

CALIBRATION OF ALMA AS A PHASED ARRAY ALMA OBSERVATIONS DURING THE 2017 VLBI CAMPAIGN

C. GODDI,^{1,2} I. MARTÍ-VIDAL,^{3,4} H. MESSIAS,⁵ G. B. CREW,⁶ R. HERRERO-ILLANA,⁷ V. IMPELLIZZERI,⁵
 H. ROTTMANN,⁸ J. WAGNER,⁸ E. FOMALONT,⁵ L. D. MATTHEWS,⁶ D. PETRY,⁹ N. PHILLIPS,⁵ R. TILANUS,^{1,2} E. VILLARD,⁵
 L. BLACKBURN,¹⁰ M. JANSSEN,² AND M. WIELGUS^{10,11}

¹ ALLEGRO/Leiden Observatory, Leiden University, PO Box 9513, NL-2300 RA Leiden, the Netherlands

² Department of Astrophysics/IMAPP, Radboud University, PO Box 9010, NL-6500 GL Nijmegen, the Netherlands

³ Centro Astronómico de Yebes (Instituto Geográfico Nacional), Apartado 148, 19180 Yebes, Spain

⁴ Onsala Space Observatory (Chalmers University of Technology), 43992 Onsala, Sweden

⁵ Joint ALMA Observatory, Alonso de Cordova 3107, Vitacura 763-0355, Santiago de Chile, Chile

⁶ Massachusetts Institute of Technology Haystack Observatory, 99 Millstone Road, Westford, MA 01886, USA

⁷ European Southern Observatory, Alonso de Córdova 3107, Vitacura, Casilla 19001, Santiago de Chile

⁸ Max-Planck-Institut für Radioastronomie, Auf dem Hügel 69, D-53121 Bonn, Germany

⁹ European Southern Observatory, Karl-Schwarzschild-Strasse 2, D-85748 Garching bei München

¹⁰ Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, 60 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138, USA

¹¹ Black Hole Initiative at Harvard University, 20 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138, USA

ABSTRACT

We present a detailed description of the special procedures for calibration and quality assurance of Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array (ALMA) observations in Very Long Baseline Interferometry (VLBI) mode. These procedures are required to turn the phased ALMA array into a fully calibrated VLBI station. As an illustration of these methodologies, we present full-polarization observations carried out with ALMA as a phased array at 3mm (Band 3) and 1.3mm (Band 6) as part of Cycle-4. These are the first VLBI science observations conducted with ALMA and were obtained during a 2017 VLBI campaign in concert with other telescopes worldwide as part of the Global mm-VLBI Array (GMVA, April 1-3) and the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT, April 5-11) in ALMA Bands 3 and 6, respectively.

Keywords: Radio-interferometry, VLBI, ALMA

1. INTRODUCTION

Very Long Baseline Interferometry (VLBI) is an astronomical technique to make images of cosmic sources with the highest angular resolution presently achievable in astronomy. VLBI uses a global network of radio telescopes spread across different continents as an interferometer to form a virtual Earth-sized telescope. By recording radio wave signals at individual antennas and afterwards cross-correlating the signals between all pairs of antennas using time stamps of atomic clocks for synchronization, one obtains the interferometric visibilities that can be used to reconstruct an image of the source using Fourier transform algorithms as normally done in standard connected-element interferometers (Thompson et al. 2017).

At centimeter wavelengths, VLBI has been used for many decades to measure the size and structure of radio sources on angular scales as small as one milliarcsecond (e.g., Pearson & Readhead 1988; Kellermann et al. 1998; Jorstad et al. 2001). Since the achievable angular image resolution of an interferometer can be expressed as $\theta \sim \lambda/B$, where λ is the observed wavelength and B is the maximum distance between pairs of telescopes (or “baseline”), the higher frequencies (shorter wavelengths) provide the higher resolving power. While extension of VLBI techniques to the millimeter (mm) regime (hereafter mm-VLBI) provides the highest angular resolution (as fine as a few tens of microarcseconds for a typical Earth-size baseline of ~ 10000 km), it faces significant observational and technical challenges: higher data rates, higher stability required for atomic clocks and receiver chains, and, above all, stronger distortion effects on the radio-wave fronts by the troposphere which decreases the coherence timescales to only a few seconds. Therefore and because of the limited sensitivity of existing networks of VLBI antennas, the use of mm-VLBI has been restricted to the study of a relatively small number of bright sources (Krichbaum et al. 1998; Doeleman et al. 2008, 2012).

As a critical step toward overcoming these limitations, an international consortium has built a beamformer for the Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array (ALMA) within the ALMA Phasing Project (APP) (Matthews et al. 2018). ALMA is the most sensitive (sub)mm-wave telescope ever built and consists of two main components: 50 individual antennas of 12-m diameter comprise the so-called “12-m Array”, which is used in conjunction with the 64-antenna Baseline (BL) correlator and an additional sixteen antennas (twelve 7-m antennas and four 12-m antennas) which comprise the ALMA “Compact Array” (ACA) and which can be operated independently with a separate ACA correlator.

The beamformer can aggregate the entire collecting area of ALMA (usually limited to the 12-m Array) into a single, very large aperture by aligning in phase and summing up the signals from individual antennas. This turns ALMA into a virtual single-dish telescope (equivalent to a telescope of 84-m diameter if one could phase all the 12-m antennas in the array) where all antennas act jointly as one giant element in a VLBI experiment, boosting the achievable signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) of VLBI baselines to the site. The extraordinary sensitivity of ALMA as a phased array (hereafter phased-ALMA), combined with the extremely high angular resolution available on North-South baselines, enable transformational science on a variety of scientific topics, including tests of Einstein’s general theory of relativity near black holes (Doeleman et al. 2008, 2012; Goddi et al. 2017), accretion and outflow processes around black holes in active galactic nuclei or AGNs (Boccardi et al. 2017), jet launch and collimation from AGN (e.g., Asada & Nakamura 2012), pulsar and magnetar emission processes, maser science (Issaoun et al. 2017), and astrometry (see Fish et al. 2013; Tilanus et al. 2014, for detailed descriptions of the science case for phased-ALMA).

Joint VLBI observations that include phased-ALMA with other telescopes worldwide were conducted for the first time in 2017 April as part of ALMA Cycle-4. This paper describes the entire analysis processing chain for ALMA data acquired during the 2017 VLBI campaign, with particular focus on the calibration of interferometric visibilities recorded while ALMA observes in VLBI mode (VOM).

The current paper is structured as follows. § 2 summarizes the main properties of phased-ALMA as a VLBI station. § 3 gives an overview of the Cycle 4 observations during the April 2017 VLBI campaign, focusing on the ALMA observational setup. § 4 describes in detail the calibration procedures, and § 5 focuses on the polarization calibration of interferometric ALMA data in VOM. § 6 describes the procedures adopted to apply the ALMA data calibration tables to the VLBI visibilities. Finally, § 7 provides a summary.

2. OBSERVING WITH ALMA AS A PHASED ARRAY

A full overview of the ALMA Phasing System (APS) (and its hardware and software components) as well as a description of the operation of ALMA as a VLBI station, is provided in Matthews et al. (2018). In this section, we summarize some of the APS elements relevant to understanding interferometric data taken with the APS (§ 2.1), the specialized procedures required for the VLBI

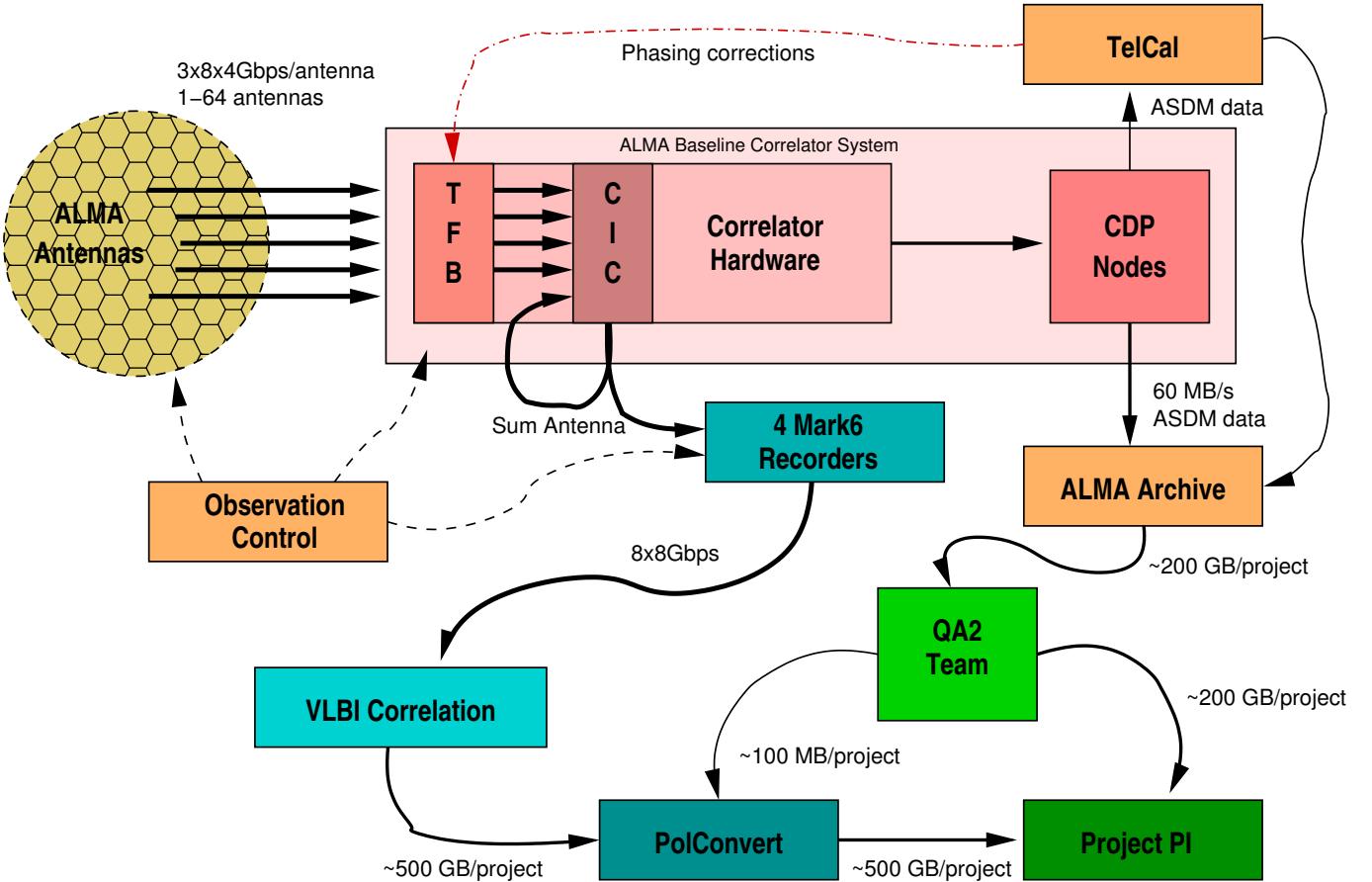


Figure 1. General data-flow diagram for VLBI observations with phased-ALMA. The ALMA BL correlator receives data from up to 64 antennas whose dual-pol receivers are sampled in 3 bits at 4.000 Gbps. At the front-end of the correlation, the TFBs convert these streams to 2-bit signals for correlation which are fed to the CIC (Correlation Interface Cards) which manufacture the sum antenna signal. The latter replaces one of the correlator antenna inputs (in Cycle 4, antenna "DV03" was overridden and used to store the phased signal). At the back-end of the correlation process, the Correlator Data Processor (CDP) Nodes provide correlated data to TelCal for calculating the phase adjustments, which are then applied in the TFBs. The sum signal is also sent to the VLBI Mark6 recorders and the ALMA correlated data is sent to the ALMA Archive. The APS and VLBI activities are managed by Observation Control processes which also orchestrate the normal interferometric observations. The archived data is subsequently analyzed by the QA2 Team (the subject of this paper) and then delivered to the ALMA project PI along with the QA2 calibration tables for ALMA-interferometric data analysis. Meanwhile, the recorded VLBI baseband data is shipped to the VLBI correlators for the correlation of the full VLBI experiment. This process can only be completed once ALMA is converted into circular polarization basis through the use of PolConvert using calibration products (deliverables) from the QA2 process. Lastly, the VLBI dataset is finally delivered to the PI for the full VLBI data analysis. Note that the flow is continuous in time, and in the direction of the arrows (the red line for the phasing corrections indicates that changes made in one sub-scan affect the next).

correlation (§ 2.2), and the conversion of linearly polarized data to a circular basis (§ 2.3).

2.1. The ALMA Phasing System (APS)

The APS performs phase adjustments to the individual ALMA antenna signals to create a *phased array* from a designated subset of the full observing array. The phasing corrections are computed relative to a specified

reference antenna. The phased signals are then summed within the ALMA BL correlator cards to create a virtual antenna (the *sum antenna*) whose signals are fed back into the ALMA BL correlator and correlated as if it were a real, much larger antenna co-located with the reference antenna. This allows the sum antenna to be cross-correlated with other non-phased antennas (within the *comparison array*) to provide feedback on the effi-

ciency of the phasing process. The phasing adjustments are calculated within the ALMA Telescope Calibration (*TelCal*; Broguière et al. 2011) subsystem of the software and then applied by the BL correlator. The information is therefore processed in a closed “phasing loop” between the BL correlator (where measurements are made and applied) and TelCal (where corrections are calculated). A general data-flow diagram for VLBI observations with phased-ALMA is shown in Fig. 1. We discuss some important details on the spectral specifications and the timing of the phasing loop in the next two sub-sections.

2.1.1. Spectral specifications of the phasing loop

In the ALMA BL correlator, each 2 GHz input band (one out of four quadrants) is subdivided into thirty-two 62.5 MHz channels by sets of tunable digital filter bank (TFB) cards. Data are delivered from the correlator to TelCal in the form of “channel averages” (spectral sub-regions), which correspond to sets of TFBs. Therefore, phasing corrections are calculated by TelCal on portions of the full spectrum. Averaging visibilities over frequency ranges within the full band allows increasing the SNR of the phase solutions while reducing the volume of the data used for the phasing calculations.

The number of channel averages can be defined in input and may be tuned (in principle) according to the source strength. In Cycle-4 (and Cycle-5) APS observations have adopted averages over 4 TFB channels, resulting in eight frequency chunks¹, each spanning 250 MHz², per baseband. This specific choice was a compromise between having a set of channel averages with sufficient signal to robustly calculate phases, while still providing an effective correction to the static baseband delays³. Normally, the Correlator Data Processing (CDP) cluster makes corrections for such baseband delays. When the APS is active, however, TelCal solves for phase adjustments in channel averages, and in order to apply the calculated values within the TFBs, these delay corrections must be disabled (see Matthews et al. 2018). The solution implemented during ALMA Cycle-4 (and Cycle-5) is to compute and apply the needed delay correction as part of the phasing corrections. Specifically, TelCal splits each baseband into eight contiguous frequency chunks and fits the X and Y phase gains at each chunk and for each antenna (using one of the phased an-

tennas as the reference). The set of phase adjustments across the channels provides effectively a delay-like correction, which mostly removes the generally large baseband delays in the phased signals. However, the correction is imperfect, as it is not identical to subtraction of a single linear phase slope as a function of frequency across the full band. This results in a small correlation loss caused by the small residual delay within each channel average chunk. It also adds an additional frequency-dependent X-Y offset that produces small discontinuities at the edges of the frequency chunks. Such phase offsets and jumps must be determined off-line (§ 5.2.2), using observations of the polarization calibrator. The proper handling of the baseband delay correction may be addressed in a future ALMA software release, by enabling TelCal to take the baseband delays into account in the calculation of the phasing solutions.

2.1.2. Timing of the phasing loop

Each “VLBI scan is partitioned into “sub-scans for correlation and for processing in TelCal. In order to choose a suitable integration period to calculate the phasing corrections in the channel averages, one should consider that longer integrations result in better (less noisy) phase corrections in stable atmospheric conditions, whereas shorter integrations are required for acceptable efficiency during sub-optimal observing conditions. The operational compromise adopted for Cycle-4 was to program the correlator for four 4-s integrations (4.032 s) per sub-scan with 2 s (2.016 s) channel averages across four adjacent TFBs⁴. These 16 s (16.128 s) correlator sub-scans require a setup and dump gap between them of 2.064 s. Thus the total loop time (between phasing updates) is 18 s (18.192 s). The phasing corrections are calculated at the end of each 16-s sub-scan and applied at the beginning of the next.

Note that the full 16-s sub-scan cannot be used to determine the phasing solution. In practice, the transfer of data to TelCal is not instantaneous, so a few seconds are needed to obtain the data to process (Telcal does the data processing in < 1 seconds); the arrival of the phasing adjustment from TelCal to the correlator is usually within the first 4-s integration. Therefore, 12 or 14 s of channel average data are typically considered valid for the next TelCal computation. Note also that the correlator continues to process data through the gaps for the VLBI recordings, but that these 2 s intervals are not

¹ The number used for the channel averages may change in future cycles.

² The TFB channels are actually overlapped slightly in frequency yielding an effective bandwidth of 1.875 GHz per quadrant, therefore each frequency chunk spans actually 234,375 MHz.

³ The static baseband delay is the sum of all of the stable signal path delays from the receivers to the correlator.

⁴ The high time resolution on the channel averages is provided to allow data from the start of the correlator subscan to be excluded without significant loss of accuracy in the phasing calculation. The shorter cadence allows some portion of the first integration to be used for the next phasing correction.

represented in the ALMA ASDM files (the raw data in the ALMA archive). *An operational consequence of this is that the ALMA data only cover 90% (16.128/18.192) of the VLBI data and some interpolation through the gap is required.* A timing diagram sketching the timings associated with the different components of the system is shown in Fig. 2.

A final consideration is that the phasing system is imperfect: there are ~ 10 deg (RMS) phasing errors under typical conditions. This is captured within the ASDM data sets and calculations may be made after the observations to calculate the phasing efficiency and correct the amplitude of the summed VLBI signal for decorrelation losses (see § 6.2.3 for details).

2.2. VLBI correlation and polarization basis

Conventionally VLBI is performed using circularly polarized feeds (with quarter wave plates) to avoid parallactic angle issues in the correlation. The ALMA antennas however have linearly polarized feeds, which provide a high polarization purity, i.e. a low polarization leakage between polarizers (e.g., Rudolf et al. 2007; see also § 5.1). Several options were possible for the adaptation of the ALMA linear polarizations into a circular basis for VLBI. These included applying the conversion to the raw data streams either at the antenna frontends or computing it at the correlation stage at the VLBI backend. This option however, has two major drawbacks: first, the additional hardware required can potentially increase the instrumental polarization effects, and, second, it is an irreversible process. Therefore, the final chosen strategy was to apply a *post-correlation* conversion for the ALMA signal polarization. The VLBI correlation is executed with the DiFX software (Deller et al. 2011), which correlates data streams and has no intrinsic understanding of polarization other than as labels. Since ALMA provides X and Y polarization recordings, while the rest of the VLBI stations provide R and L circular polarization signals, DiFX reports XL, XR, YL and YR correlation products in its native binary (so-called SWIN) output. The VLBI fringes in this *mixed-polarization* basis, can then be converted into a pure *circular-polarization* basis using an algorithm based on hybrid matrices in the frame of the Radio Interferometer Measurement Equation (see next section).

2.3. ALMA data QA2 and Polarization conversion

The process of polarization conversion can be divided into two main parts. In the first part, the visibilities among the ALMA antennas (computed by the ALMA correlator, simultaneous with the VLBI observations) are calibrated using ALMA-specific algorithms for full-polarization data reduction (see § 4 and § 5). Within

the ALMA organization, this process is known as “Level 2 Quality Assurance” (QA2). In the second part, the calibration tables derived in the QA2 stage are sent to the VLBI correlators, where a software tool known as PolConvert (Martí-Vidal et al. 2016) (run at the correlator computers) applies these tables directly to the VLBI visibilities produced by the DiFX software. It is the PolConvert program that transforms the linear-polarization ALMA data streams into a circular basis for VLBI, and generates the calibration information for phased-ALMA. One of the main advantages of this “off-line” conversion is that it is “reversible”, in the sense that one can perform the full QA2 analysis of the ALMA data multiple times, in order to find the best estimates of the pre-conversion correction gains prior to the polarization conversion. Details about this process are given in § 6 (see also Martí-Vidal et al. 2016, for a full description of the PolConvert algorithm).

In summary, VLBI observations with phased-ALMA is a four-part process: (i) observe at ALMA using the APS, (ii) correlate the VLBI data from ALMA and the other participating stations with DiFX in a mixed polarization basis, (iii) calibrate the ALMA data for polarization and other calibration products, and finally (iv) apply these products to the DiFX output using PolConvert in a postprocessing step prior to VLBI data calibration.

3. VLBI OBSERVATIONS WITH PHASED-ALMA DURING CYCLE 4

To date, phased-ALMA has been commissioned and approved for science observations in ALMA Band 3 (3 mm) and Band 6 (1.3 mm), where the Global mm-VLBI Array (GMVA) and the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) are available to serve as the respective partner networks. The GMVA sites include eight stations of the Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA), along with the Robert C. Byrd Green Bank Telescope (GBT), the Effelsberg 100-m Radio Telescope, the Yebes Observatory 40-m telescope, the IRAM 30-m telescope, the Metsähovi 14-m telescope, and the Onsala Space Observatory 20-m telescope. The GMVA data is correlated at the Max-Planck-Institut für Radioastronomie (MPIfR) in Bonn (Germany). The EHT (as per 2017) includes the Arizona Radio Observatory’s Submillimeter Telescope (SMT), the Submillimeter Array (SMA), the James Clerk Maxwell Telescope (JCMT), the Large Millimeter Telescope Alfonso Serrano (LMT), the Atacama Pathfinder EXperiment (APEX), the IRAM 30-m telescope, and the South Pole Telescope (SPT). The EHT data are cooperatively correlated at the MIT Haystack Observatory and at MPIfR.

