

# LOFAR observations of 3C 31

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Image: VLA 360 MHz + Chandra X-ray + DSS

# Some technical details

## HBA

### Observations and initial calibration

- 10 hr, 8hr on-source, interleaved 10 min scans
- 324 subbands, 18x18 sets
- No demixing
- RSMPP pipeline (A. Stewart, Oxford)
- Solves gains on primary (3C48)
- Gain transfer
- Phase cal on set with VLSS skymodel

### Self-cal and imaging

- Create mask with PYBDSM
- Image FOV with awimager (18 subbands)
- Determine SKYMODEL with PYBDSM
- 60pixel sliding window
- Self-calibration in phase with BBS
- Imaging with CASA MS-CLEAN
- Robust=0 or 0.5
- Pixel size 5 arcsec
- MS-scales of 0,3,6,10,20,40

## LBA

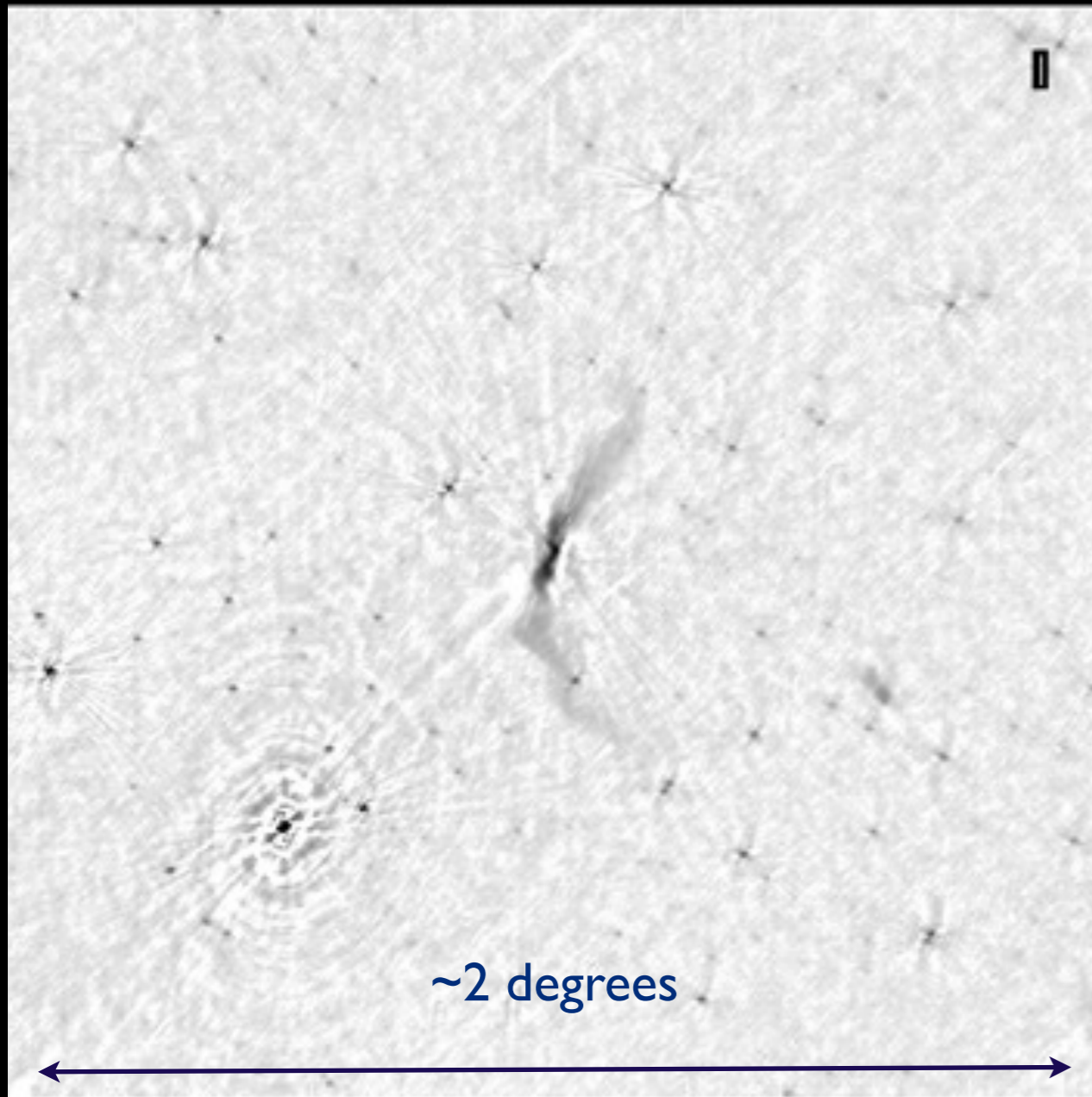
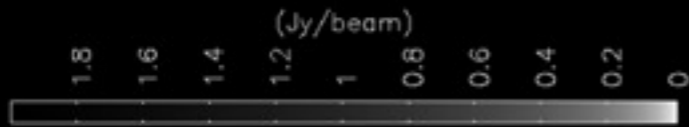
### Observations and initial calibration

- 10 hr, 8hr on-source, simultaneous on 3C48
- 245 subbands, 12 subbands combined
- Demixing of Cyg A and Cas A
- ASTRON pipeline for amplitude gains
- RSMPP pipeline for phase-calib on VLSS

### Self-cal and imaging

- Use HBA mask
- Image FOV with awimager (12 subbands)
- Determine SKYMODEL with PYBDSM
- 60pixel sliding window
- Self-calibration in phase with BBS
- Imaging with CASA MS-CLEAN
- Robust=0
- Pixel size 5 arcsec
- MS-scales of 0,3,6,10,20,40

# LBA – 55 MHz

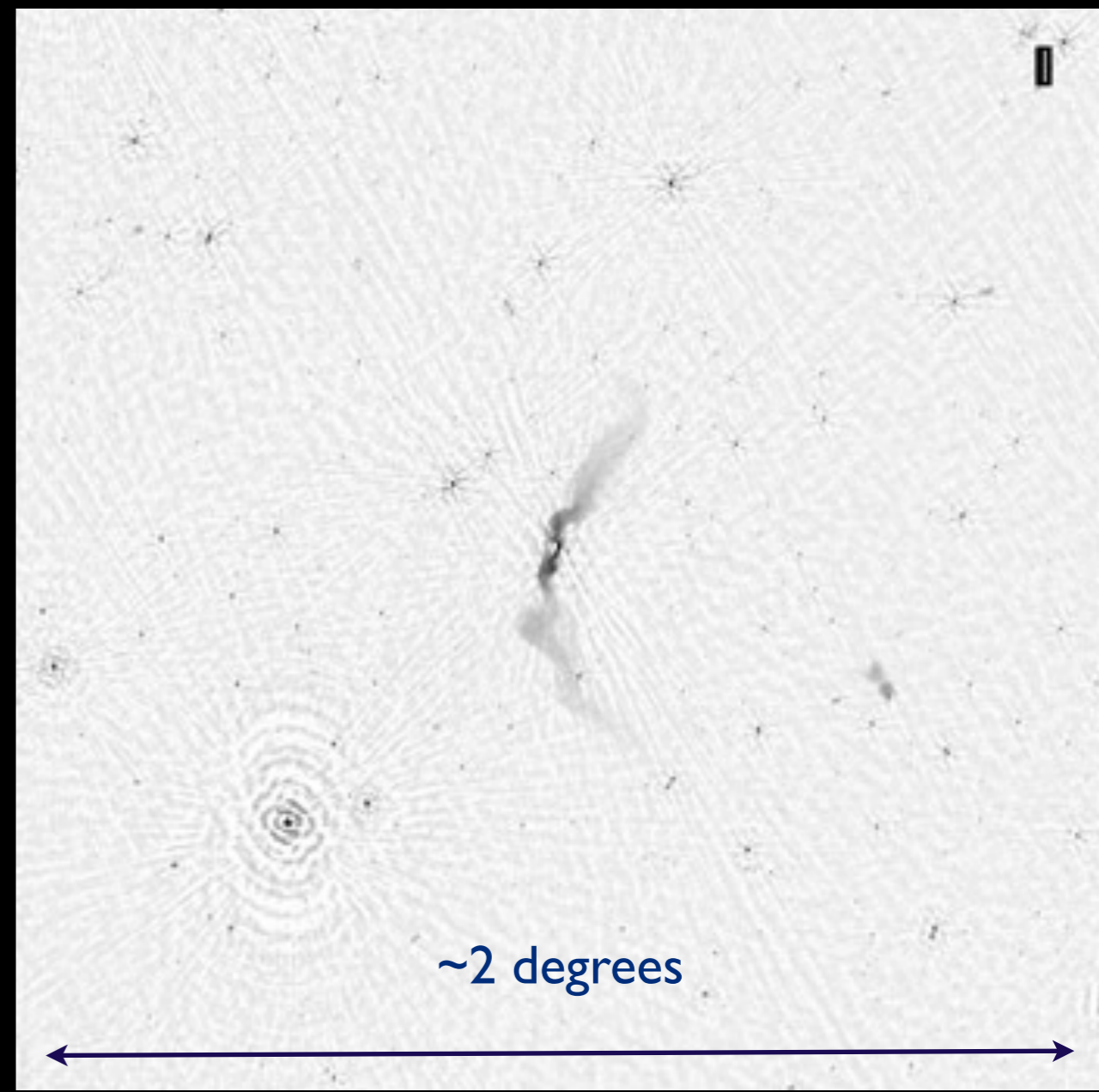
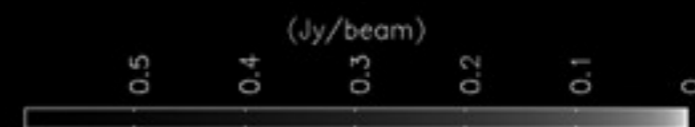


~2 degrees

Some details:

- CLEANed with nterms=2
- rms noise = 5mJy/beam
- Resolution = 38x23 arcs

# HBA – 144 MHz

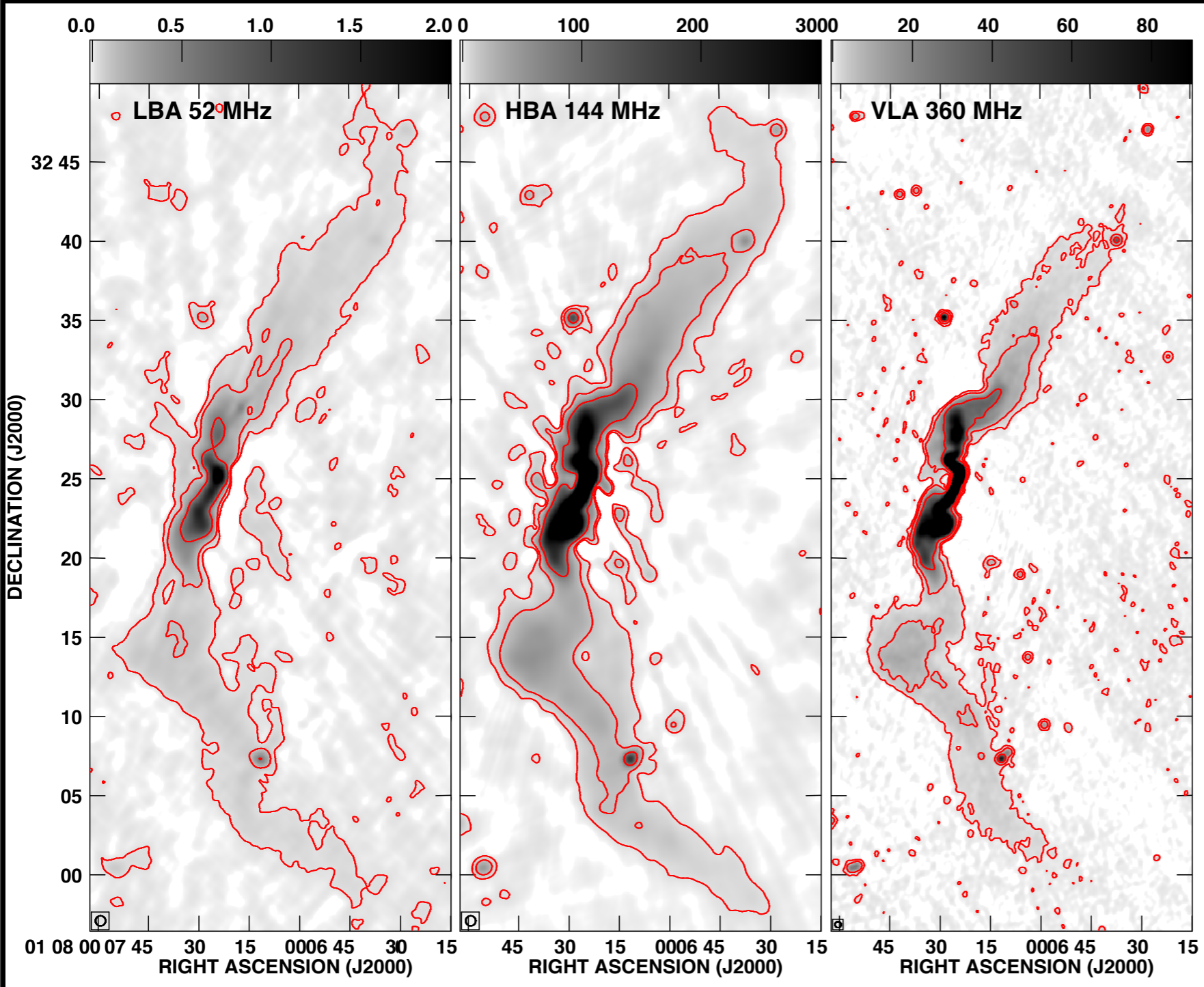


~2 degrees

Some details:

- CLEANed with nterms=1
- rms noise = 0.5–0.7 mJy/beam
- Resolution = 16x12 arcs

# New LOFAR and VLA observations



rms = 5 mJy/beam  
res = 55''

rms = 1 mJy/beam  
res = 37''

rms = 0.2 mJy/beam  
res = 23''

## —LOFAR LBA—

Observations ID	L96535
Array configuration	LBA.OUTER
Integration time	1 s
Observation date	2013 Feb. 03
Total on-source time	8 h
Correlations	XX, XY, YX, YY
Frequency setup	30–87 MHz full coverage
Bandwidth	58 MHz
Bandwidth per sub-band	195.3125 kHz
Channels per sub-band	128

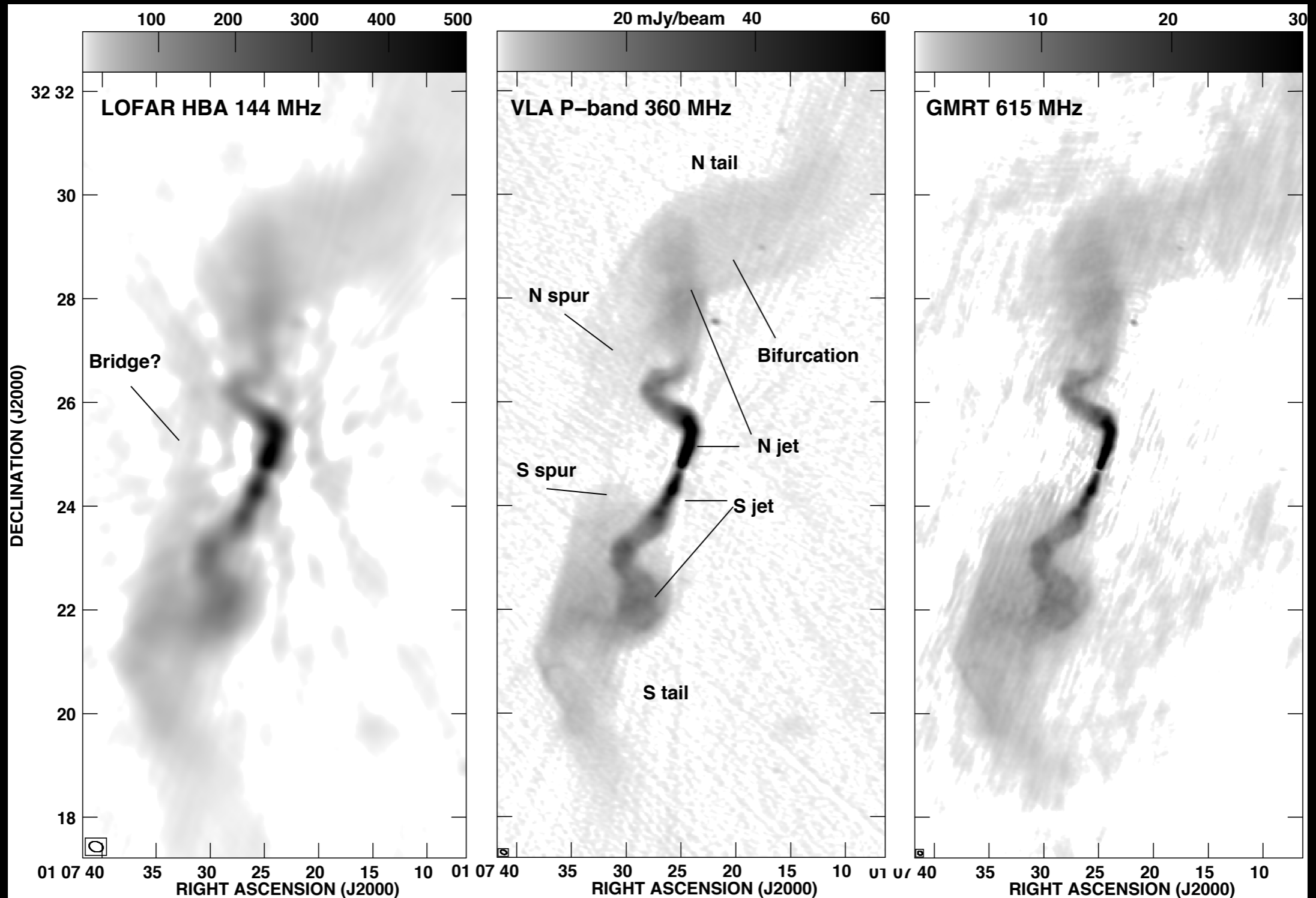
## —LOFAR HBA—

Observations ID	L86562–L86647
Array configuration	HBA.OUTER
Integration time	1 s
Observation date	2013 Feb. 17
Total on-source time	8 h
Correlations	XX, XY, YX, YY
Frequency setup	115–178 MHz full coverage
Bandwidth	95 MHz
Bandwidth per sub-band	195.3125 kHz
Channels per sub-band	128

## —VLA P-band—

Observations ID	13B-129
Array configuration	A-array / B-array
Integration time	1 s
Observation date	2014 Apr. 07 / 2013 Dec. 14
Total on-source time	4 h (each)
Correlations	XX, XY, YX, YY
Frequency setup	224–480 MHz full coverage
Bandwidth	256 MHz
Bandwidth per sub-band	16000 kHz
Channels per sub-band	128

