



EUROPEAN ARC
ALMA Regional Centre



ALMA Capabilities

A brief overview of ALMA observing capabilities

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SPANISH

ALMA Days

18-20 February 2025, La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain



DA-64

ALMA is high and dry

amongst the
highest in the
world

- 66 antennas - located on the Chajnantor plateau at 5000m
- Operations Support Facility is at ~3000m



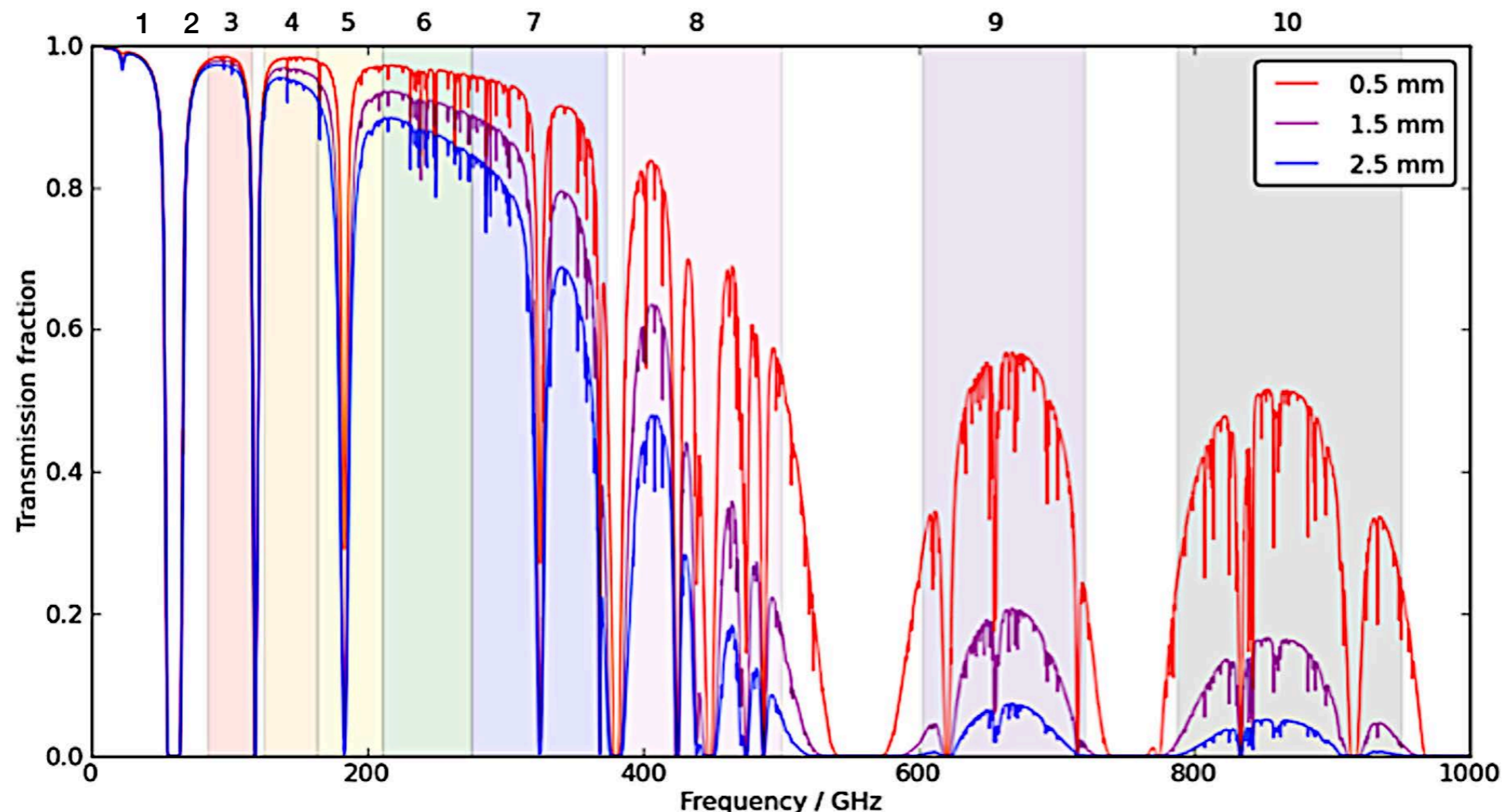
Credits: ALMA Observatory

ALMA is high and dry

“High Frequency” bands required the lowest PWV (<0.8mm). ALMA is the ground based interferometer capable of these frequencies

- **PWV** - precipitable water vapour content
 - has to be low for good transmission
- **Bands (1-10)** - 31.3 to 950 GHz frequency coverage
 - 8.5 to 0.32 mm wavelength coverage

Vast coverage of dust continuum, molecules (inc. complex organic), recombination lines, atomic lines, high redshift galaxies

