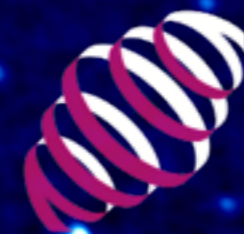
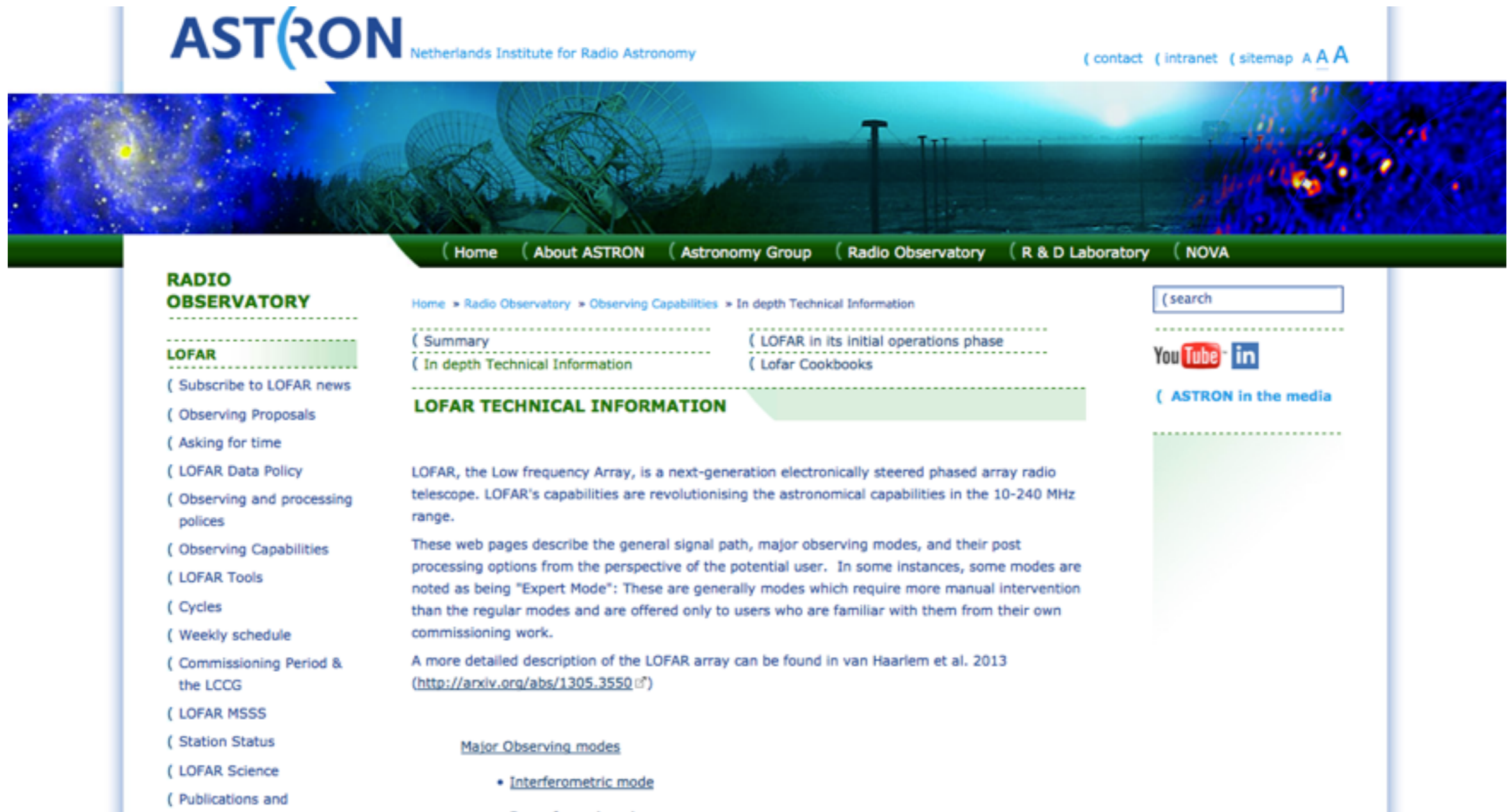


The LOFAR Standard Imaging Pipeline (SIP)

George Heald (ASTRON/RuG)
LOFAR Data School
19 November 2014



- LOFAR Cookbook
- LOFAR wiki
- ASTRON website, RO section

A screenshot of the ASTRON website's "Radio Observatory" section. The page features a header with the ASTRON logo and navigation links. A large banner image shows radio telescope dishes at night. The main content area is titled "LOFAR TECHNICAL INFORMATION" and includes a breadcrumb trail, a list of links, and a paragraph of text. A sidebar on the left contains a list of navigation options, and a search box is located on the right.

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RADIO OBSERVATORY

LOFAR

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(Asking for time

(LOFAR Data Policy

(Observing and processing policies

(Observing Capabilities

(LOFAR Tools

(Cycles

(Weekly schedule

(Commissioning Period & the LCCG

(LOFAR MSSS

(Station Status

(LOFAR Science

(Publications and

Home » Radio Observatory » Observing Capabilities » In depth Technical Information

(Summary (LOFAR in its initial operations phase

(In depth Technical Information (Lofar Cookbooks

LOFAR TECHNICAL INFORMATION

LOFAR, the Low frequency Array, is a next-generation electronically steered phased array radio telescope. LOFAR's capabilities are revolutionising the astronomical capabilities in the 10-240 MHz range.

These web pages describe the general signal path, major observing modes, and their post processing options from the perspective of the potential user. In some instances, some modes are noted as being "Expert Mode": These are generally modes which require more manual intervention than the regular modes and are offered only to users who are familiar with them from their own commissioning work.

A more detailed description of the LOFAR array can be found in van Haarlem et al. 2013 (<http://arxiv.org/abs/1305.3550>)

Major Observing modes

- Interferometric mode
- Beam formed mode

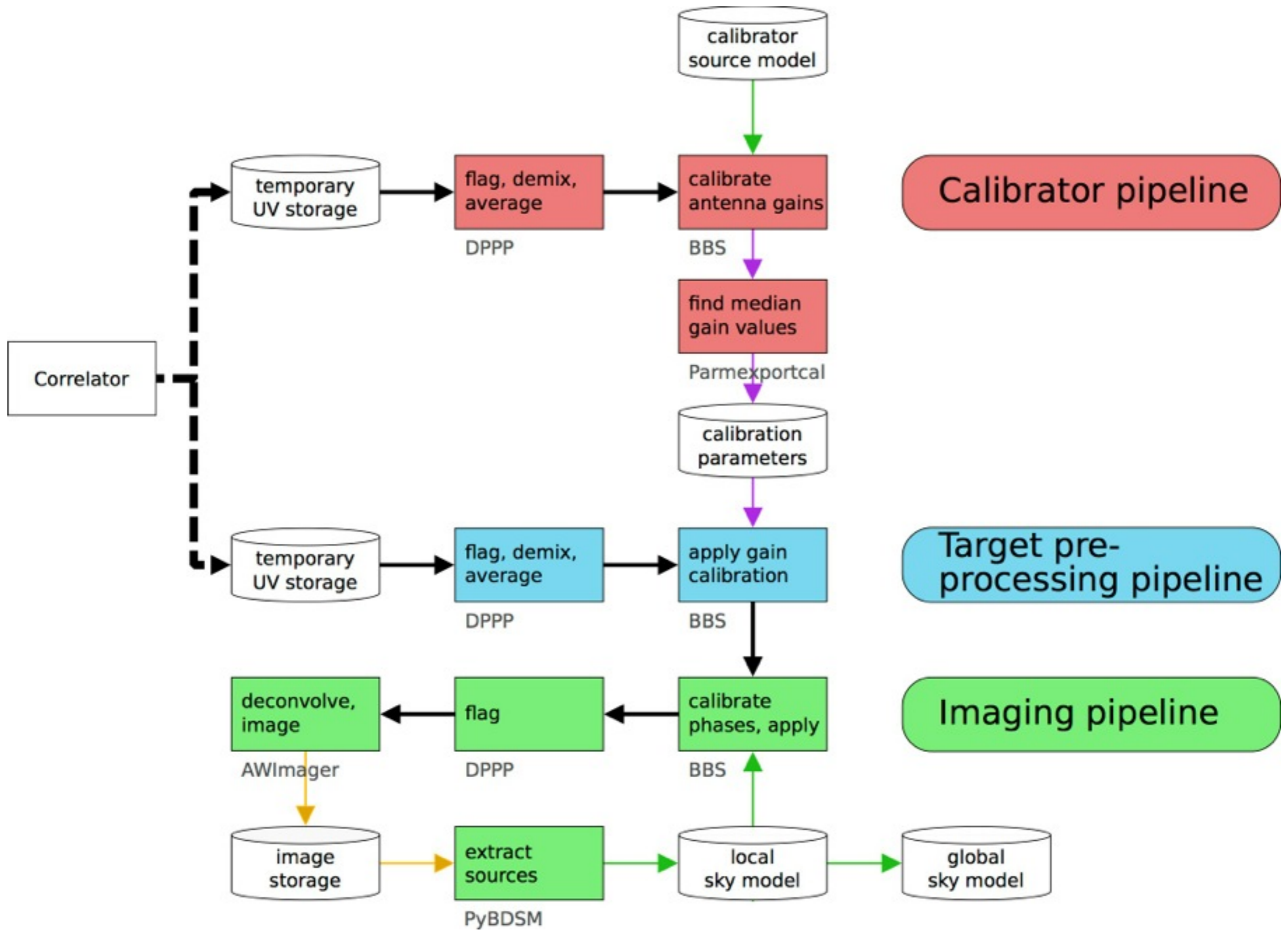
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You Tube in

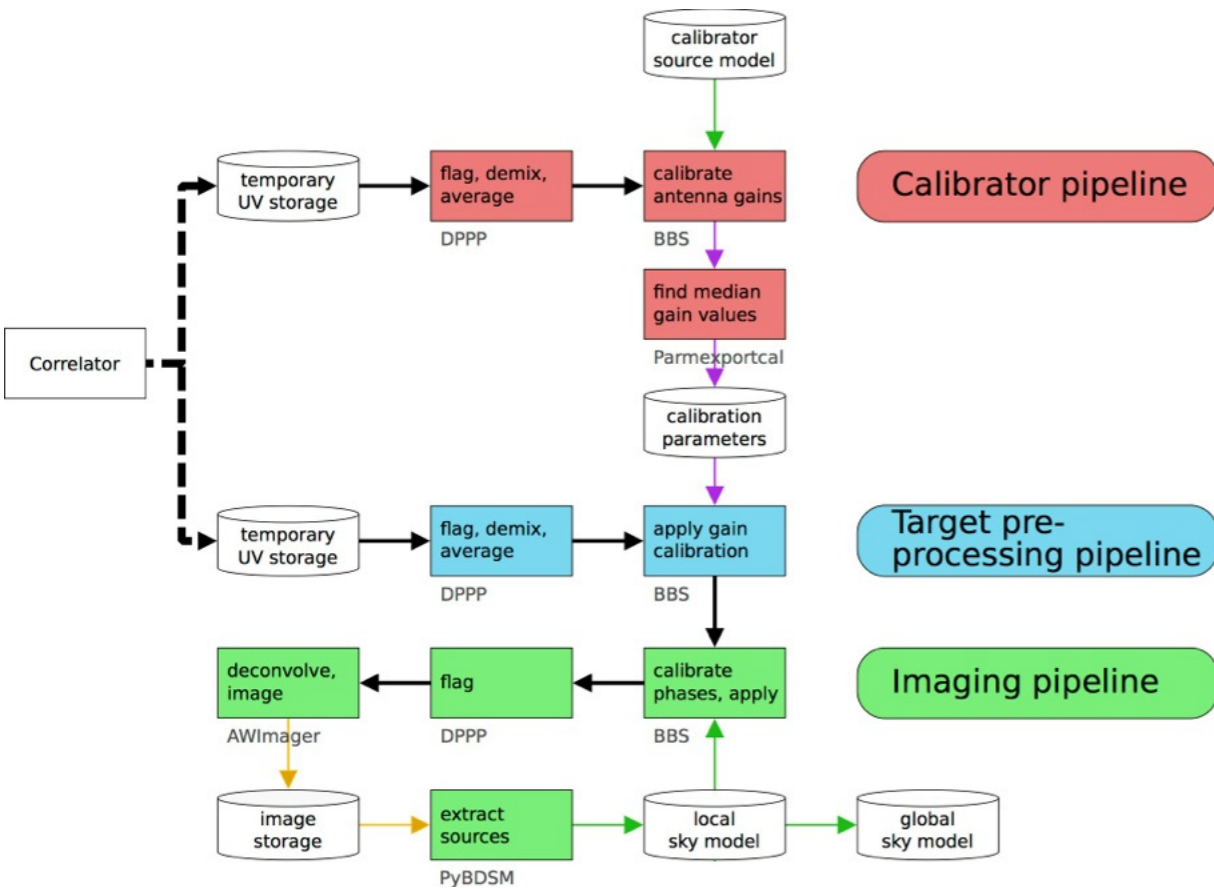
(ASTRON in the media

- LOFAR SIP
 - Calibrator pipeline
 - Target pre-processing pipeline
 - Imaging pipeline
- Points of interest about the SIP
- Calibration schemes
- Metrics and examples
- The future
 - Tiger Team developments
 - What to expect in the SIP



