

Submm Calibration



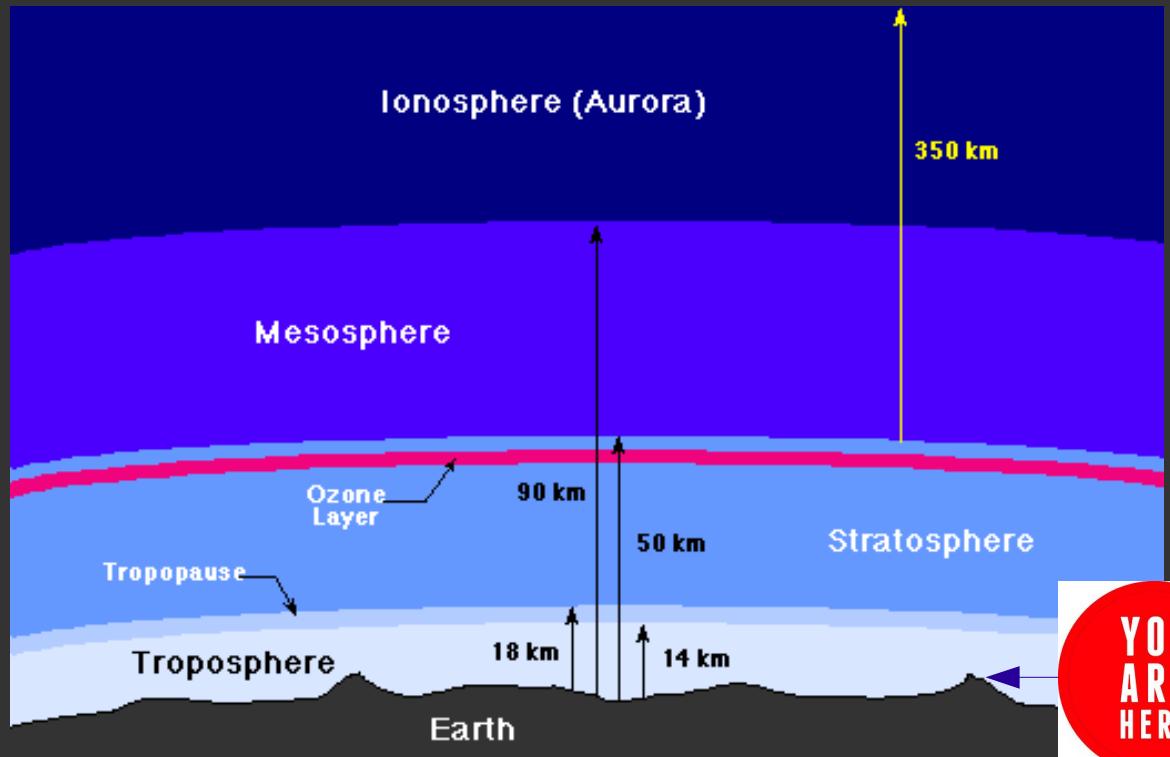
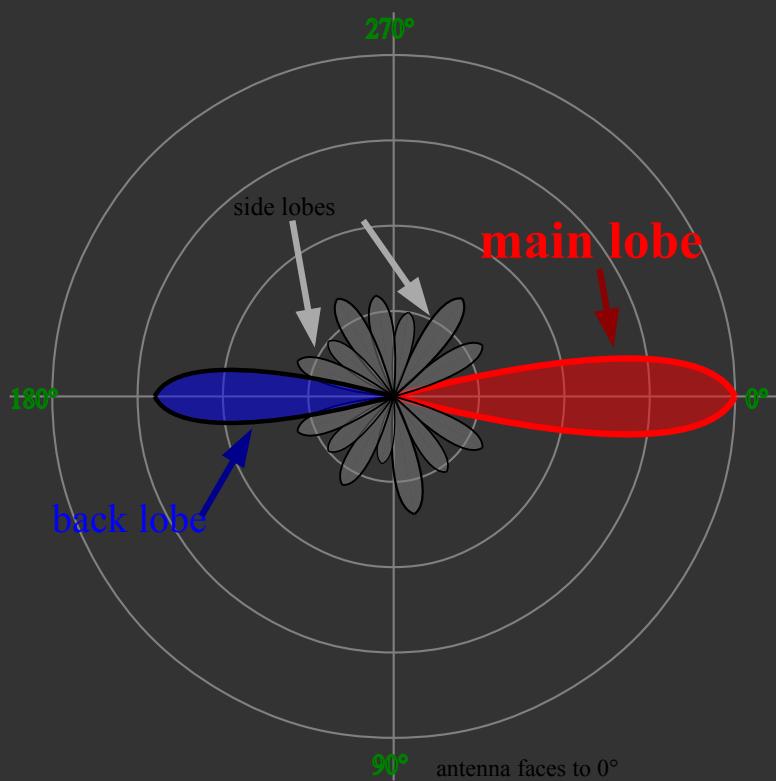
Helmut Wiesemeyer

