

NenuFAR with LOFAR : High sensitivity, high resolution imaging

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A qualitative discussion of LOFAR+NenuFAR imaging properties

1 LOFAR

- configuration
- sensitivity distribution in the uv -plane

2 Main limitation to high resolution imaging with LOFAR

- extremely concentrated uv -distribution
- \Rightarrow synthesized beam with high sidelobes

3 Possible solutions

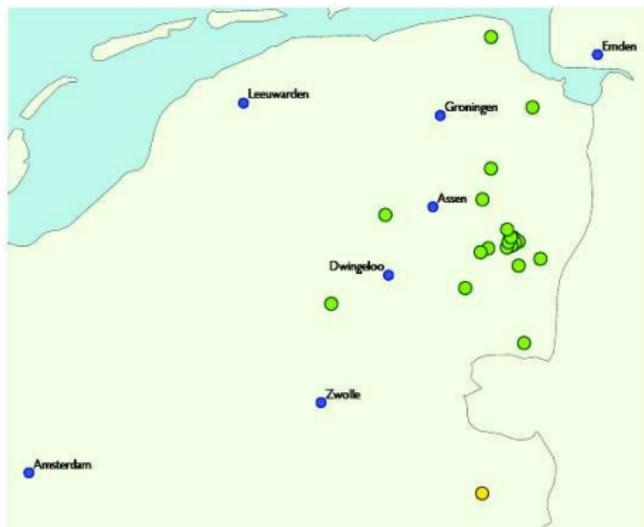
- reweighting
- NenuFAR

LOFAR stations

Netherlands stations



4 km



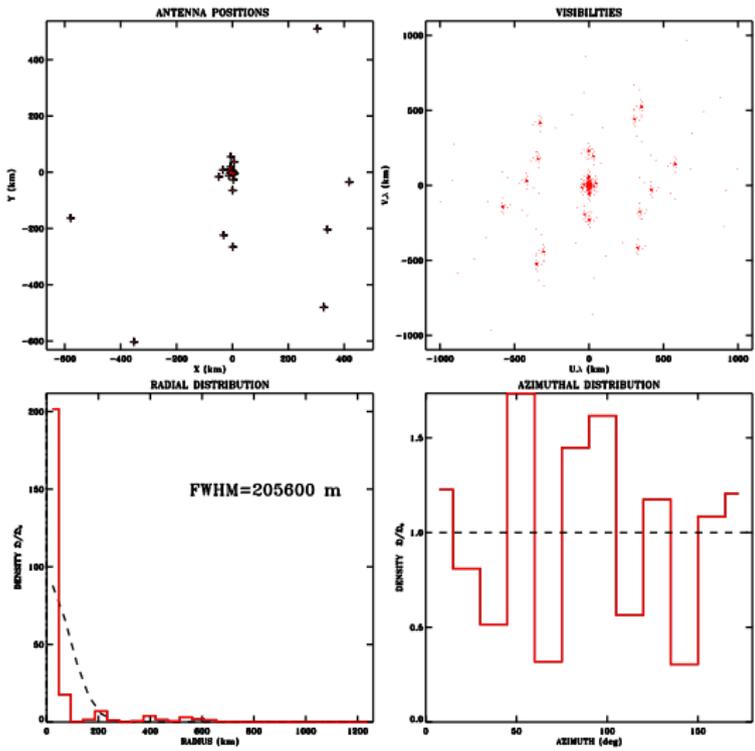
200 km

LOFAR stations

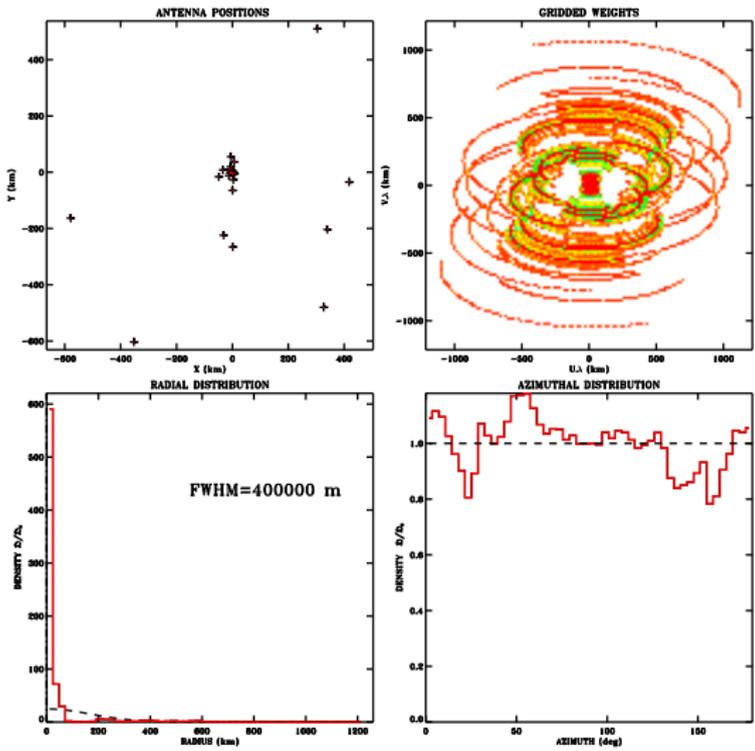
Remote stations



LOFAR uv-plane sensitivity distribution in snapshot



LOFAR uv-plane sensitivity distribution in 8h