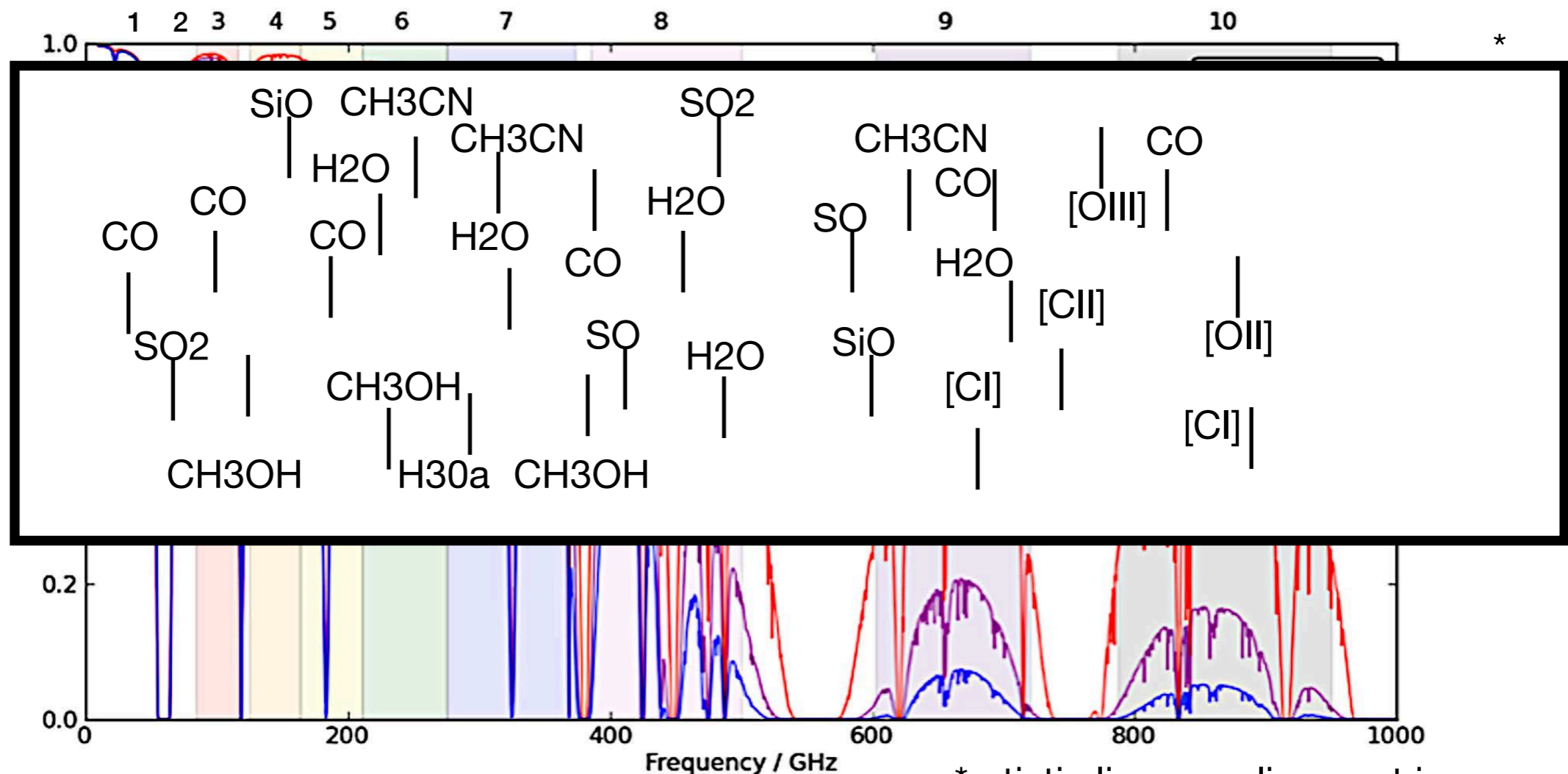


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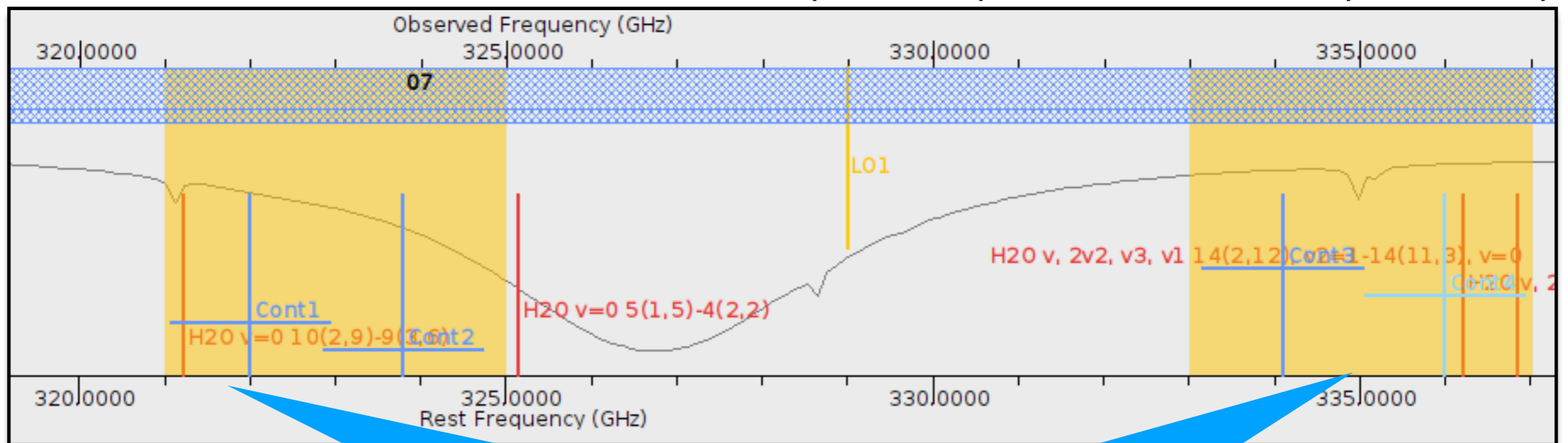
Vast coverage of dust continuum, molecules (inc. complex organic), recombination lines, atomic lines, high redshift galaxies



*artistic licence - lines not in correct places

ALMA allows a versatile spectral setup*

- **Four configurable basebands** - 58 MHz to ~2GHz spectral windows
 - Spectral Window width vs resolution tradeoff / division
- **Frequency (spectral) resolution** - 'channels' divide over the bandwidth
 - can be as narrow as 30 kHz
 - ~0.3km/s (Band 1) to ~0.01 km/s (Band 10)



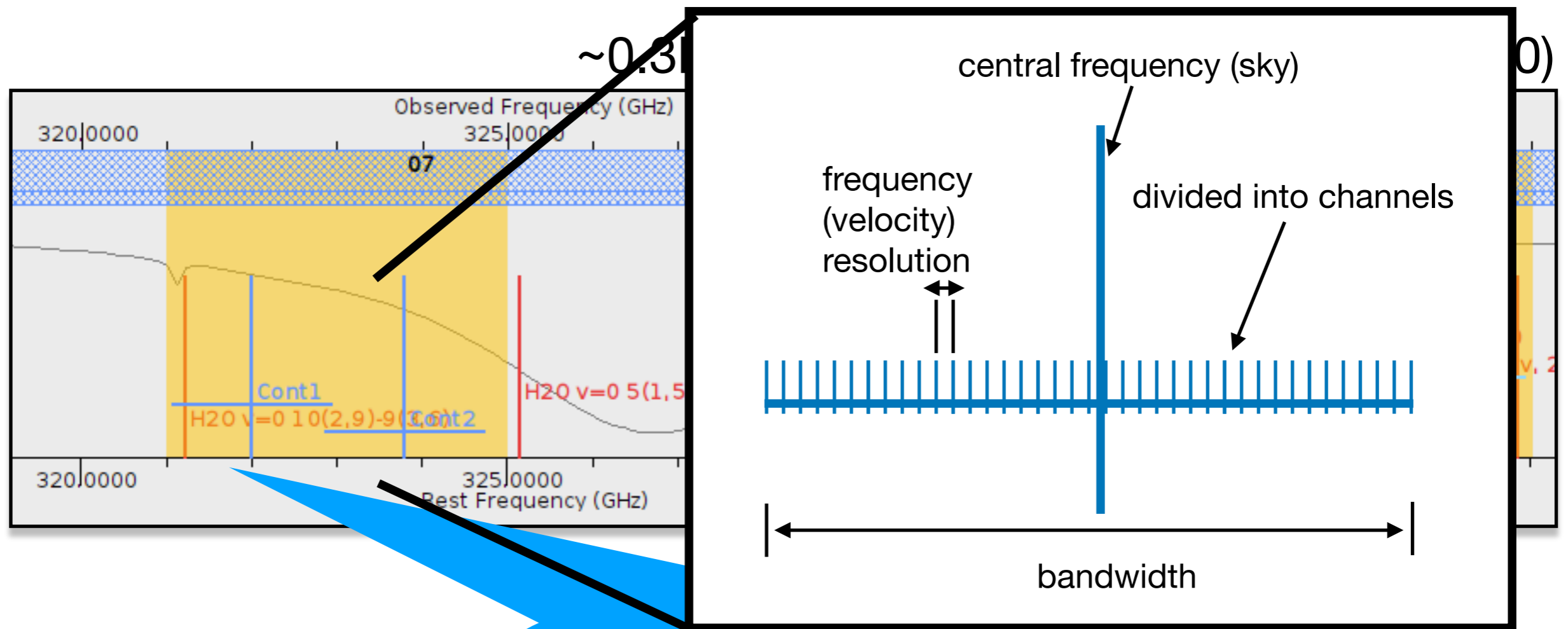
single
setup with 4 wide ~2GHz
SpWs trying to cover H₂O

