

# EHT Data: Overview and Challenges

Vincent L. Fish

# Data: The Big Picture

Observe

Correlate

Reduce

Calibrate

Analyze and interpret

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Test and operate equipment, scheduling, telescope control, monitoring, logs, ...

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## Analyze and interpret

Fit models to data or produce image, compare with simulations

Generate science

Write papers

# Challenge of high-frequency VLBI

In one word: Atmosphere

Two main issues

- Opacity

- Coherence

Rapidly changing tropospheric delays introduce phase variations

Effects on the data

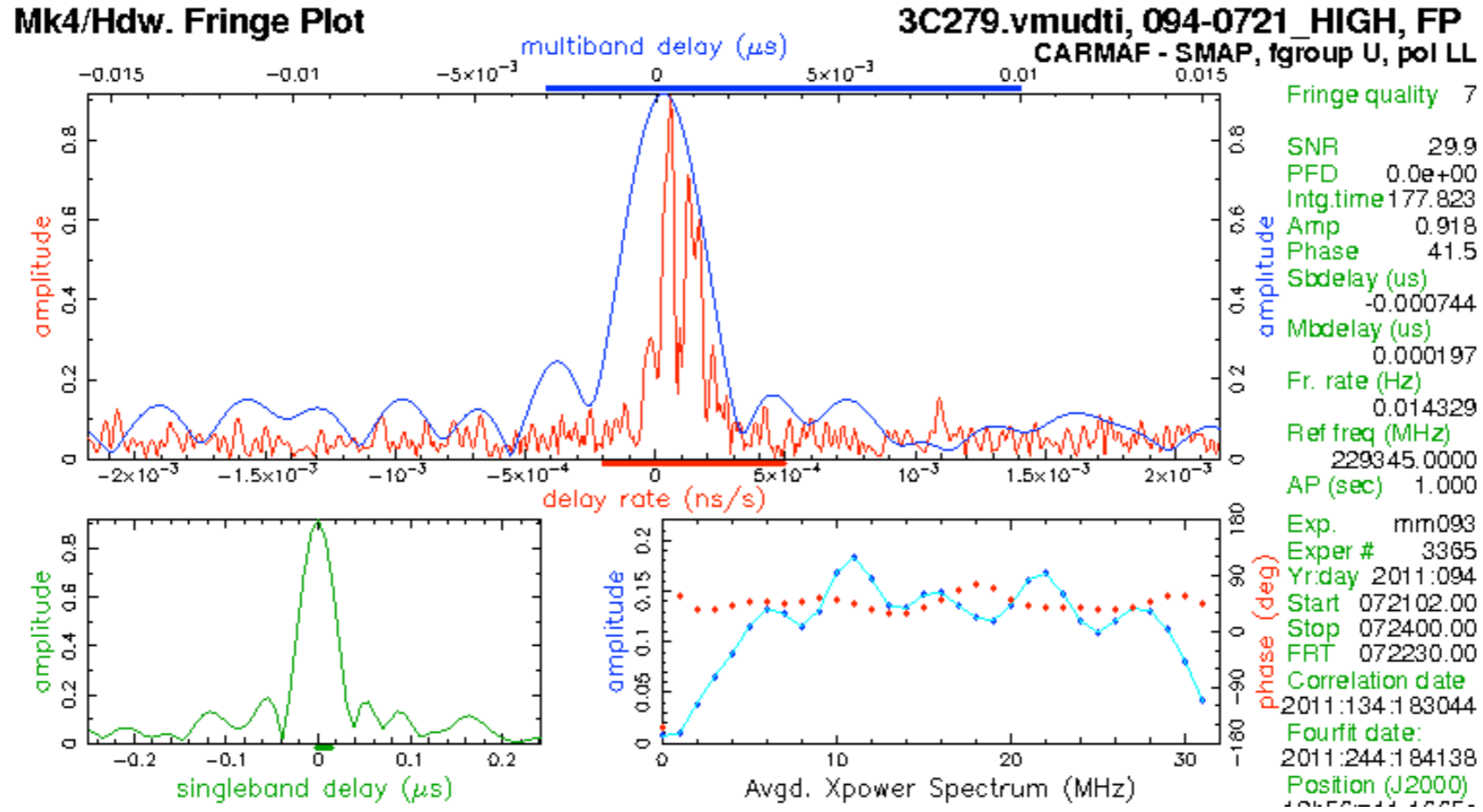
- Sensitivity loss

- Amplitude loss

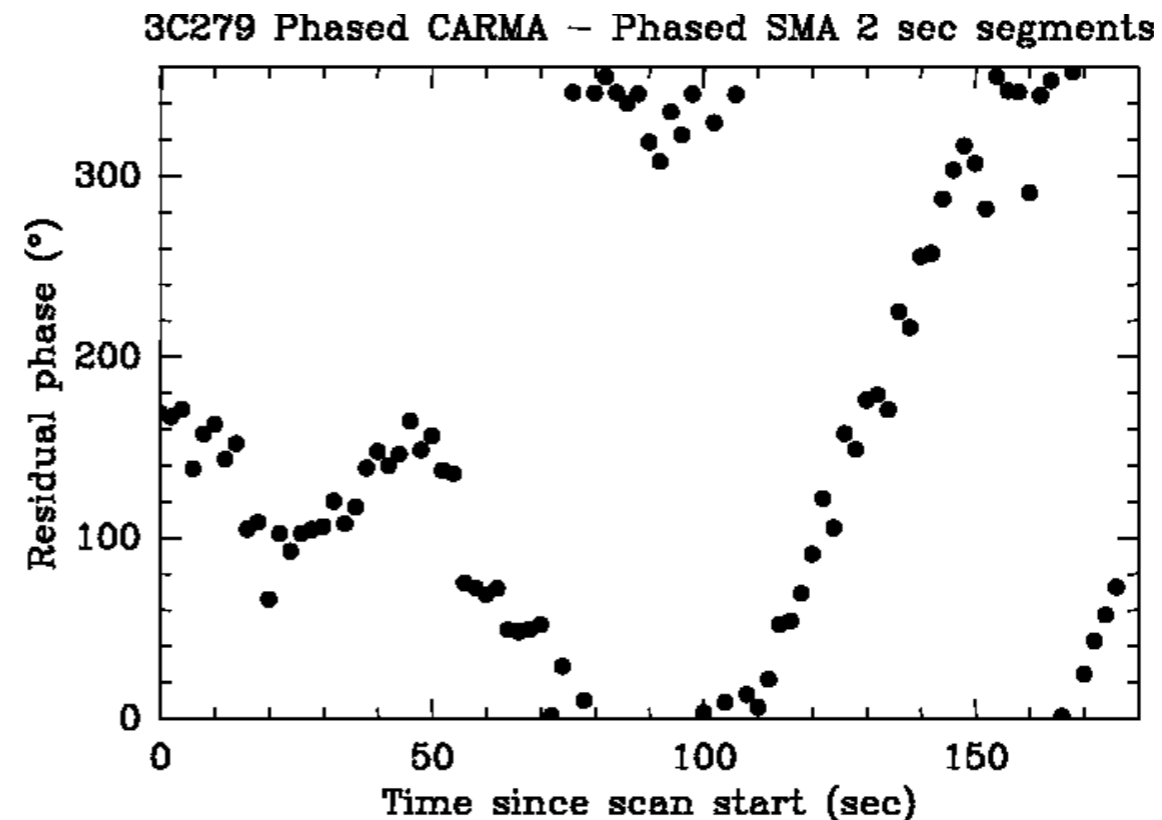
- Corruption of phase information



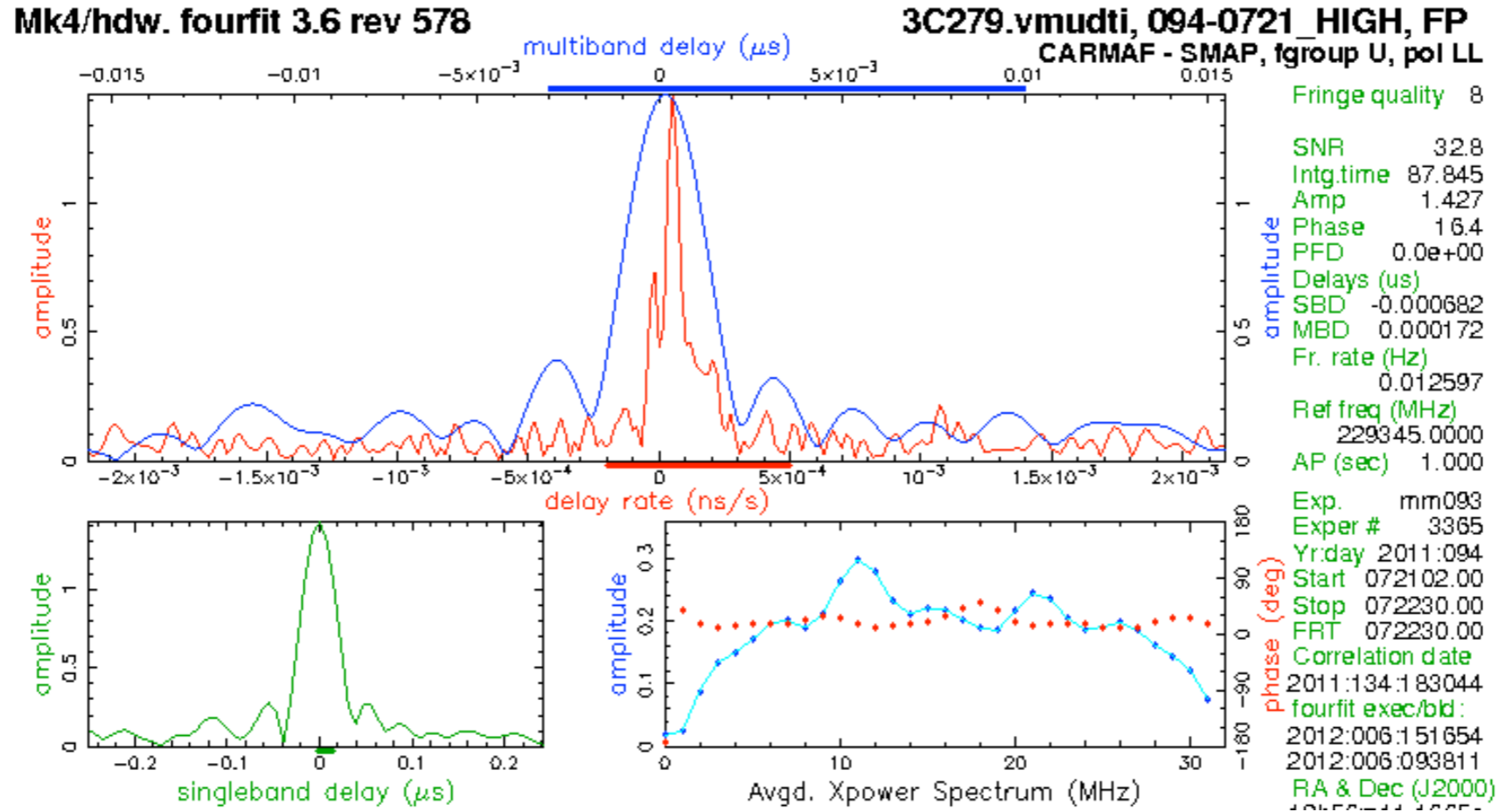
# Example scan: Strong



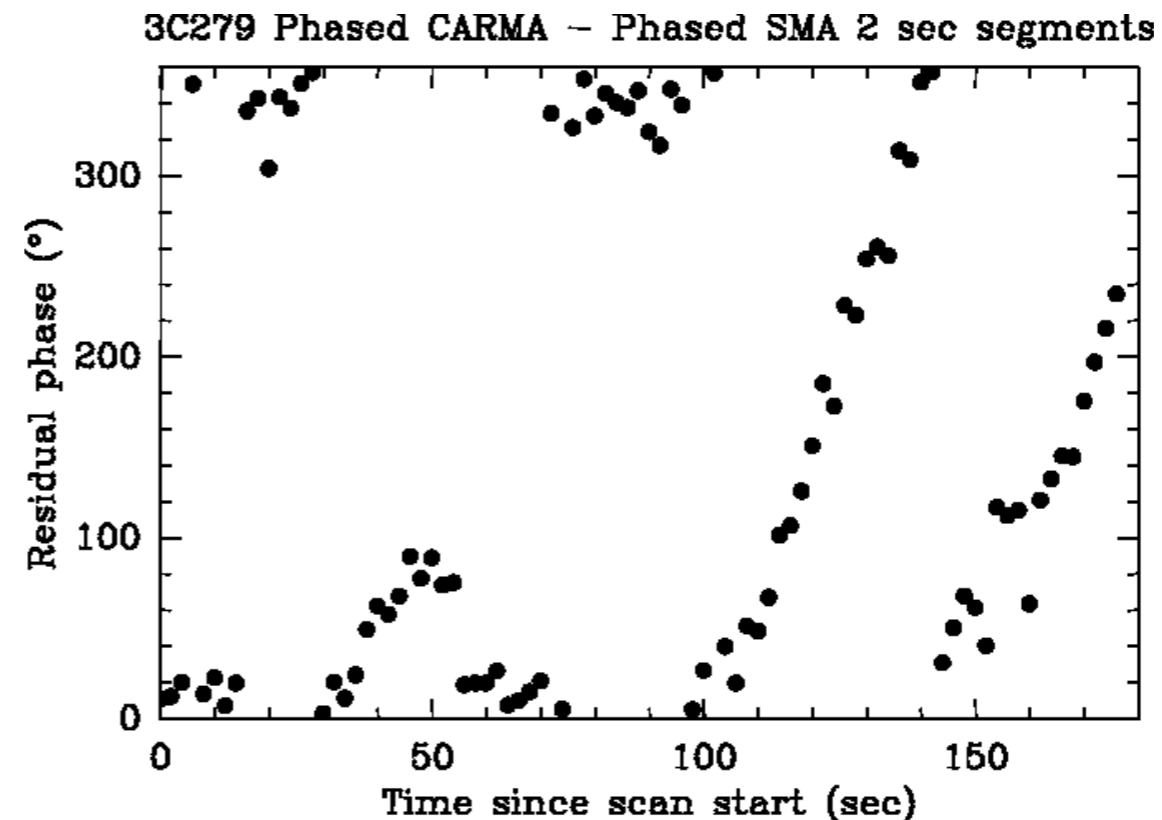
Entire scan  
amplitude = 0.918  
(coherent fit, 180 seconds)



