



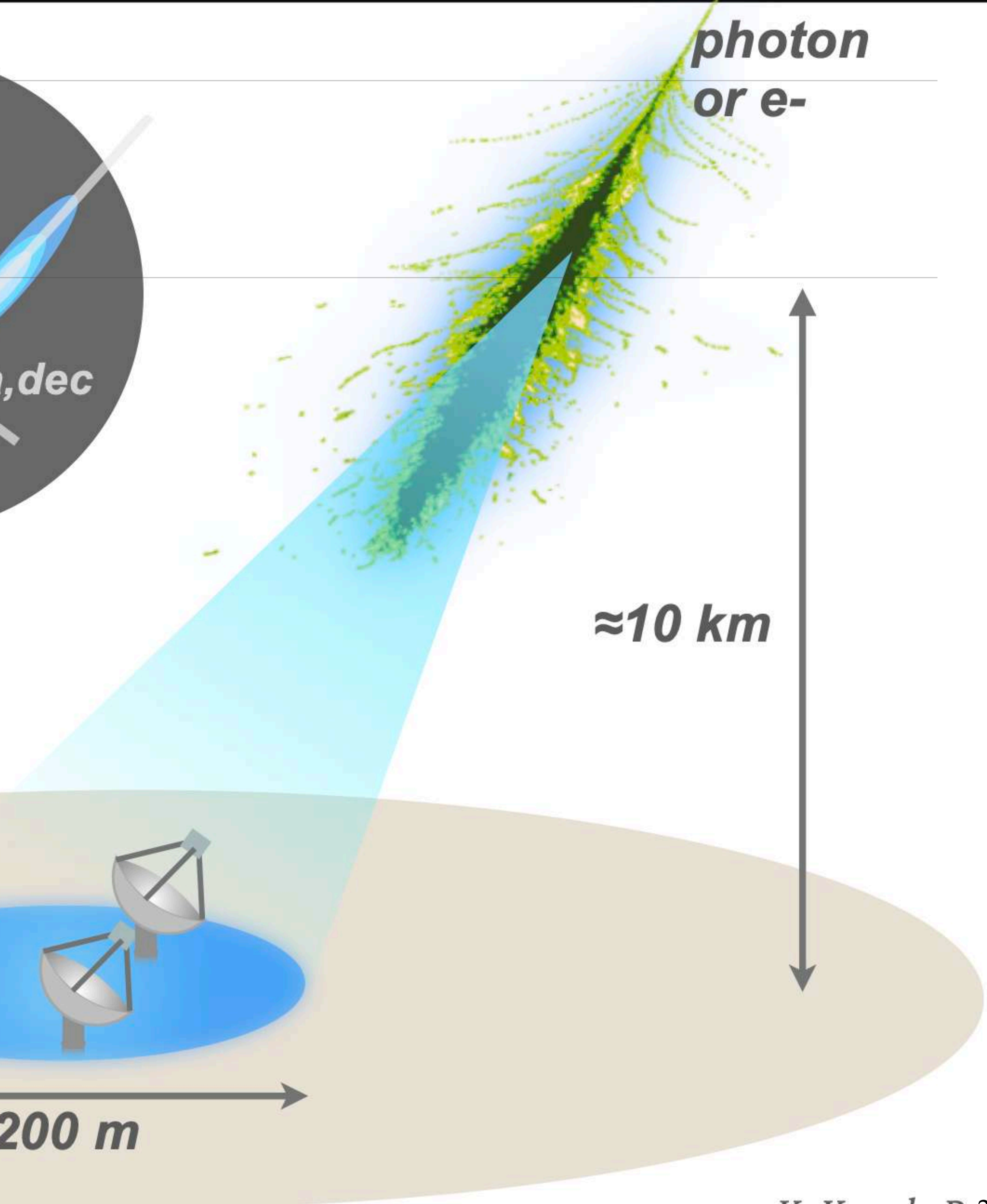
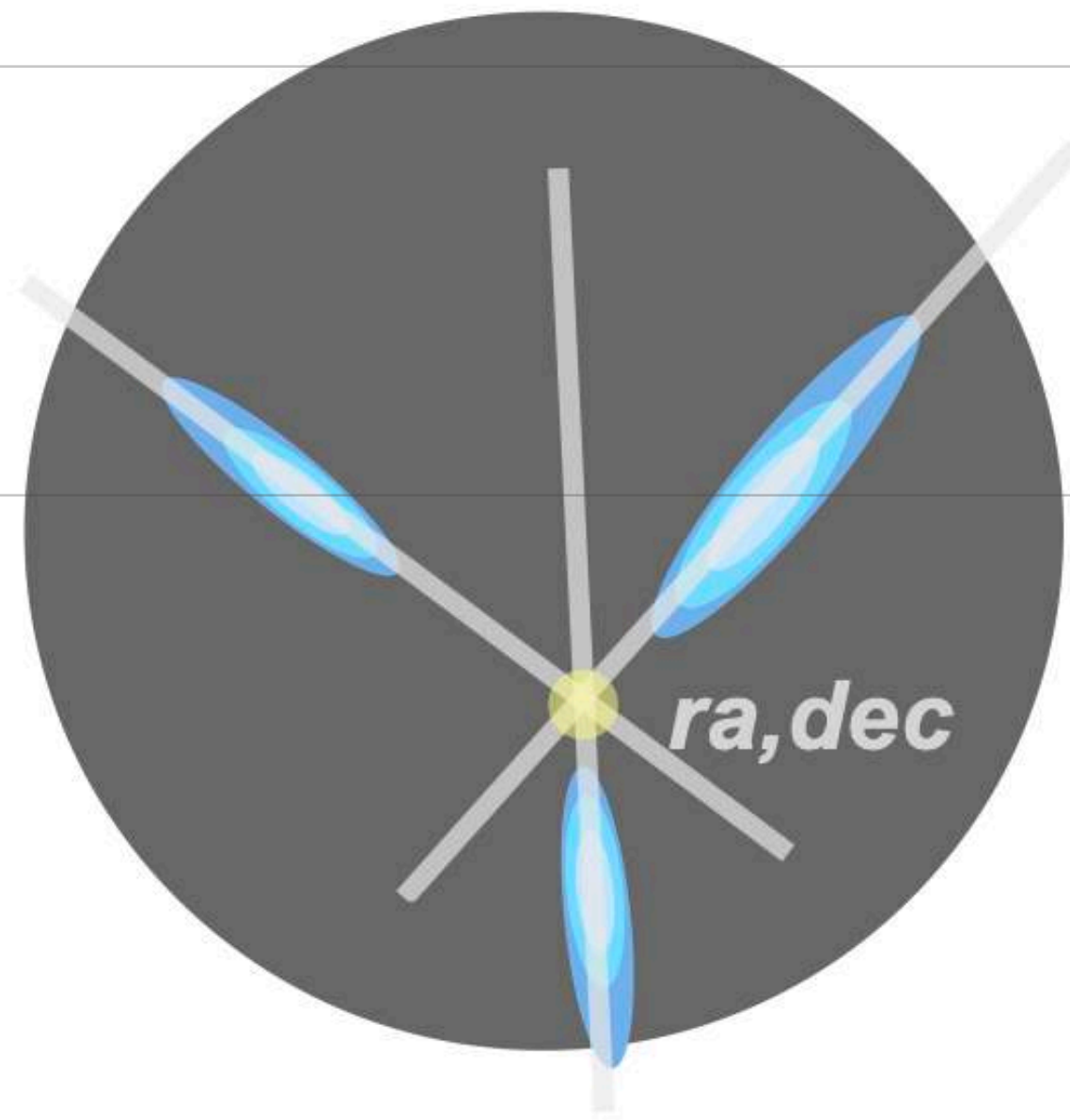
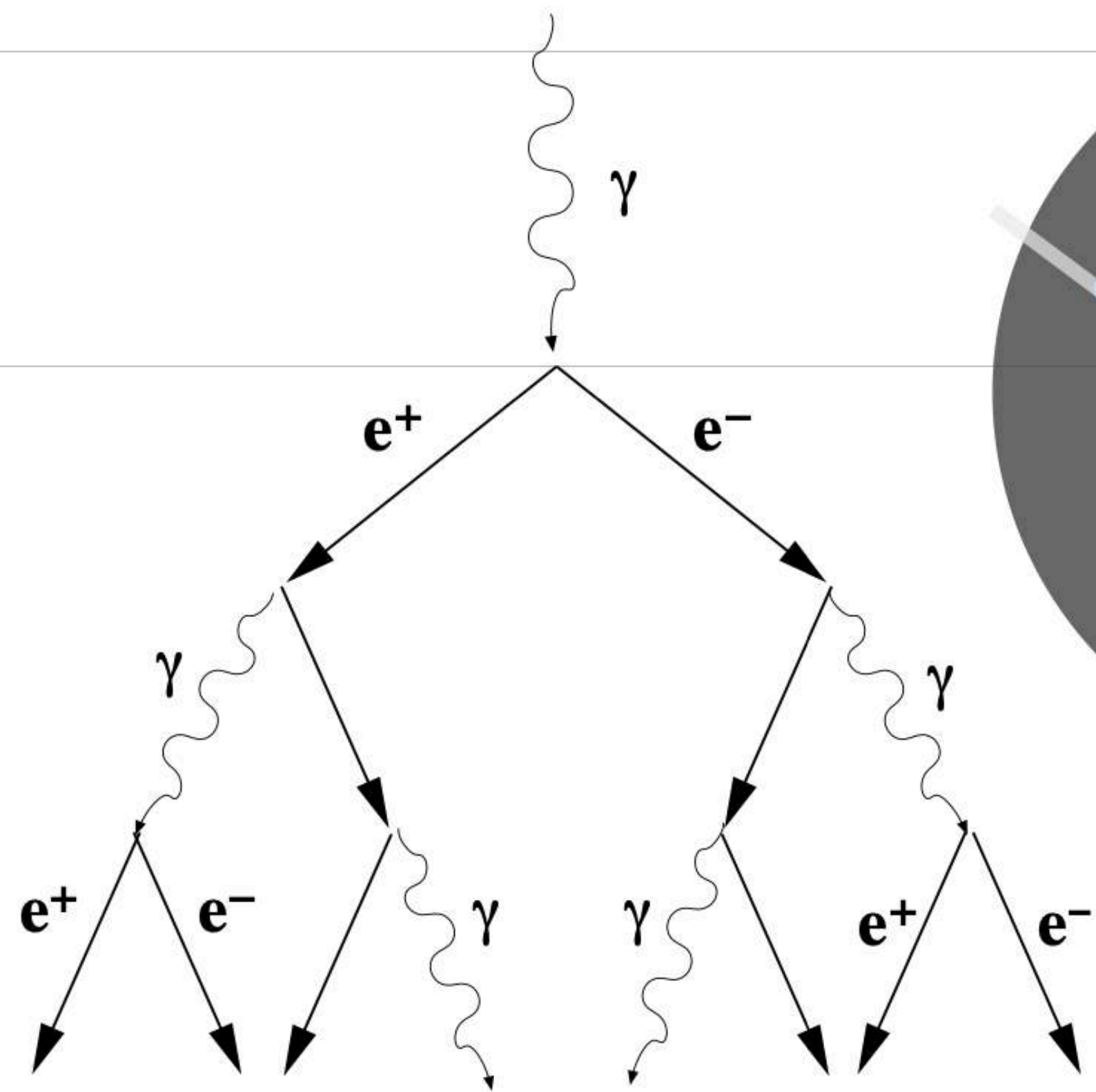
Atreyee Sinha  
IPARCOS / UCM, Madrid  
[asinha@ucm.es](mailto:asinha@ucm.es)

For the Gammapy-dev team



# A short introduction to VHE gamma-ray detection techniques



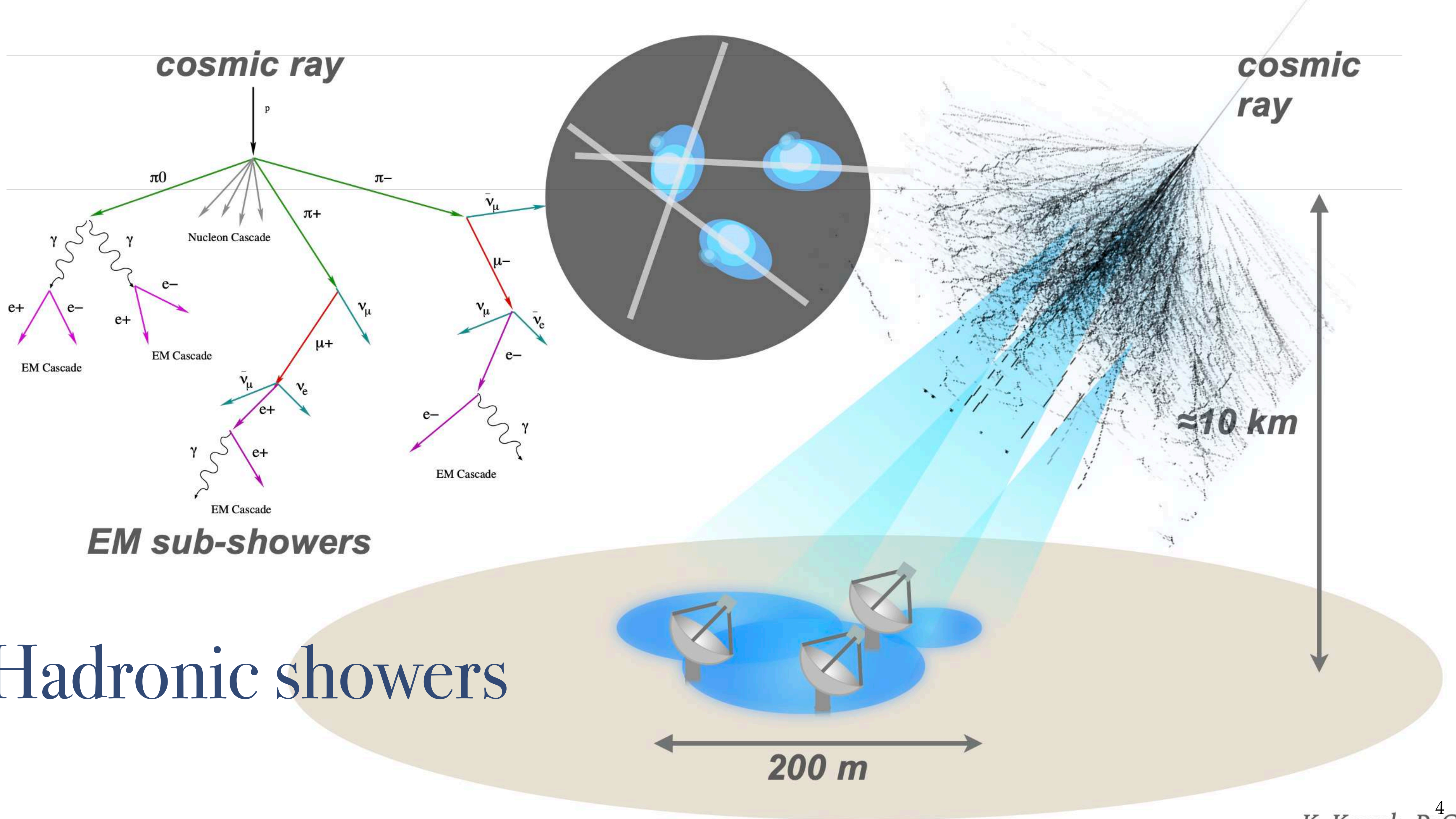


# Photon showers

*effective area*  $\approx$  size of light pool (small array)

$\approx$  size of array (large array)



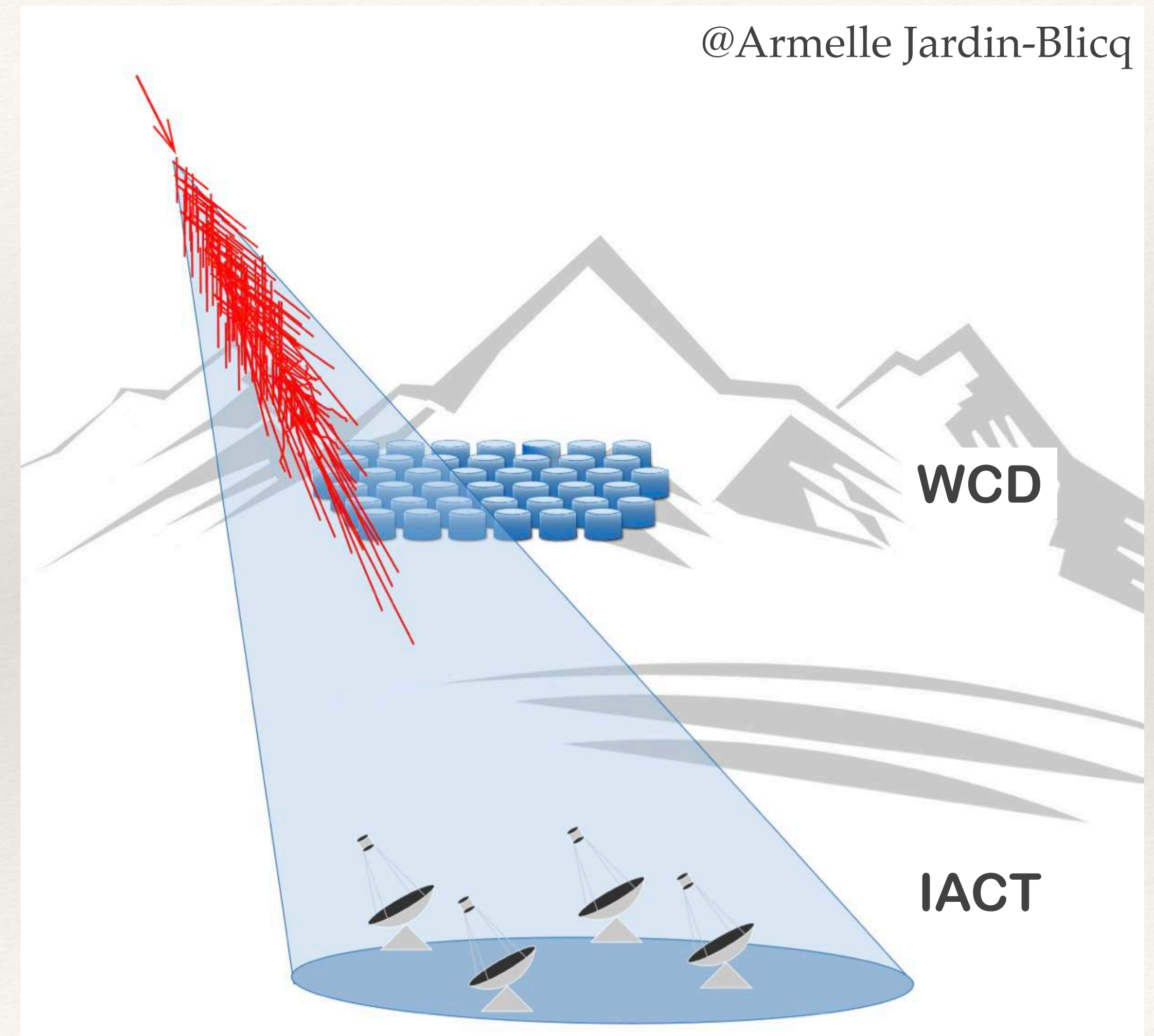


# Hadronic showers



# Detection techniques

	IACT	WCD
Type	Pointing	All Sky
Energy threshold	~100 GeV	TeV
Energy resolution	~10%	40%
Angular Resolution	~0.1 deg	~0.5 deg
FoV	~5 deg	~ 90 deg
Duty Cycle	10%	~100%
Current instruments	H.E.S.S. , VERITAS, MAGIC, FACT	HAWC
Future Instruments	CTA	SWG0





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# Challenge: Atmosphere and Observation Condition

---

- ❖ Instrument response changes with
  - ❖ Gamma-ray **energy**
  - ❖ **Position** in Camera Field of View
  - ❖ **Zenith Angle** of observation (atmospheric thickness)
  - ❖ **Azimuth**: Earth's magnetic field orientation
  - ❖ **Telescopes triggered**
  - ❖ **Subarray choice**
  - ❖ Atmospheric Density profile
  - ❖ Optical **Night-Sky-Background** light level (Moon, Zodiacal light, Light pollution)
  - ❖ Detector Configuration
  - ❖ ...



# Challenge: Atmosphere and Observation Condition

## ❖ Instrument response changes with

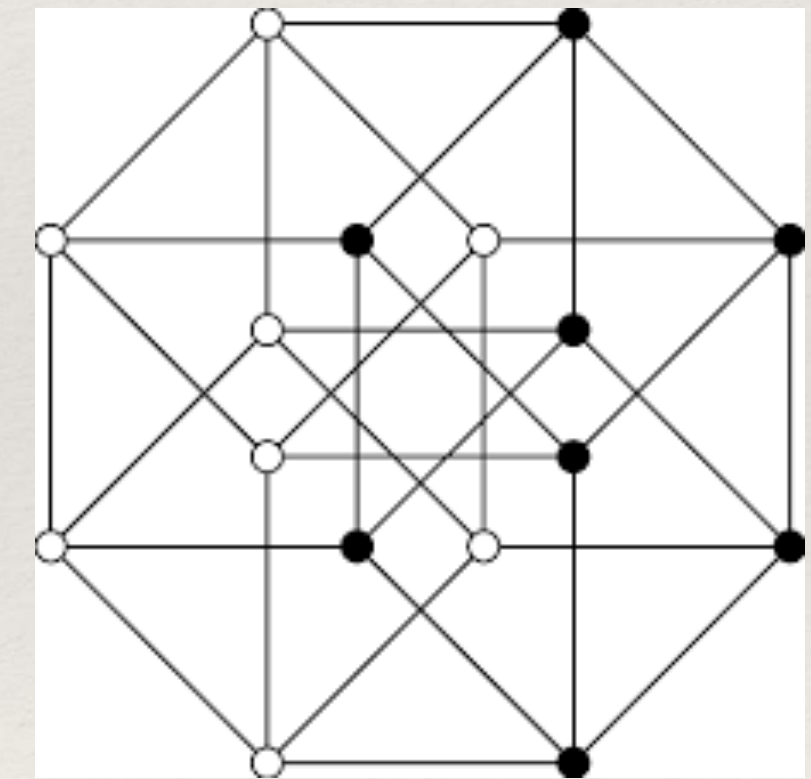
- ❖ Gamma-ray **energy**
- ❖ **Position** in Camera Field of View
- ❖ **Zenith Angle** of observation (atmospheric thickness)
- ❖ **Azimuth**: Earth's magnetic field orientation
- ❖ **Telescopes triggered**

Change during an observation

- ❖ **Subarray choice**
- ❖ Atmospheric Density profile
- ❖ Optical **Night-Sky-Background** light level (Moon, Zodiacal light, Light pollution)
- ❖ Detector Configuration
- ❖ ...

Change between observations

- Potentially very high dimensional Instrument Response Functions
- Lots of custom simulations



- Need good parametrisation and data model



---

# Challenge: Strong residual hadronic background

---

- $10^4$  hadronic triggers for 1 photon trigger
- $\sim 98-99\%$  rejected by present gamma-hadron separation techniques
- Still residual background is  $\sim 100$  times of signal strength
  - **“90-99% of gamma-like particles are actually hadrons”**





# Proprietary approaches

● Each telescope has its own data format and software

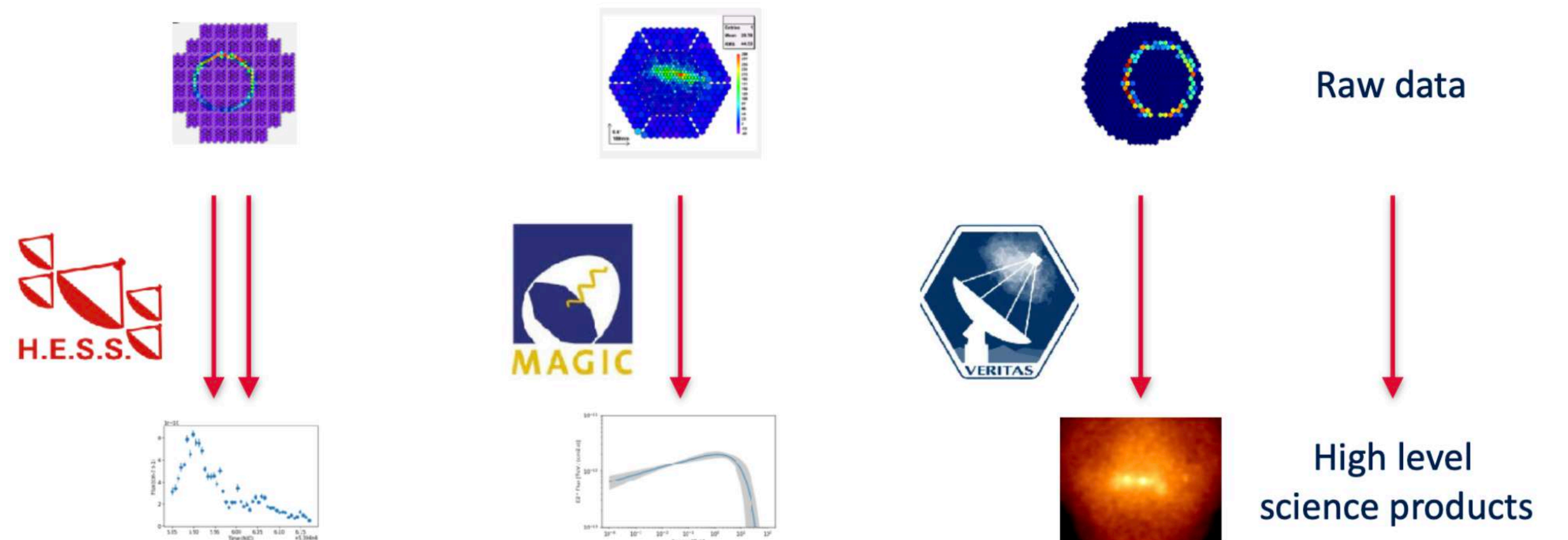
- Multiple analysis chains within each collaboration

- Cross checking analysis is a never-ending issue

● Combination of data from different experiments needs hacking into proprietary analysis s/w - terrible experience



- All VHE gamma-ray instruments have their own proprietary formats and tools making joint analyses impossible



How to compare:

- instrument-based assumptions on physical spectrum?
- inter-instrument systematics effects?
- treatment of low statistics?

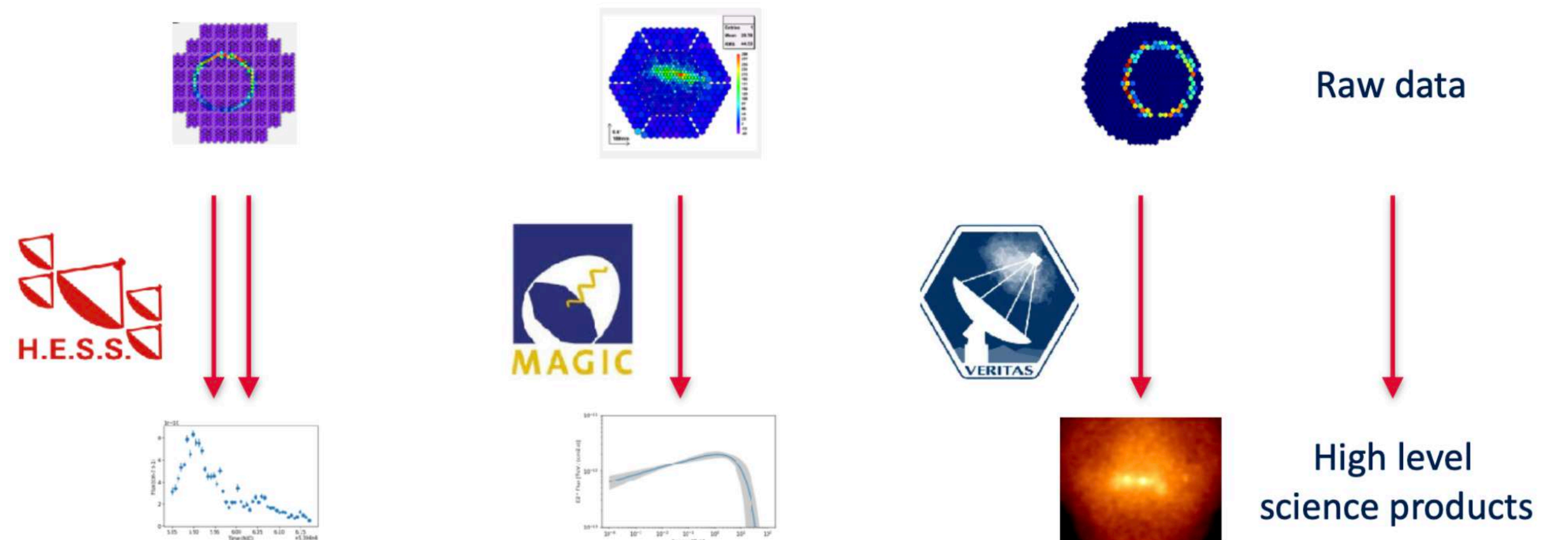


# Towards open VHE data analysis

- CTA will operate as **open** observatory
- Public legacy data release of current instruments
- Multi-instrument analysis necessary
- VHE analysis needs common **open data formats** and **common open tools**



- All VHE gamma-ray instruments have their own proprietary formats and tools making joint analyses impossible



How to compare:

- instrument-based assumptions on physical spectrum?
- inter-instrument systematics effects?
- treatment of low statistics?

