

A large radio telescope dish is silhouetted against a vibrant sunset sky with orange and blue hues. The dish is mounted on a complex metal structure. In the background, there are rolling hills under the twilight sky.

COMUNIDAD UNIVERSITARIA
TE INVITAMOS A PARTICIPAR EN EL

WORKSHOP RADIOASTRONOMÍA EN COLOMBIA

Universidad ECCI

Auditorio Sede P Calle 51 No. 19-12 Bogotá.



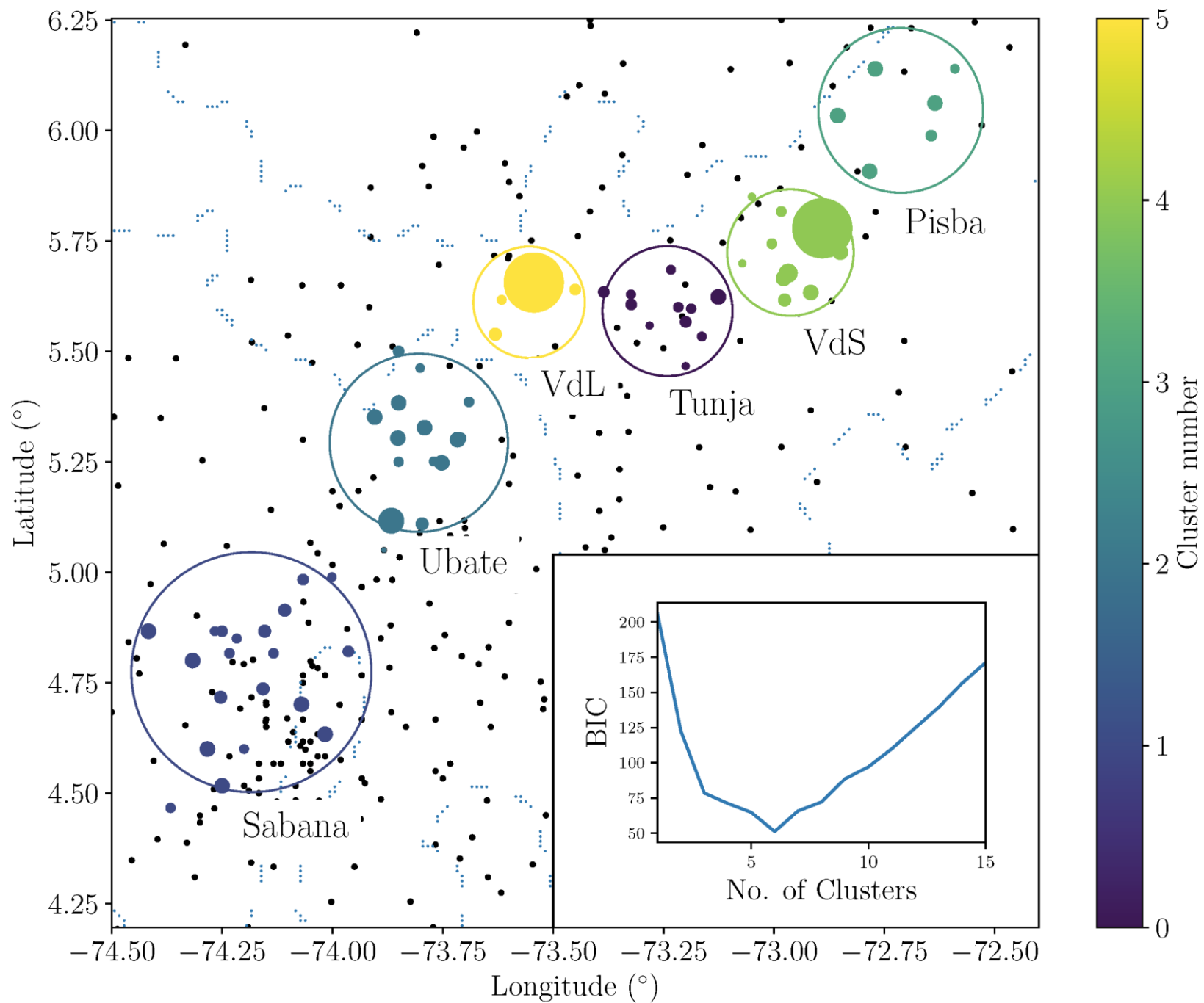
FEBRERO 16 Y 17 DE 2018

VIGILADA MINEDUCACIÓN

Radio Astronomy @ UECCI

- 3 undergraduate projects
- 1 MEng student
- 2 PhD Scholarships @ Universidad de Chile (RAIG) (2017+)
 - MARI-II: Antenna prototype 50-150 MHz for EOR
 - 1 m sub-mm dish at Cerro Calán– receiver refurbishment
- Research and Universities Coordination (TF1)

Andean Regional Office of Astro4Dev, IAU



Radio Astronomía @ UECCI

- 3 trabajos de pregrado
- 1 estudiante de MEng
- 2 becas doctorales para dos estudiantes @ Universidad de Chile (RAIG) (2017+)
 - MARI-II: Prototipo antena 50-150 MHz para EOR
 - Antena Sub-mm de 1 m – modernización
- Coordinación de Investigación y Universidades
Andean Regional Office of Astro4Dev, IAU
- Coordinación Grupo de Trabajo en Radioastronomía

SEGUNDO WORKSHOP DE ASTRONOMÍA EN LOS ANDES

23 - 30 DE JULIO DE 2015

Universidad de Los Andes
Bogotá, Colombia

Comité Organizador local

Jaime Forero-Romero (Uniandes, Colombia)
Germán Chaparro Molano (UECCI, Colombia)
Alejandro García (Uniandes, Colombia)
Beatriz Sabogal (Uniandes, Colombia)

Comité Organizador Científico

Dennis Cazar (U. San Francisco de Quito, Ecuador)
Juan Carlos Muñoz-Cuartas (U. de Antioquia, Colombia)
Fausto Mena (U. de Chile)
Luis Nuñez (U. Industrial de Santander, Colombia)
Cecilia Scorza (Haus der Astronomie, Alemania)
Nobar Baella (Instituto Geofísico del Perú)

Fecha límite

Recepción de
trabajos

29 DE
MAYO

Invitados

Lydia Cidale
Instituto Astrofísica de
La Plata, Argentina
Farid Char
U. de Antofagasta, Chile
Kevin Govender
Oficina de Astronomía para el
Desarrollo-IAU, Suráfrica
José Ishitsuka
Instituto Geofísico del Perú
Kathy Vieira
Centro de Investigaciones
Astronómicas, Venezuela
Matias Gómez
U. de Chile

Temas

Astropartículas
Radioastronomía
Financiación de proyectos
Astronomía para el público
Educación en escuelas
Educación superior

Más información sobre la programación del workshop en:

<http://andeanroad.github.io/WorkshopAstronomiaAndes2/>
<http://bit.ly/1PgiAd>

Contacto:

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ja.forero@unandes.edu.co

Organizadores:



MARI: Medidor Autónomo de Radio Interferencia

(Pathfinder for redshifted 21 cm line arrays – EOR)



