

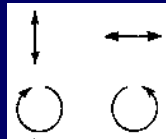
Phased-ALMA and VLBI polarimetry

Ivan Martí-Vidal

Nordic Node of the European ALMA Regional Center
Swedish National Facility for Radio Astronomy
Onsala Space Observatory (Sweden)

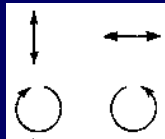
Leiden mm-VLBI Workshop – 2015

Linear pol. vs. circular pol. feeds.



Linear pol. vs. circular pol. feeds.

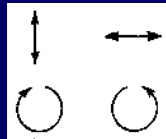
- Linear (XY) feeds:
 - ▶ Allow for wider bandwidths.
 - ▶ Higher polarization “purity”.



Linear pol. vs. circular pol. feeds.

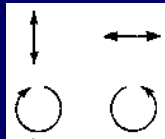
- Linear (XY) feeds:

- ▶ Allow for wider bandwidths.
- ▶ Higher polarization “purity”.
- ▶ But tricky parallactic angle corrections.



$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{xx} & V_{xy} \\ V_{yx} & V_{yy} \end{pmatrix}$$

Linear pol. vs. circular pol. feeds.



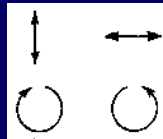
- Linear (XY) feeds:

- ▶ Allow for wider bandwidths.
- ▶ Higher polarization “purity”.
- ▶ But tricky parallactic angle corrections.

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{xx} & V_{xy} \\ V_{yx} & V_{yy} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos \psi_1 & -\sin \psi_1 \\ \sin \psi_1 & \cos \psi_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I + Q & U + iV \\ U - iV & I - Q \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \psi_2 & \sin \psi_2 \\ -\sin \psi_2 & \cos \psi_2 \end{pmatrix}$$



Linear pol. vs. circular pol. feeds.



- Linear (XY) feeds:

- ▶ Allow for wider bandwidths.
- ▶ Higher polarization “purity”.
- ▶ But tricky parallactic angle corrections.

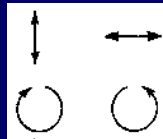
$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{xx} & V_{xy} \\ V_{yx} & V_{yy} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos \psi_1 & -\sin \psi_1 \\ \sin \psi_1 & \cos \psi_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I + Q & U + iV \\ U - iV & I - Q \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \psi_2 & \sin \psi_2 \\ -\sin \psi_2 & \cos \psi_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Circular (RL) feeds:

- ▶ Parallactic angle is only a phase correction.
- ▶ Parallactic angle **commutes with antenna gains**.
- ▶ Single-pol. observations can *still* be calibrated.
- ▶ Easier way to detect linear polarization.



Linear pol. vs. circular pol. feeds.



- Linear (XY) feeds:

- ▶ Allow for wider bandwidths.
- ▶ Higher polarization “purity”.
- ▶ But tricky parallactic angle corrections.

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{xx} & V_{xy} \\ V_{yx} & V_{yy} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos \psi_1 & -\sin \psi_1 \\ \sin \psi_1 & \cos \psi_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I + Q & U + iV \\ U - iV & I - Q \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \psi_2 & \sin \psi_2 \\ -\sin \psi_2 & \cos \psi_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

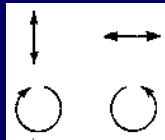
- Circular (RL) feeds:

- ▶ Parallactic angle is only a phase correction.
- ▶ Parallactic angle **commutes with antenna gains**.
- ▶ Single-pol. observations can *still* be calibrated.
- ▶ Easier way to detect linear polarization.

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{rr} & V_{rl} \\ V_{lr} & V_{ll} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\psi_1} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\psi_1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I + V & Q + iU \\ Q - iU & I - V \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\psi_2} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\psi_2} \end{pmatrix}$$



Linear pol. vs. circular pol. feeds.



- Linear (XY) feeds:

- ▶ Allow for wider bandwidths.
- ▶ Higher polarization “purity”.
- ▶ But tricky parallactic angle corrections.

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{xx} & V_{xy} \\ V_{yx} & V_{yy} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos \psi_1 & -\sin \psi_1 \\ \sin \psi_1 & \cos \psi_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I + Q & U + iV \\ U - iV & I - Q \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \psi_2 & \sin \psi_2 \\ -\sin \psi_2 & \cos \psi_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Circular (RL) feeds:

- ▶ Parallactic angle is only a phase correction.
- ▶ Parallactic angle **commutes with antenna gains**.
- ▶ Single-pol. observations can *still* be calibrated.
- ▶ Easier way to detect linear polarization.

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{rr} & V_{rl} \\ V_{lr} & V_{ll} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\psi_1} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\psi_1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I + V & Q + iU \\ Q - iU & I - V \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\psi_2} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\psi_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

ALMA antennas have **LINEAR** feeds!!



