

Institut de Radioastronomie Millimétrique

NOEMA

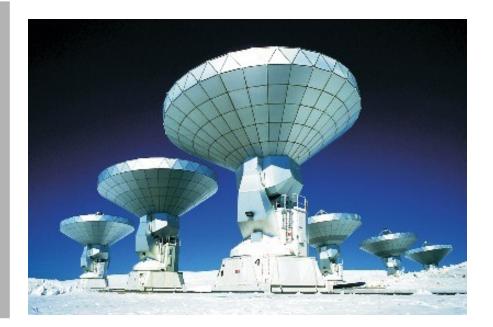
9th IRAM mm interferometry school – 10-14 Oct. 2016



- IRAM is funded by CNRS (France) Max-Planck-Gesellschaft (Germany) – IGN (Spain)
- Two mm (70-375 GHz) observatories: 30-m on Pico Velata (Sierra Nevada, Spain) and interferometer on Plateau de Bure (French Alps)
- Technical/software/support center in Grenoble, France

Additional partner for NOEMA : University of Michigan







Northern Extended Millimeter Array Extension of the IRAM Plateau de Bure interferometer





Northern Extended Millimeter Array

- <u>Double the number of 15 m antennas</u> from 6 to 12
- <u>New receivers</u>:
 - 4 bands covering 70-370 GHz
 - Each band is 2 polar x 2SB x 8 GHz = 32 GHz/ant
- <u>New correlator</u>:
 - Full low-resolution coverage (continuum, line surveys)
 - *and* (up to 128) high-resolution spectral windows
- Dual-band operations
- Extension of the baselines from 0.8 to 1.6 km
- New WVRs, upgrade of antennas 1-6



Advanced mm astronomy calls for

- an ALMA-competitive array in the northern hemisphere
 - with sensitivities within a factor of 2-3 (same science)
 - provides full-sky coverage in the [mm + intermediate ang. resolution]
- an instrument optimized for mm astronomy, which allows for large surveys
 - source surveys (high-z/nearby galaxies/star forming regions...)
 - spectral surveys
- an instrument that allows rapid and efficient technological upgrades (small number of antennas)



Collecting area				
Interferometry Sh		Short spacings		
ALMA/ACA	5655 m ²	914m ²		
NOEMA/30m	2121 m ²	707m ²		

Bandwidth per polarization		
PdBI	4 GHz	
ALMA	2 x 4 GHz	
NOEMA/30m	2 x 8 GHz	



Sensitivities	NOEMA vs ALMA

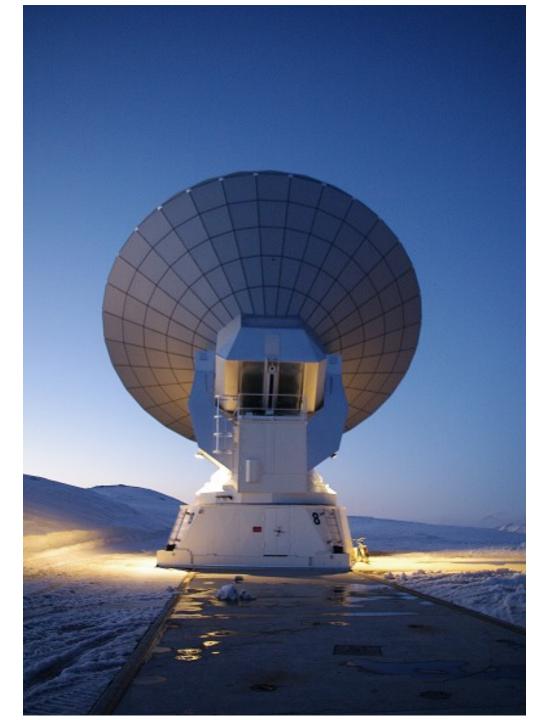
Line observations

NOEMA rms < 3 ALMA rms

Continuum observations NOEMA rms < 2 ALMA rms

Unique NOEMA features			
Larger bandwidth	Gain factor 2 in observing time for spectral surveys		
Dual-band observations	Gain factor 2 in observing time for multi-bands projects		
Correlator	Full continuum sensibility for all observations		
Correlator	High flexibility : many high- resolution lines simultaneously		

