



LabEx **UnivEarthS**



# LOFAR

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with inputs from  
M. Wise, P. Zarka







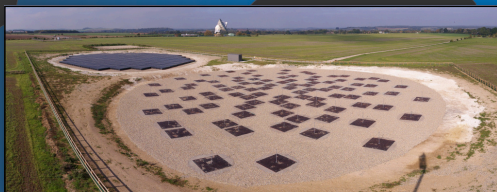
# OUTLINE

- The International LOFAR Telescope: **the ILT** and associated science.
- **LOFAR** in France and its coming extension **NenuFAR**
- Perspectives and technical developments in France
- Conclusions



# THE INTERNATIONAL LOFAR TELESCOPE

Europe-wide radio interferometry array @ 10-270 MHz  
Resolution: 2 arcmin - 0.3 arcsec



Chilbolton



Onsala



2010-2012: Commissioning phase  
Dec. 2012: Cycle 0 observing cycle  
Sep. 2013: Correlator upgrade  
Dec. 2013: Start Cycle 1 cycle  
Mars. 2014: Cycle 2 call for prop.,  
May 2014: Start Cycle 2 cycle

- 44 operational stations completed
- 36 NL stations, 8 international stations
- 4 new stations funded in:  
Germany (1), Poland (3),
- Proposed stations: Ireland (1),  
Italy (1), Finland (1), NL (2+)

Jülich

Effelsberg



Potsdam

Poland funded

Tautenburg



Unterweilenbach

Nançay





# LOFAR SCIENCE DRIVERS

- **Key Science Projects**

- Epoch of Reionization
- **Transients and Pulsars: PNHE**
- High Energy Cosmic Rays: PNHE and see talks on CODALEMA and AERA
- **Surveys and the Distant Universe: PNHE**
- Cosmic Magnetism: PNHE
- Solar Physics and Space Weather: PNHE
- Large fraction of time to Key Science Projects, 10-20% open skies. KSPs have reserved access time in exchange for contributing software, expertise, commissioning, etc.
- KSP membership not limited to member states, expertise-based. Still open to contributions



# MULTI-FREQUENCY SNAPSHOT SKY SURVEY = MSSS

Project Leader: George Heald

## MSSS-LBA



Frequency: 30-75 MHz (8 x 2 MHz bands)

**Resolution:**  $\leq 100$  arcsec

**Sensitivity:**  $\leq 15$  mJy/beam

Area: 20,000 square degrees

**Number of Fields: 660**

## MSSS-HBA



Frequency: 115-180 MHz (8 x 2 MHz bands)

