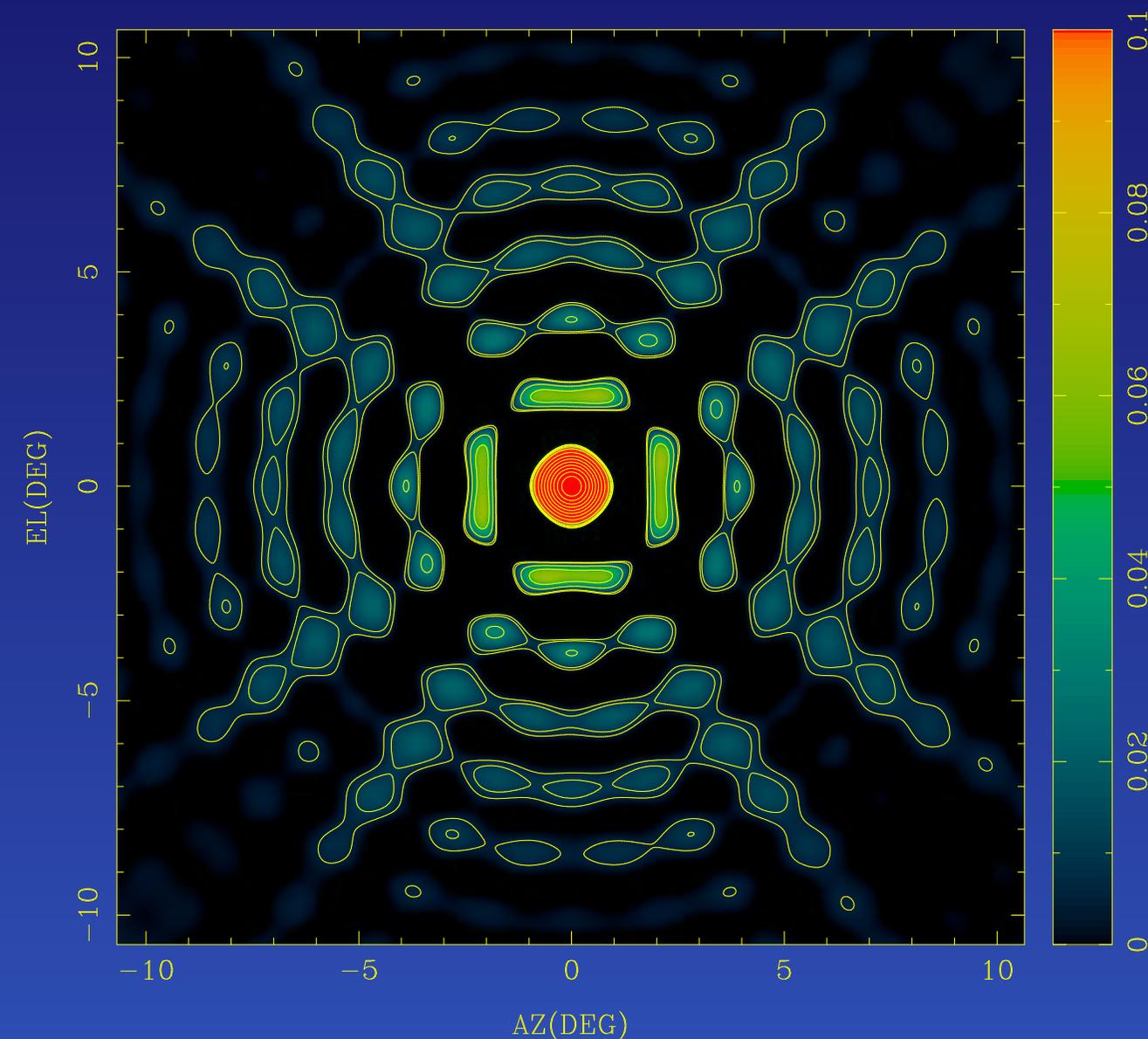


# Pointing errors and dynamic range

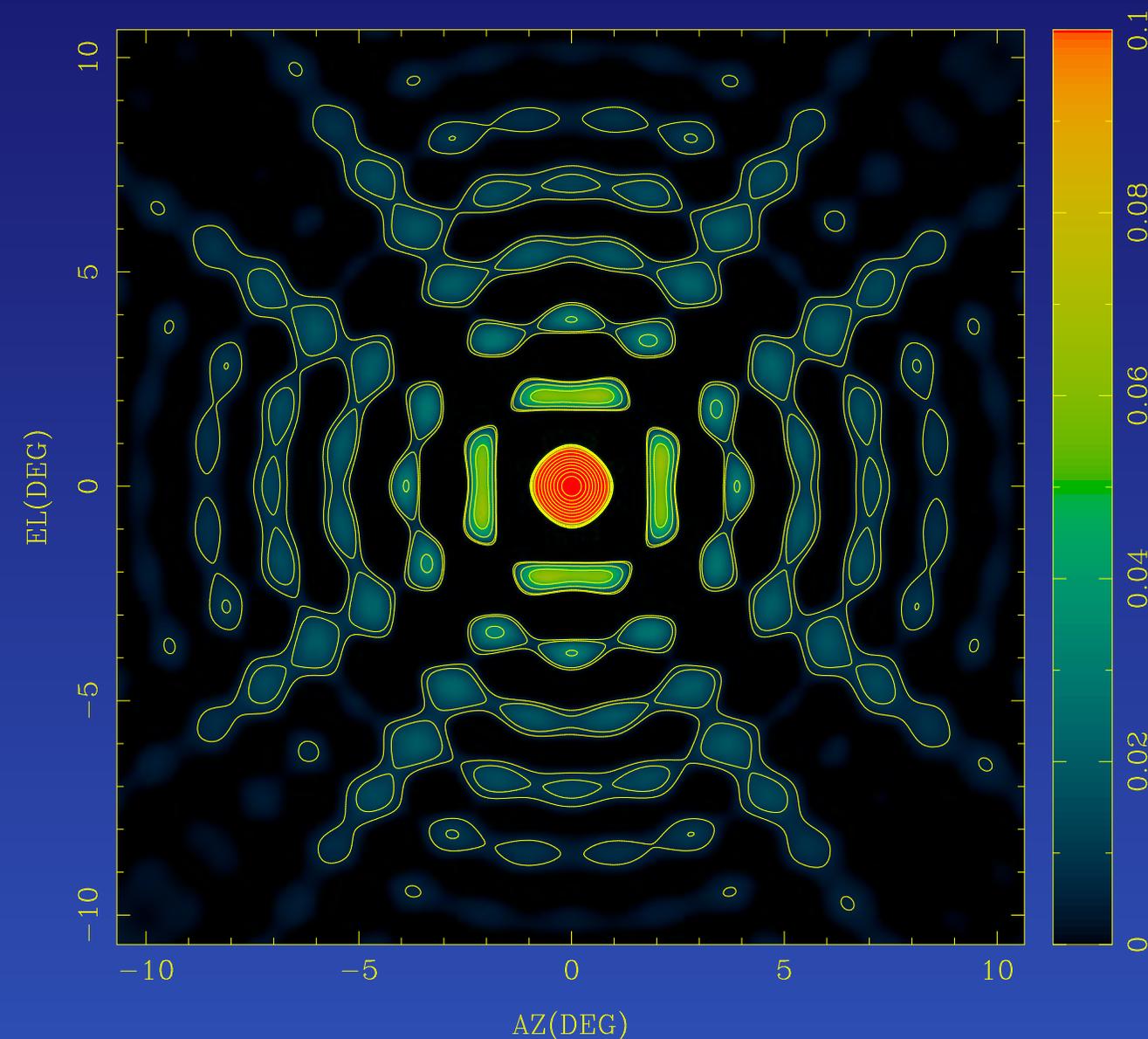
Maxim Voronkov

Australia Telescope National Facility



- The signal from the distant bright sources leaks into field of view through sidelobes
- Rotation of the primary beam causes artefacts
- What is the effect of pointing and tracking errors?

