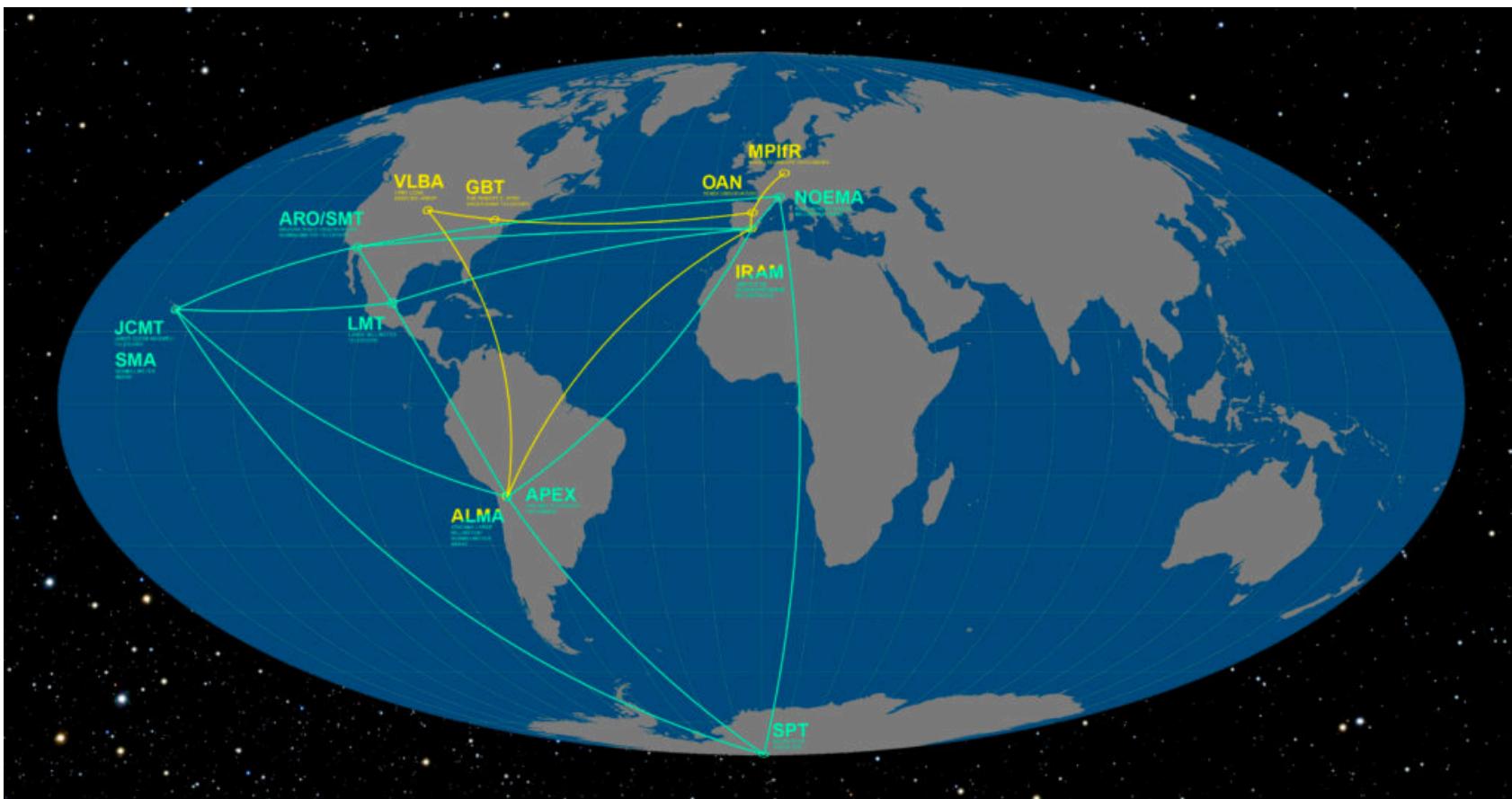
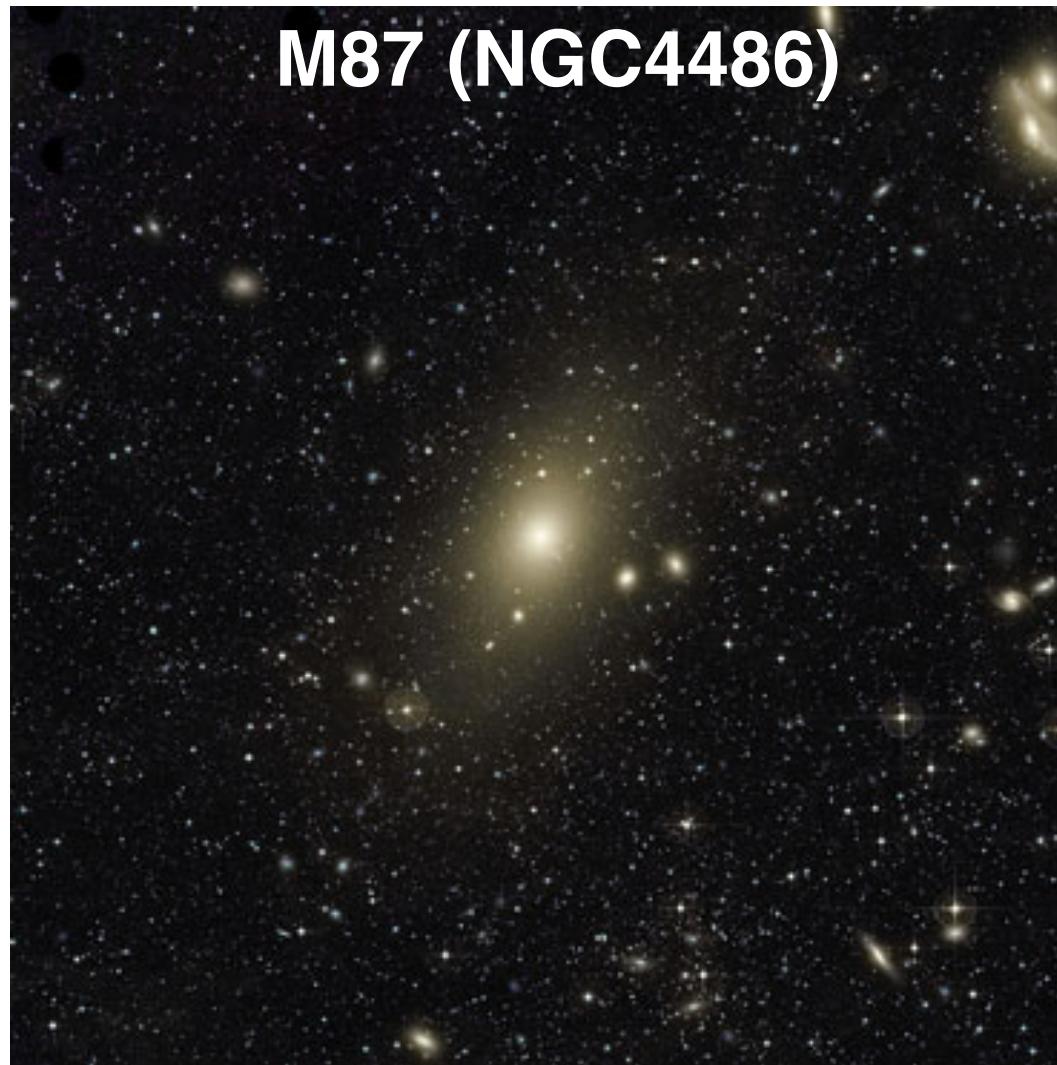
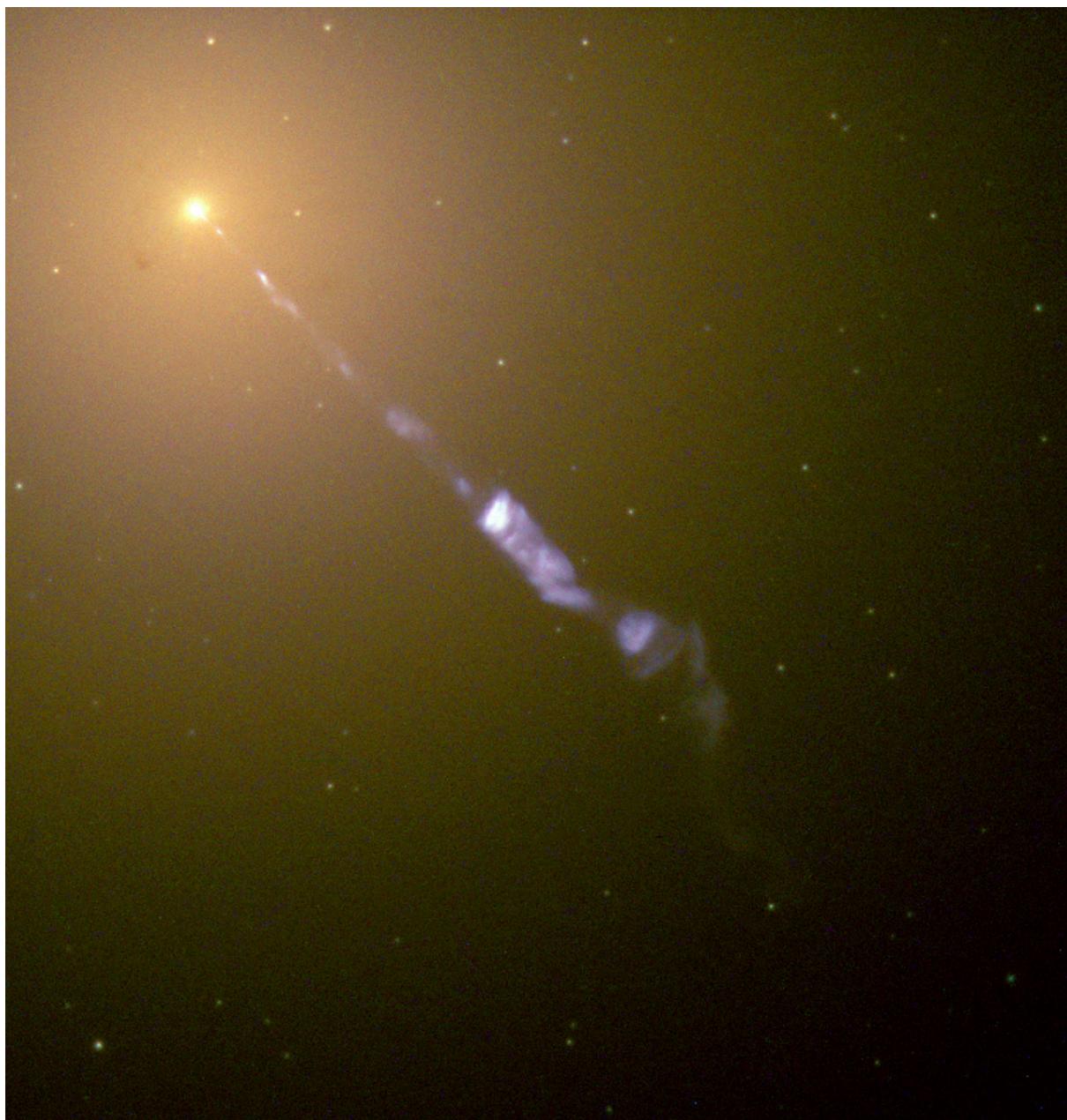


