

SKA-VLBI Use Cases & uGMRT

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JIVE

The European VLBI Network





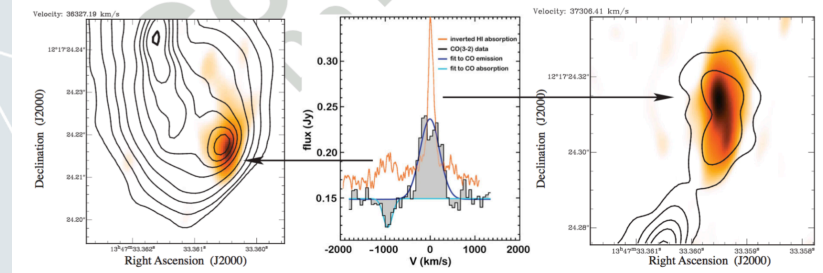
Photo: Zsolt Paragi

- **Central data processor and data archives at JIVE**
- **The EVN Software Correlator (SFXC) flexible operations: real-time e-VLBI, continuum, spectral line, pulsar binning, fast transients, multiple phase-centres**

Tied-array in a VLBI network



Global-VLBI follow-up of a young radio source in 4C12.50, showing signs of jet-driven outflows of atomic and molecular gas (Morganti et al. 2013, Science, 341, 1082)



- WSRT in the EVN (till a few years ago): 93m equivalent, single tied-array beam
→ Ef 100m - WSRT provided the most sensitive, shortest EVN spacing
(short spacings sensitivity, also including the 76m Lovell Telescope, was a major advantage over the VLBA for certain projects)
- Other advantages: calibration (amplitude, polarization) of VLBI data + complementary science
(WSRT transient follow-up with the EVN; WSRT HI results follow-up at milliarcsecond resolution; great results but not fully exploited...)
- Disadvantages: very limited the Field of View!!!

The unique experience with WSRT-EVN (great successes, but also realizing some missed opportunities) was a main driving factor behind pushing the SKA-VLBI idea within JIVE.

Science example 1: HI detection limits

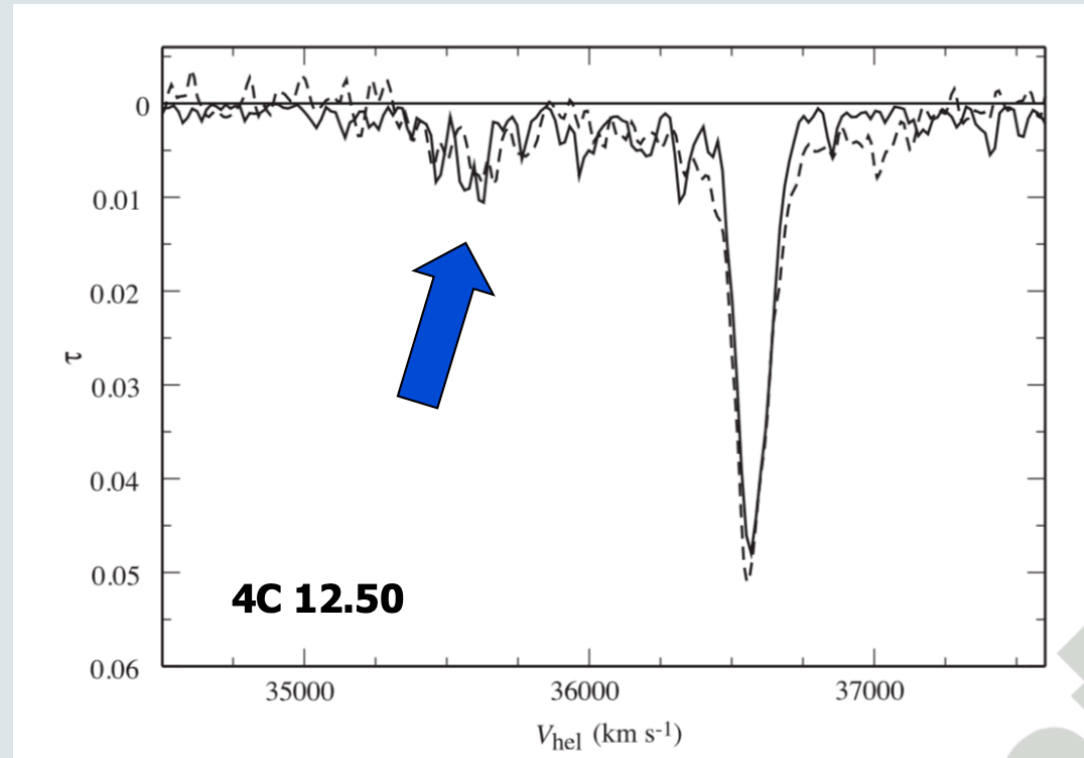
- When we target HI absorption on tens of pc scales, the continuum emission is in the **mJy/beam regime – challenging!**