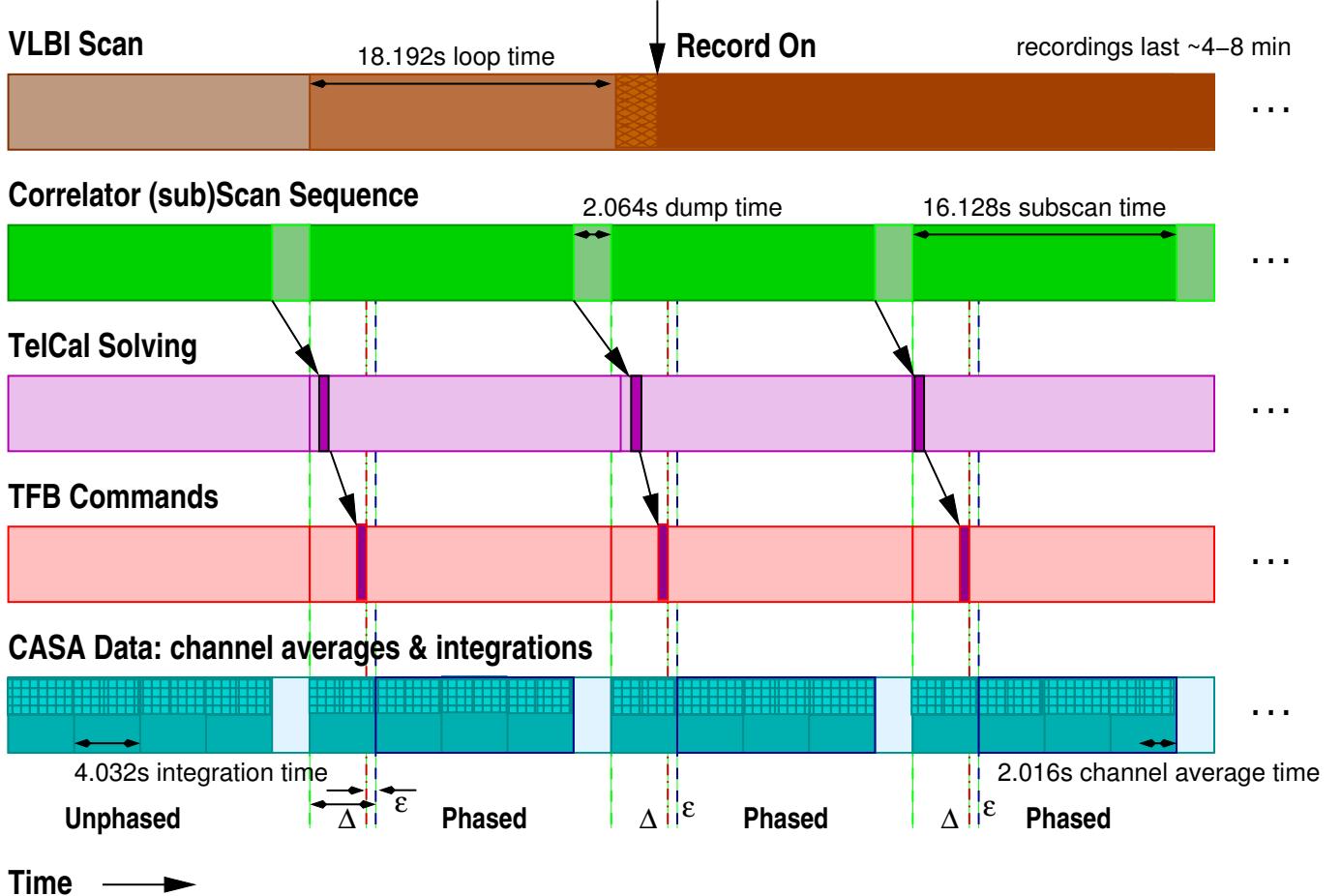


Figure 2. General APS timing diagram adapted from Fig. 11 of Matthews et al. (2018). This diagram shows the timings associated with the different components of the system as discussed in the text. The top bar (brown) reflects the scheduled VLBI scan: the ALMA BL correlator is started prior to the planned recording start in order to allow phase-up to occur. The correlator (green bar) performs its work in so-called sub-scans separated by short “dump” periods when the hardware is read out to the CDP nodes for generating the integrations and channel averages (bottom bar, teal). After every sub-scan, the correlator sub-scan data is passed to TelCal to calculate (purple bar) the phasing corrections which are applied in the TFBs (at the input to the BL correlator). As these corrections are made, the integrations and channel averages (available in the measurement sets) become phased. The timing is such that the first portion of every block of integrations corresponding to a sub-scan (marked Δ) is either unphased (first sub-scan) or the least-well phased of each group.

The current APS has been commissioned for use for continuum observations of (non-thermal) compact sources bright enough to allow on-source phasing of the array (with correlated flux densities of >0.5 Jy on intra-ALMA baselines).

In Cycle 4, nine Principal Investigator (PI) projects were approved, three in Band 3 with the GMVA (Table 1) and six in Band 6 with the EHT (Table 2). The projects were executed as part of the global VLBI observing campaign from April 2 to April 11 2017.

The observations were carried out while the array was in its most compact configurations (C40-1 with 0.15 km longest baseline and, after Apr 6, C40-3 with 0.46 km

Table 1. Projects observed in Band 3.

Project	Target	Date	UT range
2016.1.01116.V	OJ287	2016 Apr 02	06:55:08.2 – 15:19:42.7
2016.1.00413.V	Sgr A*	2016 Apr 03	20:52:28.0 – 04:43:54.0
2016.1.01216.V	3C273	2016 Apr 04	00:24:56.9 – 05:32:46.0

longest baseline)⁵, which minimizes the decorrelation of

⁵ During the EHT campaign, progressively more antennas were moved out from the ‘central cluster’ (with a diameter <150 m); as a consequence, Track E was observed with a more extended array, yielding an angular resolution approximately twice that in other tracks.

Table 2. Tracks and Projects observed in Band 6.

Track	Date	Project	Target	UT range
D	2017 Apr 05			04/22:12:24 – 05/09:12:39
		2016.1.01114.V	OJ287	04/22:12:24 – 05/03:22:12
		2016.1.01154.V	M87	05/03:24:01 – 05/07:17:28
		2016.1.01176.V	3C279	05/07:19:31 – 05/09:12:39
B	2017 Apr 06			06/00:18:36 – 06/16:18:34
		2016.1.01154.V	M87	06/00:18:36 – 06/08:01:34
		2016.1.01404.V	Sgr A*	06/08:03:18 – 06/14:39:32
		2016.1.01290.V	NGC1052	06/14:51:06 – 06/16:18:34
C	2017 Apr 07			07/03:45:42 – 07/20:46:36
		2016.1.01404.V	Sgr A*	07/03:45:42 – 07/14:30:32
		2016.1.01290.V	NGC1052	07/19:23:51 – 07/20:46:36
A	2017 Apr 10			09/23:02:48 – 10/10:01:39
		2016.1.01114.V	OJ287	09/23:02:48 – 10/03:48:34
		2016.1.01176.V	3C279	10/03:51:14 – 10/06:20:33
		2016.1.01198.V	Cen A	10/06:23:07 – 10/10:01:39
E	2017 Apr 11			10/21:44:54 – 11/10:31:04
		2016.1.01114.V	OJ287	10/21:44:54 – 11/00:21:54
		2016.1.01154.V	M87	11/00:23:20 – 11/05:02:44
		2016.1.01176.V	3C279	11/05:05:06 – 11/08:44:34
		2016.1.01404.V	Sgr A*	11/08:46:18 – 11/14:02:41

signals caused by variations in the atmosphere above each antenna. In Cycle 4 approximately 40 antennas were available for Science use. Since two or more are withheld from the phased array for online estimation of the phasing efficiency (the "comparison" antennas), about 37 antennas⁶ within a radius of 180 m were normally phased together (which is equivalent to a telescope of ~ 73 m diameter).

In both Band 3 and 6, the spectral setup includes four spectral windows (SPWs) of 1875 MHz, two in the lower and two in the upper sideband, correlated with 240 channels per SPW (corresponding to a spectral resolution of 7.8125 MHz). The full-resolution spectral data are available in the 4.032-s integrations; the channel average data (§ 2.1.1) are not used for calibration.

3.1. Band 3 with the GMVA

⁶ The APS cannot phase an even number of antennas (see Matthews et al. 2018).

The GMVA observed the three approved programs on three consecutive nights spanning 2017 April 2-4 (Table 1). The spectral setup includes a total of four SPWs, centered at 86.26, 88.2, 98.26, and 100.26 GHz (Table 3). Note that only the lowest frequency (\sim 86 GHz) SPW (0) was recorded on VLBI disks due to the limited recording rates available at the other GMVA stations. The list of observed sources and their calibration intent is given in Table 4.

3.2. Band 6 with the EHT

The main difference in terms of operations compared to the GMVA (which observed on fixed dates), is that for the EHT (for which the weather is more critical) the observations were triggered in a window of ten days. The EHT campaign was arranged to observe the six approved projects in four nightly schedules or *tracks* labelled A

Table 3. ALMA frequency setting in Band 3.

Band (λ)	Central Freq. (GHz)				Chan. Width (kHz)	Integ. time (s)
	SPW 0	SPW 1	SPW 2	SPW 3		
3 (3 mm)	86.268	88.268	98.328	100.268	7812.5	4.03

Table 4. Observed sources (and their calibration intent) in the Band 3 projects with the GMVA.

Project	Flux Calib.	Gain Calib.	Bandpass Calib.	Polarization Calib.	VLBI Calib.	Target
2016.1.00413.V	Callisto	J1744-3116	4C 09.57	B1730-130	B1921-293	Sgr A*
2016.1.01116.V	J0510+1800	J0830+2410	4C 01.28	4C 01.28	—	OJ287
2016.1.01216.V	Callisto	J1224+0330	3C279	3C279	J1058+0133 (4C 01.28)	3C273

through D, each to be observed exactly once⁷. Portions of several projects were missed for operational reasons. So a fifth track, E, was constructed and executed (see Table 2).

The EHT spectral setup includes a total of four SPWs, centered at 213.1, 215.1, 227.1, and 229.1 GHz (Table 5). Note that only the SPWs in the upper sideband (SPW=2, 3) were recorded on VLBI disks as done by the other EHT stations. The list of observed sources and their calibration intent is given in Table 6.

3.3. Observing schedules and data structure

The VLBI schedule is governed by the VLBI EXperiment (VEX) file. ALMA observes the VLBI targets specified in the VEX file with the APS actively phasing the array. To enable calibration of the ALMA array, a block of 15-min duration before the start of the VLBI schedule is devoted to observations of flux density, bandpass, and polarization calibrators in ordinary interferometric mode (i.e. with the APS off). Scans on the phase and polarization calibrators (also in ordinary interferometric mode) are then cycled through the schedule in the gaps between VLBI scans. Therefore, the ALMA scheduling blocks (SBs) include scans when the phasing is activated (**APSscans**) and scans during ordinary ALMA observations (**ALMAscans**). These two modes of operation are usually referred to as *ALMA-mode* and *APS-mode*. This operational scheme enables full calibration of the ALMA visibilities.

In principle, the ALMA calibrations within each project on any given track would be sufficient to properly calibrate the project. However, in practice, some

calibration scans were not completed, and it became necessary to extend the calibration across the full observing night (track). This is not normally done with ALMA observations. Instead, ALMA would normally re-observe such SBs. For VLBI, however, this is not an option given the participation of the other global sites. As a result, *ad-hoc* calibration procedures were developed to handle the QA2 of VLBI experiments (see Sections 4, 5 and Appendix A.3).

3.3.1. Choice of reference antenna

Since the antennas in the phased array are in phase with the reference antenna, it follows that the calibration needed for the VLBI correlation is in fact essentially that of the reference antenna. Specifically, this calibration effort is dominated by the X-Y phase difference as well as the delay between these two signals (§ 5). If the antenna is shadowed, however, this will seriously compromise the calibration. It is therefore imperative to design the ALMA SB to insure that the reference antenna will not be in shadow for any part of the observations⁸.

4. ORDINARY DATA CALIBRATION

As described in § 2.1, during phased-array operations, the data path from the antennas to the ALMA correlator is different with respect to standard interferometric operations and some corrections (e.g. the baseband delays) are turned off while the APS is active. This makes the calibration of **APSscans** and **ALMAscans** during VLBI observations intrinsically different. As a consequence, the two types of scans need to be processed independently within the Common Astronomy Software Appli-

⁷ The schedules were each prepared for multiple days to allow options for using each track based on the weather.

⁸ This task is much harder with more compact arrays which are also the most desirable for phased observations.

Table 5. ALMA frequency setting in Band 6.

Band (λ)	Central Freq. (GHz)				Chan. Width (kHz)	Integ. time (s)
	SPW 0	SPW 1	SPW 2	SPW 3		
6 (1.3 mm)	213.1	215.1	227.1	229.1	7812.5	4.03

Table 6. Observed sources (and their calibration intent) in the Band 6 projects with the EHT.

Experiment	Flux Calib.	Gain Calib.	Bandpass Calib.	Polarization Calib.	VLBI Calib.	Target
Track A	3C279	[J0837+2454, J1246-0730, J1321-4342]	4C 01.28	3C279	—	M87, OJ287 Cen A
Track B	Ganymede	[J1243+1622, J0243-0550, J1058+0133 ^a , J1225+1253, J1744-3116]	B1730-130	3C279	[3C273, B1921-293 B0003-066, B0130-17]	M87, Sgr A* ngc1052
Track C	Ganymede	[J1744-3116, J0243-0550]	B1730-130	B1921-293	[B0003-066, 3c84, B0130-17]	Sgr A* ngc1052
Track D	3C279	[J1246-0730, J1243+1622, J0750+1231 ^a , J0837+2454]	4C 01.28	3C279	—	M87, OJ287
Track E	3C279	[J0837+2454, J1243+1622, [J0750+1231, J1246-0730, J1744-3116] J1229+0203] ^a	4C 01.28	3C279	[B1921-293, B1730-130]	Sgr A* M87 OJ287

^aJ1058+0133, J0750+1231, and J1229+0203 were observed with the `CALIBRATE_FLUX` intent, but were not used as flux calibrators.

cations package (CASA)⁹. ALMA calibrators may be processed in CASA with standard procedures, whereas VLBI targets may still be processed by the same CASA analysis tasks but with some essential modification in the procedures.

The special steps added to the standard ALMA QA2 calibration are described in the following subsections. Details on polarization calibration will be presented in § 5. The data reduction presented here was done using CASA version 5.1.1 (but also versions 4.7.2 and 5.3.0 were successfully tested). The work-flow diagram for calibration of APP interferometry data in CASA is sketched in Figs. 3 and 4.

4.1. Pre-calibration stage

4.1.1. Data import

⁹ The “observation intents” of each scan stored in the measurement set (MS) metadata indicate which scans are observed in ordinary ALMA mode and which ones were observed in APS mode: the latter contain the string `CALIBRATE_APPPHASE_ACTIVE`.

In VOM, ALMA still produces ordinary ASDM data files. However, these ASDM files contain additional metadata specific to the APS, including information on `APSscans` and `ALMAscans` and a `CalAppPhase` table which captures the performance of the phasing system. The table reports mainly phase values (one entry per subscan per channel average per polarization per antenna) and the time range within the scan of stable phase. The table also contains entries defining the category of individual antennas (phased antennas, reference antenna, and comparison antennas) and an indication of whether or not this represents a change from the previous scan. This table may be used in conjunction with the ALMA data for a particular scan to calculate the phasing efficiency (see § 6.2.3).

As opposed to standard ALMA calibration procedures, the ASDM files for a given VOM project or track are concatenated before the calibration. This step is necessary for `PolConvert`, since there is no CASA task for the concatenation of already-existing calibration tables, and `PolConvert` interprets different calibration ta-

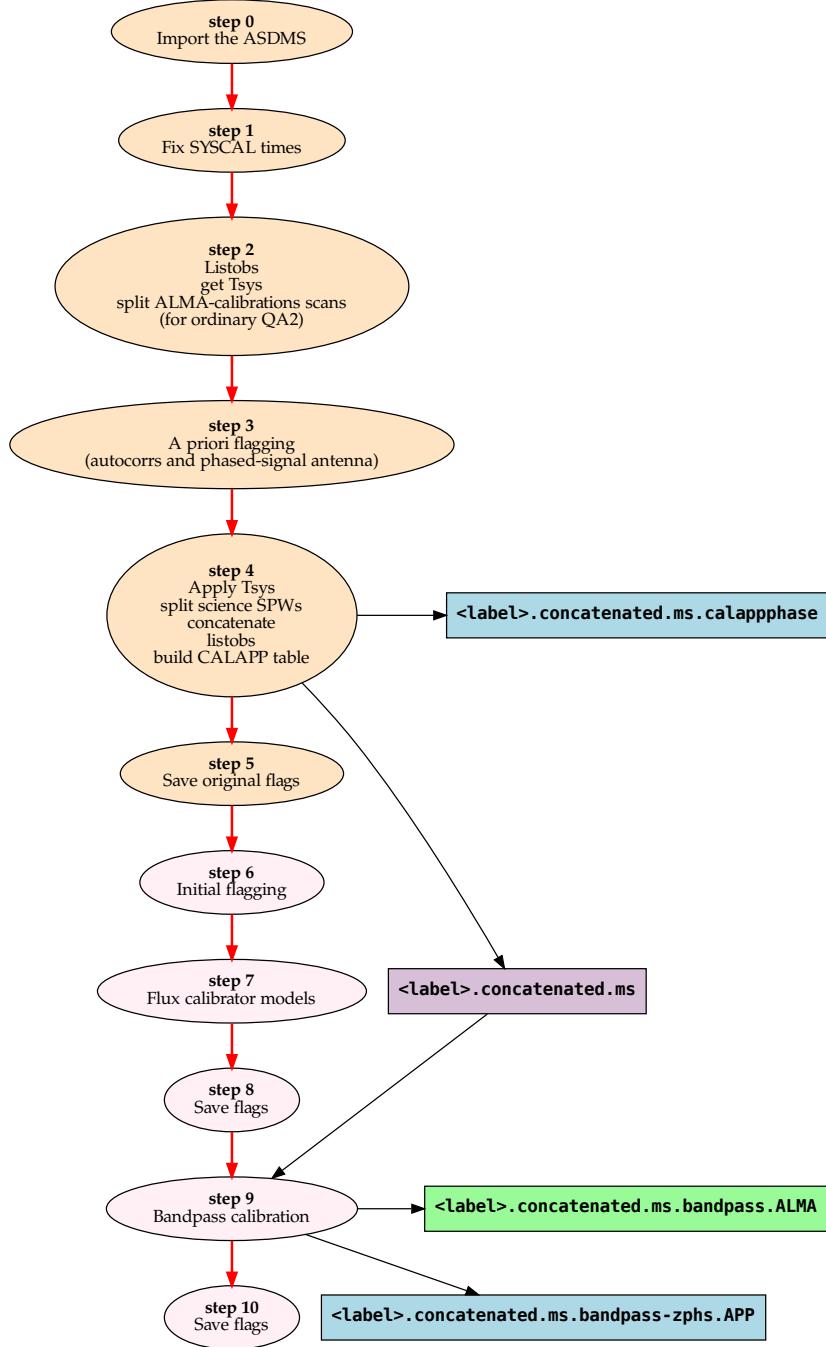


Figure 3. Part 1 of the workflow diagram for CASA calibration of APS interferometry data (continued in Fig. 4). The script is partitioned into 21 steps which are represented by the corresponding ovals in the flow. The colors of the ovals gather the various steps into four main parts of the data processing path: (a) initial data import (light orange); (b) ordinary calibration similar to normal ALMA interferometry modified for APS-mode; (c) polarization calibration specific to APS-mode; (d) imaging and QA2 products packaging. The blue and green boxes refer to calibration tables generated and delivered to the VLBI correlators for running PolConvert; the purple boxes refer to measurement sets uv-data files generated at various stages; the orange "artifacts" box refers to a directory full of diagnostics and other script output included in the deliverables to the correlators; and a few text objects are shown in grey. For clarity, not all of the arrows (e.g., those to the measurement sets) are shown, or arrows are shown to flow through products (e.g., step 15).

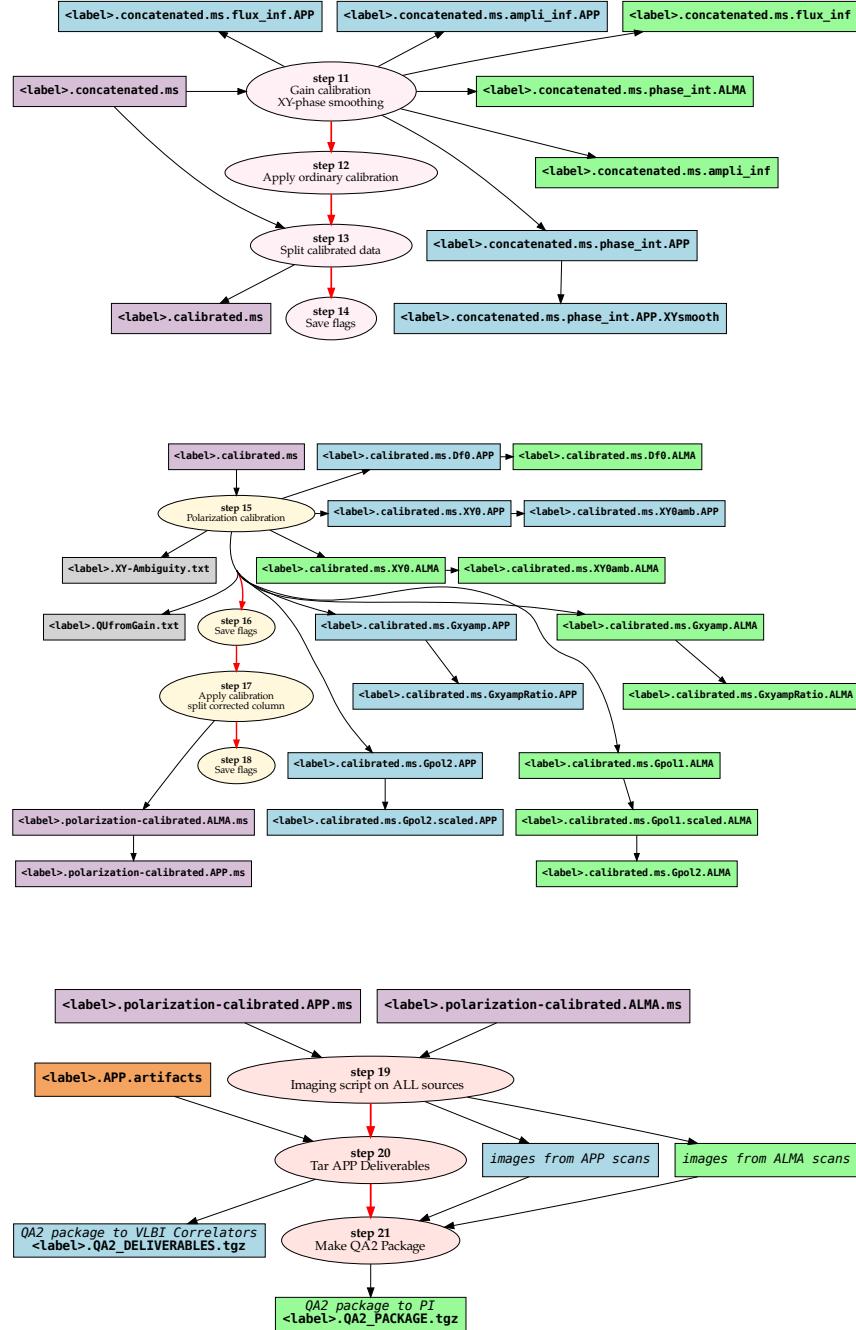


Figure 4. Continuation of the workflow diagram for CASA calibration of APS interferometry data from Fig. 3.

bles as incremental calibration (i.e., not as tables to be appended). The data on different `CalAppPhase` tables from different ASDM files are collected into a single `CalAppPhase` table.

