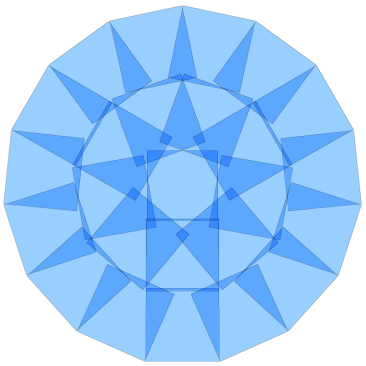
PS1 Sky tessellation patterns

The PanSTARRS images are interpolated onto a regular grid of images that cover the sky. The grid consists of large 4°x4° *projection cells* that are centered on lines of constant declination spaced 4 degrees apart. For convenience of access, each projection cell is divided into a 10x10 grid of *skycells*, each 0.4°x0.4°. The skycells for a given projection cell share a seamless world coordinate system with the same tangent projection, so they can be easily pasted together to produce larger images. The pixel size is 0.25 arcsec, which is by design very close to the native image scale of the detector (0.258").



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Projection cells in the RINGS.V3 tessellation

PS1 Image Grid Layout	
Projection cell size	~ 4° × 4° 63k × 63k pixels
Pixel size	0.25 arcsec
No. of projection cells	2,009
Declination spacing	4°
Skycell size	~ 0.4° × 0.4° 6.3k × 6.3k pixels
No. of skycells	~ 200,000
Skycell edge overlap	240 pixels = 60"

The PS1 image layout for the 3PI survey is called the RINGS.V3 tessellation. It was defined by Tamas Budavari to meet the goals of defining a regular image pattern with nearly square cells that covers the sky while minimizing redundant image overlap. The sizes of the large projection cells are approximately constant over the sky.

The projection cell centers are located on lines of constant declination spaced 4° apart. At a given declination, the pointing centers are equally spaced in right ascension around the sky, with the number of RA points changing to account for the convergence of RA lines in the spherical sky. The pattern is defined to cover the entire sky from = 90° to +90°. There are 46 declination zones numbered starting at 0 for an image at = 90°, 1 for a row of 9 images centered at = 86°, 2 at = 82°, and so on; the images in zones 22 and 23 are at = 2° and +2°, and zones 44 and 45 are at = +86° and +90° respectively.

Within a given declination zone, the projection cells are centered at RA(n) = n = n 360°/M where M is the number of RA cells in the zone. Finally, the projection cells themselves are numbered consecutively (ordered by increasing RA) starting at 0 at the south pole, 1–9 at = 86°, etc.

Since the PS1 survey covers the sky only for > 30°, not all projection cells are used for PS1 images. The first PS1 projection cell above -30° is number 635 at RA=0°, = 30°, and the last one is 2643 at = +90°. (There are a few scattered images at more southern declinations, so there is a small amount of data – but no stack images – in projection cells smaller than 635.) The table at the bottom gives the details on the number of cells in each row, the exact sizes of the images, etc.

Note that this tessellation applies to the PS1 3PI survey. For the Medium Deep Surveys (which do not yet have image products), special projection cells are used that are centered on each medium deep field.

The figures below display the projection cells for the entire PS1 sky north of 30° and for the region around the north celestial pole.

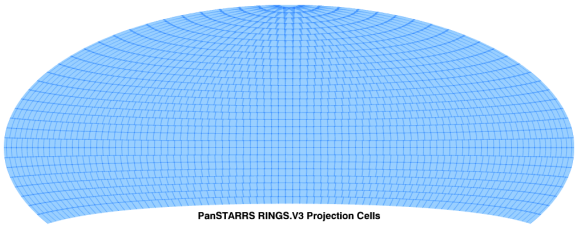

Figure 1: Aitoff plot of all 2,009 PS1 projection cells for the 3PI survey. The coverage extends from declination 30° to the north celestial pole.

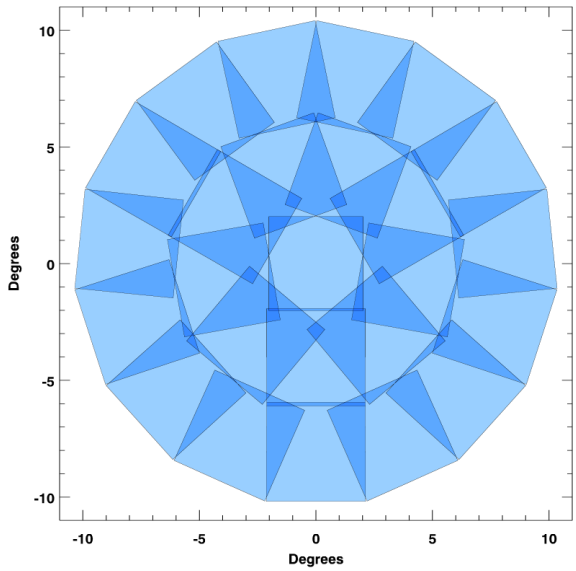

Figure 2: PS1 projection cells near the north celestial pole, where the image overlap is greatest due to convergence of the RA grid. The projection cells are 4°x4° in size and are on rings spaced by 4° in declination.

Note that the overlap regions between the projection cell centered on the north celestial pole and the neighboring cells are at some spots extremely small. In fact, the polar cell is currently slightly too small to create adequate overlap with the neighbors (Figure 3), so there is a gap in the PS1 sky coverage around RA=180°, Dec=87.97°. In that region there are no image pixels and no catalog coverage. The skycells that touch on the missing region are 2643.094 (from the polar image), 2638.093, and 2639.096. The missing region is small (~1.6×10^{-3} sq deg). In the future the data near the pole will be reprocessed to generate a larger image that has the necessary overlap.

