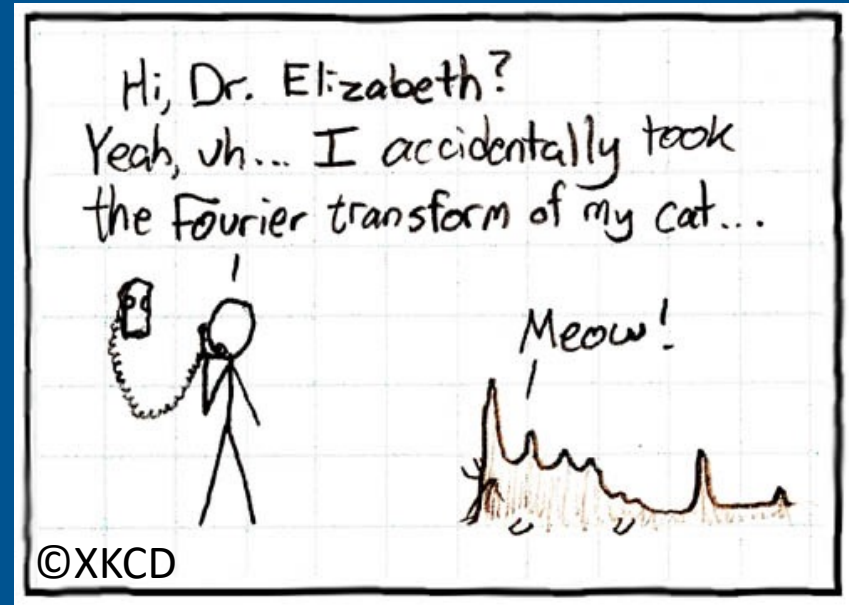


Very Long Baseline Interferometry



Ilse van Bemmelen

(JIVE)

Your tutors

- [Suma Murthy](#)
- [Gabor Orosz](#)
- [Zsolt Paragi](#)
- [Myself](#)

Overview of VLBI lectures

- Three sessions today:
 1. VLBI technology
 2. VLBI science and calibration
 3. Demo/tutorial: living on the fringe
- Advanced sessions tomorrow:
 1. Calibration: from archive to dirty image (Suma & Ilse)
 2. Imaging with Difmap (Gabor & Zsolt)

Very Long Baseline Interferometry

Using the power of $\frac{\lambda}{D}$



History

- Almost 55 years old
 - Canada to US
 - Transatlantic: US to Onsala
- First VLBI networks late 1970's
 - European VLBI Network ~1980
- JIVE established ~30 years ago



IEEE MILESTONE IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND COMPUTING

First Radio Astronomical Observations Using VLBI, 1967

On the morning of 17 April 1967, radio astronomers used this radiotelescope at DRAO and a second one at the Algonquin Radio Observatory located 3074 km away to make the first successful radio astronomical observations using Very Long Baseline Interferometry. Today, VLBI networks span the globe, extend into space, and continue to make significant contributions to both radio astronomy and geodesy.