LOFAR uv-plane sensitivity distribution

Main limitation of the *uv*-coverage: extremely concentrated distribution

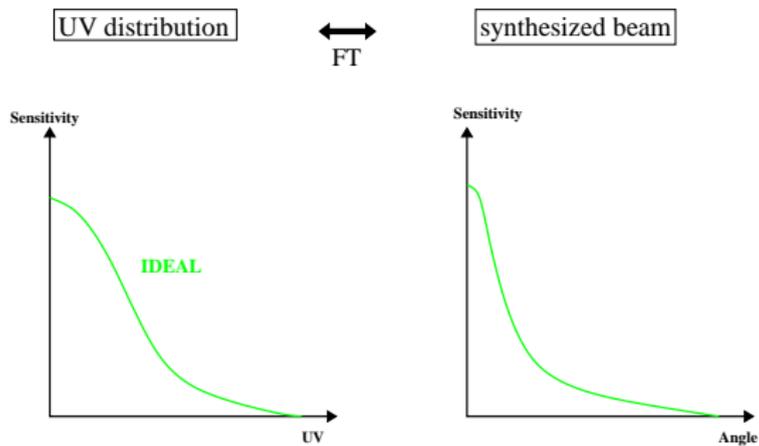
Table 1. Overview of stations and antennas.

Station configurations	Number of stations	LBA dipoles	HBA tiles	Signal paths	Min. baseline (m)	Max. baseline (km)
Superterp	6	2 × 48	2 × 24	96	68	0.24
NL Core Stations	24	2 × 48	2 × 24	96	68	3.5
NL Remote Stations	16	2 × 48	48	96	68	121.0
International Stations	8	96	96	192	68	1158.0

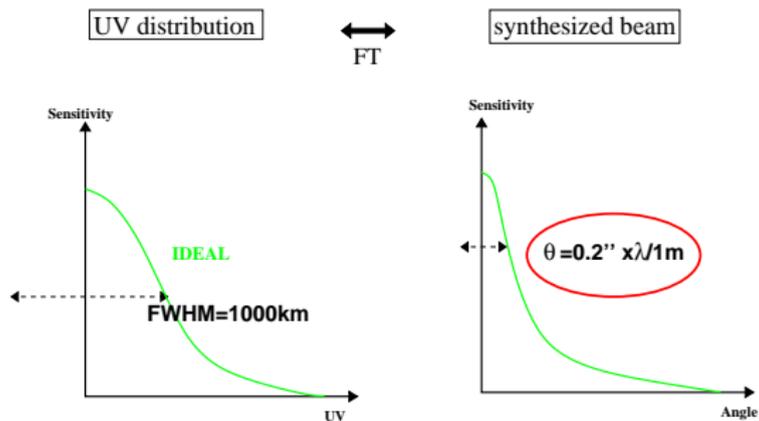
Notes. The 6 stations comprising the central Superterp are a subset of the total 24 core stations. Please note that the tabulated baseline lengths represent unprojected values. Both the LBA dipoles and the HBA tiles are dual polarization.

