir>, and the directory to be used to store the demo data <data\_dir>. If you do not specify these directories, then the installation script will create them in the current directory with default names.

4. You will be given a choice of pipelines (with the corresponding workflows) to install. Please specify the numbers for the pipelines you require, separated by a space, or type “A” for all pipelines.
5. To start Reflex, issue the command:

```
<install_dir>/bin/reflex
```

It may also be desirable to set up an alias command for starting the Reflex software, using the shell command `alias`. Alternatively, the `PATH` variable can be updated to contain the <install\_dir>/bin directory.



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### 3 Demo Data

Together with the pipeline you will also receive a demo data set, that allows you to run the `Reflex FORS2` workflow without any changes in parameters. This way you have a data set to experiment with before you start to work on your own data.

Note that you will need a minimum of  $\sim 0.5$  GB,  $\sim 0.6$  GB and  $\sim 1$  GB of free disk space for the directories `<download_dir>`, `<install_dir>` and `<data_dir>`, respectively. The FORS2 demo data have been retrieved with the CalSelector tool<sup>5</sup>.

Two of the demo data sets (`FORS2.2010-03-17T09:17:19.236` and `FORS2.2010-03-22T06:55:17.701`) do not contain flux standard observations as these data are from the lower CCD and flux standard stars are observed only on the upper CCD. They are therefore not flux-calibrated. If instead full SCIENCE observations (upper and lower chip) are downloaded with `calSelector` any flux standard star observed for the upper chip will also be associated to the lower chip.

For one data set (`FORS2.2010-03-22T06:55:17.701`) no spectra are found which is not unusual for lower chip LSS data as the main target is usually placed close to the centre of the field-of-view, which is on the upper chip.

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<sup>5</sup><http://www.eso.org/sci/archive/calselectorInfo.html>

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## 4 Quick Start: Reducing The Demo Data

For the user who is keen on starting reductions without being distracted by detailed documentation, we describe the steps to be performed to reduce the science data provided in the FORS2 demo data set supplied with the Reflex 2.6 release. By following these steps, the user should have enough information to attempt a reduction of his/her own data without any further reading:

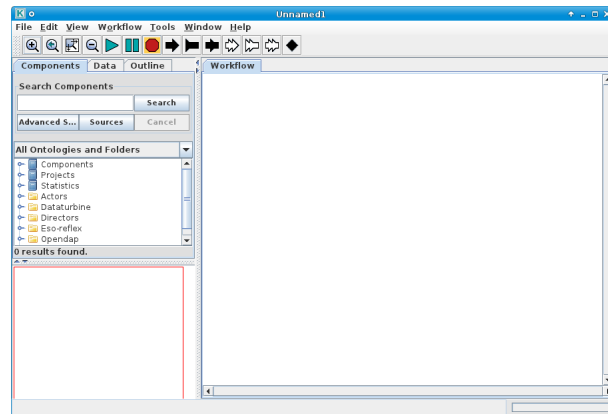


Figure 4.1: *The empty Reflex canvas.*

1. Start the Reflex application:


```
reflex &
```

The empty Reflex canvas as shown in Figure 4.1 will appear.

2. Now open the FORS2 workflow by clicking on File -> Open File, selecting first fors-4.12.5 and then the file ForsSpec.xml in the file browser. You will be presented with the workflow canvas shown in Figure 4.2. Note that the workflow will appear as a canvas in a new window.
3. To aid in the visual tracking of the reduction cascade, it is advisable to use component (or actor) highlighting. Click on Tools -> Animate at Runtime, enter the number of milliseconds representing the animation interval (100 ms is recommended), and click .
4. Under “Setup Directories” in the workflow canvas there are seven parameters that specify important directories (green dots). Setting the value of ROOT\_DATA\_DIR is the only necessary modification if you want to process data other than the demo data<sup>6</sup>, since the value of this parameter specifies the working directory within which the other directories are organised. Double-click on the parameter ROOT\_DATA\_DIR and a pop-up window will appear allowing you to modify the directory string, which you may either edit directly, or use the  button to select the directory from a file browser. When you have finished, click  to save your changes.

<sup>6</sup>If you used the install script install\_reflex, then the value of the parameter ROOT\_DATA\_DIR will already be set correctly to the directory where the demo data was downloaded.

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5. Click the  button to start the workflow
6. The workflow will highlight the `Data Organiser` actor which recursively scans the raw data directory (specified by the parameter `RAWDATA_DIR` under “Setup Directories” in the workflow canvas) and constructs the `DataSets`. Note that the raw and static calibration data must be present either in `RAWDATA_DIR` or in `CALIB_DATA_DIR`, otherwise `DataSets` may be incomplete and cannot be processed. However, if the same reference file was downloaded twice in different places this creates a problem as `Reflex` cannot decide which one to use.
7. The `Data Set Chooser` actor will be highlighted next and will display a “Select Datasets” window (see Figure 4.3) that lists the `DataSets` along with the values of a selection of useful header keywords<sup>7</sup>. The first column consists of a set of tick boxes which allow the user to select the `DataSets` to be processed, and by default all complete `DataSets` are selected.
8. Click the `Continue` button and watch the progress of the workflow by following the red highlighting of the actors. A window will show which `DataSet` is currently being processed.
9. For each execution of the recipe `fors_calib`, an interactive window will appear which shows some plots to evaluate the quality of the slit tracing, the wavelength calibration and the master flat creation. Figure 4.4 shows the look of that window. This window will appear as many times as inputs of the calibration recipe exist. Note that some datasets contain calibrations for the standard star as well. For the time being just click on `Continue` to proceed until the end of the demo dataset reduction.
10. When the reduction of the current `DataSet` finishes, a pop-up window called *Provenance Explorer* will appear showing the datasets which have been so far reduced together with the list of final products. This actor allows the user to inspect the final data products, as well as to search and inspect the input data used to create any of the products of the workflow. Figure 4.5 shows the *Provenance Explorer* window.
11. The workflow will continue with the remaining `DataSets` following the same steps described above.
12. After the workflow has finished, all the products from all the `DataSets` can be found in a directory under `END_PRODUCTS_DIR` with the named with the workflow start timestamp. Further subdirectories will be found with the name of each `DataSet`.

Well done! You have successfully completed the quick start section and you should be able to use this knowledge to reduce your own data. However, there are many interesting features of `Reflex` and the `FORS2` workflow that merit a look at the rest of this tutorial.

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<sup>7</sup>The keywords listed can be changed by right-clicking on the `DataOrganiser` Actor, selecting `Configure Actor`, and then changing the list of keywords in the second line of the pop-up window.

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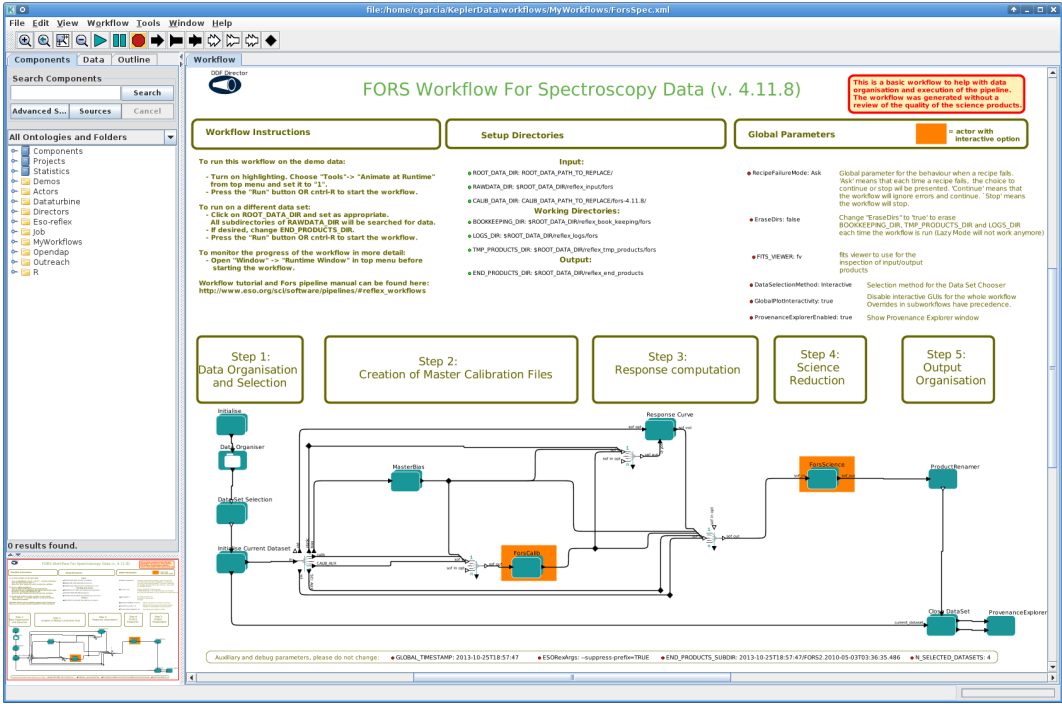