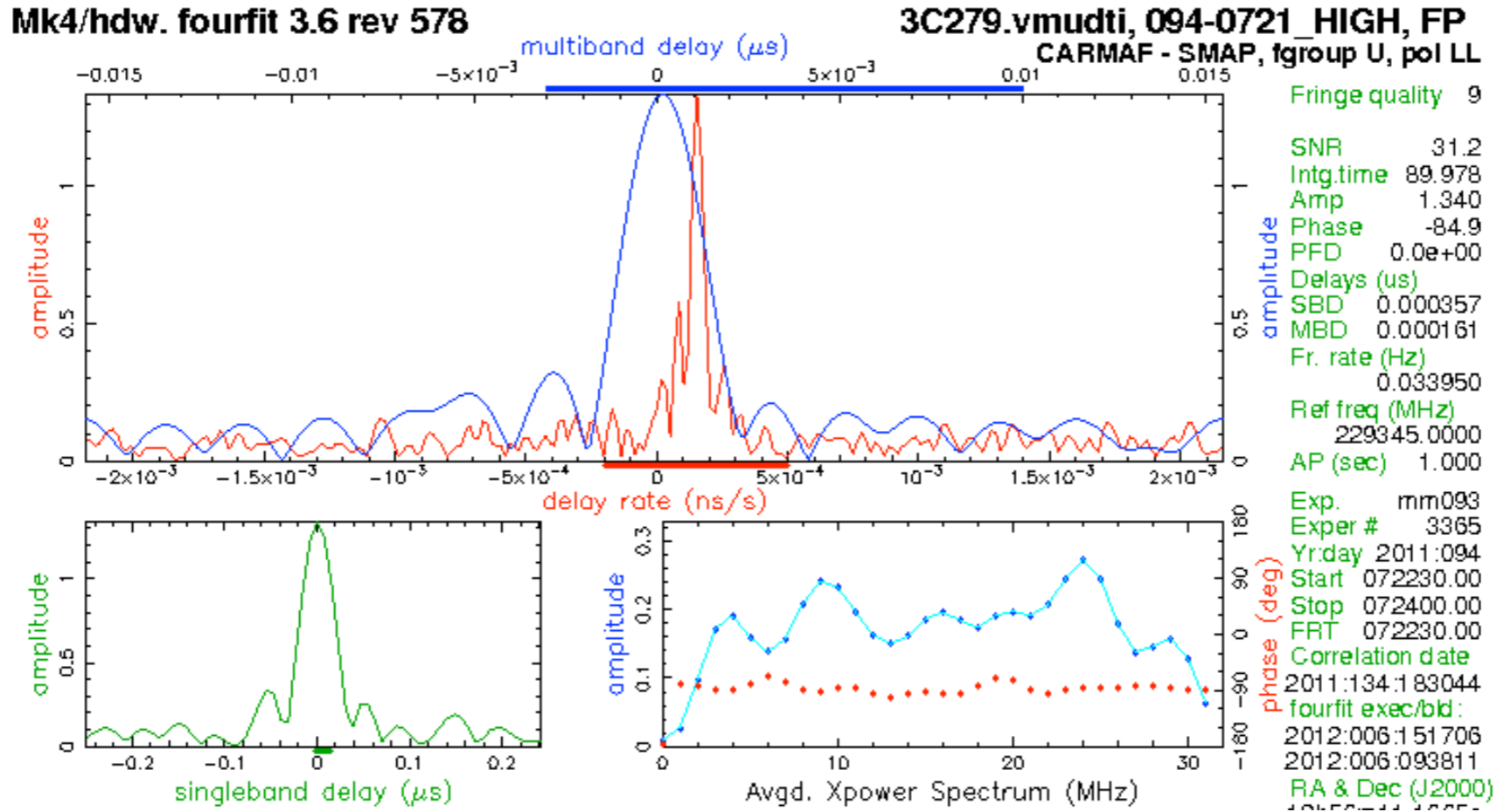
# Example scan: Strong



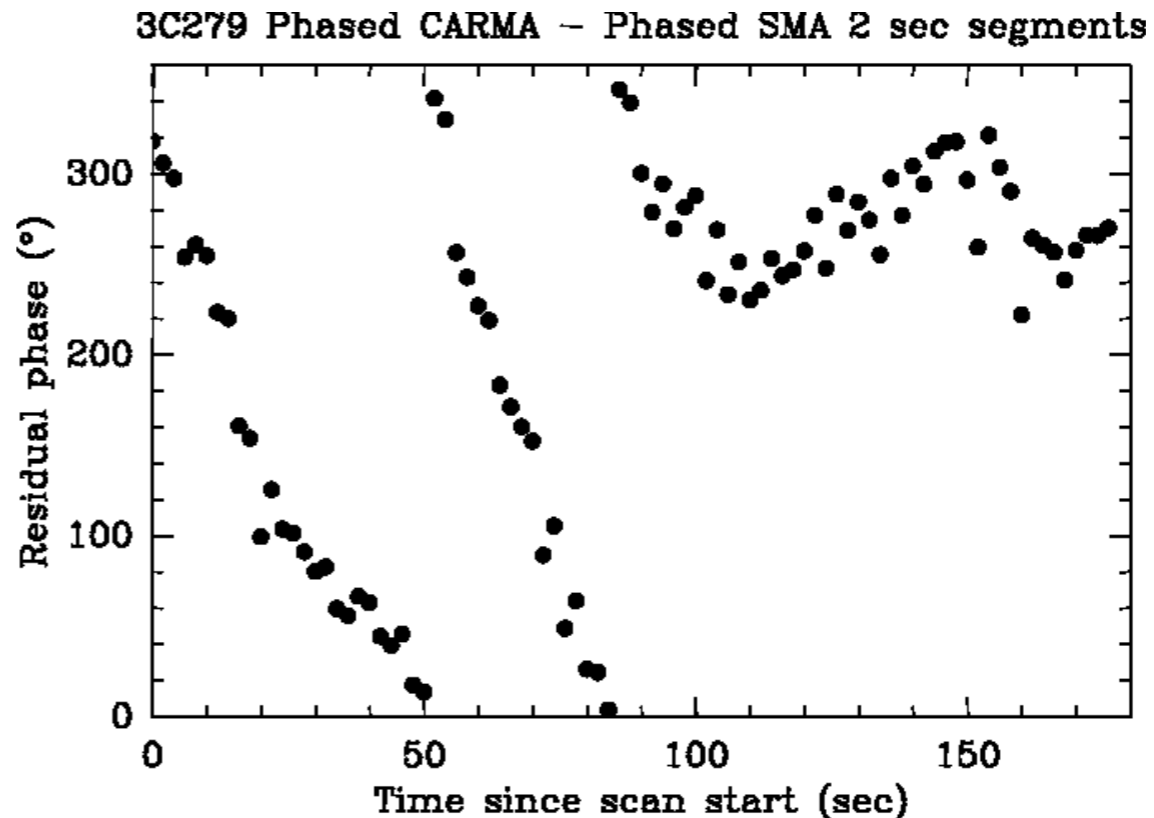
First half  
amplitude = 1.427  
(coherent fit, 90 seconds)



# Example scan: Strong



Second half  
amplitude = 1.340  
(coherent fit, 90 seconds)