*ALMA WSU upgrade transforms this

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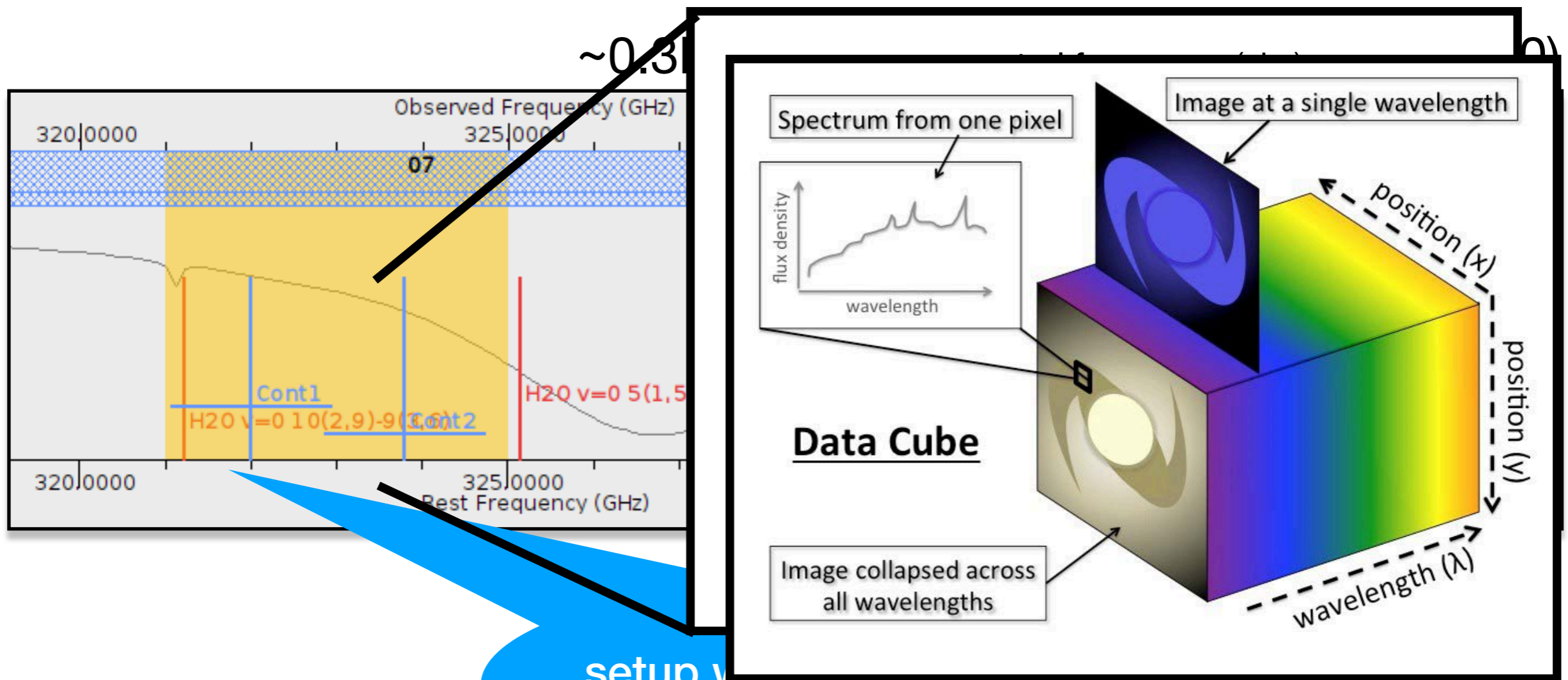


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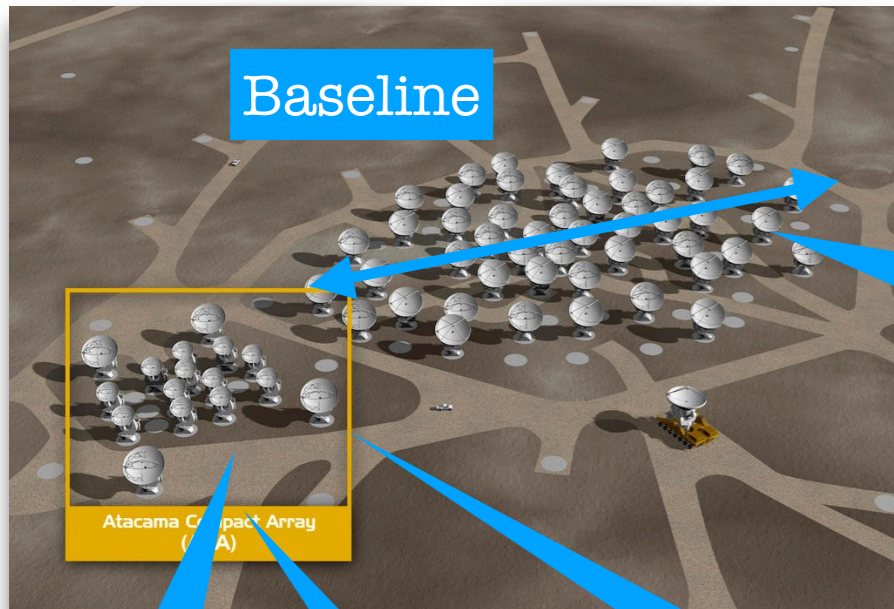
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setup with 4 SpWs trying to cover H₂O

*ALMA WSU upgrade transforms this

ALMA can zoom in, or zoom out



○ **Spatial resolution** - 0.005" to 8.45" (12m)

$$\sim \lambda / B \quad - 1.44'' \text{ to } 31.5'' \text{ (ACA)}$$

Band dependent

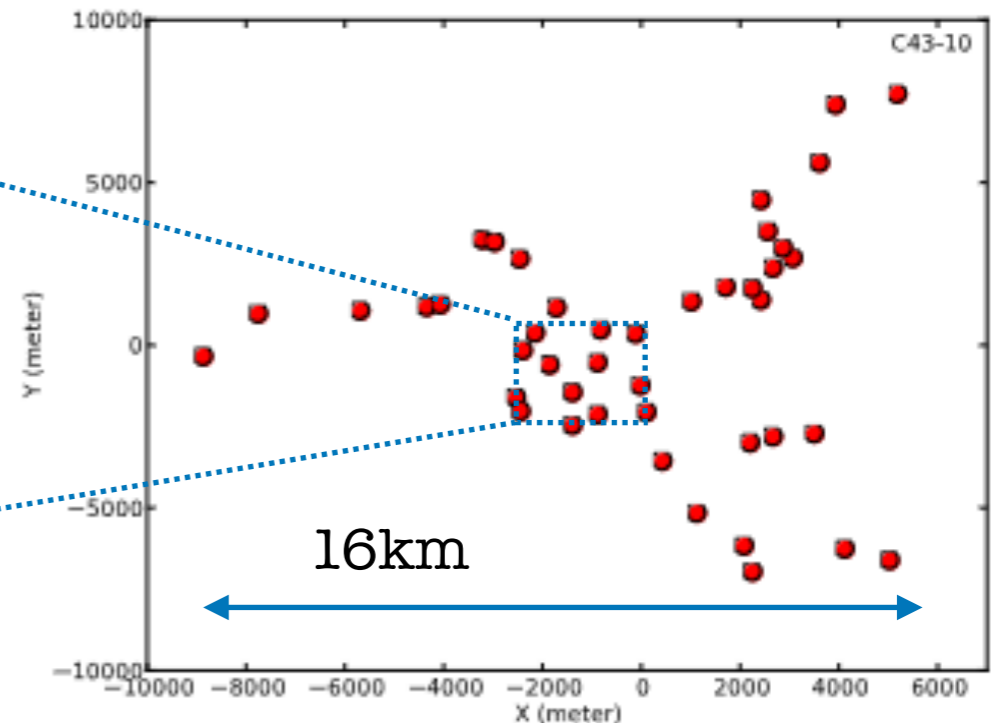
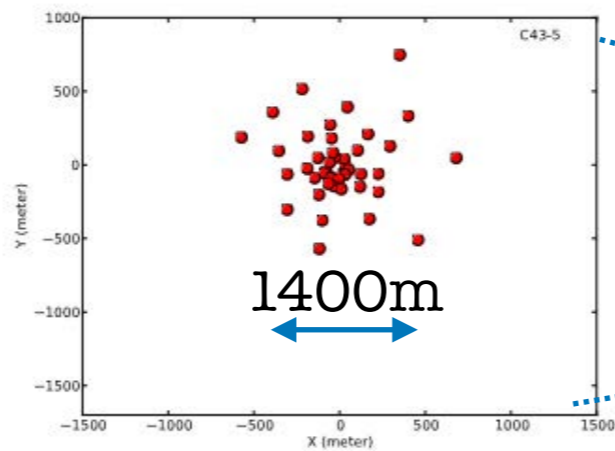
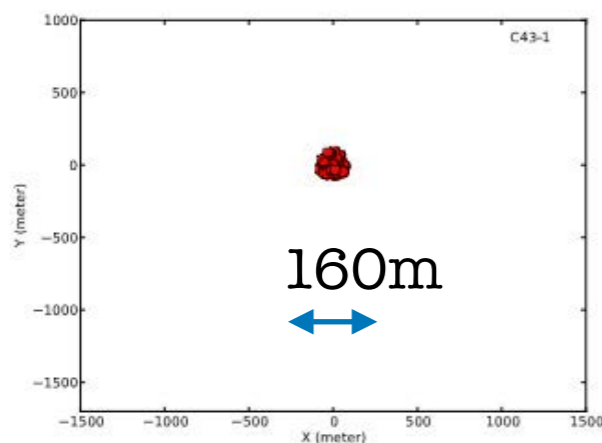
○ **Configurations** - up to ten array setups over an observing Cycle (year) C-1 to C-10

