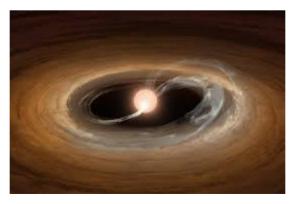
# Quantifying Sky Signals: Simulating Visibility Correlations in Radio Interferometry

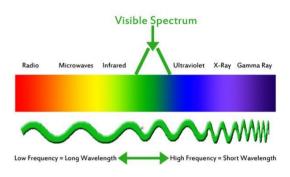
Julia Zimmerman
Institute for Computing in Research
August 1<sup>st</sup>, 2025

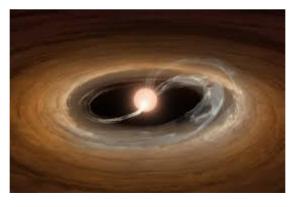




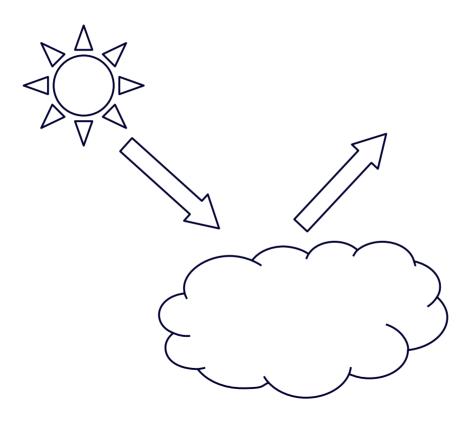


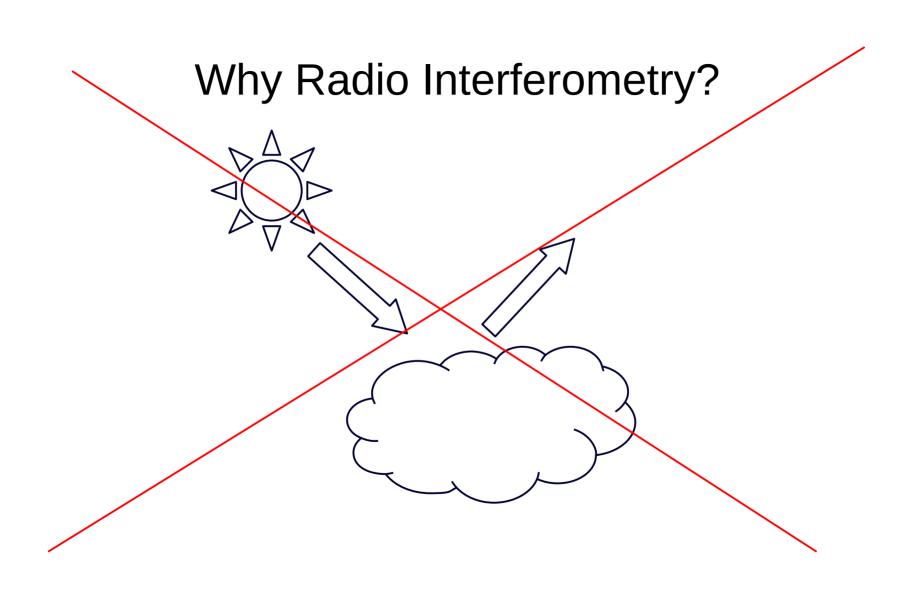






# Why Radio Interferometry?





#### How Does it Work?

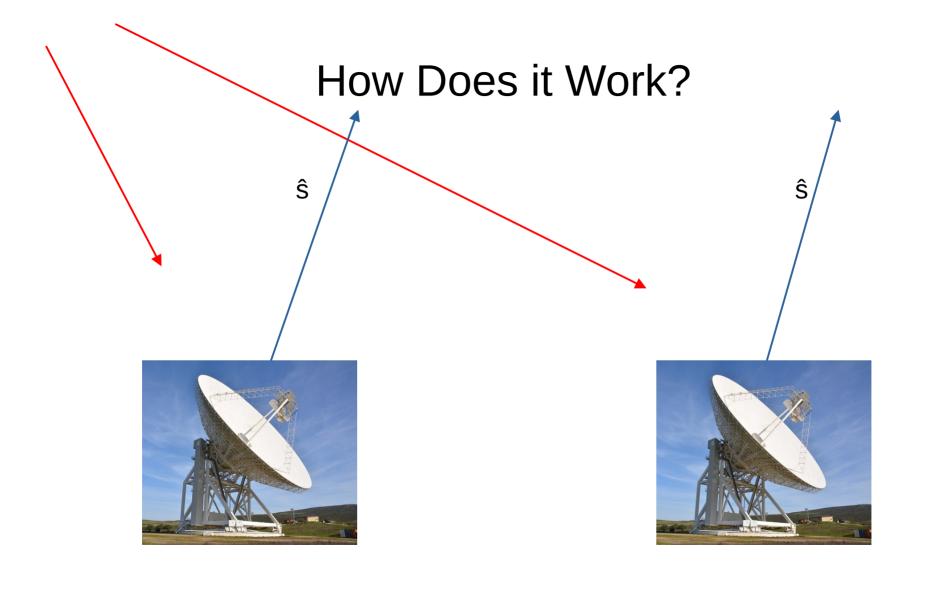


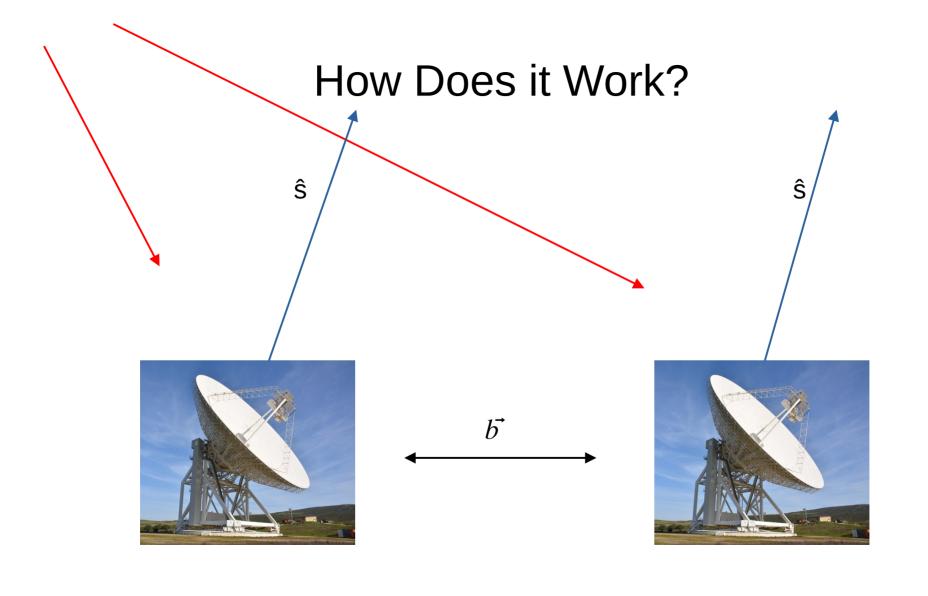


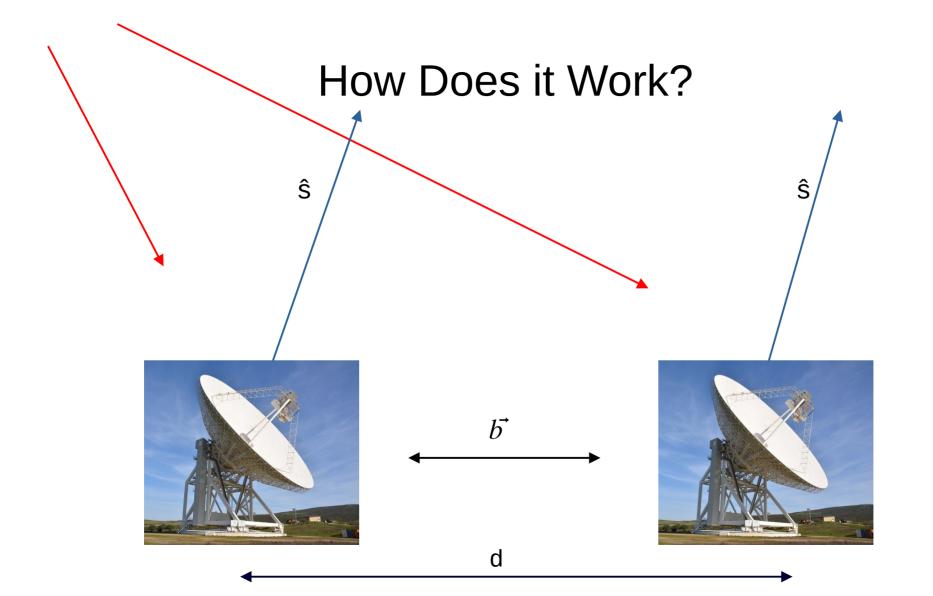
#### How Does it Work?



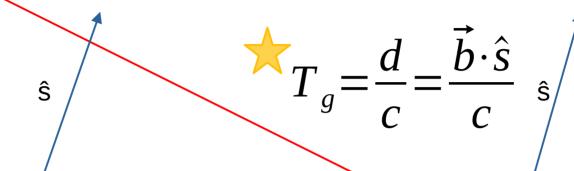




