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The Large European Array for Pulsars

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Outline

- ▶ LEAP project overview
- ▶ LEAP project implementation at SRT
- ▶ LEAP first results

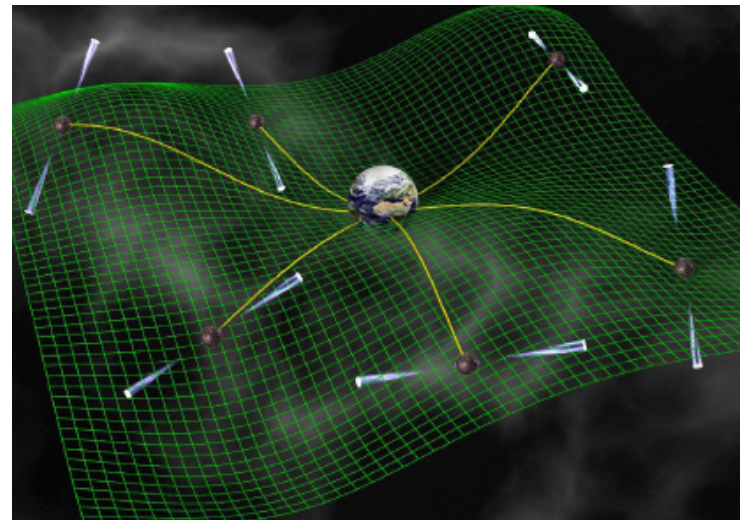


Pulsar Timing Arrays for GW detection

Pulsar Timing Arrays (PTAs) use millisecond pulsars (MSPs) and Earth as test masses.

GWs affect the space-time between Earth and pulsars, introducing offsets in pulsar times-of-arrival (TOAs).

- ▶ PTAs sensitive to nHz GWs from supermassive BH binaries and cosmic strings
- ▶ PTAs monitor timing residuals of MSPs over 10-30 years
- ▶ Detection achieved by studying correlation of residuals between different pulsars



International Pulsar Timing Array (IPTA)



European Pulsar Timing Array (EPTA)

- ▶ 100m Effelsberg Telescope (Germany)
- ▶ 94m-equivalent Nancay Radio Telescope (France)
- ▶ 94m-equivalent WSRT (Netherlands)
- ▶ 76m Lovell Telescope (UK)
- ▶ 64m Sardinia Radio Telescope (Italy)



LEAP project overview

- Goal: coherently add pulsar observations from the five 100m-class European telescopes to increase aperture and TOA accuracy
- Combine telescopes to form a tied array and create a single telescope with the equivalent size of a 200 m dish
- Comparable in aperture to the illuminated Arecibo dish, but able to cover $-30 < \text{dec} < 90$



Phased Array Telescope

In a “tied array telescope”, signals from different telescopes are corrected for differences in time delay, then added in phase

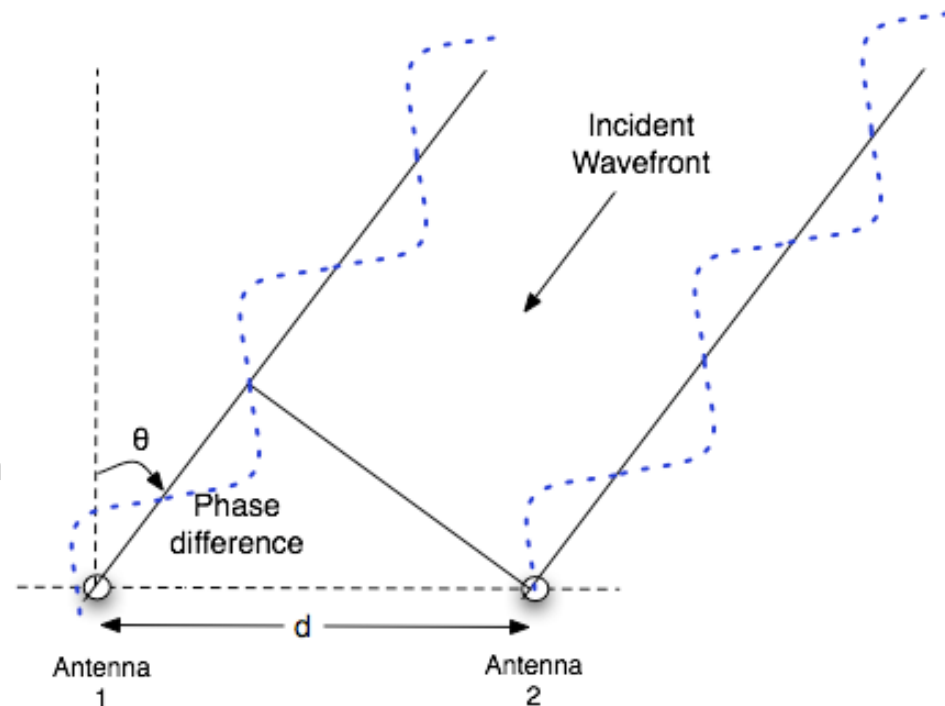
Time delays are due to:

