AN EHT SCATTERING FRAMEWORK IN JULIA



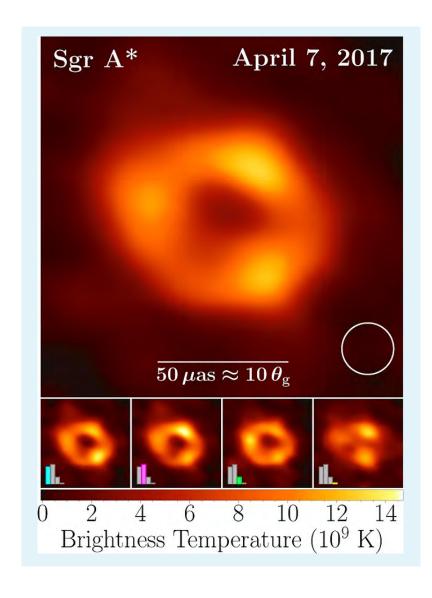


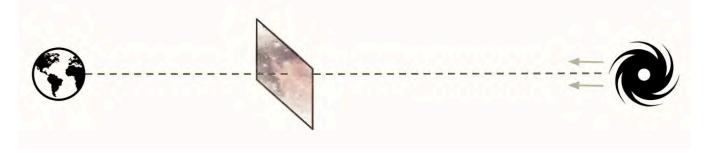


ANNA TARTAGLIA

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INTRODUCTION

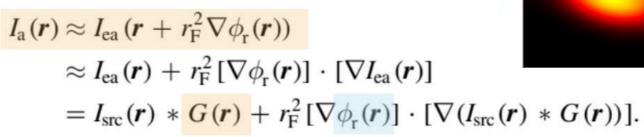


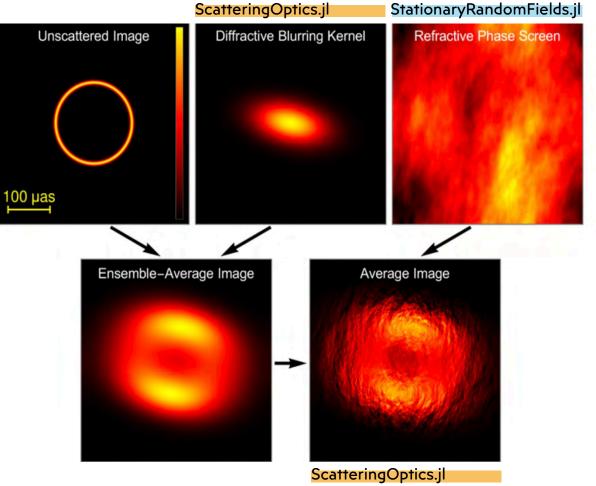


- Event Horizon Telescope uses Very Long Baseline Interferometry to image M87* and Sgr A* black holes
- Sgr A* imaging faces unique scattering mitigation challenges due to ISM presence
- Milky Way spiral arm acts as a scattering screen between Earth and source

ISM SCATTERING

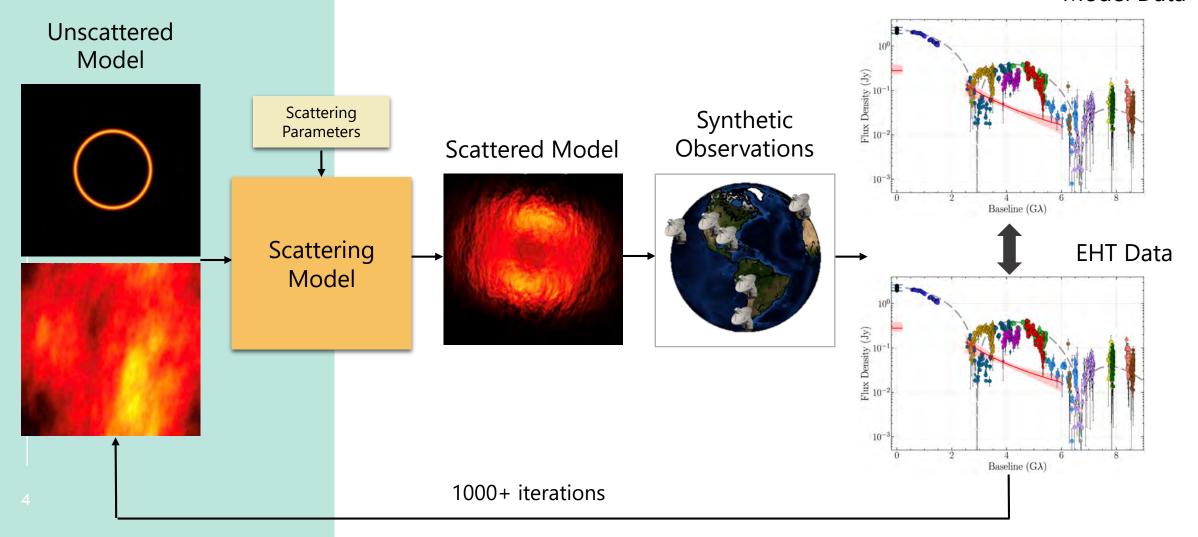
- Diffractive scattering:
 - from small-scale irregularities
 - short timescales
- Refractive scattering:
 - large scale
 - time scale >> observation
 - introduces refractive substructures





