

## Broad-band radio observations in the SKA era: the case of the galaxy group Nest200047



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University of Bologna

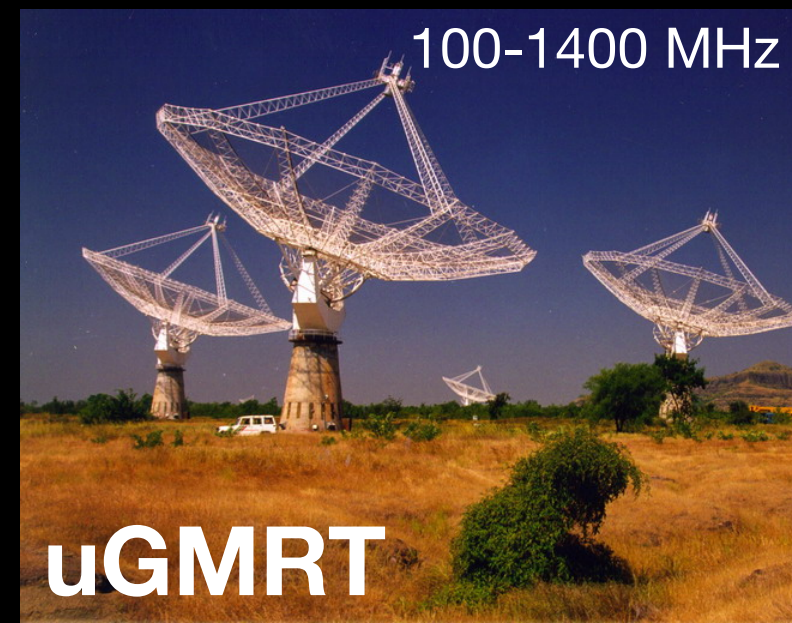
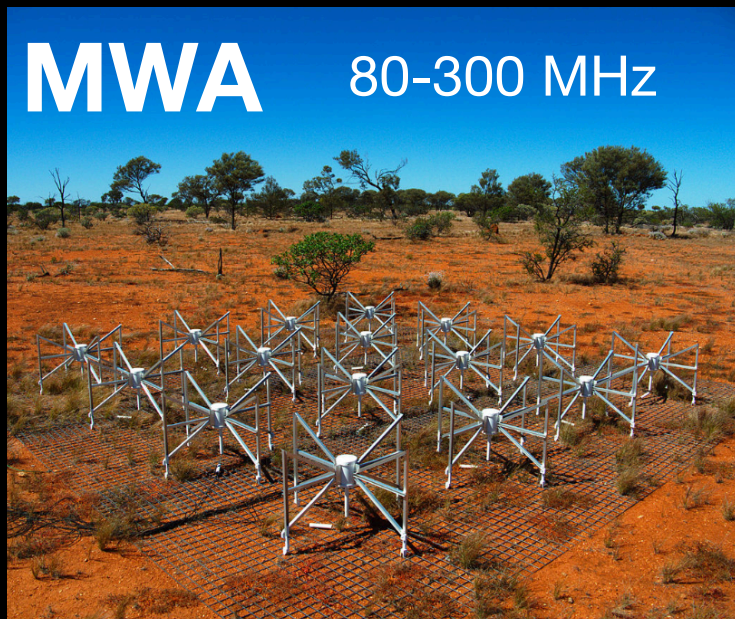
**A. Bonafede, A. Botteon, G. Brunetti, M. Brüggen, A. Capetti, E. Churazov, F. De Gasperin,  
F. Gastaldello, L. Lovisari, K. Rajpurohit, A. Simionescu, F. Vazza  
+ many others!**





## Low radio frequencies (<1 GHz)

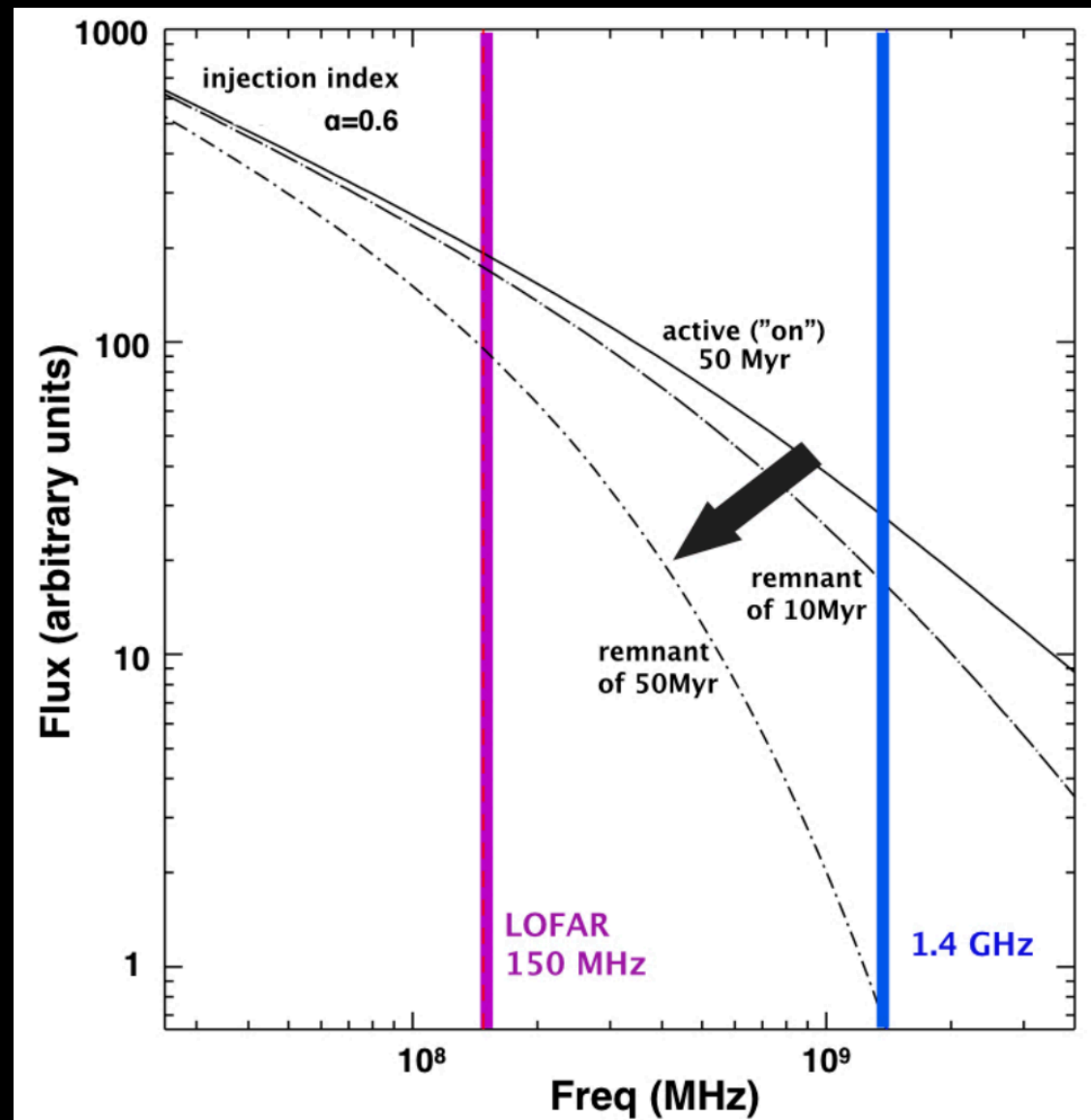
- High sensitivity (including to large-scale emission = short baselines)
- High spatial resolution (few arcsec)
- **MATCHED UV-PLANE**





# Radio spectrum evolution

Low radio frequencies are best to detect the oldest populations of emitting particles



