Pipeline Tasks Reference Manual

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PIPELINE TASKS

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CHAPTER

ONE

PIPELINE.H.CLI

Generic Tasks

Functions

h_applycal	Apply the calibration(s) to the data
h_export_calstate	Save the pipeline calibration state to disk
h_exportdata	Prepare interferometry data for export
h_import_calstate	Import a calibration state from disk
h_importdata	Imports data into the interferometry pipeline
h_init	Initialize the pipeline
h_mssplit	Select data from calibrated MS(s) to form new MS(s) for imaging
h_restoredata	Restore flags and calibration state from a pipeline run
h_resume	Restore a saved pipeline state
h_save	Save the pipeline state to disk
h_show_calstate	Show the current pipeline calibration state
h_tsyscal	Derive a Tsys calibration table
h_weblog	Open the pipeline weblog in a browser

1.1 pipeline.h.cli.h_applycal

h_applycal(*vis=None*, *field=None*, *intent=None*, *spw=None*, *antenna=None*, *parang=None*, *applymode=None*, *flagbackup=None*, *flagsum=None*, *flagdetailedsum=None*, *parallel=None*)

Apply the calibration(s) to the data

Apply precomputed calibrations to the data.

h_applycal applies the precomputed calibration tables stored in the pipeline context to the set of visibility files using predetermined field and spectral window maps and default values for the interpolation schemes.

Users can interact with the pipeline calibration state using the tasks h_export_calstate and h_import_calstate.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets in the pipeline context. example: ['X227.ms']
- **field** – A string containing the list of field names or field ids to which the calibration will be applied. Defaults to all fields in the pipeline context. example: '3C279', '3C279, M82'
- **intent** – A string containing the list of intents against which the selected fields will be matched. Defaults to all supported intents in the pipeline context. example: *'*TARGET*'*

- **spw** – The list of spectral windows and channels to which the calibration will be applied. Defaults to all science windows in the pipeline context. example: '17', '11, 15'
- **antenna** – The selection of antennas to which the calibration will be applied. Defaults to all antennas. Not currently supported.
- **parang** – Apply parallactic angle correction
- **applymode** – Calibration apply mode 'calflag': calibrate data and apply flags from solutions 'calflagstrict': (default) same as above except flag spws for which calibration is unavailable in one or more tables (instead of allowing them to pass uncalibrated and unflagged) 'trial': report on flags from solutions, dataset entirely unchanged 'flagonly': apply flags from solutions only, data not calibrated 'flagonlystrict': same as above except flag spws for which calibration is unavailable in one or more tables 'calonly': calibrate data only, flags from solutions NOT applied
- **flagbackup** – Backup the flags before the apply
- **flagsum** – Compute before and after flagging summary statistics
- **flagdetailedsum** – Compute detailed before and after flagging statistics summaries. Parameter available only when if flagsum is True.
- **parallel** – Execute using CASA HPC functionality, if available. options: 'automatic', 'true', 'false', True, False default: None (equivalent to False)

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Apply the calibration to the target data

```
>>> hif_applycal (intent='TARGET')
```

1.2 pipeline.h.cli.h_export_calstate

h_export_calstate(*filename=None*, *state=None*)

Save the pipeline calibration state to disk

h_export_calstate saves the current pipeline calibration state to disk in the form of a set of equivalent applycal calls.

If filename is not given, h_export_calstate saves the calibration state to disk with a filename based on the pipeline context creation time, using the extension '.calstate'

One of two calibration states can be exported: either the active calibration state (those calibrations currently applied on-the-fly but scheduled for permanent application to the MeasurementSet in a subsequent hif_applycal call) or the applied calibration state (calibrations that were previously applied to the MeasurementSet using hif_applycal). The default is to export the active calibration state.

Parameters

- **filename** – Name for saved calibration state.
- **state** – The calibration state to export. If undefined, the active calibration state will be exported. If set to 'applied', the applied calibration state will be exported instead.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Save the calibration state:

```
>>> h_export_calstate()
```

2. Save the active calibration state with a custom filename:

```
>>> h_export_calstate(filename='afterbandpass.calstate')
```

3. Save the applied calibration state with a custom filename:

```
>>> h_export_calstate(filename='applied.calstate', state='applied')
```

1.3 pipeline.h.cli.h_exportdata

h_exportdata(*vis=None*, *session=None*, *imaging_products_only=None*, *exportmses=None*, *pprfile=None*, *calintents=None*, *calimages=None*, *targetimages=None*, *products_dir=None*)

Prepare interferometry data for export

The hif_exportdata task exports the data defined in the pipeline context and exports it to the data products directory, converting and or packing it as necessary.

The current version of the task exports the following products

- an XML file containing the pipeline processing request
- a tar file per ASDM / MS containing the final flags version
- a text file per ASDM / MS containing the final calibration apply list
- a FITS image for each selected calibrator source image
- a FITS image for each selected science target source image
- a tar file per session containing the caltables for that session
- a tar file containing the file web log
- a text file containing the final list of CASA commands

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of visibility data files for which flagging and calibration information will be exported. Defaults to the list maintained in the pipeline context. example: vis=['X227.ms', 'X228.ms']
- **session** – List of sessions one per visibility file. Defaults to a single virtual session containing all the visibility files in vis. example: session=['session1', 'session2']
- **imaging_products_only** – Export the science target image products only
- **exportmses** – Export MeasurementSets defined in vis instead of flags, caltables, and calibration instructions. example: exportmses = True

- **pprfile** – Name of the pipeline processing request to be exported. Defaults to a file matching the template 'PPR_*.xml'. example: pprfile=['PPR_GRB021004.xml']
- **calintents** – List of calibrator image types to be exported. Defaults to all standard calibrator intents 'BANDPASS', 'PHASE', 'FLUX' example: calintents='PHASE'
- **calimages** – List of calibrator images to be exported. Defaults to all calibrator images recorded in the pipeline context. example: calimages=['3C454.3.bandpass', '3C279.phase']
- **targetimages** – List of science target images to be exported. Science target images recorded in the pipeline context. example: targetimages=['NGC3256.band3', 'NGC3256.band6']
- **products_dir** – Name of the data products subdirectory. example: products_dir='../products'

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Export the pipeline results for a single session to the data products directory

```
>>> !mkdir ../products
>>> hif_exportdata (products_dir='../products')
```

2. Export the pipeline results to the data products directory specify that only the gain calibrator images be saved.

```
>>> !mkdir ../products
>>> hif_exportdata (products_dir='../products', calintents='*PHASE*')
```

1.4 pipeline.h.cli.h_import_calstate

h_import_calstate(*filename*)

Import a calibration state from disk

h_import_calstate clears and then recreates the pipeline calibration state based on the set of applycal calls given in the named file. The applycal statements are interpreted in additive fashion; for identically specified data selection targets, caltables specified in later statements will be added to the state created by earlier calls.

Parameters

filename – Name of the saved calibration state

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Import a calibration state from disk.

```
>>> h_import_calstate(filename='aftergaincal.calstate')
```

1.5 pipeline.h.cli.h_importdata

h_importdata(*vis=None*, *session=None*, *asis=None*, *process_caldevice=None*, *overwrite=None*, *nocopy=None*, *bdfflags=None*, *lazy=None*, *ocorr_mode=None*, *createmms=None*)

Imports data into the interferometry pipeline

The h_importdata task loads the specified visibility data into the pipeline context unpacking and / or converting it as necessary.

If the overwrite input parameter is set to False and the task is asked to convert an input ASDM input to an MS, then when the output MS already exists in the output directory, the importasdm conversion step is skipped, and the existing MS will be imported instead.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of visibility data files. These may be ASDMs, tar files of ASDMs, MSs, or tar files of MSs, If ASDM files are specified, they will be converted to MS format. example: vis=['X227.ms', 'asdms.tar.gz']
- **session** – List of sessions to which the visibility files belong. Defaults to a single session containing all the visibility files, otherwise a session must be assigned to each vis file. example: session=['session_1', 'session_2']
- **asis** – Creates verbatim copies of the ASDM tables in the output MS. The value given to this option must be a list of table names separated by space characters. default: 'Antenna Station Receiver CalAtmosphere' example: 'Receiver', ''
- **process_caldevice** – Ingest the ASDM caldevice table.
- **overwrite** – Overwrite existing files on import. When converting ASDM to MS, if overwrite=False and the MS already exists in output directory, then this existing MS dataset will be used instead.
- **nocopy** – When importing an MS, disable copying of the MS to the working directory.
- **bdfflags** – Apply BDF flags on import.
- **lazy** – Use the lazy import option.
- **ocorr_mode** – Read in cross- and auto-correlation data(ca), cross- correlation data only (co), or autocorrelation data only (ao).
- **createmms** – Create a multi-MeasurementSet ('true') ready for parallel processing, or a standard MeasurementSet ('false'). The default setting ('automatic') creates an MMS if running in a cluster environment.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Load an ASDM list in the ../rawdata subdirectory into the context"

```
>>> h_importdata(vis=['../rawdata/uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e', '../rawdata/uid_A002_
↪x30a93d_X44e'])
```

2. Load an MS in the current directory into the context:

```
>>> h_importdata(vis=['uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.ms'])
```

3. Load a tarred ASDM in ../rawdata into the context:

```
>>> h_importdata(vis=['../rawdata/uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.tar.gz'])
```

4. Import a list of MeasurementSets:

```
>>> myvislist = ['uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.ms', 'uid_A002_x30a93d_X44e.ms']
>>> h_importdata(vis=myvislist)
```

1.6 pipeline.h.cli.h_init

h_init(*loglevel='info'*, *plotlevel='default'*, *weblog=True*)

Initialize the pipeline

The h_init task initializes the pipeline.

h_init must be called before any other pipeline task. The pipeline can be initialized in one of two ways: by creating a new pipeline state (h_init) or be loading a saved pipeline state (h_resume).

h_init creates an empty pipeline context but does not load visibility data into the context. hif_importdata or hsd_importdata can be used to load data.

The pipeline context is returned.

Parameters

- **loglevel** – Log level for pipeline messages. Log messages below this threshold will not be displayed.
- **plotlevel** – Toggle generation of detail plots in the web log. A level of 'all' generates all plots; 'summary' omits detail plots; 'default' generates all plots apart from for the hif_applycal task.
- **weblog** – Generate the web log

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Create the pipeline context

```
>>> h_init()
```

1.7 pipeline.h.cli.h_mssplit

h_mssplit(*vis=None*, *outputvis=None*, *field=None*, *intent=None*, *spw=None*, *datacolumn=None*, *chanbin=None*, *timebin=None*, *replace=None*)

Select data from calibrated MS(s) to form new MS(s) for imaging

Create new MeasurementSets for imaging from the corrected column of the input MeasurementSet. By default all science target data is copied to the new MS. The new MeasurementSet is not re-indexed to the selected data in the new MS will have the same source, field, and spw names and ids as it does in the parent MS.

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets to be transformed. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the pipeline import data task. default '': Split all MeasurementSets in the context. example: 'ngc5921.ms', ['ngc5921a.ms', ngc5921b.ms', 'ngc5921c.ms']
- **outputvis** – The list of output split MeasurementSets. The output list must be the same length as the input list and the output names must be different from the input names. default '', The output name defaults to <msrootname>_split.ms example: 'ngc5921.ms', ['ngc5921a.ms', ngc5921b.ms', 'ngc5921c.ms']
- **field** – Set of data selection field names or ids, '' for all
- **intent** – Select intents to split default: '', All data is selected. example: 'TARGET'
- **spw** – Select spectral windows to split. default: '', All spws are selected example: '9', '9,13,15'
- **datacolumn** – Select spectral windows to split. The standard CASA options are supported. example: 'corrected', 'model'
- **chanbin** – The channel binning factor. 1 for no binning, otherwise 2, 4, 8, or 16. example: 2, 4
- **timebin** – The time binning factor. '0s' for no binning example: '10s' for 10 second binning
- **replace** – If a split was performed delete the parent MS and remove it from the context.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Create a 4X channel smoothed output MS from the input MS

```
>>> h_mssplit(chanbin=4)
```

1.8 pipeline.h.cli.h_restoredata

h_restoredata(*vis=None*, *session=None*, *products_dir=None*, *copytoraw=None*, *rawdata_dir=None*, *lazy=None*, *bdfflags=None*, *ocorr_mode=None*, *asis=None*)

Restore flags and calibration state from a pipeline run

The h_restoredata restores flagged and calibrated data from archived ASDMs and pipeline flagging and calibration data products. Pending archive retrieval support h_restoredata assumes that the required products are available in the rawdata_dir in the format produced by the h_exportdata task.

h_restoredata assumes that the following entities are available in the rawdata_dir directory:

- the ASDMs to be restored
- for each ASDM in the input list:
  - a compressed tar file of the final flagversions file, e.g., uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.ms.flagversions.tar.gz
  - a text file containing the applycal instructions, e.g., uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.ms.calapply.txt
  - a compressed tar file containing the caltables for the parent session, e.g., uid___A001_X74_X29.session_3.caltables.tar.gz

h_restore data performs the following operations:

- imports the ASDM(s)

- removes the default MS.flagversions directory created by the filler
- restores the final MS.flagversions directory stored by the pipeline
- restores the final set of pipeline flags to the MS
- restores the final calibration state of the MS
- restores the final calibration tables for each MS
- applies the calibration tables to each MS

When importing the ASDM and converting it to a Measurement Set (MS), if the output MS already exists in the output directory, then the importasdm conversion step is skipped, and the existing MS will be imported instead.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of raw visibility data files to be restored. Assumed to be in the directory specified by rawdata_dir. Example: vis=['uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e']
- **session** – List of sessions, one per visibility file. Example: session=['session_3']
- **products_dir** – Path to the data products directory, used to copy calibration products from. The parameter is effective only when copytoraw=True. When copytoraw=False, calibration products in rawdata_dir will be used. Example: products_dir='/path/to/my/products'
- **copytoraw** – Copy calibration and flagging tables from products_dir to rawdata_dir directory. Example: copytoraw=False
- **rawdata_dir** – Path to the rawdata subdirectory. example: rawdata_dir='/path/to/my/rawdata'
- **lazy** – Use the lazy filler option. Example: lazy=True
- **bdfflags** – Set the BDF flags. Example: bdfflags=False
- **ocorr_mode** – Set correlation import mode. Example: ocorr_mode='ca'
- **asis** – Creates verbatim copies of the ASDM tables in the output MS. The value given to this option must be a list of table names separated by space characters. example: ocorr_mode='Source Receiver'

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Restore the pipeline results for a single ASDM in a single session

```
>>> h_restoredata (vis=['uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e'], session=['session_1'], ocorr_
↪mode='ca')
```

1.9 pipeline.h.cli.h_resume

h_resume(*filename=None*)

Restore a saved pipeline state

h_resume restores a name pipeline state from disk, allowing a suspended pipeline reduction session to be resumed.

Parameters
filename – Name of the saved pipeline state. Setting filename to 'last' restores the most recently saved pipeline state whose name begins with 'context*'.

Returns
The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Resume the last saved session

```
>>> h_resume()
```

2. Resume the named saved session

```
>>> h_resume(filename='context.s3.2012-02-13T10:49:11')
```

1.10 pipeline.h.cli.h_save

h_save(*filename=None*)

Save the pipeline state to disk

h_save saves the current pipeline state to disk using a unique filename. If no name is supplied one is generated automatically from a combination of the root name, 'context', the current stage number, and a time stamp.

Parameters
filename – Name of the saved pipeline state. If filename is '' then a unique name will be generated computed several components: the root, 'context', the current stage number, and the time stamp.

Returns
The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Save the current state in the default file

```
>>> h_save()
```

2. Save the current state to a file called 'savestate_1'

```
>>> h_save(filename='savestate_1')
```

1.11 pipeline.h.cli.h_show_calstate

h_show_calstate()

Show the current pipeline calibration state

h_show_calstate displays the current on-the-fly calibration state of the pipeline as a set of equivalent applycal calls.

Returns
The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Show the current on-the-fly pipeline calibration state.

```
>>> h_show_calstate()
```

1.12 pipeline.h.cli.h_tsyscal

h_tsyscal(*vis=None*, *caltable=None*, *chantol=None*)

Derive a Tsys calibration table

Derive the Tsys calibration for list of ALMA MeasurementSets.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of input visibility files. example: vis=['ngc5921.ms']
- **caltable** – Name of output gain calibration tables. example: caltable='ngc5921.gcal'
- **chantol** – The tolerance in channels for mapping atmospheric calibration windows (TDM) to science windows (FDM or TDM). example: chantol=5

Returns
The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Standard call

```
>>> h_tsyscal()
```

1.13 pipeline.h.cli.h_weblog

h_weblog(*relpath=None*)

Open the pipeline weblog in a browser

h_weblog opens the weblog in a new browser tab or window.

Parameters
relpath – Relative path to the weblog index file. This file must be located in a child directory of the CASA working directory. If relpath is left unspecified, the most recent weblog will be located and displayed.

Returns
The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Open pipeline weblog in a browser:

```
>>> h_weblog()
```

cli	
utils	

1.14 pipeline.h.cli.cli

1.15 pipeline.h.cli.utils

Functions

cli_wrapper	Wrap pipeline task CLI functions to handle the extra 'pipelinemode' argument.
execute_task	
get_context	
get_heuristic	
get_ms	
get_output_dir	
wraps	Decorator factory to apply update_wrapper() to a wrapper function

1.15.1 pipeline.h.cli.utils.cli_wrapper

cli_wrapper(*func: Callable*)

Wrap pipeline task CLI functions to handle the extra 'pipelinemode' argument.

PIPE-1884: this decorator function removes the "pipelinemode" argument from pipeline CLI task calls, which commonly exists in archival casa_pipescript.py/casa_pipestorescript.py scripts generated by old pipeline versions before PIPE-1686.

1.15.2 pipeline.h.cli.utils.execute_task

execute_task(*context*, *casa_task*, *casa_args*)

1.15.3 pipeline.h.cli.utils.get_context

get_context()

1.15.4 pipeline.h.cli.utils.get_heuristic

get_heuristic(*arg*)

1.15.5 pipeline.h.cli.utils.get_ms

get_ms(*vis*)

1.15.6 pipeline.h.cli.utils.get_output_dir

get_output_dir()

1.15.7 pipeline.h.cli.utils.wraps

wraps(*wrapped*, *assigned=('__module__', '__name__', '__qualname__', '__doc__', '__annotations__')*, *updated=('__dict__',)*)

Decorator factory to apply update_wrapper() to a wrapper function

Returns a decorator that invokes update_wrapper() with the decorated function as the wrapper argument and the arguments to wraps() as the remaining arguments. Default arguments are as for update_wrapper(). This is a convenience function to simplify applying partial() to update_wrapper().

CHAPTER

TWO

PIPELINE.HIF.CLI

Interferometry Generic Tasks

Functions

hif_analyzealpha	Extract spectral index from intensity peak in VLA/VLASS images
hif_antpos	Derive an antenna position calibration table
hif_applycal	Apply the calibration(s) to the data
hif_bandpass	Compute bandpass calibration solutions
hif_checkproductsize	Check imaging product size
hif_correctedampflag	Flag corrected - model amplitudes based on calibrators.
hif_editimlist	Add to a list of images to be produced with hif_makeimages()
hif_findcont	Find continuum frequency ranges
hif_gaincal	Determine temporal gains from calibrator observations
hif_lowgainflag	Flag antennas with low or high gain
hif_makecutoutimages	Cutout central 1 sq.
hif_makeimages	Compute clean map
hif_makeimlist	Compute list of clean images to be produced
hif_makermsimages	Create RMS images for VLASS data.
hif_mstransform	Create new MeasurementSets for science target imaging
hif_rawflagchans	Flag deviant baseline/channels in raw data
hif_refant	Select the best reference antennas
hif_selfcal	Determine and apply self-calibration with the science target data
hif_setjy	Fill the model column with calibrated visibilities
hif_setmodels	Set calibrator source models
hif_transformimagedata	Extract fields for the desired VLASS image to a new MS and reset weights if desired
hif_uvcontsub	Fit and subtract continuum from the data

2.1 pipeline.hif.cli.hif_analyzealpha

hif_analyzealpha(*vis=None*, *image=None*, *alphafile=None*, *alphaerrorfile=None*)

Extract spectral index from intensity peak in VLA/VLASS images

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of visisbility data files. These may be ASDMs, tar files of ASDMs, MSs, or tar files of MSs, If ASDM files are specified, they will be converted to MS format. example: vis=['X227.ms', 'asdms.tar.gz']
- **image** – Restored subimage
- **alphafile** – Input spectral index map
- **alphaerrorfile** – Input spectral index error map

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Basic analyzealpha task

```
>>> hif_analyzealpha()
```

2.2 pipeline.hif.cli.hif_antpos

hif_antpos(*vis=None*, *caltable=None*, *hm_antpos=None*, *antenna=None*, *offsets=None*, *antposfile=None*)

Derive an antenna position calibration table

Derive the antenna position calibration for list of MeasurementSets.

The hif_antpos task corrects the antenna positions recorded in the ASDMs using updated antenna position calibration information determined after the observation was taken.

Corrections can be input by hand, read from a file on disk, or in the future by querying an ALMA database service.

The antenna positions file is in 'csv' format containing 6 comma-delimited columns as shown below. The default name of this file is 'antennapos.csv'.

Contents of example 'antennapos.csv' file:

ms,antenna,xoffset,yoffset,zoffset,comment uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.ms,DV11,0.000,0.010,0.000,"No comment" uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.dup.ms,DV11,0.000,-0.010,0.000,"No comment"

The corrections are used to generate a calibration table which is recorded in the pipeline context and applied to the raw visibility data, on the fly to generate other calibration tables, or permanently to generate calibrated visibilities for imaging.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of input visibility files. example: ['ngc5921.ms']
- **caltable** – Name of output gain calibration tables. example: ['ngc5921.gcal']
- **hm_antpos** – Heuristics method for retrieving the antenna position corrections. The options are 'online' (not yet implemented), 'manual', and 'file'.
- **antenna** – The list of antennas for which the positions are to be corrected. Available when hm_antpos='manual'. example: antenna='DV05,DV07'
- **offsets** – The list of antenna offsets for each antenna in 'antennas'. Each offset is a set of 3 floating point numbers separated by commas, specified in the ITRF frame. Available when hm_antpos='manual'. example: offsets=[0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.03, 0.02, 0.01]

- **antposfile** – The file(s) containing the antenna offsets. Used if hm_antpos is 'file'. example: 'antennapos.csv'

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Correct the position of antenna 5 for all the visibility files in a single pipeline run:

```
>>> hif_antpos(antenna='DV05', offsets=[0.01, 0.02, 0.03])
```

2. Correct the position of antennas for all the visibility files in a single pipeline run using antenna positions files on disk. These files are assumed to conform to a default naming scheme if `antposfile` is unspecified by the user:

```
>>> hif_antpos(hm_antpos='file', antposfile='myantposfile.csv')
```

2.3 pipeline.hif.cli.hif_applycal

`hif_applycal`(*vis=None*, *field=None*, *intent=None*, *spw=None*, *antenna=None*, *parang=None*, *applymode=None*, *calwt=None*, *flagbackup=None*, *flagsum=None*, *flagdetailedsum=None*, *parallel=None*)

Apply the calibration(s) to the data

Apply precomputed calibrations to the data.

hif_applycal applies the precomputed calibration tables stored in the pipeline context to the set of visibility files using predetermined field and spectral window maps and default values for the interpolation schemes.

Users can interact with the pipeline calibration state using the tasks h_export_calstate and h_import_calstate.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets in the pipeline context. example: ['X227.ms']
- **field** – A string containing the list of field names or field ids to which the calibration will be applied. Defaults to all fields in the pipeline context. example: '3C279', '3C279, M82'
- **intent** – A string containing the list of intents against which the selected fields will be matched. Defaults to all supported intents in the pipeline context. example: *'*TARGET*'*
- **spw** – The list of spectral windows and channels to which the calibration will be applied. Defaults to all science windows in the pipeline context. example: '17', '11, 15'
- **antenna** – The selection of antennas to which the calibration will be applied. Defaults to all antennas. Not currently supported.
- **parang** – Apply parallactic angle correction
- **applymode** – Calibration apply mode 'calflag': calibrate data and apply flags from solutions 'calflagstrict': (default) same as above except flag spws for which calibration is unavailable in one or more tables (instead of allowing them to pass uncalibrated and unflagged) 'trial': report on flags from solutions, dataset entirely unchanged 'flagonly': apply flags from solutions only, data not calibrated 'flagonlystrict': same as above except flag spws for which calibration is unavailable in one or more tables 'calonly': calibrate data only, flags from solutions NOT applied
- **calwt** – Calibrate the weights as well as the data

- **flagbackup** – Backup the flags before the apply
- **flagsum** – Compute before and after flagging summary statistics
- **flagdetailedsum** – Compute detailed before and after flagging statistics summaries. Parameter available only when if flagsum is True.
- **parallel** – Execute using CASA HPC functionality, if available. options: 'automatic', 'true', 'false', True, False default: None (equivalent to False)

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Apply the calibration to the target data

```
>>> hif_applycal (intent='TARGET')
```

2.4 pipeline.hif.cli.hif_bandpass

hif_bandpass(*vis=None*, *caltable=None*, *field=None*, *intent=None*, *spw=None*, *antenna=None*, *phaseup=None*, *phaseupsolint=None*, *phaseupbw=None*, *solint=None*, *combine=None*, *refant=None*, *solnorm=None*, *minblperant=None*, *minsnr=None*)

Compute bandpass calibration solutions

Compute amplitude and phase as a function of frequency for each spectral window in each MeasurementSet.

Previous calibration can be applied on the fly.

hif_bandpass computes a bandpass solution for every specified science spectral window. By default a 'phaseup' pre-calibration is performed and applied on the fly to the data, before the bandpass is computed.

The hif_refant task may be used to precompute a prioritized list of reference antennas.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hif_importdata task. '': use all MeasurementSets in the context Examples: 'ngc5921.ms', ['ngc5921a.ms', ngc5921b.ms', 'ngc5921c.ms']
- **caltable** – The list of output calibration tables. Defaults to the standard pipeline naming convention. Example: caltable=['M82.gcal', 'M82B.gcal']
- **field** – The list of field names or field ids for which bandpasses are computed. Defaults to all fields. Examples: field='3C279', field='3C279, M82'
- **intent** – A string containing a comma delimited list of intents against which the selected fields are matched. Defaults to all data with bandpass intent. Example: intent='*PHASE*'
- **spw** – The list of spectral windows and channels for which bandpasses are computed. Defaults to all science spectral windows. Example: spw='11,13,15,17'
- **antenna** – Set of data selection antenna IDs
- **phaseup** – Do a phaseup on the data before computing the bandpass solution.
- **phaseupsolint** – The phase correction solution interval in CASA syntax. Used when phaseup is True. Example: phaseupsolint=300

- **phaseupbw** – Bandwidth to be used for phaseup. Defaults to 500MHz. Used when phaseup is True. Examples: phaseupbw=” to use entire bandpass phaseupbw=’500MHz’ to use central 500MHz
- **solint** – Time and channel solution intervals in CASA syntax. Examples: solint=’inf,10ch’, solint=’inf’
- **combine** – Data axes to combine for solving. Axes are ‘’, ‘scan’, ‘spw’, ‘field’ or any comma-separated combination. Example: combine=’scan,field’
- **refant** – Reference antenna names. Defaults to the value(s) stored in the pipeline context. If undefined in the pipeline context defaults to the CASA reference antenna naming scheme. Examples: refant=’DV01’, refant=’DV06,DV07’
- **solnorm** – Normalise the bandpass solution
- **minblperant** – Minimum number of baselines required per antenna for each solve. Antennas with fewer baselines are excluded from solutions.
- **minsnr** – Reject solutions below this SNR

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Compute a channel bandpass for all visibility files in the pipeline context using the CASA reference antenna determination scheme:

```
>>> hif_bandpass()
```

2. Same as the above but precompute a prioritized reference antenna list:

```
>>> hif_refant()
>>> hif_bandpass()
```

2.5 pipeline.hif.cli.hif_checkproductsize

`hif_checkproductsize`(*vis=None*, *maxcubesize=None*, *maxcubelimit=None*, *maxproductsize=None*, *maximsize=None*, *calcsb=None*, *parallel=None*)

Check imaging product size

Check interferometry imaging product size and try to mitigate to maximum allowed values. The task implements a mitigation cascade computing the largest cube size and tries to reduce it below a given limit by adjusting the `nbins`, `hm_imsize` and `hm_cell` parameters. If this step succeeds, it also checks the overall imaging product size and if necessary reduces the number of fields to be imaged.

Alternatively, if `maximsize` is set, the image product pixel count is mitigated by trying to adjust `hm_cell` parameter. If the pixel count is still greater than `maximsize` at `hm_cell` of 4ppb, then this value is kept and the image field is truncated around the phase center by forcing `hm_imsize` = `maximsize`.

Note that mitigation for image pixel count and for the product size currently are mutually exclusive, with maximsize taking precedence if set.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hif_importdata task. '': use all MeasurementSets in the context Examples: 'ngc5921.ms', ['ngc5921a.ms', ngc5921b.ms', 'ngc5921c.ms']
- **maxcubesize** – Maximum allowed cube size in gigabytes (mitigation goal) -1: automatic from performance parameters
- **maxcubelimit** – Maximum allowed cube limit in gigabytes (mitigation failure limit) -1: automatic from performance parameters
- **maxproductsize** – Maximum allowed product size in gigabytes (mitigation goal and failure limit) -1: automatic from performance parameters
- **maximsize** – Maximum allowed image count size (mitigation goal and hard maximum). Parameter `maximsize` must be even and divisible by 2,3,5,7 only. Note that `maximsize` is disabled by default and cannot be set at the same time as `maxcubesize`, `maxcubelimit` and `maxproductsize`! -1: disables mitigation for this parameter
- **calcsb** – Force (re-)calculation of sensitivities and beams
- **parallel** – Use MPI cluster where possible

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Basic call to check the product sizes using internal defaults

```
>>> hif_checkproductsize()
```

2. Typical ALMA call

```
>>> hif_checkproductsize(maxcubesize=40.0, maxcubelimit=60.0, maxproductsize=350.0)
```

2.6 pipeline.hif.cli.hif_correctedampflag

`hif_correctedampflag`(*vis=None*, *intent=None*, *field=None*, *spw=None*, *antnegsig=None*, *antpossig=None*, *tmantint=None*, *tmint=None*, *tmbl=None*, *antblnegsig=None*, *antblpossig=None*, *relaxed_factor=None*, *niter=None*)

Flag corrected - model amplitudes based on calibrators.

