

LOFAR Calibration and Imaging

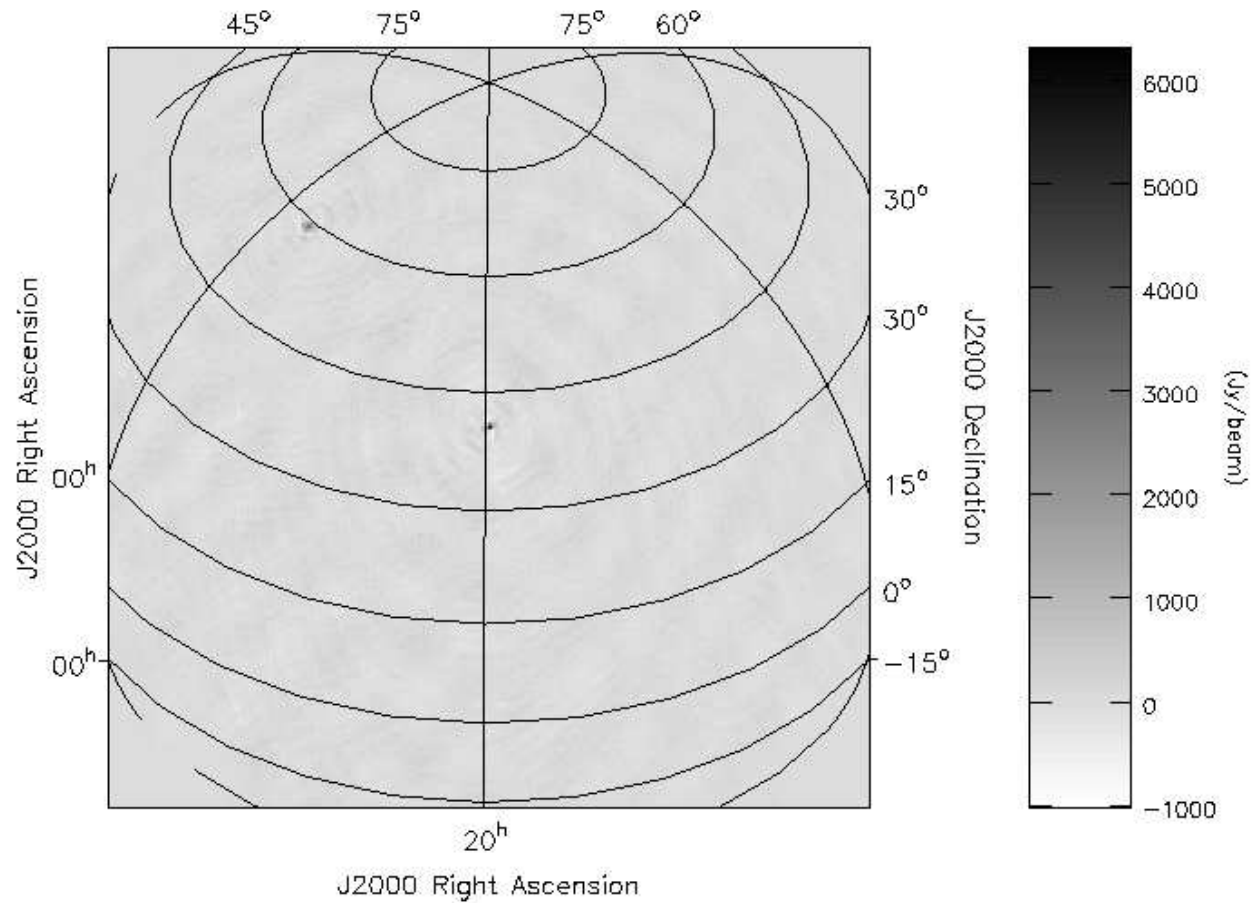
Sarod Yatawatta

Kapteyn Institute, University of Groningen

and

ASTRON

First calibrated LOFAR image



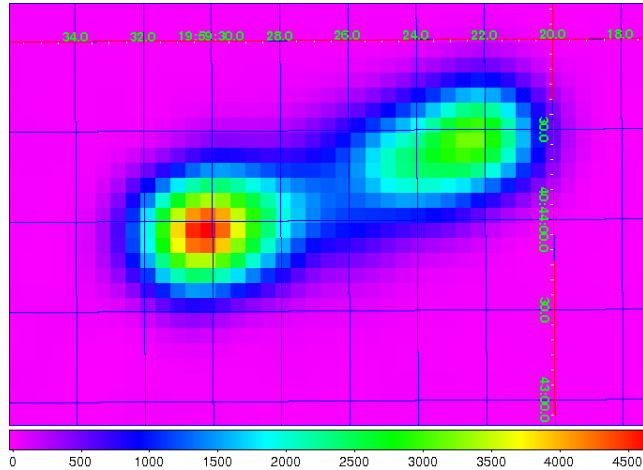
Calibrated, Full sky, CygA (center) CasA (top), Jan 2007

Issues with LOFAR

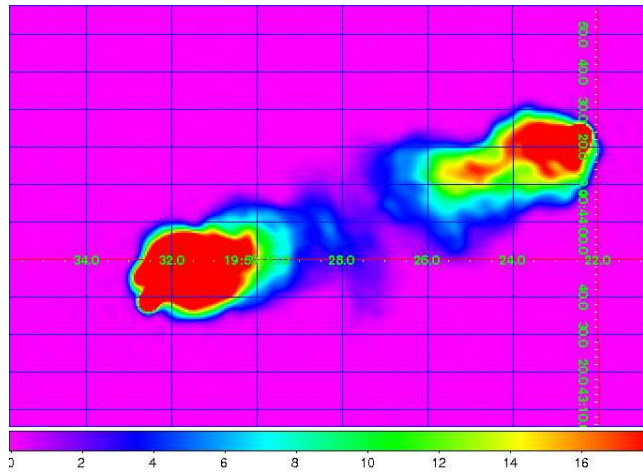
- Sky: bright, extended sources, many more
- Ionosphere: turbulence, TIDs, Faraday rotation
- Beams: time/freq varying, beam polarization, mutual coupling
- Receivers: clock variation, gain drifts,
- RFI
- Too eager astronomers