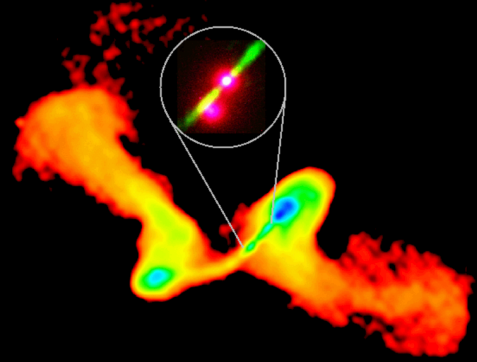
STEEPER=OLDER

FLATTER=YOUGER



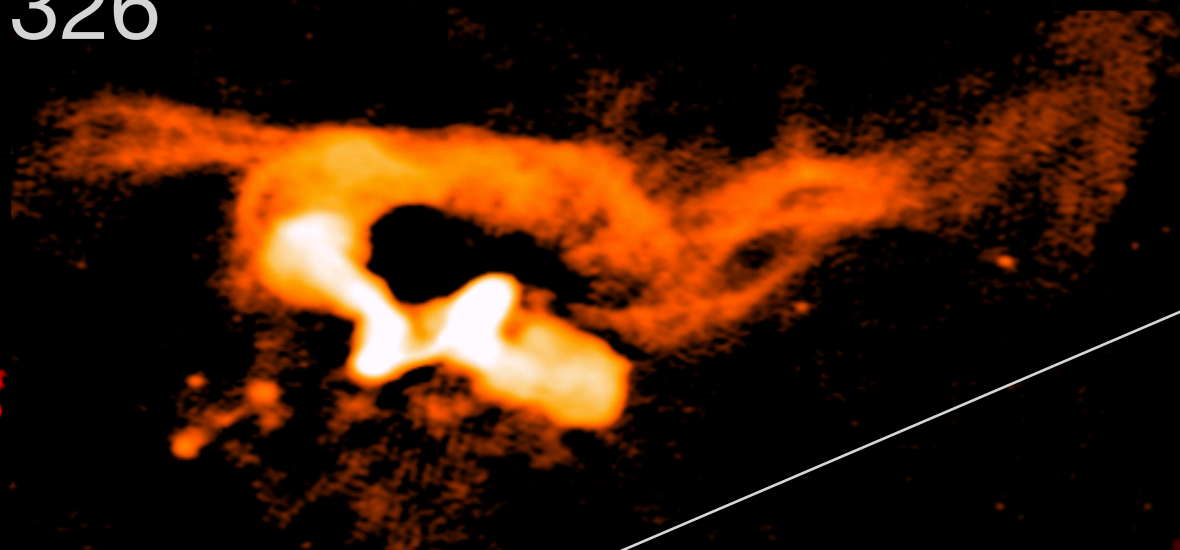
# Old AGN plasma

## NGC 326

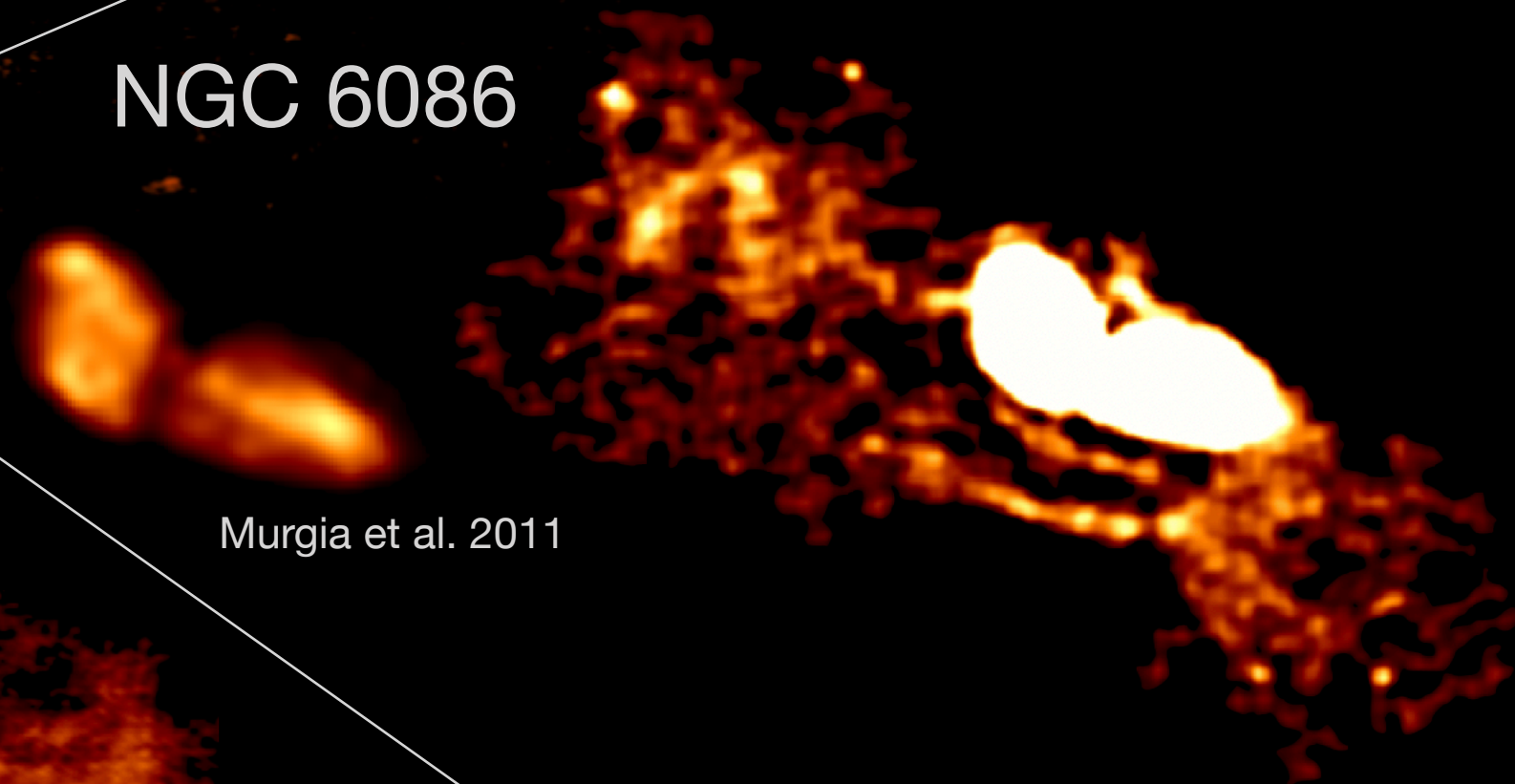


Murgia et al. 2001

Hardcastle+19



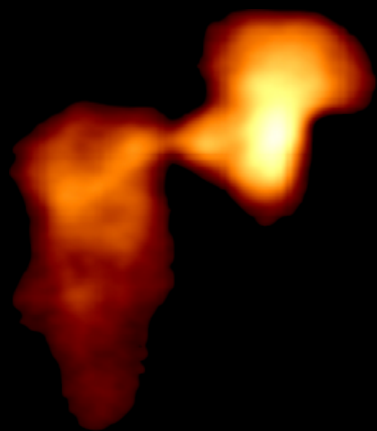
## NGC 6086



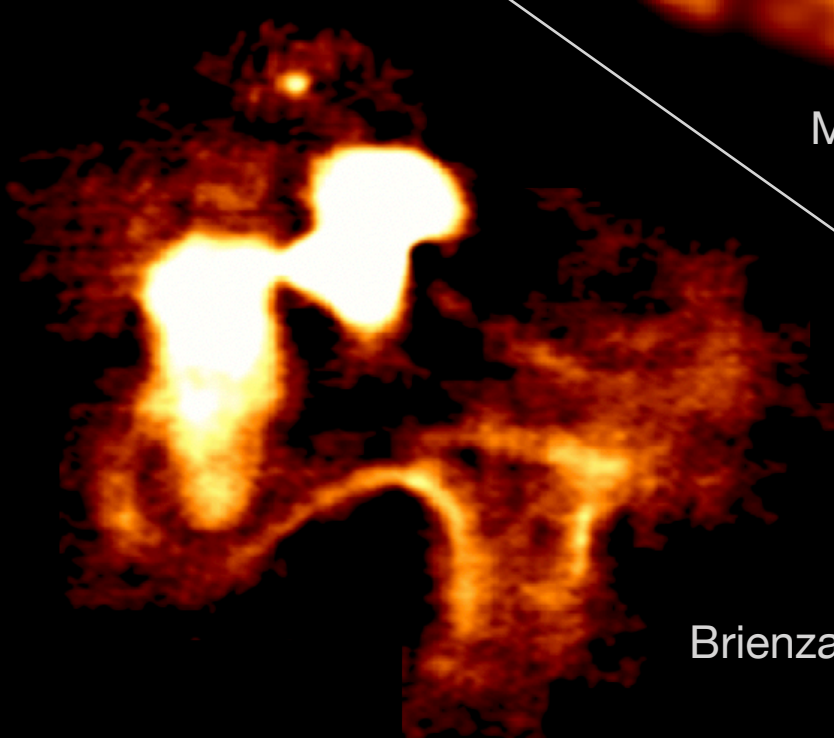
Murgia et al. 2011

Candini, Brienza+submitted

## NGC 507



Murgia et al. 2011

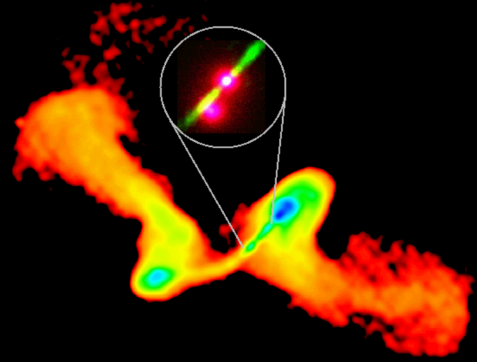


Brienza+22



# Old AGN plasma

## NGC 326



Murgia et al. 2001

Hardcastle+19

Jets duty cycle

Interaction with surrounding gas and mixing

Seeding diffuse cluster radio sources

## NGC 6086

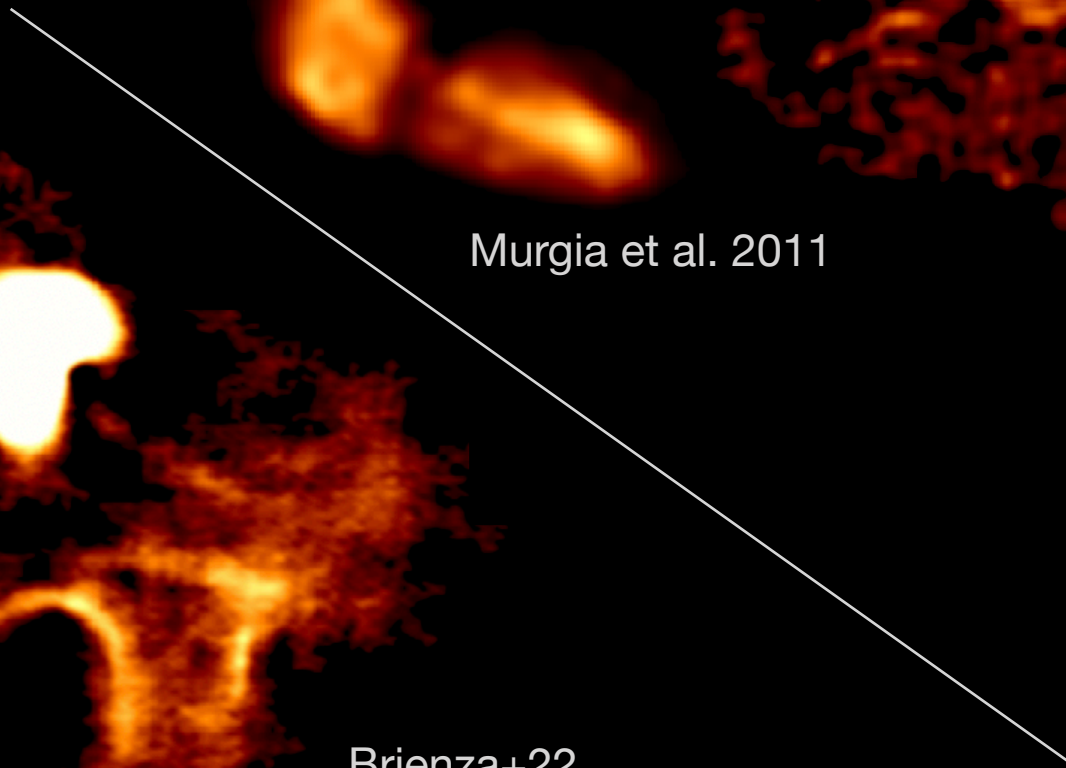
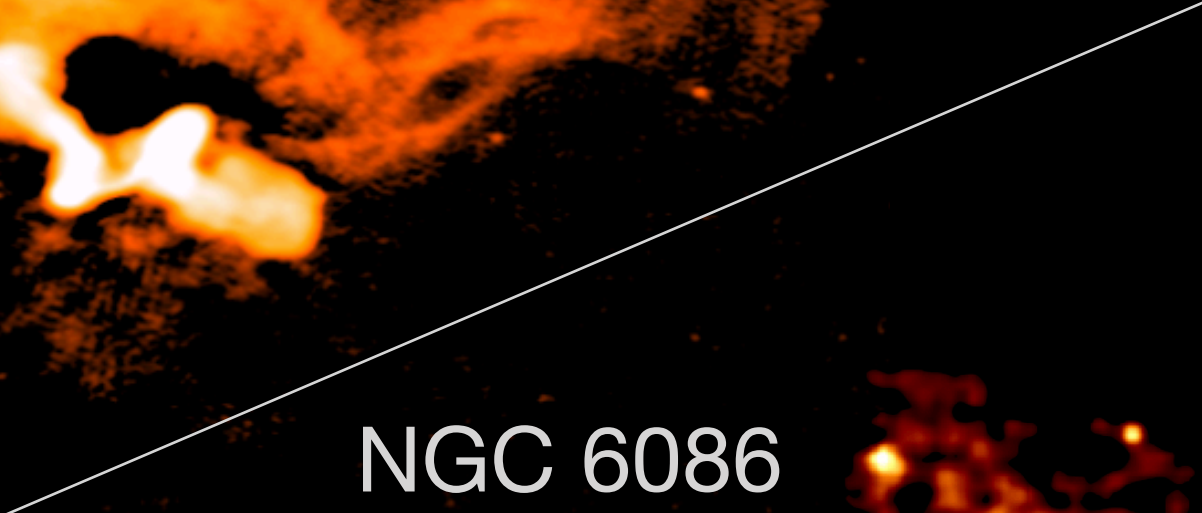
Murgia et al. 2011

