Observations at LWA Frequencies During the 2024 Total Solar Eclipse

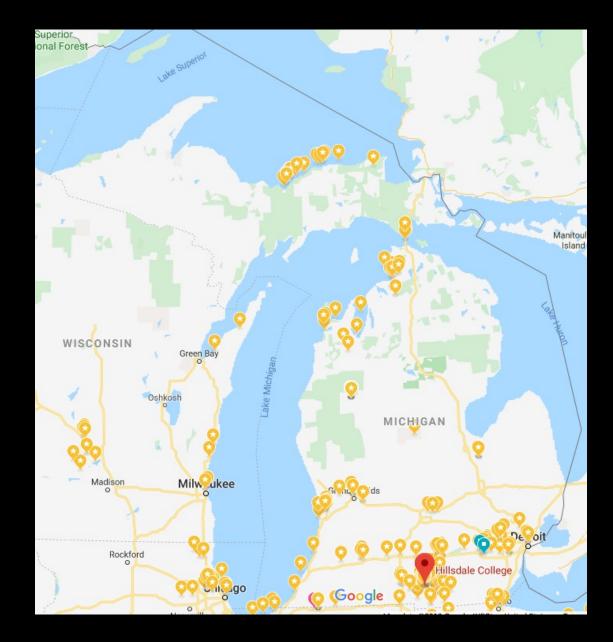
Timothy Dolch^{1,2}, Jacob Agresta¹, Luke Avery¹, Louis Dartez³, Alex Dulemba¹,

Tom Hagen⁴, Joe Helmboldt⁵, Michael T. Lam⁶, Sashabaw Niedbalski^{1,7}, Shane Smith¹, Sophia Sosa⁸, Olivia Young⁸

¹Hillsdale College, ²Eureka Scientific, Inc., ³Caltech, ⁴SARA, ⁵NRL, ⁶SETI Institute, ⁷Cornell, ⁸RIT

6/3/23

2023 LWA Users Meeting, UNM, Albuquerque, NM



An LWA-Swarm Pathfinder: The Low-Frequency All-sky Monitor

(Dolch et al. 2020; Dartez, Dolch et al. 2023 in prep.)



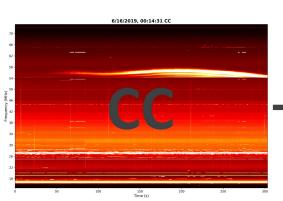
Hillsdale Students

- Shane Smith (published SETI candidate in Nature Astronomy; now Aerospace Corporation)
- Philip Andrews (Notre Dame Aero. Eng. Ph. D. candidate)
- Sasahabaw Niedbalski (Cornell Astronomy Ph. D. candidate)
- Caleb Ramette (U. of Utah Materials Science Ph. D. candidate)
- Laura Salo (UMN Astrophysics Ph.D. candidate)
- Jay Rose (U of. Cincinnati Mech. Eng. M. Sc.)
- Joseph Harvey (data science with Aunyltics)
- Nick West (Applied Math graduate student at Oxford)
- **Evan Anthopoulos** (IRES radio astronomy student in Australia)
- Alex Dulemba, Nathaniel Birzer, Konrad Ludwig

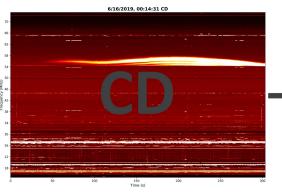


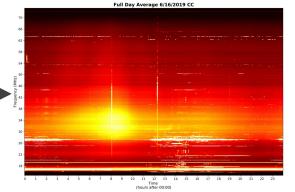




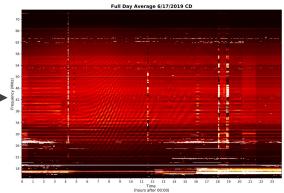


Two five-minute long LoFASM arrays, with 1024 frequency bins and 3615 time bins.





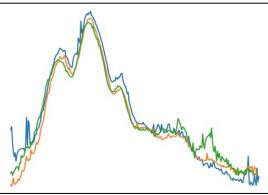
A full day of LoFASM data concatenated from 282 1d arrays, producing a 1024x282 array for channels CC and CD.



