

# GMRT Imaging pipeline for Point source, Transients

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# Outline

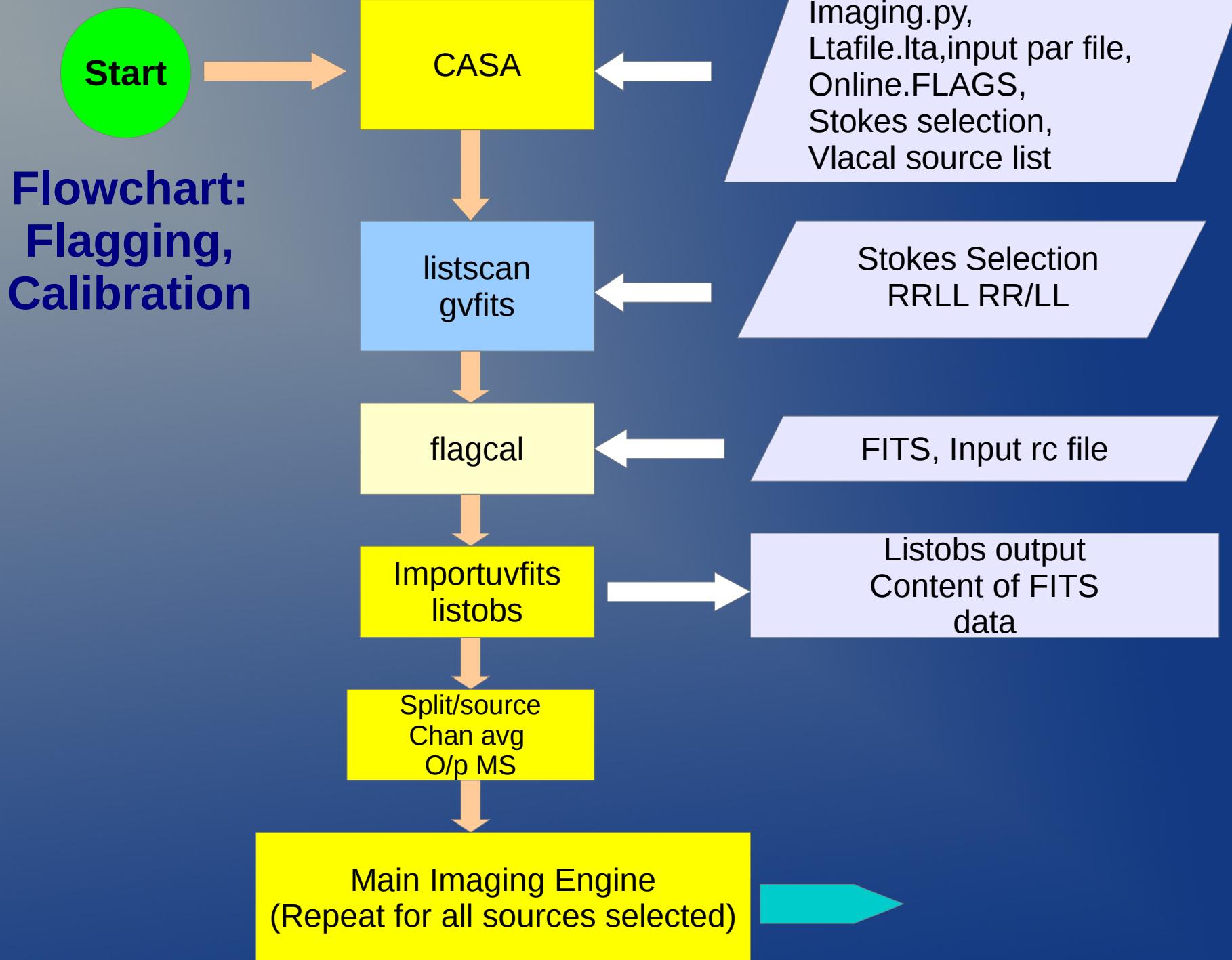
- **Introduction**
- **Basic Elements of Pipeline**
- **Flowchart : Flagging, Calibration**
- **Flowchart : Main Pipeline**
- **Flowchart : CASA – autoclean (modified)**
- **User Input paramers to pipeline**
- **Analysis results: Sample images**
- **Analysis results: Lightcurves (In-Progres)**
- **Timing**
- **Future plans**

# Introduction

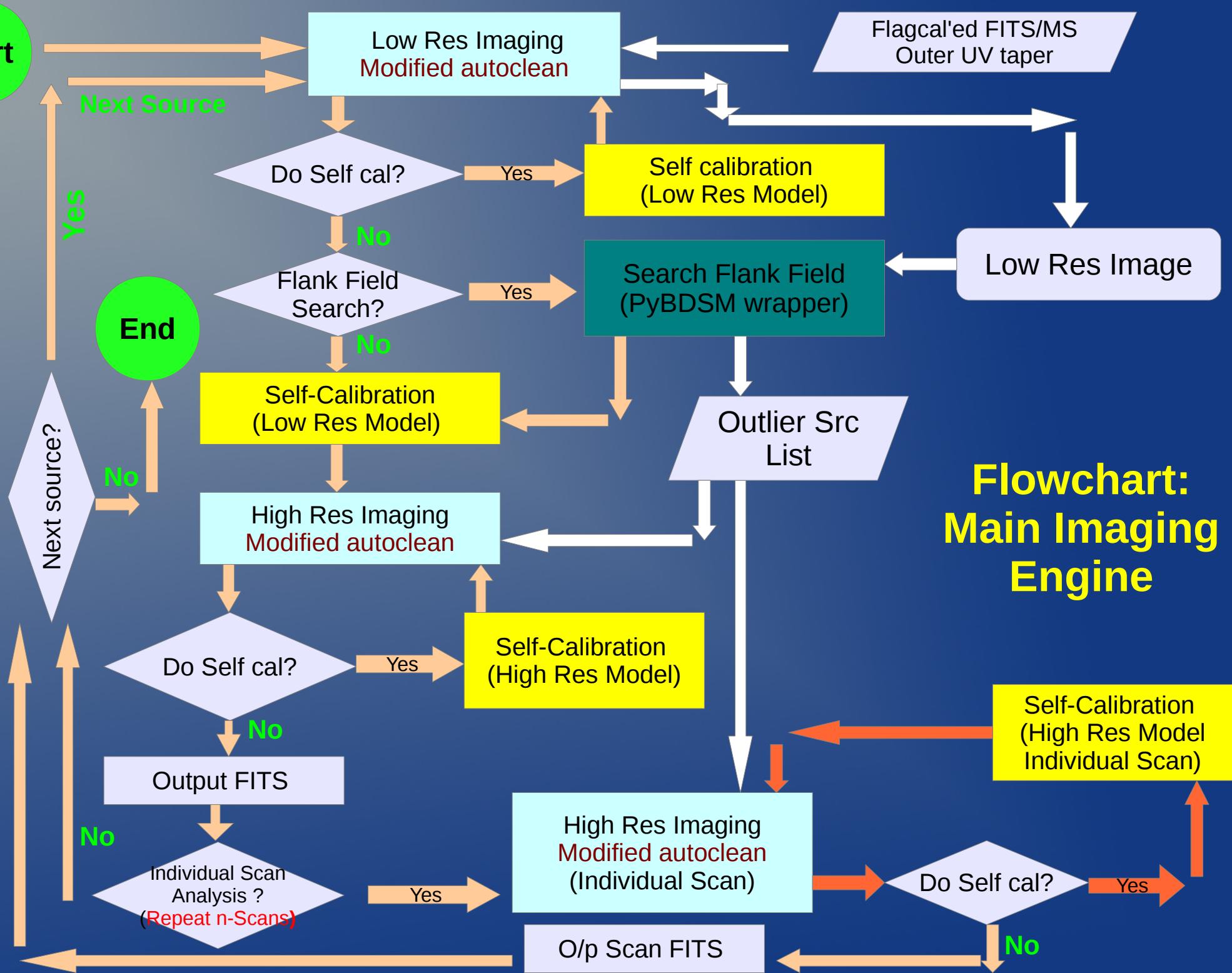
- Goal : To design general purpose Imaging pipeline for GMRT
- To start with by searching for variable/transient sources at low frequencies
  - Phase calibrator scans : Intra-day & long term variability of background sources
  - Target source scans intra-day variability
    - As the target fields are rarely repeated

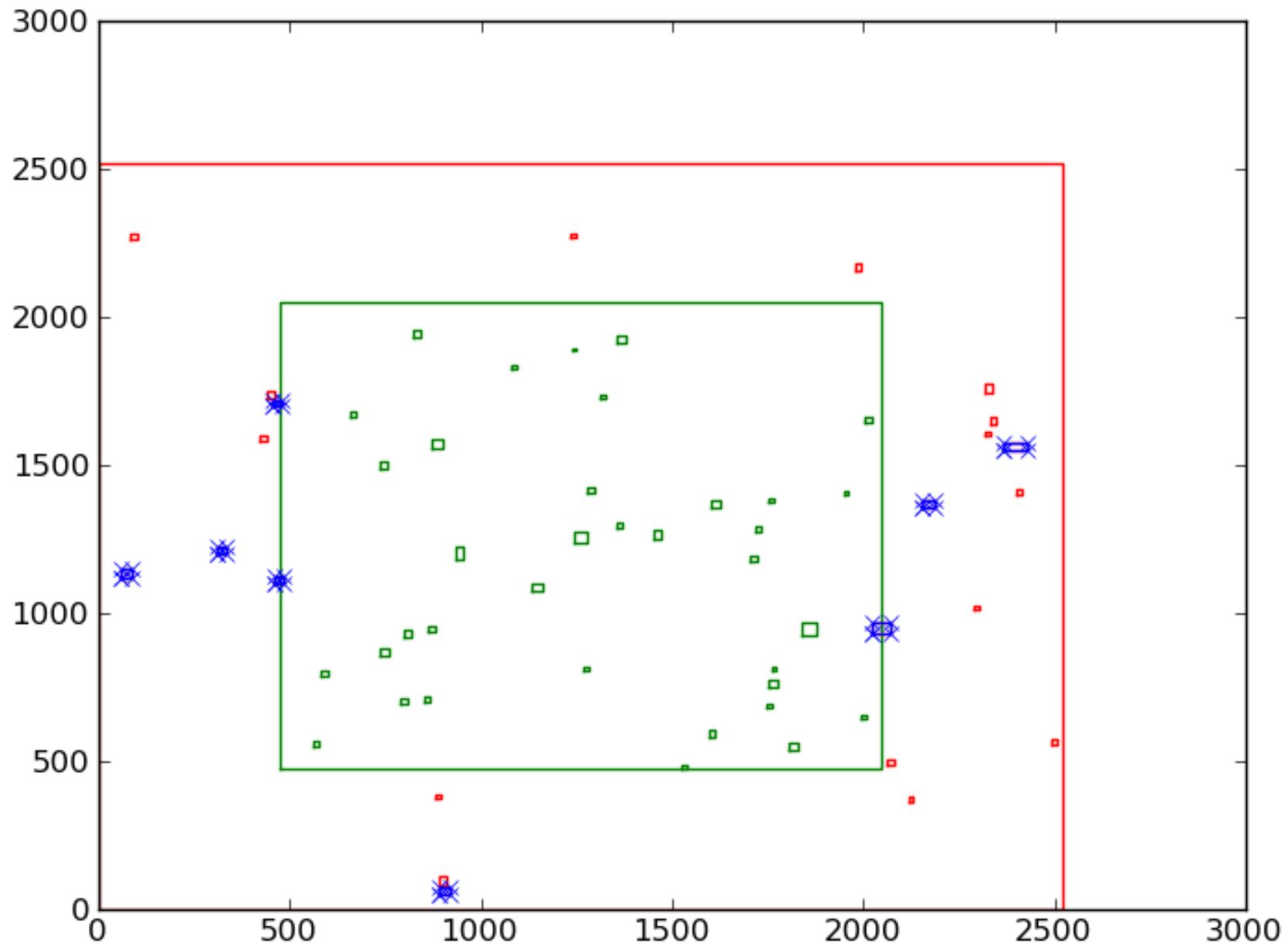
# Elements of Pipeline

- flagcal : Package to flag and calibrate GMRT interferometric data. (Chengalur, 2013)
  - I/p GMRT Ita data o/p calibrated FITS
  - Various thresholds for flagging & Calibration (User's input)
- PyBDSM : Python based software - 'Blob Detection and Source Management'. (Mohan 2009)
  - Wrapper which calls PyBDSM from this pipeline
  - Package to decompose an image into sources
  - Source detection over local RMS instead of whole image RMS
  - Output clean region written in CASA CRTF format
- CASA : Used for imaging and self-calibration
  - Execute custom 'imaging' python scripts in CASA shell

