Using the NOEMA Interferometer





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Why should you use NOEMA?

Because the signal is weak...
... and NOEMA is sensitive!

Well,.... Yes.
But now there's ALMA!

NOEMA is on the northern hemisphere...

and

the pressure factor is only about 3!

x12 NOEMA project



Point source sensitivity

$$\delta S = \frac{2k}{\eta_a A \cdot \eta_j \eta_C} \cdot \frac{\langle T_{sys} \rangle}{\eta_p \sqrt{N(N-1)} \sqrt{\delta \nu \, t_{\rm on}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_{\rm pol}}}$$

A collecting area of a single antenna $(176.7m^2)$

 η_a aperture efficiency (0.80 @ 3mm, 0.75 @ 2mm, 0.65 @ 1mm)

 $\eta_j \qquad \text{instrumental decorrelation } \eta_j = e^{-\sigma_j^2/2} \ (0.90 \text{ to } 0.98)$

 η_C correlator efficiency ($\eta_C = 0.88$ now, but $\eta_C \approx 1$ for Polyfix)

k Boltzmann constant

 $\langle T_{sys} \rangle$ average system temperature [K]

 η_p atmospheric decorrelation $\eta_p = e^{-\sigma_p^2/2}$ (0.6 to 0.98)

Number of antennas (currently 8)

 $\delta \nu$ Spectral Bandwidth [Hz] (62.5 kHz to 15.6 GHz)

 $t_{\rm on}$ On-source integration time [s], $t_{\rm obs} = 1.6 t_{\rm on}$

 $N_{\rm pol}$ Number of polarizations (1 or 2)

 $\frac{2k}{\eta_a A \cdot \eta_j \eta_C} = J_{pk}$: Conversion factor Kelvin to Jansky 22 Jy/K @ 3mm, 26 Jy/K @ 2mm, 35 Jy/K @ 1mm Will have to be adjusted (reduced) for Polyfix





Sensitivity (II)

Expected point source continuum sensitivities in one hour with Polyfix:

8 antennas

• @ 100 GHz in a FOV of 50"

$$\approx 22 \cdot \frac{90}{0.90 \cdot \sqrt{56 \cdot 15.6 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 3600}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \approx 0.03 \,\text{mJy/beam}$$

• @ 150 GHz in a FOV of 33"

$$\approx 26 \cdot \frac{130}{0.85 \cdot \sqrt{56 \cdot 15.6 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 3600}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \approx 0.05 \,\text{mJy/beam}$$

• @ 230 GHz in a FOV of 21"

$$\approx 35 \cdot \frac{200}{0.80 \cdot \sqrt{56 \cdot 15.6 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 3600}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \approx 0.11 \,\text{mJy/beam}$$





Brightness sensitivity (I)

The brightness sensitivity is related to the point source sensitivity by

$$\delta T = rac{\lambda^2}{2\,k\,\Omega} \cdot \delta S =
ho\,rac{\lambda^2}{\Theta_1\Theta_2} \cdot \delta S$$

 δT brightness sensitivity [K] λ observing wavelength [mm] k Boltzmann constant Ω synthesized beam solid angle [sr] ρ ≈ 15 [K Jy $^{-1}$ (arcsec/mm) $^{-2}$] for untapered maps and natural weighting Θ_1 , Θ_2 axes of synthesized beam [arcsec]

Brightness sensitivity depends on angular resolution!





Brightness sensitivity (II)

Expected line brightness sensitivities in 8 hours (12h track)

1km/s bandwidth, dual polarization:

• @ 100 GHz in a beam of 1"
$$\times$$
 1": $\delta T \approx 318 \,\text{mK}$
 $5'' \times 5''$: $\delta T \approx 13 \,\text{mK}$

• @ 150 GHz in a beam of
$$0.6'' \times 0.6''$$
: $\delta T \approx 581 \,\text{mK}$
 $3.3'' \times 3.3''$: $\delta T \approx 19 \,\text{mK}$

• @ 230 GHz in a beam of
$$0.3'' \times 0.3''$$
: $\delta T \approx 1600 \,\text{mK}$
 $2.2'' \times 2.2''$: $\delta T \approx 29 \,\text{mK}$





Receivers

	Band 1	Band 2	Band 3	Band 4
RF range [GHz]	76.5 - 116	130 - 178	202 - 274	277 - 371
Trec/[K] LSB	25 - 35	25 - 50	25 - 60	30 - 50
Trec/[K] USB	25 - 35	25 - 50	30 - 60	30 \ 50
G _{im} [dB]	<-15	<-15	<-15	/-20
RF LSB [GHz]	76.5 - 104	130 - 166	202 - 262	277 - 359
RF USB [GHz]	88.5 - 116	142 - 178	214 - 274	289 - 371

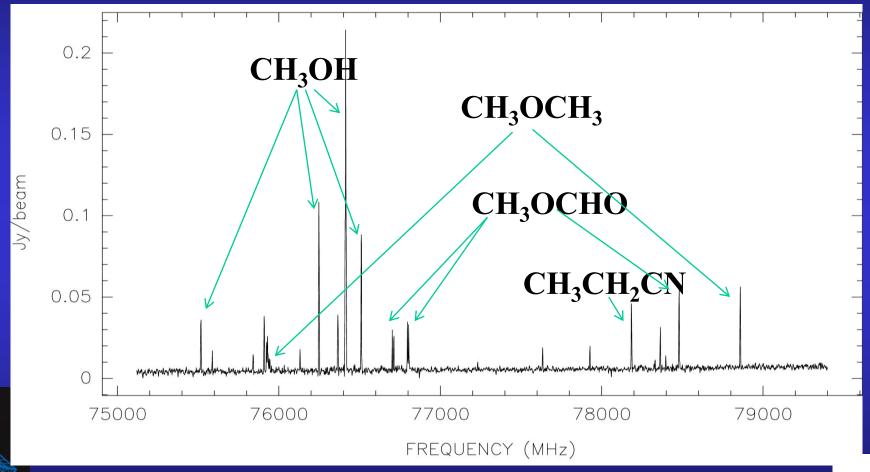
Band 4 suspended for the time being





Extended tuning range: 76GHz

Ori A/IRc2

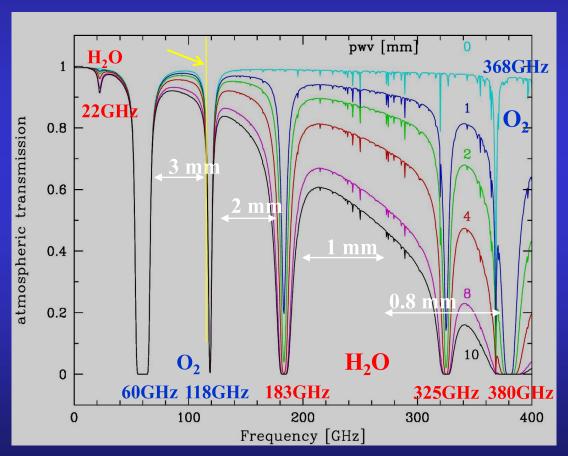




Sensitivity considerations (I)

• Caution:

At 115GHz the atmospheric O₂ line degrades sensitivity by about 40% already in good observing conditions!