EHT IMAGING PROCESS

Model Data



STATIONARY RANDOM FIELDS

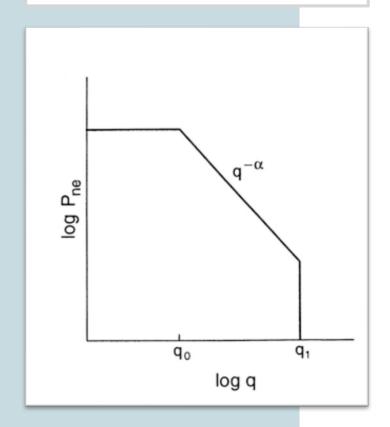


GENERATING **Power Scaled** Fourier Space Gaussian Fourier Noise Noise SIGNAL NOISE 10² **Inverse Fourier Transform to signal** 10¹ space 10^{-3} 10^{-2} 2D Signal Noise 1e<u>17</u> 1.2 1e-10 10^{3} 0.9 0.6 10² 2 -Correlated signal 0.3 noise! 0 0.0 10¹ -0.3-2 -0.610-2 10-1 10^{-3} -4 -0.9Fourier Space Power Law Spectrum 1e-10

REFRACTIVE



Fourier Space Power **Law** Fluctuations

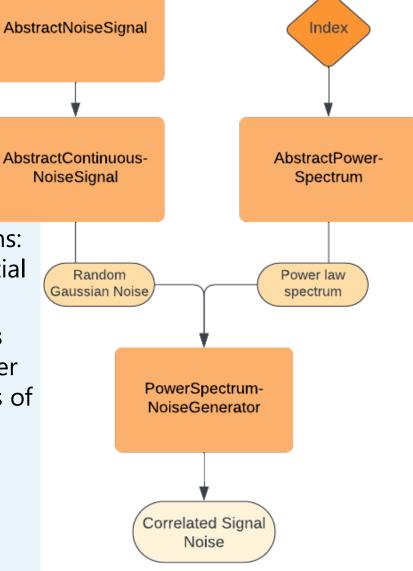


StationaryRandomFields.jl

• Ionized plasma fluctuations: power law relation to spatial frequency q

Dims

- StationaryRandomFields generates correlated power spectrum noise for signals of given dimensions
- Provides Phase Screen framework

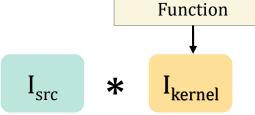


SCATTERING OPTICS

DIFFRACTIVE KERNEL

Ensemble Average Image: diffractively scattered

source image

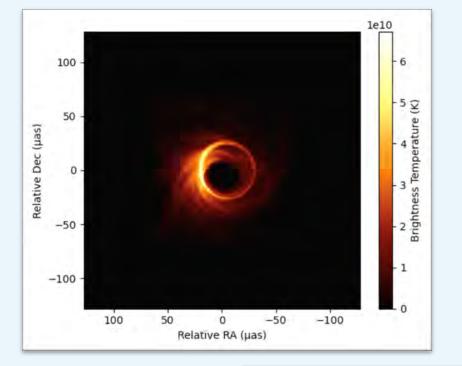


Phase Structure

$$V_{\text{ea}}(\vec{b}) = V_{\text{src}}(\vec{b}) \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} D_{\phi} \left(\frac{\vec{b}}{1+M} \right) \right]$$

$$D_{\text{maj}}(r) + D_{\text{min}}(r)$$

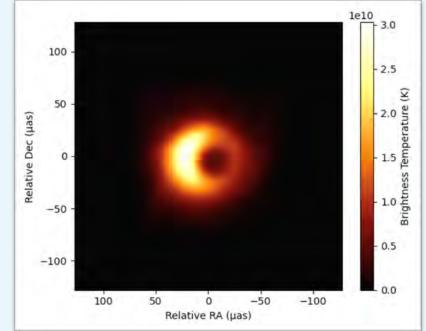
+ $\left[\frac{D_{\text{maj}}(r) - D_{\text{min}}(r)}{2}\right] \cos[2(\phi - \phi_0)]$.(35)



