

Establishing the MAGIC data legacy adopting standardised data formats and open-source analysis tools

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Introduction

Why standardised data and open-source analysis tools?



- > Current generation of IACTs: proprietary data and closed-source analysis tools;
- > standardised data:
 - ightarrow preserve and make publicly available current IACT data beyond their lifetime,
 - → initiative providing specs for standardised *high-level* gamma-ray data: Data formats for gamma-ray astronomy (GADF);
- > open-source analysis tools:
 - $\rightarrow\,$ data legacy usable by the scientific community,
 - \rightarrow Gammapy;
- > next generation of gamma-ray <u>observatories</u> will face the same issues (dissemination of data and analysis tools to the public).

Why standardised data and open-source analysis tools?

- > Make possible multi-instrument and reproducible analyses!
- > demonstrated with the joint-crab project in 2019:
 - \rightarrow combined prototypical GADF-compliant *Fermi-LAT* and IACTs data, analysed them with Gammapy;
 - \rightarrow in 2022, HAWC extended the example presenting its GADF-compliant data!



Which data level is standardised?



- Information stored in data level 3 independent of detection, calibration and analysis technique;
- > GADF-compliant DL3 data regularly produced by IACT and WCD, some data sets public (H.E.S.S. DL3 DR1, joint-crab dataset).

MAGIC production of DL3 data

MAGIC DL3 data production



- > MAGIC DL3 conversion:
 - → standard MARS data reduction down to DL2 (melibea),
 - → observations used for the event list, MCs for the IRF computation,
 - → MARS-based C++ library generating GADF-compliant FITS files;
- only conversion of <u>stereo data</u> available at the moment;
- > small DL3 samples used for validation (this talk);
- > major DL3 productions (~ years observational periods) initiated.

Validation of the point-like analysis



Point-like analysis validation

- Most MAGIC science cases are point sources, can be worked out with a 1D (point-like) analysis;
- > ON and OFF region sizes (θ cut) can be energy-dependent: accounts for improvement of direction reconstruction;
- > implemented handling of energy-dependent θ cuts in Gammapy;
- > objective: reproduce MARS point-like analysis with DL3 data and Gammapy;
- > two data sets chosen for validation:



Crab Nebula, \sim 50 h of single- and multi-offset obs. (performance and SkyPrism papers);



Mrk421, 42 h obs. April 2013 flare.

Spectrum extraction





 > validated spectrum extraction (signal / background estimation);
> validated correct storing of IRF components.

Crab Nebula validation

> SED of observations at 0.4° offset, standard wobbling and MCs.



> validation of the forward-folding likelihood fit (spectral points for comparison, different methods used).

Crab Nebula validation

> SEDs of observations at different offsets, non-standard wobbling and MCs.



> validation of the forward-folding likelihood fit (flux points for comparison, different methods used).

Crab Nebula validation



> Validation of the flux points computation for light curves: compatible results with different methods.

Mrk421 validation



- Reproduced light curve estimation in three different energy bins presented in the paper;
- > small biases observed in flux estimation, under investigation.

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Conclusion

- > Validated 1D analysis of MAGIC DL3 data with Gammapy;
- > reproduced MARS results for two different data sets: Crab Nebula and Mrk421:
 - \rightarrow validated forward-folding likelihood fit \checkmark ,
 - $\rightarrow\,$ validated flux point estimation for light curves \checkmark ,
 - $\rightarrow\,$ small biases in light curve estimation for Mrk421, under investigation;
- > DL3 analysis with Gammapy starting to be used by MAGIC analysers;
- > major DL3 productions (~ years observational periods) initiated;
- milestone in the definition of <u>MAGIC data legacy</u>: MAGIC data can now be produced in a standardised format analysable with open-source analysis tools;
- > progresses also on 3D (spectro-morphological) analysis, see Simone Mender's poster (ID 337)!