Candini, Brienza+submitted

## NGC 507

Murgia et al. 2011

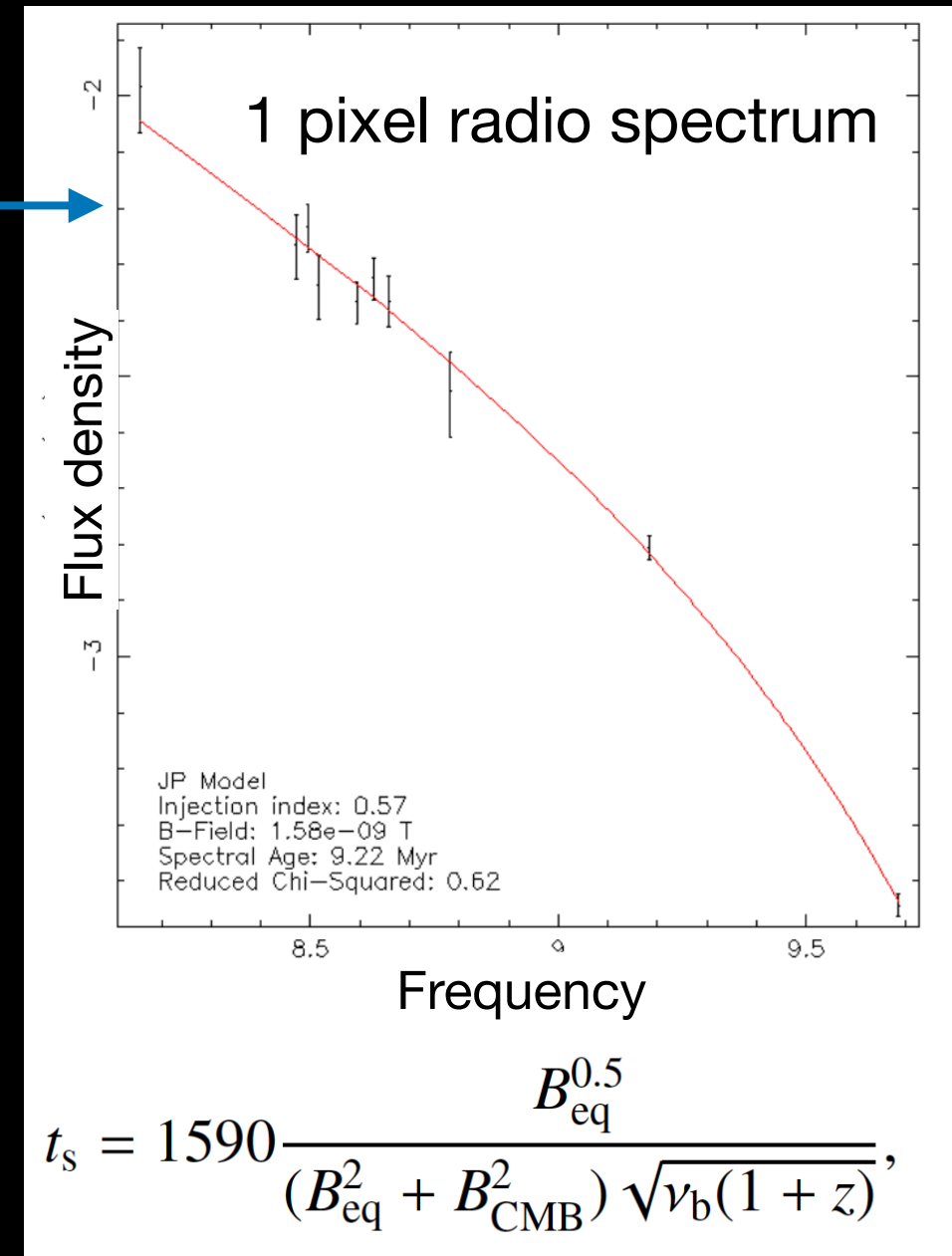
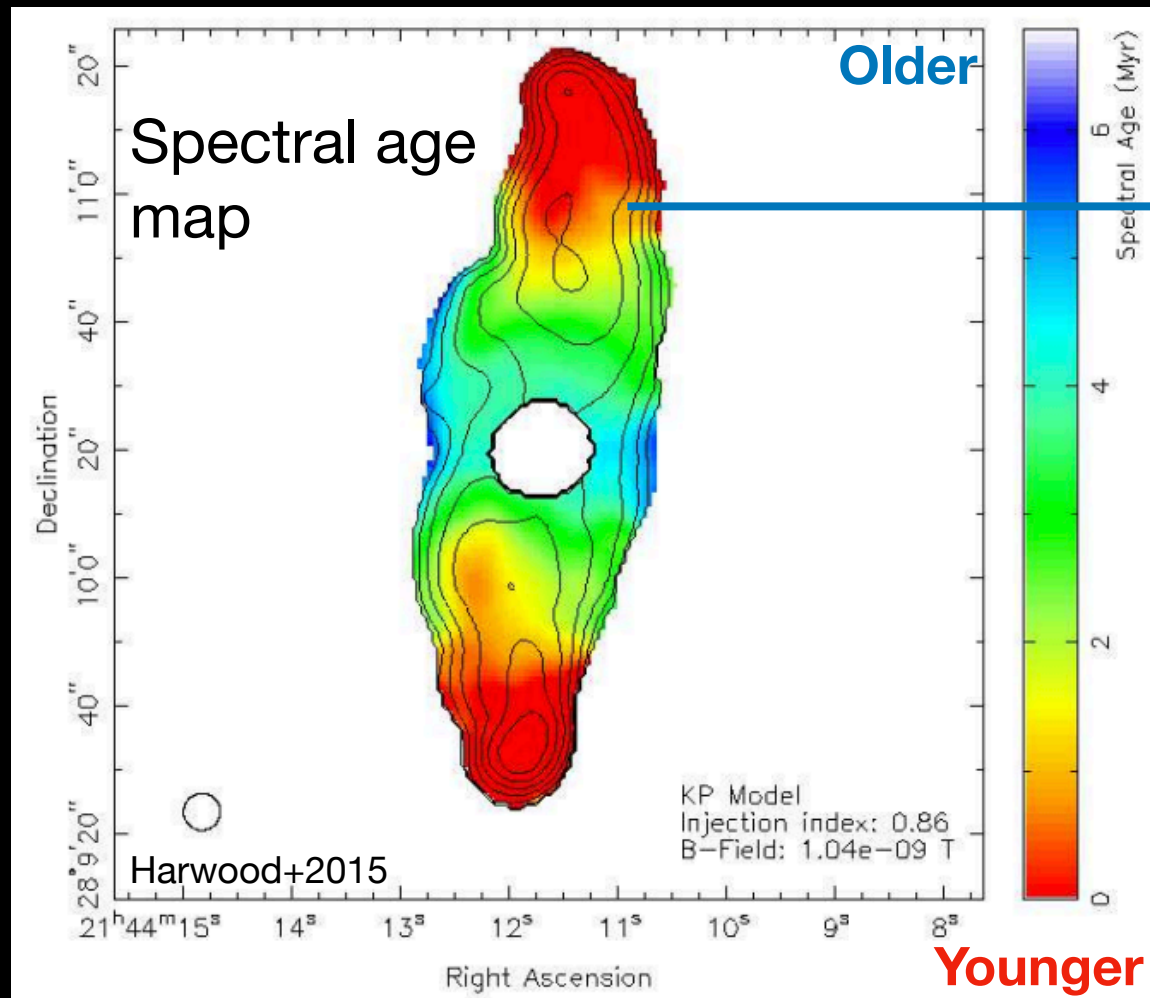
Brienza+22





# Spectral curvature

Radiative age but also compression, reacceleration etc..



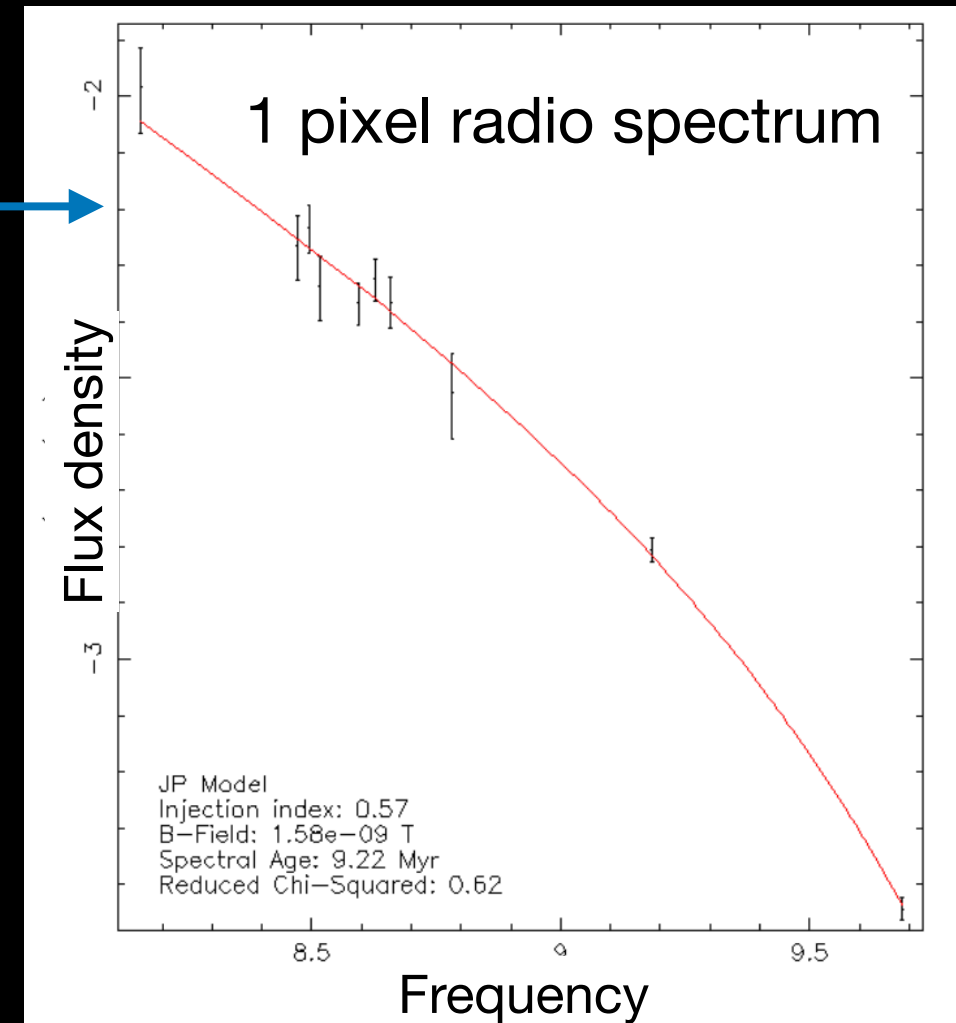
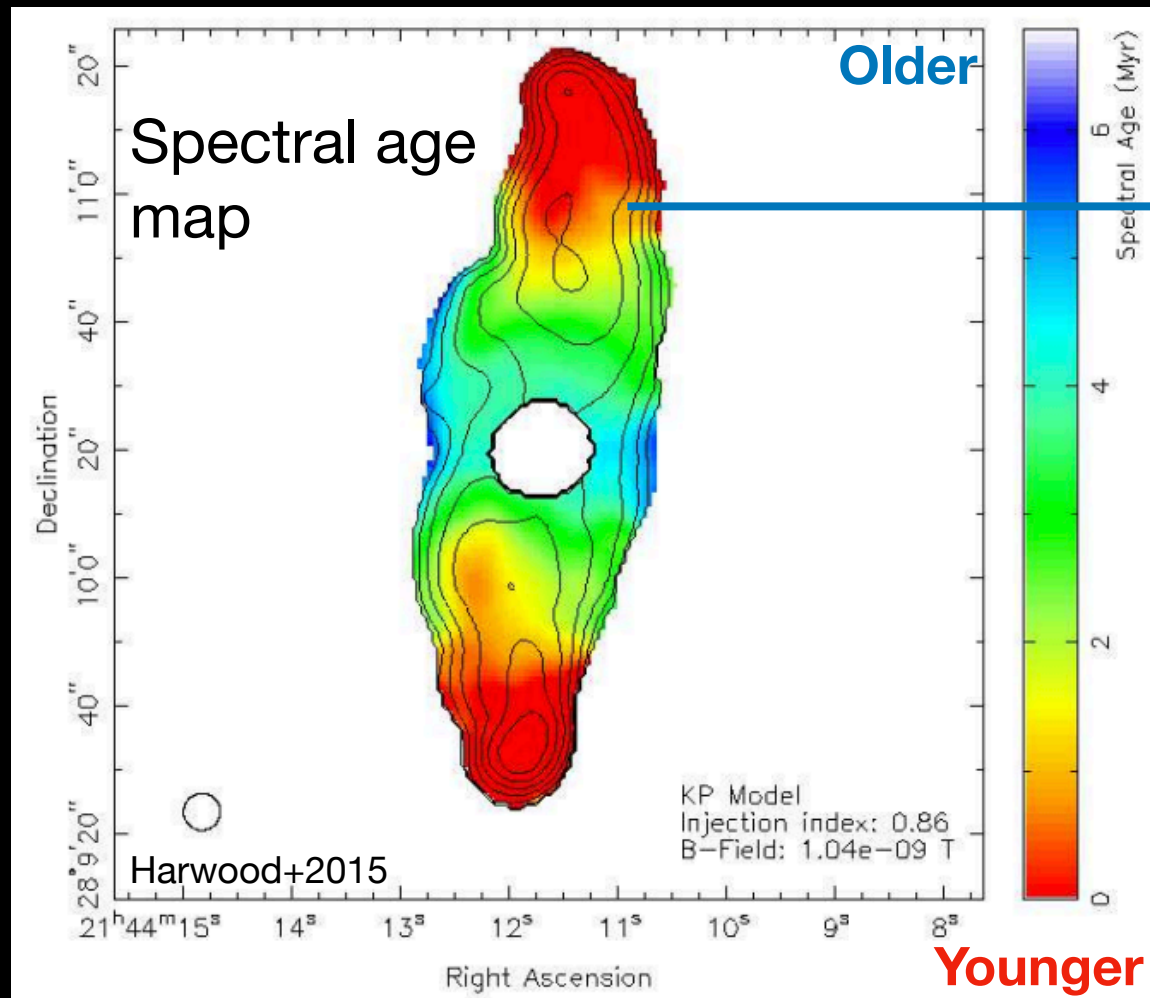
Radiative evolution models  
JP, KP, Tribble (Jaffe&Perola1974)

