www.naic.edu/~alfalfa

Login name: alfalfa

Password: zw1400+09

> ssh -X alfalfa@fusion01

> cd /share/alfalfa

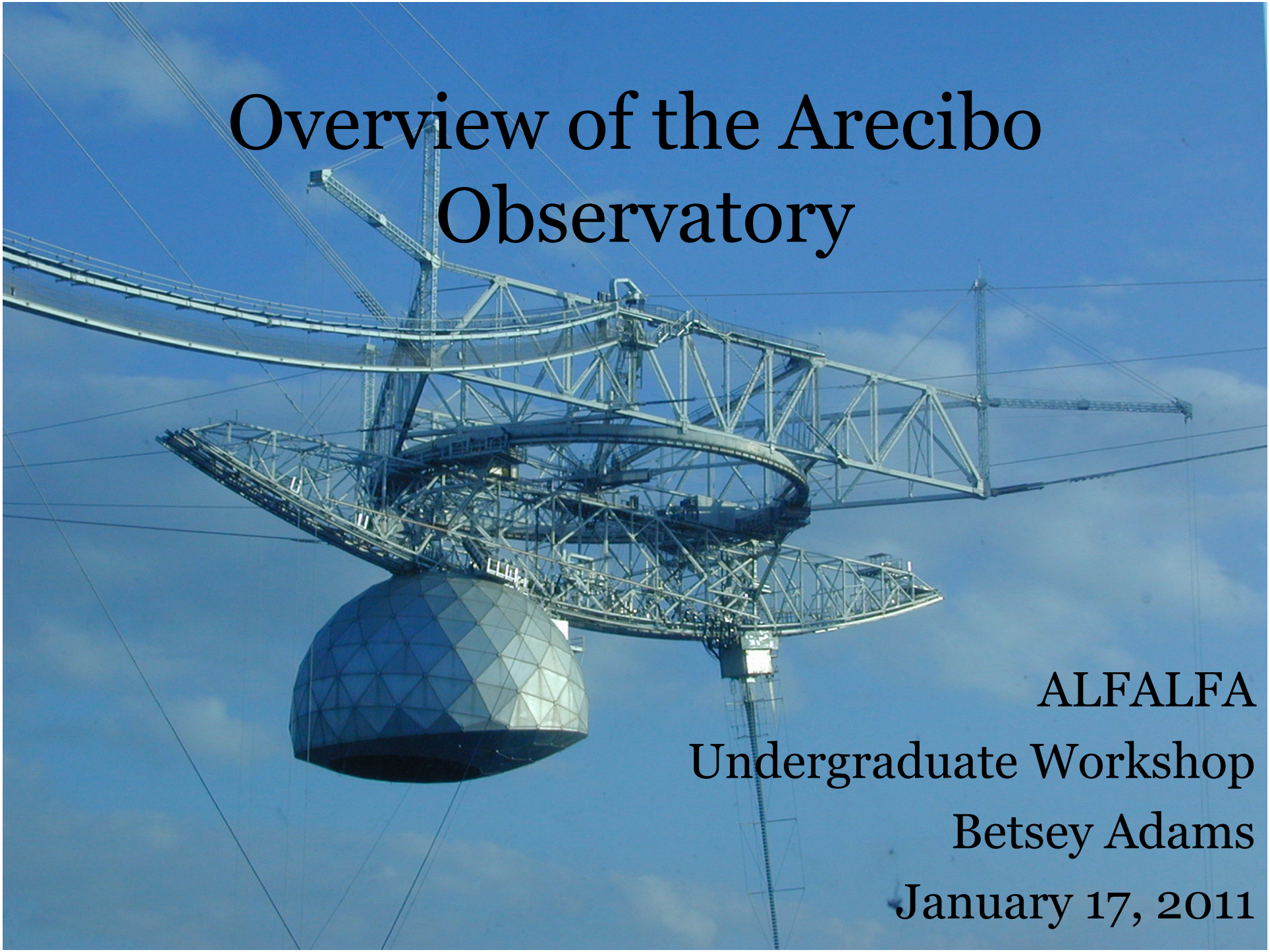
> cd teama

> cd teamb

> cd teamc

> cd teamd

> cd teame



Overview of the Arecibo Observatory

ALFALFA

Undergraduate Workshop

Betsey Adams

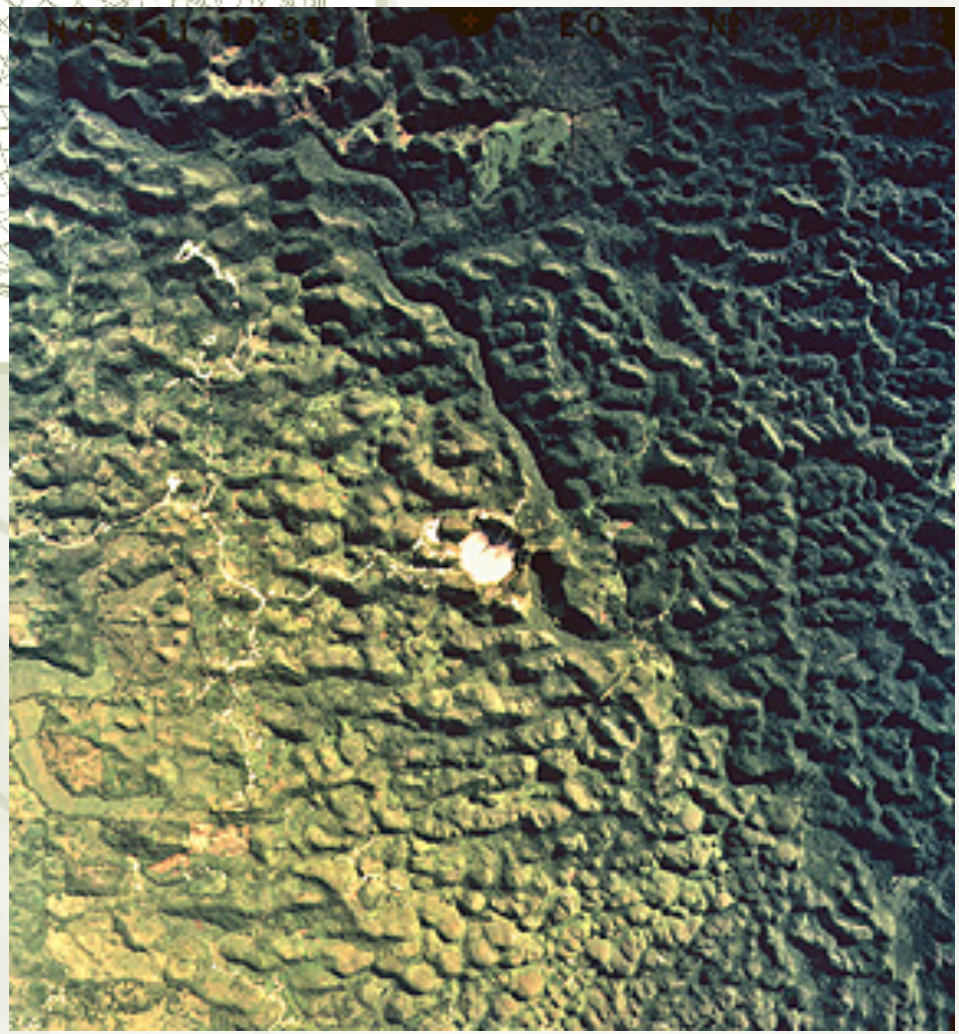
January 17, 2011

- Designed by then Cornell Professor William Gordon to study the ionosphere
- Opening ceremony on November 1st 1963
- Now part of NAIC (National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center)
- Operated by Cornell University under cooperative agreement with NSF

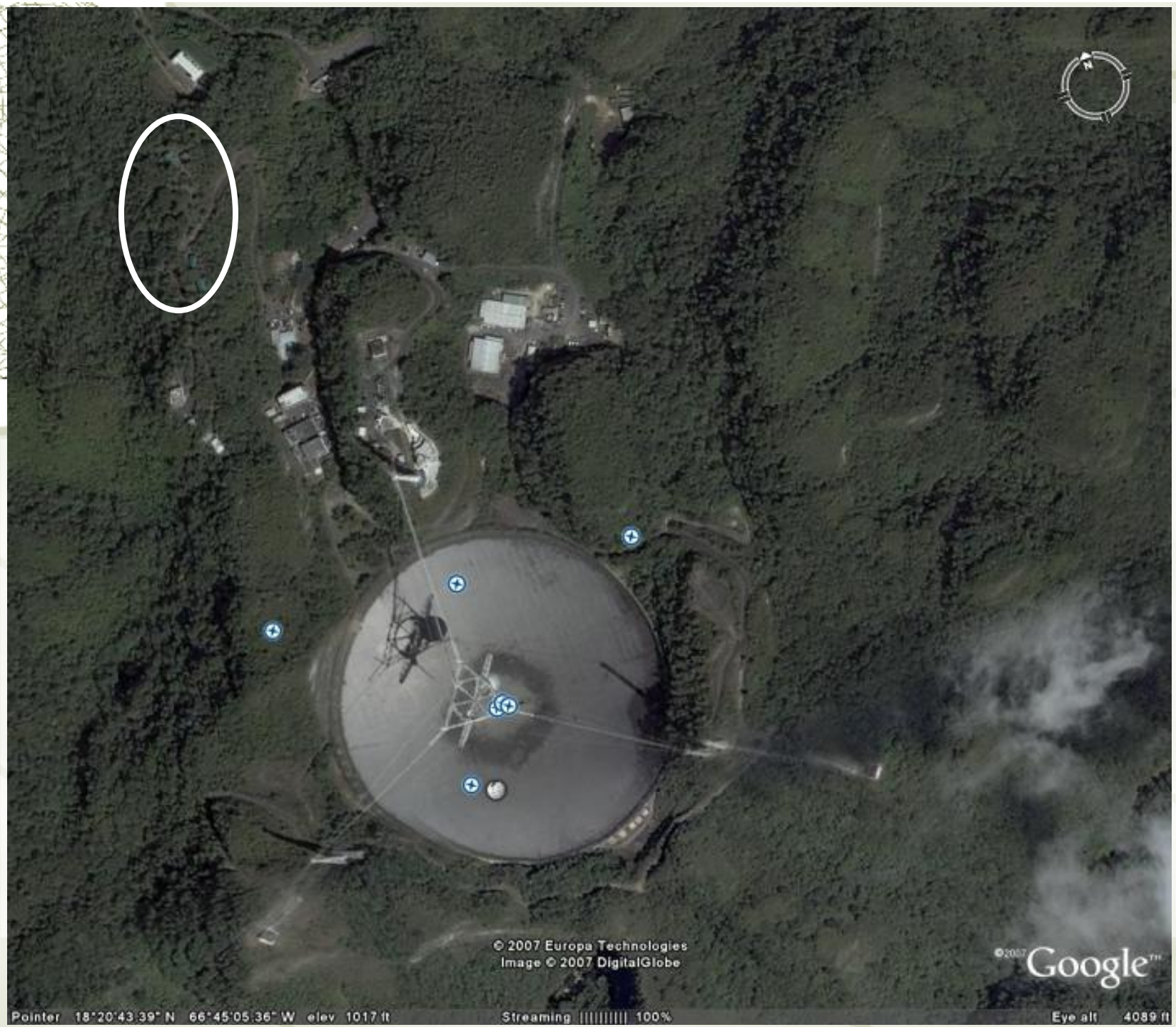
Employees

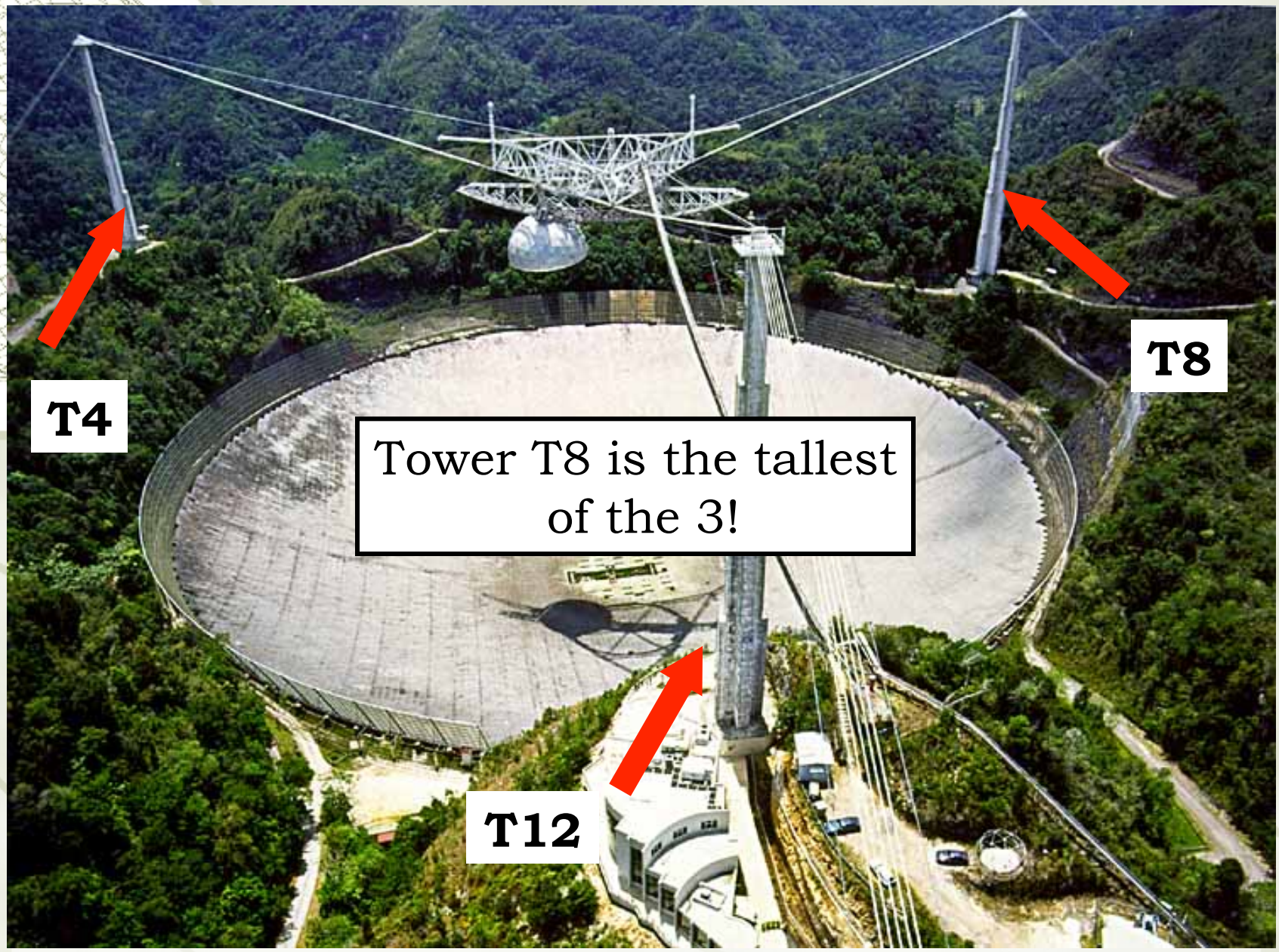
- Scientific staff
- Engineering & Computer staff
- Maintenance
- Administration
- Public Outreach