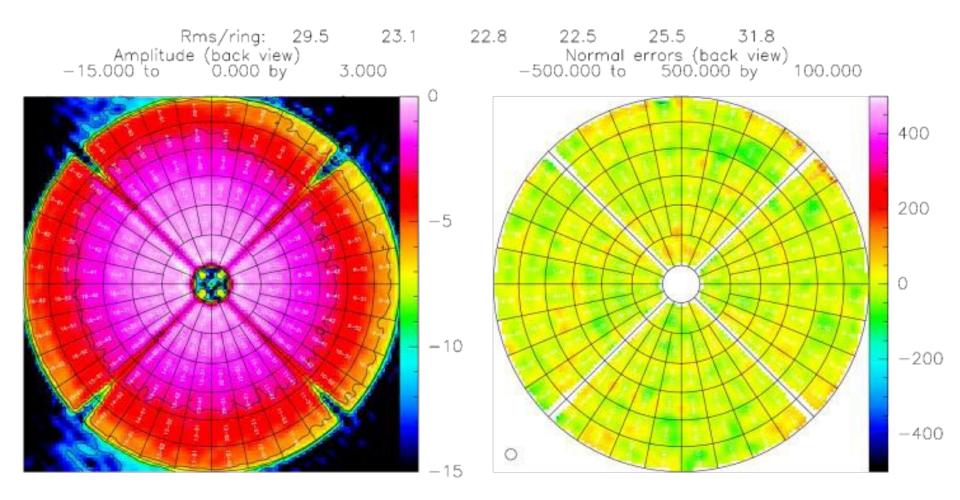
NOEMA operated with 7 antennas since Spring 2015



Antenna 8 6 Apr. 2016



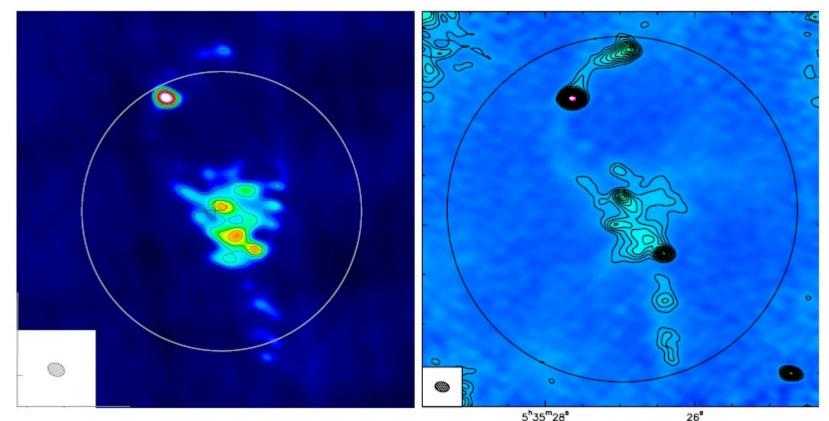
NOEMA with 8 antennas (19 Apr. 2016)



Surface rms Antenna 8 = 26 µm

ALMA35 Cy 3

NOEMA8

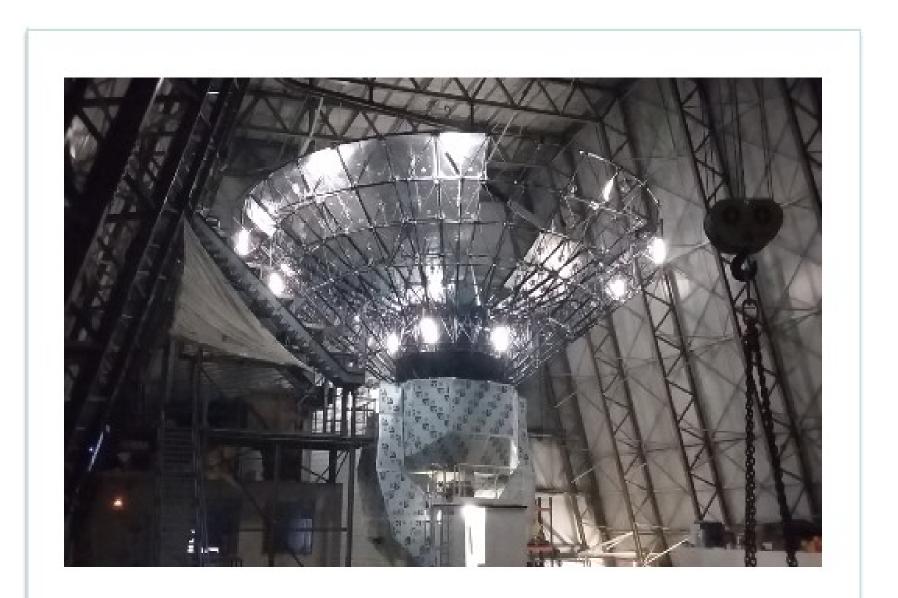


OMC2-FIR4, SOLIS LP Caselli & Ceccarelli, B1 $RMS = 0.10 \text{ mJy}/(3.5 \times 2.7'')$ OMC2-FIR4, Ceccarelli 2015.1.00261.S, B3 $RMS = 0.15 \text{ mJy}/(2.9 \times 2.0'')$





Construction Antenna 9 (Apr. 2016)