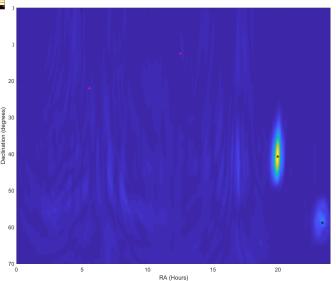
00:29 00:49 o0:59 Line Line Coal 01:09 01:19

53.0 54.0 55.0 56.0 57.0 58.0 59.0 60.0 61.0 62.0 Frequency (MHz)

Arrays are averaged across the frequency bins to produce a 1d array, 1024 in length.

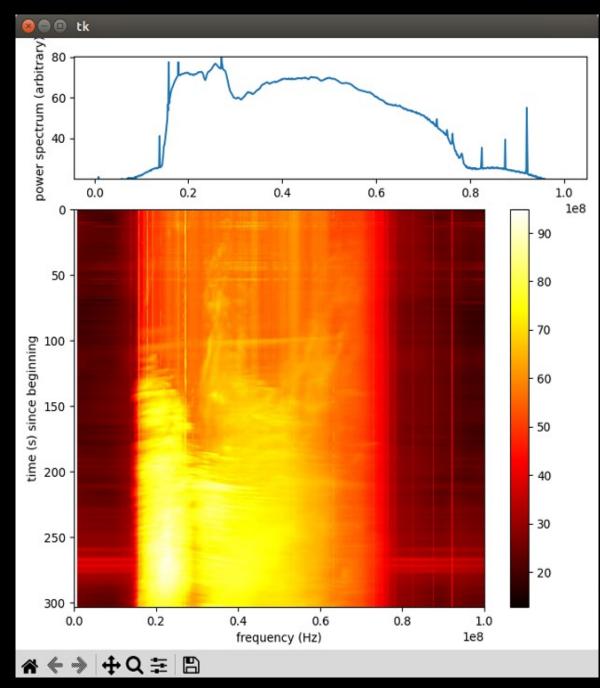


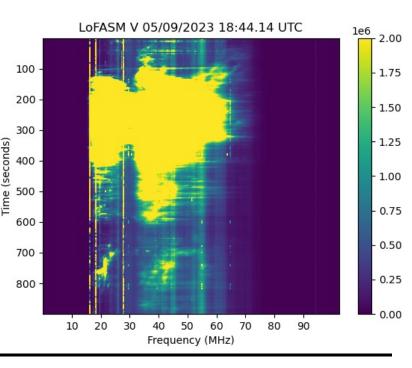




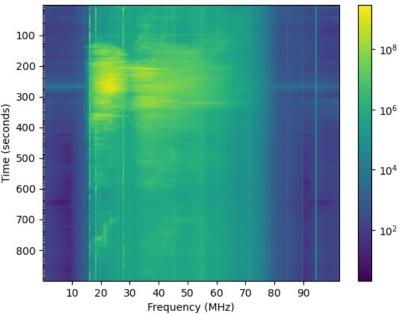
- Explorebbx2d software can quickly look at LoFASM spectrograms, developed by Louis Dartez
- Luke Avery, Jacob Agresta (Hillsdale College students) doing LAUREATES summer research project on solar radio bursts
- More detailed views offline in matplotlib