APEX Training – MPIfR – 2014 March 6

Calibration - two goals:

Opacity correction

... and phase correction → ALMA



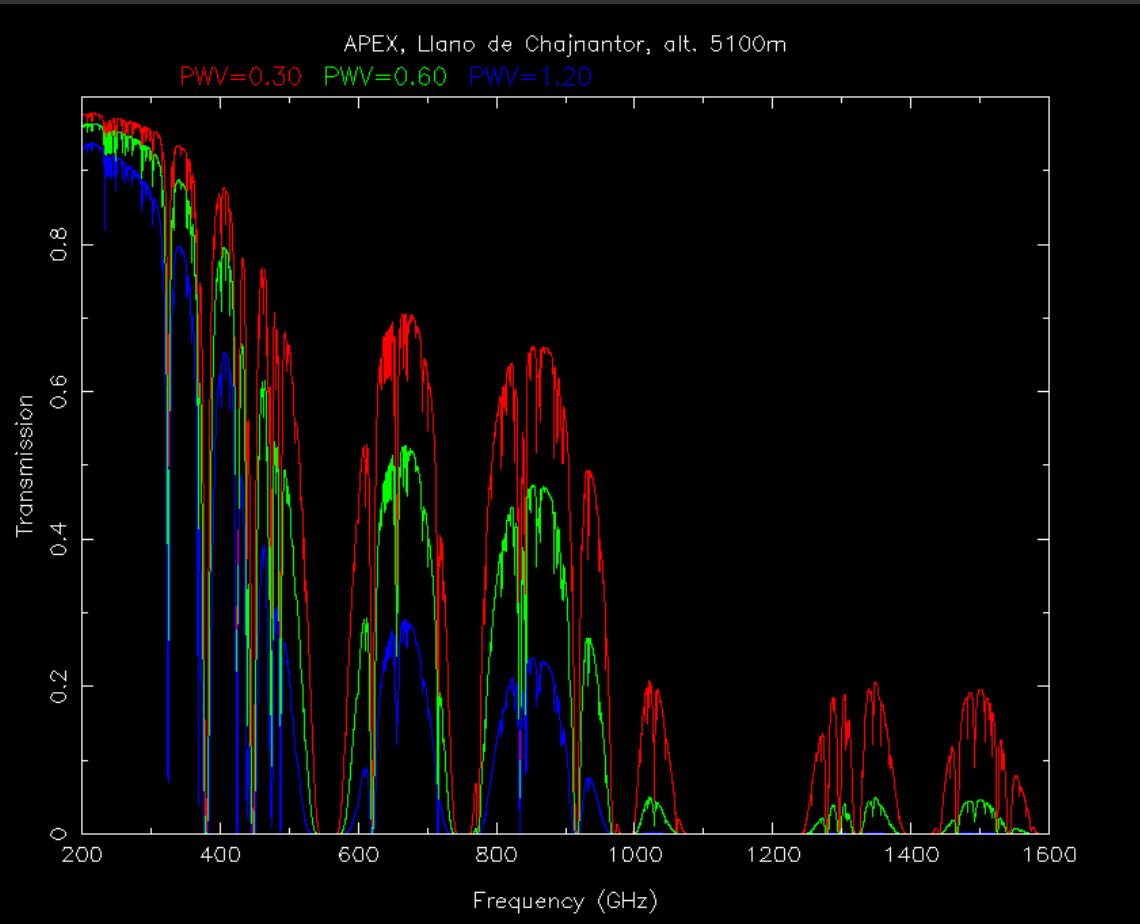
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Temperature calibration... but of what ?

