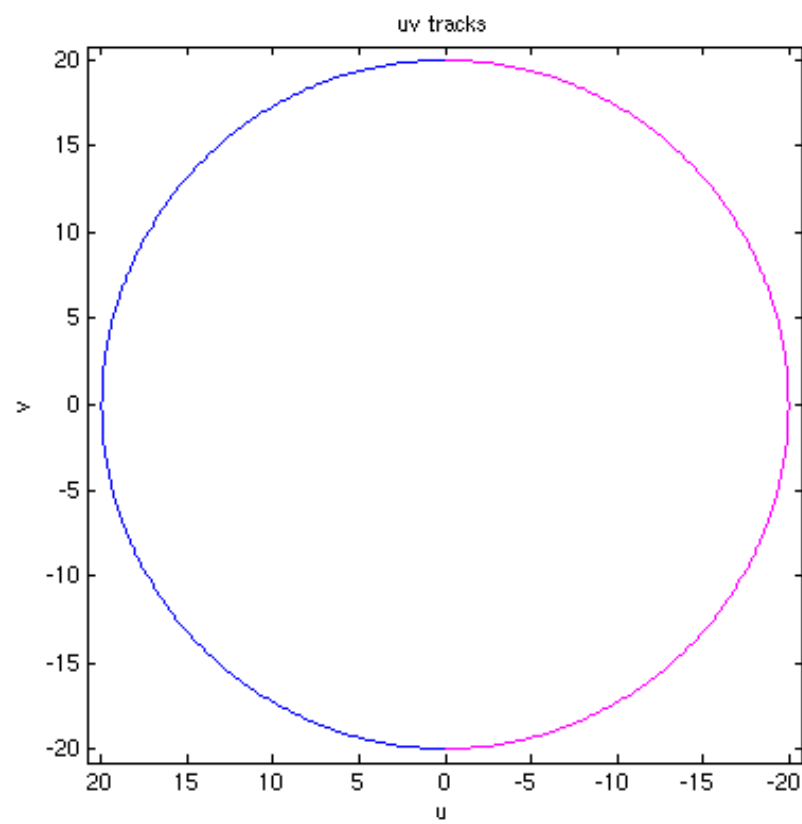
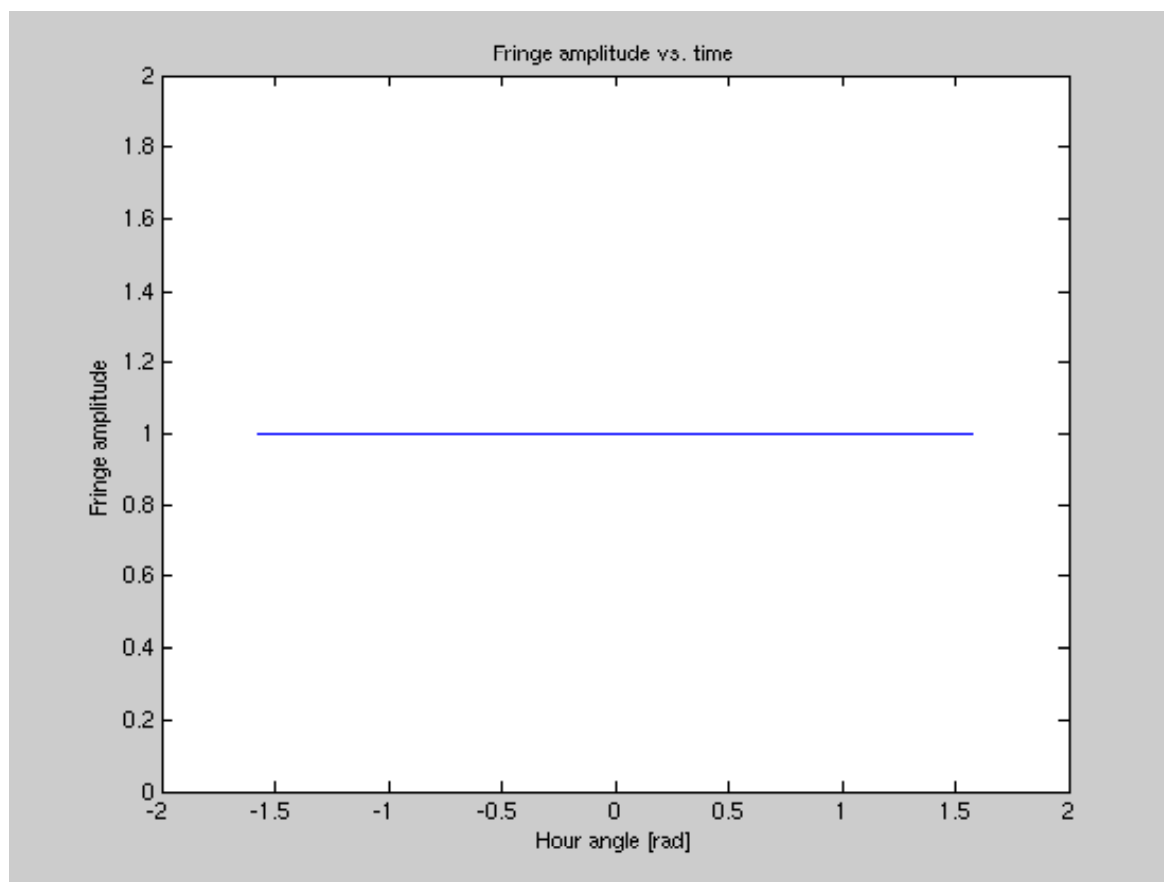


## Models of simple arrays uv tracks, fringes, and beams

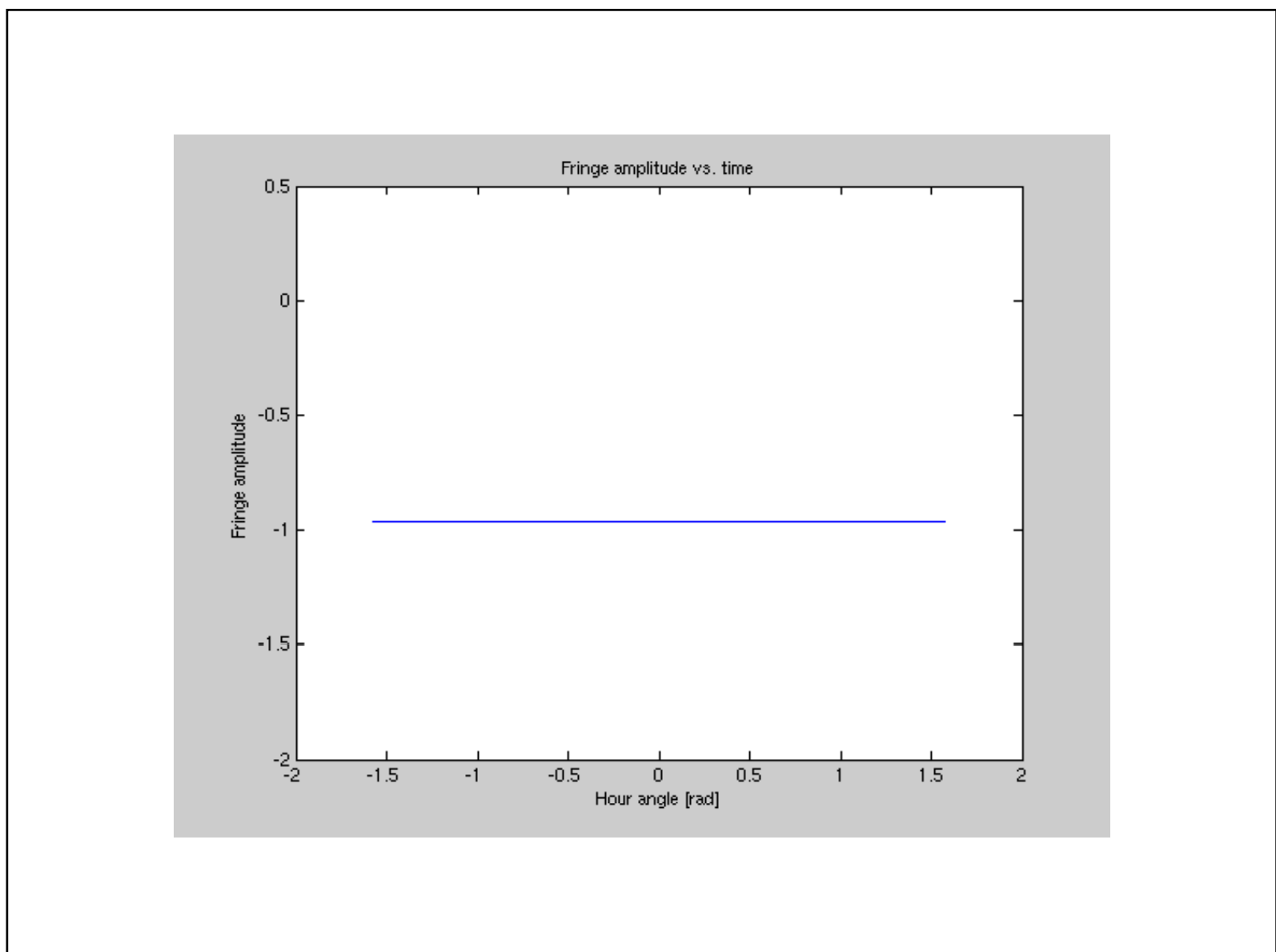
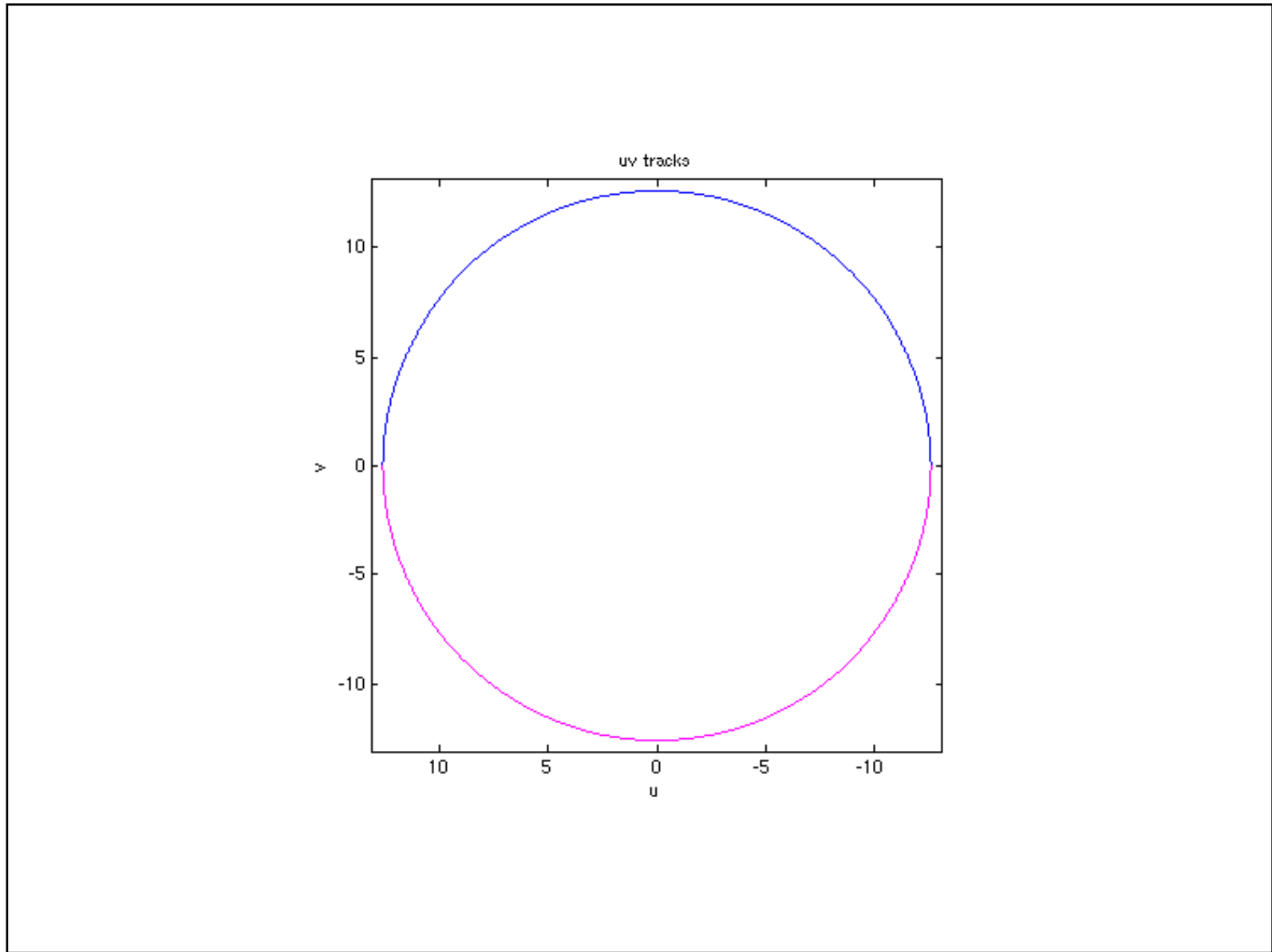
For an observatory at latitude  $39^\circ\text{N}$   
 $\pm 6$  hours from transit

Plotuv1, dec90, EWbl

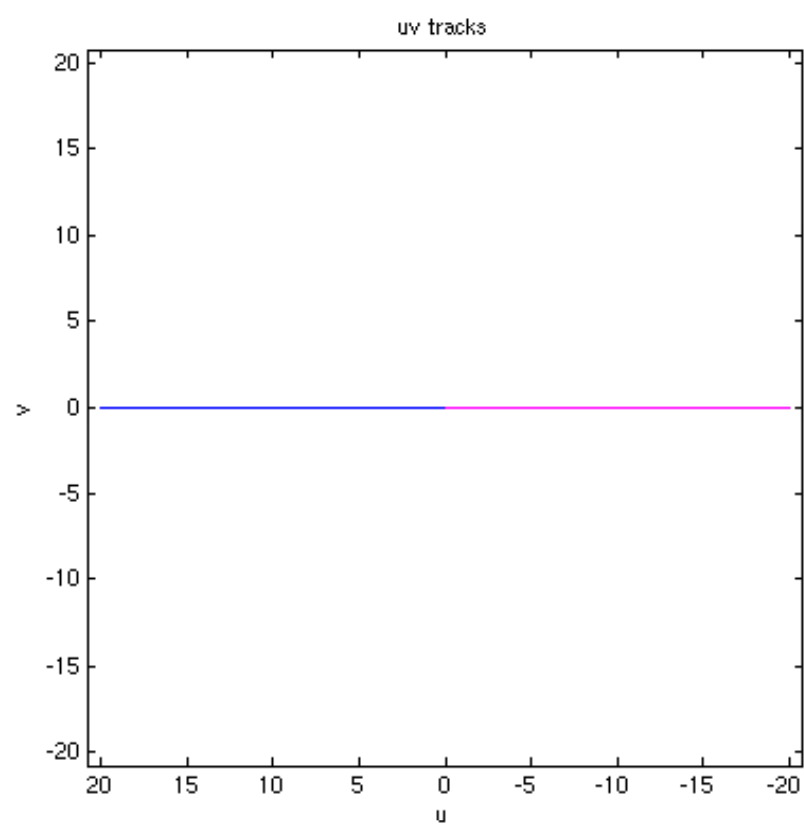


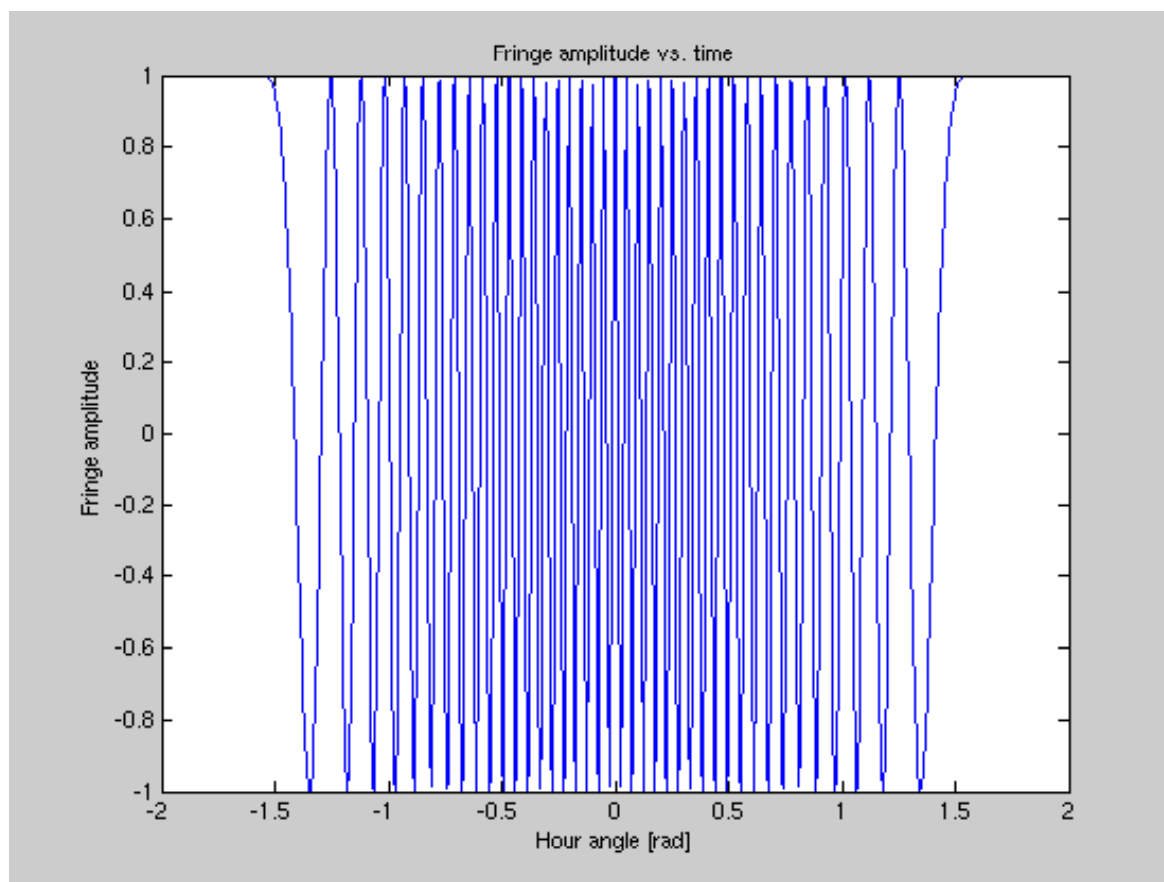


Plotuv1, dec 90, NSbl

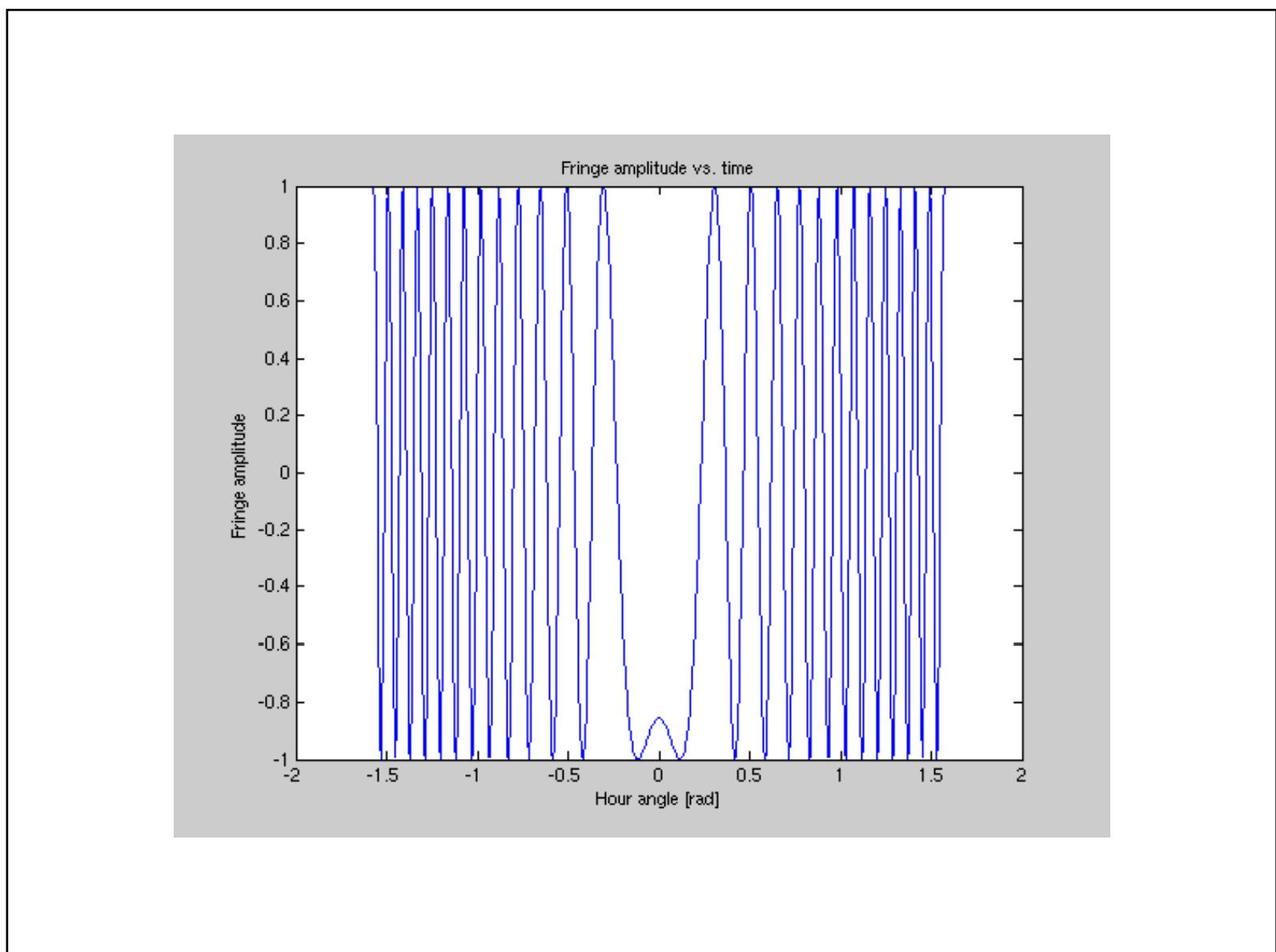
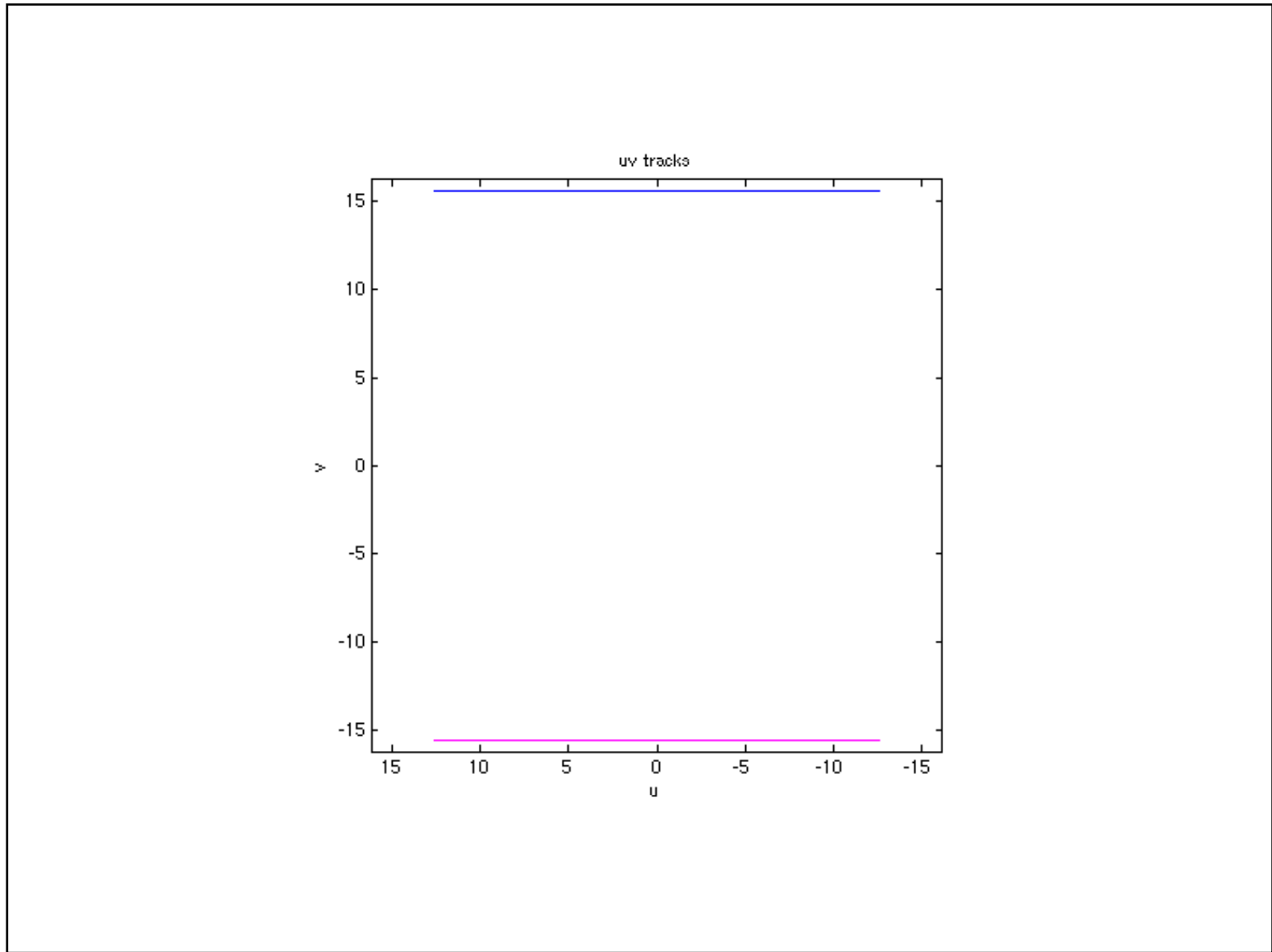


