



An Overview of LWA Science

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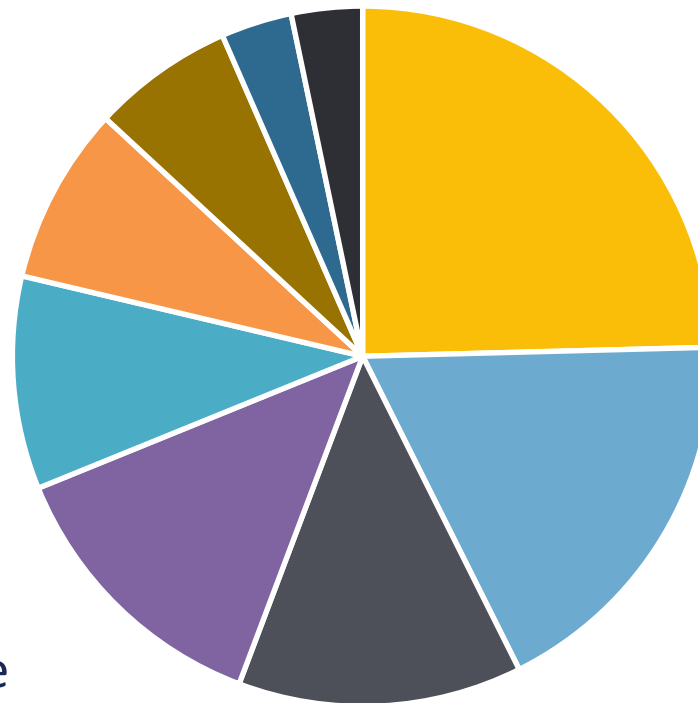


- Dominant themes (>60 ref. papers)

- Pulsars (15)
- Instrumental (11)
- Ionosphere (8)
- Cosmic Transients (8)
- Jupiter (6)
- Meteors (5)
- Radio Astronomy (4)
- Solar (2), SSA (2)

- Dominant Theme: Transients of one kind or another

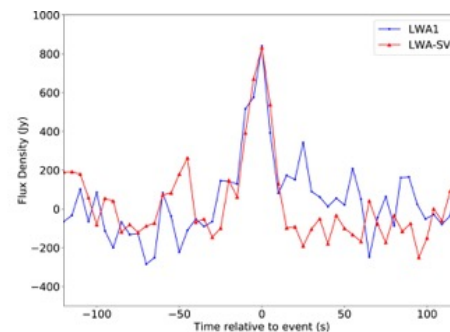
LWA Science Overview



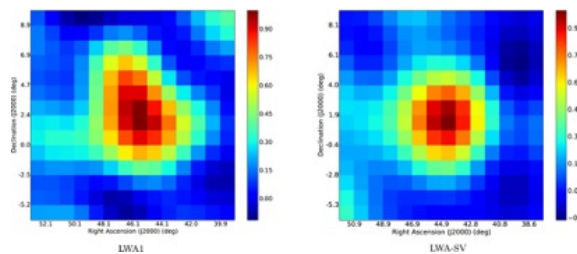
■ Pulsars ■ Instrumental ■ Ionosphere ■ Transients ■ Jupiter ■ Meteors ■ Radio Astronomy ■ Solar ■ SSA

Blind Transient Searches: LWAT 171018!

- “Detection of a Low-frequency Cosmic Radio Transient Using Two LWA Stations”
 - Varghese, Obenberger, Dowell, Taylor 2019, ApJ, 874, 151
- Seen by both LWA1 and LWA-SV on 10-18-2017
 - 15-20 second duration
 - LWA1: 842 ± 116 Jy, LWA-SV: 830 ± 92 Jy
- Nature: Unidentified
 - Pan-STARRS optical SN on edge of position error circle (same day)
 - Would imply prompt, coherent emission



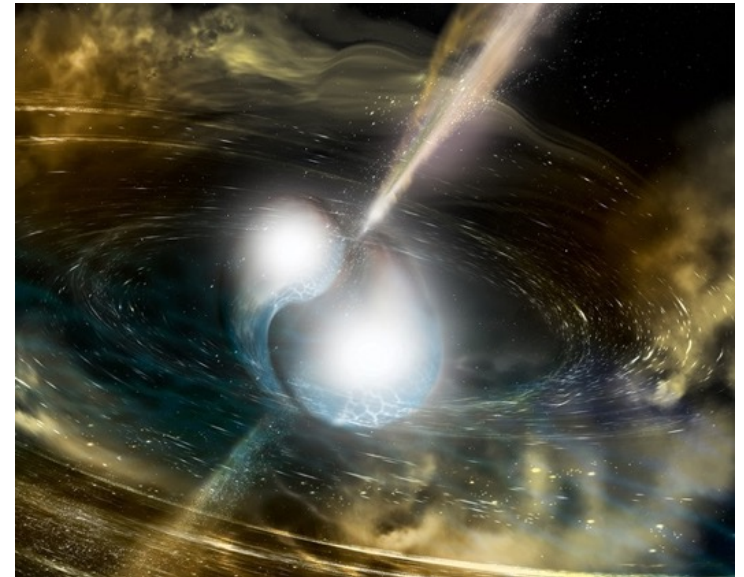
Stokes I light curves from LWA1 (blue) and LWA-SV (red).



Subtracted image of the transient from each station.

