

Hands on Tutorial: ALMA Imaging



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Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array



This tutorial will consist of a talk from the speaker in between hands on work with a CASA Guide.

Topics:

- **A first look at tclean**
- **Continuum imaging**
- **Self-Calibration**
- **Linecube imaging**
- **Image Analysis**

A Note: There are a lot of terminal commands and parameters to set in CASA in this talk. These commands are also on the CASA Guide webpages we will be using.

<https://casaguides.nrao.edu/index.php/ALMAGuides>

https://casaguides.nrao.edu/index.php/First_Look_at_Imaging_CDE



CASAGuides: First Look at Imaging

- Check out the ALMA Guides at <https://casaguides.nrao.edu/index.php/ALMAguides>
- Today we'll look at the first look guides https://casaguides.nrao.edu/index.php/First_Look_at_Imaging_CDE
- There are also guides for:
 - Automasking
 - Pipeline Image reprocessing
 - NA Imaging Template
 - Science Verification data reductions



CASAGuides: First Look at Imaging

<https://casaguides.nrao.edu/index.php/ALMAGuides>

Introduction [\[edit\]](#)

This page contains tutorials to guide new ALMA users through some common types of data imaging and analysis using example ALMA datasets. In addition, we provide detailed guides to the calibration and imaging of some of the publicly-available ALMA Science Verification data that illustrate several different ALMA capabilities.

If you are a new user of CASA, take a look at [Getting Started in CASA](#).

If you are new to CASAGuides, start with [How to use these CASA Tutorials](#).

General Imaging Tutorials [\[edit\]](#)

The following tutorials use example ALMA datasets to guide new CASA users through the basic steps required for imaging and self-calibration. ALMA data are delivered with standard calibrations applied and they are ready for imaging.

These guides have been updated to work in CASA 5.4.0, and to use [tclean](#) rather than [clean](#). To understand the differences between [clean](#) and [tclean](#), please see the guide: [Examples for using the new tclean CASA task for ALMA Imaging](#).

- [A first look at imaging in CASA](#): This guide gives a first look at imaging and image analysis in CASA.
- [A first look at self-calibration in CASA](#): This guide demonstrates continuum self-cal.
- [A first look at spectral line imaging in CASA](#): This guide shows imaging of a spectral line.
- [A first look at image analysis in CASA](#): This guide demonstrates moment creation and basic image analysis.

Community Development Day Tutorials.

- [A first look at imaging in CASA](#): This guide gives a first look at imaging and image analysis in CASA.
- [A first look at self-calibration in CASA](#): This guide demonstrates continuum self-cal.
- [A first look at spectral line imaging in CASA](#): This guide shows imaging of a spectral line.
- [A first look at image analysis in CASA](#): This guide demonstrates moment creation and basic image analysis.

New!

- [A guide to automasking](#): This guide demonstrates the automasking functionality of [tclean](#).

You can find archived versions of the first look guides for older versions of CASA [here](#).

Prepare the Sample Data

In the command line:

- `tar -xvf ss_alma_data_v1p2.tar`
- `cd working_data`
- `ls`

```
sis14_twhya_bpcal.ms  
sis14_twhya_n2hp.image  
sis14_twhya_bpcal_flagged.ms  
sis14_twhya_selfcal.ms  
sis14_twhya_calibrated.ms  
sis14_twhya_selfcal.ms.contsub  
sis14_twhya_calibrated_flagged.ms  
sis14_twhya_uncalibrated.ms  
sis14_twhya_cont.image
```



About the Sample Data:

The data for this example comes from ALMA Project 2011.0.00340.S, "Searching for H₂D⁺ in the disk of TW Hya v1.5", for which the PI is Chunhua Qi. Part of the data for this project has been published in [Qi et al. 2013](#).

The original observation had three scientific objectives:

1. Image the submm continuum structure in TW Hydra
 2. Image the H₂D⁺ line structure (rest frequency 372.42138 GHz)
 3. Image the N₂H⁺ line structure (rest frequency 372.67249 GHz)
- This data is already calibrated and we have reduced it in size by averaging in time and frequency.
 - Our goal will be to image the continuum emission and the N₂H⁺ spectral line, which is bright and well suited for demonstrating the imaging techniques.



First Look at Imaging

- Inspecting the data (listobs, plotms)
- First look at TCLEAN (parameters)
- Experiment with TCLEAN (robust, cell & imsize)
 - Skip during hands on in interest of time
- Image the science target
- Non-interactive clean
- How to apply PB correction



CASAGuides: First Look at Imaging

- clean is the original imaging task.
- tclean (i.e., test clean) is a new version of clean that has been refactored to make it easier to maintain and add new options.
- Both tasks
 - take the calibrated visibilities
 - grid them on the UV-plane
 - perform the FFT to a dirty image
 - deconvolve the image
 - restore the image from clean table and residual
- The task tclean is used by Cycle 5 pipeline and all development including bugfixes is only being done in tclean.
- Major syntax and usage changes from clean → tclean are summarized here:

https://casaguides.nrao.edu/index.php/TCLEAN_and_ALMA



https://casaguides.nrao.edu/index.php/First_Look_at_Imaging_CDE

Key tclean parameters

vis = ms file (can be multiple ms'es)

imagename = whatever you want

More information in the
CASADocs:

<https://casa.nrao.edu/casadocs/casa-5.4.0/imaging/synthesis-imaging/imaging-overview>



```
CASA <6>: inp tclean
-----> inp(tclean)
# tclean :: Radio Interferometric Image Reconstruction
vis = '' # Name of input visibility file(s)
selectdata = True # Enable data selection parameters
  field = '' # field(s) to select
  spw = '' # spw(s)/channels to select
  timerange = '' # Range of time to select from data
  uvrange = '' # Select data within uvrange
  antenna = '' # Select data based on antenna/baseline
  scan = '' # Scan number range
  observation = '' # Observation ID range
  intent = '' # Scan Intent(s)
datacolumn = 'corrected' # Data column to image(data,corrected)
imagename = '' # Pre-name of output images
  nsize = [100] # Number of pixels
  cell = ['1arcsec'] # Cell size
  phasecenter = '' # Phase center of the image
  stokes = 'I' # Stokes Planes to make
  projection = 'SIN' # Coordinate projection (SIN, HPX)
  startmodel = '' # Name of starting model image
  specmode = 'mfs' # Spectral definition mode
  # (mfs,cube,cubedata)
  reffreq = '' # Reference frequency
gridder = 'standard' # Gridding options (standard, wproject,
  # widefield, mosaic, awproject)
  vptable = '' # Name of Voltage Pattern table
  pblimit = 0.2 # >PB gain level at which to cut off
  # normalizations
deconvolver = 'hogbom' # Minor cycle algorithm (hogbom,clark,m
  # ultiscale,mtmfs,mem,clarkstokes)
restoration = True # Do restoration steps (or not)
  restoringbeam = [] # Restoring beam shape to use. Default
  # is the PSF main lobe
  pbcor = False # Apply PB correction on the output
  # restored image
outlierfile = '' # Name of outlier-field image
  # definitions
weighting = 'natural' # Weighting scheme
  # (natural,uniform,briggs)
  uvtaper = [] # uv-taper on outer baselines in uv-
  # plane
niter = 0 # Maximum number of iterations
usemask = 'user' # Type of mask(s) for deconvolution
  # (user, pb, auto-thresh, auto-
  # thresh2, or auto-multithresh)
  mask = '' # Mask (a list of image name(s) or
  # region file(s) or region string(s) )
  pbmask = 0.0 # primary beam mask
restart = True # True : Re-use existing images. False
  # : Increment imagename
savemodel = 'none' # Options to save model visibilities
  # (none, virtual, modelcolumn)
calcres = True # Calculate initial residual image
calcpsf = True # Calculate PSF
parallel = False # Run major cycles in parallel
CASA <7>:
```