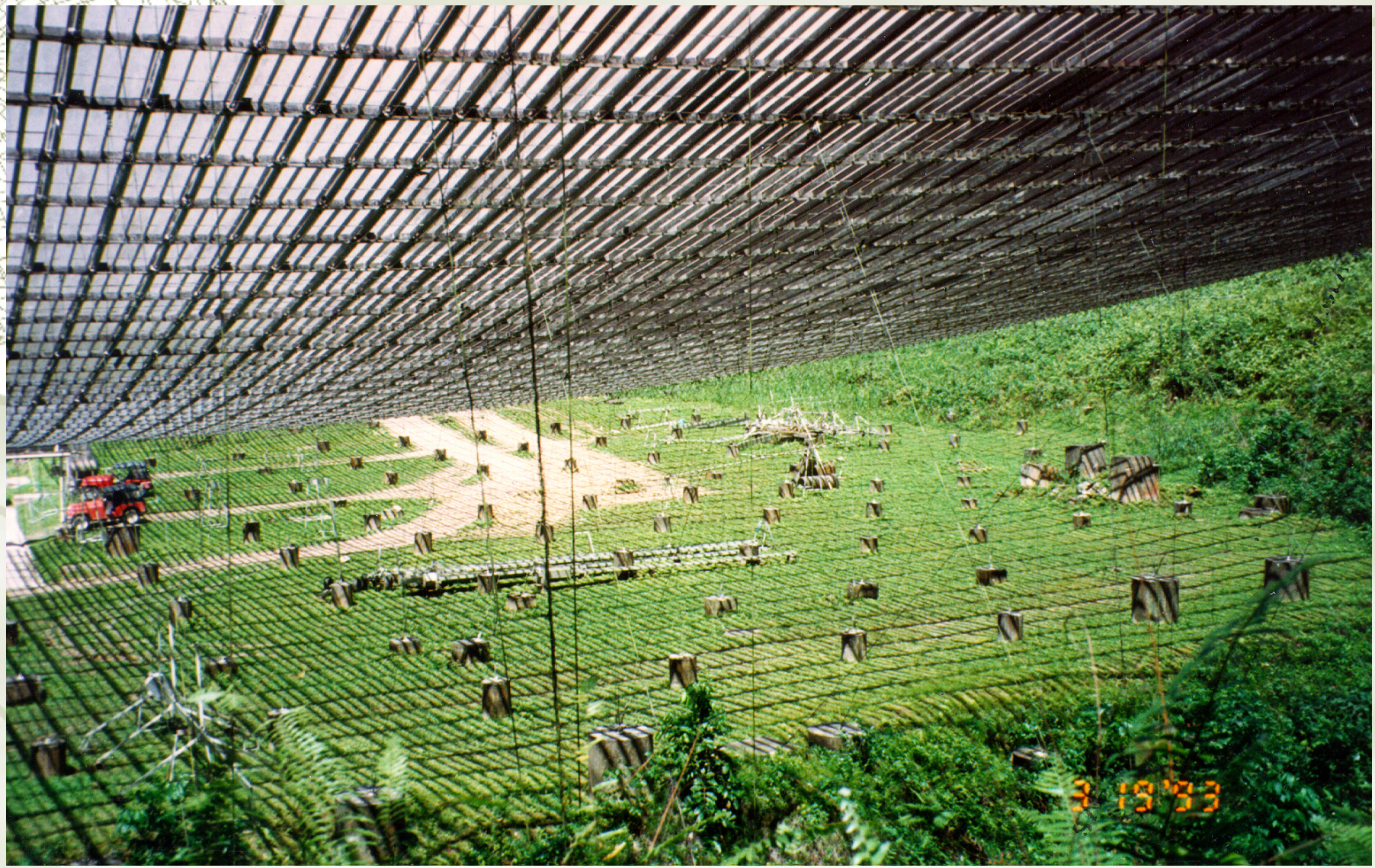
Location, Location, Location



- Built in a limestone sinkhole in Arecibo, Puerto Rico
- Constructed near the equator to enable radar studies of planets
- Latitude: 18° 20′ 58″ N


© 2007 Europa Technologies
Image © 2007 DigitalGlobe
©2007 Google™
Pointer 18°20'43.39" N 66°45'05.36" W elev 1017 ft
Streaming 100%
Eye alt 4089 ft


T4
T8
Tower T8 is the tallest of the 3!
T12


3 19 '93

ALFALFA: The Arecibo Legacy Fast ALFA Survey - SeaMonkey

http://alfalfasurvey.wordpress.com

ALFALFA: The Arecibo Legacy Fast ALFA Survey

FRONT PAGE ABOUT TEAM MEMBERS

Welcome to ALFALFA!

7 January 2009 · No Comments

ALFALFA is a blind survey using the Arecibo telescope designed to detect neutral hydrogen in other galaxies. A brief overview of the survey is available in the About page. If that's not nearly enough information for you, don't worry! Future posts will describe various aspects of the survey, data, and follow-up observations in detail. Another goal of this blog is to share the excitement (and trials) of ALFALFA, including observing reports and summaries of new science and papers as they're published.

We'd also love to hear from you. Do you have a general question about ALFALFA that you would like answered? Post it in the comment section of this entry, and we'll do our best to answer it. Are you a member of the ALFALFA team and would like to contribute content to this blog? Contact Betsey and your help will be gratefully accepted.