ALMA polarization for VLBI

Roy et al. (2013). *APP polarization White Paper*

Final strategy is

- Record X/Y phased-up streams at ALMA.
- Record RCP/LCP streams at the other stations.



ALMA polarization for VLBI

Roy et al. (2013). *APP polarization White Paper*

Final strategy is

- Record X/Y phased-up streams at ALMA.
- Record RCP/LCP streams at the other stations.
- Cross-correlate all polarization products (i.e., visibilities in **mixed-polarization** basis): X/R, X/L, Y/R, Y/L
- Convert to pure circular basis (RR, LL, RL, LR) **after correlation.**



ALMA polarization for VLBI

Roy et al. (2013). *APP polarization White Paper*

Final strategy is

- Record X/Y phased-up streams at ALMA.
- Record RCP/LCP streams at the other stations.
- Cross-correlate all polarization products (i.e., visibilities in **mixed-polarization** basis): X/R, X/L, Y/R, Y/L
- Convert to pure circular basis (RR, LL, RL, LR) **after correlation.**

The main advantages are

- Minimum hardware implementation.
- Flexibility for post-processing.
- Easy adaptability for future X/Y-based stations.



Mixed-polarization correlation (with phased array)

Each ALMA antenna has independent corrections in the X/Y base, **but all streams are added equally.**



Mixed-polarization correlation (with phased array)

Each ALMA antenna has independent corrections in the X/Y base, **but all streams are added equally**. In *RIME* formalism (e.g., Smirnov 2011):

- $V_{\odot+}^{obs} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i^N V_{\odot+}^{cal} K_+^i$, where K_+^i is the overall gain matrix for antenna i (i.e., with bandpass, amplitude, and phase corrections).



Mixed-polarization correlation (with phased array)

Each ALMA antenna has independent corrections in the X/Y base, **but all streams are added equally**. In *RIME* formalism (e.g., Smirnov 2011):

- $V_{\oplus+}^{obs} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i^N V_{\oplus+}^{cal} K_+^i$, where K_+^i is the overall gain matrix for antenna i (i.e., with bandpass, amplitude, and phase corrections).

- $K_+^i = \begin{pmatrix} B_x^i & 0 \\ 0 & B_y^i \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{j\alpha_i} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & D_x^i \\ D_y^i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$



Mixed-polarization correlation (with phased array)

Each ALMA antenna has independent corrections in the X/Y base, **but all streams are added equally**. In *RIME* formalism (e.g., Smirnov 2011):

- $V_{\odot+}^{obs} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i^N V_{\odot+}^{cal} K_+^i$, where K_+^i is the overall gain matrix for antenna i (i.e., with bandpass, amplitude, and phase corrections).

- $K_+^i = \begin{pmatrix} B_x^i & 0 \\ 0 & B_y^i \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{j\alpha_i} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & D_x^i \\ D_y^i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

- $K_+ = \begin{pmatrix} \langle B_x \rangle & \langle D_x B_x \rangle \\ \langle D_y B_y e^{j\alpha} \rangle & \langle B_y e^{j\alpha} \rangle \end{pmatrix}$ so that $V_{\odot\odot}^{cal} = V_{\odot+}^{obs} (K_+)^{-1} C_{+\odot}$



Mixed-polarization correlation (with phased array)

Each ALMA antenna has independent corrections in the X/Y base, **but all streams are added equally**. In *RIME* formalism (e.g., Smirnov 2011):

- $V_{\oplus+}^{obs} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i^N V_{\oplus+}^{cal} K_+^i$, where K_+^i is the overall gain matrix for antenna i (i.e., with bandpass, amplitude, and phase corrections).

- $K_+^i = \begin{pmatrix} B_x^i & 0 \\ 0 & B_y^i \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{j\alpha_i} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & D_x^i \\ D_y^i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

- $K_+ = \begin{pmatrix} \langle B_x \rangle & \langle D_x B_x \rangle \\ \langle D_y B_y e^{j\alpha} \rangle & \langle B_y e^{j\alpha} \rangle \end{pmatrix}$ so that $V_{\oplus\oplus}^{cal} = V_{\oplus+}^{obs} (K_+)^{-1} C_{+\oplus}$

- Conversion fully implemented in our software, **PolConvert**.
- We DO need the ALMA-only data and calibrate them **completely!**



Software implementation: PolConvert

- Written in C++. Can be used in multi-threaded environment.
- Uses `casacore` to interact with measurement sets and CASA tables.
- Reads and converts **FITS-IDI** data. Full support for **SWIN** data is on the way.



