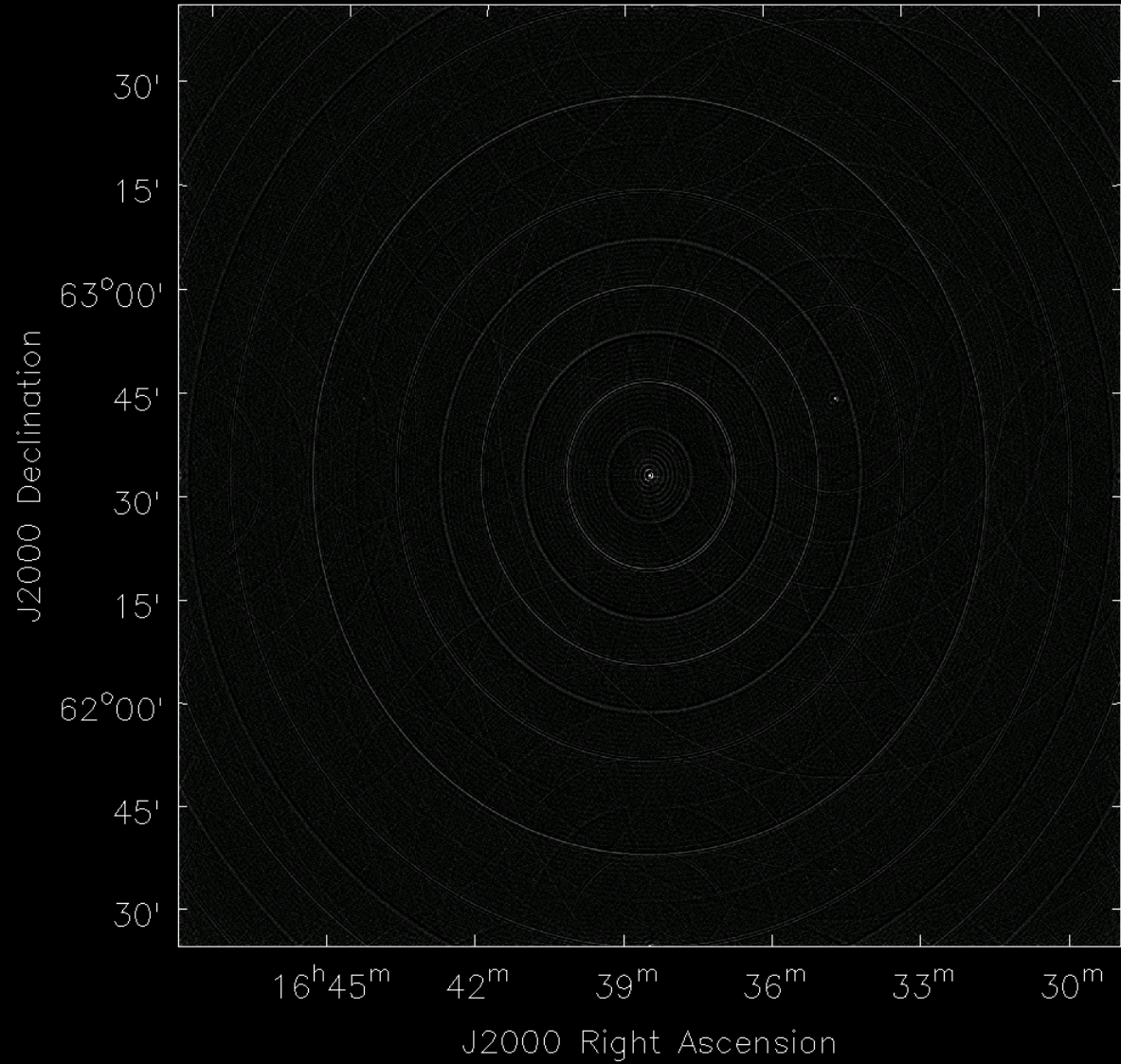


Operation 343

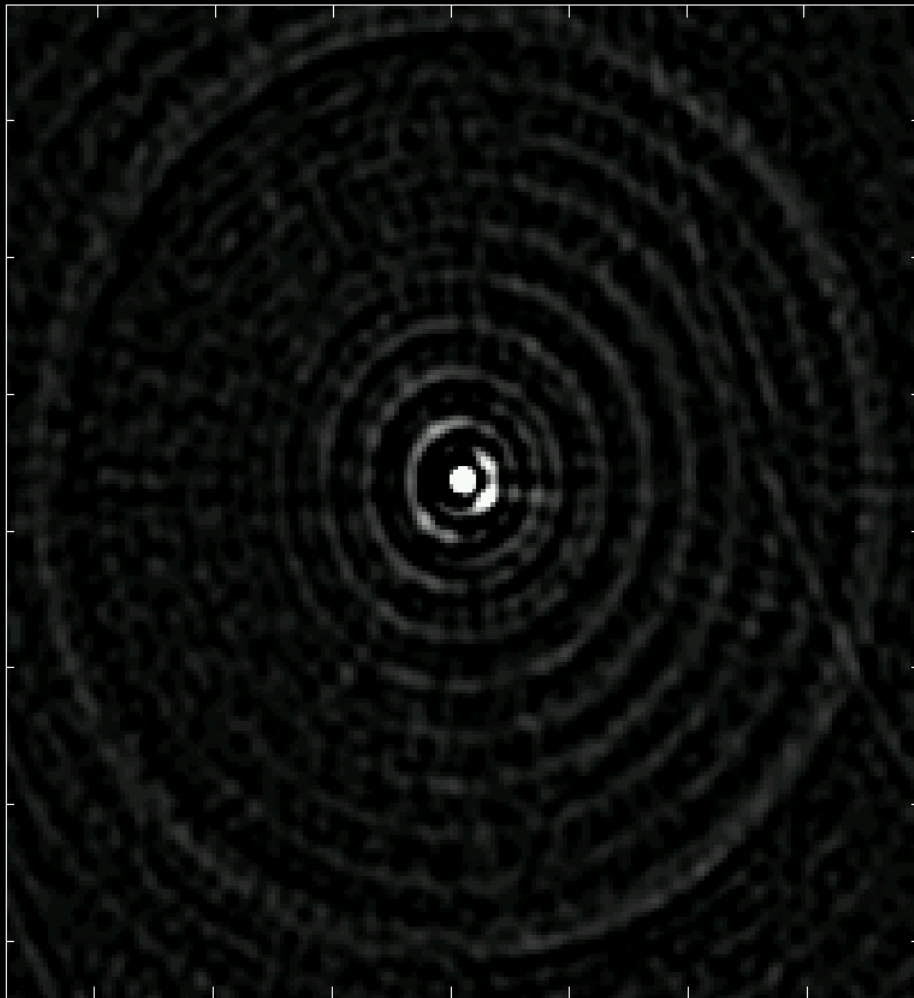
Simple dataset

- WSRT dataset
- 20 MHz around 1175 MHz
- Bright (6 Jy) pointsource at phase centre (3C 343.1)
- Bright (1.8 Jy apparent) pointsource at flank of beam (3C 343)
- Thermal noise level in single channel: 0.3 mJy/beam



J2000 Declination

40'
38'
36'
34'
32'
30'
62°28'



16^h39^m15^s 38^m45^s 30^s 15^s 00^s 37^m45^s

J2000 Right Ascension

Reduction procedure - preprocessing

- Coarse flagging (Aips++ autoflag tool)
- Flagged on time- and frequency median filter on abs XY and YX
