

# Calibrating Radio Arrays without Visibilities Using the E-field Parallel Imaging Calibration (EPICal)

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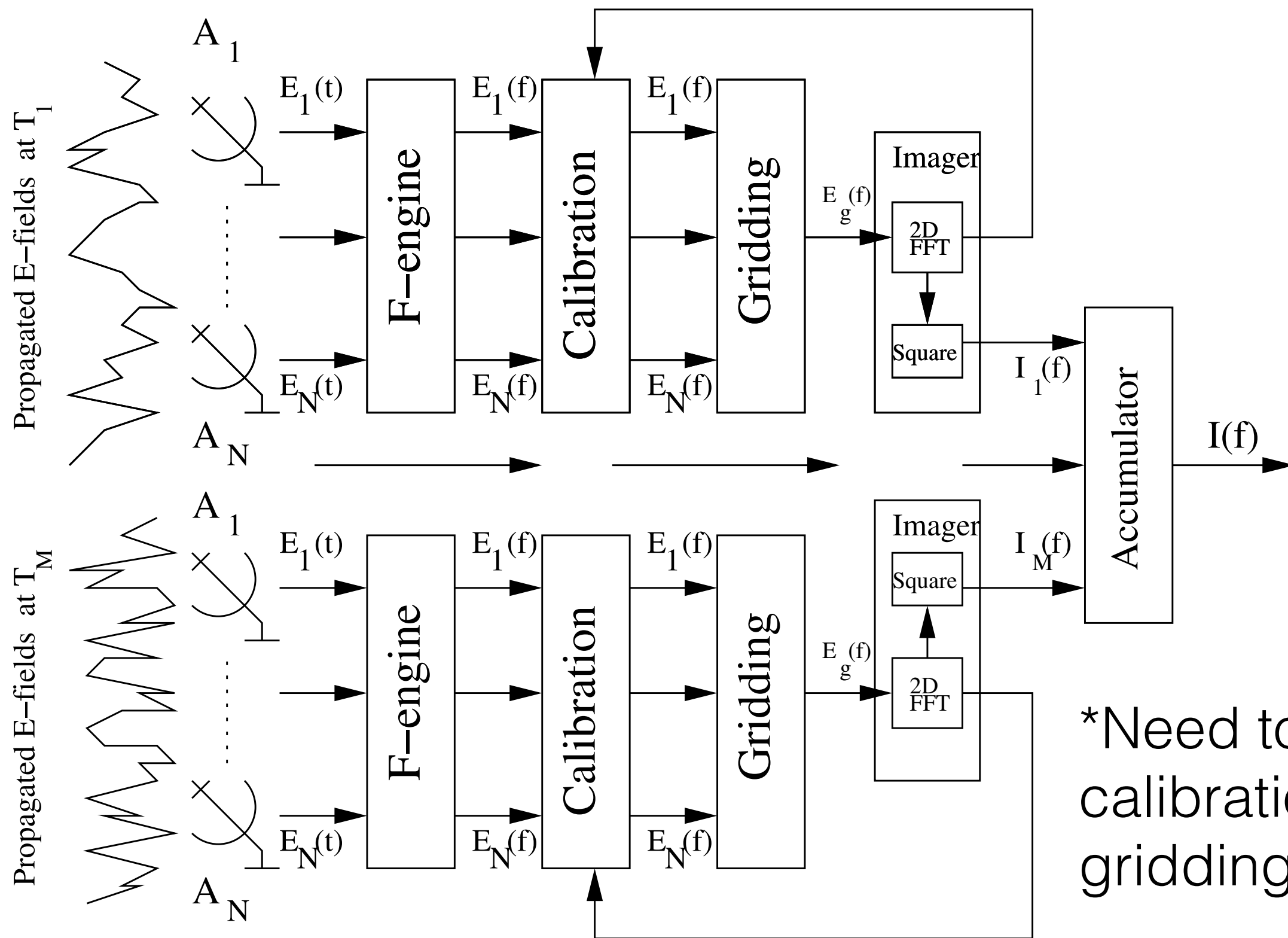


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A R I Z O N A   S T A T E   U N I V E R S I T Y

# MOFF Data Flow



# Calibration Problem

E-field incident on ground related to sky by FT:

$$\tilde{E}(\mathbf{r}, f, t) = \int E(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, f, t) e^{-2\pi i \mathbf{r} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{s}}} d^2 \hat{\mathbf{s}}$$

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Antenna integrates with voltage pattern:

$$\tilde{E}_a^T(f, t) = \int \tilde{W}_a(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_a) \tilde{E}(\mathbf{r}, f, t) d^2 \mathbf{r}$$

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Further corruption modeled as complex gain and noise

$$\tilde{E}_a(f, t) = g_a(f, t) \tilde{E}_a^T(f, t) + n_a(f, t)$$

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Goal is to solve for the gain factor
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# Calibration Problem

- No visibilities
- MOFF algorithm mixes antenna signals
  - $\Rightarrow$  Must apply calibration at front end
- Scale  $< \mathcal{O}(N \log_2 N)$

# Simple Case

- Single point source, centered on sky
- From Morales, 2011:

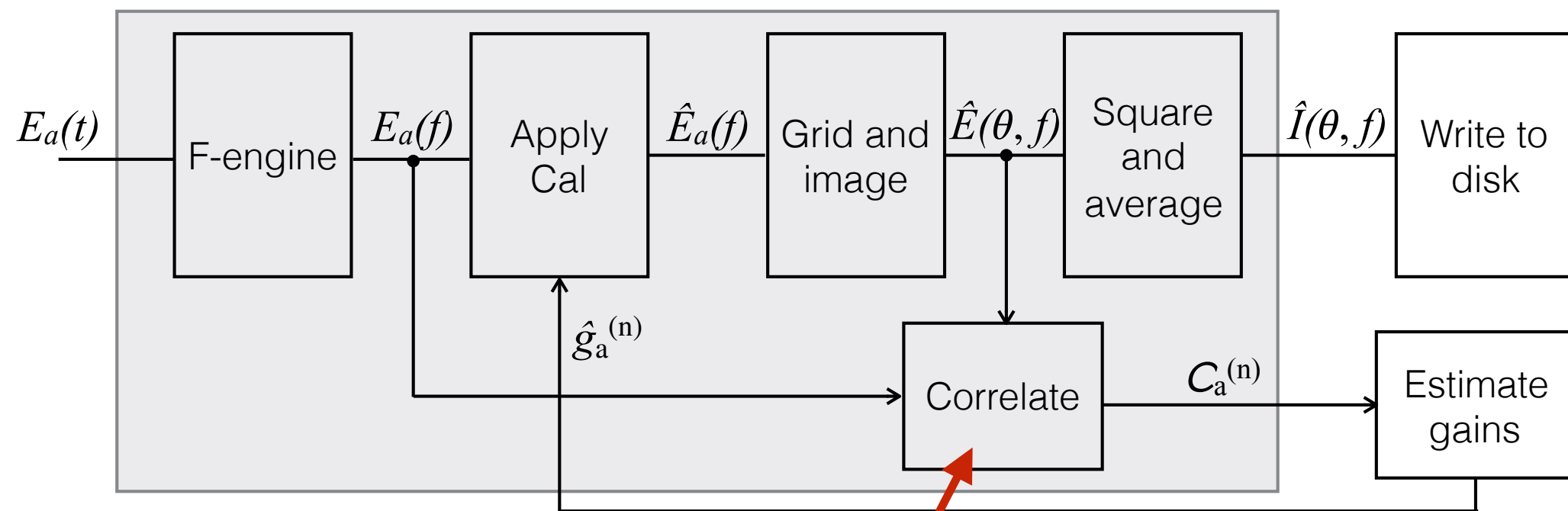
$$\sum_b g_b V_{ab} = \left\langle \tilde{E}_a E'^* (\hat{\mathbf{s}} = 0) \right\rangle_t$$

- Sufficient to determine self-cal solutions (e.g. Mitchell et al. 2008)



