

Success Assessment Metrics

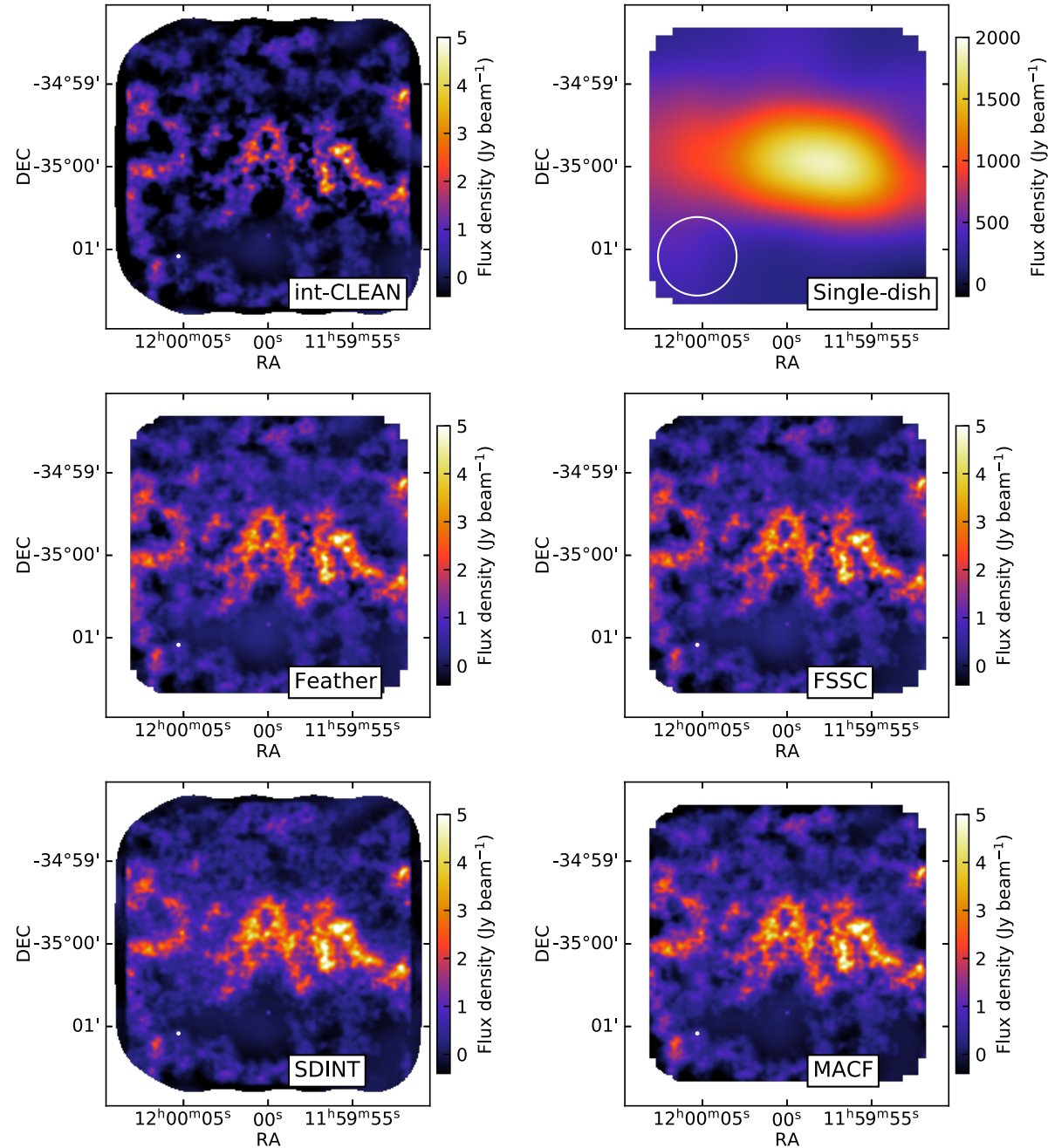
Bologna, Italy

16-18 October 2024



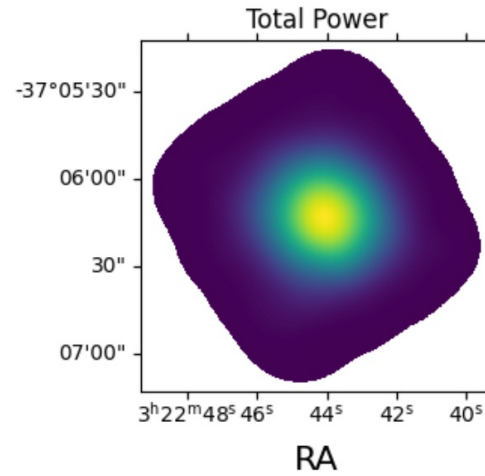
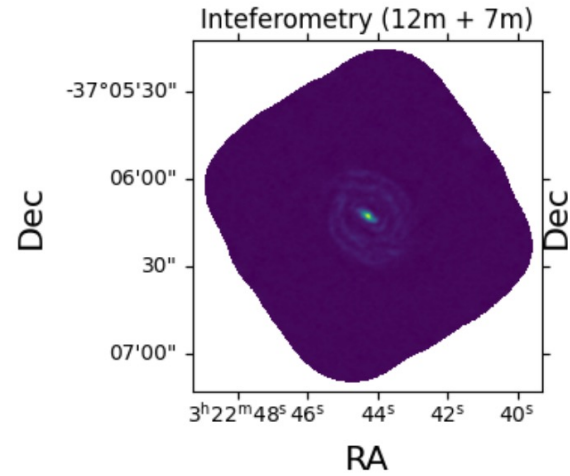
Adele Plunkett
aplunket@nrao.edu

Inspecting results (qualitative)

