

Preliminary images of Leo Triplet

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**Leo Triplet observations are part of
the Survey of Nearby Galaxies: LCO_043 (PI: Rainer Beck)**

Data reduction is done in collaboration with
the MKSP, in particular:

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Andreas Horneffer

Bjorn Adebhar

David Mulcahy

I acknowledge the financial support from the Helena Kluyver
female visitor programme for my visits at ASTRON
in Oct 2013 and 2014 to work on the data reduction.

● Ideal target for low frequency studies

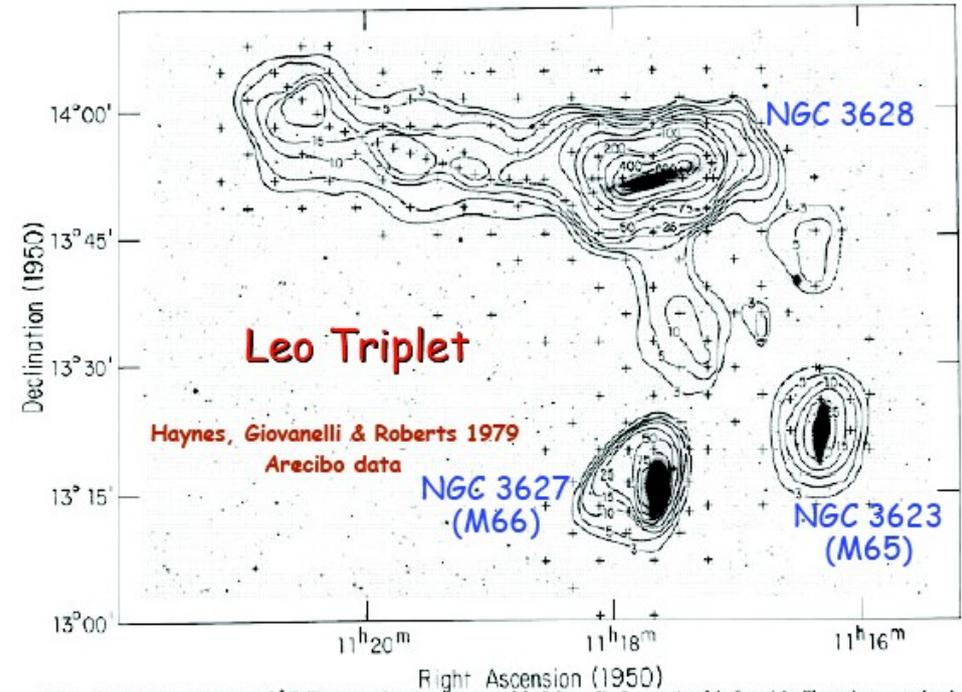


FIG. 1.—Neutral hydrogen contours of $I_{21\text{cm}}$ superposed on an enlargement of the Palomar Sky Survey print of the Leo triplet. The northernmost galaxy is NGC 3628; the southernmost is NGC 3627; the westernmost is NGC 3623. Crosses mark the sampling points of the Arecibo observations. The long appendage extending eastward from NGC 3628 is referred to as the plume; the extension in the region between the three galaxies is the bridge.
HAYNES et al. (see page 84)

It is nearby (~ 10 Mpc): it allows studies of low surface brightness regions.

NGC3627 a barred spiral

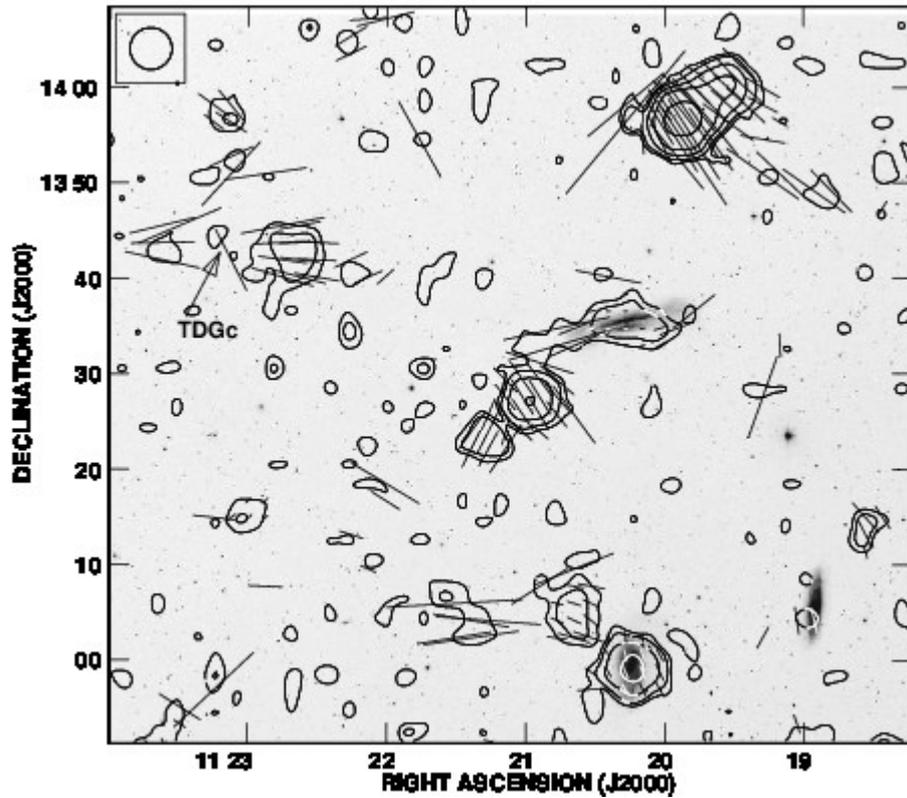
NGC3628 an edge-on

NGC3623 highly inclined spiral

Member galaxies observed at different frequencies: possible interesting comparison with low freq emission

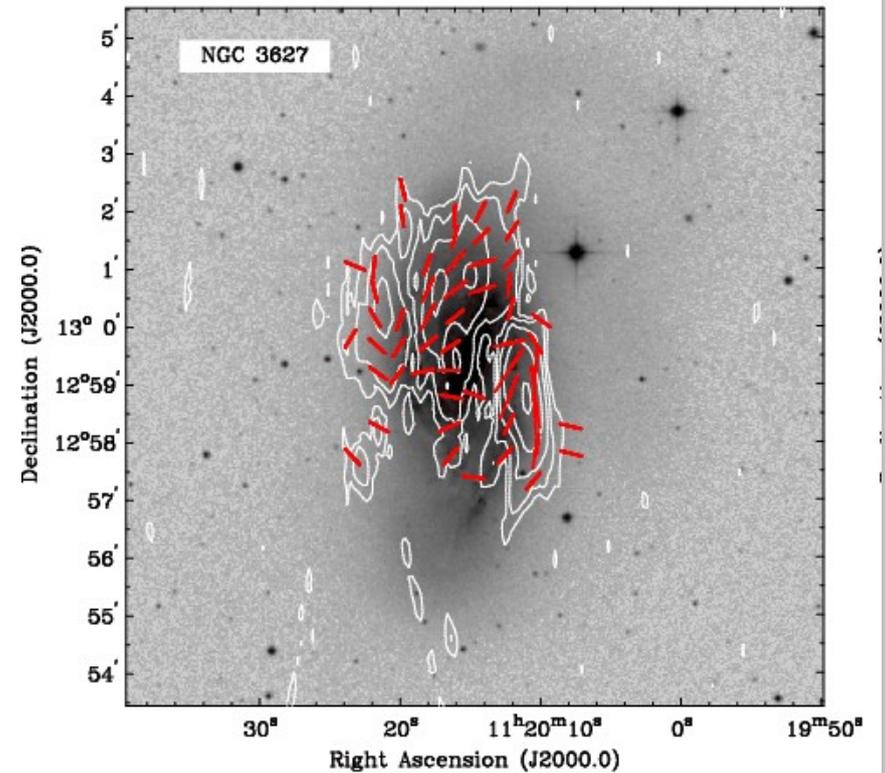
Interesting HI tails detected (Haynes et al 1979, ALFALFA observations Stierwalt et al. 2006)