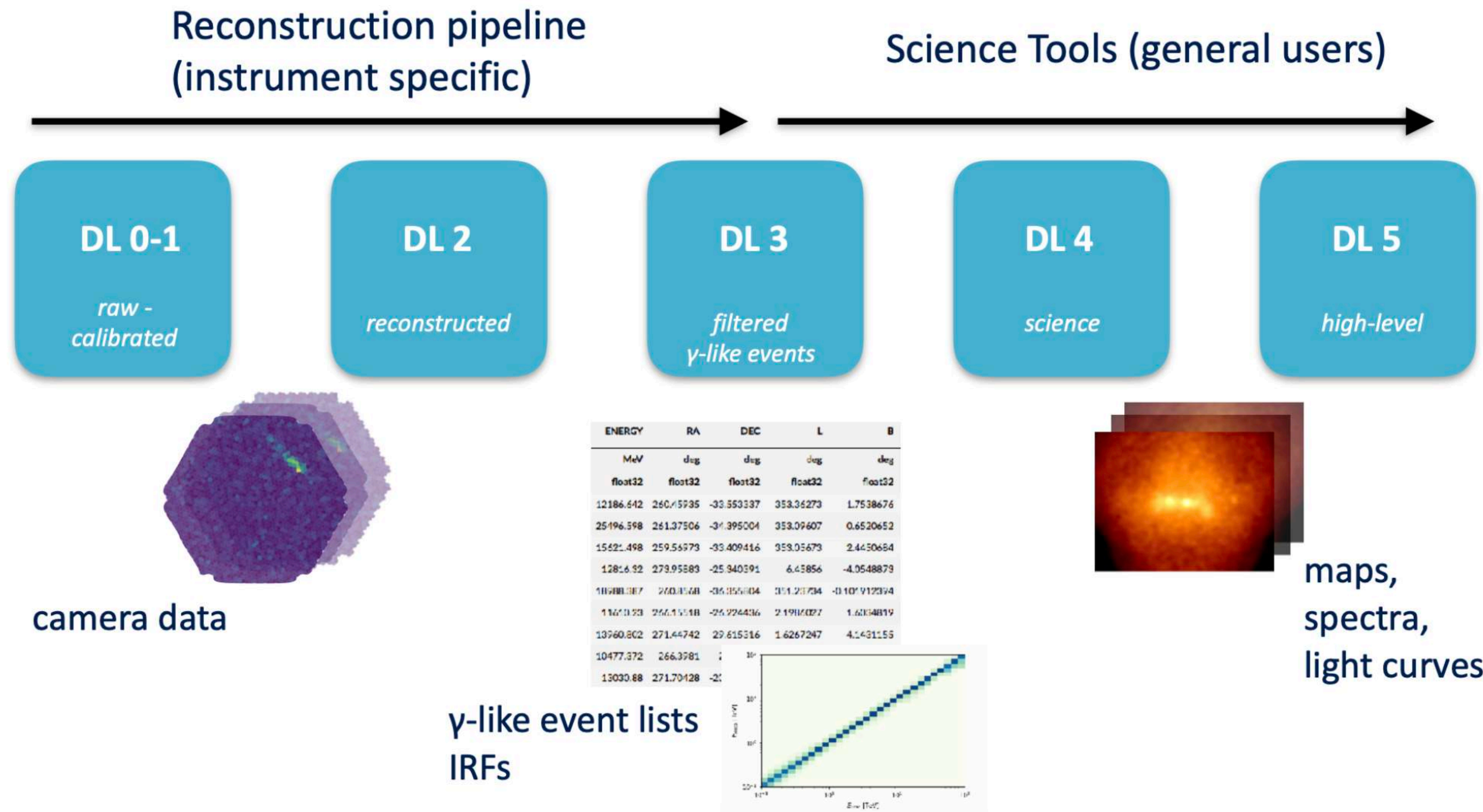


# GammaAstroData formats & Gammapy



# The GADF initiative

Separating instrument specific data treatment from common use cases and methods



- ❖ Gamma Astro Data Formats (GADF)
- ❖ Based on the Fermi-LAT format Proposed in 2016
- ❖ Adopted by CTA
- ❖ H.E.S.S. DL3 DR1
- ❖ MAGIC data release



# The Gammapy concept

A high level gamma-ray astronomy package based on common data  
formats

+

A flexible, open source, community driven python library

+

Science tools for the CTA



# Gammapy approach

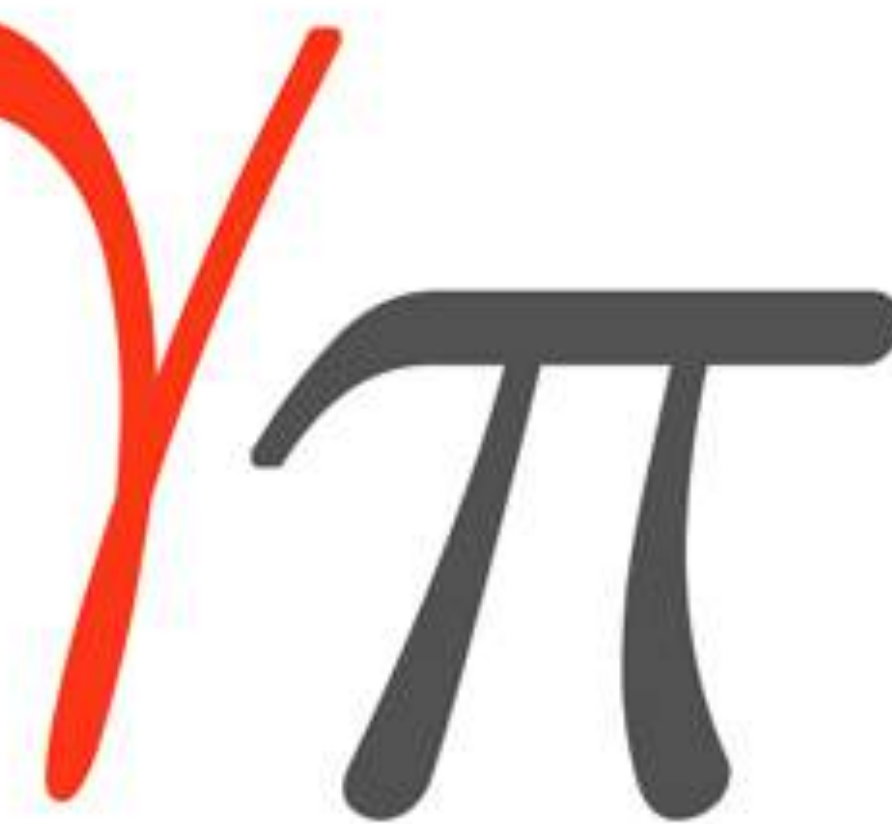
Pointing  $\gamma$ -ray Observatories



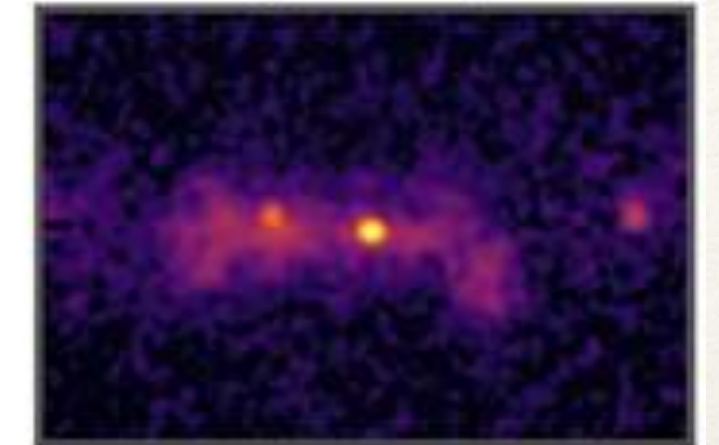
All-sky  $\gamma$ -ray Observatories



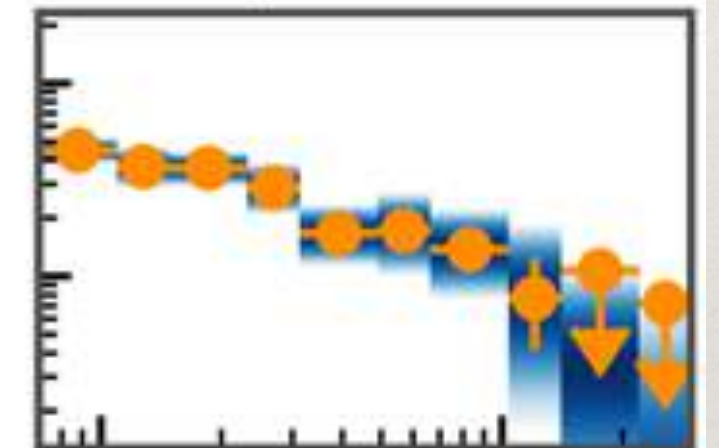
Common data format



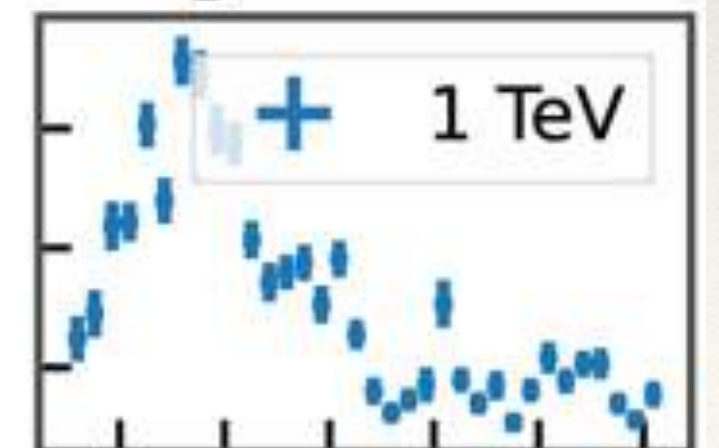
Sky Maps



Spectra

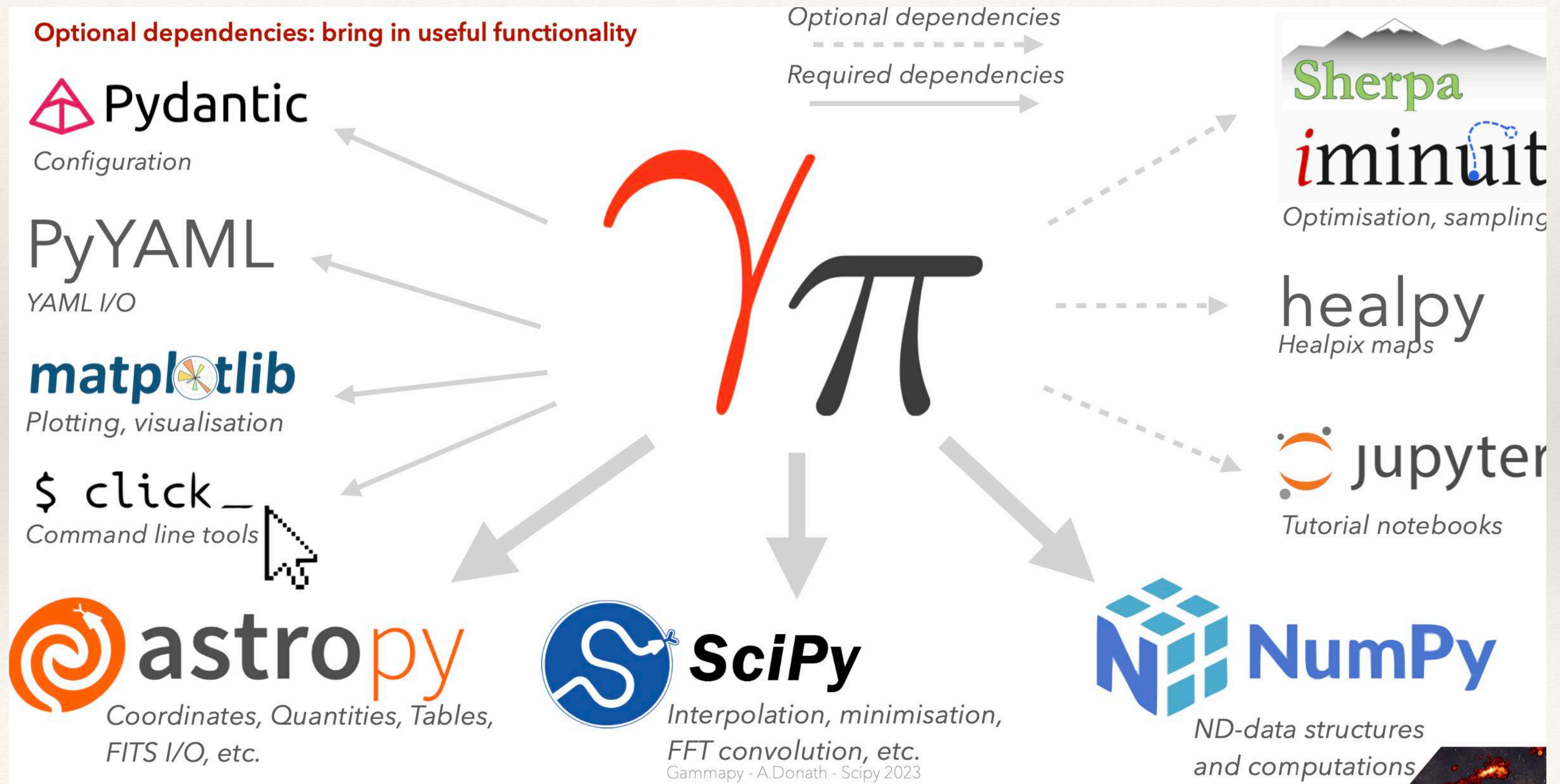


Lightcurves





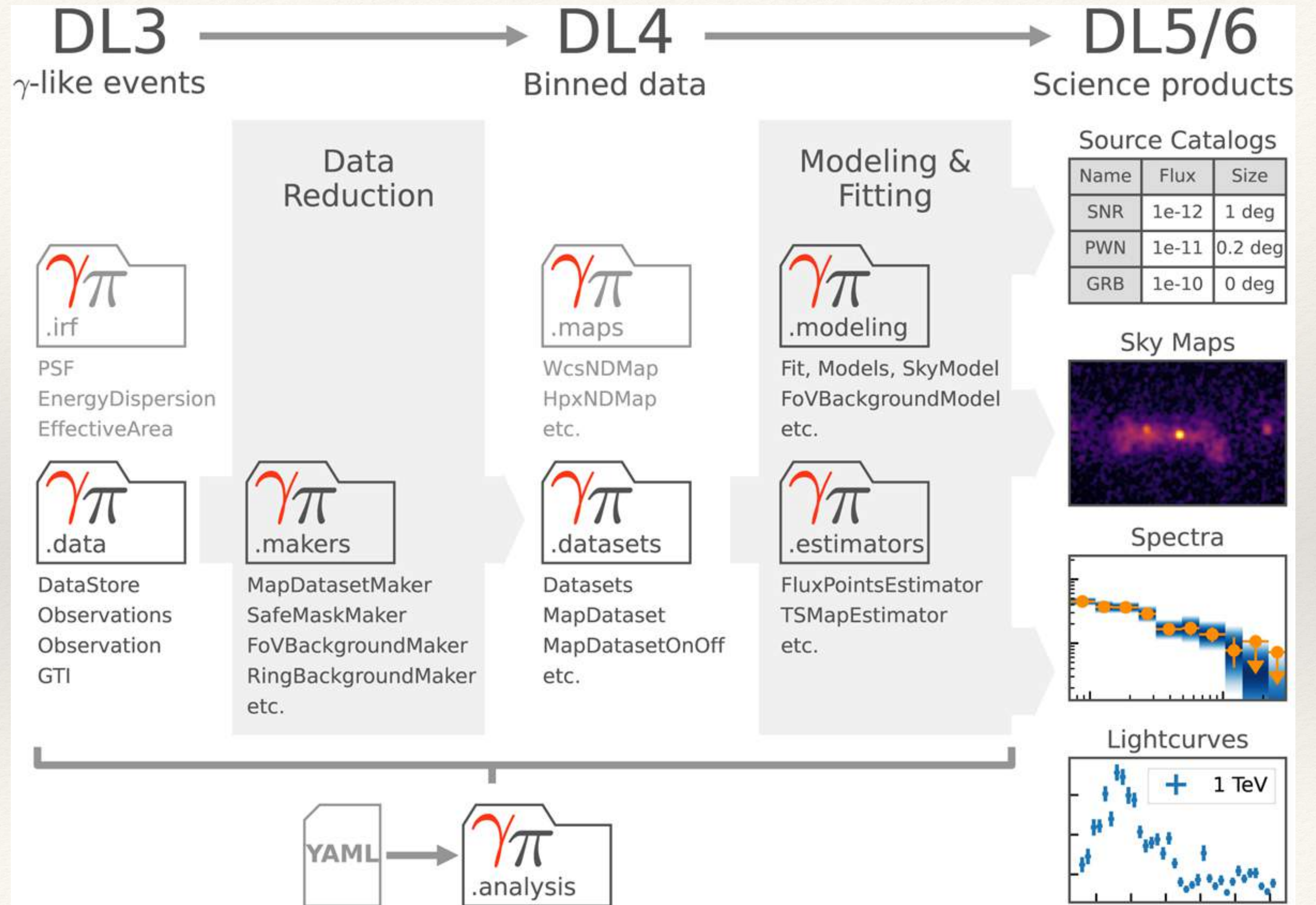
# Dependencies





# Internal workflow

- ❖ 2 step workflow
- ❖ Data reduction (DL3 - DL4)
- ❖ Modelling and fitting (DL4 - DL5)





# Data reduction

DL3 → DL4 → DL5



Dataset

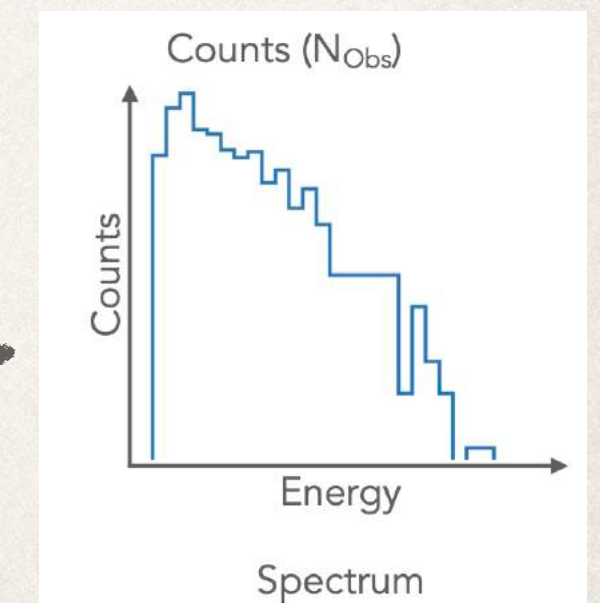
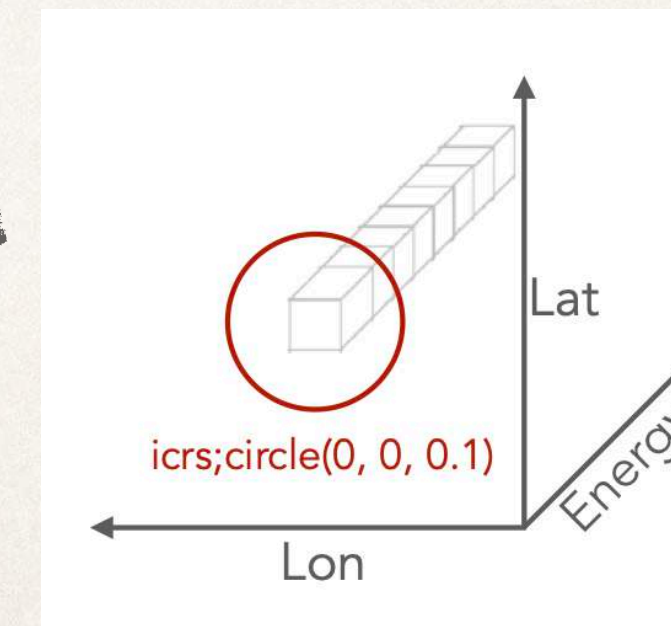
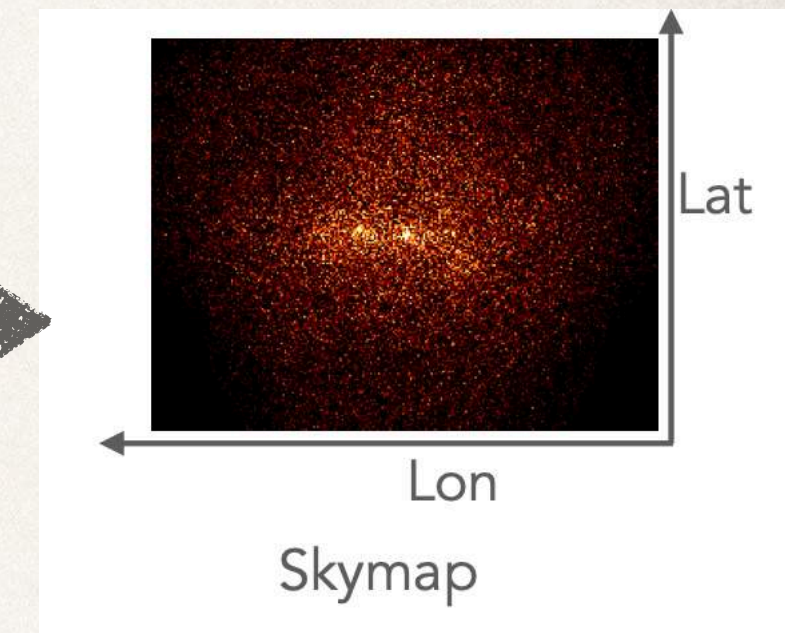
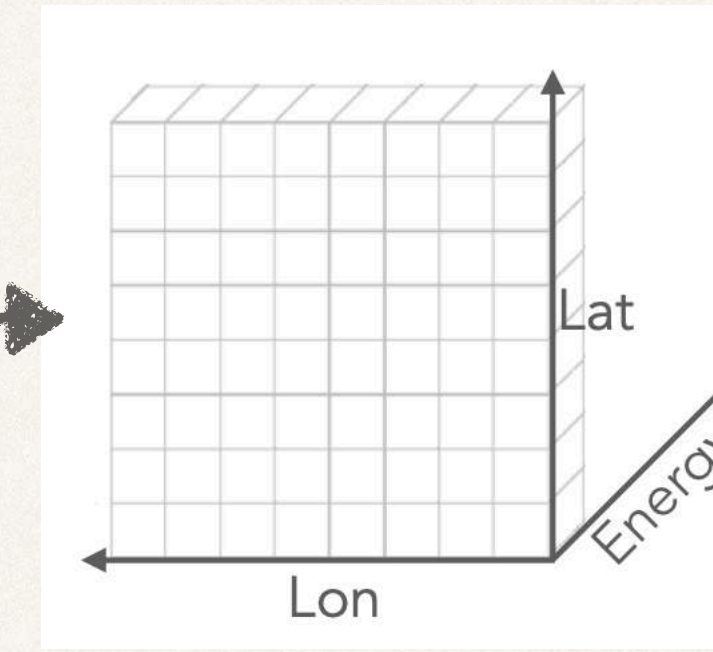
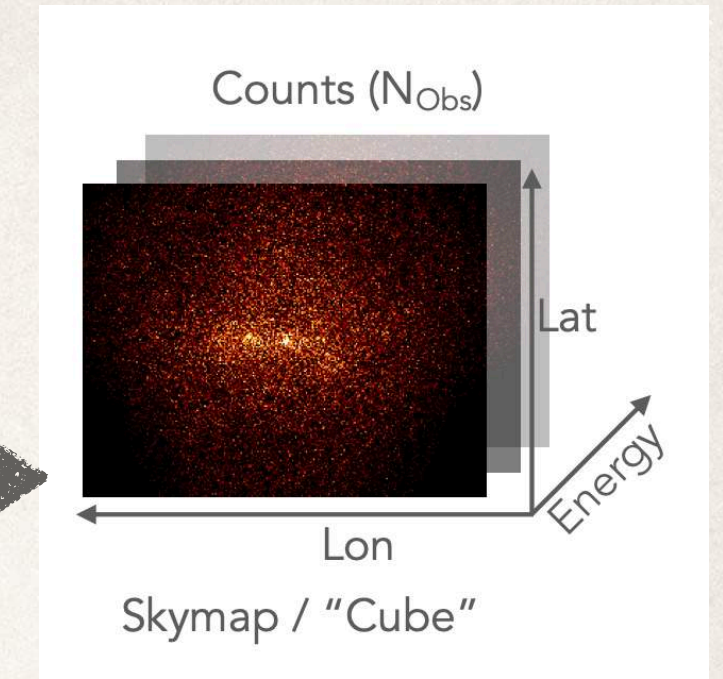
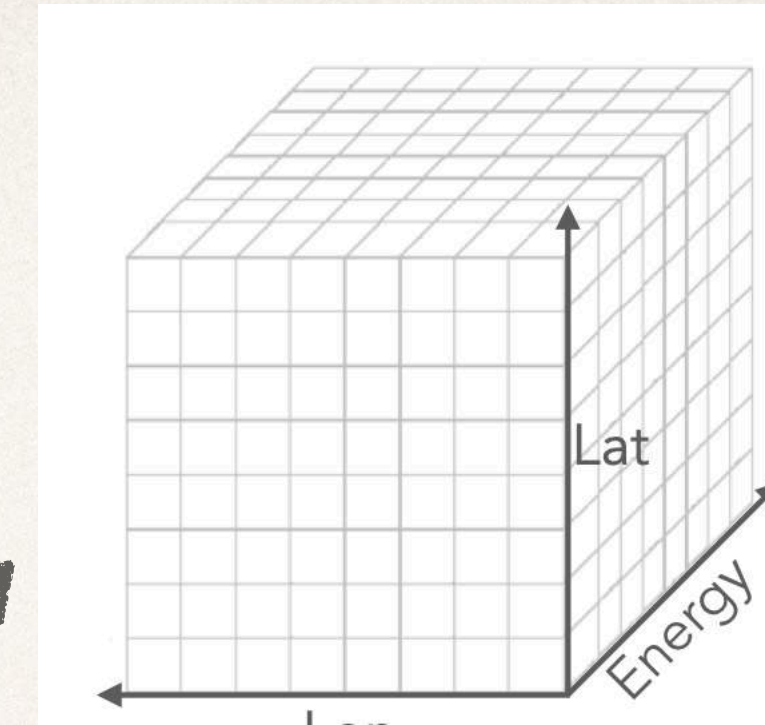
- ❖ Bin events (and IRFs) into n-dim sky maps
- ❖ Apply event selections (time, offset, etc)
- ❖ Spatial and energy binning
- ❖ Generalised case: 3D maps
  - ❖ Image analysis: cube with one energy bin
  - ❖ Spectral analysis: Cube with one spatial bin

EVENT_ID	TIME	RA	DEC	ENERGY
	s	deg	deg	TeV
int64	float64	float32	float32	float32
5407363825684	123890826.66805482	84.97964	23.89347	10.352011
5407363825695	123890826.69749284	84.54751	21.004095	4.0246882
5407363825831	123890827.23673964	85.39696	19.41868	2.2048872
5407363825970	123890827.79615426	81.93147	20.79867	0.69548655
5407363826067	123890828.26131463	85.98302	21.053099	0.86911184
5407363826095	123890828.41393518	86.97305	21.837437	4.1240892
5407363826128	123890828.52555823	83.40073	19.771587	1.6680022
5407363826168	123890828.6829524	82.25036	19.22003	4.7649446
5407363826383	123890829.53362775	83.18322	22.008213	0.7920148
...	...	...	...	...

3D analysis

Image analysis

Spectral analysis analysis





# Data fitting

DL4  $\longrightarrow$  DL5

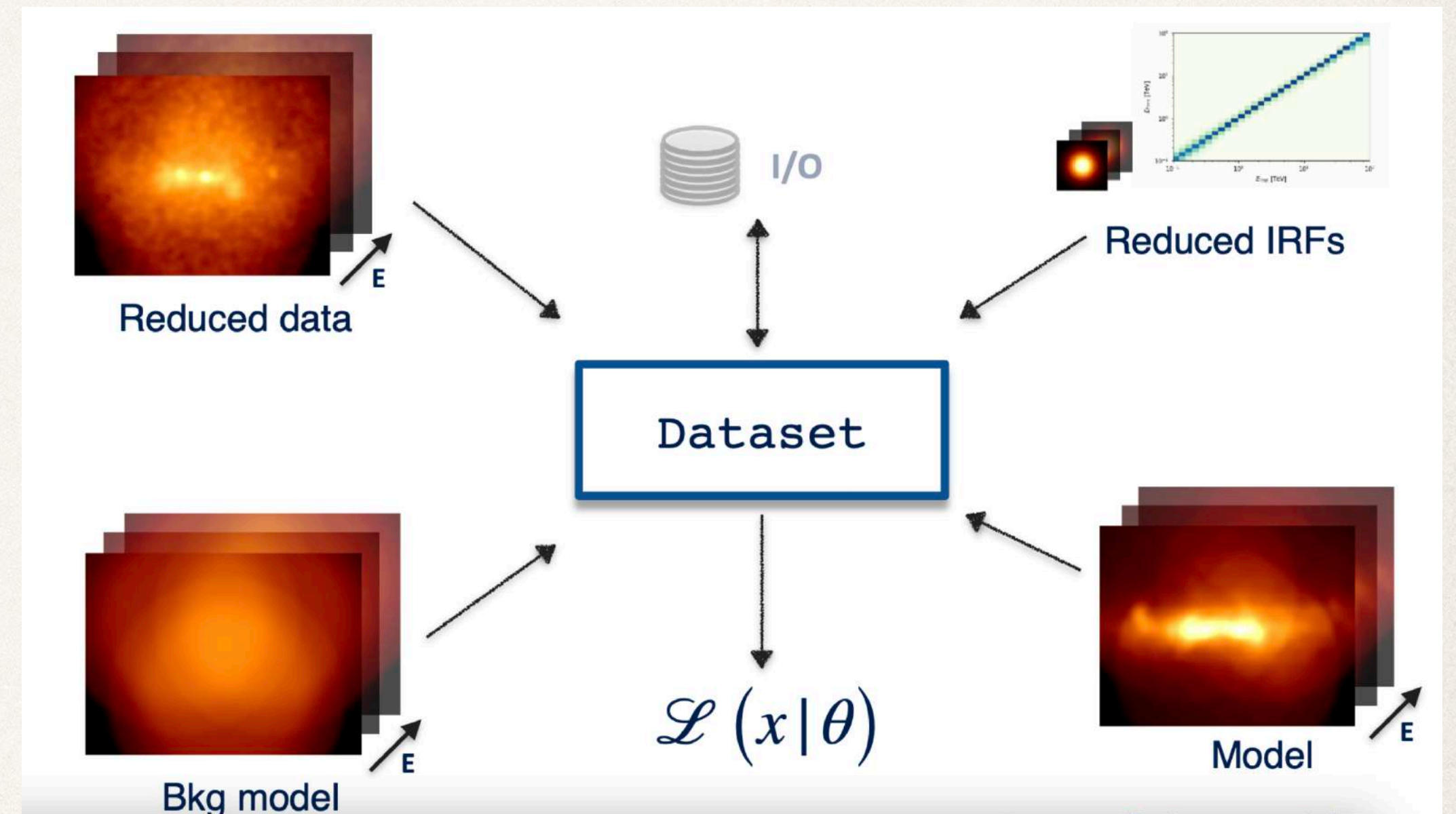
- ❖ Fitting on pre-computed datasets
  - ❖ eg: From HAWC, Fermi-LAT, OGIP files, etc
- ❖ Forward folding with maximum likelihood estimation

$$N_{Pred}(p, E) = N_{bkg}(p, E) + \sum_{src} N_{src}(p, E)$$

Cash: known background

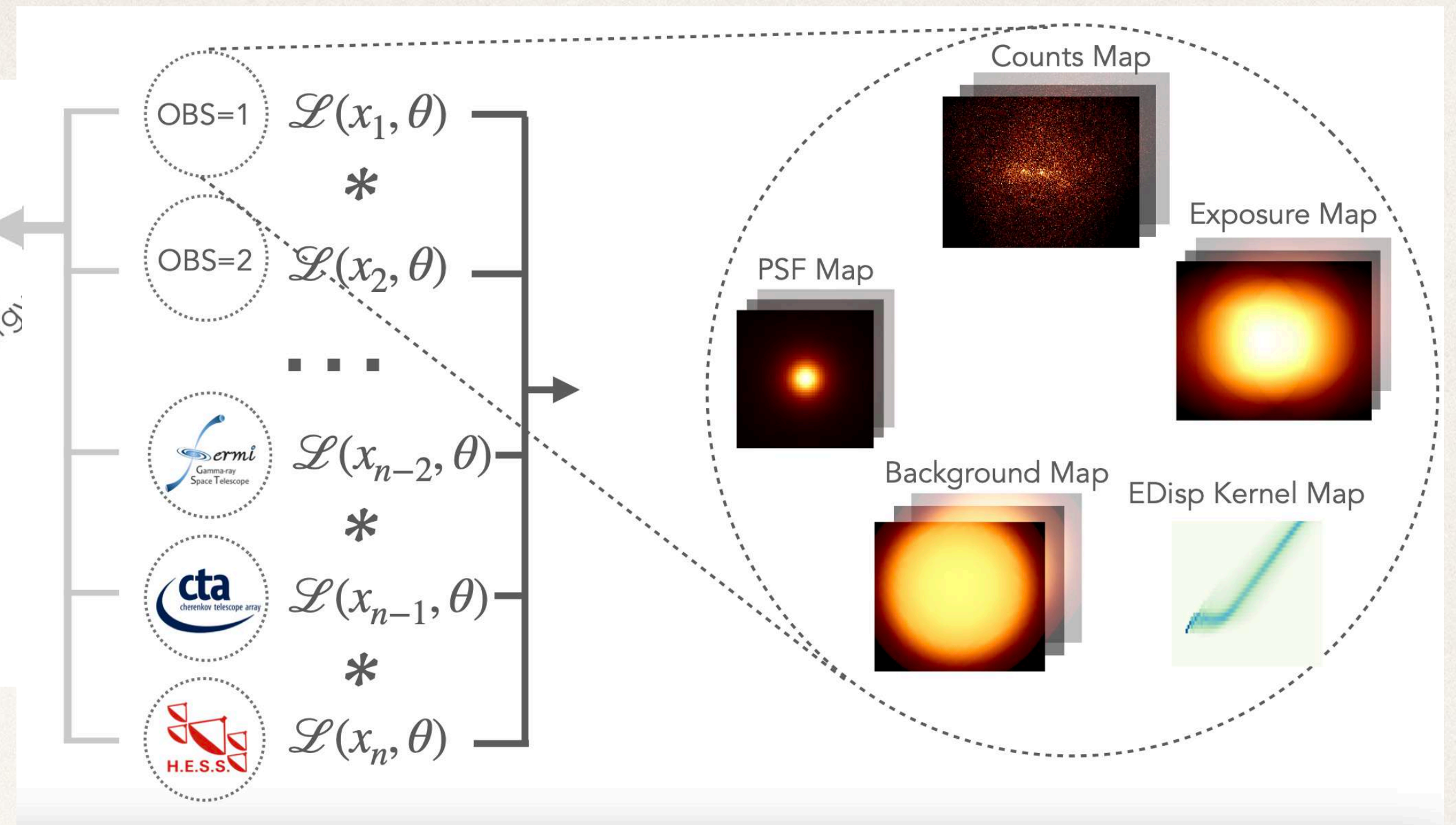
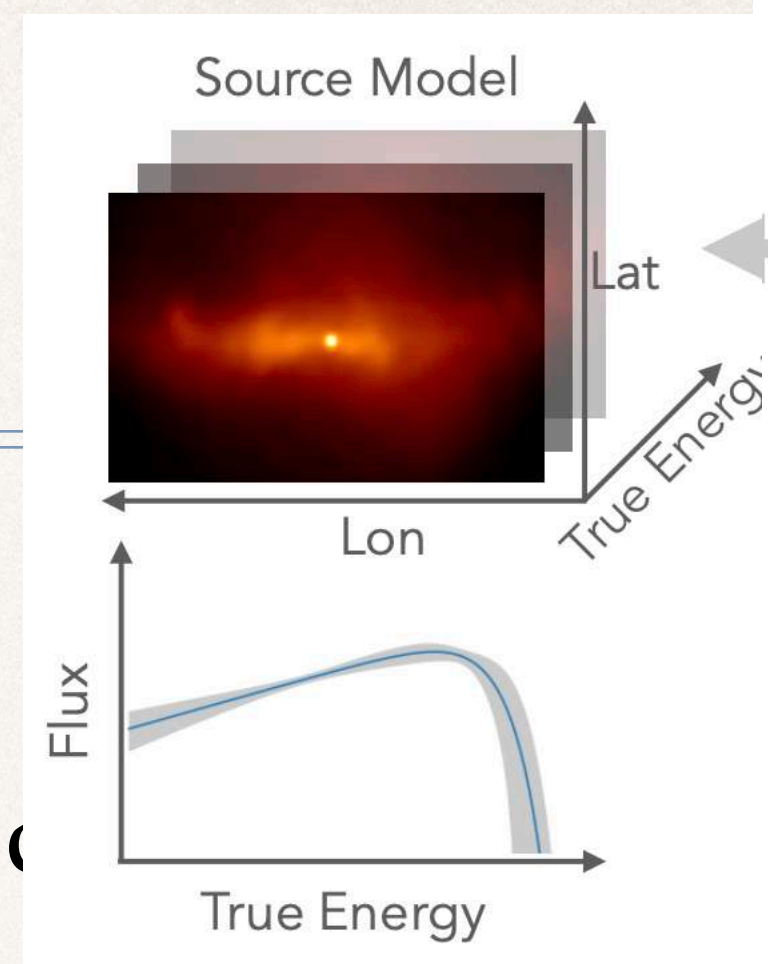
$$TS = -2 \log L = 2 \sum ( N * \log N_{pred} - N_{pred} )$$