Incoherent synchrotron Emission

- Critical diagnostic of the blast wave ejecta energetics and merger environment
- Sub-GHz sensitivity to spectral peak (probing energetics and geometry) and SSA turnover (constrains ambient density)
- These quantities are difficult to measure at higher frequencies.



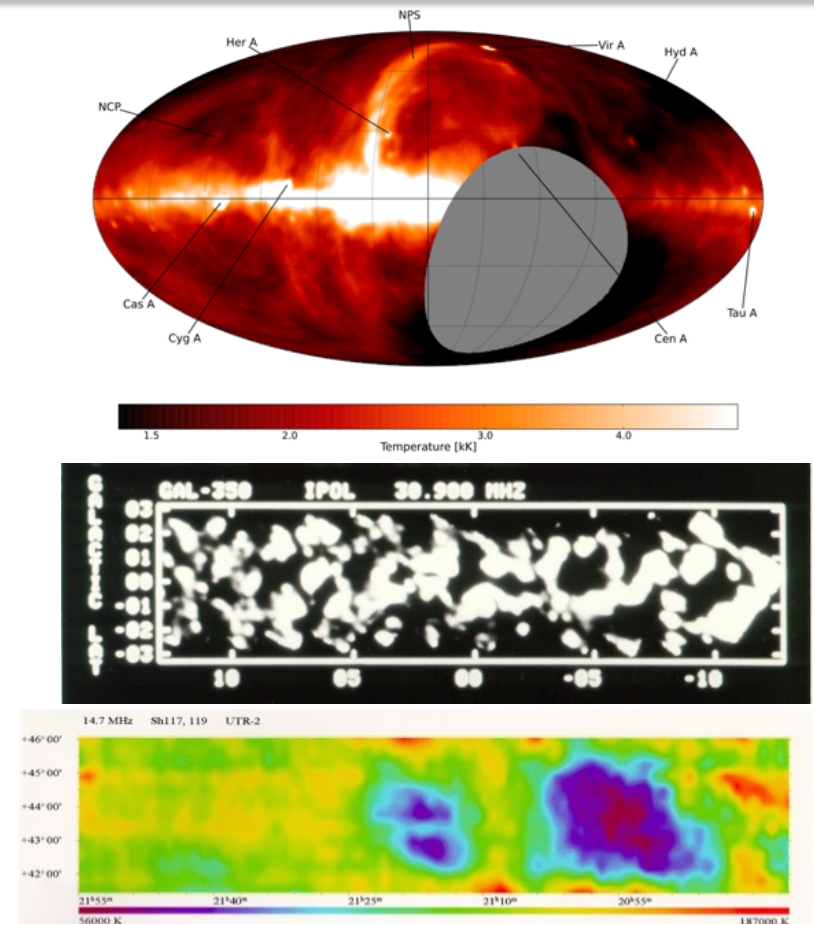
Artist's depiction of GW170817: 1st NS-NS merger observed across the electromagnetic spectrum, including radio (Hallinan et al. 2017, LWA limits in Abbott et al. 2017).

Targeted Transient Searches: Radio Emission and the physics of compact object mergers (coherent)

- **Coherent emission** predicted for BH+BH, BH+NS and NS+NS mergers
- Not detected yet but favors sub-GHz regime
- In analogy with FRBs, prompt, coherent emission provides a DM and an *independent distance measurement*
- “A first Search for Prompt Radio Emission from a Gravitational-wave Event”
 - Tom Callister, Marin Anderson, Gregg Hallinan et al. 2019, ApJ, 877, L39
- Targeting GC170104 (binary BH merger) detected by LIGO & Virgo (O2)
 - Searched 900 deg² region within ~1 hr
 - Upper limit: 2.5×10^{41} erg s⁻¹ equivalent isotropic luminosity (27-84 MHz)
- Understood that binary BH merger is not the ideal candidate for EM counterpart
 - Learning experience to prep for O3 run and plans to target NS-NS mergers

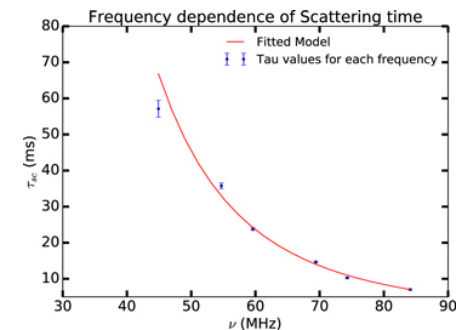
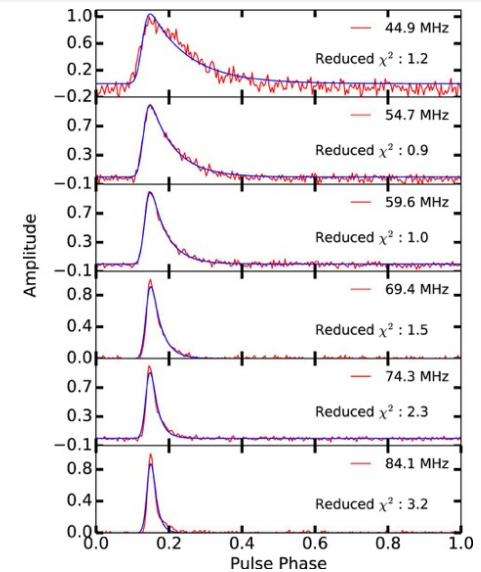
Mapping the Galactic Background