# Inner bright jet region

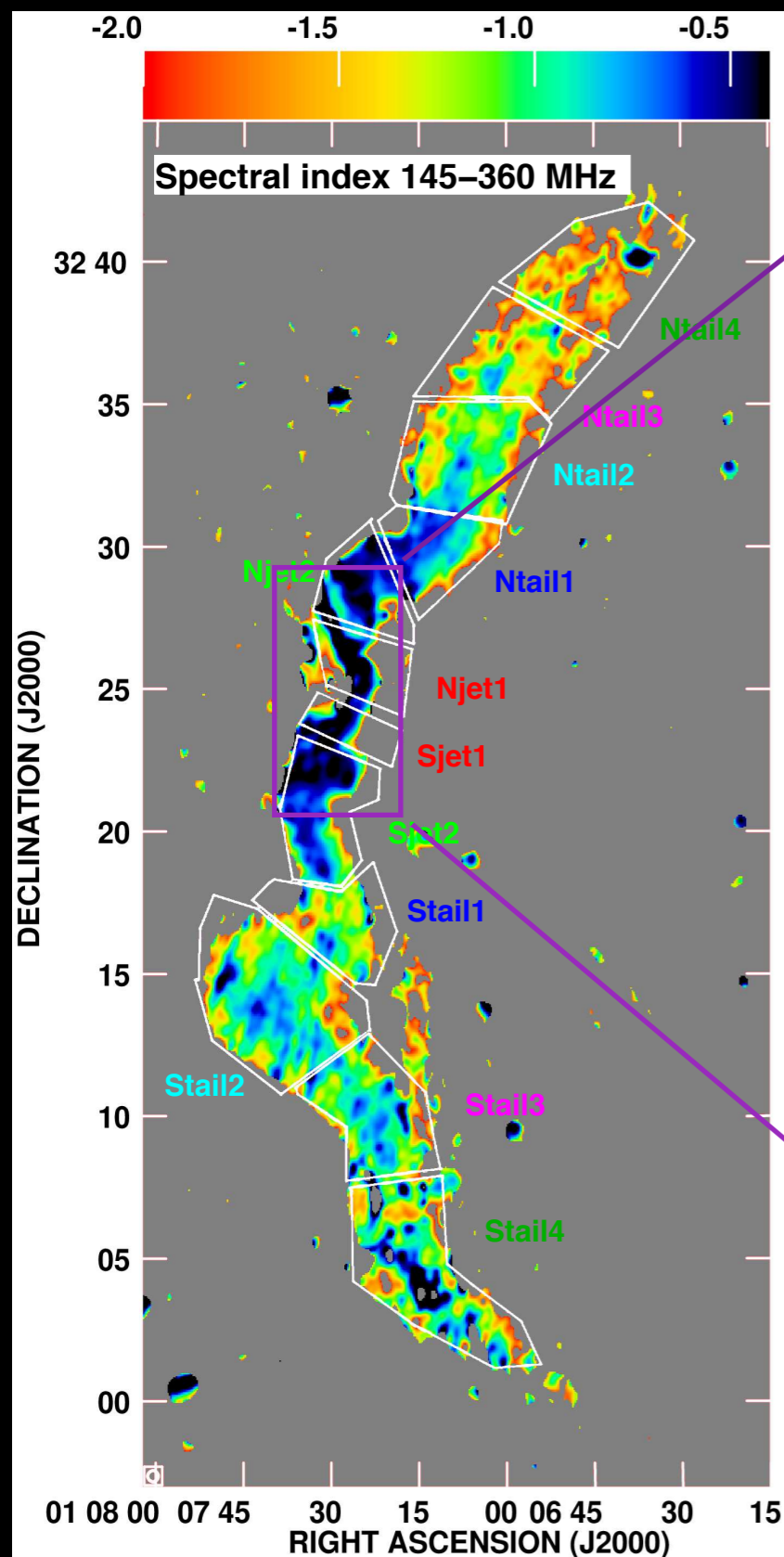


rms = 1–2 mJy/beam  
res = 16''

rms = 0.15 mJy/beam  
res = 8''

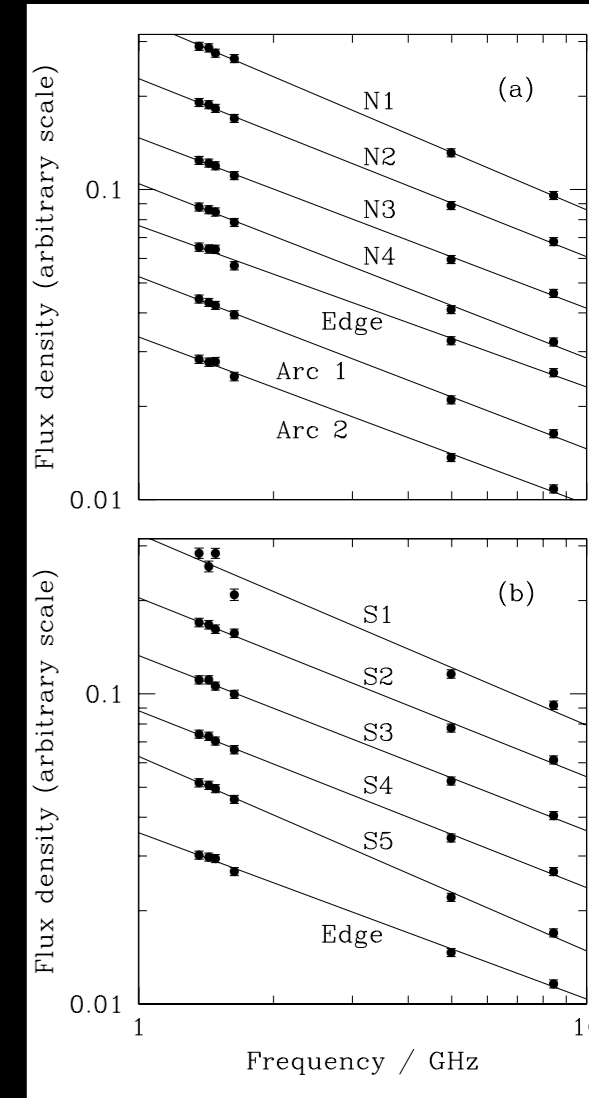
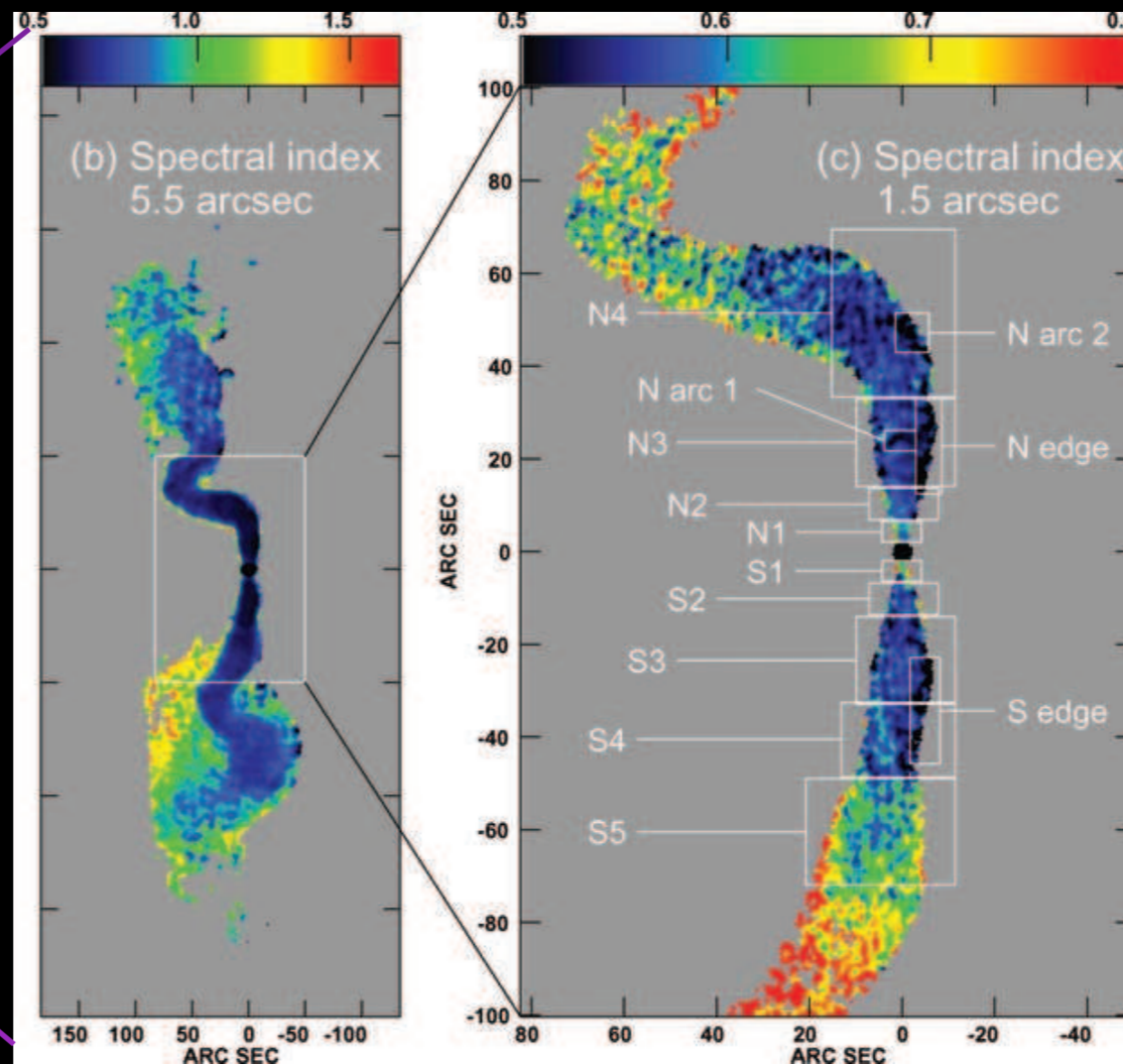
rms = 0.3 mJy/beam  
res = 6''

