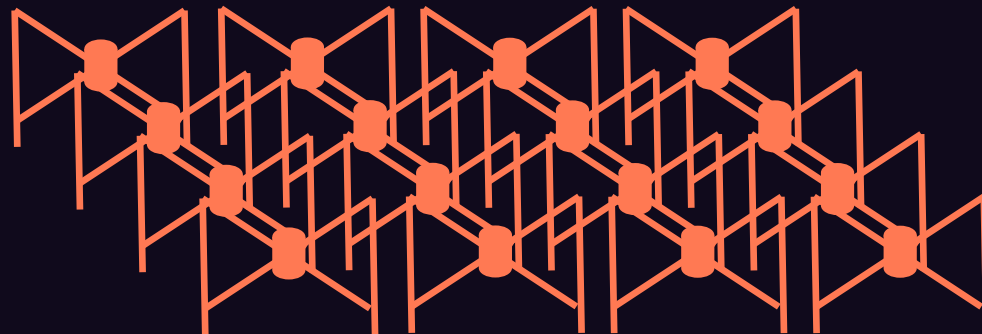


Lessons from the MWA: the Good, the Bad, and the Ugly

21 cm Cosmology Workshop 2024


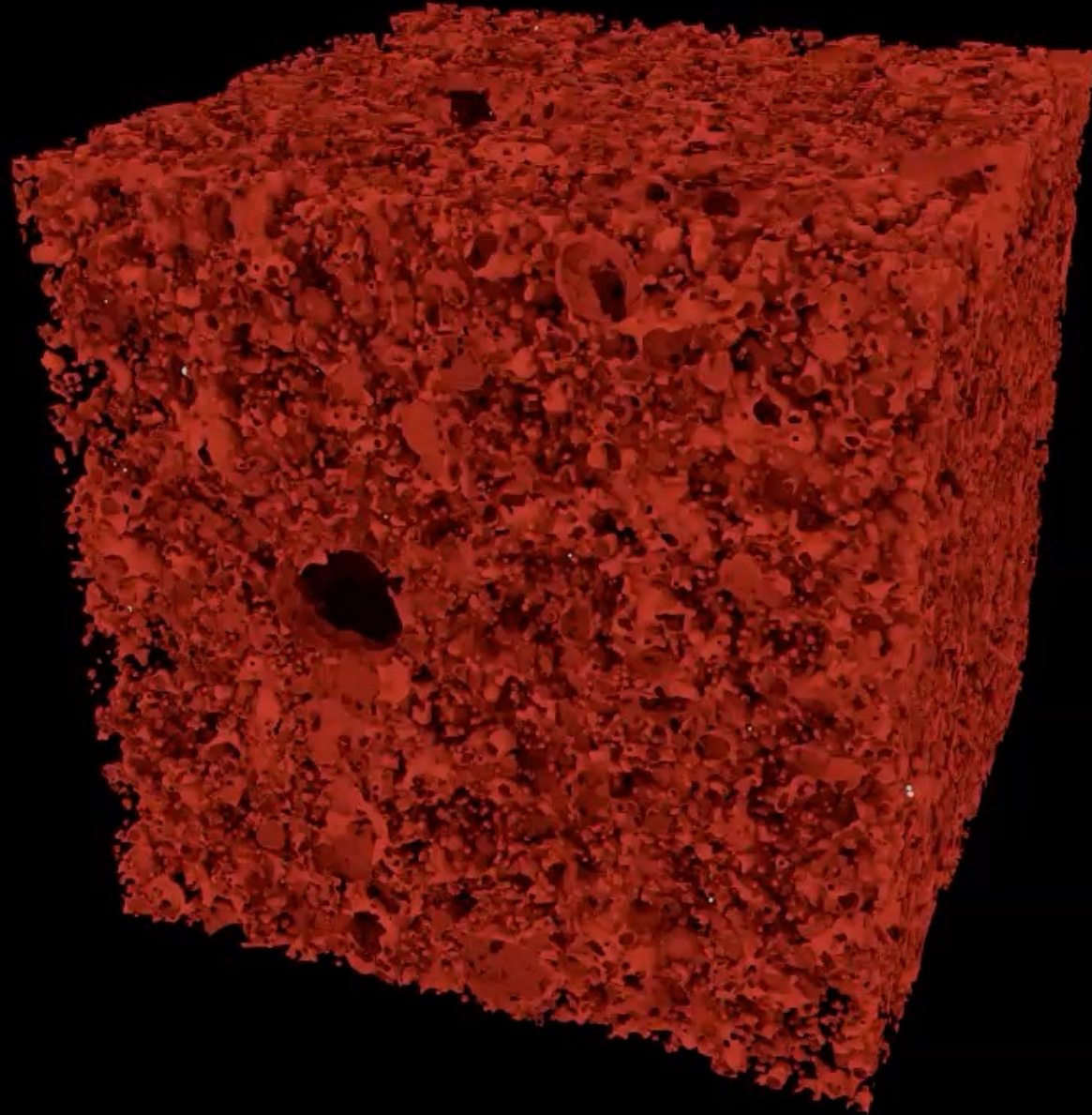
Dr. Nichole Barry



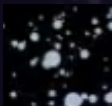
Nichole.barry@unsw.edu.au



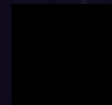
Dr. Nichole Barry



Neutral hydrogen



Ionising sources



Ionised hydrogen

Credit: DRAGONS,
Paul Geil,
& Simon Mutch

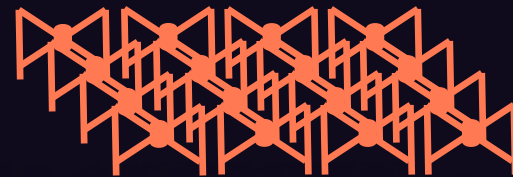
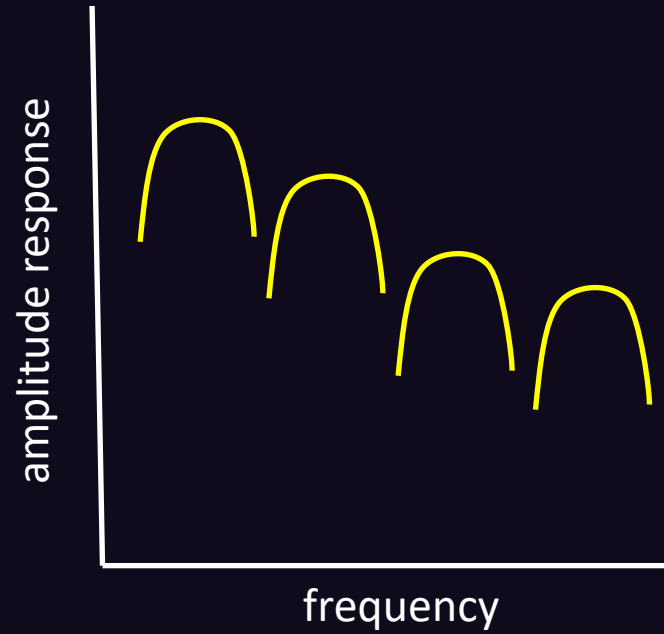