Sensitivity considerations (II)

- Request a configuration for mapping
 e.g. CD configuration = 2 tracks (8hrs each)
 ... but evaluate the sensitivity as well!
- Request a point source sensitivity for detection ... but evaluate the integration time as well!





Configurations

• Three configurations are needed to take properly into account baseline range and operation with > 8 antennas

Configuration	Stations				
8D	W12 W08 W05 E04 E10 N02 N09 N13				
8C	W23 W20 W05 E04 E16 E23 N13 N20				
8A	W27 W09 E12 E23 E68 N20 N29 N46				

• The A configuration is scheduled during the winter period only







Which configuration is appropriate?

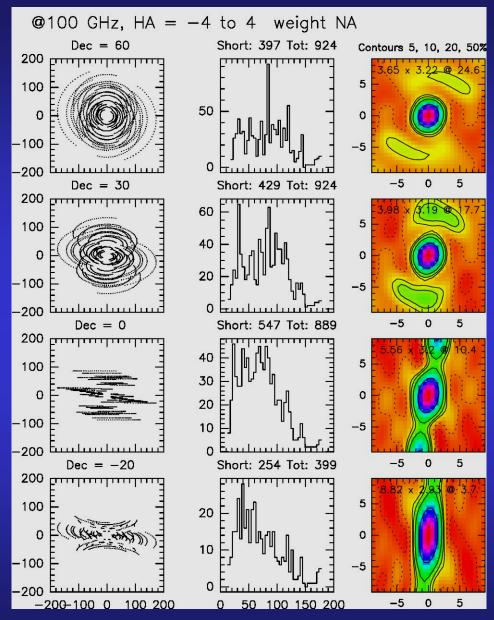
Standard sets of configurations are:

Set	Purpose
D	3.7" @ 100 GHz detection/lowest resolution
CD	2.6" @ 100 GHz low resolution mapping
C	1.9" @ 100 GHz detection at low declination
ACD	2.0" @ 100 GHz mapping
AC	1.4" @ 100 GHz mapping
A	0.9" @ 100 GHz high resolution mapping





D configuration

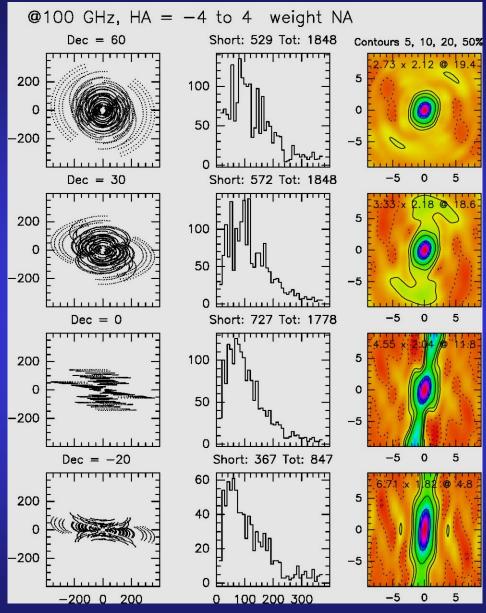






Ninth IRAM Millimeter Interferometry School, 10-14 Oct. 2016

CD configuration

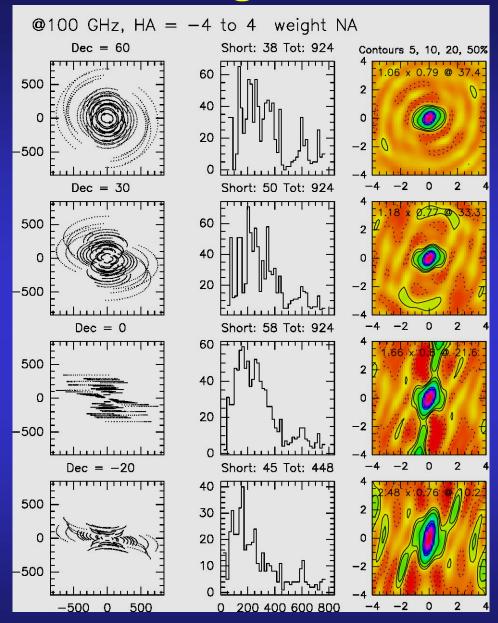








A configuration





Ninth IRAM Millimeter Interferometry School, 10-14 Oct. 2016



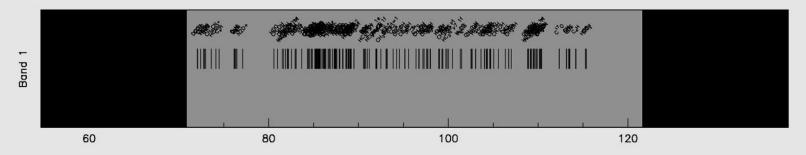
Spectral settings (I)

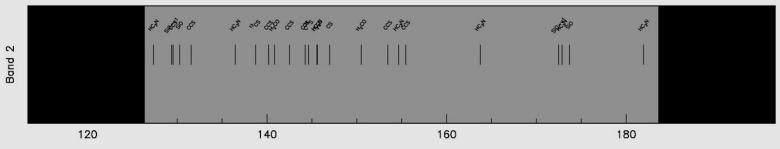
•Use the ASTRO command TUNING:



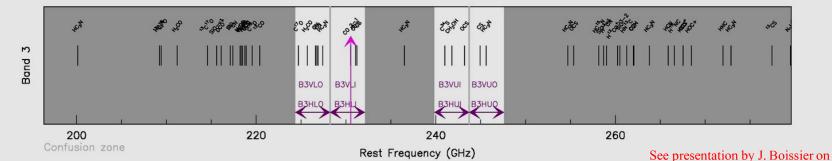


correlator modes for more details



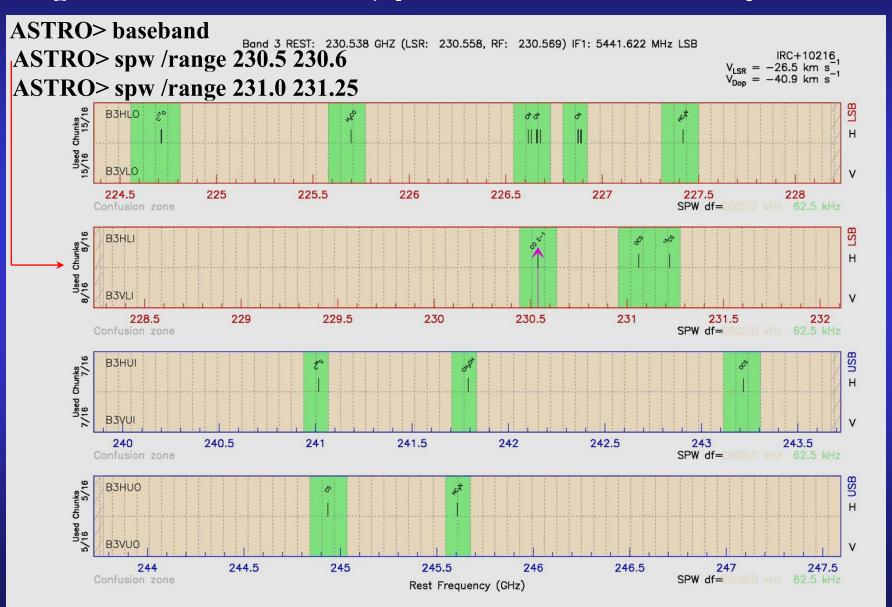


REST: 230.538 GHZ (LSR: 230.558, RF: 230.569) IF1: 5441.622 MHz LSB



Spectral settings (II)

Select high resolution windows (up to 16 chunks of 64MHz per baseband)



Has my object already been observed?

- Consult the CDS (Strasbourg)
- Consult the Science Operation Group (SOG; sog@iram.fr)
- The raw data can be requested starting in December 2016 (for details see Science users -> *Proposals* -> *Data policy* on the IRAM web)





Institut de Radioastronomie Millimétrique

About us

NOEMA

30m telescope

Science & technology

International cooperation

Public outreach

Science users

30m telescope

NOFMA interferometer

ARC NODE

Proposals

Call for proposal

Large Program policy

Director's discretionary time

Guidelines for observing time

Data policy

Proposal templates

Preparing proposal submission

Submitting proposals

Program committee

Large Program:

Results, Reports and Archives

News

Events

The IRAM data policy is as follows:

- IRAM organizes storage of raw and online calibrated data for the 30m telescope and storage of raw data for NOEMA/PdB on unlimited time scales.
- Header information of PdB/NOEMA observations later than 1991 can be found at the CDS (Centre de Données astronomiques de Strasbourg):
 - http://vizier.u-strasbg.fr/viz-bin/VizieR-3?-source=B/iram/pdbi
- Header information of 30m observations later than 2009 can be found at the CDS: http://vizier.u-strasbg.fr/viz-bin/VizieR-3?-source=B/iram/30m
- Observing programs are distinguished between normal programs and large programs. Data from large
 programs are public in reduced format after an 18 month proprietary period (counting from the end of
 the last semester of observations) and are accessible through the IRAM Large Program archive.
- Data from normal programs so far had indefinite proprietary time. Following a decision of the IRAM
 partners in June 2015 the following changes are introduced:

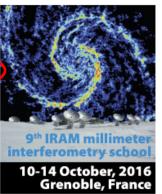
Raw data from NOEMA/PdB or online calibrated data from the 30m telescope of individual normal programs may be provided by IRAM after a three year proprietary period (again counting from the end of the last semester of observations) and depending on directors decision. Multiple large scale requests are excluded.

This policy applies to future programs and to programs terminated during the winter semester 2013/14 or later. Data from programs finished before this date can be requested after December 2016.

IRAM does not provide support for data reduction of such retrieved data. Referencing of these data should follow the standard IRAM reference (see the Data publication policies) and in addition include at least one reference to publications of the PI team, or the program number in case the data have not yet been published.

Further practical details will be made available in the course of the summer semester.