Categories: General → No Comments

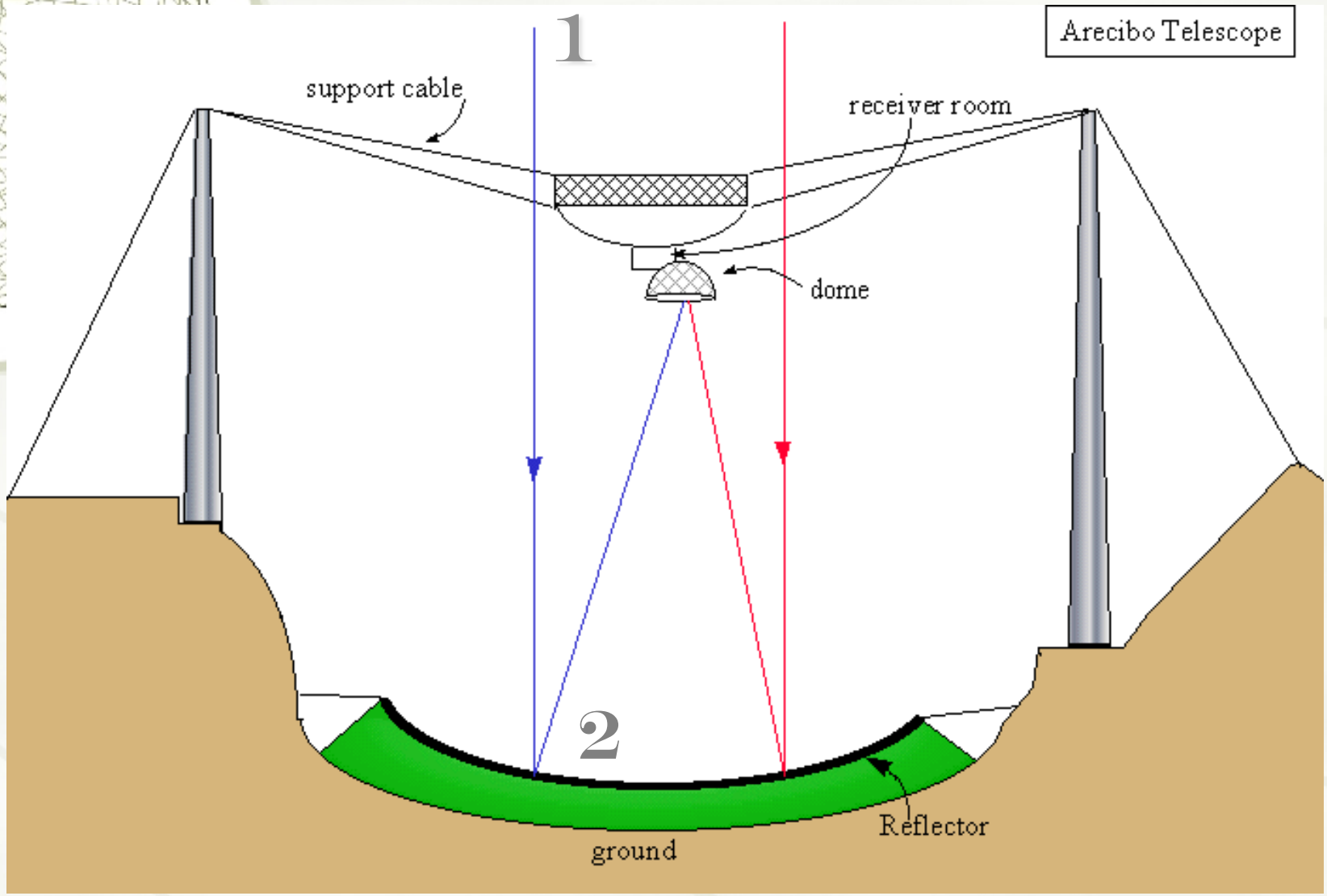
To search, type and hit enter

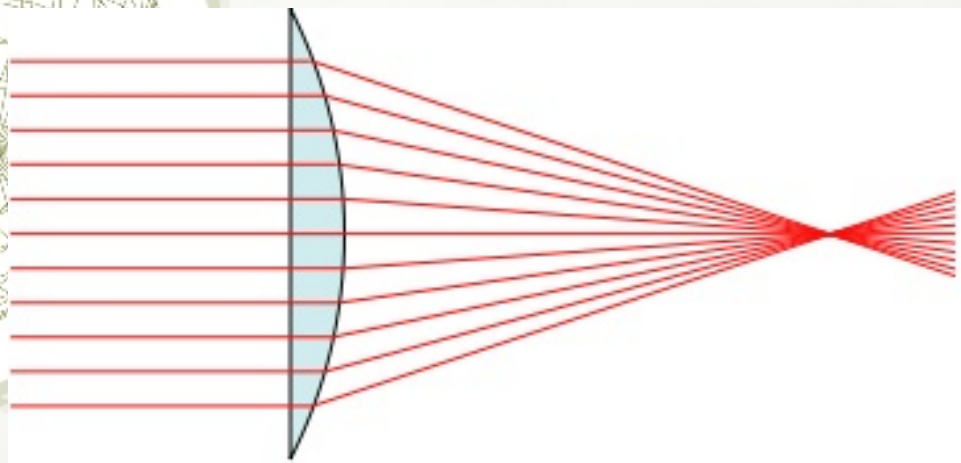
AUTHORS

-  Betsey
-  starbrina

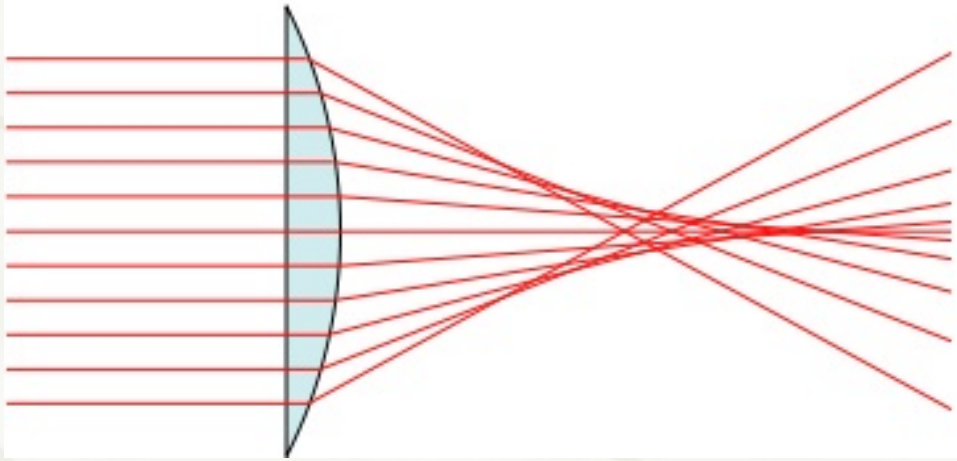
RECENT POSTS

- If everything I knew about Arecibo, I learned from Golden Eye

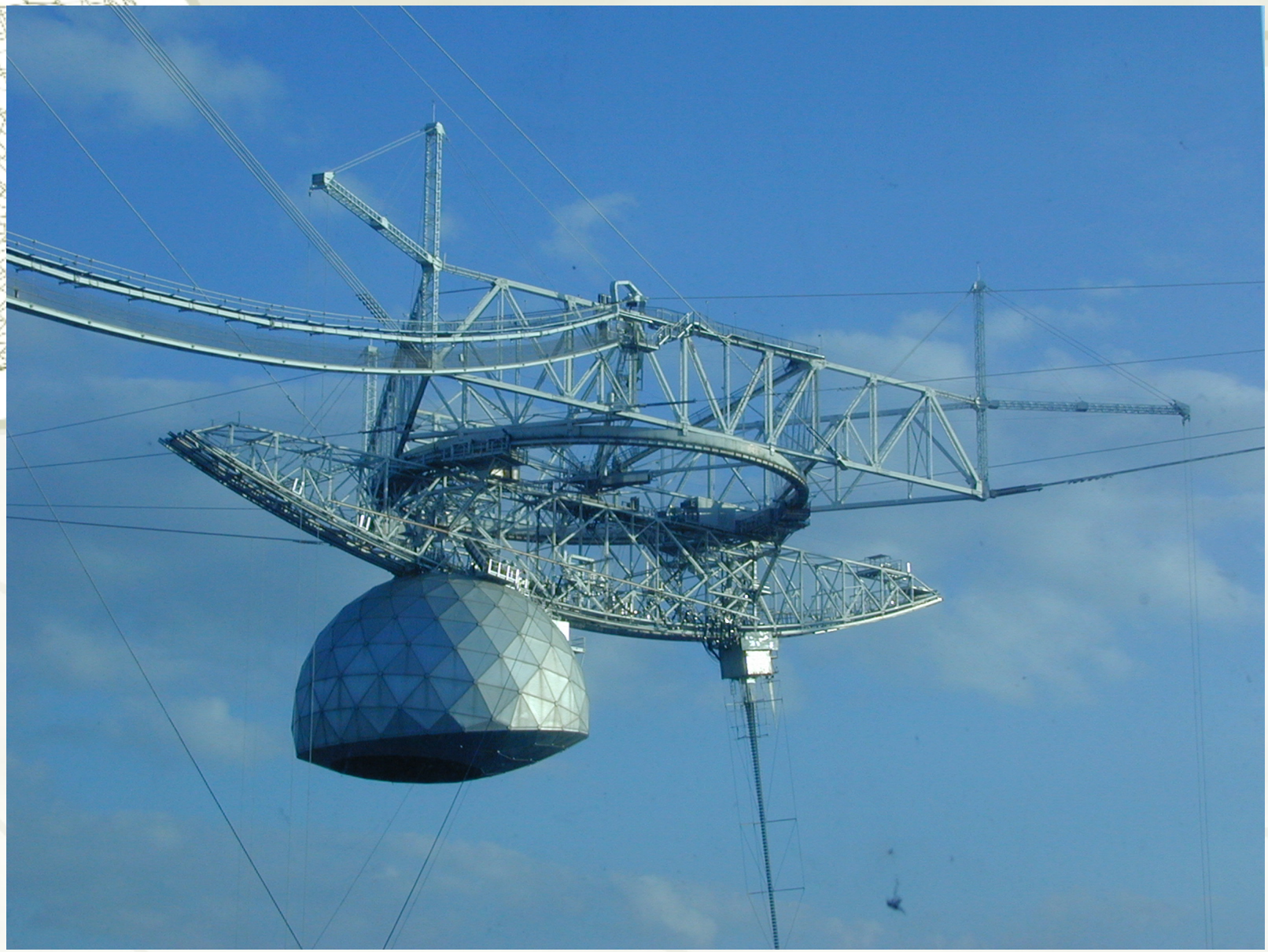

Arecibo Telescope
1
support cable
receiver room
dome
2
Reflector
ground



Parabolic Reflector

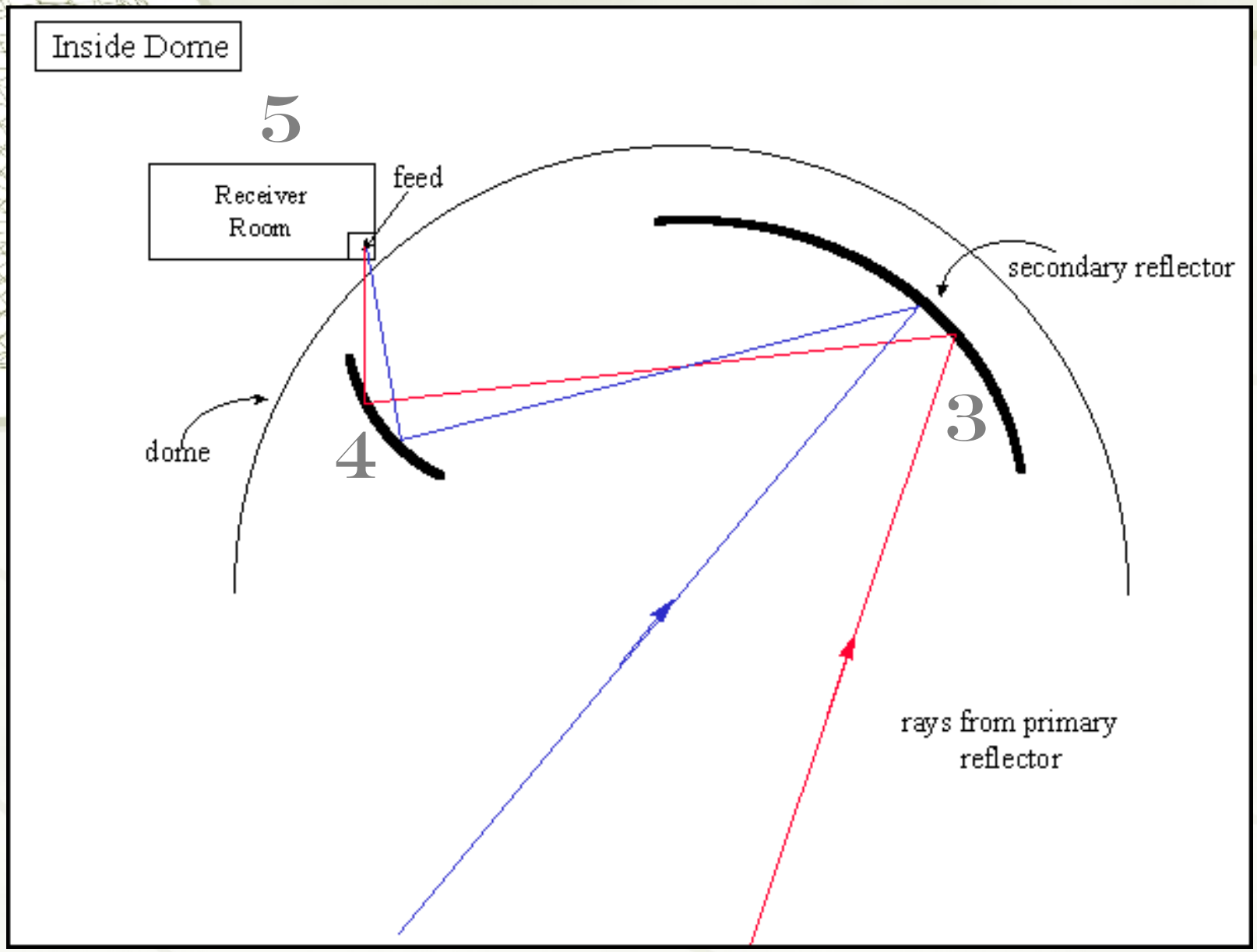


Spherical Reflector



430 MHz Antenna

- "Very long line feed"
- 96 feet in length
- Receives & transmits radio waves at 430 MHz
- Main instrument used in study of the ionosphere
- What popular movie features a fight between the hero and the bad guy on the long line feed?


Inside Dome
5
Receiver Room
feed
secondary reflector
dome
4
3
rays from primary reflector

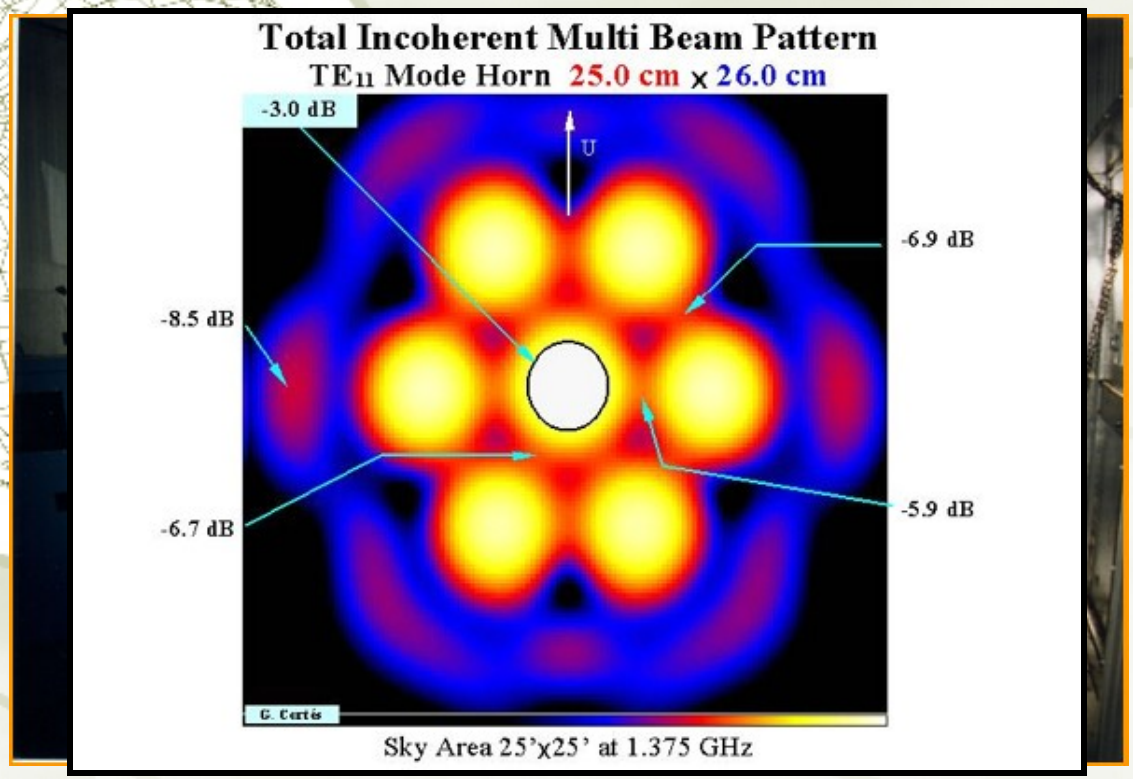
Gregorian

- The dome is referred to as the “Gregorian”.
- A Gregorian focus means the secondary reflector is placed behind the focal point of the primary reflector.
- The Gregorian dome protects the receivers from RFI and weather.

What are some advantages of Gregorian optics over line feeds?

Advantages of Gregorian Optics

- Each line feed covers a narrow frequency band and a limited number of line feeds can be used at one time
- With Gregorian optics, an array of receivers covering the whole 1-10 GHz range can be easily moved onto the single focal point where the incoming signal is focused.

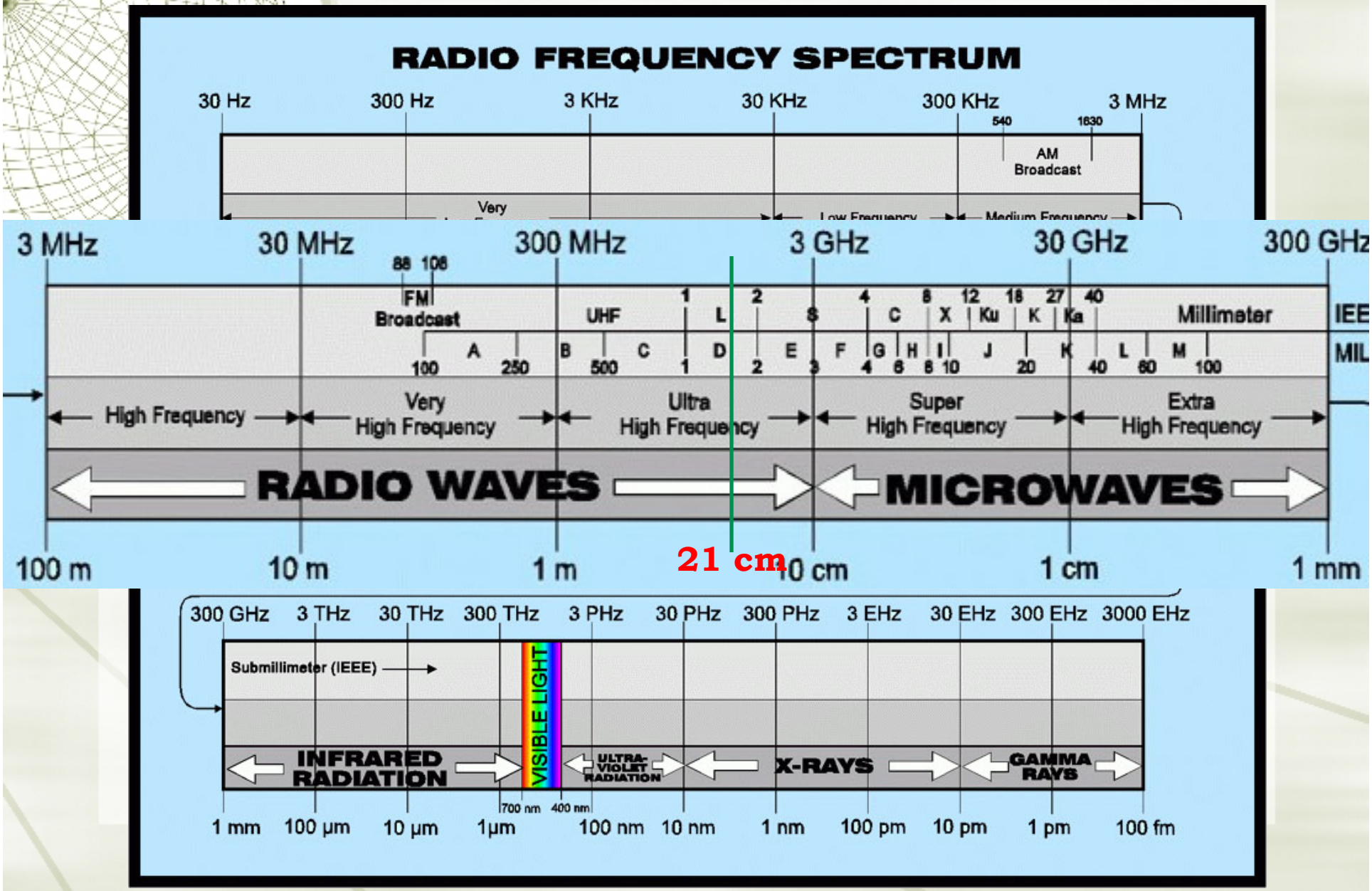


Available Receivers: 327 MHz, 430 MHz, 610 MHz, ALFA, L-Wide, S-Low, S-Narrow, S-High, C, C-High, X

Each have different frequency ranges, sensitivities, temperatures, and beam sizes

Receiver Name	Freq Range (GHz)
327-MHz	0.312-0.342
430-MHz	0.425-0.435
610-MHz	0.6075-0.6115
ALFA	1.225-1.525
L-wide	1.15-1.73
S-low	1.8-3.1
S-narrow	2.33-2.43
S-high	3-4
C	3.85-6
C-high	5.9-8.1
X	7.8-10.2

L-Band


RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM
30 Hz
300 Hz
3 KHz
30 KHz
300 KHz
3 MHz
540
1630
AM Broadcast
Very
Low Frequency
Medium Frequency
3 MHz
30 MHz
300 MHz
3 GHz
30 GHz
300 GHz
88 108
FM Broadcast
UHF
L
S
C
X
Ku
K
Ka
Millimeter
IEE
MIL
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
100
250
500
1
2
3
4
6
8
10
20
40
60
100
High Frequency
Very High Frequency
Ultra High Frequency
Super High Frequency
Extra High Frequency
RADIO WAVES
MICROWAVES
100 m
10 m
1 m
21 cm
10 cm
1 cm
1 mm
300 GHz
3 THz
30 THz
300 THz
3 PHz
30 PHz
300 PHz
3 EHz
30 EHz
300 EHz
3000 EHz
Submillimeter (IEEE)
INFRARED RADIATION
VISIBLE LIGHT
ULTRA-VIOLET RADIATION
X-RAYS
GAMMA RAYS
700 nm
400 nm
1 mm
100 µm
10 µm
1µm
100 nm
10 nm
1 nm
100 pm
10 pm
1 pm
100 fm