Another important difference to the standard procedure is that water vapor radiometer (WVR), system-temperature (T_{sys}), and antenna-position corrections are not applied to the data before concatenation. The reason for this is that TelCal solves for the antenna phases by self-calibrating the intra-ALMA cross-correlations with no a-priori T_{sys} and WVR corrections. Applying these corrections before the antennas gain calibration (see next subsections), implies that the phase gains would not be derived exactly on the same data used by TelCal, and the incremental phase gains (with respect to TelCal solutions) could be biased. The effect of this potential bias is likely more important for the WVR than the T_{sys} corrections. However, an additional good reason to avoid using T_{sys} corrections is that in the case some antennas have failed T_{sys} measurements, opacity corrections would be applied for some phased antennas and not in others, biasing the phased-array calibration¹⁰. By not applying these a-priori corrections, all phased antennas are treated equally in the calibration (the phased signal for VLBI is an *unweighted* sum of the signals from all the phased antennas).

4.1.2. Data flagging

Standard a-priori flagging of autocorrelated data, pointing and atmosphere measurements, times when the antennas were slewing, etc. is applied to individual MSs (one per execution block) before concatenation. One main difference with respect to standard procedures, is that in the pre-calibration stage no data flagging is applied for the shadowing among the antennas. This is because the APS software does not flag phased antennas based on shadowing, so flagging them offline during calibration would bias `PolConvert` calibration (§ 6.1). While this limitation may affect the ALMA visibilities (e.g., introduce cross-talk between the antennas involved in the shadowing or degrade the polarization purity of the signal), shadowing flags can still be applied after the phase calibration and before the polarization calibration, since the latter is done using all the observations of the polarization calibrator together (i.e., any visibility flagged due to the shadowing would not affect the calibration process).

¹⁰ Note that in ordinary ALMA observations, antennas (and/or scans) with failed T_{sys} measurements are usually removed from the analysis, but this is not an option in APS observations, because those antennas have already been added to the phased sum.

In APS observations, the sum antenna, which stores the phased signal, is a virtual¹¹ antenna and therefore must be flagged before calibration. In principle, the visibilities of any baseline related to the sum antenna will be equal to the auto-correlation (with some delay) of the signal of the other antenna in the baseline, plus a small contribution from the cross-correlations with all the other phased antennas in the array. Including these baselines would introduce a bias in the antenna gains and thus must be excluded. In Cycle 4, the sum antenna appears to CASA as "DV03" and was automatically flagged.

In addition to the standard a-priori flagging, the first few integrations of VLBI scans during which the phases are still being adjusted, are flagged as well. In particular, the APS scans are started two sub-scans (ca. 18 s) prior to the start of the VLBI recording to allow the APS to calculate and apply the phase adjustments. The "phase-up" occurs after the first sub-scan; the second sub-scan receives a phase update in the first 4-s integration (Fig. 2). Thus, the first ~ 22 sec of VLBI scans (with a typical length ~ 4 -8 min) are routinely flagged to prevent using poorly phased data.

4.2. Bandpass Calibration

The bandpass calibration tables are derived from observations of the bandpass calibrators in ALMA mode. The same targets are usually also observed in the VLBI schedule for the VLBI bandpass calibration. Figure 5 shows the amplitudes and phases of the bandpass solutions for one of the phased antennas in both Band 3 and Band 6. Two different bandpass tables are used in the calibration. One is obtained from an ordinary calibration using the `ALMAscans` (the `.bandpass` table in the `QA2` package) and is applied to the `ALMAscans`. The other table is a copy of the first one, but with all phases zeroed (the `.bandpass-zphs` table in the `QA2` package); this is applied to the `APSscans`. This scheme is necessary because of the intrinsic difference between `ALMAscans` and `APSscans`. In ALMA-mode, any difference between the X and Y bandpass phases reflects residual cross-delays from the ALMA correlator model, which is not used in APS-mode. In APS-mode, the Tel-Cal phase adjustments introduce additional X-Y cross phases (in frequency chunks) which are, by construction, zero for the reference antenna. The phases of the chunks must be solved for using the polarization calibrator, but with no bandpass phases applied to the data.

¹¹ Technically, it does not exist to the ALMA control system and thus the normal metadata related to an antenna do not exist either.

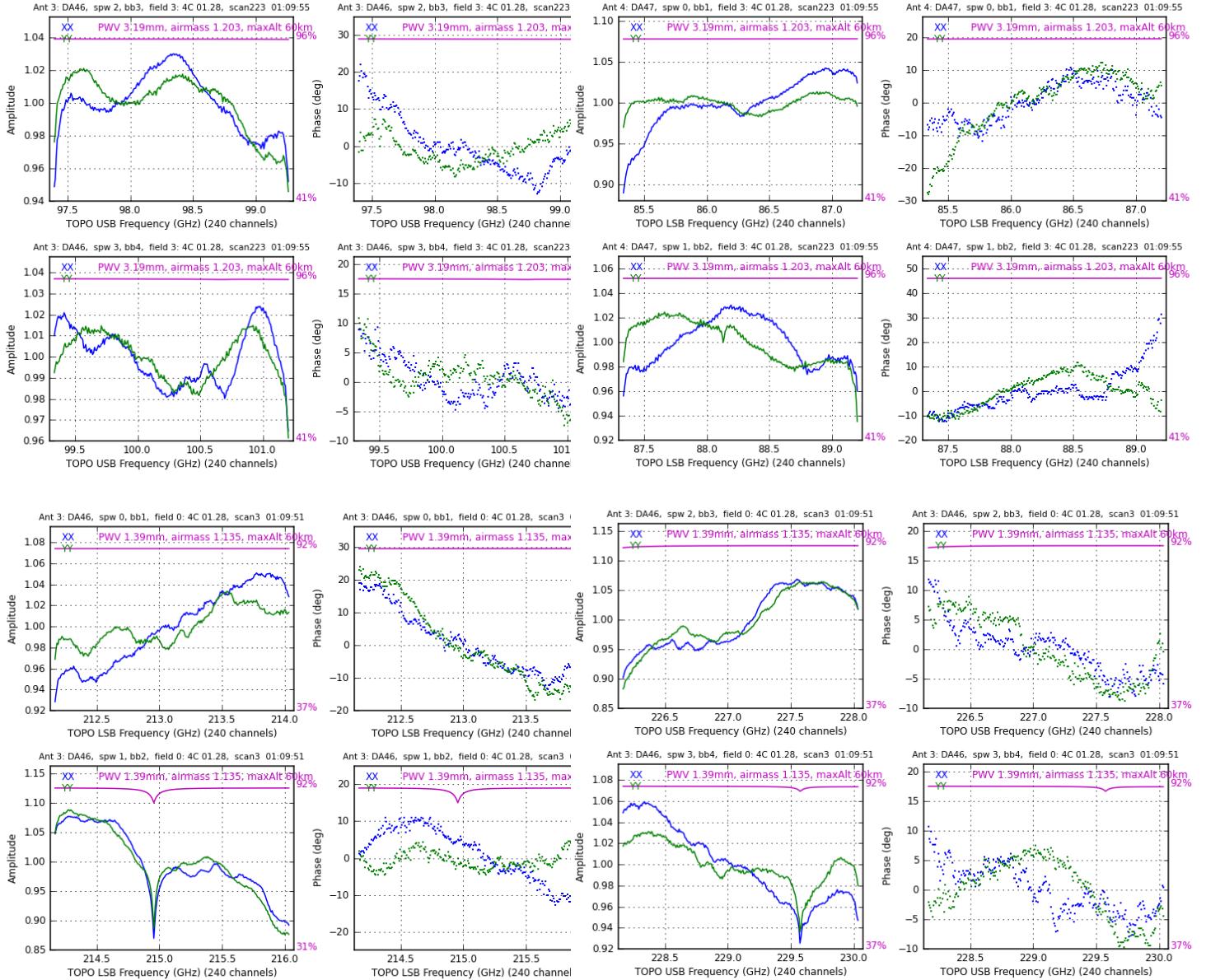


Figure 5. Bandpass (amplitude and phase) of the phased antenna DA46 for SPW=0,1 (left panels) and SPW=2,3 (right panels) in Band 3 (project 2016.1.01116.V; top panels) and Band 6 (Track A; bottom panels), respectively. The bandpass calibrator is 4C 01.28 in both bands. Note the prominent atmospheric (ozone) absorption lines (at ~ 214.9 GHz and ~ 229.6 GHz).

Since APP observations may be done with a “flexible” array¹² in which different antennas can be present at different times during the execution of a given project or observing track, there could be cases where some antennas are not in the array during observations of the bandpass calibrator (but are either added later or dropped earlier). Such antennas would miss bandpass calibration and would be flagged following standard procedures.

¹² Since VLBI observations must carry on with the VLBI schedule in the event of antenna failures, the APP design allows for array antennas to be removed and restored as necessary.

Two solutions are implemented in the APP calibration scheme to address this issue: a) more than one source can be listed as bandpass calibrator (in ALMAscans); b) in cases where some (well-functioning) antennas did not observe any suitable bandpass calibrator during an entire track, a flat bandpass is assumed by setting a unity-gain for the bandpass amplitude solutions (this avoids these good antennas to be flagged). The latter option was never used in the Cycle-4 data processing.

4.3. Phase Gains Calibration

The phase gains are also intrinsically different between the ALMAscans and APSscans (the bandpass tables to be

pre-applied are different), and are therefore found separately for each set of scans. The `gaincal` task derives phase gains tables `.phase_int` and `.phase_int.APP`, respectively, with a solution interval equal to the integration time of the ALMA correlator (`soltint = 'int'`). Figure 6 shows the time evolution of phase gains for a typical phased antenna both in `APSscans` and `ALMAscans`. For the `APSscans` (Figure 6, left), the phases are around zero with no offset between the polarizations. During ordinary ALMA observations (Figure 6, right), there are clear phase offsets between polarizations (X/Y cross-phase) and the phases are offset from zero.

Figure 7 shows the time evolution of phase gains for a "comparison" antenna (i.e., an antenna participating in the observations, but not being phased). Also in the case of a comparison antenna, there is a difference (in the phases of each polarization channel) between `APSscans` and `ALMAscans`, owing to the fact that the corrections from the ALMA correlator model are not applied in the APS-mode.

4.4. Amplitude Calibration and Absolute Flux-density Scale

The amplitude calibration and the absolute flux-density scaling are mostly performed as in standard ALMA observations. This process uses a primary flux-density calibrator and is based on self-calibration of the observed sources, and consists of three steps:

1. The CASA task `setjy` is used to scale the model of the flux-density calibrator to its correct value. The models of all the other sources are set to a flux density of 1 Jy.
2. The CASA task `gaincal` is then used to calibrate the amplitudes (with a solution interval of length equal to the VLBI scans) of the antenna gains for all sources, after applying on the fly the bandpass corrections (§ 4.2) and the phase gains corrections (§ 4.3). The amplitude gains are stored in the `.ampli_inf` table.
3. The CASA task `fluxscale` uses the amplitude gains (generated in the previous step) to bootstrap the flux-density from the primary flux-density calibrator into all the observed sources. The output is a new gain table, `.flux_inf`, with all the gains scaled to Jy units.

We note that the *changes* in atmospheric opacity (for each source) are encoded in the gain tables generated in step #2. For instance, a higher opacity for a given VLBI

scan will automatically result in a higher amplitude correction for all the affected antennas in that scan.

Figure 8 shows the amplitude gains for the phased antenna DA41 in Band 6, including `APSscans` and `ALMAscans`. The left panel shows the gains from the `<label>.ampli_inf` table, by assuming a normalized flux density for all sources. The right panel shows the amplitude gains from the `.flux_inf` table. Note that most of the spread observed in the gains is removed after the absolute flux-density scaling¹³ (although some dependence on the elevation remains, especially near the end of the track when sources are typically setting).

At this stage there are a few subtle differences with respect to standard ALMA amplitude calibration procedures. First, since each mode needs a different bandpass and phase gain tables, the amplitude gains must be found separately for `APSscans` and `ALMAscans`. Secondly, the gain calibration is performed in "T" mode (i.e., one common gain for the two polarizations), in order to avoid altering the X/Y amplitude ratios for the polarization calibrator (this would affect the estimate of the QU Stokes parameters from the XX and YY visibilities vs. parallactic angle; see § 5.2.3). Thirdly, the T_{sys} measurements at the individual ALMA antennas, normally used to track the atmospheric opacity, are not used in the calibration. Instead, in the APS data calibration, any effect from the time-variable atmospheric opacity during the observation of a given source is tracked by the amplitude self-calibration (i.e., the gains stored in the `<label>.ampli_inf` tables). While this scheme effectively removes the bulk of the opacity effect, it leaves a global scaling factor in the `<label>.flux_inf` gains that is related to the difference between the opacity correction in the observation of the primary flux calibrator and the (average) opacity in the observation of a given source. Such a difference should be of the order of a few %, for high antenna elevations, but it could be much higher if the air mass difference between the primary flux calibrator and the target sources is higher (i.e., at low elevations). In summary, not accounting for the T_{sys} of the individual ALMA antennas introduces an amplitude offset which is source-dependent and constant during the observing epoch. Appendix B.1 provides an estimate of this amplitude scaling factor for each target (see values in Tables 9 and 10).

4.4.1. Primary flux-density calibrators

As in ordinary ALMA projects, VLBI projects include observations of primary flux-density calibrators (see Ta-

¹³ The amplitude gains should be independent of the observed source and thus reflect the true antenna gains.

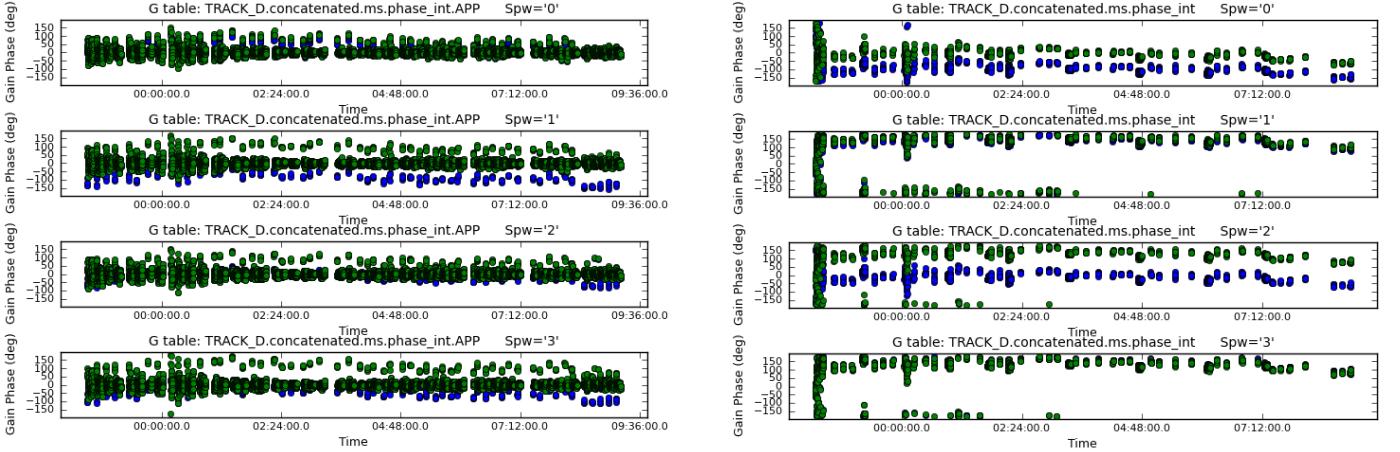


Figure 6. Phase gains of the phased antenna DA41 in Band 6 (Track D) in APSscans (left) and ALMAscans (right). Blue and green show XX and YY polarizations. The points with phases far from zero correspond to the first integrations of every VLBI scans where the antenna are not yet properly phased (see § 2.1.2 and Fig. 2).

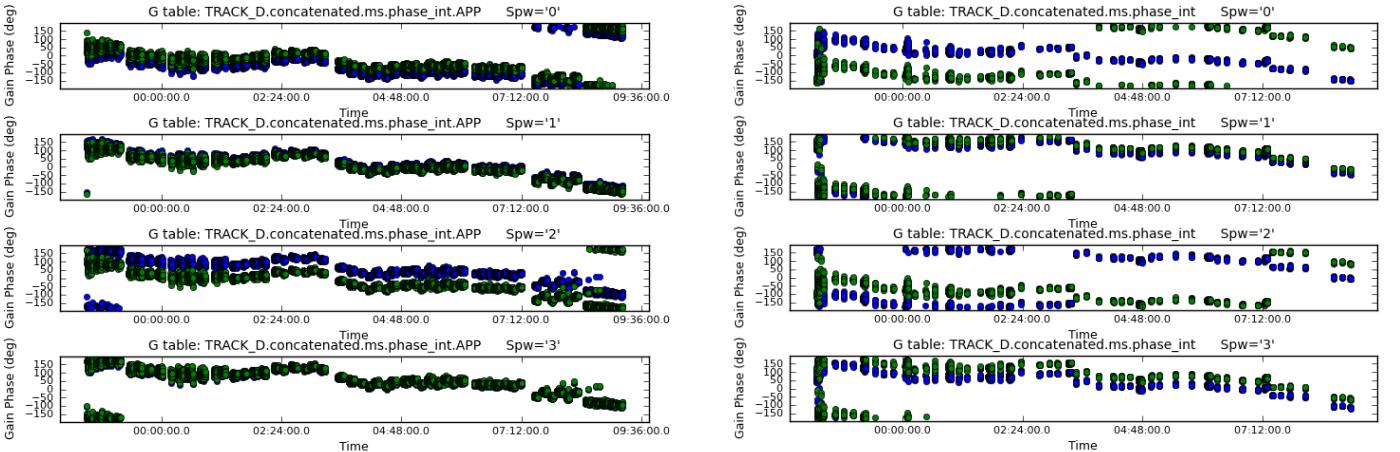


Figure 7. Phase gains of the comparison (i.e. non-phased) antenna DA64 in Band 6 (in Track D) in APSscans (left) and ALMAscans (right). Note that also in this case, there is a clear difference between APSscans and ALMAscans, owing to the fact that the corrections from the ALMA correlator model are not applied in the APS-mode. Blue and green points show XX and YY polarizations, respectively.

bles 4 and 6). In some cases, the ALMA system chose a solar-system object (SSO), which provides the most accurate flux-density measurement, based on ephemeris estimates of the sub-solar illumination. In other cases, quasars (QSOs) were chosen from the ALMA flux-density monitoring database ('grid' sources) which includes measurements mostly in Band 3 and Band 7: flux values for Bands 4/5/6 are obtained by estimating the spectral index from a power-law fit from the Band 3 to Band 7. When the primary flux calibrator is an SSO, only baselines shorter than 100 m are considered to determine the fluxes of the remainder fields, while for QSOs no uv -range cut is applied. Flux estimates from QSOs are affected by two systematics. First, a constant spectral index (from a power-law fit from the Band 3 to

the Band 7) is not a valid assumption for many QSOs. Second, since the QSOs are variable, the accuracy of the flux-density calibration may depend on the time lag between the monitoring entries and the observing date. During the the 2017 VLBI campaign, there were also times when neither SSOs nor grid sources were observed.