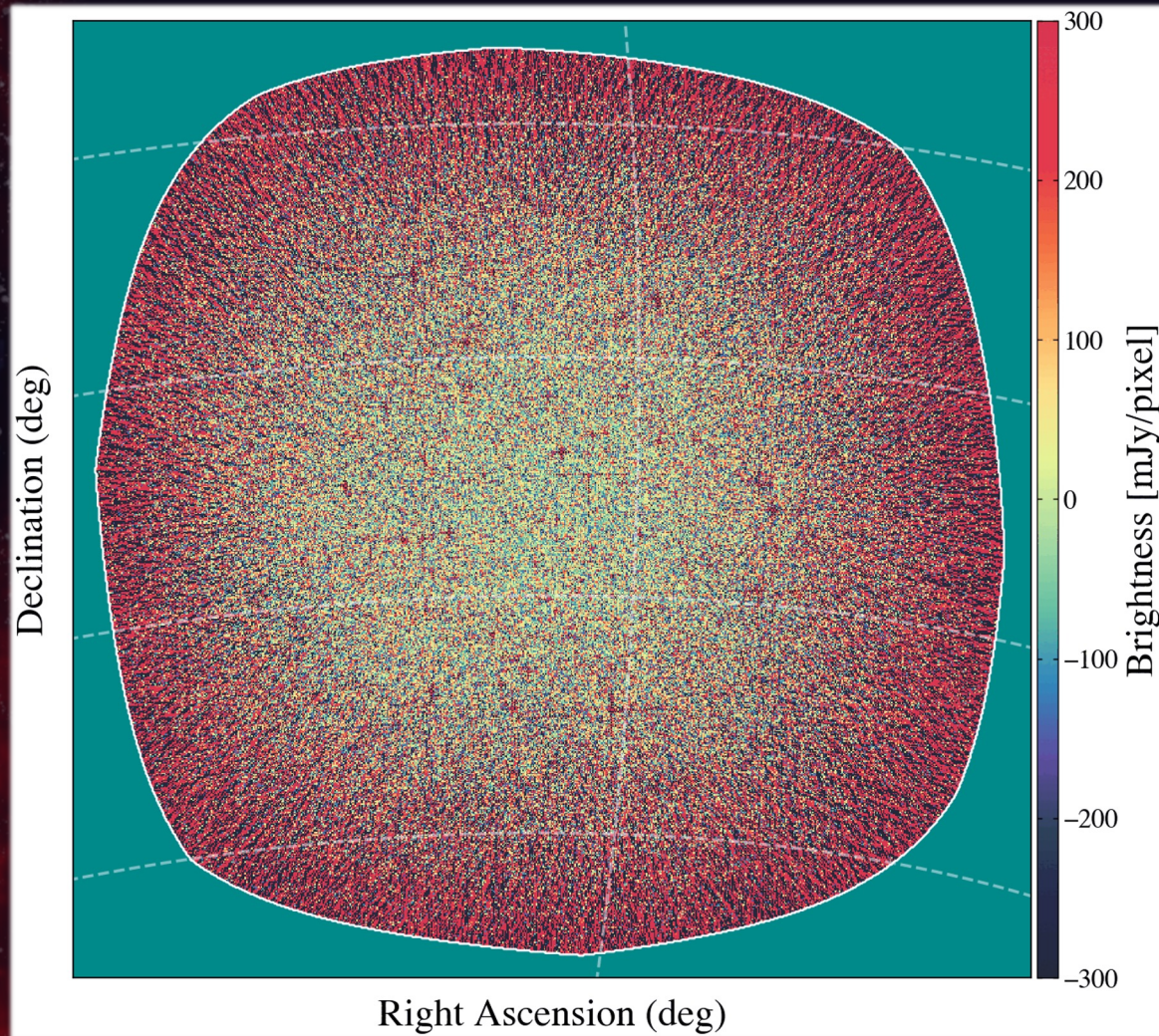
An example of MWA thinking

Remove the contribution of the instrument: calibration

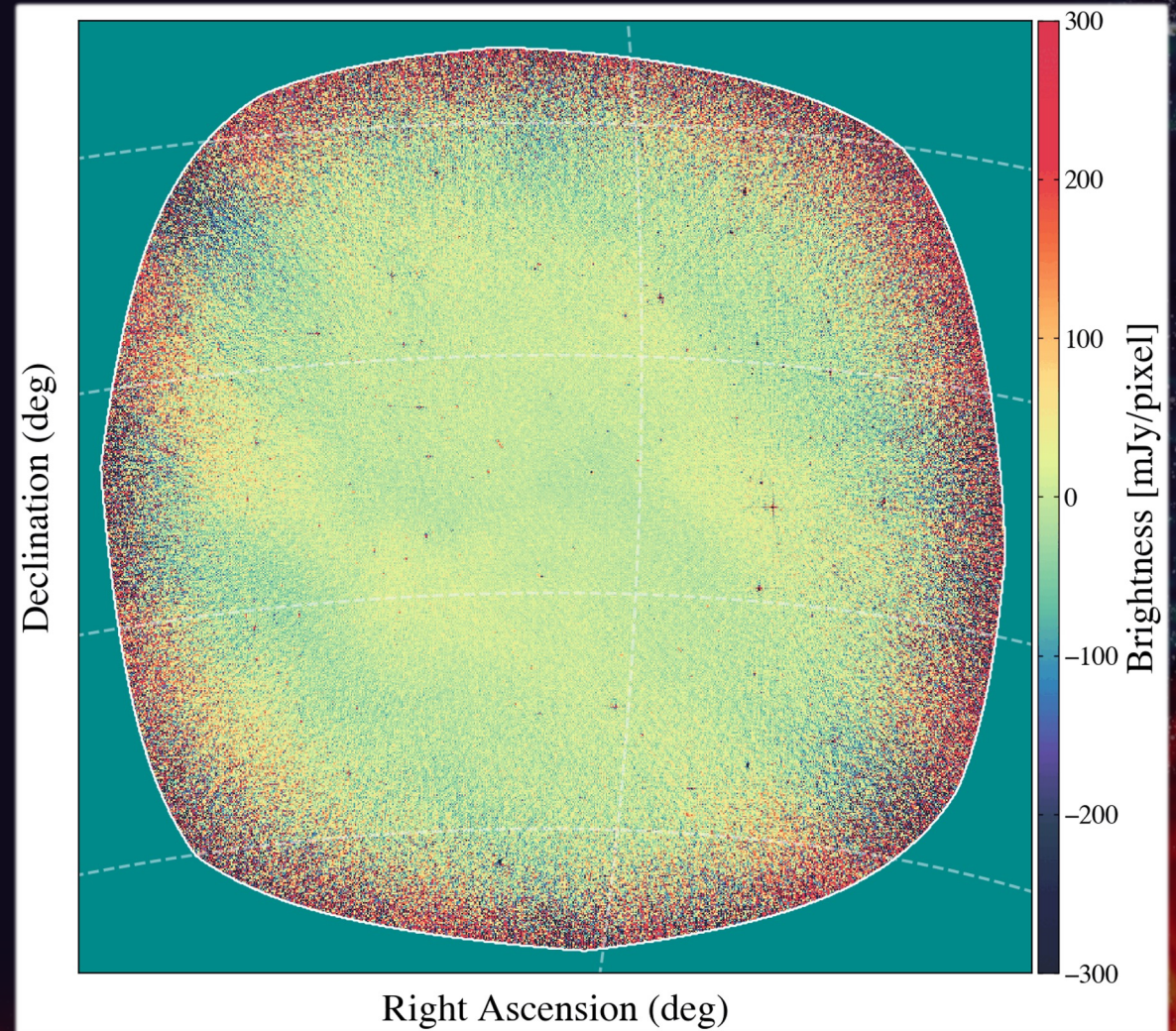
Instrument adds spectral structure



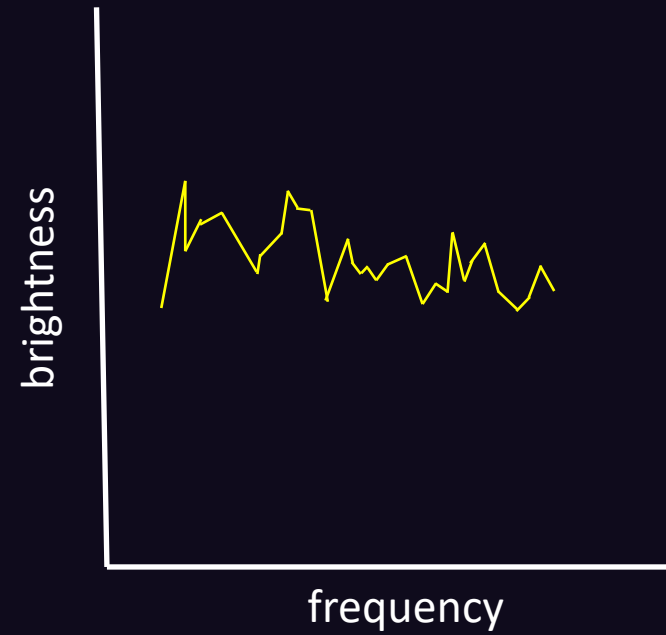
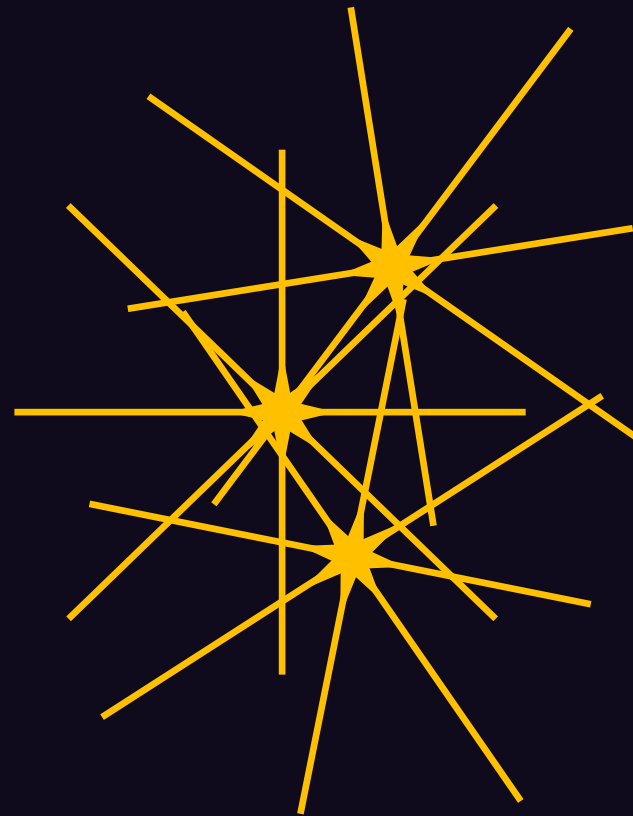
Data



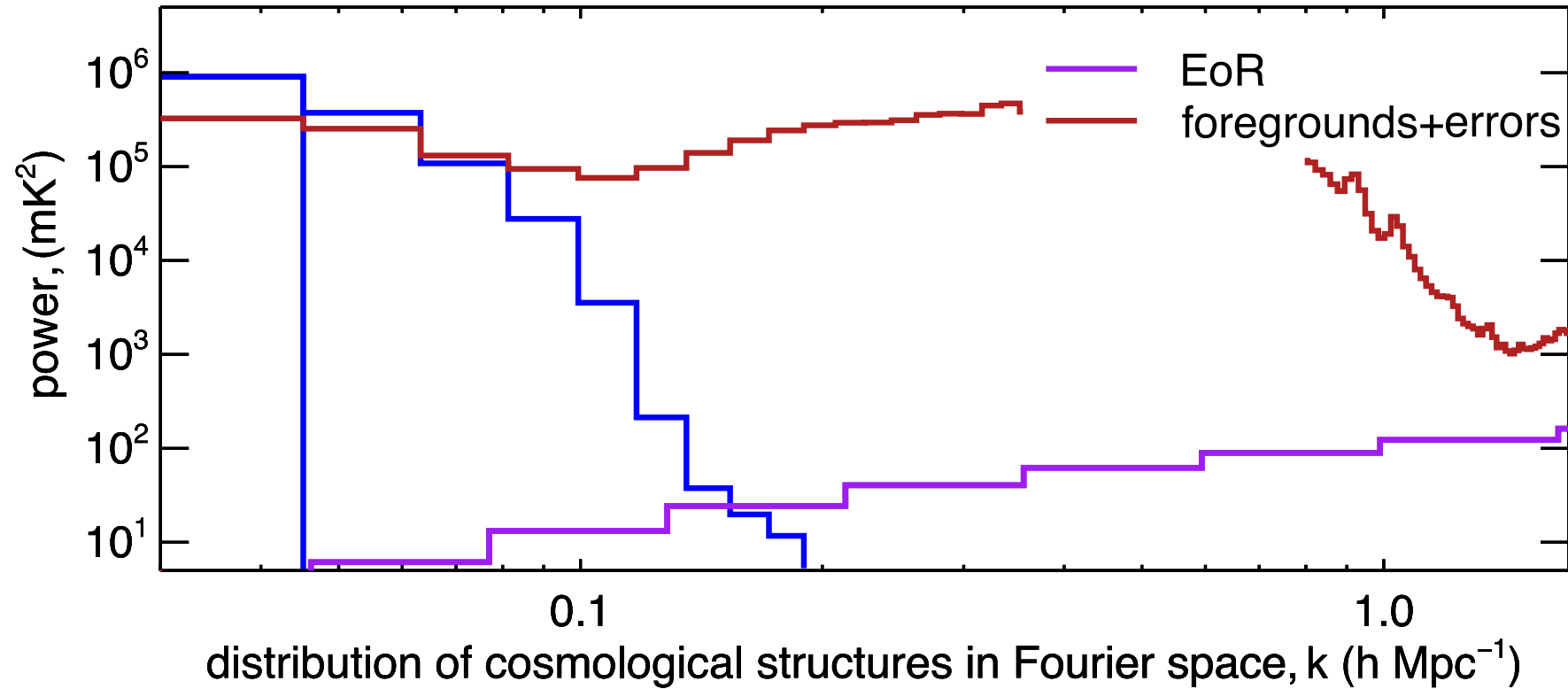
Residual



Looks great, right? Well...

