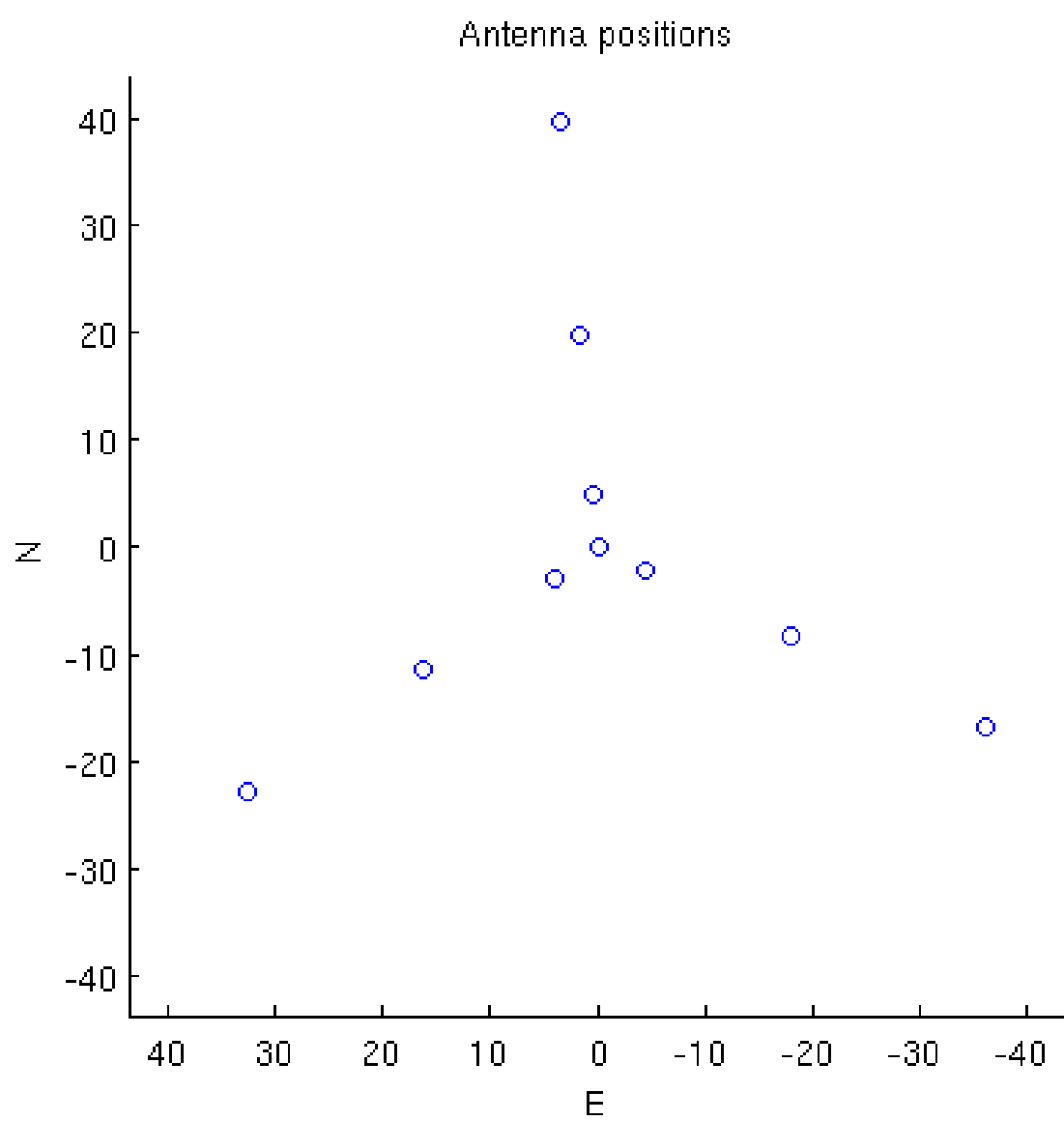
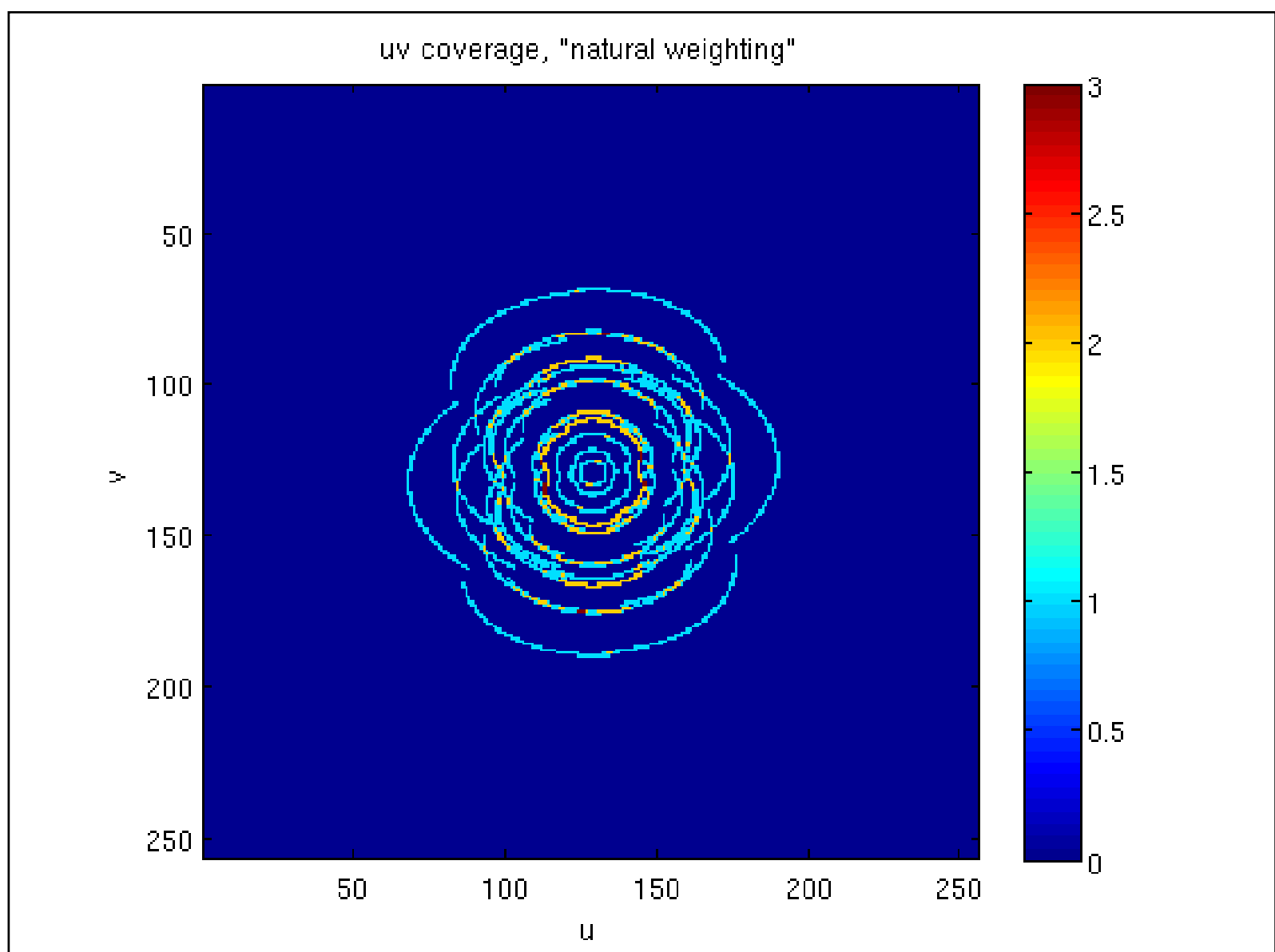
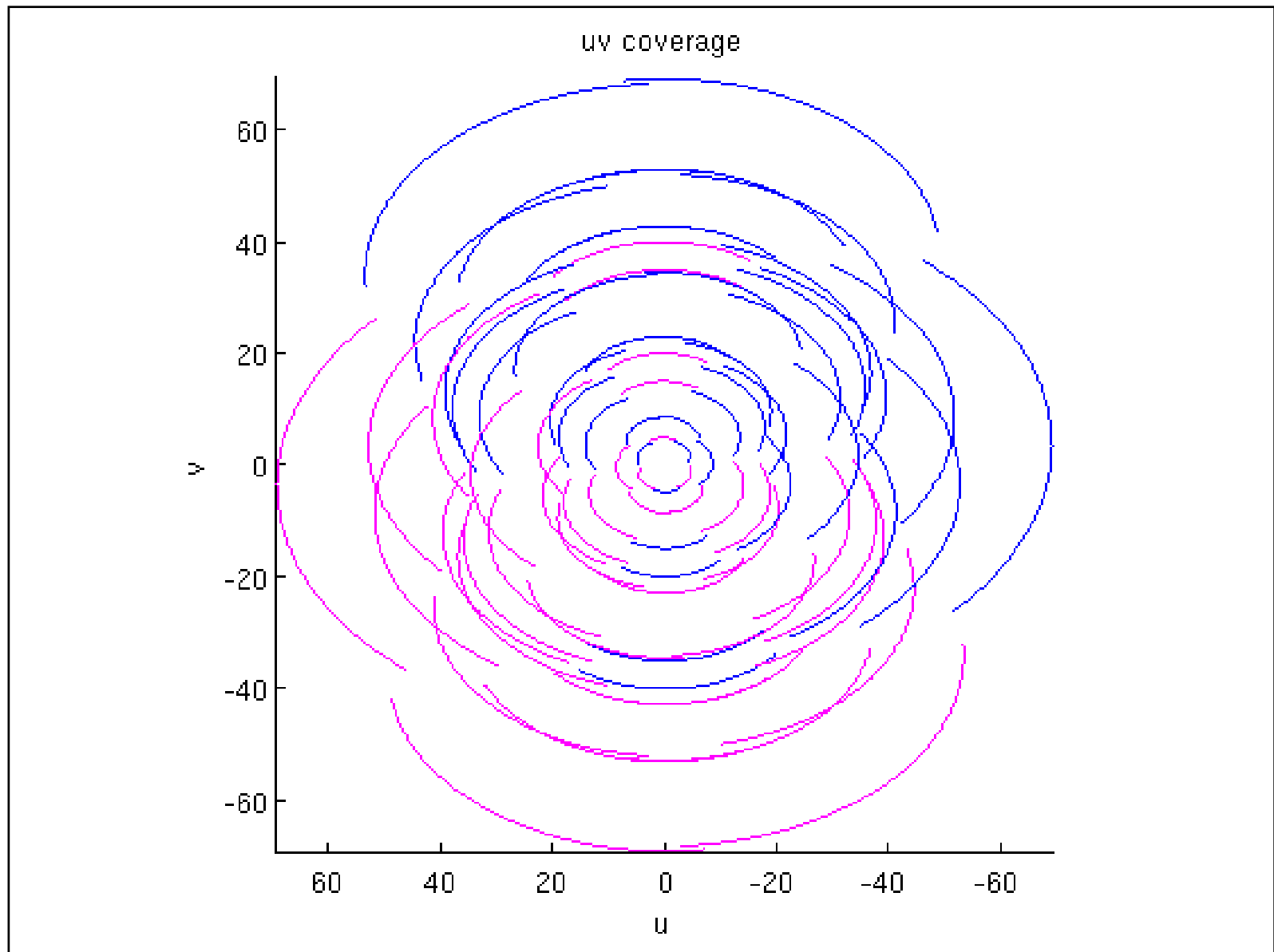
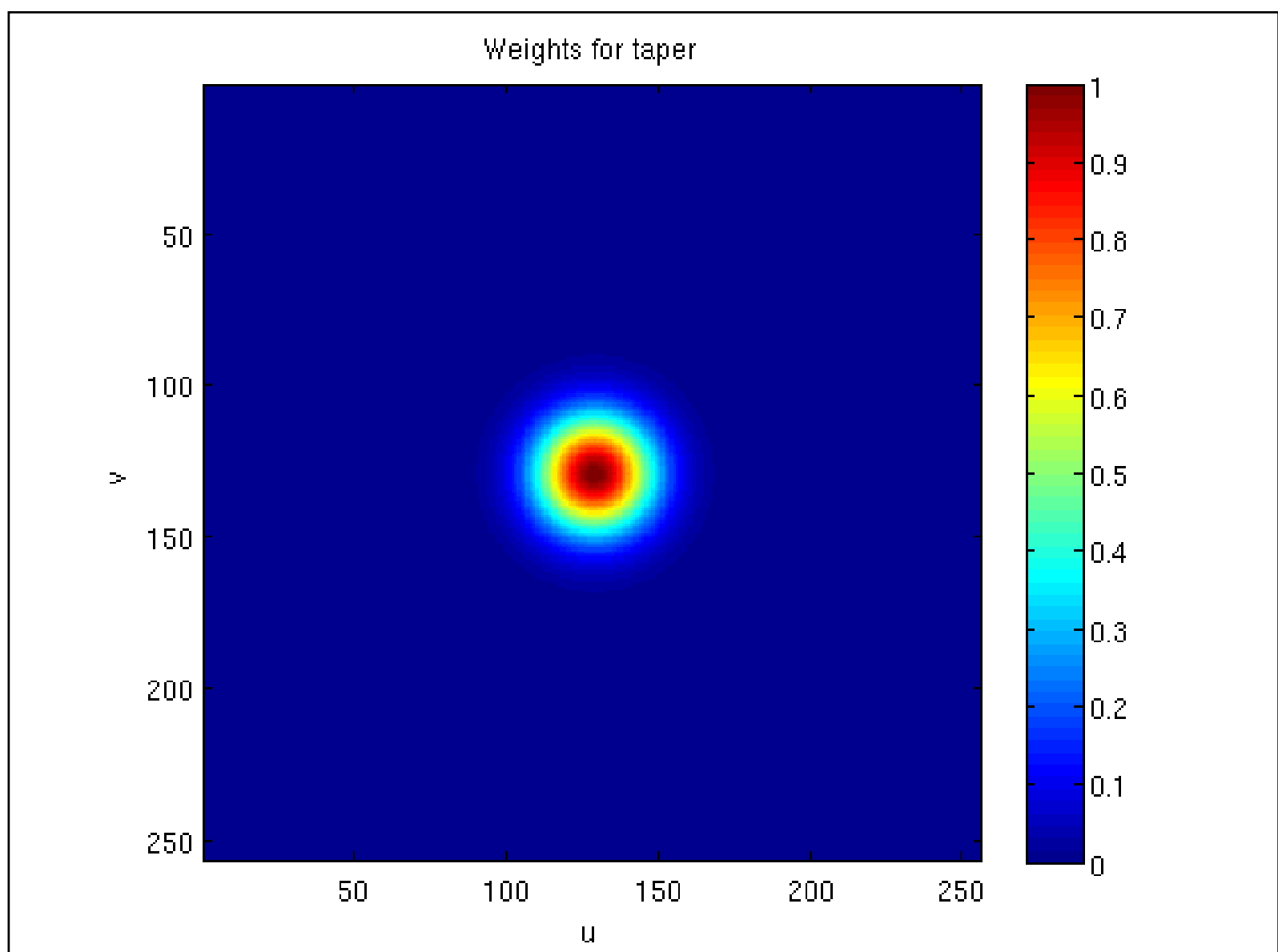
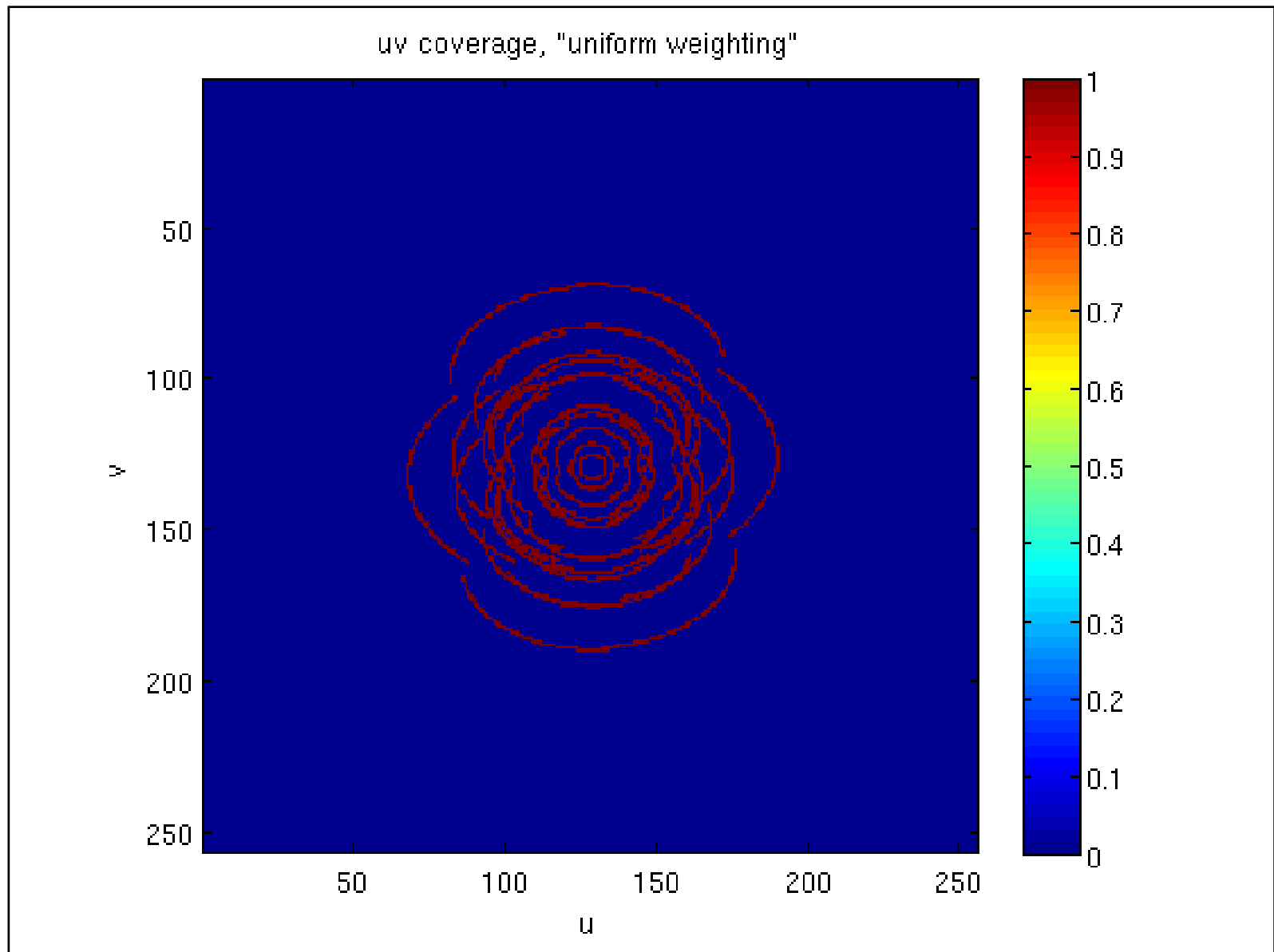
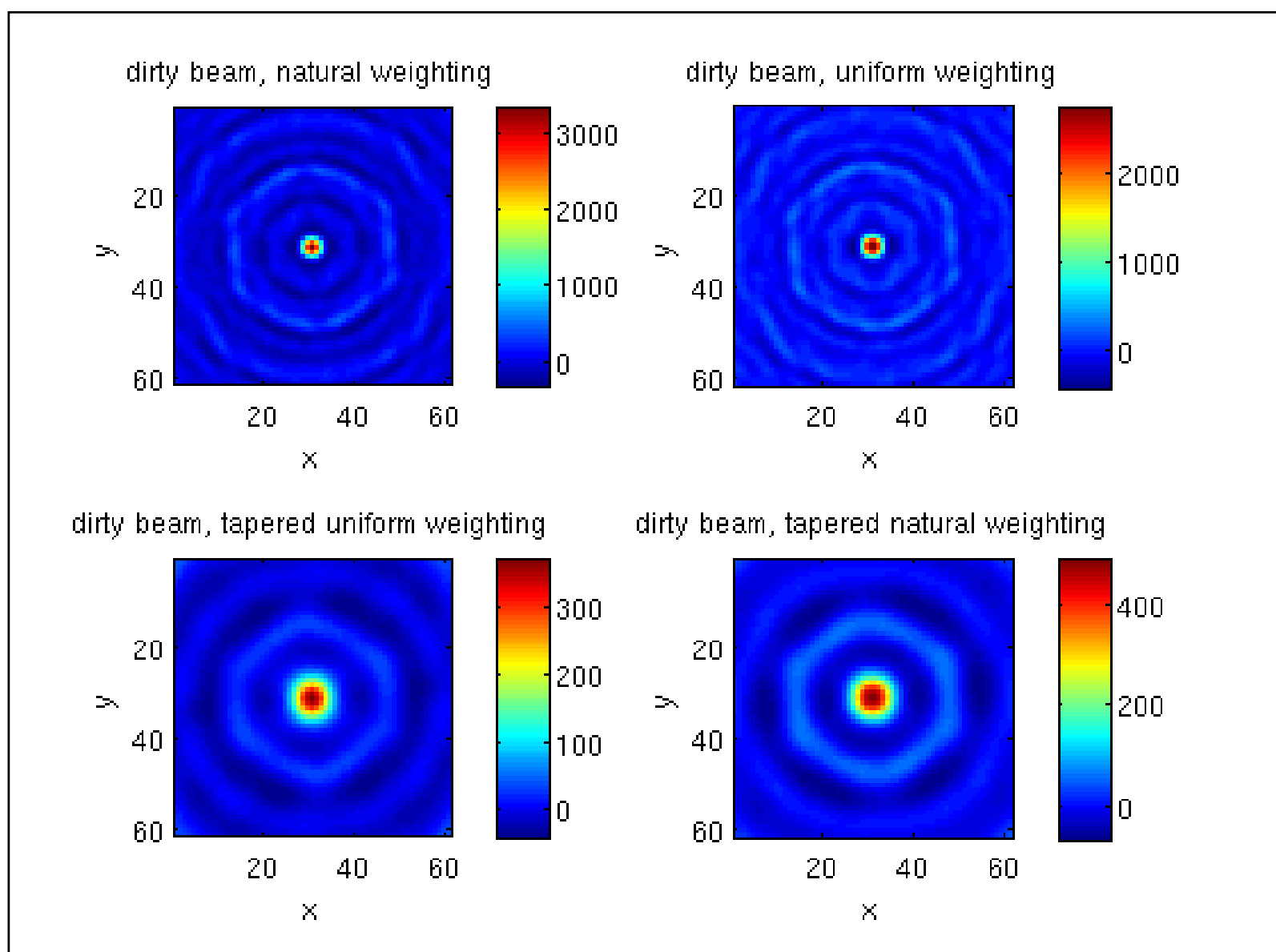
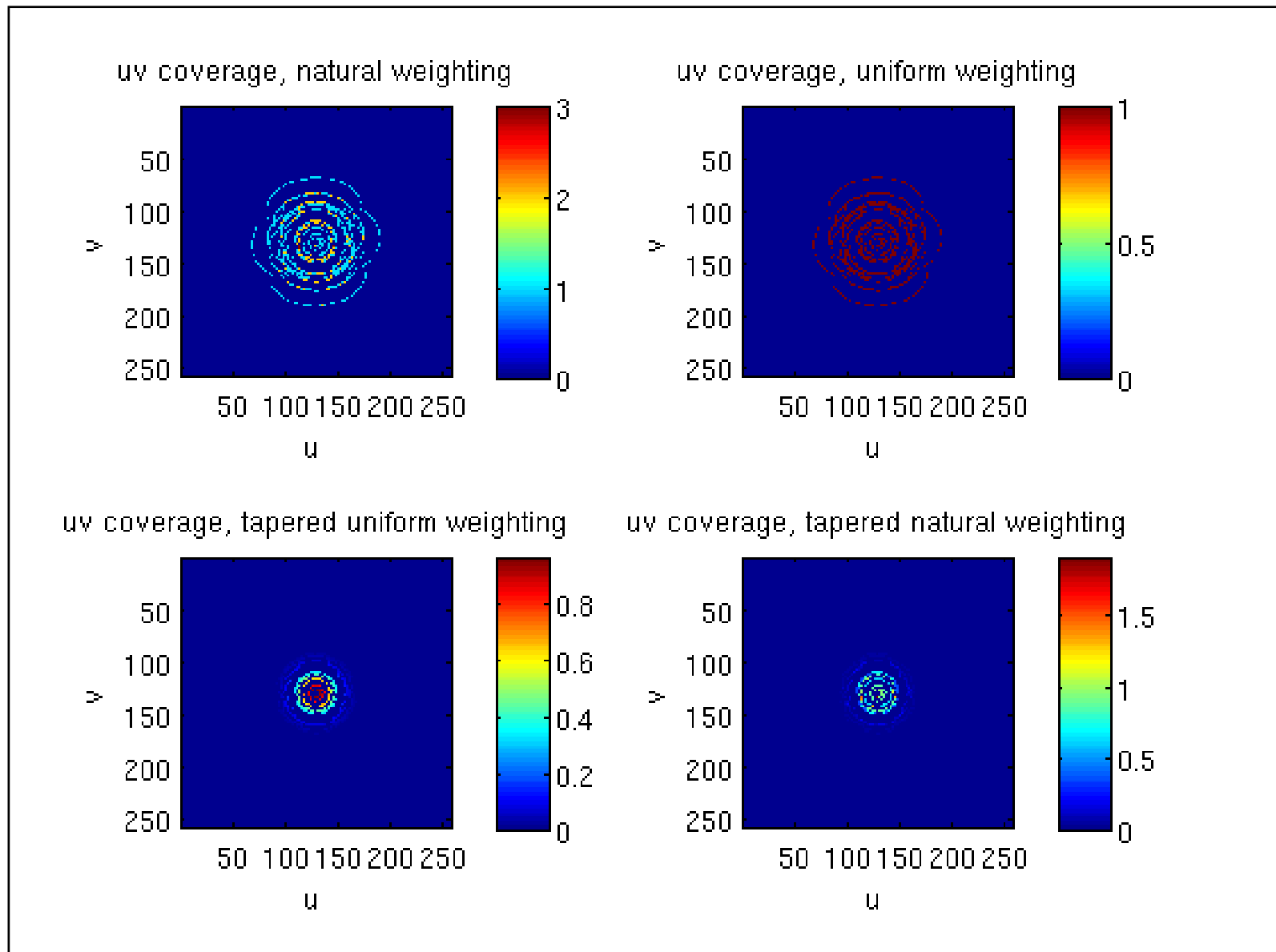


