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Simulating ALMA Observations

Pamela Klaassen

Jan 24 2013

Why



Why

- Why would you want to simulate observations?

Why

- Why would you want to simulate observations?
 - ➔ In a proposal:
 - To show you've thought about filtering, sensitivity and observability

Why

- Why would you want to simulate observations?

- ➔ In a proposal:

- To show you've thought about filtering, sensitivity and observability

- ➔ In a paper:

- To compare simulations with observations

How


- Two tools you can chose from
 - ➔ Single plane, first look
 - ALMA Observation Support Tool (OST)
 - ➔ More robust, including noise estimates
 - Modelling tasks built into CASA


ALMA OST

ALMA observation support tool

almaost.jb.man.ac.uk

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 **ALMA Observation Support Tool**

Version 1.2 (ALMA Cycle 1)

almaost.jb.man.ac.uk

Queue Status • Help • ALMA Helpdesk
OST Latest News

Array	Instrument	ALMA
-------	------------	------

Sky Setup	Source model	OST Library: Central point source	Choose a library source model or supply your own
	Upload a FITS file	Choose File no file selected	You may upload your own model here (max 10MB)
	Declination	-35d00m00.0s	Ensure correct formatting of this string (+/-00d00m00.0s)
	Image peak / point flux in mJy	0.0	Set to 0.0 for no rescaling of source model


Observation Setup	Central frequency in GHz	90	The value entered must be within an ALMA band
	Bandwidth in MHz	32	Use broad for continuum, narrow for single channel
	Required resolution in arcseconds	1.0	OST will choose config if instrument is set to ALMA
	Pointing strategy	Mosaic	Selecting single will apply primary beam attenuation
	Start hour angle	0.0	Deviation of start of observation from transit

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ALMA Observation Support Tool

Version 1.2 (ALMA Cycle 1)

Array

Instrument: ALMA Cycle 1 C32-4 + ACA Cycle 1

Sky Setup

Source model: OST Library: Watchmen logo

Upload a FITS file: Choose File no file selected

Declination: -35d00m00.0s OK

Image peak / point flux in mJy: 50.0 OK

Observation Setup

Central frequency in GHz: 90 OK

Bandwidth in MHz: 32 OK

Required resolution in arcseconds: 1.0 OK

Pointing strategy: Mosaic

Start hour angle: 0.0 OK

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OST Latest News

Choose a library source model or supply your own

You may upload your own model here (max 10MB)

Ensure correct formatting of this string (+/-00d00m00.0s)

Set to 0.0 for no rescaling of source model

The value entered must be within an ALMA band

Use broad for continuum, narrow for single channel

OST will choose config if instrument is set to ALMA

Selecting single will apply primary beam attenuation

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ALMA Observation Support Tool

Instrument	ALMA Cycle 1 C32-4 + ACA Cycle 1		
Source model	OST Library: Watchmen logo		
Upload a FITS file	<input type="button" value="Choose File"/> no file selected		

Observation Setup	Central frequency in GHz	90	OK	The value entered must be within an ALMA band
	Bandwidth in <input type="button" value="MHz"/>	32	OK	Use broad for continuum, narrow for single channel
	Required resolution in arcseconds	1.0	OK	OST will choose config if instrument is set to ALMA
	Pointing strategy	<input type="button" value="Mosaic"/>		Selecting single will apply primary beam attenuation
	Start hour angle	0.0	OK	Deviation of start of observation from transit

ALMA OST

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Observation Setup	Central frequency in GHz	90	OK	The value entered must be within an ALMA band
	Bandwidth in MHz	32	OK	Use broad for continuum, narrow for single channel
	Required resolution in arcseconds	1.0	OK	OST will choose config if instrument is set to ALMA
	Pointing strategy	Mosaic		Selecting single will apply primary beam attenuation
	Start hour angle	0.0	OK	Deviation of start of observation from transit
	Phase Cycle in seconds	0.0	OK	The length of time between cutting to a phase calibrator (currently limited to either 0s or between 300s and 600s)
	On Phase Calibrator in seconds	0.0	OK	The length of time spent observing phase calibrator (currently limited to either 0s or between 30s and 600s)
	On-source time in hours	3	OK	Per pointing for Mosaics.
	Number of visits	1	OK	How many times the observation is repeated
	Number of polarizations	2		This affects the noise in the final map
Corruption	Atmospheric conditions	PWV = 0.472 mm (1st Octile)		Determines level of noise due to water vapour
Imaging	Imaging weights	Natural		This allows a resolution / sensitivity trade-off
	Perform deconvolution?	Yes		Apply the CLEAN algorithm to deconvolve the image
	Output image format	FITS		CASA format images are returned as a tar file
Your email address is		klaassen@strw.leiden	OK	Submit