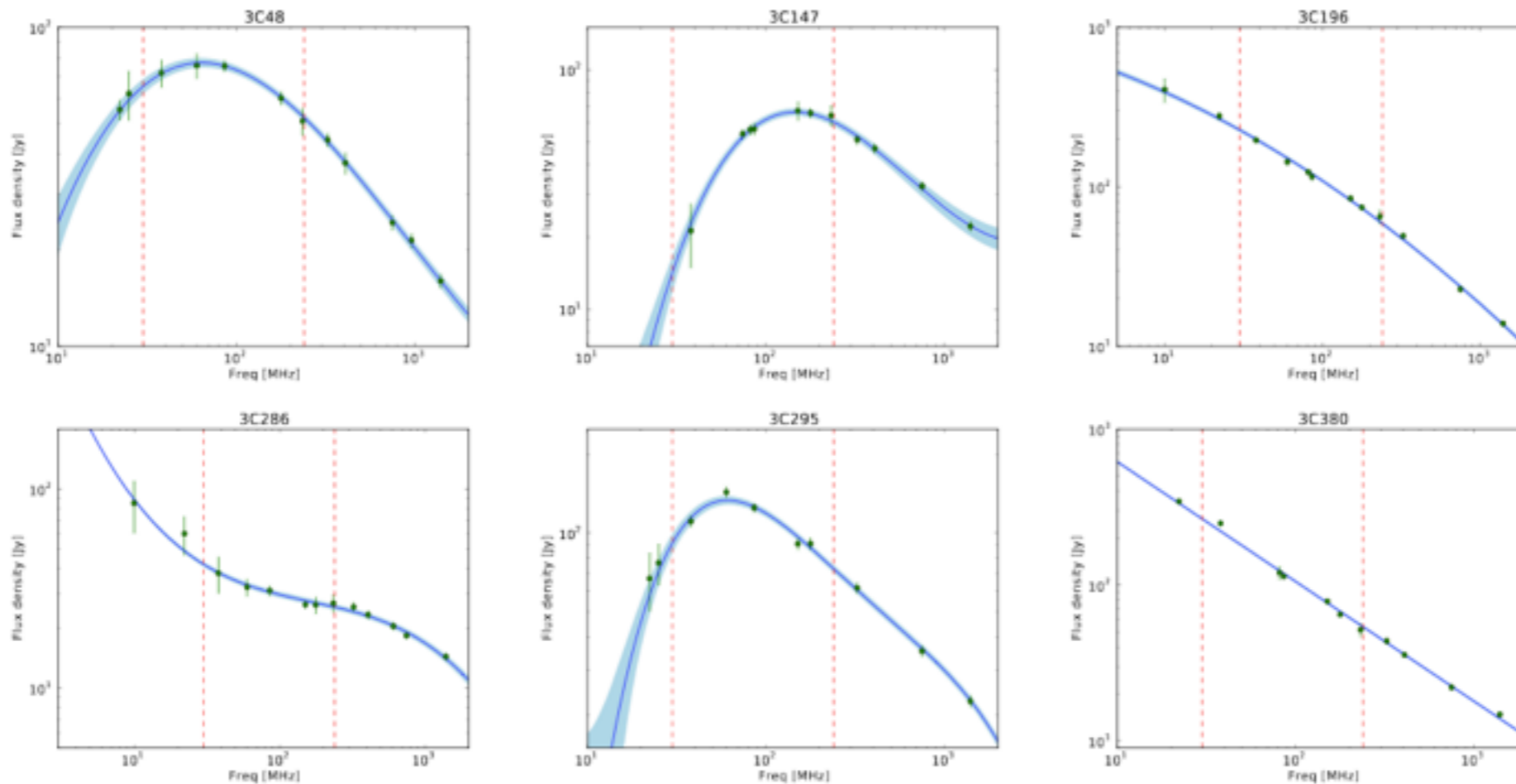


Scaife & Heald (2012)

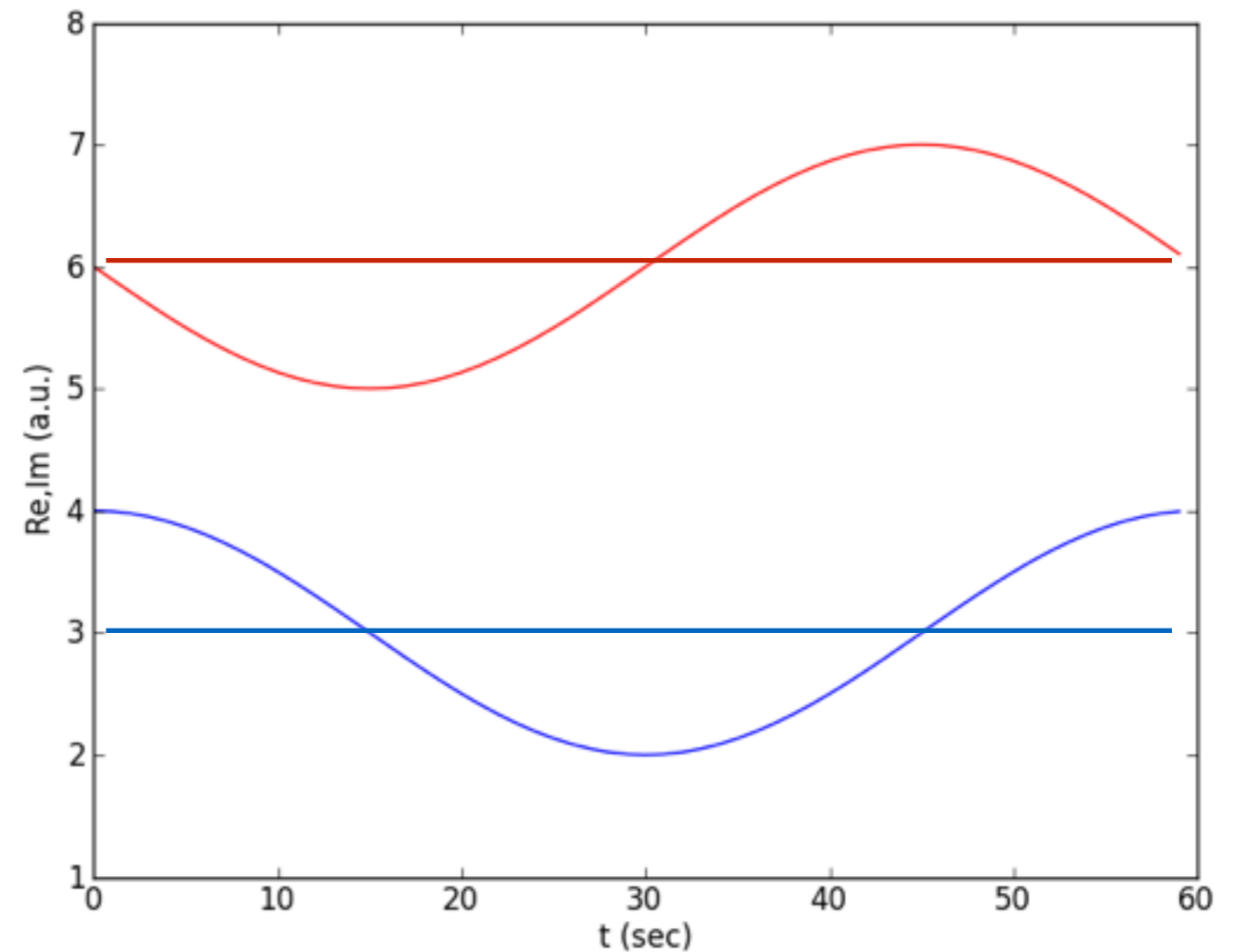
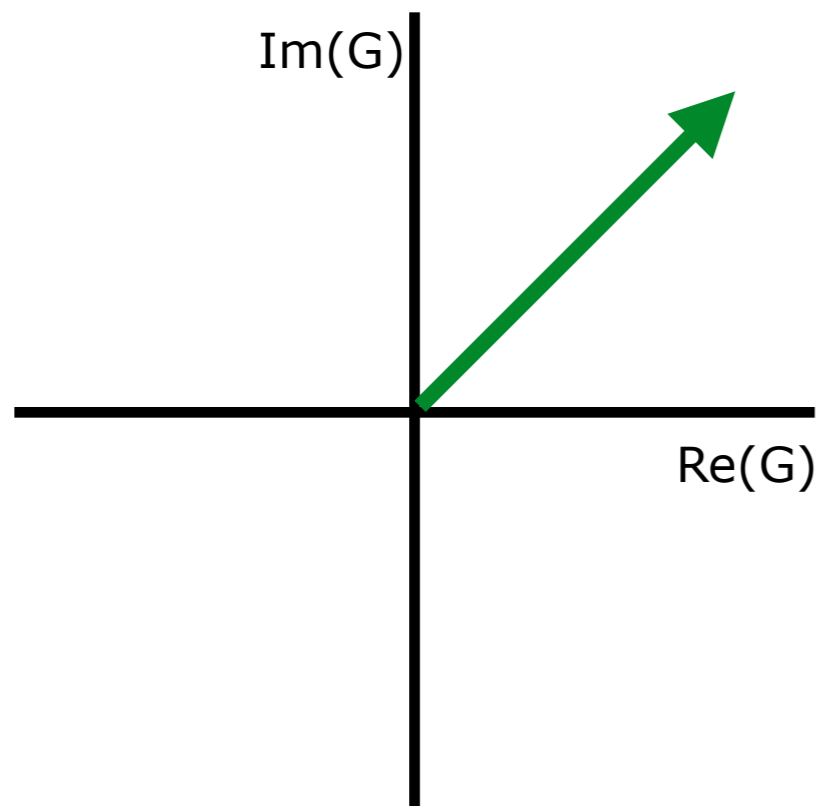