Leo Triplet at 2.64 GHz



polarized intensity contour

NGC3627 magnetic field

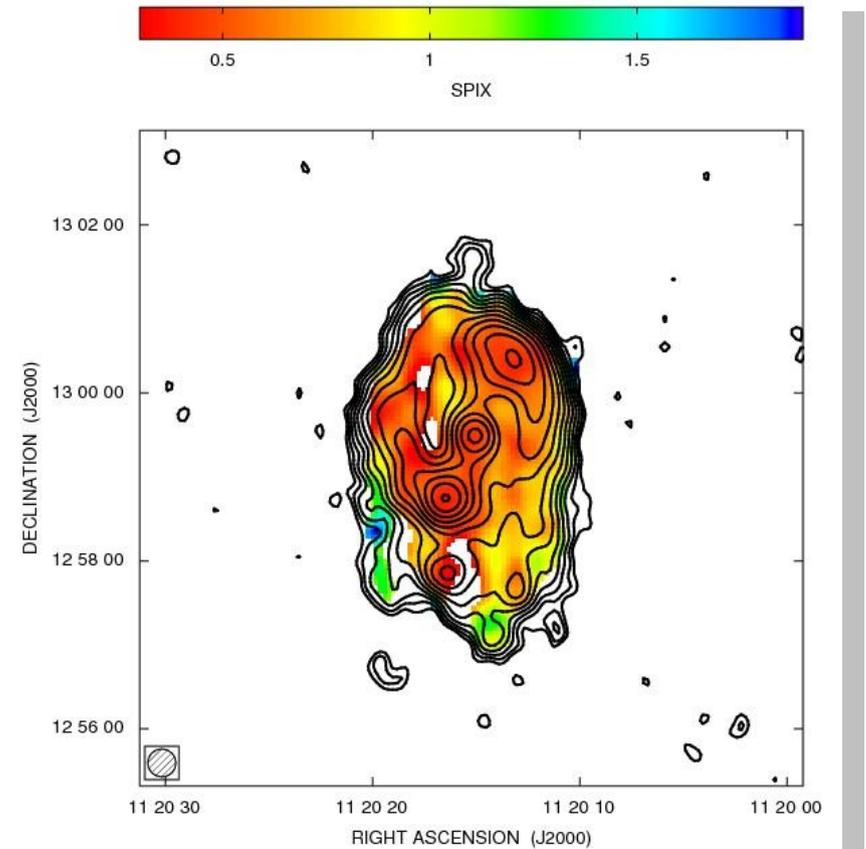
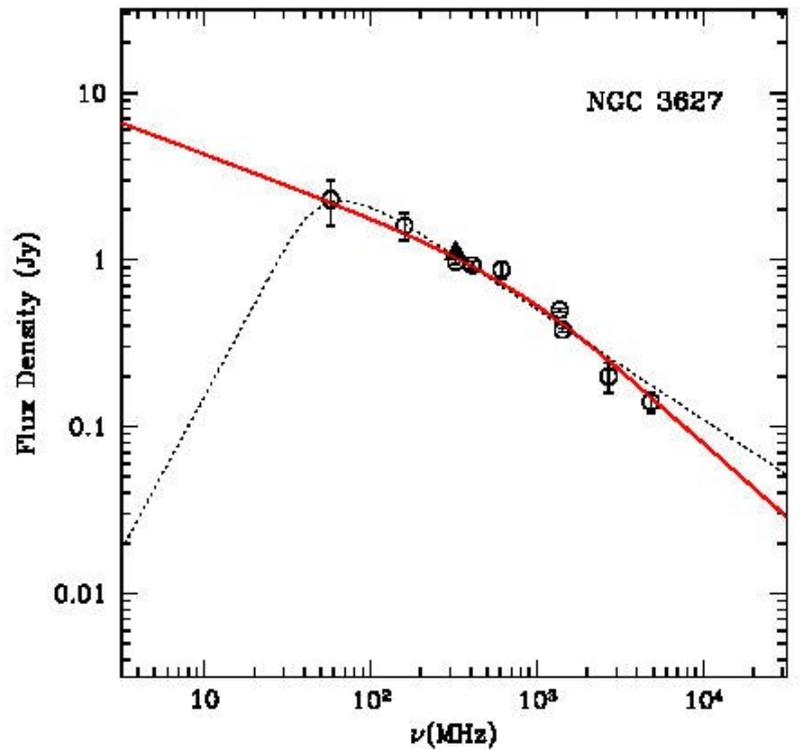


Contours: polarized intensity
Red vectors: magnetic field orientation

Nikiel-Wroczyński et al, 2013

Heald et al, 2009

NGC3627 spectral index and SED



Paladino et al, 2009

Low freq SED of the different members of the group and comparison of their spectral indices

LOFAR observations

2013-03-19 22:03:00

2013-03-20 06:32:00

17 scan on source 12 min per observation
Total time on source = 6h 48m

Target observations separated by 3C286 observations

HBA observations:

323 SB (8 chans of 24.41 kHz = 195.312 kHz)

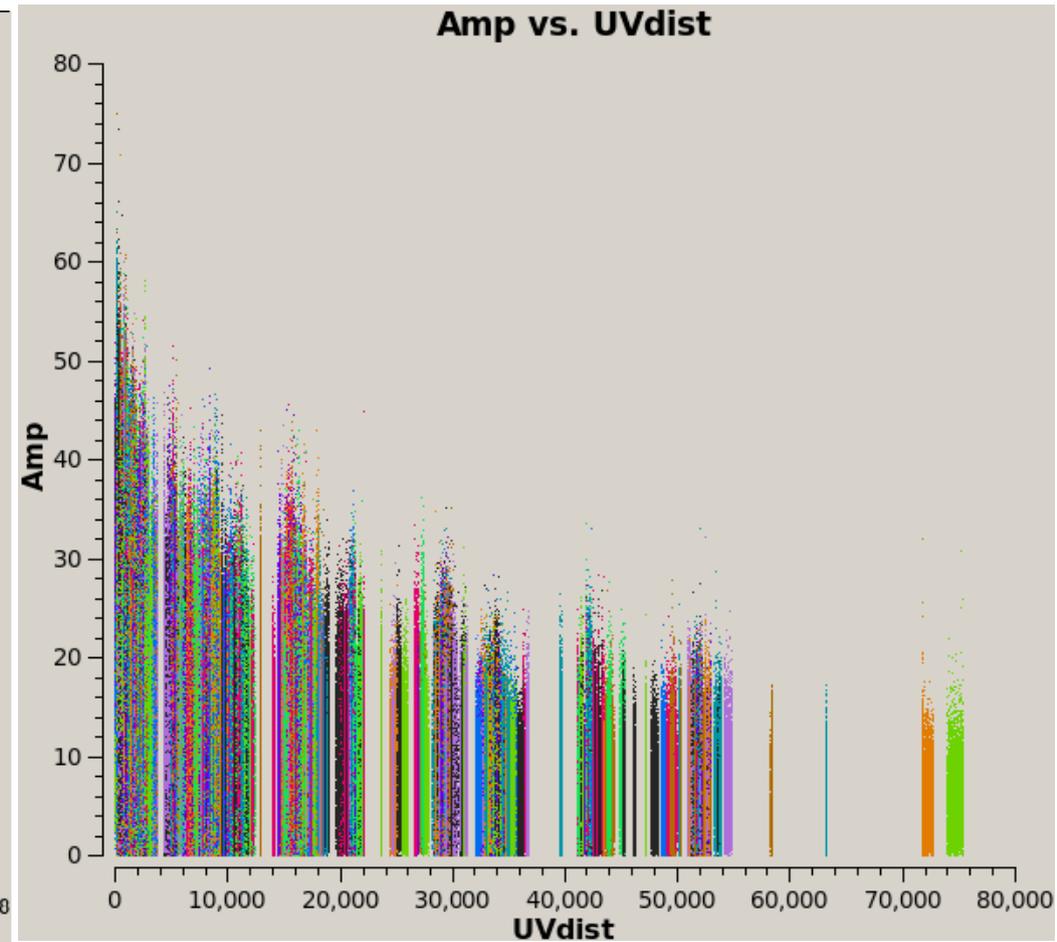
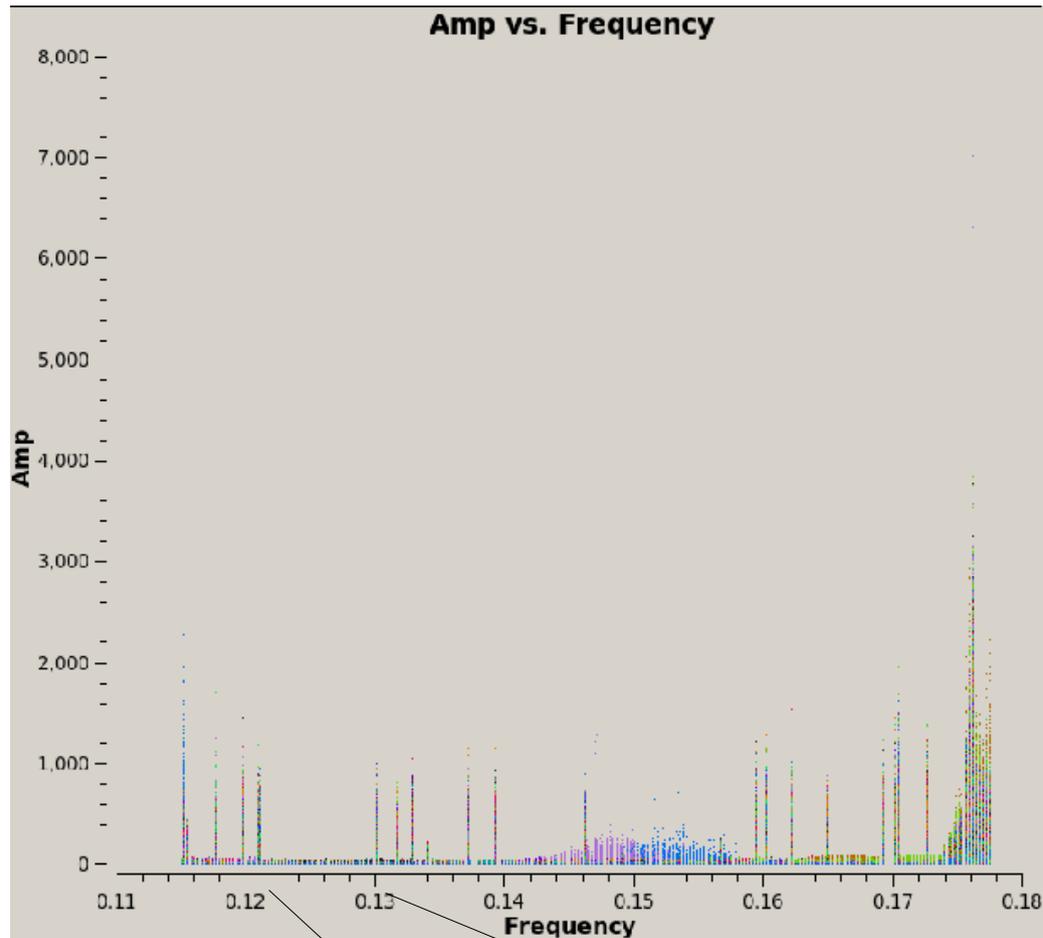
total frequency range covered 63 MHz

Preprocessing:

Flag, demix (Cas A & Cig A), compress to 8 chans

Transfer solutions from calibrator

After some Flagging



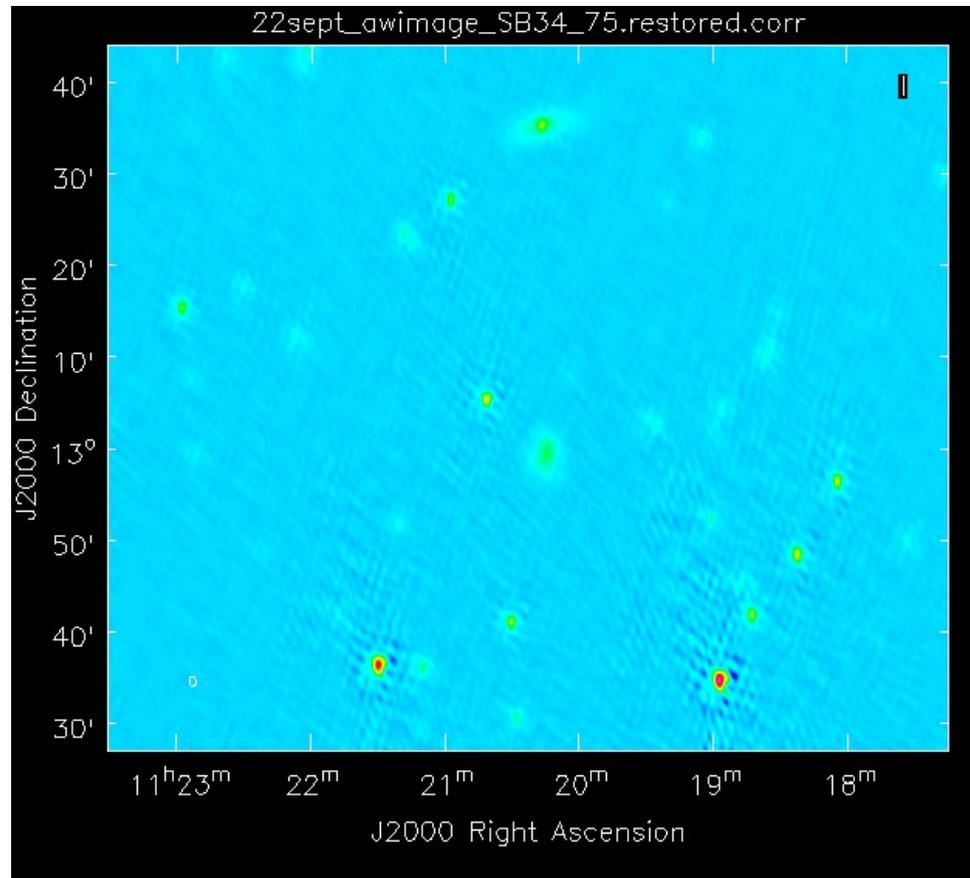
Frequency range: 121.678 – 129.686 MHz
Find a calibration strategy there and then apply it to all SBs

Amp vs UVdist for the combined 40 SBs (from 34 to 75)

