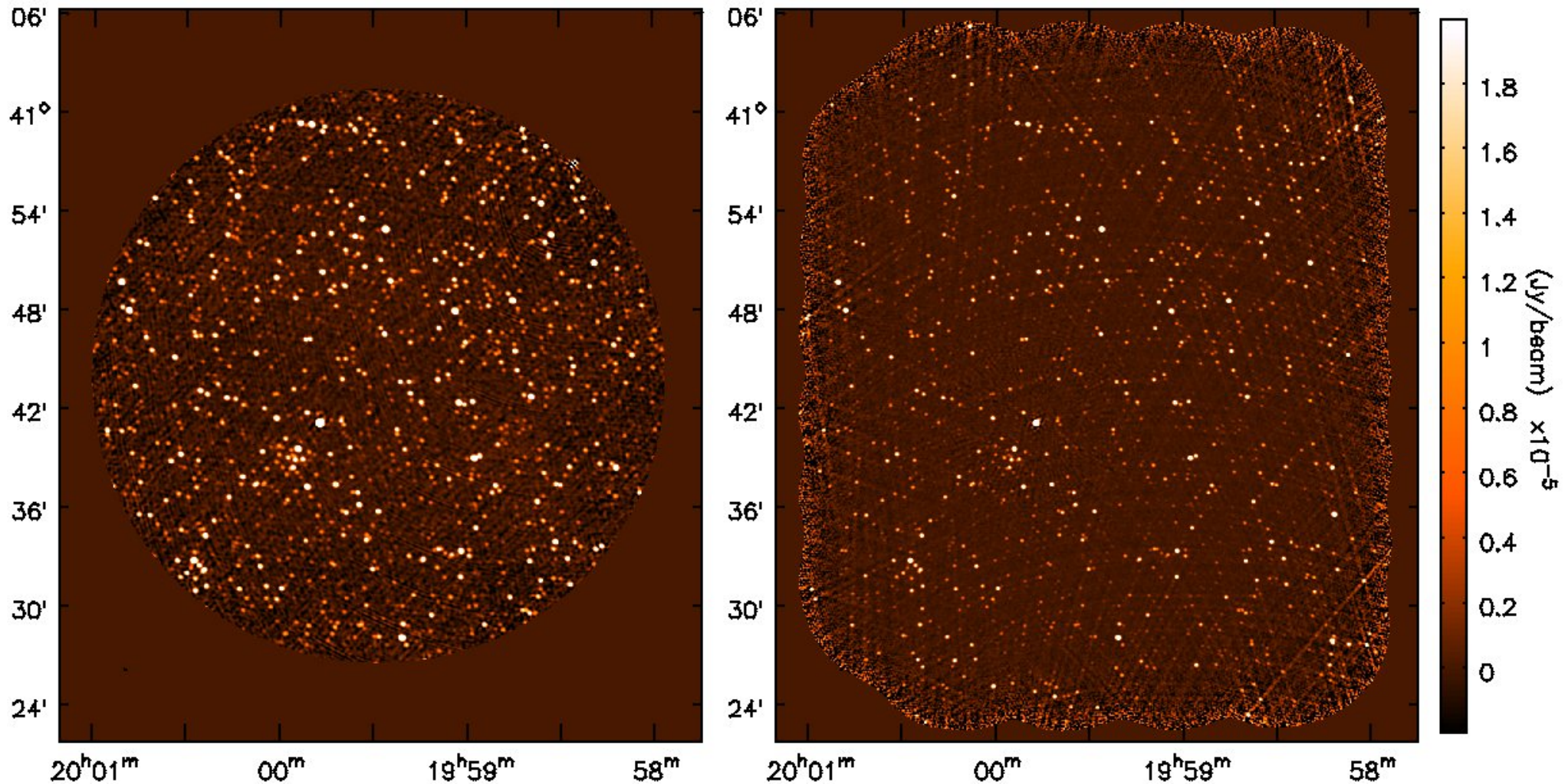


How accurately do our imaging algorithms reconstruct intensities and spectral indices of weak sources ?

Urvashi Rau, Sanjay Bhatnagar, Frazer Owen (NRAO)

29th Annual New Mexico Symposium, NRAO, Socorro, 17 January 2014



VLA Wide-band wide-field simulations : (LEFT) L-Band, C-config, 1-pointing , (RIGHT) C-band, D-config, 46 pointings

Simulation Parameters : One Pointing, L-Band (1-2 GHz), C-config

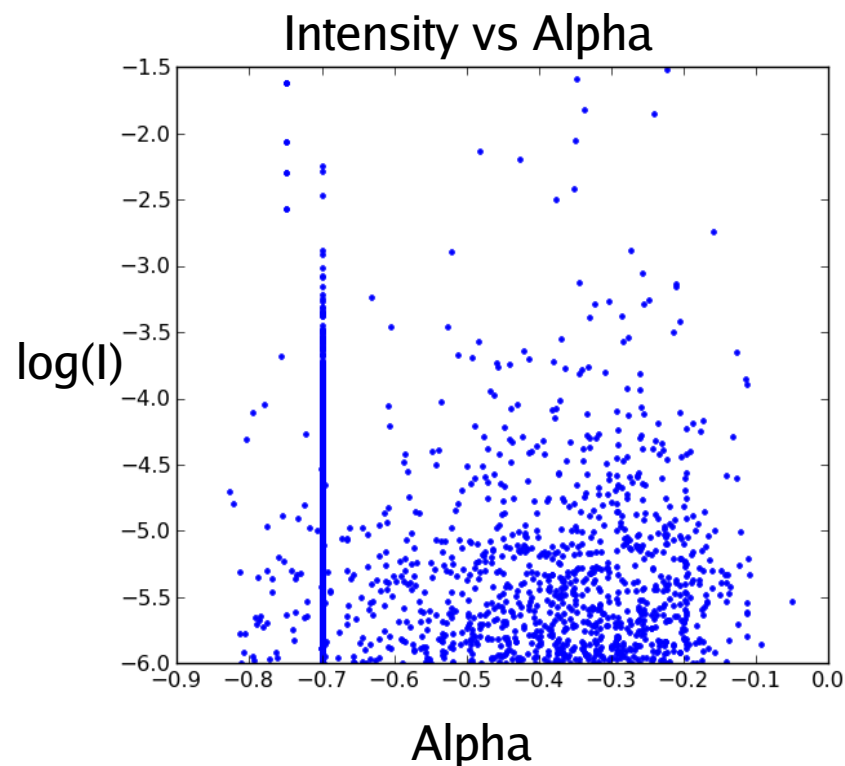
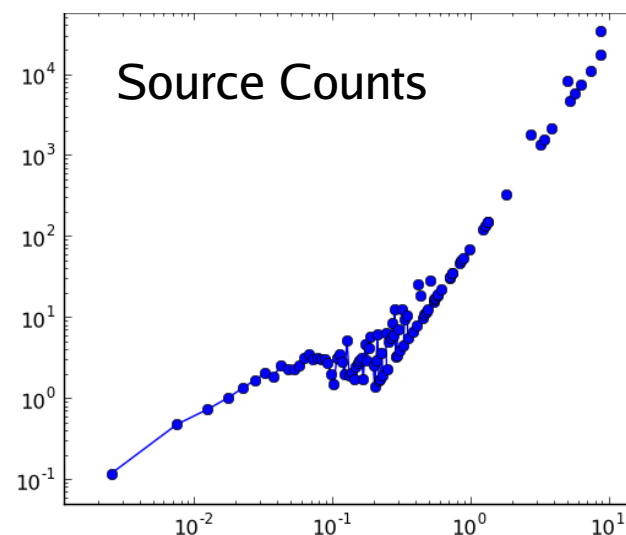
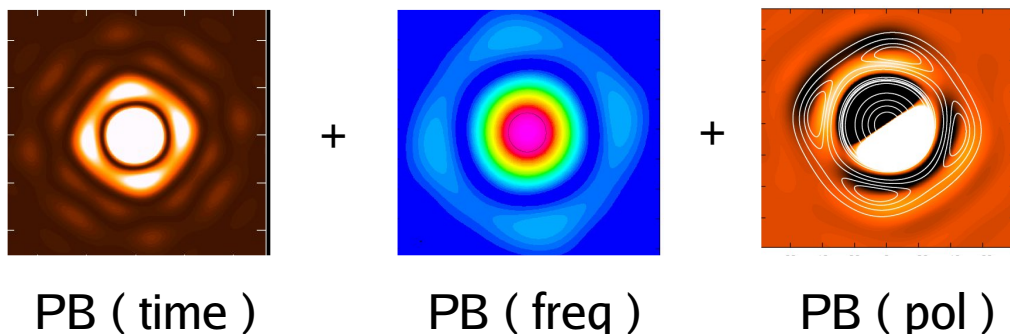
Sky : ~8000 point sources within one deg² (SCube)
Sources at pixel centers (+ compared with not)

Intensity : between 1 micro Jy and 7 mJy.
(+ one 100 mJy source for HDR test)

Spectral indices : between 0.0 and -0.8.

Observation : 16 channels/spws across 1-2 GHz
One snapshot every 20 minutes, for 4 hrs
(compare with one snapshot every 2 minutes, for 4 hrs)

Data Prediction : Visibilities were calculated using the Wideband A-Projection de-gridder. No noise.



Imaging Options : Wideband MFS [yes/no], A-Projection [yes/no]

MT-MFS (nterms>1)

Multi-term MFS (wideband) Imaging
 +
 Absorb PB spectrum into sky model
 +
 Post-deconvolution Wideband PBcor for intensity and alpha

Rau & Cornwell, 2011, Sault & Wieringa 1994

MT-MFS + WB-A-Projection

Multi-term MFS with wideband A-Projection to remove PB spectrum during gridding
 +
 Minor cycle sees only sky spectrum
 +
 Post-deconvolution PBcor of intensity only.