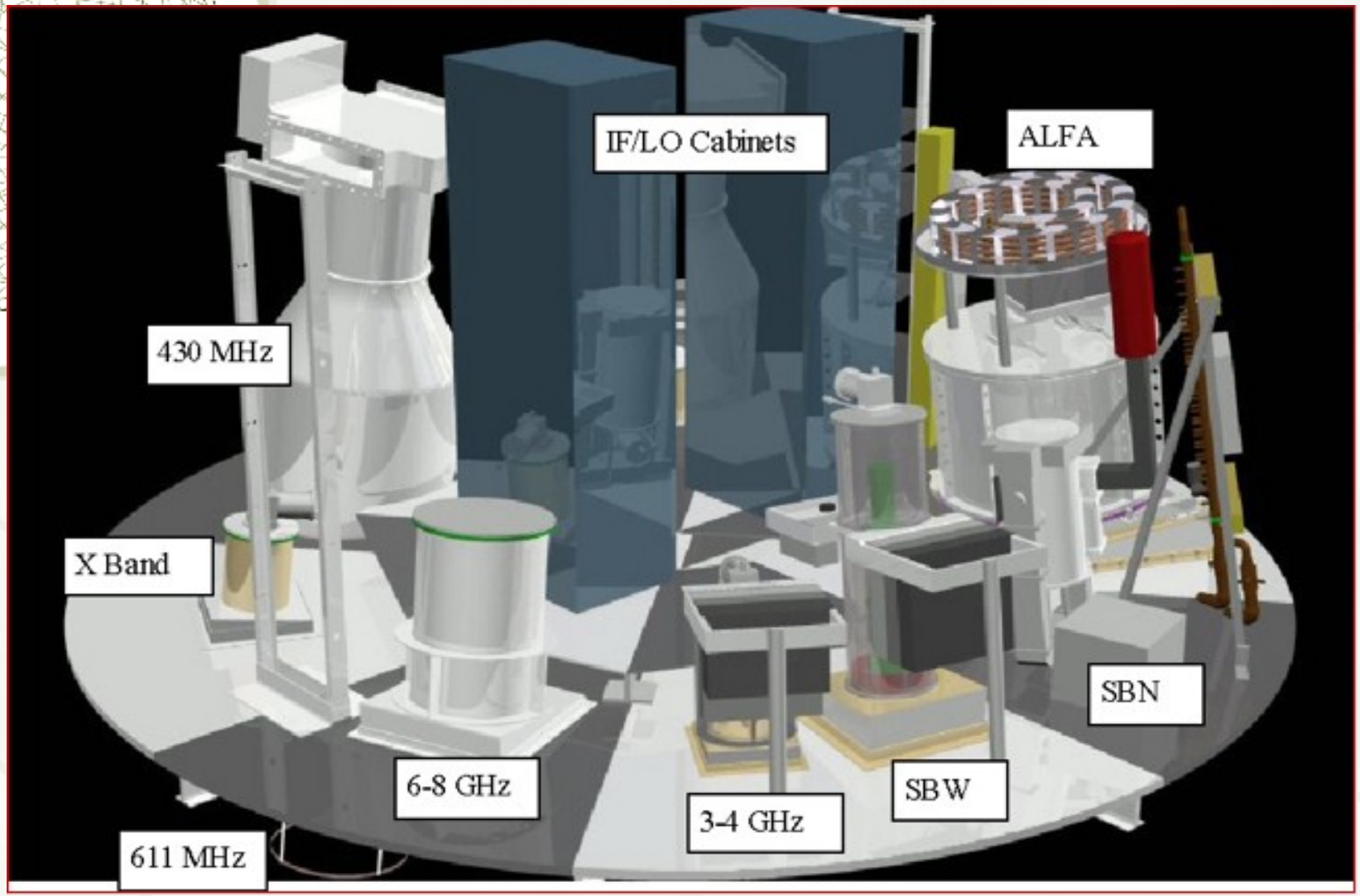


Diagram courtesy of José Alonso

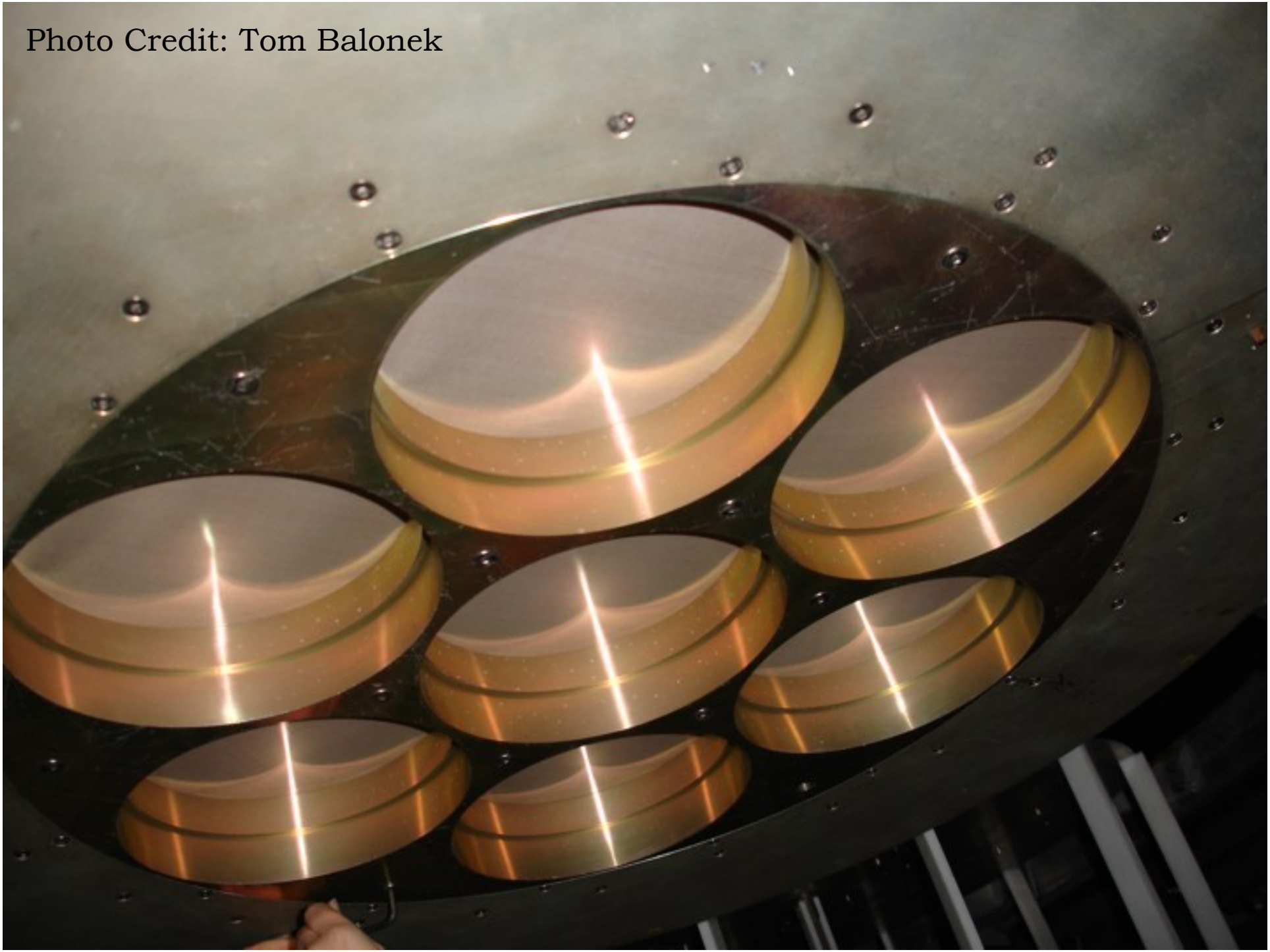


Photo Credit: Tom Balonek

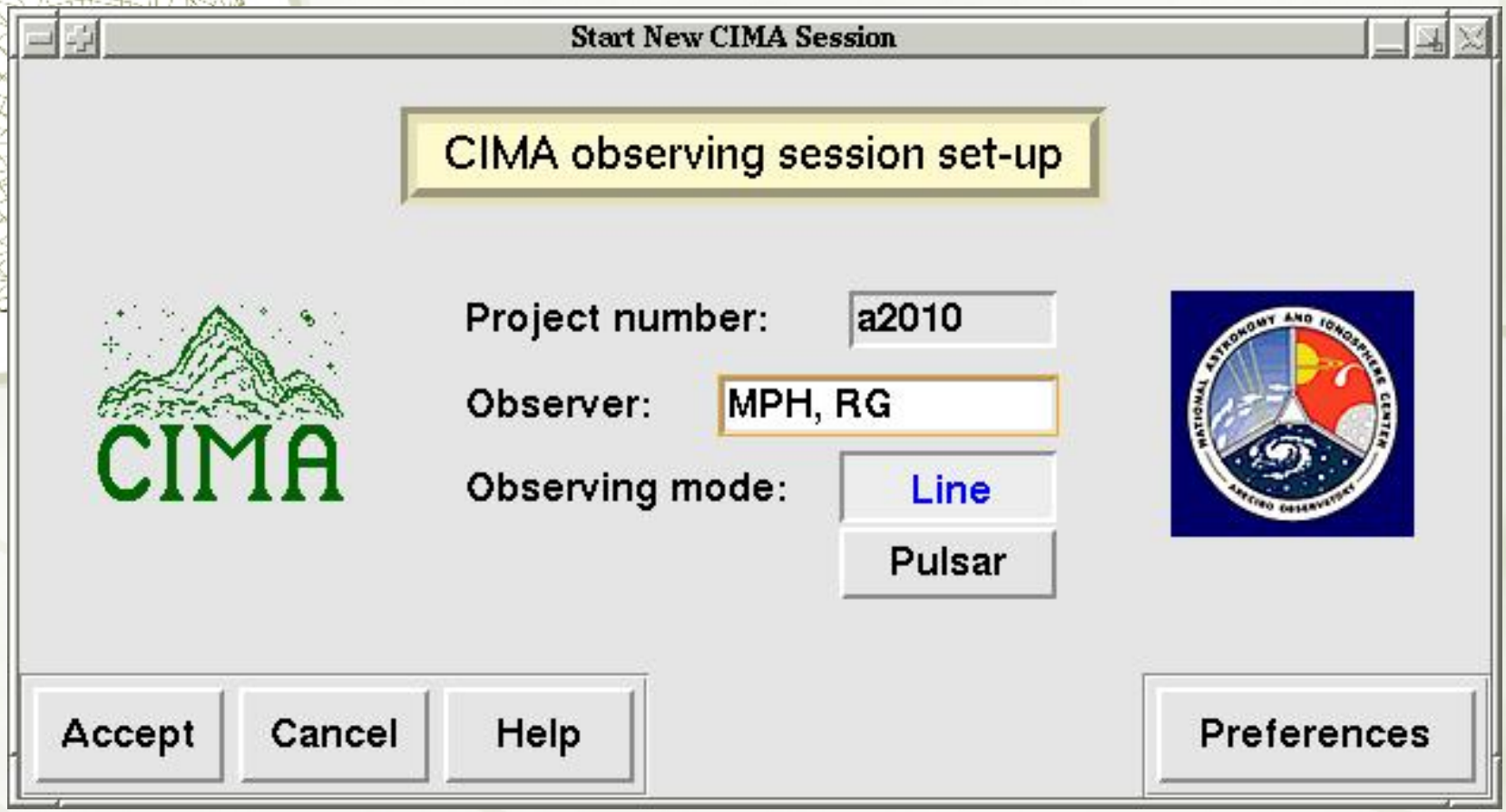
IF/LO

- Impedance of transmission lines increases with frequency so signals are down-converted to lower frequencies before traveling away from the telescope
- Conversion done with a mixer which requires an oscillating signal of a specific frequency
- IF stands for Intermediate Frequency (the lower frequency the signal is converted to)
- LO stands for Local Oscillator (the locally-produced signal being mixed with the cosmic signal)

Backend

- The components of the telescope the signal enters after having been down-converted
- Several different backends are available at Arecibo with different frequency spans
- Tonight we will use the 4 WAPPs (Wideband Arecibo Pulsar Processor)

CIMA



Control Interface Module for Arecibo: a graphical interface that makes observing as easy as clicking buttons (more on this later…)

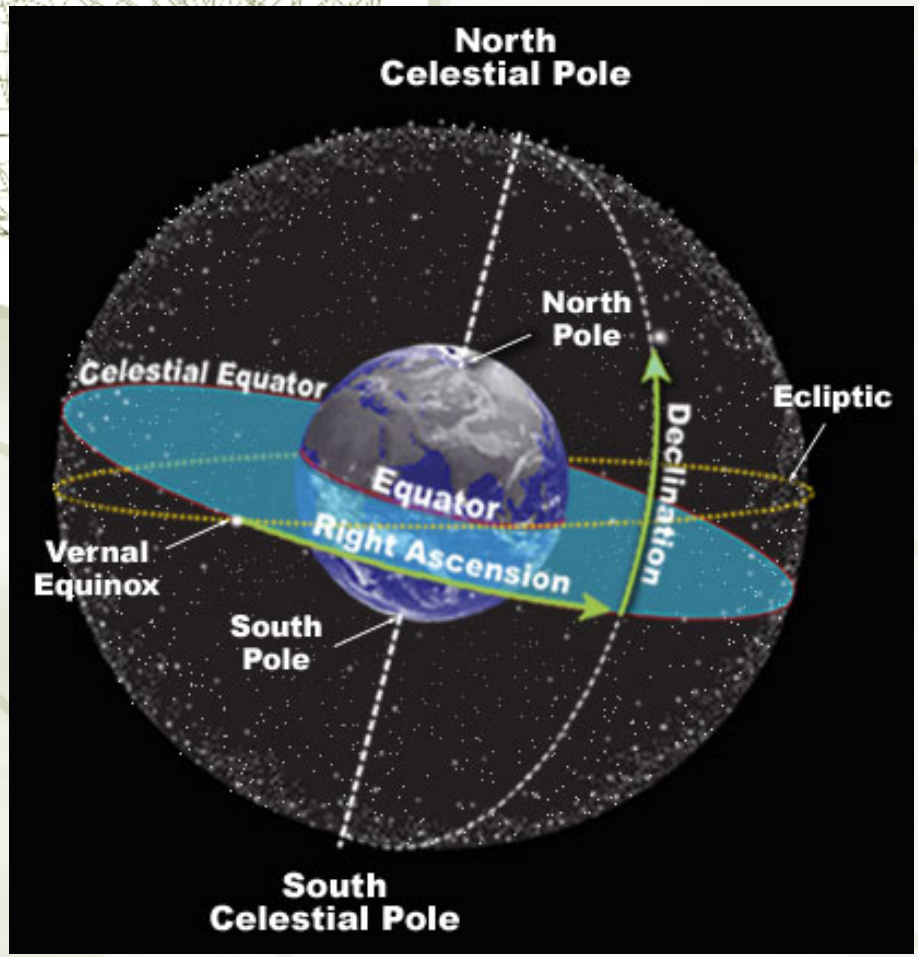
Arecibo Stats

- Covers 1m - 3cm (300 MHz - 10 GHz)
  - Additional 47 MHz transmitter
- Slew rate of 25°/min in azimuth
- Slew rate of 2.5°/min in zenith
- Pointing accuracy of 5 arcseconds
- 3 pairs of cables that lead under dish for mm precision placement of platform
- Can view objects within ~40° cone about local zenith (0 to 36 degrees in dec)

Pointing Limits of Arecibo

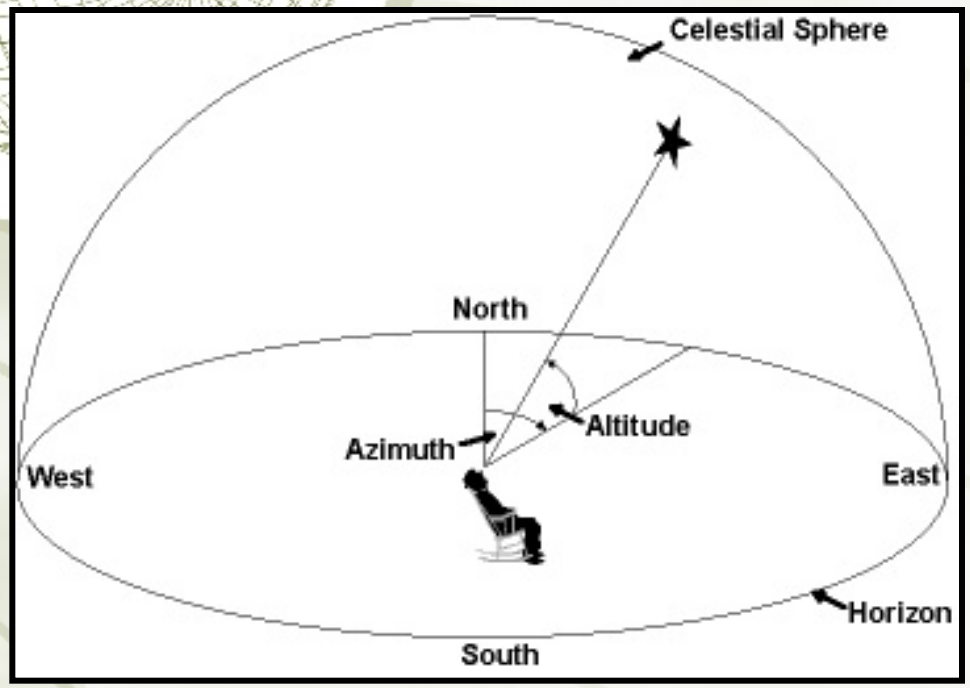
- Can move dome to zenith angle position of 19.7°
  - But only to ~18° with good performance
- Can move dome to within 1.06° of zero zenith angle
  - 1.1° recommended
  - Tracking limit

Equatorial Coordinates



- Right Ascension
  - Measured in hours (0 to 24)
  - Zero-point toward constellation Pisces (increases to the east)
  - Similar to longitude
- Declination
  - Measured in degrees
  - Zero-point is the equator
  - Similar to latitude
- They are the same for every observer location!