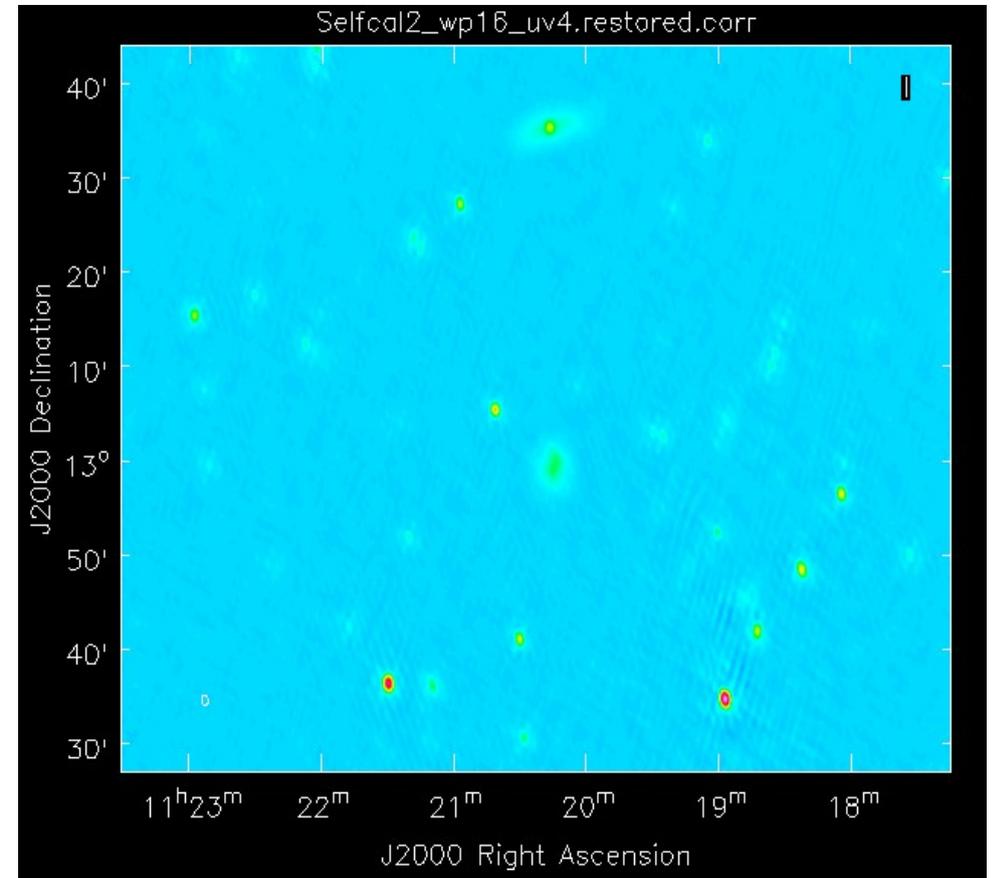
Self-calibration cycles

- ➔ **Image with awimager**
 - wprojectplanes = 16
 - uvrange= 0-4 K lambda
- ➔ **Model extracted with PyBDSM**
- ➔ **Calibrate each timerange**
- ➔ **Concatenate calibrated data**
- ➔ **Image**