**Resolution:**  $\leq 120$  arcsec

**Sensitivity:**  $\leq 5$  mJy/beam

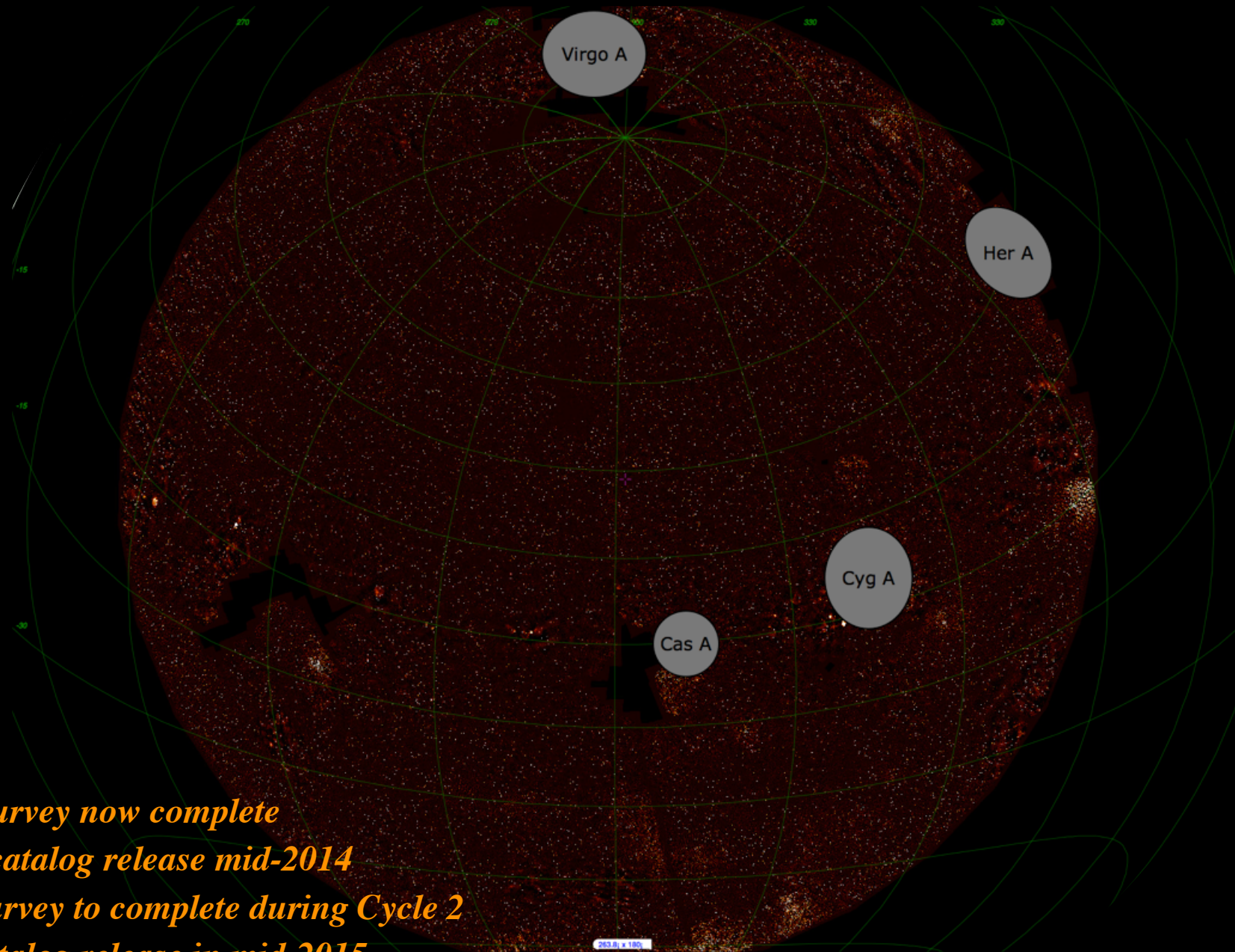
Area: 20,000 square degrees

**Number of Fields: 3616**

Goals: Obtain broadband sky model, test LOFAR operations



# MULTIFREQUENCY SNAPSHOT SKY SURVEY



*HBA Survey now complete*

*Initial catalog release mid-2014*

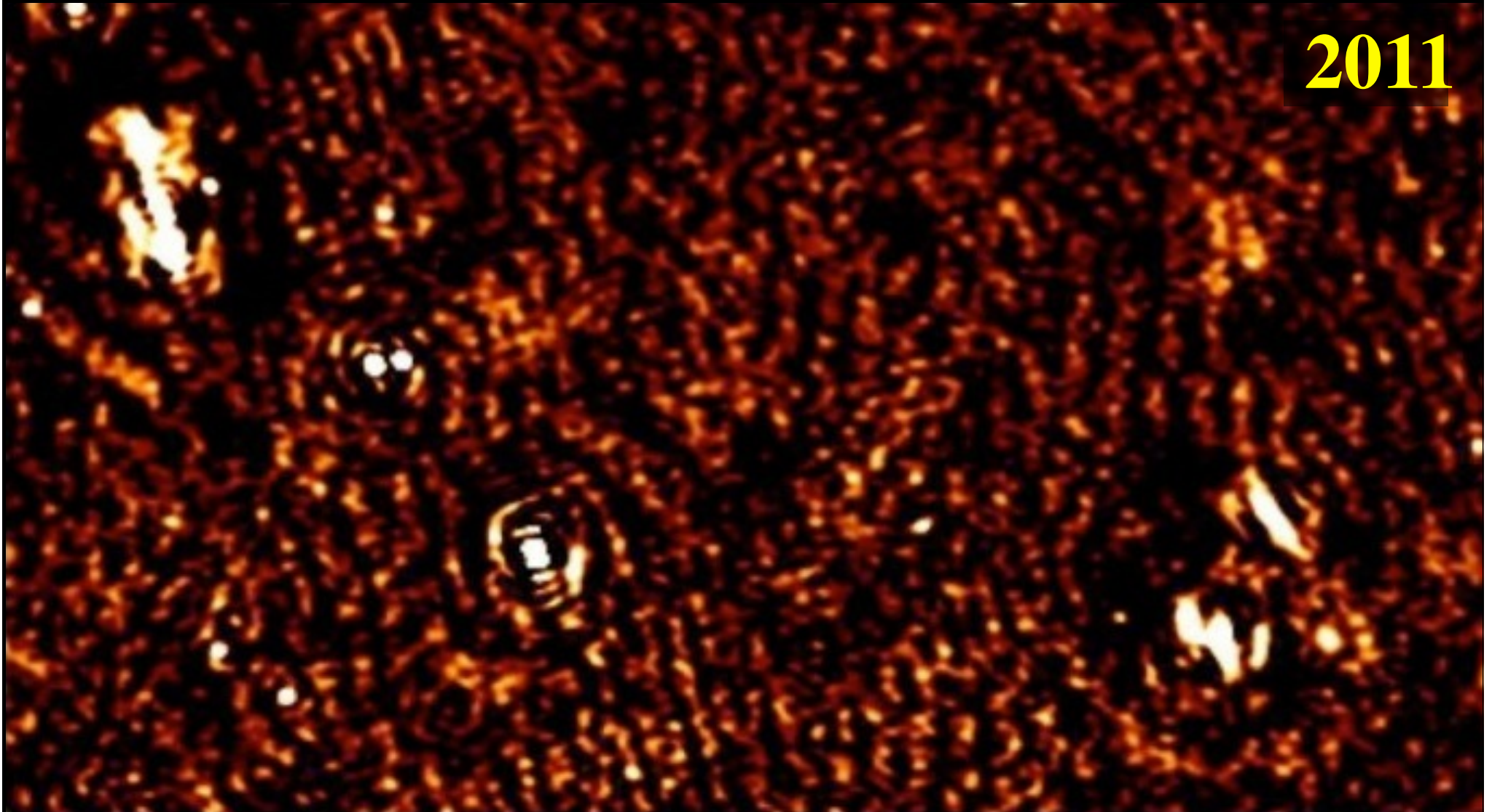
*LBA Survey to complete during Cycle 2*

*LBA catalog release in mid-2015*

***MSSS HBA Mosaic***



**NCP field  $\approx 180 \mu\text{Jy} / \text{beam}$**  *(image courtesy S. Yatawatta)*





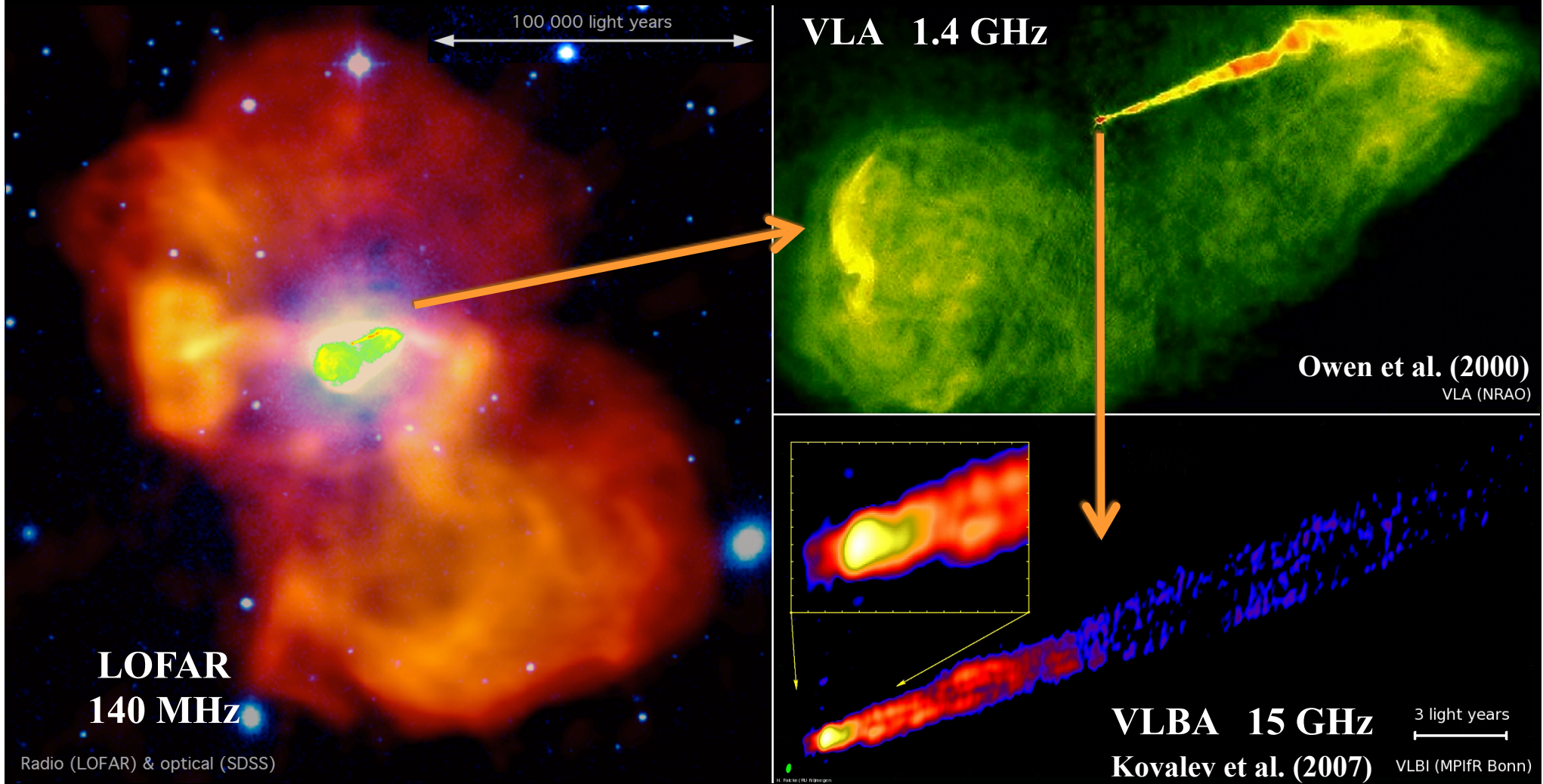
**NCP field  $\approx 30 \mu\text{Jy} / \text{beam}$**  *(image courtesy S. Yatawatta)*