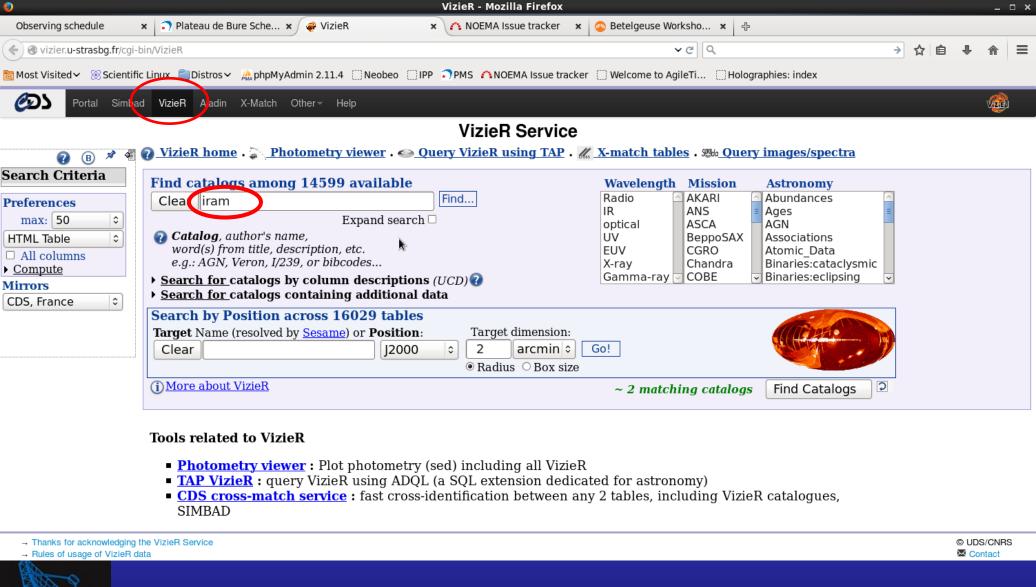






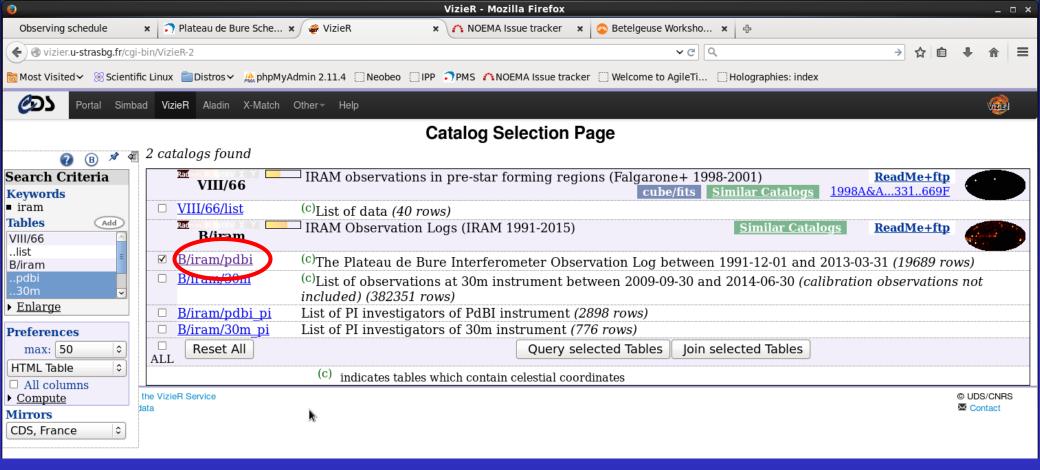






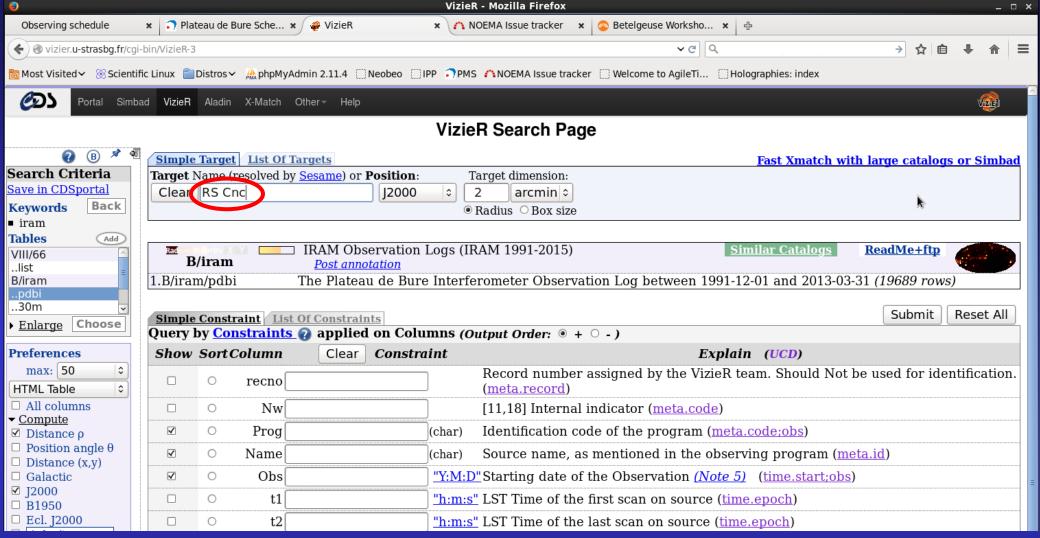






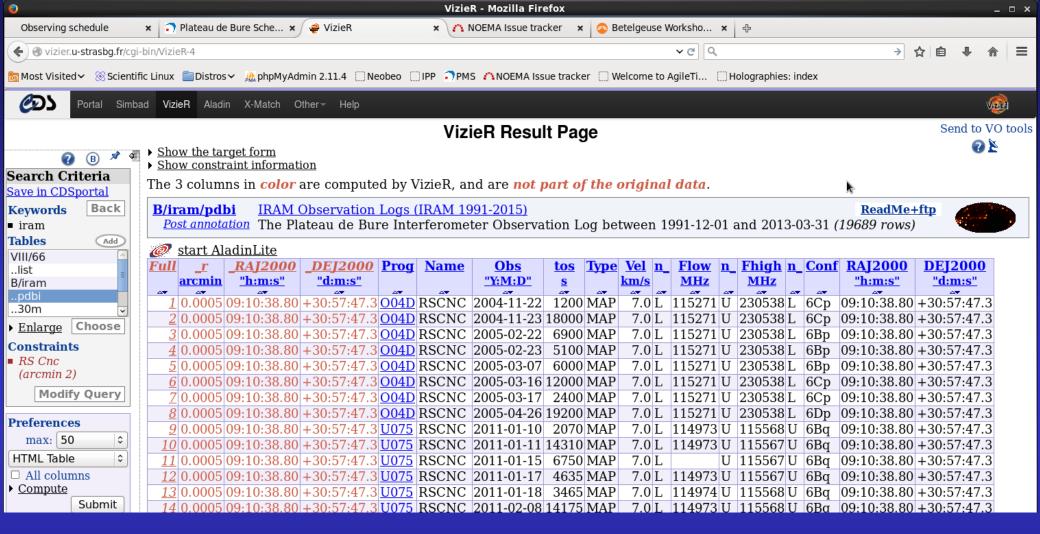






















When?

• Summer:

compact configurations (C and D)

=> Low resolution studies, detection experiments at 3mm and 2mm,

only N-1 antennas available in D-configuration from May to September/October

• Winter offers best observing conditions:

Best atmosphere (transparency, phase stability)

All three configurations (compact to extended)

All antennas available



- Observations at 1.3mm: only possible from September to April
- [Observations at 0.8mm: 2-4 weeks, most likely in Jan/Feb]



Can my object be observed at any time? (I)

- •Check the IRAM Web for the submission deadlines
 - March deadline: June 1 to November 30 Committee meets 2nd half of April
 - September deadline: December 1 to May 31 Committee meets 2nd half of October
 - Big? Submit a Large Program (>100h, up to 6 semesters)
 - Urgent? Submit ToO/DDT proposal





Can my object be observed at any time? (II)

• Watch out for sun avoidance period (32° sun distance)

ASTRO> catalogue mysource.sou ASTRO> horizon /sou IRC+10216 Sun distance 54.2 Avoidance 14-JUL-2016 to 20-SEP-2016