The Sky

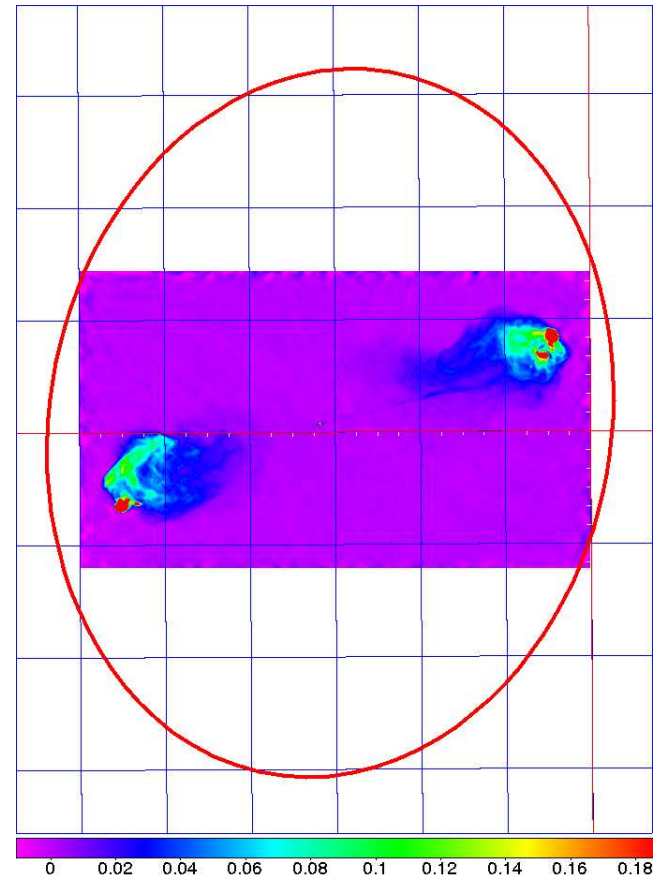
There are NO point sources



VLA 74 MHz

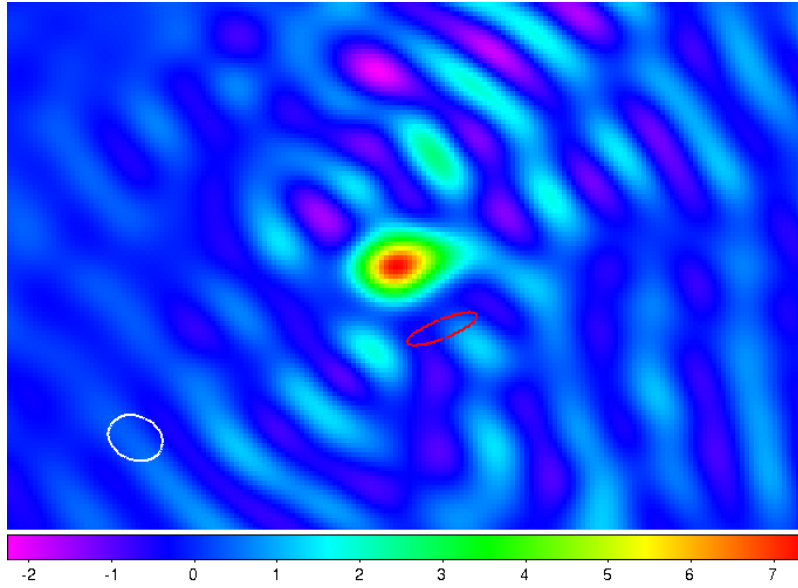


VLA 327 MHz

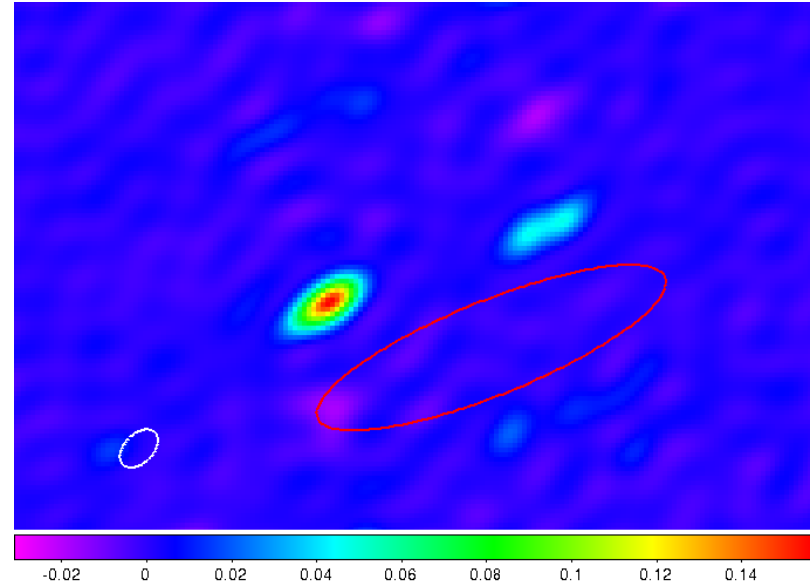


VLA 4.5 GHz, WSRT PSF at 140 MHz

The Sky