Key tclean parameters

imsize = size of image in pixels = typically primary beam (i.e., FOV)

cell = size of pixels in angular units = typically 5-8 pixels across synthesized beam (resolution)

```
CASA <6>: inp tclean
-----> inp(tclean)
# tclean :: Radio Interferometric Image Reconstruction
vis = '' # Name of input visibility file(s)
selectdata = True # Enable data selection parameters
  field = '' # field(s) to select
  spw = '' # spw(s)/channels to select
  timerange = '' # Range of time to select from data
  uvrange = '' # Select data within uvrange
  antenna = '' # Select data based on antenna/baseline
  scan = '' # Scan number range
  observation = '' # Observation ID range
  intent = '' # Scan Intent(s)

datacolumn = 'corrected' # Data column to image(data,corrected)
imagename = '' # Pre-name of output images
imsize = [100] # Number of pixels
cell = ['1arcsec'] # Cell size
phasecenter = '' # Phase center of the image
stokes = 'I' # Stokes Planes to make
projection = 'SIN' # Coordinate projection (SIN, HPX)
startmodel = '' # Name of starting model image
specmode = 'mfs' # Spectral definition mode
  (mfs,cube,cubedata)
reffreq = '' # Reference frequency

gridder = 'standard' # Gridding options (standard, wproject,
  widefield, mosaic, awproject)
vptable = '' # Name of Voltage Pattern table
pblimit = 0.2 # >PB gain level at which to cut off
  normalizations

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  ultiscale,mtmfs,mem,clarkstokes)
restoration = True # Do restoration steps (or not)
  restoringbeam = [] # Restoring beam shape to use. Default
  is the PSF main lobe
pbcor = False # Apply PB correction on the output
  restored image

outlierfile = '' # Name of outlier-field image
  definitions
weighting = 'natural' # Weighting scheme
  (natural,uniform,briggs)
  uvtaper = [] # uv-taper on outer baselines in uv-
  plane

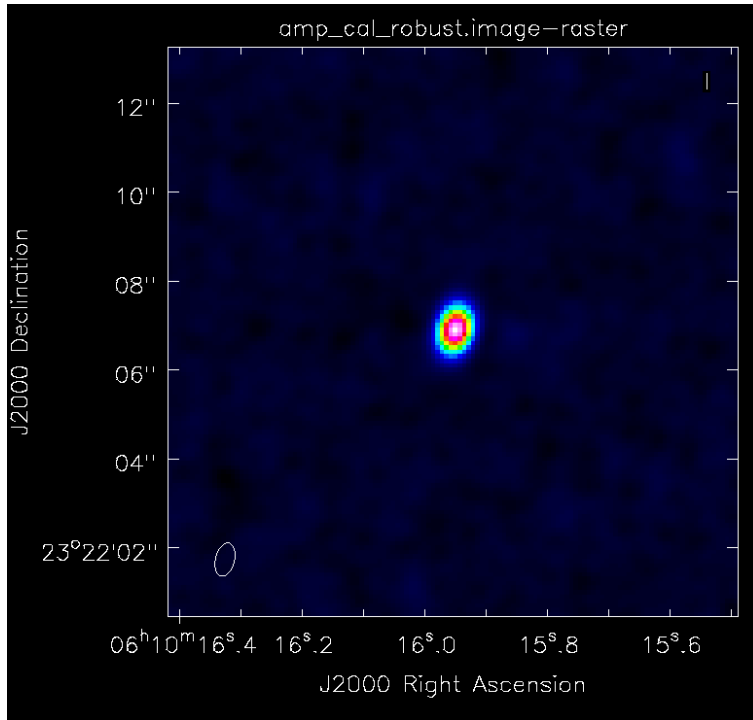
niter = 0 # Maximum number of iterations
usemask = 'user' # Type of mask(s) for deconvolution
  (user, pb, auto-thresh, auto-
  thresh2, or auto-multithresh)
mask = '' # Mask (a list of image name(s) or
  # region file(s) or region string(s) )
pbmask = 0.0 # primary beam mask

restart = True # True : Re-use existing images. False
  # : Increment imagename
savemodel = 'none' # Options to save model visibilities
  (none, virtual, modelcolumn)
calcres = True # Calculate initial residual image
calcpsf = True # Calculate PSF
parallel = False # Run major cycles in parallel

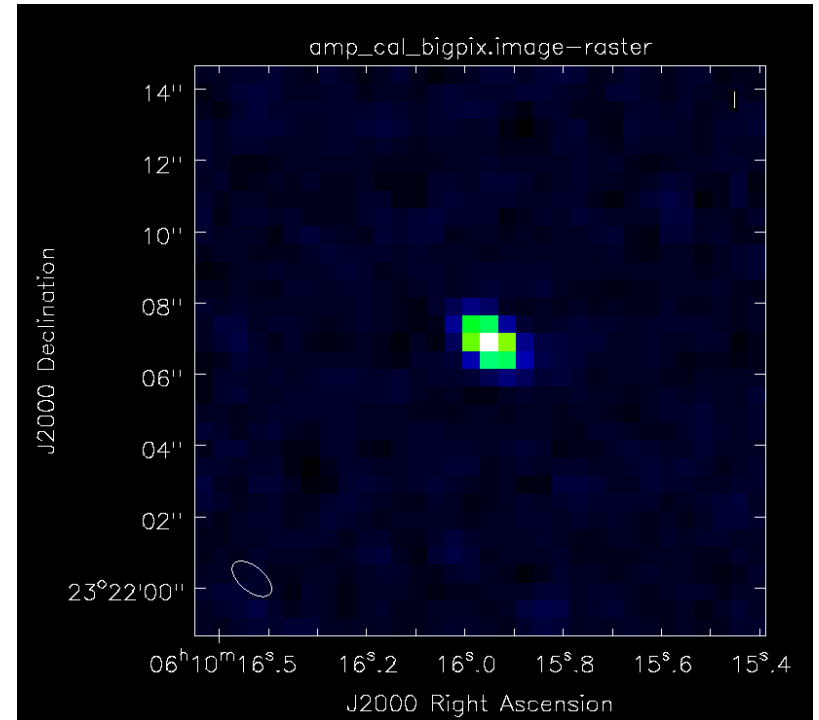
CASA <7>:
```



Changing the cell size and imsize



Imsize= [128,128]
Cellsize= ['0.1arcsec']



Imsize= [32,32]
Cellsize= ['0.5arcsec']