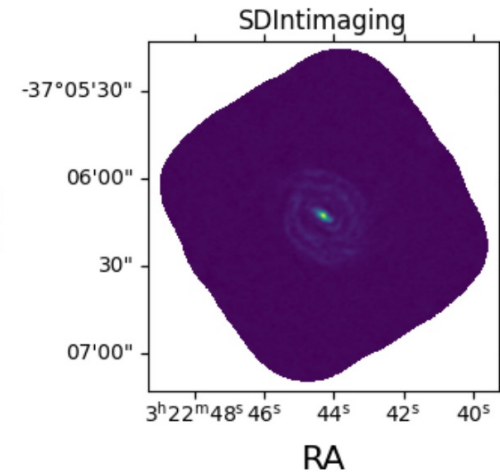
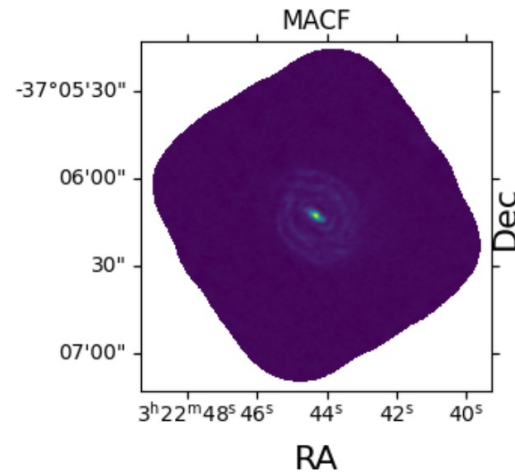
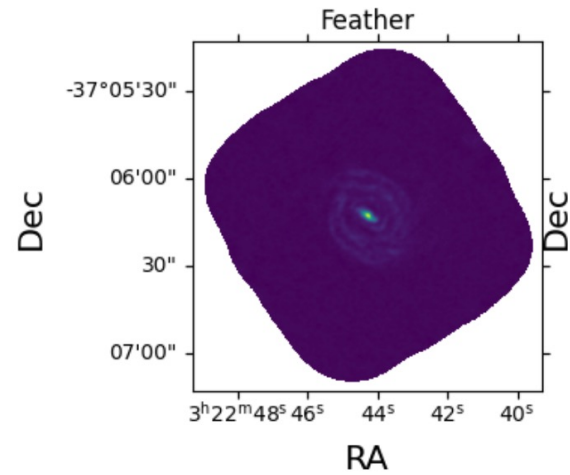


Example of simulated observations from Plunkett et al. (2023)

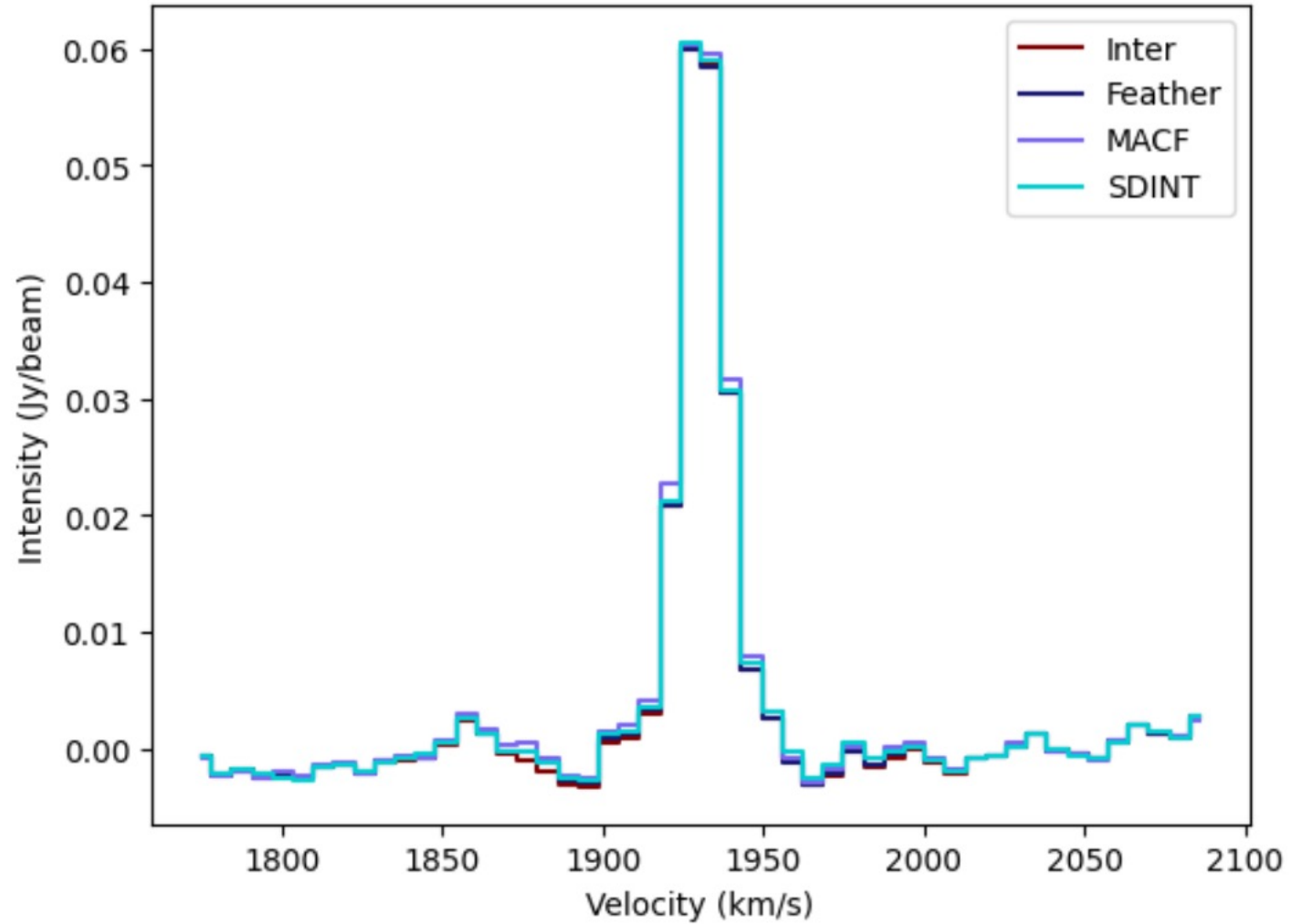
Inspecting results (qualitative)



NGC1317 from this
workshop



0. Compare fluxes



Assessing results [[some definitions]]