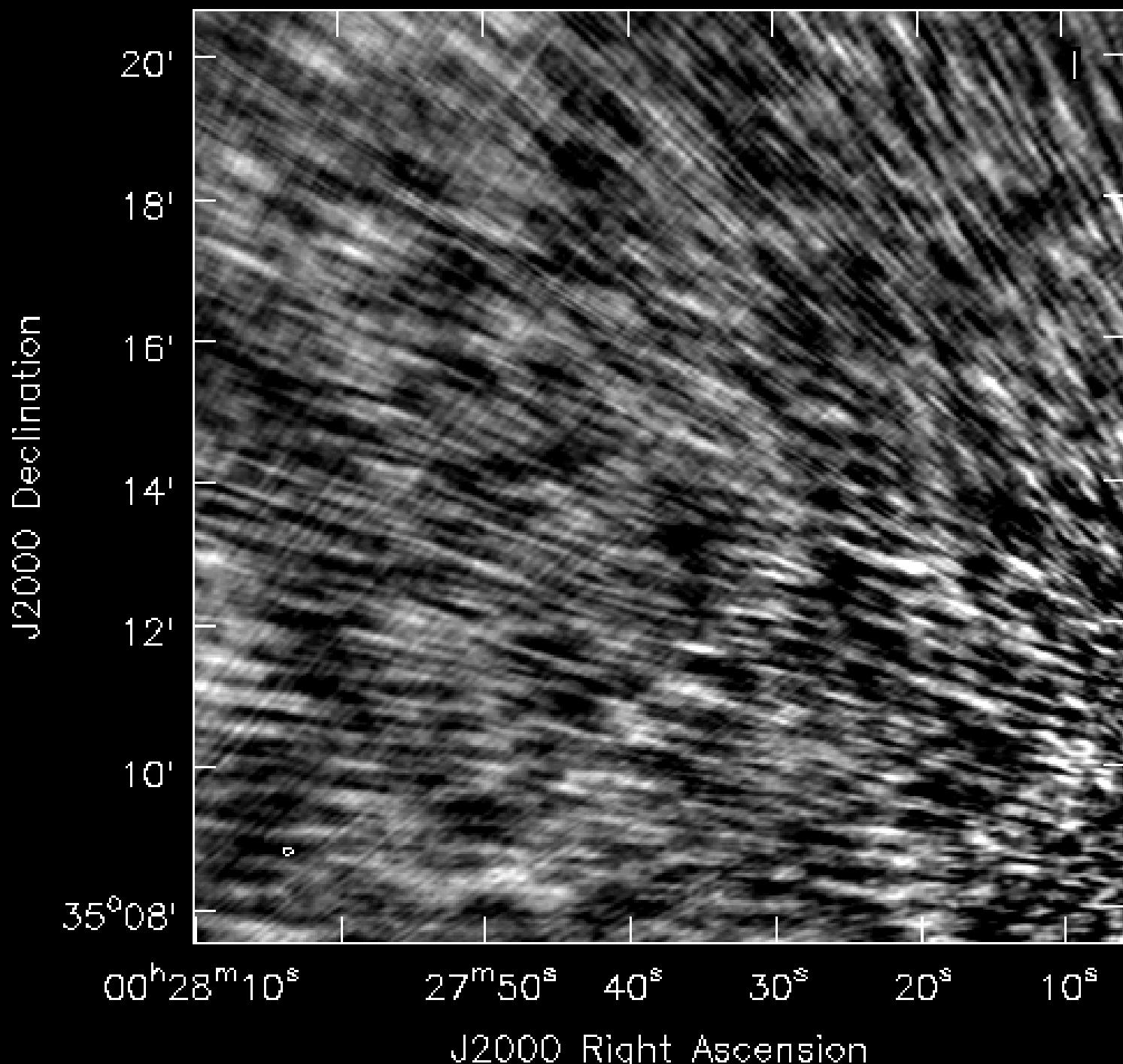


# Flowchart: Main Imaging Engine

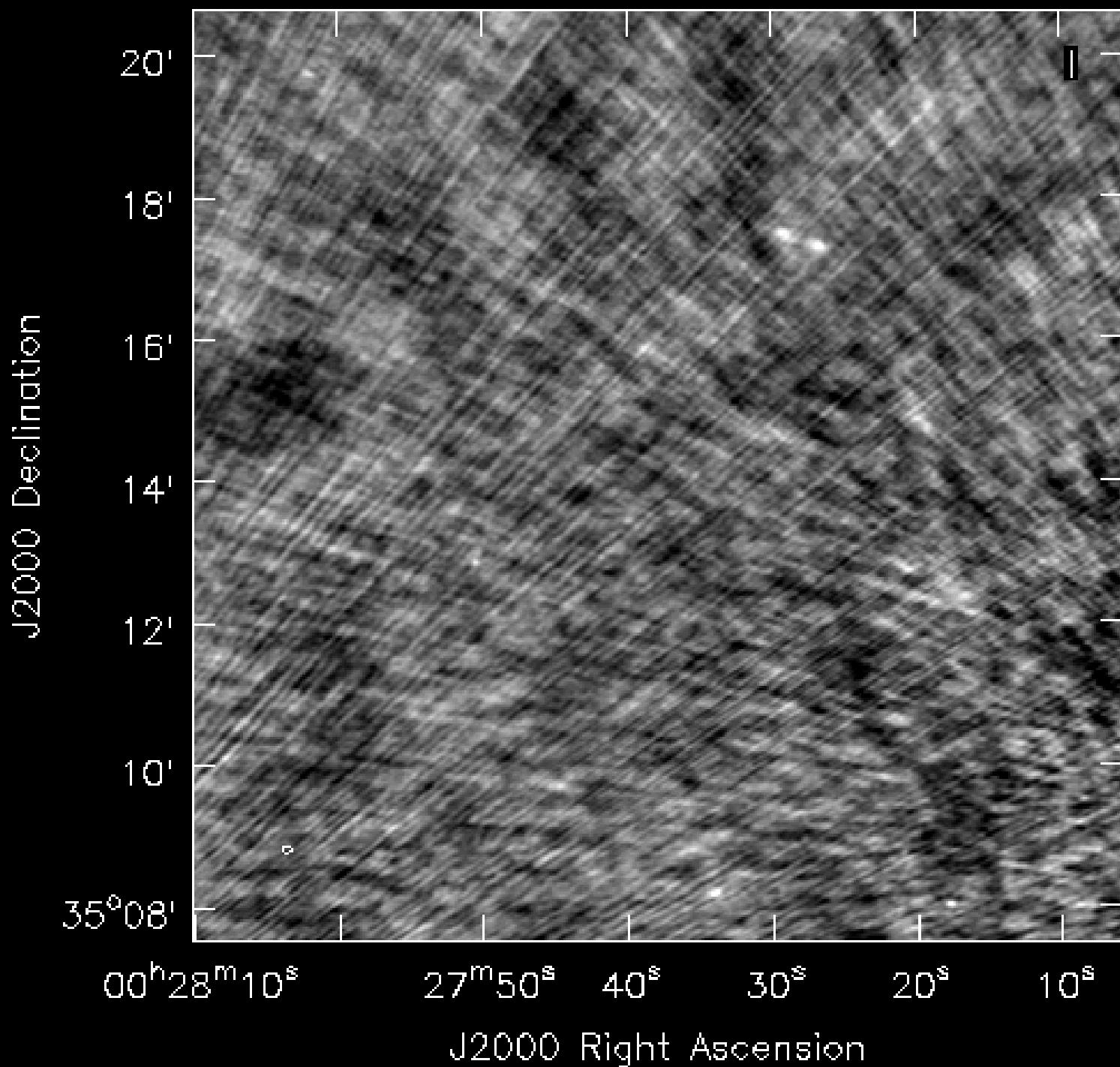




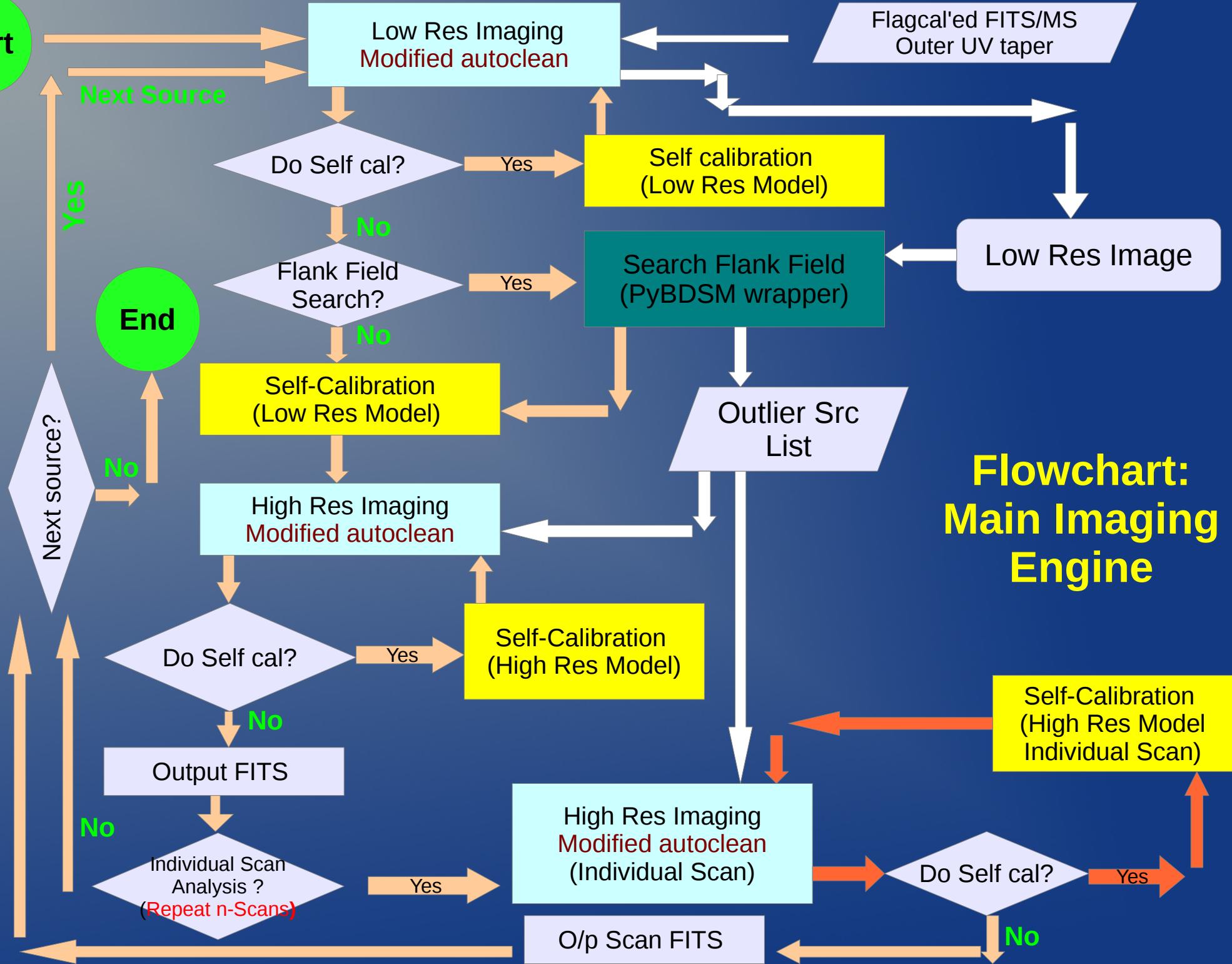
P\_RRLL\_0029\_P346.sc1.ci.image-raster



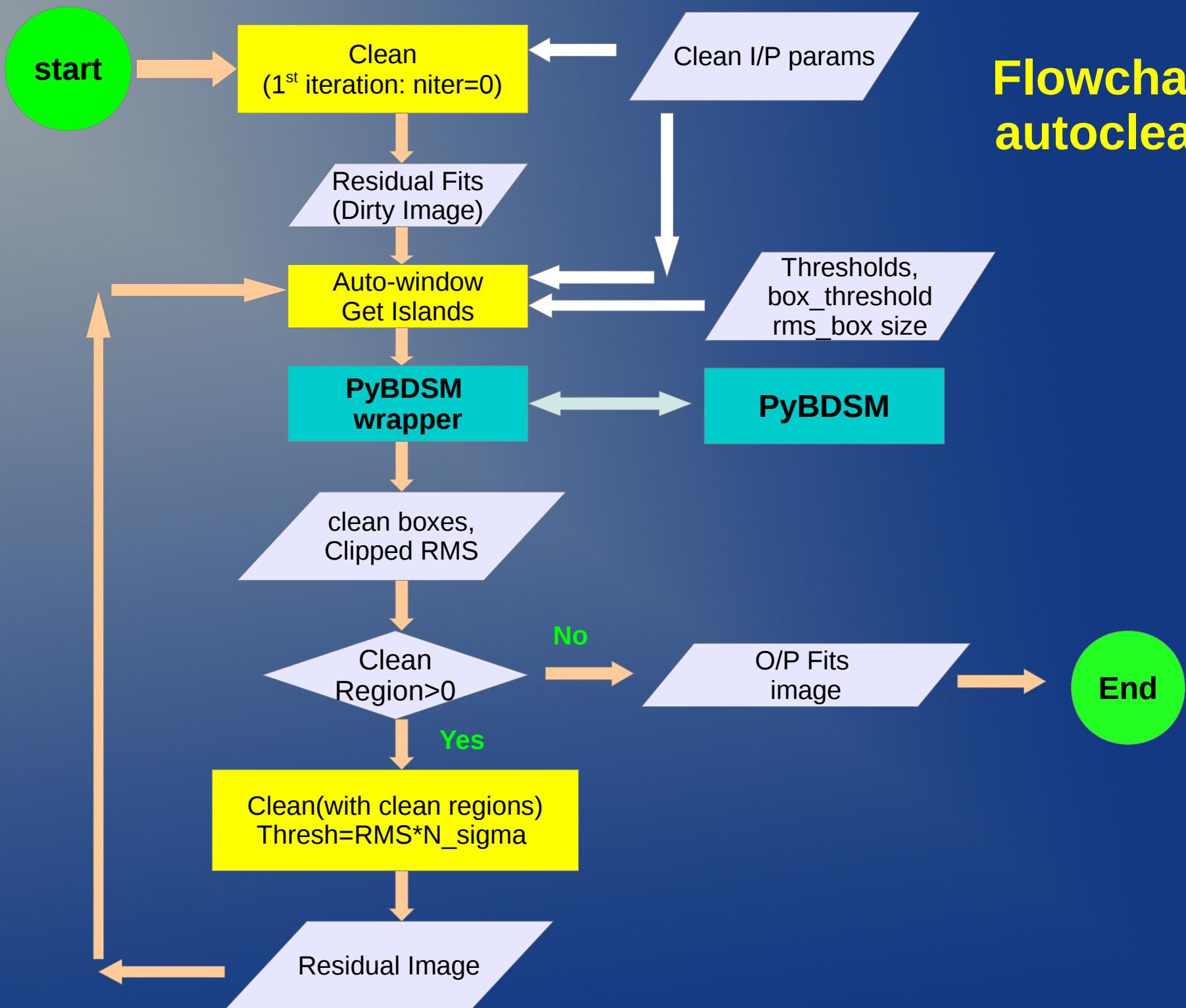
P\_RRLL\_0029\_P346.sc1.ci.image-raster



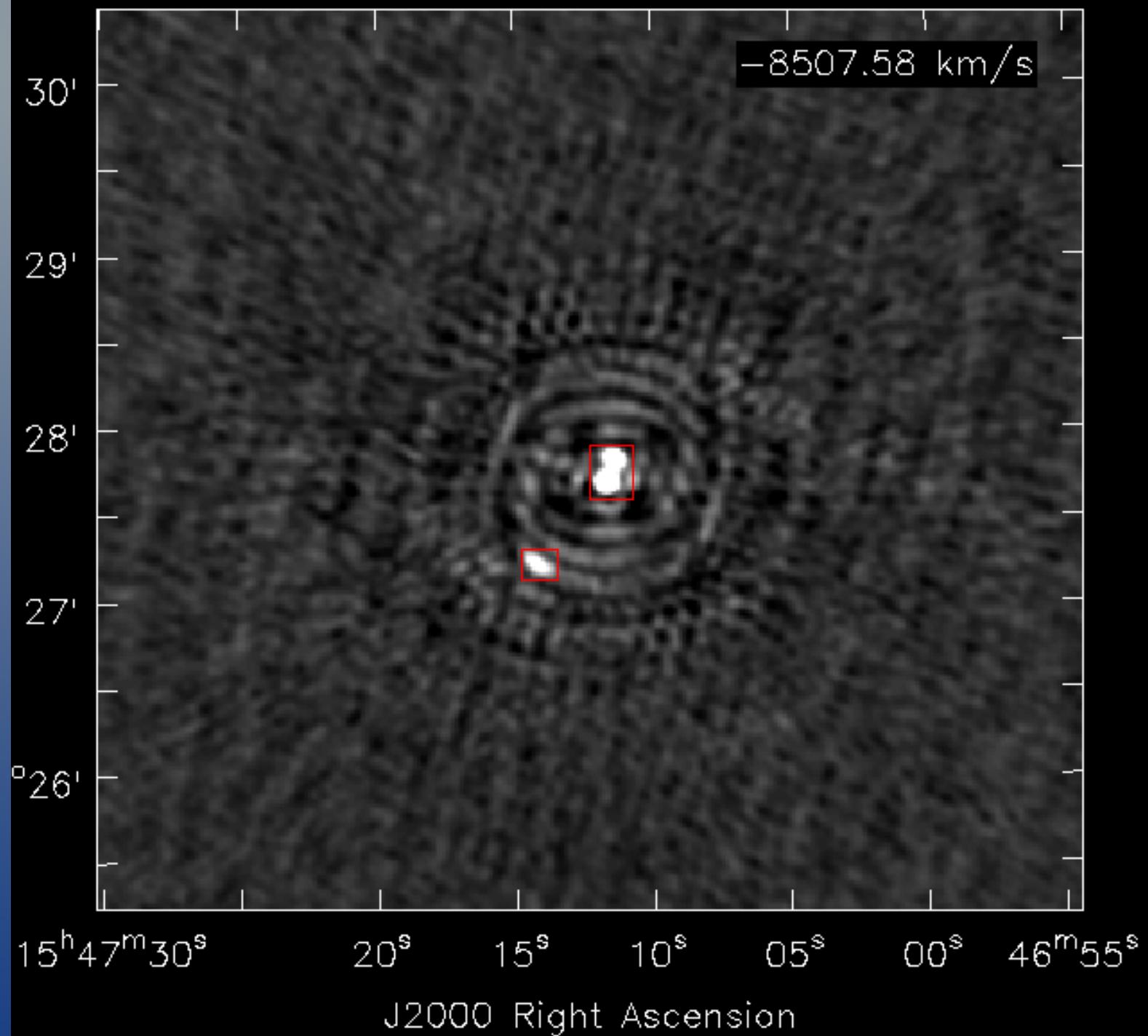
# Flowchart: Main Imaging Engine



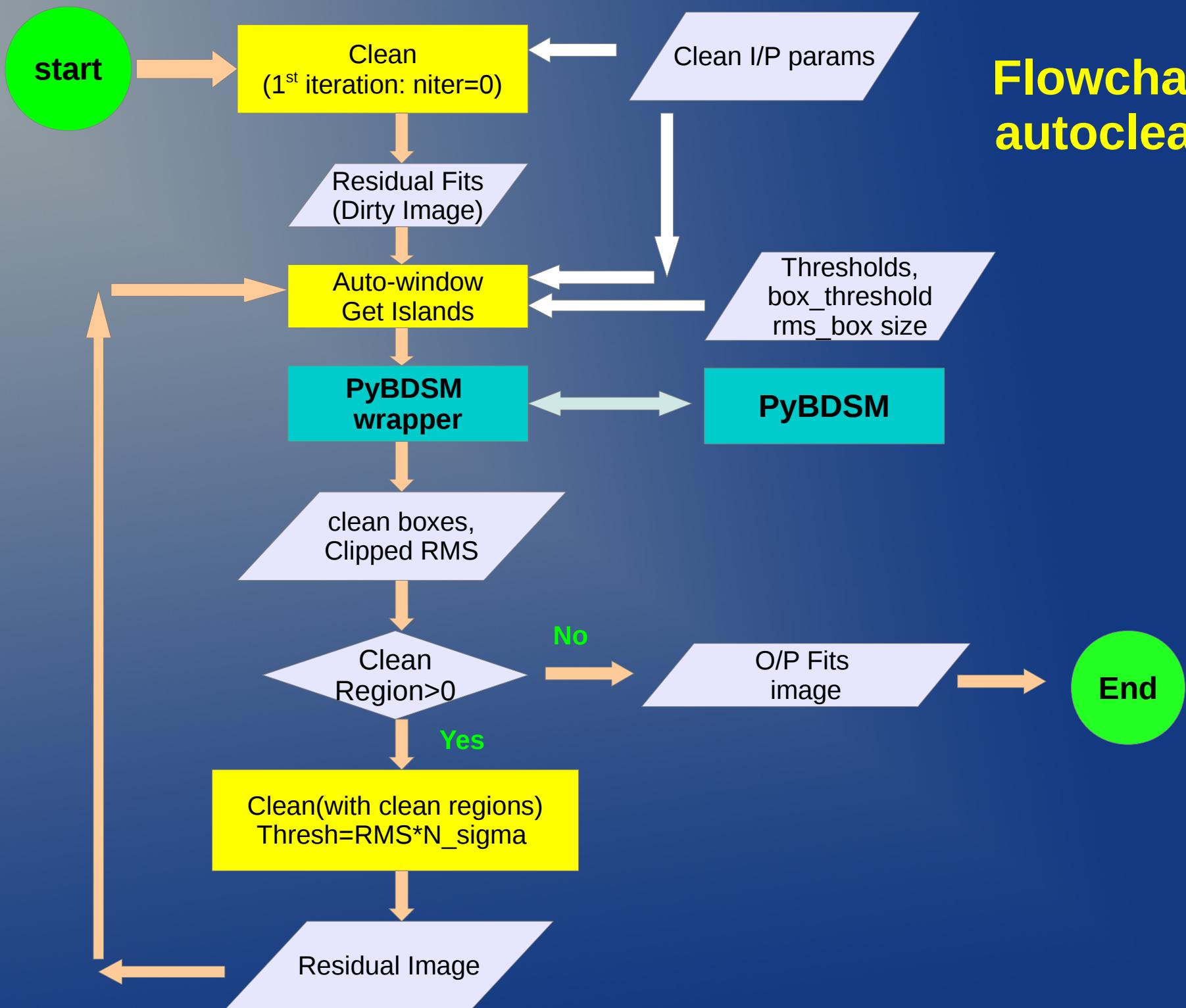
# Flowchart: autoclean



P\_RRLL\_1549\_P506.sc1.ci.itr1.residual.fits-raster



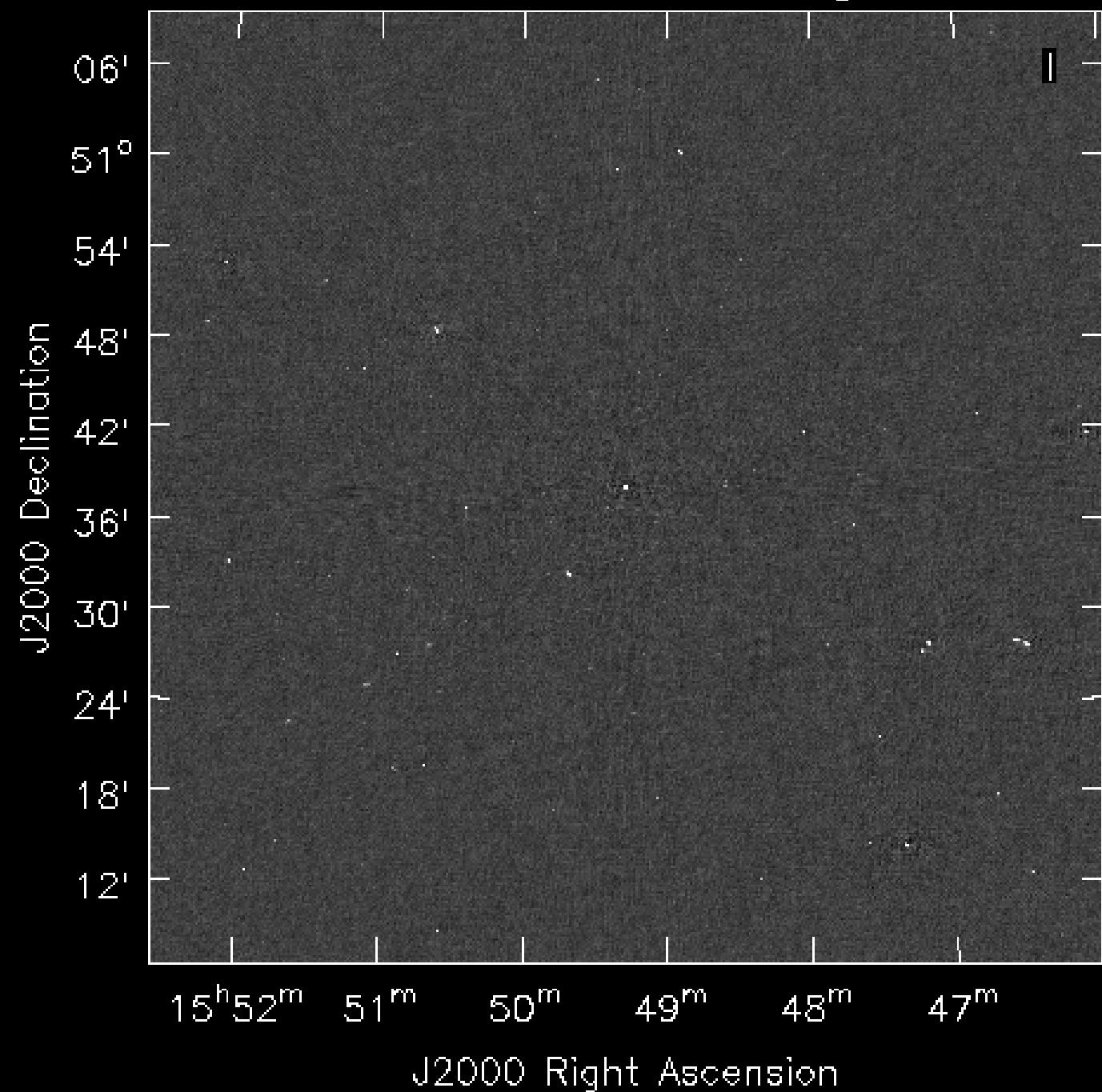