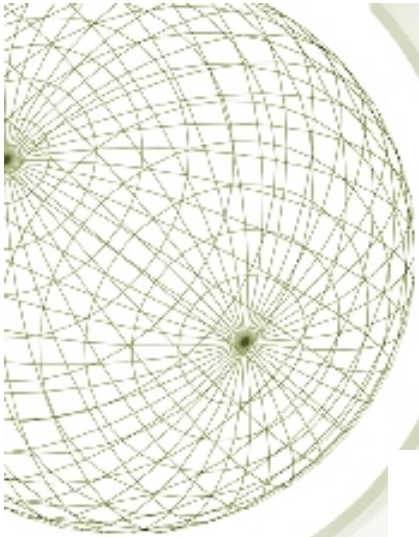
Azimuth & Zenith

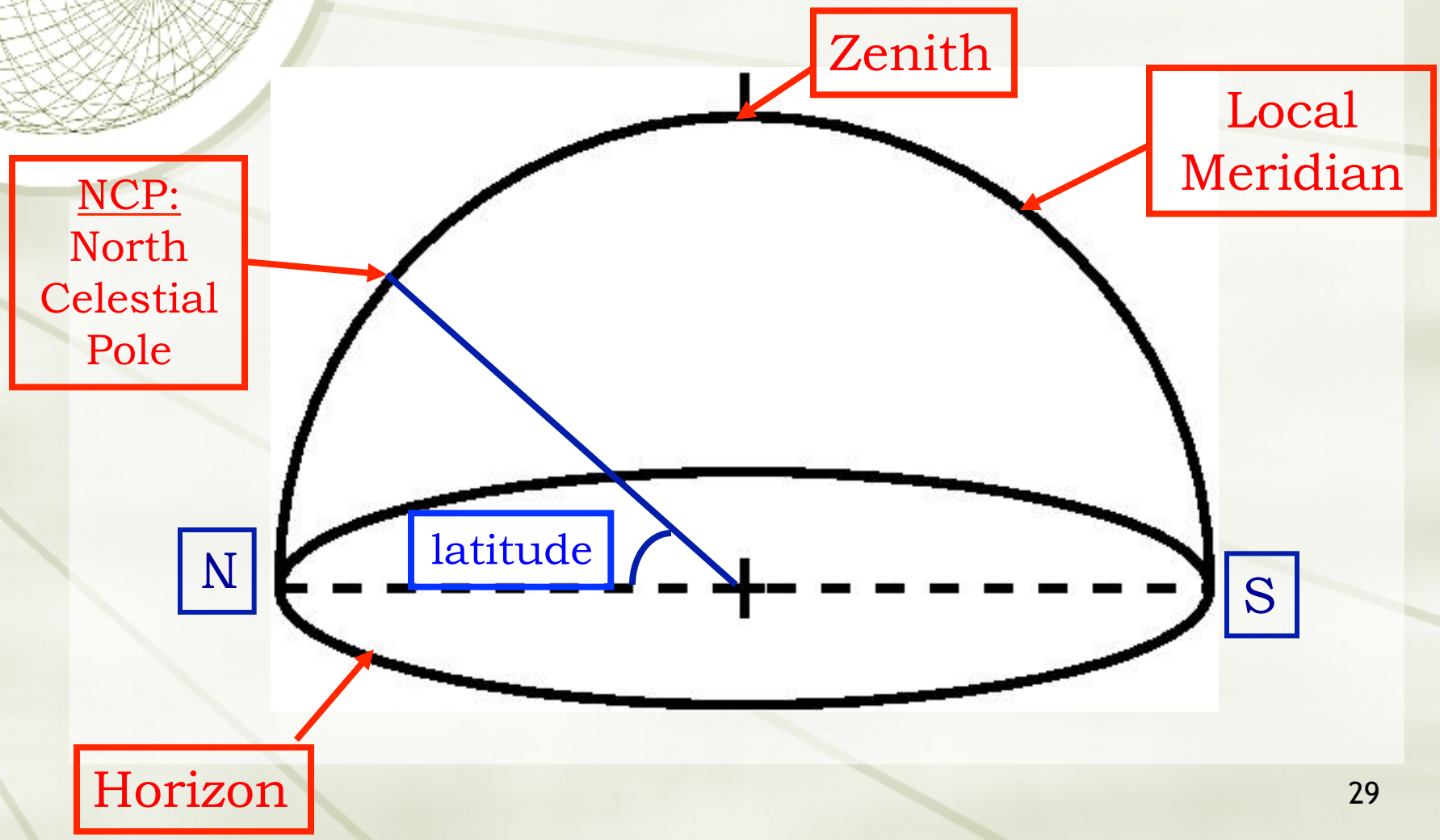


- Azimuth Angle
  - Measured in degrees
  - Tells how far east of north the source is located
- Zenith Angle
  - Measured in degrees
  - Tells how far below zenith a source is located
- They depend on the observer's location!

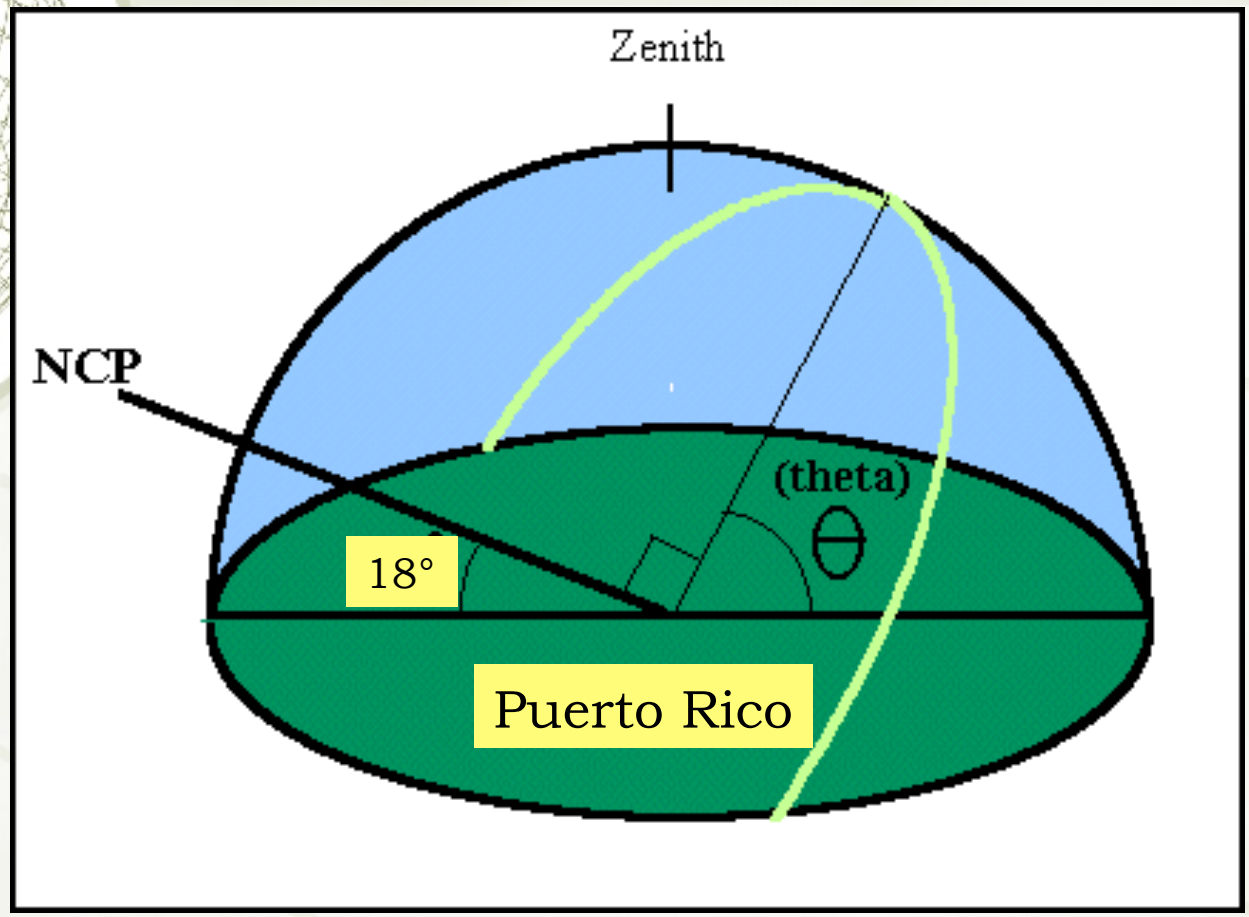
Local Perspective

The altitude of the North Celestial pole (as measured up from the horizon) is equal to the latitude of the observer.





Arecibo, Puerto Rico, lat = 18° North

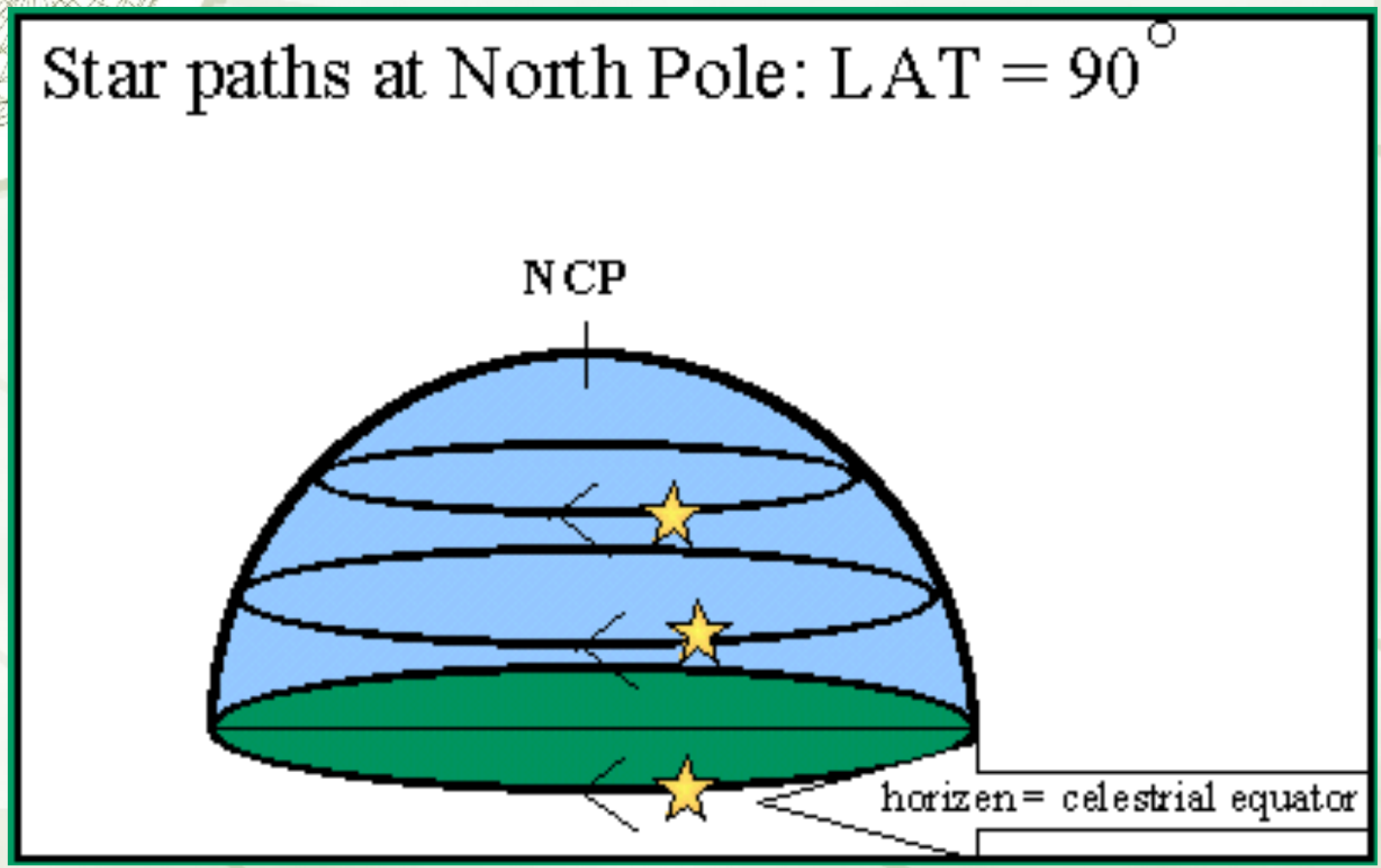


The altitude of the intersection of the Celestial Equator with the meridian is $\theta = 180^\circ - 18^\circ - 90^\circ = 72^\circ$.