Plotuv1, dec0, EWbl

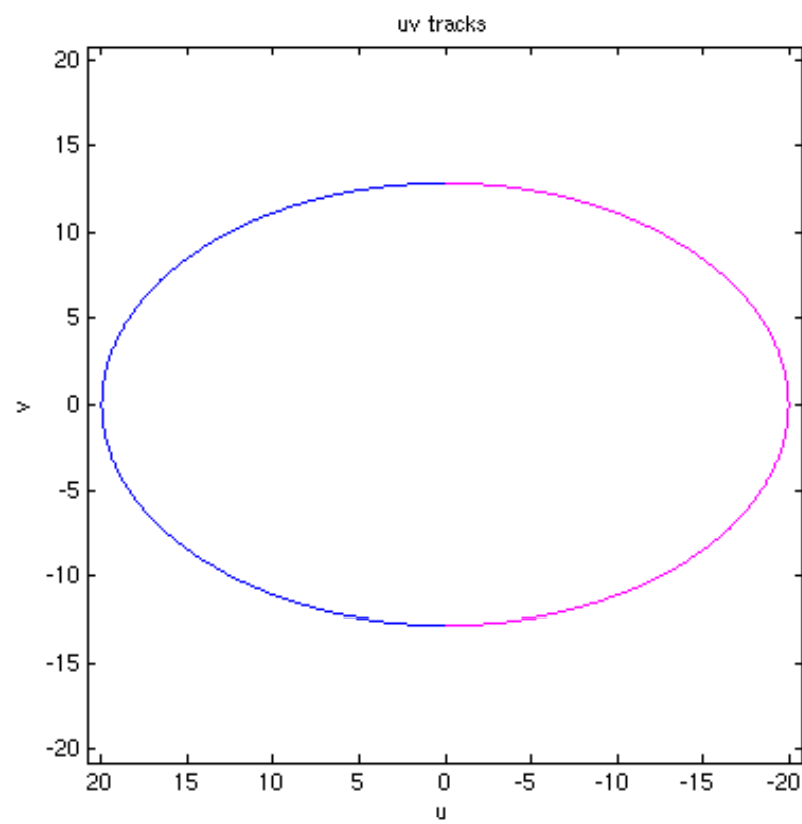




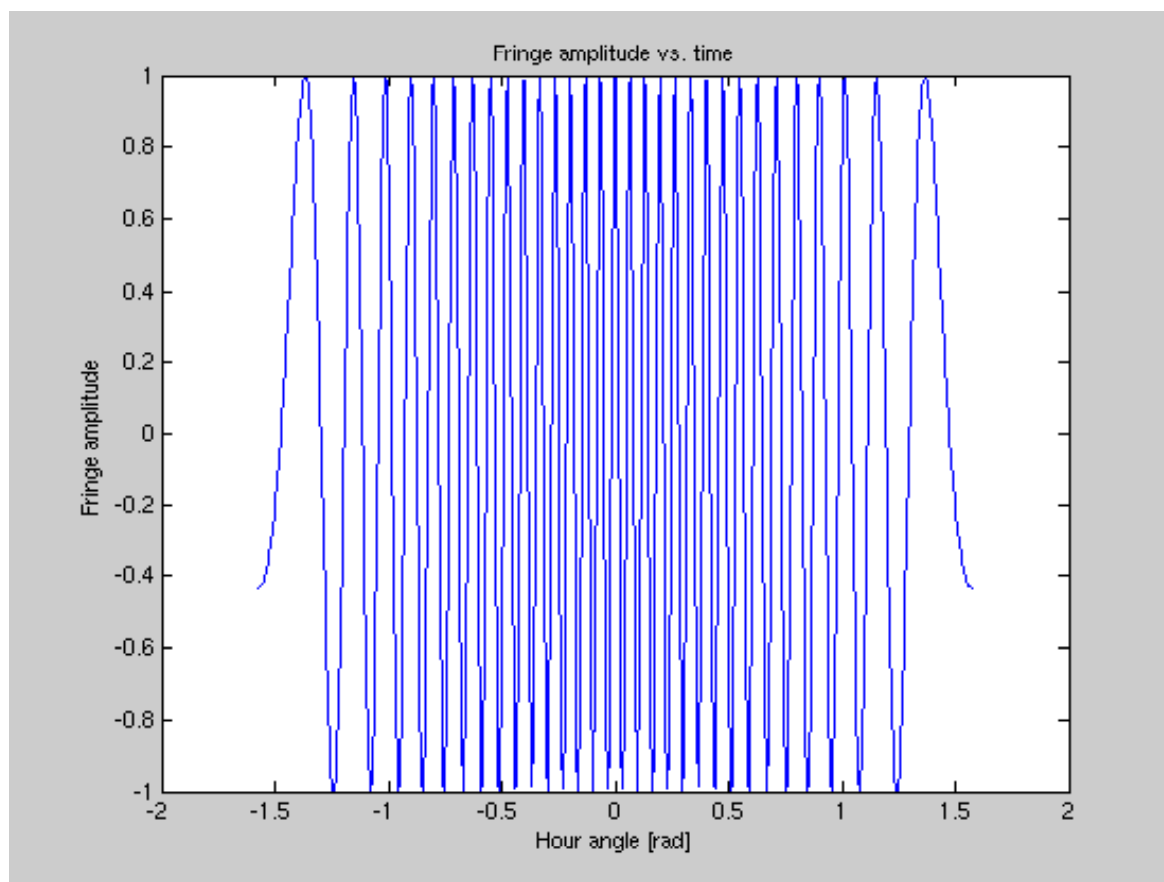
Plotuv1, dec 0, NSbl



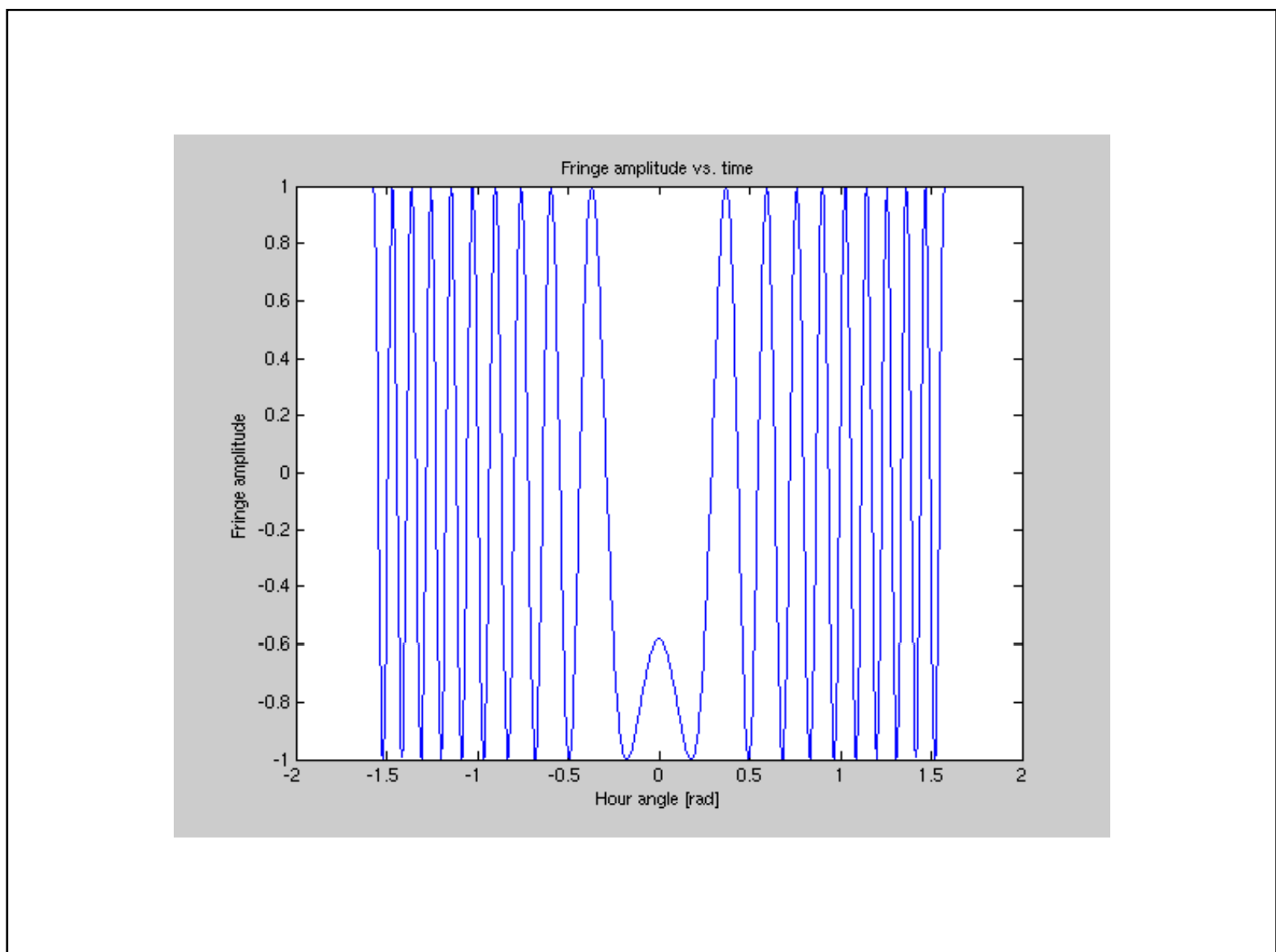
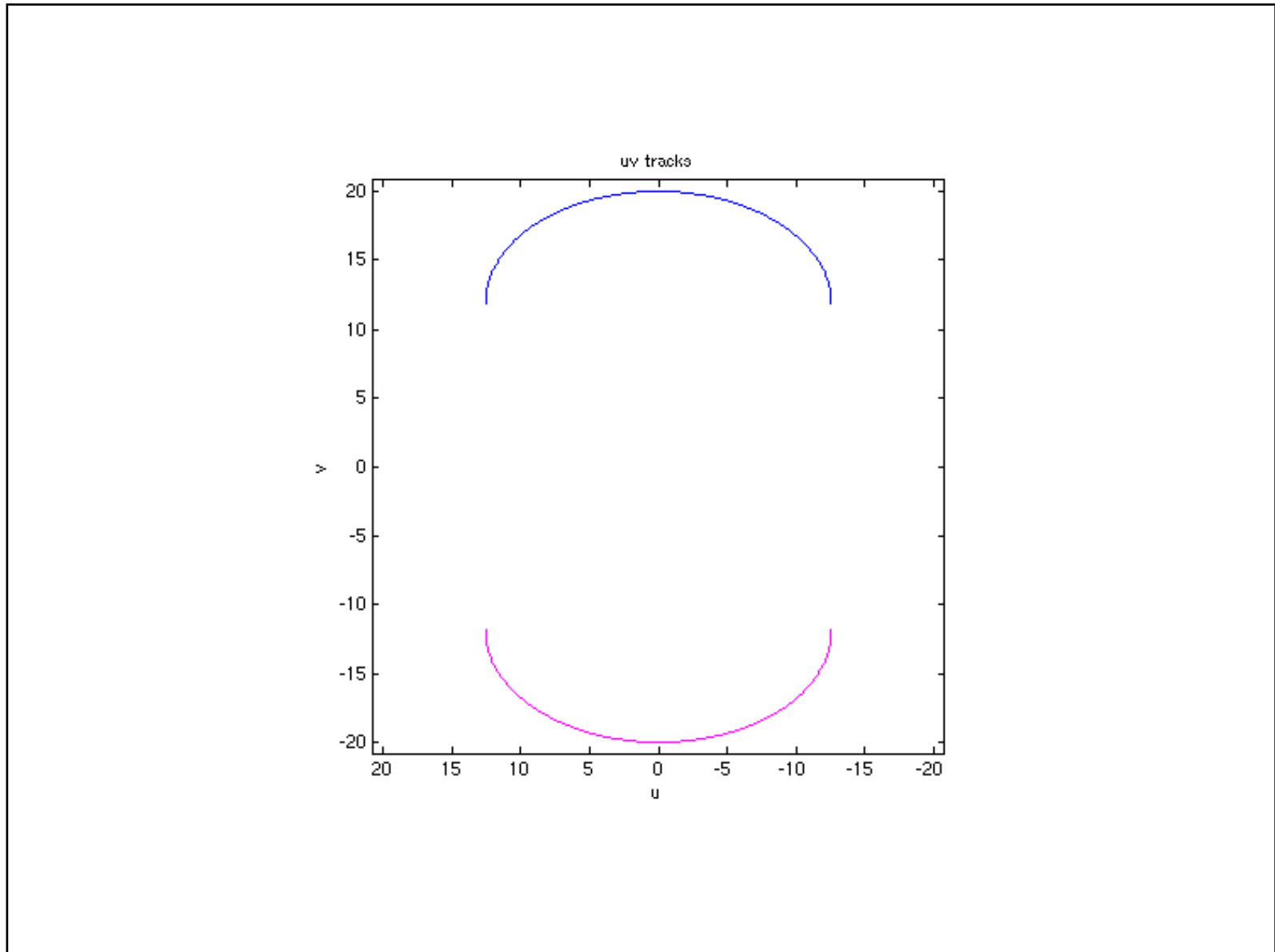
Plotuv1, dec40, EWbl



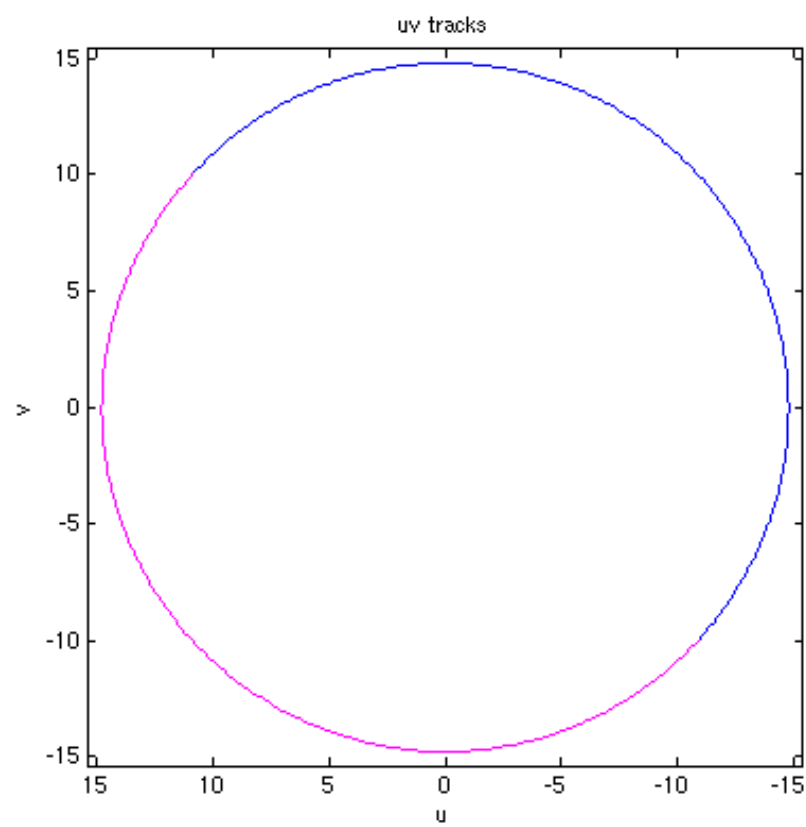


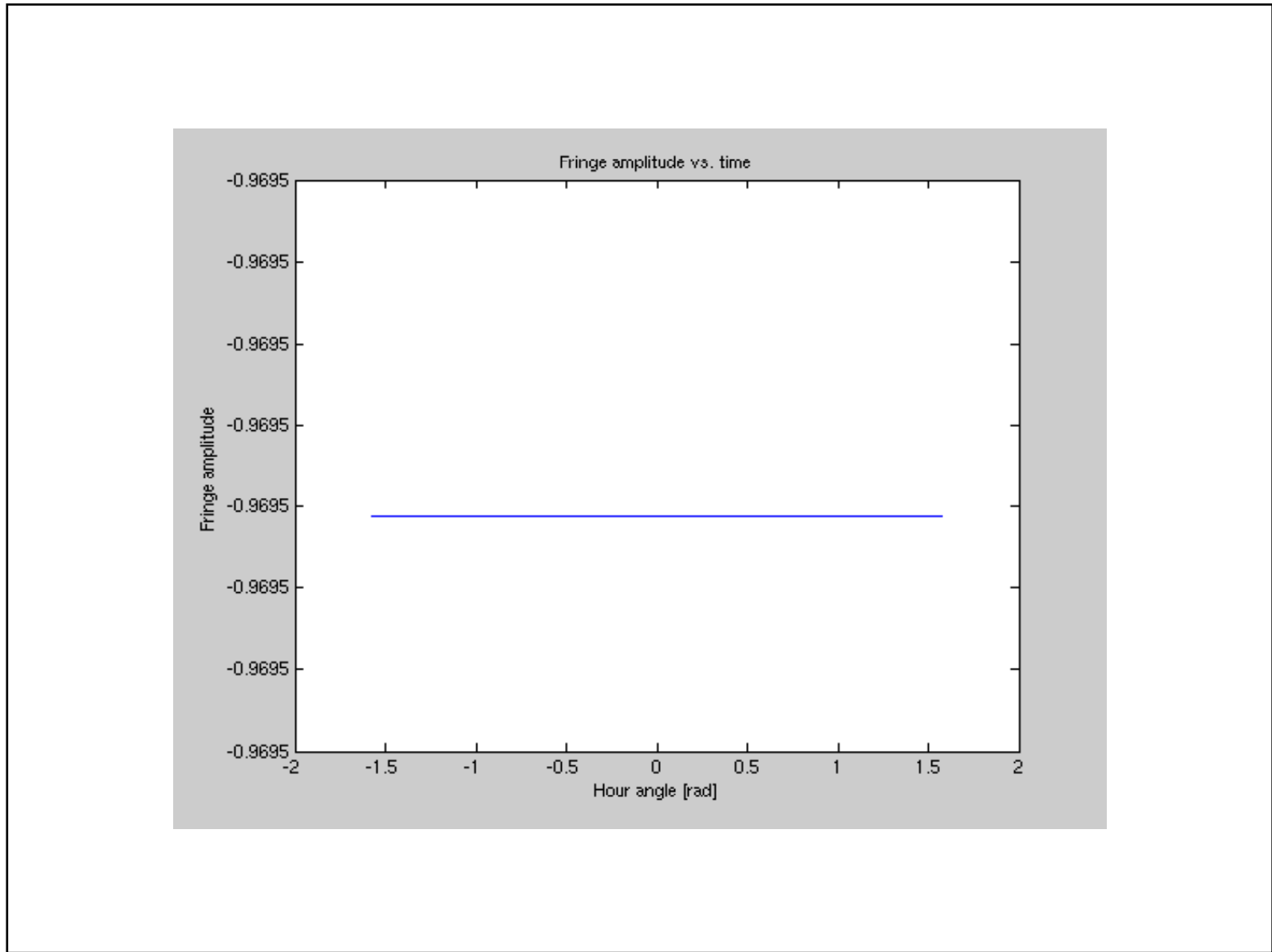


Plotuv1, dec 40, NSbl

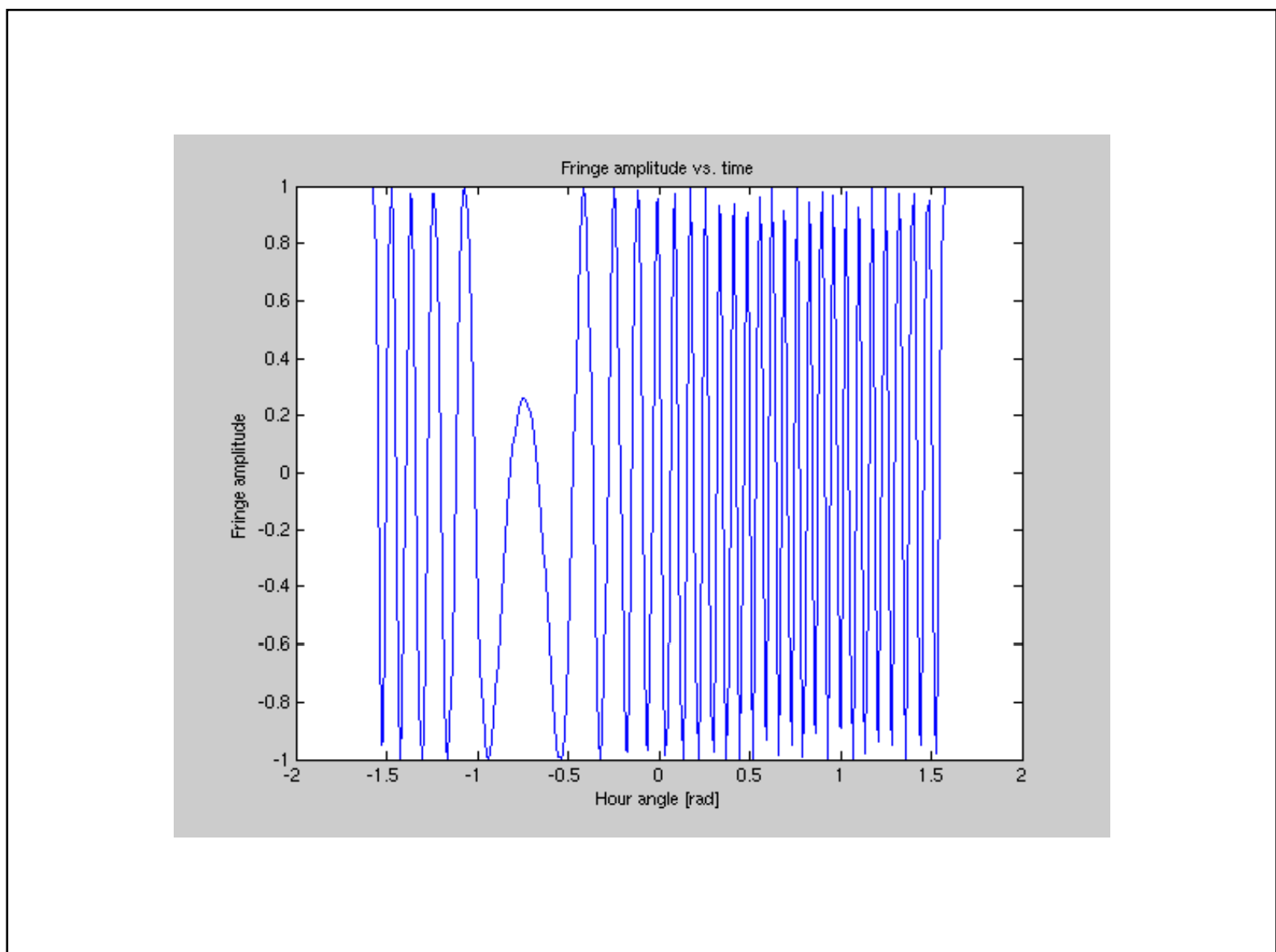
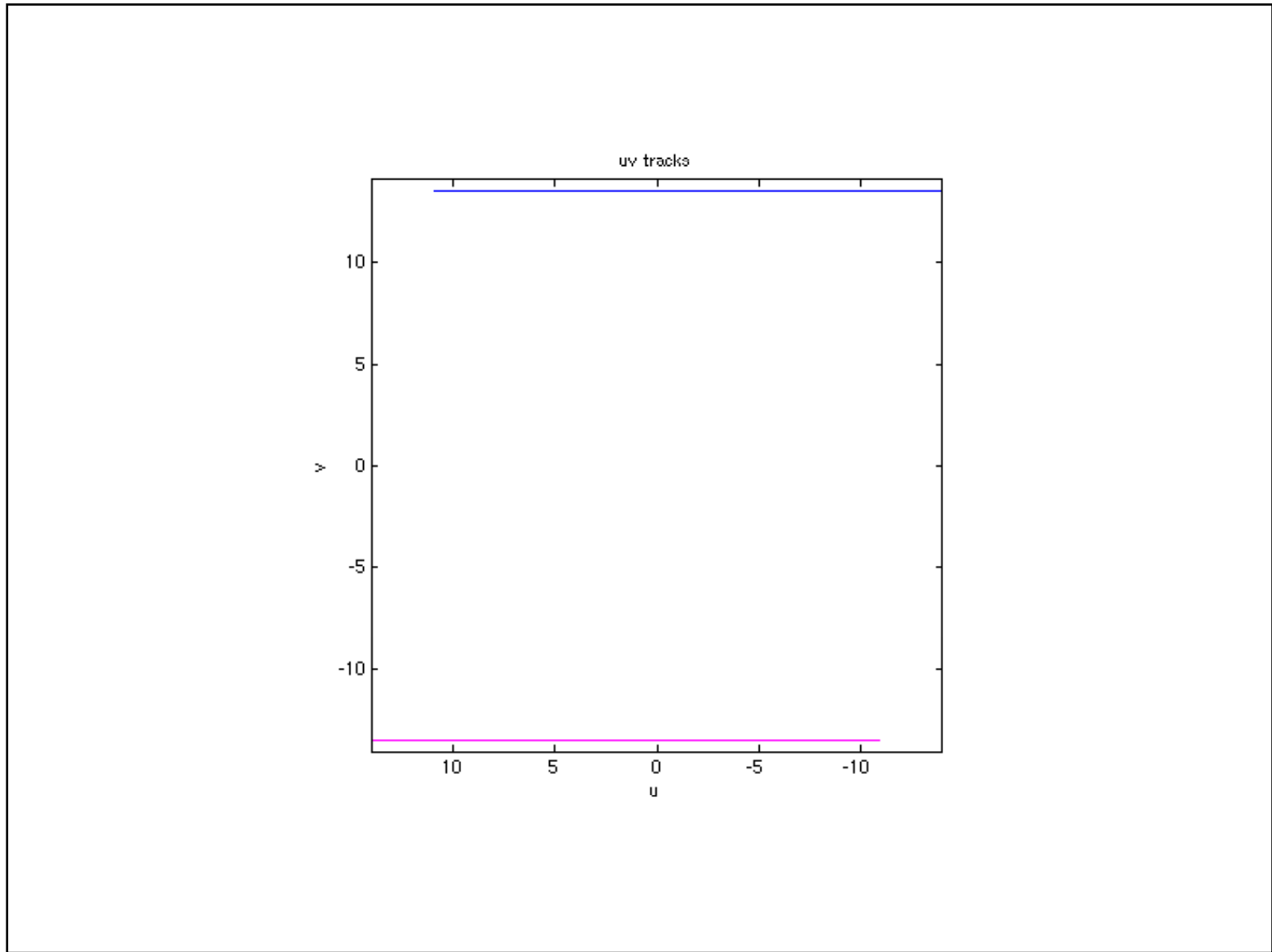


