

NenuFAR pulsar instrumentation overview

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The first observation of pulsar



Jocelyn Bell, 1968

First pulsar discovered at
81.5 MHz (Hewish et al. 1968).



The IPS array (Interplanetary Scintillation Array) near Cambridge

Introduction: Pulsars

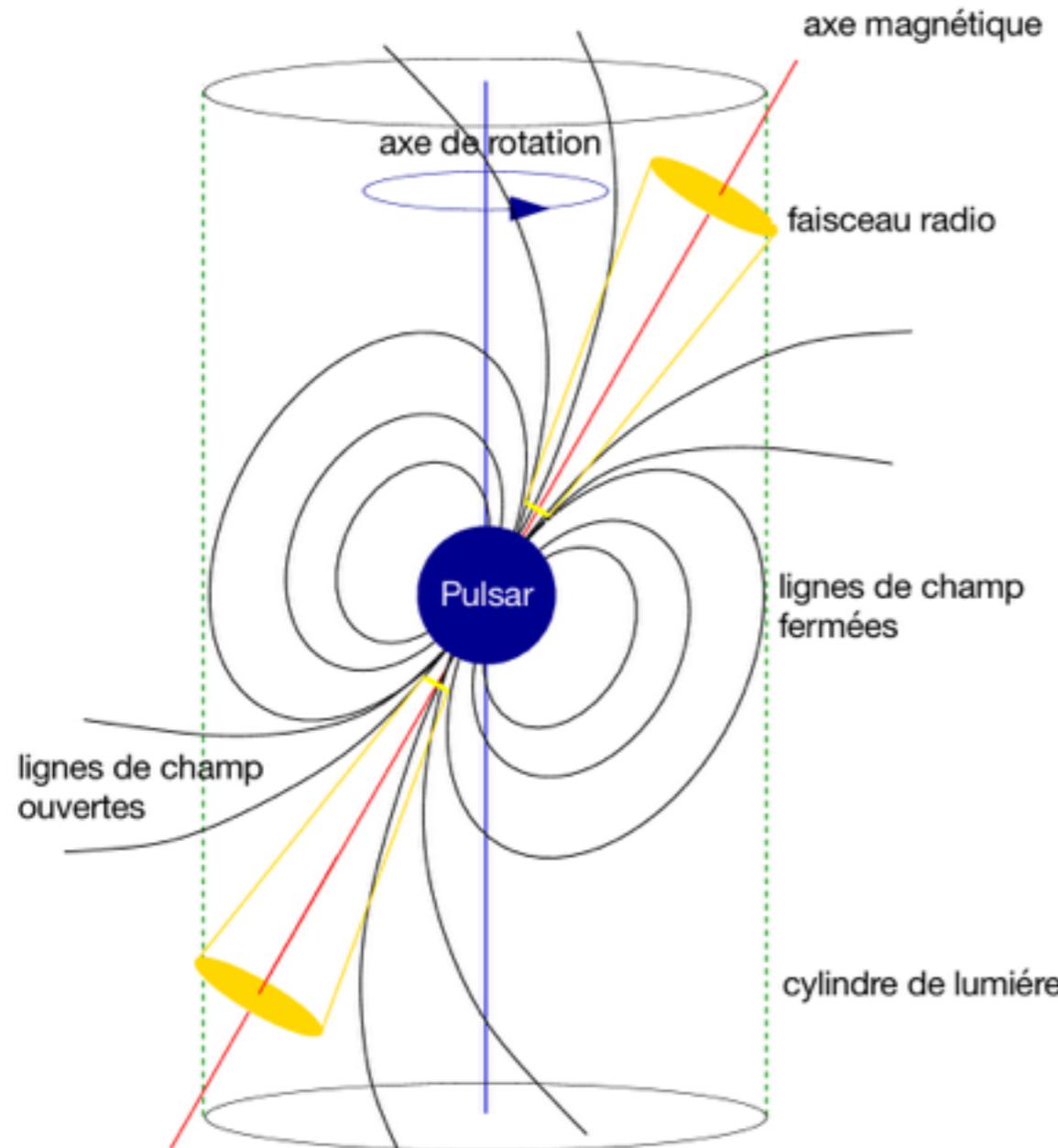
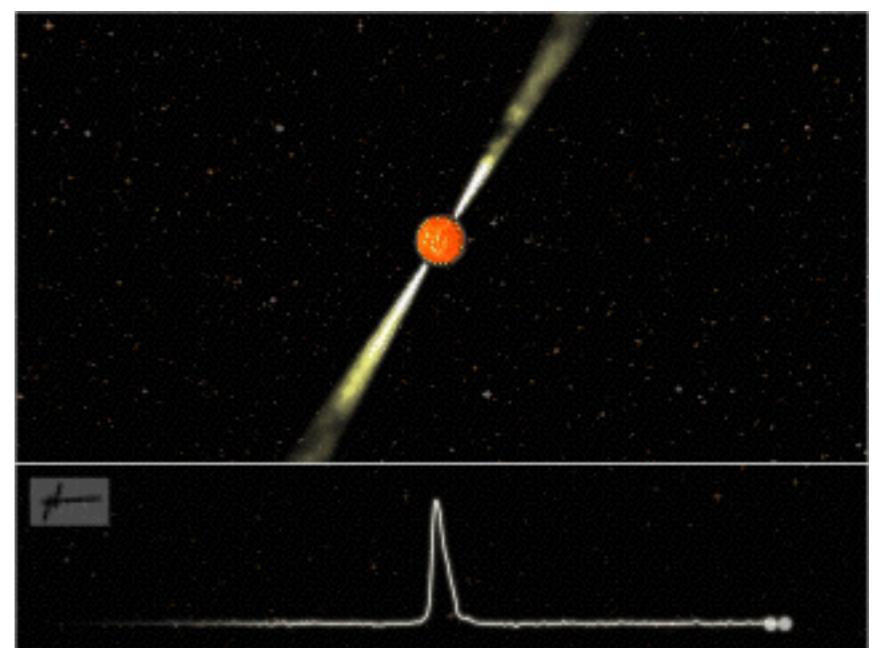


Diagram of a pulsar *Handbook of Pulsar Astronomy*
D.Lorimer & M.Kramer.

- Rapidly rotating neutron star of $\sim 1.4 M_\odot$ for a diameter of 20 km.
- Synchrotron Radiation from the magnetic poles.
 - generating a radio beam



NenuFAR: Instrumental limits

1. Three modes for the observations
2. Observational limits
3. Examples

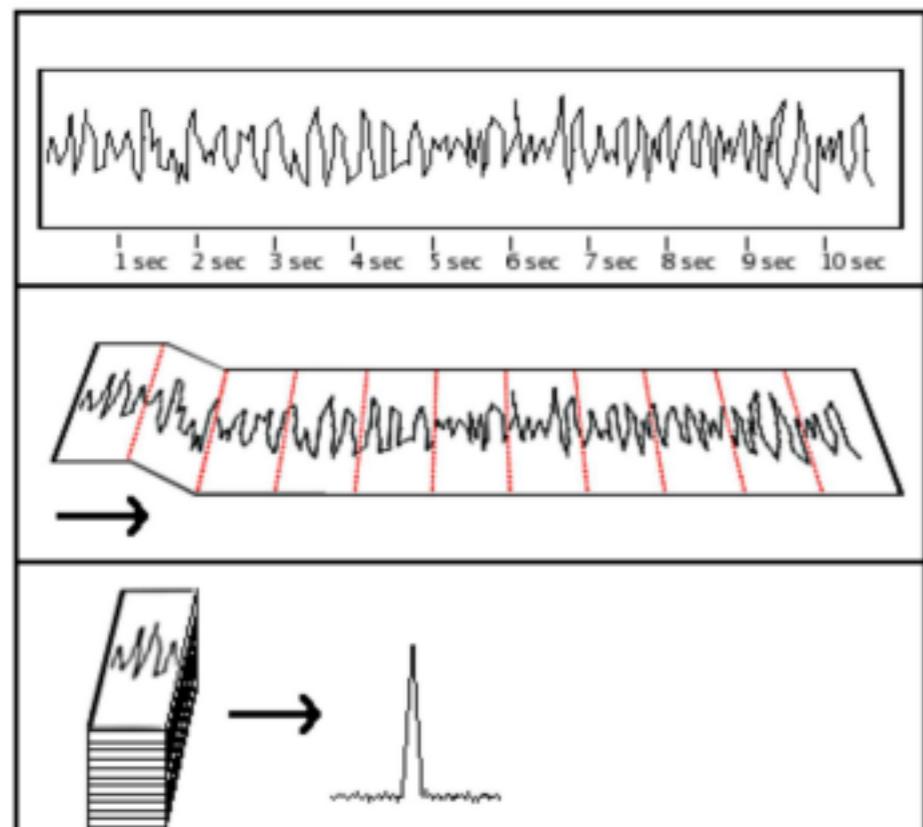
NenuFAR: Observation modes

Three modes with different levels of compression:

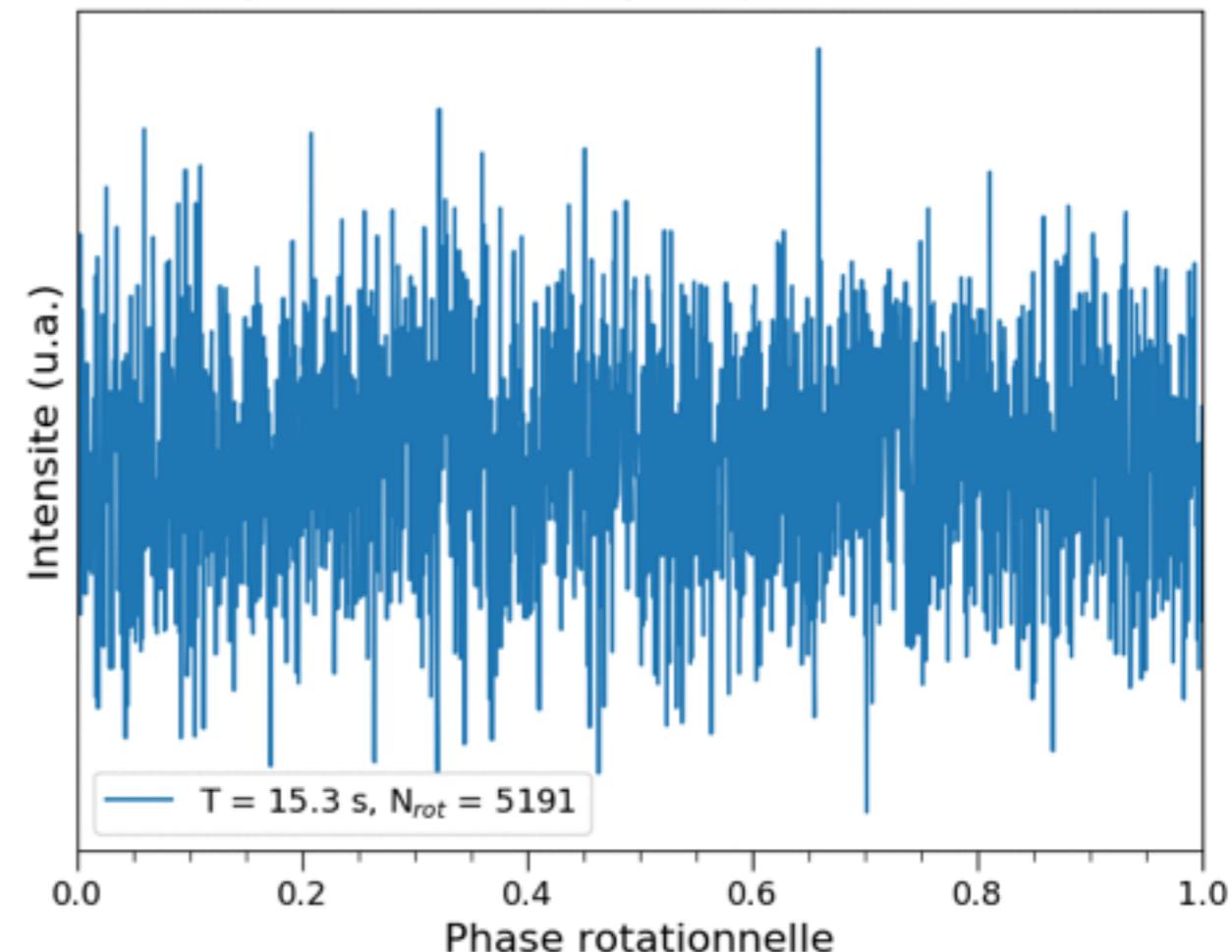
1. folding
2. single pulse
3. waveform

Introduction: Pulsars

Folding of an observation:



PSR J1909-3744, Nançay, fréquence = 1.4 GHz

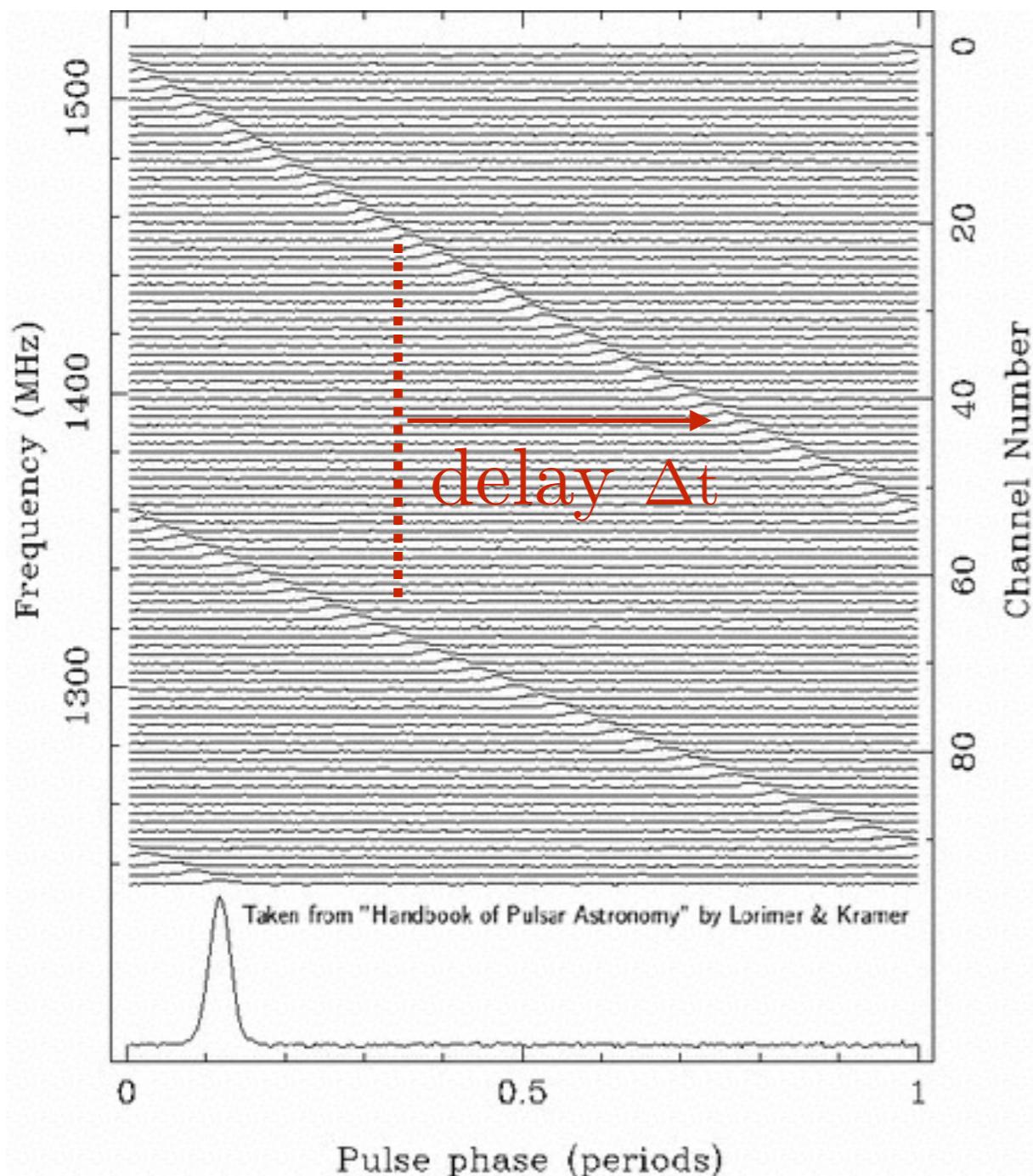


Animation folding of a pulsar L. Guillemot (LPC2E) using the nançay radio telescope

Handbook of Pulsar Astronomy D.Lorimer & M.Kramer.

