

Radio Interferometer Simulations with **pyvisgen**

Physics Monthly | News from `radionets`

Anno Knierim

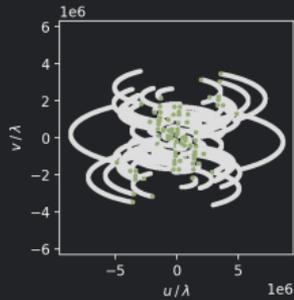
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December 15, 2025

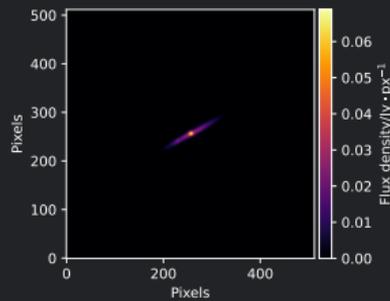
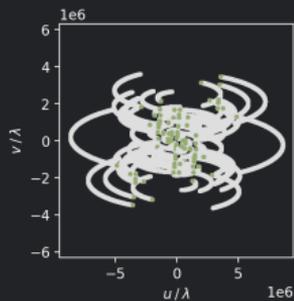
Astroparticle Physics | WG Rhode/Elsässer



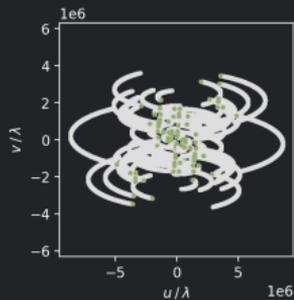
Goal: Clean measurements of radio interferometer experiments



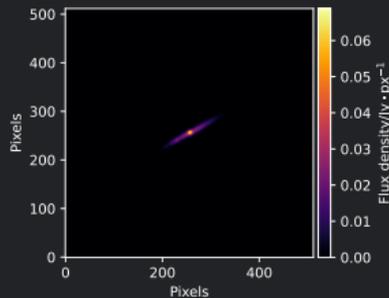
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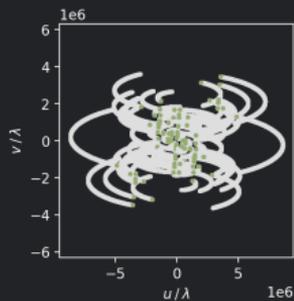
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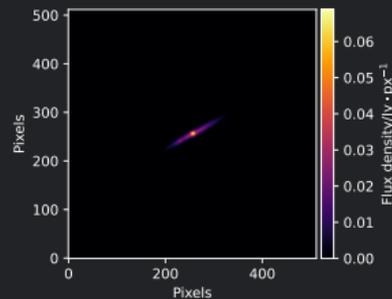
RADIONETS
Deep Learning-Based Imaging in Radio Interferometry



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RADIONETS
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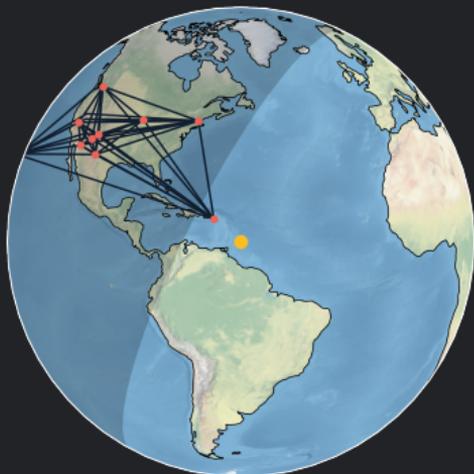


