



VieVS

Vienna VLBI and Satellite Software

Scheduling Geodetic VLBI using VieVS

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What is a schedule?

A schedule is basically the observing plan of a session.

It determines which station should observe which source at which time.

- What do we need?
 - parameters which describe the antenna and recording hardware
 - parameters which describe the sources
 - parameters which describe the setup of the experiment
 - all information are saved in the so called sked-CATALOG files
- What else?
 - scheduling logic
 - rules
 - models...

Geodetic VLBI Scheduling

Definitions

scan: a time period during which multiple stations observe the same source simultaneously

observation: a single baseline during a scan. $n_{obs} = \frac{n_{sta} \cdot (n_{sta} - 1)}{2}$
 ($n_{sta} = 5 \rightarrow n_{obs} = 10$)

subnet: a subset of all available stations that observe one source simultaneously

Example:

6 stations: $\underbrace{4 \text{ stations}}_{\text{subnet 1}}$ scan source 1, $\underbrace{2 \text{ stations}}_{\text{subnet 2}}$ scan source 2

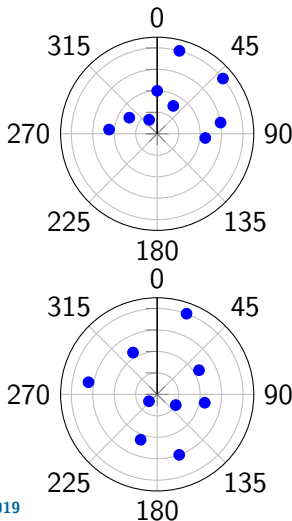
Geodetic VLBI Scheduling Catalogues

Catalogues store necessary information about antennas, sources and observing modes

- sources
 - source.cat
 - flux.cat
- antennas
 - antenna.cat
 - positon.cat
 - equip.cat
 - mask.cat
- observing modes
 - modes.cat
 - freq.cat
 - rx.cat
 - ...

Strategies

- maximize number of observations
 - redundancy
- maximize sky coverage
 - troposphere is biggest error source
 - troposphere can be better estimated, if you have observations in every direction
 - → you are optimizing distribution of observed sources over each station (sky coverage)
 - one or two sources simultaneously



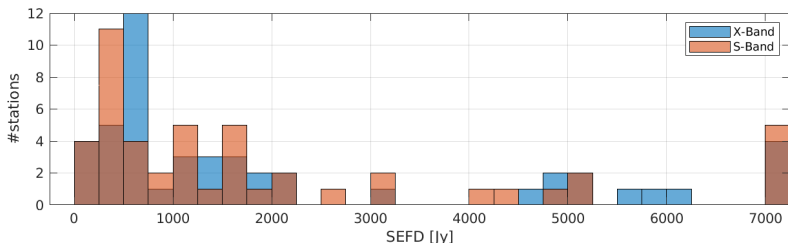
General

- different visibilities at different antenna
- different antenna slew time
- → every antenna could start/stop at different times
- scan start is the same → stations are idling before or after scan
- sometimes stations are not participating in the next scan
- every baseline (2 stations) has different scan length:

$$T = \left(\frac{SNR}{\eta F} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{SEFD_1 \cdot SEFD_2}{rec} \right) + corsynch$$

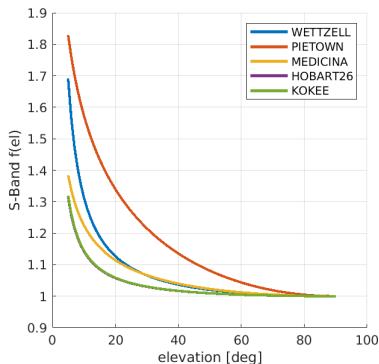
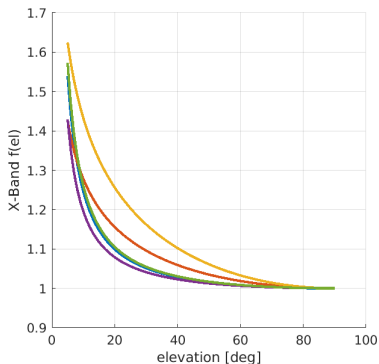
Station sensitivity

$$T = \left(\frac{SNR}{\eta F} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{\mathbf{SEFD}_1 \cdot \mathbf{SEFD}_2}{rec} \right) + corsynch$$