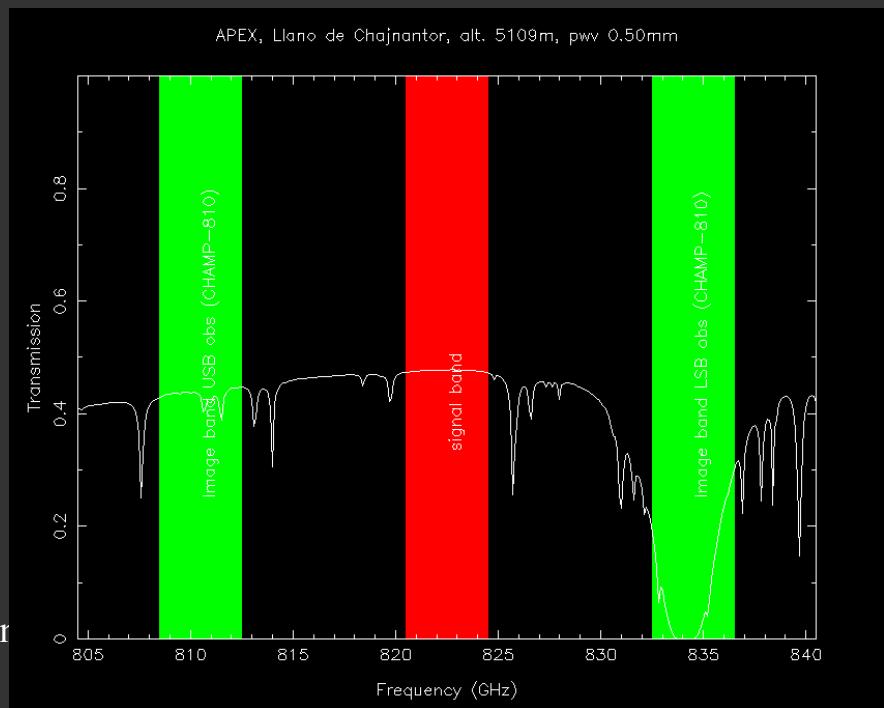
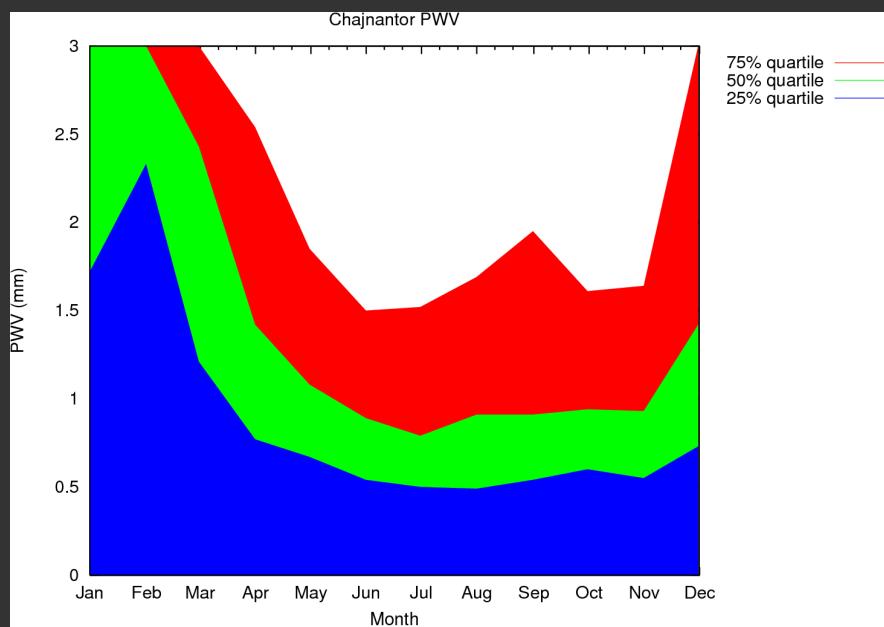
Submm Calibration

Atmospheric Transmission at Chajnantor

<http://www.apex-telescope.org/sites/chajnantor/atmosphere/>



Submm Calibration



Basic Equations: “CSO” method

- Prerequisite: Receiver and backend are LINEAR.