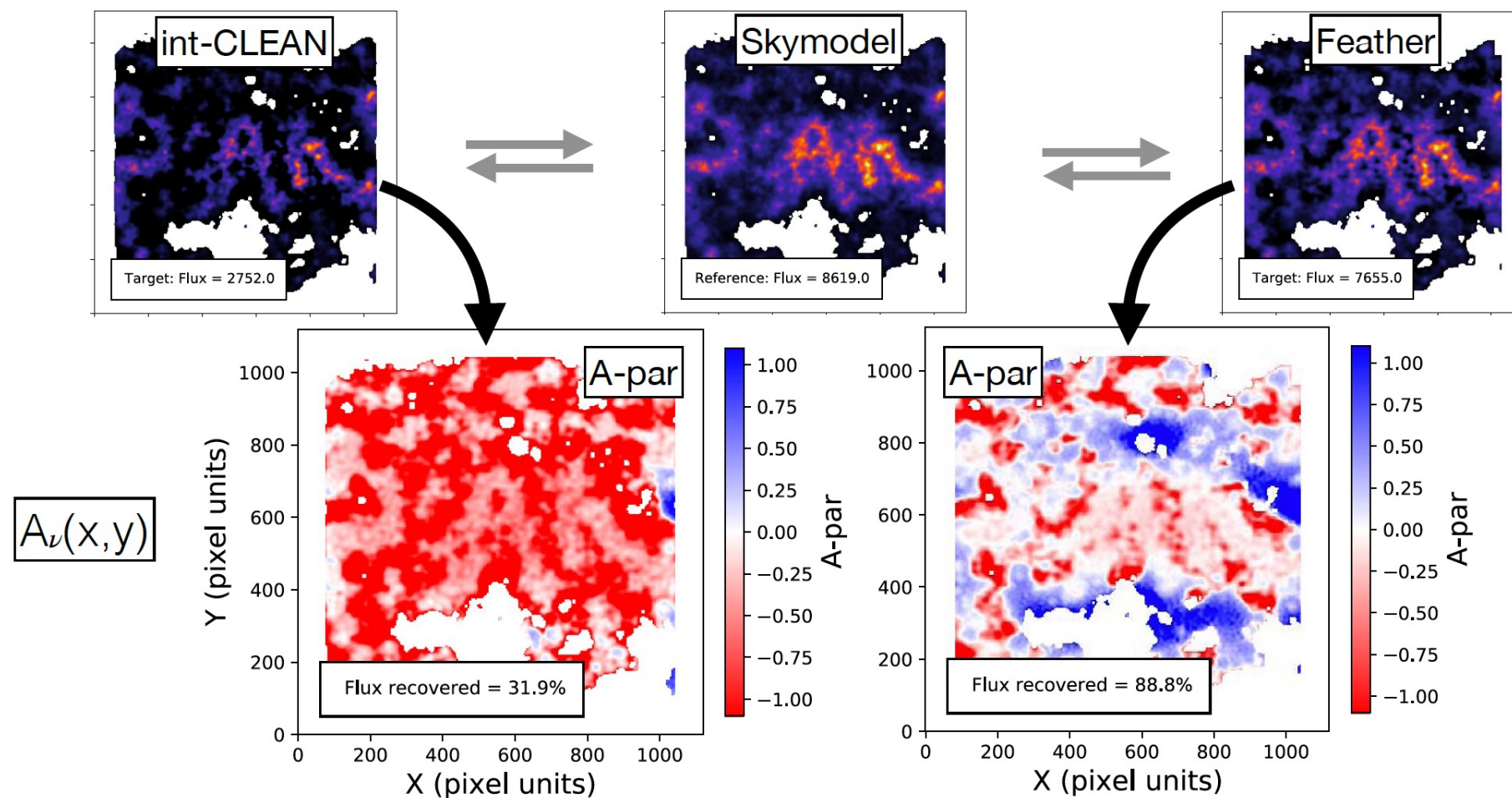
Formula:

Ideal:

A-par	$A_\nu(x, y) = \frac{I_\nu(x, y) - R_\nu(x, y)}{ R_\nu(x, y) },$ $-\infty < A_\nu(x, y) < \infty.$	A~0
Fidelity	$F_\nu(x, y) = \left \frac{R_\nu(x, y)}{I_\nu(x, y) - R_\nu(x, y)} \right ,$ $0 < F_\nu(x, y) < \infty.$	F~∞

See Plunkett et al. (2023), Sec. 5.2: Accuracy Parameter and Fidelity: Assessing Flux Recovery

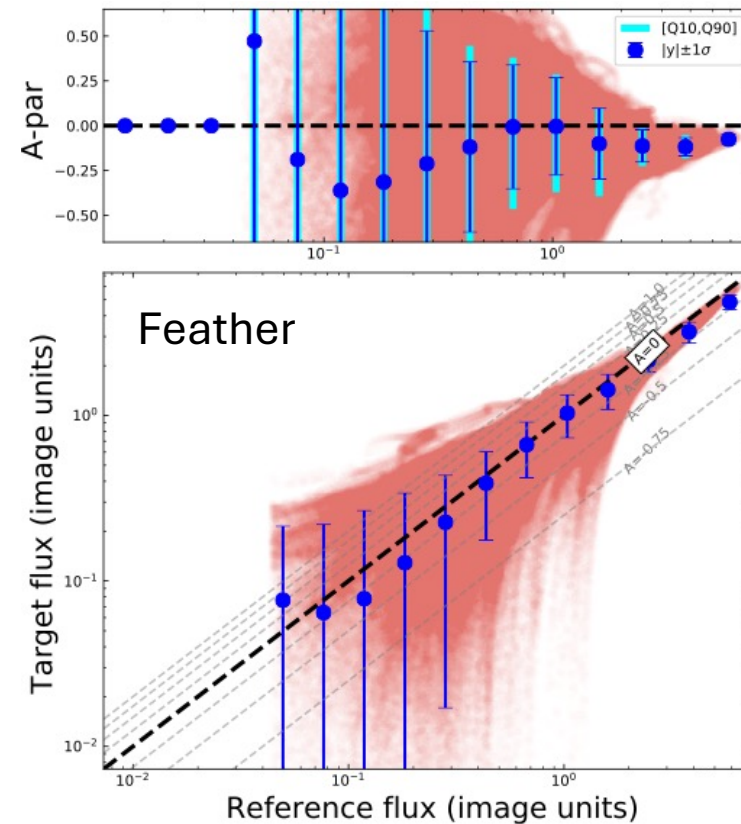
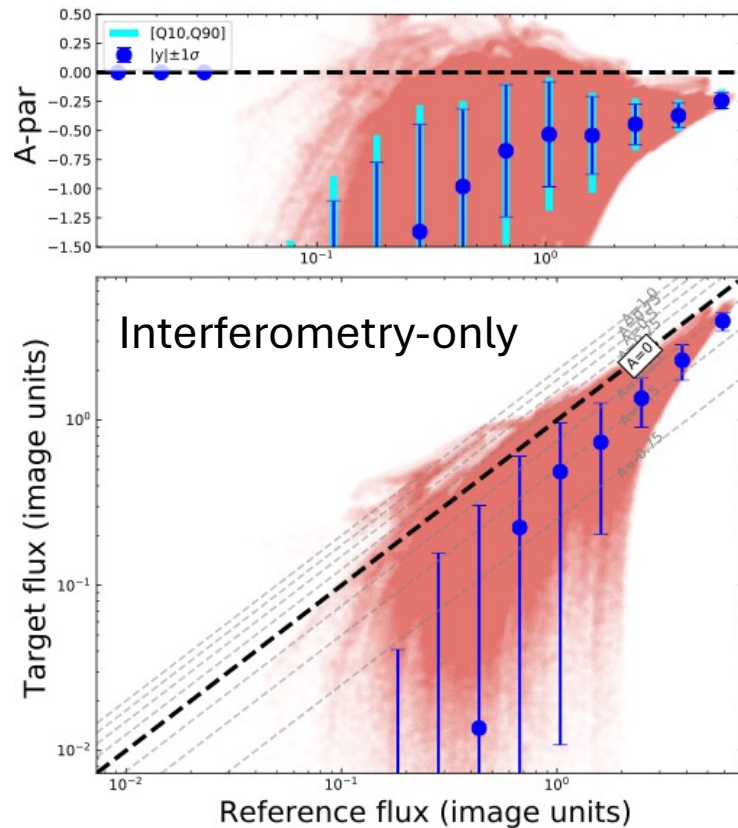
1. Map of A-par