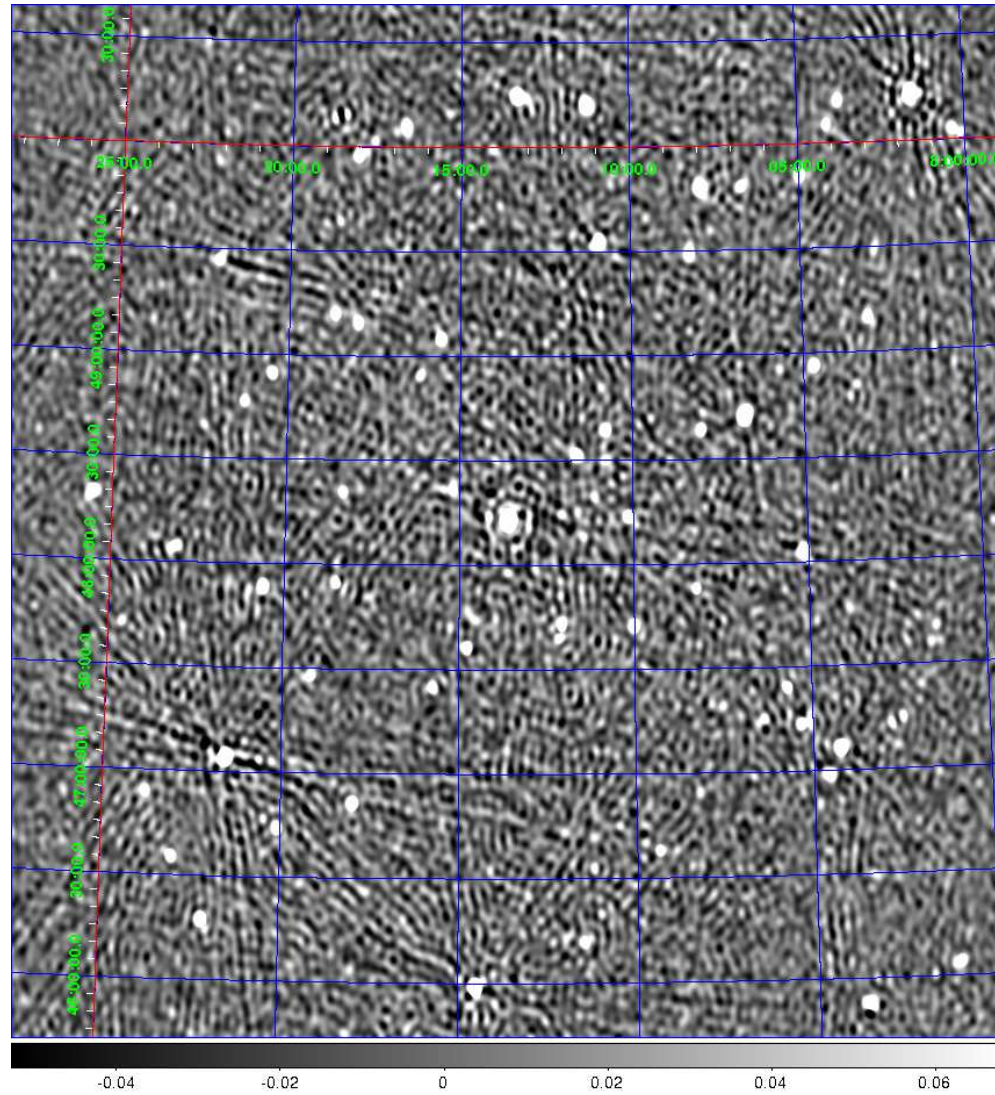


LOFAR CygA at 15 MHz



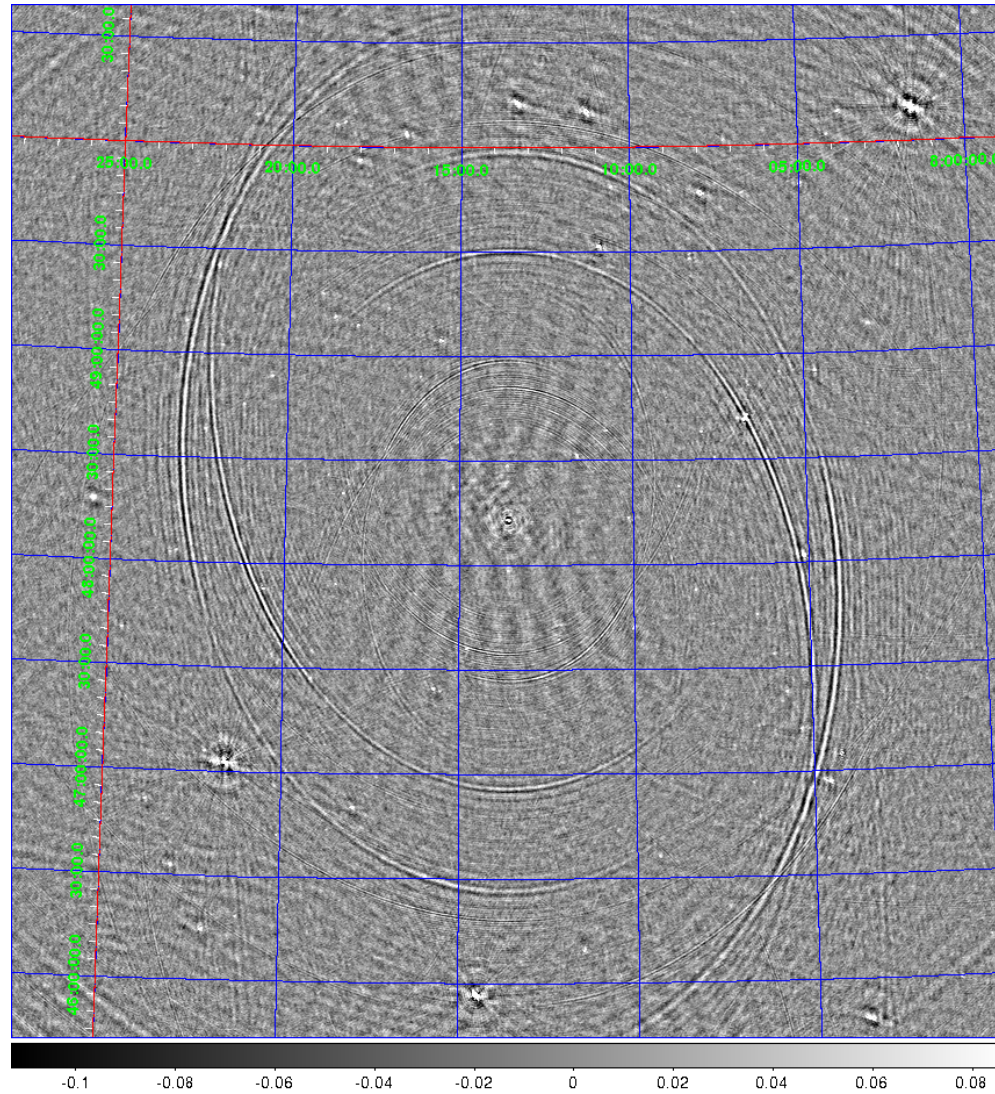
LOFAR CygA at 170 MHz

The Ionosphere



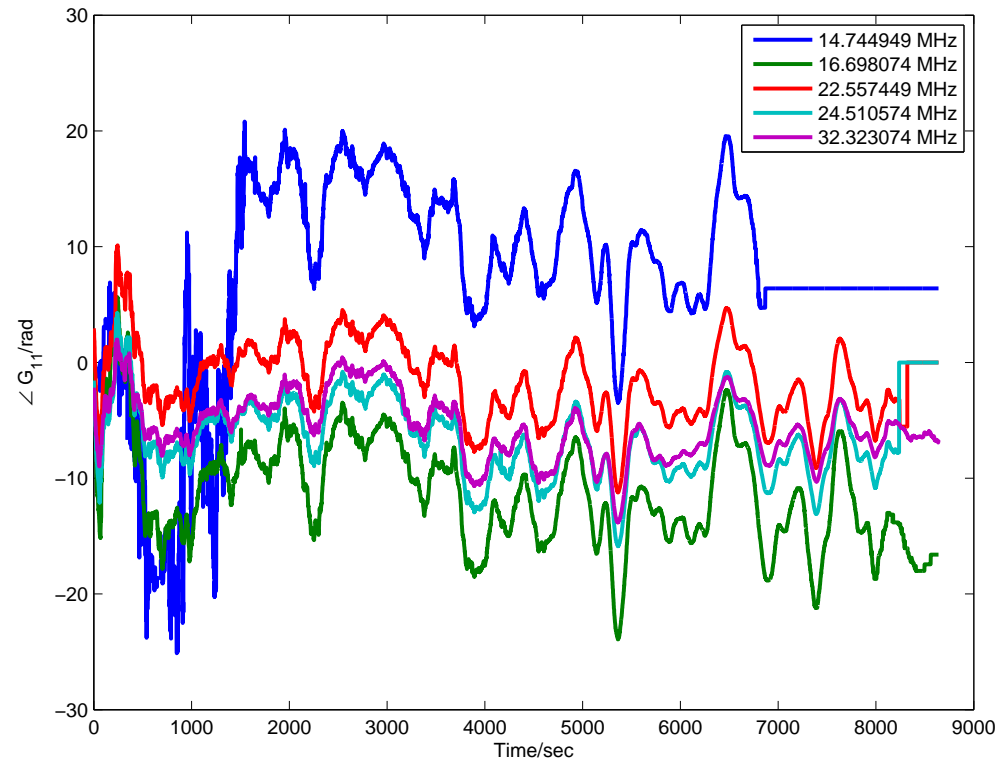
3C196, WSRT at 140 MHz

The Ionosphere