MARI-II



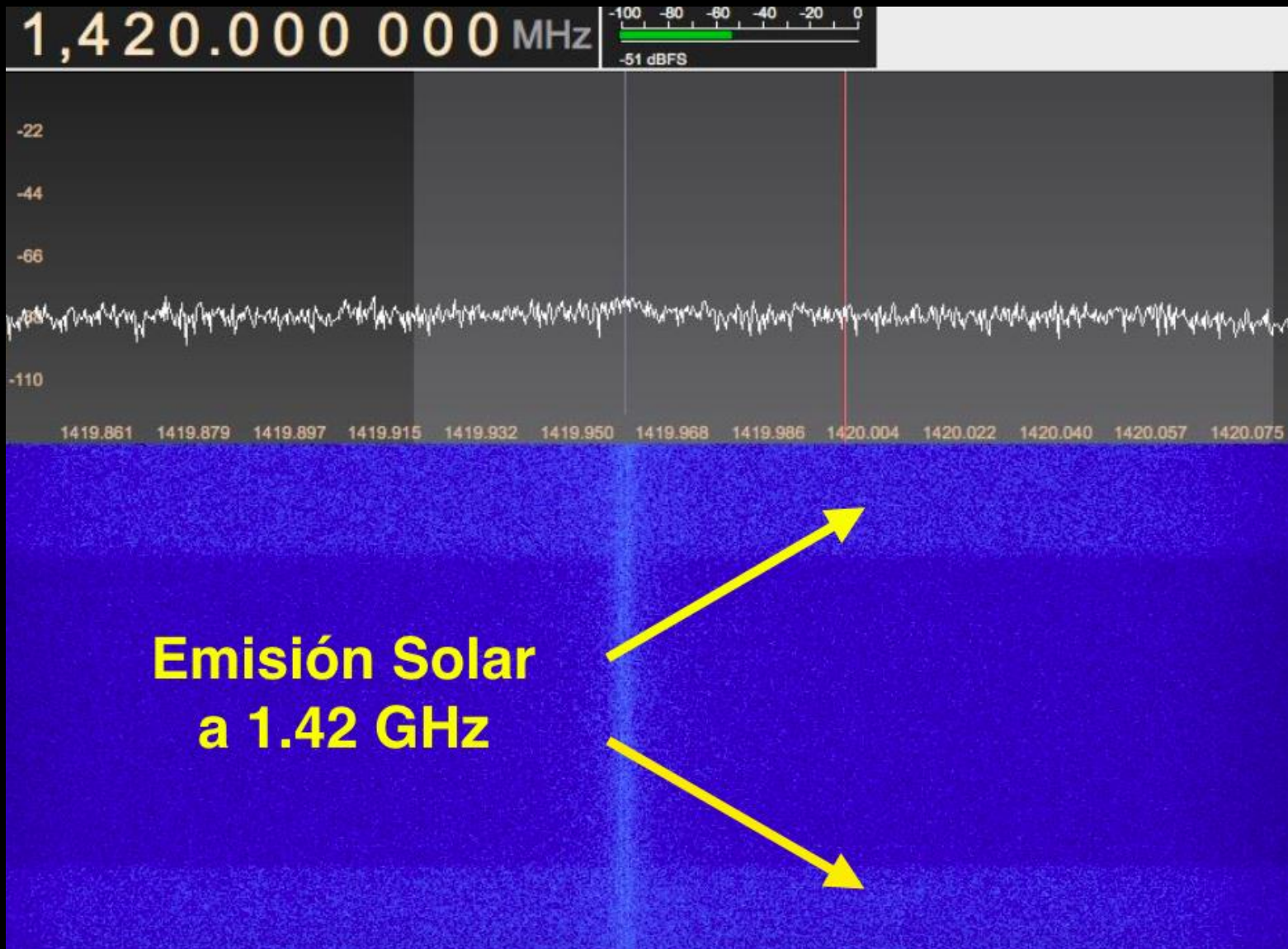
Southern Millimeter-Wave Telescope



Dish conversion

4 m radio telescope @ 1.4 GHz (21 cm) UECCI





Calculations for antenna pointing [Edit](#)

[Add topics](#)

 23 commits









 1 branch

 0 releases

 1 contributor

Branch: master ▾ [New pull request](#)

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| | | |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|  Germán Chaparro Molano and Germán Chaparro Molano working for osx :D | | Latest commit 6db8759 on 18 Nov 2016 |
|  MPU6050_DMP6 | elevation sketch | a year ago |
|  arduino_cmpps11_serial | serial stuff ok in ubuntu | a year ago |
|  sketch_oct21b | azimuth sketch | a year ago |
|  .gitignore | working for osx :D | a year ago |
|  README.md | Initial commit | 3 years ago |
|  arduino_comm.ipynb | serial stuff ok in ubuntu | a year ago |
|  azimuth.pdf | Upload file | 3 years ago |

Estudio de Sitio

- Estudios de viabilidad para observaciones milimétricas


Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, 129:105002 (20pp), 2017 October

<https://doi.org/10.1088/1538-3873/aa83fe>

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Low Dimensional Embedding of Climate Data for Radio Astronomical Site Testing in the Colombian Andes

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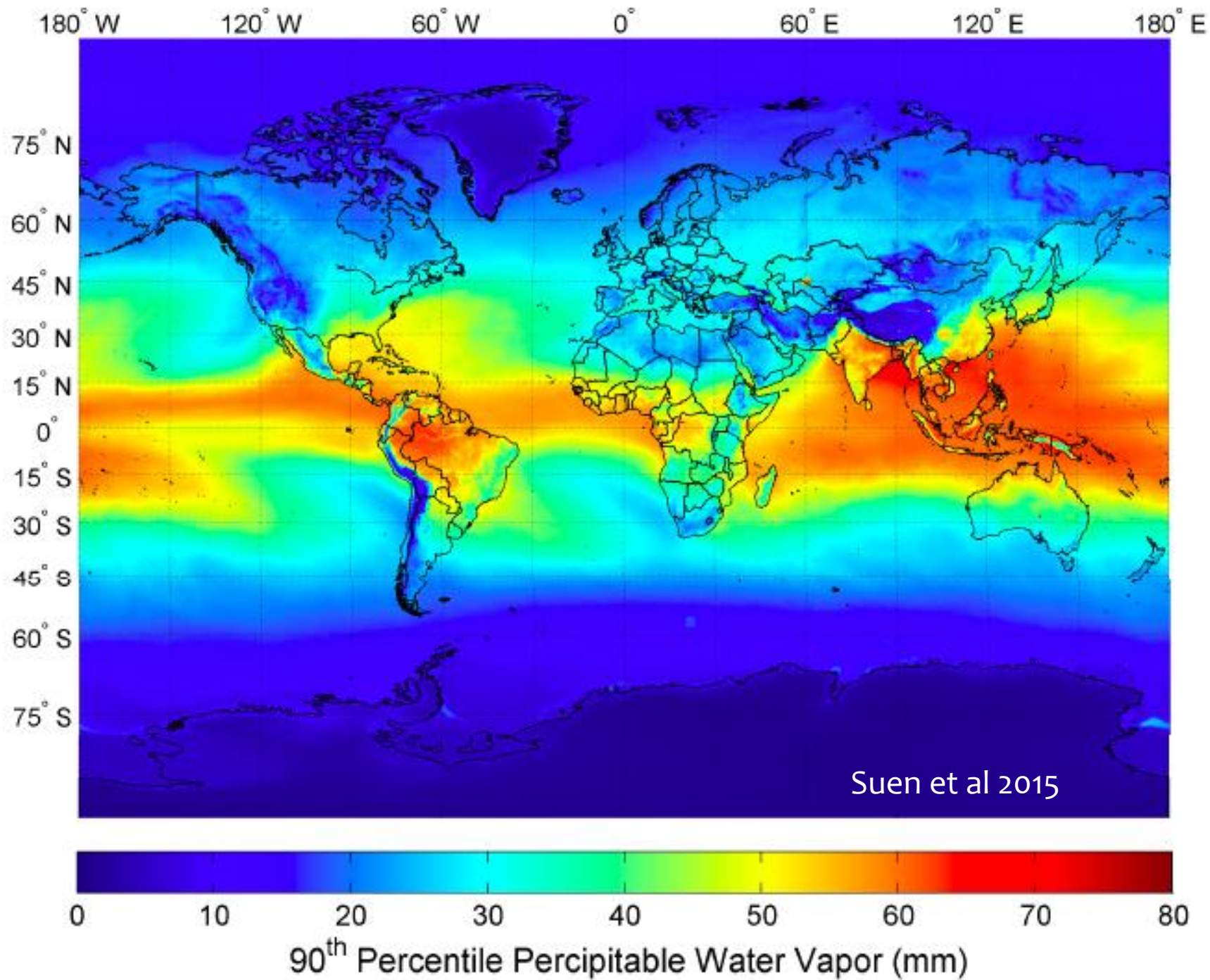
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³ Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales, Bogotá, Colombia

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Received 2017 May 25; accepted 2017 July 31; published 2017 September 1