Wstat: counts with measured background

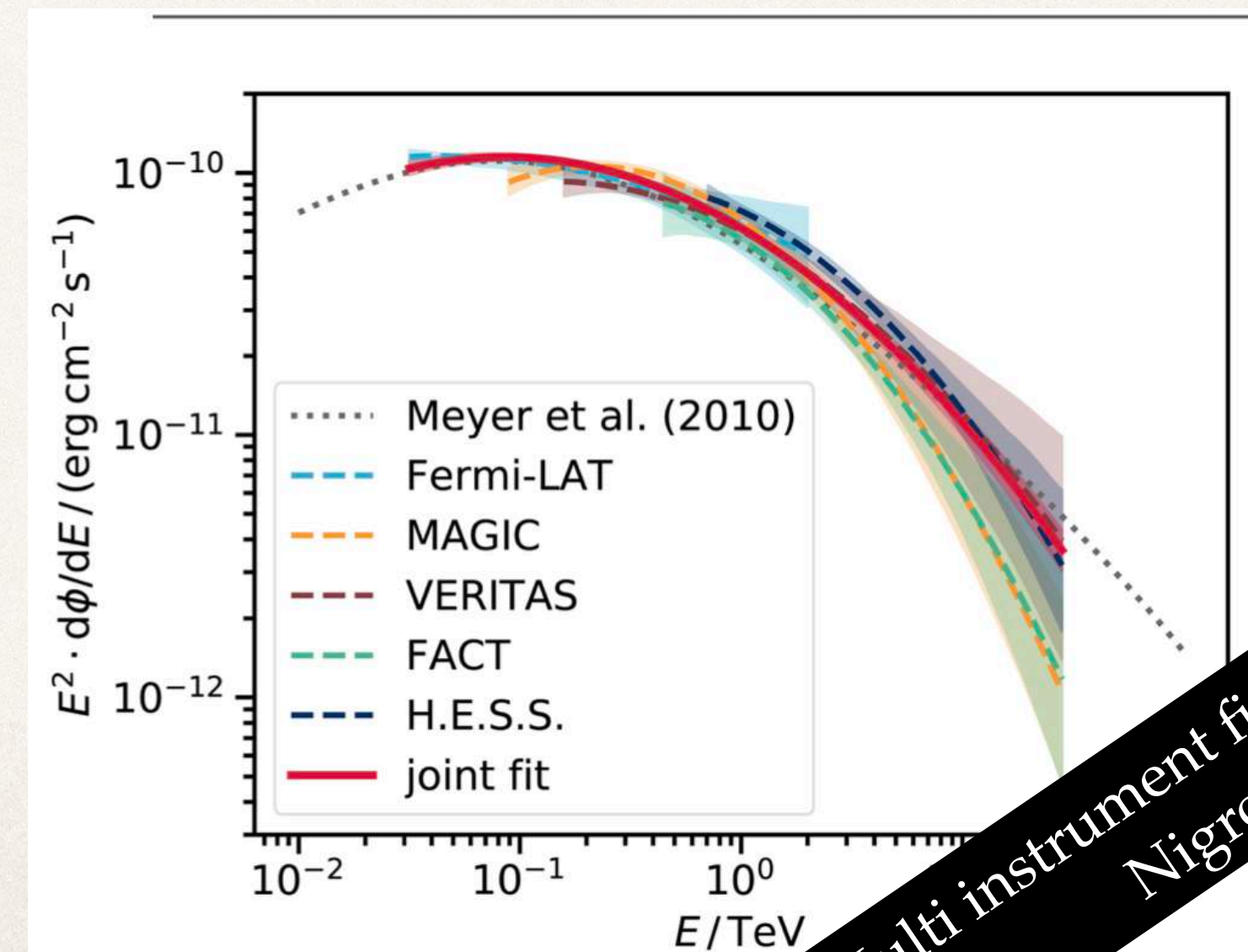




# Joint likelihood



- ❖ Simultaneous fitting of various datasets
- ❖ Likelihood evaluated per dataset, individual likelihoods combined to get global likelihood
- ❖ May come from the same or different instruments
- ❖ Possible to combine DL4 and DL5 data



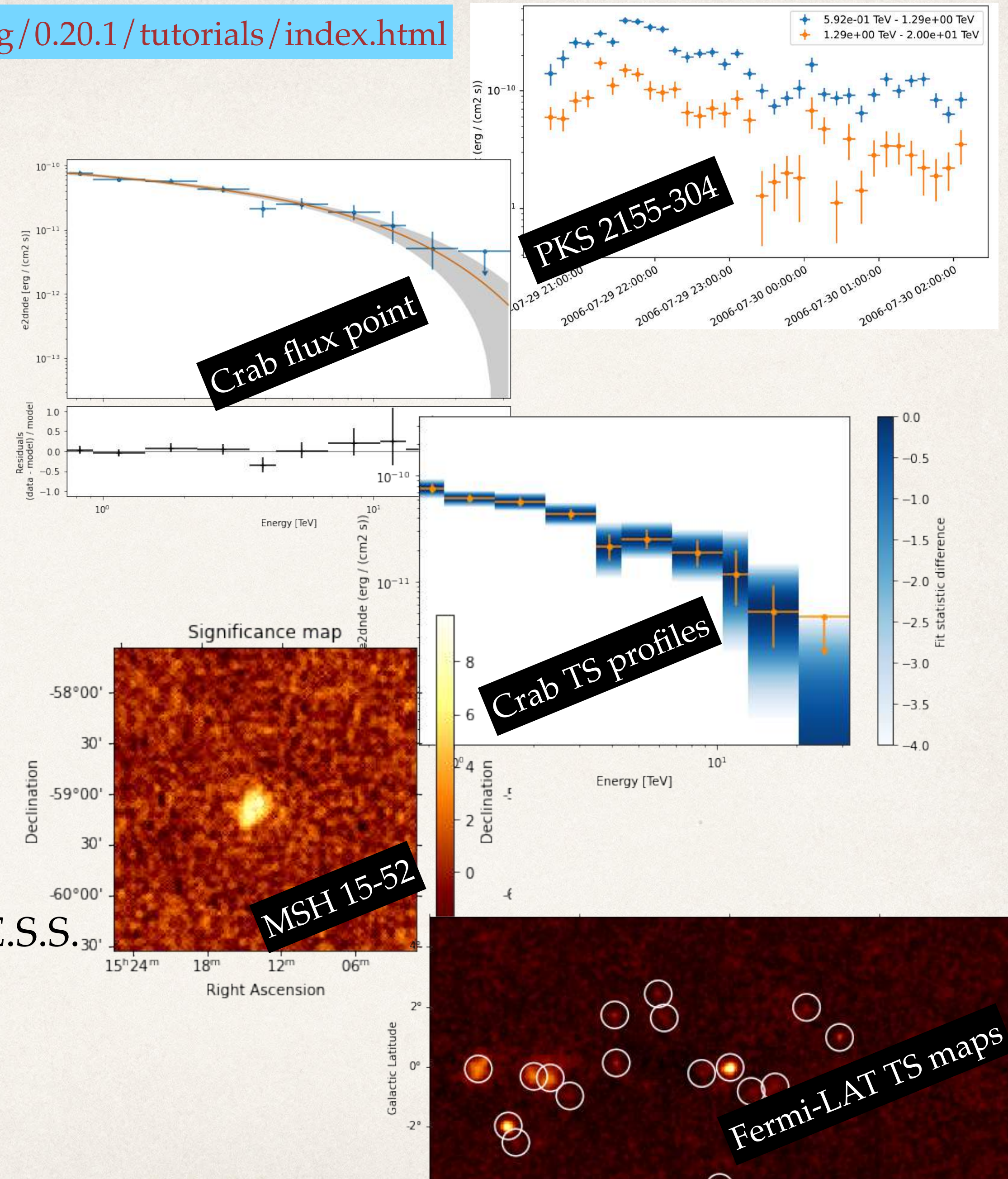
Multi instrument fitting of Crab Nebula  
Nigro et al, 2019



# End products: DL5 and DL6

See: <https://docs.gammapy.org/0.20.1/tutorials/index.html>

- ❖ DL5: Flux points, light curves and flux/TS maps
- ❖ Possible to fit DL5 data
  - ❖ Eg: published flux points, lightcurves
  - ❖ Chi2 statistics used
- ❖ DL6: catalogs
  - ❖ Support provide for common catalogs: Fermi 4FGL, H.E.S.S. galactic plane survey, HAWC catalog, etc
  - ❖ Create your own catalogs...





# API & SubPackages



# gammapy.data

- ❖ Select, read and represent DL3 data in memory
- ❖ Compliant with GADF v0.2, v0.3
- ❖ `Observation`
  - ❖ `EventList`
  - ❖ Associated IRFs
- ❖ hdu-index-table: Link event list to associated IRFs
- ❖ obs-index-table: Selecting observation

```
from gammapy.data import DataStore

data_store = DataStore.from_dir(
    base_dir="$GAMMAPY_DATA/hess-dl3-dr1"
)

obs_ids = [23523, 23526, 23559, 23592]

observations = data_store.get_observations(
    obs_id=obs_ids, skip_missing=True
)

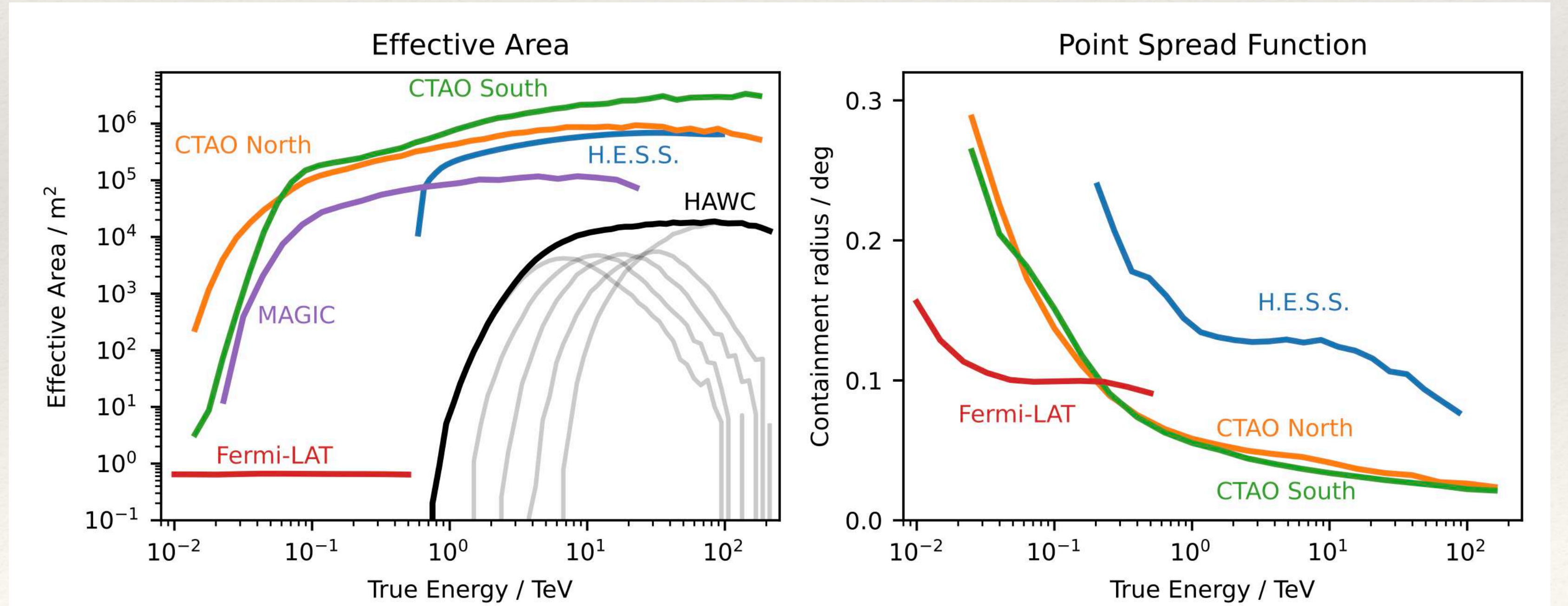
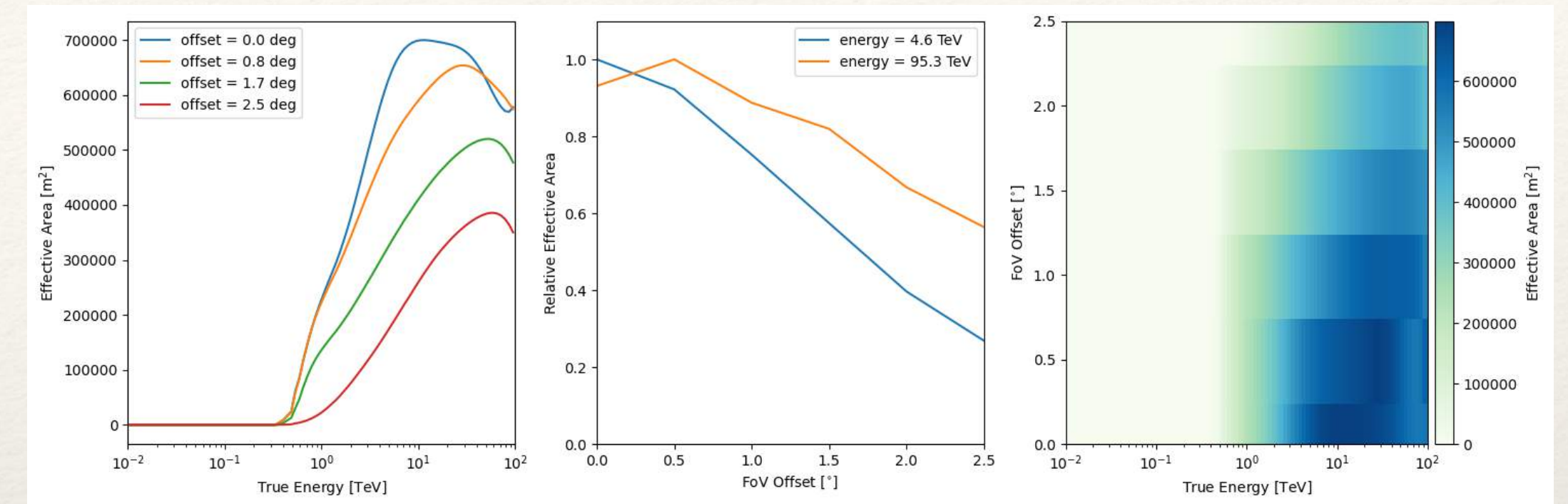
for obs in observations:
    print(f"Observation id: {obs.obs_id}")
    print(f"N events: {len(obs.events.table)}")
    print(f"Max. area: {obs.aeff.quantity.max()}")
```

OBS_ID	RA_PNT deg	DEC_PNT deg	...	TARGET_OFFSET deg	SAFE_ENERGY_LO TeV	SAFE_ENERGY_HI TeV
20136	228.6125	-58.771667	...	0.38821736	0.40738028	100.0
20137	228.6125	-59.771667	...	0.6156251	0.40738028	100.0
20151	228.6125	-58.771667	...	0.38821736	0.40738028	100.0
20275	187.27792	2.552389	...	---	0.33113113	100.0
20282	228.6125	-58.771667	...	0.38821736	0.40738028	100.0
20283	228.6125	-59.771667	...	0.6156251	0.3801894	100.0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33801	330.29538	-30.225555	...	0.4998021	0.8128305	100.0
47802	330.29538	-30.225555	...	0.4998021	0.61659503	100.0
47803	329.13797	-30.225555	...	0.5002569	0.43651584	100.0
47804	329.71667	-29.725555	...	0.500033	0.40738028	100.0
47827	330.29538	-30.225555	...	0.4998021	0.61659503	100.0
47828	329.13797	-30.225555	...	0.5002569	0.43651584	100.0
47829	329.71667	-30.725555	...	0.49996707	0.3801894	100.0



# gammapy.irfs

- ❖ Storage container for DL3 & DL4 IRFs
- ❖ Interpolation, evaluation, serialisation
- ❖ Effective area
- ❖ PSF
- ❖ Energy dispersion
- ❖ Background



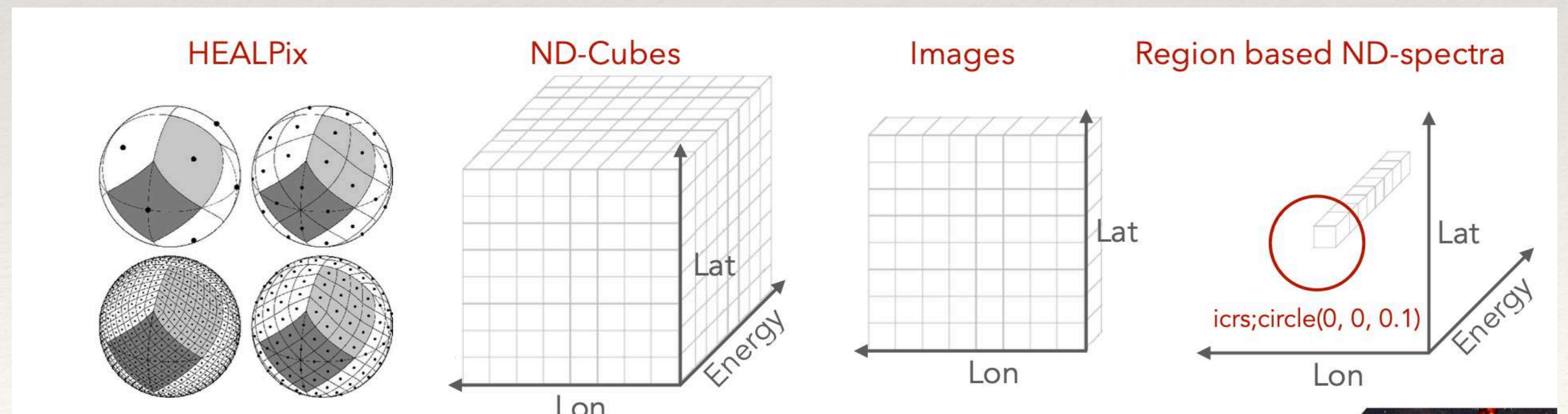


# gammapy.maps

Internal  
dependency of  
Fermipy

- ❖ **N-dimensional coordinate aware data structures** for storing gamma-ray data, with arbitrary number of non-spatial dimensions
- ❖ Uniform API for WCS, HEALPix and region based pixelization schemes
- ❖ MapAxis - Contiguous axis
- ❖ TimeMapAxis - Non-contiguous axis
- ❖ LabelMapAxis - Independent values
- ❖ Bin edges / centers, interpolation schemes

Generalised container for data, Instrument Response, template models, etc...





---

# gammapy.makers

---

- ❖ Reprojection of counts and IRFs
- ❖ Background estimation
  - ❖ A **run wise** estimation of the background necessary
  - ❖ Different methods supported
    - ❖ Reflected Background → Traditional methods:  
Measured off counts, WSTAT statistic
    - ❖ Ring Background
    - ❖ **Field of View Background** → Novel implementation:  
Background modelled simultaneous with source, Cash statistic

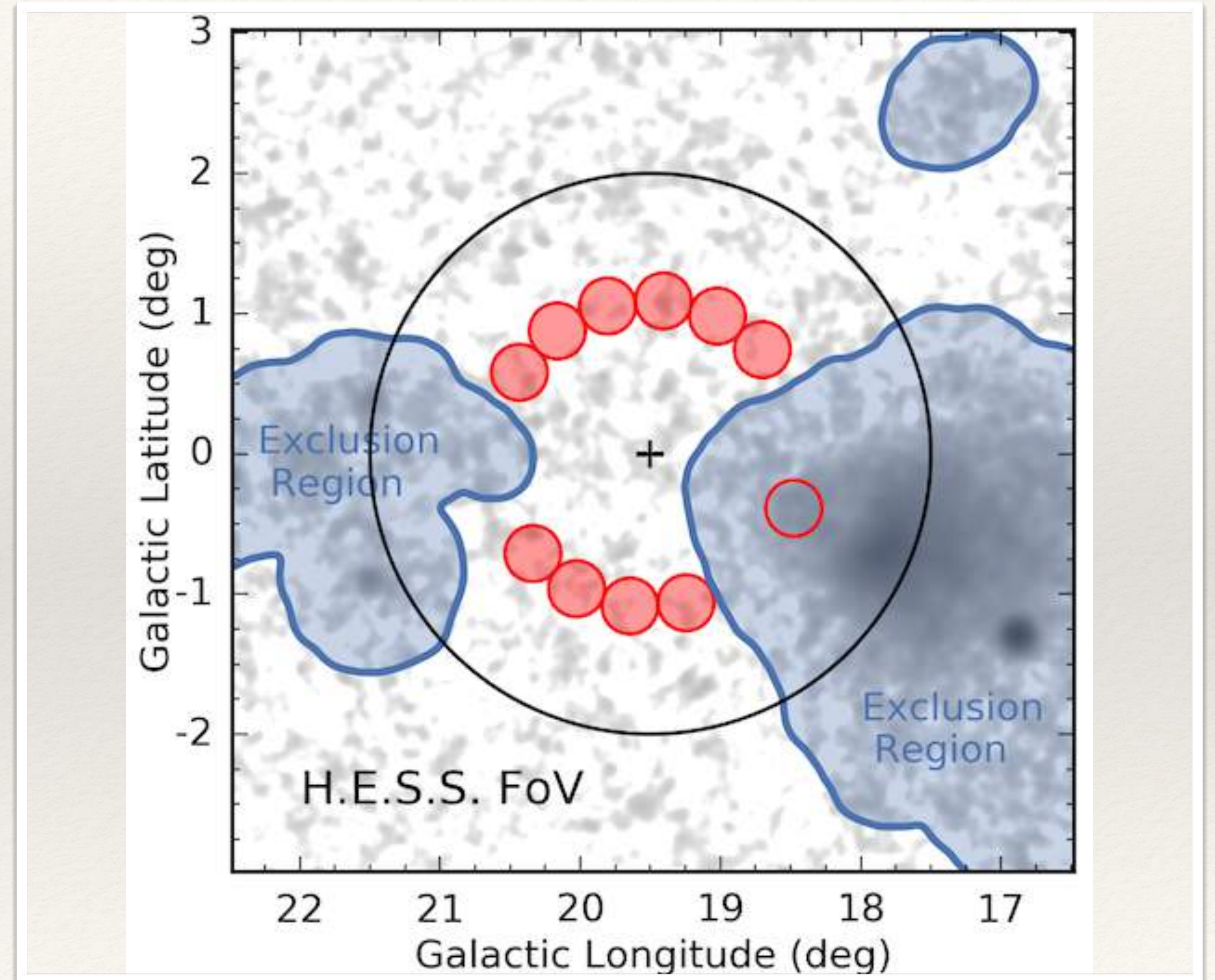


# Reflected Background

## ReflectedRegionsBackgroundMaker

- ❖ Assumption: Background is approximately purely radial in the field-of-view
- ❖ Valid of observations taken in Wobble Method
- ❖ A set of OFF counts is found in the observation, by rotating the ON region selected around the pointing position
- ❖ Valid for Spectral Analysis
- ❖ Can be adapted to use off regions in phase

## PhaseBackgroundMaker



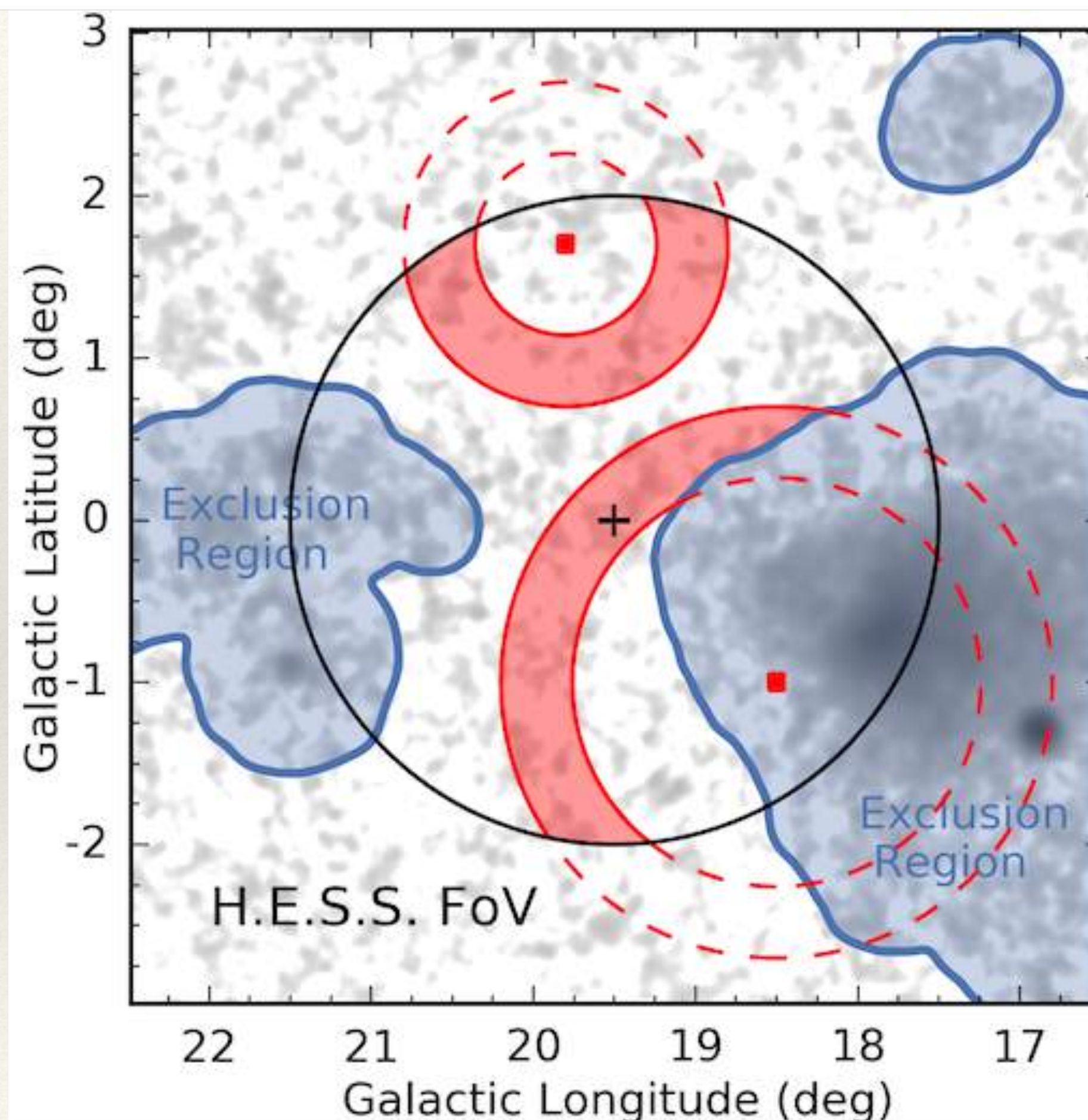


# Ring Background

RingBackgroundMaker

- ❖ Valid for classical 2D image analysis
- ❖ For a given pixel, OFF counts are estimated from a ring centered on the test position
- ❖ Acceptance model is necessary
- ❖ Variation - adaptive ring