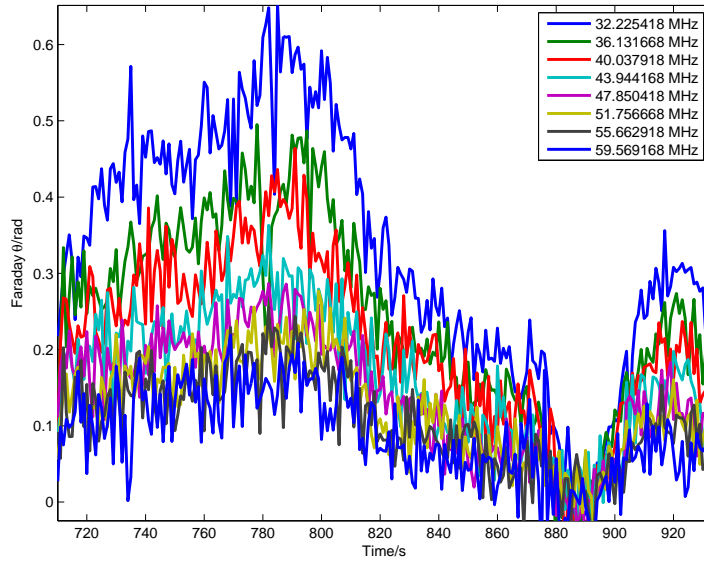
3C196, LOFAR at 40 MHz

The Ionosphere - Phase variation

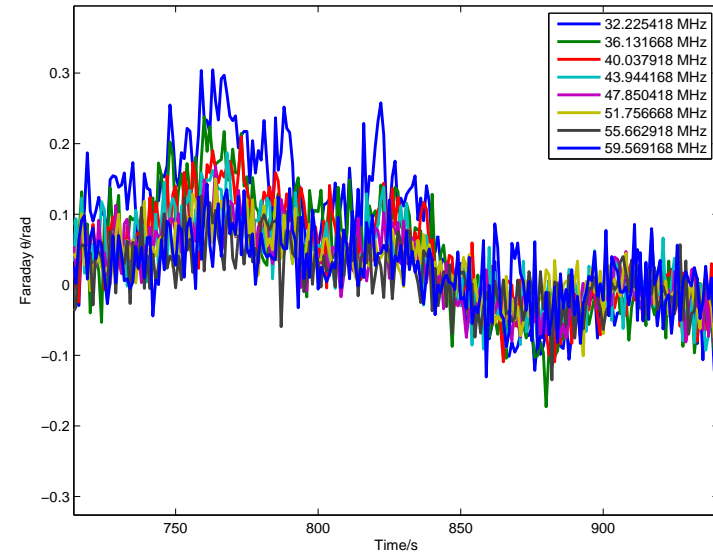


Phase variation in the LBA for 3C196

The Ionosphere - Faraday rotation



20 km baseline differential FR



