

FOREGROUND SIMULATION FOR GMRT **150 MHz OBSERVATION**

Presented by
Srijita Pal

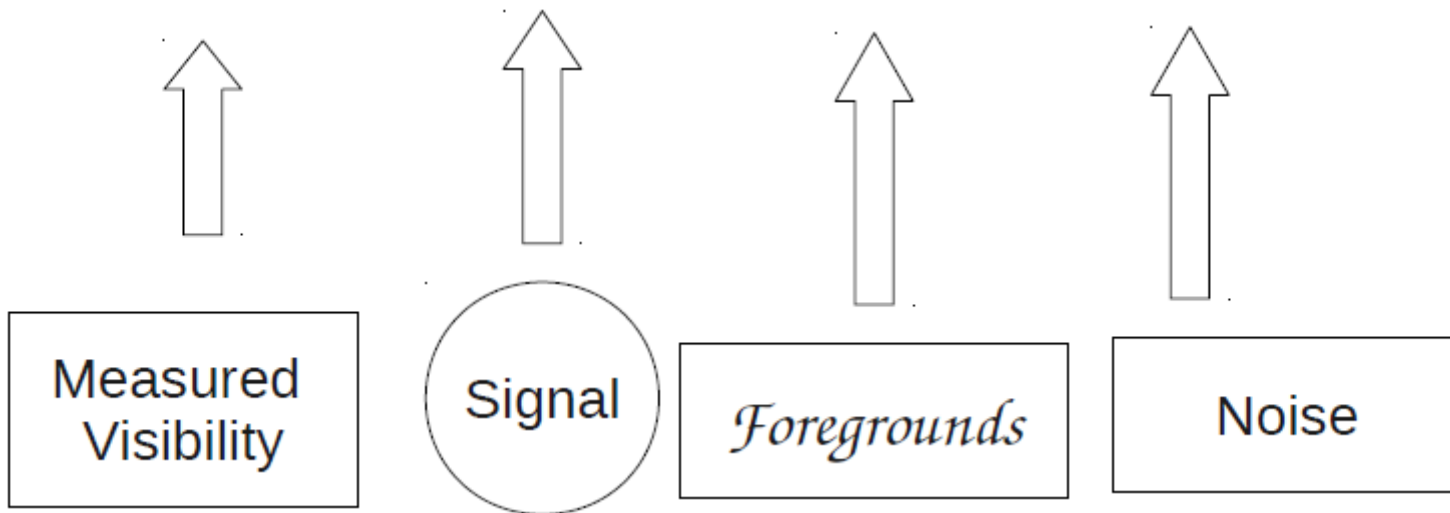
Department of Physics

Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur -721 302, India
July, 2016

Measurements and Visibility:

$$V(U, \nu) = \iint d^2\theta \, I(\theta, \nu) A(\theta, \nu) e^{-i2\pi \mathbf{U} \cdot \theta}$$

$$V(\mathbf{U}, \nu) = S(\mathbf{U}, \nu) + F(\mathbf{U}, \nu) + N(\mathbf{U}, \nu)$$



Foreground Components

- Point Sources
- Galactic Synchrotron emission
- Galactic and Extra-galactic free-free emission

We simulate only two Foreground components:

- Point Sources
- Galactic Synchrotron emission

GMRT 150 Parameters:

Field of View $\sim 3.8\text{deg}$

Angular Resolution($\Delta\theta$) $\sim 20''$

SIMULATING THE POINT SOURCES

The Differential Source count in Flux range (9mJy to 1Jy) is for 150 MHz ,

$$\frac{dN}{dS} = \frac{10^{3.75}}{\text{Jy.Sr}} \left(\frac{S}{\text{Jy}} \right)^{-1.6}$$

S=Flux of the Point Source.