PYVISGEN
Visibility Simulations in Python

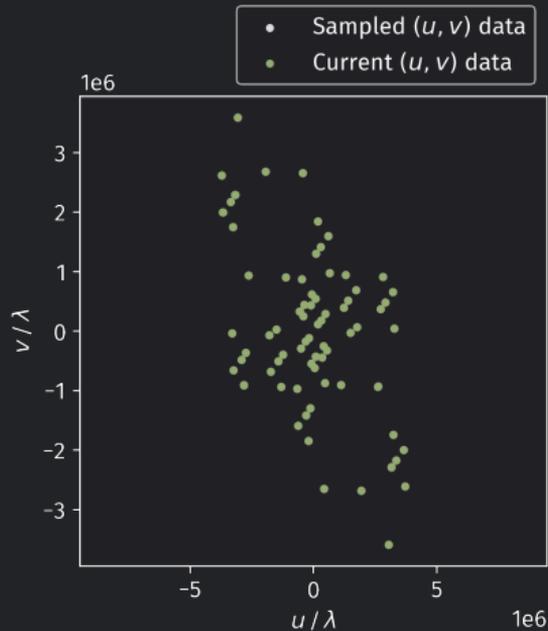
Modern Radio Astronomy



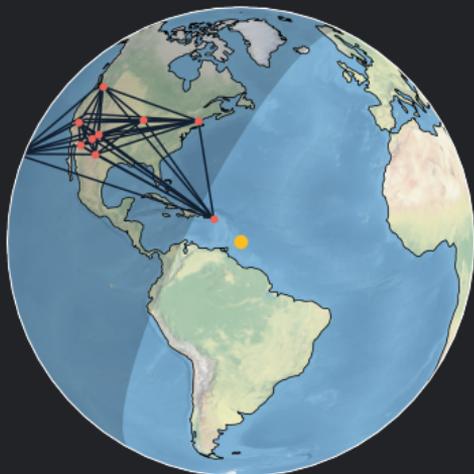
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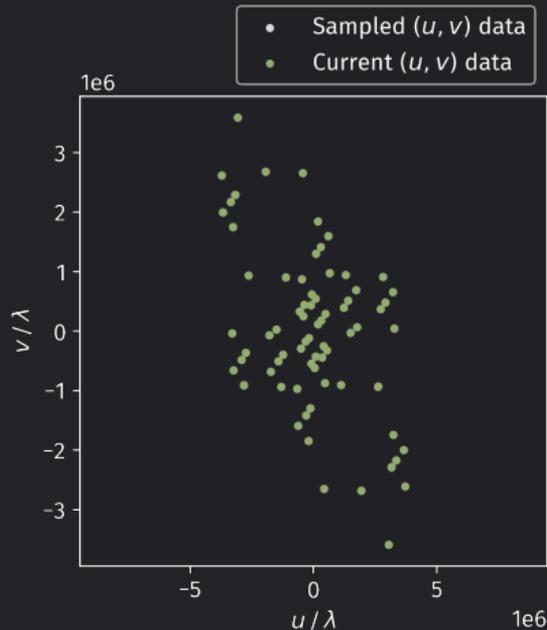
- Projected antenna positions
- Projected source position