# EVENT HORIZON TELESCOPE

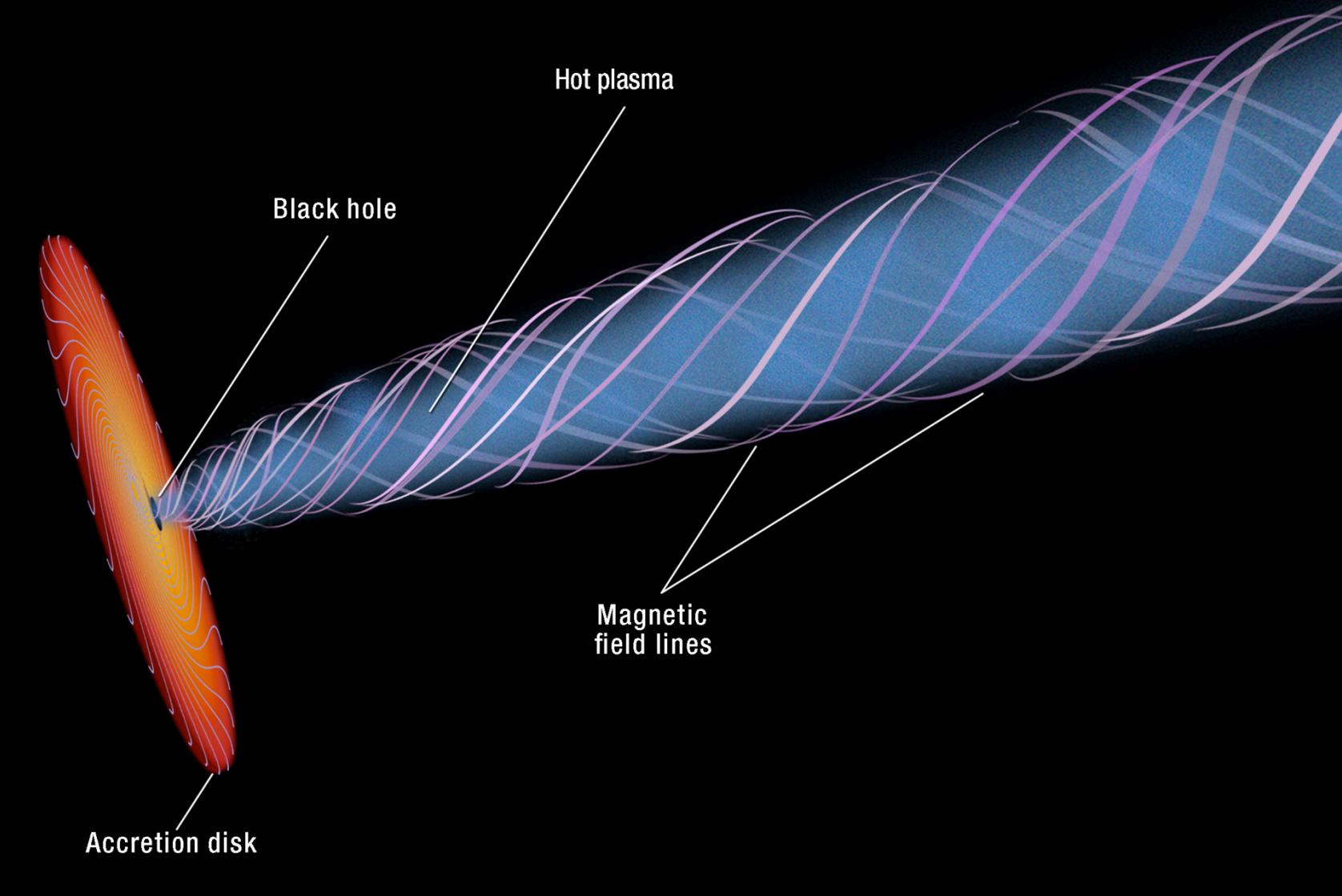


**M87 (NGC4486)**

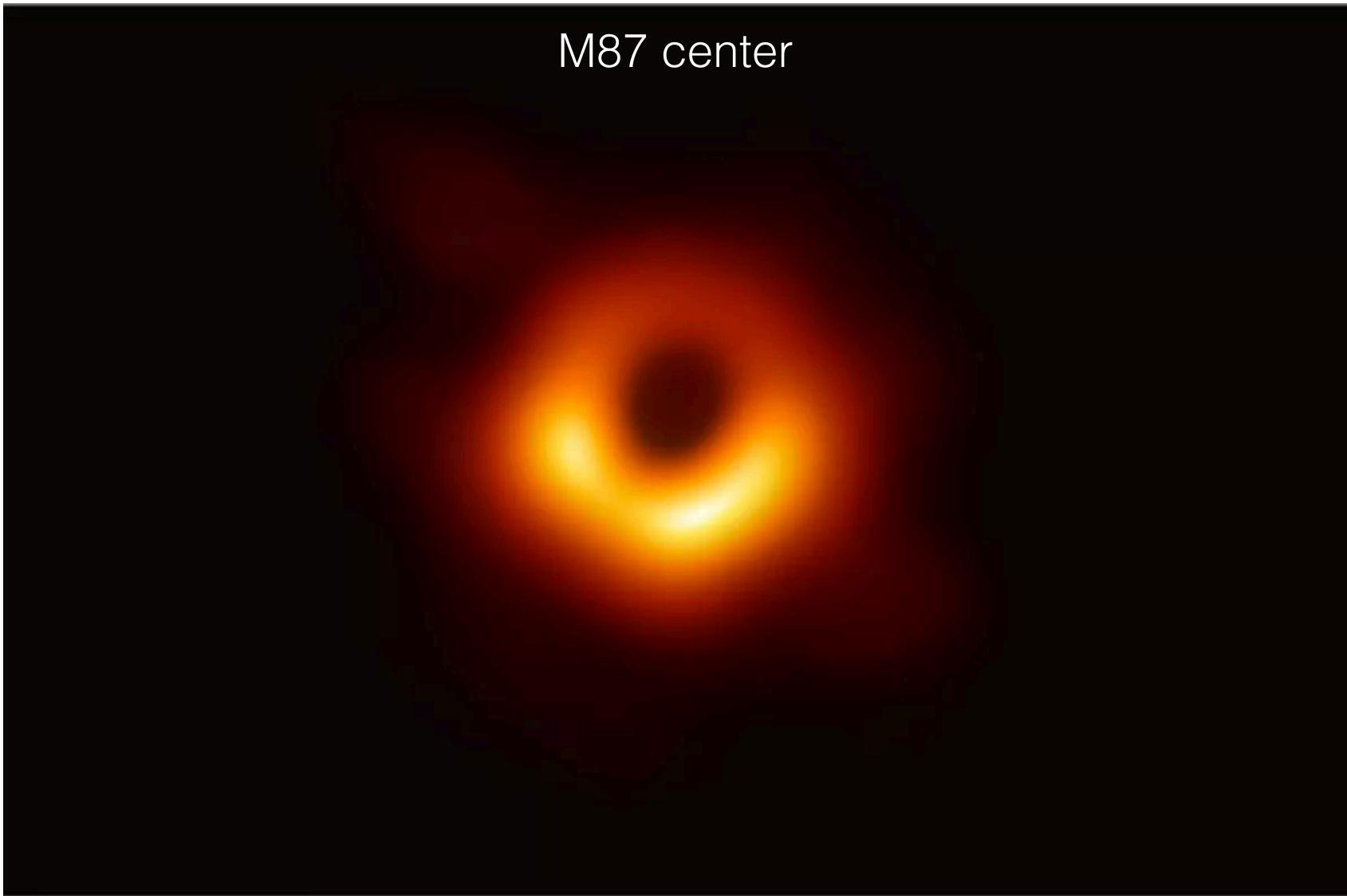




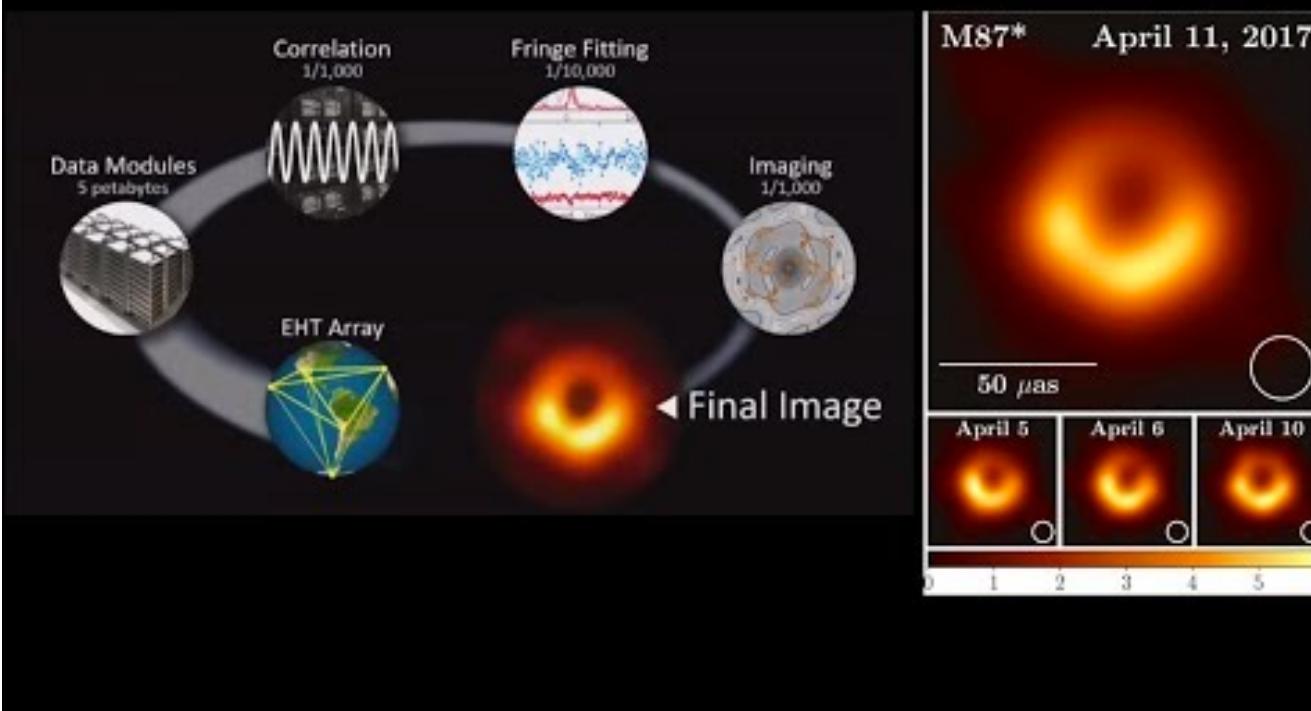
# Formation of extragalactic jets from a black hole accretion disk



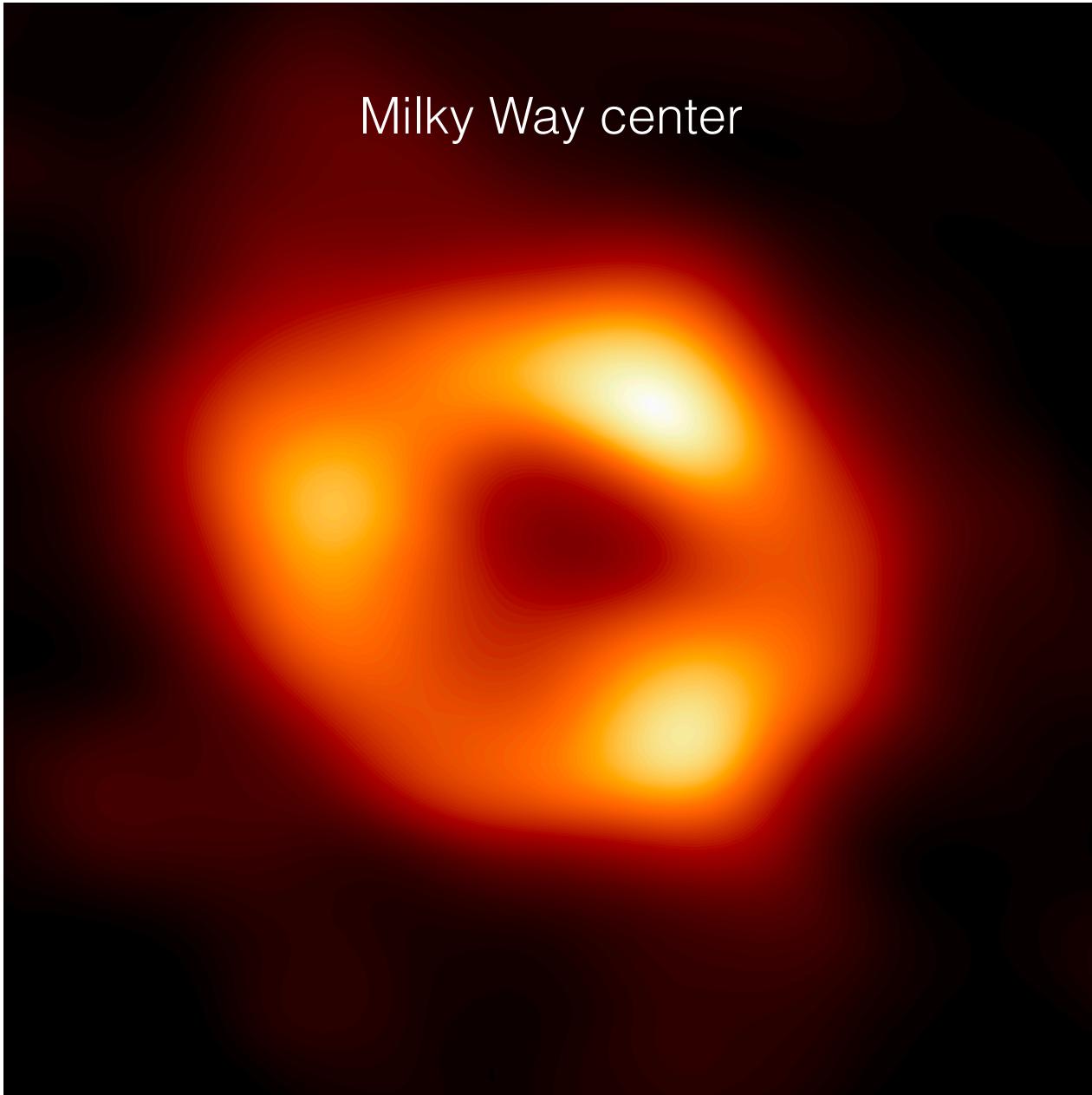
M87 center



# The Event Horizon Image



Milky Way center



# “How to Take a Picture of the Milky Way’s Black Hole”



Event Horizon Telescope

## Frequency Concept in FFT

10개의 원소를 가지는 array를 아래의 방법으로 FT할 경우

$$H_n = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} h_k e^{-2\pi i kn/N}$$

$$n=[0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]$$

$$f=[0,1/10,2/10,3/10,4/10,5/10,6/10,7/10,8/10,9/10]$$

또는

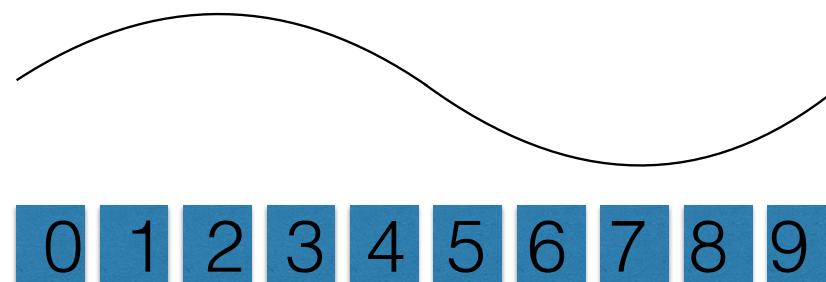
$$f=[0,1/10,2/10,3/10,4/10,5/10,-4/10,-3/10,-2/10,-1/10]$$

```
>>> np.fft.fftfreq(10)
array([ 0. ,  0.1,  0.2,  0.3,  0.4, -0.5, -0.4, -0.3, -0.2, -0.1])
```

주기=1/주파수

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
f	0	1/10	2/10	3/10	4/10	5/10	-4/10	-3/10	-2/10	-1/10
L	$\infty$	10	5	3.33	2.5	2	-2.5	-3.33	-5	-10

$L=10$  means that the function repeats itself every 10th element  
or more simply the wavelength is 10.



n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
f	0	1/10	2/10	3/10	4/10	5/10	-4/10	-3/10	-2/10	-1/10
L	$\infty$	10	5	3.33	2.5	2	-2.5	-3.33	-5	-10

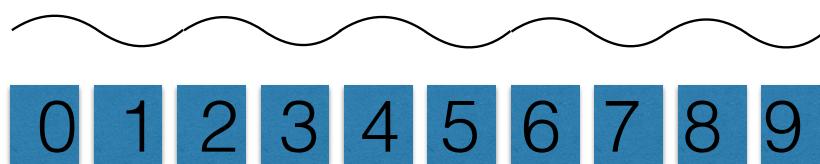
$L=5$  means that the function repeats itself every 5th element.



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
f	0	1/10	2/10	3/10	4/10	5/10	-4/10	-3/10	-2/10	-1/10
L	$\infty$	10	5	3.33	2.5	2	-2.5	-3.33	-5	-10

$L=2$  means that the function repeats itself every 2th element.



n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
f	0	1/10	2/10	3/10	4/10	5/10	-4/10	-3/10	-2/10	-1/10
L	$\infty$	10	5	3.33	2.5	2	-2.5	-3.33	-5	-10

$L = -2.5$  means that the function repeats itself every 1.7th element.



n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
f	0	1/10	2/10	3/10	4/10	5/10	-4/10	-3/10	-2/10	-1/10
P	$\infty$	10	5	3.33	2.5	2	-2.5	-3.33	-5	-10

$P=10$  means that the function repeats itself every 1.1th element.



n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
f	0	1/10	2/10	3/10	4/10	5/10	-4/10	-3/10	-2/10	-1/10
L	$\infty$	10	5	3.33	2.5	2	-2.5	-3.33	-5	-10

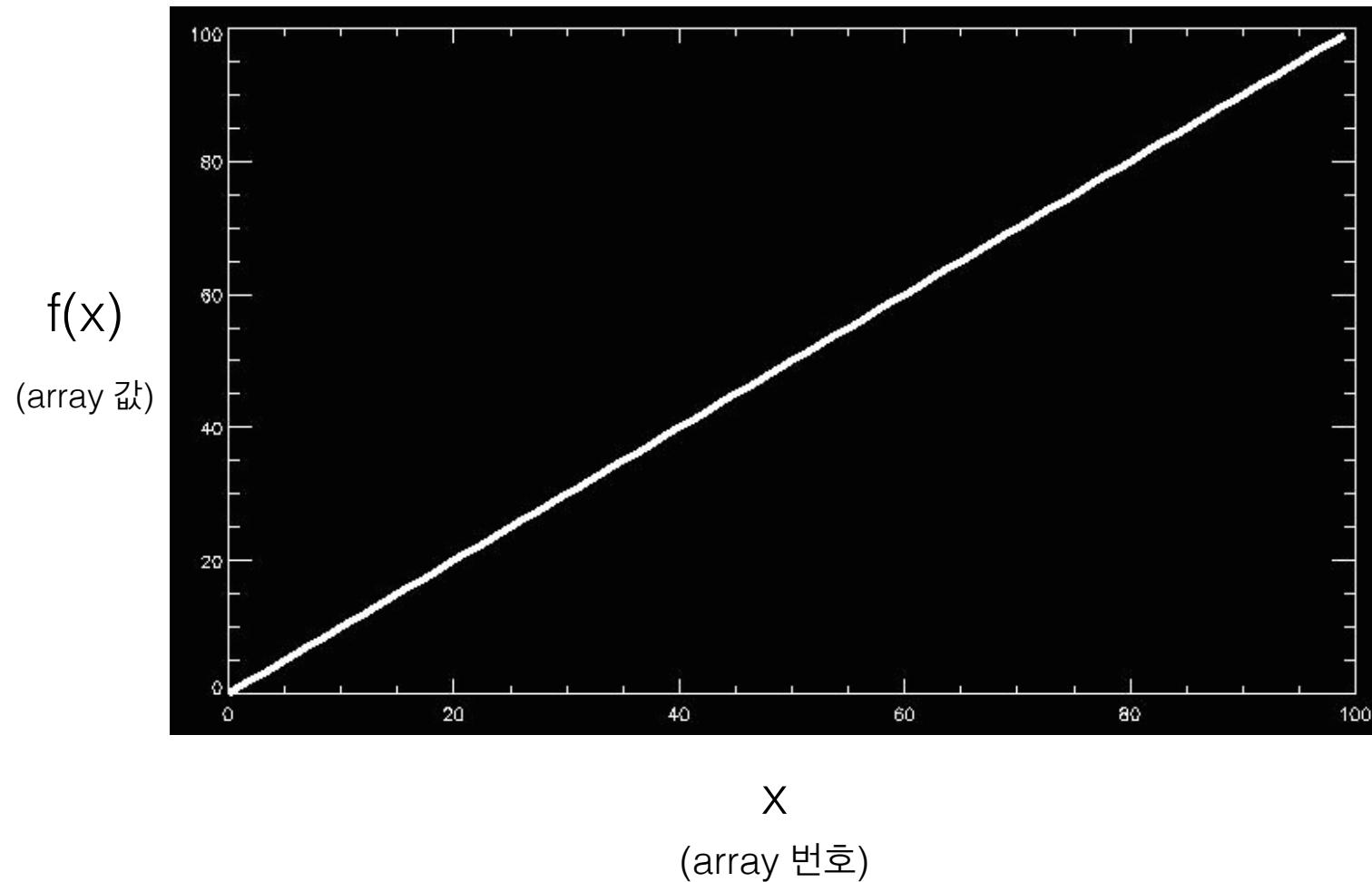
$L=\infty$  means that the function is a constant.