Line detection sensitivity
(10hr integration, 0.5 MHz channel, ~ 100 km/s):

~ 60 μ Jy/beam full EVN
 $\sim 1.5\times$ lower with uGMRT
 $\sim 2\times$ with SKA1-MID or FAST
 $\sim 8\times$ with uGMRT+SKA1-MID+FAST

Detectable opacity for 10 mJy/beam continuum, 7σ
 $\tau_{\min, \text{peak}} = 0.05$ (EVN only); < 0.01 (global SKA-VLBI)

The figure shows $\tau \sim S_{\text{line}}/S_{\text{cont}}$ estimated from WSRT assuming unresolved continuum – true opacities were higher, those can be measured from VLBI maps.



Dashed line: WSRT spectrum; black line: global VLBI

Science example 1: HI column densities

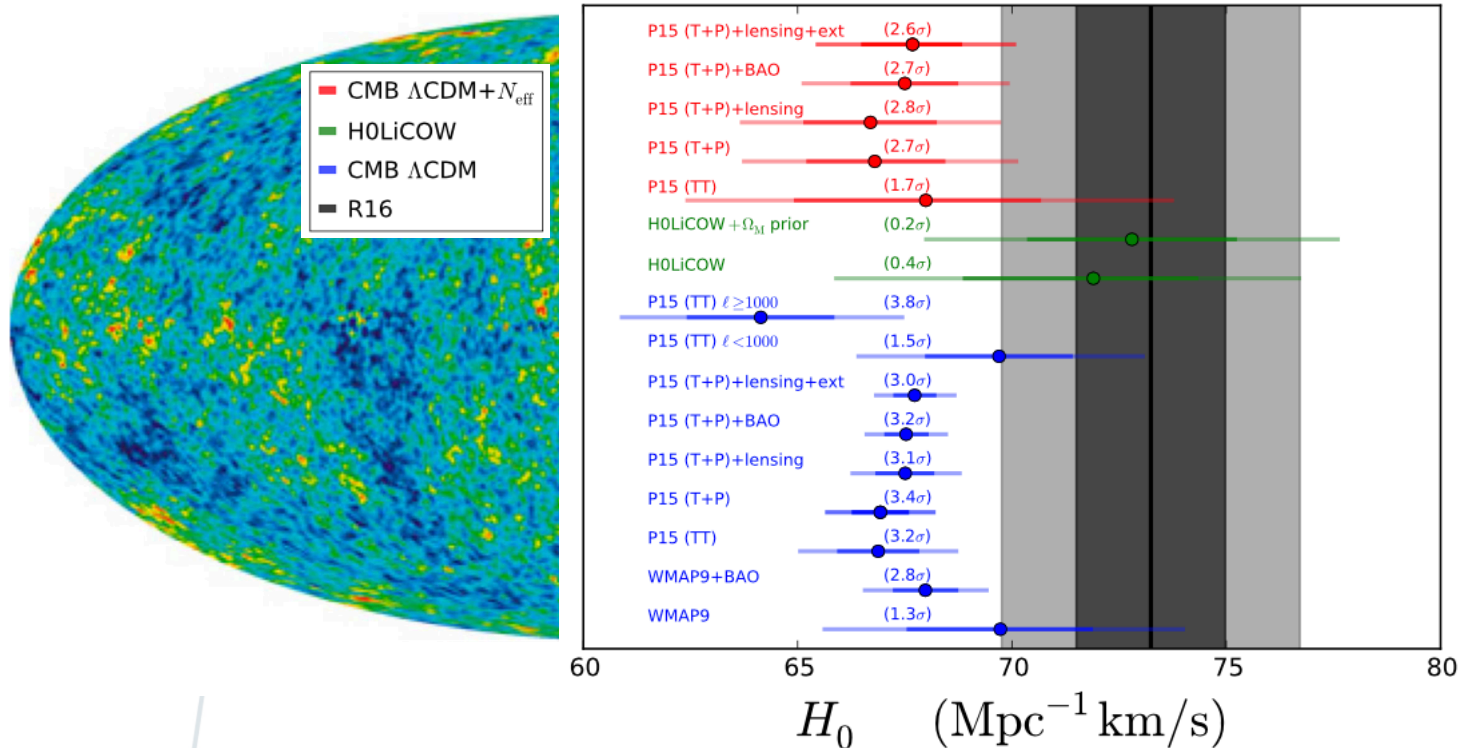
$$N_{\text{HI}} = 1.8 \times 10^{18} T_{\text{spin}} \tau_{\text{peak}} FWHM_{\text{line}} \rightarrow 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