IRAM 30 m



Plateau de Bure



LMT

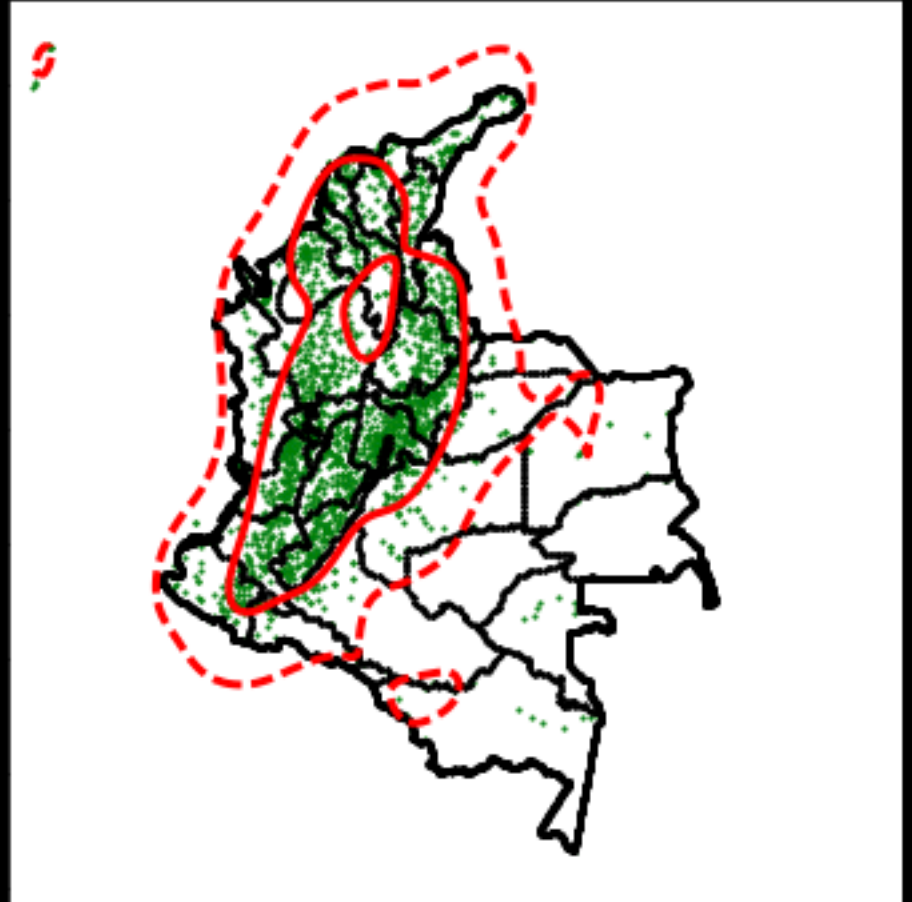


ALMA



IDEAM Climate Data (1980-2010)

- 2046 weather stations
- Precipitation, Rain Days, Relative Humidity, Sunshine
- Multi-annual Monthly Averages (Jan, Feb,...)
- 12-dimensional data
- Selection criteria –Machine Learning



Climate data for National Meteorological Observatory, Bogotá (1971–2000)

| Month | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Year |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Record high °C (°F) | 26.4 (79.5) | 25.2 (77.4) | 26.6 (79.9) | 24.4 (75.9) | 25.0 (77) | 28.6 (83.5) | 25.0 (77) | 23.3 (73.9) | 26.0 (78.8) | 25.1 (77.2) | 25.6 (78.1) | 24.4 (75.9) | 28.6 (83.5) |
| Average high °C (°F) | 20.2 (68.4) | 20.3 (68.5) | 19.4 (66.9) | 20.1 (68.2) | 19.0 (66.2) | 19.2 (66.6) | 18.6 (65.5) | 18.8 (65.8) | 19.2 (66.6) | 19.5 (67.1) | 19.6 (67.3) | 19.9 (67.8) | 19.6 (67.3) |
| Daily mean °C (°F) | 14.3 (57.7) | 14.5 (58.1) | 14.9 (58.8) | 14.9 (58.8) | 15.0 (59) | 14.5 (58.1) | 14.6 (58.3) | 14.1 (57.4) | 14.3 (57.7) | 14.3 (57.7) | 14.4 (57.9) | 14.6 (58.3) | 14.4 (57.9) |
| Average low °C (°F) | 7.6 (45.7) | 8.4 (47.1) | 9.5 (49.1) | 9.7 (49.5) | 9.7 (49.5) | 9.5 (49.1) | 9.2 (48.6) | 8.9 (48) | 8.7 (47.7) | 9.0 (48.2) | 9.2 (48.6) | 8.0 (46.4) | 9.0 (48.2) |
| Record low °C (°F) | −1.5 (29.3) | −5.2 (22.6) | −0.4 (31.3) | 0.2 (32.4) | 0.2 (32.4) | 1.1 (34) | 0.4 (32.7) | 0.4 (32.7) | 0.3 (32.5) | 1.8 (35.2) | 0.5 (32.9) | −1.1 (30) | −5.2 (22.6) |
| Average precipitation mm (inches) | 50 (1.97) | 68 (2.68) | 91 (3.58) | 135 (5.31) | 120 (4.72) | 54 (2.13) | 35 (1.38) | 45 (1.77) | 70 (2.76) | 137 (5.39) | 127 (5) | 81 (3.19) | 1,012 (39.84) |
| Average rainy days (≥ 1 mm) | 9 | 12 | 14 | 18 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 21 | 16 | 11 | 181 |
| Average relative humidity (%) | 75 | 76 | 75 | 77 | 77 | 75 | 74 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 76 | 76 |
| Mean monthly sunshine hours | 156 | 128 | 107 | 88 | 83 | 94 | 114 | 117 | 109 | 96 | 103 | 138 | 1,328 |

Source: Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales (IDEAM)^[33]

Reducción de Dimensionalidad

- Análisis de Componentes Principales (Eigenvalores y Eigenvectores de la matriz de covarianza)
- Preservamos 2-sigma de la varianza de los datos
- Reducimos la dimensionalidad de los vectores (datos) de 12 a 3(2)

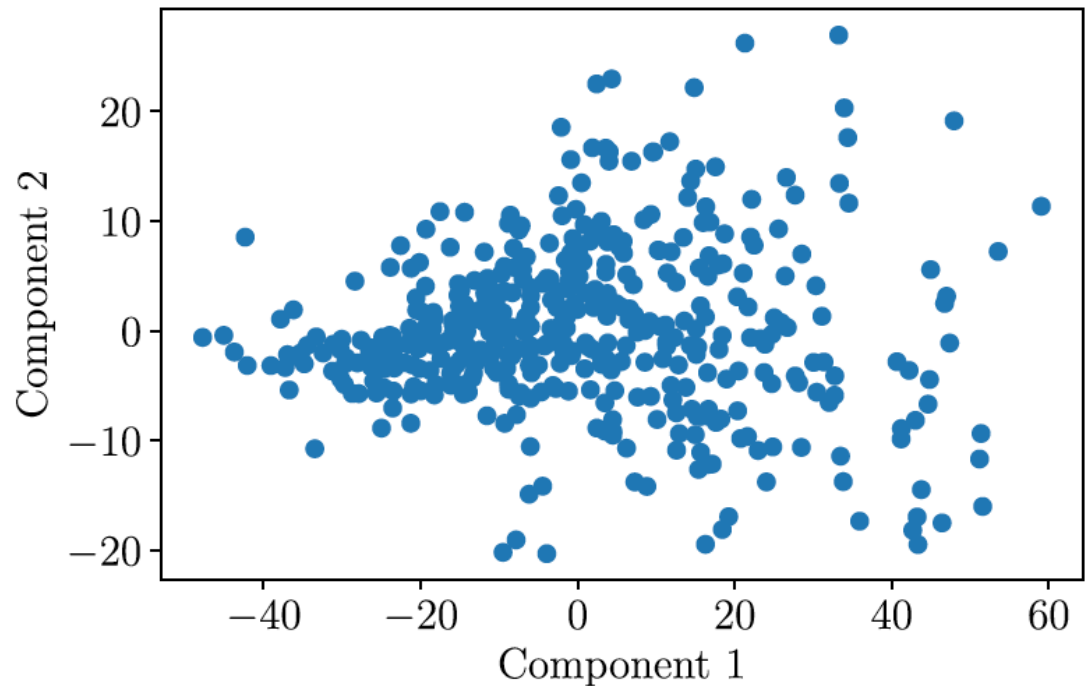
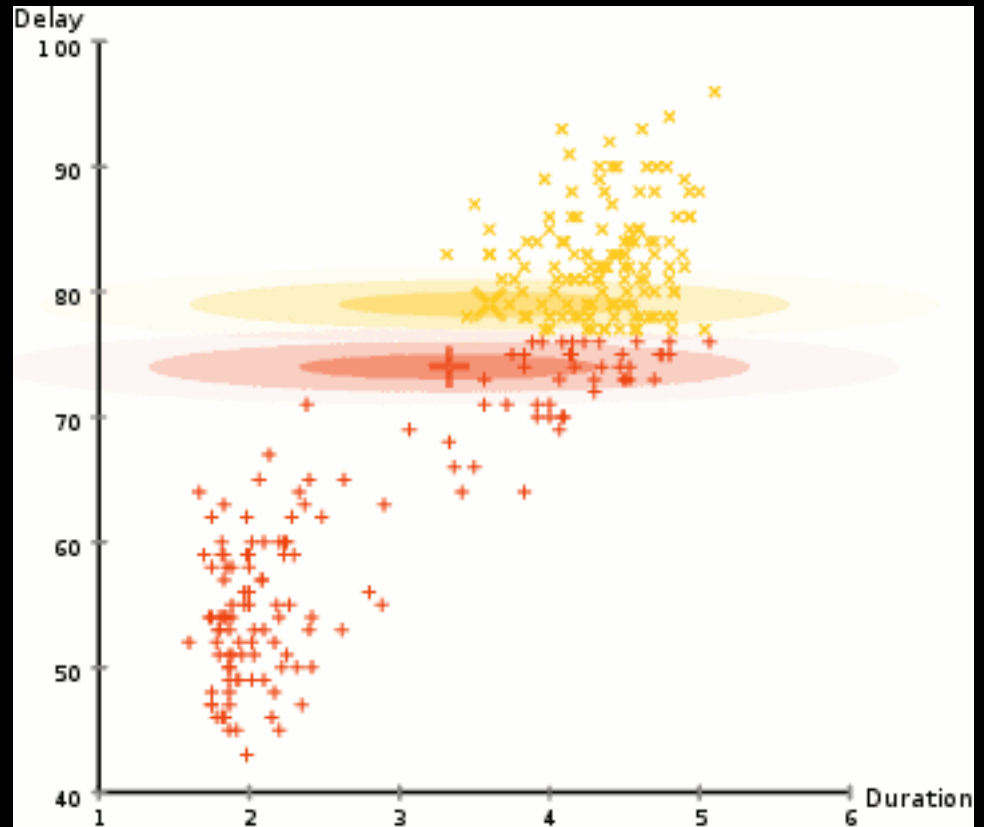