Example of simulated observations from Plunkett et al. (2023)

2. Flux and A-par relative to “model” flux

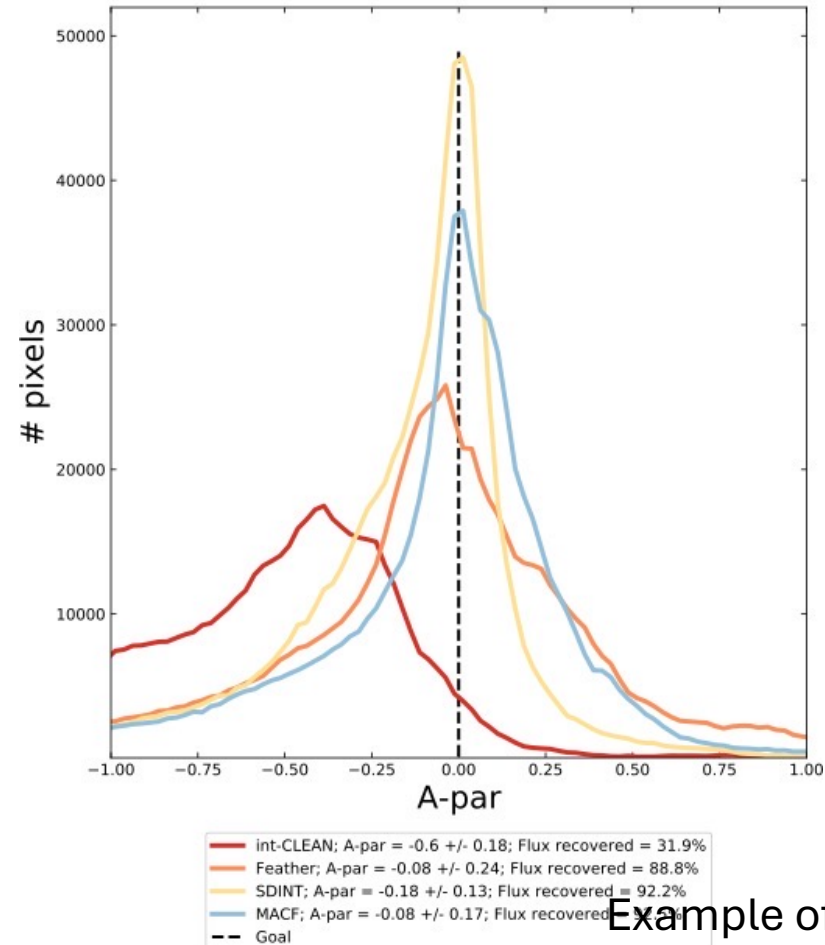
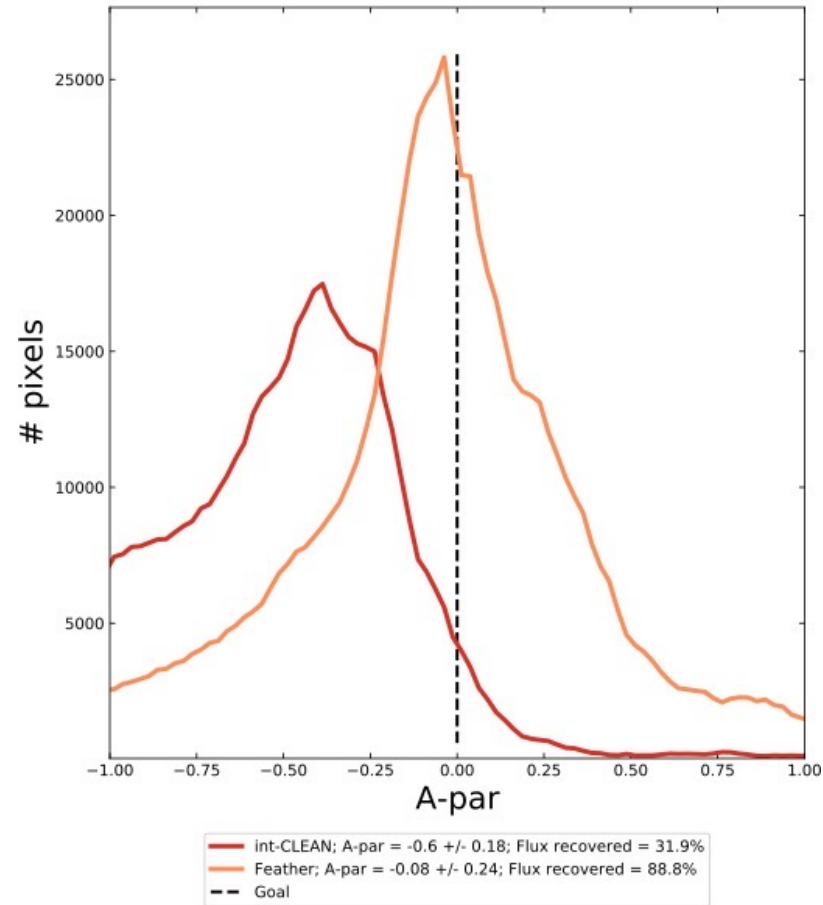
Pixel-by-pixel comparison of flux and A-par show global improvement at all flux levels after combination.



Example of simulated observations from Plunkett et al. (2023)