- The LWA1 Low Frequency Sky Survey (Dowell et al. 2017)
- Images across 9 frequencies from 35 to 80 MHz
 - Most systematic survey within this frequency range
- Better account of free-free absorption in the ISM – can't ignore it!
- Motivated in part to understand foreground emission for cosmic dark ages ($z > 10$) and EOR ($z > 6$) experiments



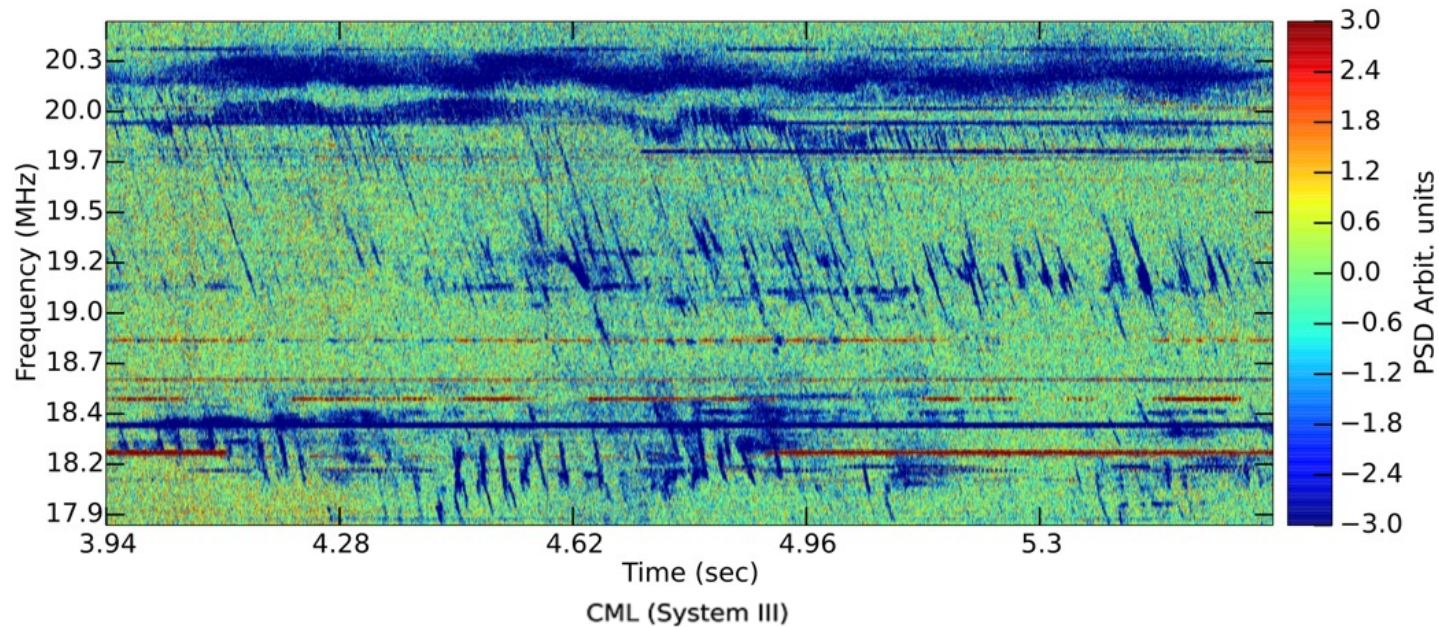
The Local ISM: Constraining turbulence with PSR Scattering

- Multi-year study of scattering time (τ_{sc}) spectral index (α) and DM variations for nearby PSRs (Karishma Bansal et al. 2019)
 - *First systematic evolution study of α , with one PSR showing a variation anti-correlated with DM*
- Tests assumptions of thin screen scattering models
 - Gaussian ($\tau_{sc} \propto \nu^{-4} * DM^2$) vs. Kolmogorov: ($\tau_{sc} \propto \nu^{-4.4} * DM^{2.2}$) - deviations from both for DM <50 pc
 - Better understanding of relation between PSR scattering and ISM structure
 - Could significantly increase the number of PSRs available for PTA GW studies



Extra-Solar Planets: Our Local Cool Analog to Hot Jupiters

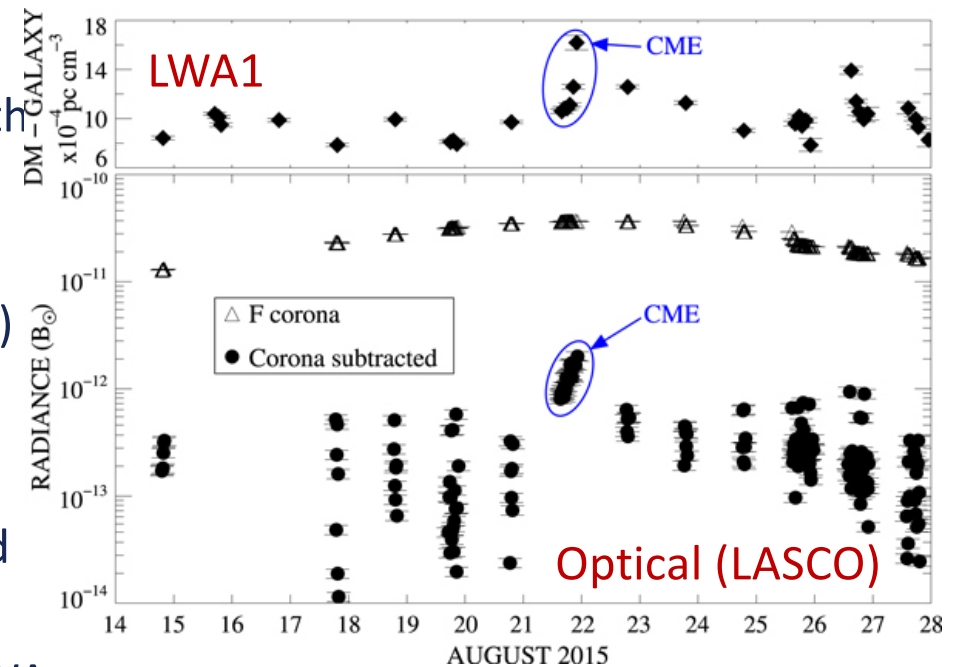
LWA1 Jovian obs. refined burst start/end times, traced rare Io-D S bursts w/ drift rates.
Stimulated studies of S-burst beaming, Io-D event properties & coordinated JUNO campaigns