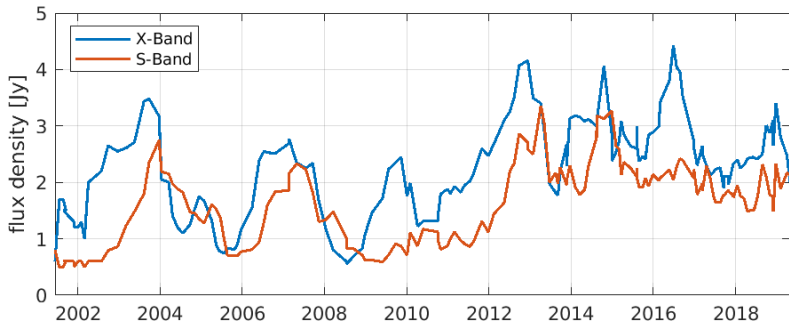
Station sensitivity

$$T = \left(\frac{SNR}{\eta F} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{SEFD_1 \cdot SEFD_2}{rec} \right) + corsynch$$



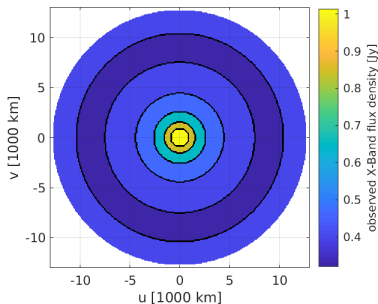
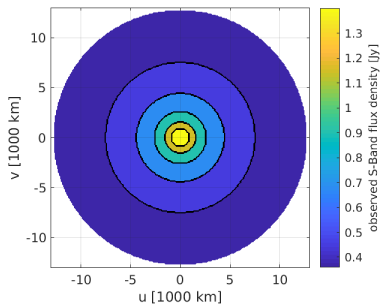
Source brightness Example: 0059+581

$$T = \left(\frac{SNR}{\eta \mathbf{F}} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{SEFD_1 \cdot SEFD_2}{rec} \right) + corsynch$$



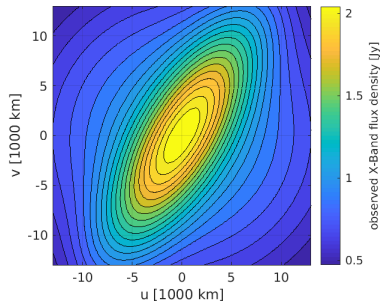
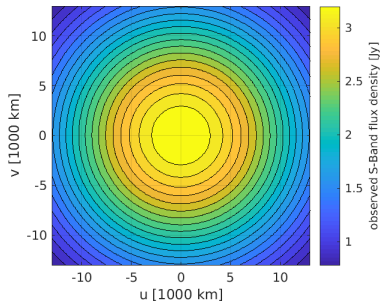
Source brightness Example: 3C274

$$T = \left(\frac{SNR}{\eta F} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{SEFD_1 \cdot SEFD_2}{rec} \right) + corsynch$$



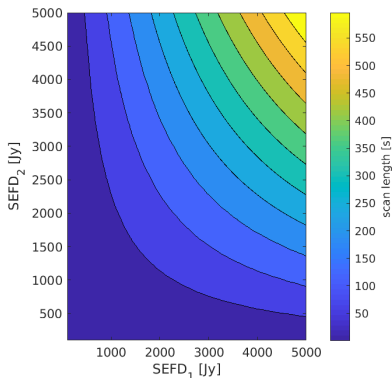
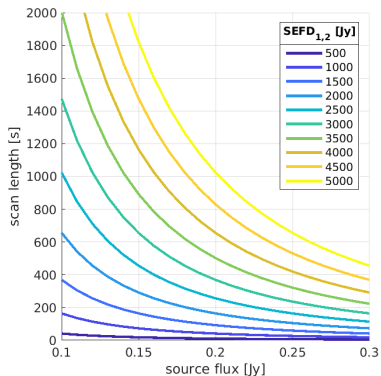
Source brightness Example: 0458-020

$$T = \left(\frac{SNR}{\eta F} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{SEFD_1 \cdot SEFD_2}{rec} \right) + corsynch$$

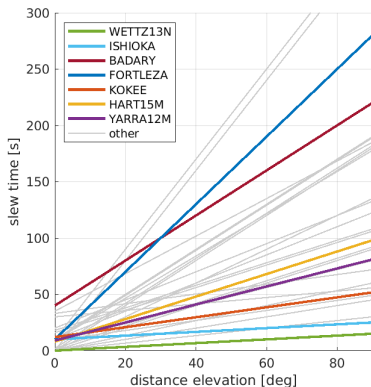
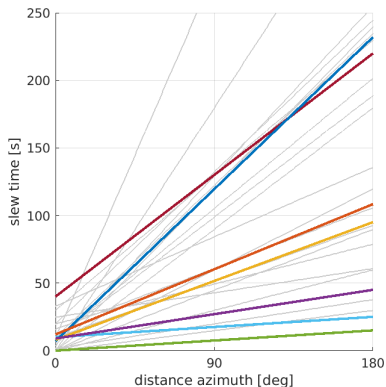