# uvAndBeams, Wye, dec 40



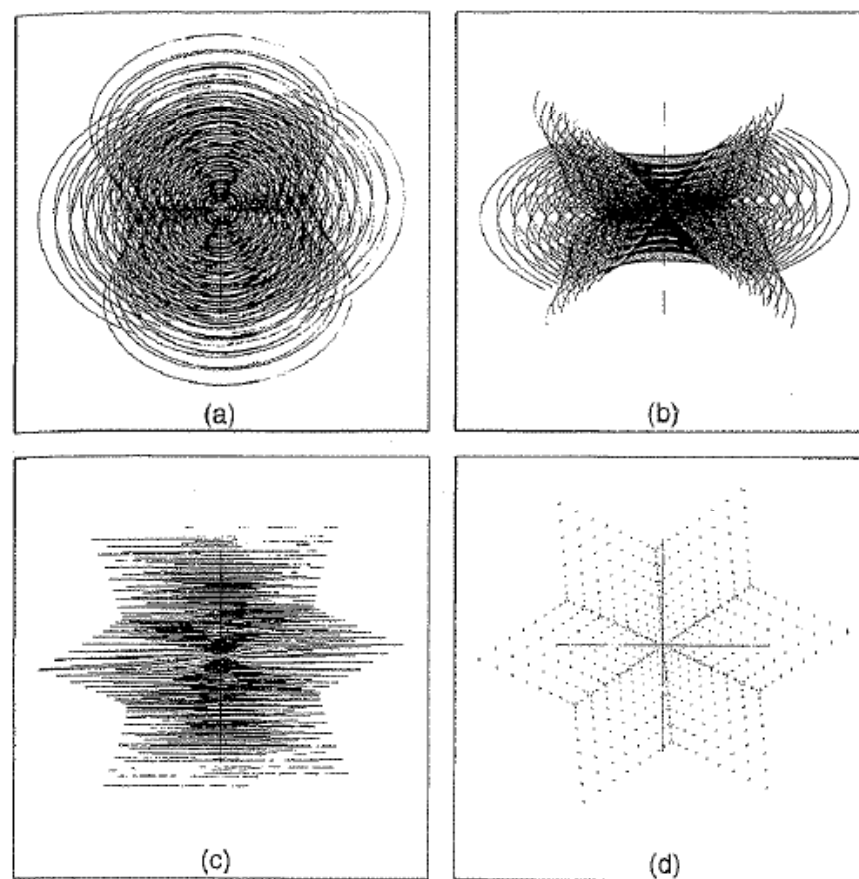








## 5.6 TWO-DIMENSIONAL TRACKING ARRAYS 151



**Figure 5.18** Spatial frequency coverage for the VLA with the power-law configuration of Fig. 5.17b: (a)  $\delta = 45^\circ$ ; (b)  $\delta = 30^\circ$ ; (c)  $\delta = 0^\circ$ ; (d) snapshot at zenith. The range of hour angle is  $\pm 4$  h or as limited by a minimum pointing elevation of  $9^\circ$ , and  $\pm 5$  min for the snapshot. The lengths of the  $(u, v)$  axes from the origin represent the maximum distance of an antenna from the array center, that is, 21 km for the largest configuration. From Napier, Thompson, and Ekers (1983), ©1983 IEEE.

Thomson, Moran & Swenson 2001

# CLEAN

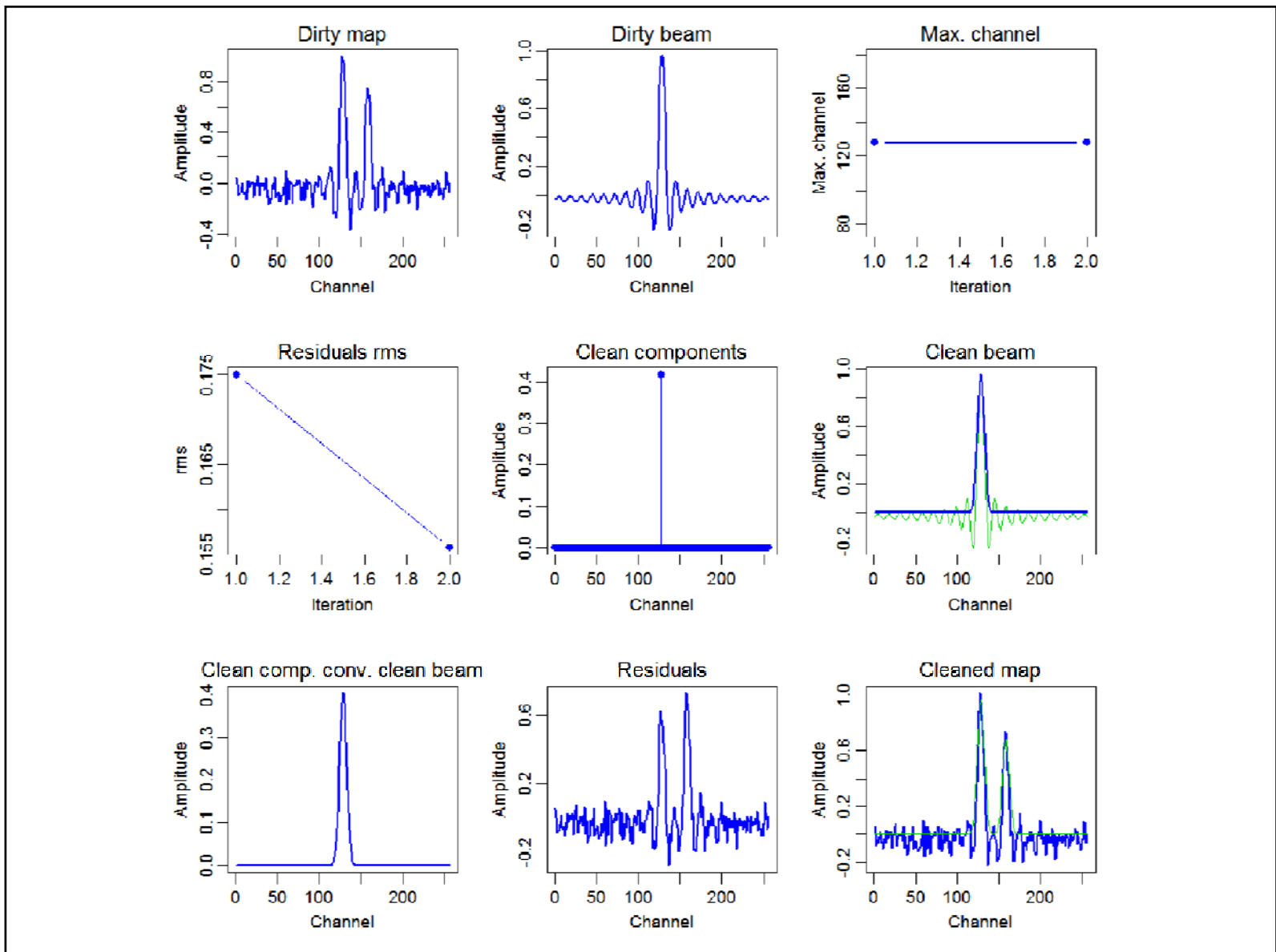
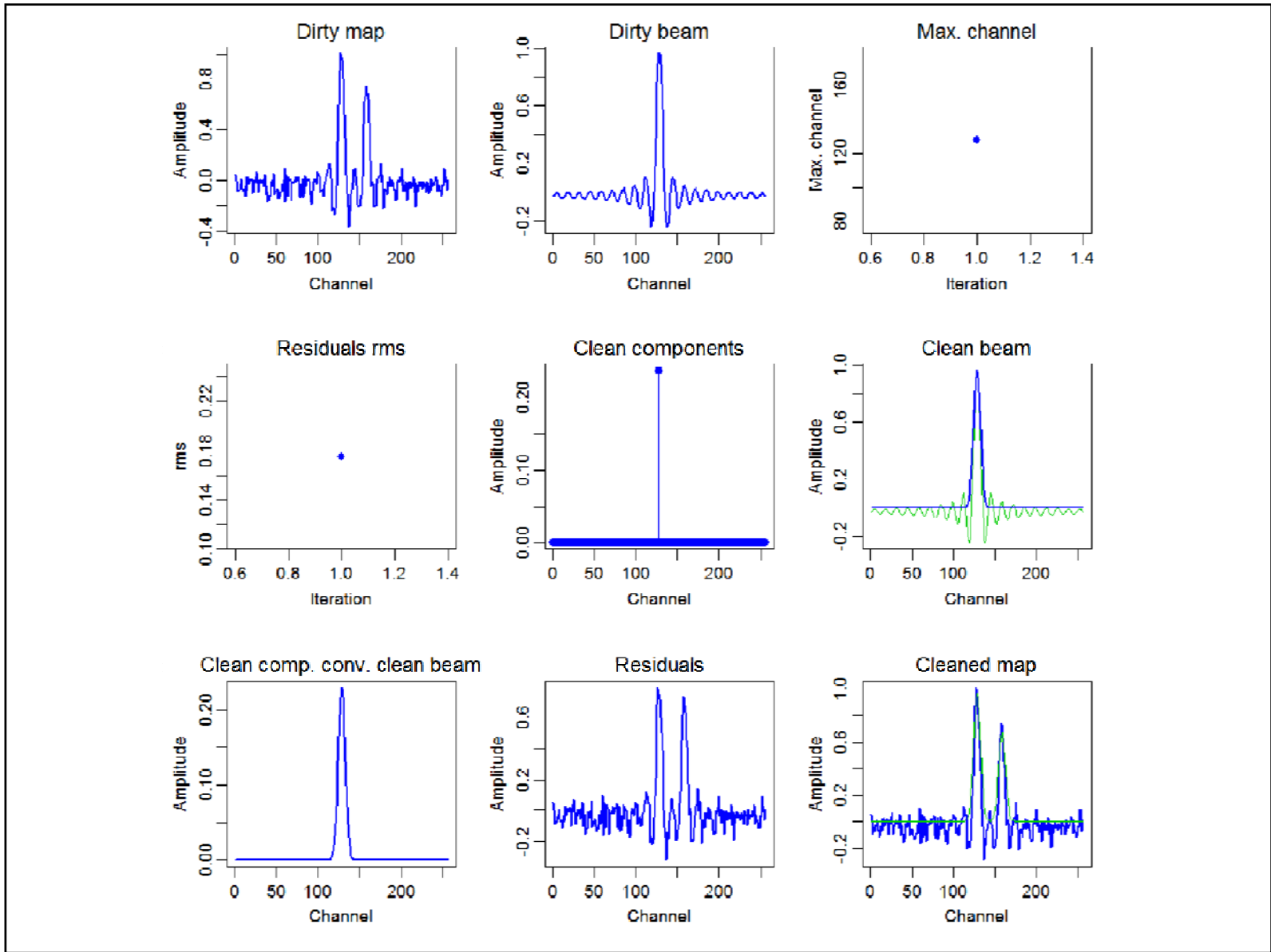
- I. Compute the DM and the DB by standard Fourier inversion methods. The weights  $g$  should be chosen in such a way that the main lobe of the DB becomes a good fit to the selected CB.
- II. Subtract over the whole map a DB pattern which is centered at the point at which the DM has its maximum absolute value  $|I_o|$  and which is normalized to  $\gamma I_o$  at the beam center. The fraction  $\gamma$  will be called the *loop gain*.
- III. Repeat step II, each time replacing the DM by the remaining map from the previous iteration. Stop the iterations when the current value of  $I_o$  is no longer significant in view of the general noise level on the map.
- IV. Return to the final remaining map all those components that were removed in step II, but do this in the form of clean beams with the appropriate positions and amplitudes.

