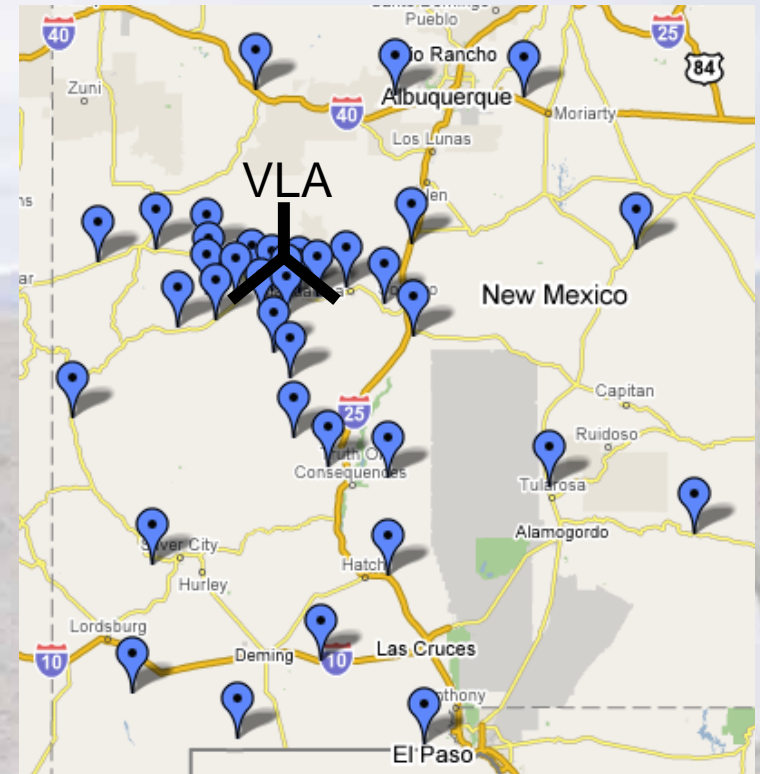
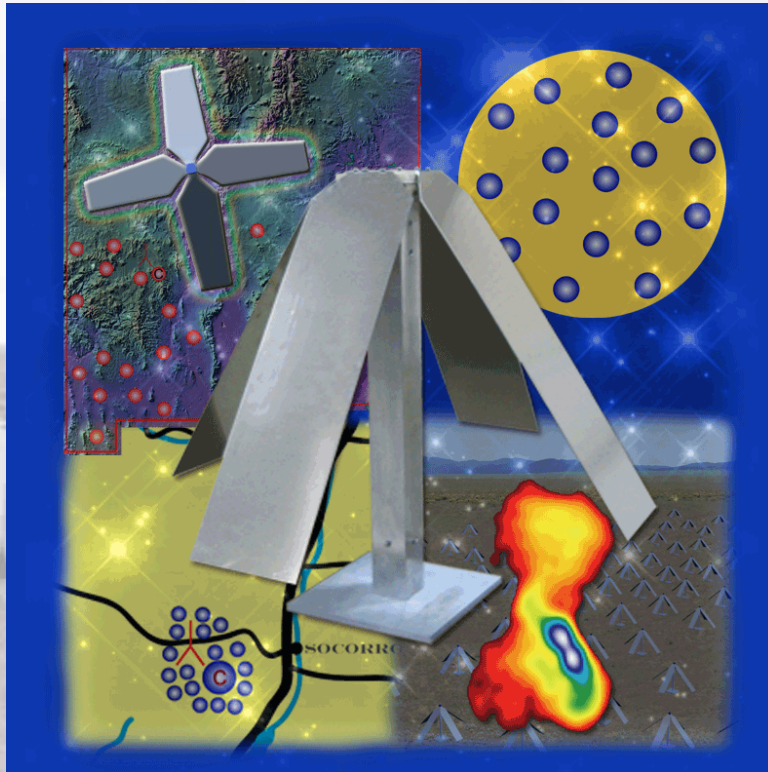


# 1. Simulations and Analysis for the Long Wavelength Array

Masaya kuniyoshi (UNM), Sanjay Bhatnagar (NRAO), Greg Taylor (UNM)

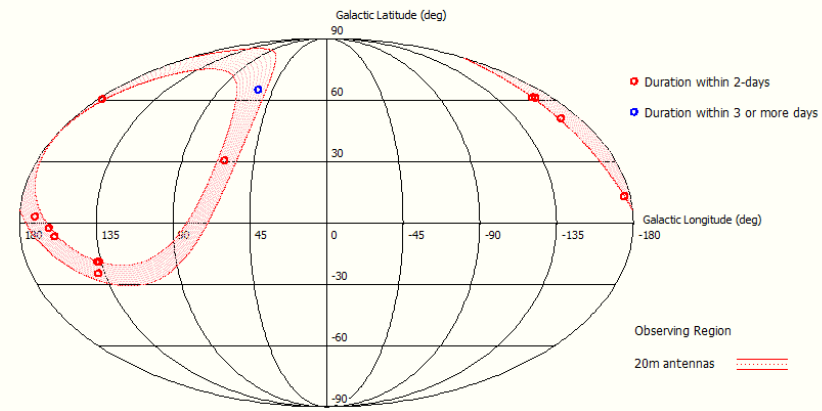
(The LWA Project collaboration)



## 2. Waseda Nasu Observatory

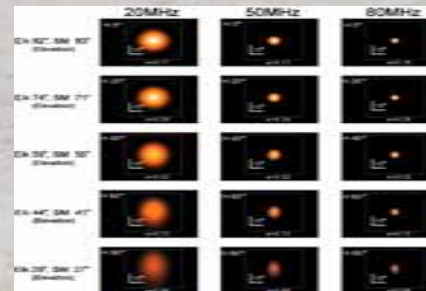
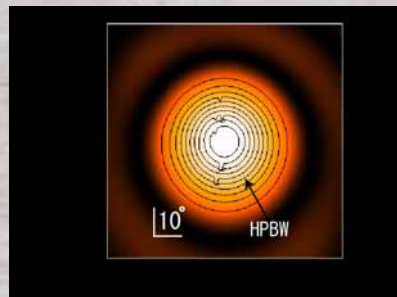
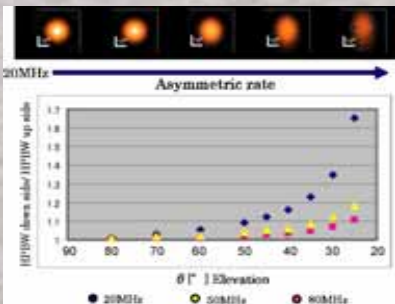
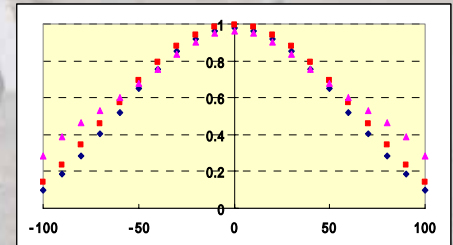
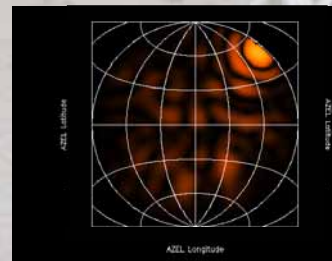
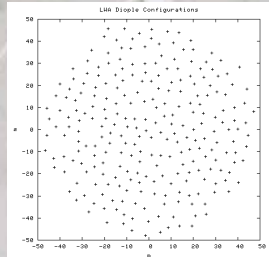


WJN Radio Transients Distribution



# Outline

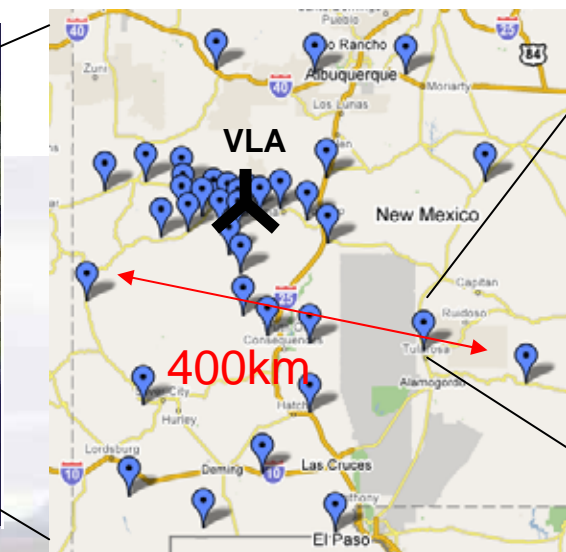
1. Long Wavelength Array
2. LWA station beam
  - Elliptical beam
  - Asymmetric beam
  - Pointing error
3. LWA imaging simulation
4. Tapers on the station
5. Summary



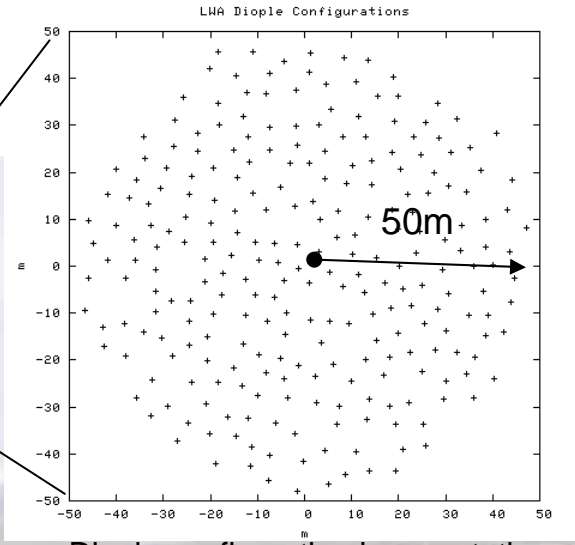
# Long Wavelength Array (LWA)



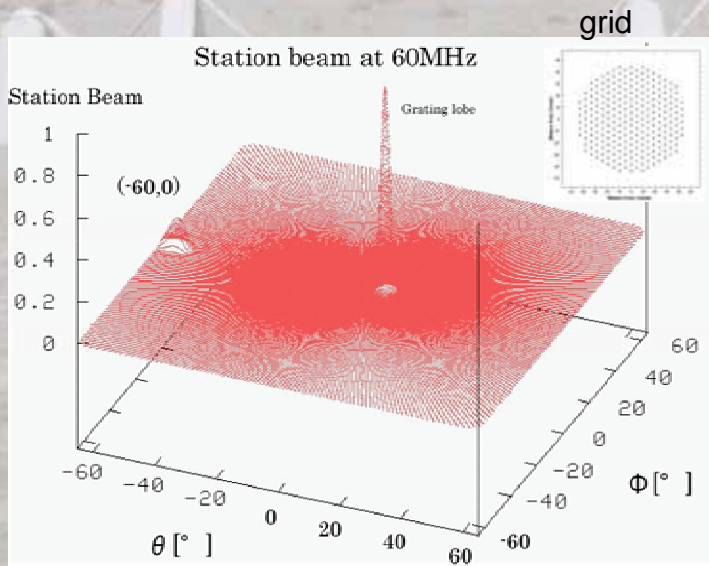
New Mexico



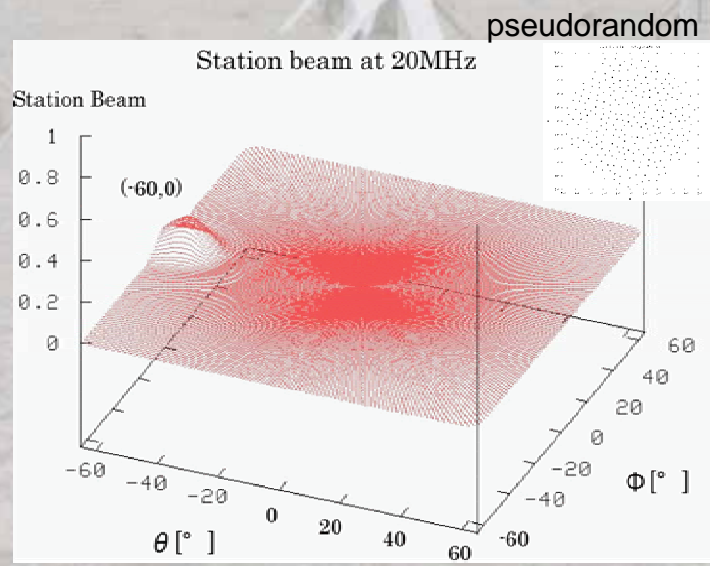
Distribution of 53 LWA stations



Dipole configuration in one station (L.Kogan)

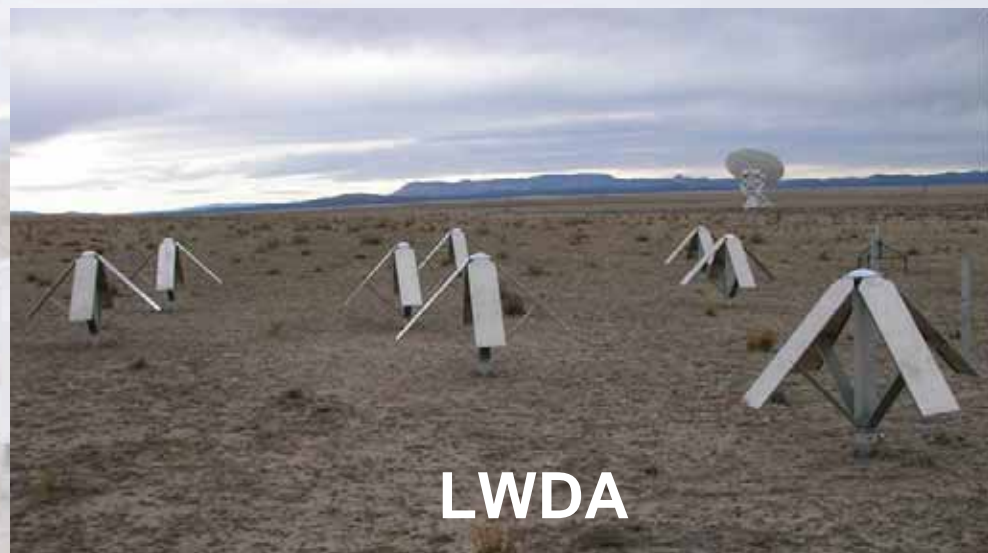


grid



pseudorandom

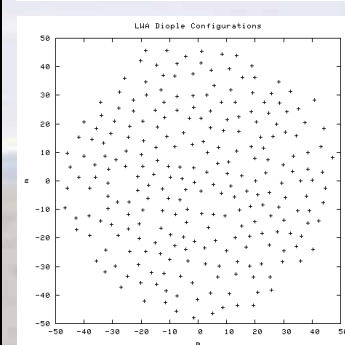
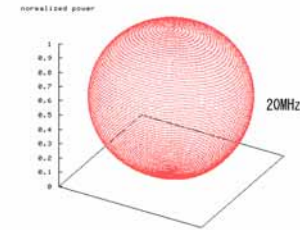
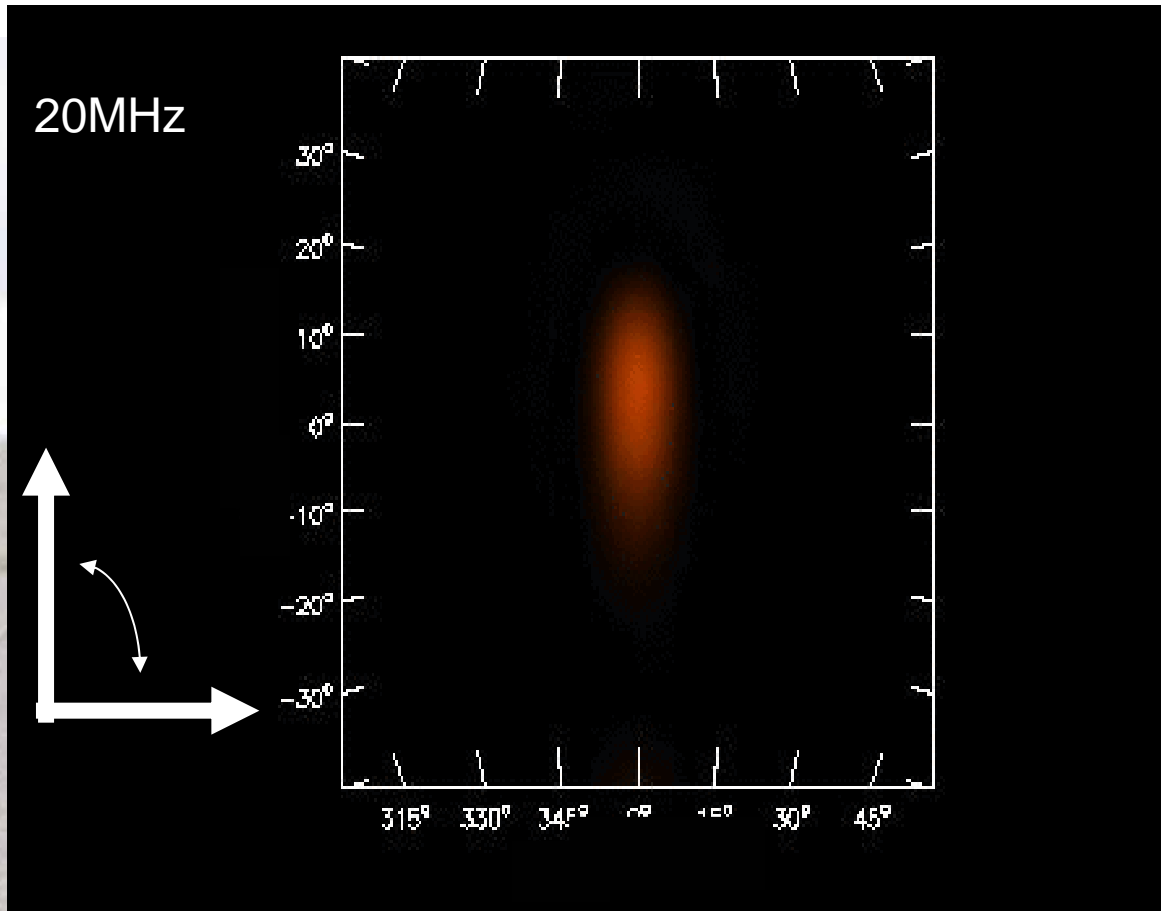
# VLA Tour on May 1st





**The End**

# Station Primary Beam



# CASA

CASA is a software package for radio astronomy data reduction. It is designed to be used on a cluster of computers, allowing for the processing of large amounts of data. The software is written in C++ and uses a variety of libraries, including FFTW, LAPACK, and BLAS. It is distributed under the GNU General Public License.

The primary beam of a radio telescope is the region of the sky from which the telescope can receive signals. The shape and size of the primary beam depend on the frequency of the observation and the geometry of the telescope. For a 20 MHz observation, the primary beam is approximately 10 degrees in diameter.

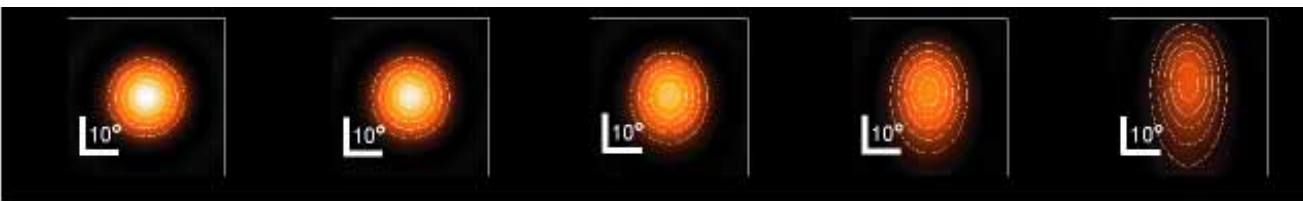
The CASA software package provides a number of tools for the reduction of radio astronomy data. These tools include:

- `casacore`: The core software package, which provides the basic data structures and algorithms.
- `casaprep`: A tool for preparing the data for reduction.
- `casareg`: A tool for registering the data.
- `casaclean`: A tool for cleaning the data.
- `casacomb`: A tool for combining the data.
- `casacorr`: A tool for correlating the data.
- `casasyn`: A tool for synthesizing the data.
- `casafits`: A tool for fitting the data.
- `casaplot`: A tool for plotting the data.