---

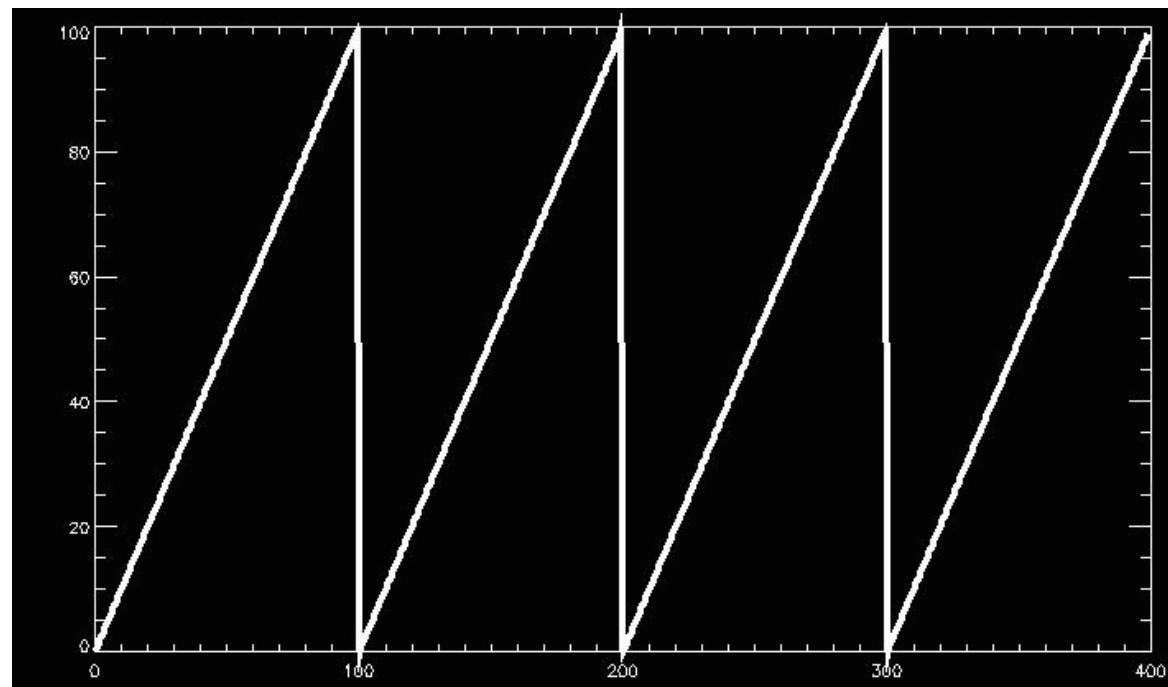
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
f	0	1/10	2/10	3/10	4/10	5/10	-4/10	-3/10	-2/10	-1/10
L	$\infty$	10	5	3.33	2.5	2	-2.5	-3.33	-5	-10

[0,1,2,3,4,..., ..., 98, 99]



FFT 수행시 우리는 이 함수가 다음과 같은 주기를 가지고 있다고 가정



$$H_n = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} h_k e^{-2\pi i k n / N}$$

```
x=np.linspace(0,99,100)  
fx=np.fft.fft(x)  
print(fx.real)
```

$$H_n = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} h_k e^{-2\pi i k n / N}$$

n=0

$$H_0 = 0 + 1 + 2 + \dots + 99 = 4950$$

n=1

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}(H_1) &= 0 \cos(0) + 1 \cos(2\pi \times 1/100) + 2 \cos(2\pi \times 2/100) + \\ &\quad \dots + 99 \cos(2\pi \times 99/100) \end{aligned}$$

=-50

n=2

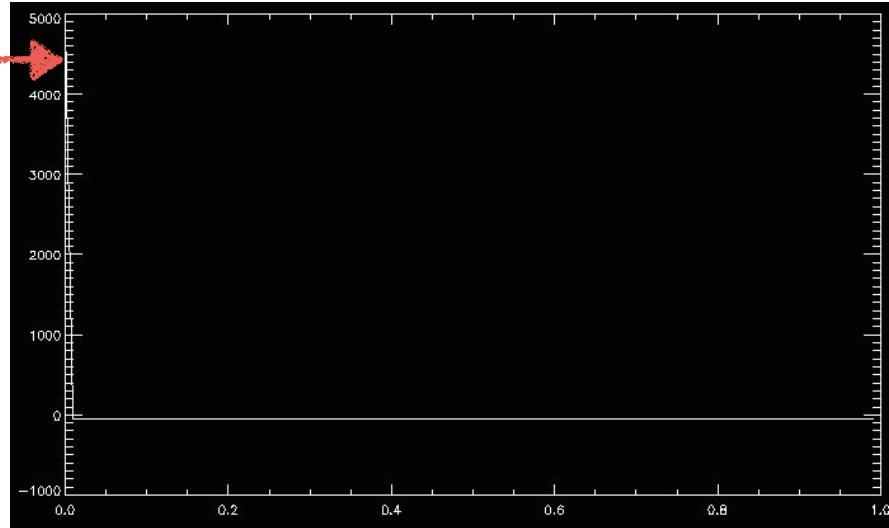
$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}(H_2) &= 0 \cos(0) + 1 \cos(2\pi \times 1 \times 2/100) + 2 \cos(2\pi \times 4 \times 2/100) + \\ &\quad \dots + 99 \cos(2\pi \times 99 \times 2/100) \end{aligned}$$

=-50

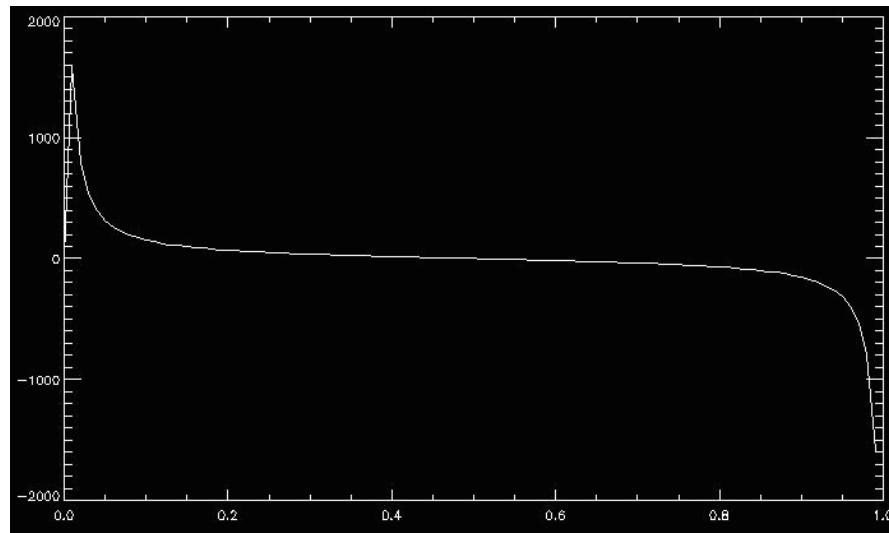
```
print(fx.imag)
 0.0000000  1591.0258   794.72724   528.94475   395.79075
 315.68758  262.10918   223.68714   194.73714   172.10113
 153.88418  138.88034   126.28558   115.54318   106.25541
 98.130525  90.949662   84.545383   78.787393   73.572766
 68.819096  64.459612   60.439618   56.713867   53.244592
 50.000000  46.953125   44.080930   41.363597   38.783976
 36.327126  33.979965   31.730965   29.569918   27.487733
 25.476272  23.528214   21.636932   19.796400   18.001108
 16.245985  14.526343   12.837818   11.176324   9.5380101
 7.9192220  6.3164689   4.7263916   3.1457334   1.5713133
 8.7214496e-12 -1.5713133  -3.1457334  -4.7263916  -6.3164689
 -7.9192220 -9.5380101  -11.176324  -12.837818  -14.526343
 -16.245985 -18.001108  -19.796400  -21.636932  -23.528214
 -25.476272 -27.487733  -29.569918  -31.730965  -33.979965
 -36.327126 -38.783976  -41.363597  -44.080930  -46.953125
 -50.000000 -53.244592  -56.713867  -60.439618  -64.459612
 -68.819096 -73.572766  -78.787393  -84.545383  -90.949662
 -98.130525 -106.25541  -115.54318  -126.28558  -138.88034
 -153.88418 -172.10113  -194.73714  -223.68714  -262.10918
 -315.68758 -395.79075  -528.94475  -794.72724  -1591.0258
```

what is  
this?

