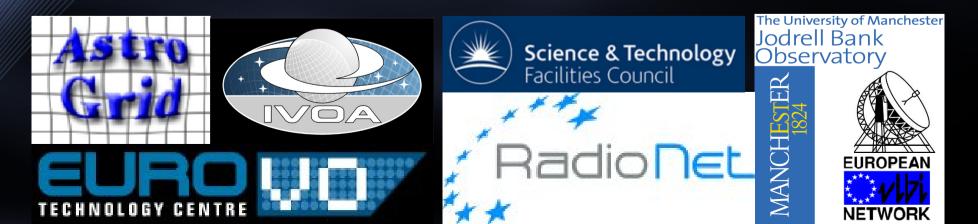
# Data model extensions: Polarimetry

# Interferometry

Anita Richards JBCA, University of Manchester IVOA data model group with thanks to Paddy Leahy & Robert Laing



# Some polarization jargon

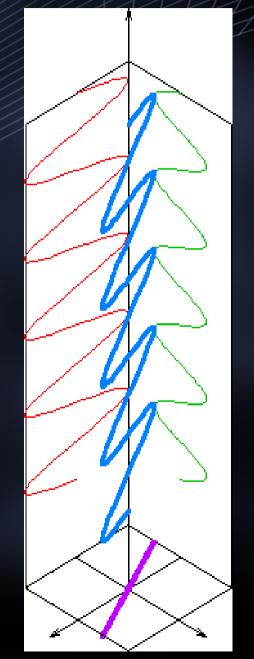
CIRCULAR Left-hand LHC, L, LL etc.

Right-hand RHC, R, RR etc.

Cross hands LR RL make linear

Stokes V = (RR-LL)/2

Fractional V/I, |V|/I, % etc.



#### LINEAR

Stokes Q = (RL + LR)/2

Stokes U = (RL - LR)/2i

Polarized intensity P =  $\sqrt{(Q^2+U^2+V^2)}$ 

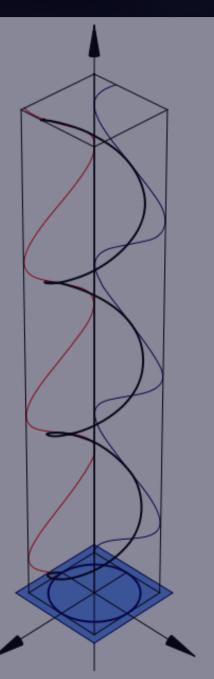
Polarization angle  $\chi = \frac{1}{2}$ atan2(U/Q)

Linear feeds X, XX, Y, YY

Cross hands XY YX

Diagrams thanks to Wikipaedia

# Some polarization jargon



#### CIRCULAF ELLIPTICAL

etc.

**Right-hand** RHC, R, F etc.

Cross hand: LR RL make linea

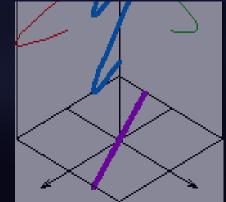
Stokes V = (RR-LL)/2

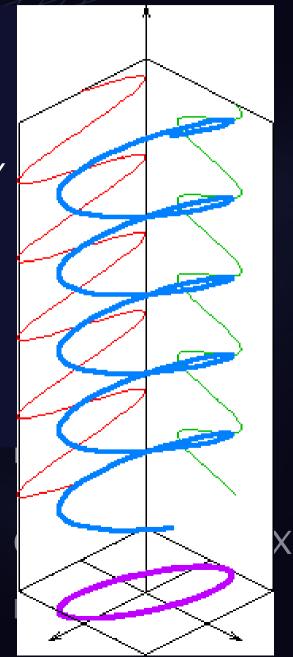
Fractional V/I, |V|/I, % etc.