Clarke et al. (2014), JGR, 826, 176

Coronal Mass Ejections Magnetic Fields and Densities from Pulsar Scattering

- LWA1 observations of PSR B0950+08 (Howard et al. 2016)
 - DM enhancement during CME correlates with optical from LASCO - see the same CME!
- Measurements constrain CME density and B
 - Radio: N_e (from DM) and B (from $FR \propto N_e * B$)
 - Estimates of CME magnetic field and density
- Powerful demonstration!
- Kooi et al. expanding with greater sensitivity and using multiple LOS w/ L band VLA
 - Other efforts inc. LOFAR (M. Bisi et al.) & MWA (C. Lonsdale et al.)

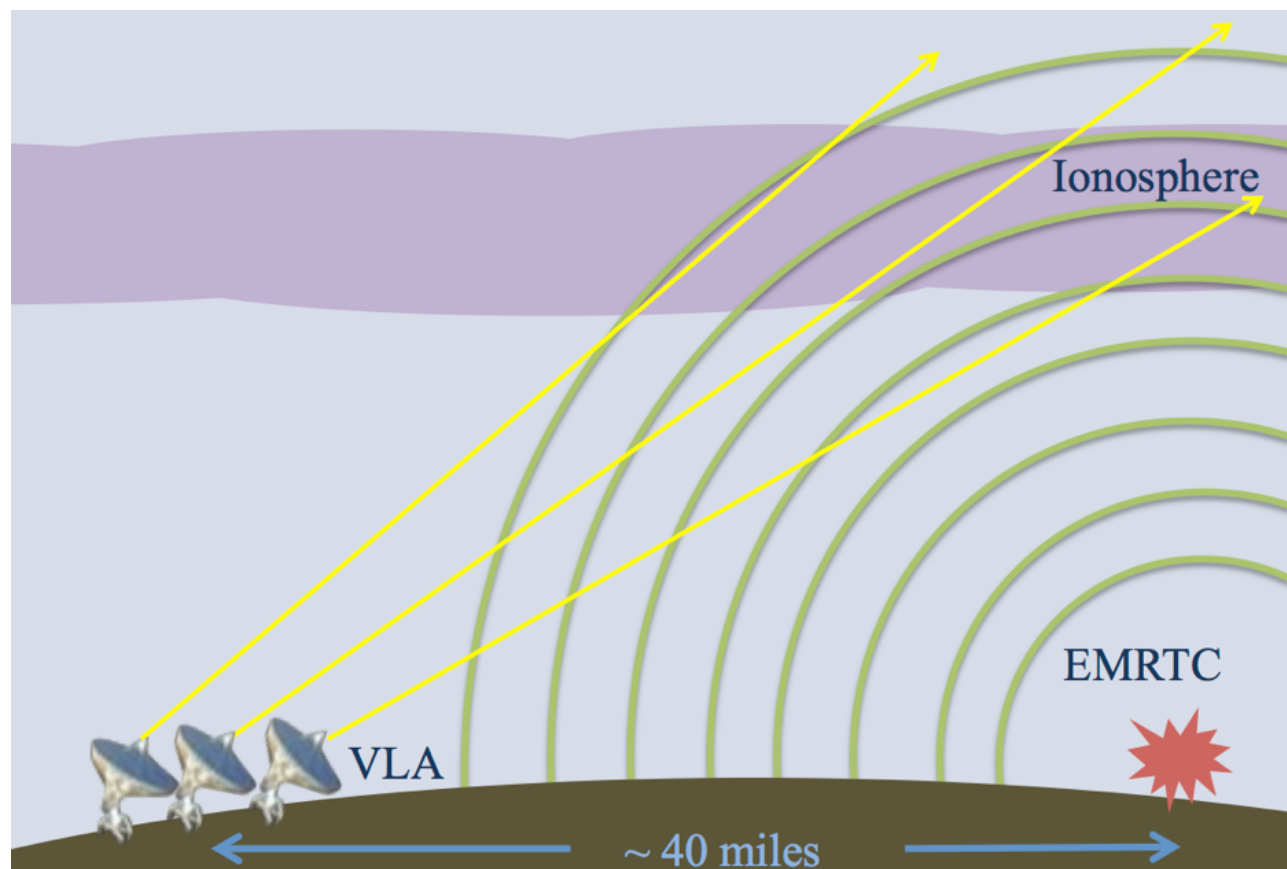


Characterizing in detail the response of the ionosphere to moderate-yield surface explosions

Introduction:

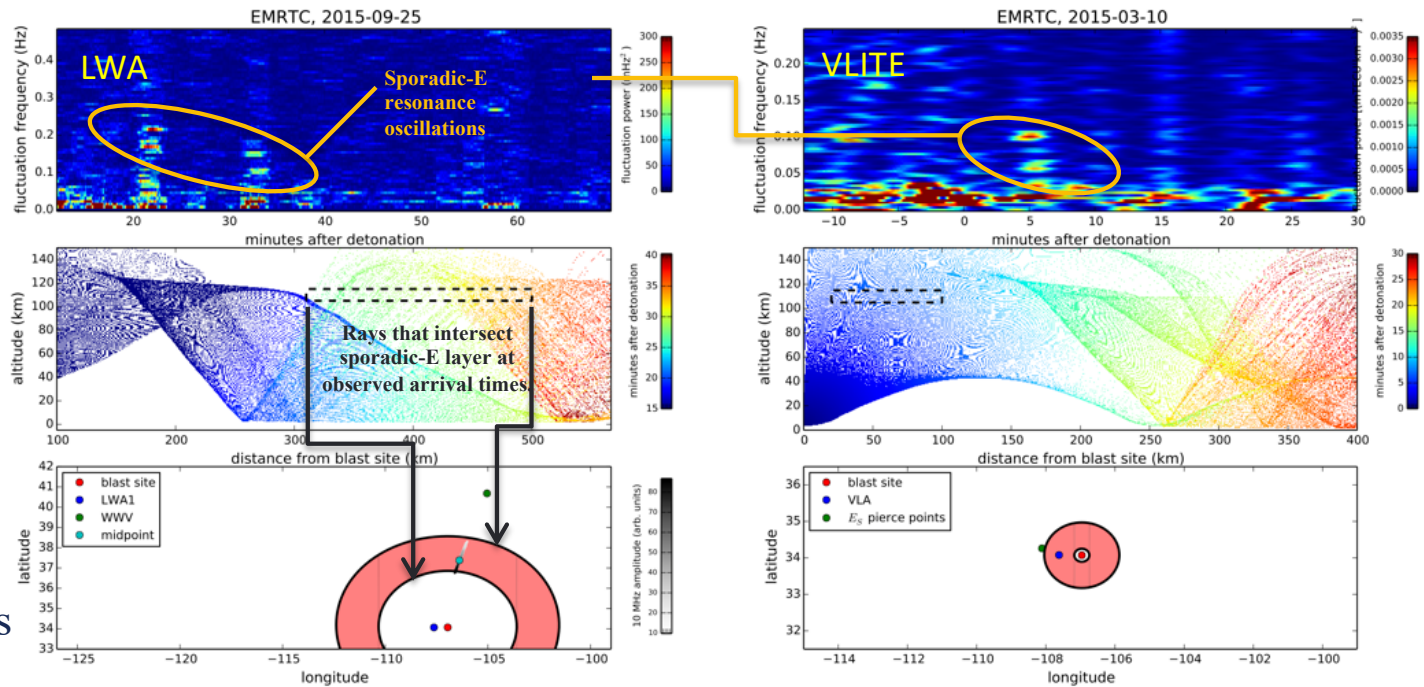
- ❖ GOAL: To use the VLA to observe ionospheric disturbances in the wake of explosion tests conducted at a nearby research facility (EMRTC; ~40 miles east).
- ❖ Exploratory study to examine in fine detail the impact of explosion-generated acoustic waves.
- ❖ Incorporates other sensors in the area (e.g., LWA1, infrasound and seismic sensors at Kirtland AFB, GPS).
- ❖ Complementary to GPS-based effort at NRL funded by DTRA.

Schematic (not to scale) of the experiments to observe the ionospheric impact of explosion-generated acoustic waves



It worked!

- ✧ New signature of IS induced oscillations in sporadic-E layers detecting events down to ~300 lbs.
- ✧ Thanks to VLITE & passive bistatic HF radar, signature detected w/ VLA & LWA1 probing spatial & temporal density gradients, respectively.
- ✧ IS propagation code confirms disturbance arrival times consistent w/ explosion
- ✧ Under review @Radio Science.



Top: Spectrogram of fluctuations in (left) LWA1-measured 10-MHz WWV Doppler shift and (right) VLITE-measured TEC gradient.

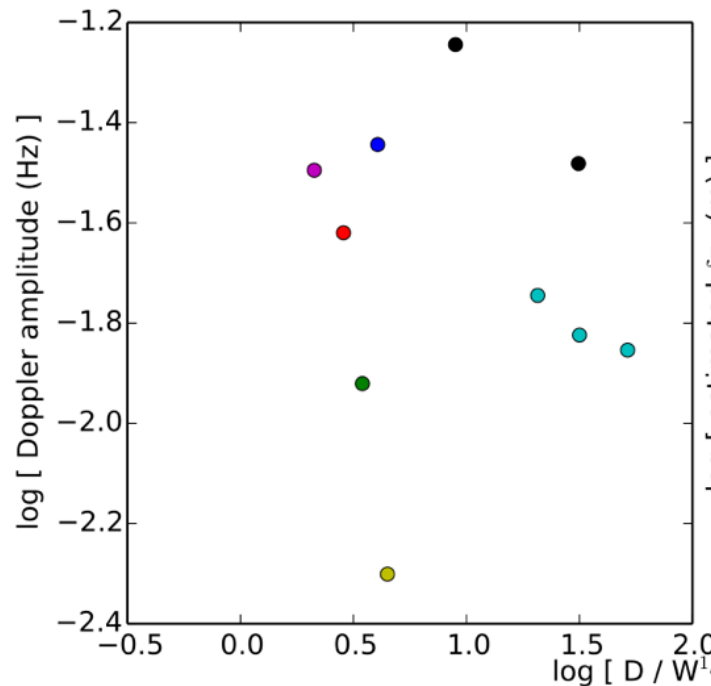
Middle: Infrasonic ray-tracing for date/time/location, color-coded by arrival time.