This task computes the flagging heuristics on a calibrator by calling hif_correctedampflag which looks for outlier visibility points by statistically examining the scalar difference of corrected amplitudes minus model amplitudes, and flags those outliers. The philosophy is that only outlier data points that have remained outliers after calibration will be flagged. The heuristic works equally well on resolved calibrators and point sources because it is not performing a vector difference, and thus is not sensitive to nulls in the flux density vs. uvdistance domain. Note that the phase of the data is not assessed.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hif_importdata task. '': use all MeasurementSets in the context Examples: 'ngc5921.ms', ['ngc5921a.ms', ngc5921b.ms', 'ngc5921c.ms']

- **intent** – A string containing a comma delimited list of intents against which the selected fields are matched. If undefined (default), it will select all data with the BANDPASS intent. Example: intent='*PHASE*'
- **field** – The list of field names or field ids for which bandpasses are computed. If undefined (default), it will select all fields. Examples: field='3C279', '3C279, M82'
- **spw** – The list of spectral windows and channels for which bandpasses are computed. If undefined (default), it will select all science spectral windows. Example: spw='11,13,15,17'
- **antnegsig** – Lower sigma threshold for identifying outliers as a result of bad antennas within individual timestamps
- **antpossig** – Upper sigma threshold for identifying outliers as a result of bad antennas within individual timestamps
- **tmantint** – Threshold for maximum fraction of timestamps that are allowed to contain outliers
- **tmint** – Initial threshold for maximum fraction of "outlier timestamps" over "total timestamps" that a baseline may be a part of
- **tmbl** – Initial threshold for maximum fraction of "bad baselines" over "all timestamps" that an antenna may be a part of
- **antblnegsig** – Lower sigma threshold for identifying outliers as a result of "bad baselines" and/or "bad antennas" within baselines (across all timestamps)
- **antblpossig** – Upper sigma threshold for identifying outliers as a result of "bad baselines" and/or "bad antennas" within baselines (across all timestamps)
- **relaxed_factor** – Relaxed value to set the threshold scaling factor to under certain conditions (see task description)
- **niter** – Maximum number of times to iterate on evaluation of flagging heuristics. If an iteration results in no new flags, then subsequent iterations are skipped.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

Run default flagging on bandpass calibrator with recommended settings:

```
>>> hif_correctedampflag()
```

2.7 pipeline.hif.cli.hif_editimlist

hif_editimlist(*imagename=None*, *search_radius_arcsec=None*, *cell=None*, *cfcache=None*, *conjbeams=None*, *cyclefactor=None*, *cycleniter=None*, *nmajor=None*, *datatype=None*, *datacolumn=None*, *deconvolver=None*, *editmode=None*, *field=None*, *imaging_mode=None*, *imsize=None*, *intent=None*, *gridder=None*, *mask=None*, *pbmask=None*, *nbin=None*, *nchan=None*, *niter=None*, *nterms=None*, *parameter_file=None*, *pblimit=None*, *phasecenter=None*, *reffreq=None*, *restfreq=None*, *robust=None*, *scales=None*, *specmode=None*, *spw=None*, *start=None*, *stokes=None*, *sensitivity=None*, *threshold=None*, *nsigma=None*, *uvtaper=None*, *uvrange=None*, *width=None*, *vlass_plane_reject_ms=None*)

Add to a list of images to be produced with hif_makeimages()

Add to a list of images to be produced with hif_makeimages(), which uses hif_tclean() to invoke CASA tclean. Many of the hif_editimlist() inputs map directly to tclean parameters.

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Parameters

- **imagename** – Prefix for output image names.
- **search_radius_arcsec** – Size of the field finding beam search radius in arcsec.
- **cell** – Image X and Y cell size(s) with units or pixels per beam. Single value same for both. '<number>ppb' for pixels per beam. Compute cell size based on the UV coverage of all the fields to be imaged and use a 5 pix per beam sampling. The pix per beam specification uses the above default cell size ('5ppb') and scales it accordingly. example: ['0.5arcsec', '0.5arcsec'] '3ppb'
- **cfcache** – Convolution function cache directory name
- **conjbeams** – Use conjugate frequency in tclean for wideband A-terms.
- **cyclefactor** – Controls the depth of clean in minor cycles based on PSF.
- **cycleniter** – Controls max number of minor cycle iterations in a single major cycle.
- **nmajor** – Controls the maximum number of major cycles to evaluate.
- **datatype** – Data type(s) to image. The default '' selects the best available data type (e.g. selfcal over regcal) with an automatic fallback to the next available data type. With the `datatype` parameter of 'regcal' or 'selfcal', one can force the use of only given data type(s). Note that this parameter is only for non-VLASS data when the datacolumn is not explictly set by user or imaging heuristics.
- **datacolumn** – Data column to image; this will take precedence over the datatype parameter.
- **deconvolver** – Minor cycle algorithm (multiscale or mtmfs)
- **editmode** – The edit mode of the task ('add' or 'replace'). Defaults to 'add'.
- **field** – Set of data selection field names or ids.
- **imaging_mode** – Identity of product type (e.g. VLASS quick look) desired. This will determine the heuristics used.
- **imsize** – Image X and Y size(s) in pixels or PB level (single fields), '' for default. Single value same for both. '<number>pb' for PB level.
- **intent** – Set of data selection intents
- **gridder** – Name of the gridder to use with tclean
- **mask** – Used to declare whether to use a predefined mask for tclean.
- **pbmask** – Used to declare primary beam gain level for cleaning with primary beam mask (usemask='pb'), used only for VLASS-SE-CONT imaging mode.
- **nbin** – Channel binning factor.
- **nchan** – Number of channels, -1 = all
- **niter** – The max total number of minor cycle iterations allowed for tclean
- **nterms** – Number of Taylor coefficients in the spectral model
- **parameter_file** – keyword=value text file as alternative method of input parameters
- **pblimit** – PB gain level at which to cut off normalizations

- **phasecenter** – The default phase center is set to the mean of the field directions of all fields that are to be image together. example: 0, 'J2000 19h30m00 -40d00m00'
- **reffreq** – Reference frequency of the output image coordinate system
- **restfreq** – List of rest frequencies or a rest frequency in a string for output image.
- **robust** – Briggs robustness parameter for tclean
- **scales** – The scales for multi-scale imaging.
- **specmode** – Spectral gridding type (mfs, cont, cube, '' for default)
- **spw** – Set of data selection spectral window/channels, '' for all
- **start** – First channel for frequency mode images. Starts at first input channel of the spw. example: '22.3GHz'
- **stokes** – Stokes Planes to make
- **sensitivity** – Theoretical sensitivity (override internal calculation)
- **threshold** – Stopping threshold (number in units of Jy, or string)
- **nsigma** – Multiplicative factor for rms-based threshold stopping
- **uvtaper** – Used to set a uv-taper during clean.
- **uvrange** – Set of data selection uv ranges, '' for all.
- **width** – Channel width
- **vlass_plane_reject_ms** – Only used for the 'VLASS-SE-CUBE' imaging mode. default: True If True, reject VLASS Coarse Cube planes with high flagging percentages (see the heuristics details below) If False, do not perform flagging-based VLASS Coarse Cube plane rejection. If the input value is a dictionary, the plane rejection heuristics will be performed with custom thresholds. The optional keys are:
  - exclude_spw, default: '' Spectral windows to be excluded from the VLASS Coarse Cube plane rejection consideration, i.e. always preserve.
  - flagpct_thresh, default: 0.9 Flagging percentage threshold per field for the plane rejection.
  - nfield_thresh: default: 12 A minimal number of fields above the flagging percentage threshold is required for the plane rejection.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples:

2.8 pipeline.hif.cli.hif_findcont

hif_findcont(*vis=None*, *target_list=None*, *hm_mosweight=None*, *hm_perchanweightdensity=None*, *hm_weighting=None*, *datacolumn=None*, *parallel=None*)

Find continuum frequency ranges

Find continuum frequency ranges for a list of specified targets.

If the cont.dat file is not already present in the working directory, then dirty image cubes are created for each spectral window of each science target at the native channel resolution unless the nbins parameter was used in the preceding hif_makeimlist stage. Robust=1 Briggs weighting is used for optimal line sensitivity, even if a different robust had been chosen in hifa_imageprecheck to match the PI requested angular resolution. Using moment0 and moment8 images of each cube, SNR-based masks are created, and the mean spectrum of the joint

mask is computed and evaluated with extensive heuristics to find the channel ranges that are likely to be free of line emission. Warnings are generated if the channel ranges contain a small fraction of the bandwidth, or sample only a limited extent of the spectrum.

If the cont.dat file already exists in the working directory before this task is executed, then it will first examine the contents. For any spw that already has frequency ranges defined in this file, it will not perform the analysis described above in favor of the a priori ranges. For spws not listed in a pre-existing file, it will analyze them as normal and update the file. In either case, the cont.dat file is used by the subsequent hif_uvcontsub and hif_makeimages stages.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hif_importdata task. '': use all MeasurementSets in the context Examples: 'ngc5921.ms', ['ngc5921a.ms', ngc5921b.ms', 'ngc5921c.ms']
- **target_list** – Dictionary specifying targets to be imaged; blank will read list from context.
- **hm_mosweight** – Mosaic weighting. Defaults to '' to enable the automatic heuristics calculation. Can be set to True or False manually.
- **hm_perchanweightdensity** – Calculate the weight density for each channel independently. Defaults to '' to enable the automatic heuristics calculation. Can be set to True or False manually.
- **hm_weighting** – Weighting scheme (natural,uniform,briggs,briggsabs[experimental],briggsbwtaper[experimental])
- **datacolumn** – Data column to image. Only to be used for manual overriding when the automatic choice by data type is not appropriate.
- **parallel** – Use MPI cluster where possible.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Perform continuum frequency range detection for all science targets and spws:

```
>>> hif_findcont()
```

2.9 pipeline.hif.cli.hif_gaincal

hif_gaincal(*vis=None*, *caltable=None*, *field=None*, *intent=None*, *spw=None*, *antenna=None*, *hm_gaintype=None*, *calmode=None*, *solint=None*, *combine=None*, *refant=None*, *refantmode=None*, *solnorm=None*, *minblperant=None*, *minsnr=None*, *smodel=None*, *splinetime=None*, *npointaver=None*, *phasewrap=None*)

Determine temporal gains from calibrator observations

The complex gains are derived from the data column (raw data) divided by the model column (usually set with hif_setjy). The gains are obtained for a specified solution interval, spw combination and field combination.

Good candidate reference antennas can be determined using the hif_refant task.

Previous calibrations that have been stored in the pipeline context are applied on the fly. Users can interact with these calibrations via the h_export_calstate and h_import_calstate tasks.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hif_importdata task. '': use all MeasurementSets in the context Examples: 'ngc5921.ms', ['ngc5921a.ms', ngc5921b.ms', 'ngc5921c.ms']
- **caltable** – The list of output calibration tables. Defaults to the standard pipeline naming convention. Example: caltable=['M82.gcal', 'M82B.gcal']
- **field** – The list of field names or field ids for which gain solutions are to be computed. Defaults to all fields with the standard intent. Example: field='3C279', field='3C279, M82'
- **intent** – A string containing a comma delimited list of intents against which the selected fields are matched. Defaults to **PHASE**. Examples: intent='', intent='**AMP*,*PHASE**'
- **spw** – The list of spectral windows and channels for which gain solutions are computed. Defaults to all science spectral windows. Examples: spw='21', spw='21, 23'
- **antenna** – Set of data selection antenna ids
- **hm_gaintype** – The type of gain calibration. The options are 'gtype' and 'gspline' for CASA gain types = 'G' and 'GSPLINE' respectively.
- **calmode** – Type of solution. The options are 'ap' (amp and phase), 'p' (phase only) and 'a' (amp only). Examples: calmode='p', calmode='a', calmode='ap'
- **solint** – Time solution intervals in CASA syntax. Works for hm_gaintype='gtype' only. Examples: solint='inf', solint='int', solint='100sec'
- **combine** – Data axes to combine for solving. Options are '', 'scan', 'spw', 'field' or any comma-separated combination. Works for hm_gaintype='gtype' only.
- **refant** – Reference antenna name(s) in priority order. Defaults to most recent values set in the pipeline context. If no reference antenna is defined in the pipeline context use the CASA defaults. Examples: refant='DV01', refant='DV05,DV07'
- **refantmode** – Controls how the refant is applied. Currently available choices are 'flex', 'strict', and the default value of ''. Setting to '' allows the pipeline to select the appropriate mode based on the state of the reference antenna list. Examples: refantmode='strict', refantmode=''
- **solnorm** – Normalize average solution amplitudes to 1.0
- **minblperant** – Minimum number of baselines required per antenna for each solve. Antennas with fewer baselines are excluded from solutions. Works for hm_gaintype='gtype' only.
- **minsnr** – Solutions below this SNR are rejected. Works for hm_gaintype='channel' only.
- **smodel** – Point source Stokes parameters for source model (experimental). Defaults to using standard MODEL_DATA column data. Example: smodel=[1,0,0,0] - (I=1, unpolarized)
- **splinetime** – Spline timescale (sec). Used for hm_gaintype='gspline'. Typical splinetime should cover about 3 to 5 calibrator scans.
- **npointaver** – Tune phase-unwrapping algorithm. Used for hm_gaintype='gspline'. Keep at default value.
- **phasewrap** – Wrap the phase for changes larger than this amount (degrees). Used for hm_gaintype='gspline'. Keep at default value.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

Compute standard per scan gain solutions that will be used to calibrate the target:

```
>>> hif_gaincal()
```

2.10 pipeline.hif.cli.hif_lowgainflag

hif_lowgainflag(*vis=None*, *intent=None*, *spw=None*, *refant=None*, *flag_nmedian=None*, *fnm_lo_limit=None*, *fnm_hi_limit=None*, *tmef1_limit=None*)

Flag antennas with low or high gain

Deviant antennas are detected by outlier analysis of a view showing their amplitude gains, pre-applying a temporary bandpass and phase solution. This view is a list of 2D images with axes 'Scan' and 'Antenna'; there is one image for each spectral window and intent. A flagcmd to flag all data for an antenna will be generated by any gain that is outside the range [fnm_lo_limit * median, fnm_hi_limit * median].

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hif_importdata task. '': use all MeasurementSets in the context Examples: 'ngc5921.ms', ['ngc5921a.ms', ngc5921b.ms', 'ngc5921c.ms']
- **intent** – A string containing the list of intents to be checked for antennas with deviant gains. The default is blank, which causes the task to select the 'BANDPASS' intent.
- **spw** – The list of spectral windows and channels to which the calibration will be applied. Defaults to all science windows in the pipeline context. Examples: spw='17', spw='11, 15'
- **refant** – A string containing a prioritized list of reference antenna name(s) to be used to produce the gain table. Defaults to the value(s) stored in the pipeline context. If undefined in the pipeline context defaults to the CASA reference antenna naming scheme. Examples: refant='DV01', refant='DV06,DV07'
- **flag_nmedian** – Whether to flag figures of merit greater than fnm_hi_limit * median or lower than fnm_lo_limit * median. (default: True)
- **fnm_lo_limit** – Flag values lower than fnm_lo_limit * median (default: 0.5)
- **fnm_hi_limit** – Flag values higher than fnm_hi_limit * median (default: 1.5)
- **niter** – The maximum number of iterations to run of the sequence: solve for amplitude gains, assess statistics, flag spw/antenna combinations that are outliers (default: 2)
- **tmef1_limit** – Threshold for "too many entirely flagged" - the critical fraction of antennas whose solutions are entirely flagged in the flagging view of a spw for this stage: if the fraction is equal or greater than this value, then flag the visibility data from all antennas in this spw (default: 0.666)

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Flag antennas with low or high gain using recommended thresholds:

```
>>> hif_lowgainflag()
```

2.11 pipeline.hif.cli.hif_makecutoutimages

hif_makecutoutimages(*vis=None*, *offsetblc=None*, *offsettrc=None*)

Cutout central 1 sq. degree from VLASS QL, SE, and Coarse Cube images

Cutout central 1 sq. degree from VLASS QL, SE, and Coarse Cube images

Parameters

- **vis** – List of visibility data files. These may be ASDMs, tar files of ASDMs, MSs, or tar files of MSs. If ASDM files are specified, they will be converted to MS format. example: vis=['X227.ms', 'asdms.tar.gz']
- **offsetblc** – -x and -y offsets to the bottom lower corner (blc) in arcseconds
- **offsettrc** – +x and +y offsets to the top right corner (trc) in arcseconds

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Basic makecutoutimages task

```
>>> hif_makecutoutimages()
```

2.12 pipeline.hif.cli.hif_makeimages

hif_makeimages(*vis=None*, *target_list=None*, *hm_masking=None*, *hm_sidelobethreshold=None*, *hm_noisethreshold=None*, *hm_lownoisethreshold=None*, *hm_negativethreshold=None*, *hm_minbeamfrac=None*, *hm_growiterations=None*, *hm_dogrowprune=None*, *hm_minpercentchange=None*, *hm_fastnoise=None*, *hm_nsigma=None*, *hm_perchanweightdensity=None*, *hm_npixels=None*, *hm_cyclefactor=None*, *hm_minpsffraction=None*, *hm_maxpsffraction=None*, *hm_weighting=None*, *hm_cleaning=None*, *tlimit=None*, *drcorrect=None*, *masklimit=None*, *cleancontranges=None*, *calcsb=None*, *hm_mosweight=None*, *overwrite_on_export=None*, *vlass_plane_reject_im=None*, *parallel=None*)

Compute clean map

Compute clean results from a list of specified targets.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hif_importdata task. '': use all MeasurementSets in the context Examples: 'ngc5921.ms', ['ngc5921a.ms', ngc5921b.ms', 'ngc5921c.ms']
- **target_list** – Dictionary specifying targets to be imaged; blank will read list from context
- **hm_masking** – Clean masking mode. Options are 'centralregion', 'auto', 'manual' and 'none'
- **hm_sidelobethreshold** – sidelobethreshold * the max sidelobe level
- **hm_noisethreshold** – noisethreshold * rms in residual image
- **hm_lownoisethreshold** – lownoisethreshold * rms in residual image
- **hm_negativethreshold** – negativethreshold * rms in residual image

- **hm_minbeamfrac** – Minimum beam fraction for pruning
- **hm_growiterations** – Number of binary dilation iterations for growing the mask
- **hm_dogrowprune** – Do pruning on the grow mask. Defaults to '' to enable the automatic heuristics calculation. Can be set to True or False manually.
- **hm_minpercentchange** – Mask size change threshold
- **hm_fastnoise** – Faster noise calculation for automask or nsigma stopping. Defaults to '' to enable the automatic heuristics calculation. Can be set to True or False manually.
- **hm_nsigma** – Multiplicative factor for rms-based threshold stopping
- **hm_perchanweightdensity** – Calculate the weight density for each channel independently. Defaults to '' to enable the automatic heuristics calculation. Can be set to True or False manually.
- **hm_npixels** – Number of pixels to determine uv-cell size for super-uniform weighting
- **hm_cyclefactor** – Scaling on PSF sidelobe level to compute the minor-cycle stopping threshold
- **hm_minpsffraction** – PSF fraction that marks the max depth of cleaning in the minor cycle
- **hm_maxpsffraction** – PSF fraction that marks the minimum depth of cleaning in the minor cycle
- **hm_weighting** – Weighting scheme (natural,uniform,briggs,briggsabs[experimental],briggsbwtaper[experimental])
- **hm_cleaning** – Pipeline cleaning mode
- **tlimit** – Times the sensitivity limit for cleaning
- **drcorrect** – Override the default heuristics-based DR correction (for ALMA data only)
- **masklimit** – Times good mask pixels for cleaning
- **cleancontranges** – Clean continuum frequency ranges in cubes
- **calcsb** – Force (re-)calculation of sensitivities and beams
- **hm_mosweight** – Mosaic weighting Defaults to '' to enable the automatic heuristics calculation. Can be set to True or False manually.
- **overwrite_on_export** – Replace existing image products when h/hifa/hifv_exportdata is called. If False, images that would have the same FITS name on export, are amended to include a version number. For example, if oussid.J1248-4559_ph.spw21.mfs.I.pbcor.fits would already be exported by a previous call to hif_makeimags, then 'oussid.J1248-4559_ph.spw21.mfs.I.pbcor.v2.fits' would also be exported to the products/ directory. The first exported product retains the same name. Additional products start counting with 'v2', 'v3', etc.
- **vlass_plane_reject_im** – Only used for the 'VLASS-SE-CUBE' imaging mode.

  Default: True

  If True, reject VLASS Coarse Cube planes with high flagging percentages or outlier beam sizes (see the heuristics details below)

  If False, do not perform the post-imaging VLASS Coarse Cube plane rejection. If the input value is a dictionary, the plane rejection heuristics will be performed with custom thresholds. The optional keys could be:

  – exclude_spw, default: '' Spectral windows to be excluded from the VLASS Coarse Cube post-imaging plane rejection consideration, i.e. always preserve.

- flagpct_thresh, default: 0.8 The flagging percentage across the entire mosaic to be considered to be high flagging level for the plane rejection.
- beamdev_thresh: default: 0.2 Threshold for the fractional beam deviation from the expected value required for the plane rejection.

- **parallel** – Clean images using MPI cluster

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Compute clean results for all imaging targets defined in a previous hif_makeimlist or hif_editimlist call:

```
>>> hif_makeimages()
```

2. Compute clean results overriding automatic masking choice:

```
>>> hif_makeimages(hm_masking='centralregion')
```

2.13 pipeline.hif.cli.hif_makeimlist

hif_makeimlist(*vis=None*, *imagename=None*, *intent=None*, *field=None*, *spw=None*, *contfile=None*, *linesfile=None*, *uvrange=None*, *specmode=None*, *outframe=None*, *hm_imsize=None*, *hm_cell=None*, *calmaxpix=None*, *phasecenter=None*, *nchan=None*, *start=None*, *width=None*, *nbins=None*, *robust=None*, *uvtaper=None*, *clearlist=None*, *per_eb=None*, *per_session=None*, *calcsb=None*, *datatype=None*, *datacolumn=None*, *parallel=None*)

Compute list of clean images to be produced

Generate a list of images to be cleaned. By default, the list will include one image per science target per spw. Calibrator targets can be selected by setting appropriate values for intent.

By default, the output image cell size is set to the minimum cell size consistent with the UV coverage.

By default, the image size in pixels is set to values determined by the cell size and the primary beam size. If a calibrator is being imaged (intents 'PHASE', 'BANDPASS', 'FLUX' or 'AMPLITUDE') then the image dimensions are limited to 'calmaxpix' pixels.

By default, science target images are cubes and calibrator target images are mfs. Science target images may be mosaics or single fields.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hif_importdata task. "": use all MeasurementSets in the context Examples: 'ngc5921.ms', ['ngc5921a.ms', ngc5921b.ms', 'ngc5921c.ms']
- **imagename** – Prefix for output image names, "" for automatic.
- **intent** – Select intents for which associated fields will be imaged. Possible choices are PHASE, BANDPASS, AMPLITUDE, CHECK and TARGET or combinations thereof. Examples: 'PHASE,BANDPASS', 'TARGET'
- **field** – Select fields to image. Use field name(s) NOT id(s). Mosaics are assumed to have common source / field names. If intent is specified only fields with data matching the intent will be selected. The fields will be selected from MeasurementSets in "vis". "" Fields matching intent, one image per target source.

- **spw** – Select spectral windows to image. "": Images will be computed for all science spectral windows.
- **contfile** – Name of file with frequency ranges to use for continuum images.
- **linesfile** – Name of file with line frequency ranges to exclude for continuum images.
- **uvrange** – Select a set of uv ranges to image. "": All uv data is included Examples: '0~1000klambda', ['0~100klambda', 100~1000klambda]
- **specmode** – Frequency imaging mode, 'mfs', 'cont', 'cube', 'repBW'. '' defaults to 'cube' if intent parameter includes 'TARGET' otherwise 'mfs'. specmode='mfs' produce one image per source and spw specmode='cont' produce one image per source and aggregate over all specified spws specmode='cube' produce an LSRK frequency cube, channels are specified in frequency specmode='repBW' produce an LSRK frequency cube at representative channel width
- **outframe** – velocity frame of output image (LSRK, '' for automatic) (not implemented)
- **hm_imsize** – Image X and Y size in pixels or PB level for single fields. The explicit sizes must be even and divisible by 2,3,5,7 only. The default values are derived as follows: 1. Determine phase center and spread of field centers around it. 2. Set the size of the image to cover the spread of field centers plus a border of width 0.75 * beam radius, to first null. 3. Divide X and Y extents by cell size to arrive at the number of pixels required. The PB level setting for single fields leads to an imsize extending to the specified level plus 5% padding in all directions. Examples: '0.3pb', [120, 120]
- **hm_cell** – Image X and Y cell sizes. "" computes the cell size based on the UV coverage of all the fields to be imaged and uses a 5 pix per beam sampling. The pix per beam specification ('<number>ppb') uses the above default cell size ('5ppb') and scales it accordingly. The cells can also be specified as explicit measures. Examples: '3ppb', ['0.5arcsec', '0.5arcsec']
- **calmaxpix** – Maximum image X or Y size in pixels if a calibrator is being imaged ('PHASE', 'BANDPASS', 'AMPLITUDE' or 'FLUX' intent).
- **phasecenter** – Direction measure or field id of the image center. The default phase center is set to the mean of the field directions of all fields that are to be image together. Examples: 'J2000 19h30m00 -40d00m00', 0
- **nchan** – Total number of channels in the output image(s) -1 selects enough channels to cover the data selected by spw consistent with start and width.
- **start** – Start of image frequency axis as frequency or velocity. "" selects start frequency automatically.
- **width** – Output channel width. Difference in frequency between 2 selected channels for frequency mode images. 'pilotimage' for 15 MHz / 8 channel heuristic
- **nbins** – Channel binning factors for each spw. Format: 'spw1:nb1,spw2:nb2,…' with optional wildcards: *':nb' Examples: '9:2,11:4,13:2,15:8',* ':2'
- **robust** – Briggs robustness parameter Values range from -2.0 (uniform) to 2.0 (natural)
- **uvtaper** – uv-taper on outer baselines
- **clearlist** – Clear any existing target list
- **per_eb** – Make an image target per EB
- **per_session** – Make an image target per session
- **calcsb** – Force (re-)calculation of sensitivities and beams

- **datatype** – Data type(s) to image. The default '' selects the best available data type (e.g. selfcal over regcal) with an automatic fallback to the next available data type. With the datatype parameter one can force the use of only given data type(s) without a fallback. The data type(s) are specified as comma separated string of keywords. Accepted values are the standard data types such as 'REGCAL_CONTLINE_ALL', 'REGCAL_CONTLINE_SCIENCE', 'SELFCAL_CONTLINE_SCIENCE', 'REGCAL_LINE_SCIENCE', 'SELFCAL_LINE_SCIENCE'. The shortcuts 'regcal' and 'selfcal' are also accepted. They are expanded into the full data types using the specmode parameter and the available data types for the given MSes. In addition the strings 'best' and 'all' are accepted, where 'best' means the above mentioned automatic mode and 'all' means all available data types for a given specmode. The data type strings are case insensitive. Examples: 'selfcal', 'regcal, 'selfcal,regcal', 'REGCAL_LINE_SCIENCE,selfcal_line_science'
- **datacolumn** – Data column to image. Only to be used for manual overriding when the automatic choice by data type is not appropriate.
- **parallel** – Use MPI cluster where possible

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Make a list of science target images to be cleaned, one image per science spw.

```
>>> hif_makeimlist()
```

2. Make a list of PHASE and BANDPASS calibrator targets to be imaged, one image per science spw.

```
>>> hif_makeimlist(intent='PHASE,BANDPASS')
```

3. Make a list of PHASE calibrator images observed in spw 1, images limited to 50 pixels on a side.

```
>>> hif_makeimlist(intent='PHASE',spw='1',calmaxpix=50)
```

2.14 pipeline.hif.cli.hif_makermsimages

hif_makermsimages(*vis=None*)

Create RMS images for VLASS data.

Create RMS images for VLASS data.

Parameters

vis – List of visibility data files. These may be ASDMs, tar files of ASDMs, MSs, or tar files of MSs, If ASDM files are specified, they will be converted to MS format. example: vis=['X227.ms', 'asdms.tar.gz']

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Basic makermsimages task

```
>>> hif_makermsimages()
```

2.15 pipeline.hif.cli.hif_mstransform

hif_mstransform(*vis=None*, *outputvis=None*, *field=None*, *intent=None*, *spw=None*, *chanbin=None*, *timebin=None*)

Create new MeasurementSets for science target imaging

Create new MeasurementSets for imaging from the corrected column of the input MeasurementSet via a single call to mstransform with all data selection parameters. By default, all science target data is copied to the new MS. The new MeasurementSet is not re-indexed to the selected data and the new MS will have the same source, field, and spw names and ids as it does in the parent MS.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hif_importdata task. '': use all MeasurementSets in the context Examples: 'ngc5921.ms', ['ngc5921a.ms', ngc5921b.ms', 'ngc5921c.ms']
- **outputvis** – The list of output transformed MeasurementSets to be used for imaging. The output list must be the same length as the input list. The default output name defaults to <msrootname>_targets.ms Examples: 'ngc5921.ms', ['ngc5921a.ms', ngc5921b.ms', 'ngc5921c.ms']
- **field** – Select fields name(s) or id(s) to transform. Only fields with data matching the intent will be selected. Examples: '3C279', 'Centaurus*', '3C279,J1427-421'
- **intent** – Select intents for which associated fields will be imaged. By default only TARGET data is selected. Examples: 'PHASE,BANDPASS'
- **spw** – Select spectral window/channels to image. By default all science spws for which the specified intent is valid are selected.
- **chanbin** – Width (bin) of input channels to average to form an output channel. If chanbin > 1 then chanaverage is automatically switched to True.
- **timebin** – Bin width for time averaging. If timebin > 0s then timeaverage is automatically switched to True.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Create a science target MS from the corrected column in the input MS.

```
>>> hif_mstransform()
```

2. Make a phase and bandpass calibrator targets MS from the corrected column in the input MS.

```
>>> hif_mstransform(intent='PHASE,BANDPASS')
```

2.16 pipeline.hif.cli.hif_rawflagchans

hif_rawflagchans(*vis=None*, *spw=None*, *intent=None*, *flag_hilo=None*, *fhl_limit=None*, *fhl_minsample=None*, *flag_bad_quadrant=None*, *fbq_hilo_limit=None*, *fbq_antenna_frac_limit=None*, *fbq_baseline_frac_limit=None*)

Flag deviant baseline/channels in raw data

hif_rawflagchans flags deviant baseline/channels in the raw data.

The flagging views used are derived from the raw data for the specified intent - default is BANDPASS.

Bad baseline/channels are flagged for all intents, not just the one that is the basis of the flagging views.

For each spectral window the flagging view is a 2d image with axes 'channel' and 'baseline'. The pixel for each channel, baseline is the time average of the underlying unflagged raw data.

The baseline axis is labeled by numbers of form id1.id2 where id1 and id2 are the IDs of the baseline antennas. Both id1 and id2 run over all antenna IDs in the observation. This means that each baseline is shown twice but has the benefit that 'bad' antennas are easily identified by eye.

Three flagging methods are available:

If parameter `flag_hilo` is set True then outliers from the median of each flagging view will be flagged.