# Spectral index 145–360 MHz



# Radio spectral index

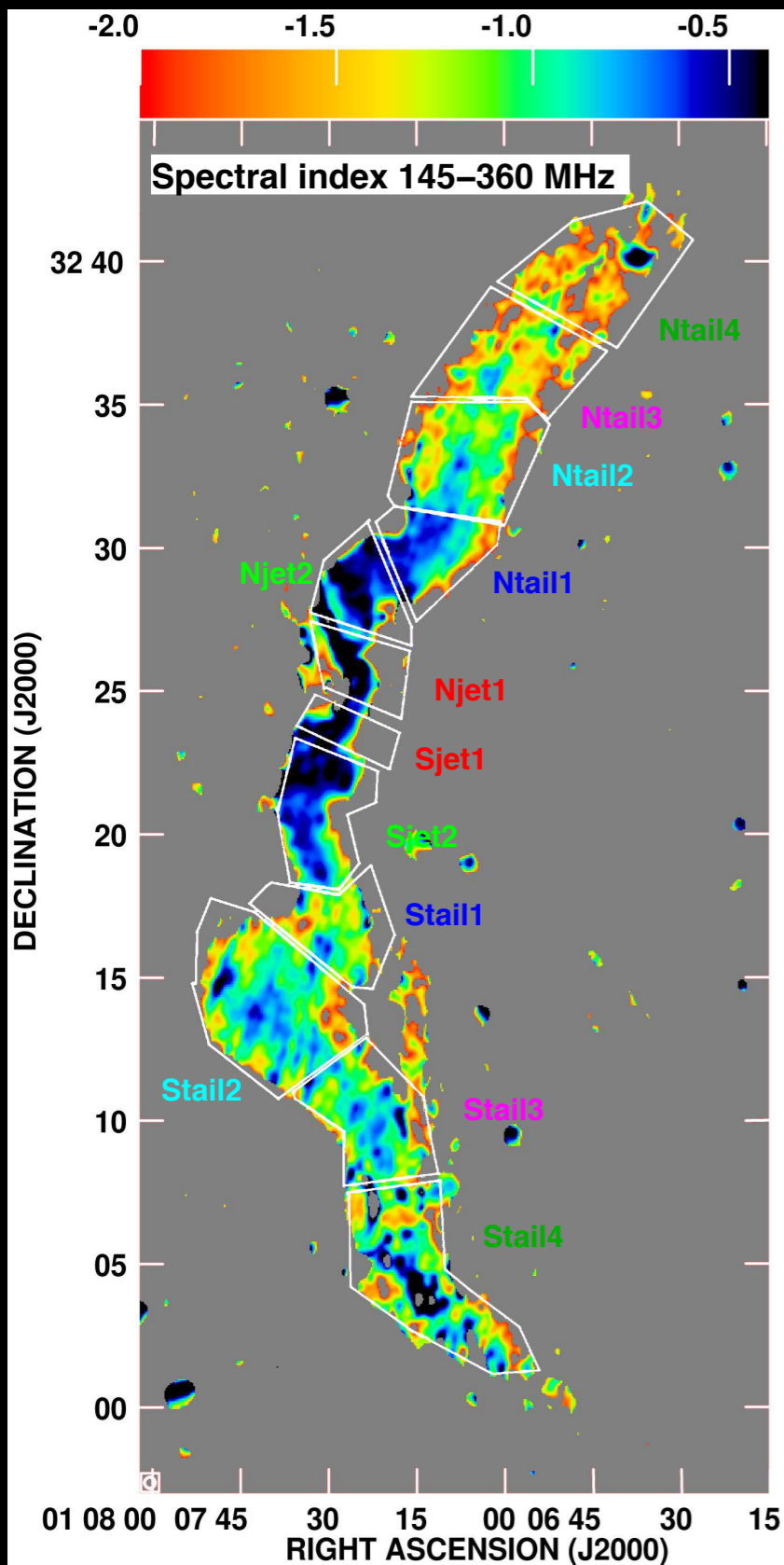
## Spectral index 1.4–5 GHz



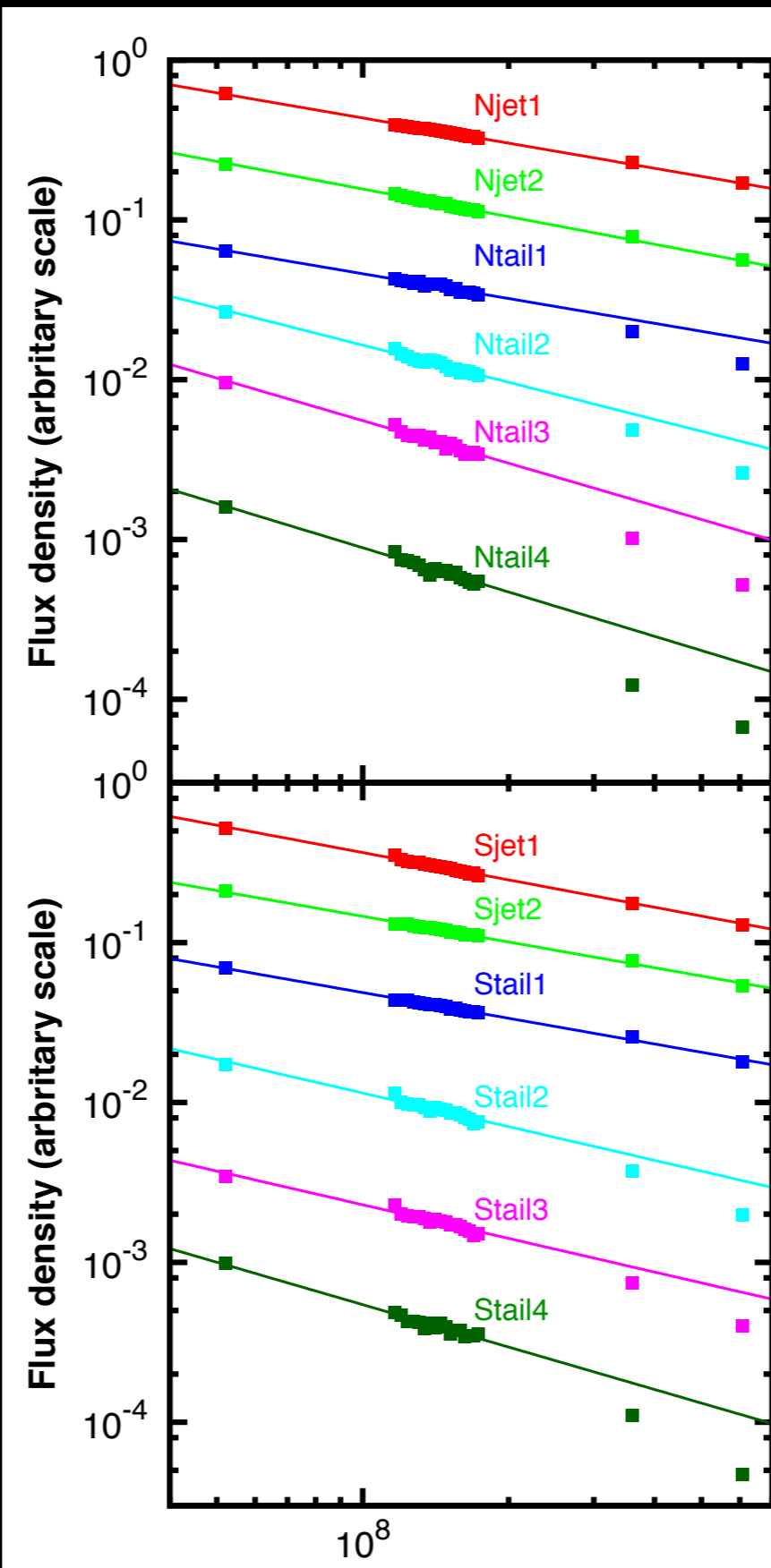
*Laing+08*

No spectral curvature

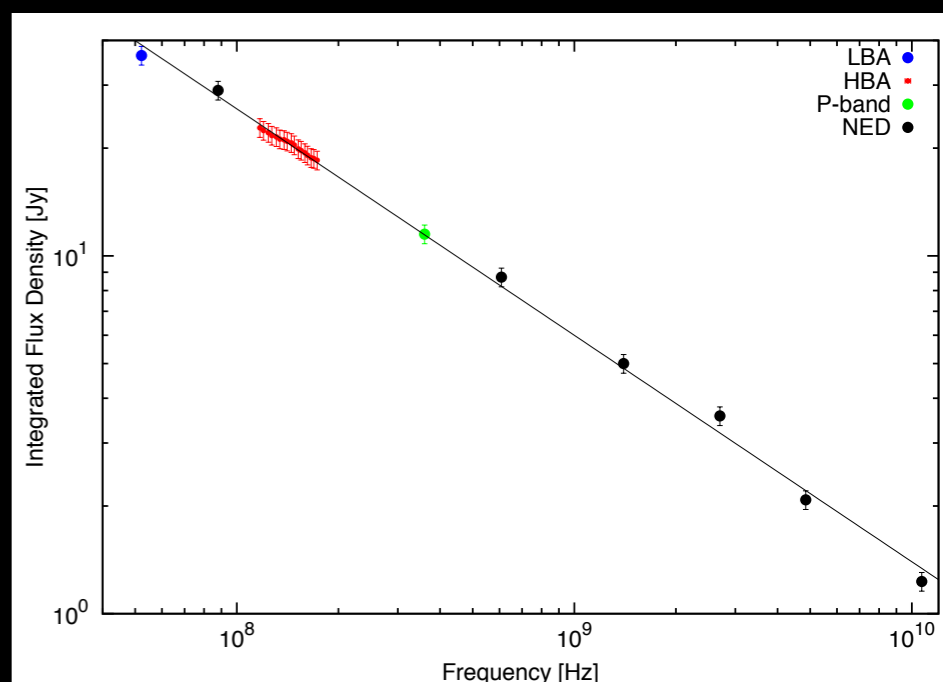
# Spectral index 145–360 MHz



# Radio spectra – power laws



# Integrated flux density



Normalized to same area

Spectral  
curvature

# I–D Modelling of CR–Transport

Convection:

$$\frac{\partial N(E, z)}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{V} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial E} (b(E)N(E, z)) \right]$$