Key tclean parameters

Weighting = visibility weighting scheme

- Natural- More weight given to short baselines-Angular resolution degraded, better sensitivity
- Uniform- More weight give to long baselines-Angular resolution enhanced, sensitivity is degraded
- Briggs-Provides Robust parameter for scaling between Natural and Uniform
robust = -2.0 maps to uniform weighting. robust = +2.0 maps to natural weighting.
- Robust=0.5 is used for ALMA QA2

```
CASA <6>: inp tclean
-----> inp(tclean)
# tclean :: Radio Interferometric Image Reconstruction
vis = '' # Name of input visibility file(s)
selectdata = True # Enable data selection parameters
  field = '' # field(s) to select
  spw = '' # spw(s)/channels to select
  timerange = '' # Range of time to select from data
  uvrange = '' # Select data within uvrange
  antenna = '' # Select data based on antenna/baseline
  scan = '' # Scan number range
  observation = '' # Observation ID range
  intent = '' # Scan Intent(s)

datacolumn = 'corrected' # Data column to image(data,corrected)
imagename = '' # Pre-name of output images
imsize = [100] # Number of pixels
cell = ['1arcsec'] # Cell size
phasecenter = '' # Phase center of the image
stokes = 'I' # Stokes Planes to make
projection = 'SIN' # Coordinate projection (SIN, HPX)
startmodel = '' # Name of starting model image
specmode = 'mfs' # Spectral definition mode
  (mfs,cube,cubedata)
  reffreq = '' # Reference frequency

gridding = 'standard' # Gridding options (standard, wproject,
  widefield, mosaic, awproject)
vptable = '' # Name of Voltage Pattern table
pblimit = 0.2 # >PB gain level at which to cut off
  normalizations

deconvolver = 'hogbom' # Minor cycle algorithm (hogbom,clark,m
  ultiscale,mtmfs,mem,clarkstokes)
restoration = True # Do restoration steps (or not)
  restoringbeam = [] # Restoring beam shape to use. Default
  is the PSF main lobe
  pbcor = False # Apply PB correction on the output
  restored image

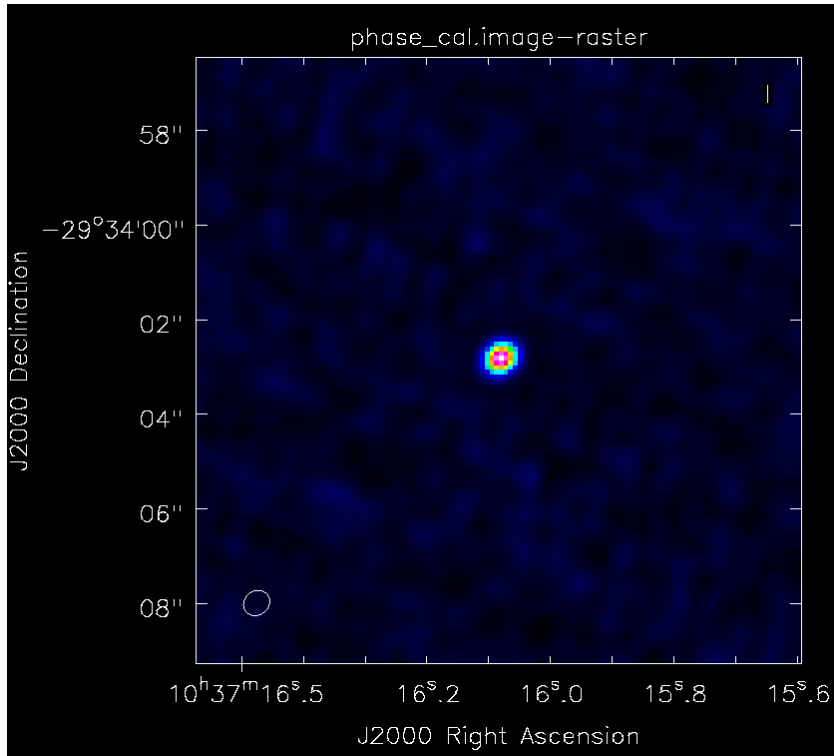
outlierfile = '' # Name of outlier-field image
  definitions
weighting = 'natural' # Weighting scheme
  (natural,uniform,briggs)
  uvtaper = [] # uv-taper on outer baselines in uv-
  plane

niter = 0 # Maximum number of iterations
usemask = 'user' # Type of mask(s) for deconvolution
  (user, pb, auto-thresh, auto-
  thresh2, or auto-multithresh)
  mask = '' # Mask (a list of image name(s) or
  # region file(s) or region string(s) )
  pbmask = 0.0 # primary beam mask

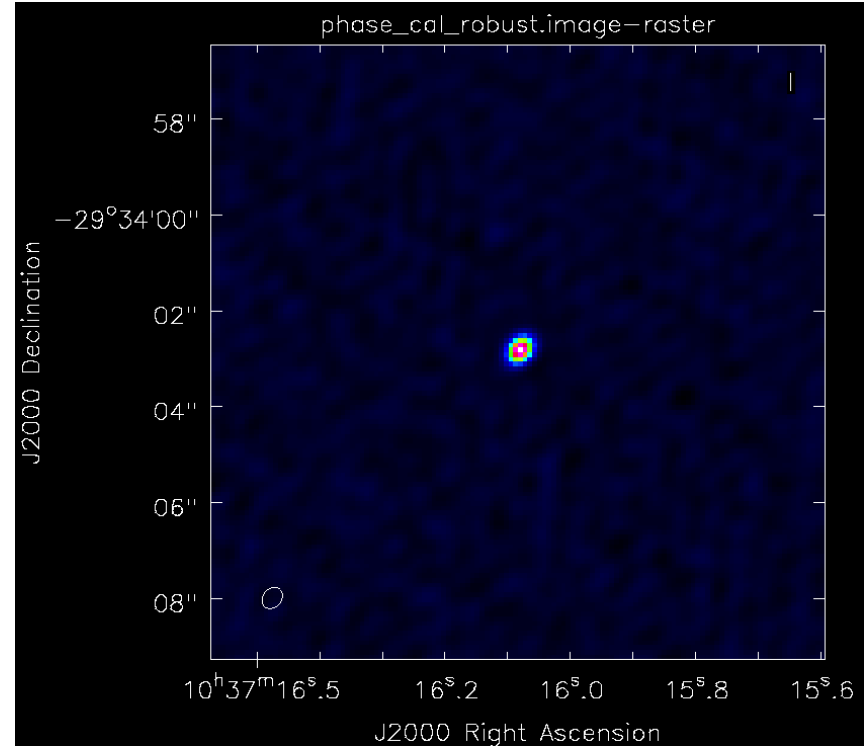
restart = True # True : Re-use existing images. False
  : Increment imagename
savemodel = 'none' # Options to save model visibilities
  (none, virtual, modelcolumn)
calcres = True # Calculate initial residual image
calcpsf = True # Calculate PSF
parallel = False # Run major cycles in parallel

CASA <7>:
```

Changing the robust



Weighting= Natural
(same as robust=2)



Weighting= briggs
robust=-1

Key tclean parameters

The **specmode** parameter controls whether you image the continuum or line emission.

The **gridded** option is used to specify what sort of gridding you will be doing (standard, mosaic, widefield, wproject, or awproject). The first two are most common with ALMA. The rest more common with the VLA.

The **deconvolver** options gives you access to different deconvolution options (hogbom, clark, mtmfs, multiscale, etc)

```
[CASA <23>: inp
-----> inp()
# tclean :: Radio Interferometric Image Reconstruction
vis = '' # Name of input visibility file(s)
selectdata = True # Enable data selection parameters
field = '' # field(s) to select
spw = '' # spw(s)/channels to select
timerange = '' # Range of time to select from data
uvrange = '' # Select data within uvrange
antenna = '' # Select data based on antenna/baseline
scan = '' # Scan number range
observation = '' # Observation ID range
intent = '' # Scan Intent(s)

datacolumn = 'corrected' # Data column to image(data,corrected)
imagename = '' # Pre-name of output images
imsize = [100] # Number of pixels
cell = ['1arcsec'] # Cell size
phasecenter = '' # Phase center of the image
stokes = 'I' # Stokes Planes to make
projection = 'SIN' # Coordinate projection (SIN, HPX)
startmodel = '' # Name of starting model image
specmode = 'mfs' # Spectral definition mode
# (mfs,cube,cubedata)
reffreq = '' # Reference frequency

gridded = 'standard' # Gridding options (standard, wproject,
# widefield, mosaic, awproject)
vptable = '' # Name of Voltage Pattern table
pblimit = 0.2 # >PB gain level at which to cut off
# normalizations

deconvolver = 'mtmfs' # Minor cycle algorithm (hogbom,clark,m
# ultiscale,mtmfs,mem,clarkstokes)
scales = [] # List of scale sizes (in pixels) for
# multi-scale algorithms
nterms = 2 # Number of Taylor coefficients in the
# spectral model

restoration = True # Do restoration steps (or not)
restoringbeam = [] # Restoring beam shape to use. Default
# is the PSF main lobe
pbcor = False # Apply PB correction on the output
# restored image

outlierfile = '' # Name of outlier-field image
# definitions
weighting = 'natural' # Weighting scheme
# (natural,uniform,briggs)
uvtaper = [] # uv-taper on outer baselines in uv-
# plane

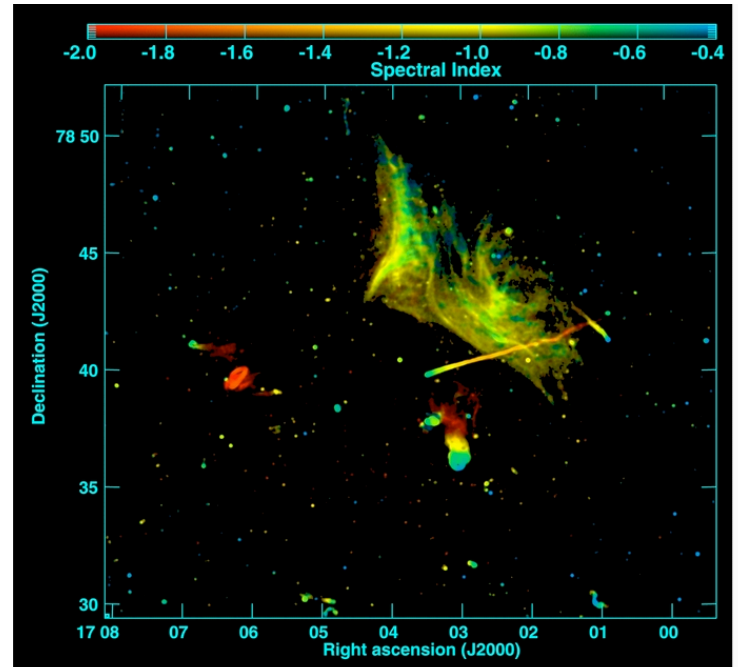
niter = 0 # Maximum number of iterations
usemask = 'user' # Type of mask(s) for deconvolution
# (user, pb, auto-thresh, auto-
# thresh2, or auto-multithresh)
mask = '' # Mask (a list of image name(s) or
# region file(s) or region string(s) )
pbmask = 0.0 # primary beam mask

restart = True # True : Re-use existing images. False
# : Increment imagename
savemodel = 'none' # Options to save model visibilities
# (none, virtual, modelcolumn)
calcres = True # Calculate initial residual image
calcpsf = True # Calculate PSF
parallel = False # Run major cycles in parallel
```