**2013**





# M87 at Low Frequencies



*Need extra pressure in the bubbles (protons, non-equip.) ...*



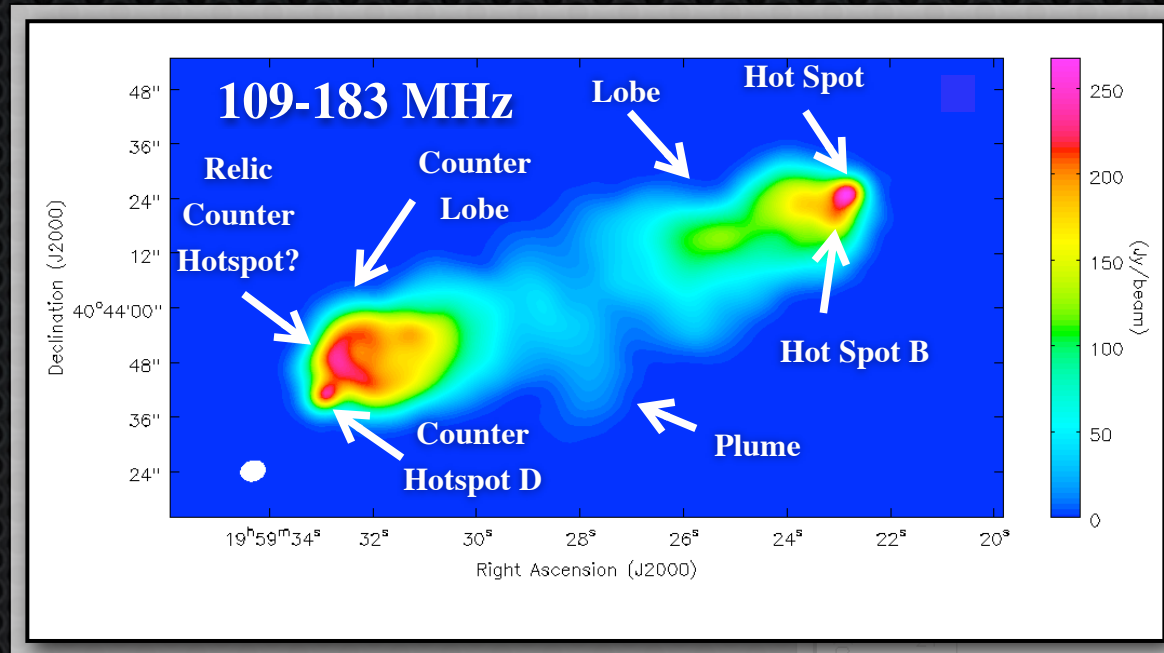
# Cygnus A in the Low-Frequency Radio

*Spectral aging analysis consistent with higher frequency (Carilli et al. 1991)*

*No evidence for extended diffuse emission beyond shock (yet!)*

*No diffusion of plasma to large radii*

*Spectral index map*



McKean et al. (2014)

