

Very Long Baseline Interferometry



[Ilse van Bemmel](#) (JIVE)

Your tutors

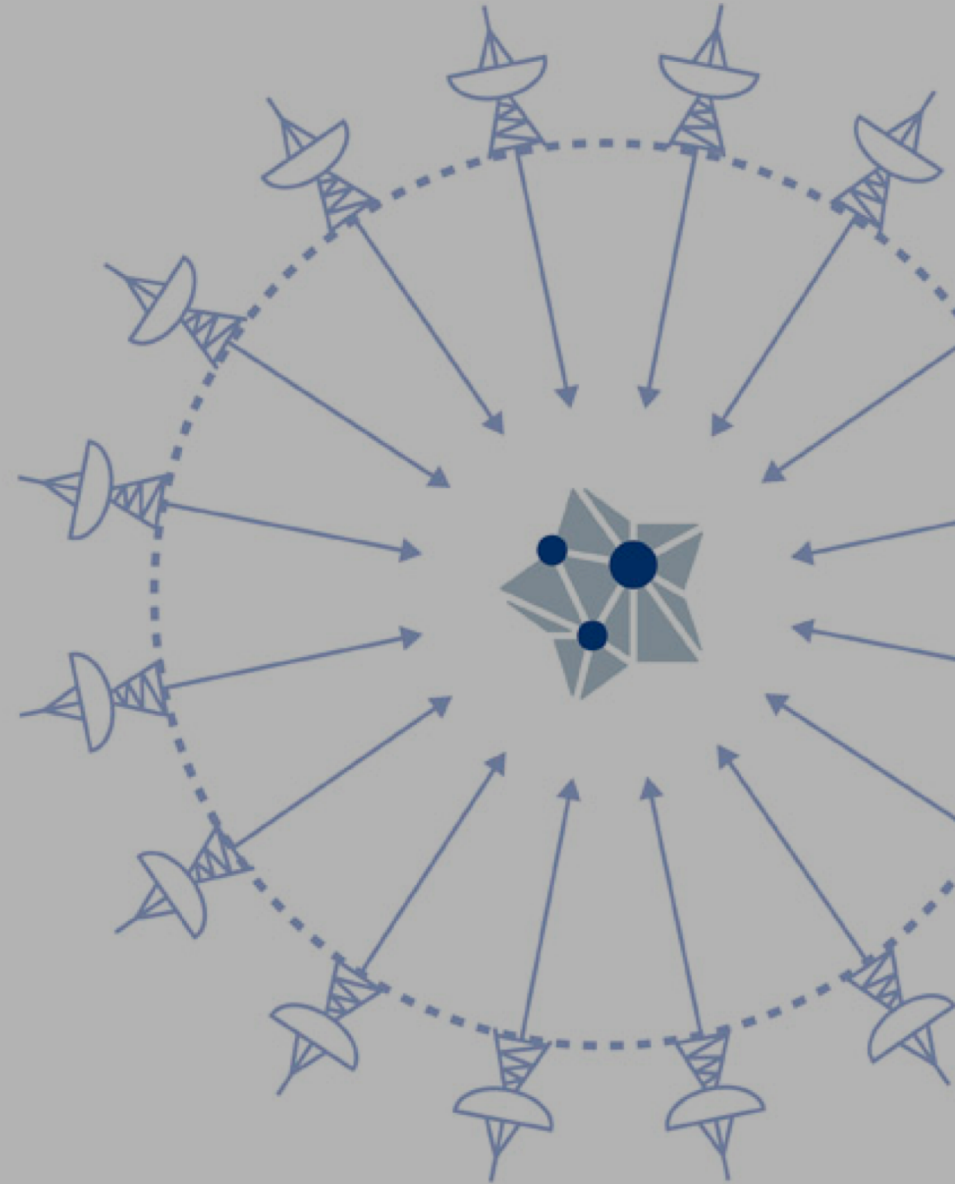
- [Cristiana Spingola](#) (INAF-IRA, Bologna)
- [Jack Radcliffe](#) (Univ. of Pretoria & Univ. of Manchester)
- [Michael Janssen](#) (IMAPP, Nijmegen)
- Iván Marti-Vidal (OAN, Valencia)
- Special guest star: Anita Richards (University of Manchester)

Overview of VLBI lectures

- Three sessions today:
 1. Lecture on VLBI basics
 2. Interactive tutorial part 1: [calibration](#)
 3. Interactive tutorial part 2: [imaging](#)
- Advanced sessions tomorrow:
 1. High frequency VLBI and the rPicard pipeline (T9B)
 2. [Hydrogen absorption line VLBI experiments](#) (T9C)

This lecture

- What, why, how
- VLBI instruments
- Science cases
- VLBI specifics
- Ongoing development



Very Long Baseline Interferometry



History

- Just over 50 years old
 - Canada to US
 - Transatlantic US to Onsala
- First VLBI networks late 1970's
 - European VLBI Network ~1980
- JIVE established ~25 years ago



IEEE MILESTONE IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND COMPUTING

First Radio Astronomical Observations Using VLBI, 1967

On the morning of 17 April 1967, radio astronomers used this radiotelescope at DRAO and a second one at the Algonquin Radio Observatory located 3074 km away to make the first successful radio astronomical observations using Very Long Baseline Interferometry. Today, VLBI networks span the globe, extend into space, and continue to make significant contributions to both radio astronomy and geodesy.