ALMA OST

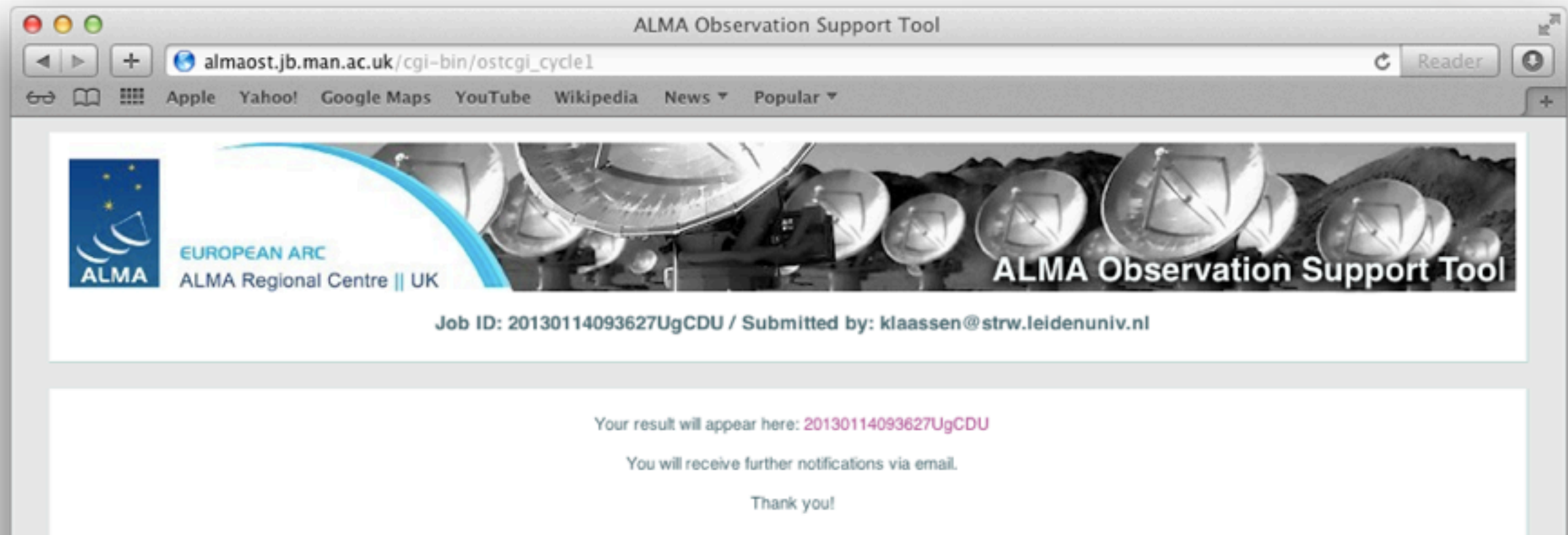
ALMA observation support tool

almaost.jb.man.ac.uk

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Observation Setup	Central frequency in GHz	90	OK	The value entered must be within an ALMA band
	Bandwidth in <input type="button" value="MHz"/>	32	OK	Use broad for continuum, narrow for single channel
	Required resolution in arcseconds	1.0	OK	OST will choose config if instrument is set to ALMA
	Pointing strategy	<input type="button" value="Mosaic"/>		Selecting single will apply primary beam attenuation
	Start hour angle	0.0	OK	Deviation of start of observation from transit
	Phase Cycle in <input type="button" value="seconds"/>	0.0	OK	The length of time between cutting to a phase calibrator (currently limited to either 0s or between 300s and 600s)
	On Phase Calibrator in <input type="button" value="seconds"/>	0.0	OK	The length of time spent observing phase calibrator (currently limited to either 0s or between 30s and 600s)
	On-source time in <input type="button" value="hours"/>	3	OK	Per pointing for Mosaics.
	Number of visits	1	OK	How many times the observation is repeated
		Number of polarizations	<input type="button" value="2"/>	
Corruption	Atmospheric conditions	<input type="button" value="PWV = 0.472 mm (1st Octile)"/>		Determines level of noise due to water vapour
Imaging	Imaging weights	<input type="button" value="Natural"/>		This allows a resolution / sensitivity trade-off
	Perform deconvolution?	<input type="button" value="Yes"/>		Apply the CLEAN algorithm to deconvolve the image
	Output image format	<input type="button" value="FITS"/>		CASA format images are returned as a tar file
Your email address is		<input type="text" value="klaassen@strw.leiden.nl"/> OK		<input type="button" value="Submit"/>