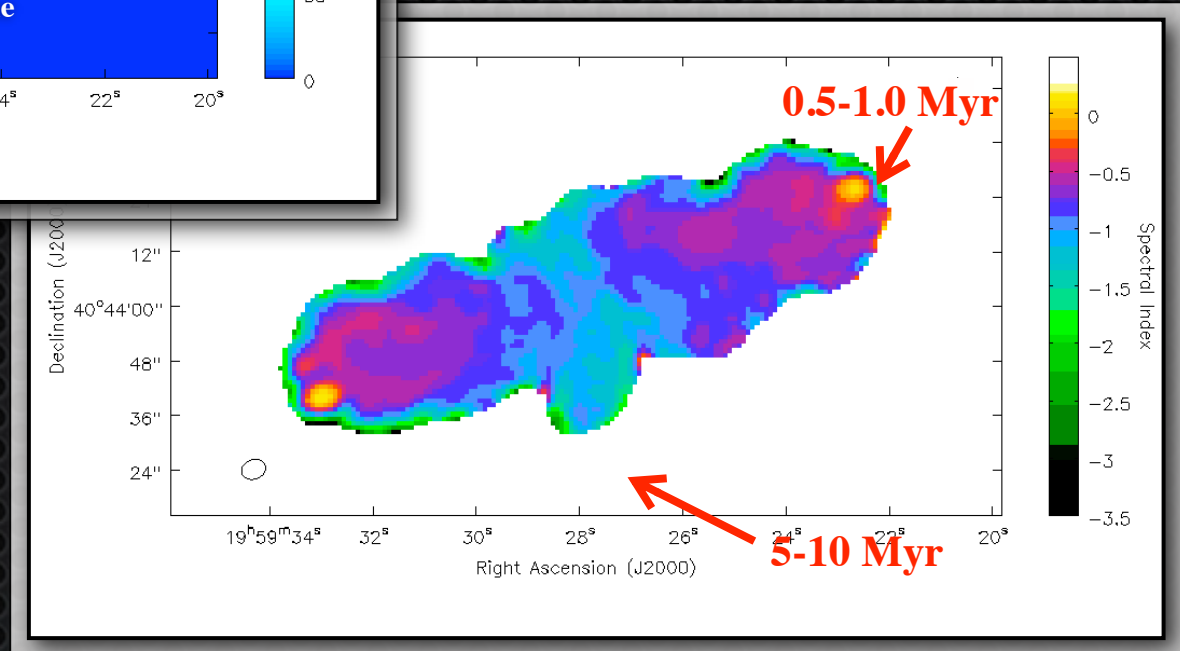
*LOFAR HBA*

*6 hr / 109 - 183 MHz / 28 MHz*

*$\sigma \sim 43$  mJy / DR  $\sim 5000$*

*NL baselines only*

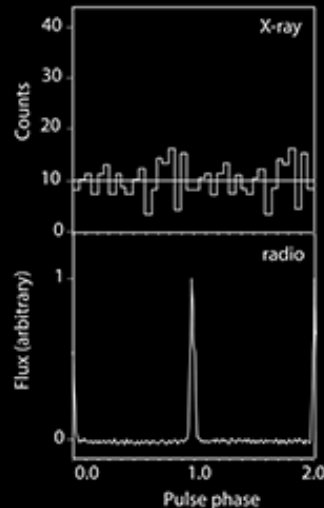
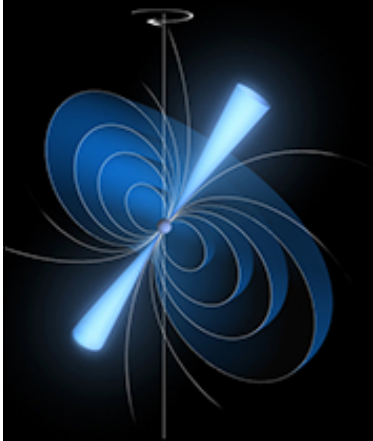
*3.8 x 2.7 arcsec beam*





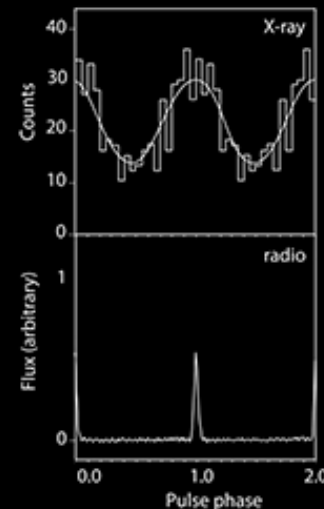
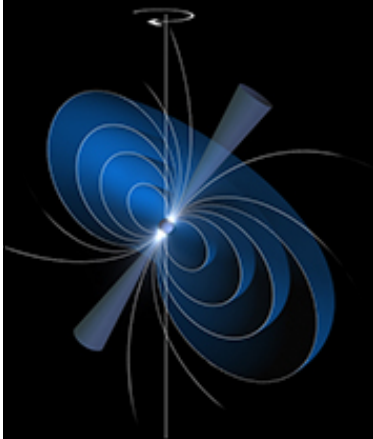
# JOINT X-RAY AND RADIO PULSAR MONITORING

PSR B1931+24



*X-ray dim*

*Radio bright*

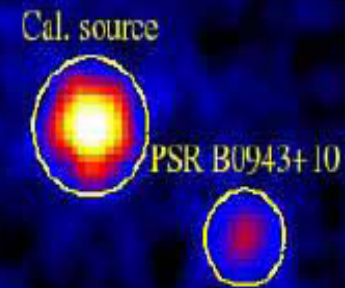


*X-ray bright*

*Radio dim*

XMM EPIC 1-2 keV

*Simultaneous monitoring of transitions between bright and quiet states*



6 x 6 hrs with XMM, LOFAR, GMRT

(Hermsen et al., Science 2013)



The background of the slide is a solid, vibrant red color with a visible, slightly grainy texture, resembling a piece of paper or a painted surface. The red area is framed by a thin white border.