If parameter `flag_bad_quadrant` is set True then a simple 2 part test is used to check for bad antenna quadrants and/or bad baseline quadrants. Here a 'quadrant' is defined simply as one quarter of the channel axis. The first part of the test is to note as 'suspect' those points further from the view median than `fbq_hilo_limit` * MAD. The second part is to flag entire antenna/quadrants if their fraction of suspect points exceeds `fbq_antenna_frac_limit`. Failing that, entire baseline/quadrants may be flagged if their fraction of suspect points exceeds `fbq_baseline_frac_limit`. Suspect points are not flagged unless as part of a bad antenna or baseline quadrant.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of input MeasurementSets. default: [] - Use the MeasurementSets currently known to the pipeline context.
- **spw** – The list of spectral windows and channels to which the calibration will be applied. Defaults to all science windows in the pipeline context. example: spw='17', spw='11, 15'
- **intent** – A string containing the list of intents to be checked for antennas with deviant gains. The default is blank, which causes the task to select the 'BANDPASS' intent. example: intent='*BANDPASS*'
- **flag_hilo** – True to flag channel/baseline data further from the view median than fhl_limit * MAD.
- **fhl_limit** – If flag_hilo is True then flag channel/baseline data further from the view median than fhl_limit * MAD.
- **fhl_minsample** – Do no flagging if the view median and MAD are derived from fewer than fhl_minsample view pixels.
- **flag_bad_quadrant** – True to search for and flag bad antenna quadrants and baseline quadrants. Here a /'quadrant/' is one quarter of the channel axis.
- **fbq_hilo_limit** – If flag_bad_quadrant is True then channel/baselines further from the view median than fbq_hilo_limit * MAD will be noted as 'suspect'. If there are enough of them to indicate that an antenna or baseline quadrant is bad then all channel/baselines in that quadrant will be flagged.
- **fbq_antenna_frac_limit** – If flag_bad_quadrant is True and the fraction of suspect channel/baselines in a particular antenna/quadrant exceeds fbq_antenna_frac_limit then all data for that antenna/quadrant will be flagged.
- **fbq_baseline_frac_limit** – If flag_bad_quadrant is True and the fraction of suspect channel/baselines in a particular baseline/quadrant exceeds fbq_baseline_frac_limit then all data for that baseline/quadrant will be flagged.

Returns
The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Flag bad quadrants and wild outliers, default method:

```
>>> hif_rawflagchans()
```

equivalent to:

```
>>> hif_rawflagchans(flag_hilo=True, fhl_limit=20, flag_bad_quadrant=True, fbq_hilo_
↪limit=8,
...                   fbq_antenna_frac_limit=0.2, fbq_baseline_frac_limit=1.0)
```

2.17 pipeline.hif.cli.hif_refant

hif_refant(*vis=None*, *field=None*, *spw=None*, *intent=None*, *hm_refant=None*, *refant=None*, *geometry=None*, *flagging=None*, *parallel=None*, *refantignore=None*)

Select the best reference antennas

The hif_refant task selects a list of reference antennas and stores them in the pipeline context in priority order.

The priority order is determined by a weighted combination of scores derived by the antenna selection heuristics. In manual mode the reference antennas can be set by hand.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets in the pipeline context. example: ['M31.ms']
- **field** – The comma delimited list of field names or field ids for which flagging scores are computed if hm_refant='automatic' and flagging = True example: '' (Default to fields with the specified intents), '3C279', '3C279,M82'
- **spw** – A string containing the comma delimited list of spectral window ids for which flagging scores are computed if hm_refant='automatic' and flagging = True. example: '' (all spws observed with the specified intents), '11,13,15,17'
- **intent** – A string containing a comma delimited list of intents against which the selected fields are matched. Defaults to all supported intents. example: 'BANDPASS', 'AMPLITUDE,BANDPASS,PHASE,POLARIZATION'
- **hm_refant** – The heuristics method or mode for selection the reference antenna. The options are 'manual' and 'automatic. In manual mode a user supplied reference antenna refant is supplied. In 'automatic' mode the antennas are selected automatically.
- **refant** – The user supplied reference antenna for hm_refant='manual'. If no antenna list is supplied an empty list is returned. example: 'DV05'
- **geometry** – Score antenna by proximity to the center of the array. This option is quick as only the ANTENNA table must be read. Parameter is available when ``hm_refant``='automatic'.
- **flagging** – Score antennas by percentage of unflagged data. This option requires computing flagging statistics. Parameter is available when ``hm_refant``='automatic'.
- **parallel** – Execute using CASA HPC functionality, if available. options: 'automatic', 'true', 'false', True, False default: None (equivalent to False)

- **refantignore** – string list to be ignored as reference antennas. example: refantignore='ea02,ea03'

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Compute the references antennas to be used for bandpass and gain calibration.

```
>>> hif_refant()
```

2.18 pipeline.hif.cli.hif_selfcal

hif_selfcal(*vis=None*, *field=None*, *spw=None*, *contfile=None*, *apply=None*, *recal=None*, *refantignore=None*, *restore_resources=None*, *n_solints=None*, *amplitude_selfcal=None*, *gaincal_minsnr=None*, *minsnr_to_proceed=None*, *delta_beam_thresh=None*, *apply_cal_mode_default=None*, *rel_thresh_scaling=None*, *dividing_factor=None*, *check_all_spws=None*, *inf_EB_gaincal_combine=None*, *parallel=None*)

Determine and apply self-calibration with the science target data

Determine and apply self-calibration with the science target data

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hif_importdata task. default = "": use all MeasurementSets in the context
- **field** – Select fields to image. Use field name(s) NOT id(s). Mosaics are assumed to have common source / field names. If intent is specified only fields with data matching the intent will be selected. The fields will be selected from MeasurementSets in "vis". default= "" Fields matching intent, one image per target source.
- **spw** – Select spectral windows to image. "": Images will be computed for all science spectral windows.
- **contfile** – Name of file to specify line-free frequency ranges for selfcal continuum imaging. default="cont.dat"
- **apply** – Apply final selfcal solutions back to the input MeasurementSets. default = True
- **recal** – Always re-do self-calibration even solutions/caltables are found in the Pipeline context or json restore file. default = False
- **refantignore** – string list to be ignored as reference antennas. example: refantignore='ea02,ea03'
- **restore_resources** – Path to the restore resources from a standard run of hif_selfcal. hif_selfcal will automatically do an exhaustive search to lookup/extract/verify the selfcal restore resources, i.e., selfcal.json and all selfcal-caltable referred in selfcal.json, starting from working/, to products/ and rawdata/. If restore_resources is specified, this file path will be evaluated first before the pre-defined exhaustive search list. The value can be the file path of *auxproducts.tgz file or *selfcal.json file.
- **n_solints** – number of solution intervals to attempt for self-calibration. default: 4
- **amplitude_selfcal** – Attempt amplitude self-calibration following phase-only self-calibration; if median time between scans of a given target is < 150s, solution intervals of 300s and inf will be attempted, otherwise just inf will be attempted. default = False

- **gaincal_minsnr** – Minimum S/N for a solution to not be flagged by gaincal. default = 2.0
- **minsnr_to_proceed** – Minimum estimated S/N on a per antenna basis to attempt self-calibration of a source. default = 3.0
- **delta_beam_thresh** – Allowed fractional change in beam size for selfcalibration to accept results of a solution interval. default = 0.05
- **apply_cal_mode_default** – Apply mode to use for applycal task during self-calibration; same options as applycal. default = 'calflag'
- **rel_thresh_scaling** – Scaling type to determine how clean thresholds per solution interval should be determined going from the starting clean threshold to 3.0 * RMS for the final solution interval. default='log10', options: 'linear', 'log10', or 'loge' (natural log)
- **dividing_factor** – Scaling factor to determine clean threshold for first self-calibration solution interval. Equivalent to (Peak S/N / dividing_factor) *RMS = First clean threshold; however, if (Peak S/N / dividing_factor) *RMS is < 5.0; a value of 5.0 is used for the first clean threshold. default = 40 for < 8 GHz; 15 for > 8 GHz
- **check_all_spws** – If True, the S/N of mfs images created on a per-spectral-window basis will be compared at the initial stages final self-calibration. default=False
- **inf_EB_gaincal_combine** – change gain solution combination parameters for the inf_EB solution interval. if True, the gaincal combine parameter will be set to 'scan,spw'; if False, the gaincal combine parameter will be set to 'scan'. default=False
- **parallel** – Use MPI cluster where possible, default='automatic'. options: 'automatic', 'true', 'false', True, False

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Run self-calibration and apply solutions to all science targets and spws

```
>>> hif_selfcal()
```

2. Run self-calibration and apply solutions to a single science target

```
>>> hif_selfcal(field="3C279")
```

3. Run self-calibration with a more relaxed allowed fractional change in the beam size for a solution interval to be successful

```
>>> hif_selfcal(delta_beam_thresh=0.15)
```

2.19 pipeline.hif.cli.hif_setjy

hif_setjy(*vis=None*, *field=None*, *intent=None*, *spw=None*, *model=None*, *reffile=None*, *normfluxes=None*, *reffreq=None*, *fluxdensity=None*, *spix=None*, *scalebychan=None*, *standard=None*)

Fill the model column with calibrated visibilities

Fills the model column with the model visibilities.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets defined in the pipeline context.
- **field** – The list of field names or field ids for which the models are to be set. Defaults to all fields with intent '*AMPLITUDE*'. example: field='3C279', field='3C279, M82'
- **intent** – A string containing a comma delimited list of intents against which the selected fields are matched. Defaults to all data with amplitude intent. example: intent='*AMPLITUDE*'
- **spw** – The list of spectral windows and channels for which bandpasses are computed. Defaults to all science spectral windows. example: spw='11,13,15,17'
- **model** – Model image for setting model visibilities. Not fully supported. example: see details in help for CASA setjy task
- **reffile** – Path to a file containing flux densities for calibrators unknown to CASA. Values given in this file take precedence over the CASA-derived values for all calibrators except solar system calibrators. By default the path is set to the CSV file created by h_importdata, consisting of catalogue fluxes extracted from the ASDM. example: reffile='', reffile='working/flux.csv'
- **normfluxes** – Normalize lookup fluxes.
- **reffreq** – The reference frequency for spix, given with units. Provided to avoid division by zero. If the flux density is being scaled by spectral index, then reffreq must be set to whatever reference frequency is correct for the given fluxdensity and spix. It cannot be determined from vis. On the other hand, if spix is 0, then any positive frequency can be used and will be ignored. example: reffreq='86.0GHz', reffreq='4.65e9Hz'
- **fluxdensity** – Specified flux density [I,Q,U,V] in Jy. Uses [1,0,0,0] flux density for unrecognized sources, and standard flux densities for ones recognized by 'standard', including 3C286, 3C48, 3C147, and several planets, moons, and asteroids. example: [3.06,0.0,0.0,0.0]
- **spix** – Spectral index for fluxdensity S = fluxdensity * (freq/reffreq)**spix Only used if fluxdensity is being used. If fluxdensity is positive, and spix is nonzero, then reffreq must be set too. It is applied in the same way to all polarizations, and does not account for Faraday rotation or depolarization.
- **scalebychan** – This determines whether the fluxdensity set in the model is calculated on a per channel basis. If False then only one fluxdensity value is calculated per spw.
- **standard** – Flux density standard, used if fluxdensity[0] less than 0.0. The options are: 'Baars','Perley 90','Perley-Taylor 95', 'Perley-Taylor 99', 'Perley-Butler 2010' and 'Butler-JPL-Horizons 2010'. default: 'Butler-JPL-Horizons 2012' for solar system object 'Perley-Butler 2010' otherwise

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Set the model flux densities for all the amplitude calibrators:

```
>>> hif_setjy()
```

2.20 pipeline.hif.cli.hif_setmodels

hif_setmodels(*vis=None*, *reference=None*, *refintent=None*, *transfer=None*, *transintent=None*, *reffile=None*, *normfluxes=None*, *scalebychan=None*)

Set calibrator source models

Set model fluxes values for calibrator reference and transfer sources using lookup values. By default the reference sources are the flux calibrators and the transfer sources are the bandpass, phase, and check source calibrators. Reference sources which are also in the transfer source list are removed from the transfer source list.

Built-in lookup tables are used to compute models for solar system object calibrators. Point source models are used for other calibrators with flux densities provided in the reference file. Normalized fluxes are computed for transfer sources if the normfluxes parameter is set to True.

The default reference file is 'flux.csv' in the current working directory. This file is usually created in the import-data stage. The file is in 'csv' format and contains the following comma delimited columns.

vis,fieldid,spwid,I,Q,U,V,pix,comment

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the pipeline context. example: ['M32A.ms', 'M32B.ms']
- **reference** – A string containing a comma delimited list of field names defining the reference calibrators. Defaults to field names with intent 'AMPLITUDE'. example: 'M82,3C273'
- **refintent** – A string containing a comma delimited list of intents used to select the reference calibrators. Defaults to 'AMPLITUDE'. example: 'BANDPASS'
- **transfer** – A string containing a comma delimited list of field names defining the transfer calibrators. Defaults to field names with intent ''. example: 'J1328+041,J1206+30'
- **transintent** – A string containing a comma delimited list of intents defining the transfer calibrators. Defaults to 'BANDPASS,PHASE,CHECK'. '' stands for no transfer sources. example: 'PHASE'
- **reffile** – The reference file containing a lookup table of point source models This file currently defaults to 'flux.csv' in the working directory. This file must conform to the standard pipeline 'flux.csv' format example: 'myfluxes.csv'
- **normfluxes** – Normalize the transfer source flux densities.
- **scalebychan** – Scale the flux density on a per channel basis or else on a per spw basis

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Set model fluxes for the flux, bandpass, phase, and check sources.

```
>>> hif_setmodels()
```

2.21 pipeline.hif.cli.hif_transformimagedata

hif_transformimagedata(*vis=None*, *outputvis=None*, *field=None*, *intent=None*, *spw=None*, *datacolumn=None*, *chanbin=None*, *timebin=None*, *replace=None*, *clear_pointing=None*, *modify_weights=None*, *wtmode=None*)

Extract fields for the desired VLASS image to a new MS and reset weights if desired

Extract fields for the desired VLASS image to a new MS and reset weights if desired

Parameters

- **vis** – List of visibility data files. These may be ASDMs, tar files of ASDMs, MSs, or tar files of MSs, If ASDM files are specified, they will be converted to MS format. example: vis=['X227.ms', 'asdms.tar.gz']
- **outputvis** – The output MeasurementSet.
- **field** – Set of data selection field names or ids, '' for all.
- **intent** – Set of data selection intents, '' for all.
- **spw** – Set of data selection spectral window ids '' for all.
- **datacolumn** – Select spectral windows to split. The standard CASA options are supported example: 'data', 'model'
- **chanbin** – Bin width for channel averaging.
- **timebin** – Bin width for time averaging.
- **replace** – If a split was performed delete the parent MS and remove it from the context. example: True or False
- **clear_pointing** – Clear the pointing table.
- **modify_weights** – Re-initialize the weights.
- **wtmode** – optional weight initialization mode when modify_weights=True

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Basic transformimagedata task

```
>>> hif_transformimagedata()
```

2.22 pipeline.hif.cli.hif_uvcontsub

hif_uvcontsub(*vis=None*, *field=None*, *intent=None*, *spw=None*, *fitorder=None*, *parallel=None*)

Fit and subtract continuum from the data

hif_uvcontsub fits the continuum for the frequency ranges given in the cont.dat file, subtracts that fit from the uv data and generates a new set of MSes containing the continuum subtracted (i.e. line) data. The fit is attempted for all science targets and spws. If a fit is impossible, the corresponding data selection is not written to the output line MS.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hif_importdata task. '': use all MeasurementSets in the context Examples: 'ngc5921.ms', ['ngc5921a.ms', ngc5921b.ms', 'ngc5921c.ms']
- **field** – The list of field names or field ids for which UV continuum fits are computed. Defaults to all fields. Examples: '3C279', '3C279,M82'

- **intent** – A string containing a comma delimited list of intents against which the selected fields are matched. '': Defaults to all data with TARGET intent.
- **spw** – The list of spectral windows and channels for which uv continuum fits are computed. '', Defaults to all science spectral windows. Example: '11,13,15,17'
- **fitorder** – Polynomial order for the continuum fits per source and spw. Defaults to {} which means fit order 1 for all sources and spws. If an explicit dictionary is given then all unspecified selections still default to 1. Example: {'3C279': {'15': 1, '17': 2}, 'M82': {'13': 2}}
- **parallel** – Execute using CASA HPC functionality, if available.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Fit and subtract continuum for all science targets and spws

```
>>> hif_uvcontsub()
```

2. Fit and subtract continuum only for a subsect of fields

```
>>> hif_uvcontsub(field='3C279,M82'
```

3. Fit and subtract continuum only for a subsect of spws

```
>>> hif_uvcontsub(spw='11,13')
```

4. Override automatic fit order choice

```
>>> hif_uvcontsub(fitorder={'3C279': {'15': 1, '17': 2}, 'M82': {'13': 2}})
```

CHAPTER

THREE

PIPELINE.HIFA.CLI

Interferometry ALMA Tasks

Functions

hifa_antpos	Derive an antenna position calibration table
hifa_bandpass	Compute bandpass calibration solutions
hifa_bandpassflag	Bandpass calibration flagging
hifa_bpsolint	Compute optimal bandpass calibration solution intervals
hifa_diffgaincal	Derive SpW phase offsets from differential gain calibrator.
hifa_exportdata	Prepare interferometry data for export
hifa_flagdata	Do metadata based flagging of a list of MeasurementSets.
hifa_flagtargets	Do science target flagging
hifa_fluxcalflag	Locate and flag line regions in solar system flux calibrators
hifa_gaincalsnr	Compute gaincal signal-to-noise ratios per spw
hifa_gfluxscale	Derive flux density scales from standard calibrators
hifa_gfluxscaleflag	Flag the flux, diffgain, phase calibrators and check source
hifa_imageprecheck	Calculates the best Briggs robust parameter to achieve sensitivity and angular resolution goals.
hifa_importdata	Imports data into the interferometry pipeline
hifa_lock_refant	Lock reference antenna list
hifa_polcal	Derive instrumental polarization calibration for ALMA.
hifa_polcalflag	Flag polarization calibrators
hifa_renorm	ALMA renormalization task
hifa_restoredata	Restore flagged and calibration interferometry data from a pipeline run
hifa_session_refant	Select best reference antenna for session(s)
hifa_spwphaseup	Compute phase calibration spw map and per spw phase offsets
hifa_targetflag	Flag target source outliers
hifa_timegaincal	Determine temporal gains from calibrator observations
hifa_tsysflag	Flag deviant system temperatures for ALMA interferometry measurements.
hifa_tsysflagcontamination	Flag line contamination in ALMA interferometric Tsys caltables
hifa_unlock_refant	Unlock reference antenna list
hifa_wvrgcal	Generate a gain table based on Water Vapor Radiometer data, and calculate a QA score based on its effect on the interferometric data.
hifa_wvrgcalflag	Generate a gain table based on Water Vapor Radiometer data, interpolating over antennas with bad radiometers.

3.1 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_antpos

hifa_antpos(*vis=None*, *caltable=None*, *hm_antpos=None*, *antenna=None*, *offsets=None*, *antposfile=None*, *threshold=None*)

Derive an antenna position calibration table

The hifa_antpos task corrects the antenna positions recorded in the ASDMs using updated antenna position calibration information determined after the observation was taken.

Corrections can be input by hand, read from a file on disk, or in the future by querying an ALMA database

service.

The antenna positions file is in 'csv' format containing 6 comma-delimited columns as shown below. This file should not include blank lines, including after the end of the last entry. The default name of this file is 'antennapos.csv'.

Example of contents for an 'antennapos.csv' file:

ms,antenna,xoffset,yoffset,zoffset,comment

uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.ms,DV11,0.000,0.010,0.000,"No comment"

uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.dup.ms,DV11,0.000,-0.010,0.000,"No comment"

The offset values in this file are in meters.

The corrections are used to generate a calibration table which is recorded in the pipeline context and applied to the raw visibility data, on the fly to generate other calibration tables, or permanently to generate calibrated visibilities for imaging.

Note: the hm_antpos 'online' option will be implemented when the observing system provides an antenna position determination service.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the pipeline context. Example: vis=['ngc5921.ms']
- **caltable** – List of names for the output calibration tables. Defaults to the standard pipeline naming convention. Example: caltable=['ngc5921.gcal']
- **hm_antpos** – Heuristics method for retrieving the antenna position corrections. The options are 'online' (not yet implemented), 'manual', and 'file'. Example: hm_antpos='manual'
- **antenna** – The list of antennas for which the positions are to be corrected if hm_antpos is 'manual'. Example: antenna='DV05,DV07'
- **offsets** – The list of antenna offsets for each antenna in 'antennas'. Each offset is a set of 3 floating point numbers separated by commas, specified in the ITRF frame. Example: offsets=[0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.03, 0.02, 0.01]
- **antposfile** – The file(s) containing the antenna offsets. Used if hm_antpos is 'file'.
- **threshold** – Highlight antenna position offsets greater than this value in the weblog. Units are wavelengths and the default is 1.0. Example: threshold=1.0

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Correct the position of antenna 'DV05' for all the visibility files in a single pipeline run:

```
>>> hifa_antpos(antenna='DV05', offsets=[0.01, 0.02, 0.03])
```

2. Correct the position of antennas for all the visibility files in a single pipeline run using antenna positions files on disk. These files are assumed to conform to a default naming scheme if antposfile is unspecified by the user:

```
>>> hifa_antpos(hm_antpos='file', antposfile='myantposfile.csv')
```

3.2 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_bandpass

hifa_bandpass(*vis=None*, *caltable=None*, *field=None*, *intent=None*, *spw=None*, *antenna=None*, *hm_phaseup=None*, *phaseupsolint=None*, *phaseupbw=None*, *phaseupsnr=None*, *phaseupnsols=None*, *hm_bandpass=None*, *solint=None*, *maxchannels=None*, *evenbpints=None*, *bpsnr=None*, *minbpsnr=None*, *bpnsols=None*, *combine=None*, *refant=None*, *solnorm=None*, *minblperant=None*, *minsnr=None*, *unregister_existing=None*, *hm_auto_fillgaps=None*)

Compute bandpass calibration solutions

The hifa_bandpass task computes a bandpass solution for every specified science spectral window. By default, a 'phaseup' pre-calibration is performed and applied on the fly to the data, before the bandpass is computed.

The hif_refant task may be used to pre-compute a prioritized list of reference antennas.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the pipeline context. Example: vis=['ngc5921.ms']
- **caltable** – List of names for the output calibration tables. Defaults to the standard pipeline naming convention. Example: caltable=['ngc5921.gcal']
- **field** – The list of field names or field ids for which bandpasses are computed. Set to field='' by default, which means the task will select all fields. Example: field='3C279', field='3C279,M82'
- **intent** – A string containing a comma delimited list of intents against which the selected fields are matched. Set to intent='' by default, which means the task will select all data with the BANDPASS intent. Example: intent='*PHASE*'
- **spw** – The list of spectral windows and channels for which bandpasses are computed. Set to spw='' by default, which means the task will select all science spectral windows. Example: spw='11,13,15,17'
- **antenna** – Set of data selection antenna IDs
- **hm_phaseup** – The pre-bandpass solution phaseup gain heuristics. The options are:
  - 'snr': compute solution required to achieve the specified SNR
  - 'manual': use manual solution parameters
  - '': skip phaseup

  Example: hm_phaseup='manual'
- **phaseupsolint** – The phase correction solution interval in CASA syntax. Used when hm_phaseup = 'manual' or as a default if the hm_phaseup = 'snr' heuristic computation fails. Example: phaseupsolint='300s'
- **phaseupbw** – Bandwidth to be used for phaseup. Used when hm_phaseup = 'manual'.

  Example:
  - phaseupbw='' to use entire bandpass
  - phaseupbw='500MHz' to use central 500MHz
- **phaseupsnr** – The required SNR for the phaseup solution. Used to calculate the phaseup time solint, and only if hm_phaseup = 'snr'. Example: phaseupsnr=10.0
- **phaseupnsols** – The minimum number of phaseup gain solutions. Used only if hm_phaseup = 'snr'. Example: phaseupnsols=4

- **hm_bandpass** – The bandpass solution heuristics. The options are: 'snr': compute the solution required to achieve the specified SNR 'smoothed': simple 'smoothing' i.e. spectral solint>1chan 'fixed': use the user defined parameters for all spws Example: hm_bandpass='snr'
- **solint** – Time and channel solution intervals in CASA syntax. Default is solint='inf', which is used when hm_bandpass = 'fixed'. If hm_bandpass = 'snr', then the task will attempt to compute and use an optimal SNR-based solint (and warn if this solint is not good enough). If hm_bandpass = 'smoothed', the task will override the spectral solint with bandwidth/maxchannels. Example: solint='int'
- **maxchannels** – The bandpass solution 'smoothing' factor in channels, i.e. spectral solint will be set to bandwidth / maxchannels Set to 0 for no smoothing. Used if hm_bandpass = 'smoothed'. Example: maxchannels=240
- **evenbpints** – Force the per spw frequency solint to be evenly divisible into the spw bandpass if hm_bandpass = 'snr'. Example: evenbpints=False
- **bpsnr** – The required SNR for the bandpass solution. Used only if hm_bandpass = 'snr'. Example: bpsnr=30.0
- **minbpsnr** – The minimum required SNR for the bandpass solution when strong atmospheric lines exist in Tsys spectra. Used only if ``hm_bandpass``='snr'. Example: minbpsnr=10.0
- **bpnsols** – The minimum number of bandpass solutions. Used only if hm_bandpass = 'snr'. Example: bpnsols=8
- **combine** – Data axes to combine for solving. Axes are '', 'scan', 'spw', 'field' or any comma-separated combination. Example: combine='scan,field'
- **refant** – List of reference antenna names. Defaults to the value(s) stored in the pipeline context. If undefined in the pipeline context defaults to the CASA reference antenna naming scheme. Example: refant='DV06,DV07'
- **solnorm** – Normalise the bandpass solution; defaults to True. Example: solnorm=False
- **minblperant** – Minimum number of baselines required per antenna for each solve. Antennas with fewer baselines are excluded from solutions. Example: minblperant=4
- **minsnr** – Solutions below this SNR are rejected in the phaseup and bandpass solves. Example: minsnr=3.0
- **unregister_existing** – Unregister all bandpass calibrations from the pipeline context before registering the new bandpass calibrations from this task. Defaults to False. Example: unregister_existing=True
- **hm_auto_fillgaps** – If True, then the hm_bandpass = 'snr' or 'smoothed' modes, that solve bandpass per SpW, are performed with CASA bandpass task parameter 'fillgaps' set to a quarter of the respective SpW bandwidth (in channels). If False, then these bandpass solves will use fillgaps=0. The hm_bandpass = 'fixed' mode is unaffected by hm_auto_fillgaps and always uses fillgaps=0.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Compute a channel bandpass for all visibility files in the pipeline context using the CASA reference antenna determination scheme:

```
>>> hifa_bandpass()
```

2. Same as the above but precompute a prioritized reference antenna list:

```
>>> hif_refant()
>>> hifa_bandpass()
```

3.3 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_bandpassflag

hifa_bandpassflag(*vis=None*, *caltable=None*, *intent=None*, *field=None*, *spw=None*, *antenna=None*, *hm_phaseup=None*, *phaseupsolint=None*, *phaseupbw=None*, *phaseupsnr=None*, *phaseupnsols=None*, *hm_bandpass=None*, *solint=None*, *maxchannels=None*, *evenbpints=None*, *bpsnr=None*, *minbpsnr=None*, *bpnsols=None*, *combine=None*, *refant=None*, *minblperant=None*, *minsnr=None*, *solnorm=None*, *antnegsig=None*, *antpossig=None*, *tmantint=None*, *tmint=None*, *tmbl=None*, *antblnegsig=None*, *antblpossig=None*, *relaxed_factor=None*, *niter=None*, *hm_auto_fillgaps=None*)

Bandpass calibration flagging

This task performs a preliminary phased-up bandpass solution and temporarily applies it, then computes the flagging heuristics by calling hif_correctedampflag which looks for outlier visibility points by statistically examining the scalar difference of the corrected amplitudes minus model amplitudes, and then flags those outliers. The philosophy is that only outlier data points that have remained outliers after calibration will be flagged. Note that the phase of the data is not assessed.

Plots are generated at two points in this workflow: after bandpass calibration but before flagging heuristics are run, and after flagging heuristics have been run and applied. If no points were flagged, the 'after' plots are not generated or displayed.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the pipeline context. Example: vis=['ngc5921.ms']
- **caltable** – List of names for the output calibration tables. Defaults to the standard pipeline naming convention. Example: caltable=['ngc5921.gcal']
- **intent** – A string containing a comma delimited list of intents against which the selected fields are matched. Set to intent='' by default, which means the task will select all data with the BANDPASS intent. Example: intent='*PHASE*'
- **field** – The list of field names or field ids for which bandpasses are computed. Set to field='' by default, which means the task will select all fields. Example: field='3C279', field='3C279,M82'
- **spw** – The list of spectral windows and channels for which bandpasses are computed. Set to spw='' by default, which means the task will select all science spectral windows. Example: spw='11,13,15,17'
- **antenna** – Set of data selection antenna IDs
- **hm_phaseup** – The pre-bandpass solution phaseup gain heuristics. The options are: 'snr': compute solution required to achieve the specified SNR 'manual': use manual solution parameters '': skip phaseup Example: hm_phaseup='manual'
- **phaseupsolint** – The phase correction solution interval in CASA syntax. Used when hm_phaseup = 'manual' or as a default if the hm_phaseup = 'snr' heuristic computation fails. Example: phaseupsolint='300s'

- **phaseupbw** – Bandwidth to be used for phaseup. Used when hm_phaseup = 'manual'. Example: phaseupbw='' to use entire bandpass phaseupbw='500MHz' to use central 500MHz
- **phaseupsnr** – The required SNR for the phaseup solution. Used only if hm_phaseup='snr'. Example: phaseupsnr=10.0
- **phaseupnsols** – The minimum number of phaseup gain solutions. Used only if hm_phaseup='snr'. Example: phaseupnsols=4
- **hm_bandpass** – The bandpass solution heuristics. The options are: 'snr': compute the solution required to achieve the specified SNR 'smoothed': simple 'smoothing' i.e. spectral solint>1chan 'fixed': use the user defined parameters for all spws
- **solint** – Time and channel solution intervals in CASA syntax. Default is solint='inf', which is used when hm_bandpass = 'fixed'. If hm_bandpass = 'snr', then the task will attempt to compute and use an optimal SNR-based solint (and warn if this solint is not good enough). If hm_bandpass = 'smoothed', the task will override the spectral solint with bandwidth/maxchannels.
- **maxchannels** – The bandpass solution 'smoothing' factor in channels, i.e. spectral solint will be set to bandwidth/maxchannels Set to 0 for no smoothing. Used if hm_bandpass = 'smoothed'. Example: maxchannels=240
- **evenbpints** – Force the per spw frequency solint to be evenly divisible into the spw bandpass if hm_bandpass = 'snr'. Example: evenbpints=False
- **bpsnr** – The required SNR for the bandpass solution. Used only if hm_bandpass = 'snr'. Example: bpsnr=30.0
- **minbpsnr** – The minimum required SNR for the bandpass solution when strong atmospheric lines exist in Tsys spectra. Used only if hm_bandpass = 'snr'. Example: minbpsnr=10.0
- **bpnsols** – The minimum number of bandpass solutions. Used only if hm_bandpass = 'snr'. Example: bpnsols=8
- **combine** – Data axes to combine for solving. Axes are '', 'scan', 'spw', 'field' or any comma-separated combination. Example: combine='scan,field'
- **refant** – List of reference antenna names. Defaults to the value(s) stored in the pipeline context. If undefined in the pipeline context defaults to the CASA reference antenna naming scheme. Example: refant='DV06,DV07'
- **minblperant** – Minimum number of baselines required per antenna for each solve. Antennas with fewer baselines are excluded from solutions. Example: minblperant=4
- **minsnr** – Solutions below this SNR are rejected. Example: minsnr=3.0
- **solnorm** – Normalise the bandpass solution; defaults to True.
- **antnegsig** – Lower sigma threshold for identifying outliers as a result of bad antennas within individual timestamps. Example: antnegsig=4.0
- **antpossig** – Upper sigma threshold for identifying outliers as a result of bad antennas within individual timestamps. Example: antpossig=4.6
- **tmantint** – Threshold for maximum fraction of timestamps that are allowed to contain outliers. Example: tmantint=0.063
- **tmint** – Initial threshold for maximum fraction of 'outlier timestamps' over 'total timestamps' that a baseline may be a part of. Example: tmint=0.085
- **tmbl** – Initial threshold for maximum fraction of 'bad baselines' over 'all baselines' that an antenna may be a part of. Example: tmbl=0.175

- **antblnegsig** – Lower sigma threshold for identifying outliers as a result of 'bad baselines' and/or 'bad antennas' within baselines (across all timestamps). Example: antblnegsig=3.4
- **antblpossig** – Upper sigma threshold for identifying outliers as a result of 'bad baselines' and/or 'bad antennas' within baselines (across all timestamps). Example: antblpossig=3.2
- **relaxed_factor** – Relaxed value to set the threshold scaling factor to under certain conditions (see documentation of the underlying correctedampflag task). Example: relaxed_factor=2.0
- **niter** – Maximum number of times to iterate on evaluation of flagging heuristics. If an iteration results in no new flags, then subsequent iterations are skipped. Example: niter=2
- **hm_auto_fillgaps** – If True, then the hm_bandpass = 'snr' or 'smoothed' modes, that solve bandpass per SpW, are performed with CASA bandpass task parameter 'fillgaps' set to a quarter of the respective SpW bandwidth (in channels). If False, then these bandpass solves will use fillgaps=0. The hm_bandpass = 'fixed' mode is unaffected by hm_auto_fillgaps and always uses fillgaps=0.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. run with recommended settings to create bandpass solution with flagging using recommended thresholds:

```
>>> hifa_bandpassflag()
```

3.4 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_bpsolint

hifa_bpsolint(*vis=None*, *field=None*, *intent=None*, *spw=None*, *phaseupsnr=None*, *minphaseupints=None*, *evenbpints=None*, *bpsnr=None*, *minbpsnr=None*, *minbpnchan=None*, *hm_nantennas=None*, *maxfracflagged=None*)

Compute optimal bandpass calibration solution intervals

The optimal bandpass phaseup time and frequency solution intervals required to achieve the required signal-to-noise ratio is estimated based on nominal ALMA array characteristics the metadata associated with the observation.