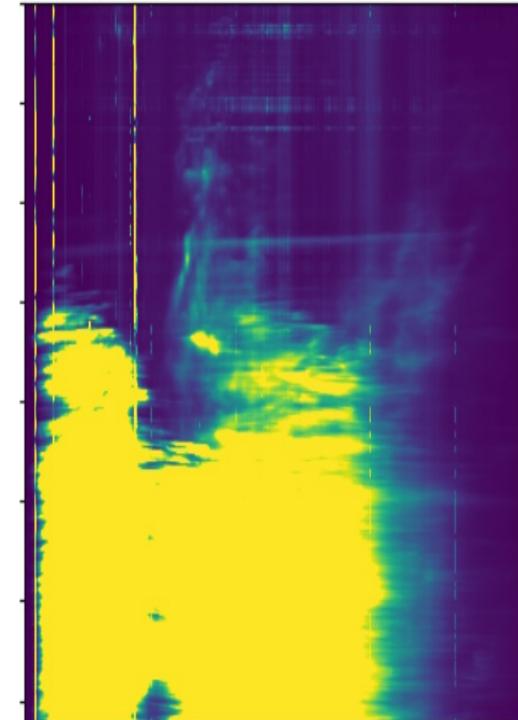


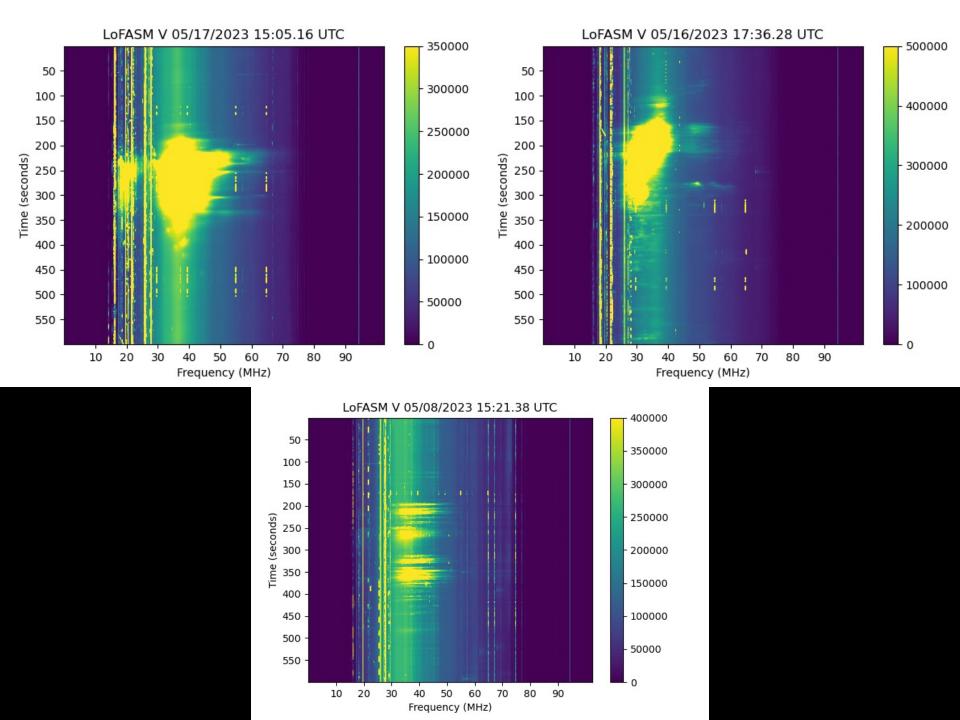


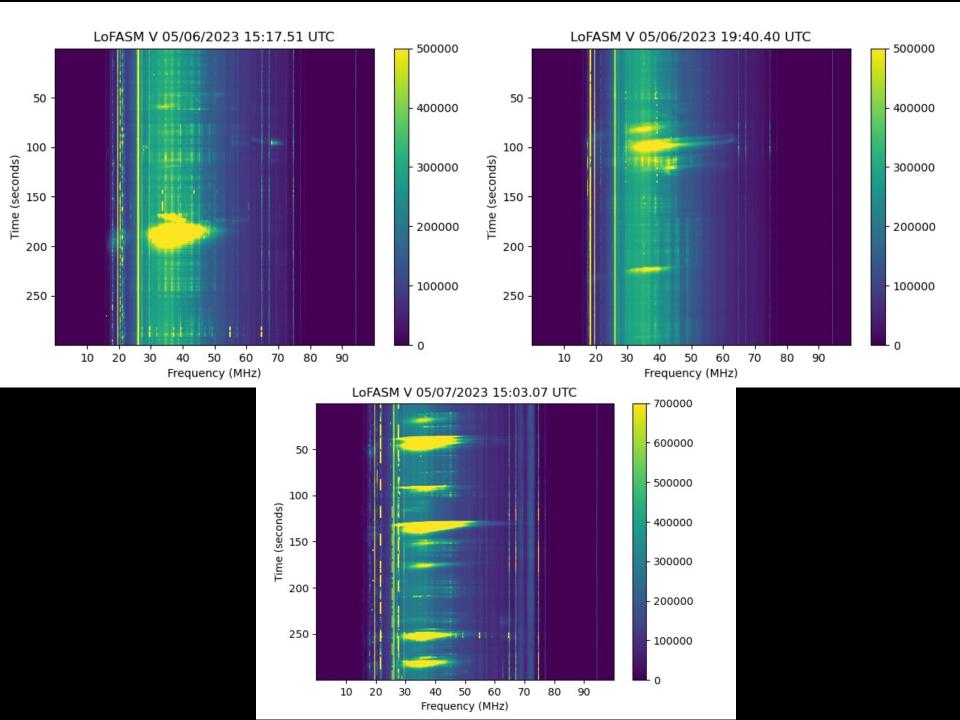


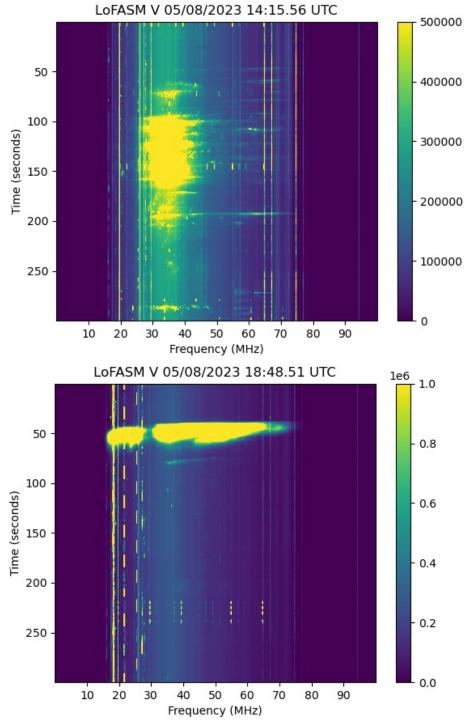