3. Histogram of A-par values

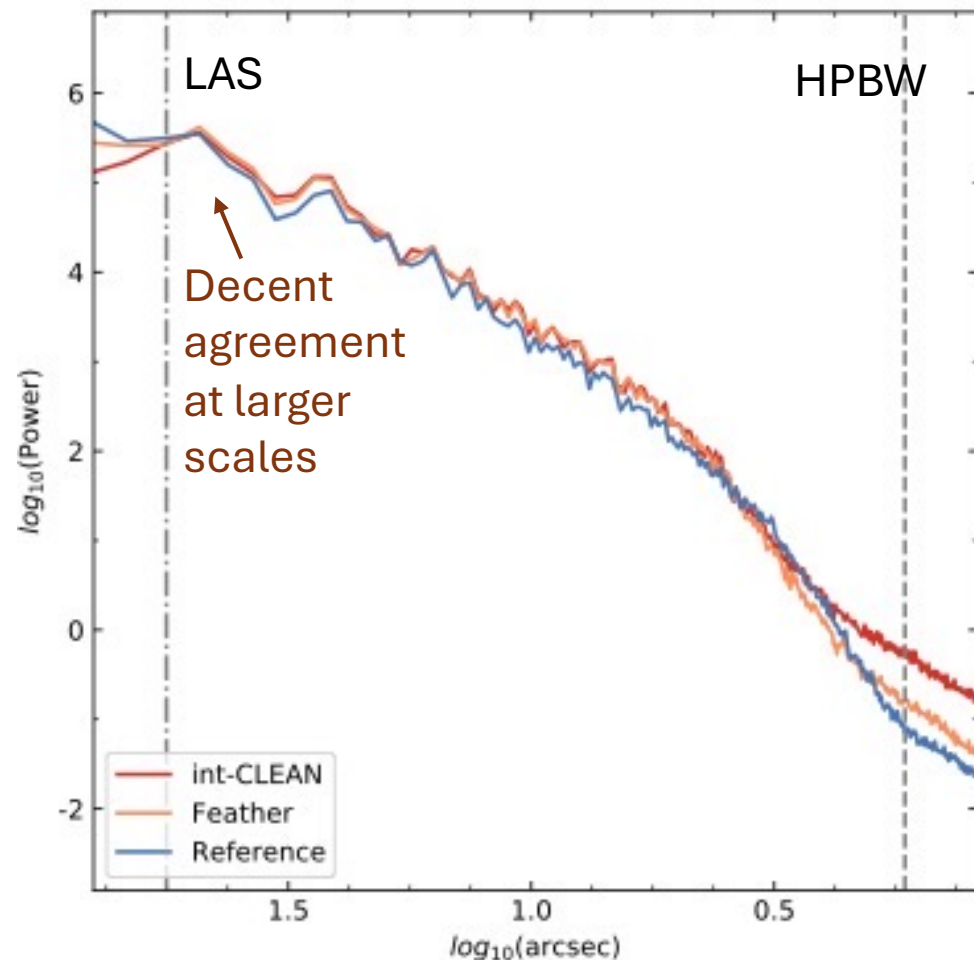
Any combination is better than no combination; SDINT and MACF (model-assisted) result in best A-par.



Example of simulated observations from Plunkett et al. (2023)

4. Power spectrum of flux

Spatial power-spectra show scale-dependence of image combinations.

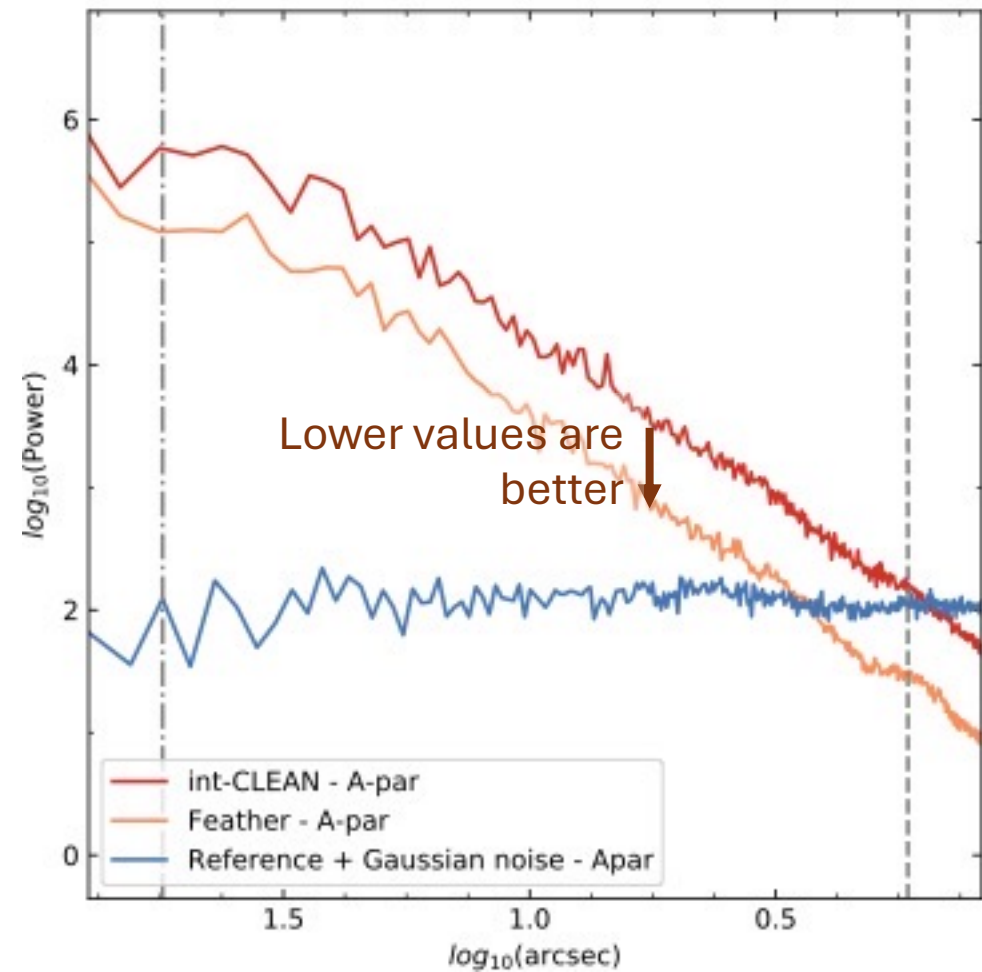
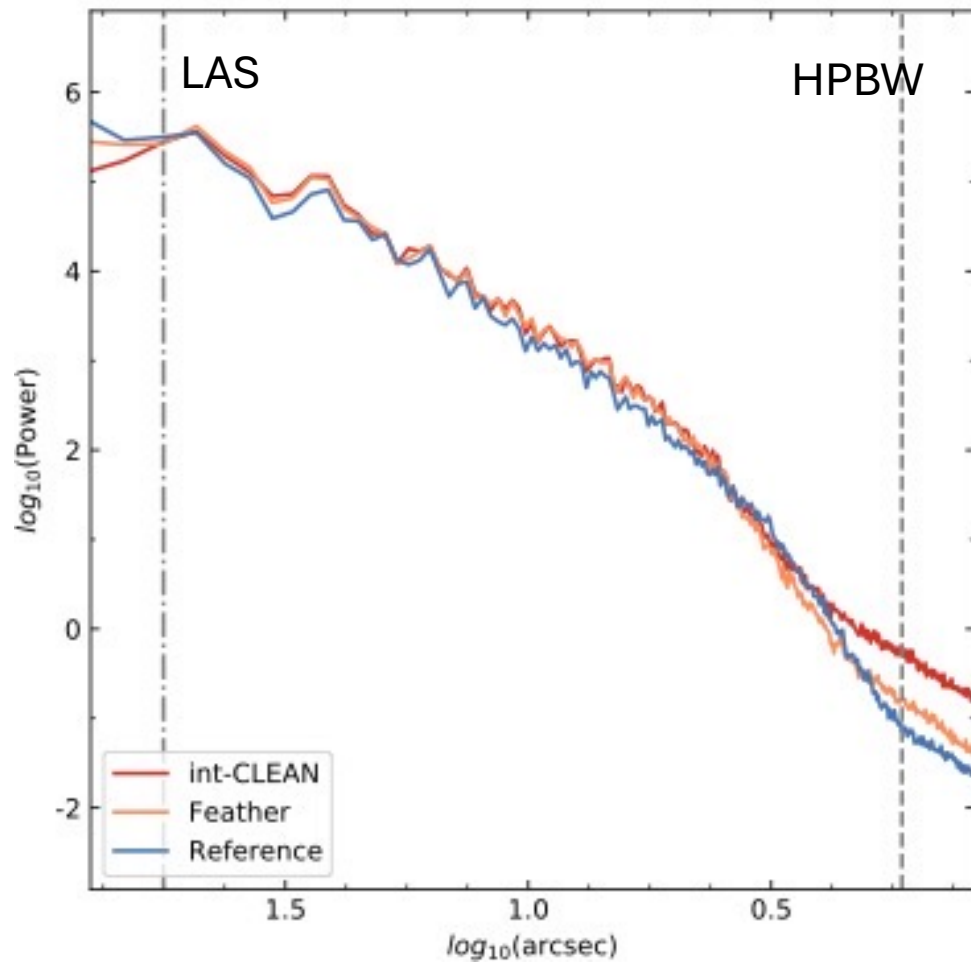