$$V_{\text{hot}} = G(T_{\text{amb}} + T_{\text{rx}})$$

$$V_{\text{sky}} = G\{F_{\text{eff}} T_{\text{sky}} (1-e^{-\tau}) + (1-F_{\text{eff}})T_{\text{amb}} + T_{\text{rx}}\}$$

$$\Delta V_{\text{cal}} = V_{\text{hot}} - V_{\text{sky}} = G F_{\text{eff}} T_{\text{amb}} \exp(-\tau) \quad \text{if } T_{\text{amb}} = T_{\text{sky}} \text{ (e.g., CSO)}$$

$$\Delta V_{\text{sig}} = V_{\text{on}} - V_{\text{off}} = G T_A' \exp(-\tau)$$

- Antenna Temperature (T_A^*) → forward-beam brightness temperature outside atmosphere: $T_A^* = T_A' / F_{\text{eff}}$
- *Fictive* temperature useful for the “chopper wheel” calibration method: $T_A^* = T_{\text{amb}} \Delta V_{\text{sig}} / \Delta V_{\text{cal}}$
- Generalized case: $T_{\text{amb}} \neq T_{\text{sky}}$, different G factors for signal and image band, Rayleigh-Jeans approximation invalid.

Opacity correction

Calibration measurement (every 5-15 minutes):

`calibrate('cold')` → observes sky (reference position), hot load, cold load (10 sec each) → count rates C_{sky} , C_{hot} , C_{cold}

Yields count rate to power conversion:

$$r = (P_{\text{hot}} - P_{\text{cold}}) / (C_{\text{hot}} - C_{\text{cold}}) \quad \text{with}$$

$$P_{\text{load}} = [B(T_{\text{load}}, v_s) + gB(T_{\text{load}}, v_i)] / [1 + g]$$

(g is the sideband gain ratio)

Calculate power received from sky:

$$P_{\text{sky}} = P_{\text{hot}} + r(C_{\text{sky}} - C_{\text{hot}}) \text{ but correct for spillover}$$

Determine pwv from comparison of P_{sky} with atmospheric model (ATM, Pardo et al. 2001) → opacity correction:

$$\tau_{v,Z} = a(v, p_{\text{amb}}) + b(v, p_{\text{amb}}) \text{ pwv}$$

Flux Calibration

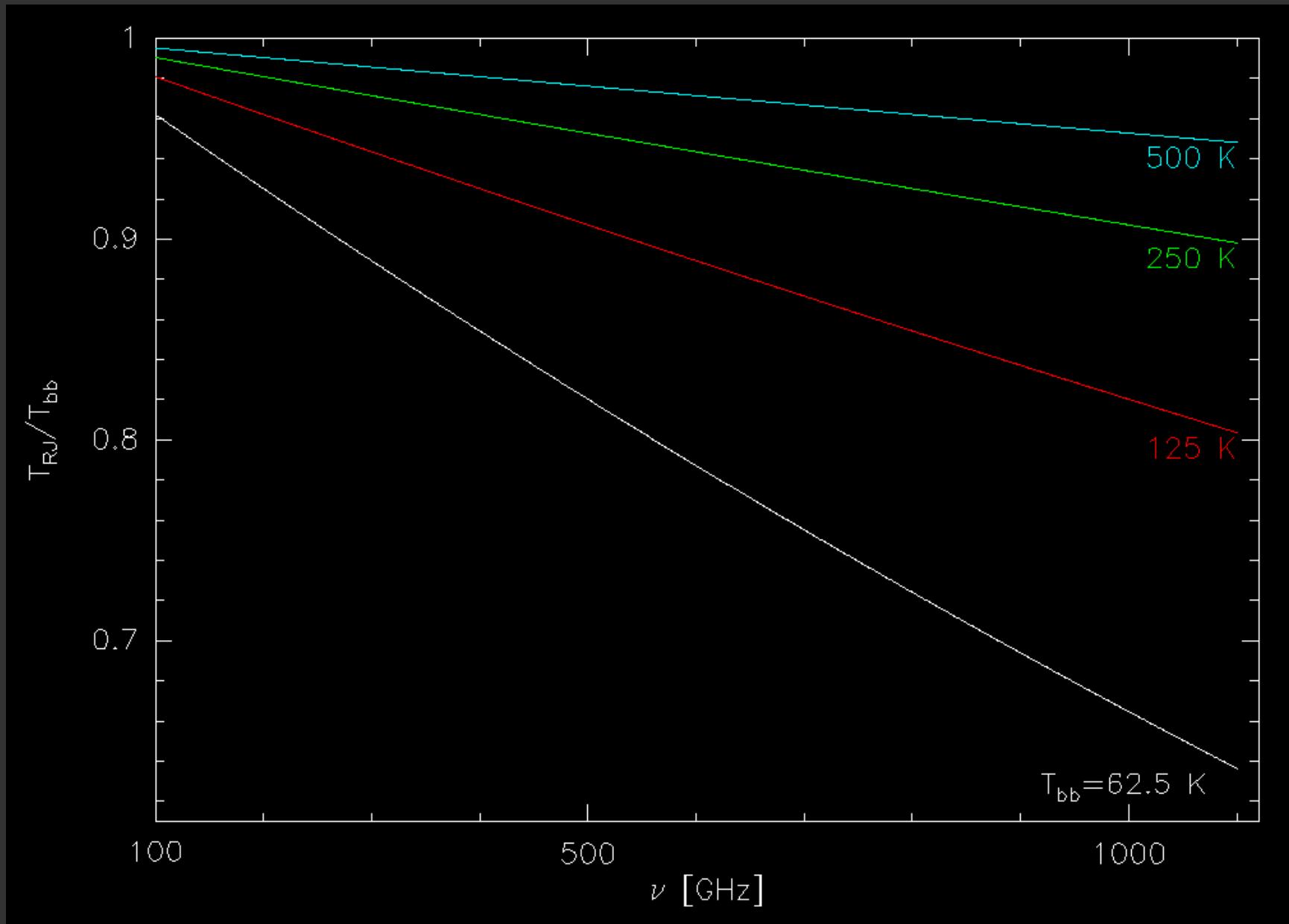
$$T_A^* = T_{\text{cal}} \Delta V_{\text{sig}} / \Delta V_{\text{cal}} \quad \text{with}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\text{cal}} = & (1 + G_{\text{im}}) [J(\nu_s, T_{\text{ATM}}) - J(\nu_s, T_{\text{bg}})] \\ & + (1 + G_{\text{im}}) [J(\nu_s, T_{\text{cab}}) - J(\nu_s, T_{\text{ATM}})] \exp(\tau_s A) \\ & + G_{\text{im}} [J(\nu_s, T_{\text{ATM}}) - J(\nu_s, T_{\text{bg}})] [\exp((\tau_s - \tau_i)A) - 1] \\ & + (1 + G_{\text{im}})/F_{\text{eff}} [J(\nu_s, T_{\text{chop}}) - J(\nu_s, T_{\text{cab}})] \exp(\tau_s A) \end{aligned}$$