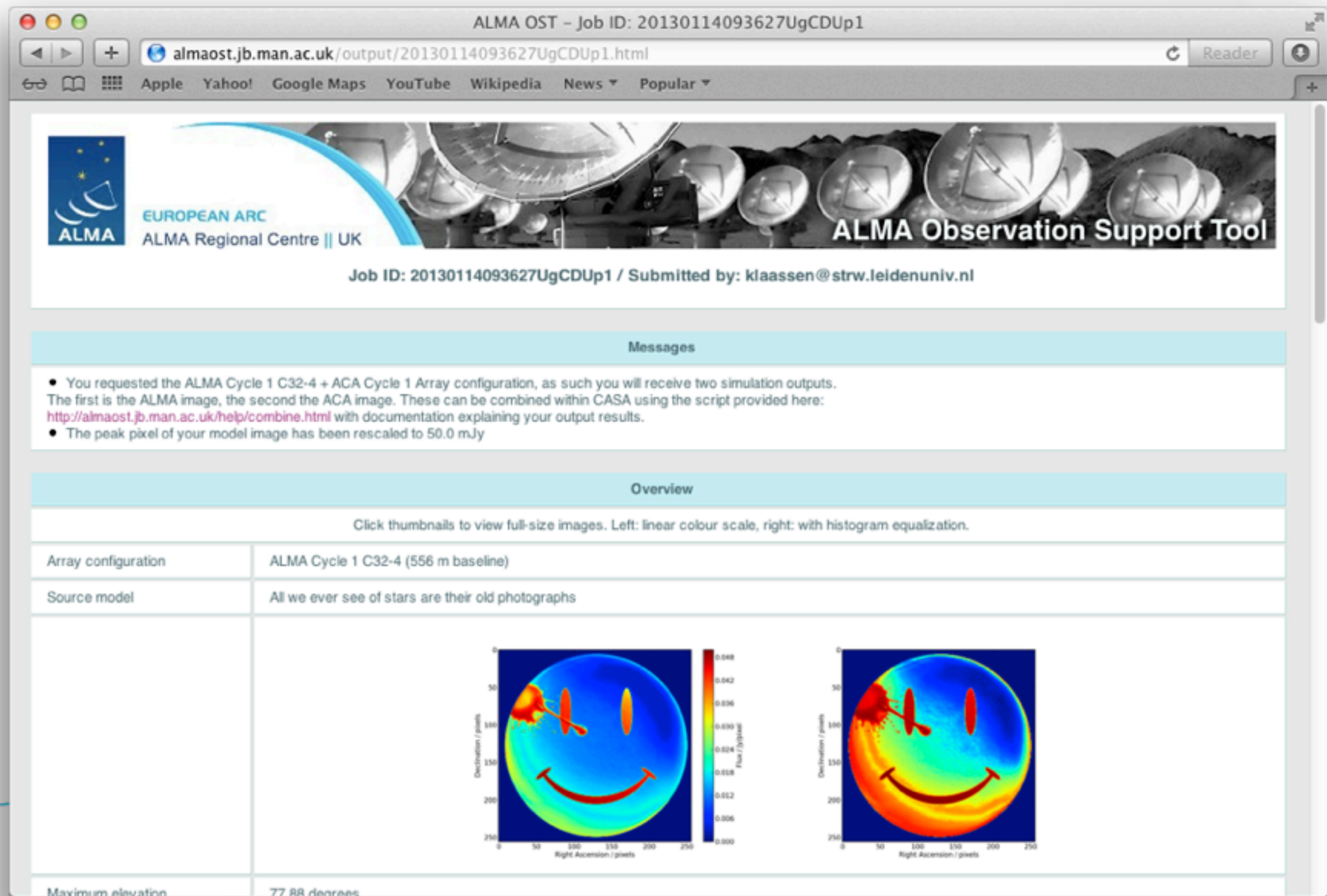
ALMA OST



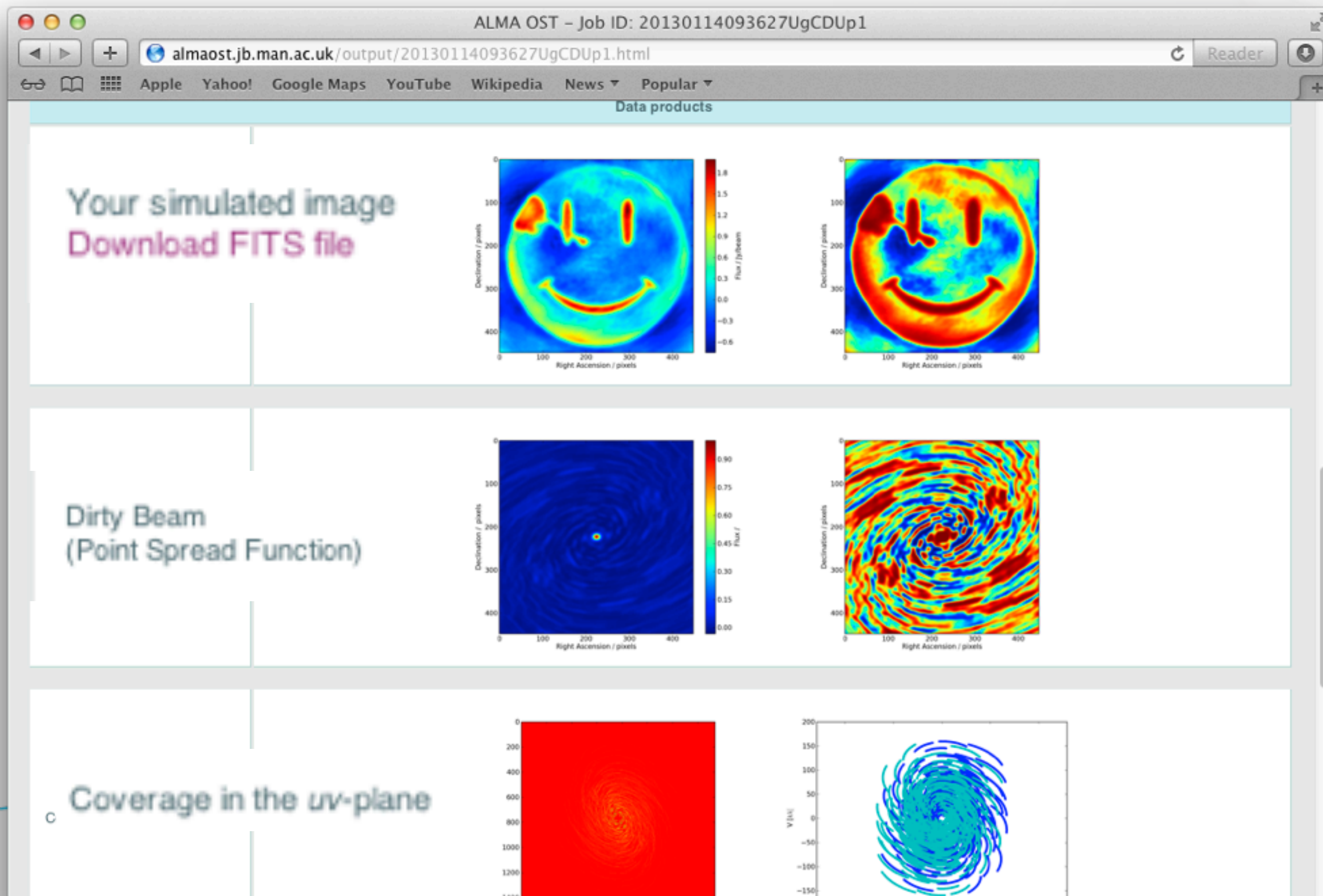
You will be sent an email once the simulation is done

NOTE: close to proposal deadlines, it may take a little longer to process

ALMA OST



ALMA OST



The Next Step



For use with CASA simdata	
Input sky model	Download processed model in FITS format
Download simdata.last file	20130114093627UgCDUp1.simdata.last
Download pointing file	20130114093627UgCDUp1.ptg.txt

- What you did in the OST, can act as a starting point for more robust simulations in CASA (***if*** you need to!)

<http://almaost.jb.man.ac.uk/help/>

CASA Simulator



- There is a CASA guide for the simulator
 - ➔ There are a variety of step by step tutorials
 - (one including the ACA)

<http://casaguides.nrao.edu/>

Following example is in CASA 3.4



CASA Simulator

- simobserve

- ➔ Take input image into UV plane
- ➔ (add noise if applicable)

