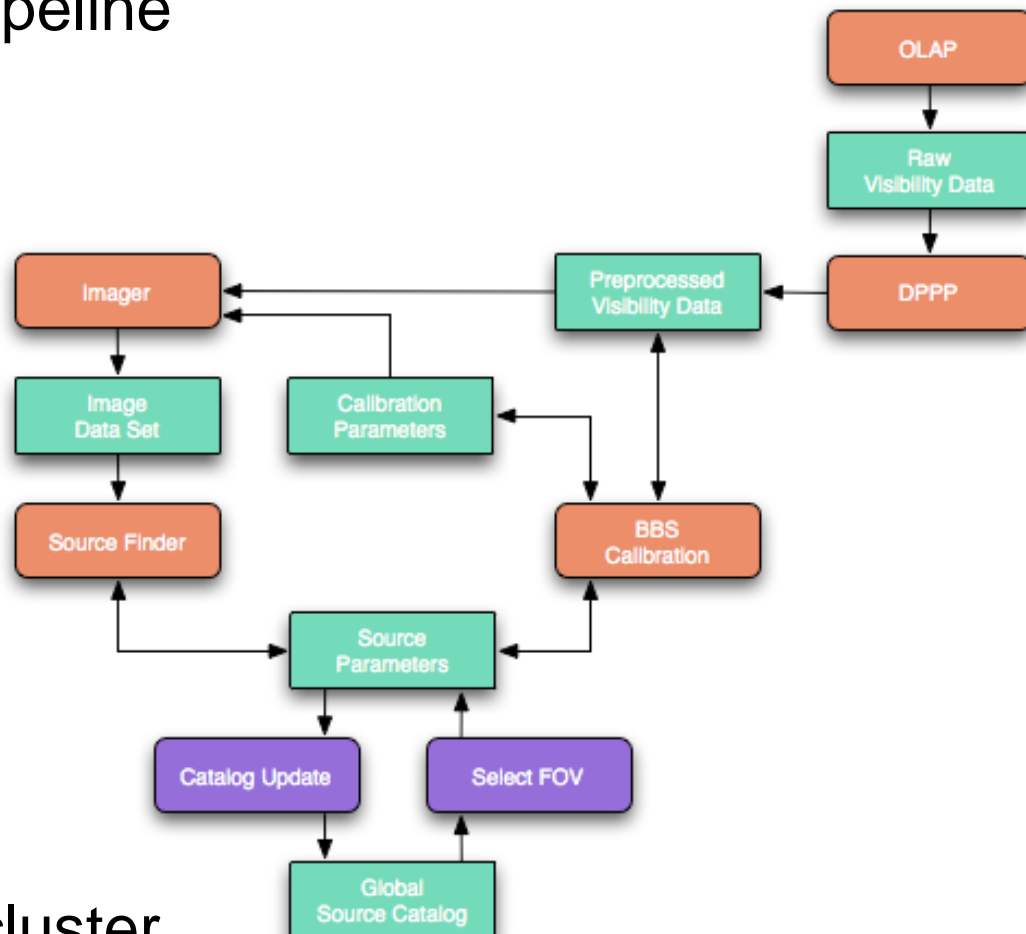


Distributed processing and Source Parameterization

Ronald Nijboer
ASTRON

- ASTRON's aim is to extend the LOFAR distributed data processing pipelines and / or to make those suitable for APERTIF
- ASTRON's effort for ALBiUS is embedded in the larger LOFAR / APERTIF software development effort
- Within ALBiUS ASTRON focuses on
 - Distributed processing
 - Automated data quality control
 - Source parameterization

- Standard Imaging Pipeline
- Precursor for
 - Surveys pipeline
 - EoR pipeline
 - Transients pipeline
 - Magnetism pipeline
 - Solar pipeline

