

*Calibrations for radio
interferometric data*

Shih-Ping Lai

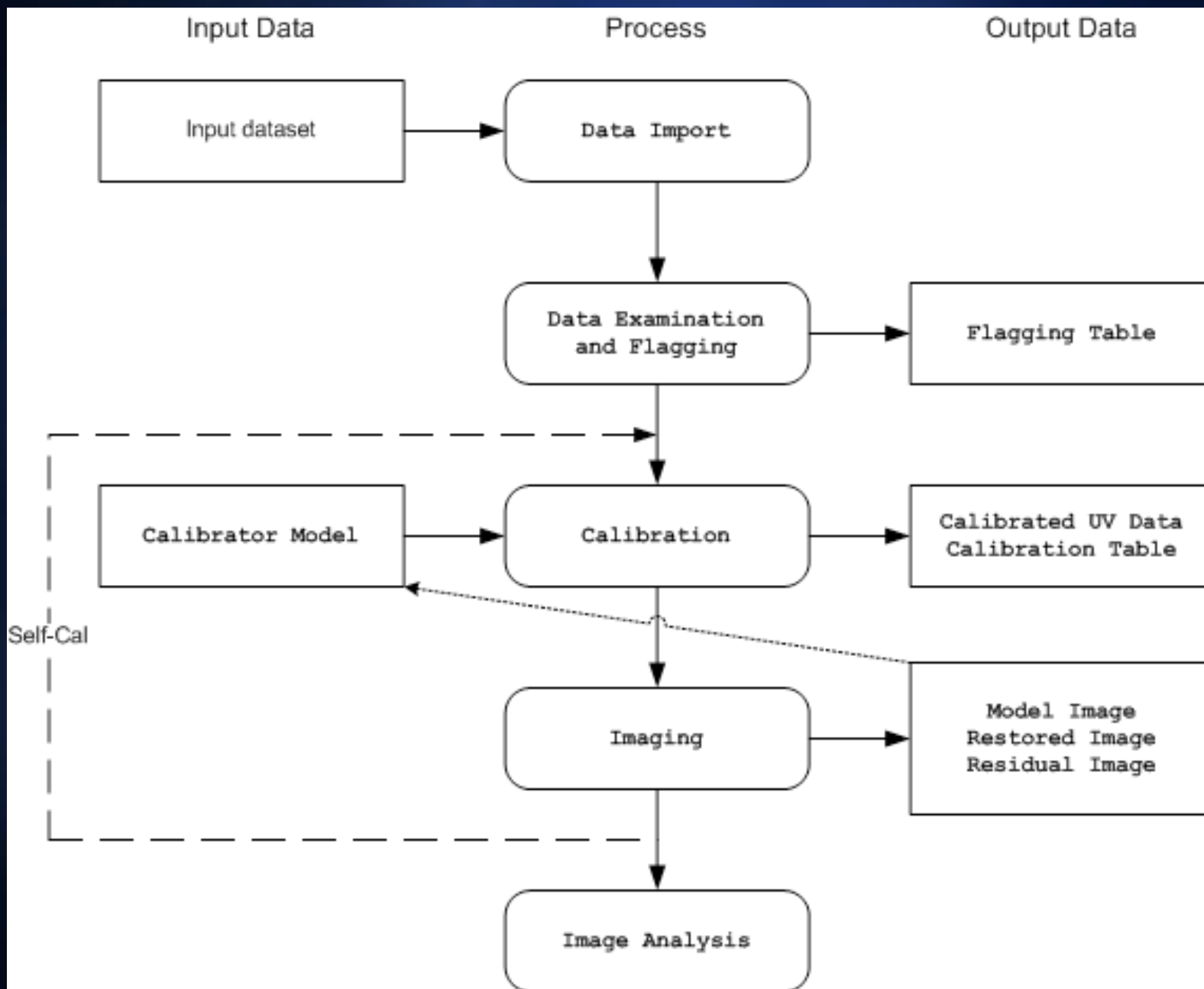
⊕ NO calibrations

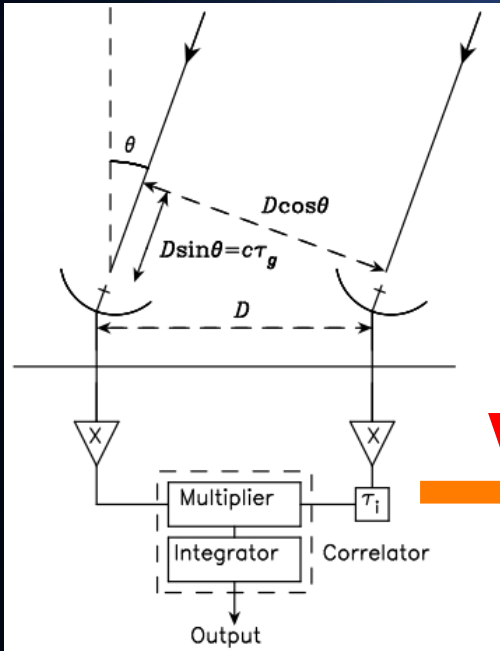