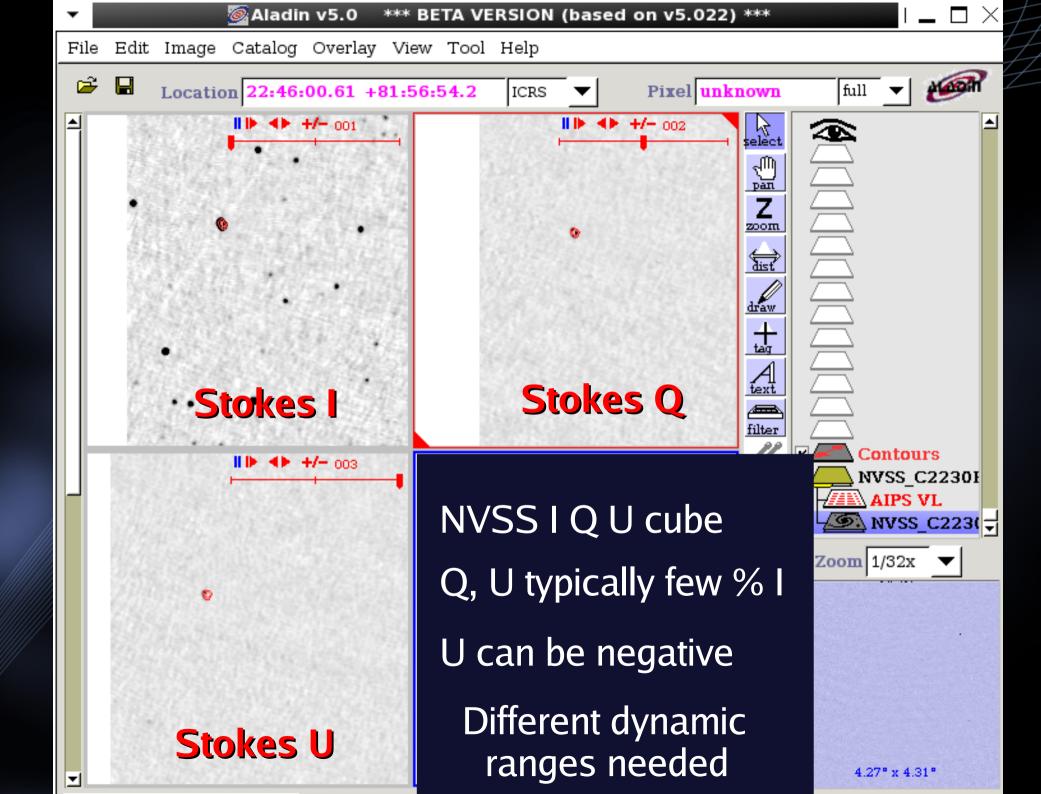
Left-hand Combination of LHC, L, LL linear and circular TOTAL INTENSITY Stokes I

> **OPTICAL/IR** rotated prisms give O, E

End products are the same







# Astronomical polarization

#### Observable

- Forms of flux density but with additional derived properties
- No specified polarization (usually) implies total intensity
- Polarization axis
  - A single data set can have one or more polarizations
  - If the polarization axis is present, must specify
    - number of polarizations present
    - ordered list of labels e.g.
      - NVSS image 'cube' I Q U or single images P,  $\chi$
      - Visibility data LL RR LR RL (ORDER CAN DIFFER)
      - Spectrum LHC or LCP or L
      - CONVENTIONS DIFFER
- Need agreed vocabulary and definitions
  - Software should recognise multiple lables in common use

### **Polarization axis**

- Often only one polarization state per image (etc.)
- Each plane of multiple polarization axis inherits first plane properties, but can replace them
  - Spatial and spectral location, bounds usually the same
    - Sensitivity, dynamic range etc. can differ
    - First plane may not be total intensity
    - Some properties may not make sense for pol. angle
- Metadata extraction tools should recognise FITS codes (not all possibilities are official)



#### **Use case 1.** Finding suitable (semi-)raw data

- Search e.g. VLA, MERLIN archive by position etc.
  - Want data with e.g. RR LL RL LR
    - Targets, calibrators in same config, close in time
    - Possible extra information such as
      - Primary beam leakage, sensitivity maps
      - External ionospheric data (GPS, electron counts..)
      - Models for standard calibration sources
    - Just need pointer to these, not full description
- Enable a typical interferometry archive pipeline to produce images in various polarization products
  - Assume that pipeline knows observatory-specific heuristics (e.g. 2003 delay error in cross-hands).