Figure 3. Relative humidity data projected across two principal components. The dimensionality of the data has been reduced from 12 to two while covering 95% of the variance of the data.

Modelos de Mixtura Gaussiana



Modelos de Mixtura Gaussiana

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D/2} |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|^{1/2}} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \right] \doteq \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$$

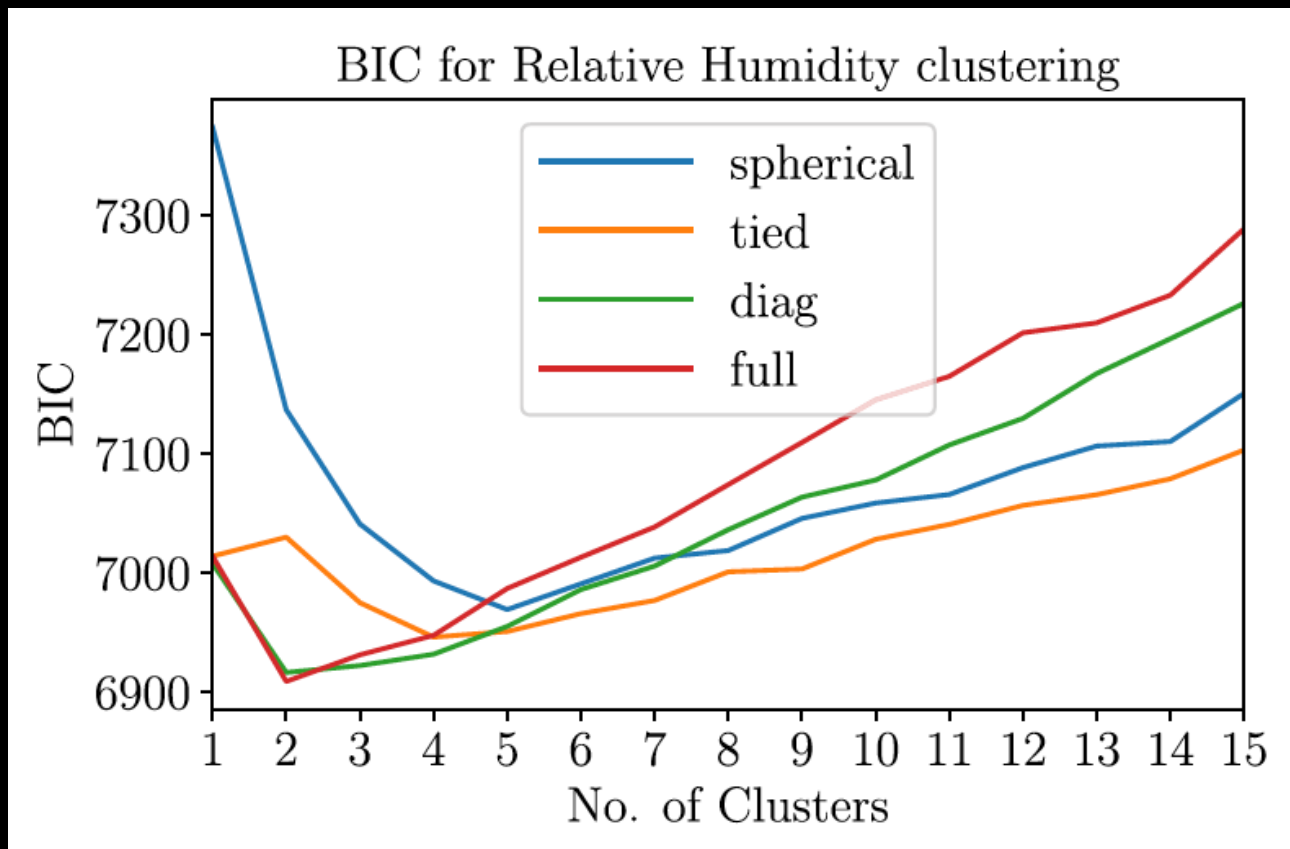
$$\begin{aligned} p(\mathbf{x}) &= \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{c_m}{(2\pi)^{D/2} |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_m|^{1/2}} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_m)^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_m^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_m) \right] \\ &= \sum_{m=1}^M c_m \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\mu}_m, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_m), \quad (c_m > 0). \end{aligned}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Theta} = \{c_m, \boldsymbol{\mu}_m, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_m\}$$