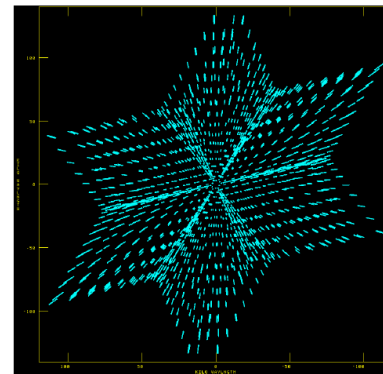


Specmode options: Continuum Imaging

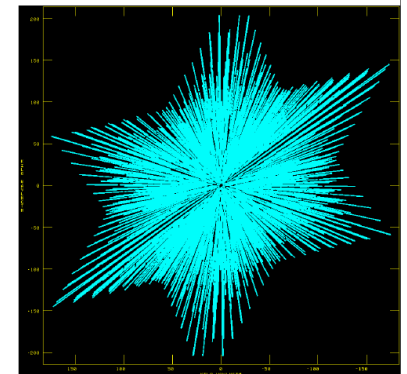
- specmode='mfs' if narrow bandwidth
- add deconvolver='mtmfs' if you have a fractional bandwidth for the aggregate continuum greater than 10% to use multi-term multi-frequency synthesis.
 - Only in ALMA Band 3 and the lower end of Band 4 can have fractional bandwidths of greater than 10% and only when both sidebands are employed.
- nterm=2 compute spectral index, 3 for curvature etc.
- tt0 average intensity, tt1 α *tt0, α images output
- takes at least nterms longer (image size dependent)



Abell 2256; Owen et al. (2014)



Narrow BW



wide BW

(better uv-coverage)

Stopping parameters

- Setting niter>0 exposes stopping parameters
- tclean stops when it completes the maximum number of iterations or when residuals go below the threshold level, whatever comes first.
 - Set niter to a large, but not too large, number
 - 1000 is a decent starting point
 - The more complex your image is the larger niter you will need
 - threshold='3mJy'
 - Usually some multiple of your noise level (1-3 sigma)
- Interactive=True
 - Allows you interactive control of tclean through the viewer
 - Choice of niter and threshold can be controlled through viewer



```
(CASA <21>: inp
-----> inp()
# tclean :: Radio Interferometric Image Reconstruction
vis = '' # Name of input visibility file(s)
selectdata = True # Enable data selection parameters
field = '' # field(s) to select
spw = '' # spw(s)/channels to select
timerange = '' # Range of time to select from data
uvrange = '' # Select data within uvrange
antenna = '' # Select data based on antenna/baseline
scan = '' # Scan number range
observation = '' # Observation ID range
intent = '' # Scan Intent(s)

datacolumn = 'corrected' # Data column to image(data,corrected)
imagename = '' # Pre-name of output images
imsize = [100] # Number of pixels
cell = ['1arcsec'] # Cell size
phasecenter = '' # Phase center of the image
stokes = 'I' # Stokes Planes to make
projection = 'SIN' # Coordinate projection (SIN, HPX)
startmodel = '' # Name of starting model image
specmode = 'mfs' # Spectral definition mode
(mfs,cube,cubedata)
refreq = '' # Reference frequency

gridding = 'standard' # Gridding options (standard, wproject,
widefield, mosaic, awproject)
vptable = '' # Name of Voltage Pattern table
pblimit = 0.2 # >PB gain level at which to cut off
normalizations

deconvolver = 'hogbom' # Minor cycle algorithm (hogbom,clark,m
ultiscale,mtmfs,mem,clarkstokes)
restoration = True # Do restoration steps (or not)
restoringbeam = [] # Restoring beam shape to use. Default
is the PSF main lobe
pbcor = False # Apply PB correction on the output
restored image

outlierfile = '' # Name of outlier-field image
definitions

weighting = 'natural' # Weighting scheme
(natural,uniform,briggs)
uvtaper = [] # uv-taper on outer baselines in uv-
plane

niter = 1 # Maximum number of iterations
gain = 0.1 # Loop gain
threshold = 0.0 # Stopping threshold
cycleniter = -1 # Maximum number of minor-cycle
iterations
cyclefactor = 1.0 # Scaling on PSF sidelobe level to
compute the minor-cycle stopping
threshold.
minpsffraction = 0.05 # PSF fraction that marks the max depth
of cleaning in the minor cycle
maxpsffraction = 0.8 # PSF fraction that marks the minimum
depth of cleaning in the minor cycle
interactive = False # Modify masks and parameters at
runtime

usemask = 'user' # Type of mask(s) for deconvolution
(user, pb, auto-thresh, auto-
thresh2, or auto-multithresh)
mask = '' # Mask (a list of image name(s) or
region file(s) or region string(s) )
pbmask = 0.0 # primary beam mask

restart = True # True : Re-use existing images. False
: Increment imagename
savemodel = 'none' # Options to save model visibilities
(none, virtual, modelcolumn)
calcres = True # Calculate initial residual image
calcpsf = True # Calculate PSF
parallel = False # Run major cycles in parallel
```


Running TCLEAN interactively

- residual image in viewer
- define a mask with defining a mouse button on shape type
- define the same mask for all channels
- or iterate through the channels with the tape deck and define separate masks

Viewer Display Panel

iterations: 100 cycles: 1 threshold: 0.1 mJy

Add Erase

This Channel All Channels

This Polarization All Polarizations

Next Action: [X] [Play] [Refresh]

foo.residual
+0.0404961 Pixel: 184 21 0 0
17:20:00.457 -35.00.12.341 I 0 km/s (lsrk/radio velocity)

foo.mask-contour
+0 Pixel: 184 21 0 0
17:20:00.457 -35.00.12.341 I 0 km/s (lsrk/radio velocity)
Contours: -0.6 -0.2 0.2 0.6

Running TCLEAN interactively

Stop cleaning

Continue for next major cycle and display residual

Exit interactive mode, but continue cleaning.

Dangerous if control parameters not set sensibly!!

Using Ctrl+C can corrupt your ms!

The screenshot shows the 'Viewer Display Panel' of the TCLEAN software. At the top, there is a toolbar with various icons. Below the toolbar is a control panel with a green background. It contains three input fields: 'iterations' (100), 'cycles' (1), and 'threshold' (0.1 mJy). To the right of these fields are buttons for 'Add', 'Erase', 'This Channel', 'All Channels', 'This Polarization', and 'All Polarizations'. Further right are three buttons: a red 'X' button, a play button, and a circular arrow button. A blue box highlights the 'iterations', 'cycles', and 'threshold' fields. A blue arrow points from the 'iterations' field to a text box that says 'Change control parameters'. Another blue arrow points from the play button to the text 'Continue for next major cycle and display residual'. A third blue arrow points from the circular arrow button to the text 'Exit interactive mode, but continue cleaning.'. Below the control panel is a large plot area showing a residual plot with a blue background and white contours. At the bottom of the window, there is a status bar with text: 'foo.residual', '+0.0404961 Pixel: 184 21 0 0', '17:20:00.457 -35.00.12.341 I 0 km/s (lsrk/radio velocity)', 'foo.mask-contour', '+0 Pixel: 184 21 0 0', '17:20:00.457 -35.00.12.341 I 0 km/s (lsrk/radio velocity)', and 'Contours: -0.6 -0.2 0.2 0.6'.

Output of TCLEAN

Minimally:

- `my_image.pb` Primary beam model
- **`my_image.image`** Cleaned and restored image (Jy/clean beam)
- `my_image.mask` Clean “boxes”
- `my_image.model` Clean components (Jy/pixel)
- `my_image.psf` Dirty beam
- `my_image.residual` Residual (Jy/dirty beam)
- `my_image.sumwt` Sum of weights

Wide-field imaging, multi-term, and parallel imaging will produce additional products.

Together images can be used in subsequent tclean runs if necessary. It's good practice not to delete subsets of images.