- Bhatnagar et al. (2004), EVLA Memo #84  $\Rightarrow$  solving for pointing errors and some simulations with idealized beams



- The signal from the distant bright sources leaks into field of view through sidelobes
- Rotation of the primary beam causes artefacts
- What is the effect of pointing and tracking errors?

- Typical ATCA pointing errors: around 10" without the reference pointing and 2-3" with the reference pointing.

# Simulations

- Sky model: a single point source at various offsets near  $-50$  degrees of declination
  - $V_{ij}^o = (E_i \star E_j^*) \star V_{ij}^{True}$ , where  $E_i$  is the aperture illumination pattern
  - For a point source it gives a multiplication of each visibility by a complex factor (a product of the values of Fourier transforms of  $E_i$  and  $E_j^*$  taken at correct offsets).

# Simulations

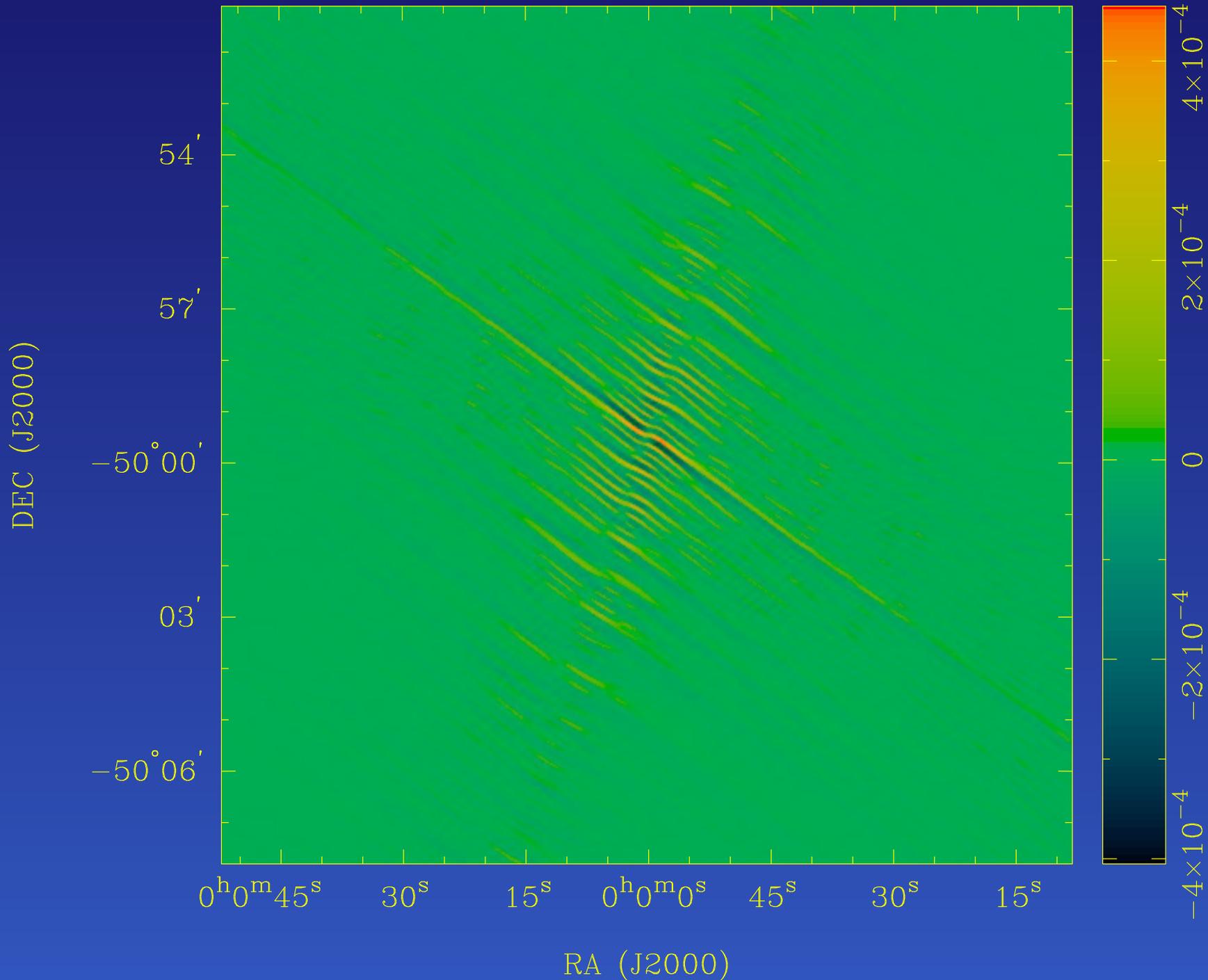
- Sky model: a single point source at various offsets near  $-50$  degrees of declination
- Array configuration: 6A; Frequency: 1.4 GHz
- Correlator configuration: 128 MHz, 10 seconds cycle
- Duration of observations: 13 hours
- Both the single channel case and the multi-frequency synthesis (edge channels are rejected) have been considered.