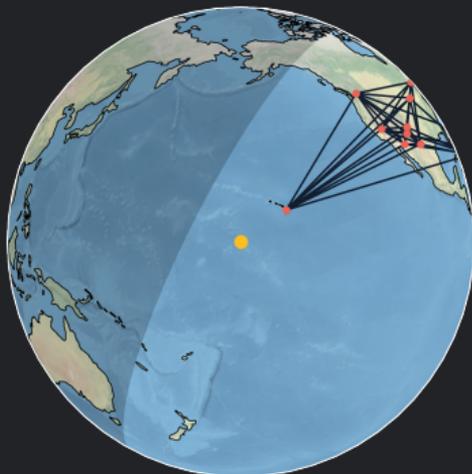
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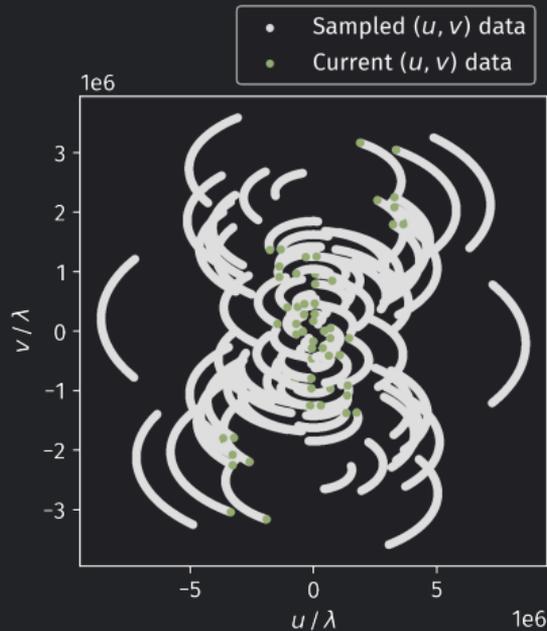
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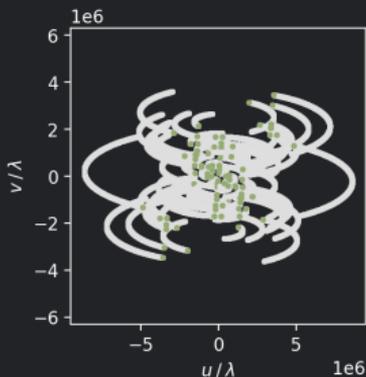
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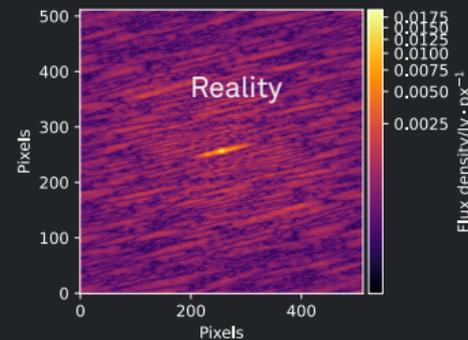
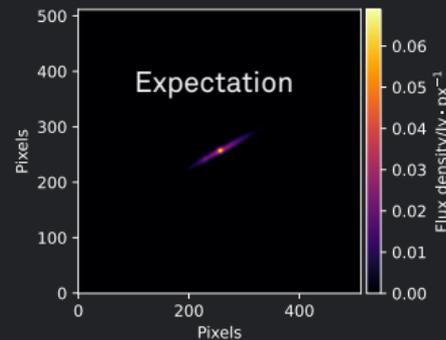
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Problem