- simanalyze

- ➔ Take visibilities into image plane
- ➔ Using simple cleaning algorithms



CASA Simulator

SIMOBSEVE

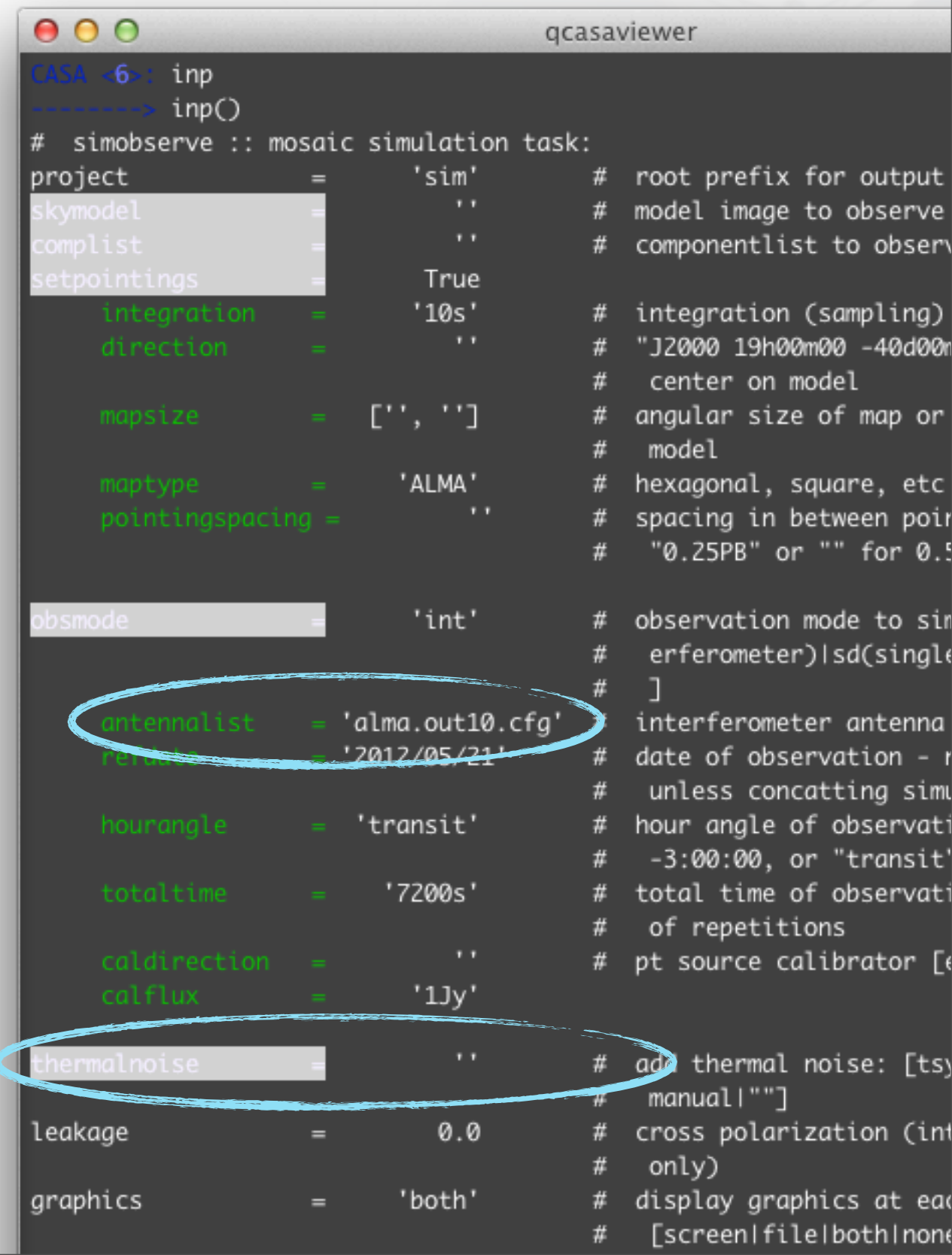
- A number of parameters to be set

➔ Most of which have good default settings

- Create visibilities of your input image

➔ **2D or 3D**

**thermal
noise**

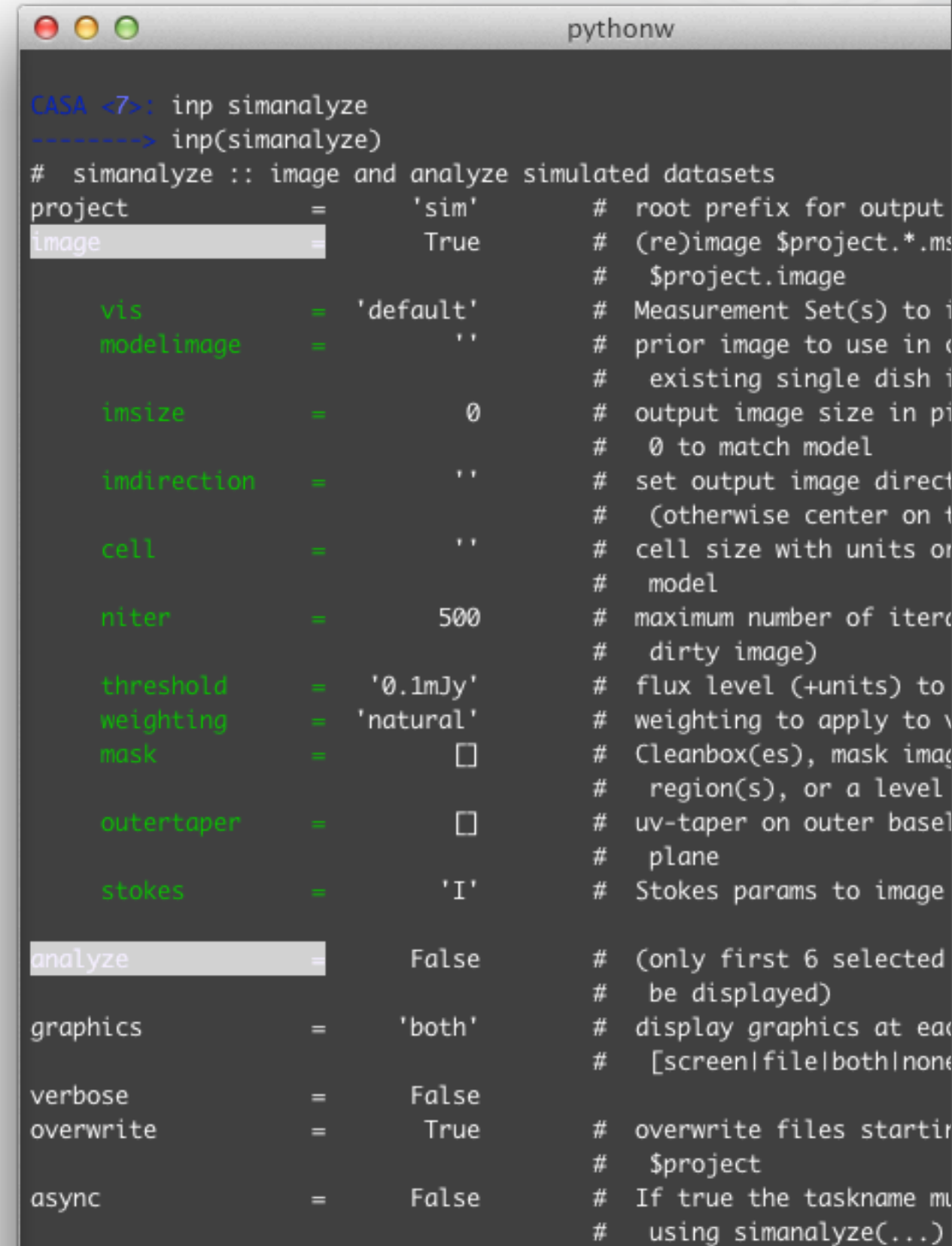


```
CASA <6>: inp
----> inp()
# simobserve :: mosaic simulation task:
project          = 'sim'          # root prefix for output
skymodel         = ''            # model image to observe
complist        = ''            # componentlist to observe
setpointings     = True          #
integration      = '10s'         # integration (sampling)
direction        = ''            # "J2000 19h00m00 -40d00m
# center on model
mapsize         = ['', '']      # angular size of map or
# model
maptype         = 'ALMA'        # hexagonal, square, etc
pointingspacing = ''            # spacing in between poin
# "0.25PB" or "" for 0.5
obsmode         = 'int'         # observation mode to sim
# erferometer)lsd(single
# ]
antennalist     = 'alma.out10.cfg' # interferometer antenna
refdate        = '2012/05/21'    # date of observation -r
# unless concatting simu
hourangle       = 'transit'      # hour angle of observati
# -3:00:00, or "transit"
totaltime      = '7200s'        # total time of observati
# of repetitions
caldirection    = ''            # pt source calibrator [e
calflux        = '1Jy'          #
thermalnoise    = ''            # add thermal noise: [tsy
# manual|""
leakage         = 0.0           # cross polarization (int
# only)
graphics       = 'both'        # display graphics at eac
# [screen|file|both|none
```

CASA Simulator

SIMANALYZE

- Simple cleaning of the visibilities generated in SIMOBSERVE
 - ➔ Non-interactive
- Alternatively, take the visibilities and clean them manually
 - ➔ (can be interactive)



```
CASA <7>: inp simanalyze
-----> inp(simanalyze)
# simanalyze :: image and analyze simulated datasets
project          = 'sim'          # root prefix for output
image            = True           # (re)image $project.*.ms
vis              = 'default'      # Measurement Set(s) to use
modelimage       = ''             # prior image to use in clean
imsize           = 0              # output image size in pixels
imdirection      = ''             # set output image direction
cell             = ''             # cell size with units on sky
niter            = 500            # maximum number of iterations
threshold        = '0.1mJy'       # flux level (+units) to start cleaning
weighting        = 'natural'      # weighting to apply to visibilities
mask             = []             # Cleanbox(es), mask image region(s), or a level
outertaper       = []             # uv-taper on outer baselines
stokes           = 'I'            # Stokes params to image
analyze          = False          # (only first 6 selected to be displayed)
graphics         = 'both'         # display graphics at each iteration
verbose          = False          # [screen|file|both|none]
overwrite        = True           # overwrite files starting with $project
async            = False          # If true the taskname must be using simanalyze(...)
```

CASA Simulator

SIMOBSEVE

- Modify (as required):