Figure 4.2: *FORS2 workflow general layout.*

Selected	Data Set	#Files	OBS.TARG.NAME	(IN)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FORS2.2009-05-21T01:11:06.164	23	LeoV_Field2_Run1	GRI
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FORS2.2010-03-17T09:17:19.236	15	RCS2-1514_15.284181_10.05788	GRI
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FORS2.2010-03-22T06:55:17.701	15	BU18	GRI
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FORS2.2010-05-03T03:36:35.486	33	VCC1684	GRI

Select complete

Select all

Deselect all

Save all

Continue

Stop

Figure 4.3: *The “Select Datasets” pop-up window.*

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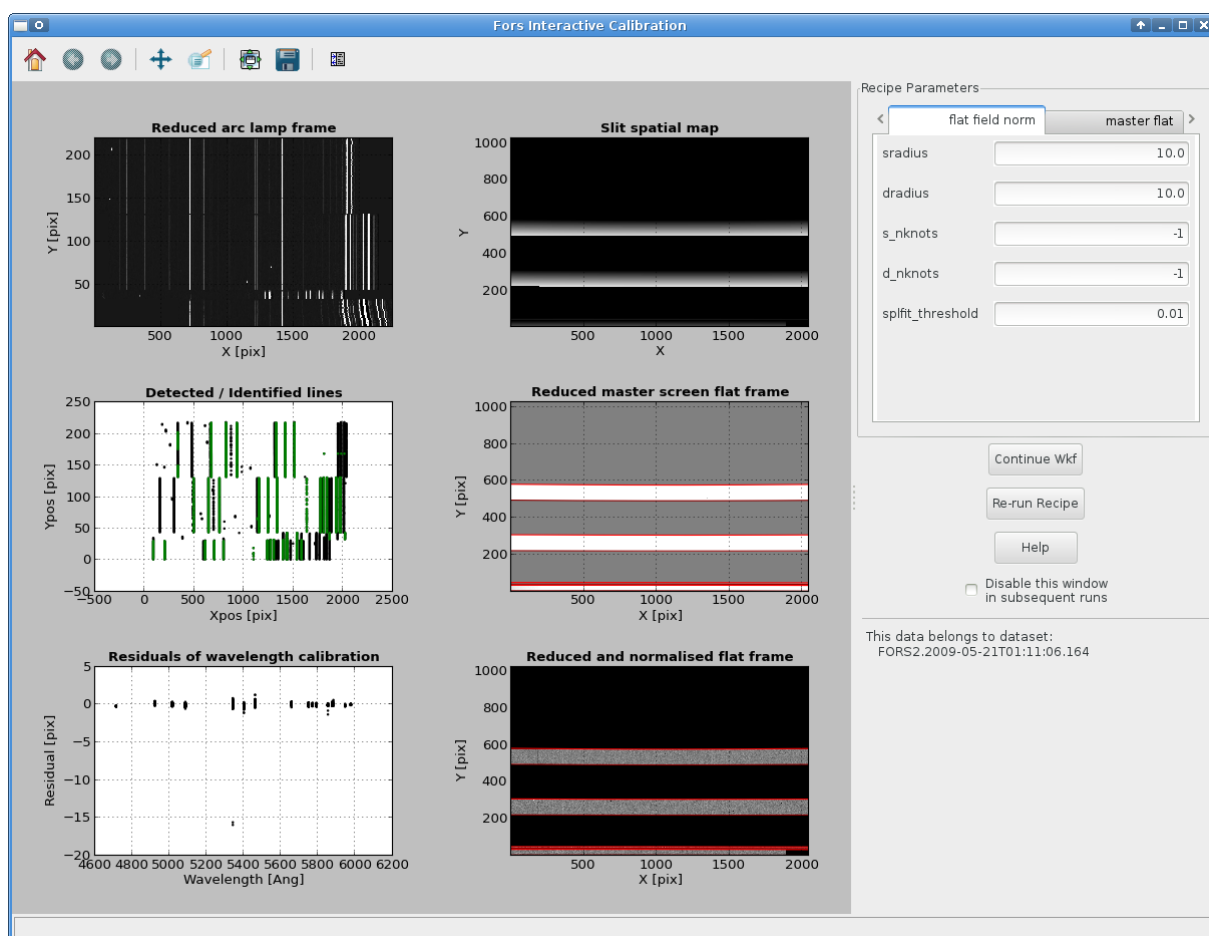


Figure 4.4: The interactive window of the `fors_calib` pipeline recipe. On the left several plots that show slit tracing, wavelength calibration and master flat creation are shown. On the top-right the recipe parameters can be changed for fine-tuning of the recipe, which will be re-run if the *Re-run Recipe* button is pressed.

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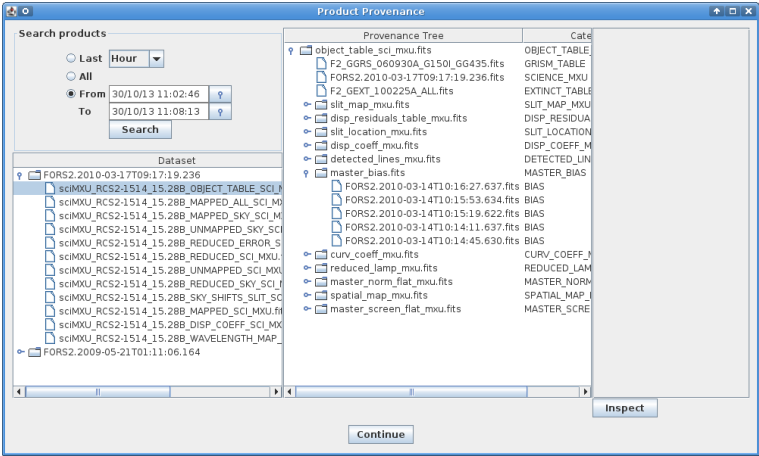


Figure 4.5: The Provenance Explorer shows all datasets reduced in previous executions together with the full reduction chain for all the pipeline products.

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## 5 About The Reflex Canvas

### 5.1 Saving And Loading Workflows

In the course of your data reductions, it is likely that you will customise the workflow for various data sets, even if this simply consists of editing the `ROOT_DATA_DIR` to a different value for each data set. Whenever you modify a workflow in any way, you have the option of saving the modified version to an XML file using `File -> Export As` (which will also open a new workflow canvas corresponding to the saved file). The saved workflow may be opened in subsequent Reflex sessions using `File -> Open`. Saving the workflow in the default format (.kar) is only advised if you do not plan to use the workflow in another computer.









### 5.2 Buttons

At the top of the Reflex canvas are a set of buttons which have the following useful functions:

-  - Zoom in.
-  - Reset the zoom to 100%.
-  - Zoom the workflow to fit the current window size (Recommended).
-  - Zoom out.
-  - Run (or resume) the workflow.
-  - Pause the workflow execution.
-  - Stop the workflow execution.

The remainder of the buttons (not shown here) are not relevant to the workflow execution.