Self-calibration results



First image: no selfcal



After 2 selfcal cycles

Self-calibration results

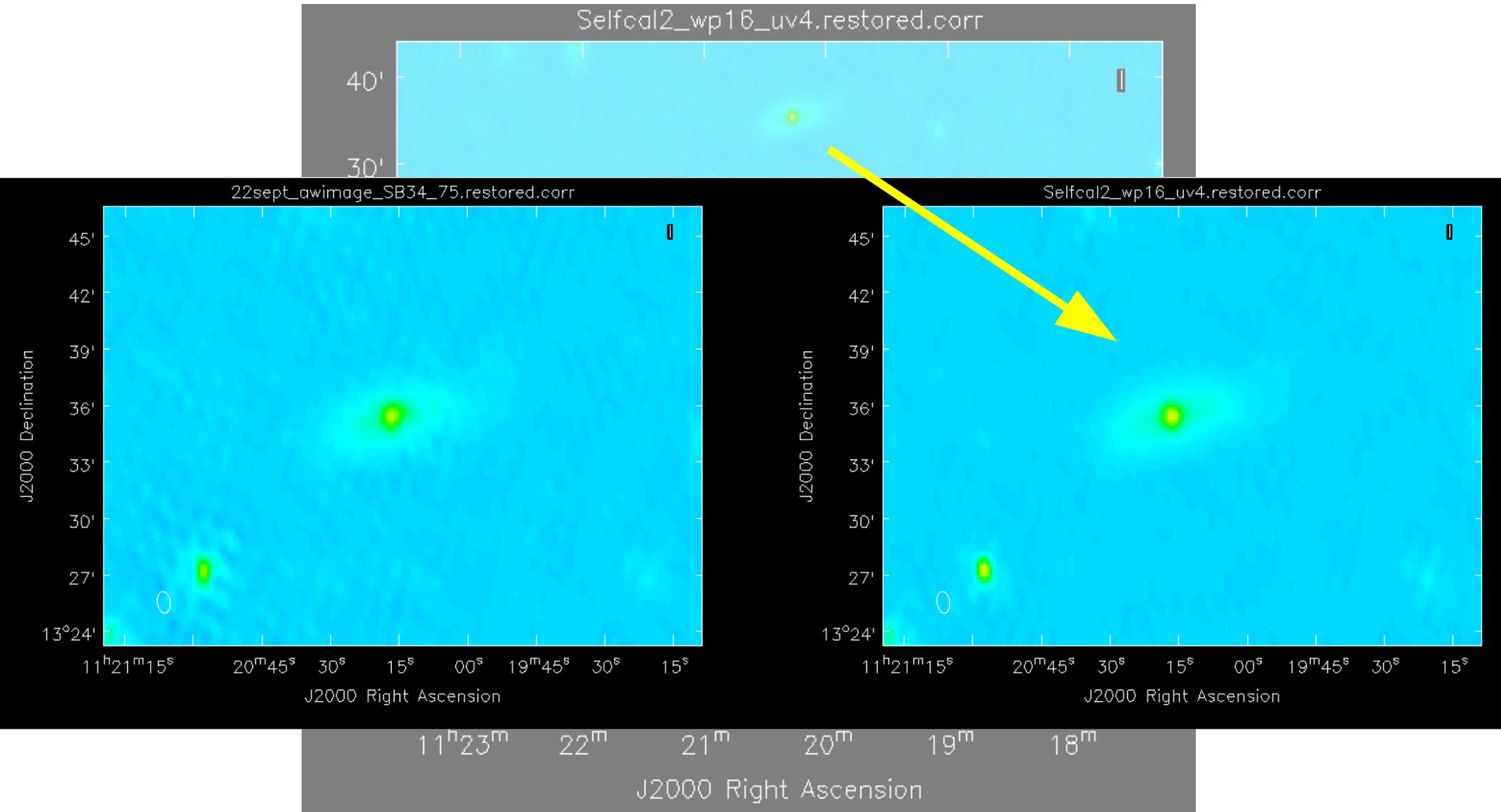


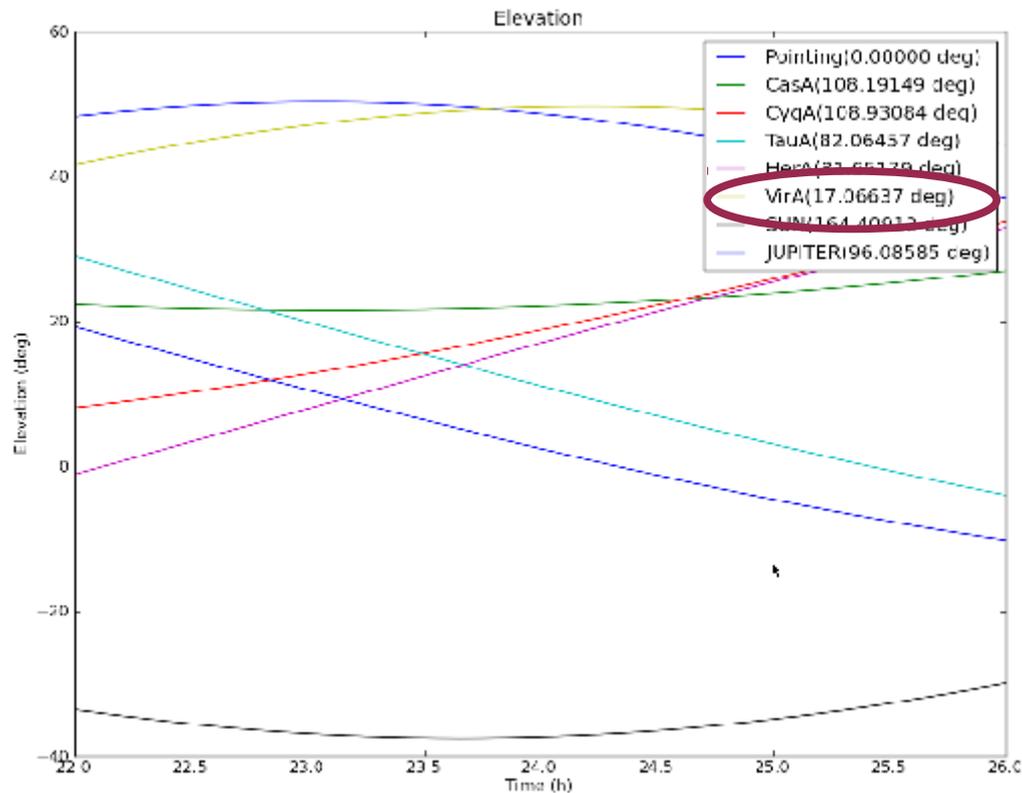
Image after 2 selfcal cycles : slightly improved

Issues found

Further selfcal cycles did'nt improve the image...

Emanuela recognized in the background pattern the presence of residual contribution from an A-team source

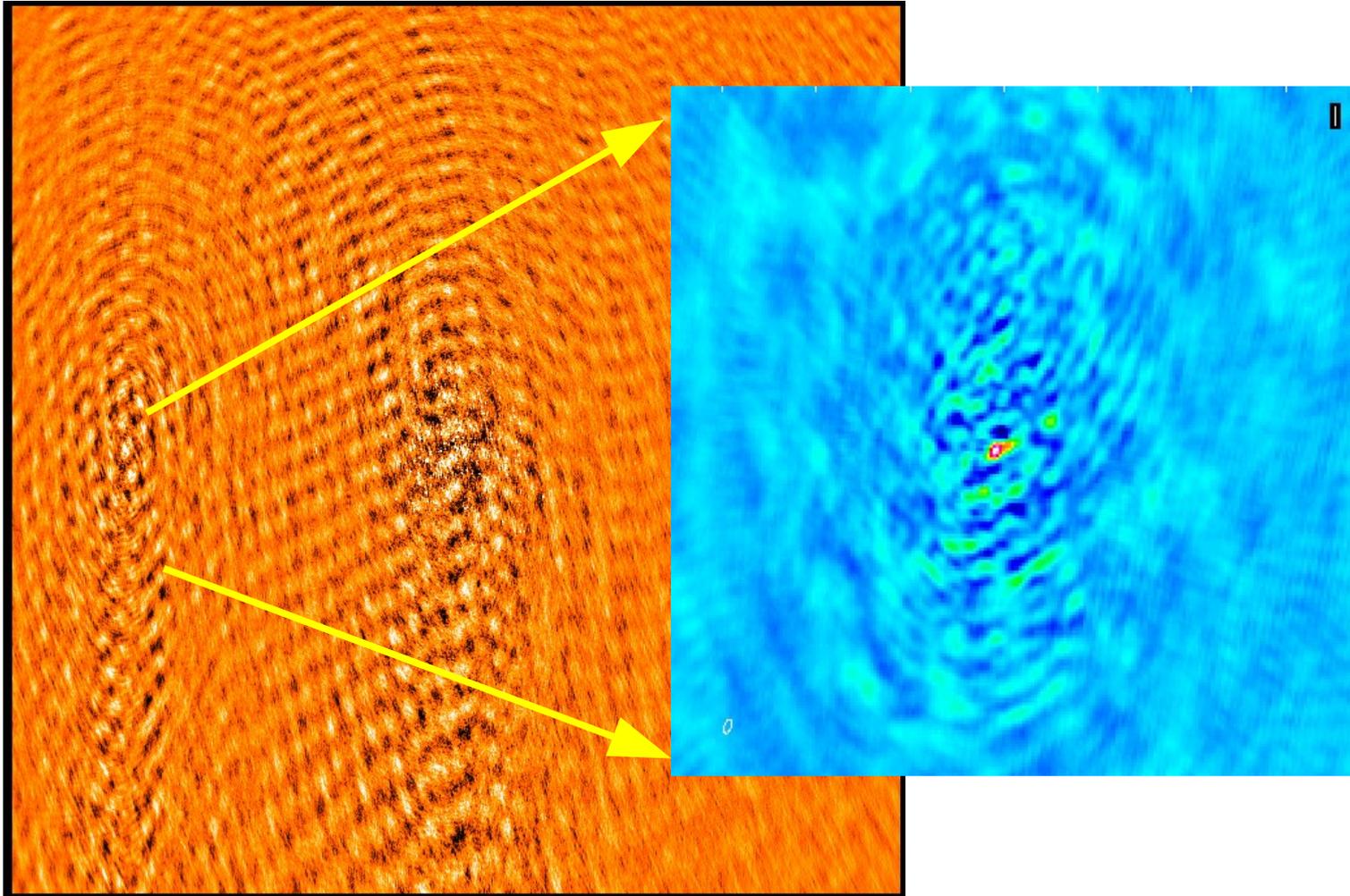
We demixed only for CasA and CygA, VirA was the closest source but the simulated effect on the data appeared to be negligible



VirA ~ 18 deg

Issues found

Wide field dirty image clearly showing something



RA: 12:32:05
DEC: +12:22:27

Vir A

An image with phasecenter ~ 18 deg from the center
allow the identification of the disturbing source: **Vir A indeed**

