Introduction to the GBT Mapping Calculator

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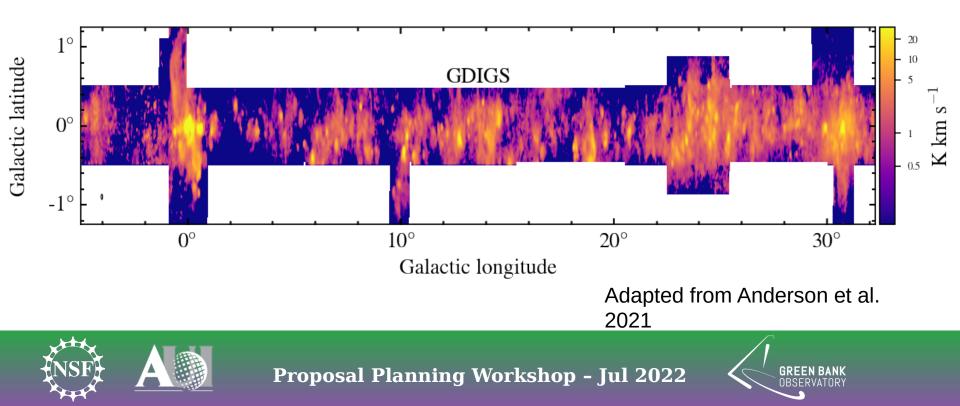




Mapping?

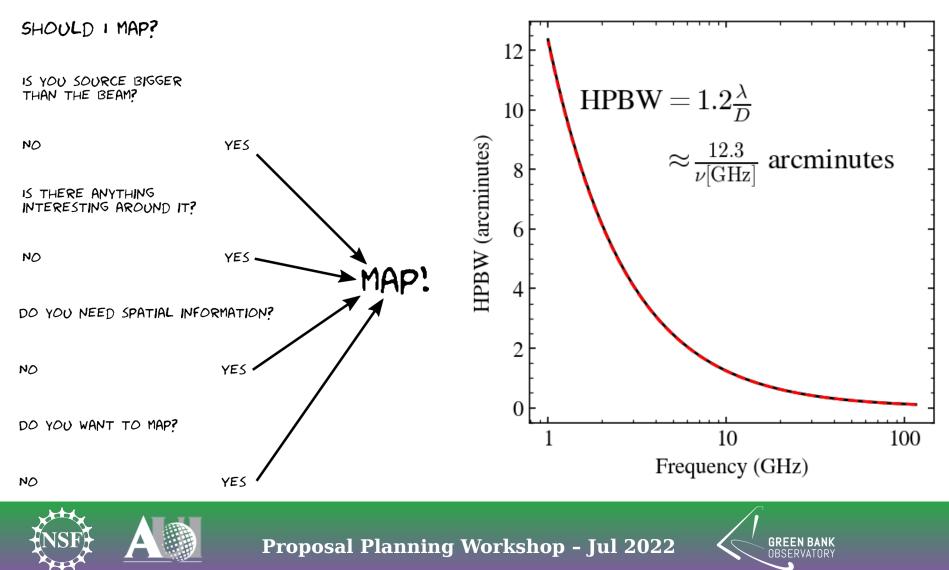
"Record in detail the spatial distribution of (something)."

For example, if you want to know how the radio recombination line emission changes over the Galactic plane.



When should you map?

There's no unique answer, it depends on your science goals.



How long will it take to map?

GREEN BANK OBSERVATORY

The GBT's mapping calculator provides a standard way of determining the time required for mapping observations.

https://www.gb.nrao.edu/~rmaddale/GBT/GBTMappingCalculator.htm

GBT Mapping Calculator

Last Modified: December 31, 2014 Ronald J Maddalena

Calculates the time needed to map,an area including overhead, based on the integration time per beam area (e.g., the results from the <u>Sensitivity Calculator</u>) and the area to be mapped. Provides example ASTRID commands as well as other mapping parameters. Supports the typical mapping commands for on-the-fly (OTF) rectangular maps, OTF Daisy maps, and point rectangular maps.

