

André Offringa – Juli, 2011

The LOFAR-EoR project
and RFI mitigation

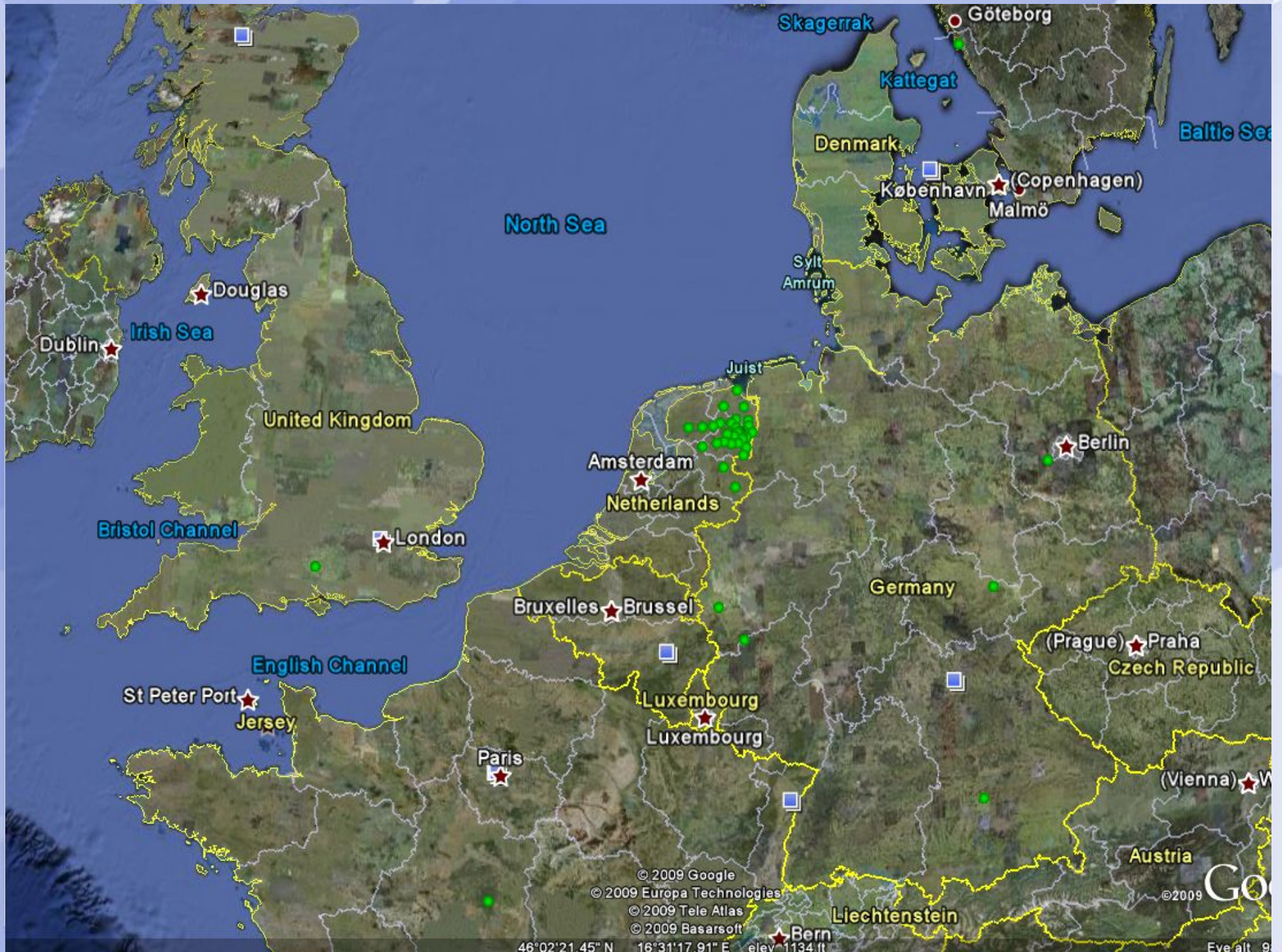
The LOFAR telescope

LOFAR's key properties:

- 10-90 and 110-300 MHz
- Beamformed stations from dipoles, tiles
- Wide field of view
- Very flexible observing modes
- Large collecting area
- Core in the Netherlands
- International baselines up to 1000 km.