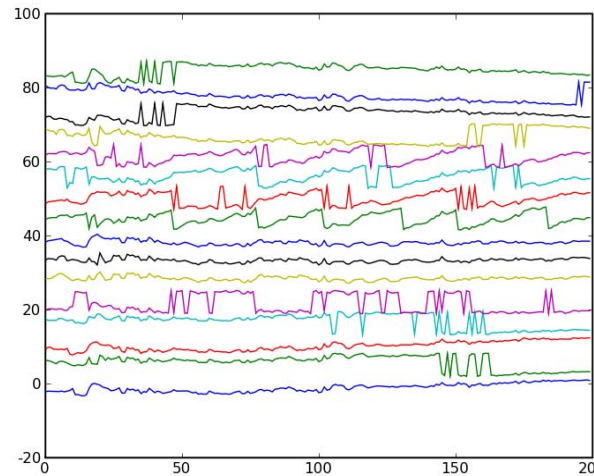
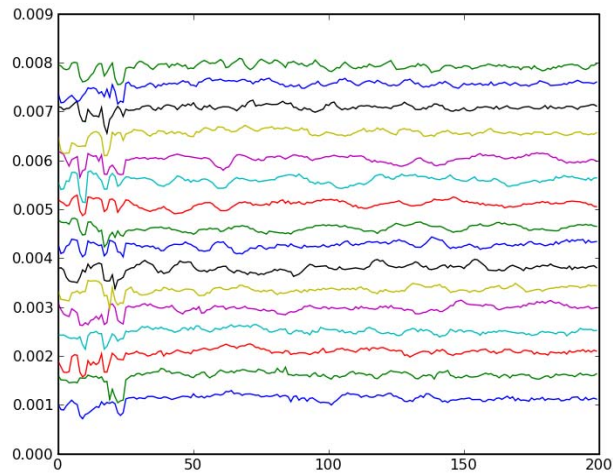
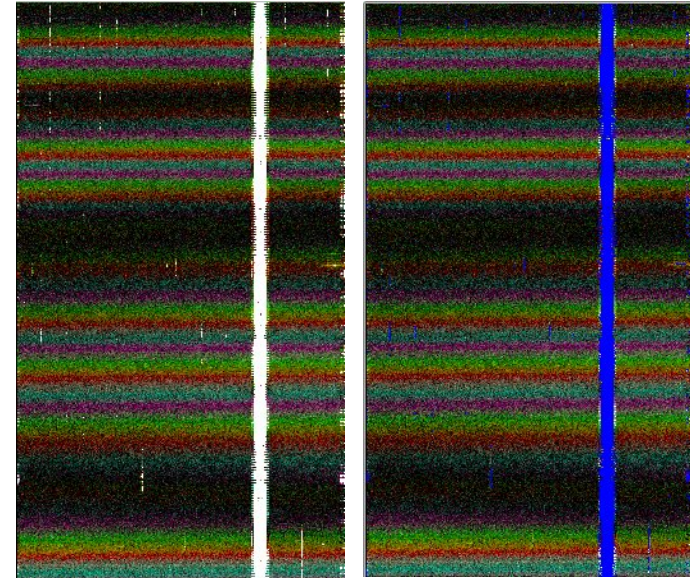