(100 K; <0.01; 100 km/s) ($4.6 \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ in 4C12.50)

- Will need additional sensitive elements in the VLBI network like uGMRT, SKA1-MID and FAST to push these limits further!



SKA-VLBI Science example II: “The H_0 trouble”



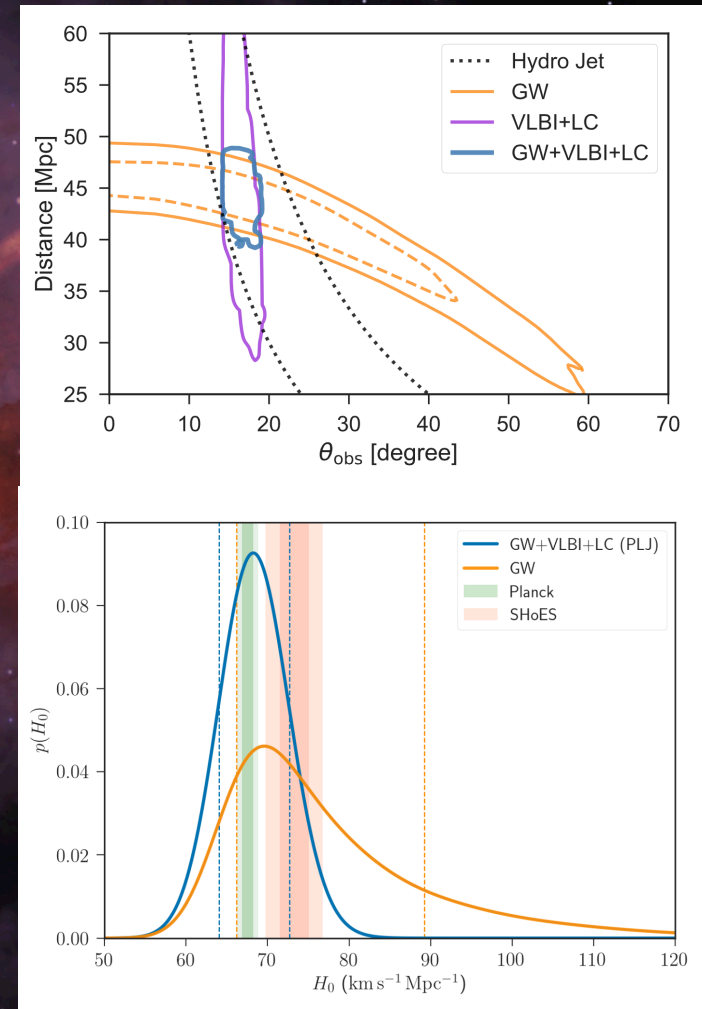
Bernal et al. (2016)

- There is a discrepancy between the various CMB solutions and the local H_0 measurement from SN Ia data, at the 3σ level
- **GW standard sirens** could help, but solutions are degenerate with viewing angle → **VLBI can help resolve that!**