# Simulations

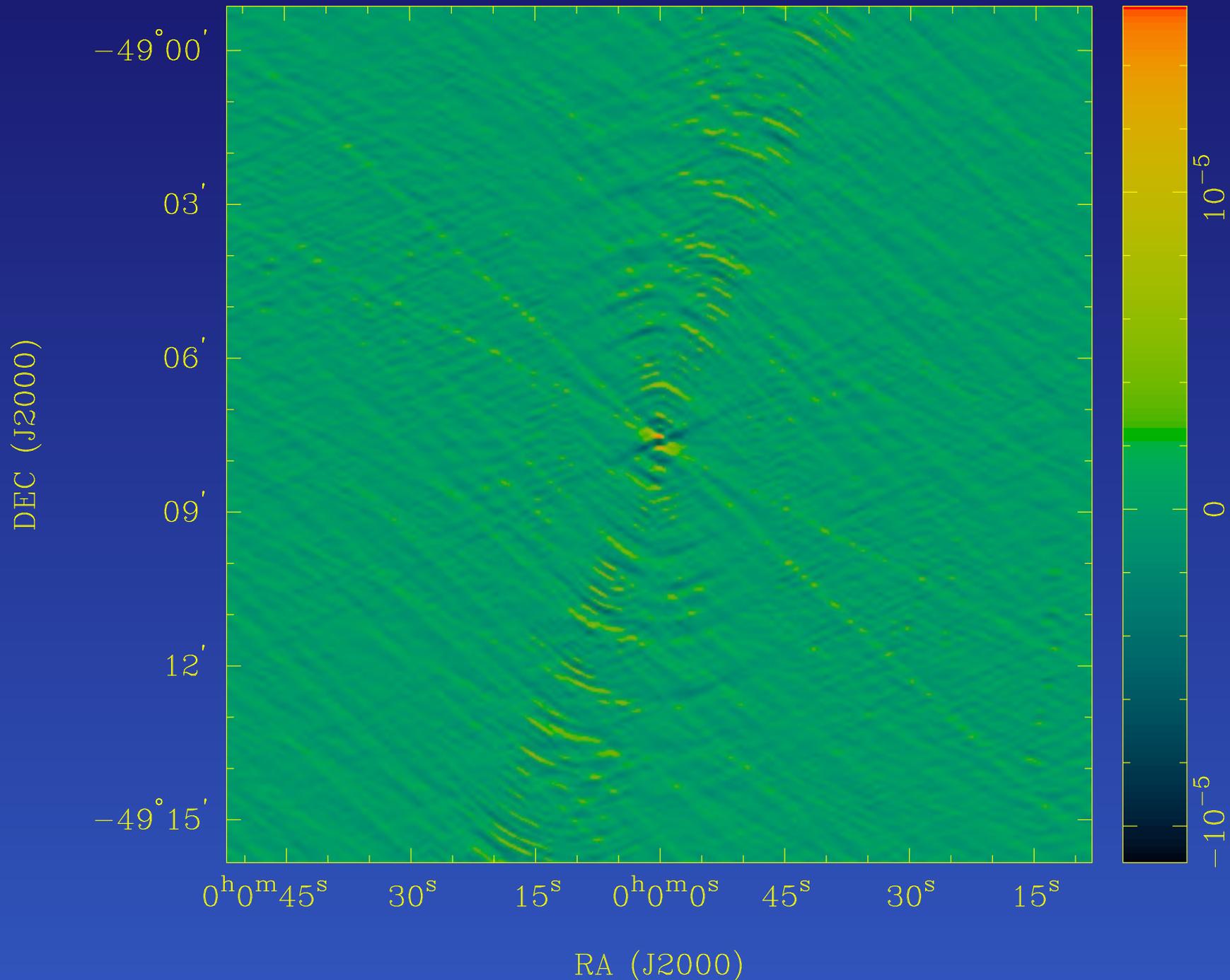
- Sky model: a single point source at various offsets near  $-50$  degrees of declination
- Array configuration: 6A; Frequency: 1.4 GHz
- Correlator configuration: 128 MHz, 10 seconds cycle
- Duration of observations: 13 hours
- Both the single channel case and the multi-frequency synthesis (edge channels are rejected) have been considered.
- Pointing offsets: Gaussian random variables, independent for each axis and antenna
  - Zero mean, 2" variance
  - Slowly varying offsets (different for each antenna and axis) measured in a real experiment used as a mean of the distribution.