The phaseup gain time and bandpass frequency intervals are determined as follows:

- For each data set the list of source(s) to use for bandpass solution signal-to-noise estimation is compiled based on the values of the field, intent, and spw parameters.
- Source fluxes are determined for each spw and source combination.
- Fluxes in Jy are derived from the pipeline context.
- Pipeline context fluxes are derived from the online flux calibrator catalog, the ASDM, or the user via the flux.csv file.
- If no fluxes are available the task terminates.
- Atmospheric calibration and observations scans are determined for each spw and source combination.
- If intent is set to 'PHASE' are there are no atmospheric scans associated with the 'PHASE' calibrator, 'TARGET' atmospheric scans will be used instead.
- If atmospheric scans cannot be associated with any of the spw and source combinations the task terminates.
- Science spws are mapped to atmospheric spws for each science spw and source combination.

- If mappings cannot be determined for any of the spws the task terminates.
- The median Tsys value for each atmospheric spw and source combination is determined from the SYSCAL table. Medians are computed first by channel, then by antenna, in order to reduce sensitivity to deviant values.
- The science spw parameters, exposure time(s), and integration time(s) are determined.
- The phase-up time interval, in time units and number of integrations required to meet the phaseupsnr are computed, along with the sensitivity in mJy and the signal-to-noise per integration. Nominal Tsys and sensitivity values per receiver band provided by the ALMA project are used for this estimate.
- Warnings are issued if estimated phase-up gain time solution would contain fewer than minphaseupints solutions.
- The frequency interval, in MHz and number of channels required to meet the bpsnr are computed, along with the per channel sensitivity in mJy and the per channel signal-to-noise. Nominal Tsys and sensitivity values per receiver band provided by the ALMA project are used for this estimate.
- Warnings are issued if estimated bandpass solution would contain fewer than minbpnchan solutions.
- If strong atmospheric features are detected in the Tsys spectrum for a given spw, the frequency interval of bandpass solution is recalculated to meet the lower threshold, minbpsnr - i.e. a lower snr is tolerated in order to preserve enough frequency intervals to capture the atmospheric line.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the pipeline context. example: vis=['M82A.ms', 'M82B.ms']
- **field** – The list of field names of sources to be used for signal-to-noise estimation. Defaults to all fields with the standard intent. example: field='3C279'
- **intent** – A string containing a comma delimited list of intents against which the selected fields are matched. Defaults to 'BANDPASS'. example: intent='PHASE'
- **spw** – The list of spectral windows and channels for which gain solutions are computed. Defaults to all the science spectral windows for which there are both 'intent' and TARGET intents. example: spw='13,15'
- **phaseupsnr** – The required phase-up gain time interval solution signal-to-noise. example: phaseupsnr=10.0
- **minphaseupints** – The minimum number of time intervals in the phase-up gain solution. example: minphaseupints=4
- **evenbpints** – Use a bandpass frequency solint that is an integer divisor of the spw bandwidth, to prevent the occurrence of one narrower fractional frequency interval.
- **bpsnr** – The required bandpass frequency interval solution signal-to-noise. example: bpsnr=30.0
- **minbpsnr** – The minimum required bandpass frequency interval solution signal-to-noise when strong atmospheric lines exist in Tsys spectra. example: minbpsnr=10.0
- **minbpnchan** – The minimum number of frequency intervals in the bandpass solution. example: minbpnchan=16
- **hm_nantennas** – The heuristics for determines the number of antennas to use in the signal-to-noise estimate. The options are 'all' and 'unflagged'. The 'unflagged' options is not currently supported. example: hm_nantennas='unflagged'

- **maxfracflagged** – The maximum fraction of an antenna that can be flagged before it is excluded from the signal-to-noise estimate. example: maxfracflagged=0.80

Returns
The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Estimate the phaseup gain time interval and the bandpass frequency interval required to match the desired signal-to-noise for bandpass solutions:

```
>>> hifa_bpsolint()
```

3.5 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_diffgaincal

hifa_diffgaincal(*vis=None*)

Derive SpW phase offsets from differential gain calibrator.

This task creates the spectral window phase gain offset table used to allow calibrating the "on-source" spectral setup with phase gains from a "reference" spectral setup. A bright point source Quasar, called the Differential Gain Calibrator (DIFFGAIN) source, is used for this purpose. This DIFFGAIN source typically observed in groups of interleaved "reference" and "on-source" scans, once at the start and once at the end of the observations. In very long observations, there may be a group of scans occurring during the middle. Scan groups are combined while solving for SpW offsets between "reference" and "on-source" spectral setups.

Parameters
vis – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the pipeline context. Example: ['M32A.ms', 'M32B.ms']

Returns
The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Derive SpW phase offsets from differential gain calibrator.

```
>>> hifa_diffgaincal()
```

3.6 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_exportdata

hifa_exportdata(*vis=None*, *session=None*, *imaging_products_only=None*, *exportmses=None*, *pprfile=None*, *calintents=None*, *calimages=None*, *targetimages=None*, *products_dir=None*)

Prepare interferometry data for export

The hifa_exportdata task for ALMA CASA pipeline exports the data defined in the pipeline context and exports it to the data products directory, converting and or packing it as necessary.

The current version of the task exports the following products

- an XML file containing the pipeline processing request
- a tar file per ASDM / MS containing the final flags version
- a text file per ASDM / MS containing the final calibration apply list
- a FITS image for each selected calibrator source image

- a FITS image for each selected science target source image
- a tar file per session containing the caltables for that session
- a tar file containing the file web log
- a text file containing the final list of CASA commands
- an XML "manifest" file listing the products
- an XML "aquareport" file listing the QA scores and sub-scores, image sensitivities, and other numerical information

Parameters

- **vis** – List of visibility data files for which flagging and calibration information will be exported. Defaults to the list maintained in the pipeline context. Example: vis=['X227.ms', 'X228.ms']
- **session** – List of sessions one per visibility file. Currently defaults to a single virtual session containing all the visibility files in vis. In the future, this will default to the set of observing sessions defined in the context. Example: session=['session1', 'session2']
- **imaging_products_only** – Export science target imaging products only
- **exportmses** – Export the final MeasurementSets instead of the final flags, calibration tables, and calibration instructions.
- **pprfile** – Name of the pipeline processing request to be exported. Defaults to a file matching the template 'PPR_*.xml'. Example: pprfile=['PPR_GRB021004.xml']
- **calintents** – List of calibrator image types to be exported. Defaults to all standard calibrator intents, 'BANDPASS', 'PHASE', 'FLUX'. Example: 'PHASE'
- **calimages** – List of calibrator images to be exported. Defaults to all calibrator images recorded in the pipeline context. Example: calimages=['3C454.3.bandpass', '3C279.phase']
- **targetimages** – List of science target images to be exported. Defaults to all science target images recorded in the pipeline context. Example: targetimages=['NGC3256.band3', 'NGC3256.band6']
- **products_dir** – Name of the data products subdirectory. Defaults to './'. Example: products_dir='../products'

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Export the pipeline results for a single session to the data products directory:

```
>>> !mkdir ../products
>>> hif_exportdata(products_dir='../products')
```

2. Export the pipeline results to the data products directory specify that only the gain calibrator images be saved:

```
>>> !mkdir ../products
>>> hif_exportdata(products_dir='../products', calintents='*PHASE*')
```

3.7 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_flagdata

hifa_flagdata(*vis=None*, *autocorr=None*, *shadow=None*, *tolerance=None*, *scan=None*, *scannumber=None*, *intents=None*, *edgespw=None*, *fracspw=None*, *fracspwfps=None*, *online=None*, *partialpol=None*, *lowtrans=None*, *mintransrepspw=None*, *mintransnonrepspws=None*, *fileonline=None*, *template=None*, *filetemplate=None*, *hm_tbuff=None*, *tbuff=None*, *qa0=None*, *qa2=None*, *flagbackup=None*)

Do metadata based flagging of a list of MeasurementSets.

The hifa_flagdata data performs basic flagging operations on a list of measurements including:

- applying online flags
- applying a flagging template
- partial polarization flagging
- autocorrelation data flagging
- shadowed antenna data flagging
- scan-based flagging by intent or scan number
- edge channel flagging, as needed
- low atmospheric transmission flagging

About the spectral window edge channel flagging:

- For TDM spectral windows, a number of edge channels are always flagged, according to the fracspw and fracspwfps parameters (the latter operates only on spectral windows with 62, 124, or 248 channels). With the default setting of fracspw, the number of channels flagged on each edge is 2, 4, or 8 for 64, 128, or 256-channel spectral windows, respectively.
- For most FDM spectral windows, no edge flagging is done. The only exceptions are ACA spectral windows that encroach too close to the baseband edge. Channels that lie closer to the baseband edge than the following values are flagged: 62.5, 40, 20, 10, and 5 MHz for spectral windows with bandwidths of 1000, 500, 250, 125, and 62.5 MHz, respectively. A warning is generated in the weblog if flagging occurs due to proximity to the baseband edge. By definition, 2000 MHz spectral windows always encroach the baseband edge on both sides of the spectral window, and thus are always flagged on both sides in order to achieve 1875 MHz bandwidth (in effect, they are flagged by 62.5 MHz on each side), and thus no warning is generated.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets defined in the pipeline context.
- **autocorr** – Flag autocorrelation data.
- **shadow** – Flag shadowed antennas.
- **tolerance** – Amount of antenna shadowing tolerated, in meters. A positive number allows antennas to overlap in projection. A negative number forces antennas apart in projection. Zero implies a distance of radius_1+radius_2 between antenna centers.
- **scan** – Flag a list of specified scans.
- **scannumber** – A string containing a comma delimited list of scans to be flagged. Example: scannumber='3,5,6'
- **intents** – A string containing a comma delimited list of intents against which the scans to be flagged are matched. Example: intents='*BANDPASS*'

- **edgespw** – Flag the edge spectral window channels.
- **fracspw** – Fraction of channels to flag at both edges of TDM spectral windows.
- **fracspwfps** – Fraction of channels to flag at both edges of ACA TDM spectral windows that were created with the earlier (original) implementation of the frequency profile synthesis (FPS) algorithm.
- **online** – Apply the online flags.
- **partialpol** – Identify integrations in multi-polarisation data where part of the polarization products are already flagged, and flag the other polarization products in those integrations.
- **lowtrans** – Flag spectral windows for which a significant fraction of the channels have atmospheric transmission below the threshold (mintransrepspw, mintransnonrepspws).
- **mintransnonrepspws** – This atmospheric transmissivity threshold is used to flag a non-representative science spectral window when more than 60% of its channels have a transmissivity below this level.
- **mintransrepspw** – This atmospheric transmissivity threshold is used to flag the representative science spectral window when more than 60% of its channels have a transmissivity below this level.
- **fileonline** – File containing the online flags. These are computed by the h_init or hif_importdata data tasks. If the online flags files are undefined a name of the form 'msname.flagonline.txt' is assumed.
- **template** – Apply flagging templates
- **filetemplate** – The name of a text file that contains the flagging template for RFI, birdies, telluric lines, etc. If the template flags files is undefined a name of the form 'msname.flagtemplate.txt' is assumed.
- **hm_tbuff** – The heuristic for computing the default time interval padding parameter. The options are 'halfint' and 'manual'. In 'halfint' mode tbuff is set to half the maximum of the median integration time of the science and calibrator target observations. The value of 0.048 seconds is subtracted from the lower time limit to accommodate the behavior of the ALMA Control system.
- **tbuff** – The time in seconds used to pad flagging command time intervals if hm_tbuff = 'manual'. The default in manual mode is no flagging.
- **qa0** – QA0 flags.
- **qa2** – QA2 flags.
- **flagbackup** – Back up any pre-existing flags.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Do basic flagging on a MeasurementSet:

```
>>> hifa_flagdata()
```

2. Do basic flagging on a MeasurementSet flagging additional scans selected by number as well:

```
>>> hifa_flagdata(scannumber='13,18')
```

3.8 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_flagtargets

hifa_flagtargets(*vis=None*, *template=None*, *filetemplate=None*, *flagbackup=None*)

Do science target flagging

The hifa_flagtargets task performs basic flagging operations on a list of science target MeasurementSets, including:

- applying a flagging template

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets defined in the pipeline context.
- **template** – Apply flagging templates; defaults to True.
- **filetemplate** – The name of a text file that contains the flagging template for issues with the science target data etc. If the template flags files is undefined a name of the form 'msname_flagtargetstemplate.txt' is assumed.
- **flagbackup** – Back up any pre-existing flags; defaults to False.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Do basic flagging on a science target MeasurementSet:

```
>>> hifa_flagtargets()
```

3.9 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_fluxcalflag

hifa_fluxcalflag(*vis=None*, *field=None*, *intent=None*, *spw=None*, *threshold=None*, *appendlines=None*, *linesfiles=None*, *applyflags=None*)

Locate and flag line regions in solar system flux calibrators

Search the built-in solar system flux calibrator line catalog for overlaps with the science spectral windows. Generate a list of line overlap regions and flagging commands.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets defined in the pipeline context.
- **field** – The list of field names or field ids for which the models are to be set. Defaults to all fields with intent 'AMPLITUDE'. Example: field='3C279', field='3C279, M82'
- **intent** – A string containing a comma delimited list of intents against which the selected fields are matched. Defaults to all data with amplitude intent. Example: intent='AMPLITUDE'
- **spw** – Spectral windows and channels for which bandpasses are computed. Defaults to all science spectral windows. Example: spw='11,13,15,17'
- **threshold** – If the fraction of a spectral window occupied by line regions is greater than this threshold value, then flag the entire spectral window.
- **appendlines** – Append user defined line regions to the line dictionary.

- **linesfile** – Read in a file containing lines regions and append it to the builtin dictionary. Blank lines and comments beginning with # are skipped. The data is contained in 4 whitespace delimited fields containing the solar system object field name, e.g. 'Callisto', the molecular species name, e.g. '13CO', and the starting and ending frequency in GHz.
- **applyflags** – Boolean for whether to apply the generated flag commands. (default True)

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Locate known lines in any solar system object flux calibrators:

```
>>> hifa_fluxcalflag()
```

3.10 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_gaincalsnr

hifa_gaincalsnr(*vis=None*, *field=None*, *intent=None*, *spw=None*, *phasesnr=None*, *bwedgefrac=None*, *hm_nantennas=None*, *maxfracflagged=None*)

Compute gaincal signal-to-noise ratios per spw

The gaincal solution signal-to-noise is determined as follows:

- For each data set the list of source(s) to use for the per-scan gaincal solution signal-to-noise estimation is compiled based on the values of the field, intent, and spw parameters.
- Source fluxes are determined for each spw and source combination.
- Fluxes in Jy are derived from the pipeline context.
- Pipeline context fluxes are derived from the online flux calibrator catalog, the ASDM, or the user via the flux.csv file.
- If no fluxes are available the task terminates.
- Atmospheric calibration and observations scans are determined for each spw and source combination.
- If intent is set to 'PHASE' are there are no atmospheric scans associated with the 'PHASE' calibrator, 'TARGET' atmospheric scans will be used instead.
- If atmospheric scans cannot be associated with any of the spw and source combinations the task terminates.
- Science spws are mapped to atmospheric spws for each science spw and source combinations.
- If mappings cannot be determined for any of the spws the task terminates.
- The median Tsys value for each atmospheric spw and source combination is determined from the SYSCAL table. Medians are computed first by channel, then by antenna, in order to reduce sensitivity to deviant values.
- The science spw parameters, exposure time(s), and integration time(s) are determined.
- The per scan sensitivity and signal-to-noise estimates are computed per science spectral window. Nominal Tsys and sensitivity values per receiver band provide by the ALMA project are used for this estimate.
- The QA score is based on how many signal-to-noise estimates greater than the requested signal-to-noise ratio can be computed.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the pipeline context. Example: vis=['M82A.ms', 'M82B.ms']
- **field** – The list of field names of sources to be used for signal to noise estimation. Defaults to all fields with the standard intent. Example: field='3C279'
- **intent** – A string containing a comma delimited list of intents against which the selected fields are matched. Defaults to 'PHASE'. Example: intent='BANDPASS'
- **spw** – The list of spectral windows and channels for which gain solutions are computed. Defaults to all the science spectral windows for which there are both 'intent' and TARGET intents. Example: spw='13,15'
- **phasesnr** – The required gaincal solution signal to noise. Example: phasesnr=20.0
- **bwedgefrac** – The fraction of the bandwidth edges that is flagged. Example: bwedgefrac=0.0
- **hm_nantennas** – The heuristics for determines the number of antennas to use in the signal to noise estimate. The options are 'all' and 'unflagged'. The 'unflagged' options is not currently supported. Example: hm_nantennas='unflagged'
- **maxfracflagged** – The maximum fraction of an antenna that can be flagged before it is excluded from the signal to noise estimate. Example: maxfracflagged=0.80

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Estimate the per scan gaincal solution sensitivities and signal to noise ratios for all the science spectral windows:

```
>>> hifa_gaincalsnr()
```

3.11 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_gfluxscale

hifa_gfluxscale(*vis=None*, *reference=None*, *transfer=None*, *refintent=None*, *transintent=None*, *refspwmap=None*, *reffile=None*, *phaseupsolint=None*, *solint=None*, *minsnr=None*, *refant=None*, *hm_resolvecals=None*, *antenna=None*, *peak_fraction=None*, *amp_outlier_sigma=None*)

Derive flux density scales from standard calibrators

Derive flux densities for point source transfer calibrators using flux models for reference calibrators.

Flux values are determined by:

- computing phase only solutions for all the science spectral windows using the calibrator data selected by the reference and refintent parameters and the transfer and transintent parameters, the value of the phaseupsolint parameter, and any spw combination determined in hifa_spwphaseup.
- computing complex amplitude only solutions for all the science spectral windows using calibrator data selected with reference and refintent parameters and the transfer and transintent parameters, the value of the solint parameter.
- examining the amplitude-only solutions for obvious outliers and flagging them in the caltable.
- transferring the flux scale from the reference calibrators to the transfer calibrators using refspwmap for windows without data in the reference calibrators.
- inserting the computed flux density values into the MODEL_DATA column.

Resolved calibrators are handled via antenna selection either automatically (hm_resolvedcals = 'automatic') or manually (hm_resolvedcals = 'manual'). In the former case, antennas closer to the reference antenna than the uv distance where visibilities fall to peak_fraction of the peak are used. In manual mode, the antennas specified in antenna are used.

Note that the flux corrected calibration table computed internally is not currently used in later pipeline apply calibration steps.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the pipeline context. Example: ['M32A.ms', 'M32B.ms']
- **reference** – A string containing a comma delimited list of field names defining the reference calibrators. Defaults to field names with intent '*AMP*'. Example: reference='M82,3C273'
- **transfer** – A string containing a comma delimited list of field names defining the transfer calibrators. Defaults to field names with intent '*PHASE*'. Example: transfer='J1328+041,J1206+30'
- **refintent** – A string containing a comma delimited list of intents used to select the reference calibrators. Defaults to 'AMPLITUDE'. Example: refintent='', refintent='AMPLITUDE'
- **transintent** – A string containing a comma delimited list of intents defining the transfer calibrators. Defaults to 'PHASE,BANDPASS,CHECK,POLARIZATION,POLANGLE,POLLEAKAGE'. Example: transintent='', transintent='PHASE,BANDPASS'
- **refspwmap** – Vector of spectral window ids enabling scaling across spectral windows. Defaults to no scaling. Example: refspwmap=[1,1,3,3] - (4 spws, reference fields in 1 and 3, transfer fields in 0,1,2,3
- **reffile** – Path to a file containing flux densities for calibrators. Setjy will be run for any that have both reference and transfer intents. Values given in this file will take precedence over MODEL column values set by previous tasks. By default, the path is set to the CSV file created by hifa_importdata, consisting of catalogue fluxes extracted from the ASDM and / or edited by the user. example: reffile='', reffile='working/flux.csv'
- **phaseupsolint** – Time solution intervals in CASA syntax for the phase solution. example: phaseupsolint='inf', phaseupsolint='int', phaseupsolint='100sec'
- **solint** – Time solution intervals in CASA syntax for the amplitude solution. example: solint='inf', solint='int', solint='100sec'
- **minsnr** – Minimum signal-to-noise ratio for gain calibration solutions. example: minsnr=1.5, minsnr=0.0
- **refant** – A string specifying the reference antenna(s). By default, this is read from the context. Example: refant='DV05'
- **hm_resolvedcals** – Heuristics method for handling resolved calibrators. The options are 'automatic' and 'manual'. In automatic mode, antennas closer to the reference antenna than the uv distance where visibilities fall to peak_fraction of the peak are used. In manual mode, the antennas specified in antenna are used.
- **antenna** – A comma delimited string specifying the antenna names or ids to be used for the fluxscale determination. Used in hm_resolvedcals = 'manual' mode. Example: antenna='DV16,DV07,DA12,DA08'
- **peak_fraction** – The limiting UV distance from the reference antenna for antennas to be included in the flux calibration. Defined as the point where the calibrator visibilities have fallen to peak_fraction of the peak value.

- **amp_outlier_sigma** – Sigma threshold used to identify outliers in the amplitude caltable. Default: 50.0. Example: amp_outlier_sigma=30.0

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Compute flux values for the phase calibrator using model data from the amplitude calibrator:

```
>>> hifa_gfluxscale()
```

3.12 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_gfluxscaleflag

hifa_gfluxscaleflag(*vis=None*, *intent=None*, *phaseupsolint=None*, *solint=None*, *minsnr=None*, *refant=None*, *antnegsig=None*, *antpossig=None*, *tmantint=None*, *tmint=None*, *tmbl=None*, *antblnegsig=None*, *antblpossig=None*, *relaxed_factor=None*, *niter=None*)

Flag the flux, diffgain, phase calibrators and check source

This task computes the flagging heuristics on the flux, diffgain, and phase calibrators and the check source, by calling hif_correctedampflag which looks for outlier visibility points by statistically examining the scalar difference of corrected amplitudes minus model amplitudes, and flags those outliers. The philosophy is that only outlier data points that have remained outliers after calibration will be flagged. The heuristic works equally well on resolved calibrators and point sources because it is not performing a vector difference, and thus is not sensitive to nulls in the flux density vs. uvdistance domain. Note that the phase of the data is not assessed.

In further detail, the workflow is as follows: a snapshot of the flagging state is preserved at the start, a preliminary phase and amplitude gaincal solution is solved and applied, the flagging heuristics are run and any outliers are marked for flagging, the flagging state is restored from the snapshot. If any outliers were found, then these are flagged. Plots are generated at two points in this workflow: after preliminary phase and amplitude calibration but before flagging heuristics are run, and after flagging heuristics have been run and applied. If no points were flagged, the 'after' plots are not generated or displayed. The score for this stage is the standard data flagging score, which depends on the fraction of data flagged.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the pipeline context. Example: vis=['M51.ms']
- **intent** – A string containing a comma delimited list of intents against which the selected fields are matched. If undefined (default), it will select all data with the AMPLITUDE, PHASE, and CHECK intents, except for one case: if one of the AMPLITUDE intent fields was also used for BANDPASS, then this task will select only data with PHASE and CHECK intents. Example: intent='*PHASE*'
- **phaseupsolint** – The phase correction solution interval in CASA syntax. Example: phaseupsolint='300s'
- **solint** – Time and channel solution intervals in CASA syntax. Example: solint='inf,10ch', solint='inf'
- **minsnr** – Solutions below this SNR are rejected.
- **refant** – Reference antenna names. Defaults to the value(s) stored in the pipeline context. If undefined in the pipeline context defaults to the CASA reference antenna naming scheme. Example: refant='DV01', refant='DV06,DV07'

- **antnegsig** – Lower sigma threshold for identifying outliers as a result of bad antennas within individual timestamps. Example: antnegsig=4.0
- **antpossig** – Upper sigma threshold for identifying outliers as a result of bad antennas within individual timestamps. Example: antpossig=4.6
- **tmantint** – Threshold for maximum fraction of timestamps that are allowed to contain outliers. Example: tmantint=0.063
- **tmint** – Threshold for maximum fraction of "outlier timestamps" over "total timestamps" that a baseline may be a part of. Example: tmint=0.085
- **tmbl** – Initial threshold for maximum fraction of "bad baselines" over "all baselines" that an antenna may be a part of. Example: tmbl=0.175
- **antblnegsig** – Lower sigma threshold for identifying outliers as a result of "bad baselines" and/or "bad antennas" within baselines, across all timestamps. Example: antblnegsig=3.4
- **antblpossig** – Threshold for identifying outliers as a result of "bad baselines" and/or "bad antennas" within baselines, across all timestamps. Example: antblpossig=3.2
- **relaxed_factor** – Relaxed value to set the threshold scaling factor to under certain conditions (see task description). Example: relaxed_factor=2.0
- **niter** – Maximum number of times to iterate on evaluation of flagging heuristics. If an iteration results in no new flags, then subsequent iterations are skipped. Example: niter=2

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. run with recommended settings to create flux scale calibration with flagging using recommended thresholds:

```
>>> hifa_gfluxscaleflag()
```

3.13 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_imageprecheck

hifa_imageprecheck(*vis=None*, *desired_angular_resolution=None*, *calcsb=None*, *parallel=None*)

Calculates the best Briggs robust parameter to achieve sensitivity and angular resolution goals.

In this task, the representative source and the spw containing the representative frequency selected by the PI in the OT are used to calculate the synthesized beam and to make sensitivity estimates for the aggregate bandwidth and representative bandwidth for several values of the Briggs robust parameter. This information is reported in a table in the weblog. If no representative target/frequency information is available, it defaults to the first target and center of first spw in the data (e.g. pre-Cycle 5 data does not have this information available). The best Briggs robust parameter to achieve the PI's desired angular resolution is chosen automatically. See the User's guide for further details.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hif_importdata task. '': use all MeasurementSets in the context Examples: 'ngc5921.ms', ['ngc5921a.ms', ngc5921b.ms', 'ngc5921c.ms']
- **desired_angular_resolution** – User specified angular resolution goal string. When this parameter is set, uvtapering may be performed. '': automatic from performance parameters (default). Example: '1.0arcsec'
- **calcsb** – Force (re-)calculation of sensitivities and beams; defaults to False

- **parallel** – Use MPI cluster where possible

Returns
The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. run with recommended settings to perform checks prior to imaging:

```
>>> hifa_imageprecheck()
```

2. run to perform checks prior to imaging and force the re-calculation of sensitivities and beams:

```
>>> hifa_imageprecheck(calcsb=True)
```

3.14 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_importdata

hifa_importdata(*vis=None*, *session=None*, *asis=None*, *process_caldevice=None*, *overwrite=None*, *nocopy=None*, *bdfflags=None*, *datacolumns=None*, *lazy=None*, *dbservice=None*, *ocorr_mode=None*, *createmms=None*, *minparang=None*, *parallel=None*)

Imports data into the interferometry pipeline

The hifa_importdata task loads the specified visibility data into the pipeline context unpacking and / or converting it as necessary.

If the overwrite input parameter is set to False and the task is asked to convert an input ASDM input to an MS, then when the output MS already exists in the output directory, the importasdm conversion step is skipped, and the existing MS will be imported instead.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of visibility data files. These may be ASDMs, tar files of ASDMs, MSes, or tar files of MSes. If ASDM files are specified, they will be converted to MS format. Example: vis=['X227.ms', 'asdms.tar.gz']
- **session** – List of session names, one for each visibility dataset, used to group the MSes into sessions. Example: session=['session_1', 'session_2']
- **asis** – Creates verbatim copies of the ASDM tables in the output MS. The value given to this option must be a list of table names separated by space characters.
- **process_caldevice** – Import the caldevice table from the ASDM.
- **overwrite** – Overwrite existing files on import; defaults to False. When converting ASDM to MS, if overwrite=False and the MS already exists in the output directory, then this existing MS dataset will be used instead. Example: overwrite=True
- **nocopy** – Disable copying of MS to working directory; defaults to False. Example: nocopy=True
- **bdfflags** – Apply BDF flags on import.
- **datacolumns** – Dictionary defining the data types of existing columns. The format is: {'data': 'data type 1'} or {'data': 'data type 1', 'corrected': 'data type 2'}. For ASDMs the data type can only be RAW and one can only specify it for the data column. For MSes one can define two different data types for the DATA and CORRECTED_DATA columns and they can be any of the known data types (RAW, REGCAL_CONTLINE_ALL, REGCAL_CONTLINE_SCIENCE, SELFCAL_CONTLINE_SCIENCE, REGCAL_LINE_SCIENCE, SELFCAL_LINE_SCIENCE,

BASELINED, ATMCORR). The intent selection strings _ALL or _SCIENCE can be skipped. In that case the task determines this automatically by inspecting the existing intents in the dataset. Usually, a single datacolumns dictionary is used for all datasets. If necessary, one can define a list of dictionaries, one for each EB, with different setups per EB. If no types are specified, {'data':'raw','corrected':'regcal_contline'} or {'data':'raw'} will be assumed, depending on whether the corrected column exists or not.