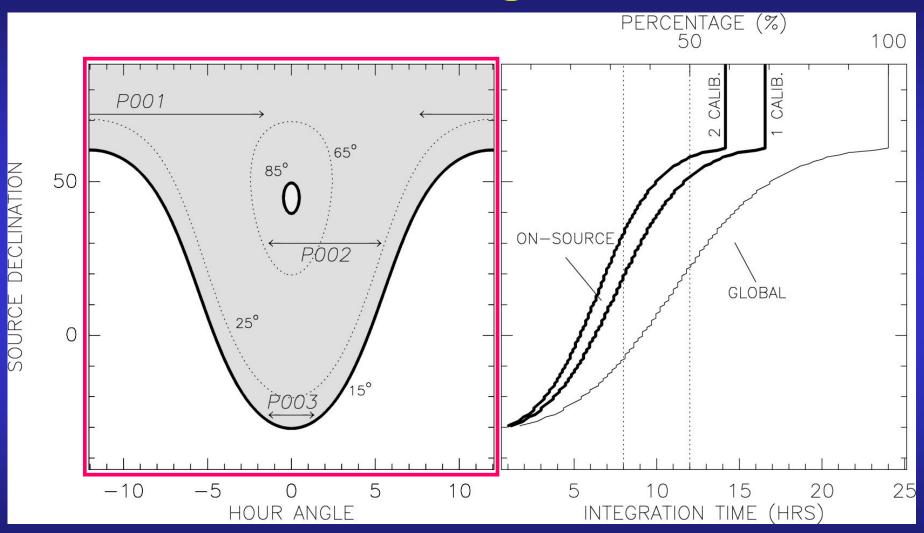
- Auto-calibration on strong (~150mJy and more) continuum feasible? Ideal time filler for periods where the atmospheric phase stability is poor!
- Self-calibration feasible? (continuum > ~20-50mJy): Can gain a lot if observed with mediocre phase stability
- Check declination of the object:

Galactic center is at the very limit

Take into account increased Tsys at low declination => increased t_{on} for given sensitivity



Observing time





(standard) Observing sequence

Calibrator 1

 Bandpass
 2x5sec

 Auto
 1x4sec

 Cali
 2(3)x5sec

 Corr
 3x45sec

 Focus
 5x5sec

 Point
 2x30sec

Calibrator 2

Bandpass 2x5sec
Auto 1x4sec
Cali 2x5sec
Corr 3x45sec

Source 1

 Bandpass
 2x5sec

 Auto
 1x4sec

 Cali
 2x5sec

 Corr
 30x45sec

Track sharing:

Sources share the same calibrators

- reduce overheads
- improve uv coverage
- identify artifacts

Requirements:

- same tuning
- same correlator setup
- sources closer than $\sim 20^{\text{deg}}$ on the sky

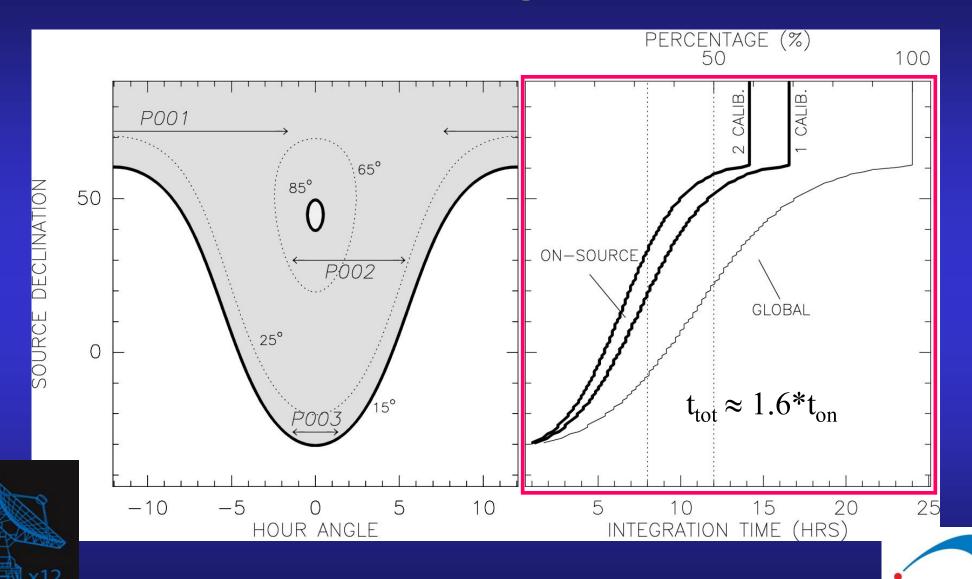
Track sharing:

Source 1: ~(30/Nsources)x45sec Source 2: ~(30/Nsources)x45sec Source 3: ~(30/Nsources)x45sec

Source N: ~(30/Nsources)x45sec



Observing time



Radioastronomie Millimétrique

NOEMA

Detection

- Choose compact configuration
 - lower phase noise
 - source is unresolved: no flux is lost, all baselines are used
 - if you have a detection, do not over-interpret it. A 5σ detection is not a map; CLEANing is not helpful
 - weak line on a strong continuum: request an excellent RF bandpass calibration!

Limitation with previous receivers was line/continuum > 3% (for a 5 σ detection) Will be better now, but has to be assessed





Mapping/Imaging

- Single field:
 - Do not forget to correct for primary beam attenuation when comparing maps
- Mosaics:
 - Fully sample the mosaic to be sensitive to large scales
- Adding short spacings:
 - good calibration required at single dish
 - good sensitivity
 - should cover about twice the field mapped by the interferometer

(see IRAM Memo 2008-2 by Rodríguez-Fernández, Pety & Gueth)



