rPICARD - A CASA-based Calibration and Imaging Pipeline for VLBI Data

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rPICARD - Radboud PIpeline for the Calibration of high Angular Resolution Data

• AIPS

- Official support discontinued.
- Steep learning curve for new python generation of astronomers.
- Limited support for batch processing.
- CASA
 - Secure development future, ipython interface, built for batch processing \rightarrow pipeline.
 - Widely used and well established (ALMA, VLA, ...).
 - MPI scaling to deal with increasing data volumes in the future.
 - VLBI upgrade from JIVE+BlacHoleCam (Ilse's talk)
- rPICARD: CASA-based VLBI calibration and imaging pipeline
 - Highly configurable & self-tuning parameters (e.g., fringe-fit solution interval based on SNR).
 - Verbose diagnostics (\rightarrow plots), easy to control and re-run + intervene semi-interactively.
 - Used for EHT data processing. Work with Ilse van Bemmel, Kazi Rygl, Elisabetta Liuzzo.
 - And for other arrays: GMVA, VLBA, EVN, ... can work with any fits-idi files or measurement sets.
 - MPI speedup (fringe-fit scans in parallel).
 - Documentation/cookbook (40 pages).
 - Open source: https://bitbucket.org/M_Janssen/picard.
 - Science reproducibility.







rPICARD calibration

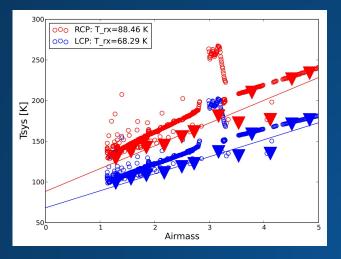
All plots shown are automatically generated by the pipeline

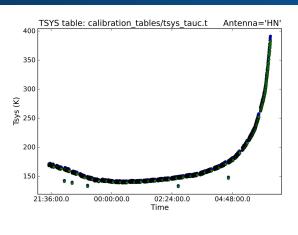






ANTAB Amplitude calibration and opacity fit





- $T_{sys} \sim T_{rx} + (1 e^{-T})T_{atm}$
- $T_{sys}^* = T_{sys}^* e^T$
- Find T_{atm} with Pardo et al. (2001) atmospheric code.
- Find T_{rx} by extrapolating T_{sys} to zero airmass.

7mm VLBA data of M87. Project code: BW0106.

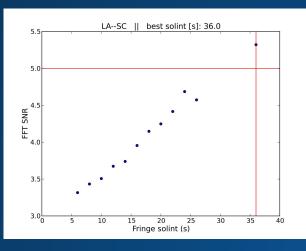


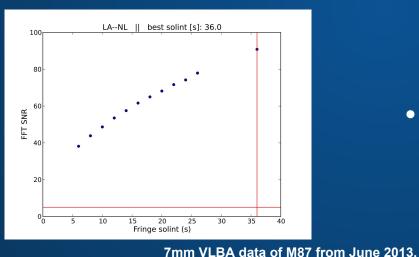


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Fringe-fit solution intervals tuned by SNR





- CASA fringefit is copy from AIPS **FRING task: Schwab and Cotton** (1983).
 - \rightarrow FFT with SNR cut for initial guesses and station-based least-squares refinement.
- Skip least-squares for quick solution interval parameter search (smallest solint that yields detections on all possible baselines) per scan.
- Can have different solution intervals per station.