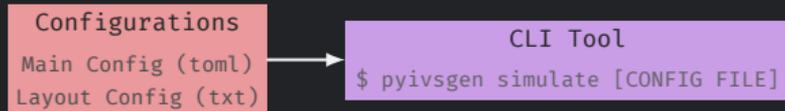


Fourier Transform

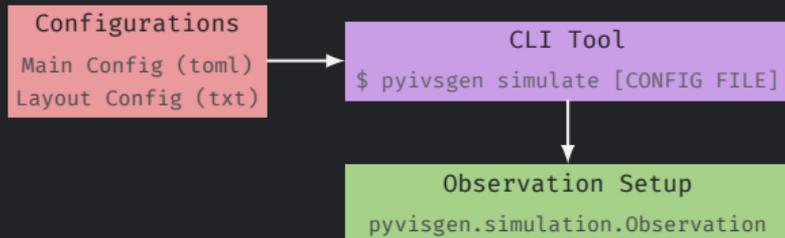


| pyvisgen

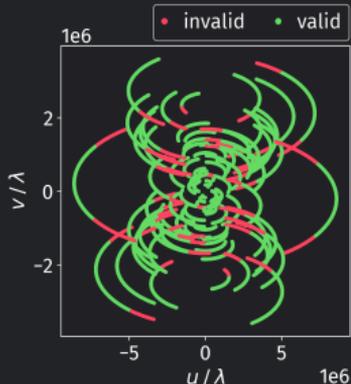


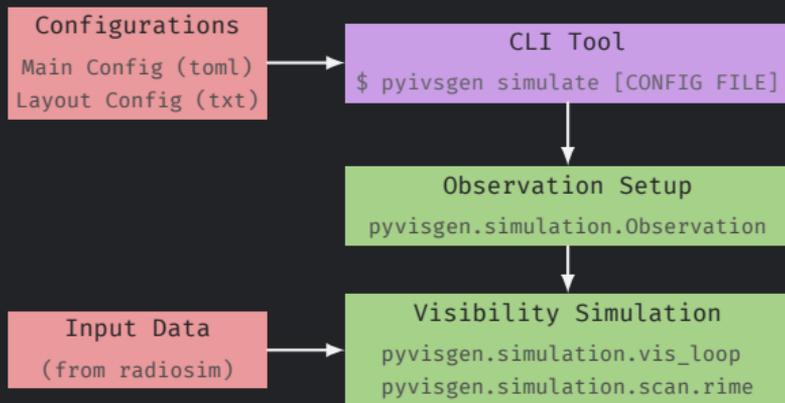


- CLI tool loads main configuration file
- Pydantic-based configuration system
- Configuration passed to `Observation` class



- Observation parameters
- Array configuration
- Output: Valid baselines dataclass object





- Compute complex visibilities for baselines
- Based on *RIME*
- Simulates direction dependend and independent effects
- Adds noise simulation
- Output: Visibility dataclass object



PYVISGEN
Visibility Simulations in Python

Radio Interferometer Measurement Equation (RIME)

$$\mathbf{V}_{pq}(l, m) = \sum_s \mathbf{E}_{sp}(l, m) \mathbf{K}_{sp}(l, m) \mathbf{B}_s(l, m) \mathbf{K}_{sq}^H(l, m) \mathbf{E}_{sq}^H(l, m)$$

Source Distribution:

$$\mathbf{B}(l, m)$$

Phase Delay:

$$\mathbf{K}(l, m) = \exp\left(-2\pi i \left(u_p l + v_p m + w_p(n-1)\right)\right)$$

Antenna Beam:

$$\mathbf{E}(l, m) = \text{jinc}\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda_{\text{obs}}} d \cdot \theta_{lm}\right)$$