The low and high band antennas







Superterp core stations



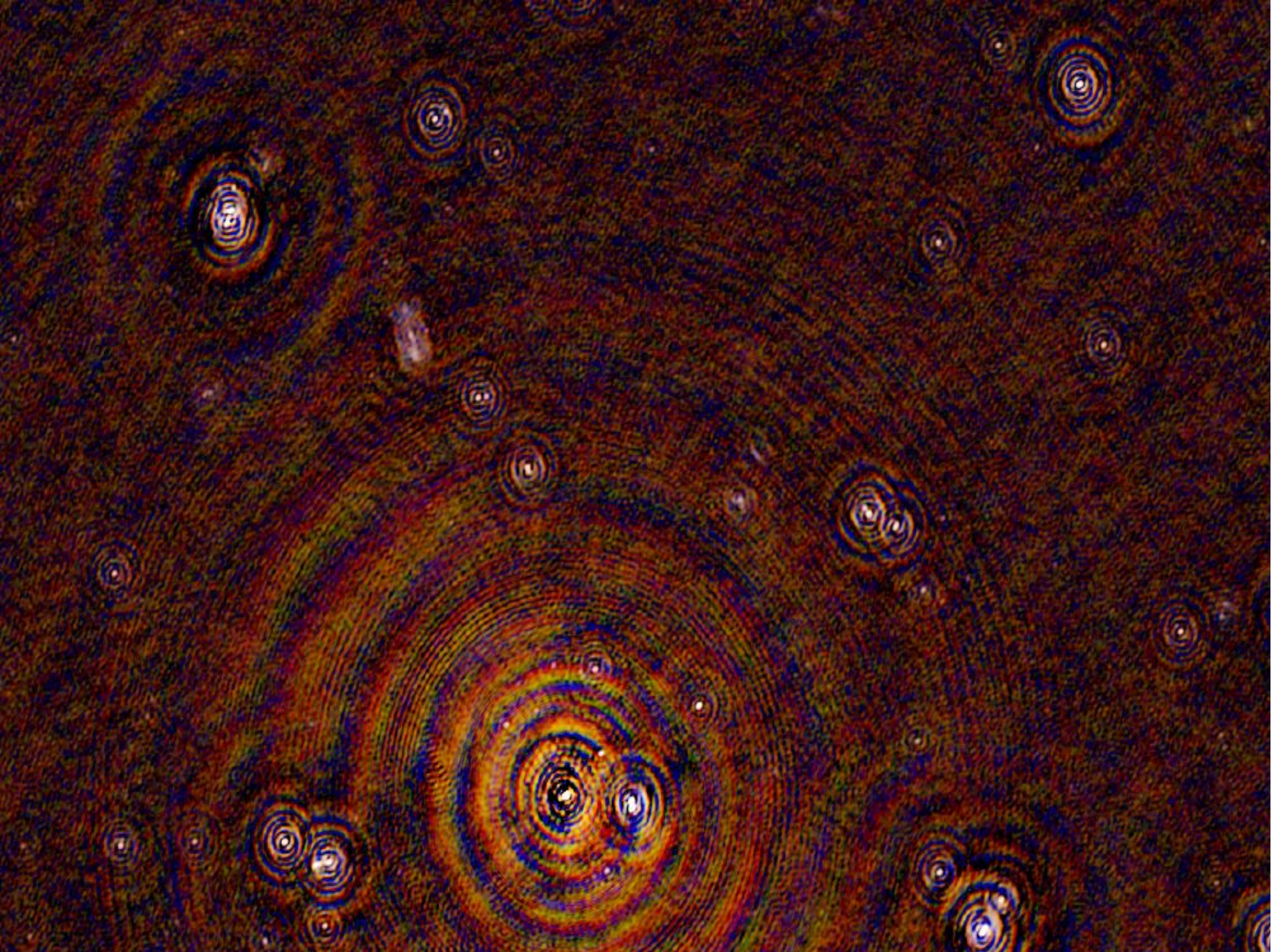
The LOFAR – EoR project

- Exposure/field: 100 x 6h
- 112-190 MHz
- Raw resolution: 1s / 0.76 KHz
- After RFI detection, average time and freq 5-10 times.
- Raw data rate: 30 TB/h
- Averaged data rate: 0.2 – 0.4 TB/h