- Differences in geometry
- Observatory clocks
- Instruments (cable length)
- Atmospheric conditions

Total time delay needs to be known to a fraction of a wavelength
(21 cm = 0.7 ns)

Advantages

- Large aperture will improve TOA accuracy
- Ability to time weaker pulsars
- Calibration of instrumental delays between telescopes

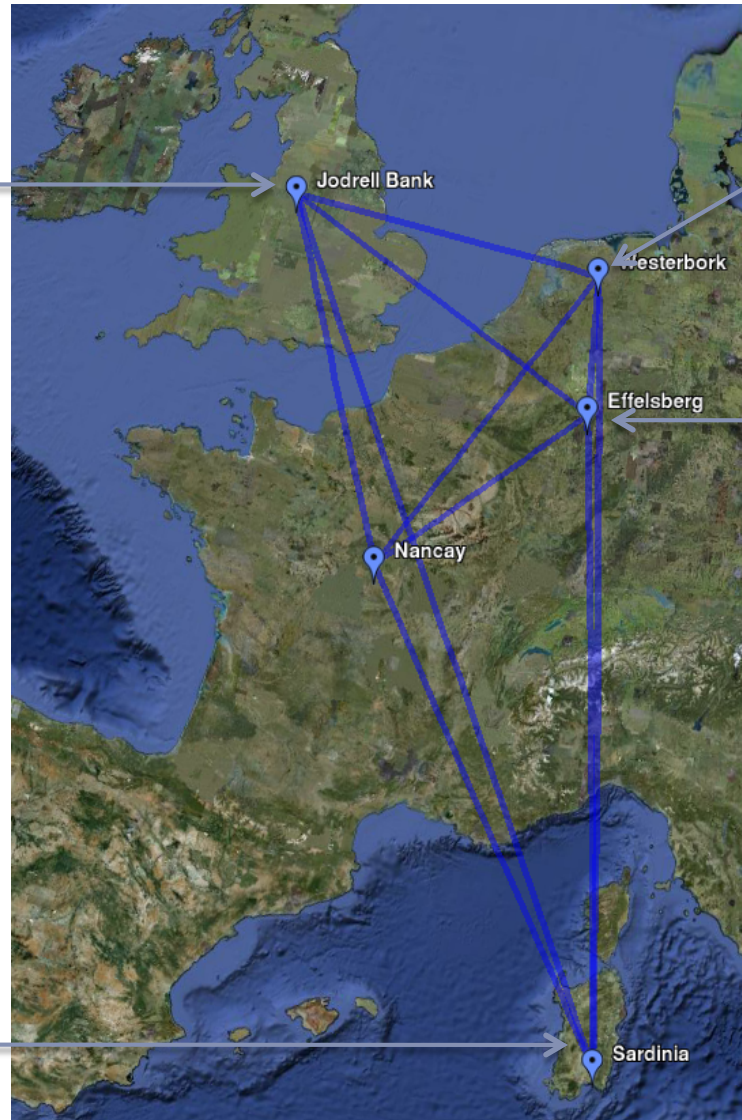


LEAP team

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+ help at observatories
+ SRT Astrophysical
Validation Team

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LEAP observations

- ▶ Monthly 25-hr sessions
- ▶ 20-30 millisecond pulsars
- ▶ Simultaneous with all 5 EPTA telescopes
- ▶ Observe pulsars and phase calibrators
- ▶ $8 \times 16 = 128$ MHz of bandwidth at L-band
- ▶ Baseband data (raw voltages) recorded on disk, corresponding to ~ 40 TB of data at each telescope!
- ▶ Disks are shipped to Jodrell Bank for correlating
- ▶ Precursor to SKA science!