September 2010



JIVE

Joint Institute for VLBI
ERIC

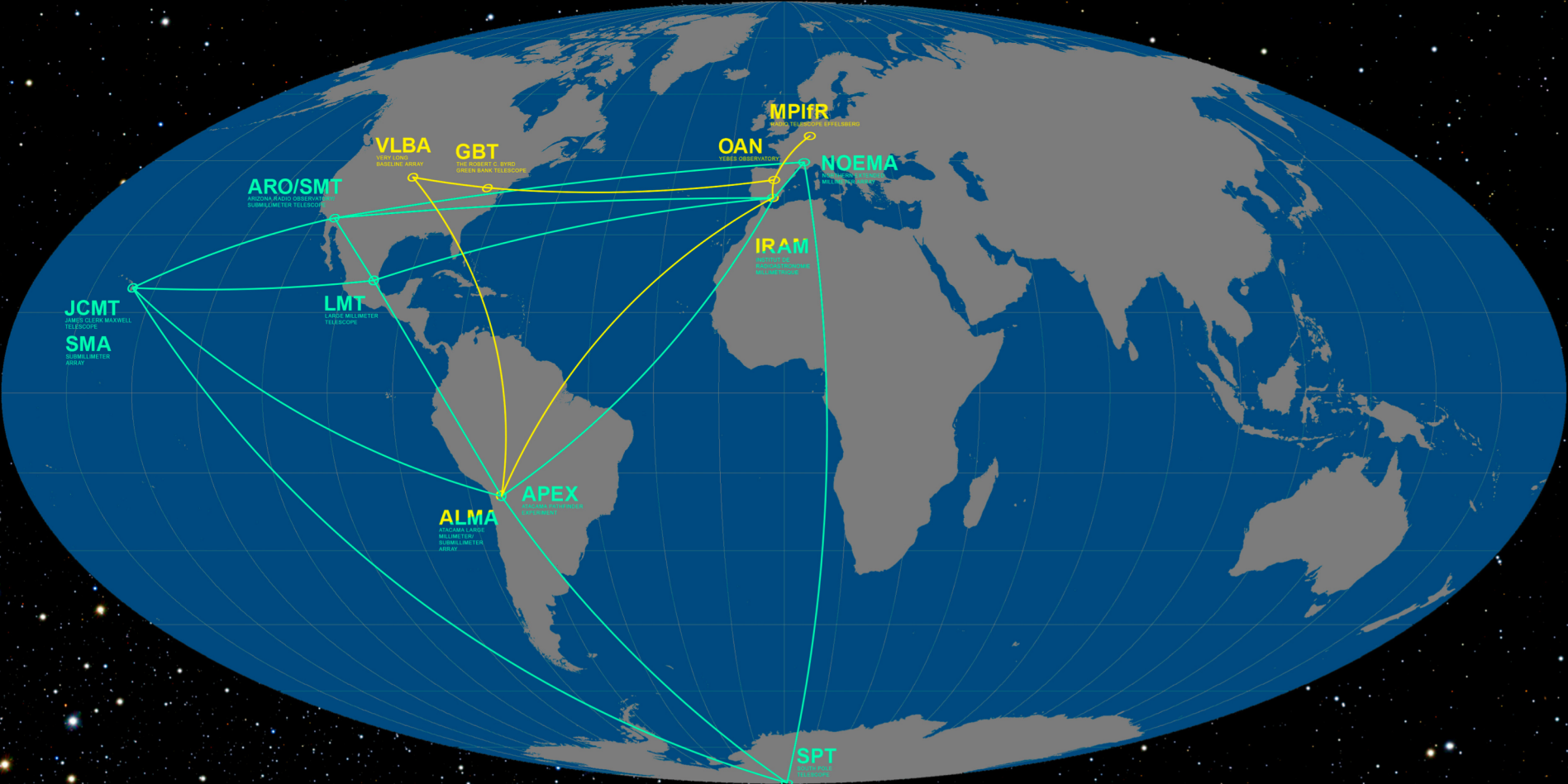


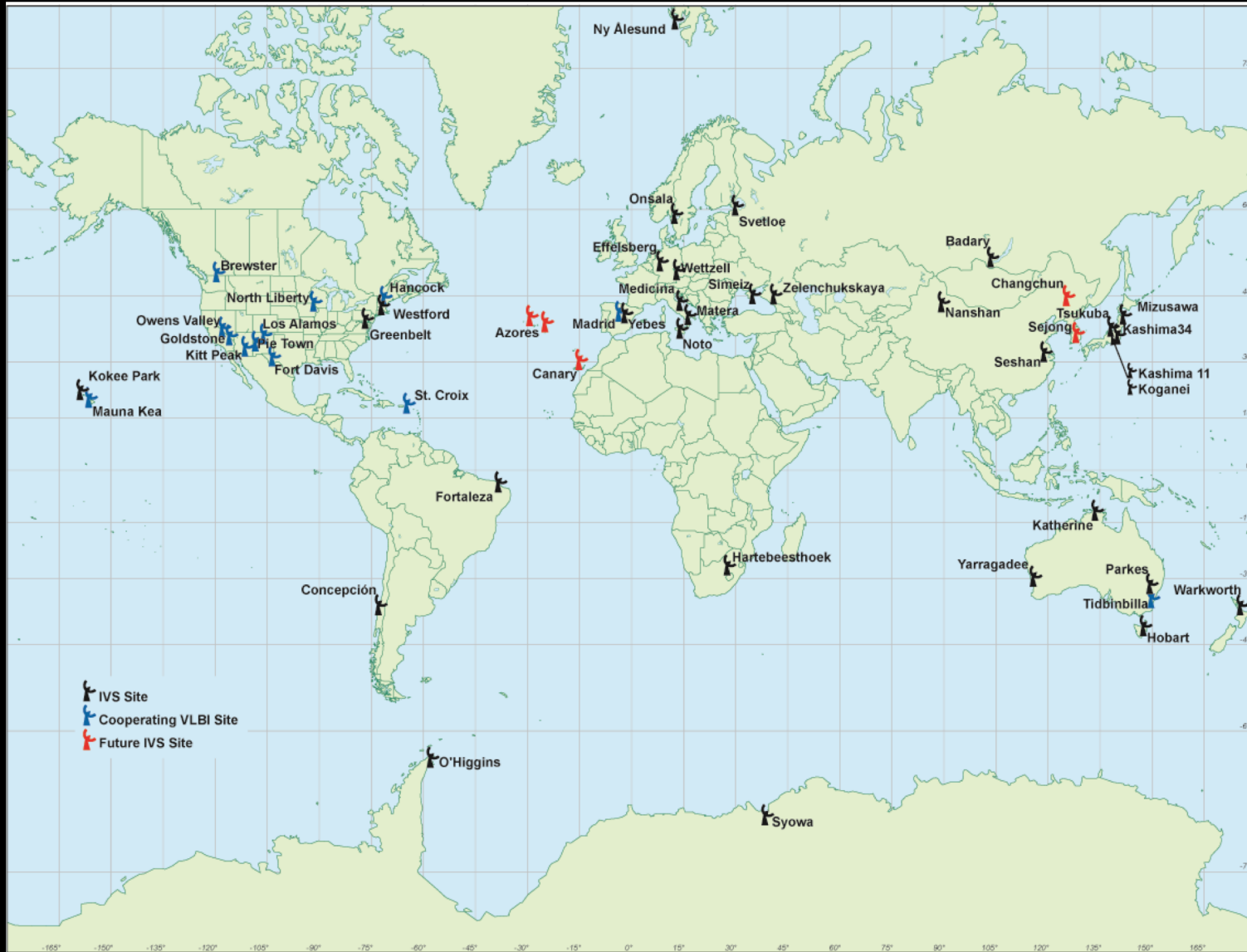
Image by Paul Boven (boven@jive.eu). Satellite image: Blue Marble Next Generation, courtesy of Nasa Visible Earth (visibleearth.nasa.gov).

The Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA)