Local Perspective: North Pole

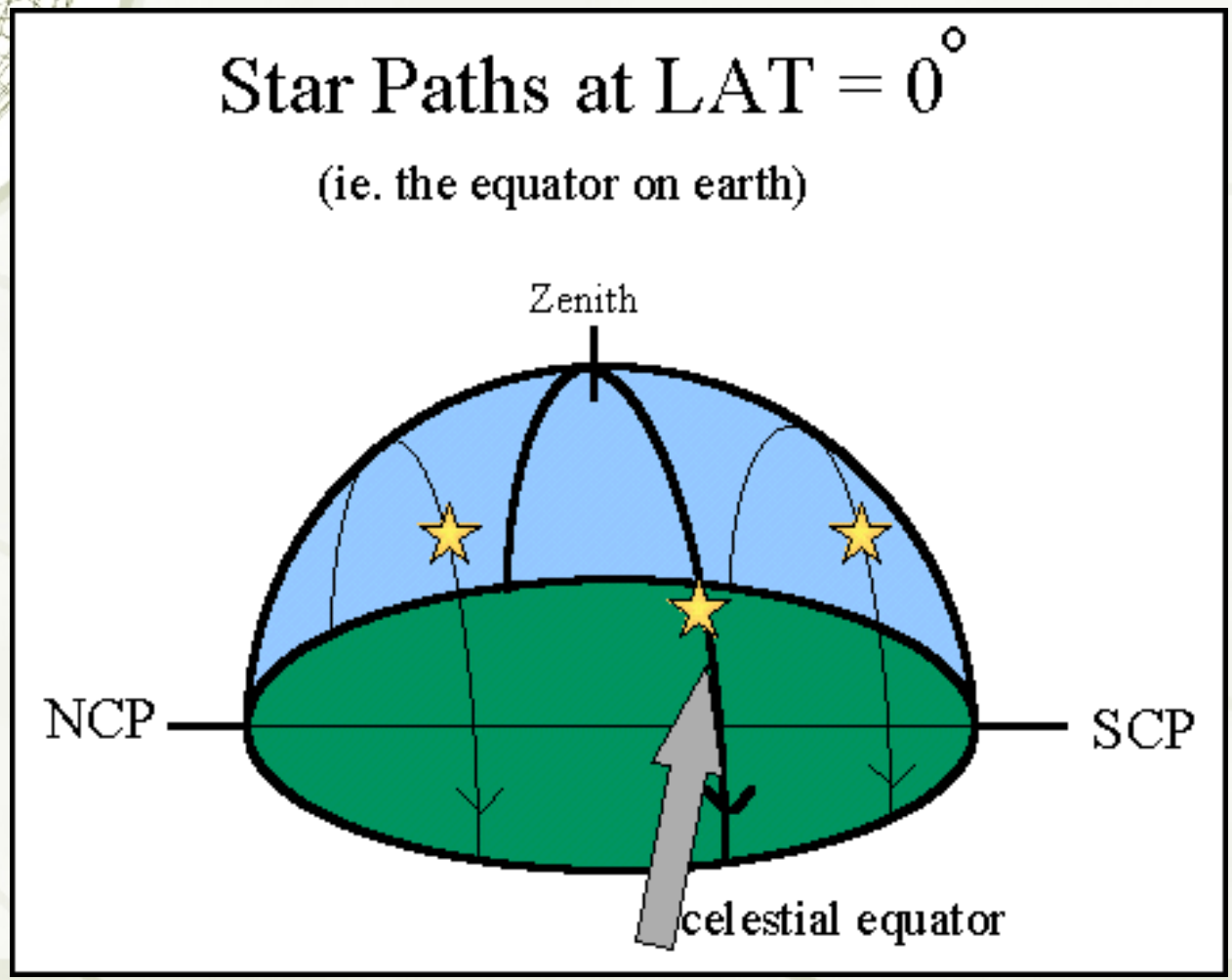
At the North or South Pole:

Half of the stars are above the horizon all of the time. The other half of the stars are never visible.



Local Perspective: Equator

All of the stars are visible above the horizon but only half of the time



The Sun's Apparent Path

- The Sun's apparent position among the stars changes throughout the year with an eastward annual drift.
    - Sun, Moon and planets move with respect to stars.
    - Right ascension & declination change
- Path across the sky on any given day depends on declination
    - Noon-time altitude varies
    - Length of time to cross sky varies.

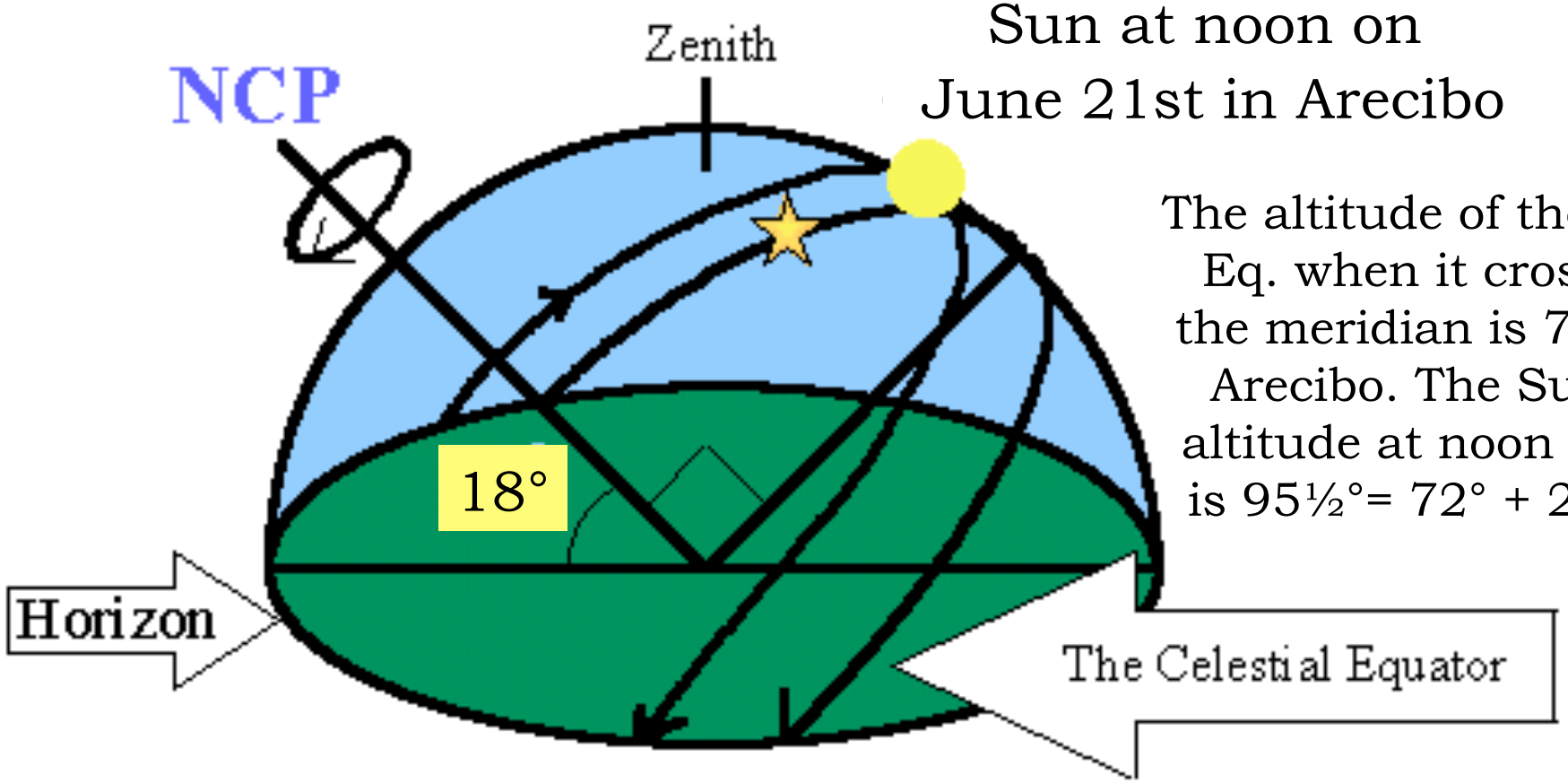
The Sun's Path Throughout the Year

- The Sun's Declination changes throughout the year due to the inclination of the Earth on its axis.
- On Sep 20th and Mar 20th, the Sun's Declination is 0°.
  - The Sun's path follows the Celestial Equator.
  - These are called the autumnal and vernal equinoxes.
- On Dec 21st, the Sun's Declination is -23½°.
  - At noon, the Sun crosses the meridian furthest south of the Celestial Equator.
  - Winter in the northern hemisphere; summer in the South.
- On Jun 21st, the Sun's Declination is +23½°.
  - At noon, the Sun crosses the meridian furthest north of the Celestial Equator.
  - Summer in the northern hemisphere; winter in the South.

Sun's Path: June 21st

Sun's declination is +23½°

Sun's path is || Cel. Eq. but 23½° N of it

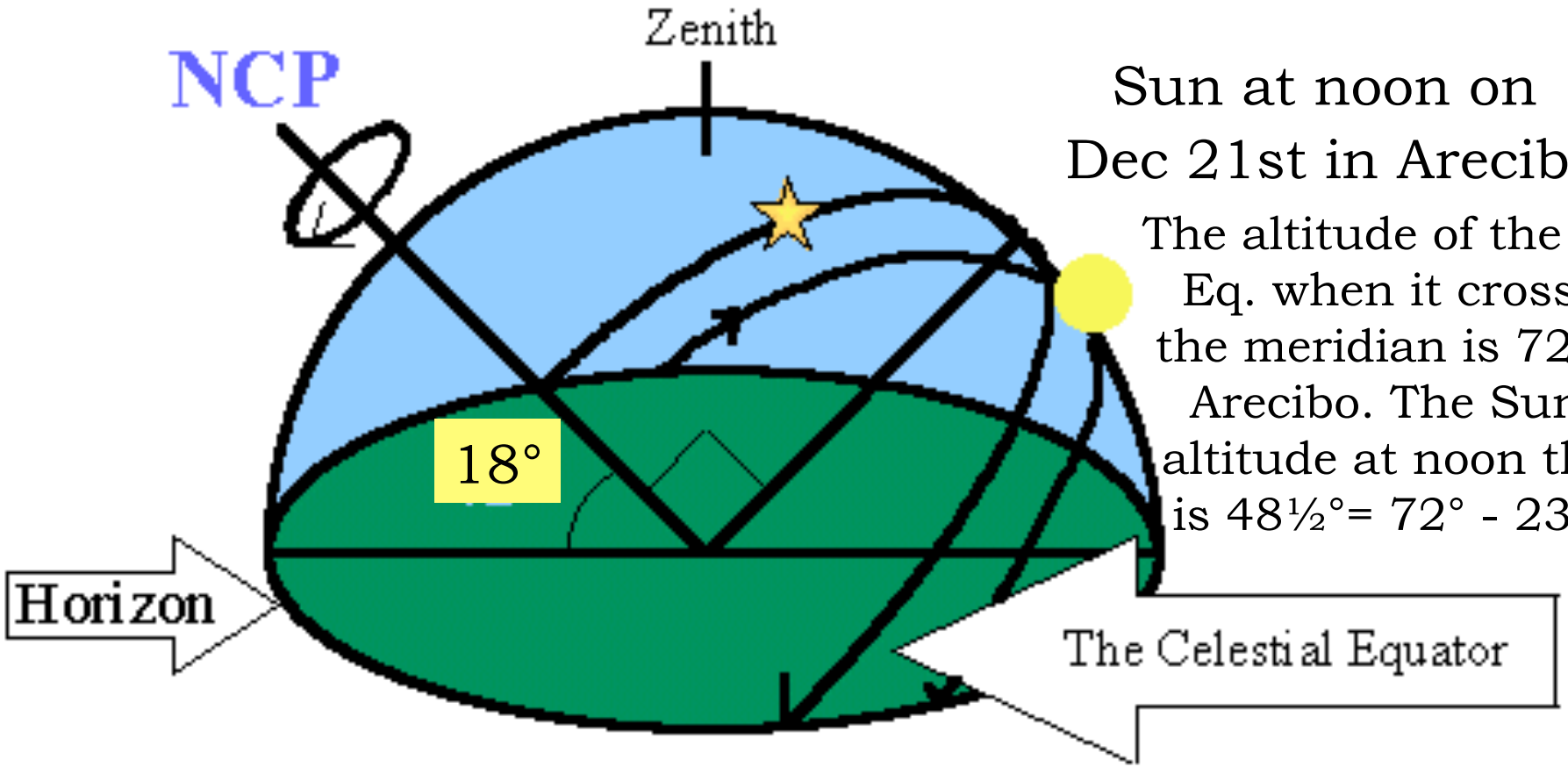


Sun at noon on June 21st in Arecibo

The altitude of the Cel. Eq. when it crosses the meridian is 72° in Arecibo. The Sun's altitude at noon then is 95½°= 72° + 23½°

Sun's Path: Dec 21st

Sun's declination is -23½°
Sun's path is || Cel. Eq. but 23½° S of it

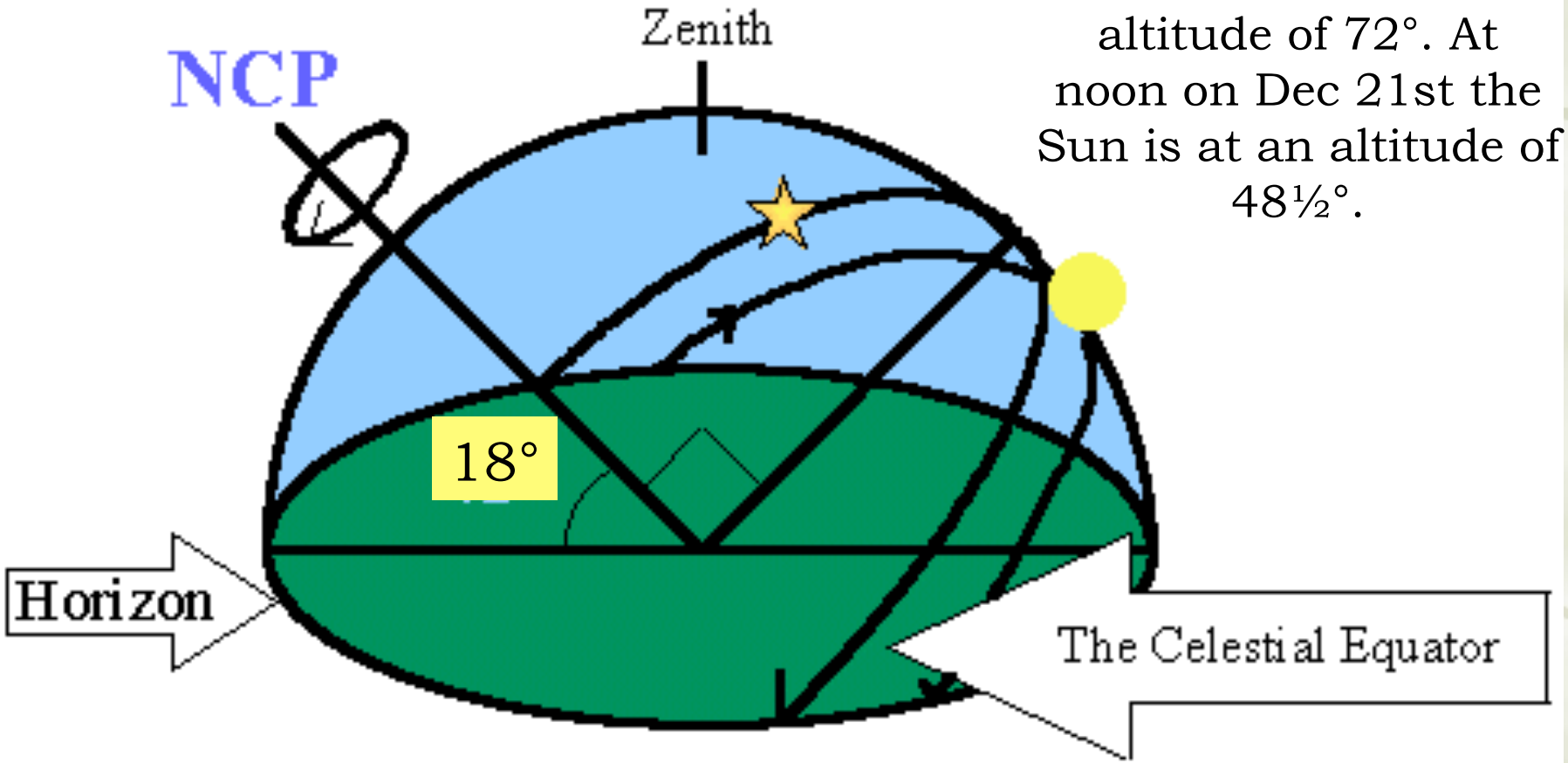


Sun at noon on Dec 21st in Arecibo

The altitude of the Cel. Eq. when it crosses the meridian is 72° in Arecibo. The Sun's altitude at noon then is 48½°= 72° - 23½°