Encouraging solution

directional dependent calibration and subtraction of Vir A

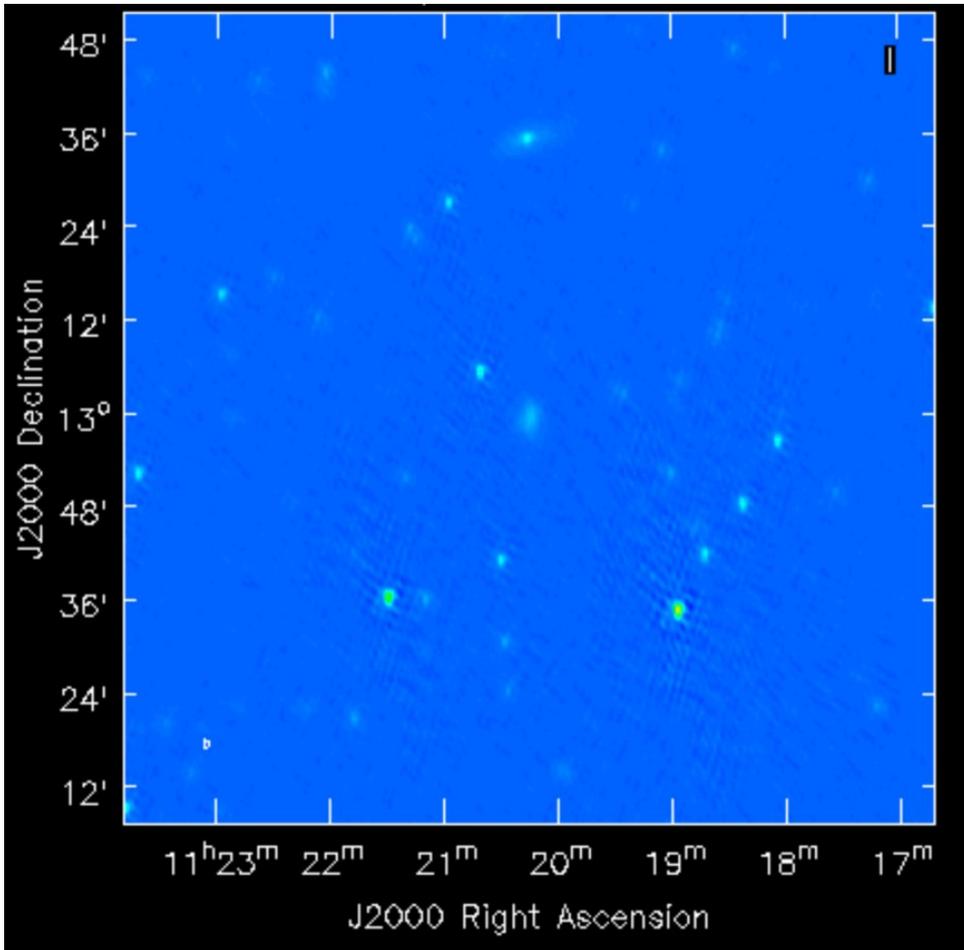


Image after
2 selfcal cycles

rms ~ 10 mJy

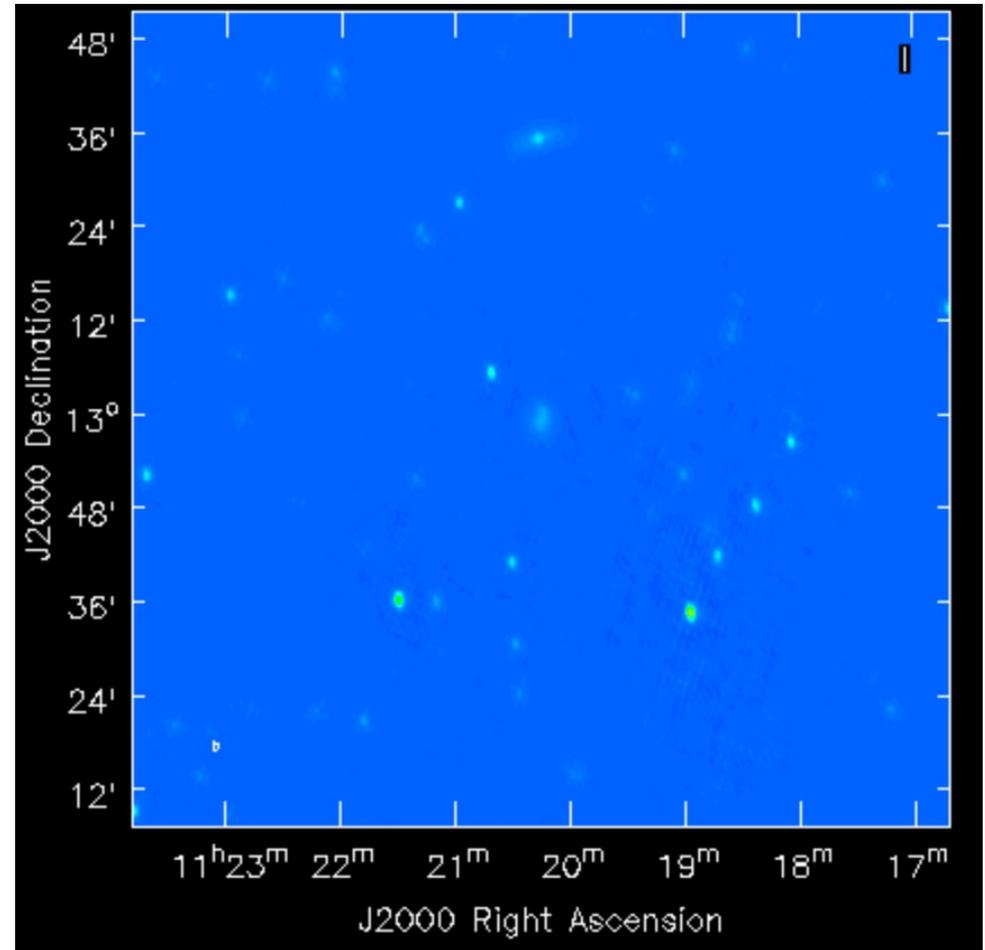
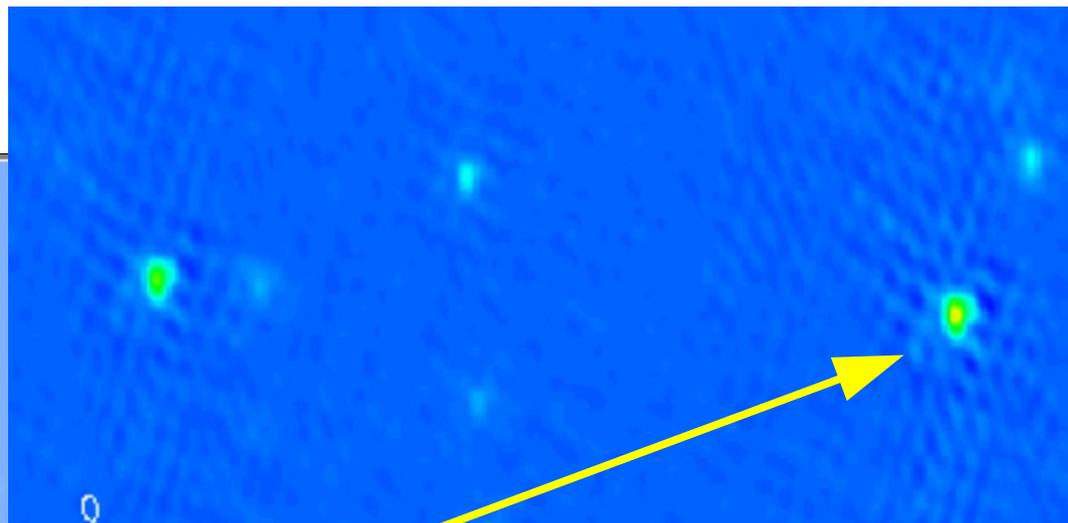
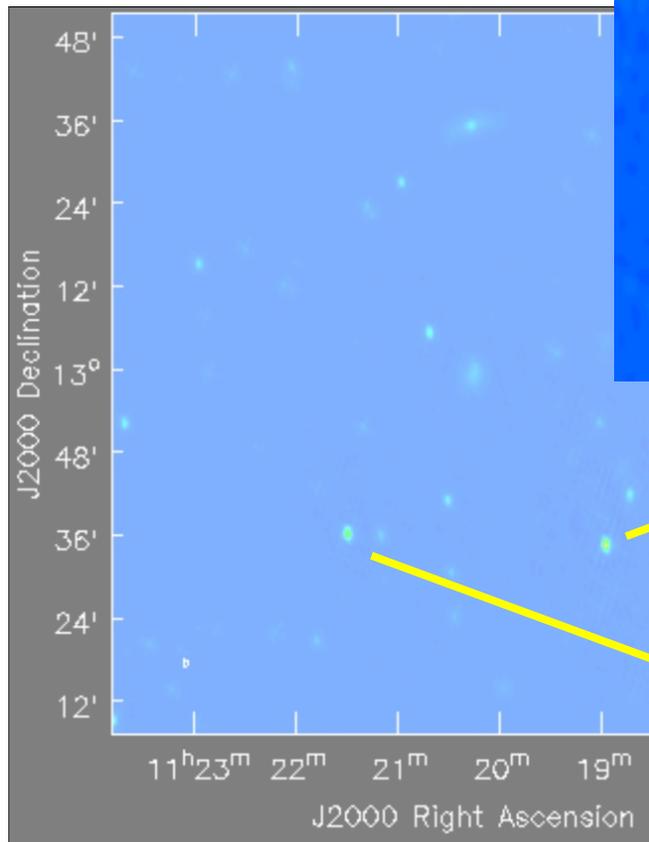
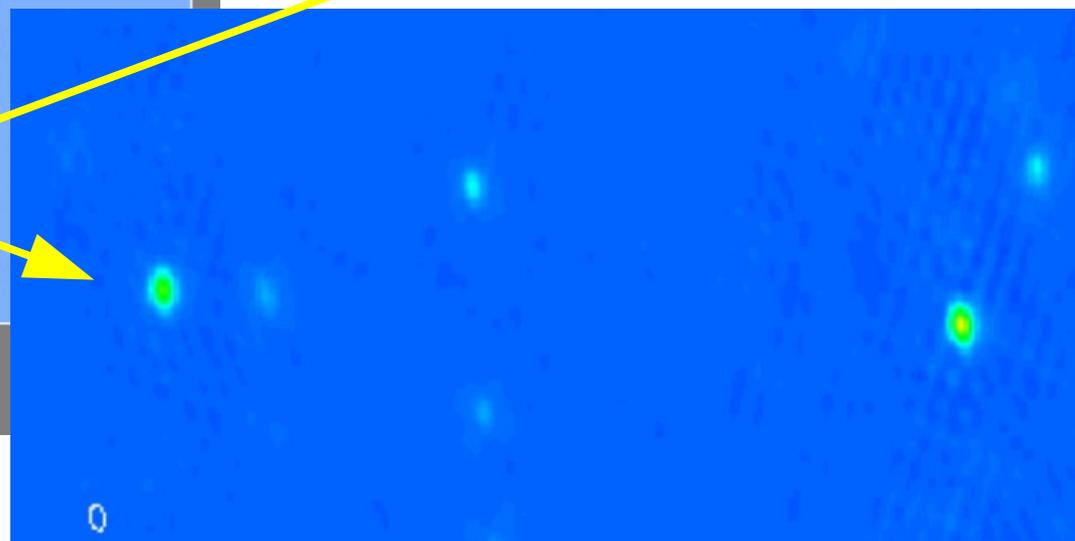