- Runs on dedicated cluster

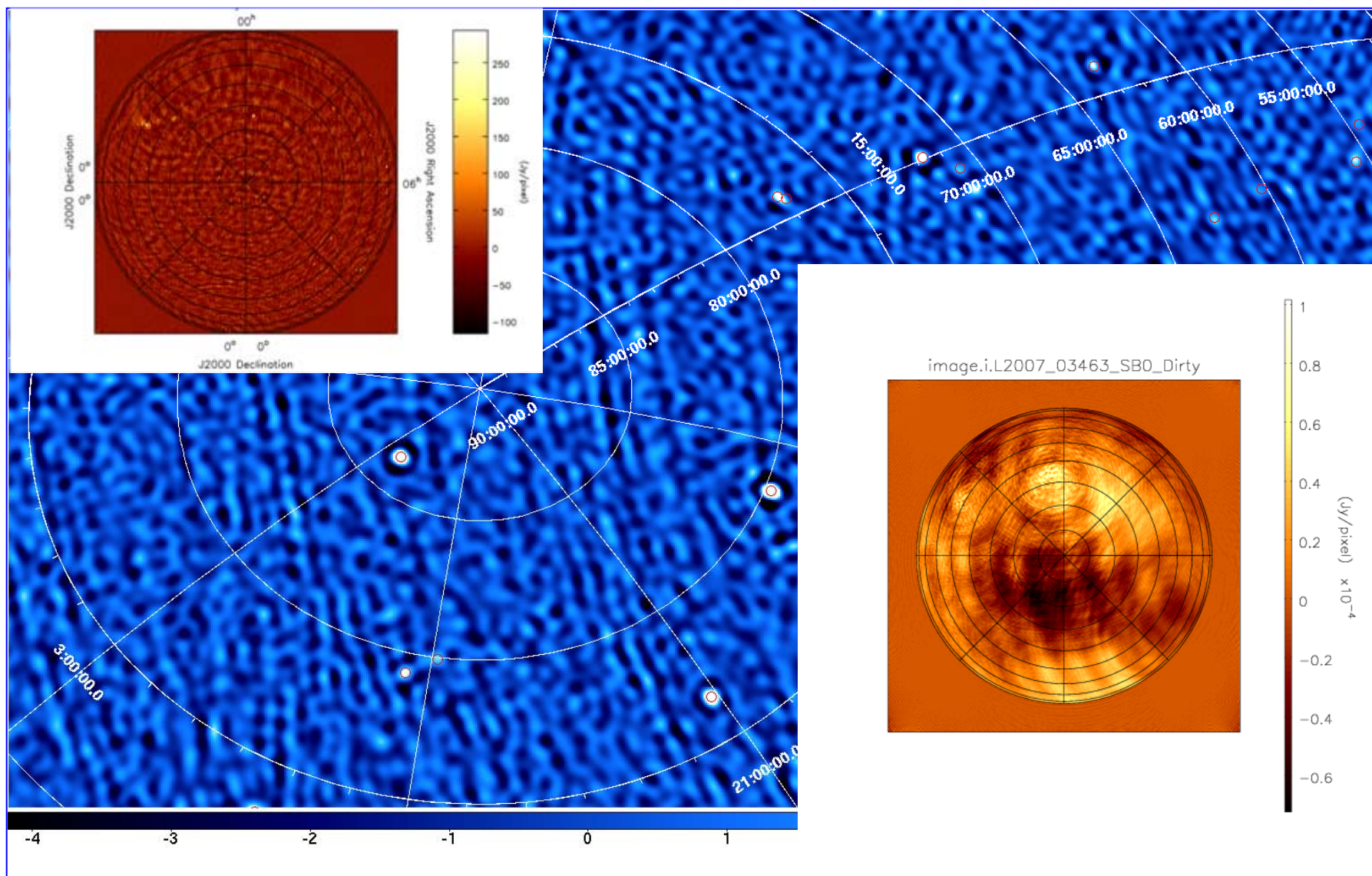
- Pre-processing of the data
 - Flagging of RFI, ...
 - Correction for global bandpass
 - Correction for clock drifts
 - Solving for and subtraction of the A-Team
 - Compression of data
- Uv-plane calibration
 - Phases
 - Gains
- Direction dependent calibration
 - Total Intensity calibration (using Cat I sources)
 - Ionospheric phase: SPAM based
 - Beams
- Cat II subtraction
- Imaging in facets
 - Correction per facet
- Image combining
- Source finding
 - Sky model update