# Flowchart: autoclean



# Input Parameters

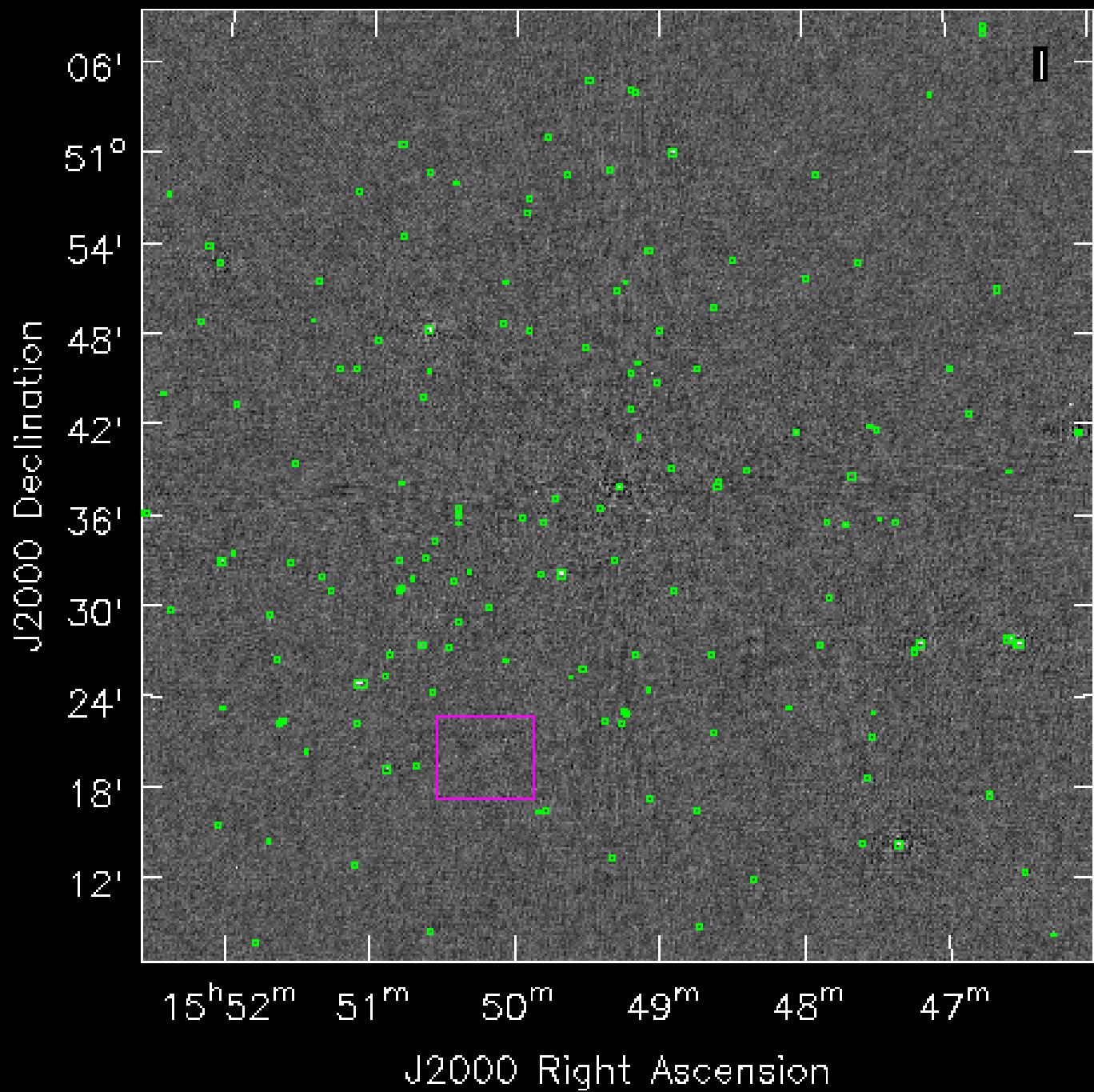
- **MAP\_FLUX\_CAL** = False
- **MAP\_PHASE\_CAL** = True
- **MAP\_TARGET\_SRC** = False
- **PLOT\_UV** = True
- **PLOT\_UVCOVERAGE** = True
- **DO\_FLANK** = True
- **CELL** = 2.0
- **IMSIZE** = 110
- **FLANK\_IMSIZE** = 120
- **FLANK\_NSELFCALCYCLES** = 0
- **NSELFCALCYCLES** = 2
- **SCAN\_NSELFCALCYCLES** = 0
- **SCAN\_LIGHTCURVE** = False
- **CONTAM\_SIGMA\_THRESH** = 3.0
- **CONTAMINATION\_LEVEL** = 0.20
- **INDIVIDUAL\_SCANS** = False
- **MULTISCALE** = []
- **RESTORING\_BEAM** = False