# Calibration Loop

An iterative approach



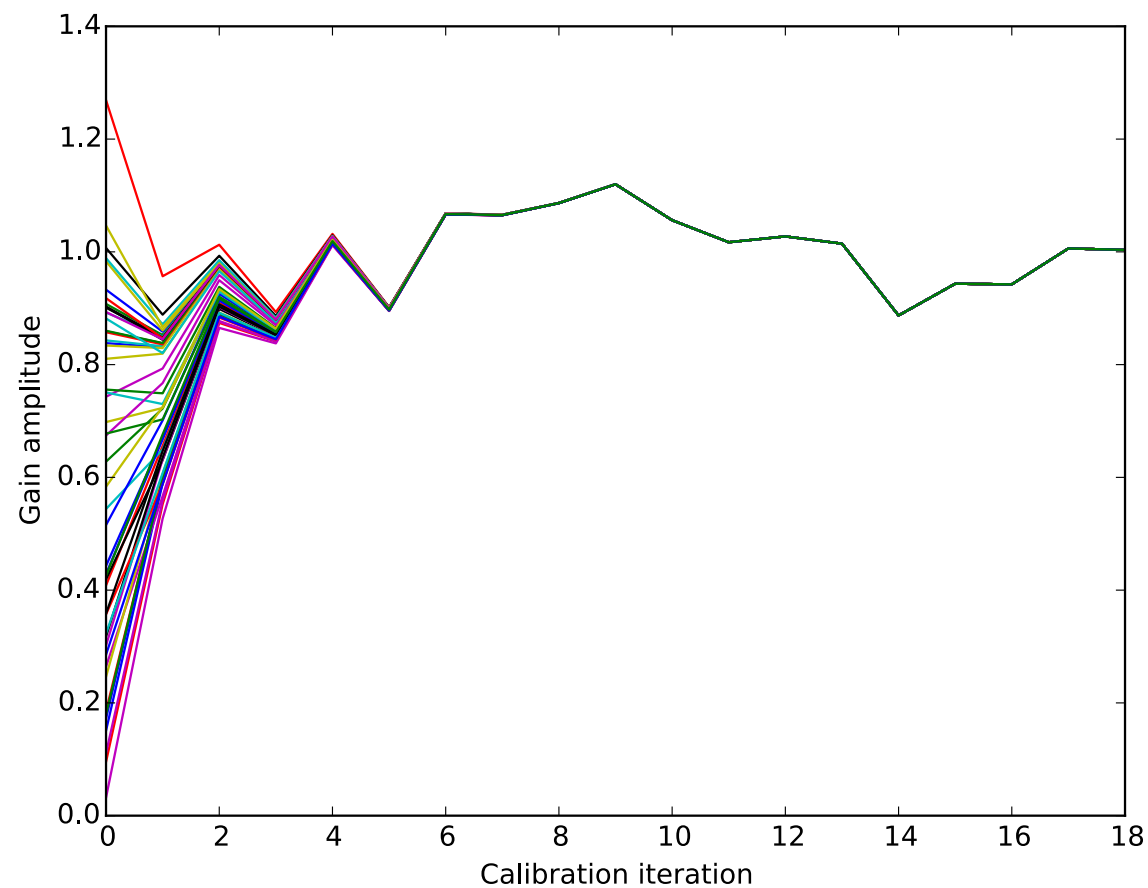
Scales  $O(N)$

# Simple Case

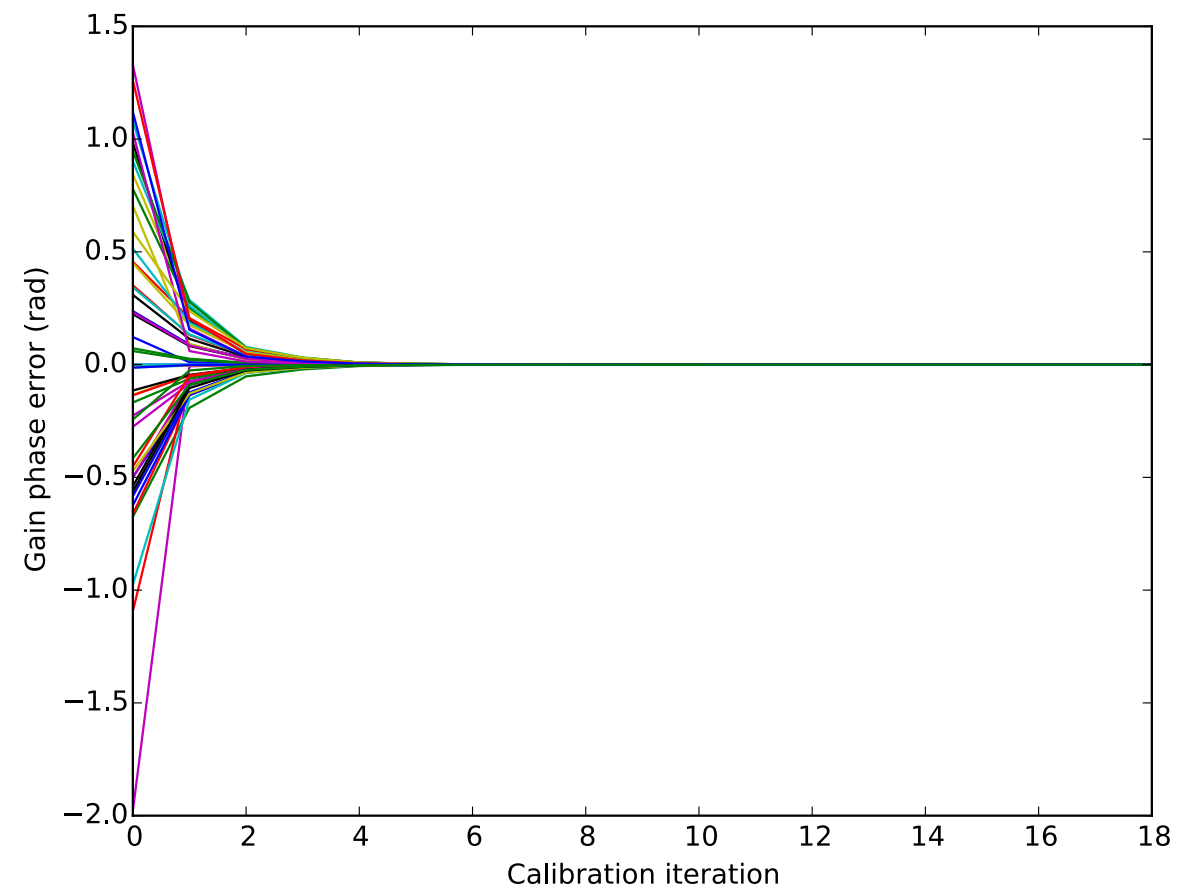
- Simulate using EPIC
  - Use MWA core layout / beam pattern
  - No noise for now
- Start with random “guess” for gains
- Attempt to recover “true” gains