→ NO meaningful scientific data

⊕ NO calibrations

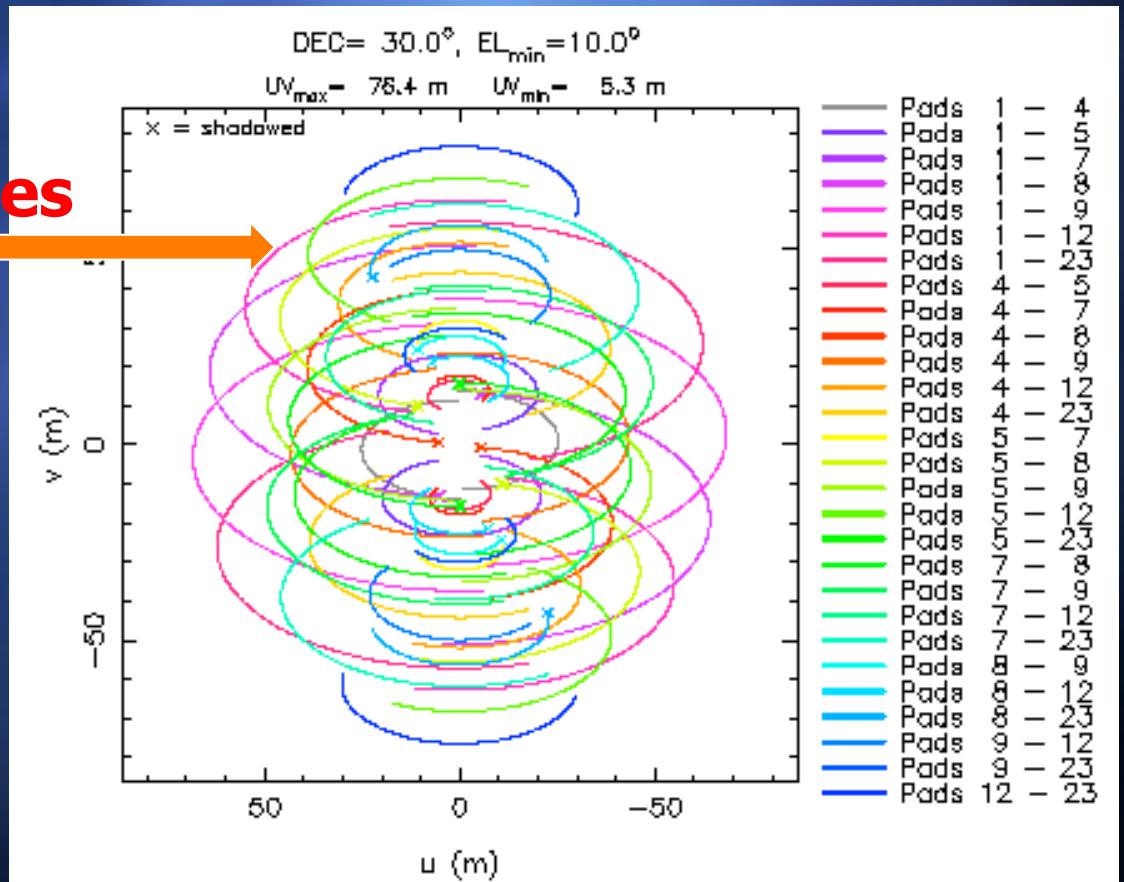
→ NO meaningful scientific data

⊕ ALMA will provide fully calibrated
visibilities!!