2 km baseline differential FR

The beam



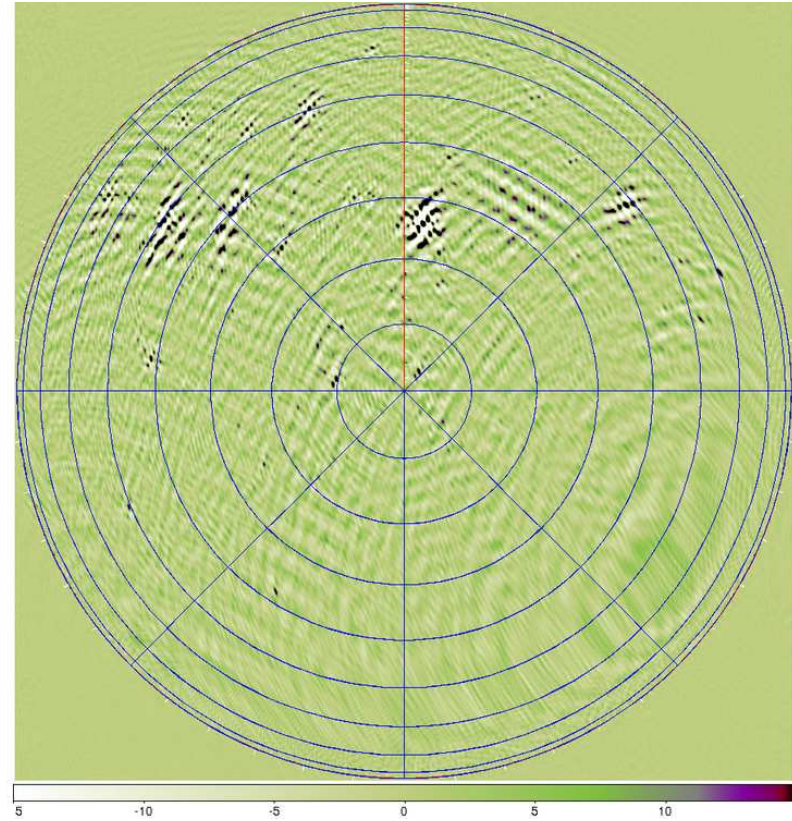
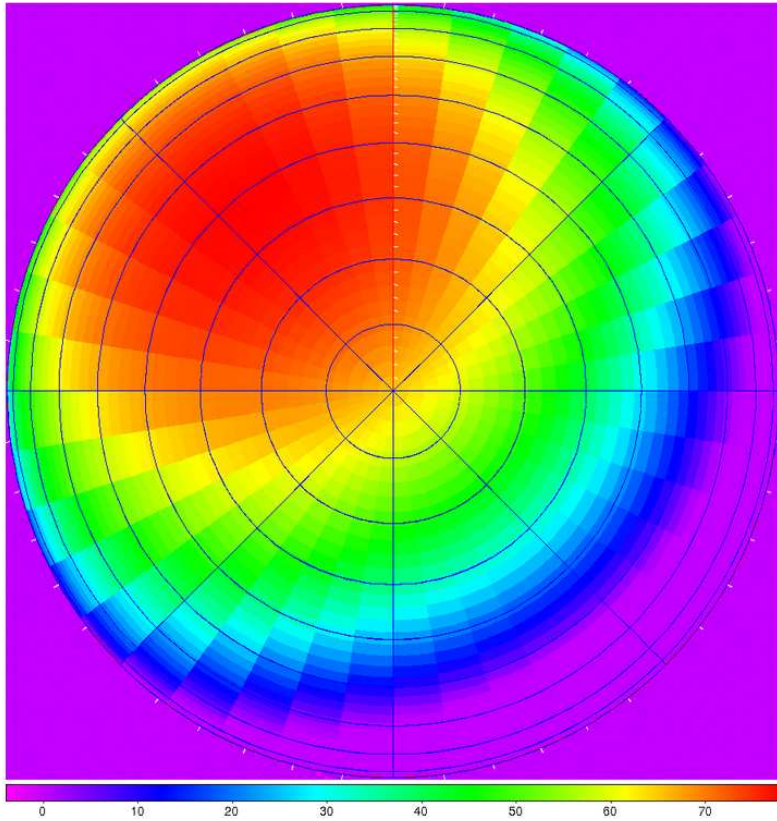
LBA element



HBA element

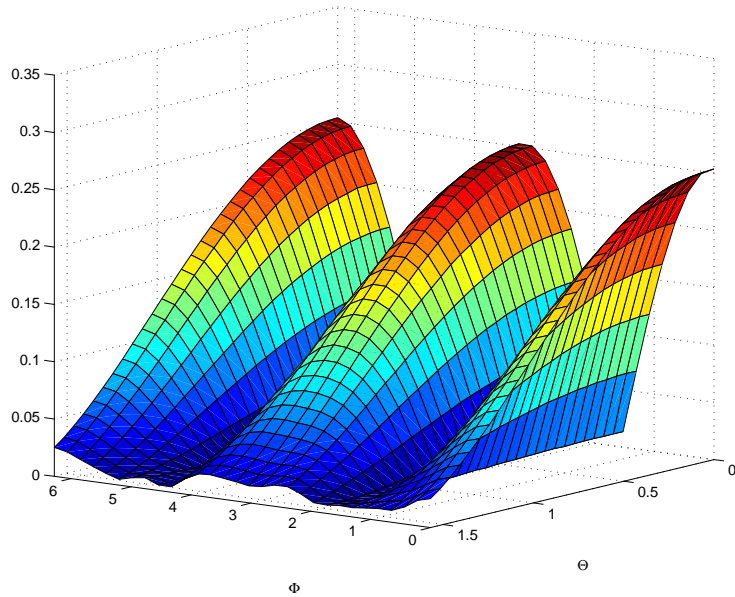
LBA: low band (10-80 MHz), HBA: high band (100-240 MHz)