~30% of the sensitivity within 0.3% of the largest baseline
~70% of the sensitivity within 10% of the largest baseline
⇒ Not optimal for high resolution imaging

LOFAR uv-plane sensitivity distribution

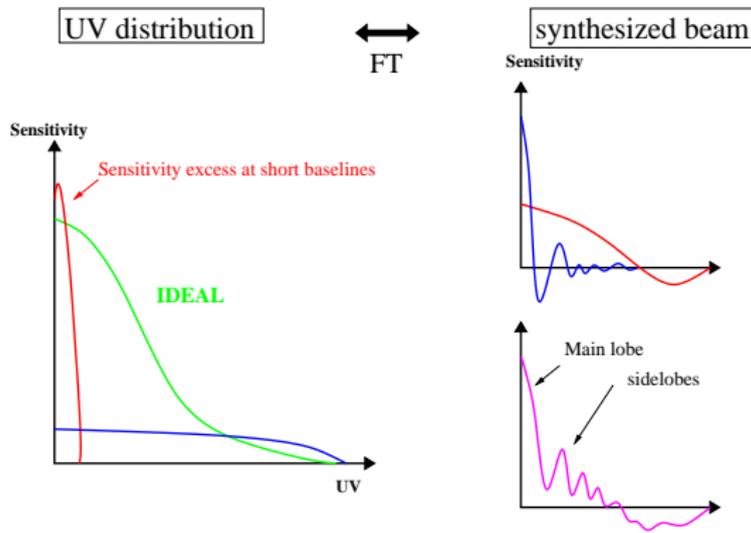


LOFAR uv-plane sensitivity distribution

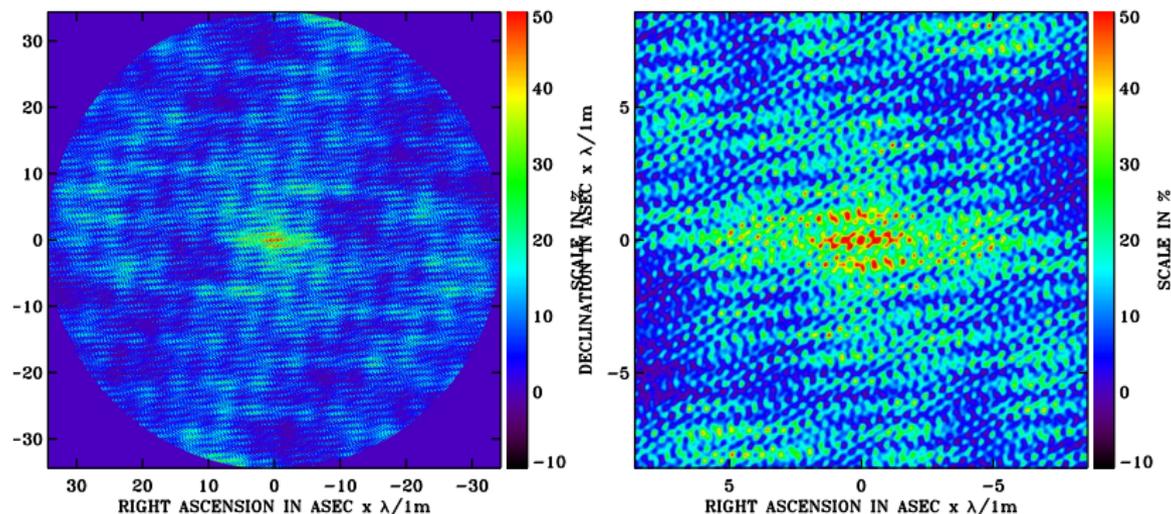


LOFAR uv-plane sensitivity distribution

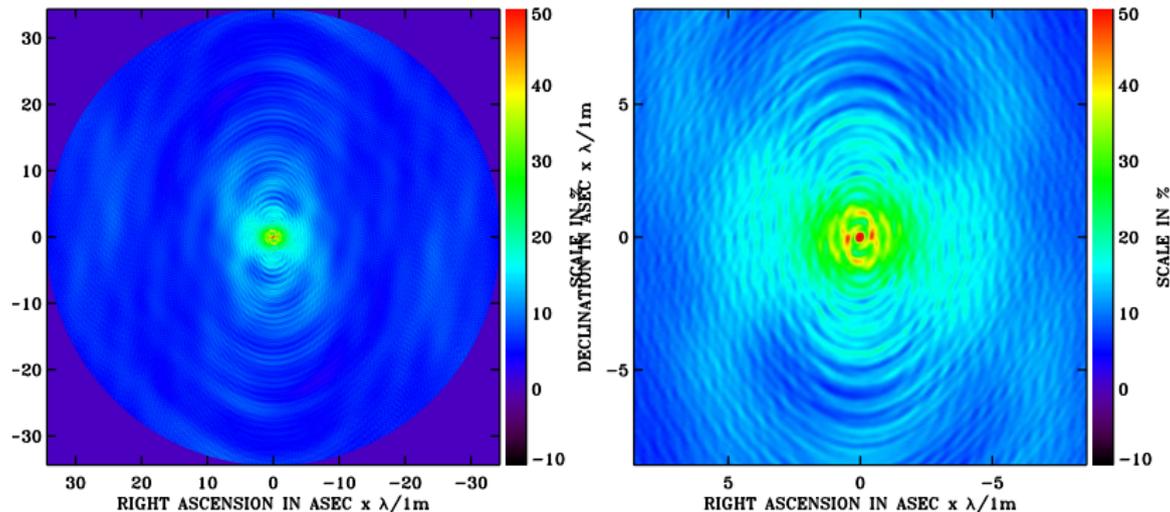
extremely concentrated distribution \equiv high sidelobes



LOFAR synthesized beam in snapshot



LOFAR synthesized beam in 8h

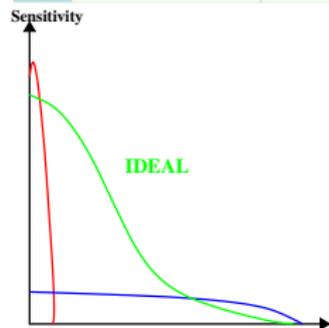


We are far from the $0.2'' \times \lambda/1m$ resolution!
Sidelobes $> 50\%$ of the main peak.

Limitation to high-resolution imaging and solutions

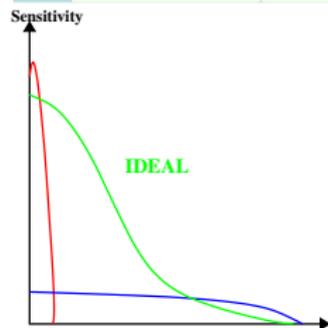
- As if there were a very big antenna at the center correlated with 10x smaller antennas
- There are two ways to deal with the excess of sensitivity at short baselines

- software: downweight the NL stations \Rightarrow lose sensitivity
- hardware: increase the sensitivity (effective area) of the international stations by $\times 10 \Rightarrow$ NenuFAR