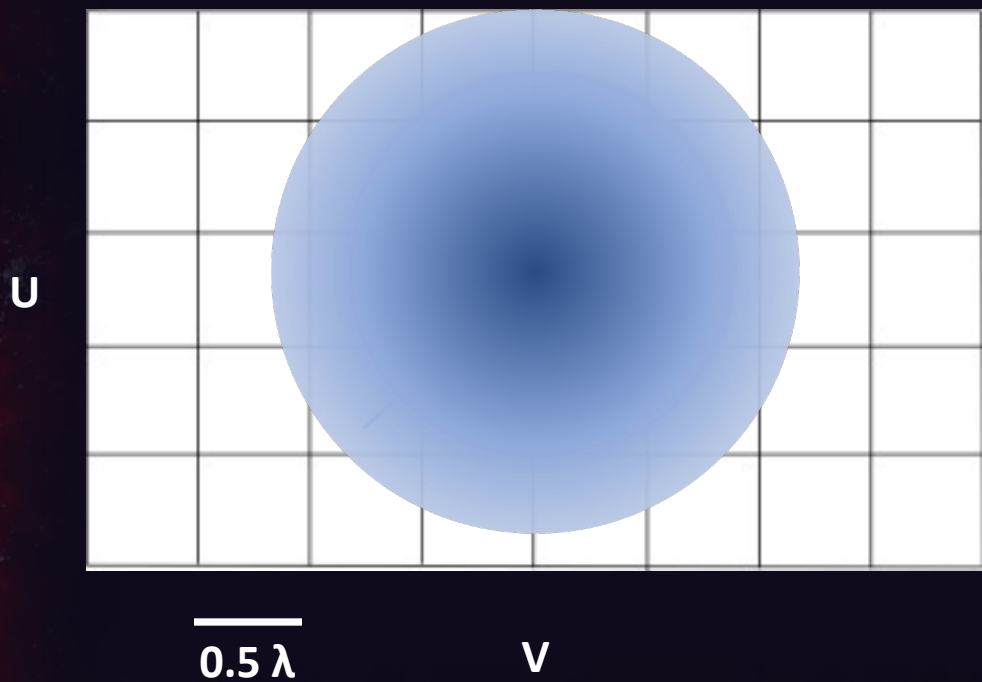


Spectral accuracy requirement: 0.001%

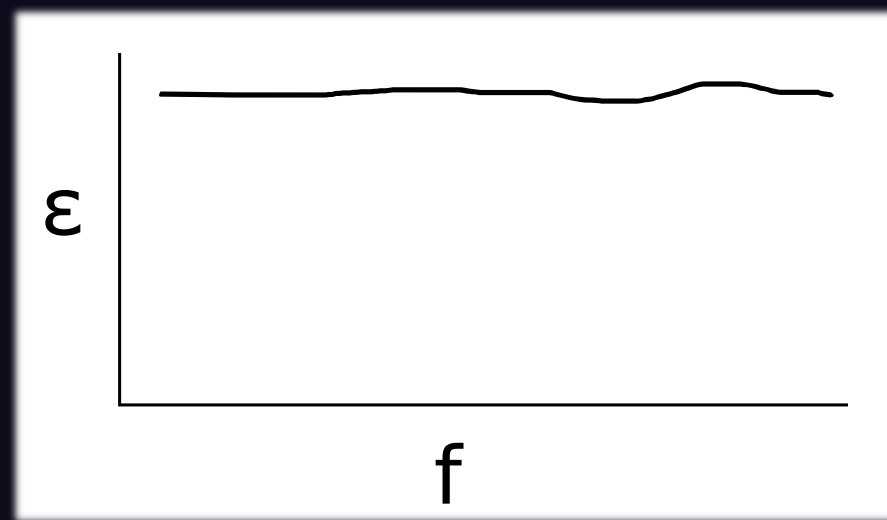


Another example of MWA thinking 2D histogram of many observations

Small, very inaccurate beam break kernel

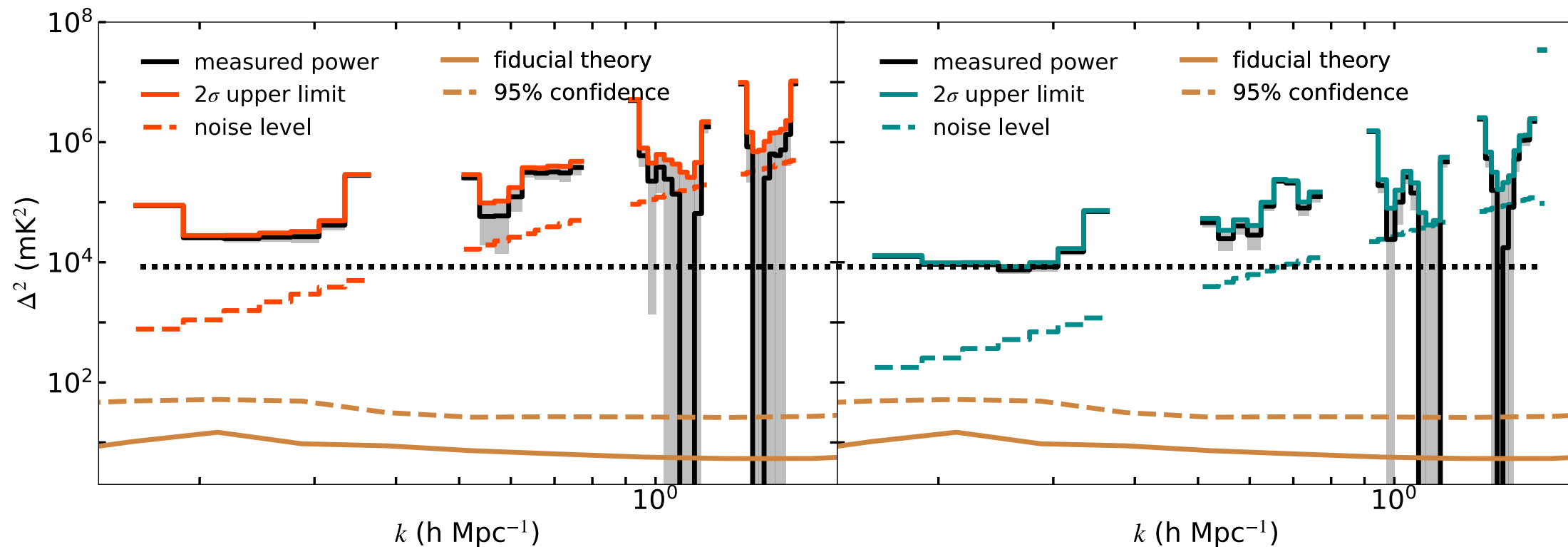


Less discrete errors spectrally*



Old analysis

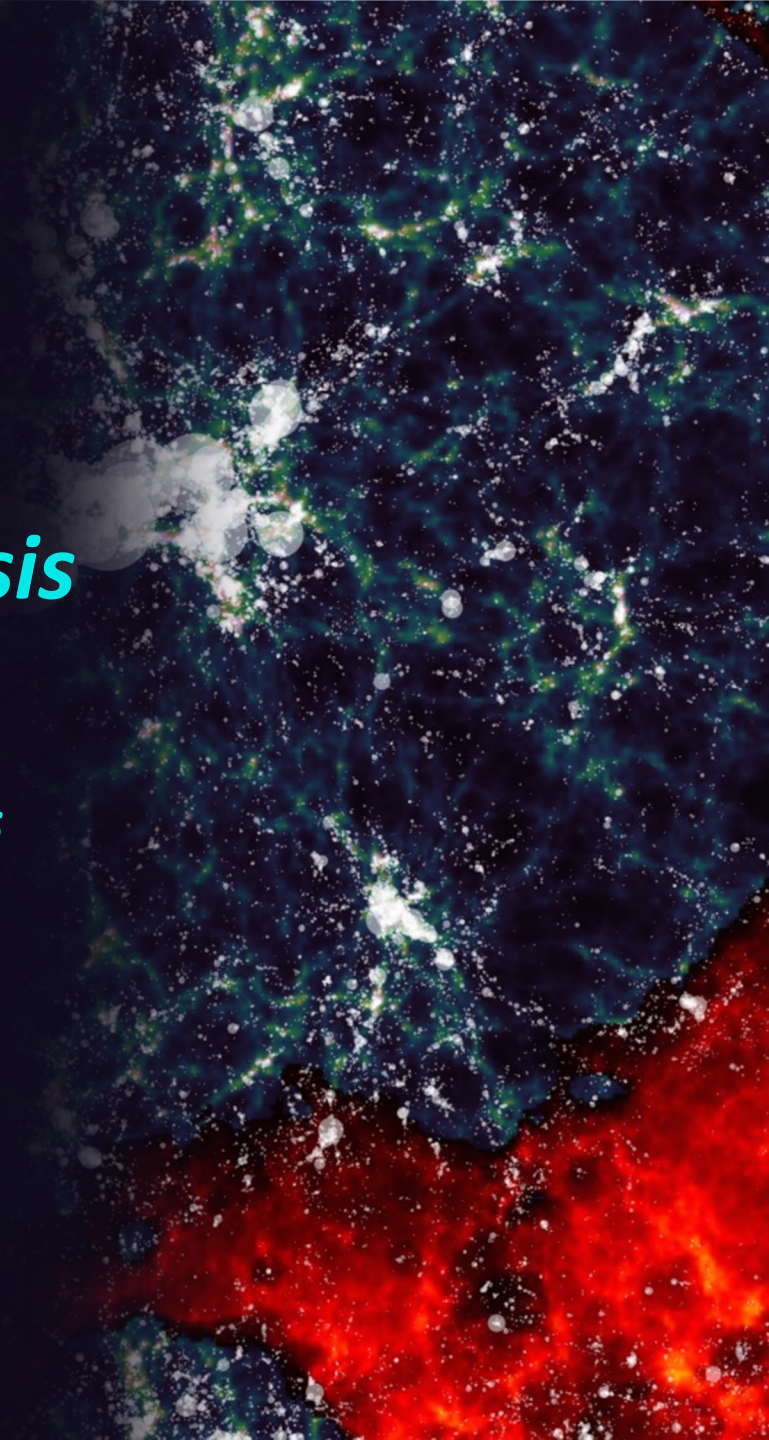
New analysis



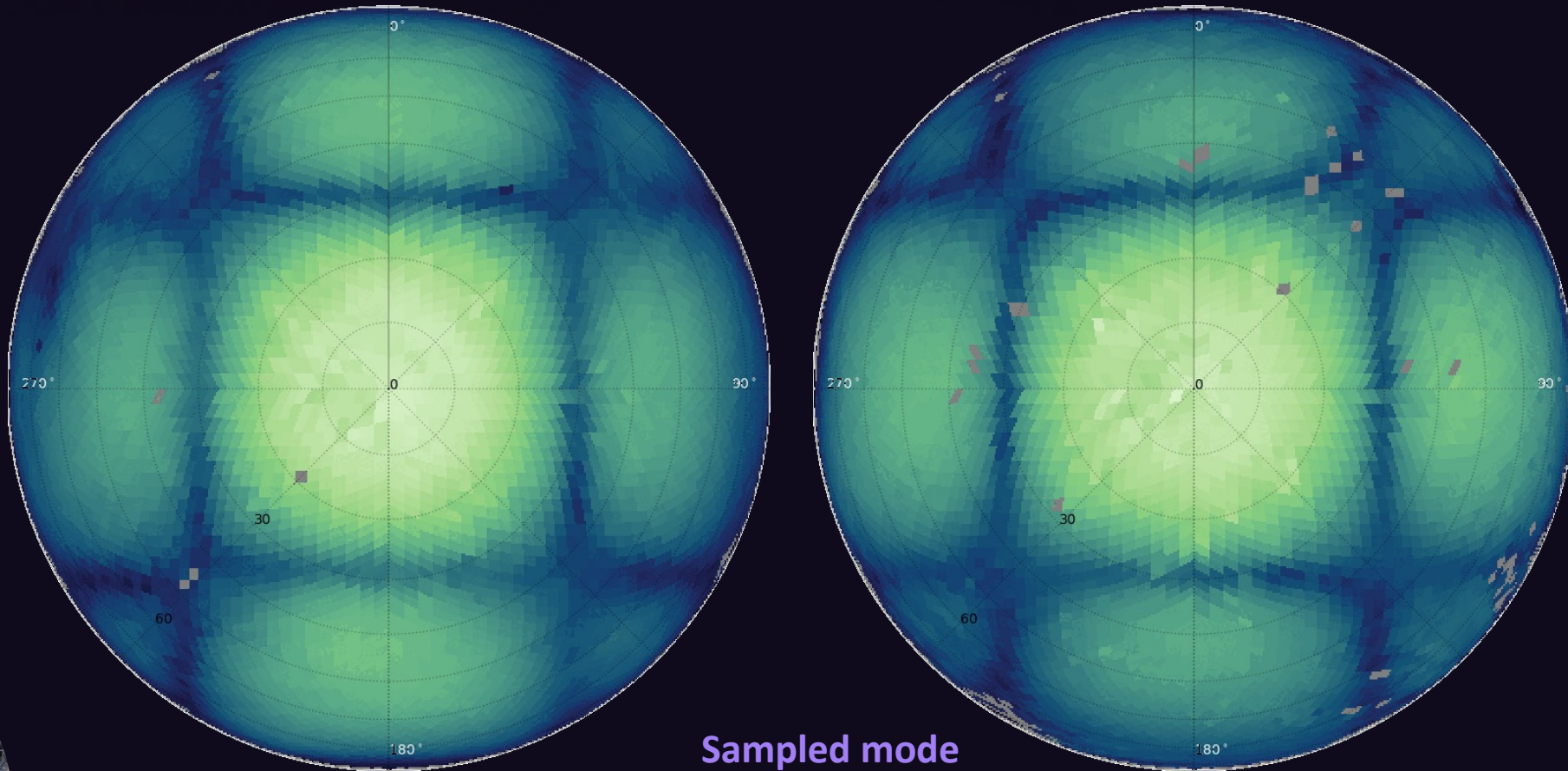
Reduction of 3 in power