September 2010



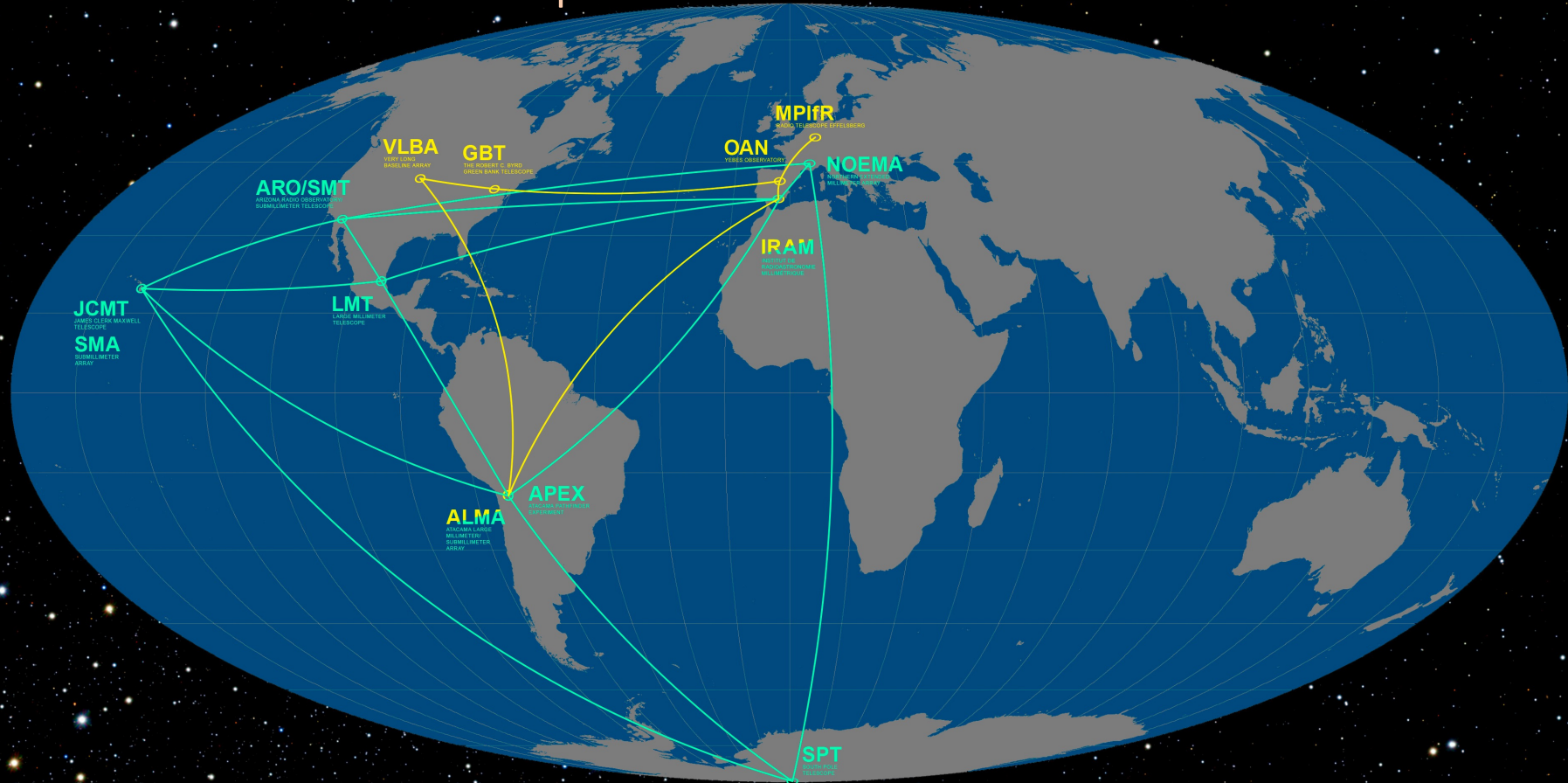


JIVE

Joint Institute for VLBI
ERIC



Event Horizon Telescope

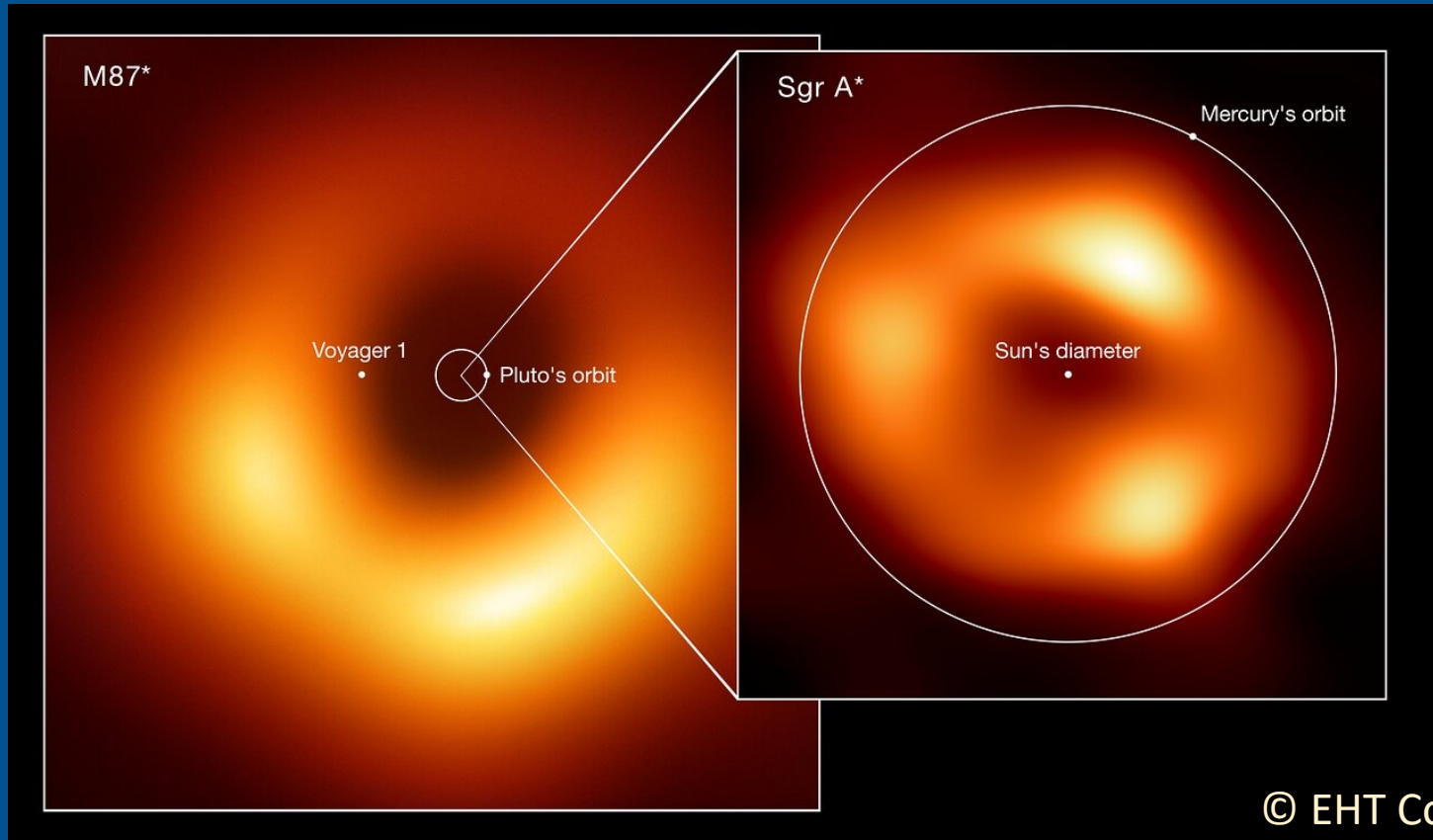


Science cases

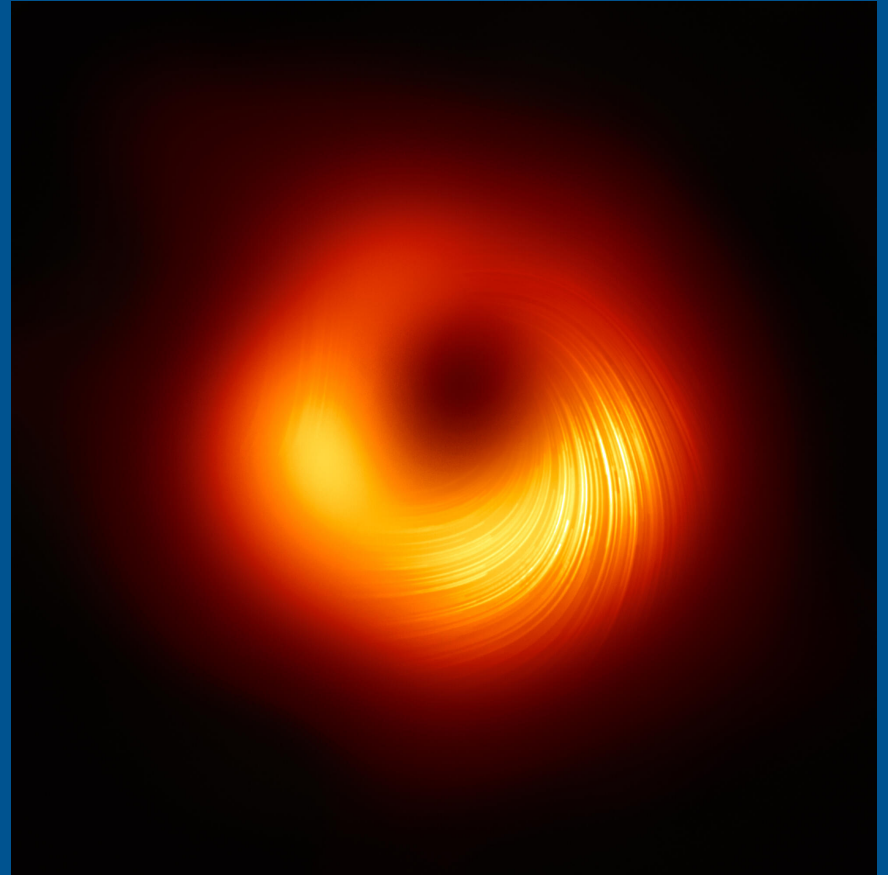
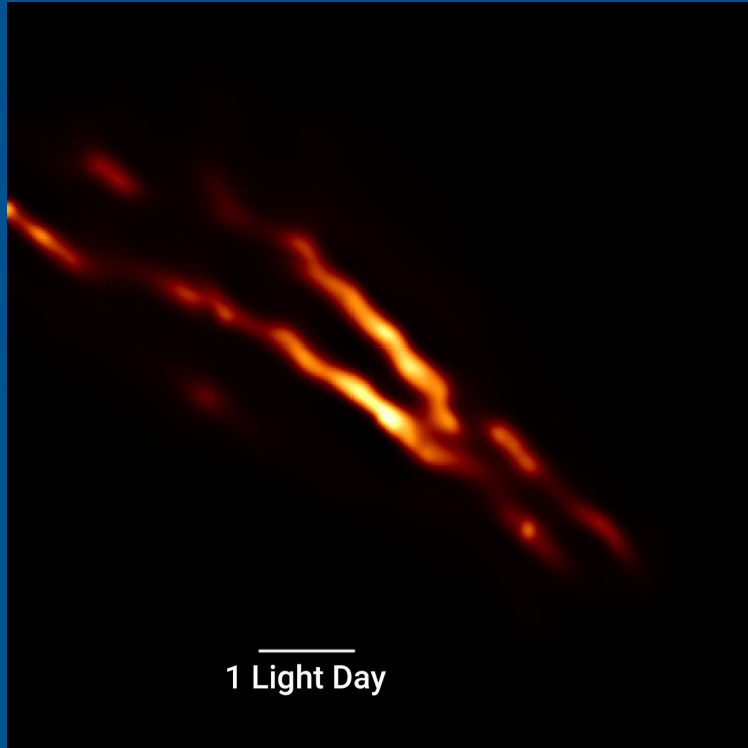
Compact and bright objects



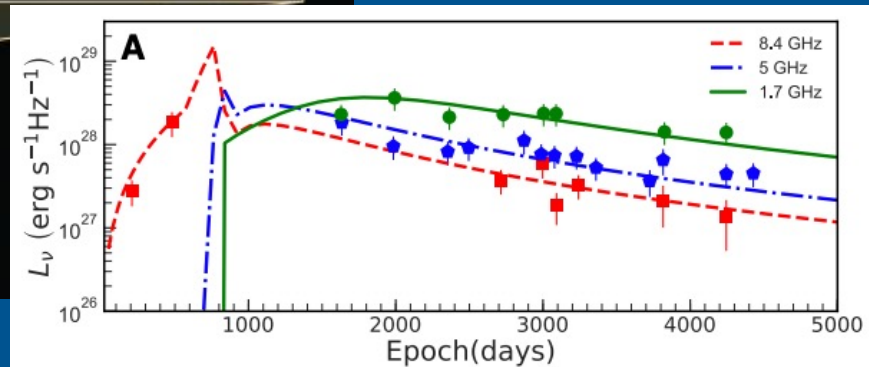
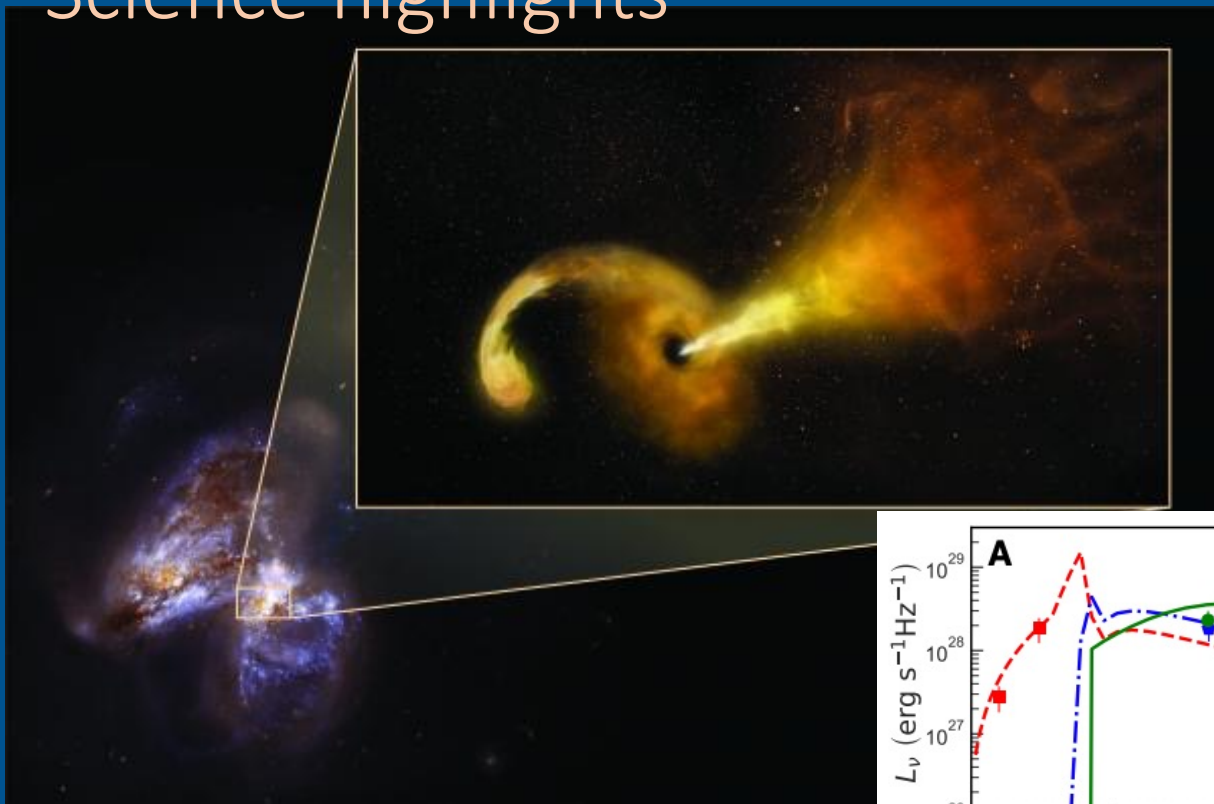
Science highlights