LoFASM V 05/09/2023 18:44.14 UTC

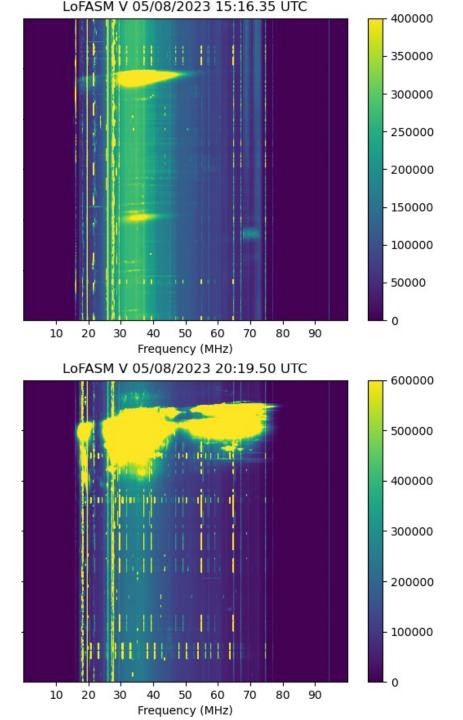


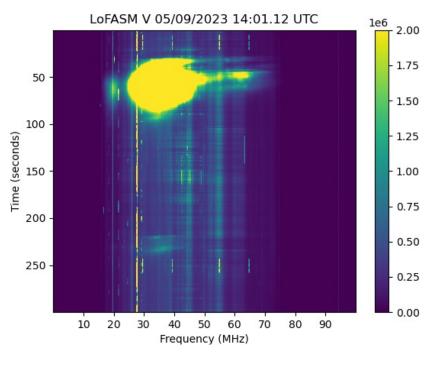




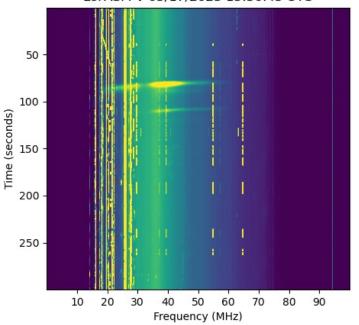