The 12m "main" array is vastly configurable

ACA remains in a fixed configuration

ACA can be used as a STAND ALONE Array

Total Power -look at largest scales (4x 12m Antennas)



○ For galactic astronomy - useful to know

$$\text{Size (AU)} = \text{Distance (PC)} \times \text{Angular Resolution (arcsec)}$$

Shows:
 Angular Resolution (θ_{res}): finest detail
 Maximal recoverable scale (θ_{MRS}):
 Largest scale the "array" can see

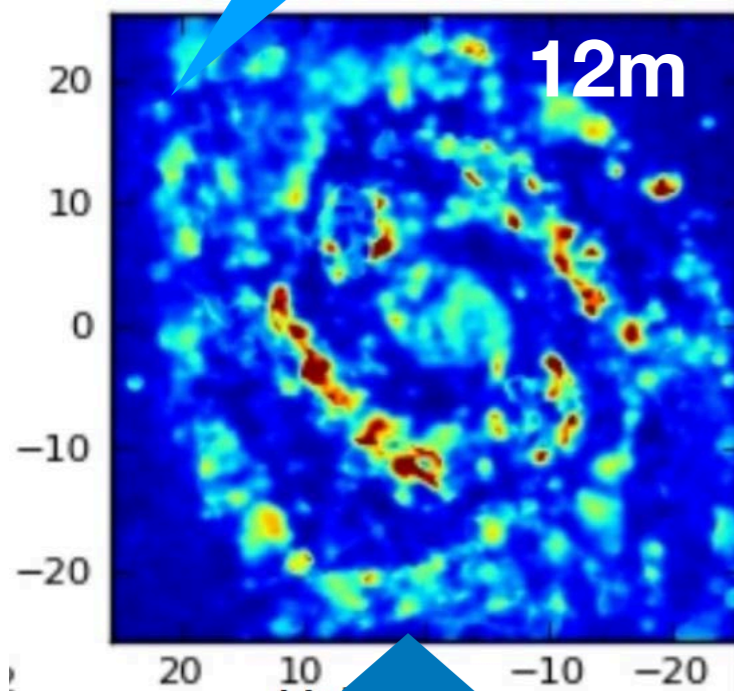
long baselines are
 reaching few AU scales for nearby
 protoplanetary disks

ACA
 remains in a
 fixed
 configuration

| Band | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Frequency (GHz) | 40 | 100 | 150 | 185 | 230 | 345 | 460 | 650 | 870 | |
| Configuration | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7-m | θ_{res} (arcsec) | 31.5 | 12.5 | 8.35 | 6.77 | 5.45 | 3.63 | 2.72 | 1.93 | 1.44 |
| | θ_{MRS} (arcsec) | 167 | 66.7 | 44.5 | 36.1 | 29.0 | 19.3 | 14.5 | 10.3 | 7.67 |
| C43-1 | θ_{res} (arcsec) | 8.45 | 3.38 | 2.25 | 1.83 | 1.47 | 0.98 | 0.74 | 0.52 | 0.39 |
| | θ_{MRS} (arcsec) | 71.2 | 28.5 | 19.0 | 15.4 | 12.4 | 8.25 | 6.19 | 4.38 | 3.27 |
| C43-2 | θ_{res} (arcsec) | 5.75 | 2.30 | 1.53 | 1.24 | 1.00 | 0.67 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 0.26 |
| | θ_{MRS} (arcsec) | 56.5 | 22.6 | 15.0 | 12.2 | 9.81 | 6.54 | 4.90 | 3.47 | 2.59 |
| C43-3 | θ_{res} (arcsec) | 3.55 | 1.42 | 0.94 | 0.77 | 0.62 | 0.41 | 0.31 | 0.22 | 0.16 |
| | θ_{MRS} (arcsec) | 40.5 | 16.2 | 10.8 | 8.73 | 7.02 | 4.68 | 3.51 | 2.48 | 1.86 |
| C43-4 | θ_{res} (arcsec) | 2.30 | 0.92 | 0.61 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.27 | 0.20 | 0.14 | 0.11 |
| | θ_{MRS} (arcsec) | 28.0 | 11.2 | 7.50 | 6.08 | 4.89 | 3.26 | 2.44 | 1.73 | 1.29 |
| C43-5 | θ_{res} (arcsec) | 1.38 | 0.55 | 0.36 | 0.30 | 0.24 | 0.16 | 0.12 | 0.084 | 0.063 |
| | θ_{MRS} (arcsec) | 16.8 | 6.70 | 4.47 | 3.62 | 2.91 | 1.94 | 1.46 | 1.03 | 0.77 |
| C43-6 | θ_{res} (arcsec) | 0.78 | 0.31 | 0.20 | 0.17 | 0.13 | 0.089 | 0.067 | 0.047 | 0.035 |
| | θ_{MRS} (arcsec) | 10.3 | 4.11 | 2.74 | 2.22 | 1.78 | 1.19 | 0.89 | 0.63 | 0.47 |
| C43-7 | θ_{res} (arcsec) | 0.53 | 0.21 | 0.14 | 0.11 | 0.092 | 0.061 | 0.046 | 0.033 | 0.024 |
| | θ_{MRS} (arcsec) | 6.45 | 2.58 | 1.72 | 1.40 | 1.12 | 0.75 | 0.56 | 0.40 | 0.30 |
| C43-8 | θ_{res} (arcsec) | 0.24 | 0.096 | 0.064 | 0.052 | 0.042 | 0.028 | 0.021 | 0.015 | 0.011 |
| | θ_{MRS} (arcsec) | 3.55 | 1.42 | 0.95 | 0.77 | 0.62 | 0.41 | 0.31 | 0.22 | 0.16 |
| C43-9 | θ_{res} (arcsec) | 0.14 | 0.057 | 0.038 | 0.031 | 0.025 | 0.017 | 0.012 | 0.0088 | 0.0066 |
| | θ_{MRS} (arcsec) | 2.03 | 0.81 | 0.54 | 0.44 | 0.35 | 0.24 | 0.18 | 0.13 | 0.093 |
| C43-10 | θ_{res} (arcsec) | 0.11 | 0.042 | 0.028 | 0.023 | 0.018 | 0.012 | 0.0091 | 0.0065 | 0.0048 |
| | θ_{MRS} (arcsec) | 1.25 | 0.50 | 0.33 | 0.27 | 0.22 | 0.14 | 0.11 | 0.077 | 0.057 |

