

Interferometric observations of planets: Mars and Titan

Raphaël Moreno

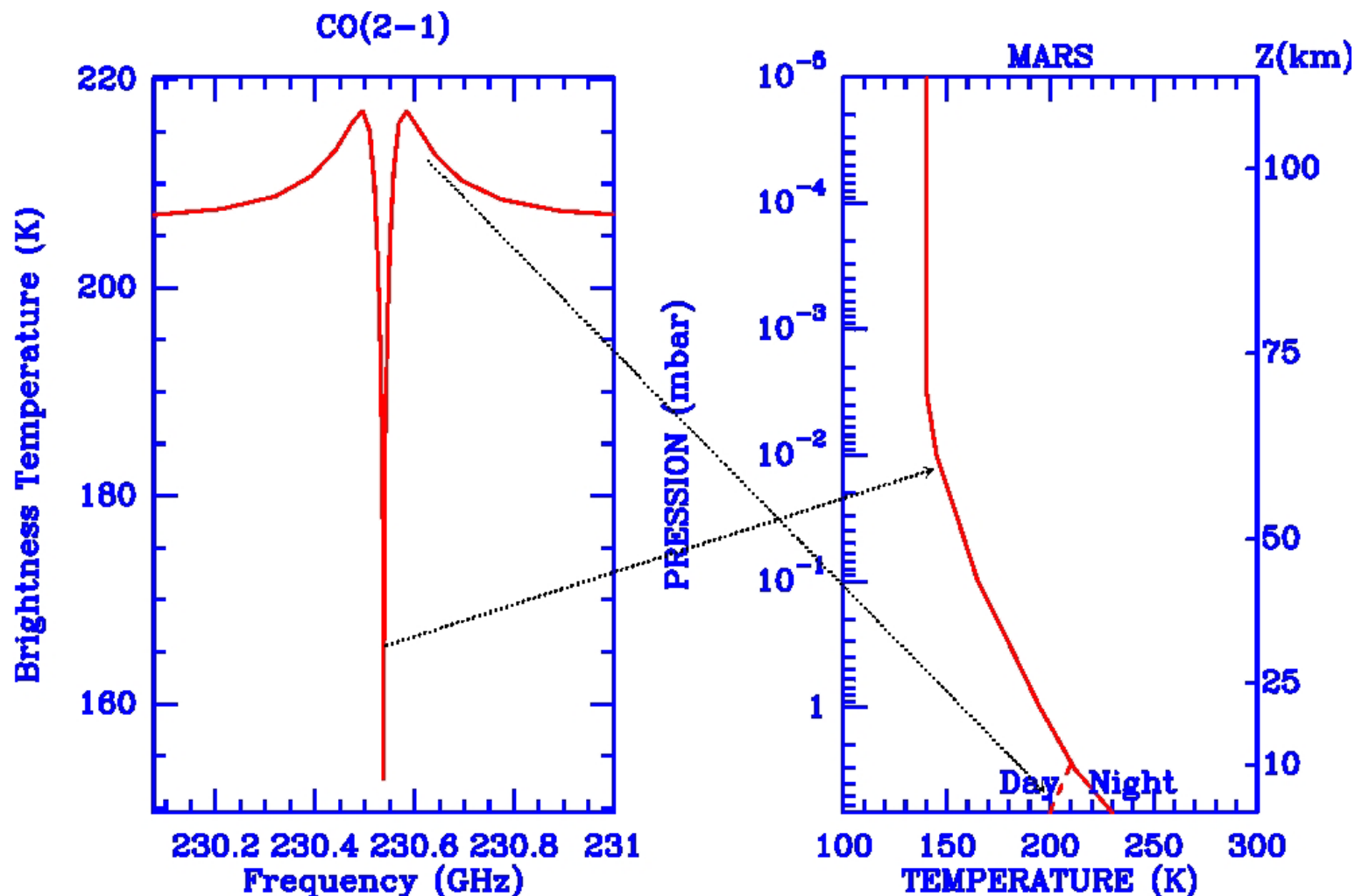
Observatoire de Paris-Meudon

Introduction

Science goal : Wind measurement on Mars

How: Measuring the CO Doppler lineshift

CO on Mars



Observations of line & continuum

- Observed Line-to-Continuum = x % (L/C)
 - Needed Line Signal-to-Noise = y (S/N)
- RF calibration accuracy = x/y %

Example :