- **lazy** – Use the lazy filler import.
- **dbservice** – Use the online flux catalog.
- **ocorr_mode** – ALMA default set to ca.
- **createmms** – Create an MMS.
- **minparang** – Minimum required parallactic angle range for polarisation calibrator, in degrees. The default of 0.0 is used for non-polarisation processing.
- **parallel** – Execute using CASA HPC functionality, if available.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Load an ASDM list in the ../rawdata subdirectory into the context:

```
>>> hifa_importdata(vis=['../rawdata/uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e', '../rawdata/uid_A002_
↪x30a93d_X44e'])
```

2. Load an MS in the current directory into the context:

```
>>> hifa_importdata(vis=['uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.ms'])
```

3. Load a tarred ASDM in ../rawdata into the context:

```
>>> hifa_importdata(vis=['../rawdata/uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.tar.gz'])
```

4. Import a list of MeasurementSets:

```
>>> myvislist = ['uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.ms', 'uid_A002_x30a93d_X44e.ms']
>>> hifa_importdata(vis=myvislist)
```

5. Run with explicit setting of data column types:

```
>>> hifa_importdata(vis=['uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e_targets.ms'], datacolumns={'data':
↪ 'regcal_contline'})
>>> hifa_importdata(vis=['uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e_targets_line.ms'], datacolumns={
↪'data': 'regcal_line', 'corrected': 'selfcal_line'})
```

3.15 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_lock_refant

hifa_lock_refant(*vis=None*)

Lock reference antenna list

hifa_lock_refant marks the reference antenna list as "locked" for specified measurement sets, preventing modification of the refant list by subsequent tasks.

After executing hifa_lock_refant, all subsequent gaincal calls will by default be executed with refantmode='strict'.

The refant list can be unlocked with the hifa_unlock_refant task.

Parameters

vis – List of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the pipeline context. Example: vis=['ngc5921.ms']

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Lock the refant list for all MSes in pipeline context:

```
>>> hifa_lock_refant()
```

3.16 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_polcal

hifa_polcal(*vis=None*, *minpacov=None*, *solint_chavg=None*, *vs_stats=None*, *vs_thresh=None*)

Derive instrumental polarization calibration for ALMA.

Derive the instrumental polarization calibrations for ALMA using the polarization calibrators.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the pipeline context. Example: ['M32A.ms', 'M32B.ms']
- **minpacov** – Minimum Parallactic Angle Coverage (degrees) required for Q, U estimation in task polfromgain. This enables avoiding pathological cases of antennas with insufficient parallactic angle coverage which can yield spurious source polarization solutions or cause polfromgain to fail to find any solutions. Default: 30.0
- **solint_chavg** – Channel averaging to include in solint for gaincal steps producing cross-hand delay, cross-hand phase, and leakage (D-terms) solutions. Default: '5MHz'
- **vs_stats** – List of visstat statistics to use for diagnostic comparison between the concatenated session MS and individual MSes in that session after applying polarization calibration tables. Default: ['min','max','mean']
- **vs_thresh** – Threshold to use in diagnostic comparison of visstat statistics; relative differences larger than this threshold are reported in the CASA log. Default: 1e-3

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Compute the polarization calibrations:

```
>>> hifa_polcal()
```

3.17 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_polcalflag

hifa_polcalflag(*vis=None*)

Flag polarization calibrators

This task flags corrected visibility outliers in the polarization calibrator data using the hif_correctedampflag heuristics.

Parameters

vis – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hif_importdata task. '': use all MeasurementSets in the context Examples: 'ngc5921.ms', ['ngc5921a.ms', ngc5921b.ms', 'ngc5921c.ms']

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Run with recommended settings to flag visibility outliers in the polarization calibrator data:

```
>>> hifa_polcalflag()
```

3.18 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_renorm

hifa_renorm(*vis=None*, *createcaltable=None*, *threshold=None*, *spw=None*, *excludechan=None*, *atm_auto_exclude=None*, *bwthreshspw=None*, *parallel=None*)

ALMA renormalization task

This task makes an assessment, and optionally applies a correction, to data suffering from incorrect amplitude normalization caused by bright astronomical lines detected in the autocorrelations of some target sources.

For a full description of the effects of bright emission lines and the correction heuristics used in this task, please see the Pipeline User Guide.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the pipeline context. Example: vis=['ngc5921.ms']
- **createcaltable** – Boolean to select whether to create the renormalization correction cal table (True), or only run the assessment (False, default). Example: createcaltable=True
- **threshold** – Apply correction if max correction is above this threshold value and apply = True. Default is 1.02 (i.e. 2%). Example: threshold=1.02
- **spw** – The list of real (not virtual - i.e. the actual spwIDs in the MS) spectral windows to evaluate. Set to spw='' by default, which means the task will select all relevant (science FDM) spectral windows. Note that for data with multiple MSs, a list with the correct spectral window selection for each MS can be provided.

  Examples:

  - spw="11,13,15,17"
  - spw=["11,13,15,17", "5,7,11,13"]
- **excludechan** – Channels to exclude in either channel or frequency space (TOPO, GHz), specifying the real (not virtual) spectral window per selection. Note that for data with multiple MSs, a list of dictionaries with the correct selection for each MS can be provided. Examples:
  - excludechan={'22':'100~150;800~850', '24':'100~200'}
  - excludechan={'22':'230.1GHz~230.2GHz'}
  - excludechan=[{'22':'100~150'}, {'15':'100~150'}]
- **atm_auto_exclude** – Automatically find and exclude regions with atmospheric features. Default is False
- **bwthreshspw** – Bandwidth beyond which a SPW is split into chunks to fit separately. The default value for all SPWs is 120e6, and this parameter allows one to override it for specific SPWs, due to needing potentially various 'nsegments' when EBs have very different SPW bandwidths. Example: bwthreshspw={'16: 64e6, '22: 64e6}
- **parallel** – Execute using CASA HPC functionality, if available.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Run with recommended settings to assess the need for an ALMA amplitude renormalization correction.

```
>>> hifa_renorm()
```

2. Run to assess the necessary ALMA amplitude renormalization correction, and apply this correction if it exceeds a threshold of 3% (1.03).

```
>>> hifa_renorm(createcaltable=True, threshold=1.03)
```

3.19 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_restoredata

hifa_restoredata(*vis=None*, *session=None*, *products_dir=None*, *copytoraw=None*, *rawdata_dir=None*, *lazy=None*, *bdfflags=None*, *ocorr_mode=None*, *asis=None*)

Restore flagged and calibration interferometry data from a pipeline run

The hifa_restoredata task restores flagged and calibrated MeasurementSets from archived ASDMs and pipeline flagging and calibration data products.

hifa_restoredata assumes that the ASDMs to be restored are present in the directory specified by the rawdata_dir (default: '../rawdata').

By default (copytoraw = True), hifa_restoredata assumes that for each ASDM in the input list, the corresponding pipeline flagging and calibration data products (in the format produced by the hifa_exportdata task) are present in the directory specified by products_dir (default: '../products'). At the start of the task, these products are copied from the products_dir to the rawdata_dir.

If copytoraw = False, hifa_restoredata assumes that these products are to be found in rawdata_dir along with the ASDMs.

The expected flagging and calibration products (for each ASDM) include:

- a compressed tar file of the final flagversions file, e.g. uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.ms.flagversions.tar.gz

- a text file containing the applycal instructions, e.g. uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.ms.calapply.txt
- a compressed tar file containing the caltables for the parent session, e.g. uid___A001_X74_X29.session_3.caltables.tar.gz

hifa_restoredata performs the following operations:

- imports the ASDM(s)
- removes the default MS.flagversions directory created by the filler
- restores the final MS.flagversions directory stored by the pipeline
- restores the final set of pipeline flags to the MS
- restores the final calibration state of the MS
- restores the final calibration tables for each MS
- applies the calibration tables to each MS

When importing the ASDM and converting it to a Measurement Set (MS), if the output MS already exists in the output directory, then the importasdm conversion step is skipped, and instead the existing MS will be imported.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of raw visibility data files to be restored. Assumed to be in the directory specified by rawdata_dir. Example: vis=['uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e']
- **session** – List of sessions one per visibility file. Example: session=['session_3']
- **products_dir** – Name of the data products directory to copy calibration products from. Default: '../products' The parameter is effective only when copytoraw = True. When copytoraw = False, calibration products in rawdata_dir will be used. Example: products_dir='myproductspath'
- **copytoraw** – Copy calibration and flagging tables from products_dir to rawdata_dir directory. Default: True. Example: copytoraw=False
- **rawdata_dir** – Name of the raw data directory. Default: '../rawdata'. Example: rawdata_dir='myrawdatapath'
- **lazy** – Use the lazy filler option. Default: False. Example: lazy=True
- **bdfflags** – Set the BDF flags. Default: True. Example: bdfflags=False
- **ocorr_mode** – Set ocorr_mode. Default: 'ca'. Example: ocorr_mode='ca'
- **asis** – Creates verbatim copies of the ASDM tables in the output MS. The value given to this option must be a string containing a list of table names separated by whitespace characters. Default: 'SBSummary ExecBlock Antenna Annotation Station Receiver Source CalAtmosphere CalWVR CalPointing'. Example: asis='Source Receiver'

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Restore the pipeline results for a single ASDM in a single session:

```
>>> hifa_restoredata(vis=['uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e'], session=['session_1'], ocorr_
↪mode='ca')
```

3.20 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_session_refant

hifa_session_refant(*vis=None*, *phase_threshold=None*)

Select best reference antenna for session(s)

This task re-evaluates the reference antenna lists from all measurement sets within a session and combines these to select a single common reference antenna (per session) that is to be used by any subsequent pipeline stages.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the pipeline context. Example: vis=['ngc5921.ms']
- **phase_threshold** – Threshold (in degrees) used to identify absolute phase solution outliers in caltables. Example: phase_threshold=0.005

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Compute a single common reference antenna per session:

```
>>> hifa_session_refant()
```

3.21 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_spwphaseup

hifa_spwphaseup(*vis=None*, *caltable=None*, *field=None*, *intent=None*, *spw=None*, *hm_spwmapmode=None*, *maxnarrowbw=None*, *minfracmaxbw=None*, *samebb=None*, *phasesnr=None*, *bwedgefrac=None*, *hm_nantennas=None*, *maxfracflagged=None*, *combine=None*, *refant=None*, *minblperant=None*, *minsnr=None*, *unregister_existing=None*)

Compute phase calibration spw map and per spw phase offsets

The spw map for phase calibration is computed. Phase offsets as a function of spectral window are computed using high signal-to-noise calibration observations.

Previous calibrations are applied on the fly.

hifa_spwphaseup performs two functions:

- Determines the spectral window mapping or combination mode, for each phase and check source, to use when solving for phase as a function of time (gfluxscale and timegaincal), and when applying those solutions to targets.
- Computes the per-spectral-window phase offset table that will be applied to the data to remove mean phase differences between the spectral windows.

If hm_spwmapmode = 'auto', then the spectral window map is computed for each SpectralSpec and each source with phase or check intent, using the following algorithm:

- Estimate the per-spectral-window (spw) per-scan signal-to-noise ratio for each phase and check source based on catalog flux densities, Tsys, number of antennas, and integration scan time.
- If the signal-to-noise of all spws is greater than phasesnr, then hm_spwmapmode = 'default' mapping is used in which each spw is used to calibrate itself.
- If the signal-to-noise of only some spws are greater than the value of phasesnr, then each lower-SNR spw is mapped to the highest SNR spw in the same SpectralSpec.

- If all spws have low SNR, or SNR cannot be computed for any reason (for example, there is no flux information), then hm_spwmapmode = 'combine'.

If hm_spwmapmode = 'combine', hifa_spwphaseup maps all the science windows to a single science spectral window. For example, if the list of science spectral windows is [9, 11, 13, 15] then all the science spectral windows in the data will be combined and mapped to the science window 9 in the combined phase vs time calibration table.

If hm_spwmapmode = 'simple', a mapping from narrow science to wider science spectral windows is computed using the following algorithm:

- Construct a list of the bandwidths of all the science spectral windows.
- Determine the maximum bandwidth in this list as 'maxbandwidth'
- For each science spectral window with bandwidth less than 'maxbandwidth' construct a list of spectral windows with bandwidths greater than minfracmaxbw * 'maxbandwidth', then select the spectral window in this list whose band center most closely matches the band center of the narrow spectral window, and preferentially match within the same baseband if samebb = True.

If hm_spwmapmode = 'default' the spw mapping is assumed to be one to one.

Phase offsets per spectral window are determined by computing a phase only gain calibration on the selected data, normally the high signal-to-noise bandpass calibrator observations, using the solution interval 'inf'.

At the end of the task the spectral window map and the phase offset calibration table in the pipeline are stored in the context for use by later tasks.

Finally, the SNR of the calibration solutions are inspected and if the median value on a per-spw basis does not reach specific thresholds, then issue a warning and reduced QA score, with thresholds at phasesnr *0.75 (blue), *0.5 (yellow) and *0.33 (red).

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the pipeline context. Example: vis=['M82A.ms', 'M82B.ms']
- **caltable** – The list of output calibration tables. Defaults to the standard pipeline naming convention. Example: caltable=['M82.gcal', 'M82B.gcal']
- **field** – The list of field names or field ids for which phase offset solutions are to be computed. Defaults to all fields with the default intent. Example: field='3C279', field='3C279, M82'
- **intent** – A string containing a comma delimited list of intents against which the selected fields are matched. Defaults to the BANDPASS observations. Example: intent='PHASE'
- **spw** – The list of spectral windows and channels for which gain solutions are computed. Defaults to all the science spectral windows. Example: spw='13,15'
- **hm_spwmapmode** – The spectral window mapping mode. The options are: 'auto', 'combine', 'simple', and 'default'. In 'auto' mode hifa_spwphaseup estimates the SNR of the phase calibrator observations and uses these estimates to choose between 'combine' mode (low SNR) and 'default' mode (high SNR). In combine mode all spectral windows are combined and mapped to one spectral window. In 'simple' mode narrow spectral windows are mapped to wider ones using an algorithm defined by 'maxnarrowbw', 'minfracmaxbw', and 'samebb'. In 'default' mode the spectral window map defaults to the standard one to one mapping. Example: hm_spwmapmode='combine'
- **maxnarrowbw** – The maximum bandwidth defining narrow spectral windows. Values must be in CASA compatible frequency units. Example: maxnarrowbw=''
- **minfracmaxbw** – The minimum fraction of the maximum bandwidth in the set of spws to use for matching. Example: minfracmaxbw=0.75

- **samebb** – Match within the same baseband if possible. Example: samebb=False
- **phasesnr** – The required gaincal solution signal-to-noise. Example: phaseupsnr=20.0
- **bwedgefrac** – The fraction of the bandwidth edges that is flagged. Example: bwedgefrac=0.0
- **hm_nantennas** – The heuristics for determines the number of antennas to use in the signal-to-noise estimate. The options are 'all' and 'unflagged'. The 'unflagged' options is not currently supported. Example: hm_nantennas='unflagged'
- **maxfracflagged** – The maximum fraction of an antenna that can be flagged before it is excluded from the signal-to-noise estimate. Example: maxfracflagged=0.80
- **combine** – Data axes to combine for solving. Options are '', 'scan', 'spw', 'field' or any comma-separated combination. Example: combine=''
- **refant** – Reference antenna name(s) in priority order. Defaults to most recent values set in the pipeline context. If no reference antenna is defined in the pipeline context the CASA defaults are used. Example: refant='DV01', refant='DV05,DV07'
- **minblperant** – Minimum number of baselines required per antenna for each solve. Antennas with fewer baselines are excluded from solutions. Example: minblperant=2
- **minsnr** – Solutions below this SNR are rejected.
- **unregister_existing** – Unregister previous spwphaseup calibrations from the pipeline context before registering the new calibrations from this task.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Compute the default spectral window map and the per spectral window phase offsets:

```
>>> hifa_spwphaseup()
```

2. Compute the default spectral window map and the per spectral window phase offsets set the spectral window mapping mode to 'simple':

```
>>> hifa_spwphaseup(hm_spwmapmode='simple')
```

3.22 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_targetflag

hifa_targetflag(*vis=None*)

Flag target source outliers

This task flags very obvious target source outliers. The calibration tables and flags accumulated in the cal library up to this point are pre-applied, then hif_correctedampflag is called for just the TARGET intent. Any resulting flags are applied and the calibration library is restored to the state before calling this task.

Because science targets are generally not point sources, the flagging algorithm needs to be more clever than for point source calibrators. The algorithm identifies outliers by examining statistics within successive overlapping radial uv bins, allowing it to adapt to an arbitrary uv structure. Outliers must appear to be a potential outlier in two bins in order to be declared an outlier. To further avoid overflagging of good data, only the highest threshold levels are used (+12/-13 sigma). This stage does can add significant processing time, particularly in making the plots. So to save time, the amp vs. time plots are created only if flags are generated, and the amp vs. uv distance plots are made for only those spws that generated flags. Also, to avoid confusion in mosaics and single field surveys, the amp vs. uv distance plots only show field IDs with new flags.

Parameters

vis – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hif_importdata task. '': use all MeasurementSets in the context Examples: 'ngc5921.ms', ['ngc5921a.ms', ngc5921b.ms', 'ngc5921c.ms']

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Run with recommended settings to flag outliers in science target(s):

```
>>> hifa_targetflag()
```

3.23 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_timegaincal

hifa_timegaincal(*vis=None*, *calamptable=None*, *calphasetable=None*, *offsetstable=None*, *targetphasetable=None*, *amptable=None*, *field=None*, *spw=None*, *antenna=None*, *calsolint=None*, *targetsolint=None*, *refant=None*, *refantmode=None*, *solnorm=None*, *minblperant=None*, *calminsnr=None*, *targetminsnr=None*, *smodel=None*)

Determine temporal gains from calibrator observations

The time-dependent complex gains for each antenna/spwid are determined from the raw data (DATA column) divided by the model (MODEL column), for the specified fields. The gains are computed according to the spw-combination model determined in hifa_spwphaseup.

Previous calibrations are applied on the fly.

The complex gains are derived from the data column (raw data) divided by the model column (usually set with hif_setjy). The gains are obtained for the specified solution intervals, spw combination and field combination. One gain solution is computed for the science targets and one for the calibrator targets.

Good candidate reference antennas can be determined using the hif_refant task.

Previous calibrations that have been stored in the pipeline context are applied on the fly. Users can interact with these calibrations via the h_export_calstate and h_import_calstate tasks.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the pipeline context. Example: vis=['M82A.ms', 'M82B.ms']
- **calamptable** – The list of output diagnostic calibration amplitude tables for the calibration targets. Defaults to the standard pipeline naming convention. Example: calamptable=['M82.gacal', 'M82B.gacal']
- **offsetstable** – The list of output diagnostic phase offset tables for the calibration targets. Defaults to the standard pipeline naming convention. Example: offsetstable=['M82.offsets.gacal', 'M82B.offsets.gacal']
- **calphasetable** – The list of output calibration phase tables for the calibration targets. Defaults to the standard pipeline naming convention. Example: calphasetable=['M82.gpcal', 'M82B.gpcal']
- **targetphasetable** – The list of output phase calibration tables for the science targets. Defaults to the standard pipeline naming convention. Example: targetphasetable=['M82.gpcal', 'M82B.gpcal']

- **amptable** – The list of output calibration amplitude tables for the calibration and science targets. Defaults to the standard pipeline naming convention. Example: amptable=['M82.gacal', 'M82B.gacal']
- **field** – The list of field names or field ids for which gain solutions are to be computed. Defaults to all fields with the standard intent. Example: field='3C279', field='3C279, M82'
- **spw** – The list of spectral windows and channels for which gain solutions are computed. Defaults to all science spectral windows. Example: spw='11', spw='11, 13'
- **antenna** – The selection of antennas for which gains are computed. Defaults to all.
- **calsolint** – Time solution interval in CASA syntax for calibrator source solutions. Example: calsolint='inf', calsolint='int', calsolint='100sec'
- **targetsolint** – Time solution interval in CASA syntax for target source solutions. Example: targetsolint='inf', targetsolint='int', targetsolint='100sec'
- **refant** – Reference antenna name(s) in priority order. Defaults to most recent values set in the pipeline context. If no reference antenna is defined in the pipeline context use the CASA defaults. example: refant='DV01', refant='DV05,DV07'
- **refantmode** – Controls how the refant is applied. Currently available choices are 'flex', 'strict', and the default value of ''. Setting to '' allows the pipeline to select the appropriate mode based on the state of the reference antenna list. Examples: refantmode='strict', refantmode=''
- **solnorm** – Normalise the gain solutions.
- **minblperant** – Minimum number of baselines required per antenna for each solve. Antennas with fewer baselines are excluded from solutions. Example: minblperant=2
- **calminsnr** – Solutions below this SNR are rejected for calibrator solutions.
- **targetminsnr** – Solutions below this SNR are rejected for science target solutions.
- **smodel** – Point source Stokes parameters for source model (experimental) Defaults to using standard MODEL_DATA column data. Example: smodel=[1,0,0,0] - (I=1, unpolarized)

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Compute standard per scan gain solutions that will be used to calibrate the target:

```
>>> hifa_timegaincal()
```

3.24 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_tsysflag

hifa_tsysflag(*vis=None*, *caltable=None*, *flag_nmedian=None*, *fnm_limit=None*, *fnm_byfield=None*, *flag_derivative=None*, *fd_max_limit=None*, *flag_edgechans=None*, *fe_edge_limit=None*, *flag_fieldshape=None*, *ff_refintent=None*, *ff_max_limit=None*, *flag_birdies=None*, *fb_sharps_limit=None*, *flag_toomany=None*, *tmf1_limit=None*, *tmef1_limit=None*, *metric_order=None*, *normalize_tsys=None*, *filetemplate=None*)

Flag deviant system temperatures for ALMA interferometry measurements.

This task flags all deviant system temperature measurements in the system temperature calibration table by running a sequence of flagging tests, each designed to look for a different type of possible error.

If a file with manual Tsys flags is provided with the `filetemplate` parameter, then these flags are applied prior to the evaluation of the flagging heuristics listed below.

The tests are:

1. Flag Tsys spectra with high median values
2. Flag Tsys spectra with high median derivatives. This is meant to spot spectra that are 'ringing'.
3. Flag the edge channels of the Tsys spectra in each SpW.
4. Flag Tsys spectra whose shape is different from that associated with the BANDPASS intent.
5. Flag 'birdies'.
6. Flag the Tsys spectra of all antennas in a timestamp and spw if proportion of antennas already flagged in this timestamp and spw exceeds a threshold, and flag Tsys spectra for all antennas and all timestamps in a spw, if proportion of antennas that are already entirely flagged in all timestamps exceeds a threshold.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of input MeasurementSets (Not used).
- **caltable** – List of input Tsys calibration tables. Default: [] - Use the table currently stored in the pipeline context. Example: caltable=['X132.ms.tsys.s2.tbl']
- **flag_nmedian** – True to flag Tsys spectra with high median value.
- **fnm_limit** – Flag spectra with median value higher than fnm_limit * median of this measure over all spectra.
- **fnm_byfield** – Evaluate the nmedian metric separately for each field.
- **flag_derivative** – True to flag Tsys spectra with high median derivative.
- **fd_max_limit** – Flag spectra with median derivative higher than fd_max_limit * median of this measure over all spectra.
- **flag_edgechans** – True to flag edges of Tsys spectra.
- **fe_edge_limit** – Flag channels whose channel to channel difference > fe_edge_limit * median across spectrum.
- **flag_fieldshape** – True to flag Tsys spectra with a radically different shape to those of the ff_refintent.
- **ff_refintent** – Data intent that provides the reference shape for 'flag_fieldshape'.
- **ff_max_limit** – Flag Tsys spectra with 'fieldshape' metric values > ff_max_limit.
- **flag_birdies** – True to flag channels covering sharp spectral features.
- **fb_sharps_limit** – Flag channels bracketing a channel to channel difference > fb_sharps_limit.
- **flag_toomany** – True to flag Tsys spectra for which a proportion of antennas for given timestamp and/or proportion of antennas that are entirely flagged in all timestamps exceeds their respective thresholds.
- **tmf1_limit** – Flag Tsys spectra for all antennas in a timestamp and spw if proportion of antennas already flagged in this timestamp and spw exceeds tmf1_limit.
- **tmef1_limit** – Flag Tsys spectra for all antennas and all timestamps in a spw, if proportion of antennas that are already entirely flagged in all timestamps exceeds tmef1_limit.

- **metric_order** – Order in which to evaluate the flagging metrics that are enabled. Disabled metrics are skipped.
- **normalize_tsys** – True to create a normalized Tsys table that is used to evaluate the Tsys flagging metrics. All newly found flags are also applied to the original Tsys caltable that continues to be used for subsequent calibration.
- **filetemplate** – The name of a text file that contains the manual Tsys flagging template. If the template flags file is undefined, a name of the form 'msname.flagtsystemplate.txt' is assumed.

Returns
The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Flag Tsys measurements using currently recommended tests:

```
>>> hifa_tsysflag()
```

2. Flag Tsys measurements using all recommended tests apart from that using the 'fieldshape' metric:

```
>>> hifa_tsysflag(flag_fieldshape=False)
```

3.25 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_tsysflagcontamination

hifa_tsysflagcontamination(*vis=None*, *caltable=None*, *filetemplate=None*, *logpath=None*, *remove_n_extreme=None*, *relative_detection_factor=None*, *diagnostic_plots=None*, *continue_on_failure=None*)

Flag line contamination in ALMA interferometric Tsys caltables

This task flags all line contamination detected through an analysis of the Tsys and bandpass caltables.

The general idea for the detection algorithm is to discern features which appear in the Tsys calibration tables of the scans taken in the vicinity of the source field in comparison with the Tsys calibration tables of the scans taken toward the bandpass. The bandpass scan should be clean of astrophysical line features.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of input MeasurementSets (Not used).
- **caltable** – List of input Tsys calibration tables. Default: [] - Use the table currently stored in the pipeline context. Example: caltable=['X132.ms.tsys.s2.tbl']
- **filetemplate** – output file to which regions to flag will be written
- **logpath** – output file to which heuristic log statements will be written
- **remove_n_extreme** – expert parameter for contamination heuristic Default: 2
- **relative_detection_factor** – expert parameter for contamination detection heuristic Default: 0.005
- **diagnostic_plots** – create diagnostic plots for the line contamination heuristic Default: True
- **continue_on_failure** – controls whether pipeline execution continues if a failure occurs in the underlying contamination detection heuristic. Default: True

Returns
The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Flag Tsys line contamination using currently recommended parameters:

```
>>> hifa_tsysflagcontamination()
```

2. Halt pipeline execution if a failure occurs in the underlying heuristic:

```
>>> hifa_tsysflagcontamination(continue_on_failure=False)
```

3.26 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_unlock_refant

hifa_unlock_refant(*vis=None*)

Unlock reference antenna list

hifa_unlock_refant marks the reference antenna list as "unlocked" for specified measurement sets, allowing the list to be modified by subsequent tasks.

After executing hifa_unlock_refant, all subsequent gaincal calls will by default be executed with refant-mode='flex'.

The refant list can be locked with the hifa_lock_refant task.

Parameters

vis – List of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the pipeline context. Example: vis=['ngc5921.ms']

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Unlock the refant list for all MSes in pipeline context:

```
>>> hifa_unlock_refant()
```

3.27 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_wvrgcal

hifa_wvrgcal(*vis=None*, *caltable=None*, *offsetstable=None*, *hm_toffset=None*, *toffset=None*, *segsource=None*, *sourceflag=None*, *hm_tie=None*, *tie=None*, *nsol=None*, *disperse=None*, *wvrflag=None*, *hm_smooth=None*, *smooth=None*, *scale=None*, *maxdistm=None*, *minnumants=None*, *mingoodfrac=None*, *refant=None*, *qa_intent=None*, *qa_bandpass_intent=None*, *qa_spw=None*, *accept_threshold=None*)

Generate a gain table based on Water Vapor Radiometer data, and calculate a QA score based on its effect on the interferometric data.

Generate a gain table based on the Water Vapor Radiometer data in each vis file. By applying the wvr calibration to the data specified by `qa_intent` and `qa_spw`, calculate a QA score to indicate its effect on interferometric data; a score > 1 implies that the phase noise is improved, a score < 1 implies that it is made worse. If the score is less than `accept_threshold` then the wvr gain table is not accepted into the context for subsequent use.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of input visibility files. Default: none, in which case the vis files to be used will be read from the context. Example: vis=['ngc5921.ms']
- **caltable** – List of output gain calibration tables. Default: none, in which case the names of the caltables will be generated automatically. Example: caltable='ngc5921.wvr'
- **offsetstable** – List of input temperature offsets table files to subtract from WVR measurements before calculating phase corrections. Default: none, in which case no offsets are applied. Example: offsetstable=['ngc5921.cloud_offsets']
- **hm_toffset** – If 'manual', set the `toffset` parameter to the user-specified value. If 'automatic', set the `toffset` parameter according to the date of the MeasurementSet; `toffset` = -1 if before 2013-01-21T00:00:00 `toffset` = 0 otherwise.
- **toffset** – Time offset (sec) between interferometric and WVR data.
- **segsource** – If True calculate new atmospheric phase correction coefficients for each source, subject to the constraints of the `tie` parameter. 'segsource' is forced to be True if the `tie` parameter is set to a non-empty value by the user or by the automatic heuristic.
- **sourceflag** – Flag the WVR data for these source(s) as bad and do not produce corrections for it. Requires `segsource` = True. Example: ['3C273']
- **hm_tie** – If 'manual', set the `tie` parameter to the user-specified value. If 'automatic', set the `tie` parameter to include with the target all calibrators that are within 15 degrees of it: if no calibrators are that close then `tie` is left empty.
- **tie** – Use the same atmospheric phase correction coefficients when calculating the WVR correction for all sources in the `tie`. If `tie` is not empty then `segsource` is forced to be True. Ignored unless `hm_tie` = 'manual'. Example: tie=['3C273,NGC253', 'IC433,3C279']
- **nsol** – Number of solutions for phase correction coefficients during this observation, evenly distributed in time throughout the observation. It is used only if `segsource` = False because if `segsource` = True then the coefficients are recomputed whenever the telescope moves to a new source (within the limits imposed by `tie`).
- **disperse** – Apply correction for dispersion. (Deprecated; will be removed)
- **wvrflag** – Flag the WVR data for the listed antennas as bad and replace their data with values interpolated from the 3 nearest antennas with unflagged data. Example: ['DV03','DA05','PM02']
- **hm_smooth** – If 'manual' set the `smooth` parameter to the user-specified value. If 'automatic', run the wvrgcal task with the range of `smooth` parameters required to match the integration time of the wvr data to that of the interferometric data in each spectral window.
- **smooth** – Smooth WVR data on this timescale before calculating the correction. Ignored unless hm_smooth='manual'.
- **scale** – Scale the entire phase correction by this factor.
- **maxdistm** – Maximum distance in meters of an antenna used for interpolation from a flagged antenna. Default: -1 (automatically set to 100m if >50% of antennas are 7m antennas without WVR and otherwise set to 500m). Example: maxdistm=550
- **minnumants** – Minimum number of nearby antennas (up to 3) used for interpolation from a flagged antenna. Example: minnumants=3
- **mingoodfrac** – Minimum fraction of good data per antenna.
- **refant** – Ranked comma delimited list of reference antennas. Example: refant='DV01,DV02'

- **qa_intent** – The list of data intents on which the wvr correction is to be tried as a means of estimating its effectiveness. A QA 'view' will be calculated for each specified intent, in each spectral window in each vis file. Each QA 'view' will consist of a pair of 2-d images with dimensions ['ANTENNA', 'TIME'], one showing the data phase-noise before the wvr application, the second showing the phase noise after (both 'before' and 'after' images have a bandpass calibration applied as well). An overall QA score is calculated for each vis file, by dividing the 'before' images by the 'after' and taking the median of the result. An overall score of 1 would correspond to no change in the phase noise, a score > 1 implies an improvement. If the overall score for a vis file is less than the value in 'accept_threshold' then the wvr calibration file is not made available for merging into the context for use in the subsequent reduction. If you do not want any QA calculations then set qa_intent=''. example: qa_intent='PHASE'
- **qa_bandpass_intent** – The data intent to use for the bandpass calibration in the qa calculation. The default is blank to allow the underlying bandpass task to select a sensible intent if the dataset lacks BANDPASS data.
- **qa_spw** – The SpW(s) to use for the qa calculation, in the order that they should be tried. Input as a comma-separated list. The default is blank, in which case the task will try SpWs in order of decreasing median sky opacity.
- **accept_threshold** – The phase-rms improvement ratio (rms without wvr / rms with wvr) above which the wrvg file will be accepted into the context for subsequent application.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Compute the WVR calibration for all the MeasurementSets:

```
>>> hifa_wvrgcal(hm_tie='automatic')
```

3.28 pipeline.hifa.cli.hifa_wvrgcalflag

hifa_wvrgcalflag(*vis=None*, *caltable=None*, *offsetstable=None*, *hm_toffset=None*, *toffset=None*, *segsource=None*, *sourceflag=None*, *hm_tie=None*, *tie=None*, *nsol=None*, *disperse=None*, *wvrflag=None*, *hm_smooth=None*, *smooth=None*, *scale=None*, *maxdistm=None*, *minnumants=None*, *mingoodfrac=None*, *refant=None*, *flag_intent=None*, *qa_intent=None*, *qa_bandpass_intent=None*, *accept_threshold=None*, *flag_hi=None*, *fhi_limit=None*, *fhi_minsample=None*, *ants_with_wvr_thresh=None*)

Generate a gain table based on Water Vapor Radiometer data, interpolating over antennas with bad radiometers.