Beam/Sky movie

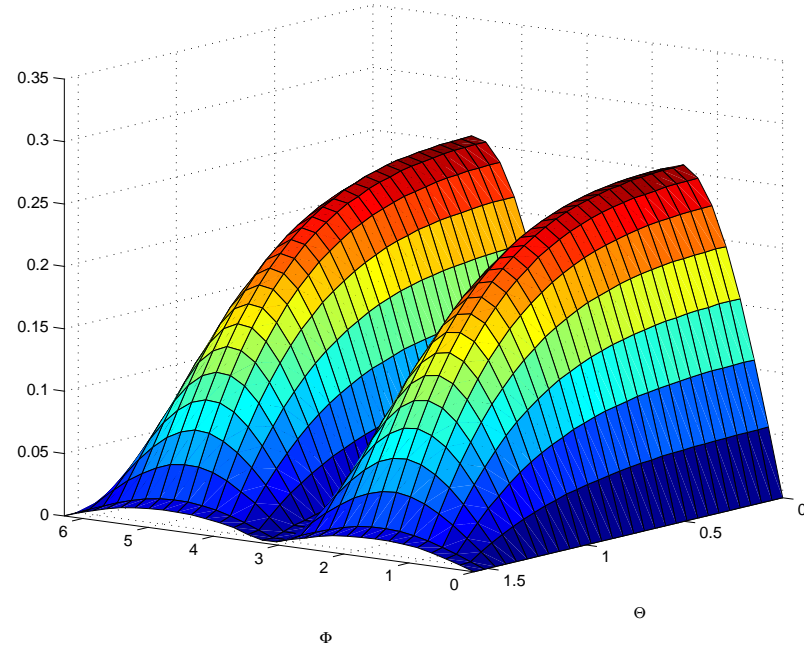


beam (left), sky (right), 1 hour snapshots

Solving for Beams



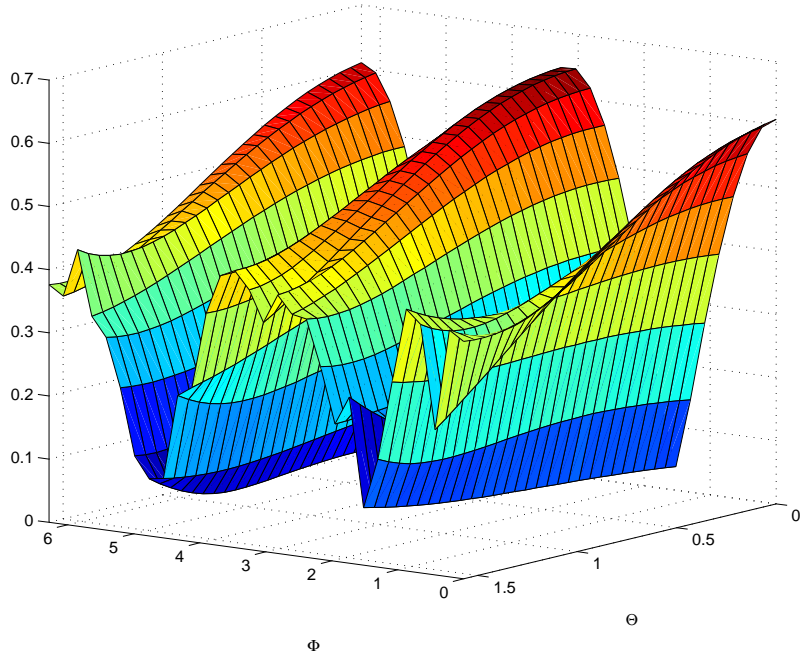
$$|\mathbf{E}_\theta(\boldsymbol{\theta})|$$



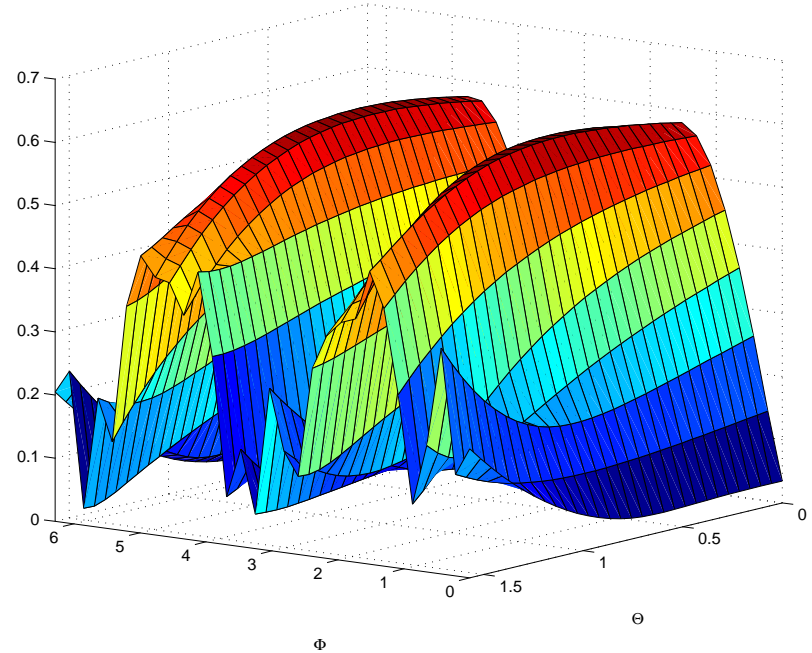
$$|\mathbf{E}_\phi(\boldsymbol{\theta})|$$