# Simulations

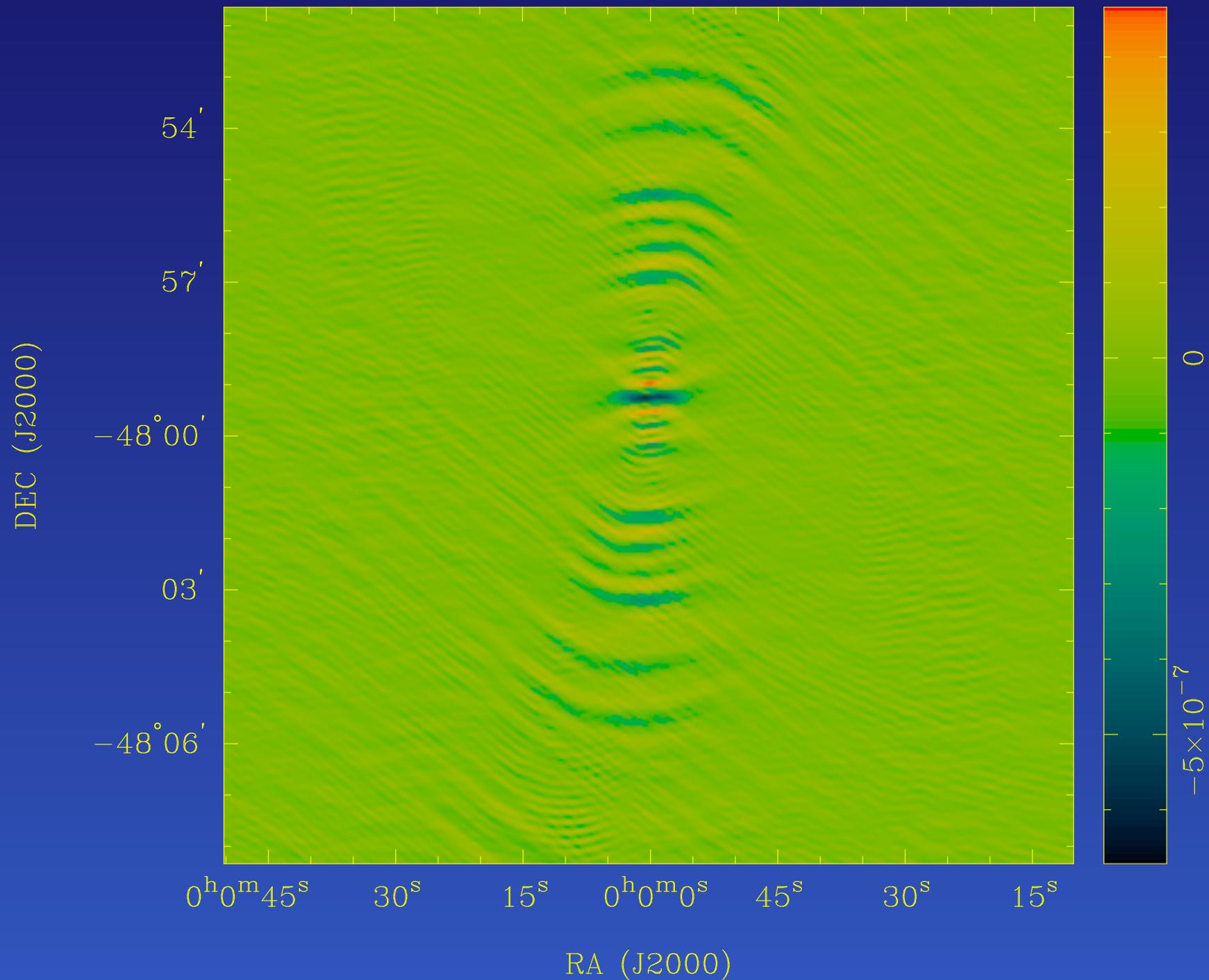
- Sky model: a single point source at various offsets near  $-50$  degrees of declination
- Array configuration: 6A; Frequency: 1.4 GHz
- Correlator configuration: 128 MHz, 10 seconds cycle
- Duration of observations: 13 hours
- Both the single channel case and the multi-frequency synthesis (edge channels are rejected) have been considered.
- Pointing offsets:  $\sigma=2''$ , zero mean or real offsets.
- The simulations have been performed twice with and without pointing errors. The dynamic range was determined from the rms of the residual image (a difference between two dirty images).