- ➔ Pointing direction

- ➔ Size

- ➔ Frequency

- ➔ Set Pointings

- Predict visibilities

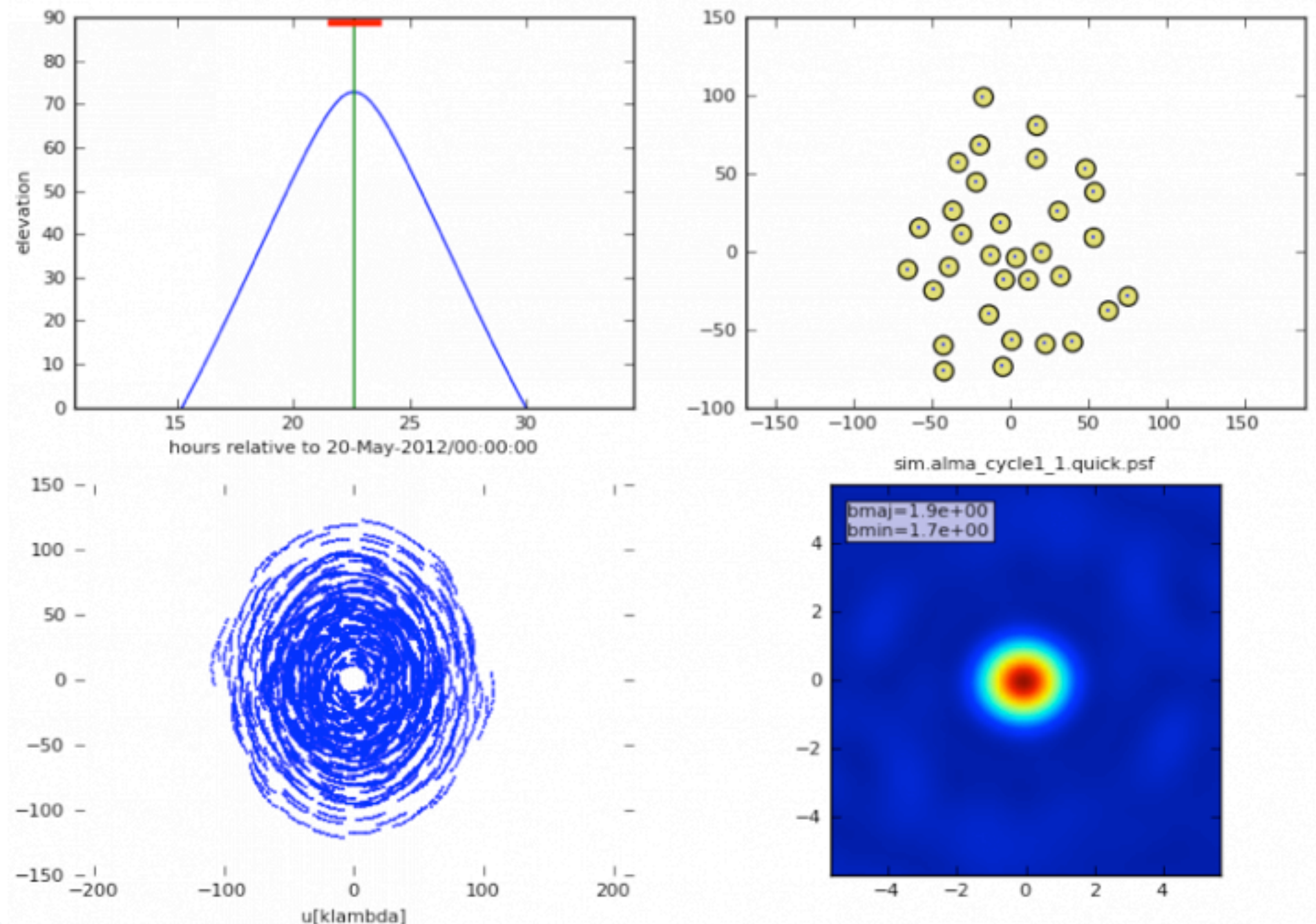
- Corrupt the ms



```
CASA <6>: inp
-----> inp()
# simobserve :: mosaic simulation task:
project          = 'sim'          # root prefix for output
skymodel         = ''            # model image to observe
complist        = ''            # componentlist to observe
setpointings     = True          #
integration      = '10s'         # integration (sampling)
direction       = ''            # "J2000 19h00m00 -40d00m
                                # center on model
mapsize         = ['', '']      # angular size of map or
                                # model
maptype         = 'ALMA'        # hexagonal, square, etc
pointingspacing = ''            # spacing in between pointings
                                # "0.25PB" or "" for 0.5
obsmode         = 'int'         # observation mode to simulate
                                # (interferometer|single|total)
antennalist      = 'alma.out10.cfg' # interferometer antenna
refdate         = '2012/05/21'  # date of observation - YYYY-MM-DD
                                # unless concatenating simulations
hourangle       = 'transit'     # hour angle of observation
                                # -3:00:00, or "transit"
totaltime       = '7200s'       # total time of observation
                                # of repetitions
caldirection    = ''           # point source calibrator (J2000)
calflux         = '1Jy'        #
thermalnoise    = ''           # add thermal noise: [tsys|manual|"]
leakage         = 0.0           # cross polarization (intensity only)
graphics       = 'both'        # display graphics at each step
                                # [screen|file|both|none]
```