# LOFAR IN FRANCE AND ORIGINAL FRENCH CONTRIBUTIONS



# A LOFAR STATION IN NANÇAY



Integrated in ILT  
or stand alone mode

LBA

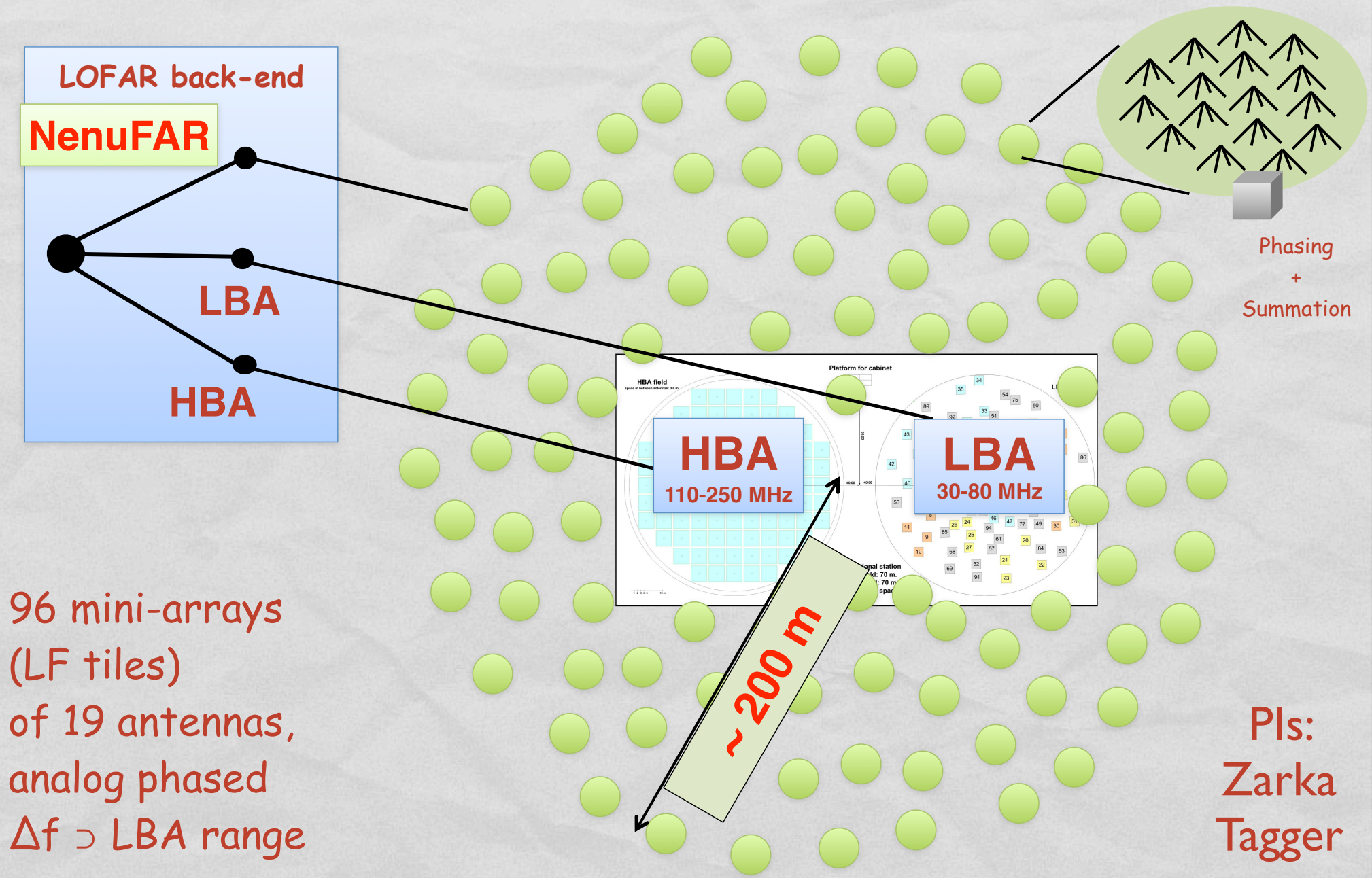
HBA

Each array = a set of  
96 antennas

Slides: Courtesy P. Zarka

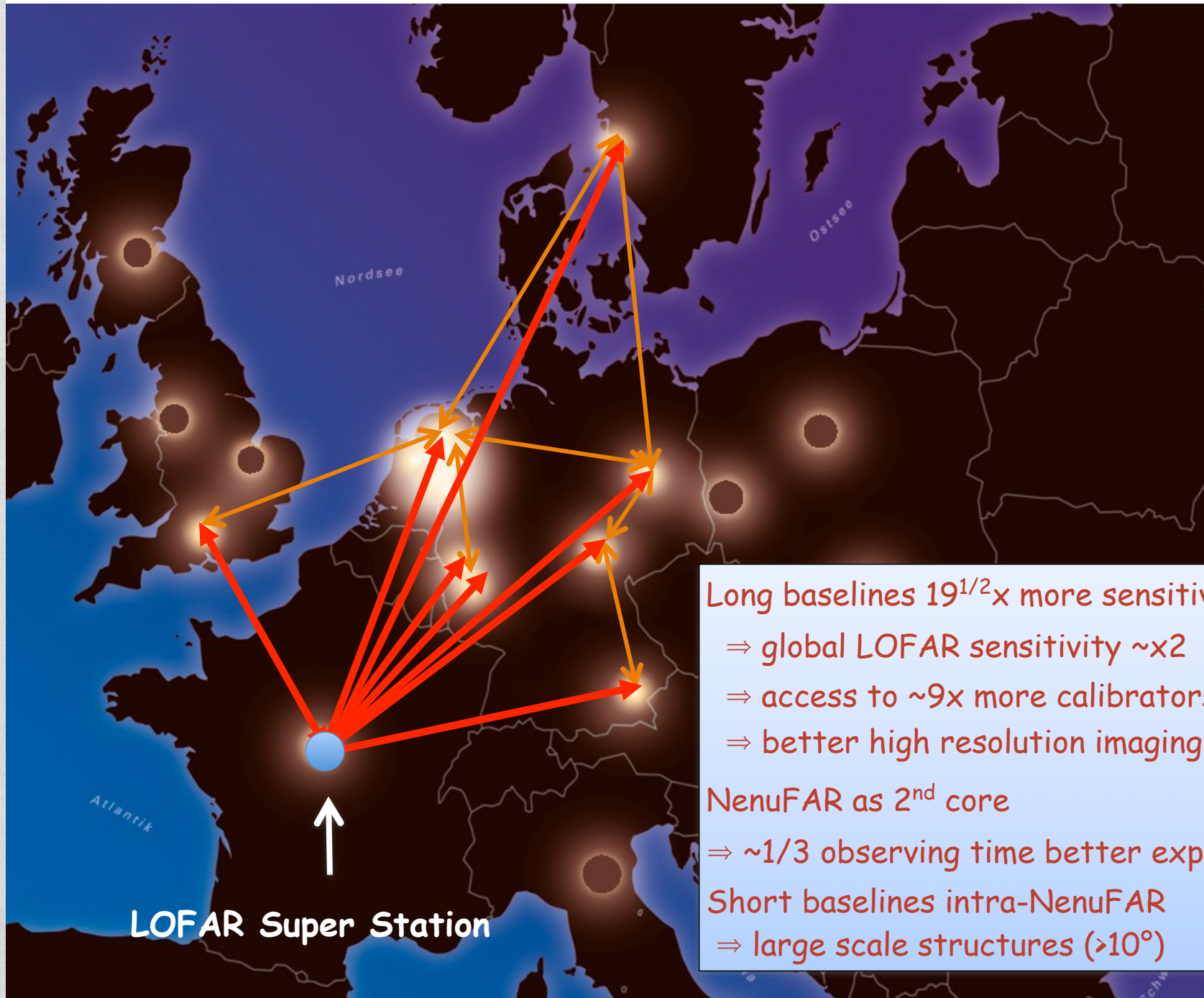


# The NenuFAR concept : giant local phased array + interferometer





# What NenuFAR will bring ?



Long baselines  $19^{1/2} \times$  more sensitive

⇒ global LOFAR sensitivity  $\sim \times 2$

⇒ access to  $\sim 9 \times$  more calibrators

⇒ better high resolution imaging

NenuFAR as 2<sup>nd</sup> core

⇒  $\sim 1/3$  observing time better exploited

Short baselines intra-NenuFAR

⇒ large scale structures ( $> 10^\circ$ )



# TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NENUFAR

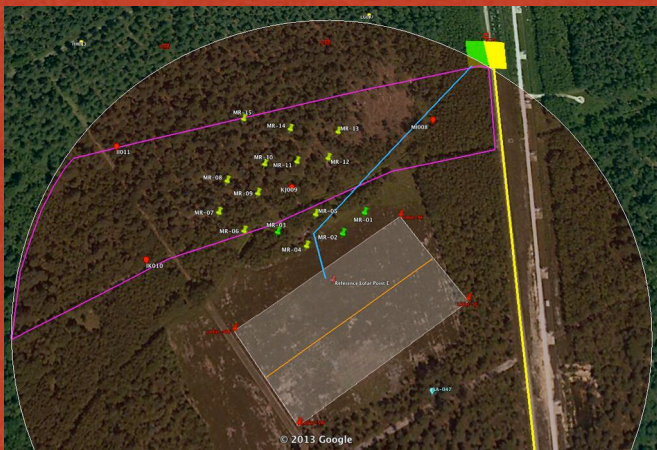
- Giant phased array LOFAR-compatible
- 1824 antennas : 96 mini-arrays of 19 antennas each
- Diameter  $\sim 400$  m. Collective area  $\sim 62\,000$  m<sup>2</sup> @ 30 MHz ( $\propto \lambda^2$ )
- Frequency range = 10-85 MHz ( $\lambda=3.5$ -30m). **SKA-Low pathfinder**
- Broad FoV ( $8^\circ$ - $60^\circ$ ), pointing  $-23^\circ \rightarrow +90^\circ$
- Angular Resolution  $\sim 1^\circ$  (Standalone) -  $0.1''$  (LSS)
- Time Resolutions  $\ll 1$  msec  $\times$  1 kHz (TBD), Full polarization (4 Stokes)
- Sensitivity  $< 10$  mJy ( $10^{-28}$  Wm<sup>-2</sup>Hz<sup>-1</sup>) [+confusion]
- **Privileged access for french community, incl. PNHE**



# NENUFAR STATUS

<http://nenufar.obs-nancay.fr/>

- Construction cost : ~4.5 M€. Low operation cost
- $\geq 1$  M€ secured in 2013 ; 0.5 - 1 M€ expected in 2014 ...
- Phase I (NenuFAR-I) received green light from OP/OSUC/UO (15/11/2013) → construction or  $\geq 15$  mini-arrays started, operational in  $\sim 1$  year

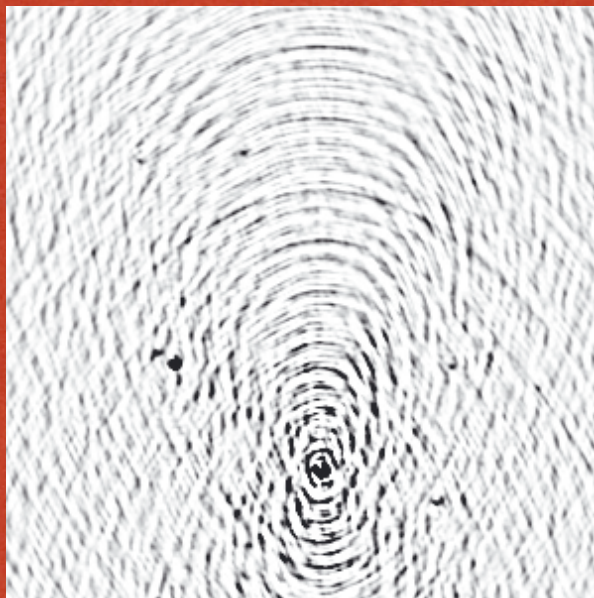


Name	Antennas	Eff. area	Freq. range	Ang. Res.	N beams	Polar.
NDA	144 circ. dipoles	2400 m <sup>2</sup> (*)	10-100 MHz	7.5° (*)	1 beam	4 Stokes
UTR-2	2040 dipoles	143000 m <sup>2</sup>	8-32 MHz	0.5°	5 beams	1 lin. polar.
VLA	27 dish. x 25 m	~2000 m <sup>2</sup>	73-74.5 MHz	0.5'	1 beam	4 Stokes
LWA (LWA1)	256 X dipoles	~8000 m <sup>2</sup> (*)	10-88 MHz	6° (*)	4 beams x20 MHz	4 Stokes
OLWA	256 X dipoles (→2000)	~8000 m <sup>2</sup> (*) (→ 65000 m <sup>2</sup> )	10(28)-88 MHz	≤5° (*) (→ ≤1°)	Full-sky imaging	4 Stokes
<b>NenuFAR-1</b>	<b>285 X dipoles</b>	<b>~9000 m<sup>2</sup> (*)</b>	<b>10-85 MHz</b>	<b>5° (*)</b>	<b>2 beams</b>	<b>4 Stokes</b>
AARTFAAC-LBA	288 X dipoles	~8000 m <sup>2</sup> (*)	30-80 MHz	2° (*)	All-Sky	4 Stokes
LOFAR-LBA	2688 X dipoles	72000 m <sup>2</sup> (*)	30-80 MHz	2" (*)	8+beams x4 MHz	4 Stokes
<b>NenuFAR standalone</b>	<b>1824 X dipoles</b>	<b>62000 m<sup>2</sup> (*)</b>	<b>15-80 MHz</b>	<b>1.5° (*)</b>	<b>4 beams x65 MHz</b>	<b>4 Stokes</b>
<b>NenuFAR +LOFAR-LBA</b>	<b>4512 X dipoles</b>	<b>134000 m<sup>2</sup> (*)</b>	<b>30-80 MHz</b>	<b>2" (*)</b>	<b>8+beams x4 MHz</b>	<b>4 Stokes</b>
SKA	>3000 dishes +Apert. Array	~10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	0.05 - >10 GHz	<0.1"	many ( ? ) beams	4 Stokes

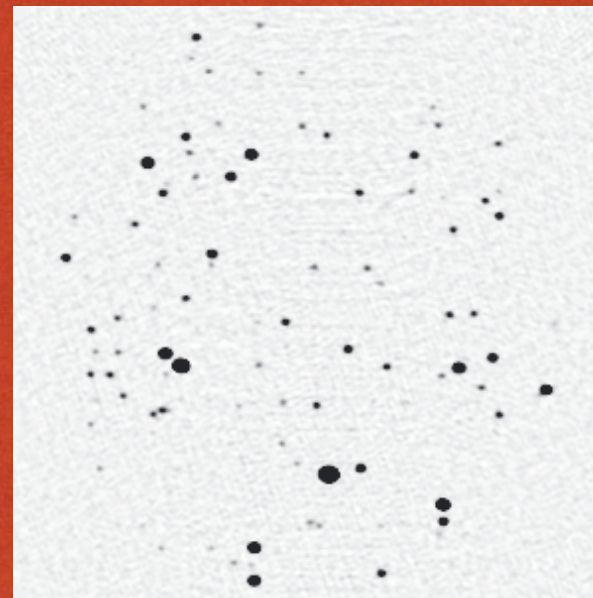


# SOME ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE FRENCH COMMUNITY

- A full radio imager taking into account direction dependent effects (Tasse et al. 2013) : *awimager*