- Strategy: Use orthonormal basis for beamshapes
- Solve for source fluxes and beam.. iterate

Solved Beam



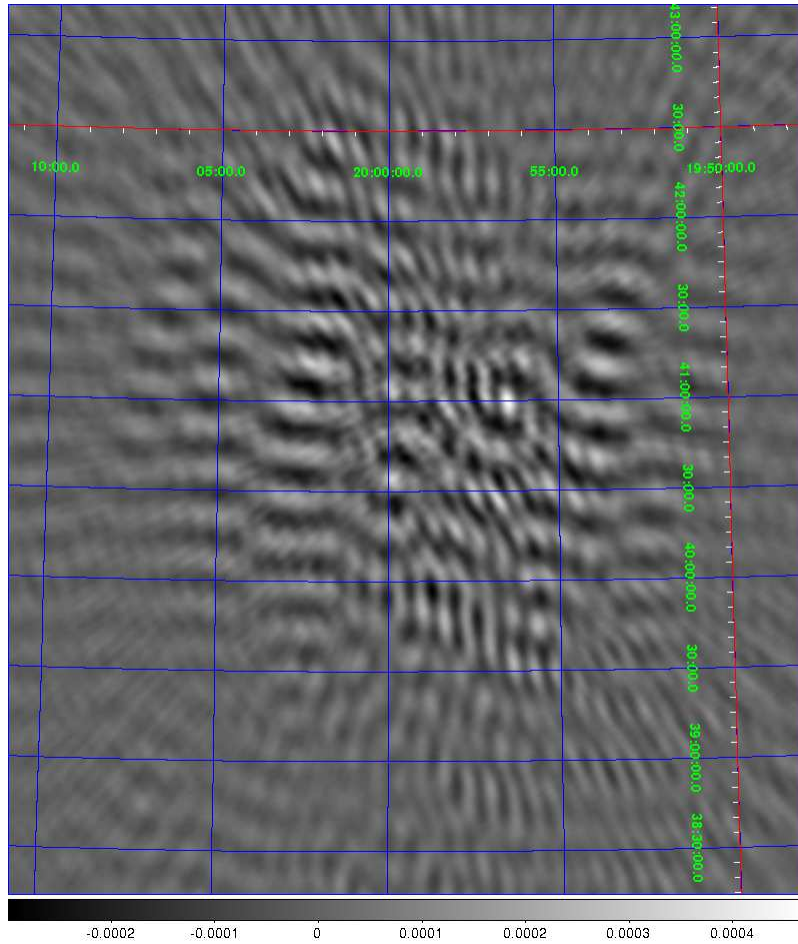
$$|\mathbf{E}_\theta(\boldsymbol{\theta})|$$



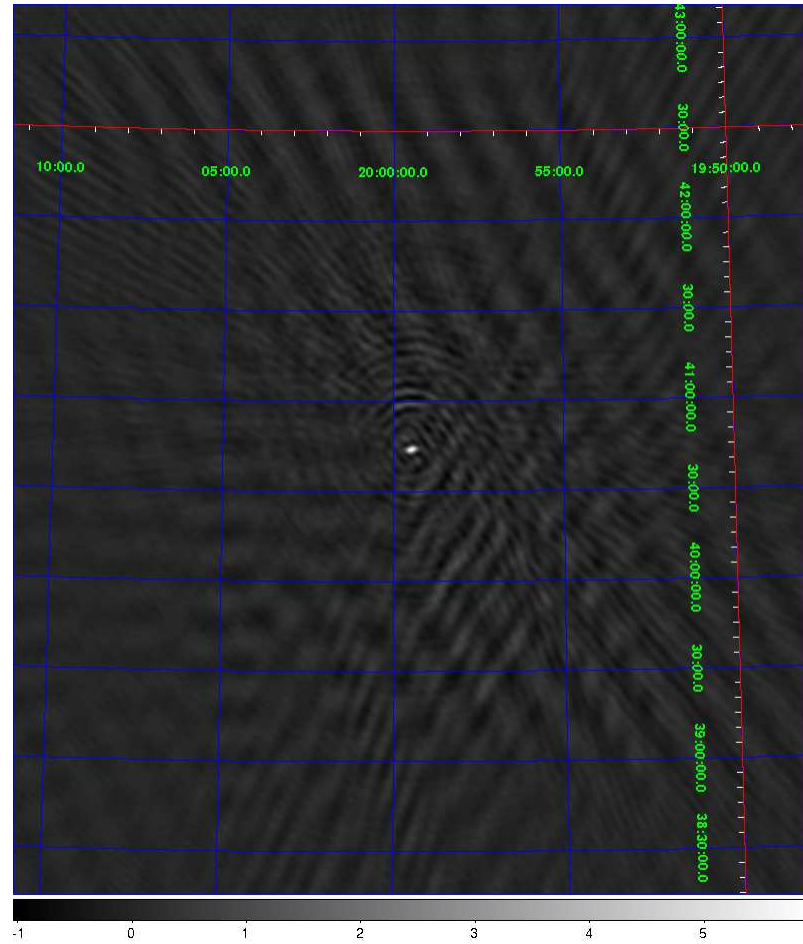
$$|\mathbf{E}_\phi(\boldsymbol{\theta})|$$

- Beam Team: Brentjens, Hamaker, Wineholds, Yatawatta
- All issues with LOFAR beams: Side/grating lobes, Mutual coupling, Rain,