Plotuv1, dec 90, bl -30

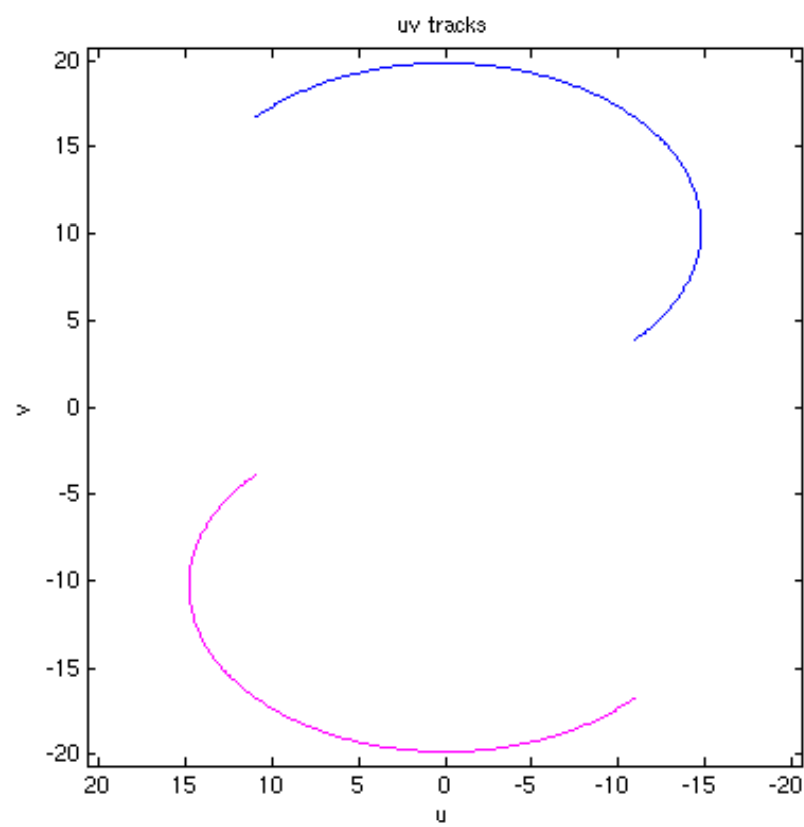


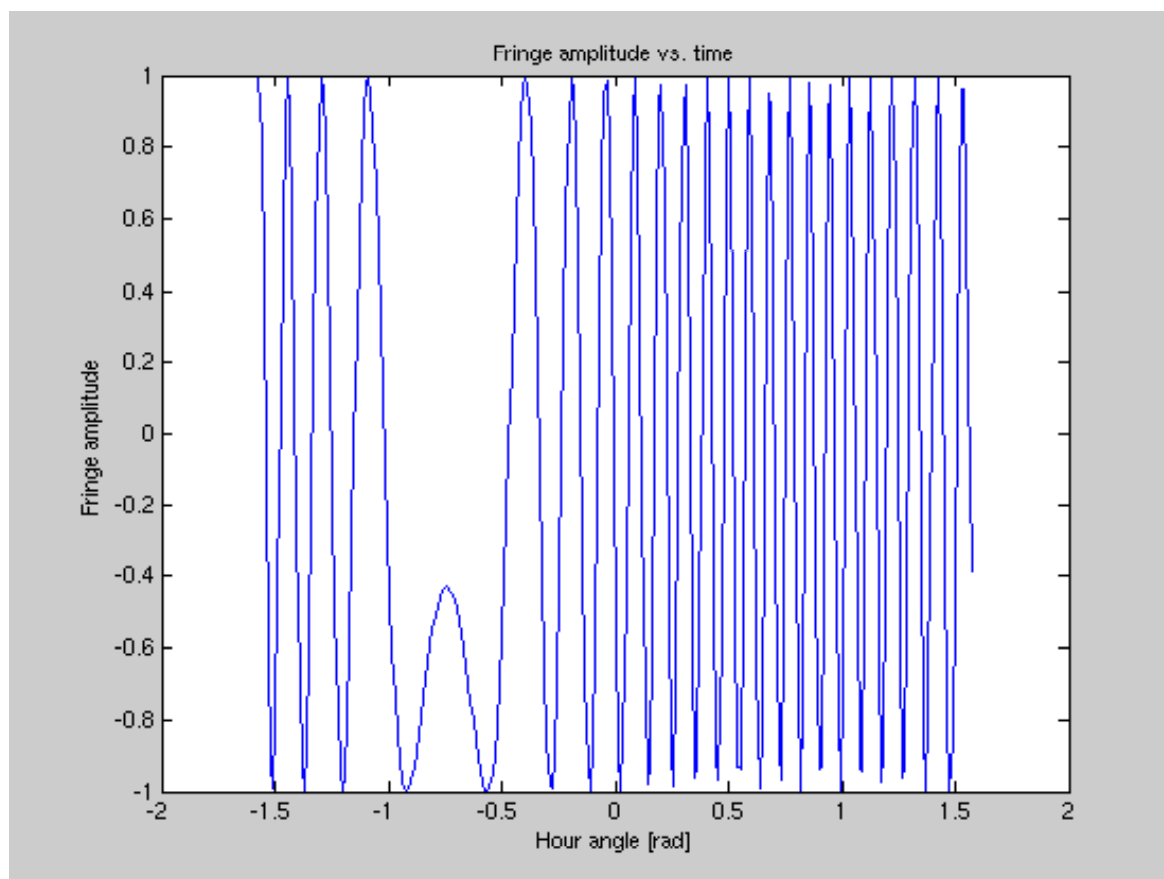


Plotuv1, dec 0, bl -30

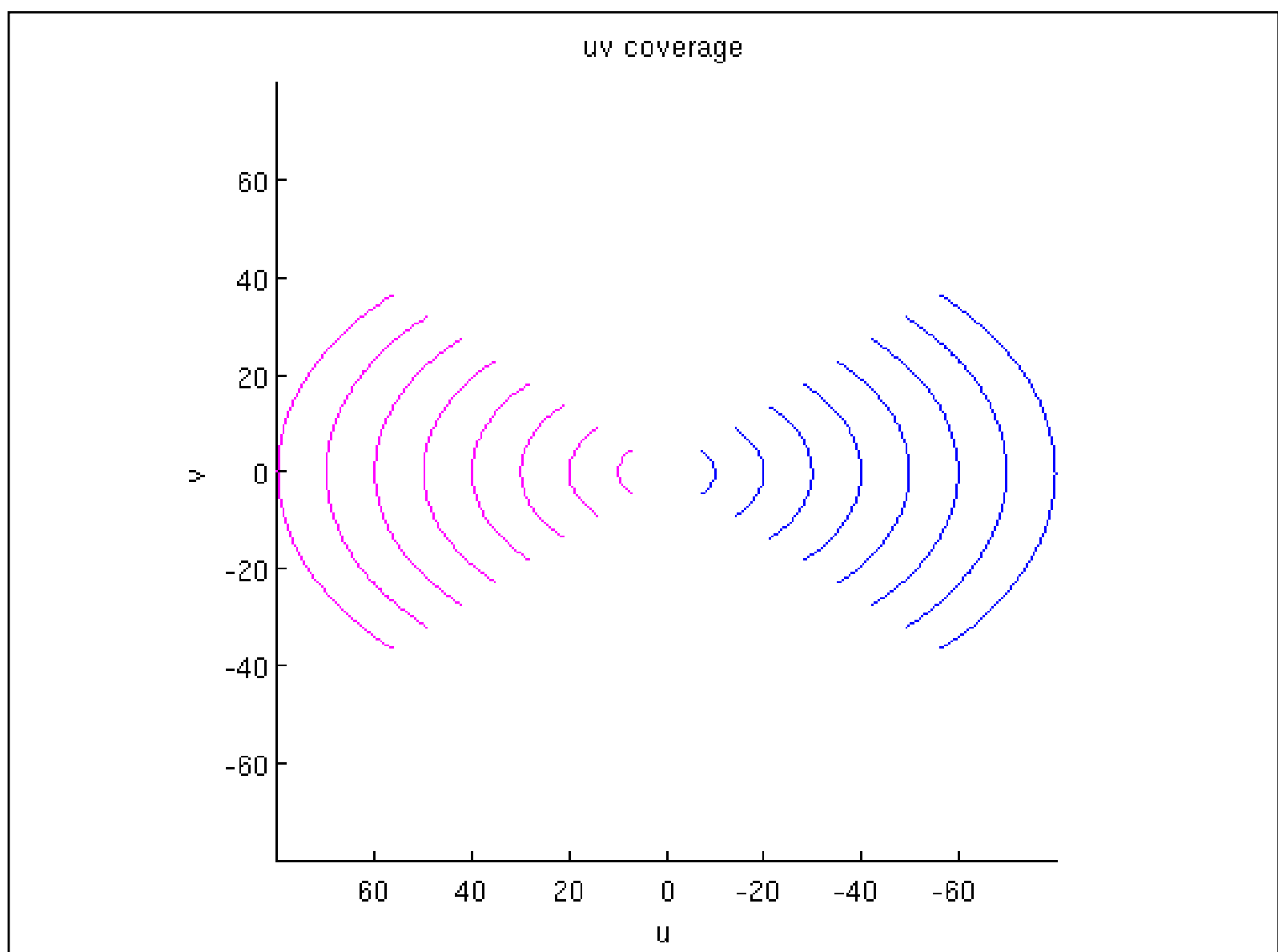
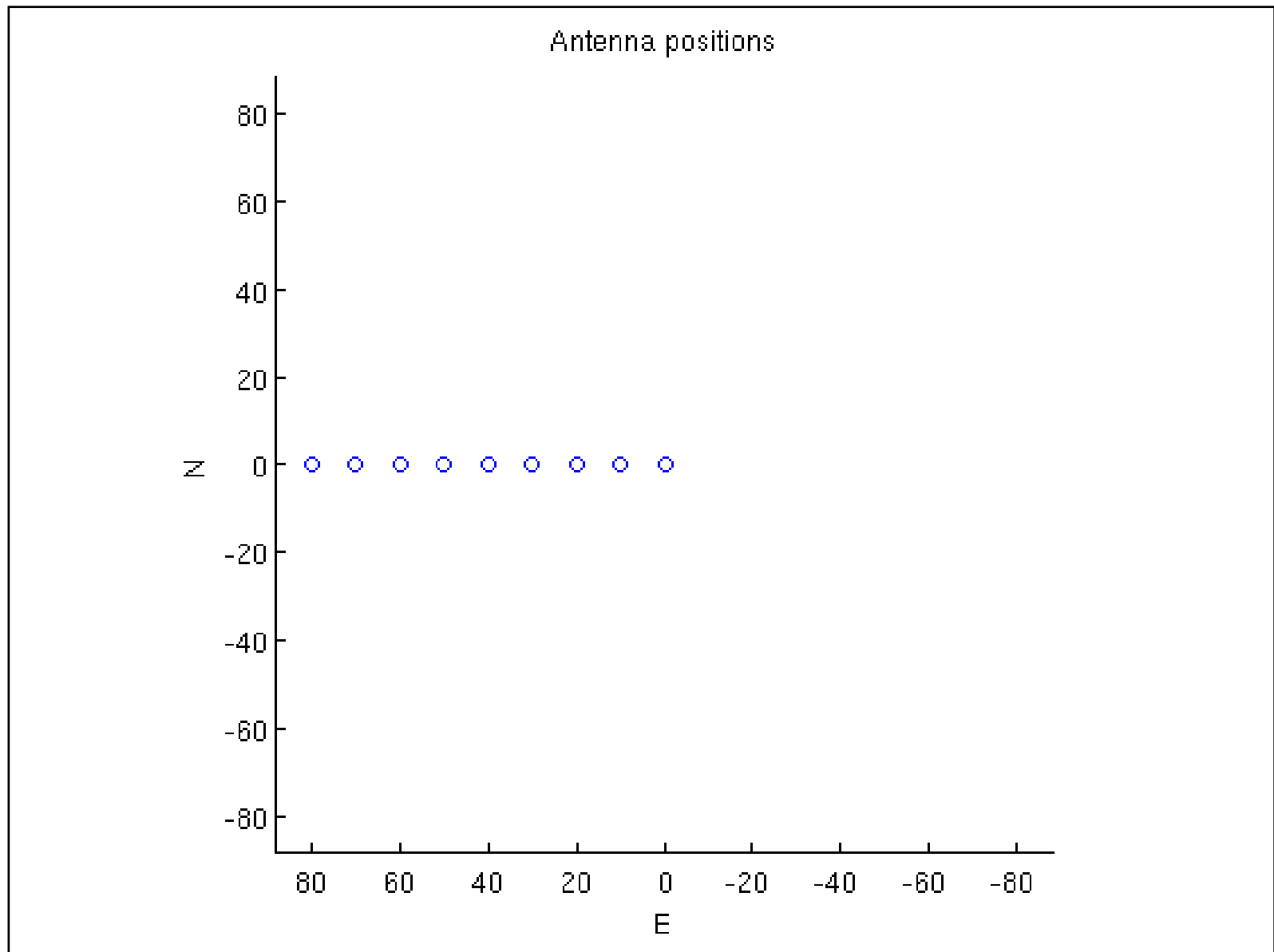


Plotuv1, dec 40, bl -30

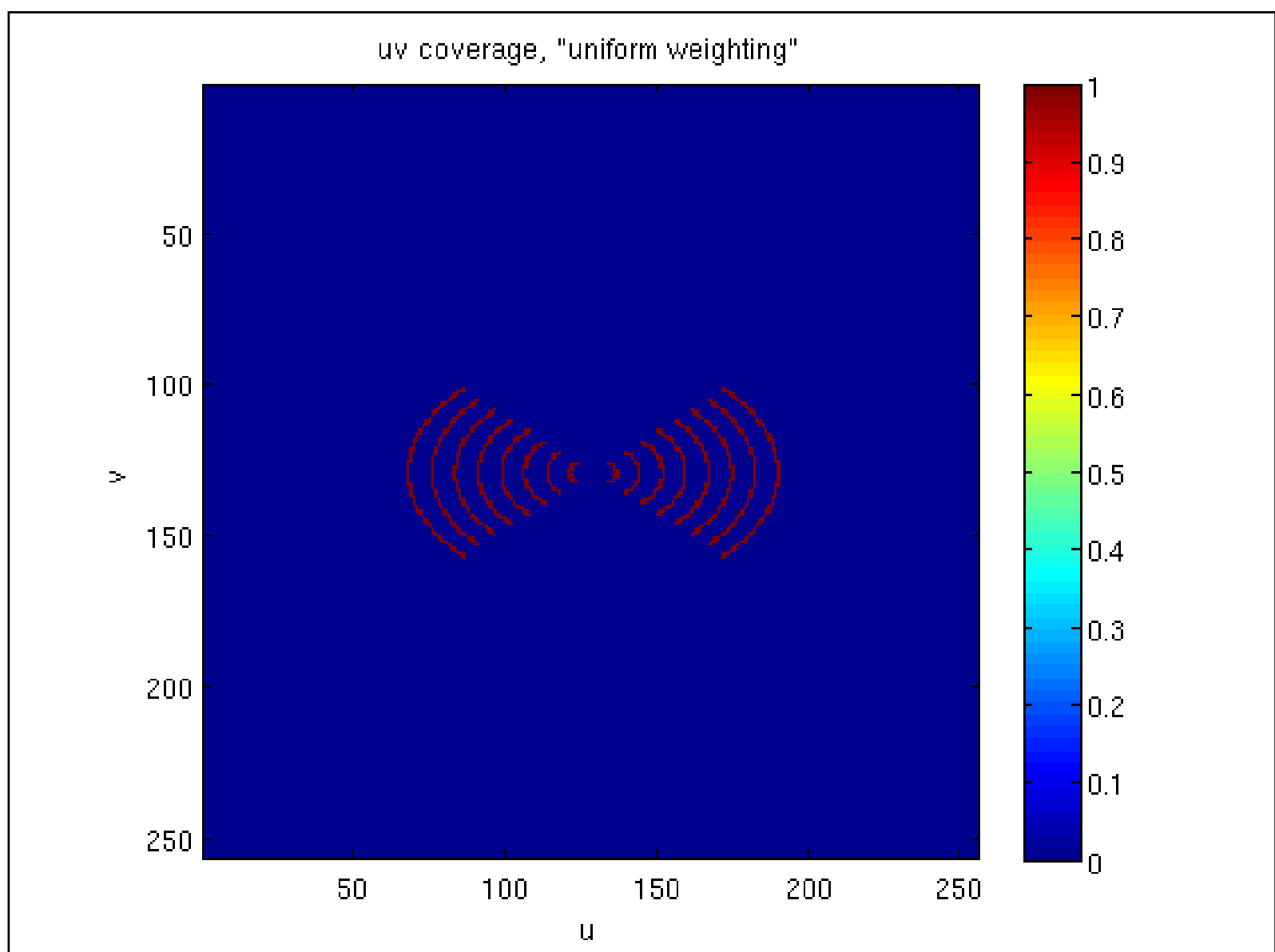
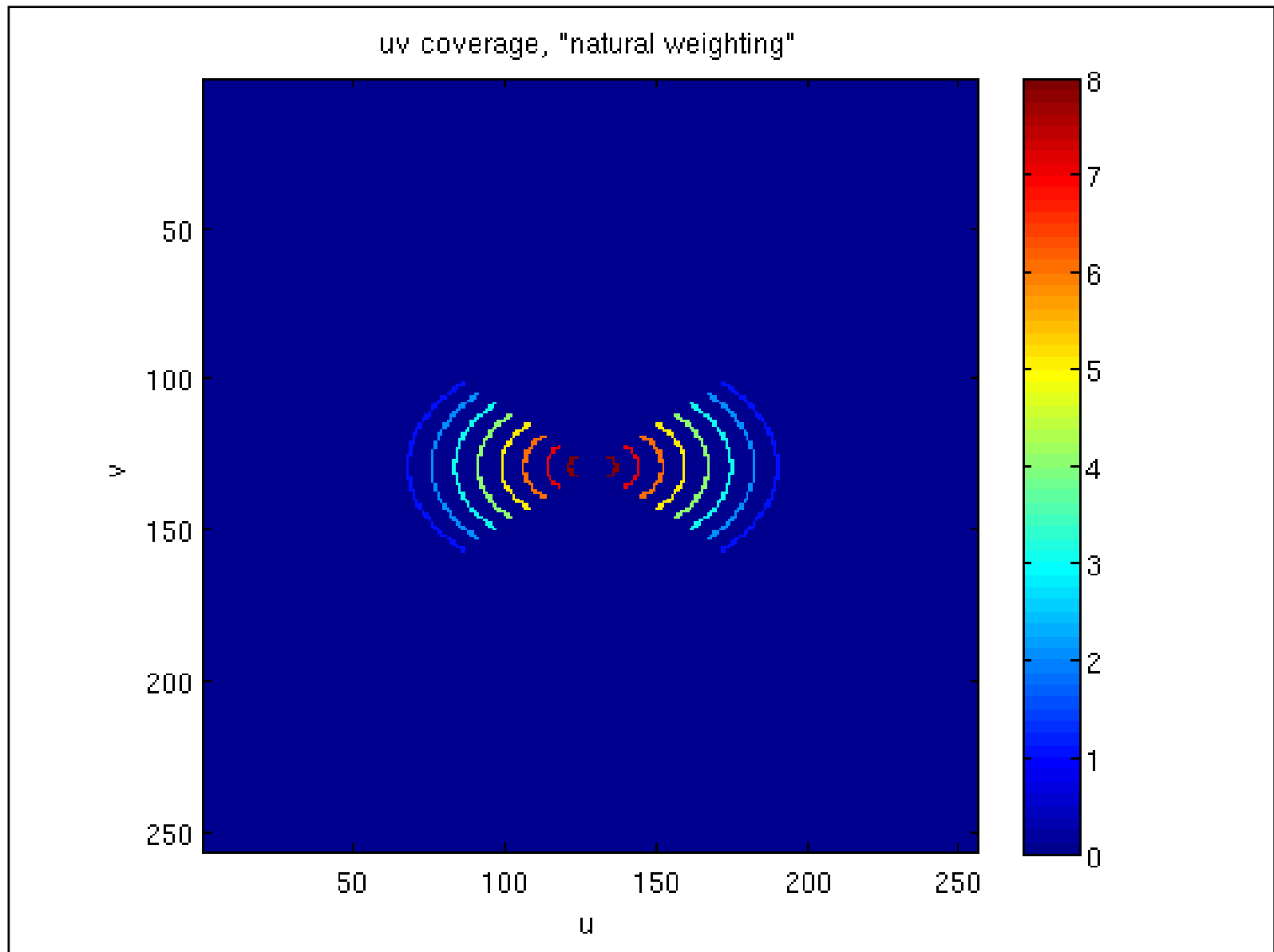


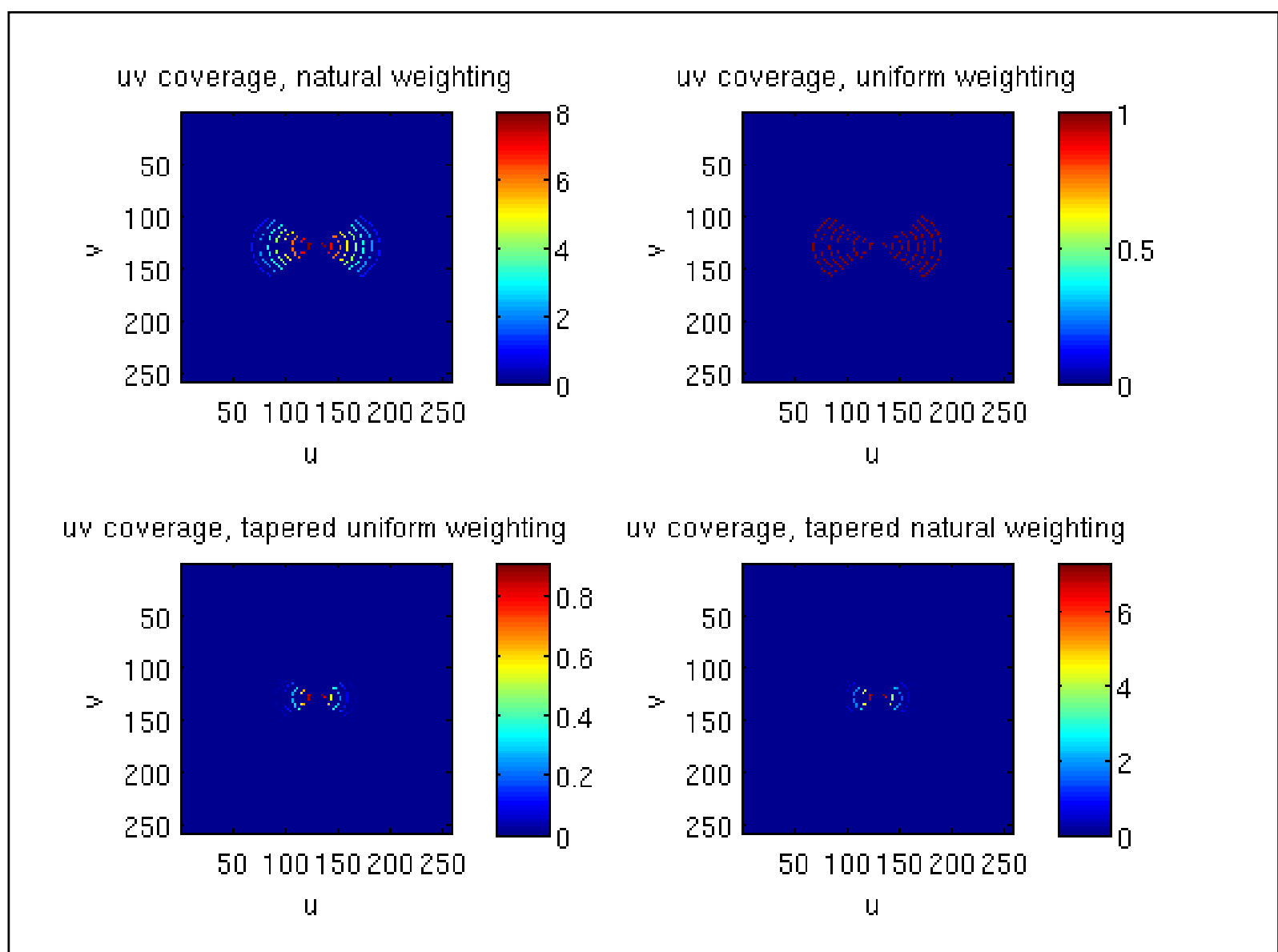
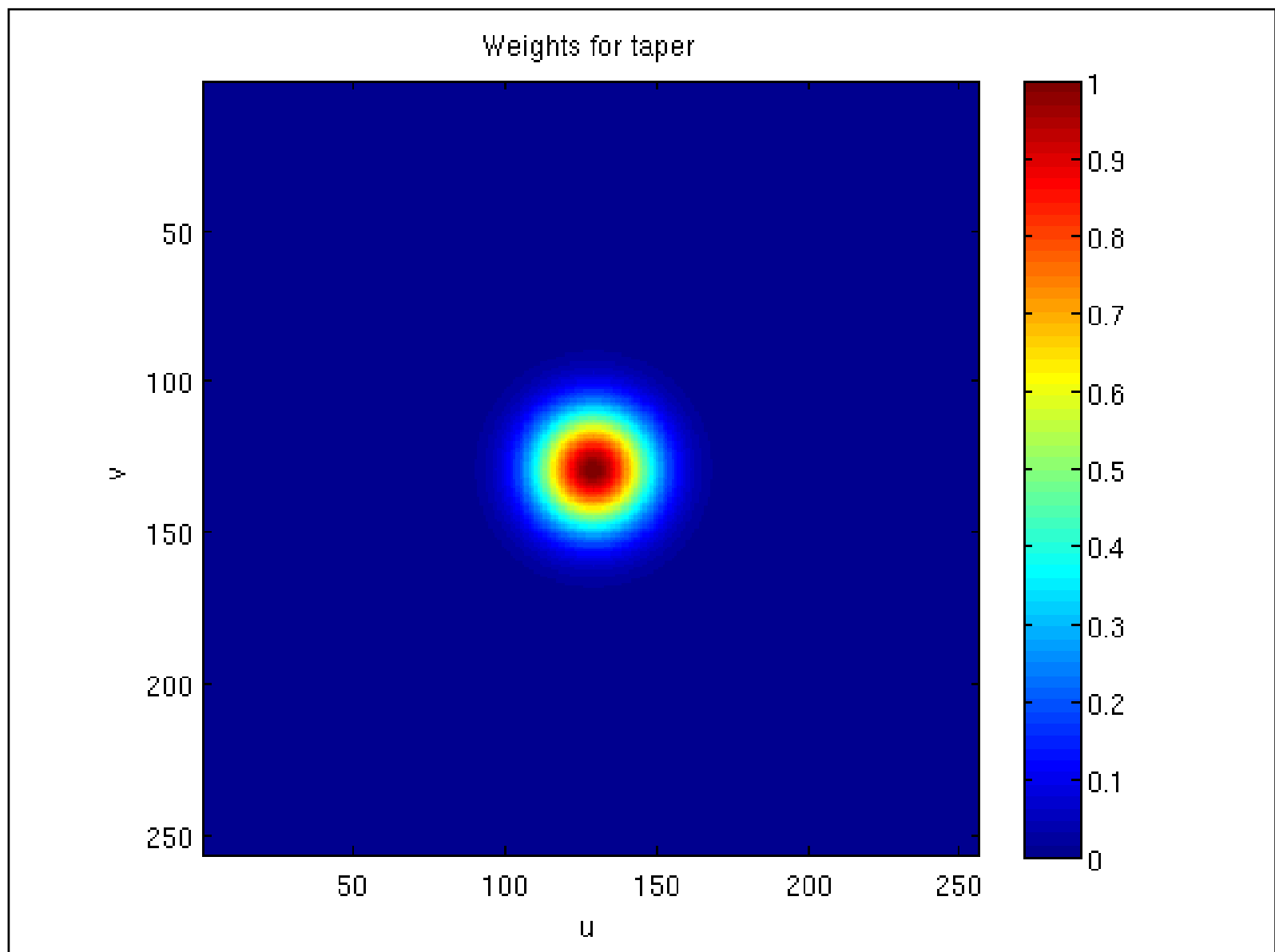