B=magnetic field  
ν=break frequency



# Spectral curvature

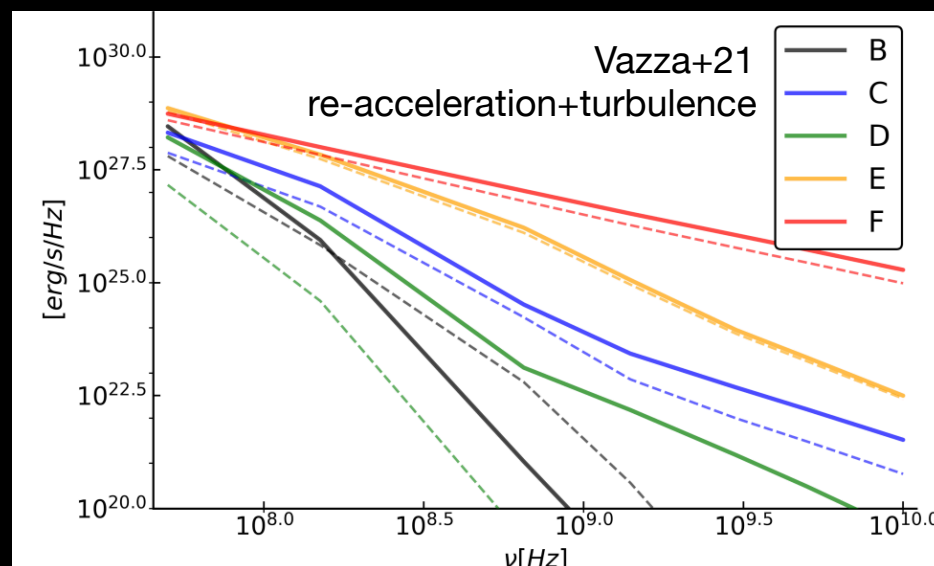
Radiative age but also compression, reacceleration etc..



$$t_s = 1590 \frac{B_{eq}^{0.5}}{(B_{eq}^2 + B_{CMB}^2) \sqrt{\nu_b(1+z)}}$$

Radiative evolution models  
JP, KP, Tribble (Jaffe&Perola1974)

B=magnetic field  
ν=break frequency





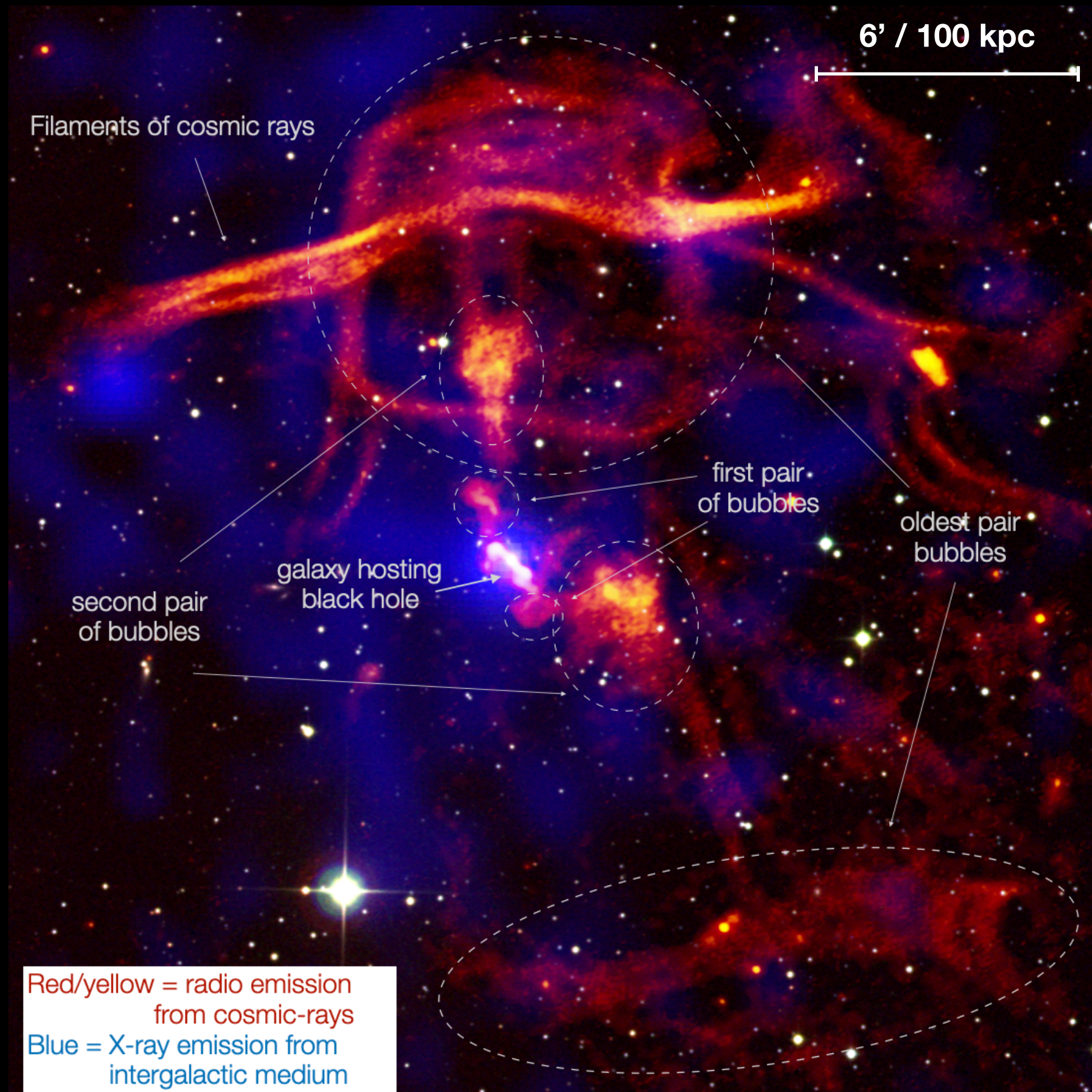
# The galaxy group Nest200047 (Brienza+ NatureAs 2021)

LOFAR 144 MHz  
6" 0.2mJy/b  
+  
eROSITA 0.5-2.3 keV

**Nest200047**  
z=0.018  
galaxy group 17 galaxies  
based on 2MASS (Tully+15)  
sigma=421 km/s  
  
Tx = 2 keV (eROSITA)  
Mx = ~3-7x10<sup>13</sup> M<sub>sun</sub>

## FIRST RESULTS

- Age oldest bubbles ~300 Myr
- Bubble power compensates cooling IGrM
- Magnetic fields may prevent instabilities/complete mixing  
-> Alfven scale = 5-15 kpc  
= filaments width!
- Protons subdominant





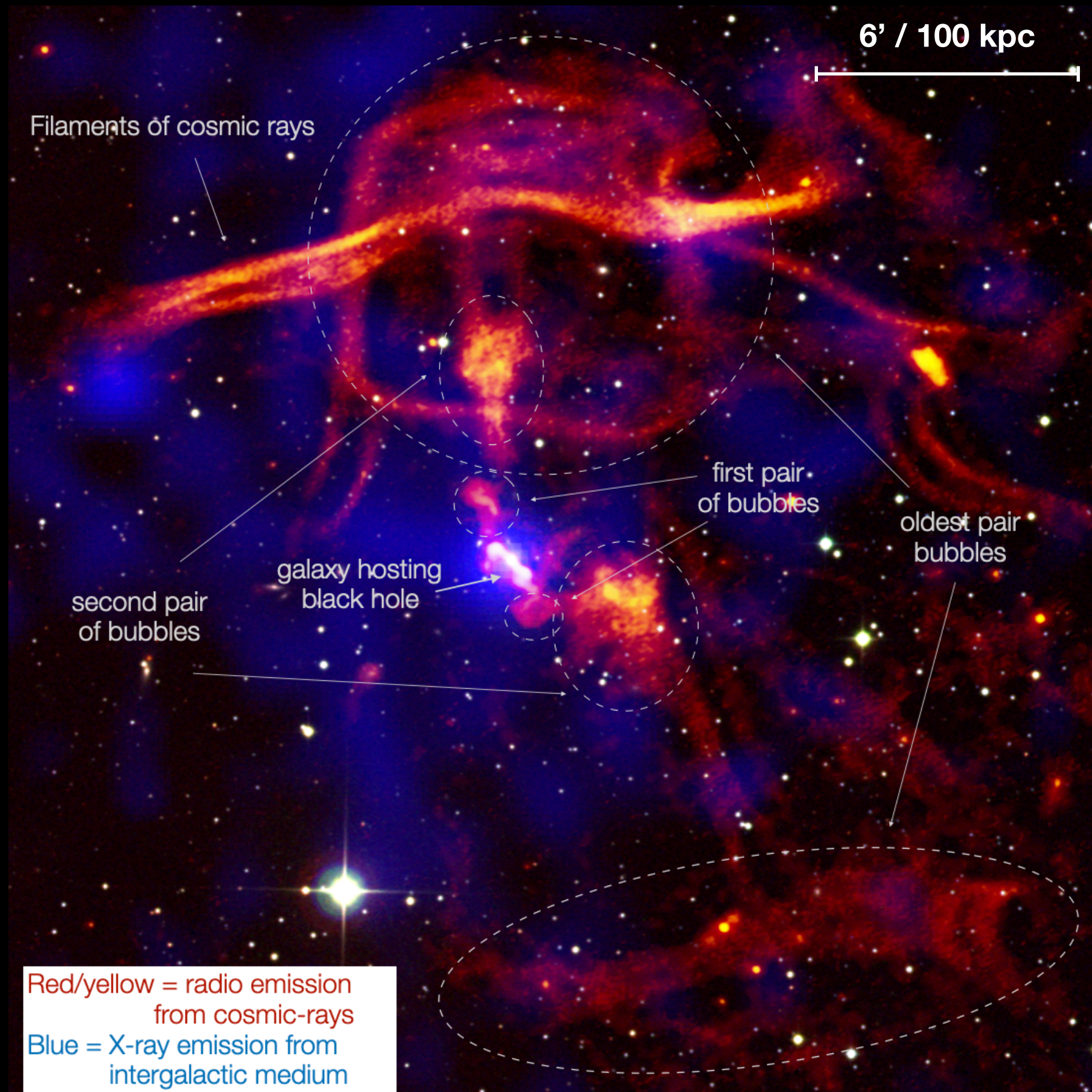
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## MANY STILL OPEN QUESTIONS

- How many episodes are there and what is the duty cycle?
- Is the plasma passively evolving?
- How are the filaments created and what are their spectral and magnetic properties?
- .....