First Look at Imaging

Start working on the First Look at Imaging CASA Guide
~ 25 Minutes Hands on

What you should expect to learn:

- **Start CASA**
- **CASA Basics**
- **Get oriented with the data (listobs & plotms)**
- **Become familiar with basic TCLEAN parameters**
- **Explore TCLEAN GUI**
- **Image non-interactively**
- **Add a primary beam correction**
- **Skip Experiment with TCLEAN in interest of time**

https://casaguides.nrao.edu/index.php/First_Look_at_Imaging_CDE



CASAGuides: First Look at SelfCal

- Repeats the last step of a First Look at Imaging - Image the continuum of the science target
- A look at the steps of selfcal (clean, gaincal, plot, apply, repeat)
- Best Template to use for your science can be found: [https://casaguides.nrao.edu/index.php/Self-Calibration Template](https://casaguides.nrao.edu/index.php/Self-Calibration_Template)



Doing selfcalibration on continuum image

Iterative process with decreasing solution interval

- clean and save the clean model (tclean)
- use the model to solve gain solution (gaincal)
- apply the solution to the data (applycal)

Rule of Thumb:

1. With more than 25 antennas, if image S/N is 20, try phase only selfcal
2. Do clean conservatively
3. Be cautious on amp-selfcal (with extended emission)



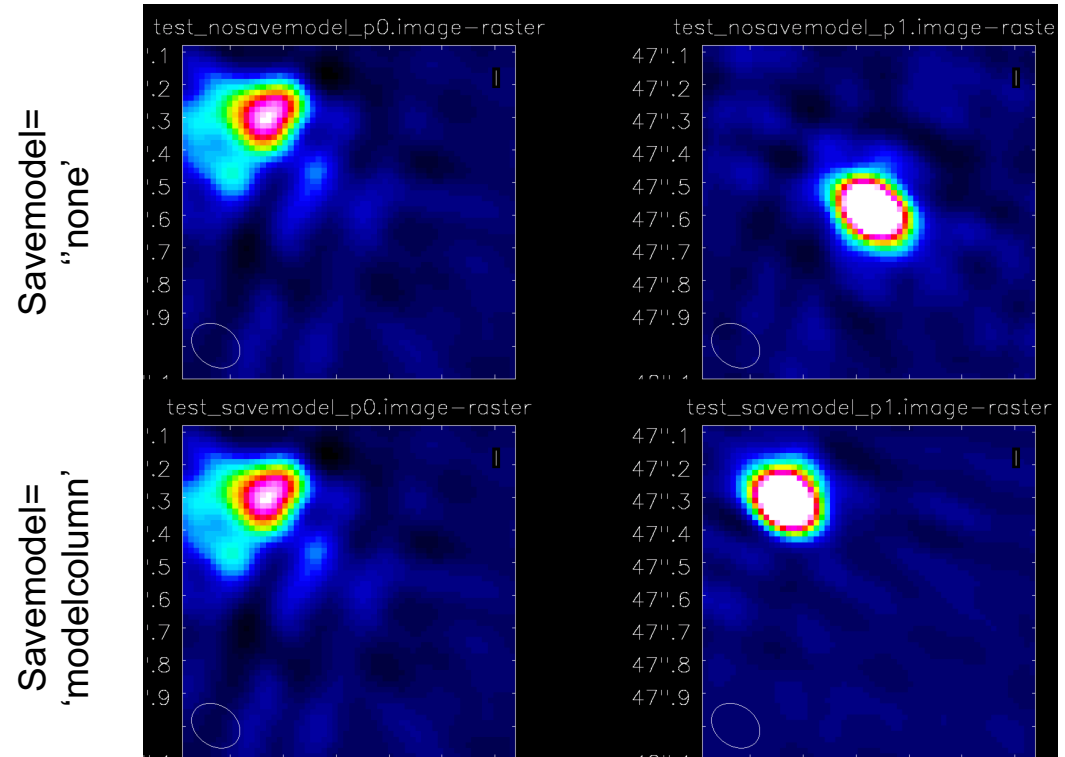
Doing selfcalibration on continuum image

Make sure to set `savemodel='modelcolumn'` if self-calibrating!

- CASA measurement sets nominally have three columns (data, model, corrected) data
- `tclean` does not save model by default to save disk space.
- However if you are self-calibrating, you need the model.
- If you don't do this, `gaincal` will use the default model (point source at the phase center).
- The end result is your source appearing to move to the center of the image and possibly becoming more point-like.

Initial self-cal
image

Phase-only
self-cal



- For self-cal and other imaging examples see the NA ALMA imaging script template:
<https://github.com/aakepley/ALMAImagingScript>



Doing selfcalibration on continuum image

```
tclean(vis='sis14_twhya_calibrated_
flagged.ms',
  imagename='first_image',
  field='5',
  spw="",
  specmode='mfs',
  gridder='standard',
  deconvolver='hogbom',
  imsize=[250,250],
  cell=['0.1arcsec'],
  weighting='natural',
  threshold='0mJy',
  niter=5000,
  savemodel='modelcolumn',
  interactive=True)
```

```
gaincal(vis="sis14_twhya_calibr
ated_flagged.ms",
  caltable='phase.cal',
  field='5',
  gaintype='G',
  refant='DV22',
  calmode='p',
  solint='30s')
```

30 second solution intervals

```
applycal(vis="sis14_twhya_calibr
ated_flagged.ms", field='5',
  gaintable=['phase.cal'],
  interp='linear')
```

```
split(vis="sis14_twhya_calibrated_fl
agged.ms",
  outputvis="sis14_twhya_selfcal.ms",
  datacolumn='corrected')
```

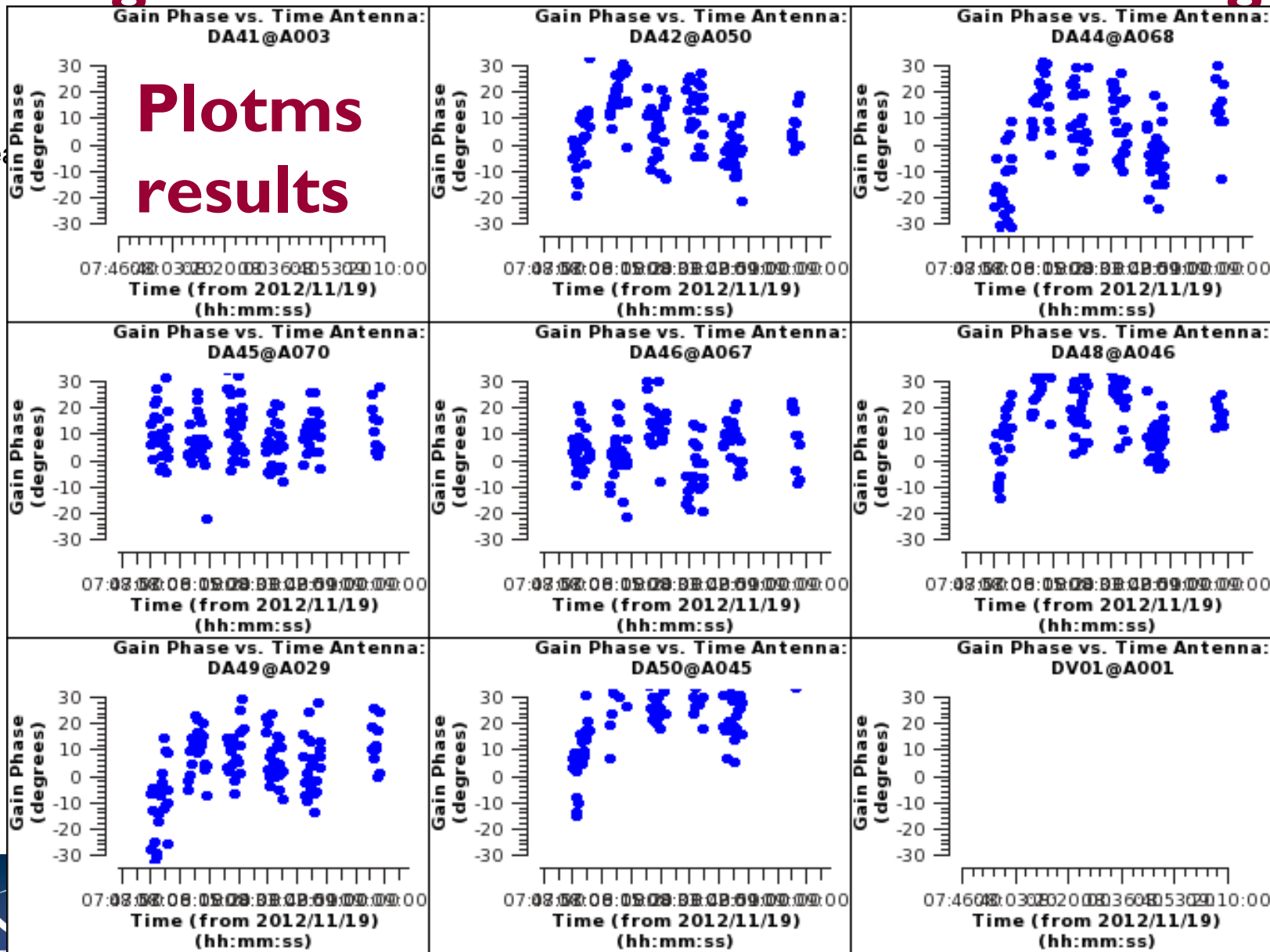
```
plotms(vis='phase.cal',
  xaxis='time' yaxis='phase',
  iteraxis='antenna')
```