Calibrator pipeline

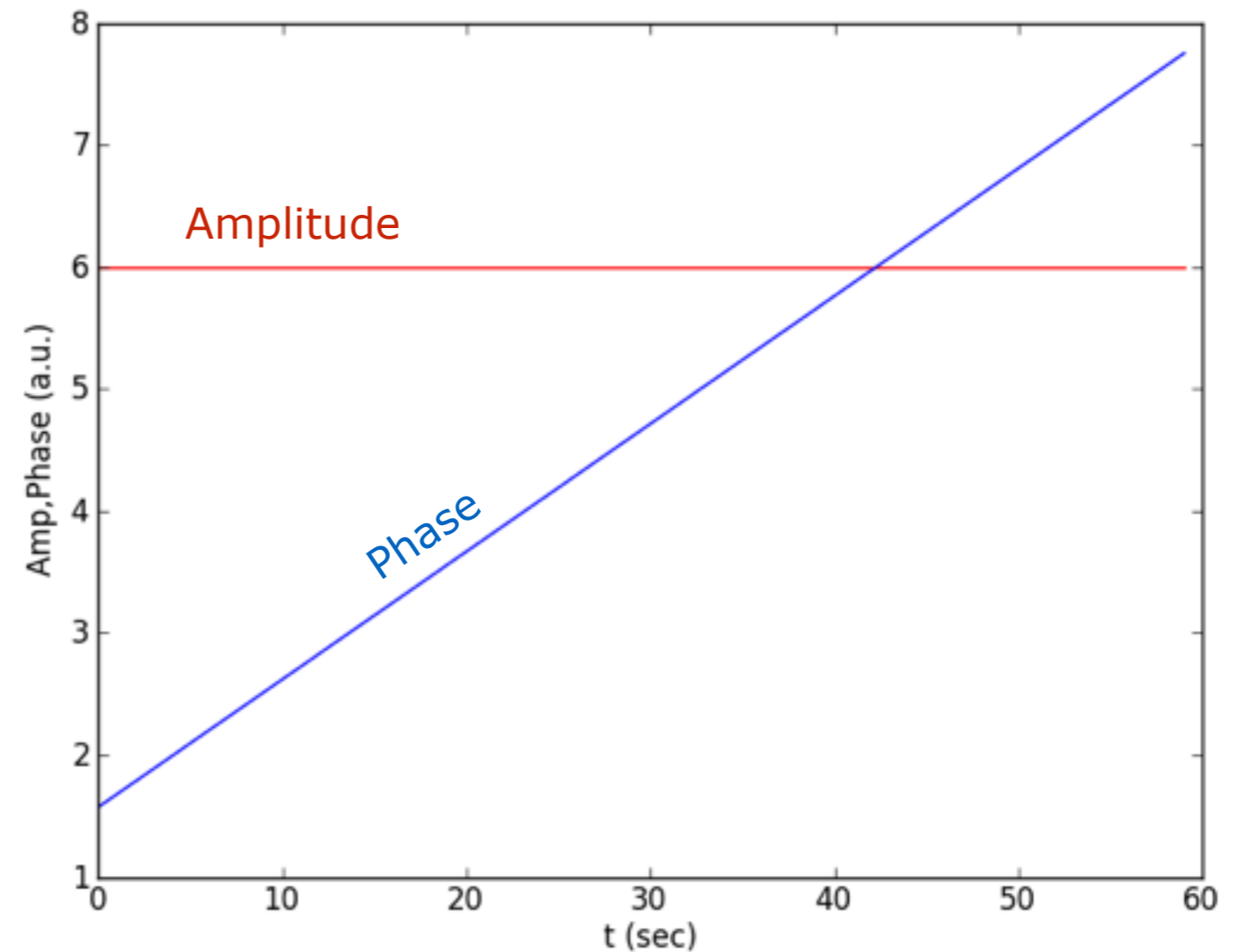
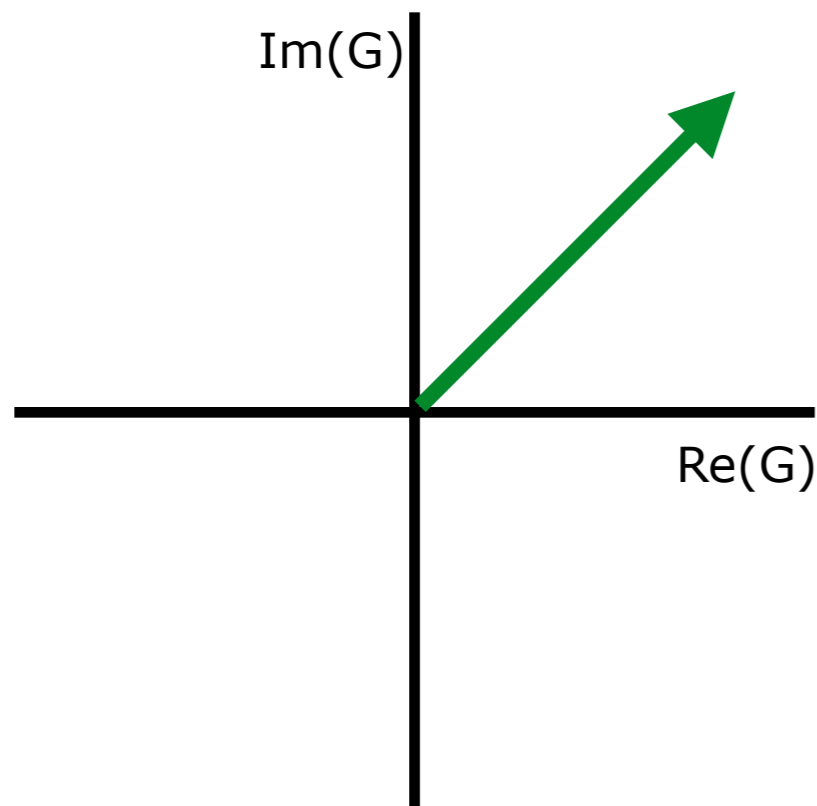
- Pre-processing
 - Flag (aoflagger)
 - optionally demix
 - average in time & freq
- Calibrate the calibrator
 - Uses BBS
 - Solutions stored

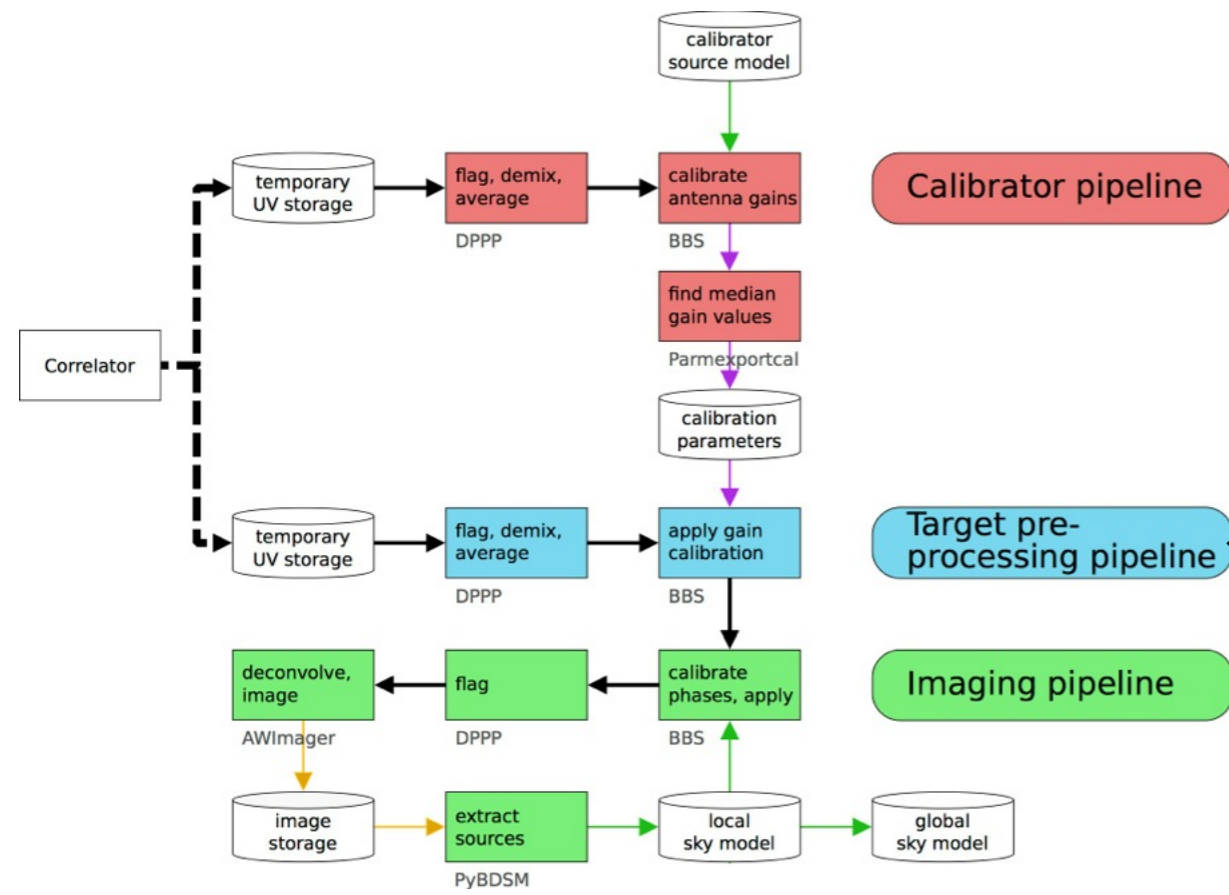


- Why solve for a time-dependent gain and then take the median?
- Consider a smoothly varying complex gain vector, G



- Why solve for a time-dependent gain and then take the median?
- Consider a smoothly varying complex gain vector, G



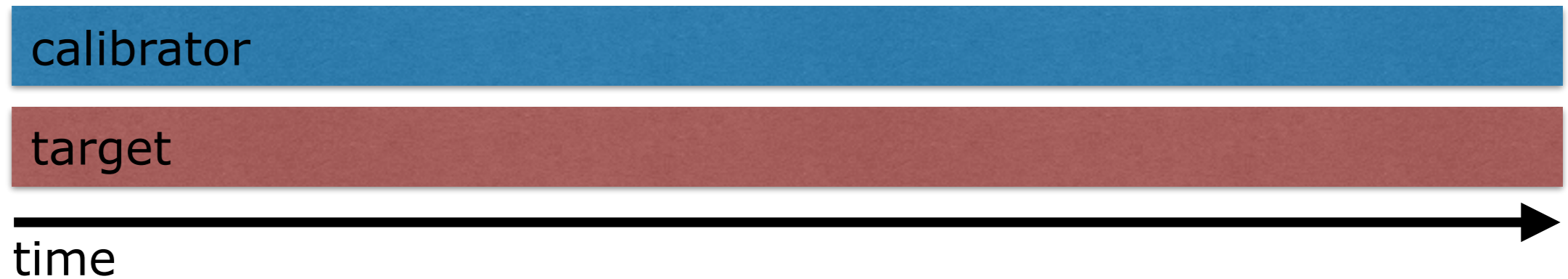


Target pre-processing pipeline

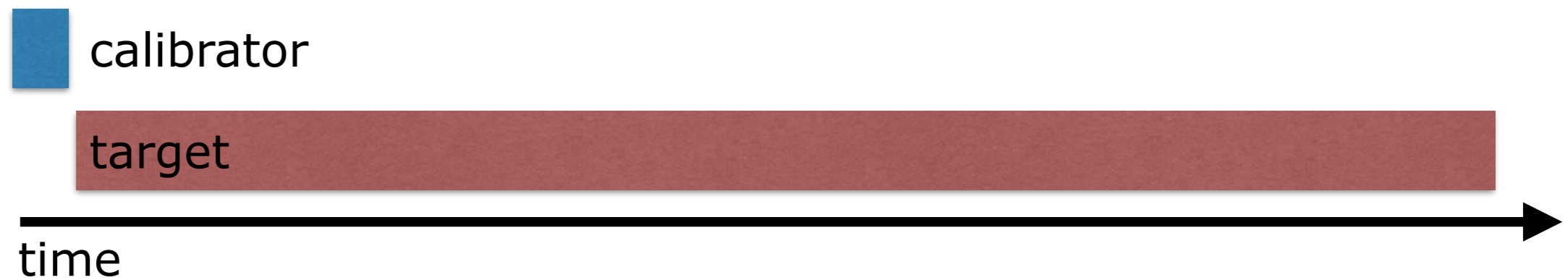
- Flag (aoflagger)
- optionally demix
- average in time & freq
- apply gain solution from calibrator pipeline

- The SIP knows how to deal with three “recipes”:

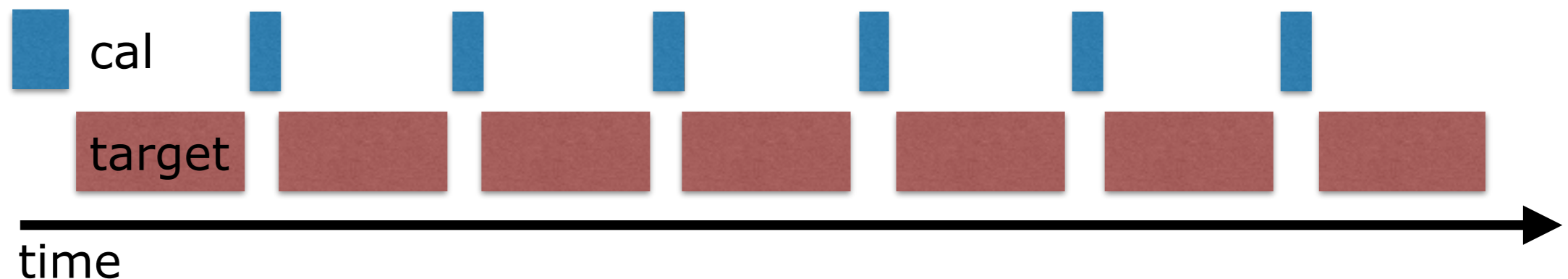
- LBA simultaneous (half & half BW) calibration