Recent improvements on MWA EoR analysis

- *Beam measurements*
- *Digital non-linearity corrections*
- *Ultra-faint RFI*
- *GPU simulations*
- *Galactic plane models*



Communication satellite measurements of beam sensitivity



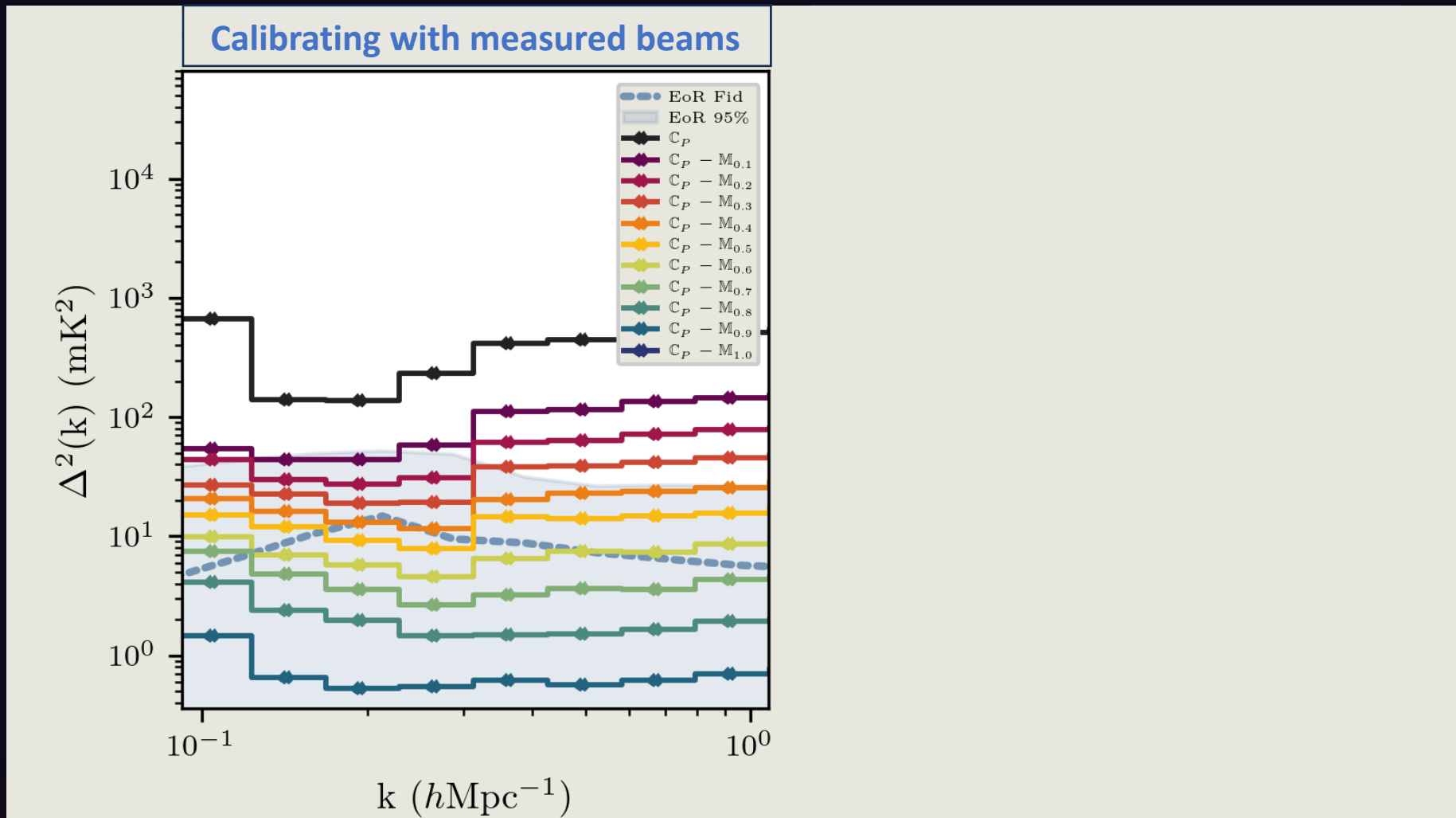
Chokshi et al. 2020, 2021

Sampled mode

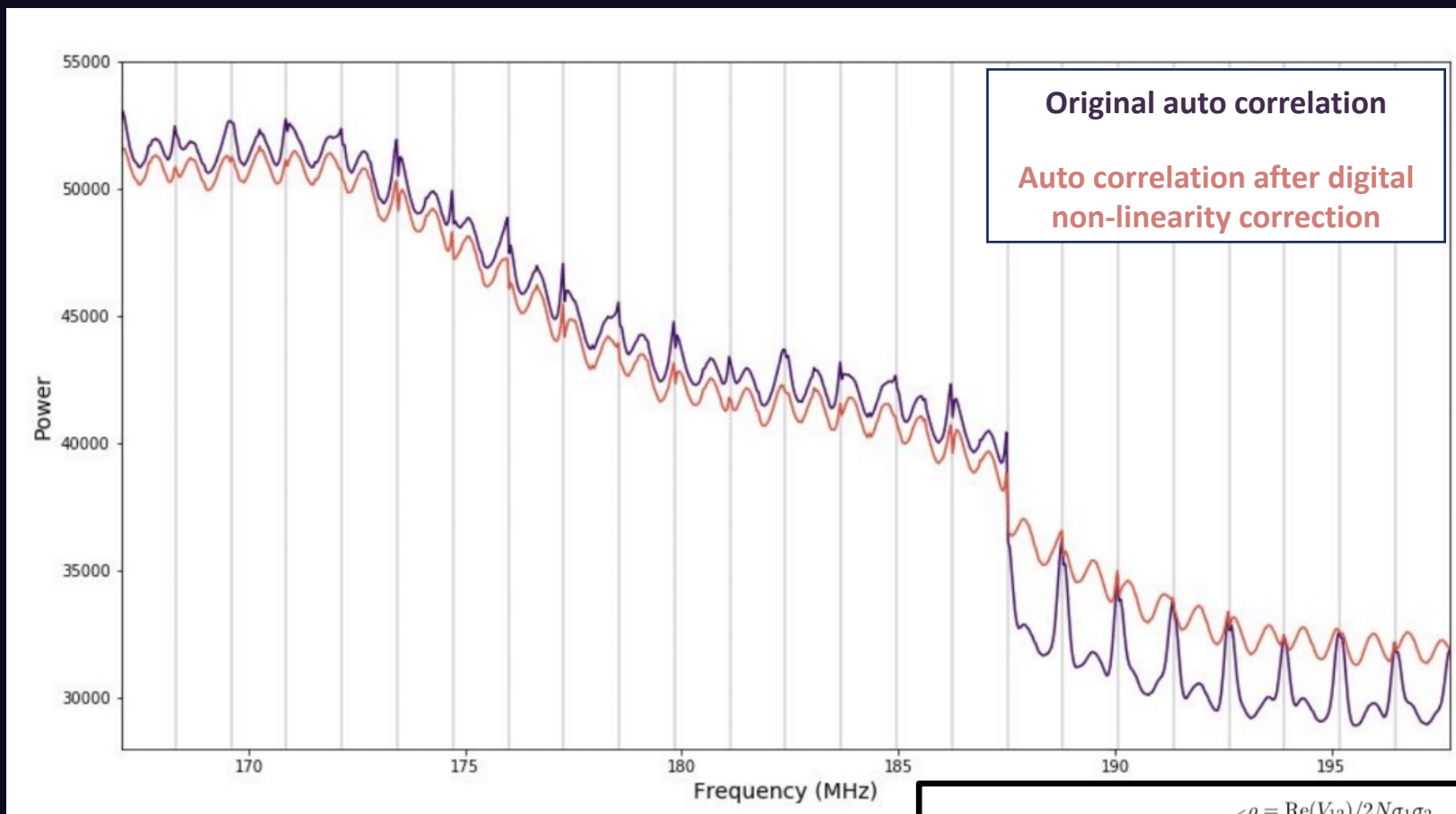
$$V = \iint A(\hat{s}) I(\hat{s}) e^{-2\pi i \vec{b} \cdot \hat{s} / \lambda} d\Omega$$