# Simple case

## Gain Amplitudes

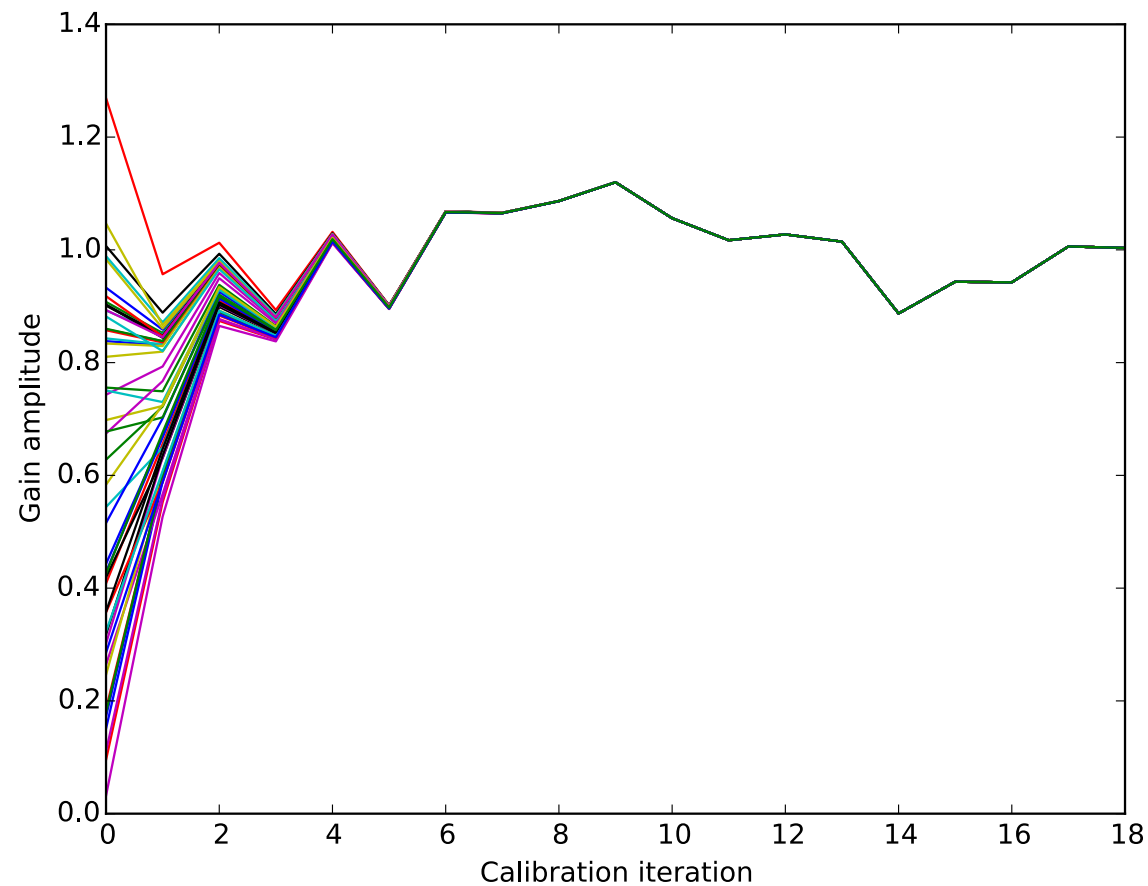


## Gain Phase Errors

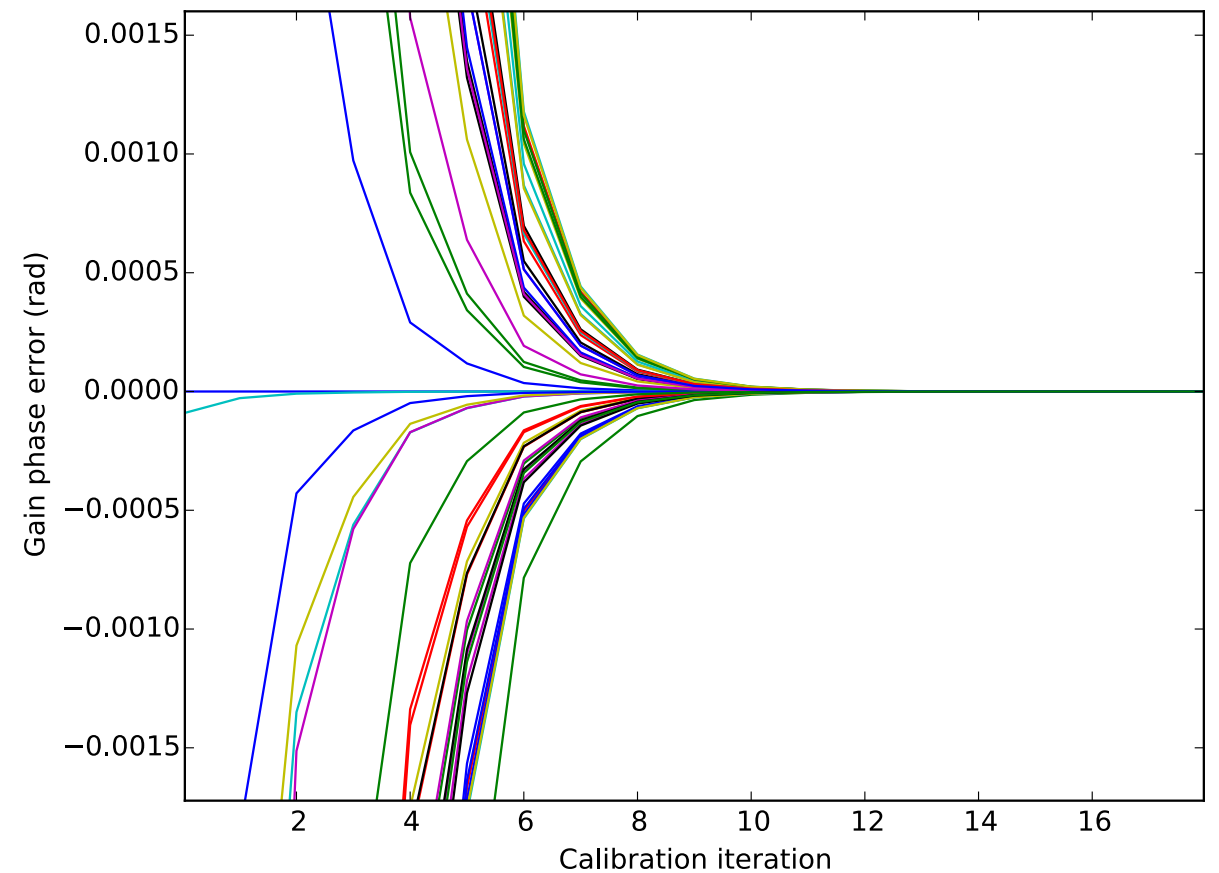


# Simple case

## Gain Amplitudes



## Gain Phase Errors



# Simple Case

Image Before Calibration

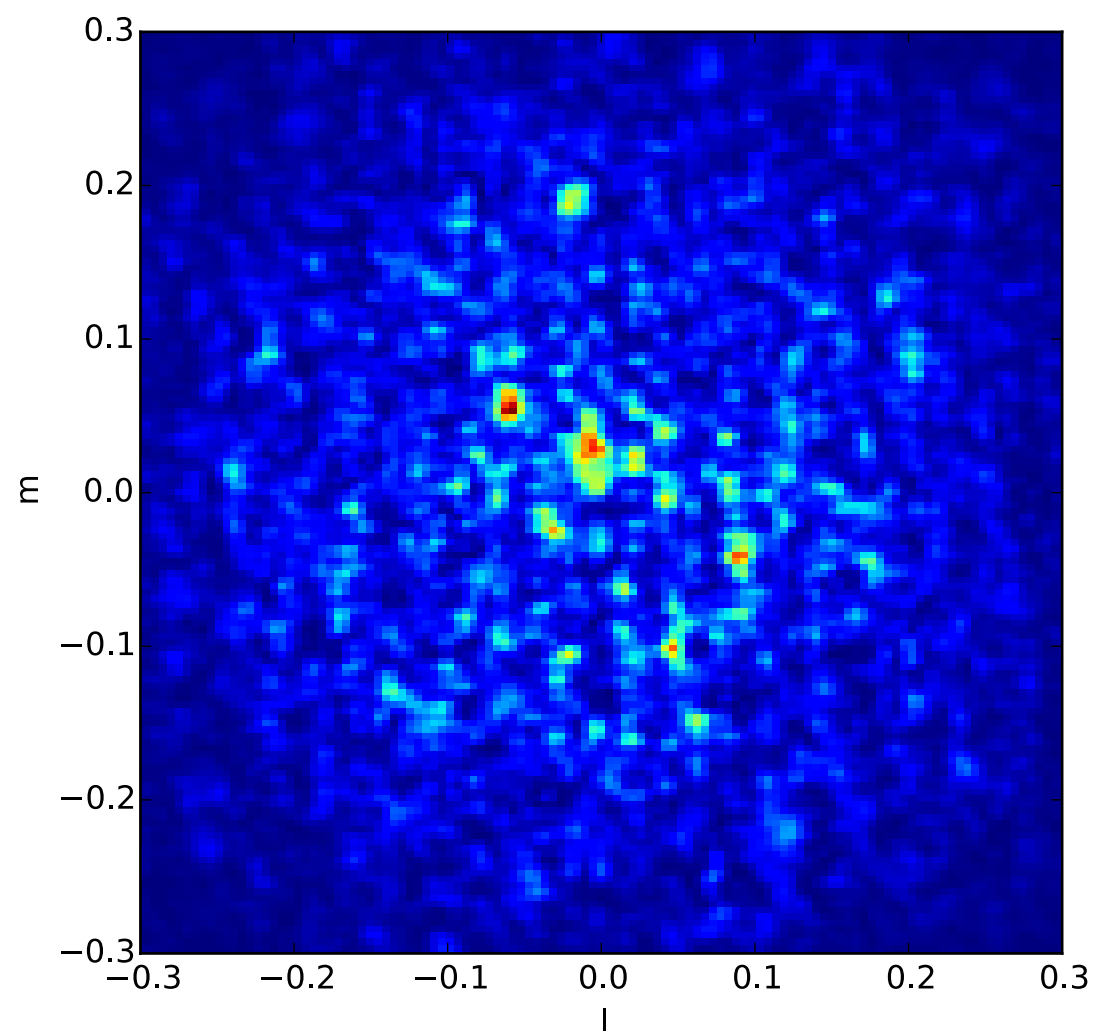
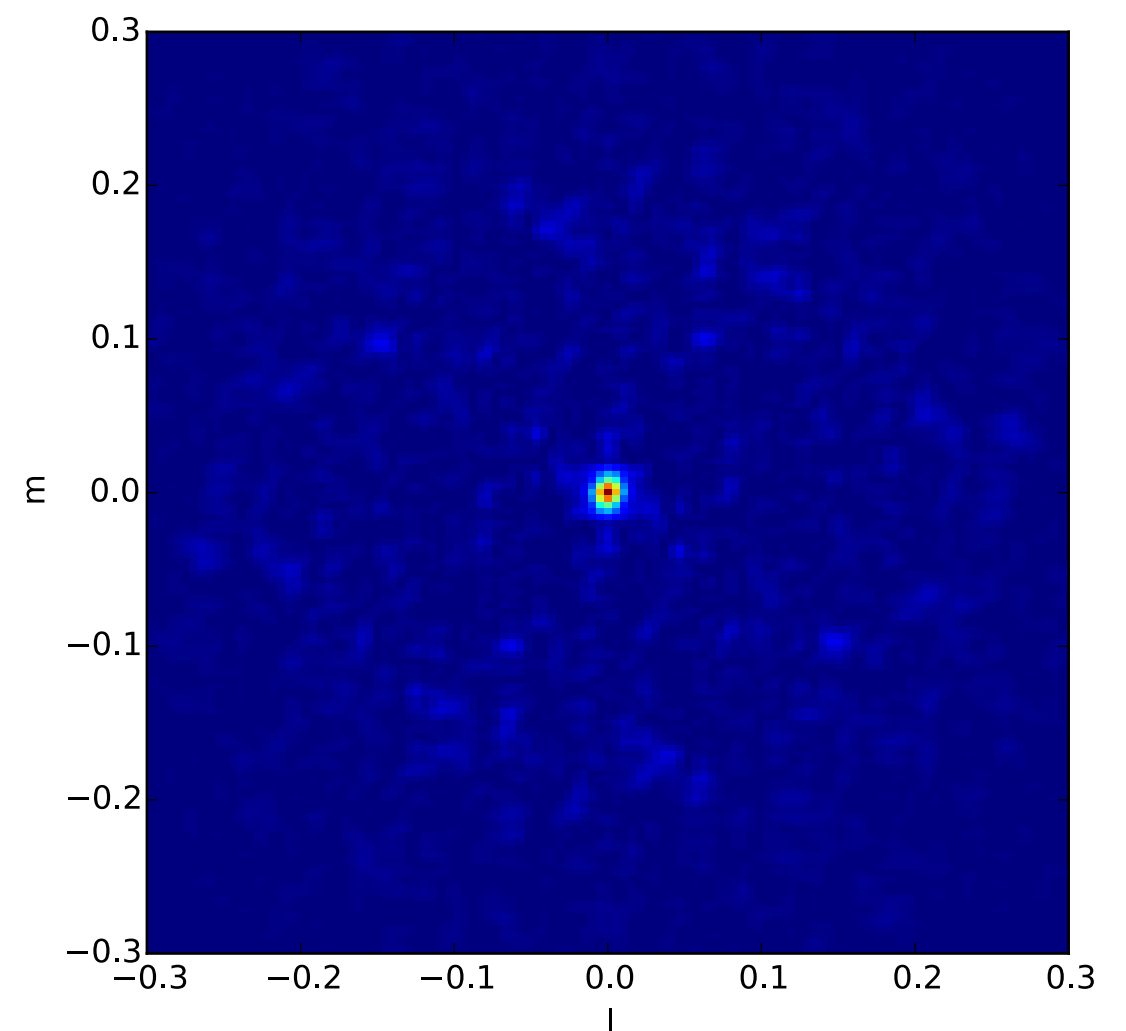


Image After Calibration



# Generalize...

$$\mathcal{C}_{a,\hat{\mathbf{s}}_0}^{(n)} \equiv \left\langle \tilde{E}_a(t) E'^* (\hat{\mathbf{s}}_0, t) \right\rangle_t$$

Inspect this correlation

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$$= \frac{g_a}{N_a} \sum_b \frac{g_b^*}{g_b'^*(n)} W_b^* (\hat{\mathbf{s}}_0) e^{-2\pi i \hat{\mathbf{s}}_0 \cdot \mathbf{r}_b} V_{ab}^T$$

# Generalize...

$$\mathcal{C}_{a,\hat{\mathbf{s}}_0}^{(n)} \equiv \left\langle \tilde{E}_a(t) E'^*(\hat{\mathbf{s}}_0, t) \right\rangle_t$$

...                      Inspect this correlation

$$= \frac{g_a}{N_a} \sum_b \frac{g_b^*}{g_b'^{(n)}} W_b^*(\hat{\mathbf{s}}_0) e^{-2\pi i \hat{\mathbf{s}}_0 \cdot \mathbf{r}_b} V_{ab}^T$$