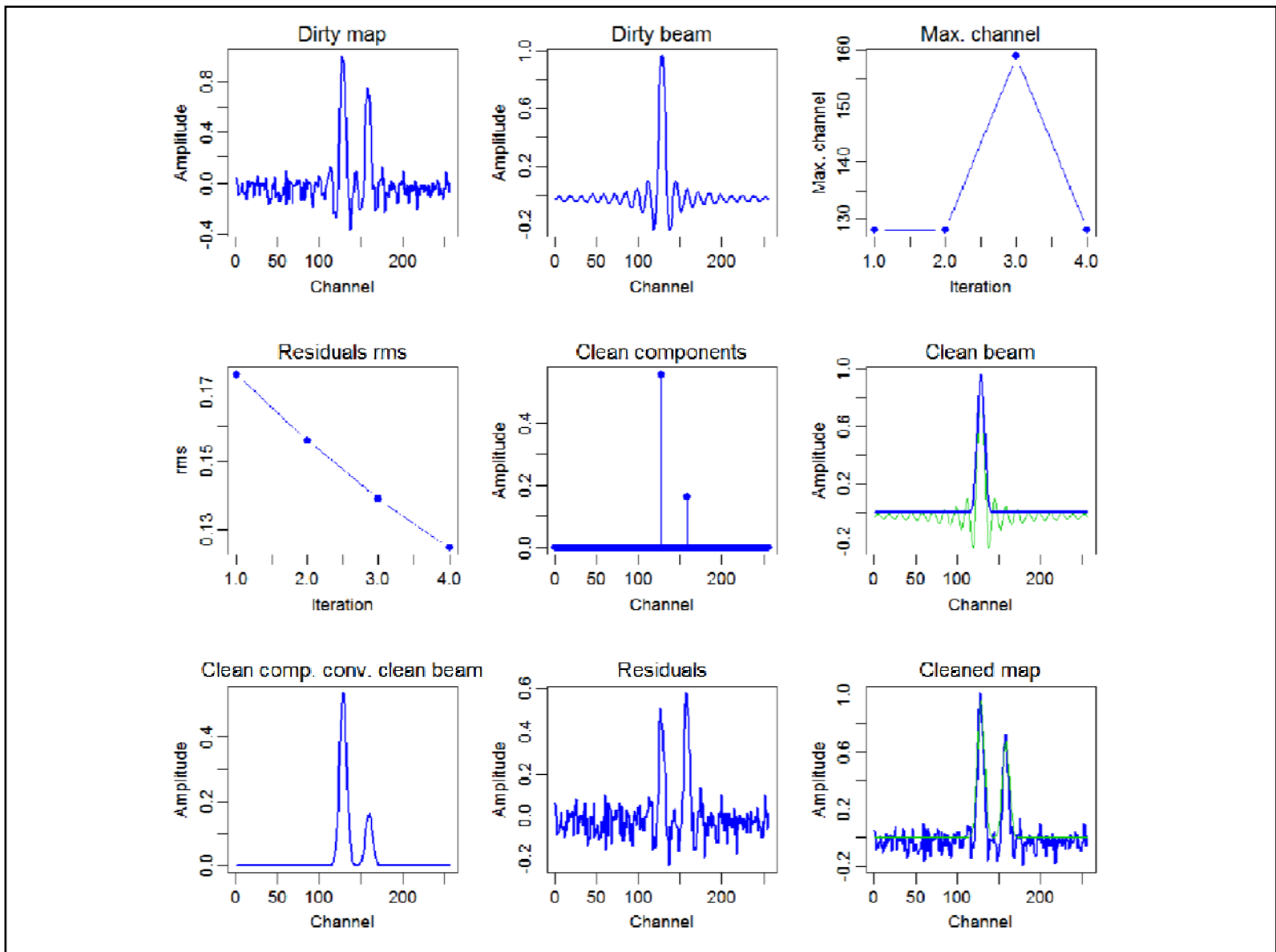
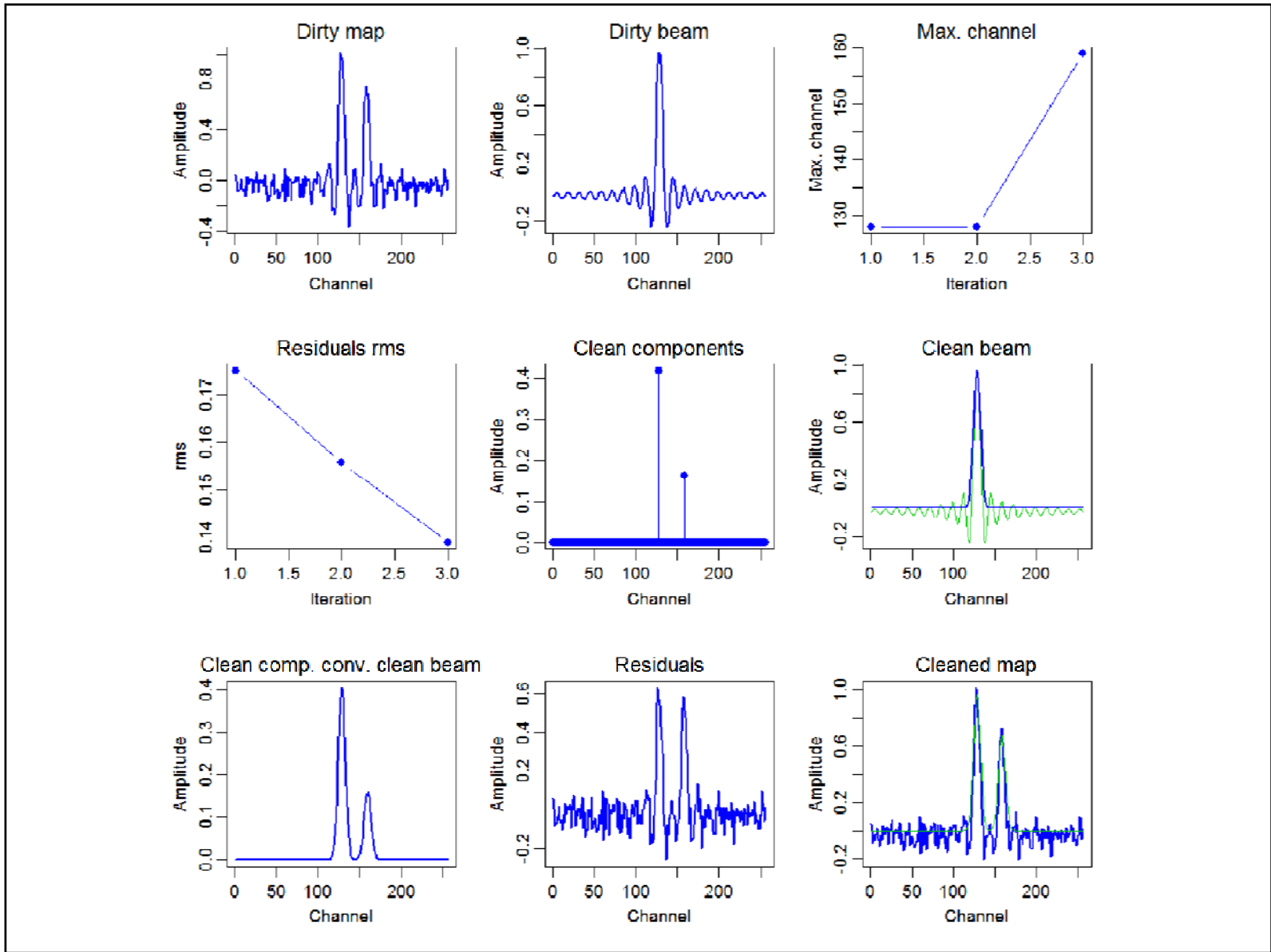
Hogbom (1974)

## CLEAN: two sincs with noise

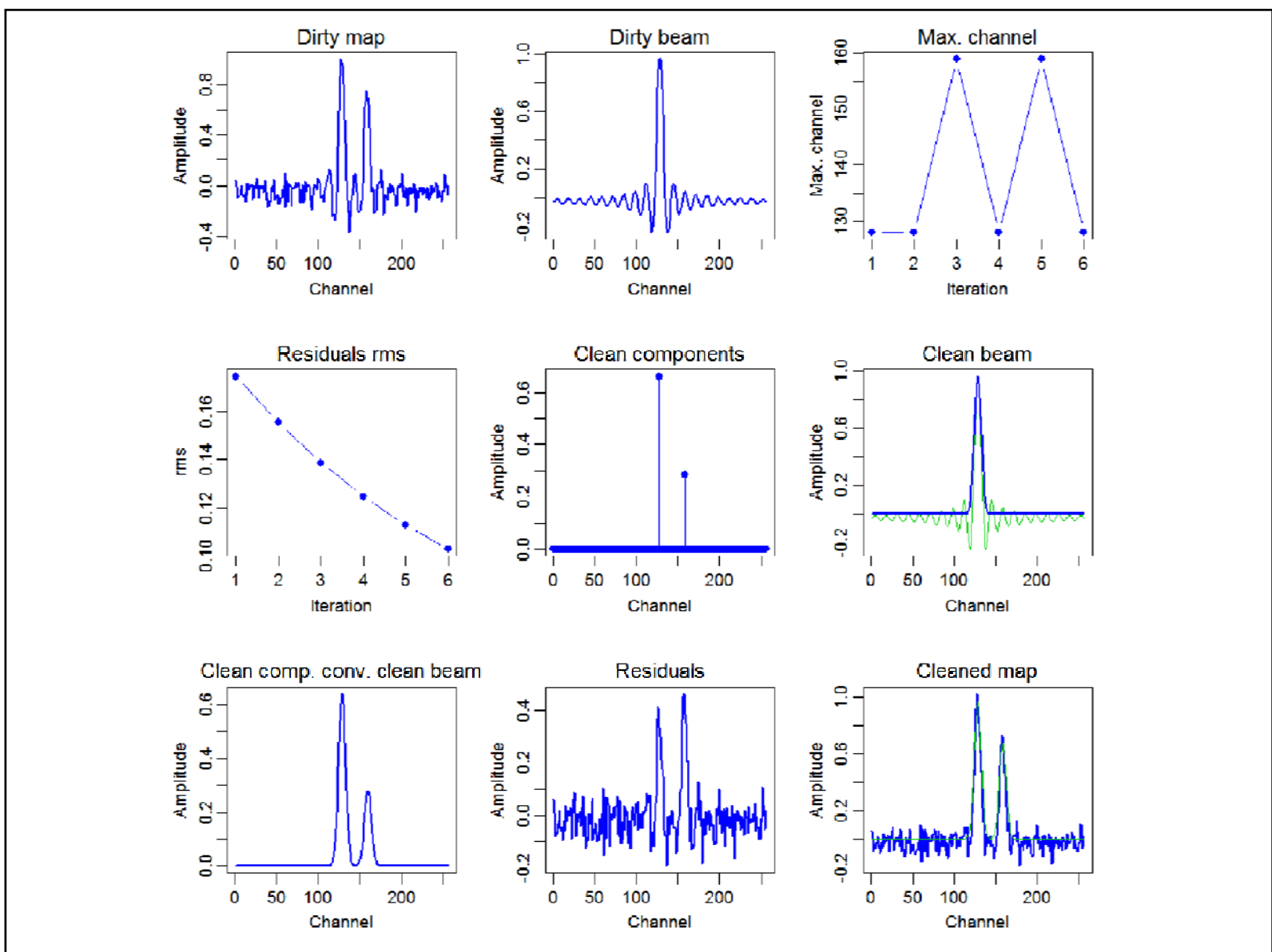
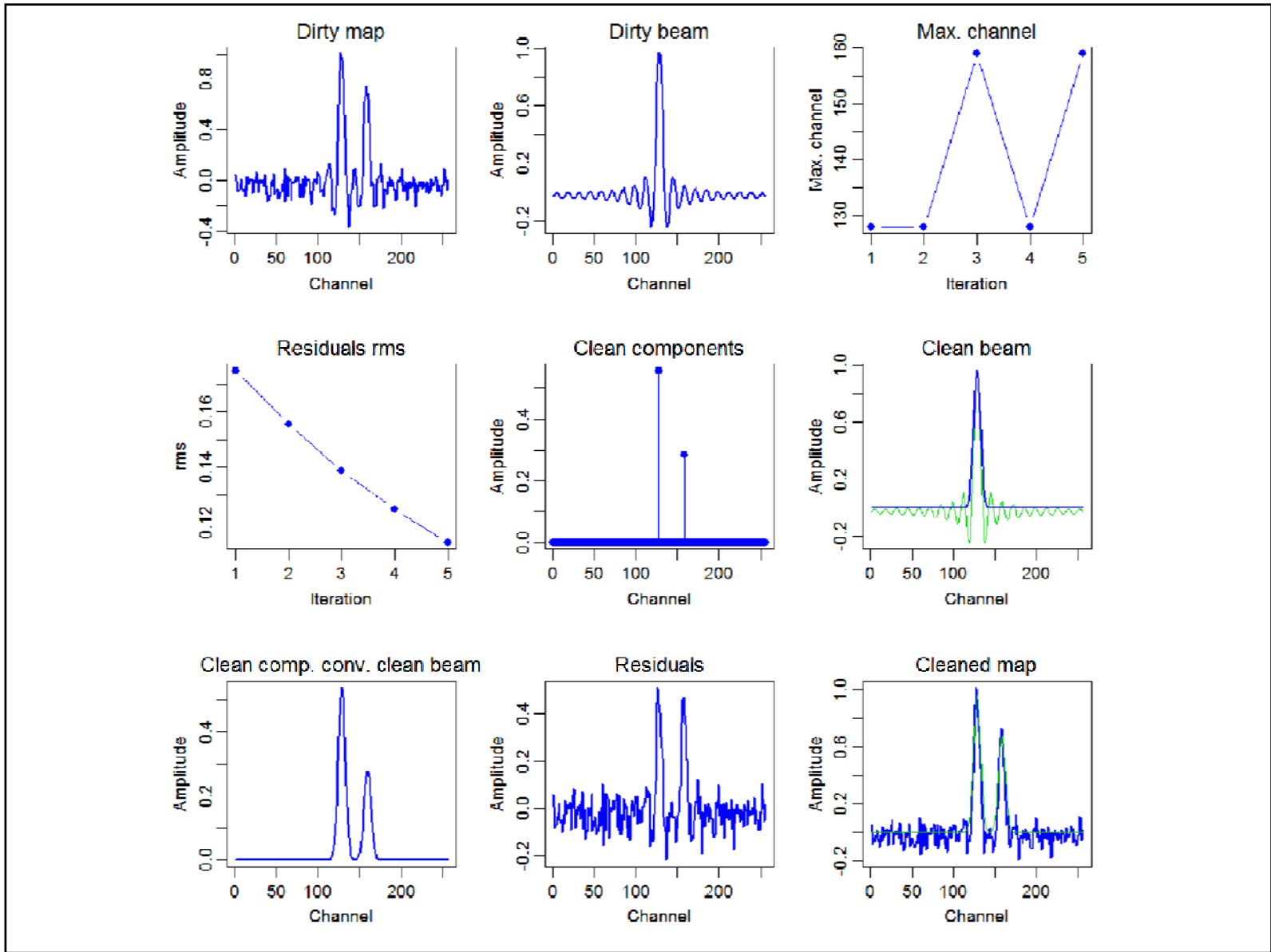
cleanDemo.r