CRe  
number  
density

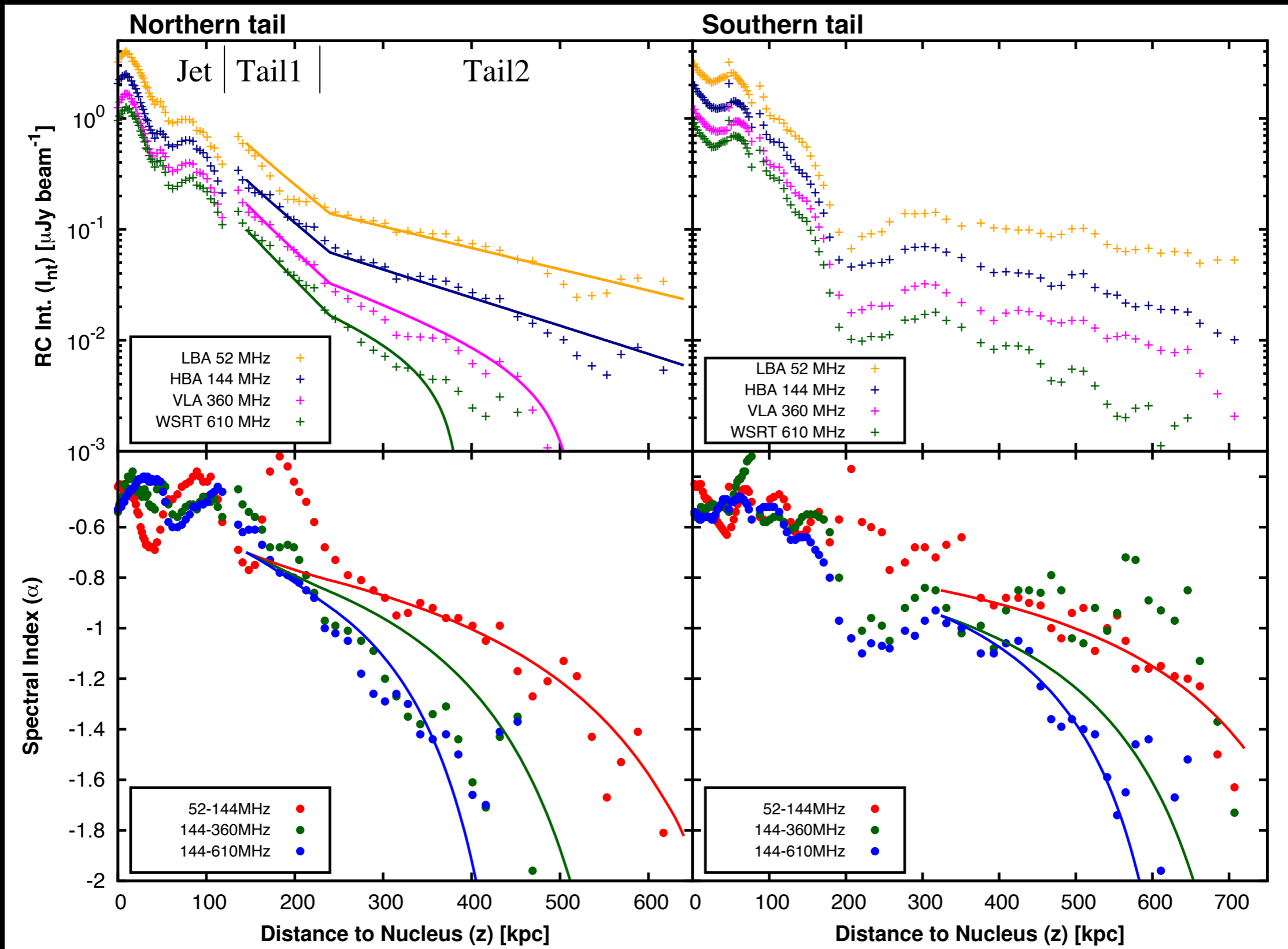
convection  
speed

$b(E) =$   
synchrotron +  
IC losses

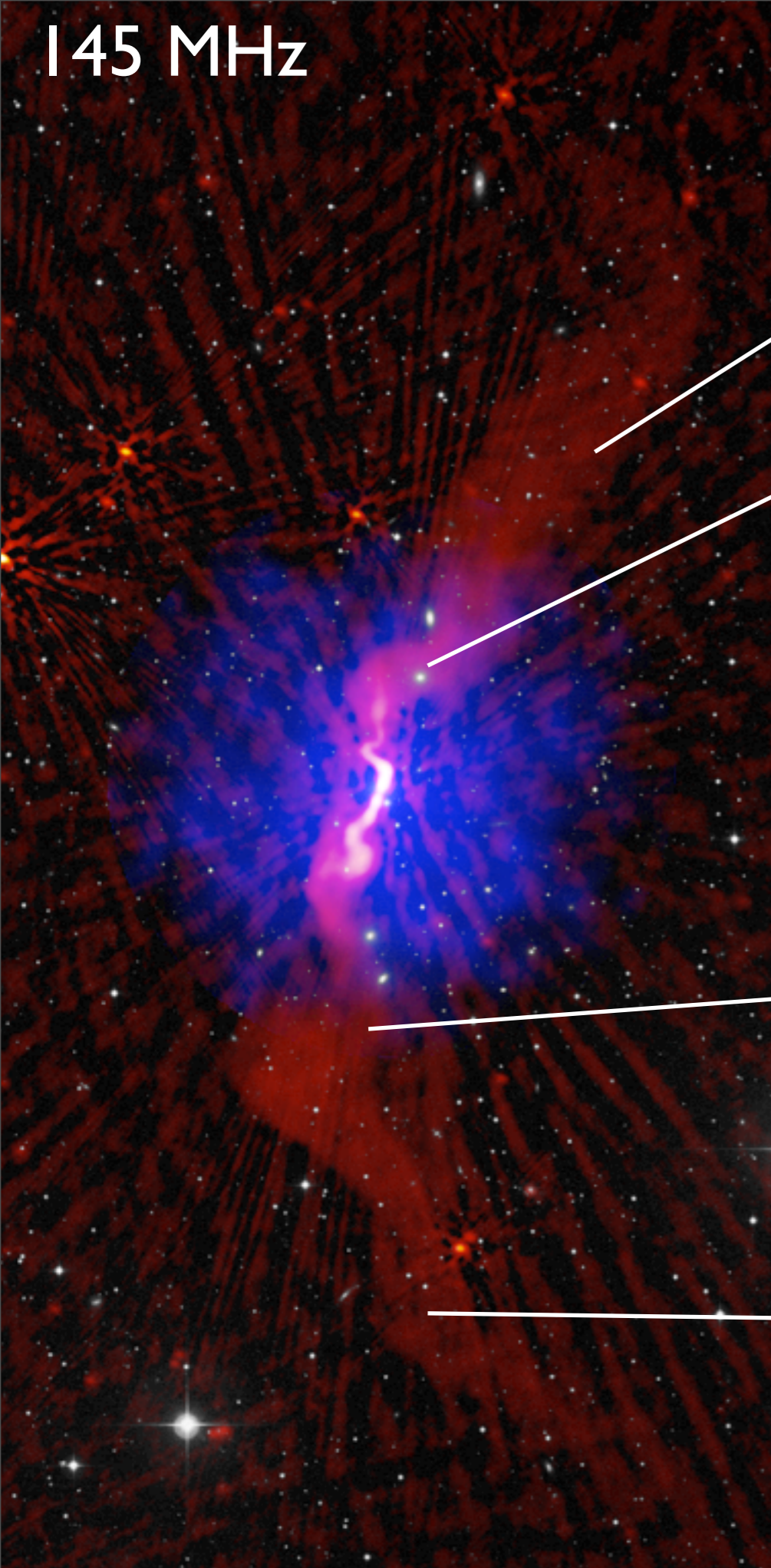
Inner boundary condition:  $10\mu\text{G}$  (Croston & Hardcastle 2014)



# Convective cosmic ray transport



145 MHz



Northern radio tail

$h_B = 350\text{--}450$  kpc

$V = 1800\text{--}2400$  km s<sup>-1</sup>

Transition region

$h_B = 120$  kpc

$V \sim 2000$  km s<sup>-1</sup>

Transition region

$h_B \sim 120$  kpc

$V \sim 2000$  km s<sup>-1</sup>

Southern radio tail

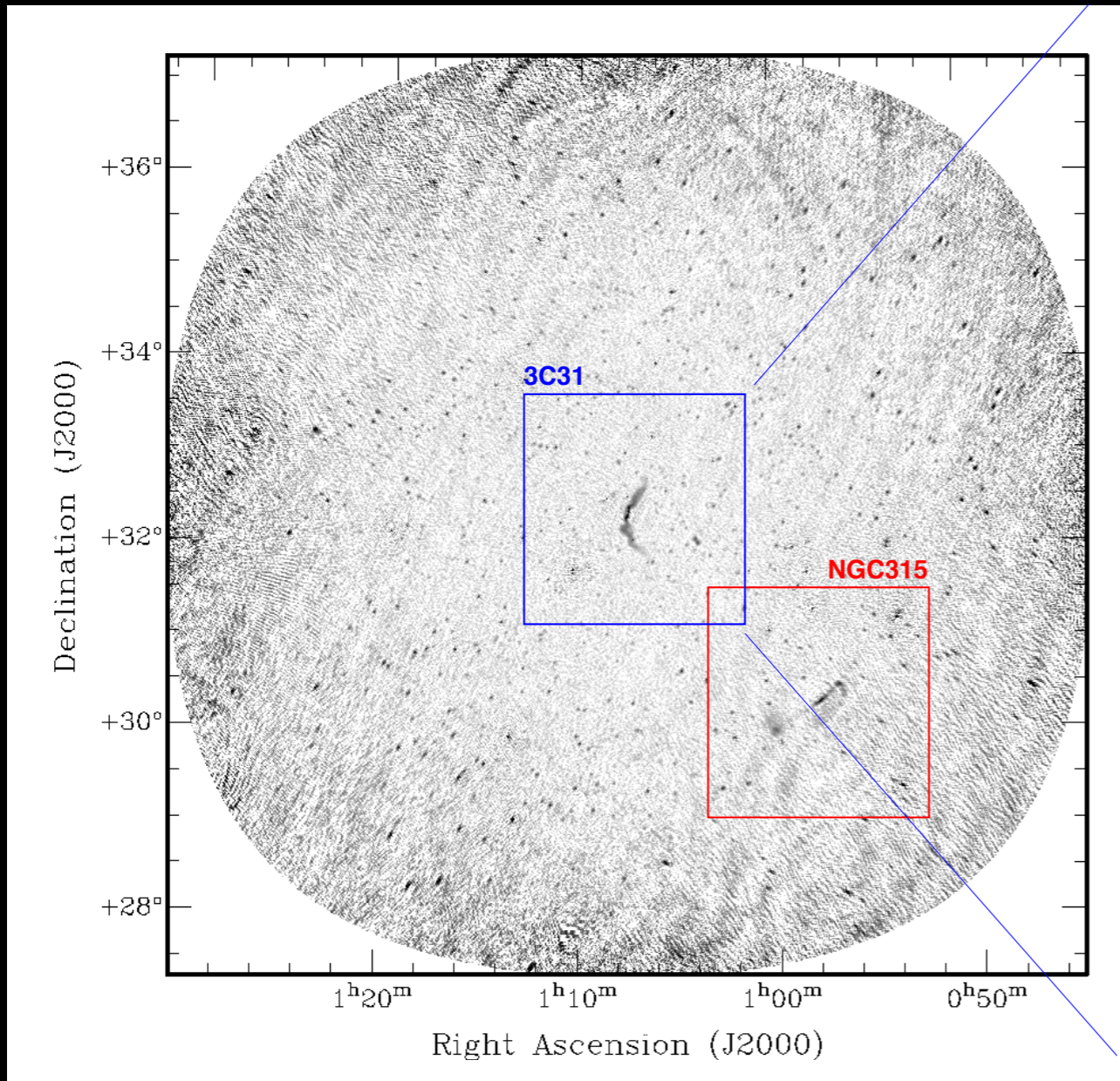
$h_B = 1400\text{--}1500$  kpc

$V = 2300\text{--}2800$  km s<sup>-1</sup>

# Conclusions

- Largest ever detected angular extent
- Total source extent:  $\sim 1.2$  Mpc
- Spectral ageing in the radio tails
- Convections speeds  $\sim 2000$  km s<sup>-1</sup>
- Magnetic field: 3–10  $\mu$ G in the tails
- Dynamical age:  $\sim 250$  Myr