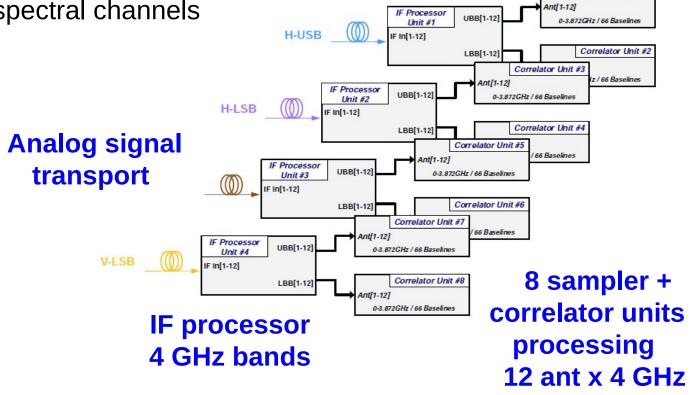


Construction Antenna 9 (Oct. 2016)



NOEMA correlator: PolyFix

- New generation correlator based on FPGAs
- FX architecture
- Simultaneous continuum and line capabilities
 - Low-resolution spectra
- Up to 150000 spectral channels



Correlator Unit #1



NOEMA correlator: PolyFix

Mode 1 : continuum + lines	complete 16 GHz coverage in each polar. with 2 MHz channels	
	AND	
	128 windows of 64 MHz (= 8 GHz coverage) with 62.5 kHz channels, each window tunable individually in steps of 64 MHz*	
Mode 2 : survey mode	complete 16 GHz coverage in each polar. with 250 kHz channels	
Mode 3 : continuum + high-res. lines	same as mode 1, but with 64/32/16 windows of 64 MHz with 32/15/8 kHz channels	

* With the constrain of having 16 windows in each of the 8 4 GHz-wide correlator units



• 2 polar x 2 sidebands x 8 GHz = 32 GHz/antenna

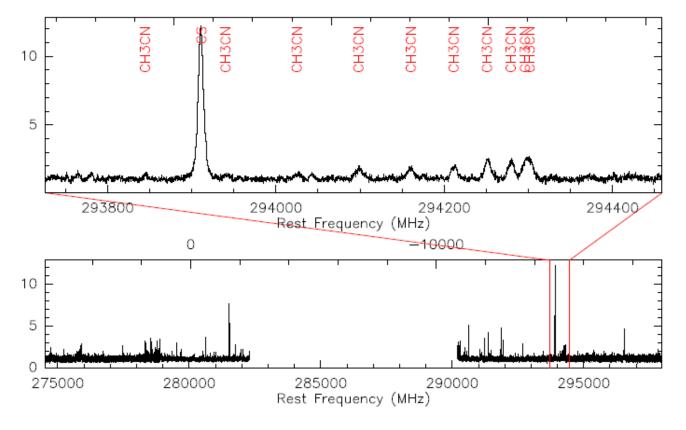
NOEMA receivers				
Band 1	3 mm	72-116 GHz		
Band 2	2 mm	127-179 GHz		
Band 3	1.3 mm	200-276 GHz		
Band 4	0.8 mm	275-373 GHz		



- New receivers already installed on Antenna 7, 1, 2, 8, 3, 4
- Antennas 5, 6 equipped before end of 2016