GW+VLBI constraint on H_0

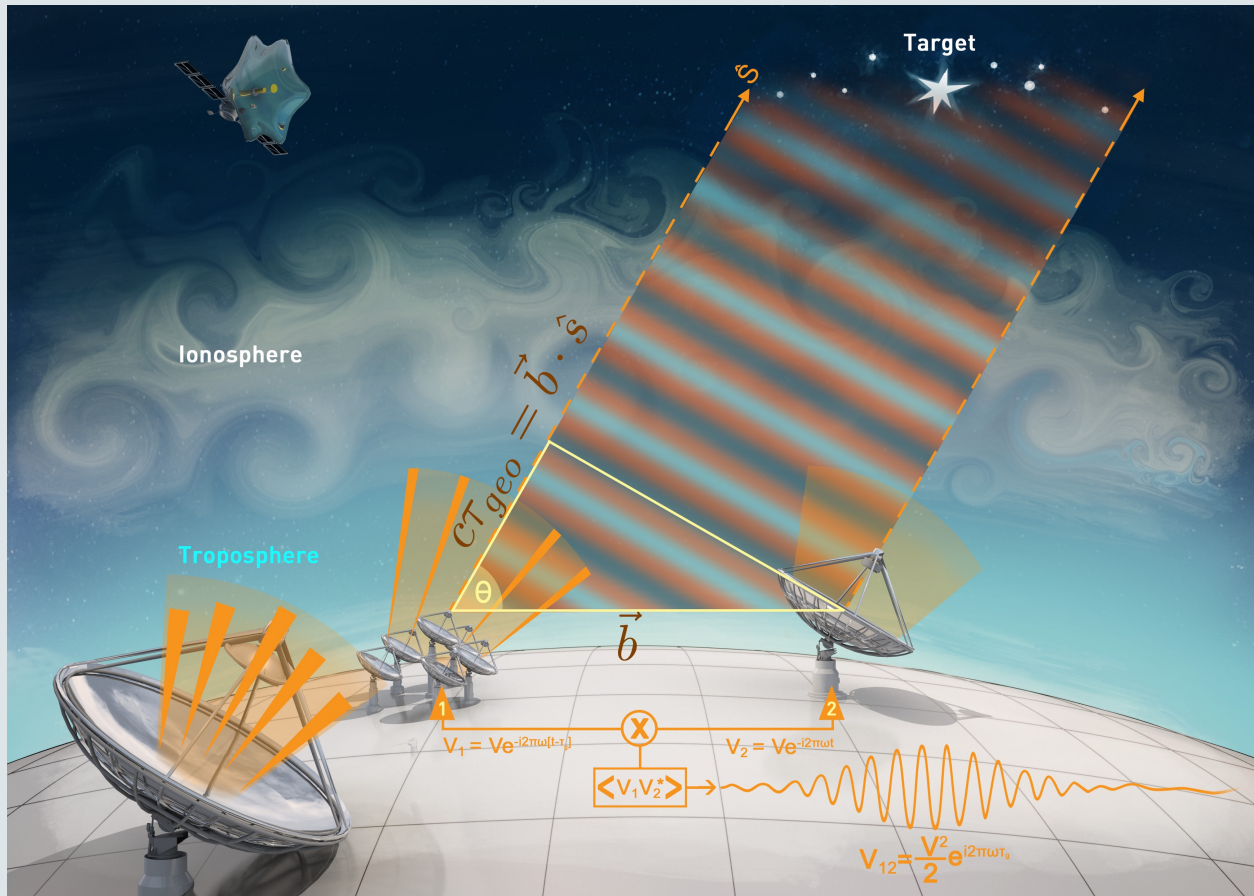
Beabudai Design

Hotokezaka et al. (2019)



- It takes 10 BNS mergers with EM counterparts to constrain H_0 at 5%, 200 for 1%
(Sathyaprakash et al. 2019, Astro2020 Science White Paper on binary mergers)