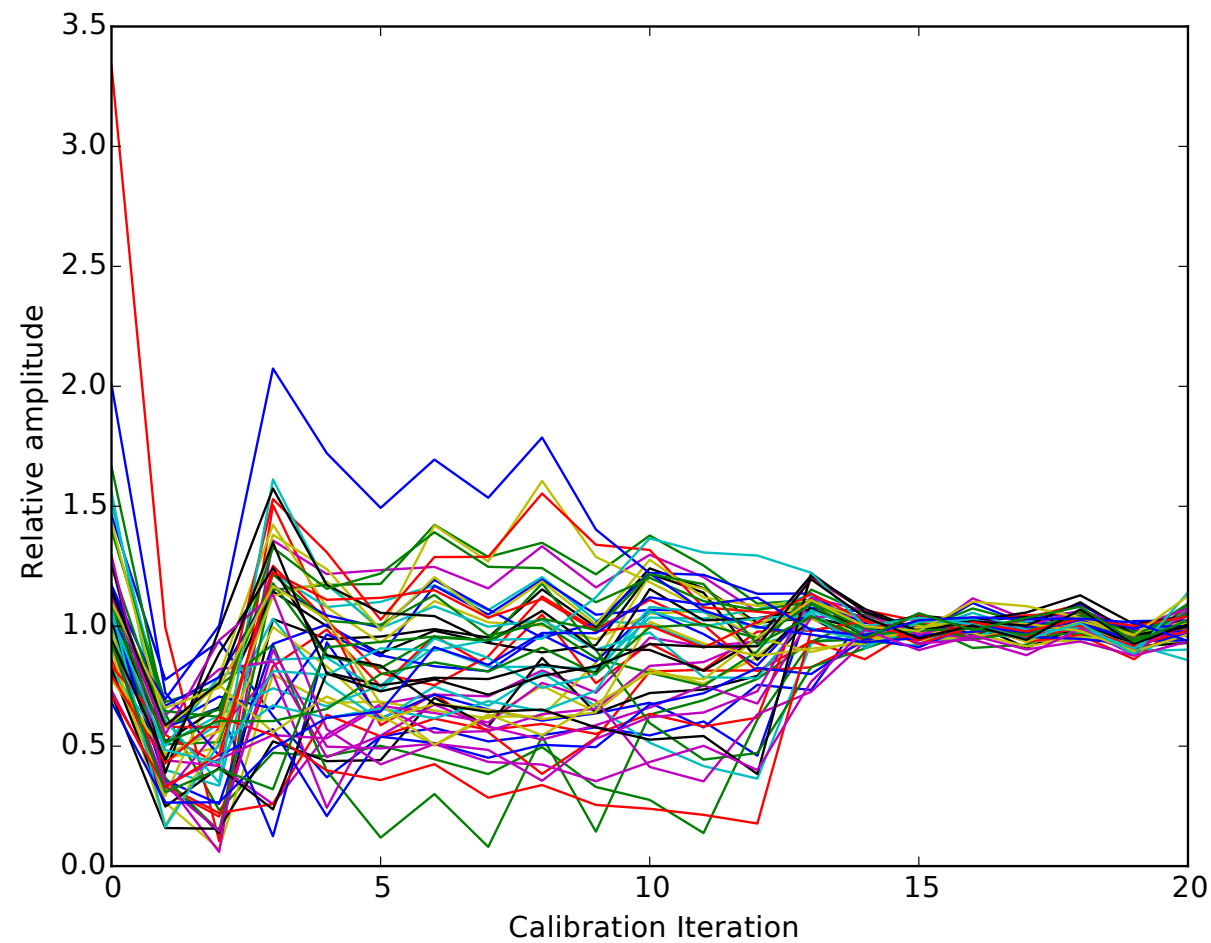
$$\rightarrow g_a'^{(n+1)} = \mathcal{C}_{a,\hat{\mathbf{s}}_0}^{(n)} N_a \left[ \sum_b W_b^*(\hat{\mathbf{s}}_0) e^{-2\pi i \hat{\mathbf{s}}_0 \cdot \mathbf{r}_b} V_{ab}^T \right]^{-1}$$