### Use case 2. Analysing 'science ready' polarization images

- Want data at a certain location with Stokes I Q U
  - Need usual total intensity information
  - Model must indicate polarization calibration status
    - Has leakage been corrected?
      - Ideally, typtical residual/extra systematic QU errors
      - Or could be pointer to map
    - Similarly, has pol. angle been rotated to conventional origin?
  - Noise statistics/error maps desirable but deducable
  - Pointer to processing history (if only for humans)
- Pipeline to advanced products, e.g. rotation measure, pol. angle, fractional polarization
  - Human might have to calculate errors

# **Polarization summary**

- Registry-level description (not mutually exclusive):
  - Linear? Circular? Other polarization products?
- Draw up agreed vocabulary (allow unambiguous alternatives e.g. LHC, LCP, with code to interpret)
- Polarization axis must be explicitly ordered
- Facility to describe calibration status e.g.
  - Leakage
  - Pol. angle
    - Systematic as well as statistical errors in both
- Pointers to external/supporting data, history
- User/observatory provides processing pipelines

### Interferometry data 1

Calibrated, multi-antenna mm/m-wave visibility data

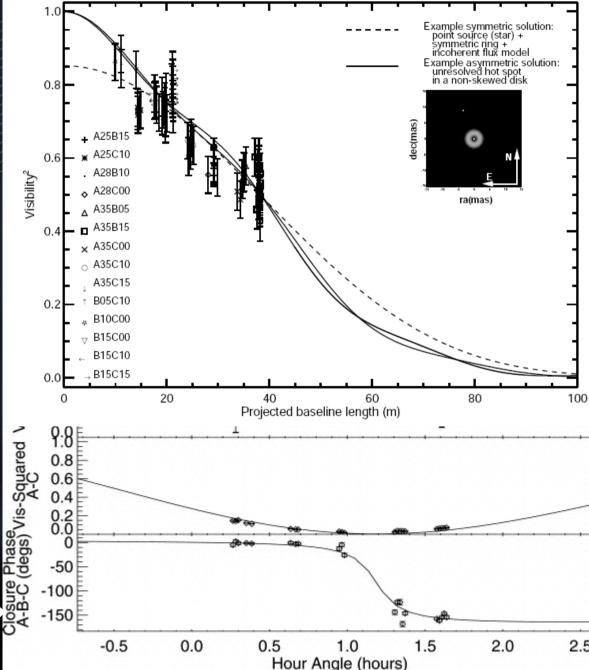
- Spatial, spectral etc. axes as usual
  - Description of products e.g. image resolution range
- Spatial frequency axis
  - Coverage missing spacings etc. excellent quality indicator
    - Also useful for images etc.!
- Ready to image, extract 'light' curves etc.
  - Most information packaged with data e.g. bandpass table
  - Cal. status may differ on spectral, polarization etc. axes
- Might need to extract calibration sources
  - e.g. to align multi-epoch flux scale
- Pointers to external/supporting data, history
- User/observatory provides processing pipelines

# Interferometry data 2

- Raw-ish, multi-antenna mm/m-wave visibility data
  - Ideally as per calibrated data (more complicated pipelines)
  - All information not always available
  - e.g. position, frequency/config, pols, integration time
    - Baseline lengths as on Earth surface
  - Can calculate effective resolution, field of view etc.
    - Should this be observatory's responsibility?
    - Sometimes easiest to find by processiing data!
    - Places with public archives most likely to provide good information anyway...
  - Some information belongs in provenance

# **Optical/IR** interferometry

- 1-few movable baselines
- Typical products:
  - Visibility amplitude
  - Closure phase
- As a function of:
  - Time
  - Hour Angle
- Projected baseline or spatial frequency
  Archive (VLTI)
  - Investigate potential demand by non-PIs?
  - Are all results published?



### Interferometry priorities

- Adding a spatial frequency axis would help select appropriate quality calibrated data
- Main demand for VO development is for polarization!
- Characterise most present data in terms of products
- Encourage use of data provider pipelines
  - Relatively few observatories, much information often packaged with data
    - Use switches/pointers to confirm existence of supporting info
  - MERLINImager 'proof of concept'
  - Essential for massive data sets
  - (E)VLA development; EVN provide user-side version
- Future: ALMA and VLTI, MRO etc requirements; SKA