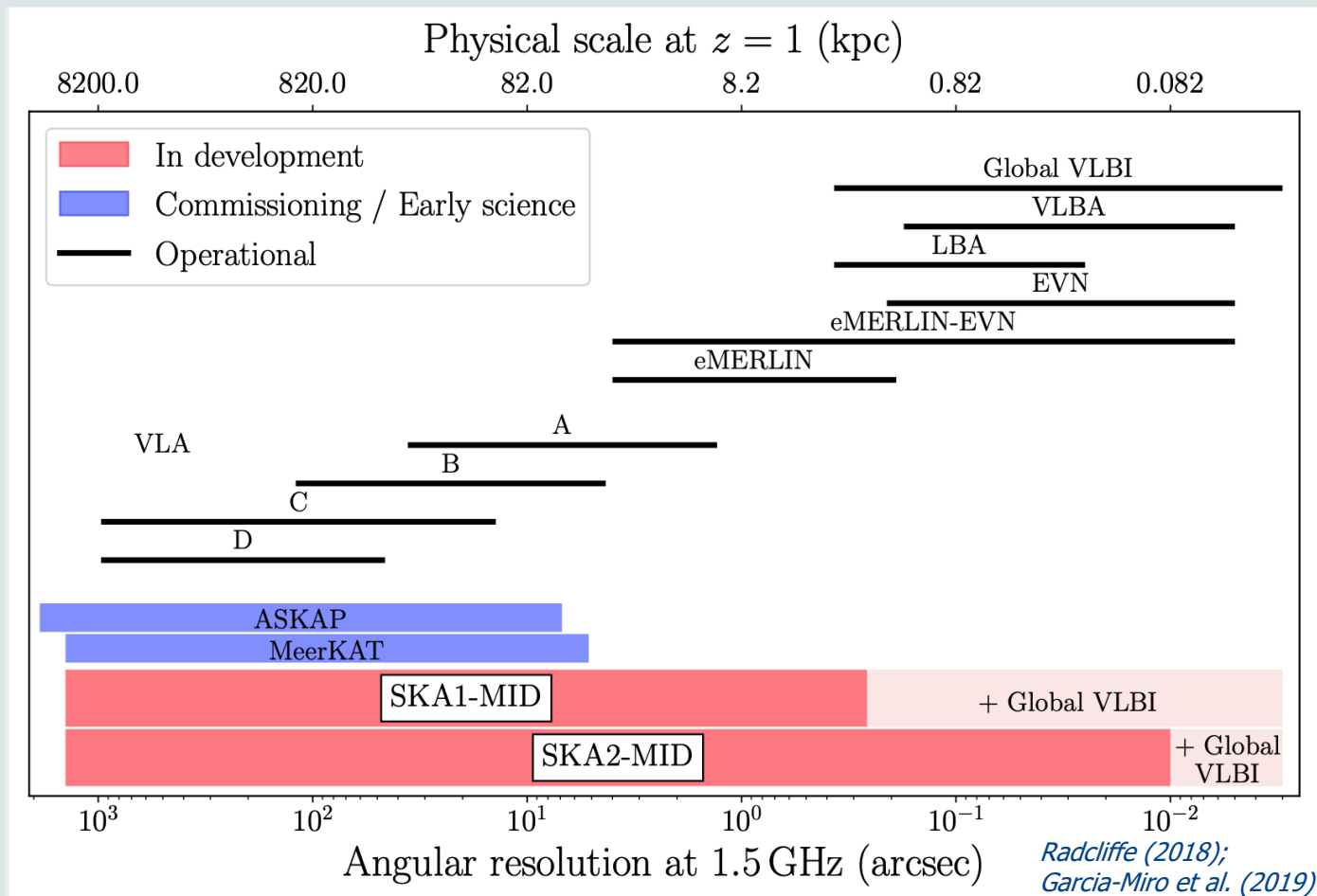
VLBI with the SKA?



Rioja &
Dodson (2020)