$$\text{jinc}(x) = \frac{J_1(x)}{x}$$

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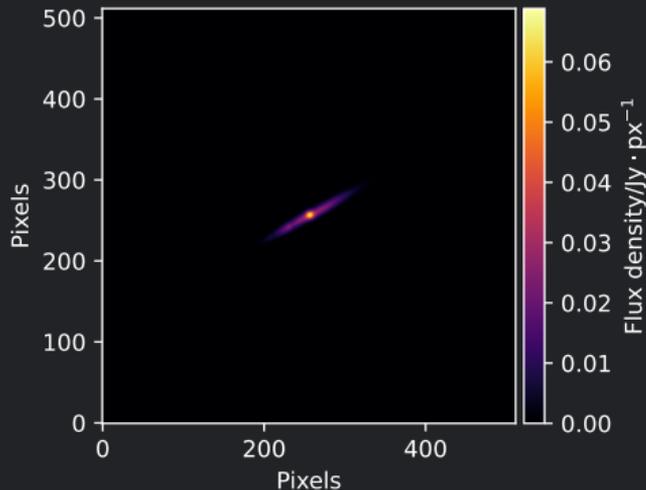
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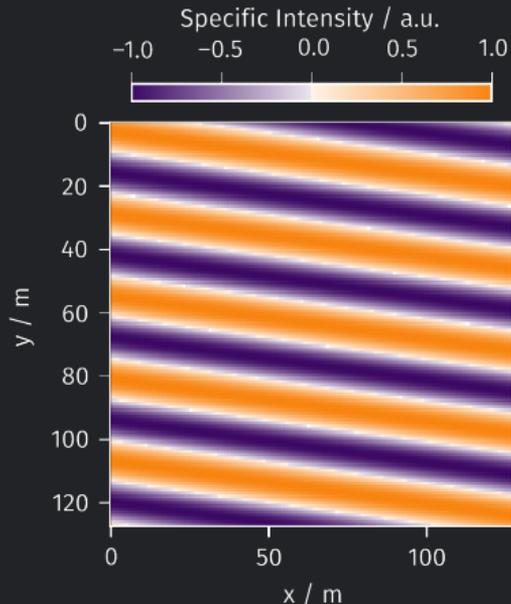
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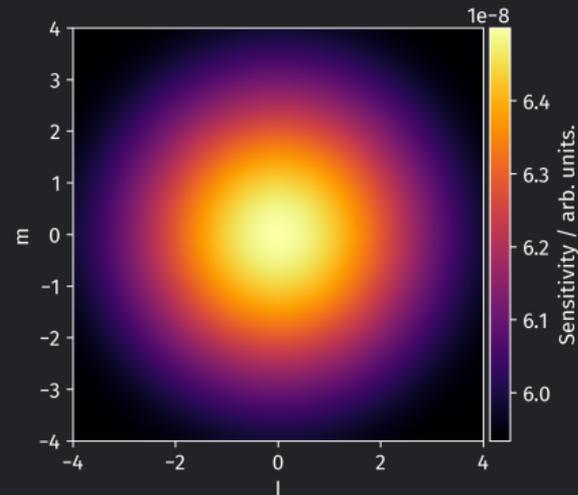
Phase Delay:

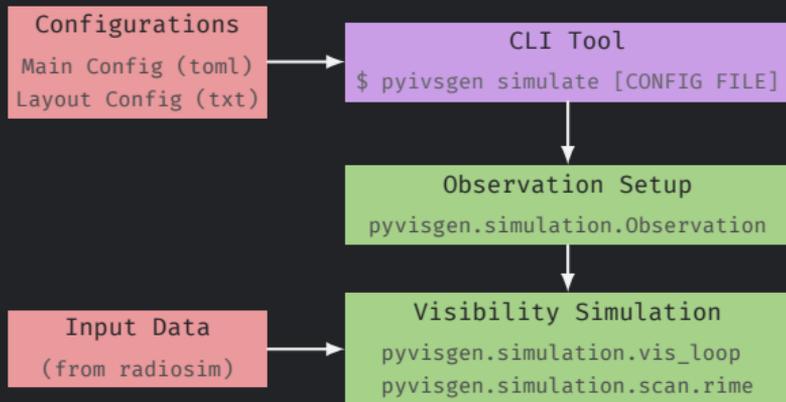
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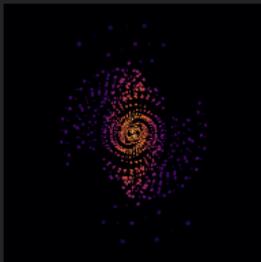
$$\mathbf{E}(l, m) = \text{jinc}\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda_{\text{obs}}} d \cdot \theta_{lm}\right)$$