Bhatnagar & Rau, 2012

Cube

Per channel Hogbom/Clark/CS Clean
 +
 Per channel post-deconvolution Pbcor
 +
 Smooth to lowest resolution
 +
 Fit spectrum per pixel, Collapse channels

Hogbom 1974, Clark 1980, Schwab & Cotton 1983, Schwarz, 1978

Cube + A-Projection

Same as Cube,
 - with narrow-band A-Projection per channel

 (A-Projection : Construct gridding convolution operators from antenna aperture illumination models. Removes beam squint and accounts for aperture rotation)

Bhatnagar, Cornwell, Golap, Uson, 2004

Low dynamic range test ($< 10^4$) – compare four methods

MT-MFS

2 μ Jy rms

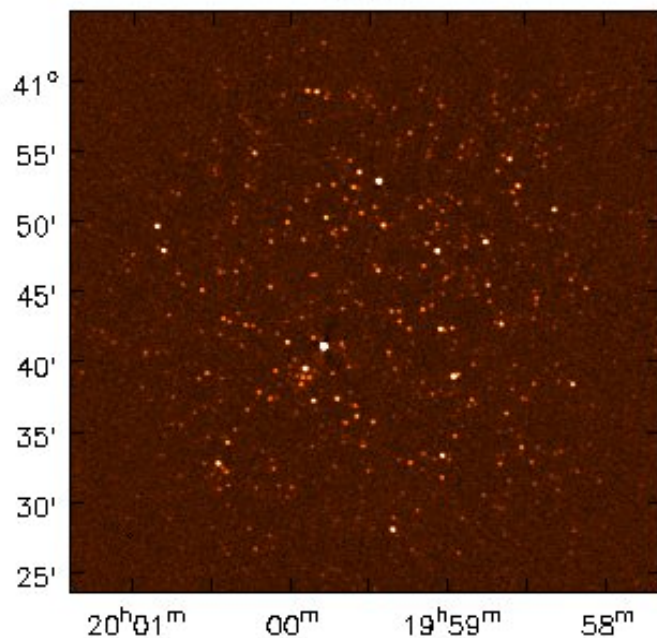
Brightest
Source :
7 mJy

Cube

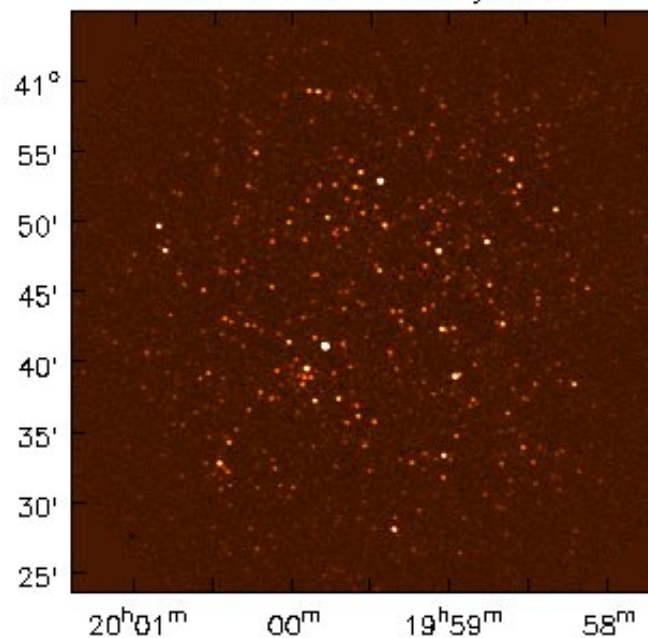
3 μ Jy rms

peak res :