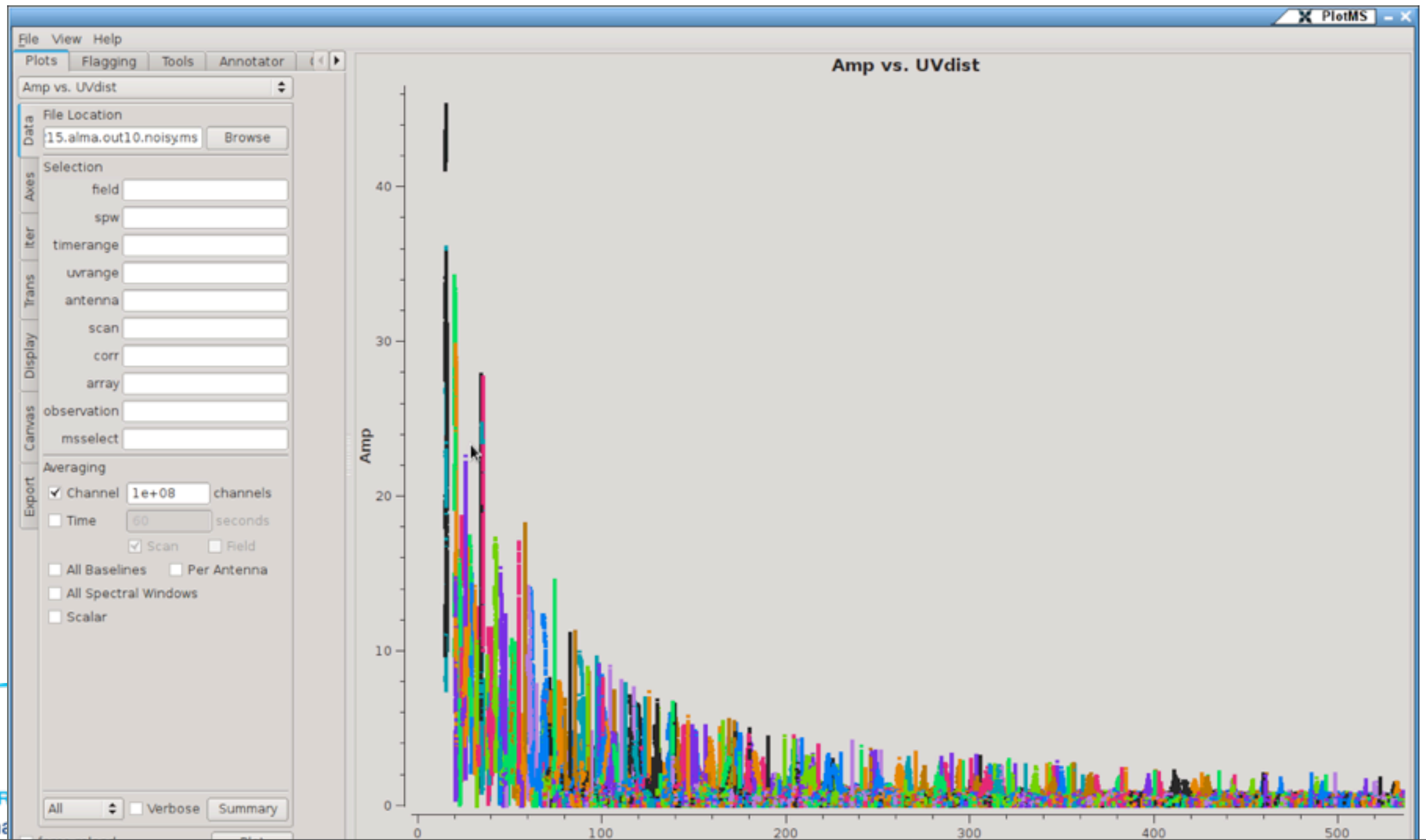

CASA Simulator

Outputs useful diagnostic plots...
and a measurement set!



CASA Simulator

Now you've got a model measurement set!



CASA Simulator



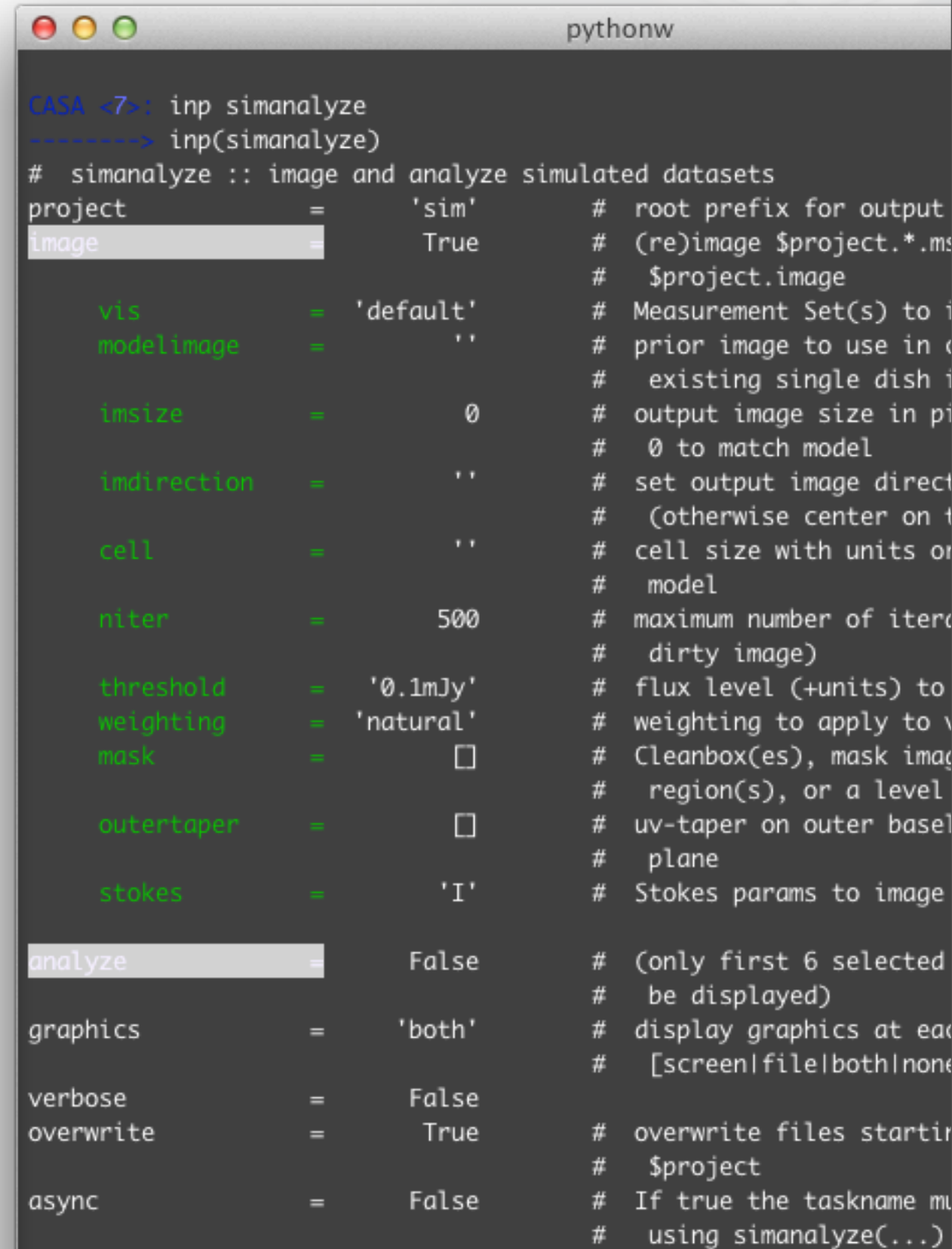
Now you've got a model measurement set!

- At this point:
 - ➔ Run again with different configuration (e.g. ACA)
 - ➔ Clean the images manually
 - ➔ Continue to simanalyze

CASA Simulator

SIMANALYZE

- Image the visibilities
- Assess the output data quality



```
CASA <7>: inp simanalyze
-----> inp(simanalyze)
# simanalyze :: image and analyze simulated datasets
project          =      'sim'          # root prefix for output
image            =      True           # (re)image $project.*.ms
# $project.image
vis              =      'default'      # Measurement Set(s) to i
modelimage       =      ''             # prior image to use in c
# existing single dish i
imsize           =      0              # output image size in pi
# 0 to match model
imdirection      =      ''             # set output image direct
# (otherwise center on t
cell             =      ''             # cell size with units or
# model
niter            =      500            # maximum number of itera
# dirty image)
threshold        =      '0.1mJy'       # flux level (+units) to
weighting        =      'natural'      # weighting to apply to v
mask             =      False          # Cleanbox(es), mask ima
# region(s), or a level
outertaper       =      False          # uv-taper on outer basel
# plane
stokes           =      'I'            # Stokes params to image
analyze          =      False          # (only first 6 selected
# be displayed)
graphics         =      'both'         # display graphics at ea
# [screen|file|both|none
verbose          =      False          #
overwrite        =      True           # overwrite files startin
# $project
async            =      False          # If true the taskname mu
# using simanalyze(...)
```

Levels of Complexity

- OST
 - ➔ 2D, generic noise calculations
- Simobserve / simanalyze
 - ➔ 3D, basic cleaning algorithms
- Simobserve / independent clean
 - ➔ 3D, interactive cleaning
 - ➔ Large scale structures

The simpler, the smaller the disk footprint

Example

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 760:91 (8pp), 2012 November 20
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doi:10.1088/0004-637X/760/1/91

ARE MOLECULAR OUTFLOWS AROUND HIGH-MASS STARS DRIVEN BY IONIZATION FEEDBACK?