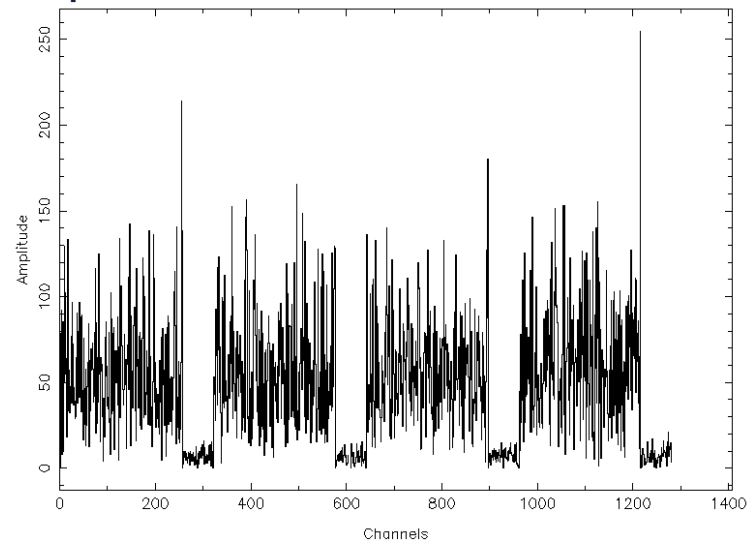


Visibilities



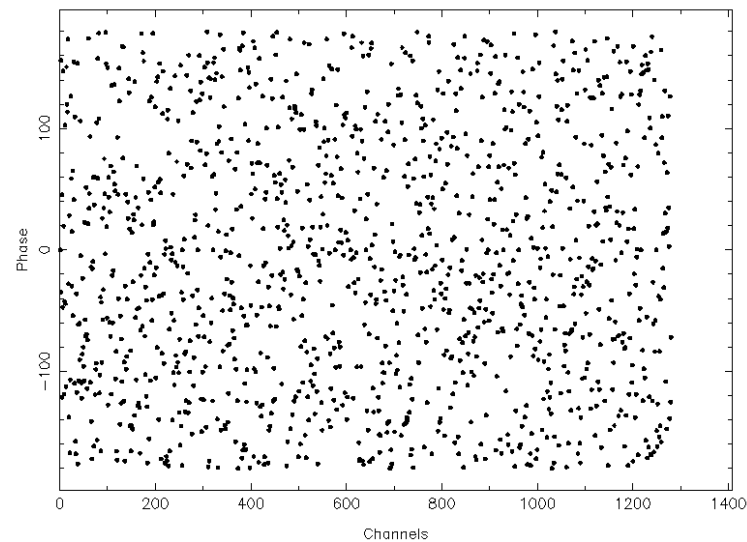
Amplitude

YY, $\tau=0.4$ min, BI=1-4, T=07:08:36



Phase

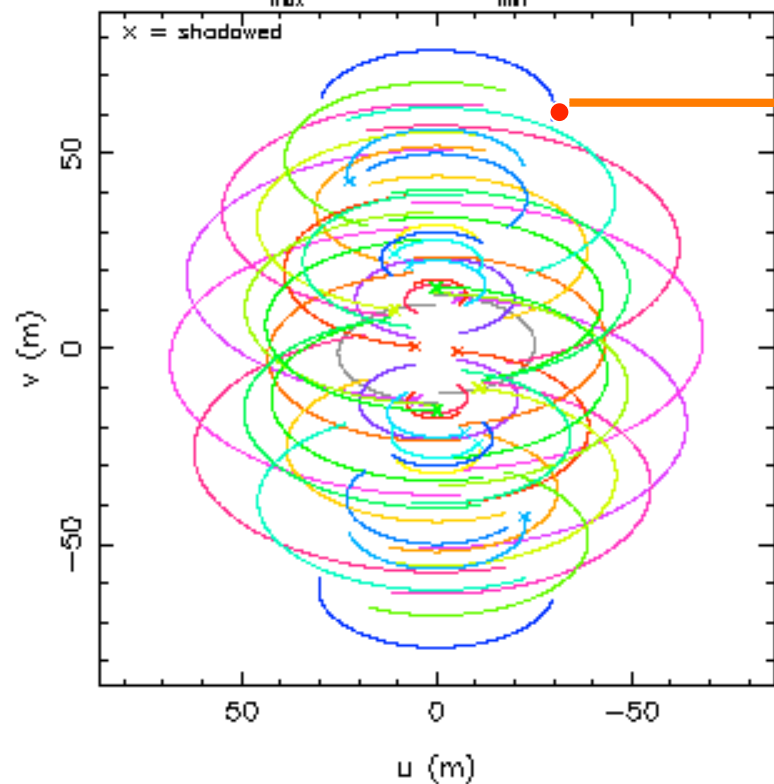