Science highlights

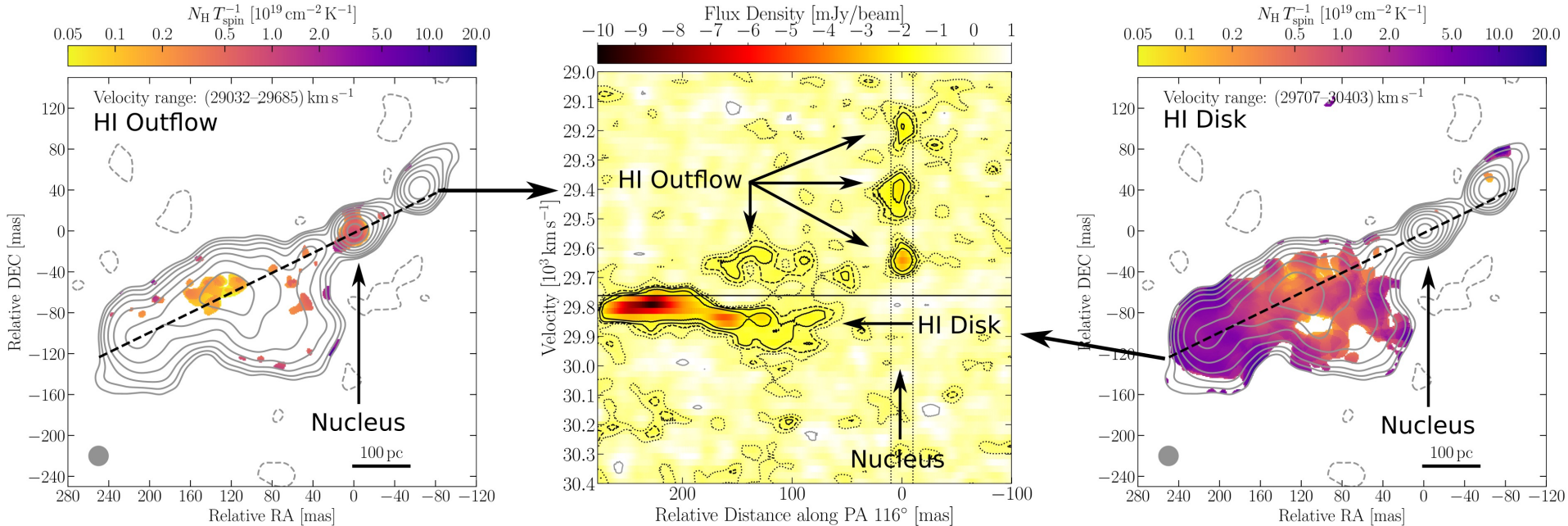


Science highlights

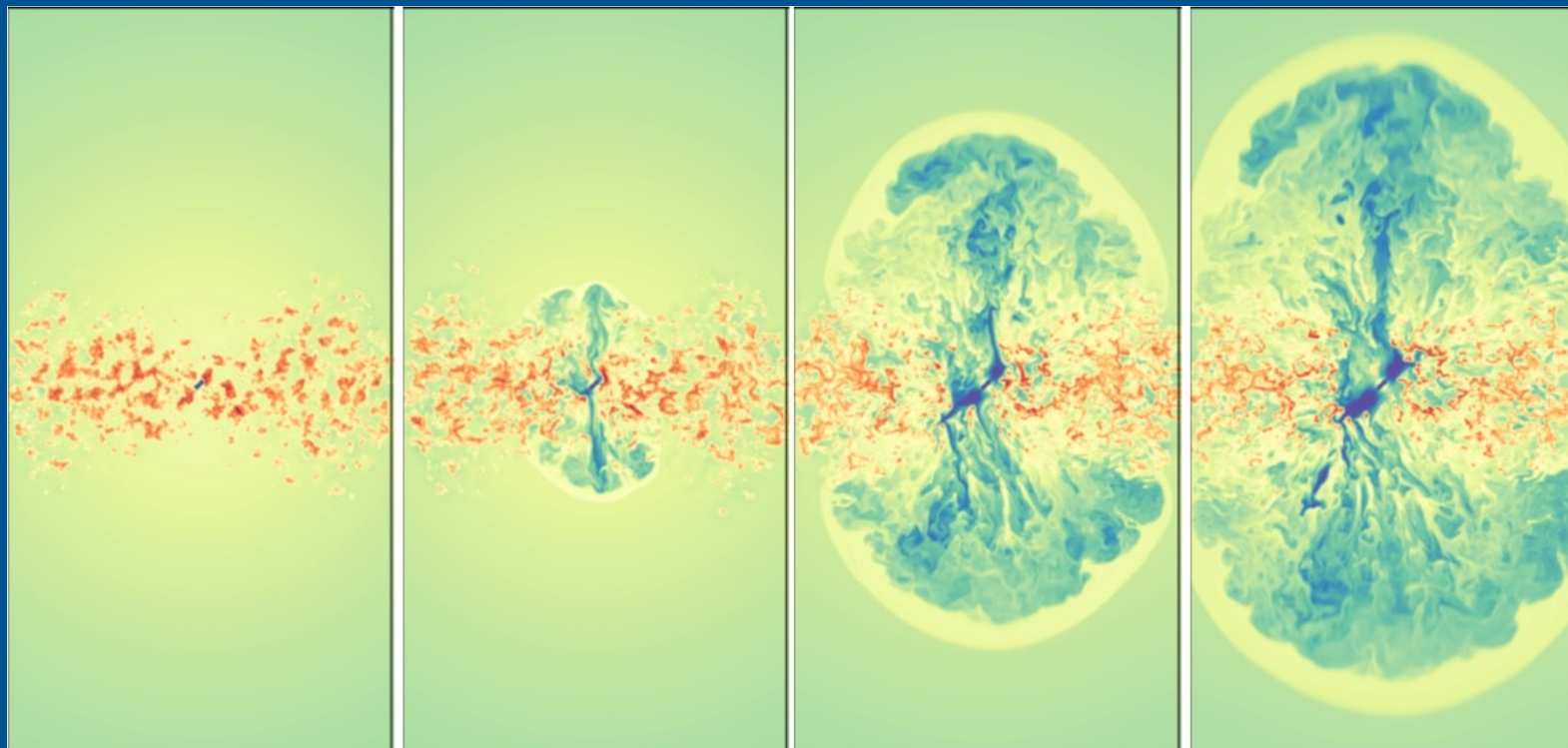


Mattila+ 2018

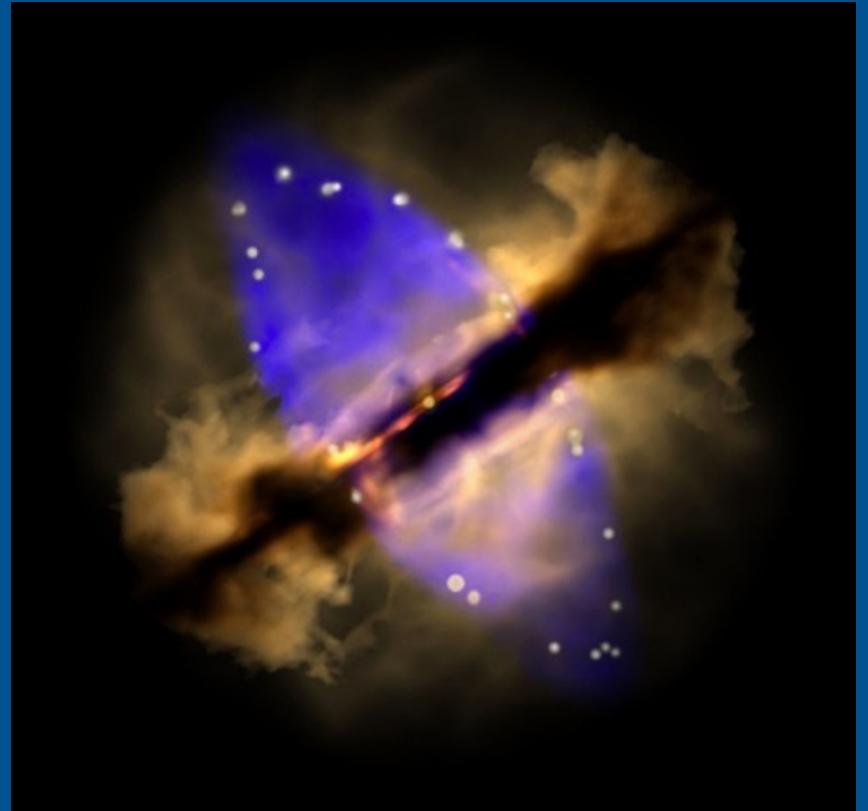
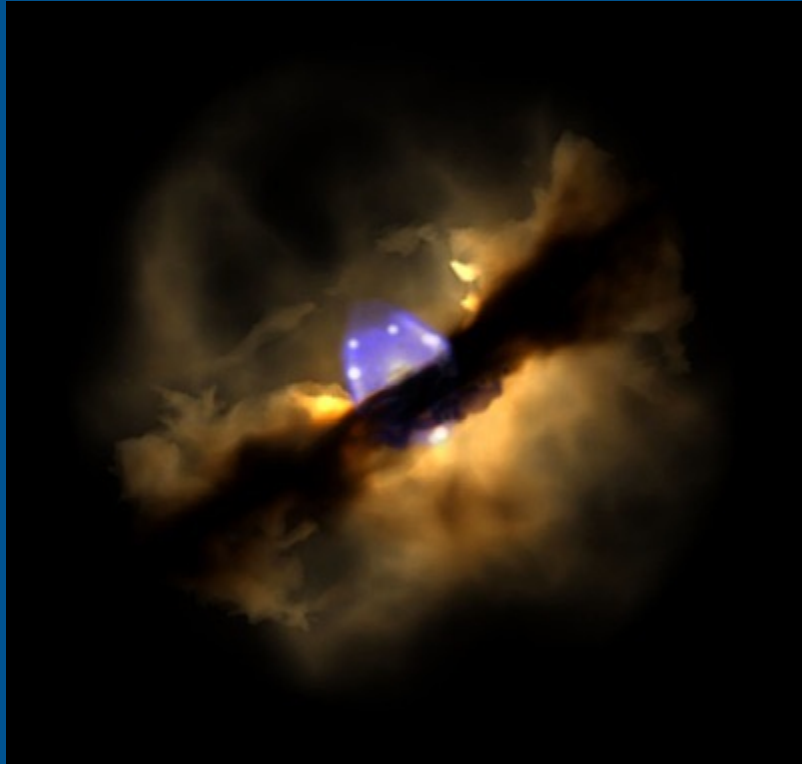
Science highlights



Science highlights

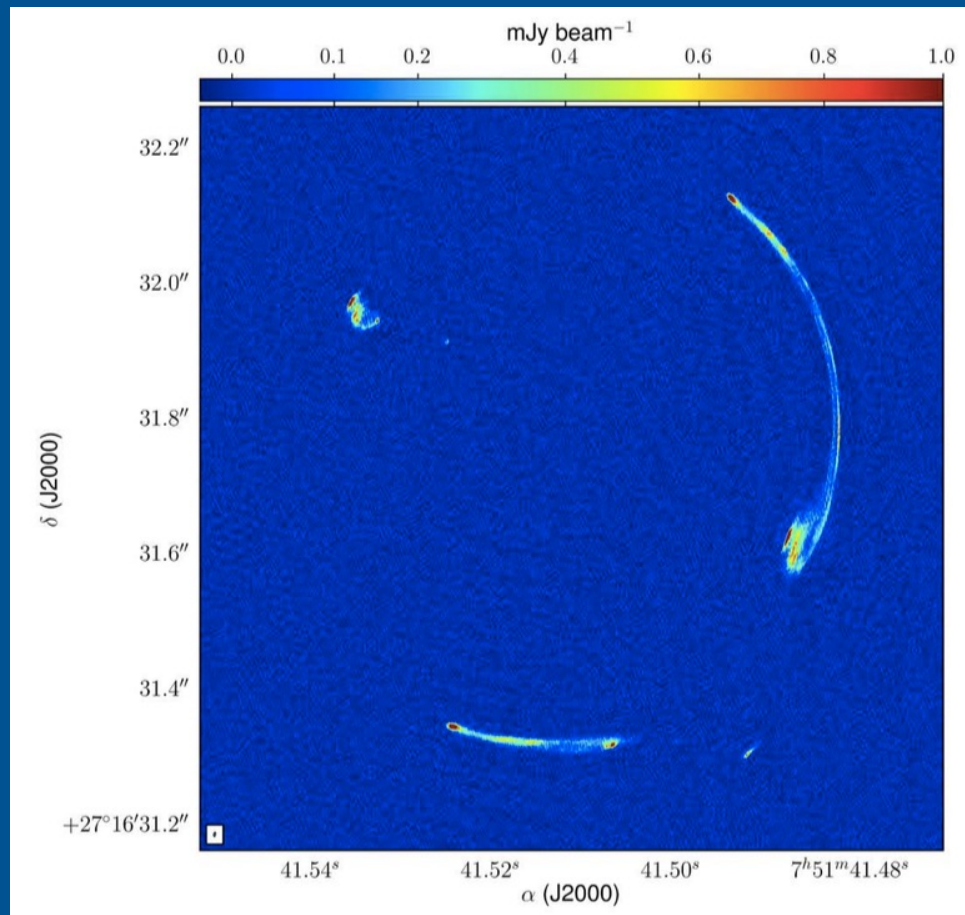


Science highlights



Carrasco-González+ 2015

Science highlights



Spingola+ 2018

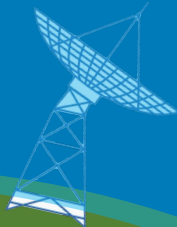
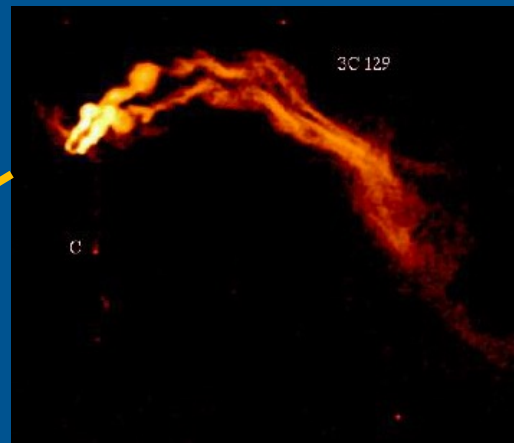
VLBI specifics