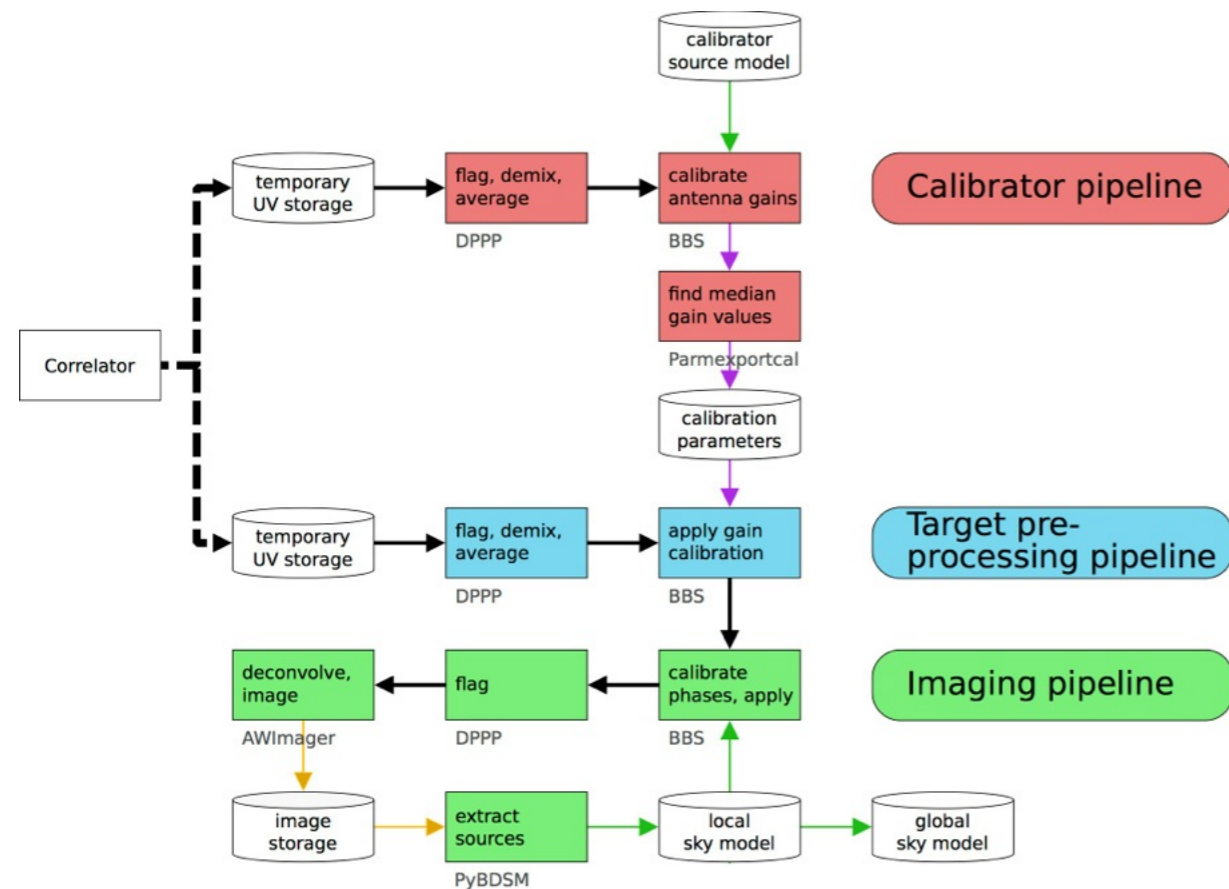


- HBA serial calibration (2 modes; simultaneous also allowed)



or



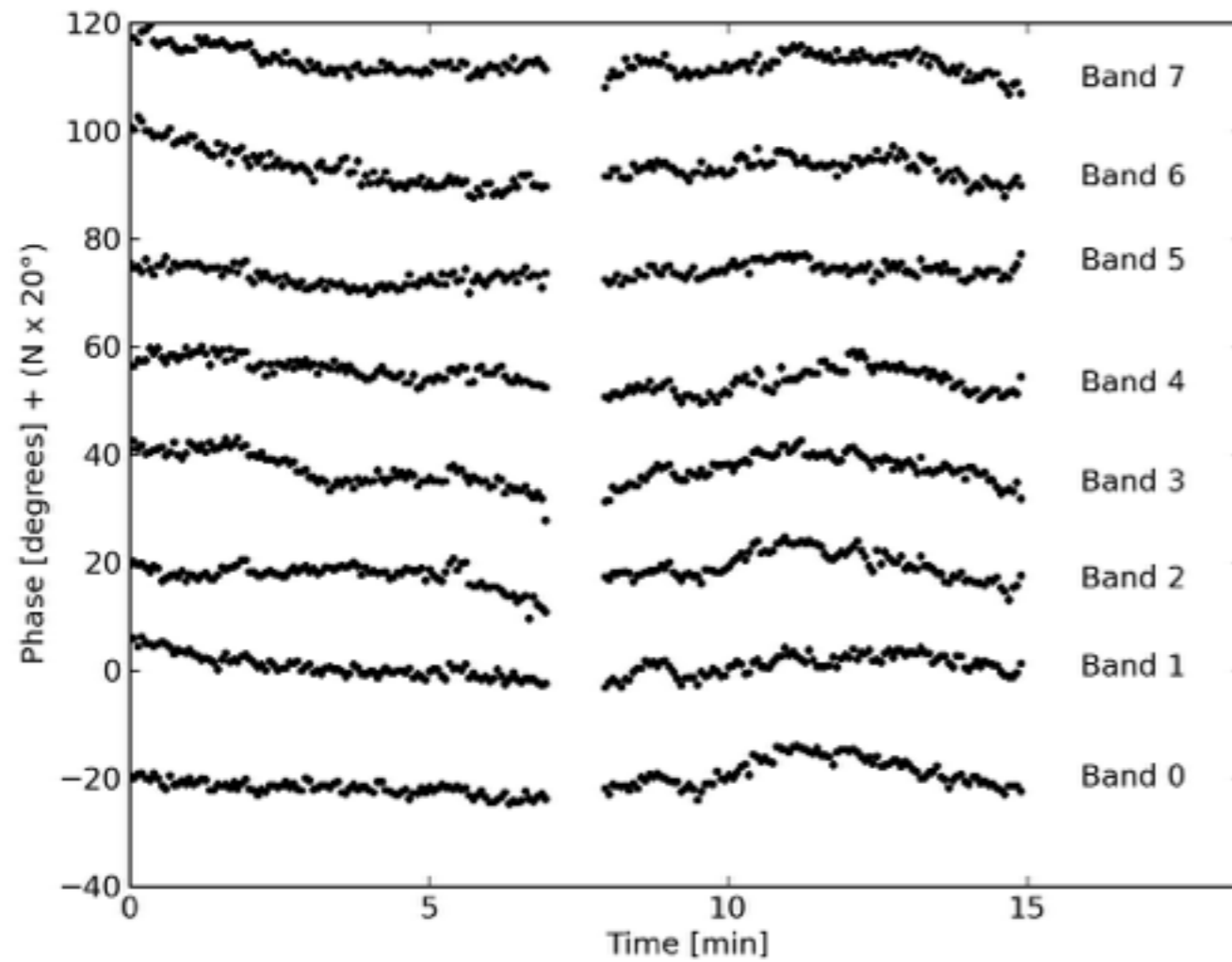


Imaging pipeline

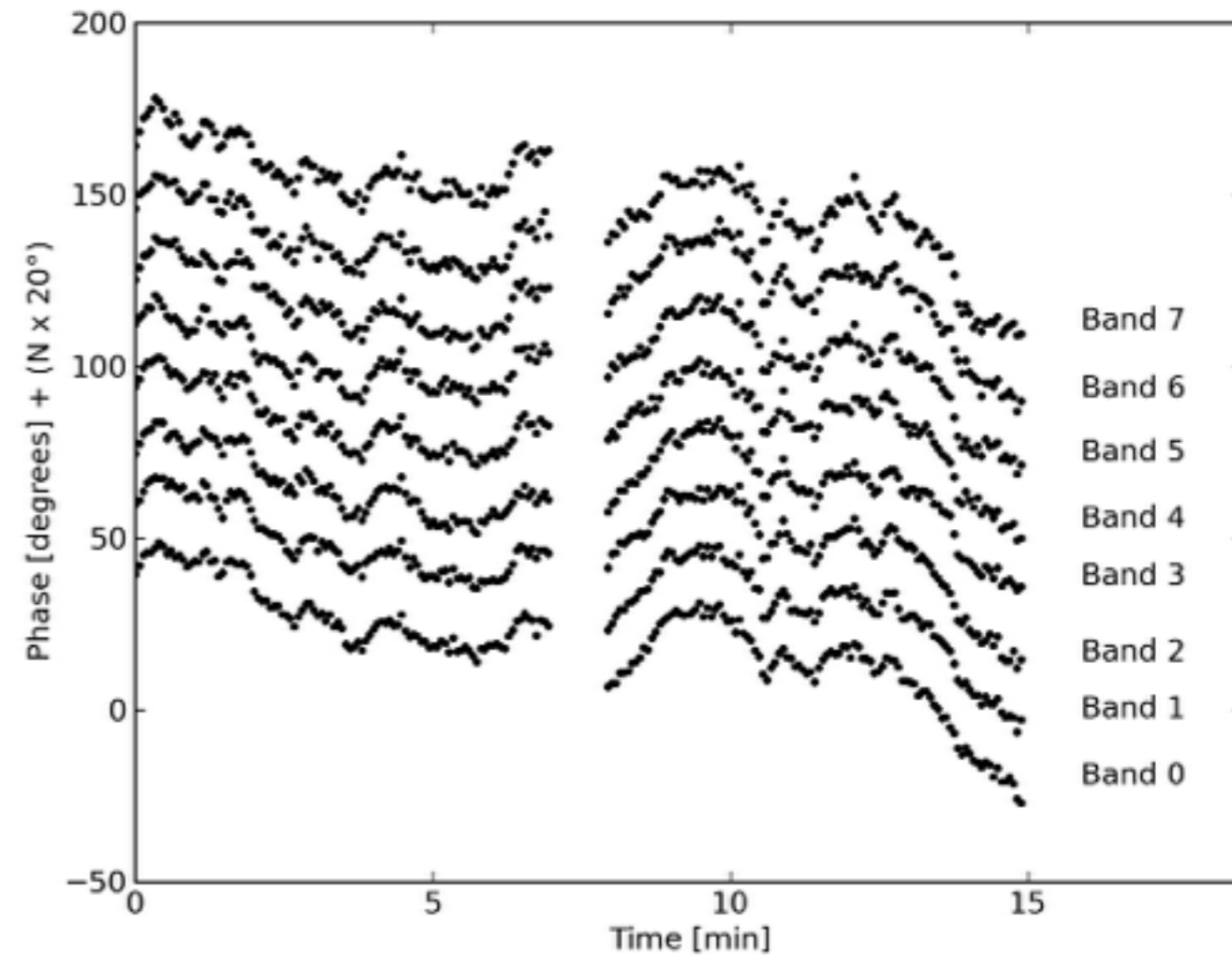
- Subbands collected and concatenated (default 2 MHz)
- Flagging
- Phase calibration using GSM-based model (VLSSr, later to be derived from MSSS)
- AWimager
- Source finding (PyBDSM)
 - Updated LSM generated
- In future: selfcal loop

- From MSSS (HBA)

2 km SW



15 km W



- Calibration: beam needed to properly match data to model

LOFAR visibility model

$$V_{ij} = G_i(\nu, t) E_i(\theta, \phi, \nu, t) C_{ij} E_j^\dagger(\theta, \phi, \nu, t) G_j^\dagger(\nu, t)$$

