

ELAIS-N1 at sub-arcseconds

Towards a wide-field survey pipeline

Summary

We are working on acquiring the first sub-arcsecond resolution radio map of the ELAIS-N1 deep field at 144 MHz. By combining 4 different 8h observations, we obtain a sensitivity of $\sim 18 \mu\text{Jy}/\text{beam}$ at 0.3". Funded by the CORTEX project, we improve the wide-field International LOFAR Telescope (ILT) pipeline. As next steps, we will (i) automate the new pipeline in a robust and smart processing framework, and (ii) process the entire northern hemisphere observed with the ILT at 0.3".

Steps

Pre-ILT steps and calibration

Before we perform calibration with the long-baselines, we derive and apply direction-independent (DI) and direction-dependent (DD) corrections for the Dutch stations and reduce our field of view size by subtracting radio sources outside a $2.5^\circ \times 2.5^\circ$ box centered on the phase center.

Direction-independent calibration

The first main ILT calibration step is to find and solve for a bright compact calibrator near the phase center. The solutions from this calibration can then be applied on the data, such that we obtain our first initial solutions and can make DI images. We are working on automating the calibrator selection.

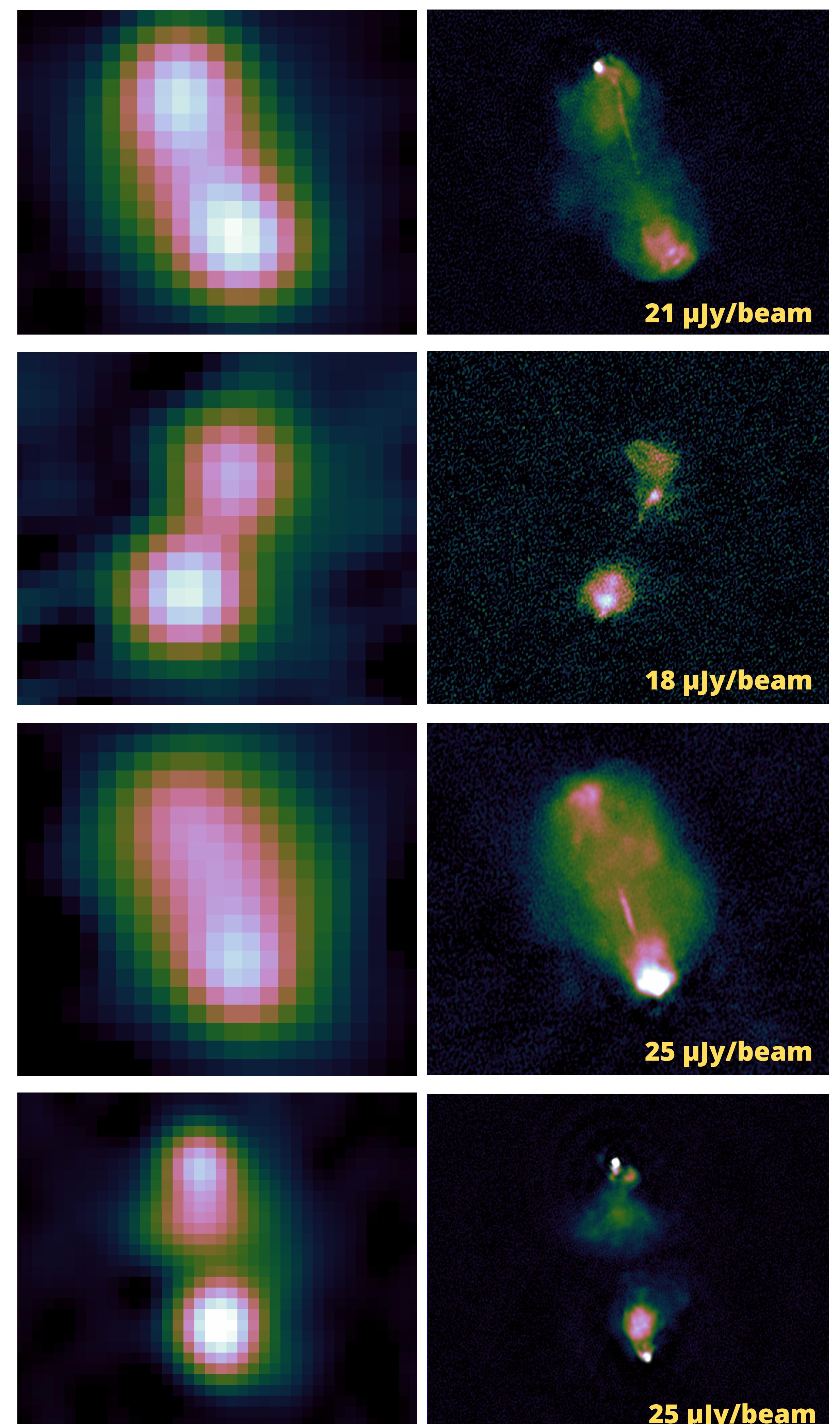
Direction-dependent calibration

Now that we have our first DI solutions, we can search for other bright sources in our field from which we can obtain DD solutions to solve for remaining ionospheric effects. Currently, we are improving the source selection and optimize the solution interval determination and self-calibrations.