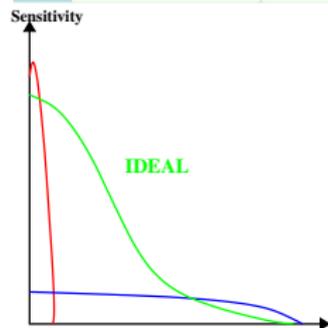
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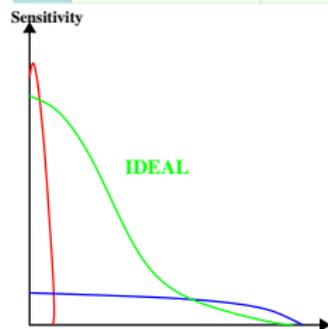
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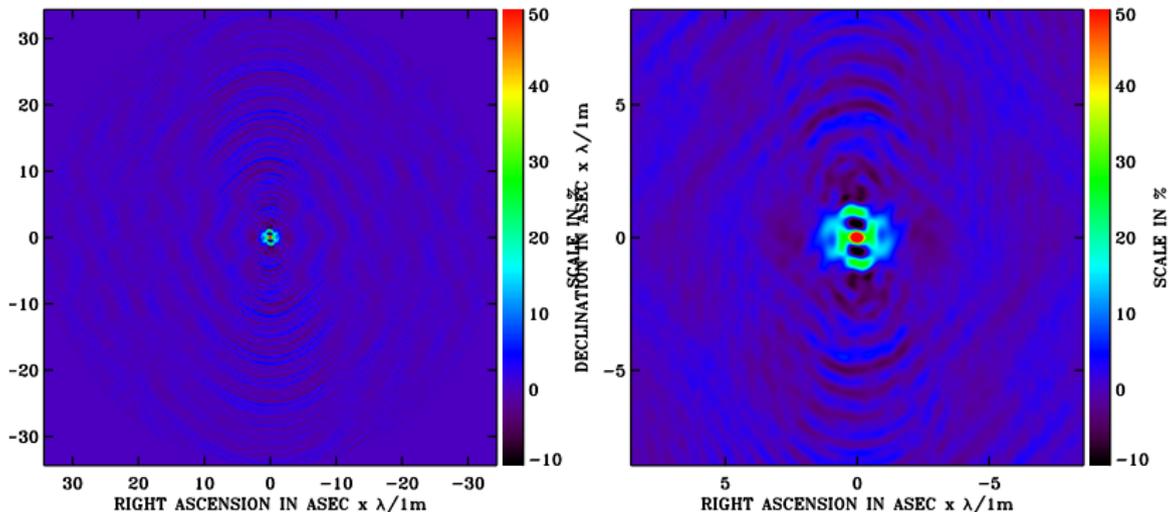
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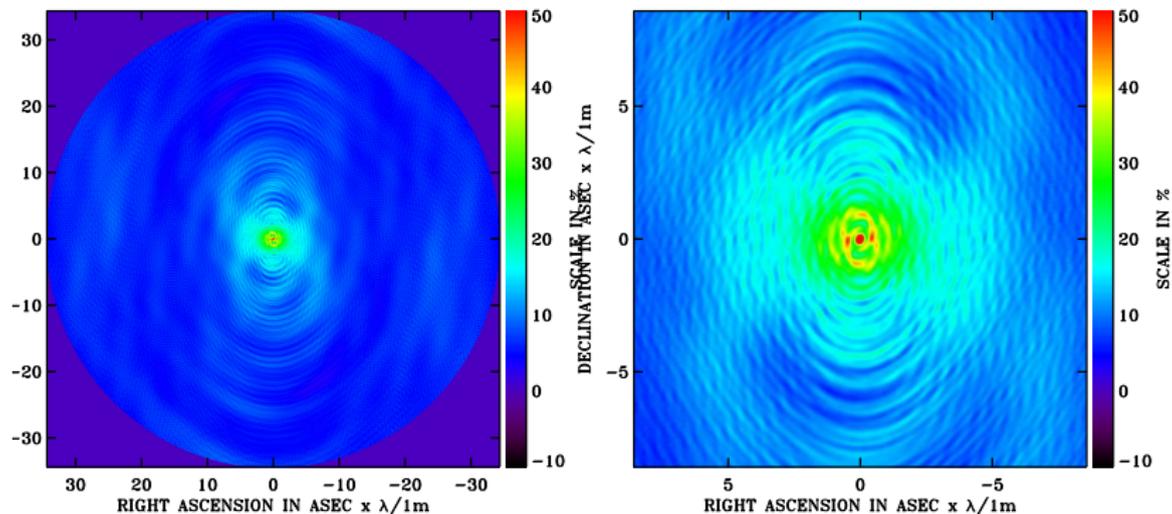
LOFAR 8h + reweighting