where $J(\nu, T)$ are Rayleigh-Jeans temperatures:

$$J(\nu, T) = B_\nu(T) c^2/(2k_B \nu^2)$$

Rayleigh Jeans Correction



Temperature Scales

Table 3. Equations for antenna temperature and brightness temperature.

	Antenna temperature, T'_a (temperature of equivalent resistor)	Brightness temperature, T_b (temperature of equivalent black body)
in general:	$S = \frac{2k}{A_e} \frac{\int T'_a d\Omega_r}{\int P d\Omega_b}$	$S = \frac{2k}{\lambda^2} \int T_{mb} d\Omega_r = \frac{2k}{\lambda^2} \int T_b d\Omega_s$
point source:	$S = \frac{2k}{A_e} T'_a$	$S = \frac{2k}{\lambda^2} T_{mb} \Omega_b$
gaussians:	$S = \frac{2k}{A_e} T'_a \frac{\theta_r^2}{\theta_b^2}$	$S = \frac{2k}{\lambda^2} T_{mb} 1.133 \theta_r^2$
formulae:	$\frac{S}{\text{Jy}} = \frac{3516}{\epsilon_{ap}} \frac{D^{-2}}{\text{m}^{-2}} \frac{T'_a}{\text{K}}$	$\frac{S}{\text{Jy}} = 2.64 \frac{\lambda^{-2}}{\text{cm}^{-2}} \frac{T_{mb}}{\text{K}} \frac{\theta_r^2}{\text{arcmin}^2}$ (for gaussians)

Conversion to meaningful flux units

- Main-beam averaged temperature of equivalent black body:

$$T_{\text{mb}} = T'_{\text{A}} / B_{\text{eff}} = T^*_{\text{A}} F_{\text{eff}} / B_{\text{eff}}$$

- Practical use: same for different telescopes if the source is spatially resolved.
- Equivalent flux unit: Jy/beam, i.e.,
$$S = 2k_B T_{\text{mb}} \Omega_{\text{mb}} / \lambda^2$$
- Values known for primary and secondary calibrators.