This task will first identify for each vis whether it includes at least 3 antennas with Water Vapor Radiometer (WVR) data, and that the fraction of WVR antennas / all antennas exceeds the minimum threshold (ants_with_wvr_thresh).

If there are not enough WVR antennas by number and/or fraction, then no WVR caltable is created and no WVR calibration will be applied to the corresponding vis. If there are enough WVR antennas, then the task proceeds as follows for each valid vis:

First, generate a gain table based on the Water Vapor Radiometer data for each vis.

Second, apply the WVR calibration to the data specified by 'flag_intent', calculate flagging 'views' showing the ratio 'phase-rms with WVR / phase-rms without WVR' for each scan. A ratio < 1 implies that the phase noise is improved, a ratio > 1 implies that it is made worse.

Third, search the flagging views for antennas with anomalous high values. If any are found then recalculate the WVR calibration with the 'wvrflag' parameter set to ignore their data and interpolate results from other antennas according to 'maxdistm' and 'minnumants'.

Fourth, after flagging, if the remaining unflagged antennas with WVR number fewer than 3, or represent a smaller fraction of antennas than the minimum threshold (ants_with_wvr_thresh), then the WVR calibration file is rejected and will not be merged into the context, i.e. not be used in subsequent calibration.

Fifth, if the overall QA score for the final WVR correction of a vis file is greater than the value in 'accept_threshold' then make available the wvr calibration file for merging into the context and use in the subsequent reduction.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of input visibility files. Default: none, in which case the vis files to be used will be read from the context. Example: vis=['ngc5921.ms']
- **caltable** – List of output gain calibration tables. Default: none, in which case the names of the caltables will be generated automatically. Example: caltable='ngc5921.wvr'
- **offsetstable** – List of input temperature offsets table files to subtract from WVR measurements before calculating phase corrections. Default: none, in which case no offsets are applied. Example: offsetstable=['ngc5921.cloud_offsets']
- **hm_toffset** – If 'manual', set the 'toffset' parameter to the user-specified value. If 'automatic', set the 'toffset' parameter according to the date of the MeasurementSet; toffset=-1 if before 2013-01-21T00:00:00 toffset=0 otherwise.
- **toffset** – Time offset (sec) between interferometric and WVR data.
- **segsource** – If True calculate new atmospheric phase correction coefficients for each source, subject to the constraints of the `tie` parameter. `segsource` is forced to be True if the `tie` parameter is set to a non-empty value by the user or by the automatic heuristic.
- **sourceflag** – Flag the WVR data for these source(s) as bad and do not produce corrections for it. Requires `segsource` = True. Example: sourceflag=['3C273']
- **hm_tie** – If 'manual', set the `tie` parameter to the user-specified value. If 'automatic', set the `tie` parameter to include with the target all calibrators that are within 15 degrees of it: if no calibrators are that close then `tie` is left empty.
- **tie** – Use the same atmospheric phase correction coefficients when calculating the WVR correction for all sources in the `tie`. If `tie` is not empty then `segsource` is forced to be True. Ignored unless `hm_tie` = 'manual'. Example: tie=['3C273,NGC253', 'IC433,3C279']
- **nsol** – Number of solutions for phase correction coefficients during this observation, evenly distributed in time throughout the observation. It is used only if segsource=False because if segsource=True then the coefficients are recomputed whenever the telescope moves to a new source (within the limits imposed by 'tie').
- **disperse** – Apply correction for dispersion. (Deprecated; will be removed)
- **wvrflag** – Flag the WVR data for these antenna(s) as bad and replace its data with interpolated values. Example: wvrflag=['DV03','DA05','PM02']
- **hm_smooth** – If 'manual' set the 'smooth' parameter to the user-specified value. If 'automatic', run the wvrgcal task with the range of 'smooth' parameters required to match the integration time of the WVR data to that of the interferometric data in each spectral window.
- **smooth** – Smooth WVR data on this timescale before calculating the correction. Ignored unless hm_smooth='manual'.
- **scale** – Scale the entire phase correction by this factor.

- **maxdistm** – Distance in meters of an antenna used for interpolation from a flagged antenna. Default: -1 (automatically set to 100m if >50% of antennas are 7m antennas without WVR and otherwise set to 500m). Example: maxdistm=550
- **minnumants** – Minimum number of nearby antennas (up to 3) used for interpolation from a flagged antenna. Example: minnumants=3
- **mingoodfrac** – Minimum fraction of good data per antenna. Example: mingoodfrac=0.7
- **refant** – Ranked comma delimited list of reference antennas. Example: refant='DV02,DV06'
- **flag_intent** – The data intent(s) on whose WVR correction results the search for bad WVR antennas is to be based. A 'flagging view' will be calculated for each specified intent, in each spectral window in each vis file. Each 'flagging view' will consist of a 2-d image with dimensions ['ANTENNA', 'TIME'], showing the phase noise after the WVR correction has been applied. If flag_intent is left blank, the default, the flagging views will be derived from data with the default bandpass calibration intent i.e. the first in the list BANDPASS, PHASE, AMPLITUDE for which the MeasurementSet has data.
- **qa_intent** – The list of data intents on which the WVR correction is to be tried as a means of estimating its effectiveness. A QA 'view' will be calculated for each specified intent, in each spectral window in each vis file. Each QA 'view' will consist of a pair of 2-d images with dimensions ['ANTENNA', 'TIME'], one showing the data phase-noise before the WVR application, the second showing the phase noise after (both 'before' and 'after' images have a bandpass calibration applied as well). An overall QA score is calculated for each vis file, by dividing the 'before' images by the 'after' and taking the median of the result. An overall score of 1 would correspond to no change in the phase noise, a score > 1 implies an improvement. If the overall score for a vis file is less than the value in 'accept_threshold' then the WVR calibration file is not made available for merging into the context for use in the subsequent reduction.
- **qa_bandpass_intent** – The data intent to use for the bandpass calibration in the qa calculation. The default is blank to allow the underlying bandpass task to select a sensible intent if the dataset lacks BANDPASS data.
- **accept_threshold** – The phase-rms improvement ratio (rms without WVR / rms with WVR) above which the wrvg file will be accepted into the context for subsequent application.
- **flag_hi** – True to flag high figure of merit outliers.
- **fhi_limit** – Flag figure of merit values higher than limit * MAD.
- **fhi_minsample** – Minimum number of samples for valid MAD estimate.
- **ants_with_wvr_thresh** – This threshold sets the minimum fraction of antennas that should have WVR data for WVR calibration and flagging to proceed; the same threshold is used to determine, after flagging, whether there remain enough unflagged antennas with WVR data for the WVR calibration to be applied. Example: ants_with_wvr_thresh=0.5

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Compute the WVR calibration for all the MeasurementSets:

```
>>> hifa_wvrgcalflag(hm_tie='automatic')
```

CHAPTER

FOUR

PIPELINE.HIFV.CLI

Interferometry VLA Tasks

Functions

hifv_analyzestokescubes	Characterize stokes IQUV flux densities as a function of frequency for VLASS Coarse Cube (CC) images.
hifv_applycals	Apply calibration tables to input MeasurementSets.
hifv_checkflag	Run RFI flagging using flagdata in various modes.
hifv_circfeedpolcal	Perform polarization calibration for VLA circular feeds.
hifv_exportdata	Prepare and export interferometry and imaging data.
hifv_exportvlassdata	Export Image data from QL, SE, and Coarse Cube modes of VLASS Survey.
hifv_finalcals	Compute final gain calibration tables.
hifv_fixpointing	Base fixpointing task
hifv_flagcal	Flagcal task.
hifv_flagdata	Do basic deterministic flagging of a list of MeasurementSets.
hifv_flagtargetsdata	Apply a flagtemplate to target data prior to running imaging pipeline tasks.
hifv_fluxboot	Fluxboot
hifv_gaincurves	Runs gencal in gc mode.
hifv_hanning	Hanning smoothing on a dataset.
hifv_importdata	Imports data into the VLA pipeline.
hifv_mstransform	Create new MeasurementSets for science target imaging
hifv_opcal	Runs gencal in opac mode.
hifv_pbcor	Apply primary beam correction to VLA and VLASS images.
hifv_plotsummary	Create pipeline summary plots.
hifv_priorcals	Runs gaincurves, opacities, requantizer gains, antenna position corrections, tec_maps, switched power.
hifv_restoredata	Restore flagged and calibration interferometry data from a pipeline run.
hifv_restorepims	Restore VLASS SE per-image measurement set data, resetting flagging, weights, and applying self-calibration.
hifv_rqcal	Runs gencal in rq mode.
hifv_selfcal	Perform phase-only self-calibration, per scan row, on VLASS SE images.
hifv_semiFinalBPdcals	Runs a second delay and bandpass calibration and applies to calibrators to setup for RFI flagging.

continues on next page

Table 1 – continued from previous page

hifv_solint	Determines different solution intervals.
hifv_statwt	Compute statistical weights and write them to measurement set.
hifv_swpowcal	Runs gencal in swpow mode.
hifv_syspower	Determine amount of gain compression affecting VLA data below Ku-band.
hifv_targetflag	Targetflag
hifv_tecmaps	Base tecmaps task
hifv_testBPdcals	Runs initial delay and bandpass calibration to setup for RFI flagging.
hifv_vlasetjy	Sets flux density scale and fills calibrator model to measurement set.
hifv_vlassmasking	Create clean masks for VLASS Single Epoch (SE) images.

4.1 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_analyzestokescubes

hifv_analyzestokescubes(*vis=None*)

Characterize stokes IQUV flux densities as a function of frequency for VLASS Coarse Cube (CC) images.

Parameters

vis – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hifv_importdata task.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Basic analyzestokescubes task

```
>>> hifv_analyzestokescubes()
```

4.2 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_applycals

hifv_applycals(*vis=None*, *field=None*, *intent=None*, *spw=None*, *antenna=None*, *applymode=None*, *flagbackup=None*, *flagsum=None*, *flagdetailedsum=None*, *gainmap=None*)

Apply calibration tables to input MeasurementSets.

hifv_applycals applies the precomputed calibration tables stored in the pipeline context to the set of visibility files using predetermined field and spectral window maps and default values for the interpolation schemes.

Users can interact with the pipeline calibration state using the tasks h_export_calstate and h_import_calstate.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hifv_importdata task.
- **field** – A string containing the list of field names or field ids to which the calibration will be applied. Defaults to all fields in the pipeline context. example: '3C279', '3C279, M82'
- **intent** – A string containing the list of intents against which the selected fields will be matched. Defaults to all supported intents in the pipeline context. example: *'*TARGET*'*

- **spw** – The list of spectral windows and channels to which the calibration will be applied. Defaults to all science windows in the pipeline. example: '17', '11, 15'
- **antenna** – The selection of antennas to which the calibration will be applied. Defaults to all antennas. Not currently supported.
- **applymode** – Calibration apply mode.
  - 'calflag': calibrate data and apply flags from solutions
  - 'calflagstrict': same as above except flag spws for which calibration is unavailable in one or more tables (instead of allowing them to pass uncalibrated and unflagged)
  - 'trial': report on flags from solutions, dataset entirely unchanged
  - 'flagonly': apply flags from solutions only, data not calibrated
  - 'flagonlystrict': same as above except flag spws for which calibration is unavailable in one or more tables
  - 'calonly': calibrate data only, flags from solutions NOT applied
- **flagbackup** – Backup the flags before the apply.
- **flagsum** – Compute before and after flagging summary statistics.
- **flagdetailedsum** – Compute detailed flagging statistics.
- **gainmap** – Mode to map gainfields to scans.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Run the final applycals stage of the VLA CASA pipeline:

```
>>> hifv_applycals()
```

4.3 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_checkflag

hifv_checkflag(*vis=None*, *checkflagmode=None*, *growflags=None*, *overwrite_modelcol=None*)

Run RFI flagging using flagdata in various modes.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hifv_importdata task.
- **checkflagmode** –
  - Standard VLA modes with improved RFI flagging heuristics: 'bpd-vla', 'allcals-vla', 'target-vla'
  - blank string default use of rflag on bandpass and delay calibrators
  - use string 'semi' after hifv_semiFinalBPdcals() for executing rflag on calibrators
  - use string 'bpd', for the bandpass and delay calibrators: execute rflag on all calibrated cross-hand corrected data; extend flags to all correlations execute rflag on all calibrated parallel-hand residual data; extend flags to all correlations execute tfcrop on all calibrated cross-hand corrected data, per visibility; extend flags to all correlations execute tfcrop on all calibrated parallel-hand corrected data, per visibility; extend flags to all correlations

  - use string 'allcals', for all the other calibrators, with delays and BPcal applied: similar procedure as 'bpd' mode, but uses corrected data throughout
  - use string 'target', for the target data: similar procedure as 'allcals' mode, but with a higher SNR cutoff for rflag to avoid flagging data due to source structure, and with an additional series of tfcrop executions to make up for the higher SNR cutoff in rflag
  - VLASS specific modes include 'bpd-vlass', 'allcals-vlass', and 'target-vlass' which calculate thresholds to use per spw/field/scan (action='calculate', then, per baseband/field/scan, replace all spw thresholds above the median with the median, before re-running rflag with the new thresholds. This has the effect of lowering the thresholds for spws with RFI to be closer to the RFI-free thresholds, and catches more of the RFI.
  - Mode 'vlass-imaging' is similar to 'target-vlass', except that it executes on the split off target data, intent='*TARGET', datacolumn='data' and uses a timedevscale of 4.0.
- **growflags** – Grow flags in time at the end of the following checkflagmodes:
  - default=True, for 'bpd-vla', 'allcals-vla', 'bpd', and 'allcals.'
  - default=False, for '' and 'semi'
- **overwrite_modelcol** – Always write the model column, even if it already exists.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Run RFLAG with associated heuristics in the VLA CASA pipeline:

```
>>> hifv_checkflag()
```

4.4 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_circfeedpolcal

hifv_circfeedpolcal(*vis=None*, *Dterm_solint=None*, *refantignore=None*, *leakage_poltype=None*, *mbdkcross=None*, *clipminmax=None*, *refant=None*, *run_setjy=None*)

Perform polarization calibration for VLA circular feeds.

Only validated for VLA sky survey data in S-band continuum mode with 3C138 or 3C286 as polarization angle. Requires that all polarization intents are properly set during observation.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of input visibility data.
- **Dterm_solint** – D-terms spectral averaging. Example: refantignore='ea02,ea03'.
- **refantignore** – String list of antennas to ignore.
- **leakage_poltype** – poltype to use in first polcal execution - blank string means use default heuristics.
- **mbdkcross** – Run gaincal KCROSS grouped by baseband.
- **clipminmax** – Acceptable range for leakage amplitudes, values outside will be flagged.
- **refant** – A csv string of reference antenna(s). When used, disables `refantignore`. Example: refant = 'ea01, ea02'
- **run_setjy** – Run setjy for amplitude/flux calibrator, default set to True.

Returns
The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Basic circfeedpolcal task:

```
>>> hifv_circfeedpolcal()
```

4.5 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_exportdata

hifv_exportdata(*vis=None*, *session=None*, *imaging_products_only=None*, *exportmses=None*, *tarms=None*, *exportcalprods=None*, *pprfile=None*, *calintents=None*, *calimages=None*, *targetimages=None*, *products_dir=None*, *gainmap=None*)

Prepare and export interferometry and imaging data.

The hifv_exportdata task for the VLA CASA pipeline exports the data defined in the pipeline context and exports it to the data products directory, converting and or packing it as necessary.

The current version of the task exports the following products

- an XML file containing the pipeline processing request
- a tar file per ASDM / MS containing the final flags version OR the MS if tarms is False
- a text file per ASDM / MS containing the final calibration apply list
- a FITS image for each selected calibrator source image
- a FITS image for each selected science target source image
- a tar file per session containing the caltables for that session
- a tar file containing the file web log
- a text file containing the final list of CASA commands

Parameters

- **vis** – List of visibility data files for which flagging and calibration information will be exported. Defaults to the list maintained in the pipeline context. example: vis=['X227.ms', 'X228.ms']
- **session** – List of sessions one per visibility file. Currently defaults to a single virtual session containing all the visibility files in vis. In the future, this will default to the set of observing sessions defined in the context. example: session=['session1', 'session2']
- **imaging_products_only** – Export science target imaging products only
- **exportmses** – Export the final MeasurementSets instead of the final flags, calibration tables, and calibration instructions.
- **tarms** – Tar final MeasurementSets
- **exportcalprods** – Export flags and caltables in addition to MeasurementSets. this parameter is only valid when exportmses = True.
- **pprfile** – Name of the pipeline processing request to be exported. Defaults to a file matching the template 'PPR_*.xml'. example: pprfile=['PPR_GRB021004.xml']

- **calintents** – List of calibrator image types to be exported. Defaults to all standard calibrator intents, 'BANDPASS', 'PHASE', 'FLUX'. example: 'PHASE'
- **calimages** – List of calibrator images to be exported. Defaults to all calibrator images recorded in the pipeline context. example: calimages=['3C454.3.bandpass', '3C279.phase']
- **targetimages** – List of science target images to be exported. Defaults to all science target images recorded in the pipeline context. example: targetimages=['NGC3256.band3', 'NGC3256.band6']
- **products_dir** – Name of the data products subdirectory. Defaults to './' example: '../products'
- **gainmap** – The value of gainmap parameter in hifv_restoredata task put in casa_piperestorescript.py

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Export the pipeline results for a single session to the data products directory:

```
>>> !mkdir ../products
>>> hifv_exportdata (products_dir='../products')
```

2. Export the pipeline results to the data products directory specify that only the gain calibrator images be saved:

```
>>> !mkdir ../products
>>> hifv_exportdata (products_dir='../products', calintents='*PHASE*')
```

4.6 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_exportvlassdata

hifv_exportvlassdata(*vis=None*)

Export Image data from QL, SE, and Coarse Cube modes of VLASS Survey.

Parameters

vis – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hifv_importdata task.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Basic exportvlassdata task:

```
>>> hifv_exportvlassdata()
```

4.7 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_finalcals

hifv_finalcals(*vis=None*, *weakbp=None*, *refantignore=None*, *refant=None*)

Compute final gain calibration tables.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hifv_importdata task.
- **weakbp** – Activate weak bandpass heuristics
- **refantignore** – String list of antennas to ignore.
- **refant** – A csv string of reference antenna(s). When used, disables `refantignore`. Example: refant = 'ea01, ea02'

Returns
The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Create the final calibration tables to be applied to the data in the VLA CASA pipeline:

```
>>> hifv_finalcals()
```

4.8 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_fixpointing

`hifv_fixpointing`(*vis=None*)

Base fixpointing task

Parameters
vis – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hifv_importdata task.

Returns
The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Basic fixpointing task:

```
>>> hifv_fixpointing()
```

4.9 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_flagcal

`hifv_flagcal`(*vis=None*, *caltable=None*, *clipminmax=None*)

Flagcal task.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of input visibility data.
- **caltable** – String name of the caltable.
- **clipminmax** – Range to use for clipping.

Returns
The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Flag existing caltable:

```
>>> hifv_flagcal()
```

4.10 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_flagdata

hifv_flagdata(*vis=None*, *autocorr=None*, *shadow=None*, *scan=None*, *scannumber=None*, *quack=None*, *clip=None*, *baseband=None*, *intents=None*, *edgespw=None*, *fracspw=None*, *online=None*, *fileonline=None*, *template=None*, *filetemplate=None*, *hm_tbuff=None*, *tbuff=None*, *flagbackup=None*)

Do basic deterministic flagging of a list of MeasurementSets.

The hifv_flagdata task performs basic flagging operations on a list of MeasurementSets including:

- autocorrelation data flagging
- shadowed antenna data flagging
- scan based flagging
- edge channel flagging
- baseband edge flagging
- applying online flags
- applying a flagging template
- quack, shadow, and basebands
- Antenna not-on-source (ANOS)

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hifv_importdata task.
- **autocorr** – Flag autocorrelation data
- **shadow** – Flag shadowed antennas
- **scan** – Flag specified scans
- **scannumber** – A string containing a comma delimited list of scans to be flagged. example: '3,5,6'
- **quack** – Quack scans
- **clip** – Clip mode
- **baseband** – Flag 20MHz of each edge of basebands
- **intents** – A string containing a comma delimited list of intents against which the scans to be flagged are matched. example: *'*BANDPASS*'*
- **edgespw** – Fraction of the baseline correlator TDM edge channels to be flagged.
- **fracspw** – Fraction of baseline correlator edge channels to be flagged.
- **online** – Apply the online flags.

- **fileonline** – File containing the online flags. These are computed by the h_init or hif_importdata data tasks. If the online flags files are undefined a name of the form 'msname.flagonline.txt' is assumed.
- **template** – Apply a flagging template.
- **filetemplate** – The name of a text file that contains the flagging template for RFI, birdies, telluric lines, etc. If the template flags files is undefined a name of the form 'msname.flagtemplate.txt' is assumed.
- **hm_tbuff** – The time buffer computation heuristic
- **tbuff** – List of time buffers (sec) to pad timerange in flag commands.
- **flagbackup** – Backup pre-existing flags before applying new ones.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Do basic flagging on a MeasurementSet:

```
>>> hifv_flagdata()
```

2. Do basic flagging on a MeasurementSet as well as flag pointing and atmosphere data:

```
>>> hifv_flagdata(scan=True intent='*BANDPASS*')
```

4.11 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_flagtargetsdata

hifv_flagtargetsdata(*vis=None*, *template=None*, *filetemplate=None*, *flagbackup=None*)

Apply a flagtemplate to target data prior to running imaging pipeline tasks.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets defined in the pipeline context.
- **template** – Apply flagging templates.
- **filetemplate** – The name of a text file that contains the flagging template for issues with the science target data etc. If the template flags files is undefined a name of the form 'msname_flagtargetstemplate.txt' is assumed.
- **flagbackup** – Back up any pre-existing flags.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Basic flagtargetsdata task:

```
>>> hifv_flagtargetsdata()
```

4.12 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_fluxboot

hifv_fluxboot(*vis=None*, *caltable=None*, *fitorder=None*, *refantignore=None*, *refant=None*)

Fluxboot

Determine flux density bootstrapping for gain calibrators relative to flux calibrator.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hifv_importdata task.
- **caltable** – String name of the flagged caltable.
- **fitorder** – Polynomial order of the spectral fitting for valid flux densities with multiple spws. The default value of -1 means that the heuristics determine the fit order based on fractional bandwidth and receiver bands present in the observation. An override value of 1,2,3 or 4 may be specified by the user. Spectral index (1) and, if applicable, curvature (2) are reported in the weblog. If no determination can be made by the heuristics, a fitorder of 1 will be used.
- **refantignore** – String list of antennas to ignore Example: refantignore='ea02, ea03'
- **refant** – A csv string of reference antenna(s). When used, disables refantignore. Example: refant = 'ea01, ea02'

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. VLA CASA pipeline flux density bootstrapping:

```
>>> hifv_fluxboot()
```

4.13 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_gaincurves

hifv_gaincurves(*vis=None*, *caltable=None*)

Runs gencal in gc mode.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of input visibility data.
- **caltable** – String name of caltable.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Load an ASDM list in the ../rawdata subdirectory into the context:

```
>>> hifv_gaincurves()
```

4.14 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_hanning

hifv_hanning(*vis=None*, *maser_detection=None*)

Hanning smoothing on a dataset.

The hifv_hanning task will hanning smooth a VLA dataset.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hifv_importdata task.
- **maser_detection** – Run maser detect algorithm on spectral line windows. Defaults to True.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Run the task to execute hanning smoothing on a VLA CASA pipeline loaded MeasurementSet:

```
>>> hifv_hanning()
```

4.15 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_importdata

hifv_importdata(*vis=None*, *session=None*, *asis=None*, *overwrite=None*, *nocopy=None*, *createmms=None*, *ocorr_mode=None*, *datacolumns=None*, *specline_spws=None*, *parallel=None*)

Imports data into the VLA pipeline.

The hifv_importdata task loads the specified visibility data into the pipeline context unpacking and / or converting it as necessary.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of visibility data files. These may be ASDMs, tar files of ASDMs, MSes, or tar files of MSes, If ASDM files are specified, they will be converted to MS format. example: vis=['X227.ms', 'asdms.tar.gz']
- **session** – List of sessions to which the visibility files belong. Defaults to a single session containing all the visibility files, otherwise a session must be assigned to each vis file. example: session=['Session_1', 'Sessions_2']
- **asis** – Creates verbatim copies of the ASDM tables in the output MS. The value given to this option must be a list of table names separated by space characters. examples: 'Receiver CalAtmosphere' 'Receiver', ''
- **overwrite** – Overwrite existing files on import.
- **nocopy** – When importing an MS, disable copying of the MS to the working directory.
- **createmms** – Create a multi-MeasurementSet ('true') ready for parallel processing, or a standard MeasurementSet ('false'). The default setting ('automatic') creates an MMS if running in a cluster environment.
- **ocorr_mode** – Read in cross- and auto-correlation data(ca), cross- correlation data only (co), or autocorrelation data only (ao).
- **datacolumns** – Dictionary defining the data types of existing columns. The format is:

  {'data': 'data type 1'}

or

{'data': 'data type 1', 'corrected': 'data type 2'}

For ASDMs the data type can only be RAW and one can only specify it for the data column. For MSes one can define two different data types for the DATA and CORRECTED_DATA columns and they can be any of the known data types (RAW, REGCAL_CONTLINE_ALL, REGCAL_CONTLINE_SCIENCE, SELFCAL_CONTLINE_SCIENCE, REGCAL_LINE_SCIENCE, SELFCAL_LINE_SCIENCE, BASELINED, ATMCORR). The intent selection strings _ALL or _SCIENCE can be skipped. In that case the task determines this automatically by inspecting the existing intents in the dataset. Usually, a single datacolumns dictionary is used for all datasets. If necessary, one can define a list of dictionaries, one for each EB, with different setups per EB. If no types are specified, {'data':'raw','corrected':'regcal_contline'} or {'data':'raw'} will be assumed, depending on whether the corrected column exists or not.

- **specline_spws** – String indicating how the pipeline should determine whether a spw should be processed as a spectral line window or continuum. The default setting of 'auto' will use defined heuristics to determine this definition. Accepted values are 'auto', 'none' (no spws will be defined as spectral line), or a string of spw definitions in the CASA format. example: specline_spws='2, 3, 4~9, 23'
- **parallel** – Execute using CASA HPC functionality, if available.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Load an ASDM list in the ../rawdata subdirectory into the context:

```
>>> hifv_importdata (vis=['../rawdata/uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e', '../rawdata/uid_
↪A002_x30a93d_X44e'])
```

2. Load an MS in the current directory into the context:

```
>>> hifv_importdata (vis=['uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.ms'])
```

3. Load a tarred ASDM in ../rawdata into the context:

```
>>> hifv_importdata (vis=['../rawdata/uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.tar.gz'])
```

4. Check the hifv_importdata inputs, then import the data:

```
>>> myvislist = ['uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.ms', 'uid_A002_x30a93d_X44e.ms']
>>> hifv_importdata(vis=myvislist)
```

5. Run with explicit setting of data column types:

```
>>> hifv_importdata(vis=['uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e_targets.ms'], datacolumns={'data':
↪ 'regcal_contline'})
>>> hifv_importdata(vis=['uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e_targets_line.ms'], datacolumns={
↪'data': 'regcal_line', 'corrected': 'selfcal_line'})
```

4.16 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_mstransform

hifv_mstransform(*vis=None*, *outputvis=None*, *outputvis_for_line=None*, *field=None*, *intent=None*, *spw=None*, *spw_line=None*, *chanbin=None*, *timebin=None*, *omit_contline_ms=None*)

Create new MeasurementSets for science target imaging

Create new MeasurementSets for imaging from the corrected column of the input MeasurementSet via calling mstransform with all data selection parameters. By default, all science target data is copied to the new MS(s). The new MeasurementSet is not re-indexed to the selected data and the new MS will have the same source, field, and spw names and ids as it does in the parent MS.

The first MeasurementSet that is produced is intended for continuum imaging and will end in targets_cont.ms. If there are spws that have been detected or specified as spectral line spws in the input MeasurementSet, an MS for science target line imaging will also be produced, which will end in _targets.ms.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hif_importdata task. '': use all MeasurementSets in the context Examples: 'ngc5921.ms', ['ngc5921a.ms', ngc5921b.ms', 'ngc5921c.ms']
- **outputvis** – The list of output transformed MeasurementSets to be used for continuum imaging. The output list must be the same length as the input list. The default output name defaults to <msrootname>_targets_cont.ms Examples: 'ngc5921.ms', ['ngc5921a.ms', ngc5921b.ms', 'ngc5921c.ms']
- **outputvis_for_line** – The list of output transformed MeasurementSets to be used for line imaging. The output list must be the same length as the input list. The default output name defaults to <msrootname>_targets.ms Examples: 'ngc5921.ms', ['ngc5921a.ms', ngc5921b.ms', 'ngc5921c.ms']
- **field** – Select fields name(s) or id(s) to transform. Only fields with data matching the intent will be selected. Examples: '3C279', 'Centaurus*', '3C279,J1427-421'
- **intent** – Select intents for which associated fields will be imaged. By default only TARGET data is selected. Examples: 'PHASE, BANDPASS'
- **spw** – Select spectral window/channels to include for continuum imaging. By default all science spws for which the specified intent is valid are selected.
- **spw_line** – Select spectral window/channels to include for line imaging. If specified, these will override the default, which is to use the spws identified as specline_windows in hifv_importdata or hifv_restoredata.
- **chanbin** – Width (bin) of input channels to average to form an output channel. If chanbin > 1 then chanaverage is automatically switched to True.
- **timebin** – Bin width for time averaging. If timebin > 0s then timeaverage is automatically switched to True.
- **omit_contline_ms** – If True, don't make the contline ms (_targets.ms). Only make cont MS (_targets_cont.ms). Default is False.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Create a science target MS from the corrected column in the input MS:

```
>>> hifv_mstransform()
```

2. Make a phase and bandpass calibrator targets MS from the corrected column in the input MS:

```
>>> hifv_mstransform(intent='PHASE,BANDPASS')
```

4.17 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_opcal

hifv_opcal(*vis=None*, *caltable=None*)

Runs gencal in opac mode.