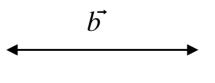














$$\widetilde{E}[\vec{r},t] = \widetilde{E}_0 e^{i(\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t)}$$

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$$complex-euler's formula$$

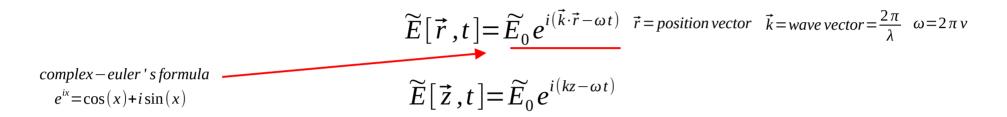
$$e^{ix} = \cos(x) + i\sin(x)$$

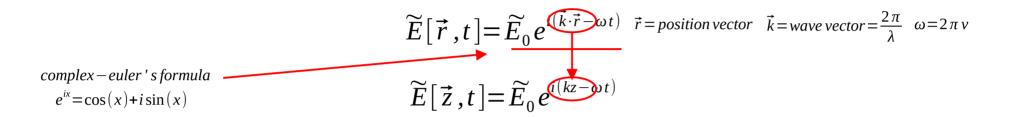
$$\widetilde{E}[\vec{r},t] = \widetilde{E_0} e^{i(\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t)} \quad \vec{r} = position \, vector \quad \vec{k} = wave \, vector = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \quad \omega = 2\pi v$$