YY, $\tau=0.4$ min, BI=1-4, T=07:08:36



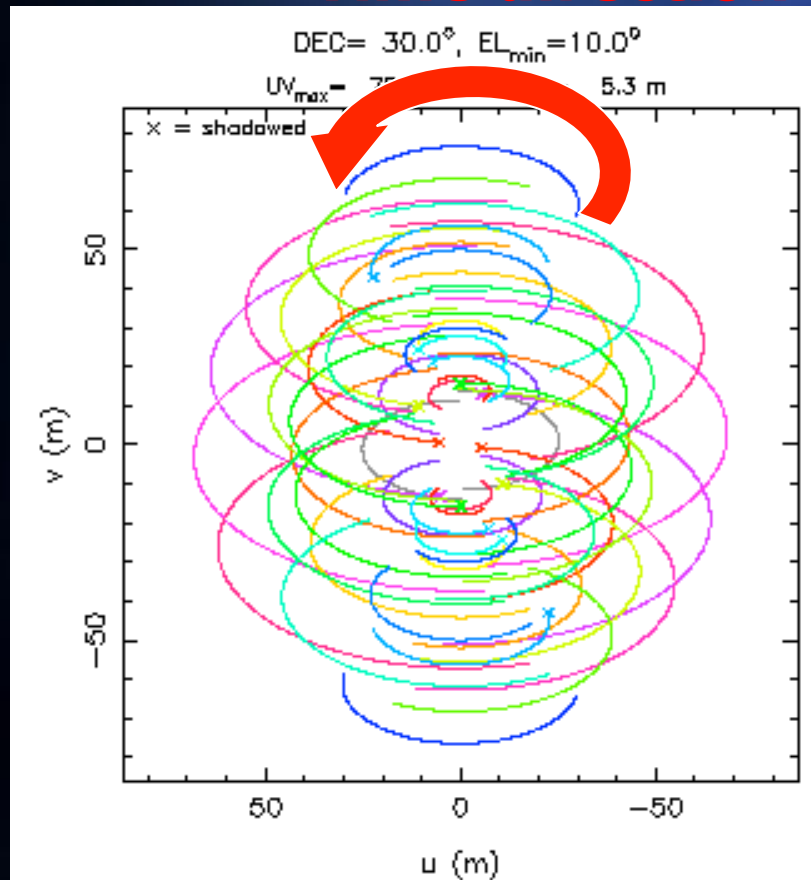
Channels = frequency bins

DEC= 30.0° , EL_{min}= 10.0°

UV_{max}= 78.4 m UV_{min}= 5.3 m

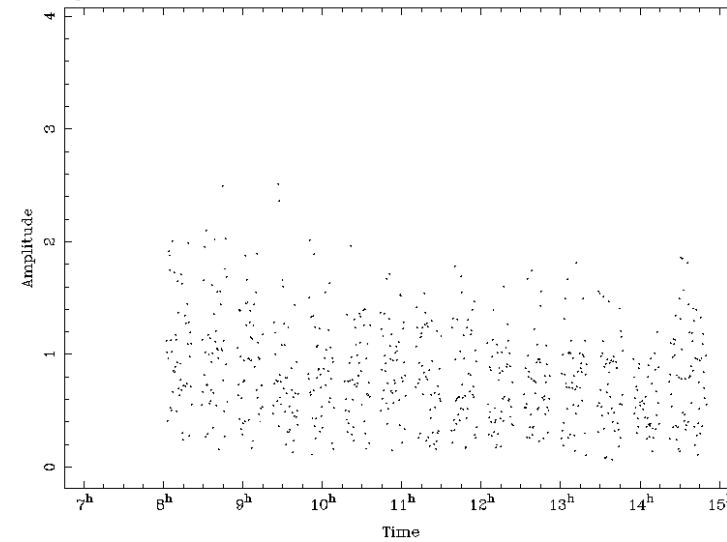


Time direction