Arbitrary sky, any direction

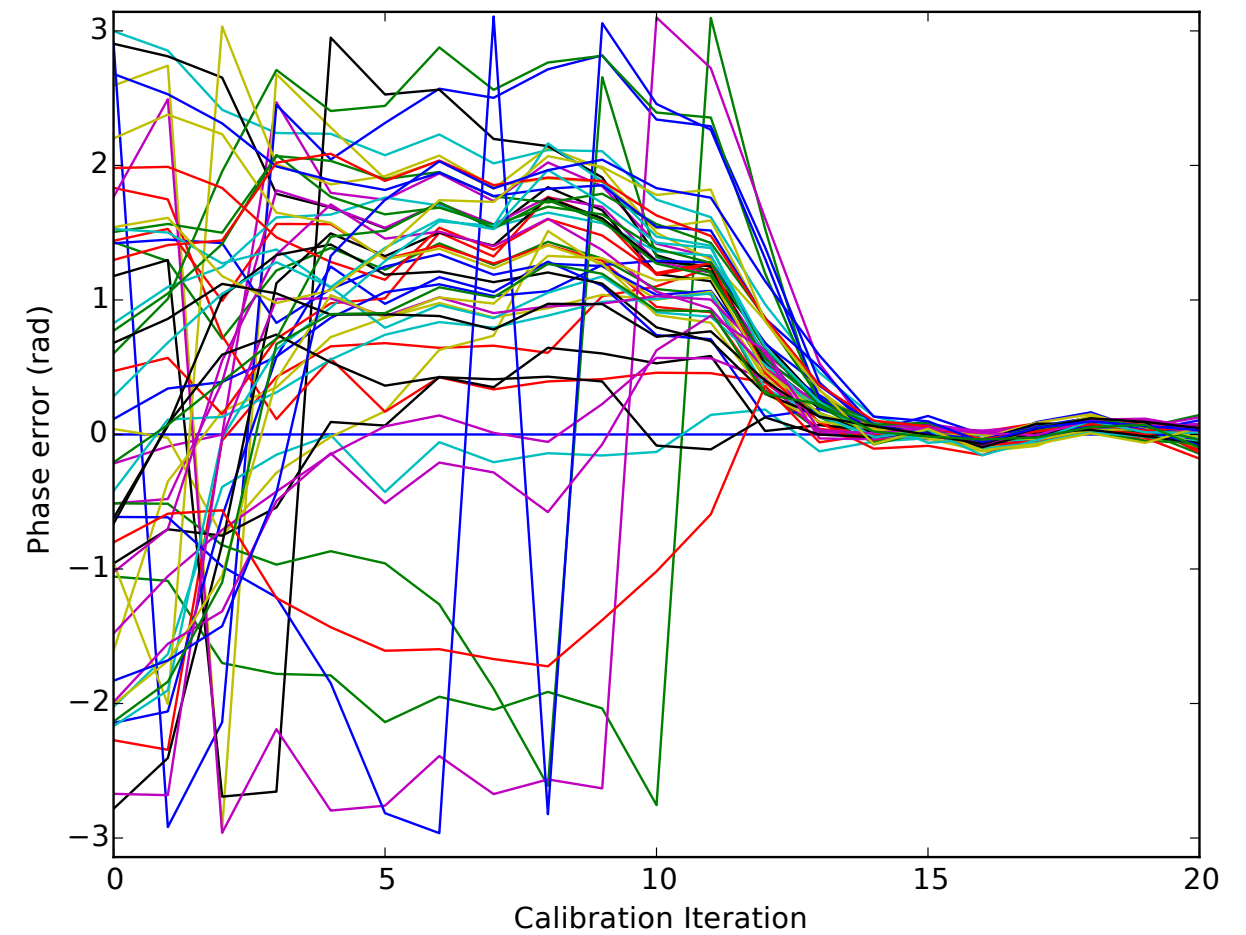


# Simulate more sources

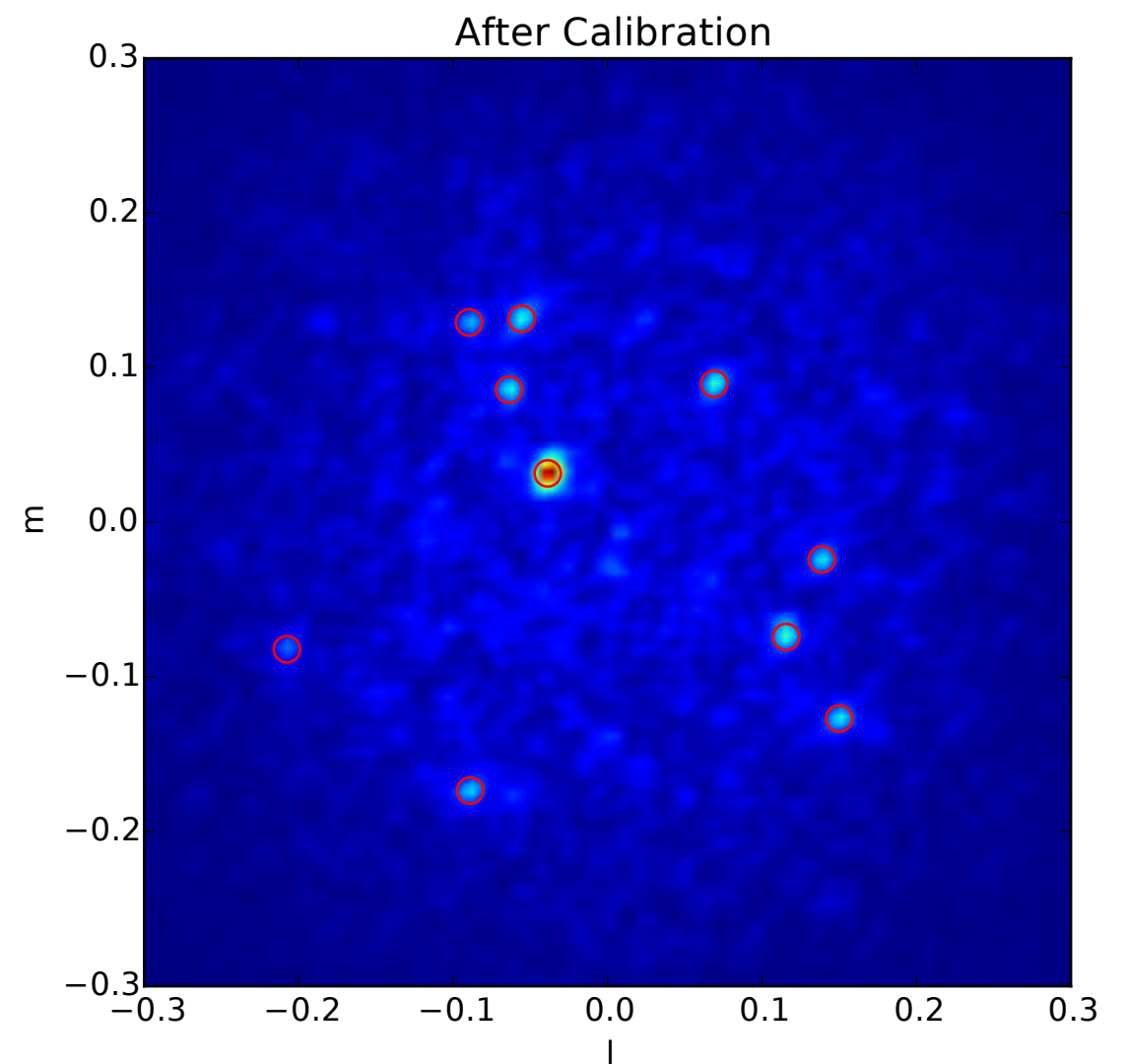
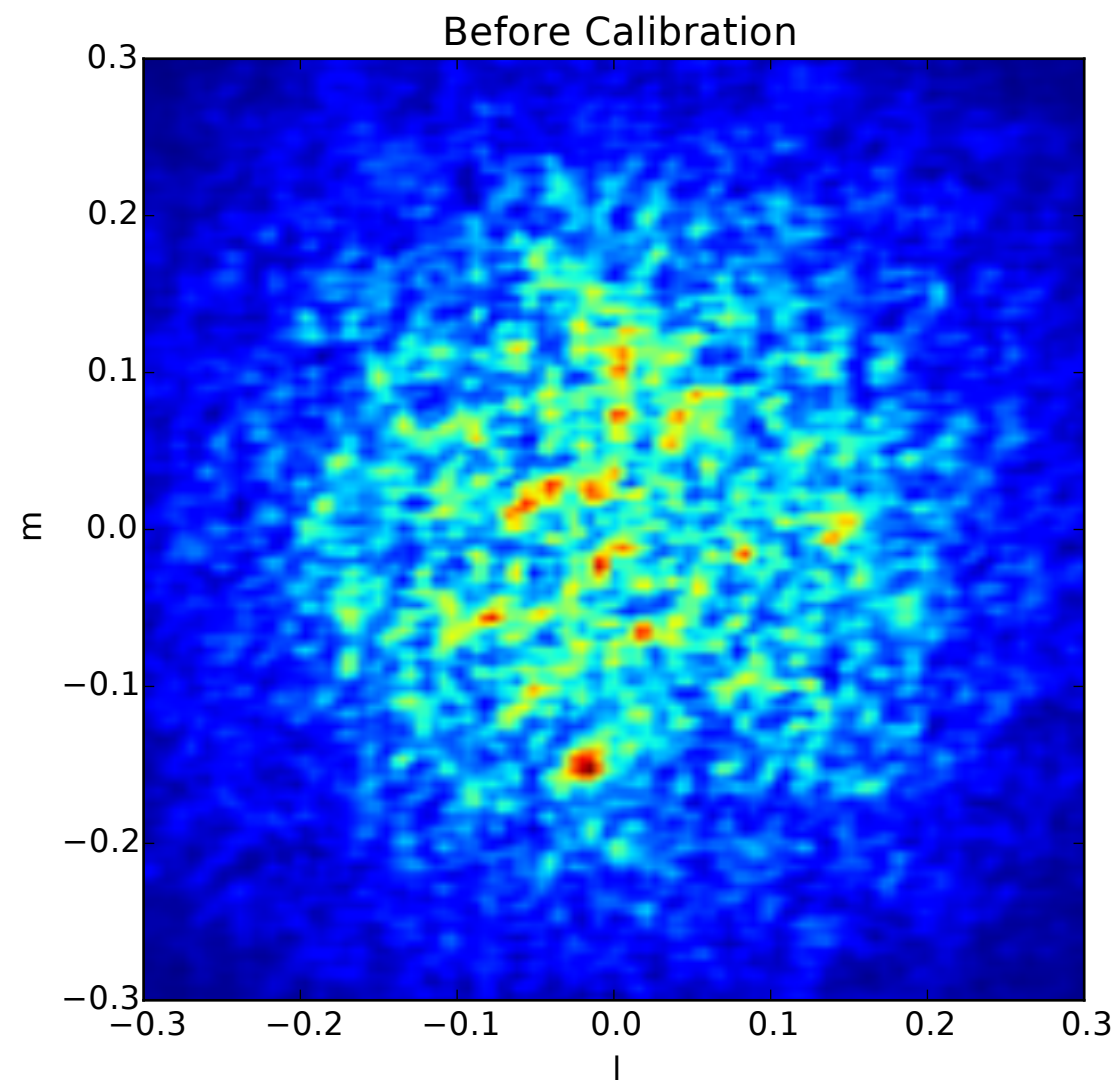
## Gain Amplitudes