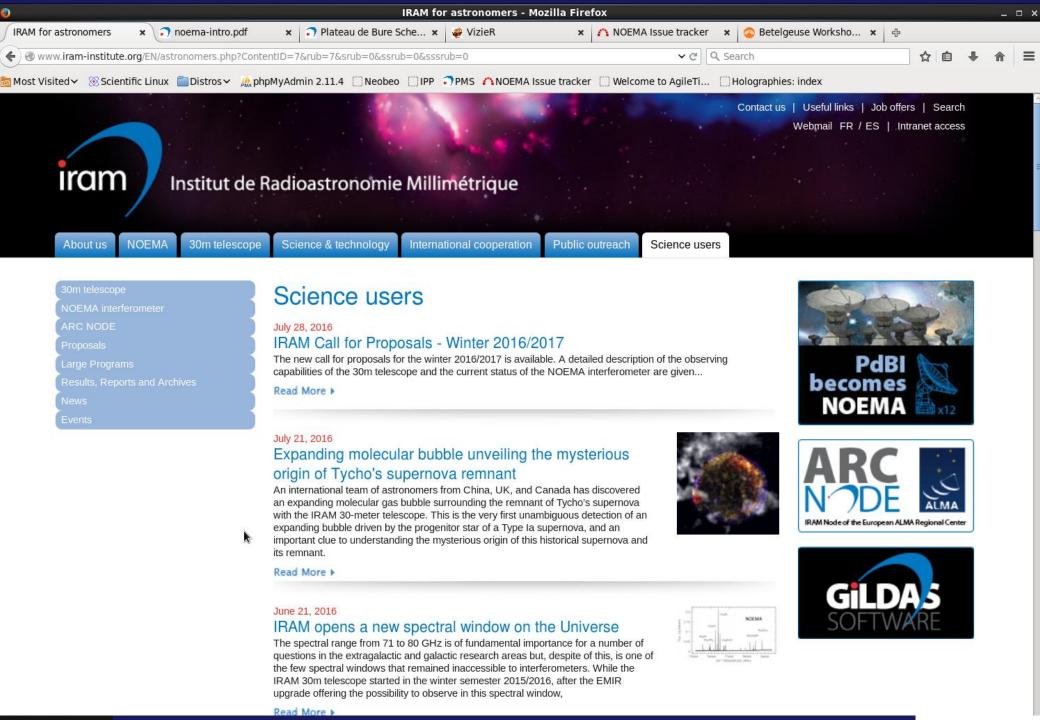


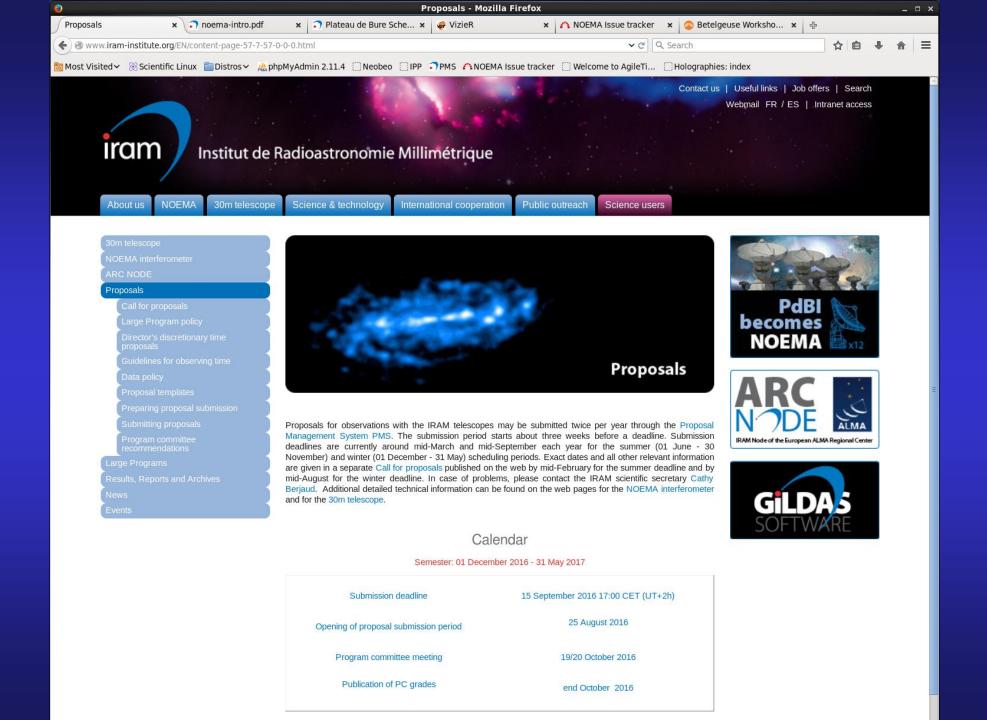
Other observations

- Size measurements:
 - Requires good SNR, not a 50 detection
 - Compare to point source (calibrator)
- Position measurements:
 - absolute astrometric precision < 0.3" in D configuration, but can be much better in C and A config





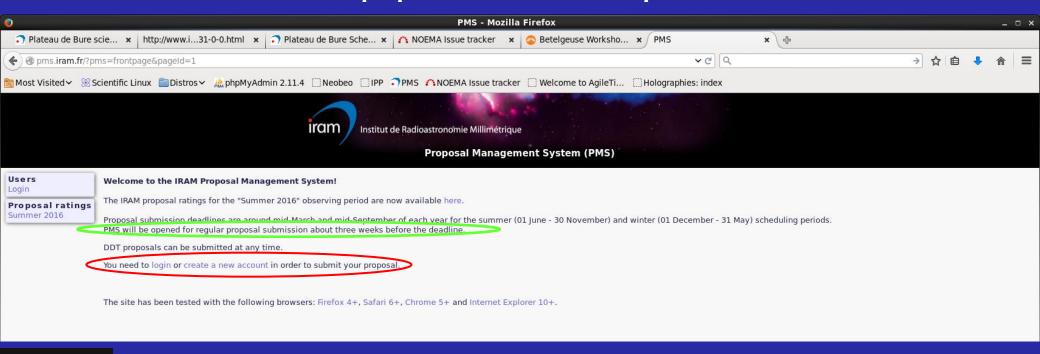




Proposal Management System (PMS)

pms.iram.fr

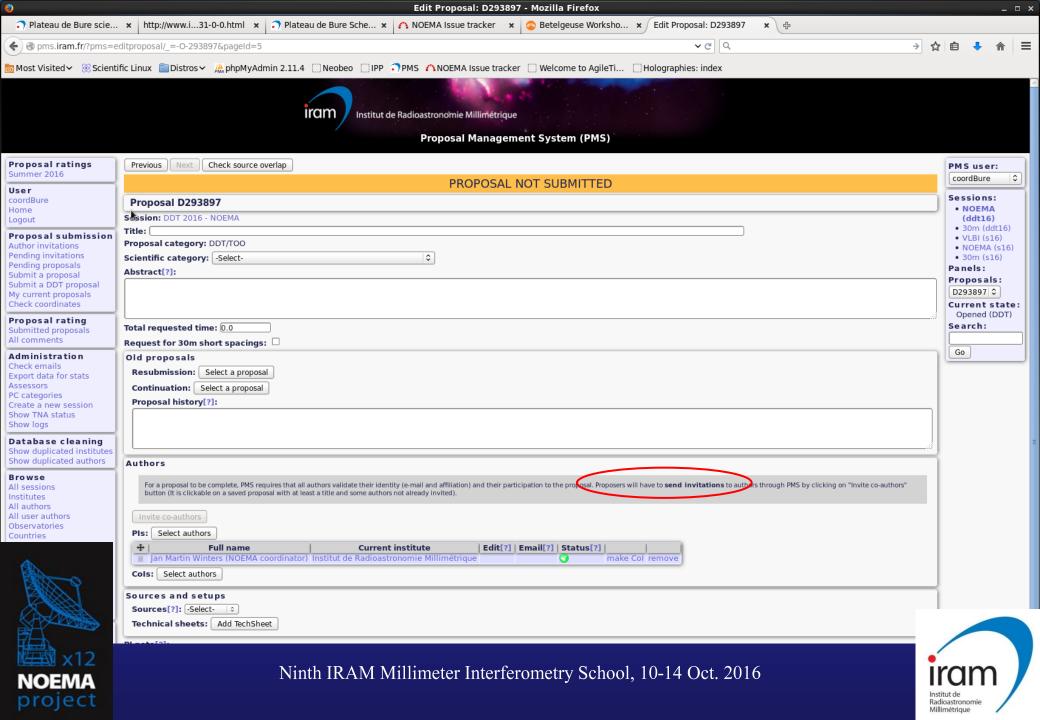
WEB based tool to submit (interaction with PI) and rate (interaction with PC) proposals for IRAM telescopes