Measured visibilities

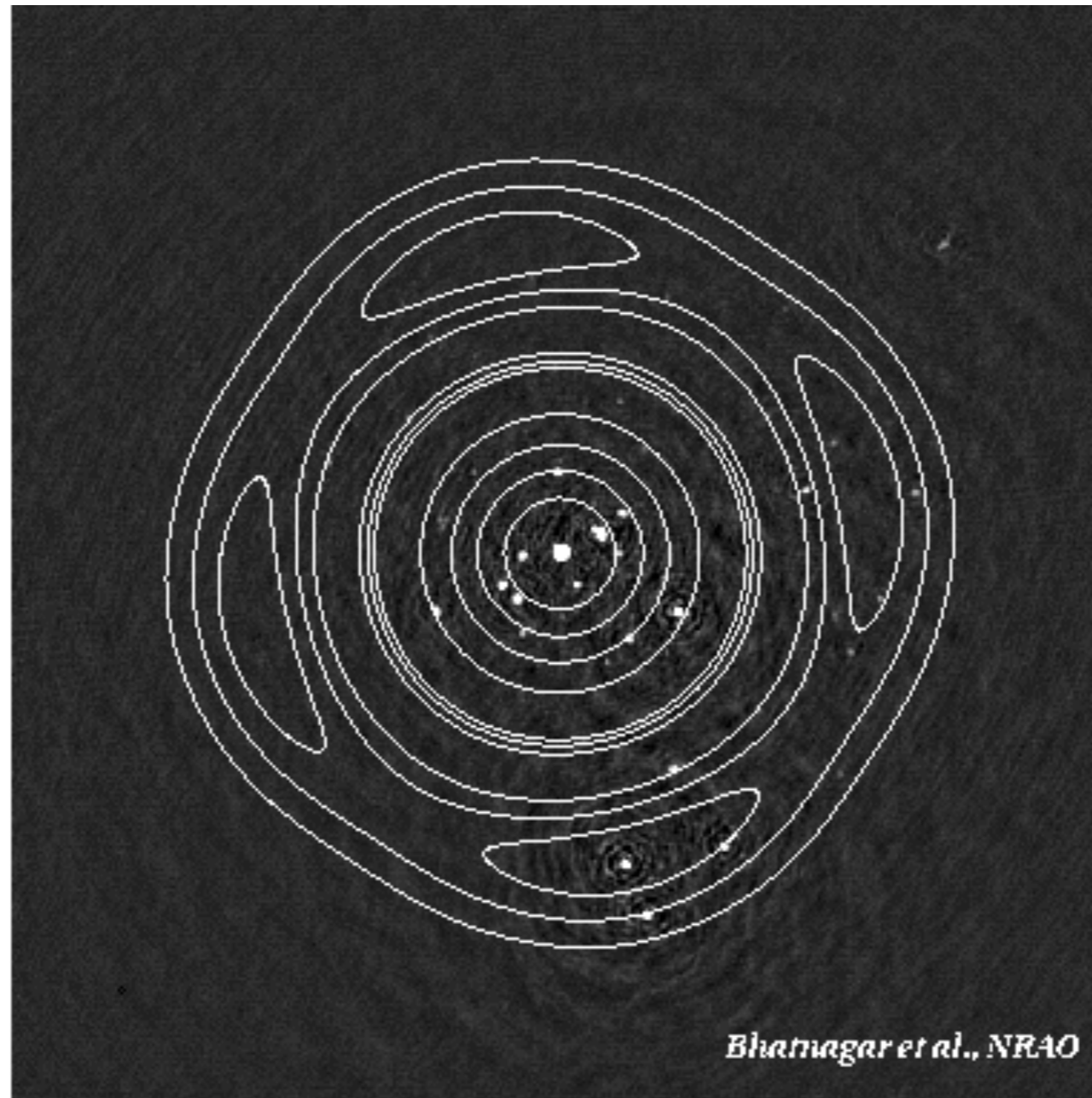
Gains

Beam

Coherencies (sky model)

- See also John McKean's lecture
- Note that beam should only be **applied** once! (see e.g. Tutorial 2)

- Awimager (see Bas van der Tol's lecture)
- Cannot be applied at the end as (normally) with VLA, WSRT, etc (LOFAR beam is time dependent...)



- Pre-processing stage: limiting factor is demixing

Type	Nr Demixed Sources	Nr SB	P/O ratio
LBA	0	244	0.6
LBA	2	244	1.6
LBA	0	80	0.2
LBA	1	80	0.3
LBA	2	80	1.0
HBA	0	244	1.0
HBA	2	244	4.5
HBA	0	122	0.9
HBA	1	122	1.0
HBA	0	366	1.4
HBA	1	366	2.2
HBA	0	380	1.5
HBA	0	480	1.4

Table 4: Pre-processing performance for >2h observations with different observation parameters and settings for demix for HBA and LBA. Although the case of 3 demixed sources has not been characterized, a large increase of the P/O ratio for both LBA and HBA is expected.

- Smart demixing should dramatically improve this situation!

- Imaging stage: limiting factor is Field of View

	B < 3.5 km Large FoV	B < 50 km Moderate FoV	All remote Small FoV
LBA P/O Imaging	0.8 (FoV 12°)	1.2 (FoV 8°)	"feasible" (FoV 3°)
HBA P/O Imaging	0.9 (FoV 5°)	1.3+ (FoV 5°)	"feasible" (FoV 3°)

- Important outputs:
 - Calibrator pre-processing pipeline: uncalibrated visibilities (MS)
 - Calibrator pipeline: gains (INST) & calibrated visibilities (MS)
 - INST can be saved but not in LTA
 - Target pre-processing pipeline: uncal & cal visibilities (MS)
 - Imaging pipeline: images (hdf5 format)
 - FITS and source lists can be saved but not in LTA

- Be sure to request needed LTA storage and saving of additional products as necessary...!

▪ Calibrator pipeline example

----- locus091 -----

104K	/data/scratch/lofarsys/Observation250336/L250292_SAP000_SBO79_uv.MS.bbs.sourcedb
48M	/data/scratch/lofarsys/Observation250336/L250292_SAP000_SBO79_uv.MS.dppp
452K	/data/scratch/lofarsys/Observation250336/L250292_SAP000_SBO79_uv.MS.dppp.bbs.parmdb
60K	/data/scratch/lofarsys/Observation250336/L250292_SAP000_SBO79_uv.MS.dppp.parmdb
13M	/data/scratch/lofarsys/Observation250336/L250292_SAP000_SBO79_uv.MS.dppp.sourcedb

▪ Target pipeline example

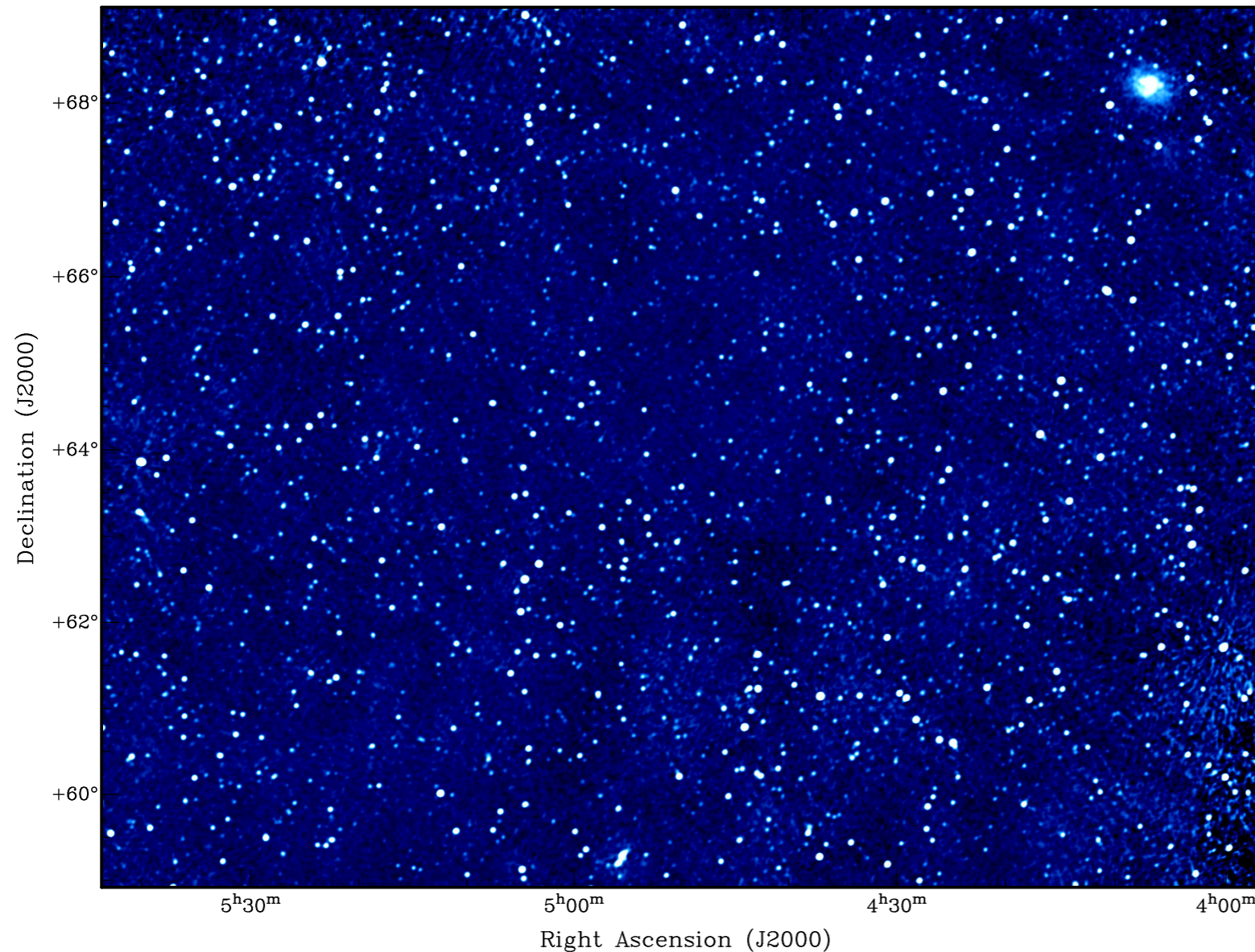
----- locus091 -----

356M	/data/scratch/lofarsys/Observation250338/L250294_SAP000_SBO79_uv.MS.dppp
13M	/data/scratch/lofarsys/Observation250338/L250294_SAP000_SBO79_uv.MS.dppp.sourcedb
60K	/data/scratch/lofarsys/Observation250338/L250294_SAP000_SBO79_uv.MS.parmdb
96K	/data/scratch/lofarsys/Observation250338/L250294_SAP000_SBO79_uv.MS.sky

■ Imaging pipeline example

```
----- locus090 -----  
213M      /data/scratch/lofarsys/Observation250380/awimage_cycle_0  
4.0K      /data/scratch/lofarsys/Observation250380/awimager.log_prop  
17M       /data/scratch/lofarsys/Observation250380/bdsm_output.img_0  
17M       /data/scratch/lofarsys/Observation250380/bdsm_output.img_1  
17M       /data/scratch/lofarsys/Observation250380/bdsm_output.img_2  
17M       /data/scratch/lofarsys/Observation250380/bdsm_output.img_3  
17M       /data/scratch/lofarsys/Observation250380/bdsm_output.img_4  
8.0K      /data/scratch/lofarsys/Observation250380/concat.ms  
180K      /data/scratch/lofarsys/Observation250380/concat.ms.sourcedb  
8.0K      /data/scratch/lofarsys/Observation250380/concat.ms.sourcedb.temp  
0         /data/scratch/lofarsys/Observation250380/JAWS_products  
4.0K      /data/scratch/lofarsys/Observation250380/makesourcedb.log_prop  
4.0K      /data/scratch/lofarsys/Observation250380/NDPPP.log_prop  
0         /data/scratch/lofarsys/Observation250380/pipeline_process.log  
39G       /data/scratch/lofarsys/Observation250380/subbands  
49G       /data/scratch/lofarsys/Observation250380/time_slices
```

- Automatic GSM-calibrated imaging pipeline suitable for MSSS usage



Pipeline provides good performance for a shallow, snapshot, low resolution survey (resolution $\sim 1-2'$, DR up to ~ 1000)

Further work needed for deep, high angular resolution imaging work

- Requirement for an improved imaging pipeline that produces ***competitive, science-quality image performance*** led to identification of resources for a specialized development team

What is the Tiger Team working on?

What new features will the SIP have?