9 μ Jy

MTMFS



MTMFS + WB-AW-Projection



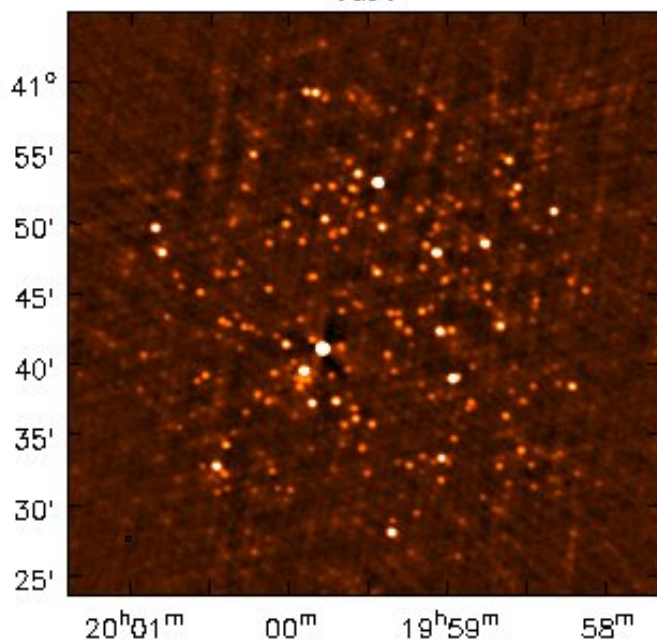
MT-MFS

+

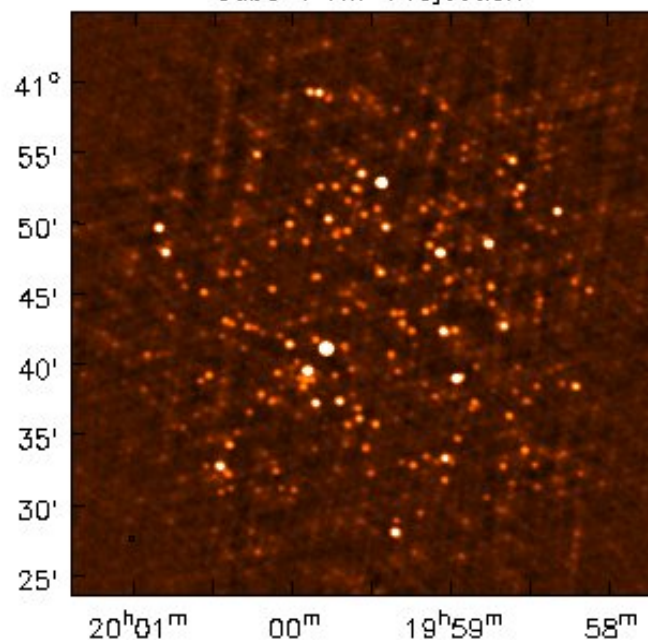
WB-AWP

2 μ Jy rms

Cube



Cube + AW-Projection



Cube

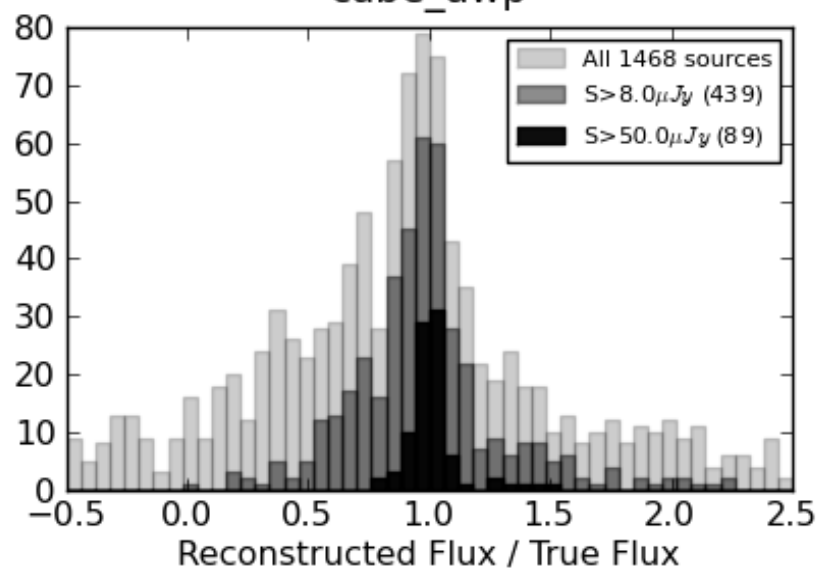
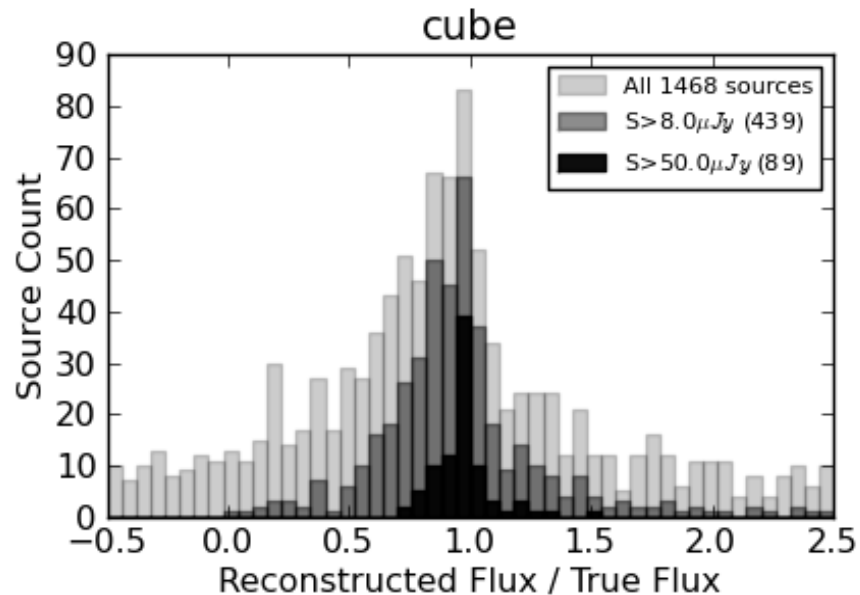
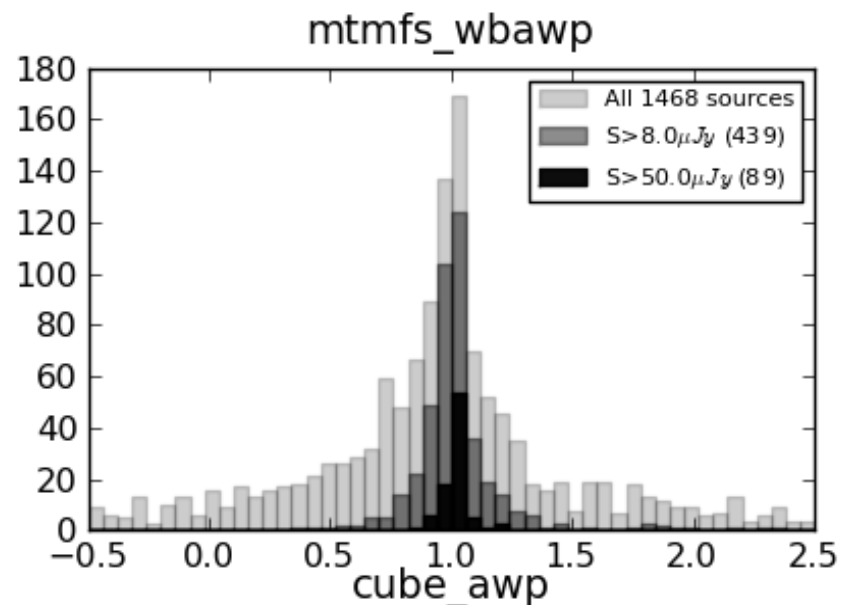
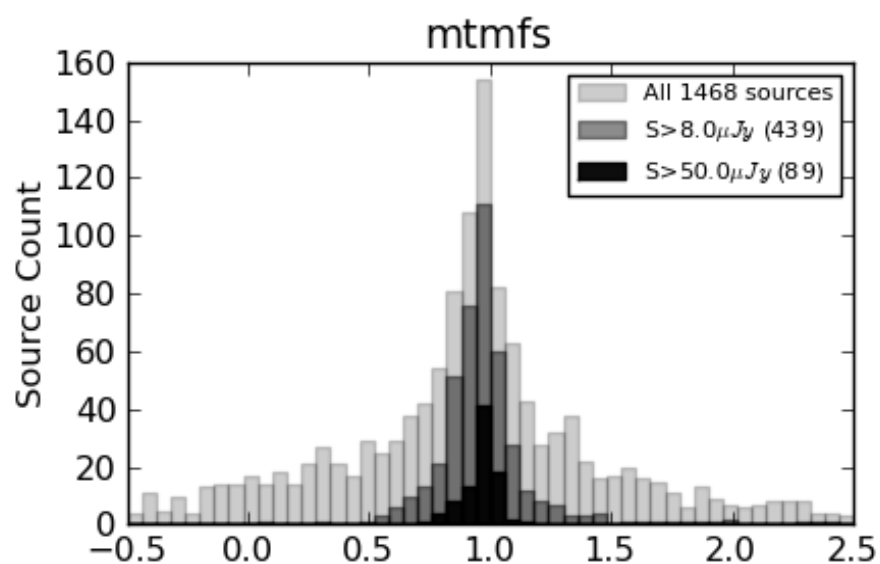
+

AWP

3 μ Jy rms

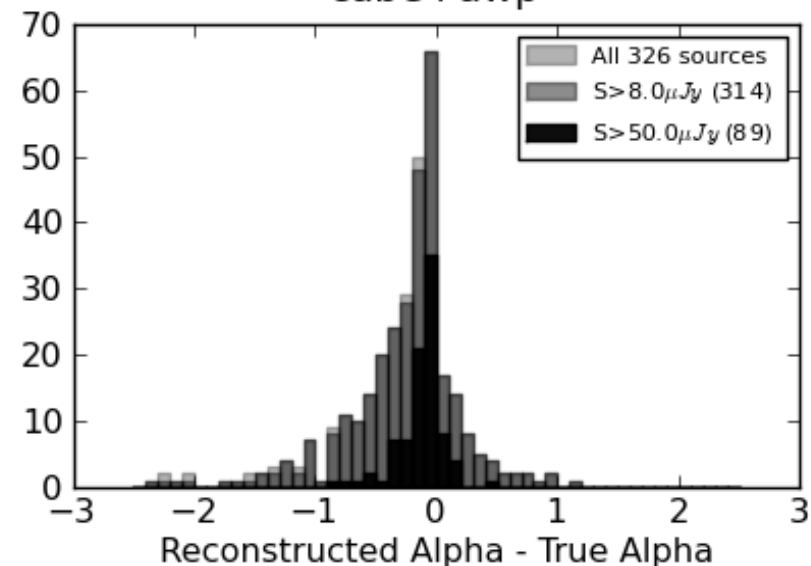
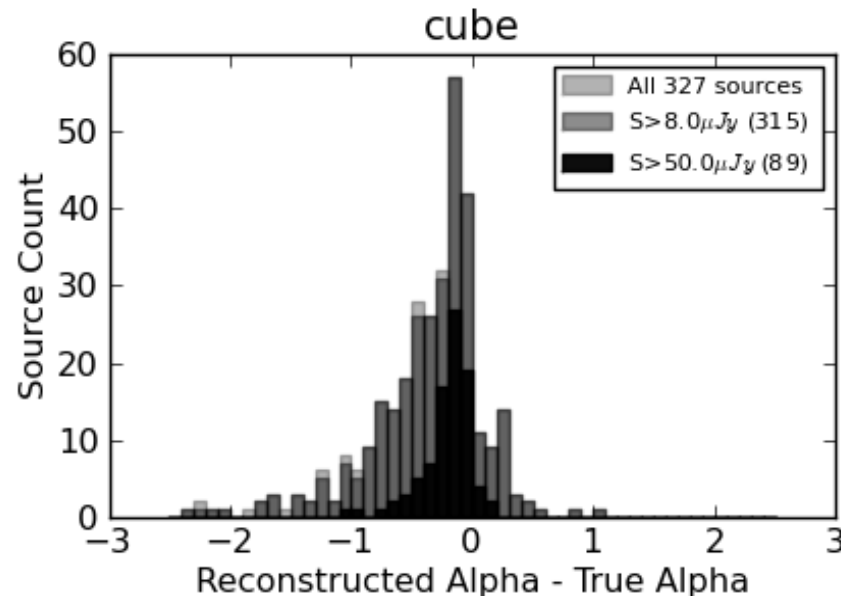
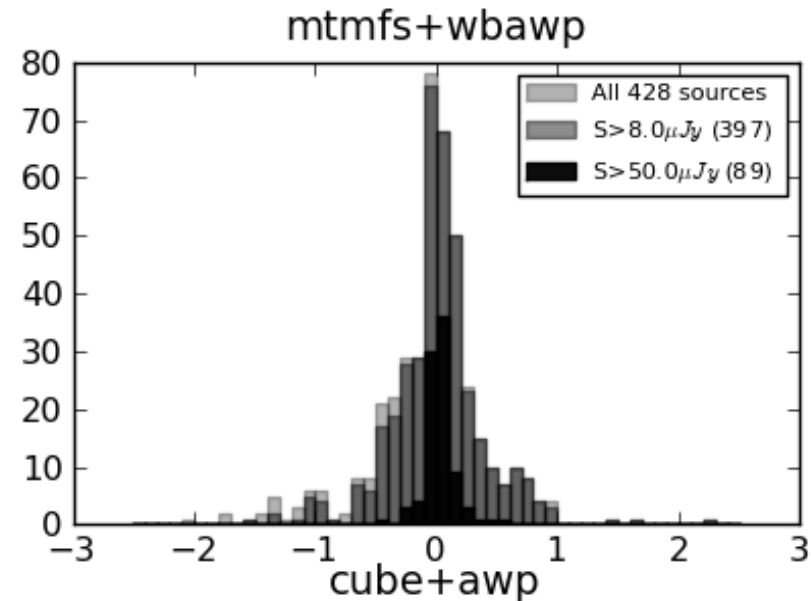
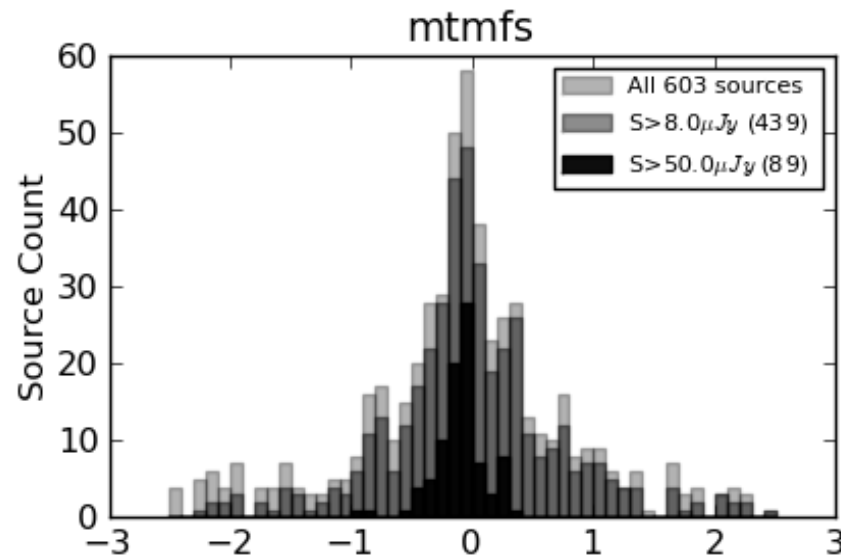
(Reconstructed / True) Intensity for different intensity ranges

Locate sources in true image. Plot all sources >1 micro Jy. (Brighter sources are more accurate)
No source-finding uncertainty.