“The variation in power at small scales highlights subtle deficiencies that may not be immediately and clearly visible in the images.”

Example of simulated observations from Plunkett et al. (2023)

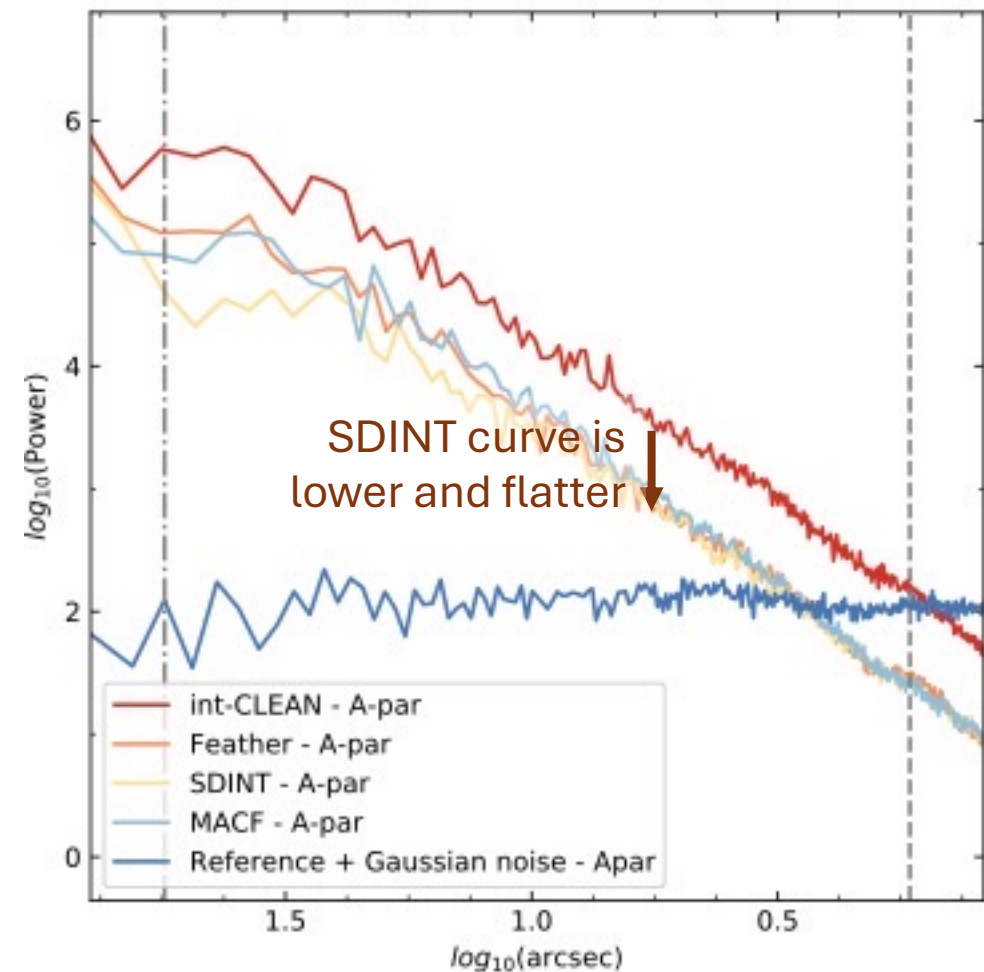
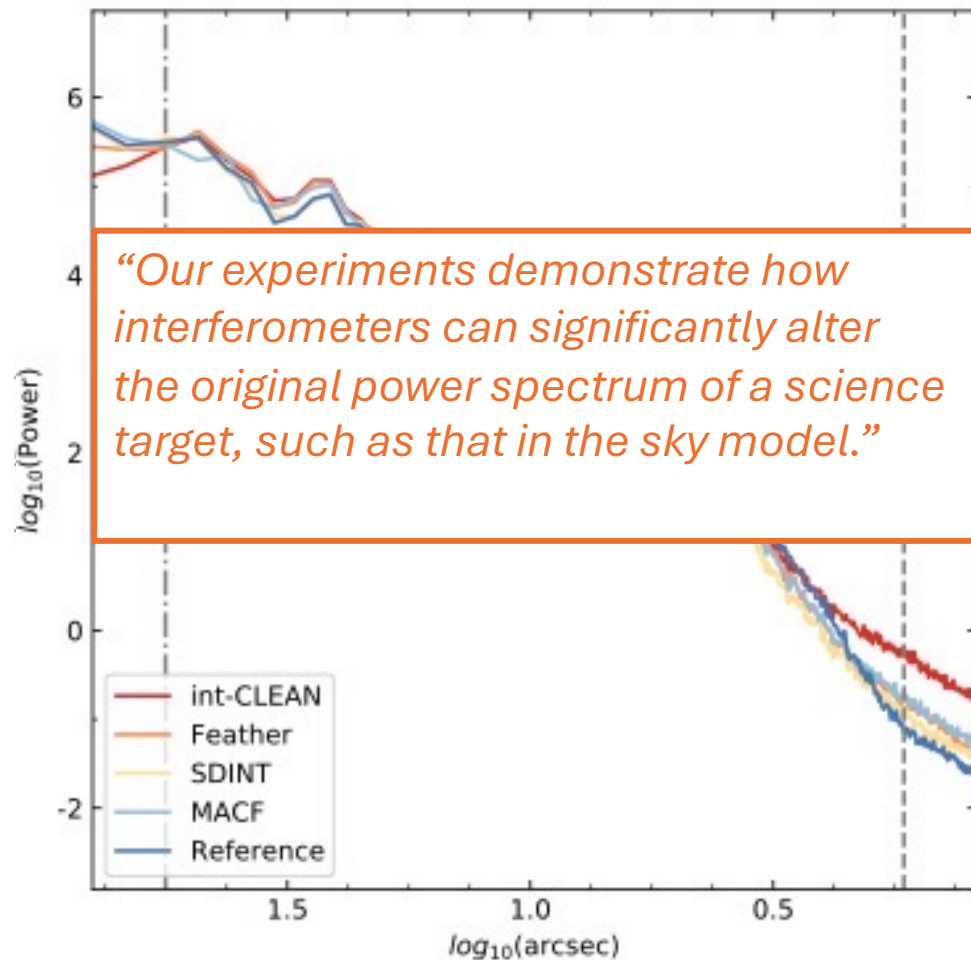
4. Power spectrum of flux