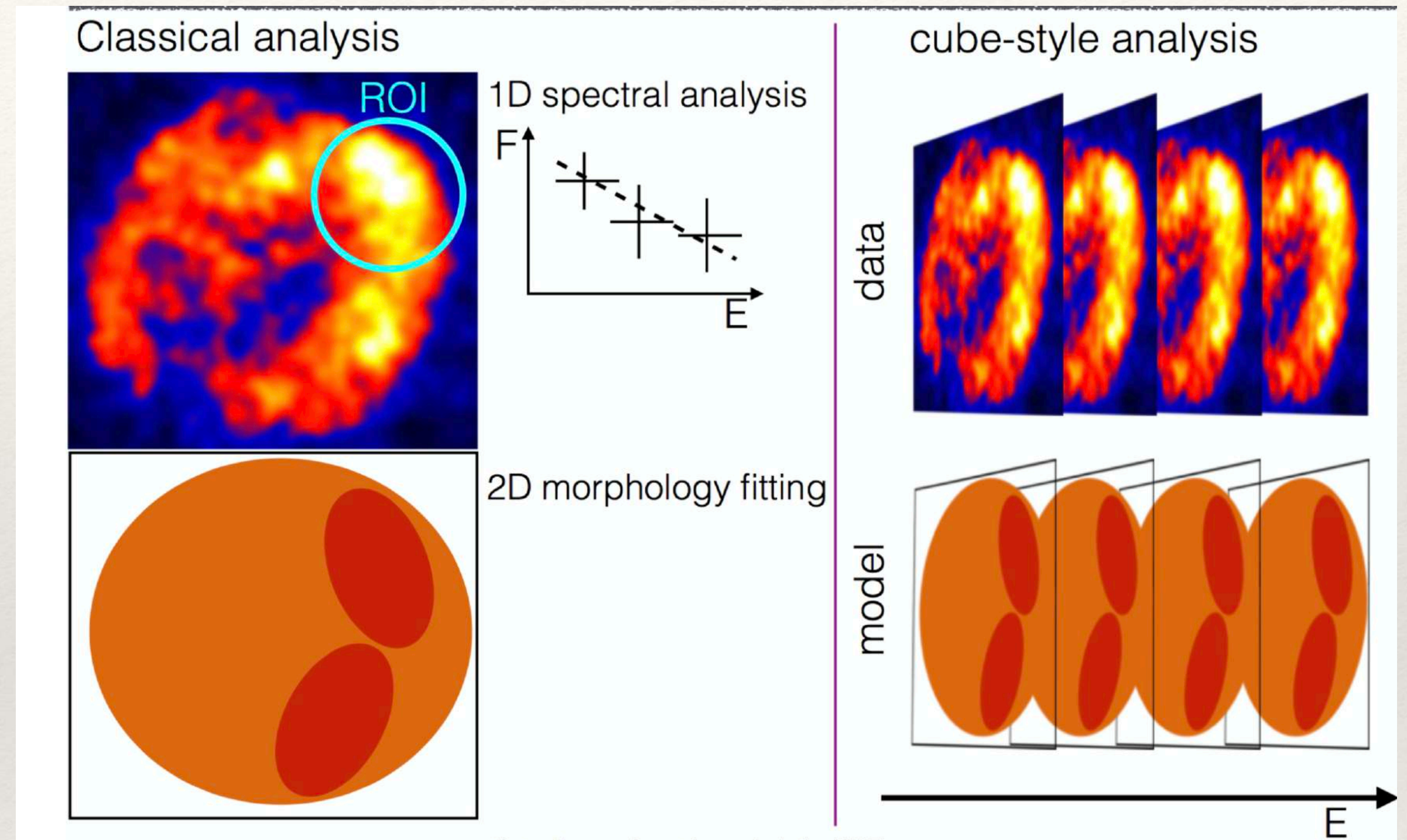
AdaptiveRingBackgroundMaker





# 3D FoV Background

- A 3D likelihood analysis much more powerful than classical analysis
  - *Morphology* and *spectrum* modelled simultaneously
  - Full *multi-dimensional instrument response* (PSF, ARF, EDISP) correctly taken into account
  - *Sensitivity gain* for point-like and extended sources
  - Separation of multiple source components in crowded regions
  - Analysis of *FoV-scale emission* through background modelling instead of background subtraction



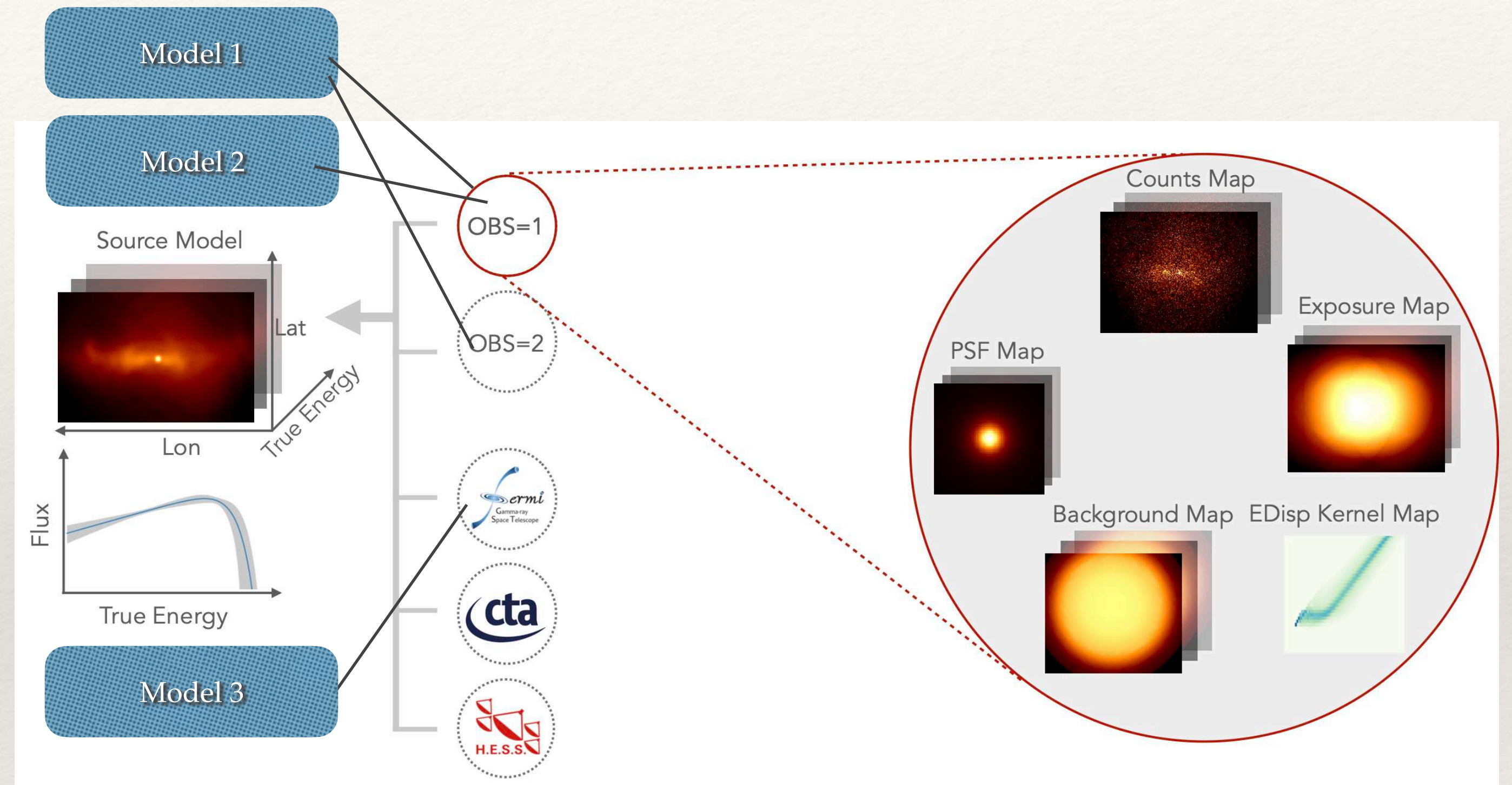
Standard analysis technique  
for Fermi-LAT

Complicated with IACT  
due to atmospheric  
uncertainties



# gammapy.datasets

- ❖ Bundles binned data models & likelihood function
  - ❖ Sharing of models across datasets
- ❖ Interface to the Fit class
- ❖ Different types of datasets based upon analysis type & statistic
- ❖ Joint fitting between same / different types of datasets



For creating Fermi-LAT datasets, see:

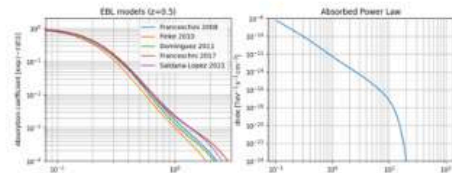
[https://docs.gammapy.org/1.2/tutorials/data/fermi\\_lat.html#sphx-glr-tutorials-data-fermi-lat-py](https://docs.gammapy.org/1.2/tutorials/data/fermi_lat.html#sphx-glr-tutorials-data-fermi-lat-py)

An easier-to-use prototype: <https://github.com/adonath/snakemake-workflow-fermi-lat>



# gammapy.modeling

## Spectral models

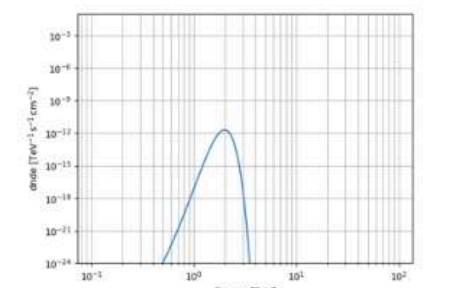


EBL absorption spectral model

This model takes a constant value along the spectral range.

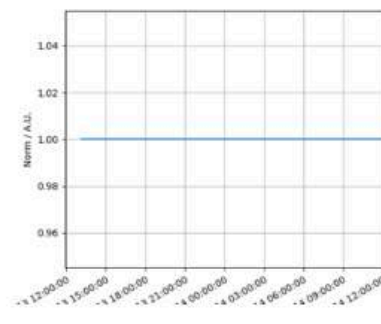


Constant spectral model

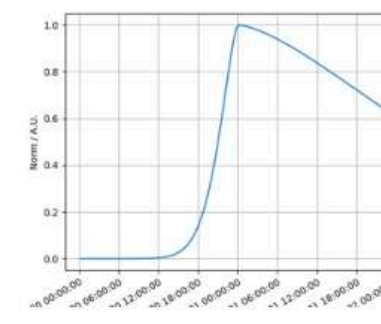


Gaussian spectral model

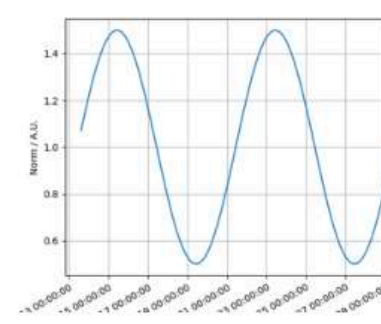
## Temporal models



Constant temporal model

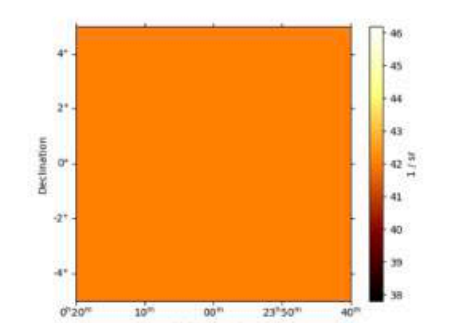


Generalized Gaussian temporal model

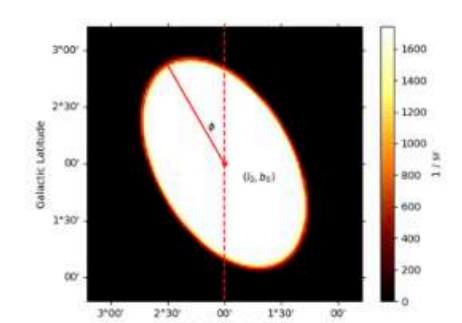


Sine temporal model

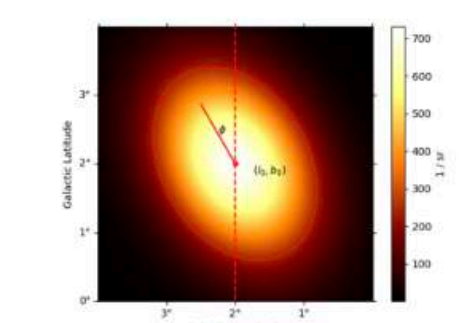
## Spatial models



Constant spatial model



Disk spatial model



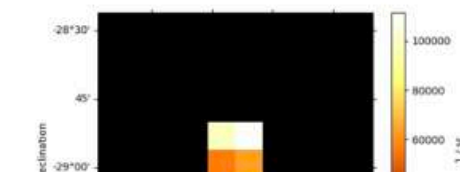
Gaussian spatial model



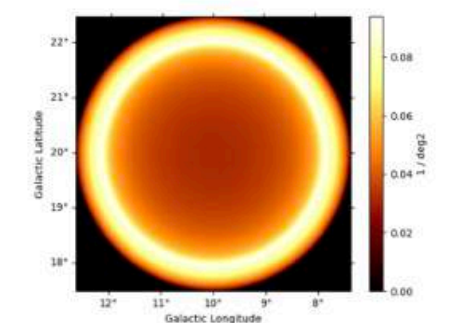
Generalized Gaussian spatial model



Piecewise norm spatial model



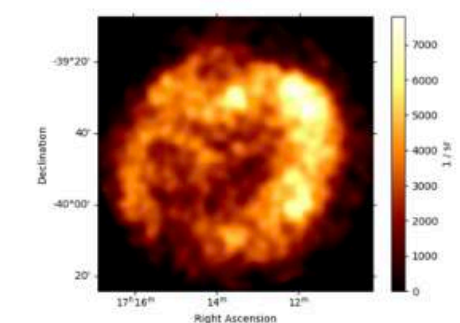
Point spatial model



Shell spatial model

This is a spatial model parametrizing a projected radiating shell.

Shell2 spatial model



Template spatial model

$$f_{Src} = f_{Spectral}(E) \cdot f_{Spatial}(E, l, b) \cdot f_{Temporal}(t)$$

ALL models serialised to YAML format

```

components:
- name: pw1-gauss-model
  type: SkyModel
  spectral:
    type: PowerLawSpectralModel
    parameters:
    - name: index
      value: 1.0
      unit: cm-2 s-1 TeV-1
    - name: reference
      value: 1.0
      unit: TeV
  spatial:
    type: GaussianSpatialModel
    frame: icrs
    parameters:
    - name: lon_0
      value: 0.0
      unit: deg
    - name: lat_0
      value: 0.0
      unit: deg
    
```

See Model Gallery: <https://docs.gammapy.org/1.2/user-guide/model-gallery/index.html>



# Support for user contributed models

```
from astropy.coordinates.angle_utilities import angular_separation
from gammapy.modeling.models import SpatialModel
```

```
class MyCustomGaussianModel(SpatialModel):
    """My custom Energy Dependent Gaussian model.

    Parameters
    -----
    lon_0, lat_0 : `~astropy.coordinates.Angle`
        Center position
    sigma_1TeV : `~astropy.coordinates.Angle`
        Width of the Gaussian at 1 TeV
    sigma_10TeV : `~astropy.coordinates.Angle`
        Width of the Gaussian at 10 TeV
    """

    tag = "MyCustomGaussianModel"
    is_energy_dependent = True
    lon_0 = Parameter("lon_0", "0 deg")
    lat_0 = Parameter("lat_0", "0 deg", min=-90, max=90)

    sigma_1TeV = Parameter("sigma_1TeV", "2.0 deg", min=0)
    sigma_10TeV = Parameter("sigma_10TeV", "0.2 deg", min=0)

    @staticmethod
    def evaluate(lon, lat, energy, lon_0, lat_0, sigma_1TeV, sigma_10TeV):

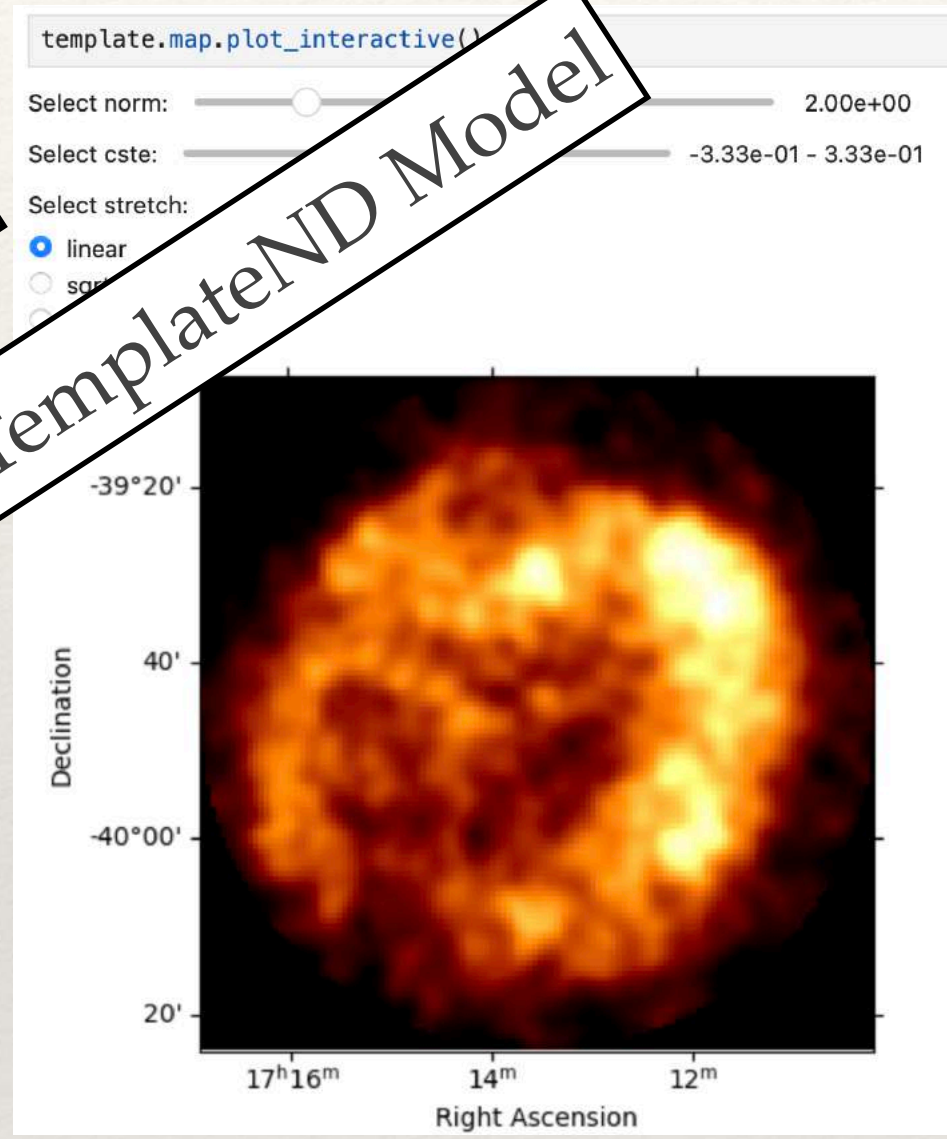
        sep = angular_separation(lon, lat, lon_0, lat_0)

        # Compute sigma for the given energy using linear interpolation in log en
        sigma_nodes = u.Quantity([sigma_1TeV, sigma_10TeV])
        energy_nodes = [1, 10] * u.TeV
        log_s = np.log(sigma_nodes.to("deg").value)
        log_en = np.log(energy_nodes.to("TeV").value)
        log_e = np.log(energy.to("TeV").value)
        sigma = np.exp(np.interp(log_e, log_en, log_s)) * u.deg

        exponent = -0.5 * (sep / sigma) ** 2
        norm = 1 / (2 * np.pi * sigma**2)
        return norm * np.exp(exponent)
```

An analytic energy dependent Gaussian model

A TemplateND Model



```
from astropy import units as u
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import naima
from gammapy.modeling.models import Models, NaimaSpectralModel, SkyModel

particle_distribution = naima.models.ExponentialCutoffPowerLaw(
    1e30 / u.eV, 10 * u.TeV, 3.0, 30 * u.TeV
)
radiative_model = naima.radiative.InverseCompton(
    particle_distribution,
    seed_photon_fields=["CMB", ["FIR", 26.5 * u.K, 0.415 * u.eV,
                                Eemin=100 * u.GeV,
                                Emax=1000 * u.GeV]]
)

model = NaimaSpectralModel(radiative_model, distance=1.5 * u.kpc)

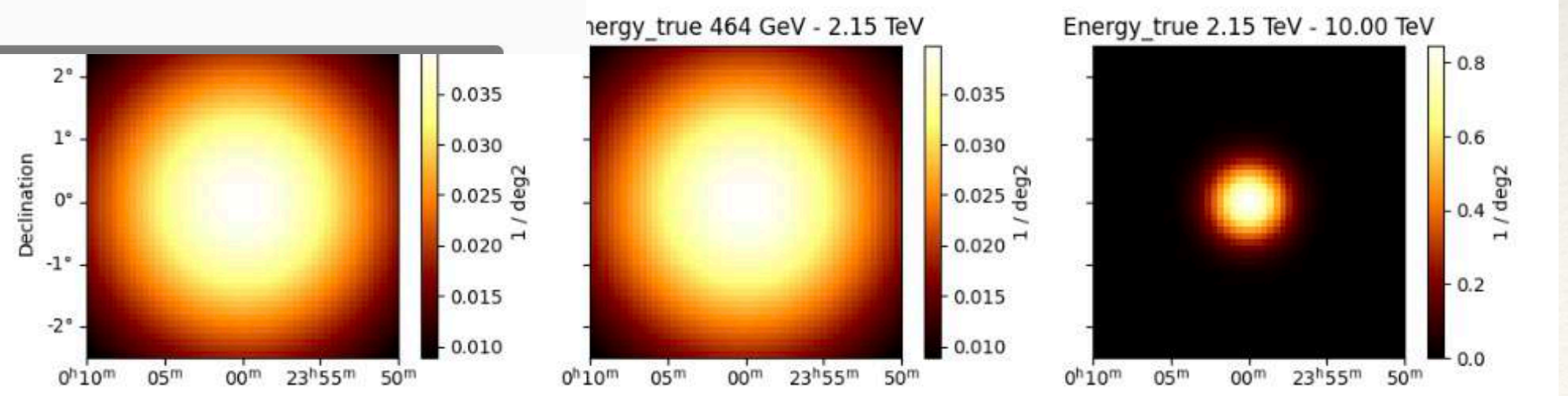
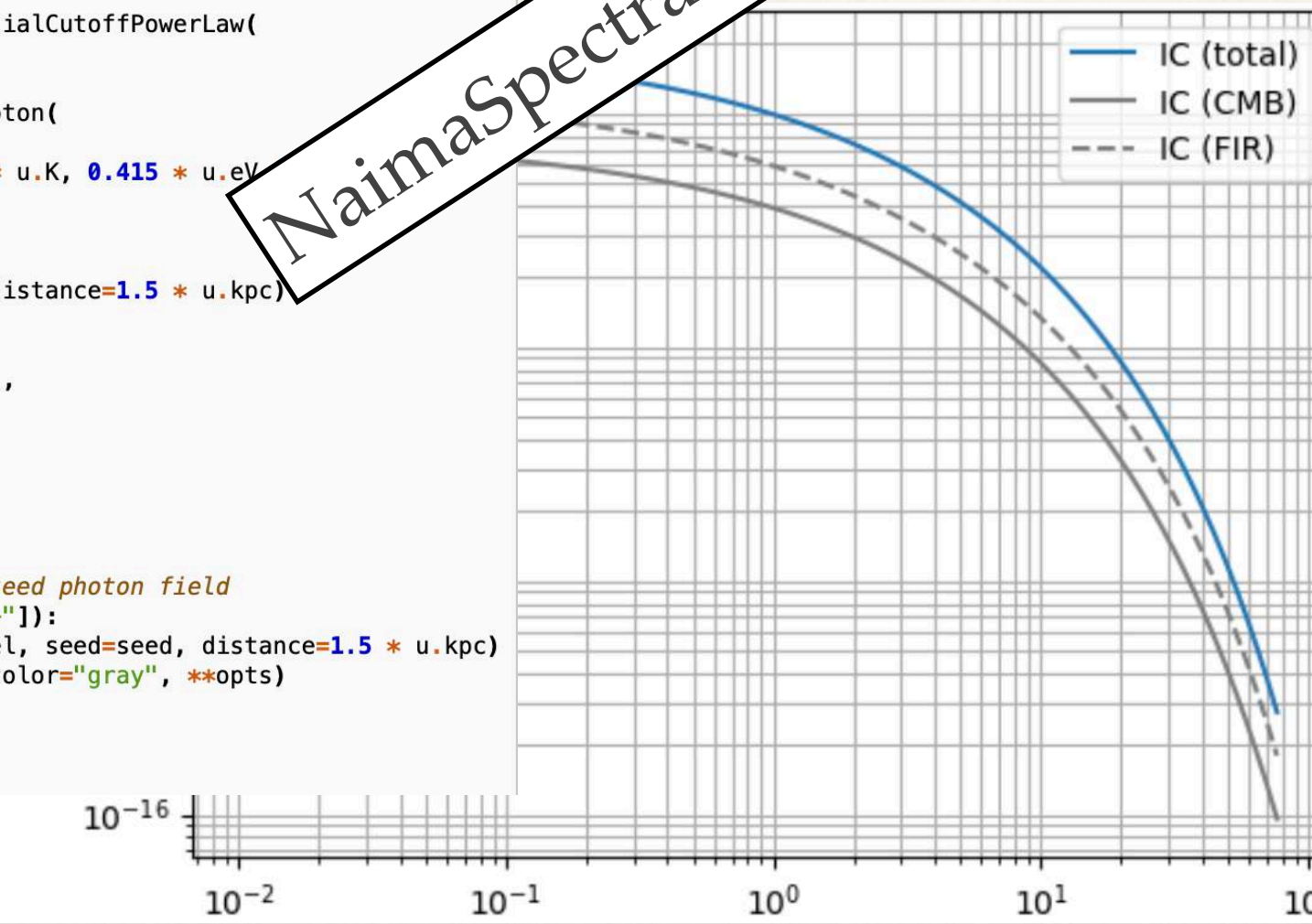
opts = {
    "energy_bounds": [10 * u.GeV, 80 * u.TeV],
    "sed_type": "e2dnde",
}

# Plot the total inverse Compton emission
model.plot(label="IC (total)", **opts)

# Plot the separate contributions from each seed photon field
for seed, ls in zip(["CMB", "FIR"], ["-", "--"]):
    model = NaimaSpectralModel(radiative_model, seed=seed, distance=1.5 * u.kpc)
    model.plot(label=f"IC ({seed})", ls=ls, color="gray", **opts)

plt.legend(loc="best")
plt.grid(which="both")
```

NaimaSpectralModel

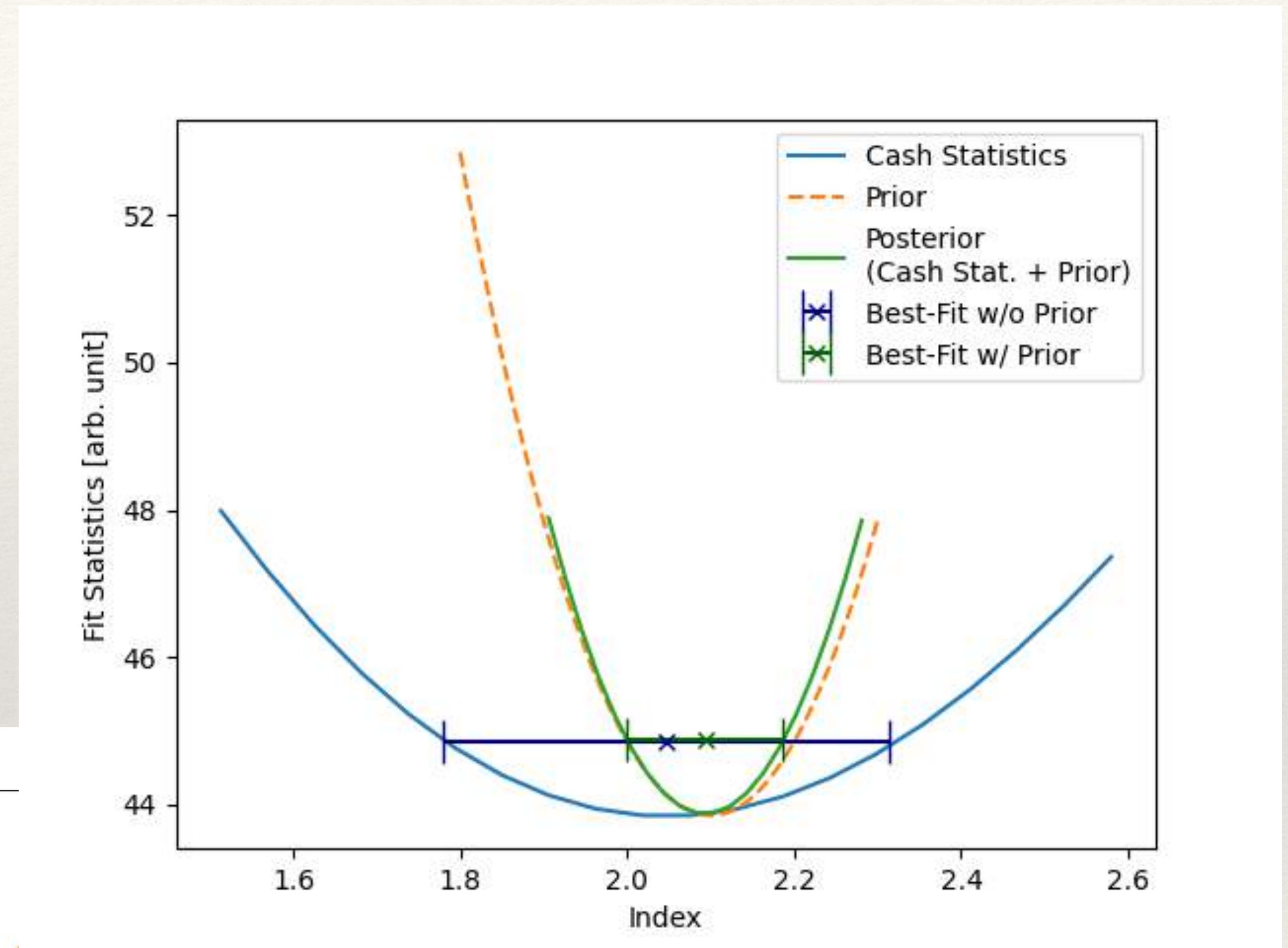
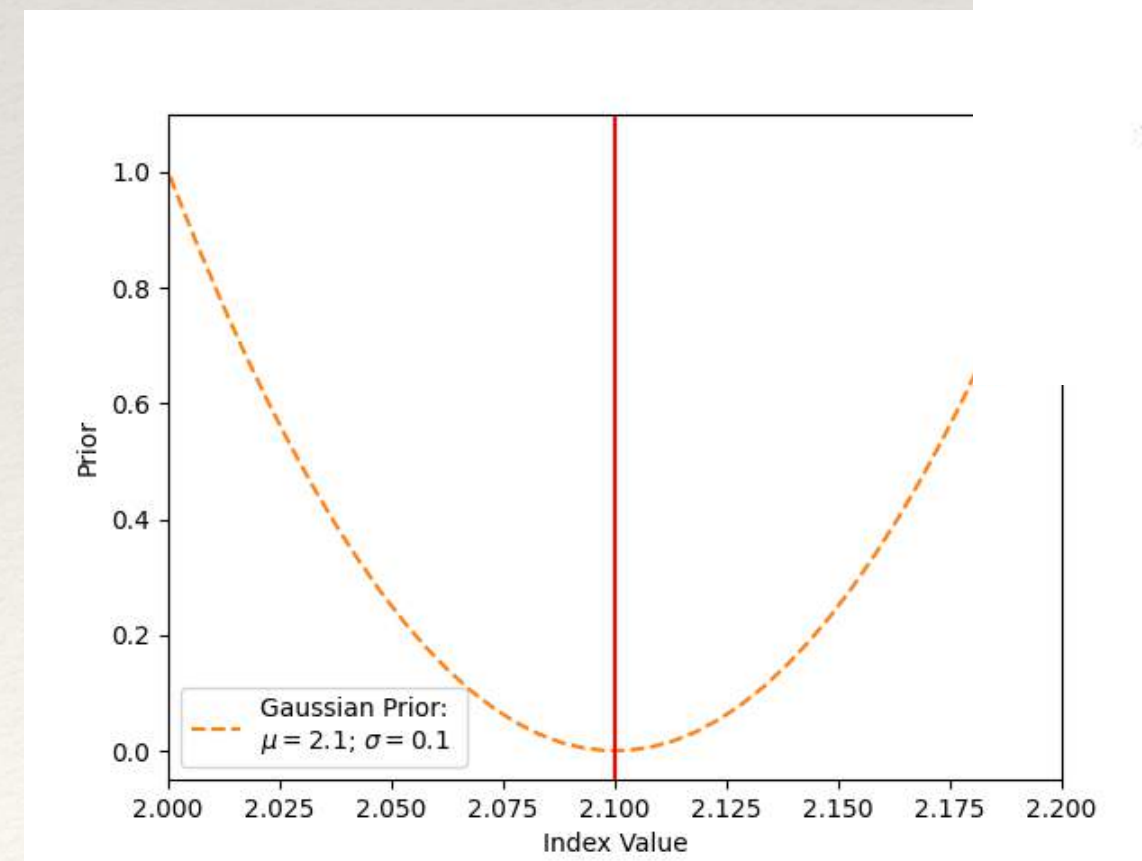