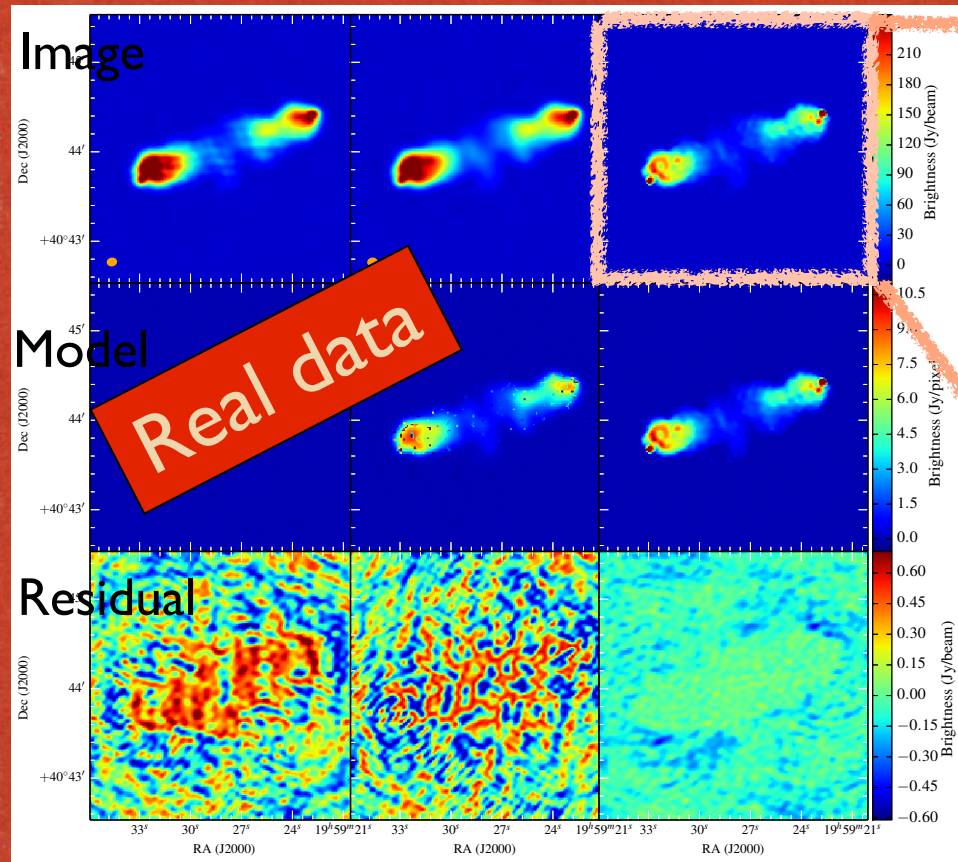
w term



w term + array + element beam



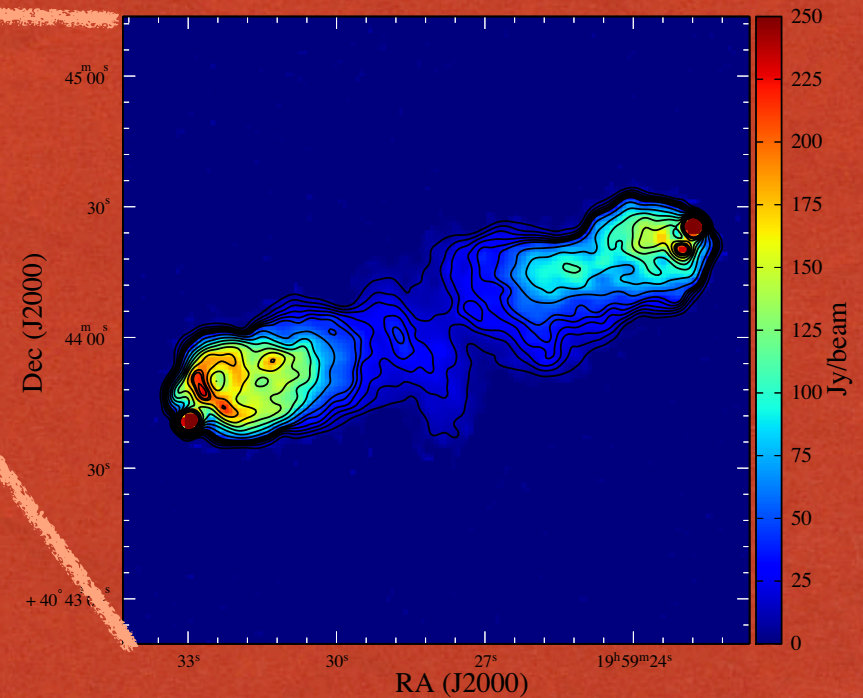
# IMPLEMENTING COMPRESSING SENSING IN RADIOASTRONOMY



Clean

MS Clean

CS



Real LOFAR data of Cyg A (with VLA contours at higher freq=LOFAR x3)