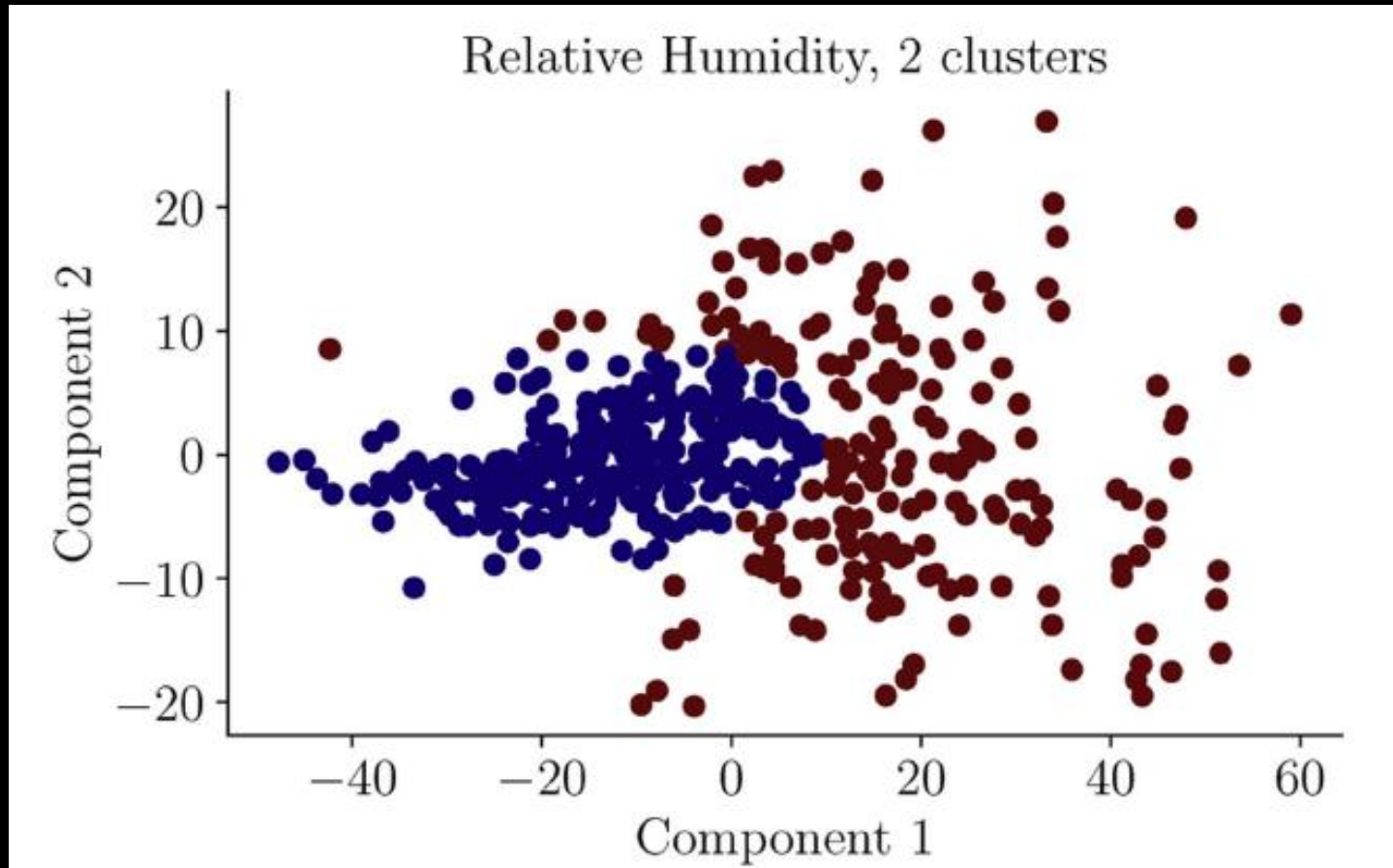
$$\mathcal{L} = \prod_i p_i(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\Theta})$$

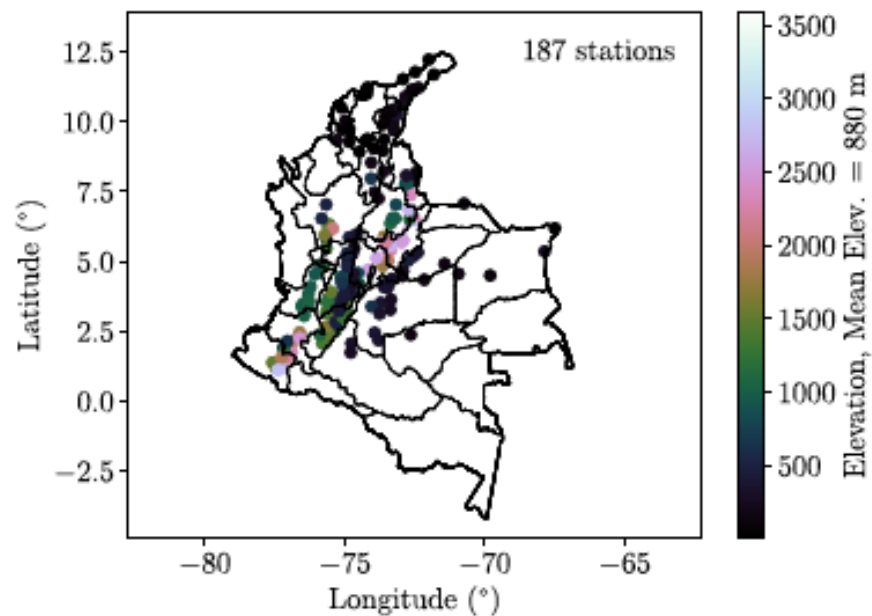
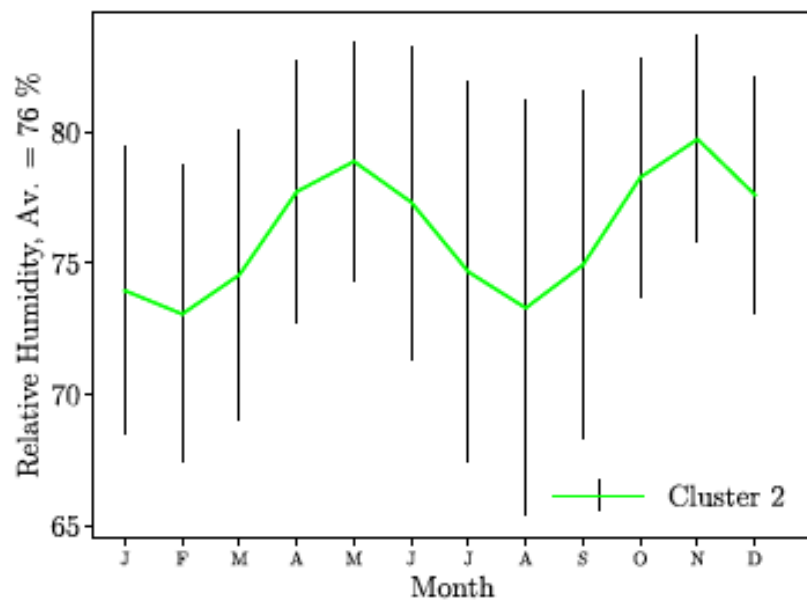
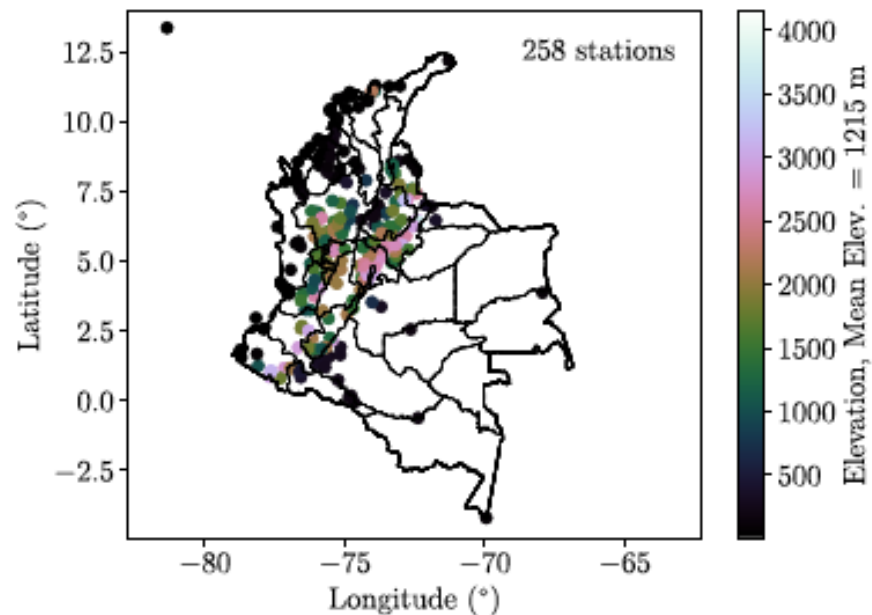
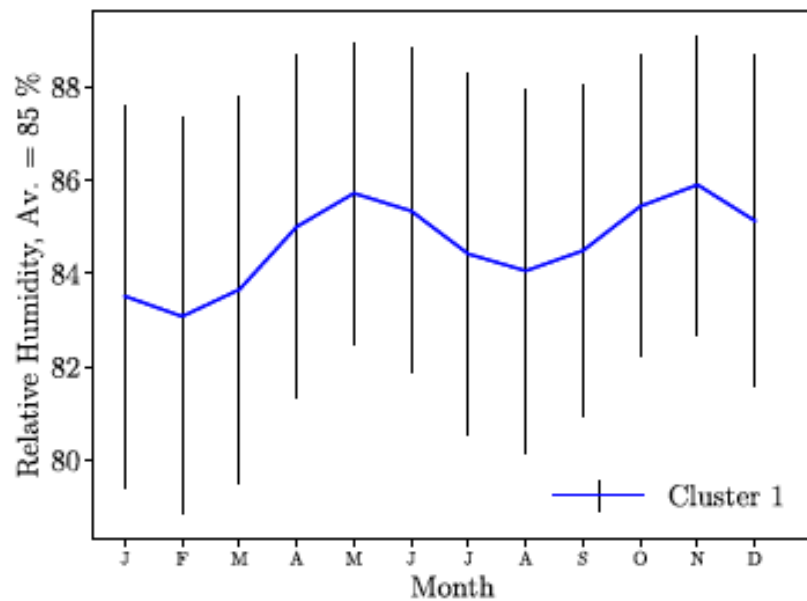
Criterio de Información Bayesiano