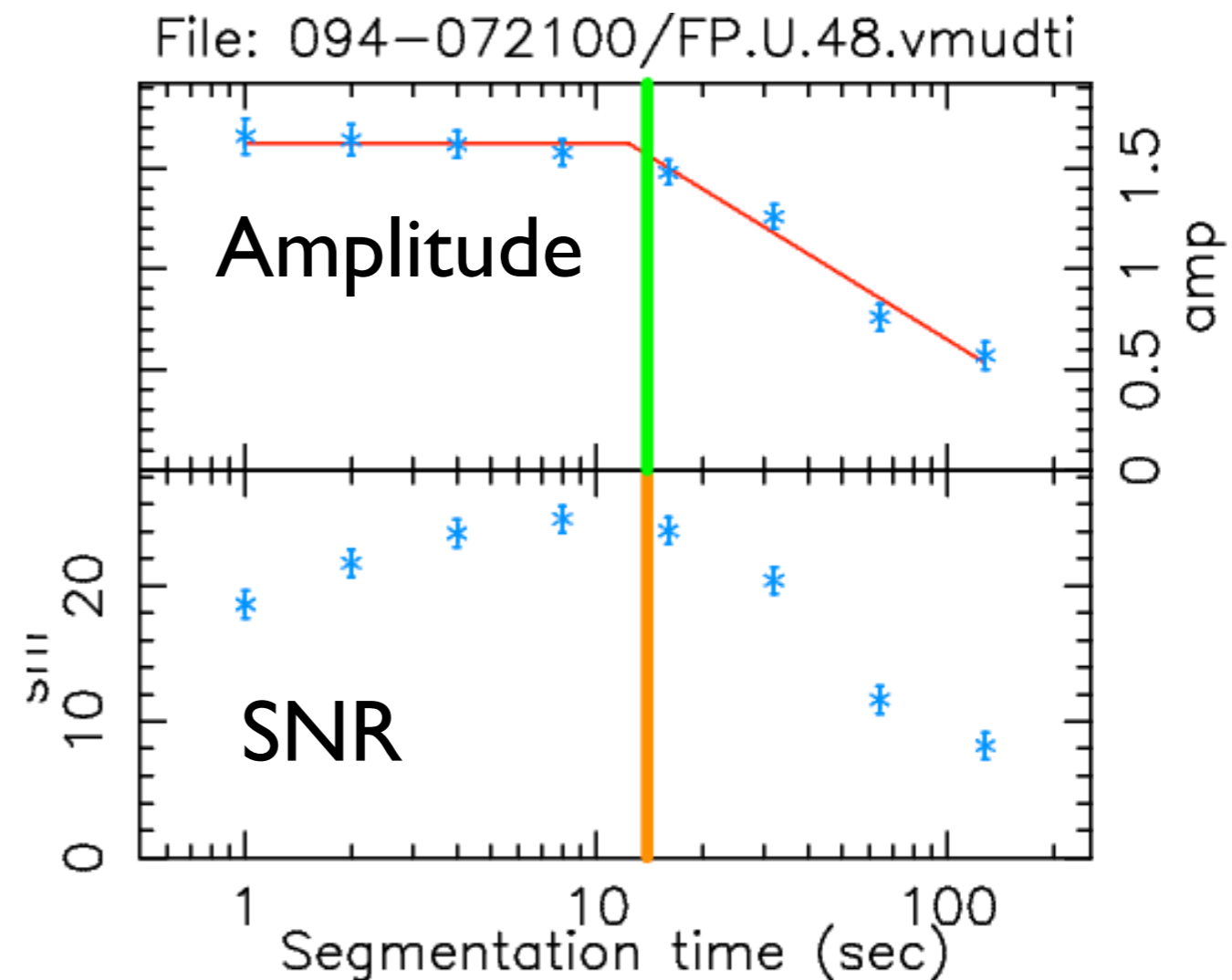


# Atmosphere and coherence

The atmosphere introduces rapid phase fluctuations

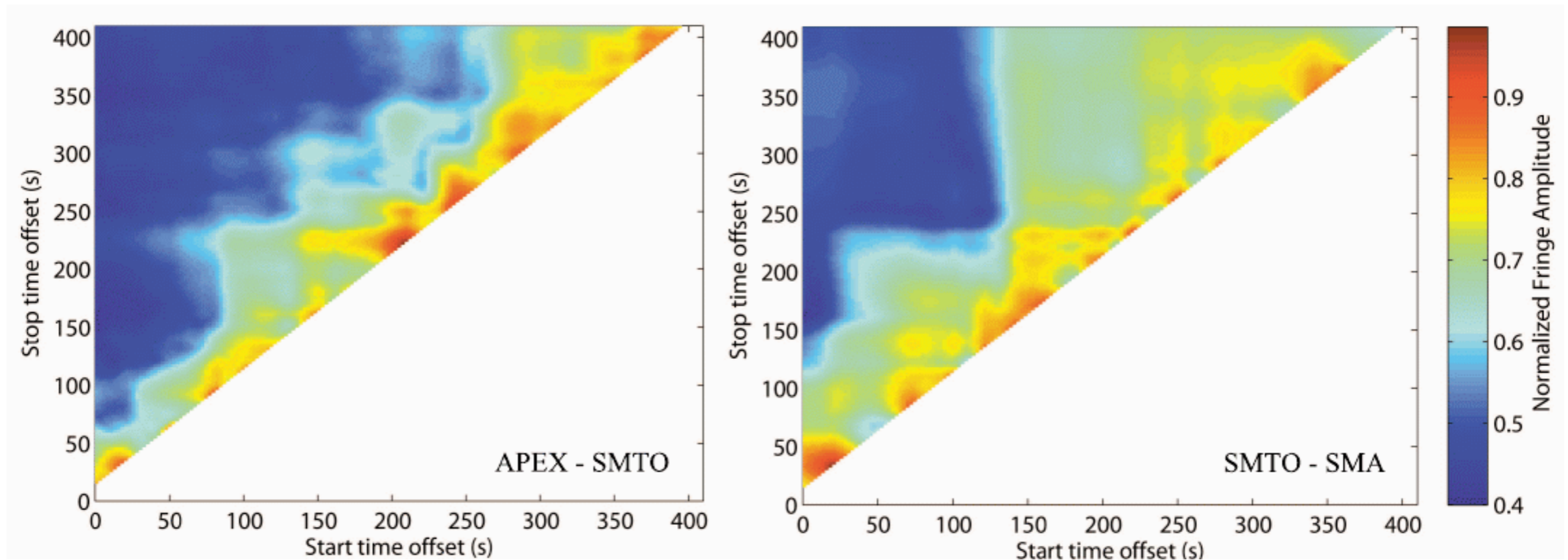
Must segment data and average incoherently to optimize detection as well as to determine the correlation coefficient

Corrected amplitude = 1.66  
(incoherent averaging, 1 second)



# Amplitude measurements

Not easy!