$L/C = 10$ % ; $S/N = 20$; $RF = 0.5\%$

Measure Strongest Quasar (~ 10 Jy) during ~ 0.5 -1H

Observations

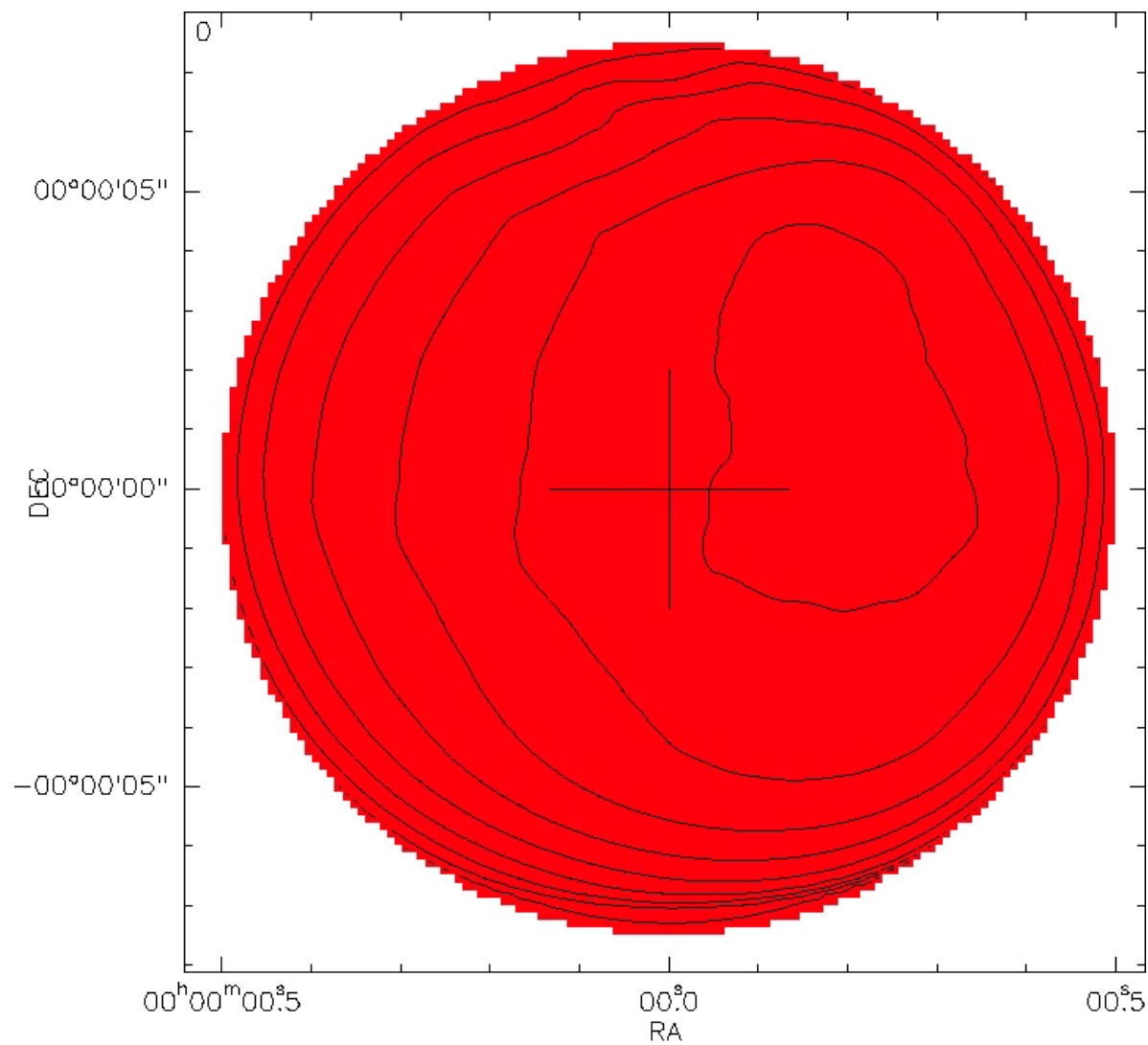
- CO(1-0) at 40 kHz
- Synthetized beam : $3\times 5''$ (CD)
- Phase rms : 20-30°

Date	Diameter (")	North pole PA(°)
05 15 99	15.64	36.8
05 24 99	14.94	36.4
05 25 99	14.85	36.4
06 04 99	13.89	36.3