- Bandpass, gain, pol.leakage calibration using 3C 295 (Aips++)

Reduction procedure - selfcal

- Polynomial source flux fit in uvplane on preprocessed data (MEQ)
- Fit for one phase for full FOV (30s) (MEQ)
- Flux fit (full domain) (MEQ)
- Flagging on amplitude of residuals (Aips++)
- Phase fit (30s)(MEQ)
- Gain fit (15 min, linear polynomial in time)(MEQ): both sources independently

Measurement Equation

$$\tilde{V}_{ij} = G_i \left(\sum_k J_{ik} K_{ik} E_{ijk} K_{jk}^* J_{jk}^\dagger \right) G_j^\dagger \quad (1)$$

For every station and source we first evaluate

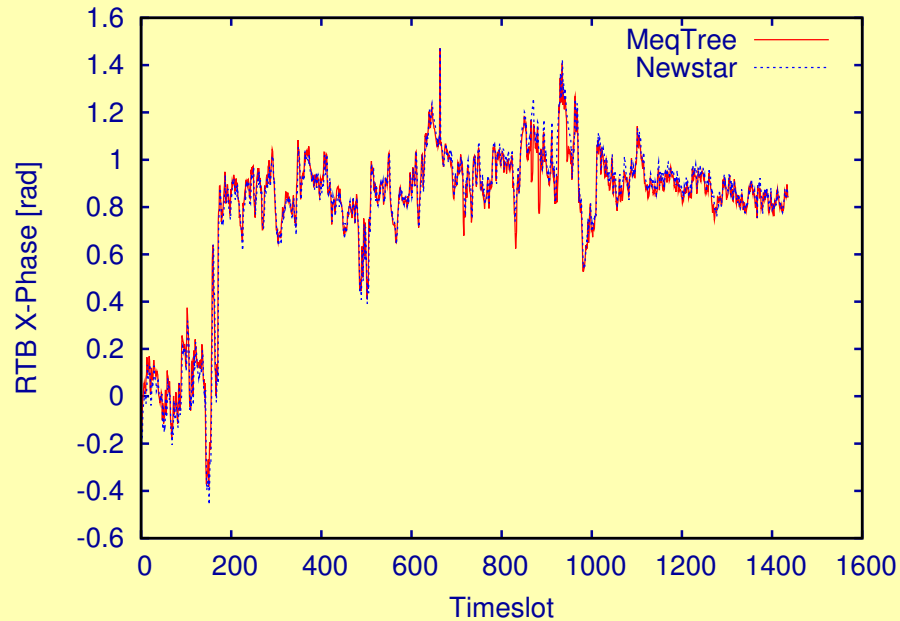
$$T_{ik} = G_i J_{ik} K_{ik} \quad (2)$$