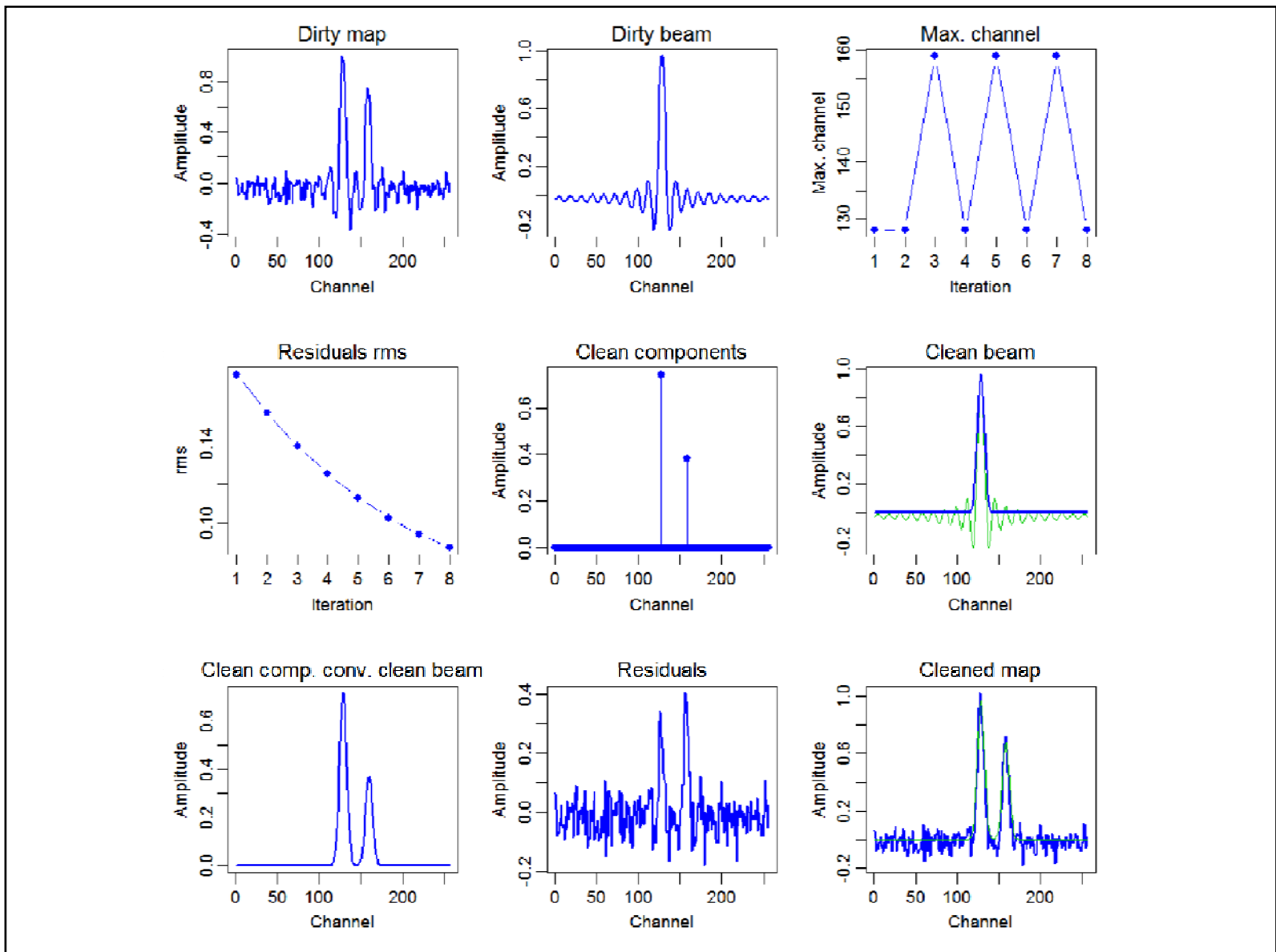
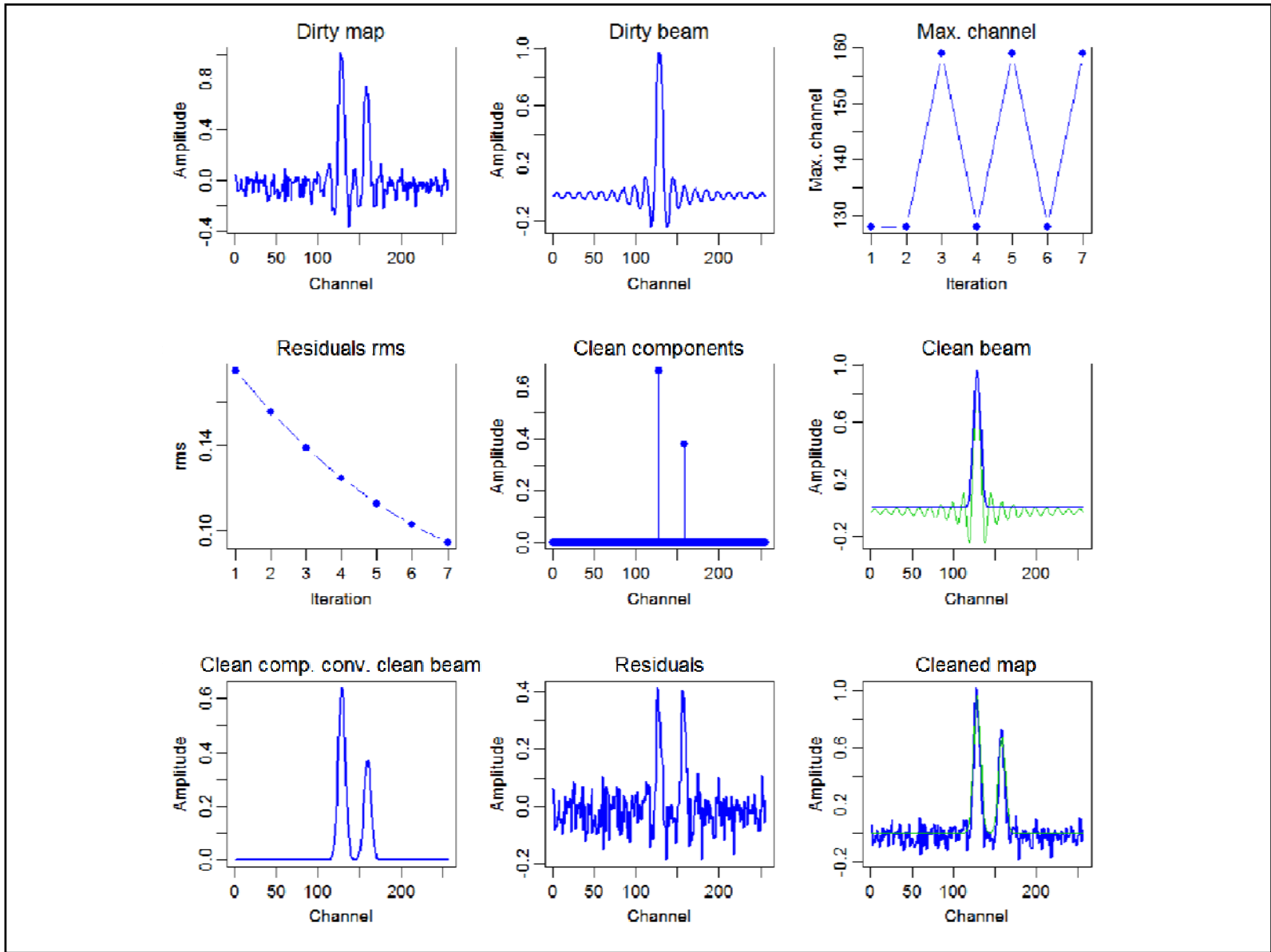
clean1.dat

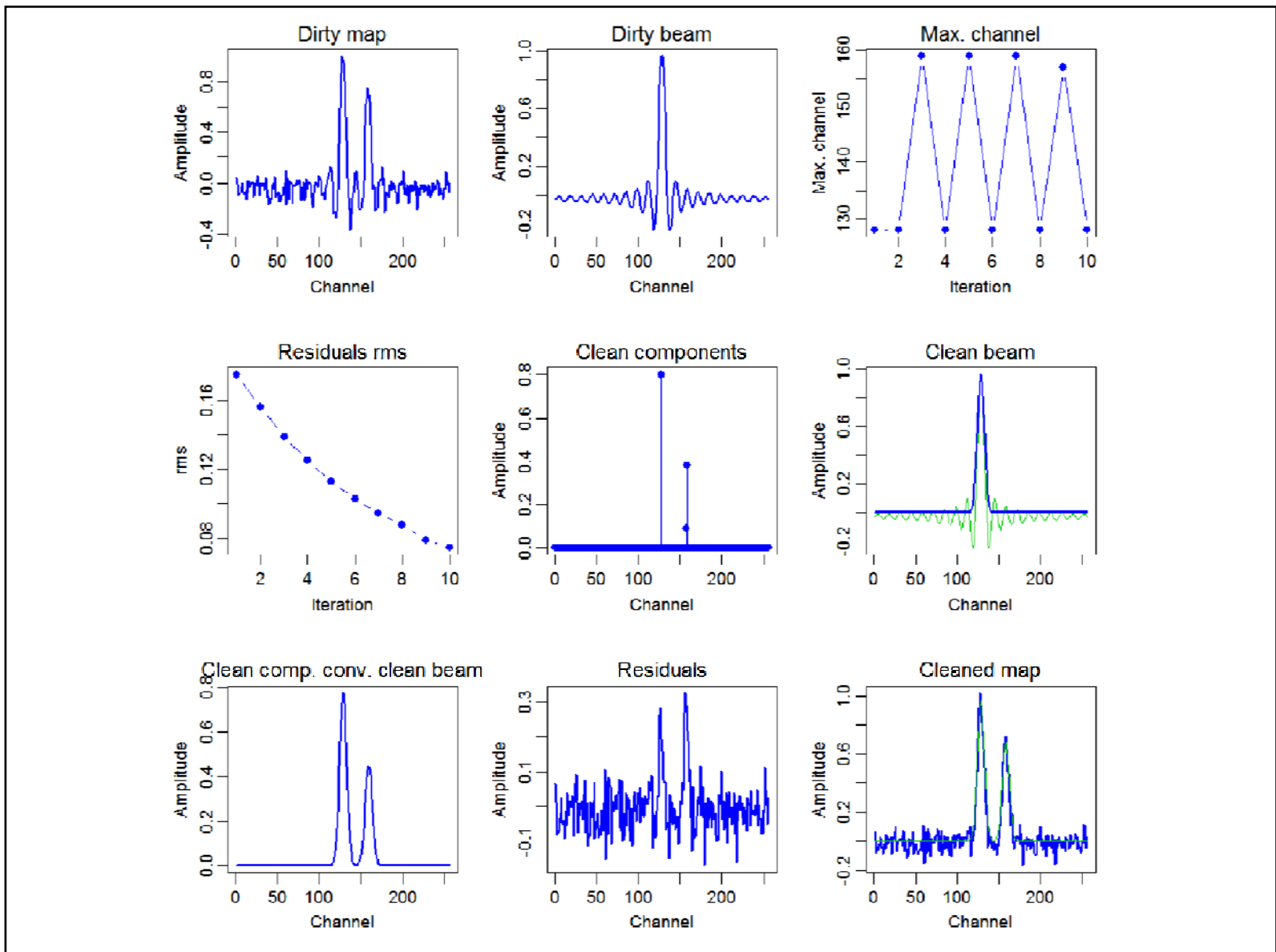
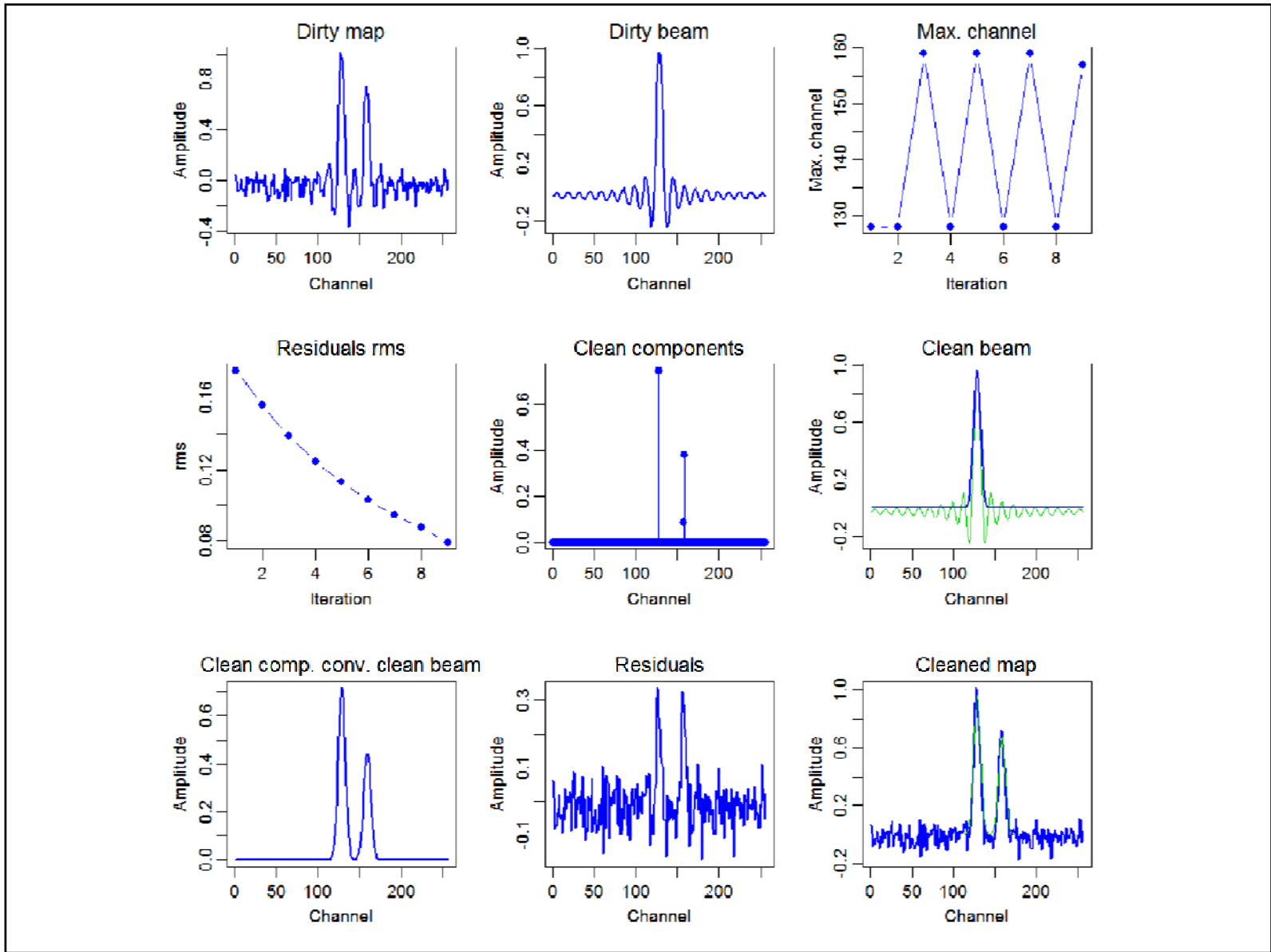


