## Evaluating the E-Field Parallel Imaging Correlator (EPIC) with the Long Wavelength Array

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# Long Wavelength Array (LWA)

- 256 dual-polarization dipole antennas
- Pseudo-randomly arranged array in 100m x 110m area
- Independent beams tunable over frequency range of 10-88 MHz
  - ~16 MHz effective bandwidth per tuning
- Beamformed digital receiver (DRX) outputs
  raw voltage time-series data



LWA station located on the Sevilleta National Wildlife Refuge (LWA-SV)







- The E-Field Parallel Imaging Correlator (EPIC) is a direct imaging correlator for interferometer arrays (Thyagarajan et al. 2017)
- Images formed by convolution of gridding function with electric field distribution at each dipole
- Streaming output currently handled by Bifrost framework for GPU processing





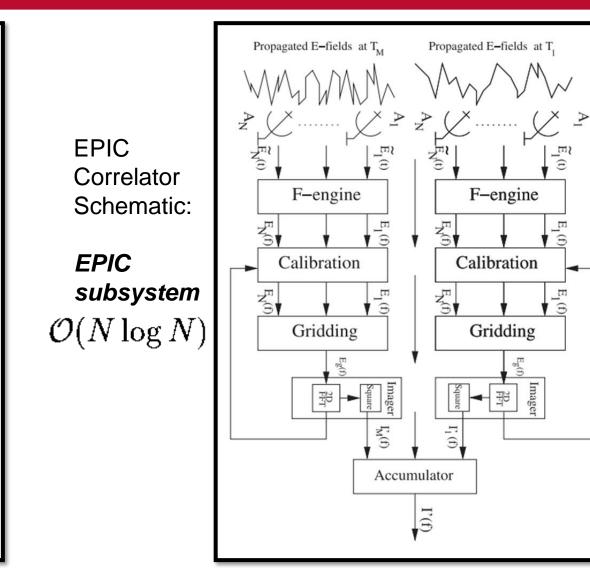
### LWA-EPIC

Propagated E-fields at T Propagated E-fields at T AN Standard E₁(t) Ζ Z. **FX-Correlator** F-engine F-engine Schematic:  $E_1(f)$  $E_{N(f)}$ E<sub>N</sub>(f) X-engine X-engine Orville V<sub>ab</sub>(f) subsystem  $\mathcal{O}(N^2)$ Accumulator <Vab(f)> Calibration v<sub>g</sub>(f) Gridding Imager 2D FFT Ē Thyagarajan et al. 2017

 $\tilde{E}_{1}(t)$ 

E<sub>1</sub>(f)

 $V_{ab}(f)$ 







### **LWA-EPIC** parameter space

- All-sky coverage
- Real-time observing, commensal with other LWA modes
- Custom time resolution from milliseconds up to hours
- Designed for continuous operation
- Blind Transient Search ready





## **EPIC Evaluation Observations**

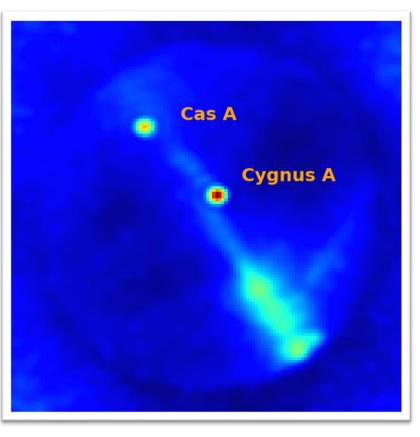
- 1. All-sky imaging fidelity and demonstration increased parameter space accessible using EPIC
- 2. Matched observations of Crab Pulsar for dispersed pulse recovery
  - Beamed observations at 46.0 MHz and 49.3 MHz