Beam response Sky intensity

Variations in instrument encode spectral structure



van Vleck corrections to account for quantization errors

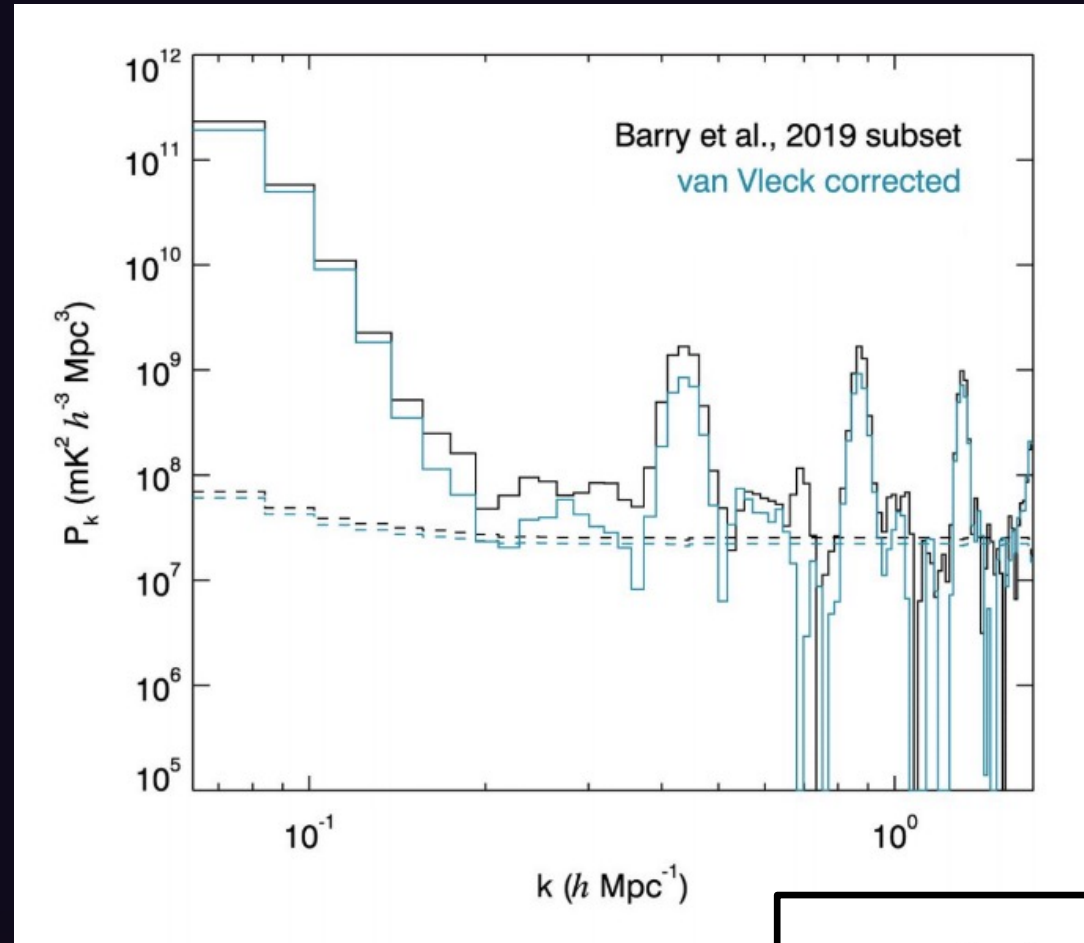


$$E[\hat{X}_1 \hat{X}_2] = \sum_{i=-7}^6 \sum_{j=-7}^6 \int_0^\rho d\rho' \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho'^2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho'^2)}\left(\frac{(i+0.5)^2}{\sigma_{x_1}^2} + \frac{(j+0.5)^2}{\sigma_{x_2}^2} - \frac{2\rho'(i+0.5)(j+0.5)}{\sigma_{x_1}\sigma_{x_2}}\right)\right]$$

$\rho = \text{Re}(V_{12})/2N\sigma_1\sigma_2$
 $E[\hat{X}_1 \hat{X}_2] = \text{Re}(\hat{V}_{12})/2N$



van Vleck corrections to account for quantization errors



$$E[\hat{X}_1 \hat{X}_2] = \sum_{i=-7}^6 \sum_{j=-7}^6 \int_0^\rho d\rho' \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1-\rho'^2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho'^2)}\left(\frac{(i+0.5)^2}{\sigma_{x_1}^2} + \frac{(j+0.5)^2}{\sigma_{x_2}^2} - \frac{2\rho'(i+0.5)(j+0.5)}{\sigma_{x_1}\sigma_{x_2}}\right)\right] \square$$

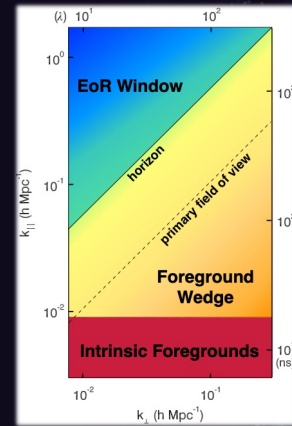
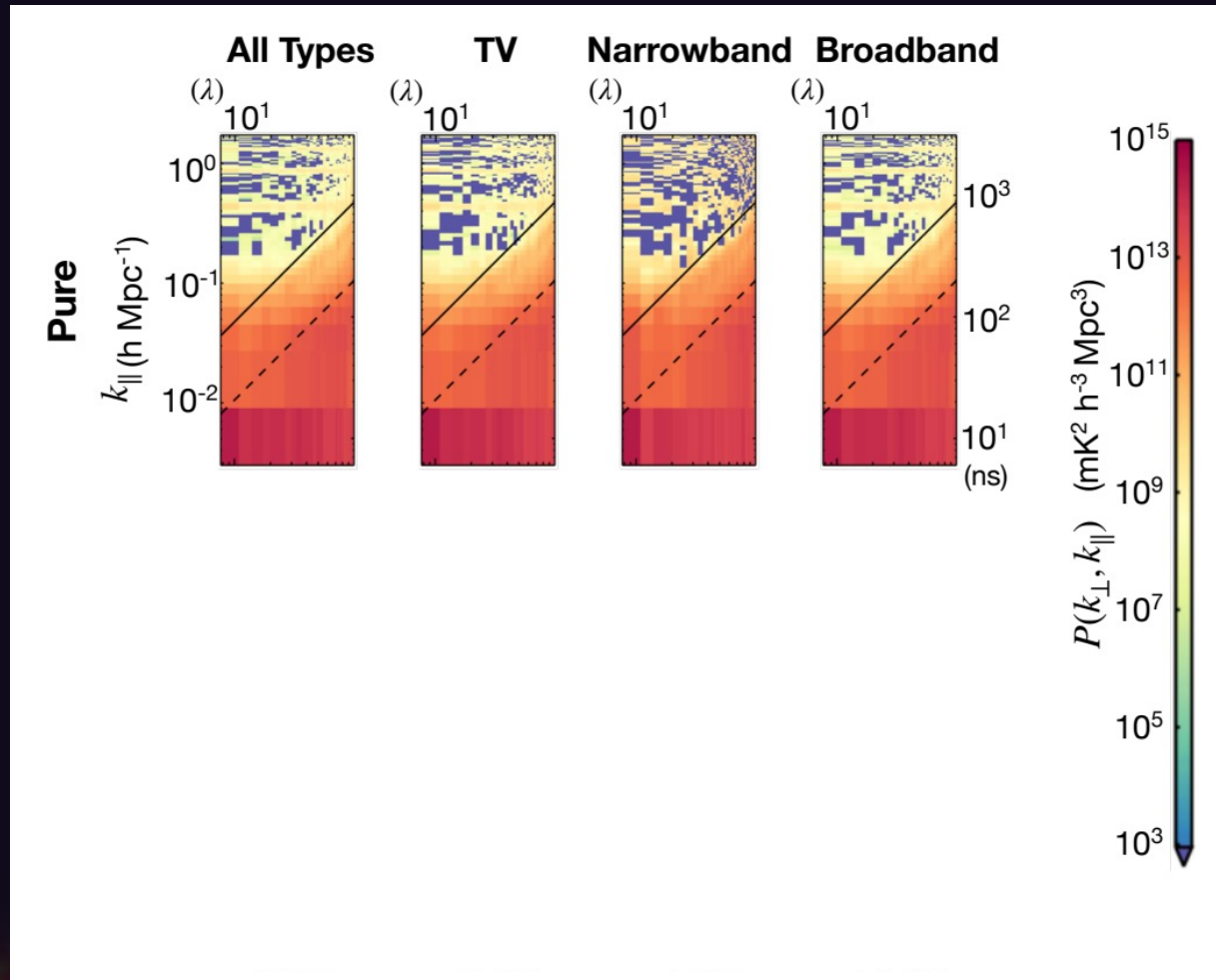
$\rho = \text{Re}(V_{12})/2N\sigma_1\sigma_2$
 $E[\hat{X}_1 \hat{X}_2] = \text{Re}(\hat{V}_{12})/2N$

Faint Radio Frequency Interference

RFI signature type

Observations with
no RFI signature

Observations with
RFI signatures *that*
have been flagged



Model of the Galactic Plane from the Engineering Development Array 2 (EDA2)