Software implementation: PolConvert

- Written in C++. Can be used in multi-threaded environment.
- Uses `casacore` to interact with measurement sets and CASA tables.
- Reads and converts **FITS-IDI** data. Full support for **SWIN** data is on the way.
- The cross-correlations among ALMA antennas are used to derive K_+^i .
- Bandpass, gain, X/Y phase, X/Y delay, and leakage are taken into account (for each ALMA antenna).



Software implementation: PolConvert

- Written in C++. Can be used in multi-threaded environment.
- Uses `casacore` to interact with measurement sets and CASA tables.
- Reads and converts **FITS-IDI** data. Full support for **SWIN** data is on the way.
- The cross-correlations among ALMA antennas are used to derive K_+^i .
- Bandpass, gain, X/Y phase, X/Y delay, and leakage are taken into account (for each ALMA antenna).
- Reads the **DifX** output (in mixed-pol basis).
- Re-arranges pol. products if needed.



Software implementation: PolConvert

- Written in C++. Can be used in multi-threaded environment.
- Uses `casacore` to interact with measurement sets and CASA tables.
- Reads and converts **FITS-IDI** data. Full support for **SWIN** data is on the way.
- The cross-correlations among ALMA antennas are used to derive K_+^i .
- Bandpass, gain, X/Y phase, X/Y delay, and leakage are taken into account (for each ALMA antenna).
- Reads the **DifX** output (in mixed-pol basis).
- Re-arranges pol. products if needed.
- Interpolates the K_+^i matrices and computes $(K_+)^{-1}$.
- Applies the matrices, converts the VLBI visibilities to a pure circular basis, and writes a new **FITS-IDI** file.



How to get a cross-phase on mixed-polarization data?

We can use the RR/LL visibility ratios, written in mixed-polarization basis

$$\chi^2 = \sum_k \omega_k \left[\frac{V_{xr}^k G_{x/y}^{-1} - i V_{yr}^k}{V_{xl}^k G_{x/y}^{-1} + i V_{yl}^k} (G_{k,R/L}^*)^{-1} - 1 \right]^2 + \chi_{\odot\odot}^2$$

Once the χ^2 is minimized as a function of $G_{x/y}$ and $G_{k,R/L}$, we can calibrate and convert the mixed-polarization visibilities with the equation

$$V_{\odot\odot}^k = C_{\odot+} \begin{pmatrix} G_{x/y}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} V_{+\odot}^k$$



Software implementation: PolConvertSD

- Easier to implement. Written in **ParselTongue** (Kettenis et al. 2005). (only for use within AIPS!).
- Useful if
 - ▶ The station with linear feed is a single dish (i.e., not a phased array).
 - ▶ Only the X-Y cross-phase (and/or the X-Y amplitude ratio) are unknown.
- Needs (at least) one station with circular feed in the array.
- Full implementation still under development.



Software implementation: PolConvertSD

- Easier to implement. Written in **ParselTongue** (Kettenis et al. 2005). (only for use within AIPS!).
- Useful if
 - ▶ The station with linear feed is a single dish (i.e., not a phased array).
 - ▶ Only the X-Y cross-phase (and/or the X-Y amplitude ratio) are unknown.
- Needs (at least) one station with circular feed in the array.
- Full implementation still under development.
- Uses the RR and LL visibility ratios to derive the gain ratios.
- No linear polarization information (nor ψ coverage!) is needed!