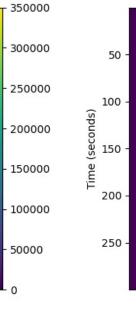




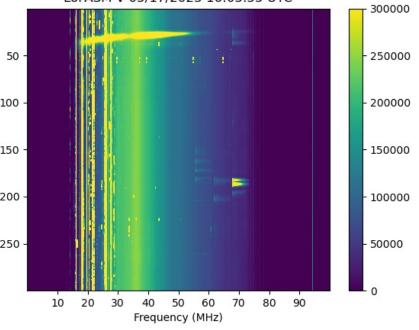


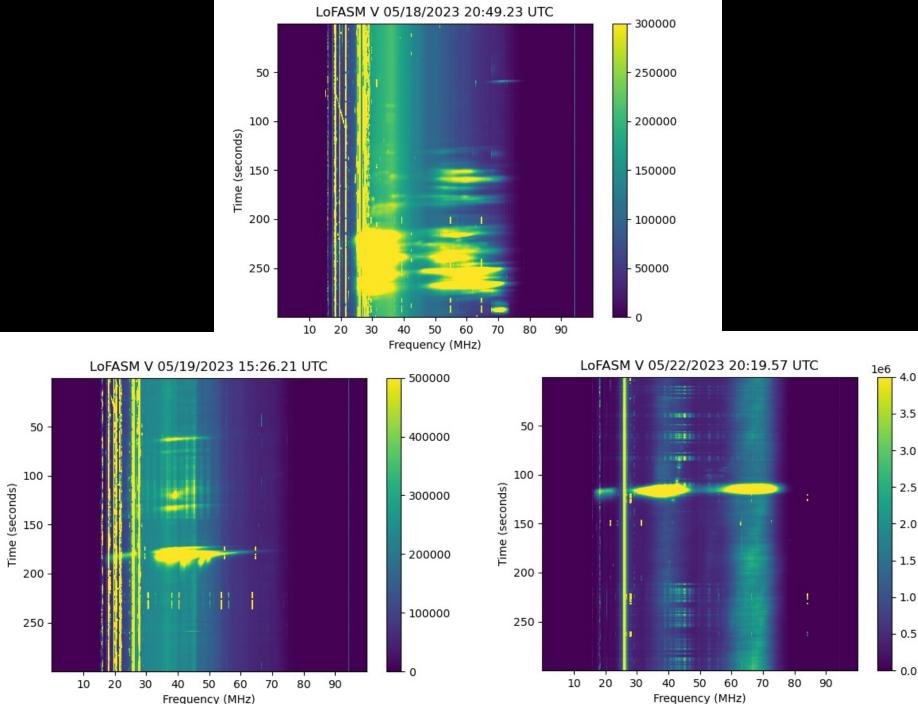
LoFASM V 05/17/2023 15:50.45 UTC