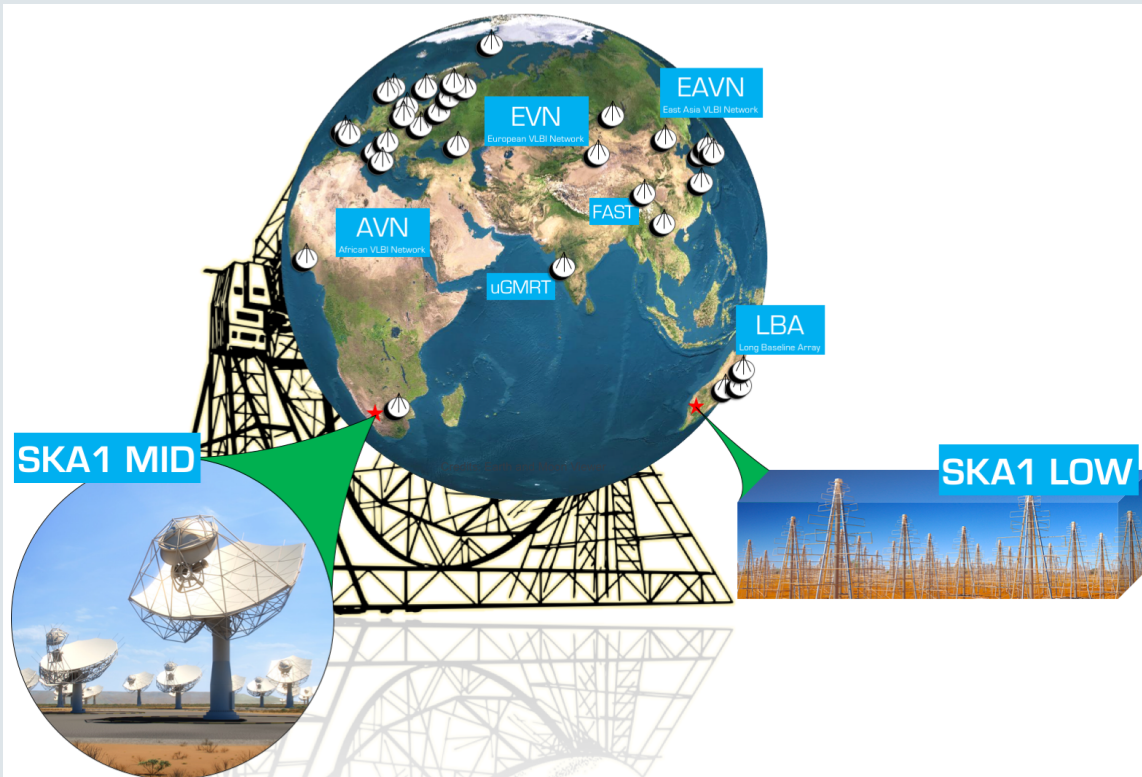
- **Strong science driver is *ultra-precise astrometry*** ($\sim 1 \mu\text{as}$; e.g. Paragi et al. 2015)
- **Requires $n > 4$ SKA1-MID beams** (L1 requirements now aligned with design capabilities)
 - *Phasing up limits the field of view, but several tied array beams can be produced in the dish primary FoV*
 - *Allows for multiple mJy—10mJy-level calibrators within $\sim 10\text{s}$ arcmin*

Range of angular/spatial scales probed



- **Allowing for unique science** (*Godfrey et al. 2012, Paragi et al. 2015, JJ D10.3-4*)
- **Bootstrapping SKA calibration** (*tying flux scales; polarization PA*)
 - the uGMRT could also do this if VLBI + interferometer work simultaneously!
 - alternatively, VLBI recording of core + several other antennas could be considered

JUMPING JIVE WP10: VLBI with the SKA



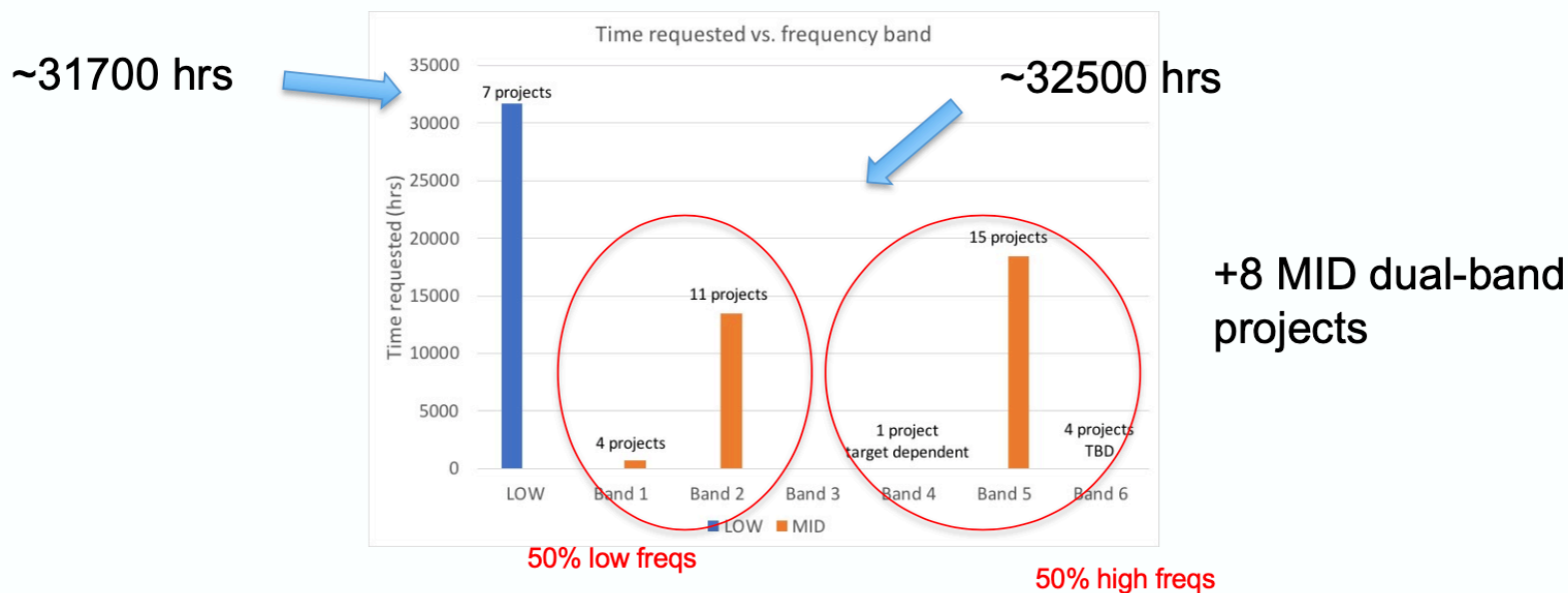
Cristina Garcia-Miro (2018)