- ❖ Analytic models
- ❖ N-dim template models
- ❖ Wrappers over `naima` models



# Adding priors on Parameters

- ❖ Prior: A probability density function of the model parameters
- ❖ Includes information about the parameters
- ❖ Added to the fit statistic to get the Posterior
- ❖ Possible to add Custom priors

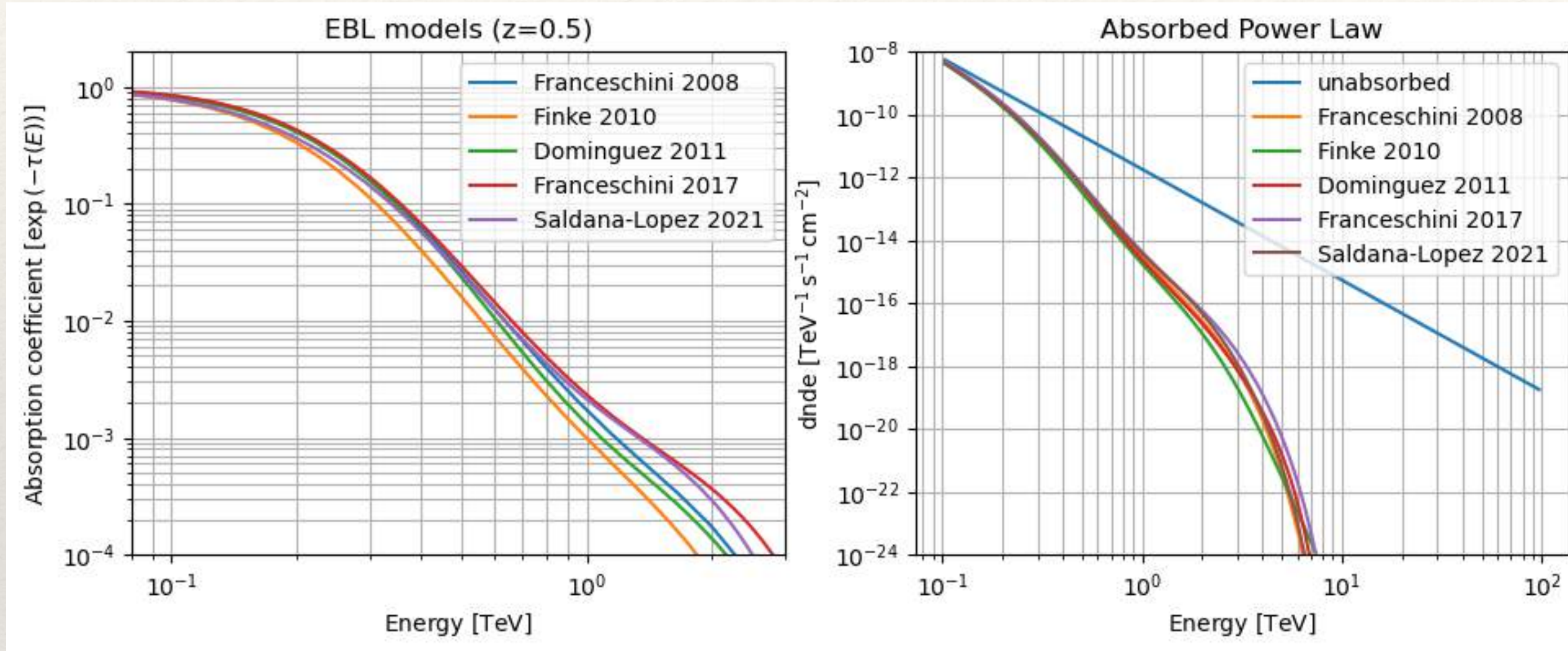


Example with a Gaussian prior



# Built in EBL models

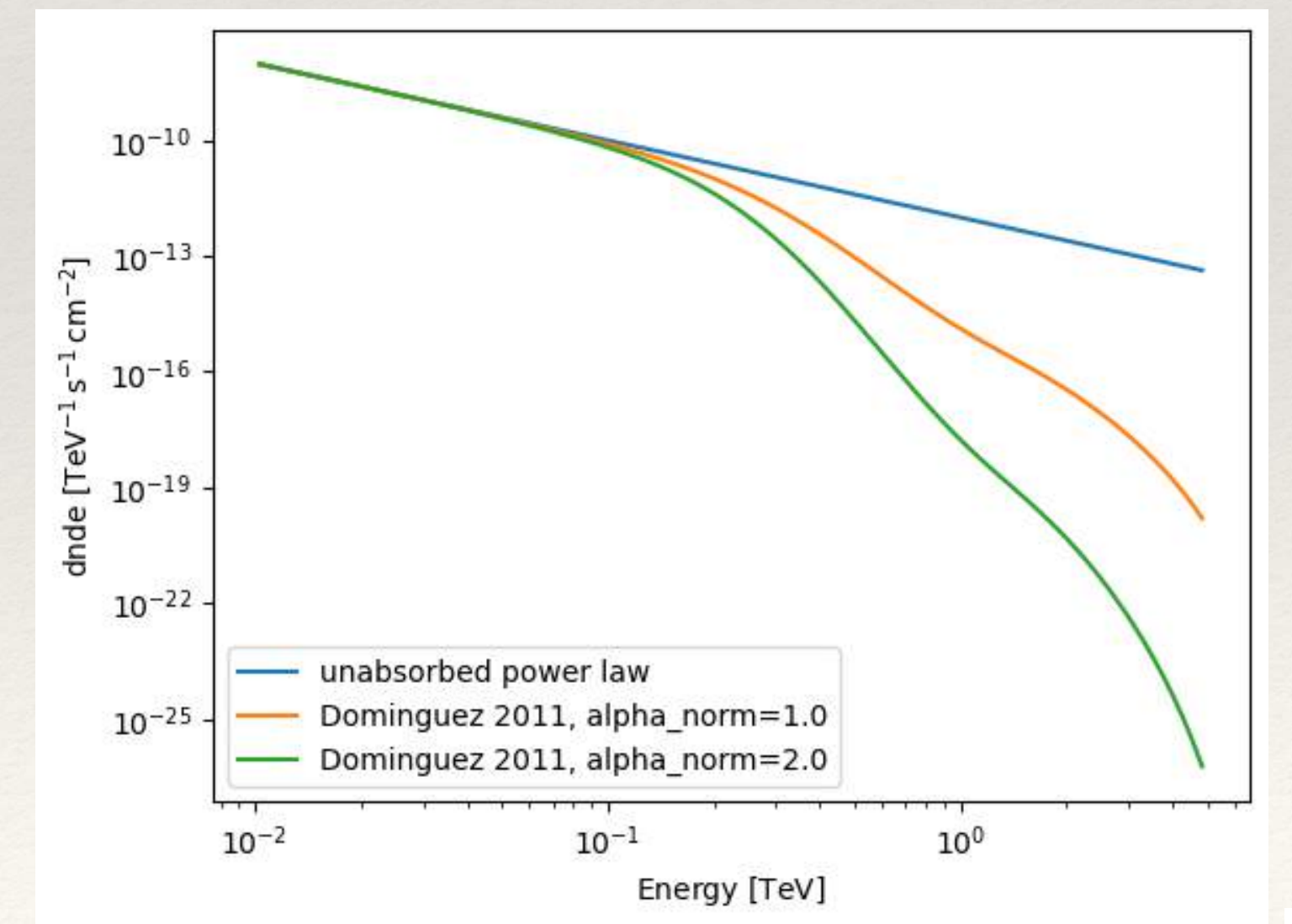
[https://docs.gammapy.org/1.2/user-guide/model-gallery/spectral/plot\\_absorbed.html#absorption-spectral-model](https://docs.gammapy.org/1.2/user-guide/model-gallery/spectral/plot_absorbed.html#absorption-spectral-model)



```

: from gammapy.modeling.models import EBLAbsorptionNormSpectralModel, PowerLawSpectralModel
pwl = PowerLawSpectralModel()
pwl.plot(energy_bounds=[0.01, 5] * u.TeV, label="unabsorbed power law")
redshift = 0.5
dominguez = EBLAbsorptionNormSpectralModel.read_builtin("dominguez", redshift=redshift)
ax = (pwl*dominguez).plot(energy_bounds=[0.01, 5] * u.TeV, label="Dominguez 2011, alpha_norm=1.0")
dominguez.alpha_norm.value=2.0
(pwl*dominguez).plot(ax=ax, energy_bounds=[0.01, 5] * u.TeV, label="Dominguez 2011, alpha_norm=2.0")
plt.legend()

```



$$\exp(-\alpha \times \tau(E, z))$$

Scalable norm

Predicted optical depth

- ❖ As NormSpectralModels correction
- ❖ Many models inbuilt



---

# gammapy.estimators

---

- ❖ Initial fine bins of a dataset are grouped to create new bins
- ❖ Multiplicative correction factor (norm) fitted to the spectral model in each bin
  - ❖ Stores the likelihood profile in each bin
    - ❖ Diagnostic and re-computation later
- ❖ Compute FluxMaps, FluxPoints, Lightcurves, FluxProfiles, etc
- ❖ Multiple serialisation formats supported
  - ❖ GADF-SED, Astropy table, Binned Time Series...

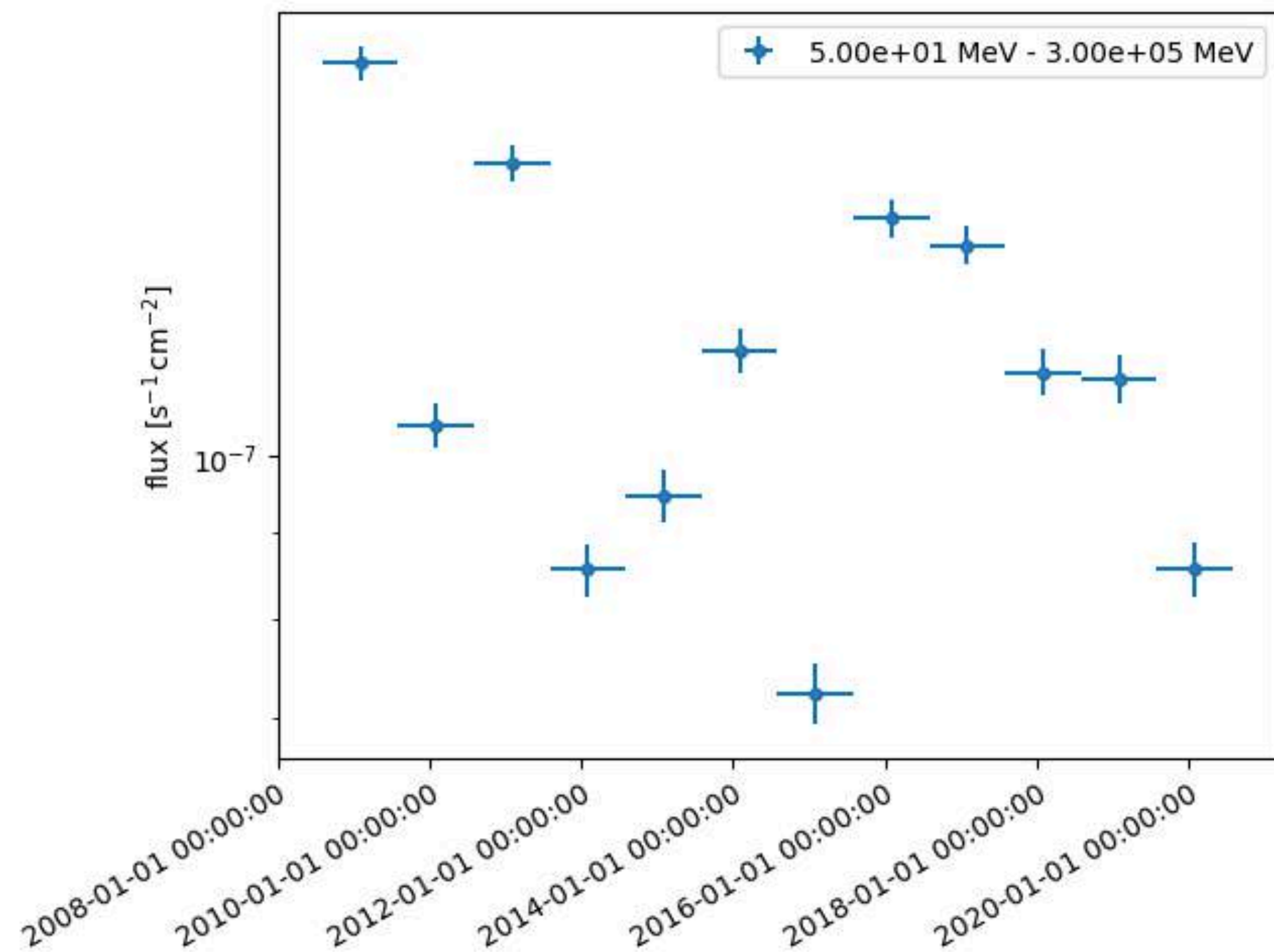


# gammapy.catalog

```
: from gammapy.catalog import SourceCatalog4FGL
catalog = SourceCatalog4FGL()
print(len(catalog.table))
src = catalog["PKS 2155-304"]
src.lightcurve().plot()
```

6659

```
: <Axes: xlabel='Time [iso]', ylabel='flux [s^{-1}cm^{-2}]'>
```



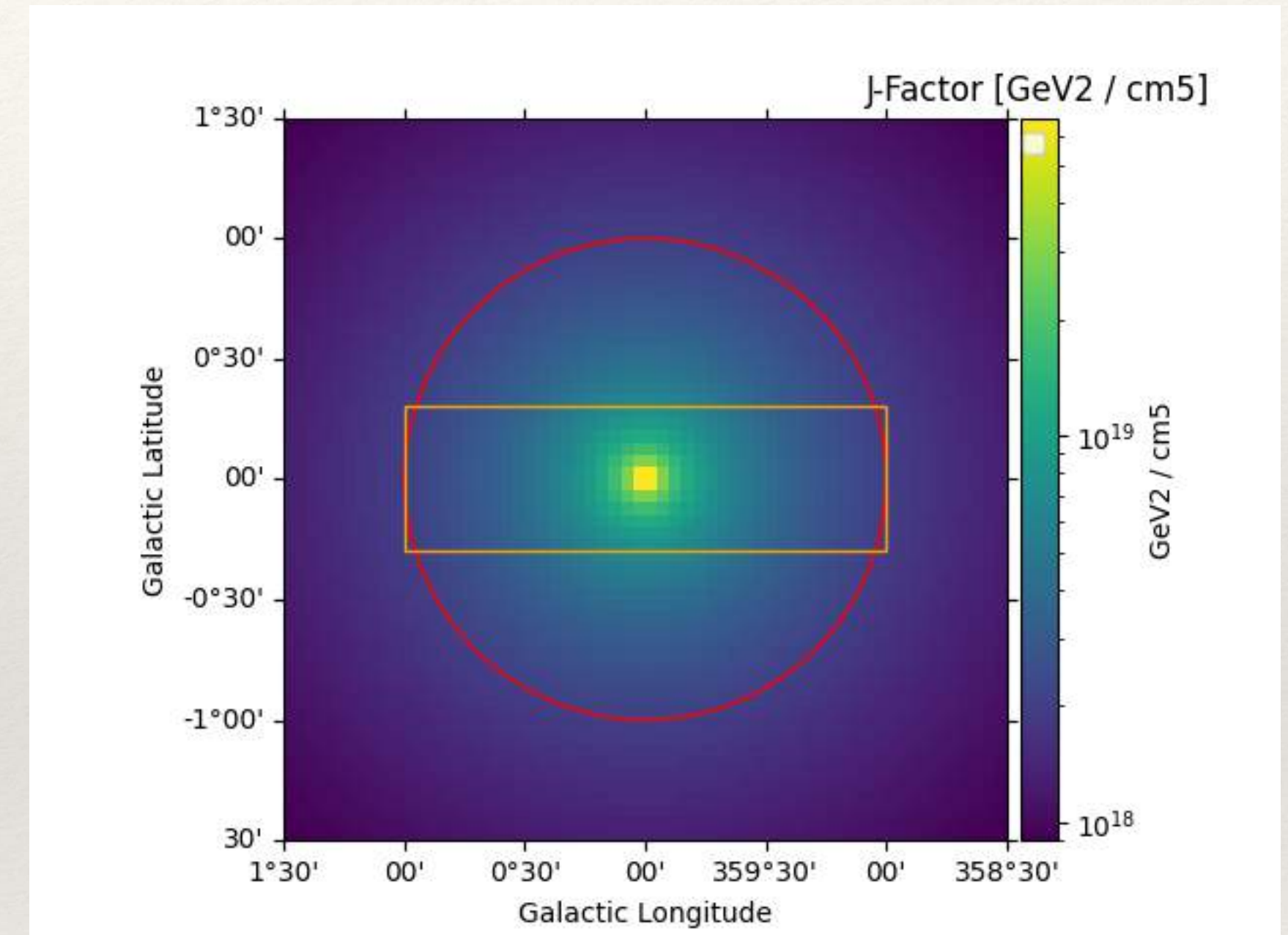
- ❖ Access to common catalogs
- ❖ Maps catalog information to gammapy objects
  - ❖ Easy to plot, access models, spectra, etc

- `hgps` / `SourceCatalogHGPS` - H.E.S.S. Galactic plane survey (HGPS)
- `gamma-cat` / `SourceCatalogGammaCat` - An open catalog of gamma-ray sources
- `3fgl` / `SourceCatalog3FGL` - LAT 4-year point source catalog
- `4fgl` / `SourceCatalog4FGL` - LAT 8-year point source catalog
- `2fhl` / `SourceCatalog2FHL` - LAT second high-energy source catalog
- `3fhl` / `SourceCatalog3FHL` - LAT third high-energy source catalog
- `2hwc` / `SourceCatalog2HWC` - 2HWC catalog from the HAWC observatory
- `3hwc` / `SourceCatalog3HWC` - 3HWC catalog from the HAWC observatory



# Additional packages

- ❖ `gammapy.stats`:
  - ❖ Statistical utility functions
- ❖ `gammapy.astro`:
  - ❖ utility functions for studying physical scenarios in high-energy astrophysics
- ❖ `gammapy.visualization`:
  - ❖ helper functions for plotting and visualizing analysis results and Gammapy data structures
- ❖ `gammapy.analysis`:
  - ❖ High level interface
  - ❖ python scripts, notebooks...
  - ❖ Automate workflows driven by parameters declared in a configuration file in YAML format

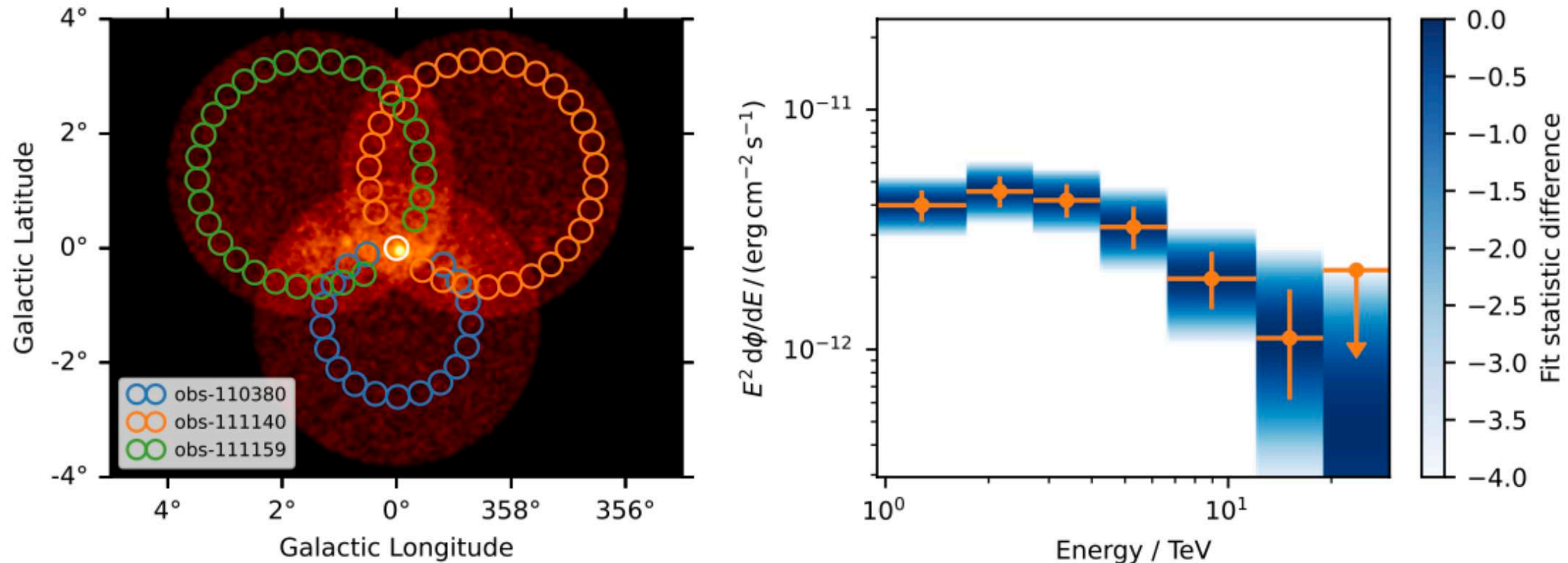




# Standard analysis examples



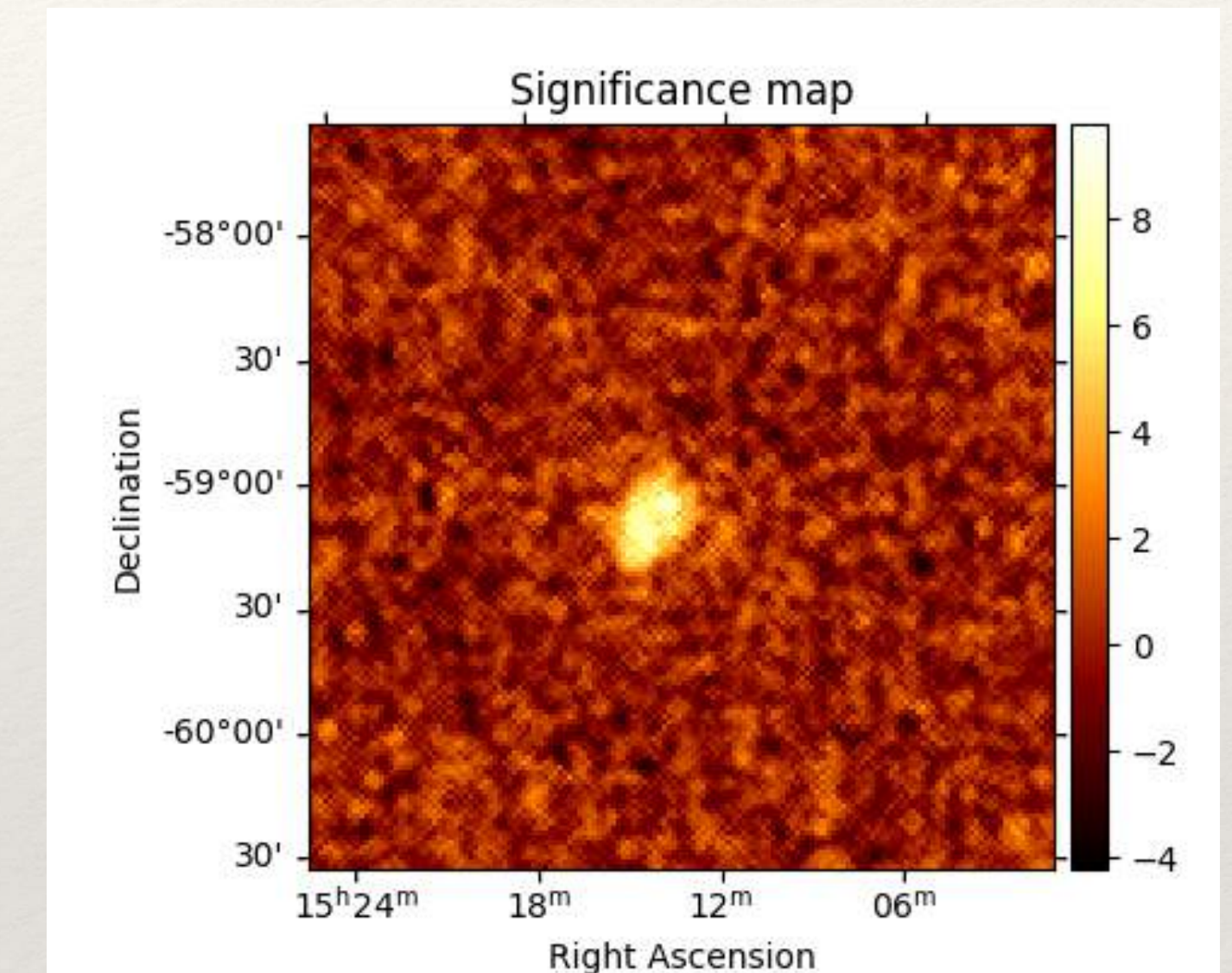
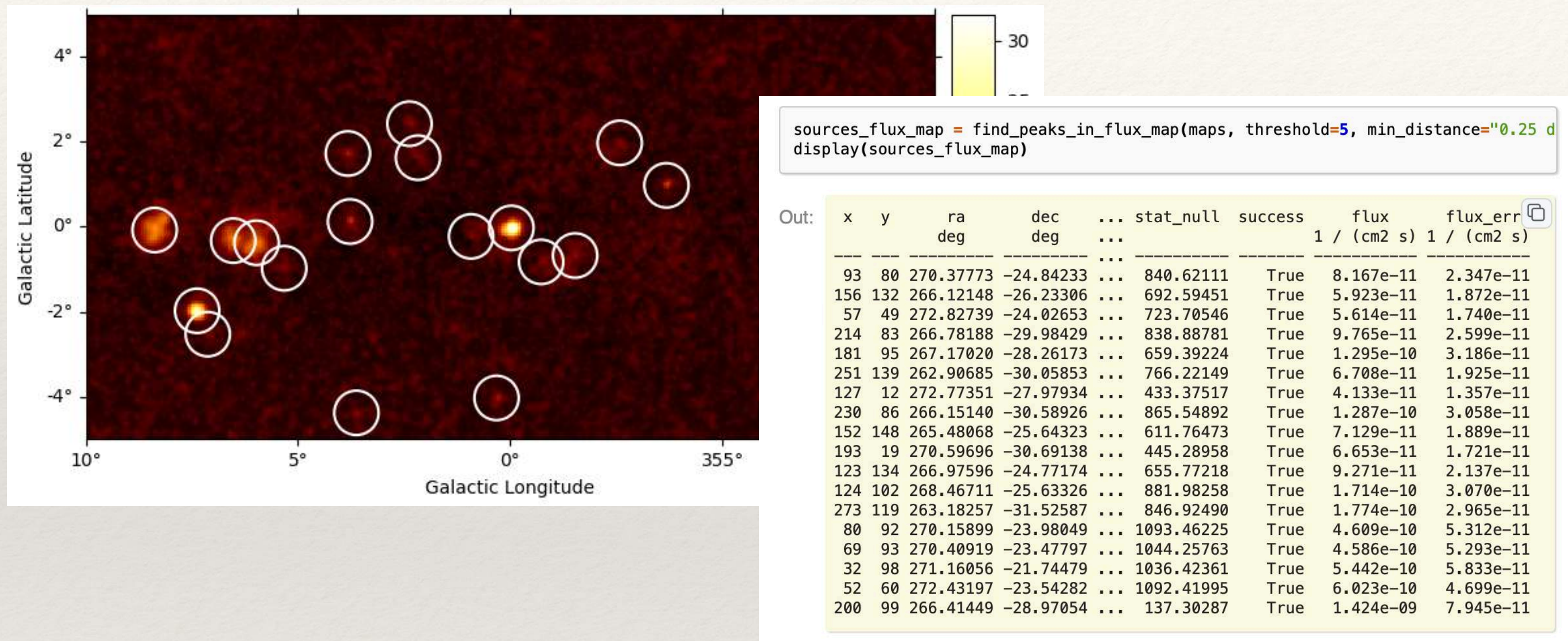
# Example I. A 1D spectral analysis



- This is a **"classical" gamma-ray analysis**: measuring a spectrum of a source and estimating the background from these ring-like arrangements of multiple regions.
- This uses simulated data from CTA and also exports the **likelihood per energy bin** (shown as the blue colored band). This is a lot more information than e.g. reporting only errors or upper limits for flux points