### 5.3 Workflow States

A workflow may only be in one of three states: executing, paused, or stopped. These states are indicated by the yellow highlighting of the , , and  buttons, respectively. A workflow is executed by clicking the  button. Subsequently the workflow and any running pipeline recipe may be stopped immediately by clicking the  button, or the workflow may be paused by clicking the  button which will allow the current actor/recipe to finish execution before the workflow is actually paused. Note that after clicking the  button, it is possible that more than one actor is executed, since this behaviour depends on the workflow scheduling. For instance, if there are two actors in parallel, and you pause the workflow while one is being executed, then both of them will be executed before the workflow is actually paused. After pausing, the workflow may be resumed by clicking the  button again.

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## 6 The FORS2 Workflow

The FORS2 workflow canvas is organised into a number of areas. From top-left to top-right you will find general workflow instructions, directory parameters, and global parameters. In the middle row you will find five boxes describing the workflow general processing steps in order from left to right, and below this the workflow actors themselves are organised following the workflow general steps.

### 6.1 Workflow Canvas Parameters

The workflow canvas displays a number of parameters that may be set by the user. Under “Setup Directories” the user is only required to set the `RAWDATA_DIR` to the working directory for the `DataSet(s)` to be reduced, which, by default, is set to the directory containing the demo data. The `RAWDATA_DIR` is recursively scanned by the `Data Organiser` actor for input raw data. The directory `CALIB_DATA_DIR`, which is by default within the pipeline installation directory, is also scanned by the `Data Organiser` actor to find any static calibrations that may be missing in your `DataSet(s)`. If required, the user may edit the directories `BOOKKEEPING_DIR`, `LOGS_DIR`, `TMP_PRODUCTS_DIR`, and `END_PRODUCTS_DIR`, which correspond to the directories where book-keeping files, logs, temporary products and end products are stored, respectively (see the Reflex User Manual for further details; [Forchi \(2012\)](#)).

Under the “Global Parameters” area of the workflow canvas, the user may set the `FITS_VIEWER` parameter to the command used for running his/her favourite application for inspecting FITS files. Currently this is set by default to `fv`, but other applications, such as `ds9`, `skycat` and `gaia` for example, may be useful for inspecting image data.

By default the `EraseDirs` parameter is set to `false`, which means that no directories are cleaned before executing the workflow, and the recipe actors will work in Lazy mode (see Section 6.2.4), reusing the previous pipeline recipe outputs where input files and parameters are the same as for the previous execution, which saves considerable processing time. Sometimes it is desirable to set the `EraseDirs` parameter to `true`, which forces the workflow to recursively delete the contents of the directories specified by `BOOKKEEPING_DIR`, `LOGS_DIR`, and `TMP_PRODUCTS_DIR`. This is useful for keeping disk space usage to a minimum and will force the workflow to fully rereduce the data each time the workflow is run.

The parameter `RecipeFailureMode` controls the behaviour in case that a recipe fails. If set to `Continue`, the workflow will trigger the next recipes as usual, but without the output of the failing recipe, which in most of the cases will lead to further fails of other recipes without the user actually realising of it. This mode might be useful for unattended processing of large number of datasets. If set to `Ask`, a pop-up window will ask whether the workflow should stop or continue. This is the default. Additionally, the `Stop` mode will stop the workflow execution immediately.

The parameter `GlobalInteractivity` controls whether the interactive windows will appear for those windows which are *enabled* by default. The possible values are `true`, `false`. Take into account that some windows are disabled in the default configuration and therefore are not affected by this parameter.

The parameter `ProvenanceExplorerEnabled` controls whether the `ProvenanceExplorer` actor will show its window or not. The possible values are `true`, `false`.



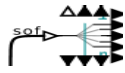




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## 6.2 Workflow Actors

### 6.2.1 Simple Actors




Simple actors have workflow symbols that consist of a single (rather than multiple) green-blue rectangle. They may also have a logo within the rectangle to aid in their identification. The following actors are simple actors:

- 
 - The Data Organiser actor.
- 
 - The Data Set Chooser actor.
- 
 - The Fits Router actor
- 
 - The Product Renamer actor.
- 
 - The Provenance Explorer actor.




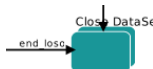
Access to the parameters for a simple actor is achieved by right-clicking on the actor and selecting `Configure Actor`. This will open an “Edit parameters” window. Note that the `Product Renamer` actor is a jython script (Java implementation of the Python interpreter) meant to be customised by the user (by double-clicking on it).

### 6.2.2 Composite Actors

Composite Actors have workflow symbols that consist of multiply-layered green-blue rectangles. They generally do not have a logo within the rectangle. A Composite Actor represents a combination of more Simple or Composite Actors which hides over-complexity from the user in the top-level workflow. In the FORS2 workflow, the following actors are composite actors:

- 
 - The Initialise actor.
- 
 - The Initialise Current DataSet actor.
- 
 - The MasterBias actor.

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-  - The `ForsCalib` actor.
-  - The `ResponseCurve` actor.
-  - The `ForsScience` actor.
-  - The `Close DataSet` actor.

Composite Actors may also be expanded for inspection. To do this, right-click on the actor and select `Open Actor`, which will expand the Composite Actor components in a new `Reflex` canvas window. If the Composite Actor corresponds to a pipeline recipe, then the corresponding `RecipeExecutor` actor will be present as a Simple Actor, and its parameters are accessible as for any other Simple Actor. Alternatively you may still find Composite Actors, on which you need to repeat the first step to access the `Recipe Executor`.

### 6.2.3 Recipe Execution within Composite Actors

The FORS2 workflow contains Composite Actors to run pipeline recipes. This is in the most simple case due to the `SoF Splitter/SoF Accumulator`<sup>8</sup>, which allow to process calibration data from different settings within one given `DataSet` (e.g. lamp frames taken with different slits/masks). More complex Composite Actors contain several actors (e.g. `Recipe Executor`).

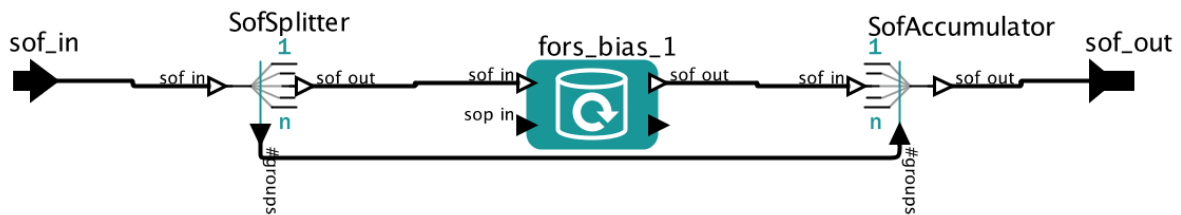


Figure 6.1: This is the window you get when you choose `Open Actor` for the Composite Actor `MasterBias`. This is the most simple case for a Composite Actor. Using `Configure Actor` on `fors_bias_1` gives you Fig. 6.2.

The central elements of any `Reflex` workflow are the `RecipeExecutor` actors that actually run the recipes. One basic way to embed a `RecipeExecutor` in a workflow is shown in Fig 6.1, which is the most simple version of a Composite Actor. The `RecipeExecutor` is preceded by an `SofSplitter`, and followed by an `SofAccumulator`. The function of the `SofSplitter` is to investigate the incoming `SoFs`, sort them by “purpose”, and create separate `SoFs` for each purpose. The `RecipeExecutor` then processes each of

<sup>8</sup>SoF stands for Set of Files, which is an ASCII file containing the name (and path) of each input file and its category (e.g. `BIAS`).

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Table 6.1: The FORS2 pipeline actors and their contents

actor	recipes	description
MasterBias	fors_bias	create master bias
ForsCalib	fors_calib	create master flat, determine coefficients for wave-length calibration and correction of spatial distortion
ResponseCurve	fors_science	determine response function
ForsScience	fors_science	reduce science data

the SoFs independently (unless they are actually the same files). Finally, the `SofAccumulator` packs all the results into a single output SoF. The direct relation between the `SofSplitter` and `SofAccumulator` is used to communicate the number of different SoFs created by the `SofSplitter`. A workflow will only work as intended if the purpose of all the files a recipe needs as input is identical. The only exception to this rule is that a purpose can also be “default”. In this case, the file is included in any output SoF created by the `SoFsplitter` and `SofAccumulator`.