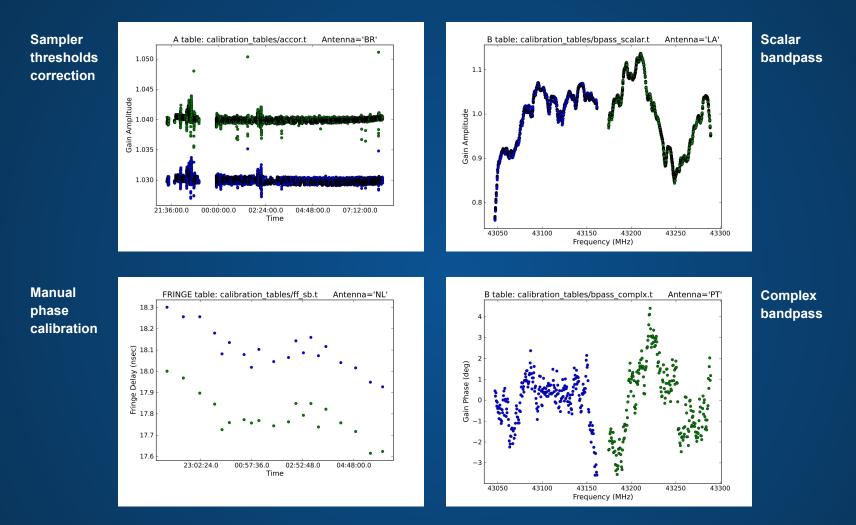


Project code: BW0106.





Calibration Solution Examples (7mm VLBA)



7mm VLBA data of M87 from June 2013. Project code: BW0106. Two spectral windows (IFs).



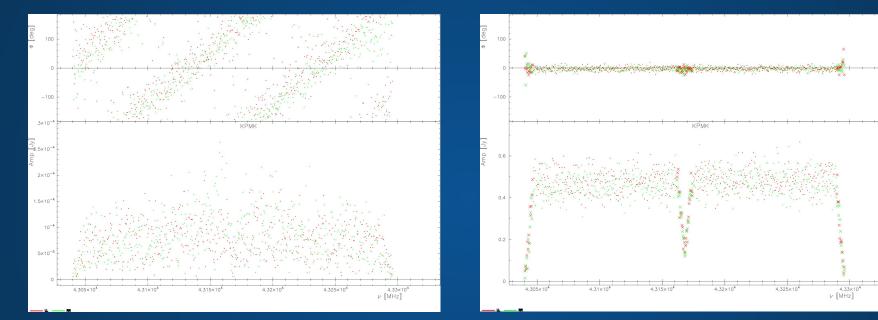
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Calibration Solutions applied (7mm VLBA)



Uncalibrated.

Calibrated. Edge channels flagged (crosses).

Plots made with Harro Verkouter's jplotter.

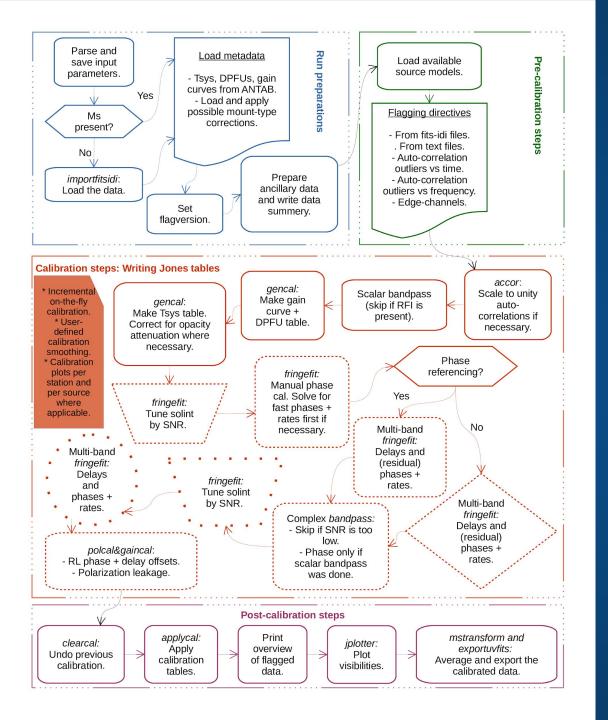




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rPICARD Calibration flowchart

- Solid border: o All sources used.
- Dashed border:

 \bullet

- Calibrators used.
- Dotted border:
 - Science targets used.
- Rectangular boxes:
 - Applied to all sources.
- Diamonds:
 - Applied to calibrators.
- Circles:
 - Applied to science targets.