Event Horizon Telescope





Science cases

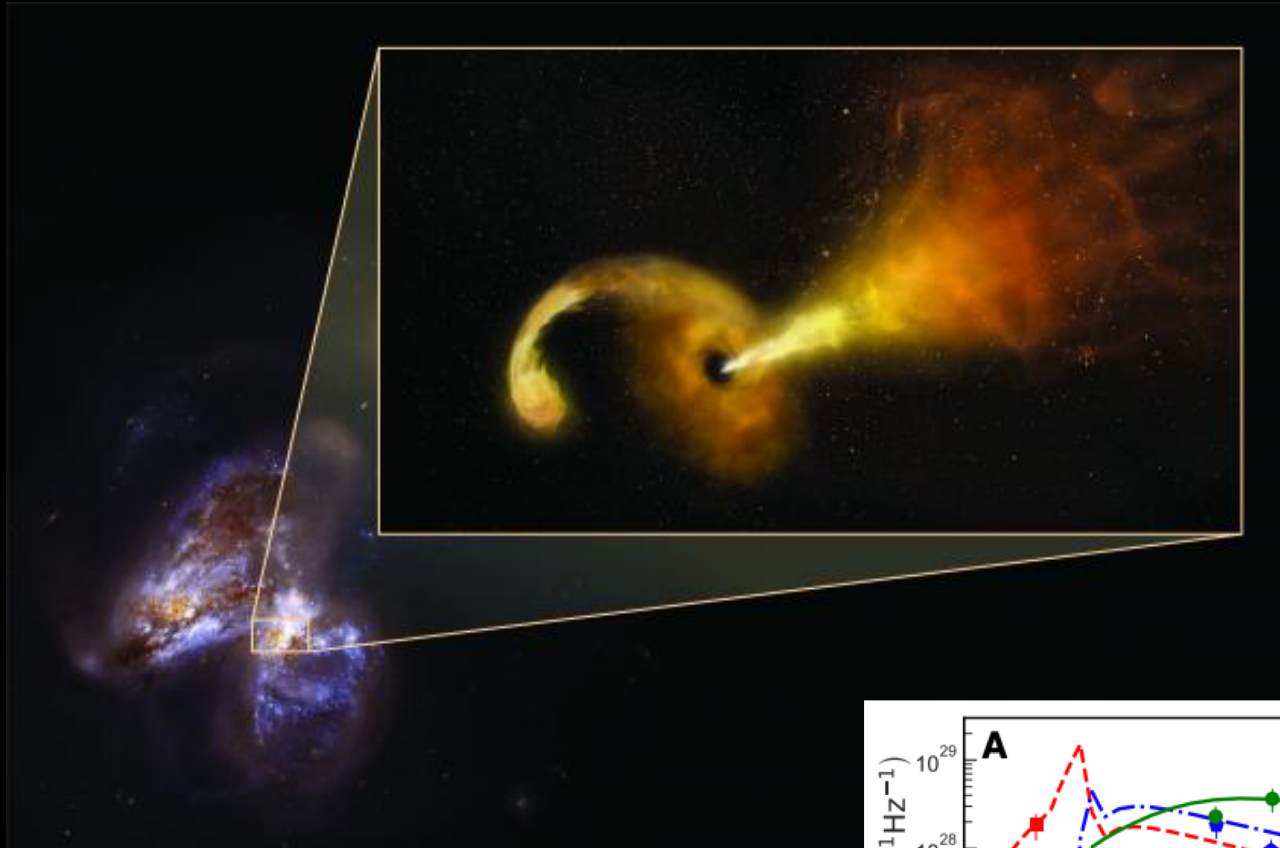
Compact and bright objects



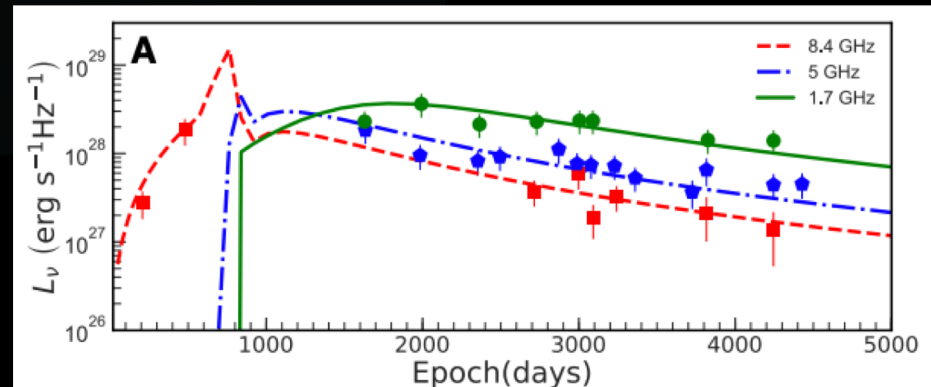
Recent highlights



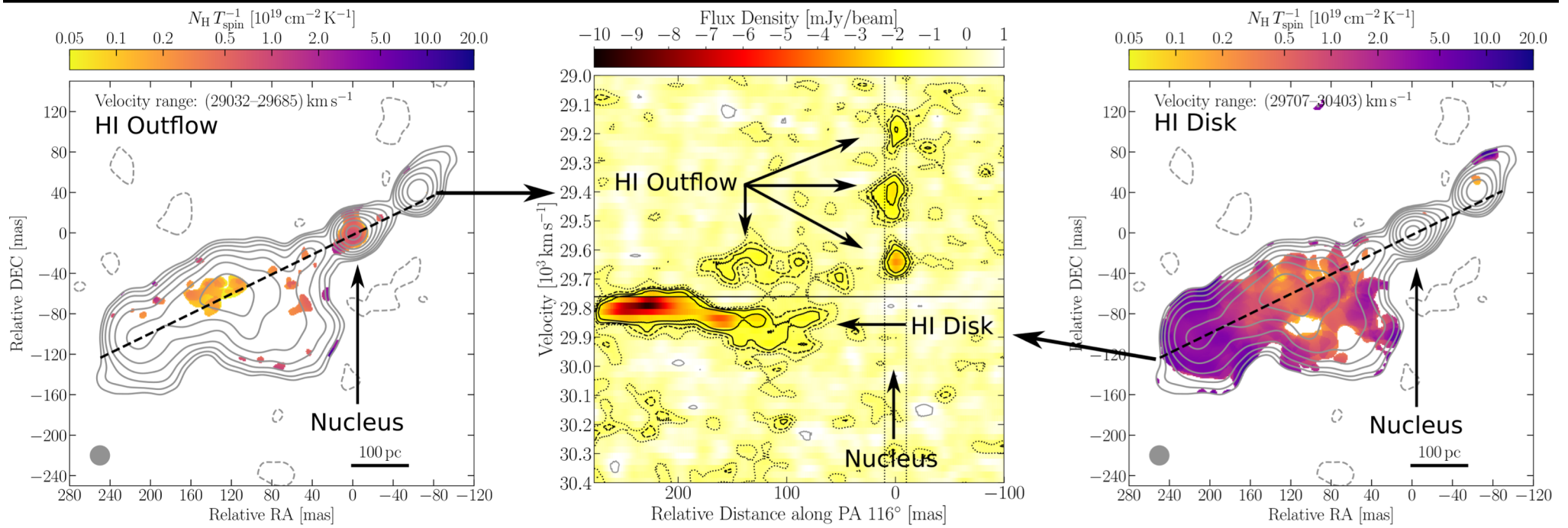
Recent highlights



Mattila+ 2018

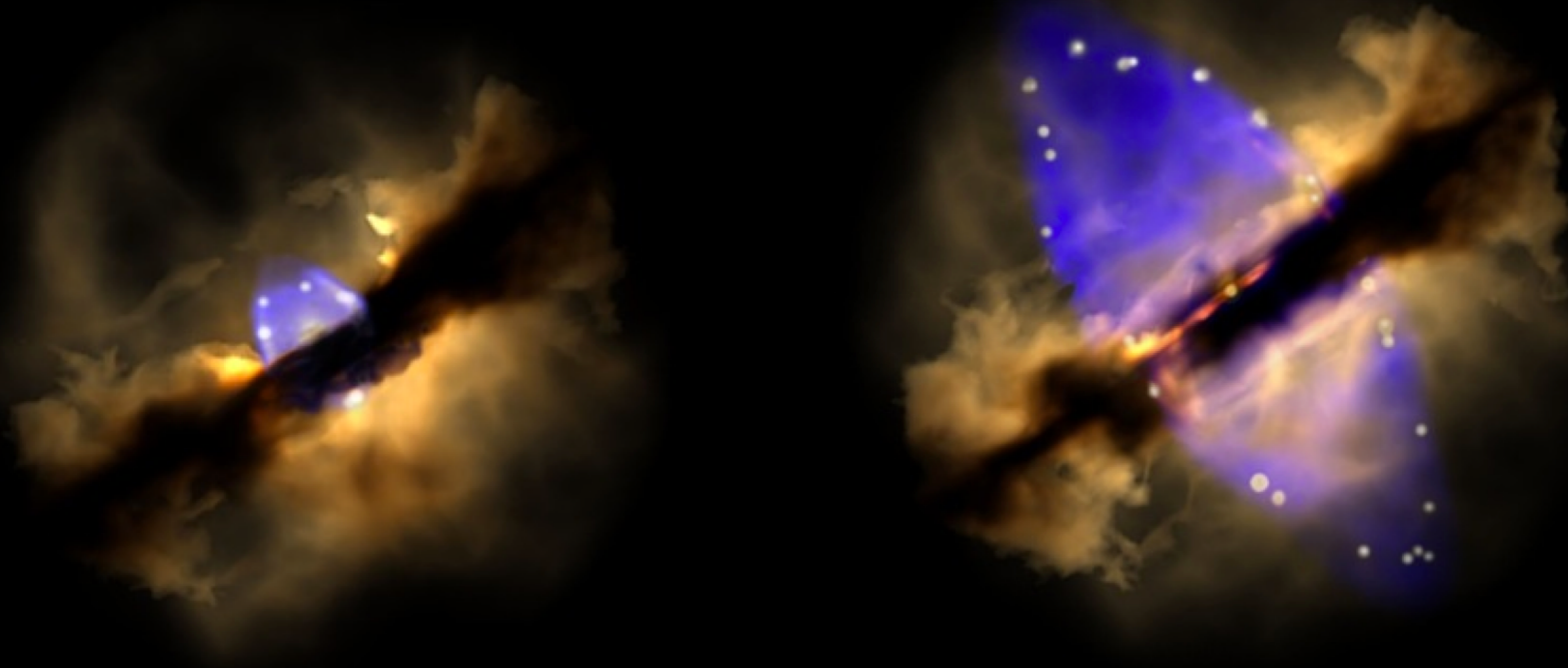


Recent highlights



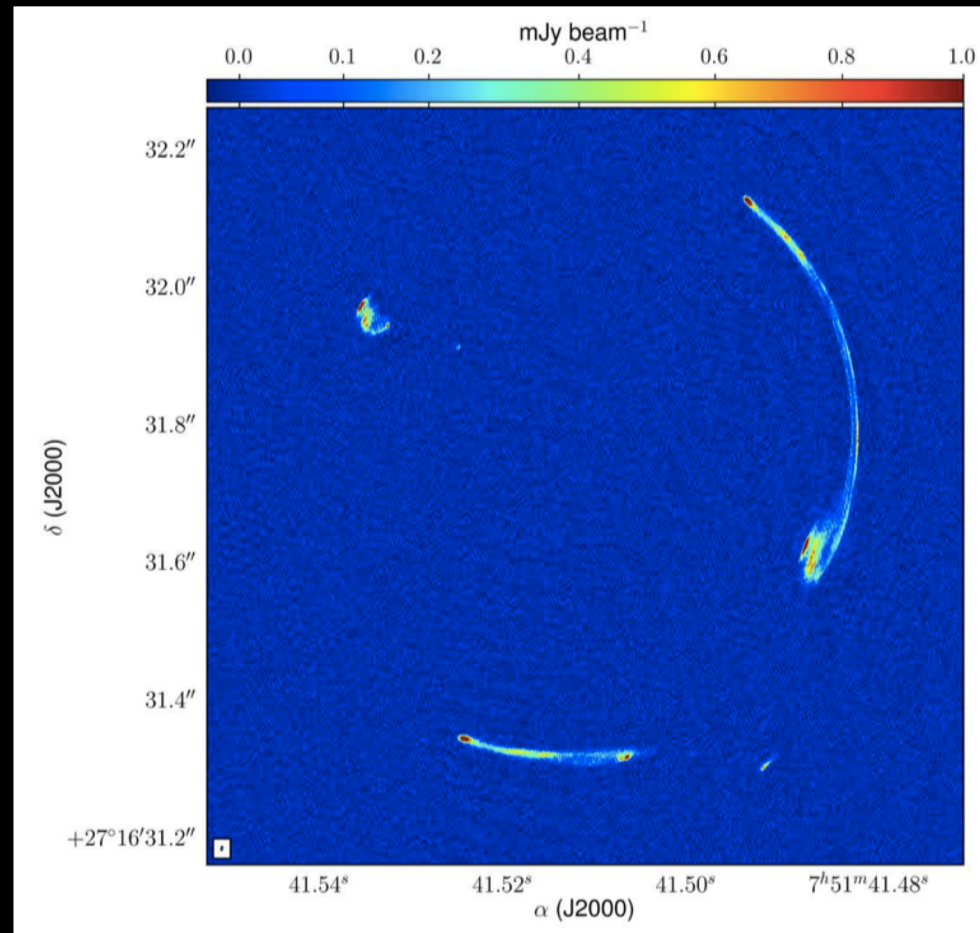
Schulz+ 2018, Morganti+ 2018

Recent highlights