Spatial power-spectra show scale-dependence of image combinations.



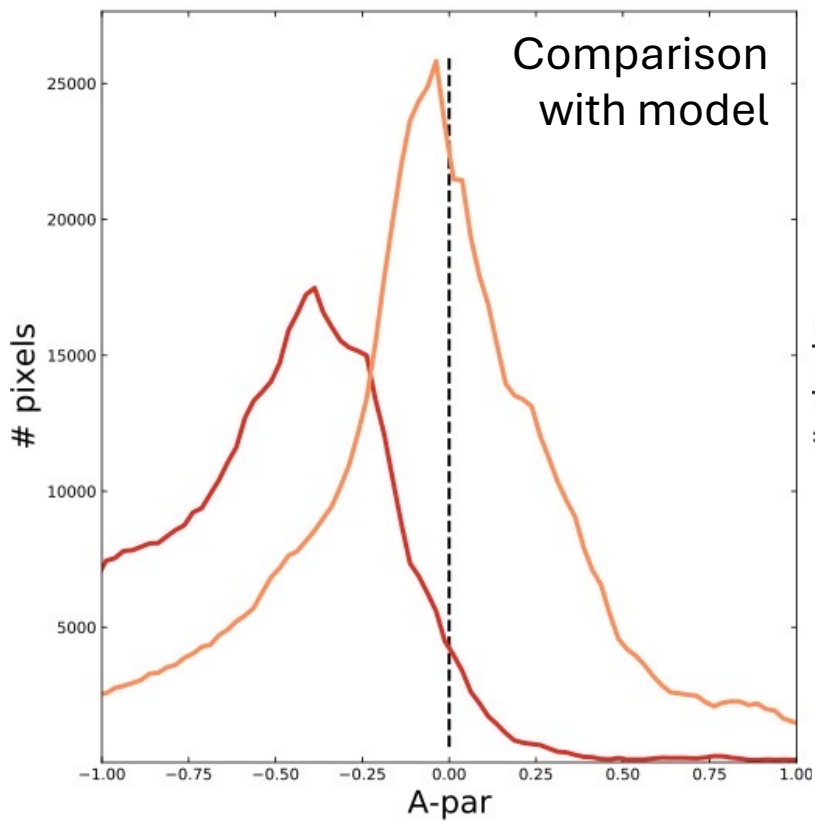
4. Power spectrum of flux

Spatial power-spectra show scale-dependence of image combinations.