Data acquisition



Correlator model



Inspection



Parallactic angle & mount type



Polarization

- Circular polarization back-end
- Linear polarization back-end



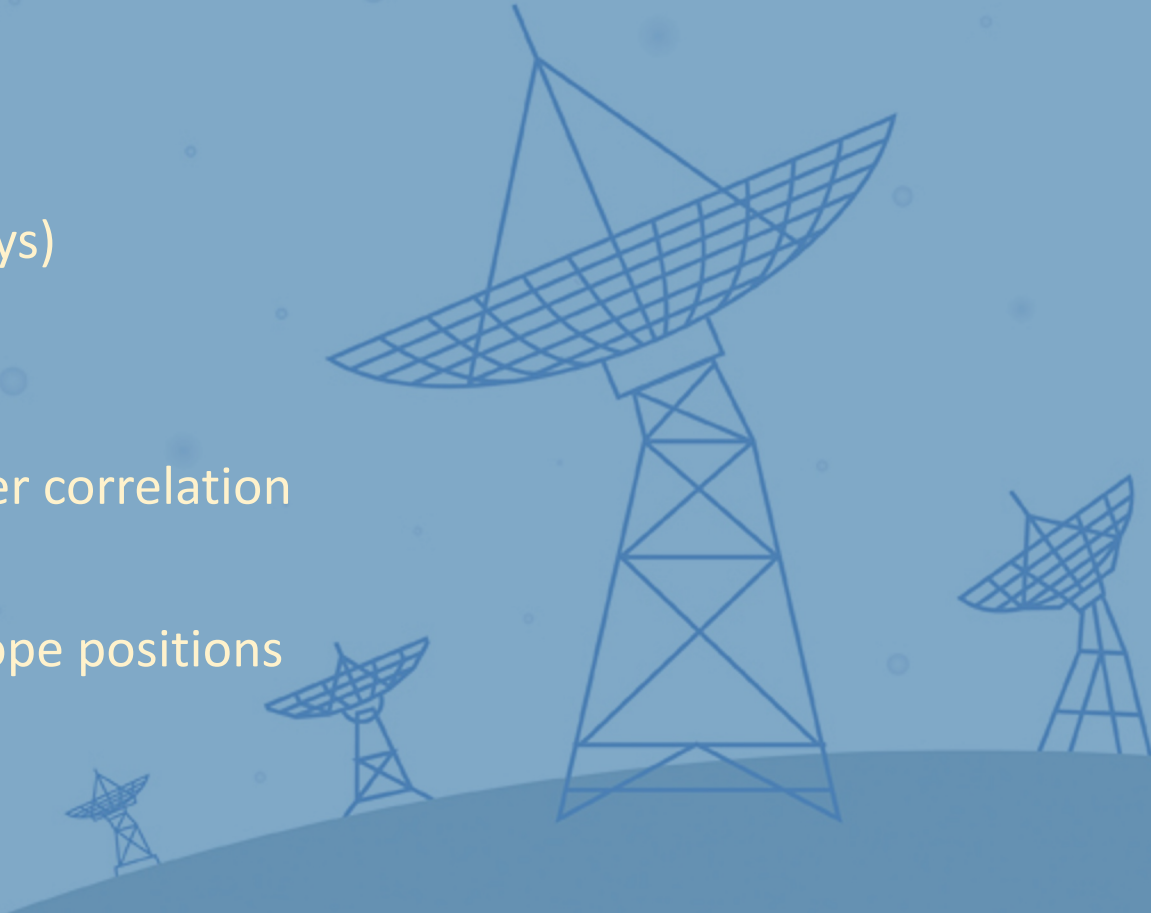
Calibration

Amplitude

- System temperature (T_{sys})
- Gain curve

Residual phase errors after correlation

- Clock
- Earth model and telescope positions
- Atmosphere

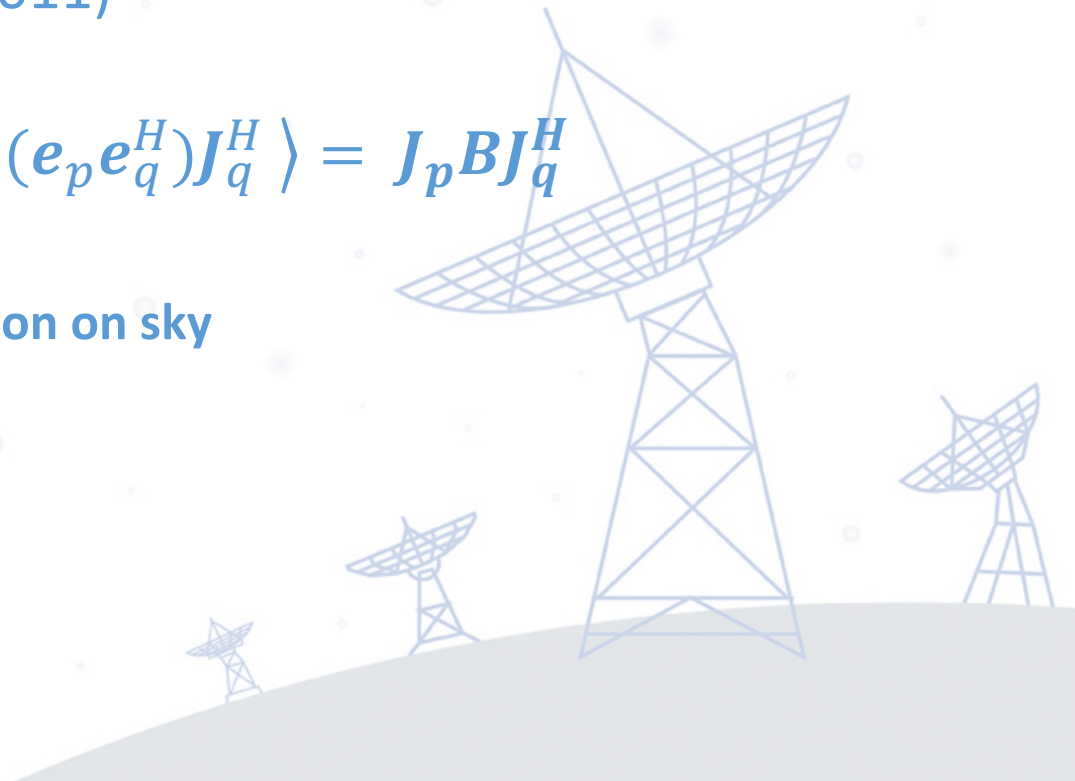


CASA calibration framework

Based on the Measurement Equation
(Hamaker+ ,1996; Smirnov 2011)

$$V_{pq} = 2 \langle J_p (\mathbf{e}_p \mathbf{e}_q^H) J_q^H \rangle = J_p \mathbf{B} J_q^H$$

- \mathbf{B} is the brightness distribution on sky
- $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} I+Q & U+iV \\ U-iV & I-Q \end{pmatrix}$

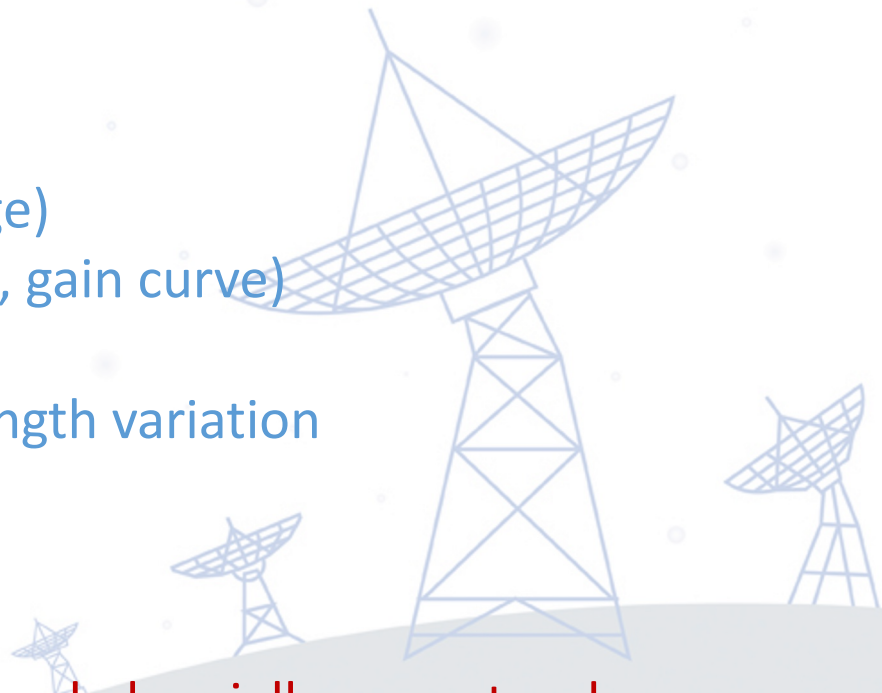


The Jones matrices

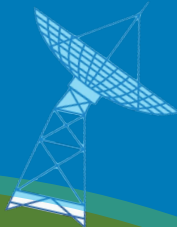
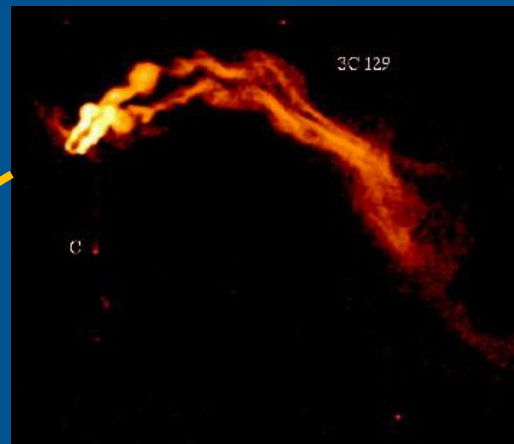
Calibration: determine \mathbf{J}_p for all antennas p

- \mathbf{K}_p : delay
- \mathbf{B}_p : bandpass
- \mathbf{G}_p : electronic gain response
- \mathbf{D}_p : instrumental polarization (leakage)
- \mathbf{E}_p : telescope based effects (e.g. Tsys, gain curve)
- \mathbf{P}_p : parallactic angle
- \mathbf{T}_p : tropospheric opacity and path-length variation
- \mathbf{F}_p : Faraday rotation
- $(\mathbf{Z}_p, \text{beam})$