EoR fields

Name	α	δ	b	Why?
NCP	all	+90°	+27°	Stationary beam
3C 196	8 h	+48°	+33°	Dominated by easy source
Elais N1 ?	16 h	+56°	+45°	Deep field at other wavelengths
NGH	9 h ?	...	high	Low background
SGH	3 h ?	+30° ?	high	Low background

LOFAR imaging result



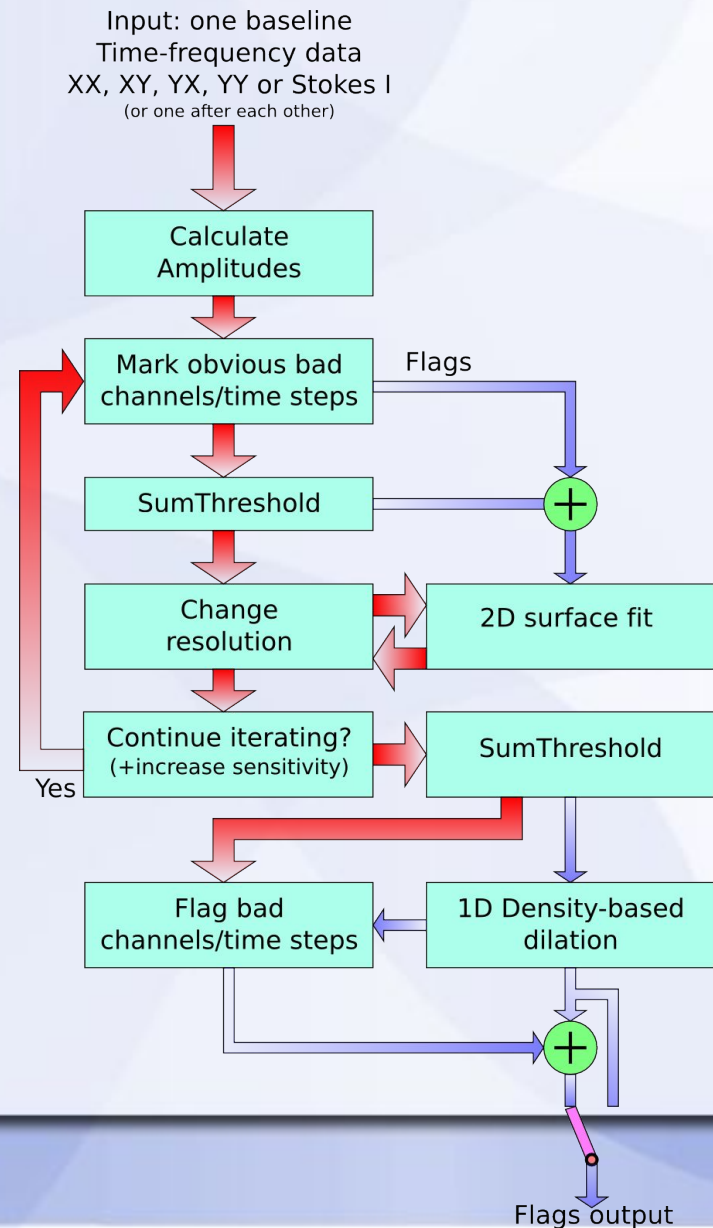