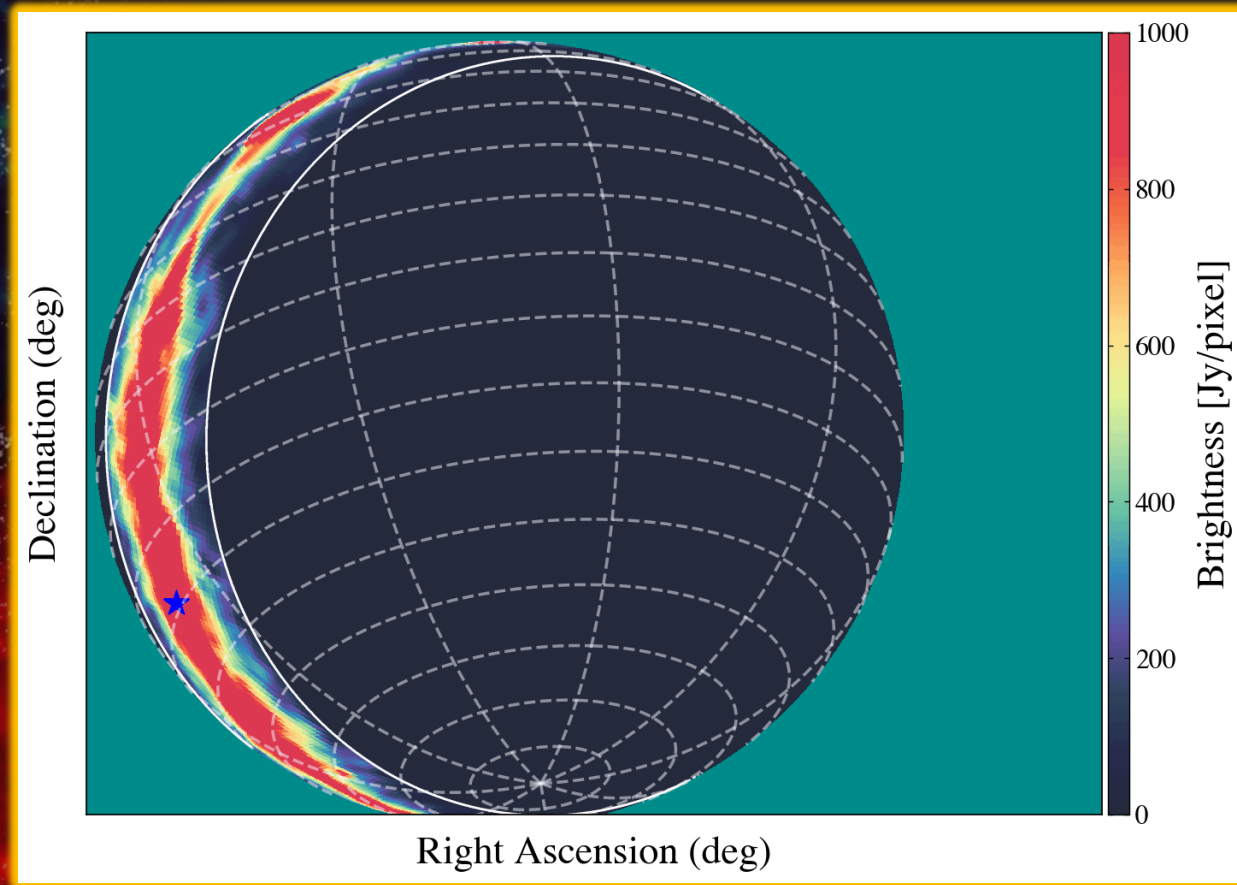
Kriele et al. 2022



The galactic plane sets over the course of a night of MWA observation

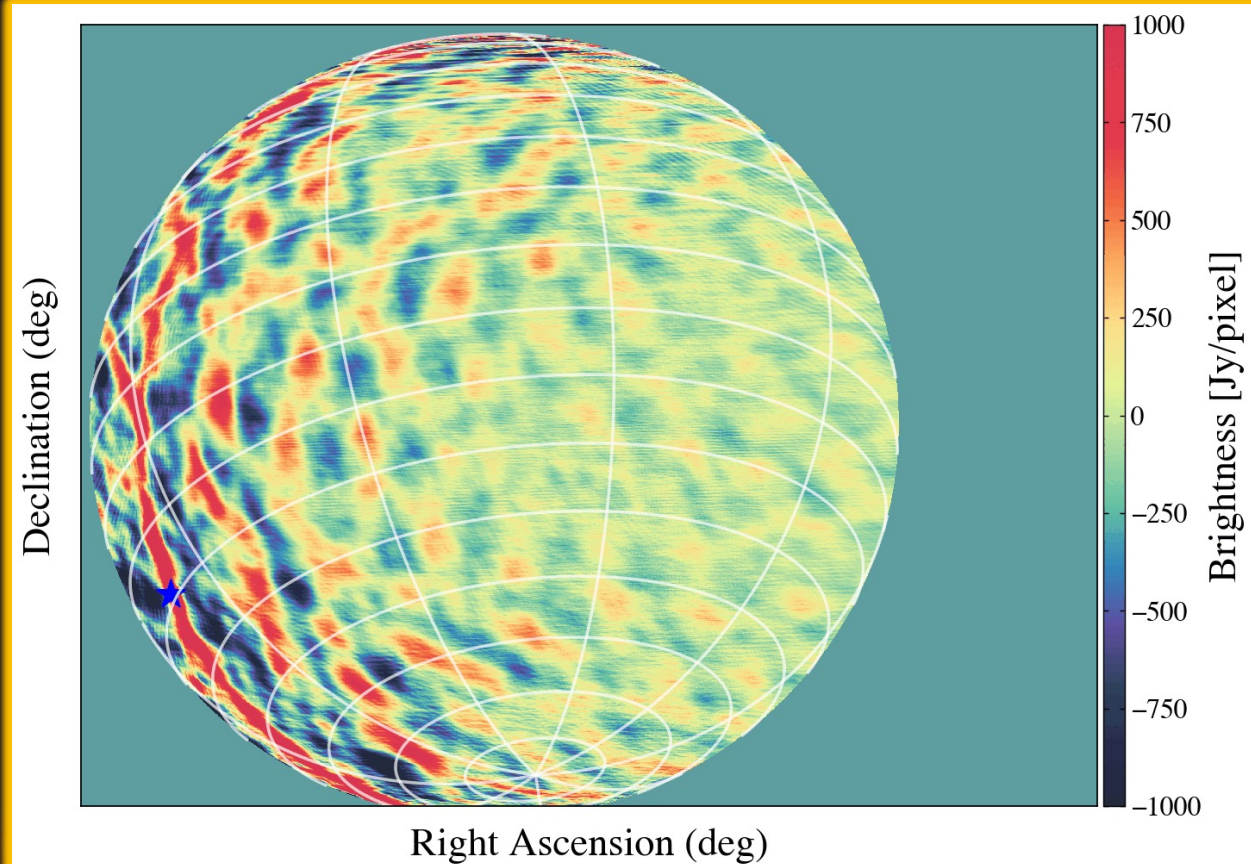
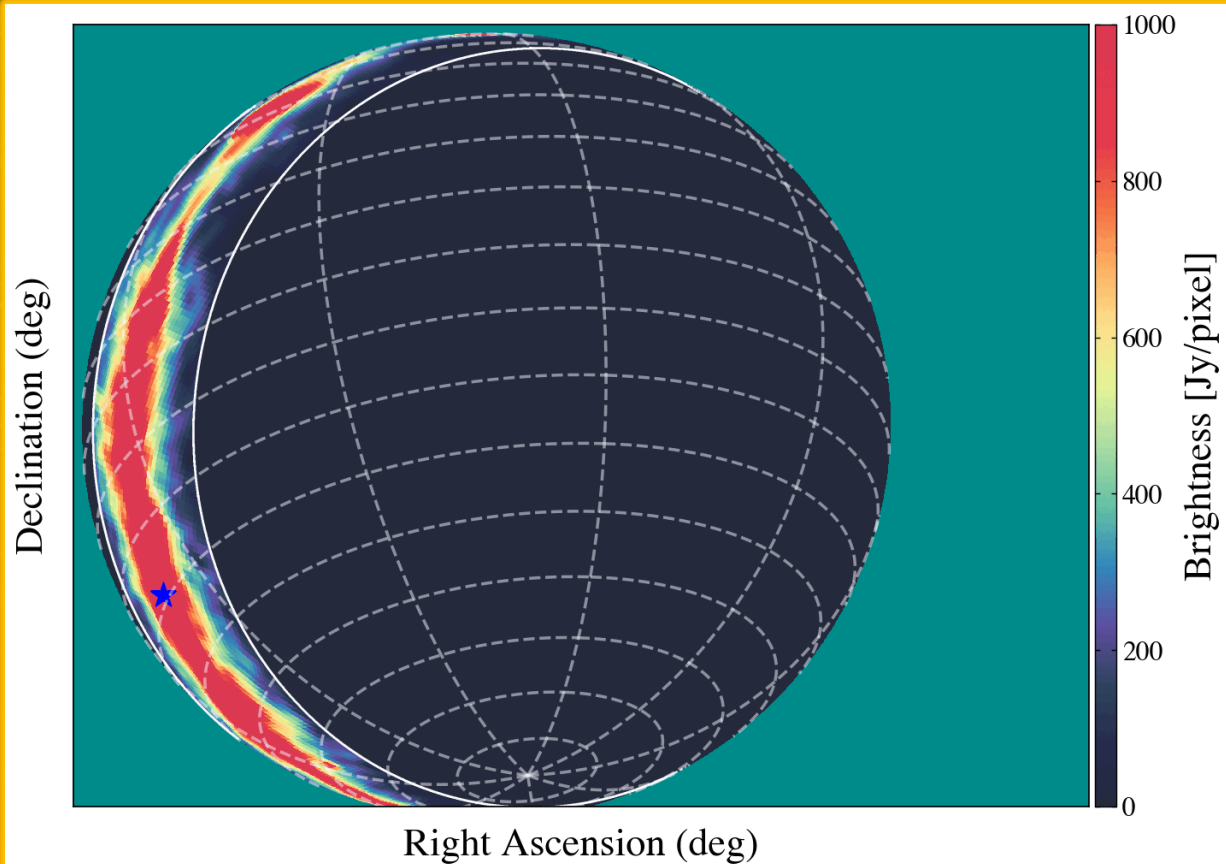
Requires a point source model due to beam gradient, and thus a powerful GPU simulator