(Ghosh et al. 2012,@ 150 MHz, GMRT)

Total no. of source, $N_{tot} = \int_{S_{\min}}^{S_{\max}} \frac{dN}{dS} dS$

Cumulative Prob. $P(S) = \frac{1}{N_{tot}} \int_{S_{\min}}^S \frac{dN}{dS} dS$

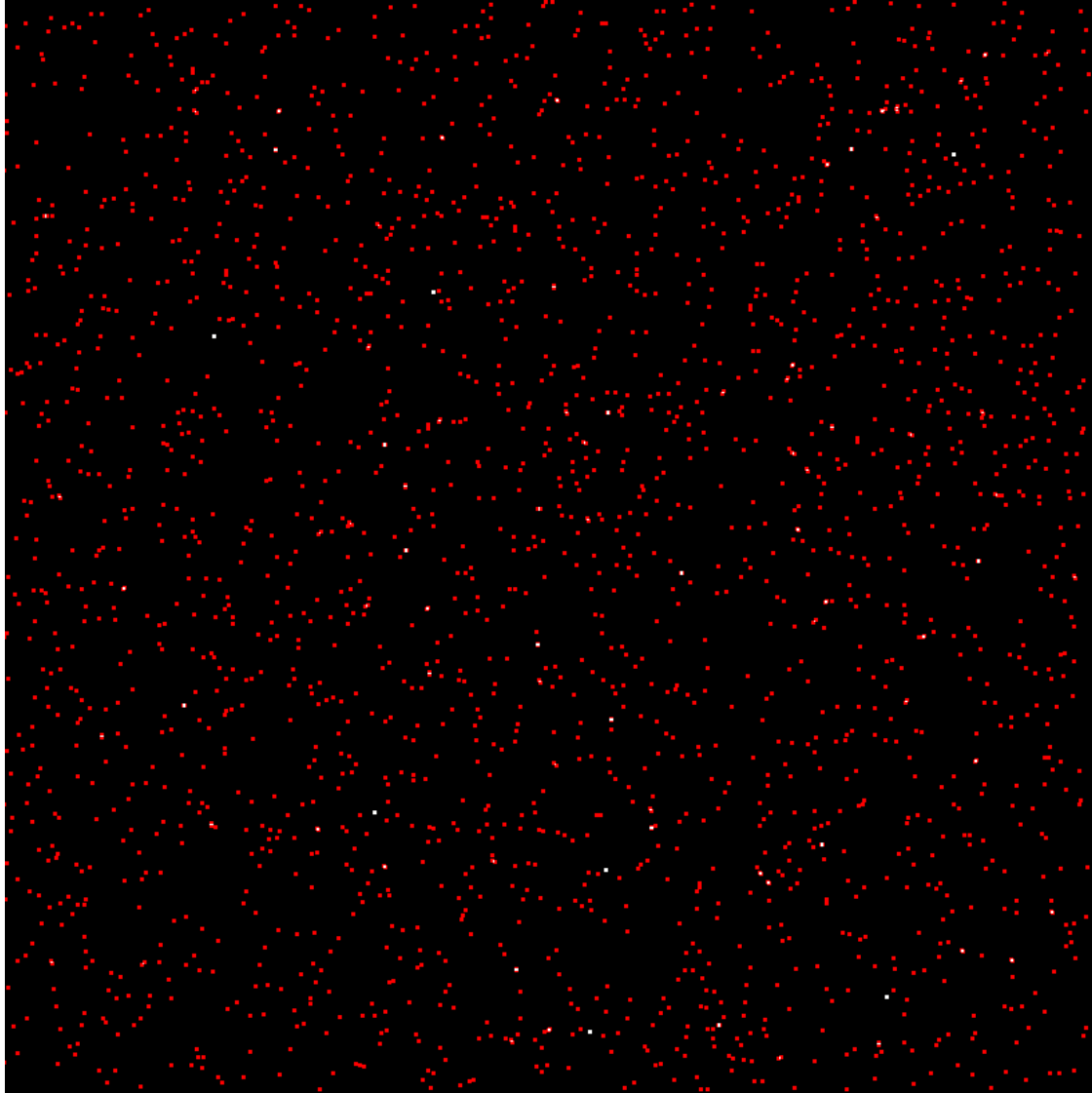
Where, $S_{\min} < S < S_{\max}$ and $0 < P(S) < 1$.

We give a random no. between 0 to 1 and generate corresponding flux and random position within FoV.