Radio frequency interference

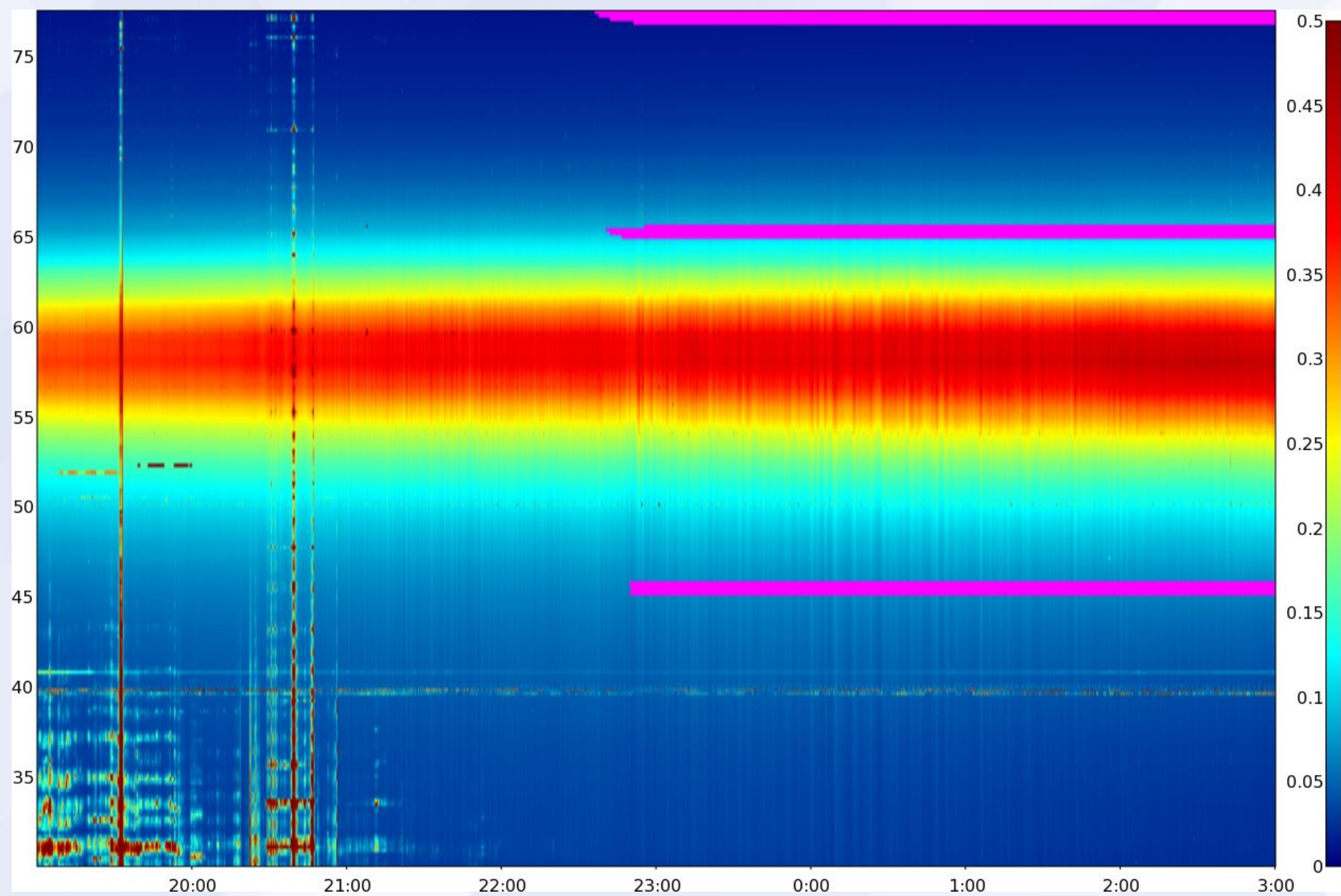
Issues concerning interference:

- Frequency range includes interference from e.g. airtraffic, electric fences and wind turbines
- Enormous data volumes
- High data quality required for EoR
- First approach: flag bad data