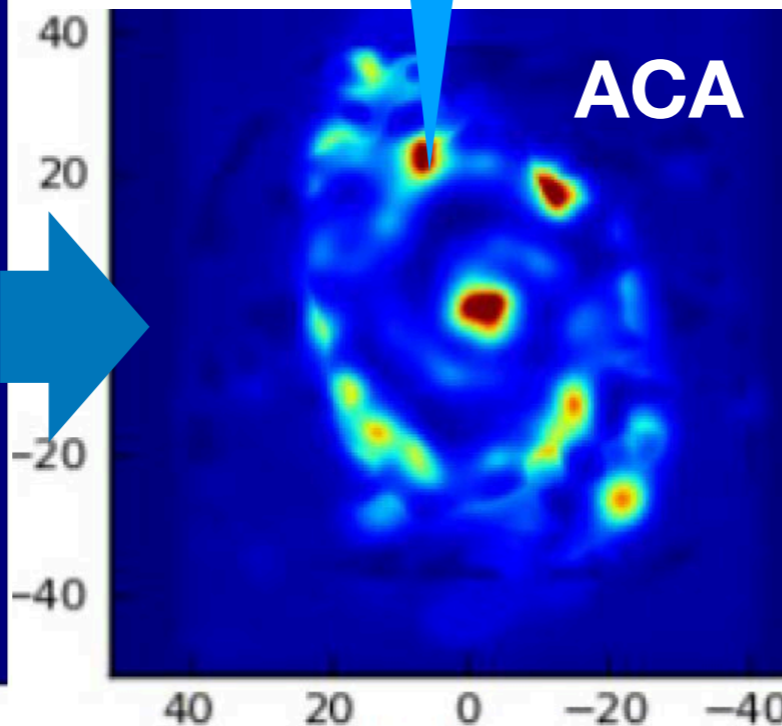
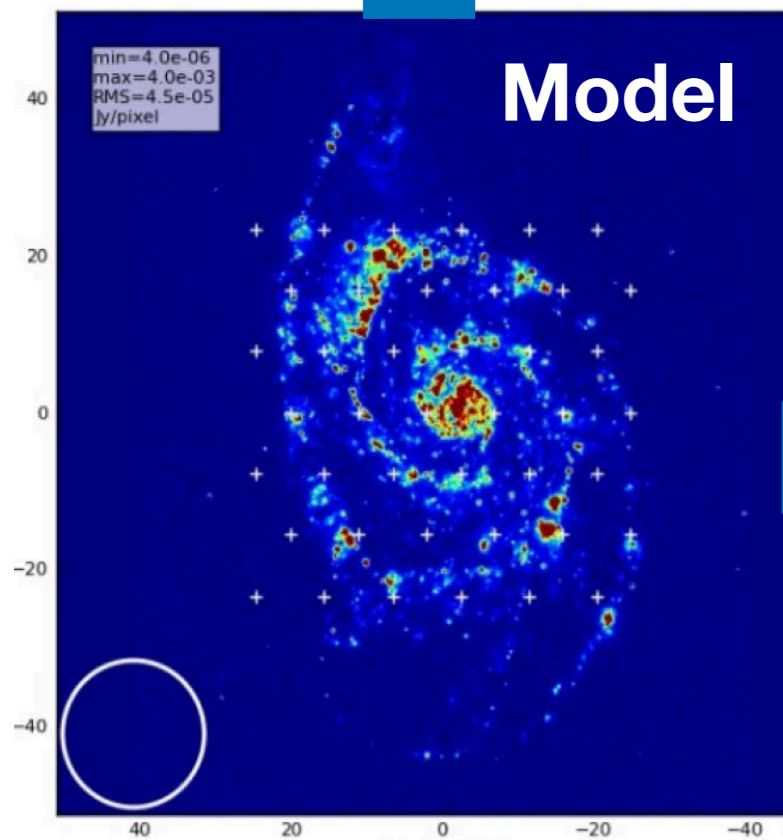
Highest frequencies and
 longest baseline offer the 'finest'
 angular resolution for zooming in

The 12m configuration sees the details but “resolves out” larger scales, i.e. the MRS is smaller than some of the galaxy’s structures

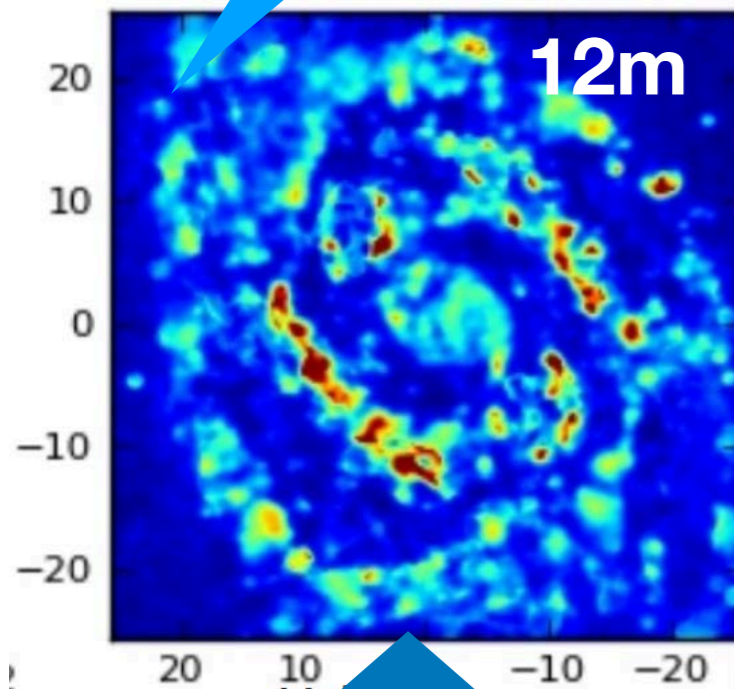


- **Arrays moving from C-1 to C-10** - move from being sensitive to large spatial scales but unable to resolve small features to being ‘blind’ to large scales but very sensitive to small spatial scales

The ACA is a fix configuration to see “larger” interferometer spatial scales - but cannot see/resolve the details