↑ A fragment of the typical residual image (offset  $\sim 32''$ ) ↑



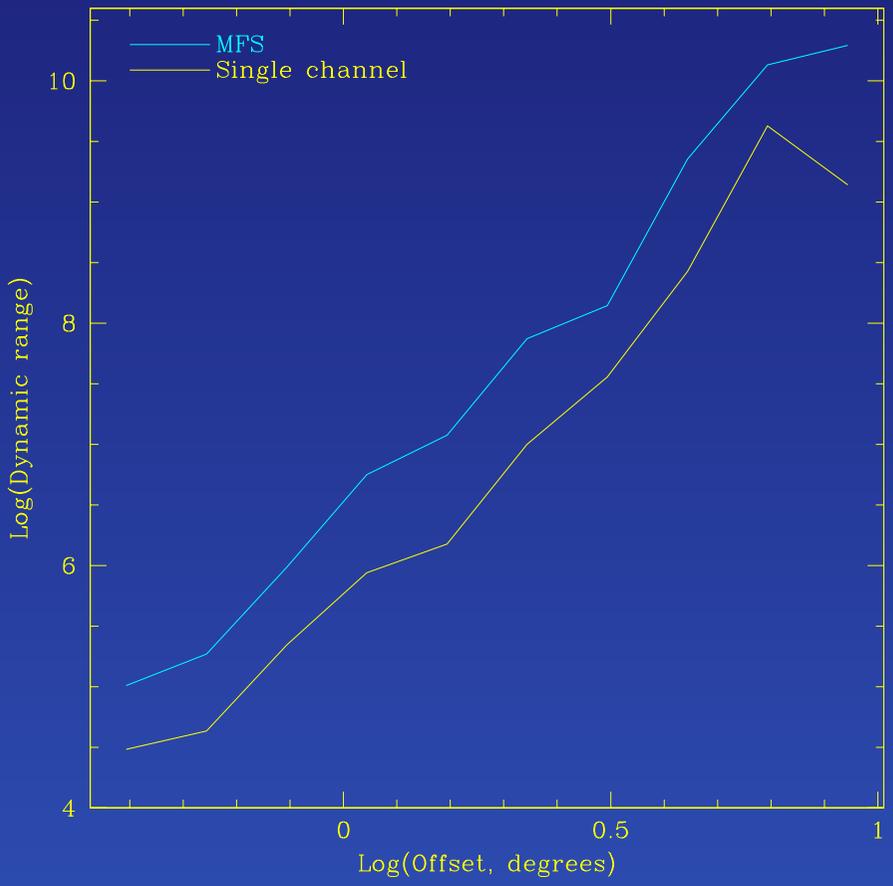
↑ A fragment of the typical residual image (offset  $\sim 1$  deg) ↑