In order to provide the most self-consistent flux-density calibration among the different tracks, we bootstrapped the flux-density estimates from the tracks with SSOs (i.e., B, C for the EHT and 2016.1.00413.V, 2016.1.01216.V for the GMVA) into tracks with no SSO, using a commonly-appearing strong source as the primary flux-density calibrator. For the GMVA, we used 4C 01.28 (J1058+0133) and for EHT tracks we used 3C279. While this method is not affected by the spec-

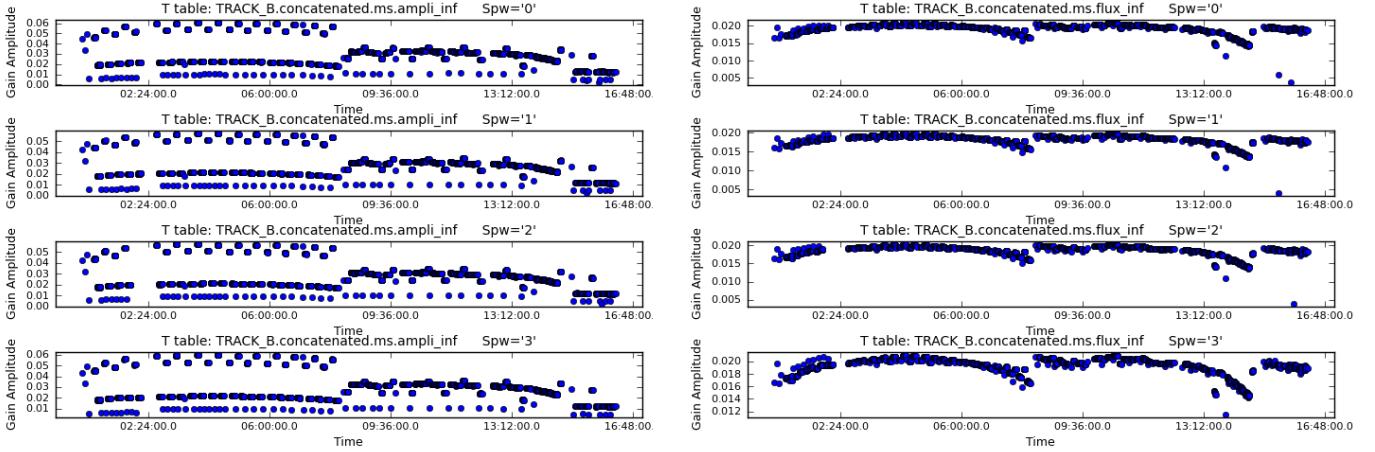


Figure 8. Amplitude gains for antenna DA 41 during track B in Band 6. In the left panel, unity flux-densities are used for all sources but the primary calibrator, Ganymede, whereas the right panel shows the gains after bootstrapping the flux density from the primary calibrator to all sources.

tral index uncertainty, it is based on the assumption that the QSO is not variable across several days. In Appendix B.2 we quantify these systematics and assess that the overall uncertainty on the flux scale of targets observed with the GMVA and EHT is in most cases within 10% (see Fig. 16 and Tables 9 and 10).

5. POLARIZATION CALIBRATION

VOM observations are always performed in full-polarization mode to supply the inputs to the polarization conversion process at the VLBI correlators (§ 6.1). This requires continuous monitoring of a polarized calibrator for calibration purposes. Since the delay corrections applied in the correlator to `APSscans` and `ALMAscans` are different (and it is non-trivial to transfer calibrations between `ALMAscans` and `APSscans`), it is imperative that the polarization calibrator appears not only in the cyclic ALMA project calibration execution, but also in the VLBI scans.

Here we first summarize some basic concepts of the standard procedure for polarization calibration of ALMA data (§ 5.1) and then we provide details on individual steps in the data calibration procedure (§ 5.2). In particular, the gain calibration solution is first obtained without any source polarization model (such a gain solution absorbs the source polarization; § 5.2.1). To extract the Stokes Q and U of the calibrator hidden in the gain solution, one can use the `almapolhelpers` function `qufromgain` in CASA (§ 5.2.3). The cross-hand phase differences relative to a reference antenna are calibrated using the CASA task `gaintcal` with the mode `XYf+QU` (§ 5.2.2). After the cross-hand phase calibration, the instrumental polarization calibration is performed using the CASA task `polcal` (§ 5.2.4). The

selection of calibrators is justified in § 5.3 and some special procedures with respect to the standard approach are listed in § 5.4.

5.1. Basics/standard polarization calibration

In interferometers having antennas with linearly polarized feeds (like ALMA) both orthogonal linear polarizations (X and Y) are received simultaneously and the data are correlated to obtain XX, YY, XY, and YX correlations. The polarization response can be described assuming that each feed is perfectly coupled to the polarization state to which it is sensitive, with the addition of a complex factor times the orthogonal polarization; this is called the "leakage" or "D-term" model. In the limit of negligible higher order terms in the instrumental polarization and zero circular polarization¹⁴, the cross correlations for linear feeds on a baseline between antenna i and antenna j is given by (e.g., Nagai et al. 2016)

$$X_i X_j^* = (I + Q_\psi) + U_\psi (D_{X_j}^* + D_{X_i}) \quad (1)$$

$$X_i Y_j^* = U_\psi + I(D_{Y_j}^* + D_{X_i}) + Q_\psi (D_{Y_j}^* - D_{X_i}) \quad (2)$$

$$Y_i X_j^* = U_\psi + I(D_{Y_i} + D_{X_j}^*) + Q_\psi (D_{Y_i} - D_{X_j}^*) \quad (3)$$

$$Y_i Y_j^* = (I - Q_\psi) + U_\psi (D_{X_j}^* + D_{X_i}), \quad (4)$$

where $Q_\psi = Q \cos 2\psi + U \sin 2\psi$, $U_\psi = -Q \cos 2\psi + U \sin 2\psi$, ψ is the parallactic angle, and D_X and D_Y are the instrumental polarization D-terms. Therefore, a contribution from Stokes Q, U, and parallactic angle ψ appears in the real part of all correlations. Each

¹⁴ The first-order D-term level is typically 2–3%, therefore the second-order D-terms are assumed to be negligible. Stokes V = 0 is assumed for simplicity.

Stokes parameter can be obtained from these four equations, and thus the calibration residuals of D_{X_i} , D_{X_j} , D_{Y_i} , D_{Y_j} affect the Q and U visibilities. The instrumental contribution to the cross-hands visibilities (i.e., the effect due to leakage) is independent of parallactic angle (and thus is constant with time), whereas the contribution of linear polarization from the source rotates with parallactic angle for alt-az mount antennas and it is therefore time-dependent. This makes it possible to uniquely separate the source and instrumental contributions to the polarized interferometer response. To that end, observations with an array using linear feeds need to include frequent measurements of an unresolved calibrator over a wide range of parallactic angle.

5.2. Detailed steps

5.2.1. Gains for the polarization calibrator

In order to examine the polarization calibrator, the first gains are determined with `gaincal` using `gaintype='G'` (i.e., independent solutions for the XX and YY correlations), providing in output the calibration table '`<label>.Gpol1`' : the gain corrections in this table absorb all of the polarization contributions. The (linear) source polarization can be displayed by plotting the (antenna-based) amplitude polarization ratio vs. time (using `poln='/'` in `plotcal`), which reveals a clear variation as the linear polarization rotates with parallactic angle as a function of time (Fig. 9, left panel). Once a full polarization source model is obtained for the polarization calibrator (§ 5.2.3), one can revise the gain calibration using such a model, yielding in output the calibration table '`<label>.Gpol2`', where any signature of the source polarization is removed from the gains (Fig. 9, right panel).

5.2.2. X-Y Cross-phase

The bandpass and gain tables computed in § 4 are adequate for the parallel hands. Since the phase of the reference antenna is set to zero in both polarizations, yielding relative phases for all other antennas¹⁵, a single residual phase bandpass relating the phase of the two hands of polarization in the reference antenna remains in the cross-hands of all baselines. The APS has already removed a bulk cross-delay (linear phase slope) in this phase bandpass¹⁶, but any residual non-

¹⁵ In radio-interferometry absolute phase values are not measured.

¹⁶ As noted in § 2.1.1, the APS makes phase corrections per channel average, and the aggregate of these corrections across a sub-band or SPW is equivalent to a delay correction. Since this is done independently in X and Y, the net effect is an X-Y cross-delay correction.

linear phase bandpass in the XY-phase needs also to be solved for, so that both cross- and parallel-hands can be combined to extract correct Stokes parameters. This can be computed running `gaincal` in mode `XYf+QU`¹⁷, which provides in output the calibration tables '`<label>.XY0.ALMA`' and '`<label>.XY0.APP`'¹⁸. Figure 10 shows the X-Y cross-phases of the reference antenna obtained for EHT track D in `APSscans`.

There are a number of considerations that apply specifically to handling the X-Y cross-phases for APS observations.

1. Differences are expected between `ALMAscans` and `APSscans` due to the different corrections applied by the APS software. For instance, the cross-phases in individual SPWs of the `APSscans` show small jumps among the frequency chunks used by TelCal (§ 2.1.1).
2. The X-Y phase offset determined for the `APSscans` is independent of the antenna used as the reference in the QA2, since such an offset was applied to all the antennas prior to the cross-correlation, while keeping all phases close to zero. For the `ALMAscans`, using a different reference antenna in the QA2 calibration changes the derived X-Y offset.
3. It is imperative for the success of the polarization conversion (§ 6.1), to flag “noisy” solutions in the X-Y phase difference in the '`<label>.phase_int.APP`' calibration tables (obtained during ordinary calibration; see § 4.3), in order to minimize leakage-like noise in the VLBI visibilities (see Appendix D). To this end, a cross-polarization running average of the phase gains is applied to the '`<label>.phase_int.APP`' tables, yielding the '`<label>.phase_int.APP.XYsmooth`' tables, which are applied before polarization calibration.
4. It is necessary to check and fix possible X/Y cross-phase jumps of 180 degrees within each SPW (Appendix A.2.1).

¹⁷ `gaincal` in mode `XYf+QU` averages all baselines together and first solves for the XY-phase as a function of channel. It then solves for a channel-averaged source polarization (with the channel-dependent XY-phase corrected).

¹⁸ `gaincal` actually writes in output tables '`<label>.XY0amb.ALMA`' and '`<label>.XY0amb.APP`'; the `almapolhelpers` function `xyamb` is then used to obtain the '`<label>.XY0.ALMA`' and '`<label>.XY0.APP`' tables, once solved for the QU ambiguity, as described in § 5.2.3.

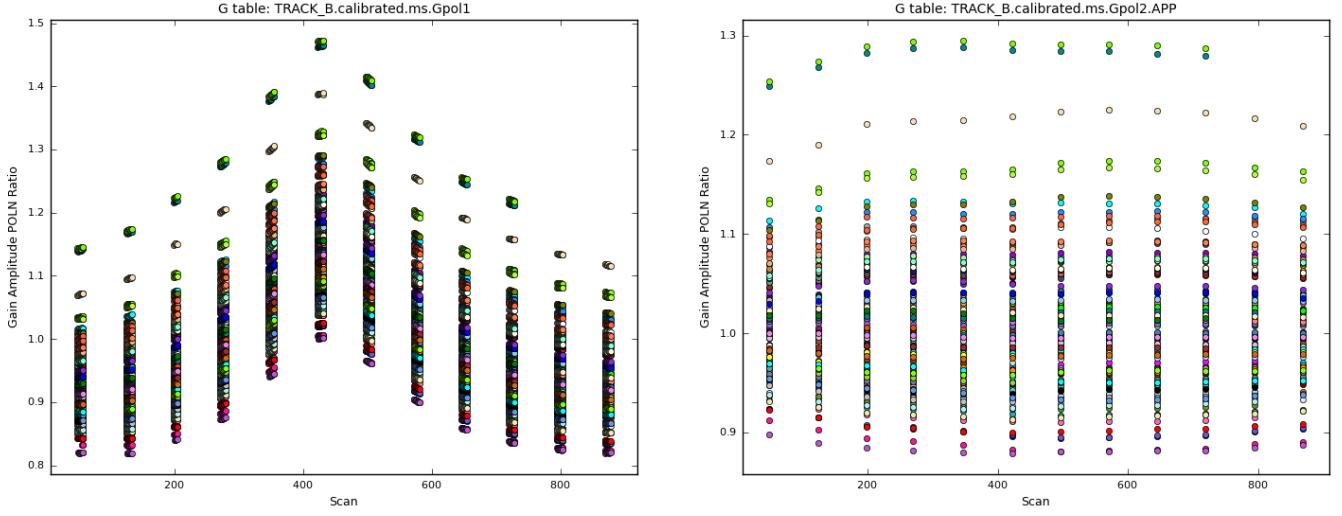


Figure 9. X/Y amplitude gain ratio versus scan number from the tables ‘<label>.Gpol1’ (left) and ‘<label>.Gpol2’ (right) for Track B in Band 6. The polarization calibrator is 3C279.

5. Only the X-Y phases are solved for, while the X-Y cross-delay is not computed: the bulk of the cross-delay is already removed by the APS.

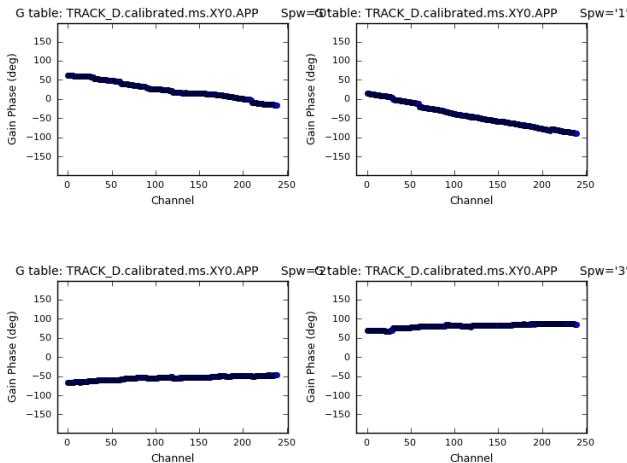


Figure 10. X-Y cross-phase of the reference antenna in APS mode for Track D in Band 6 for each of the four SPWs.

5.2.3. Estimating QU for the polarization calibrator

The CASA task `gaincal` used in mode `XYf+QU` determines not only the X-Y phase offset, but also as a by-product the Q and U Stokes parameters for the polarization calibrator. Since `gaincal` only uses the XY and YX correlations to determine the X-Y phase offset, this estimate has a degeneracy of π radians, which translates to an ambiguity in the signs of both

Q and U Stokes parameters ($\pi/2$ in the polarization angle): $(\text{XY-phase}, Q, U) \rightarrow (\text{XY-phase} + \pi, -Q, -U)$ ¹⁹. To break this degeneracy, the actual signs of Q and U must be determined. This can be done with the `almapolhelpers` function `qufromgain`, which “extracts” the source polarization information (Q and U values) encoded in the ratio between the X and Y gains for the polarization calibrator (contained in the ‘<label>.Gpol1’ table described in § 5.2.1). This estimate of Stokes Q and U is not as good as can be obtained from the cross-hands from the XY and YX correlations (§ 5.2.2), since it relies on the gain polarization ratio being stable, which is not necessarily true. Therefore it is mostly useful in removing the ambiguity that occurs in the cross-hand estimate (and obtaining ‘<label>.XY0.ALMA’ and ‘<label>.XY0.APP’ tables from ‘<label>.XY0amb.ALMA’ and ‘<label>.XY0amb.APP’ tables). Nevertheless, we assessed that both methods provide consistent values for the polarization angles and fractional linear polarization, which is indicative of a self-consistent calibration.

5.2.4. Polarization Leakage (D-terms)

Once the polarization model is obtained for the polarization calibrator and the X-Y phase offsets have been calibrated, one can solve for the instrumental polarization: the leakage terms or D-terms are estimated using the CASA task `polcal`. This task produces an absolute instrumental polarization solution on top of the source

¹⁹ Changing the sign of U and Q is equivalent to changing the sign of the cross-phase gain by adding π radians.

polarization and ordinary calibrations. Note that no reference antenna is used here because the polarized source provides sufficient constraints to solve for all instrumental polarization parameters on all antennas, relative to the specified source polarization. This is not possible in the case of an unpolarized calibrator (or in the circular basis, even if the calibrator is polarized), where only relative instrumental polarization factors among the antennas may be determined with respect to the reference antenna.

The D-terms are stored in the `<label>.Df0` tables. The values fitted are of the order of a few percent (and generally <10%; see Figures 11, 12). The `<label>.Df0` tables are then computed into the sky frame and arranged in a Jones matrix that can apply corrections (up to second order) to all four correlation products (XX, XY, YX and YY). These corrections are stored in a new matrix, the `<label>.Df0gen` table.

We explicitly note that the problem of the leakage calibration of each individual ALMA antenna is not critical, since the effect of the D-terms on the final VLBI calibration is relatively small (below the thermal limit of the VLBI baselines).

5.2.5. Amplitude gain ratios between X and Y

Once the Stokes parameters of the polarization calibrator are estimated, they can be used as a model to estimate the ratio of amplitude gains between the X and Y polarizers for each ALMA antenna. These X/Y amplitude gain ratios are found by running `gaincal` (one solution, combining all scans of the polarization calibrator), using our estimate of Stokes parameters for the polarization calibrator and applying the X-Y phase and D-term calibration on the fly (`gaintable=['<label>.XY0.APP', '<label>.Df0gen.APP']`). This yields in output the table `<label>.Gxyamp.APP` in `APSscans` (a similar table can be obtained for `ALMAscans`).

5.3. Polarization Calibrators

Based on a comparative study among all potential polarization calibrators observed in the VLBI campaign, the source 3C 279 was established as the best calibrator. It is a strong mm source (~ 13 Jy in Band 3 and ~ 9 Jy in Band 6) with a high fractional polarization (12–15%) and was observed with a large parallactic-angle coverage. 3C 279 was also observed on multiple (consecutive) days, allowing a check of the stability of the source (and/or of the array) polarimetry across the whole campaign. During three nights (Apr 2, 3, 7) 3C279 was not included in the VLBI schedules, and alternative polarization calibrators had to be employed. Despite the fact

that their fractional polarizations are an order of magnitude lower than 3C 279, they allowed us to achieve a satisfactory calibration of the X-Y phases at the reference antenna. Tables 7 and 8 show the polarization properties of 3C 279 and the ‘alternative’ polarization calibrators, in Bands 3 and 6, respectively.

5.4. Special procedures

Tables 7 and 8 show an appreciable Faraday Rotation of the polarization calibrators used as alternatives to 3C279. A rotation of the electric vector position angle (EVPA) of several degrees across the SPWs (as seen in Band 3), yields a rotation measure (RM) of order of 3×10^4 rad/m². Such a high rotation can potentially bias the calibration of the leakage terms (D-terms) if one single (i.e., frequency-averaged) polarization model is used in the `polcal` CASA task, as per the official QA2 procedure. This effect is shown in Figs. 11 and 12, which compare the D-terms in the Band 3 experiment 2016.1.01116.V as estimated with a standard (QA2) procedure (i.e., one single model for source polarization in all SPWs), versus independent models for each SPW. The systematics clearly seen in the former case are minimized in the latter. Based on this evidence, each SPW was separately calibrated in polarization, by accounting for the different EVPA of the polarization calibrator in each SPW (i.e., accounting for the RM in the calibrator), as well as for the spectral index. This is especially important for the GMVA (3mm) observations.

A couple of final remarks are in order. The polarization calibration can be done using either `ALMAscans` or `APSscans` or both. During the April 2017 VLBI campaign (good) polarization calibrators were not observed often enough in ALMA mode, therefore only `APSscans` were used (which ensured a good coverage of the parallactic angle). Therefore, the `ALMAscans` were not calibrated in polarization. Finally, only data from antennas that were phased during the entire observing track are used for the polarization calibration²⁰.

6. CALIBRATION OF PHASED-ALMA AS A SINGLE VLBI STATION

The QA2 calibration described in §§ 4 and 5 provides the set of calibration tables needed by `PolConvert` to calibrate phased-ALMA as a single VLBI station.

In summary, the QA2 process produces the following gain solution tables:

²⁰ If the same antenna were used in the phased-array and as a comparison antenna over the course of the same observing track, it would have inconsistent X-Y phases that would bias the calibration.

Table 7. Flux and polarization properties of the polarization calibrators employed in Band 3 across the GMVA campaign, as derived by `fluxscale` and `gaincal` in mode `XYf+QU` (and properly corrected for the π -radians ambiguities). A reference frequency of 93.084 GHz is assumed.

Project	Source	Flux (Jy)	Spectral	p(%)	EVPA (deg.)				RM (rad/m ²)
			index		SPW 0	SPW 1	SPW 2	SPW 3	
2016.1.01116.V	4C 01.28	7.6 ± 0.4^a	-0.45 ± 0.04^a	4.5 ± 0.1	-28.58	-28.34	-27.66	-27.63	-5000 ± 500^b
2016.1.00413.V	B1730–130	2.8 ± 0.1	-0.57 ± 0.03	0.92 ± 0.07	35.94	36.78	40.67	41.52	-31000 ± 6000
2016.1.01216.V	3C279	12.6 ± 0.6	0.37 ± 0.03	12.2 ± 0.2	43.42	43.55	44.21	44.30	-5000 ± 500

^aThe flux and spectral index for 4C 01.28 are estimated after bootstrapping from Callisto observed on Apr 3 (the day before).

^bThe EVPA and RM values are computed using `ALMAscans` since `APPscans` yield a much lower EVPA value in SPW 3 (~ -21 deg); values for other SPW were comparable between the two modes.

Table 8. Flux and polarization properties of the polarization calibrators employed in Band 6 across the EHT campaign, as derived by `fluxscale` and `gaincal` in mode `XYf+QU` (and properly corrected for the π -radians ambiguities). A reference frequency of 220.987 GHz is assumed.

Track	Source	Flux (Jy) ^a	Spectral	p(%)	EVPA (deg.)				RM (rad/m ²)
			Index ^a		SPW 0	SPW 1	SPW 2	SPW 3	
D (Apr 5)	3C279	8.9 ± 0.9	-0.60 ± 0.06	13.23 ± 0.04	45.17	45.17	45.28	45.32	-10000 ± 5000
B (Apr 6)	3C279	8.9 ± 0.9	-0.60 ± 0.06	13.04 ± 0.04	43.28	43.29	43.36	43.35	-5000 ± 5000
A (Apr 10)	3C279	8.9 ± 0.9	-0.60 ± 0.06	14.73 ± 0.06	40.18	40.19	40.18	40.20	-500 ± 4000
E (Apr 11)	3C279	8.9 ± 0.9	-0.60 ± 0.06	14.91 ± 0.08	40.13	40.14	40.01	40.08	6000 ± 4000
C (Apr 7)	B1921-293	3.1 ± 0.3	-0.82 ± 0.08	5.97 ± 0.07	-48.89	-49.02	-49.49	-49.59	44000 ± 10000

^aThe flux and spectral index for 3C279 are estimated after bootstrapping from Ganymede (observed in Track B), and then assumed constant on the other days.