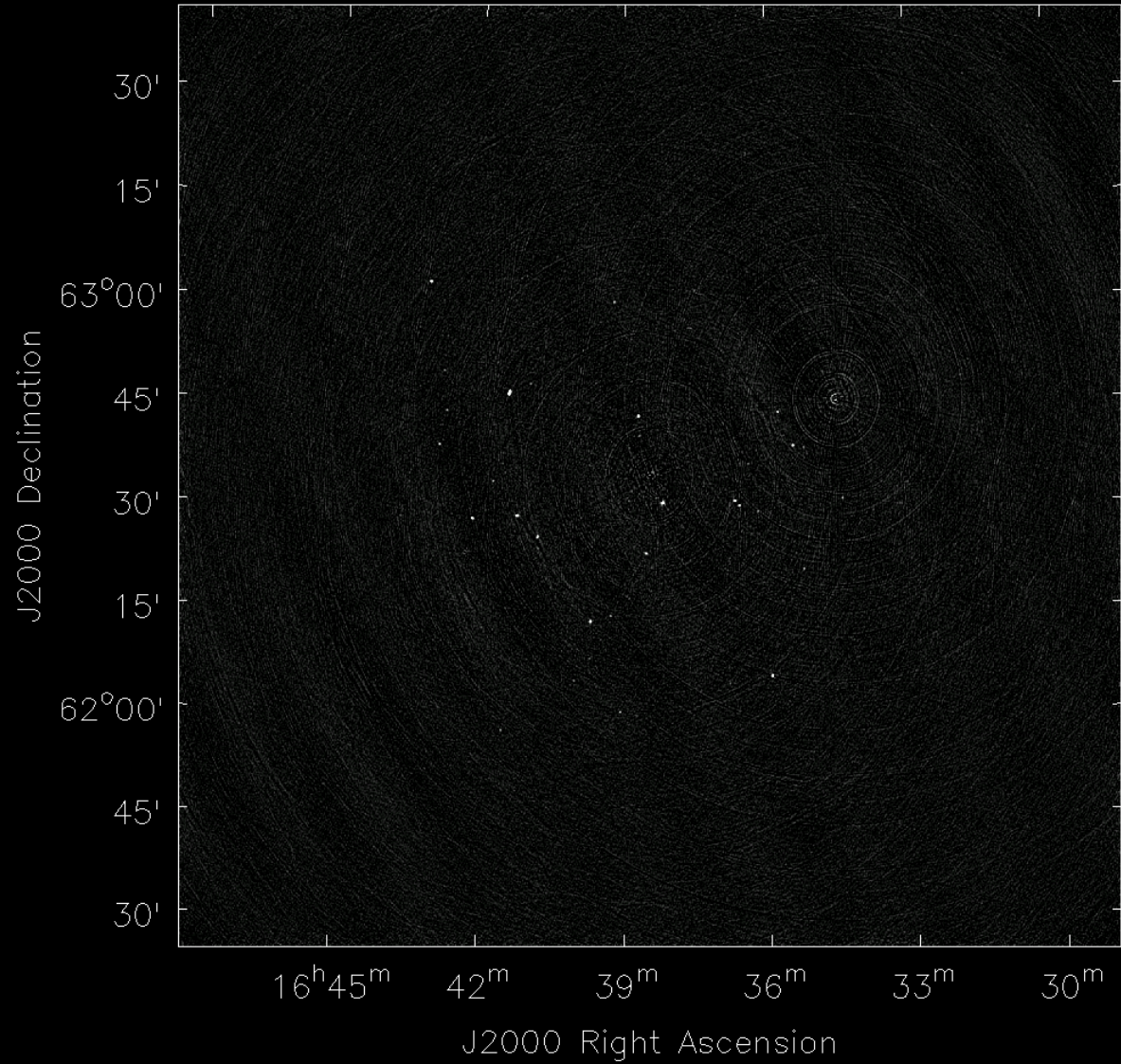
Which is then combined:

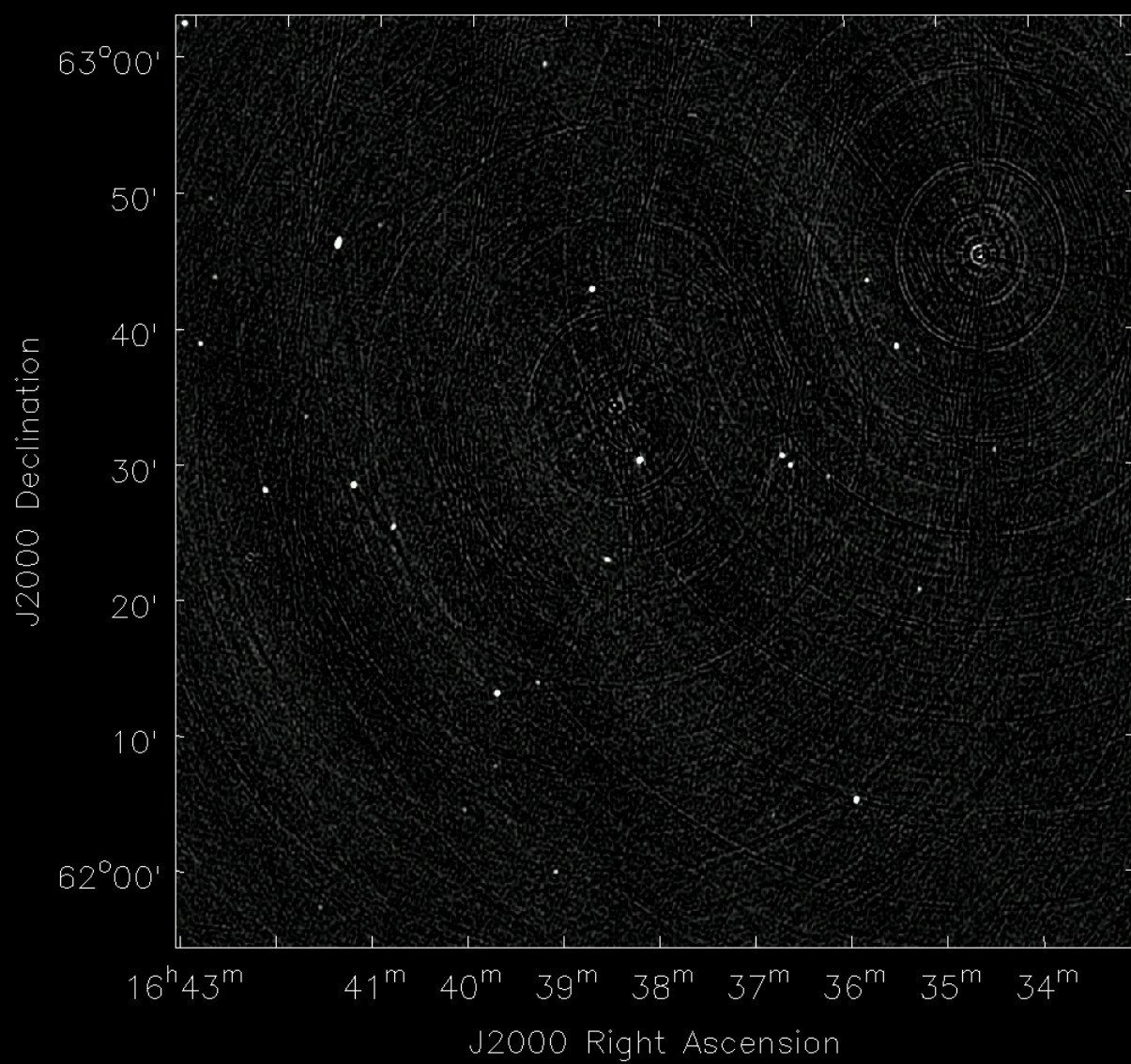
$$\tilde{V}_{ij} = \sum_k T_{ik} E_{ijk} T_{jk}^\dagger \quad (3)$$

- $O(N)$ cos / sin instead of $O(N^2)$, with N stations

Phase solution comparison







Properties of image

- 6 channels
- thermal noise: 0.12 mJy/beam, max DR \approx 50 000:1
- actual map noise: 0.4 mJy/beam, DR \approx 15 000:1

Conclusions

- IT WORKS !!!
- Ability to modify ME easily in MeqTree system is very powerful
- For large domains, MeqTree is about twice as fast as Newstar
- For domains smaller than about 600 datapoints, overhead dominates run-time currently in our unoptimized system