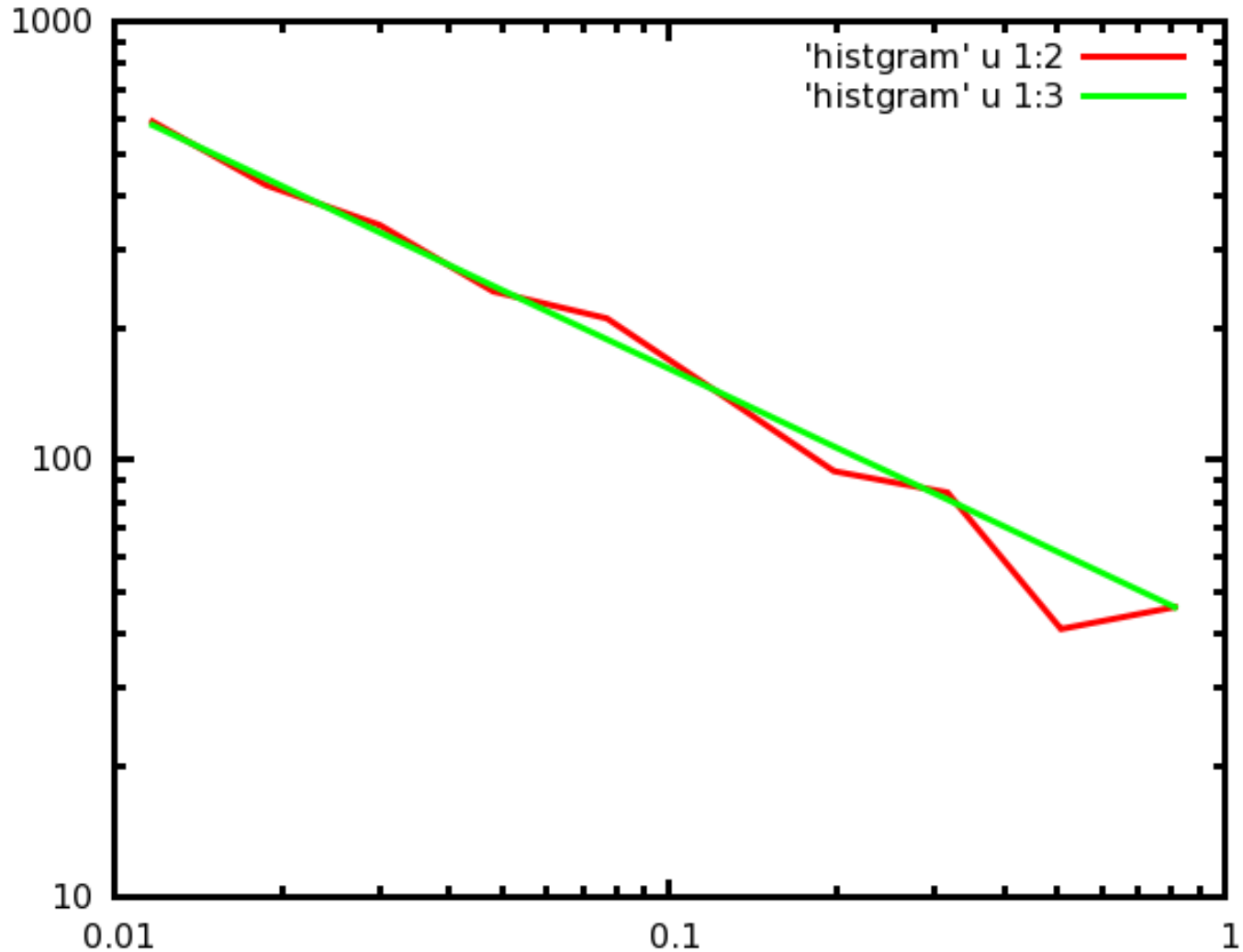
Total number of point sources within 7deg are 2215.
But only 696 sources in our simulation.