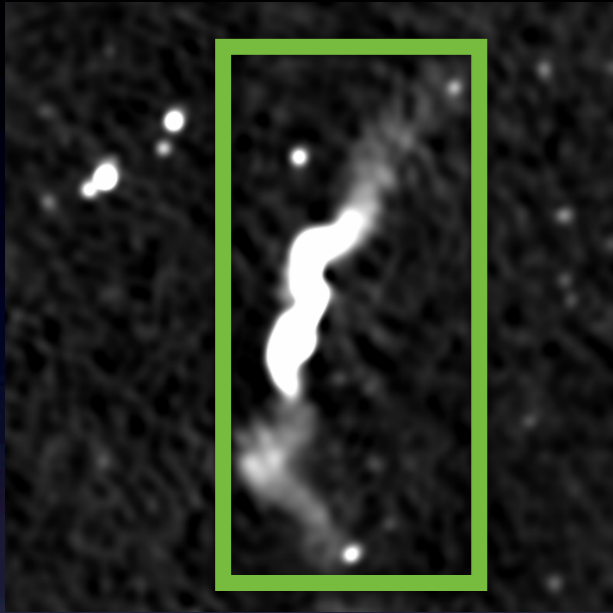
# Outlook: image NGC 315



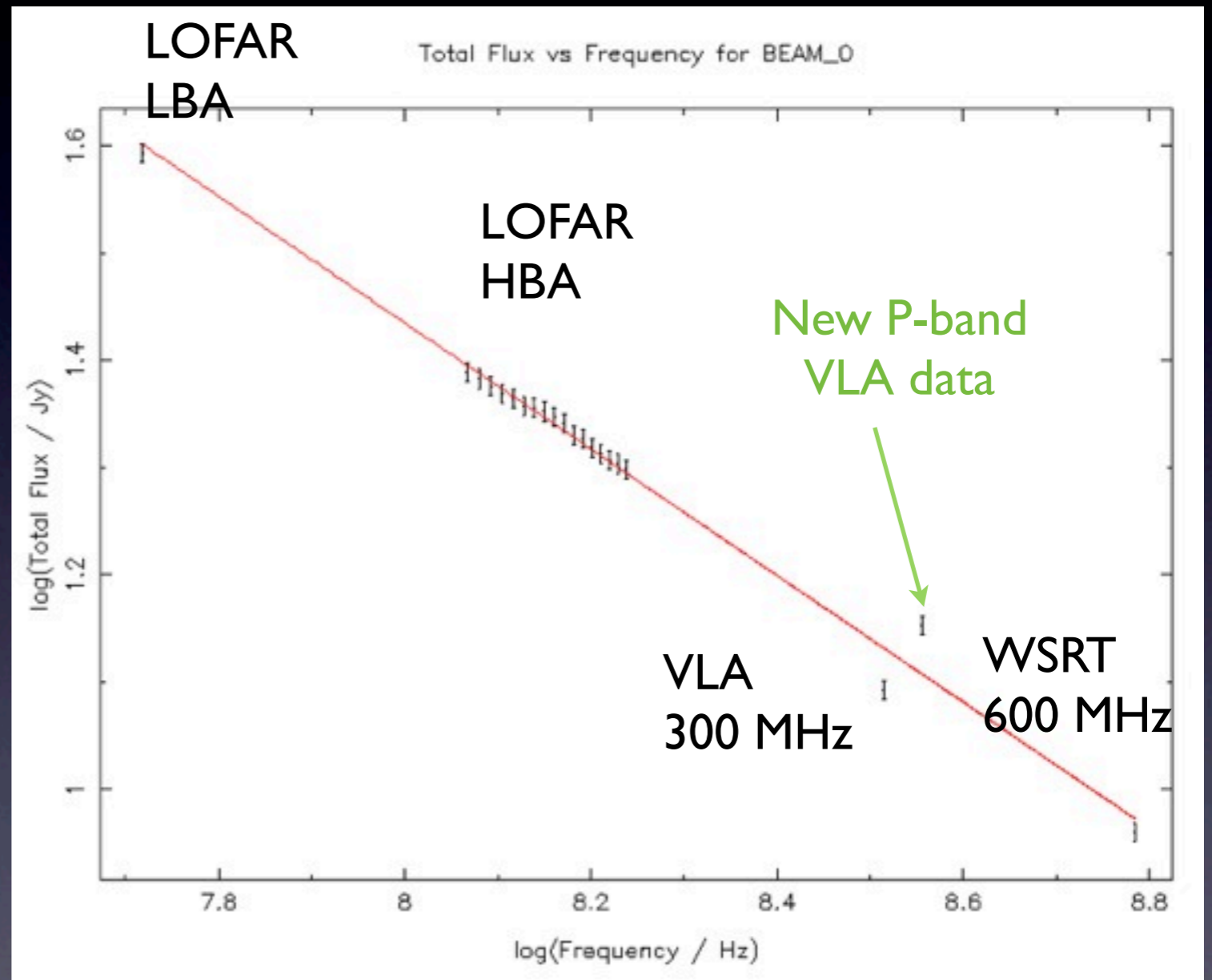
## Strategy:

- Image with CASA
- Combine 18 subbands
- Correct for PB
- Combine images

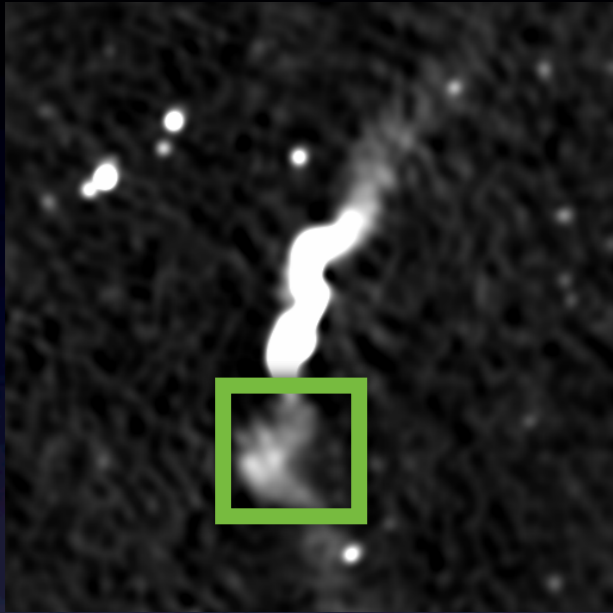
# Spectrum integrated



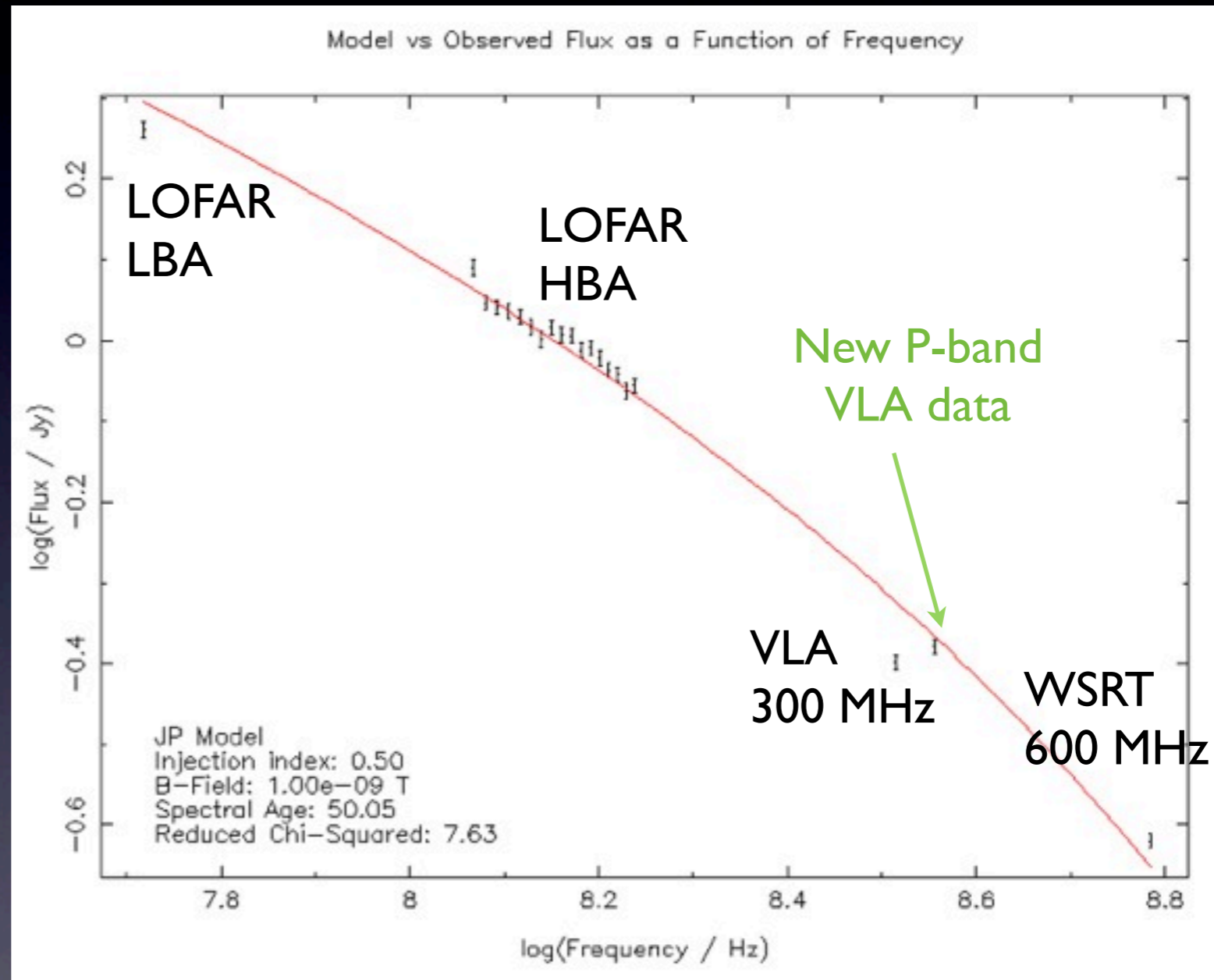
Res.=55  
arcsec  
Using BRATS  
(Harwood et  
al. 2013)