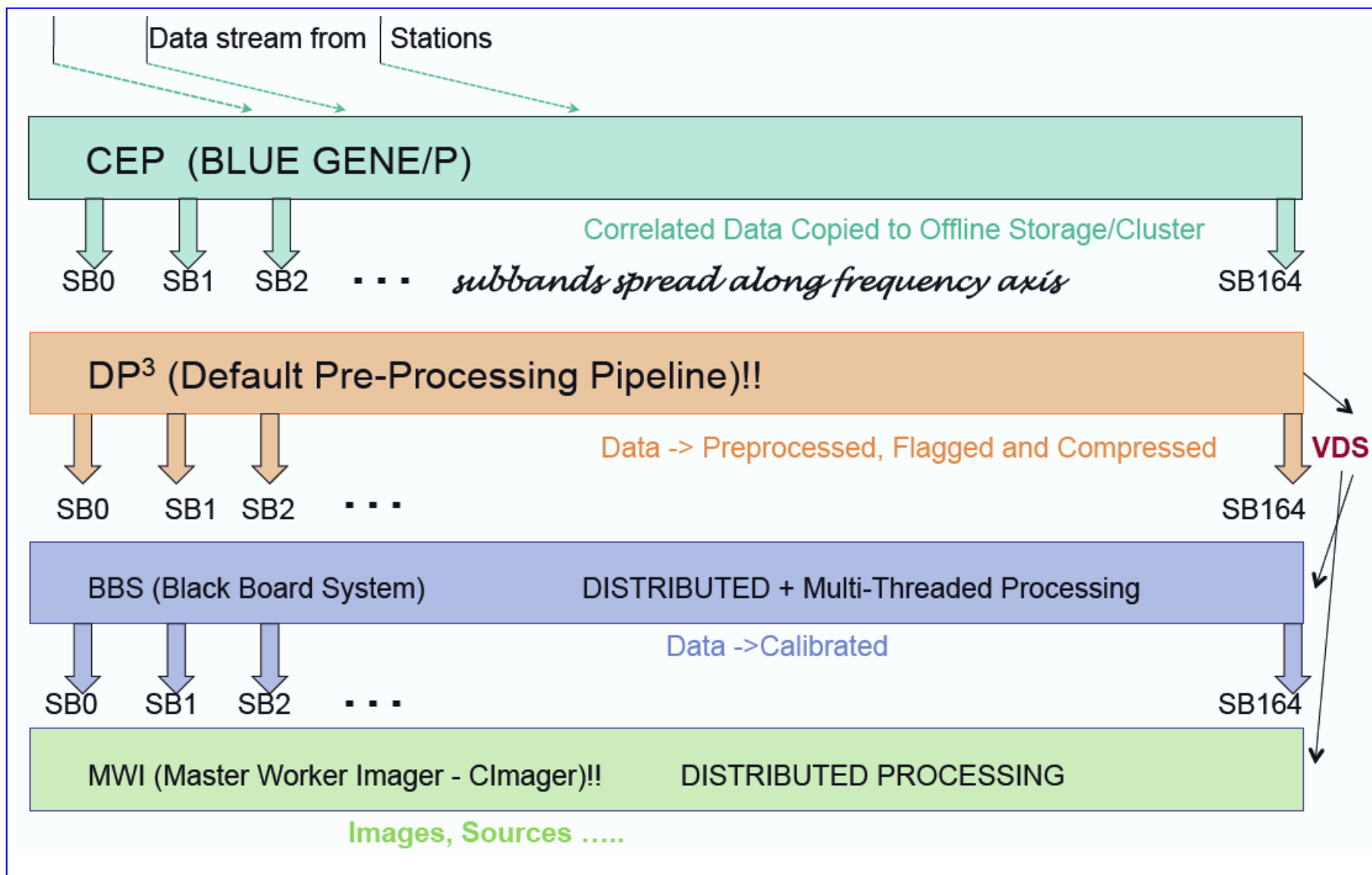
- Uv-data sets
- Image cubes
- RM cubes
- LSM / GSM
- Meta data
 - Calibration solutions