(Reconstructed – True) Alpha for different intensity ranges

Spectral index for brighter sources are more accurate. Degrades quickly with lower intensity.
(note different numbers of sources with alpha detections)



High dynamic range test ($>10^4$) - compare four methods

MT-MFS

6 μ Jy rms*

peak res :
15 μ Jy

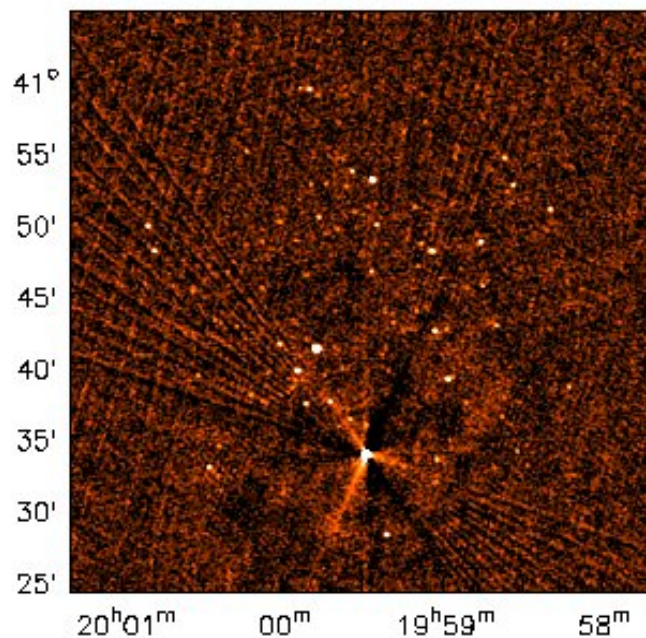
Brightest
Source :
100 mJy

Cube

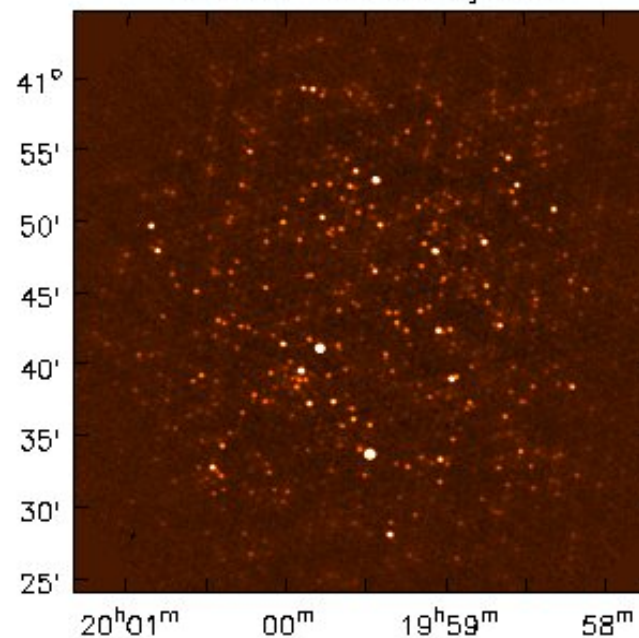
4 μ Jy rms

peak res :
20 μ Jy

MTMFS



MTMFS + WB-AW-Projection



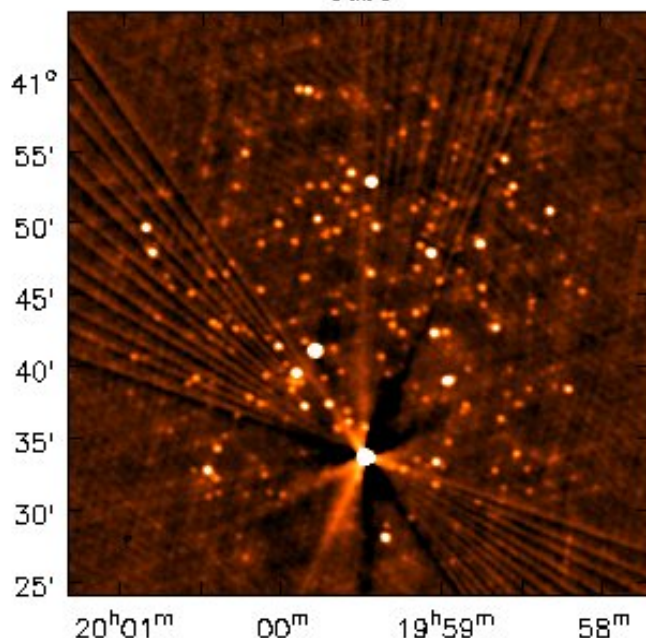
MT-MFS

+

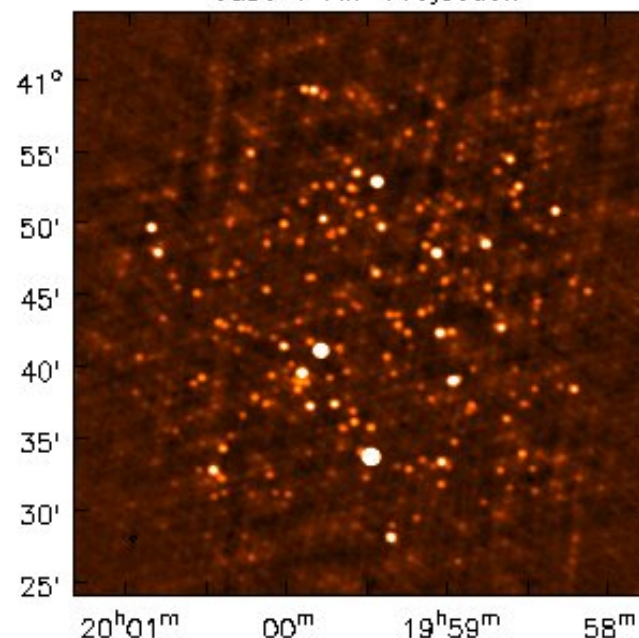
WB-AWP

2 μ Jy rms

Cube



Cube + AW-Projection



Cube

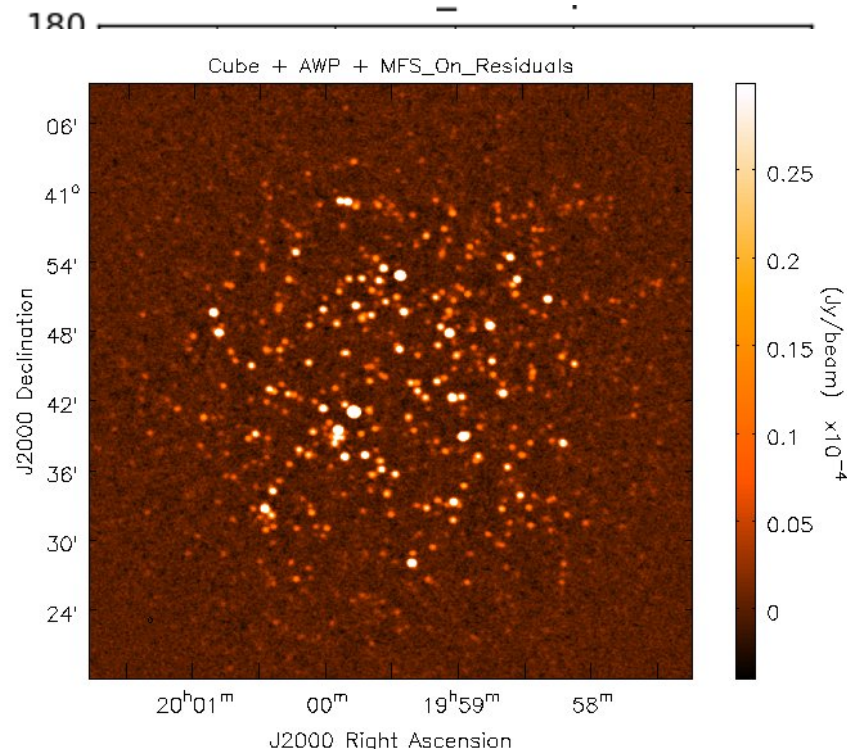
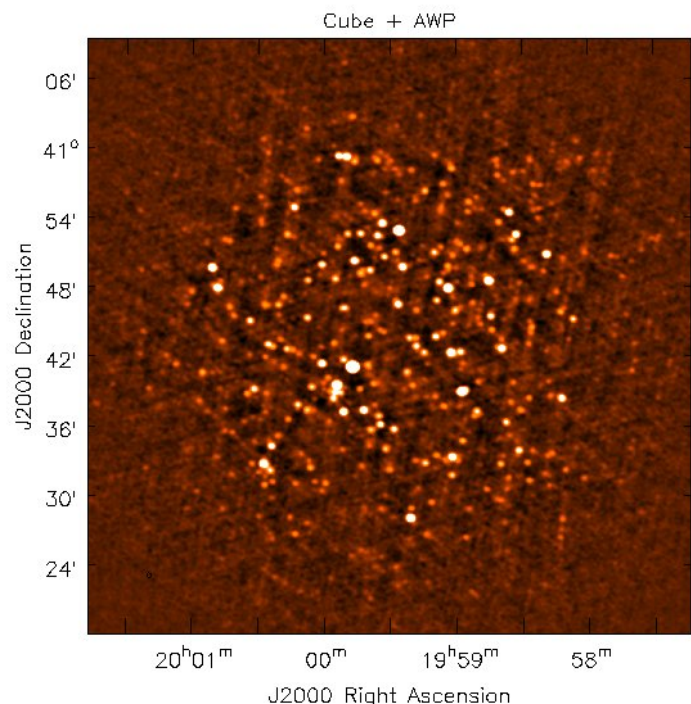
+