Parameters
vis – List of input visibility data.

Returns
The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Load an ASDM list in the ../rawdata subdirectory into the context:

```
>>> hifv_opcal()
```

4.18 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_pbcor

hifv_pbcor(*vis=None*)

Apply primary beam correction to VLA and VLASS images.

Parameters
vis – List of input visibility data.

Returns
The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Basic pbcor task:

```
>>> hifv_pbcor()
```

4.19 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_plotsummary

hifv_plotsummary(*vis=None*)

Create pipeline summary plots.

Parameters
vis – List of input visibility data.

Returns
The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Execute the pipeline plotting task:

```
>>> hifv_plotsummary()
```

4.20 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_priorcals

hifv_priorcals(*vis=None*, *show_tec_maps=None*, *apply_tec_correction=None*, *apply_gaincurves=None*, *apply_opcal=None*, *apply_rqcal=None*, *apply_antpos=None*, *apply_swpowcal=None*, *swpow_spw=None*, *ant_pos_time_limit=None*)

Runs gaincurves, opacities, requantizer gains, antenna position corrections, tec_maps, switched power.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of visibility data files. These may be ASDMs, tar files of ASDMs, MSes, or tar files of MSes, If ASDM files are specified, they will be converted to MS format. example: vis=['X227.ms', 'asdms.tar.gz']
- **show_tec_maps** – Plot tec maps.
- **apply_tec_correction** – Apply tec correction.
- **apply_gaincurves** – Apply gain curves correction, default True.
- **apply_opcal** – Apply opacities correction, default True.
- **apply_rqcal** – Apply requantizer gains correction, default True.
- **apply_antpos** – Apply antenna position corrections, default True.
- **apply_swpowcal** – Apply switched power table, default False. If set True, apply_rqcal is ignored and no requantizer gain correction will be applied.
- **swpow_spw** – Spectral-window(s) for plotting: "" ==>all, spw="6, 14"
- **ant_pos_time_limit** – Antenna position time limit in days, default to 150 days.

Returns
The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Run gaincurves, opacities, requantizer gains and antenna position corrections:

```
>>> hifv_priorcals()
```

4.21 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_restoredata

hifv_restoredata(*vis=None*, *session=None*, *products_dir=None*, *copytoraw=None*, *rawdata_dir=None*, *lazy=None*, *bdfflags=None*, *ocorr_mode=None*, *gainmap=None*, *asis=None*)

Restore flagged and calibration interferometry data from a pipeline run.

The hifv_restoredata restores flagged and calibrated data from archived ASDMs and pipeline flagging and calibration data products.

hifv_restoredata assumes that the ASDMs to be restored are present in the directory specified by the rawdata_dir (default: '../rawdata').

By default (copytoraw = True), hifv_restoredata assumes that for each ASDM in the input list, the corresponding pipeline flagging and calibration data products (in the format produced by the hifv_exportdata task) are present in the directory specified by products_dir (default: '../products'). At the start of the task, these products are copied from the products_dir to the rawdata_dir.

If copytoraw = False, hifv_restoredata assumes that these products are to be found in rawdata_dir along with the ASDMs.

The expected flagging and calibration products (for each ASDM) include:

- a compressed tar file of the final flagversions file, e.g. uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.ms.flagversions.tar.gz
- a text file containing the applycal instructions, e.g. uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.ms.calapply.txt
- a compressed tar file containing the caltables for the parent session, e.g. uid___A001_X74_X29.session_3.caltables.tar.gz

hifv_restoredata performs the following operations:

- imports the ASDM(s)
- runs the hanning smoothing task
- removes the default MS.flagversions directory created by the filler
- restores the final MS.flagversions directory stored by the pipeline
- restores the final set of pipeline flags to the MS
- restores the final calibration state of the MS
- restores the final calibration tables for each MS
- applies the calibration tables to each MS

Parameters

- **vis** – List of visibility data files. These may be ASDMs, tar files of ASDMs, MSes, or tar files of MSes, If ASDM files are specified, they will be converted to MS format. example: vis=['X227.ms', 'asdms.tar.gz']
- **session** – List of sessions one per visibility file. Example: session=['session_3']
- **products_dir** – Name of the data products directory to copy calibration products from. Default: '../products' The parameter is effective only when copytoraw = True. When copytoraw = False, calibration products in rawdata_dir will be used. example: products_dir='myproductspath'
- **copytoraw** – Copy calibration and flagging tables from products_dir to rawdata_dir directory. Default: True Example: copytoraw=False.
- **rawdata_dir** – Name of the raw data directory. Default: '../rawdata' Example: rawdata_dir='myrawdatapath'
- **lazy** – Use the lazy filler option. Default: False
- **bdfflags** – Set the BDF flags. Default: False
- **ocorr_mode** – Correlation import mode. Default: 'co'

- **gainmap** – If True, map gainfields to a particular list of scans when applying calibration tables. Default: False
- **asis** – List of tables to import asis. Default: 'Receiver CalAtmosphere'

Returns
The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Restore the pipeline results for a single ASDM in a single session:

```
>>> hifv_restoredata (vis=['myVLAsdm'], session=['session_1'], ocorr_mode='ca')
```

4.22 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_restorepims

hifv_restorepims(*vis=None*, *reimaging_resources=None*)

Restore VLASS SE per-image measurement set data, resetting flagging, weights, and applying self-calibration.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of input visibility data.
- **reimaging_resources** – file path of reimaging_resources.tgz from the SE imaging product.

Returns
The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Basic restorepims task:

```
>>> hifv_restorepims()
```

4.23 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_rqcal

hifv_rqcal(*vis=None*, *caltable=None*)

Runs gencal in rq mode.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of input visibility data.
- **caltable** – String name of caltable.

Returns
The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Load an ASDM list in the ../rawdata subdirectory into the context:

```
>>> hifv_rqcal()
```

4.24 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_selfcal

hifv_selfcal(*vis=None*, *refantignore=None*, *combine=None*, *selfcalmode=None*, *refantmode=None*, *overwrite_modelcol=None*)

Perform phase-only self-calibration, per scan row, on VLASS SE images.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hifv_importdata task.
- **refantignore** – String list of antennas to ignore.
- **combine** – Data axes which to combine for solve. Options: ‘’,’obs’,’scan’,’spw’,field’, or any comma-separated combination in a single string Example: combine=’scan,spw’ - Extend solutions over scan boundaries (up to the solint), and combine spws for solving. In selfcalmode=’VLASS-SE’ use the default value.
- **selfcalmode** – Heuristics mode selection. Known modes are ‘VLASS’ and ‘VLASS-SE’. Default value is ‘VLASS’.
- **refantmode** – Reference antenna mode.
- **overwrite_modelcol** – Always write the model column, even if it already exists.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Basic selfcal task:

```
>>> hifv_selfcal()
```

2. VLASS-SE selfcal usage:

```
>>> hifv_selfcal(selfcalmode='VLASS-SE', combine='field, spw')
```

4.25 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_semiFinalBPdcals

hifv_semiFinalBPdcals(*vis=None*, *weakbp=None*, *refantignore=None*, *refant=None*)

Runs a second delay and bandpass calibration and applies to calibrators to setup for RFI flagging.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hifv_importdata task.
- **weakbp** – Activate weak bandpass heuristics.
- **refantignore** – String list of antennas to ignore.
- **refant** – A csv string of reference antenna(s). When used, disables refantignore. Example: refant = ‘ea01, ea02’

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Heuristic flagging:

```
>>> hifv_semiFinalBPdcals()
```

4.26 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_solint

hifv_solint(*vis=None*, *limit_short_solint=None*, *refantignore=None*, *refant=None*)

Determines different solution intervals.

The hifv_solint task determines different solution intervals. Note that the short solint value is switched to 'int' when the minimum solution interval corresponds to one integration.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hifv_importdata task.
- **limit_short_solint** – Keyword argument in units of seconds to limit the short solution interval. Can be a string or float numerical value in units of seconds of '0.45' or 0.45. Can be set to a string value of 'int'.
- **refantignore** – String list of antennas to ignore Example: refantignore='ea02, ea03'
- **refant** – A csv string of reference antenna(s). When used, disables refantignore. Example: refant = 'ea01, ea02'

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Determines different solution intervals:

```
>>> hifv_solint()
```

4.27 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_statwt

hifv_statwt(*vis=None*, *datacolumn=None*, *overwrite_modelcol=None*, *statwtmode=None*)

Compute statistical weights and write them to measurement set.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hifv_importdata task.
- **datacolumn** – Data column used to compute weights. Supported values are "data", "corrected", "residual", and "residual_data" (case insensitive, minimum match supported).
- **overwrite_modelcol** – Always write the model column, even if it already exists.
- **statwtmode** – Sets the weighting parameters for general VLA ('VLA') or VLASS Single Epoch ('VLASS-SE') use case. Note that the 'VLASS-SE' mode is meant to be used with datacolumn='residual_data'. Default is 'VLA'.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Statistical weighting of the visibilities:

```
>>> hifv_statwt()
```

2. Statistical weighting of the visibilities in the Very Large Array Sky Survey Single Epoch use case:

```
>>> hifv_statwt(mode='vlass-se', datacolumn='residual_data')
```

4.28 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_swpowcal

hifv_swpowcal(*vis=None*, *caltable=None*, *spw=None*)

Runs gencal in swpow mode.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of input visibility data.
- **caltable** – String name of caltable.
- **spw** – Spectral-window/frequency/channel: '' ==> all, spw="0:17~19"

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Load an ASDM list in the ../rawdata subdirectory into the context:

```
>>> hifv_swpowcal()
```

4.29 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_syspower

hifv_syspower(*vis=None*, *clip_sp_template=None*, *antexclude=None*, *apply=None*, *do_not_apply=None*)

Determine amount of gain compression affecting VLA data below Ku-band.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of input visibility data.
- **clip_sp_template** – Acceptable range for Pdiff data; data are clipped outside this range and flagged.
- **antexclude** – dictionary in the format of:

  {'L': {'ea02': {'usemedian': True}, 'ea03': {'usemedian': False}}, 'X': {'ea02': {'usemedian': True}, 'ea03': {'usemedian': False}}, 'S': {'ea12': {'usemedian': False}, 'ea22': {'usemedian': False}}}

  If antexclude is specified with 'usemedian': False, the template values are replaced with 1.0. If 'usemedian': True, the template values are replaced with the median of the good antennas.
- **apply** – Apply task results to RQ table.
- **do_not_apply** – csv string of band names to not apply. Example: 'L,X,S'

Returns
The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Basic syspower task:

```
>>> hifv_syspower()
```

4.30 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_targetflag

hifv_targetflag(*vis=None*, *intents=None*)

Targetflag

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hifv_importdata task.
- **intents** – List of intents of scans to be flagged.

Returns
The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Run rflag on both the science targets and calibrators:

```
>>> hifv_targetflag()
```

4.31 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_tecmaps

hifv_tecmaps(*vis=None*)

Base tecmaps task

Parameters
vis – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hifv_importdata task.

Returns
The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Basic tecmaps task:

```
>>> hifv_tecmaps()
```

4.32 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_testBPdcals

hifv_testBPdcals(*vis=None*, *weakbp=None*, *refantignore=None*, *doflagundernspwlimit=None*, *refant=None*)

Runs initial delay and bandpass calibration to setup for RFI flagging.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hifv_importdata task.
- **weakbp** – Activate weak bandpass heuristics.
- **refantignore** – String list of antennas to ignore Example: refantignore='ea02, ea03'
- **doflagundernspwlimit** – If the number of bad spws is greater than zero, and the keyword is True, then spws are flagged individually.
- **refant** – A csv string of reference antenna(s). When used, disables `refantignore`. Example: refant = 'ea01, ea02'

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Initial delay calibration to set up heuristic flagging:

```
>>> hifv_testBPdcals()
```

4.33 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_vlasetjy

hifv_vlasetjy(*vis=None*, *field=None*, *intent=None*, *spw=None*, *model=None*, *reffile=None*, *fluxdensity=None*, *spix=None*, *reffreq=None*, *scalebychan=None*, *standard=None*)

Sets flux density scale and fills calibrator model to measurement set.

The hifv_vlasetjy task does an initial run of setjy on the vis.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hifv_importdata task.
- **field** – List of field names or ids.
- **intent** – Observing intent of flux calibrators.
- **spw** – List of spectral window ids.
- **model** – File location for field model.
- **reffile** – Path to file with fluxes for non-solar system calibrators.
- **fluxdensity** – Specified flux density [I,Q,U,V]; -1 will lookup values.
- **spix** – Spectral index of fluxdensity. Can be set when fluxdensity is not -1.
- **reffreq** – Reference frequency for spix. Can be set when fluxdensity is not -1.
- **scalebychan** – Scale the flux density on a per channel basis or else on a per spw basis.
- **standard** – Flux density standard.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Initial run of setjy:

```
>>> hifv_vlasetjy()
```

4.34 pipeline.hifv.cli.hifv_vlassmasking

hifv_vlassmasking(*vis=None*, *vlass_ql_database=None*, *maskingmode=None*, *catalog_search_size=None*)

Create clean masks for VLASS Single Epoch (SE) images.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets specified in the h_init or hifv_importdata task.
- **vlass_ql_database** – vlass_ql_database - usage in Socorro: /home/vlass/packages/VLASS1Q.fits
- **maskingmode** – maskingmode options are vlass-se-tier-1 or vlass-se-tier-2.
- **catalog_search_size** – catalog_search_size in units of degrees

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Basic vlassmasking task:

```
>>> hifv_vlassmasking()
```

CHAPTER

FIVE

PIPELINE.HSD.CLI

ALMA Single Dish Tasks

Functions

hsd_applycal	Apply the calibration(s) to the data.
hsd_atmcor	Apply offline ATM correction to the data.
hsd_baseline	Detect and validate spectral lines, subtract baseline by masking detected lines.
hsd_blflag	Flag spectra based on predefined criteria of single dish pipeline.
hsd_exportdata	Prepare single dish data for export.
hsd_flagdata	Do basic flagging of a list of MeasurementSets.
hsd_imaging	Generate single dish images.
hsd_importdata	Imports data into the single dish pipeline.
hsd_k2jycal	Derive Kelvin to Jy calibration tables.
hsd_restoredata	Restore flagged and calibration single dish data from a pipeline run.
hsd_skycal	Calibrate data.
hsd_tsysflag	Flag deviant system temperature measurements.

5.1 pipeline.hsd.cli.hsd_applycal

hsd_applycal(*vis=None*, *field=None*, *intent=None*, *spw=None*, *antenna=None*, *applymode=None*, *calwt=None*, *flagbackup=None*, *parallel=None*)

Apply the calibration(s) to the data.

hsd_applycal applies the precomputed calibration tables stored in the pipeline context to the set of visibility files using predetermined field and spectral window maps and default values for the interpolation schemes.

Users can interact with the pipeline calibration state using the tasks h_export_calstate and h_import_calstate.

Note

There is some discussion about the appropriate values of calwt. Given properly scaled data, the correct value should be the CASA default of True. However at the current time ALMA is suggesting that calwt be set to True for applying observatory calibrations, e.g. antenna positions, WVR, and system temperature corrections, and to False for applying instrument calibrations, e.g. bandpass, gain, and flux.

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets in the pipeline context. example: ['X227.ms']
- **field** – A string containing the list of field names or field ids to which the calibration will be applied. Defaults to all fields in the pipeline context. example: '3C279', '3C279, M82'
- **intent** – A string containing the list of intents against which the selected fields will be matched. Defaults to all supported intents in the pipeline context. example: *'*TARGET*'*
- **spw** – The list of spectral windows and channels to which the calibration will be applied. Defaults to all science windows in the pipeline context. example: '17', '11, 15'
- **antenna** – The selection of antennas to which the calibration will be applied. Defaults to all antennas. Not currently supported.
- **applymode** – Calibration apply mode.
  - 'calflag': calibrate data and apply flags from solutions.
  - 'calflagstrict': same as above except flag spws for which calibration is unavailable in one or more tables (instead of allowing them to pass uncalibrated and unflagged).
  - 'trial': report on flags from solutions, dataset entirely unchanged.
  - 'flagonly': apply flags from solutions only, data not calibrated.
  - 'flagonlystrict': same as above except flag spws for which calibration is unavailable in one or more tables.
  - 'calonly': calibrate data only, flags from solutions NOT applied.
- **calwt** – Calibrate the weights as well as the data.
- **flagbackup** – Backup the flags before the apply.
- **parallel** – Execute using CASA HPC functionality, if available. Options: 'automatic', 'true', 'false', True, False default: None (equivalent to 'automatic')

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Apply the calibration to the target data

```
>>> hsd_applycal (intent='TARGET')
```

2. Specify fields and spectral windows

```
>>> hsd_applycal(field='3C279, M82', spw='17', intent='TARGET')
```

5.2 pipeline.hsd.cli.hsd_atmcor

hsd_atmcor(*atmtype=None*, *dtem_dh=None*, *h0=None*, *infiles=None*, *antenna=None*, *field=None*, *spw=None*, *pol=None*)

Apply offline ATM correction to the data.

The hsd_atmcor task provides the capability of offline correction of residual atmospheric features in the calibrated single-dish spectra originated from incomplete calibration mainly due to a difference of elevation angles between ON_SOURCE and OFF_SOURCE measurements.

Optimal atmospheric model is automatically determined by default (atmtype = 'auto'). You may specify desired atmospheric model by giving either single integer (apply to all EBs) or a list of integers (models per EB) to atmtype parameter. Please see parameter description for the meanings of integer values.

Parameters

- **atmtype** – Type of atmospheric transmission model represented as an integer. Available options are as follows. Integer values can be given as either integer or string, i.e. both 1 and '1' are acceptable.
  - 'auto': perform heuristics to choose best model (default).
  - 1: tropical.
  - 2: mid latitude summer.
  - 3: mid latitude winter.
  - 4: subarctic summer.
  - 5: subarctic winter.

  If list of integer is given, it also performs heuristics using the provided values instead of default, [1, 2, 3, 4], which is used when 'auto' is provided. List input should not contain 'auto'.

  Default: 'auto'
- **dtem_dh** – Temperature gradient [K/km], e.g. -5.6. ("" = Tool default) The value is directly passed to initialization method for ATM model. Float and string types are acceptable. Float value is interpreted as the value in K/km. String value should be the numeric value with unit such as '-5.6K/km'. When list of values are given, it will trigger heuristics to choose best model from the provided value. Default: '' (tool default, -5.6K/km, is used)
- **h0** – Scale height for water [km], e.g. 2.0. ("" = Tool default) The value is directly passed to initialization method for ATM model. Float and string types are acceptable. Float value is interpreted as the value in kilometer. String value should be the numeric value with unit compatible with length, such as '2km' or '2000m'. When list of values are given, it will trigger heuristics to choose best model from the provided value. Default: '' (tool default, 2.0km, is used)
- **infiles** – ASDM or MS files to be processed. This parameter behaves as data selection parameter. The name specified by infiles must be registered to context before you run hsd_atmcor.
- **antenna** – Data selection by antenna names or ids. example: 'PM03,PM04', '' (all antennas)
- **field** – Data selection by field names or ids. example: '**Sgr*,M100*', '' (all fields)
- **spw** – Data selection by spw ids. example: '3,4' (spw 3 and 4), '' (all spws)
- **pol** – Data selection by polarizations. example: 'XX,YY' (correlation XX and YY), '' (all polarizations)

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Basic usage

```
>>> hsd_atmcor()
```

2. Specify atmospheric model and data selection

```
>>> hsd_atmcor(atmtype=1, antenna='PM03,PM04', field='*Sgr*,M100')
```

3. Specify atmospheric model per EB (atmtype 1 for 1st EB, 2 for 2nd EB)

```
>>> hsd_atmcor(atmtype=[1, 2])
```

5.3 pipeline.hsd.cli.hsd_baseline

hsd_baseline(*fitfunc=None*, *fitorder=None*, *switchpoly=None*, *linewindow=None*, *linewindowmode=None*, *edge=None*, *broadline=None*, *clusteringalgorithm=None*, *deviationmask=None*, *parallel=None*, *infiles=None*, *field=None*, *antenna=None*, *spw=None*, *pol=None*)

Detect and validate spectral lines, subtract baseline by masking detected lines.

The hsd_baseline task subtracts baseline from calibrated spectra. By default, the task tries to find spectral line feature using line detection and validation algorithms. Then, the task puts a mask on detected lines and perform baseline subtraction. The user is able to turn off automatic line masking by setting linewindow parameter, which specifies pre-defined line window.

Fitting order is automatically determined by default. It can be disabled by specifying fitorder as non-negative value. In this case, the value specified by fitorder will be used.

WARNING Currently, hsd_baseline overwrites the result obtained by the previous run. Due to this behavior, users need to be careful about an order of the task execution when they run hsd_baseline multiple times with different data selection. Suppose there are two spectral windows (0 and 1) and hsd_baseline is executed separately for each spw as below,

```
>>> hsd_baseline(spw='0')
>>> hsd_baseline(spw='1')
>>> hsd_blflag()
>>> hsd_imaging()
```

Since the second run of hsd_baseline overwrites the result for spw 0 with the data before baseline subtraction, this will not produce correct result for spw 0. Proper sequence for this use case is to process each spw to the imaging stage separately, which looks like as follows:

```
>>> hsd_baseline(spw='0')
>>> hsd_blflag(spw='0')
>>> hsd_imaging(spw='0'))
>>> hsd_baseline(spw='1')
>>> hsd_blflag(spw='1')
>>> hsd_imaging(spw='1')
```

Parameters

- **fitfunc** – Fitting function for baseline subtraction. You can choose either cubic spline ('spline' or 'cspline') or polynomial ('poly' or 'polynomial'). Default is 'cspline'.
- **fitorder** – Fitting order for polynomial. For cubic spline, it is used to determine how much the spectrum is segmented into. Default (-1) is to determine the order automatically.
- **switchpoly** – Whether to fall back the fits from cubic spline to 1st or 2nd order polynomial when large masks exist at the edges of the spw. Condition for switching is as follows: if

nmask > nchan/2 => 1st order polynomial else if nmask > nchan/4 => 2nd order polynomial else => use fitfunc and fitorder where nmask is a number of channels for mask at edge while nchan is a number of channels of entire spectral window.

- **linewindow** – Pre-defined line window. If this is set, specified line windows are used as a line mask for baseline subtraction instead to determine masks based on line detection and validation stage. Several types of format are acceptable. One is channel-based window, [min_chan, max_chan] where min_chan and max_chan should be an integer. For multiple windows, nested list is also acceptable, [[min_chan0, max_chan0], [min_chan1, max_chan1], ...] Another way is frequency-based window, [min_freq, max_freq] where min_freq and max_freq should be either a float or a string. If float value is given, it is interpreted as a frequency in Hz. String should be a quantity consisting of "value" and "unit", e.g., '100GHz'. Multiple windows are also supported. [[min_freq0, max_freq0], [min_freq1, max_freq1], ...] Note that the specified frequencies are assumed to be the value in LSRK frame. Note also that there is a limitation when multiple MSes are processed. If native frequency frame of the data is not LSRK (e.g. TOPO), frequencies need to be converted to that frame. As a result, corresponding channel range may vary between MSes. However, current implementation is not able to handle such case. Frequencies are converted to desired frame using representative MS (time, position, direction). In the above cases, specified line windows are applied to all science spws. In case when line windows vary with spw, line windows can be specified by a dictionary whose key is spw id while value is line window. For example, the following dictionary gives different line windows to spws 17 and 19. Other spws, if available, will have an empty line window. {17: [[100, 200], [1200, 1400]], 19: ['112115MHz', '112116MHz']} Furthermore, linewindow accepts MS selection string. The following string gives [[100,200],[1200,1400]] for spw 17 while [1000,1500] for spw 21. "17:100~200;1200~1400,21:1000~1500" The string also accepts frequency with units. Note, however, that frequency reference frame in this case is not fixed to LSRK. Instead, the frame will be taken from the MS (typically TOPO for ALMA). Thus, the following two frequency-based line windows result different channel selections. {19: ['112115MHz', '112116MHz']} # frequency frame is LSRK "19:11215MHz~11216MHz" # frequency frame is taken from the data # (TOPO for ALMA) None is allowed as a value of dictionary input to indicate that no line detection/validation is required even if manually specified line window does not exist. When None is given as a value and if linewindowmode is 'replace', line detection/validation is not performed for the corresponding spw. For example, suppose the following parameters are given for the data with four science spws, 17, 19, 21, and 23. linewindow={17: [112.1e9, 112.2e9], 19: [113.1e9, 113.15e9], 21: None} linewindowmode='replace' The task will use given line window for 17 and 19 while the task performs line deteciton/validation for spw 23 because no line window is set. On the other hand, line detection/validation is skipped for spw 21 due to the effect of None. example: [100,200] (channel), [115e9, 115.1e9] (frequency in Hz) ['115GHz', '115.1GHz'], see above for more examples
- **linewindowmode** – Merge or replace given manual line window with line detection/validation result. If 'replace' is given, line detection and validation will not be performed. On the other hand, when 'merge' is specified, line detection/validation will be performed and manually specified line windows are added to the result. Note that this has no effect when linewindow for target spw is an empty list. In that case, line detection/validation will be performed regardless of the value of linewindowmode. In case if no linewindow nor line detection/validation are necessary, you should set linewindowmode to 'replace' and specify None as a value of the linewindow dictionary for the spw to apply. See parameter description of linewindow for detail.
- **edge** – Number of edge channels to be dropped from baseline subtraction. The value must be a list with length of 2, whose values specify left and right edge channels, respectively. example: [10,10]

- **broadline** – Try to detect broad component of spectral line if True.
- **clusteringalgorithm** – Selection of the algorithm used in the clustering analysis to check the validity of detected line features. The 'kmean' algorithm, hierarchical clustering algorithm, 'hierarchy', and their combination ('both') are so far implemented.
- **deviationmask** – Apply deviation mask in addition to masks determined by the automatic line detection.
- **parallel** – Execute using CASA HPC functionality, if available. Options: 'automatic', 'true', 'false', True, False. default: None (equivalent to 'automatic').
- **infiles** – List of data files. These must be a name of MeasurementSets that are registered to context via hsd_importdata task. example: vis=['X227.ms', 'X228.ms']
- **field** – Data selection by field. example: '1' (select by FIELD_ID), 'M100*' (select by field name), '' (all fields).
- **antenna** – Data selection by antenna. example: '1' (select by ANTENNA_ID), 'PM03' (select by antenna name), '' (all antennas).
- **spw** – Data selection by spw. example: '3,4' (generate caltable for spw 3 and 4), ['0','2'] (spw 0 for first data, 2 for second), '' (all spws).
- **pol** – Data selection by polarizations. example: '0' (generate caltable for pol 0), ['0~1','0'] (pol 0 and 1 for first data, only 0 for second), '' (all polarizations).

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Basic usage with automatic line detection and validation

```
>>> hsd_baseline(antenna='PM03', spw='17,19')
```

2. Using pre-defined line windows without automatic line detection and edge channels

```
>>> hsd_baseline(linewindow=[[100, 200], [1200, 1400]],
                 linewindowmode='replace', edge=[10, 10])
```

3. Using per spw pre-defined line windows with automatic line detection

```
>>> hsd_baseline(linewindow={19: [[390, 550]], 23: [[100, 200], [1200, 1400]]},
                 linewindowmode='merge')
```

5.4 pipeline.hsd.cli.hsd_blflag

hsd_blflag(*iteration=None*, *edge=None*, *flag_tsys=None*, *tsys_thresh=None*, *flag_prfre=None*, *prfre_thresh=None*, *flag_pofre=None*, *pofre_thresh=None*, *flag_prfr=None*, *prfr_thresh=None*, *flag_pofr=None*, *pofr_thresh=None*, *flag_prfrm=None*, *prfrm_thresh=None*, *prfrm_nmean=None*, *flag_pofrm=None*, *pofrm_thresh=None*, *pofrm_nmean=None*, *plotflag=None*, *parallel=None*, *infiles=None*, *antenna=None*, *field=None*, *spw=None*, *pol=None*)

Flag spectra based on predefined criteria of single dish pipeline.

Data are flagged based on several flagging rules. Available rules are: expected rms, calculated rms, and running mean of both pre-fit and post-fit spectra. Tsys flagging is also available.

In addition, the heuristics script creates many plots for each stage. Those plots are included in the weblog.

Parameters

- **iteration** – Number of iterations to perform sigma clipping to calculate threshold value of flagging.
- **edge** – Number of channels to be dropped from the edge. The value must be a list of integer with length of one or two. If list length is one, same number will be applied both side of the band. example: [10,20], [10]
- **flag_tsys** – Activate (True) or deactivate (False) Tsys flag.
- **tsys_thresh** – Threshold value for Tsys flag.
- **flag_prfre** – Activate (True) or deactivate (False) flag by expected rms of pre-fit spectra.
- **prfre_thresh** – Threshold value for flag by expected rms of pre-fit spectra.
- **flag_pofre** – Activate (True) or deactivate (False) flag by expected rms of post-fit spectra.
- **pofre_thresh** – Threshold value for flag by expected rms of post-fit spectra.
- **flag_prfr** – Activate (True) or deactivate (False) flag by rms of pre-fit spectra.
- **prfr_thresh** – Threshold value for flag by rms of pre-fit spectra.
- **flag_pofr** – Activate (True) or deactivate (False) flag by rms of post-fit spectra.
- **pofr_thresh** – Threshold value for flag by rms of post-fit spectra.
- **flag_prfrm** – Activate (True) or deactivate (False) flag by running mean of pre-fit spectra.
- **prfrm_thresh** – Threshold value for flag by running mean of pre-fit spectra.
- **prfrm_nmean** – Number of channels for running mean of pre-fit spectra.
- **flag_pofrm** – Activate (True) or deactivate (False) flag by running mean of post-fit spectra.
- **pofrm_thresh** – Threshold value for flag by running mean of post-fit spectra.
- **pofrm_nmean** – Number of channels for running mean of post-fit spectra.
- **plotflag** – True to plot result of data flagging.
- **parallel** – Execute using CASA HPC functionality, if available. Options: 'automatic', 'true', 'false', True, False. Default: None (equivalent to 'automatic')
- **infiles** – ASDM or MS files to be processed. This parameter behaves as data selection parameter. The name specified by infiles must be registered to context before you run hsd_blflag.
- **antenna** – Data selection by antenna names or ids. example: 'PM03,PM04', '' (all antennas).
- **field** – Data selection by field names or ids. example: '**Sgr*,M100*', '' (all fields).
- **spw** – Data selection by spw ids. example: '3,4' (spw 3 and 4), '' (all spws).
- **pol** – Data selection by polarizations. example: 'XX,YY' (correlation XX and YY), '' (all polarizations).

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. flagging with all rules

```
>>> hsd_blflag()
```

5.5 pipeline.hsd.cli.hsd_exportdata

hsd_exportdata(*pprfile=None*, *targetimages=None*, *products_dir=None*)

Prepare single dish data for export.

The hsd_exportdata task exports the data defined in the pipeline context and exports it to the data products directory, converting and or packing it as necessary.