↑ A fragment of the typical residual image (offset  $\sim 2$  deg) ↑

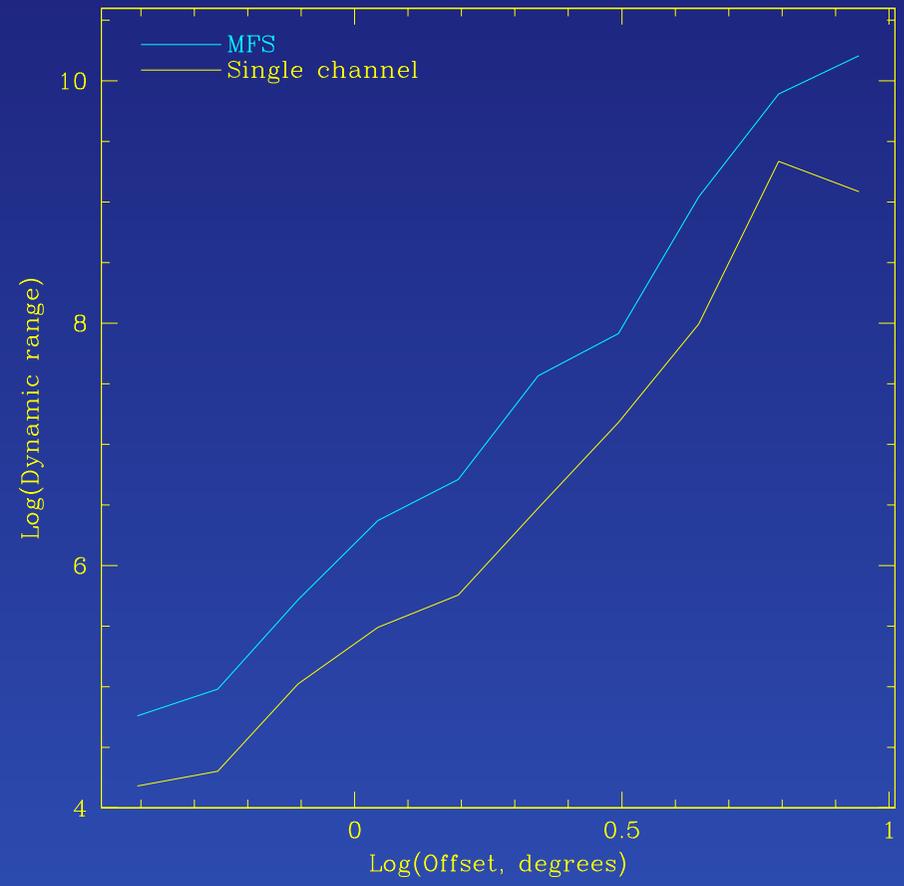
## Zero mean, 2" variance

---



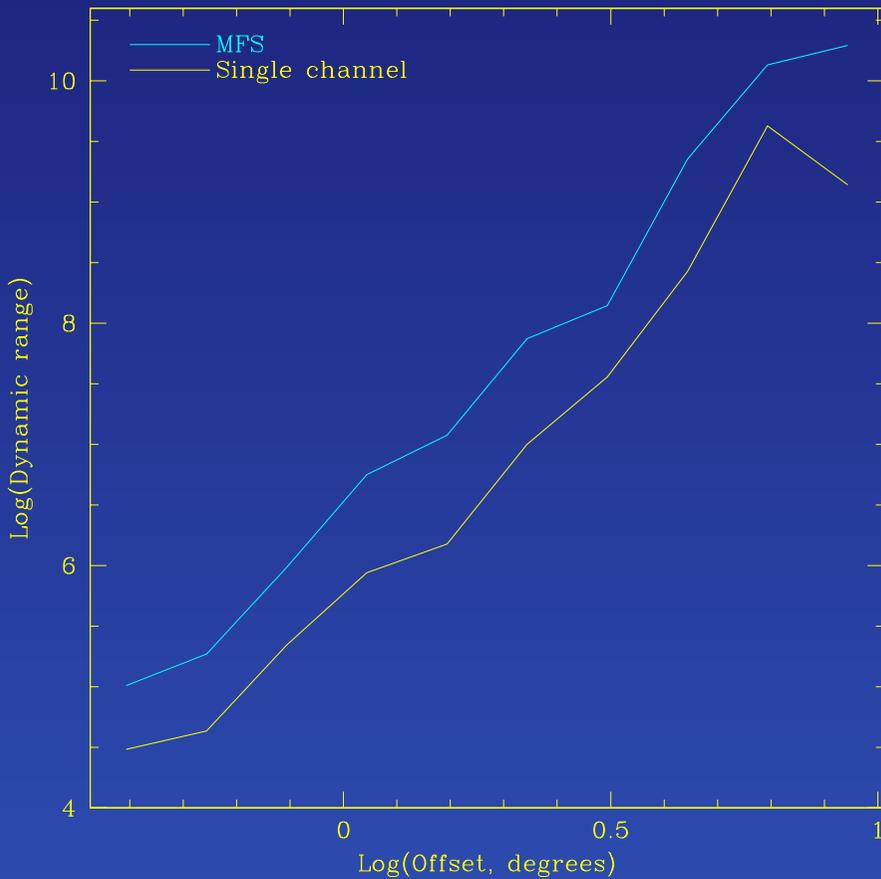
## Varying mean, 2" variance

---