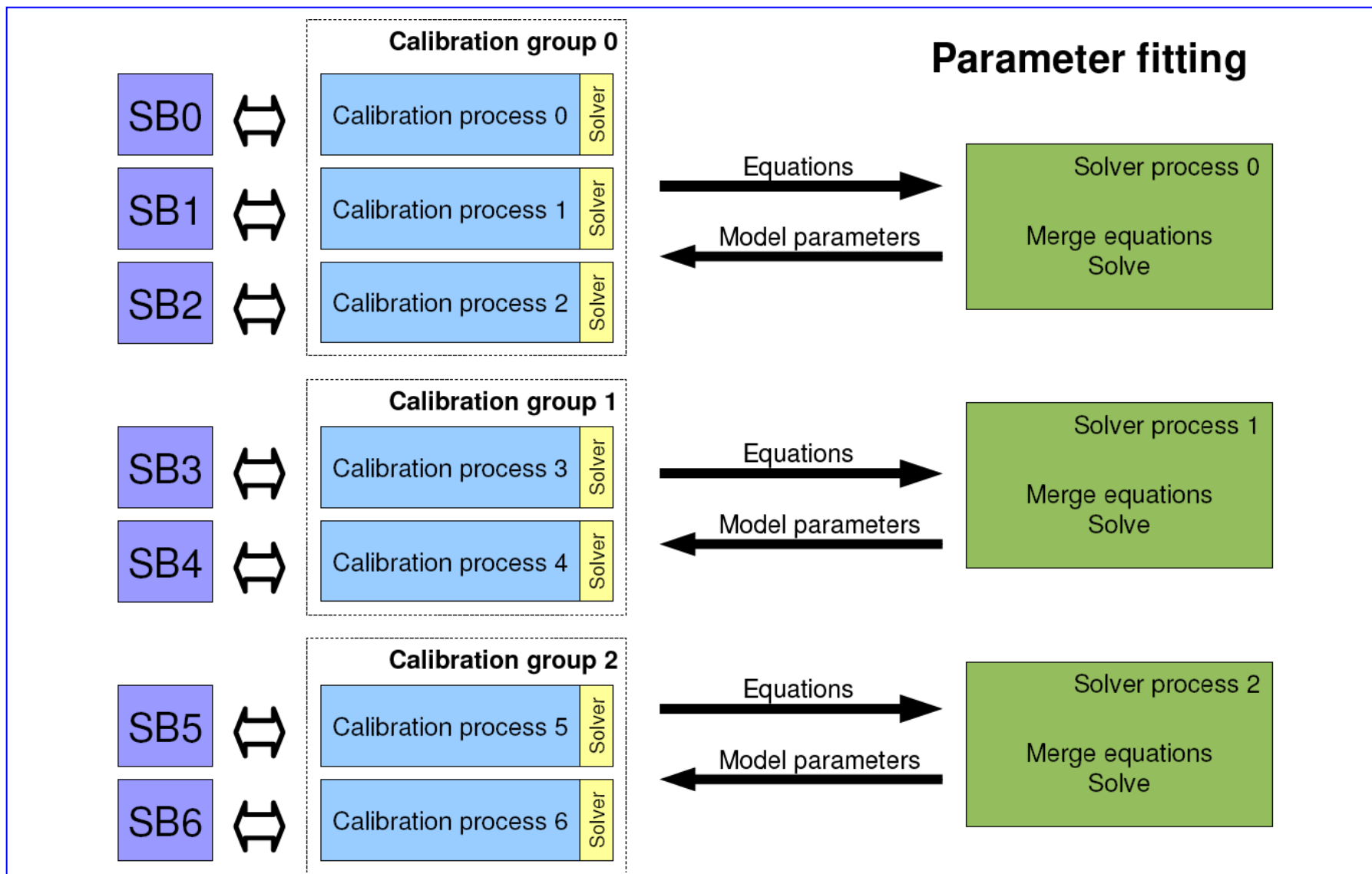
Uv-data: before and after Flagging



Gain and phase solutions from BBS







- Processing Framework is in place
 - Based on C++, build on top of CasaCore,
- Data formats
 - CASA MS (v3.0), CASA tables (i.e. Images), HDF5
 - With options to export to FITS
 - PostgreSQL, MySQL databases
 - LOFAR Data Access Library (DAL)
 - Python interface through PyDAL, PyRap
- Algorithms need to be deployed and / or further developed ...
 - Ionospheric calibration
 - Beam calibration
 - Real time calibration
- ... or extended for APERTIF ...
- ... and other partner contributions will be useful
 - Tropospheric calibration
 - Global fringe fitting for E-LOFAR