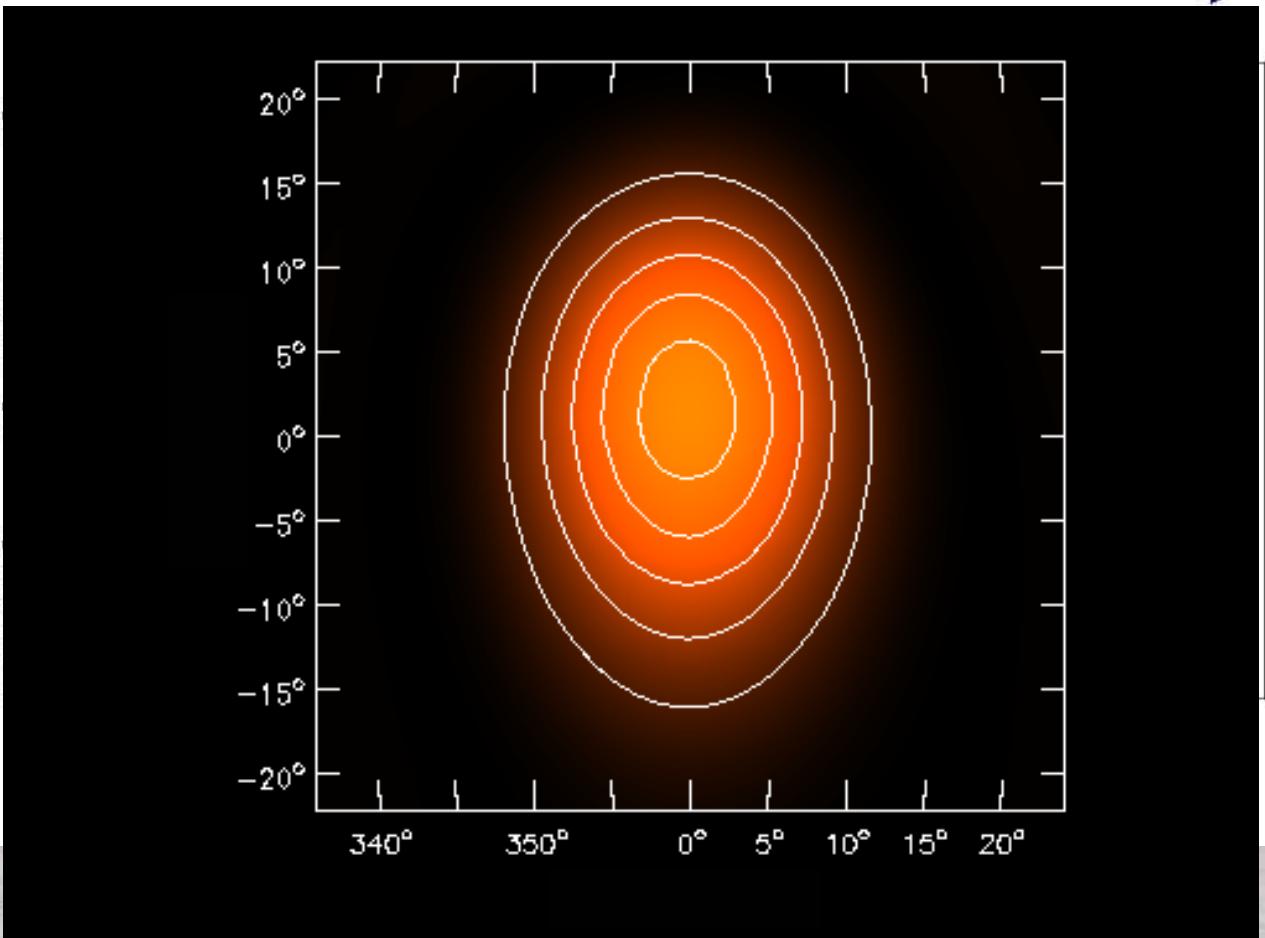
The CASA software package is available for Linux, Windows, and Mac OS. It is distributed as a binary package, which can be installed on a cluster of computers.



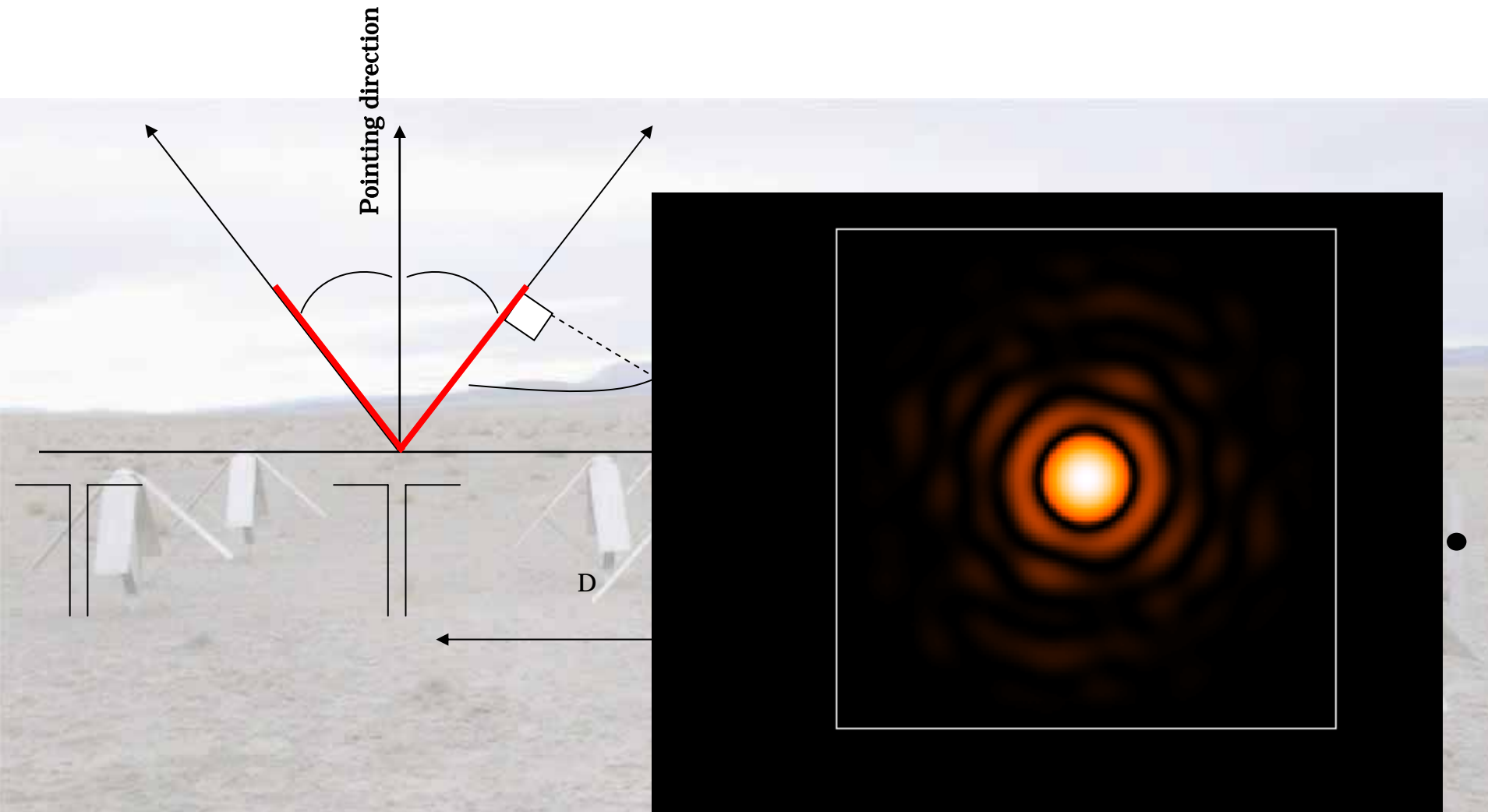
# Asymmetric Station Beam



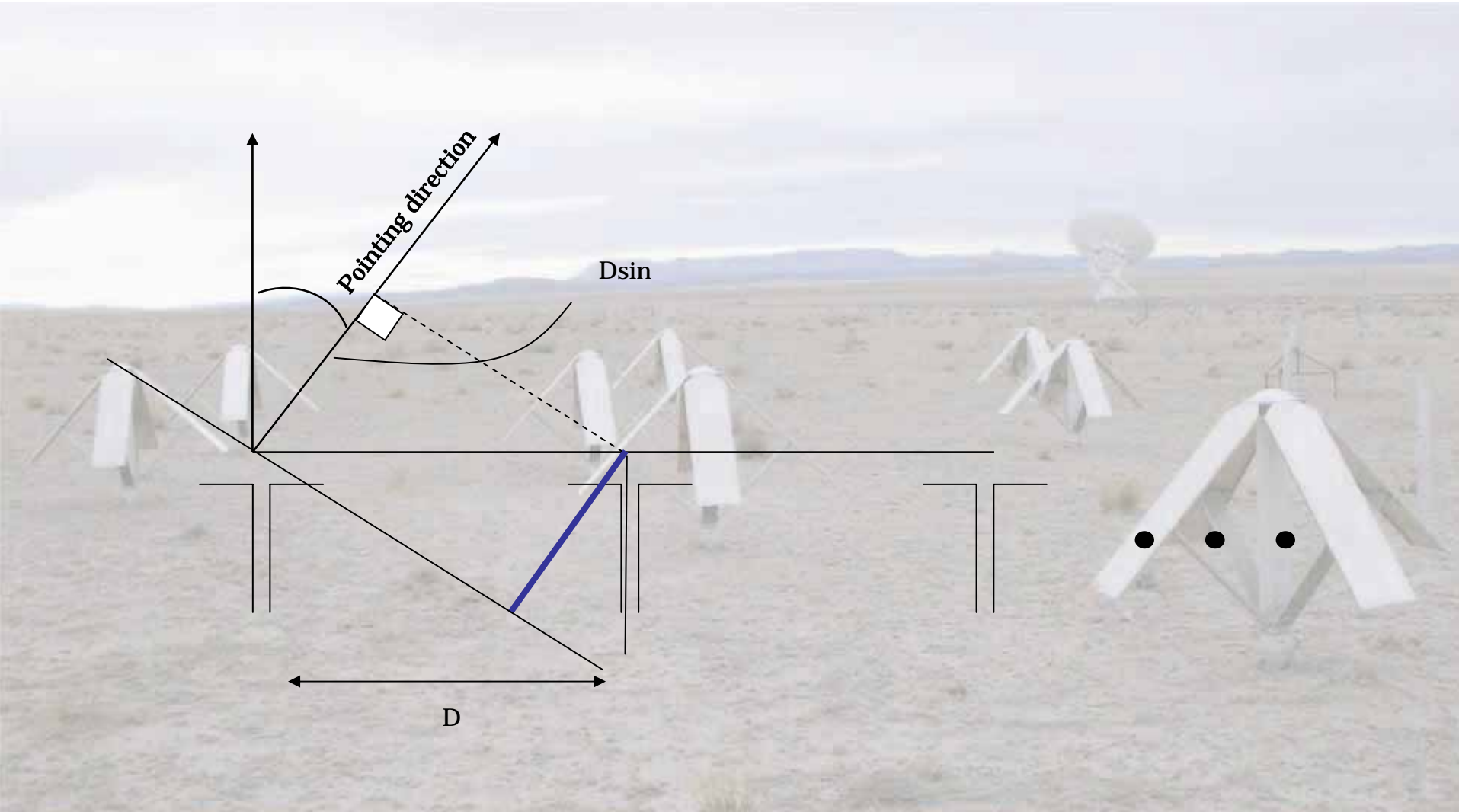
20MHz



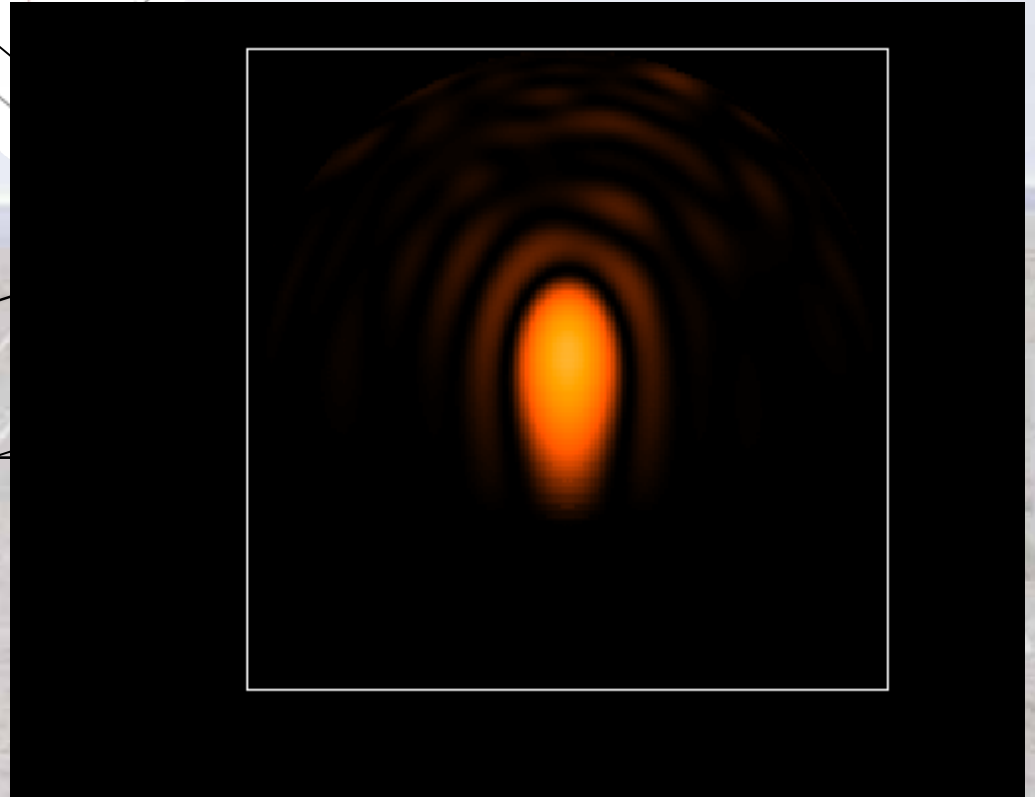
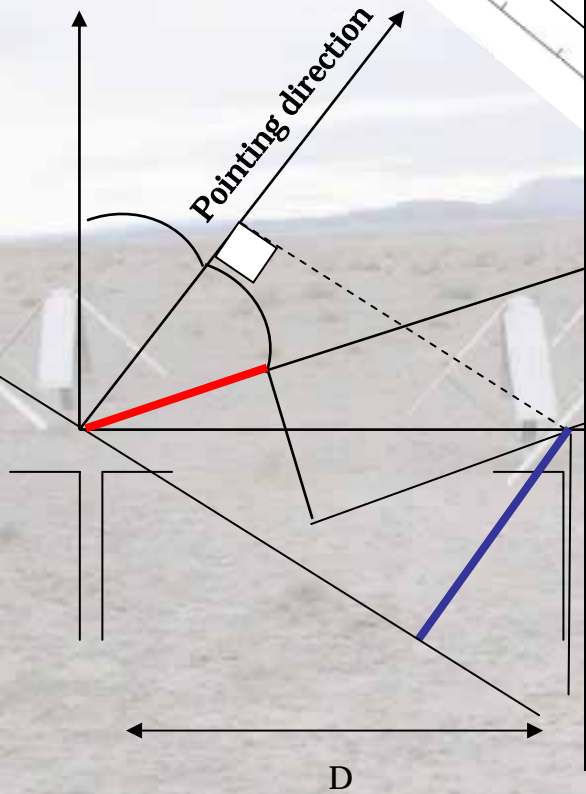
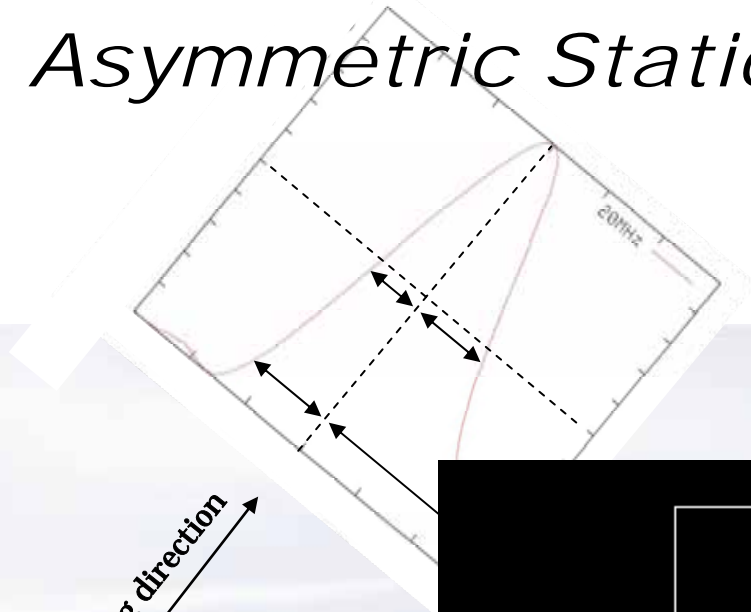
# *Symmetric Station Beam*



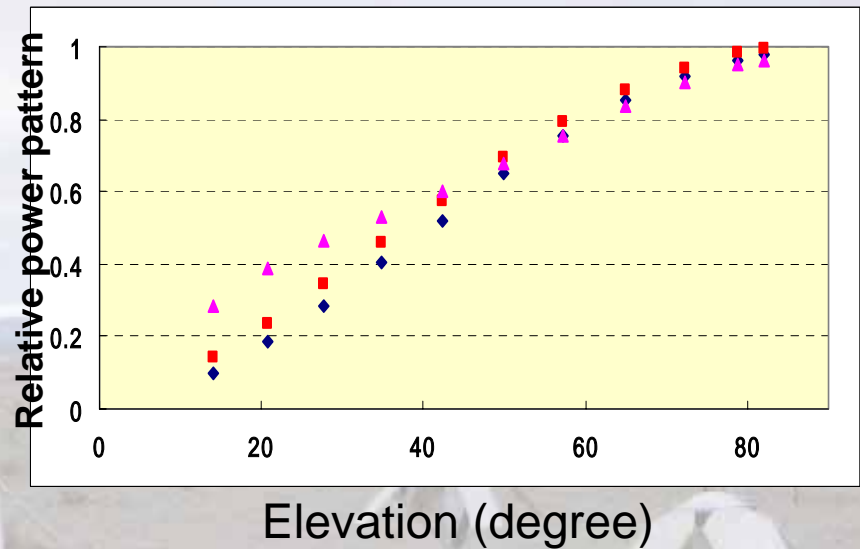
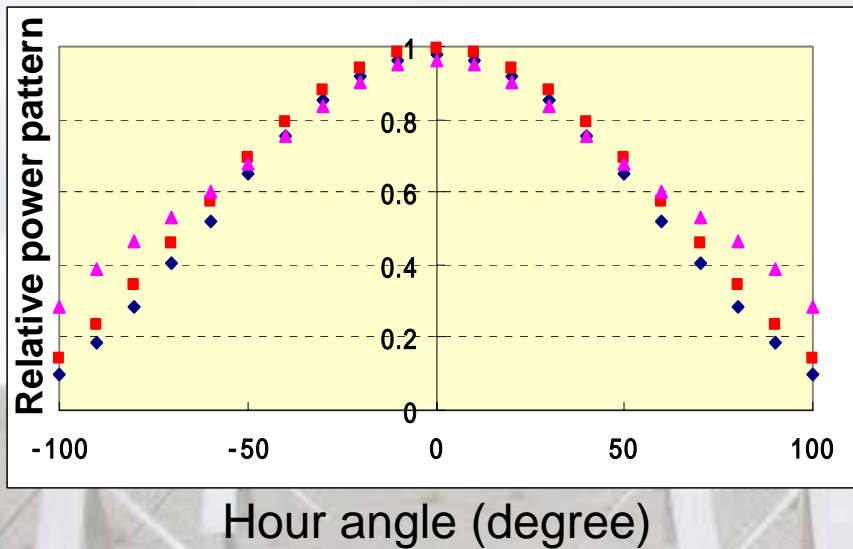
# *Asymmetric Station Beam*



