
spectacle

Release 0.1

Feb 05, 2020

Contents

1	Grid Generation	3
2	Generating Spectra	5
3	Flexible Parallelisation	7
4	File Format	9
5	Contributors	11
6	License & Attribution	13
7	Changelog	15
7.1	0.2 (26-11-2019)	15
7.2	0.1 (23-09-2019)	15
8	Indices and tables	17

Version 0.1

For generating spectra from cosmological simulations. Uses [Schwimmbad](#) for flexible parallelisation.

Grid Generation

Any SPS model can be used to generate an age-metallicity grid. We provide scripts for generating grids for the following:

- FSPS
- BC03 (Galaxev) [see [here](#)]
- BPASS [see [here](#)]

For BC03 and BPASS you need to download the original spectra from the respective home pages.

For FSPS you can simply run the script as-is. You will need `python-FSPS`, `astropy` and `numpy` installed.

```
cd grids
python grid_fsps.py
```

This will generate two grids, one including the nebular contribution from young stars and one without (See Byler+17 for details on how the nebular contribution is calculated self-consistently in FSPS).

Generating Spectra

We provide a number of example scripts in the `example` directory that demonstrate how to run Spectacle to generate spectra. To get started, first download some example data from the Illustris API:

```
python download_illustris.py
```

The main component of spectacle is the `spectacle` class, which must be instantiated with the location of the hdf5 file containing the particle data:

```
tacle = spectacle.spectacle(fname='example_data.h5')
```

We can then load a grid as so:

```
grid = tacle.load_grid(name='fsps_neb')
grid = tacle.redshift_grid(grid, tacle.redshift)
```

The most expensive part of the spectra generation is calculating the grid weights. We use the `schwimmbad` pool syntax to do this flexibly in parallel (we discuss the parallelisation in more detail in [FlexPara_](#)). The `partial` syntax allows us to specify additional arguments to the pool, such as the age and metallicity grid values, and whether we wish to resample. It's then simply a case of calling `pool.map` and converting the output to an array, before closing the pool.

```
lg = partial(tacle.weights_grid, Z=grid['metallicity'],
            A=grid['age'][tacle.redshift], resample=True)
weights = np.array(list(pool.map(lg, shids)))
pool.close()
```

Now we have our weights we can use these to directly calculate the intrinsic spectra

```
intrinsic_spectra = tacle.calc_intrinsic_spectra(weights, grid, z=tacle.redshift)
```

There are also a number of functions available for applying a dust-screen, using the subhalo properties of each galaxy.

Flexible Parallelisation

Thanks to `schwimmbad` we have a lot of flexibility in the form of parallelisation we wish to perform. The example script contains a nice example from the [schwimmbad docs](#) using command line arguments to select between these, shown below for completeness. The main code block then runs agnostic to the choice of parallelisation (threaded, MPI, etc.).

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    from argparse import ArgumentParser
    parser = ArgumentParser(description="Schwimmbad example.")

    group = parser.add_mutually_exclusive_group()
    group.add_argument("--ncores", dest="n_cores", default=1,
                      type=int, help="Number of processes (uses multiprocessing).")
    group.add_argument("--mpi", dest="mpi", default=False,
                      action="store_true", help="Run with MPI.")
    args = parser.parse_args()

    pool = schwimmbad.choose_pool(mpi=args.mpi, processes=args.n_cores)
    print(pool)
    main(pool)

    print("All done. Spec-tacular!")
```


The HDF5 file containing all data can have a flexible format depending on what the user wishes to achieve, but for most of the `spectacle` class functionality the following layout is expected:

1. Spectra

1. Intrinsic
2. Dust

2. Photometry

1. Intrinsic

1. M_g
2. M_r

2. Dust

1. M_g
2. M_r

3. Star Particles

1. Formation Time
2. Initial Mass
3. Metallicity

4. Subhalos

1. Gas Metallicity
2. ID
3. Index Length
4. Index Start
5. SFR

6. SFR 100Myr
7. SFR 10Myr
8. SFR 1Gyr
9. SFR 500Myr
10. SFR 50Myr
11. Star Forming Gas Mass
12. Stellar Mass
13. Stellar Mass 30kpc
14. Stellar Metallicity
15. Stellar Metallicity 30kpc

CHAPTER 5

Contributors

Author:

- Christopher Lovell

CHAPTER 6

License & Attribution

Copyright 2019 Christopher Lovell and contributors.

spectacle is free software made available under the MIT License. For details see the LICENSE.

CHAPTER 7

Changelog

7.1 0.2 (26-11-2019)

- Grids converted to HDF5.

7.2 0.1 (23-09-2019)

- Initial release.

CHAPTER 8

Indices and tables

- `genindex`
- `modindex`
- `search`