Sun's Path: Jan 17th

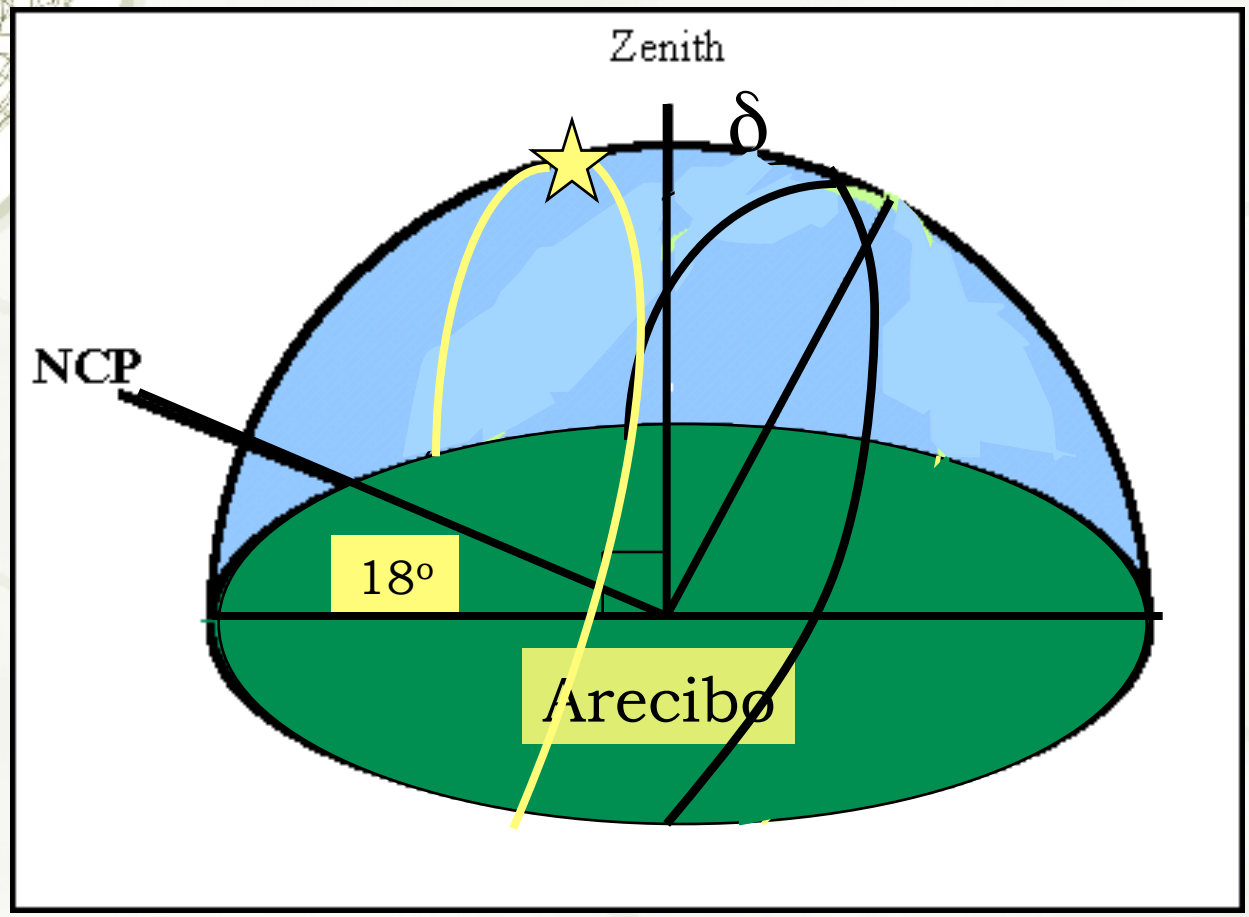
Sun's declination somewhere between its declinations at the vernal equinox and winter solstice, but closer its path on Dec 21st.



At noon on March 20 altitude of 72°. At noon on Dec 21st the Sun is at an altitude of 48½°.

Zenith Angle of a Drift 138p1 ($\delta = +33^{o}27'30''$)

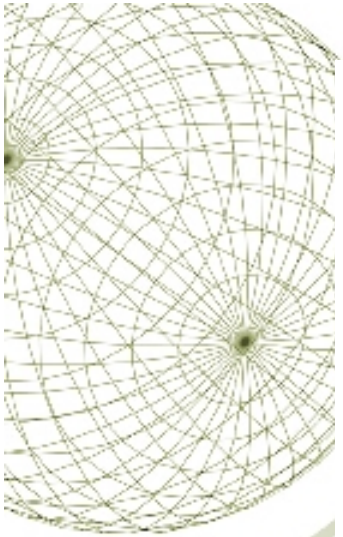
$ZA = \delta - 18^{o}20'58'' = 15^{o}06'32''$

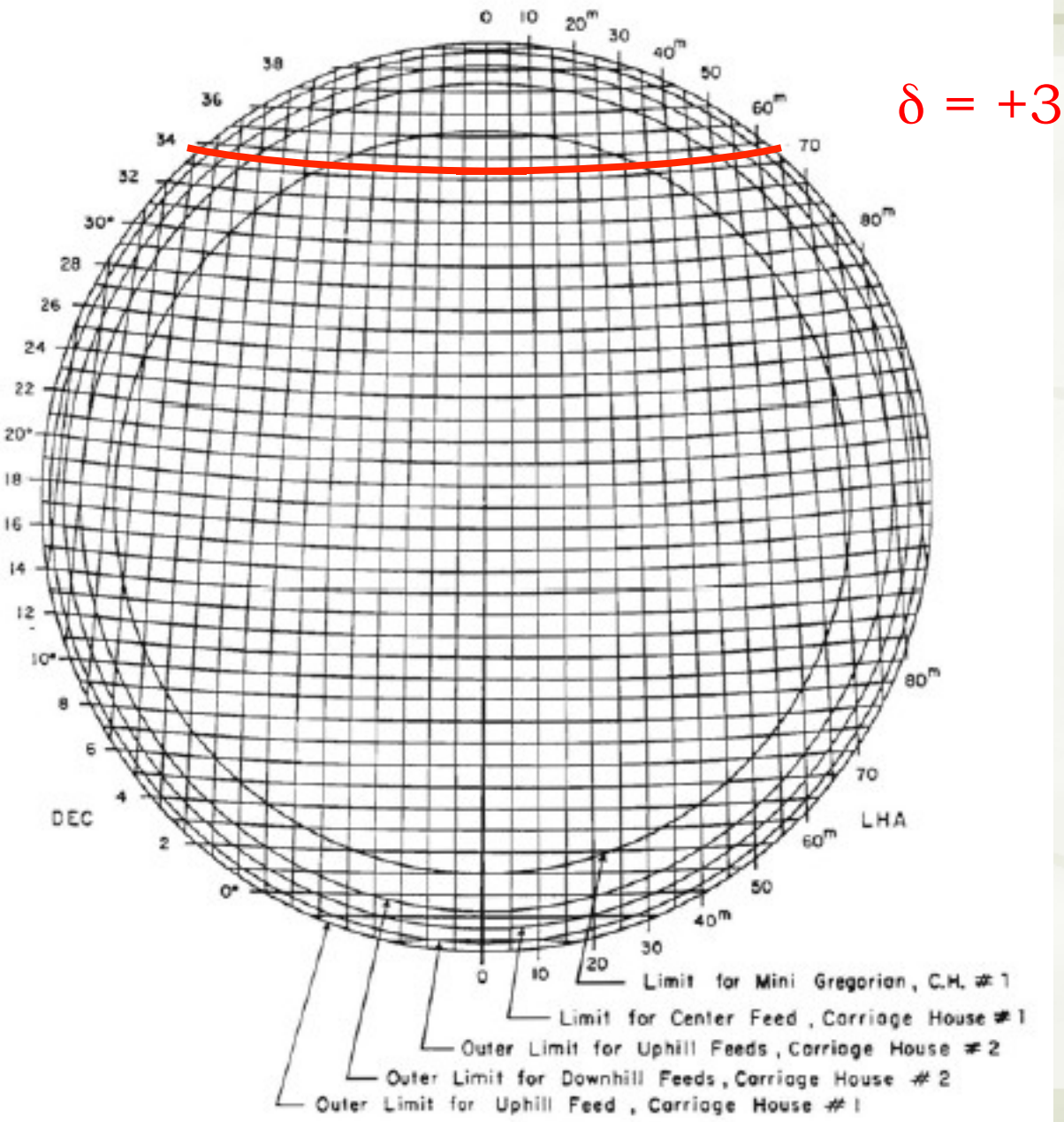


Azimuth = 180^{o} (source is N of zenith)

How long is a source "up"?

Dec (deg)	-1	0	5	10	15
Time (h:mm)	0:30	0:58	2:18	2:27	2:42
Dec (deg)	20	25	30	35	38
Time (h:mm)	2:46	2:40	2:20	1:35	0:10



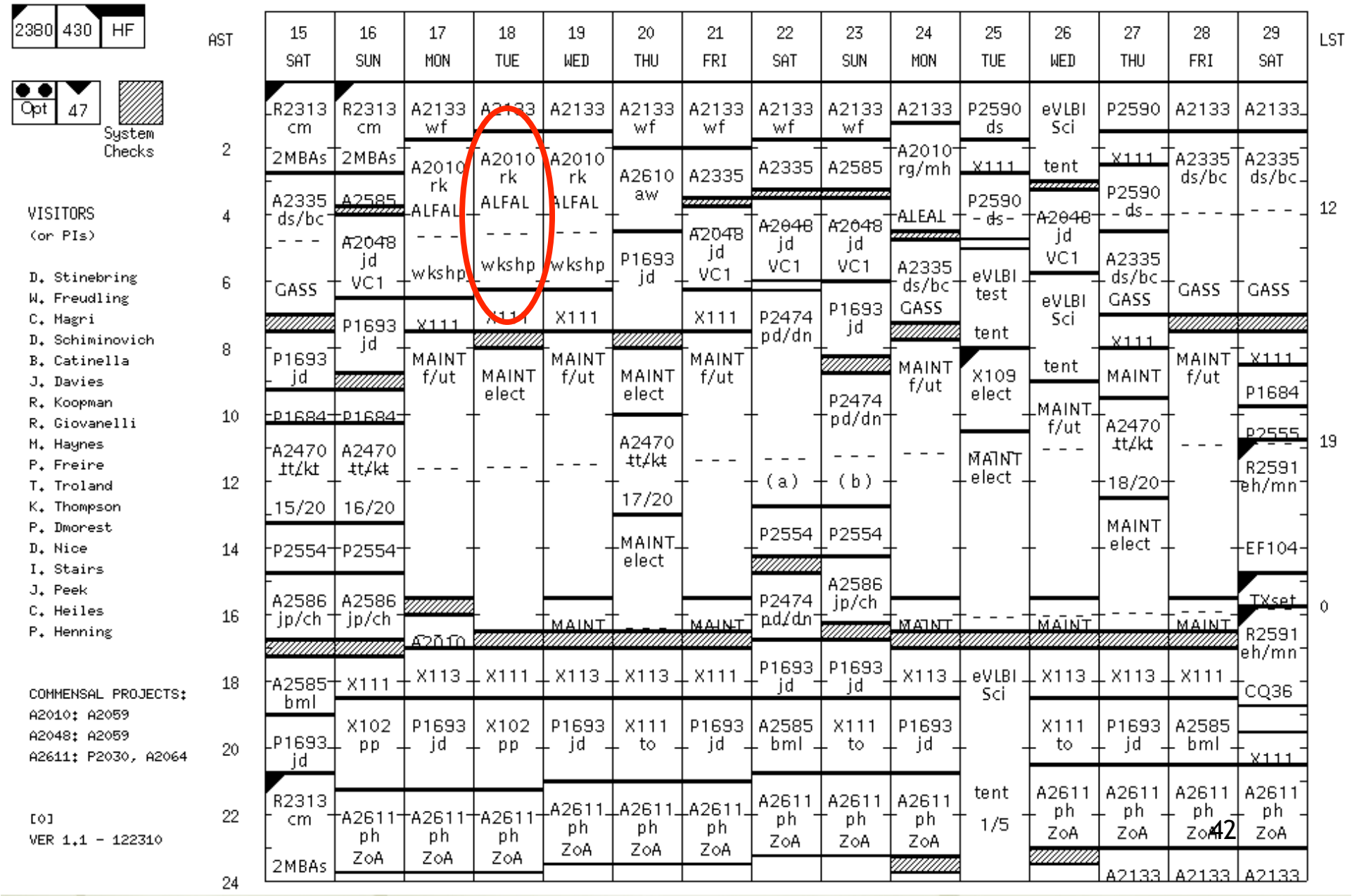

δ = +33°27′30″
0 10 20m 30 40m 50 60m 70 80m
38 36 34 32 30° 28 26 24 22 20° 18 16 14 12 10° 8 6 4 2 0°
DEC
LHA
Limit for Mini Gregorian, C.H. # 1
Limit for Center Feed, Carriage House # 1
Outer Limit for Uphill Feeds, Carriage House # 2
Outer Limit for Downhill Feeds, Carriage House # 2
Outer Limit for Uphill Feed, Carriage House # 1

How do I get time on the telescope?