P\_RRL\_1549\_P506.sc1.ci.image-raster



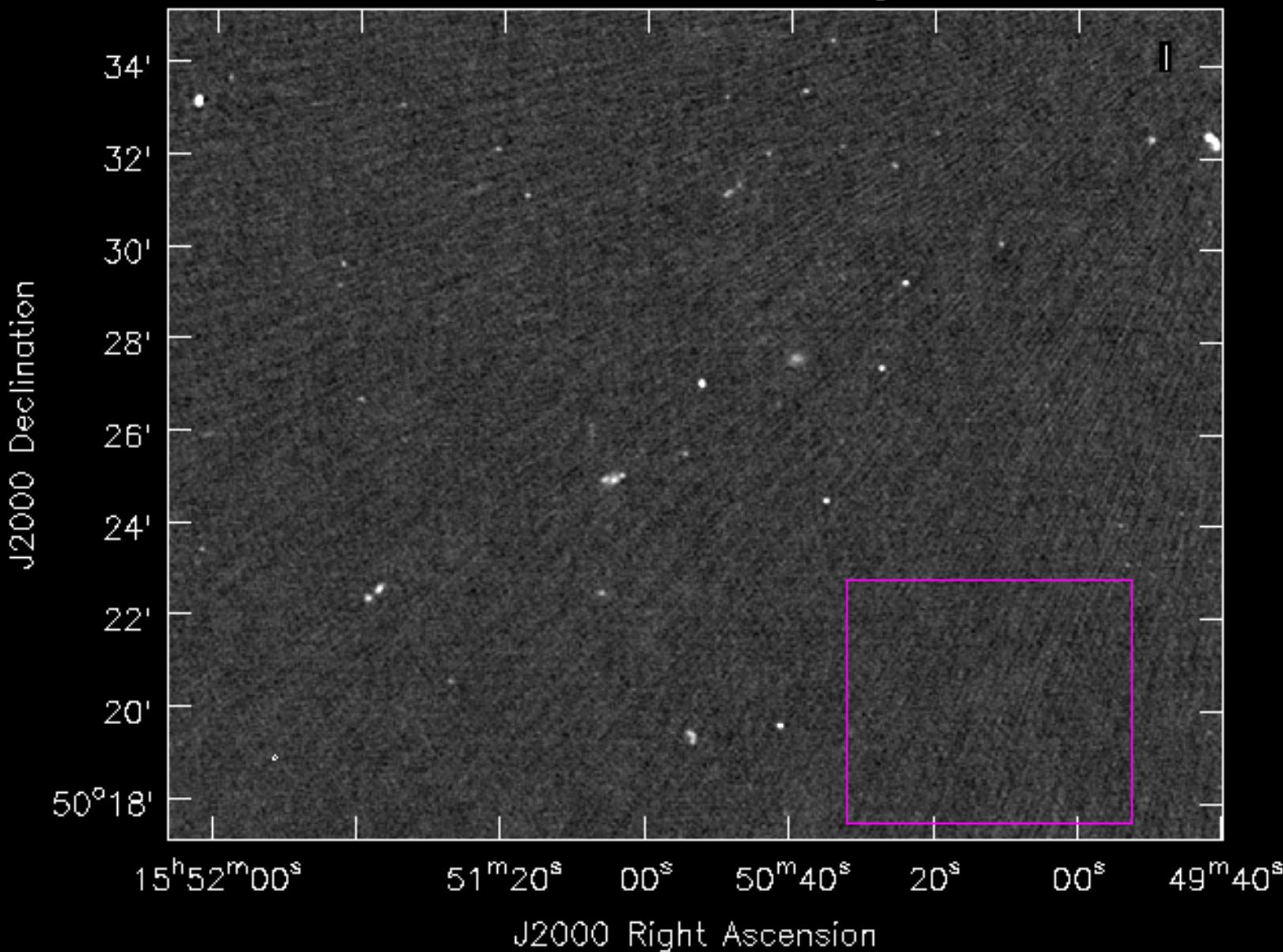
**68.62uJy/beam**  
**93.4 min**  
**610MHz**  
**33.33 MHz**

P\_RRL\_1549\_P506.sc1.ci.image-raster



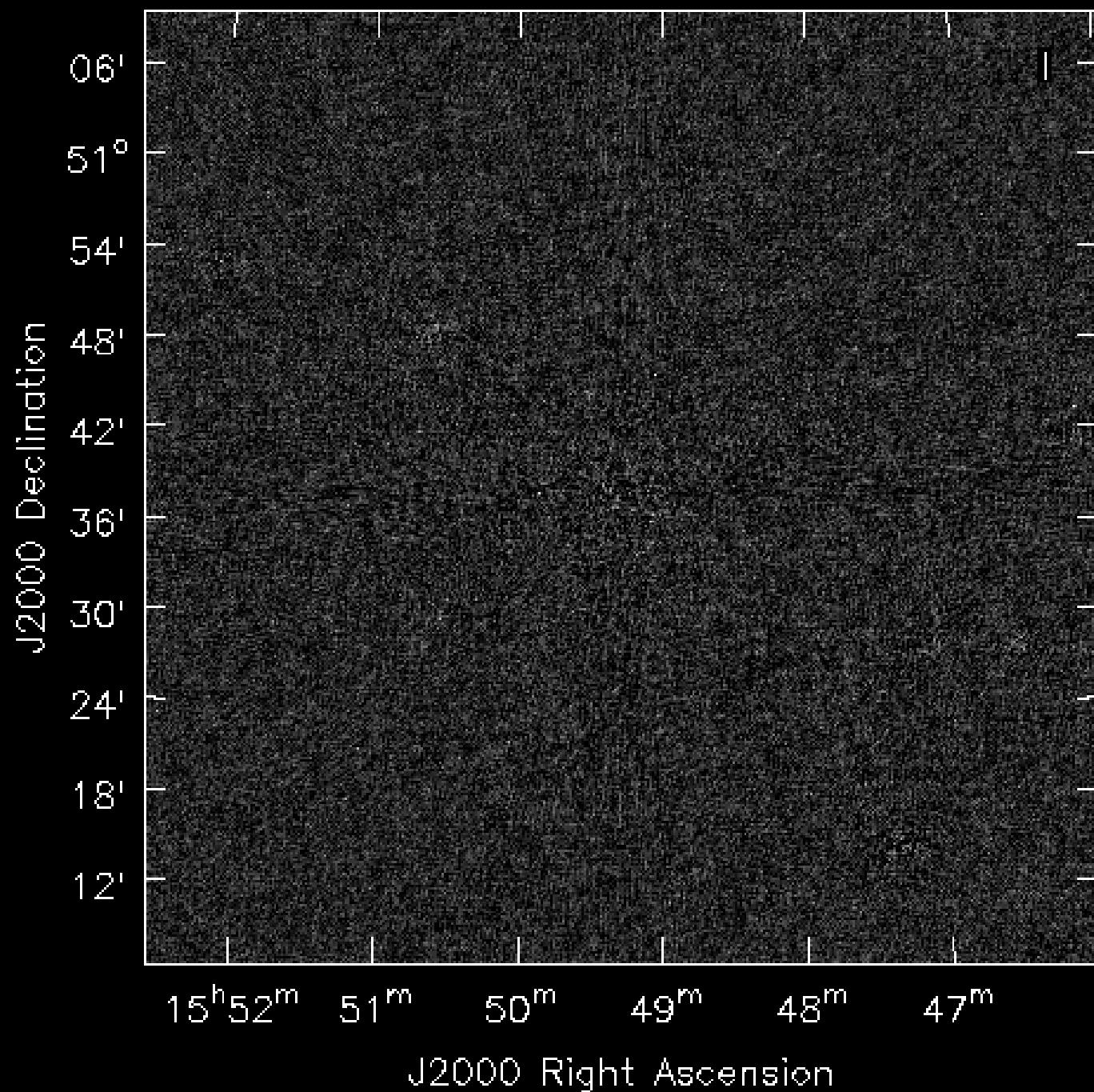
**68.62uJy/beam**  
**93.4 min**  
**610MHz**  
**33.33 MHz**

P\_RRLL\_1549\_P506.sc1.ci.image-raster



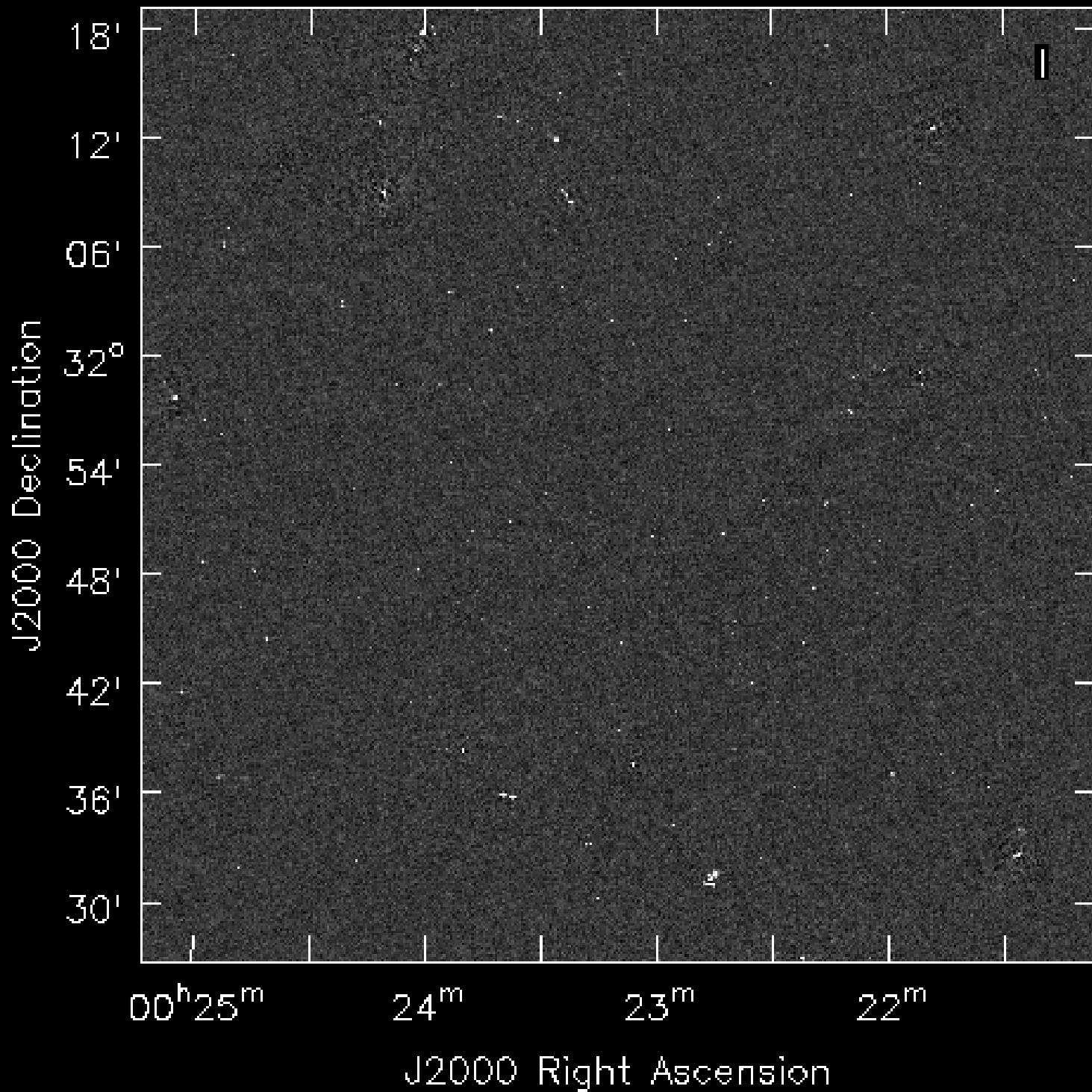
**93.4 min**  
**61.72 uJy/beam,**  
**610/33.3 MHz**

P\_RRLL\_1549\_\_P506.sc1.ci.residual-raster



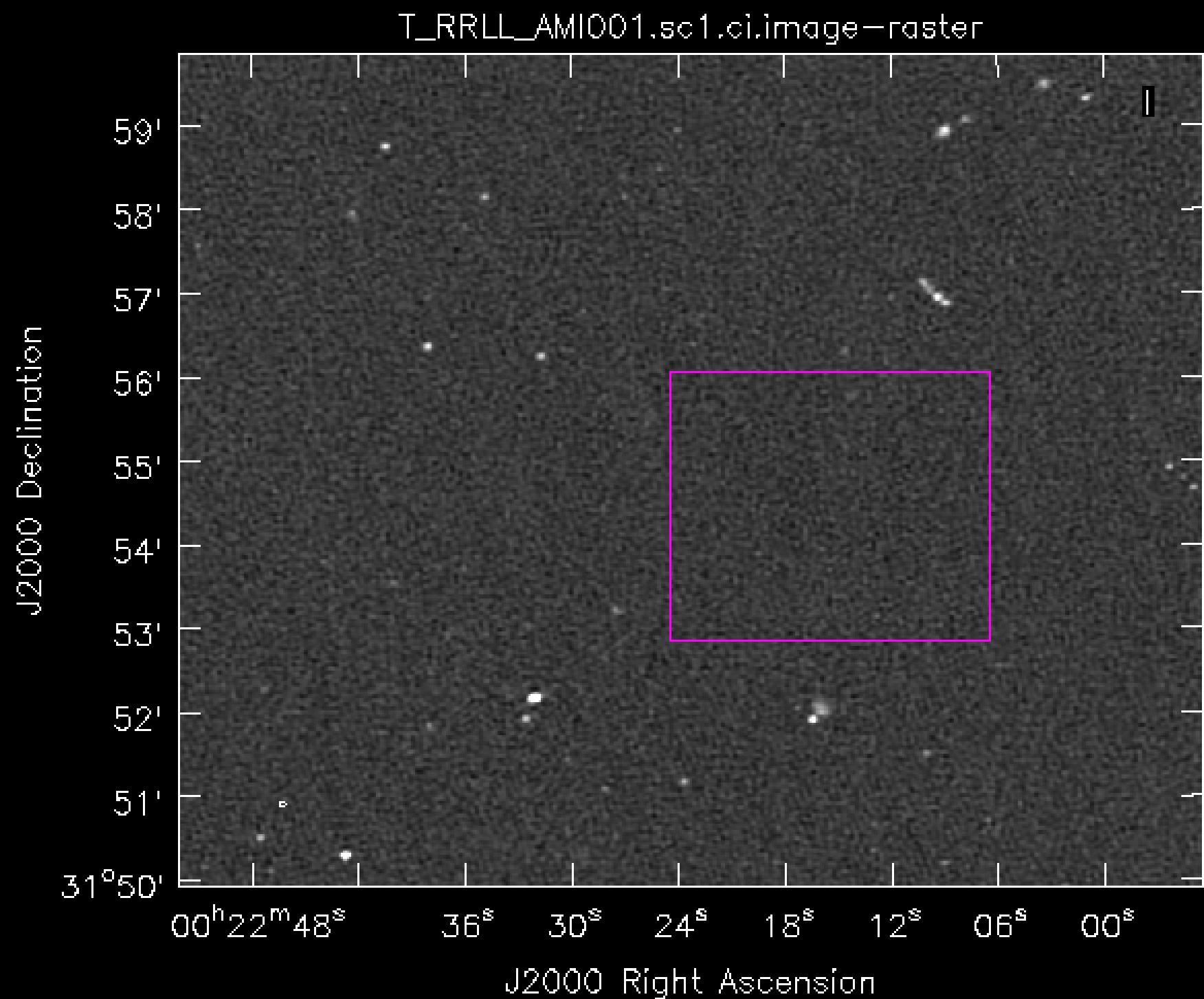
**68.62uJy/beam**  
**93.4 min**  
**610MHz**  
**33.33 MHz**