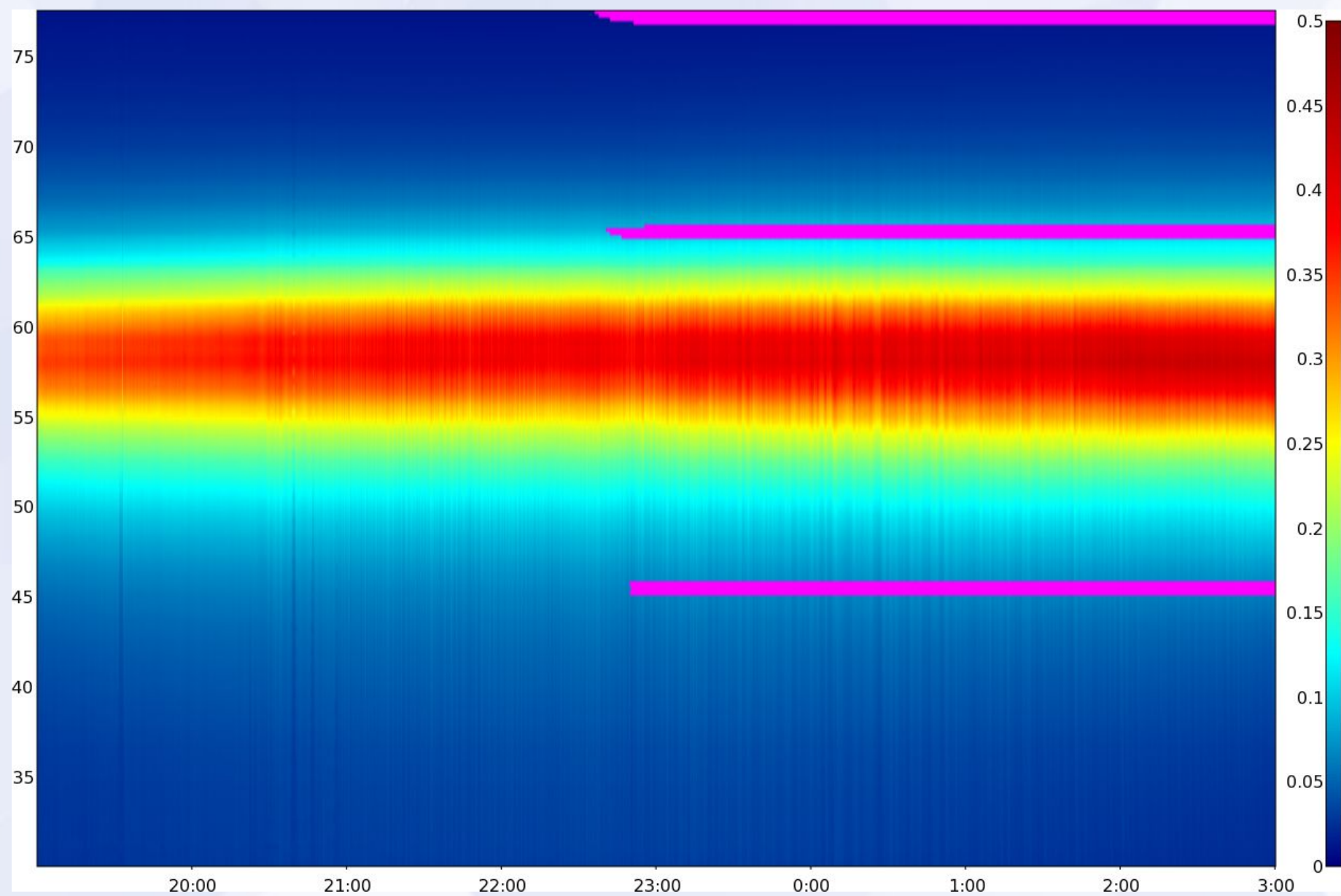
AOFlagger

- Very fast & accurate
- Rough estimate of astronomical data
- SumThreshold
- Iterative (2.5x)
- Density dilation