## Gain Phase Errors



# Simulate More Sources

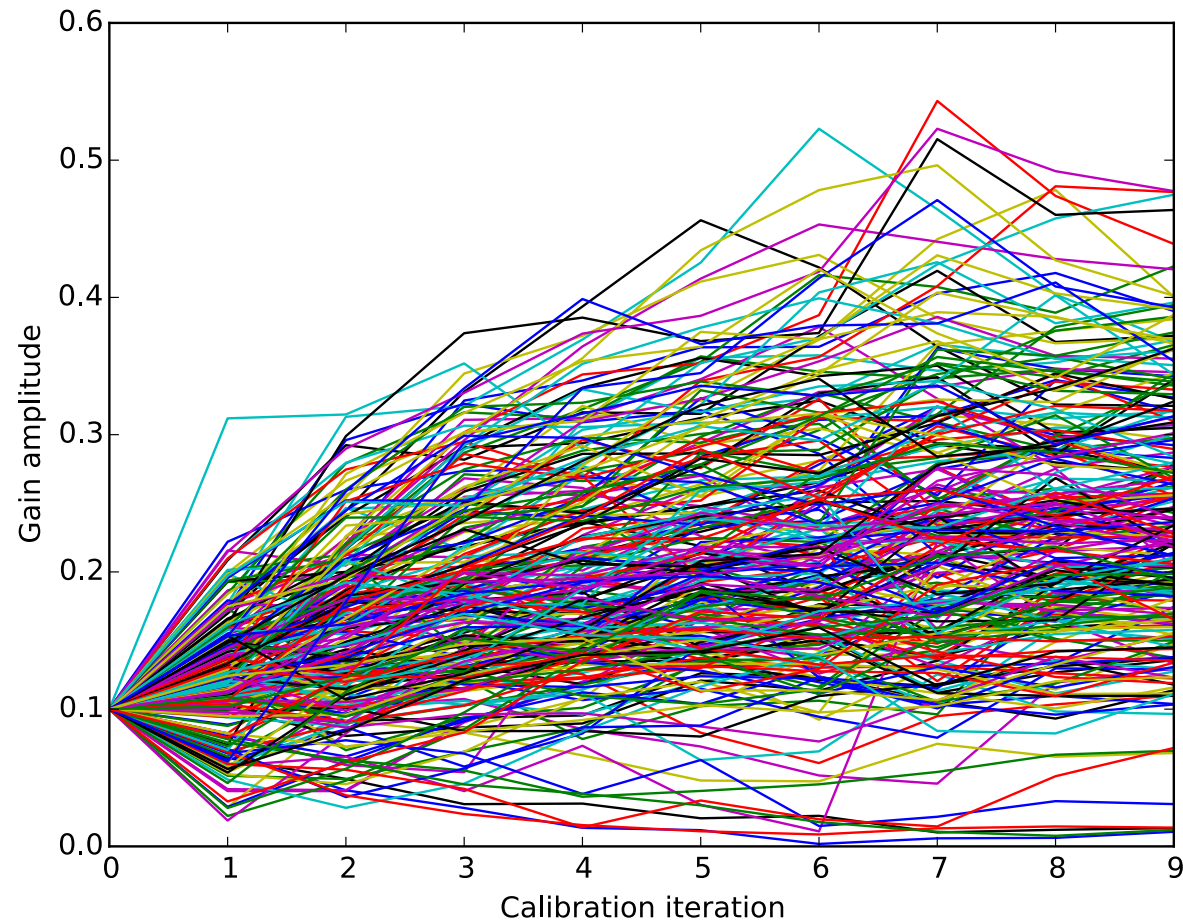


# Calibrating LWA data

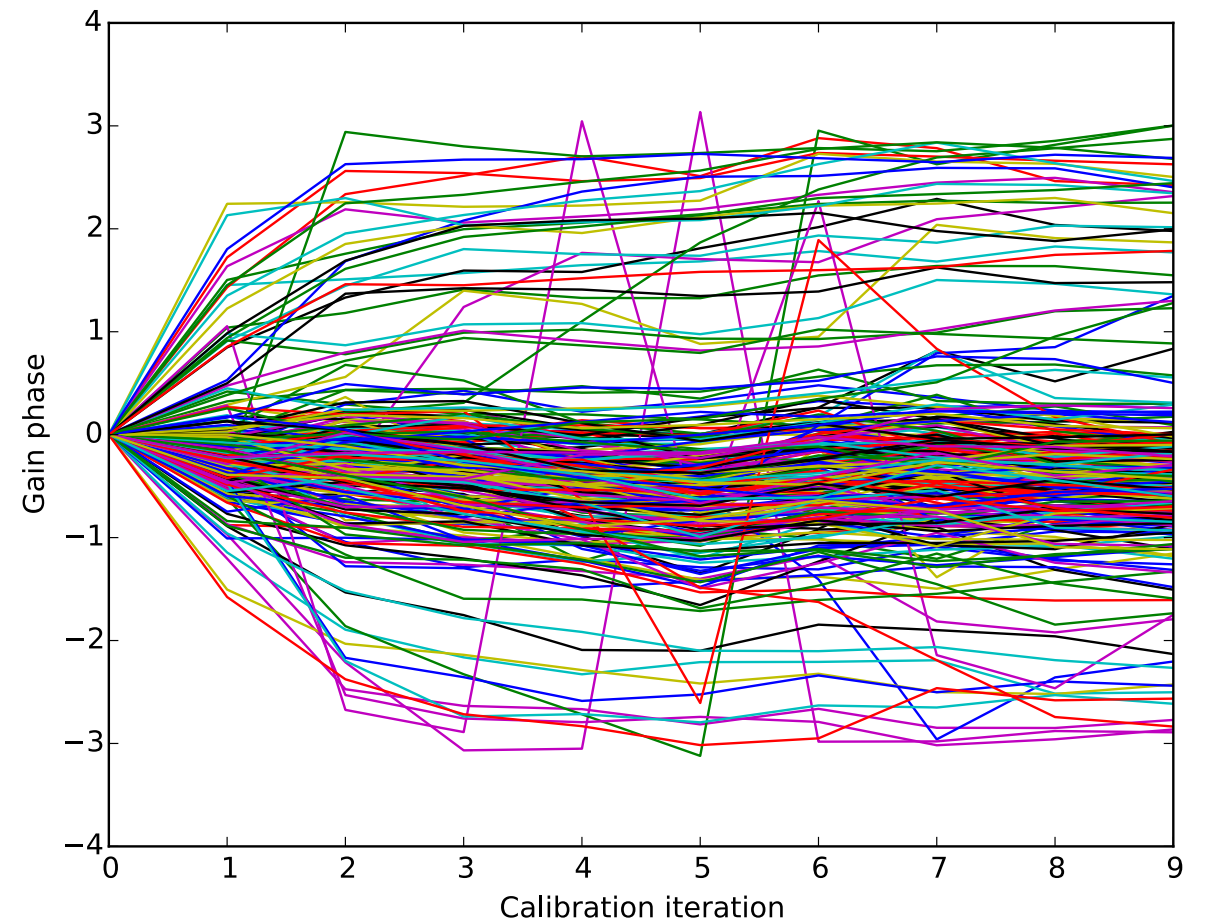
- Same data as Nithya
- I use 150 channels  $\sim$  29 kHz bandwidth
- Cal loop on 51.2 ms cadence
  - use a total 512 ms
- Model Cyg A and Cas A as pt sources
- Need to handle auto correlation terms