- Need a functioning (automatic) self-calibration loop, including:
 - Direction dependent effects (ionosphere)
 - Speedups & improvements to all involved tools
- Assumptions:
 - Single imaging tracks (8–10 hrs), standard calibration setup
 - Distant from A-team sources and/or smart demixing available

Table 1 SIP goals

Property	Value (HBA)	Value (LBA)
Integration time	8 h	8 h
Bandwidth	48 MHz	48 MHz
Image depth	$100 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$ $\sim 4 \times \sigma_{\text{thermal}}$	1 mJy beam^{-1} $\sim 2 \times \sigma_{\text{thermal}}$
Resolution	$10''$	$30''$
Field of view	$11 \square^\circ$ (HBA-DUAL-INNER) $\cong 15000 \times 15000 \ 3''$ pixels	$12 \square^\circ$ (LBA-OUTER) $\cong 5000 \times 5000 \ 10''$ pixels
Dynamic range	$5 \times 10^4 : 1$ for a 5 Jy source	$1 \times 10^4 : 1$ for a 10 Jy source



George Heald
PI



Tammo Jan Dijkema
*Project Manager
Calibration tools*



Bas van der Tol
LOFAR Imager



Nicolas Vilchez
Selfcalibration pipeline

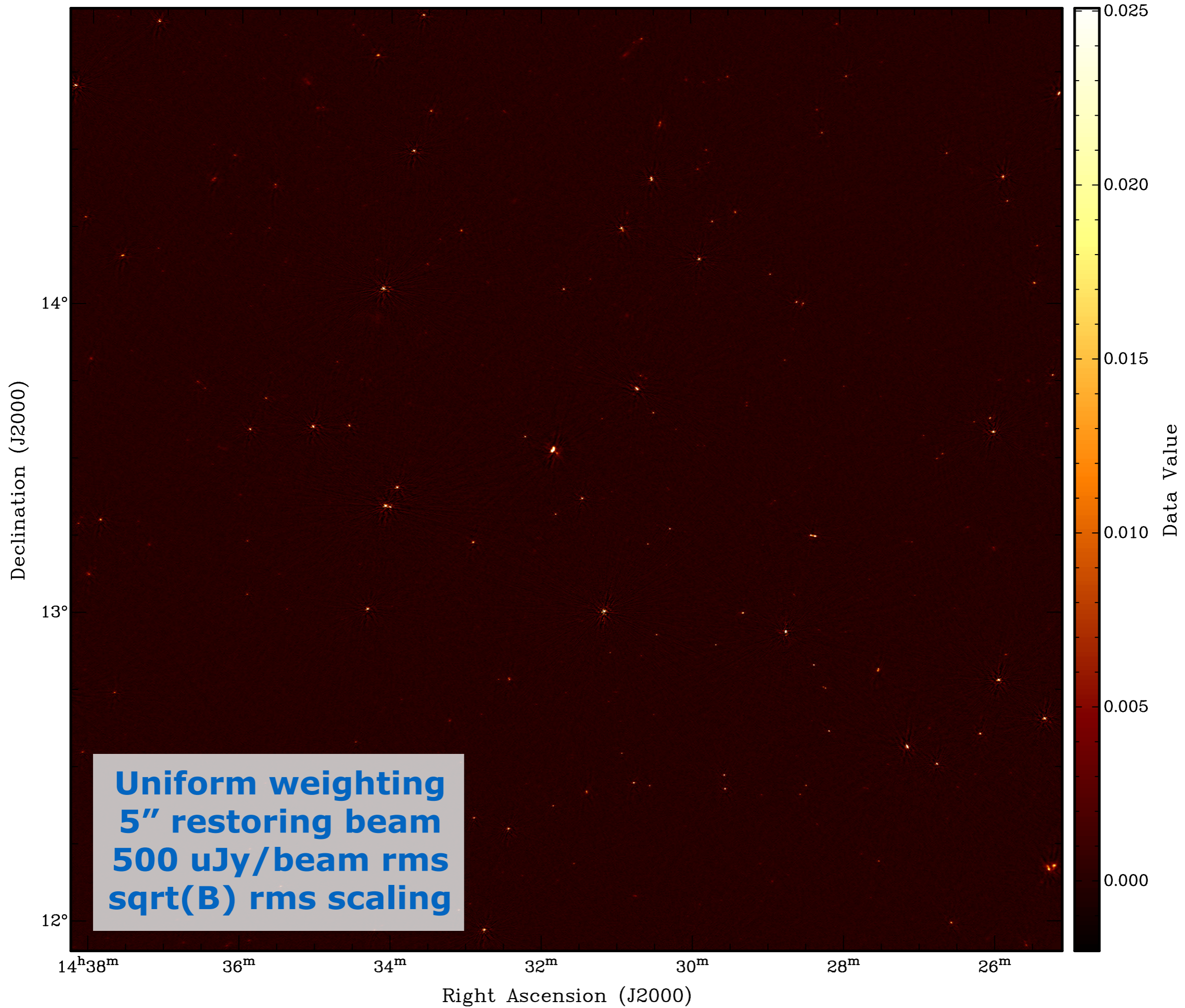


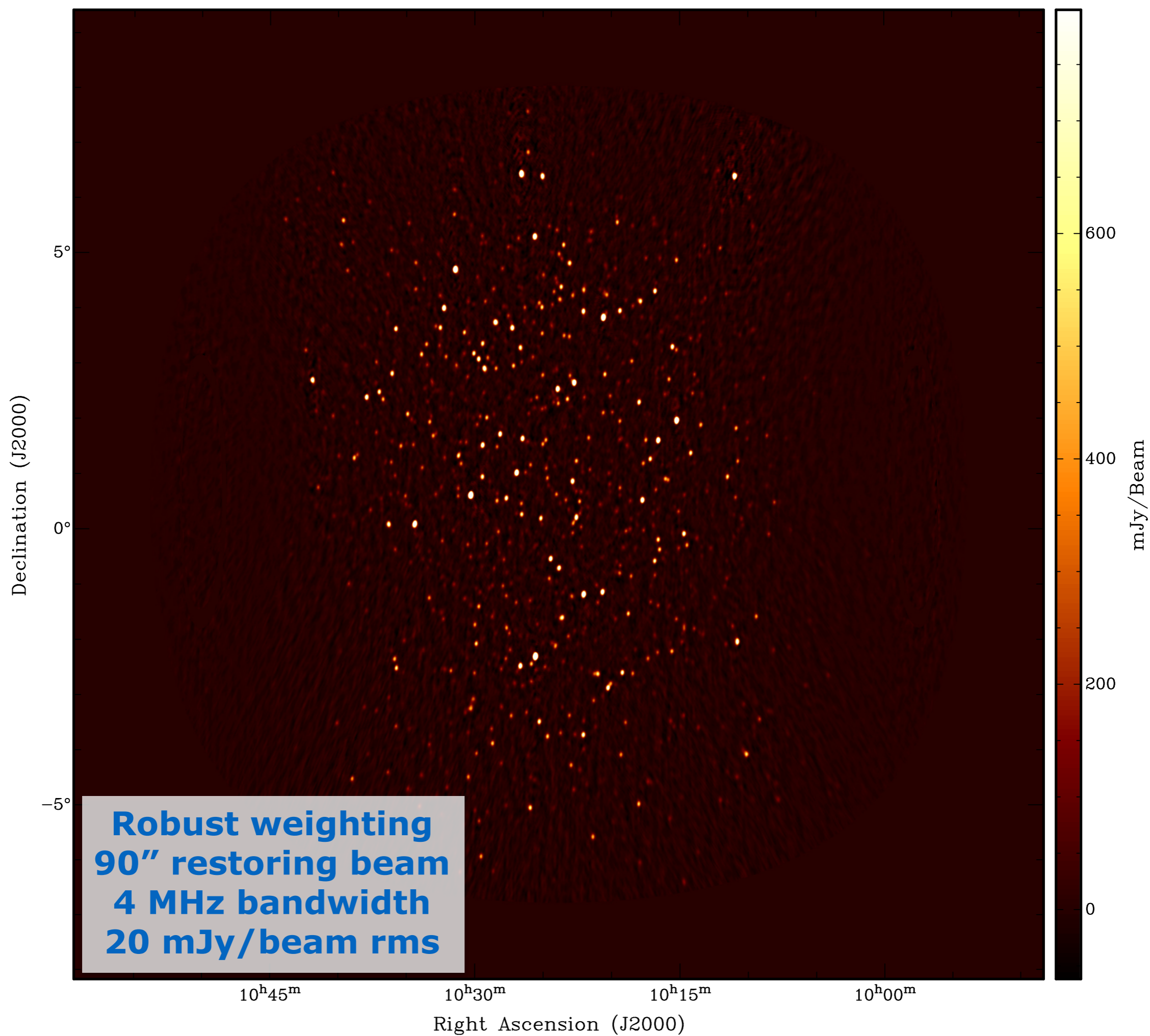
David Rafferty
Ionospheric calibration



Manu Orru &
Carmen Toribio
RO Liasons

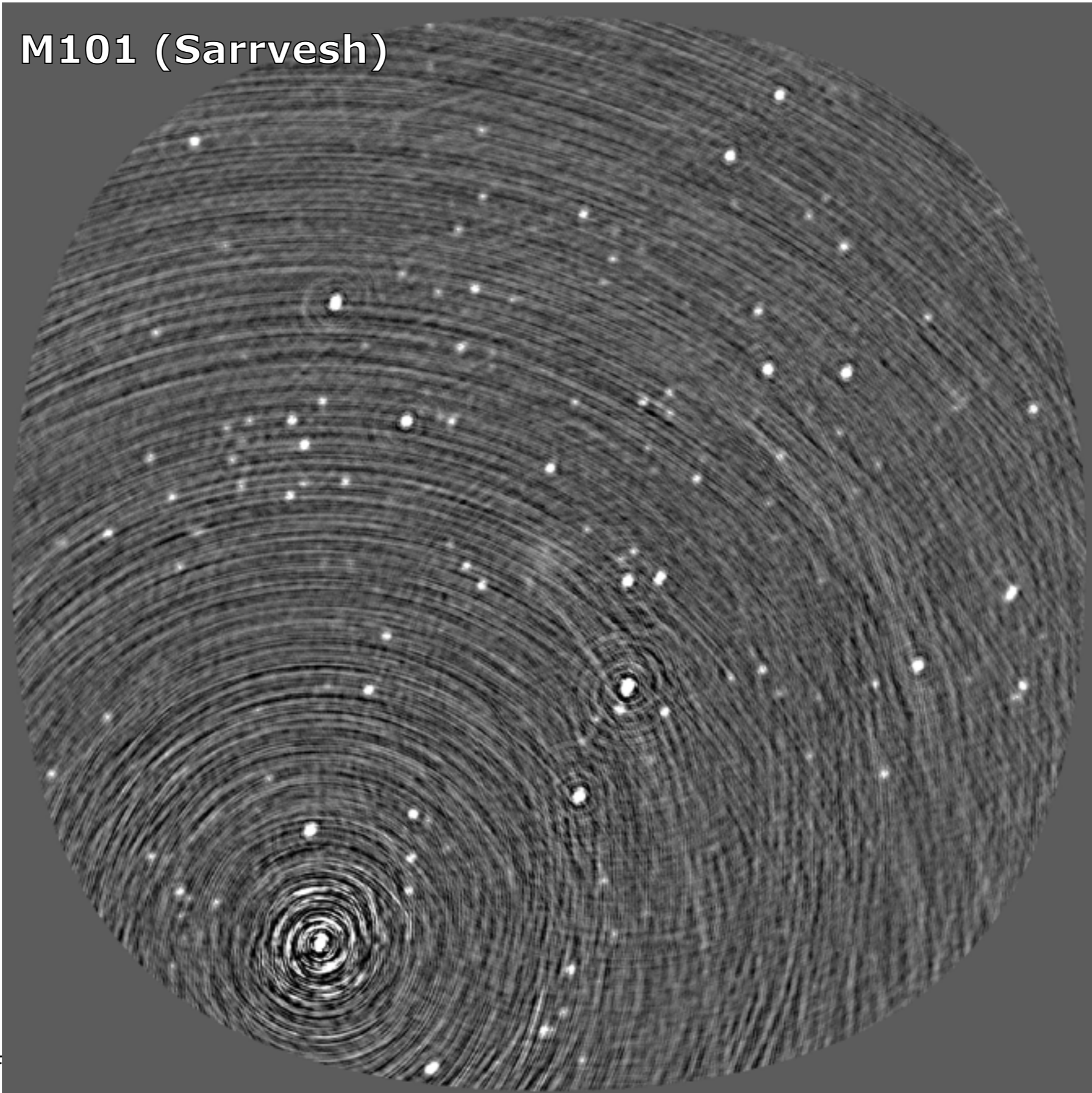
- Calibration in NDPPP/BBS
 - Demonstrated 15x speedup and massive memory usage improvement
 - **New capability: functional enhancement to NDPPP**
- Imaging in awimager [**critical path**]
 - improvements to feature set through build against casa 4.2
 - new awimager now ready for test release
 - **New capability: fully functional imager on new build**
- Self-calibration recipe
 - direction-independent major cycle closed in standalone tool and demonstrated improvements in LBA, HBA (modes 5,7)
 - **Short term deliverable: Enhanced selfcal w/ simple peeling**
- Ionospheric / direction-dependent calibration (BBS+awimager)
 - Improvements demonstrated in LBA; soon to start HBA testing
 - **Short term deliverable: Ionospheric recipe for LOFAR data**