The reason for this scheme is best explained by an example. For a complex `DataSet`, the `Data Organiser` might have selected a large number of individual raw lamp frames (arc and flat field). The different lamp frames are to be used to calibrate different frames, e.g. the science frames and the standard star frames. The `Data Organiser` determines and records this “purpose” of each lamp frame, and this information is included in the `DataSet` and each SoF created from this `DataSet`. The `FitsRouter` directs all raw lamp frames to the `ForsCalib` Composite Actor. The `SofSplitter` then creates SoFs, one for the lamp frames to be used for the science frames, and (probably) separate ones for the lamp frames to be used for the standard star observations. The `fors_calib` recipe creates one master flat field (and other products) for each SoF, and the `SofAccumulator` then creates a SoF that contains all the products.

A `RecipeExecutor` actor is used in the workflow to run a single FORS2 pipeline recipe (e.g. in the `MasterBias` actor the recipe `fors_bias` is executed). In order to configure the `RecipeExecutors`, one has to first use `Open Actor` to get to the level of the recipe executors (see Fig. 6.1).

In Figure 6.2 we show the “Edit parameters” window for a typical `RecipeExecutor` actor, which can be displayed by right-clicking on the actor and selecting `Configure Actor`. In the following we describe in more detail the function of some of the parameters for a `RecipeExecutor` actor:

- The “recipe” parameter states the FORS2 pipeline recipe which will be executed.
- The “mode” parameter has a pull-down menu allowing the user to specify the execution mode of the actor. The available options are:
  - Run: The pipeline recipe will be executed, possibly in Lazy mode (see Section 6.2.4). This option is the default option.
  - Skip: The pipeline recipe is not executed, and the actor inputs are passed to the actor outputs.
  - Disabled: The pipeline recipe is not executed, and the actor inputs are not passed to the actor outputs.
- The “Lazy Mode” parameter has a tick-box (selected by default) which indicates whether the `RecipeExecutor` actor will run in Lazy mode or not. A full description of Lazy mode is provided in Sect. 6.2.4.

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Figure 6.2: The “Edit parameters” window for a typical `RecipeExecutor` actor, the `fors_bias_1` actor which runs the `fors_bias` pipeline recipe.

- The “Recipe Failure Mode” parameter has a pull-down menu allowing the user to specify the behaviour of the actor if the pipeline recipe fails. The available options are:
  - Stop: The actor issues an error message and the workflow stops.
  - Continue: The actor creates an empty output and the workflow continues.
  - Ask: The actor displays a pop-up window and asks the user whether he/she wants to continue or stop the workflow. This option is the default option.
- The set of parameters which start with “recipe param” and end with a number or a string correspond to the parameters of the relevant FORS2 pipeline recipe. By default in the `RecipeExecutor` actor, the pipeline recipe parameters are set to their pipeline default values. If you need to change the default parameter value for any pipeline recipe, then this is where you should edit the value. For more information on the FORS2 pipeline recipe parameters, the user should refer to the FORS2 pipeline user manual (Izzo et al. 2012<sup>9</sup>).

The description of the remainder of the `RecipeExecutor` actor parameters are outside the scope of this tutorial, and the interested user is referred to the Reflex User Manual for further details (Forchì 2012). Any changes that you make in the “Edit parameters” window may be saved in the workflow by clicking the Commit button when you have finished.

<sup>9</sup> Available at <ftp://ftp.eso.org/pub/dfs/pipelines/fors/fors-pipeline-manual-4.8.pdf>

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### 6.2.4 Lazy Mode


By default, all recipe executor actors in a pipeline workflow are “Lazy Mode” enabled. This means that when the workflow attempts to execute such an actor, the actor will check whether the relevant pipeline recipe has already been executed with the same input files and with the same recipe parameters. If this is the case, then the actor will not execute the pipeline recipe, and instead it will simply broadcast the previously generated products to the output port. The purpose of the Lazy mode is therefore to minimise any reprocessing of data by avoiding data rereduction where it is not necessary.

One should note that the actor Lazy mode depends on the contents of the directory specified by `BOOKKEEPING_DIR` and the relevant FITS file checksums. Any modification to the directory contents and/or the file checksums will cause the corresponding actor when executed to run the pipeline recipe again, thereby rereducing the input data.

The forced rereduction of data at each execution may of course be desirable. To force a rereduction of all data for all `RecipeExecutor` actors in the workflow (i.e. to disable Lazy mode for the whole workflow), set the `EraseDirs` parameter under the “Global Parameters” area of the workflow canvas to `true`. This will then remove all previous results as well. To force a rereduction of data for any single `RecipeExecutor` actor in the workflow (which will be inside the relevant composite actor), right-click the `RecipeExecutor` actor, select `Configure Actor`, and uncheck the Lazy mode parameter tick-box in the “Edit parameters” window that is displayed.

## 6.3 Workflow Steps

### 6.3.1 Step 1: Data Organisation And Selection

On clicking the  button on the `Reflex` canvas, the workflow will highlight and execute the `Initialise` actor, which among other things will clear any previous reductions if required by the user (see Section 6.1).

1. The `DataOrganiser` (DO) is the first crucial component of a `Reflex` workflow. The DO takes as input `RAWDATA_DIR` and `CALIB_DATA_DIR` and it detects, classifies, and organises the files in these directories and any subdirectories. The output of the DO is a list of “DataSets”. A `DataSet` is a special Set of Files (SoF). A `DataSet` contains one or several science (or calibration) files that should be processed together, and all files needed to process these data. This includes any calibration files, and in turn files that are needed to process these calibrations. Note that different `DataSets` might overlap, i.e. some files might be included in more than one `DataSet`.

A `DataSet` lists three different pieces of information for each of its files, namely 1) the file name (including the path), 2) the file category, and 3) a string that is called the “purpose” of the file. The DO uses `OCA`<sup>10</sup> rules to find the files to include in a `DataSet`, as well as their categories and purposes. The file category identifies different types of files. A category could for example be `FLAT_LSS`, `LAMP_MOS` or `SCIENCE_MOS`. The purpose of a file identifies the reason why a file is included in a `DataSet`. The syntax

<sup>10</sup>`OCA` stands for `OrganisationClassificationAssociation` and refers to rules, which allow to classify the raw data according to the contents of the header keywords, organise them in appropriate groups for processing, and associate the required calibration data for processing. They can be found in the directory `<install_dir>/share/esopipes/<pipeline-version>/reflex/`, carrying the extension `.oca`

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is `action_1/action_2/action_3/ ... /action_n`, where each `action_i` describes an intended processing step for this file. The actions are defined in the OCA rules and contain the recipe together with all file categories required to execute it (and predicted products in case of calibration data). For example, a workflow might include two actions `BIAS` and `CAL_LSS`. The former creates a master bias from raw biases, and the later creates (among other products) a master flat from raw flats. The `CAL_LSS` action needs raw lamp frames (arc and flat field) and the master bias as input. In this case, these biases will have the purpose `BIAS/CAL_LSS`. The same DataSet might also include biases with a different purpose, e.g. `BIAS/CAL_MOS`. Irrespective of their purpose the file category for all these biases will be `BIAS`.

2. Next the `DataSet Chooser` displays the DataSets available in the “Select Data Sets” window, activating a vertical scroll bar on the right if necessary (see Figure 4.3). Sometimes you will want to reduce a subset of these DataSets rather than all DataSets, and for this you may individually select (or de-select) DataSets for processing using the tick boxes in the first column, and the buttons `Select All` and `Deselect All` at the bottom left.

You may also highlight a single DataSet in blue by clicking on the relevant line. If you subsequently click on `Inspect Highlighted`, then a “Select Frames” window will appear that lists the set of files that make up the highlighted DataSet including the full filename and path for each file, the file category (from the FITS header), and a selection tick box in the right column (see Figure 6.3). The tick boxes allow you to edit the set of files in the DataSet which is useful if it is known that a certain calibration frame is of poor quality (e.g: a poor raw flat-field frame). The list of files in the DataSet may also be saved to disk as an ASCII file by clicking on `Save As` and using the file browser that appears.