- <label>.phase_int.APP.XYsmooth (hereafter denoted as G_p): phase gains (per integration time).
- <label>.flux_inf.APP (hereafter denoted as G_a): amplitude gains (per scan).
- <label>.bandpass_zphs (hereafter denoted as B_0): bandpass (with zeroed phases).
- <label>.XY0.APP (hereafter denoted as XY_p): cross-polarization phase at the TelCal phasing reference antenna.
- <label>.Gxyamp.APP (hereafter denoted as XY_a): amplitude cross-polarization ratios for all antennas.
- <label>.Df0.APP (hereafter denoted as D): D-terms at all antennas.

In the following parts of this section, we describe how these calibration tables are applied by `PolConvert` to

perform the polarization conversion (§ 6.1) and the flux calibration (§ 6.2) of phased-ALMA.

6.1. Polarization Conversion

Details of this process are described in Martí-Vidal et al. (2016), and here we summarize the main concepts for completeness.

As described in § 2.2, the DiFX software is “blind” to polarization and provides XL, XR, YL and YR correlation products. The visibilities in mixed-polarization basis can be arranged in a matrix form as

$$V_{+\odot} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{XR} & V_{XL} \\ V_{YR} & V_{YL} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (5)$$

where ALMA is assumed to be the first antenna in the baseline (linear polarization basis, denoted as +) and all the other stations observe in circular polarization basis

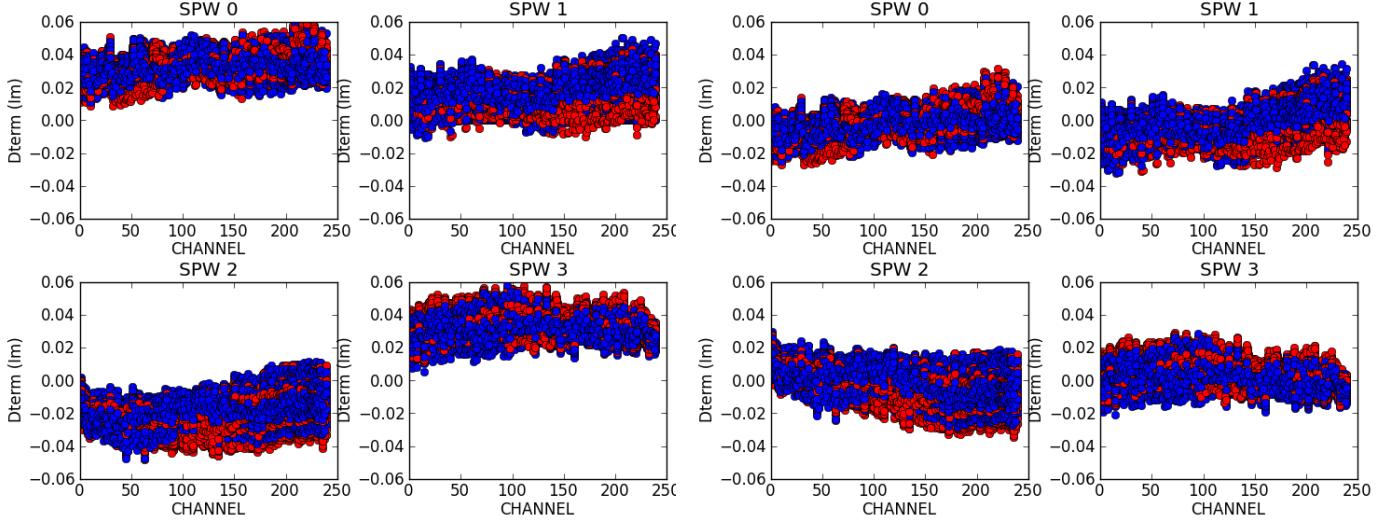


Figure 11. Imaginary part of all the polarization D-terms estimated in experiment 2016.1.00413.V. The left four panels do not account for the RM of the calibrator. The right four panels show the same data after accounting for the RM (i.e., calibrating with a different polarization model for each SPW). Red is for X; blue is for Y. Note the non-zero averages for all antennas when the RM is not taken into account.

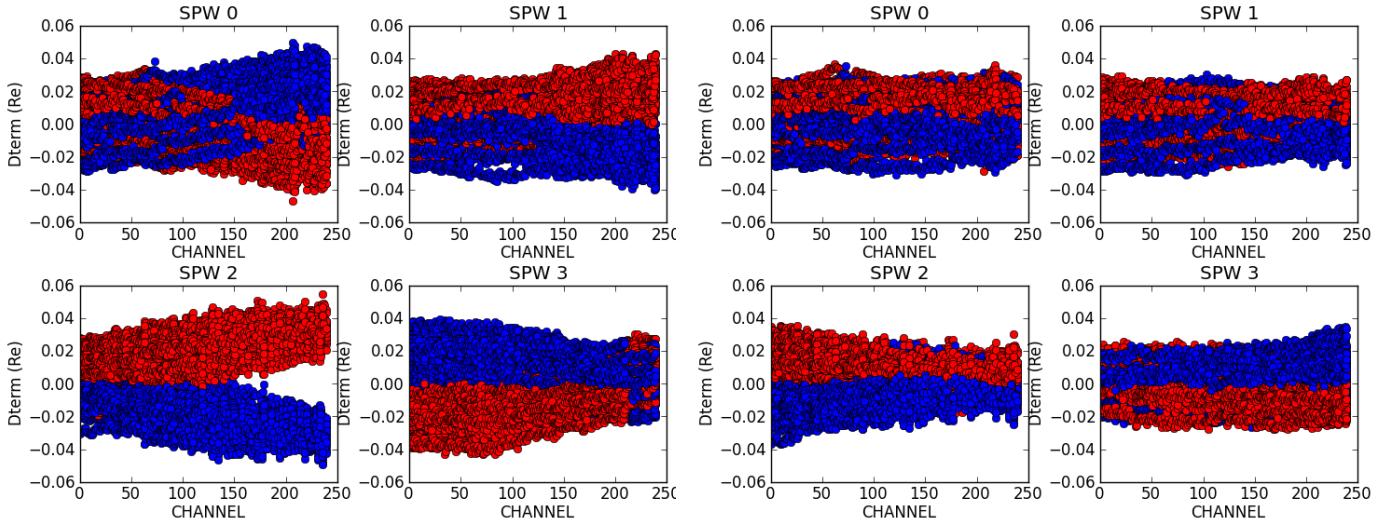


Figure 12. As in Fig. 11, but for the real part of the D terms. Note the larger $X - Y$ symmetric shifts when the RM is not taken into account.

(denoted as \odot). The matrix in pure circular basis (i.e., ALMA converted to circular) can be arranged as

The visibility matrix in circular-circular polarization can be recovered directly from the matrix in mixed-polarization by applying a simple matrix product:

$$V_{\odot\odot} = C_{\odot+} V_{+\odot}, \quad (7)$$

where (see Eq. 5 of Martí-Vidal et al. 2016)

$$V_{\odot\odot} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{RR} & V_{RL} \\ V_{LR} & V_{LL} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (6)$$

$$C_{\odot+} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i \\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix}$$

is the matrix that converts polarizations from linear to circular (C stands for *Conversion*).

Equation 7 assumes that the visibilities are free from instrumental effects (absence of noise and perfectly calibrated signals). The observed visibility matrix is then related to the perfectly-calibrated visibility matrix by the equation (as computed by **PolConvert**)

$$V_{\odot\odot}^{obs} = C_{\odot+} (J^A)^{-1} V_{+\odot}, \quad (8)$$

where J^A is the calibration Jones matrix of the phased array

$$J^A = \begin{pmatrix} \langle (B_0^i)_X (G_p^i)_X G_a^i \rangle & \langle (D^i)_X (B_0^i)_X (G_p^i)_X G_a^i \rangle \\ \langle (D^i)_Y (B_0^i)_Y (G_p^i)_Y G_a^i \rangle & \langle (B_0^i)_Y (G_p^i)_Y G_a^i (XY_p^r) \rangle \end{pmatrix}. \quad (9)$$

J^A includes all the calibration matrices (i.e., gain, bandpass, D-terms) of all the antennas in the phased array. In particular, G_a^i and G_p^i are the amplitude and phase gains, B_0^i is the bandpass, and D^i are the D-terms for the i th ALMA antenna; XY_p^r is the phase offset between the X and Y signals of the reference antenna (indicated with index r); $\langle \dots \rangle$ means averaging over phased antennas at each integration time. Note that the G_a gains do not distinguish between X and Y (solutions are forced to be the same for both polarizations using the "T" mode - § 4.4). **PolConvert** interpolates individual gains (linearly, in amplitude-phase space) in both frequency and time directions to the values at the VLBI correlator (see Appendix F; see also Appendix D for a discussion on possible issues related to this interpolation).

For the case where phased ALMA is the second station in the baseline :

$$V_{\odot\odot}^{obs} = V_{\odot+} [(J^A)^H]^{-1} C_{\odot+}^H, \quad (10)$$

where H is the Hermitian operator. Note that the application of Eqs. 8 and/or 10 automatically calibrates for the post-converted R-L delay and phase at ALMA. Thus, using phased ALMA as the reference antenna in the VLBI fringe-fitting will account for the absolute EVPA calibration and, furthermore, no fringe-fitting of the R-L delays will be needed.

6.1.1. Post-conversion effects of residual cross-polarization gains

In the estimate of the XY_p solutions, CASA assumes that the amount of circular polarization in the calibrator is negligible. If this is not the case, Stokes V appears as an imaginary component in the XY and YX correlation products, given in the sky frame. This component might be partially absorbed in the estimate of XY_p , hence introducing a phase offset between X and Y that cannot

be corrected following standard QA2 procedures. Nevertheless, if a phase offset is introduced in XY_p , it will appear as a leakage-like effect in the polconverted VLBI visibilities, which can then be calibrated downstream in the VLBI data processing. The proof of this statement is straightforward.

Given any gain Jones matrix in linear basis, J_+ , it can be converted into circular basis as $J_\odot = C_{\odot+} J_+ C_{+\odot}$. If J_+ has the form

$$J_+ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \rho \end{pmatrix}, \quad (11)$$

where ρ is a residual complex gain between the phased sums in X and Y , then

$$J_\odot \propto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & D \\ D & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (12)$$

which has the shape of a leakage matrix with equal D-terms for R and L . In this equation,

$$D = \frac{1 - \rho}{1 + \rho}, \quad (13)$$

which means that ρ can be derived from D , so that it is possible to use the VLBI calibration in order to improve the alignment of the X and Y phases at ALMA, thus allowing us to detect Stokes V with a higher accuracy.

According to the specifications devised by the APP, the D factor in Eq. 13 should be lower than 3% in absolute value, which translates into a ρ of less than $\sim 5\%$ in amplitude and ~ 5 degrees in phase. These figures fall within the requirements of ordinary ALMA full-polarization observations (i.e., a 0.1 % sensitivity in polarization or better, taken from the Call for Proposals²¹). Therefore, the requirement for a post-conversion polarization leakage below 3% is easily met after the QA2 calibration is performed.

6.2. Amplitude calibration

PolConvert applies a modified version of Eqs. 8 (or 10)

$$V_{\odot\odot} = \frac{K}{\sqrt{K_{00}K_{11}}} V_{+\odot}. \quad (14)$$

where phased-ALMA is assumed to be the first antenna in the baseline, $K = C_{\odot+} (J^A)^{-1}$ is the total (calibration plus conversion) matrix applied by **PolConvert** (Eq. 8), and K_{00} and K_{11} are the diagonal elements of K

²¹ <https://almascience.eso.org/proposing/call-for-proposals>

(the ratio ensures that the amplitude correction applied in Eq. 14 is normalized).

For compatibility with other VLBI stations, **PolConvert** stores the VLBI amplitude corrections A for phased-ALMA as a combination of T_{sys} (one value per intermediate frequency and integration time) and an instrumental gain given in degrees per flux unit or DPFU (assumed to be stable over time and frequency)

$$A = \sqrt{T_{sys}/DPFU} = \sqrt{\frac{|K_{00}K_{11}|}{N}} \quad (15)$$

or equivalently

$$T_{sys} = \frac{|K_{00}K_{11}|}{N} DPFU, \quad (16)$$

where N is the number of phased antennas at the given integration time. The \sqrt{N} factor in Eq. 15 comes from the scaling between the amplitude calibration from the intra-ALMA cross-correlations and that of the summed signal, as we demonstrate in Appendix E.

6.2.1. DPFU and T_{sys}

We explicitly notice that the only meaningful calibration information for the VLBI fringes with ALMA is given by the factor $\sqrt{K_{00}K_{11}/N}$, which results in a combination of T_{sys} and DPFU (via Eq. 16), but not by the independent values of T_{sys} and DPFU. Using a different DPFU for phased-ALMA will thus result in a different set of T_{sys} values computed by **PolConvert**, in such a way that the VLBI amplitude corrections remain unchanged.

In principle, the DPFU of the phased array should scale with the number of phased antennas. However, we set the DPFU of phased-ALMA to the antenna-wise average of DPFUs (instead of the antenna-wise sum). As a consequence, there is an N factor in the amplitude correction, A , that is absorbed by the T_{sys} (and not by the DPFU; see Eq. 16). This is done to allow the DPFU of phased-ALMA to remain constant over a given epoch for calibration purposes, even if the number of phased antennas changes during the observations.

To compute the antenna-wise DPFU average, $DPFU_i$ values for the individual antennas can be estimated using the following equation:

$$DPFU_i = \frac{\langle A_{i,k}^{-1} \rangle^2}{\langle (T_{sys})_{i,k}^{-1} \rangle}, \quad (17)$$

where the sub-index k runs over all scans where a T_{sys} is measured at the antenna i , $A_{i,k}$ is the amplitude correction of the antenna i (see Eq. E8 in Appendix E) for scan k , and $\langle \dots \rangle$ is the median operator (the median is more insensitive to outliers than the average). In

Cycle 4, there was a slightly different number of phased antennas on each day, therefore the average $\langle DPFU \rangle$ is also slightly different. We take the average DPFU = 0.031 K/Jy as representative of the phased array during the whole campaign.

6.2.2. ANTAB files

The amplitude calibration for phased-ALMA is computed via a linear interpolation of the ALMA antennas gains and it is stored in the "ANTAB" format (which is the standard file used in VLBI to store amplitude a-priori information, and readable by the AIPS task **ANTAB**). In particular, the ANTAB files generated by **PolConvert** have T_{sys} entries every ~ 0.4 sec (matching approximately the VLBI integrations) and per VLBI intermediate frequency (IF) band²². For assessment purposes, another version of ANTAB files is also generated directly from the antenna-wise average of all the amplitude and phase gains coming from the QA2 `<label>.flux.inf.APP` and `<label>.phase.int.APP` tables (using Eqs. 9 and 16) and provided in the deliverables to the VLBI correlation centers. The frequency and time sampling of these auxiliary ANTAB files is though much coarser than the values estimated by **PolConvert**, since they have T_{sys} entries only every sub-scan ~ 18 sec and only one value per SPW (i.e., one value covering a total bandwidth of 1.875 GHz). By inspecting these auxiliary tables at the correlation centers, calibration issues can be identified much earlier in the data processing pipeline (i.e. even before running **PolConvert**). Figure 13 shows the comparison plots between the QA2 (spectral-averaged) ANTAB tables with the per-IF ANTAB tables generated by **PolConvert** for the Band 6 VLBI experiments. The plots are generated as a consistency check of proper **PolConvert** operation but do also provide a nice overview of ALMA T_{sys} over the five days of EHT observations.

6.2.3. Phasing efficiency

An ideal phased array of N elements is equivalent to a single aperture with N times the effective area of one of the individual antennas. However, a real phased array will suffer from efficiency losses which translate in a decrease of effective collecting area. These losses can be characterized in terms of a "phasing efficiency", η_p , where $\eta_p=1$ corresponds to perfect efficiency. Following Matthews et al. (2018), the phasing efficiency can be written as a function of the cross-correlation between

²² The EHT data are recorded using 32 IFs, each 58 MHz wide, covering a total bandwidth of 1.875 GHz per sideband. The GMVA data are recorded using 4 IFs of 62.5 MHz each, for a total bandwidth of 256 MHz (see Appendix F).

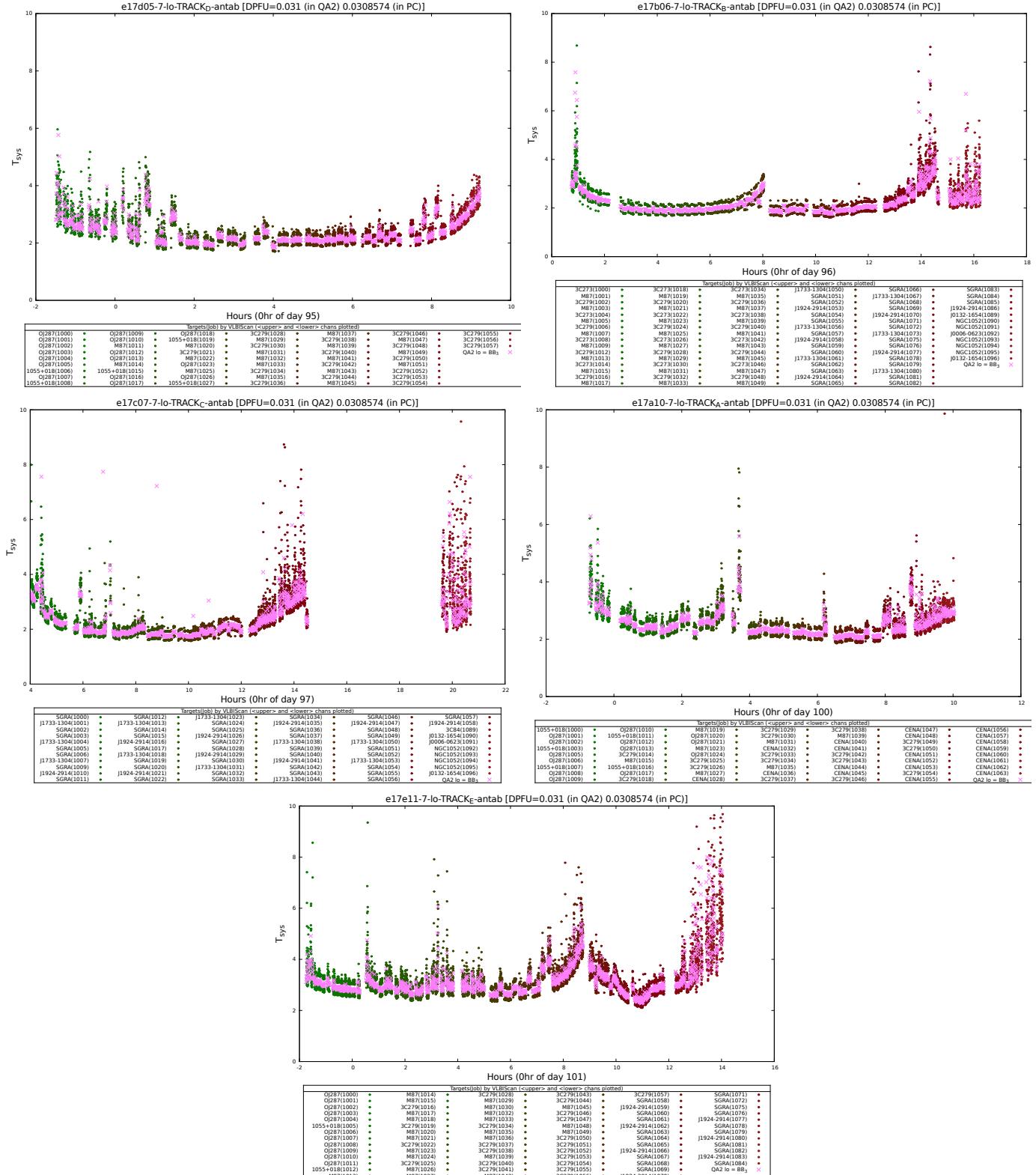


Figure 13. Comparison of QA2 (spectral-averaged) ANTAB tables with per-IF ANTAB tables generated during polconversion for the Band 6 experiments. The five panels are made for the EHT observing tracks on a per-VLBI scan basis (VLBI scans are typically \sim 4–8 min long). For each scan, the T_{sys} value is plotted from three sources: (1) the time-averaged value provided by the QA2 deliverable (pink crosses), (2) the time- and spectral-averaged value of the 16 lower IF channels from PolConvert (colored dots), and (3) that same average for the upper 16 IF channels (colored dots). Note that these last two points bracket the first, which is a bandpass effect. The higher T_{sys} values correspond to scans with lower phasing efficiency (e.g. at lower elevations, when the targets are setting; see § 6.2.3). The green-through-red color gradient and the marker legend may be used to track down any issues.

