Optical Interferometry

Lecture 1 Fonsource + HOM SOURCE **Basic principles and History** Atmospheric turbulence and how to overcome it Geometrical Delay Projected Baseline Subsystems of an interferometric observatory -CHARA and VLTI Interferometric observables Lecture 2 Science case - classical Be stars **OIFITS** format Telescope 1 Telescope 2 Baseline JMMC tools for interferometry (https://www.jmmc.fr/) Lecture 3 Relay Optics Parametric fitting of interferometric data with PMOIRED (https://github.com/amerand/PMOIRED) Beam Combination Movable Delay Line

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Resources

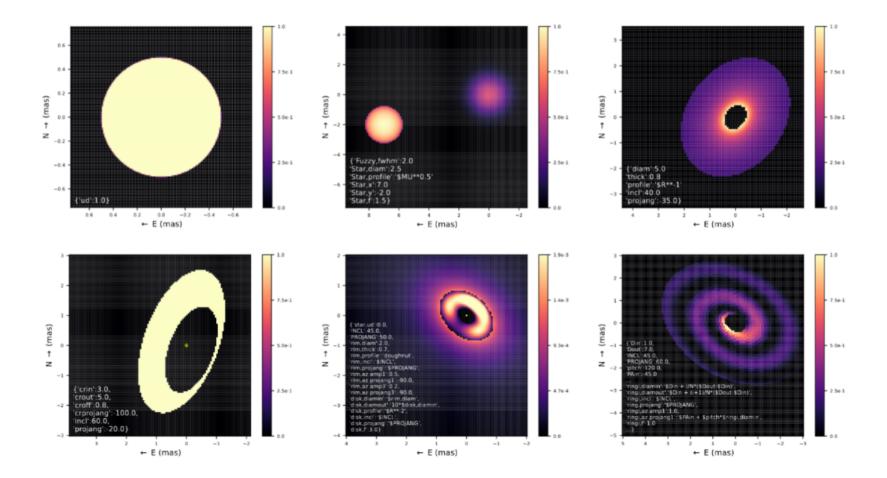
- CHARA list of publications https://www.chara.gsu.edu/astronomers/publications
- ESO Telescope Bibliography https://telbib.eso.org/

Image reconstruction

- Complex process even with rich *uv* coverage
- Difficult to estimate uncertainties in the reconstructed image
- Many different codes with different applications
 - Interaction with the author of the code or an expert needed
- Many interferometric imaging programs taking place at CHARA & VLTI
 - VLTI has dedicated 'imaging slots' in the schedule
 - VLTI relocations can take 2 days \rightarrow intermediate or non-standard configuration available for extra filling of the *uv* plane

- Model fitting in the *uv* plane or image reconstruction?
- PMOIRED python library to visualize, manipulate and model OIFITS data using simple geometric models
 - Currently the best tool for model fitting in *uv* plane
 - Fits visibility, closure phases, differential phases and normalized spectra
 - Enables combining datasets from different dates, observing modes, beam combiners, ...
 - Rebinning data, manipulating error bars, ...
 - Telluric correction of GRAVITY spectra
 - Parallel computing for grid searching, bootstrapping, ...
 - Simulating data

- Analytical function defining the models
 - Disks, rings, Gaussians, ... combined linearly (complex visibility is a linear combination of the Fourier Transform of the components)
 - Using analytical visibilities much faster than using FT of synthetic images
 - Model is constructed with Python dictionaries
 - Radial and azimuthal variations of the geometrical components
 - Multi-component models need relative fluxes can be wavelength dependent
 - Spectral lines can be defined with Gaussian or Lorentzian profiles



• Fitting the parameters

- χ^2 minimization (*scipy.minimisation.leastsq*)– needs initial guess
- Fixed and free parameters and enables setting priors
- Results in best-fit parameters, uncertainties, and correlation matrix (covariance matrix)
- Highly correlated parameters are problematic usually need to fix one
- *bootstrapFit* performing fits with resampled data to get realistic uncertainties from correlated data
- gridSearch exploring parameter space using a grid or randomization in a given range
- *detectionLimit* detection limit e.g. for a companion