# *Asymmetric Station Beam*



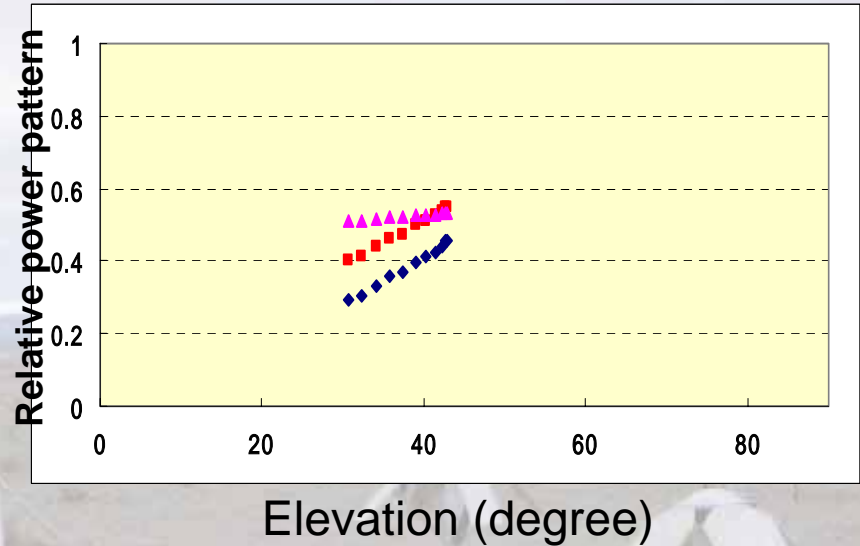
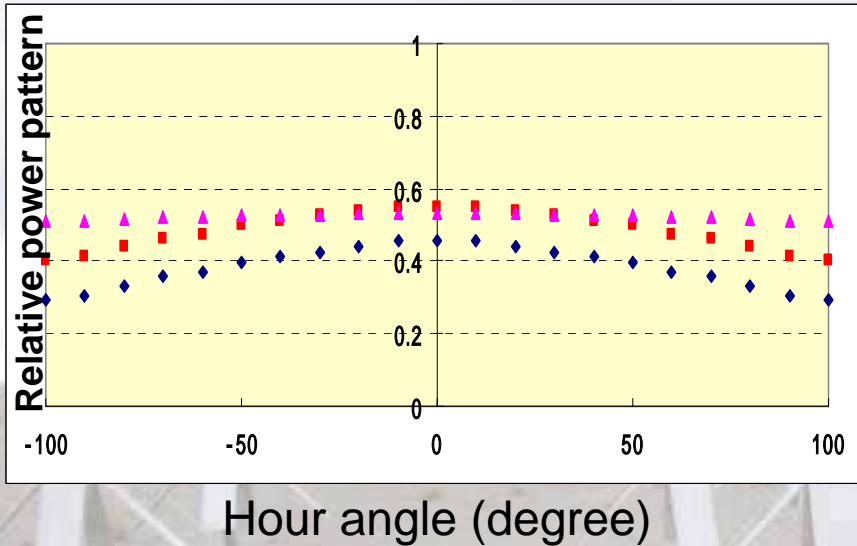
# Relative Power Pattern (example 1)



■ 20MHz   
 ■ 50MHz   
 ■ 80MHz

Above shows the simulation results when the LWA Elk station beam (latitude  $32.9^\circ$ ) tracks the CygA position (Dec  $40.7^\circ$ ).

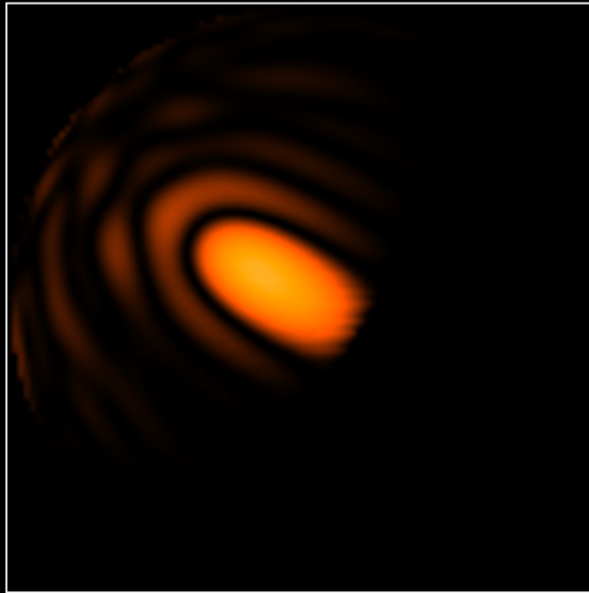
# Relative Power Pattern (example2)



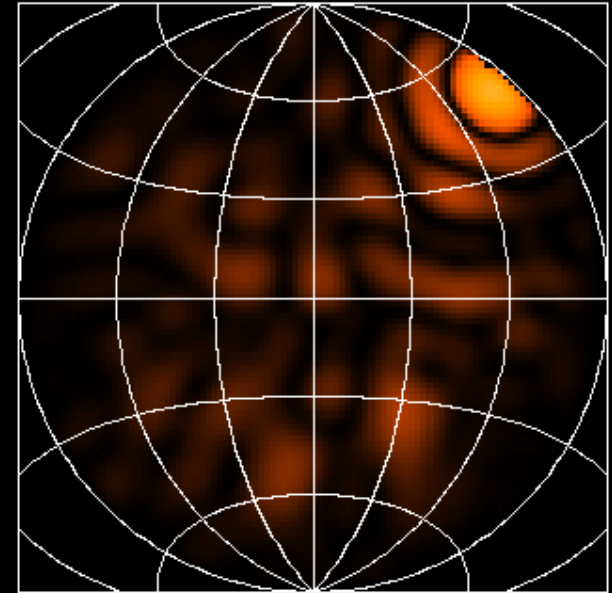
■ 20MHz     
 ■ 50MHz     
 ■ 80MHz

Above shows the simulation results when the LWA Elk station beam (latitude  $32.9^\circ$ ) tracks Dec  $80^\circ$  position.

# *Elk station beam at 20 MHz*



l m coordinate

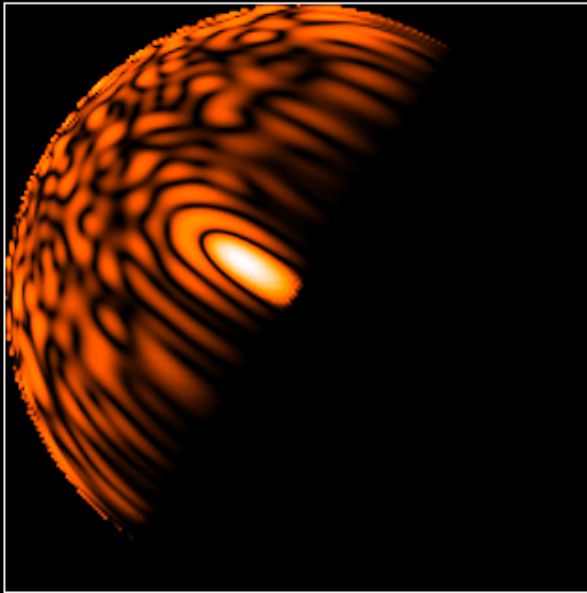


Ground coordinate

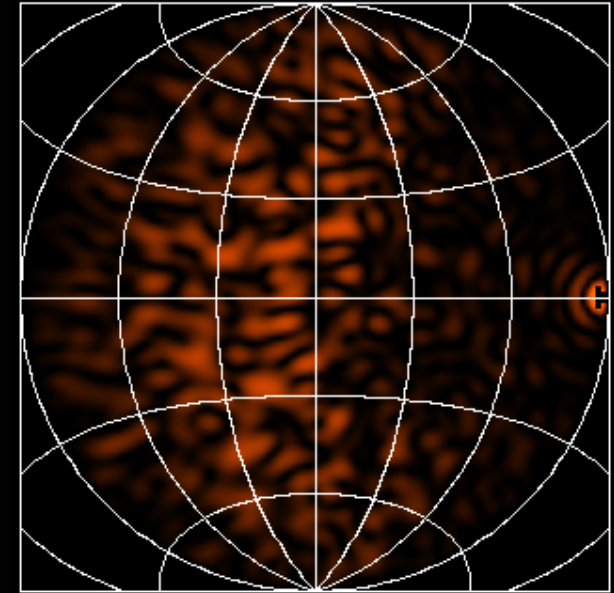
(-6.7h ~ +6.7h)

Above shows the simulation results when the LWA Elk station beam (latitude  $32.9^\circ$ ) tracks the CygA position (Dec  $40.7^\circ$ ).

# *Elk station beam at 50 MHz*



l m coordinate



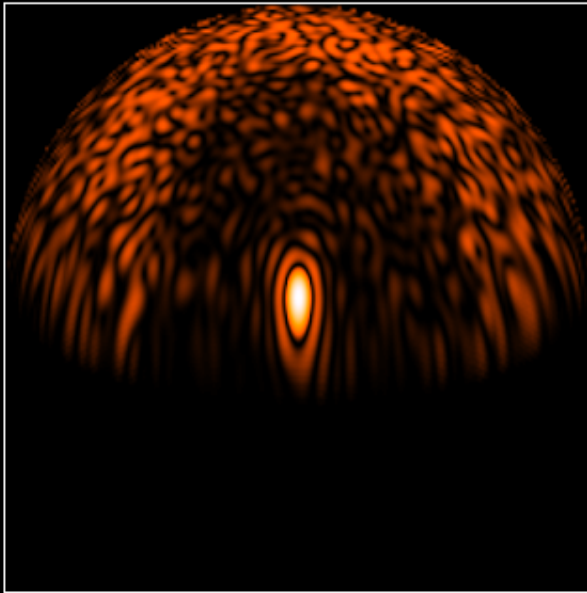
Ground coordinate

(-6h ~ +6h)

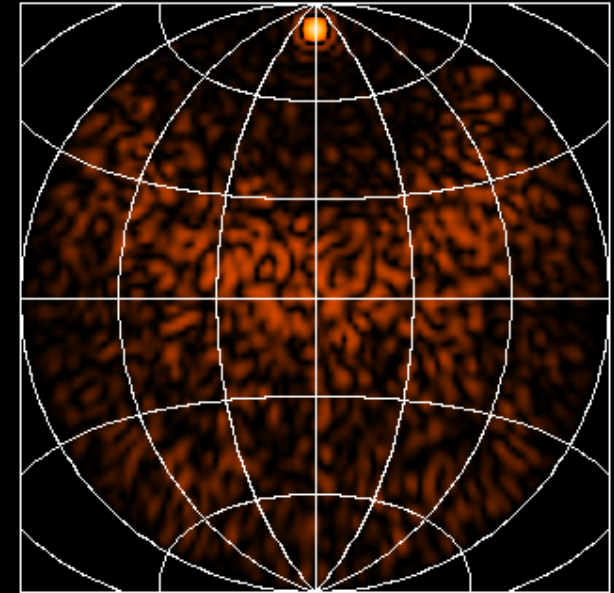
Above shows the simulation results when the LWA Elk station beam (latitude  $32.9^\circ$ ) tracks Dec  $0^\circ$  position.



# *Elk station beam at 80 MHz*



l m coordinate



Ground coordinate

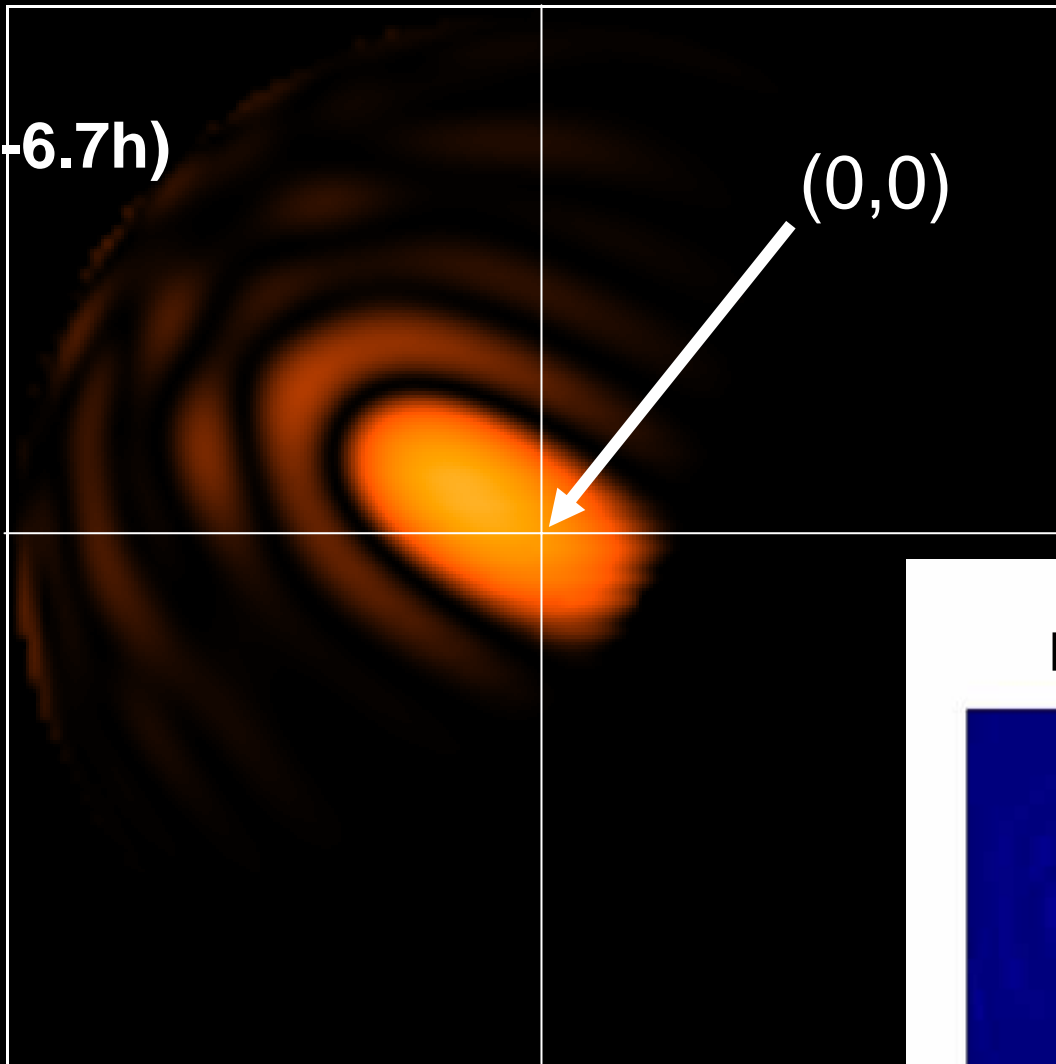
(-12h ~ +12h)

Above shows the simulation results when the LWA Elk station beam (latitude  $32.9^\circ$ ) tracks Dec  $80^\circ$  position.