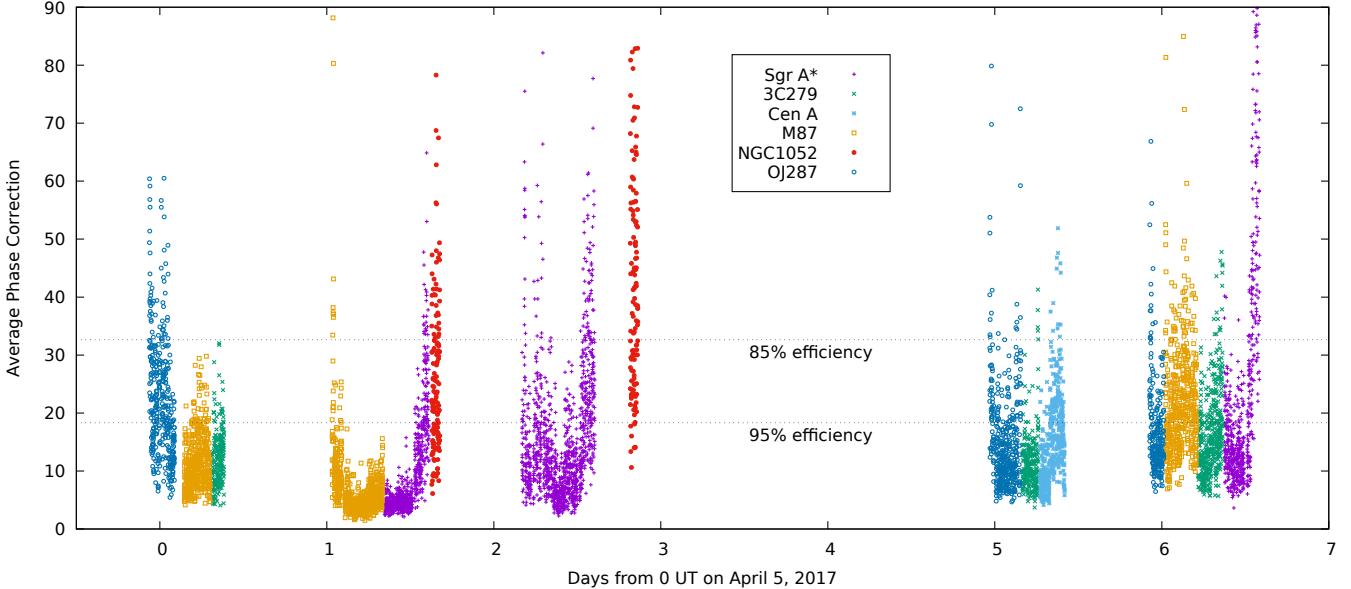


Figure 14. Average phase corrections applied by the APS for all scans in the VLBI projects observed in Band 6 during the 2017 April EHT campaign. The phasing errors (per TFB) calculated by TelCal are captured in the ASDM file metadata (`CalAppPhase.xml` tables); the correction made is the negative of the phase error. The points shown are averages over all 4 SPWs (and all spectral channels) and all the phased-antennas for every correlator sub-scan, colored by project and labelled by science target. Guidelines at 85% phasing efficiency (RMS phase errors of 32°) and 95% (18°) are also shown. NGC1052 was observed in poor conditions (late morning, low elevation). The poor performance at the edges of the tracks corresponds to low elevations.

the summed signal and that of a comparison antenna, divided by the averaged cross-correlations between the comparison antenna and the individual phased elements:

$$\eta_p = \frac{\langle V_{sum} V_c \rangle}{\sqrt{N} \langle V_i V_c \rangle}, \quad (18)$$

where N is the number of phased antennas²³.

The main source of efficiency losses in the APS is due to imperfections in the phasing solutions. These imperfections are the unavoidable consequence of residual delay errors, troposphere fluctuations, and cosmic source structure, but also the necessarily finite time lag in the application of the phasing corrections (see § 2.1 and Fig. 2). All of these factors increase the rms fluctuations in the phases of the antennas used to form the phased sum, σ_ϕ , which in turn induce a decrement in the correlated amplitude by a factor $\epsilon \approx e^{-\sigma_\phi^2/2}$ (e.g., Carilli & Holdaway 1999; Matthews et al. 2018). In general, the atmosphere dominates ϵ , hence efficiency losses will be larger during poor atmospheric conditions and at higher frequencies. In this respect, the phasing efficiency provides a metric for comparing performance of the system

under various conditions (e.g., weather conditions, different observing frequencies, array configurations).

The phases calculated by the APS and applied to the data are stored in the ASDM metadata (in the `CalAppPhase.xml` table). These phases can be used to understand the phasing efficiency²⁴. Figure 14 displays per-sub-scan averages of the phasing corrections applied to the Band 6 observations of the 2017 VLBI campaign. The average is over all 4 SPWs (and all spectral channels)²⁵ and all the phased-antennas for every correlator sub-scan. When the efficiency is good, only small phase corrections ($\lesssim 20^\circ$) are needed (>80% of the time). When the atmosphere is generating phase fluctuations faster than the APS can correct them, larger phase corrections are generated and do not necessarily improve the result (i.e. the APS cannot keep up with the atmosphere).

Fig. 15 shows the corresponding phasing efficiency calculated by TelCal and extracted from the same ASDM file metadata used to produce Figure 14. This efficiency is calculated by comparing the visibilities of the sum and reference antennas on baselines to one comparison

²³ For an ideal phased array, the correlated amplitude is expected to grow as the square root of the number of antennas contributing to the sum (see Eq. E12).

²⁴ Here, by "phasing efficiency" we refer to the efficiency of the phase solver as reported by TelCal. This does not include other losses (see Matthews et al. 2018, for a list of all possible losses.).

²⁵ The performance is comparable in and across each sub-band.

antenna. The plot shows that in Cycle 4, for about 80% of the time, the APS has met 90 % phasing efficiency, which was the goal specified in the original operational requirements (Matthews et al. 2018). When the phasing efficiency is less than 90% the problem is ascribable to atmosphere and/or low target elevation. In fact, the VLBI tracks were scheduled to cover each science target from elevation limit (15°) to elevation limit²⁶. Both Figures 14 and 15 show a clear systematic degradation of phasing efficiency associated with low elevations.

It is worth noting that while the metadata contained in the `CalAppPhase.xml` table of the ASDM files are useful to understand, quantify, or display the phasing efficiency, they are not actually used to calibrate the data (e.g. to make an appropriate correction for the absolute VLBI correlation amplitudes). In fact, the effects of phasing efficiency are automatically taken into account via the Jones matrix for the phased array (Eq. 9). The latter is computed at each integration time and for each frequency channel of the intra-ALMA visibilities, and provides the full calibration of the summed VLBI signal (see also Eqs. 13 and 14 of Martí-Vidal et al. 2016), also accounting for the scaling factor that calibrates the VLBI amplitudes to Jy units (Eq. 14). In other words, the effects of the phasing efficiency are already included in the amplitude- and phase-gains computed for the individual ALMA antennas and are absorbed in the T_{sys} calculated by `PolConvert` (Eq. 15). As a complementary source of information for data quality assessment, the phasing efficiency can also be estimated from the gain calibration of the intra-ALMA visibilities as

$$\eta_p = \frac{|\langle G_p^i G_a^i \rangle|}{|\langle G_a^i \rangle|}. \quad (19)$$

where G_p^i and G_a^i are the phase and amplitude gains for the i -th phased antenna, contained in the `phase_int.APP` and `flux_inf.APP` tables, respectively. These estimates of the phasing efficiency (one value per entry in the `phase_int.APP` table) are included in the VLBI packages for inspection and assessment purposes (see Appendix C).

7. SUMMARY

We have presented a detailed description of the special procedures for calibration and quality assurance of ALMA observations as a phased-array in VLBI mode. These procedures were successfully applied to the first science observations with phased-ALMA as part of Cycle-4, which were conducted in 2017 April

in conjunction with the GMVA in Band 3 (3mm) and with the EHT in Band 6 (1.3 mm), respectively. The methodologies described here effectively turn the phased ALMA array into the world's most sensitive mm-VLBI station. The huge sensitivity of phased-ALMA is crucial for the success of scientific experiments that require extremely high-angular resolution, including studies of black hole physics on event horizon scales and accretion and outflow processes around black holes in AGNs.

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 ADS/JAO.ALMA#2016.1.00413.V,
 ADS/JAO.ALMA#2016.1.01116.V,
 ADS/JAO.ALMA#2016.1.01216.V,
 ADS/JAO.ALMA#2016.1.01114.V,
 ADS/JAO.ALMA#2016.1.01154.V,
 ADS/JAO.ALMA#2016.1.01176.V,
 ADS/JAO.ALMA#2016.1.01198.V,
 ADS/JAO.ALMA#2016.1.01290.V,
 ADS/JAO.ALMA#2016.1.01404.V.

²⁶ ALMA does not normally observe at such low elevations in standard projects.

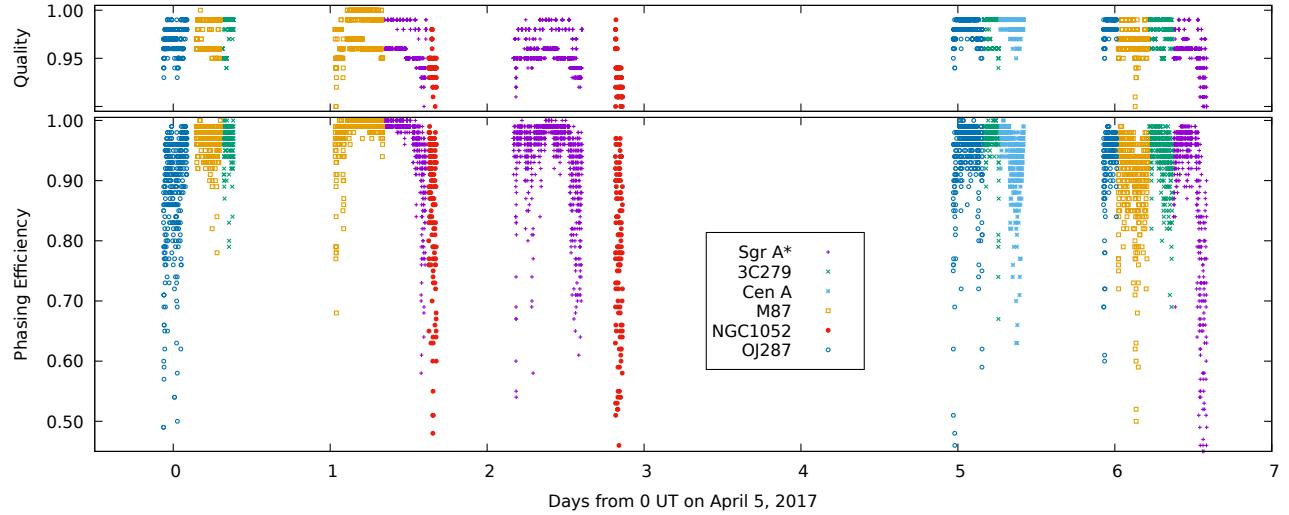


Figure 15. Phasing efficiency and quality during phased-array operations in Band 6 as part of the 2017 April EHT campaign. All scans are plotted and colored by science target for each project-track combination. The phasing “quality” is a “goodness-of-fit” parameter derived from the fitting process, which is scaled so that unity corresponds to perfect phasing. The phasing efficiency ranges from 0 (totally un-phased) to 1 (perfect phasing). The large departures of efficiency below 0.8 correspond to low target elevations or poor atmospheric conditions.

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APPENDIX

A. ADDITIONAL SPECIAL STEPS IN THE APS DATA CALIBRATION

This paper focuses on the calibration of ALMA as a phased-array. As described in the main text, there are some essential differences between the calibration of APS data and the standard calibration procedures applied to ordinary ALMA data. Here we describe the additional non-standard procedures followed in the data calibration which were not (or only partially) covered in the main text.

A.1. *Ordinary Calibration*

1. All the ASDM files are concatenated before the calibration. This step is necessary for `PolConvert`, since it interprets different calibration tables as incremental calibration as opposed to tables to append (and there is no CASA task for the concatenation of already-existing calibration tables).
2. Phased Antenna : In APP observations, there is always one antenna designated to store the phased signal. In Cycle 4, antenna “DV03” in the ASDM file is not the true DV03 antenna, but the phased sum signal as outputted by the APS. In principle, the visibilities of any baseline related to DV03 will be equal to the auto-correlation (with some delay) of the signal of the other antenna in the baseline, plus a small contribution from the cross-correlations with all the other phased antennas in the array. The sum antenna (DV03 in this case) is not a physical antenna and cannot be used in the calibration of the real antenna gains, as it would introduce a bias. Hence, calibration scripts must flag all the baselines to DV03 before starting the calibration.
3. Reference antenna : In the calibration, it is desirable to use as the reference antenna the same antenna used as a reference by TelCal (e.g., to avoid the effects of extra X-Y cross-phase noise in the calibration). A new reference antenna can nevertheless be defined using the `REFANT` parameter.
4. No WVR, nor antenna position, nor system temperature corrections are applied to the data, to avoid biasing the gain calibration (which would not reflect the true gain variations in the phased signal).
5. No data flagging is applied in the pre-calibration stage based on the shadowing among the antennas.
6. The amplitude gains must be found separately for ALMA-mode and APS-mode scans since each mode needs a different bandpass table. There are two possible ways to generate the amplitude gain table: 1) append the gain solutions in the same `ampli.inf` table, for both the `ALMAscans` and `APSscans`; or 2) use a source common to both `ALMAscans` and `APSscans` to transfer “manually” the flux scale of the APS-mode scans from the ALMA-mode scans²⁷.
7. The diagnostic plots are built separately in four sets: phased antennas (`ALMAscans` and `APSscans`) and (non-phased) comparison antennas (also `ALMAscans` and `APSscans`).
8. All sources are treated equally in the calibration, regardless of their original intents: intents can be redefined and combined in different ways (depending on the needs and the sources observed in the VLBI schedules).
9. `clearcal` and `restore flags` are run before any calibration, to ensure reproducibility (i.e., a given calibration step can be performed several times).

A.2. *Polarization*

1. The polarization calibrator is treated as the other sources, and, in particular, it is also calibrated in absolute flux density (at variance with the standard QA2 procedure, where the flux-density of the polarization calibrator is set to 1.0 Jy). This is needed because in some cases the Polarization Calibrator is also used as flux calibrator. The effect of the flux-density scale of the polarizer calibrator is removed by scaling the source model to the right flux density when running the `polcal` task.

²⁷ During the calibration of the Science Verification 2016 observations CASA crashed when trying to append the solutions to the same table (CASA versions prior to 4.7.2). This bug seems to be fixed in CASA 4.7.2 and later.

2. Additional flagging can be performed after ordinary calibration (e.g., antenna shadowing, noisy data on polarization calibrator).
3. Either `ALMAscans` or `APSscans` are used to derive the X/Y amplitude ratios in the '`<label>.Gpol1`' table.
4. A “scaled” version of the '`<label>.Gpol1`' table is build, in order to remove the effects of the instrumental X/Y gain of each independent antenna. The '`<label>.Gpol1.scaled`' table shows typically less scatter among antennas than that of the '`<label>.Gpol1`' table.
5. The Stokes parameters of the polarization calibrator can be given in input, over-writing those estimated from the '`<label>.Gpol1`' table.
6. The fit of the cross-hand delay is turned OFF.
7. The XY phases are found separately for the `ALMAscans` and `APSscans`.
8. The XY ambiguities (the `almapolhelpers` function `xyamb`) are found separately for `ALMAscans` and `APSscans`.
9. If `Use_PolModel_from_APP==True`, the Stokes parameters used are those derived from running `xyamb` on the `APSscans`.
10. The XY-phase tables are plotted (for `ALMAscans` and `APSscans` separately) and the user may be asked to manually locate phase jumps within each SPW. Any eventual 180 deg jump seen within a SPW can be corrected, by manually setting the `XYJUMPS` lists in the header script (see § A.2.1).
11. The '`<label>.Gpol2`' table is found separately for `ALMAscans` and `APSscans`.
12. The user can decide whether to calibrate each SPW separately in polarization, by accounting for the different EVPA of the polarization calibrator in each SPW (i.e., accounting for RM in the calibrator), as well as for the spectral index (in this case, the user needs to set `Calib_RM==True` in the header script). This is especially needed for the 3mm observations. If RM is not taken into account, the D-terms will show artifacts (see § 5.4 and Figs. 12 and 11).
13. New variables (`quspw*`, where * indicates 0...3) are created, to store SPW-dependent Stokes parameters of the polarization calibrator (used if `Calib_RM` is `True`).
14. The `quspw*` lists are fed with the SPW-dependent Stokes parameters, which are read from the values stored in the '`<label>.XY-Ambiguity.txt`' file.
15. The calibration of the D-terms is done by using the scaled version of the Stokes parameters (and per SPW, if `Calib_RM==True`). If `Use_APP_for_Gpol`, the `<label>.Gpol2` table from the APS scans is used.
16. The `Gxyamp` table is created separately for `ALMAscans` and `APSscans`.

A.2.1. 180 Deg jumps in X-Y phase

It may be the case that jumps of 180 degrees appear in the estimated X/Y cross-phase within a SPW. Currently, CASA is unable to solve for these intra-SPW ambiguities, and the only way of dealing with this limitation (in ordinary ALMA polarization observations) is to change the reference antenna, which is not desirable in phased-array operations. A boolean variable, `checkJumps`, can be set to `TRUE` in the header script, which will lead the calibration script to generate plots of the XY cross-phases in interactive (`matplotlib`) mode. The QA2 analyst may then check these plots and search for intra-SPW jumps of 180 degrees. If one such jump is found, the corresponding SPW channel can be added to a `XYJUMPS` list in the header script. The calibration script will then correct for these jumps before solving for the X/Y ambiguity of that SPW.

A.3. Calibration per VLBI track across projects

Normally, the QA2 of ALMA data is done on individual projects (i.e., combining execution blocks of the same project). While the individual GMVA projects were observed individually on different nights, the EHT observations were arranged in tracks where multiple projects were observed on the same night. The strategy adopted in Cycle 4 was to perform QA2 on a track basis, for two main reasons. First, during each track the reference antenna chosen by TelCal, as well as the subsets of phased antennas, did not typically change. Second, the parallactic-angle coverage of the polarization calibrators was not sufficient in some of the projects for a good polarization calibration. Therefore, performing the QA2 on a track basis allows to make use of all of the available information to provide the best (polarization) calibration. One downside of this calibration strategy is that the PIs cannot regenerate the calibration tables produced (and delivered) in the QA2 process (at variance with standard ALMA projects). The calibration script provided to the PIs in the QA2 packages only contain steps to apply the calibration, split the data and image the calibrated visibilities (see § C).

B. ACCURACY OF THE ABSOLUTE FLUX-DENSITY SCALE

B.1. T_{sys} corrections

ALMA normally tracks the atmospheric opacity by measuring system temperatures at each antenna. The system temperatures are however not used in the phased-array data calibration. The reason for this choice is that the phased signal for VLBI is an *unweighted* sum of the signals from all the phased antennas, therefore all phased antennas should be treated equally in the gain calibration for PolConvert. In particular, in APS observations, antennas with bad or failed T_{sys} measurements cannot be removed from the analysis (since they have already been added to the phased sum); if T_{sys} were used, opacity corrections would be applied only to a subset of phased antennas, biasing the calibration. As explained in § 4.4, the bulk of the opacity effects is removed with self-calibration, whereas T_{sys} (usually measured a few times per scheduling block) would correct for *second-order* opacity effects, related to the difference between the opacity correction in the observation of the primary flux calibrator and the (average) opacity in the observation of any given source.

If the PI wishes to account for the second-order opacity effects encoded in the T_{sys} measurements (to obtain a more accurate absolute flux-density calibration), the original ASDM files (containing the T_{sys} information) can be recovered and calibrated (in bandpass, flux, and phase) following ordinary QA2 procedures, but using the *same* primary flux-density calibrator used for the ALMA-VLBI QA2. The resulting visibilities (which will have the T_{sys} effects applied) may then be imaged with the same weighting and gridding as the ones used in the ALMA-VLBI QA2.

In the rest of this section, we assess the significance of the T_{sys} corrections on the absolute flux-density by estimating a global scaling factor related to the difference between the opacity of any given source and the primary flux calibrator. Such a scaling factor is source-dependent and constant during the observing epoch.

The opacity correction can be estimated post-QA2 by using the antenna-wise average of valid T_{sys} measurements (the same atmospheric opacity for all ALMA antennas is assumed). Let S_{QA2}^a be the flux-density estimate of source a , obtained from the <label>.flux.inf QA2 table; $g^a(t)$ be the antenna-wise average of the amplitude gains; and $T_{\text{sys}}^a(t)$ be the antenna-wise average of valid system temperatures (linearly interpolated in time for each source). Then, the opacity-corrected flux density for source a , S_{τ}^a , will be given by

$$S_{\tau}^a = \left(\frac{\langle g^a(t) T_{\text{sys}}^a(t) \rangle}{\langle g^P(t) T_{\text{sys}}^P(t) \rangle} \right)^2 S_{\text{QA2}}^a \quad (\text{B1})$$

where the superindex P stands for the primary flux-density calibrator and $\langle \dots \rangle$ is the time average.

Besides providing an opacity correction to the flux densities, Equation B1 can also be used to derive a global flux-density calibration for the whole VLBI campaign. If we assume a similar (average) SEFD for the ALMA system during the campaign, we can use Eq. B1 to estimate the flux densities of all sources from all the VLBI tracks, by just using the gains $g^P(t)$ from the primary calibrator of one of the tracks. In tables 9 and 10, we show the opacity-corrected flux densities for the observed sources, using Callisto from project 2016.1.00413.V (in Band 3) and Ganymede from Track B (in Band 6) as the primary flux calibrators, respectively, and assuming the same SEFD for the GMVA and EHT campaigns. The ratio between the fluxes from fluxscale and the T_{sys} corrected values provide the significance of the T_{sys} corrections for each source. In most cases, this ratio is a few percent, but in some cases it can be much

higher (owing to the fact that, at low elevations, the air mass difference between the primary flux calibrator and the target sources is higher).

B.2. Comparison with ALMA calibrator ‘grid’ source archive

To assess the accuracy of the flux density calibration, the measured flux densities may be compared with values derived from independent flux monitoring done at ALMA. Specifically, every \sim 10 days, the ACA observes bright reference sources (called Grid Sources or GSs) along with SSOs, with the goal of monitoring the flux evolution of the GSs, anchored to the modelled fluxes from the observed SSOs. The use of GSs as flux calibrators in regular observations is expected to provide a 5% to 10% absolute flux calibration uncertainty. Some GSs were also observed during the ALMA-VLBI campaign either as ALMA calibrators or VLBI targets. As a reference, the list of observed sources considered as GSs at the time of writing are: 3C273 (J1229+0203); 3C279 (J1256-0547); 3C84 (J0319+4130); 4C01.28 (J1058+0133); 4C09.57 (J1751+0939); J0510+1800; J0750+1231; J1229+0203; OJ287 (J0854+2006); QSO B0003-066 (J0006-0623); QSO B1730-130 (J1733-1304); and QSO B1921-293 (J1924-2914). This allows a direct comparison between fluxes measured during the ALMA-VLBI campaign and archival GS fluxes measured close in time. Figure 16 shows such a comparison, which can be used to identify possible systematic trends (e.g., variability of the flux calibrators). The expected flux density of GSs at a given time and frequency can be retrieved from the ALMA archive via the `getALMAflux()` function implemented in the `CASA analysis utils`. The flux values of the sources observed either in ALMA-mode or APS-mode are estimated in the uv-plane using the `CASA` task `fluxscale`, which adopts a point-source model. This assumption is correct since GSs are unresolved on ALMA baselines²⁸. Tables 9 and 10 report the measured flux values (per SPW) for all sources observed in Band 3 and Band 6 (respectively) during the 2017 ALMA-VLBI campaign and, when available, the archival flux values for GSs. The flux values per SPW are corrected using the T_{sys} information (applying Equation B1), whereas flux values at the representative frequency are reported both with and without T_{sys} correction, respectively. The ratio between the measured (T_{sys} -corrected) and the archival flux values can then be used to identify possible systematics, and eventually improve the flux calibration. The tables also report the time difference between the VLBI observations and the archival entry. In the following, we consider only ACA measurements within 10 days from the VLBI observations for a meaningful comparison.