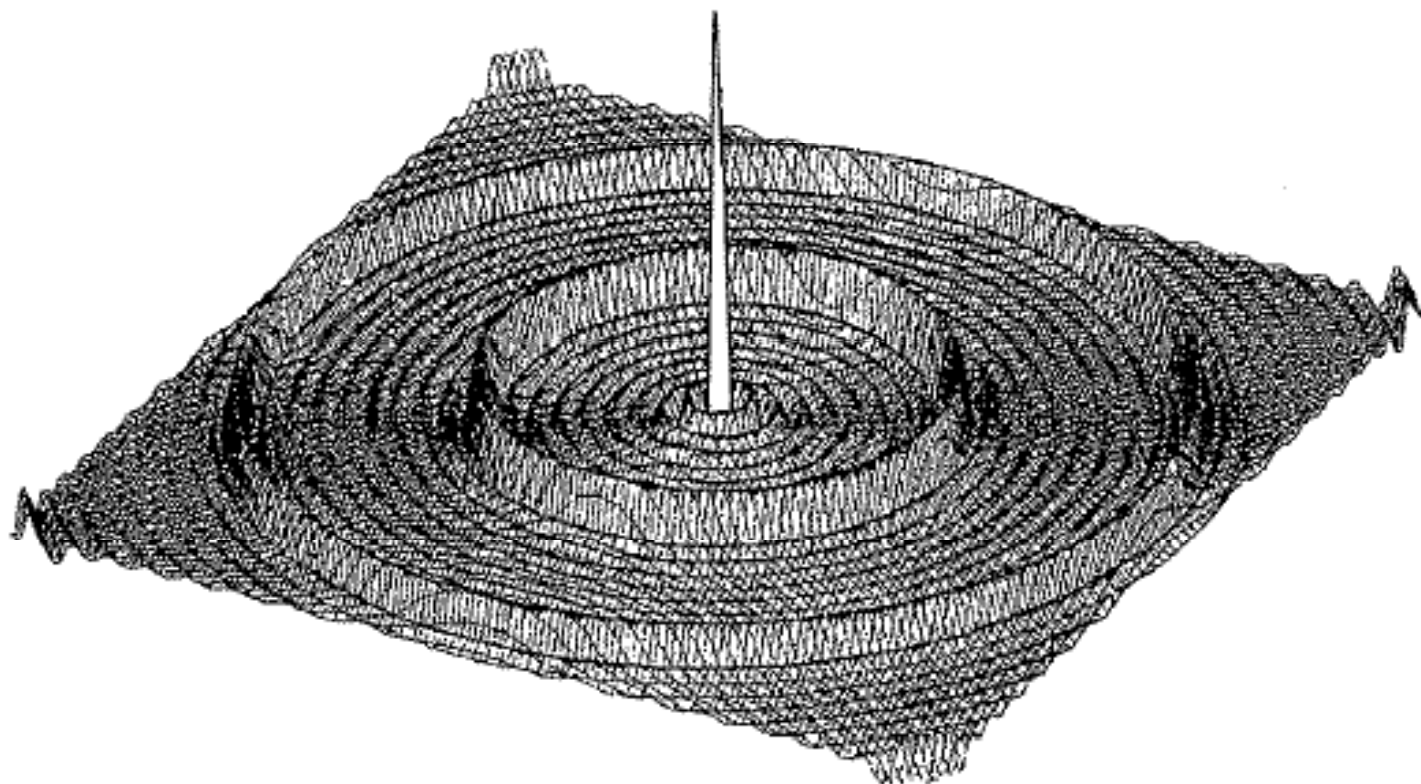
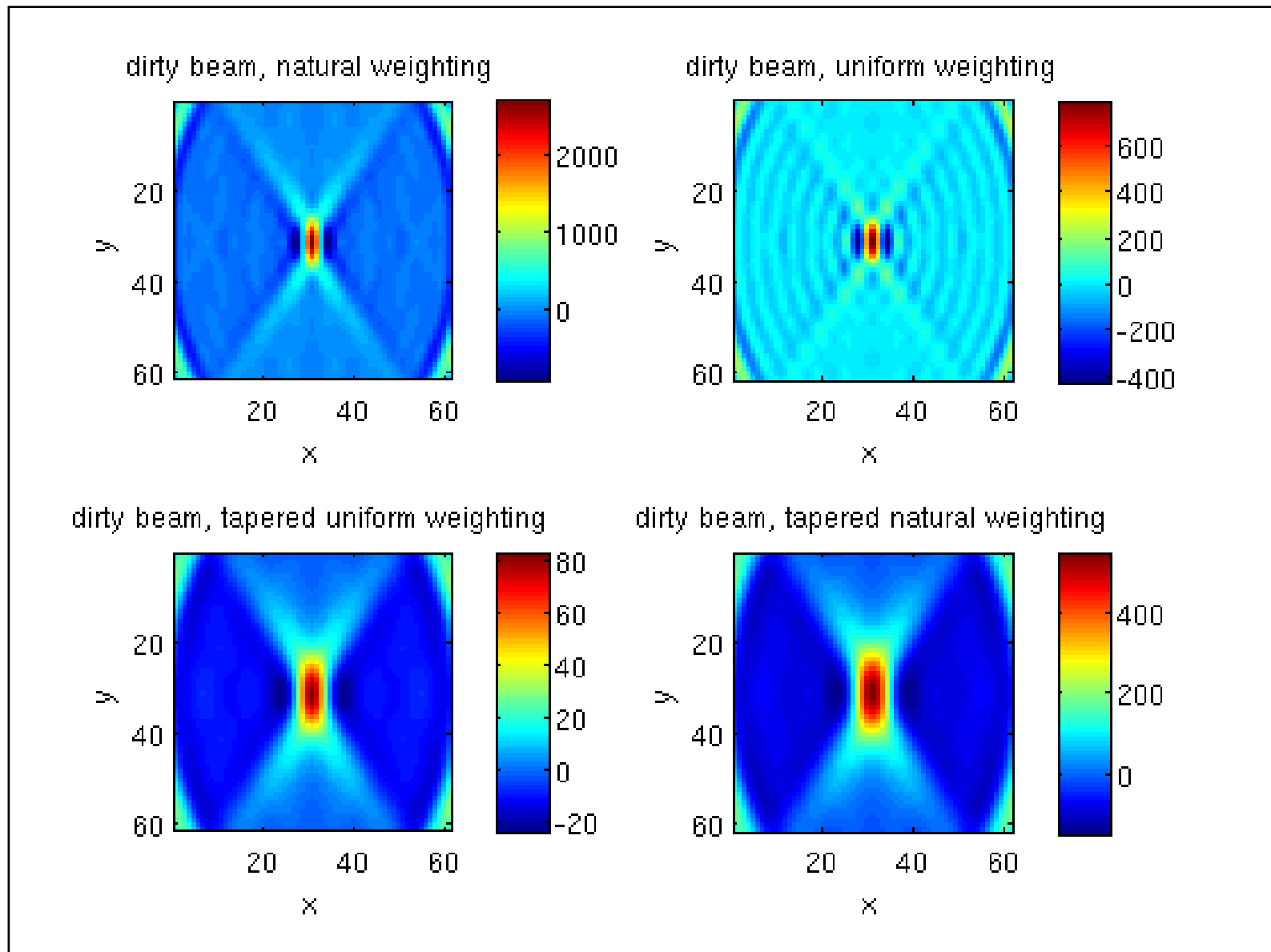
uvAndBeams, EW regular line,  
dec 40







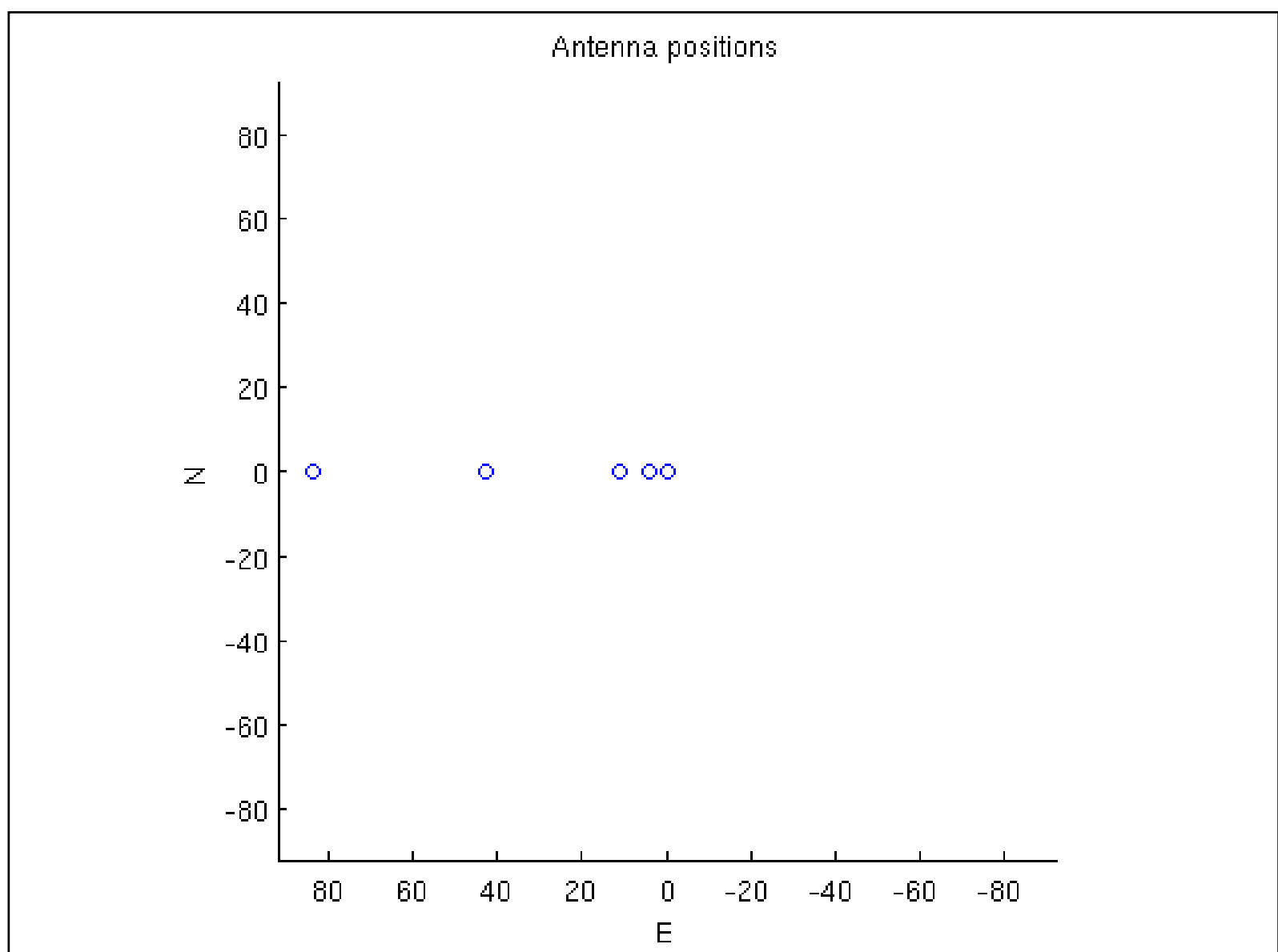


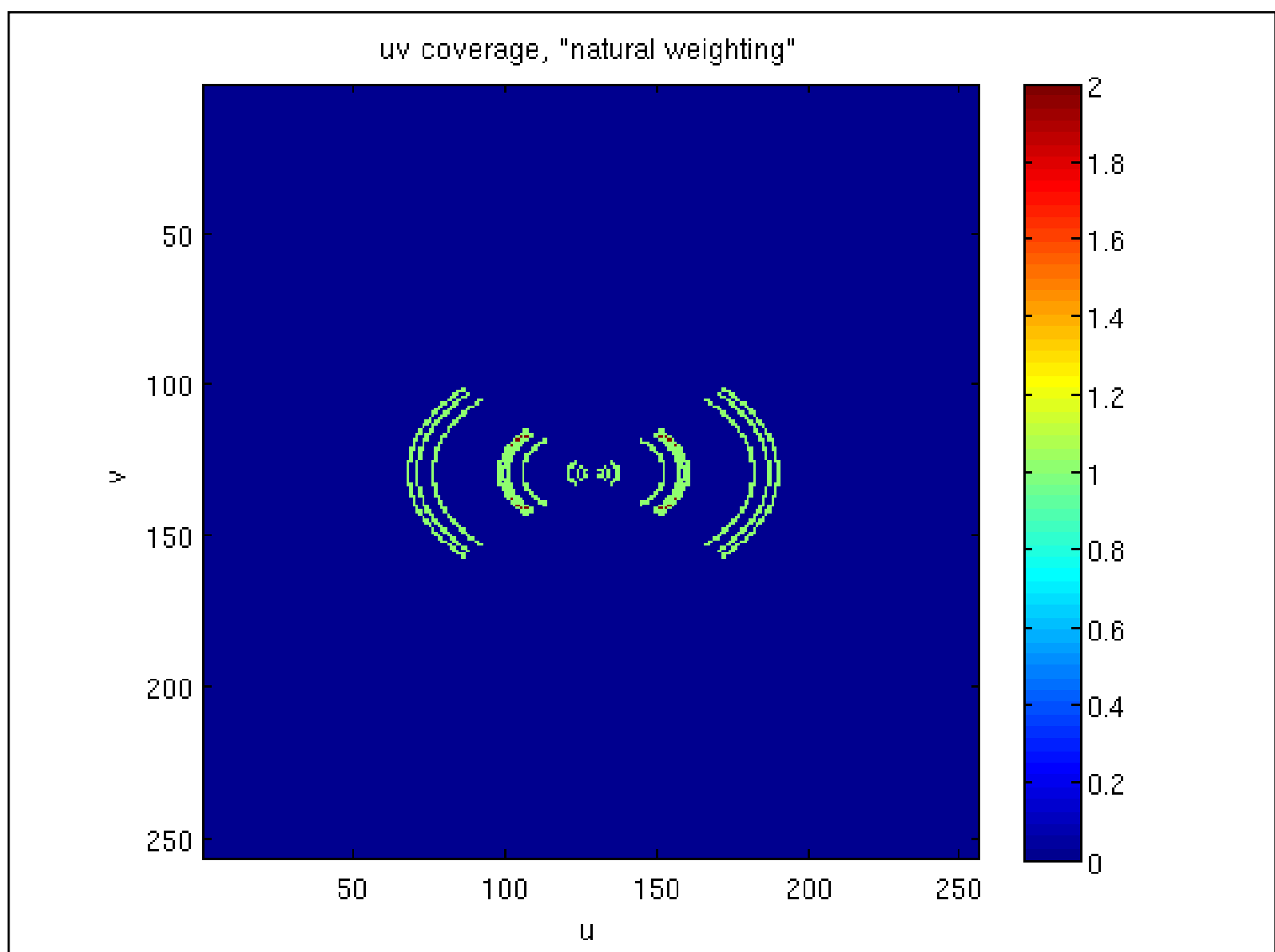
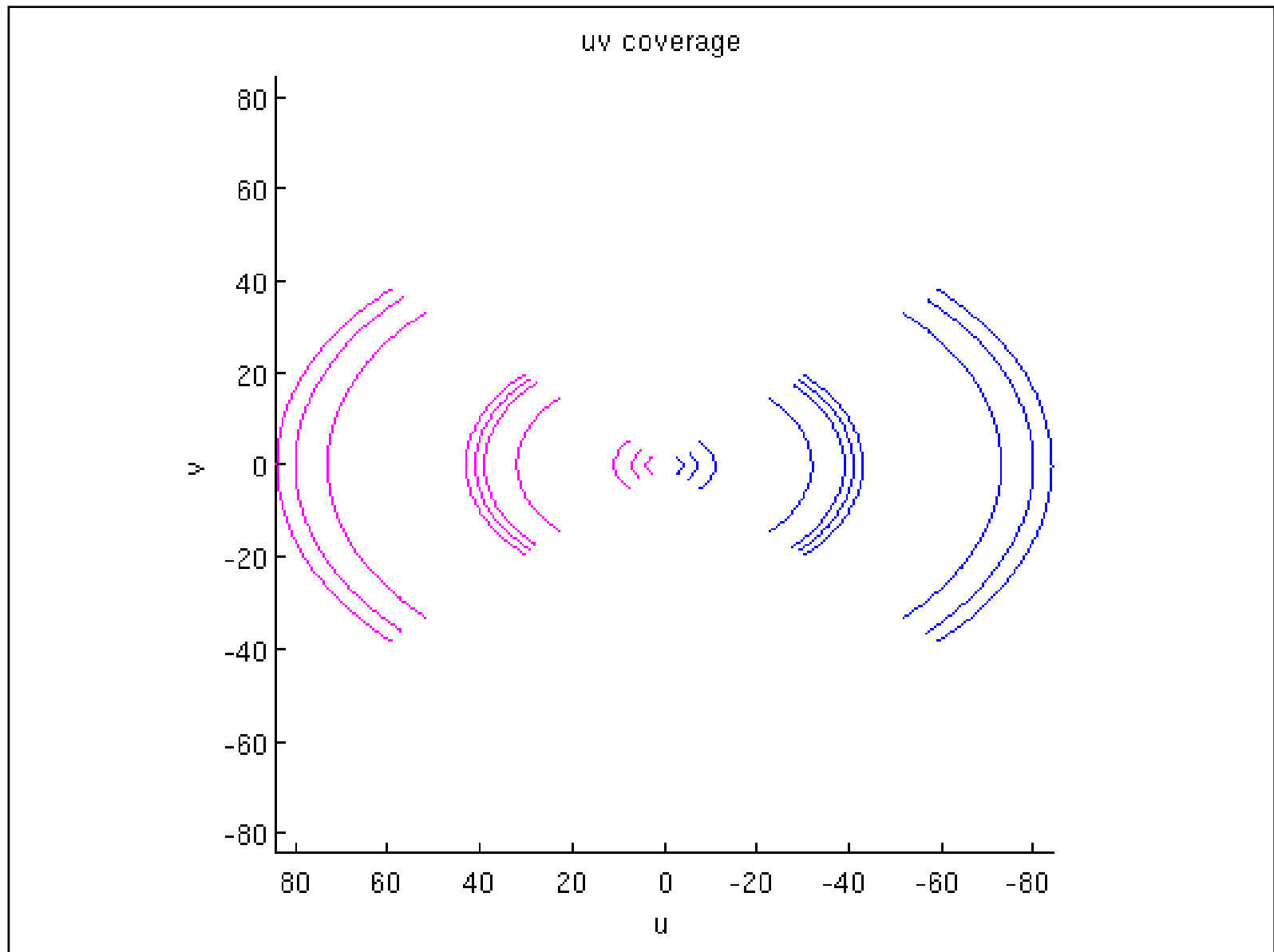


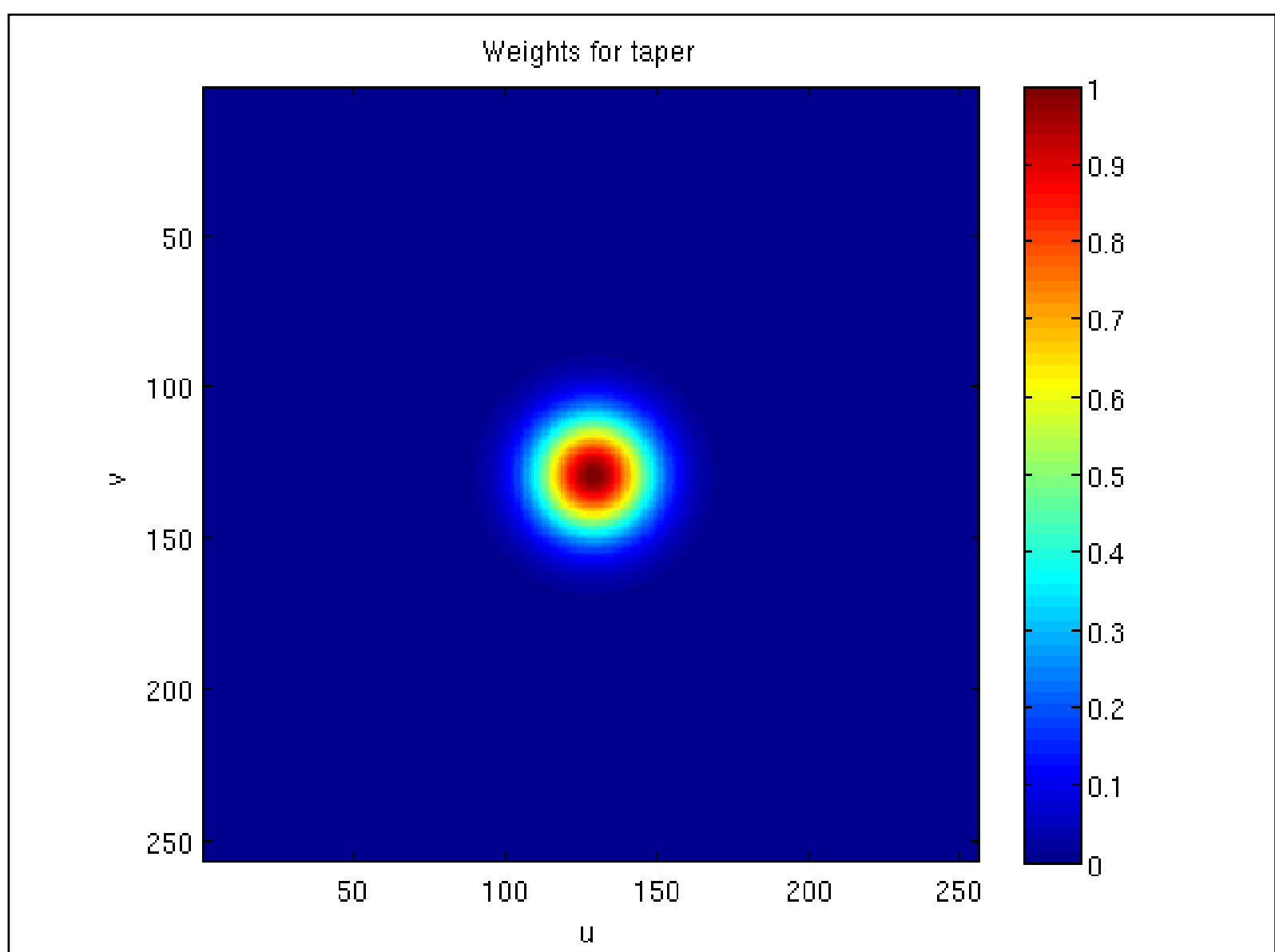
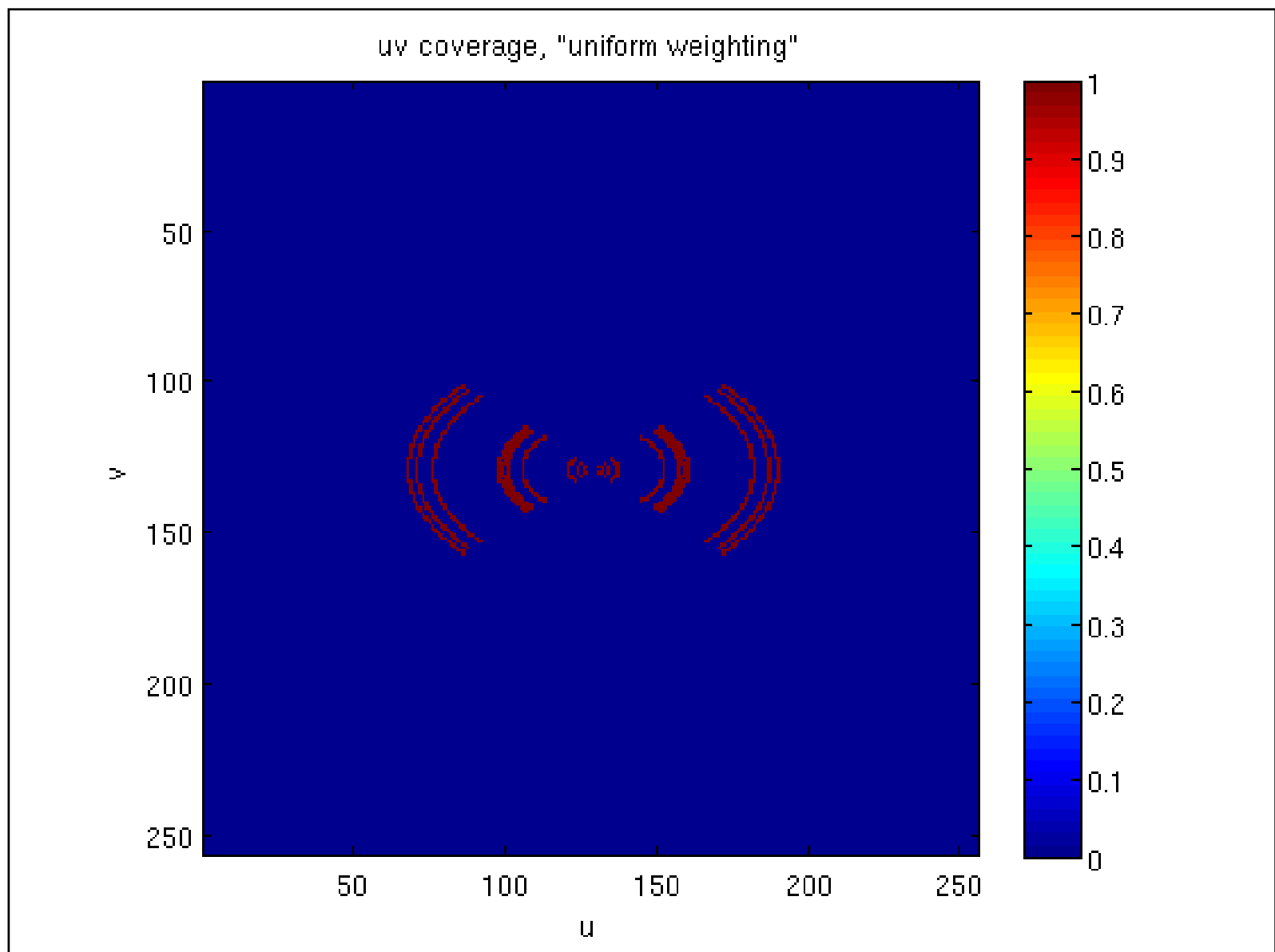
**Figure 5.15** Example of ringlobes. The response of an array for which the spatial transfer function is a series of nine circles concentric with the  $(u, v)$  origin, resulting, for example, from observations with an east-west linear array with 12 h tracking at a high declination. The radii of these circles are consecutive integral multiples of the unit antenna spacing. The weighting corresponds to the principal response discussed in Section 10.2 under *Weighting of the Visibility Data*. From Bracewell and Thompson (1973).