THOMAS PETERS^{1,2,7}, PAMELA D. KLAASSEN^{3,4}, MORDECAI-MARK MAC LOW⁵, RALF S. KLESSEN¹, AND ROBI BANERJEE⁶

- Outflows from Peters et al. (2010a)
 - Ray-traced with RADMC-3D (CO J=2-1)
 - Filtered using the CASA Simulator
- ➡ *with noise*

Example

- Added typical weather conditions for Band 6 observations (pwv = $\sim 1.2\text{mm}$)
 - ➔ Towards the direction of G5.89 (dec = -24°)
- Observation parameters
 - ➔ 4 hours on source (in 6 pointings)
 - ➔ $0.5''$ final resolution (input = $0''.038$)
 - ➔ Spectral resolution = 1 km/s

What it does

Output cube from RADMC-3D

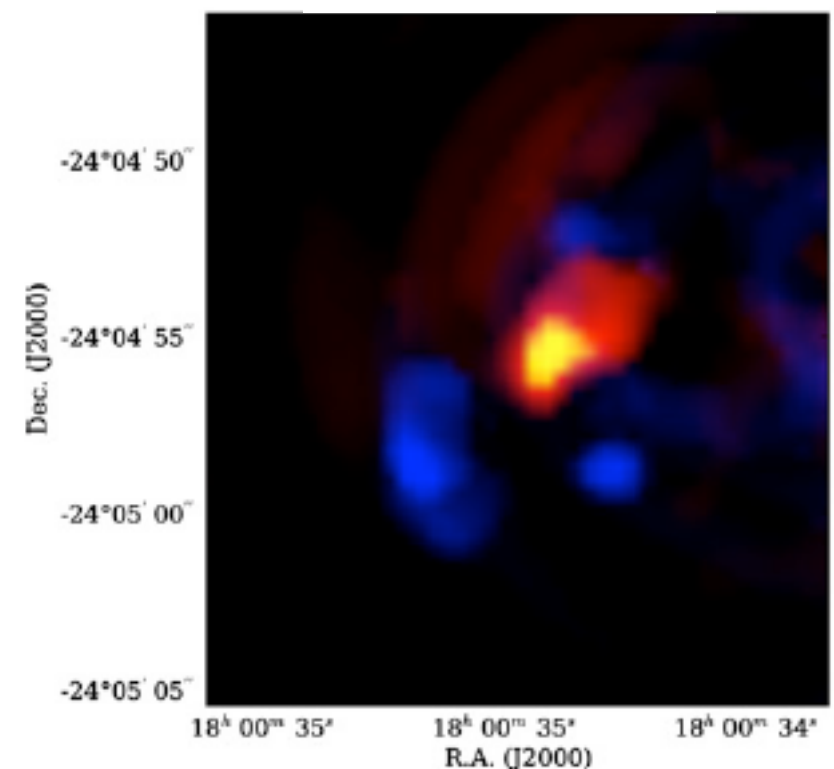
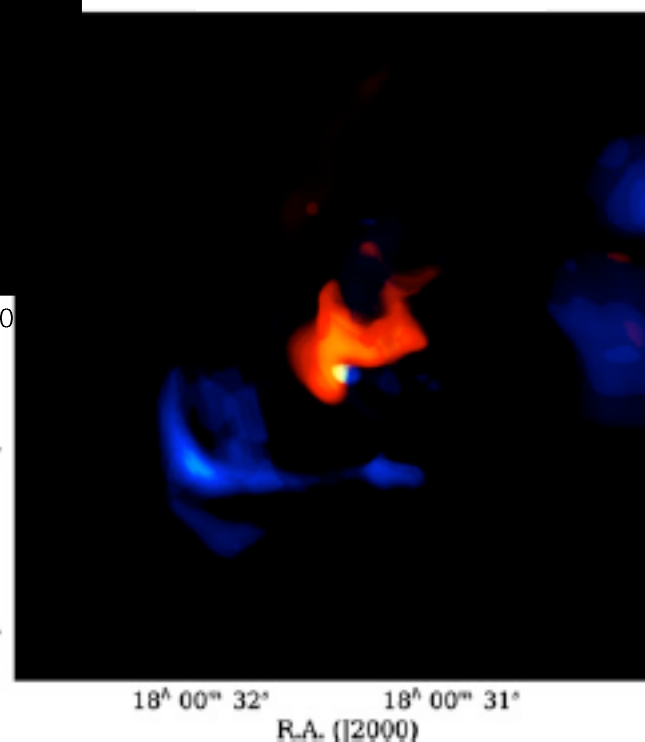
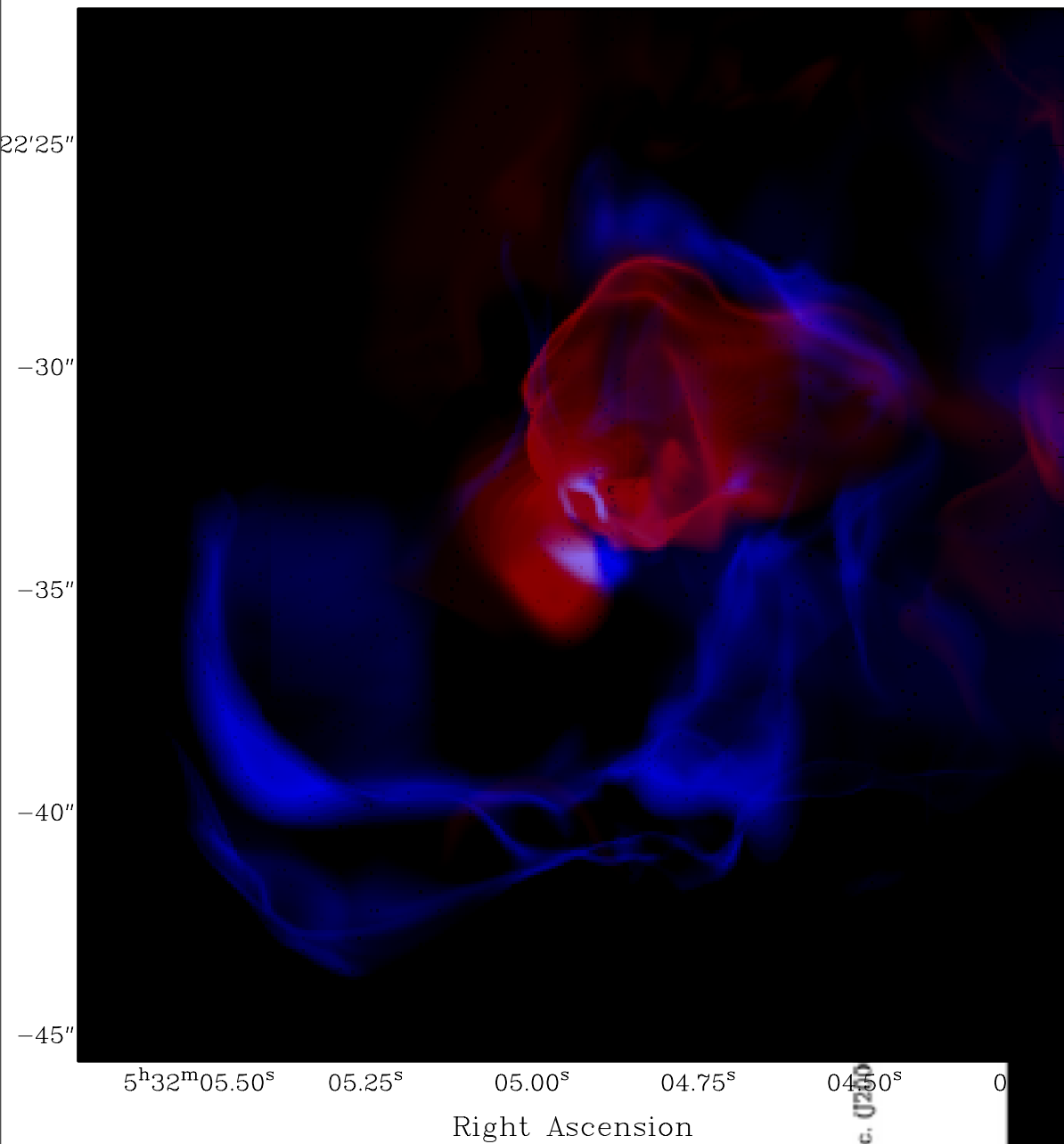


