Phased-ALMA and VLBI polarimetry

Ivan Martí-Vidal

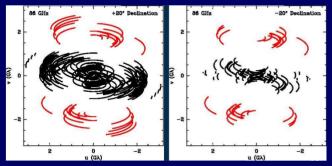
Nordic Node of the European ALMA Regional Center Swedish National Facility for Radio Astronomy Onsala Space Observatory (Sweden)

Bologna mm-VLBI – 2015 January 22

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The ALMA Phasing Project

- Use the whole ALMA as one single (VLBI) station.
- Large increase in sensitivity (and image fidelity) for mm-VLBI.
- Will reach a few 10s of μ as resolution!
- Will improve sensitivity by a large factor.



UV Coverage of Global VLBI at 3mm (ALMA in red)

See Fish et al. (arXiv:1309.3519)



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ALMA-VLBI polarimetry

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The ALMA Phasing Project (APP) Team

(Incomplete list)

- Haystack
 - Shep Doeleman (PI), Mike Hecht (PM), Geoff Crew, Vincent Fish, Victor Pankratius, Chet Ruszczyk, Chip Coldwell, ...
- NRAO
 - Rich Lacasse, Ray Escoffier, Joseph Greenberg, Bill Shillue, Bob Treacy, Rafael Hiriart, Matias Mora, ...
- MPIfR
 - ▶ Walter Alef, Alan Roy, Helge Rottman, ...
- Onsala
 - Iván Martí-Vidal, Tobia Carozzi, Michael Lindqvist, ...

..., Alan Baudry (ESO), Mareki Honma (NAOJ), Tomoaki Oyama (NAOJ), Makoto Inoue (ASIAA), Nicolas Pradel (ASIAA), Robert Lucas (UJF), Neil Nagar (UDEC), Alejandro Sáez (ALMA), Bernhard López (ALMA) Jonathan Weintroub (CfA), ...







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- Linear (XY) feeds:
 - Allow for wider bandwidths.
 - Higher polarization "purity".





Image: Ima

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 $\left(\begin{array}{ccc} V_{xx} & V_{xy} \\ V_{yx} & V_{yy} \end{array}\right)$

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ALMA antennas have LINEAR feeds!!



ALMA polarization for VLBI

Roy et al. (2013). APP polarization White Paper

Final strategy is

- Record X/Y phased-up streams at ALMA.
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The main advantages are

- Minimum hardware implementation.
- Flexibility for post-processing. •
- Easy adaptability for future X/Y-based stations.



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• $V_{\odot+}^{obs} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i}^{N} V_{\odot+}^{cal} K_{+}^{i}$, where K_{+}^{i} is the overall gain matrix for antenna *i* (i.e.,

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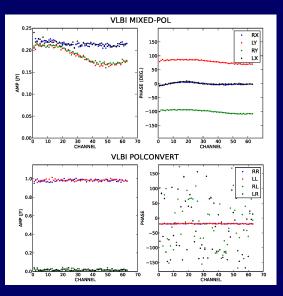
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Conversion fully implemented in our software, PolConvert.



Simulation results. Unpolarized source

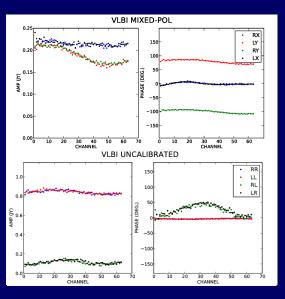


- 10 ALMA antennas (XY basis).
- Different X/Y gains (BP, G, K, and D) in each ALMA antenna.
- 1 VLBI station (RL basis).
- Realistic simulation (thermal noise, signal quantization, etc.)
- Simulation output:
 - ALMA cross-products (MS).
 - VLBI fringe (FITS-IDI).



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Thanks to COST Action MP1104 for travel support to MPIfR!

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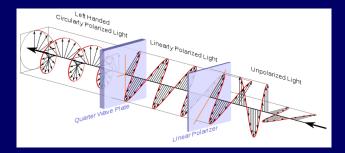


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- PolConvert was used to convert visibilities to pure circular basis.

