



Statistical Tools in Python

A NASA AISR Project

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Motivation

Many advanced methods are **conceptually** simple but **computationally** difficult.

Competing methods of very different levels of sophistication are often similar from end-user's perspective.

Principal obstacle to understanding/use is the *art of statistical computing*.

Eliminate this obstacle!

Main Features

- A deep and broad tool set
 - ▶ Tools tailored to astronomer-specific needs:
Poisson processes, truncated power-law distributions, spherical distributions, upper limits, hierarchical methods . . .
 - ▶ Multiple methods in each problem class, esp. frequentist/Bayes
- Use of a modern VHL computer language: Python
 - ▶ Single implementation facilitates depth/breadth
 - ▶ Python's VHL features speed development
 - ▶ Python's simplicity allows easy access
- Outreach

A Bit About Python

- Very simple syntax—resembles “pseudo code”
- Use interactively, or via scripts/modules
- Object oriented—high level interfaces, modularity
- A general purpose language with rich standard library
- Sophisticated and fast numerical capability via NumPy/Numeric
- Easily extendible/embeddable with C/C++/Fortran
- Open source, cross-platform, active & growing user community

Scientific Computing With Python

- Numeric package (efficient array numerics)
 - ▶ Developed by LLNL/MIT scientists & programmers
 - ▶ Inspired by Matlab/IDL/Fortran90
 - ▶ Successor in development by NASA/STScI (numarray)
- SciPy package
 - ▶ High level interfaces to large, popular libraries: special functions, linear algebra, FFTs, DSP, quadrature, ODE solvers, optimizers, stats
 - ▶ Inline C via weave package
- Plotting
 - ▶ Interfaces to very many popular libraries (but no std.)
 - ▶ New package in development by NASA/STScI (Chaco)

NASA Support of Python

- `PyRAF` —Data analysis environment (STScI)
- `numarray` —Successor to Numeric (STScI)
- `Chaco` —Cross-platform, publication-quality 2-D plotting (STScI)
- Statistical Tools (Cornell/Eureka/BYU)

Simple Example: The Rayleigh Statistic

Search for periodic signals in arrival time series, $\{t_i\}$.

$$R(\omega) = \frac{1}{N} \left[\left(\sum_i \sin \omega t_i \right)^2 + \left(\sum_i \cos \omega t_i \right)^2 \right]$$

Frequentist approach: Maximize over ω ; $R_{\max} \sim \chi_2^2$

Bayesian approach: log-sinusoid rate model

$$r(t) \propto \exp[\kappa \cos(\omega t + \phi)]$$

Likelihood for frequency $\mathcal{L}(\omega) \propto e^{\kappa R(\omega)}$

Sample Source Code

Python source code

```
from Numeric import *

def Rayleigh (data, w):
    wd = w*data
    return (sum(sin(wd))**2 +
            sum(cos(wd))**2)/len(data)
```

C source code

```
#include <math.h>

double Rayleigh (int n, double *data,
                 double w) {
    double S, C, wt;
    int i;
    S = 0.;
    C = 0.;
    for (i=0; i<n; i++) {
        wt = w*data[i];
        S += sin(wt);
        C += cos(wt);
    }
    return (S*S + C*C)/n;
}
```


Proposed Components

Methods for data from sampled functions, $d_i = f(t_i) + e_i$

- Basic statistics (build on SciPy)
- Errors-in-variables models (EVM)
- Detection/measurement of periodic signals:
Schuster periodogram, Lomb-Scargle, Bretthorst algorithm, piecewise-constant modeling
- Nonperiodic time series analysis (QPOs, $1/f$ noise):
ARMA models, long-memory processes
- Robust estimation/outlier detection

Methods for discrete data:

- Counting processes (confidence/credible regions, backgrounds)
- Periodic point processes: Rayleigh statistic, Z_N^2 , log-Fourier models, G-L method
- Inhomogeneous point processes: Bayes blocks, Poisson wavelets
- Population analyses: Survival analysis (ASURV), point process + noise
- Nonparametric methods: PiCA KDE algorithm, mixture models

Parametric Inference Engine

- Constrained optimization
- Automated evaluation on grids, with refinement
- Projection (optimization on parameter subset)
- Simple parameter transformations
- Hessian calculation
- Multidimensional integration
- Tools for creating & analyzing Markov chains

We are very open to advice/suggestions/requests!