By clicking on the line corresponding to a particular file in the “Select Frames” window, the file will be highlighted in blue, and the file FITS header will be displayed in the text box on the right (see Figure 6.3), allowing a quick inspection of useful header keywords. If you then click on `Inspect`, the workflow will open the file in the selected FITS viewer application defined by the workflow parameter `FITS_VIEWER`.

To exit from the “Select Frames” window, click `Continue`, and to exit from the “Select DataSets” window, click either `Continue` in order to continue with the workflow reduction, or `Stop` in order to stop the workflow.

The categories and purposes of raw files are set by the DO, whereas the categories and purpose of products generated by recipes are set by the `RecipeExecutor` (see Sect. 6.2.3). The file categories are used by the `FitsRouter` to send files to particular processing steps or branches of the workflow (see below). The purpose is used by the `SofSplitter` and `SofAccumulator` to generate input SoFs for the `RecipeExecutor`. Note that while the DO includes files into a DataSet for a reason, and records this reason as the “purpose” of the file, the workflow itself can use these files in a different manner. The `SofSplitter` and `SofAccumulator` accept several SoFs as simultaneous input. The `SofAccumulator` creates a single output SoF from the inputs, whereas the `SofSplitter` creates a separate output SoF for each purpose.

### 6.3.2 Step 2: Creation Of Master Calibration Files

In this step of the workflow, the following FORS2 recipes are executed in the order listed below. Please refer to the FORS2 pipeline user manual (Izzo et al. 2012: Sections 9 and 10) for the details of each recipe and the algorithms employed:

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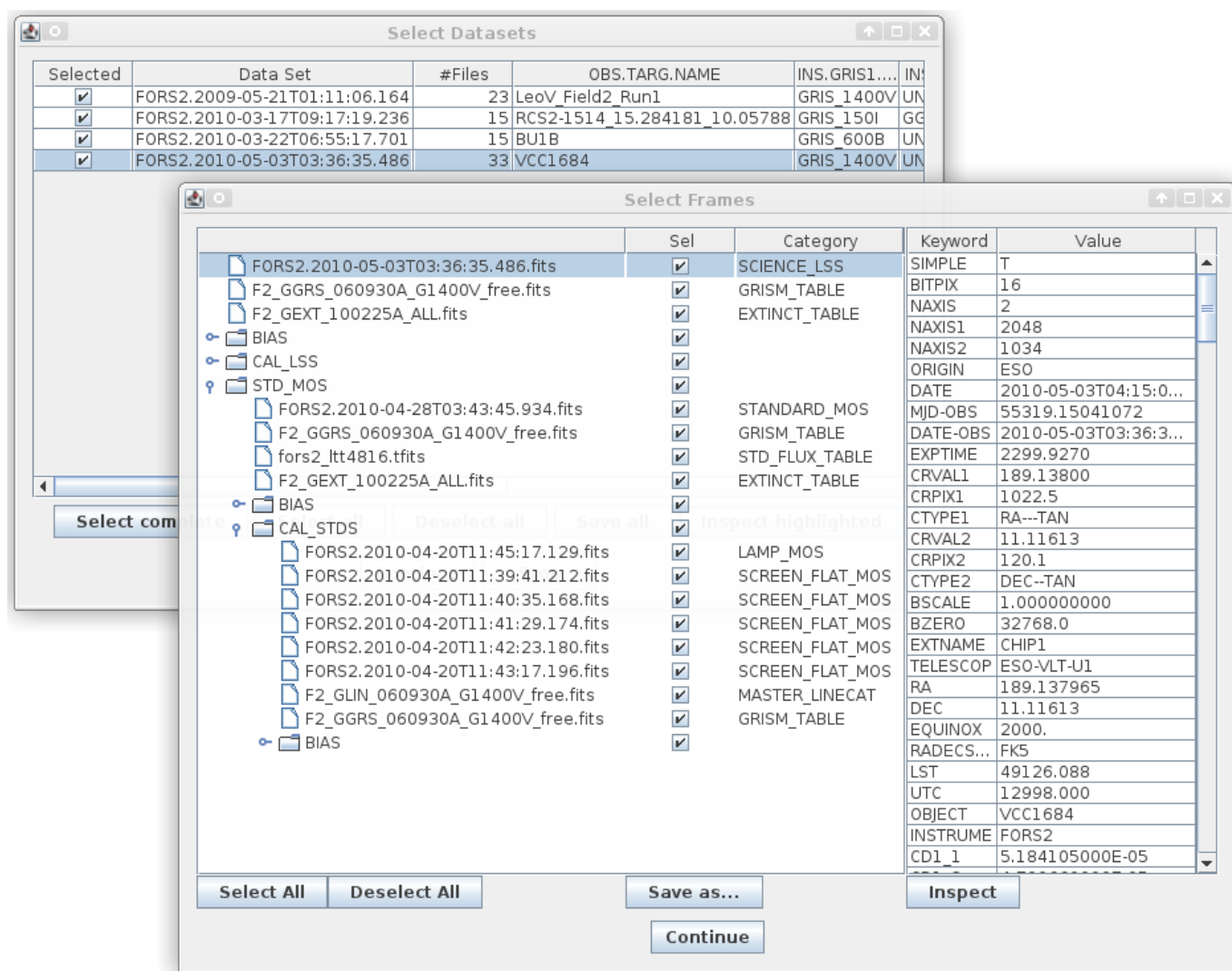


Figure 6.3: The “Select Frames” window with a single file from the current Data Set highlighted in blue, and the corresponding FITS header displayed in the text box on the right. Hidden partially behind the “Select Frames” window is the “Select DataSets” window with the currently selected DataSet highlighted in blue.



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1. The `MasterBias` actor will execute the FORS2 pipeline recipe `fors_bias` in order to create a combined master bias frame from the set of raw bias frames
2. The `ForsCalib` actor will execute the FORS2 pipeline recipe `fors_calib` in order to create from the set of raw flat and arc frames a combined master flat frame as well as coefficients for wavelength calibration and correction of spatial distortions.

### 6.3.3 Step 3: Response Computation

In this step of the workflow, the `ResponseCurve` actor will determine the response function (if a flux standard star is provided) using the recipe `fors_science`. Please refer to the FORS2 pipeline user manual (Izzo et al. 2012: Sections 9 and 10) for the details of this recipe.

The `ResponseCurve` actor will execute the FORS2 pipeline recipe `fors_science` in order to create an instrument response curve from the observation of a standard star (if it is found in the standard star tables), which will subsequently be used to flux-calibrate the science observation.

Note that this actor will be skipped if there are no observations of a standard star in the current `DataSet`. A standard star observation is only included in the `DataSet` for a science observation if it was taken within  $\pm 7$  nights of the science observation. For some combinations of grism and filter, FORS2 PI-Packs as well as CalSelector data sets are supplied with master instrument response curves. These are currently not included in the data set for a science observation.

### 6.3.4 Step 4: Science Reduction

The `ForsScience` actor will execute the FORS2 pipeline recipe `fors_science` to apply sky subtraction and extract the spectra. Please refer to the FORS2 pipeline user manual (Izzo et al. 2012: Sections 9 and 10) for the details of this recipe and the extraction algorithms employed. The FORS2 workflow will flux-calibrate the science observation using the instrument response curve derived from the standard star observation if it exists in the current `DataSet`. If no standard star observation exists in the current `DataSet`, then the science observation will not be flux-calibrated.

### 6.3.5 Step 5: Output Organisation

After having processed the input data for a `DataSet`, the workflow highlights and executes the `Product Renamer` actor, which, by default, will copy the defined final products of the `ForsScience` actor to the directory specified by `END_PRODUCTS_DIR` and rename them with names derived from the values of certain FITS header keywords. Specifically, final products are renamed by default with names of the form `<HIERARCH.ESO.OBS.NAME>` where `<HIERARCH.ESO.OBS.NAME>` and `<HIERARCH.ESO.PRO.CATG>` represent the values of the corresponding FITS header keywords. These names are fully configurable by right-clicking on the `Product Renamer` actor, selecting `Configure Actor`, and then editing the string as appropriate.