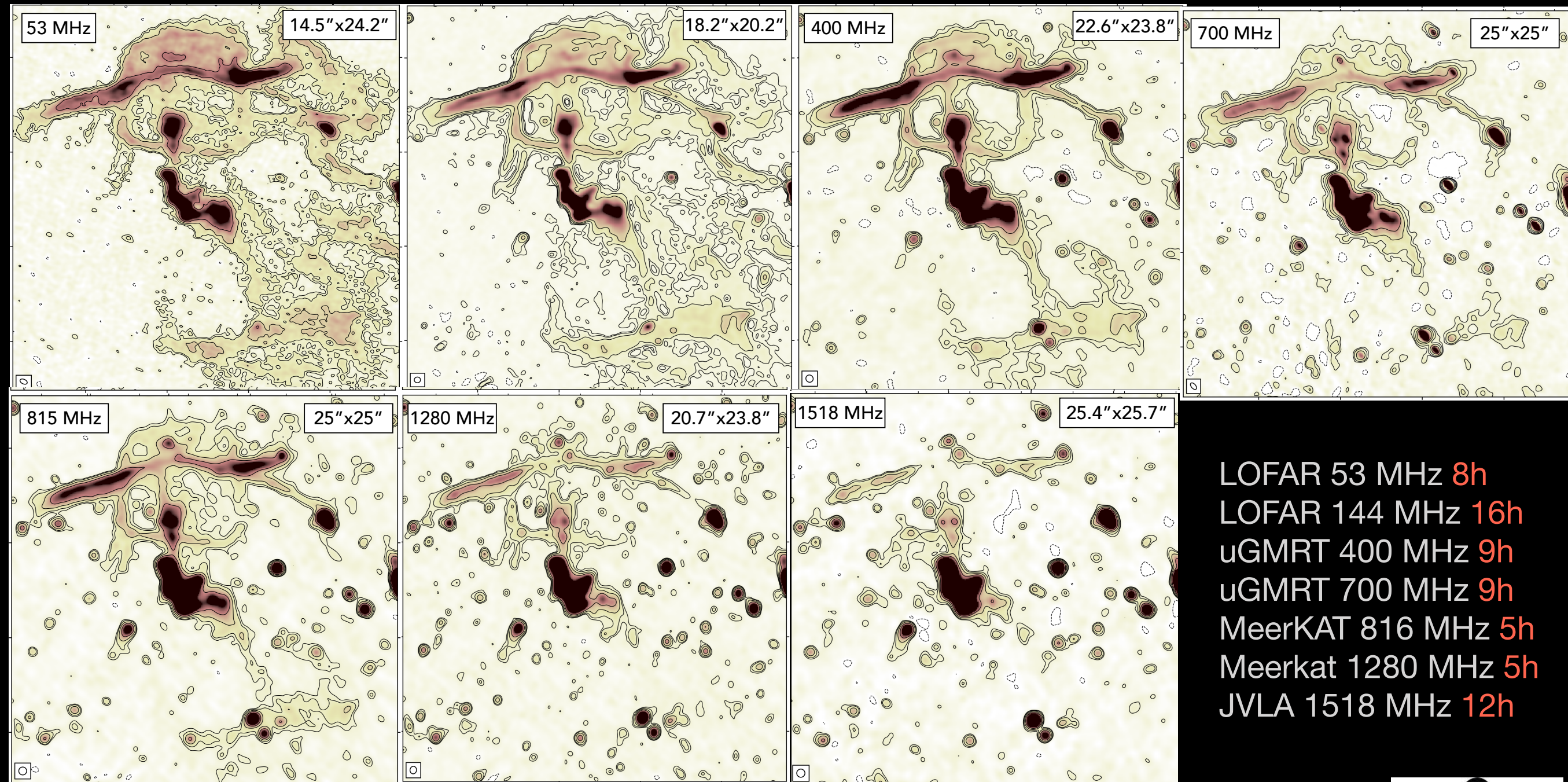




# Multi-frequency observational campaign

>60h telescope time

Brienza+in prep



LOFAR 53 MHz 8h  
LOFAR 144 MHz 16h  
uGMRT 400 MHz 9h  
uGMRT 700 MHz 9h  
MeerKAT 816 MHz 5h  
Meerkat 1280 MHz 5h  
JVLA 1518 MHz 12h

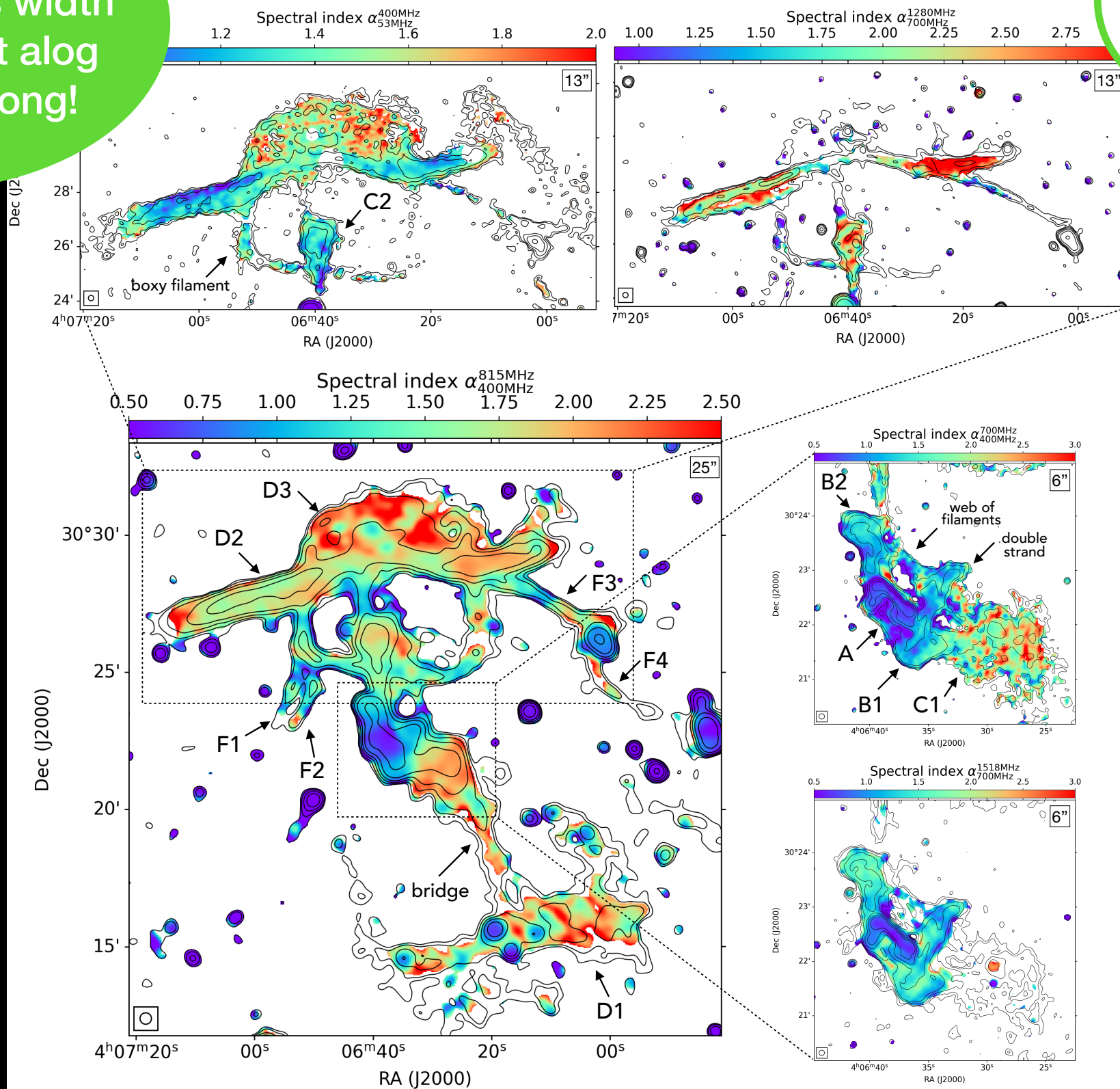




# Spectral index maps

Spectral index gradient across width BUT ~constant along filament 350 long!

$$S \propto \nu^{-\alpha}$$

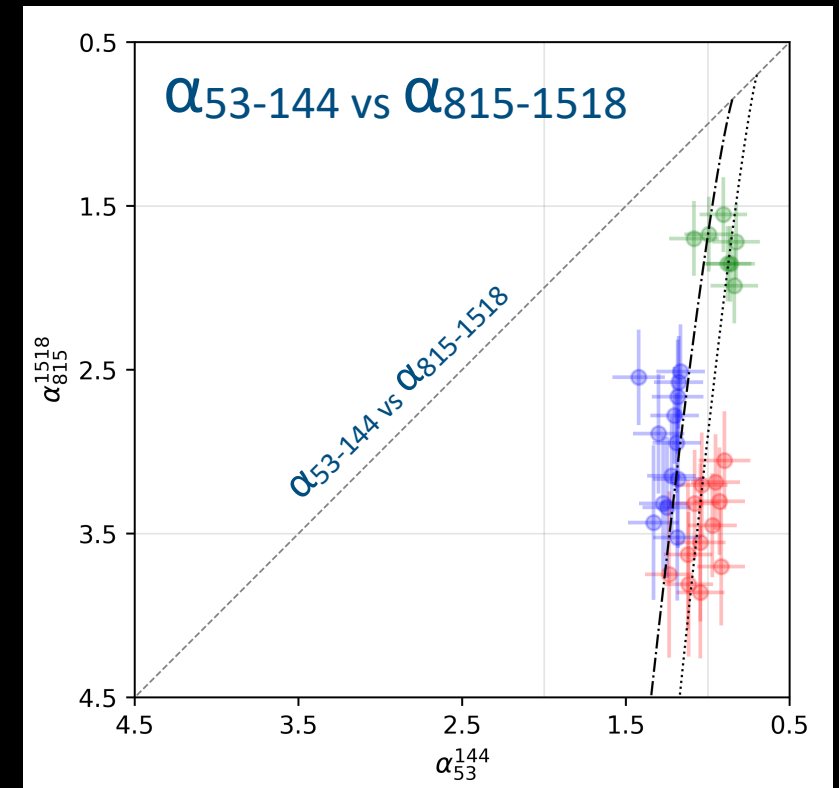
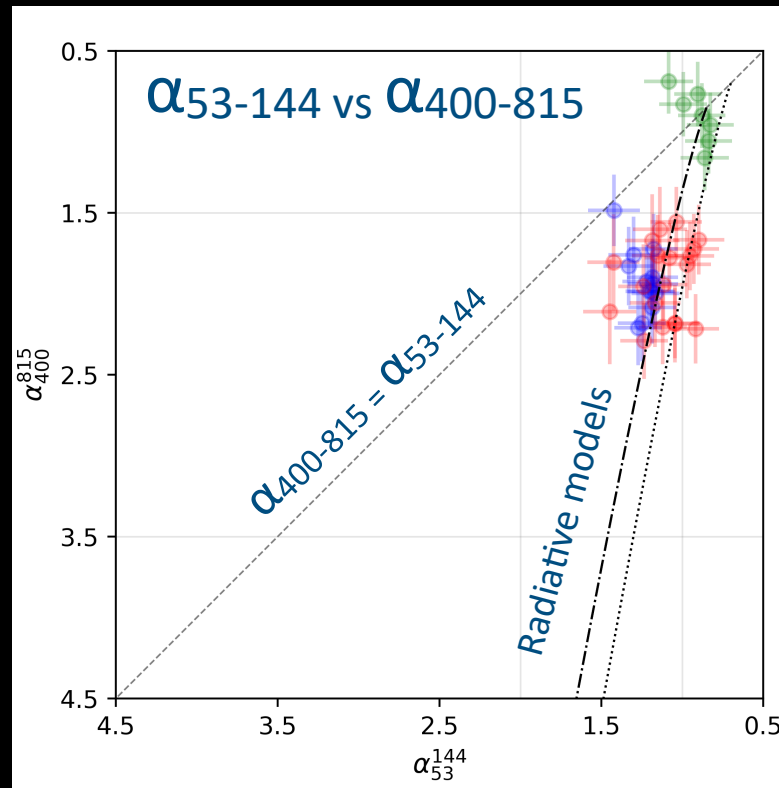
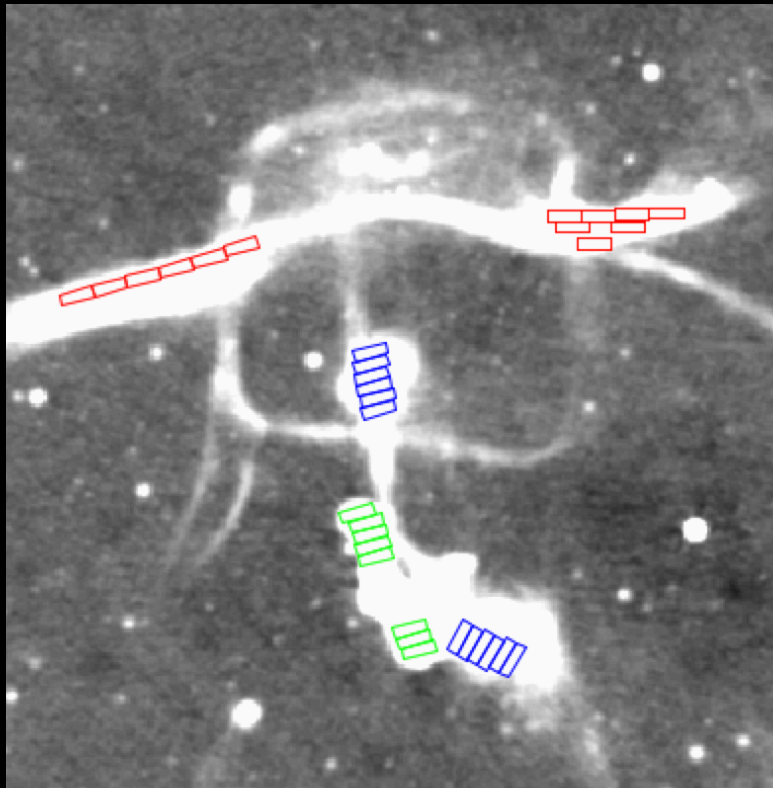