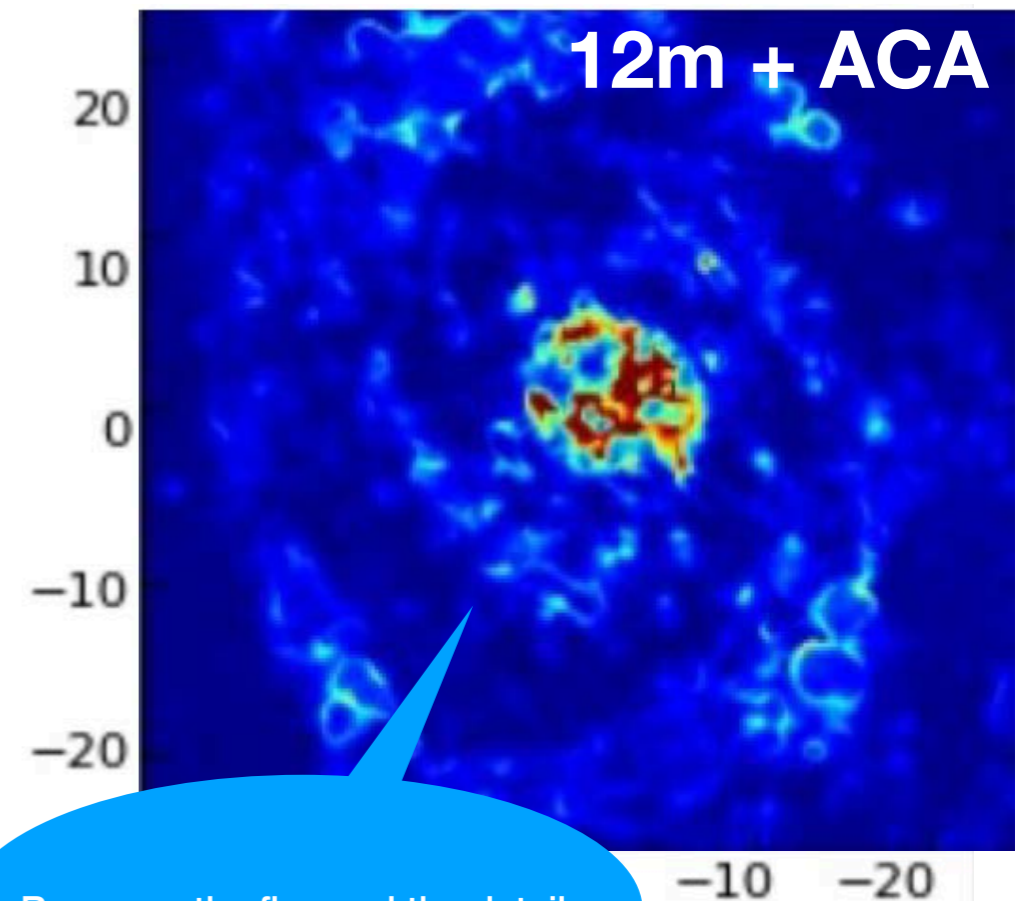
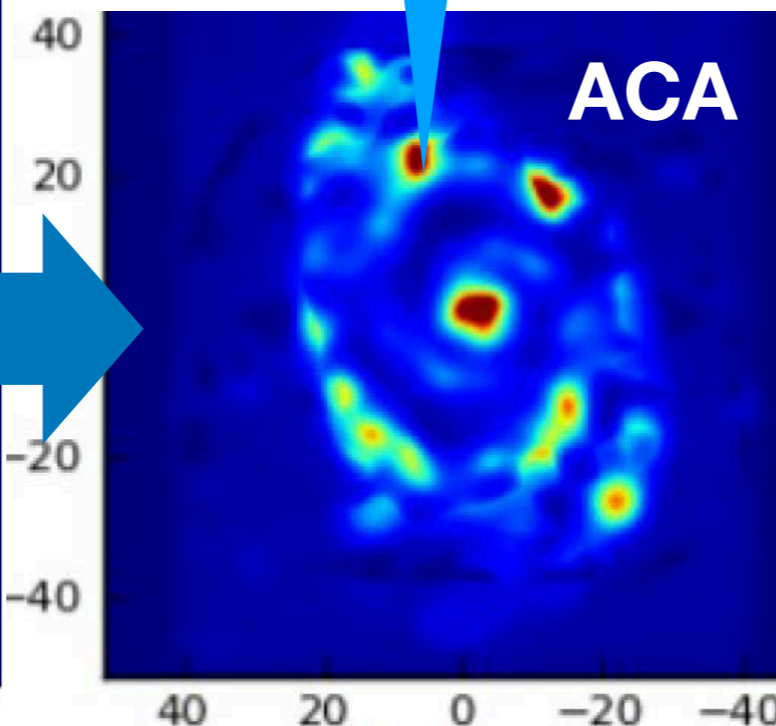
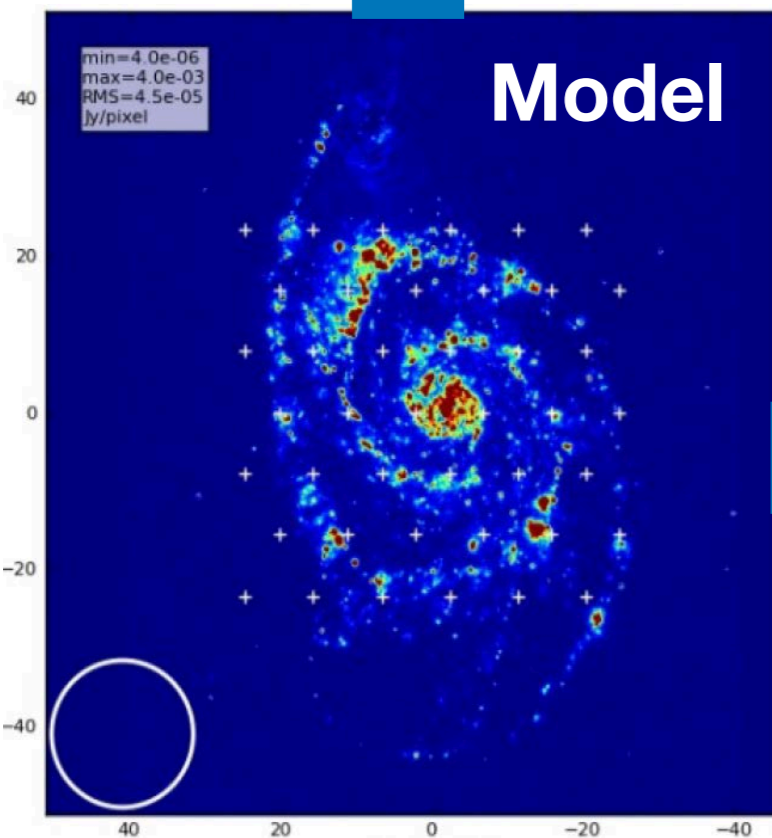


The 12m configuration sees the details but “resolves out” larger scales, i.e. the MRS is smaller than some of the galaxy’s structures



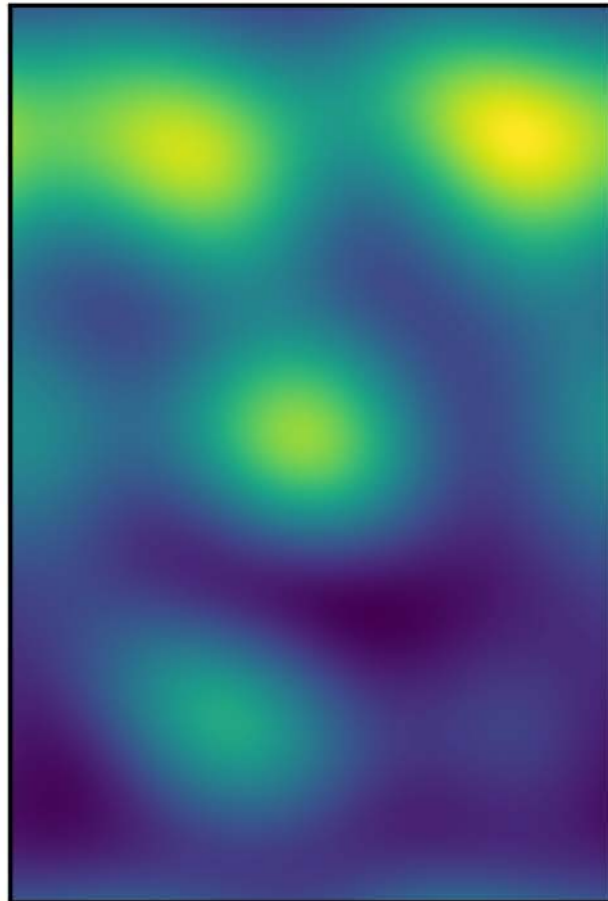
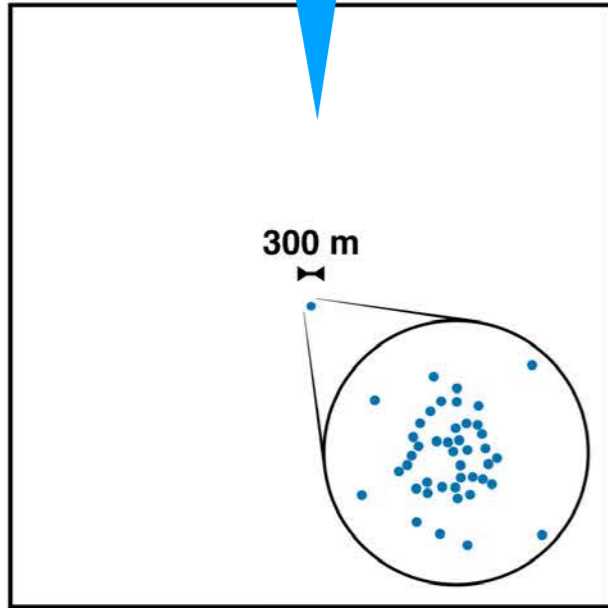
- **Arrays moving from C-1 to C-10** - move from being sensitive to large spatial scales but unable to resolve small features to being ‘blind’ to large scales but very sensitive to small spatial scales
- **Array combination** - adding more than one main array, and/or including the ACA to correctly recover all spatial scales