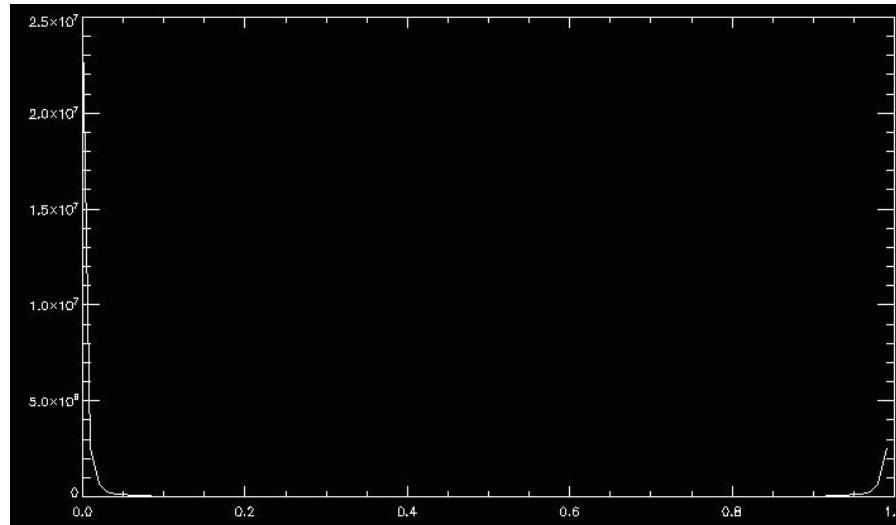
Real



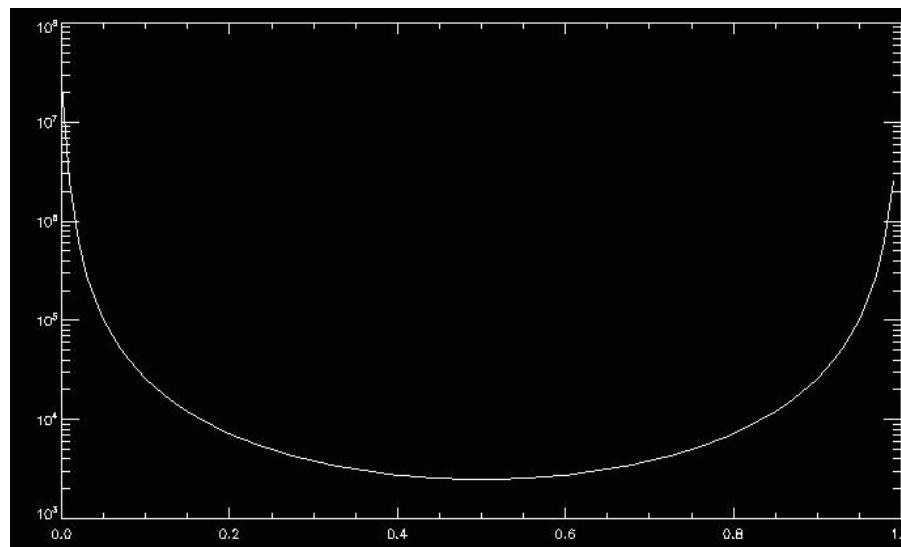
Imaginary



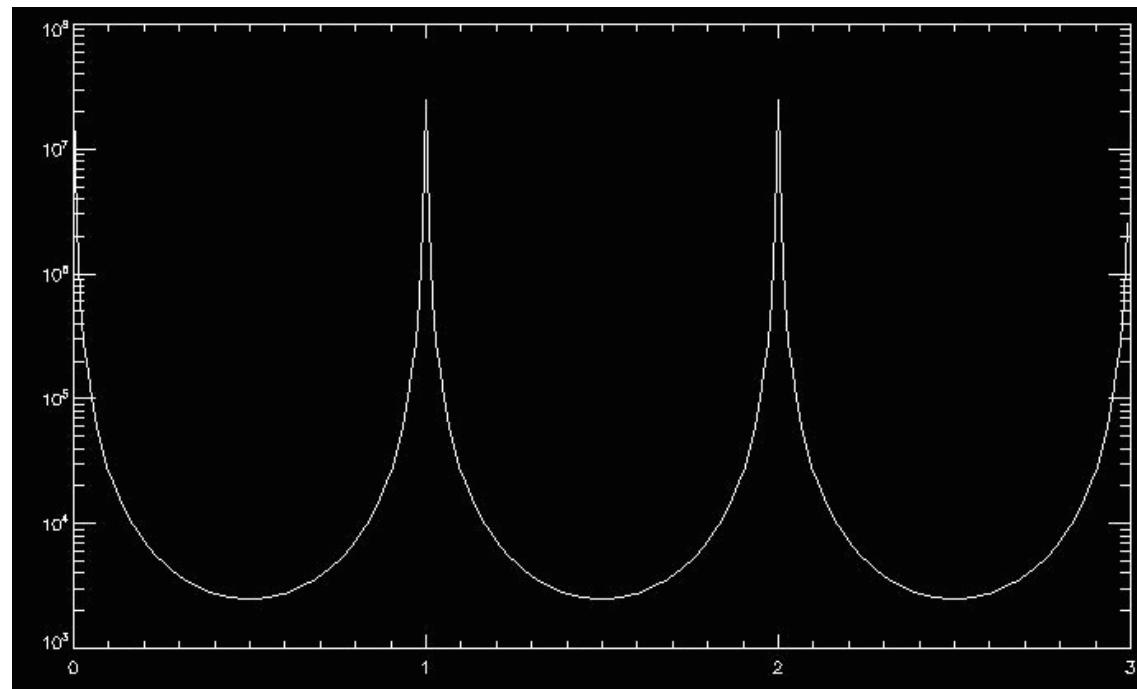
Powerspectrum  
linear scale



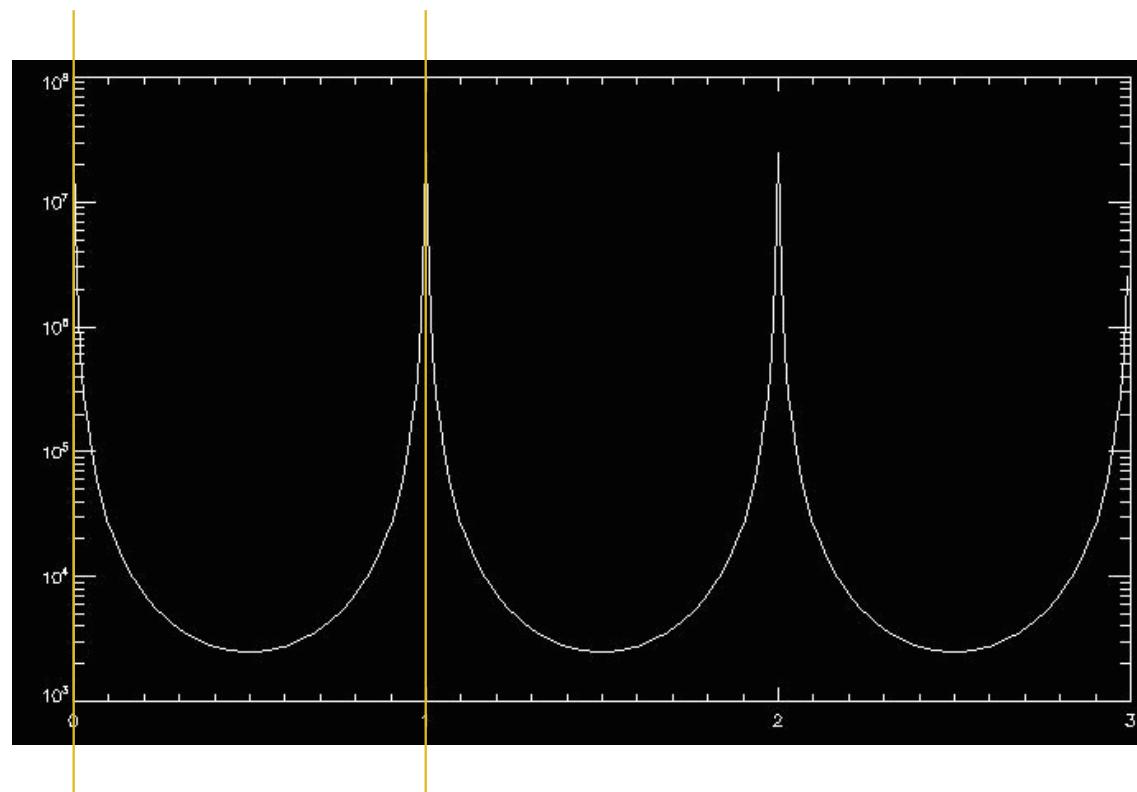
Powerspectrum  
y-log scale



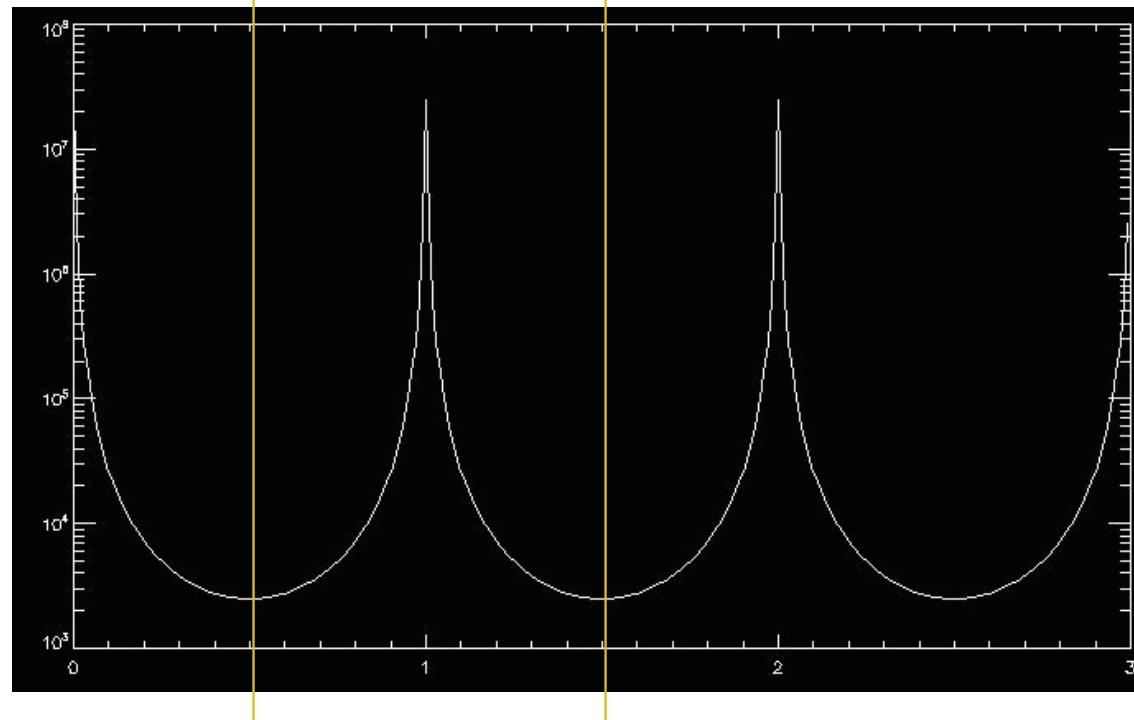
## Fourier Transform 결과도 주기 함수



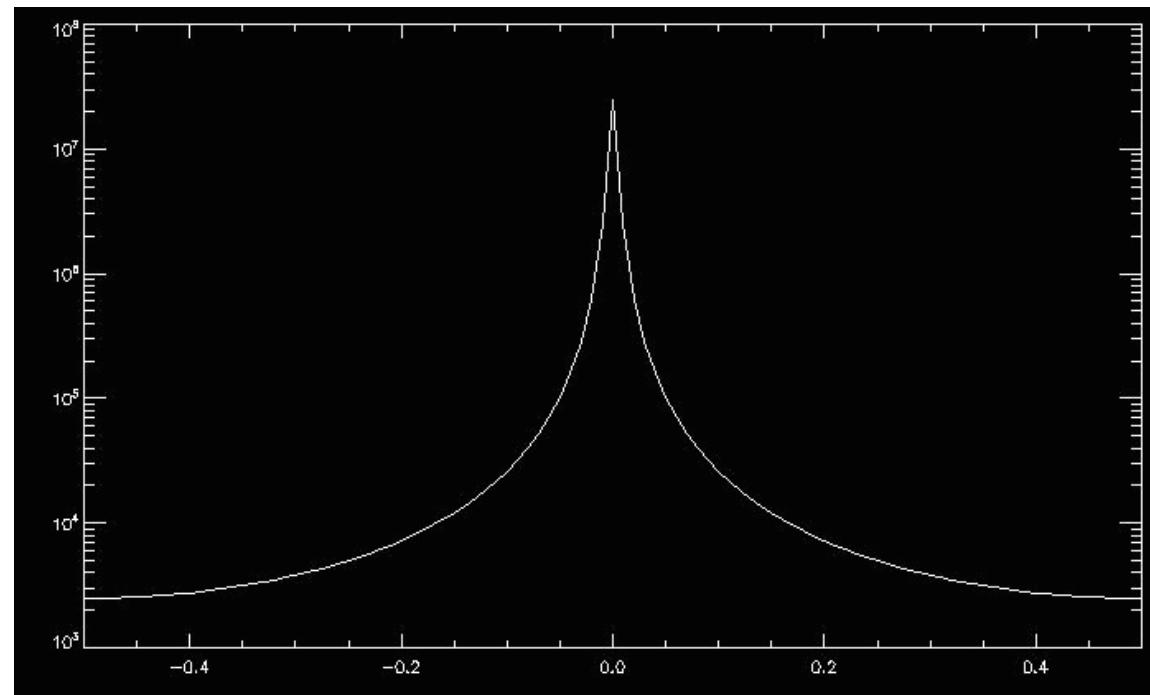
## Fourier Transform 결과도 주기 함수



## Fourier Transform 결과도 주기 함수



Powerspectrum centered at  $f=0$

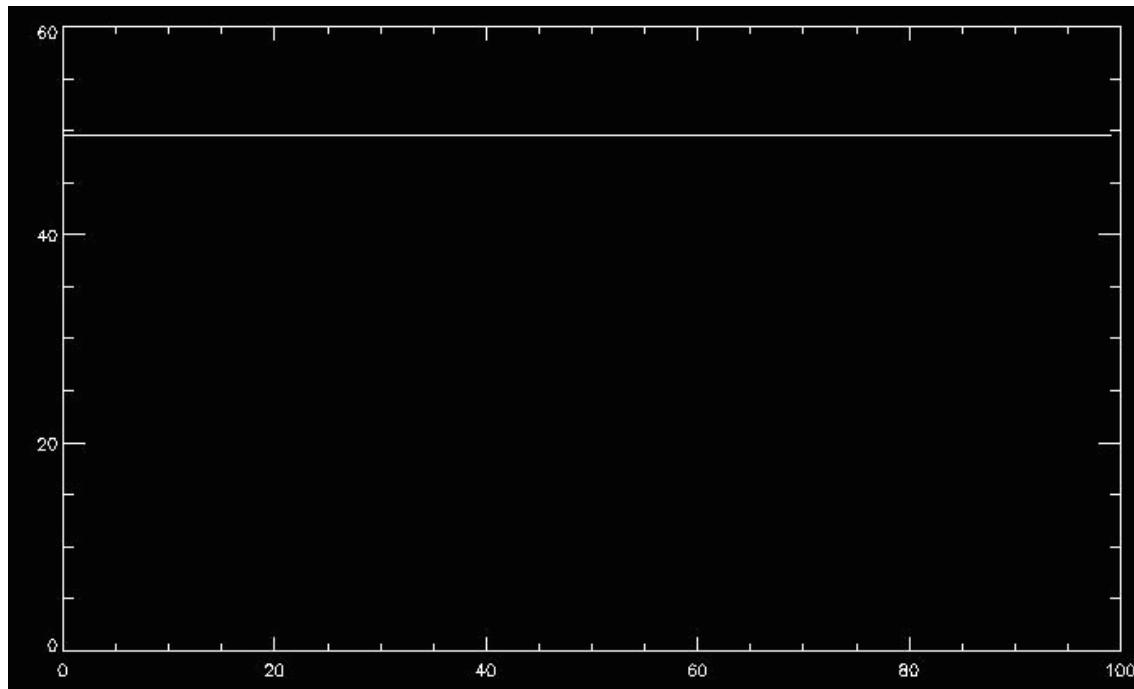


print,im					
0.0000000	1591.0258	794.72724	528.94475	395.79075	
315.68758	262.10918	223.68714	194.73714	172.10113	
153.88418	138.88034	126.28558	115.54318	106.25541	
98.130525	90.949662	84.545383	78.787393	73.572766	
68.819096	64.459612	60.439618	56.713867	53.244592	
50.000000	46.953125	44.080930	41.363597	38.783976	
36.327126	33.979965	31.730965	29.569918	27.487733	
25.476272	23.528214	21.636932	19.796400	18.001108	
16.245985	14.526343	12.837818	11.176324	9.5380101	
7.9192220	6.3164689	4.7263916	3.1457334	1.5713133	
8.7214496e-12	-1.5713133	-3.1457334	-4.7263916	-6.3164689	
-7.9192220	-9.5380101	-11.176324	-12.837818	-14.526343	
-16.245985	-18.001108	-19.796400	-21.636932	-23.528214	
-25.476272	-27.487733	-29.569918	-31.730965	-33.979965	
-36.327126	-38.783976	-41.363597	-44.080930	-46.953125	
-50.000000	-53.244592	-56.713867	-60.439618	-64.459612	
-68.819096	-73.572766	-78.787393	-84.545383	-90.949662	
-98.130525	-106.25541	-115.54318	-126.28558	-138.88034	
-153.88418	-172.10113	-194.73714	-223.68714	-262.10918	
-315.68758	-395.79075	-528.94475	-794.72724	-1591.0258	

첫번째 frequency 만 남기고  
나머지 0로 채움

그 결과를 inverse transform

## Fourier 첫번째 컴포넌트의 real space 의미

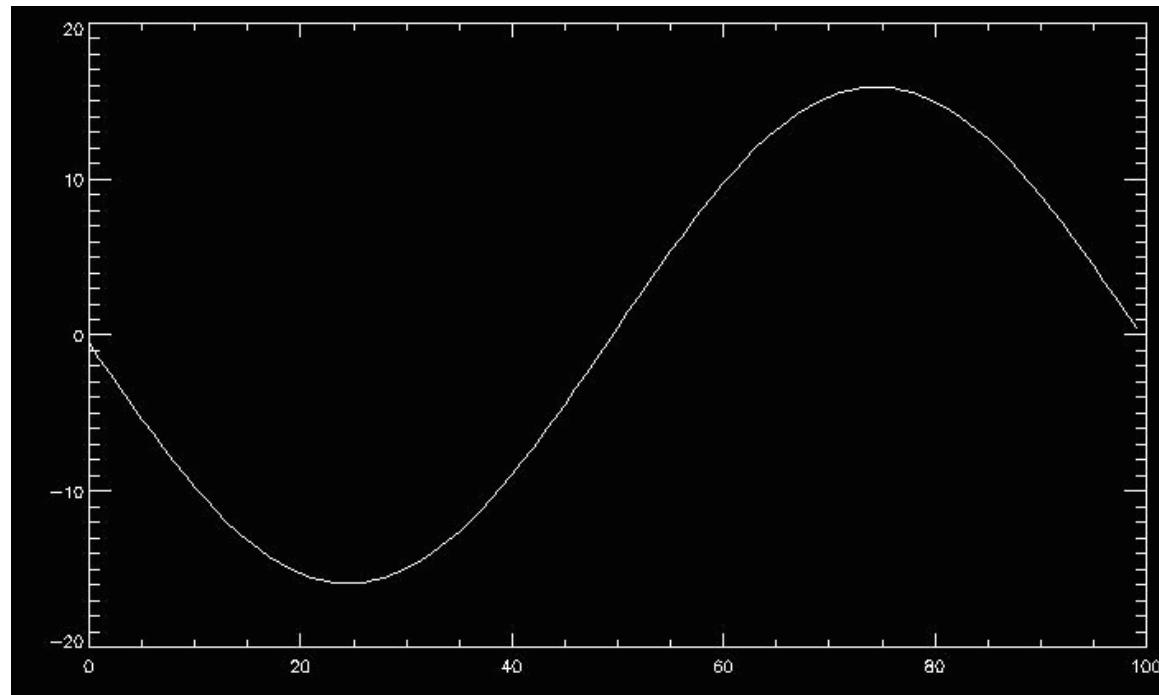


print,im					
0.0000000	1591.0258	794.72724	528.94475	395.79075	
315.68758	262.10918	223.68714	194.73714	172.10113	
153.88418	138.88034	126.28558	115.54318	106.25541	
98.130525	90.949662	84.545383	78.787393	73.572766	
68.819096	64.459612	60.439618	56.713867	53.244592	
50.000000	46.953125	44.080930	41.363597	38.783976	
36.327126	33.979965	31.730965	29.569918	27.487733	
25.476272	23.528214	21.636932	19.796400	18.001108	
16.245985	14.526343	12.837818	11.176324	9.5380101	
7.9192220	6.3164689	4.7263916	3.1457334	1.5713133	
8.7214496e-12	-1.5713133	-3.1457334	-4.7263916	-6.3164689	
-7.9192220	-9.5380101	-11.176324	-12.837818	-14.526343	
-16.245985	-18.001108	-19.796400	-21.636932	-23.528214	
-25.476272	-27.487733	-29.569918	-31.730965	-33.979965	
-36.327126	-38.783976	-41.363597	-44.080930	-46.953125	
-50.000000	-53.244592	-56.713867	-60.439618	-64.459612	
-68.819096	-73.572766	-78.787393	-84.545383	-90.949662	
-98.130525	-106.25541	-115.54318	-126.28558	-138.88034	
-153.88418	-172.10113	-194.73714	-223.68714	-262.10918	
-315.68758	-395.79075	-528.94475	-794.72724	-1591.0258	