Image after DDE
calibration towards Virgo A

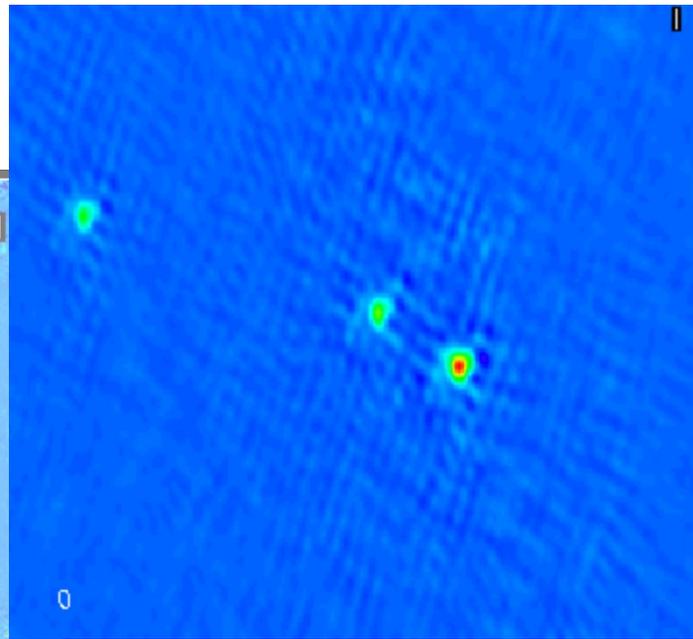
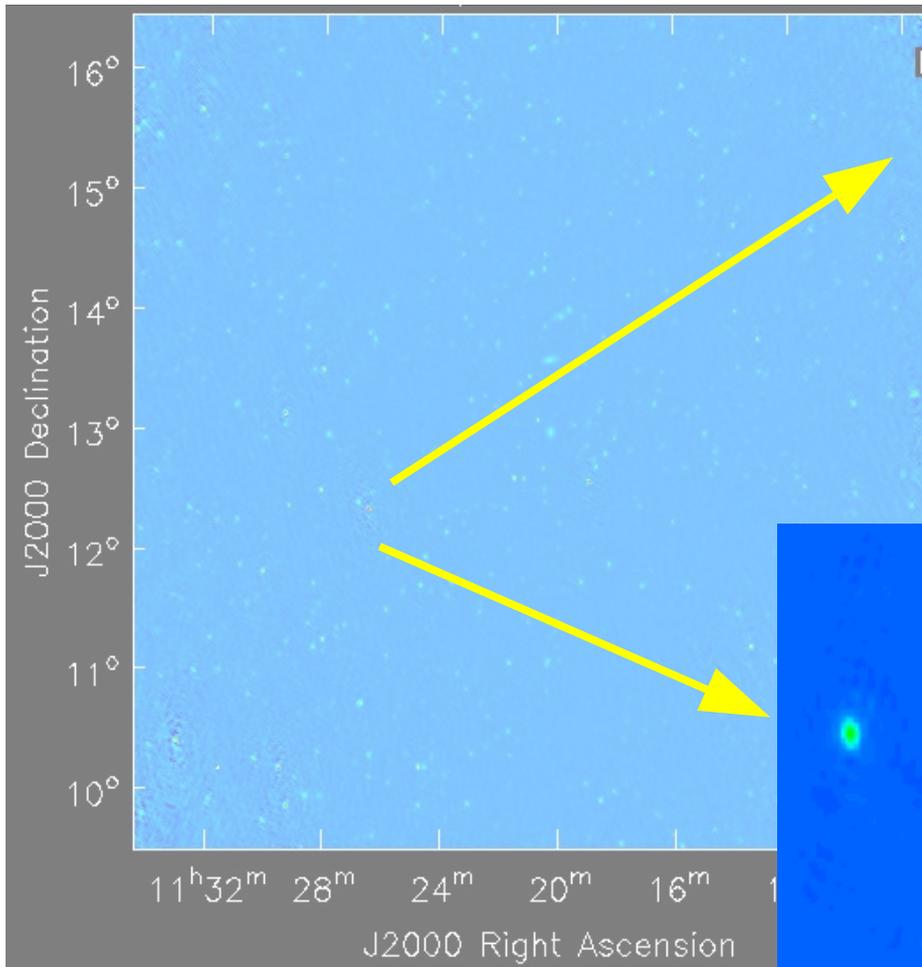
rms ~ 5 mJy