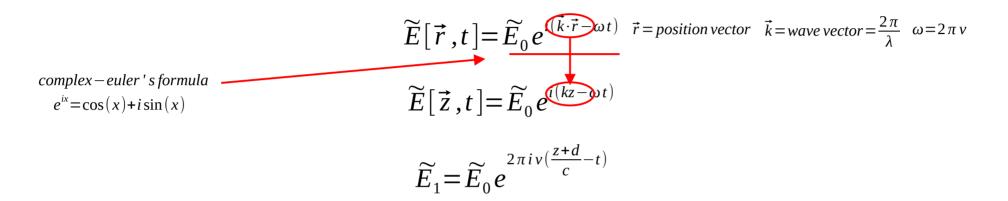
$$complex - euler's \, formula$$

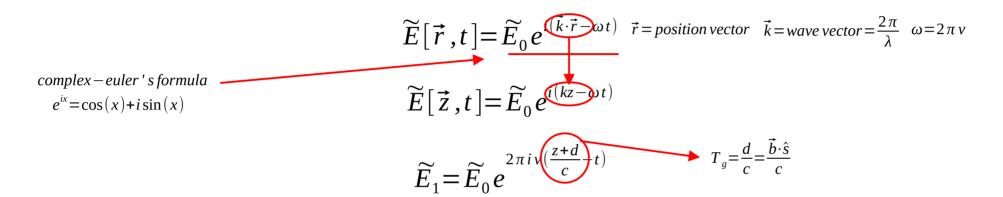
$$\widetilde{E_0} = E_0 e^{i\phi}$$

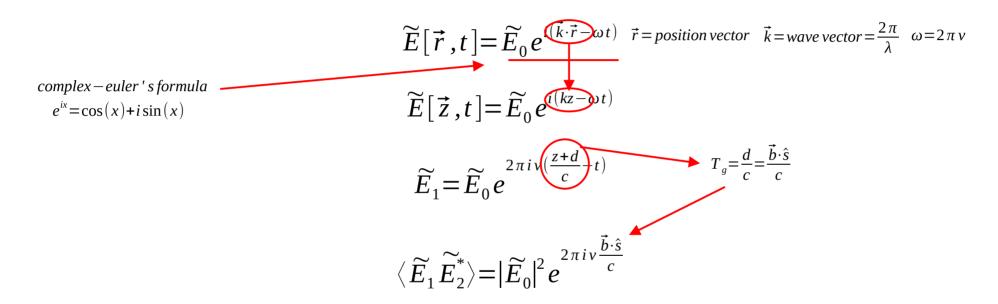
$$e^{ix} = \cos(x) + i \sin(x)$$











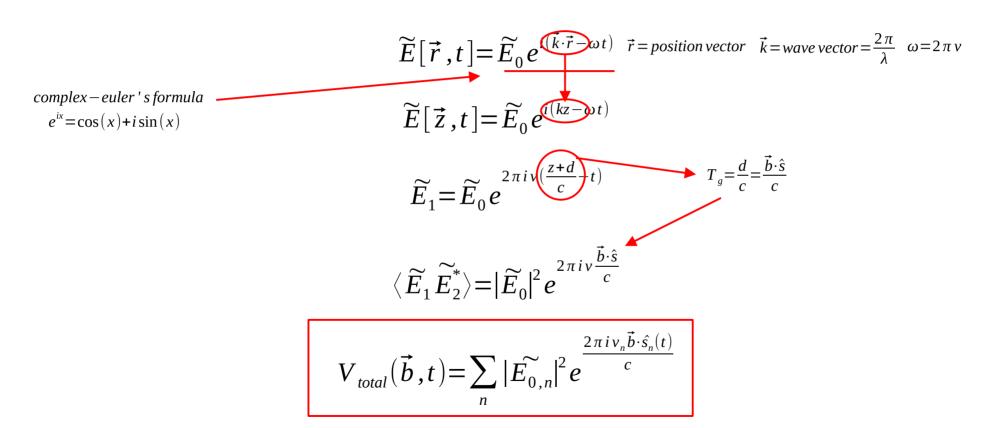
$$\widetilde{E}[\vec{r},t] = \widetilde{E}_0 e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t} \qquad \vec{r} = position \ vector \qquad \vec{k} = wave \ vector = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \quad \omega = 2\pi v$$

$$\widetilde{E}[\vec{z},t] = \widetilde{E}_0 e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t} \qquad \qquad \widetilde{E}[\vec{z},t] = \widetilde{E}_0 e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t}$$