Carrasco-González+ 2015

Recent highlights

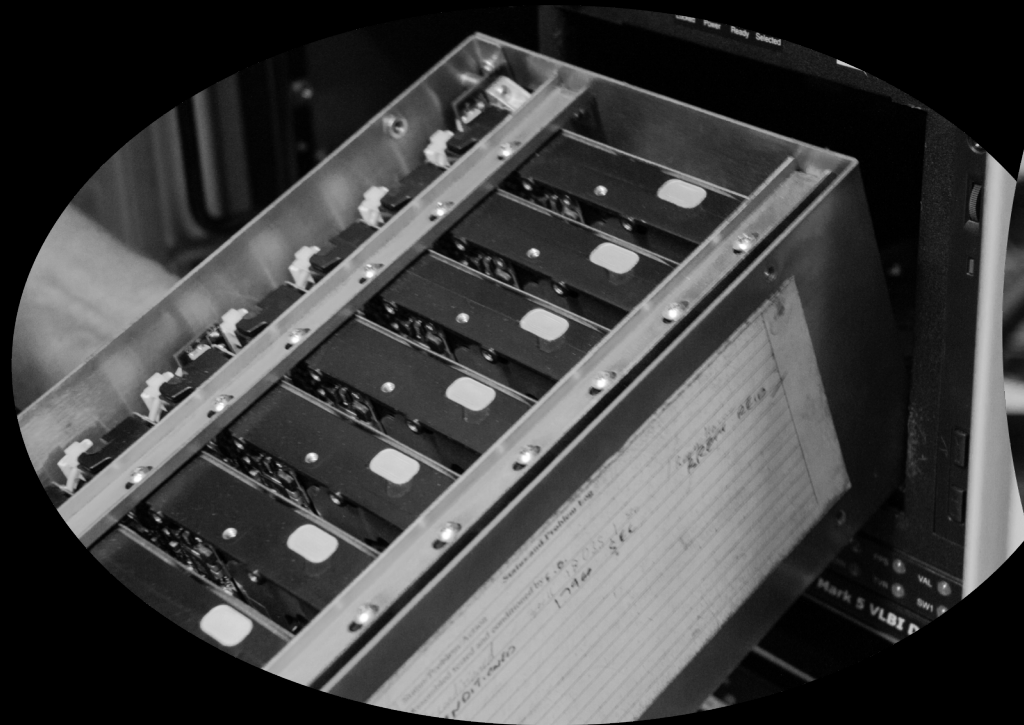


Spingola+ 2018

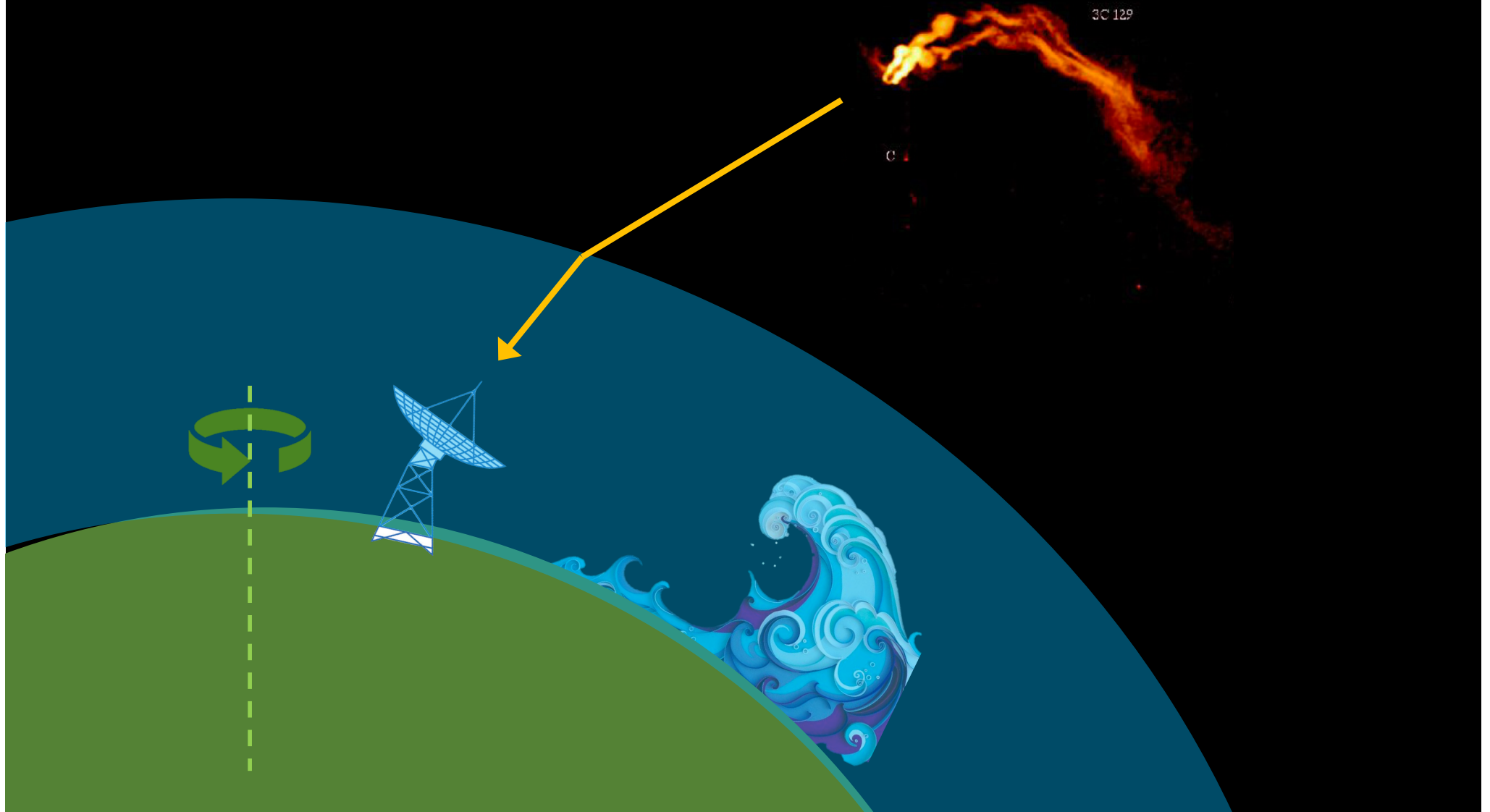
VLBI specifics



Data acquisition



Correlator model



Inspection



Parallactic angle & mount type



Polarization

- Circular polarization back-end
- Linear polarization back-end



Calibration

Amplitude

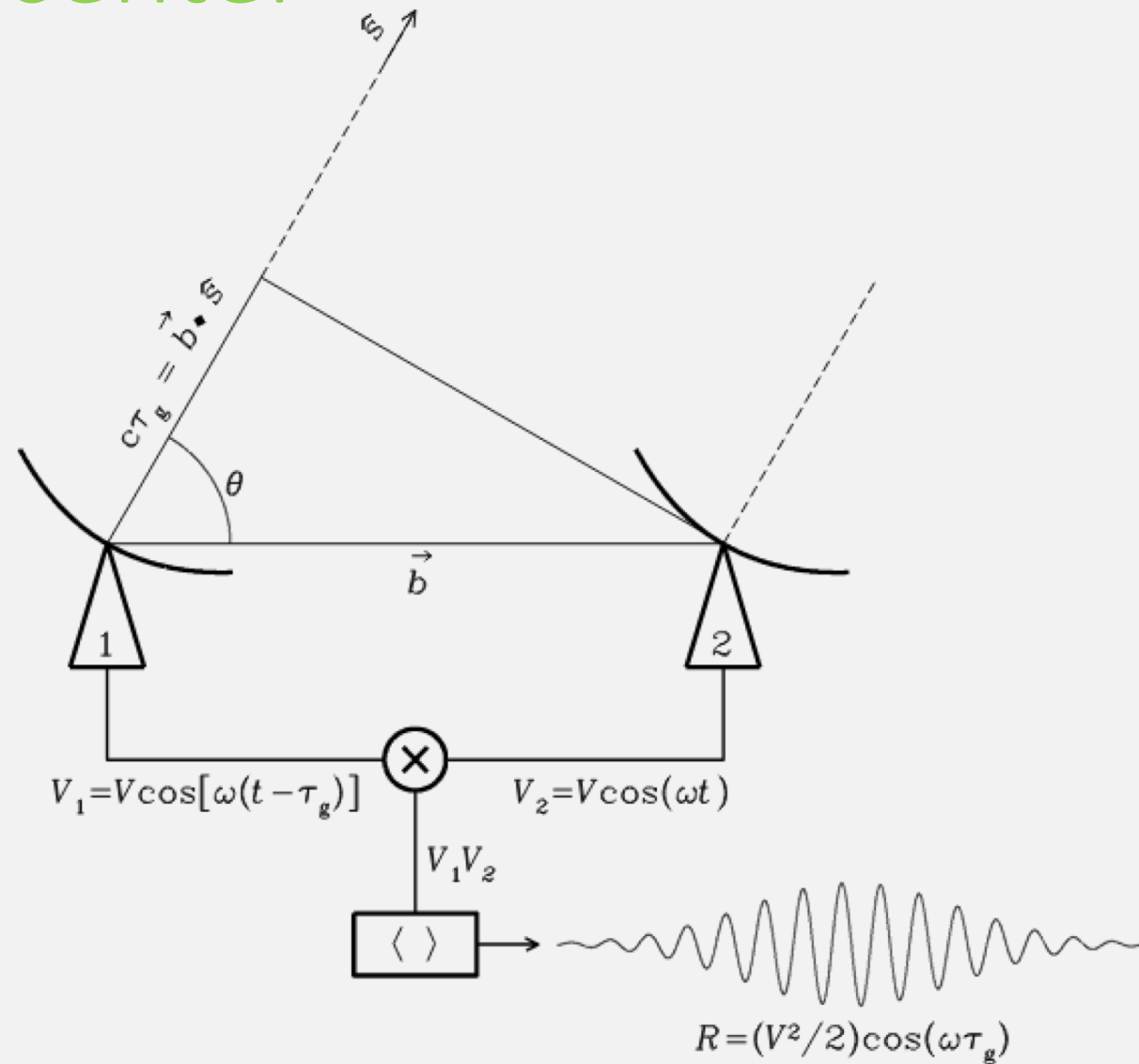