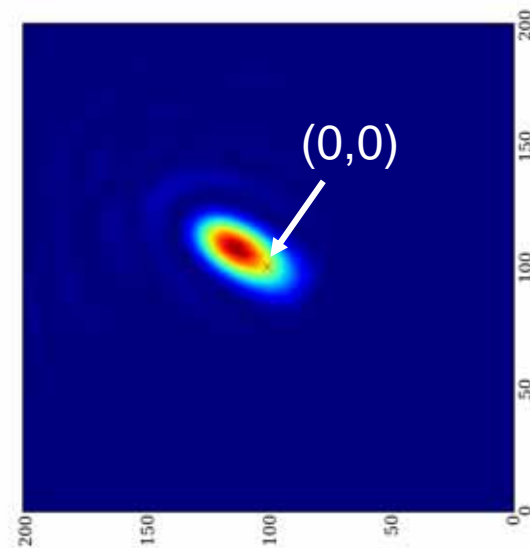
**H = -100d (-6.7h)**

**Dec = 40.7d**

**El = +14.1d**



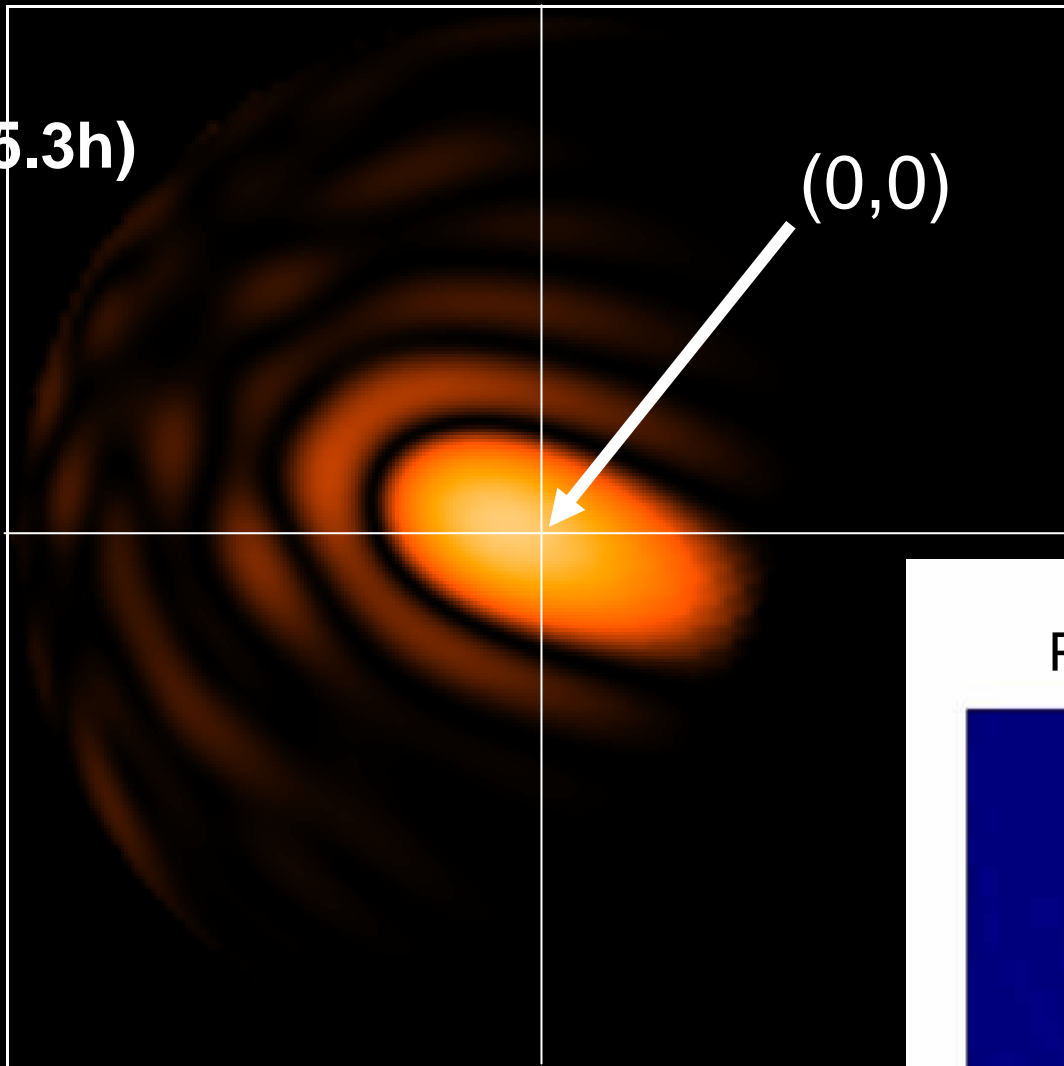
Pointing error



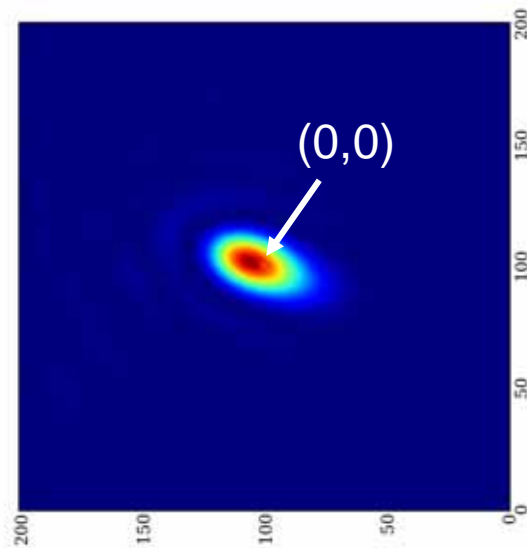
**H = -80d (-5.3h)**

**Dec = 40.7d**

**El = +27.7d**



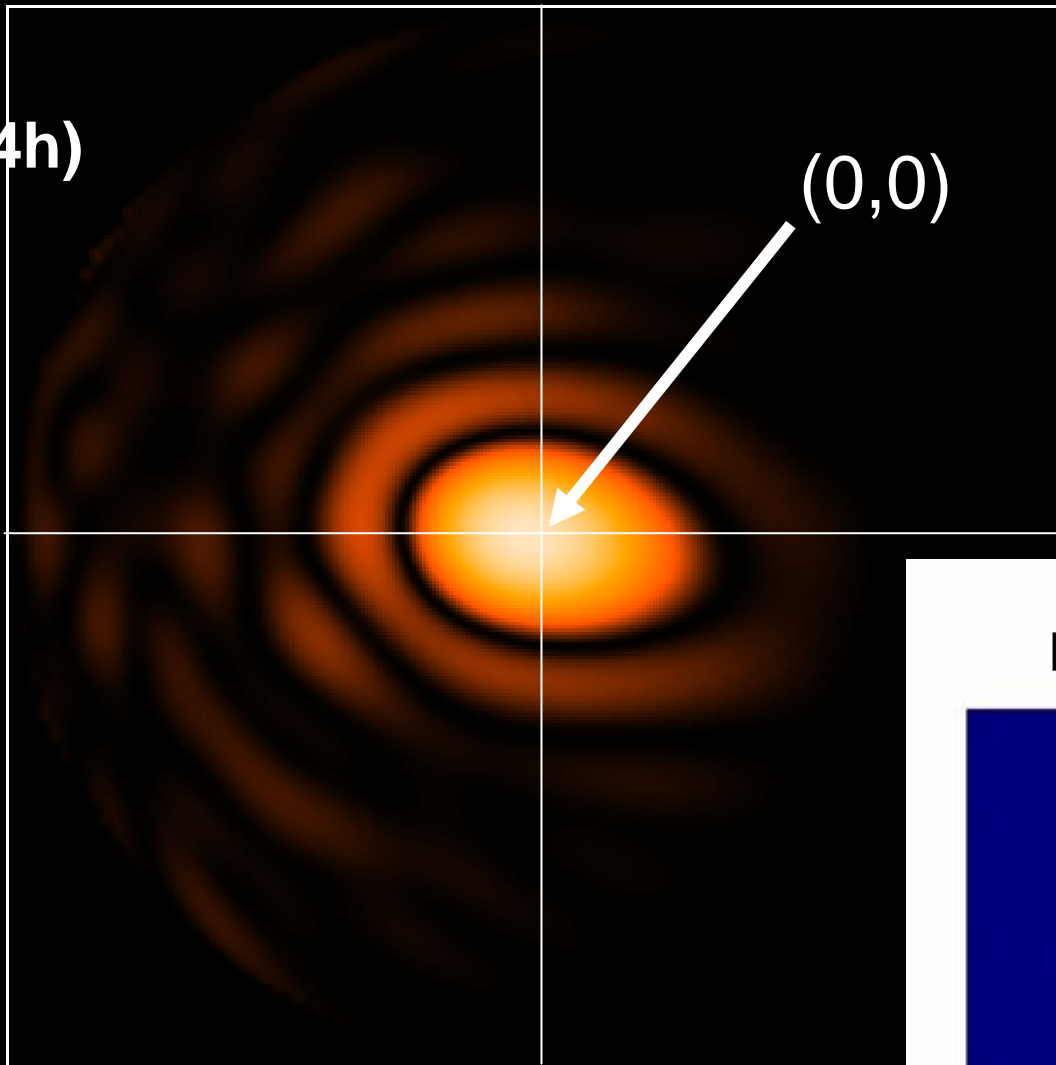
Pointing error



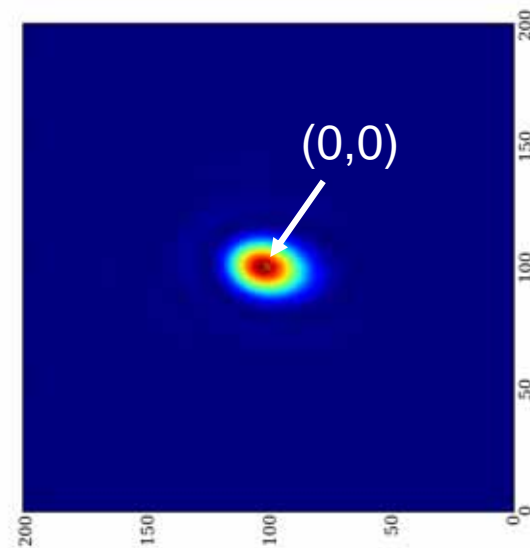
**H = -60d (-4h)**

**Dec = 40.7d**

**El = +42.3d**



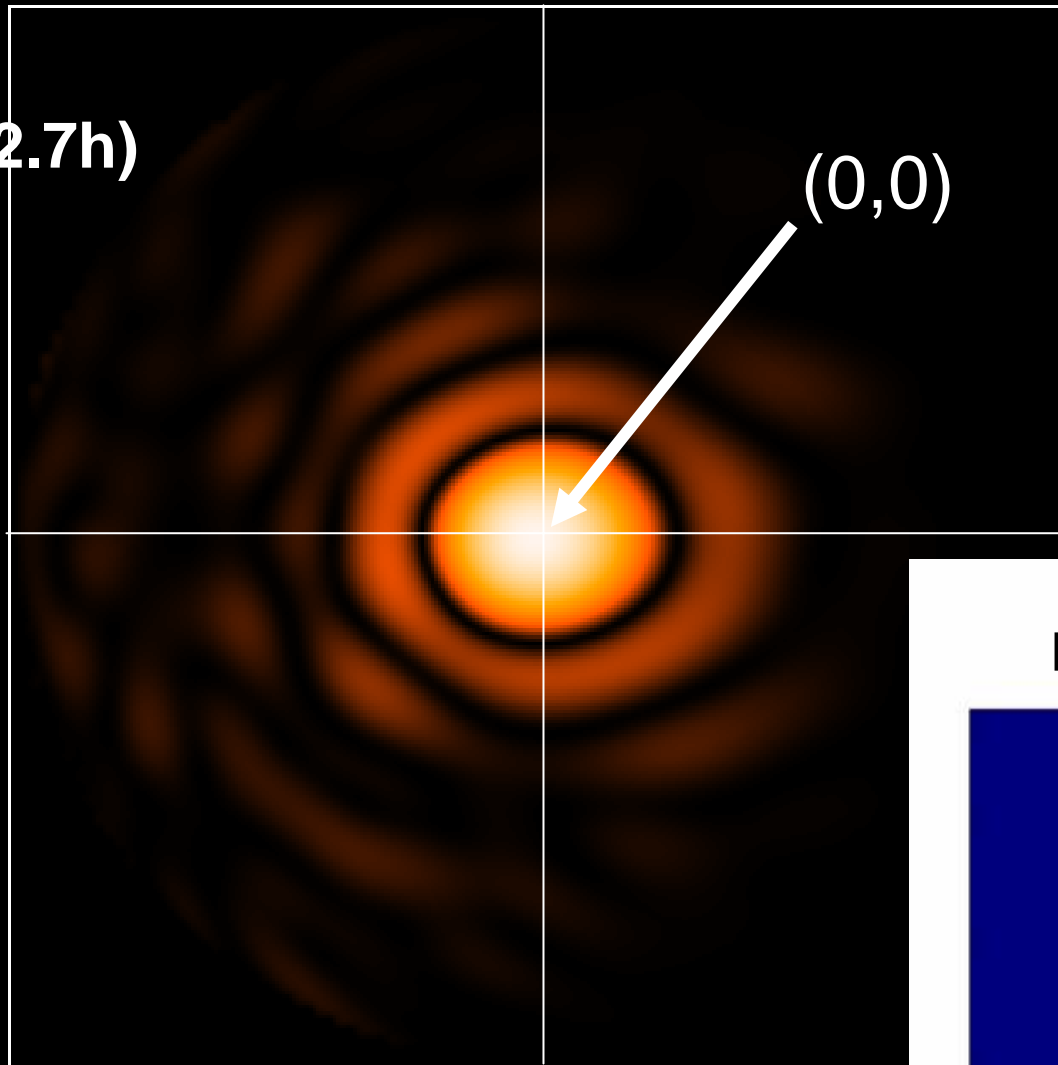
Pointing error



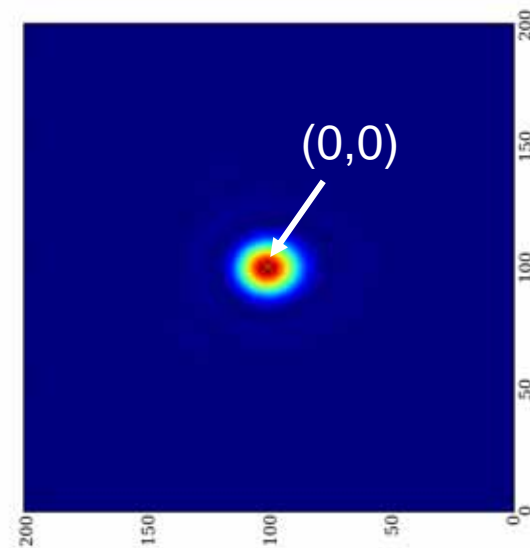
**H = -40d (-2.7h)**

**Dec = 40.7d**

**El = +57.3d**



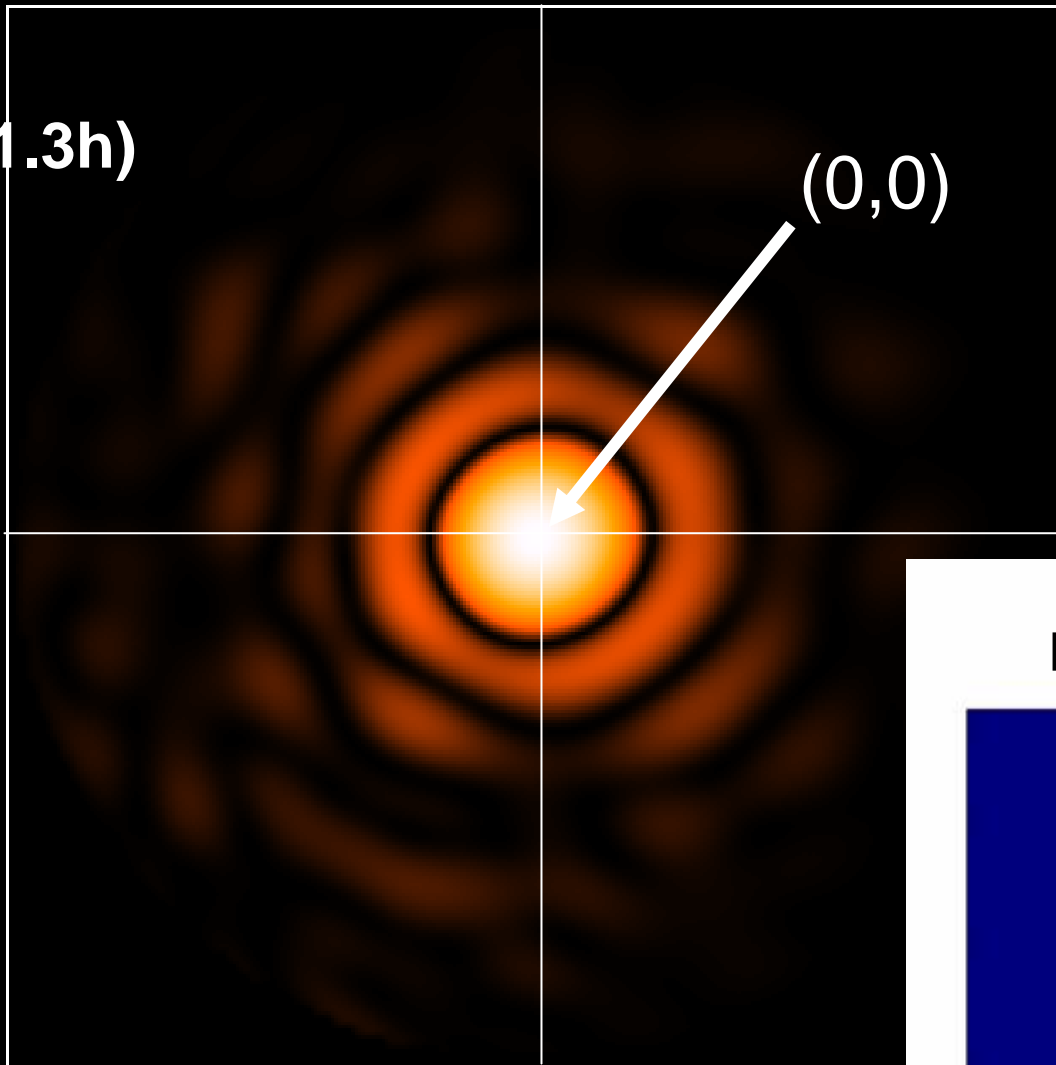
Pointing error



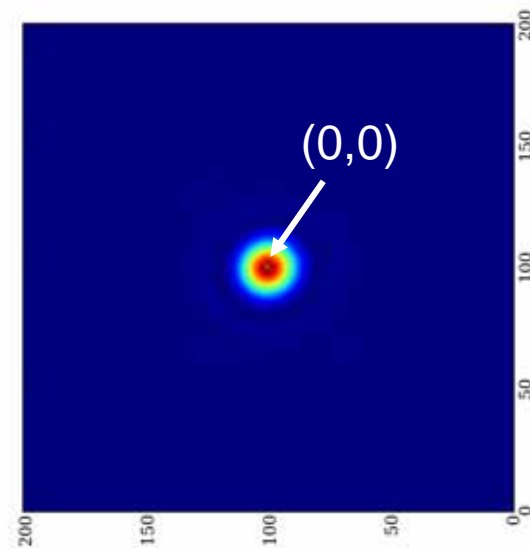
**H = -20d (-1.3h)**

**Dec = 40.7d**

**El = +72.2d**



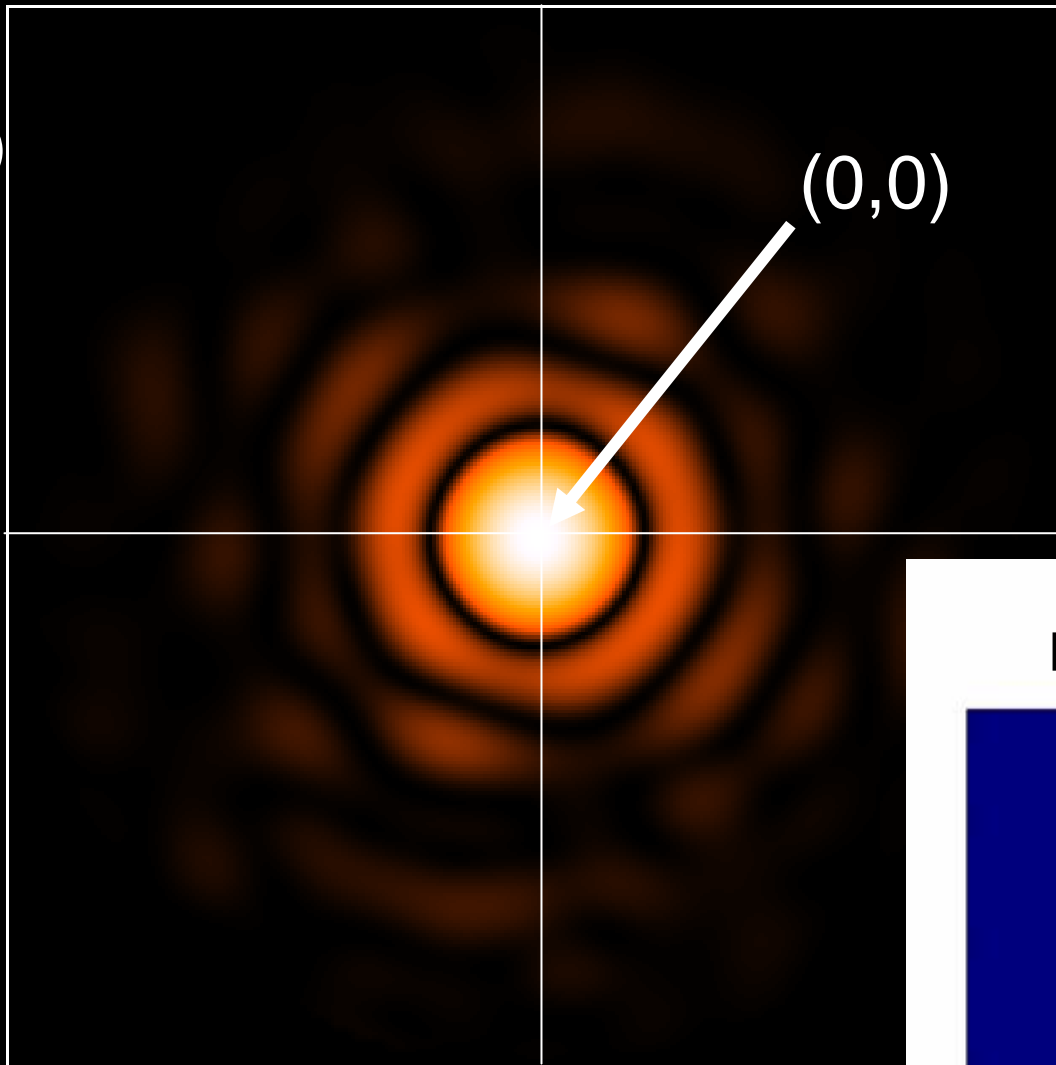
Pointing error



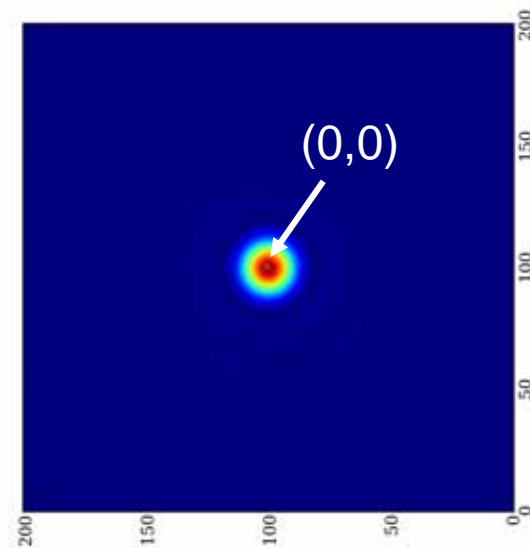
**H = 0d (0h)**

**Dec = 40.7d**

**El = +82.0d**



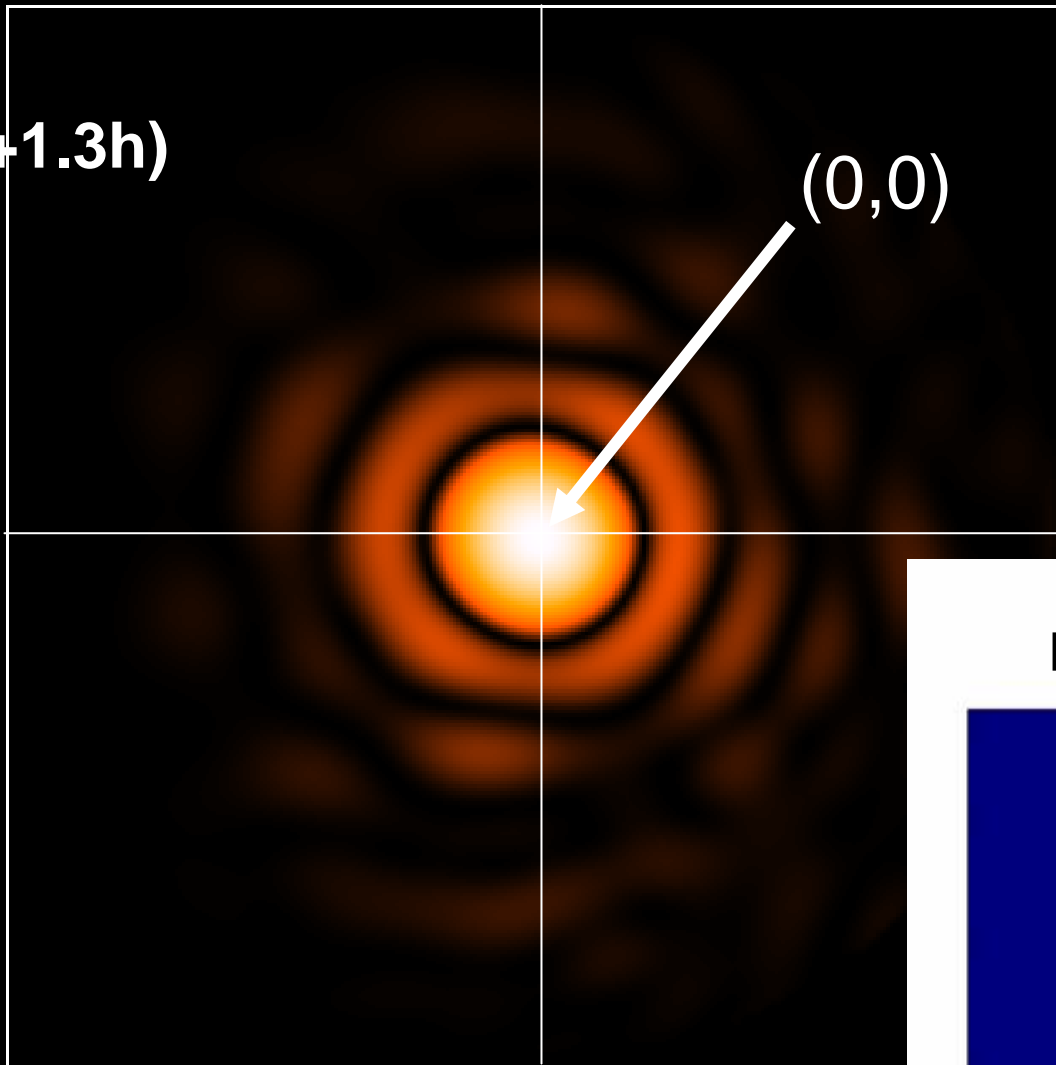
Pointing error



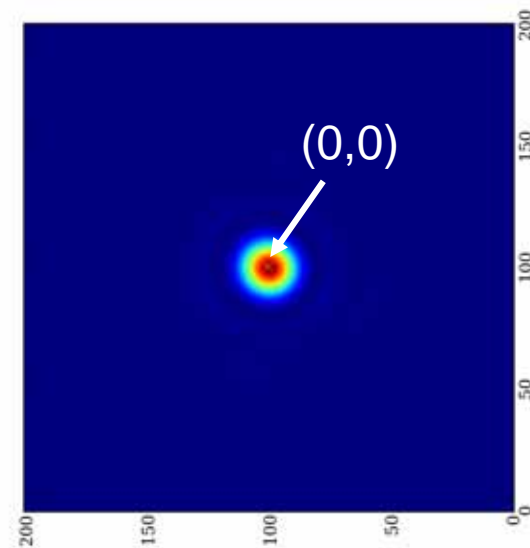