The final products that are copied and renamed are:

- `<HIERARCH.ESO.OBS.NAME>_REDUCED_SCI_MOS.fits` 1-dimensional extracted spectra



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- `<HIERARCH.ESO.OBS.NAME>_REDUCED_ERROR_SCI_MOS.fits` error of 1-dimensional extracted spectra
- `<HIERARCH.ESO.OBS.NAME>_REDUCED_FLUX_SCI_MOS.fits` 1-dimensional extracted and flux-calibrated spectra (if photometric calibration is performed)
- `<HIERARCH.ESO.OBS.NAME>_REDUCED_FLUX_ERROR_SCI_MOS.fits` error of 1-dimensional extracted and flux-calibrated spectra (if photometric calibration is performed)
- `<HIERARCH.ESO.OBS.NAME>_REDUCED_SKY_SCI_MOS.fits` 1-dimensional extracted sky spectra
- `<HIERARCH.ESO.OBS.NAME>_UNMAPPED_SCI_MOS.fits` (not for LSS) 2-dimensional SCIENCE frame, sky-subtracted, neither wavelength calibrated nor distortion corrected
- `<HIERARCH.ESO.OBS.NAME>_UNMAPPED_SKY_SCI_MOS.fits` (not for LSS) 2-dimensional frame with fitted sky background, neither wavelength calibrated nor distortion corrected
- `<HIERARCH.ESO.OBS.NAME>_MAPPED_ALL_SCI_MOS.fits` 2-dimensional SCIENCE frame, wavelength calibrated and distortion corrected
- `<HIERARCH.ESO.OBS.NAME>_MAPPED_FLUX_SCI_MOS.fits` 2-dimensional SCIENCE frame, sky-subtracted, wavelength calibrated and distortion corrected, flux-calibrated (if photometric calibration is performed)
- `<HIERARCH.ESO.OBS.NAME>_MAPPED_SCI_MOS.fits` 2-dimensional SCIENCE frame, sky-subtracted, wavelength calibrated and distortion corrected
- `<HIERARCH.ESO.OBS.NAME>_MAPPED_SKY_SCI_MOS.fits` 2-dimensional frame with fitted sky background, wavelength calibrated and distortion corrected
- `<HIERARCH.ESO.OBS.NAME>_OBJECT_TABLE_SCI_MOS.fits` table with position information for detected spectra
- `<HIERARCH.ESO.OBS.NAME>_DISP_COEFF_SCI_MOS.fits` dispersion coefficients after adjusting to sky line positions (if sky alignment is requested)
- `<HIERARCH.ESO.OBS.NAME>_SKY_SHIFTS_SLIT_SCI_MOS.fits` shifts in wavelength derived from sky line positions (only for MOS-like data if sky alignment is requested)
- `<HIERARCH.ESO.OBS.NAME>_SKY_SHIFTS_LONG_SCI_MOS.fits` shifts in wavelength derived from sky line positions (only for LSS-like MOS data if sky alignment is requested)
- `<HIERARCH.ESO.OBS.NAME>_WAVELENGTH_MAP_SCI_MOS.fits` 2-dimensional frame with pixel value=wavelength of pixel (if sky alignment is requested)

The MOS suffix will be different depending on the instrument mode used: MOS, MXU, LONG\_MOS or LSS.

All products with `<HIERARCH.ESO.OBS.NAME>_REDUCED` are created only if spectra are identified and can be extracted. All products `<HIERARCH.ESO.OBS.NAME>_<type>_FLUX` are created only if flux standard star observations for the upper chip are provided and flux calibration is requested (default).

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The following actors in this step of the workflow are concerned with the termination of the data flow for the current DataSet and will highlight briefly as they are executed.

Finally, the `Provenance Explorer` actor will appear as shown in figure [4.5](#) with a list of datasets on the left menu. By unfolding the menu under each dataset, all the renamed products appear, and if one is interested in the files, including all intermediate steps, that are used to produce that final product, just click on it and a dependency tree will show the whole reduction chain.

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## 7 Improving Your Results Through Workflow Interaction

In this section we list information on how to improve your results by changing parameters for the `fors_calib` recipe.

### 7.1 Wavelength Calibration

To verify the quality of the wavelength calibration the user should check the following displays in the interactive window, which shows up after the execution of the `fors_calib` recipe (see Fig. 7.1 for an example):

**Reduced arc lamp frame** Arc lines should run vertically from top to bottom without jumps. The continuous lines may be broken if slitlets do not contain that line due to their offset from the center along the dispersion axis

**Slit spatial map** The slits be close to horizontal and should not overlap. They may show offsets along the dispersion axis due o their original position along the dispersion axis.

**Residuals of wavelength calibration** Here one should check for outliers and also have a look at the size of the residuals.

While the parameters in the grism tables should generally provide good results some grisms are sensitive to the positions of the slits on the CCD, the lines intensities, etc. In these cases it may make sense to try changing certain parameters to improve the results. For problematic cases setting `-wmode=0` (LSS/LSS-like) or `-wmosmode=0` (MOS/MXU) can be helpful as then only lines are used that are actually found and detected, without interpolation along the spatial axis.

Below we list suggestions to solve problems that may occur during wavelength calibration:

#### GRIS\_150I+OG590

This grism may need tailored line selections and parametr settings for each setup. Unstable solution may improve if the lines 6438 Å, 7147 Å, and/or 7724 Å are ignored via `-ignore_lines`. Changing `-peakdetection` and/or `-wradius` to higher or lower values, and in some cases reducing `-wreject` to 0.5 may also provide better results for certain masks.

#### GRIS\_300V+GG435

Reducing the order of the polynomial fit of the dispersion relation from 5 to 4 produces more stable results. In some cases enlarging `-wradius` from 4 to 8 also improves the stability of the wavelength calibration.

#### GRIS\_300I+OG590

Unstable solutions (wobble in reduced lamp frame) may be improved by increasing `-wradius` to 6, 8 or 12. Sometimes lowering the detection threshold improved the solution.

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### GRIS\_300I

With default parameters the full lines list tends to produce unstable results. However, increasing `-dispersion` to 1.45 or even 1.5, `-wdegree` to 5 and/or `-wradius` to 6, 8, or 12 in most cases improves the results.

### GRIS\_600B

`-peakdetection=200` sometimes gives better results than `-peakdetection=170`. For some setups the solution improves if the line at 3466 Å is ignored with `-ignore_lines`.

### GRIS\_600RI+GG435

In some cases the solution can be improved by changing `-wradius` to 2.

### GRIS\_600z+OG590

`-dispersion=0.69` gives much more stable results. One NeI line at 7438.8999 Å affects the results strongly, in some cases producing worse results than a solution without that line, but in other cases producing even better results.

### GRIS\_1200B

For this grism it is sometimes impossible to find a solution for all slitlets, especially if the slitlets are widely distributed along the dispersion direction. The user may have to process the data twice, once optimizing for the redder slitlets and once for the bluer ones. The wavelength calibration reacts extremely sensitively to the presence or absence of the line 4077 Å. If results stay unstable the user should ignore one or more of the following lines via `-ignore_lines`: 3466.2 Å, 3610.5 Å, 3964.7 Å, 4026.2 Å, 5330.8 Å, 5400.6 Å.

### GRIS\_1400V

Increasing `-wradius` to 8 and decreasing `-peakdetection` to 60 can help to improve unstable solution.

### GRIS\_1028z+OG590

The solution can be stabilized by varying the dispersion to slightly higher or lower values (0.40/0.42 vs. 0.41) and increasing the rejection parameter `-wreject` from 0.7 to 1.