sensitivity lower by a factor **2**

⇒ sidelobes below 25% (i.e. 2x lower than with natural weighting)



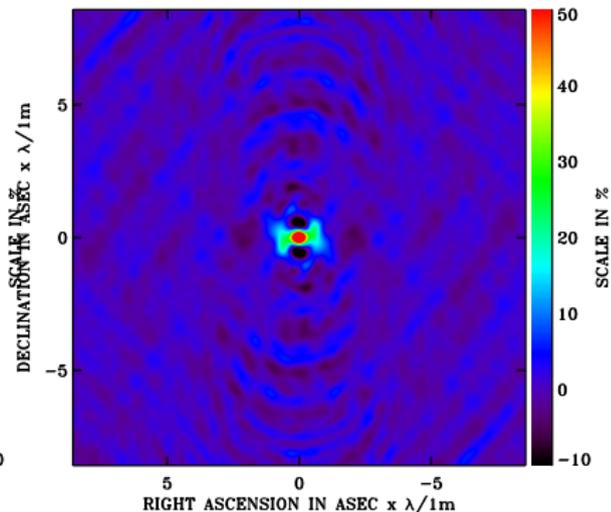
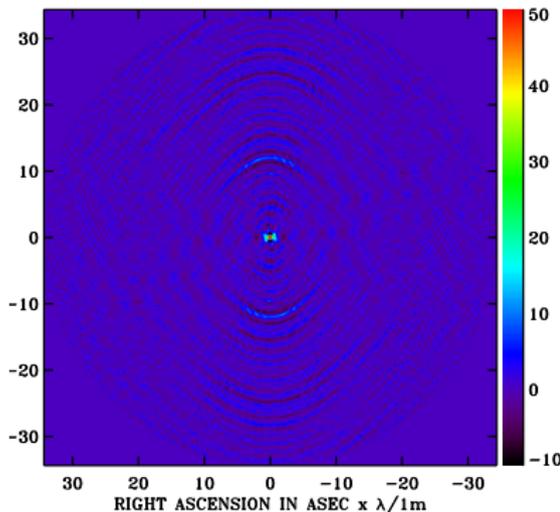
LOFAR 8h natural weighting



LOFAR 8h + reweighting

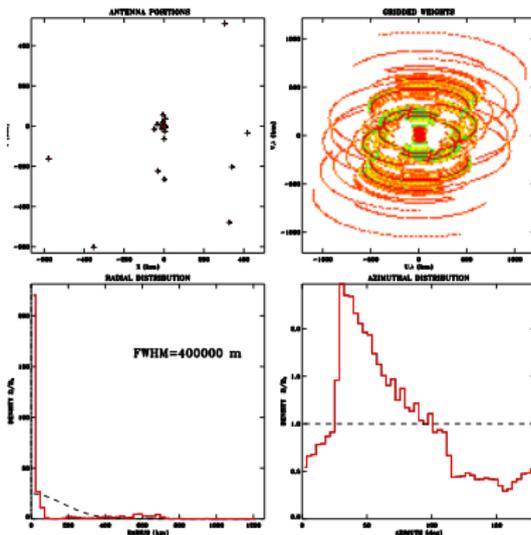
sensitivity lower by a factor **4**

⇒ sidelobes below 10% (i.e. 4x lower than with natural weighting)