- System temperature (T_{sys})
- Gain curve

Residual phase errors after correlation

- Clock
- Earth model and telescope positions
- Atmosphere



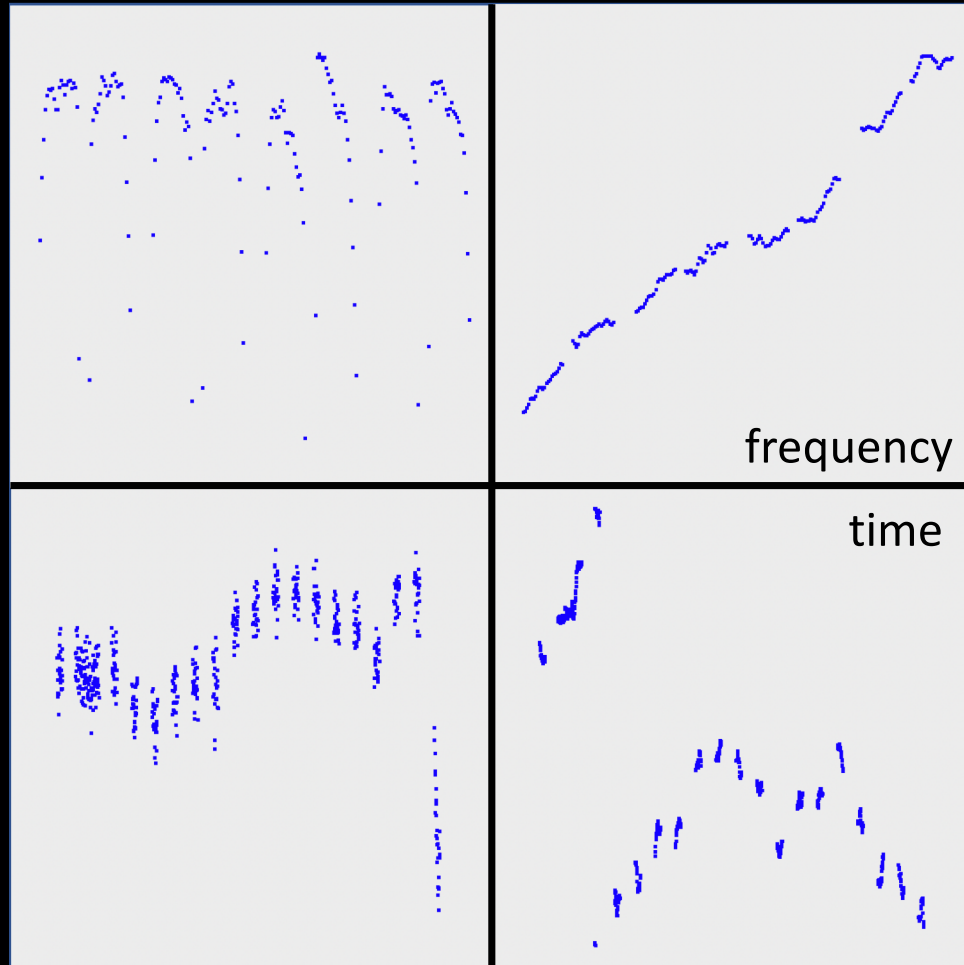
Phase center



Calibration

amplitude

phase

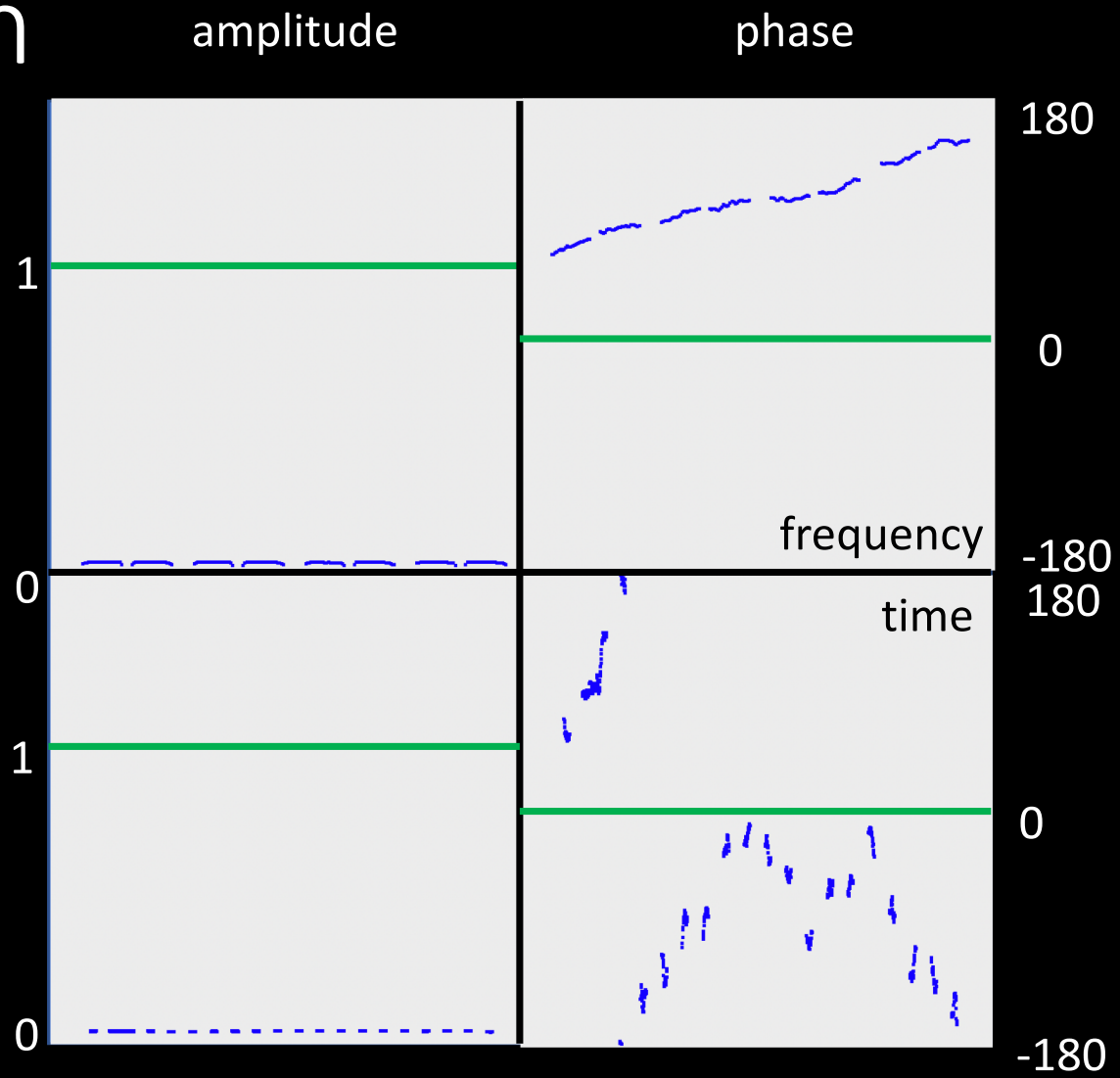


frequency

time

One baseline, one polarization

Calibration



System temperature

Convert correlator units to flux scale:

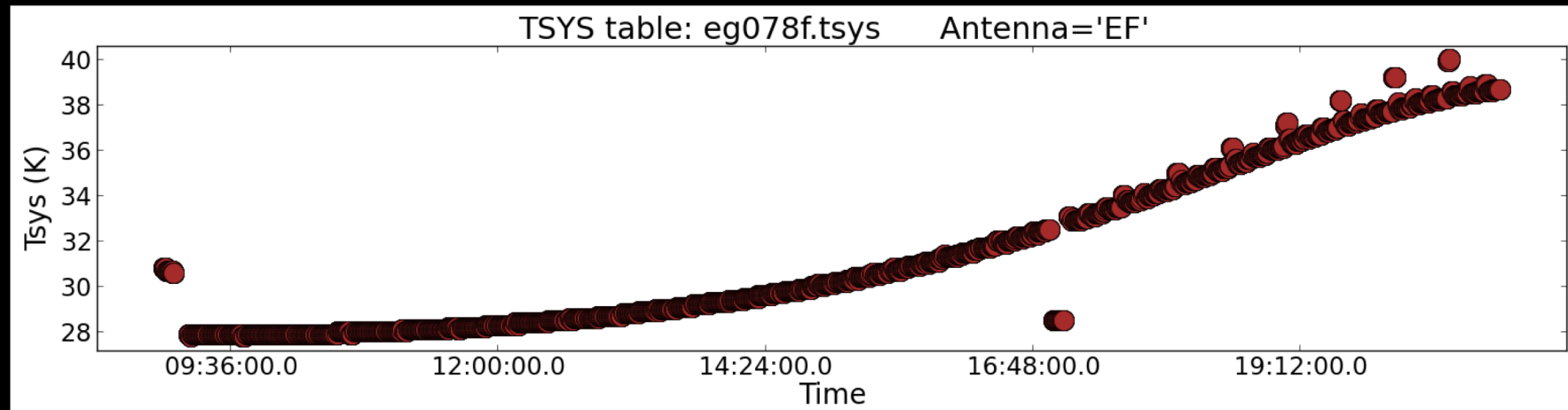
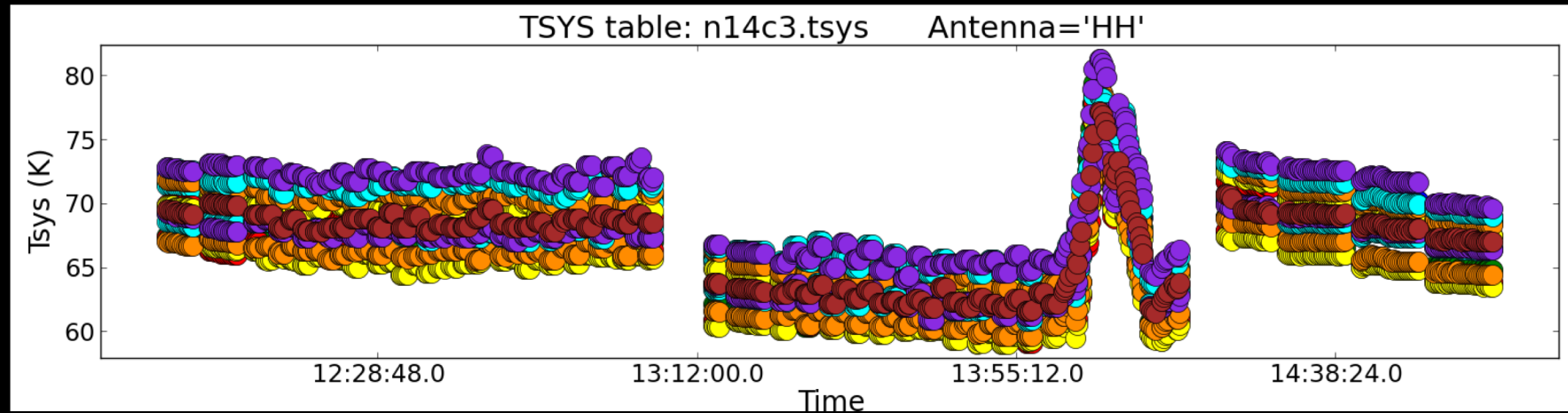
System Equivalent Flux Density

$$\text{SEFD [Jy]} = \frac{2k_B T_{\text{sys}} [K]}{\eta_A A_{\text{eff}}}$$

η_A : efficiency

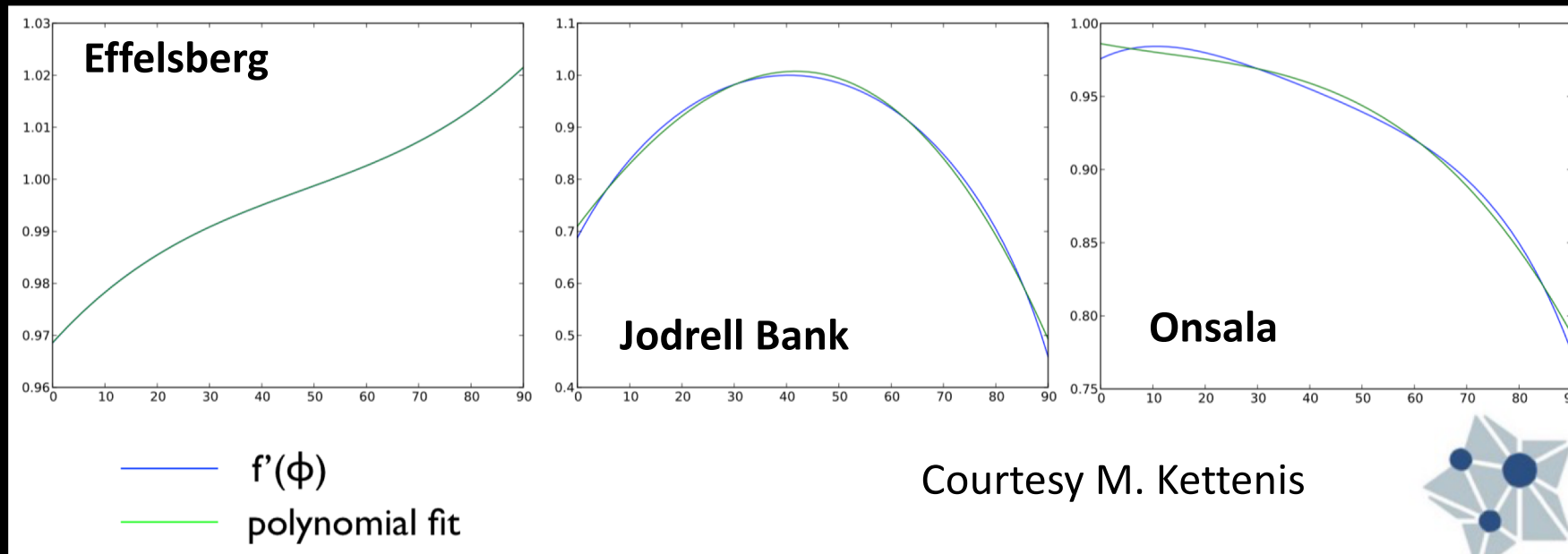
A_{eff} : effective antenna area

System temperature



Gain curves

Gain



Calibration

- Amplitude: T_{sys} and gain curve

- Phase

- Delay

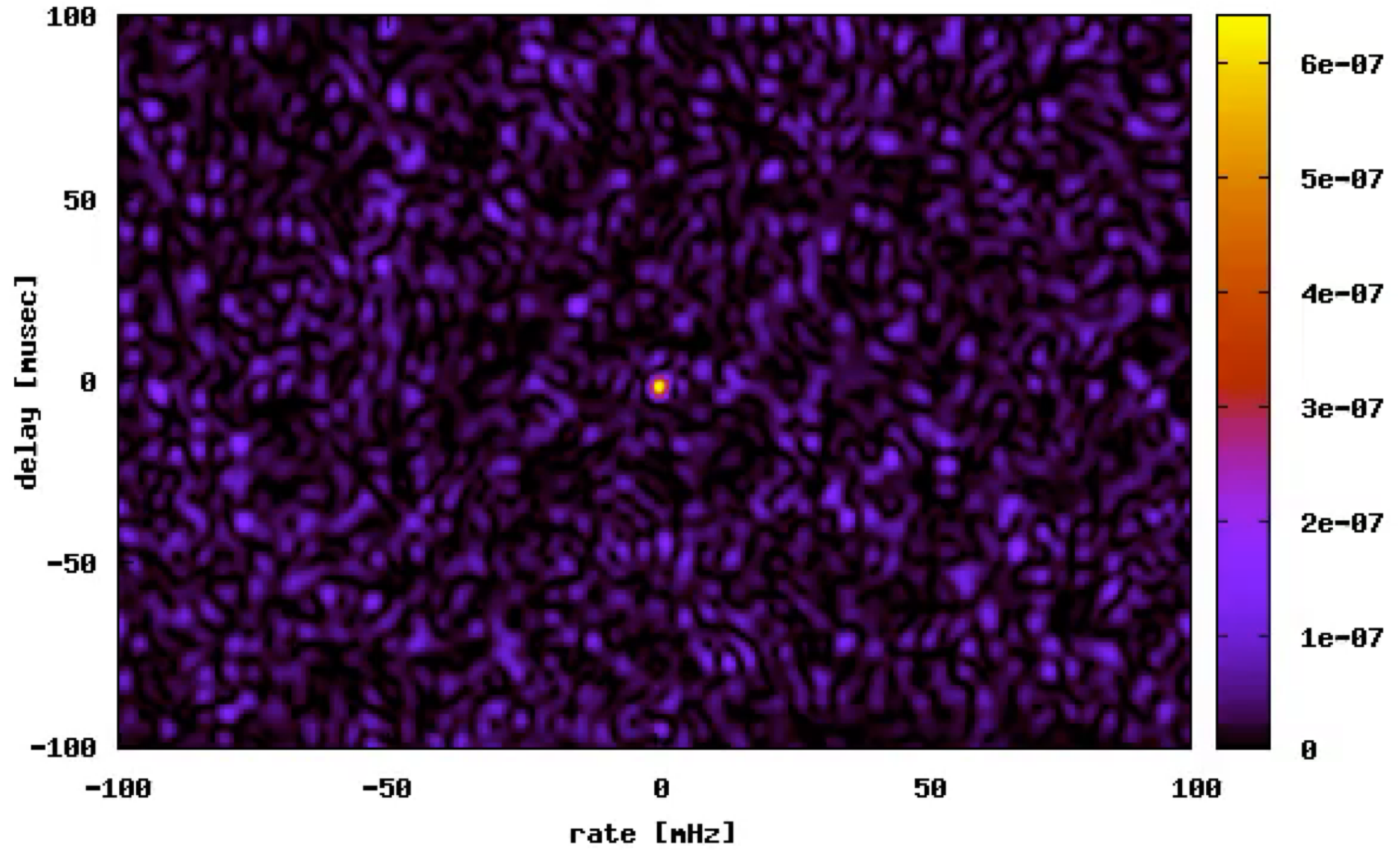
- Rate

$$\phi_{t,\nu} \approx \phi_0 + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu} \Delta \nu + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \Delta t$$