두번째 frequency 만 남기고  
나머지 0로 채움

그 결과를 inverse transform

## Fourier 두번째 컴포넌트의 real space 의미

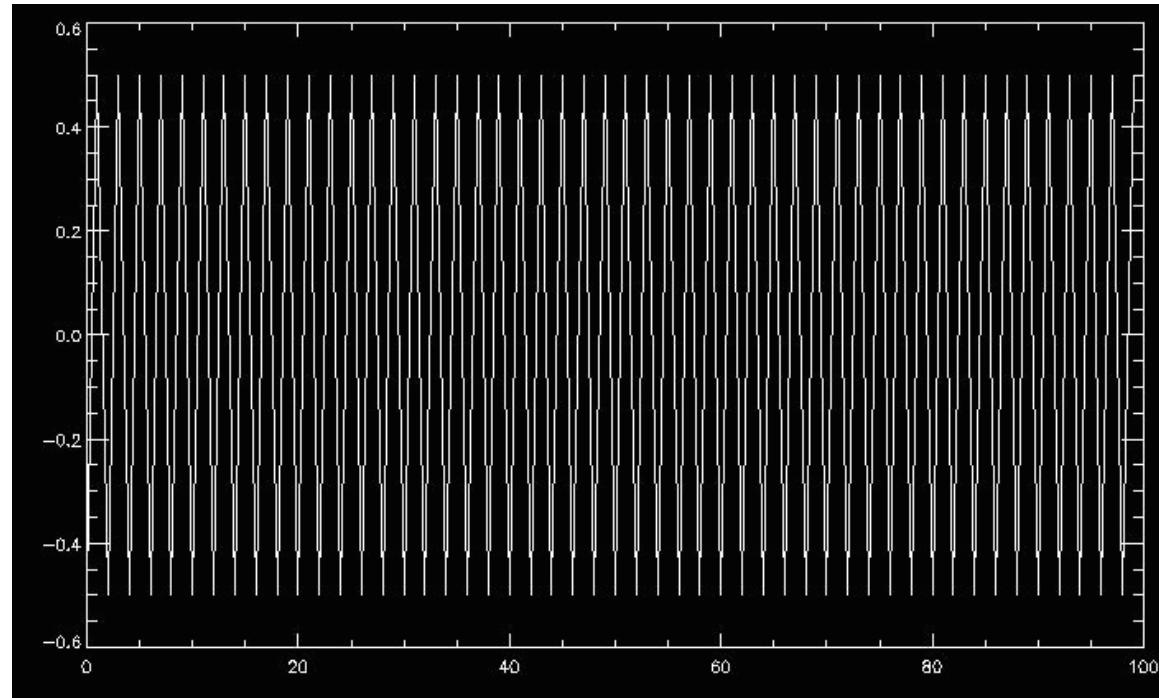


print,im					
0.0000000	1591.0258	794.72724	528.94475	395.79075	
315.68758	262.10918	223.68714	194.73714	172.10113	
153.88418	138.88034	126.28558	115.54318	106.25541	
98.130525	90.949662	84.545383	78.787393	73.572766	
68.819096	64.459612	60.439618	56.713867	53.244592	
50.000000	46.953125	44.080930	41.363597	38.783976	
36.327126	33.979965	31.730965	29.569918	27.487733	
25.476272	23.528214	21.636932	19.796400	18.001108	
16.245985	14.526343	12.837818	11.176324	9.5380101	
7.9192220	6.3164689	4.7263916	3.1457334	1.5713133	
<b>8.7214496e-12</b>	-1.5713133	-3.1457334	-4.7263916	-6.3164689	
-7.9192220	-9.5380101	-11.176324	-12.837818	-14.526343	
-16.245985	-18.001108	-19.796400	-21.636932	-23.528214	
-25.476272	-27.487733	-29.569918	-31.730965	-33.979965	
-36.327126	-38.783976	-41.363597	-44.080930	-46.953125	
-50.000000	-53.244592	-56.713867	-60.439618	-64.459612	
-68.819096	-73.572766	-78.787393	-84.545383	-90.949662	
-98.130525	-106.25541	-115.54318	-126.28558	-138.88034	
-153.88418	-172.10113	-194.73714	-223.68714	-262.10918	
-315.68758	-395.79075	-528.94475	-794.72724	-1591.0258	

Nyquist frequency 만 남기고  
나머지 0로 채움

그 결과를 inverse transform

## Fourier Nyquist 컴포넌트의 real space 의미

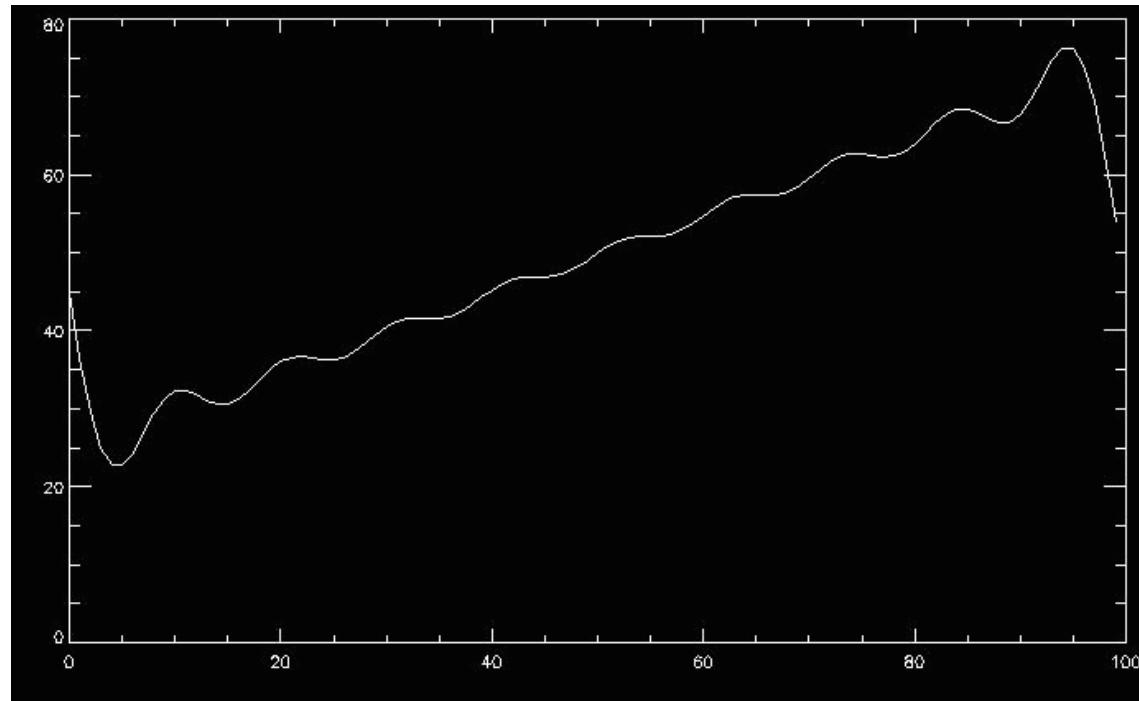


처음 10 frequency 만 남기고  
나머지 0로 채움

print,im					
0.0000000	1591.0258	794.72724	528.94475	395.79075	
315.68758	262.10918	223.68714	194.73714	172.10113	
153.88418	138.88034	126.28558	115.54318	106.25541	
98.130525	90.949662	84.545383	78.787393	73.572766	
68.819096	64.459612	60.439618	56.713867	53.244592	
50.000000	46.953125	44.080930	41.363597	38.783976	
36.327126	33.979965	31.730965	29.569918	27.487733	
25.476272	23.528214	21.636932	19.796400	18.001108	
16.245985	14.526343	12.837818	11.176324	9.5380101	
7.9192220	6.3164689	4.7263916	3.1457334	1.5713133	
8.7214496e-12	-1.5713133	-3.1457334	-4.7263916	-6.3164689	
-7.9192220	-9.5380101	-11.176324	-12.837818	-14.526343	
-16.245985	-18.001108	-19.796400	-21.636932	-23.528214	
-25.476272	-27.487733	-29.569918	-31.730965	-33.979965	
-36.327126	-38.783976	-41.363597	-44.080930	-46.953125	
-50.000000	-53.244592	-56.713867	-60.439618	-64.459612	
-68.819096	-73.572766	-78.787393	-84.545383	-90.949662	
-98.130525	-106.25541	-115.54318	-126.28558	-138.88034	
-153.88418	-172.10113	-194.73714	-223.68714	-262.10918	
-315.68758	-395.79075	-528.94475	-794.72724	-1591.0258	

그 결과를 inverse transform

## 처음 10개 Fourier 컴포넌트의 real space 의미



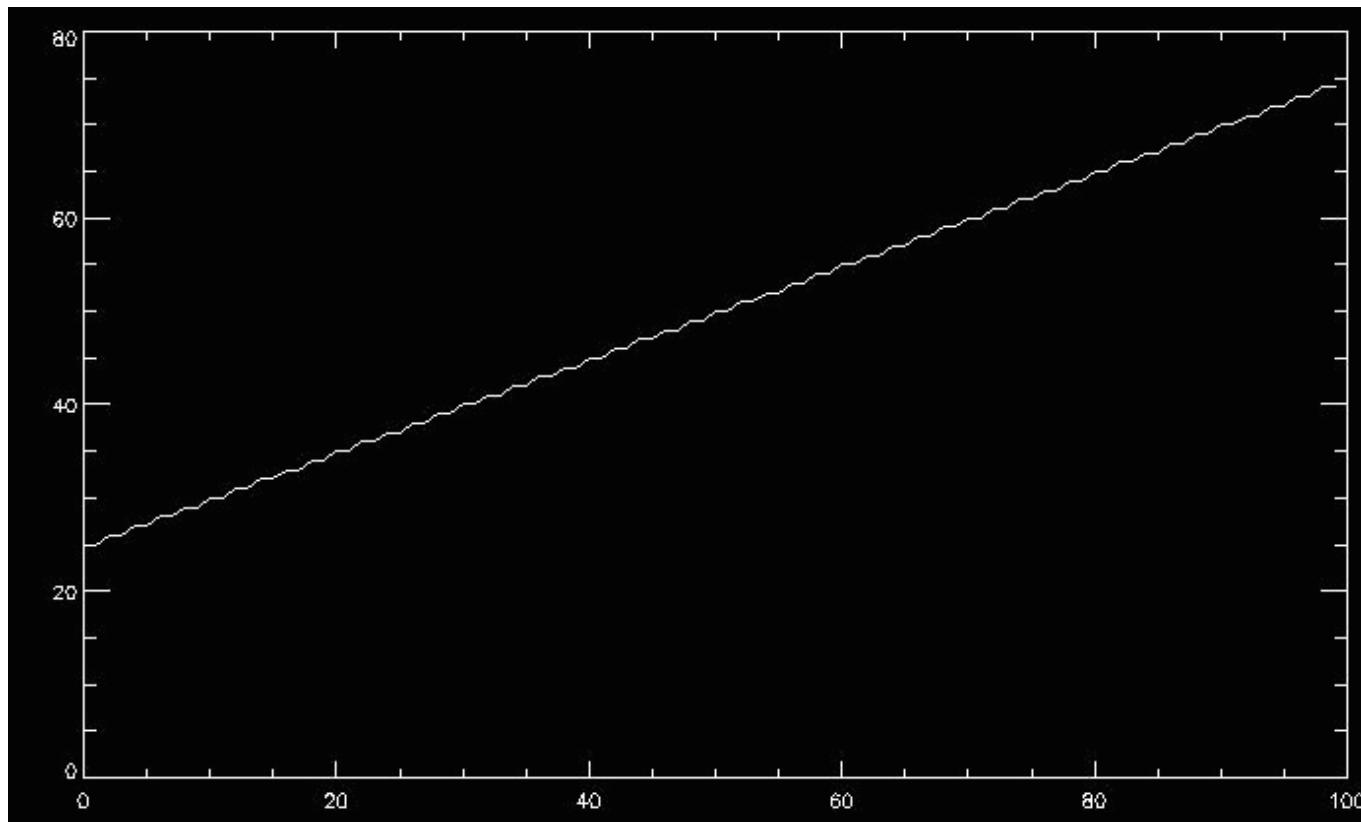
```
print,re
4950.0000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000
-50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000
-50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000
-50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000
-50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000
-50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000
-50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000
-50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000
-50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000
-50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000
-50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000
-50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000
-50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000
-50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000
-50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000
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-50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000
-50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000
-50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000
-50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000 -50.000000
```

처음 50 frequency 만 남기고  
나머지 0로 채움

```
print,im
0.000000 1591.0258 794.72724 528.94475 395.79075
315.68758 262.10918 223.68714 194.73714 172.10113
153.88418 138.88034 126.28558 115.54318 106.25541
98.130525 90.949662 84.545383 78.787393 73.572766
68.819096 64.459612 60.439618 56.713867 53.244592
50.000000 46.953125 44.080930 41.363597 38.783976
36.327126 33.979965 31.730965 29.569918 27.487733
25.476272 23.528214 21.636932 19.796400 18.001108
16.245985 14.526343 12.837818 11.176324 9.5380101
7.9192220 6.3164689 4.7263916 3.1457334 1.5713133
8.7214496e-12 -1.5713133 -3.1457334 -4.7263916 -6.3164689
-7.9192220 -9.5380101 -11.176324 -12.837818 -14.526343
-16.245985 -18.001108 -19.796400 -21.636932 -23.528214
-25.476272 -27.487733 -29.569918 -31.730965 -33.979965
-36.327126 -38.783976 -41.363597 -44.080930 -46.953125
-50.000000 -53.244592 -56.713867 -60.439618 -64.459612
-68.819096 -73.572766 -78.787393 -84.545383 -90.949662
-98.130525 -106.25541 -115.54318 -126.28558 -138.88034
-153.88418 -172.10113 -194.73714 -223.68714 -262.10918
-315.68758 -395.79075 -528.94475 -794.72724 -1591.0258
```

그 결과를 inverse transform

## 처음 50개 Fourier 컴포넌트의 real space 의미



# Speed of Fourier Transform

$$H_n = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} h_k e^{-2\pi i kn/N}$$

How many operations do you need?  $N^2$

FFT can reduce the number of operations to  $N \log N$ .

Assume that each operation takes  $10^{-3}$  s.

If  $N=10^6$ , it can make a difference between  $10^{12}$  sec and  $6 \times 10^6$  sec!

$\sim 32$  years     $\sim 1.7$  hours

# Danielson-Lanczos Algorithm

$$\begin{aligned} H_n &= \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} h_k e^{-2\pi i k n / N} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{N/2-1} h_{2k} e^{-2\pi i (2k) n / N} + \sum_{k=0}^{N/2-1} h_{2k+1} e^{-2\pi i (2k+1) n / N} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{N/2-1} h_{2k} e^{-2\pi i (2k) n / N} + e^{-2\pi k n / N} \sum_{k=0}^{N/2-1} h_{2k+1} e^{-2\pi i (2k) n / N} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{N/2-1} h_{2k} e^{-2\pi i k n / (N/2)} + W^n \sum_{k=0}^{N/2-1} h_{2k+1} e^{-2\pi i k n / (N/2)} \quad (W = e^{-2\pi k / N}) \\ &= F_n^e + W^n F_n^o \end{aligned}$$

We can repeat the above division until the number of Fourier elements becomes one.