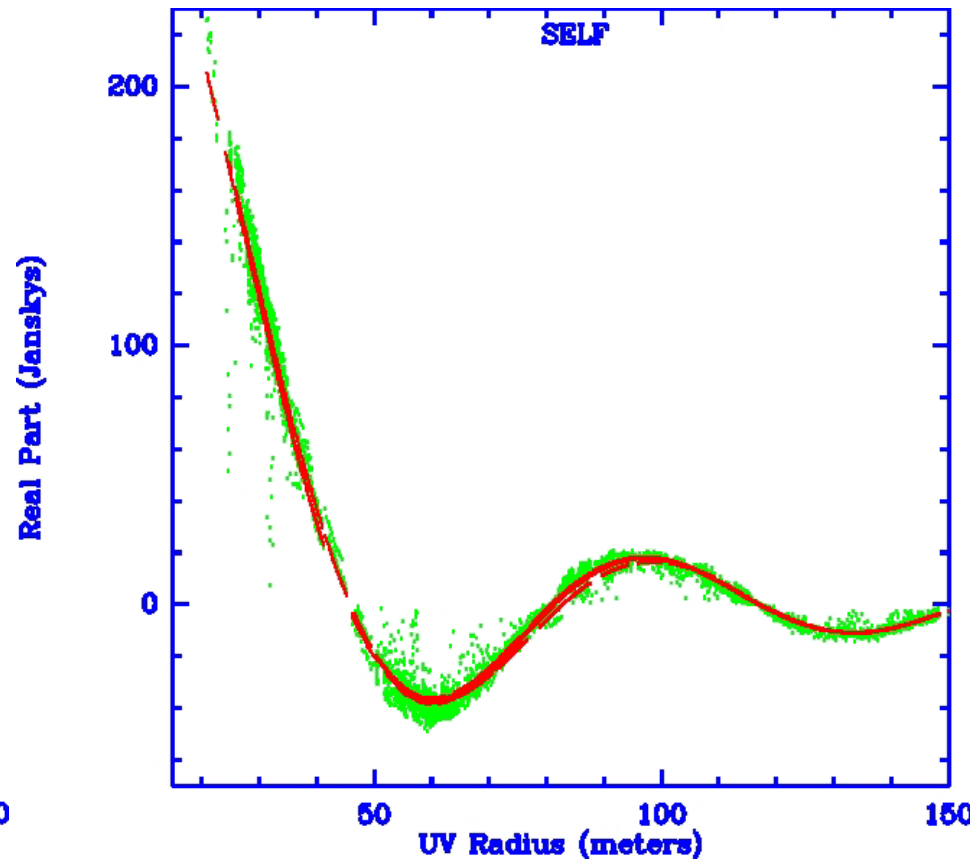
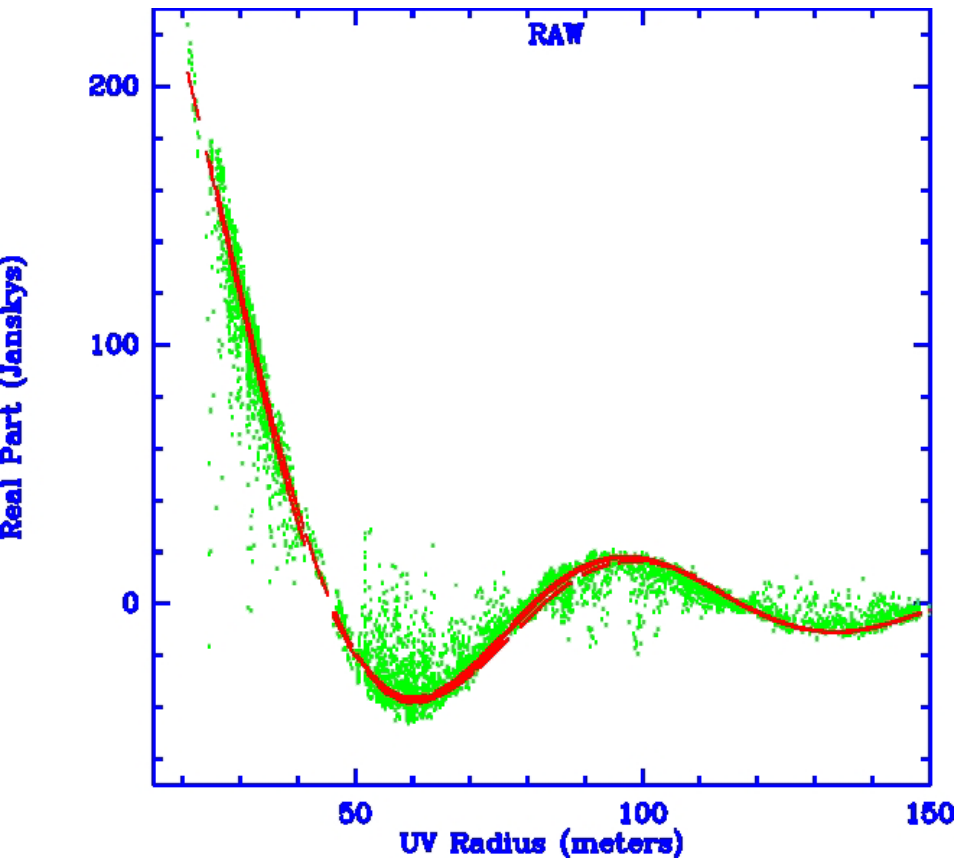
Data Reduction

- Amplitude/phase calibration versus 3C273
- Scaling uv-data to single diameter (uv_mult)
- Add the visibility of the $\neq$ periods (uv_merge)
- Compute the visibilities from Mars continuum model (image+uv_model)
- Phase Self-Calibration (uv_mcal)
- Reject data which continuum depart by more than 25% (uv_mflag)
- Amplitude Self-calibration (uv_mcal)