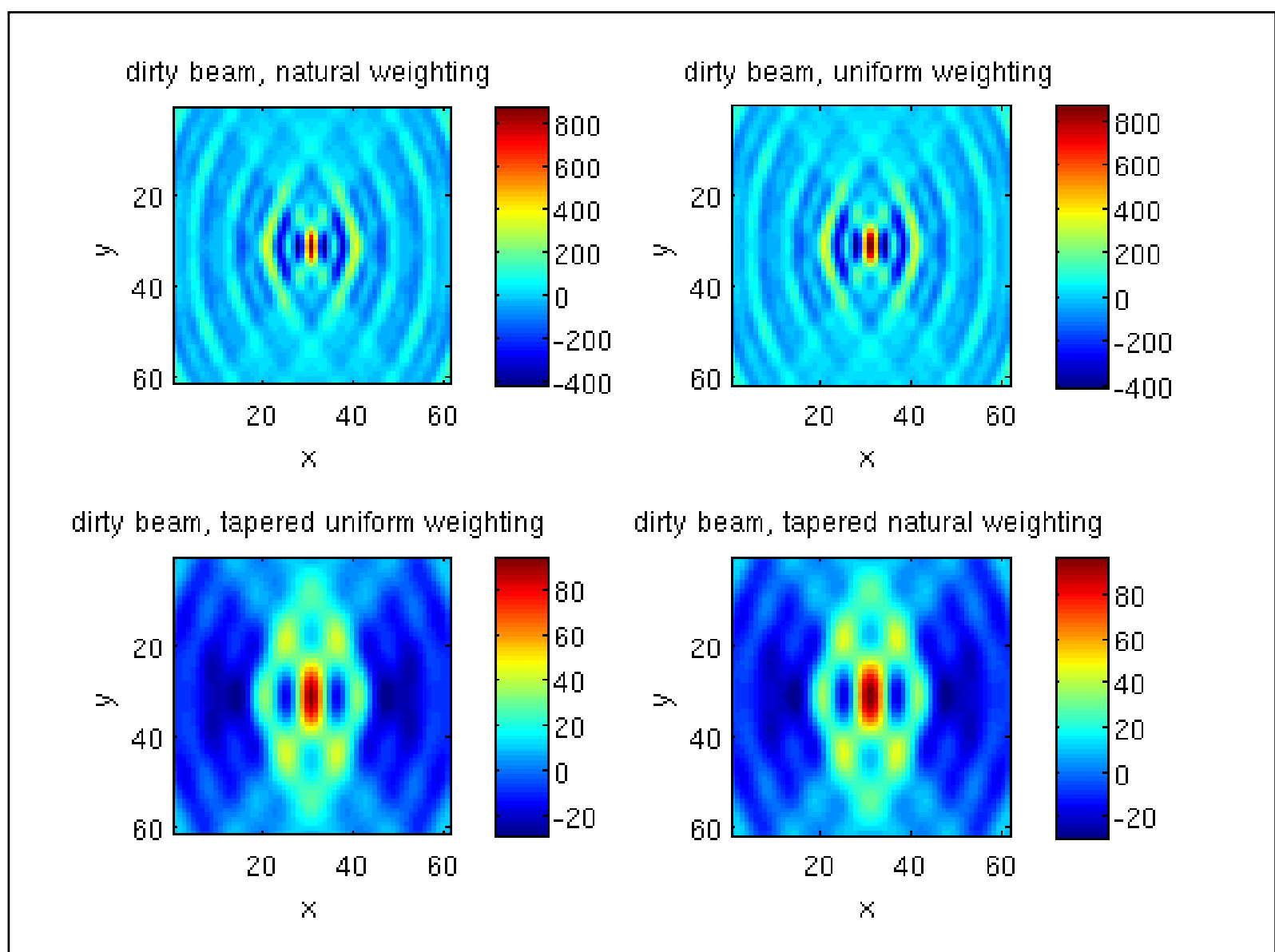
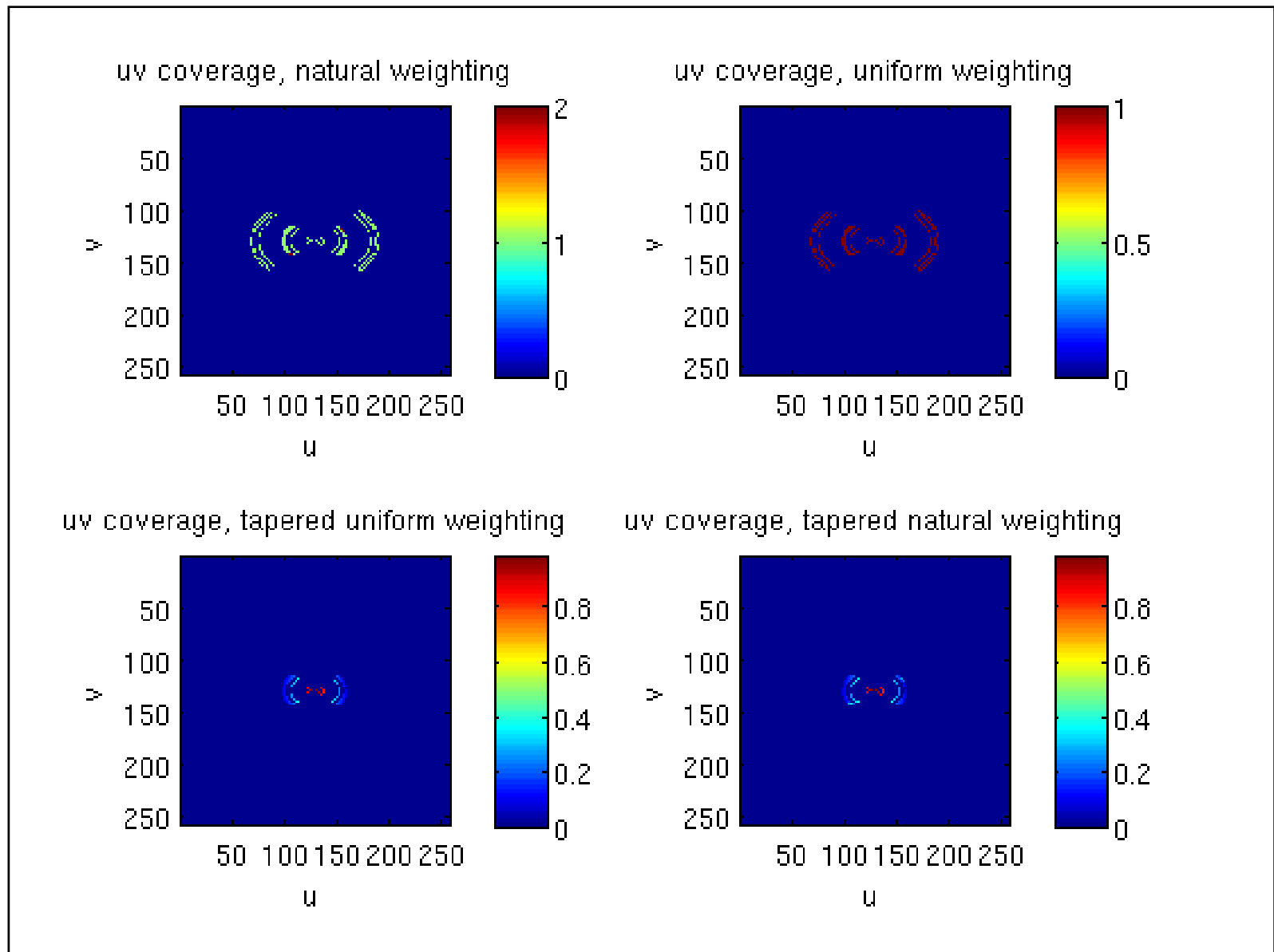
Thomson, Moran & Swenson 2001

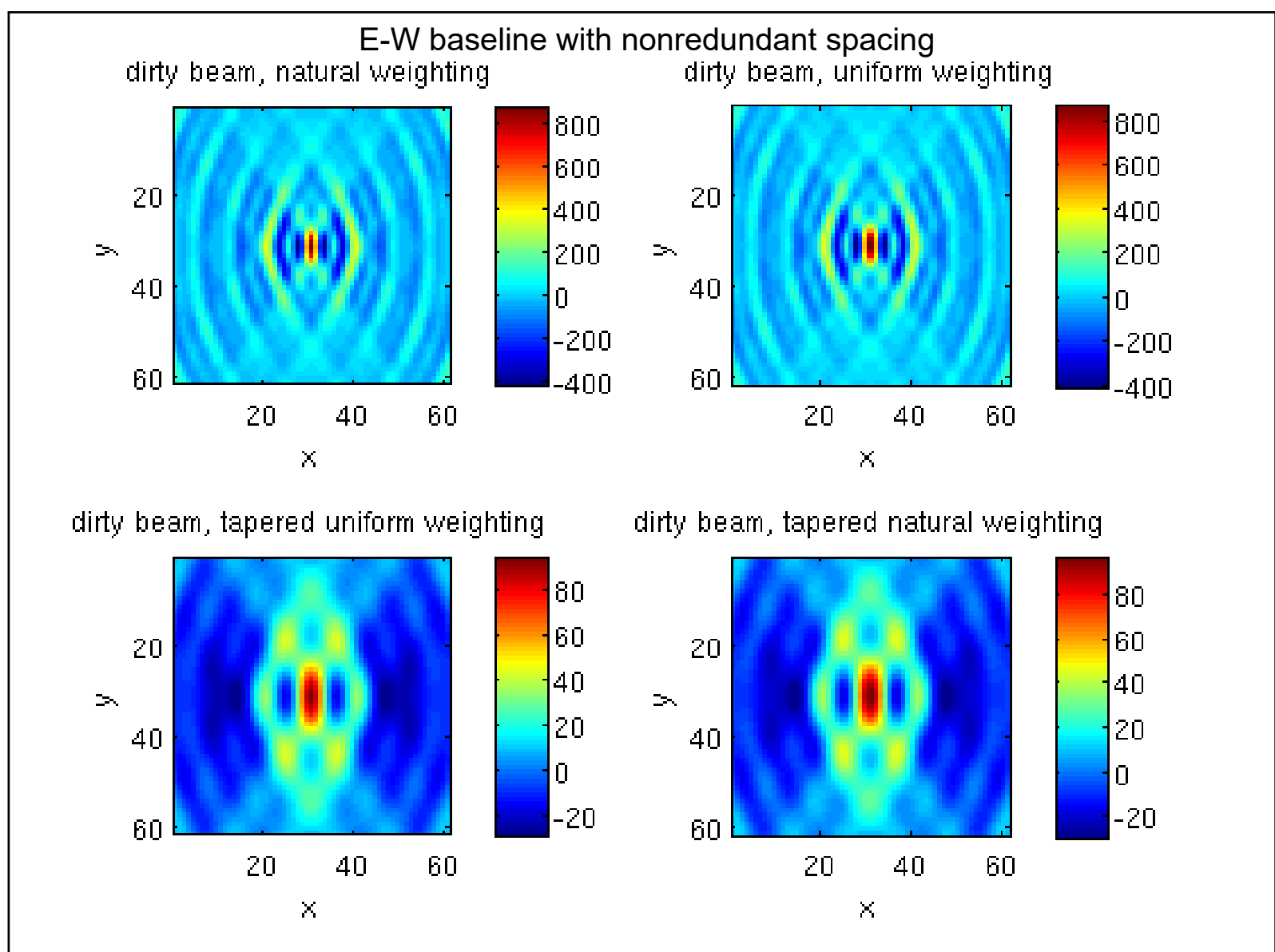
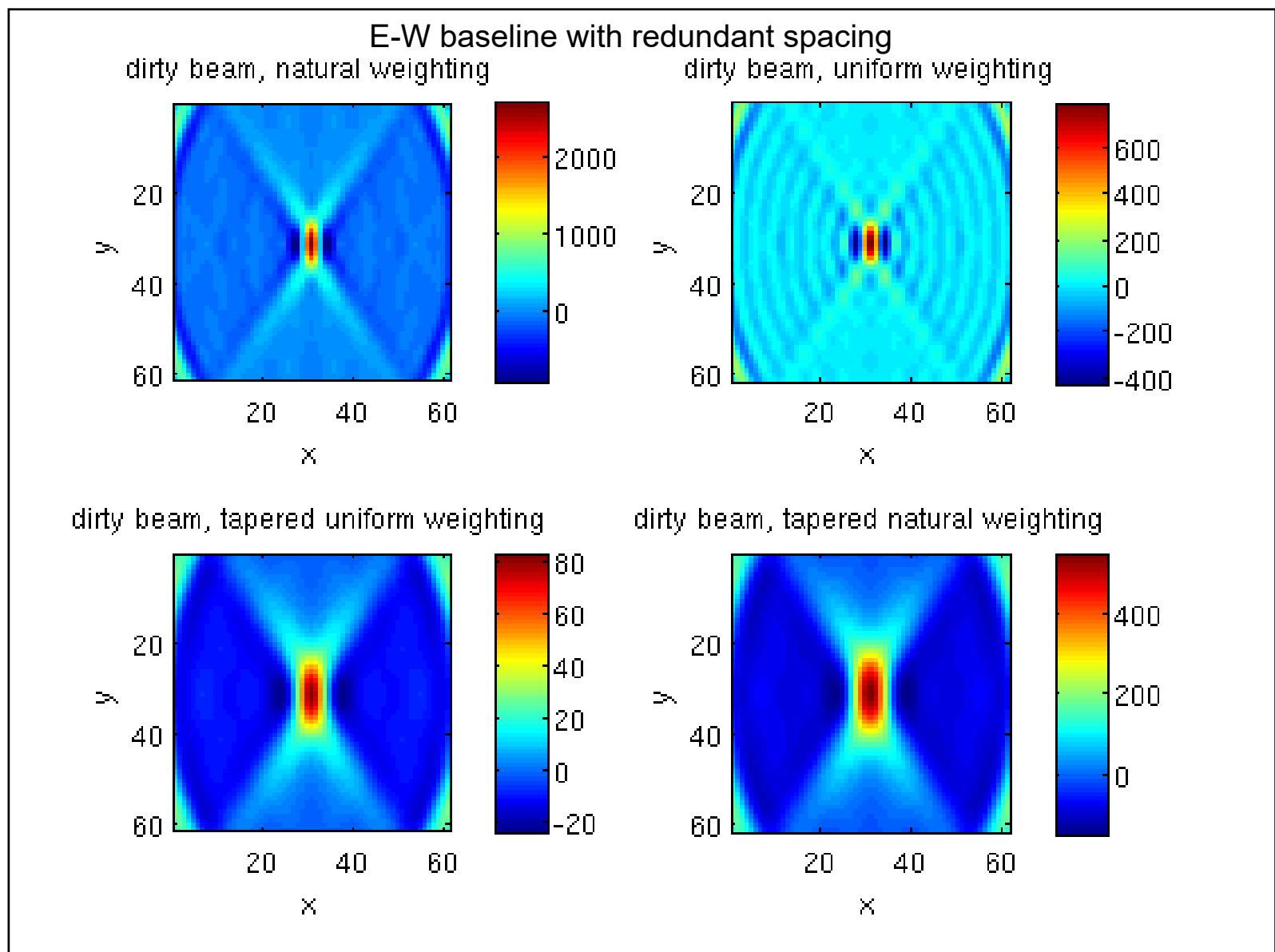
uvAndBeams, EWline, dec 40





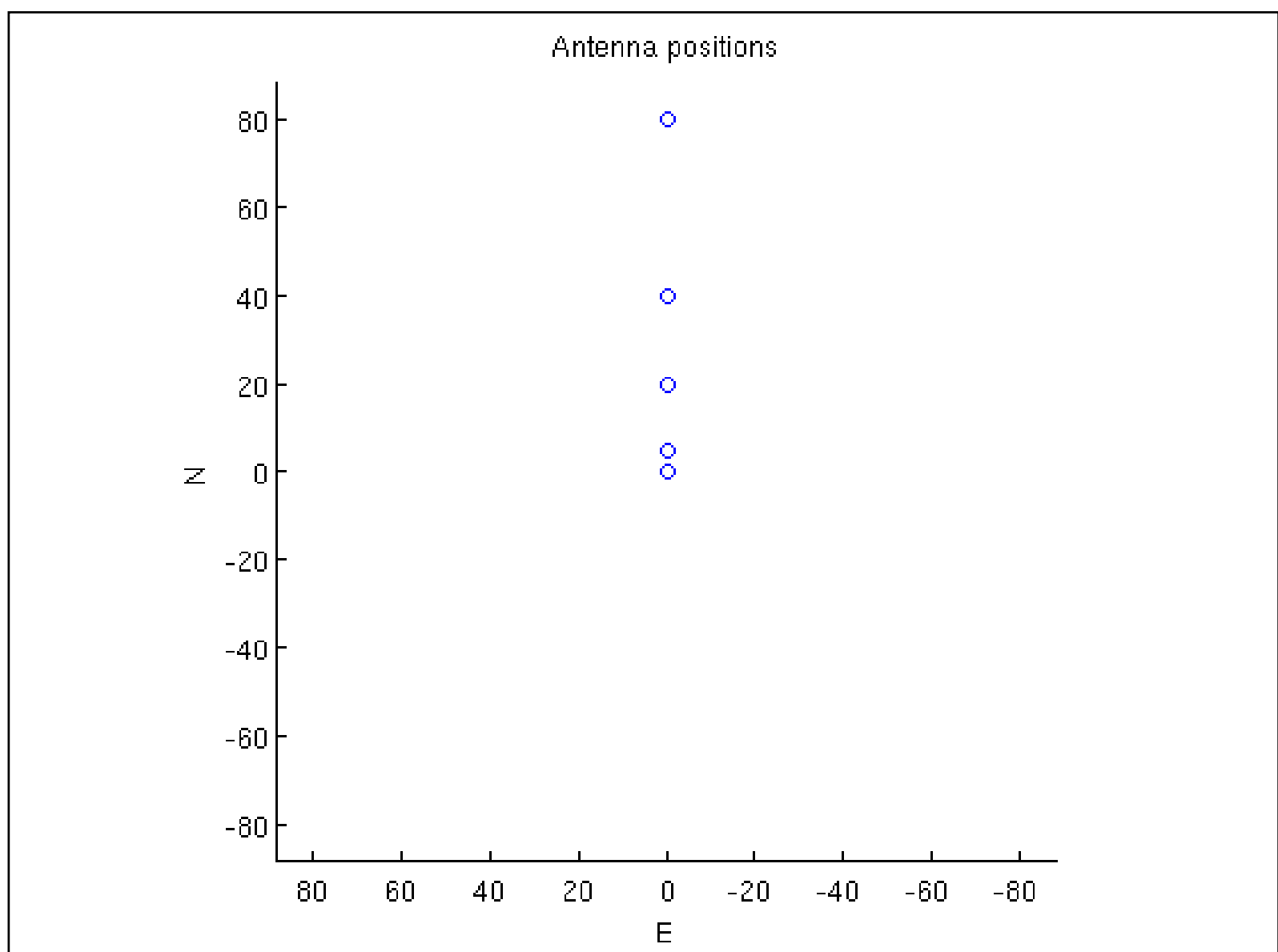


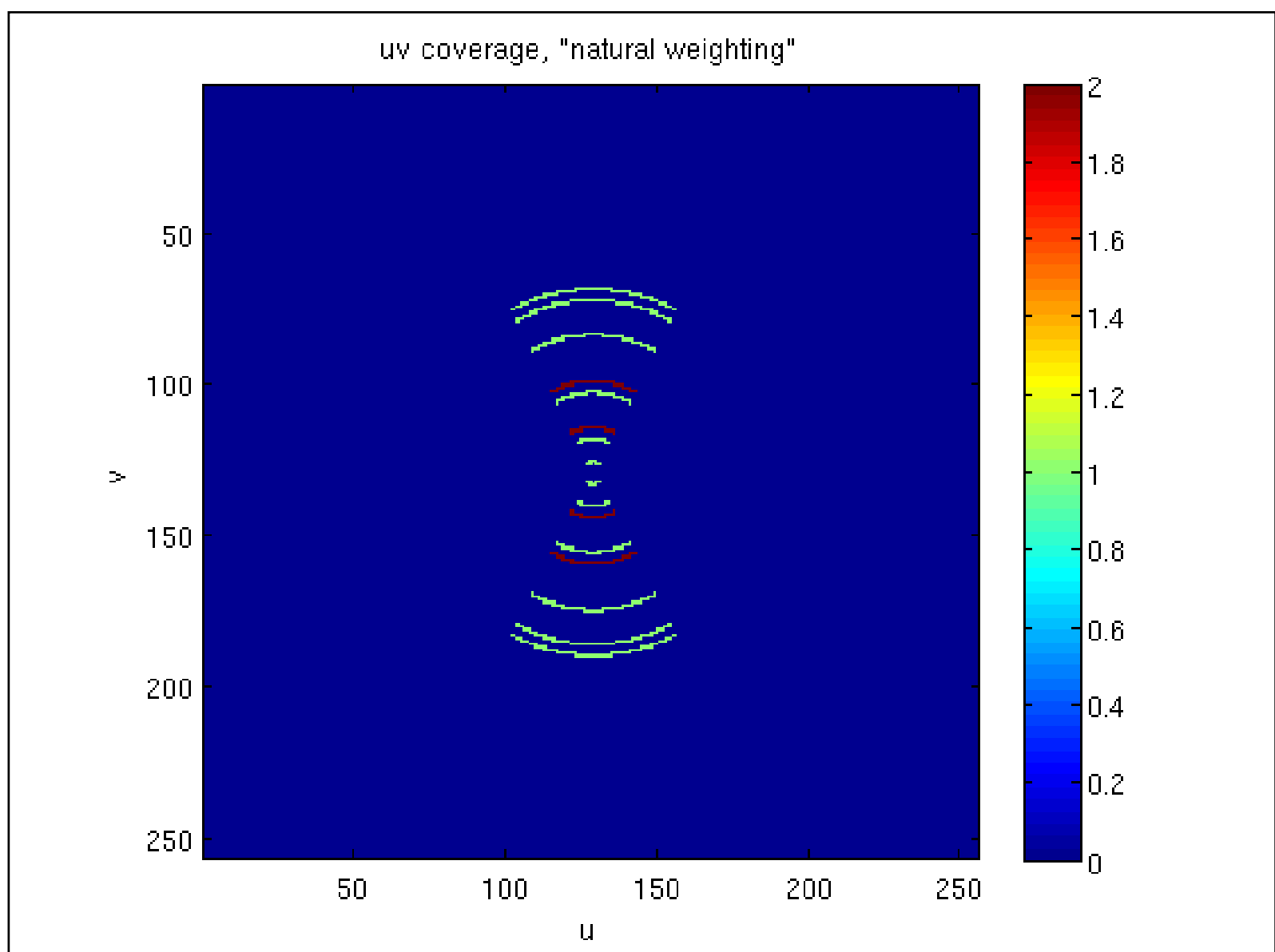
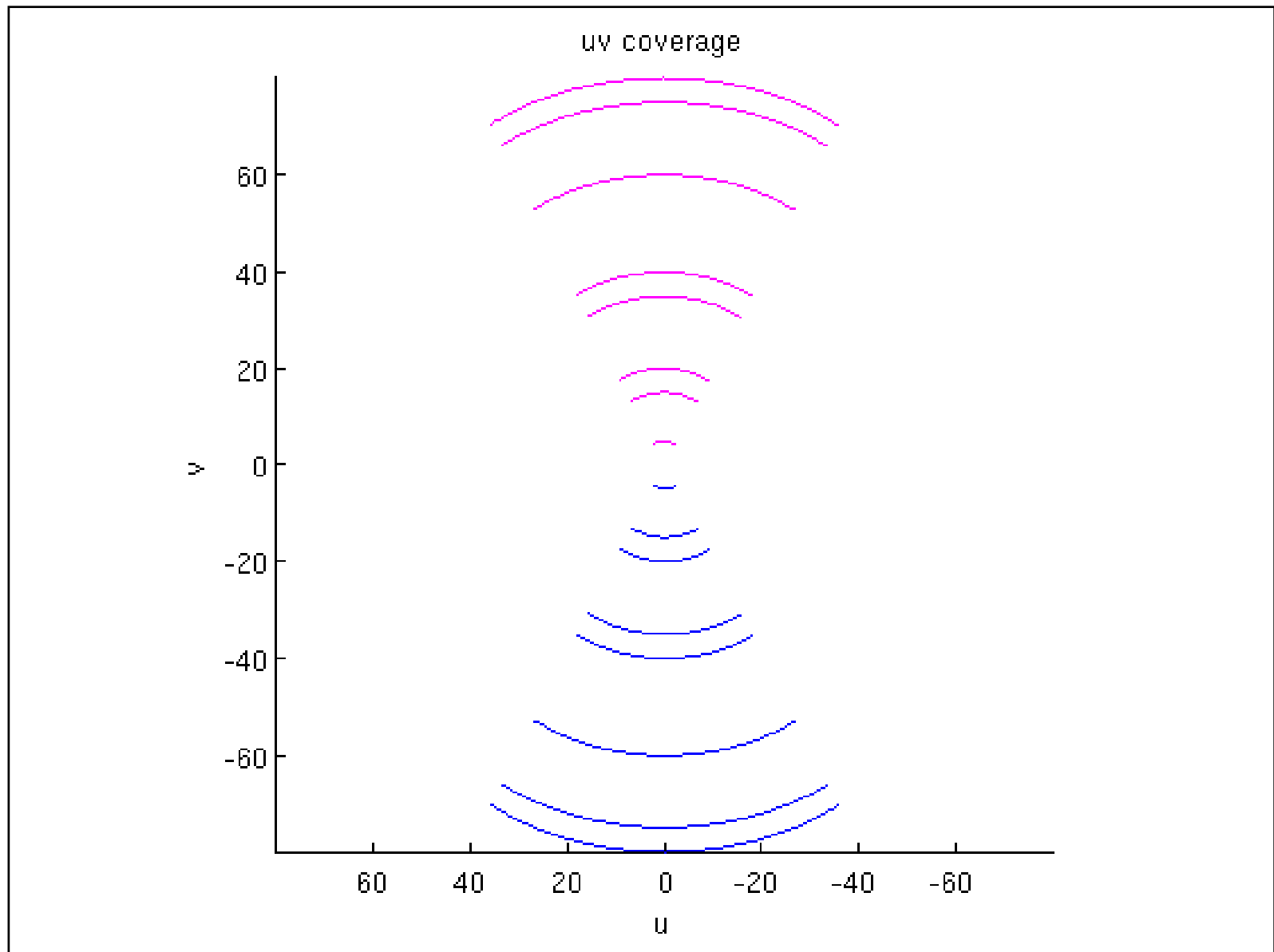