Bottom: Locations of sporadic-E pierce points and infrasonic rays that intersect sporadic-E layer at observed arrival times.

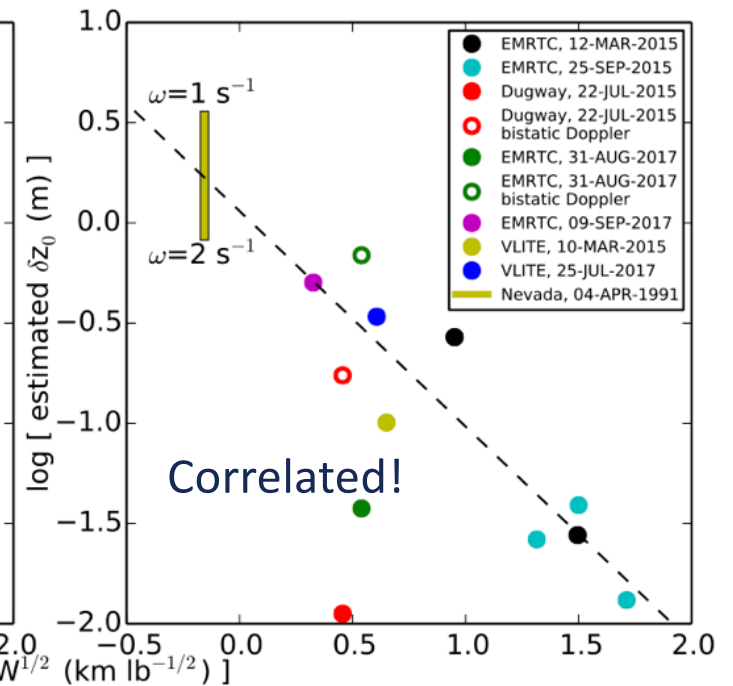
Can we calibrate the yield?

From **Helmboldt et al. (2018; under review)**: Magnitude of Doppler fluctuations associated w/ surface explosions detected w/ LWA1/VLITE vs. yield-scaled range (left panel). VLITE spatial gradients converted to Doppler w/ $c_s = 300 \text{ m s}^{-1}$. **When converted to displacement amplitudes (right panel), clear power-law relationship (slope ~ 1) similar to ground-based IS measurements.**

Doppler signature from explosion & natural E_s oscillations

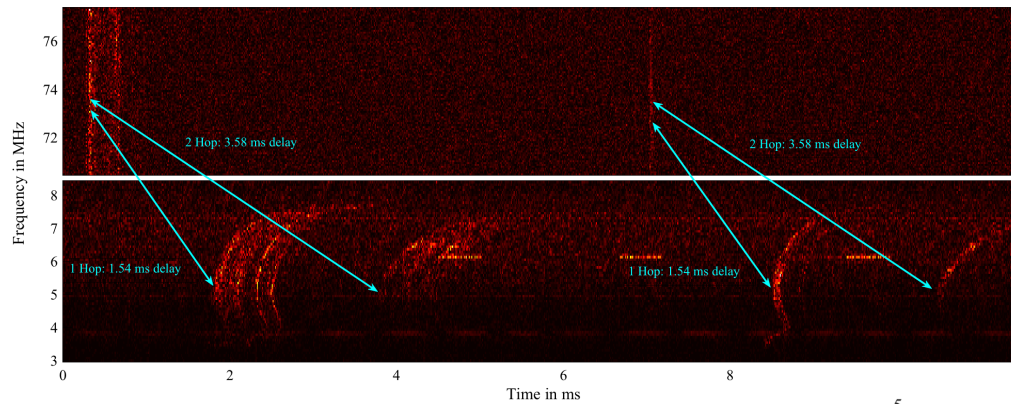


Doppler signature with E region background filtered out.



Ionospheric Sounding with Lightning!

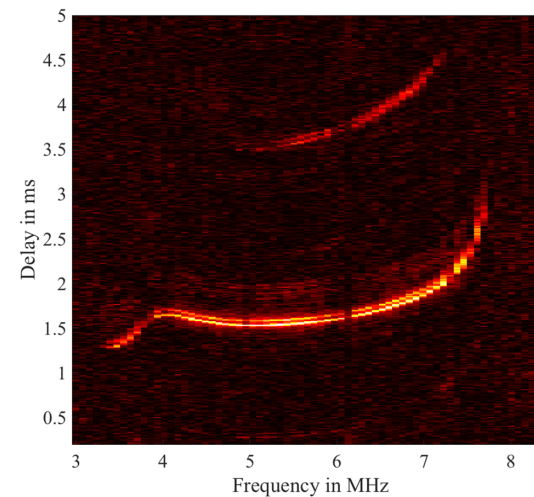
(Nature's natural broad-band transmitter)



69 – 79 MHz

3 – 8 MHz

- Observed lightning across wide frequency band, above and below maximum plasma frequency of ionosphere
- Correlate power time series from upper band with each channel of lower band to get high (summed) SNR ionogram
- Obenberger et al. 2018, Radio Sci, 53, 11



Developing smaller mobile rigs to take the show on the road.