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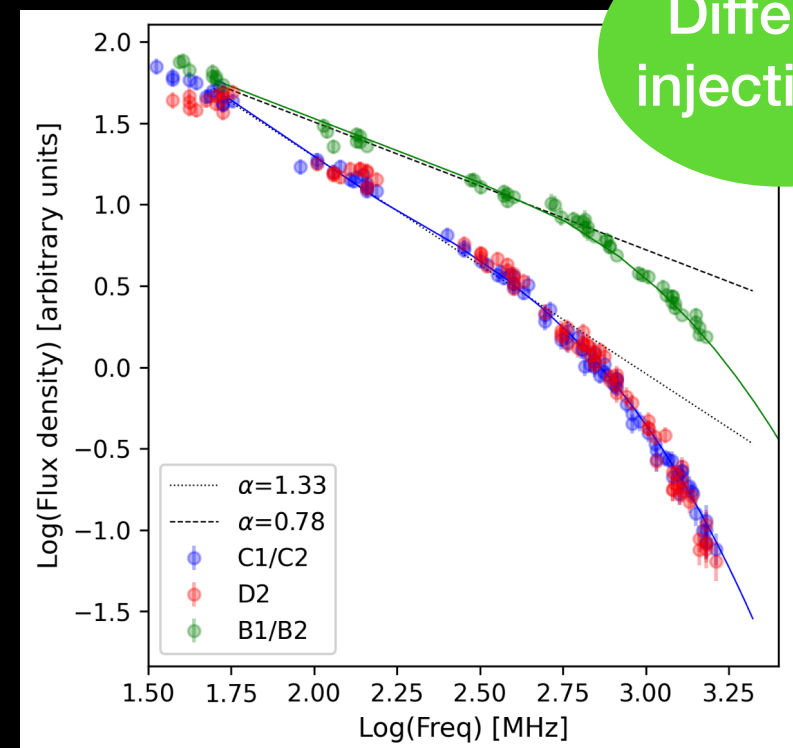
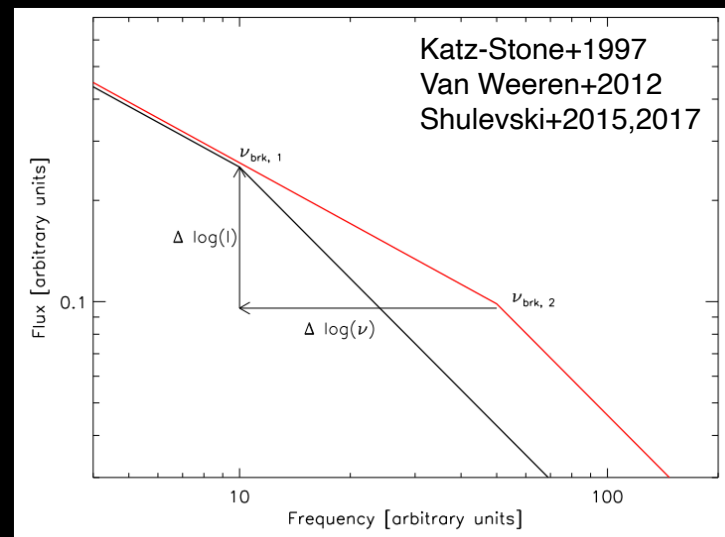


# Color-color plots



# Global spectrum

If different spectrum is only due to different energy losses and magnetic fields, one should be able to match the two spectra to a common 'global spectrum' by shifting one spectrum with respect to the other



Different injections?





# Data handling: Size

Include target and calibrators

Target only

	Raw	Intermediate	Final	
LOFAR 53 MHz 8h	1.5 TB	6 TB	15 GB	
LOFAR 144 MHz 16h	5 TB	8 TB	10 GB	
uGMRT 400 MHz 9h	500 GB	1.5 TB	1.8 GB	+ ~30% imaging
uGMRT 700 MHz 9h	500 GB	1.5 TB	1.8 GB	
MeerKAT 816 MHz 5h	1.1 TB	2 TB	328 GB	
MeerKAT 1280 MHz 5h	1.1 TB	2 TB	390 GB	
JVLA 1518 MHz 12h	200 GB	600 GB	37 GB	
	(88 GB (B array) + 70 GB (C array) + 40 GB (Darray))			
<b>TOTAL INTENSITY ONLY!</b>	~10 TB	~20 TB	800 GB	~1 TB

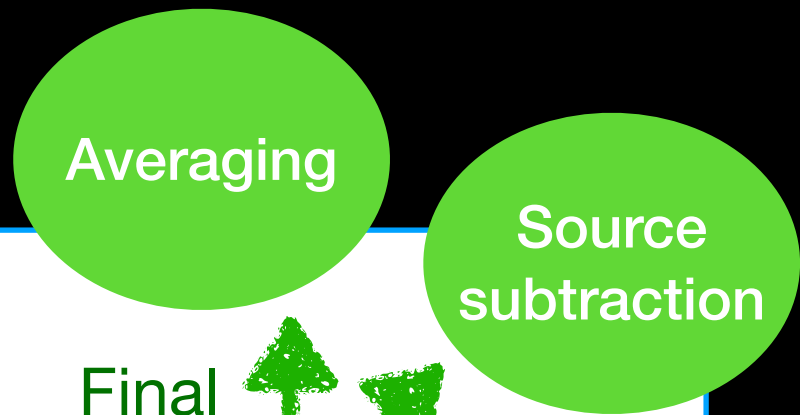
Data column  
in MS

+corrected column  
+model column  
+averaging

NO BECKUP  
POSSIBLE!!!

# Data handling: Size

	Raw	Intermediate	Final	Source subtraction
LOFAR 53 MHz 8h	1.5 TB	6 TB	15 GB	
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Note that source subtracted fits images have ~few tens of MB but full field images can be up to ~1.5 GB (LOFAR has a few deg field of view!)

PROBLEMATIC WITH STANDARD IMAGE  
VISUALIZATION TOOLS (CASAVIEWER, DS9)





# Data handling: Retrieval

	Raw	Download time (Bologna LOFAR CLUSTER)
LOFAR 53 MHz 8h	1.5 TB	-
LOFAR 144 MHz 16h	5 TB	-
uGMRT 400 MHz 9h	500 GB	24 h
uGMRT 700 MHz 9h	500 GB	24 h
MeerKAT 816 MHz 5h	1.1 TB	48+ h
MeerKAT 1280 MHz 5h	1.1 TB	48+ h
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JVLA 1518 MHz 12h	200 GB	few h
	(88 GB (B array) + 70 GB (C array) + 40 GB (Darray)	

Remember that depending on the instrument/archive the data staging by the observatory can take up to a few weeks!

# Data handling: Processing - Software

## LOFAR

PREFACTOR + DDFPIPELINE + EXTRACTION

van Weeren+2016, 2020,  
Williams+2016  
de Gasperin+2019  
Tasse+2014, 2015, 2018, 2021  
Offringa+2010, 2012, 2014 ....

DDF  
KMS  
WSCLEAN  
AOFLAGGER  
+

## GMRT



Source Peeling and Atmospheric Modeling

Intema+2009  
Offringa+2010, 2012, 2014  
+2007

+CASA+WSCLEAN

- Selfcal essential
- Direction Dependent Calib

## MeerKAT



Józsa et al. 2020

oxkat: Semi-automated imaging of MeerKAT observations

Heywood+

+CASA+WSCLEAN

## JVLA



Offringa+2010, 2012, 2014  
Mcmullin+2007

+AOFLAGGER +WSCLEAN



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+

## GMRT



Source Peeling and Atmospheric Modeling

Intema+2009  
+2010, 2012, 2014  
2007

+CASA+WSCLEAN

CHALLENGE = use  
specific software version  
and keep software up to  
date

## MeerKAT



Józsa et al. 2020

oxkat: Semi-automated imaging of MeerKAT observations

Heywood+

+CASA+WSCLEAN

## JVLA



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+AOFLAGGER +WSCLEAN

# Data handling: Processing - Software

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DDF  
KMS  
WSCLEAN  
AOFLAGGER  
+

## GMRT



Source Peeling and Atmospheric Modeling

Intema+2009  
Offringa+2010, 2012, 2014  
Mcmullin+2007

+CASA+WSCLEAN

~10 days each  
dataset (optimistic and if  
everything goes  
smoothly!)