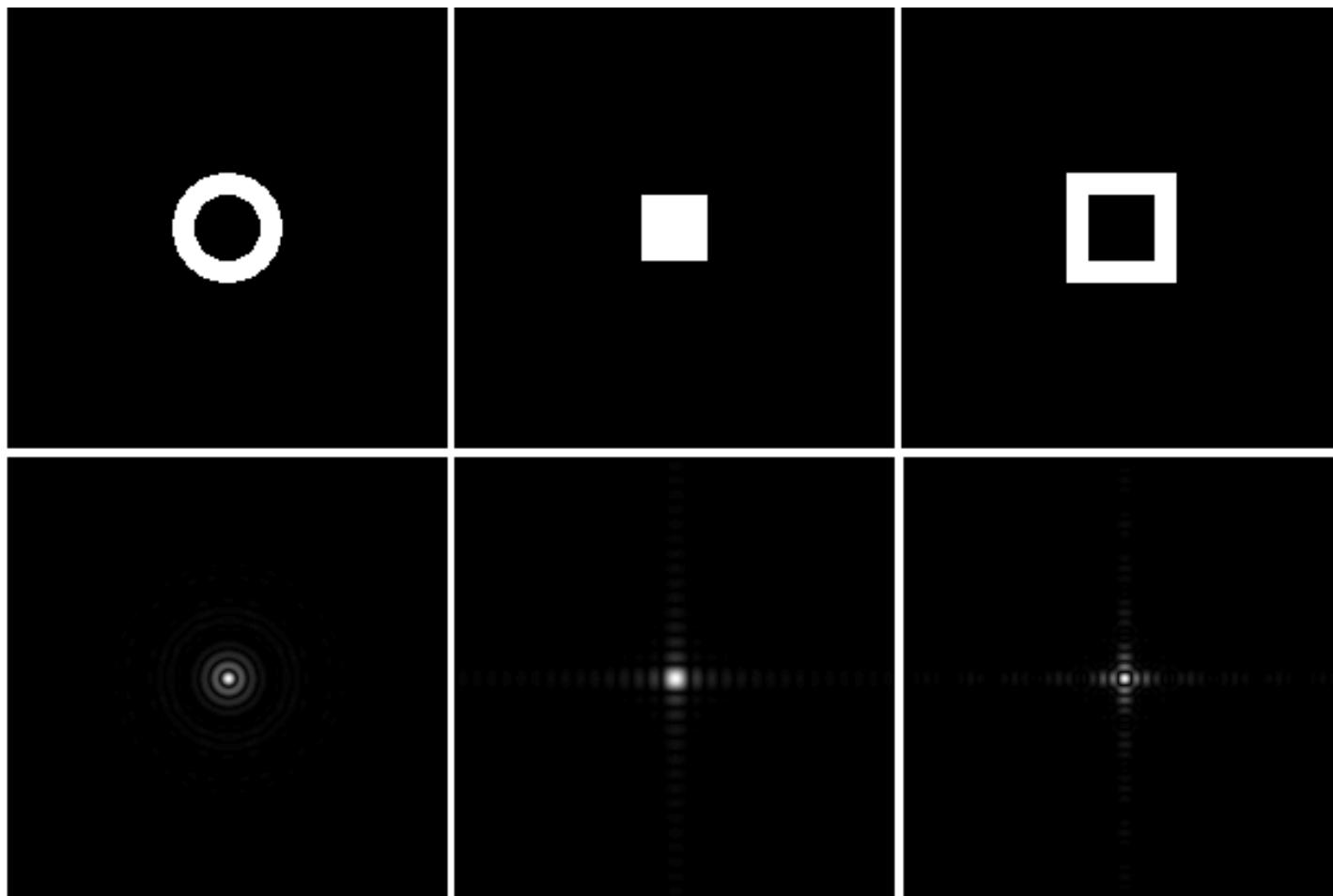
# FFT in Two-Dimension

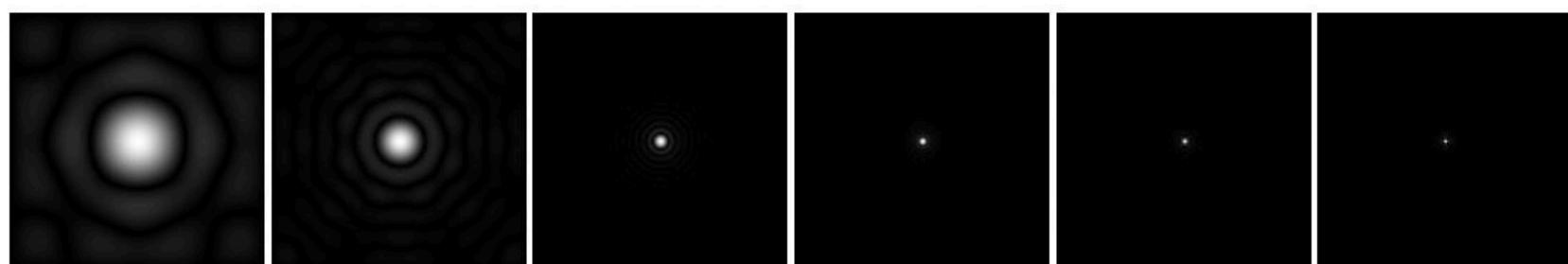
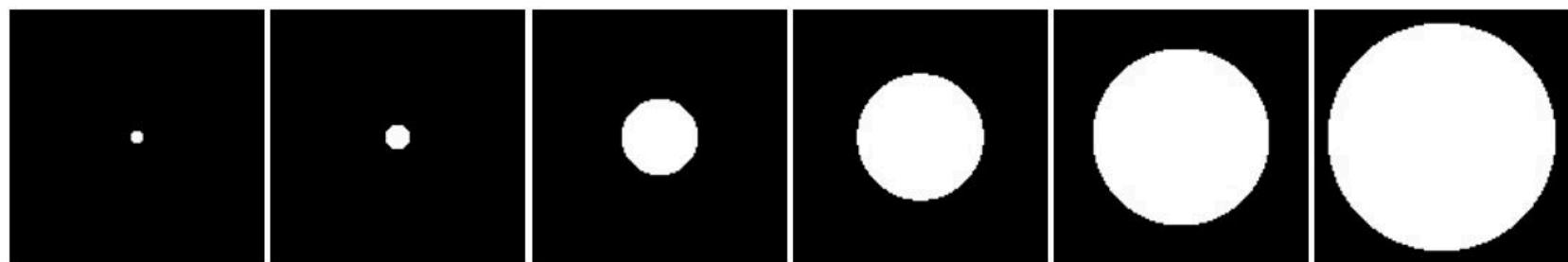
$$H(n_1, n_2) \equiv \sum_{k_2=0}^{N_2-1} \sum_{k_1=0}^{N_1-1} \exp(-2\pi i k_2 n_2 / N_2) \exp(-2\pi i k_1 n_1 / N_1) h(k_1, k_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(n_1, n_2) &= \text{FFT-on-index-1}(\text{FFT-on-index-2}[h(k_1, k_2)]) \\ &= \text{FFT-on-index-2}(\text{FFT-on-index-1}[h(k_1, k_2)]) \end{aligned}$$

**We can generalize it to an L-dimensional case.**

$$\begin{aligned} H(n_1, \dots, n_L) &\equiv \sum_{k_L=0}^{N_L-1} \cdots \sum_{k_1=0}^{N_1-1} \exp(-2\pi i k_L n_L / N_L) \times \cdots \\ &\quad \times \exp(-2\pi i k_1 n_1 / N_1) h(k_1, \dots, k_L) \end{aligned}$$





(a)

(b)

(c)

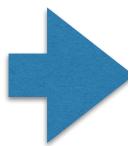
(d)

(e)

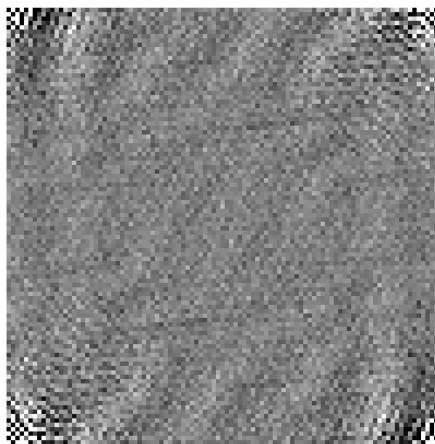
(f)

# 과제 15

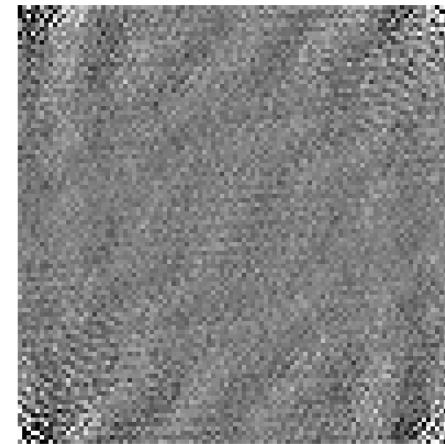
1. 과제 10에서 사용한 이미지를 사용 ( $100 \times 100$  해상도)
2. 2차원 Fourier Transform을 수행한다 (Library 사용할 수 있음)
3. Fourier Transform 각 원소에 해당되는 frequency 계산 (0을 중심으로 대칭이 되는 frequency 정의)
4. frequency ( $0 < |f| < 1/2$ ) 와 power spectrum 관계를 graph로 표현 (y축은 log scale을 사용하는 것이 편리).
5. frequency가  $1/5$  보다 큰 scale의 ( $|f| > 1/5$ ) Fourier component를 제거 (0을 할당)
6. Inverse FT를 수행하여 결과 이미지를 출력



Real



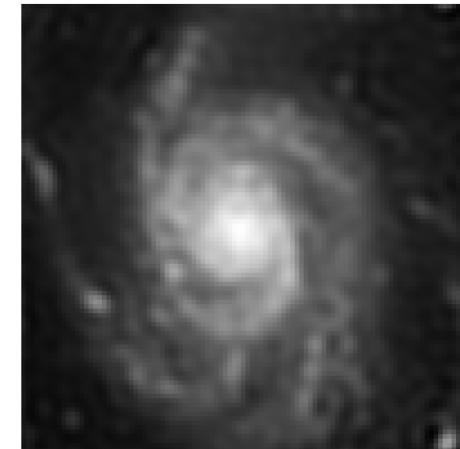
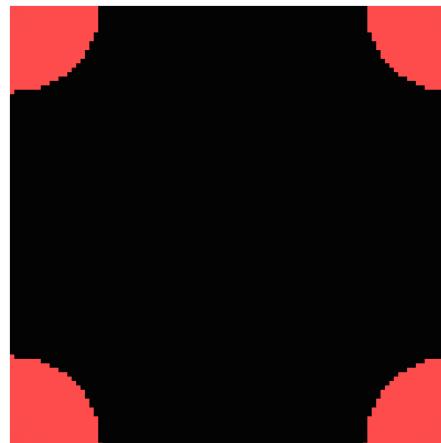
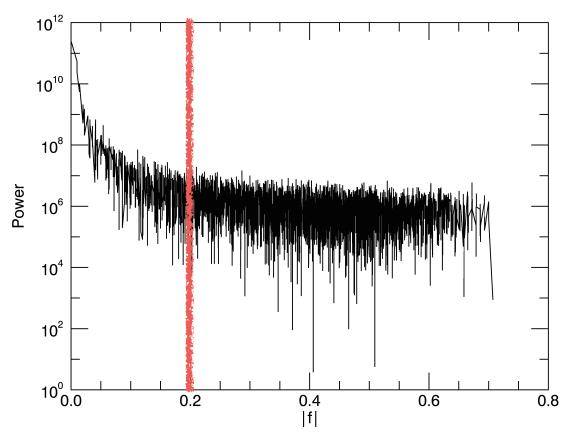
Imaginary



0,1/100    1/2    -1/100

$$|f| = (f_x^2 + f_y^2)^{1/2}$$

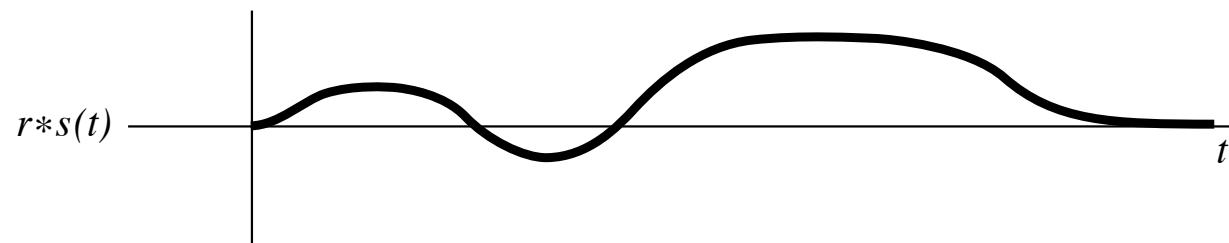
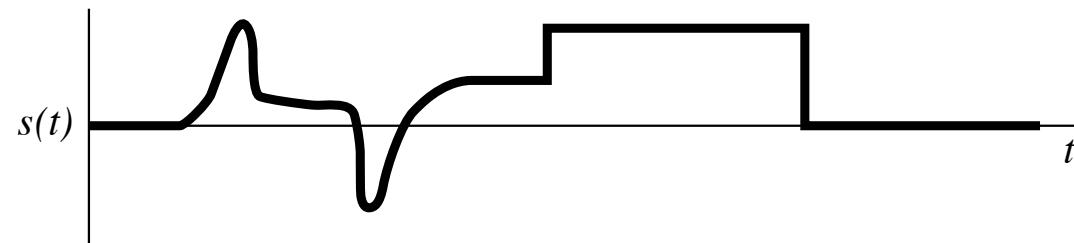
$$P_n = |H_n|^2$$



# Application of FFT

# Convolution

$$s * r \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s(\tau)r(t - \tau)d\tau$$



# Convolution by Hand

$$\mathbf{d} = [1, 2, -1, 3, 2, 8, 5, 2, 0, 1]$$

$$\mathbf{k} = [0.2, 0.6, 0.2]$$

$$\mathbf{d} * \mathbf{k} \text{ 은?}$$

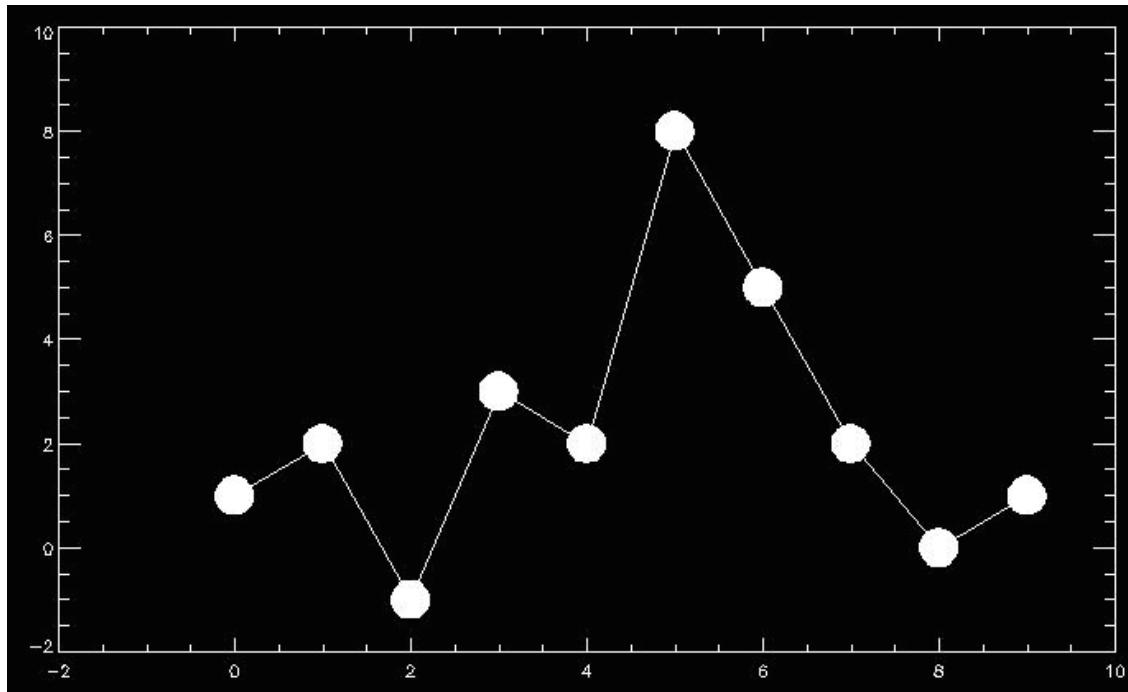
첫번째 element:  $0*0.2 + 1*0.6 + 2*0.2 = 1$

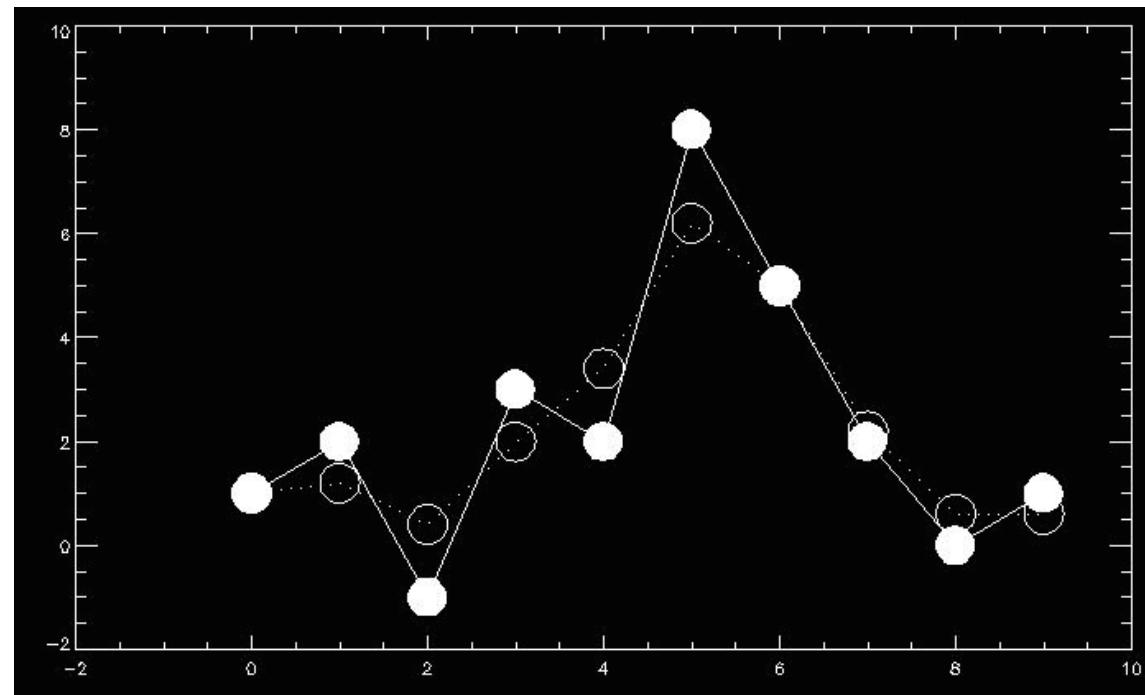
두번째 element:  $1*0.2 + 2*0.6 + (-1*0.2) = 1.2$