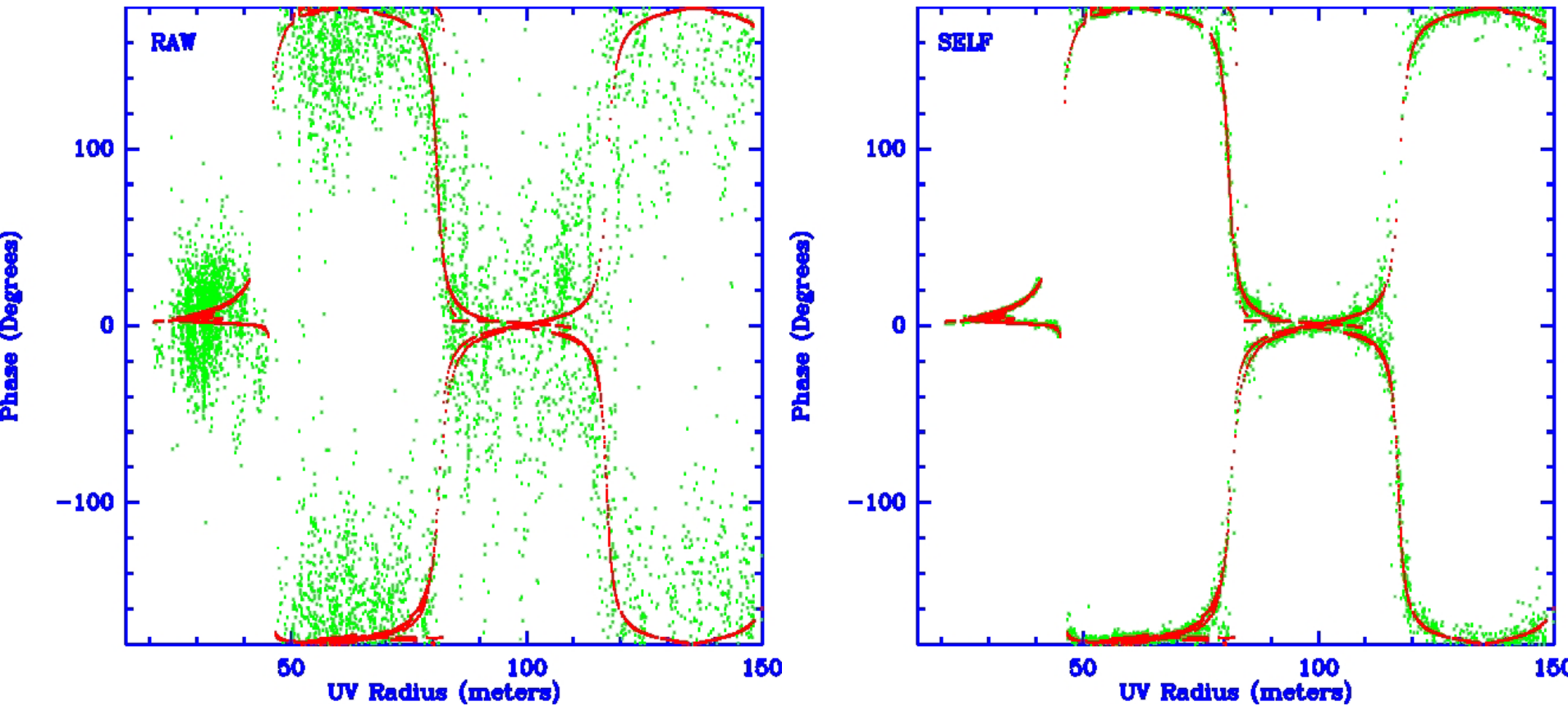
Mars Model



Phase Self-calibration

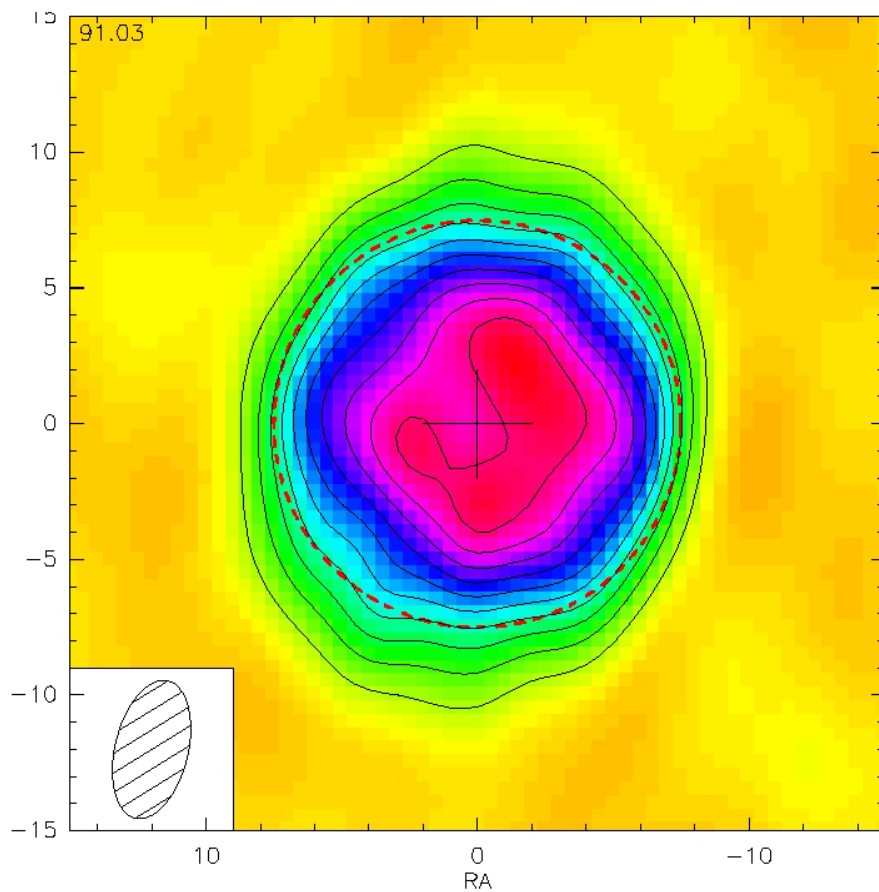


Phase Self-calibration (II)