Scan length

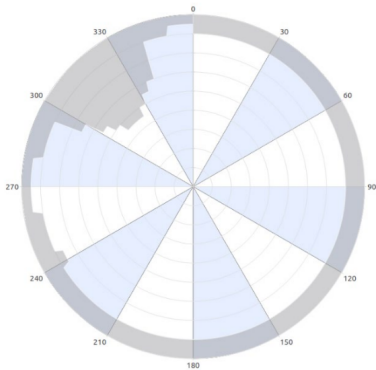
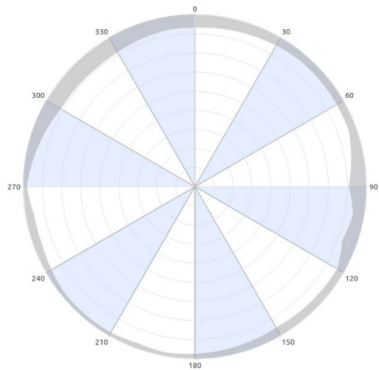
$$T = \left(\frac{SNR}{\eta F} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{SEFD_1 \cdot SEFD_2}{rec} \right) + corsynch$$



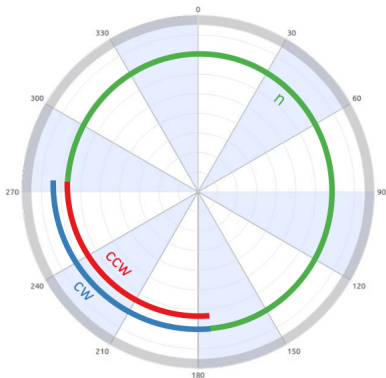
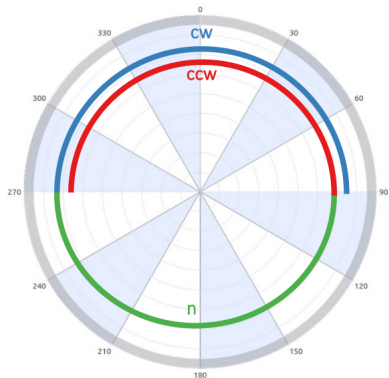
Slew time



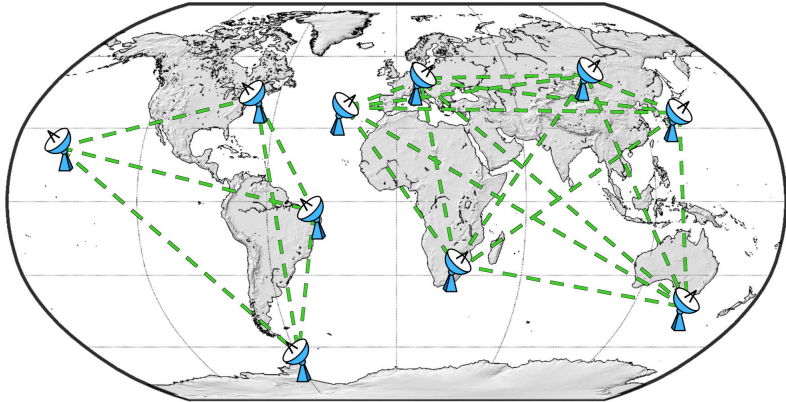
Horizon mask Example: HART15M and KOKEE12M



Cable wrap Example: WETTZ13M and HART15M



Subnetting



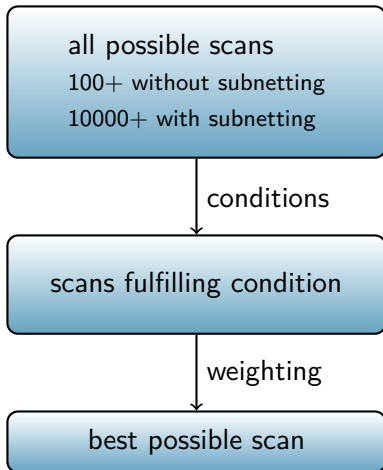
Scan selection? flowchart

Conditions:

- min sun distance
- cut-off elevation
- min source flux
- min source repeat
- max scan time
- max wait for slow antennas
- minimum station number...

Weight factors:

- sky coverage
- scan end time
- number of observations





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Lecture VLBI Scheduling

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