Reset Submit	
Input Values	Instructions
Backend and Observing Modes	Used by the calculator to provide values for the minimum time resolution, minimum switch period, and minimum integration
Digital Continuum Receiver	time. Minimum switch periods for VEGAS are derived from Tables 2, 3, and 4 in GBT Memo 288, plus the values you



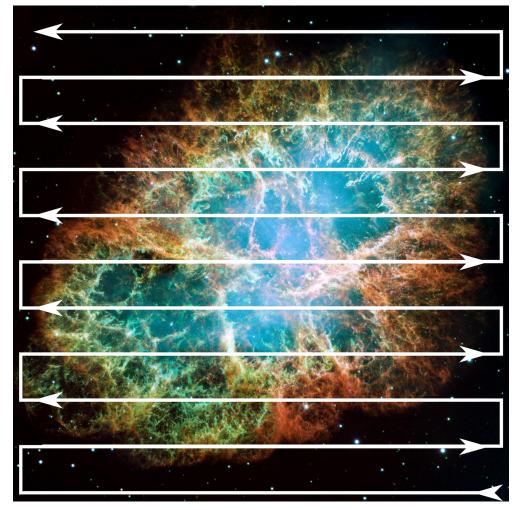


On-the-Fly Rectangle Mapping

Uniform sensitivity across the whole map.

Can use RALongMap (rows) or DecLatMap (columns).

Can use position switching or frequency switching.

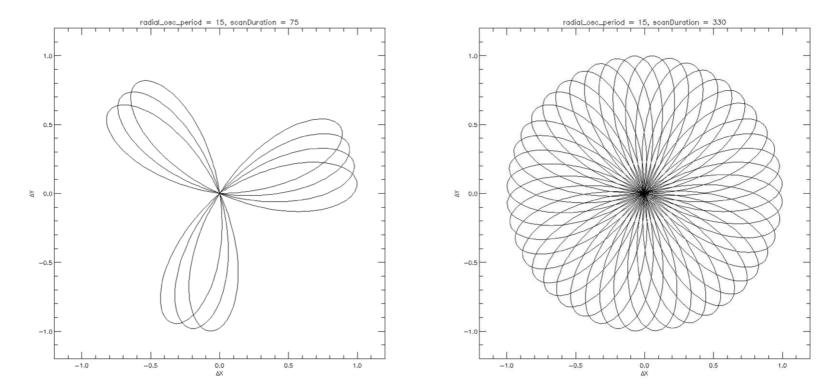






On-the-Fly Daisy Mapping

Great sensitivity at the center, but poor sensitivity near the edges.



(a) Daisy scan with scanDuration $= 5 \times radial_osc_period$.

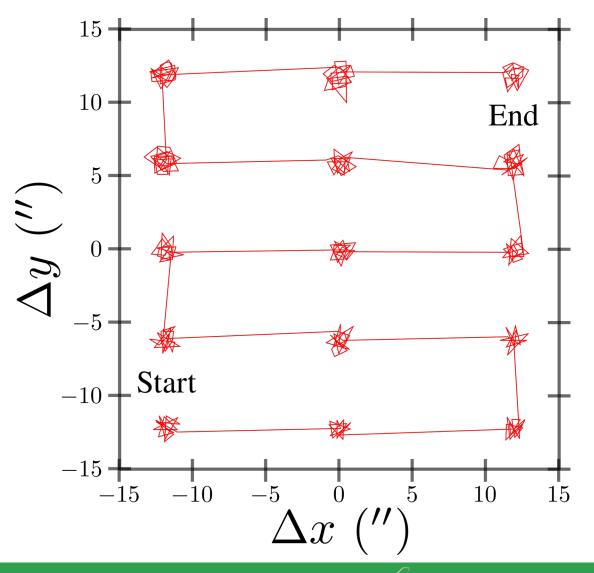
(b) Daisy scan with scan Duration = $22 \times radial_osc_period$.





Point Rectangle Mapping

Map of a rectangular region where the telescope moves to a map position, sits for a specified amount of time, moves to the next position

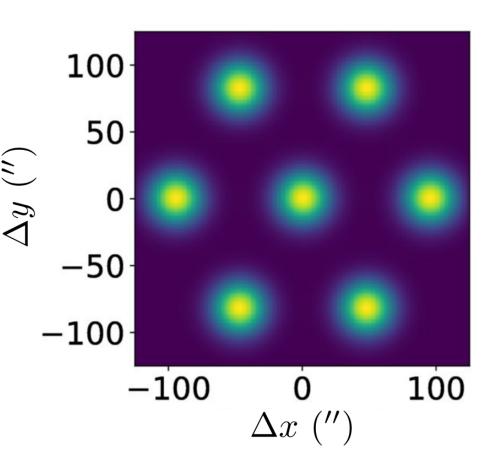






Caveats with the Mapping Calculator

- Multiple pixel receivers:
 - Argus
 - KFPA
 - Integration time values should be divided by the number of beams used in the observation
- Make sure you use the correct values from the sensitivity calculator!







Processing your mapping data

- Data reduction tools: GBTIDL & gbtpipeline
- Data gridding tool: GBTgridder
- All these tools support the use of SDFITS files (default data format for spectral line observations)





Live Demo

We will now continue with a live demo \odot







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