# Example II: Building significance maps

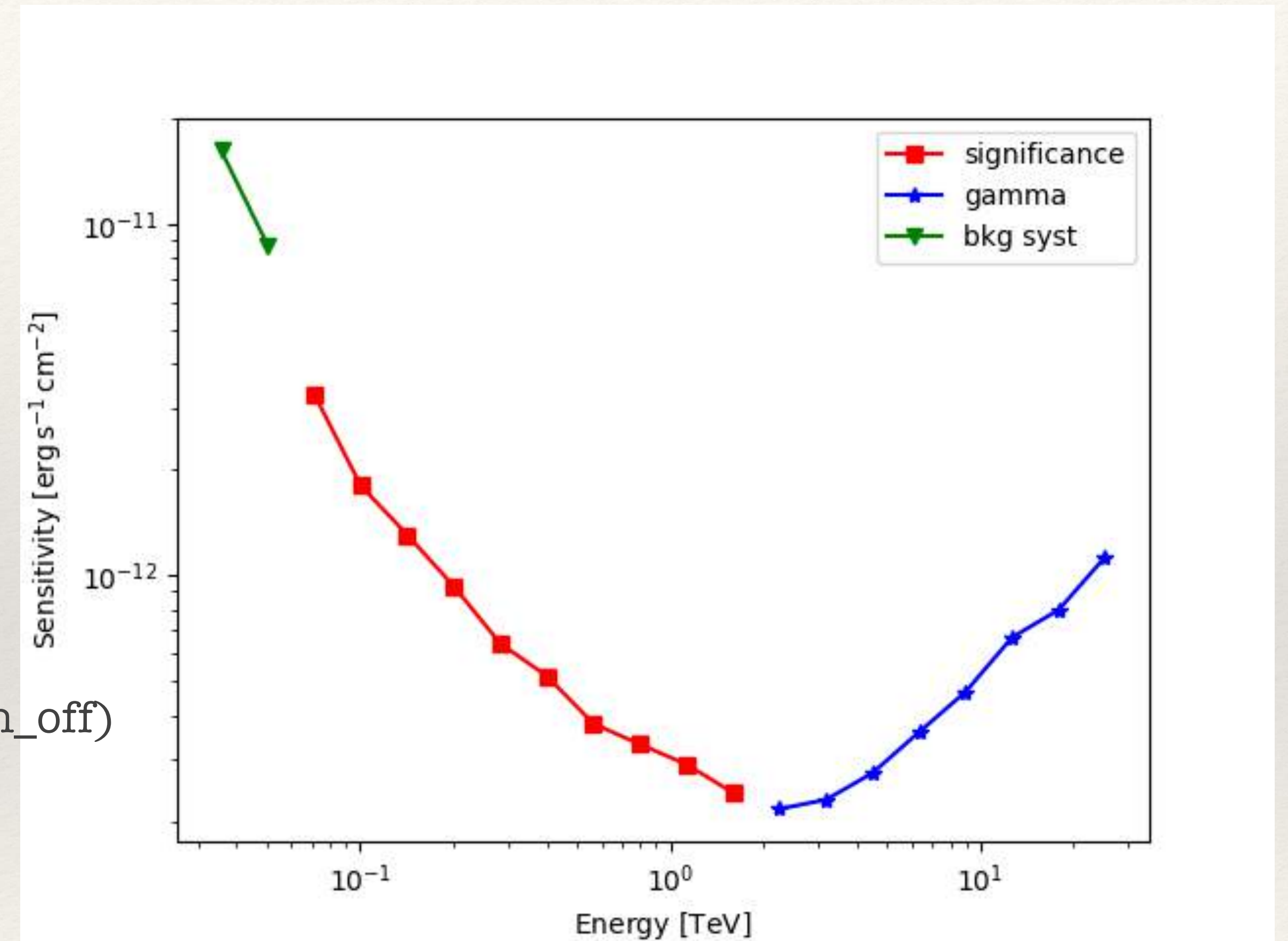


- TSMaPEstimator : compares the likelihood function  $L$  optimized with and without a given source.
- ExcessMapEstimator: LiMa formalism, faster, no fitting



# III: Compute sensitivity

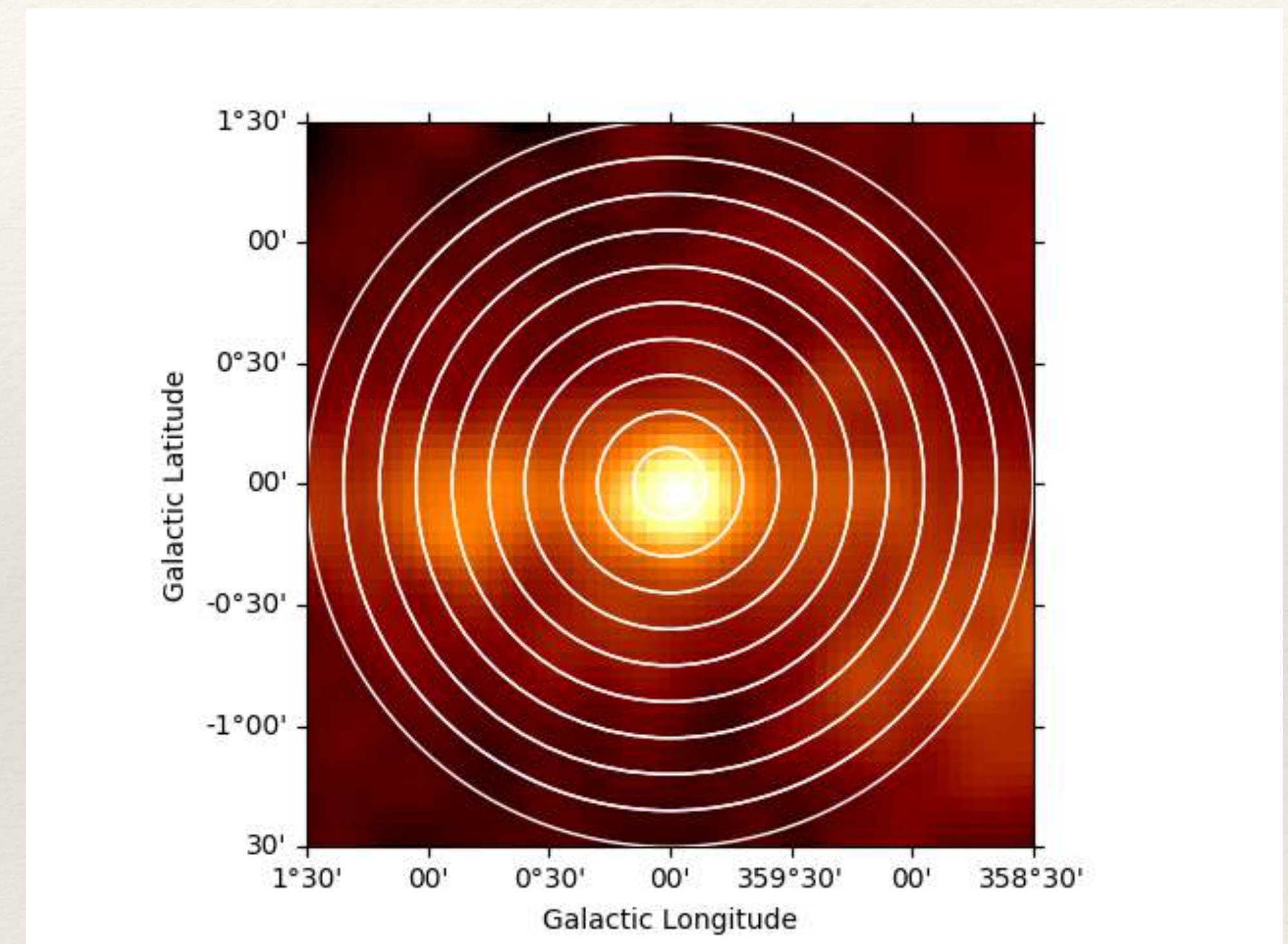
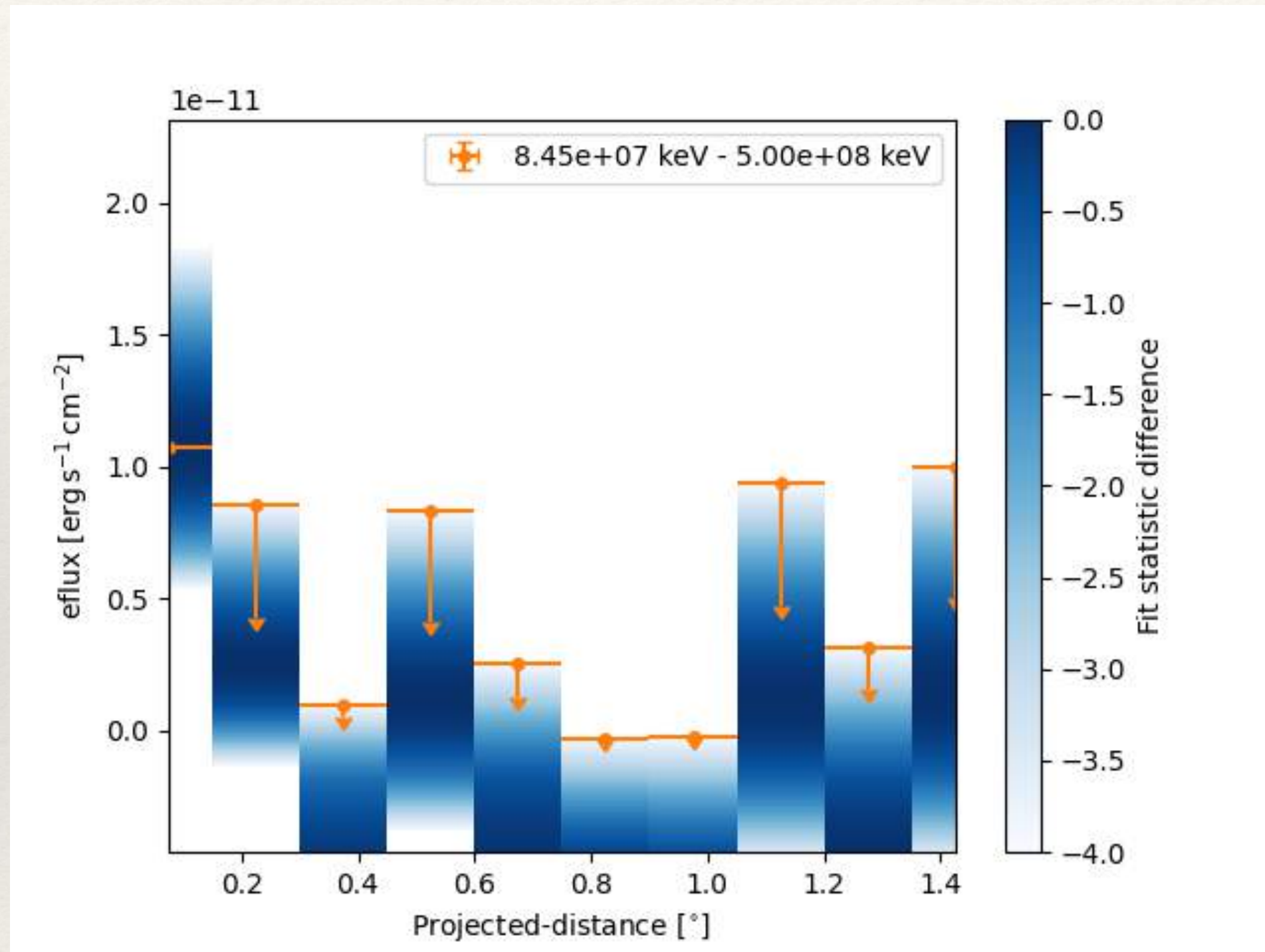
```
sensitivity_estimator = SensitivityEstimator(  
    gamma_min=10,  
    n_sigma=5,  
    bkg_syst_fraction=0.05,  
)  
sensitivity_table = sensitivity_estimator.run(dataset_on_off)
```



[https://docs.gammapy.org/1.1/tutorials/analysis-1d/cta\\_sensitivity.html#sphx-glr-tutorials-analysis-1d-cta-sensitivity-py](https://docs.gammapy.org/1.1/tutorials/analysis-1d/cta_sensitivity.html#sphx-glr-tutorials-analysis-1d-cta-sensitivity-py)



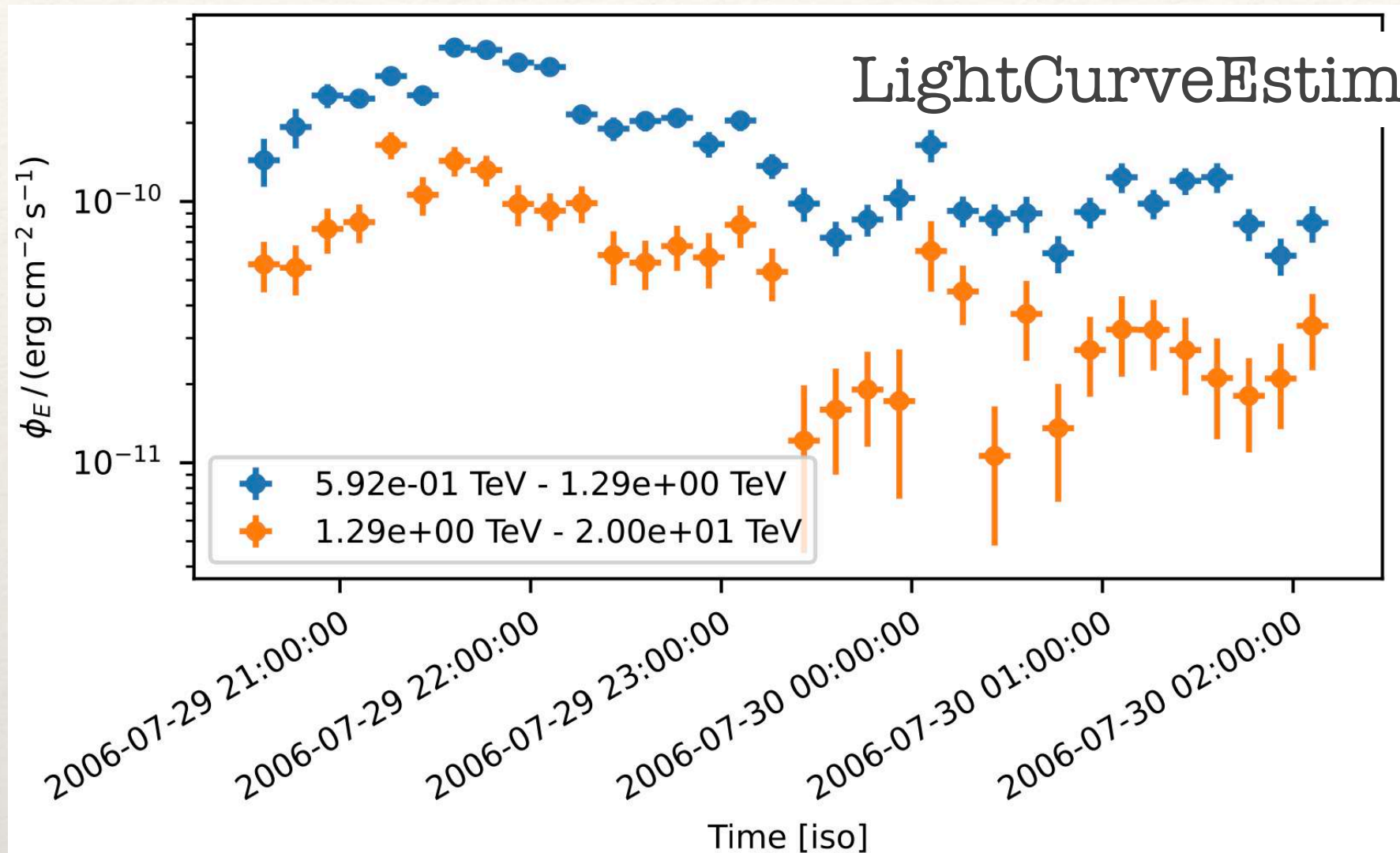
# IV: Compute flux profiles



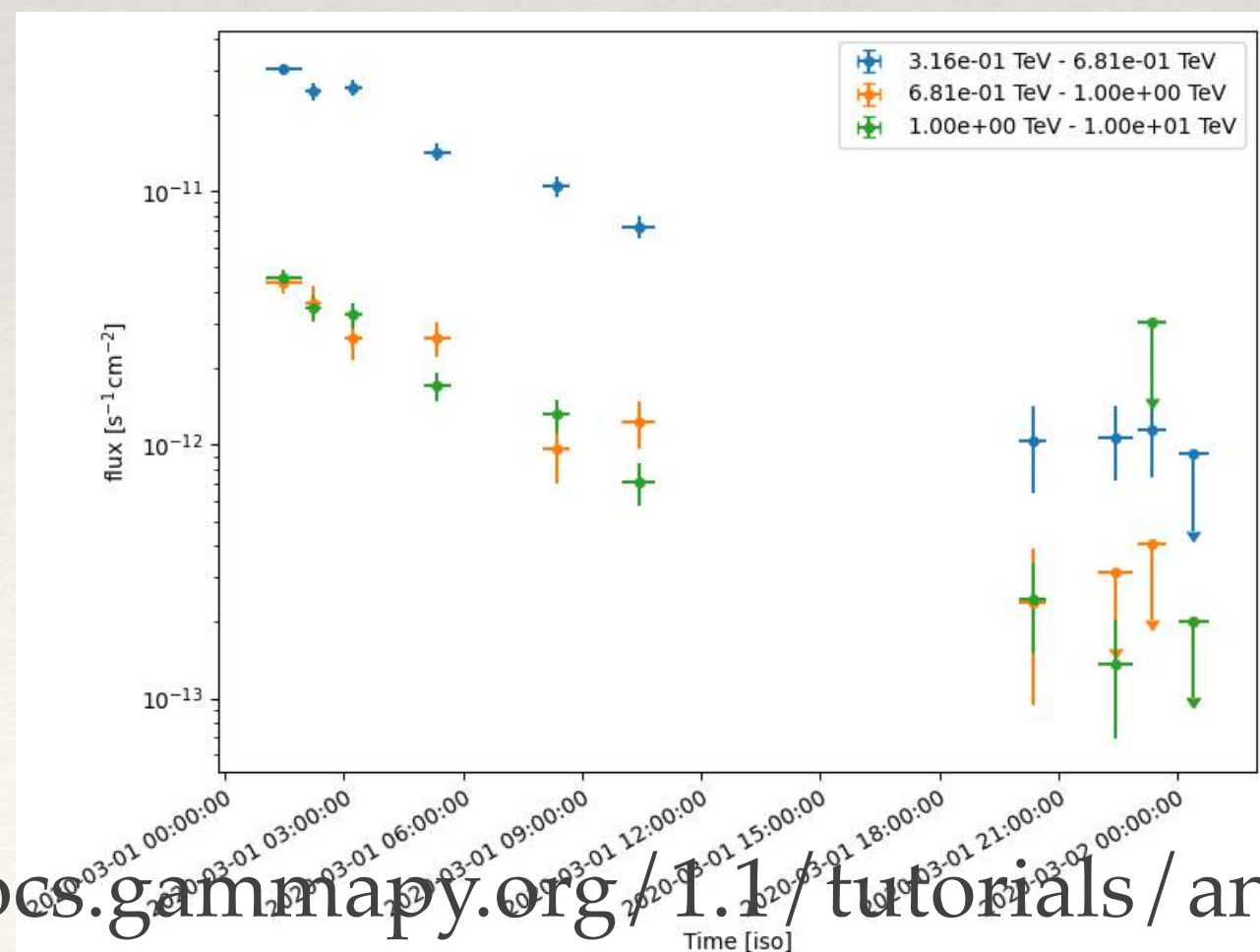
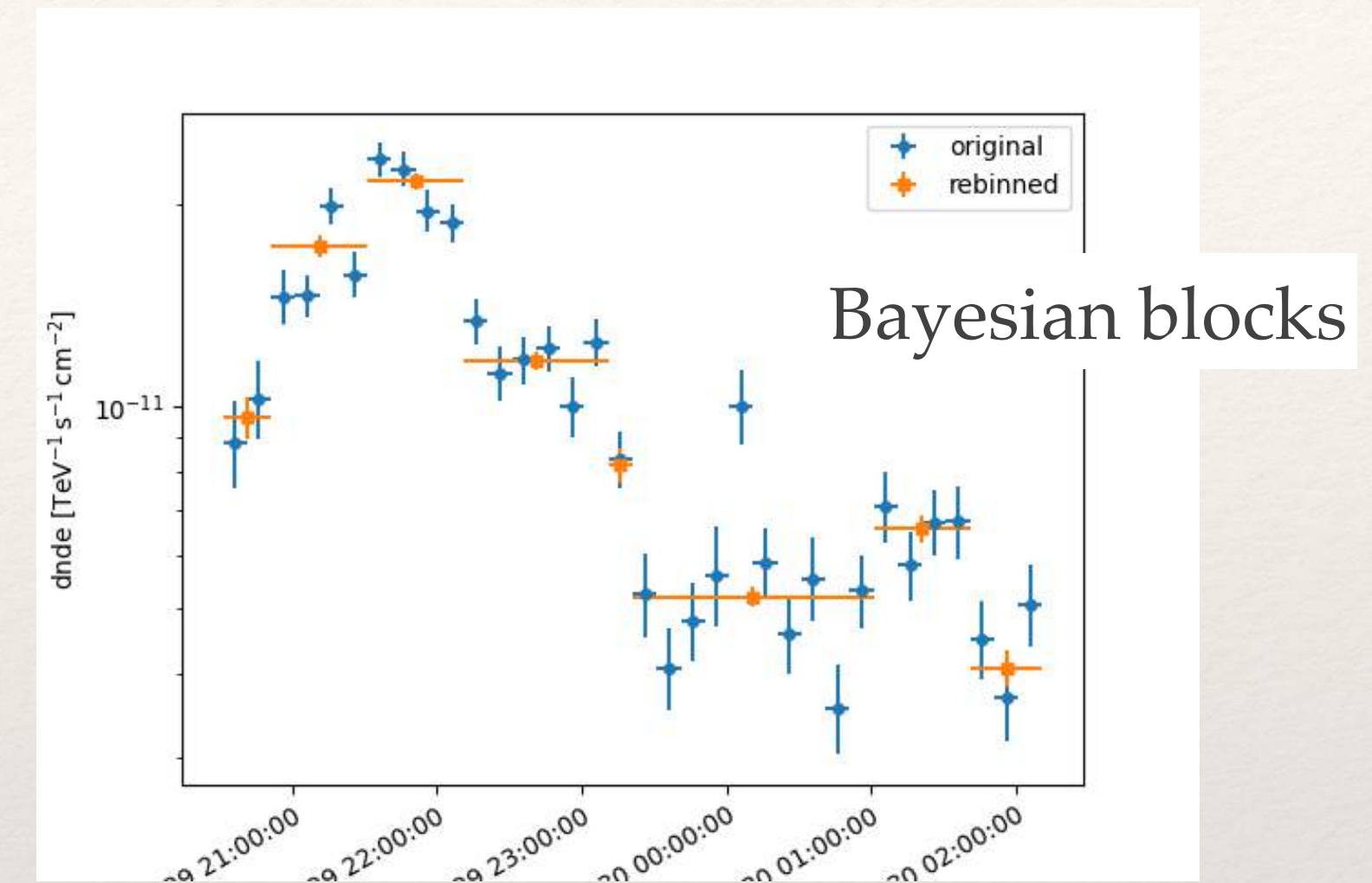
[https://docs.gammapy.org/1.1/tutorials/analysis-3d/flux\\_profiles.html#sphx-glr-tutorials-analysis-3d-flux-profiles-py](https://docs.gammapy.org/1.1/tutorials/analysis-3d/flux_profiles.html#sphx-glr-tutorials-analysis-3d-flux-profiles-py)



# V: Temporal studies



Rebin using  
likelihood profiles



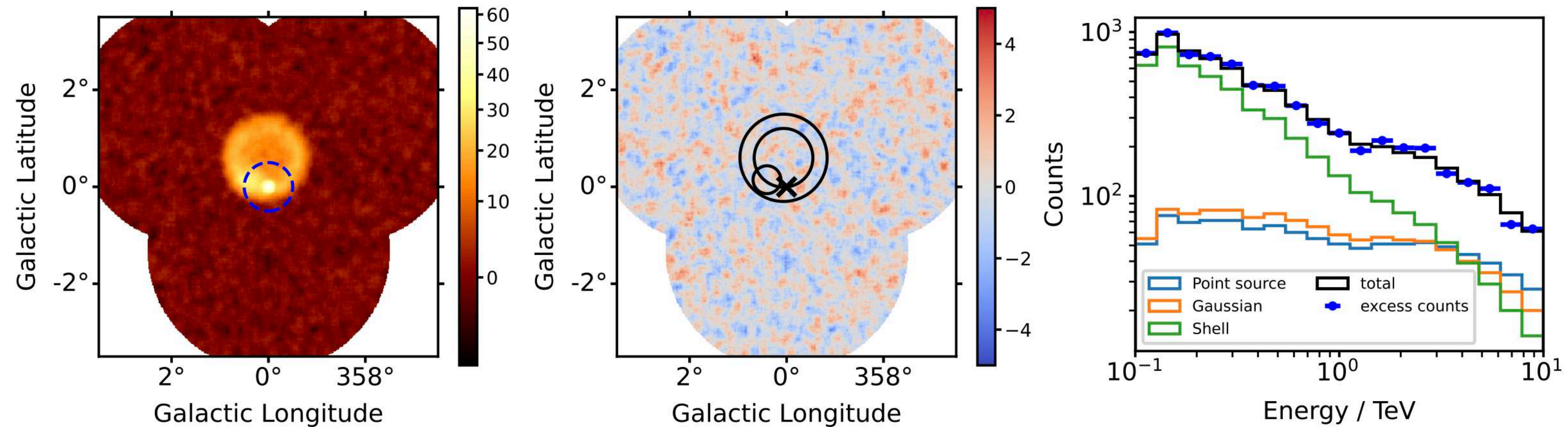
Simultaneous  
Spectro-temporal fitting

name	value	unit	error	frozen
index	2.9558E+00		3.131E-02	False
amplitude	1.0292E-11	$\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1} \text{TeV}^{-1}$	3.541E-13	False
reference	1E+00	TeV	0E+00	True
t0	5.8447E+00	h	2.002E-01	False
t_ref	5.8909E+04	d	0E+00	True



# VI: 3D simulation and analysis

- ❖ Simultaneous fitting of multiple sources and background
- ❖ Allows to disentangle the contribution from overlapping sources to the same spatial region

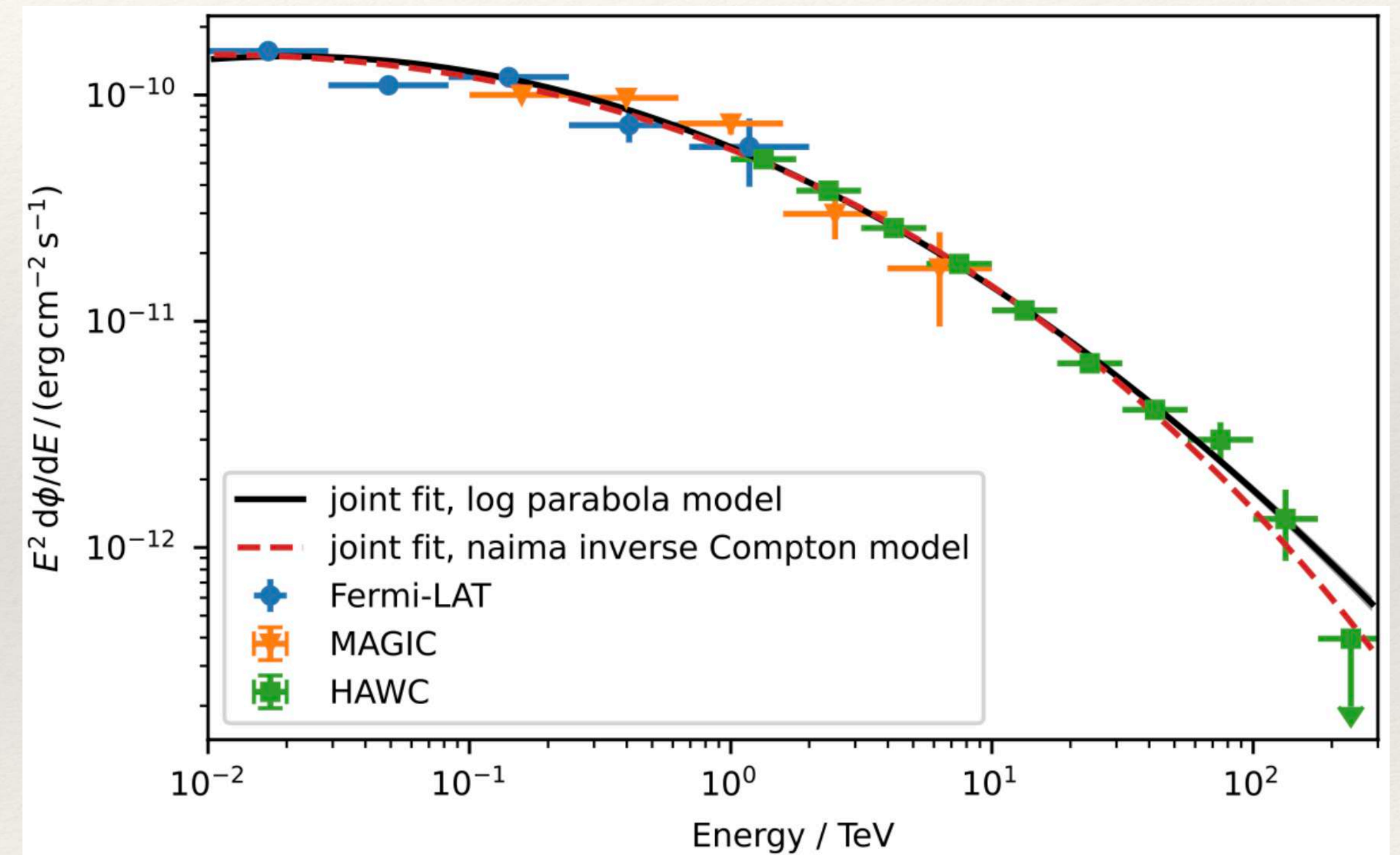


Donath et al, 2023



# VII: Multi instrument analysis

- ❖ A Spectral Fit combining different types of data
  - ❖ MAGIC DL3 data - point like 1D spectral analysis
  - ❖ Fermi-LAT DL4 data - full 3D analysis
  - ❖ HAWC DL5 data - precomputed flux points
- ❖ Fit physical models directly to reduced data (and not precomputed flux points)
- ❖ Displays the flexibility of gammapy





# Docs and validation



---

# Development & CI setup

---

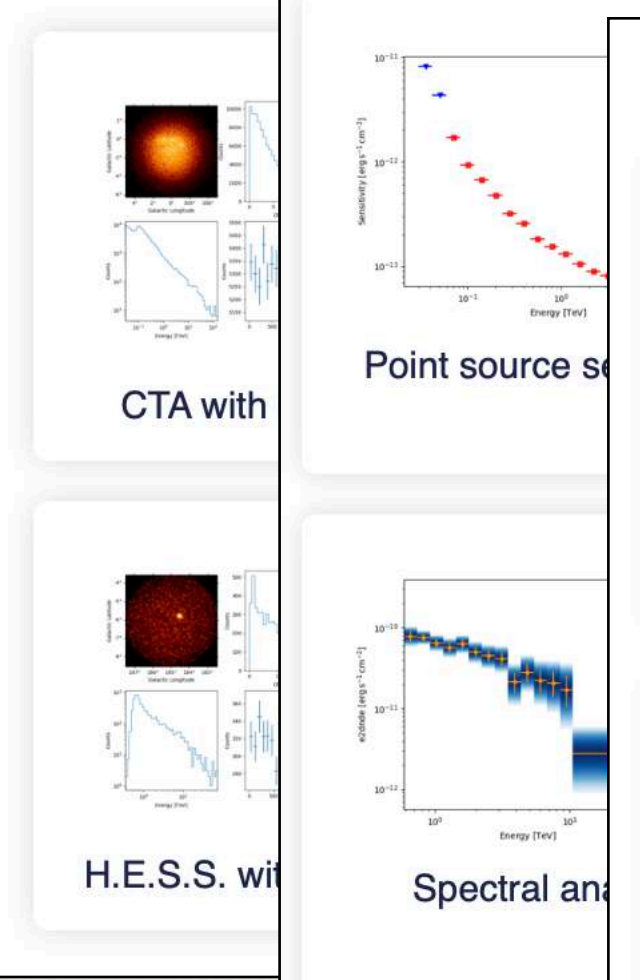
- ❖ Hosted and **openly developed on GitHub**: <https://github.com/gammapy/gammapy>
- ❖ **GitHub actions** used to run CI on each PR and a release pipeline
- ❖ **codecov.io** used for **monitoring of code test coverage**
- ❖ **Sphinx** used to build the documentation: <https://docs.gammapy.org/>
- ❖ **pytest** for testing
- ❖ **black** code formatting used for a **consistent code format**.
- ❖ **Isort** to automatically **sort and format imports**
- ❖ **Flake8** to check **PEP8** standard



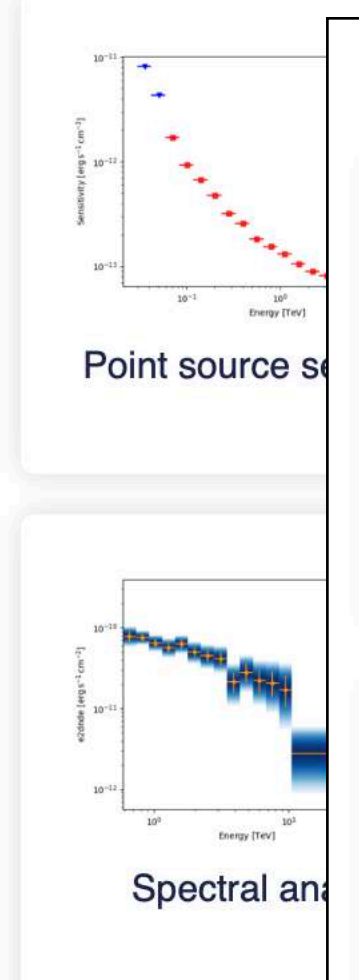
# Tutorials

## Data exploration

These tutorials show how to perform data exploration with Gammapy, providing an introduction to the CTA, HAWES, and H.E.S.S. data, and how to use Gammapy to explore the look of the multi-TeV data.