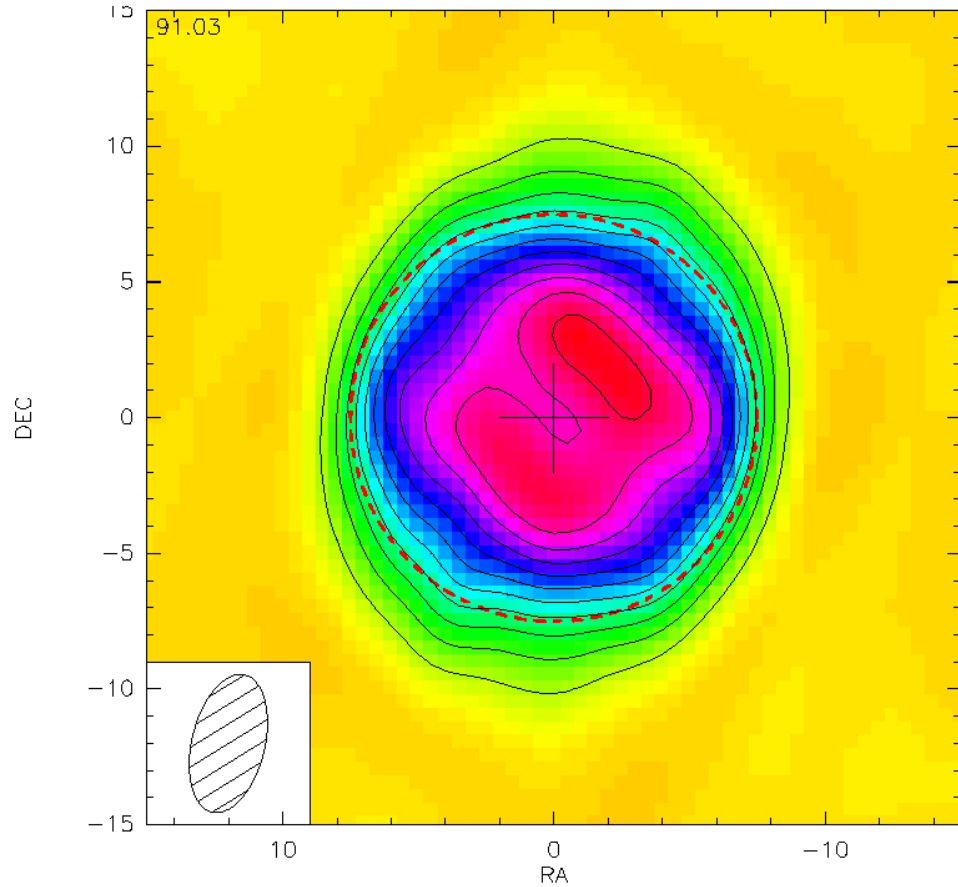


Mars Continuum map

RAW

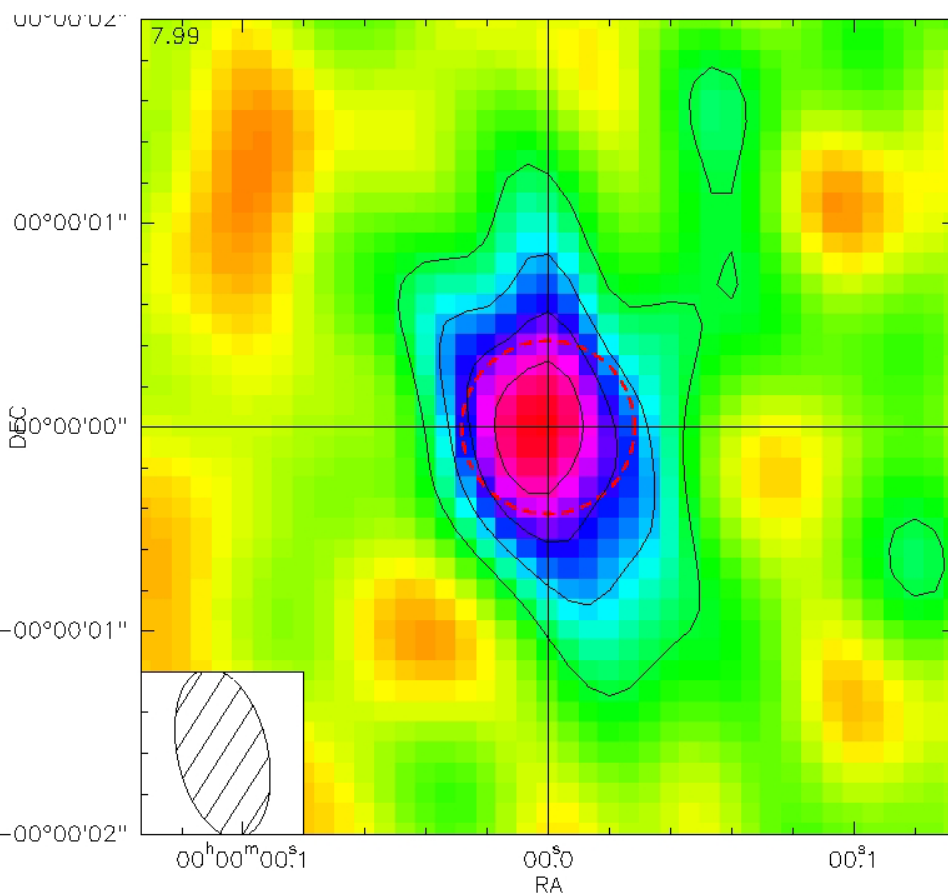


SELF