rPICARD imaging

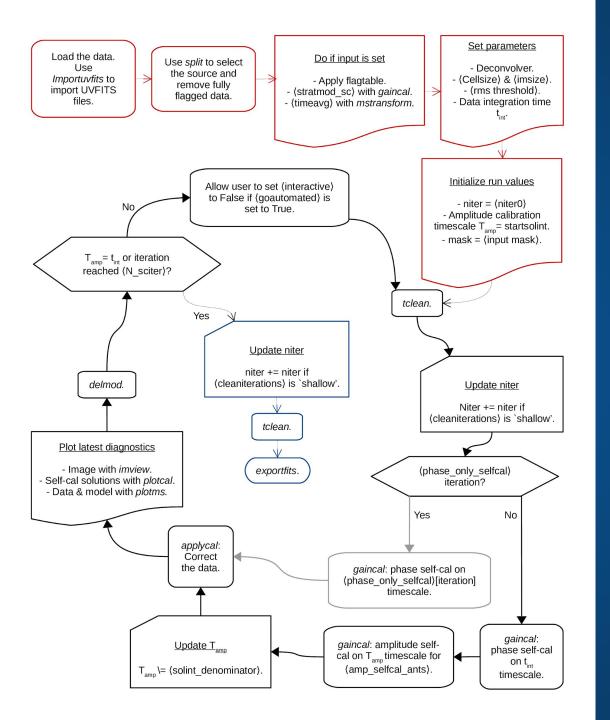
Uses CASA tclean







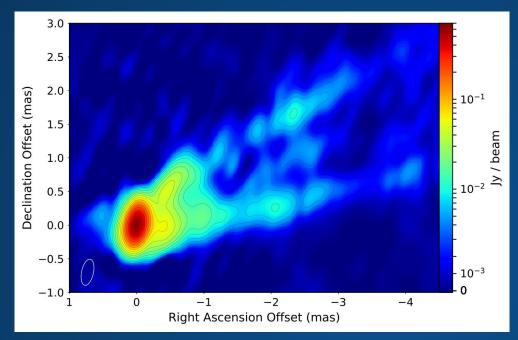




rPICARD Imager flowchart

- Loops of multi-scale tclean and self-calibration.
 - Phases: accumulation period.
 - Amplitudes: start at hours timescale and lower by factor of 2 in each iteration.
- Stop after set number of maximum iterations or when calibrating amplitudes on accumulation period timescales.
- Promising work from Jose Luis: Using auto-masking for automated imaging without user bias.

rPICARD image of 7mm VLBA M87 Data



7mm VLBA data of M87 from June 2013. Project code: BW0106.

- Calibrated and imaged with CASA-based rPICARD pipeline.
- Results agree with Walker et al. (2018):
 - Weak counterjet.
 - Edge-brightening.
 - Large initial opening angle.
 - Re-collimation of upper arm.









Summary

Thank you!

- CASA is ready for VLBI.
- rPICARD, a first general purpose CASA-based calibration+imaging pipeline is available (Janssen et al., in prep.)
 - Promotes <u>reproducibility</u> of scientific results. Pipeline is open source:
 \$ git pull https://bitbucket.org/M_Janssen/picard
 - Verbose diagnostics, self-tuning default parameters, highly configurable, interactive mode, option to quickly re-run steps.
 - MPI scalable.
 - Well documented.
 - Used for EHT data processing (cross-validated with AIPS and HOPS) and successfully applied to <u>GMVA, VLBA, EVN</u>, and synthetic data as well. <u>Modularity</u> \rightarrow easy to add other arrays.
 - <u>Phase referencing</u> and <u>polarization</u> calibration supported (for leakage calibration a sufficiently compact calibrator is needed).
 - <u>Future features</u>
 - Spectral line calibration features (delay solutions from continuum sourced and rate solutions from the bright line).
 - LPCAL-like task to solve for leakage from calibrators with extended polarization structure.
- Coming soon: MeqSilhouette (Blecher et al., 2017) + rPICARD realistic <u>synthetic data generation pipeline</u> (Heino's talk)







michael@mjpc:~/JeanLuc/Picard\$./setup.py -p ~/Software/

*** This script will link your CASA installation to the pipeline. ***
*** It can always be executed again.

First we will try to find a suitable CASA installation. The required features for this pipeline are: ['mpi', 'fringefit.py', 'accor.py']