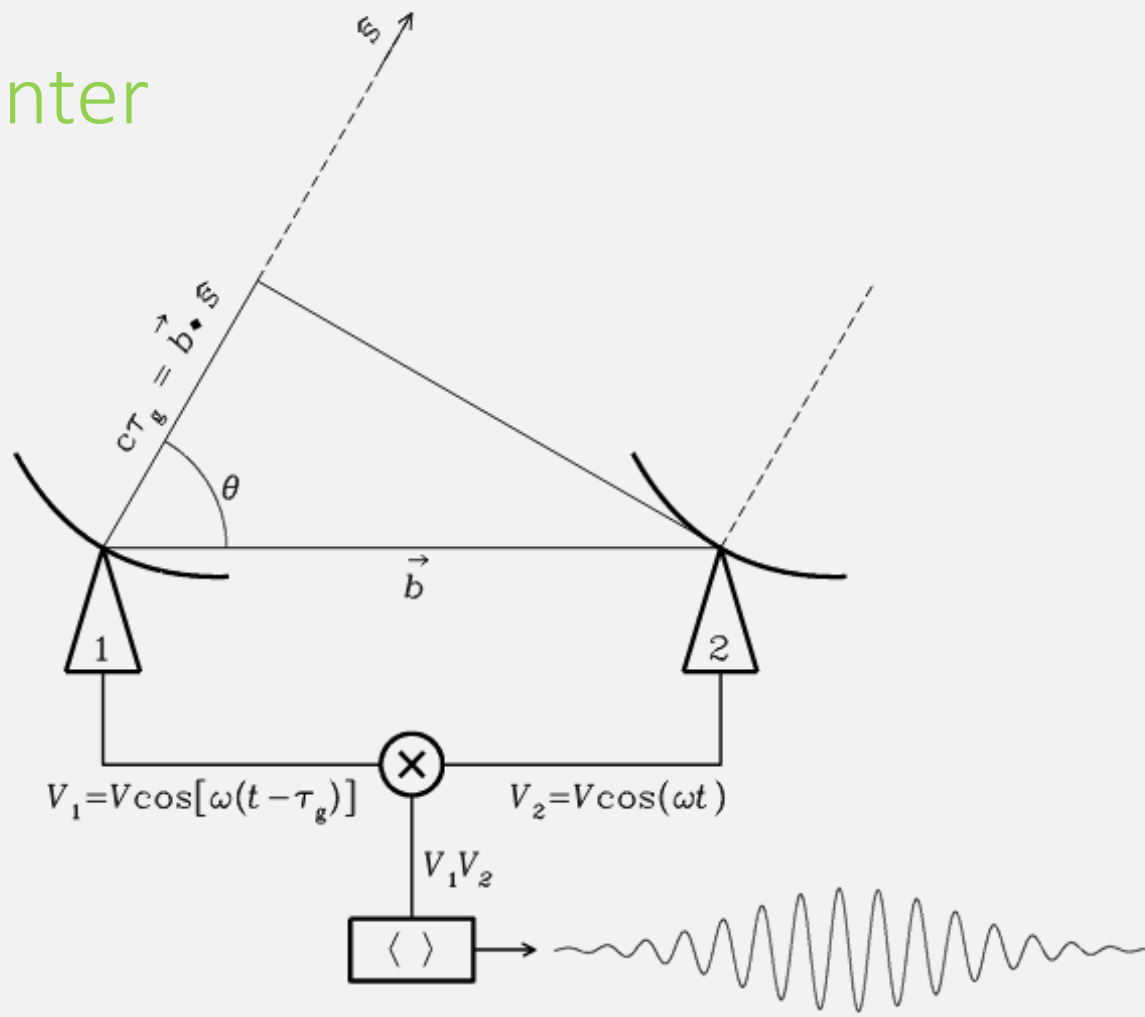
CASA handles this always in the same and physically correct order



Correlator model



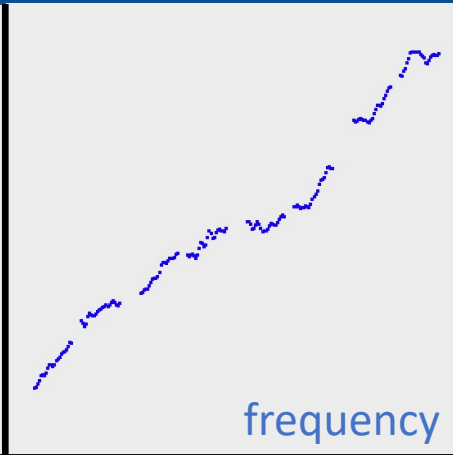
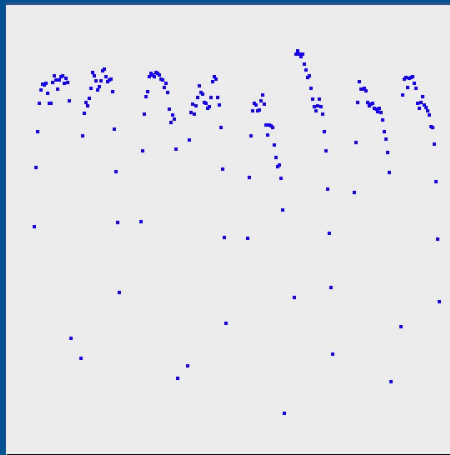
Phase center



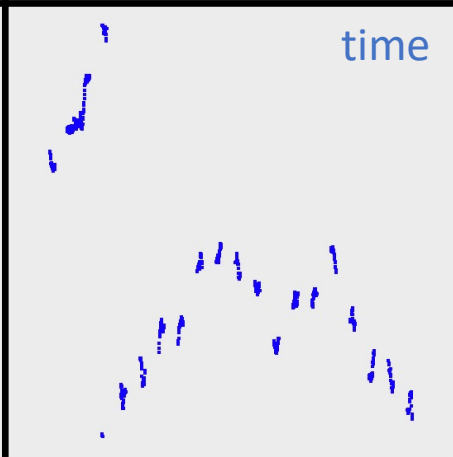
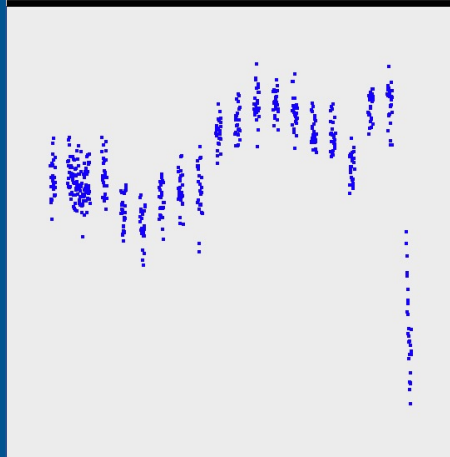
Calibration

amplitude

phase



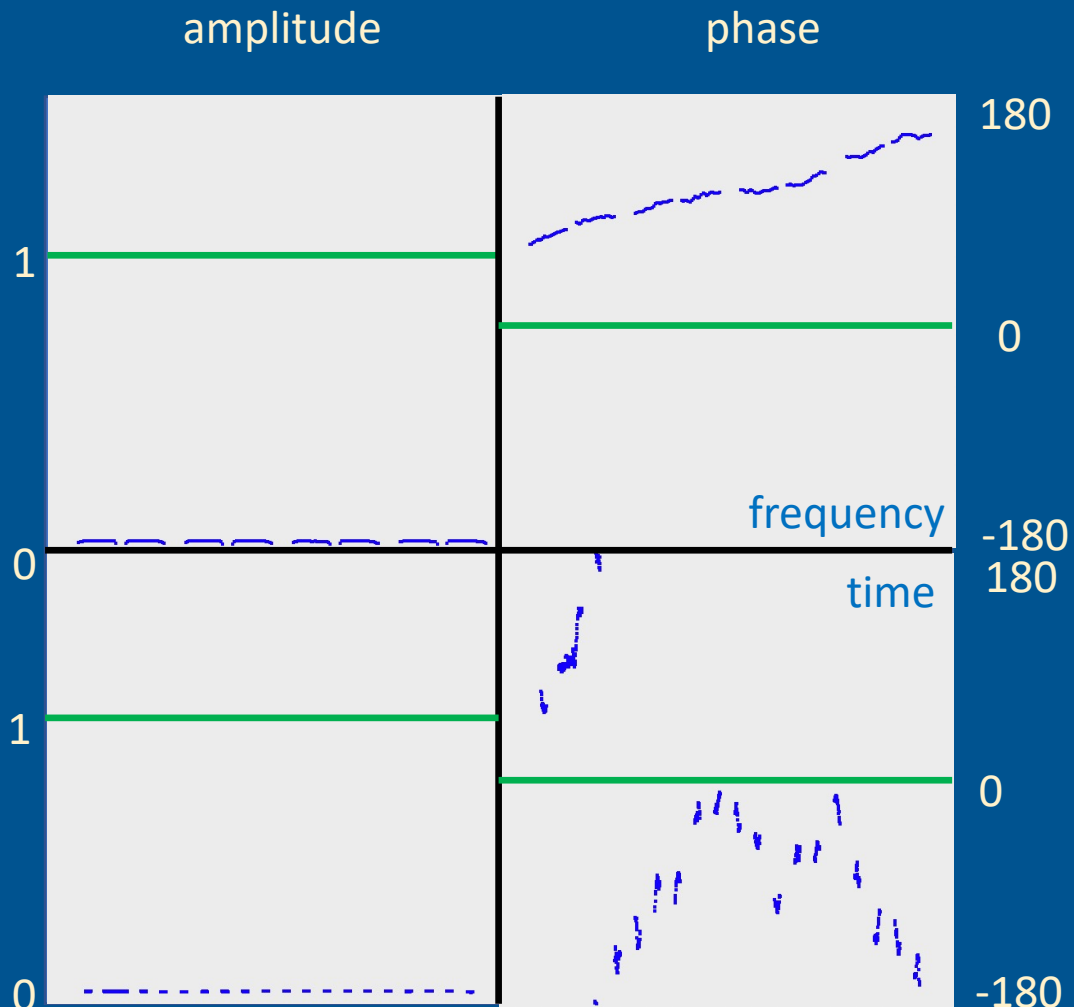
frequency



time

One baseline,
one polarization

Calibration



System temperature

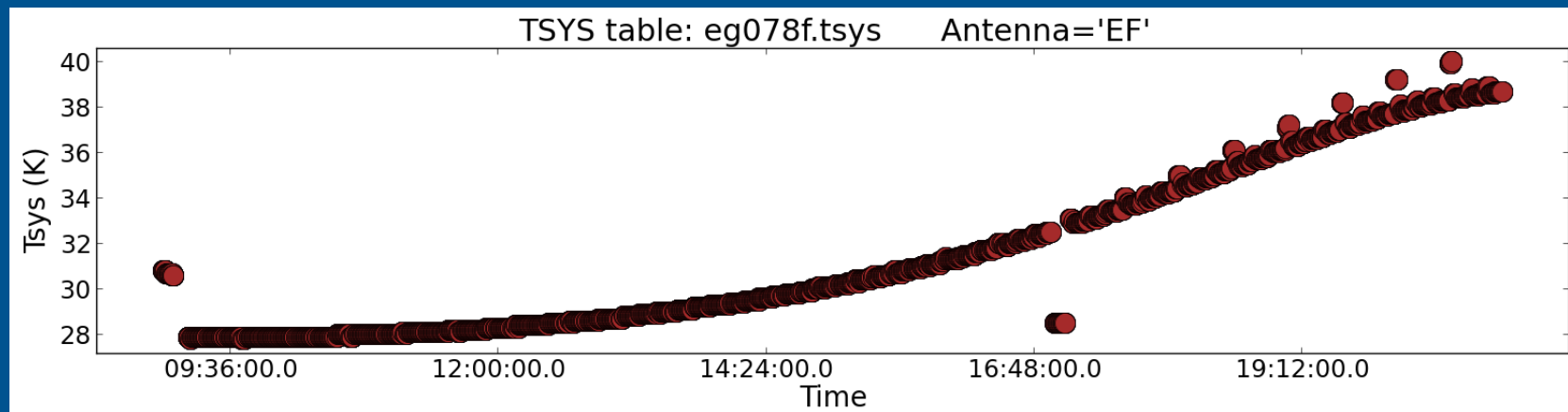
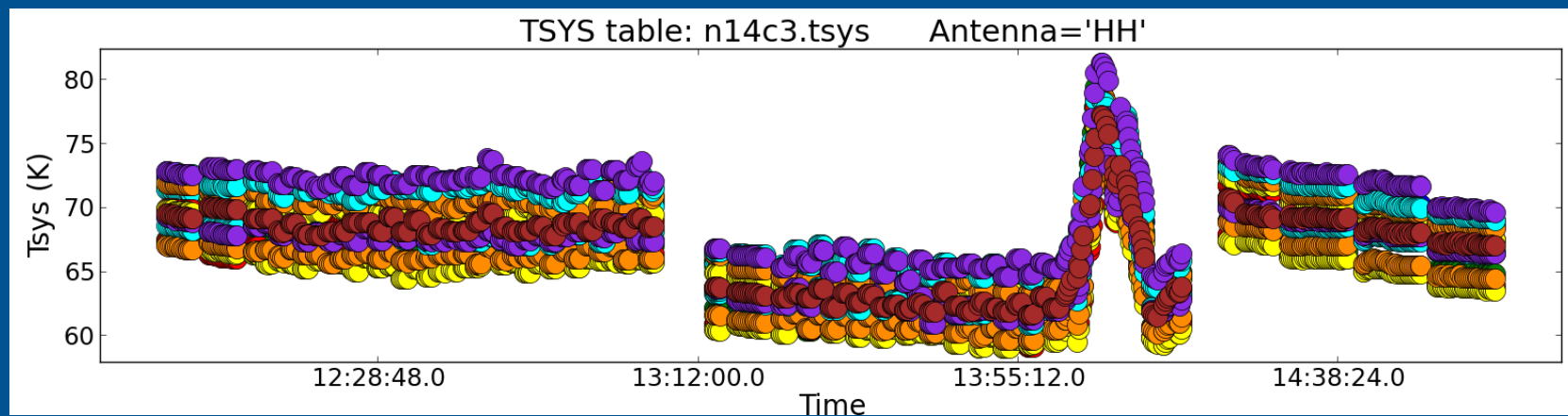
Convert correlator units to flux scale:

System Equivalent Flux Density

$$\text{SEFD [Jy]} = \frac{2k_B T_{\text{sys}}[K]}{\eta_A A_{\text{eff}}}$$

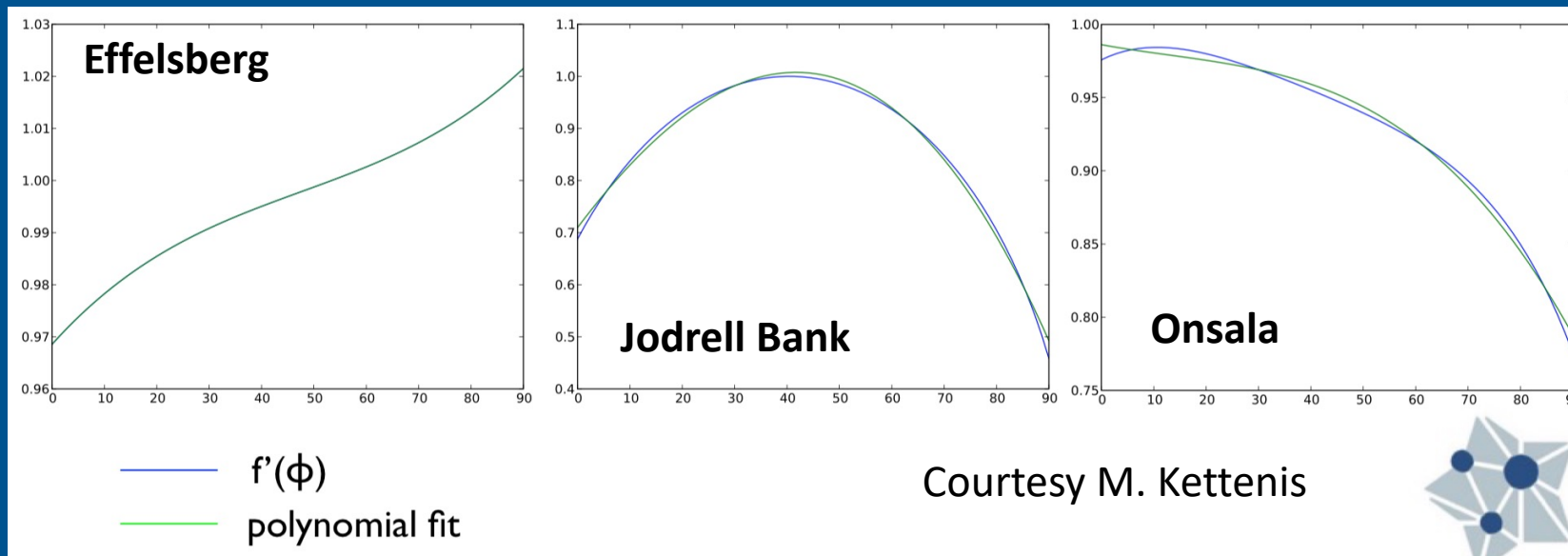
η_A : efficiency

A_{eff} : effective antenna area



Gain curves

Gain



Calibration

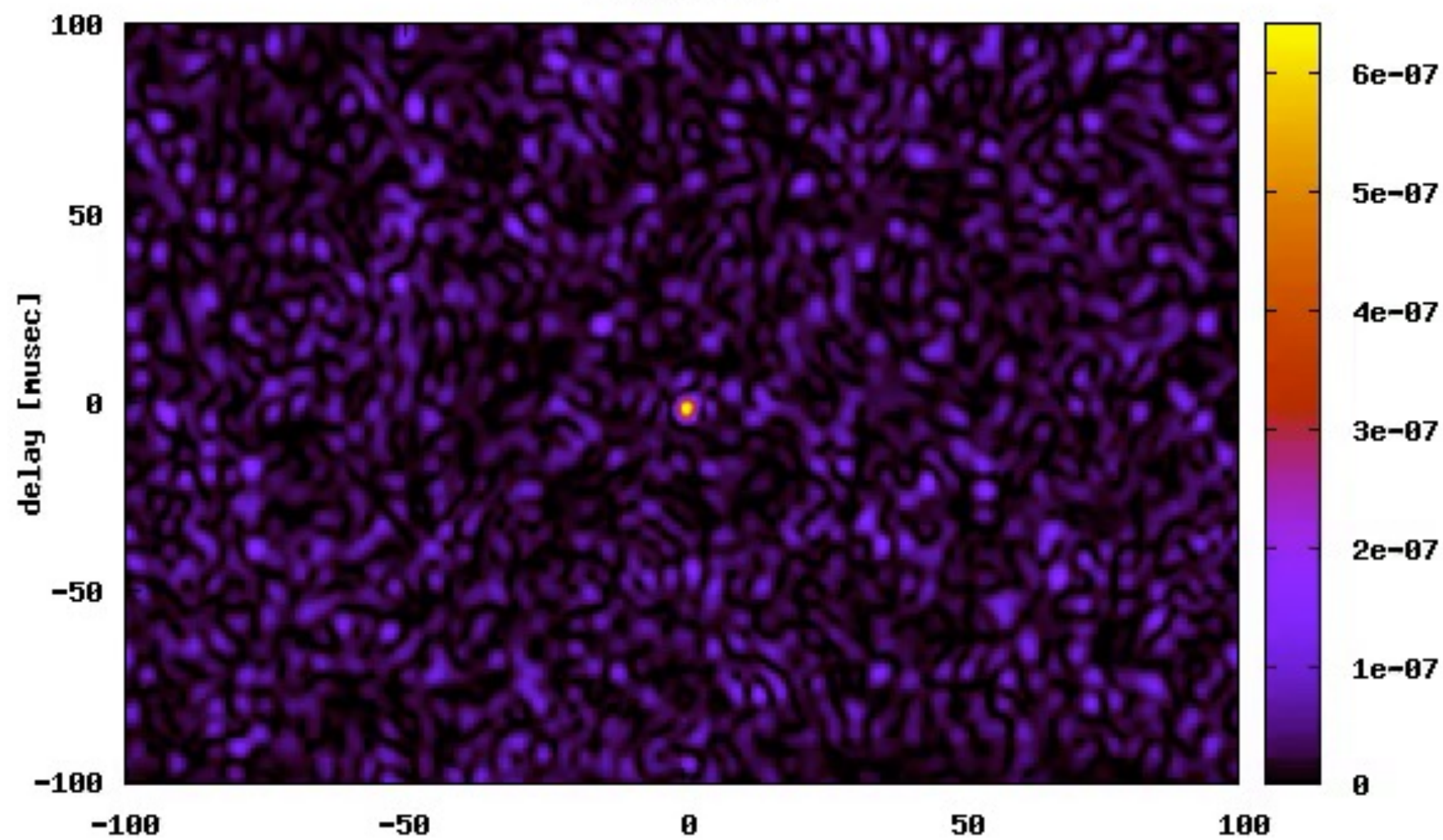
- Amplitude: T_{sys} and gain curve

- Phase
- Delay
- Rate

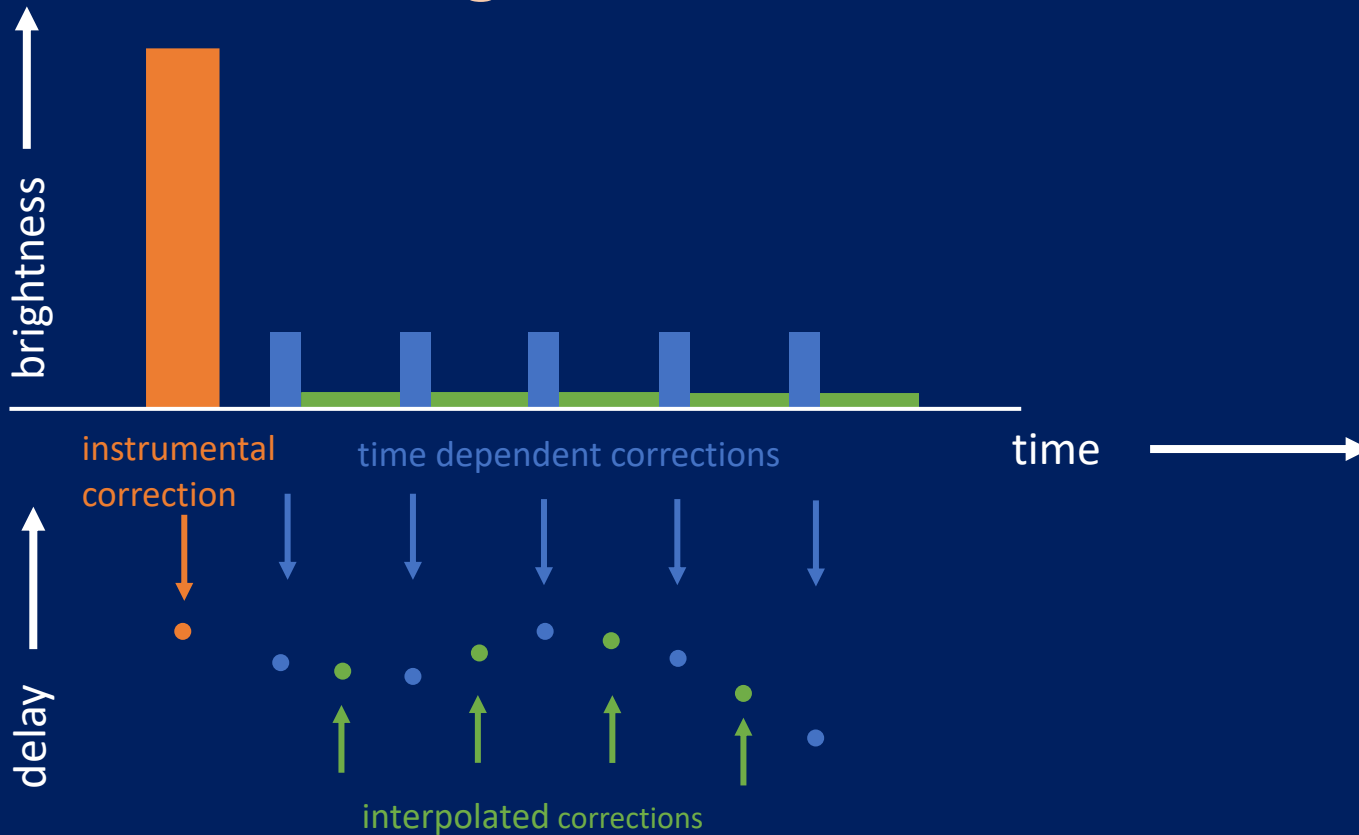
$$\phi_{t,\nu} \approx \phi_0 + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu} \Delta \nu + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \Delta t$$