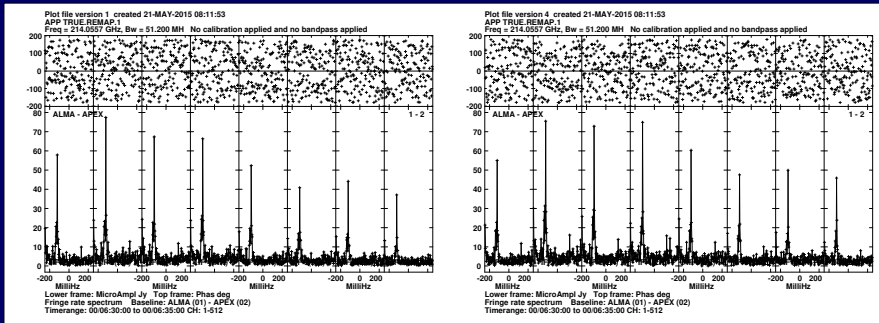


Software implementation: PolConvertSD

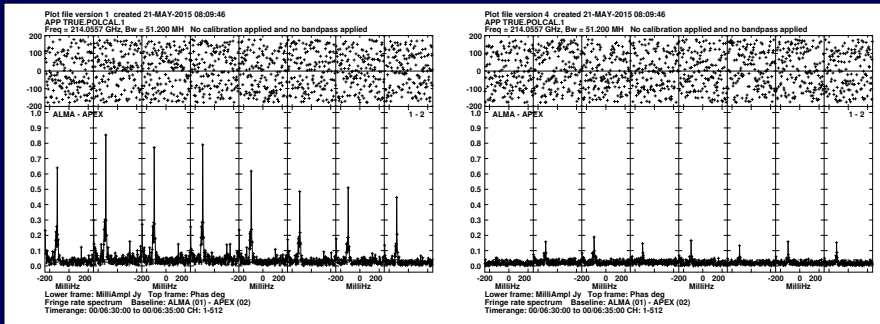
- Easier to implement. Written in **ParselTongue** (Kettenis et al. 2005). (only for use within AIPS!).
- Useful if
 - ▶ The station with linear feed is a single dish (i.e., not a phased array).
 - ▶ Only the X-Y cross-phase (and/or the X-Y amplitude ratio) are unknown.
- Needs (at least) one station with circular feed in the array.
- Full implementation still under development.
- Uses the RR and LL visibility ratios to derive the gain ratios.
- No linear polarization information (nor ψ coverage!) is needed!
- BUT it assumes that
 - ▶ The leakage in the circular-feed antennas has been calibrated.
 - ▶ The leakage in the linear-feed antennas is small (negligible).
 - ▶ The source has no circular polarization.



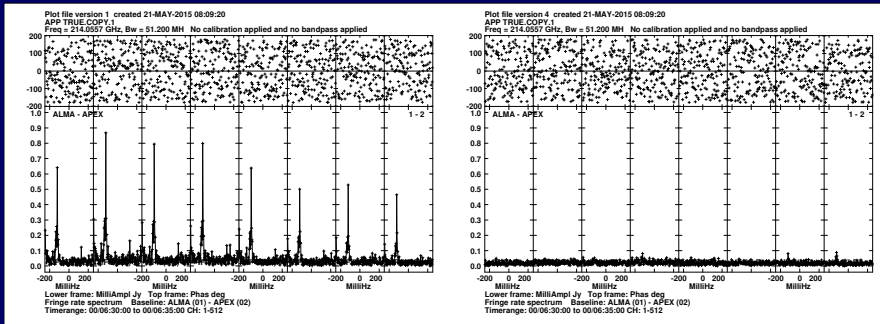
ALMA-APEX full-polarization fringes!



ALMA-APEX full-polarization fringes!



ALMA-APEX full-polarization fringes!



Conclusions



Conclusions

- With the ALMA Phasing Project (APP), ALMA will be used as one single mm-VLBI station.



Conclusions

- With the ALMA Phasing Project (APP), ALMA will be used as one single mm-VLBI station.
- We have developed an algorithm for the calibration/conversion of visibilities in **mixed** (linear/circular) pol. basis. Gain, bandpass, and leakage corrections from the different phased antennas are considered.



Conclusions

- With the ALMA Phasing Project (APP), ALMA will be used as one single mm-VLBI station.
- We have developed an algorithm for the calibration/conversion of visibilities in **mixed** (linear/circular) pol. basis. Gain, bandpass, and leakage corrections from the different phased antennas are considered.
- We have implemented this algorithm in a program, **PolConvert**.
- We have tested PolConvert with simulations and real data (**mixed-pol VLBI and preliminary APP fringes**).
- The VLBI visibilities are converted satisfactorily into a pure circular basis.



Conclusions

- With the ALMA Phasing Project (APP), ALMA will be used as one single mm-VLBI station.
- We have developed an algorithm for the calibration/conversion of visibilities in **mixed** (linear/circular) pol. basis. Gain, bandpass, and leakage corrections from the different phased antennas are considered.
- We have implemented this algorithm in a program, **PolConvert**.
- We have tested PolConvert with simulations and real data (**mixed-pol VLBI and preliminary APP fringes**).
- The VLBI visibilities are converted satisfactorily into a pure circular basis.
- If the X-Y phase-delay offset of the ALMA ref. antenna cannot be calibrated (and/or if the station with linear feed is a single dish), we can still find out the linear-pol. gains using the mixed-pol. VLBI visibilities.



Conclusions

- With the ALMA Phasing Project (APP), ALMA will be used as one single mm-VLBI station.
- We have developed an algorithm for the calibration/conversion of visibilities in **mixed** (linear/circular) pol. basis. Gain, bandpass, and leakage corrections from the different phased antennas are considered.
- We have implemented this algorithm in a program, **PolConvert**.
- We have tested PolConvert with simulations and real data (**mixed-pol VLBI and preliminary APP fringes**).
- The VLBI visibilities are converted satisfactorily into a pure circular basis.
- If the X-Y phase-delay offset of the ALMA ref. antenna cannot be calibrated (and/or if the station with linear feed is a single dish), we can still find out the linear-pol. gains using the mixed-pol. VLBI visibilities.

THANKS!