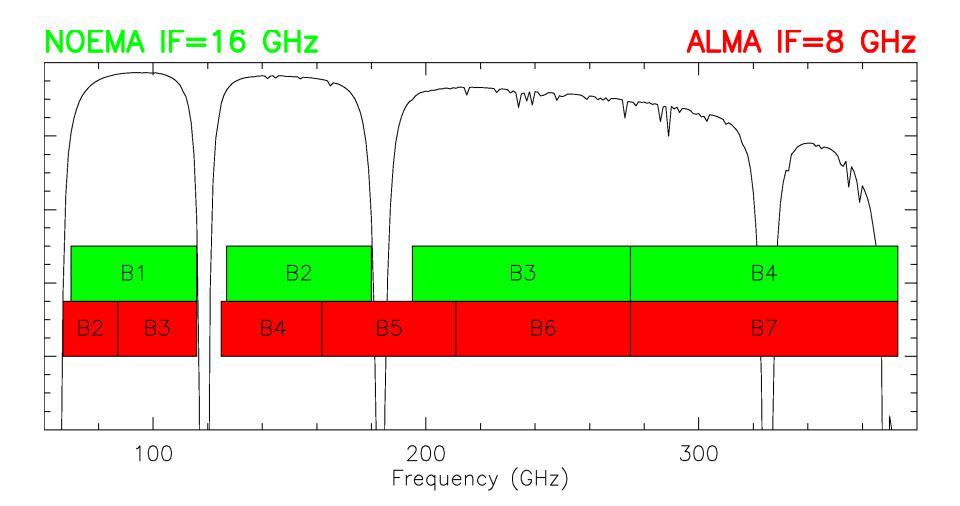


16 GHz per polarization – already available with EMIR @ 30 m since 2012

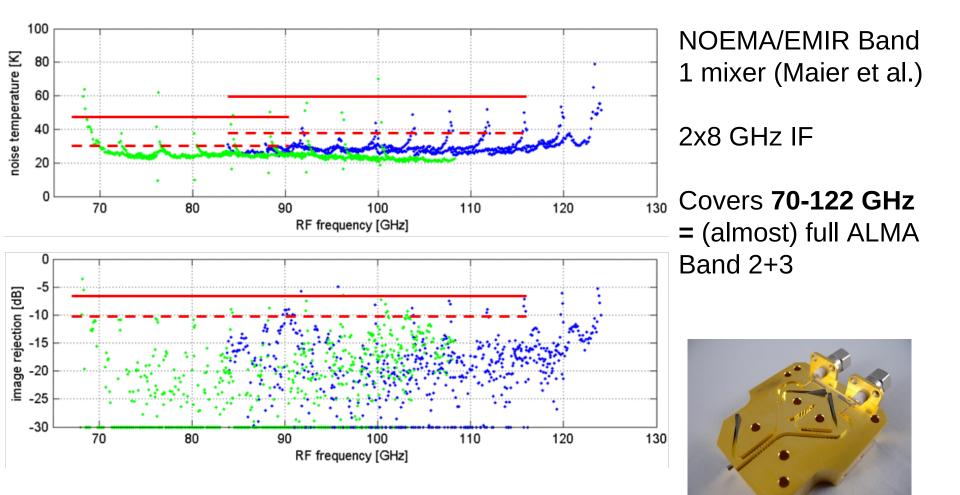


(EMIR 230 GHz band tests 2012, Kramer et al.)



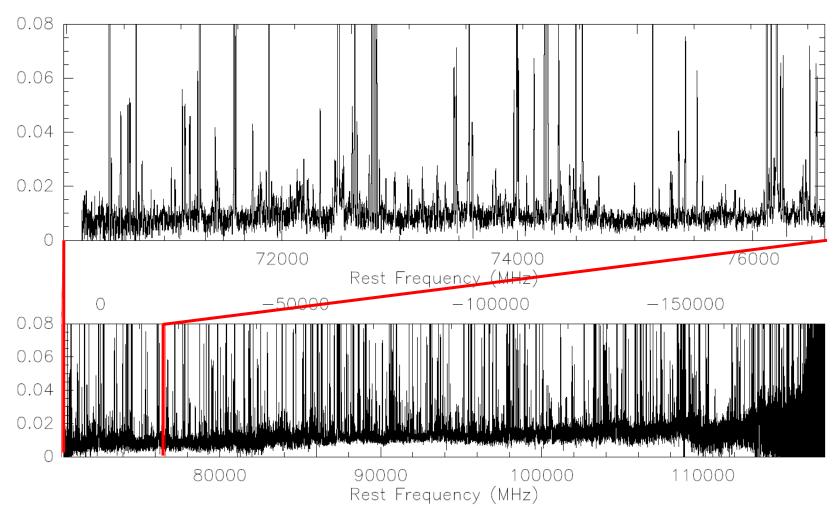




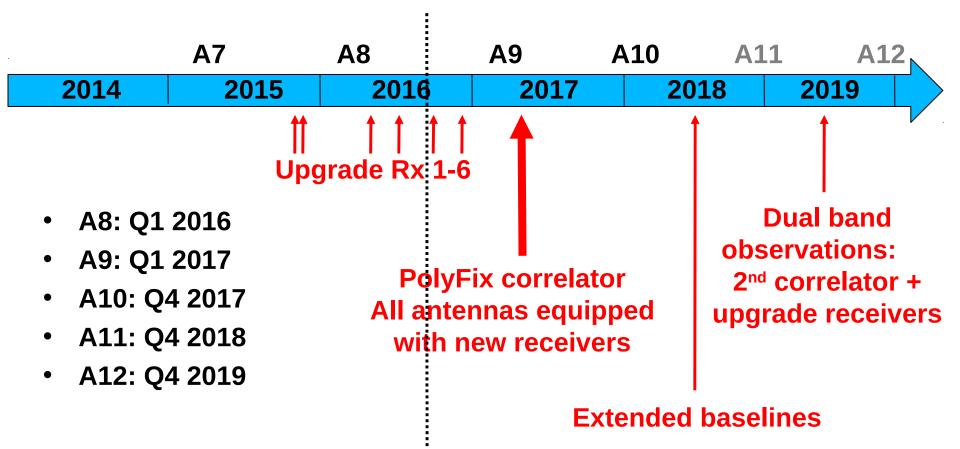




Upgrade of EMIR/30m December 2015 – IRC10216







Continuous scientific exploitation