It is highly recommended to use the exact same CASA version as advertised in the README.md file

Looking for CASA executables in /home/michael/Software/

I have found more than one CASA installation. Please enter the number for the installation you want to use:

0 for /home/michael/Software/CASA/casa-release-4.7.2-el7/bin/casa Has mpi: True Has fringefit.py: False Has accor.py: False

1 for /home/michael/Software/CASA/casa-release-5.3.0-143.el7/bin/casa Has mpi: True Has fringefit.py: True Has accor.py: True

2 for /home/michael/Software/CASA_builds_from_JIVE/casa-feature-CAS-10684-22.el7/bin/casa
 Has mpi: True
 Has fringefit.py: True
 Has accor.py: True

3 for /home/michael/Software/CASA_builds_from_JIVE/casa-feature-CAS-10684-24.el7/bin/casa
Has mpi: True
Has fringefit.py: True
Has accor.py: True

4 for /home/michael/Software/old_CASA/casa-release-4.7.0-1-el7/bin/casa
Has mpi: True
Has fringefit.py: False
Has accor.py: False

Enter the number corresponding to the installation you want to use and press Enter >3

Found /home/michael/Software/CASA_builds_from_JIVE/casa-feature-CAS-10684-24.el7/bin/casa as your CASA executable. Checking this CASA version:

Run setup script to link CASA installation to rPICARD.

Found The setup /home/michael/Software/CASA builds from JIVE/casa-feature-CAS-10684-24.el7/bin/casa as your CASA executable. script can also Checking this CASA version: Has mpi: prepare a True Has fringefit.py: True Has accor.py: True default set of Press Enter and I will use the absolute path to this executable for picard.sh. input files for Write anything else (and then press Enter) to abort. different Writing the CASA executable path to a <your casapath.txt> file, which will be used by picard.sh. arrays. Making picard.sh executable. The next step Editing the input/mpi host file using the determined name of this computer (mjpc) and 4 cores. Change this setup manually if desired. is to copy your I could put some default values for array.inp depending on which array you inted to use. input files to 0 for VLBAlo (for low frequencies) the working 1 for EHT 2 for VLBAhi (for high frequencies) directory. 3 for EVN 4 for GMVA Press enter without entering anything else to continue without altering your array.inp file. Else, enter the number corresponding to the array you want to use and press Enter >3 The pipeline should be ready to run now. If there are issues with mpicasa contact M.Janssen@astro.ru.nl or look at https://casa.nrao.edu/casadocs/@@search?SearchableText=mpi If you want to be able to run the pipeline from everywhere, then you should add the following line to your .bashrc folder: export PATH=\$PATH:/home/michael/JeanLuc/Picard/picard/ Remember set some input parameters in the beginning, before running the pipeline. At least edit input/observation.inp and input/array.inp