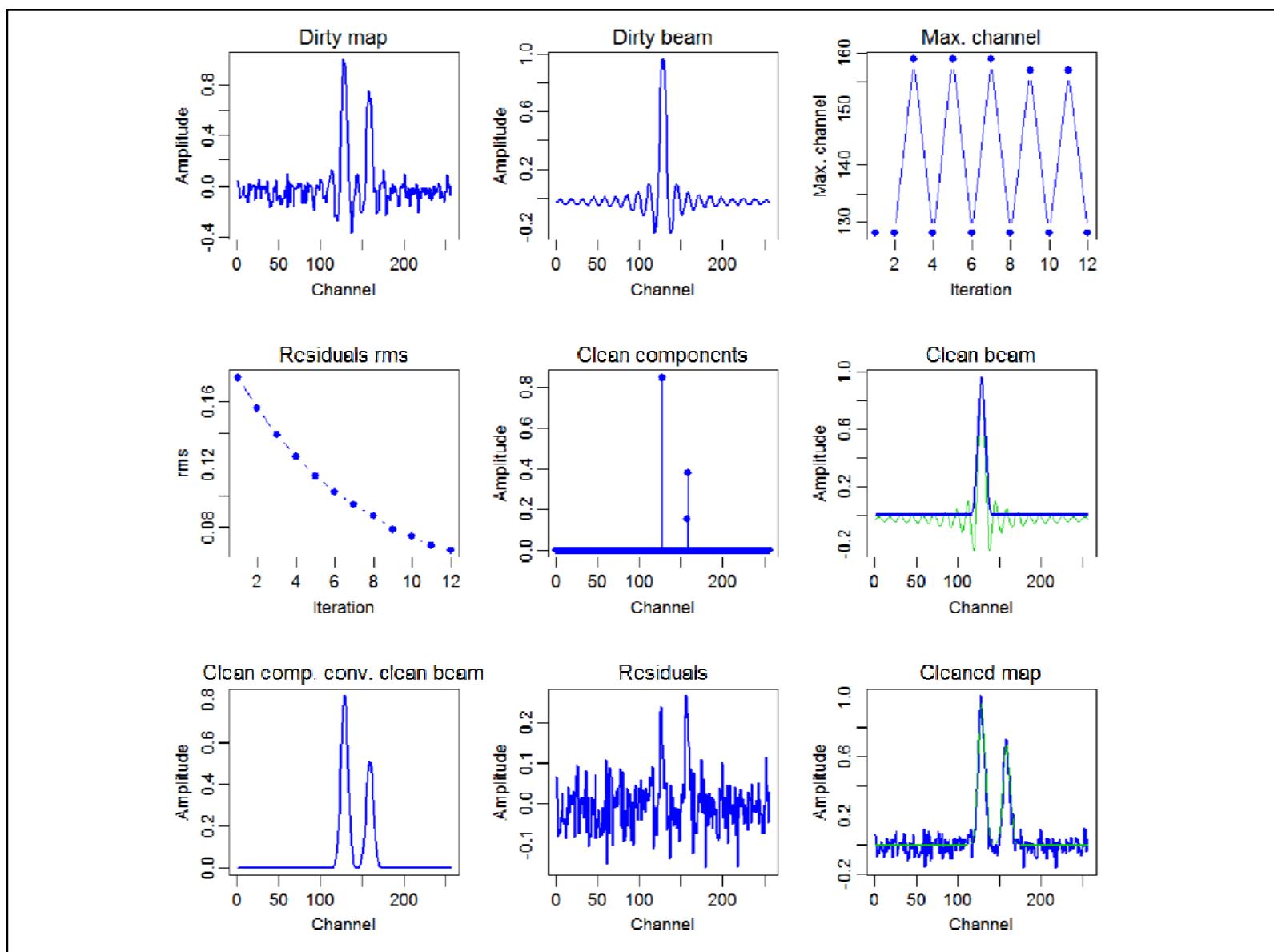
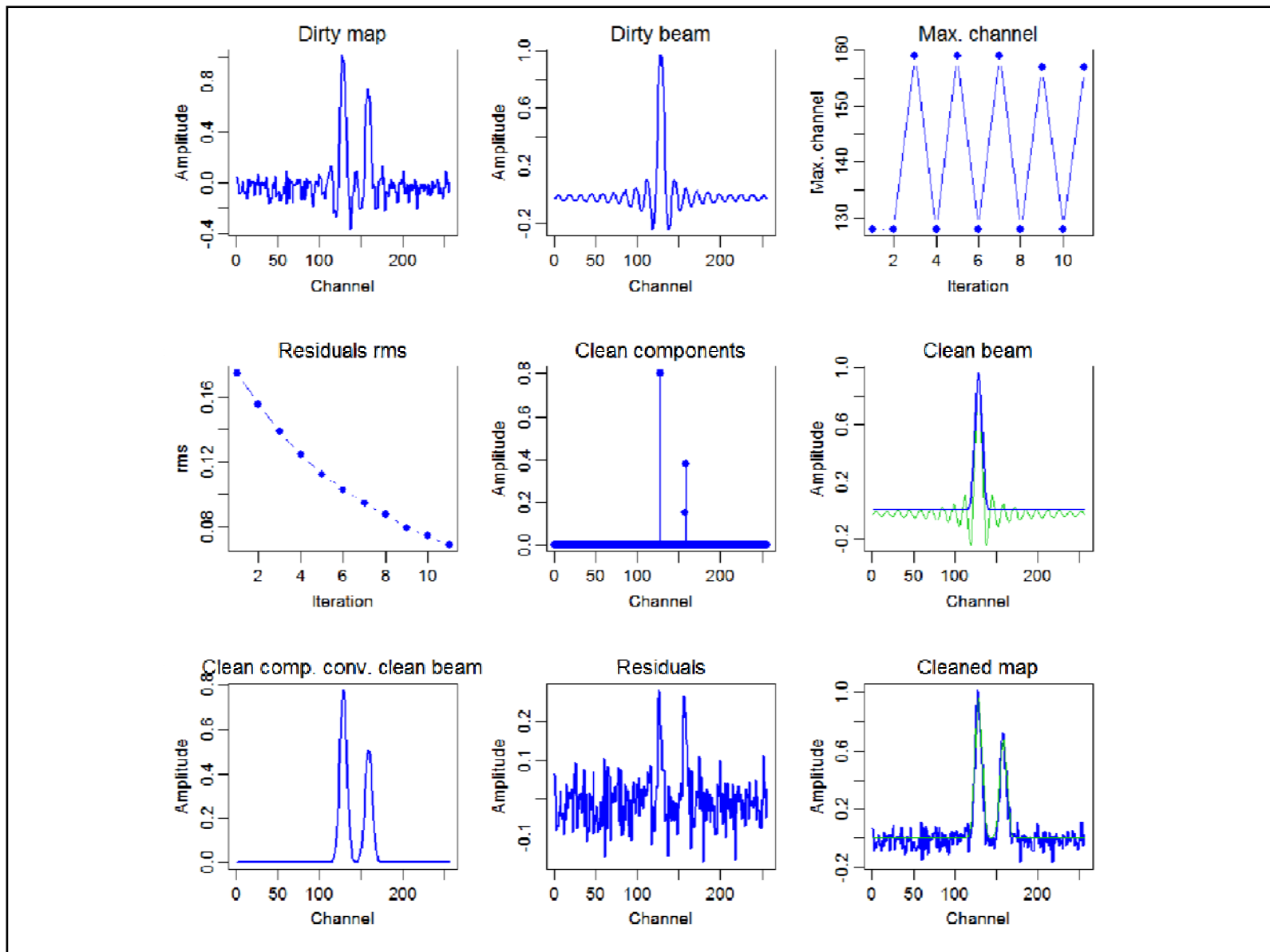


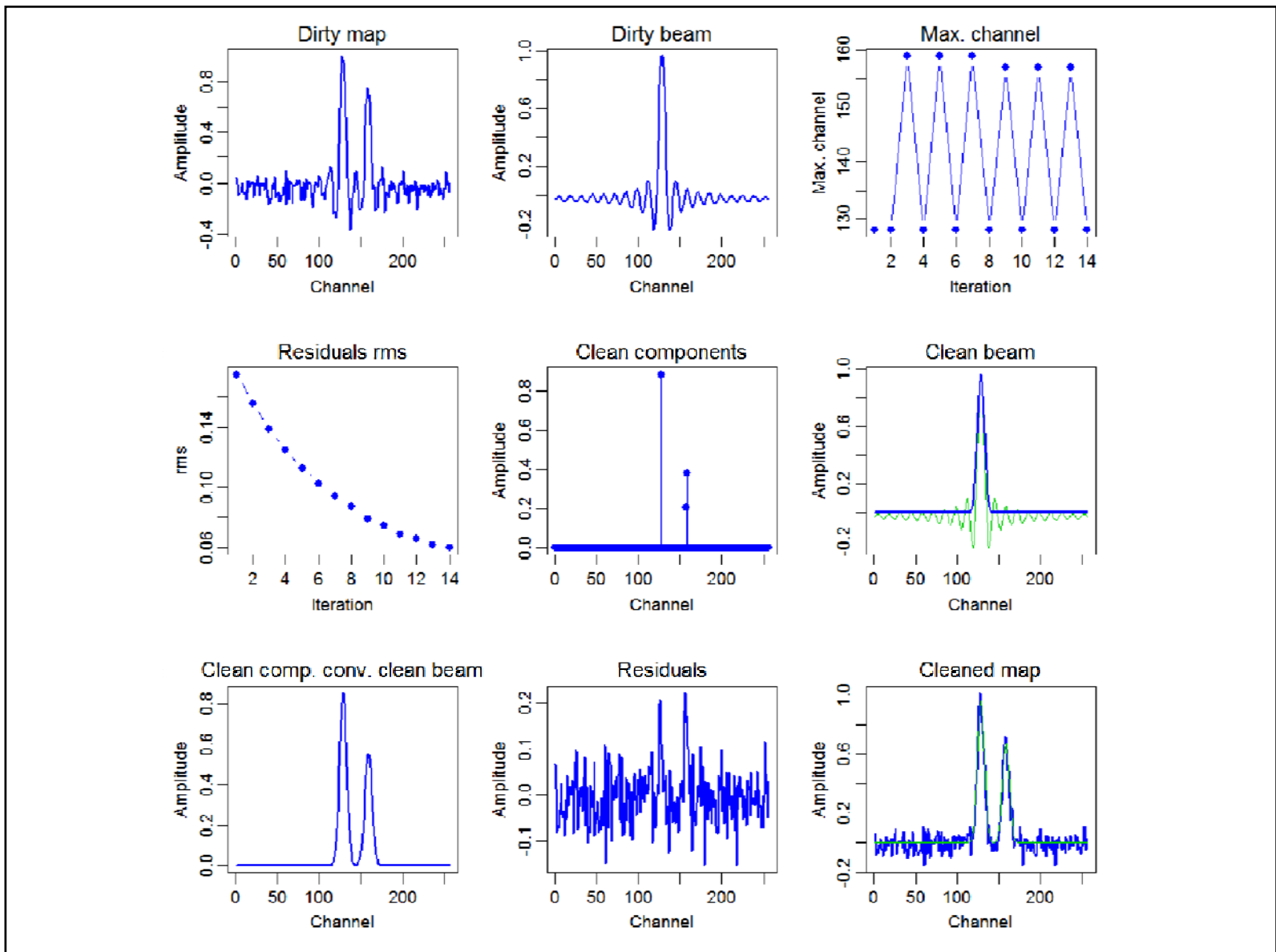
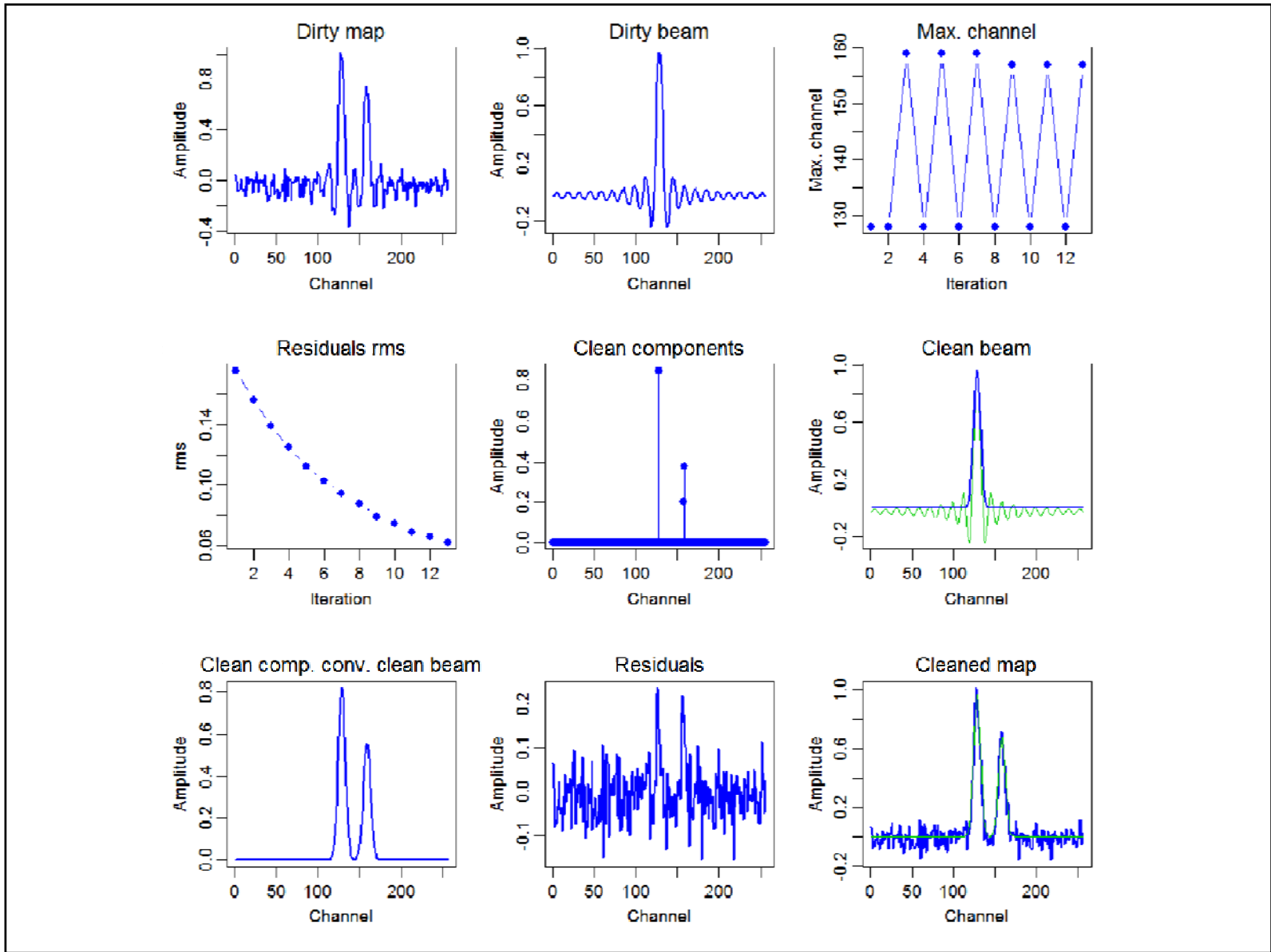


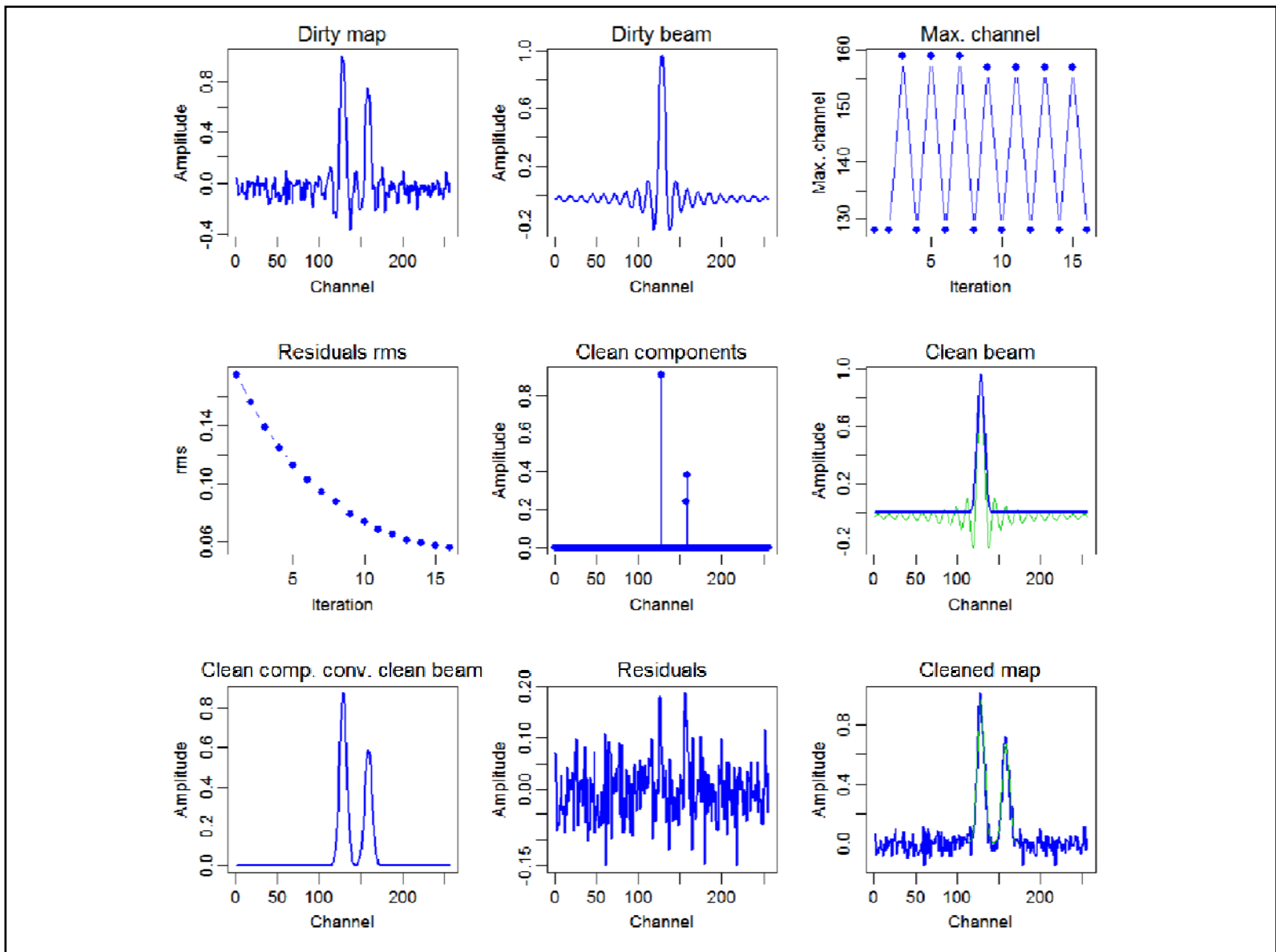
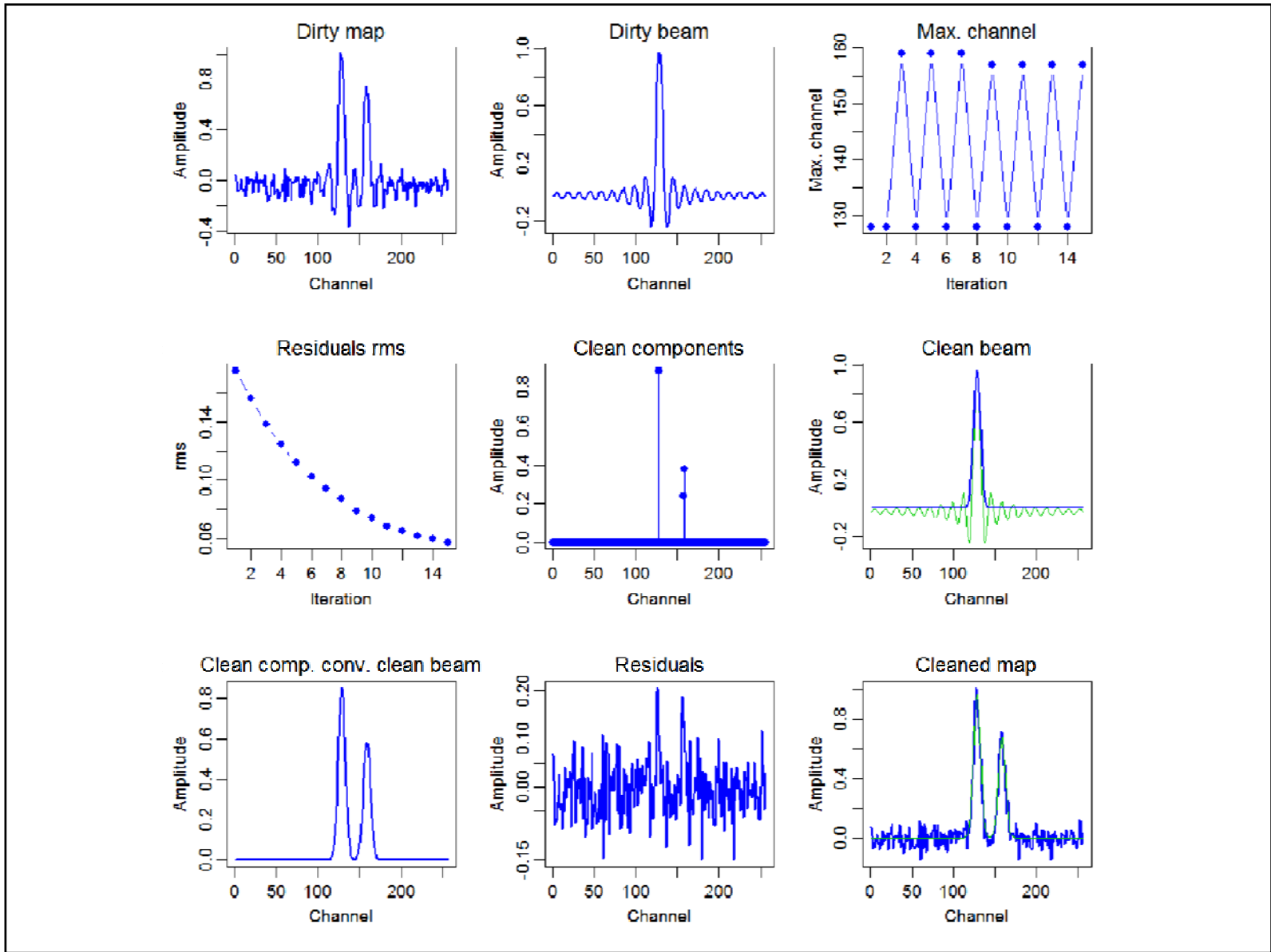