Calibration in practice

- Low water vapor ($\text{pwv} < 1\text{mm}$): use radiometer if no convergence.
- Only one opacity used for a spectral baseband (=CLASS spectrum).
- The calibrator cuts a baseband into 10 sub-bands from which an average opacity correction is derived.
- If one baseband contains a strong atmospheric feature, this leads to “platforming” in the resulting spectrum (i.e., the concatenated basebands) → use `apexOfflineCalibrator` with

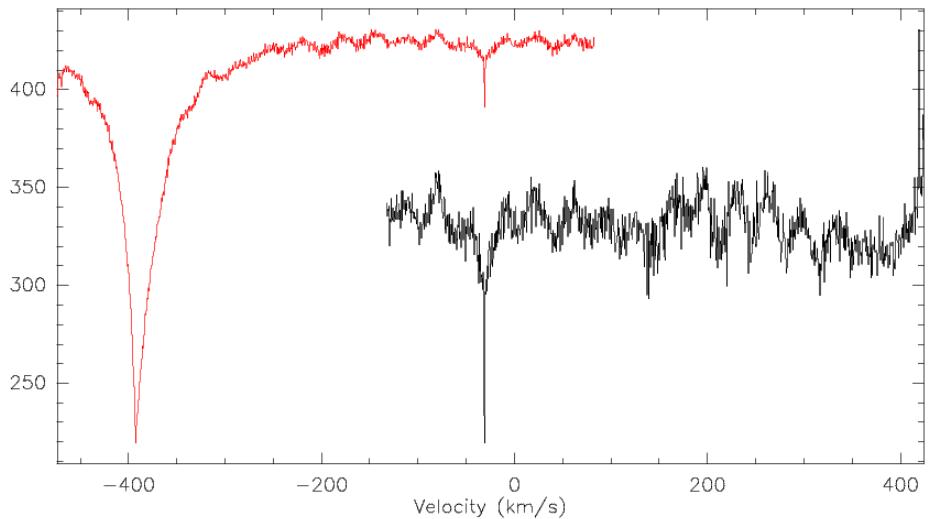
```
setCalMode ('newATM', calResolution='atmRes')
```

→ recommended: chunks of 128 channels (4.88 MHz for XFFTS)

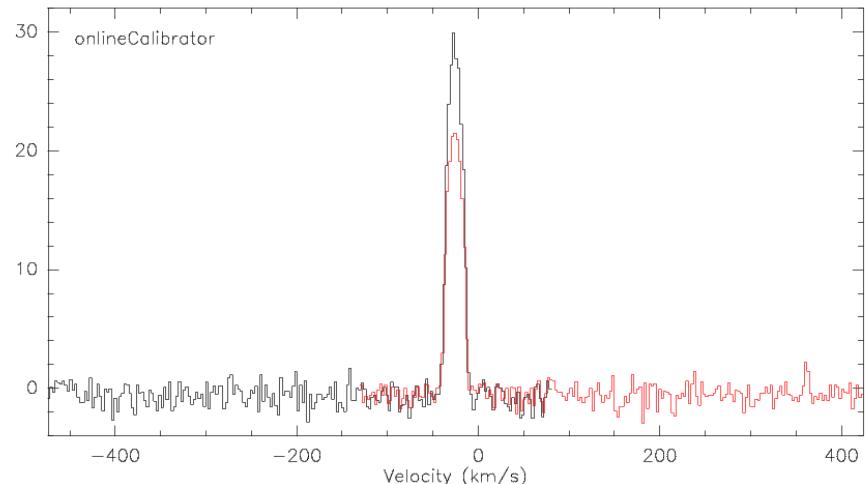
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setCalMode ('newATM', calResolution='full')
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→ time consuming, granularity.