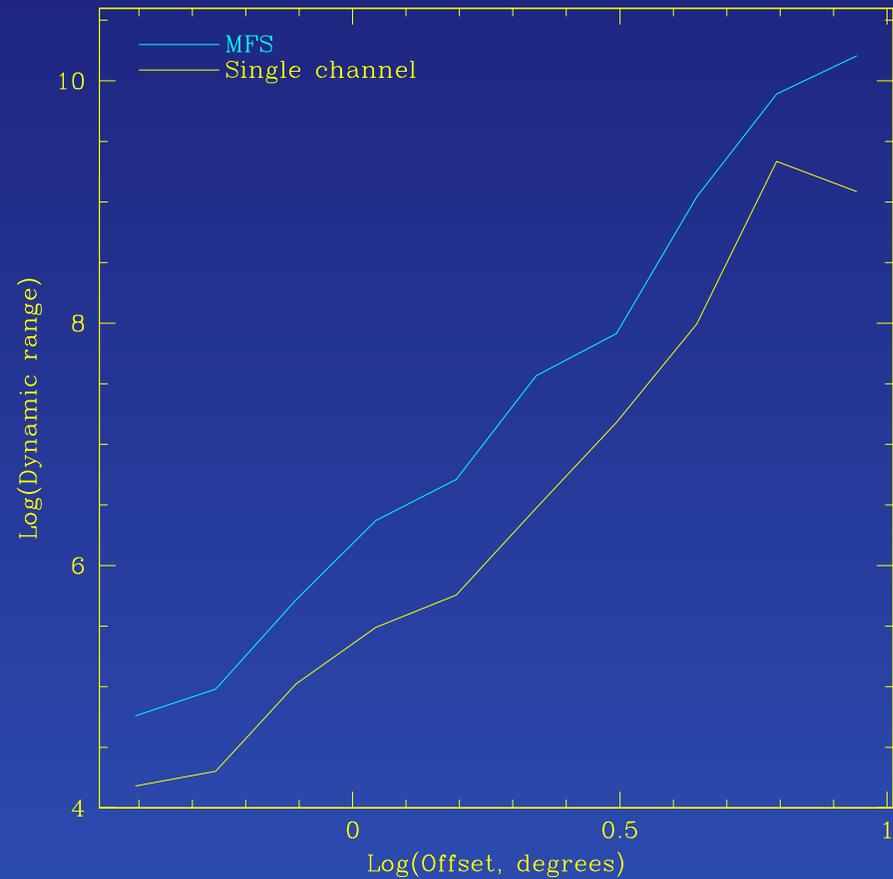
## Zero mean, 2" variance

---



## Varying mean, 2" variance

---



## Summary

---

- The pointing errors should not be a problem if a dynamic range less than  $5 \times 10^4 - 10^5$  is required.