**H = +20d (+1.3h)**

**Dec = 40.7d**

**El = +72.2d**



Pointing error

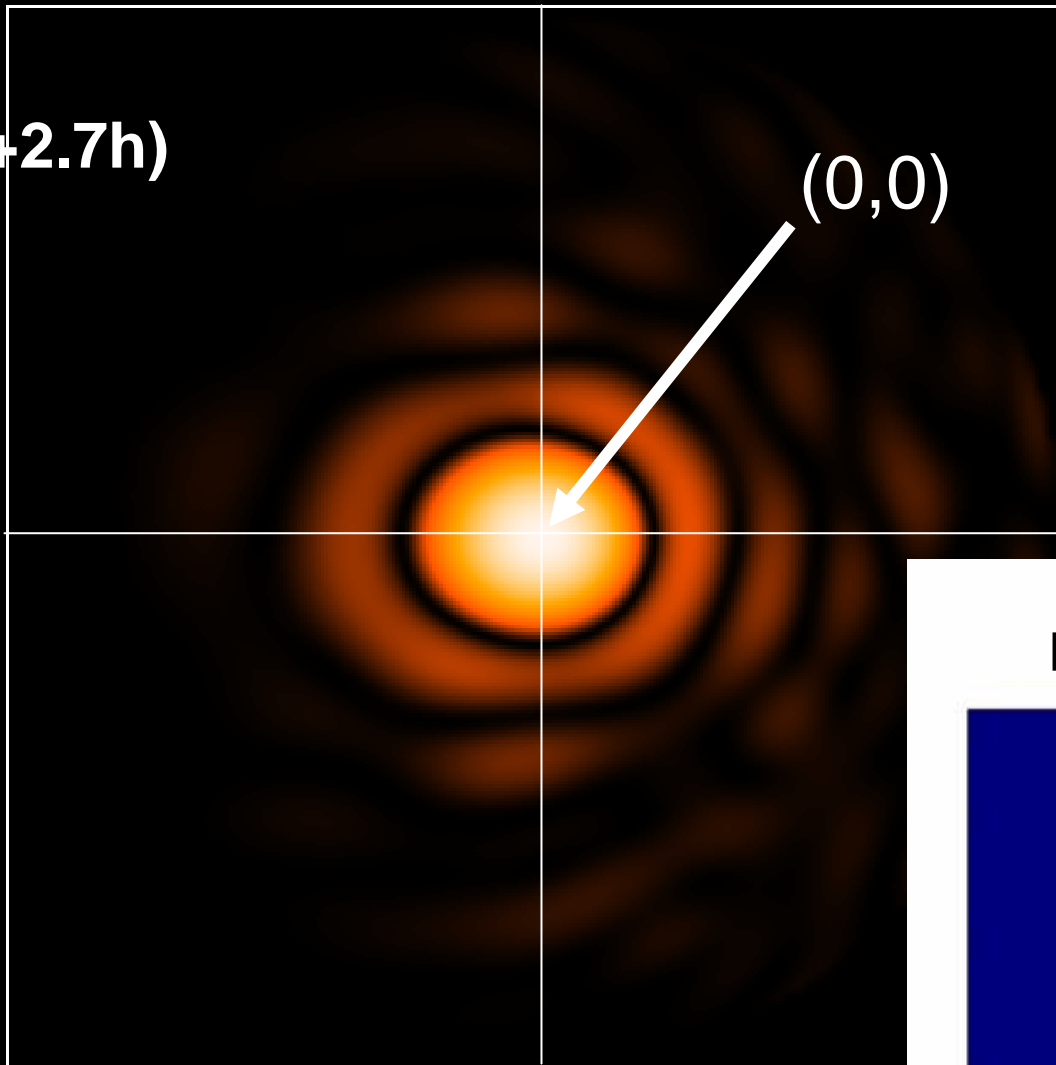




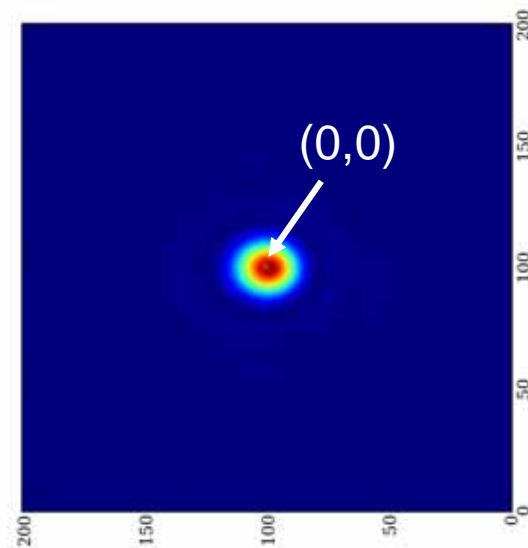
**H = +40d (+2.7h)**

**Dec = 40.7d**

**El = +57.3d**



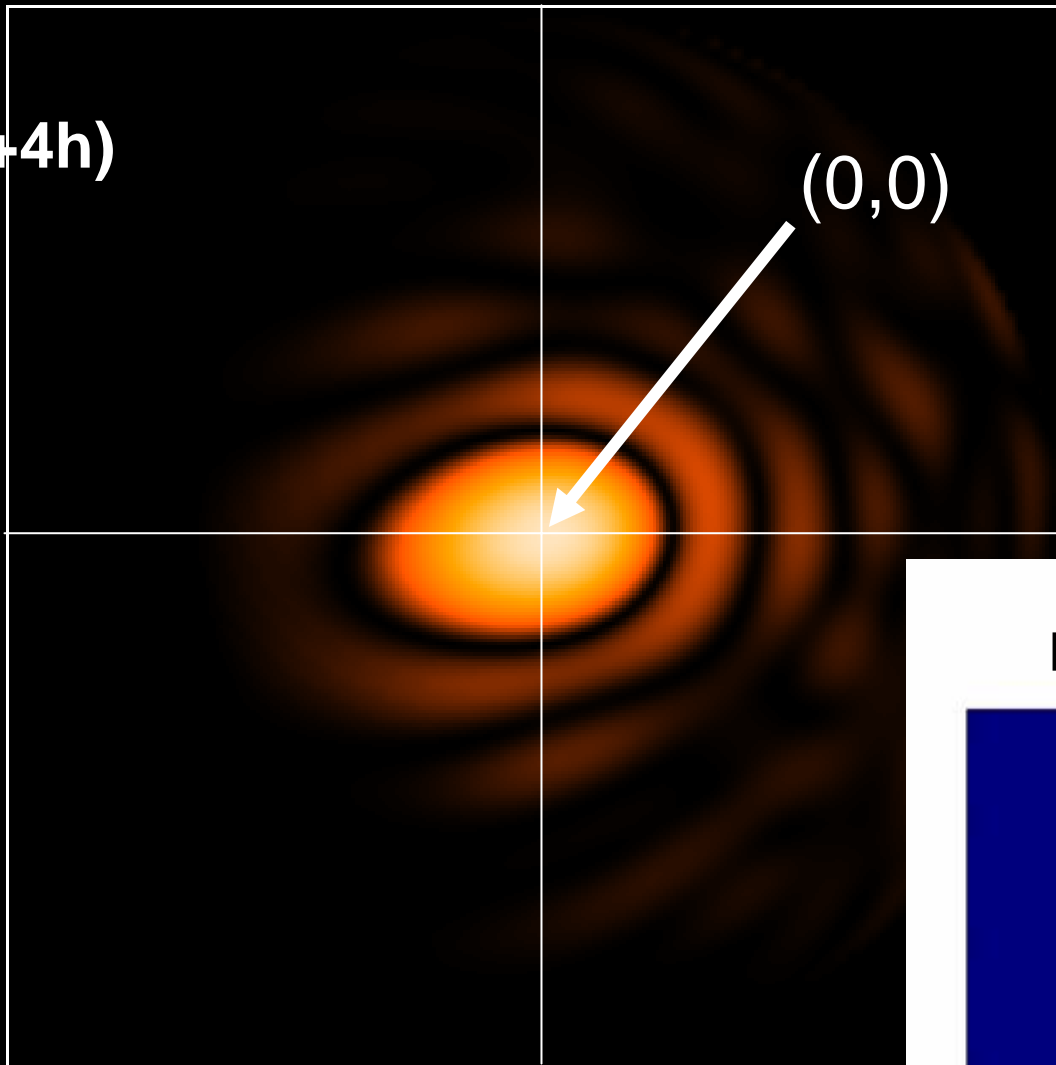
Pointing error



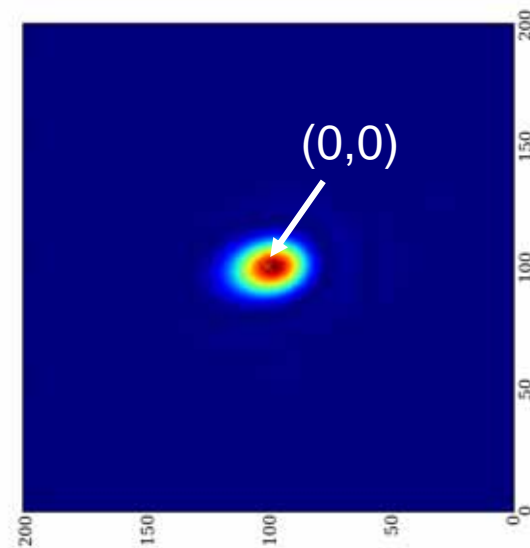
**H = +60d (+4h)**

**Dec = 40.7d**

**EI = +42.3d**



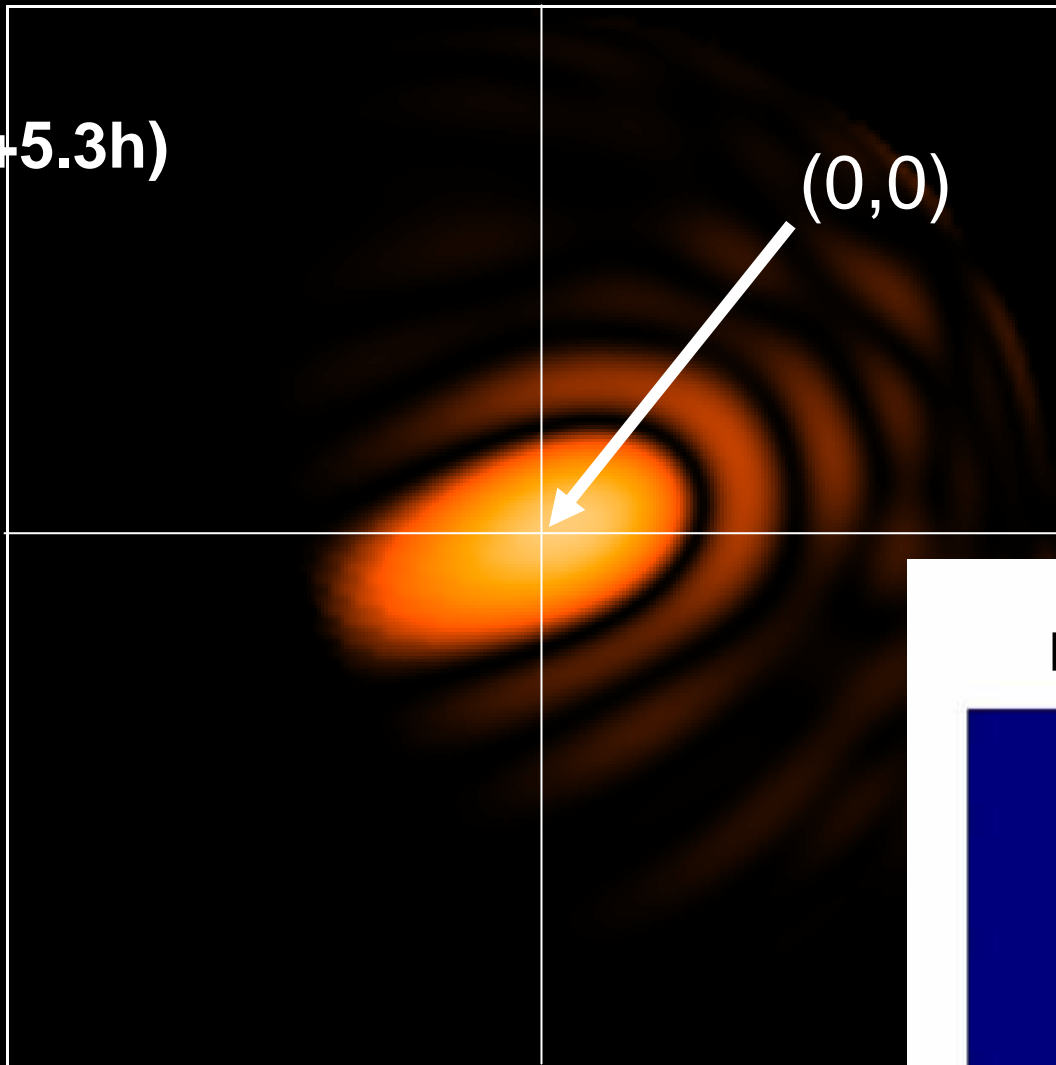
Pointing error



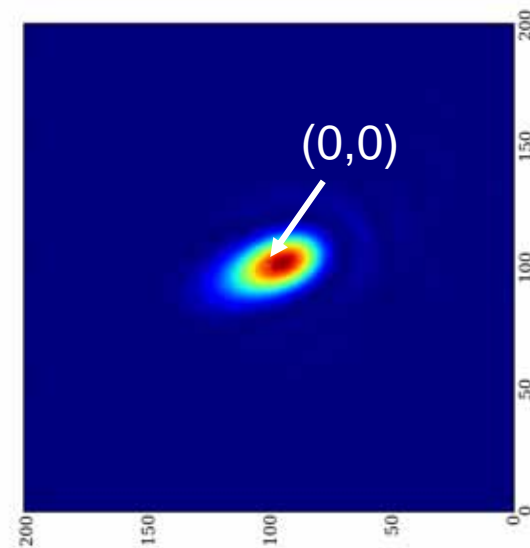
**H = +80d (+5.3h)**

**Dec = 40.7d**

**EI = +27.7d**



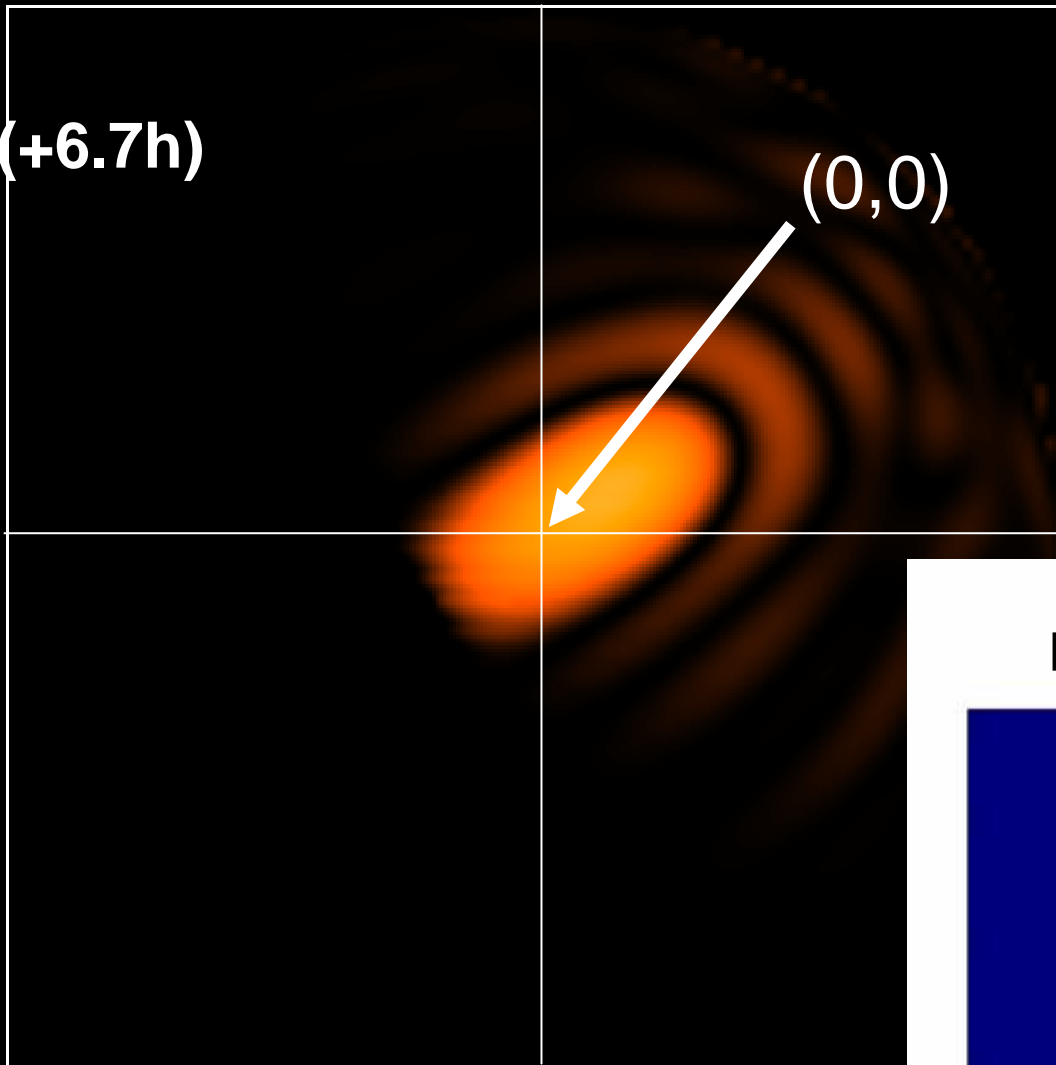
Pointing error



**H = +100d (+6.7h)**

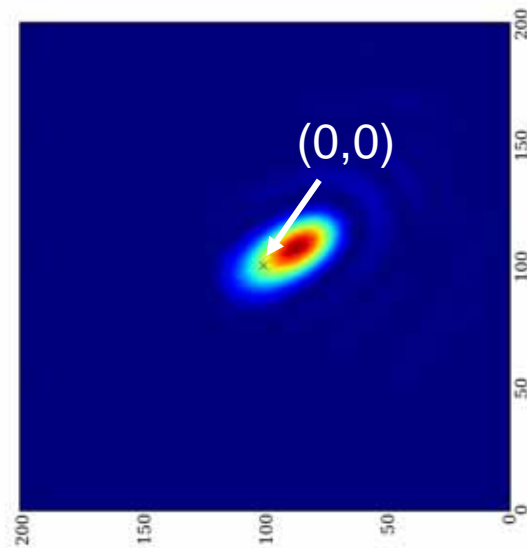
**Dec = 40.7d**

**EI = +14.1d**



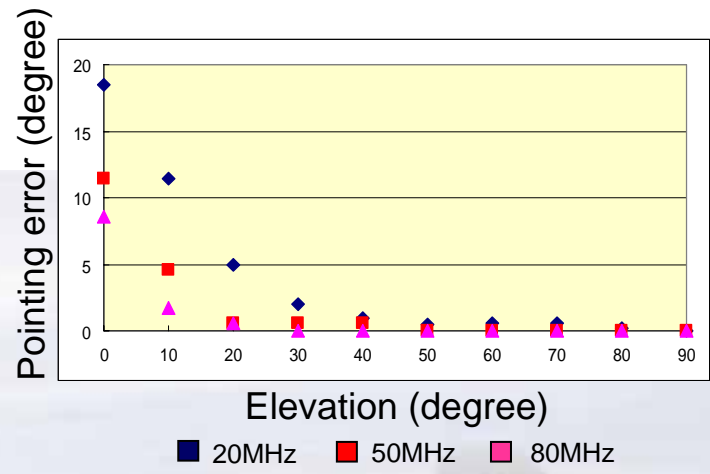
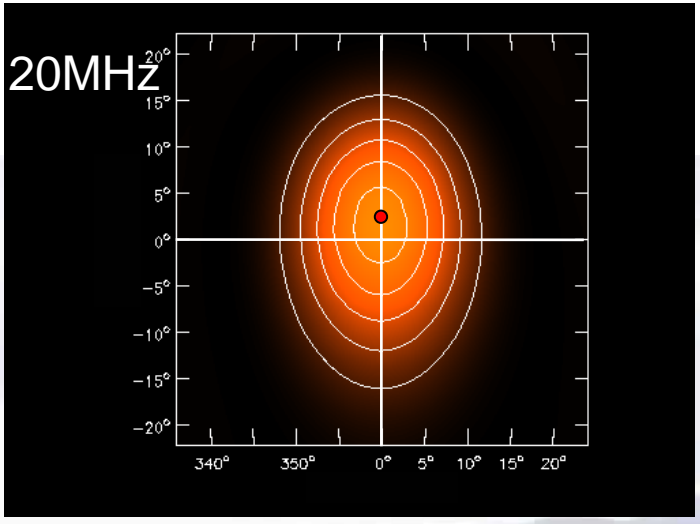
(0,0)

Pointing error

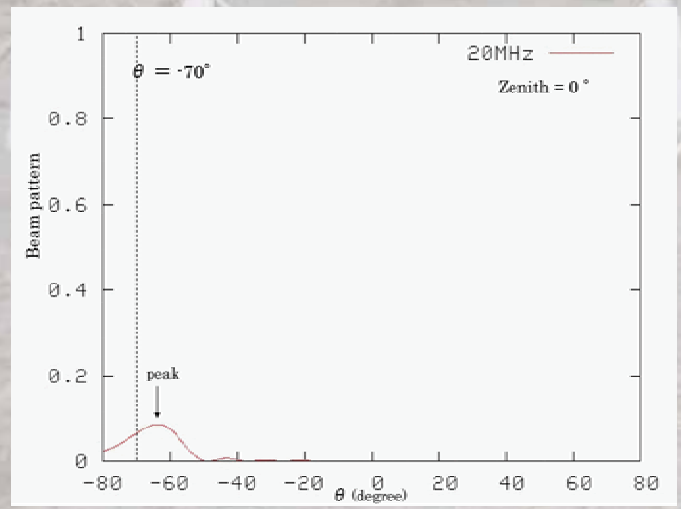


(0,0)

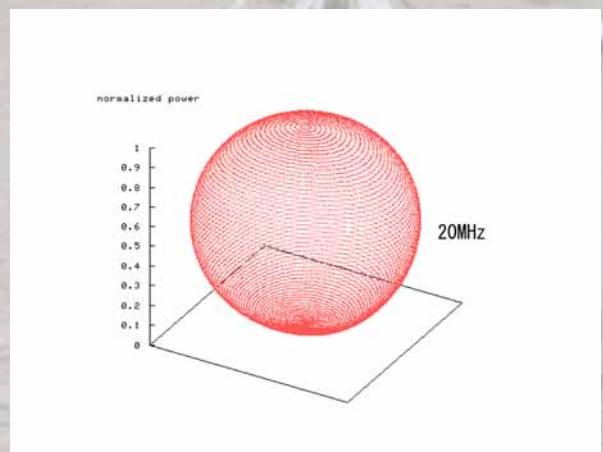
# Pointing error



Pointing error as a function of elevation angle (degree).

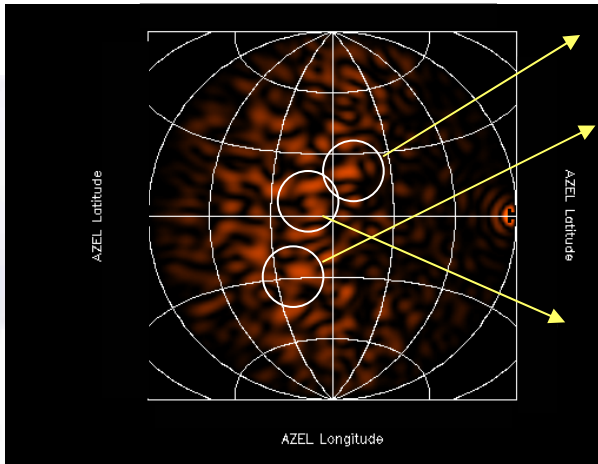