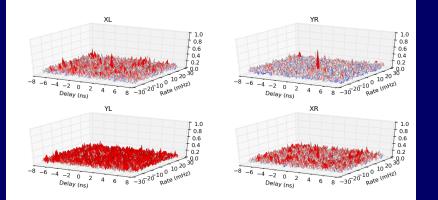


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On-Eb mixed-polarization fringes



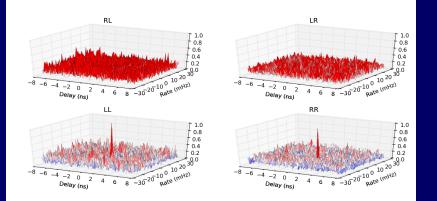


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On-Eb final pol-converted fringes





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ALMA-VLBI polarimetry

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- We must solve essential problems for APP to succeed: real-time phase corrections, different time sampling, and polarization compatibility.
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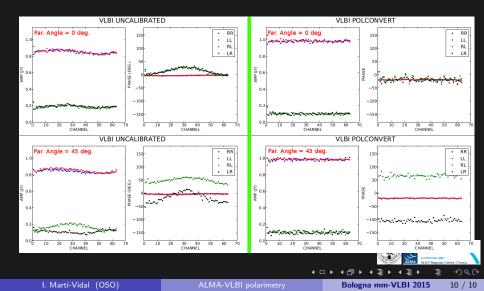


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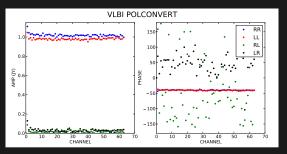


Simulation results II. Linearly polarized source Stokes parameters (Jy): I = 1.0, Q = 0.1, U = 0.0, V = 0.0



Simulation results III. Circularly polarized source

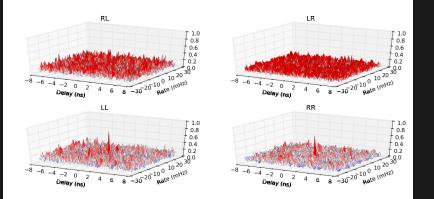
Stokes parameters (Jy): I = 1.0, Q = 0.0, U = 0.0, V = 0.03



Small contamination from V into RL/LR, due to deviations in the estimates of the \$D\$-terms\$



On-Eb quick pol-converted fringes





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ALMA-VLBI polarimetry



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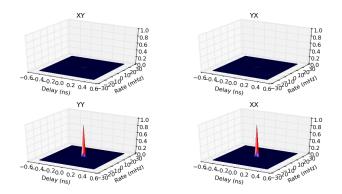


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- PolConvert was applied *twice* to convert visibilities to pure circular basis.



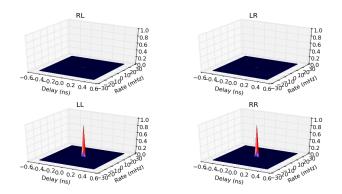


Phased vs. Antenna 1 - Linear



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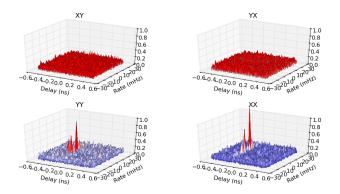


Phased vs. Antenna 1 - Circular



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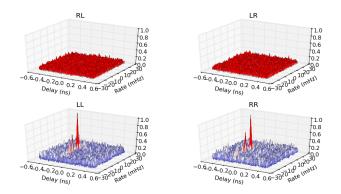


Antenna 1 vs. Antenna 2 - Linear



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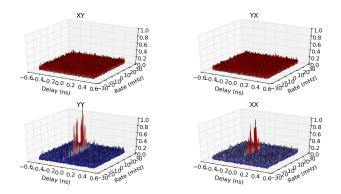
ALMA-VLBI polarimetry



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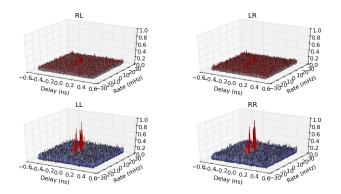
Antenna 1 vs. Antenna 3 - Linear



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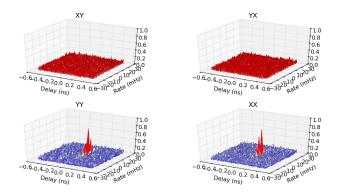
Antenna 1 vs. Antenna 3 - Circular



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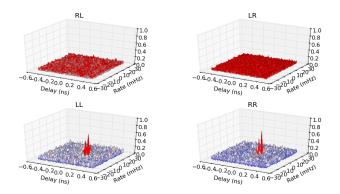


Antenna 2 vs. Antenna 3 - Linear



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Antenna 2 vs. Antenna 3 - Circular



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