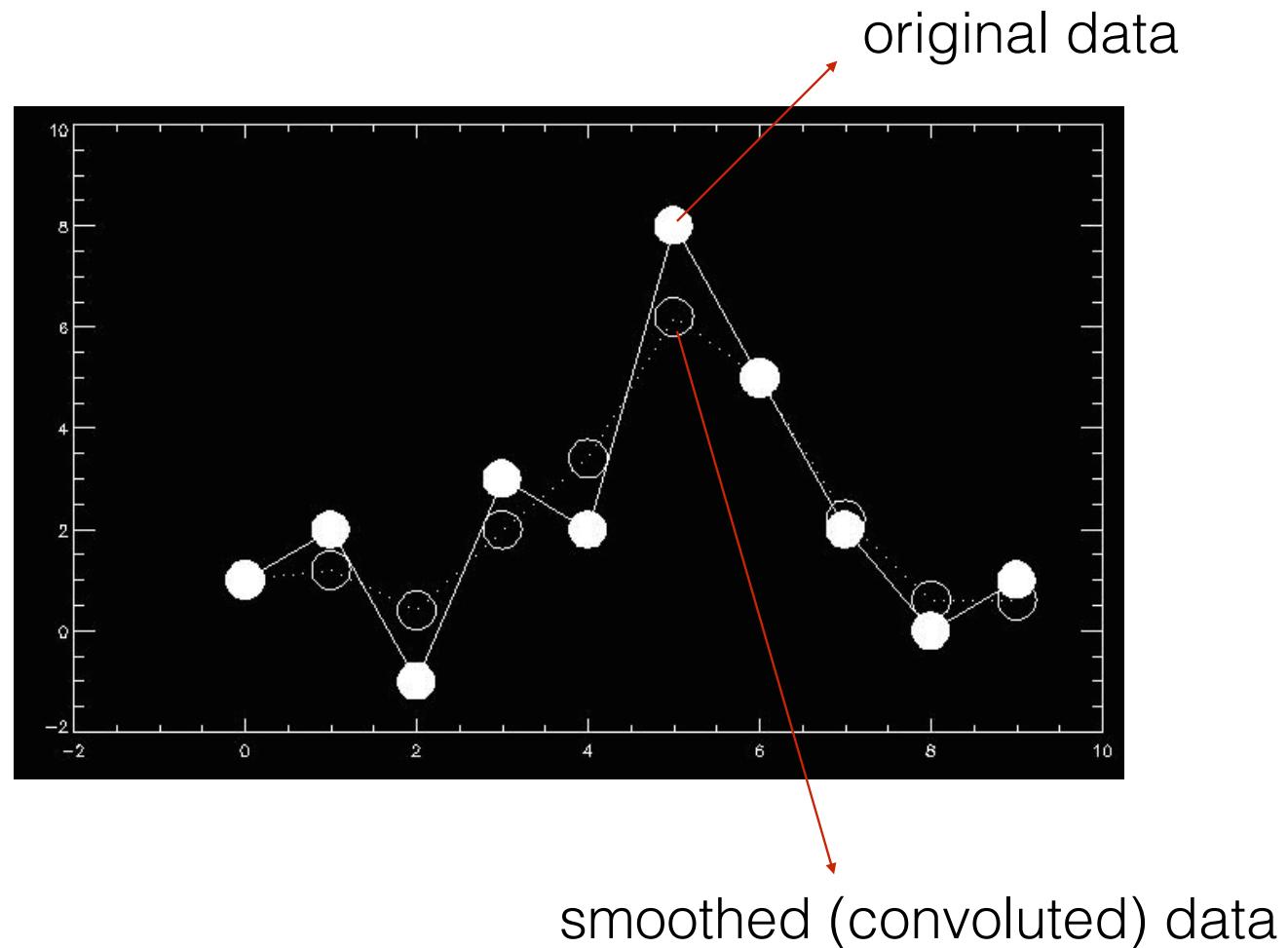
세번째 element:  $2*0.2 + (-1*0.6) + 3*0.2 = 0.4$

마지막 element:  $0*0.2 + 1*0.6 + 0*0.2 = 0.6$

$$\mathbf{d} * \mathbf{k} = [1, 1.2, 0.4, 2.0, 3.4, 6.2, 5, 2.2, 0.6, 0.6]$$

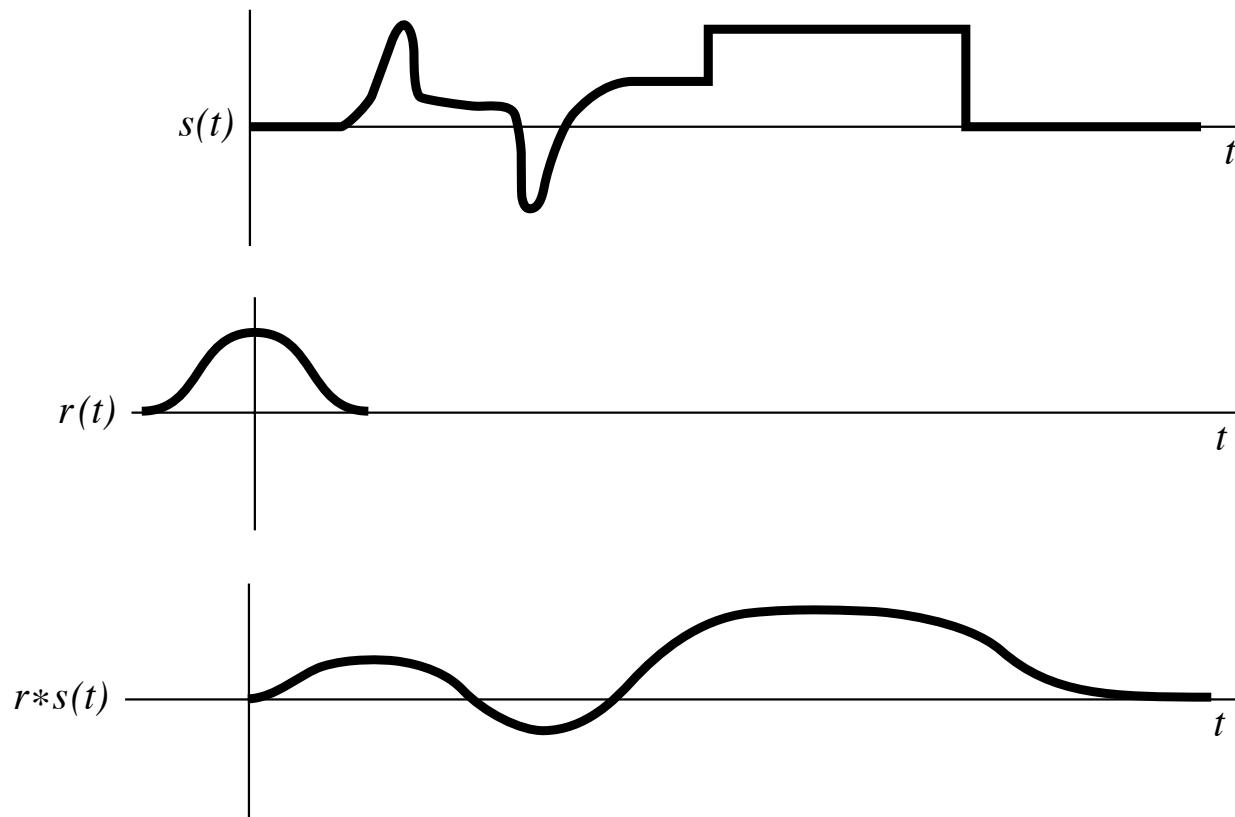






# Convolution

$$s * r \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s(\tau)r(t - \tau)d\tau$$



Smoothing의 정도를 결정하는 것은 ?      커널의 두께

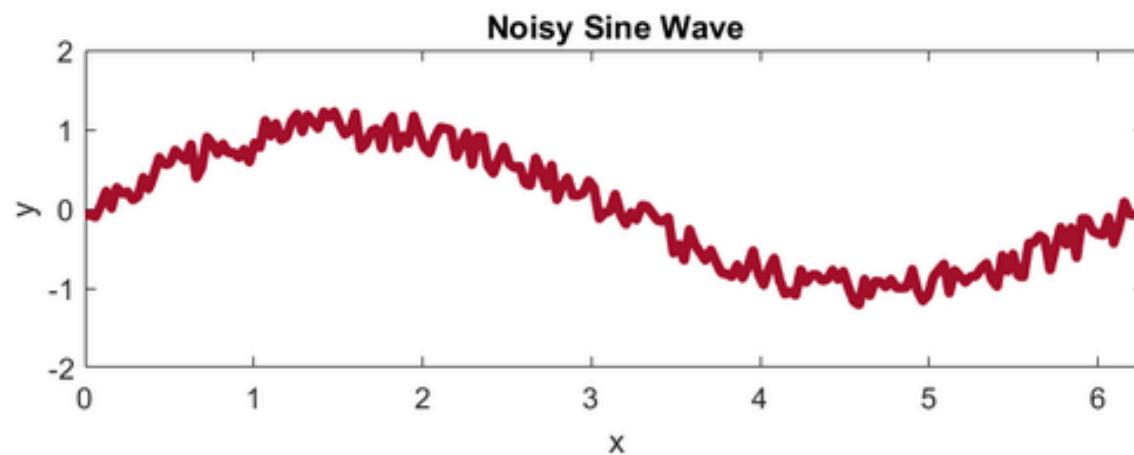
# Convolution Theorem in FT

$$g * h \iff G(f)H(f) \quad \text{“Convolution Theorem”}$$

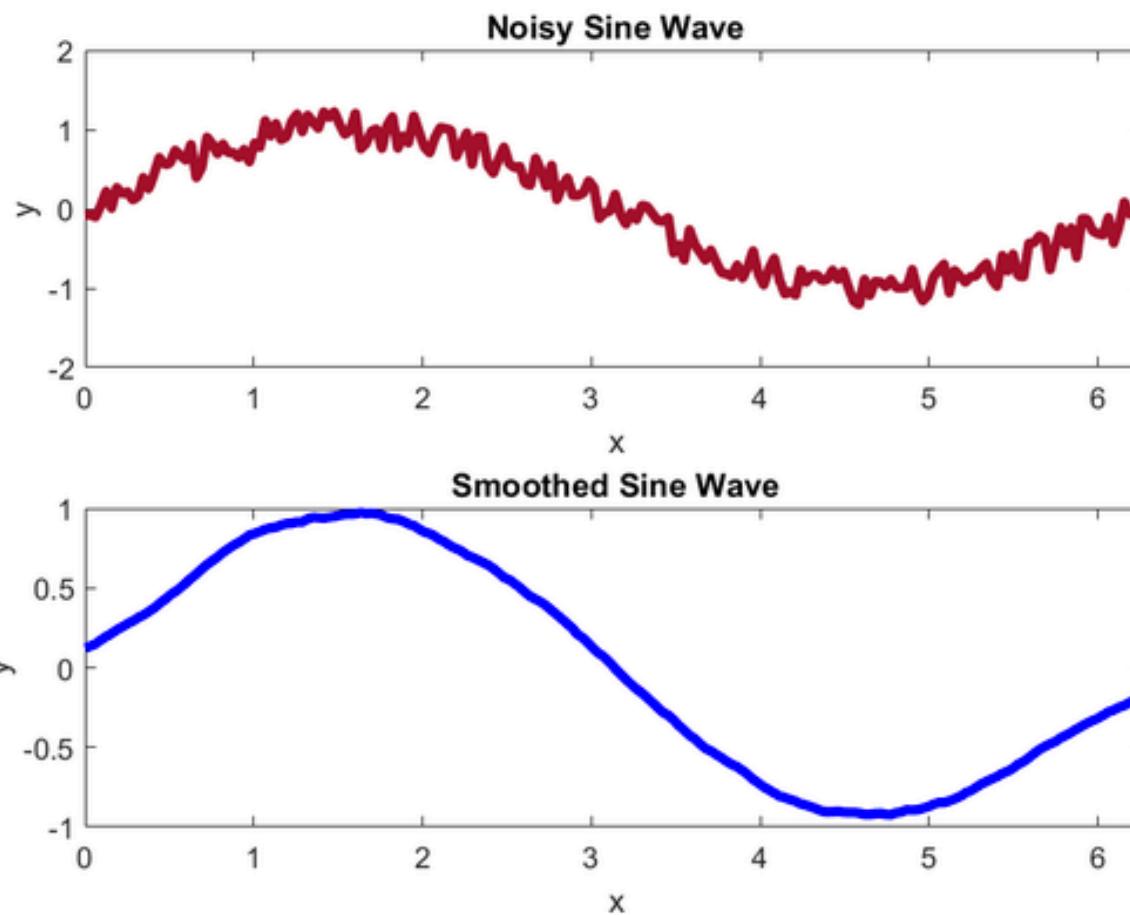
$$\sum_{k=-N/2+1}^{N/2} s_{j-k} r_k \iff S_n R_n$$

Convolution theorem allows us to perform the operation very conveniently in Fourier Space.

# Convolution

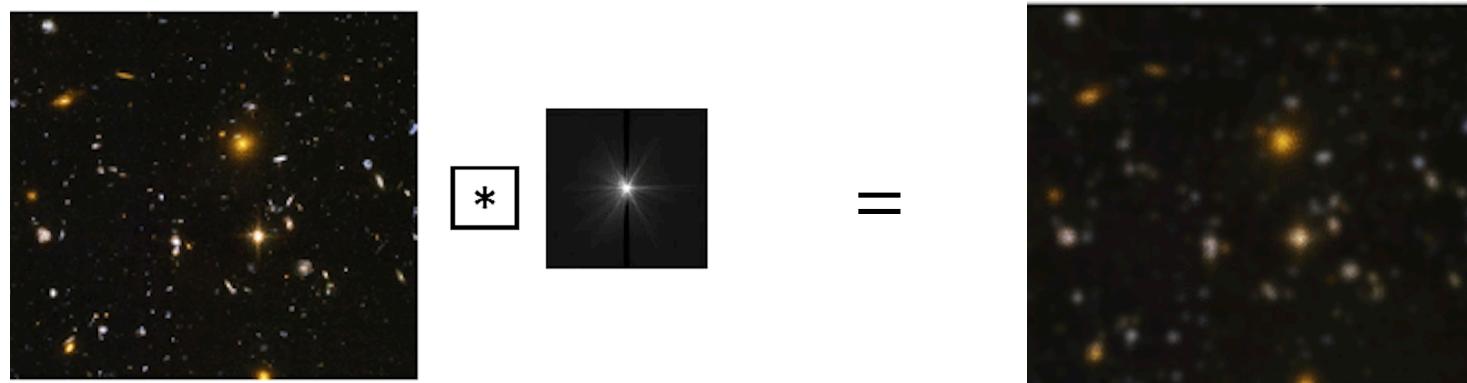


# Convolution

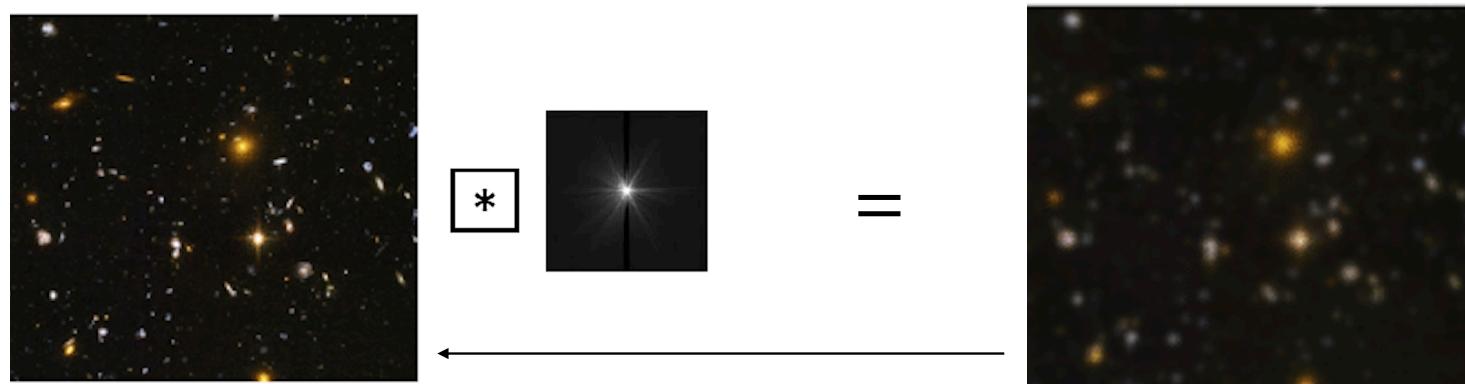




# Convolution in 2D

$$\begin{matrix} \text{Input Image} \\ \times \\ \text{Kernel} \\ = \\ \text{Output Image} \end{matrix}$$