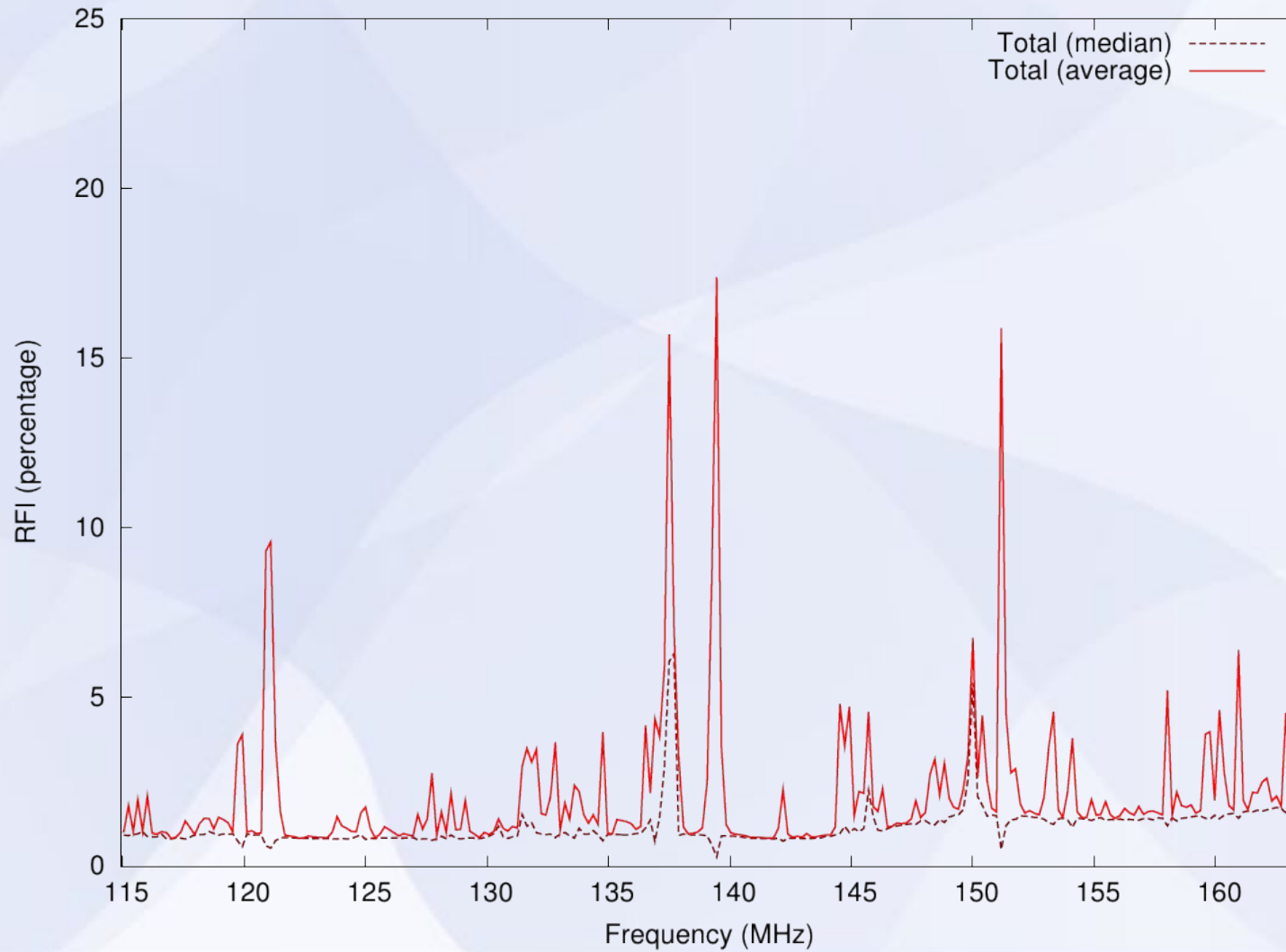


LBA Total power, before flagging



LBA Virgo, total power, after flagging

HBA RFI



LOFAR offline processing

- Offline processing on cluster of ~100 nodes
- Sub-bands are concurrently processed.
- Averaging + flagging takes 25%-50% of observation time.

LOFAR and RFI

- Good RFI environment
- Few percentage of data requires flagging

Because of:

- High frequency resolution
- Antennas on the ground

Summary

- LOFAR works
- EoR observations & reduction have started
- RFI environment is benign