>100mJy at the outer region

Point Sources ($N_{\text{tot}}=696$)



No. of Point Source vs Flux(Jy)



SIMULATING THE DIFFUSE SYNCHROTRON RADIATION

Power spectrum is given by,

$$P(U) = \left(\frac{\partial B}{\partial T} \right)^2 C_{2\pi U}$$

$C_{2\pi U}$ is the Angular Power Spectrum.

$$C_{2\pi U}(\nu) = A_{150} \left(\frac{150}{\nu} \right)^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{1000}{2\pi U} \right)^{\beta}$$

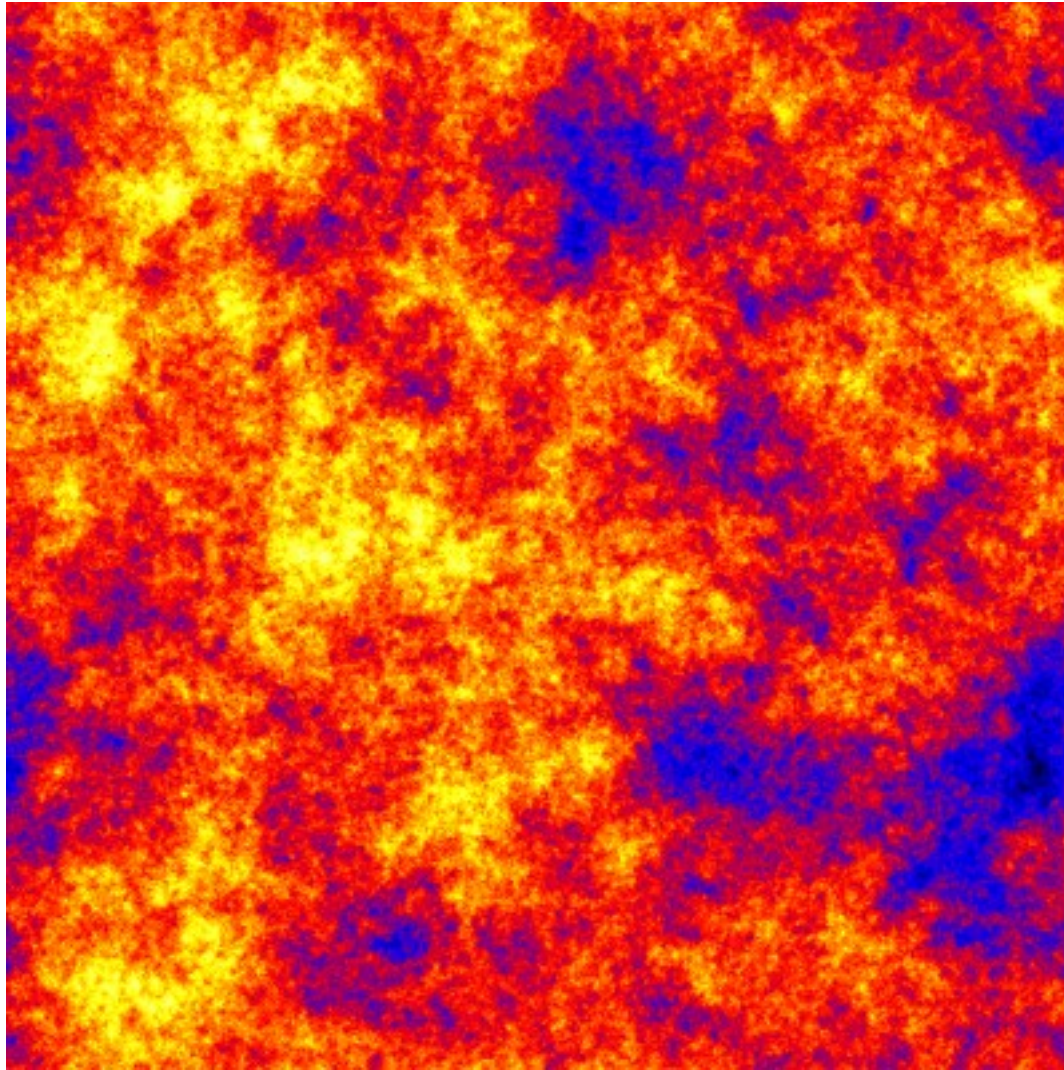
$$A_{150} = 513 mK^2, \alpha = 2.8, \beta = 2.34$$

$$\Delta I(U, \nu) = \sqrt{AP(U)} \frac{x + iy}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$\Delta I(U, \nu)$ is the FT of $\Delta I(\theta, \nu)$

A is the solid angle, x and y Gaussian random variable.
So, by Inverse FT we will get $\Delta I(\theta)$.