Please read documentation/picard_documentation.pdf and follow the Quick Start Guide chapter to get started. michael@mjpc:~/JeanLuc/Picard\$ cp -r picard/input/ ../testrun/input 11 #Can also be set to '\$pwd', which will be expanded to the parent directory of the input folder. 12 workdir = \$pwd 14 ## 15 # ** If you make changes to any of the sources listed below, you will have to 16 # ** pass the -m command line argument to picard.sh to re-determine the metadata! 19 #Name of the science target(s) of the experiment. 20 #Write a comma separated list if there are more then one. 21 #Science targets are typically weak sources which cannot be used for calibration tasks. 22 #If all observed targets can be set as some type of calibrator below, set science target = None. 23 science target = SGR A ### ### 26 ### Write a comma separated lists if there are more than one. 27 ### The same source can of course occur multiple times 28 ### (same calibrator for manual phase calibration and bandpass for example). ### 29 ### Put None if a certain calibrator is not needed 30 ### (e.g., no phase referencing or no polarization experiment). 32 #Bright calibrators for manual phase calibration. 33 calibrators instrphase = 3C279, NRA0530 35 #Bright calibrators for complex bandpass calibration. 36 #If bandtype cmplx bandpass = 'BPOLY' is set in array.inp, only a single source can be set here,37 #since POLY <u>bandpasses</u> cannot be averaged. 38 <u>calibrators</u> <u>bandpass</u> = 3<u>C279</u> 40 #Bright calibrators for rl delay and phase offsets. 41 #If set to None, the <u>rl</u> delay calibration will be skipped. 42 calibrators rldly = 3C27944 #Calibrators for D-term calibration. 45 #Must be polarized and observed over a wide range of parallactic angles for every antenna. 46 #If set to None, the D-term calibration will be skipped. 47 <u>calibrators</u> dterms = 3<u>C279</u>, <u>NRA0530</u> 49 #Phase-referencing sources. 50 #If set, the phase-referencing mode is activated. 51 #For a list of comma separated science targets, use a corresponding csv list here. 52 #Example: science target = $\underline{s1}$, $\underline{s2}$, $\underline{s3}$ and calibrators <u>phaseref</u> = $\underline{p1}$, $\underline{p2}$ means that 53 #p1 is used as phaseref source for s1, p2 is used for s2, and no phase-referencing is 54 #done for s3. 55 calibrators phaseref = None 57 #Whether or not to also fringe-fit the science targets themselves in phase-referencing mode. 58 #Set to False for very weak science targets, then only the fringe solutions from 59 #calibrators phaseref are applied to the science targets. 60 HSet to True if the science targets are strong enough for a residual fringe-fit. In that case, 61 #after a transfer of fringe solutions from calibrators phaseref, the science targets themselves 62 #are fringe-fitted as well, to take out residual phase/delays/rates. 63 #Generally, this should be False for astrometry. It should be True when the calibrator is far away 64 #from the science target and/or at higher frequency observations. 65 <u>phaseref</u> ff science = False

Typically, only science targets and calibrators have to be specified.

3C84.smodel example.antab example.flag input linkto_example_EVN.IDI1

michael@mjpc:~/JeanLuc/testrun\$ picard.sh -p

The start-up time of CASA may vary depending on whether the shared libraries are cached or not.

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- IPython 5.1.0 -- An enhanced Interactive Python.
- CASA 5.3.0-136 -- Common Astronomy Software Applications

[Links to] files used in working directory (loaded automatically):

- Input folder
- Metadata
- Visibility data

MPI: start CASA N times The pipeline will execute the following steps for the EVN array in the given order: a : load models of observed sources (if present) b : use online flags from idi files (if present) c : use flags from metadata (if present) d : flag based on outlier detection from auto-correlations vs time e : flag based on outlier detection from auto-correlations vs frequency f : flag edge channels 0 : task tsys 1 : task scalar bandpass 2 : task gaincurve 3 : task fringefit solint cal 4 : task fringefit single 5 : task fringefit multi cal 6 : task complex bandpass 7 : task fringefit solint sci 8 : task fringefit multi sci 9 : task rldelay 10 : task rlphase 11 : task dterms g : clear the calibrated data column of the MS from previous applycal runs h : apply all existing tables from all calibration steps i : print overview of flagged data (can be slow) j : make diagnostic plots of calibrated visibilities for selected baselines k : average and export the calibrated data Can use quickmode [-q] to execute only a subset of these steps. -- Executing step a --Loading model data for the observed sources... Using /home/michael/JeanLuc/testrun/input/../3C84.smodel as model for 3C84 Done -- Executing step b --Getting flags from fits-idi files... No FG table extension found in /home/michael/JeanLuc/testrun/input/../linkto example EVN.IDI1 Continuing without generating a flag file. Done -- Executing step c --Looking for metadata files with flagging information... Found the following files with correlator/online flags: [/home/michael/JeanLuc/testrun/input/../example.flag]

Applying flags from metadata files. Done applying metadata flags. Done

-- Executing step d --

Skip flagging based on autocorrelations vs time because flag autocorr vs time is not set.

rPICARD will print the steps executed for the array to be calibrated (labeled for quick re-runs).

And the steps are executed.