The ACA is a fix configuration to see “larger” interferometer spatial scales - but cannot see/resolve the details

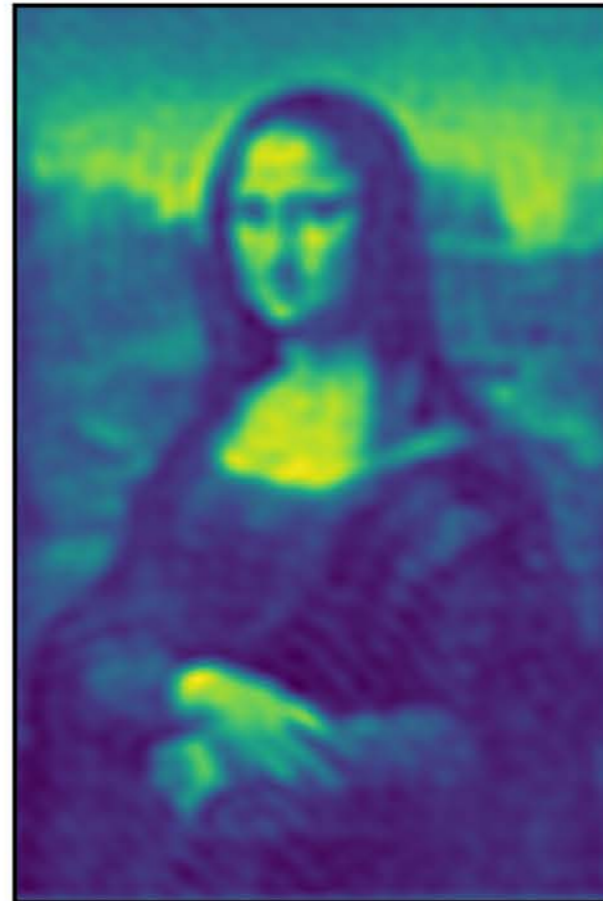
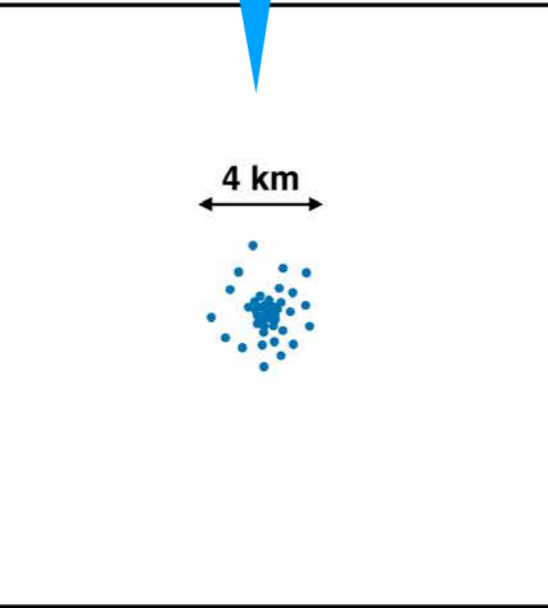
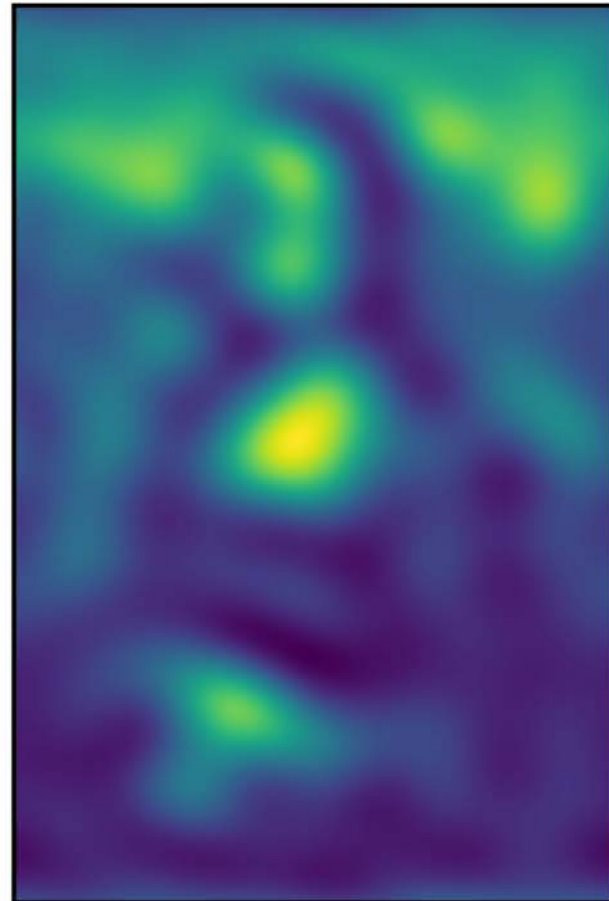
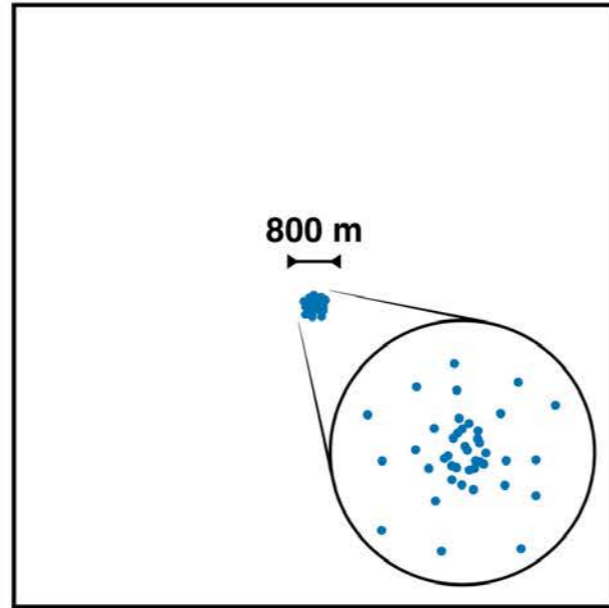