AW-Proj

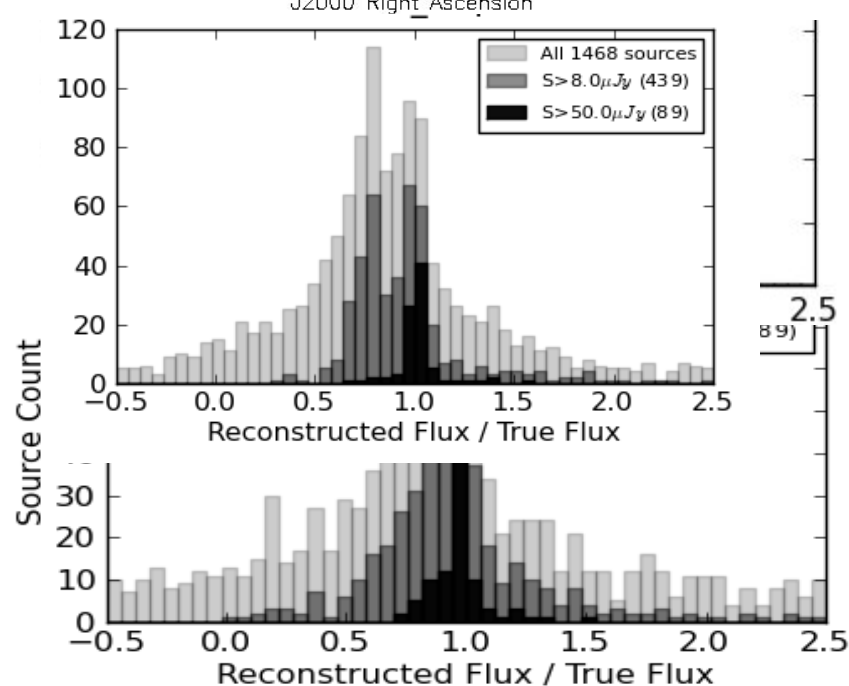
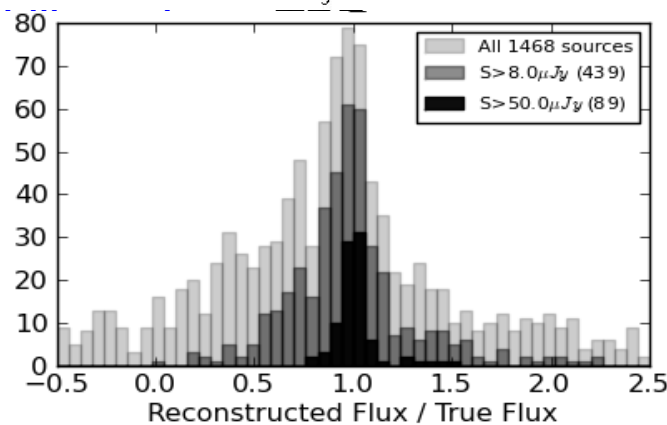
3 μ Jy rms

Details : validating simulations and testing algorithm limits

- Clean bias and
- Effect of PSF q
- Un-deconvolve
- Instrumental po
- Effect of source
- Effect of baseli



- Effect of adding vis
- Reconstruction acc
- Numerical / implem
- Differences due to
- Some uv-coverage
- Algorithms react differently to bright outlier sources, deper
- Different achieved noise levels with MosaicFT / FT / A-Prc
- Non identical results between FT and the equivalent of FT



Wideband Mosaics – Simulation and Algorithms

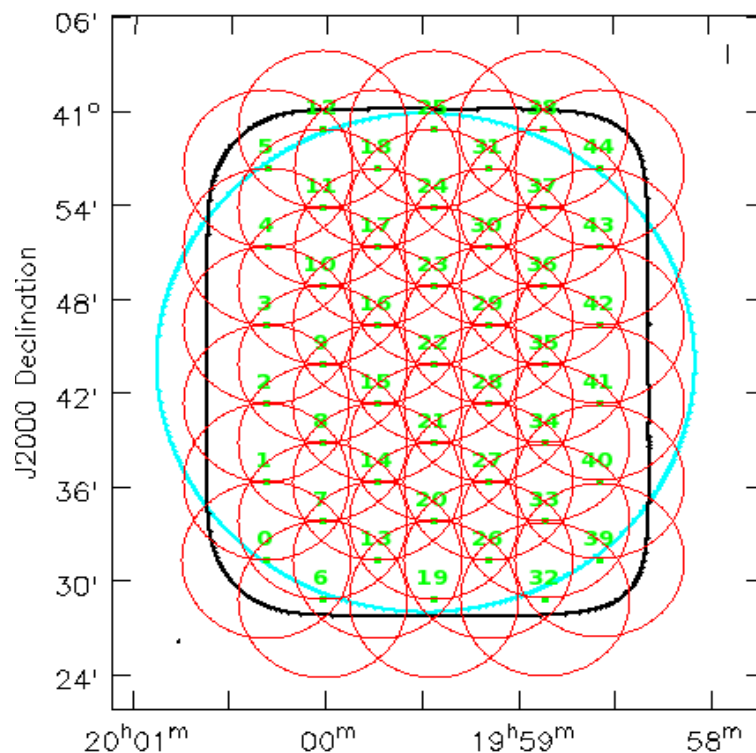
EVLA D-config, C-band (4-8 GHz), 16 spws/chans

[Same field as with C-config L-band single pointing]

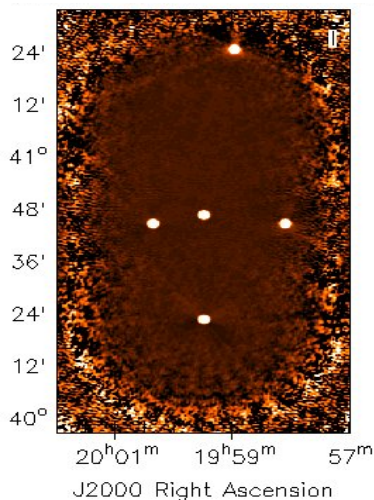
- 46 pointings at 5 arcmin spacing, 2 loops
- One snapshot every 6 min \Rightarrow 8.8 hr synthesis

Algorithms :

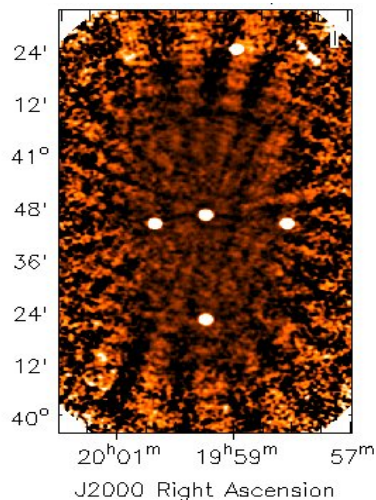
- Deconvolve Pointings separately or together
- Deconvolve Channels separately or together
- Use A-Projection or not