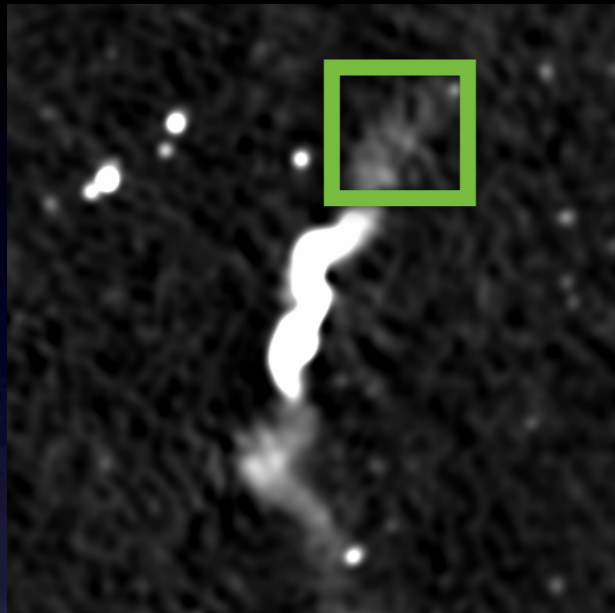
# Spectrum southern lobe



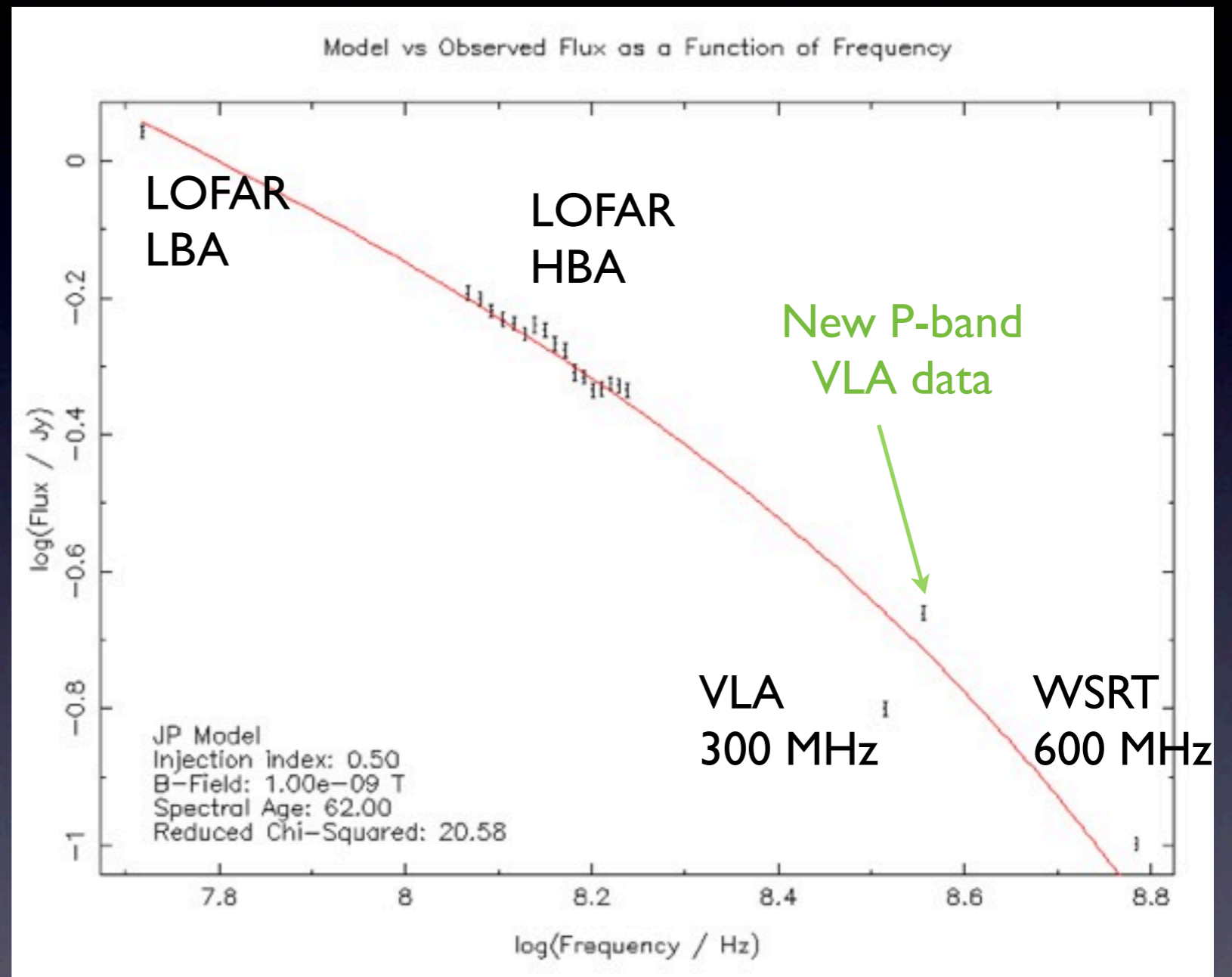
Fit JP-model  
inj. index = 0.5  
 $B = 10\mu\text{G}$