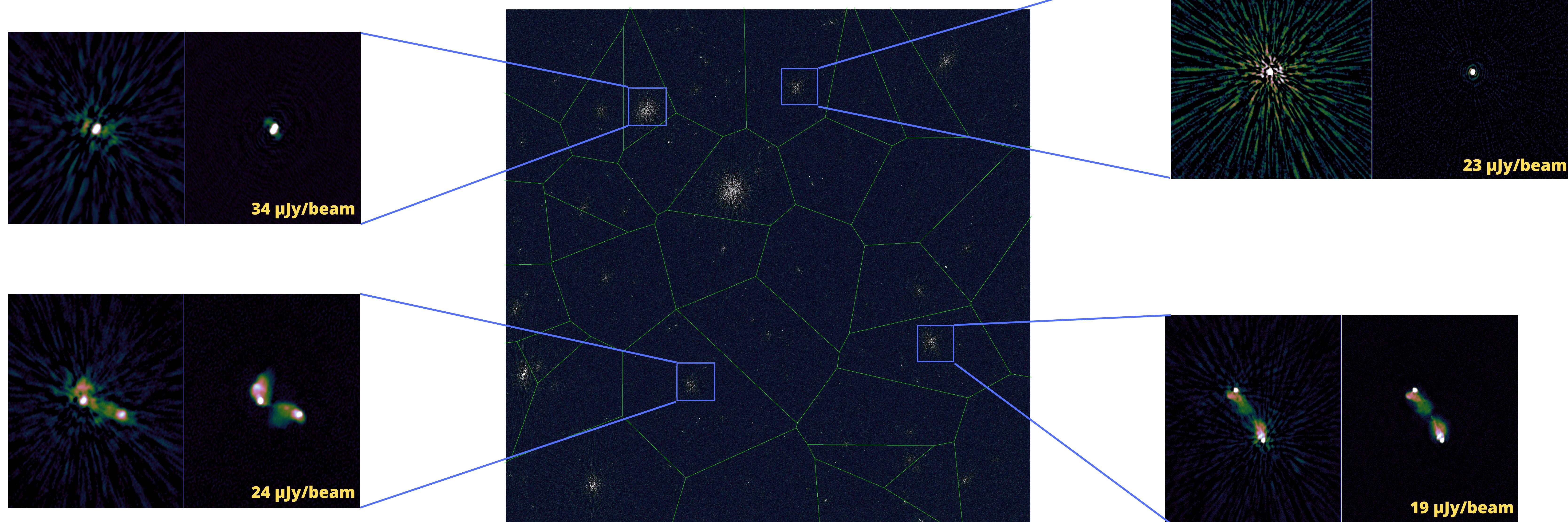
Imaging

After collecting all the solutions for the individual directions, we can split our field in facets and make a wide-field images at 1.2" and 0.3" resolution. Through our collaboration with AMD we achieved a speedup of a factor 4 on AMD CPUs.

From 6" to 0.3"



From DI to DD



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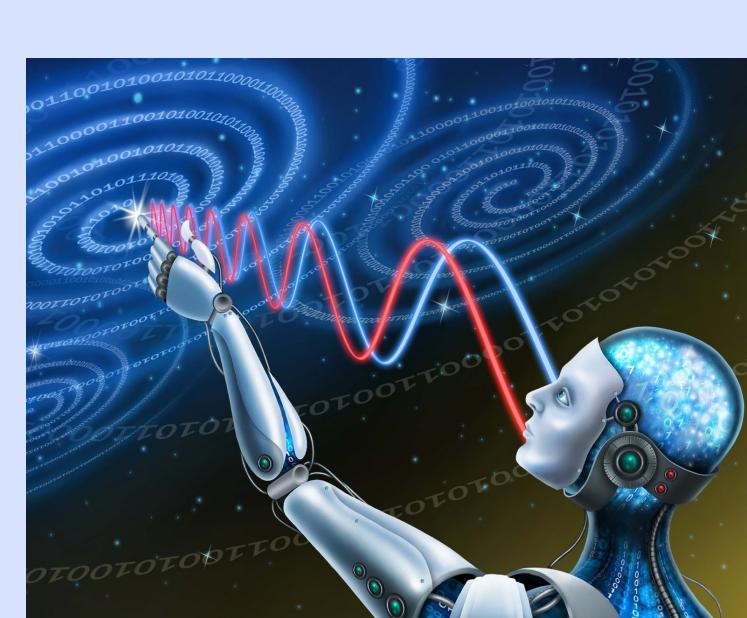
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