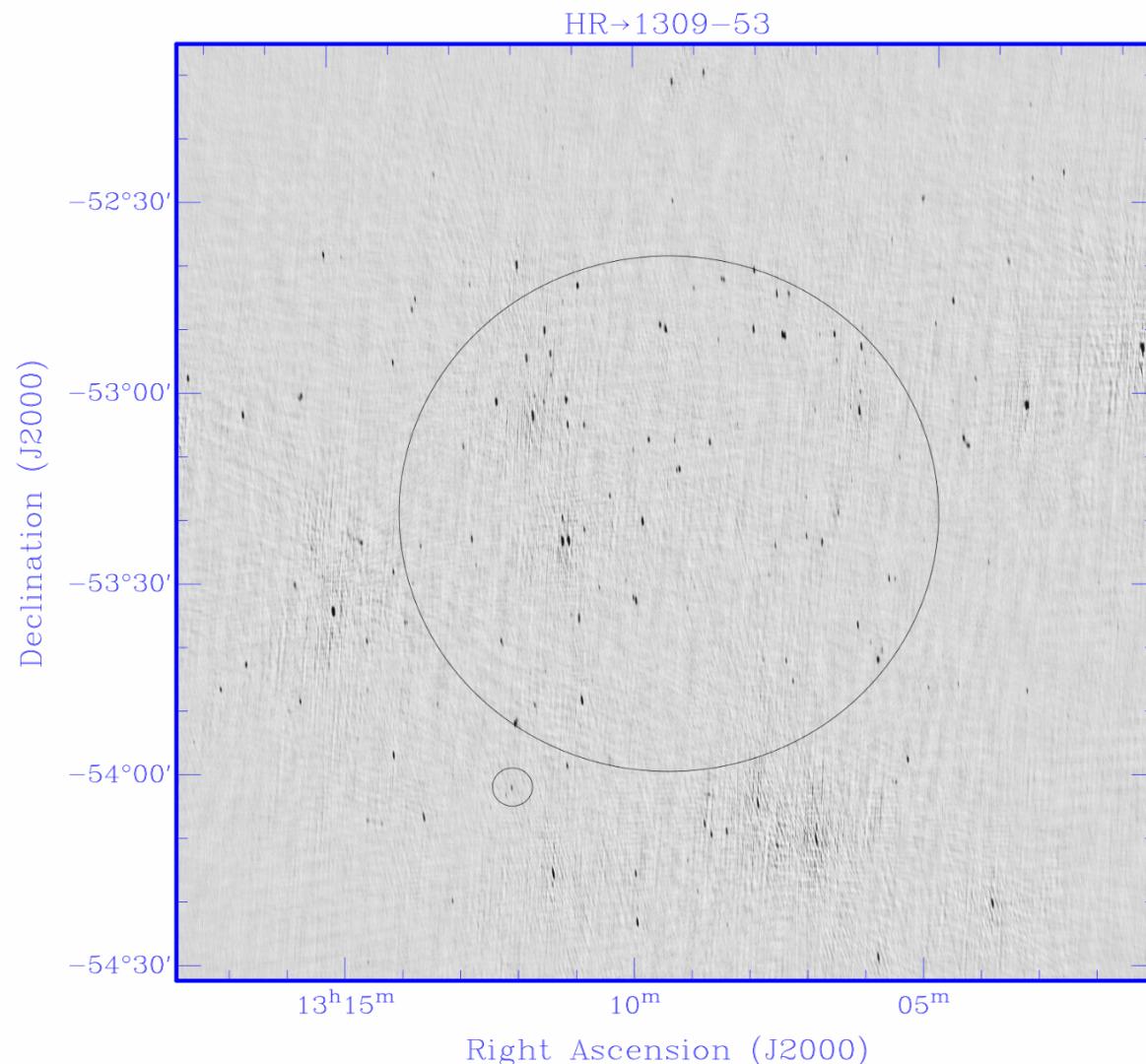
T\_RRLL\_AMI001.sc1.ci.image-raster



610/33 MHz  
6.92 Hrs,  
~350 boxes  
31.54 uJy/beam

610/33.33 MHz 6.92 Hrs, 31.54 uJy/beam

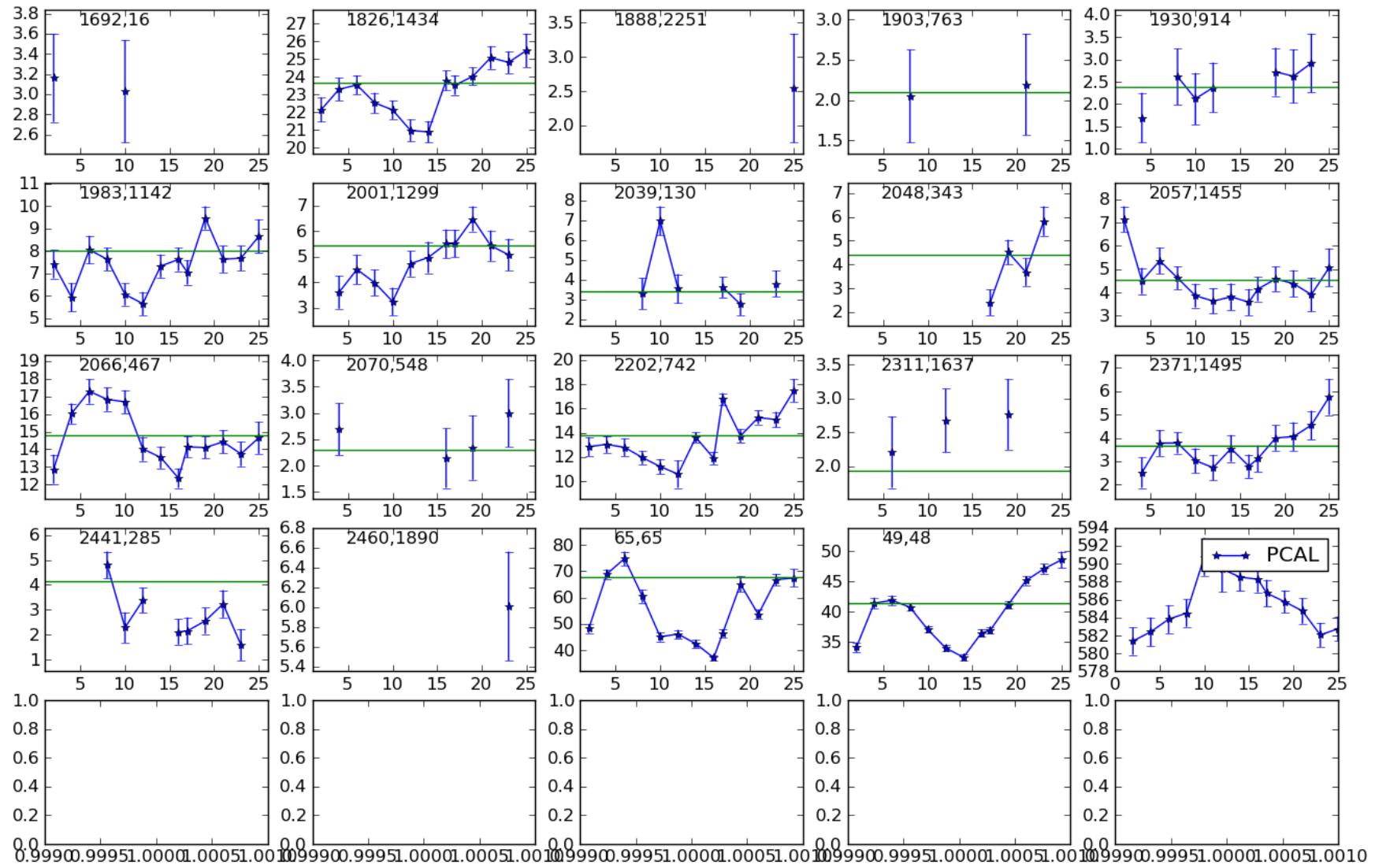




17.1 min,  
325/33 MHz  
Pulsar (12.419mJy),  
rms=472.45 uJy/beam,  
47' from PC  
Dec=-53deg

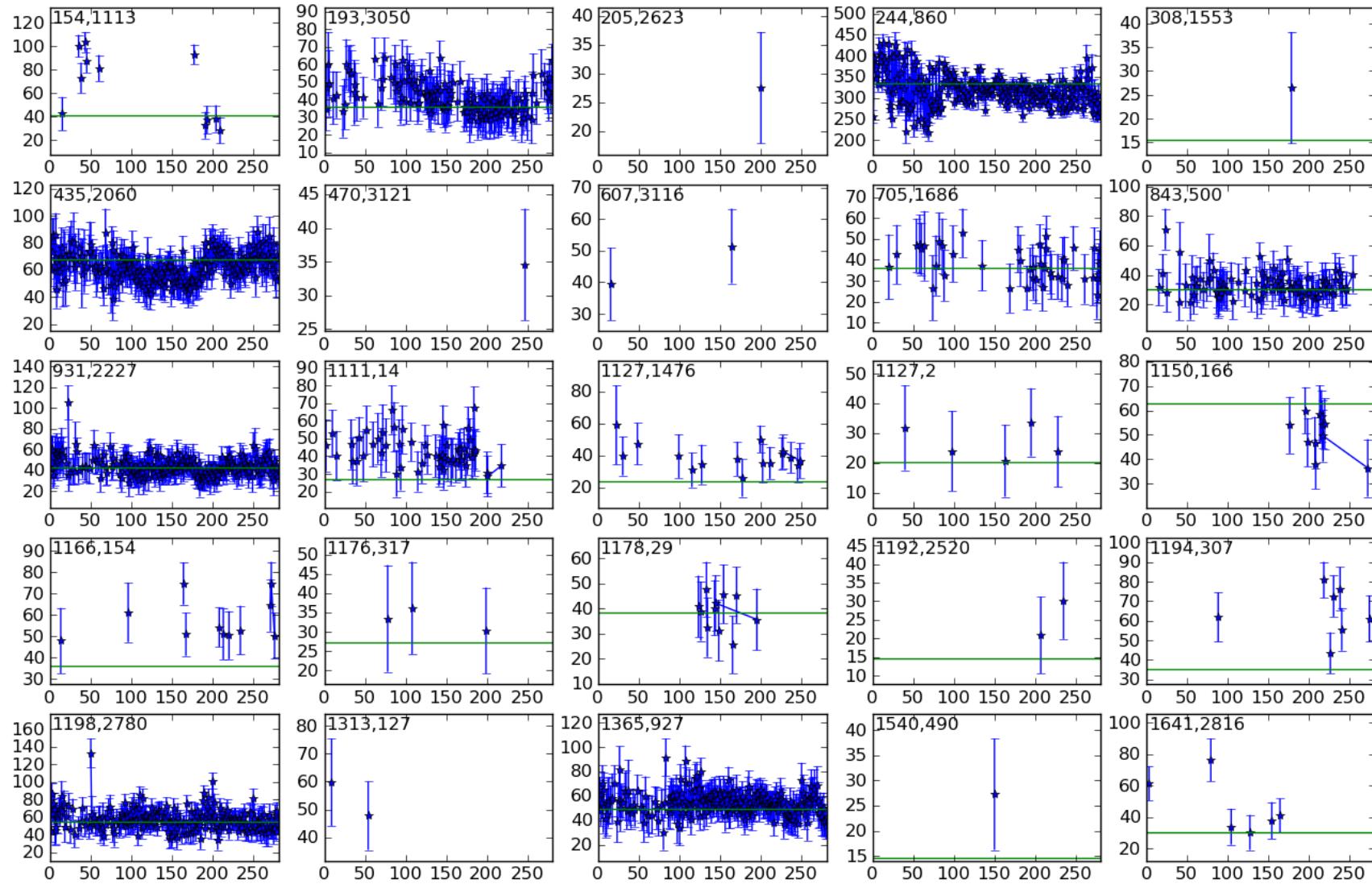
# Light-curve (scan based)

Light curves, main file is ./P\_RRL1\_1549\_P506.sc2.ci.fits; total fluxes in mJy