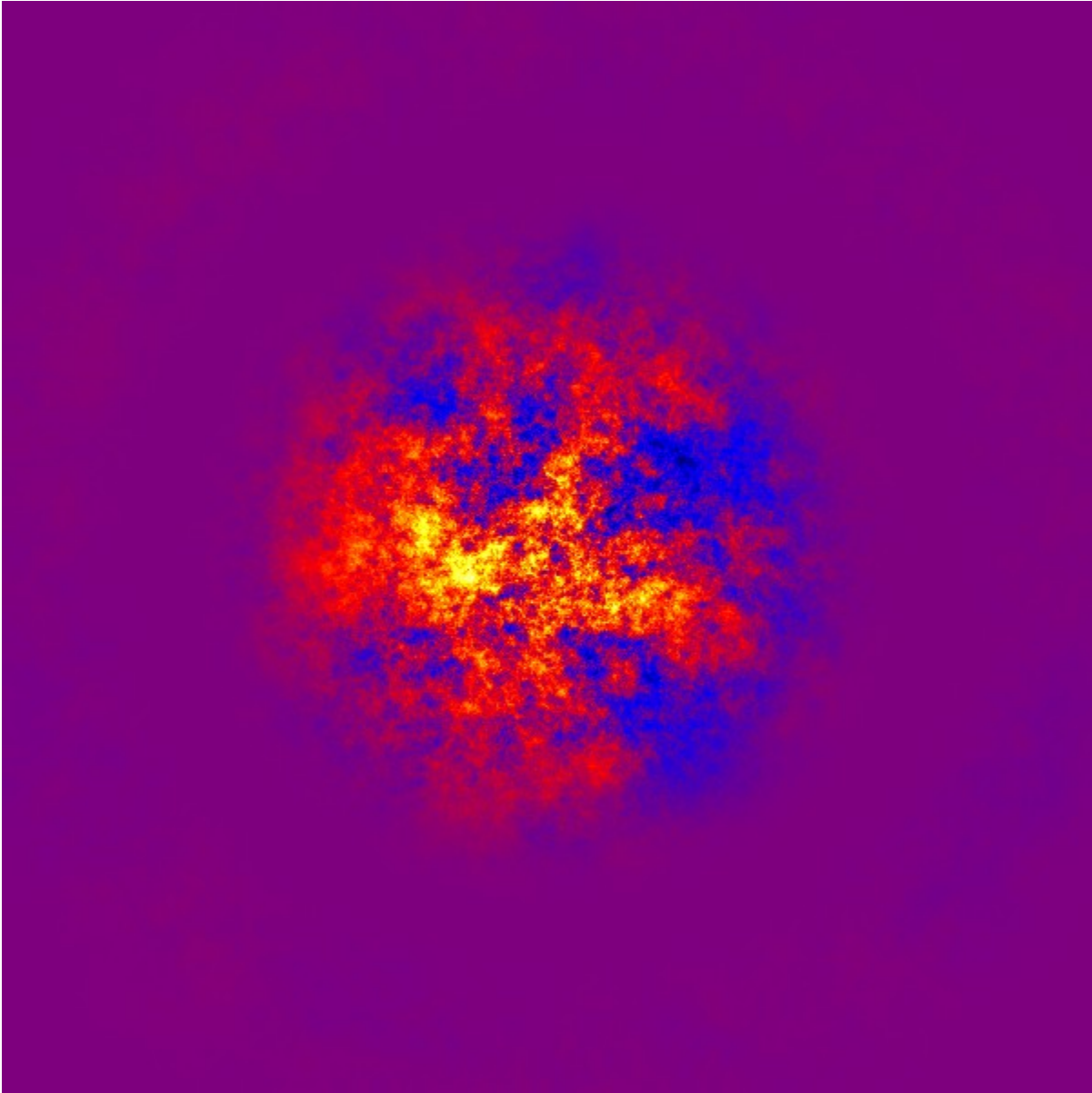
Simulated Diffuse Synchrotron Radiation



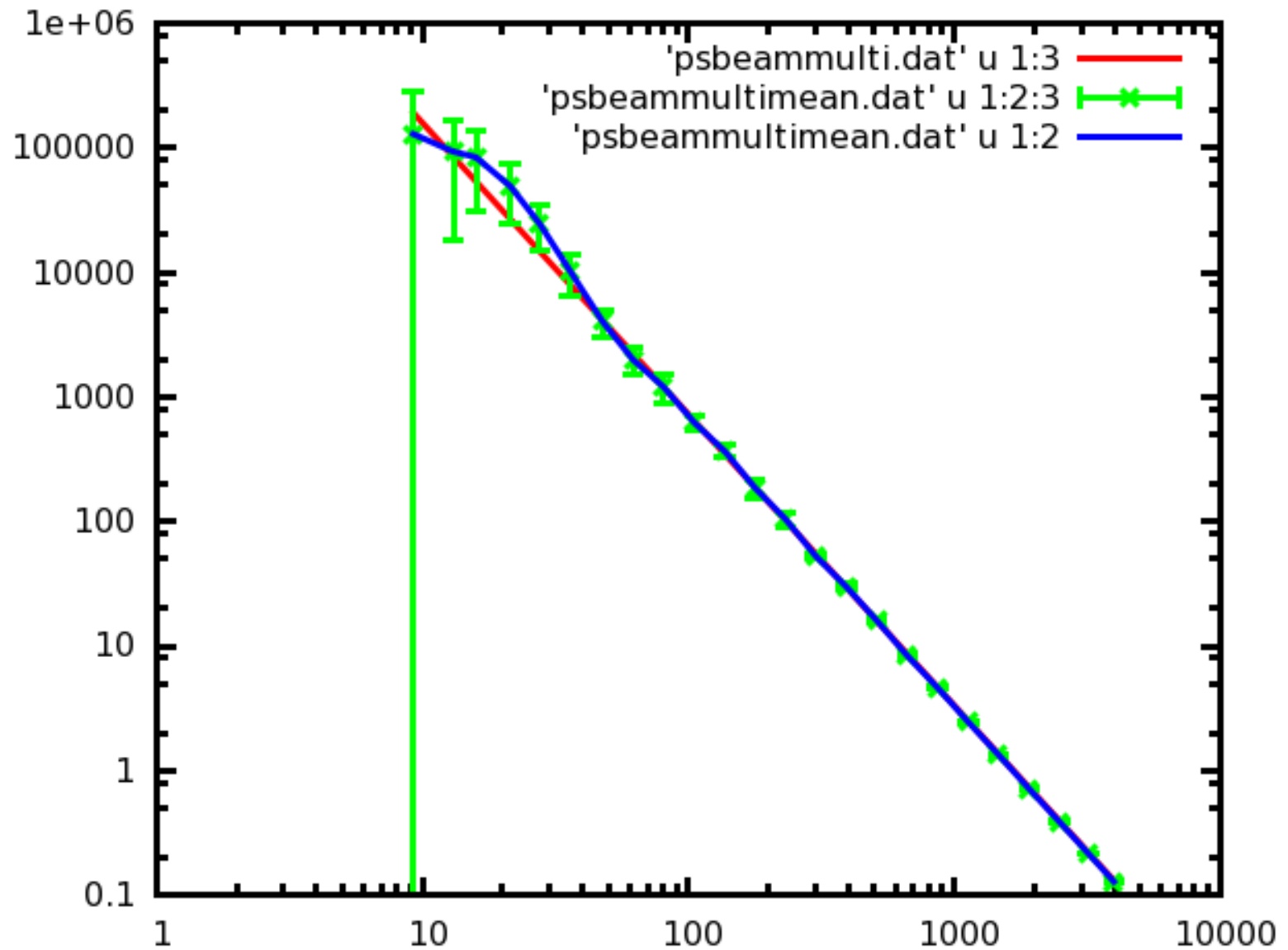
Grid Size=1024 Pixel Size= 0.5'×0.5'

GMRT Primary Beam

$$\mathcal{A}(\vec{\theta}, \nu) = \left[\left(\frac{2\lambda}{\pi\theta D} \right) J_1 \left(\frac{\pi\theta D}{\lambda} \right) \right]^2$$