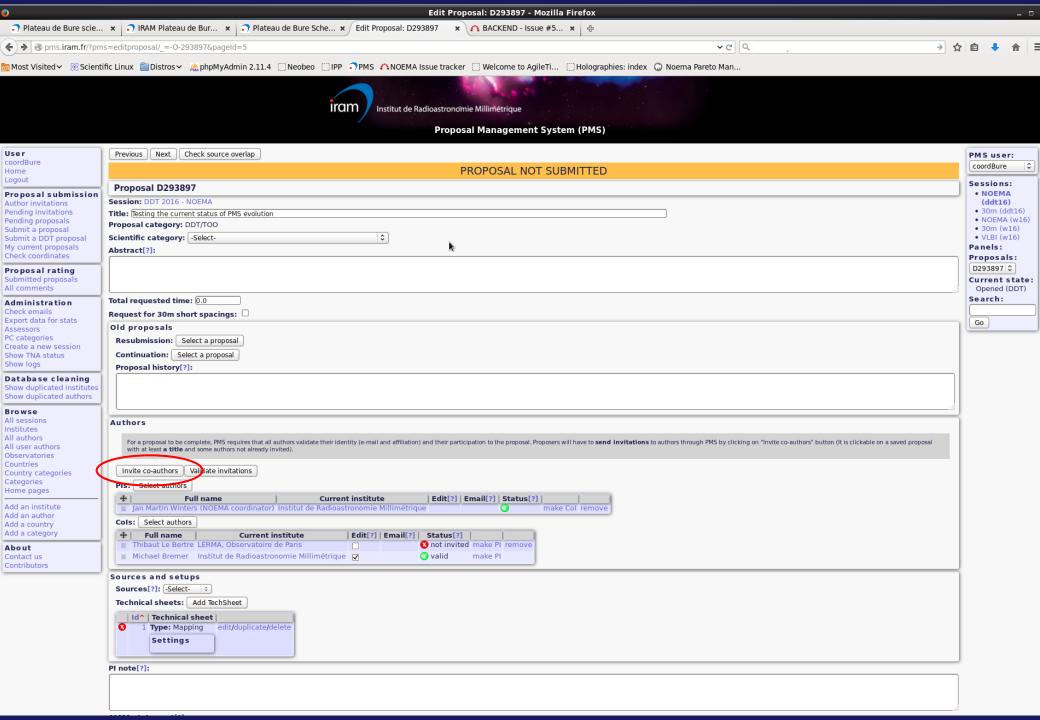




See presentation by C. Lefevre for more details







Who can apply for observing time?

• Everyone! Independent of country of affiliation

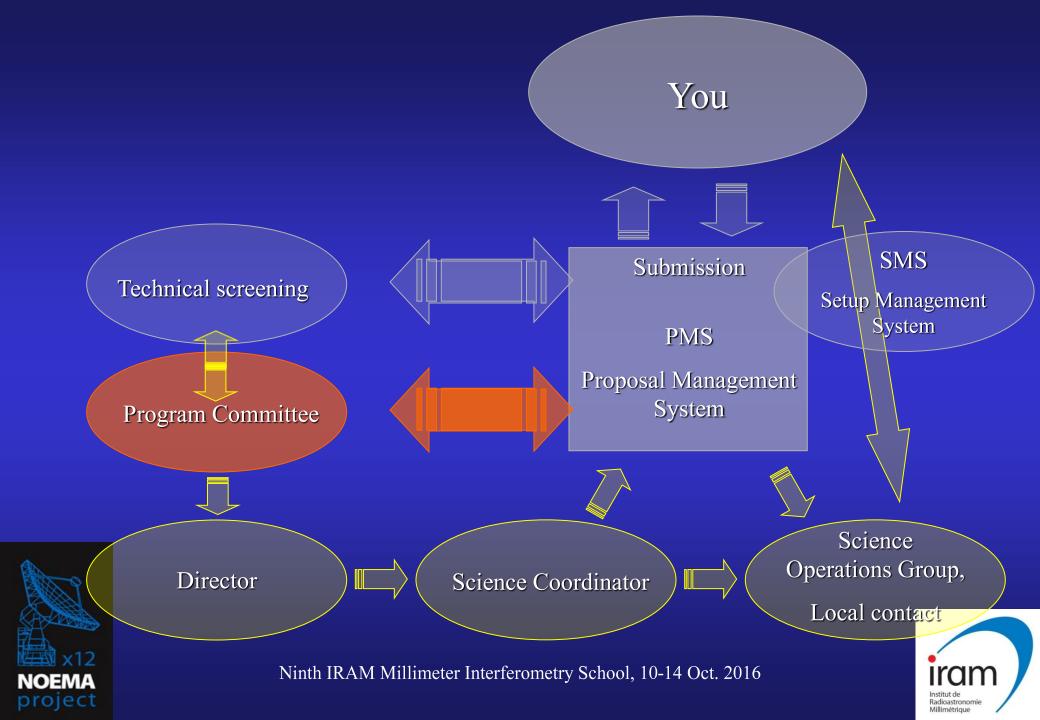
Up to 15% of the observing time may be invested into projects requested from non-IRAM partner countries