Doing selfcalibration on continuum image

tle

Plotms results



CASAGuides: First Look at SelfCal

**Start working on the First Look at Self Calibration Guide
15 Minutes Hands On**

What you should expect to learn:

- **The steps in the iterative process of selfcal**
- **Experimenting with gaincal averaging options**
- **How to measure progress of selfcal (comparing residuals)**

https://casaguides.nrao.edu/index.php/First_Look_at_Self_Calibration_CDE



CASAGuides: First Look at Spectral Line Imaging

- Continuum Subtraction
- Imaging a cube

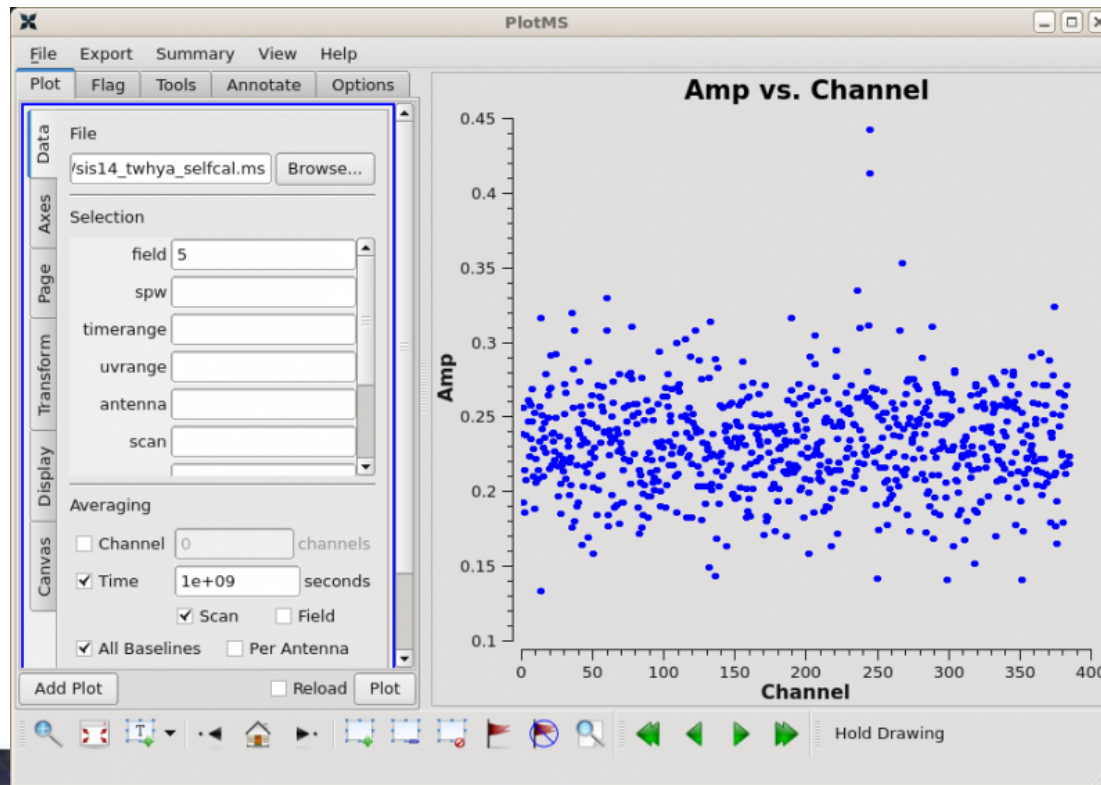
- Continue with same ms or copy over `sis14_twhya_selfcal.ms` from `working_data` folder



Continuum Subtraction

Find the Continuum with Plotms

```
plotms(vis='sis14_twhya_selfcal.ms', xaxis='channel',  
yaxis='amp', field='5', avgspw=False, avgtime='1e9',  
avgscan=True, avgbaseline=True, showgui = True)
```



Continuum Subtraction

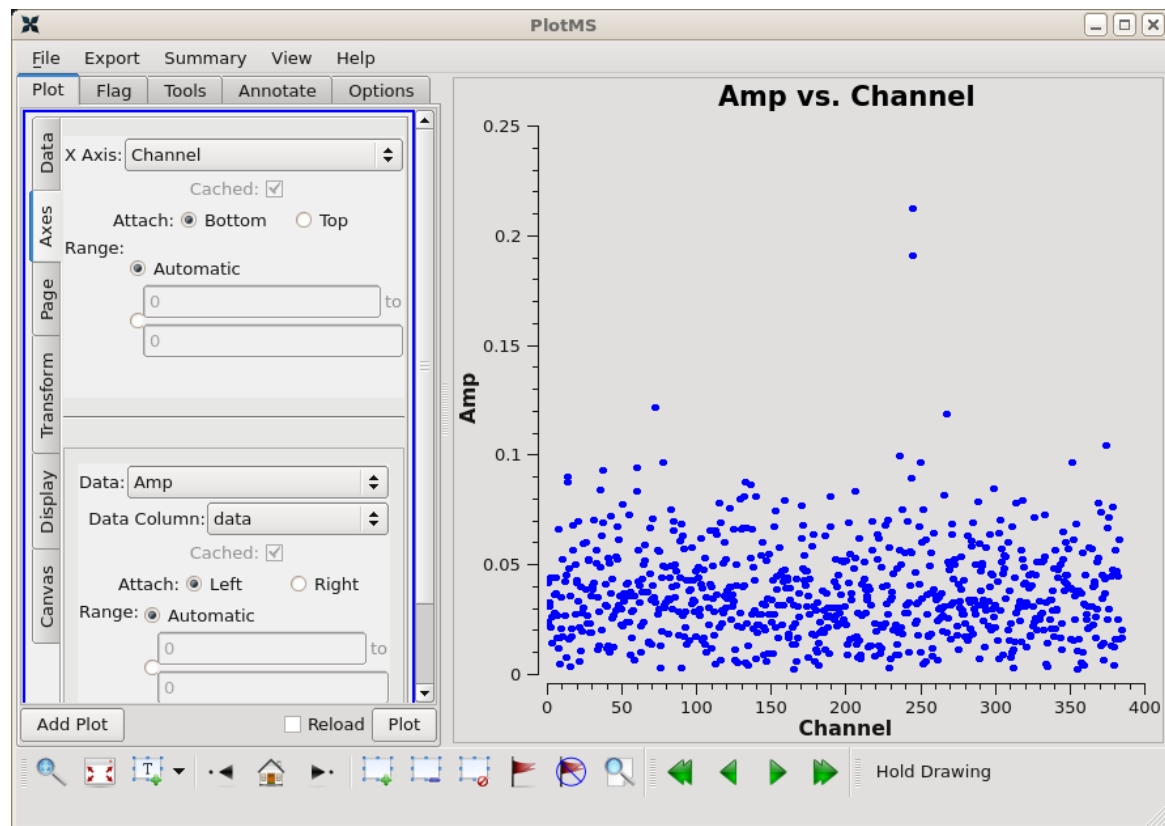
```
uvcontsub(vis = 'sis14_twhya_selfcal.ms',  
          field = '5', fitspw = '0:0~239;281~383',  
          excludechans = False, fitorder = 0, solint='int')
```

https://casa.nrao.edu/casadocs/casa-5.4.0/global-task-list/task_uvcontsub/about



Check visibilities after Continuum Subtraction

```
plotms(vis='sis14_twhy_a_selfcal.ms.contsub',  
       axis='channel',  
       yaxis='amp',  
       field='0',  
       avgspw=False,  
       avgtime='1e9',  
       avgscan=True,  
       avgbaseline=True,  
       showgui = True)
```



Specmode options: Imaging spectral lines

specmode='cube'

- Set the dimensions of the cube
- Set Rest frequency
- Set Velocity Frame (LSRK, BARY, ...)
- If imaging large cubes, set chanchunks=-1. Default (1) tries to put entire cube in memory, which can fail for large cubes.