## MeerKAT



Józsa et al. 2020

loxkat: Semi-automated imaging of MeerKAT observations

Heywood+

+CASA+WSCLEAN

## JVLA



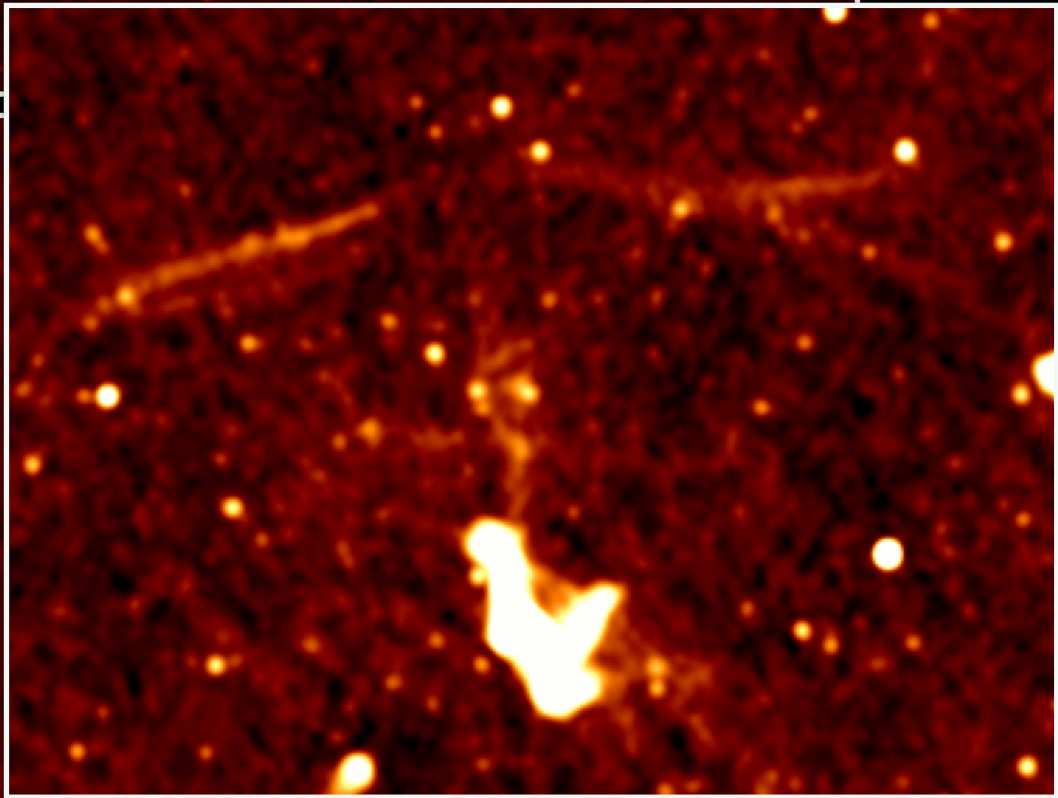
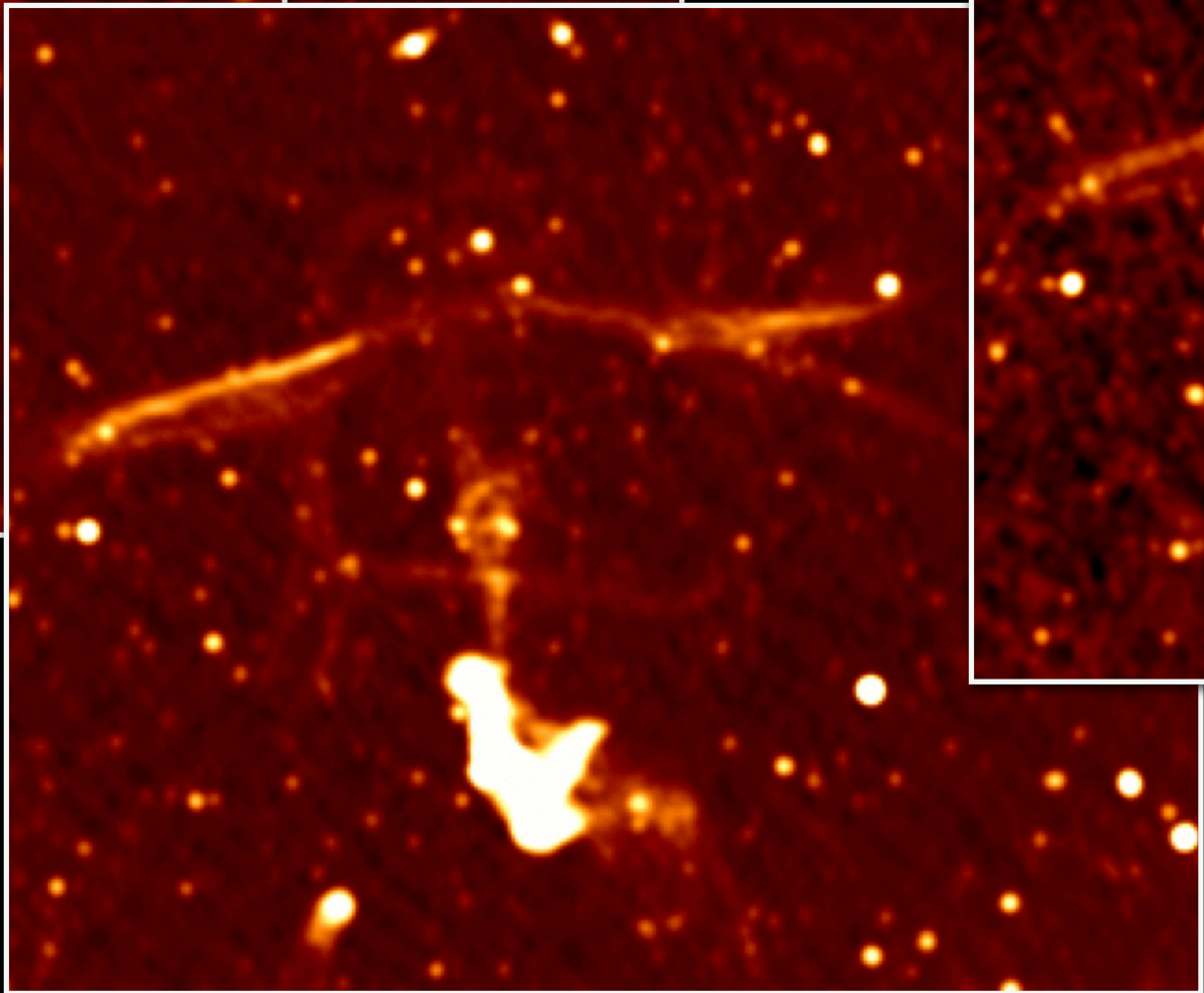
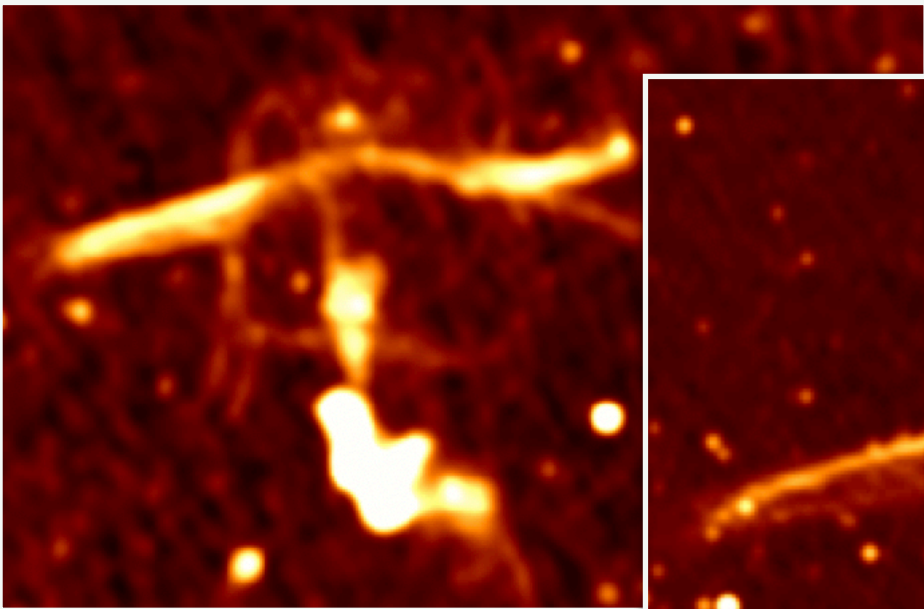
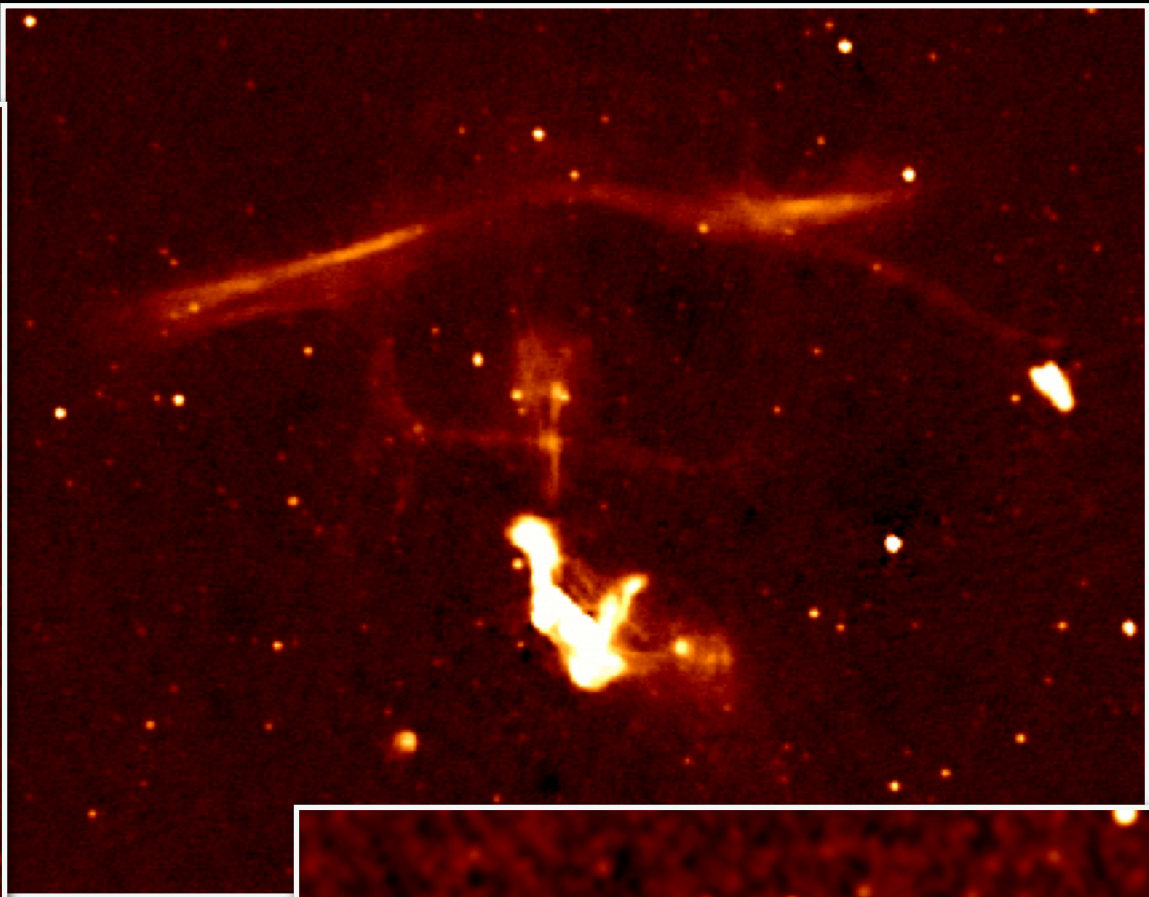
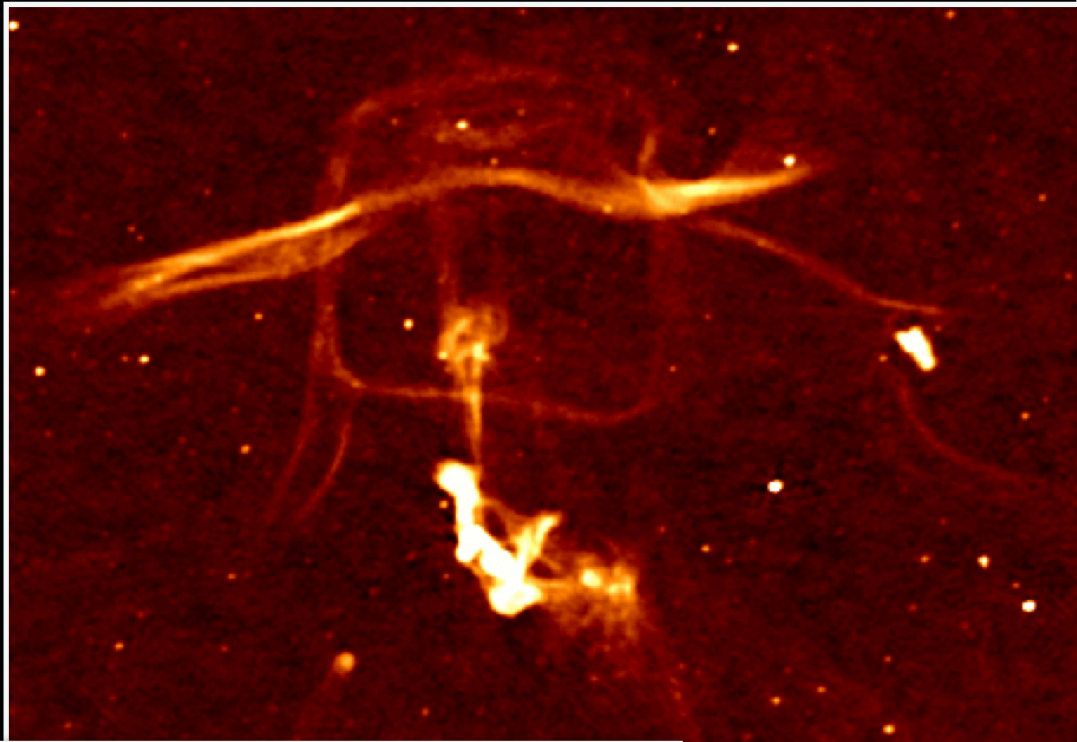
Offringa+2010, 2012, 2014  
Mcmullin+2007

+AOFLAGGER +WSCLEAN

LOFAR CLUSTER in BOLOGNA  
lofar8 node ->500 GB RAM - 128 CPUs - 32TB disk space

DATA IN  
LOCAL!