Introduction: Pulsars

The dispersion

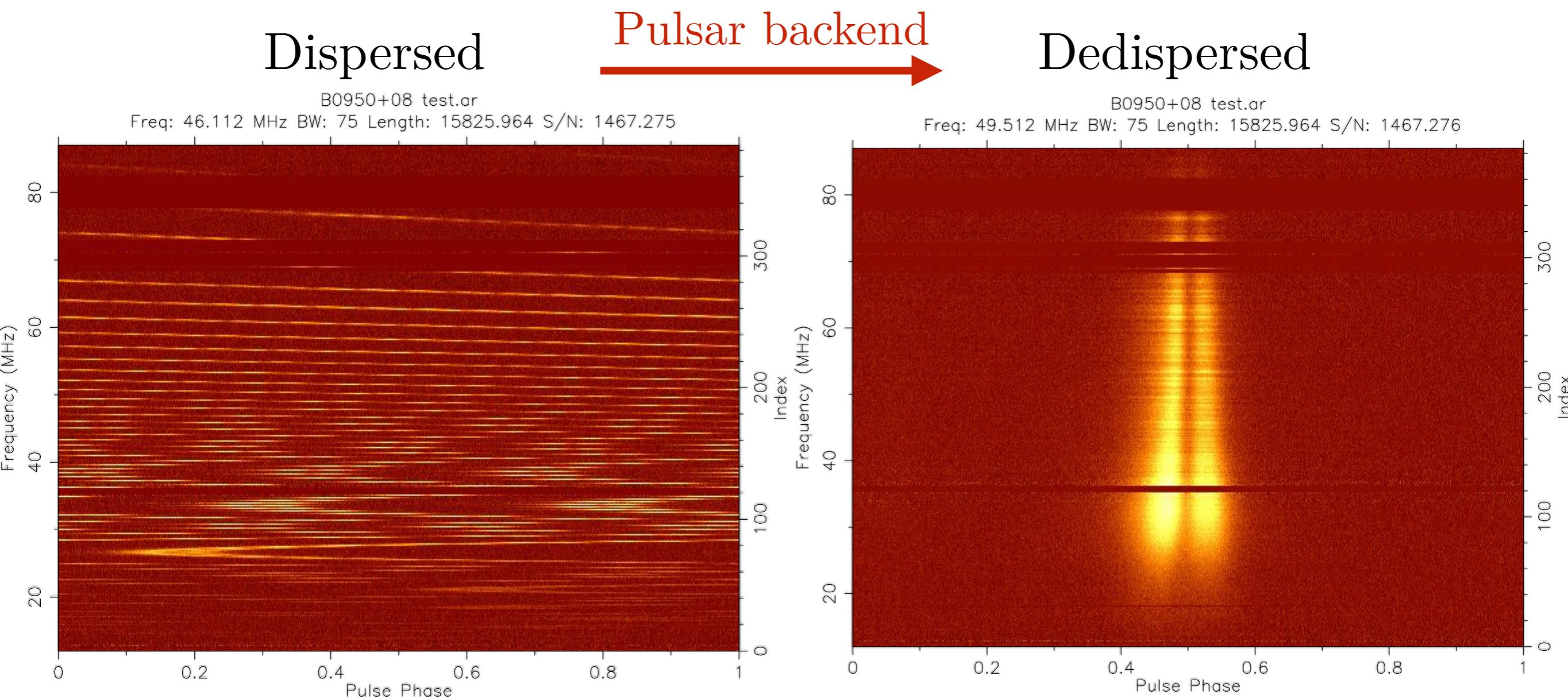


- Delay due to the frequency-dependance of group velocity.

$$\Delta t \propto f^{-2}$$

Observations avec NenuFAR

Low frequency dedispersion



NenuFAR: Observation modes (folding)

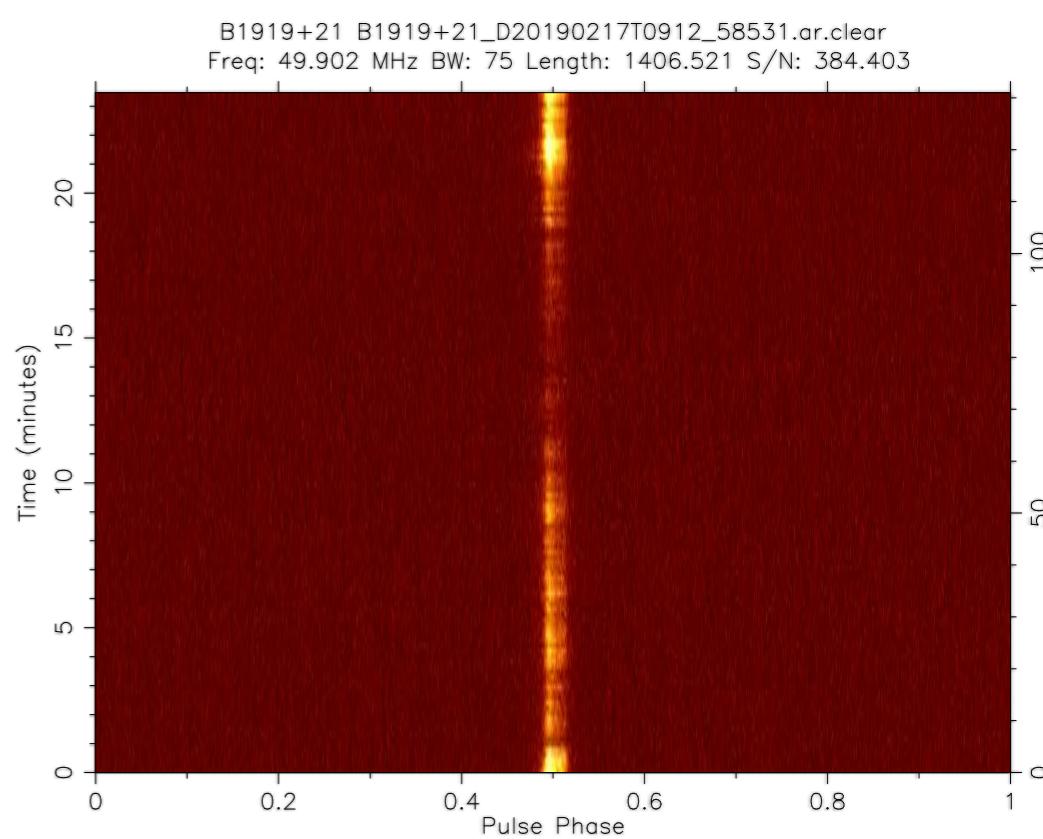
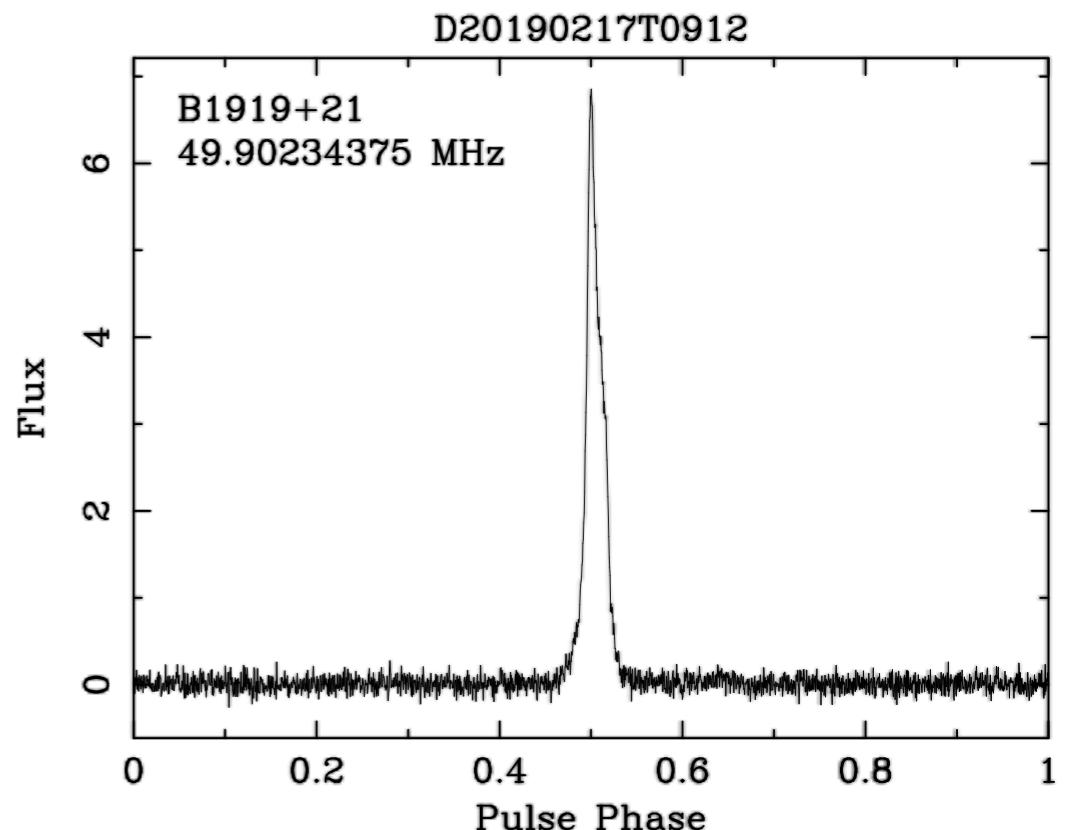
Observation modes:

1. folding
2. single pulse
3. waveform

folding mode:

- folding in real time
- dedispersion in real time
- single channel size fixed to 195 kHz
- low cost in disk space