tclean will calculate the Doppler corrections for you!
No need to realign beforehand.



```

CASA 40>: inp tclean
-----> inp(tclean)
# tclean :: Radio Interferometric Image Reconstruction
vis = '' # Name of input visibility file(s)
# Enable data selection parameters
selectdata = True # field(s) to select
field = '' # spw(s)/channels to select
spw = '' # Range of time to select from data
timerange = '' # Select data within uvrange
uvrange = '' # Select data based on antenna/baseline
antenna = '' # Scan number range
scan = '' # Observation ID range
observation = '' # Scan Intent(s)
intent = ''

datacolumn = 'corrected' # Data column to image(data,corrected)
imagenam = '' # Pre-name of output images
imsize = [100] # Number of pixels
cell = ['1arcsec'] # Cell size
phasecenter = '' # Phase center of the image
stokes = 'I' # Stokes Planes to make
projection = 'SIN' # Coordinate projection (SIN, HPX)
startmodel = '' # Name of starting model image

specmode = 'cube' # Spectral definition mode
# (mfs,cube,cubedata)
nchan = 100 # Number of channels in the output
# image
start = '100km/s' # First channel (e.g. start=3,start='1.
# 1GHz',start='15343km/s')
width = '10km/s' # Channel width (e.g. width=2,width='0.
# 1MHz',width='10km/s')
outframe = 'lsrk' # Spectral reference frame in which to
# interpret 'start' and 'width'
veltype = 'radio' # Velocity type (radio, z, ratio, beta,
# gamma, optical)
restfreq = [] # List of rest frequencies
interpolation = 'linear' # Spectral interpolation
# (nearest,linear,cubic)
chanchunks = -1 # Number of channel chunks

gridding = 'standard' # Gridding options (standard, wproject,
# widefield, mosaic, awproject)
vptable = '' # Name of Voltage Pattern table
pblimit = 0.2 # >PB gain level at which to cut off
# normalizations

deconvolver = 'hogbom' # Minor cycle algorithm (hogbom,clark,m
# ultiscale,mtmfs,mem,clarkstokes)
restoration = True # Do restoration steps (or not)
restoringbeam = [] # Restoring beam shape to use. Default
# is the PSF main lobe
pbcor = False # Apply PB correction on the output
# restored image

outlierfile = '' # Name of outlier-field image
# definitions
weighting = 'natural' # Weighting scheme
# (natural,uniform,briggs)
uvtaper = [] # uv-taper on outer baselines in uv-
# plane

niter = 0 # Maximum number of iterations
usemask = 'user' # Type of mask(s) for deconvolution
# (user, pb, auto-thresh, auto-
# thresh2, or auto-multithresh)
mask = '' # Mask (a list of image name(s) or
# region file(s) or region string(s) )
pbmask = 0.0 # primary beam mask

restart = True # True : Re-use existing images. False
# : Increment imagename
savemodel = 'none' # Options to save model visibilities
# (none, virtual, modelcolumn)
calcres = True # Calculate initial residual image
calcpsf = True # Calculate PSF
parallel = False # Run major cycles in parallel
  
```

Specmode options: Imaging spectral lines

- nchan=Number of channels in output image
- start=First channel of output image specified by channel number, velocity, or frequency
- width= Width of output image channels, specified by number of channels, velocity, or frequency
- outframe=Spectral Reference frame in which to interpret start and width parameters
- restfreq=Specify rest frequency to use

```

CASA 400> inp tclean
-----> inp(tclean)
# tclean :: Radio Interferometric Image Reconstruction
vis = '' # Name of input visibility file(s)
# Enable data selection parameters
selectdata = True # field(s) to select
field = '' # spw(s)/channels to select
spw = '' # Range of time to select from data
timerange = '' # Select data within uvrange
uvrange = '' # Select data based on antenna/baseline
antenna = '' # Scan number range
scan = '' # Observation ID range
observation = '' # Scan Intent(s)
intent = ''

datacolumn = 'corrected' # Data column to image(data,corrected)
imagenam = '' # Pre-name of output images
nchan = 100 # Number of pixels
fsize = [100] # Cell size
cell = ['1arcsec'] # Phase center of the image
phasecenter = '' # Stokes Planes to make
stokes = 'I' # Coordinate projection (SIN, HPX)
projection = 'SIN' # Name of starting model image
startmodel = ''

specmode = 'cube' # Spectral definition mode
# (mfs,cube,cubedata)
nchan = 100 # Number of channels in the output
# image
start = '100km/s' # First channel (e.g. start=3,start='1.
# 1GHz',start='15343km/s')
width = '10km/s' # Channel width (e.g. width=2,width='0.
# 1MHz',width='10km/s')
outframe = 'lsrk' # Spectral reference frame in which to
# interpret 'start' and 'width'
veltype = 'radio' # Velocity type (radio, z, ratio, beta,
# gamma, optical)
restfreq = [] # List of rest frequencies
interpolation = 'linear' # Spectral interpolation
# (nearest,linear,cubic)
chanchunks = -1 # Number of channel chunks

gridding = 'standard' # Gridding options (standard, wproject,
# widefield, mosaic, awproject)
vptable = '' # Name of Voltage Pattern table
pblimit = 0.2 # >PB gain level at which to cut off
# normalizations

deconvolver = 'hogbom' # Minor cycle algorithm (hogbom,clark,m
# ultiscale,mtmfs,mem,clarkstokes)
restoration = True # Do restoration steps (or not)
restoringbeam = [] # Restoring beam shape to use. Default
# is the PSF main lobe
pbcor = False # Apply PB correction on the output
# restored image

outlierfile = '' # Name of outlier-field image
# definitions
weighting = 'natural' # Weighting scheme
# (natural,uniform,briggs)
uvtaper = [] # uv-taper on outer baselines in uv-
# plane

niter = 0 # Maximum number of iterations
usemask = 'user' # Type of mask(s) for deconvolution
# (user, pb, auto-thresh, auto-
# thresh2, or auto-multithresh)
mask = '' # Mask (a list of image name(s) or
# region file(s) or region string(s) )
pbmask = 0.0 # primary beam mask

restart = True # True : Re-use existing images. False
# : Increment imagename
savemodel = 'none' # Options to save model visibilities
# (none, virtual, modelcolumn)
calcres = True # Calculate initial residual image
calcpsf = True # Calculate PSF
parallel = False # Run major cycles in parallel
  
```



Linecube imaging

```
tclean(vis = linevis, imagename = 'twhya_n2hp',  
       field = '0', spw = '0', specmode = 'cube', nchan = 15,  
       start = '0.0km/s', width = '0.5km/s',  
       outframe = 'LSRK', restfreq = '372.67249GHz',  
       deconvolver='hogbom', gridder = 'standard',  
       imsize = [250, 250], cell = '0.08arcsec',  
       phasecenter = 0, weighting = 'briggs', robust = 0.5,  
       restoringbeam='common', interactive = True,  
       pbcor=True, niter=5000)
```



CASAGuides: First Look at Spectral Line Imaging

**Start working on the First Look at Spectral Line Guide
20 Minutes Hands On**

What you should expect to learn:

- **How to locate and remove continuum emission**
- **Continuum Subtraction (UVCONTSUB)**
- **How to image a cube**

https://casaguides.nrao.edu/index.php/First_Look_at_Line_Imaging_CDE



CASAGuides: AutoMasking

We will not be going through this guide today.

- **Complicated line emission?**
- **Check out the automasking guide!**

https://casaguides.nrao.edu/index.php/Automasking_Guide



https://casaguides.nrao.edu/index.php/Automasking_Guide

Automasking

- Done at every time when minor cycle starts
- Noise threshold mask (noise vs sidelobe)
- Low noise threshold mask (previous mask grows into low noise region)
- Absorption mask (negative threshold, not growing into low noise region)
- Pruned and smoothed
- Combined to create clean mask
- Multiple threshold parameters control the procedure of creating each mask