Source Image



Ensemble Average Image



PHASE STRUCTURE FUNCTION: A CLOSER LOOK!

so many equations.

$$D_{\min}(r) = \frac{\mathcal{C}(1-\zeta_0)}{2} B_{\min} \left(D_{\phi}(\vec{r}) = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dD_{\phi}(\vec{r})}{dz} P(\phi_z) d\phi_z \right) .$$

$$\left\{ \left[1 + \left(\frac{2}{\alpha B_{\min}} \right) \frac{dD_{\phi}(\vec{r})}{dz} = \frac{\lambda^2 Q_z}{2\pi^2} \int (qr_{\text{in}})^{-(\alpha+2)} \exp(-q^2 r_{\text{in}}^2) \left[1 - \cos(\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}) \right] \right.$$

$$\left. \delta(\phi_q - \phi_z) d^2 q \right.$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^2 Q_z}{2\pi^2 r_{\text{in}}^2} \int_0^{\infty} q'^{-(\alpha+1)} \exp(-q'^2) \left. \left[1 - \cos\left(q' \frac{r}{r_{\text{in}}} \cos(\phi - \phi_z) \right) \right] dq' \right.$$

$$= \frac{4\mathcal{C}}{\alpha} \left[M \left(-\frac{\alpha}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{r^2}{4r_{\text{in}}^2} \cos^2(\phi - \phi_z) \right) - 1 \right], \quad (13)$$

$${}_{1}\tilde{F}_{2}\left(\frac{1+\alpha}{2}; \frac{1}{2}, 1+\frac{\alpha}{2}; \frac{k_{\zeta,1}^{2}}{4}\right).$$

$${}_{0}\tilde{F}_{1}\left(1+\frac{\alpha}{2}, \frac{k_{\zeta,1}^{2}}{4}\right).$$

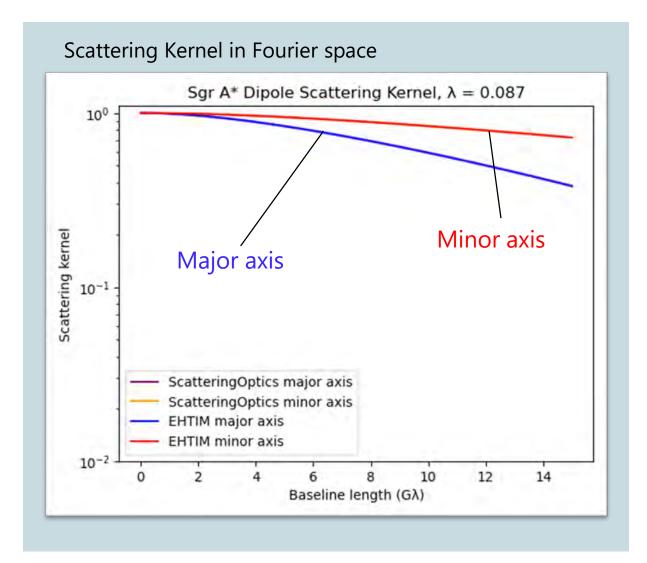
$${}_{0}\tilde{F}_{1}\left(1+\frac{\alpha}{2}, \frac{k_{\zeta,1}^{2}}{4}\right).$$

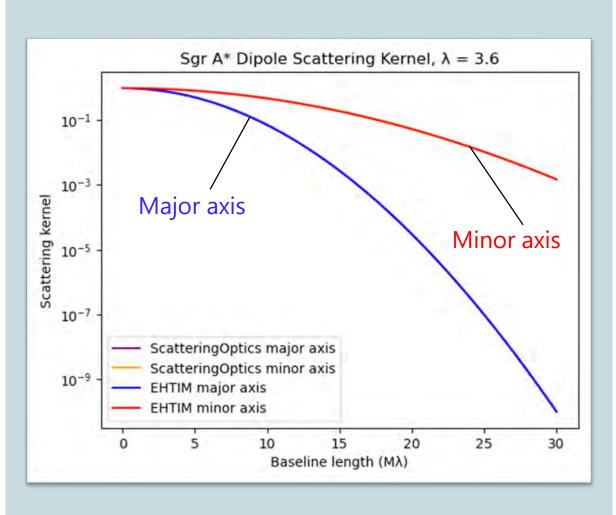
$$\mathcal{C} \equiv \frac{\lambda^{2}Q_{z}\Gamma\left(1-\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}{8\pi^{2}r_{\text{in}}^{2}}.$$

$${}_{2}\tilde{F}_{1}\left(\frac{\alpha+2}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 2, -k_{\zeta,2}\right).$$