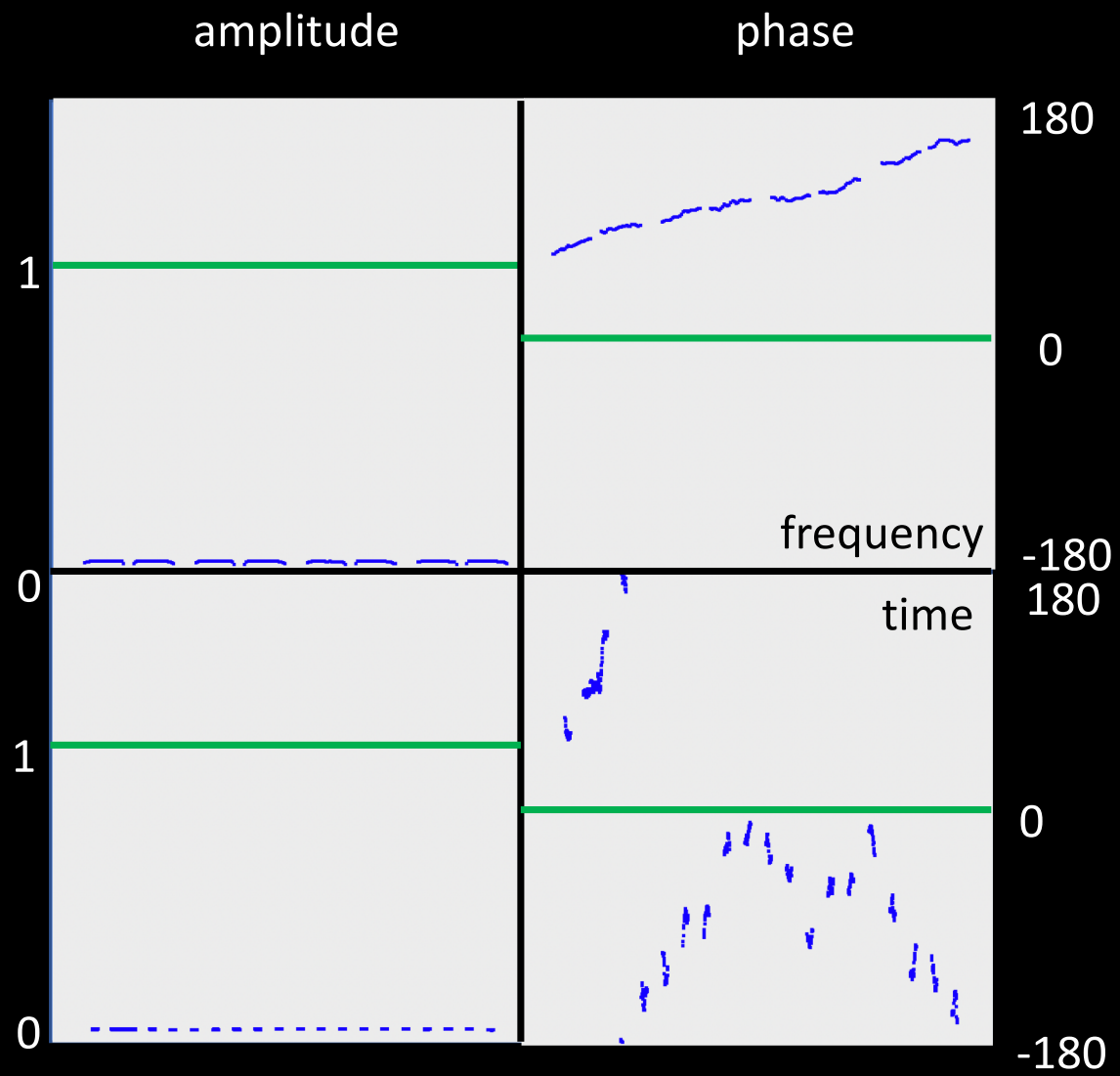
- Higher order terms: dispersive delay, acceleration

DE601-RS106

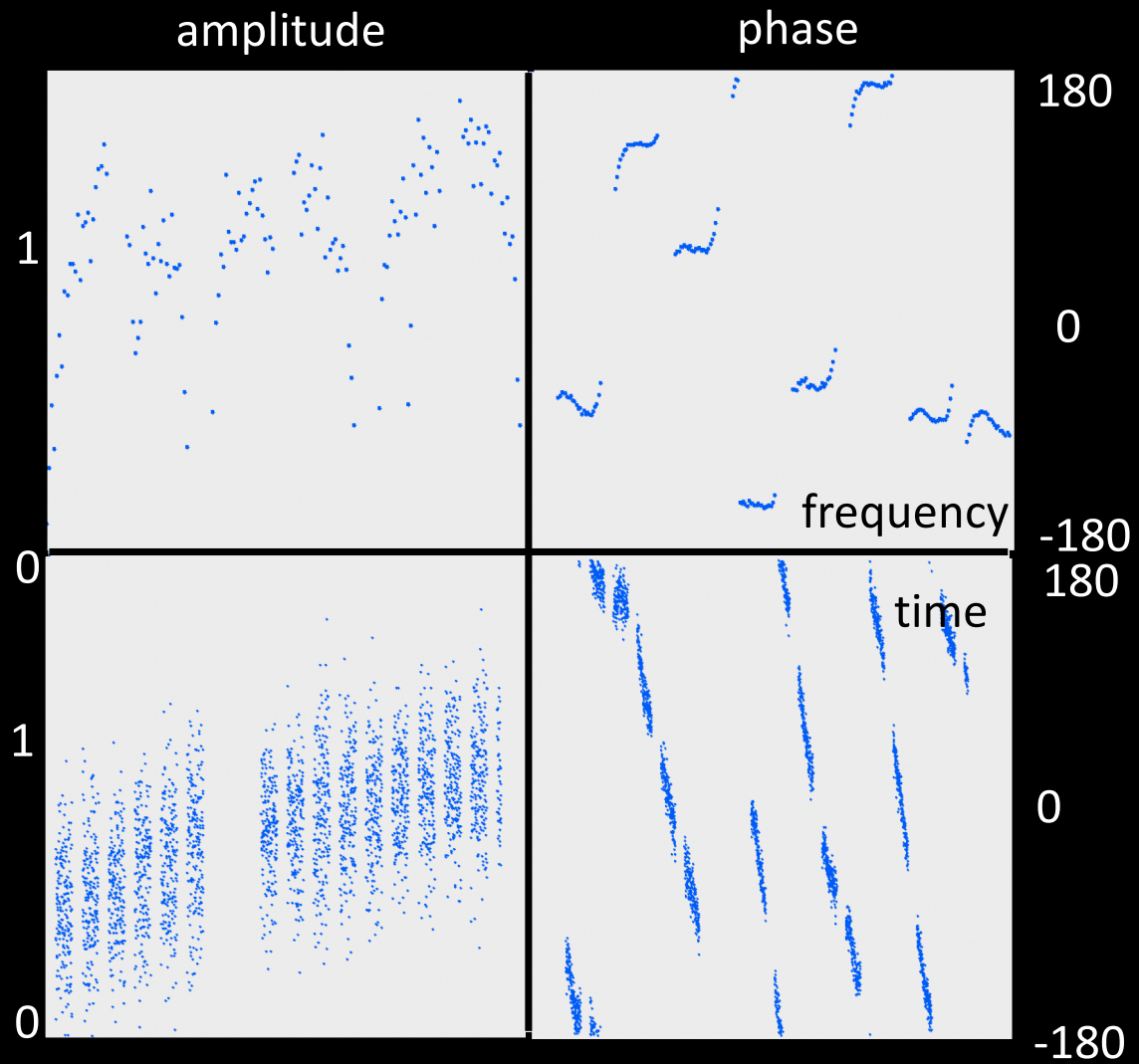
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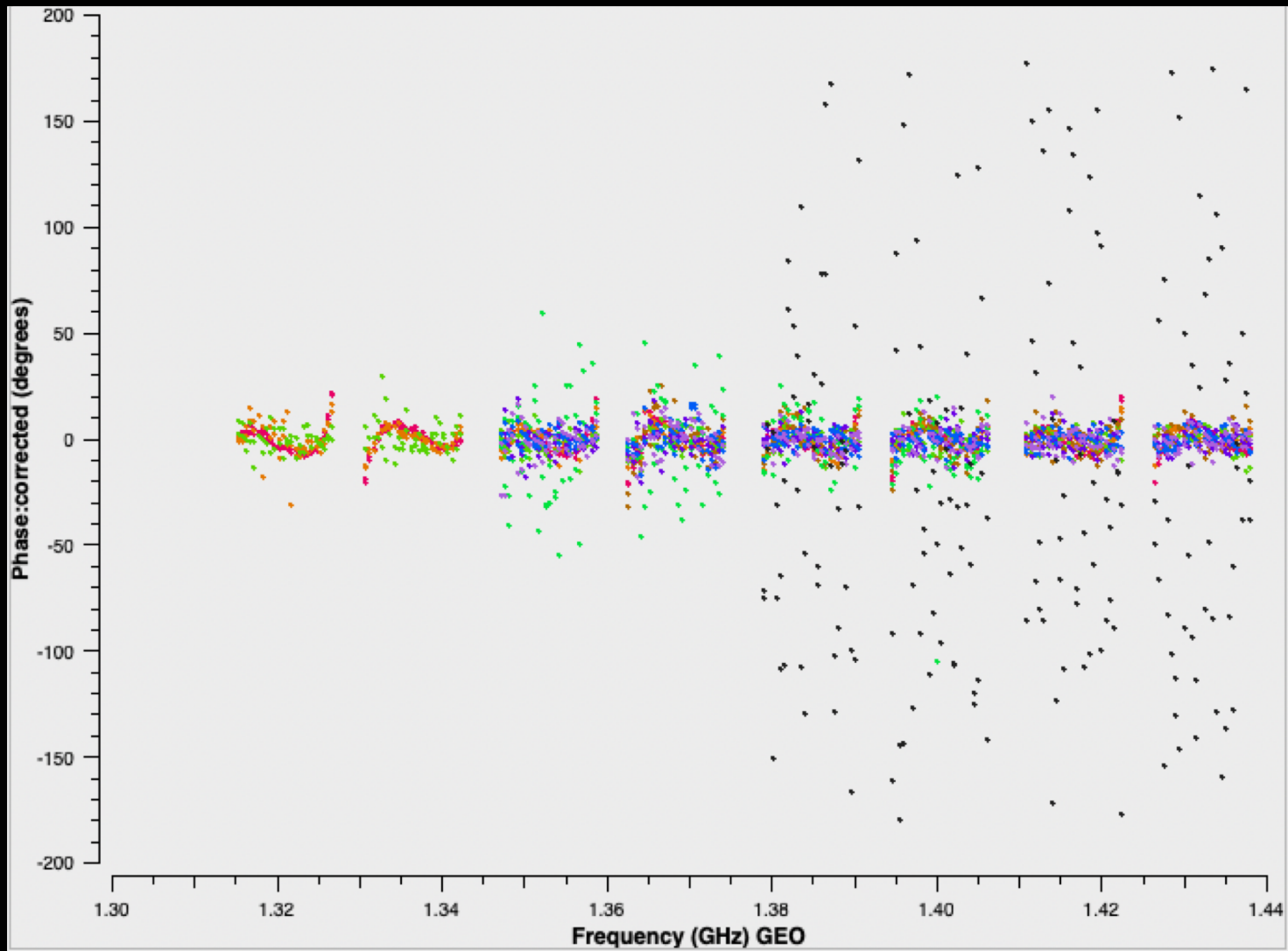
Fringe fit