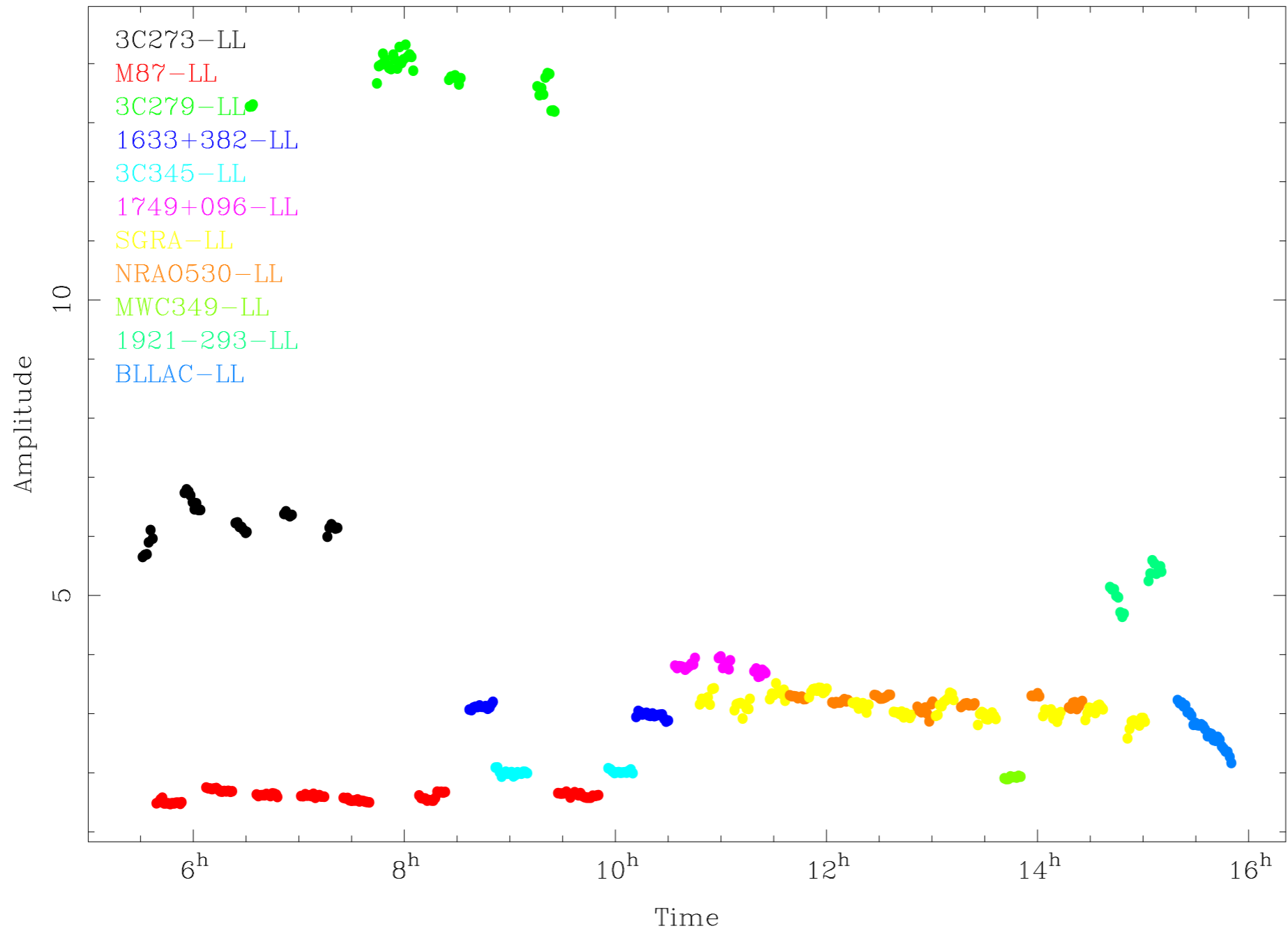


(Wagner et al submitted)

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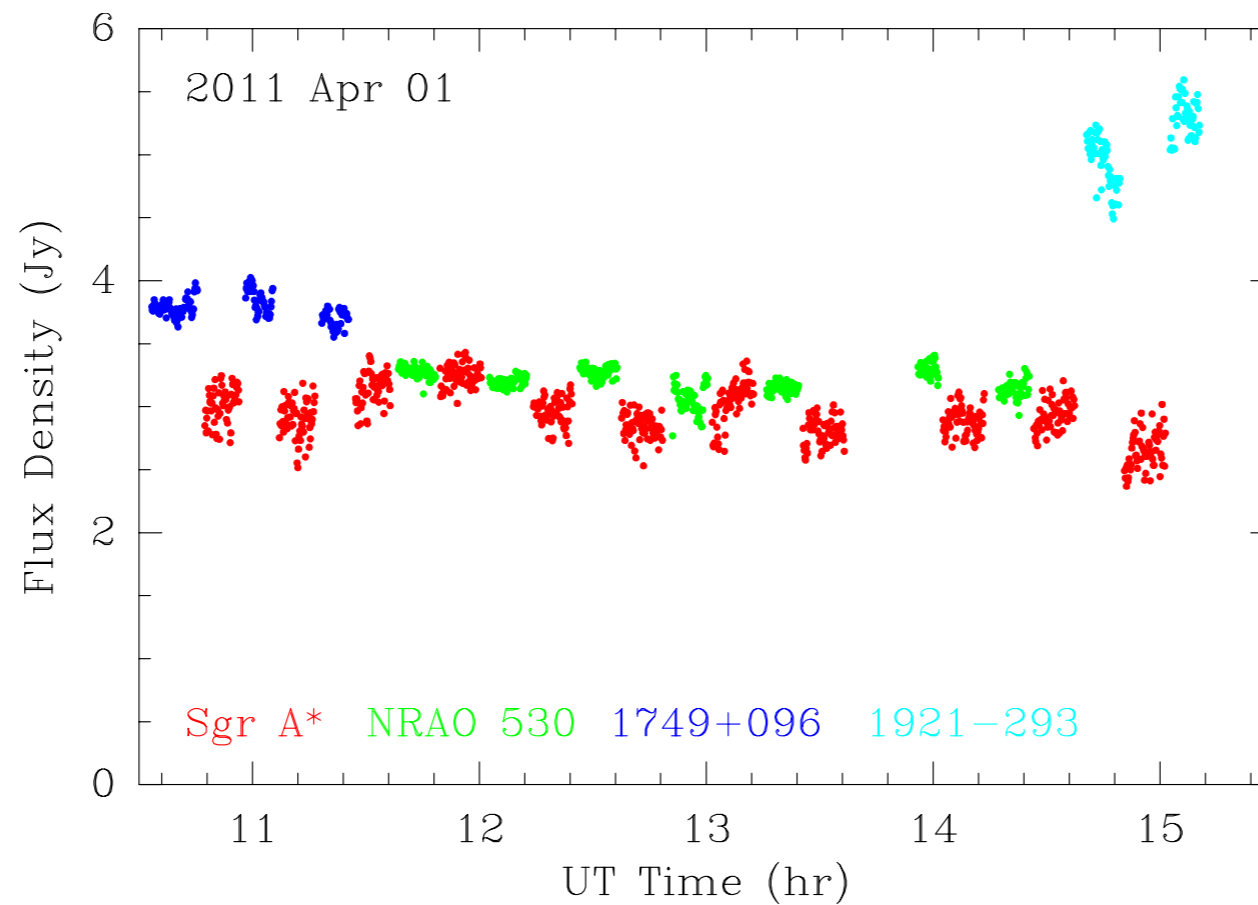
LL 222.3210 GHz 1.00m



(courtesy D. Plambeck)