$$\text{BIC} = \ln(n)k - 2 \ln(\hat{L})$$

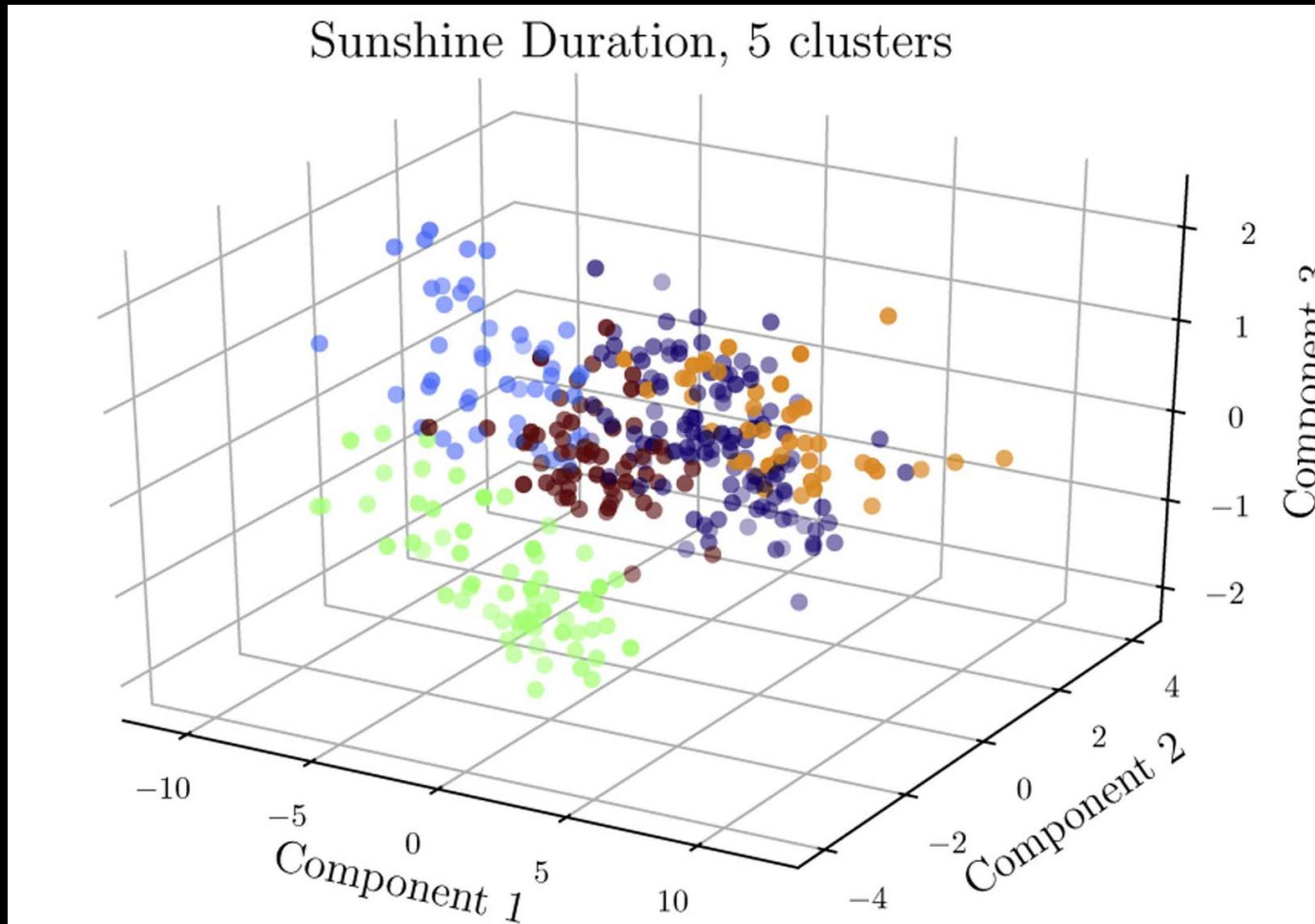


Low Dimensional Embedding





Low Dimensional Embedding



Bayesian Quality Index

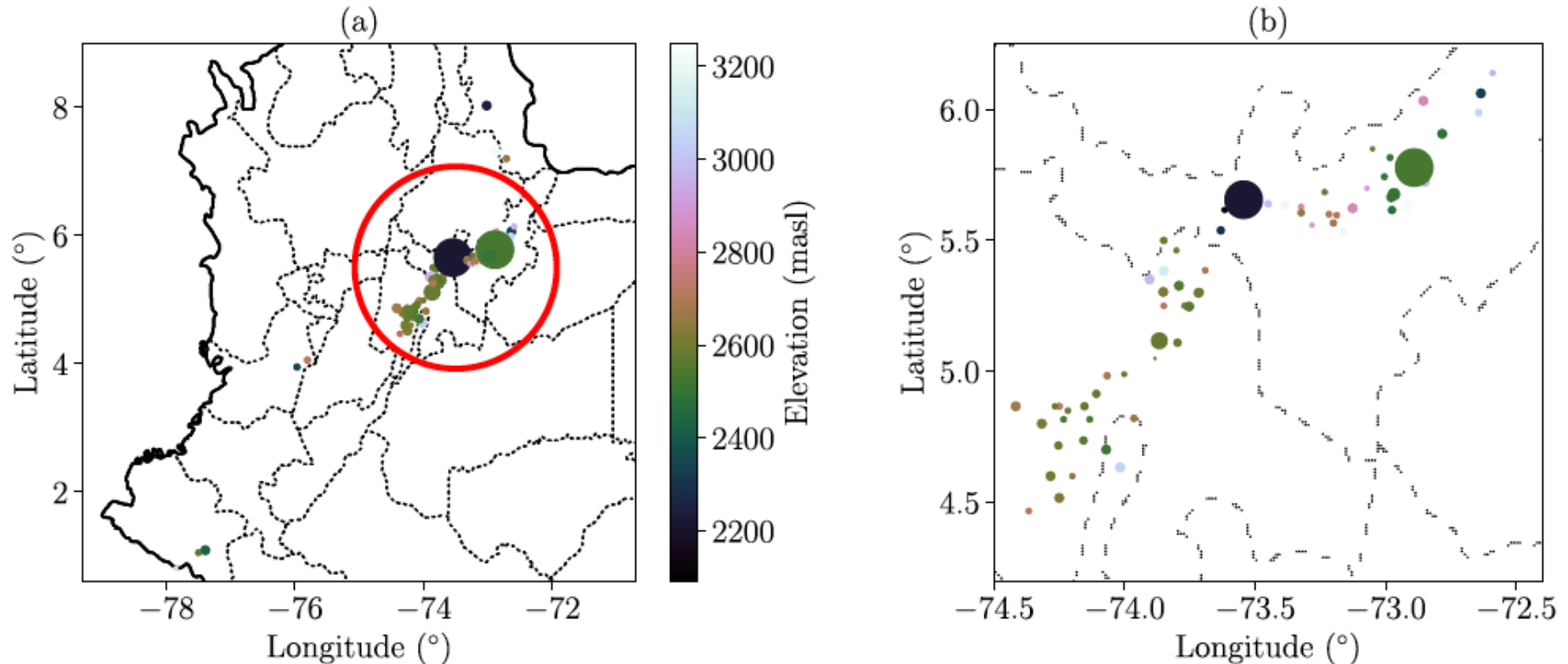
$$P_j = P(C \cap A \cap T_i | h)$$

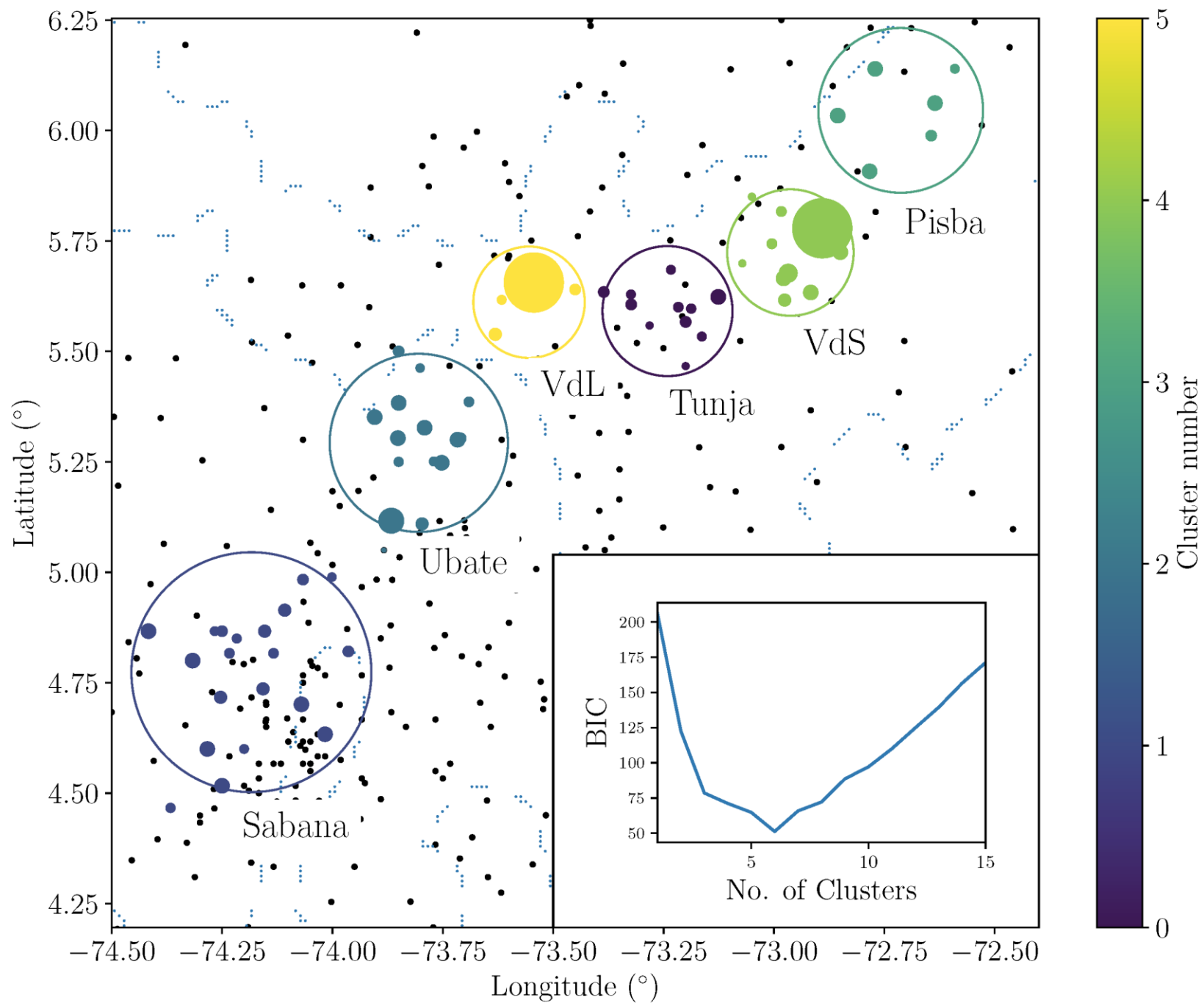
$$P_j = \frac{P(h | C \cap A \cap T_i)}{P(h)} P(C | A \cap T_i) P(A | T_i) P(T_i), \quad (3)$$

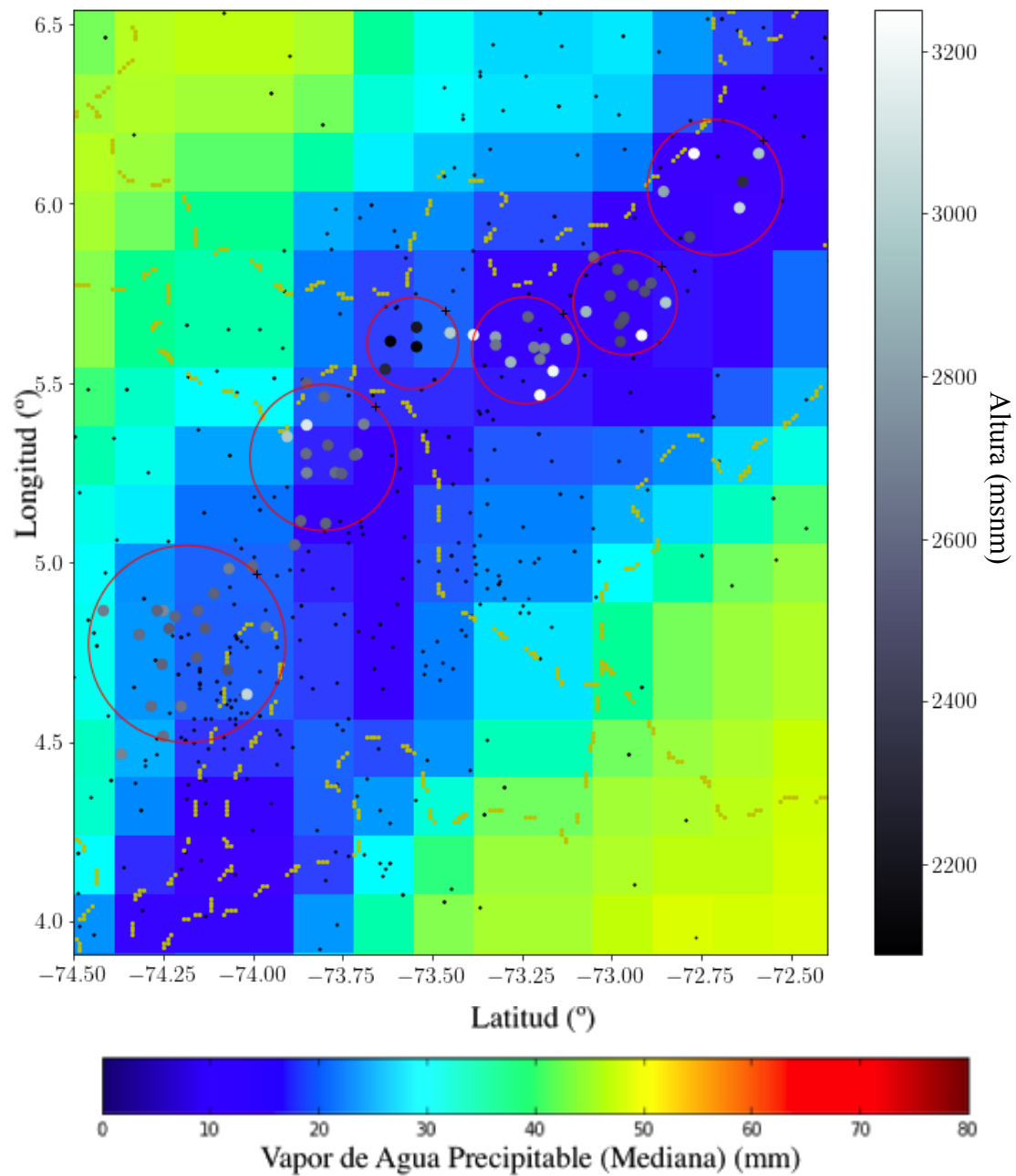
where

1. $P(h | C \cap A \cap T_i)$ is the distribution of elevations for a station type (T_i) on our shortlist ($C \cap A$),
2. $P(A | T_i)$ is the probability that a station of type T_i is in our shortlist,
3. $P(T_i)$ is the probability that a station type is T_i , and
4. $P(C | A \cap T_i)$ is the probability that a station meets all four criteria (C) given that it is in our shortlist (A) and is of type T_i .

