ctools - Support #1925

ctools flux points and upper limits

02/09/2017 04:40 PM - Kelley-Hoskins Nathan

Status:	New	Start date:	02/09/2017
Priority:	Normal	Due date:	
Assigned To:		% Done:	0%
Category:		Estimated time:	0.00 hour
Target version:			
Description			
I'm trying to calculate flux and upper limit points for a point source in a gobservation. I can get some flux points, but I have two problems.			
a) Several flux points have errors larger than the flux value, meaning the lower error bound is unphysically negative. However, the bins' test statistics are quite high.			
flux flux_err NEvents TS erg/cm2/s erg/cm2/s 1.49e-10 2.26e-10 2605 193.9 2.88e-10 4.75e-10 892 298.9			
(values are from the flux and flux_err variables in the snippet of code below)			
Does this mean there was a problem with the likelihood setup or calculation?			
Theres a general consensus that Li&Ma flux points are only statistically valid/useful if their bin significance is above a certain threshold (~3-5 sigma), but I'm not sure what the ctools/likelihood protocol is. I would guess switch to an upper limit when TS < 9, but that doesn't apply for these points.			
Due to their large errors, should I replace the above flux points with upper limits?			
b) on others flux calculations, ctulimit throws an error:			
ValueError: *** ERROR in ctlikelihood::evaluate(GModelPar&, double&): Invalid value. Value 3.45239631834042e-21 of parameter "Prefactor" is above its maximum boundary 0. To omit this error please raise the maximum parameter boundary.			
The code that produces that error is this (adapted from csspec.py):			
# earlier stuff to assemble gobservation 'obs' and to select the events that are only in our energy bin			
<pre># run test likelihood cd print('running ctlike') like = ctools.ctlike(ob like['debug'] = True like['chatter'] = 4 like['clobber'] = True print('warning, disablin like['edisp'] = False like.run()</pre>	omputation s) ng energy dispersion in likelihood calculatio	on')	
<pre># run upper limit calculation tool confidence_interval = 0.95 elogmean = gammalib.GEnergy(pow(10, (math.log10(self['energy_min_TeV']) + math.log10(self['energy_max_TeV'])) / 2) , 'TeV') elogmean2 = elogmean.MeV() * elogmean.MeV() if like.obs().models()[source_name].spectral()['Prefactor'].value() == 0.0 :</pre>			

print('source has a flux prefactor of 0.0, unable to run ctulimit...') ulimit value = -1.0else : print('running ctools.ulimit...') ulimit = ctools.ctulimit(like.obs ()) ulimit['debug'] = True ulimit['chatter'] = 4 ulimit['srcname'] = source_name ulimit['eref'] = elogmean.TeV() ulimit['sigma min'] = 0.1ulimit['sigma_max'] = 10.0 ulimit['confidence'] = confidence_interval # error occurs during this call to run() ulimit.run() ulimit_value = ulimit.diff_ulimit() # calculate the wanted output data print('calculating output data...') source = like.obs().models()[source name] if like.obs().logL() == 0.0 : flux = 0.0flux_err = 0.0 ts value = 0.0 ulim value = 0.0npred = 0.0else : # calculations transcribed from \$CTOOLS/cscripts/csspec.py fitted flux = source.spectral().eval(elogmean) # 1/s/cm2/MeV parvalue = source.spectral()[0].value() rel_error = source.spectral()[0].error() / parvalue if parvalue != 0 else 0.0 e_flux = fitted_flux * rel_error = fitted_flux * elogmean2 * gammalib.MeV2erg flux $flux_err = e_flux$ * elogmean2 * gammalib.MeV2erg ts_value = source.ts() ulim_value = ulimit_value * elogmean2 * gammalibMeV2erg if ulimit_value > 0.0 else ulimit_value npred = like.obs().npred()

I dug around in the code to figure out that the error occurs because in the ctulimit::run() function, the m_model_par->factor_max() is zero,

which is limiting the Initial Parameter Range, but I don't know how that parameter got to be zero, or where to set it to be larger.

Does anyone know whats causing this error?

History

#1 - 04/05/2017 10:23 AM - Knödlseder Jürgen

user#111 wrote:

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Theres a general consensus that Li&Ma flux points are only statistically valid/useful if their bin significance is above a certain threshold (\sim 3-5 sigma), but I'm not sure what the ctools/likelihood protocol is. I would guess switch to an upper limit when TS < 9, but that doesn't apply for these points.

Due to their large errors, should I replace the above flux points with upper limits?

This may depend a bit on how the model fit was setup, and I would need more information to judge this. If you have for example a power law with a free spectral index, the flux error contains the combined uncertainty in the flux and the spectral index. If the spectral index is poorly constrained this may lead to a relatively large flux error, although the source is significantly detected. If you want to compare flux errors to the significance you have to fix all other spectral parameters.

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[...]

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There was indeed a bug in ctulimit for parameters that had no limits. This was corrected. The code is now:

// Compute parameter bracketing double parmin = value - m_sigma_min * error; double parmax = value + m_sigma_max * error; if (m_model_par->has_min() && m_model_par->factor_min() > parmin) { parmin = m_model_par->factor_min(); } if (m_model_par->has_max() && m_model_par->factor_max() < parmax) { parmax = m_model_par->factor_max();

}

Files

test.log