- Telescope operates 24 hours a day
- Submit a proposal which is judged by a panel of referees
- Deadlines are February 1st, June 1st, and October 1st

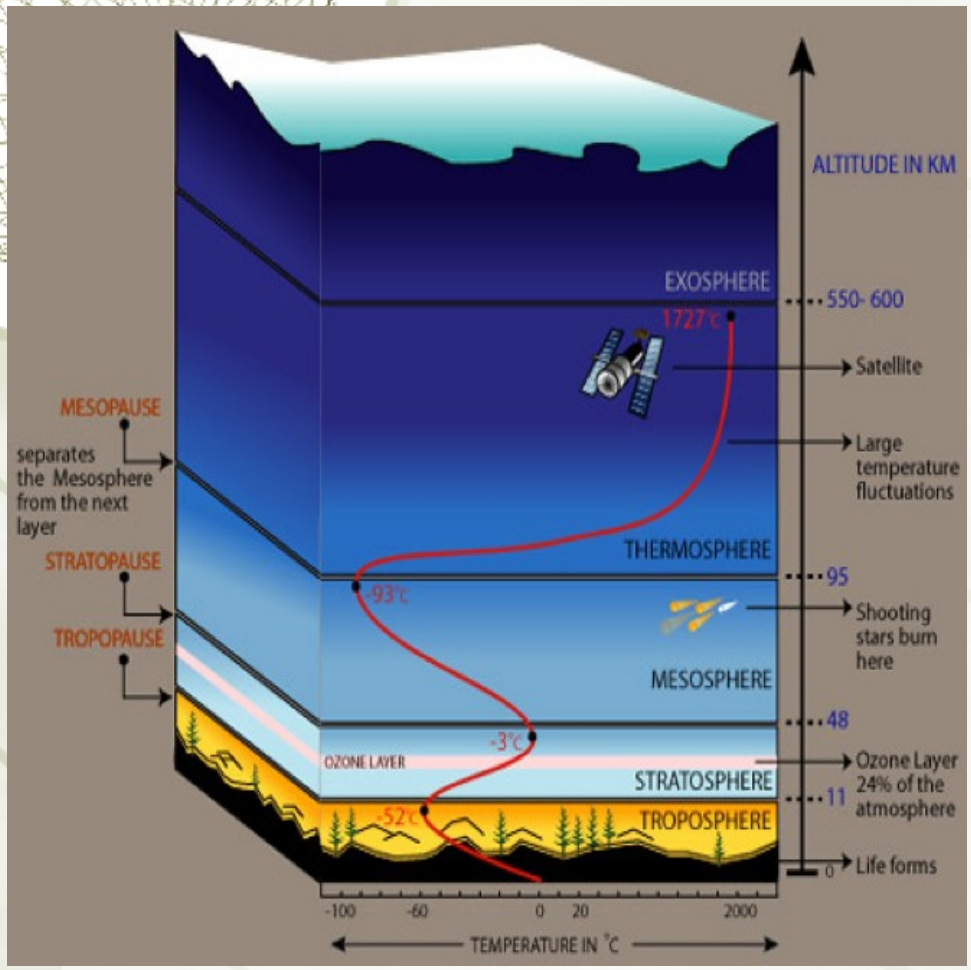
Arecibo Observatory Telescope Schedule

January 15 - January 29, 2011



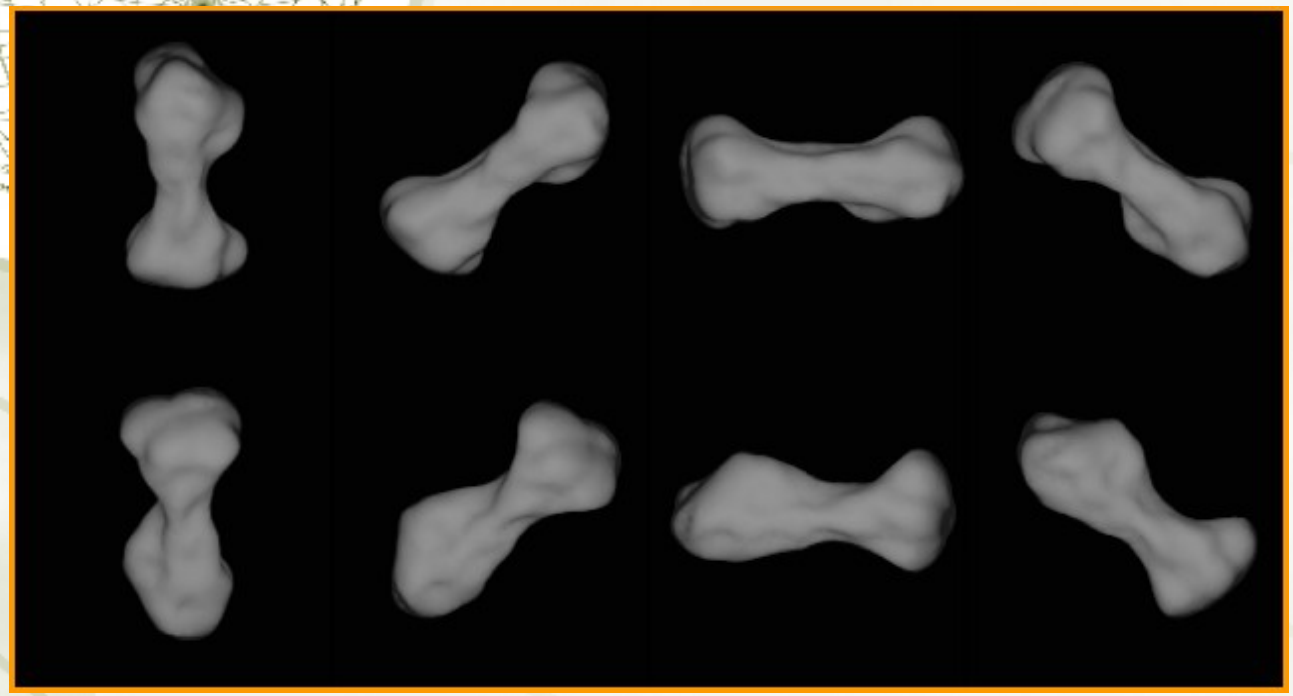
For More Information…

Areas of Study at Arecibo



- Atmospheric Science (20%)
  - Measures composition, temperature, and density of upper atmosphere
  - Measures the growth and decay of disturbances in the ionosphere
- Radio Astronomy (80%)

Radio Astronomy: Radar



Asteroid Kleopatra 216

- Radio energy is transmitted, reflected and then collected.
- Studies surface features, composition, size, shape, rotation and path of target
- Studies objects within our solar system

Radio Astronomy:
Continuum Observations

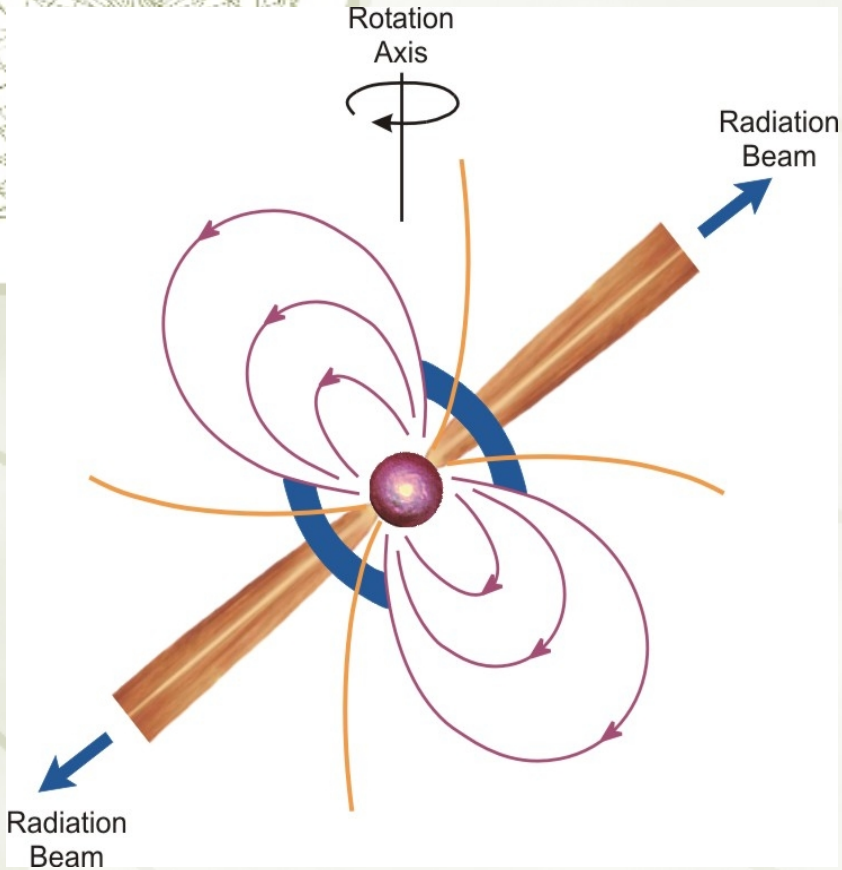
- Radio frequency observations over a wide range of frequencies
- Example: studying synchrotron emission in our own galaxy

Radio Astronomy: Pulsars

Crab Nebula

- Neutron stars were a purely theoretical concept until observations of the 33-ms pulsar in the Crab Nebula in 1968
- Proved connection proposed by Baade & Zwicky that neutron stars are connected to supernova remnants and the end stages of stellar life

Radio Astronomy: Pulsars II



- First detection of an extrasolar planet EVER
- Discovered by Alex Wolszczan & Dale Frail through pulsar timing
- At least 3 bodies of Earth-like masses around PSR B1257+12

VLBI - Very Long Baseline Interferometry

- Joined the VLBI network in the late 1990s
- NAIC commits 4% of AO's telescope time to VLBI
- Broad bandwidth video recorders record signals and are then replayed later in the same location

The Seyfert 2 - NGC 7674

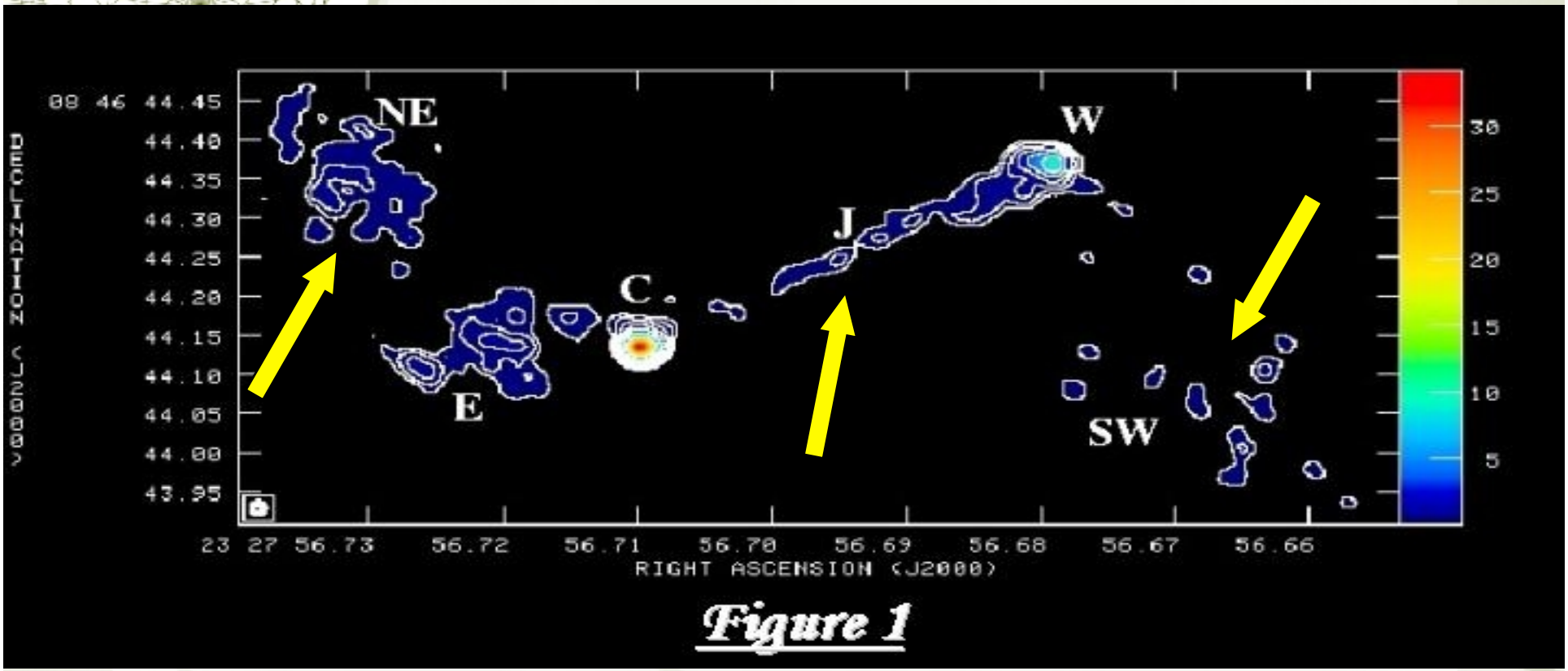
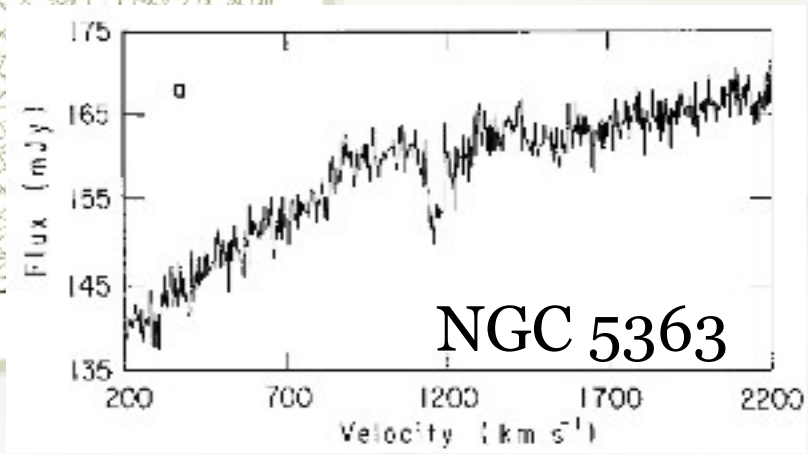
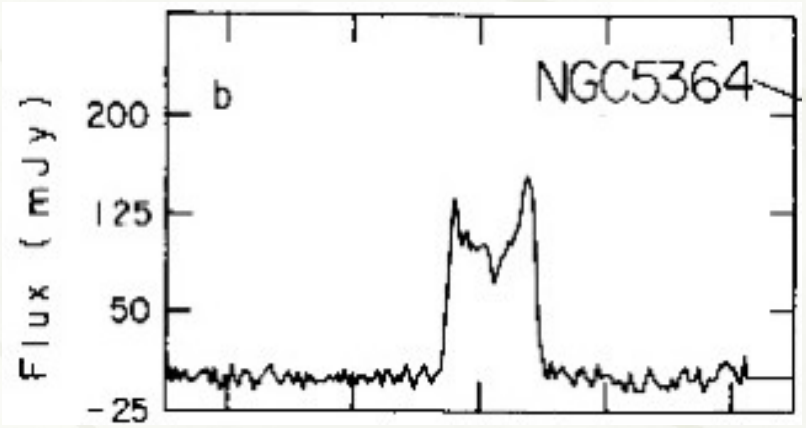


Figure 1

Contour Plot courtesy of E. Momjian

Spectral Line Observations





Spectra from Haynes & Giovanelli, 1981

- Discrete radio emission
- When we search for the 21-cm line, we cannot be sure where to look due to a galaxy's redshift
- Could be emission or absorption
- Lines could be narrow or broad and have Gaussian shape or double-horned structure