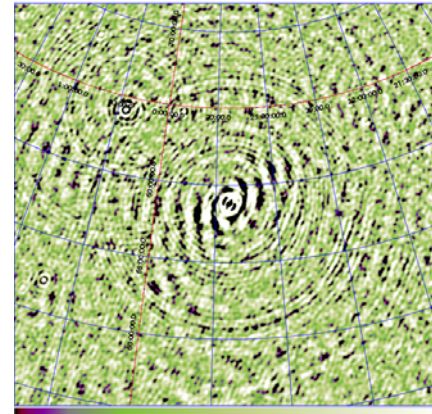


- Distribution of data subsets
- Exploring distributed data analysis
- Loads of GMRT data in FITS (or GMRT internal format)?
- Grid computing at Oxford e-Research Center?

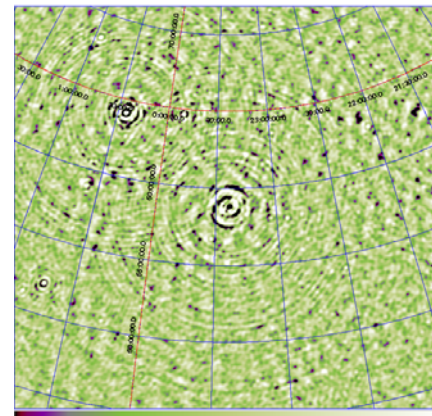
- Automatic processing pipelines need automatic data quality control
 - For decision making
 - For final acceptance of the data products

- Examples:
 - DPPP flagger statistics
 - BBS solution based flagging statistics
 - Image quality after Major Cycle iteration
 - LSM acceptance test before GSM update

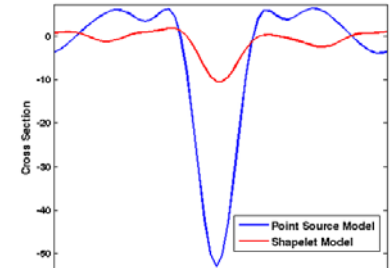
- High dynamic range needs accurate description of extended sources
- Automatic, (near-) real time processing requires computational efficiency
- Shapelet techniques might be a solution



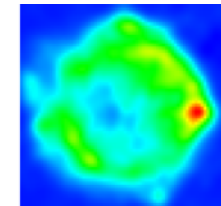
Point Source Model



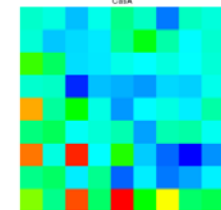
Shapelet Model



Cross Section



Cross



Model

Result by Sarod Yatawatta

The screenshot displays a multi-windowed environment for astronomical data analysis. The primary window shows a 2x2 grid of heatmaps representing different shapelet components. The top-left heatmap is labeled with values $0.00149847 / 0.00839961$ and $-4.84679e-05 / 3.80211e-05$. The bottom-left heatmap is labeled with values $-0.00294645 / 0.00134303 : 0.41312$ and $-0.00109403 / 0.00648367$. A terminal window on the left shows the execution of the 'shapelets' software, including commands like 'shapelets cp hb20.fits /tmp' and 'shapelets cd /tmp'. A smaller window on the right shows a zoomed-in view of the heatmaps with a coordinate grid labeled 'Right Ascension (J2000)' and 'Declination (J2000)'. The background of the desktop shows a photograph of a plant.