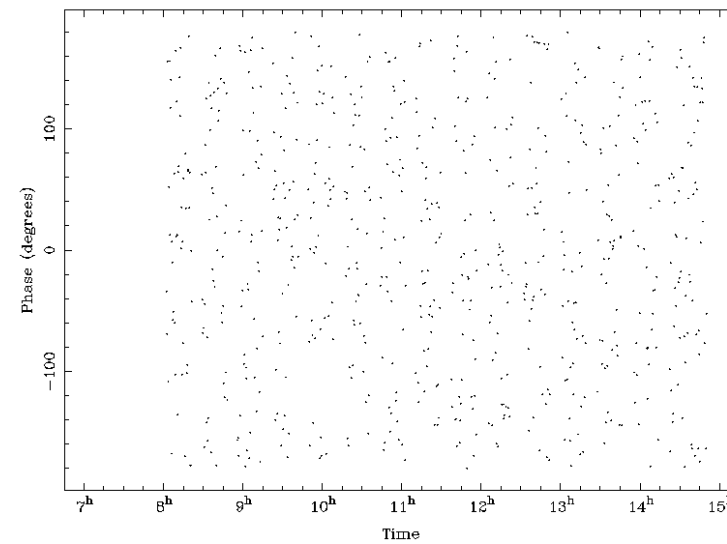
Amplitude

YY L1014 93.7183 GHz 1- 2

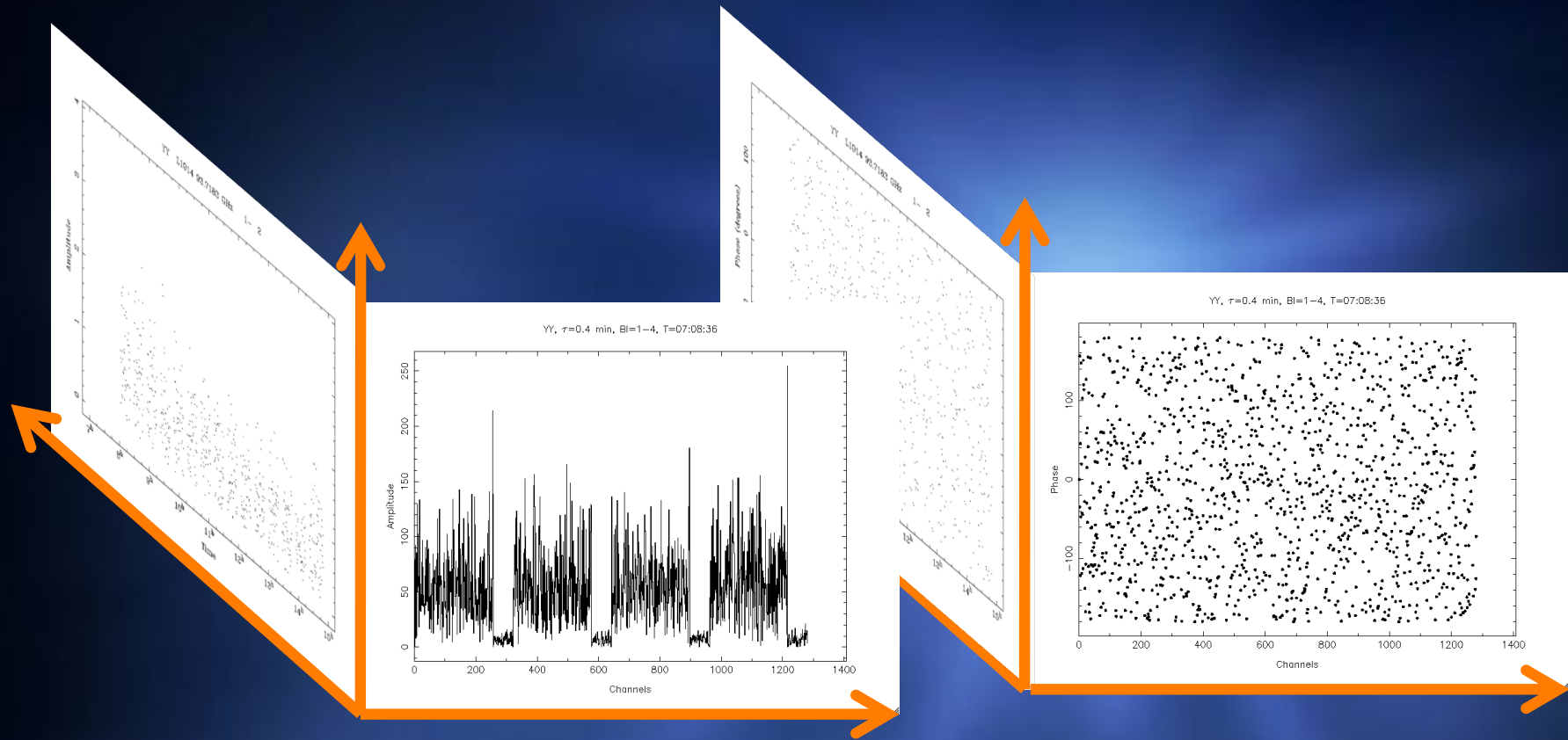


Phase

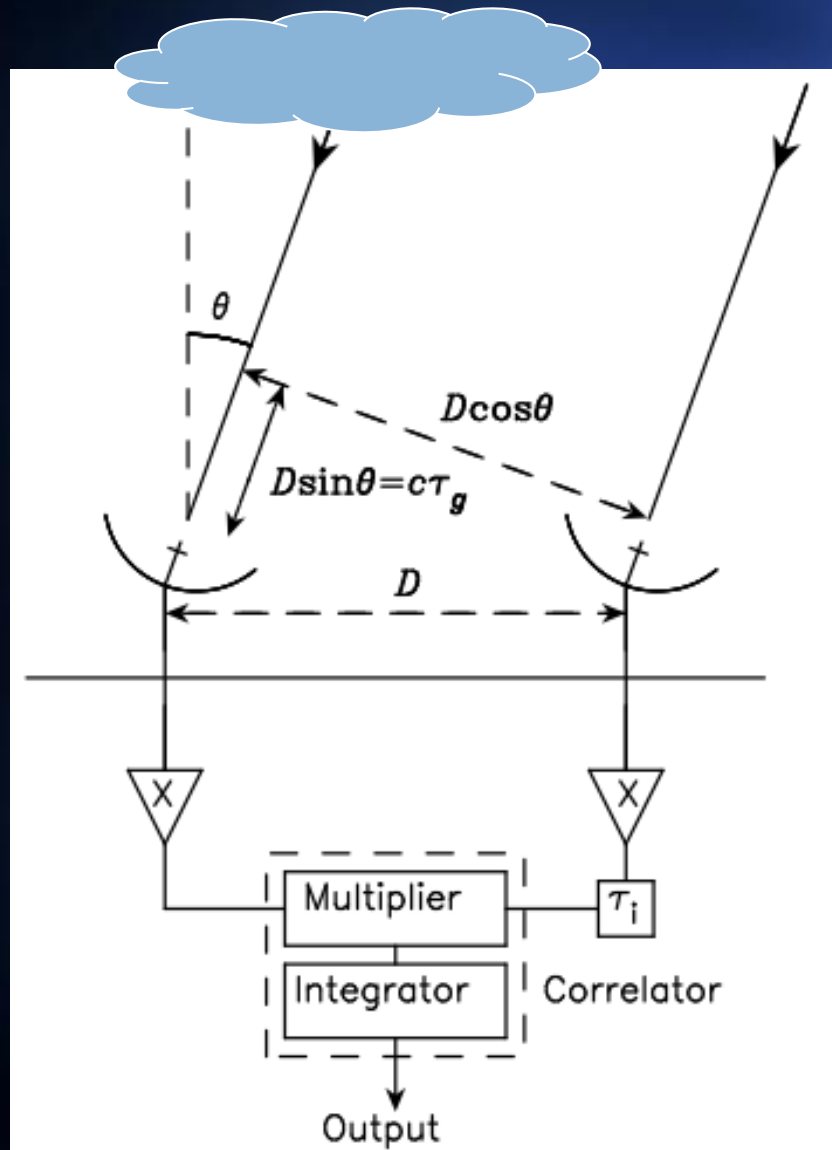
YY L1014 93.7183 GHz 1- 2



Time