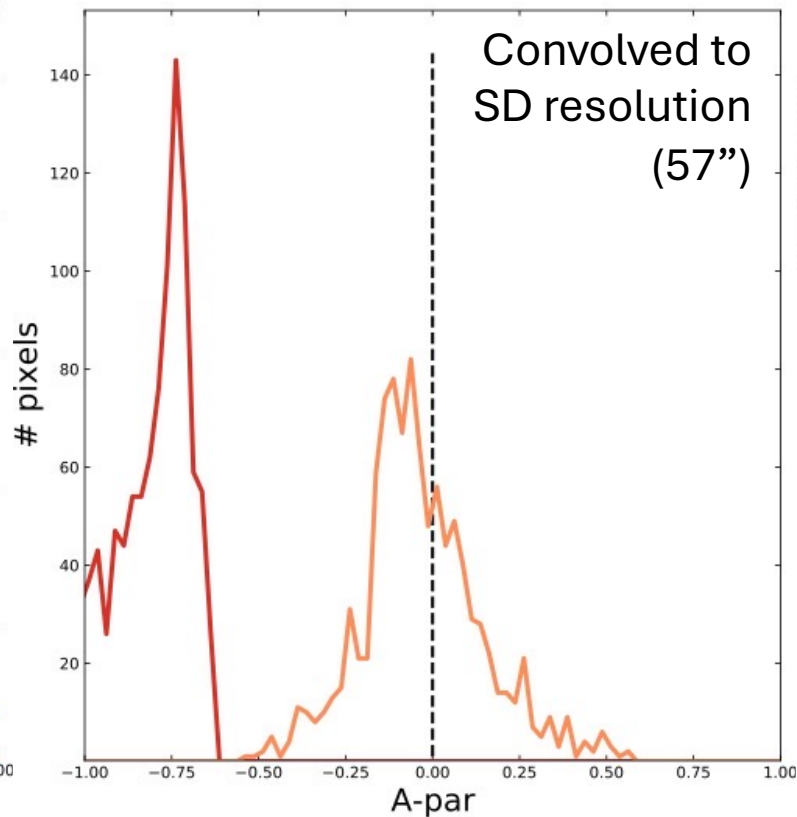


See Plunkett et al. (2023), Sec. 6.4: Flux and A-Par Power Spectra

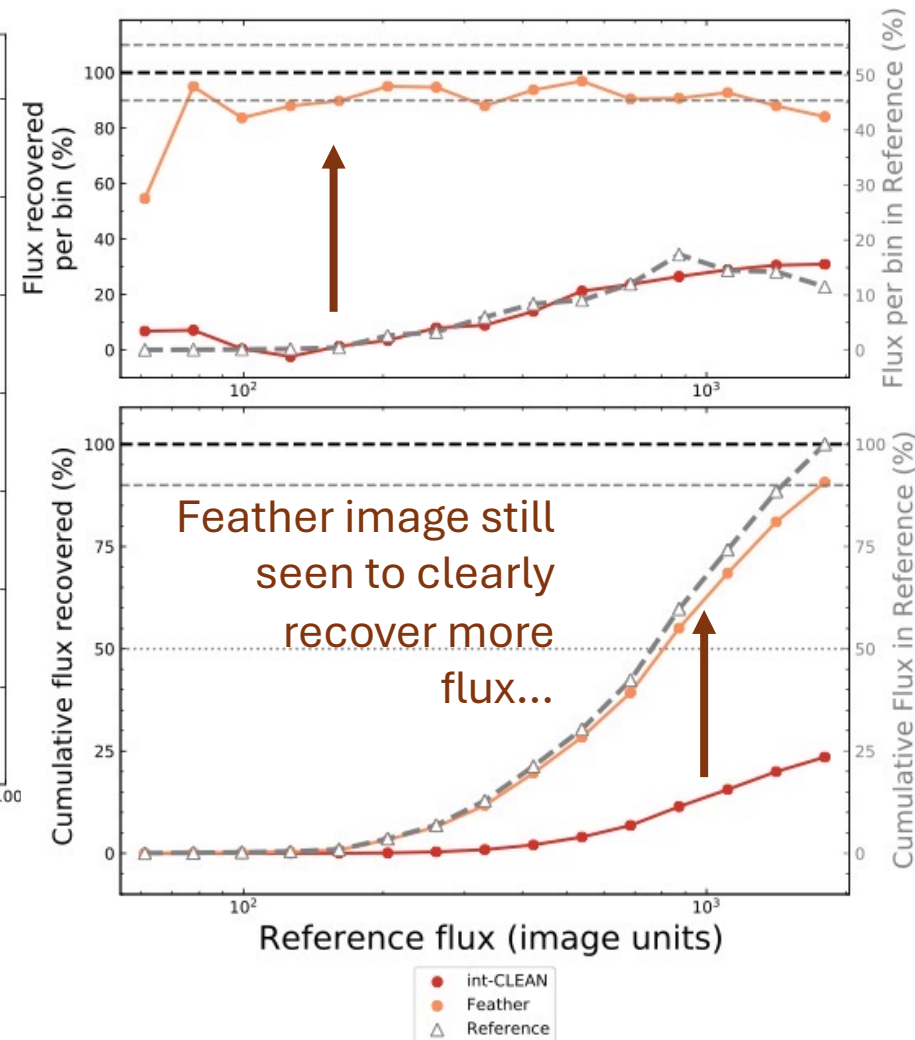
Note: *SD* is a “good” proxy for the reference image (smoothed, fewer data points, but best we have)



— int-CLEAN; A-par = -0.6 +/- 0.18; Flux recovered = 31.9%
 — Feather; A-par = -0.08 +/- 0.24; Flux recovered = 88.8%
 - - - Goal



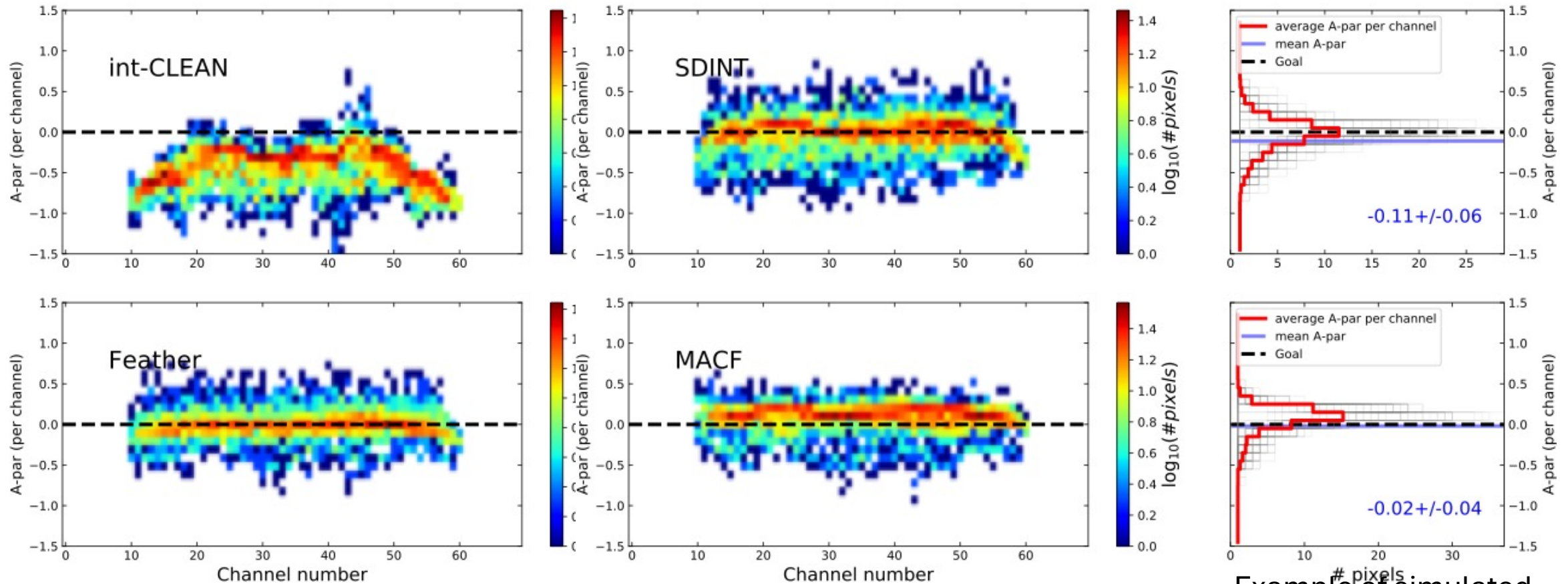
— int-CLEAN; A-par = -0.82 +/- 0.02; Flux recovered = 23.5%
 — Feather; A-par = -0.03 +/- 0.03; Flux recovered = 90.5%
 - - - Goal



Example of simulated observations from Plunkett et al. (2023)

5. A-par distribution as function of chan.

”Spectrograms” make it possible (critical) to assess data cubes (example here: M100)



Example of simulated observations from Plunkett et al. (2023)

In practice...

DataCombAssess_20241014.ipynb

Data Combination Tutorial

THIS VERSION TO BE USED FOR WORKSHOP

By: Adele Plunkett

Updated: 2024-10-14

Aims:

- Inspect the data cubes
- Assess the outcomes

Prior steps:

- Image 12m and 7m data
- Feather
- Model assisted CLEAN then Feather (MACF)
- SDIntimaging
- Smooth to TP beamsize

Datasets to use here:

- NGC1317_sdint_sdgain1.joint.cube.image.sm.fits
- NGC1317_sdint_sdgain1.joint.cube.image.fits
- NGC1317_Feather_CO.image.sm.fits
- NGC1317_Feather_CO.image.fits
- NGC1317_MACF_CO.image.sm.fits
- NGC1317_MACF_CO.image.fits
- NGC1317_12m7m_CO.image.sm.fits
- NGC1317_12m7m_CO.image.fits
- NGC1317_TP_CO.regrid.imt.depb.fits