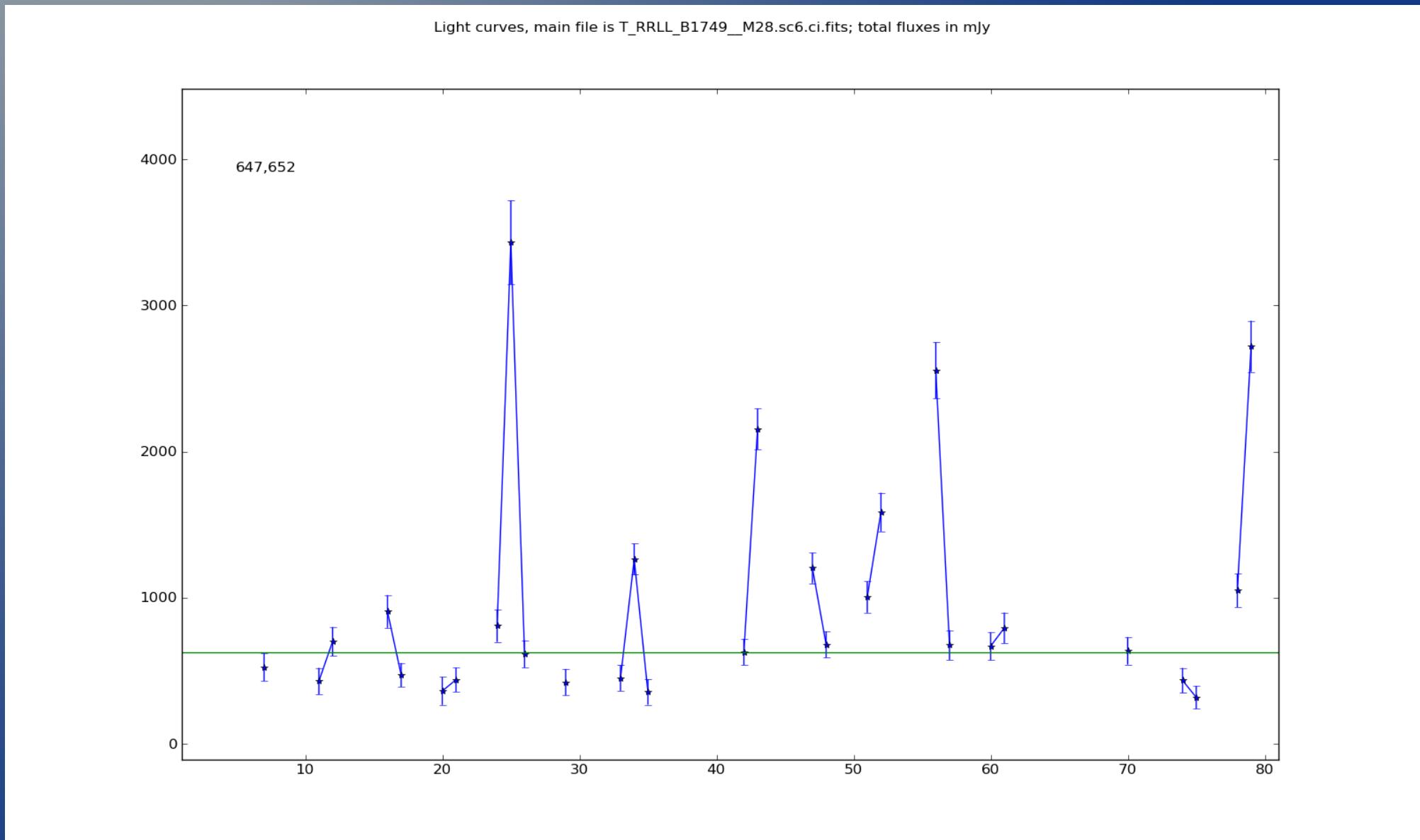
# 2-Sec Resolution light-curve (manual followup)

Light curves, main file is pt.sc3.ci.fits; total fluxes in mJy



# Snapshot imaging of pulsar:B1749-28

Period ~ 562.580 mSec, time frame : 2.01 sec.



# Timing

- Machine used is of high compute power
  - 32 cores (2599.969 MHz), 256GB RAM, RAID storage disk (faster disk i/o)
  - But CASA does not use all cores all the time, but heavy disk I/O
  - PyBDSM is not parallel
  - 'flagcal' makes use of all cores (Typical 9hrs data  $\sim= 3.3$  mins.)
- Faster than real time for HPFW image size without flank field (60% of real-time)
- Quasi-real time for HPFW image size with (few) flank field ( $\sim 100\%$  of real-time)
- For full size image ( $1.5 * \text{HPFW}$ ) without flank field is  $\sim 1.5$  times real-time
- Analysis time increases with image size
- Analysis time increases with no. of time frames (snapshot imaging)
- Analysis time increases with number of detection
- 'flagcal', 'PyBDSM' : OK. autoclean takes significant time

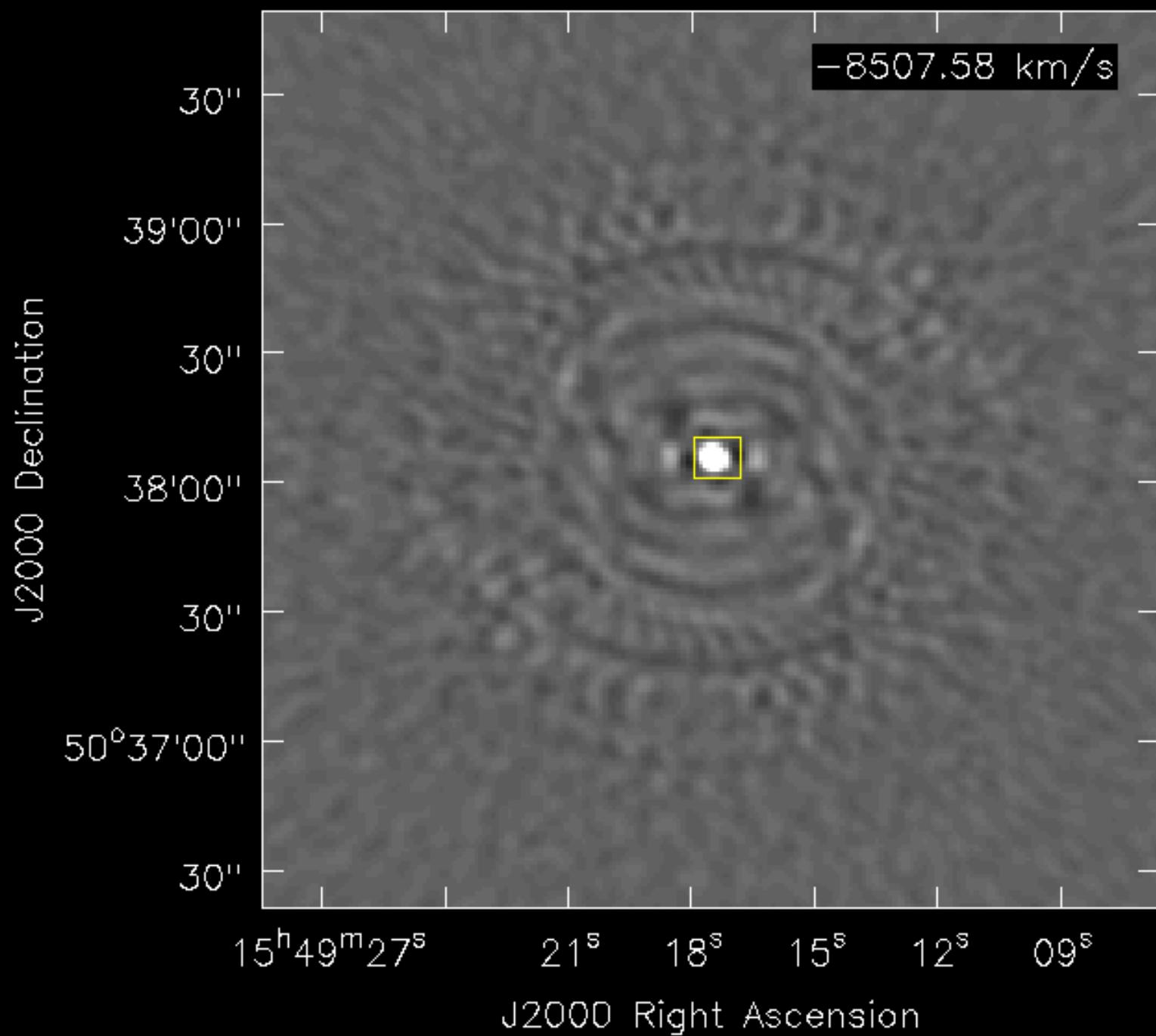
# Future plans

- Upgrade pipeline for extended sources
- Upgrade to new version of CASA:
  - casa-4.5.2 (current pipeline version)
  - New features, algorithms and Parallel/distributed execution
- Parallactic angle dependent Primary Beam correction
- Light-curves (In Progress):
  - intra-day variability of points sources in field of phase calibrators.
- Develop pipeline for uGMRT data

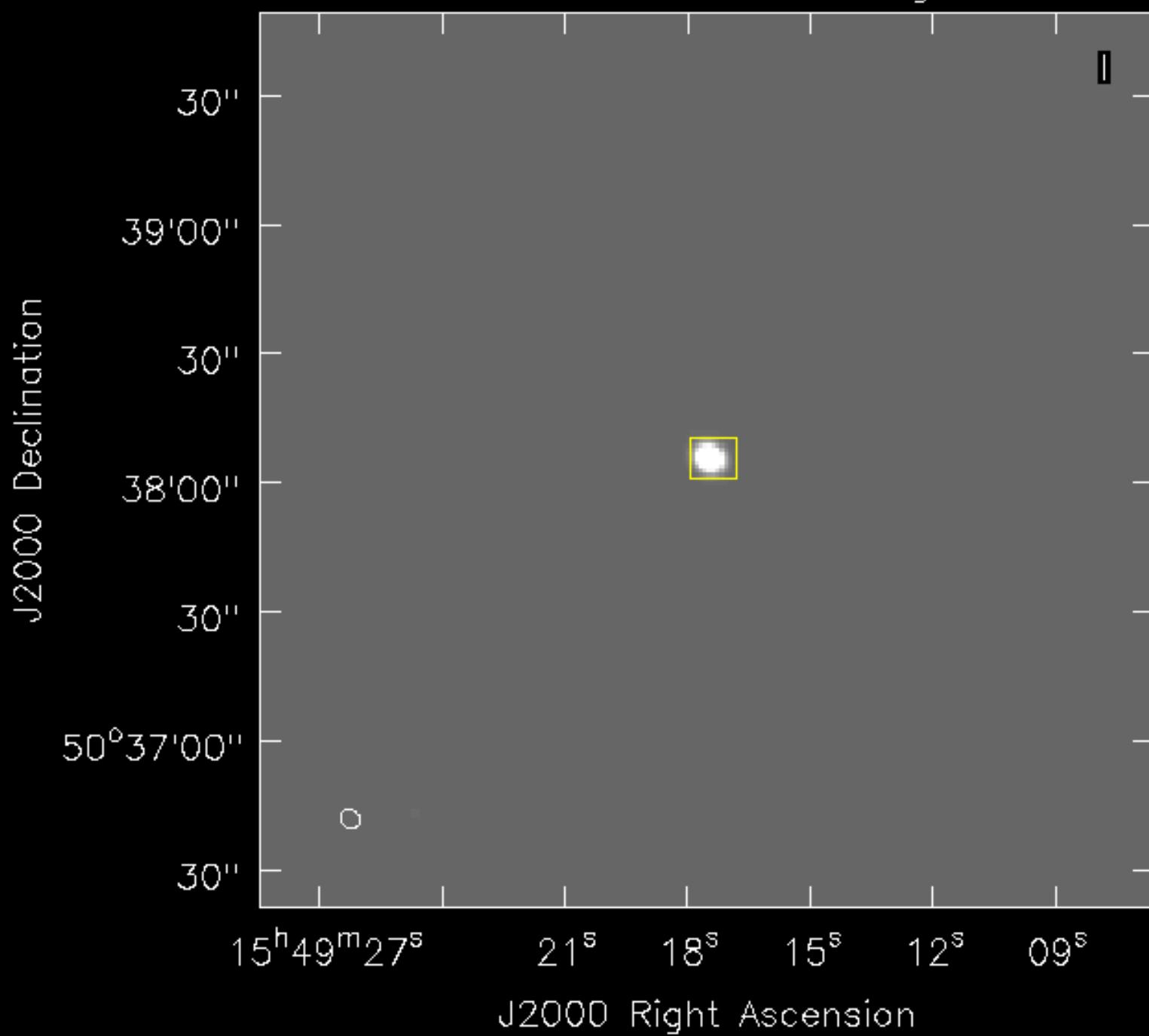
***Thank You!***



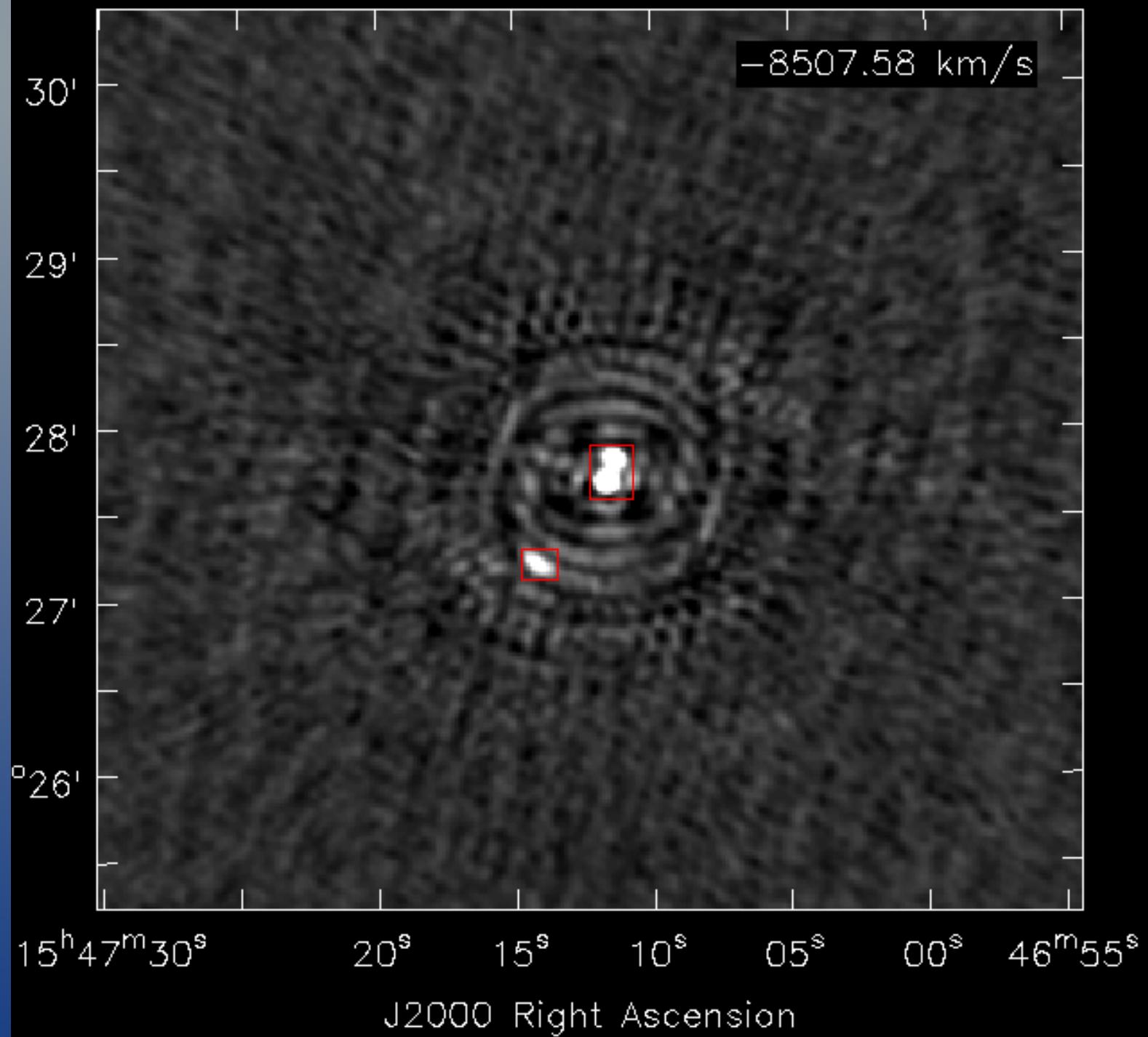
P\_RRL1\_1549\_\_P506.sc1.ci.itr0.residual.fits-raster