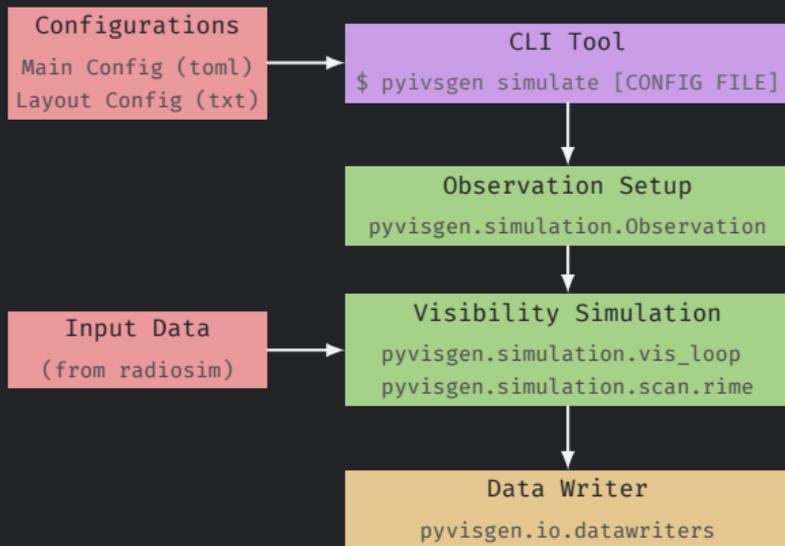
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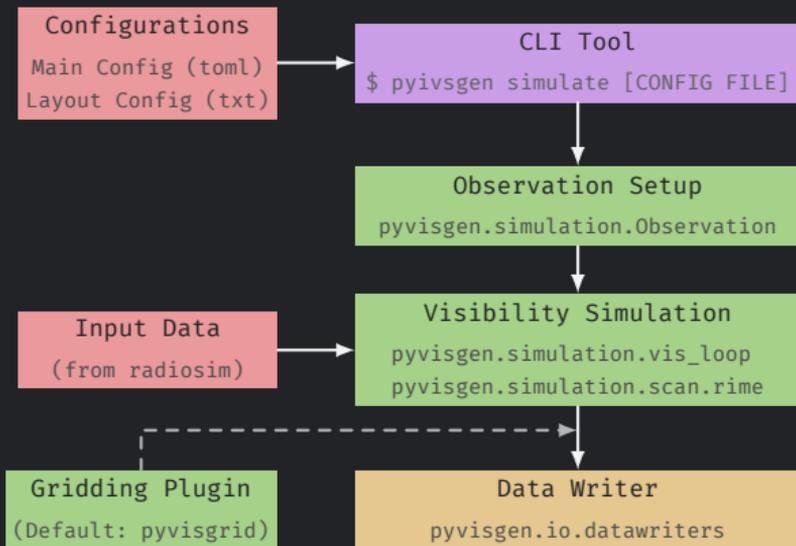




- Format conversion
- Metadata
- Dataset storage



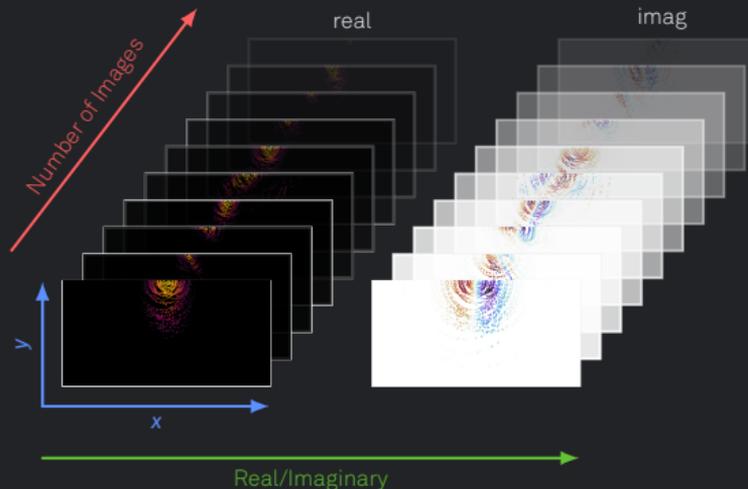
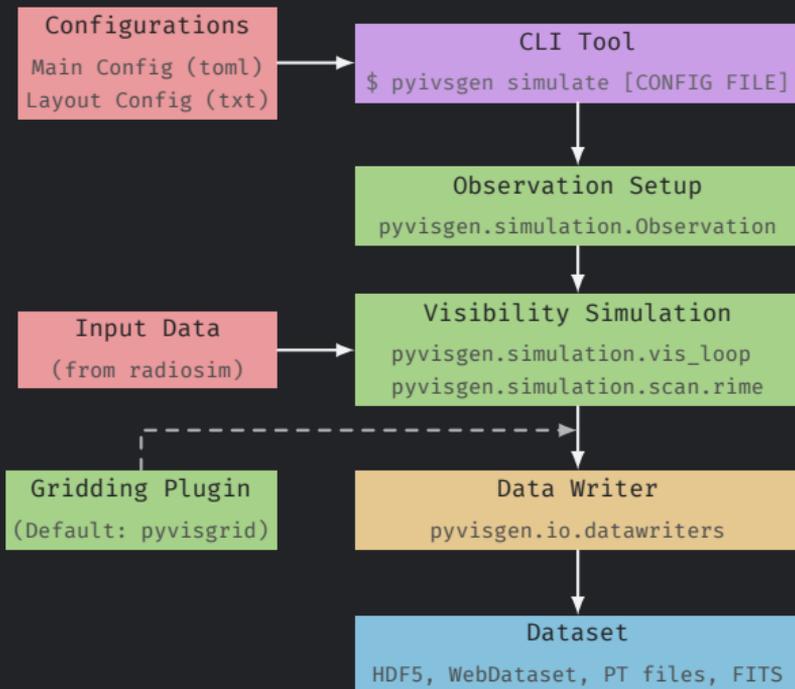
PYVISGEN
Visibility Simulations in Python