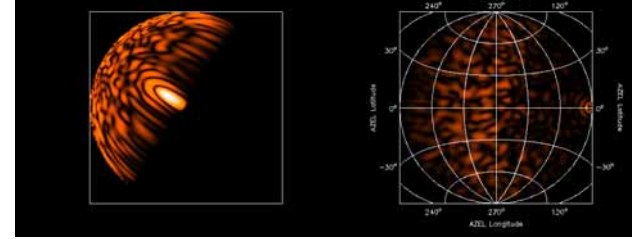


Pointing error



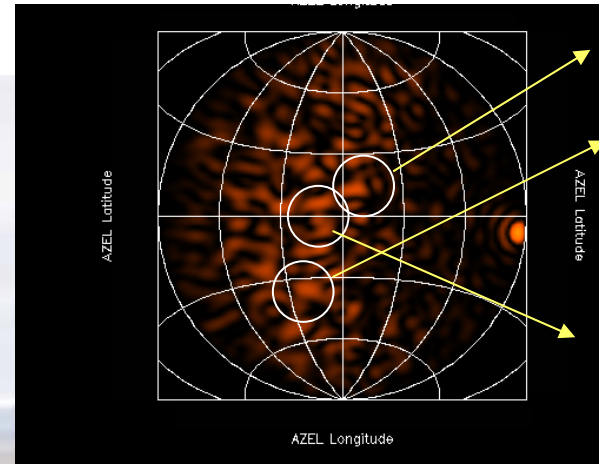
antenna reception patterns

# Side lobe at 50MHz



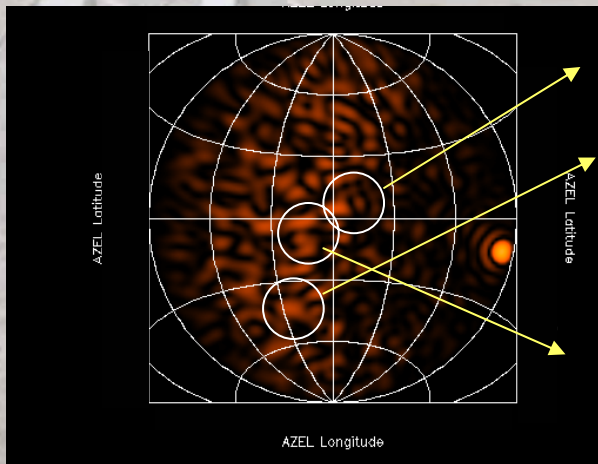
-5.8dB  
-6.4dB  
-6.3dB

**(1) EI 32.3°**



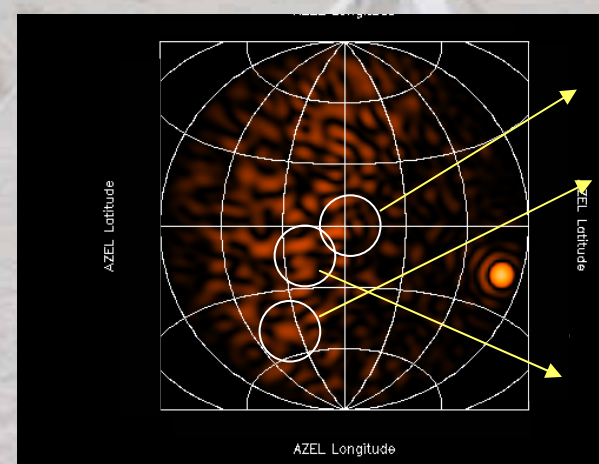
-7.5dB  
-8.2dB  
-6.4dB

**(2) EI 34.0°**



-10.3dB  
-10.8dB  
-11.9dB

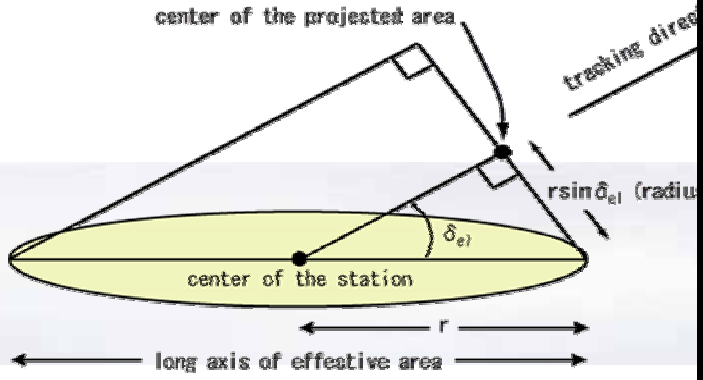
**(3) EI 35.8°**



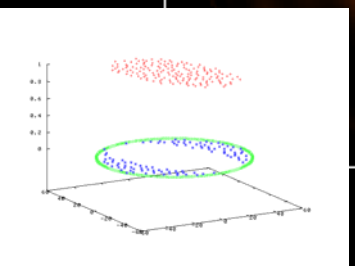
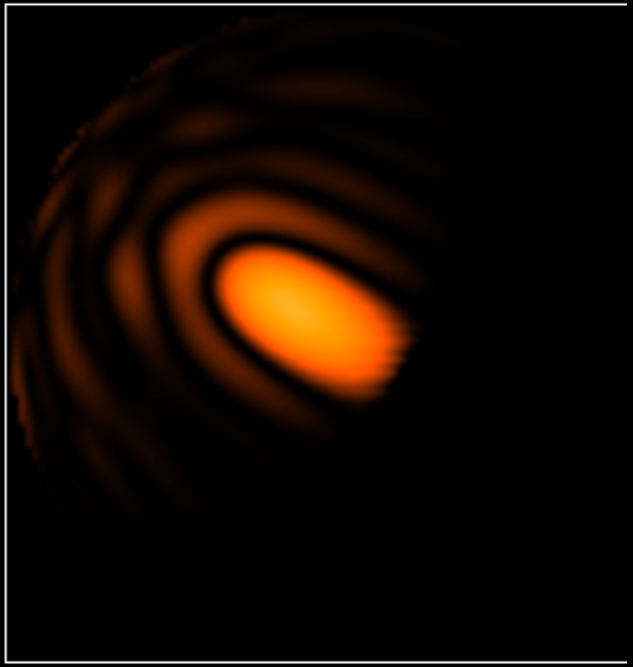
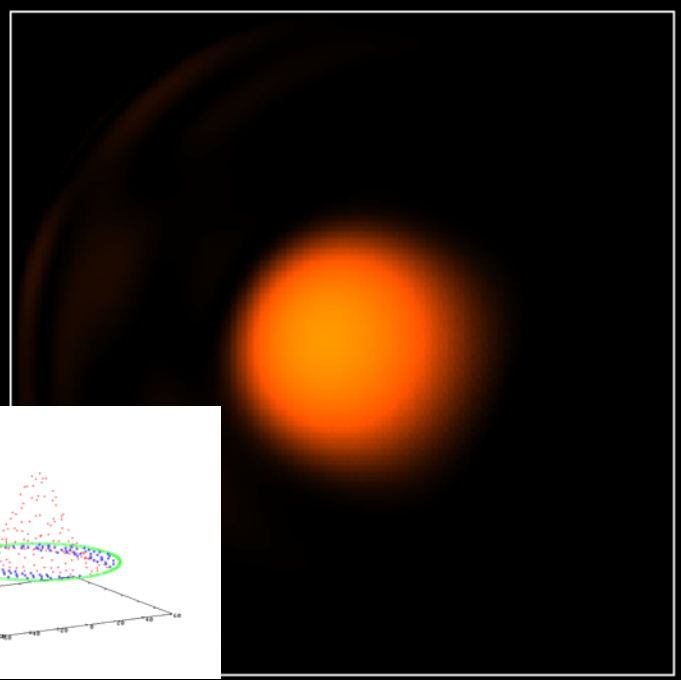
-12.9dB  
-13.6dB  
-14.9dB

**(4) EI 37.4°**

# Circular Beam of the effective

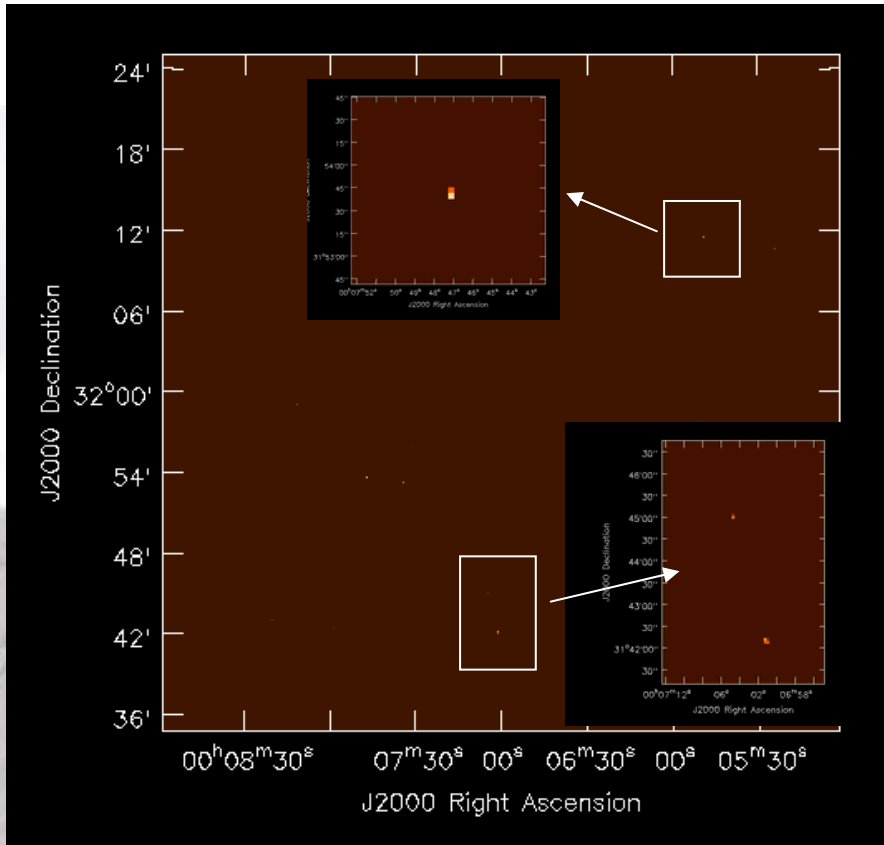


50 "OutlineEffectiveArea -70.000000.txt" +

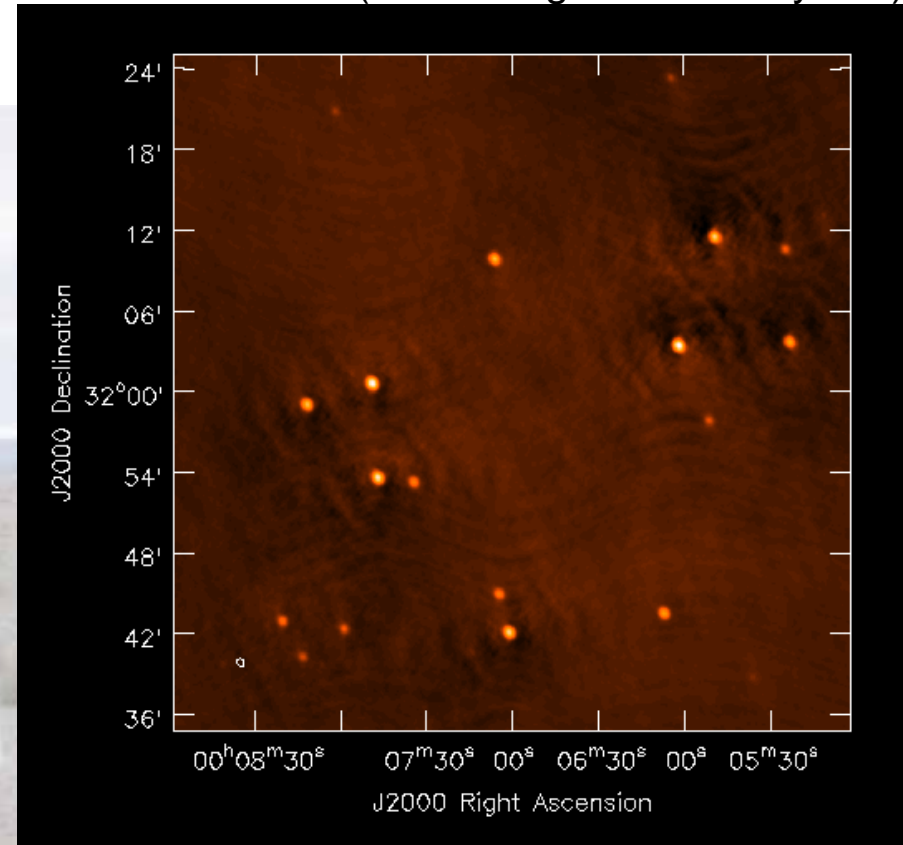


# LWA image at 20MHz

(S.Bhatnagar & M.Kuniyoshi)



Simulation model



LWA image at 20MHz

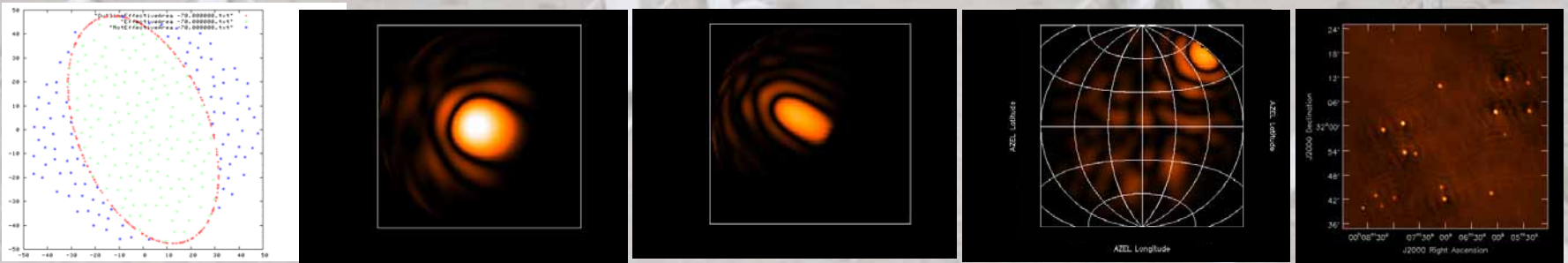
(Jy/pixel)		
Std Dev	RMS	Mean
5.974e-05	5.974e-05	3.694e-07
Median	Min	Max
0.00	7.868e-05	0.01981