produce 1 GB/h



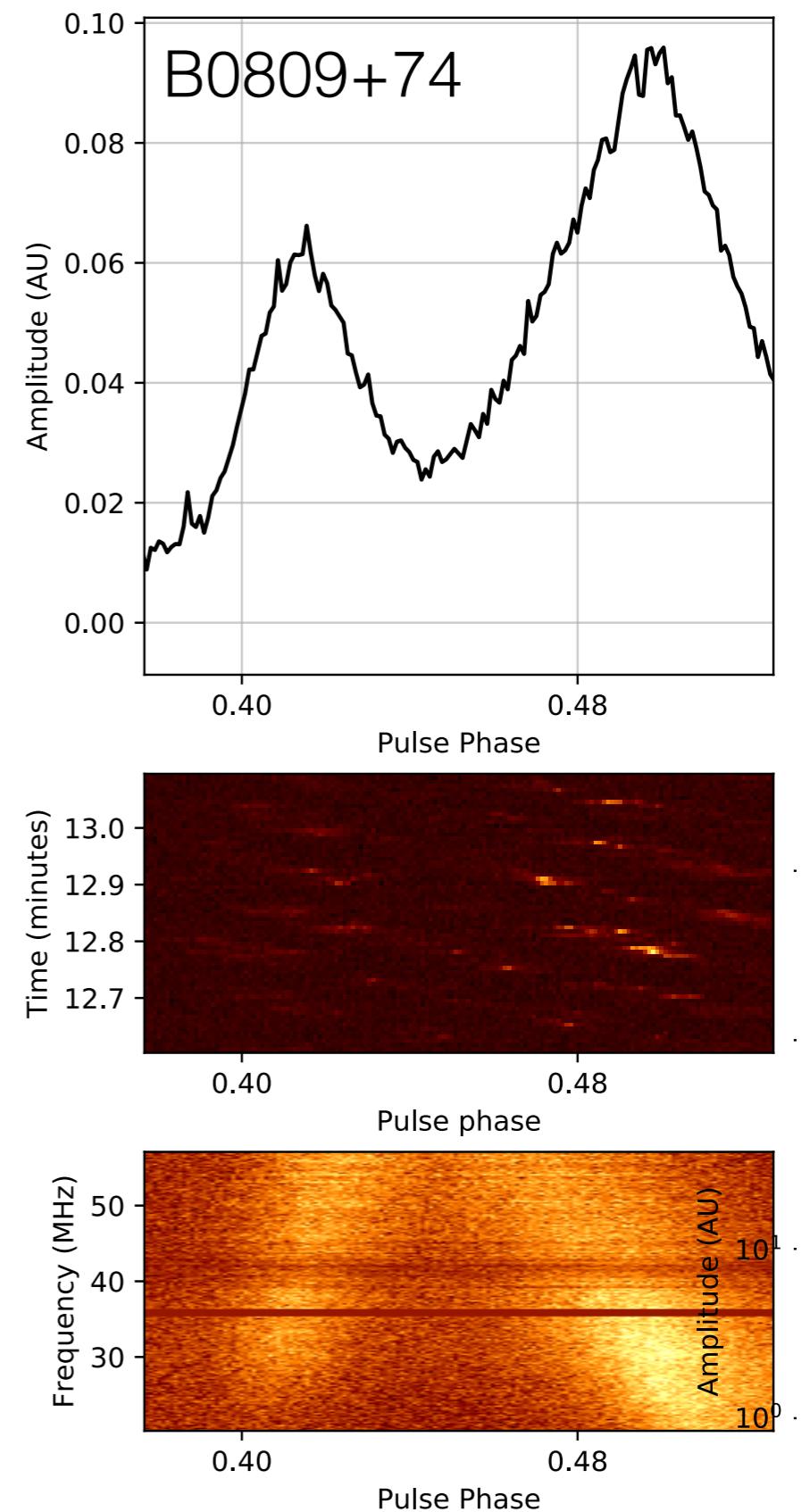
NenuFAR: Observation modes

Observation modes:

1. folding
2. single pulse
3. waveform

single pulse mode:

- record each rotation independently
- dedispersion in real time
- single channel size fixed to 195 kHz
- medium cost in disk space
produce 10 GB/h



NenuFAR: Observation modes

Observation modes:

1. folding
2. single pulse
3. waveform
 - reprocessing
 - folding / singlepulse
 - rechannelization using dspsr
 - no limit on dedispersion

waveform mode:

- no rule

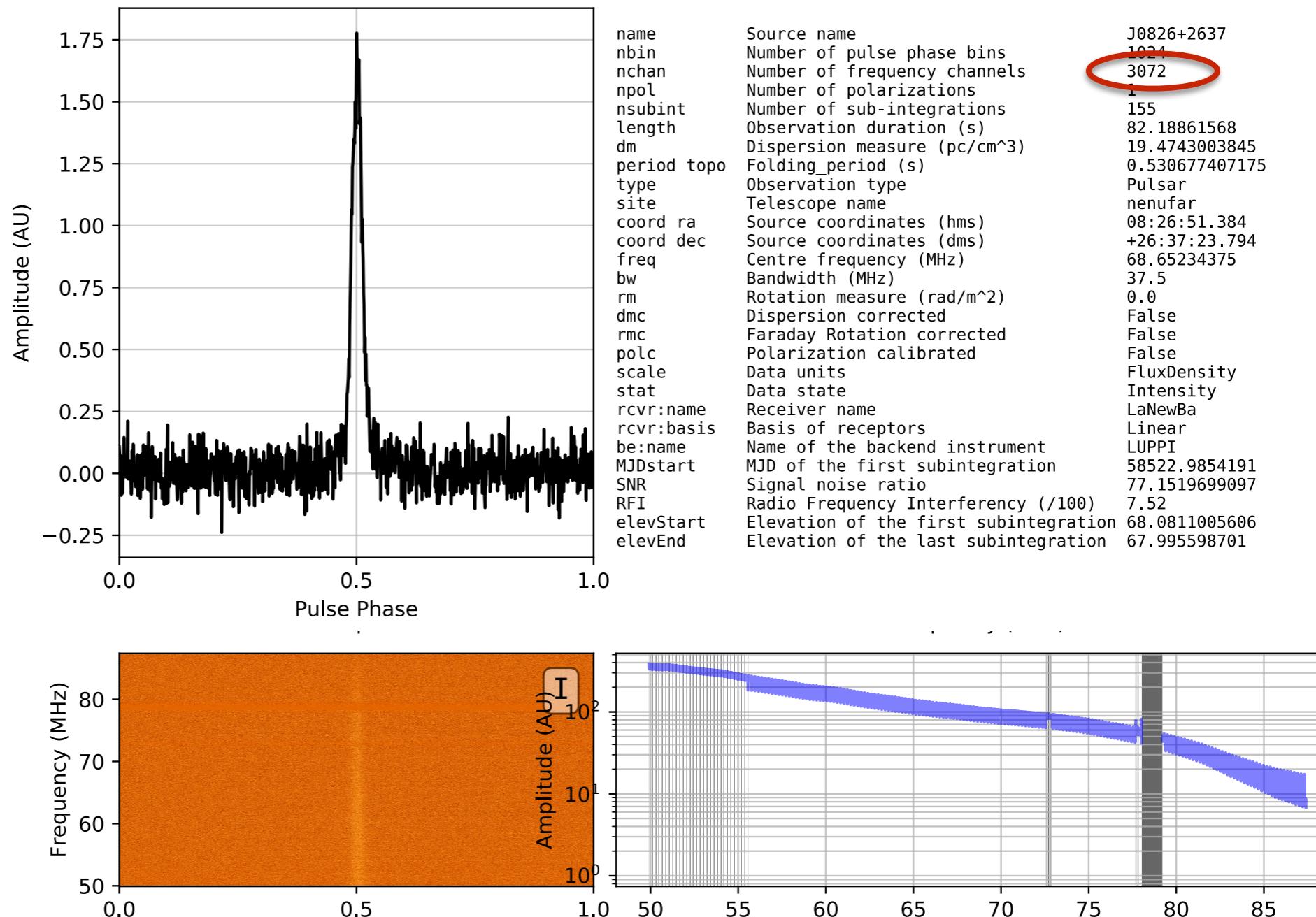
produce 1 TB/h

NenuFAR: Observation modes

Observation modes:

3072 channels

1. folding
2. single pulse
3. waveform



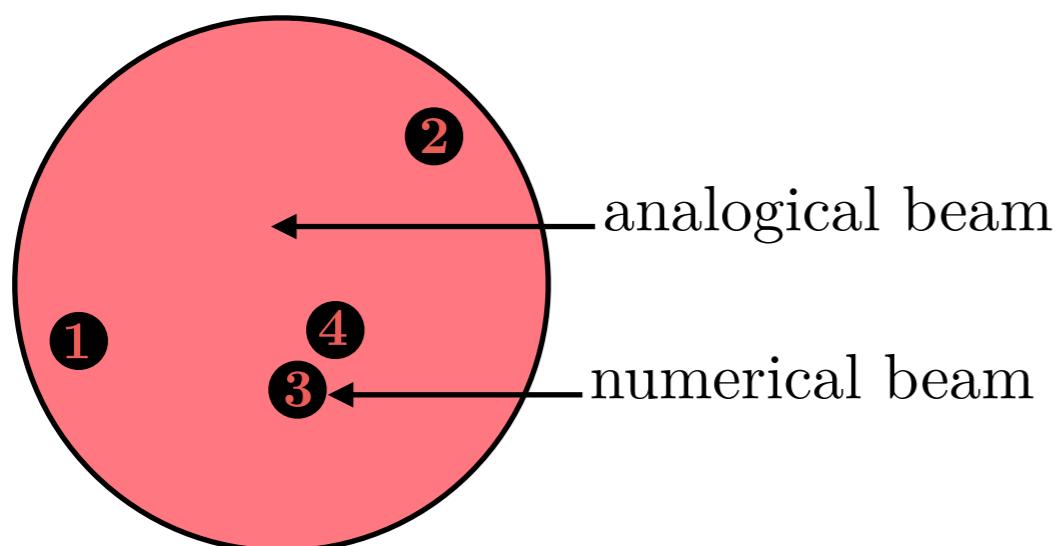
NenuFAR: Observation modes

Observation modes:

1. folding
2. single pulse
3. waveform

4 lanes of 37.5 MHz per observation

- total of 150 MHz of band width
- able to observed 4 pulsars simultaneously
- working with mode mixing
- compatible with Undysputed dynamique spectrum



NenuFAR: Observational limits

Observational limits:

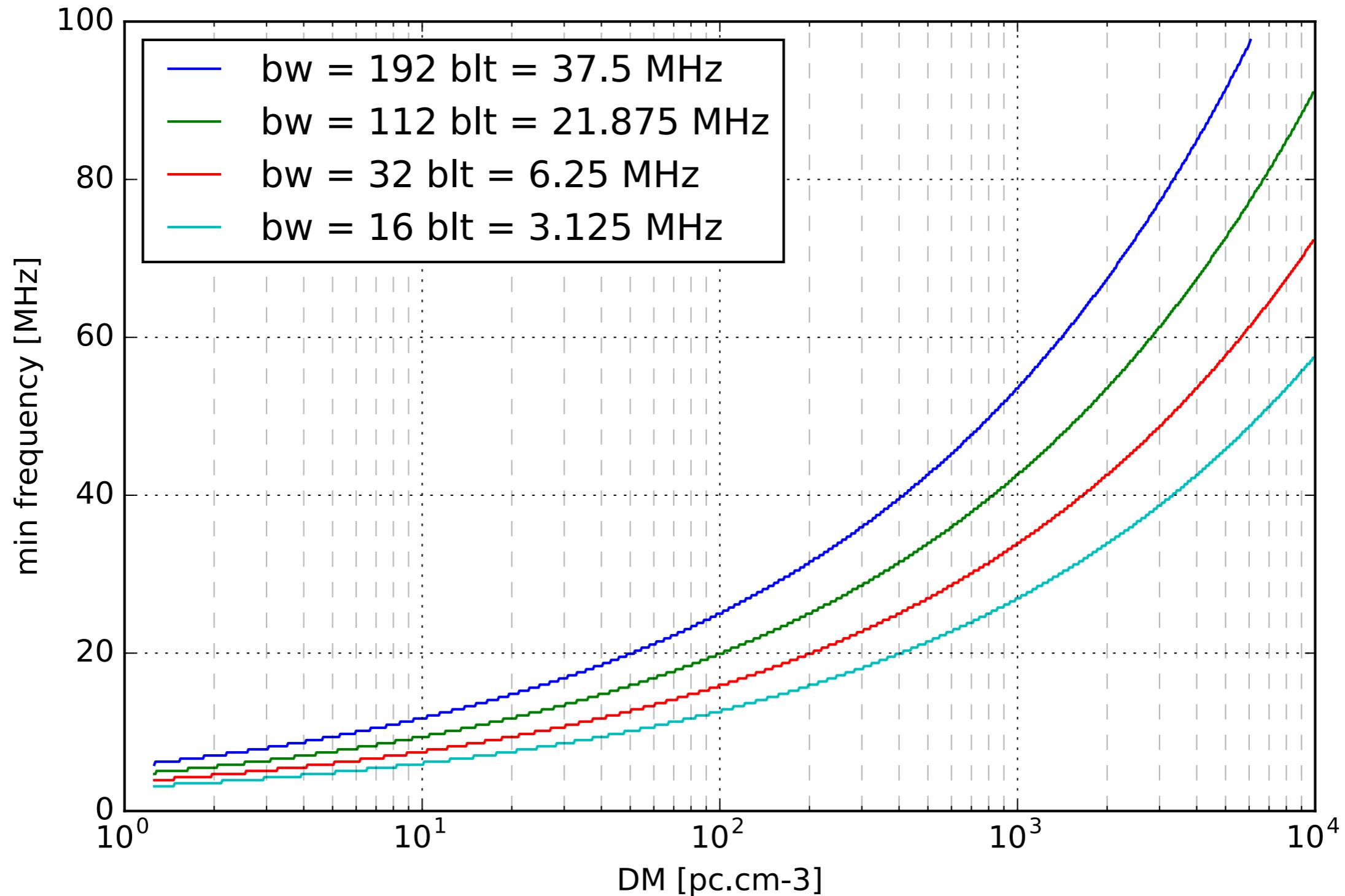
- ① 1. minimum frequency and DM
2. the Faraday rotation
3. calibrations (flux and polarization)

Limited by the size of the FFT in
the Graphical Processing Units
(8 GB of memory)

NenuFAR: Observational limits

Observational limits:

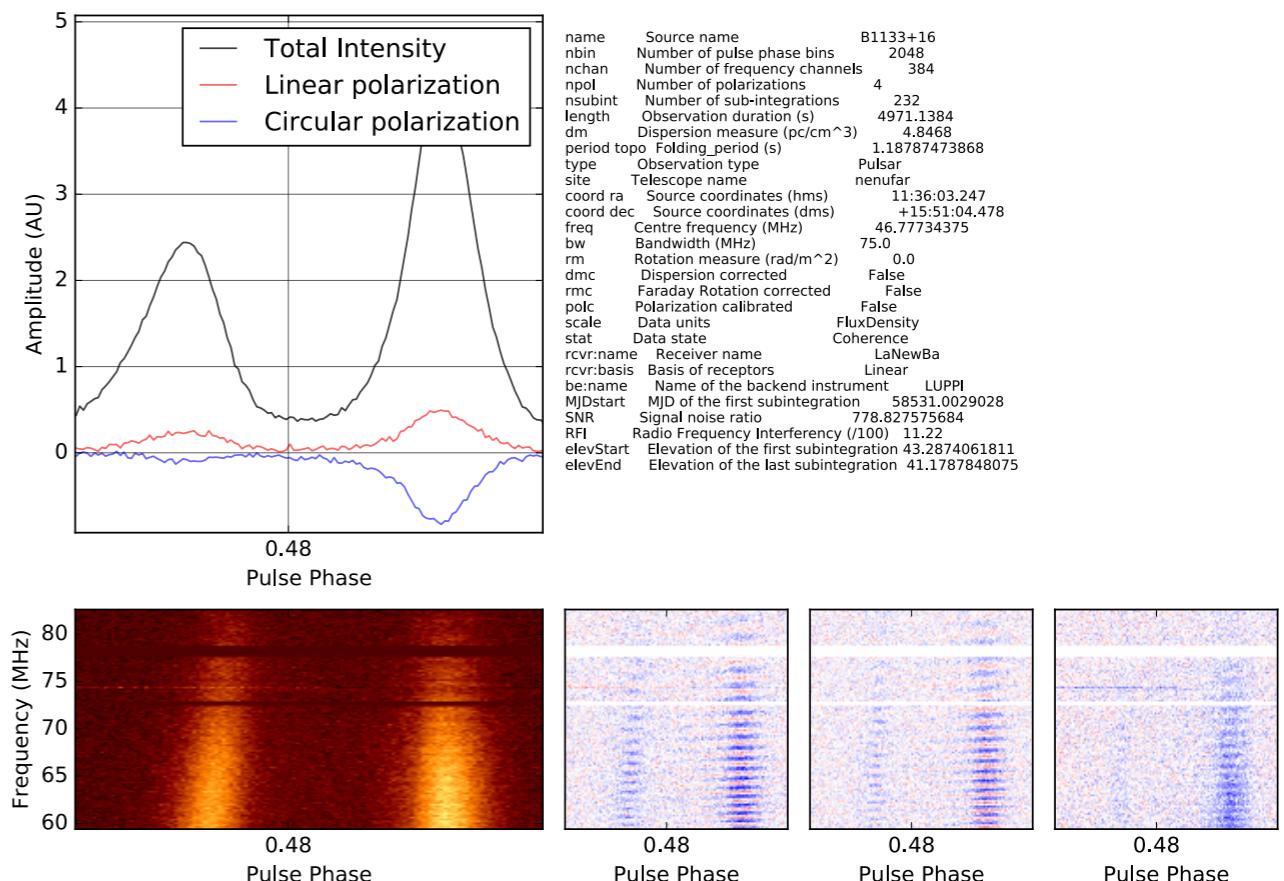
1. minimum frequency and DM



NenuFAR: Observational limits

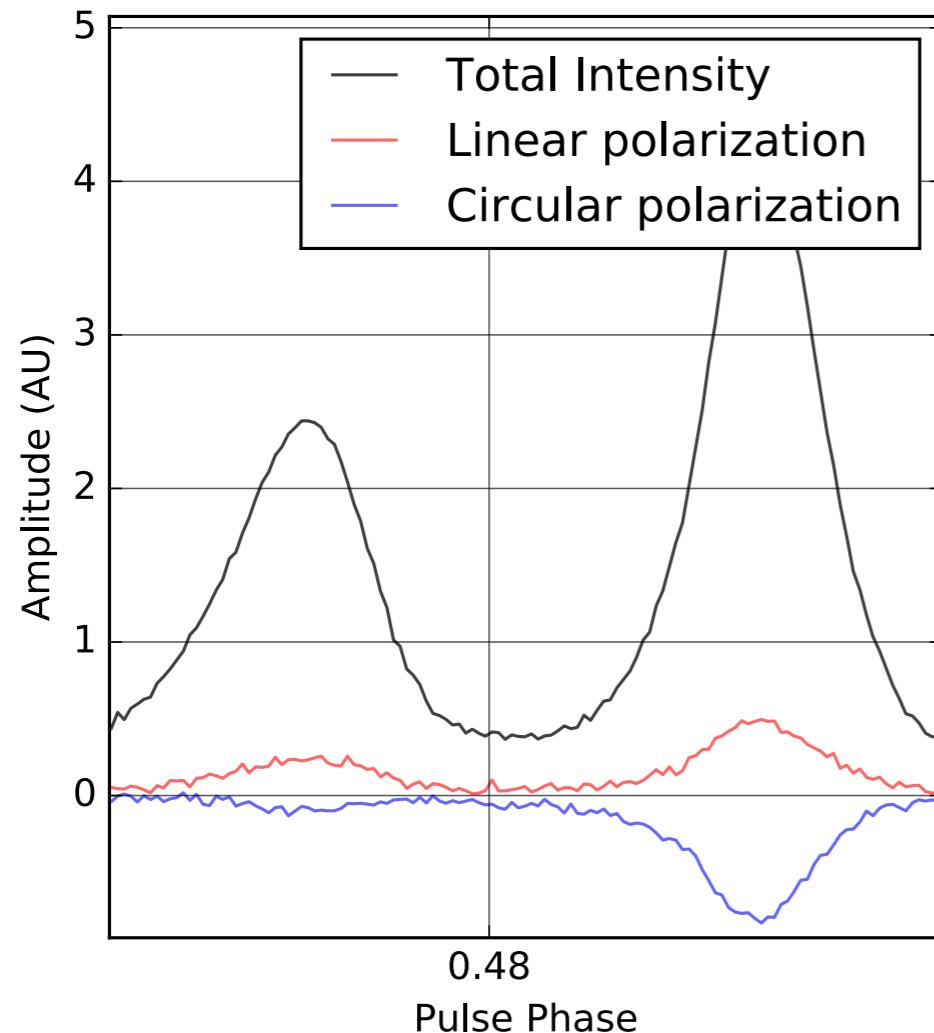
Observational limits:

1. minimum frequency and DM
2. the Faraday rotation
3. flux calibration
4. polarisation calibration



Linear polarisation is affected by the
Faraday rotation

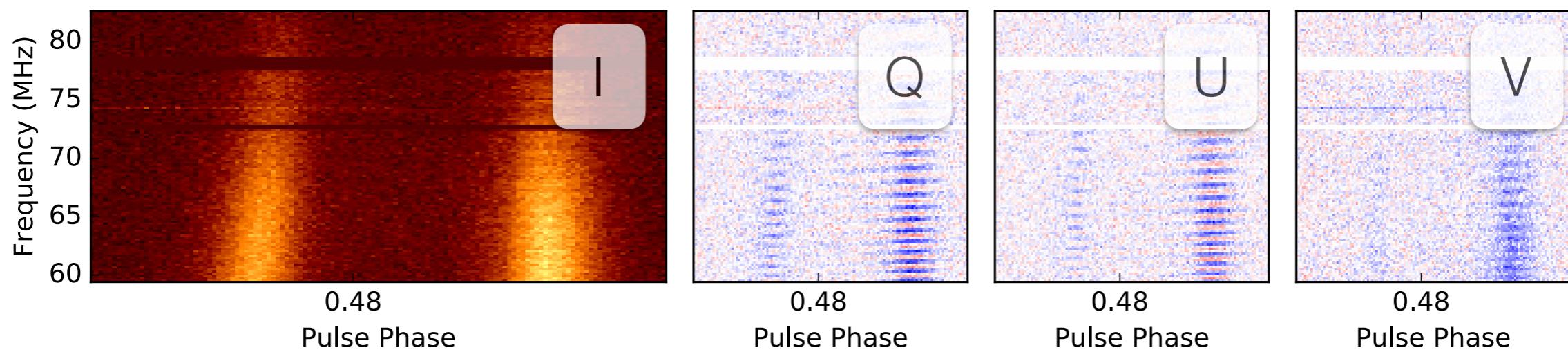
NenuFAR: Observational limits



name	Source name	B1133+16
nbin	Number of pulse phase bins	2048
nchan	Number of frequency channels	384
npol	Number of polarizations	4
nsubint	Number of sub-integrations	232
length	Observation duration (s)	4971.1384
dm	Dispersion measure (pc/cm ³)	4.8468
period	Folding_period (s)	1.18787473868
topo		
type	Observation type	Pulsar
site	Telescope name	nenufar
coord ra	Source coordinates (hms)	11:36:03.247
coord dec	Source coordinates (dms)	+15:51:04.478
freq	Centre frequency (MHz)	46.77734375
bw	Bandwidth (MHz)	75.0
rm	Rotation measure (rad/m ²)	0.0
dmc	Dispersion corrected	False
rmc	Faraday Rotation corrected	False
polc	Polarization calibrated	False
scale	Data units	FluxDensity
stat	Data state	Coherence
rcvr:name	Receiver name	LaNewBa
rcvr:basis	Basis of receptors	Linear
be:name	Name of the backend instrument	LUPPI
MJDstart	MJD of the first subintegration	58531.0029028
SNR	Signal noise ratio	778.827575684
RFI	Radio Frequency Interference (/100)	11.22
elevStart	Elevation of the first subintegration	43.2874061811
elevEnd	Elevation of the last subintegration	41.1787848075

$$RM = 3.97 \text{ rad.m}^{-2}$$

- It is the top of the band !!



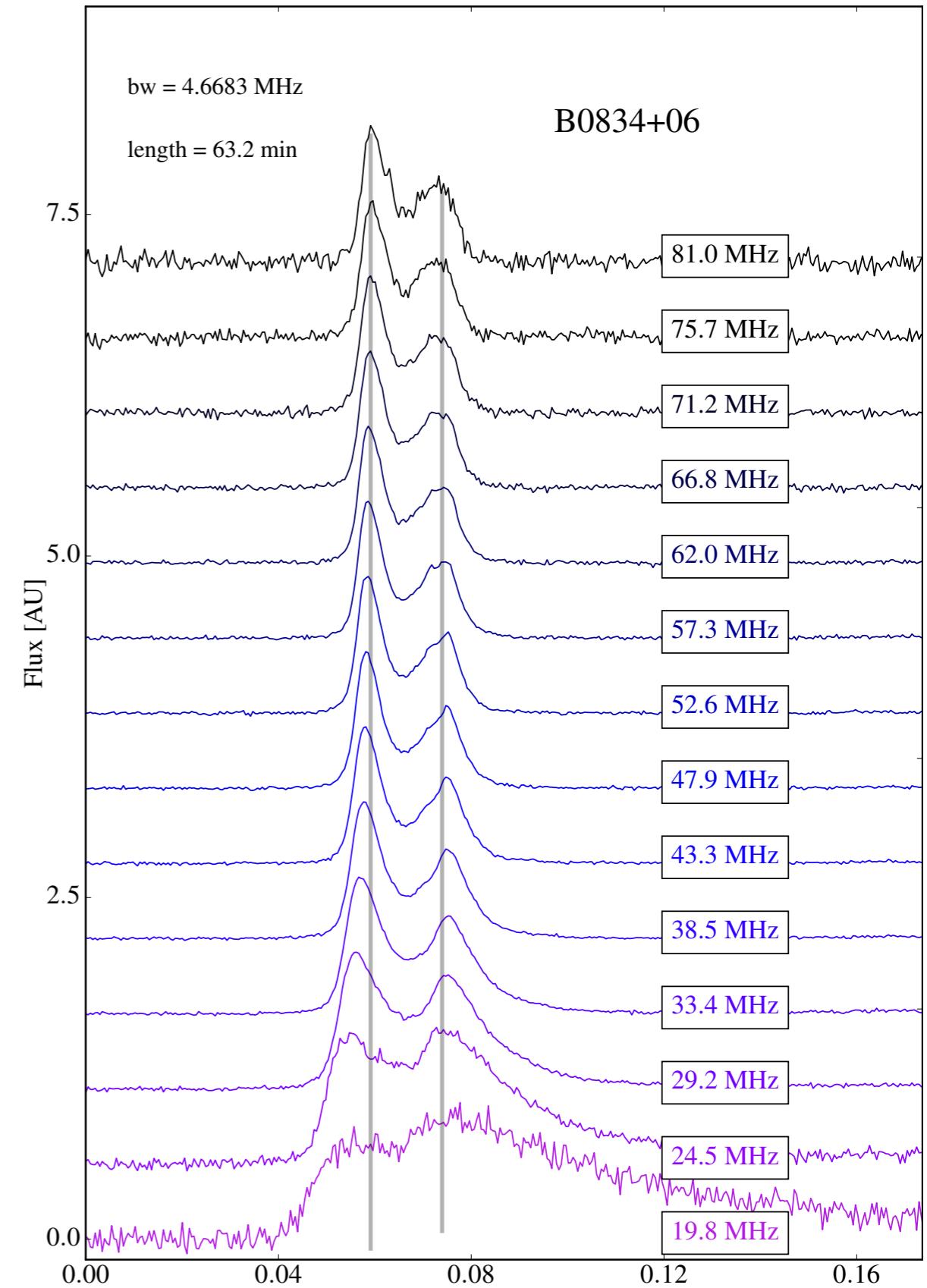
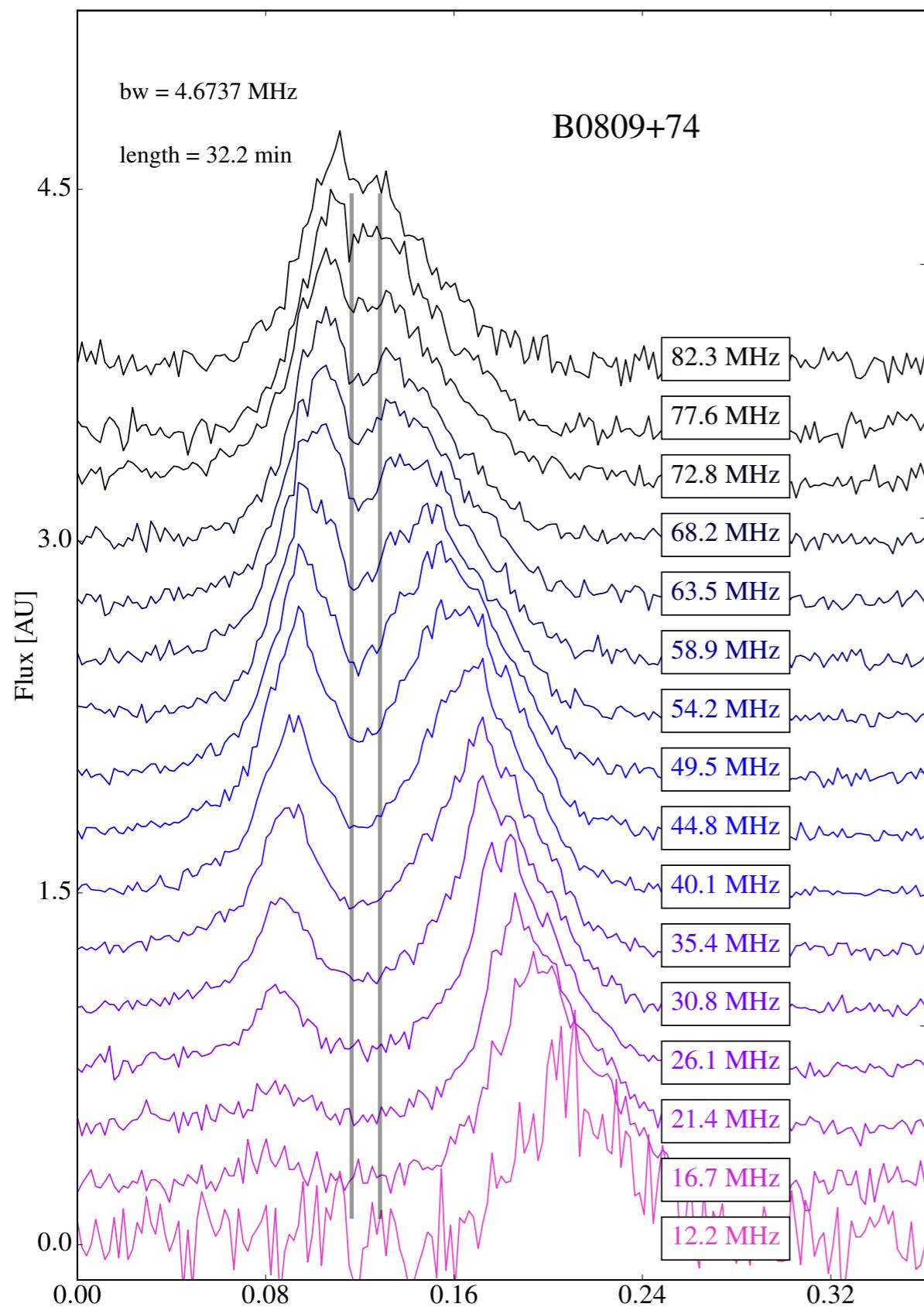
NenuFAR: Observational limits