Recovers the flux and the details

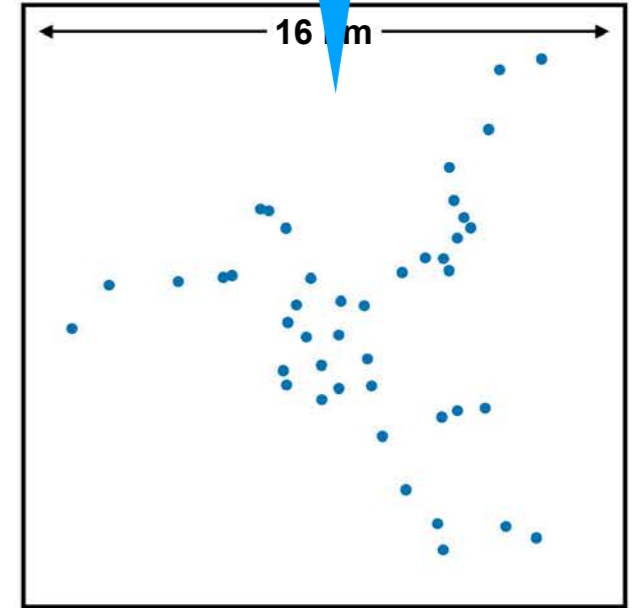
Large scales only - no details



Almost idea, but still blurry

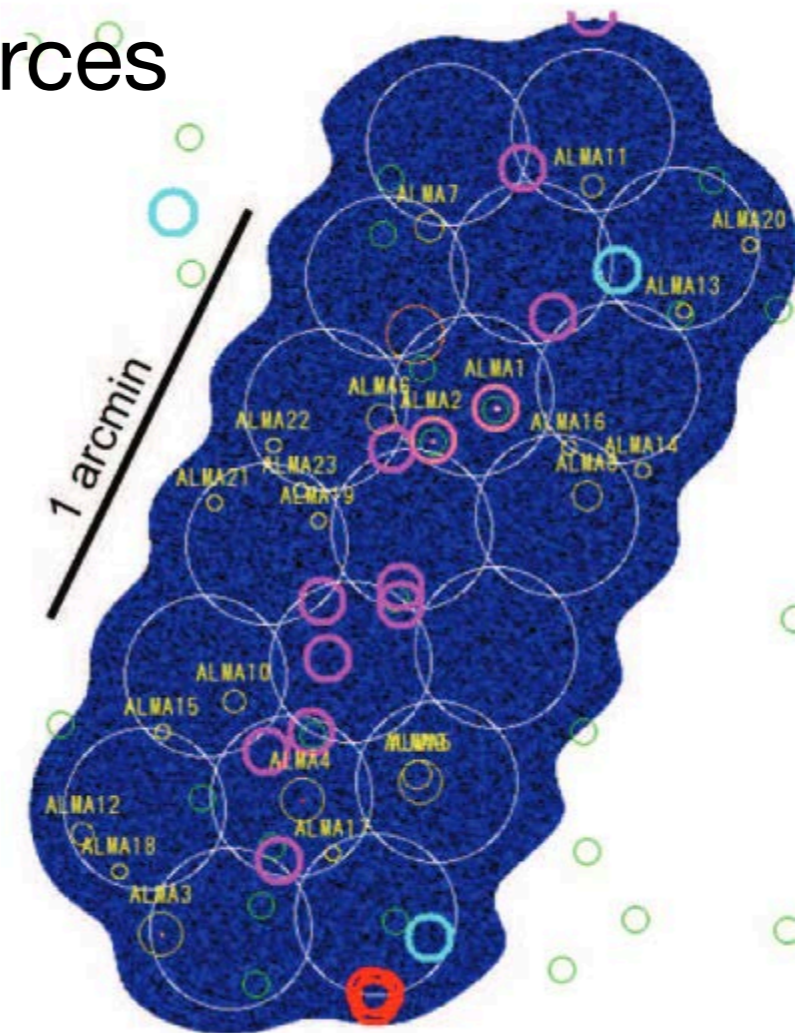


Now only the very sharpest details, Lost the larger scale - relates to MRS



ALMA has many modes

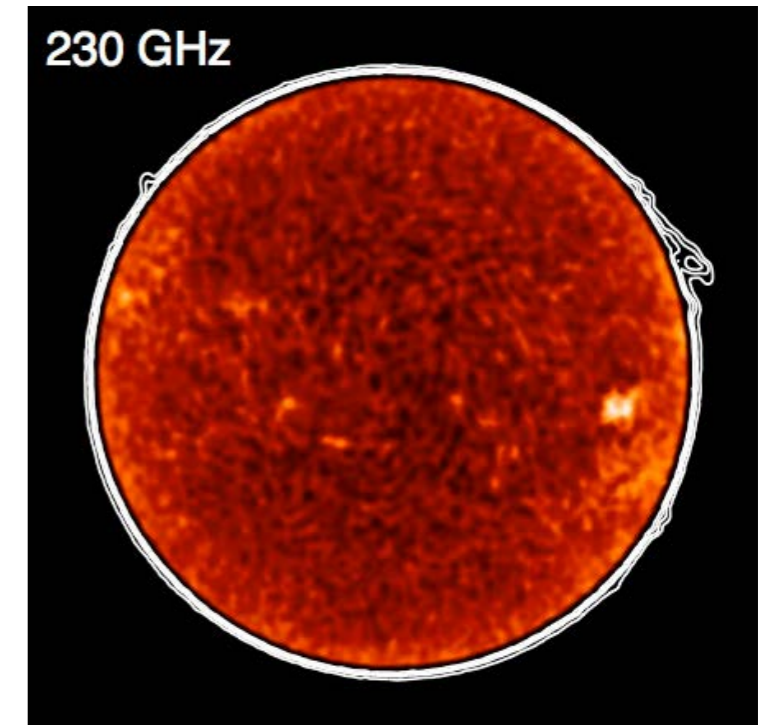
- *What would you like to observe?*
 - **Single** or **multi-pointing** and **multiple** targets
 - One observation for one or more sources
 - Field of view is $\sim \lambda / \text{dish diameter}$
 - **Mosaics** (up to 150 pointings)
 - Large scale extended region, a molecular cloud or a galaxy
 - Many spatial scales
 - **12m + ACA, inc. Total Power**
 - **ACA “stand-alone”**
 - **+ Simultaneous**



Credits: Candles Survey

ALMA has many modes

- *What would you like to observe?*
 - Standard observations - **intensity**
 - **Full stokes** polarisation (magnetic fields etc)
- **Spectra scans**
 - Full coverage over an entire Band
- **Ephemeris**
 - Tracking of moving, e.g. solar system sources
- **Solar observations**
 - Looking directly into the sun
 - Also with full stokes polarisation



ALMA has many modes

- *What would you like to observe?*
 - With other instruments in a **Joint** proposal
 - Using **VLBI** with telescopes around the world
- In an ALMA **Large Program**
 - Over **50h** with the **12m** array or over **150h** with the **ACA**
- **Pulsars**
 - special mode to combine all dishes
- Very accurate positions
 - **Astrometry** for most accurate positions



Credits: EHT

THANK YOU - any questions ???

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 - Spectral Window width vs resolution tradeoff / division
- **Frequency (spectral) resolution** - ‘channels’ divide over the bandwidth
 - can be as narrow as 30 kHz
 - ~0.3km/s (Band 1) to ~0.01 km/s (Band 10)

ALMA Observing Tool

The screenshot shows the ALMA Observing Tool interface. On the left, a 'Project Structure' tree highlights 'Spectral Setup'. The main window displays a frequency plot with 'Observed Frequency' and 'Rest Frequency' axes. Two yellow shaded regions represent 'Spectral windows'. A 'LO1' label points to a specific frequency. 'Sidebands' are indicated on the right. An 'Atmospheric transmission curve' is overlaid on the plot. 'Spectral window mirrors (B9&10)' are also shown. Below the plot, 'Spectral Type' is set to 'Single Continuum', and 'Polarization products desired' is set to 'DUAL'. A 'Receiver Band' dropdown is set to '9 (602.0-720.0 GHz)'. A 'Standard continuum setups' label points to the 'Receiver Band' dropdown. At the bottom, a 'Spectral window table' is visible, showing a table with columns for Fraction, Centre Freq (rest, topol), Centre Freq (sky, topol), Transition, and Bandwidth, Resolution (smoothed).

| Fraction | Centre Freq (rest, topol) | Centre Freq (sky, topol) | Transition | Bandwidth, Resolution (smoothed) |
|----------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--|
| 1:full | 675.96618 GHz | 676.00000 GHz | Single Continuum | 1875.000 MHz 832 km/s, 31.250 MHz(33.859 km/s) |

*ALMA WSU upgrade transforms this