

OOF Software

Its Structure and How to Extend It

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Outline

- 1 Software structure
- 2 Extending OOF software for application at a new telescope
- 3 Interpreting the results

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- 1 Software structure
 - Mixed C++/Python architecture
 - Modular approach
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Mixing C++ and Python

In C++

- 1 All of the algorithms
- 2 Definitions of all data structures

In Python

- 1 Top level flow control
- 2 Some Input/Output

Python \longleftrightarrow C++: SWIG

- 1 The binding is automatically generated by SWIG
- 2 Standard way of doing this!

Motivation for mixed C++ and Python

- Python is interactive:
 - ① Can easily inspect or change the data structures at any time
 - ② Easy and flexible control of algorithm parameters
 - ③ Can build more complex algorithms from routines available in C++ code
 - ④ Excellent environment to interactively test C++ code
- Good Input/Output support (including FITS and HDF5)
- Good plotting (matplotlib and PyX)
- This combination is now becoming the standard in astronomy....

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Modules

BNMin1: generalised minimisation and inference

- 1 Non-linear least-squares fitting (primarily Levenberg-Marquardt)
- 2 Markov Chain Monte Carlo (Metropolis algorithm)
- 3 Nested Sampling

AstroMap: Support for two-dimensional astronomical maps

- 1 Coordinate systems
- 2 Re-gridding data
- 3 FFTs, convolution

OOF: The application module which brings everything together

- 1 Description of the effect of defocus
- 2 ...

Auxiliary modules

BNFits: FITS file handling

BNLib: General utility routines

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OOF Input Tasks

- 1 Read data from the telescope specific format
- 2 Compute the offset from the centre of source of each sample of the beam (antenna coordinate system of course!)
- 3 Remove atmospheric signal and any obvious instrumental effects, e.g., by:
 - Fitting a linear trend to end of scans
 - Using a line-free channels when doing spectral line
- 4 Compute noise estimate for each sample
- 5 **Do not regrid the data!**

OOF Input format

Standard FITS file format

Primary header

No data: just keywords specifying basic parameters (telescope name, observing wavelength, etc)

1st Extension HDU: Binary table

Data for in-focus map:

| Dx | Dy | Fnu | dFnu | Time |
|-----|-----|-----|------|------------|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | (Not used) |

2nd Extension HDU: Binary table

Data for first out-of focus map

| Dx | Dy | Fnu | dFnu | Time |
|-----|-----|-----|------|------|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Available scripts

- 1 Python fragments to write the FITS file with binary tables using the `PyFITS` library
- 2 Fitting to linear trend to end-of-scan (T. Hunter)
- 3 Creating of simulated time series and corresponding FITS files

Outline

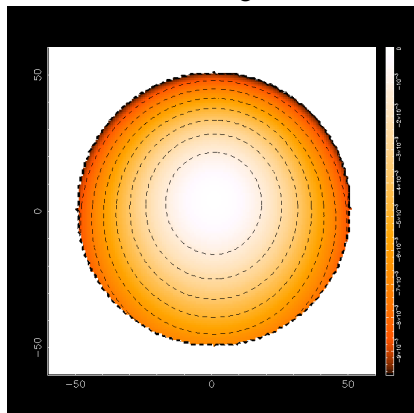
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Calculation of the effect of de-focus

I.e.: How does the aperture plane phase change when the sub-reflector is move?

Offset Gregorian

Simple Cassegrain



How to implement

- Current implementations are all in C++
- See `oof/src/telgeo/cassegrain.hxx` and `oof/src/telgeo/gbtgeo.hxx`
- Correct routine chosen on basis of telescope name in `oof/src/telgeo/telswitch.hxx` (Add the new telescope here!)
- A prime focus also exists (`oof/src/telgeo/primefoc.hxx`) but so far only used for simulation/testing

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Interpreting the results

- 1 **Look** to see if the best-fit model beams look like the observed beams (plots are automatically generated)
- 2 Look at the χ^2 value and compare to number of input data points
- 3 Look at the correlation matrix (`cvmatrix.csv`) – are any of the parameters very degenerate?
- 4 Look at the retrieved surface
- 5 Repeat this process starting with maximum Zernike order one (i.e., just pointing) and up to 5 or 6 for typical applications