# Calibrating LWA data

## Gain Amplitudes



## Gain Phases



# Calibrating LWA data

Image Before Calibration

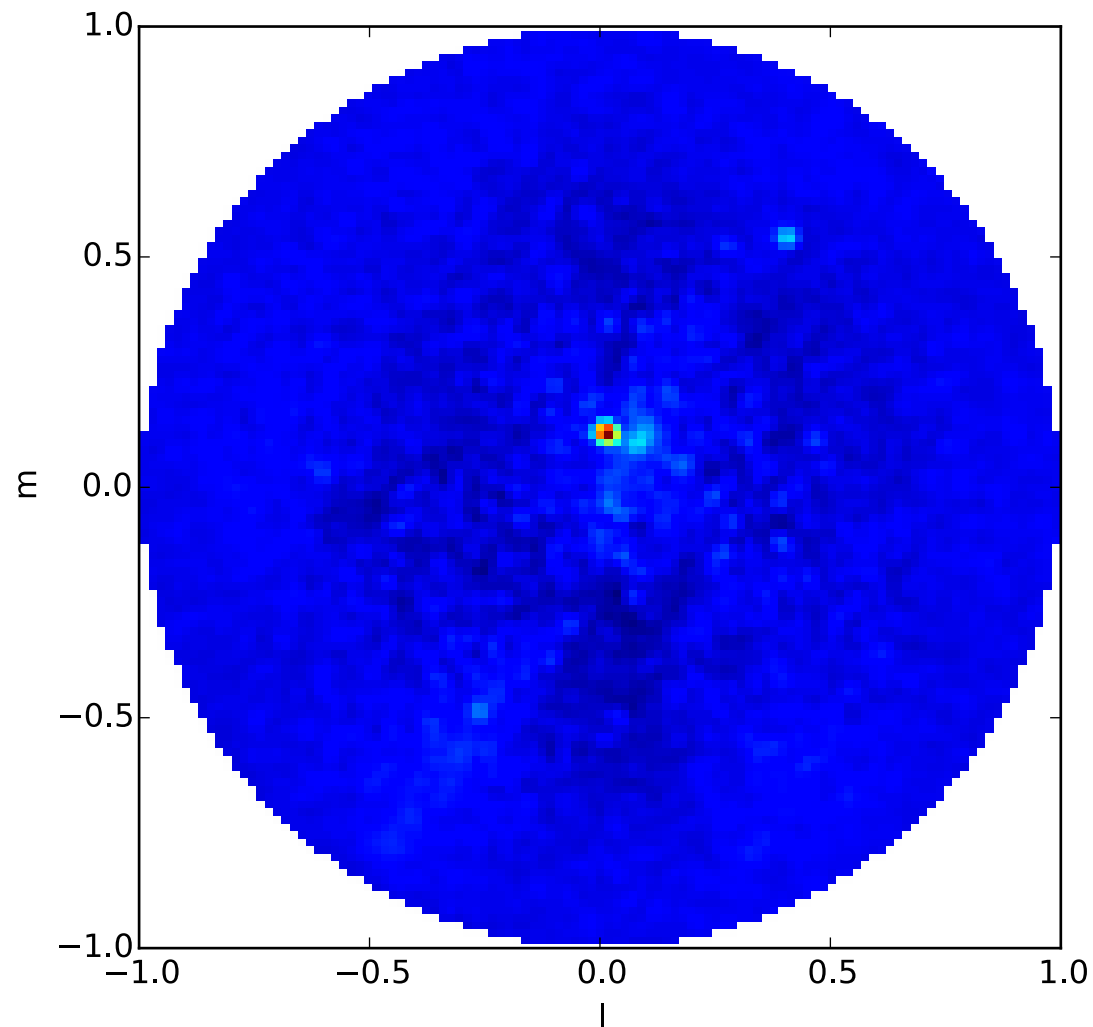
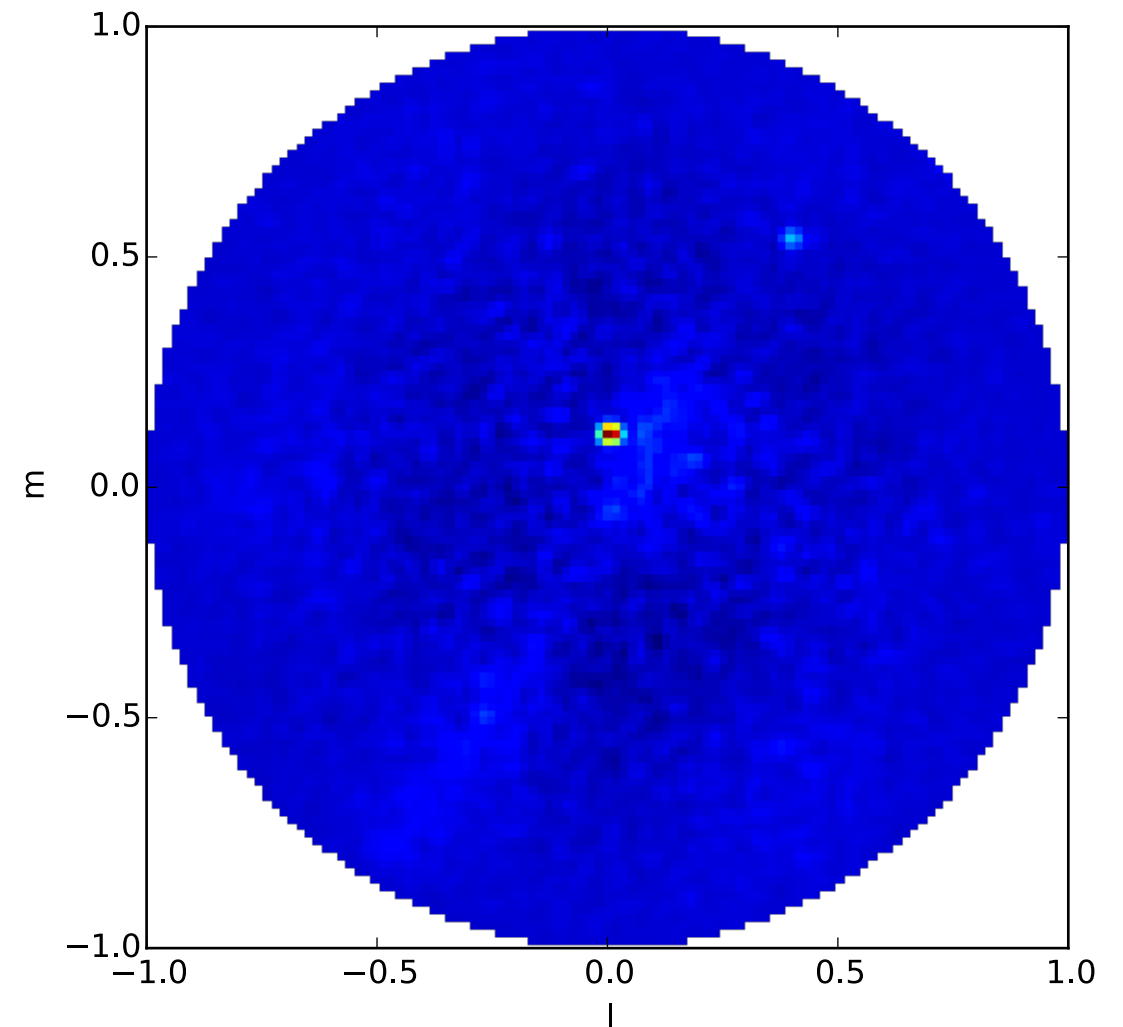
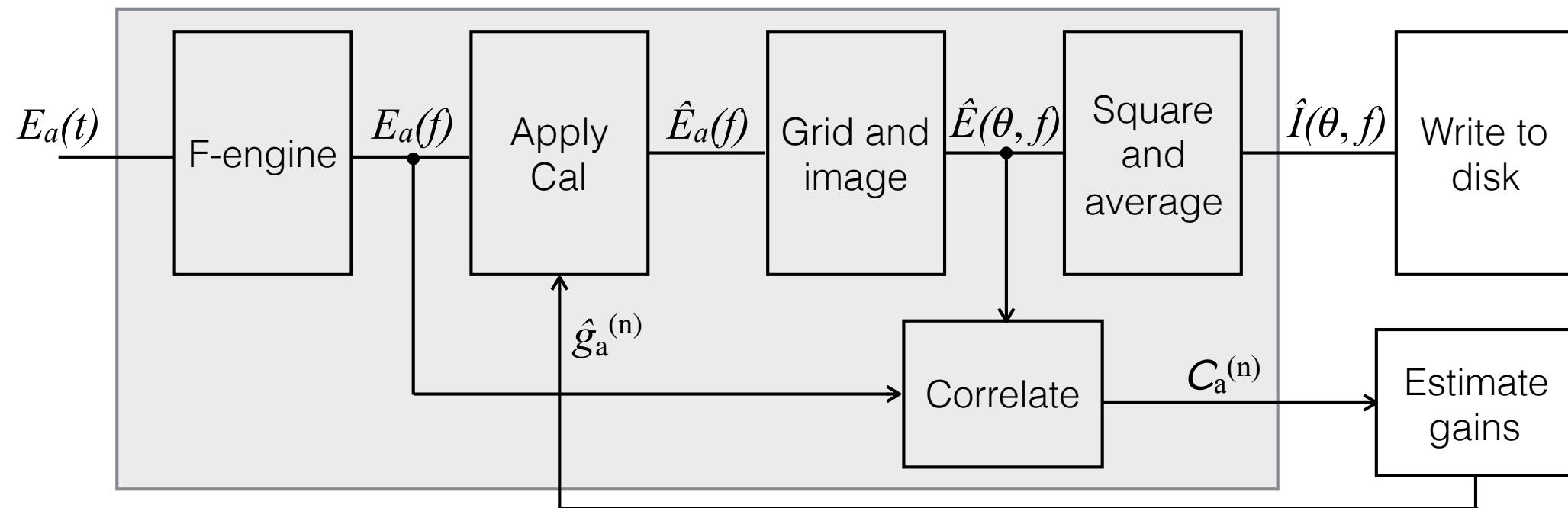


Image After Calibration



39% increase in dynamic range

# Further directions



- Sophisticated fits
- Direction dependence
- Deploy on arrays
- Self-cal loop