Titan Continuum map

RAW



SELF

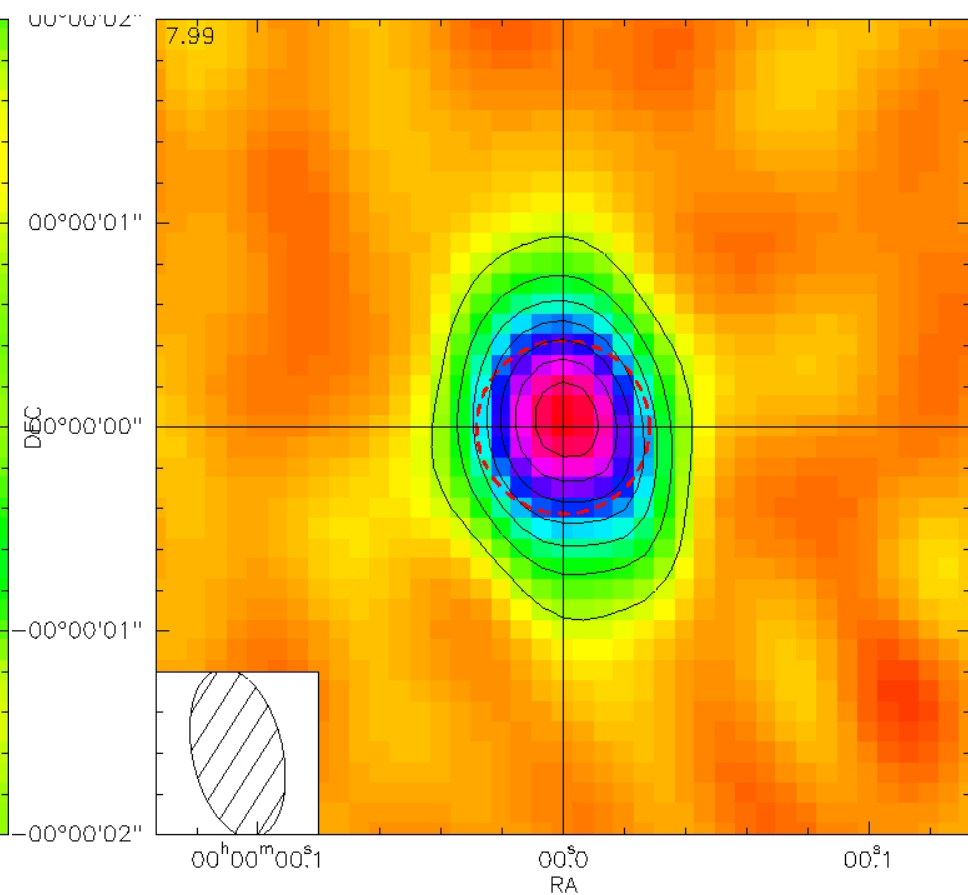
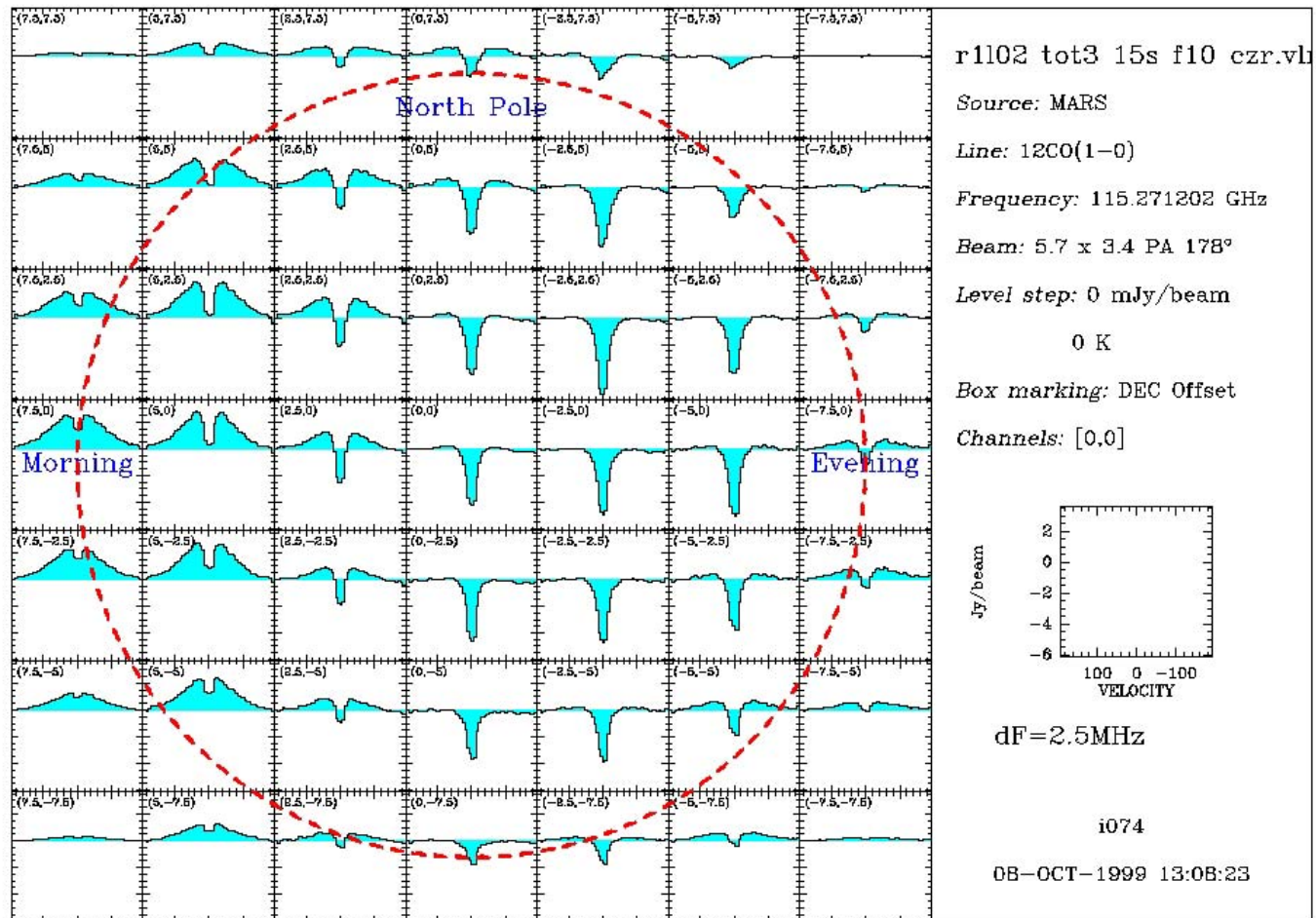