$$V_{mn}(u, v, \nu, t) = Ae^{-i\phi}$$



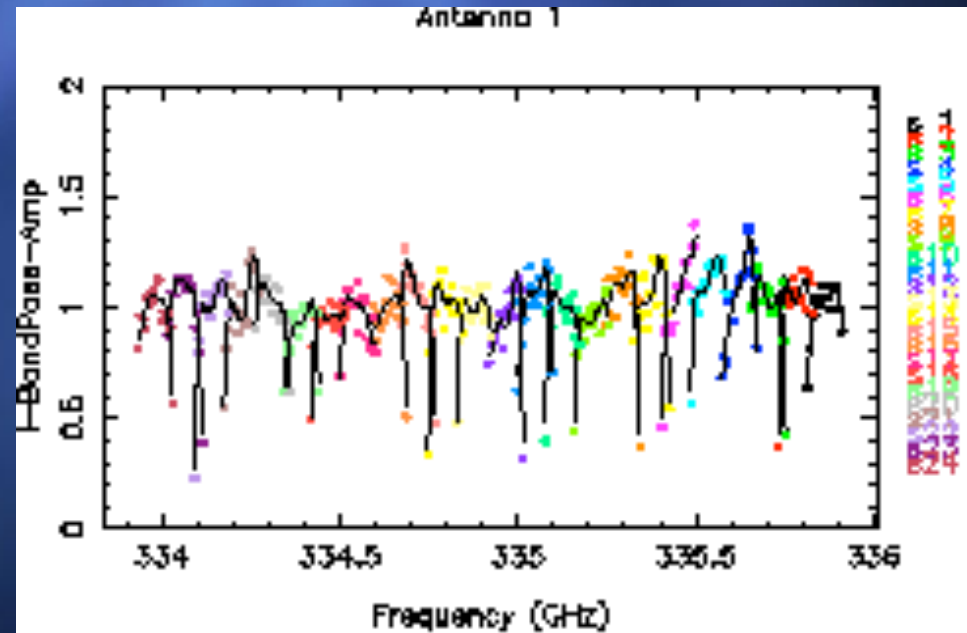
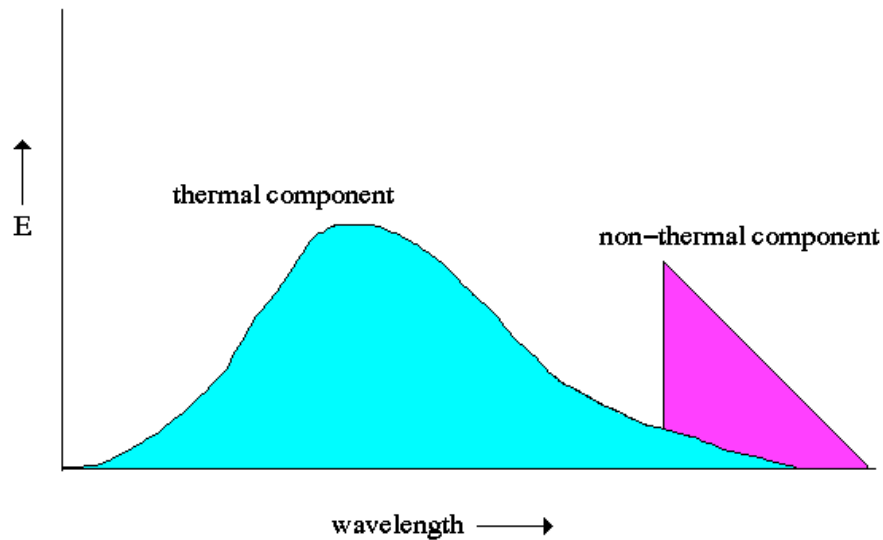
- ⊕ Atmospheric variation
- ⊕ change of cable lengths
- ⊕ receivers are not perfect
- ⊕ frequency dependence