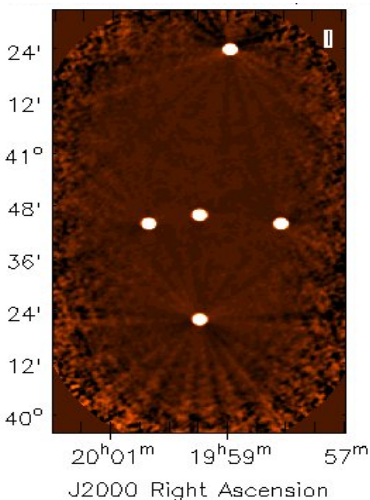
Joint Mosaic
Wideband-AP



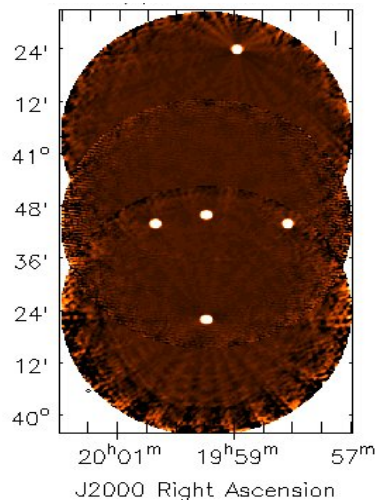
Joint Mosaic
Cube



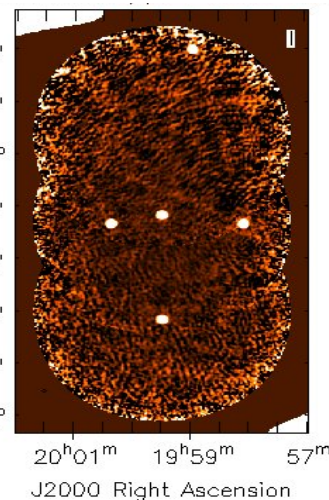
Joint Mosaic
Cube-AP



Linear Mosaic
Wideband

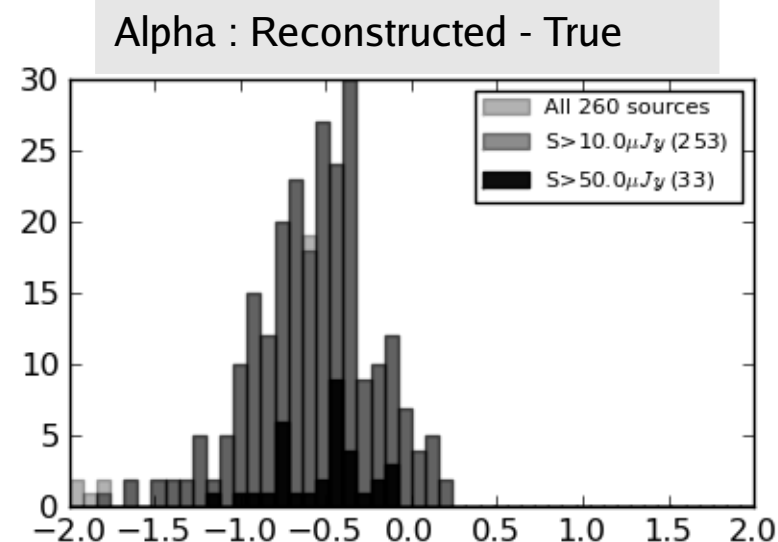
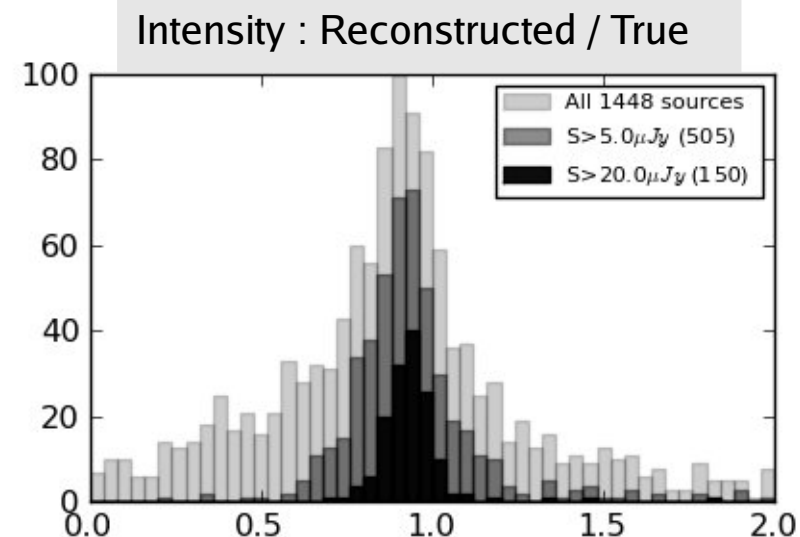
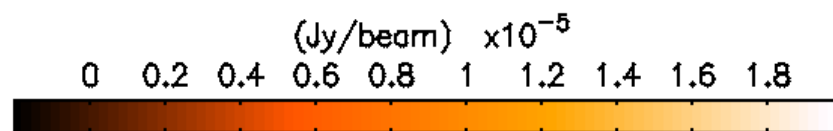
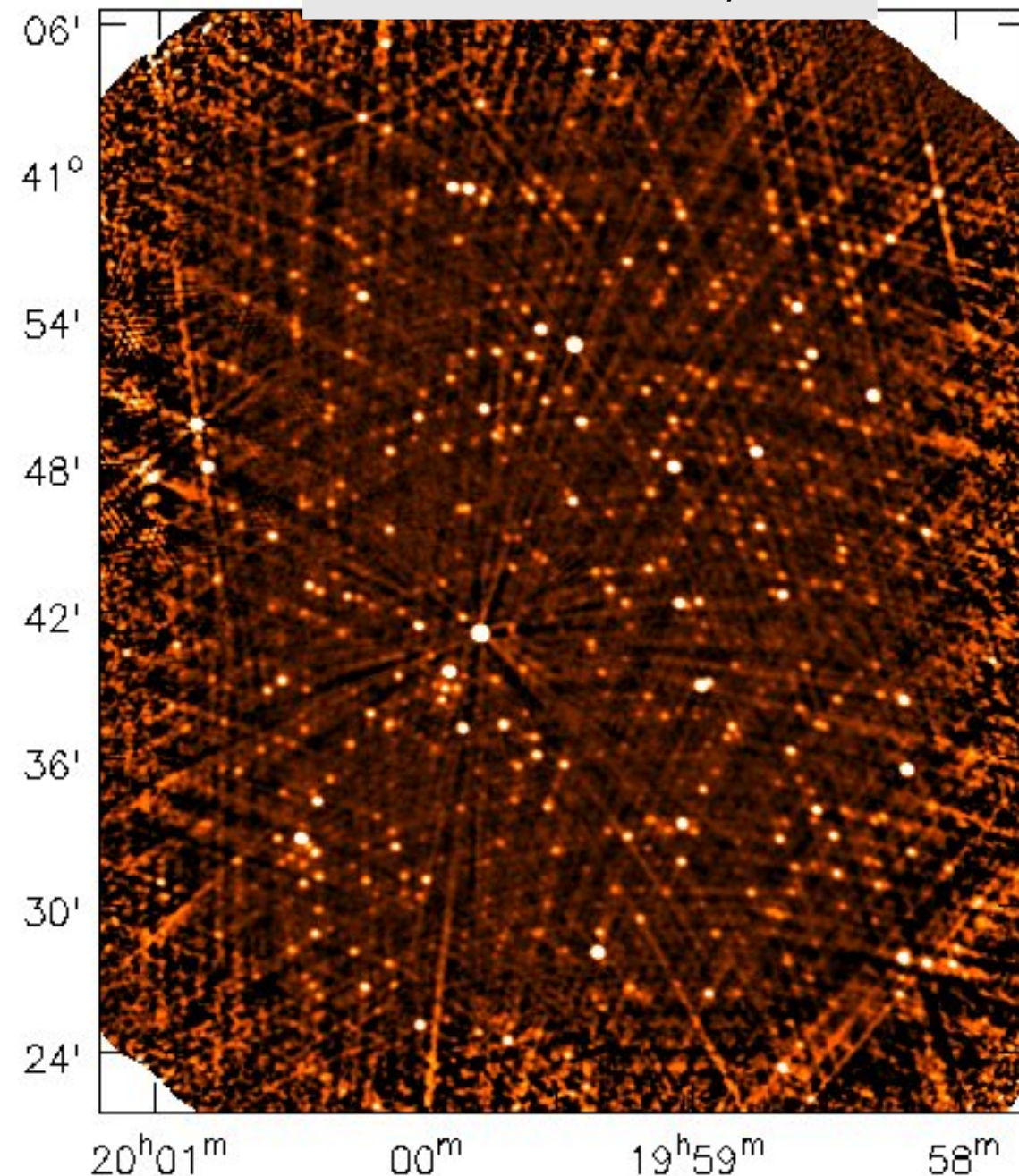


Linear Mosaic
Wideband-AP



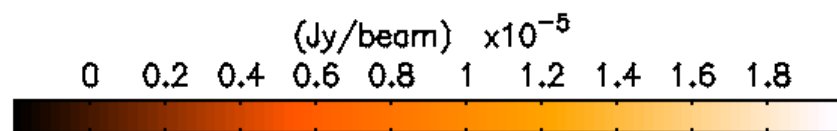
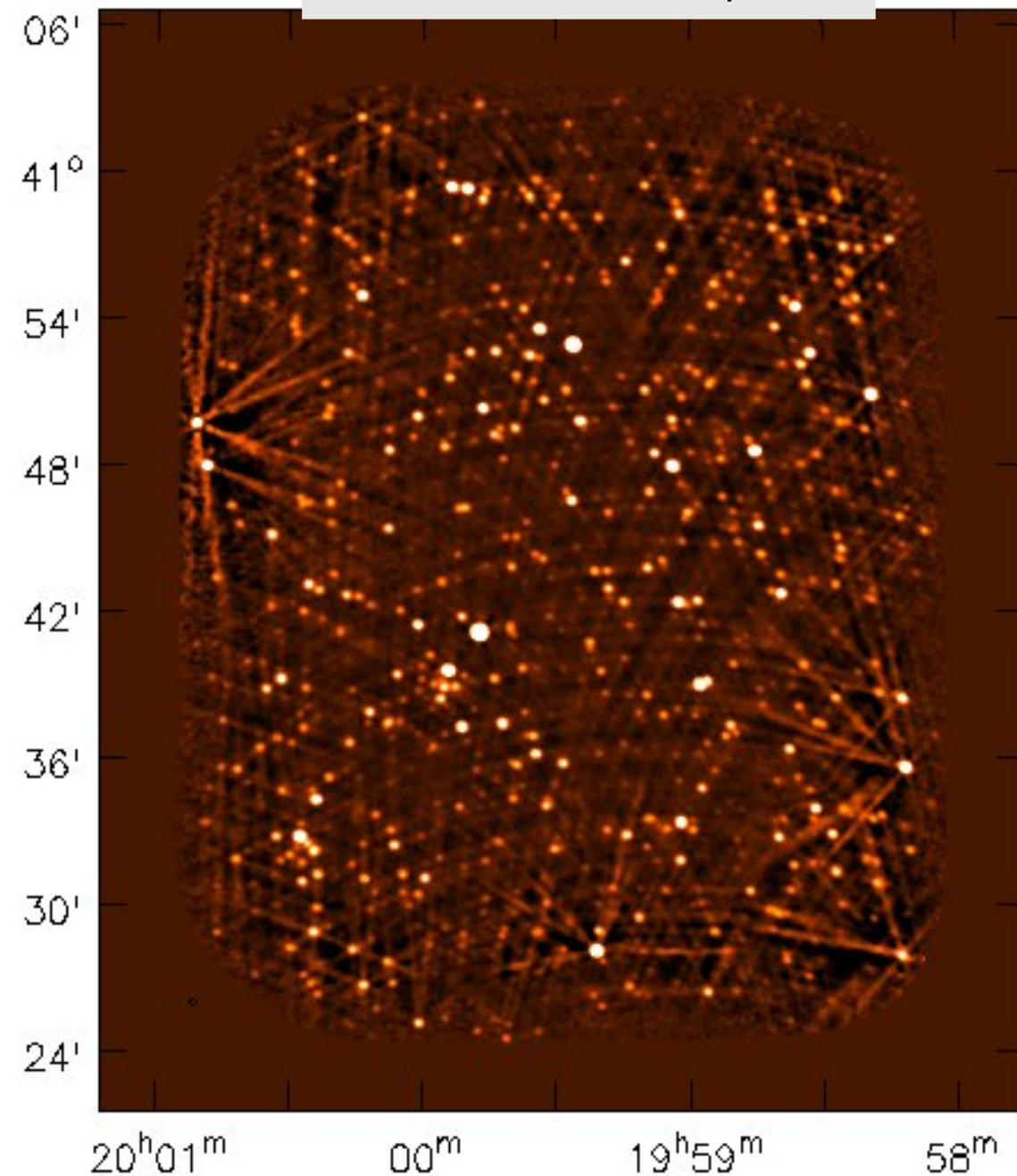
Cube Imaging with a Joint Mosaic (Ap=F) and PBCOR per SPW