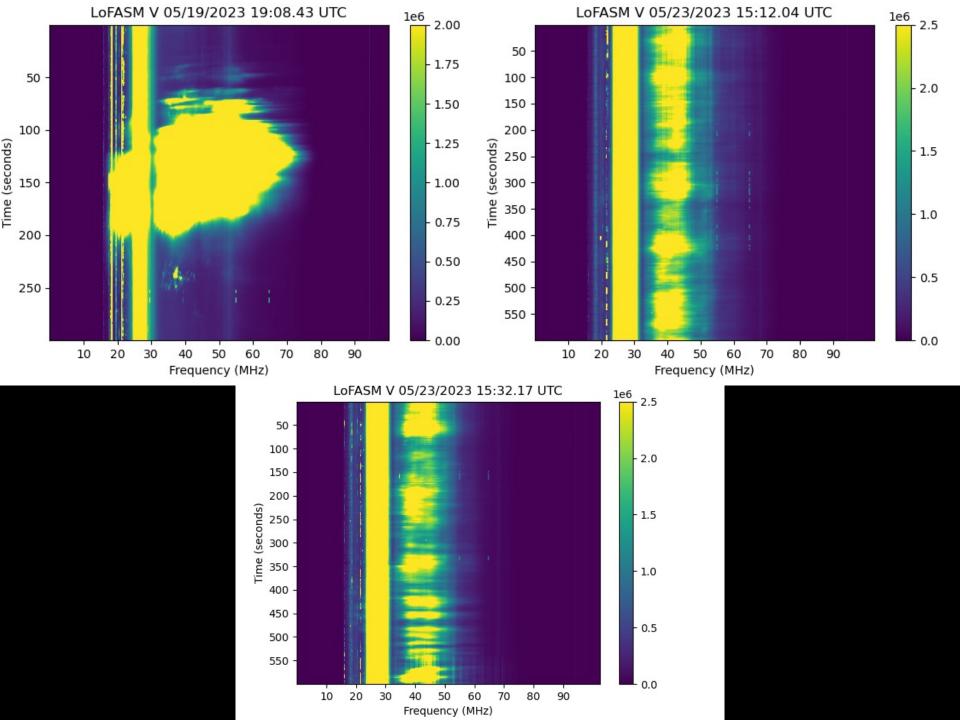


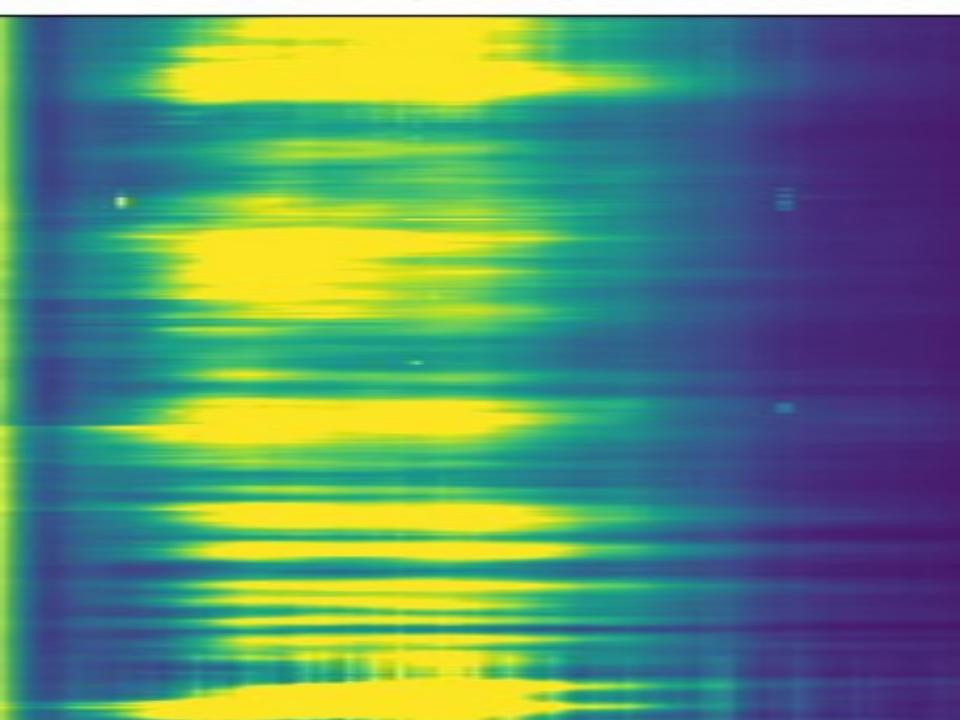
LoFASM V 05/17/2023 16:05.55 UTC





Frequency (MHz)





