

### Predicting visibilities in MegTrees with UVBrick

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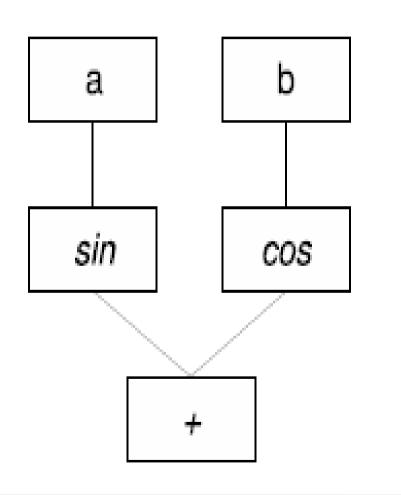
### Outline



- MeqTrees software structure
- UVBrick Introduction
- Current implementation
- Future path for UVBrick



# MeqTrees Pesign and Impl.



- MeqTrees makes use of tree structures to represent mathematical expressions.
- In the traditional view, a tree data structure consists of a hierarchy of nodes with parent-child relationship with the leaf nodes consisting of values that are propagated upwards (or downwards) towards the root node.

(O.M.Smirnov, MeqTrees, 2010)

# MeqTrees Pesign and Impl.



- In MeqTrees, the result of each node is a *function* of N real/complex variables.
- For our purpose, we can consider our functions to be dependent on the two variables, t and v.
- A *Request* object in MeqTrees consists of these variables represented as vectors (among other parameters).
- A *Result* object that is returned by a node consists of values that populate the grid formed by these vectors and the input vectors themselves.



## LI/Brick





W-projection





### a collection of code (that forms a part of MeqTrees) that aims to predict uv-data from a given image including corrections for DDEs.



### U[/Brick] are here!

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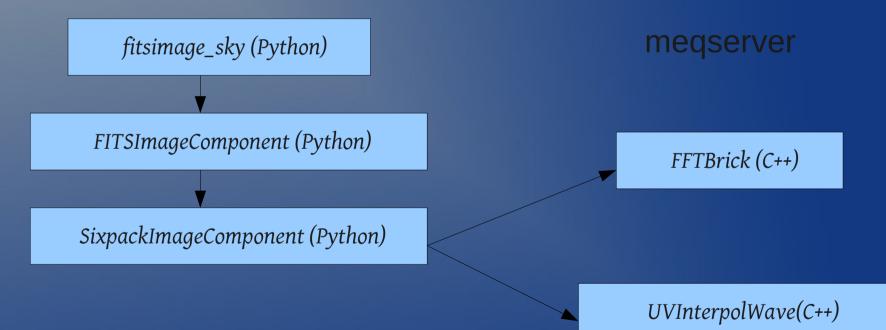






# The UVBrick is currently structured as follows:

GUI







$$\vec{I}(u,v,w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathsf{A}(l,m) \vec{I}(l,m) \exp^{-2\pi i \left[ul + vm + w\left(\sqrt{1 - l^2 - m^2} - 1\right)\right]} \frac{\mathrm{d}l \mathrm{d}m}{\sqrt{1 - l^2 - m^2}},$$

#### (Nijboer, UVBrick, 2005)

- *FFTBrick* is the part of UVBrick that takes as input an image in the sky plane and performs a 2D FFT on it to produce a uv plane image.
- The input lm-plane image and the padding factor to perform FFT are passed on by the user as compile-time options in the meqbrowser.





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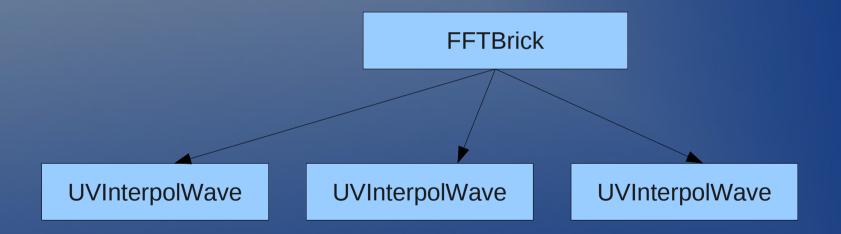
(Nijboer, UVBrick, 2005)

- *FFTBrick* outputs a grid of visibilities as a function of u and v. This brick is created only once.
- This is passed on to *UVInterpolWave* along with a vector of required frequencies.





• *UVInterpolWave* takes the uv-grid and returns the interpolated visibilities as a function of frequency and time.





### UVBrick - Future

Frequency dependence W-projection capability Forward application of other DDEs

## Frequency dependence



- As it stands, UVBrick accepts a sky image of constant frequency.
- The first functionality that will be added to uvbrick is to enable it to accept a multi-frequency image cube as input and interpolate for the in-between frequencies.
  - Eg. Take an image with two frequencies and interpolate for N frequencies in between.

### *w*-projection in the brick



$$V(u, v, w) = \int \frac{I(\ell, m)}{\sqrt{1 - \ell^2 - m^2}} G(\ell, m, w) e^{-2\pi i [u\ell + vm]} d\ell dm$$
$$G(\ell, m, w) = e^{-2\pi i [w(\sqrt{1 - \ell^2 - m^2} - 1)]}.$$

 The w-projection algorithm (Cornwell et al.) enables one to calculate V(u,v,w) from V(u,v,w=0) by convolution with the F.T of the known function G(l,m,w).

$$V(u, v, w) = \tilde{G}(u, v, w) * V(u, v, w = 0)$$



• Currently, uvbrick does not include corrections for w-term effects while predicting the visibilities.

• Choosing a suitable convolution kernel F(G) that takes the w-term effects into account will be the next step.

## Extending to other 77Es



$$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{V}_{pq}(t) &= \mathsf{X}_{pq}[t](\boldsymbol{u}_{pq}(t)), \\ \mathsf{X}_{pq}[t] &= \boldsymbol{U}_p[t] \circ \mathsf{X} \circ \boldsymbol{U}_q^H[t], \\ \mathsf{X} &= \mathcal{F}\mathsf{B}, \ \boldsymbol{U}_p[t] = \mathcal{F}E_p[t] \end{aligned}$$

### (OMS, RIME, 2011)

- In the presence of DDEs, each baseline 'sees' a different apparent sky.
- DDEs are multiplicative terms in the sky plane whose effects can be represented using convolution functions in the uv domain.

## Extending to other 77Es



- This means that by choosing appropriate convolution kernels while degridding, the direction-dependent effects can be introduced in the predicted visibilities.
- This method is called AW-projection (Bhatnagar et al.), which is a generalization of the more specific w-projection algorithm.
- By using multiple such convolutional kernels during the predict stage, other DDEs can be applied to the visibilities in uvbrick.



### Thank You