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LOFAR imaging of the solar corona during the 2015 March 20 solar eclipse

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Cover Image: PROBA2/SWAP 174 Å



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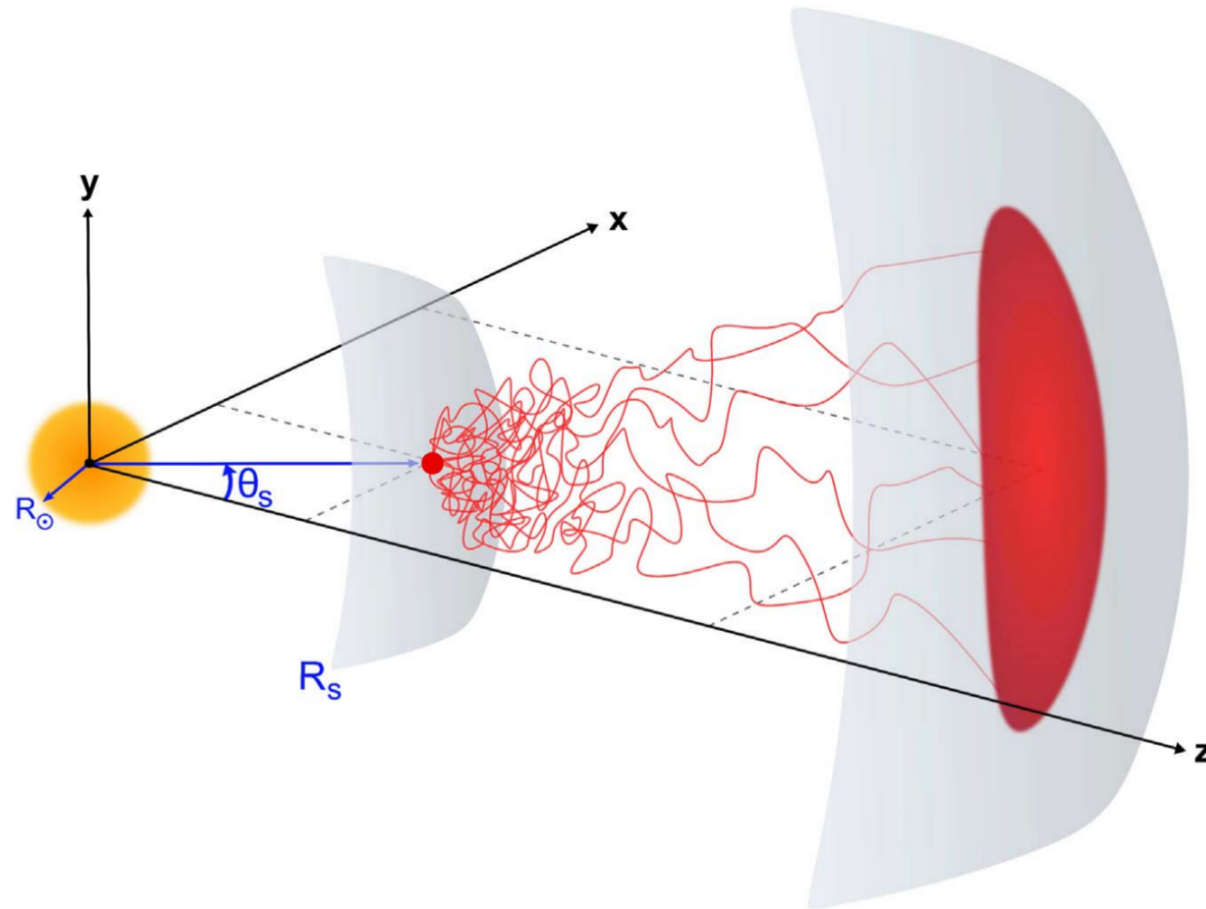


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Motivation

How turbulence in the corona affects observed source size?