## 7.2 Flat Field Normalization

In general the user will want to remove all traces of the flat field lamp and the slit profile (spatial illumination) and keep only the pixel-to-pixel variation of the detector. The default parameters of the flat field normalization

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are optimized for this situation. However, some grisms (for instance GRIS\_1200B) show transmission variations on wavelength scales of below  $50 \text{ \AA}$ , that cannot be calibrated by the response curve, which is usually sampled only at  $50 \text{ \AA}$  bins. Therefore the user may decide to use instead of the filtering a spline fit to normalize the flat along the dispersion axis (`-d_nknots`). Some fiddling may be required to find the best values of knots, for which 40 is usually a good starting points. The spline fit along the dispersion axis is not well suited for data with very steep slopes due to order separation filters (e.g. GRIS\_150I+OG590).

For LSS data it may be useful not to normalize the flat field along the spatial axis, but instead keep the illumination profile caused by the slit to correct the illumination profile of the science data and thereby facilitate the fitting of the sky background. For MOS/MXU data the slit illumination in the science data is generally not well described by the slit illumination of the screen flat fields.

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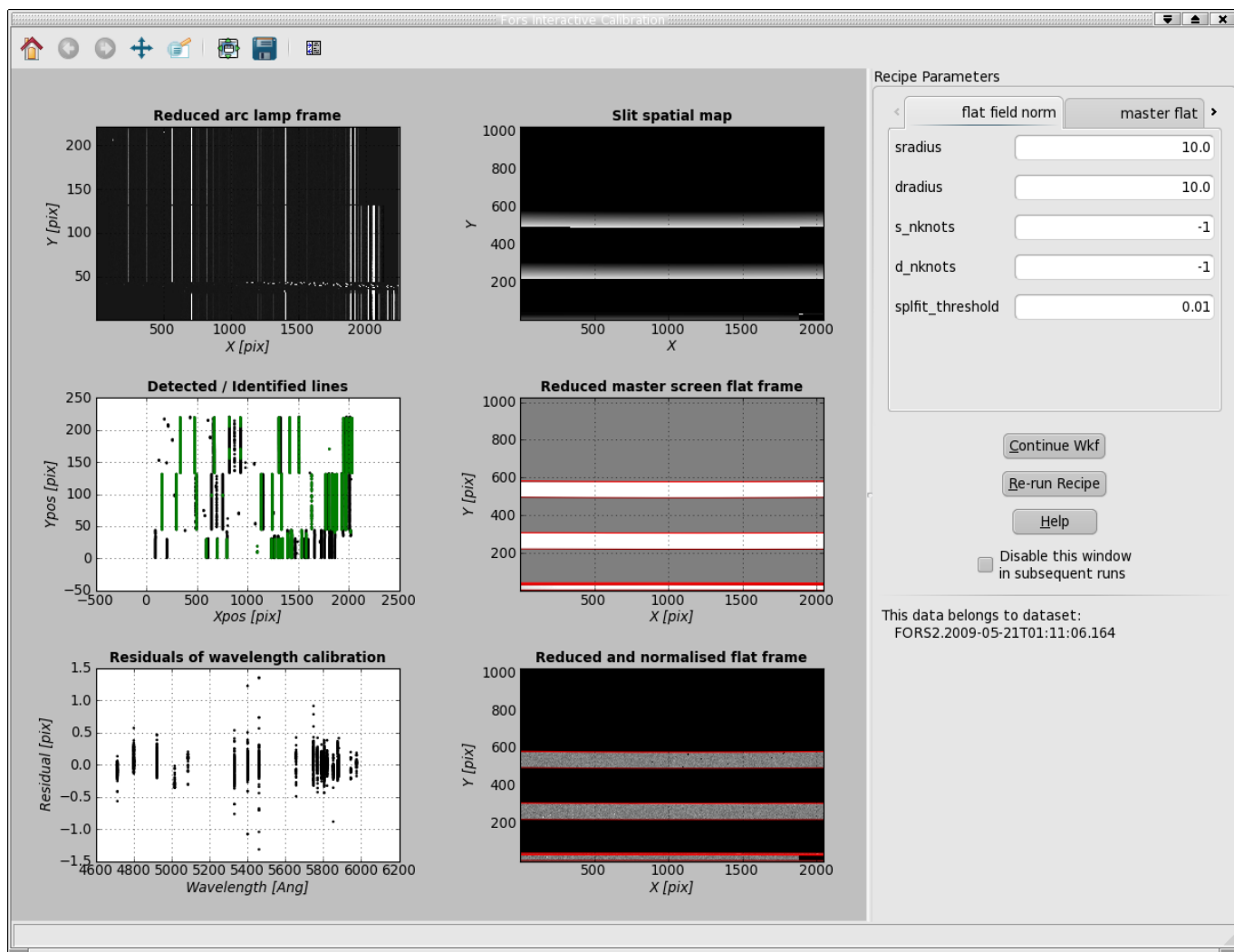


Figure 7.1: The interactive window of the `fors_calib` actor for the first demo DataSet. The scatter in the lower part of the reduced arc lamp frame results from some bleeding in the bottom slitlet and is unproblematic..

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## 8 Frequently Asked Questions

- **Where are my intermediate pipeline products?** Intermediate pipeline products are stored in the directory `<TMP_PRODUCTS_DIR>` (defined on the workflow canvas) and organised further in directories by pipeline recipe.
- **Can I use different sets of bias frames to calibrate my flat frames and science data?** Yes. In fact this is what is currently implemented in the workflow(s). Each file in a DataSet has a purpose attached to it (Forchi (2012)). It is this purpose that is used by the workflow to send the correct set of bias frames to the recipes for flat frame combination and science frame reduction, which may or may not be the same set of bias frames in each case.
- **Can I launch Reflex from the command line?** Yes, use the command:

```
reflex -n <workflow_path>/<workflow>.xml
```

The `-n` option will set all the different options to Kepler and the workflows that avoid any graphical display (including pipeline interactive windows). Note that this mode is not fully supported, and the user should be aware that the path to the workflow must be absolute and even if no GUI elements are shown, it still requires a connection to the window manager.

- **How can I add new actors to an existing workflow?** You can drag and drop the actors in the menu on the left of the Reflex canvas. Under `Eso-reflex -> Workflow` you may find all the actors relevant for pipeline workflows, with the exception of the recipe executor. This actor must be manually instantiated using `Tools -> Instantiate Component`. Fill in the “Class name” field with `org.eso.RecipeExecutor` and in the pop-up window choose the required recipe from the pull-down menu. To connect the ports of the actor, click on the source port, holding down the left mouse button, and release the mouse button over the destination port. Please consult the Reflex User Manual (Forchi (2012)) for more information.
- **How can I broadcast a result to different subsequent actors?** If the output port is a multi-port (filled in white), then you may have several relations from the port. However, if the port is a single port (filled in black), then you may use the black diamond from the toolbar. Make a relation from the output port to the diamond. Then make relations from the input ports to the diamond. Please note that you cannot click to start a relation from the diamond itself. Please consult the Reflex User Manual (Forchi (2012)) for more information.
- **How can I run manually the recipes executed by Reflex?** If a user wants to re-run a recipe on the command line he/she has to go to the appropriate `reflex_book_keeping` directory, which is generally `reflex_book_keeping/<workflow>/<recipe_name>_<number>`. There, subdirectories exist with the time stamp of the recipe execution (e.g. `2013-01-25T12:33:53.926/`). If the user wants to re-execute the most recent processing he/she should go to the `latest` directory and then execute the script `cmdline.txt`. Alternatively, to ensure that the path to `esorex` is the correct one, the user can execute

```
ESOREX_CONFIG="INSTALL_DIR/etc/esorex.rc"
INSTALL_DIR/bin/esorex --recipe-config=<recipe>.rc <recipe> data.sof
```

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where `INSTALL_DIR` is the directory where Reflex and the pipelines were installed. If the user knows the name of the input raw files for the recipe, the correct directory among the many time stamps can be found via `grep <raw_file> */data.sof`. Afterwards the procedure is the same as before. The products will appear in the directory from which the recipe is called, and not in the `reflex_tmp_products` or `reflex_end_products` directory, and they will not be renamed.