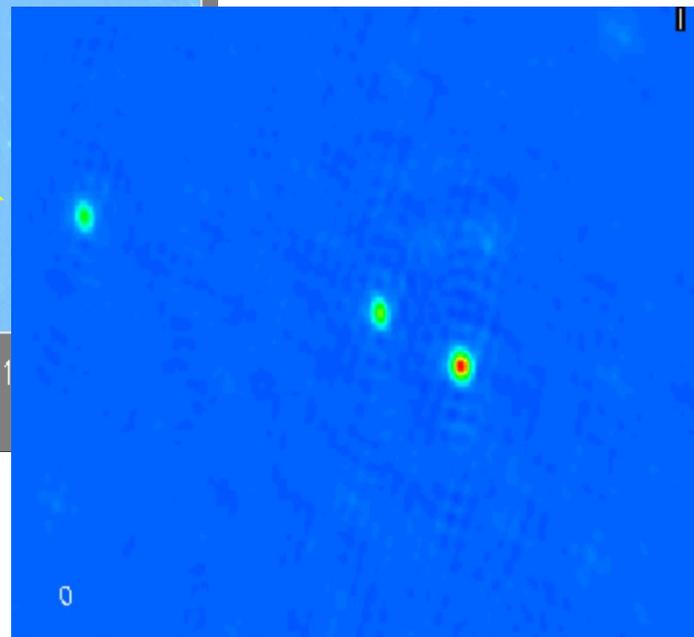
**Image after
2 selfcal cycles**



**Image after DDE
Calibration towards
Virgo A**

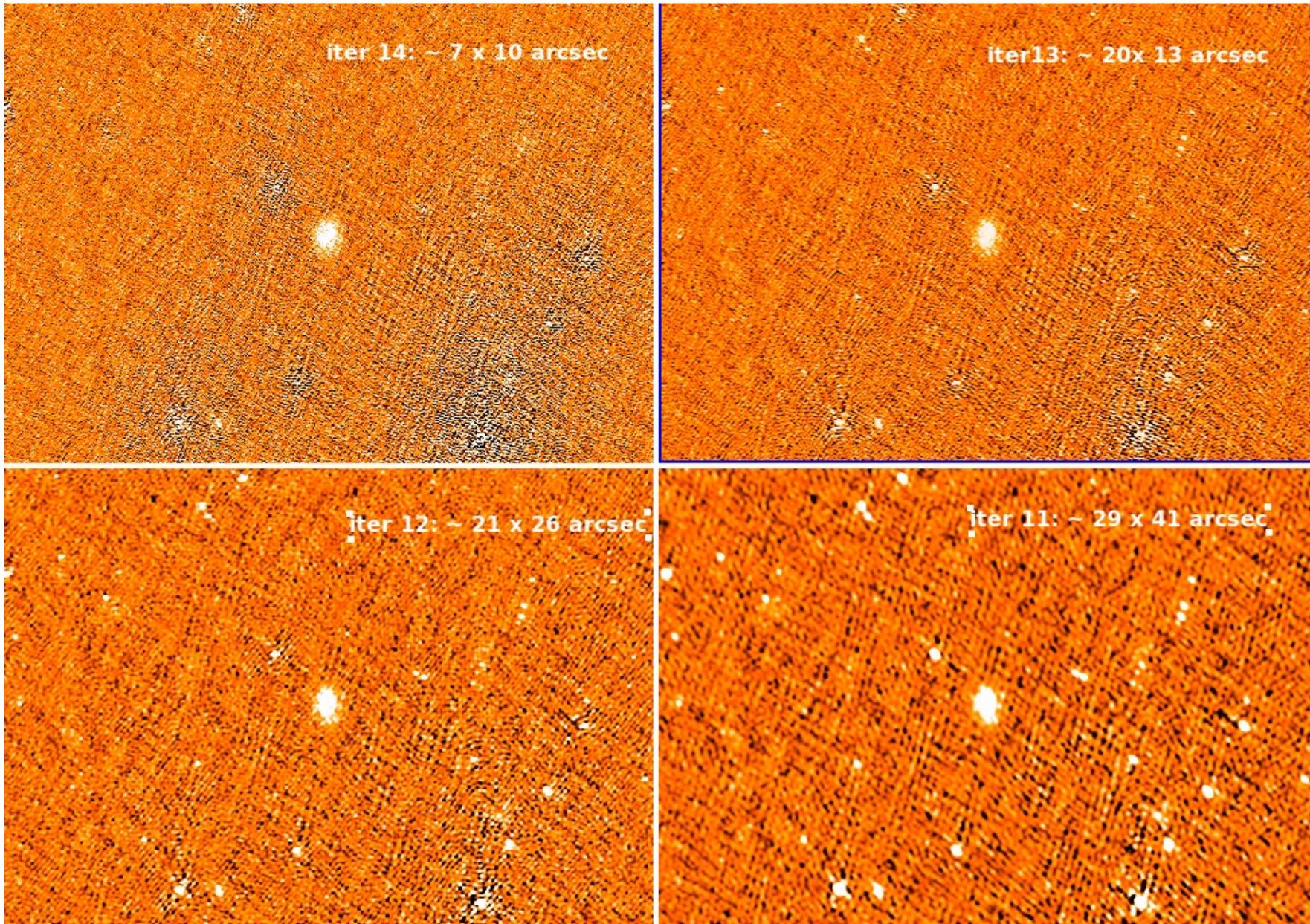


**Image after
2 selfcal cycles**



**Image after DDE
Calibration towards
Virgo A**

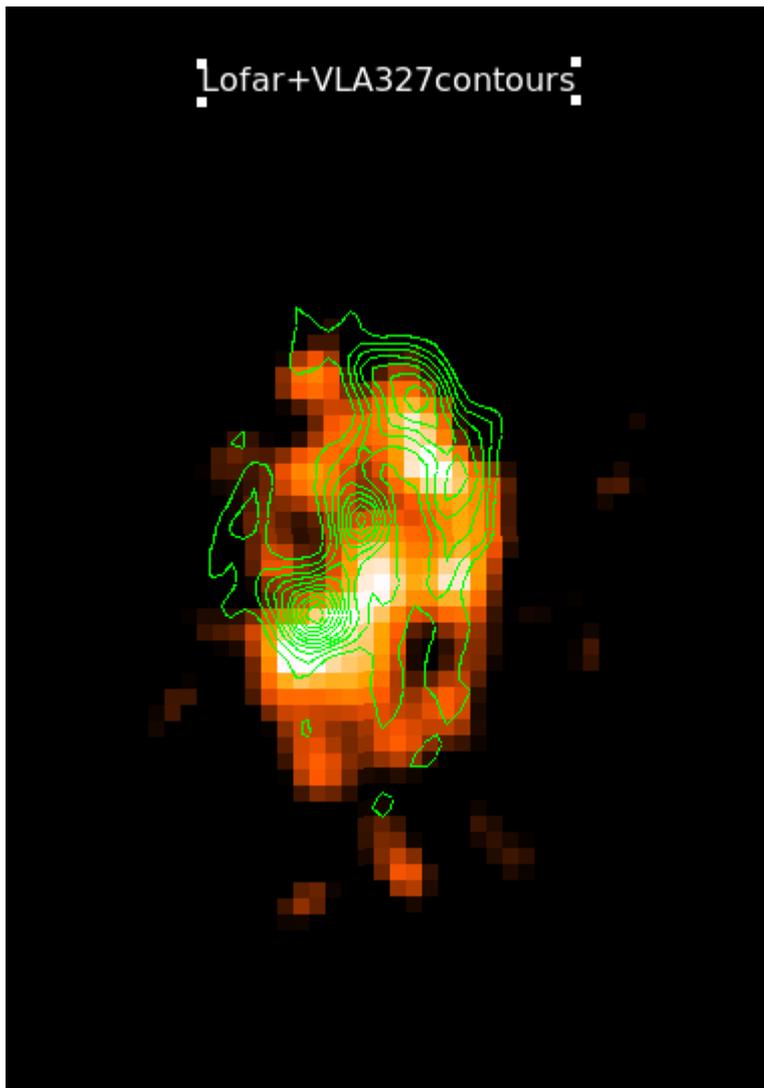
**Nicolas's Selfcal pipeline
on the first 10 SBs of this "VirA free" dataset: 15 cycles in total**



To Do:

Improve the long baseline calibration

Include DDE calibration of the bright sources in the field.



**Obtain a good image at 20 arcsec resolution
to compare the data with
our previous VLA observations
at 327 MHz**

**← Very rough comparison
Position shift to be investigated!**

Thank you!