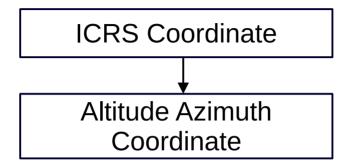
$$\widetilde{E}_1 = \widetilde{E}_0 e^{2\pi i v} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t} \qquad \qquad T_g = \frac{d}{c} = \frac{\vec{b}\cdot\hat{s}}{c}$$

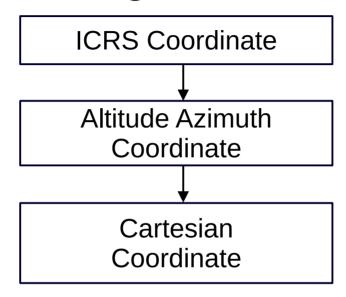
$$\langle \widetilde{E}_1 \widetilde{E}_2^* \rangle = |\widetilde{E}_0|^2 e^{2\pi i v} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{s}-\omega t}$$

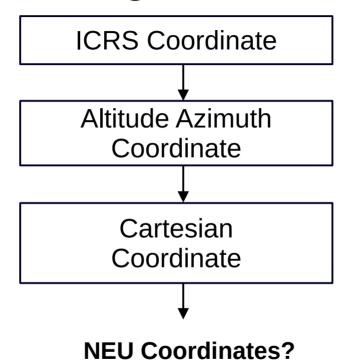
$$V_{total}(\vec{b},t) = \sum_n |\widetilde{E}_{0,n}|^2 e^{2\pi i v_n \vec{b}\cdot\hat{s}_n(t)}$$

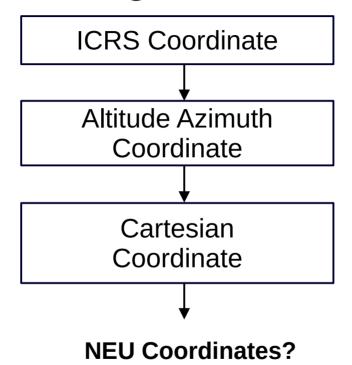


**ICRS** Coordinate







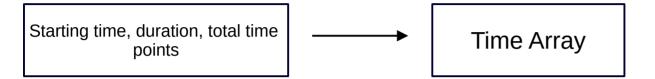


#### How Does the Simulation Work?

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Starting time, duration, total time points

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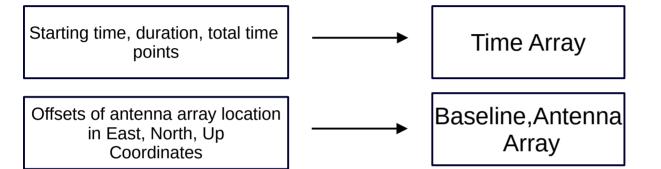
#### How Does the Simulation Work?

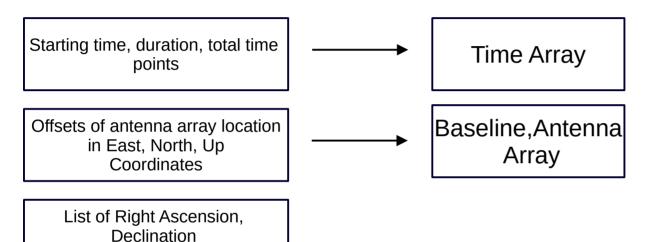
Starting time, duration, total time points