Project deliverables

- *D10.1 Details on VLBI Interfaces to SKA Consortia*
- *D10.2 Operational model for inclusion of SKA in Global VLBI*
- *D10.3 Portfolio of SKA-VLBI Science Cases*
- *D10.4 Key Science Projects*

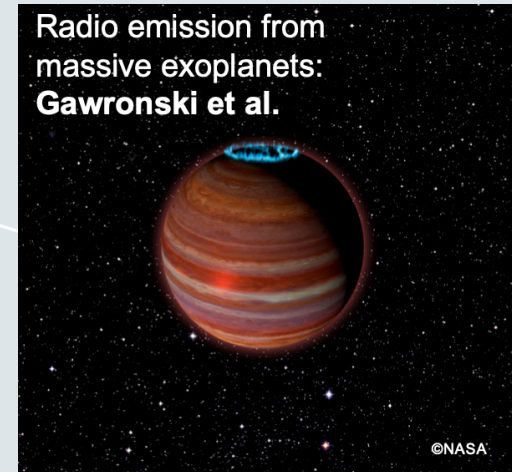
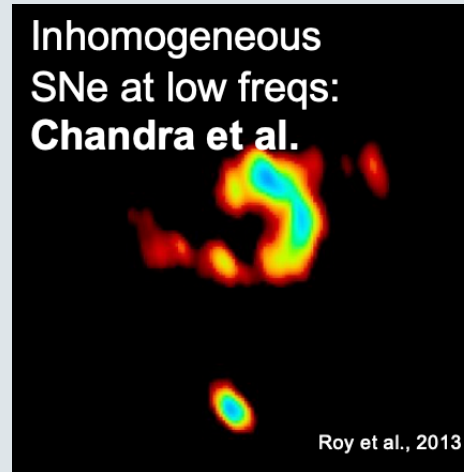
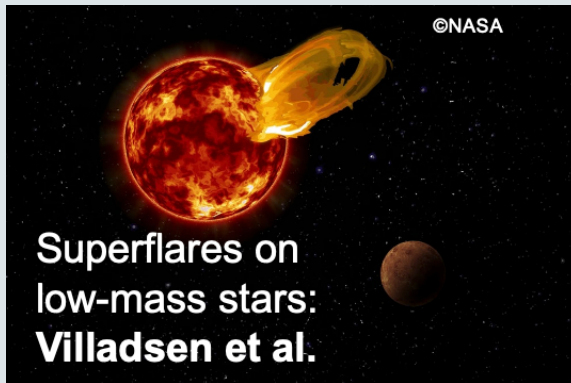
- **High SNR brings source parametrization to another regime, given low-level systematics, i.e. excellent calibration – Improved resolving power!**
(1% → 1/10th beam: cf. Natarajan et al. 2017; Paragi et al. 2019)