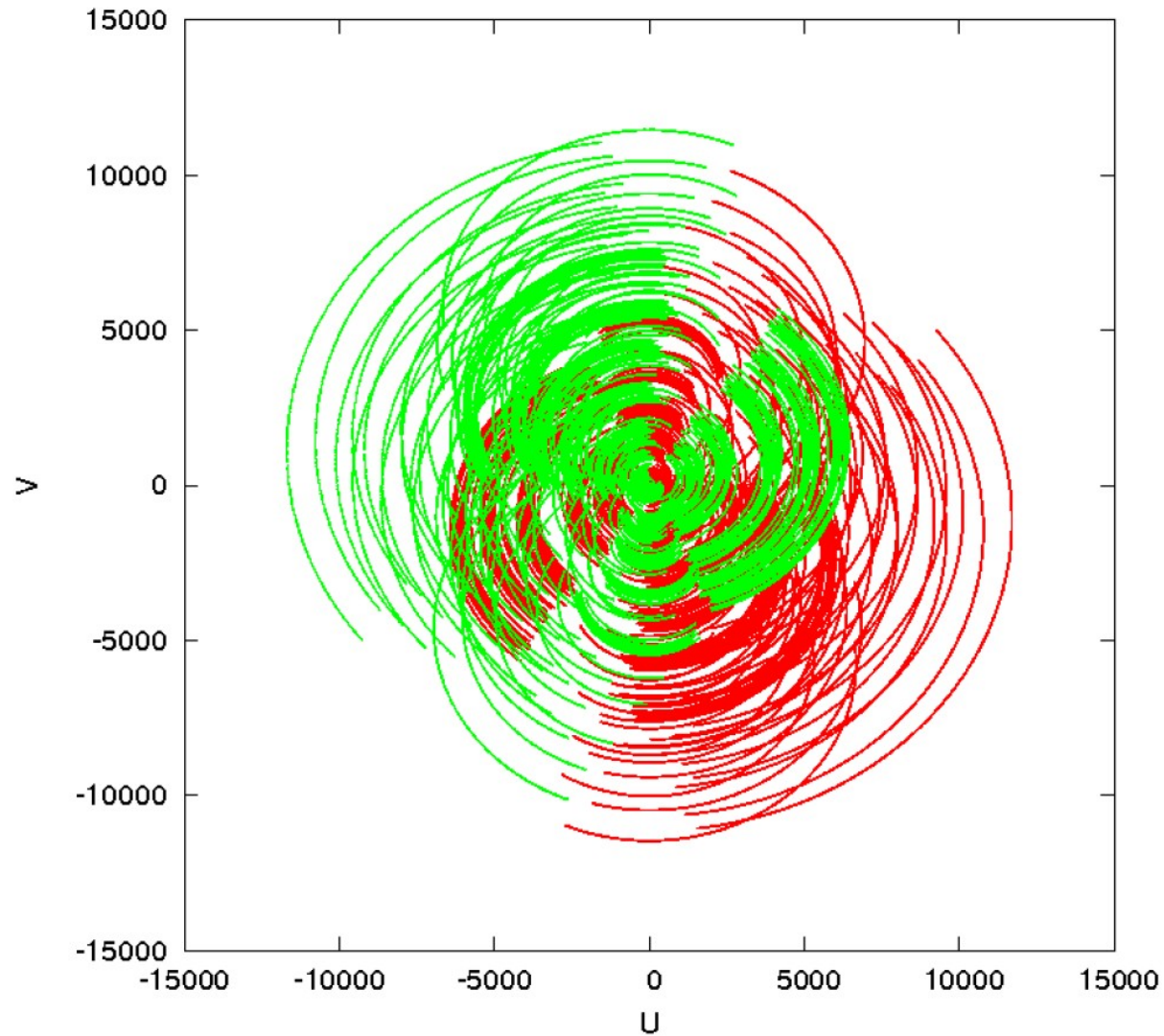
Power Spectrum vs. Baseline(Diffuse)



Simulated GMRT Observation

Parameter	Value (GMRT)
R.A.	10h46m00s
Dec	$59^{\circ}00'59''$
N_{ant}	30
Bandwidth	16 MHz
N_{chan}	128
$\Delta\nu$	125 kHz per channel
Δt	16 sec
T_{obs}	8 hr

Simulated GMRT Observation



U-V Distribution

Simulated GMRT Observation

We add Gaussian Random Noise for each Polarization with zero mean and standard deviation:

$$\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{2}k_B T_{sys}}{A_{eff} \sqrt{\Delta\nu \Delta t}}$$

$$\sigma_n = 1.03 \text{ Jy}$$

U-V Distribution

THANK YOU