- Gridding converts non-uniformly sampled data into a regular grid for FFT
- Plugin support for user-written gridders
- Default griddler: `pyvisgrid.core.Griddler`



PYVISGEN
Visibility Simulations in Python

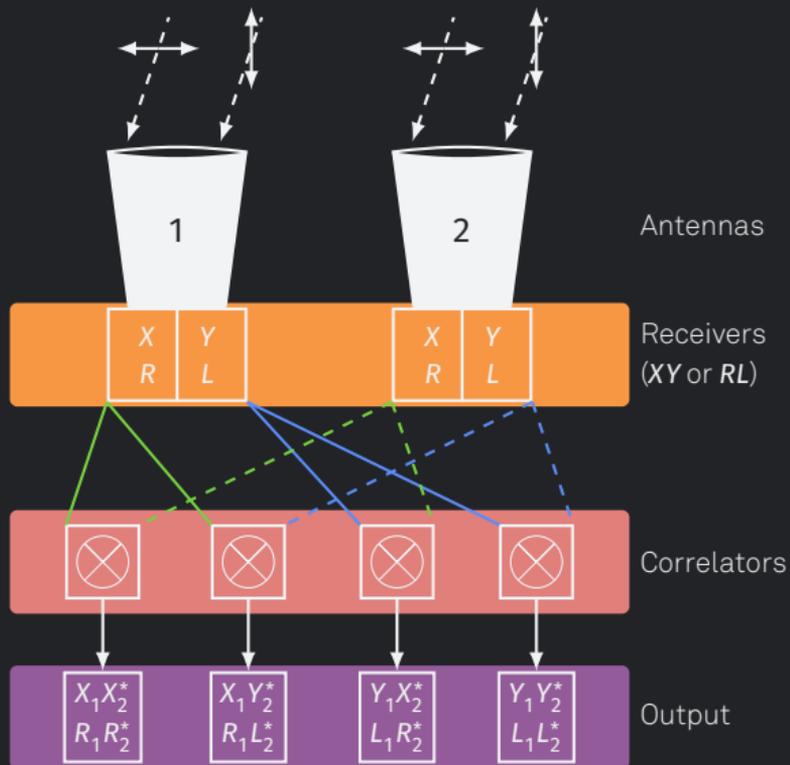


Recent Additions to **pyvisgen**

Polarization

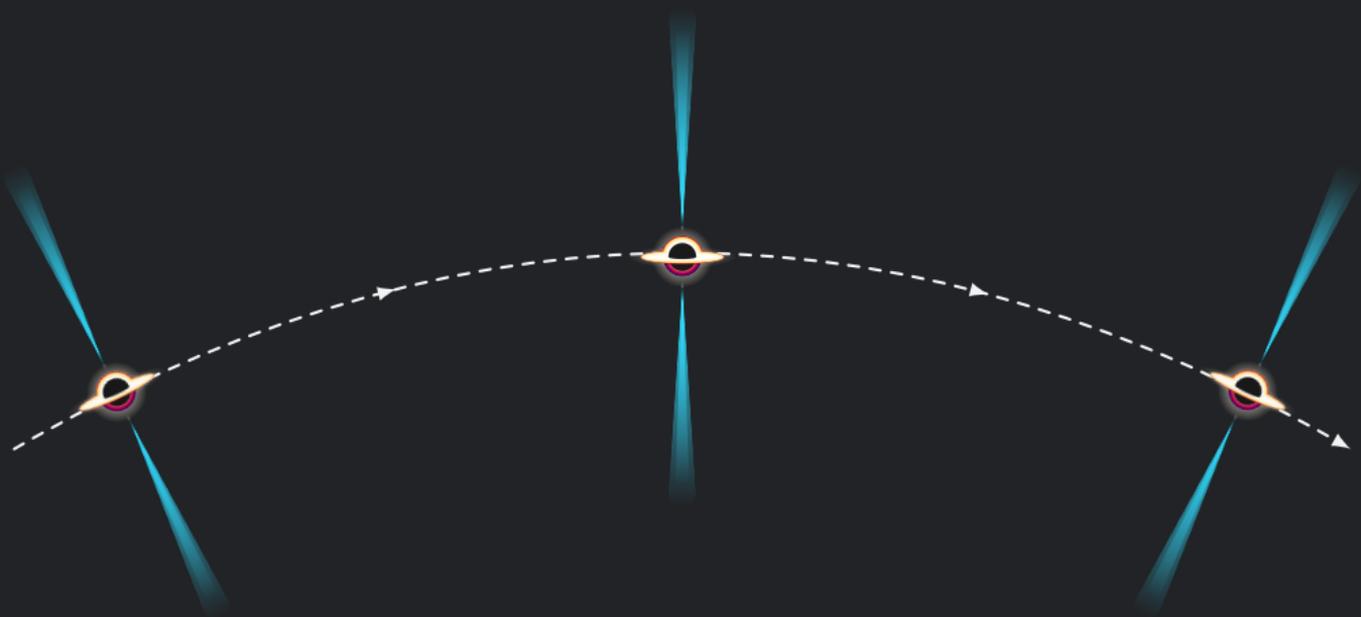
$$\mathbf{B}_+ = \begin{pmatrix} V_{XX^*} & V_{XY^*} \\ V_{YX^*} & V_{YY^*} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I + Q & U + iV \\ U - iV & I - Q \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_\odot = \begin{pmatrix} V_{RR^*} & V_{RL^*} \\ V_{LR^*} & V_{LL^*} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I + V & Q + iU \\ Q - iU & I - V \end{pmatrix}$$



Parallactic Angle Rotation

Zenith



Horizon

Further Additions

- CUDA only: CUDA implementation of Flatiron Institute Nonuniform Fast Fourier Transform (cuFINUFFT)
 - Replacement for traditional FFT
 - Multifold speed increase
- Simple carbon emission tracking through **CodeCarbon**

Conclusion



Conclusion

- `pyvisgen` allows us to simulate observations for any array configuration
- Modular architecture based on RIME allows more effects to be added
- (Near) future prospects: Add calibration, add ionosphere effects
- Ultimate goal: Clean real data with `radionets` models trained on `pyvisgen` simulation data

 github.com/radionets-project/pyvisgen