# TIME DOMAIN ASTRONOMY

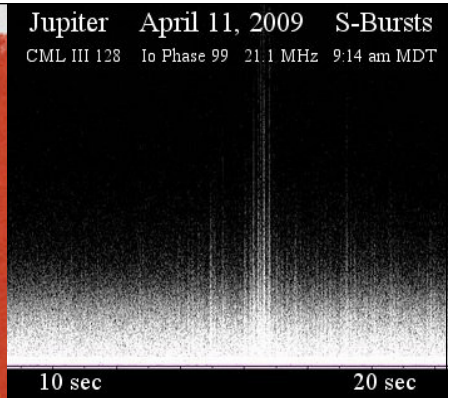


# THE TRANSIENTS RADIO SKY

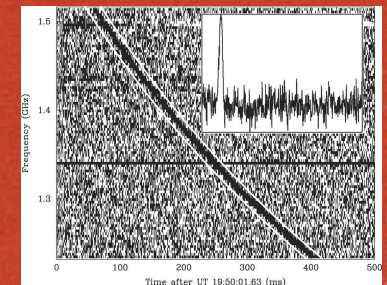
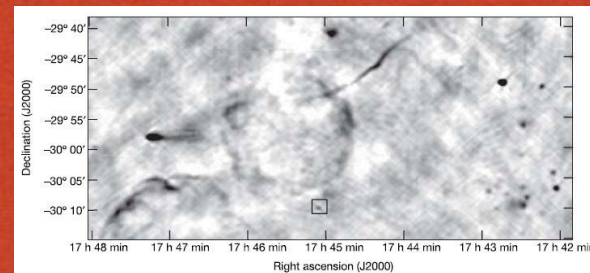
- A glimpse of physics in extreme environments.
- Time domain astronomy: a huge discovery potential, recognized in all recent prospective reports. Testing relativity. Cosmic lighthouses for probing the IGM.
- Example of unexpected transients: Discovery of pulsar by J. Bell (Nobel for Hewish), SNIa, GRB, ...
- Even now, new types of transients are still discovered: TDEs and FRBs
- A huge variety of transients on very different timescales: X-ray binaries, pulsars, black holes at cosmological distance, atmospheric  $\gamma$ -ray flashes, exoplanets, EM signature of GW, the unknown, ...



# COHERENT EMISSION

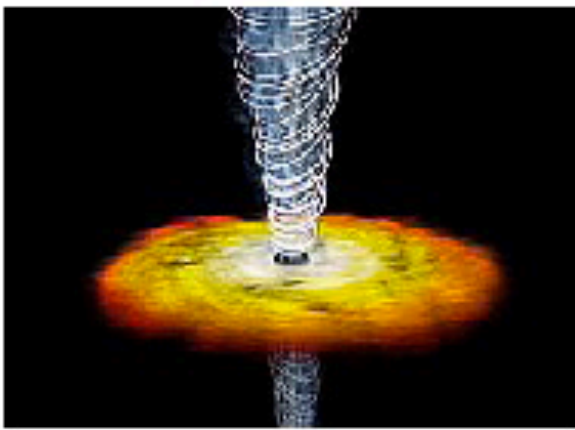


- Resulting from the coherent movement and emission of radiation by electrons
- Examples of these include:
  - Pulsars and friends (RRATs etc):
  - Flare stars / (exo)planets / cyclotron masers
  - + unknown (as originally pulsars or Lorimer burst (=FRB), ETI signal) !!
- These can have extremely high brightness temperatures and usually rise steeply at low frequencies.





# INCOHERENT SYNCHROTRON EMISSION



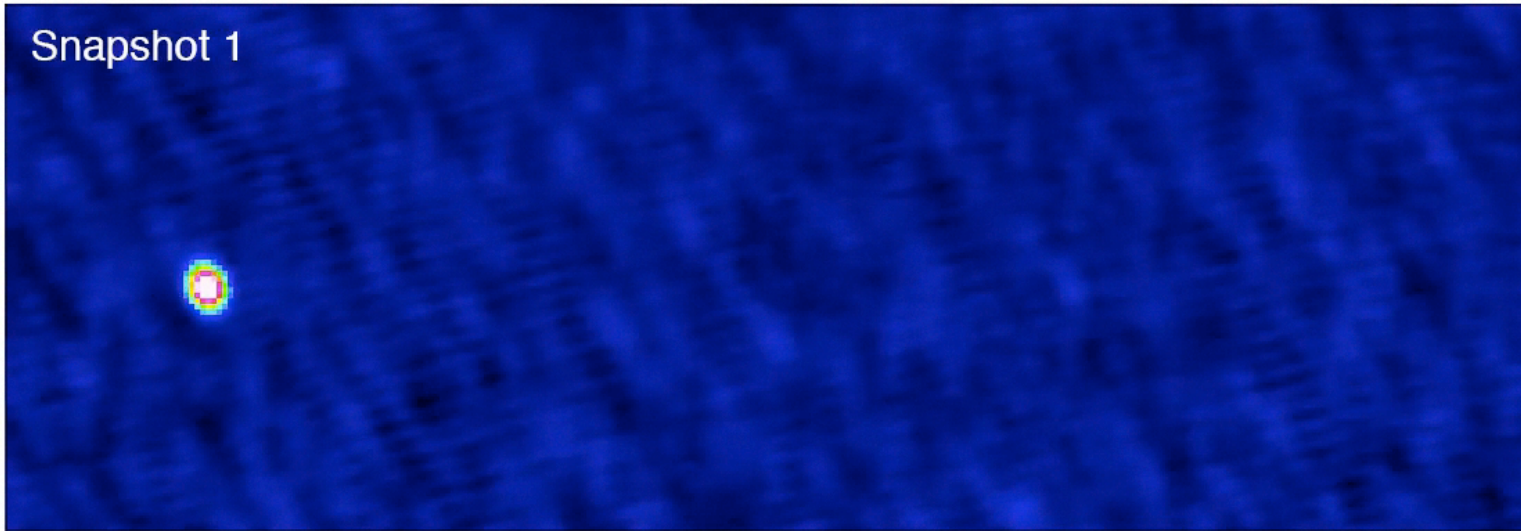
- All cases of explosive injection of energy into the ambient medium result in particle acceleration and/or an amplification of the local magnetic field → synchrotron emission.
- Examples of these include:
  - Relativistic jets from X-ray binaries (microquasars)/AGN
  - Supernovae and GRB afterglows
  - Giant outbursts from magnetars
- Well established multi-wavelength communities for such objects— usually associated X-ray and optical activity.
- Physics in strong gravitational field. Particles acceleration. Accretion-ejection coupling. Energy deposit by relativistic jets.



# TRANSIENTS WITH MSSS

First MSSS(-LBA) transient candidate (Stewart et al, in prep)

Snapshot 1



- Appears in one 11-min snapshot, using  $10\sigma$  threshold of 4 Jy
- Implied rate for  $\Delta t = 11$  min is  $1/2537$  transients  $\text{day}^{-1} \text{deg}^{-2}$  ( $\sim 1$  transient per square degree per 7 years!)



# CONCLUSIONS

- The International LOFAR Telescope (ILT) is fully deployed and is working well. Regular CfP every 6 months.
- Regular scientific results coming out.
- An important French addition in construction with incremental upgrades: NenuFAR. Science case under developments. Fully open.
- PNHE emerging fields: Time Domain Astronomy. Unexpected discovery to come by observing a new parameter space !!!
- Science from -slow/fast- transients. Multi-wavelength synergies (SKA pathfinders, LSST, SVOM, SKA, ..). Topics to be explored urgently !!!