Kontar et al., ApJ, 2019

Aim

Novel techniques to probe coronal source sizes

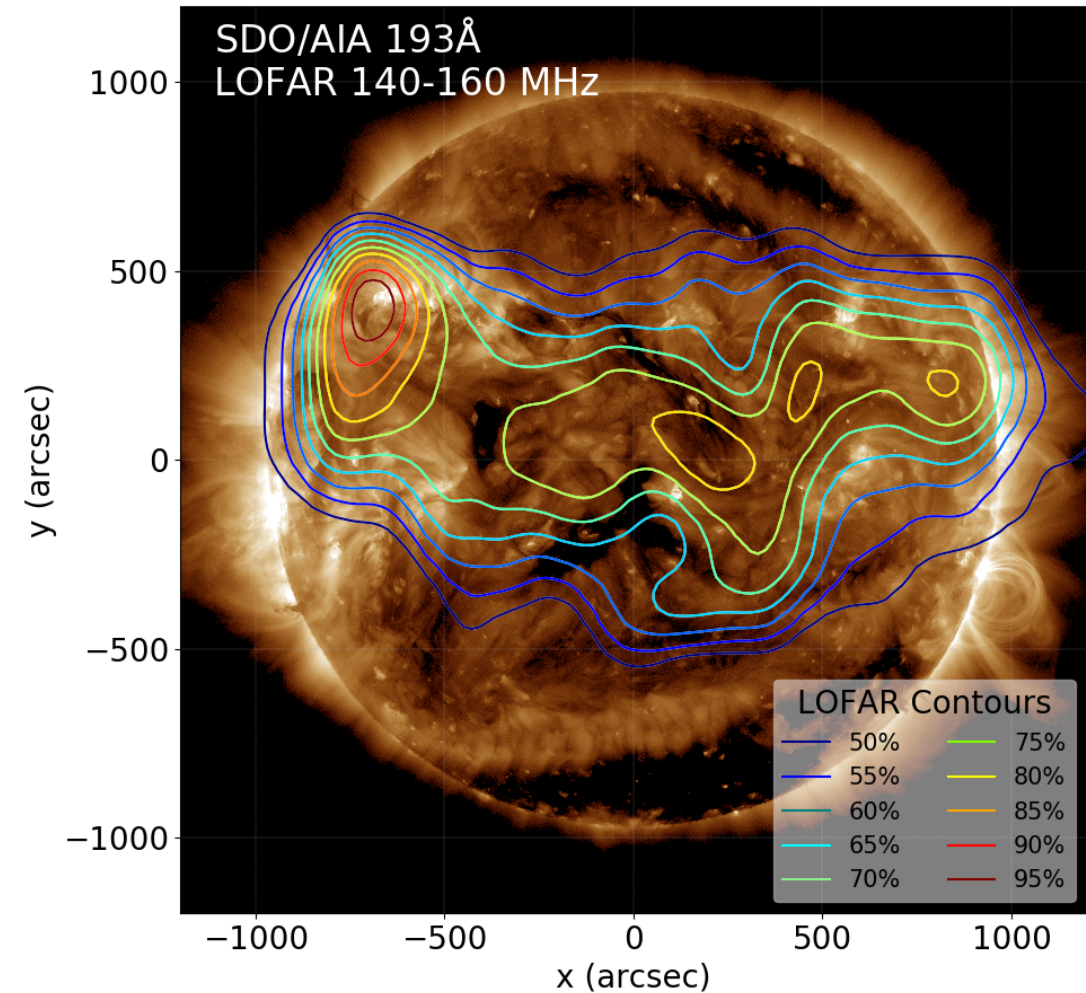


Partial solar eclipse observed by LOFAR

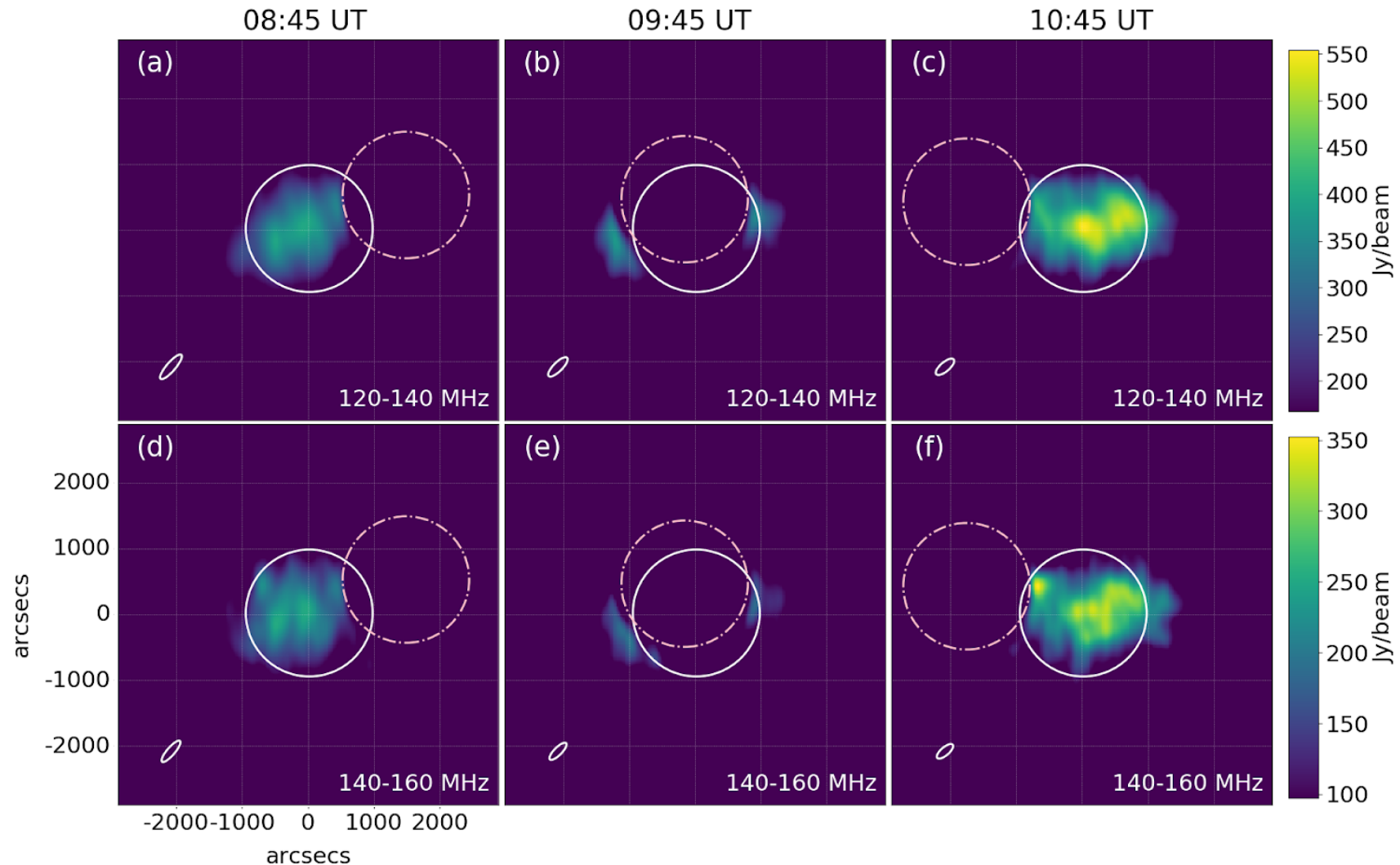
- Output 1 Interferometric Imaging
- Output 2 Lunar De-occultation Technique

WP1 Interferometric Imaging

- 20-03-2015, 07:20 – 12:00 UT
- Interferometric Imaging
- Max baseline ~ 3.5 km (beam size $\sim$ arcminutes)
- HBA observation (120 MHz – 180 MHz)
- Source sizes $\sim 5 - 10'$



WP1 Interferometric Imaging



WP2 Lunar De-Occultation Technique

- Not limited by PSF
- Better spatial resolution
- Difference dirty maps (no need for deconvolution)