# Spectrum northern lobe

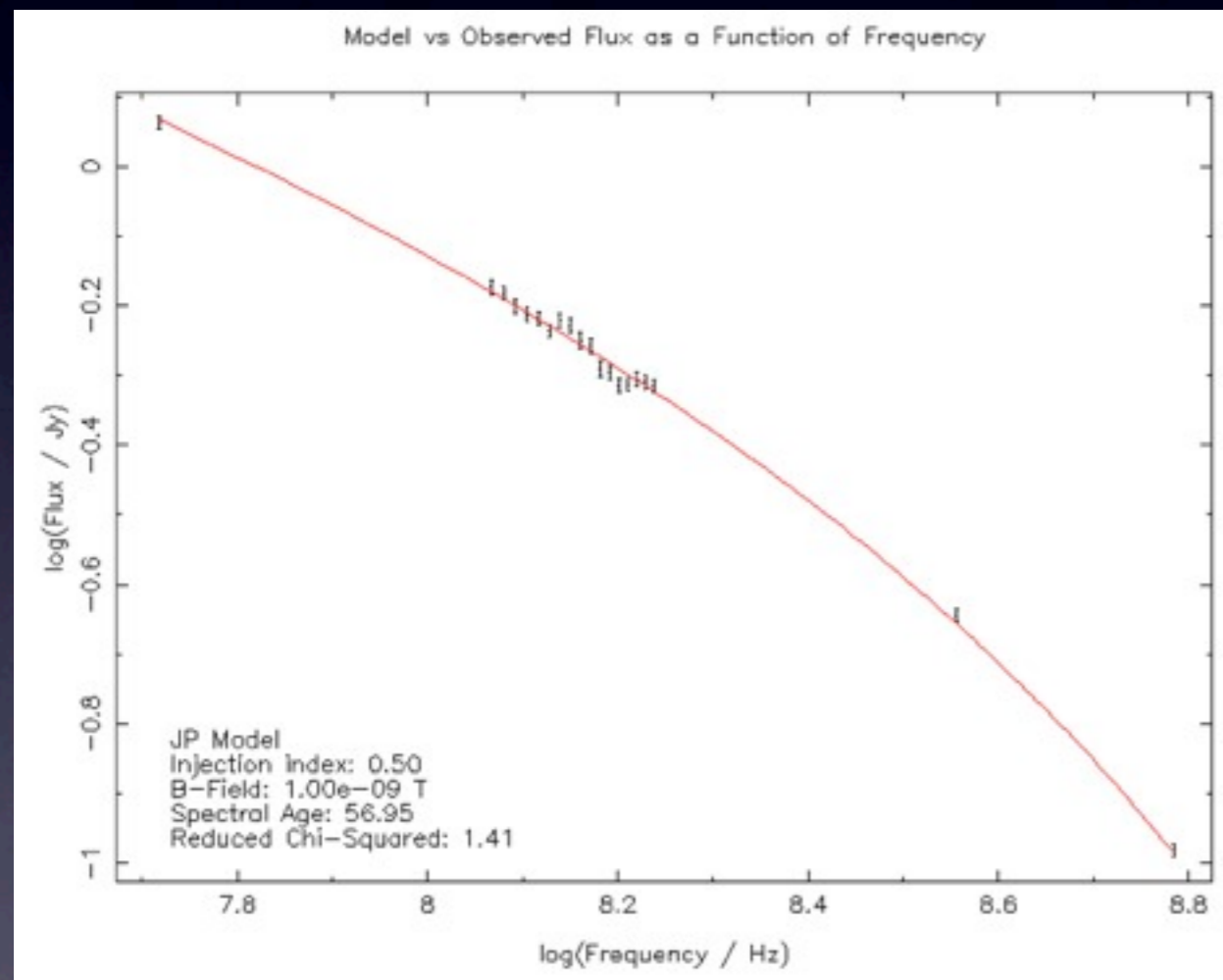


Fit JP-model  
inj. index = 0.7  
 $B = 10\mu\text{G}$

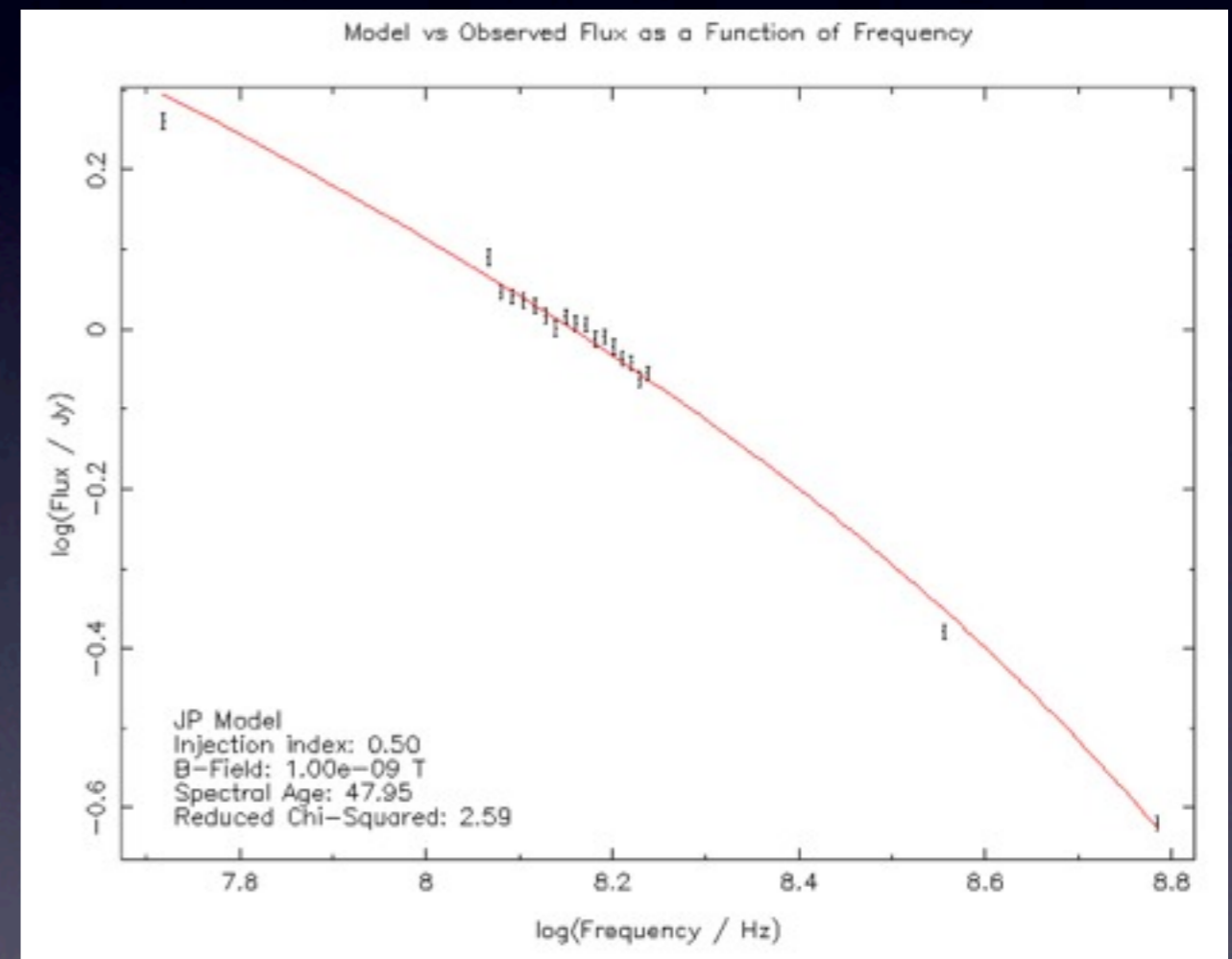


# New spectral models

## Northern lobe



## Southern lobe

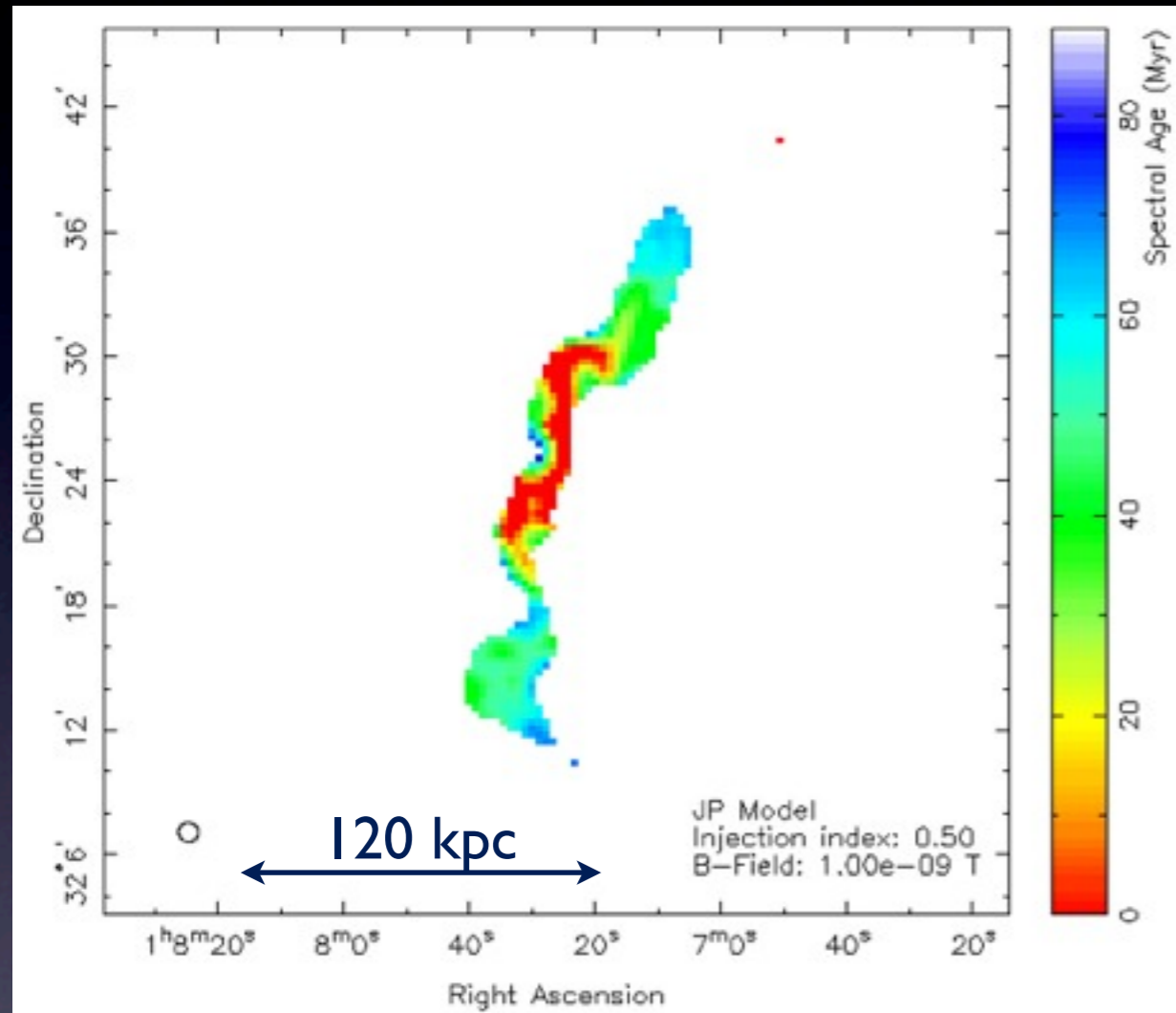




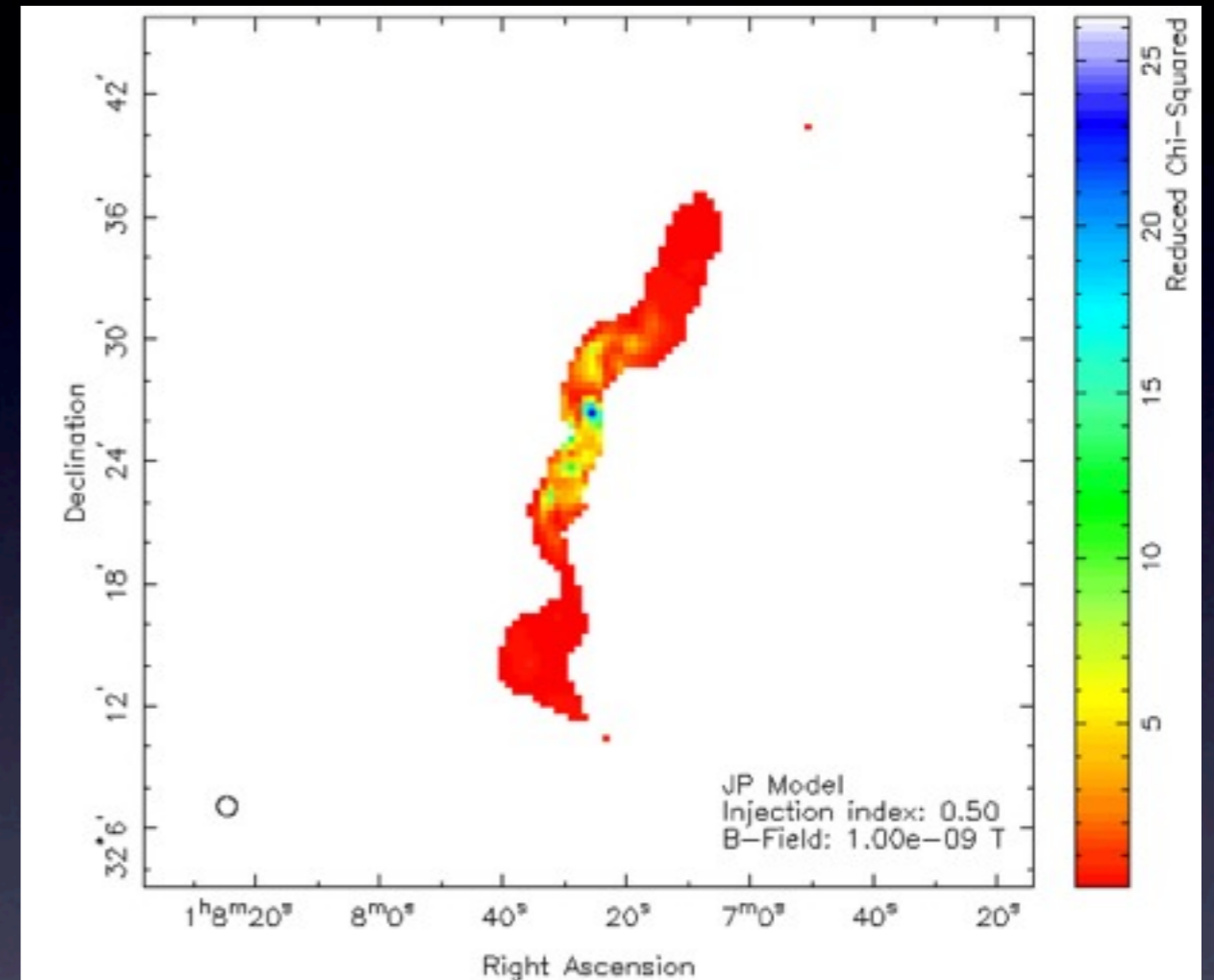
# JP-model fits

(BRATS, Harwood et al. 2013)

## Spectral age



## Reduced chi<sup>2</sup>



### Radio continuum data:

- LOFAR Low-band Antennae (LBA), 30–85 MHz
- LOFAR High-band Antennae (HBA), 115–178 MHz
- VLA P-band, 230–380 MHz, A- and B-configuration
- Spatial resolution = 19 kpc (FWHM=55", D = 73 Mpc)

### Model input:

- Injection spectral index = 0.5
- Magnetic field strength = 10  $\mu$ G (Croston & Hardcastle 2014)