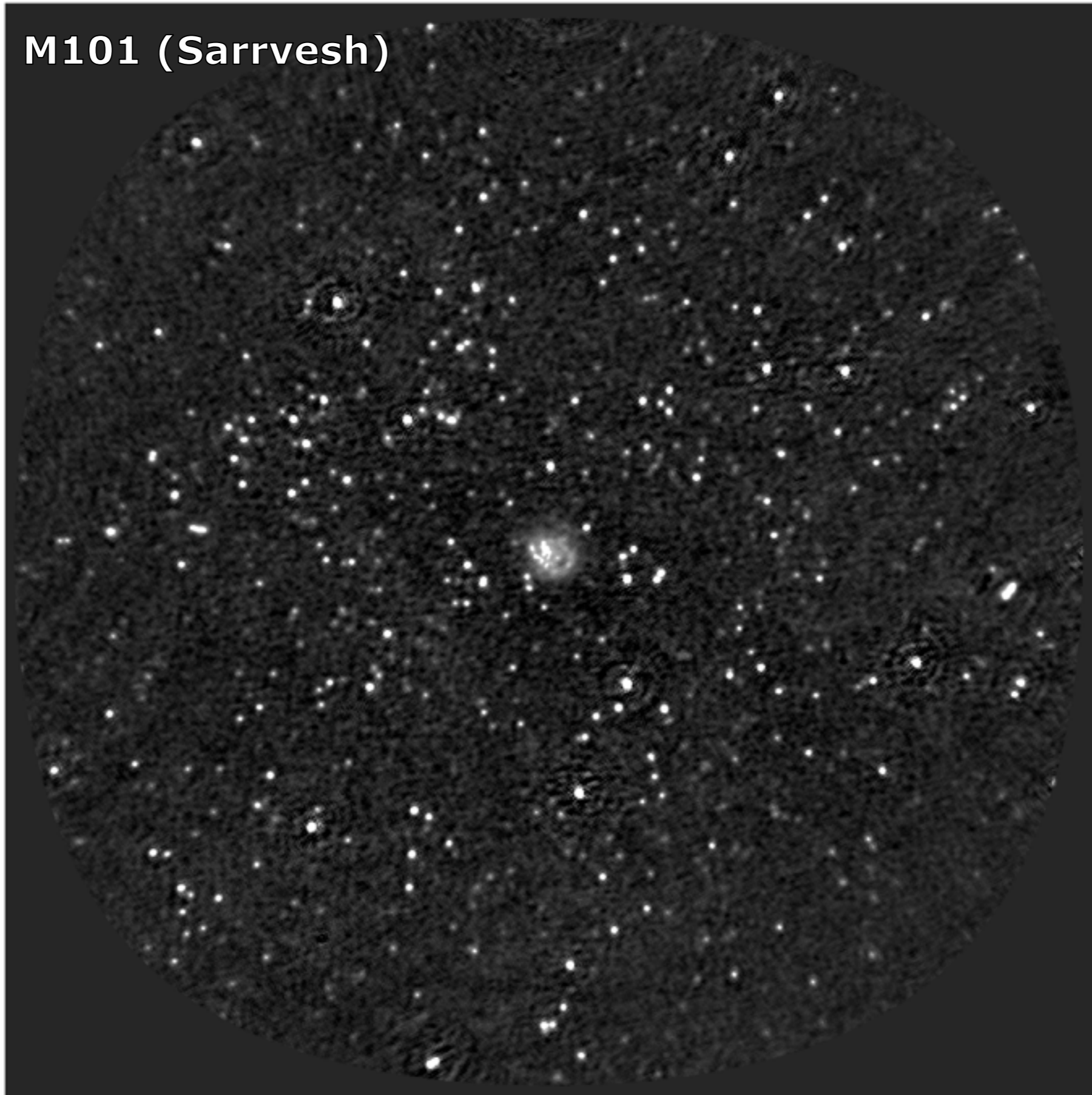


M101 (Sarrvesh)





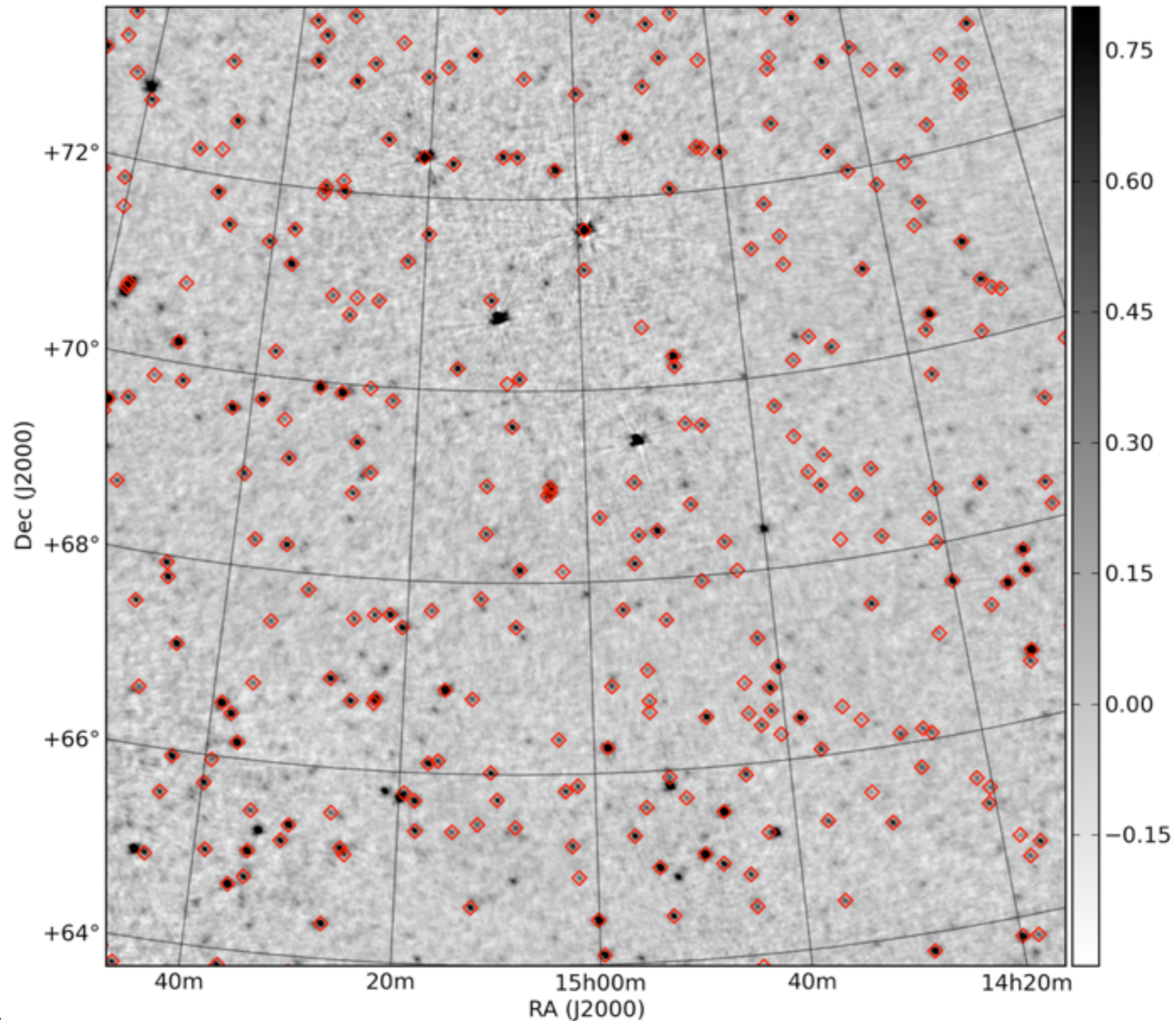
M101 (Sarrvesh)