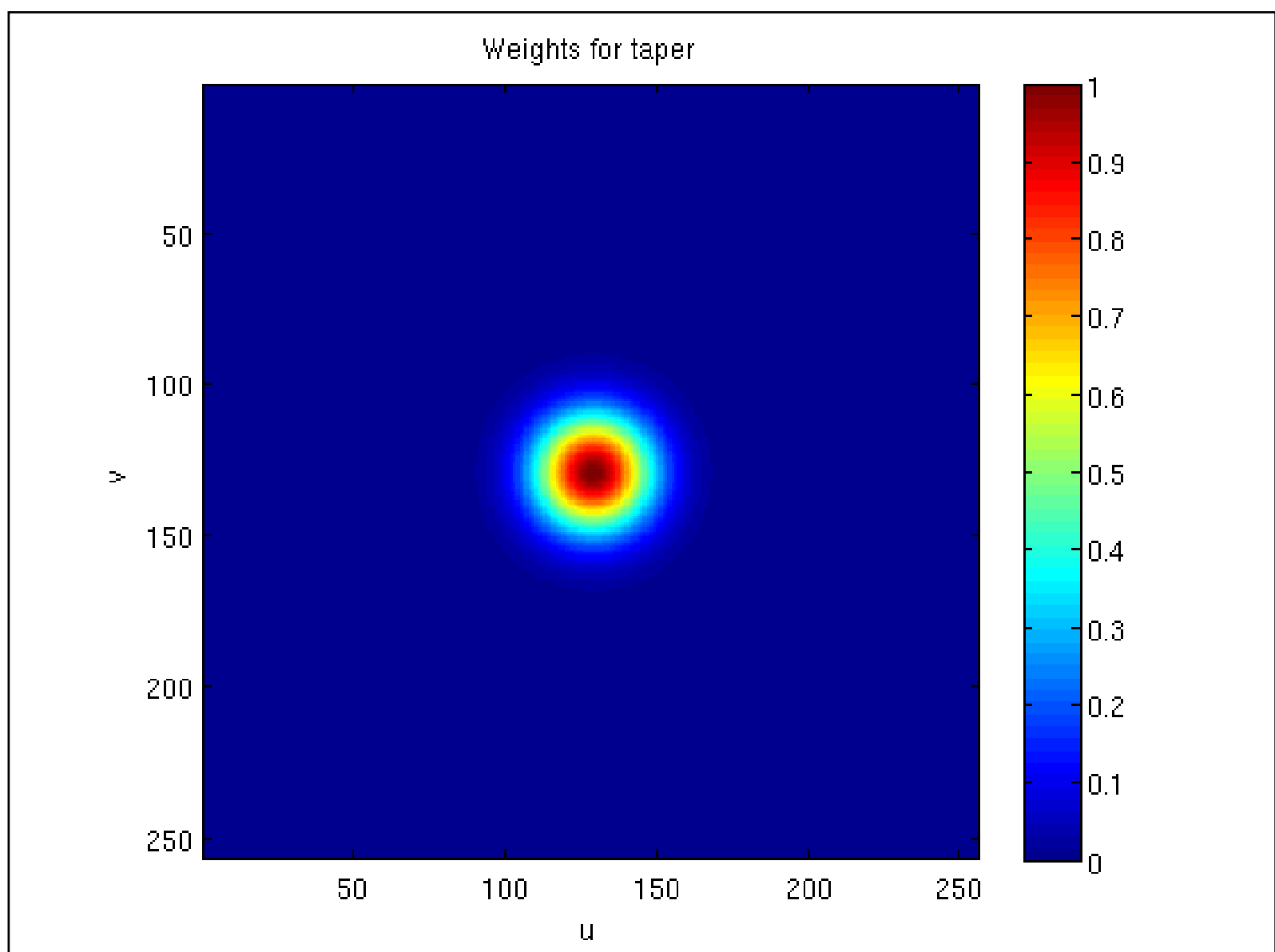
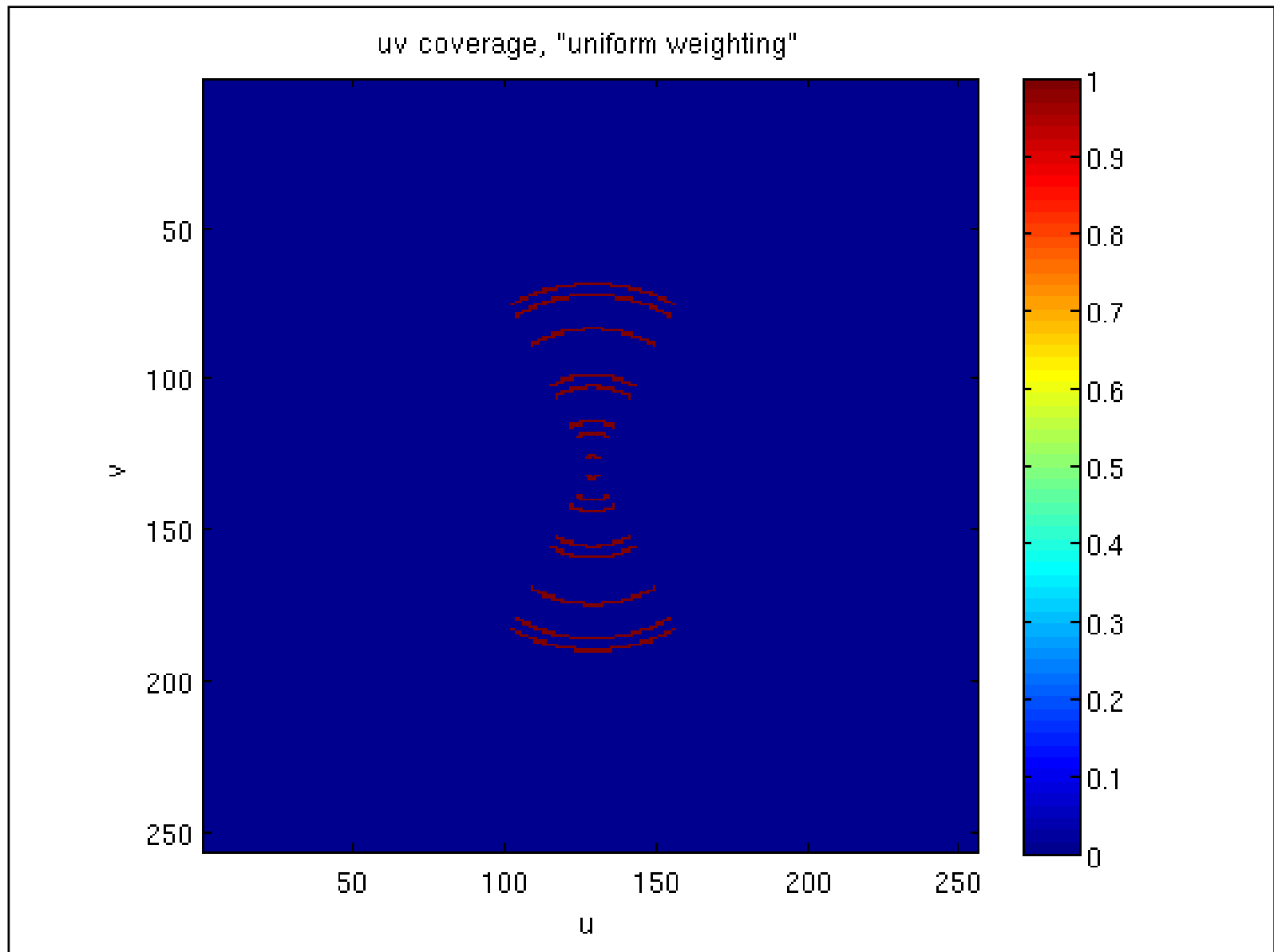


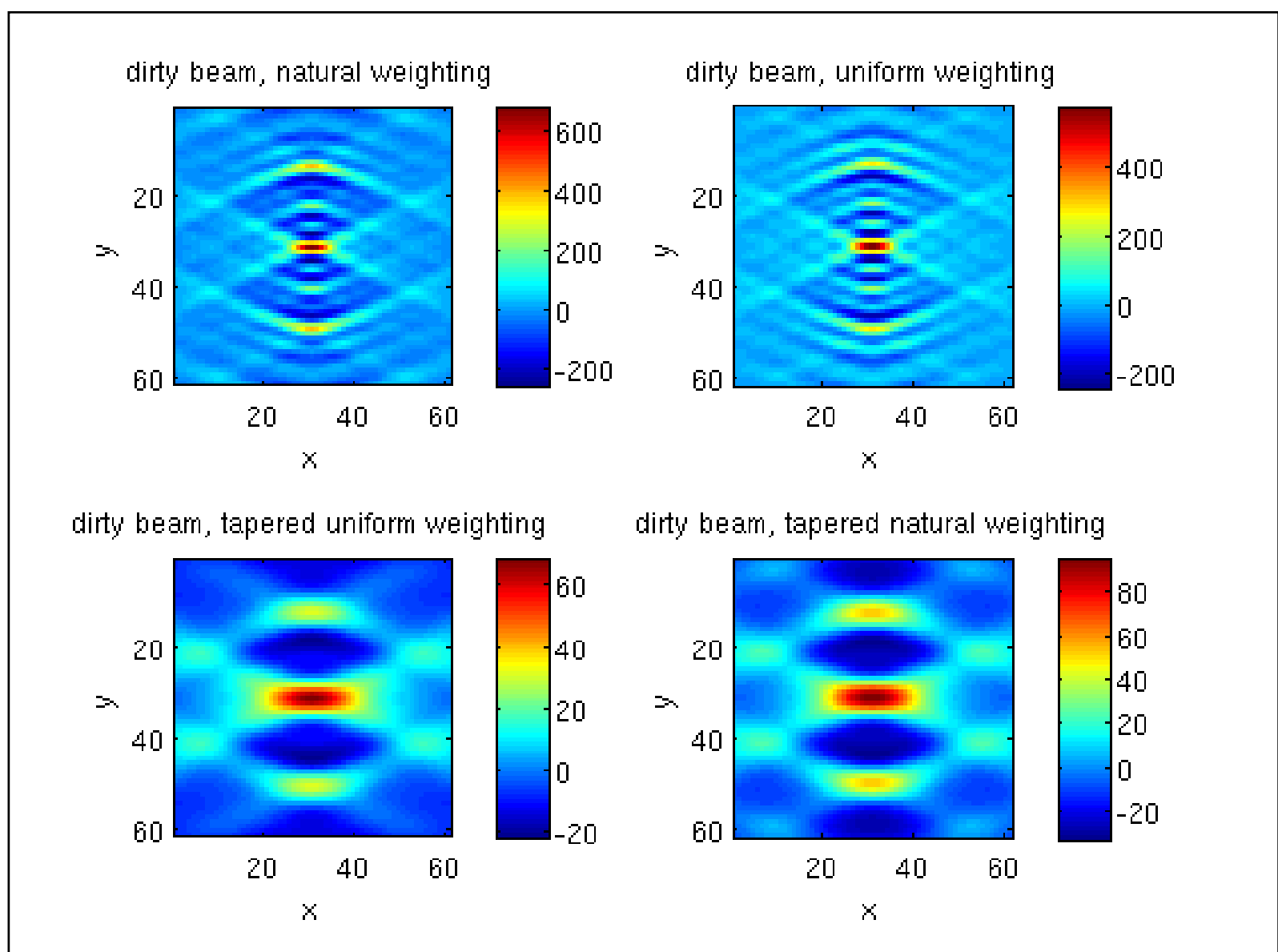
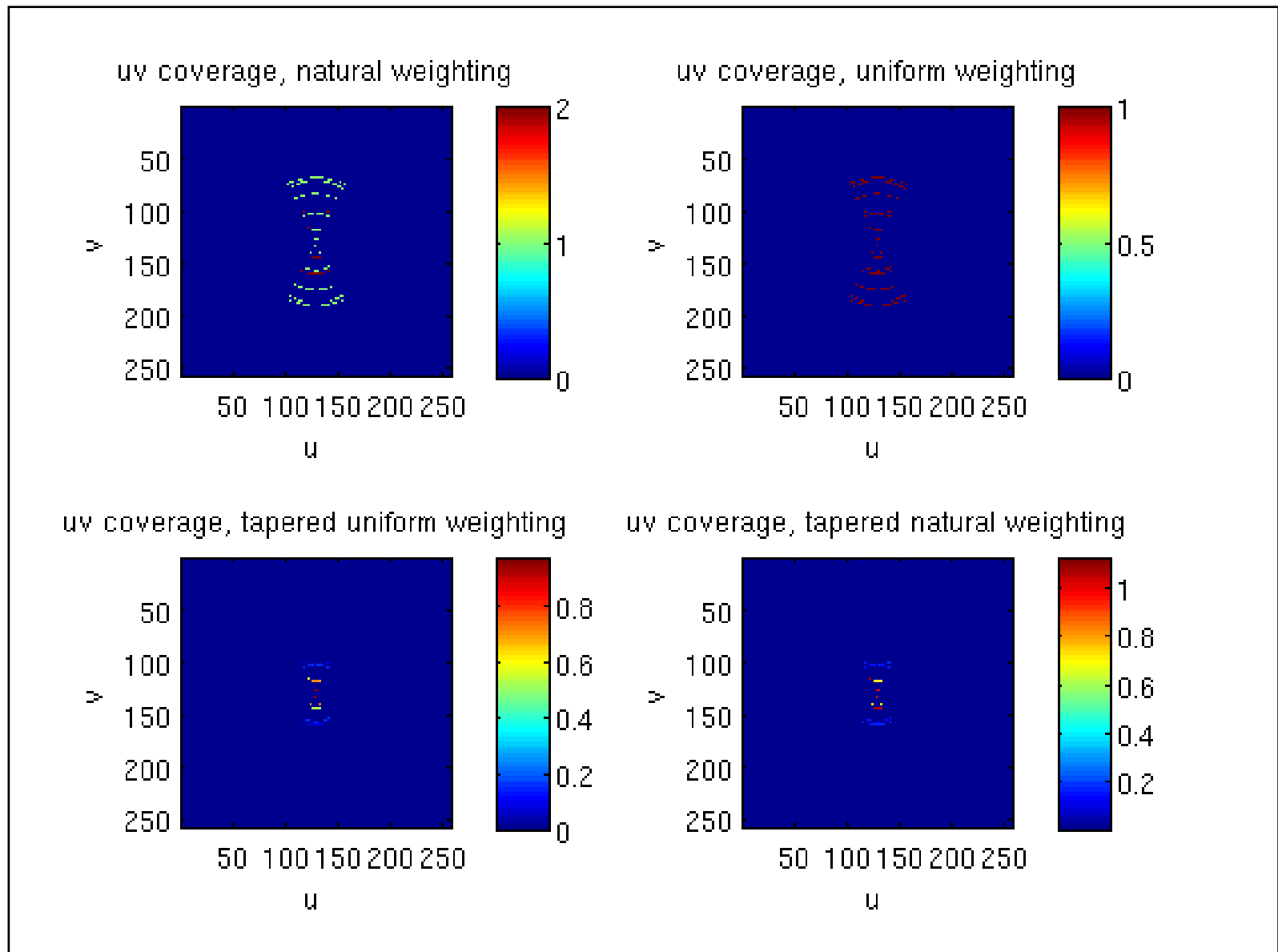


# uvAndBeams, NSline, dec 40

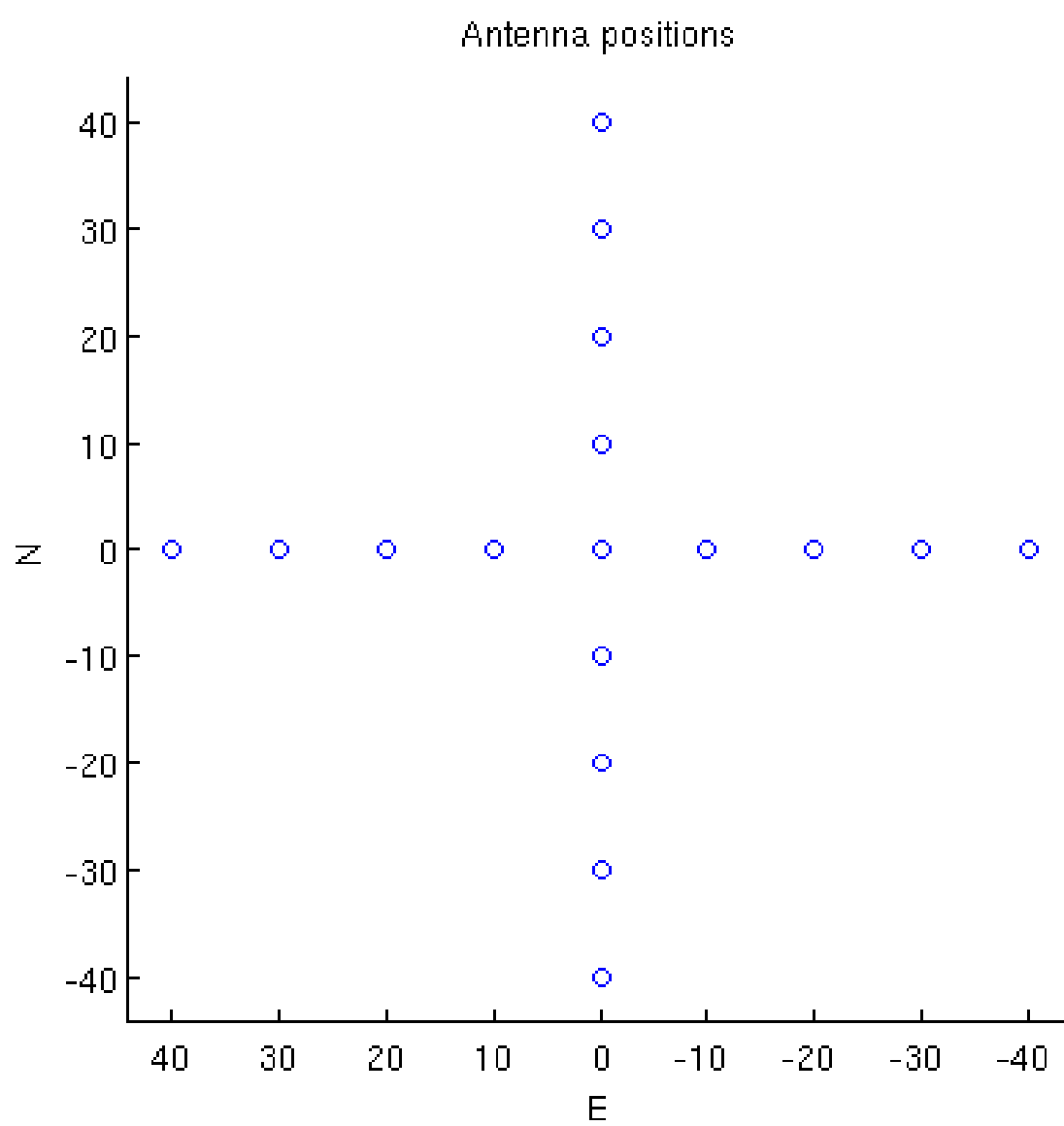


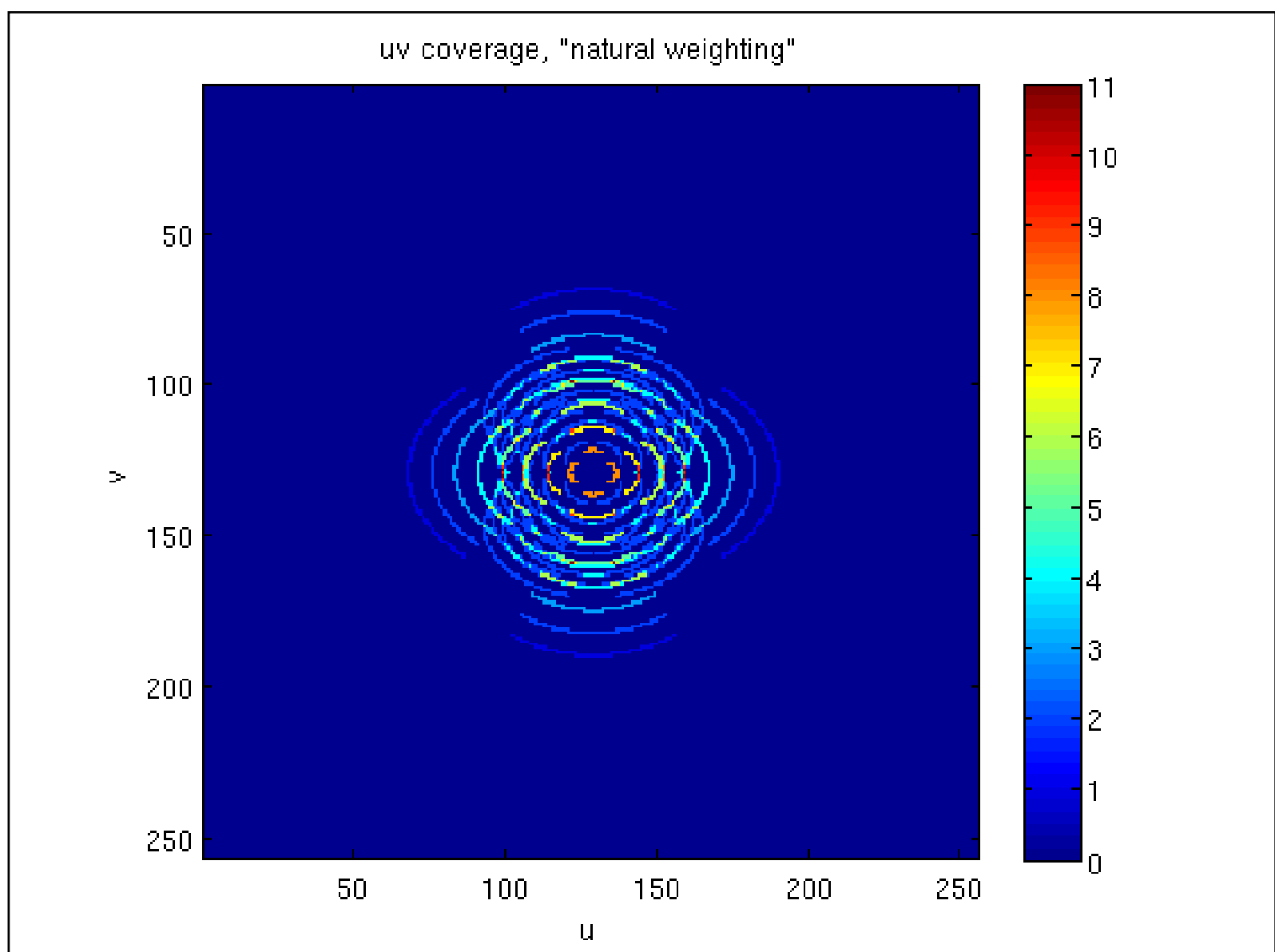
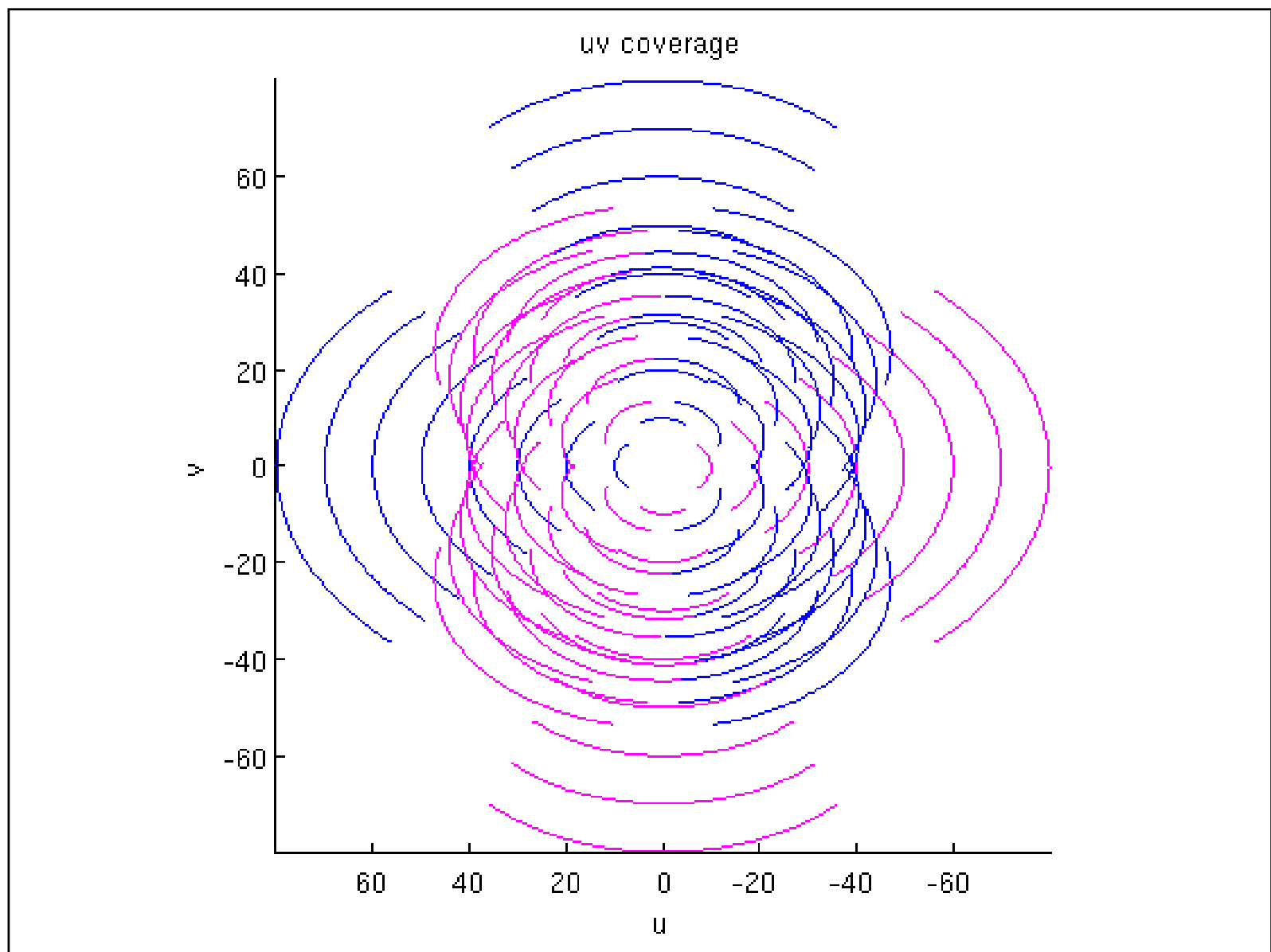