RMS : 1.1 microJy

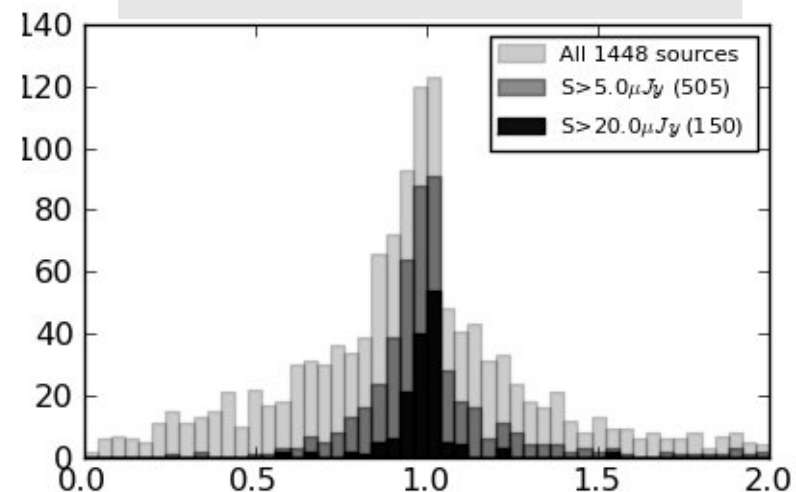


Cube Imaging with a Joint Mosaic (Ap=T) and PBCOR per SPW

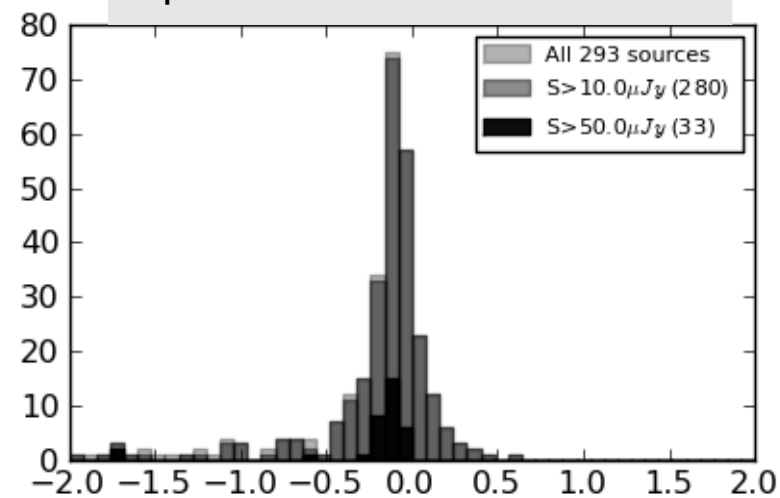
RMS : 0.7 microJy



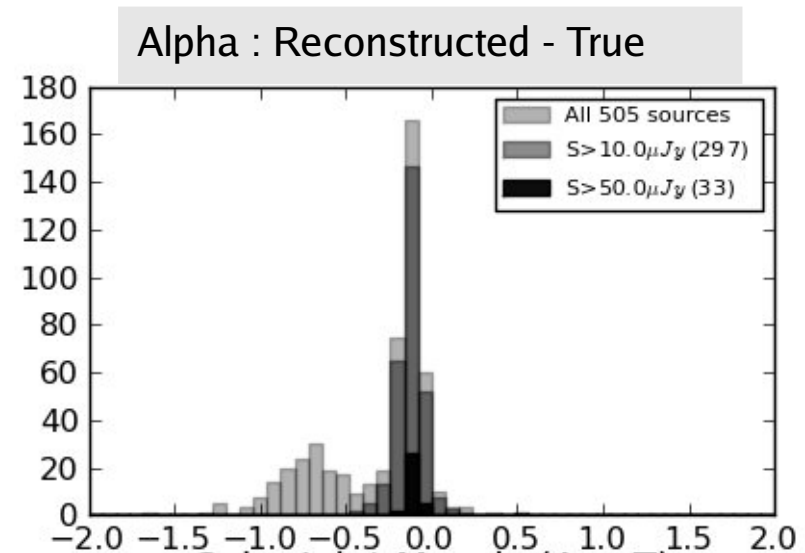
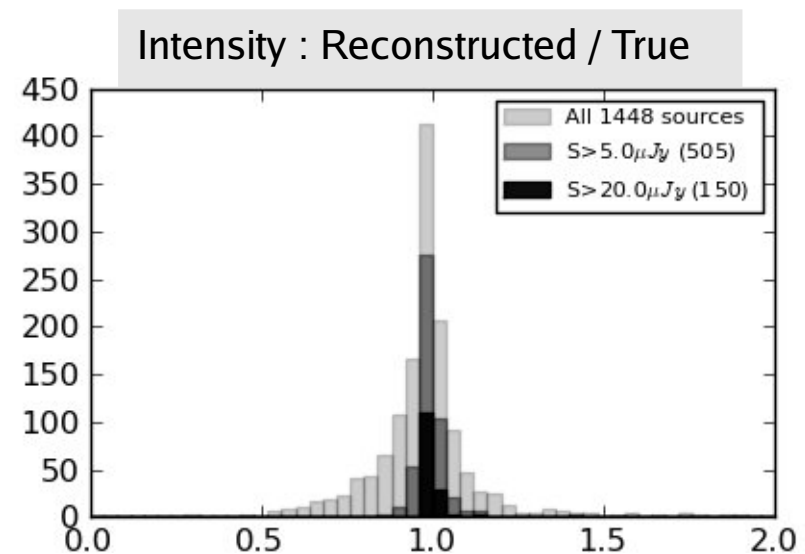
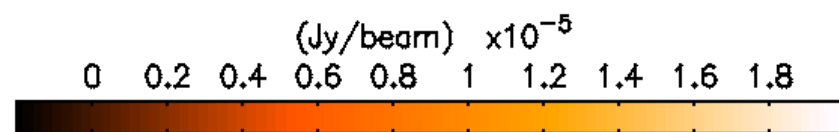
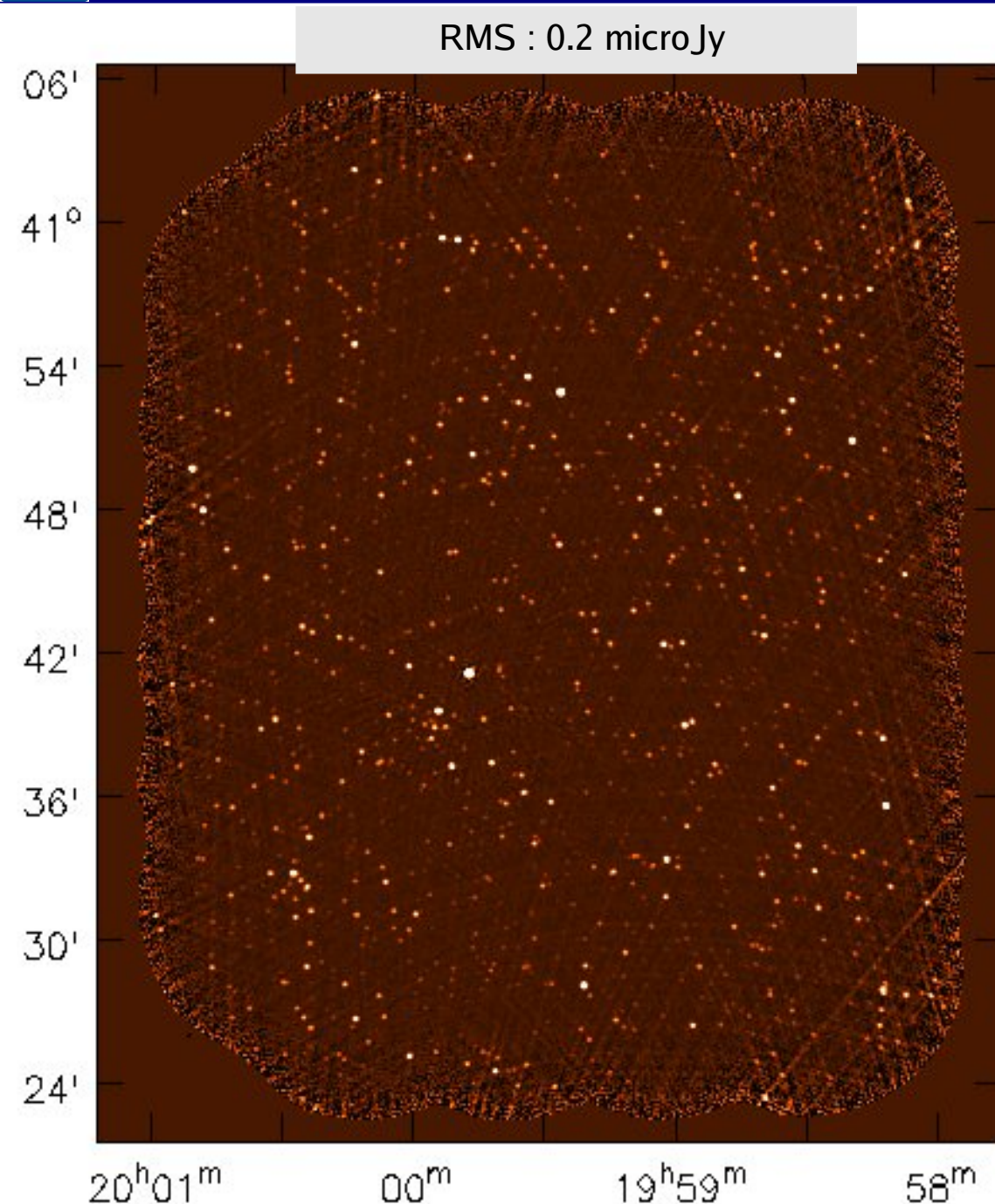
Intensity : Reconstructed / True