Implementation of LEAP at SRT



- ▶ Using ROACH backend
- ▶ 8-node cluster installed in Feb 2014 for the recording of full LEAP band
(8 x 16 MHz = 128 MHz)



LEAP storage cluster (April 2014)

LEAP storage at SRT (96 TB) installed in April 2014. Able to store the ~40 TB of LEAP data each month

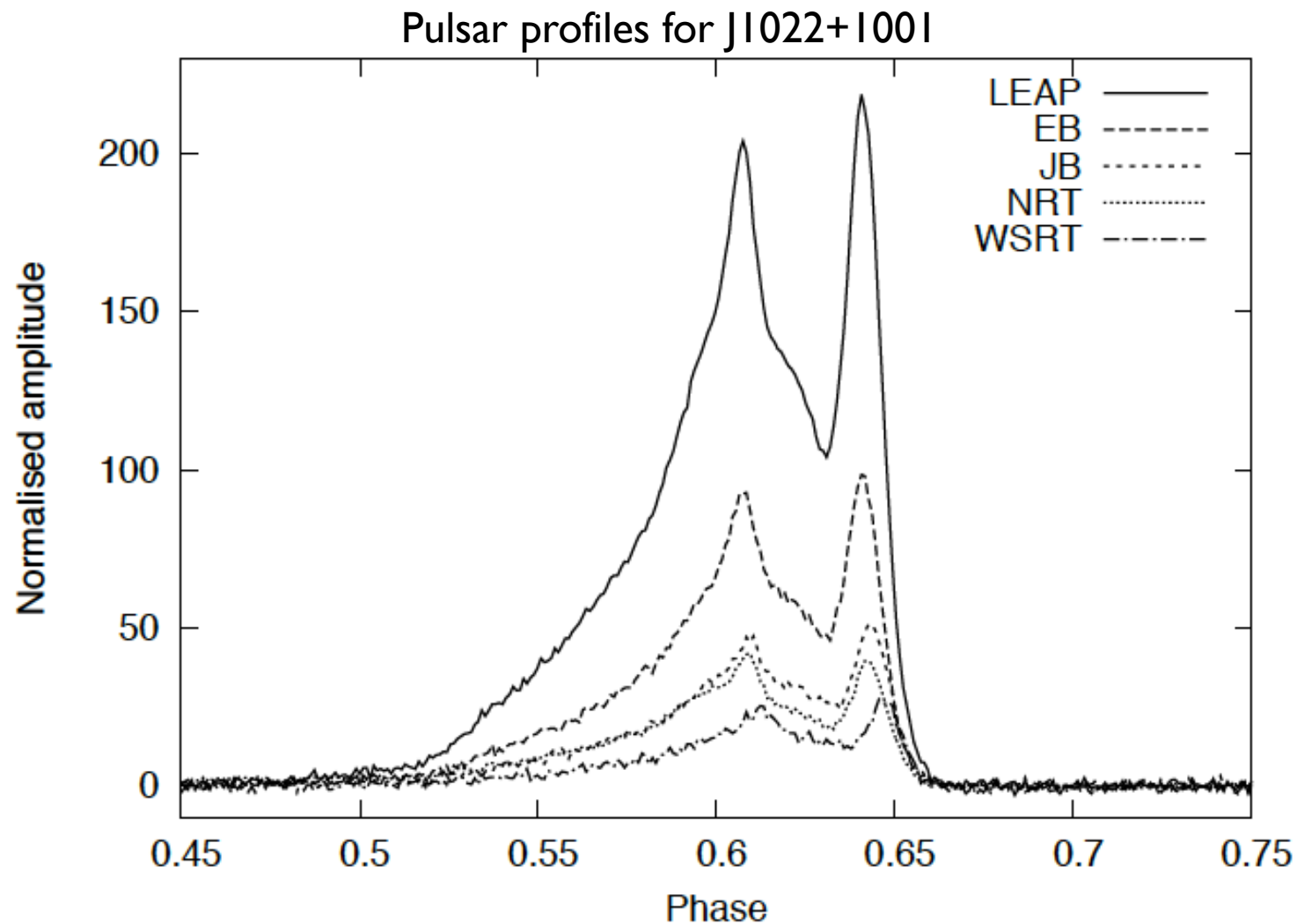


LEAP: progress at SRT

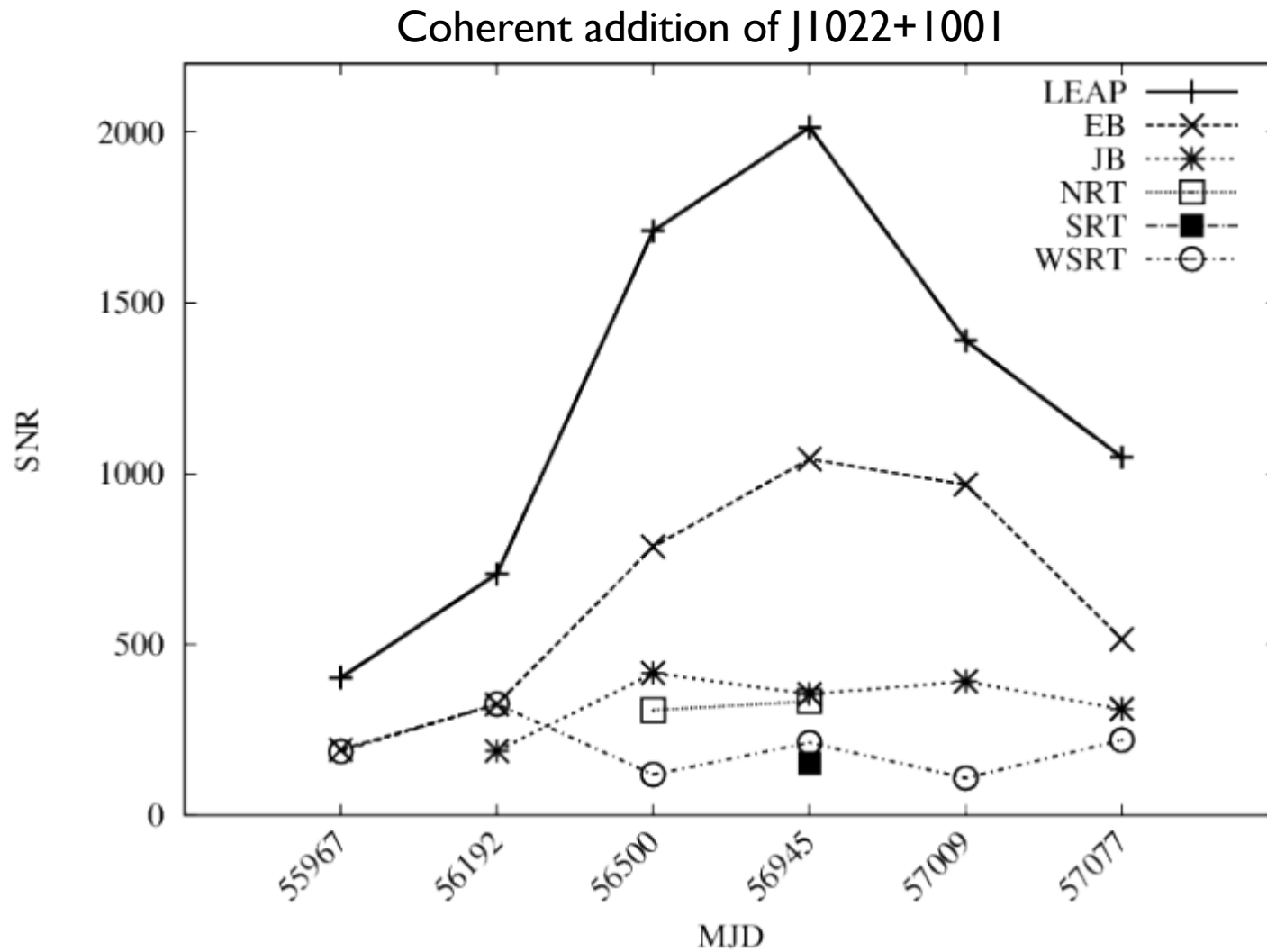
- ▶ ROACH backend installed at site in July 2013. First LEAP observation with one sub-band
- ▶ Participating in full-bandwidth monthly LEAP runs since March 2014 for 20 pulsars
- ▶ Automated data acquisition for LEAP runs
- ▶ Copying data to storage and shipping to Manchester
- ▶ Incorporated SRT in LEAP correlation software
- ▶ Fringes first obtained with WSRT in May 2014
- ▶ Since October 2014: monthly correlating of 5-telescope data at Jodrell Bank
- ▶ Quality of SRT data limited by RFI (military radars, RFI caused by antenna, broadband RFI)



LEAP results: Coherence



LEAP results: Coherence



LEAP updates

- ▶ Data acquisition hardware and software in place at all telescopes (including SRT)
- ▶ All five telescopes are fully participating in monthly LEAP sessions
- ▶ LEAP reduction pipeline up-to-date
- ▶ Data reduction: now on a month-to-month basis
- ▶ Reducing backlog of existing data in parallel

- ▶ Science obtained from the data that have already been reduced
- ▶ Expecting to submit 6 papers this year!



Future of LEAP at SRT?