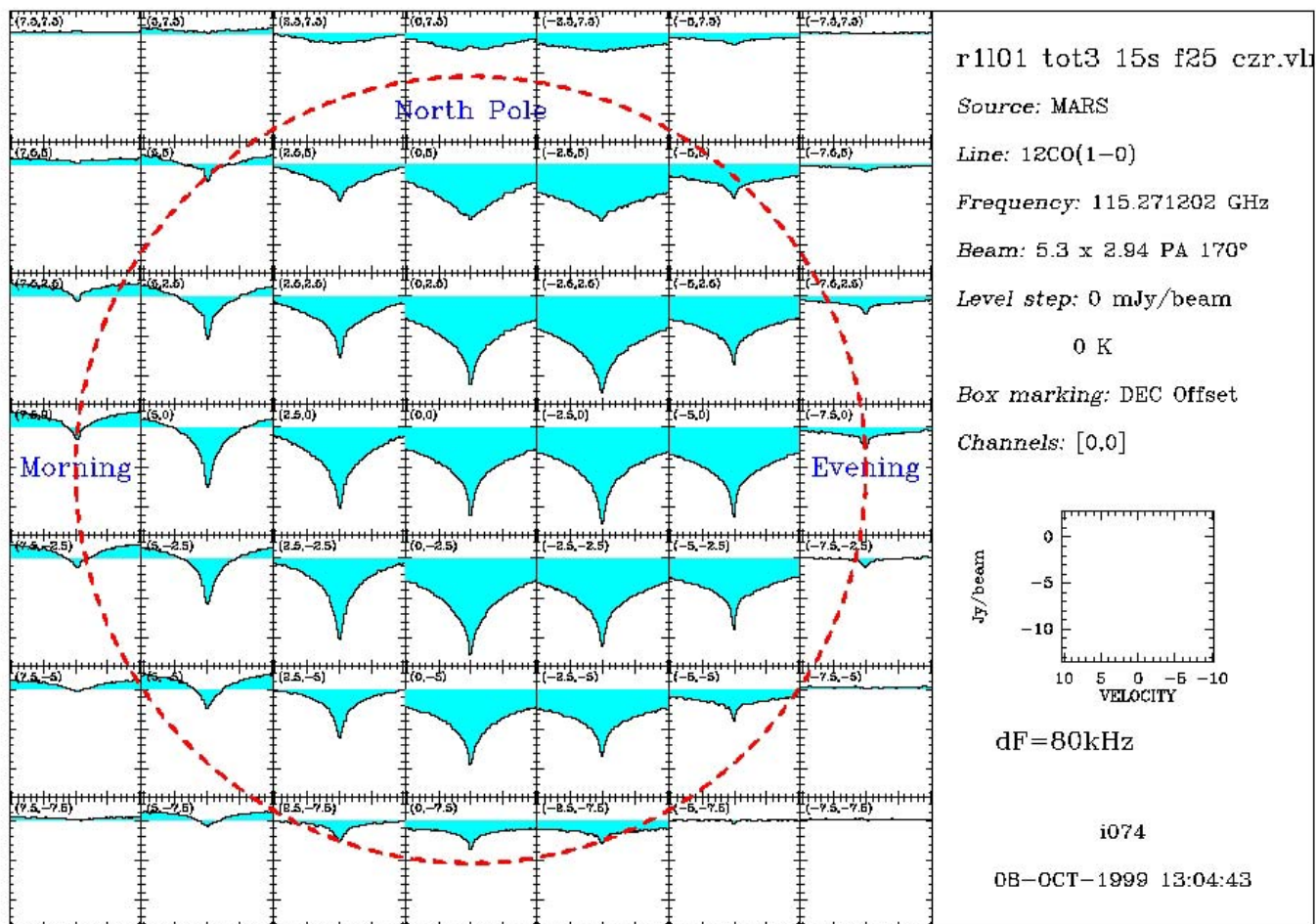
Image Reconstruction

- Rotate Mars visibilities to put north pole on top (uv_shift)
- Subtract continuum from visibilities (uv_subtract) and add zero spacing (uv_zero) to improve deconvolution
- Fourier transform the visibilities (uv_map) to create dirty map