Alpha : Reconstructed - True

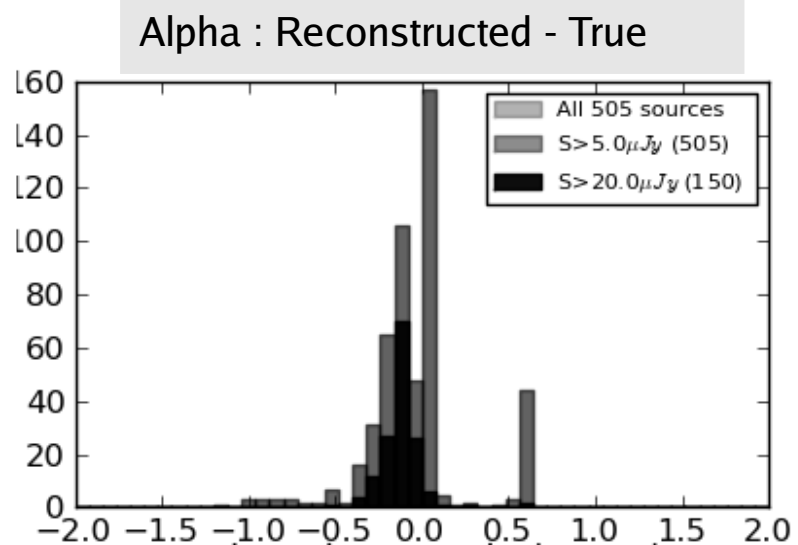
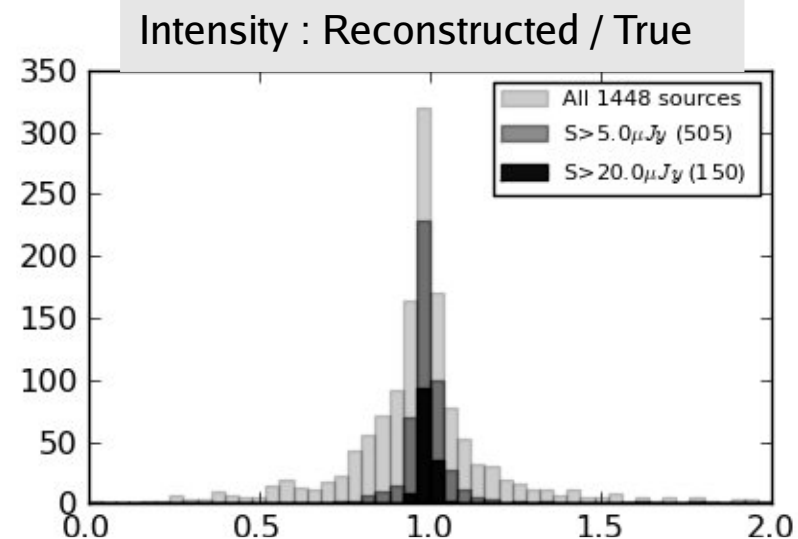
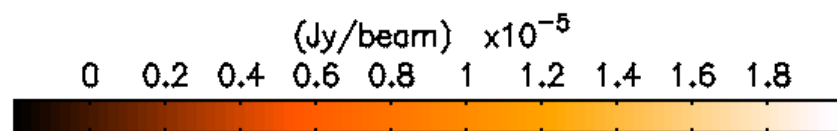
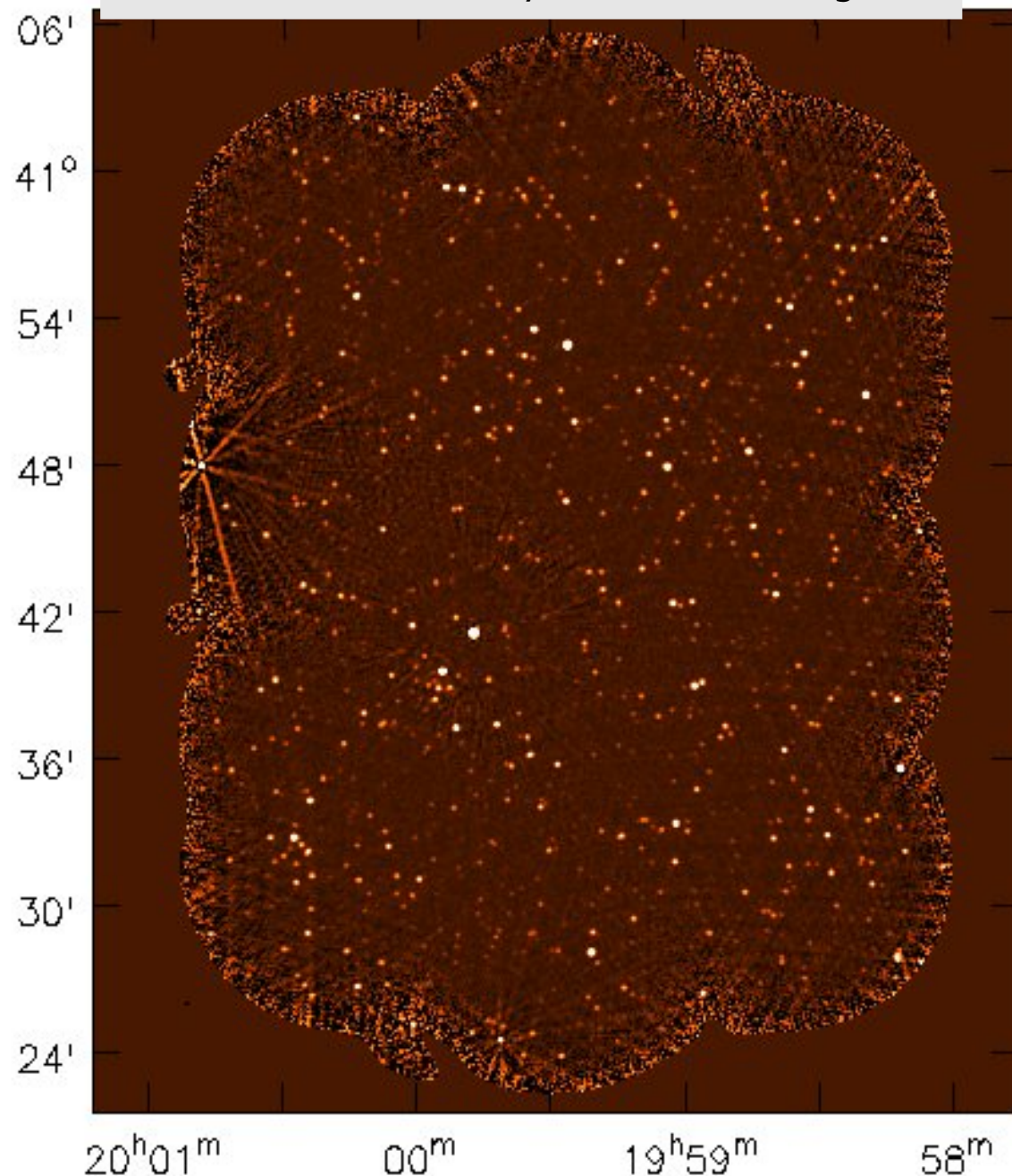


Joint Mosaic with Wideband AW-Projection and MT-MFS (nt=2)



Joint Mosaic with Wideband AW-Projection and MT-MFS (nt=2)

RMS : 0.3 microJy (Alternate Pointings)



Summary + Future Work

– Work in progress to com

- Wideband wide-field i
- Even in perfectly cont
- the astrophysical inter

– Demonstrations on wide

- Single pointings : A22
- Pla
- Mosaics : CTB80 field
- Centaurus-

– More simulations

- Add calibration errors
- (Kara Kundert / undergr
- Add source polarizat
- (Preshanth Jagannatha