(Jy/beam)		
Std Dev	RMS	Mean
0.0005373	0.0005528	0.0001299
Median	Min	Max
0.0001221	-0.0007181	0.02770



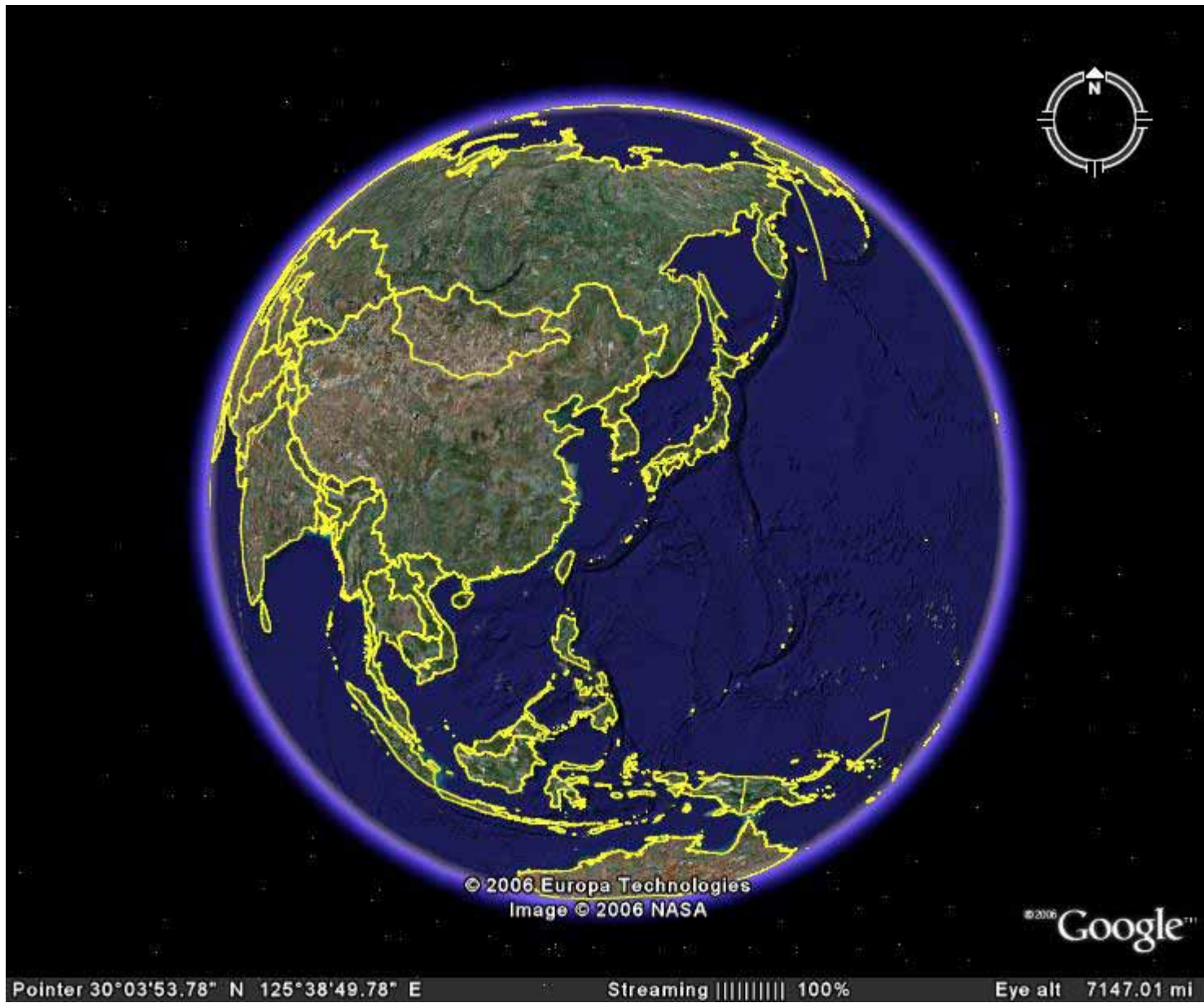
# Summary and Future work

- Pointing error depends on the observing frequency and elevation.
- Sensitivity changes with observing elevation due to the primary beam of the dipole in the station.
- Phased station beams are not constant during tracking a target area.
- Asymmetric beams
- Taper scheme makes the sensitivity decrease, but make the beam constant.



## Future Work

Simulations with a 110m x 100m station (possible LWA station size) using a taper scheme.



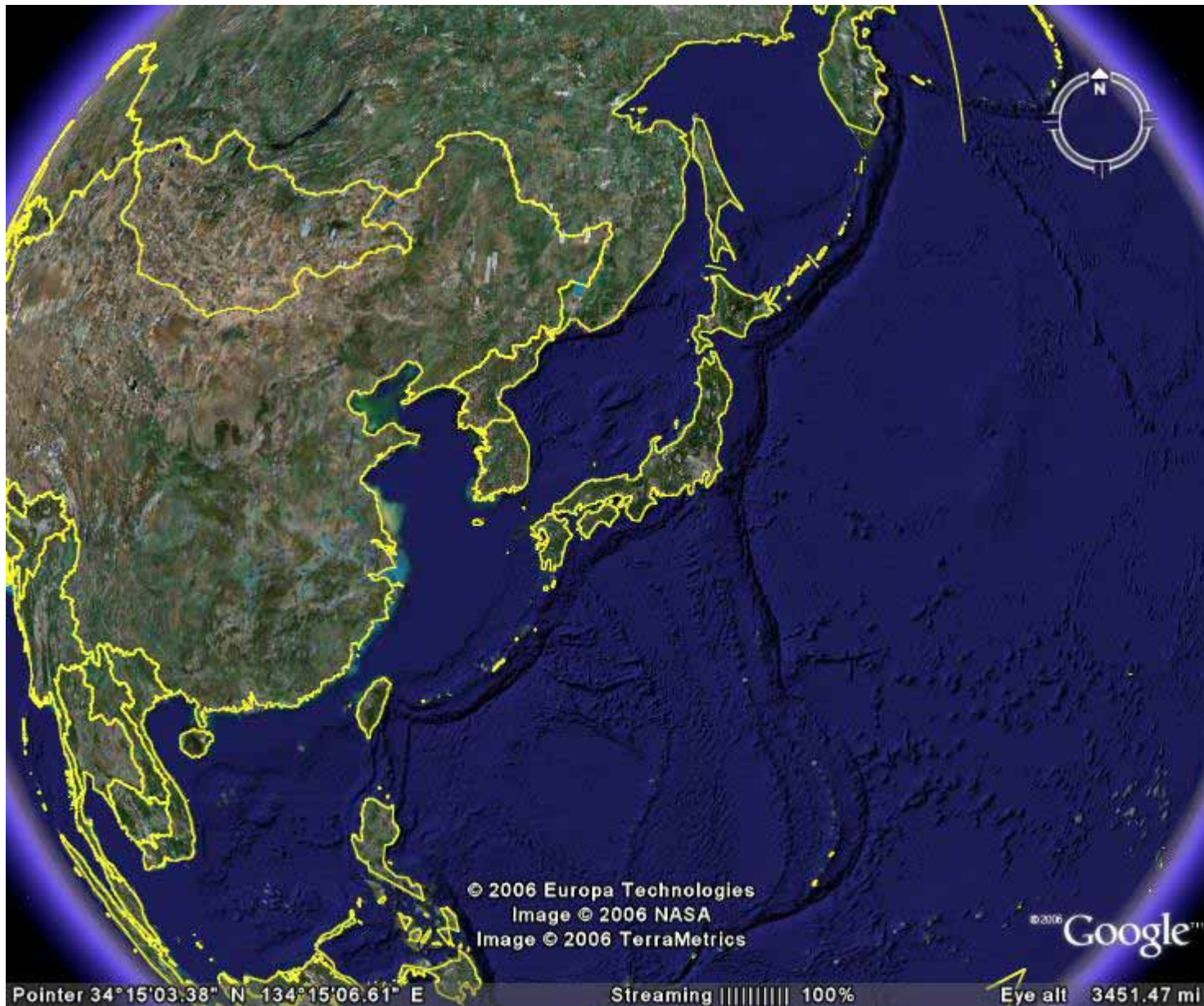
© 2006 Europa Technologies  
Image © 2006 NASA

© 2006 Google™

Pointer 30°03'53.78" N 125°38'49.78" E

Streaming ||| ||| ||| 100%

Eye alt 7147.01 mi



© 2006 Europa Technologies  
Image © 2006 NASA  
Image © 2006 TerraMetrics

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Pointer 34° 15' 03.38" N 134° 15' 06.61" E

Streaming ||||| 100%

Eye alt 3451.47 mi

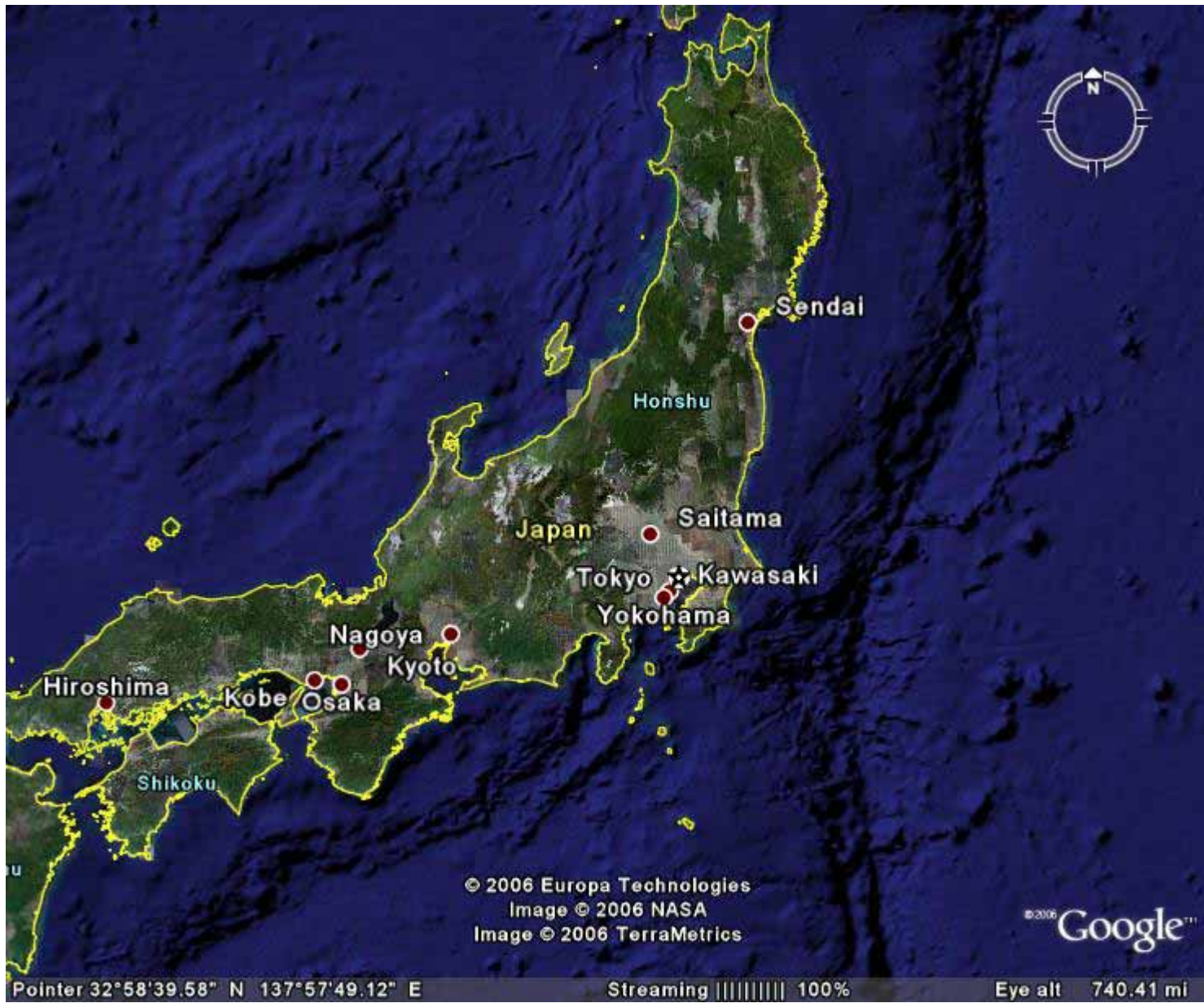


Pointer 27°51'15.60" N 134°13'02.65" E

© 2006 Europe  
Image ©  
Image © 200

Streaming ||||| 100%

Eye alt 1686.46 mi



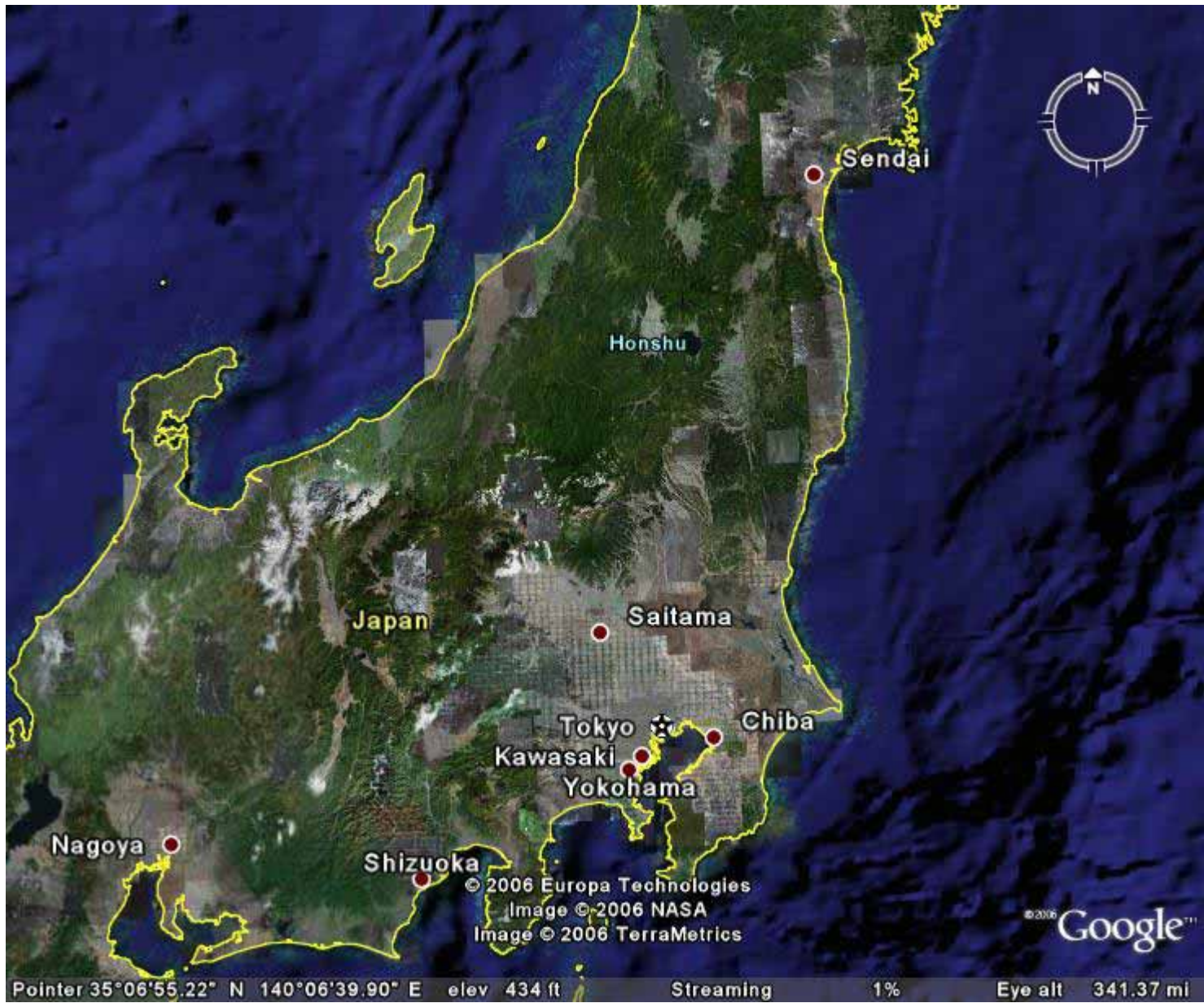
© 2006 Europa Technologies  
Image © 2006 NASA  
Image © 2006 TerraMetrics

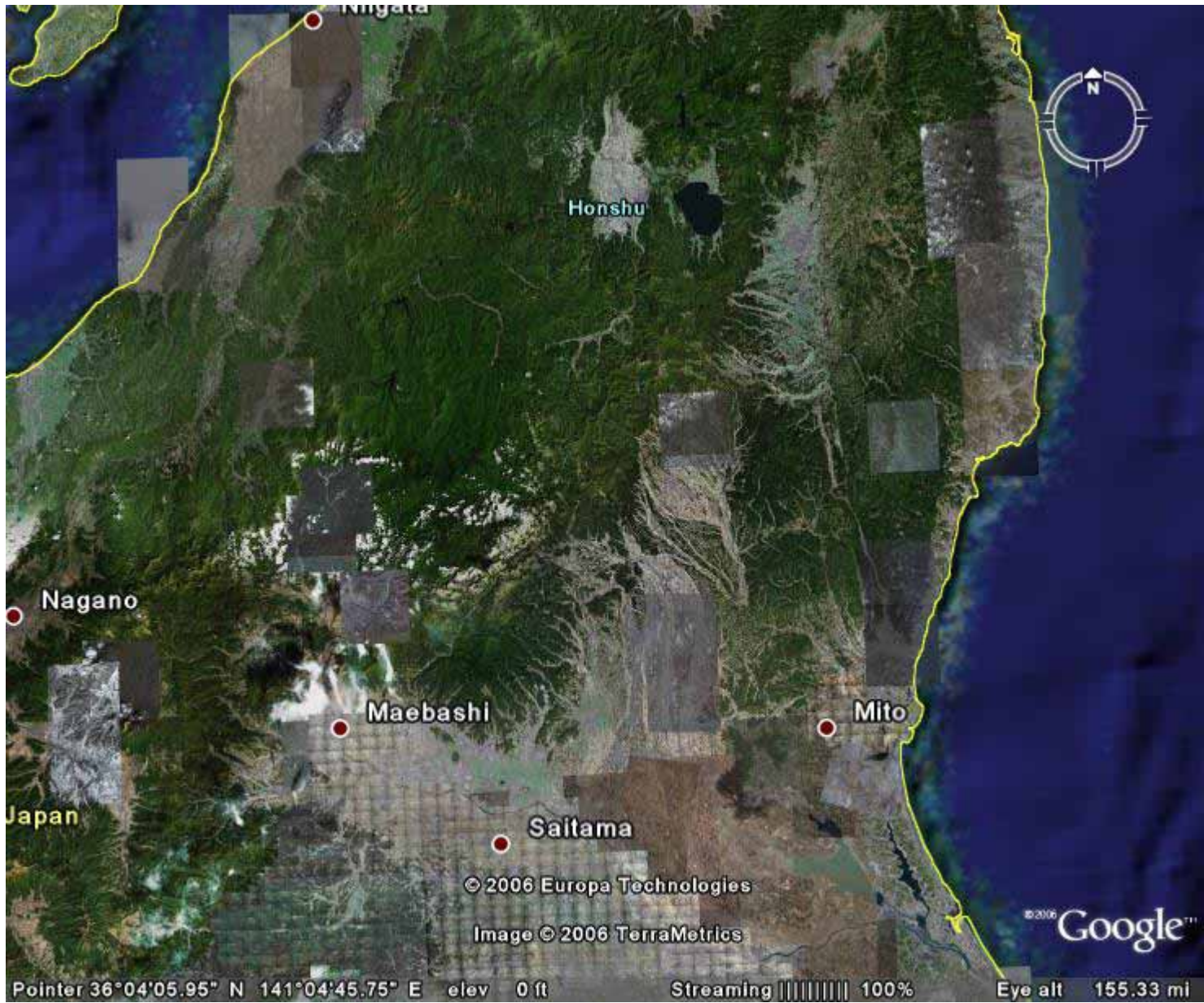
©2006 Google™

Pointer 32°58'39.58" N 137°57'49.12" E

Streaming ||| ||| ||| 100%

Eye alt 740.41 mi





Niigata

Honshu

Nagano

Maebashi

Mito

Saitama

Japan

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Pointer 36°04'05.95" N 141°04'45.75" E elev 0 ft Streaming ||||| 100% Eye alt 155.33 mi