Type of calibrations

- ⊕ bandpass calibration
- ⊕ Flux Calibration
- ⊕ Gain/Phase calibration
- ⊕ Instrumental polarization (leakage) calibration
- ⊕ Self-calibration

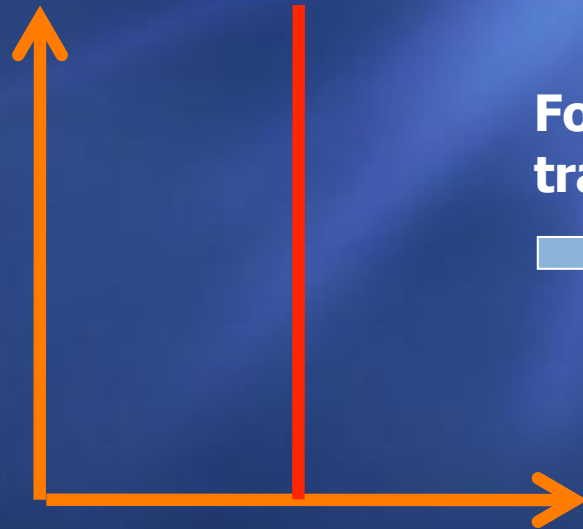
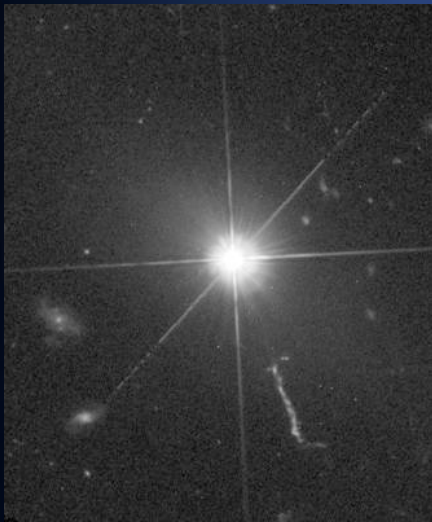
Ultimate calibrator – Quasar!!

- ⊕ Bright sources with featureless spectrum → bandpass calibration



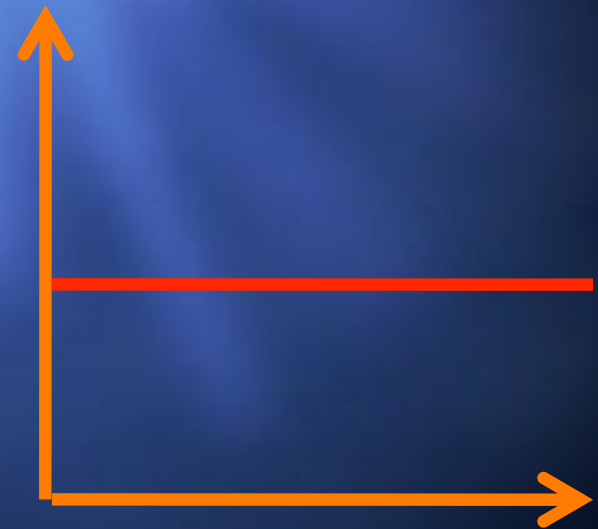
Ultimate calibrator – Quasar!!