CONSISTENT RESULTS

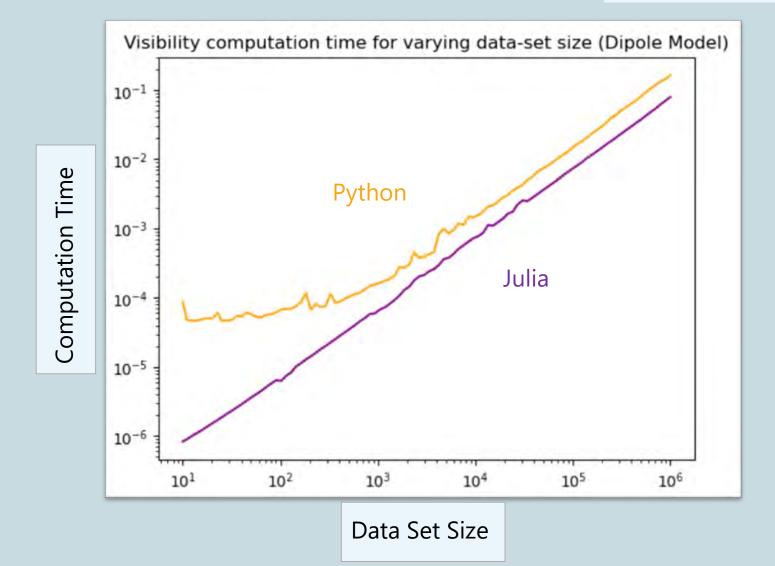
Fractional errors on the order of 10⁻⁶ and 10⁻⁷





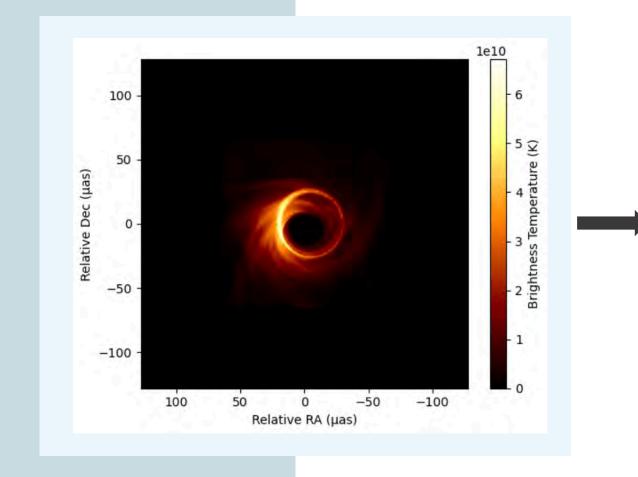
KERNEL TIME IMPROVEMENTS

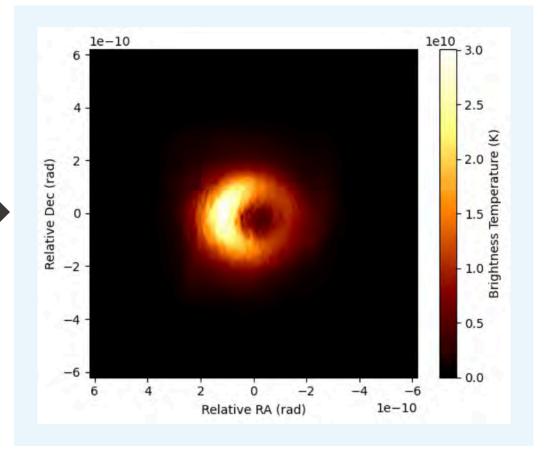
- Kernels load 100x faster
- Visibilities compute faster for all models



FINAL PRODUCT

 Scatters image 10x faster than Python counterpart





QUESTIONS?

Thank you to my mentors: Kazu Akiyama, Dongjin Kim, and Vincent Fish for their guidance and support; to Paul Tiede for sharing his Julia expertise; Nancy, Phil, and Diane for all the work they put in to make this program great; and thank you to the entire Haystack community for being so supportive and welcoming!