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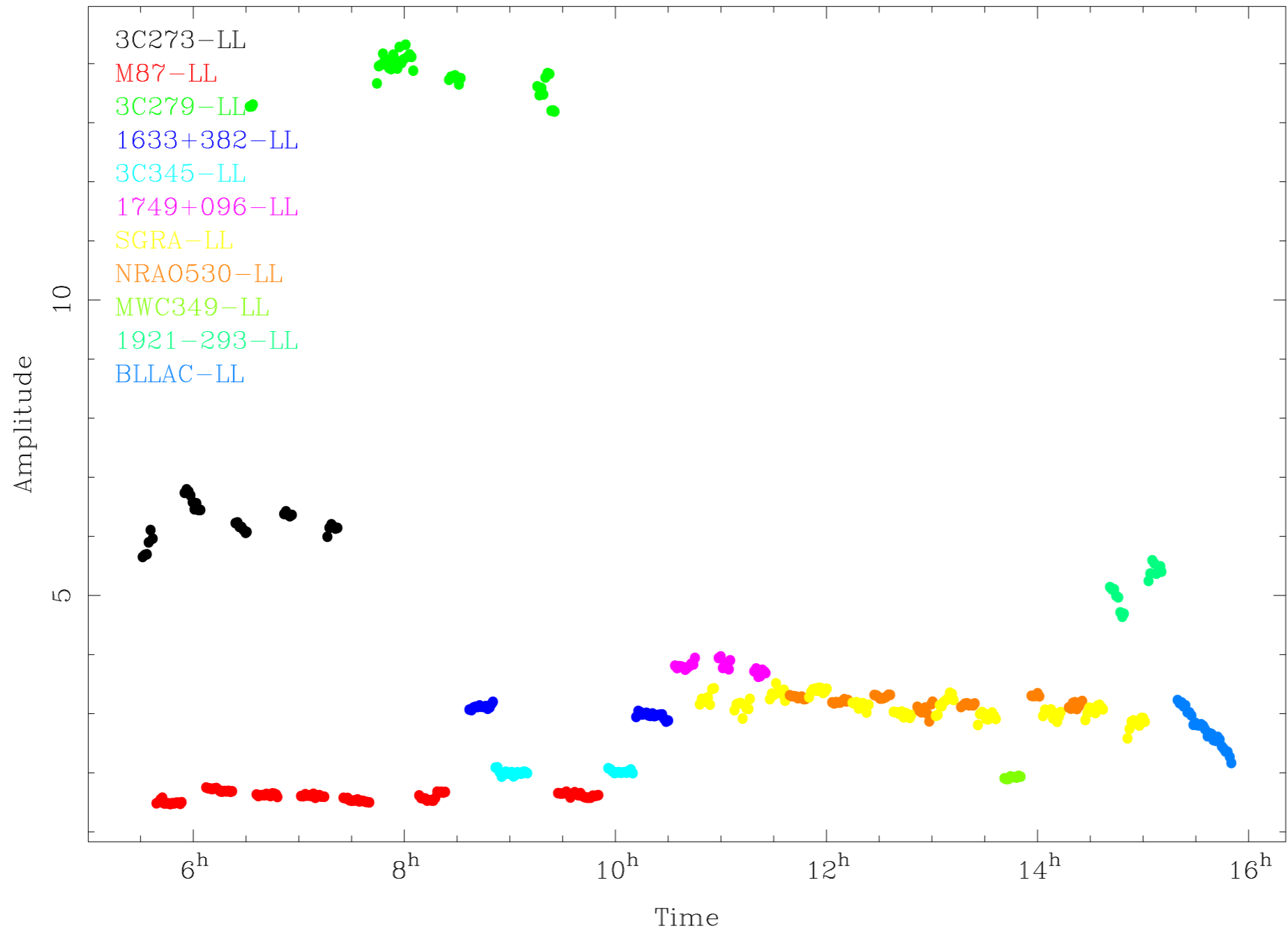


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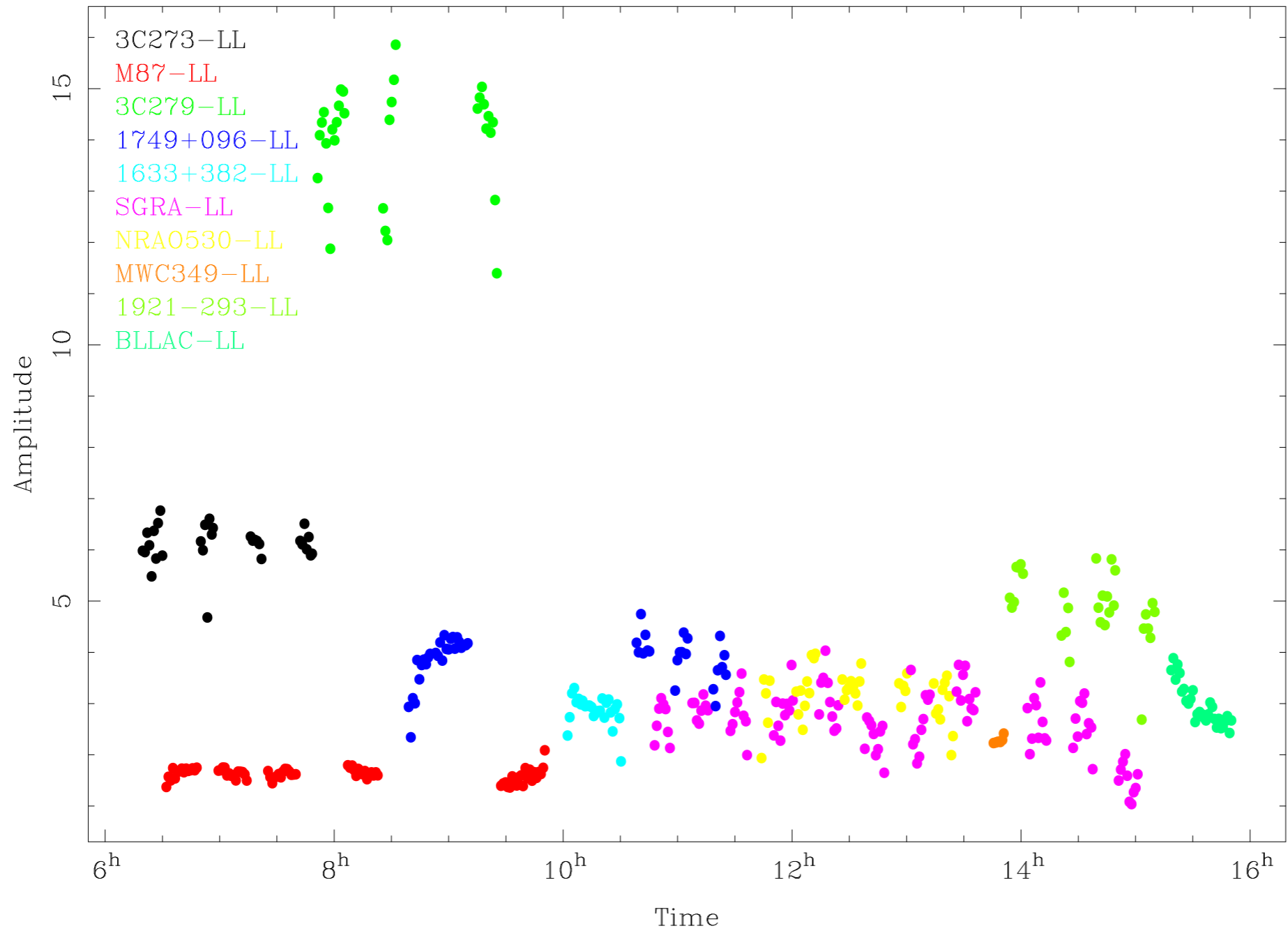
(courtesy D. Plambeck)



# Amplitude measurements

Not easy!

LL 222.3210 GHz 1.00m



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# Amplitude measurements

Not easy!

Hard for connected-element and single-dish measurements too

Potential difficulties at several stages

- Determining correlation coefficients

- Getting high-quality calibration information ( $T_{\text{sys}}$ , tau, gain, ...)