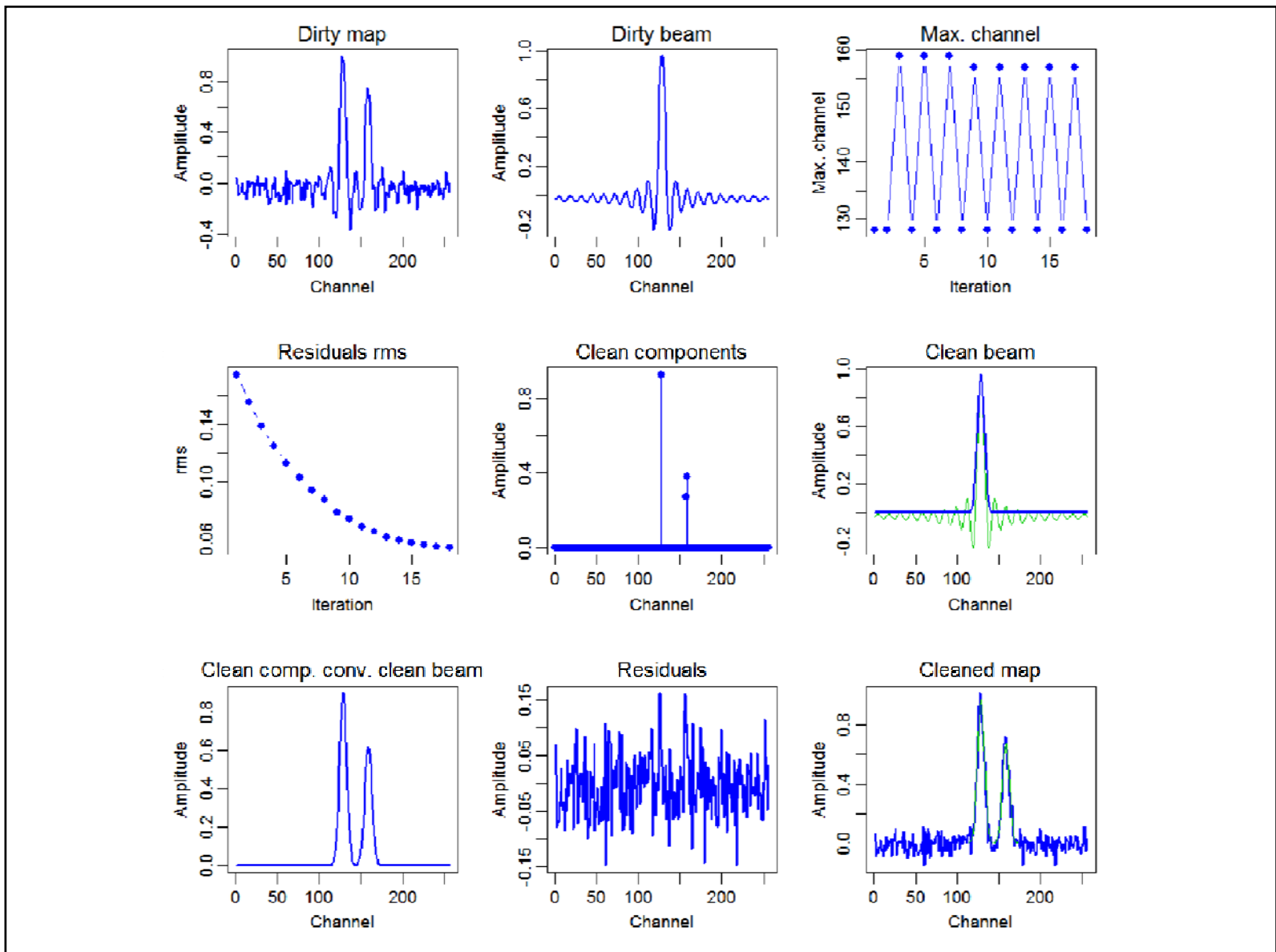
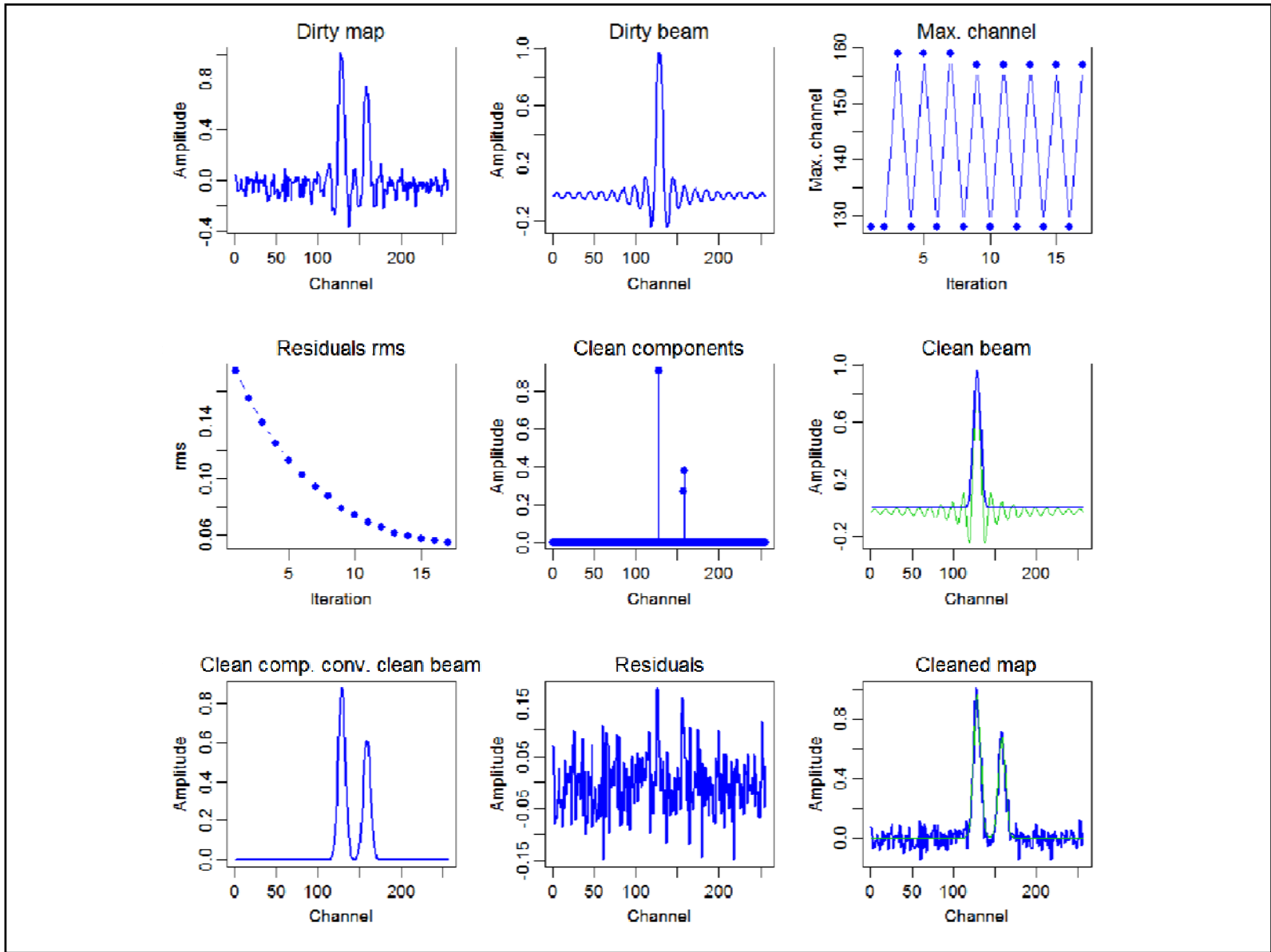


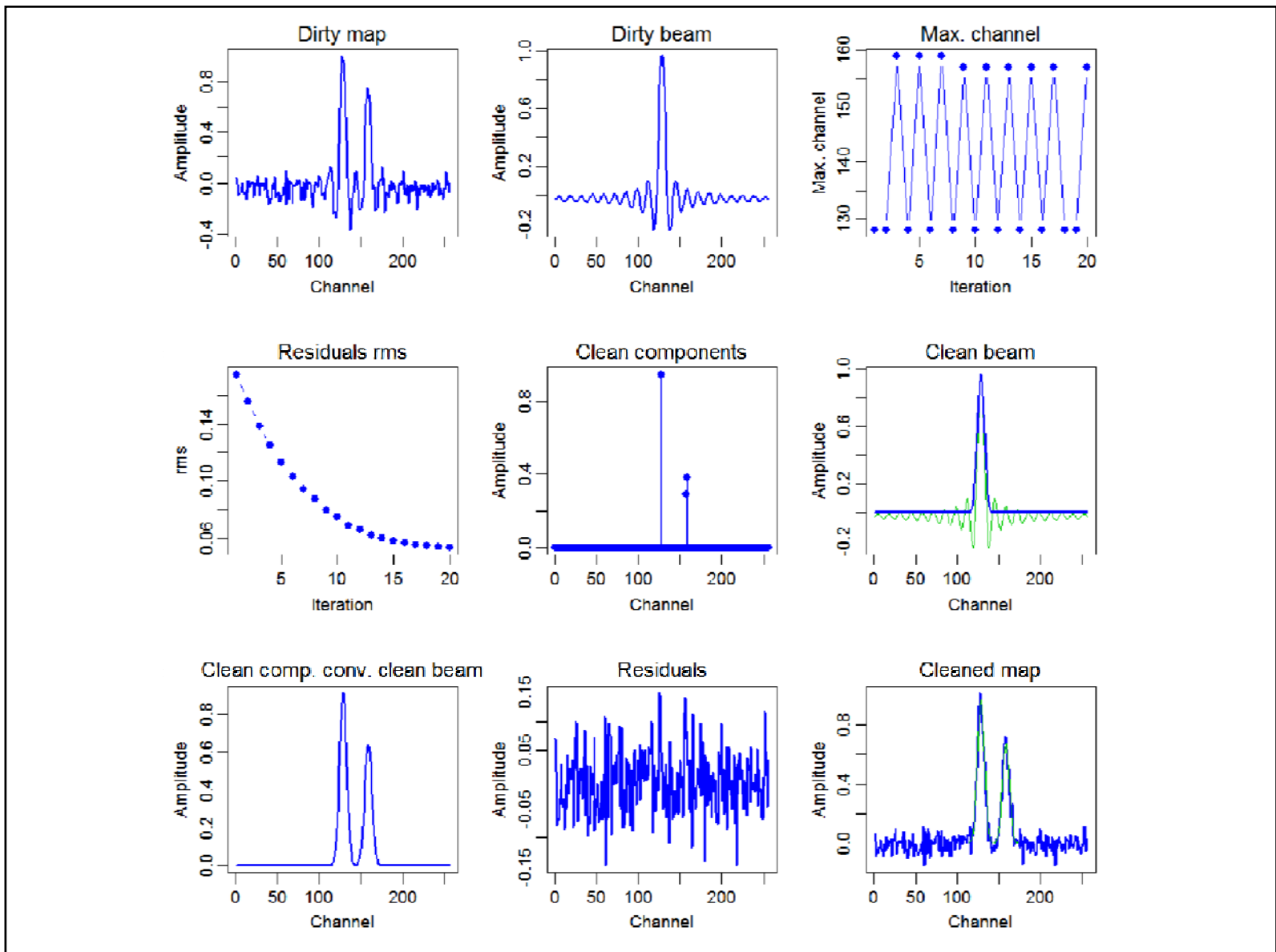
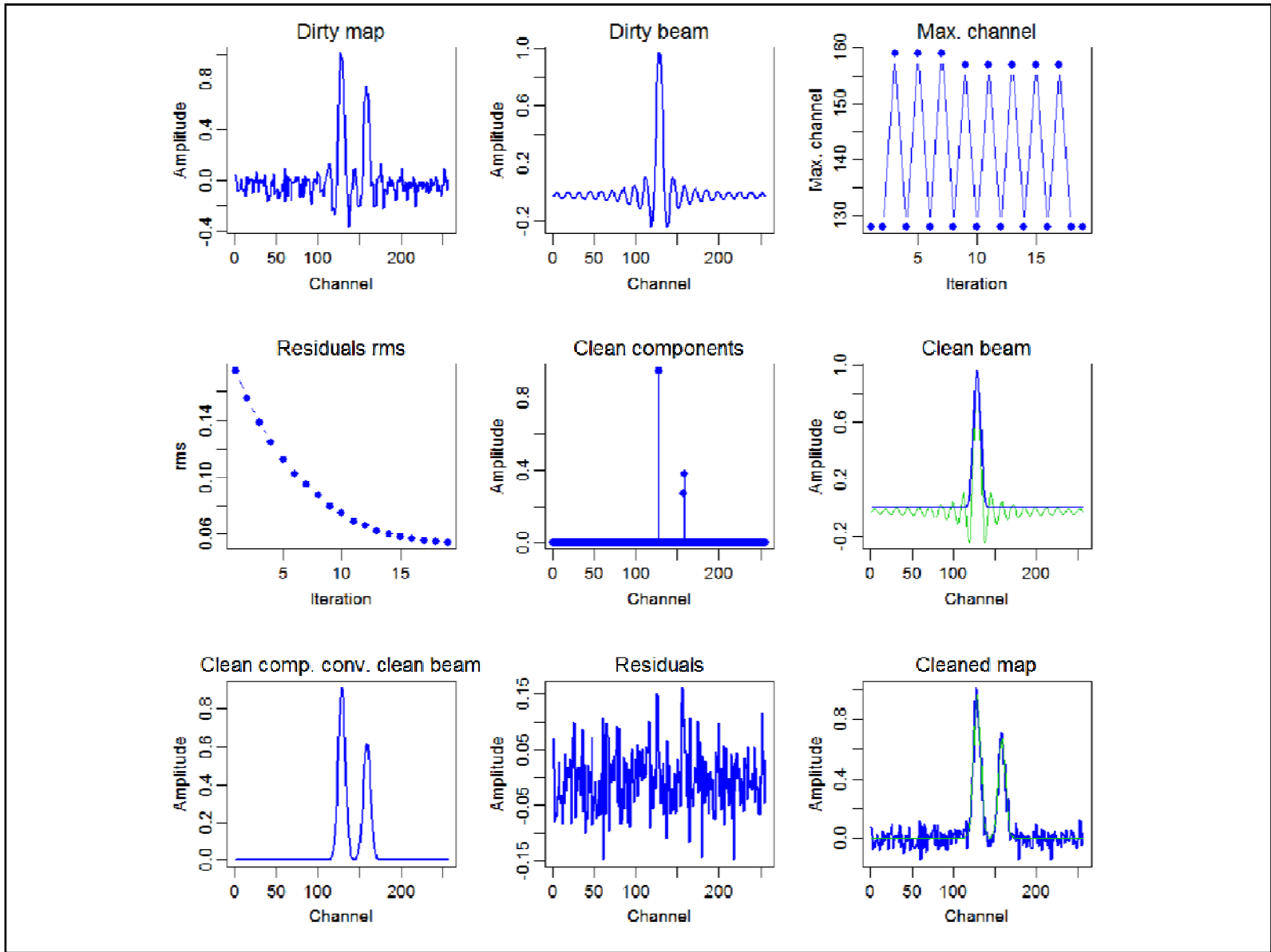