(Red & Blue shifted CO outflow)

From CASA Simulator

ALMA

CARMA



What it did

- We were able to determine outflow properties from the simulated observations
 - ➔ Realistic method for comparing simulations with observations

To Get Quality Results...

- To make quantitative comparisons, understanding your methods is key!
 - ➔ Make sure each step is done properly
 - Use the right weather conditions for your band
 - ➔ If you're modifying your model
 - Make sure to scale the fluxes properly
 - That your sizes and structures are realistic

Conclusions

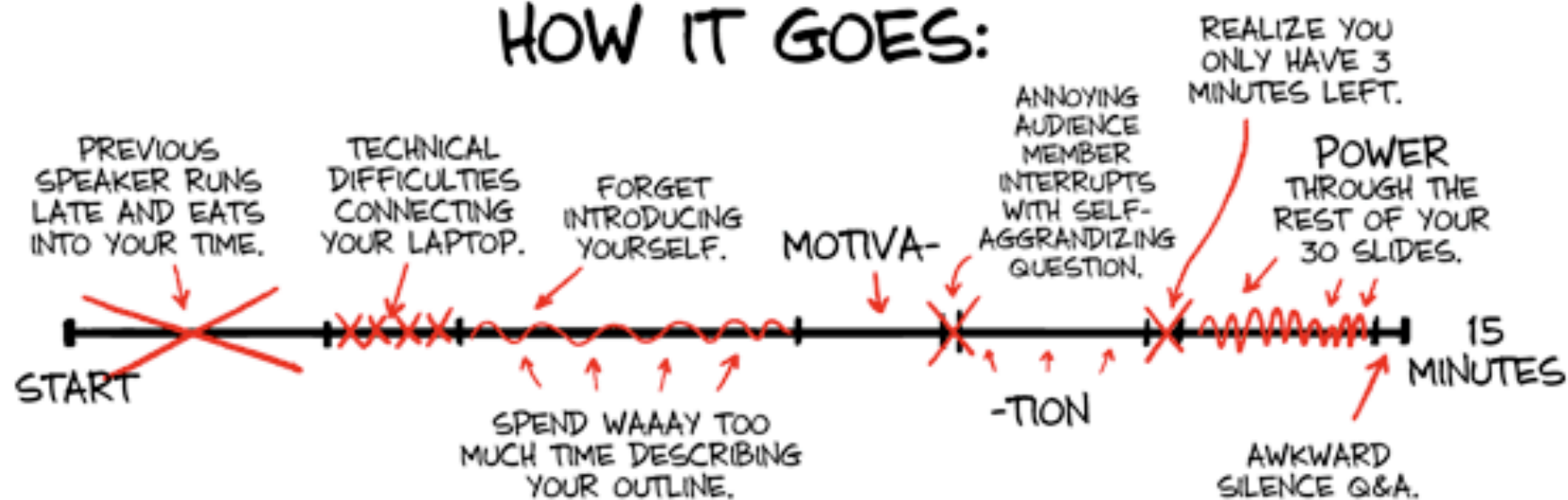
- Simulating observations *may* strengthen your observing proposals
 - ➔ But don't over complicate things!
- Comparing simulations to observations
 - ➔ This way direct comparisons are possible!

YOUR CONFERENCE PRESENTATION

HOW YOU PLANNED IT:



HOW IT GOES:



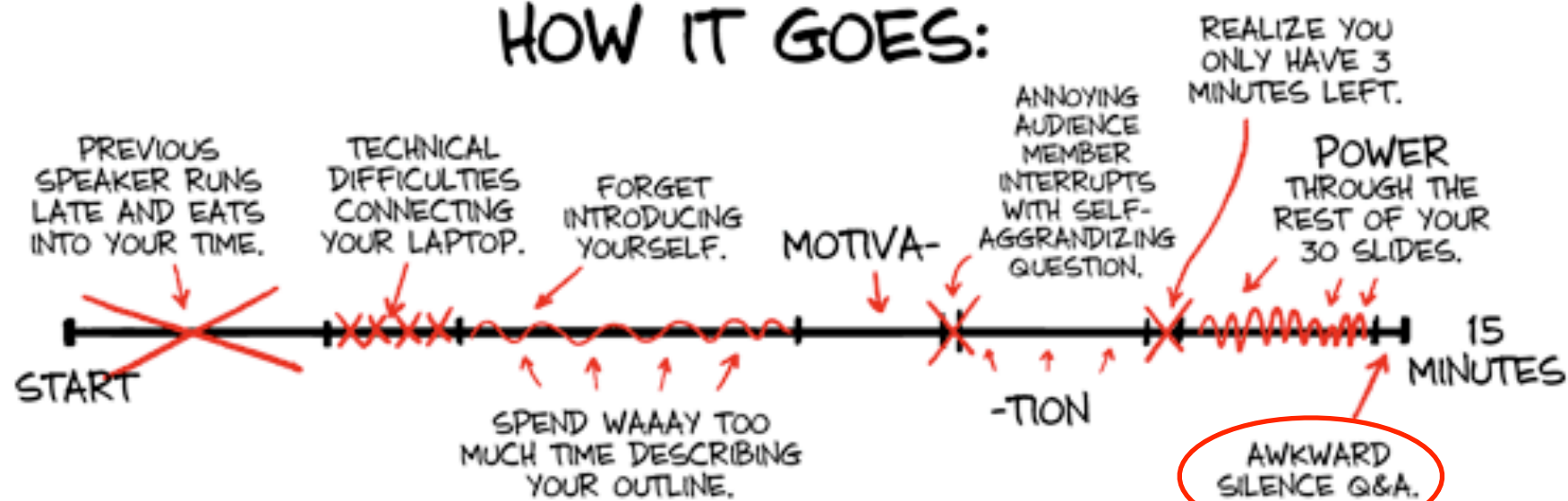
phdcomics.com

YOUR CONFERENCE PRESENTATION

HOW YOU PLANNED IT:



HOW IT GOES:



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