Observational limits:

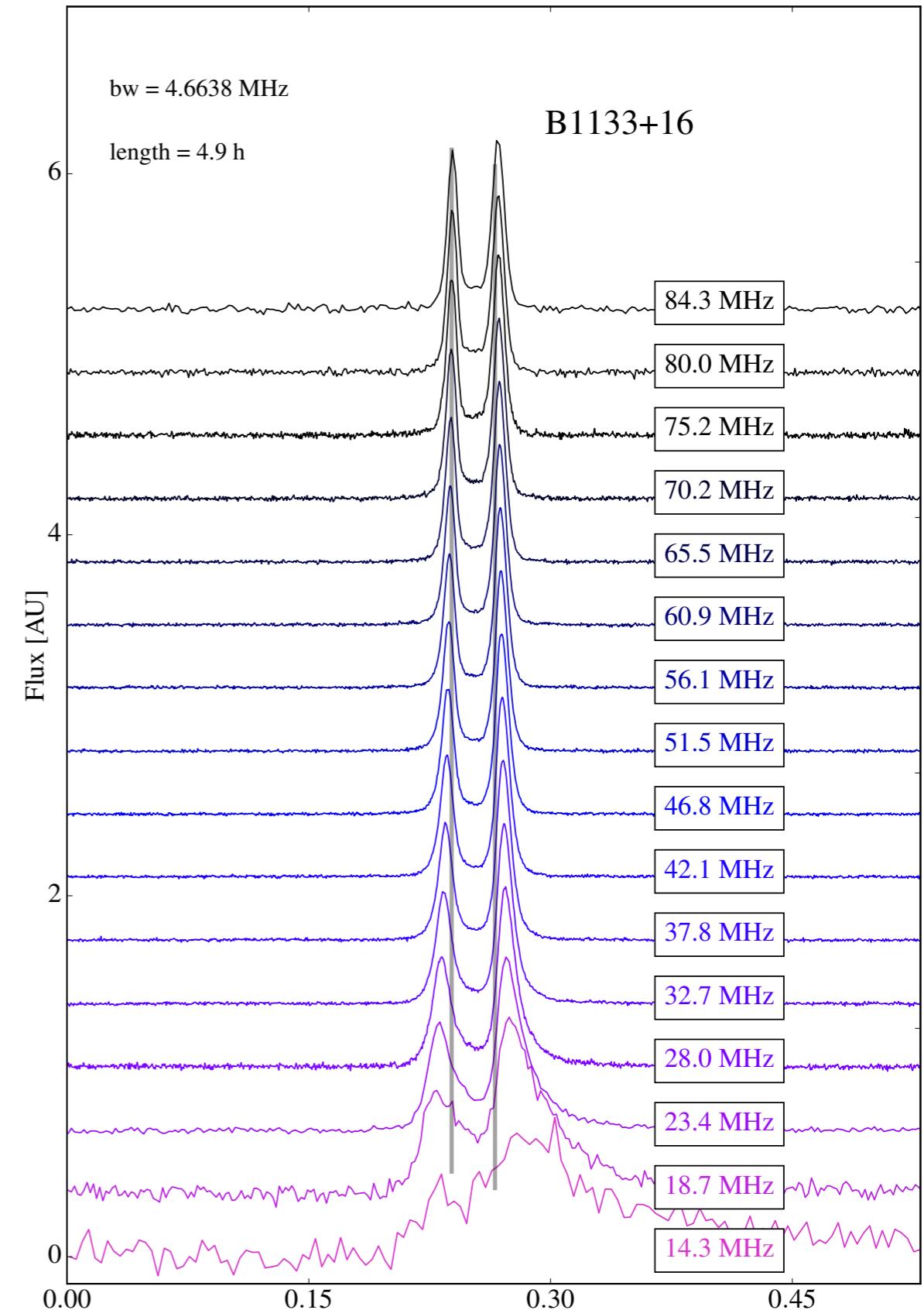
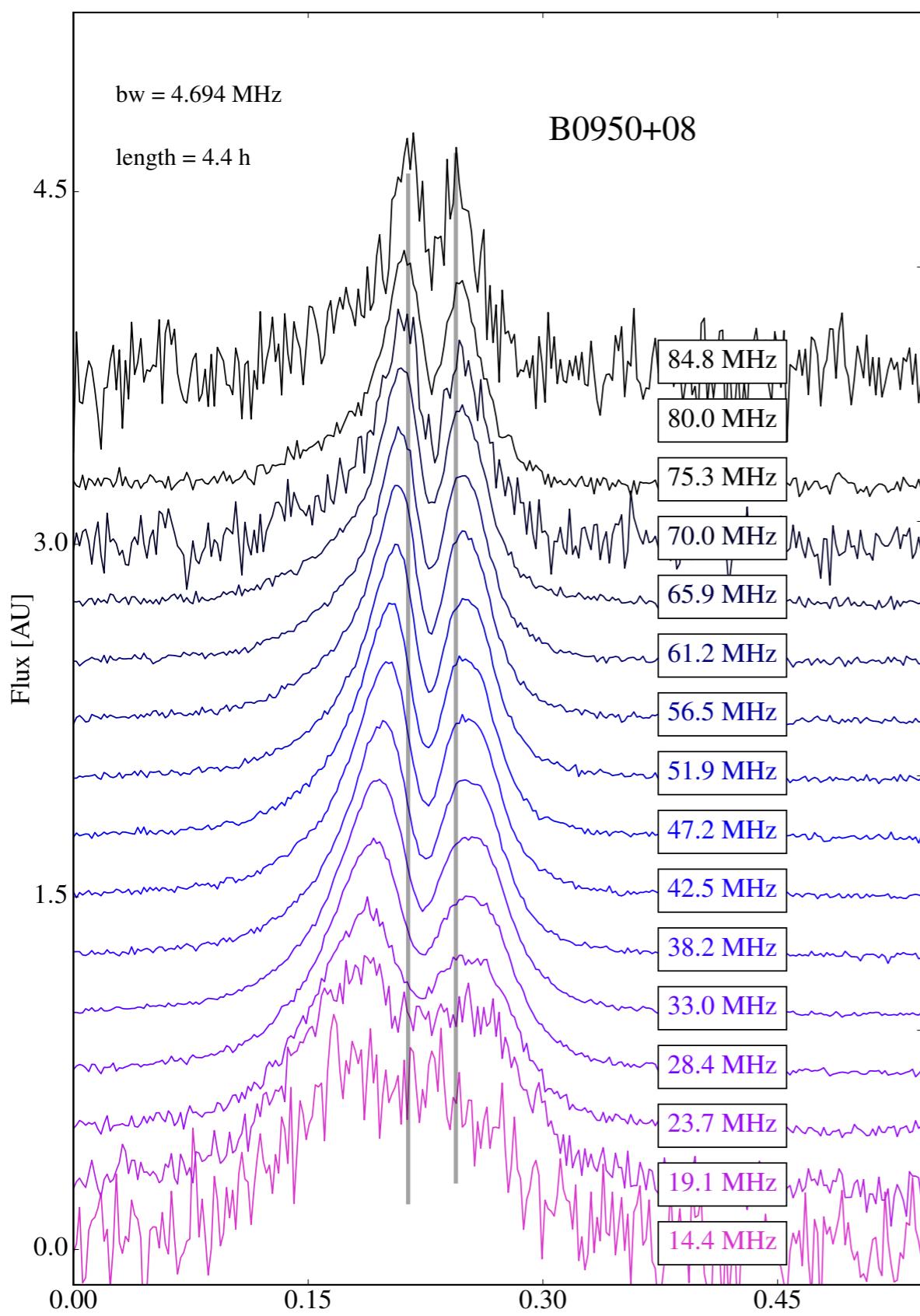
1. minimum frequency and DM
2. the Rotation Measure
3. calibrations (flux and polarization)