In Band 3, experiments 2016.1.00413.V and 2016.1.01216.V used a SSO, Callisto, as the absolute flux density calibrator. While for 2016.1.01216.V the flux measurements are generally consistent with the archival values (within the expected 5% uncertainty), sources in 2016.1.00413.V have flux values apparently lower (9%-14%), which may point to a \sim 10% systematic error. Experiment 2016.1.01116.V used J0510+1800 as the absolute flux density calibrator, and shows the most significant discrepancy seen in Band 3, where OJ287 appears to have a flux 15% lower than expected.

In Band 6, tracks B and C used a SSO, Ganymede, as a flux calibrator, and indeed the flux measurements are generally within 10% of the archival values. Exceptions are QSO B0003-006 and 3C84 in Track C and J1058+0133 (4C01.28) in Track B, which appear to be 18%, 12%, and 17% weaker than the archival predicted values. While we cannot exclude intrinsic variability in these sources, we note that they have only 1–2 T_{sys} measurements per track, making the T_{sys} correction to the flux scale less reliable. Another exception is 3C273 in Track B, which appear 15% higher than the archival predicted value, possibly pointing to variability. In tracks D, A, and E, 3C279 was used as flux calibrator. In order to provide a self-consistent calibration among the different tracks, the flux-density estimate for 3C279 in track B (which used Ganymede) was bootstrapped to tracks D, A, and E (under the assumption that its flux did not vary across that week). ACA observed 3C279 in Band 3 on Apr 1 and in Bands 3 and 7 on Apr 13. These measurements can be used to predict a Band 6 flux value, which appears to be lower than the measured value in Track B (9.39 vs. 8.21 Jy, corresponding to a 14% difference). Despite this relatively large discrepancy, GS sources in Tracks D, A, and E do not show discrepancies larger than about 10% with respect to the archived measurements (within 10 days from the VLBI campaign), with the exception of J0750+1231 (ALMA target) in track E, which is 14% weaker than the archival value (note that also this source had only 1 T_{sys} measurement in the full track). Figure 17 shows the time evolution of the fluxes measured for the non-GS sources observed during the EHT campaign, which appear to have constant flux density values over the course of the observing week (only Sgr A* and J0837+2454 show an appreciable variability).

²⁸ The point-model assumption is correct for all the VLBI targets observed in Bands 3 and 6, except for Sgr A* and M87, which have extended structure on ALMA baselines. A comparison between peak fluxes in the images produced in the QA2 process and flux values from `fluxscale`, shows consistent values generally to within 1% also for these sources. The worst agreement is seen in Track E, with an angular resolution up to twice those of other tracks, resulting in a difference of up to 2% and 10%, for M87 and Sgr A*, respectively. For Sgr A* in Track E, a more reliable estimate of the flux density of the central compact component can be obtained from the image.

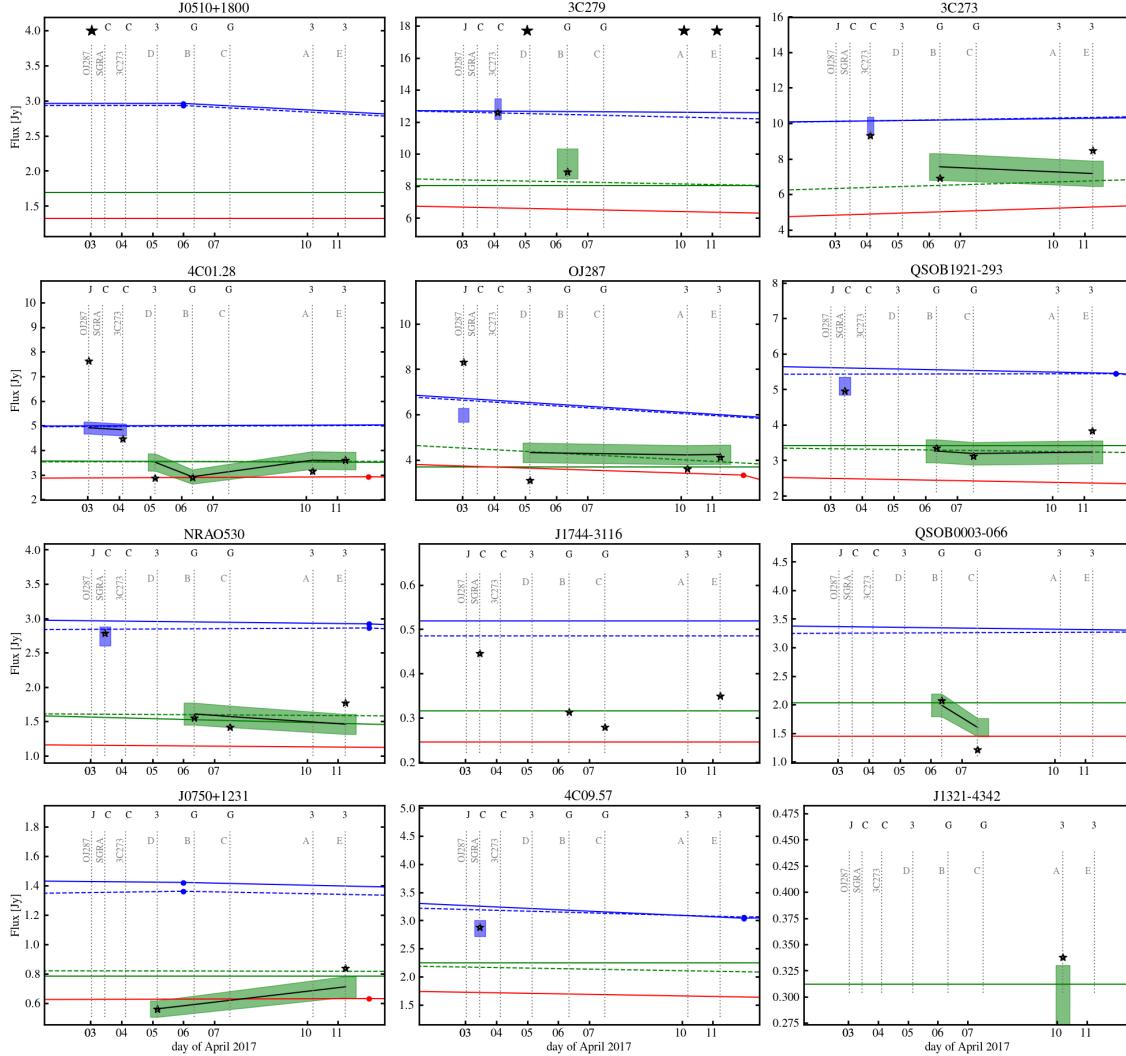


Figure 16. Comparison between fluxes measured for all the sources observed in the ALMA-VLBI campaign and those retrieved from the ALMA calibrator source archive. Only sources with entries in the ALMA archive (close in time to the observations) are displayed. The measured flux values during the ALMA-VLBI observations (derived from the CASA task `fluxscale`) are indicated as small stars. The solid black line shows the evolution of the flux estimate with `fluxscale` after the T_{sys} correction (see Section B.1 and Equation B1), where the shaded regions indicate 5% and 10% uncertainty in Band 3 (93 GHz; blue shade) and Band 6 (221 GHz; green shade), respectively. Three different bands are displayed from the ALMA archive: Band 3 (blue), Band 6 (green), Band 7 (red). The flux measurements (circles) are obtained from the ACA monitoring survey in Band 3 and Band 7 and their time evolution (lines) are obtained by interpolating these measurements. In particular, the solid and dashed blue lines show the Band 3 flux time evolution at 91.46 and 103.49 GHz, respectively. The red solid line shows the Band 7 flux time evolution at 343.48 GHz. The solid and dashed green lines show time evolution of the Band 6 observed flux at 233 GHz and the Band 3 to 7 interpolated flux at 221 GHz, respectively. The vertical dotted gray lines show the average time of observation at a given track (labeled at the top, to the left of corresponding line). At the top, the adopted flux calibrator source code is also labeled (C≡Callisto, G≡Ganymede, J≡J0510+1800, 3≡3C279; for the latter, the large black star indicates that the source is also its own flux calibrator). Note that for 4C 01.28 in Track B, QSO B0003-066 in Tracks B and C, J0750+1231, and J1321-4342 only one T_{sys} measurement is available per track, making the T_{sys} correction less reliable (this may explain some of the apparent discrepancies).

It is worth noting that the flux values obtained from `fluxscale` without T_{sys} corrections (Col. 7 in Tables 9 and 10) show larger discrepancies with respect to the archival predicted values. Besides these discrepancies, there are also some apparent systematic trends, where Tracks B, C, and D exhibit a tendency toward lower fluxes compared to those measured in tracks A and E; in addition, Track C has generally lower values than B, and Track E shows an apparent

systematic increase in flux values with respect to Track A (both of the order of 10%). These apparent systematic trends are fixed after the flux estimates are corrected using the T_{sys} information in Equation B1.

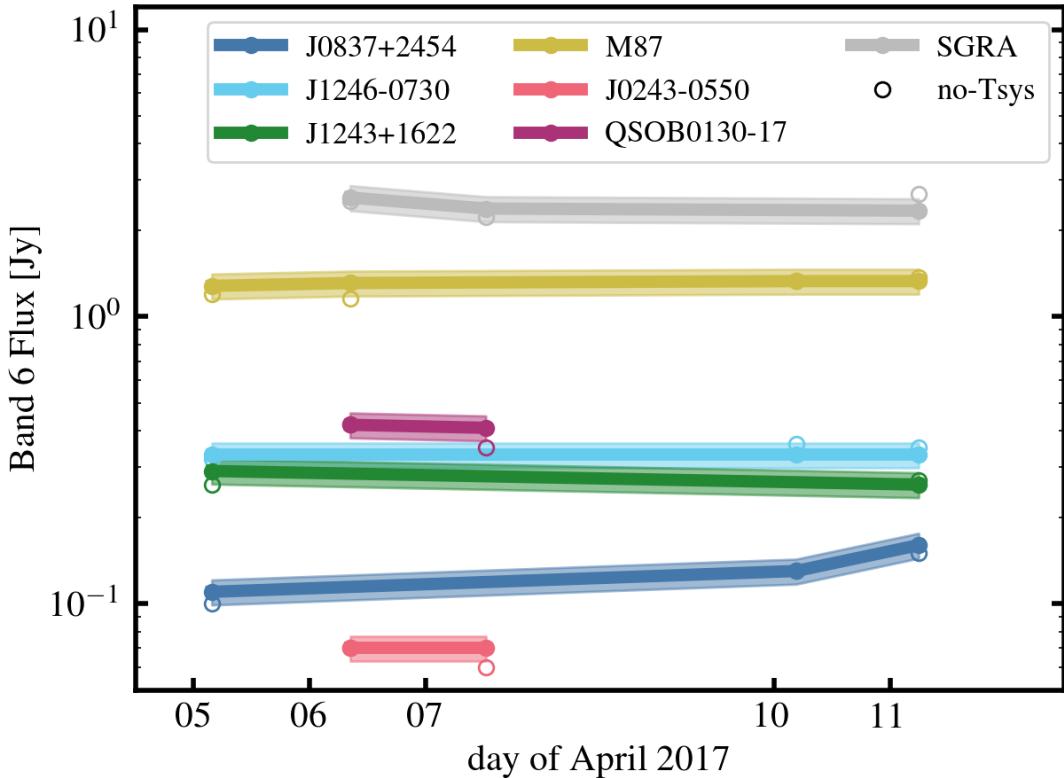


Figure 17. Time evolution of the fluxes measured for the non-GS sources observed during the EHT campaign. The measured flux values are derived from the CASA task `fluxscale` and are corrected using T_{sys} measurements following Equation B1. The thickness of the color bands indicates 10% uncertainty. Note that only Sgr A* and J0837+2454 show an appreciable variability in flux density over the course of the observing week.

Table 9. Comparison between fluxes measured for all the sources observed with ALMA in Band 3 during the GMVA campaign and those retrieved from the ALMA calibrator ('grid') source archive. The source flux values are listed separately for each project (labelled in each group's header row, along with the flux calibrator's name and respective adopted flux at the representative frequency and spectral index). Columns (Col.) 2-5 report the measured flux values for SPW=0,1,2,3 (corresponding approximately to 86, 88, 98, 100 GHz), respectively, as derived from the CASA's `fluxscale` task and corrected for T_{sys} following equation B1. Col. 6 and 7 report flux values at the representative frequency (93 GHz) as retrieved from `fluxscale` with and without T_{sys} correction, respectively. Col. 8 reports the expected flux values from the ALMA archive at the representative frequency when an entry is found. Col. 9 reports the time difference in days between the VLBI observation and the archival entry. Col. 10 reports the time difference in days between the archived observations used to estimate the spectral index (this is relevant for Band 6 comparison). Col. 11 reports the ratio between the measured and the archive-predicted values. The quoted errors include the measurement error in quadrature with the systematic error in Band 3, corresponding to 5% of the peak flux.

Source	Flux ₀	Flux ₁	Flux ₂	Flux ₃	Flux	FluxFS	FluxArq	Age	Δt	Ratio
2016.1.00413.V										
(Callisto)										
4C09.57	2.91	2.90	2.80	2.78	2.86	2.88	3.41	5	0	0.84±0.04
QSOB1730-130	2.85	2.82	2.65	2.62	2.74	2.79	3.01	5	0	0.91±0.05
QSOB1921-293	5.27	5.24	4.98	4.93	5.09	4.95	5.72	5	0	0.89±0.04
J1744-3116	...	...	...	...	...	0.45	0.52	-33	2	...
SgrA	2.11	2.08	2.18	2.21	2.14	2.04	...	...	...	...
2016.1.01116.V										
(J0510+1800, F=3.01 Jy, $\alpha=-0.44$)										
OJ287	6.25	6.19	5.83	5.71	5.98	8.32	7.00	2	0	0.85±0.04
4C01.28	5.05	4.99	4.78	4.70	4.91	7.62	5.07	2	0	0.97±0.05
J0830+2410	...	...	...	...	...	0.97	0.62	145	0	...
2016.1.01216.V										
(Callisto)										
3C273	10.11	10.08	9.71	9.63	9.86	9.33	10.35	3	0	0.95±0.05
3C279	13.21	13.12	12.61	12.50	12.81	12.61	12.98	3	0	0.99±0.05
J1058+0133	5.01	4.96	4.71	4.66	4.83	4.48	5.07	3	0	0.95±0.05
J1224+0330	...	...	...	...	...	0.72	0.76	147	0	...

Table 10. Comparison between fluxes measured for all the sources observed with ALMA in Band 6 during the EHT campaign and those retrieved from the ALMA calibrator source archive. The source flux values are listed separately for each project (labelled in each group’s header row, along with the flux calibrator’s name and respective adopted flux at the representative frequency and spectral index). Columns (Col.) 2-5 report the measured flux values for SPW=0,1,2,3 (corresponding approximately to 213, 215, 227, 229 GHz), respectively, as derived from the CASA’s `fluxscale` task and corrected for T_{sys} following equation B1. Col. 6 and 7 report flux values at the representative frequency (221 GHz) as retrieved from `fluxscale` with and without T_{sys} correction, respectively. Col. 8 reports the expected flux values from the ALMA archive at the representative frequency when an entry is found. Col. 9 reports the time difference in days between the VLBI observation and the archival entry. Col. 10 reports the time difference in days between the archived observations used to estimate the spectral index (this is relevant for Band 6 comparison). Col. 11 reports the ratio between the measured and the archive-predicted values. The quoted errors include the measurement error in quadrature with the systematic error in Band 6, corresponding to 10% of the peak flux.

TransfFld	Flux ₀	Flux ₁	Flux ₂	Flux ₃	Flux	FluxFS	FluxArq	Age	Δt	Ratio
Track D										
(3C279, F=8.91 Jy, $\alpha=-0.6$)										
J0750+1231	—	—	0.56	0.56	—	0.50	0.83	-1	0	—
OJ287	4.45	4.47	4.22	4.19	4.32	3.09	4.78	4	1	0.90±0.09
4C01.28	3.57	3.61	3.43	3.42	3.51	2.87	3.51	4	1	1.00±0.10

J0837+2454	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.17	-78	0	0.63±0.06*
J1246-0730	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.32	0.35	170	0	0.95±0.10*
J1243+1622	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.26	0.26	563	0	1.12±0.11*
M87	1.33	1.32	1.24	1.23	1.28	1.20	...	...	...	...
Track B (Ganymede)										
3C273	7.74	7.70	7.42	7.35	7.55	6.93	6.59	5	0	1.15±0.11
3C279	9.56	9.51	9.18	9.16	9.39	8.91	8.21	5	0	1.14±0.11
J1058+0133	2.99	2.99	2.91	2.86	2.92	2.90	3.51	5	1	0.83±0.08*
QSOB1730-130	1.65	1.67	1.57	1.55	1.61	1.55	1.59	-6	1	1.01±0.10
QSOB1921-293	3.34	3.31	3.18	3.16	3.26	3.35	3.27	-6	1	1.00±0.10
QSOB0003-066	2.04	2.02	1.95	1.94	1.99	2.07	1.96	7	0	1.02±0.10*
J1744-3116	...	...	...	...	...	0.31	0.26	-30	2	...
ngc1052	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.43	0.49	117	0	0.88±0.09*
J0243-0550	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.11	149	0	0.66±0.07*
J1225+1253	...	...	...	...	...	0.11	0.06	564	0	...
J1243+1622	...	...	...	...	...	0.25	0.26	564	0	...
M87	1.36	1.35	1.27	1.26	1.31	1.16	...	...	...	...
QSOB0130-17	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.40	0.42	0.42	...	...	...	...
SgrA	2.63	2.63	2.53	2.63	2.60	2.53	...	...	...	...
Track C (Ganymede)										
QSOB1730-130	1.62	1.60	1.54	1.53	1.57	1.41	1.59	-5	1	0.99±0.10
QSOB1921-293	3.27	3.25	3.11	3.09	3.19	3.12	3.27	-5	1	0.97±0.10
QSOB0003-066	1.67	1.68	1.57	1.51	1.60	1.21	1.94	-6	0	0.82±0.08*
3c84	10.23	10.17	9.48	9.07	9.76	7.31	11.09	-27	2	0.88±0.09*
J1744-3116	...	...	...	...	...	0.28	0.26	-29	2	...
ngc1052	...	...	...	...	...	0.39	0.49	118	0	...
J0243-0550	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.11	150	0	0.66±0.07*
QSOB0130-17	0.42	0.42	0.40	0.39	0.41	0.35	...	...	...	...
SgrA	2.42	2.41	2.32	2.41	2.38	2.22	...	...	...	...
Track A (3C279, F=8.91 Jy, $\alpha=-0.6$)										
OJ287	4.31	4.33	4.12	4.09	4.22	3.60	4.06	-3	1	1.04±0.10
4C01.28	3.66	3.67	3.51	3.50	3.59	3.15	3.55	-3	1	1.01±0.10
J0837+2454	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.17	-73	0	0.75±0.07*
J1246-0730	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.36	0.35	175	0	0.95±0.10*
J1321-4342	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.34	0.27	-334	0	1.09±0.11*
M87	1.38	1.37	1.29	1.27	1.33	1.33	...	...	...	...

QSOB1730-130	1.51	1.50	1.44	1.43	1.46	1.77	1.59	-1	1	$0.92 \pm 0.09^*$
QSOB1921-293	3.30	3.29	3.17	3.14	3.23	3.84	3.27	-1	1	0.99 ± 0.10
OJ287	4.35	4.35	4.17	4.15	4.24	4.13	4.06	-2	1	$1.04 \pm 0.10^*$
4C01.28	3.63	3.62	3.50	3.48	3.57	3.59	3.55	-2	1	1.01 ± 0.10
3C273	7.36	7.32	7.07	7.04	7.17	8.47	6.78	-2	0	$1.06 \pm 0.11^*$
J0750+1231	0.73	0.73	0.69	0.69	0.71	0.84	0.83	5	0	$0.86 \pm 0.09^*$
J1744-3116	...	...	...	...	...	0.35	0.26	-25	2	...
J0837+2454	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.17	-72	0	0.92 ± 0.09
J1246-0730	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.35	176	0	0.95 ± 0.10
J1243+1622	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.26	569	0	1.00 ± 0.10
M87	1.39	1.38	1.29	1.28	1.33	1.37	...	...	...	...
SgrA	2.39	2.38	2.26	2.36	2.34	2.67	...	...	...	...

* These sources have only 1–2 T_{sys} measurements per track, making the T_{sys} correction to the flux scale less reliable (this may explain some of the apparent discrepancies with the ALMA archive predicted values).

C. PACKAGING OF APP DELIVERABLES AND PI PRODUCTS

After the QA2 processing is finished, the ALMA interferometric data are delivered to the PIs along with the QA2 products through the ALMA Science Archive. The products included in the packages for the PIs are full-stokes images of the sources observed in the project with the corresponding cleaning masks and observation primary beam, the full set of calibration tables, and calibration scripts to apply those tables to raw data (from which fully calibrated uv-data can be obtained). In standard ALMA projects, the PIs are provided with scripts through which they can (if they wish) regenerate the calibration tables. However, in the Cycle-4 band 6 projects, calibration tables were derived per track, using data from different PI projects, and therefore cannot be regenerated by the PIs (see § A.3).