  - Measurement errors in these quantities too

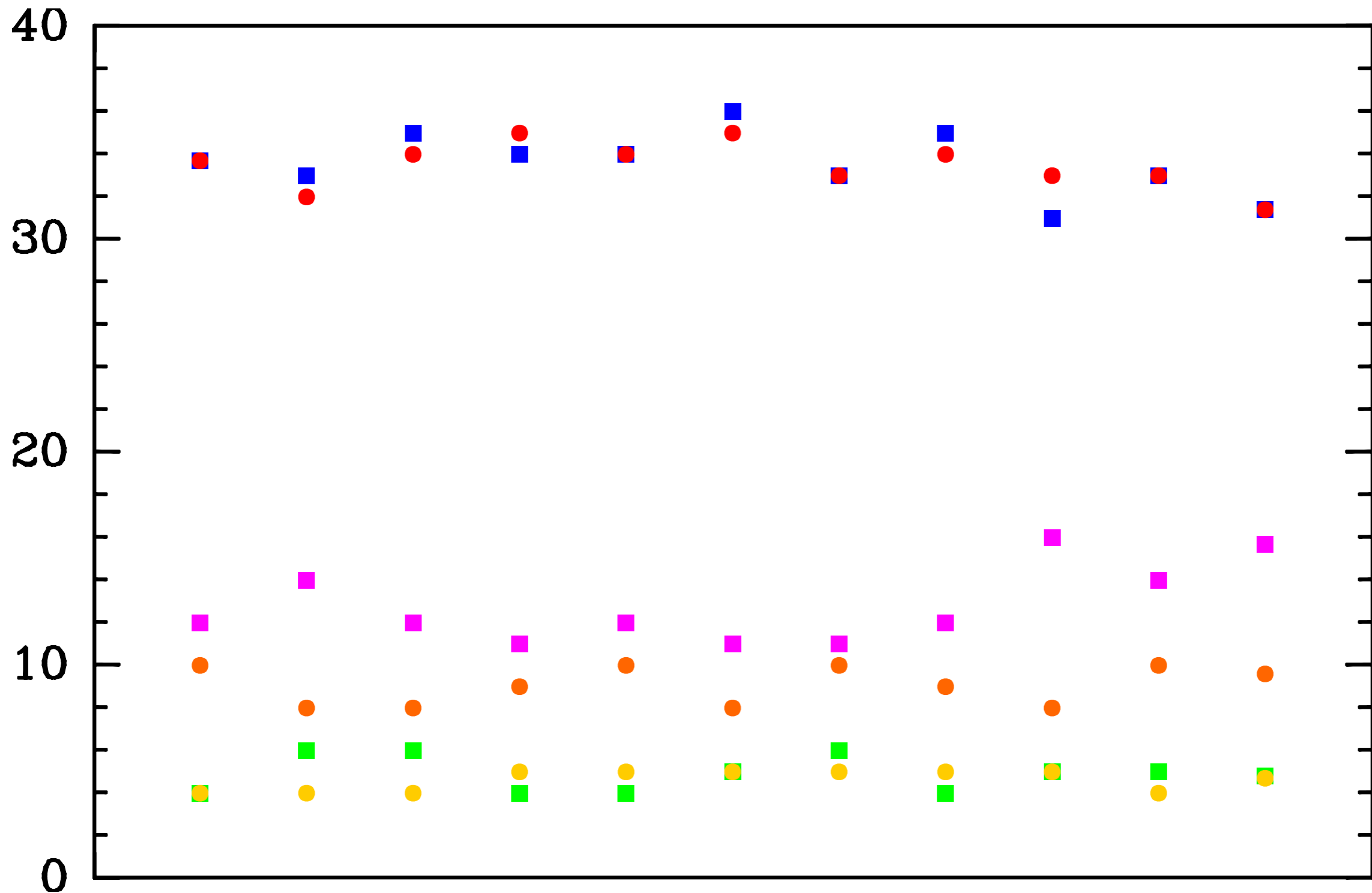
  - Infrequent measurements

  - Directionality

  - Systematic errors

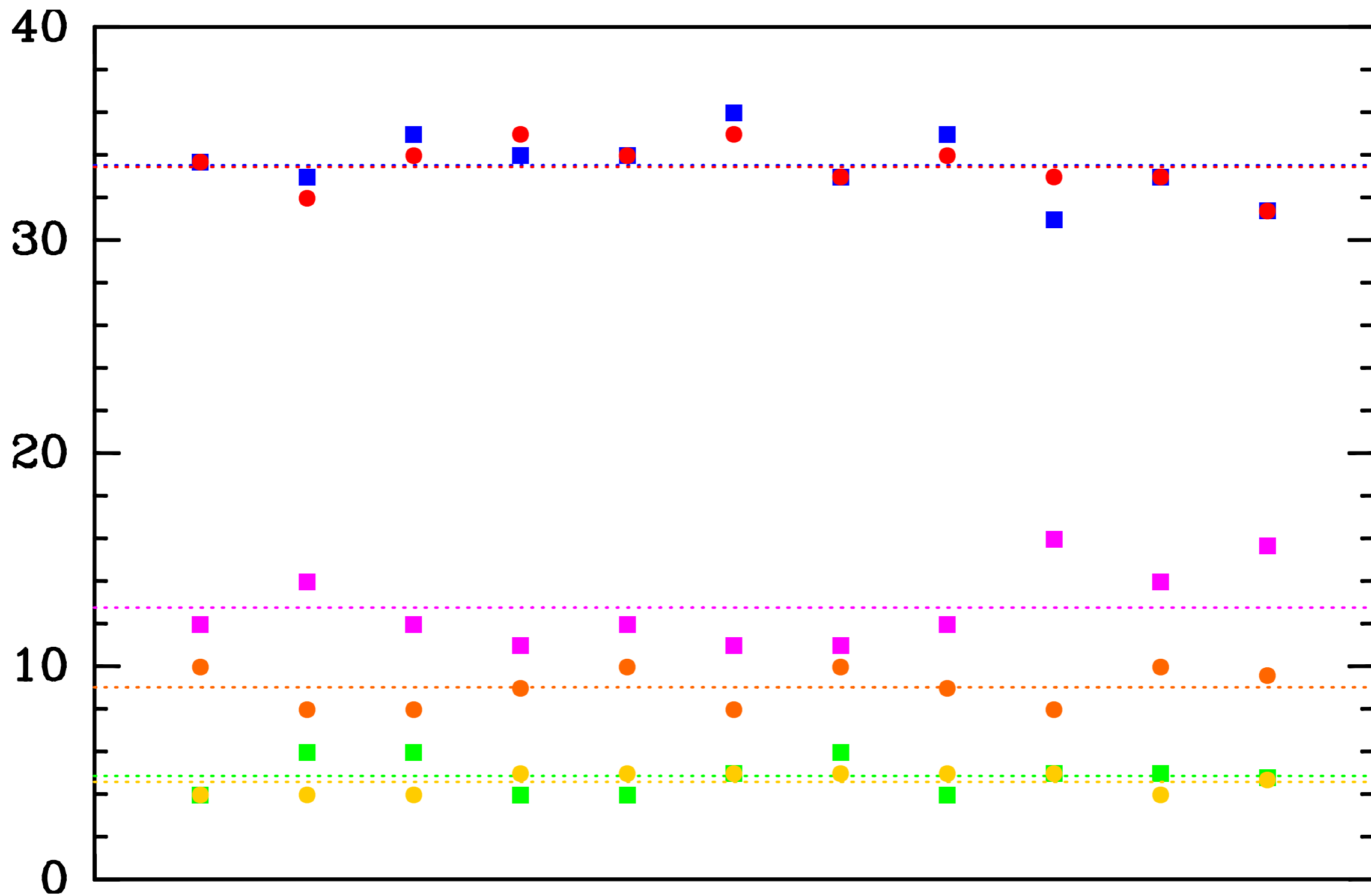
# Systematic errors

Insidious!