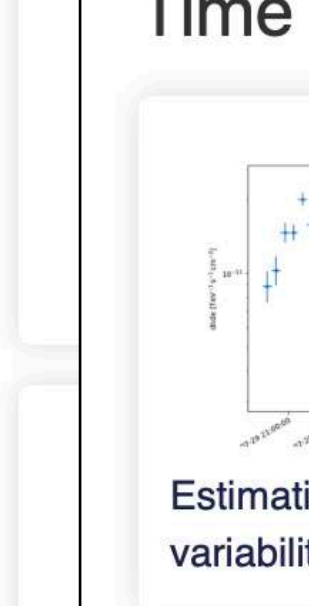


## 1D Spectral

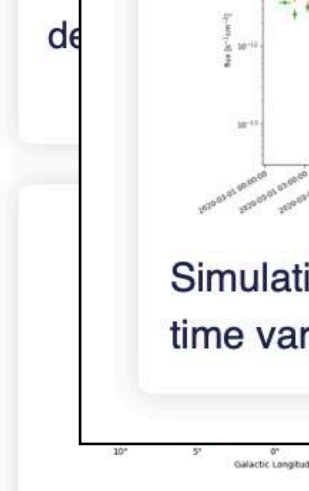


## 3D Cube

## Time



## Model



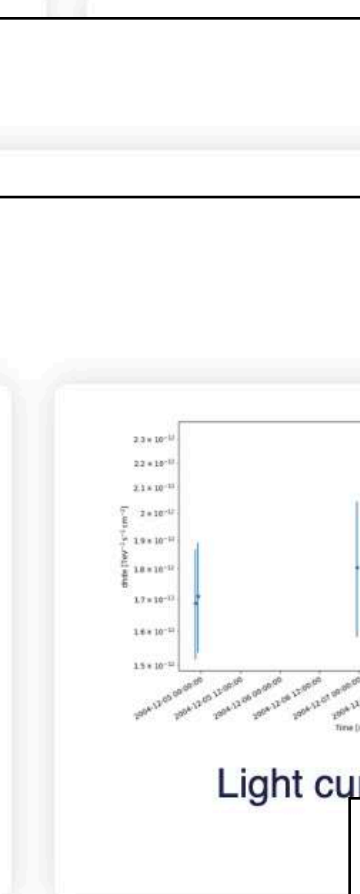
## Flux Profile Estimation



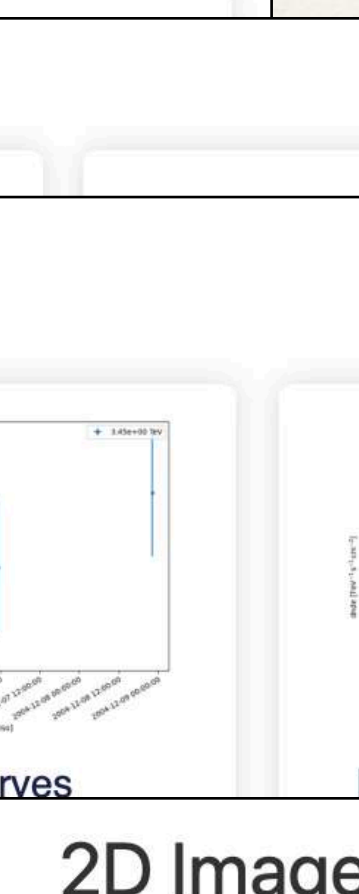
## 2D Image



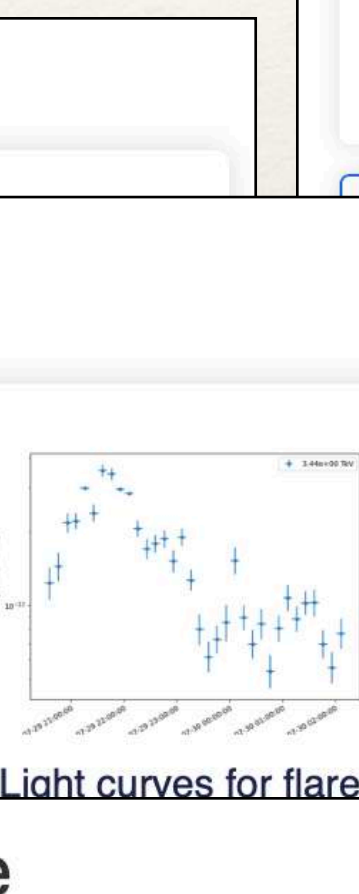
## Light curves



## Phasogram

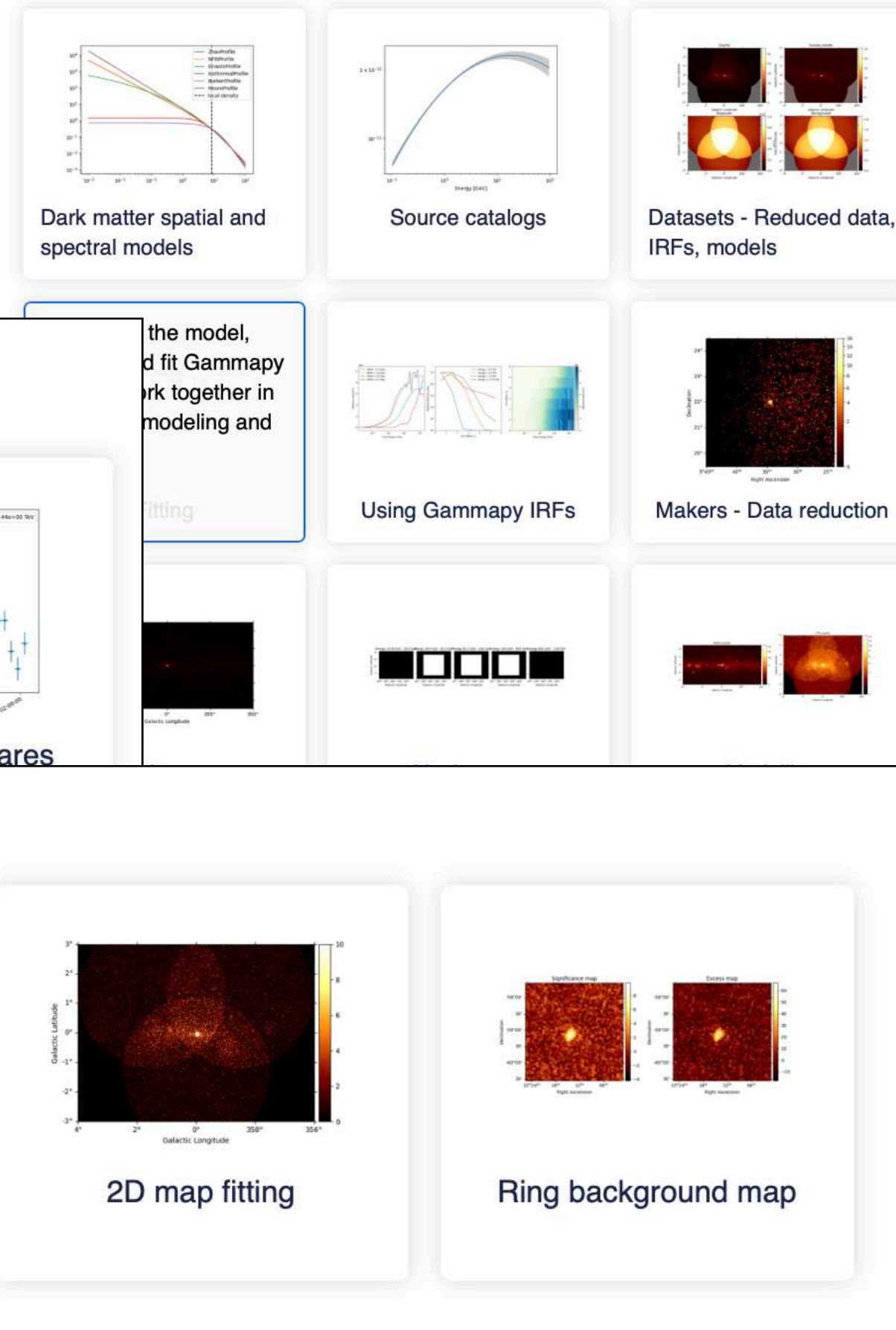


## 2D map fitting



## Package / API

The following tutorials demonstrate different dimensions of the Gammapy API or expose how to perform more specific use cases.



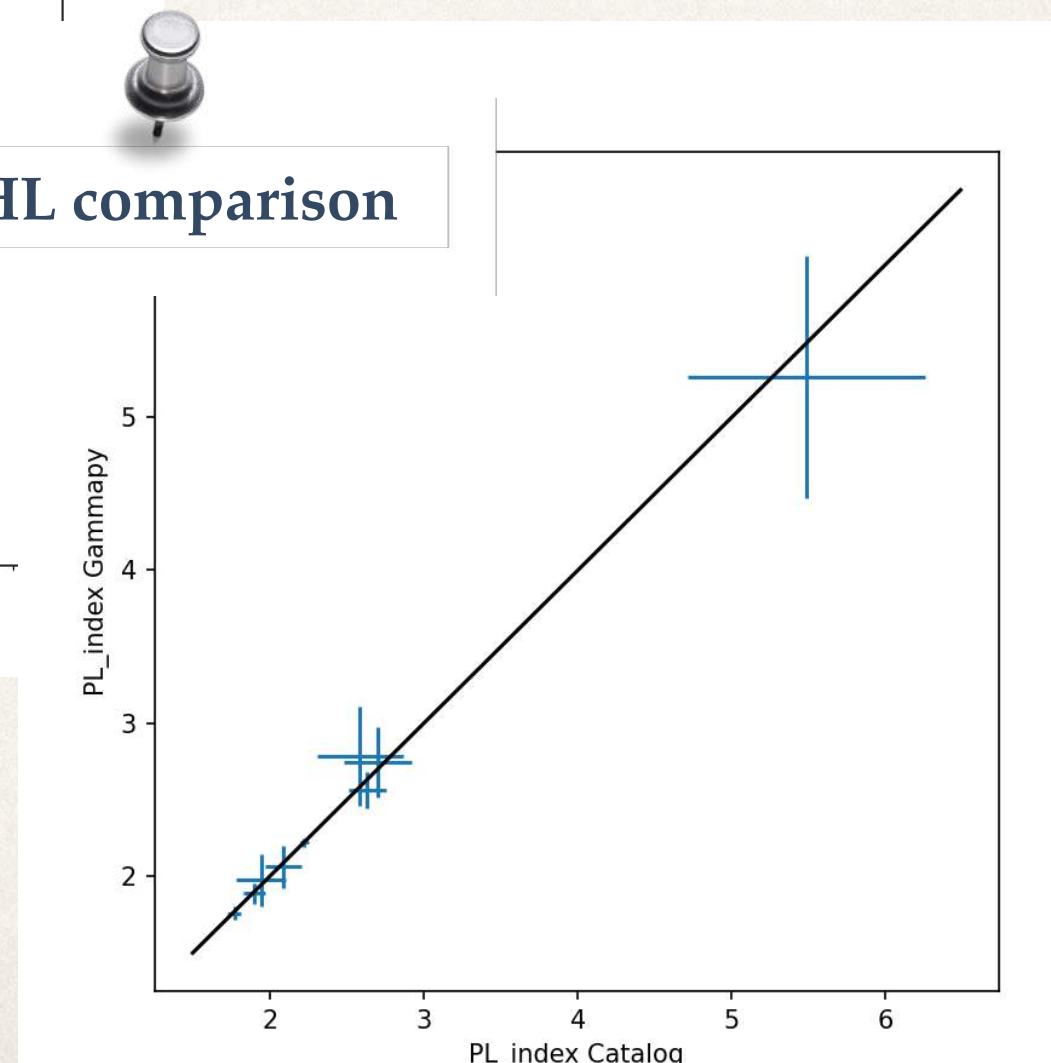
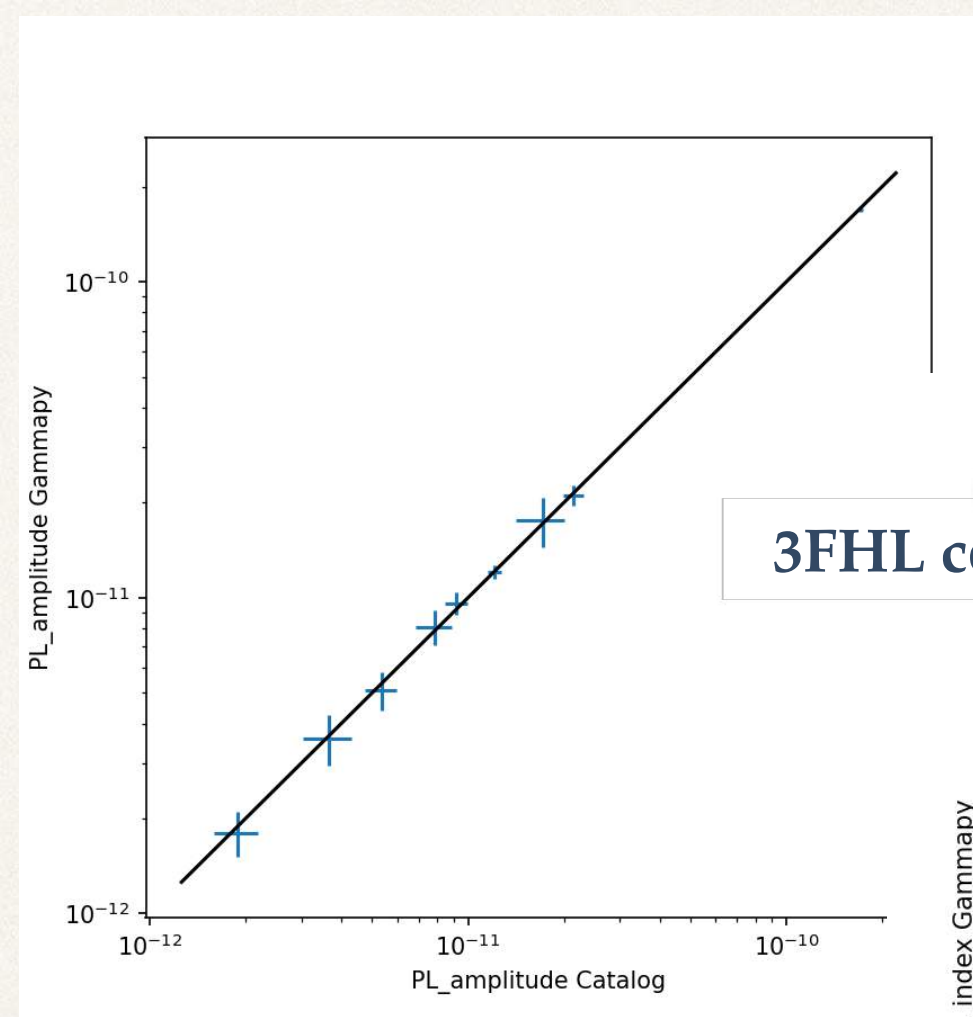
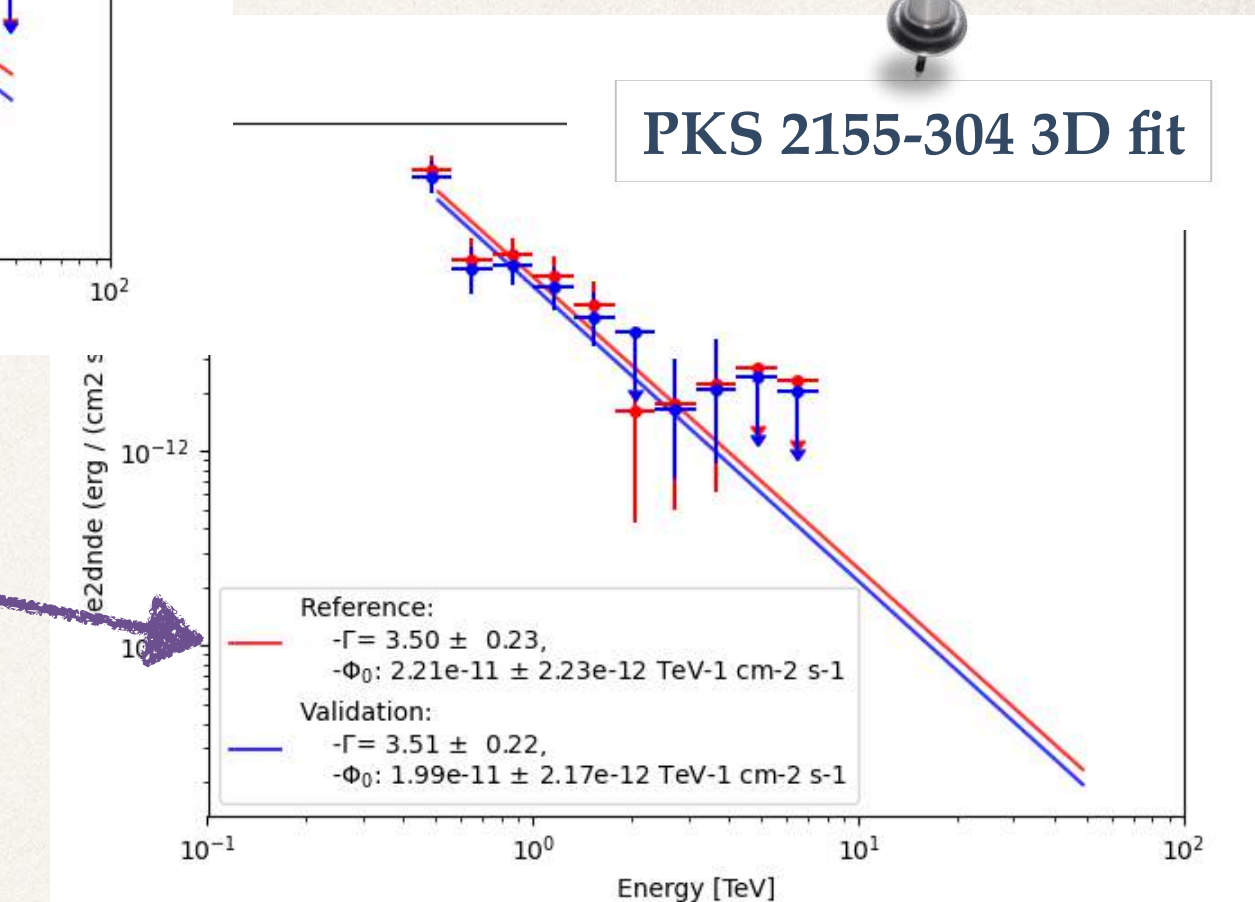
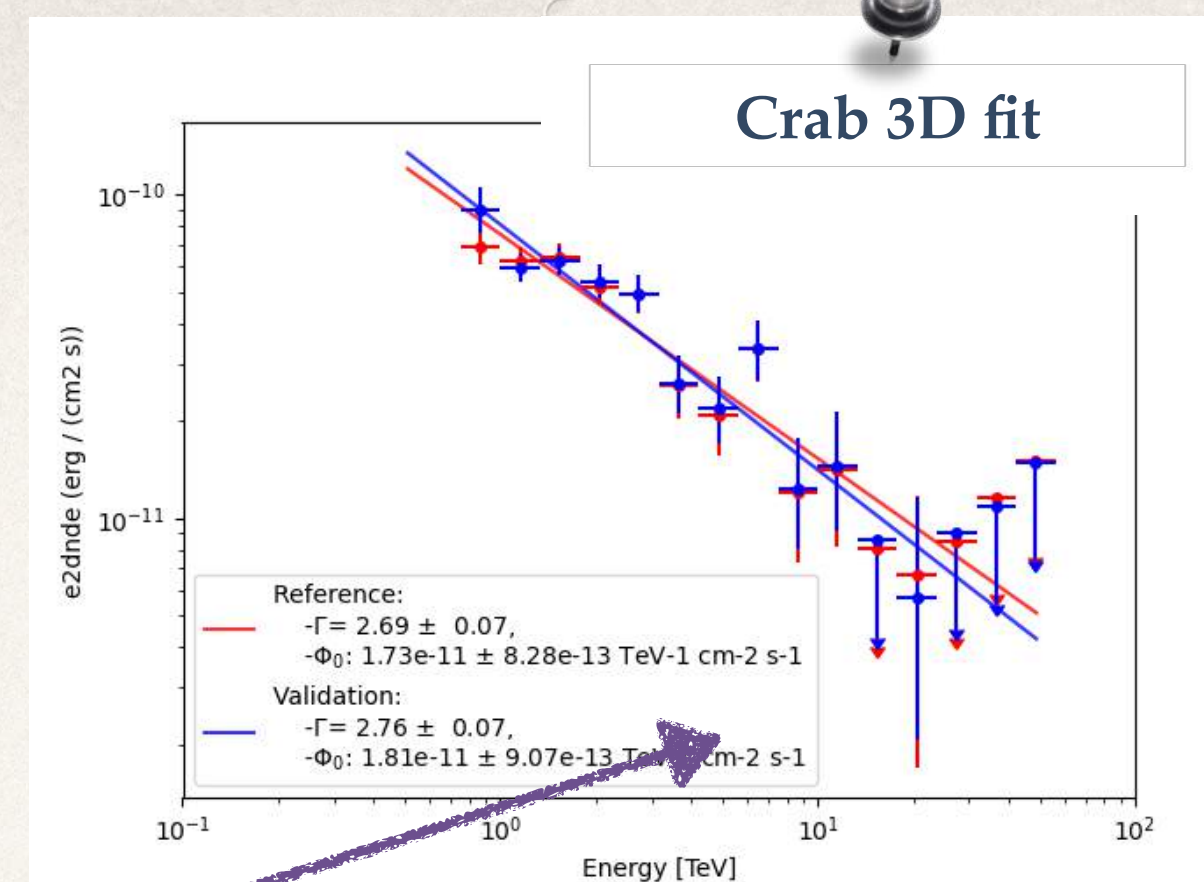
- ❖ Selection of most common analysis scenarios
- ❖ Specific API tutorials for advanced users
- ❖ Currently 38 notebooks



# Gammapy validation

- ❖ Analysis of a list of science cases before every gammapy release
  - ❖ H.E.S.S. DL3 DR1 results
  - ❖ CTA DC1 results
  - ❖ Joint Crab validation paper
  - ❖ ...
- ❖ Ensure the stability of results
- ❖ Compare against results from the Fermi ST
  - ❖ Subset of the 3FHL paper