The Clock

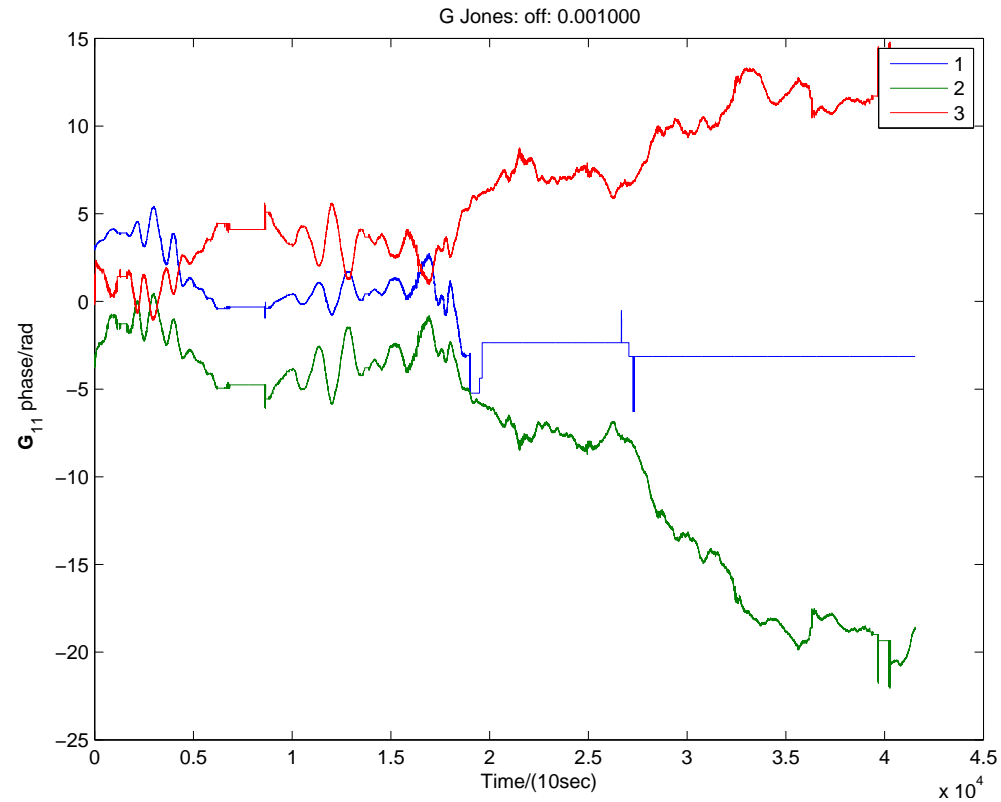


Raw image, CygA, 14 MHz



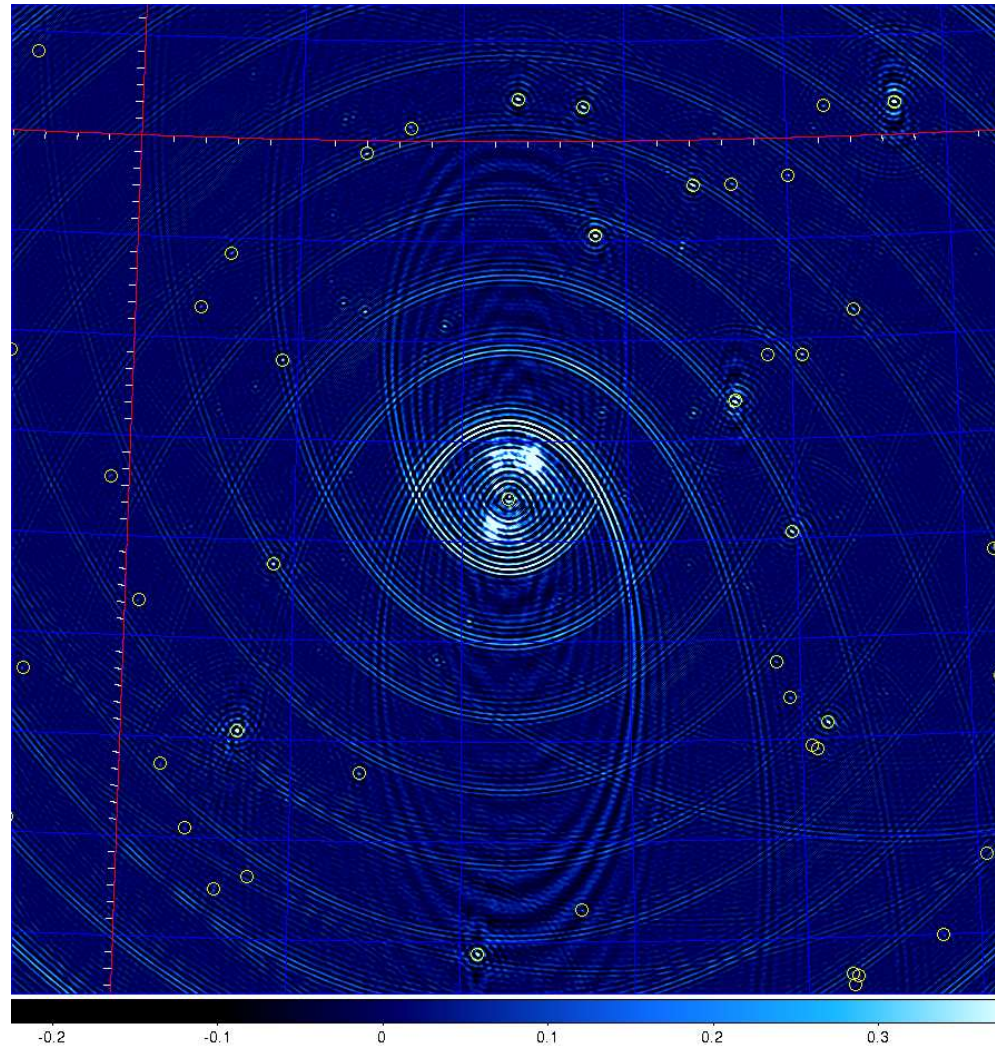
Calibrated image, CygA, 14 MHz

The Clock



Clock/Ionospheric phase at 170 MHz

Finally - Three baseline imaging



3C196, 150 MHz, 3 baselines