SKA-VLBI Science Use Cases vs. frequency

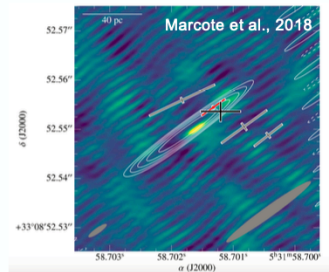


- Note projects could allocate all SKA1 telescope KSP time for several years! SKA1 telescopes will have limited time for VLBI – opportunity for uGMRT?
- **More than half of the projects are in the L-band or below!**
- All projects require multiple beams, but primary objectives in certain cases may be achievable with a single beam with less precision

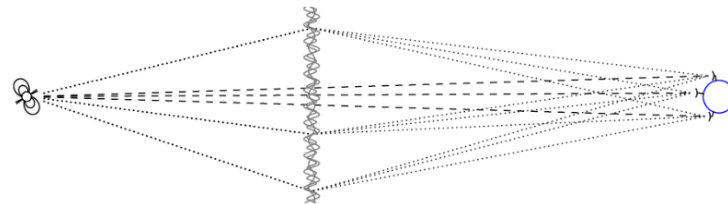
Examples for SKA1-MID



FRBs and their hosts:
Paragi et al.



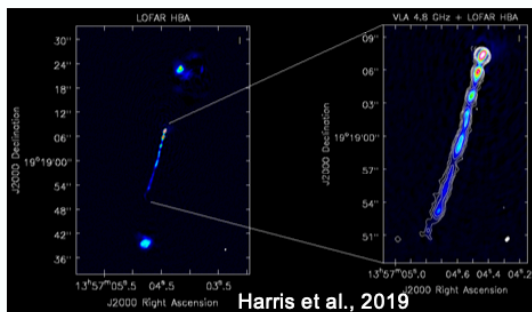
Pulsar scintillometry with SKA1-MID:
Kirsten et al.



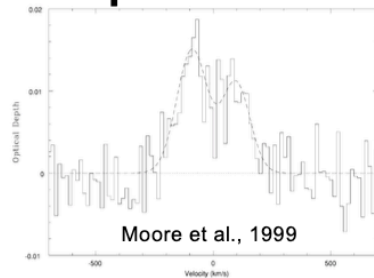
SKA1-LOW VLBI projects

Galaxies and AGN

AGN physics at very low freqs: **Morabito et al.**

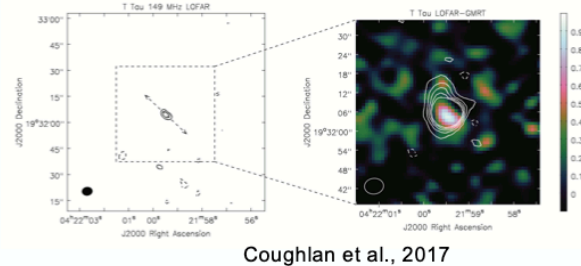


HI absorption at high z: **Gupta et al.**

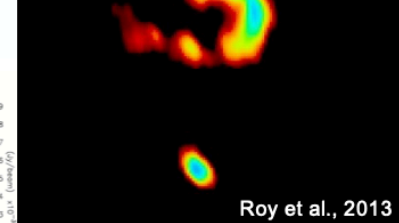


Transients

Jets from low mass YSO at very low frequencies: **Ainsworth et al.**

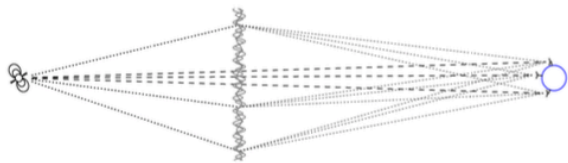


Inhomogeneous SNe at low freqs: **Chandra et al.**



Pulsars and ISM

Pulsar scintillometry at very low freqs: **Kirsten et al.**



Stars, Planets, Astrometry

Precise astrometry of low frequency pulsars: **Dodson et al.**



Precise astrometry for exoplanets detection: **Guirado et al.**



Summary

- **uGMRT will play an important role in global VLBI**
- **In particular for some SKA-VLBI projects, it could be a proxy for SKA1-MID (with certain limitations)**
- **For SKA-LOW VLBI projects uGMRT is fundamental**
- **Flexible operations are required (mixed VLBI/interferometer/pulsar observing modes)**
- **Use Cases documentation available at:**

<http://www.skatelescope.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/JJ-WP10deliverable10.3.pdf>

At your service!



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