- Higher order terms: dispersive delay, acceleration

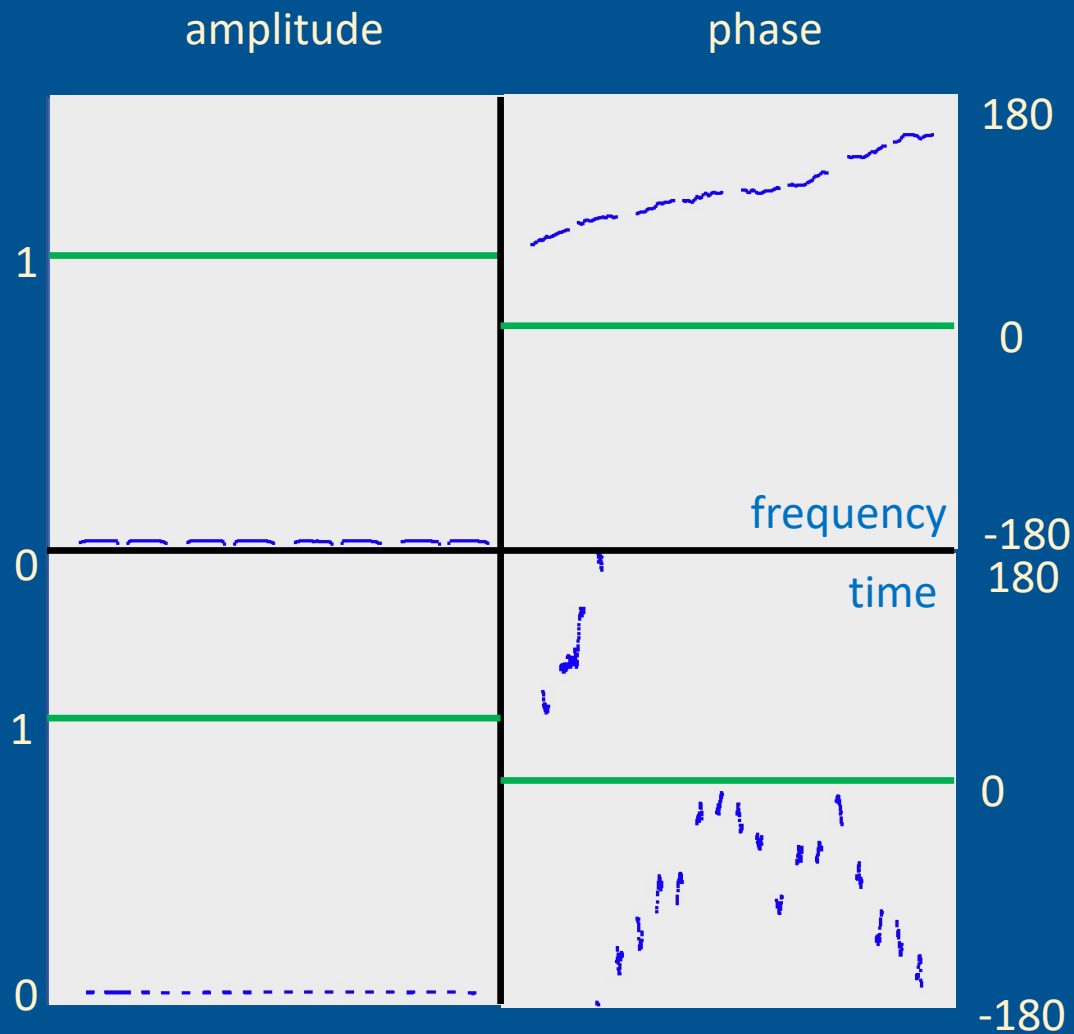
DE601-RS106



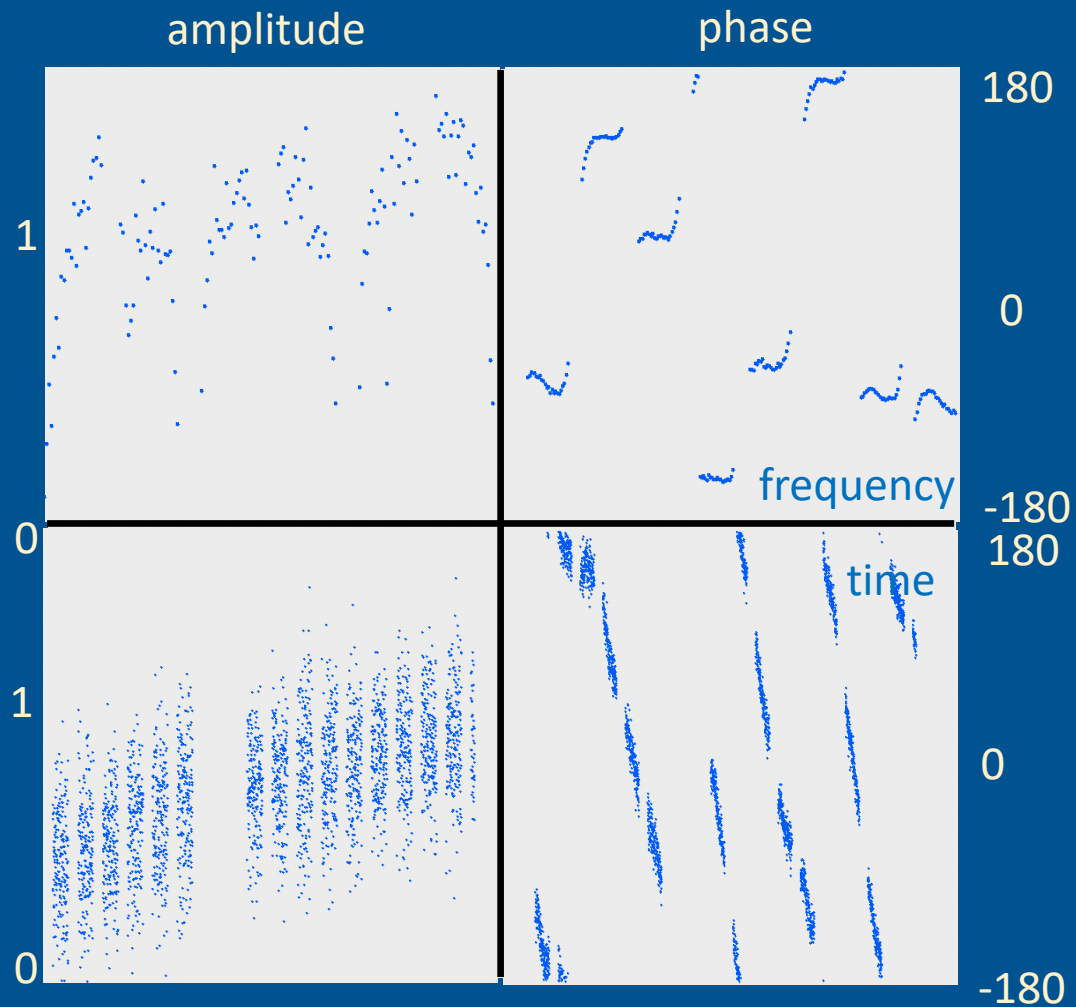
Phase referencing



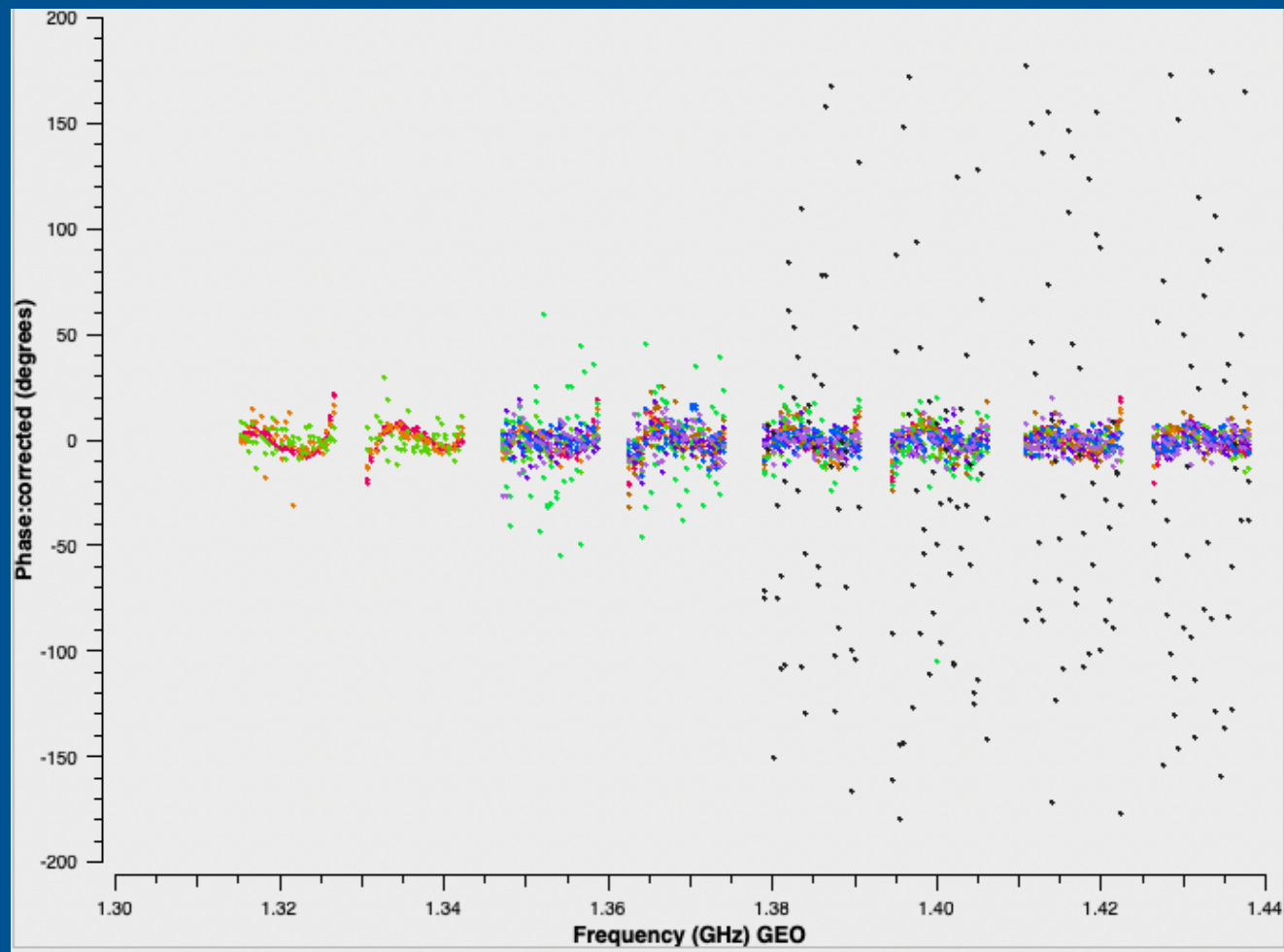
Fringe fit



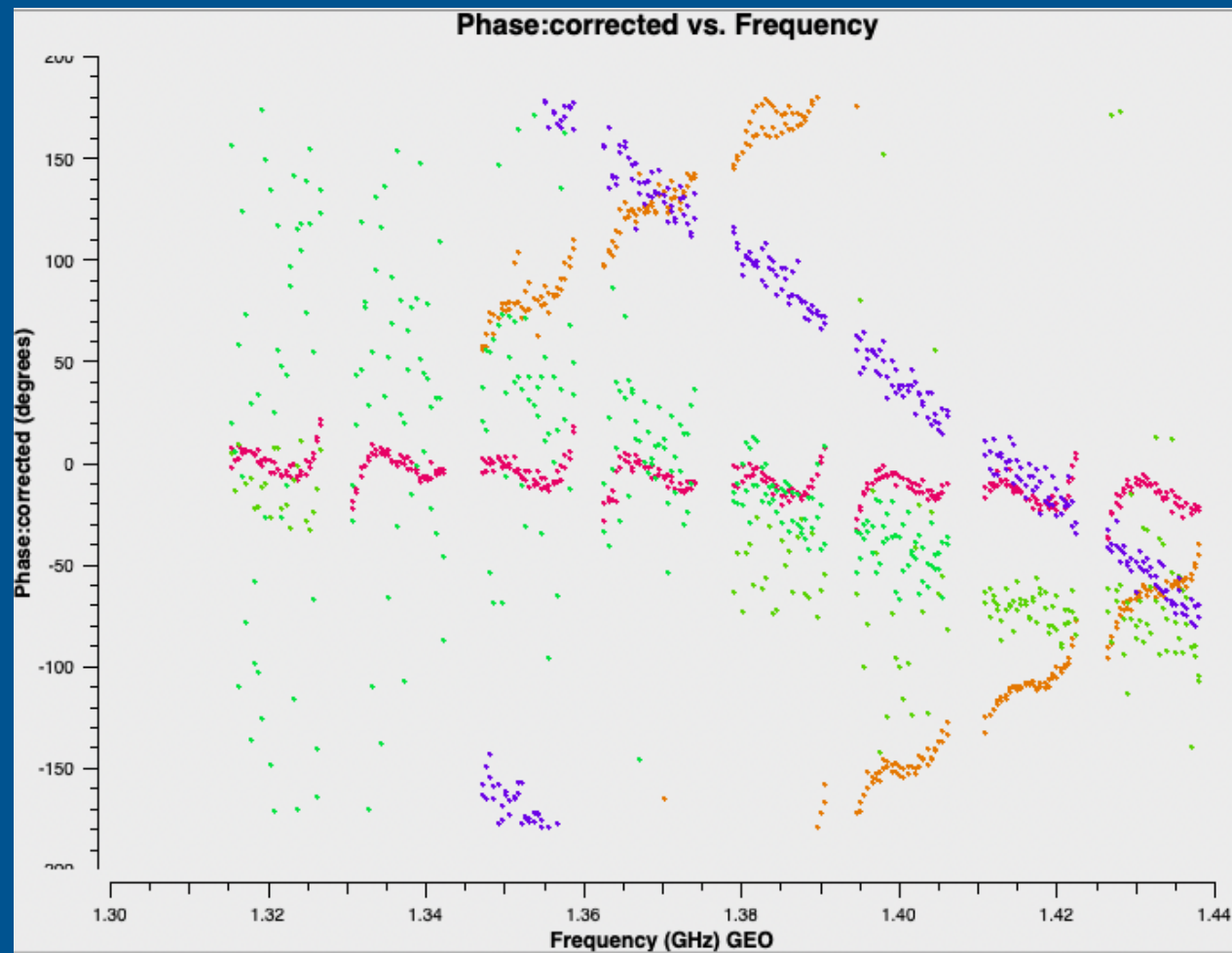
Fringe fit



Fringe fit



Fringe fit



Left to do

- Bandpass calibration
- Imaging
- Self-calibration

Workings of the EVN

JIVE supports the operations of the EVN:

- Archive
- Proposal handling
- Observation planning
- Correlation and data quality
- Assistance with advanced calibration

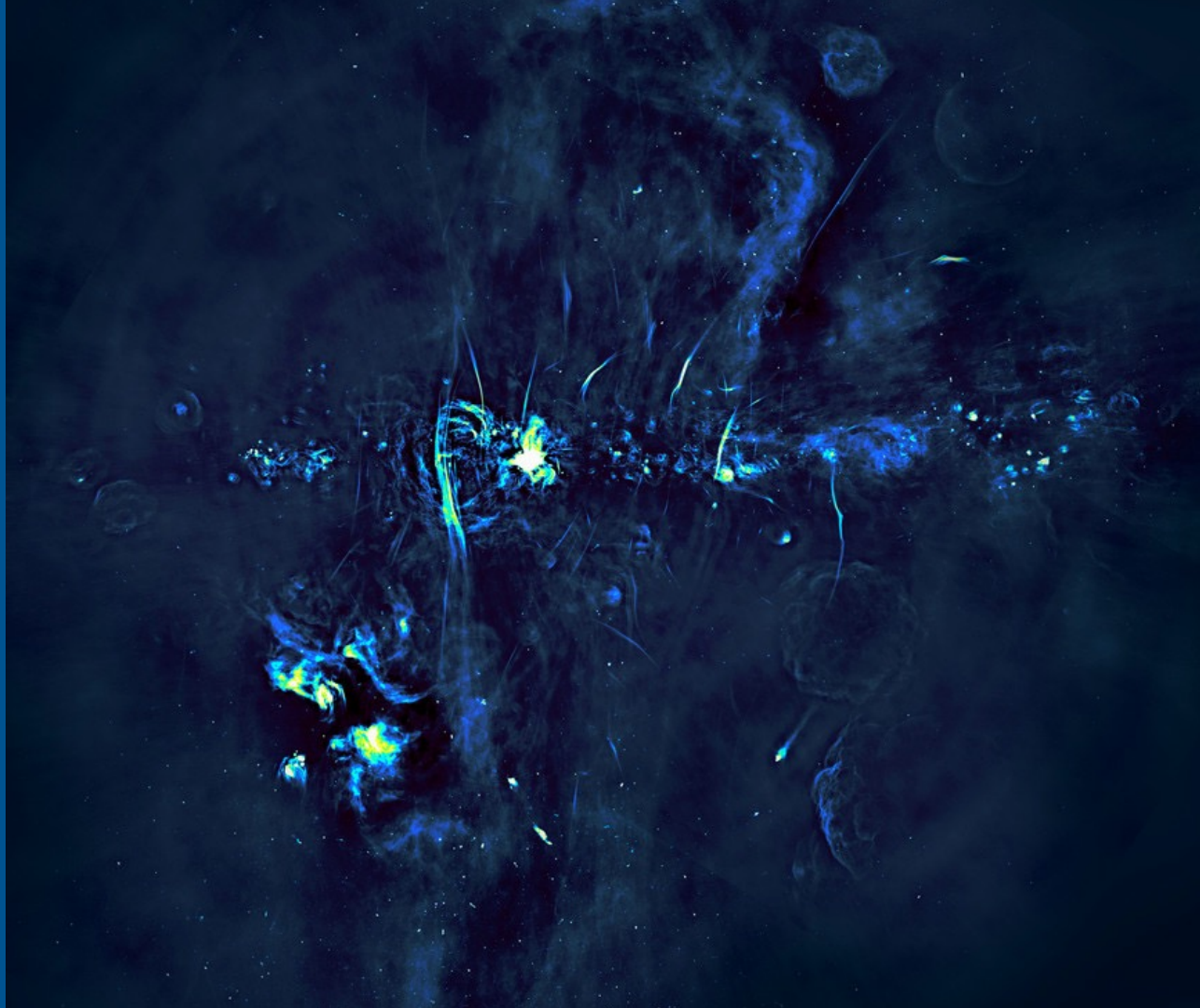


Software development

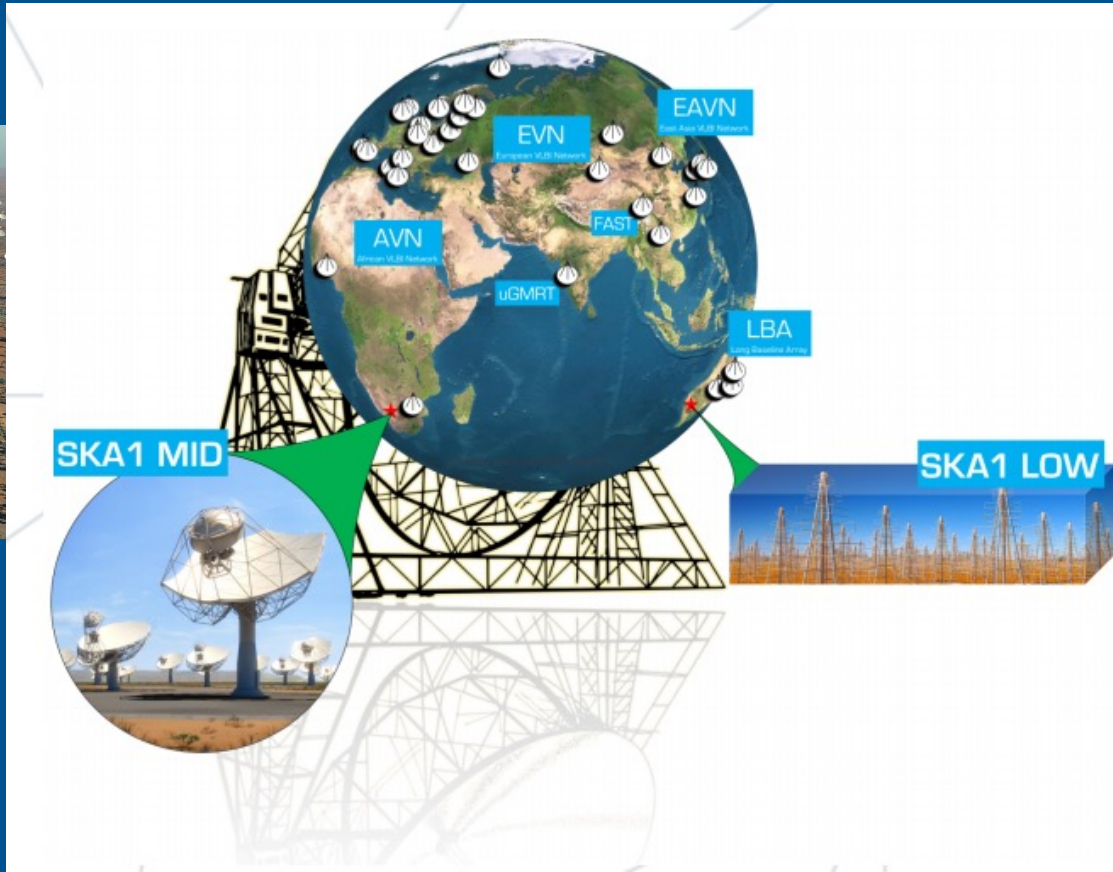
- CASA now ready for VLBI
- Pipeline development:
 - ALMA
 - VLA
 - EHT
 - [rPicard](#) (and others)
 - EVN
 - VLBA



Heywood+ 2019
MeerKAT telescope



Square Kilometre Array



Next: try for yourself