## Take home messages

- Detailed **multi-frequency analysis** of radio sources is now possible and we should fully exploit its scientific potential
- To do this we need **infrastructures** that support the ‘quick’ use of these data from data transfer to processing to storage AND support with optimising **software** and keeping it up to date





## Take home messages

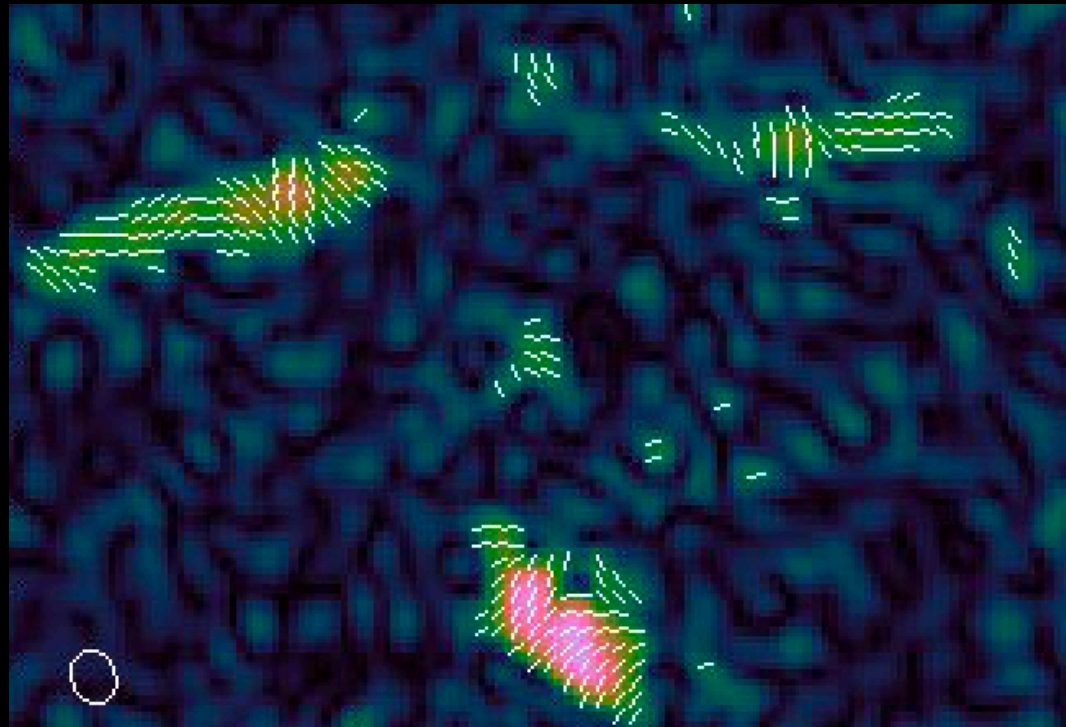
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Thank you!!

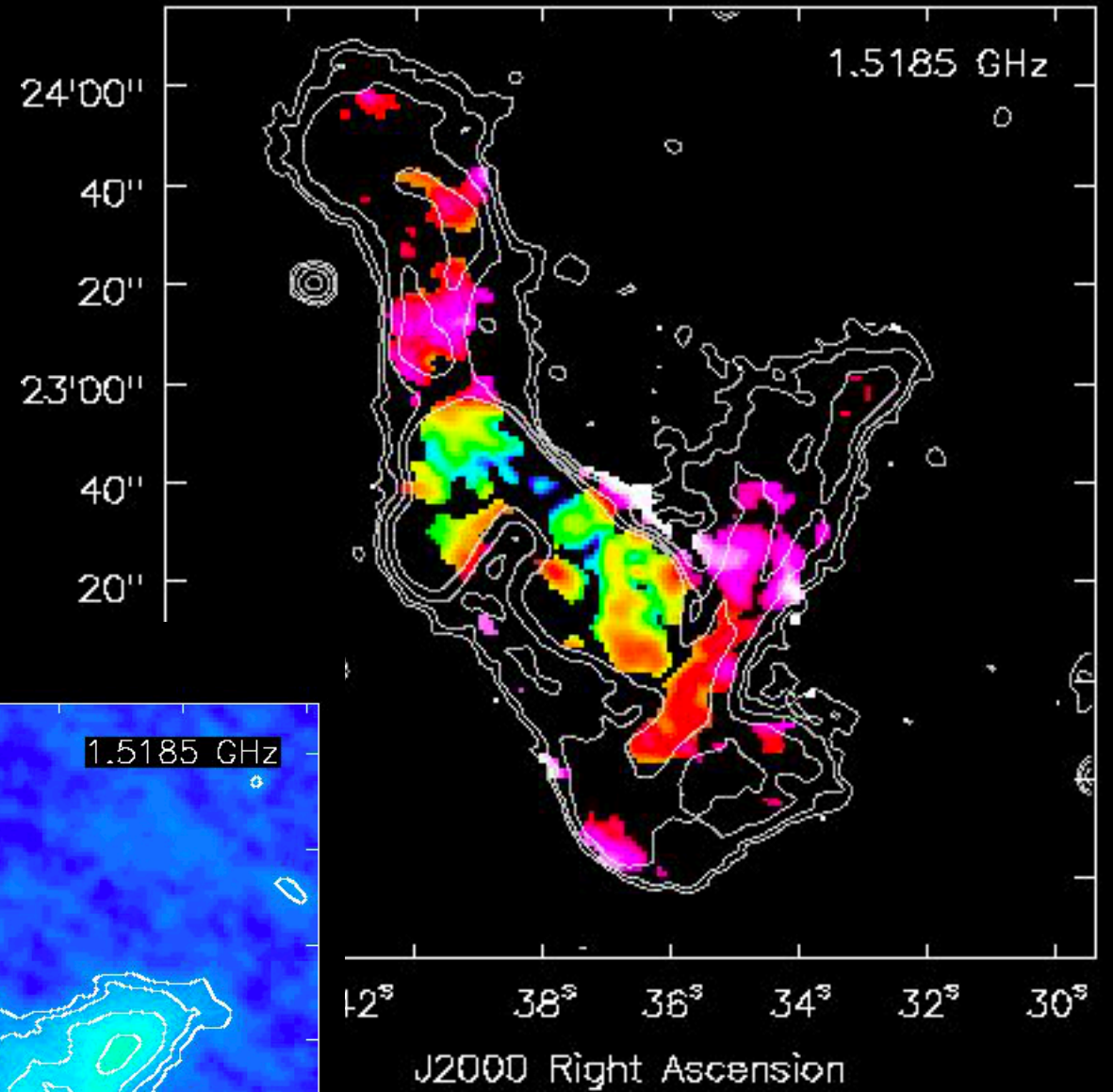




# Polarisation



-fraction.im-raster



na-mfs-i-image.im-raster

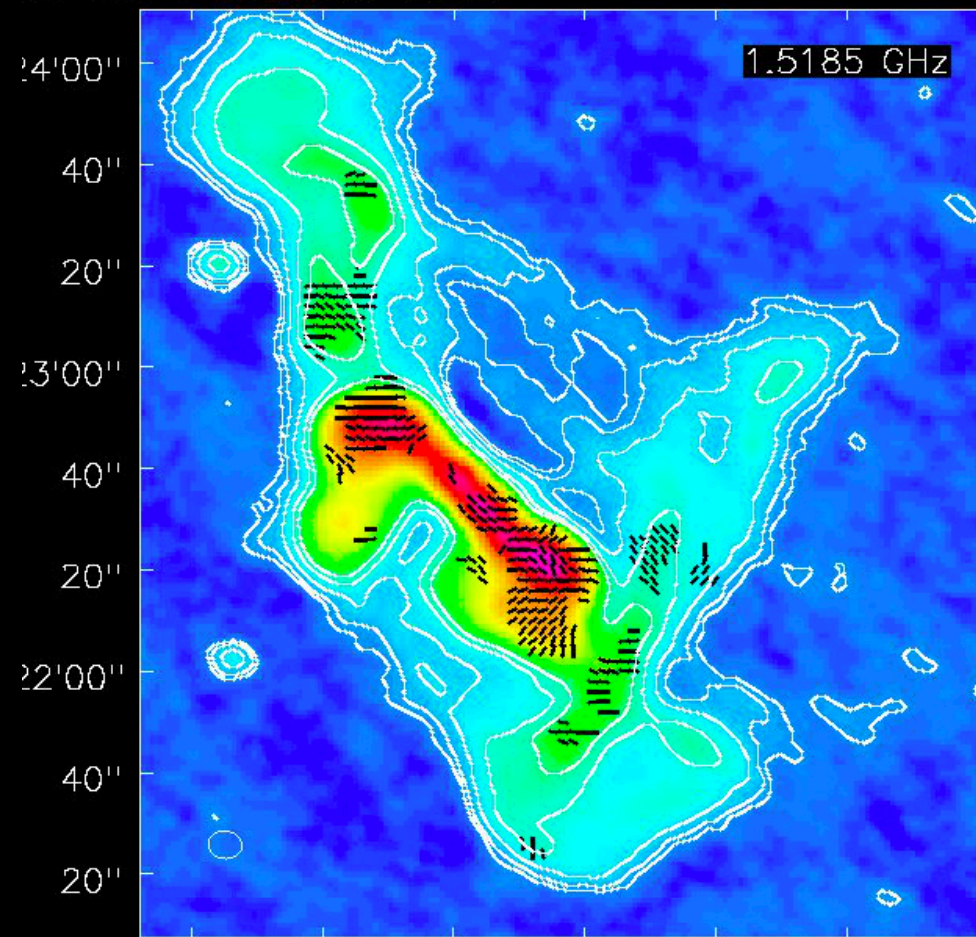


Table 1: Summary of the observations of Nest200047 used in this work.

Telescope	Bandwidth	Central frequency	UVmin	TOS <sup>1</sup>	Integration time	Date
LOFAR <sup>2</sup>	30-78 MHz	53 MHz	12 $\lambda$	8h	1s	17/04/2020
LOFAR <sup>2,3</sup>	120-168 MHz	144 MHz	32 $\lambda$	16h	1s	27/03/2020, 19/08/2020
uGMRT	300-500 MHz	400 MHz	100 $\lambda$	9.7h	5.3s	21/11/2020
uGMRT	550-950 MHz	700 MHz	200 $\lambda$	9.7h	5.3s	19/11/2020
MeerKAT	544-1087 MHz	816 MHz	50 $\lambda$	4.7h	7s	12/02/2022
MeerKAT	856-1711 MHz	1284 MHz	80 $\lambda$	4.4h	7s	25/01/2022
VLA B array	1000-2000 MHz	1518 MHz	700 $\lambda$	4.5h	3s	25/09/2021
VLA C array	1000-2000 MHz	1518 MHz	250 $\lambda$	3.3h	3s	27/06/2021
VLA D array	1000-2000 MHz	1518 MHz	180 $\lambda$	2h	3s	02/04/2021

<sup>1</sup>Time On Source; <sup>2</sup> Observations presented in [Brienza et al. \(2021\)](#); <sup>3</sup>Observations not centered on the target.

Table 2: Summary of the radio images of Nest200047 presented in this work (see Fig. 1, 3 and 1).

Central frequency	Beam [arcsec $\times$ arcsec]	Weighting	UV-taper [arcsec]	RMS noise [ $\mu$ Jy/beam]
53 MHz	9.2 $\times$ 14.6	Briggs -0.8	-	1500
53 MHz	14.5 $\times$ 24.2	Briggs -0.5	10	1500
144 MHz	4.3 $\times$ 8.6	Briggs -0.5	-	166
144 MHz	10 $\times$ 10	Briggs -0.5	-	230
144 MHz	18.2 $\times$ 20.2	Briggs -0.5	-	260
400 MHz	4.8 $\times$ 5.8	Briggs -0.5	-	30
400 MHz	10.5 $\times$ 11.5	Briggs 0	8	45
400 MHz	22.6 $\times$ 23.8	Briggs 0	20	100
700 MHz	3.1 $\times$ 5.0	Briggs 0	-	9
700 MHz	10 $\times$ 10	Briggs 0	-	27
700 MHz	14.1 $\times$ 24.9 <sup>1</sup>	Briggs 0	25	60
815 MHz	6 $\times$ 13.6	Briggs -0.8	-	25
815 MHz	15 $\times$ 15	Briggs -0.8	-	35
815 MHz	9.2 $\times$ 21.6 <sup>1</sup>	Briggs 0	-	50
1280 MHz	4.1 $\times$ 9.4	Briggs -0.5	-	7
1280 MHz	5.4 $\times$ 12.4 <sup>2</sup>	Briggs 0	-	8
1280 MHz	20.7 $\times$ 23.8	Briggs 0	15	22
1518 MHz	3.4 $\times$ 4.3	Briggs 0	-	8
1518 MHz	12.8 $\times$ 13.5	Briggs 0	12	7
1518 MHz	25.4 $\times$ 25.7	Briggs 0	25	20

<sup>1</sup> Smoothed to 25 arcsec; <sup>2</sup> Smoothed to 15 arcsec.