Advanced usage: automasking

- `usemask='auto-multithresh'`
- Used in the ALMA imaging pipeline starting with Cycle 5 (CASA 5.1.0). Significant improvements to speed in Cycle 6 (CASA 5.4.0)
- Default parameters generally good for ALMA 12m data
- General purpose algorithm so works for ALMA, VLA, ATCA, etc.
- casaguide describing algorithm, recommended parameter values, and how to tune the parameters:

https://casaguides.nrao.edu/index.php/Auto_masking_Guide



```
CASA <SB>: inp
-----> inp()
# tclean :: Radio Interferometric Image Reconstruction
vis = '' # Name of input visibility file(s)
# Enable data selection parameters
selectdata = True # field(s) to select
field = '' # spw(s)/channels to select
spw = '' # Range of time to select from data
timerange = '' # Select data within uvrange
uvrange = '' # Select data based on antenna/baseline
antenna = '' # Scan number range
scan = '' # Observation ID range
observation = '' # Scan Intent(s)
intent = ''

datacolumn = 'corrected' # Data column to image(data,corrected)
imagename = '' # Pre-name of output images
imsize = [100] # Number of pixels
cell = ['1arcsec'] # Cell size
phasecenter = '' # Phase center of the image
stokes = 'I' # Stokes Planes to make
projection = 'SIN' # Coordinate projection (SIN, HPX)
startmodel = '' # Name of starting model image
specmode = 'mfs' # Spectral definition mode
# (mfs,cube,cubedata)
reffreq = '' # Reference frequency

gridding = 'mosaic' # Gridding options (standard,wproject,
# widefield,mosaic,awproject)
normtype = 'flatnoise' # Normalization type (flatnoise,
# flatsky)
vptable = '' # Name of Voltage Pattern table
pblimit = 0.2 # >PB gain level at which to cut off
# normalizations
conjbeams = False # Use conjugate frequency for wideband
# A-terms

deconvolver = 'hogbom' # Minor cycle algorithm (hogbom,clark,m
# ultiscale,mtmfs,mem,clarkstokes)
restoration = True # Do restoration steps (or not)
restoringbeam = [] # Restoring beam shape to use. Default
# is the PSF main lobe
pbcor = False # Apply PB correction on the output
# restored image

outlierfile = '' # Name of outlier-field image
# definitions
weighting = 'natural' # Weighting scheme
# (natural,uniform,briggs)
uvtaper = [] # uv-taper on outer baselines in uv-
# plane

niter = 0 # Maximum number of iterations
usemask = 'auto-multithresh' # Type of mask(s) for deconvolution
# (user,pb,auto-thresh,auto-
# thresh2,or auto-multithresh)
pbmask = 0.0 # primary beam mask
sidelobethreshold = 3.0 # sidelobethreshold * the max sidelobe
# level
noisethreshold = 5.0 # noisethreshold * rms in residual
# image
lownoisethreshold = 1.5 # lownoisethreshold * rms in residual
# image
negativethreshold = 0.0 # negativethreshold * rms in residual
# image
smoothfactor = 1.0 # smoothing factor in a unit of the
# beam
minbeamfrac = 0.3 # minimum beam fraction for pruning
cutthreshold = 0.01 # threshold to cut the smoothed mask to
# create a final mask
growiterations = 75 # number of binary dilation iterations
# for growing the mask

restart = True # True: Re-use existing images. False
# : Increment imagename
savemodel = 'none' # Options to save model visibilities
# (none,virtual,modelcolumn)
calcrs = True # Calculate initial residual image
calcpsf = True # Calculate PSF
parallel = False # Run major cycles in parallel
```

CASAGuides: First Look at Image Analysis

- This guide uses the continuum and line images previously made: sis14_twhya_cont.image & sis14_twhya_n2hp.image
- Imhead gives header information
- Statistics with imstat
- Moment maps
- Export Fits



CASAGuides: First Look at Image Analysis: Moment Maps

- A useful product to compute is to collapse the cube into a moment image by taking a linear combination of the individual planes. The **immoments** task will compute basic moment images from a cube.
- The *moments* parameter chooses which moments are calculated.
- Some examples for choices for of operation mode are:
moments=0 - integrated value of the spectrum
moments=1 - intensity weighted coordinate; traditionally used to get 'velocity fields'
moments=2 - intensity weighted dispersion of the coordinate; traditionally used to get 'velocity dispersion'
- See CASADocs for more modes!

<https://casa.nrao.edu/casadocs/casa->

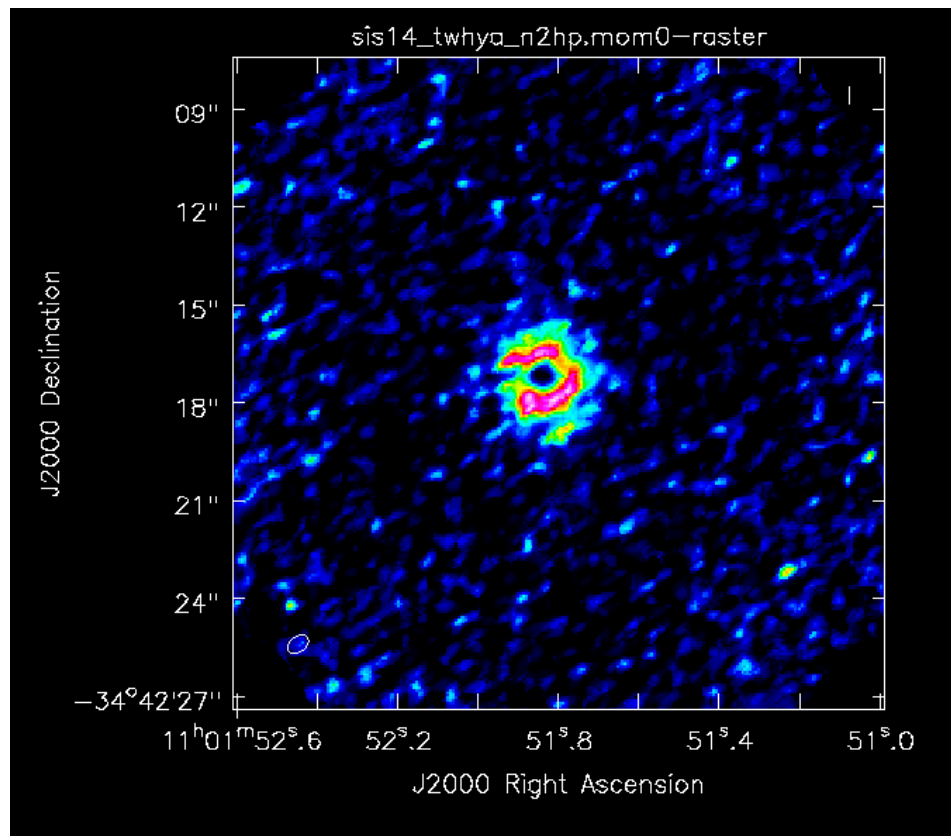
[5.5.0/global-task-list/task_immoments/about](https://casa.nrao.edu/casadocs/casa-5.5.0/global-task-list/task_immoments/about)

https://casaguides.nrao.edu/index.php/First_Look_at_Image_Analysis_CDE



CASAGuides: First Look at Image Analysis: Moment Maps

- Here is a moment 0 image clipped at ~ 1 sigma
- `immoments("sis14_twhya_n2hp.image",
outfile="sis14_twhya_n2hp.mom0",
includepix=[20e-3,100], chans="4~12",
moments=0)`



CASAGuides: First Look at Image Analysis

**Start working on the First Look at Image Analysis Guide
10 Minutes Hands On**

What you should expect to learn:

- **How to print image header information (IMHEAD)**
- **How to measure statistics and flux with IMSTAT**
- **How to create moment maps**
- **How to export the CASA image to fits (EXPORTFITS)**

https://casaguides.nrao.edu/index.php/First_Look_at_Image_Analysis_CDE



References

CASA documentation:

<https://casa.nrao.edu/casadocs/casa-5.4.0/synthesis-imaging>

NRAO's 16th Synthesis Imaging Workshop Lectures

<https://science.nrao.edu/science/meetings/2018/16th-synthesis-imaging-workshop/16th-synthesis-imaging-workshop-lectures>

Thompson, A.R., Moran, J.M., Swensen, G.W. 2017 “Interferometry and Synthesis in Radio Astronomy”, 3rd edition (Springer)

<http://www.springer.com/us/book/9783319444291>

Perley, R.A., Schwab, F.R., Bridle, A.H. eds. 1989 ASP Conf. Series 6 “Synthesis Imaging in Radio Astronomy” (San Francisco: ASP)

www.aoc.nrao.edu/events/synthesis

IRAM Interferometry School proceedings

www.iram.fr/IRAMFR/IS/IS2008/archive.html



Other CASAGuides

- The NA Guide to the imaging template:
[https://casaguides.nrao.edu/index.php/Guide to the NA Imaging Template](https://casaguides.nrao.edu/index.php/Guide%20to%20the%20NA%20Imaging%20Template)
- The Guide to imaging with Pipeline tasks:
[https://casaguides.nrao.edu/index.php/ALMA Imaging Pipeline Reprocessing](https://casaguides.nrao.edu/index.php/ALMA%20Imaging%20Pipeline%20Reprocessing)
- VLA Imaging guide:
[https://casaguides.nrao.edu/index.php/VLA CASA Imaging-CASA5.4.0](https://casaguides.nrao.edu/index.php/VLA%20CASA%20Imaging-CASA5.4.0)





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