⊕ Point sources!!



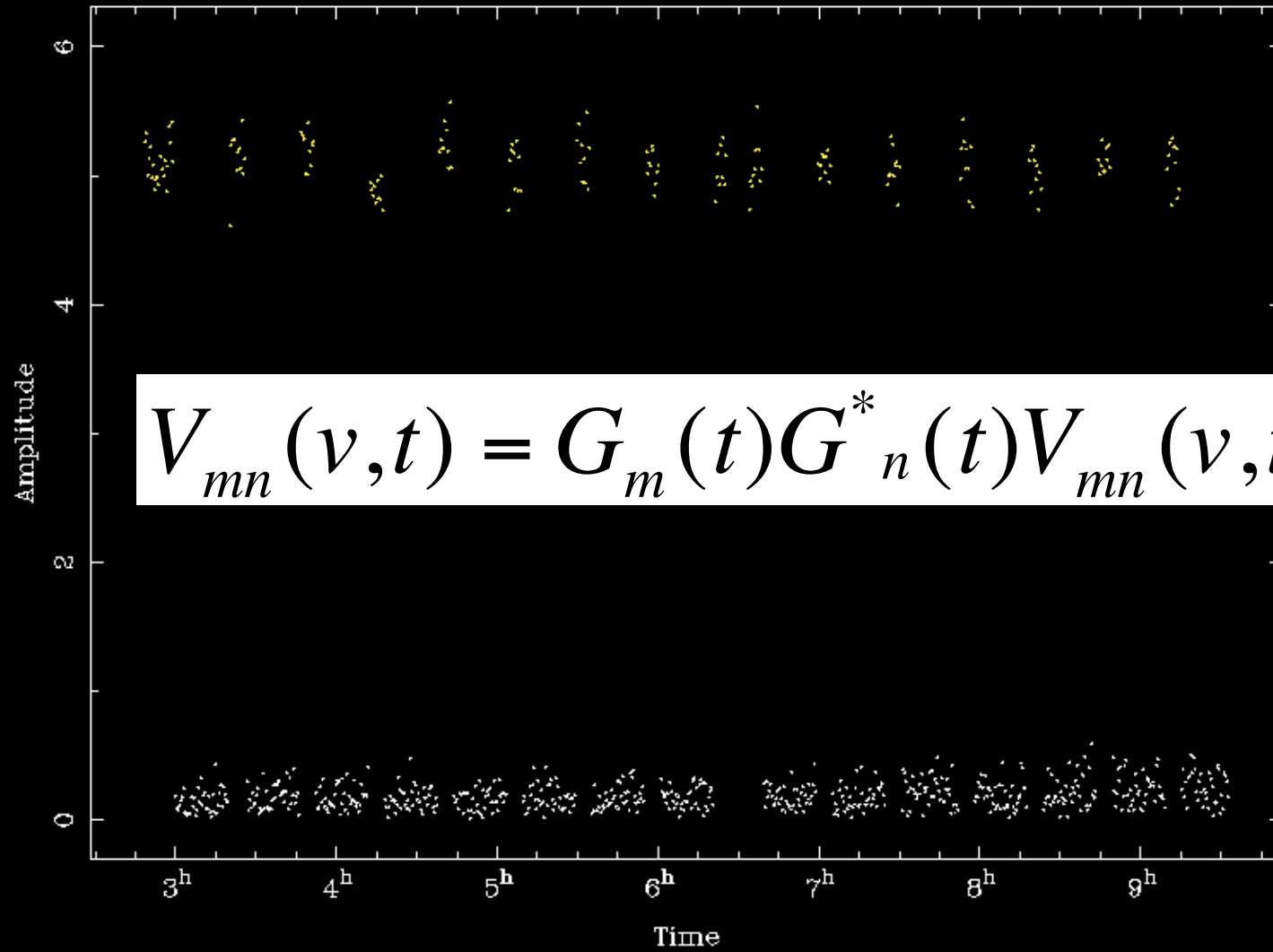
x, y

Fourier
transform



u, v

XX 229.3923 GHz 1- 2



Flux calibration

- ⊕ Planets/Solar System Objects emitting thermal emission at radio wavelengths
- ⊕ Their brightness are well modeled

| |
|---|
| Planets |
| Mars, Jupiter, Uranus, Neptune, Pluto ¹ |
| Moons |
| <i>Jupiter:</i> Io, Europa, Ganymede, Callisto |
| <i>Saturn:</i> Titan |
| <i>Neptune:</i> Triton |
| Asteroids |
| Ceres, Pallas ² , Vesta ² , Juno ² , Victoria ² , Davida ² |