**----**

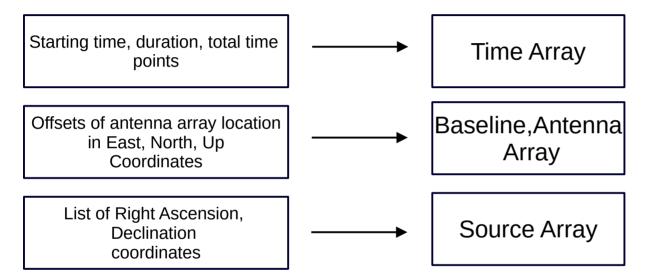
Time Array

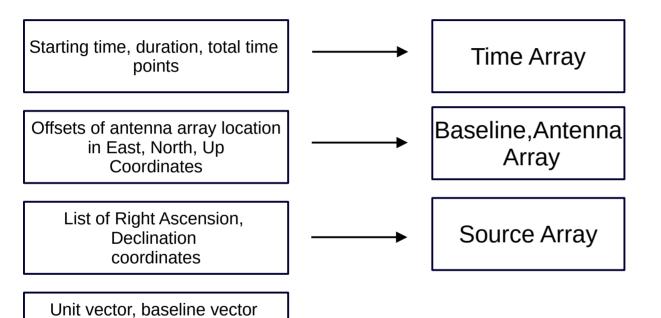
Offsets of antenna array location in East, North, Up
Coordinates



