The ALMA Phasing Project Motivations and Status

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ALMA

The world's most sensitive millimeter interferometer in one of the driest sites on the surface of the planet

Already producing headline-grabbing science as an interferometer

Collecting area equivalent to a single dish > 80 m in diameter

Sensitivity and location make it an ideal potential VLBI element

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Resolution is critical for Sgr A* and M87 at 1.3 mm

ALMA more than doubles north-south resolution of global VLBI arrays

Sensitivity is key to maximizing the return on these long baselines (to compensate for lower correlated flux density)

ALMA can serve as an anchor station for arrays, allowing for calibration of weak baselines

Event Horizon Science

Sgr A* and M87 + other nearby sources

Imaging and time-domain science already covered by S. Doeleman, C. Goddi

Ties to multiwavelength observing/monitoring campaigns: infrared (e.g., GRAVITY), X-ray, longer-wavelength radio (talks by A. Rushton & T. Jung)





courtesy A. Broderick

Jet Physics

Opacity obscures recollimation shock at typical VLBI frequencies



Jet models (Gomez et al.)

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Multiple talks in next session: M. Giroletti, J. Gomez, M. Kadler, T. Krichbaum

Jet models (Gomez et al.)

The Role of Magnetic Fields in Jets

Synchroton depth and beam depolarization contribute to different apparent polarimetry at different frequencies



Note: Different scale

Pulsars

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Galactic Center pulsar searches aim to find pulsar near Sgr A* for precise tests of general relativity

A substantial population of pulsars is predicted in Galactic Center, detectable with phased ALMA

Searches can be commensal with other observations



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Talk by M. Kramer



Absorbers

PKS 1830-211 absorbing system offers opportunity to measure isotopic abundance ratios, CMB temperature, fundamental constant variation at cosmological distances

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PKS 1830-211 and other absorbing systems offer opportunities to measure isotopic abundance ratios, CMB temperature, fundamental constant variation at cosmological distances

Variability in emission profiles indicates very compact absorption

This structure is still unresolved; better sensitivity and resolution will provide stronger limits on fundamental constant variation



Two transitions of HC₃N absorption (solid) against continuum (dotted contours) (Sato et al.)

Masers

Numerous species/transitions of masers in ALMA bands

SiO and H₂O masers are very compact (others too?)

Masers can be studied for their own sake (e.g., understanding details of excitation mechanisms) or as precise astrometric tracers for measurements of distance, proper motion, and structure

Rich Southern-hemisphere targets (especially Galactic bulge and LMC)



Longitude-velocity of SiO masers in the Galactic bulge atop CO emission (Fujii et al.)

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Rich Southern-hemisphere targets (especially Galactic bulge and LMC) Talks by F. Colomer & A. Richards

APP Status

APP is past major gating reviews

- PDR
- CDR
- System Integration & Test Review
- Maser Acceptance
- Hardware Acceptance

Remaining tasks

- Some software (most of the critical software is done; remaining software tasks primarily relate to usability)
- Debugging/Testing
- Commissioning

Note: ALMA polarization is dual linear (talk by I. Marti-Vidal)

January APP Activities

Test observations last week

ALMA-APP + ALMA-OSF + APEX

Quick look at data on site to verify phasing loop

Full correlation to verify VLBI results will occur at Haystack

Phasing Loop

Results from January test



Phasing Loop

Results from January test



The APP in 2015

We have just begun commissioning

Plans are to complete commissioning later this year

Scientific use of the APP must await completion of commissioning

Goal is to provide ALMA with phased-array capabilities for most common VLBI observing modes

Hardware upgrades to partner I.3 mm VLBI sites are underway to match ALMA capabilities (talk by R.Tilanus)