The Radiation Pattern of Meteor Radio Afterglows: Are they isotropic?

- Flux of the meteor afterglow from each station can be measured

$$F_1 - \text{LWA 1}, F_{sv} - \text{LWA-SV}$$

- Triangulation gives the physical location of meteor

- Station locations are known \gg distance

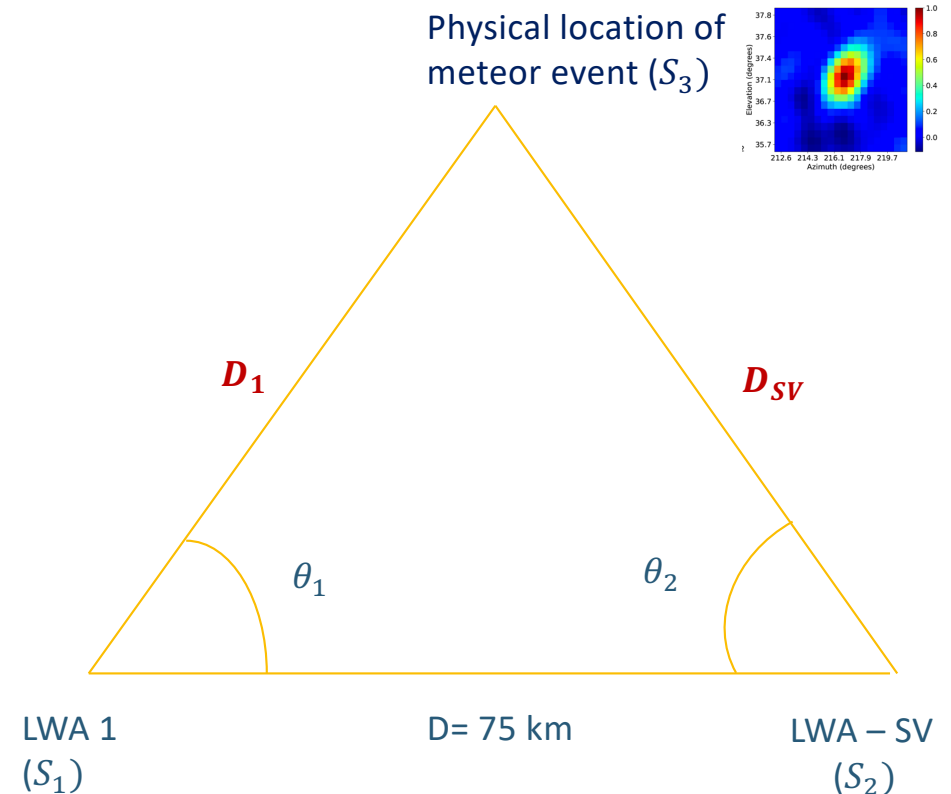
$$D_1 - \text{LWA 1}, D_{sv} - \text{LWA-SV}$$

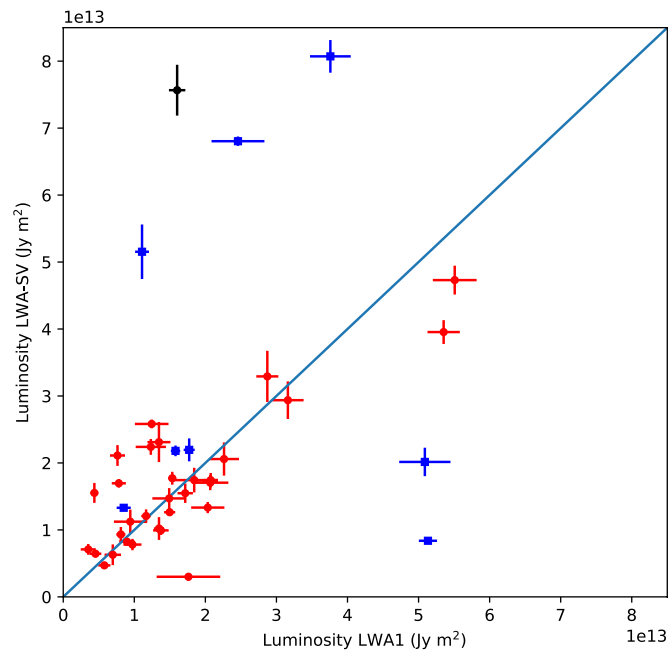
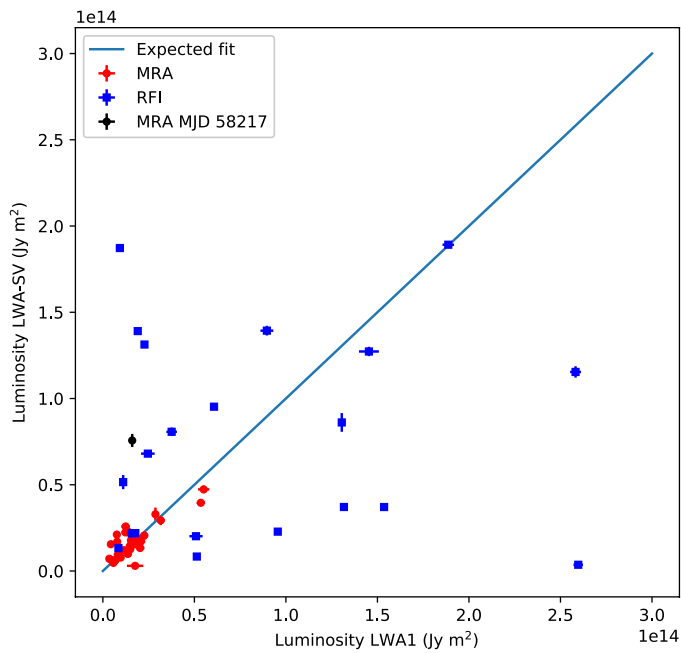
- If isotropic:

$$L_1 = L_{sv}$$

$$F_1 D_1^2 = F_{sv} D_{sv}^2$$

- Plotting this should give a straight line





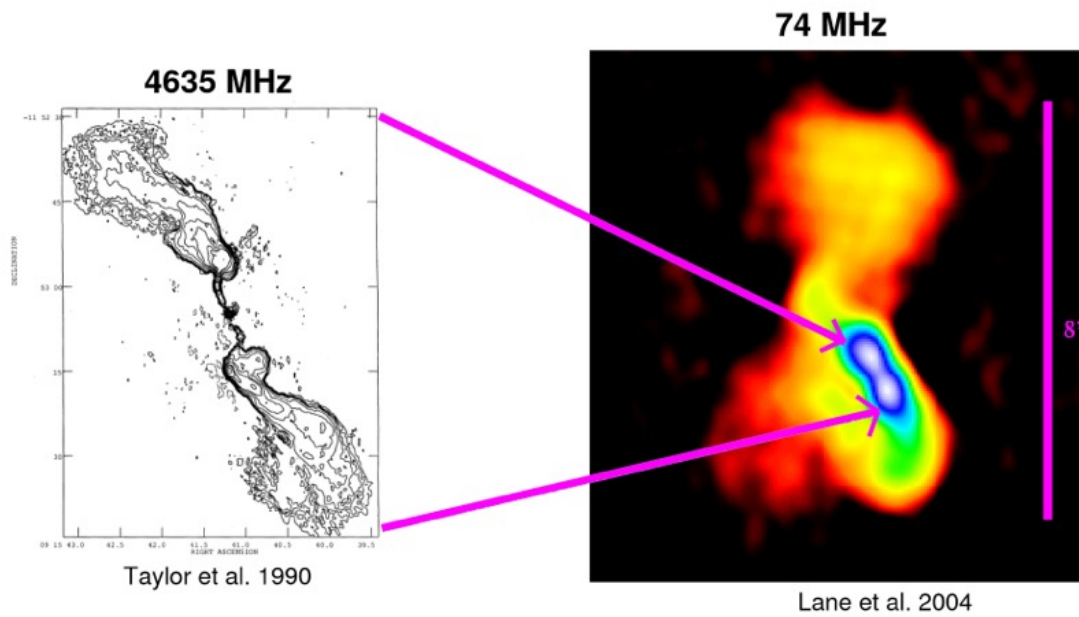
MRA follow an **isotropic radiation pattern**

RFIs are distinct from MRAs

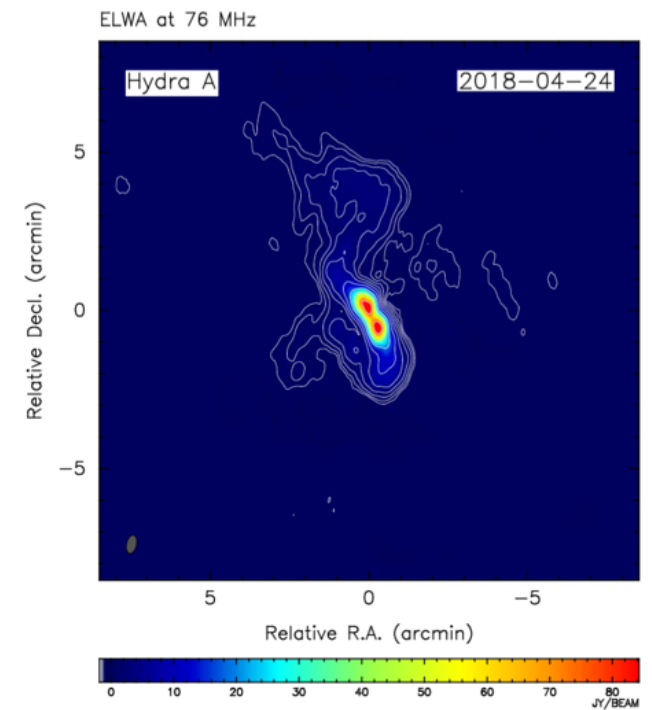
Projection effects causes variations from the fit

Back to the Future with ELWA!!

74 MHz legacy VLA imaging - PAST



ELWA imaging w VLA+LWA - NOW!



Summary

- Remarkable science portfolio given limitations of current instrument
 - Most science currently reliant on time and spectral domain information
- Second station increasing value of LWA Observatory
 - Anti-coincidence used for possible first transient detection
 - New all-sky imaging capability being developed on LWA-SV
 - Access to lower frequencies useful for sponsored applications
- Rapidly Emerging LWA capabilities at OVRO starting to have a big impact
 - LWA OVRO taking off – science productivity impressive
- Bodes extremely well for SWARM concept
 - **Imagine what we can do when we open our eyes to imaging!**