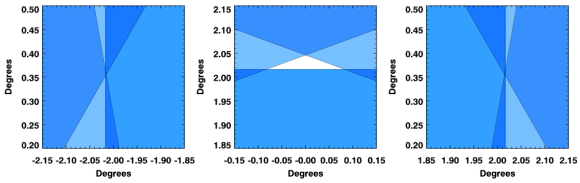

Figure 3: Closeup of PS1 projection cells near the north celestial pole showing regions where the overlap is small, or (in the case of the middle plot) has gaps between the images.

Skycells

The projection cell images would be large and inconvenient to download – they are typically about 63000x63000 pixels and so would be about 8 GB each. To make them easier to work with, each projection cell is divided into a grid of 10x10 skycells. The skycells are typically 0.4°x0.4° in size. These images are simple rectangular FITS images that share the same tangent world coordinate system with the original projection cell image (i.e., they have the same CRVAL1, CRVAL2, and pixel size). They can be pasted together to make a larger image.

Adjacent skycells within a projection cell overlap by 240 pixels (60 arcsec) at each edge with the neighboring skycells. Consequently, for objects and structures smaller than 2 arcmin it is generally not necessary to combine data from adjacent skycells.

Skycell images have names like *skycell.nnnn.0yx* where *nnnn* is the projection cell number (which ranges from 635 to 2643) and *0yx* gives the skycell location in the image, with *y* and *x* ranging from 0 to 9 indicating the respective y and x section of the projection cell. The 000 skycell is in the bottom left corner of the projection cell, 010 is just above it, and 099 is in the upper right corner.

Projection Cell Table

The table below gives all the details on the PS1 projection cells. **Zone** is the declination row number, which starts at 0 at = 90°. **ProjCell** is the projection cell number for the first cell on that row. **M** is the number of cells in the row (so the projection cell number runs from **ProjCell** to **ProjCell+M1**). **Dec** is the declination of the image center. **Xsize** and **Ysize** give the size of the full projection cell image in 0.25 arcsec pixels. **Xsub** and **Ysub** give the size of the skycell images into which the projection cell is divided for storage in FITS files. Note that **Xsub = (Xsize-480)/10+480** pixels. The final two columns, **MinDec** and **MaxDec**, give the declination range over which this row is the best choice. These columns are used to select a declination zone in the region where adjacent zones overlap. (The actual algorithm used is a bit more complicated near the north pole, where a simple declination threshold is not sufficient to identify the best projection cell.)

There are no stack images available in zones 13 and 14. Coverage by individual exposures is very spotty south of 30° declination, although there are a few exposures and catalog objects there.

This table is also available as a FITS binary table.

Zone	ProjCell	M	Dec	Xsize	Ysize	Xsub	Ysub	MinDec	MaxDec
13	487	72	-38.0	58730	58470	6305	6279	-39.986	-35.987
14	559	76	-34.0	58330	58420	6265	6274	-35.987	-31.989
15	635	79	-30.0	58420	58370	6274	6269	-31.989	-27.991
16	714	82	-26.0	58230	58330	6255	6265	-27.991	-23.992
17	796	84	-22.0	58470	58290	6279	6261	-23.992	-19.993
18	880	86	-18.0	58420	58260	6274	6258	-19.993	-15.994
19	966	88	-14.0	58100	58220	6242	6254	-15.994	-11.996
20	1054	89	-10.0	58160	58180	6248	6250	-11.996	-7.997
21	1143	89	-6.0	58590	58150	6291	6247	-7.997	-3.998
22	1232	90	-2.0	58080	58110	6240	6243	-3.998	0.000
23	1322	90	2.0	58080	58110	6240	6243	0.000	3.998
24	1412	89	6.0	58590	58150	6291	6247	3.998	7.997
25	1501	89	10.0	58160	58180	6248	6250	7.997	11.996
26	1590	88	14.0	58100	58220	6242	6254	11.996	15.994
27	1678	86	18.0	58420	58260	6274	6258	15.994	19.993
28	1764	84	22.0	58470	58290	6279	6261	19.993	23.992
29	1848	82	26.0	58230	58330	6255	6265	23.992	27.991
30	1930	79	30.0	58420	58370	6274	6269	27.991	31.989
31	2009	76	34.0	58330	58420	6265	6274	31.989	35.987
32	2085	72	38.0	58730	58470	6305	6279	35.987	39.986
33	2157	68	42.0	58880	58520	6320	6284	39.986	43.984
34	2225	64	46.0	58750	58570	6307	6289	43.984	47.982
35	2289	60	50.0	58290	58630	6261	6295	47.982	51.980
36	2349	55	54.0	58510	58700	6283	6302	51.980	55.977
37	2404	50	58.0	58460	58790	6278	6311	55.977	59.974
38	2454	45	62.0	58080	58870	6240	6319	59.974	63.970
39	2499	39	66.0	58750	59010	6307	6333	63.970	67.965
40	2538	33	70.0	59330	59180	6365	6350	67.965	71.958
41	2571	27	74.0	59810	59390	6413	6371	71.958	75.950
42	2598	21	78.0	60200	59660	6452	6398	75.950	79.940
43	2619	15	82.0	60490	59970	6481	6429	79.940	83.936
44	2634	9	86.0	60690	59870	6501	6419	83.936	87.969
45	2643	1	90.0	58080	58080	6240	6240	87.969	90.000