TODO !!

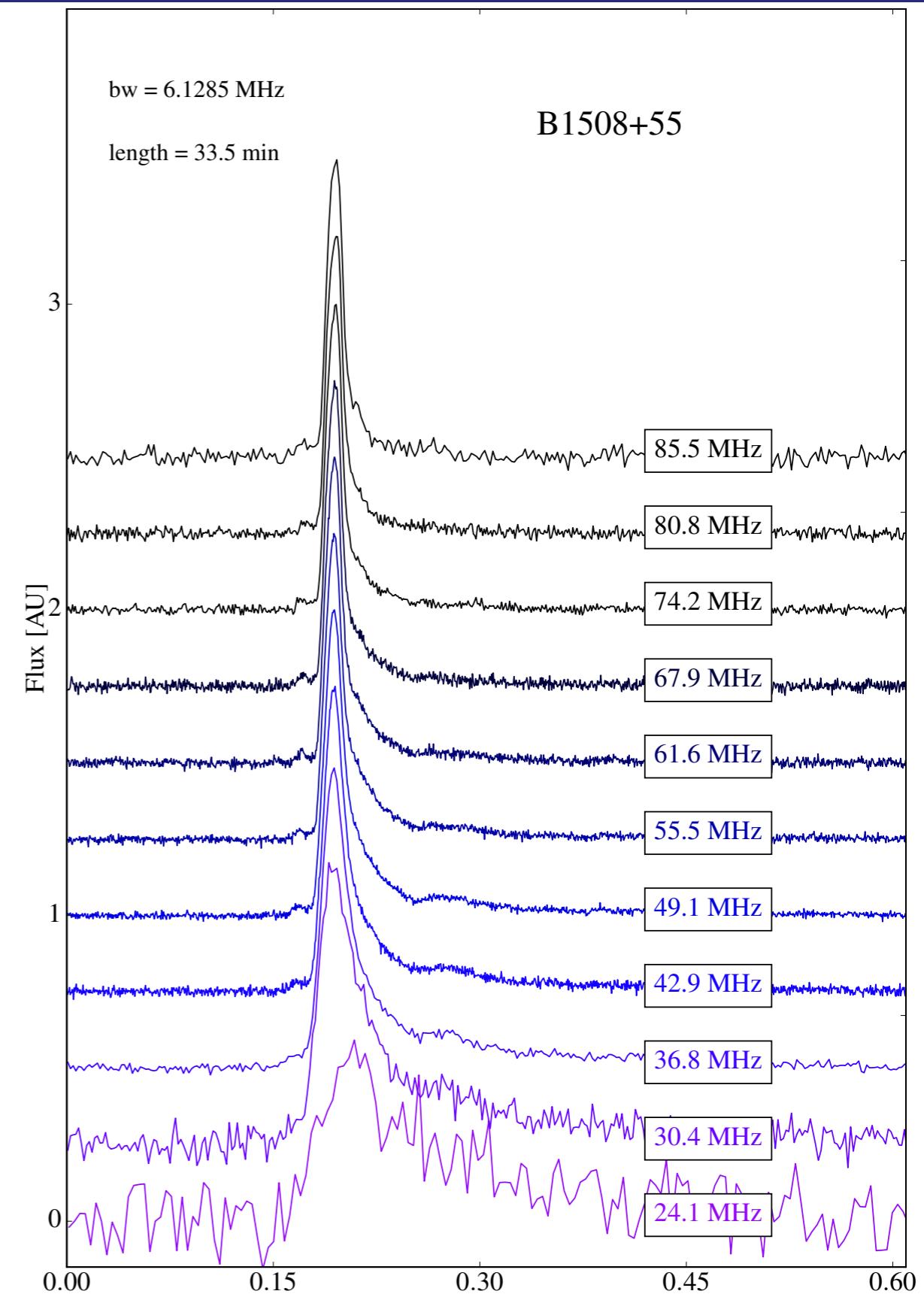
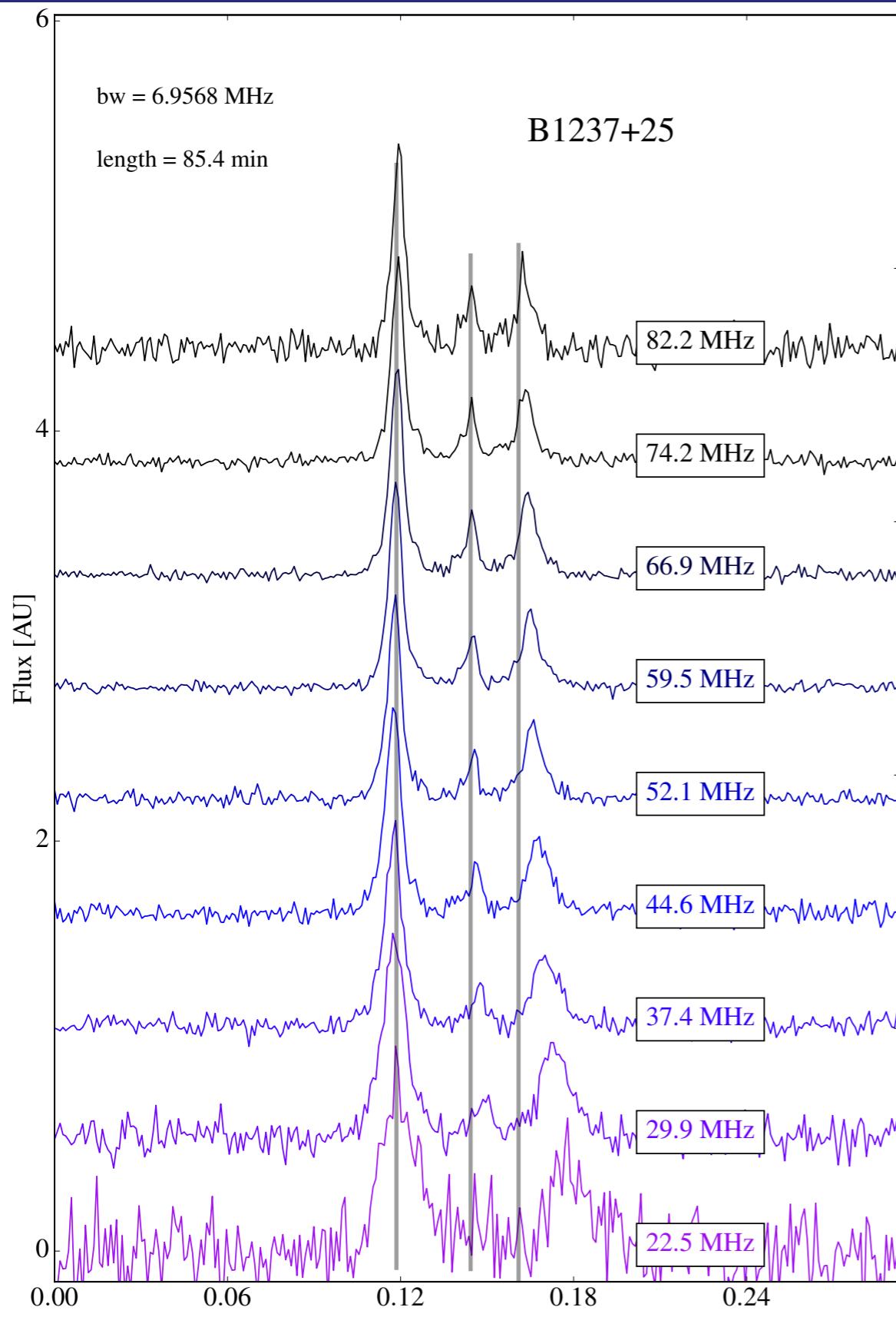
NenuFAR: Results



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