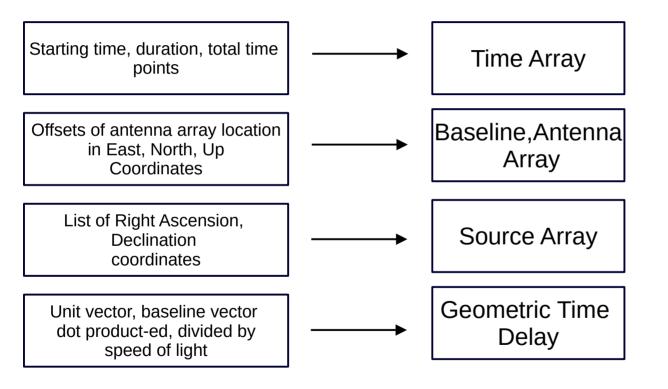


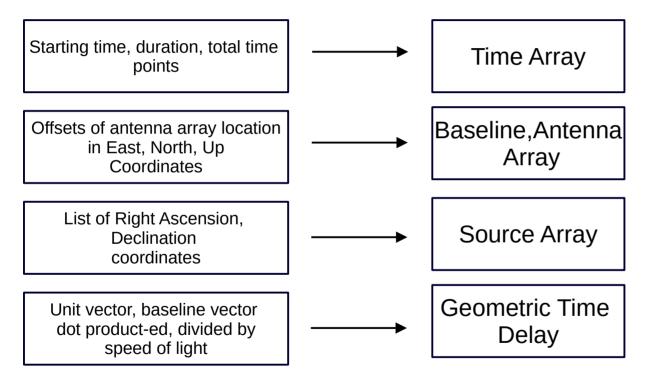
coordinates



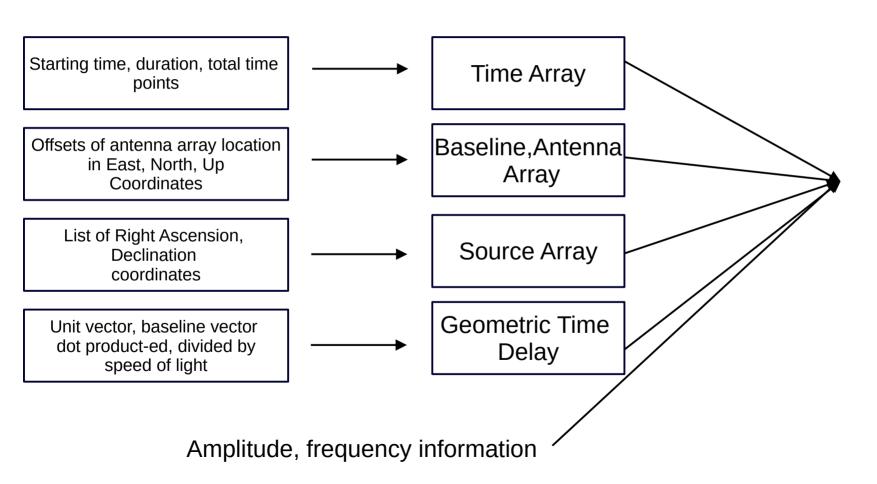


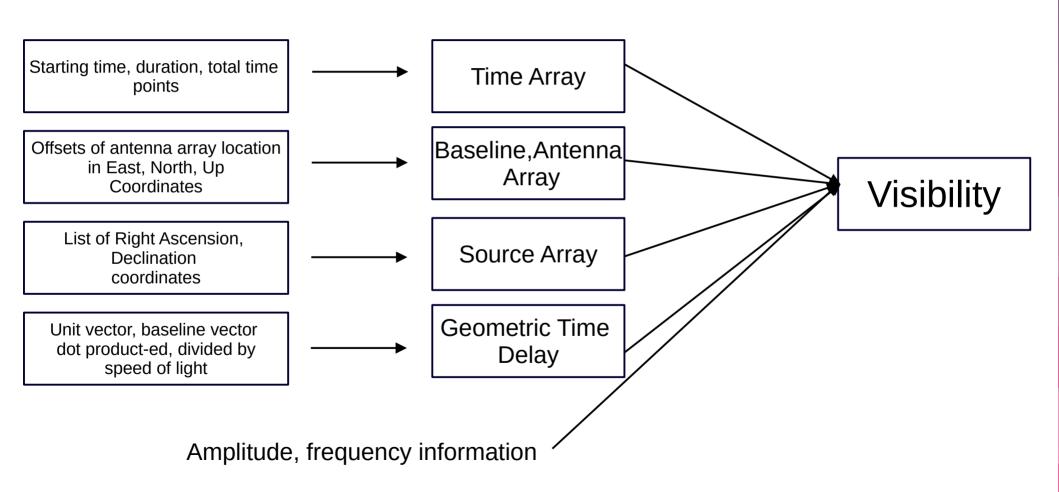
dot product-ed, divided by speed of light



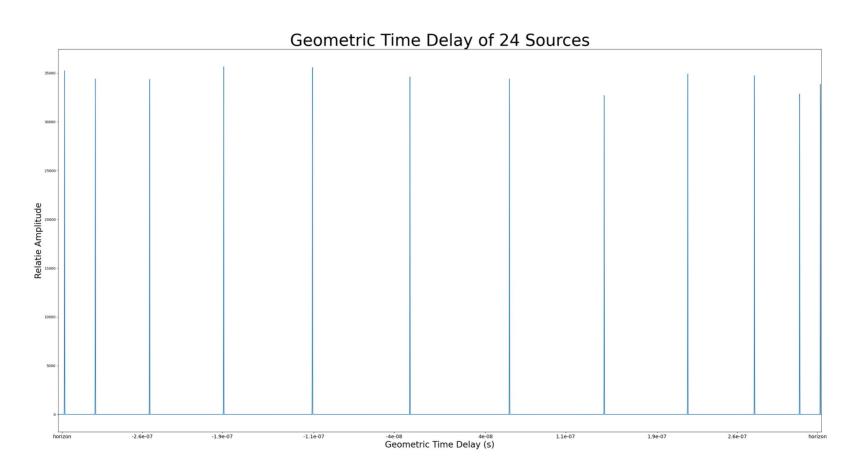


Amplitude, frequency information





### Results



## Limitations

#### Limitations

# Simplification

#### Limitations

Simplification

Amplitudes

## **Future Improvements**

## **Future Improvements**

## More Amplitudes

## **Future Improvements**

# More Amplitudes

User Input

## Closing

- Radio waves / Radio interferometry lets us observe the sky in more detail
- Simulation inputs amplitude, time, frequency, antenna positions, source locations, array location. Computes visibility
- Use visibility for analysis, like geometric time delay analysis

# Thank you!

Questions?

## Image References

https://www.space.com/very-large-array.html

https://www.kent.ac.uk/news/science/20641/kent-researcher-helps-identify-young-star-caught-in-a-fit-of-growth

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https://www.satellitetoday.com/government-military/2024/10/04/telespazio-wins-italian-deep-space-antenna-contract/