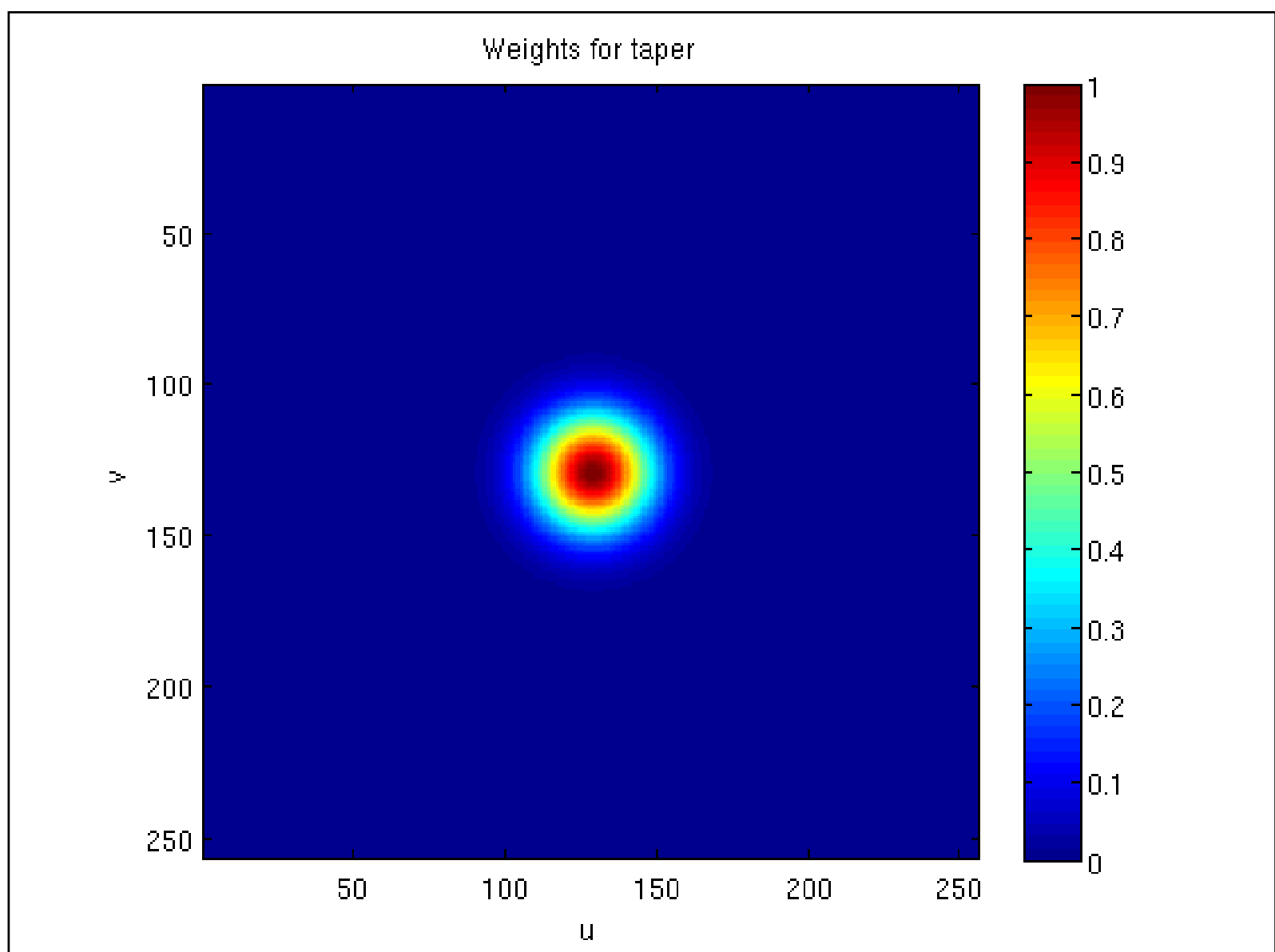
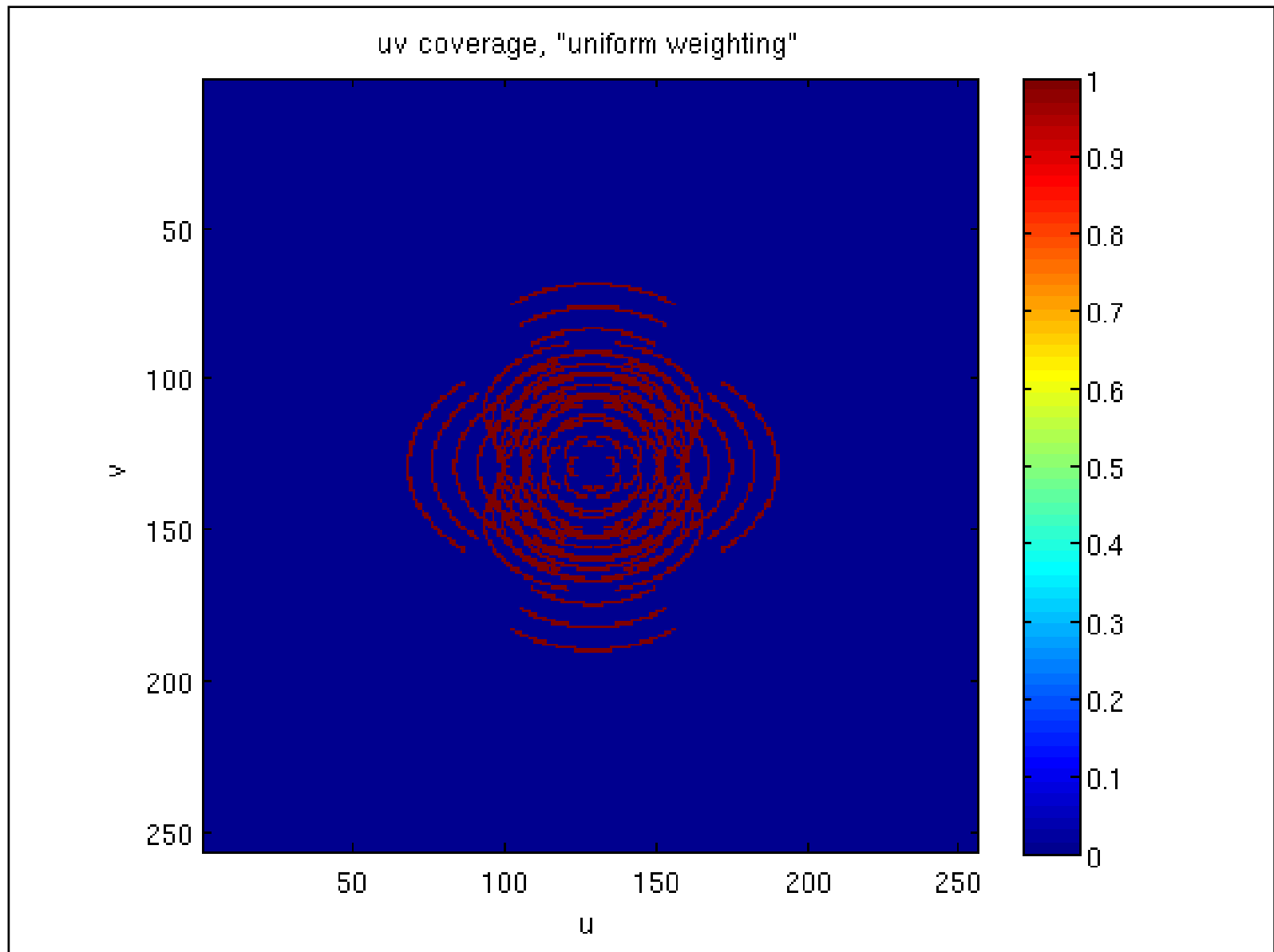


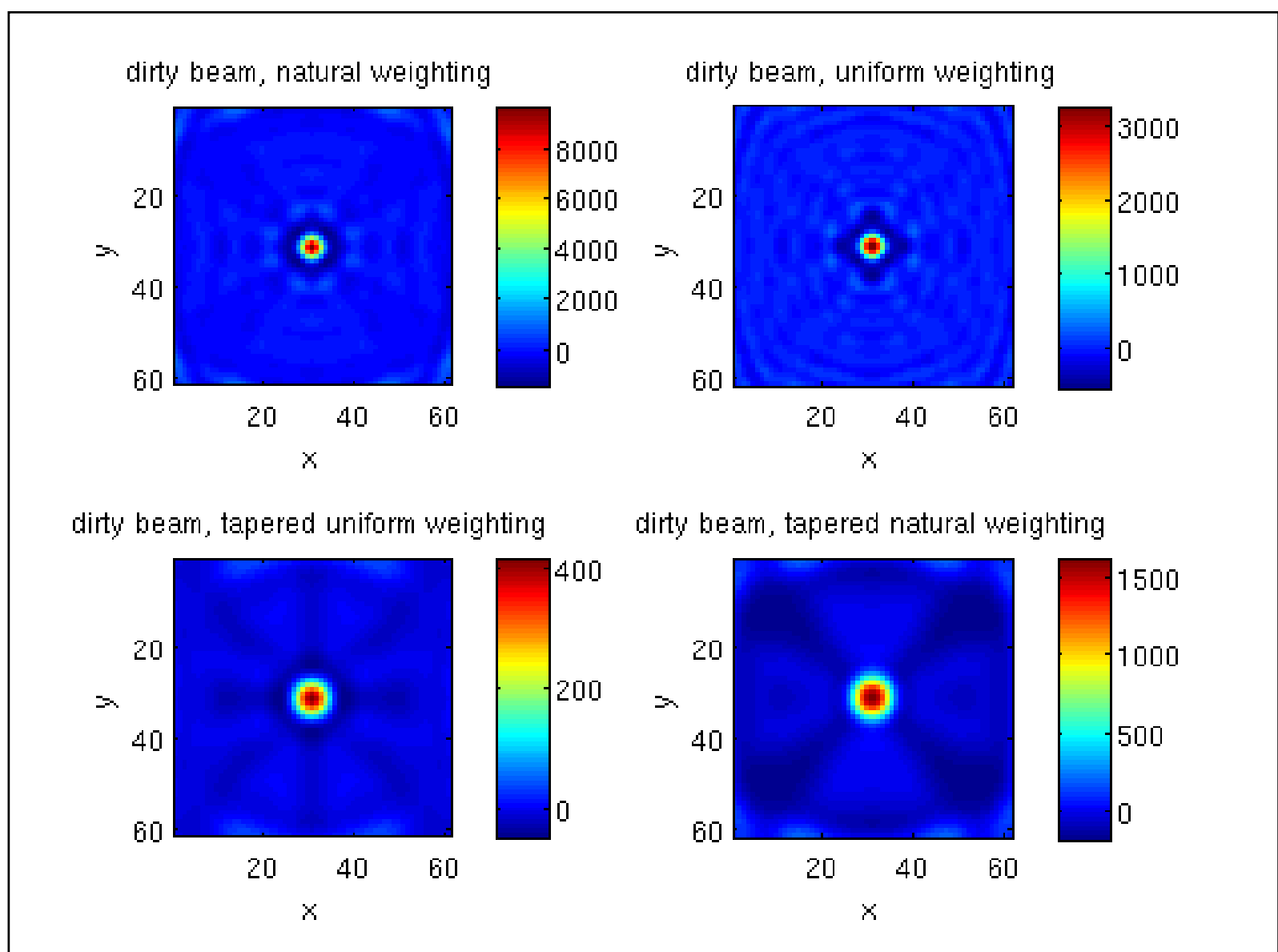
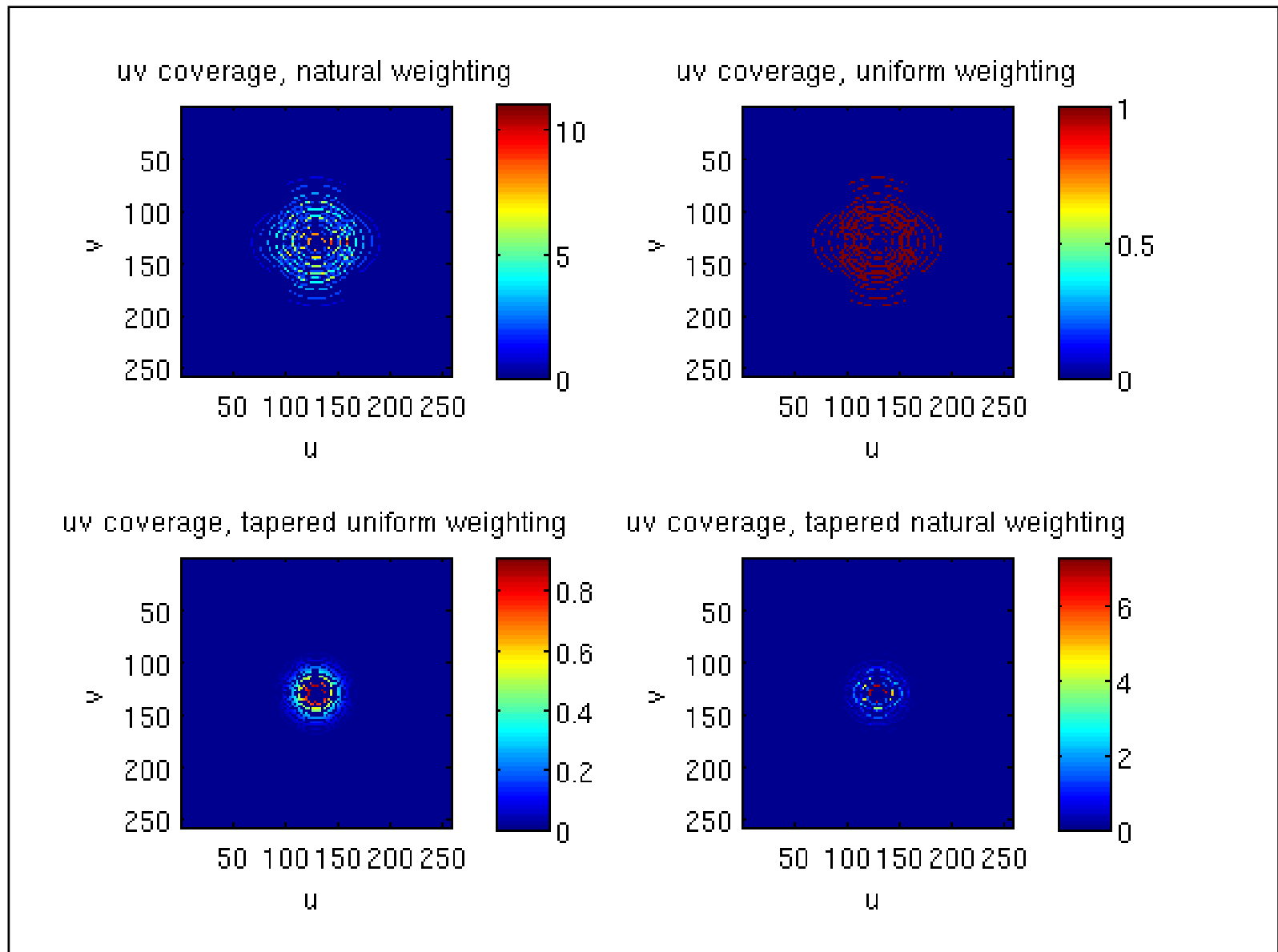


# uvAndBeams, Cross, dec 40



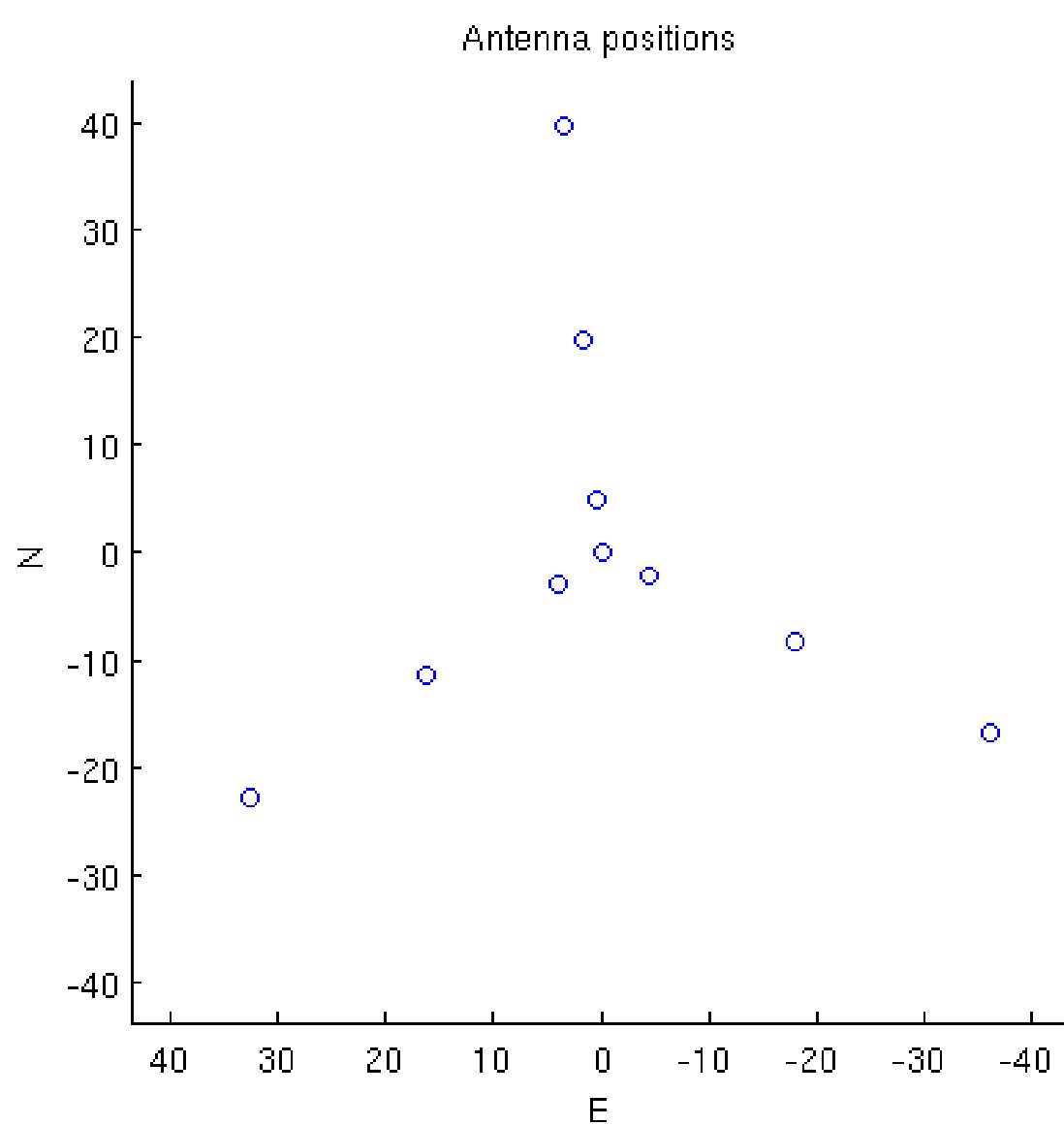


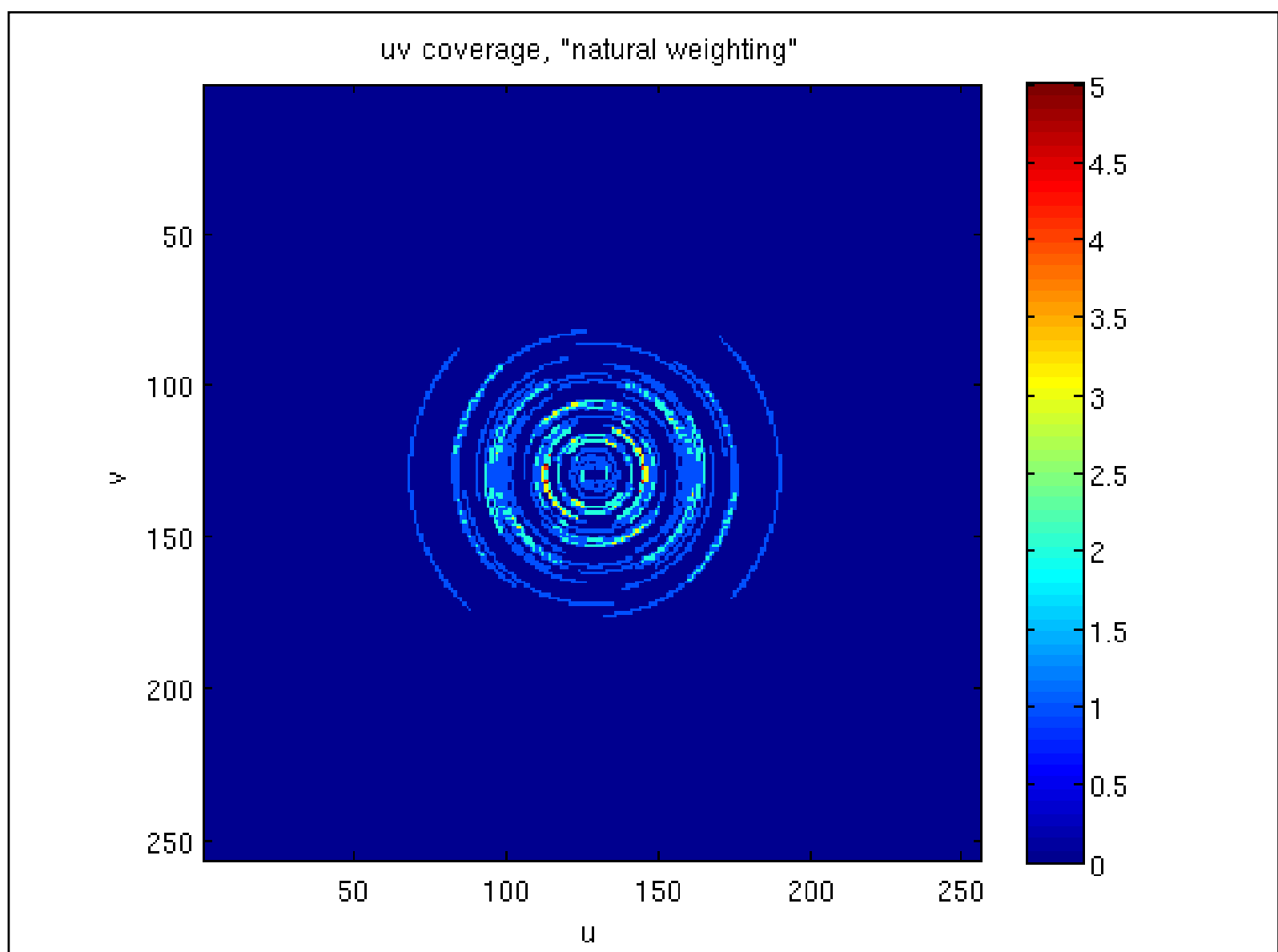
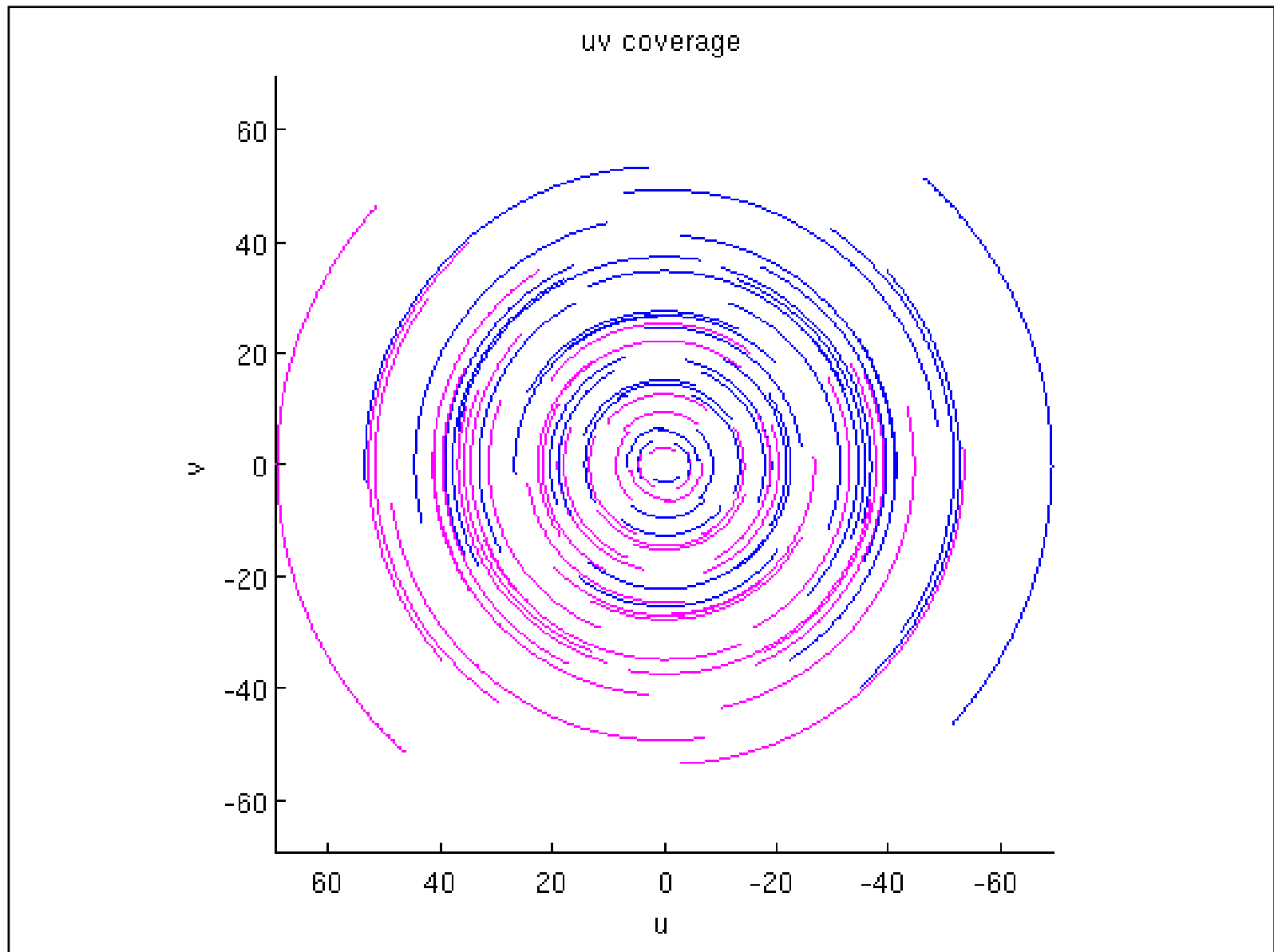