P\_RRLL\_1549\_\_P506.sc1.ci.image-raster



P\_RRLL\_1549\_P506.sc1.ci.itr1.residual.fits-raster

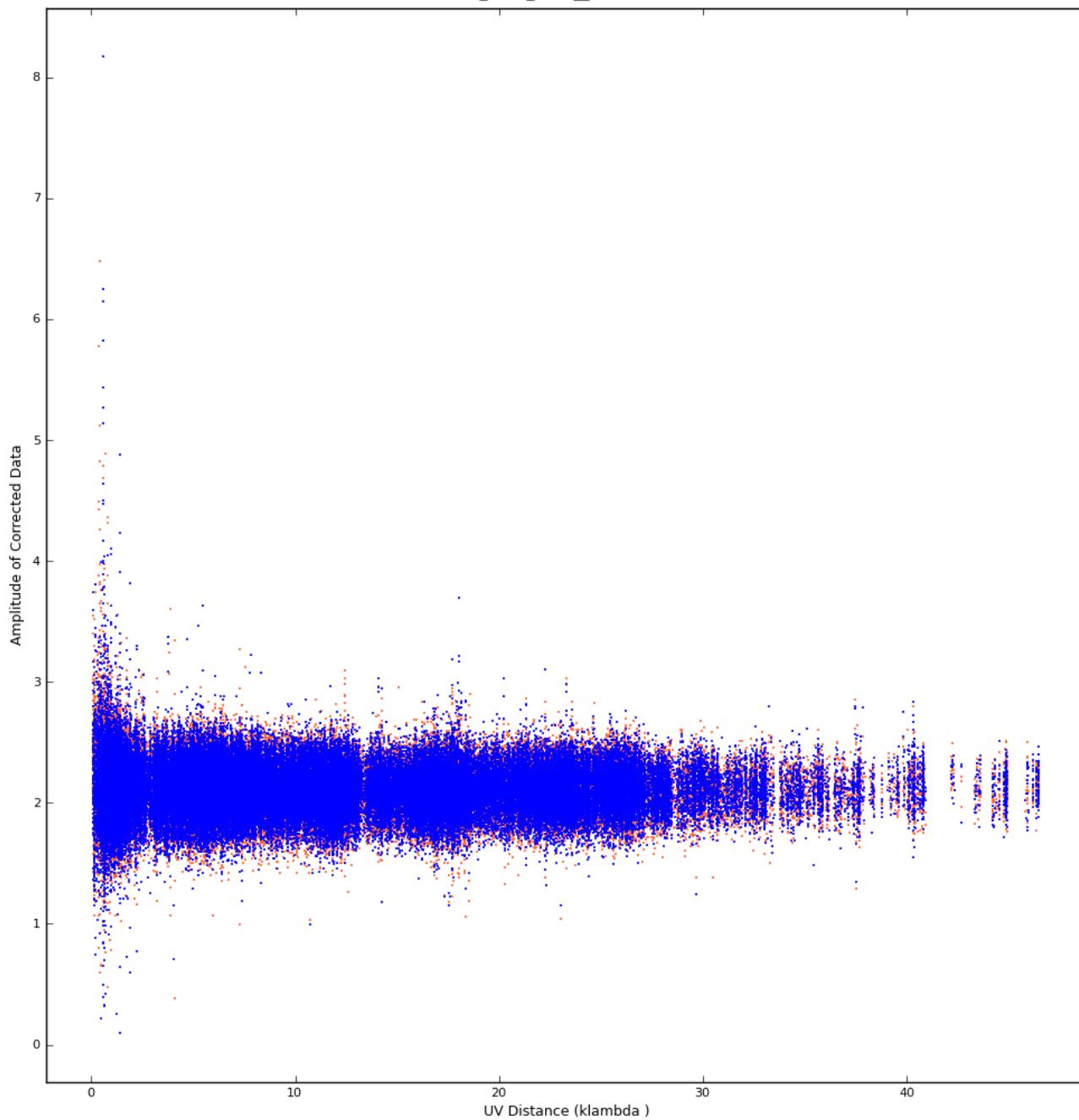


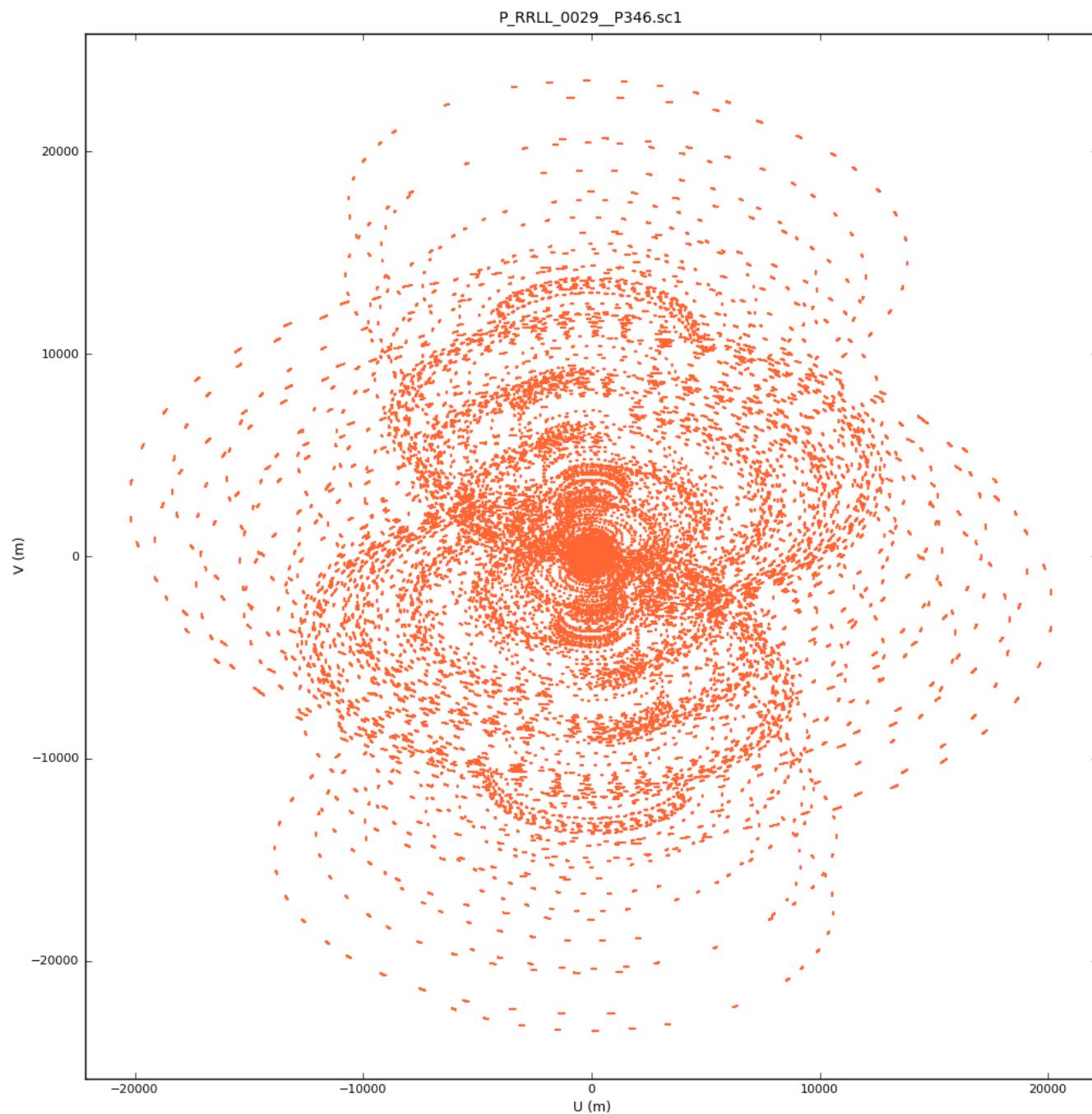
# Output Data, Logs and Plots

- 'flagcal' keeps flagging information per source/antenna/stokes, reference antenna, timing information
- All information that CASA shell + imaging.py prints is kept in log, which contains the input parameters to every step in pipeline
- All tasks of CASA output is retained in casalog
- Required final images are converted to fits
- If required by user, UVPLT, UVCVERAGE are plotted
- PyBDSM keeps log of all fitting, residual, models and plenty of other plots and information

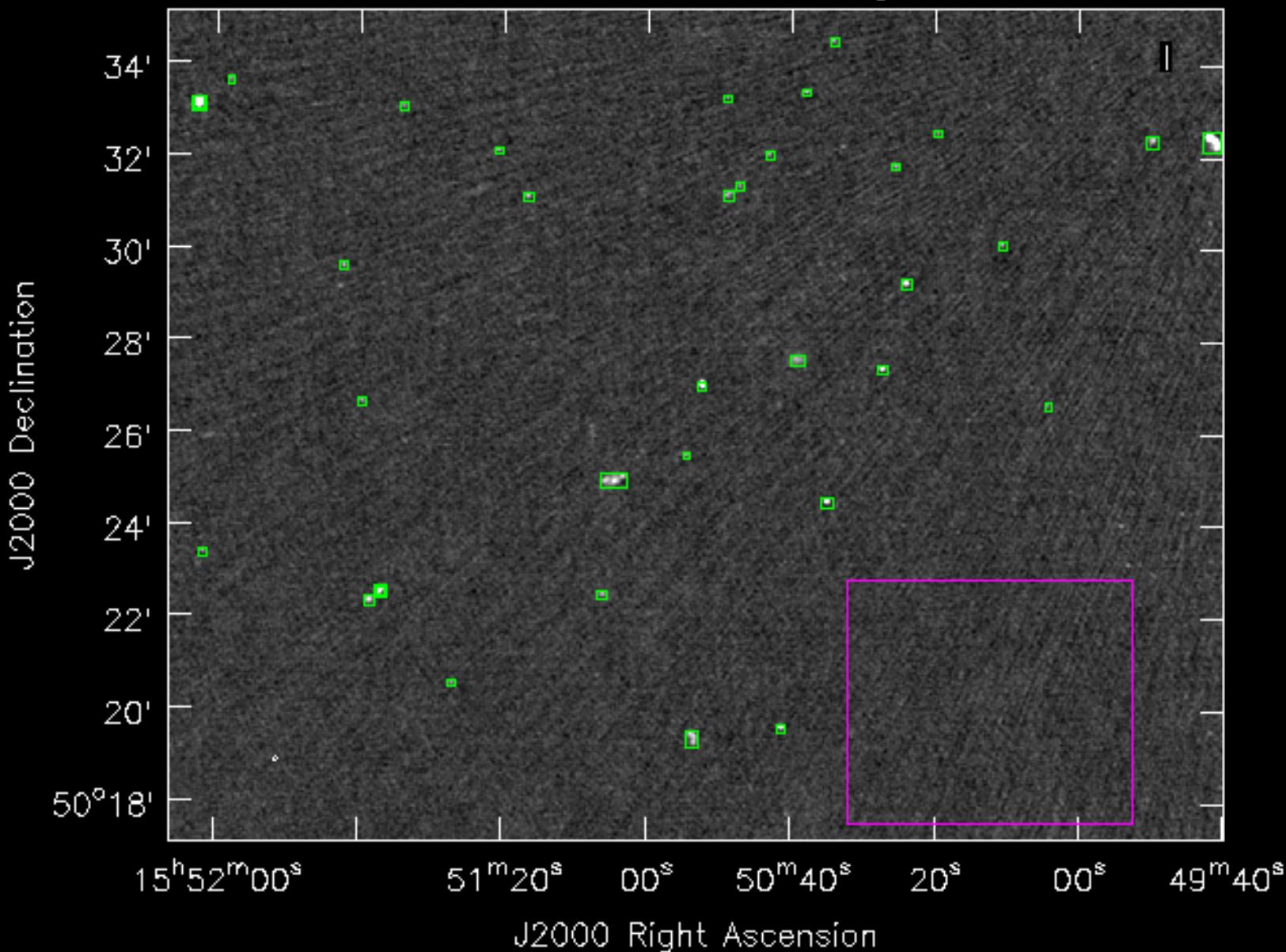
- Writes boxes in “crtf” (casa region text format) format for the region which passed the selection criteria
- Puts upper limit on no. of boxes to be written to 'crtf' file, via selection of thresholds which is 'fraction of the flux of peak flux' for which box to put
- 'rms\_box' size to be defined by user is key parameter to make proper box, or avoid putting box on sidelobe
- Other parameters island\_rms, and peak\_rms defines islands of continuous pixel which are greater than island\_rms\* RMS and contains at least one pixel which is greater than peak\_rms\*RMS. RMS is local rms in RMS image
- Provision to generate elliptical clean region if the beam is highly elliptical (e.g.  $a/b \geq 2.5$ , user defined). Useful for the case when observation is snapshot of the source of southern dec
- Used PyBDSM to generate list of outlier detection which are greater than some threshold (say X% of flux if greater than Y time clipped sigma, X & Y users input.) Used in Flanking Field Search