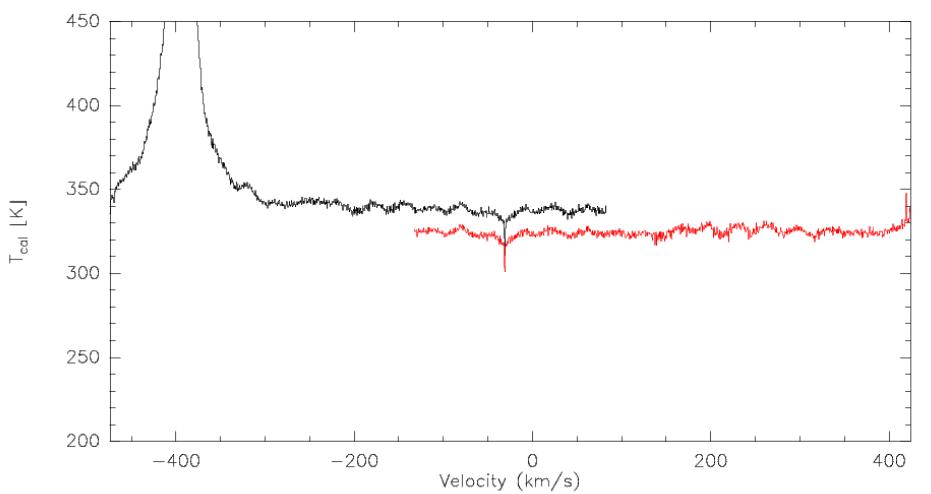
Scan 43770, IRC10216, CO(7–6), AP-C804-AF0*, onlineCalibrator



19715; 1 IRC+10216 CO(7–6) AP-C804-AF02 0:22–JUN–2012 R:22–JUN–2012
RA: 09:47:57.41 DEC: 13:16:43.6 Eq 2000.0 Offs: +0.1 -0.5
Unknown tau: 0.757 Tsys: 4011. Time: 0.13 min El: 39.2
N: 204 I0: 165.718 V0: -25.00 Dv: 2.722 LSR
FO: 806651.806 Df: -7.324 Fi: 794651.573
Bef: 1.0 Fef: 0.95 Gim: 0.1000
H2O : 0.3267 Pamb: 554.4 Tamb: 266.7 Tchop: 289.4 Tcold: 72.7
Tatm: 0.0 Tau: 0.757 Tatm i: 0.0 Tau i: 0.804
Scan: 43771 Subscan: 1

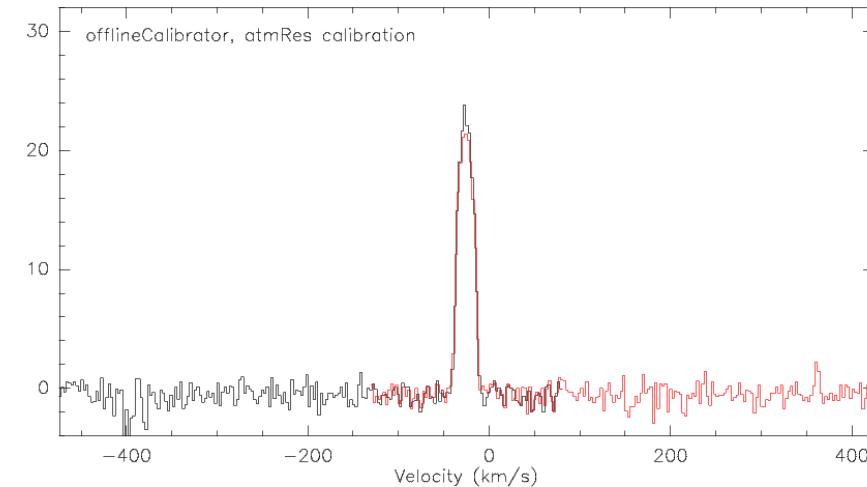


Scan 43770, IRC10216, CO(7–6), AP-C804-AF0*, offlineCalibrator, atmRes



Calib

179; 1 IRC+10216 CO(7–6) AP-C804-AF02 0:22–JUN–2012 R:23–JUN–2012
RA: 09:47:57.41 DEC: 13:16:43.6 Eq 2000.0 Offs: +0.1 -0.5
Unknown tau: 0.613 Tsys: 3780. Time: 0.13 min El: 39.2
N: 204 I0: 165.718 V0: -25.00 Dv: 2.722 LSR
FO: 806651.806 Df: -7.324 Fi: 794651.573
Bef: 1.0 Fef: 0.95 Gim: 0.1000
H2O : 0.3267 Pamb: 554.4 Tamb: 266.7 Tchop: 289.4 Tcold: 72.7
Tatm: 0.0 Tau: 0.613 Tatm i: 0.0 Tau i: 0.783
Scan: 43771 Subscan: 1



Literature:

Downes, Radio Astronomy Techniques (1989), Lect. Notes Phys. 333, 351

Polehampton, E. Hafok, H., APEX Calibration and Data Reduction Manual, 2010, APEX-MPI-MAN-0012

(on observer@display2:calibrator_man.pdf)