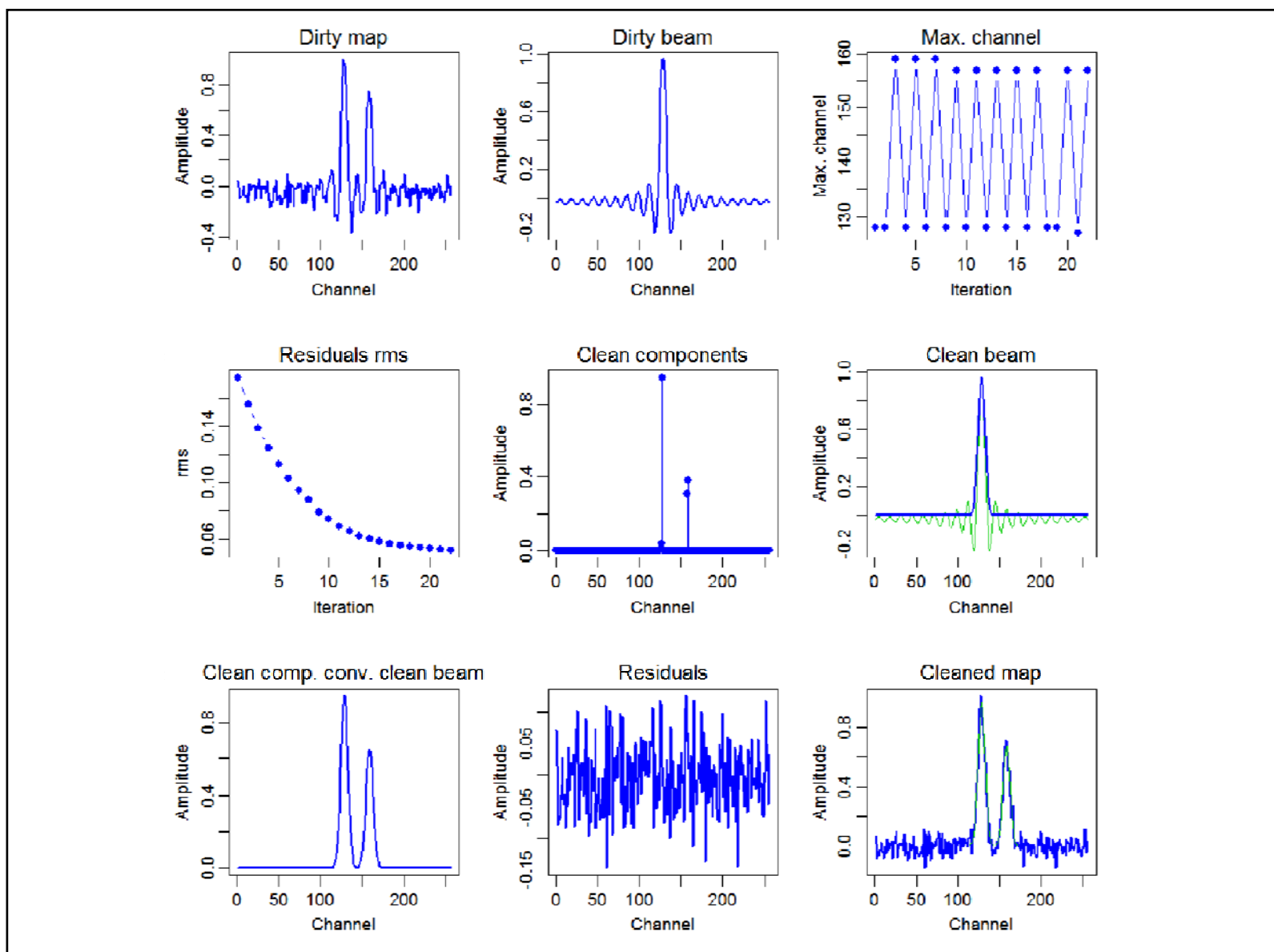
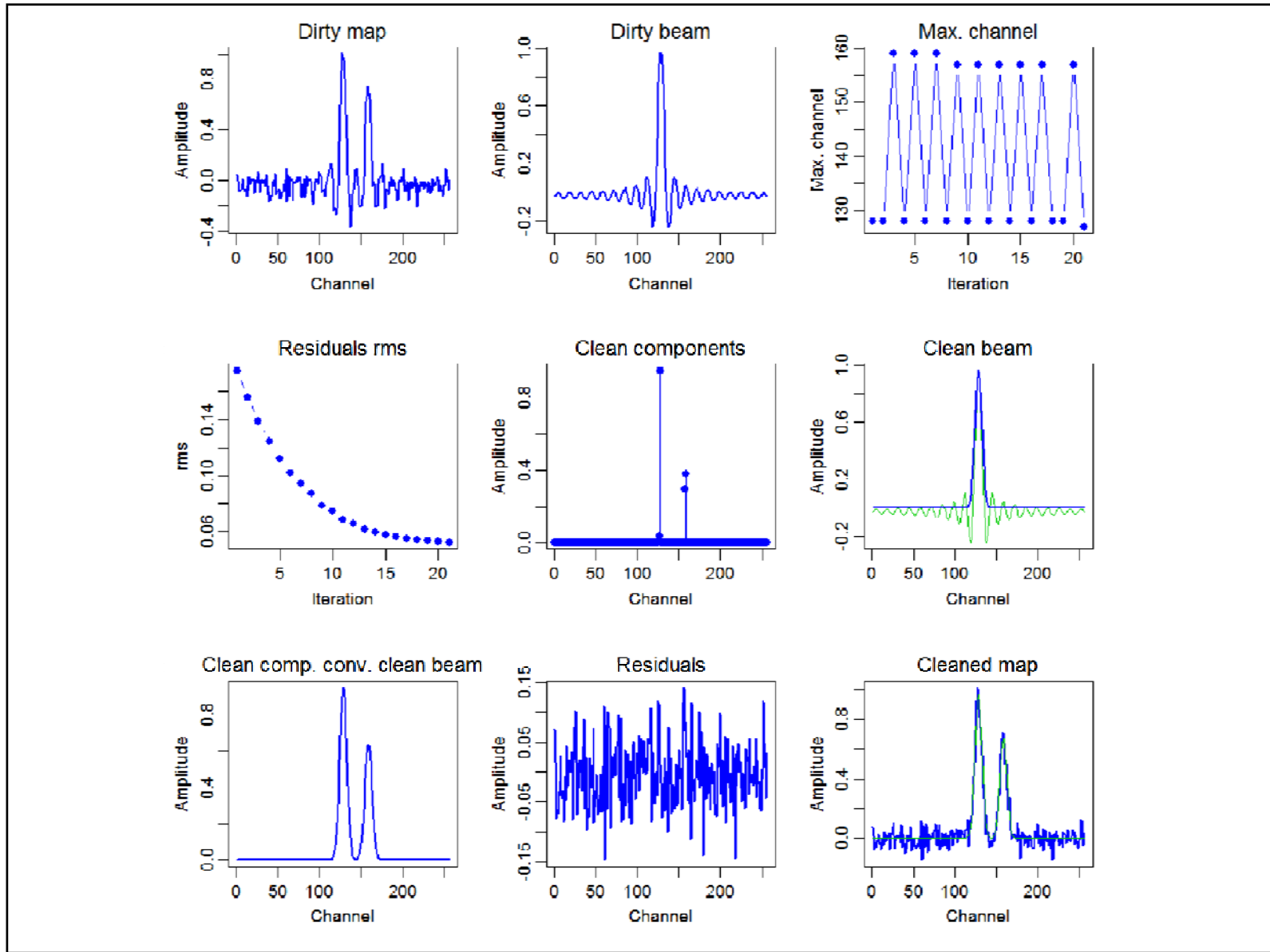


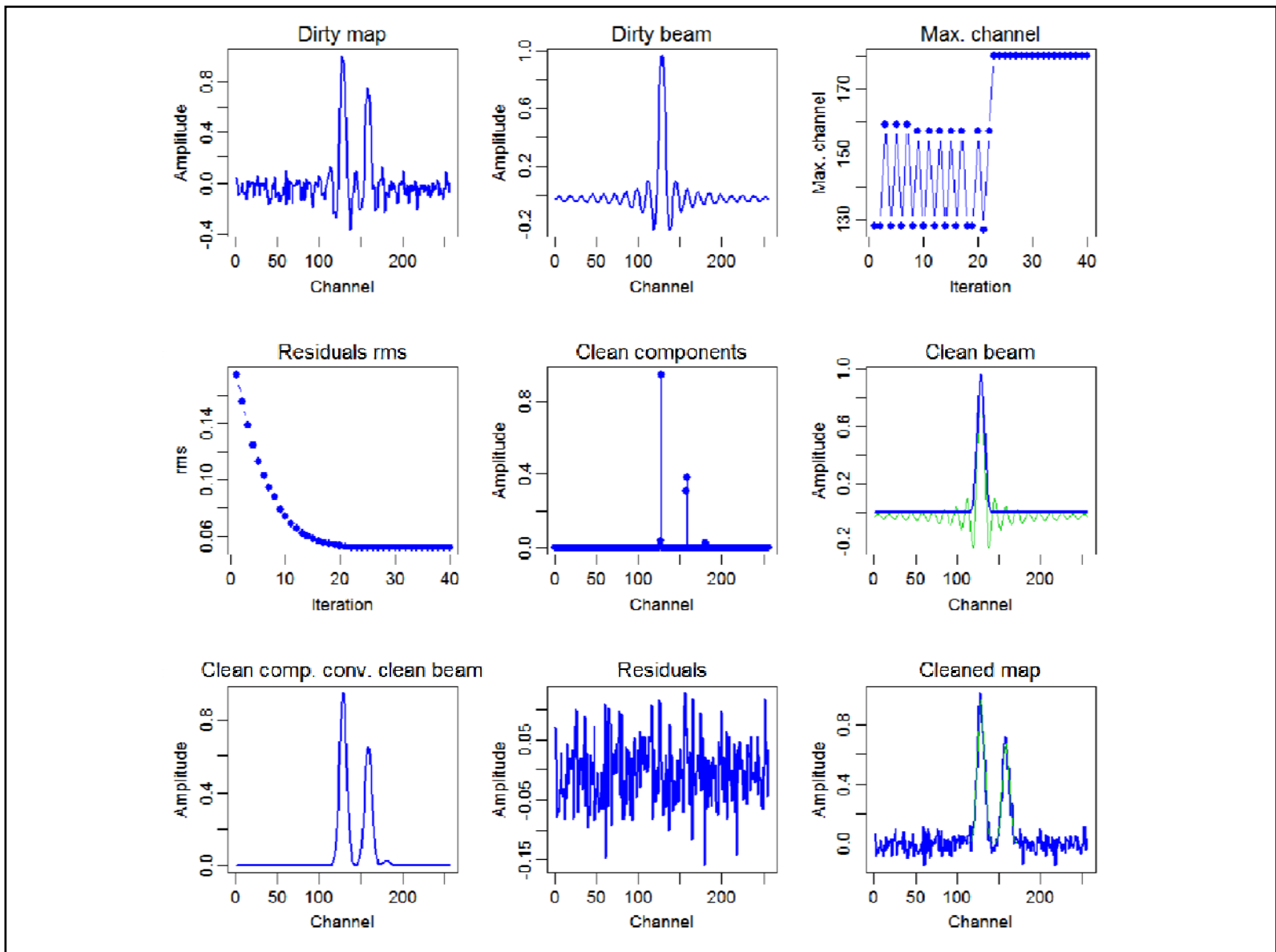
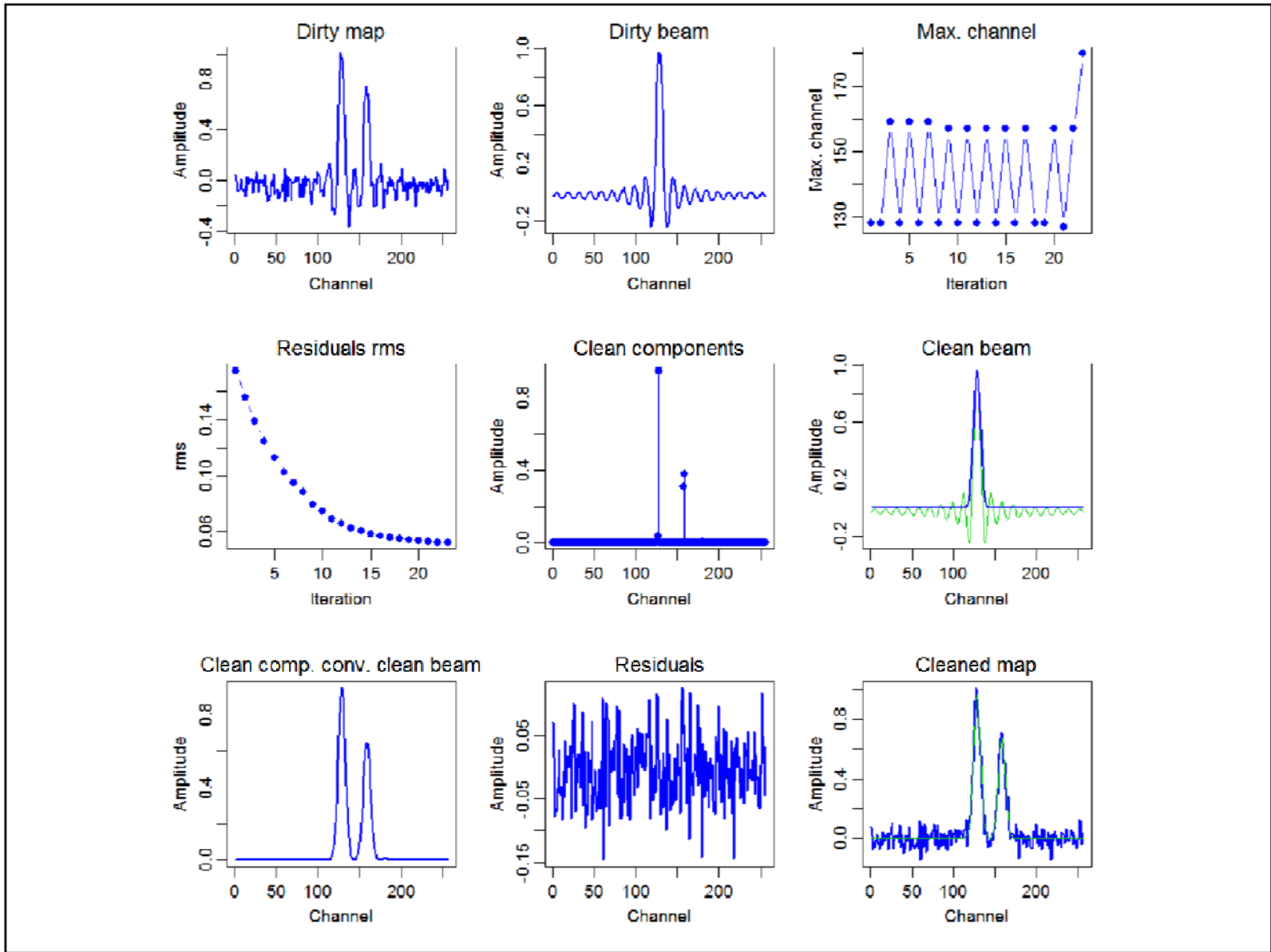