P\_RRLL\_0029\_P346.sc1



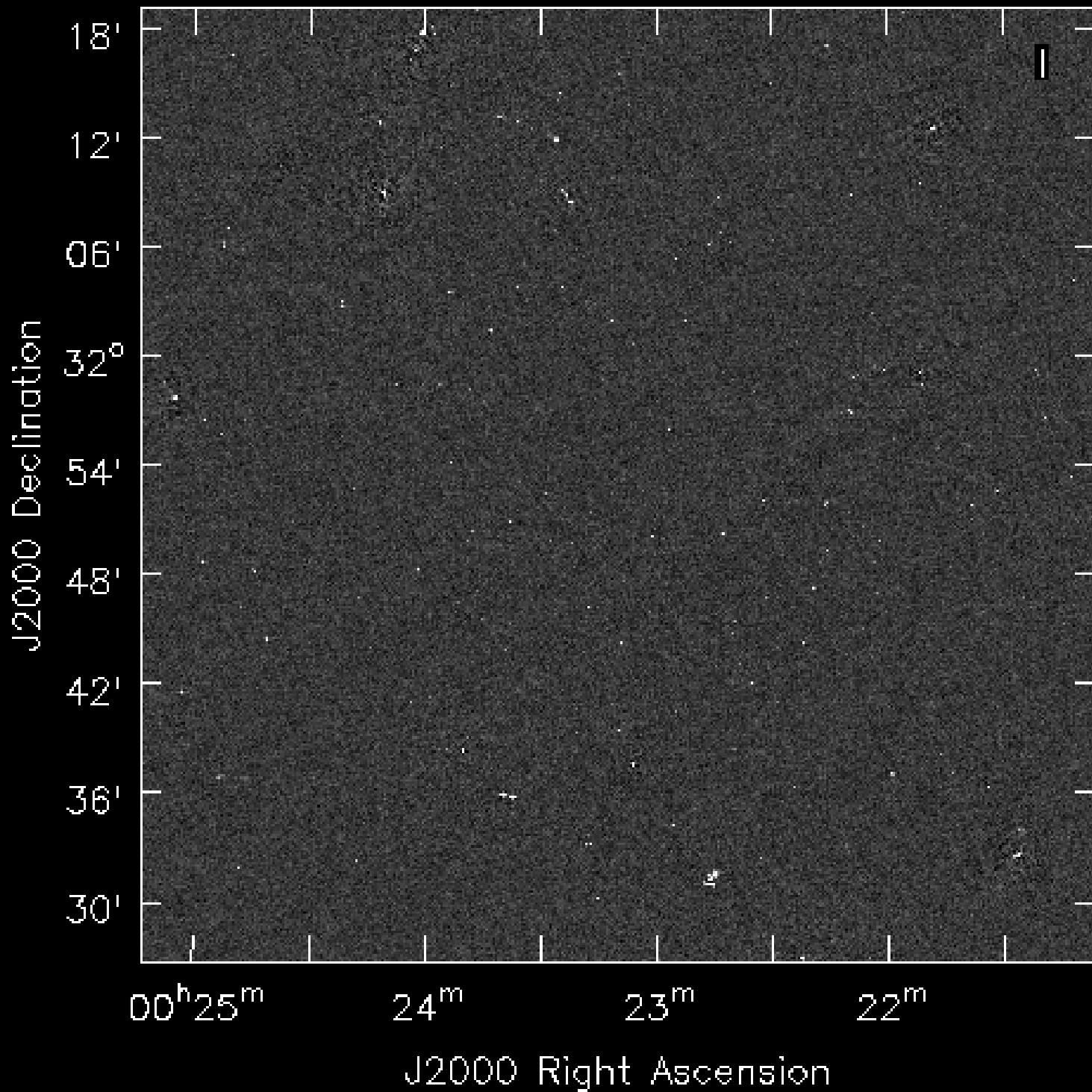


P\_RRLL\_1549\_P506.sc1.ci.image-raster

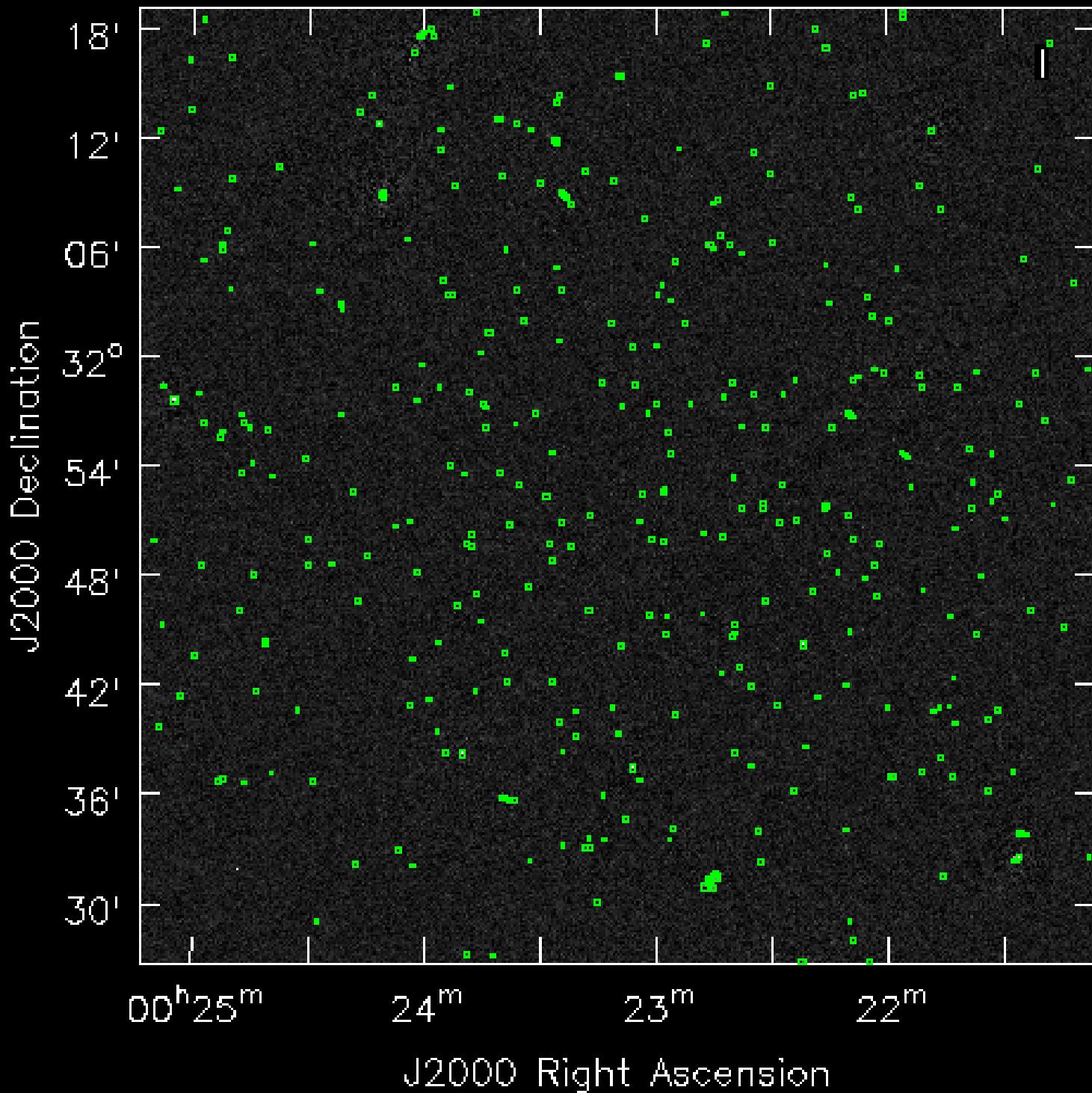


**93.4 min**  
**61.72 uJy/beam,**  
**610/33.3 MHz**

T\_RRLL\_AMI001.sc1.ci.image-raster

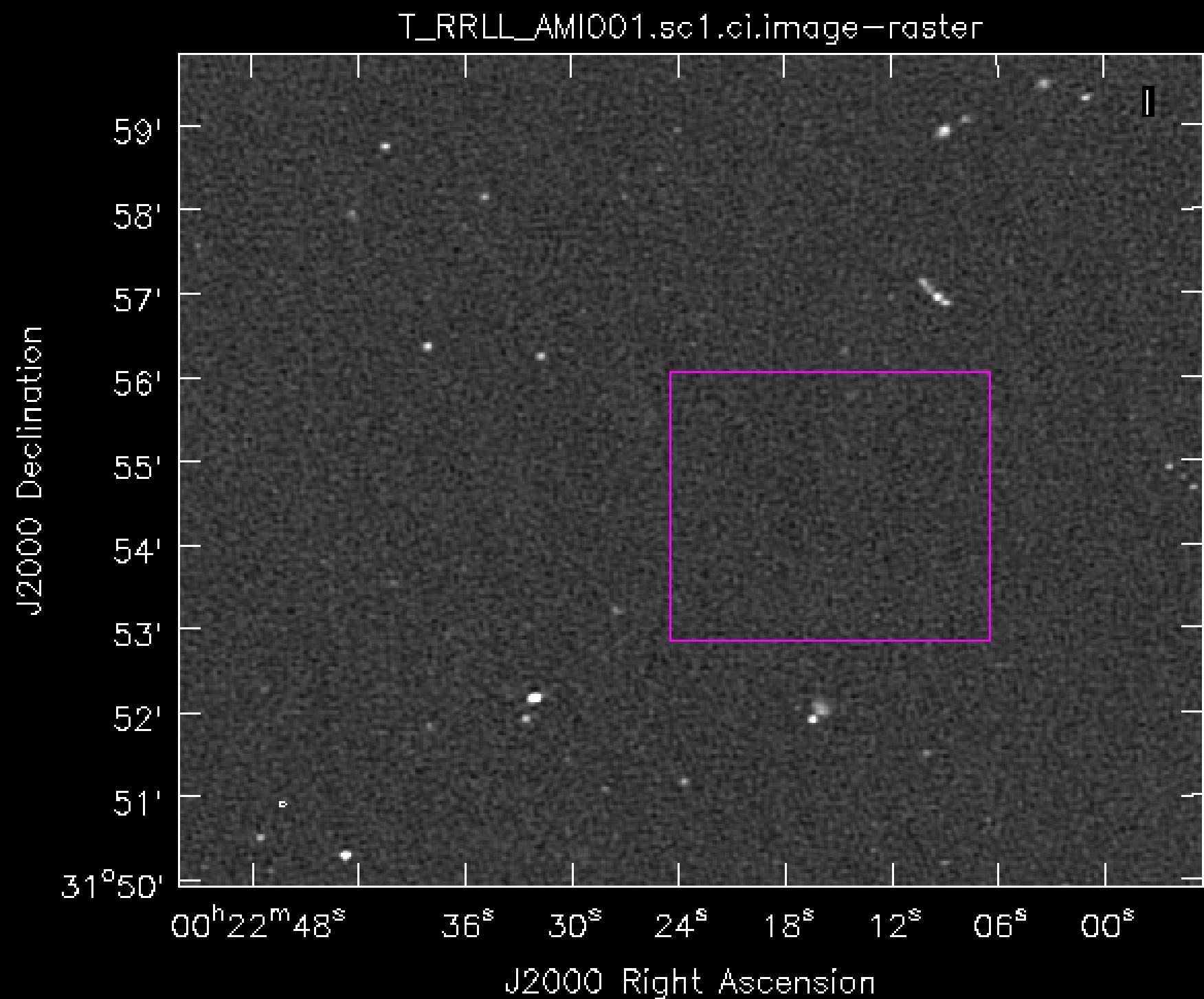


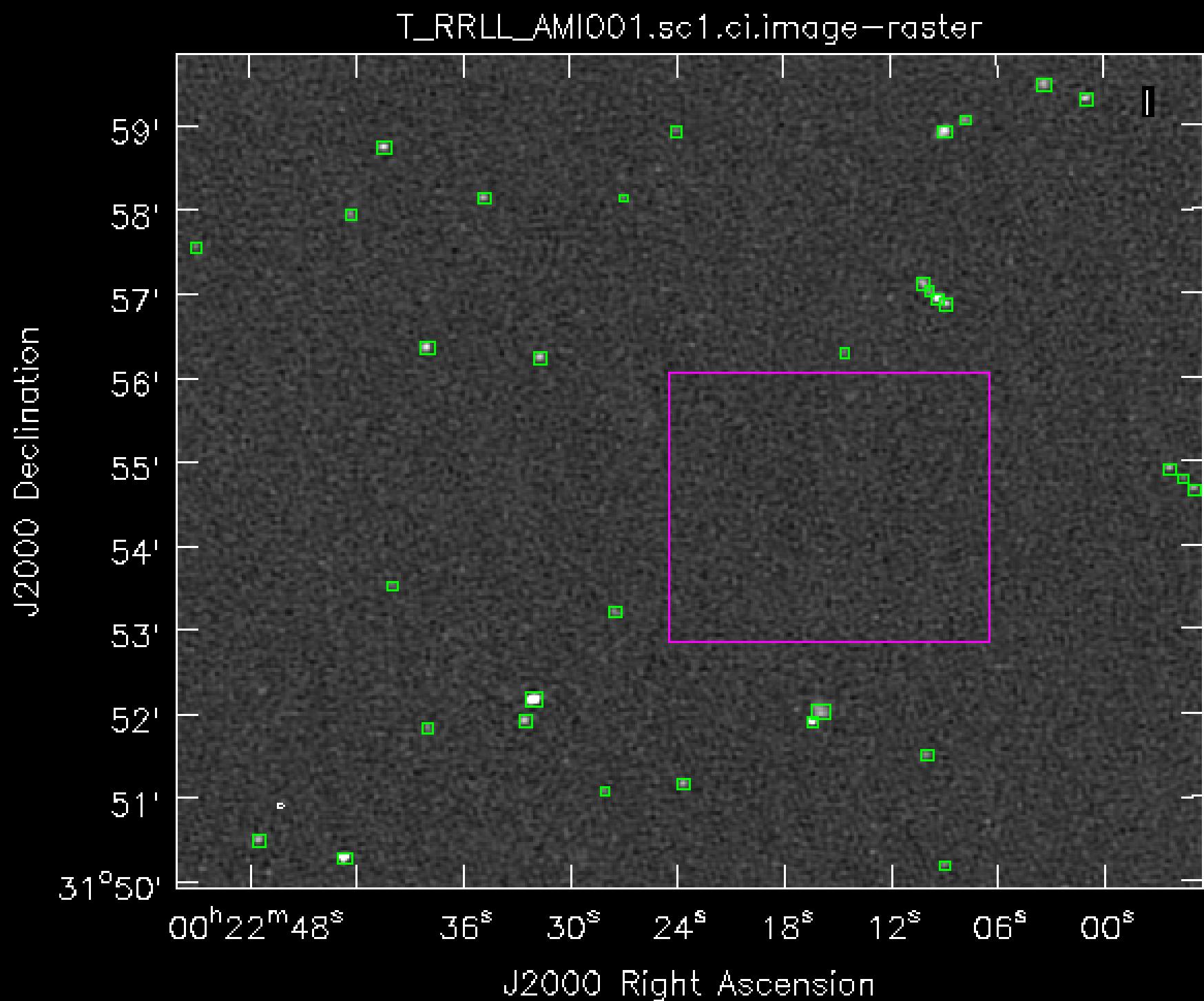
T\_RRLL\_AMI001.sc1.ci.image-raster



610/33 MHz  
6.92 Hrs,  
~350 boxes  
31.54 uJy/beam

610/33.33 MHz 6.92 Hrs, 31.54 uJy/beam





# Modification to CASA autoclean

- 'autoclean' is an iterative process in which box-making and cleaning runs in loop, until cleaning threshold is reached
- Original CASA autoclean was closing the loop without cleaning all sources defined by cleaning threshold, some times not going to cleaning loop at all
- Generating clean region (mask) file from the boxes was taking huge time
- No provision for w-projection/widefield and multiscale deconvolution in autoclean to pass to clean
- So, we retained the shell structure of autoclean which passes the parameters to clean, and replaced box-making algorithm
- For box-making used `Call_PyBDSM.get_islands()`
  - Added new routine `get_islbox()` which will read residual image of last iteration, thresholds and run PyBDSM to get clean boxes
  - Make islands of continuous pixel which are greater than some threshold and contains at least one pixel with value greater than some other threshold