Step 1. Subtract consecutive visibilities

$$V_{i+1} - V_i = V_{diff}$$

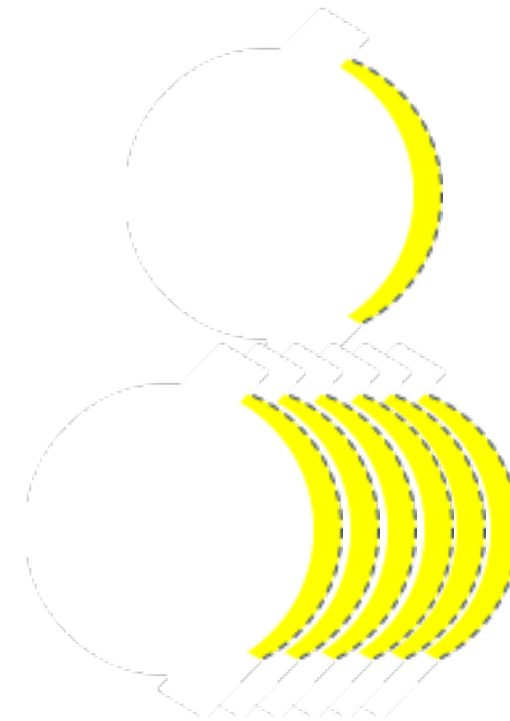
$$(a+bi)_{t1} - (a+bi)_{t2}$$