The current version of the task exports the following products

- a FITS image for each selected science target source image
- a tar file per ASDM containing the final flags version and blparam
- a tar file containing the file web log

Parameters

- **pprfile** – Name of the pipeline processing request to be exported. Defaults to a file matching the template 'PPR_*.xml'. example: pprfile=['PPR_GRB021004.xml']
- **targetimages** – List of science target images to be exported. Defaults to all science target images recorded in the pipeline context. example: targetimages=['r_aqr.CM02.spw5.line0.XXYY.sd.im', 'r_aqr.CM02.spw5.XXYY.sd.cont.im']
- **products_dir** – Name of the data products subdirectory. Defaults to './'. Example: products_dir='../products'.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Export the pipeline results for a single session to the data products directory

```
>>> !mkdir ../products
>>> hsd_exportdata (products_dir='../products')
```

5.6 pipeline.hsd.cli.hsd_flagdata

hsd_flagdata(*vis=None*, *autocorr=None*, *shadow=None*, *scan=None*, *scannumber=None*, *intents=None*, *edgespw=None*, *fracspw=None*, *fracspwfps=None*, *online=None*, *fileonline=None*, *template=None*, *filetemplate=None*, *pointing=None*, *filepointing=None*, *incompleteraster=None*, *hm_tbuff=None*, *tbuff=None*, *qa0=None*, *qa2=None*, *parallel=None*, *flagbackup=None*)

Do basic flagging of a list of MeasurementSets.

The hsd_flagdata data performs basic flagging operations on a list of MeasurementSets including:

- applying online flags
- applying a flagging template

- shadowed antenna data flagging
- scan-based flagging by intent or scan number
- edge channel flagging

Parameters

- **vis** – The list of input MeasurementSets. Defaults to the list of MeasurementSets defined in the pipeline context.
- **autocorr** – Flag autocorrelation data.
- **shadow** – Flag shadowed antennas.
- **scan** – Flag a list of scans and intents specified by scannumber and intents.
- **scannumber** – A string containing a comma delimited list of scans to be flagged.
- **intents** – A string containing a comma delimited list of intents against which the scans to be flagged are matched. Example: *'*BANDPASS*'*.
- **edgespw** – Flag the edge spectral window channels.
- **fracspw** – Fraction of the baseline correlator TDM edge channels to be flagged.
- **fracspwfps** – Fraction of the ACS correlator TDM edge channels to be flagged.
- **online** – Apply the online flags.
- **fileonline** – File containing the online flags. These are computed by the h_init or hif_importdata data tasks. If the online flags files are undefined a name of the form 'msname.flagonline.txt' is assumed.
- **template** – Apply a flagging template.
- **filetemplate** – The name of a text file that contains the flagging template for RFI, birdies, telluric lines, etc. If the template flags files is undefined a name of the form 'msname.flagtemplate.txt' is assumed.
- **pointing** – Apply a flagging template for pointing flag.
- **filepointing** – The name of a text file that contains the flagging template for pointing flag. If the template flags files is undefined a name of the form 'msname.flagpointing.txt' is assumed.
- **incompleteraster** – Apply commands to flag incomplete raster sequence. If this is False, relevant commands in filepointing are simply commented out.
- **hm_tbuff** – The heuristic for computing the default time interval padding parameter. The options are 'halfint' and 'manual'. In 'halfint' mode tbuff is set to half the maximum of the median integration time of the science and calibrator target observations.
- **tbuff** – The time in seconds used to pad flagging command time intervals if hm_tbuff='manual'.
- **qa0** – QA0 flags
- **qa2** – QA2 flags
- **parallel** – Execute using CASA HPC functionality, if available. Options: 'automatic', 'true', 'false', True, False. Default: None (equivalent to 'automatic').
- **flagbackup** – Back up any pre-existing flags before applying new ones.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Do basic flagging on a MeasurementSet

```
>>> hsd_flagdata()
```

2. Do basic flagging on a MeasurementSet flagging additional scans selected by number as well.

```
>>> hsd_flagdata(scannumber='13,18')
```

5.7 pipeline.hsd.cli.hsd_imaging

hsd_imaging(*mode=None*, *restfreq=None*, *infiles=None*, *field=None*, *spw=None*)

Generate single dish images.

The hsd_imaging task generates single dish images per antenna as well as combined image over whole antennas for each field and spectral window. Image configuration (grid size, number of pixels, etc.) is automatically determined based on meta data such as antenna diameter, map extent, etc.

Note that generated images are always in LSRK frame.

Parameters

- **mode** – Imaging mode controls imaging parameters in the task. Accepts either "line" (spectral line imaging) or "ampcal" (image settings for amplitude calibrator).
- **restfreq** – Rest frequency
- **infiles** – List of data files. These must be a name of MeasurementSets that are registered to context via hsd_importdata task. example: vis=['uid___A002_X85c183_X36f.ms', 'uid___A002_X85c183_X60b.ms']
- **field** – Data selection by field names or ids. example: "**Sgr*,M100*"
- **spw** – Data selection by spw ids. example: "3,4" (generate images for spw 3 and 4)

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Generate images with default settings and context

```
>>> hsd_imaging()
```

2. Generate images with amplitude calibrator and specific parameters

```
>>> hsd_imaging(mode='ampcal', field='*Sgr*,M100', spw='17,19')
```

5.8 pipeline.hsd.cli.hsd_importdata

hsd_importdata(*vis=None*, *session=None*, *hm_rasterscan=None*, *parallel=None*, *asis=None*, *process_caldevice=None*, *overwrite=None*, *nocopy=None*, *bdfflags=None*, *datacolumns=None*, *lazy=None*, *with_pointing_correction=None*, *createmms=None*)

Imports data into the single dish pipeline.

The hsd_importdata task loads the specified visibility data into the pipeline context unpacking and / or converting it as necessary.

If the overwrite input parameter is set to False and the task is asked to convert an input ASDM input to an MS, then when the output MS already exists in the output directory, the importasdm conversion step is skipped, and the existing MS will be imported instead.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of visibility data files. These may be ASDMs, tar files of ASDMs, MSes, or tar files of MSes, If ASDM files are specified, they will be converted to MS format. example: vis=['X227.ms', 'asdms.tar.gz']
- **session** – List of sessions to which the visibility files belong. Defaults to a single session containing all the visibility files, otherwise a session must be assigned to each vis file. example: session=['Session_1', 'Sessions_2']
- **hm_rasterscan** – Heuristics method for raster scan analysis. Two analysis modes, time-domain analysis ('time') and direction analysis ('direction'), are available. Default is 'time'.
- **parallel** – Execute using CASA HPC functionality, if available. Options: 'automatic', 'true', 'false', True, False. Default: None (equivalent to 'automatic').
- **asis** – Creates verbatim copies of the ASDM tables in the output MS. The value given to this option must be a list of table names separated by space characters. example: 'Receiver', ''
- **process_caldevice** – Ingest the ASDM caldevice table. example: True
- **overwrite** – Overwrite existing files on import. When converting ASDM to MS, if overwrite=False and the MS already exists in output directory, then this existing MS dataset will be used instead.
- **nocopy** – Disable copying of MS to working directory
- **bdfflags** – Apply BDF flags on import.
- **datacolumns** – Dictionary defining the data types of existing columns. The format is: {'data': 'data type 1'} or {'data': 'data type 1', 'corrected': 'data type 2'}. For ASDMs the data type can only be RAW and one can only specify it for the data column. For MSes one can define two different data types for the DATA and CORRECTED_DATA columns and they can be any of the known data types (RAW, REGCAL_CONTLINE_ALL, REGCAL_CONTLINE_SCIENCE, SELFCAL_CONTLINE_SCIENCE, REGCAL_LINE_SCIENCE, SELFCAL_LINE_SCIENCE, BASELINED, ATMCORR). The intent selection strings _ALL or _SCIENCE can be skipped. In that case the task determines this automatically by inspecting the existing intents in the dataset. Usually, a single datacolumns dictionary is used for all datasets. If necessary, one can define a list of dictionaries, one for each EB, with different setups per EB. If no type is specified, {'data':'raw'} will be assumed.
- **lazy** – Use the lazy filter import
- **with_pointing_correction** – add (ASDM::Pointing::encoder - ASDM::Pointing::pointingDirection) to the value to be written in MS::Pointing::direction
- **createmms** – Create an MMS

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Load an ASDM list in the ../rawdata subdirectory into the context.

```
>>> hsd_importdata (vis=['../rawdata/uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e', '../rawdata/uid_A002_
↪x30a93d_X44e'])
```

2. Load an MS in the current directory into the context.

```
>>> hsd_importdata (vis=['uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.ms'])
```

3. Load a tarred ASDM in ../rawdata into the context.

```
>>> hsd_importdata (vis=['../rawdata/uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.tar.gz'])
```

4. Import a list of MeasurementSets.

```
>>> myvislist = ['uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.ms', 'uid_A002_x30a93d_X44e.ms']
>>> hsd_importdata(vis=myvislist)
```

5.9 pipeline.hsd.cli.hsd_k2jycal

hsd_k2jycal(*dbservice=None*, *endpoint=None*, *reffile=None*, *infiles=None*, *caltable=None*)

Derive Kelvin to Jy calibration tables.

Derive the Kelvin to Jy calibration for list of MeasurementSets.

Parameters

- **dbservice** – Whether or not accessing Jy/K DB to retrieve conversion factors.
- **endpoint** – Which endpoints to use for query. Options: 'asdm', 'model-fit', 'interpolation'.
- **reffile** – Path to a file containing Jy/K factors for science data, which must be provided by associating calibrator reduction or the observatory measurements. Jy/K factor must take into account all efficiencies, i.e., it must be a direct conversion factor from Ta* to Jy. The file must be in either MS-based or session-based format. The MS-based format must be in an CSV format with five fields: MS name, antenna name, spectral window id, polarization string, and Jy/K conversion factor. Example for the file is as follows: MS,Antenna,Spwid,Polarization,Factor uid___A002_X316307_X6f.ms,CM03,5,XX,10.0 uid___A002_X316307_X6f.ms,CM03,5,YY,12.0 uid___A002_X316307_X6f.ms,PM04,5,XX,2.0 uid___A002_X316307_X6f.ms,PM04,5,YY,5.0 The first line in the above example is a header which may or may not exist. Example for the session-based format is as follows: #OUSID=XXXXXX #OBJECT=Uranus #FLUXJY=yy,zz,aa #FLUXFREQ=YY,ZZ,AA #sessionID,ObservationStartDate(UTC),ObservationEndDate(UTC), Antenna,BandCenter(MHz),BandWidth(MHz),POL,Factor 1,2011-11-11 01:00:00,2011-11-11 01:30:00,CM02,86243.0,500.0,I,10.0 1,2011-11-11 01:00:00,2011-11-11 01:30:00,CM02,86243.0,1000.0,I,30.0 1,2011-11-11 01:00:00,2011-11-11 01:30:00,CM03,86243.0,500.0,I,50.0 1,2011-11-11 01:00:00,2011-11-11 01:30:00,CM03,86243.0,1000.0,I,70.0 1,2011-11-11 01:00:00,2011-11-11

01:30:00,ANONYMOUS,86243.0,500.0,I,30.0 1,2011-11-11 01:00:00,2011-11-11 01:30:00,ANONYMOUS,86243.0,1000.0,I,50.0 2,2011-11-13 01:45:00,2011-11-13 02:15:00,PM04,86243.0,500.0,I,90.0 2,2011-11-13 01:45:00,2011-11-13 02:15:00,PM04,86243.0,1000.0,I,110.0 2,2011-11-13 01:45:00,2011-11-13 02:15:00,ANONYMOUS,86243.0,500.0,I,90.0 2,2011-11-13 01:45:00,2011-11-13 02:15:00,ANONYMOUS,86243.0,1000.0,I,110.0 Lines starting with '#' are meta data and header. The header must exist. The factor to apply is identified by matching the session ID, antenna name, frequency and polarization of data in each line of the file. Note the observation date is supplementary information and not used for the matching so far. The lines whose antenna name is 'ANONYMOUS' are used when there is no measurement for specific antenna in the session. In the above example, if science observation of session 1 contains the antenna PM04, Jy/K factor for ANONYMOUS antenna will be applied since there is no measurement for PM04 in session 1. If no file name is specified or specified file doesn't exist, all Jy/K factors are set to 1.0. example: reffile='', reffile='working/jyperk.csv'

- **infiles** – List of input MeasurementSets. example: vis='ngc5921.ms'
- **caltable** – Name of output gain calibration tables. example: caltable='ngc5921.gcal'

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Compute the Kevin to Jy calibration tables for a list of MeasurementSets:

```
>>> hsd_k2jycal()
```

5.10 pipeline.hsd.cli.hsd_restoredata

hsd_restoredata(*vis=None*, *session=None*, *products_dir=None*, *copytoraw=None*, *rawdata_dir=None*, *lazy=None*, *bdfflags=None*, *ocorr_mode=None*, *asis=None*, *hm_rasterscan=None*)

Restore flagged and calibration single dish data from a pipeline run.

The hsd_restoredata task restores flagged and calibrated MeasurementSets from archived ASDMs and pipeline flagging and calibration data products.

hsd_restoredata assumes that the ASDMs to be restored are present in the directory specified by the rawdata_dir (default: '../rawdata').

By default (copytoraw = True), hsd_restoredata assumes that for each ASDM in the input list, the corresponding pipeline flagging and calibration data products (in the format produced by the hsd_exportdata task) are present in the directory specified by products_dir (default: '../products'). At the start of the task, these products are copied from the products_dir to the rawdata_dir.

If copytoraw = False, hsd_restoredata assumes that these products are to be found in rawdata_dir along with the ASDMs.

The expected flagging and calibration products (for each ASDM) include:

- a compressed tar file of the final flagversions file, e.g. uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.ms.flagversions.tar.gz
- a text file containing the applycal instructions, e.g. uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.ms.calapply.txt
- a compressed tar file containing the caltables for the parent session, e.g. uid___A001_X74_X29.session_3.caltables.tar.gz

hsd_restoredata performs the following operations:

- imports the ASDM(s)
- removes the default MS.flagversions directory created by the filler
- restores the final MS.flagversions directory stored by the pipeline
- restores the final set of pipeline flags to the MS
- restores the final calibration state of the MS
- restores the final calibration tables for each MS
- applies the calibration tables to each MS

When importing the ASDM and converting it to a Measurement Set (MS), if the output MS already exists in the output directory, then the importasdm conversion step is skipped, and the existing MS will be imported instead.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of raw visibility data files to be restored. Assumed to be in the directory specified by rawdata_dir.

  example: vis=['uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e']
- **session** – List of sessions one per visibility file. example: session=['session_3']
- **products_dir** – Name of the data products directory to copy calibration products from. Default: '../products'

  The parameter is effective only when `copytoraw` = True. When `copytoraw` = False, calibration products in `rawdata_dir` will be used.

  example: products_dir='myproductspath'
- **copytoraw** – Copy calibration and flagging tables from `products_dir` to `rawdata_dir` directory. Default: True.

  example: copytoraw=False
- **rawdata_dir** – Name of the raw data directory. Default: '../rawdata'

  example: rawdata_dir='myrawdatapath'
- **lazy** – Use the lazy filler option Default: False.

  example: lazy=True
- **bdfflags** – Set the BDF flags Default: True.

  example: bdfflags=False
- **ocorr_mode** – Set ocorr_mode. Default: 'ao'.

  example: ocorr_mode='ca'
- **asis** – Creates verbatim copies of the ASDM tables in the output MS. The value given to this option must be a list of table names separated by space characters. Default: 'SBSummary ExecBlock Annotation Antenna Station Receiver Source CalAtmosphere CalWVR'.

  example: asis='Source Receiver'
- **hm_rasterscan** – Heuristics method for raster scan analysis. Two analysis modes, time-domain analysis ('time') and direction analysis ('direction'), are available. Default: 'time'

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Restore the pipeline results for a single ASDM in a single session

```
>>> hsd_restoredata (vis=['uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e'], session=['session_1'], ocorr_
↪mode='ao')
```

5.11 pipeline.hsd.cli.hsd_skycal

hsd_skycal(*calmode=None*, *fraction=None*, *noff=None*, *width=None*, *elongated=None*, *parallel=None*, *infiles=None*, *field=None*, *spw=None*, *scan=None*)

Calibrate data.

The hsd_skycal generates a caltable for sky calibration that stores reference spectra, which is to be subtracted from on-source spectra to filter out non-source contribution.

Parameters

- **calmode** – Calibration mode. Available options are 'auto' (default), 'ps', 'otf', and 'otfraster'. When 'auto' is set, the task will use preset calibration mode that is determined by inspecting data. 'ps' mode is simple position switching using explicit reference scans. Other two modes, 'otf' and 'otfraster', will generate reference data from scans at the edge of the map. Those modes are intended for OTF observation and the former is defined for generic scanning pattern such as Lissajous, while the latter is specific use for raster scan. options: 'auto', 'ps', 'otf', 'otfraster'
- **fraction** – Sub-parameter for calmode. Edge marking parameter for 'otf' and 'otfraster' mode. It specifies a number of OFF scans as a fraction of total number of data points. options: String style like '20%', or float value less than 1.0. For 'otfraster' mode, you can also specify 'auto'.
- **noff** – Sub-parameter for calmode. Edge marking parameter for 'otfraster' mode. It is used to specify a number of OFF scans near edge directly instead to specify it by fractional number by 'fraction'. If it is set, the value will come before setting by 'fraction'. options: any positive integer value
- **width** – Sub-parameter for calmode. Edge marking parameter for 'otf' mode. It specifies pixel width with respect to a median spatial separation between neighboring two data in time. Default will be fine in most cases. options: any float value
- **elongated** – Sub-parameter for calmode. Edge marking parameter for 'otf' mode. Please set True only if observed area is elongated in one direction.
- **parallel** – Execute using CASA HPC functionality, if available. Options: 'automatic', 'true', 'false', True, False. default: None (equivalent to 'automatic')
- **infiles** – List of data files. These must be a name of MeasurementSets that are registered to context via hsd_importdata task. example: vis=['X227.ms', 'X228.ms']
- **field** – Data selection by field name.
- **spw** – Data selection by spw. (defalut all spws) example: '3,4' (generate caltable for spw 3 and 4), ['0','2'] (spw 0 for first data, 2 for second)
- **scan** – Data selection by scan number. (default all scans) example: '22,23' (use scan 22 and 23 for calibration), ['22','24'] (scan 22 for first data, 24 for second)

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Generate caltables for all data managed by context.

```
>>> default(hsd_skycal)
>>> hsd_skycal()
```

5.12 pipeline.hsd.cli.hsd_tsysflag

hsd_tsysflag(*vis=None*, *caltable=None*, *flag_nmedian=None*, *fnm_limit=None*, *fnm_byfield=None*, *flag_derivative=None*, *fd_max_limit=None*, *flag_edgechans=None*, *fe_edge_limit=None*, *flag_fieldshape=None*, *ff_refintent=None*, *ff_max_limit=None*, *flag_birdies=None*, *fb_sharps_limit=None*, *flag_toomany=None*, *tmf1_limit=None*, *tmef1_limit=None*, *metric_order=None*, *normalize_tsys=None*, *filetemplate=None*)

Flag deviant system temperature measurements.

Flag deviant system temperature measurements for single dish measurements. This is done by running a sequence of flagging sub-tasks (tests), each looking for a different type of possible error.

If a file with manual Tsys flags is provided with the 'filetemplate' parameter, then these flags are applied prior to the evaluation of the flagging heuristics listed below.

The tests are:

1. Flag Tsys spectra with high median values
2. Flag Tsys spectra with high median derivatives. This is meant to spot

   spectra that are 'ringing'.

3. Flag the edge channels of the Tsys spectra in each SpW.
4. Flag Tsys spectra whose shape is different from that associated with

   the BANDPASS intent.

5. Flag 'birdies'.
6. Flag the Tsys spectra of all antennas in a timestamp and spw if

   proportion of antennas already flagged in this timestamp and spw exceeds a threshold, and flag Tsys spectra for all antennas and all timestamps in a spw, if proportion of antennas that are already entirely flagged in all timestamps exceeds a threshold.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of input MeasurementSets (Not used)
- **caltable** – List of input Tsys calibration tables. default: [] - Use the table currently stored in the pipeline context. example: caltable=['X132.ms.tsys.s2.tbl']
- **flag_nmedian** – True to flag Tsys spectra with high median value.
- **fnm_limit** – Flag spectra with median value higher than fnm_limit * median of this measure over all spectra.
- **fnm_byfield** – Evaluate the nmedian metric separately for each field.
- **flag_derivative** – True to flag Tsys spectra with high median derivative.

- **fd_max_limit** – Flag spectra with median derivative higher than fd_max_limit * median of this measure over all spectra.
- **flag_edgechans** – True to flag edges of Tsys spectra.
- **fe_edge_limit** – Flag channels whose channel to channel difference > fe_edge_limit * median across spectrum.
- **flag_fieldshape** – True to flag Tsys spectra with a radically different shape to those of the ff_refintent.
- **ff_refintent** – Data intent that provides the reference shape for 'flag_fieldshape'.
- **ff_max_limit** – Flag Tsys spectra with 'fieldshape' metric values > ff_max_limit.
- **flag_birdies** – True to flag channels covering sharp spectral features.
- **fb_sharps_limit** – Flag channels bracketing a channel to channel difference > fb_sharps_limit.
- **flag_toomany** – True to flag Tsys spectra for which a proportion of antennas for given timestamp and/or proportion of antennas that are entirely flagged in all timestamps exceeds their respective thresholds.
- **tmf1_limit** – Flag Tsys spectra for all antennas in a timestamp and spw if proportion of antennas already flagged in this timestamp and spw exceeds tmf1_limit.
- **tmef1_limit** – Flag Tsys spectra for all antennas and all timestamps in a spw, if proportion of antennas that are already entirely flagged in all timestamps exceeds tmef1_limit.
- **metric_order** – Order in which to evaluate the flagging metrics that are enabled. Disabled metrics are skipped.
- **normalize_tsys** – True to create a normalized Tsys table that is used to evaluate the Tsys flagging metrics. All newly found flags are also applied to the original Tsys caltable that continues to be used for subsequent calibration.
- **filetemplate** – The name of a text file that contains the manual Tsys flagging template. If the template flags file is undefined, a name of the form 'msname.flagtsystemplate.txt' is assumed.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Flag Tsys measurements using currently recommended tests:

```
>>> hsd_tsysflag()
```

2. Flag Tsys measurements using all recommended tests apart from that using the 'fieldshape' metric:

```
>>> hsd_tsysflag(flag_fieldshape=False)
```

CHAPTER

SIX

PIPELINE.HSDN.CLI

Nobeyama Tasks

Functions

hsdn_exportdata	Prepare single dish data for export.
hsdn_importdata	Imports Nobeyama data into the single dish pipeline.
hsdn_restoredata	Restore flagged and calibration single dish data from a pipeline run.

6.1 pipeline.hsdn.cli.hsdn_exportdata

hsdn_exportdata(*pprfile=None*, *targetimages=None*, *products_dir=None*)

Prepare single dish data for export.

The hsdn_exportdata task exports the data defined in the pipeline context and exports it to the data products directory, converting and or packing it as necessary.

The current version of the task exports the following products

- a FITS image for each selected science target source image
- a tar file per ASDM containing the final flags version and blparam
- a tar file containing the file web log

Parameters

- **pprfile** – Name of the pipeline processing request to be exported. Defaults to a file matching the template 'PPR_*.xml'. example: pprfile=['PPR_GRB021004.xml']
- **targetimages** – List of science target images to be exported. Defaults to all science target images recorded in the pipeline context. example: targetimages=['r_aqr.CM02.spw5.line0.XXYY.sd.im', 'r_aqr.CM02.spw5.XXYY.sd.cont.im']
- **products_dir** – Name of the data products subdirectory. Defaults to './'. Example: products_dir='../products'.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Export the pipeline results for a single session to the data products directory

```
>>> !mkdir ../products
>>> hsdn_exportdata (products_dir='../products')
```

6.2 pipeline.hsdn.cli.hsdn_importdata

hsdn_importdata(*vis=None*, *session=None*, *hm_rasterscan=None*, *datacolumns=None*, *overwrite=None*, *nocopy=None*, *createmms=None*)

Imports Nobeyama data into the single dish pipeline.

Imports Nobeyama data into the single dish pipeline. The hsdn_importdata task loads the specified visibility data into the pipeline context unpacking and / or converting it as necessary.

If the overwrite input parameter is set to False and the task is asked to convert an input ASDM input to an MS, then when the output MS already exists in the output directory, the importasdm conversion step is skipped, and the existing MS will be imported instead.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of visibility data files. These may be ASDMs, tar files of ASDMs, MSes, or tar files of MSes, If ASDM files are specified, they will be converted to MS format. example: vis=['X227.ms', 'asdms.tar.gz']
- **session** – List of sessions to which the visibility files belong. Defaults to a single session containing all the visibility files, otherwise a session must be assigned to each vis file. example: session=['Session_1', 'Sessions_2']
- **hm_rasterscan** – Heuristics method for raster scan analysis. Two analysis modes, time-domain analysis ('time') and direction analysis ('direction'), are available. Default is 'time'.
- **datacolumns** – Dictionary defining the data types of existing columns. The format is: {'data': 'data type 1'} or {'data': 'data type 1', 'corrected': 'data type 2'}. For ASDMs the data type can only be RAW and one can only specify it for the data column. For MSes one can define two different data types for the DATA and CORRECTED_DATA columns and they can be any of the known data types (RAW, REGCAL_CONTLINE_ALL, REGCAL_CONTLINE_SCIENCE, SELFCAL_CONTLINE_SCIENCE, REGCAL_LINE_SCIENCE, SELFCAL_LINE_SCIENCE, BASELINED, ATMCORR). The intent selection strings _ALL or _SCIENCE can be skipped. In that case the task determines this automatically by inspecting the existing intents in the dataset. Usually, a single datacolumns dictionary is used for all datasets. If necessary, one can define a list of dictionaries, one for each EB, with different setups per EB. If no type is specified, {'data':'raw'} will be assumed.
- **overwrite** – Overwrite existing files on import. When converting ASDM to MS, if overwrite=False and the MS already exists in output directory, then this existing MS dataset will be used instead.
- **nocopy** – Disable copying of MS to working directory.
- **createmms** – Create an MMS

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Load an ASDM list in the ../rawdata subdirectory into the context:

```
>>> hsdn_importdata (vis=['../rawdata/uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e', '../rawdata/uid_
↪A002_x30a93d_X44e'])
```

2. Load an MS in the current directory into the context:

```
>>> hsdn_importdata (vis=['uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.ms'])
```

3. Load a tarred ASDM in ../rawdata into the context:

```
>>> hsdn_importdata (vis=['../rawdata/uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.tar.gz'])
```

4. Import a list of MeasurementSets:

```
>>> myvislist = ['uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.ms', 'uid_A002_x30a93d_X44e.ms']
>>> hsdn_importdata(vis=myvislist)
```

6.3 pipeline.hsdn.cli.hsdn_restoredata

hsdn_restoredata(*vis=None*, *caltable=None*, *reffile=None*, *products_dir=None*, *copytoraw=None*, *rawdata_dir=None*, *hm_rasterscan=None*)

Restore flagged and calibration single dish data from a pipeline run.

The hsdn_restoredata task restores flagged and calibrated data from archived ASDMs and pipeline flagging and calibration data products.

hsdn_restoredata assumes that the ASDMs to be restored are present in the directory specified by the rawdata_dir (default: '../rawdata').

By default (copytoraw = True), hsdn_restoredata assumes that for each ASDM in the input list, the corresponding pipeline flagging and calibration data products (in the format produced by the hsdn_exportdata task) are present in the directory specified by products_dir (default: '../products'). At the start of the task, these products are copied from the products_dir to the rawdata_dir.

If copytoraw = False, hsdn_restoredata assumes that these products are to be found in rawdata_dir along with the ASDMs.

The expected flagging and calibration products (for each ASDM) include:

- a compressed tar file of the final flagversions file, e.g. uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.ms.flagversions.tar.gz
- a text file containing the applycal instructions, e.g. uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e.ms.calapply.txt
- a compressed tar file containing the caltables for the parent session, e.g. uid___A001_X74_X29.session_3.caltables.tar.gz

hsdn_restoredata performs the following operations:

- imports the ASDM(s)
- removes the default MS.flagversions directory created by the filler
- restores the final MS.flagversions directory stored by the pipeline

- restores the final set of pipeline flags to the MS
- restores the final calibration state of the MS
- restores the final calibration tables for each MS
- applies the calibration tables to each MS

When importing the ASDM and converting it to a Measurement Set (MS), if the output MS already exists in the output directory, then the importasdm conversion step is skipped, and the existing MS will be imported instead.

Parameters

- **vis** – List of raw visibility data files to be restored. Assumed to be in the directory specified by rawdata_dir. example: vis=['uid___A002_X30a93d_X43e']
- **caltable** – Name of output gain calibration tables. example: caltable='ngc5921.gcal'
- **reffile** – Path to a file containing scaling factors between beams. The format is equals to jyperk.csv with five fields: MS name, beam name (instead of antenna name), spectral window id, polarization string, and the scaling factor. Example for the file is as follows: #MS,Beam,Spwid,Polarization,Factor mg2-20181016165248-181017.ms,NRO-BEAM0,0,I,1.000000000 mg2-20181016165248-181017.ms,NRO-BEAM0,1,I,1.000000000 mg2-20181016165248-181017.ms,NRO-BEAM0,2,I,1.000000000 mg2-20181016165248-181017.ms,NRO-BEAM0,3,I,1.000000000 mg2-20181016165248-181017.ms,NRO-BEAM1,0,I,3.000000000 mg2-20181016165248-181017.ms,NRO-BEAM1,1,I,3.000000000 mg2-20181016165248-181017.ms,NRO-BEAM1,2,I,3.000000000 mg2-20181016165248-181017.ms,NRO-BEAM1,3,I,3.000000000 mg2-20181016165248-181017.ms,NRO-BEAM2,0,I,0.500000000 mg2-20181016165248-181017.ms,NRO-BEAM2,1,I,0.500000000 mg2-20181016165248-181017.ms,NRO-BEAM2,2,I,0.500000000 mg2-20181016165248-181017.ms,NRO-BEAM2,3,I,0.500000000 mg2-20181016165248-181017.ms,NRO-BEAM3,0,I,2.000000000 mg2-20181016165248-181017.ms,NRO-BEAM3,1,I,2.000000000 mg2-20181016165248-181017.ms,NRO-BEAM3,2,I,2.000000000 mg2-20181016165248-181017.ms,NRO-BEAM3,3,I,2.000000000 If no file name is specified or specified file doesn't exist, all the factors are set to 1.0. example: reffile='', reffile='nroscalefactor.csv'
- **products_dir** – Name of the data products directory. Default: '../products'. example: products_dir='myproductspath'
- **copytoraw** – Copy calibration and flagging tables to raw data directory. Default: True. example: copytoraw=False
- **rawdata_dir** – Name of the raw data directory. Default: '../rawdata'. example: rawdata_dir='myrawdatapath'
- **hm_rasterscan** – Heuristics method for raster scan analysis. Two analysis modes, time-domain analysis ('time') and direction analysis ('direction'), are available. Default is 'time'.

Returns

The results object for the pipeline task is returned.

Examples

1. Restore the pipeline results for a single ASDM in a single session

```
>>> hsdn_restoredata (vis=['mg2-20181016165248-190320.ms'], reffile='nroscalefactor.
↪csv')
```

CHAPTER

SEVEN

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