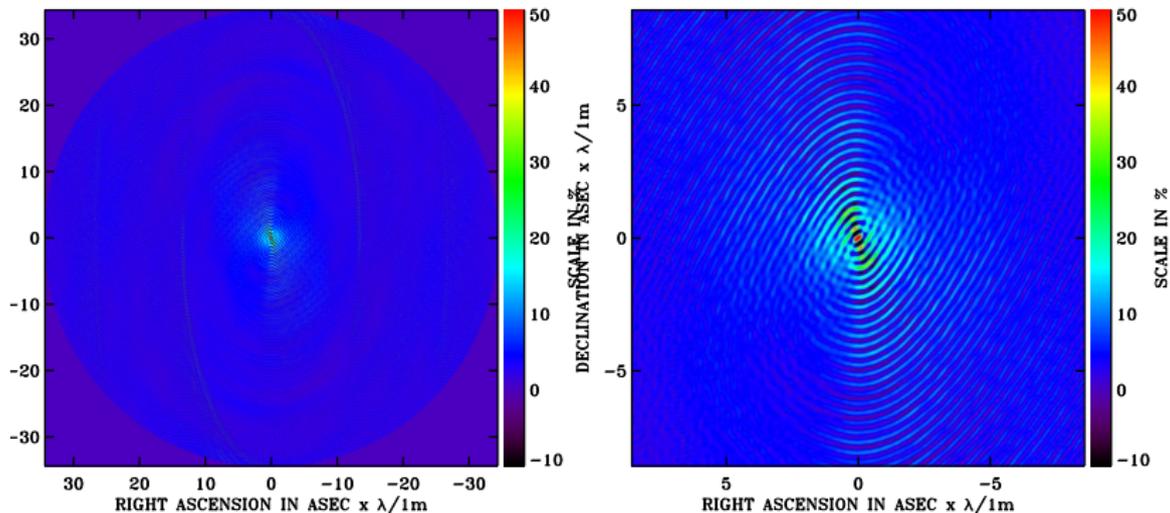


LOFAR+NenuFar with natural weights

NenuFAR is **19 times** more sensitive than the other remote stations



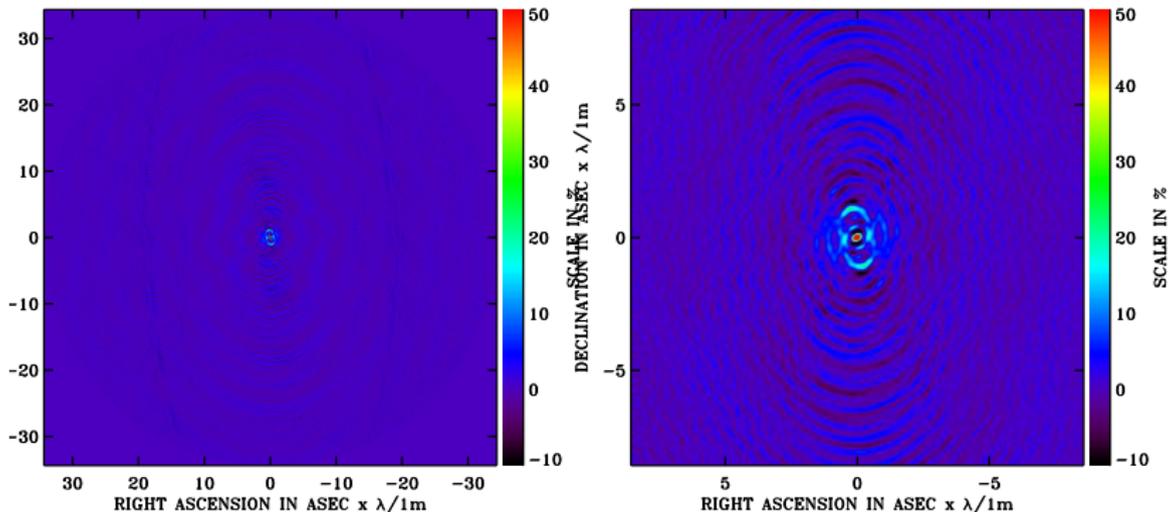
LOFAR+NenuFAR with natural weights



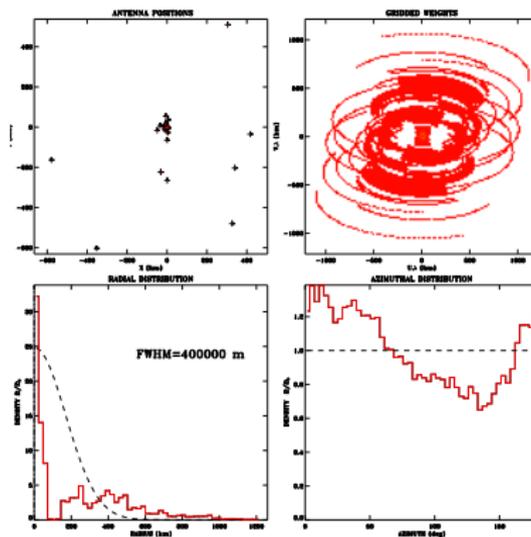
LOFAR+NenuFAR + reweighting

sensitivity lower by a factor **1.5**

⇒ sidelobes below 20% (i.e. 2x lower than with natural weighting)