Step 2. Make dirty image from Vdiff

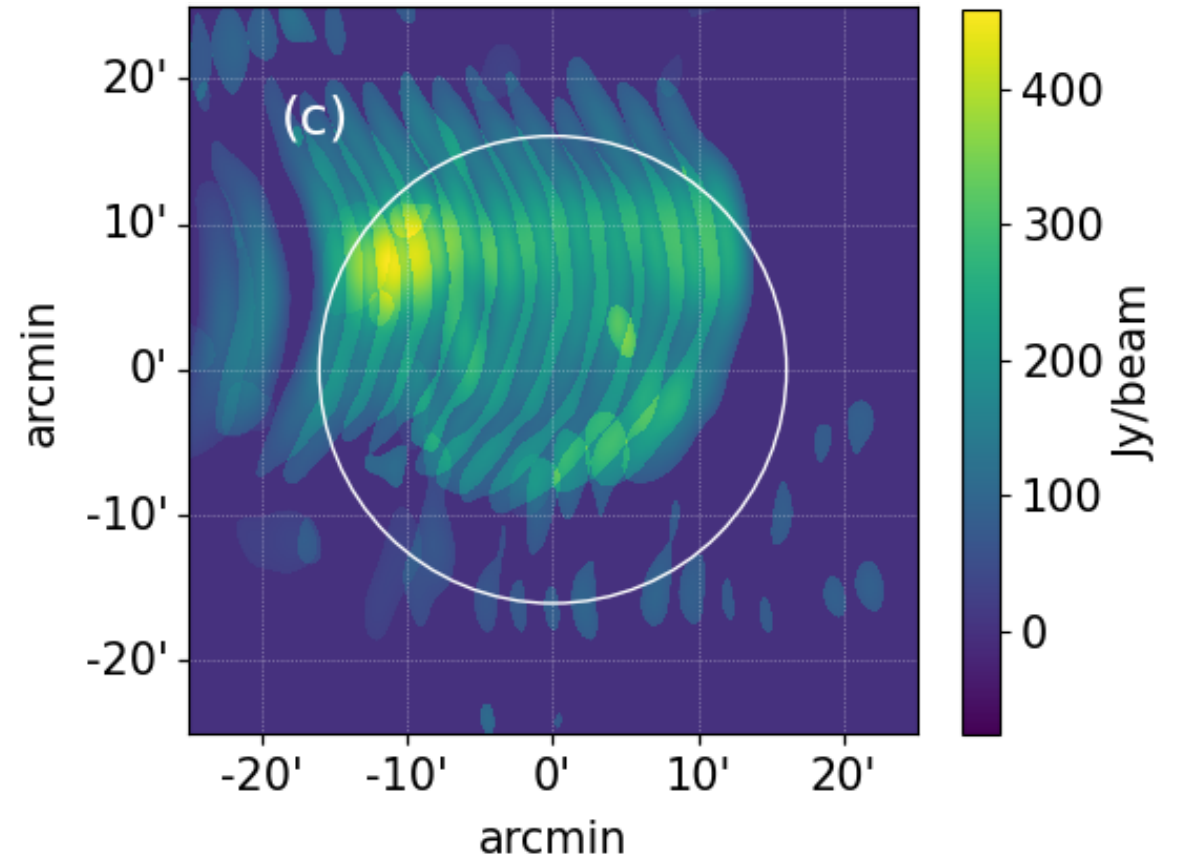
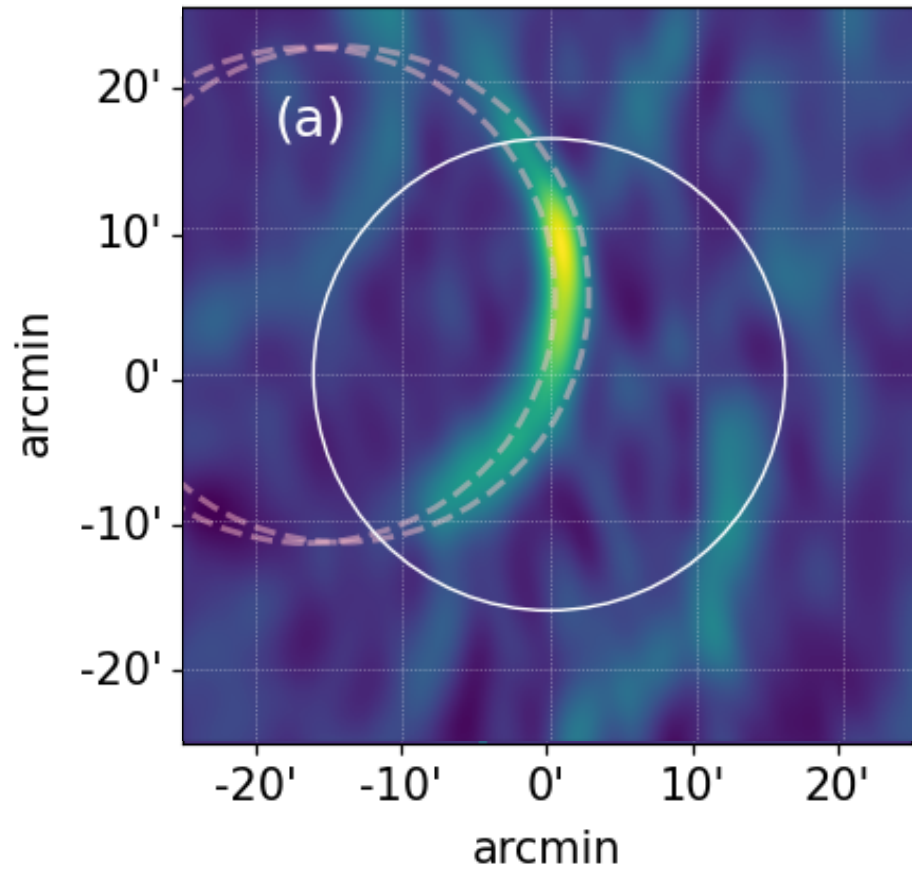
$$Im_{diff} = FT^{-1}(V_{diff})$$