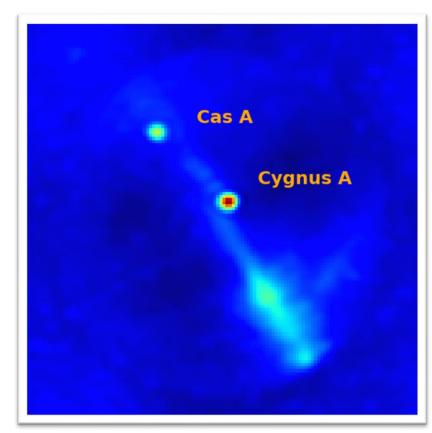


# **Imaging Comparison**

#### Orville (Standard FX Corr.)



#### EPIC

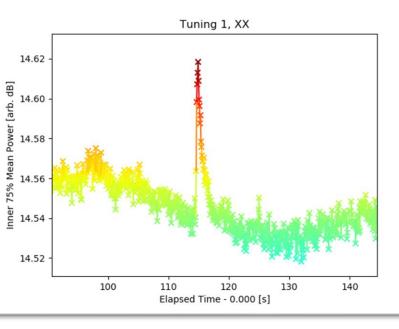




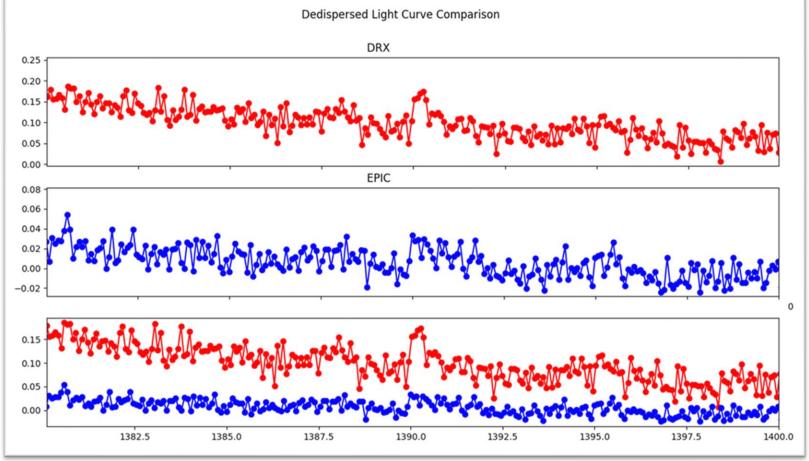
Commensal Observations from Dec. 16<sup>th</sup> 2022 - 21:45:14 (UTC), t = 5 seconds, 128 sq. pixels, BW = 100kHz



### **LWA-EPIC Crab Tests**



Full Spectrum DRX

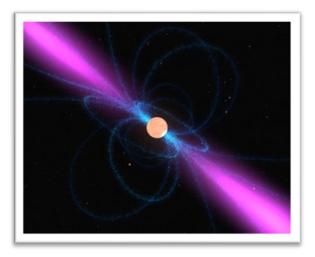


Reduced bandwidth to match EPIC





### **Potential Applications & More**







Pulsars & Pulsar Timing studies

Fast Radio Bursts (FRBs)

Stellar Flares and Exoplanet Radio Emission

#### Continuous monitoring of any number of LWA user defined sources

#### **Future Work:**

- Continue to improve the EPIC framework operating at LWA-SV
- Create unit tests for further installations of the EPIC system





### References

- LWA EPIC github (<u>https://github.com/epic-astronomy/LWA\_EPIC</u>)
- LWA Memo series (https://leo.phys.unm.edu/~lwa/memos/)
- Thyagarajan et al 2017 MNRAS 461-1
- Kent et al 2019 (arXiv:1909.03973)
- Eftekhari et al 2016 (arXiv:1607.08612)
- Images:
- LWA Collaboration for Telescope Images

Astronomy.com (<u>https://astronomy.com/news/2020/03/hunting-aurorae-astronomers-find-an-exoplanet-using-a-new-approach</u>)

MIT News (<u>https://news.mit.edu/2022/astronomers-detect-radio-heartbeat-billions-light-years-earth-0713</u>)

NASA Pulsar (<u>https://www.nasa.gov/mission\_pages/GLAST/multimedia/pulsar\_stills.html</u>)

UCSC News (https://news.ucsc.edu/2011/10/crab-pulsar.html)





# **Current Limitations to subsystem**

- Balancing GPU load is the biggest constraint on what parameter space is observable
- This means balancing:
  - Image Size for Nyquist Sampling
  - Total bandwidth
  - Channel size
  - Time resolution
  - Switch throughput for writing data as fast as it is processed