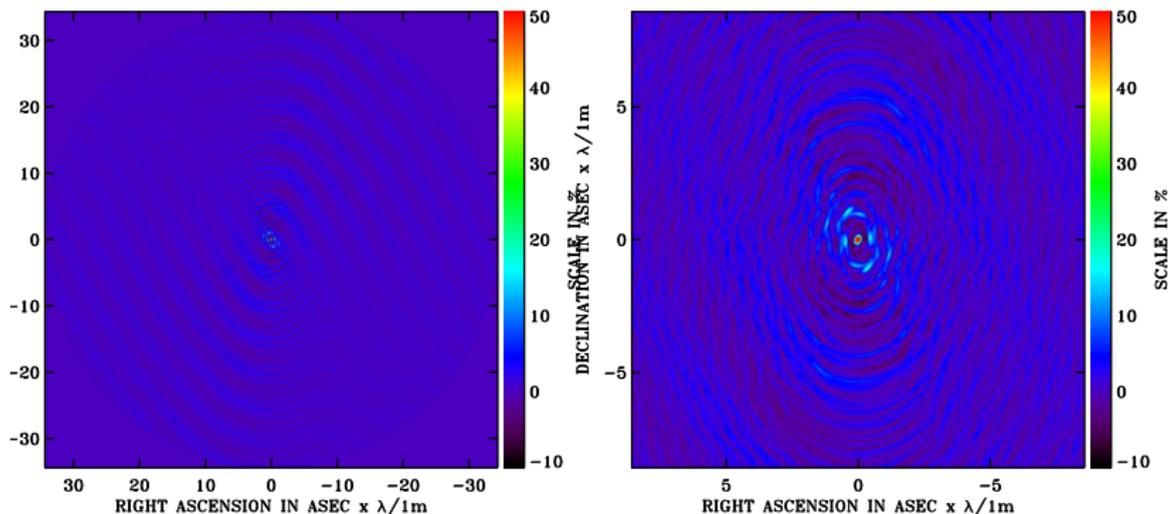


LOFAR with 8 NenuFAR international stations



LOFAR with 8 NenuFAR international stations

Full sensitivity and sidelobes $< 20\%$



Conclusion

- The NenuFAR station can improve the sensitivity balance between short and long baselines in LOFAR.
- Sensitivity increased by ~ 2 and lower sidelobes.
- Would be even better if all international stations were like NenuFAR!