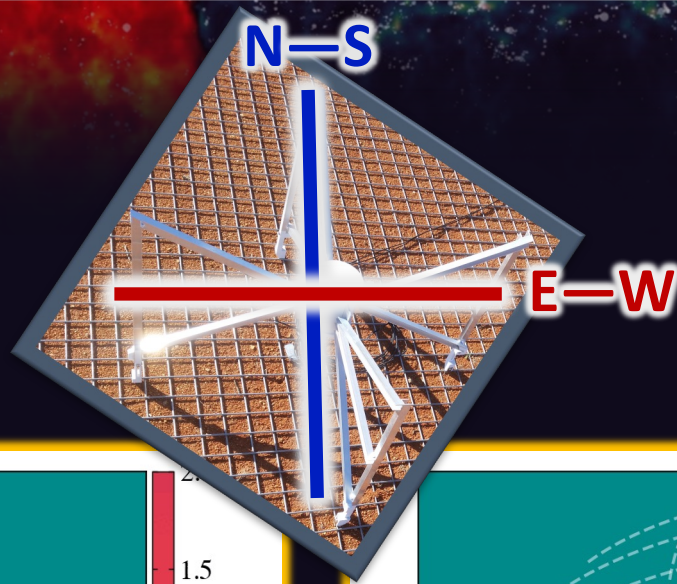
Woden -- Line 2022



Catalog

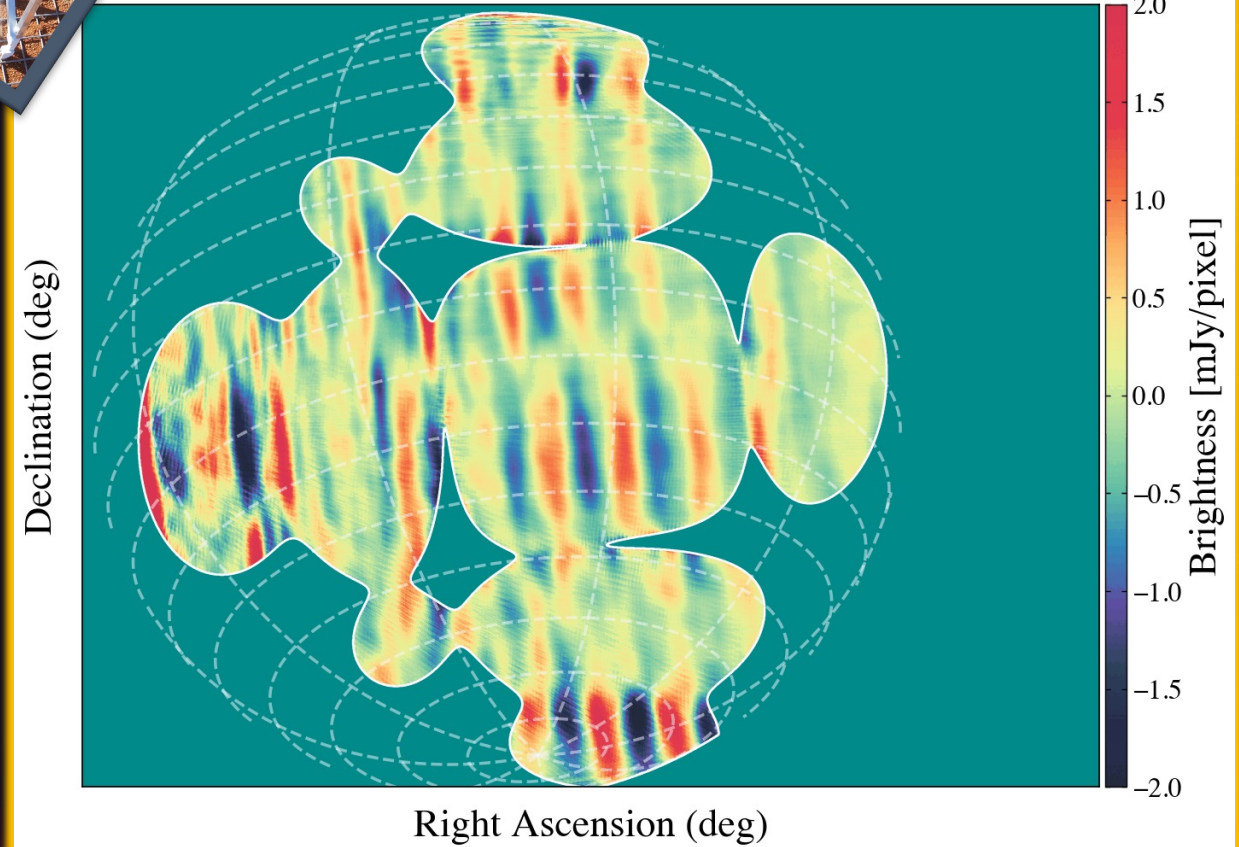
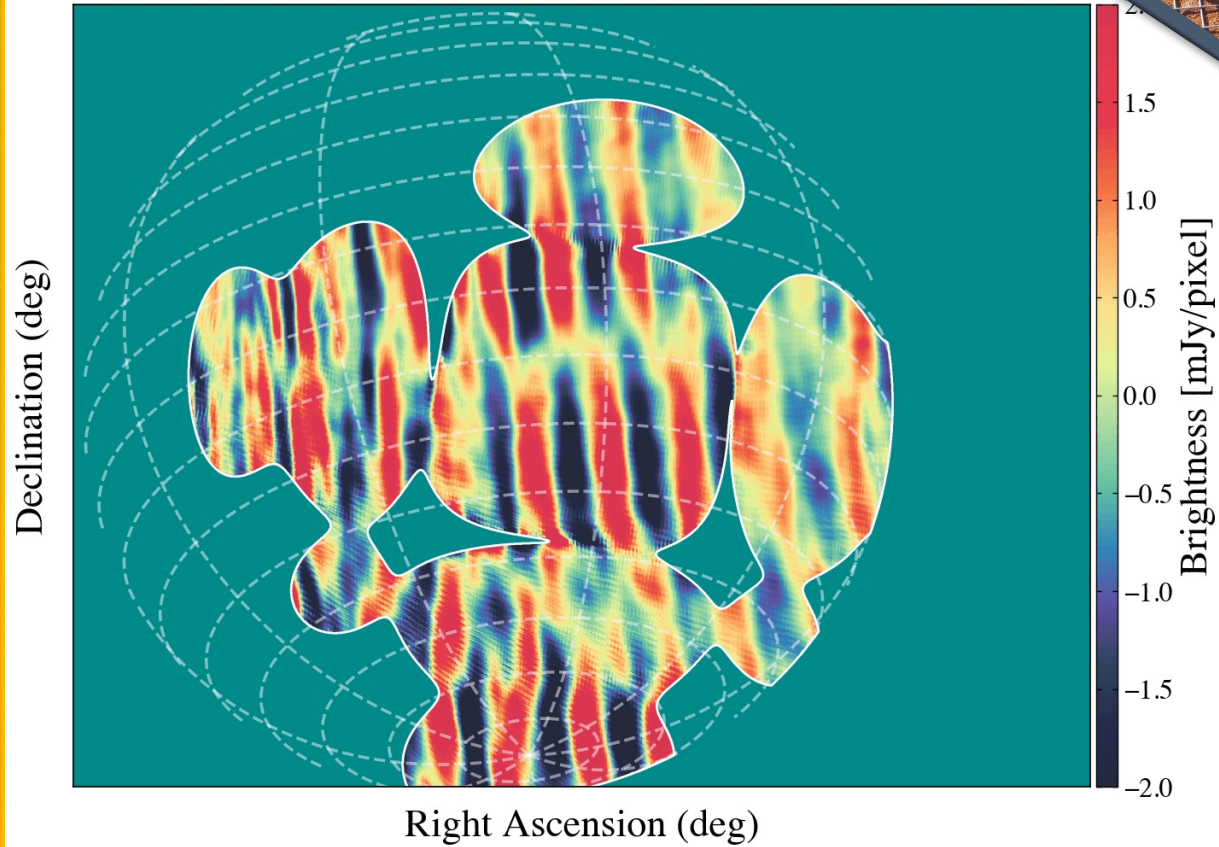
Interferometer

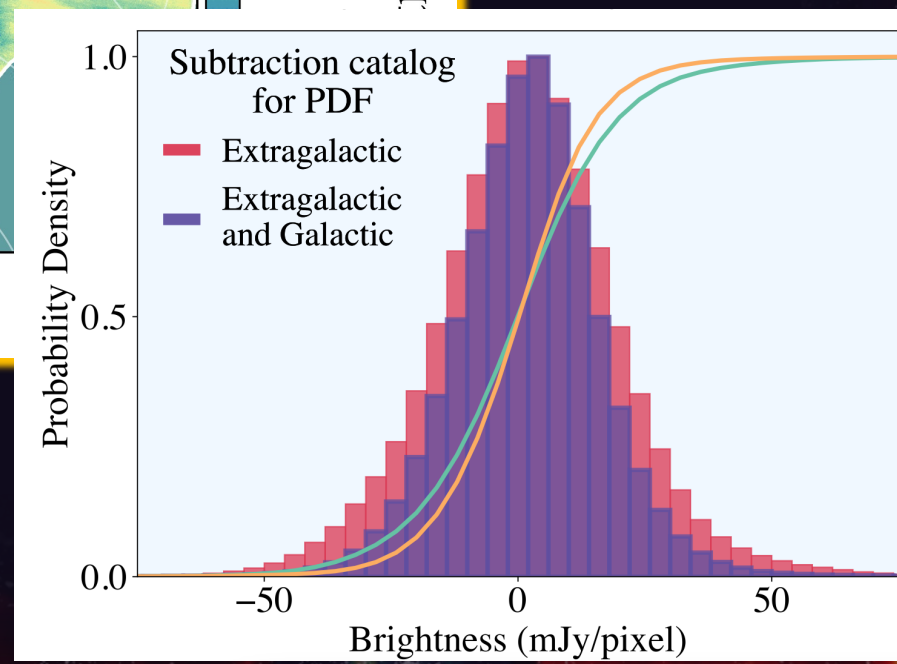
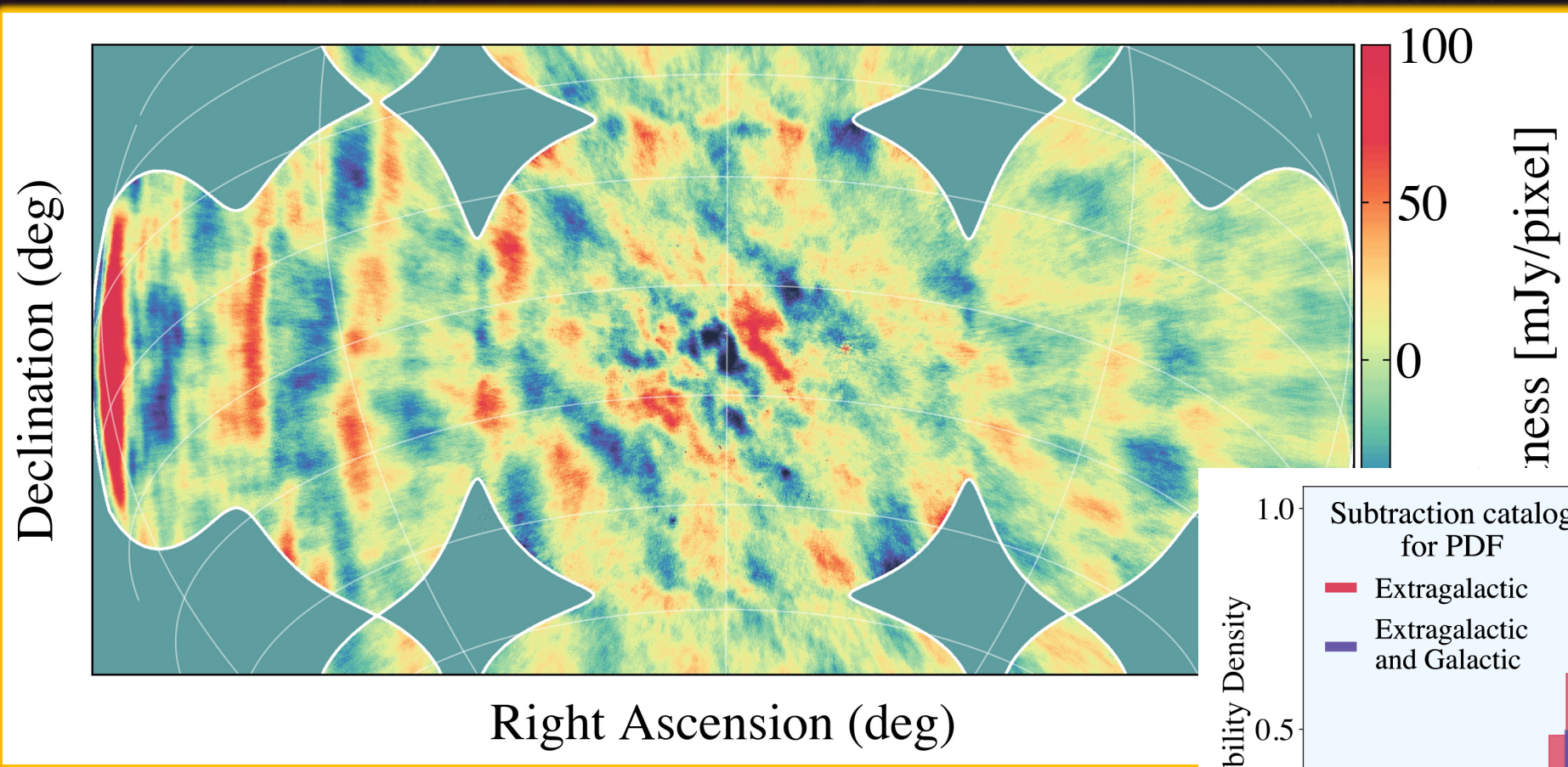