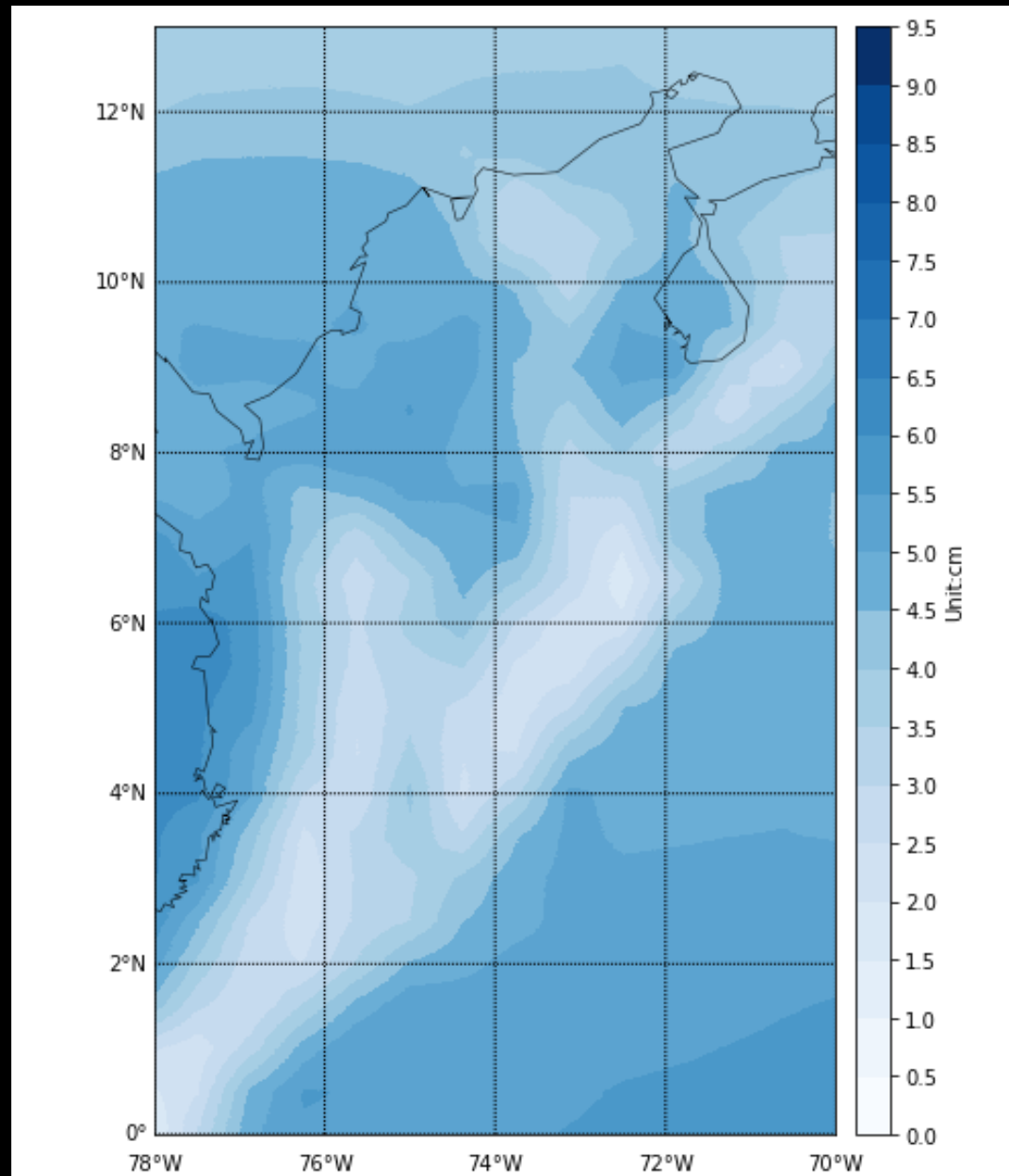
Estaciones candidatas situadas por encima de 2000 msnm







MODIS – satellite Water Vapor measurements



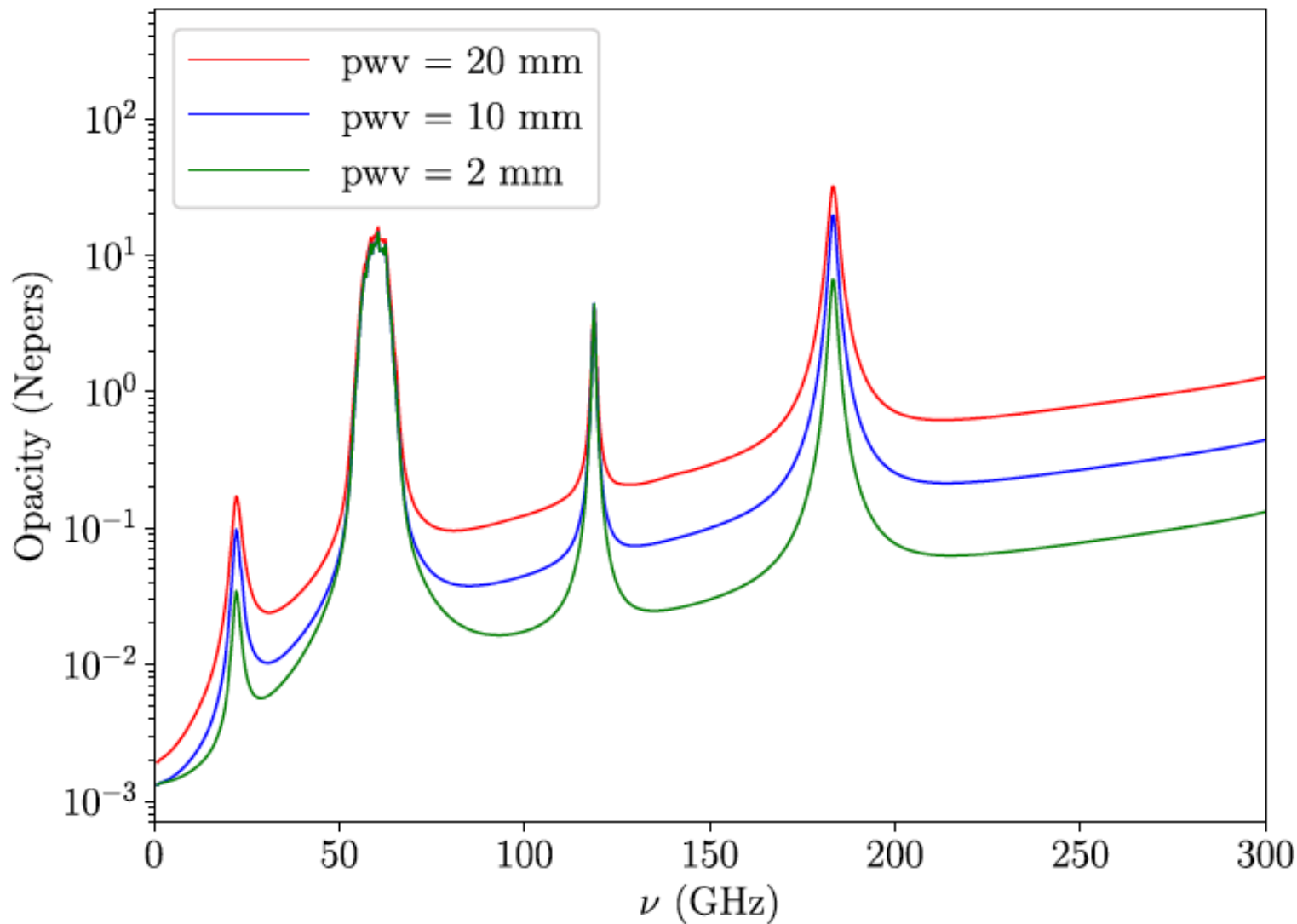


Figure 1. Atmospheric opacity models for the Colombian Andes for different precipitable water vapor (pwv) values corresponding to three scenarios for a 3400 masl site: red line (20 mm pwv) 90% relative humidity at 15°C, blue line (10 mm pwv) 90% relative humidity at 0°C, and green line (2 mm pwv) 30% relative humidity at 0°C.

Site Testing preliminary results

- 4 candidate regions for sites above 3400 msnm for mm-wave radio astronomy
 - Valle del Sol
 - Valle de Ubaté
 - Páramo de Pisba (*)
 - Cantón de Tunja (*)
 - Cocuy - East
- Observing bands:
 - 70-115 GHz
 - 120-170 GHz
 - 120-130 GHz

GitHub

Estudio de Sitio:
`saint-germain/ideam`

Control por astropy+arduino
`saint-germain/ControlAntena`