Step 3. Sum together the differenced images

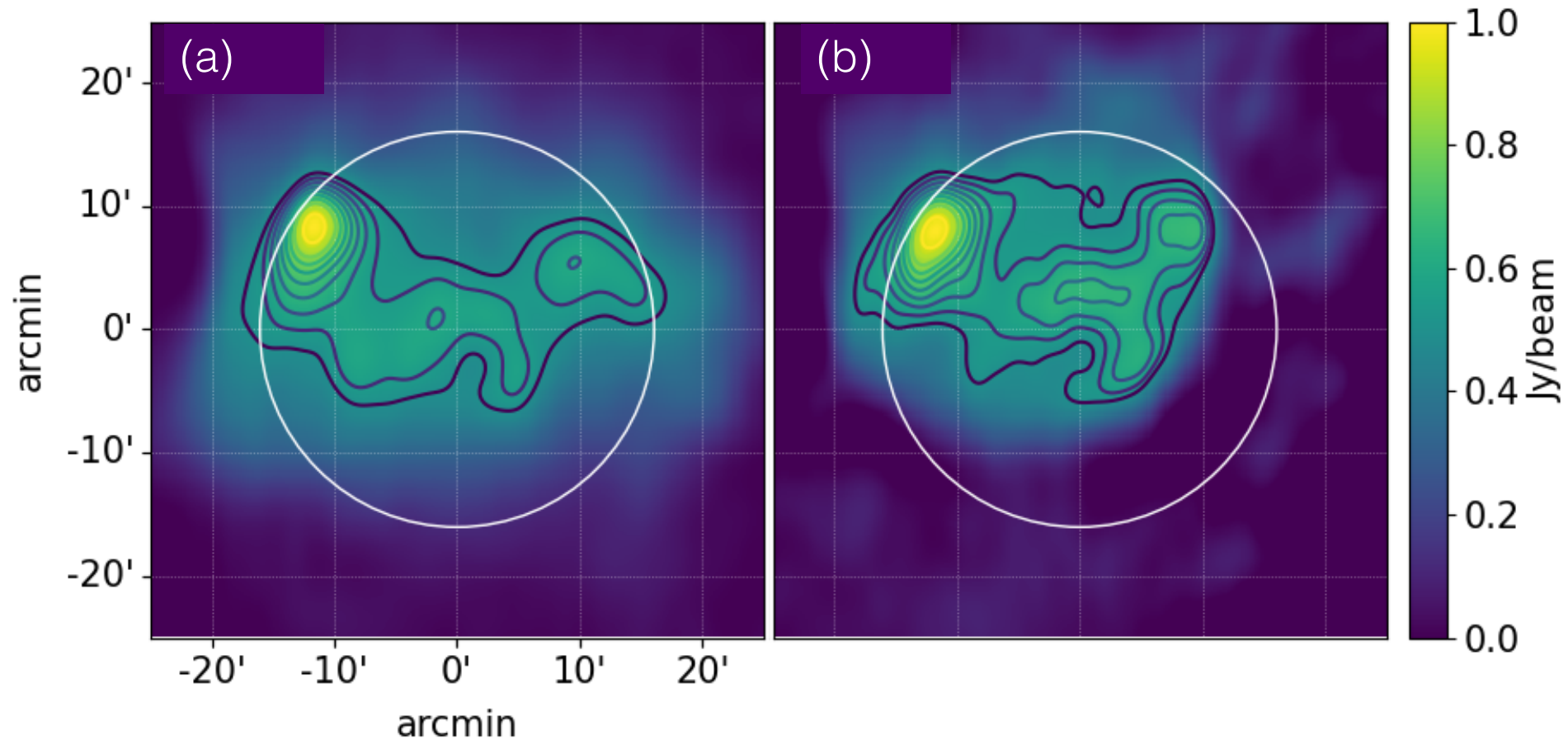
$$\sum Im_{diff}$$



Steps 1 & 2



De-occultation vs. Interferometry



De-occultation vs. Interferometry

- Appears to produce higher resolution radio image of Sun
- Are we overestimating the effects of scattering?

Conclusions

Ryan et al., A&A, 2019.

Output 1 Interferometric Imaging

- First interferometric imaging of solar eclipse using LOFAR

Output 2 De-occultation Technique

- First use of lunar de-occultation technique for MHz radio astronomy
- Better resolution than classic interferometry