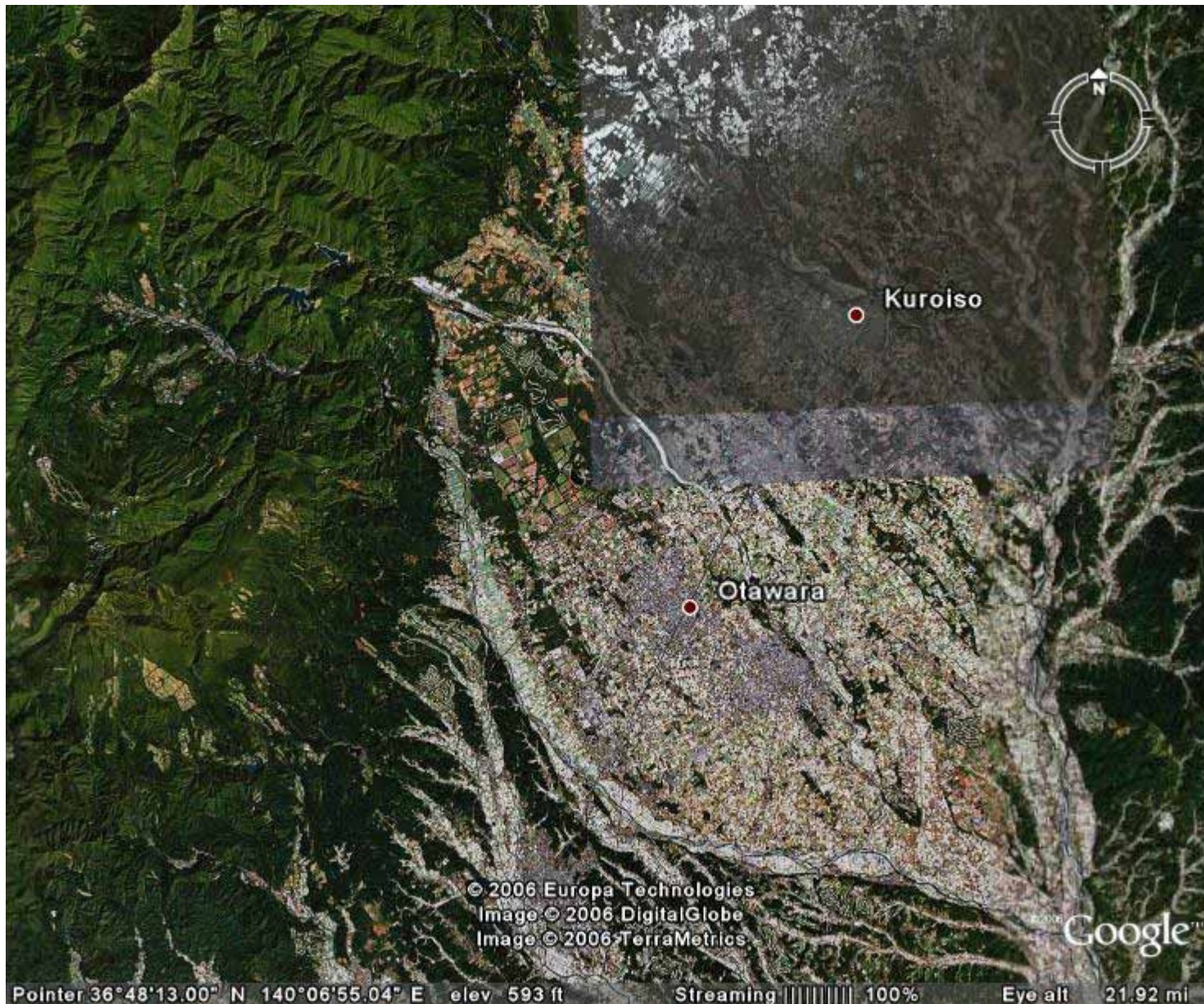
Karasuyama

© 2006 Europa Technologies  
Utsunmiya  
Image © 2006 TerraMetrics

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Pointer 36°33'27.63" N 140°28'04.45" E elev 136 ft Streaming ||||| 100% Eye alt 60.19 mi





Kuroiso

Otagawa

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Pointer 36°48'13.00" N 140°06'55.04" E elev 593 ft Streaming ||||| 100% Eye alt 21.92 mi



Otawara

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Image © 2006 TerraMetrics

Google

Pointer 36°53'24.13" N 140°01'02.44" E elev 749 ft Streaming [progress bar] 100% Eye alt 40434 ft



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Pointer 36°54'59.51" N 139°57'42.79" E elev 944 ft Streaming 100% Eye alt 17337 ft



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DATA Google

Pointer 36°55'22.43" N 139°59'06.11" E elev 931 ft

Streaming ||||| 100%

Eye alt 6811 ft



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Image © 2006 TerraMetrics

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Pointer 36°55'38.05" N 139°58'36.74" E elev 945 ft Streaming ||||| 100% Eye alt 3443 ft



30m固定球面鏡

觀測室

8素子20m固定球面鏡

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Image © 2006 DigitalGlobe

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# 8素子20m固定球面鏡



# Radio Transients Surveys

- 20m × 8 elements + 30m

Multi-beam surveys

- Observable latitude :

20m : +32deg < < +42deg

30m : +19deg < < +55deg

- Observing frequency :

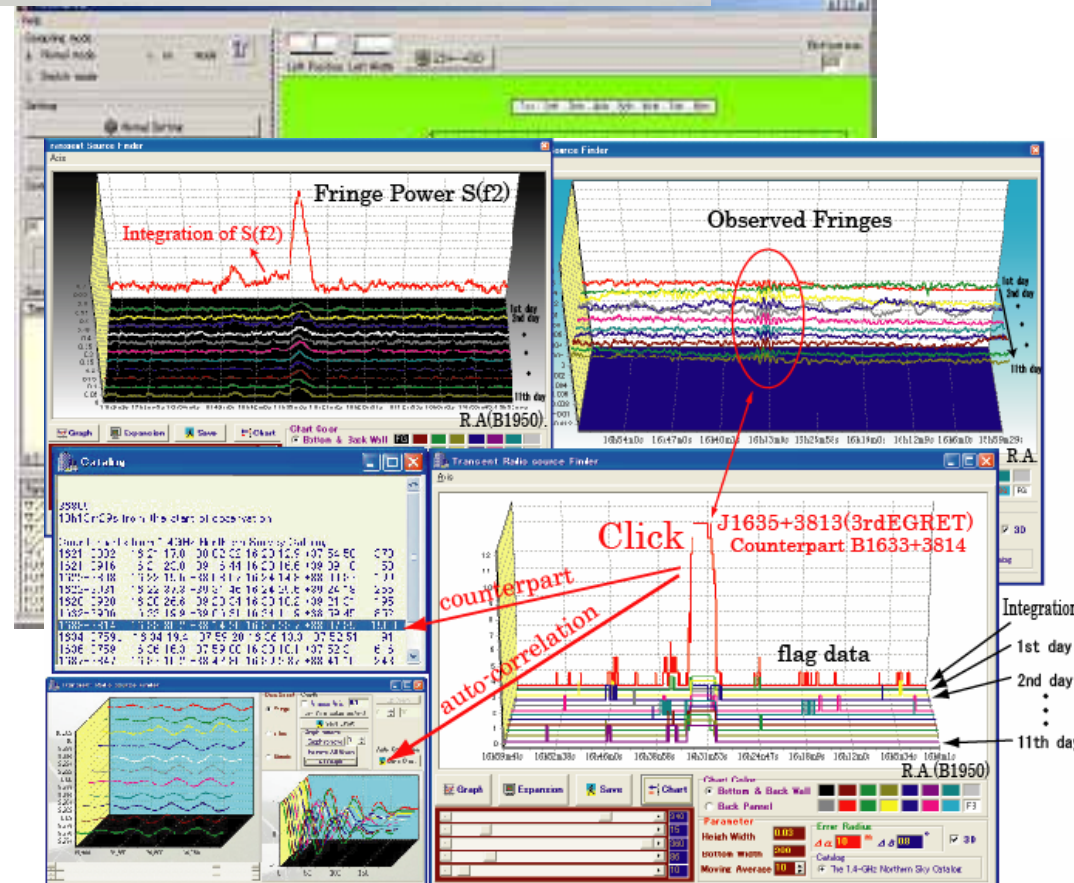
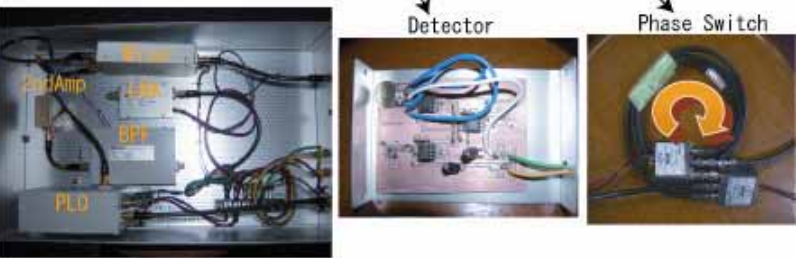
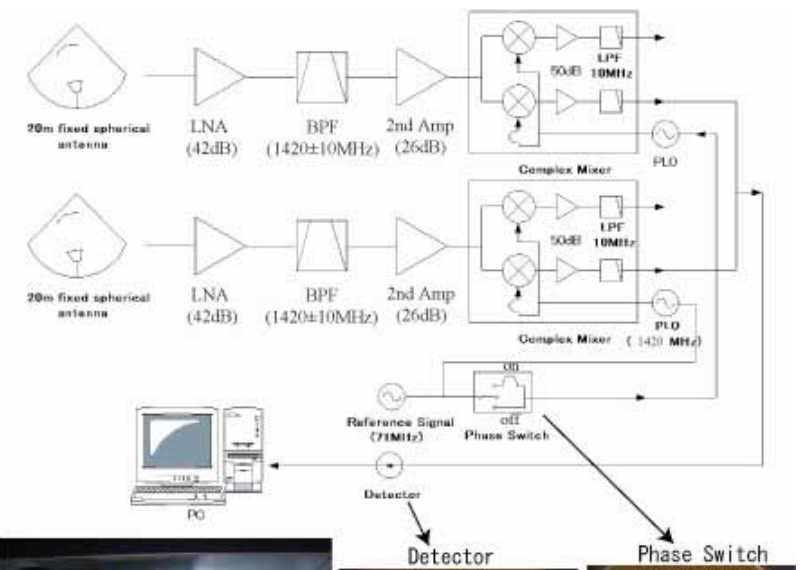
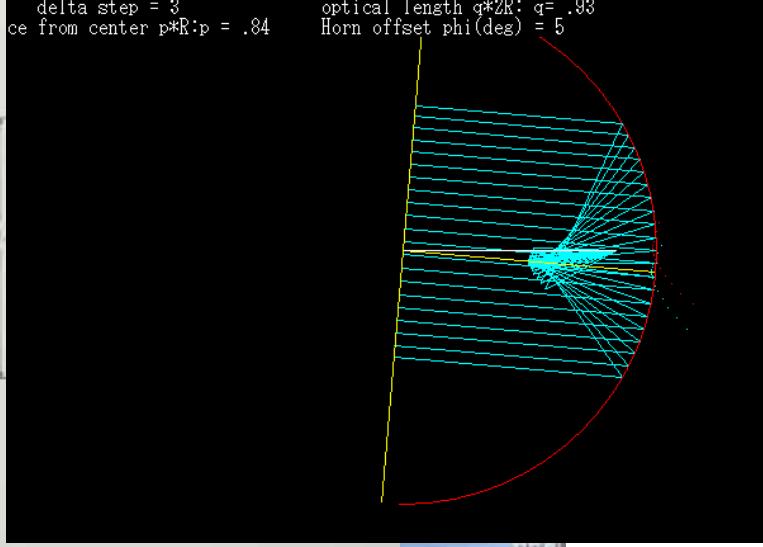
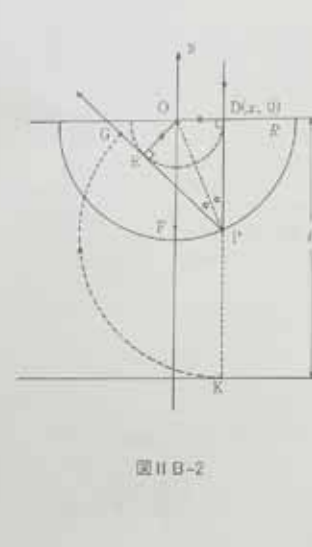
1.42 ± 0.02GHz

- Sensitivity : ~ 300mJy

(1sec integration, 2素子干計)



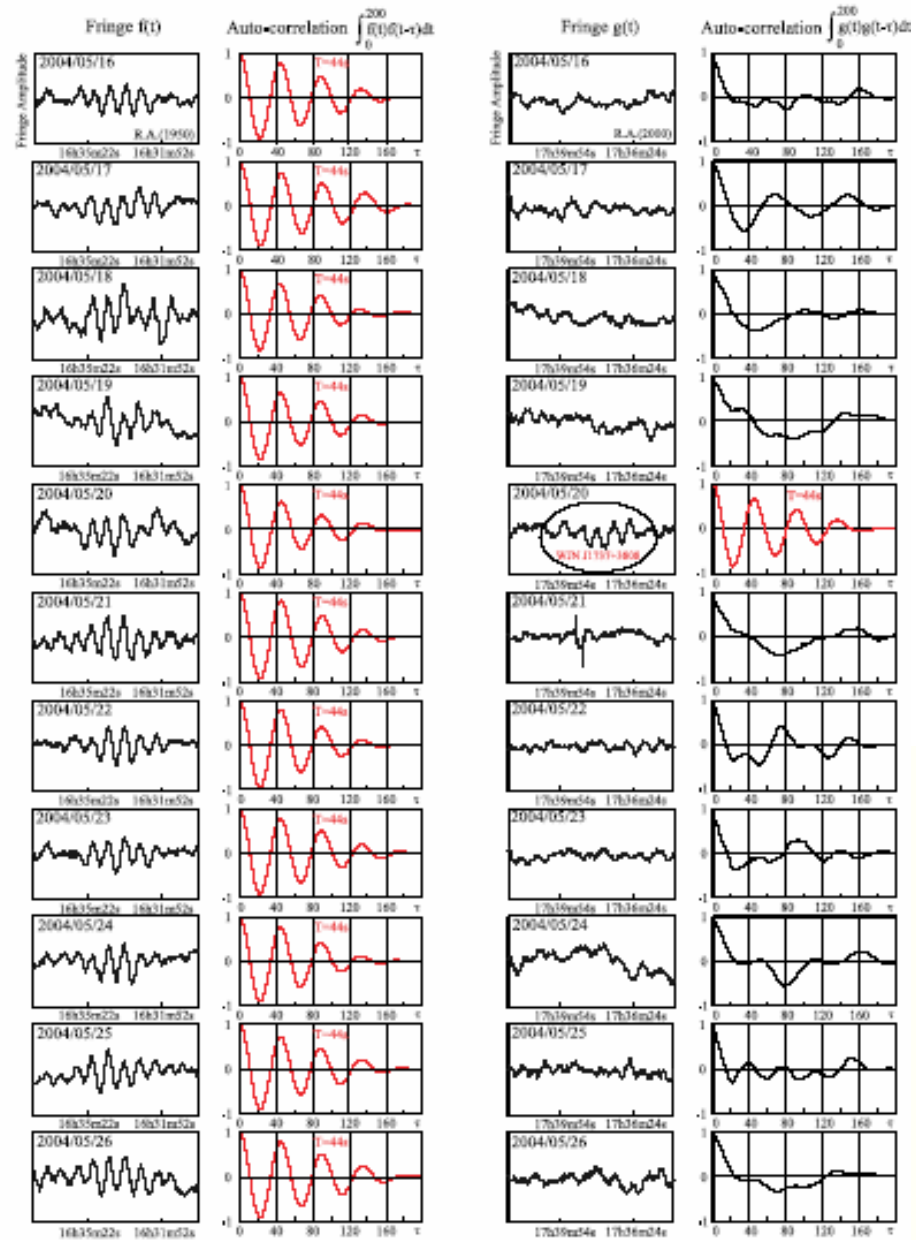




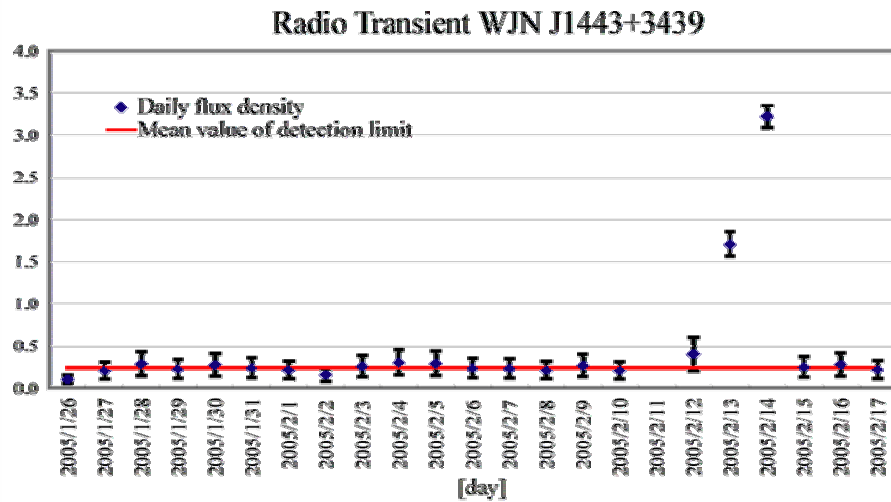
# Radio transients detected at Waseda Nasu Observatory

- We started surveying for radio transients at 2004.
- Some radio transients have been detected.
- 1 - 3Jy (推定継続時間: 4m-48hr, 24hr-72hr)  
Kida et al. 2008      Matsumura et al. 2007  
Kuniyoshi et al.2007    Niinuma et al. 2007
- High Galactic latitudes



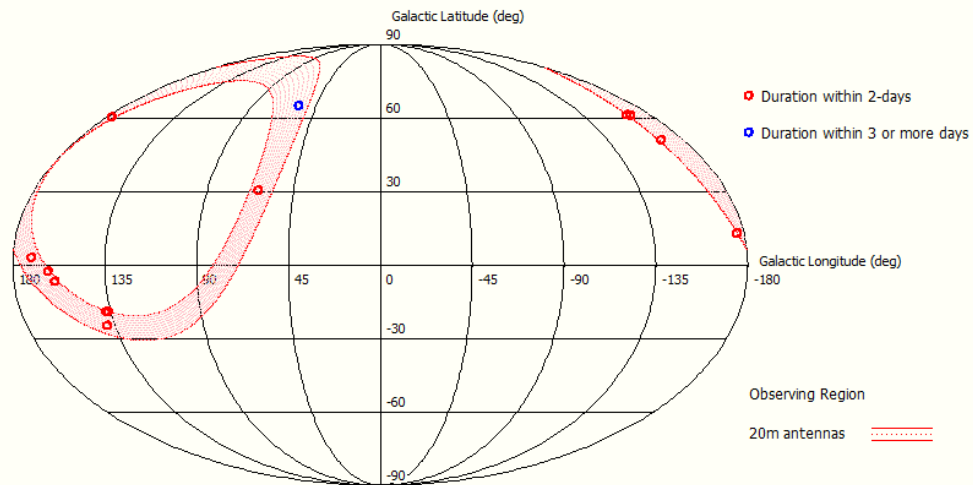


Kuniyoshi et al. 2007



Niinuma et al. 2007

WJN Radio Transients Distribution



**Thank you**