# Deconvolution



$$AB=C$$

$$A=CB^{-1}$$

In real life,

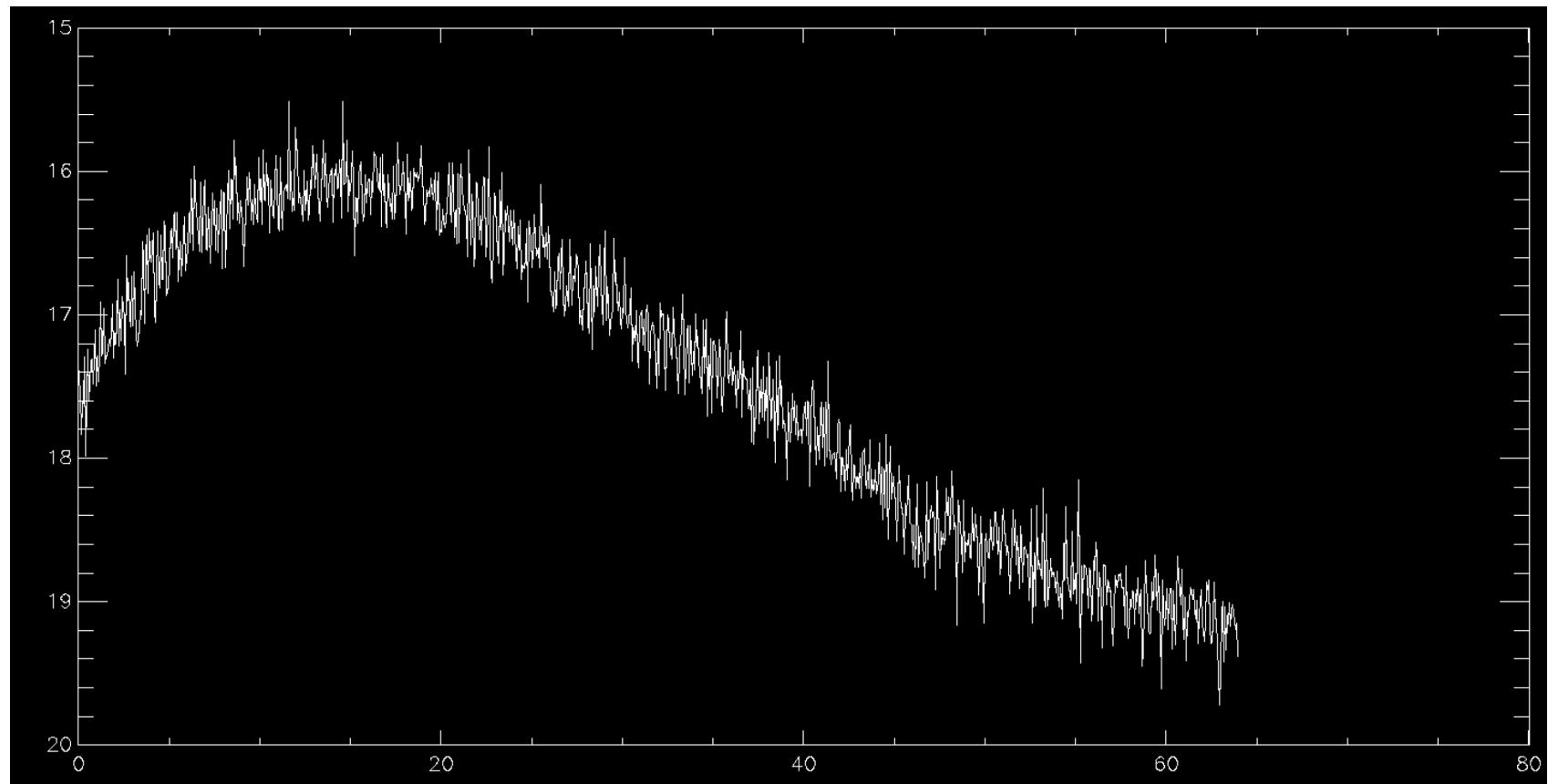
$$A(B+X)+Y=C$$

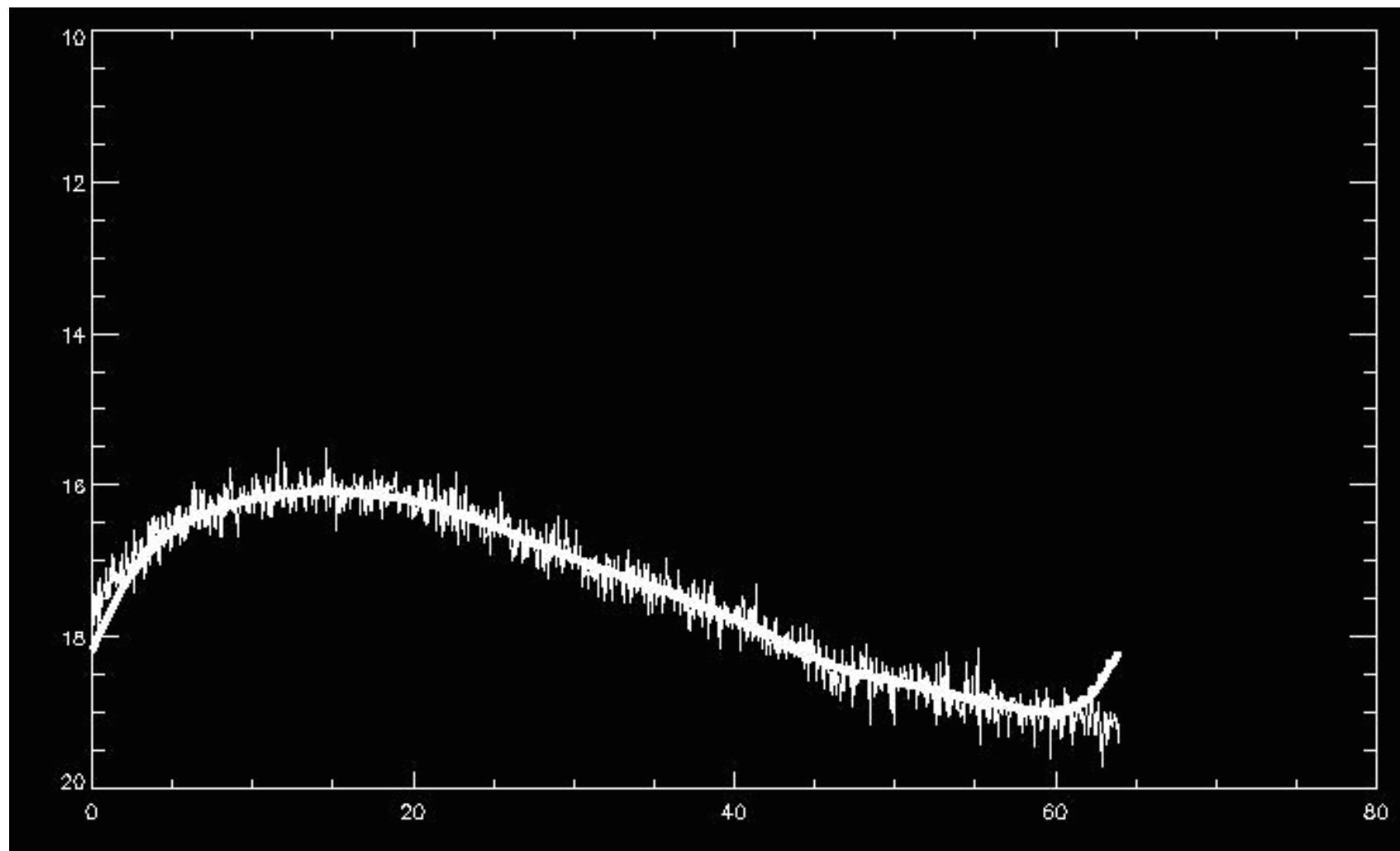
$$A=(C-Y)(B+X)^{-1}$$

X and Y are unknown.

# 과제 16

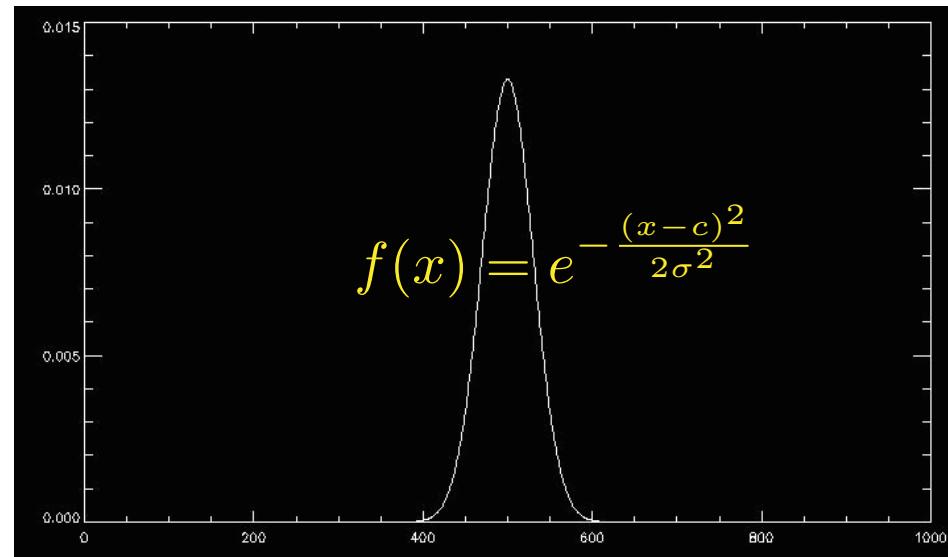
1. 코스 홈페이지에서 noisy supernova light curve를 다운받는다.
2. 광도곡선을 Plot 하여 (Noisy) 자료를 확인한다.
3. 4개의 Gaussian Kernel을 정의 한다 ( $\text{Sigma}=1, 2, 5, \text{ and } 10 \text{ days}$ ).
4. 위의 4개의 Gaussian Kernel 을 사용해 Smoothing을 수행한다.
5. Real Space 에서 직접계산
6. Convolution Theorem (FFT)를 이용 (Padding 효과에 주의)
7. 5와 6의 두 결과를 비교한다.



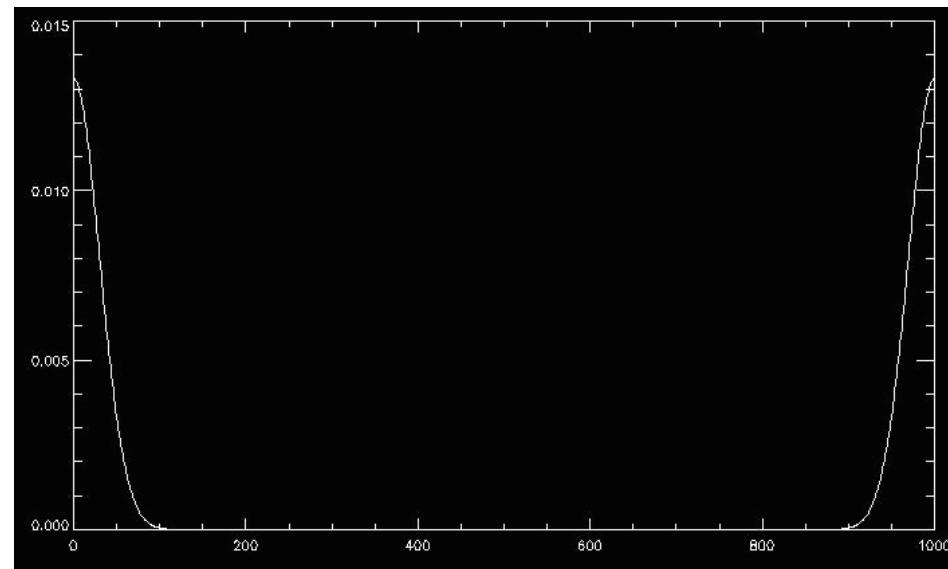


# FFT로 Convolution Theorem 수행시 주의사항

- Gaussian Kernel Array의 원소갯수와 Supernova Light Curve Array의 원소갯수를 동일하게 만들어야 함 (1000 개)
- Gaussian Kernel의 Peak의 위치는 첫번째 원소자리
- Normalization Convention에 주의 한다.

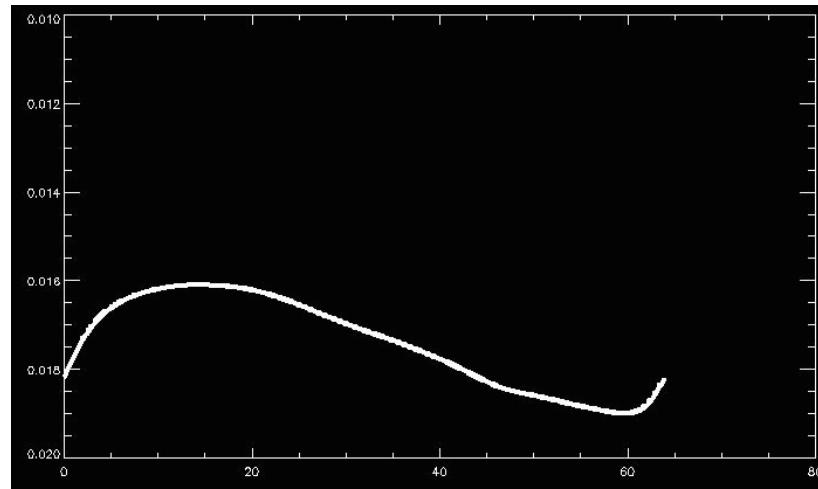


X

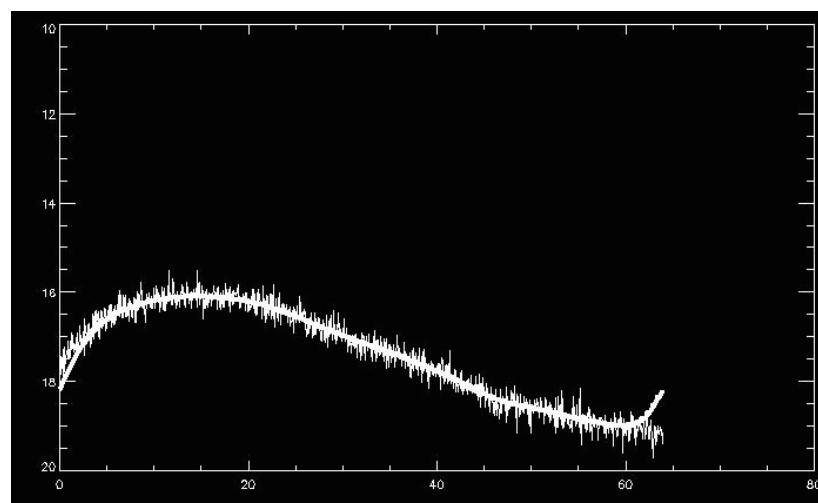


O

convolution 후  
1000 배나 값이  
작게 나옴



convolution 후  
값이 원래 광도와  
잘 일치



# WRAP-AROUND PROBLEM

Zero-padding