N-S

E-W



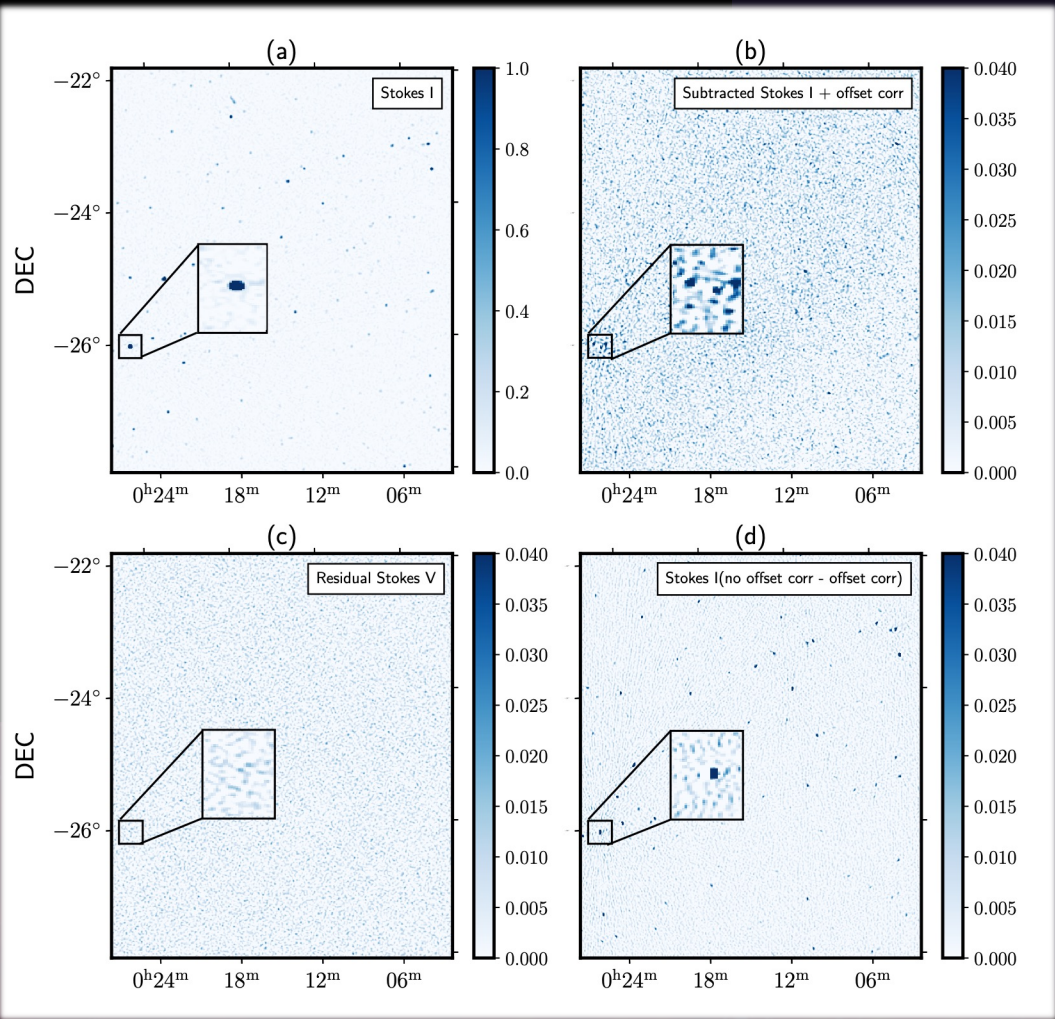


Galacticset affects all precision science with the MWA

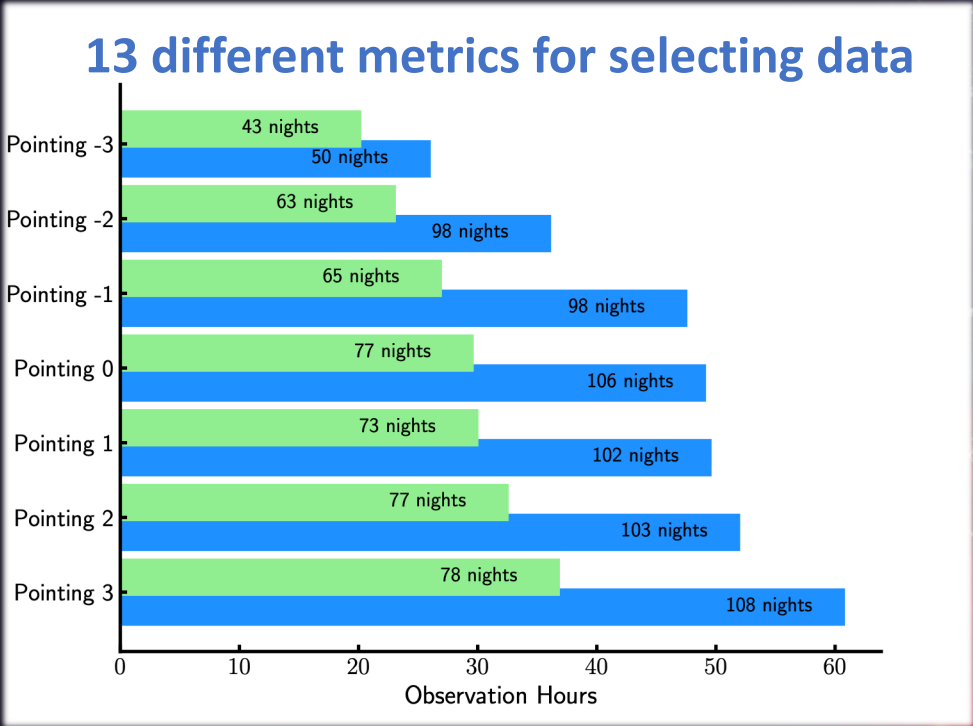


Many metrics required to select the best quality MWA data; almost half of data is cut.

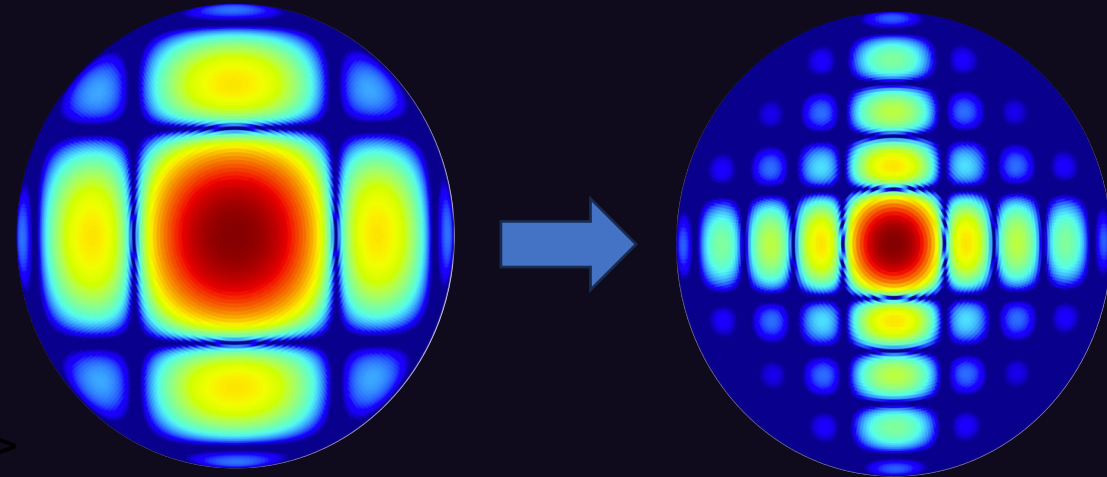
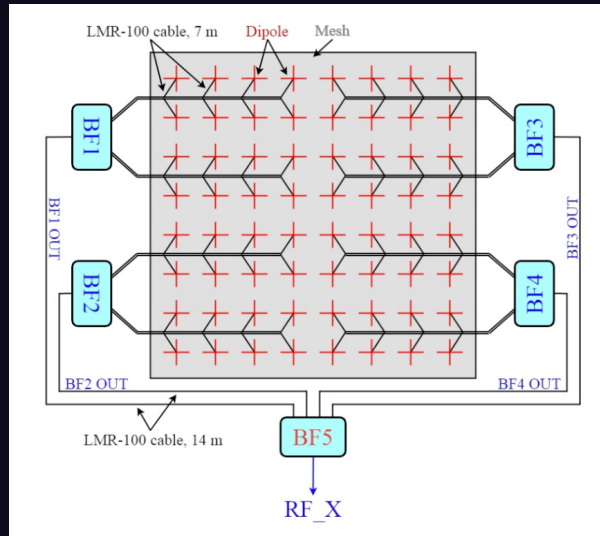
Ionospheric offset corrections



Nunhokee et al. in review



Central Redundant Array Mega-tile (CRAM)

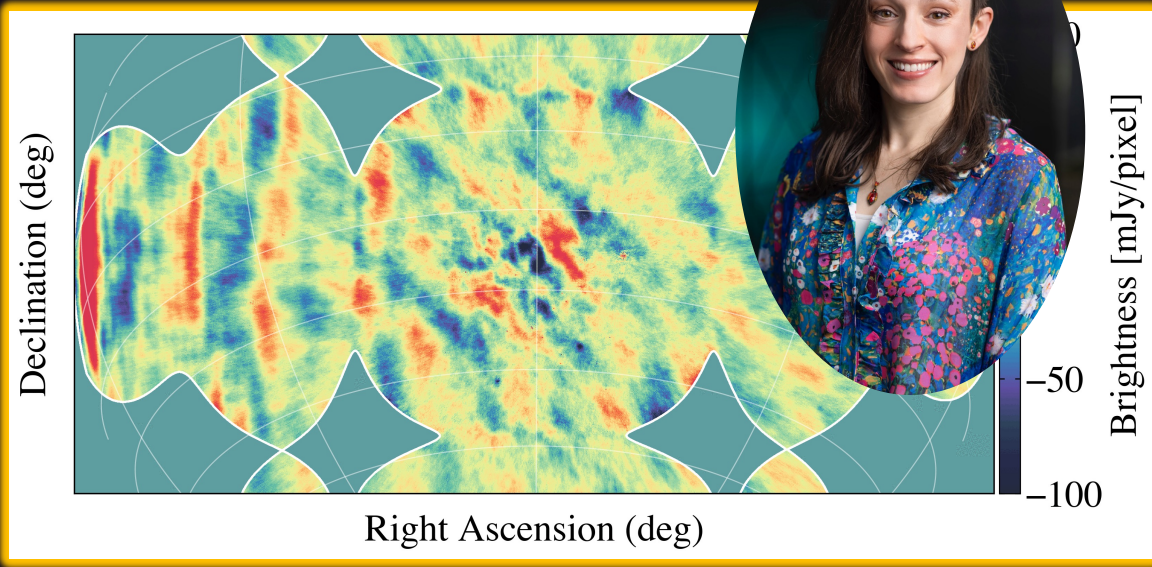


Selvaraj
et al. 2024, Selvaraj
et al. in review

See Ash's talk at 5:15pm

Foregrounds can be reduced
by over two orders of
magnitude by clever mix-
and-matching of
instruments.

Dr. Nichole Barry



Nichole.barry@unsw.edu.au

The Murchison Widefield Array is driven by the research of Early Career Researchers (ECRs)

Advancements in RFI detection, van Vleck corrections, GPU simulations, beam measurements, Galactic plane models, and much more.

New limit later this year / early next year.