Besides the QA2 products in the ALMA Science Archive, the full set of calibration tables, the `ANTENNA` and `CALAPP` tables of the MSs, are added to a tar file, and sent to the VLBI correlation centers (see Appendix F). The delivered file also contains a set of diagnostic plots and ascii files, comprising information on the data quality and calibration parameters, which may be useful for assessment. This additional material is contained in a directory named `artifacts`, whose most important content includes:

- Information related to the system calibration at ALMA, stored in the subdirectory `<label>.TSYS_INFO`. This information is *not* needed for the calibration of the VLBI visibilities (since `PolConvert` generates the `ANTAB` tables; §6.2.2), but may be useful for assessment. In this directory, there are several elements:
 1. CASA binary tables with the original T_{sys} spectra of all the antennas participating in the observations (folders `<UID>.SYSCAL`).
 2. Phasing efficiency vs. time (ascii files `<label>.PHASING.dat`), as estimated from the coherent antenna-wise average of the phase-gain tables during the APS scans (see § 6.2.3). This information may be useful for a cross-checking of the amplitude calibration. The number of phased antennas (at each integration time) is also given.
 3. T_{sys} spectra of all the ALMA antennas (given in ascii format), averaged in frequency to the TelCal resolutions (indeed, the median is computed over the frequency channels of each of the eight TelCal chunks per baseband or SPW). The result are 32 values per polarization (i.e., 8 values per SPW \times 4 SPWs) at the times with T_{sys} measurements (a few per execution block, i.e. a few entries per hour). This information may be helpful for an accurate estimate of the theoretical noise limit in the ALMA-related VLBI baselines.
 4. `ANTAB` files generated directly from the antenna-wise average of all amplitude gains from the QA2 `<label>.flux_inf.APP` tables, which can be very useful for assessment at the correlation centers (e.g., to identify calibration issues before running `PolConvert`; see § 6.2.2).

- CASA logs with details related to the whole QA2 calibration process (folders `casalogs`).
- Directory named `fluxscales`, with detailed information on the absolute flux-density (and polarization) calibration of the VLBI tracks. The files stored in this directory are:
 1. Polarization properties (derived from the ALMA images) of all the sources observed in the track (files `<label>.FluxesAll.dat`). This information is not shared with the PIs, but it is used for assessment of the VLBI data by the VLBI correlator people (e.g., for the correct calibration of the ALMA-APEX baseline, which may be used to help tying the amplitude calibration of the whole VLBI array).
 2. Flux densities (and spectral indices) bootstrapped to all sources from the primary flux calibrator using the CASA task `fluxscale`. These are given both in an ascii file (formated as the output from the CASA logger), `<label>.fluxscale`, and as a Python dictionary (not a human-readable file), `<label>.fluxscale.dict`, which can be loaded using the `pickle` Python module.
 3. Python dictionaries with the flux-density (and spectral-index) estimates interpolated from the ALMA monitoring database (files `<label>.getALMAflux.txt`). The dictionary also contains details about the interpolation process (i.e., time and frequency gaps, number of measurements in the database, etc.).
- Directory `<label>.listobs` contains summaries of the observing scans, frequency and time configuration (at the ALMA correlator), sources observed and participating antennas for each VLBI track.
- Diagnostic plots from the calibration tables. The most critical ones, in descending order, are those of the cross-polarization phases (`<label>.CrossPhase.APP.png`), cross-gains (`<label>.GxyampRatio.APP.png`) and the Dterms (`<label>.Df0.plot.<label>.APP.png`). The channel noise of the cross-polarization phases should be small (ideally, indistinguishable at the resolution of the plot), the cross-gains should be evenly distributed around unity (with departures from one of just a few percent) and the D-terms should be of the order of a few percent as well, evenly distributed around zero (for both real and imaginary parts).
- Files with polarimetry information (ascii files):
 1. Files `<label>.QUfromGain.txt` contain the estimates of fractional polarization, p , and EVPA of the polarization calibrator, based on the parallactic-angle dependence of the XX/YY gain-amplitude ratios. The first lines of the file give actual estimates. The lines after “USING POLCAL MODEL” give the results of the fit to the residual gain-amplitude ratios (i.e., those after accounting for the source polarization). The residual p should be very small (ideally, compatible with zero).
 2. Files `<label>.XY-Ambiguity.txt` contain the cross-polarization phase estimates (as well as the fitted Stokes parameters of the polarization calibrator), based on the fit to the cross-polarization visibilities. The ambiguities of 180 deg. in XY/YX are solved by direct comparison with the Stokes parameters given in the `<label>.QUfromGain.txt` files. Hence, the values of Q and U given in the `<label>.XY-Ambiguity.txt` and `<label>.QUfromGain.txt` files should be (in absolute value) very similar. Any significant difference may be indicative of a poor calibration of the X-Y phase difference at the reference antenna (which is the most important quantity for a successful polarization conversion of the VLBI fringes).

D. EFFECTS OF PHASE GAIN NOISE ON POLCONVERTED ALMA AUTO-CORRELATIONS

The gains estimated by the `gaincal` task during the QA2 process have a random noise contribution. The thermal noise in the phase gains stored in the `<label>.phase_int.APP` tables is likely the highest of the whole set of QA2 tables, since these gains are derived from the shortest integration times ($\sim 4\text{-sec}$). If the gain noise is independent for X and Y , the true calibration matrix for the phased ALMA will be such that (see Eq. 9)

$$J_{00}^A = \langle (B_0^i)_X (G_p^i)_X G_a^i \rangle (1 + N_X^a) e^{N_X^p}, \quad (\text{D2})$$

where N_X^a and N_X^p are time-variable random values around zero, related to the noise in gain amplitude and phase (respectively) of the X polarization. There is a similar expression for J_{11}^A and the Y polarization. Given this noise,

the **PolConverted** visibilities are affected by a time-variable leakage-like term (D-term matrix) that depends on the ratio $\rho(t)$ of gain noises, i.e.

$$\rho(t) = \frac{1 + N_X^a}{1 + N_Y^a} e^{N_X^p - N_Y^p}. \quad (\text{D3})$$

The form of the post-conversion leakage matrix is

$$D(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & d_R \\ d_L & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{with} \quad d_R = d_L = \frac{1 - \rho(t)}{1 + \rho(t)} \quad (\text{D4})$$

(see § 6.1.1 for a derivation).

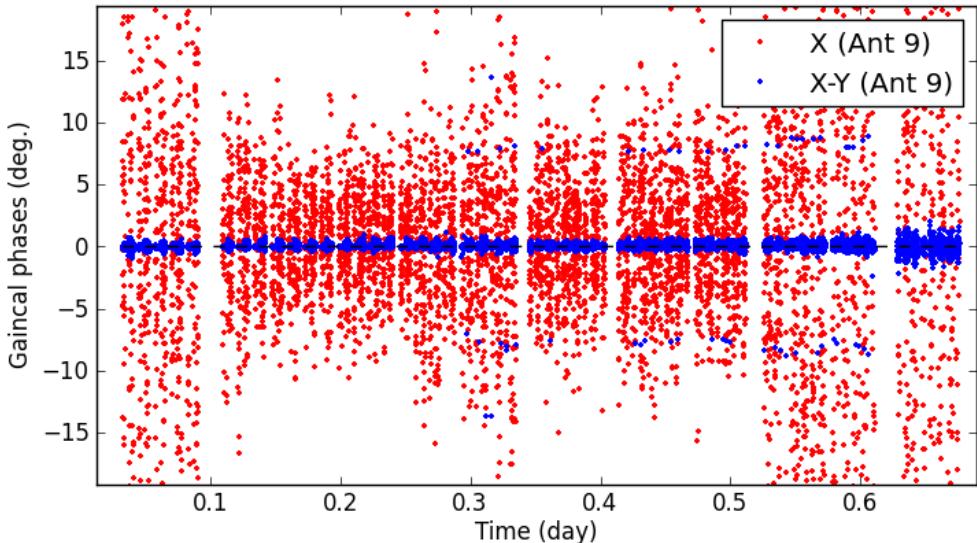


Figure 18. Difference between the X and Y phase gains of an ALMA antenna during track B (blue) and actual phase gains in X (red). Outliers around -50 deg. (initial integration times at the start of each scan) are not shown.

Since the tropospheric effects (which introduce the fastest changes in the phase gains) shall be independent of polarization, we would expect the cross-polarization difference in phase gains to be stable (or slowly varying in time). We show in Fig. 18 the angle of the X-Y phase-gain difference, $\arg [\langle G_a^i (G_p^i)_X \rangle / \langle G_a^i (G_p^i)_Y \rangle]$, for track B. Fast-changing differences of 2–3 degrees are seen, which, according to Eq. D4, would result in running D-terms of $\sim 3\%$ (i.e., within the specifications of the APP). These values are however computed from the QA2 tables without interpolation into the VLBI correlation accumulation times. If the interpolated gains are applied to the VLBI fringes, cases of random amplitude variability can be seen in the **PolConverted** auto-correlation coefficients, with opposite signs for R and L (e.g., Fig. 19, left). This variability can be caused by a D-term matrix like that of Eq. D4, and would be a consequence of higher noise in some of the phase gains in the `<label>.phase_int.APP` table at specific integration times. One way to check whether these "glitches" are indeed due to phase-gain noise is to impose the same phase gains to both polarizations, so that $N_X^p = N_Y^p$ in Eq. D3. This can be done by selecting the option "T" in the **PolConvert** keyword "gainmode", which replaces the phase gains, $(G_p^i)_X$ and $(G_p^i)_Y$, of each antenna by their geometric average (the so-called "T-mode" gain), i.e.

$$(G_p^i)_T = \sqrt{(G_p^i)_X \times (G_p^i)_Y} \quad (\text{D5})$$

Using these T-mode gains, **PolConvert** produces auto-correlations which appear free from these leakage-like glitches (Fig. 19, right). However, we also see that the amplitude ratio changes, which indicates that some ellipticity has been introduced in the **PolConverted** signals. This effect can be understood if the TelCal's phasing efficiency is slightly

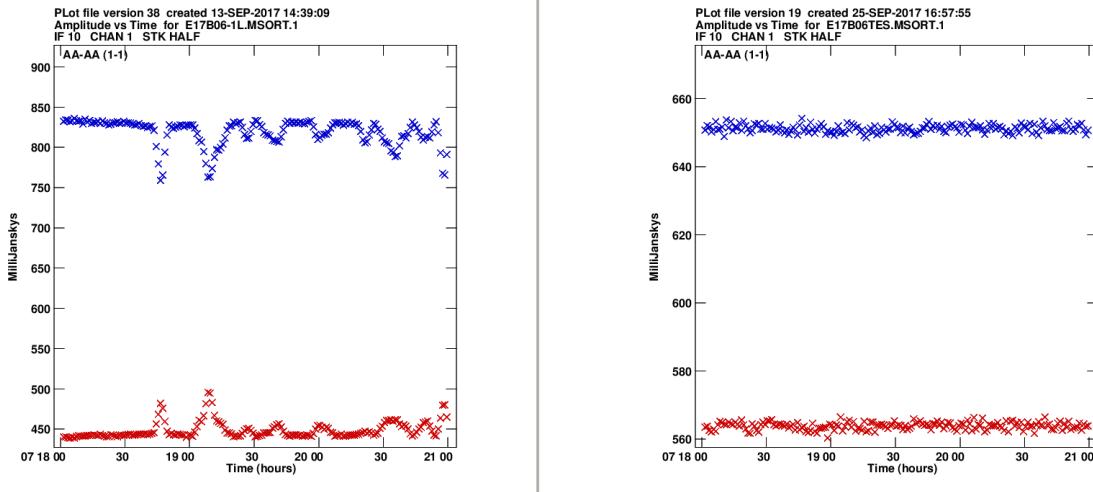


Figure 19. Left: PolConverted ALMA auto-correlations of a calibrator scan, obtained using the G-mode gains (i.e., independent phase gains for each polarization). Note the anti-correlated variability. Right: the same scan, but converted using the T-mode gains. Note the different amplitude levels.

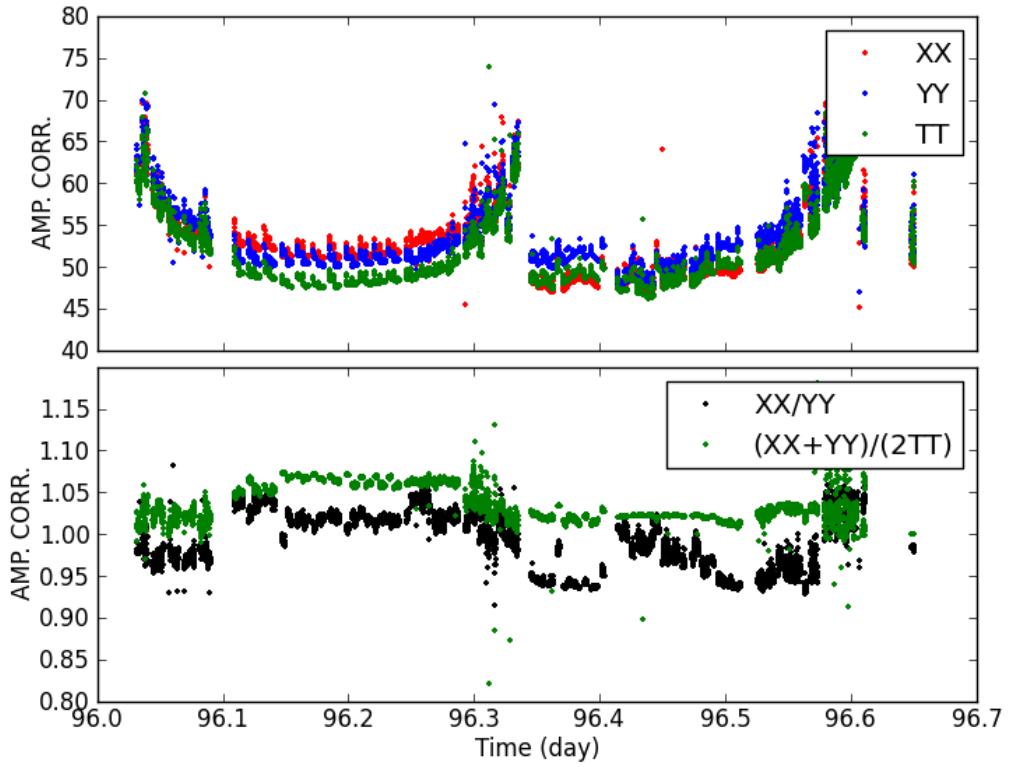


Figure 20. Top: total amplitude corrections for the X (red) and Y (blue) ALMA streams, derived from the QA2 tables in G mode (i.e., $\langle G_a^i (G_p^i)_X \rangle$ for X and similar for Y). The amplitude corrections for both streams resulting from the T-mode calibration is shown in green. Bottom: ratio of amplitude corrections between X and Y (black), which indicates a different phasing efficiency in X and Y . The difference of amplitude correction between T-mode and the average of corrections between X and Y for G-mode is also shown (green).

different between the two polarizations. A polarization-dependent phasing efficiency could be explained either by mechanical effects (i.e., antenna deformation with elevation) or different T_{sys} (on average) for each polarizer. We can

check this hypothesis by plotting the overall amplitude correction for the phased X and Y streams using the “G” mode phase gains (i.e., $(G_p^i)_X$ and $(G_p^i)_Y$). The results are shown in Fig. 20. Indeed, there is a varying difference in the amplitude corrections for X and Y (Fig. 20 bottom; black points), which are due to the different phasing efficiencies in each polarization. This translates into the need of using independent phase gains for X and Y at each integration time. Otherwise, the different phasing efficiencies will not be properly accounted in the conversion process.

In light of these results, a better approach to the calibration would be to apply the “T” mode gain, $(G_p^i)_T$, modified by a smoothed version of the X-Y phase differences, $(G_p^i)_{diff}$, i.e.

$$\overline{(G_p^i)_{diff}} = \sqrt{\overline{(G_p^i)_X / (G_p^i)_Y}}, \quad (\text{D6})$$

where the over-bar represents a smoothing operator (i.e., a running average or a running median) in phase space, over time windows of a given length. With this smoothed difference (free of the rapid phase noises), we can recover the efficiency-corrected phase gains as

$$(G_p^i)_X = (G_p^i)_T \times \overline{(G_p^i)_{diff}} \quad \text{and} \quad (G_p^i)_Y = (G_p^i)_T / \overline{(G_p^i)_{diff}}. \quad (\text{D7})$$

In the QA2 process, these “smoothed” X-Y phase gains are stored in the `<label>.phase_int.APP.XYsmooth` tables (§ 5.2.2 and § 6).

E. AMPLITUDE CALIBRATION SCALING FACTOR FOR THE SUMMED SIGNAL.

The amplitude corrections, A_i , of each ALMA antenna, i , are derived from the intra-ALMA cross-correlations, so that, at any given time,

$$S_{ij} = A_i A_j \rho_{ij}, \quad (\text{E8})$$

where ρ_{ij} is the correlation coefficient for the baseline between ALMA antennas i and j , and S_{ij} is the correlated flux density. The value of the correlation coefficient is

$$\rho_{ij} = \frac{\langle s_i s_j \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle n_i^2 \rangle \langle n_j^2 \rangle}},$$

where $\langle \dots \rangle$ indicates average over the correlator integration time, s_i is the source signal recorded at antenna i and n_i is the total signal at that antenna (s_i is assumed to be much smaller than n_i). Both s_i and n_i can be given in units of Jy, so that they contain the combined effects of T_{sys} and DPFU. We can then write

$$A_i = \sqrt{\langle n_i^2 \rangle} = \sqrt{\frac{T_{sys}^i}{DPFU_i}}, \quad (\text{E9})$$

where DPFU $_i$ is the instrumental gain (in degrees per Jy) of antenna i . Any extra amplitude correction factor for A_i (e.g., related to the signal digital re-quantization in the VLBI backend) can also be included in this equation, though we can rescale the DPFU $_i$ to absorb its effects, and keep Eq. E9 simple.

In the case of the phased sum, by denoting with s_p and n_p the source and noise signals, respectively, the cross-correlation to another VLBI station, l , is

$$\rho_{lp} = \frac{\langle s_l \sum_k s_k \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle n_l^2 \rangle \sum_k \langle n_k^2 \rangle}}, \quad (\text{E10})$$

where $s_p = \sum_k s_k$ and $\langle n_p^2 \rangle = \sum_k \langle n_k^2 \rangle$. We assume that the system temperature dominates the signal amplitude, i.e. $\sum_{ij} \langle s_i s_j \rangle$ is much smaller than $\sum_k \langle n_k^2 \rangle$. If all ALMA antennas have similar DPFUs and T_{sys} (so that $\langle n_i^2 \rangle \sim \langle n_j^2 \rangle \sim \langle A \rangle^2$), then

$$\sqrt{\sum_k \langle n_k^2 \rangle} = \sqrt{N} \langle A \rangle, \quad (\text{E11})$$

where N is the number of phased antennas. Substituting Eqs. E11 into Eq. E10, and comparing to Eq. E9, we get

$$\langle s_l s_p \rangle = \left\langle s_l \sum_k s_k \right\rangle = \rho_{lp} \left(\sqrt{N} \langle A \rangle \right) \sqrt{\frac{T_{sys}^l}{DPFU}} \eta_{lp} \quad (\text{E12})$$

In essence, the ALMA contribution to the amplitude calibration of the VLBI fringes (i.e., $\sqrt{N} \langle A \rangle$) is related to the amplitude calibration of the APP visibilities (i.e., $\langle A \rangle$) by the factor \sqrt{N} .

F. ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE VLBI CORRELATION PROCESS

Correlation of VLBI data from ALMA is performed after the observations at either of two specialized VLBI correlators: one at MIT-Haystack Observatory (Westford, MA, USA) and the other at the MPIfR (Bonn, Germany). The designated correlators both currently use the DiFX software correlator (Deller et al. 2011), which produces a set of SWIN files (one per VLBI scan) and metadata. The archive produced during the QA2 stage is sent to the VLBI correlators and contains all the calibration information needed to run **PolConvert** (see § 6), plus extra information useful for assessment (see Appendix C). The QA2-related calibration tables are then applied to the SWIN files, using **PolConvert**, and new versions of the SWIN files are generated, performing a proper polarization conversion for the phased-ALMA station.

The Haystack and MPIfR correlators have adopted a similar work flow and have a similar hardware architecture. Specifically, a set of Mark6 playback units provide the baseband data streams to the processing cores (which do the correlation) and the output is reported to a single "manager" process that writes one binary output file per scan. Two utilities, **difx2mark4** and **difx2fits**, are used to create output files in FITS-IDI format, which is read in input by either AIPS or CASA, or in **Mark4** format, which is read by the HOPS. AIPS, CASA, and HOPS are the software packages currently used for (mm-)VLBI data processing (EHT collaboration, 2019). In the event, the EHT went through 3 DiFX correlations and 4 polconversions to arrive at the final data products for the 2017 VLBI projects.

We note that the frequency and time resolution used by the ALMA correlator (Tables 3 and 5) differ from those used by the VLBI correlators. The choices at the ALMA correlator are driven by the APS system choices discussed in § 2.1. The choices at the VLBI correlators are constrained by the recordings made at the other stations and the numerology of the "zoom band" configuration used in DiFX (see Matthews et al. 2018). **PolConvert** interpolates the ALMA gains to match (in frequency and time) the spectral and time resolution of the VLBI fringes. For the case of the GMVA, the DDC mode of the VLBA is sufficient to align a pair of 128 MHz channels with 4 of ALMA's 62.5 MHz channels (with a 0.5-sec acquisition period). For the EHT, the frequency channelization with the ALMA setup is slightly more complicated. The VLBI digital back ends R2DBE record a single 2.048 GHz channel which covers the 1.875 GHz span of the ALMA SPW. Each 1.875 GHz SPW is broken up into 32 spectral IFs of 58.59375 MHz. Since the latter is not at all a normal spacing for VLBI, the current DiFX correlation setup is for a 58 MHz IF, which results in a small ($< 1\%$) loss in SNR relative to the full possible bandwidth. Data were then correlated with a frequency resolution of 0.5 MHz (116 individual frequency channels in each of the 58 MHz-wide IFs) and an accumulation period of 0.4 sec.