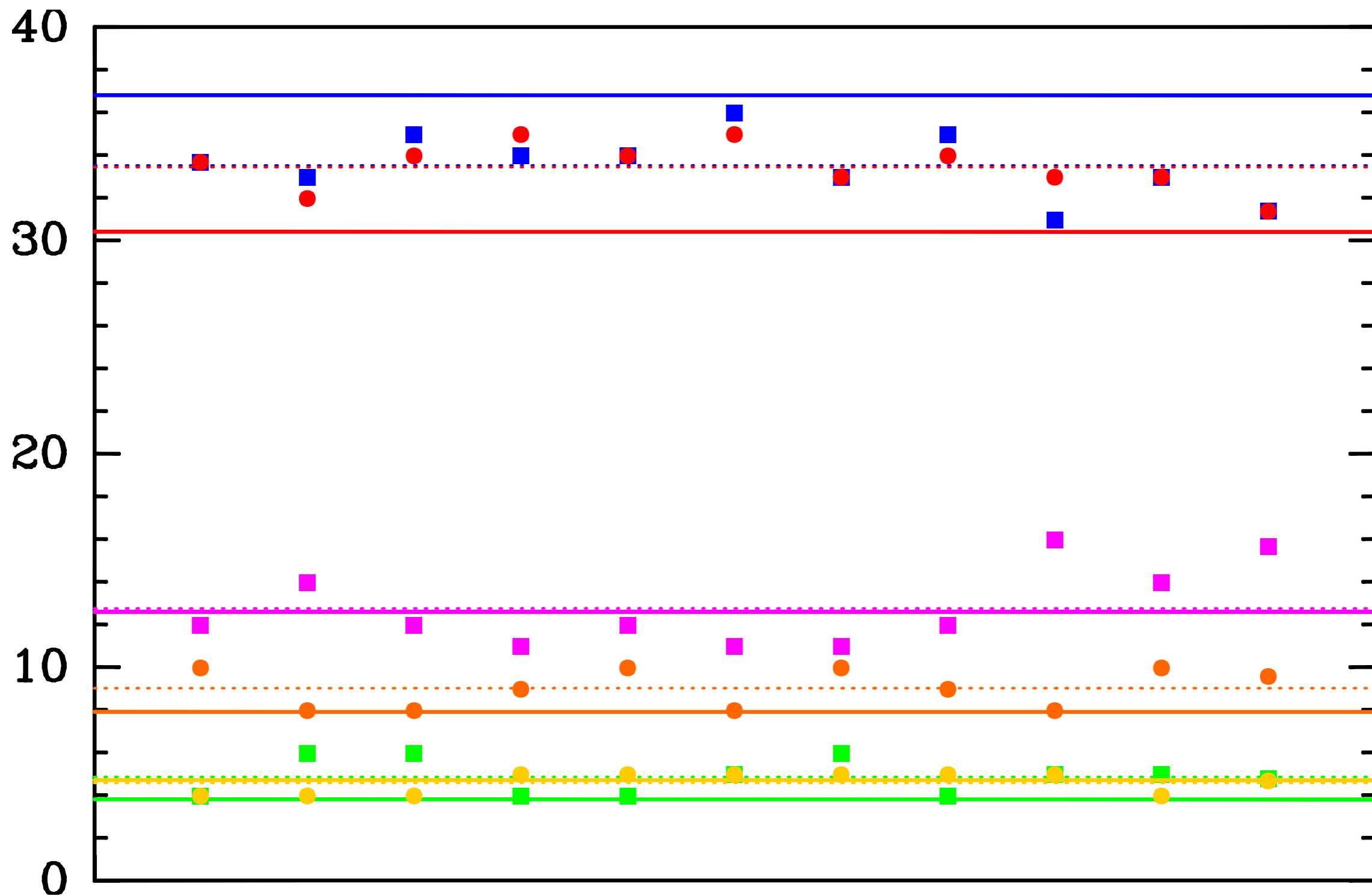
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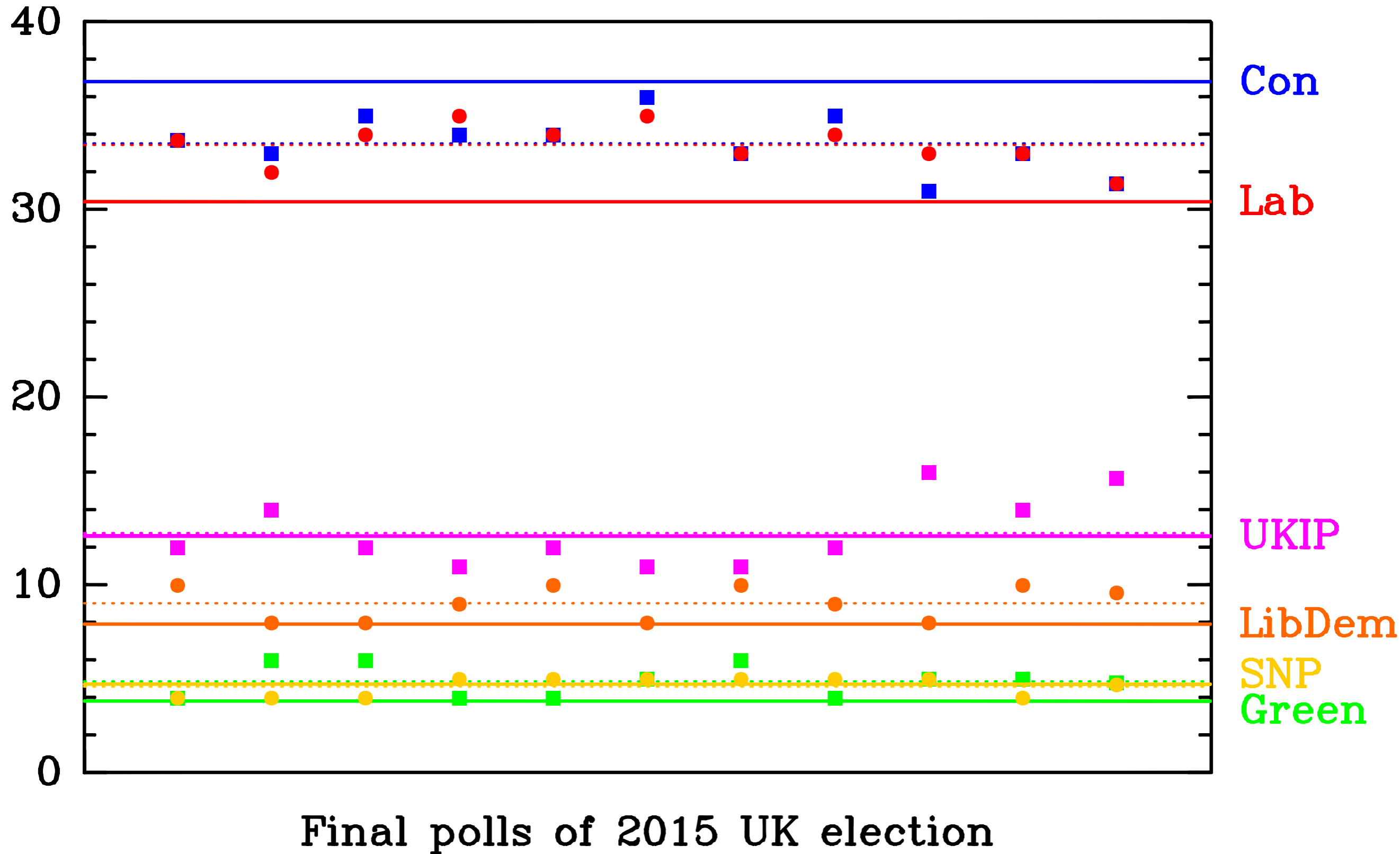
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Insidious!



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Often neglected entirely

Treating systematic errors as random errors leads to high confidence in an erroneous result

Interpretation of data and comparison with models/simulations should take into account (possibly unknown) systematic errors

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## What it is

Specialized toolkit for mm VLBI processing

Highly flexible fringe finding with diagnostic plots



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More on HOPS in the tutorial