## 8.1 FORS specific questions

- **Why do my flux-calibrated data not agree with independent photometric measurements?** In order to have a true absolute flux calibration several requirements need to be fulfilled:

1. All flux of both the target and the standard star needs to be collected, i.e. a wide slit has to be used.
2. The transparency does not change between the observations of the target and the standard star.

With respect to the first condition one should keep in mind that the flux standard stars are observed with a 5'' wide slit, while science data are typically observed with slit widths of 0.8'' to 1''. For a seeing of 0.8'' a slit width of 0.8''/1.0'' means that some 37%/28%, respectively, of the target flux are lost (see also Fig. ??). This would result in a too low flux for the flux calibrated spectrum of the target.

If the second condition is not fulfilled, i.e. the standard star or the target or both are observed under non-photometric conditions (e.g. CLR or THN) their observed flux will be lower than it should be. If the standard star is observed under photometric conditions but the science target is not the flux in the flux calibrated target spectrum will be too low. The opposite happens if the target is observed under photometric conditions but the standard star is not. CLR/THN conditions allow for transparency variations of 10%/20%, respectively.



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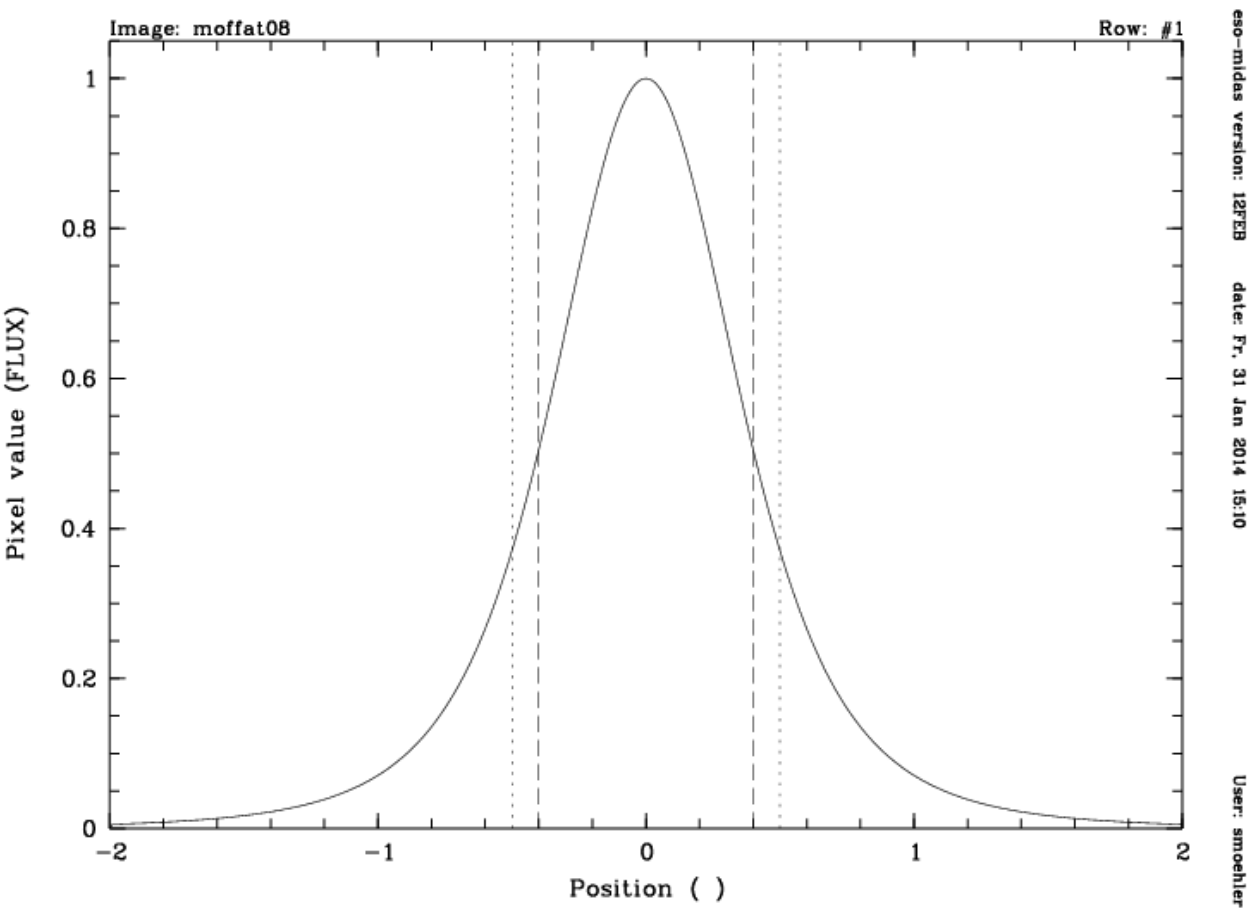


Figure 8.1: Here a Moffat profile with a FWHM of 0.8" is shown. The dashed and dotted lines mark the limits of a 0.8"/1.0" slit..

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## 9 Troubleshooting

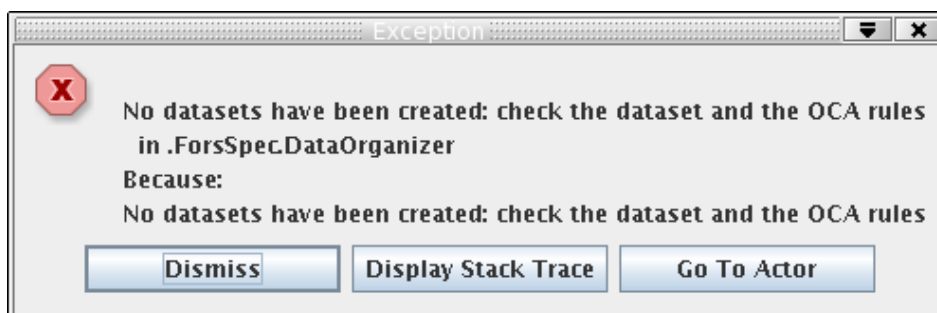


Figure 9.1: *TheDataOrganizer* interactive window reports an error “:No DataSets have been created, check the data set and the OCA rules.”.

1. **I downloaded the data from the ESO archive, put them into a new directory, tried to run `Reflex` on them, but**

- (a) **it crashes**

This may happen if one of the files was downloaded only partially (check for a file with the extension `fits.Z.part`. You will have to download that file again in order to have an uncorrupted file (and remove the partial one).

- (b) **it fails with error message “:No DataSets have been created, check the data set and the OCA rules.”(see Figure 9.1.)**

This error may be due to the fact that the data provided by the ESO archive are compressed (`<filename>.fits.Z`). Please remember to uncompress the data before executing `Reflex`.

Also, please remember that the FORS2 workflow supports only spectroscopic data (LSS/MOS/MXU, no PMOS). It is possible that your data consists entirely of IMG/IPOL/PMOS observations, in which case the `Data Organiser` actor will not construct any `DataSets`.

- (c) **all `DataSets` are greyed out in the `DataSets` interactive window.**

The ESO archive used with `CalSelector` does not always supply all static calibration files. As a consequence some/all `DataSets` are greyed out because they were missing such required data.

Missing static calibration should be found by `reflex` in  
`<install_directory>/calib/<pipeline_version>/cal`.

2. **The “Select `DataSets`” window displays my `DataSets`, but some/all of them are greyed out. What is going on?**

If a `DataSet` in the “Select `DataSets`” window is greyed out, then it means that the `DataSet` that was constructed is missing some key calibration(s) (i.e. the `DataSet` is incomplete). To find out what calibration(s) are missing from a greyed out `DataSet`, click on the `DataSet` in question to highlight it in blue, and then click on the button `Inspect Highlighted`. The “Select Frames” window that appears will report the category of the calibration products that are missing (e.g. `MASTER_BIAS`). From this the user has

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then to determine the missing raw data (in this case bias frames). If static calibrations are missing the mechanism unfortunately does not work, but such data should be found by `reflex` in `<install_directory>/calib/<pipeline_version>/cal`

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