See: <https://github.com/gammapy/gammapy-benchmarks/tree/master/validation>

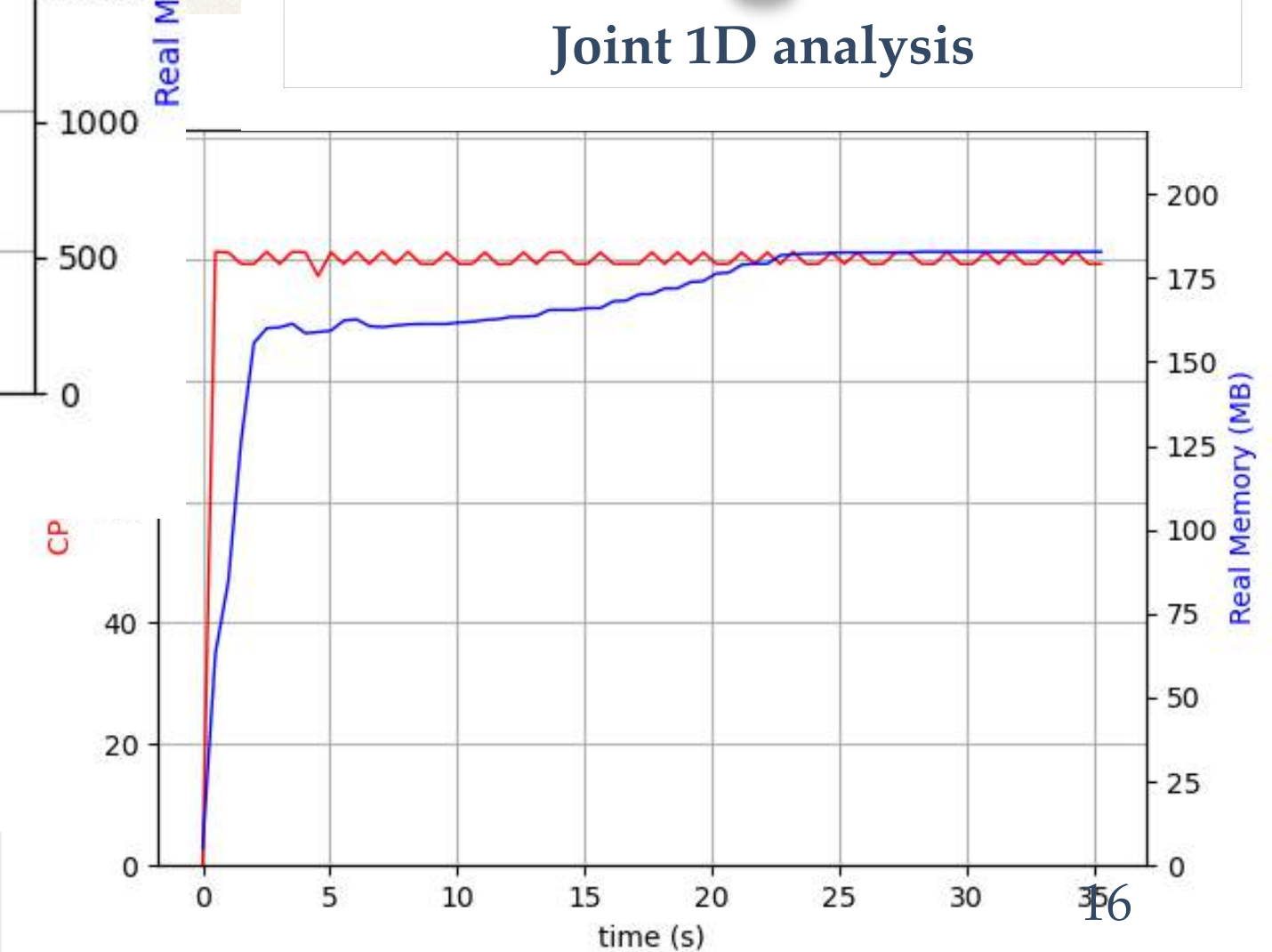
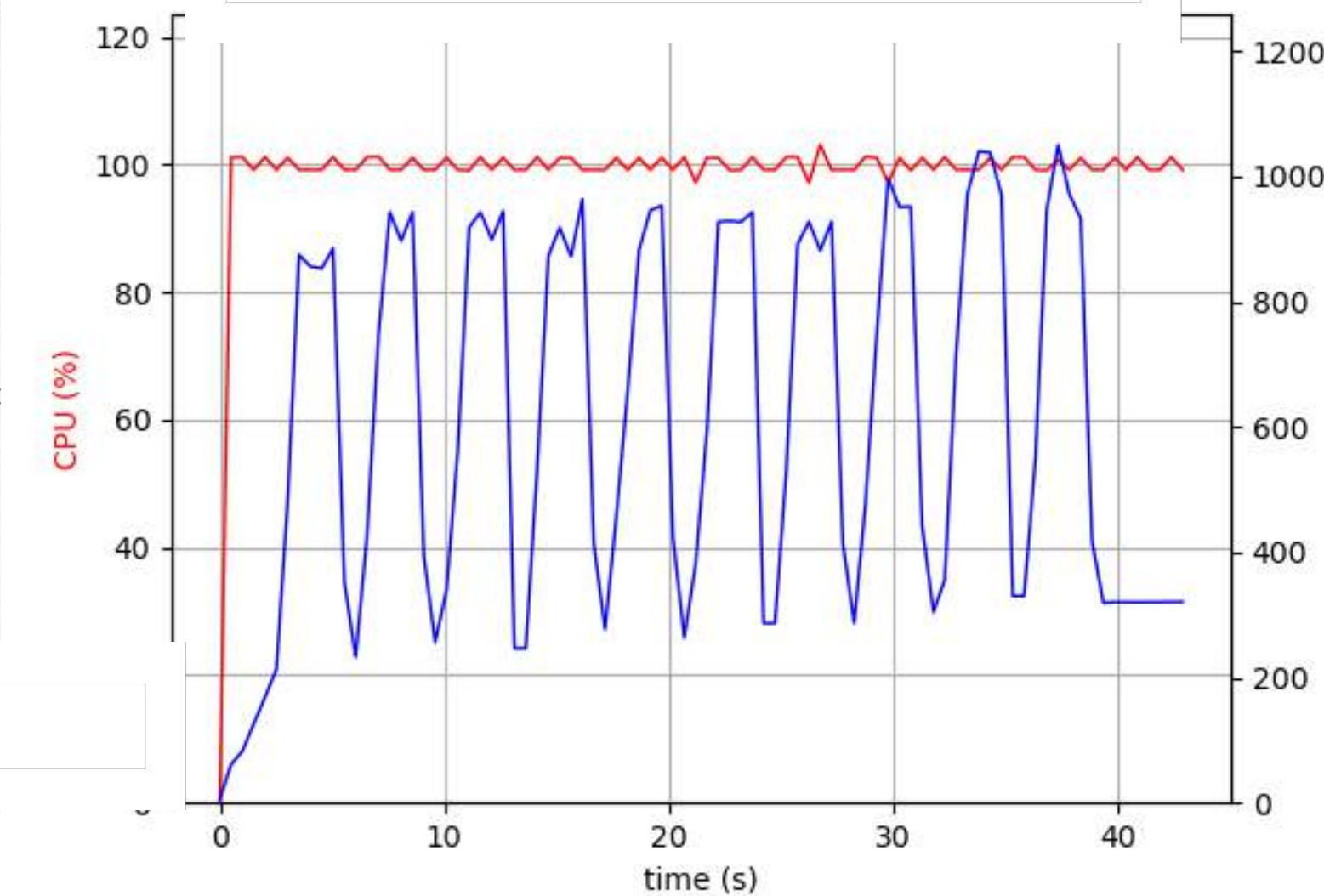
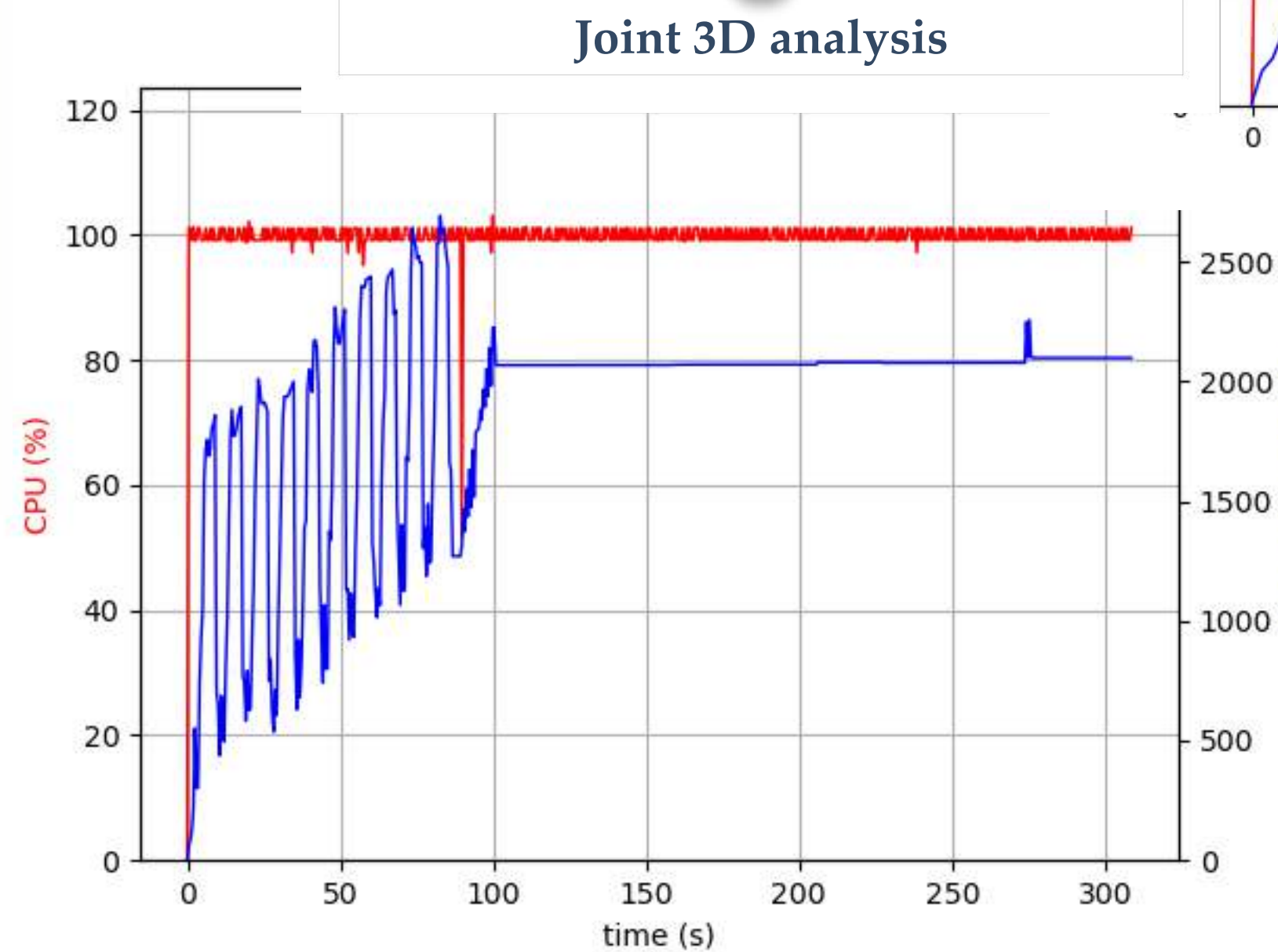
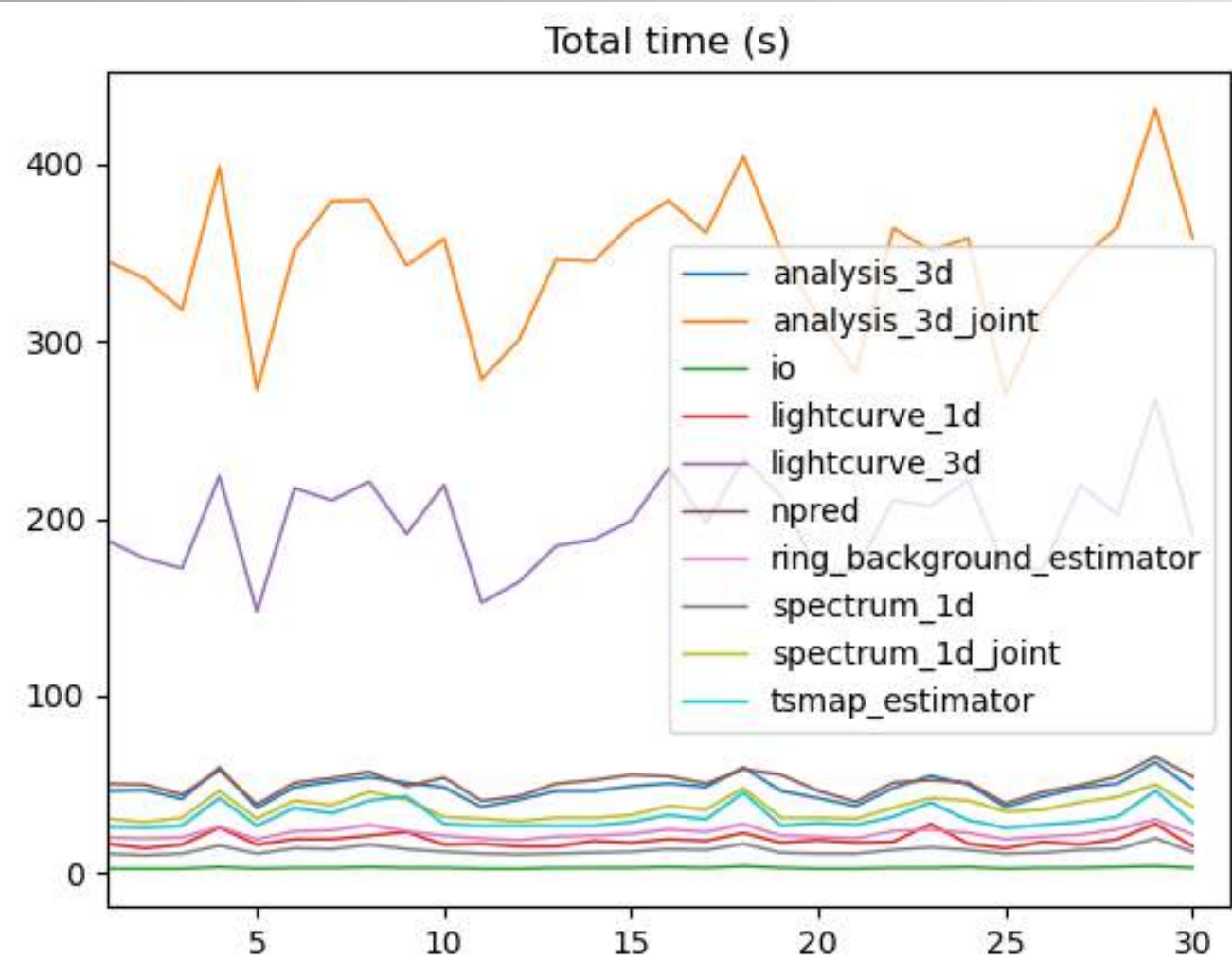




See: <https://github.com/gammapy/gammapy-benchmarks/tree/master/benchmarks>

# Gammapy benchmarks

- ❖ Daily automatic monitoring of memory usage and computation time for most common use cases
- ❖ Computation time across different actions
  - ❖ Loading observations
  - ❖ Binning data and IRFs
  - ❖ Fitting
  - ❖ FluxPointEstimations
- ❖ Pinpoint PR significantly affecting the performance





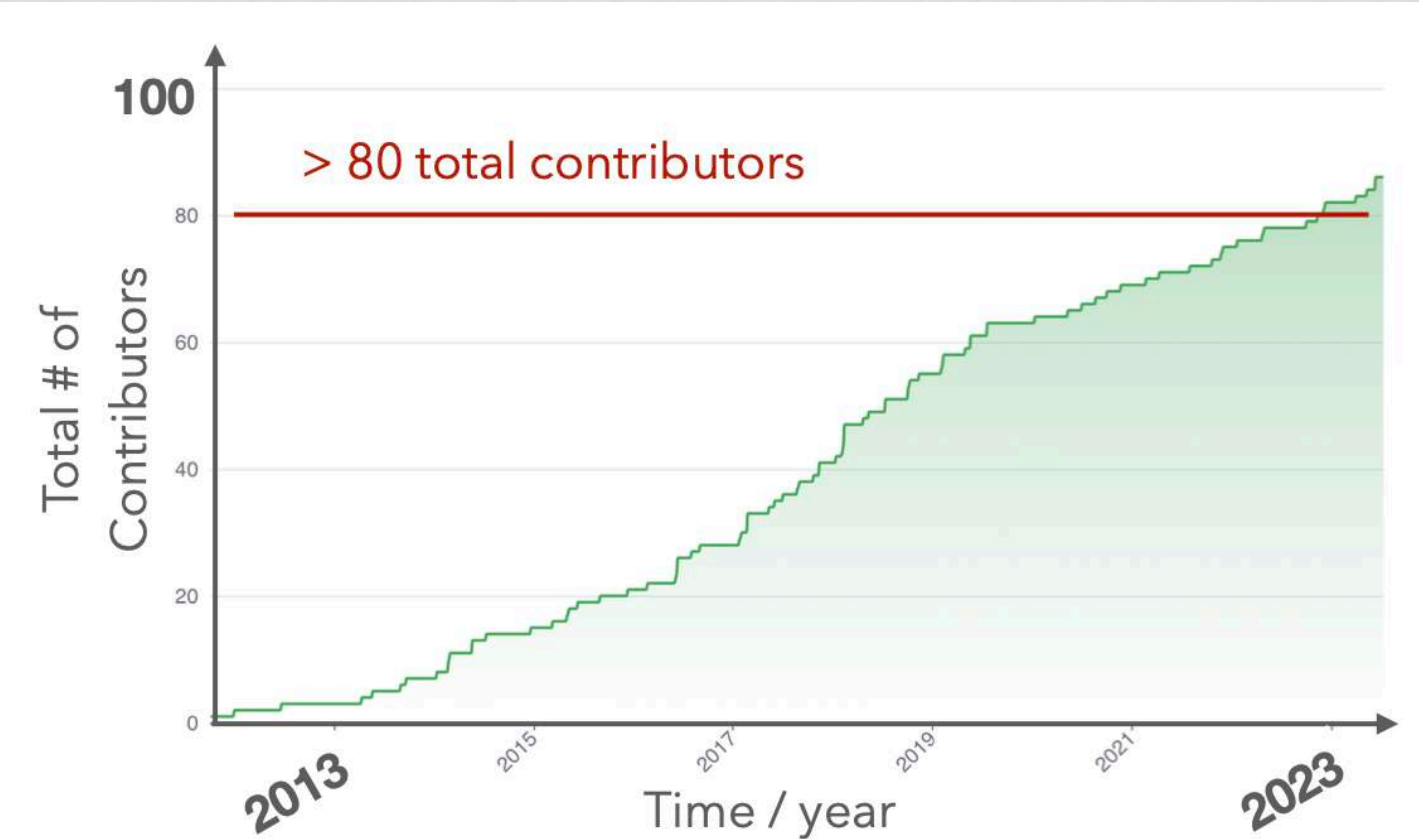
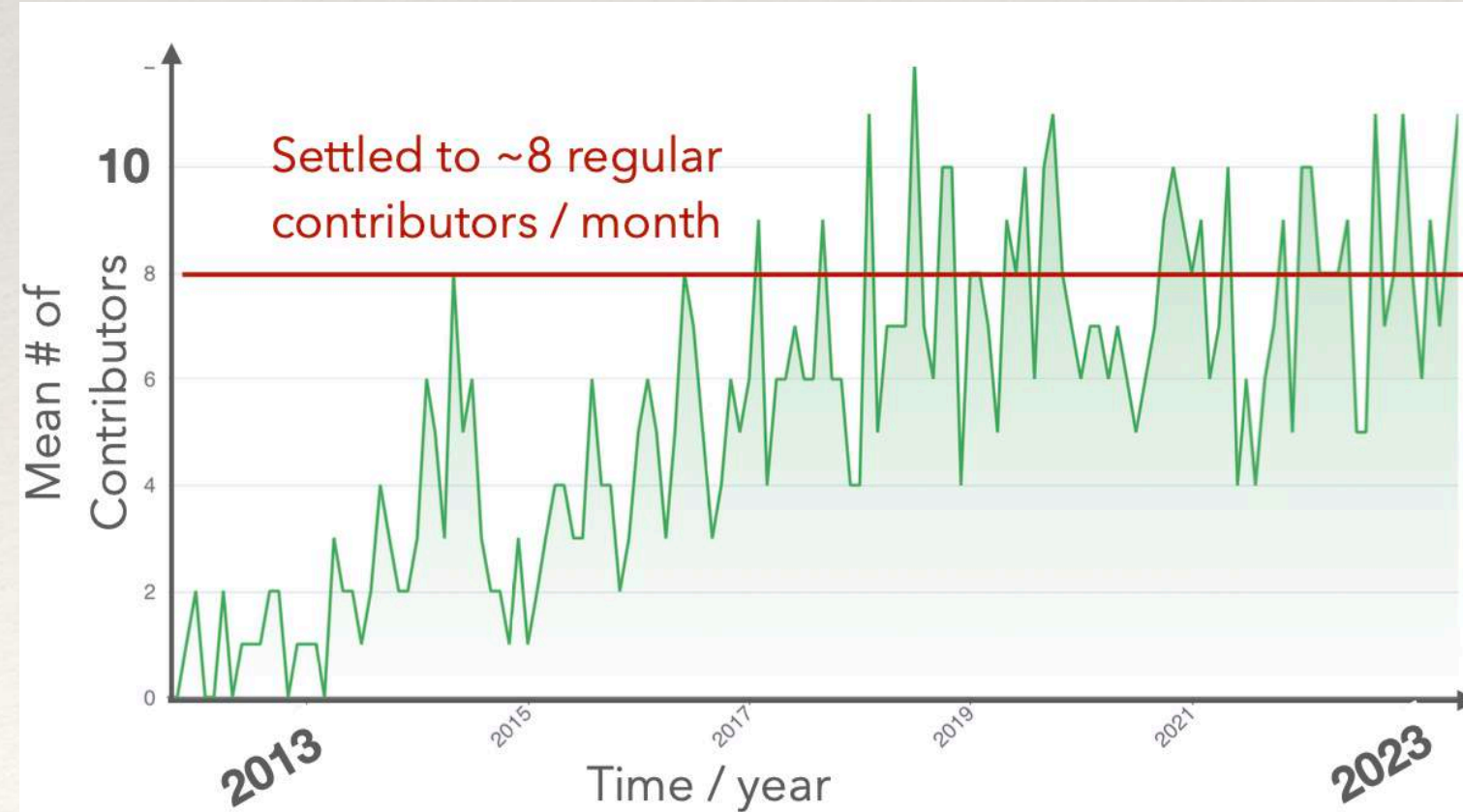
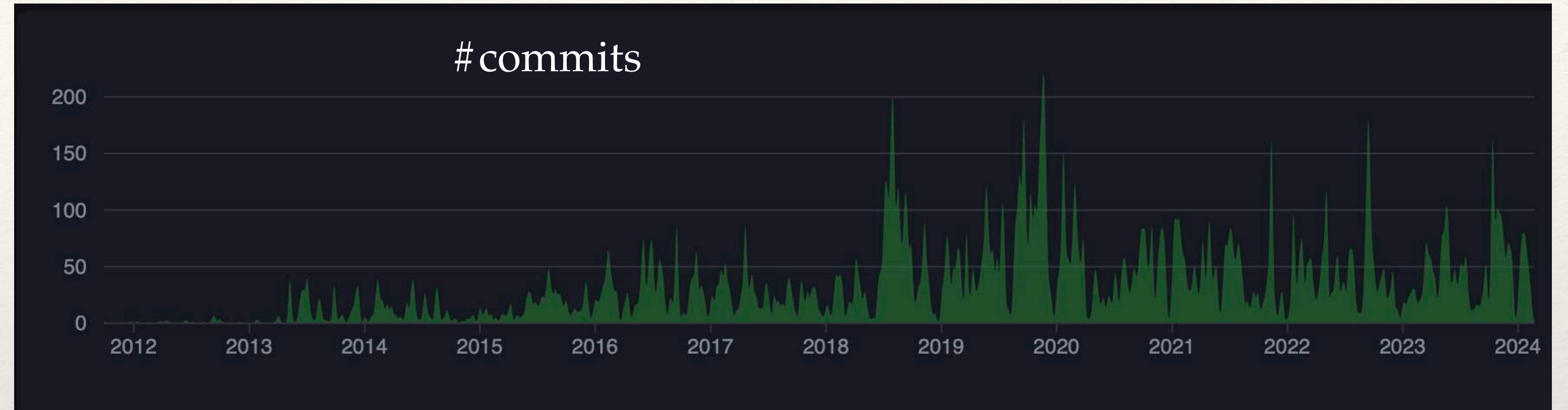
# Project info



## Versions

Version v1.2 10.5281/zenodo.10726484	Feb 29, 2024
Version v1.1 10.5281/zenodo.8033275	Jun 13, 2023
Version v1.0.1 10.5281/zenodo.7734804	Mar 14, 2023
Version 1.0 10.5281/zenodo.7311399	Nov 10, 2022
Version v0.20 10.5281/zenodo.6552377	May 13, 2022

# Development status



- ~50,000 lines of code
  - 34% API, 25% docs, 20% tests
- 20 minor releases
- LTS 1.0 in Nov, 2022
  - LTS release ~ 2yrs
  - Minor releases ~6 months
  - Bug fixes ~ as required
- Min 6 month deprecation cycle



# Usage status

## ❖ Official tool within:

- Library for the **CTA Science Analysis Tools**



- Official analysis tool within **H.E.S.S.** and **MAGIC**

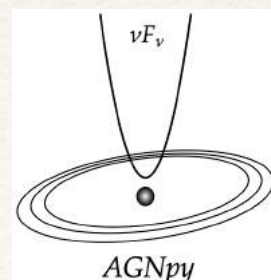


- Proposed tool for **SWGGO**



## ❖ Internal dependencies of

- fermipy (gammapy.maps)
- agnpy (gammapy.modeling)
- Jetset



## • Ongoing tests for

- Propotype analyses for **HAWC** and **VERITAS**
- Internal developments within **LHAASO**
- Prototype analysis for **X-ray** (<https://zenodo.org/records/7092736>)

### A&A Highlighted papers by year



### Gammapy: A Python package for gamma-ray astronomy



Published on 23 October 2023

Vol. 678 15. Numerical methods and codes

### Gammapy: A Python package for gamma-ray astronomy

Paper published in 2023

by A. Donath, R. Terrier, Q. Remy, et al. 2023, A&A, 678, A157



# Project Organisation

## Project Managers

"Non-technical executive leads"

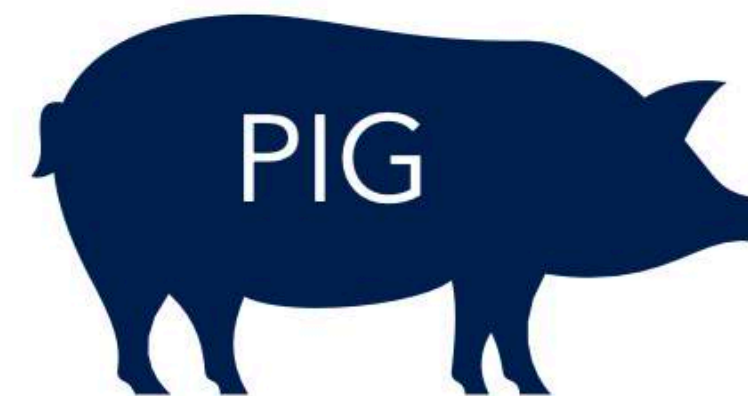
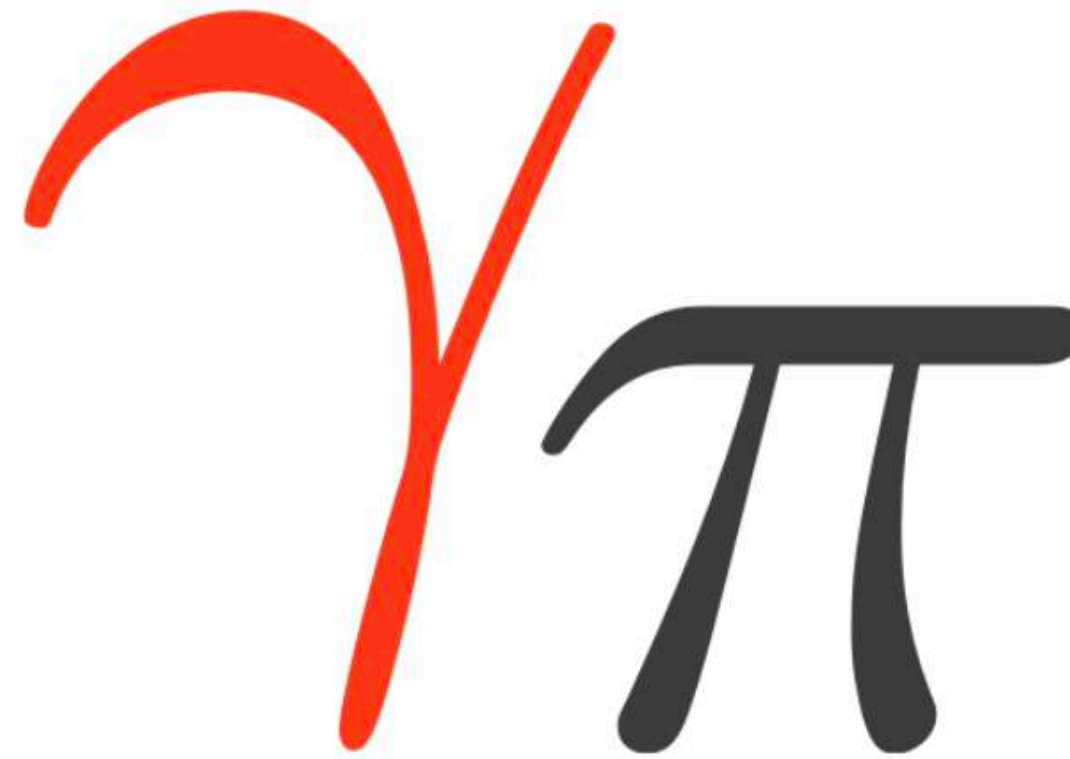
## Lead Developers

"Technical executive leads"

## Sub-package maintainers

"Lead the maintenance of sub-packages"

## Contributors



We have Proposals for Improving Gammapy (PIG), which follow the idea of PEPs, NEPs etc.

## Coordination Committee (CC)

"Promotes, coordinates and steers Gammapy developments"

Consists of representatives of the contributing institutions:



irfu

cea

saclay



UNIVERSIDAD  
COMPLUTENSE  
MADRID

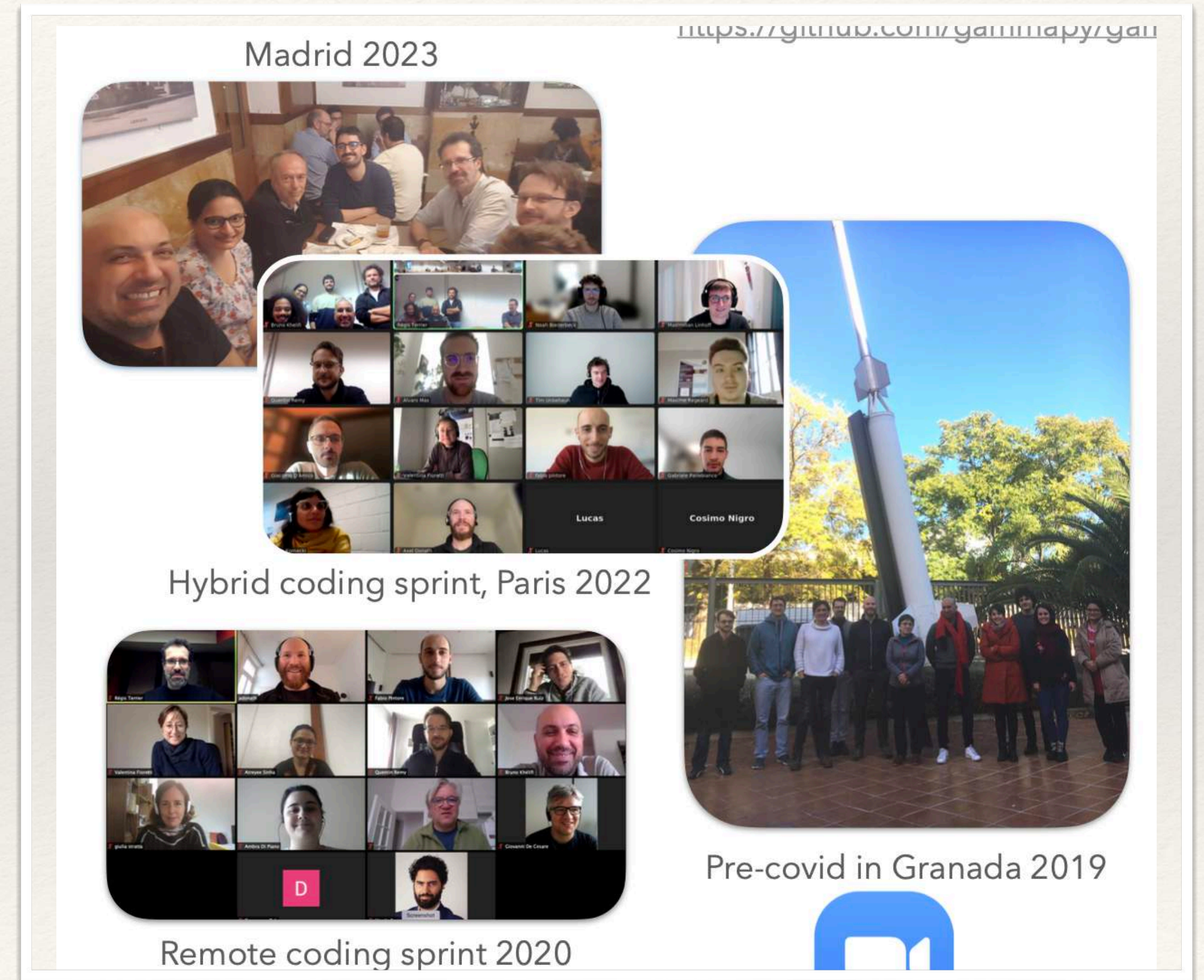


<https://gammapy.org/team.html>



# Contact Us!

- ❖ Install gammapy:
  - ❖ `conda install -c conda-forge gammapy`
- ❖ Docs:
  - ❖ <https://docs.gammapy.org/1.2/>
- ❖ Issues?
  - ❖ Slack: [gammapy.slack.com](https://gammapy.slack.com) (quick questions, immediate help)
  - ❖ GitHub issues: <https://github.com/gammapy/gammapy/issues> (feature requests & bug reports)

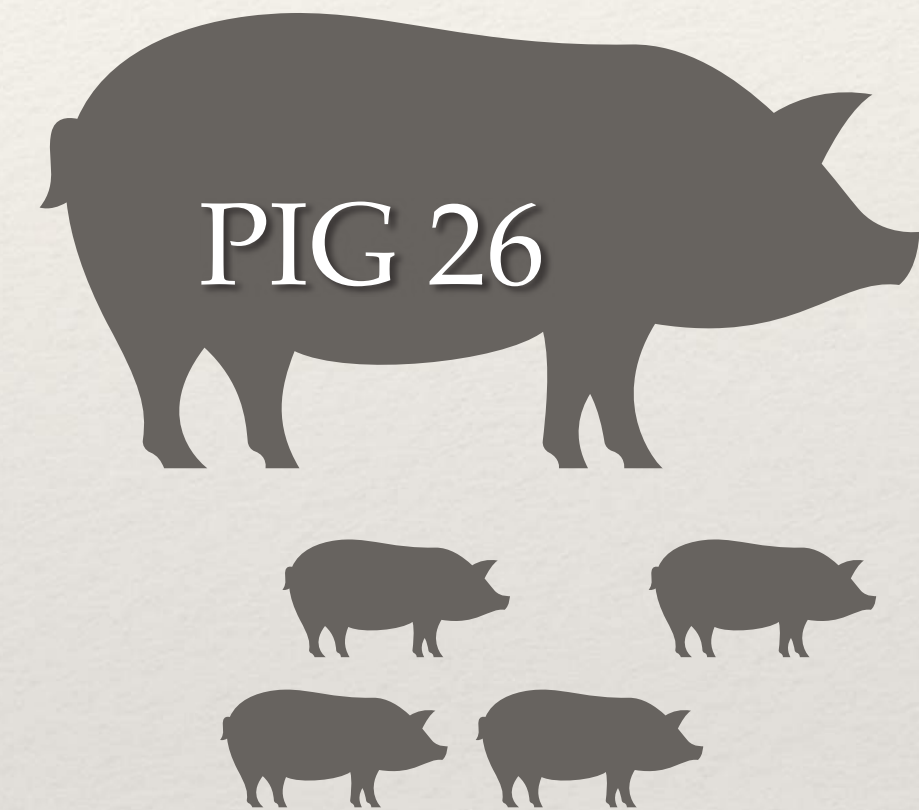




# Future outlook

- ❖ Development of LTS versions coordinated via roadmap documents
- ❖ Roadmap for v2.0 includes
  - ❖ Solution for distributed computing and / or GPU support, ray / pytorch / jax
  - ❖ Metadata handling with pydantic
  - ❖ Separation of internal data format from GADF
  - ❖ Spectral Unfolding
  - ❖ Unbinned analysis
  - ❖ Support for event types / classes...
  - ❖ MCMC sampling, etc...

- ❖ Sub-packages with broader interest
  - ❖ `gammapy.maps`
  - ❖ `gammapy.modeling.models`
  - ❖ `gammapy.catalog`



*Thank you!*