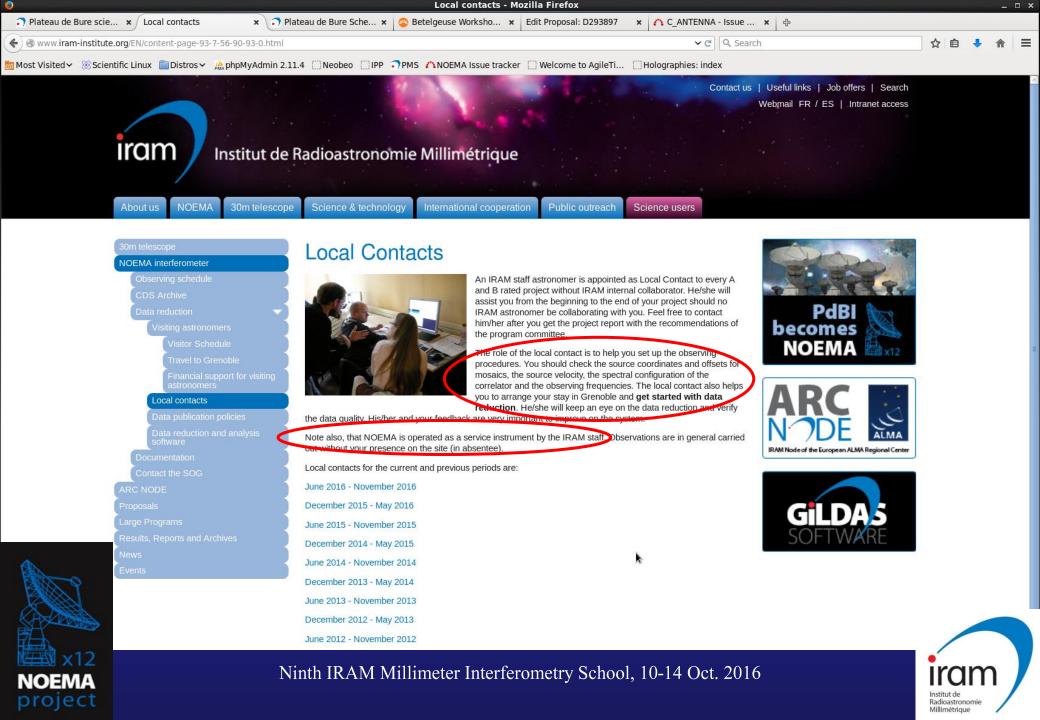
RadioNet4: travel support for European users from non-IRAM countries (2017)

=> data calibration in Grenoble









Program committee recommendations:

• Grade A:

will be observed

•Grade B: "Backup"

will be observed, if further time becomes available, taking into account scientific merit, crowding in certain right ascension ranges and general aspects of balance (typically, about 50% of the B-rated programs get observed) once started, a B-rated (sub)project will be finished

Grade C:

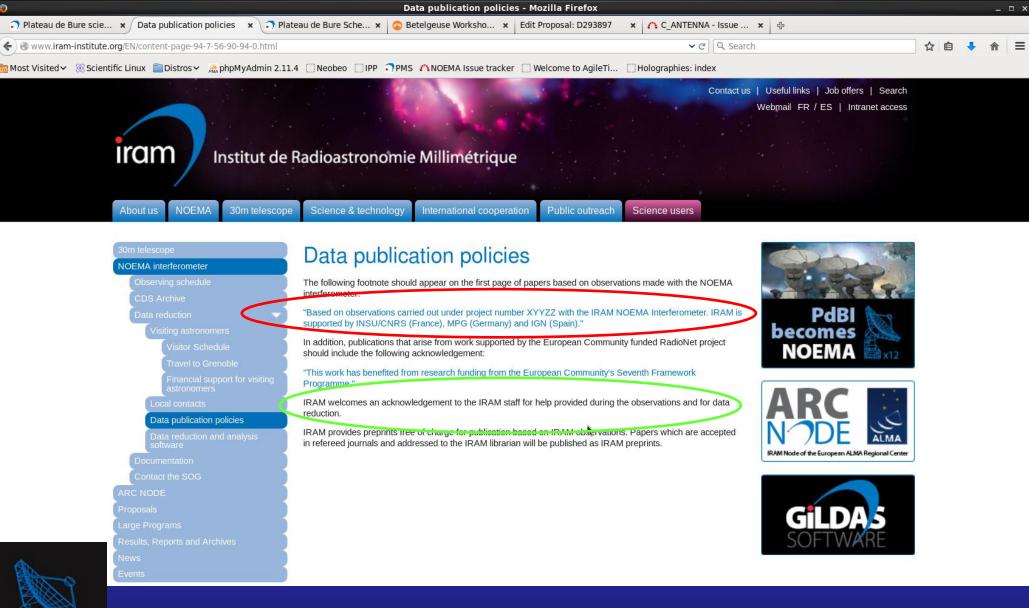
rejected





Plateau de Bure Semester SS16

June 2016 - November 2016									
Project	PI	LOC/co-I	Completed	Planned	Sun-Avoidance	Priority	Status		
S16AA001	Gerin	Pety	D		16-may / 13-jun	A	<u>Completed</u>		
S16AA002	Gerin	Pety	D		14-nov / 15-jan	A	<u>Completed</u>		
S16AA003	Gerin	Pety	D			A	<u>Completed</u>		
S16AA004	Gerin	Pety	D			A	<u>Completed</u>		
S16AA005	Gerin	Pety	D		14-feb / 06-apr	A	<u>Completed</u>		
S16AC001	Sadavoy	Lefevre	CD		16-apr / 21-jun	A	Completed		
S16AC002	Sadavoy	Lefevre	D	C	25-apr / 01-jul	В	Started		
S16AD001	Schwarz	Lefevre	С	C	16-apr / 20-jun	A	Started		
S16AE001	Coutens	Boissier		C	26-apr / 03-jul	В			
S16AE002	Coutens	Boissier	D		26-apr / 03-jul	A	Completed		
S16AG001	Andre	Montarges	D	D	25-may / 08-jul	В	Started		
S16AI001	Tan	Lefevre	D		27-nov / 27-jan	A	Completed		
S16AI002	Tan	Lefevre	С	C	27-nov / 27-jan	В	Started		
S16AK001	Fontani	Bremer	D	С	16-may / 19-jul	В	Started		
S16AK002	Fontani	Bremer		CD	16-may / 19-jul	B			
S16AM001	Ladjelate	Montarges		С	29-oct / 02-jan	В			
S16AM002	Ladjelate	Montarges		С	29-oct / 02-jan	В			
S16AM003	Ladjelate	Montarges		С	29-oct / 02-jan	В			
S16AM004	Ladjelate	Montarges		C	29-oct / 02-jan	B			
S16AQ001	Kospal	Winters	D	Any		В	Started		
S16AQ002	Kospal	Winters	D		12-may / 16-jul	A	Completed		
S16AR001	Fuente	Neri	C		04-may / 10-jul	A	Completed		
S16AS001	Zhang	Lefevre	CD		26-apr / 03-jul	A	<u>Completed</u>		
S16AT001	Agurto Gangas	Herrera		С	17-apr / 20-jun	В			
S16AU001	Blomme	Lefevre	D			A	Reduced		
S16AV001	Kaminski	Winters	С			A	Reduced		
S16AV002	Kaminski	Winters	D			A	Reduced		
\$164W001	Totaronko			Δnu		R	No		







Any questions on how to request time for the Northern Extended Millimeter Array?

- Check the IRAM Web pages
- Ask the Science Operations Group (sog@iram.fr)





Looking forward to YOUR proposals next March!