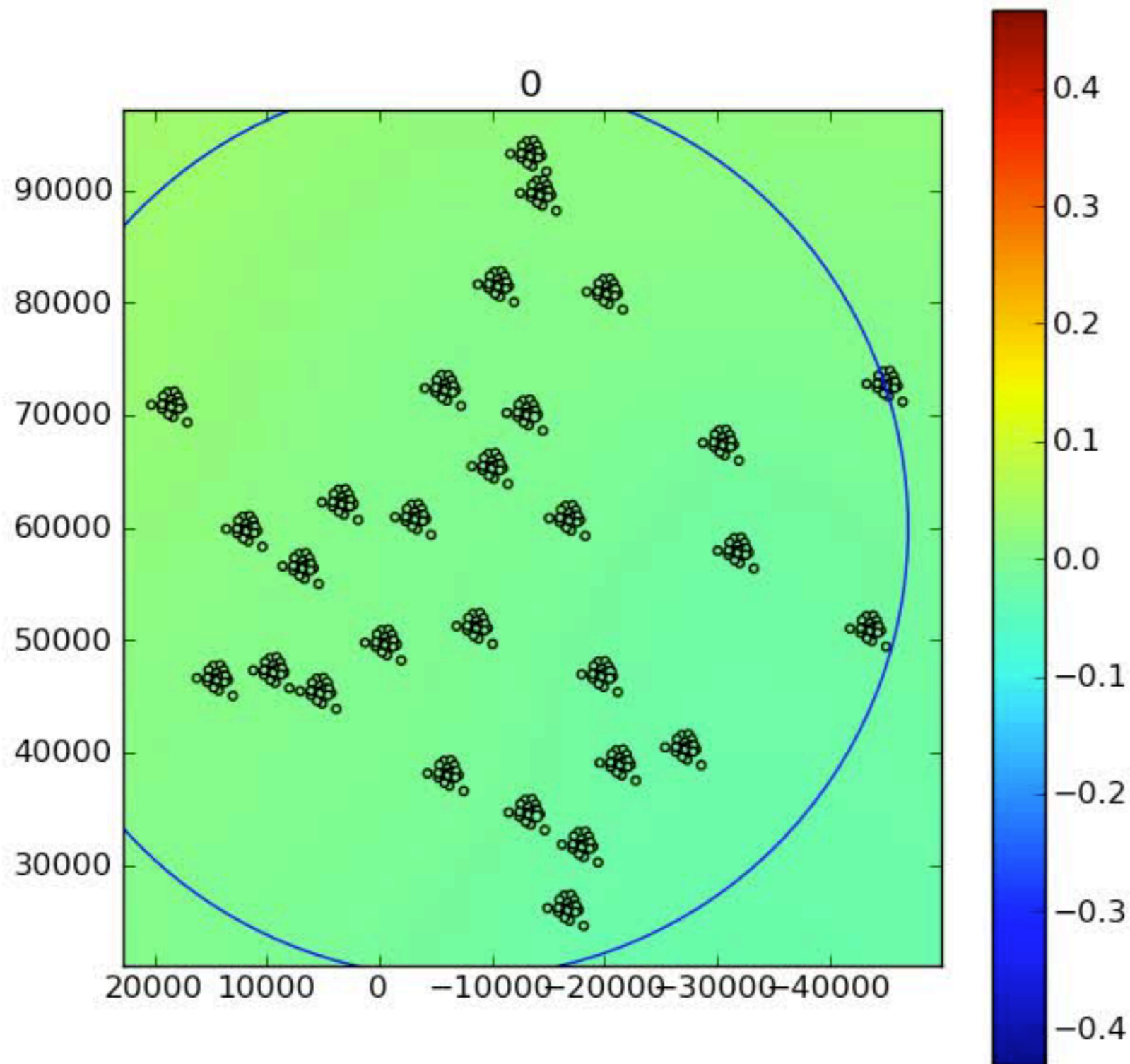


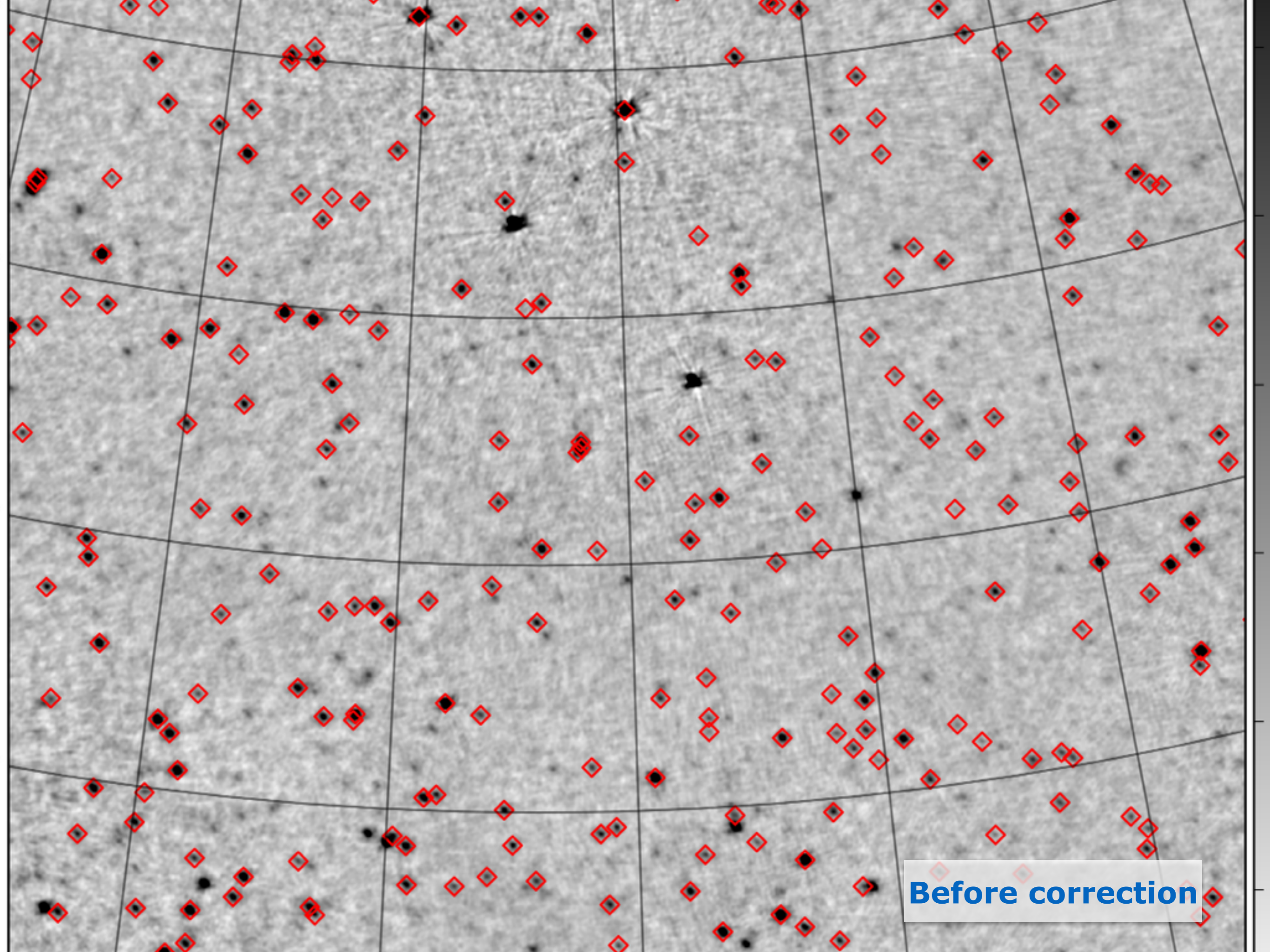
Cleaning up requires
direction dependent
effects

- LBA 46 mJy/beam, 2' resolution

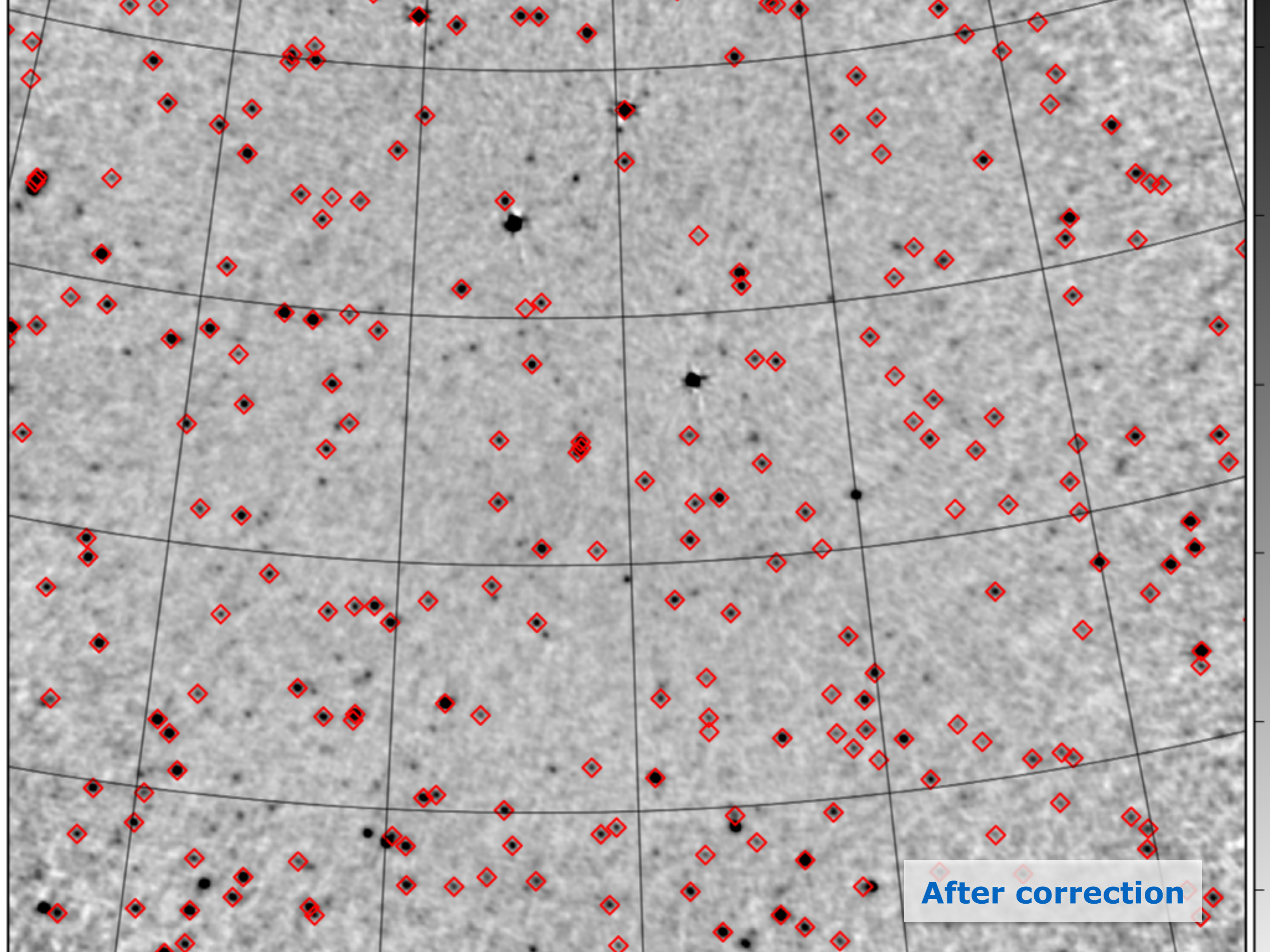


- Using BBS direction-dependent gain solutions, now on patches
- Up to 30 directions in FoV with good-quality phases



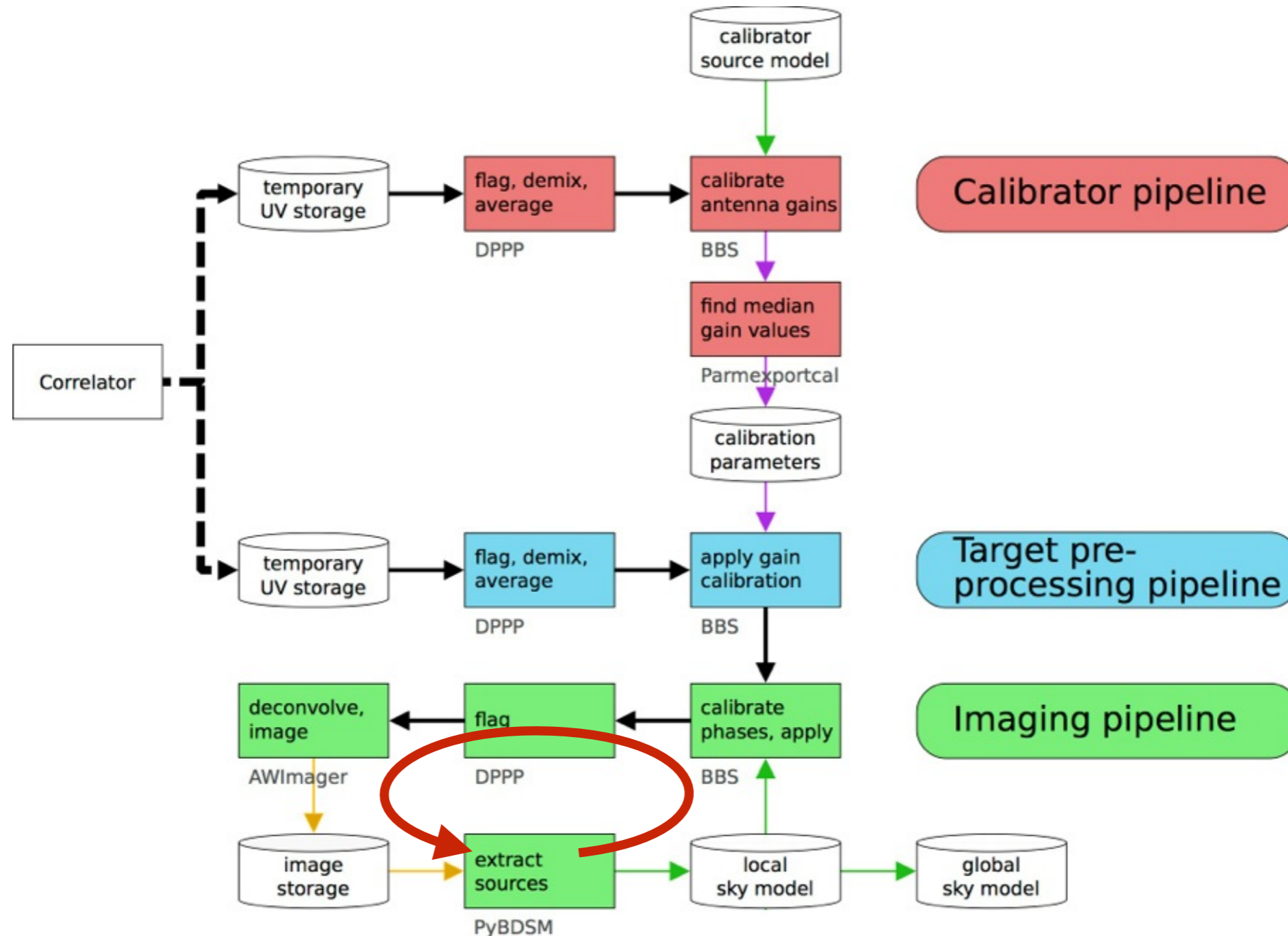


Before correction



After correction

- Ultimate aim is to merge these development streams and produce a fast pipeline with a functional major cycle including direction dependent calibration along with a capable imager



Join us at our next busy week!



