# Long-baseline LBA observations, the ionosphere and **differential** Faraday rotation

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 Observations 12 Sep 2009
 L2009\_14319

 3C196
 UT 0200 - 1500
 3s integration

6 stations:

RS106,RS208,CS302, RS307,RS503 & DE601

120 subbands (each 2.6 Gbyte)

LBA 30-76 MHz

## 3C196 as an (unpolarized) VLBI calibrator (?)



Eff-Ex baseline 200-250 km

30 MHz ( $\lambda$ =10m) fringe spacing ~ 8"

PSF ~ 4"

slow beating between lobes/hotspots to be expected **SB66** 

## 56 MHz



SB0

## 30 MHz



# RS208 - DE601 (UT 03-05, sunrise at UT05)



#### SB66 56.25 MHz

- ~ 140° phase/ 0.4 MHz
- ~ 1 microsec delay.

IF all due to the ionosphere:⇒2.5 TECU differential ionospheric delay !

- $\Rightarrow$  If B<sub>||</sub> ~ 0.2 Gauss (?)
- $\Rightarrow \Delta RM \sim 0.13 \text{ rad/m}^2$
- $\Rightarrow$  Faraday rotation ~4 rad !

#### SB67 56.64 MHz

#### Conclusions

Timevariable differential Faraday rotation leads to dramatic changes in the correlated flux density on the XX, XY, YX and YY correlations. This change is very strongly frequency dependent (  $\propto \lambda^2$ ).

Known for a long time in the VLBI community hence the conversion from linear to circular polarization.

Effects very small on NL LOFAR baselines (but not at 15 MHz !)

Note that projection effects due to the changing elevation also lead to XX,XY,YX,YY variations for an 'earth-bound' dual-dipole. These are frequency-**independent**, slow and predictable.

At very low frequencies (15-30 MHz), especially during dawn and in the coming years with increasing daytime TEC values, this effect will lead to rapid 'gain' effects (on top of ionospheric absorption, beam effects,...).....

Should we investigate making LCP and RCP before correlation ? (Andre' Gunst) This can, however, only be done for one direction in the sky !

How to deal with this in the ME is being investigated (Noordam, Smirnov, ...