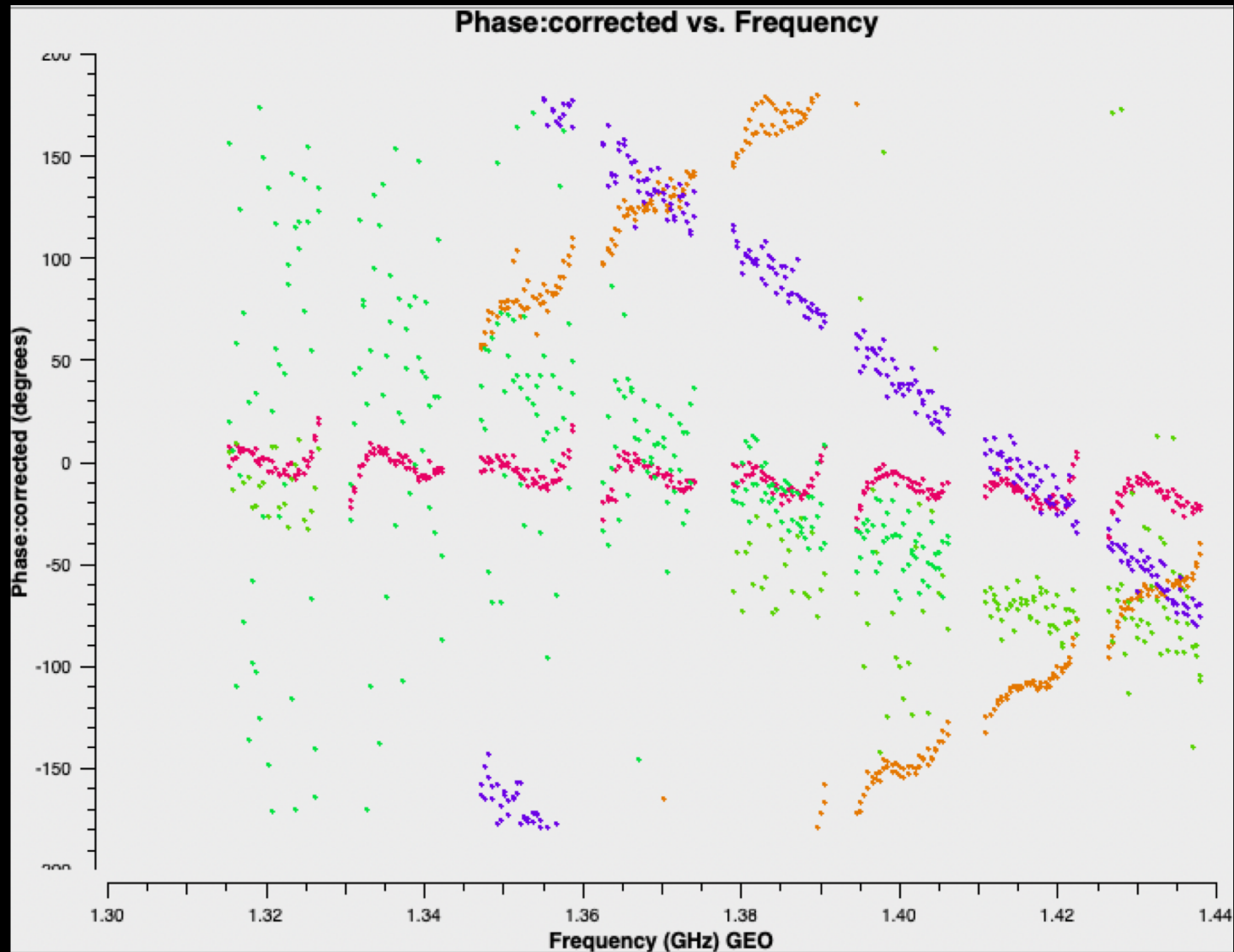
Fringe fit



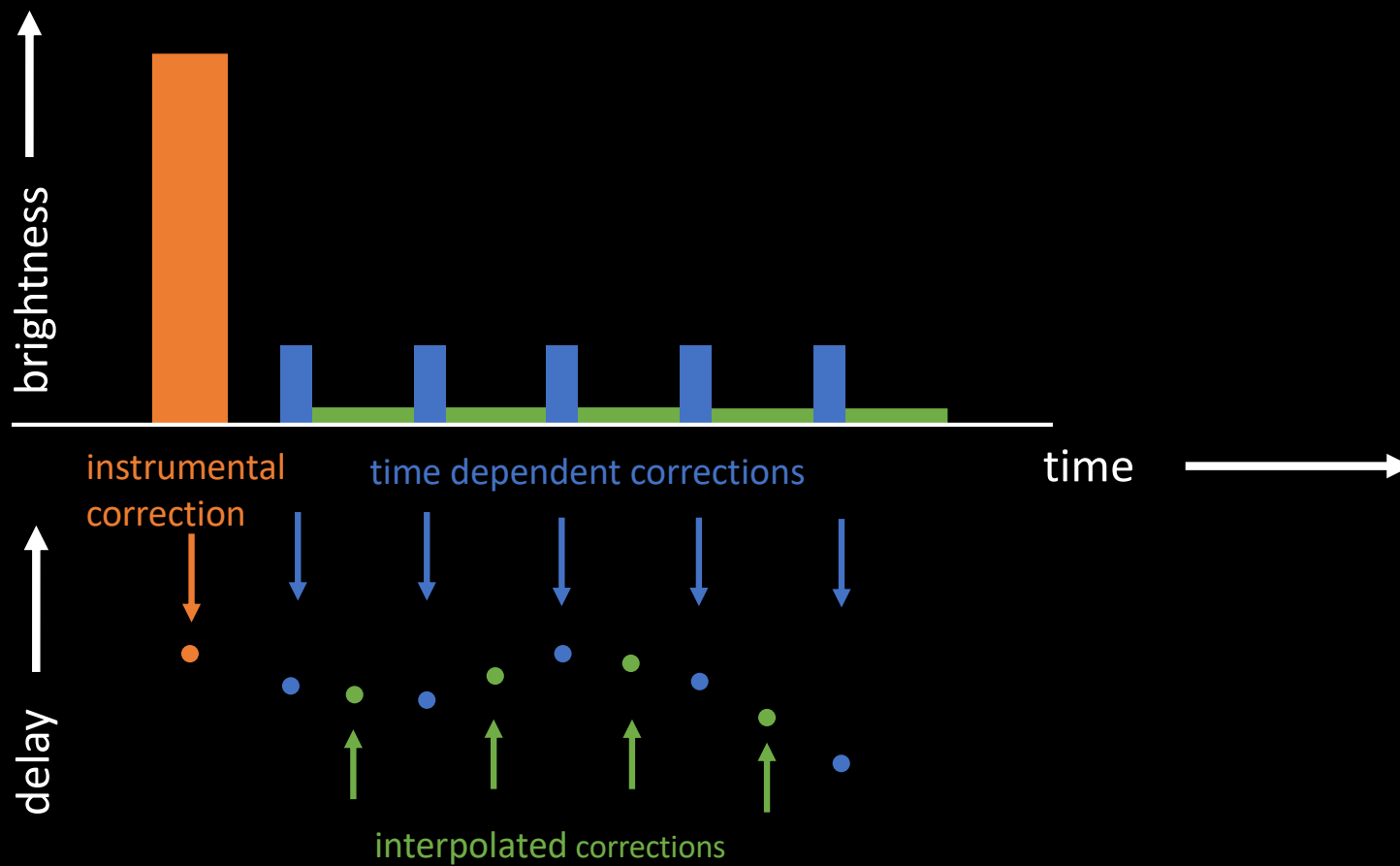
Fringe fit



Fringe fit



Phase referencing



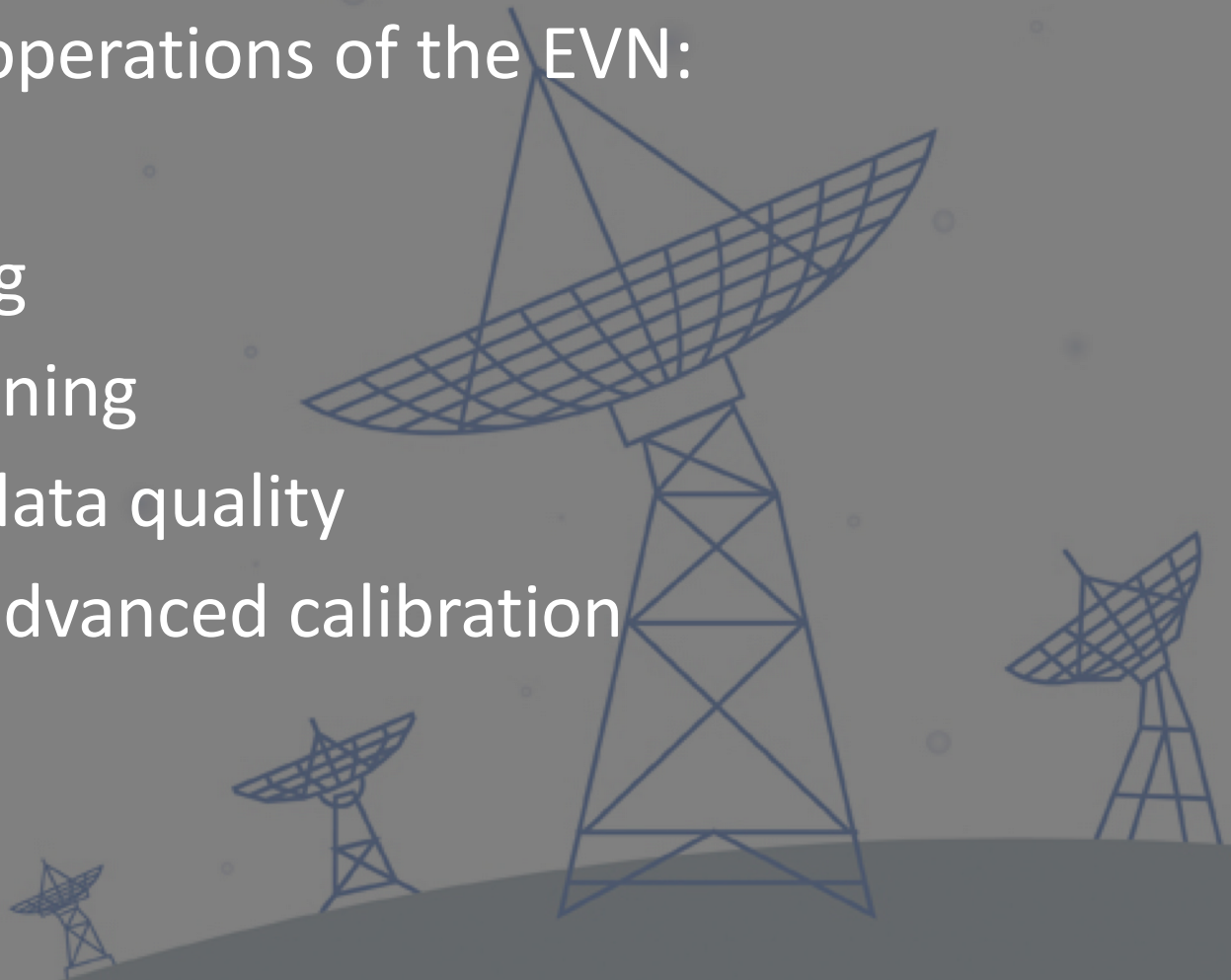
Left to do

- Bandpass calibration
- Imaging
- Self-calibration

Workings of the EVN

JIVE supports the operations of the EVN:

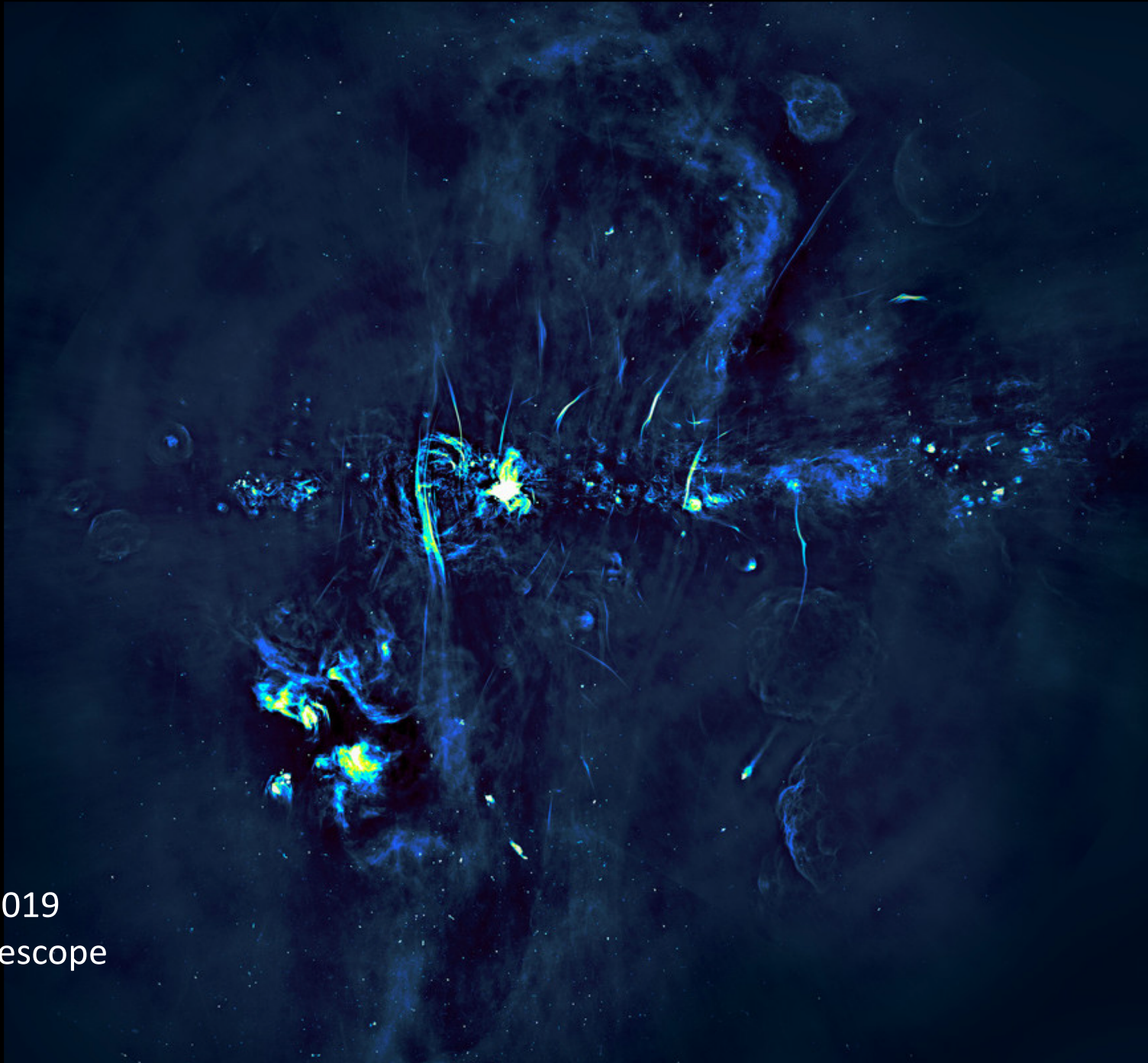
- Archive
- Proposal handling
- Observation planning
- Correlation and data quality
- Assistance with advanced calibration



Software development

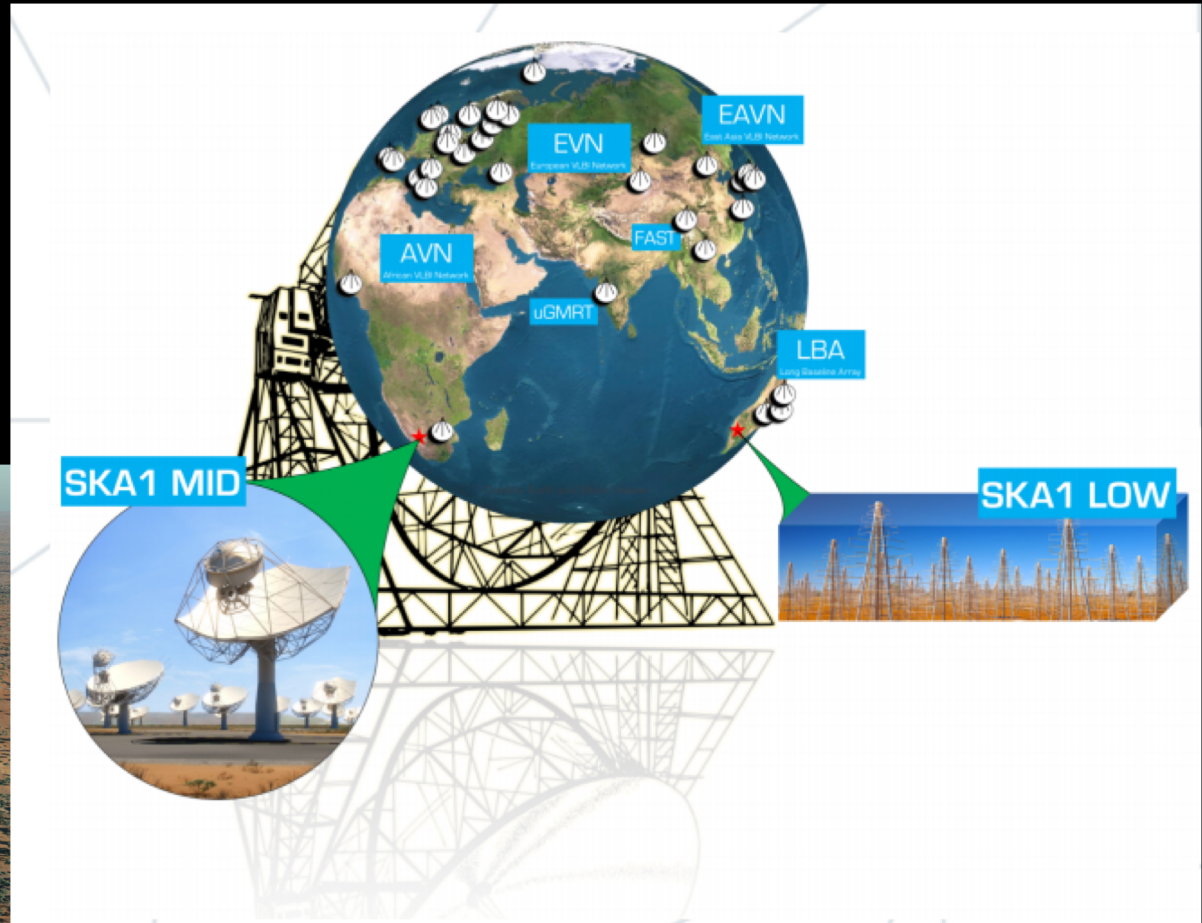
- CASA now ready for VLBI
- Pipeline development:
 - ALMA
 - VLA
 - EHT
 - [rPicard](#)
 - (VLBA and EVN)





Heywood+ 2019
MeerKAT telescope

Square Kilometre Array



Next: try for yourself