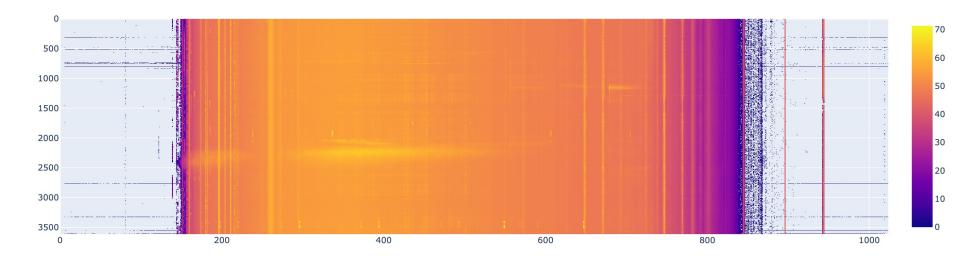
LoFASM BBX File Viewer

Welcome to LoFASM, dolcht

NEXT PLOT

SAVE ANOMALIES File Number: 8 of 120

/root/data/bbx/20230506_151751_DD.bbx.gz

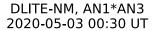


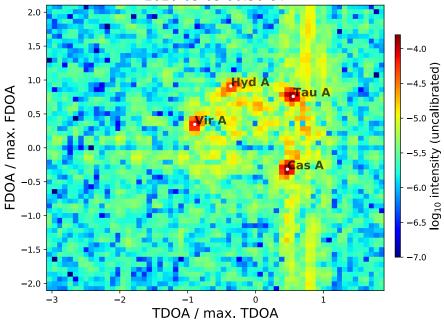
Anomaly List



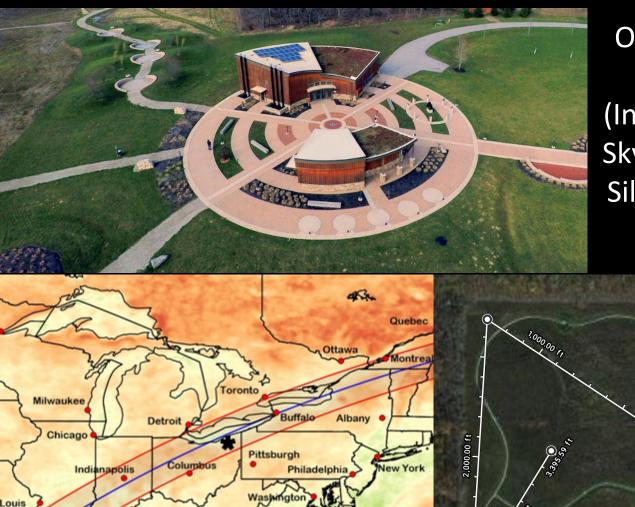
Online student viewer. Courtesy Tom Hagen, Society of Amateur Radio Astronomers



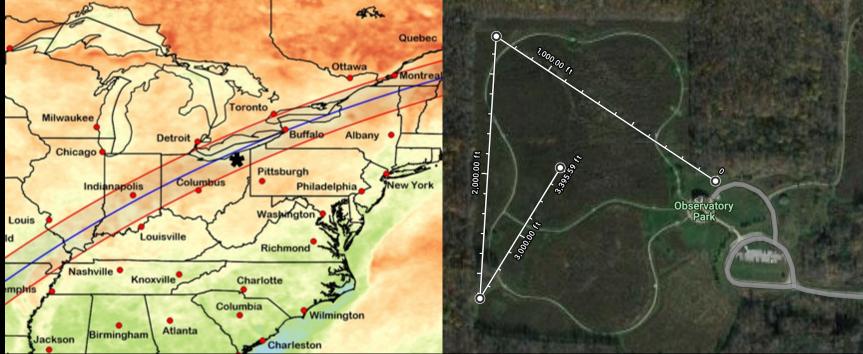


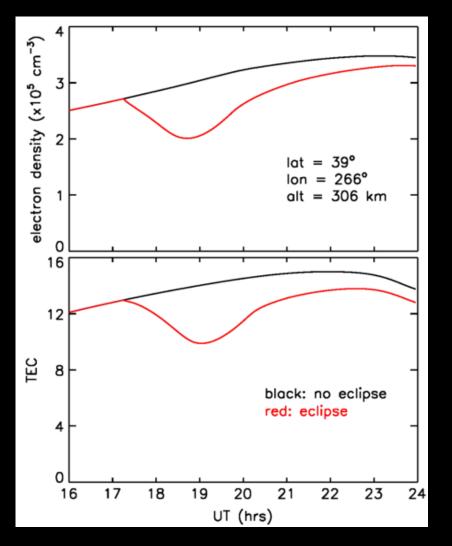






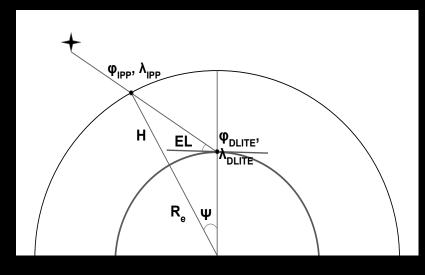
Observatory Park, Montville, OH (International Dark-Sky Association as a Silver Tier Dark Sky Park)





(Above) The electron density and the total electron content (TEC) as a function of time during the 2017 solar eclipse over the central United States in western Missouri (Huba & Drob 2017).

(Below) Configuration used to determine ionospheric pierce (IPPs) toward Cas A during totality (Sharma et al. 2018). An assumed airglow emission layer of 250 km was used to find the Cas A IPP location.



- Use A-team position changes to find TEC in totality ionosphere
- A-team scintillations to find density fluctuations during totality
- Image inner solar corona
- Solar radio bursts, sky background during eclipse? (LoFASM too)