- Deconvolve the image using CLEAN/CLARK
- Obtain the final image

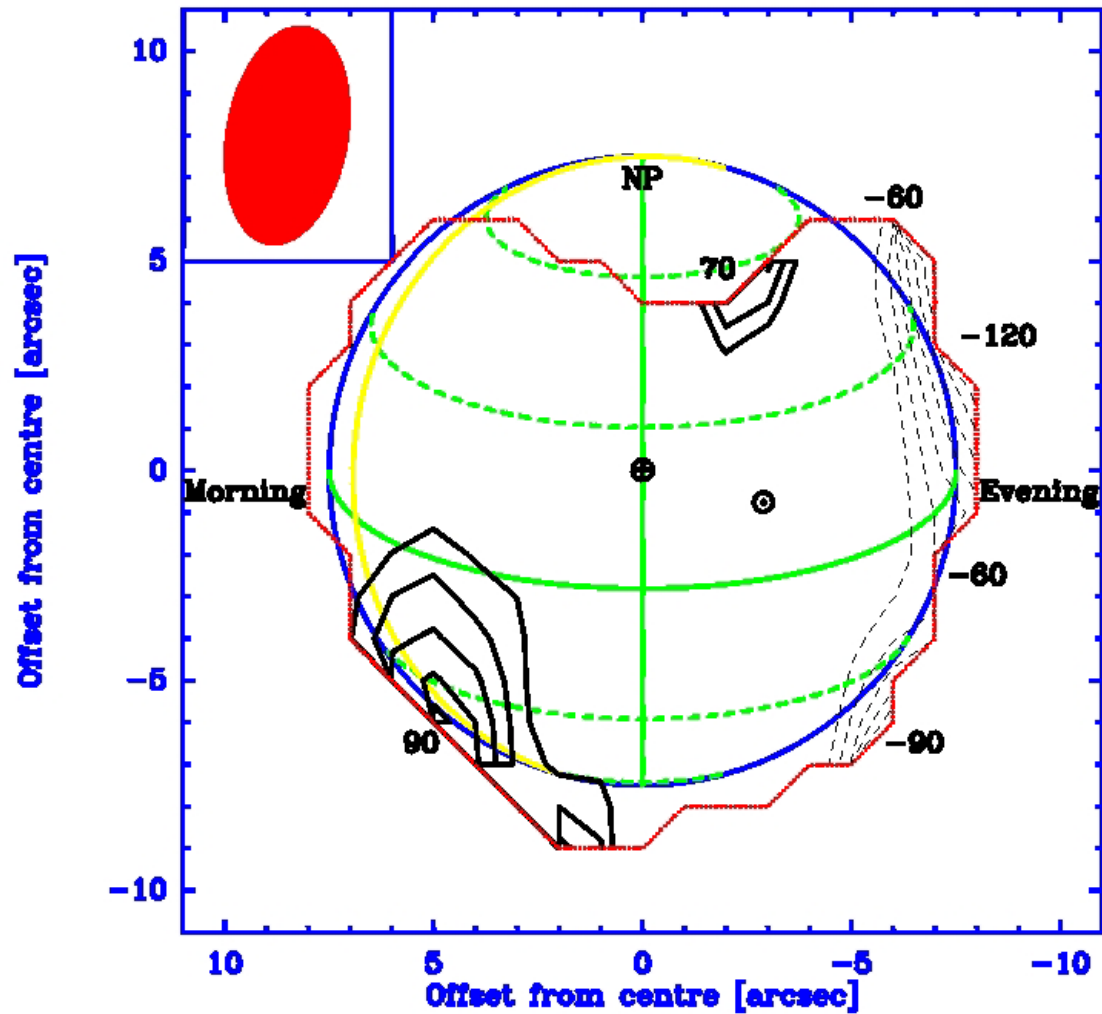
Maps



Maps (II)



Final result: Wind Map



Summary

- Line-to-Continuum ratio observations need excellent RF ($< 1\%$)
- Known Continuum source can be self-calibrated
➔ Improve image accuracy and dynamic