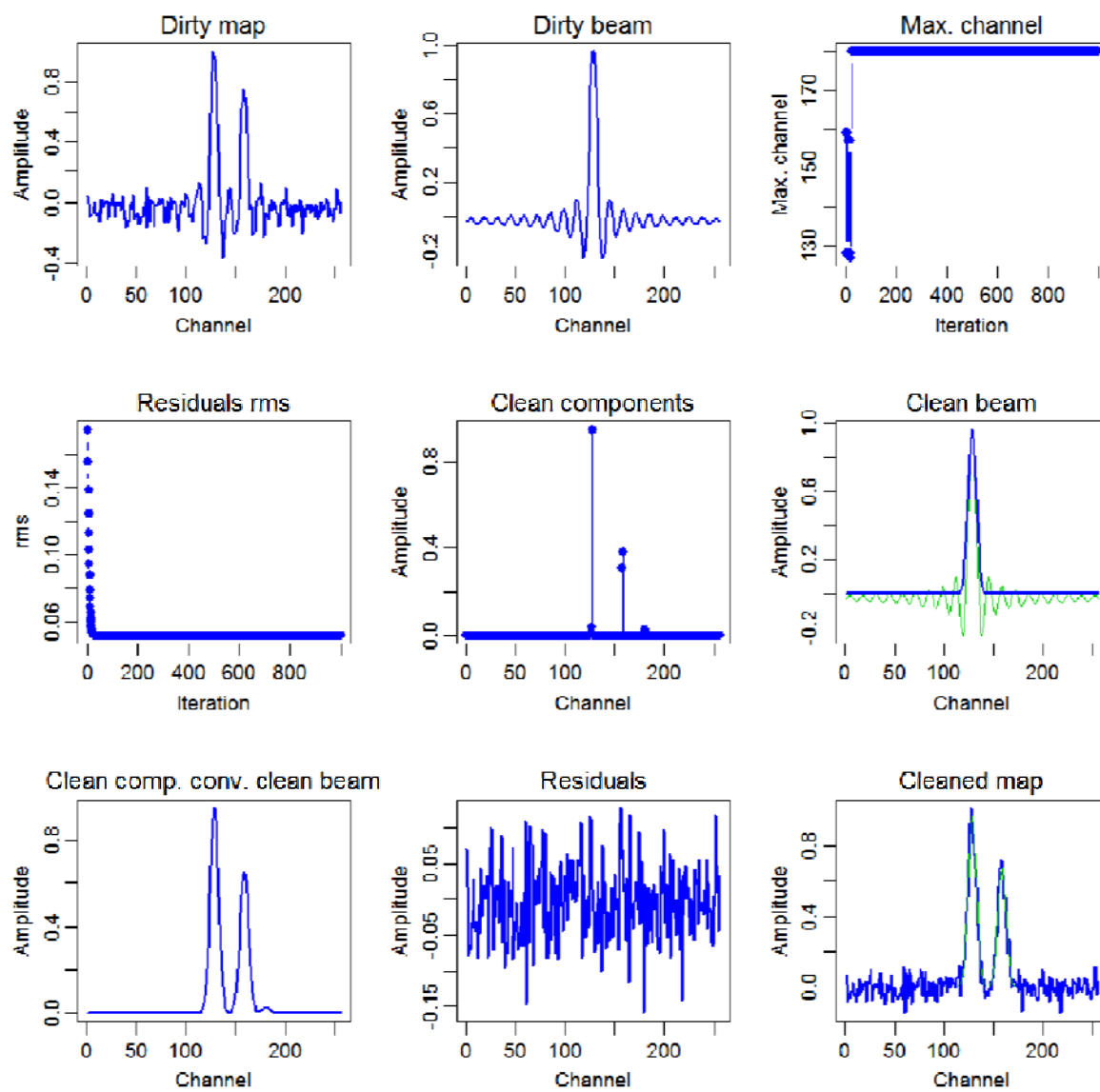


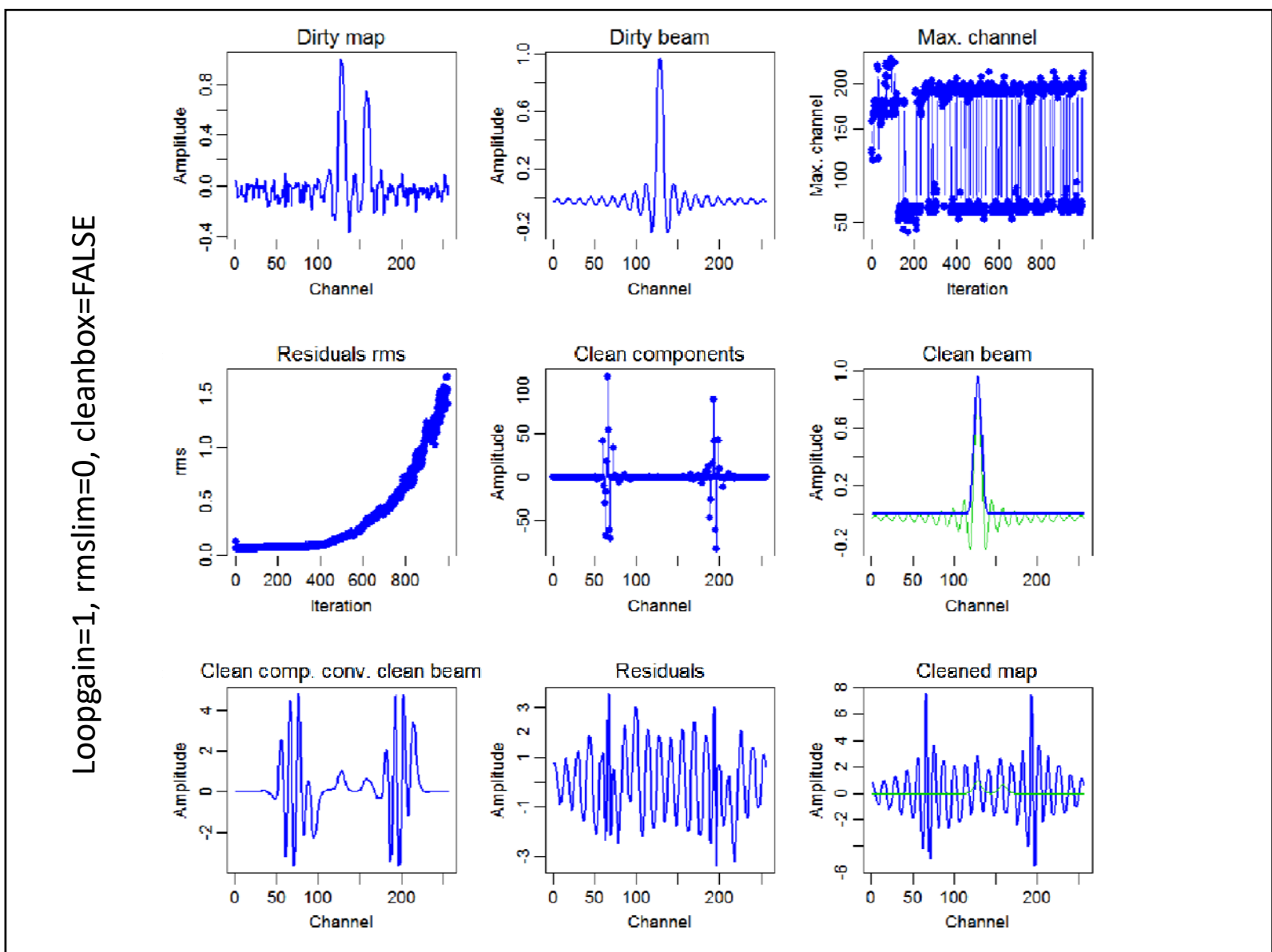
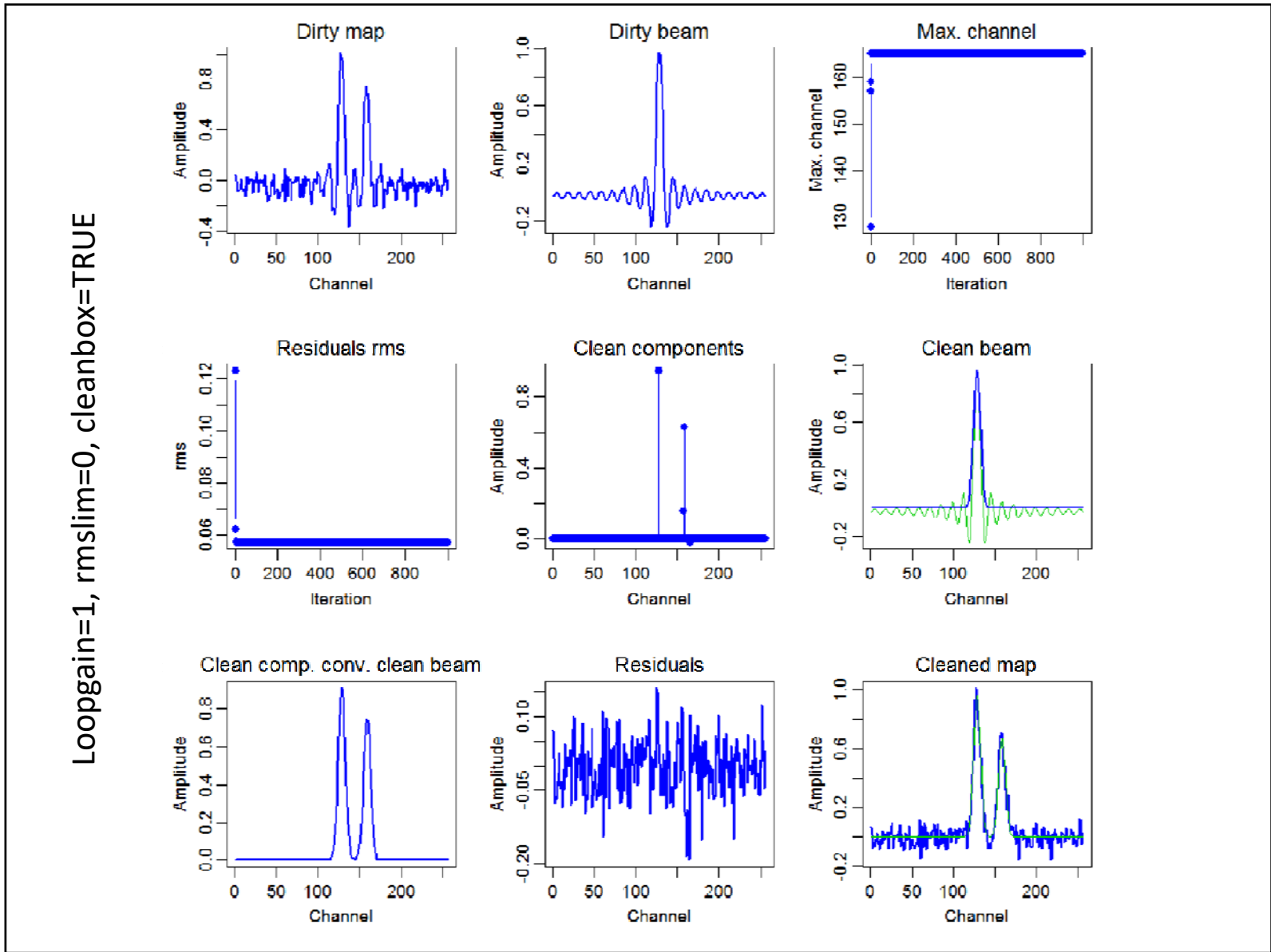


# CLEAN: experiments with gain, region, and iterations

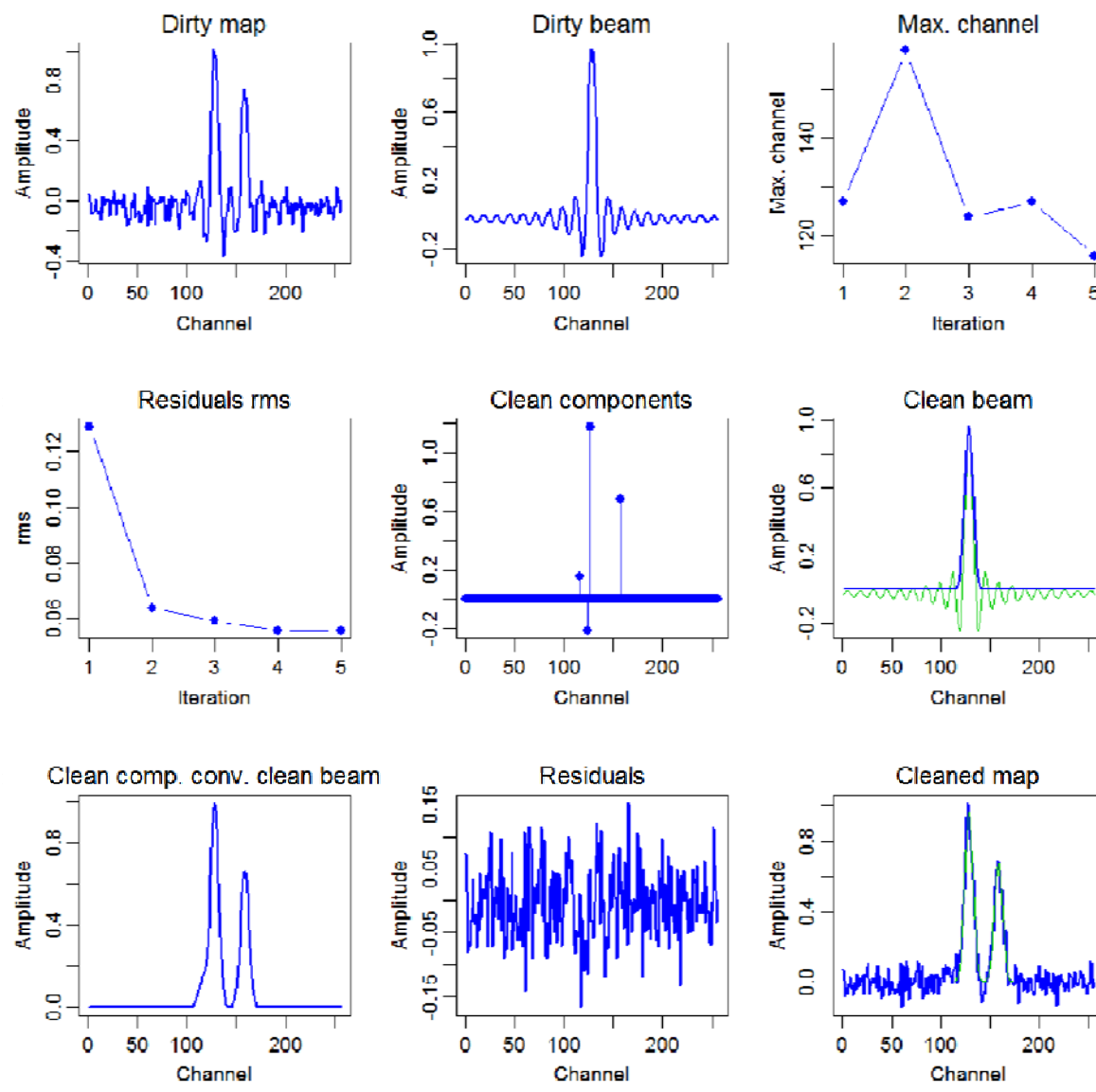
cleanDemo.r

loopgain=0.25, rmslim=0, cleanbox=TRUE





loopgain=1, rmslim=NA, cleanbox=FALSE



## CLEAN: examples

Hogbom 1974

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J.A. Högbom

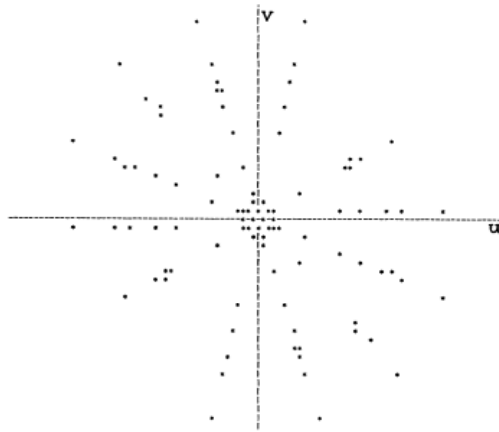


Figure 1 Example of a baseline coverage obtained with the Green Bank Interferometer. The measured points have been mirrored through the origin to give a better impression of the overall structure.

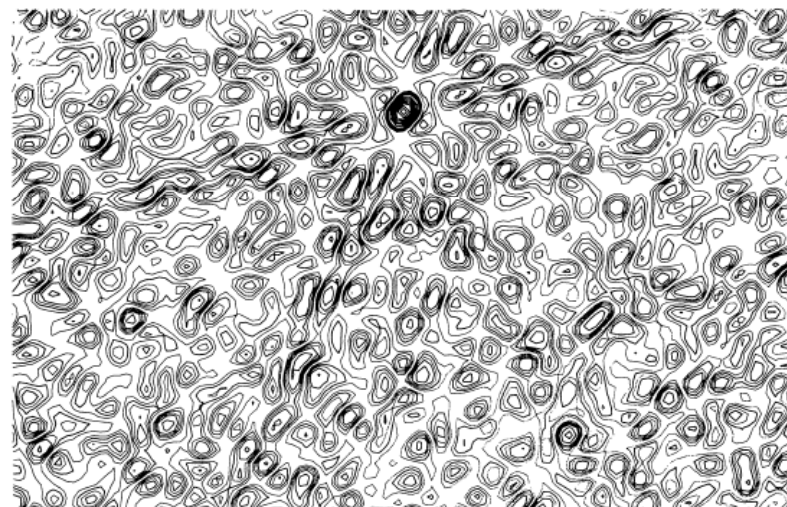


Figure 2 The "dirty beam" corresponding to the  $u,v$  coverage shown in figure 1. Contours are drawn at 5, 10, 15, 20, 30 etc. % of the beam maximum (top center). No distinction has been made in the figure between positive and negative contours; half of the sidelobes are in fact negative.

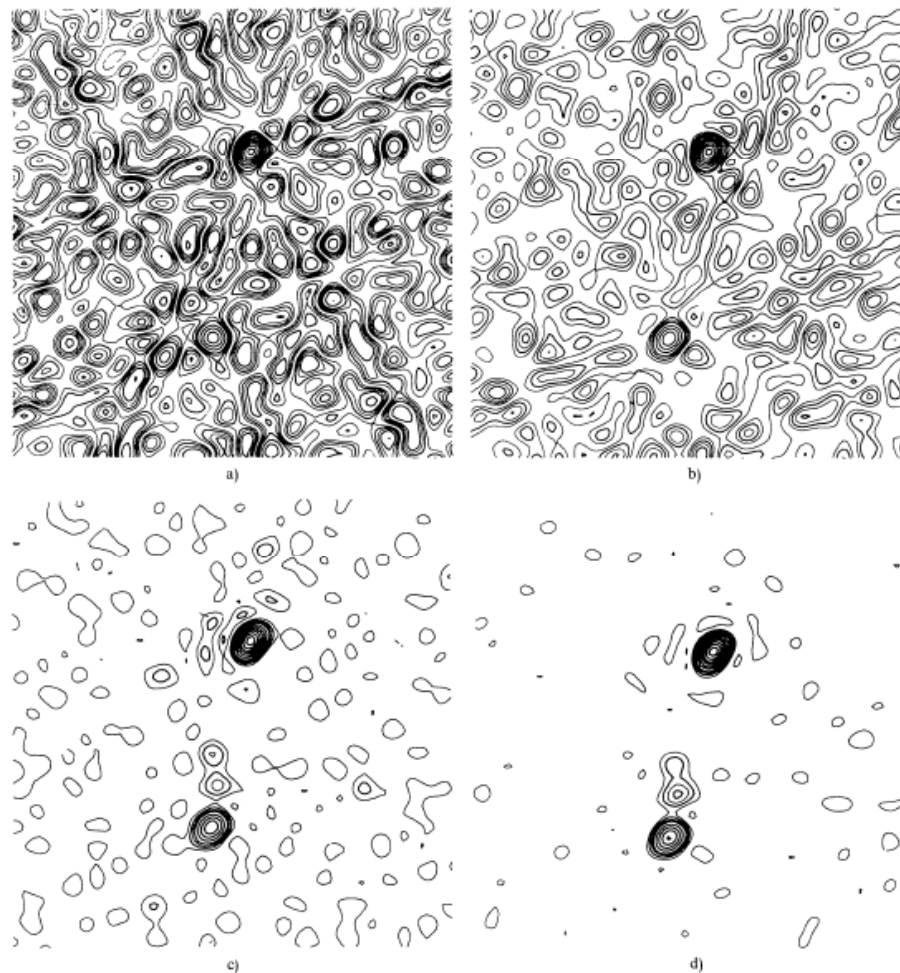


Figure 3 Illustrating the effect of the CLEAN procedure on measurements at 2695 MHz of the radio source 3C 244.1 taken with the  $u,v$  coverage shown in figure 1. Contours are drawn at the same intensity ratios as in figure 2. a) the "dirty map" b) cleaned map after one iteration with the loop gain  $\gamma=1$  and subsequent return of the clean beam, c) same, but after two iterations and the return of the two clean beams. The north preceding component is extended and there are some weaker components present, d) 6 iterations. The further improvement here is due to the cleaning of the sidelobes from the less intense features that remain after the two first iterations.