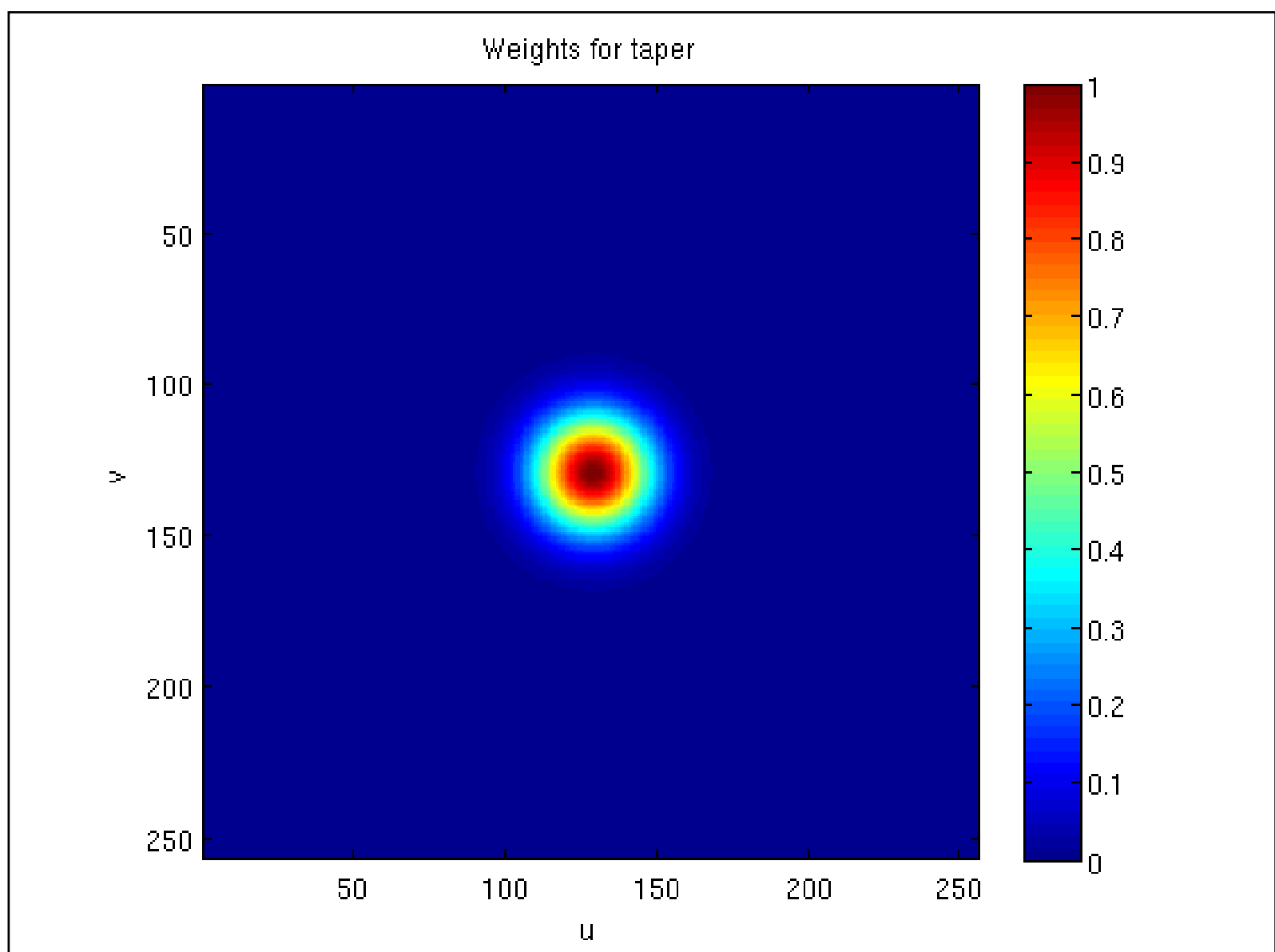
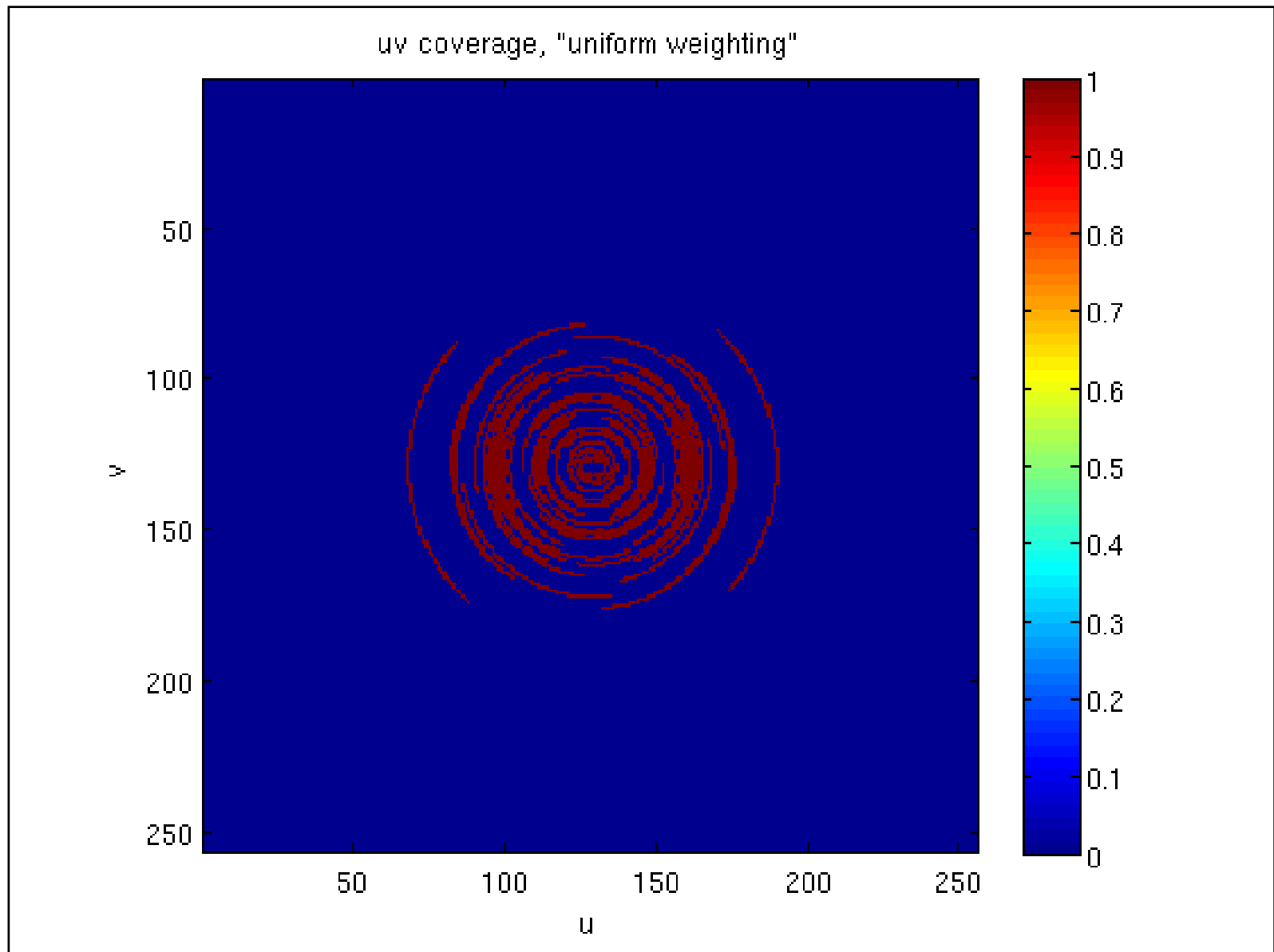


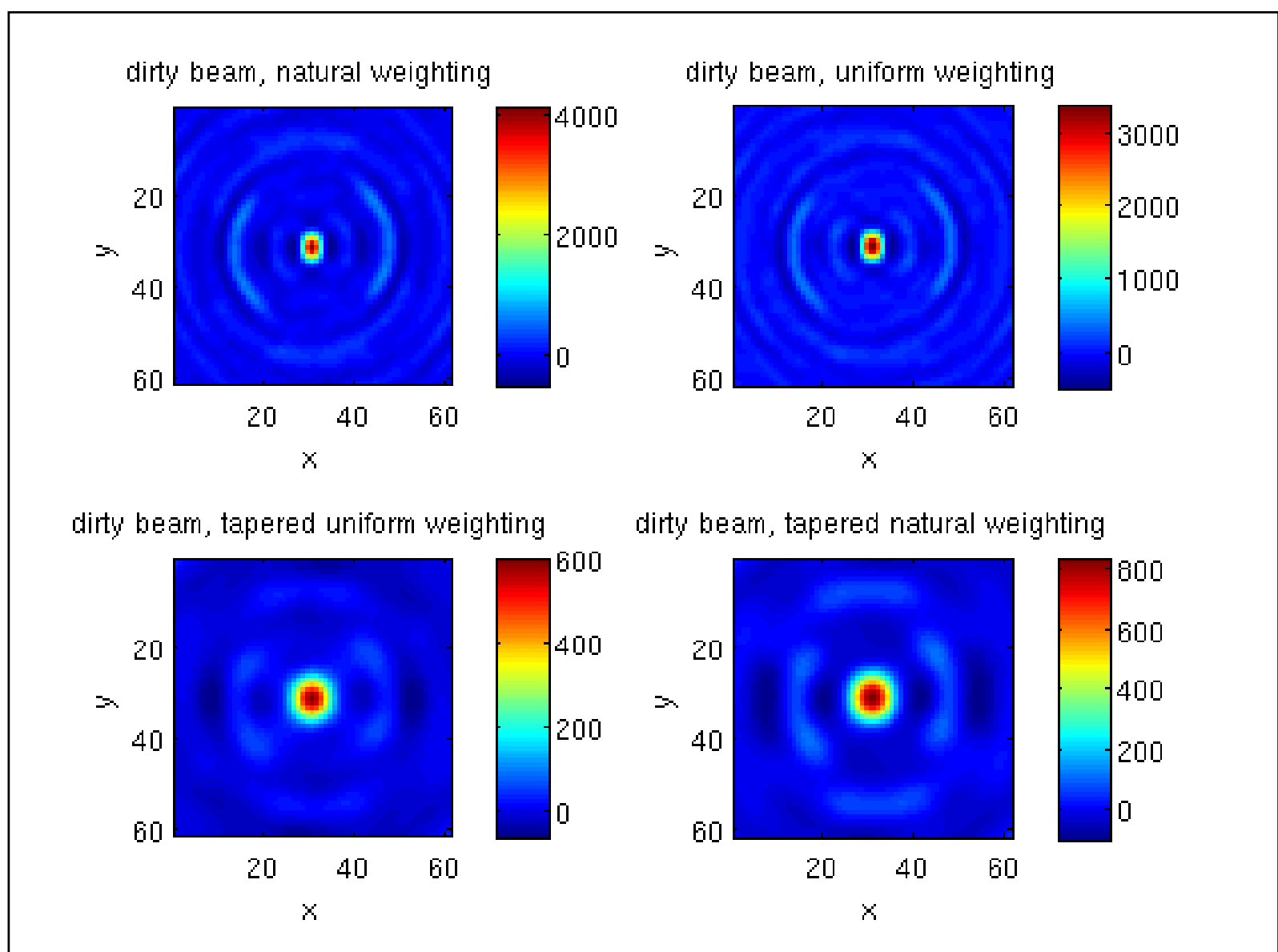
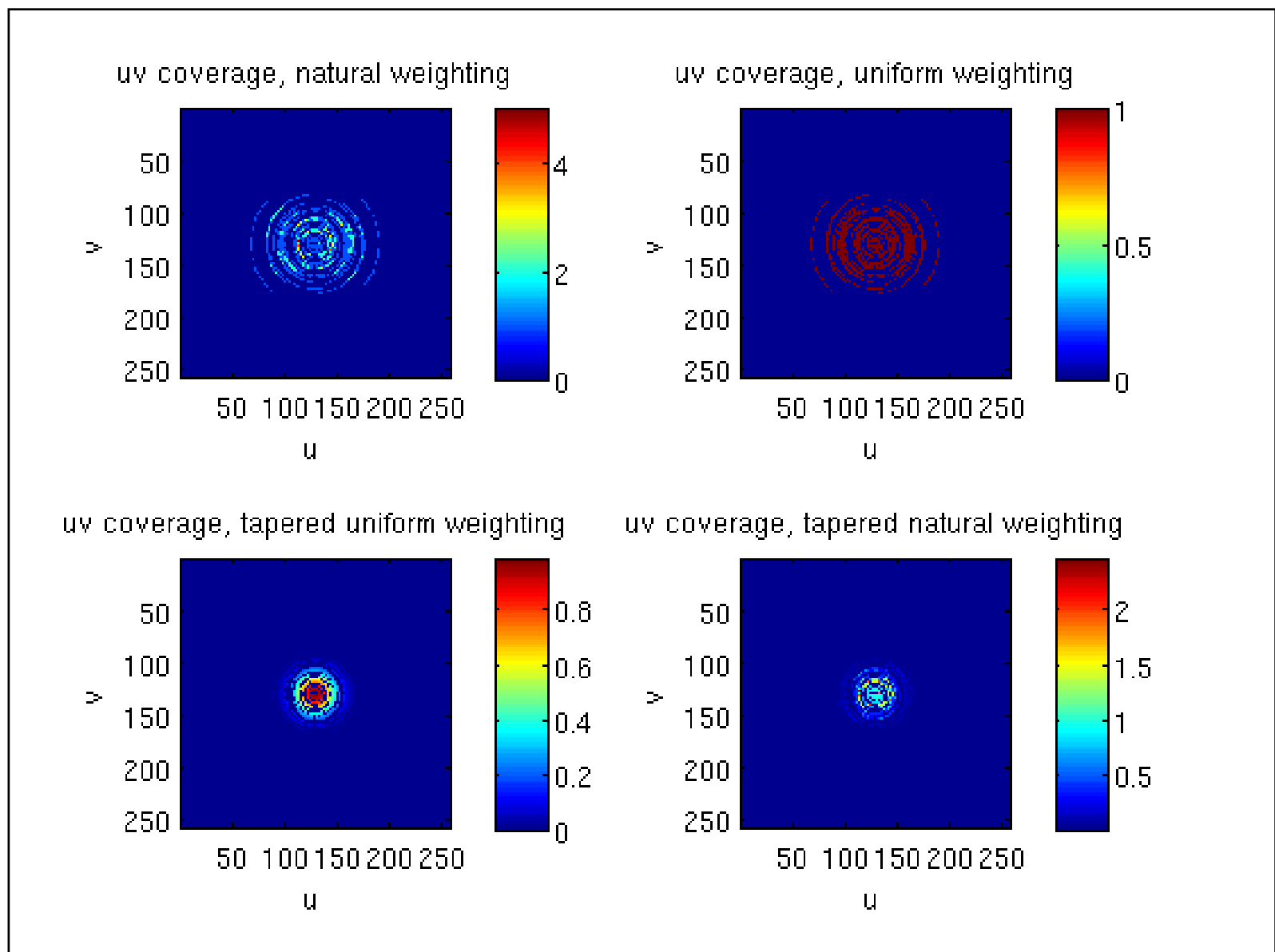


# uvAndBeams, Wye, dec 90

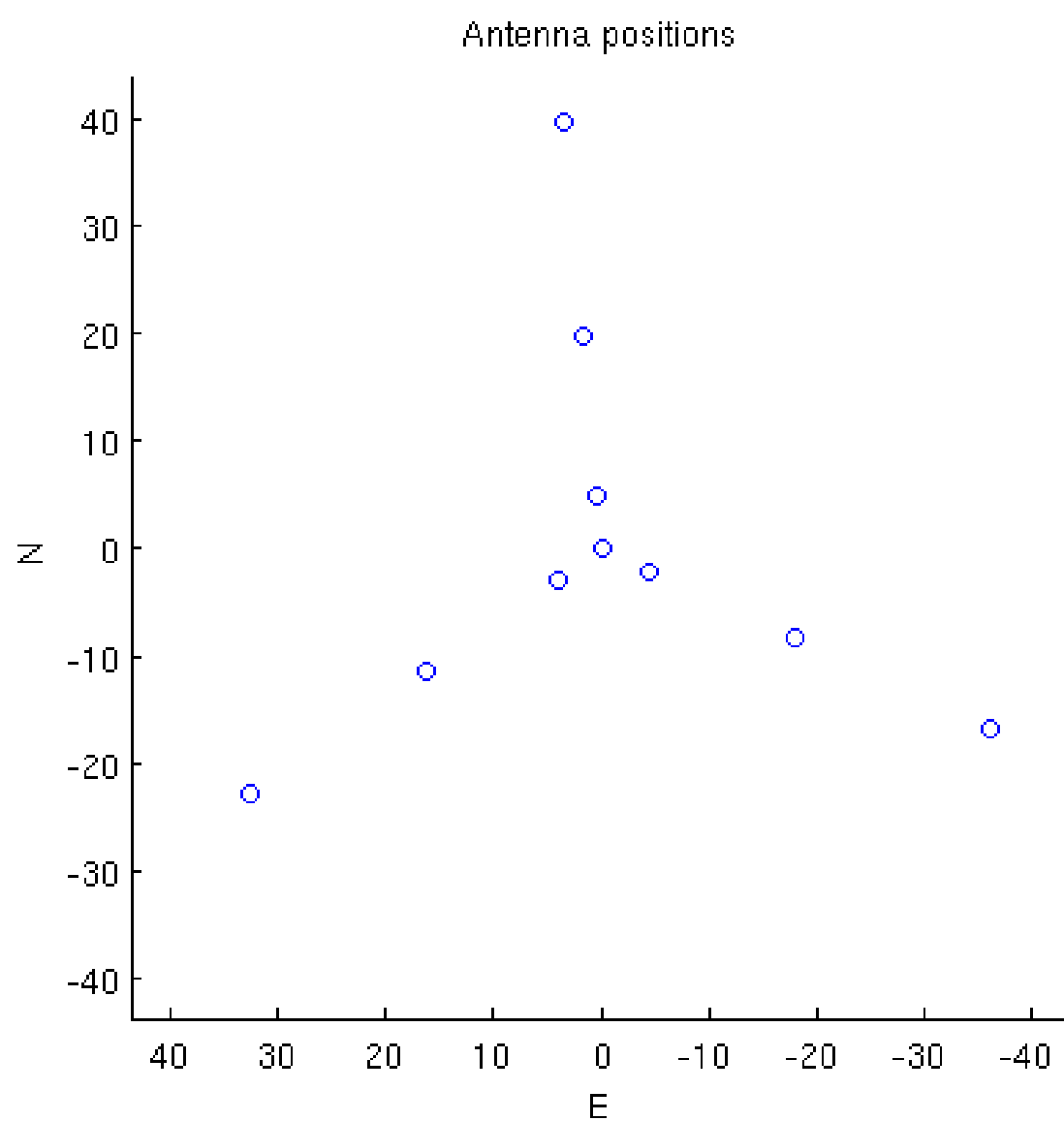


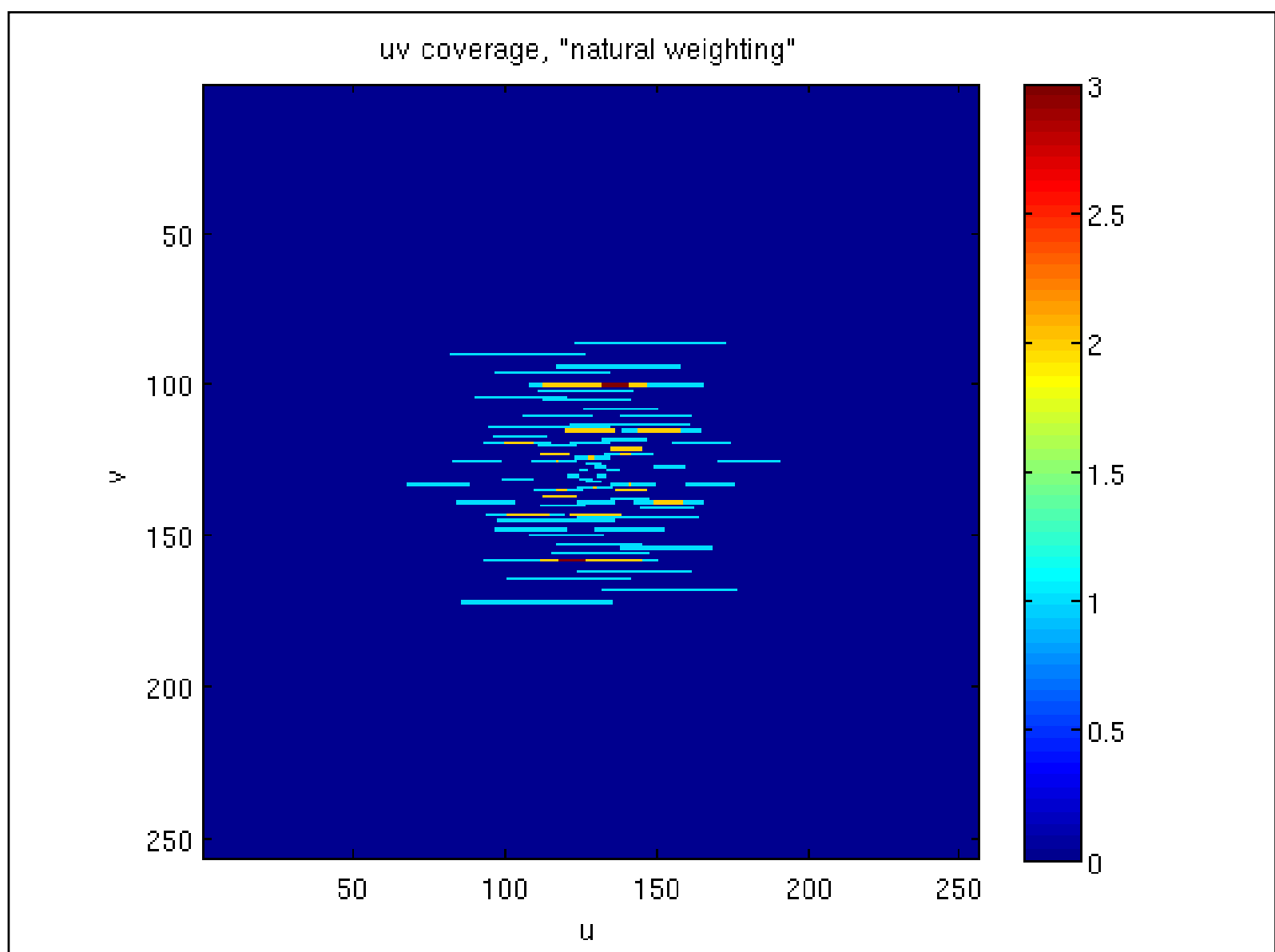
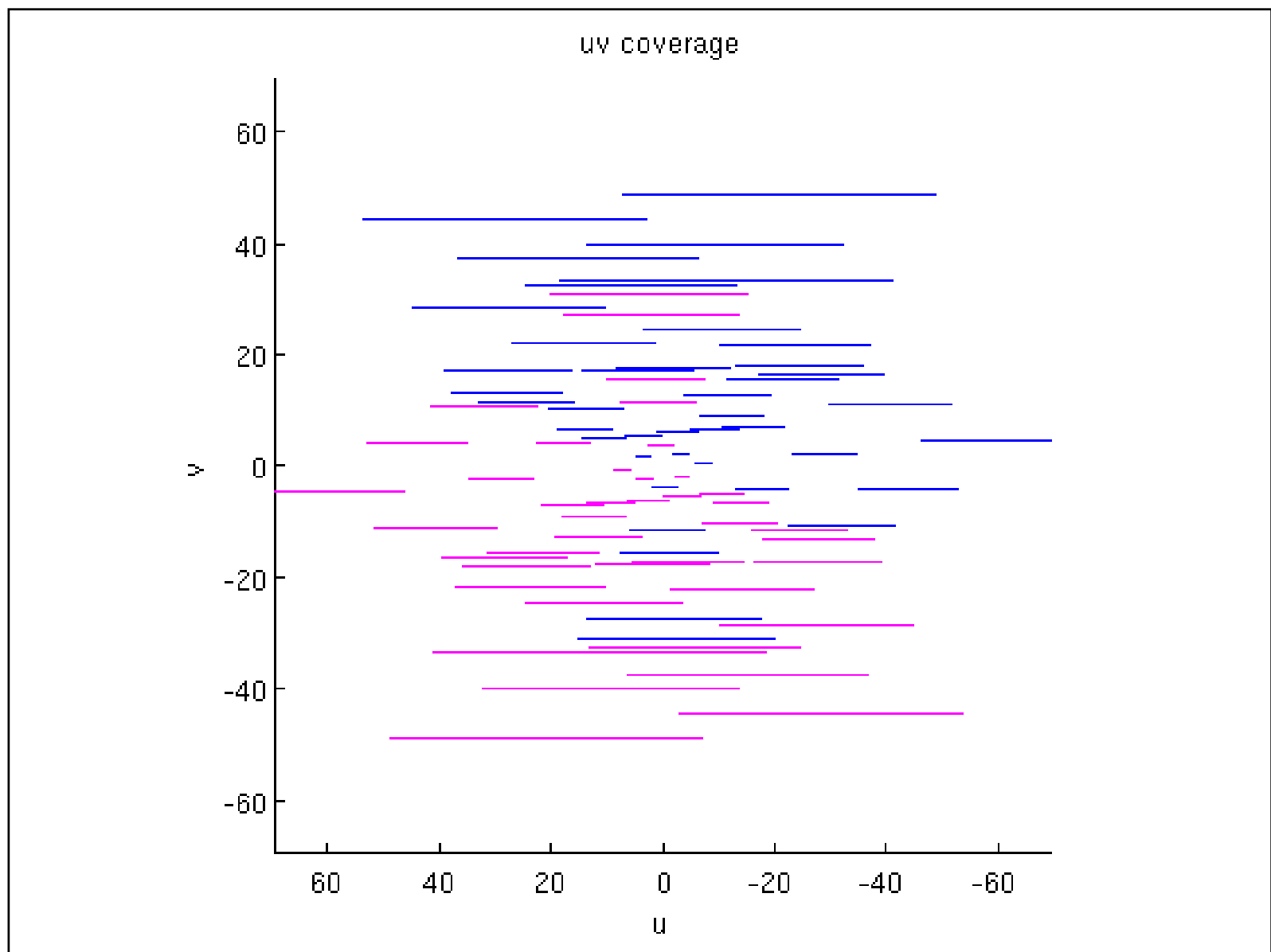


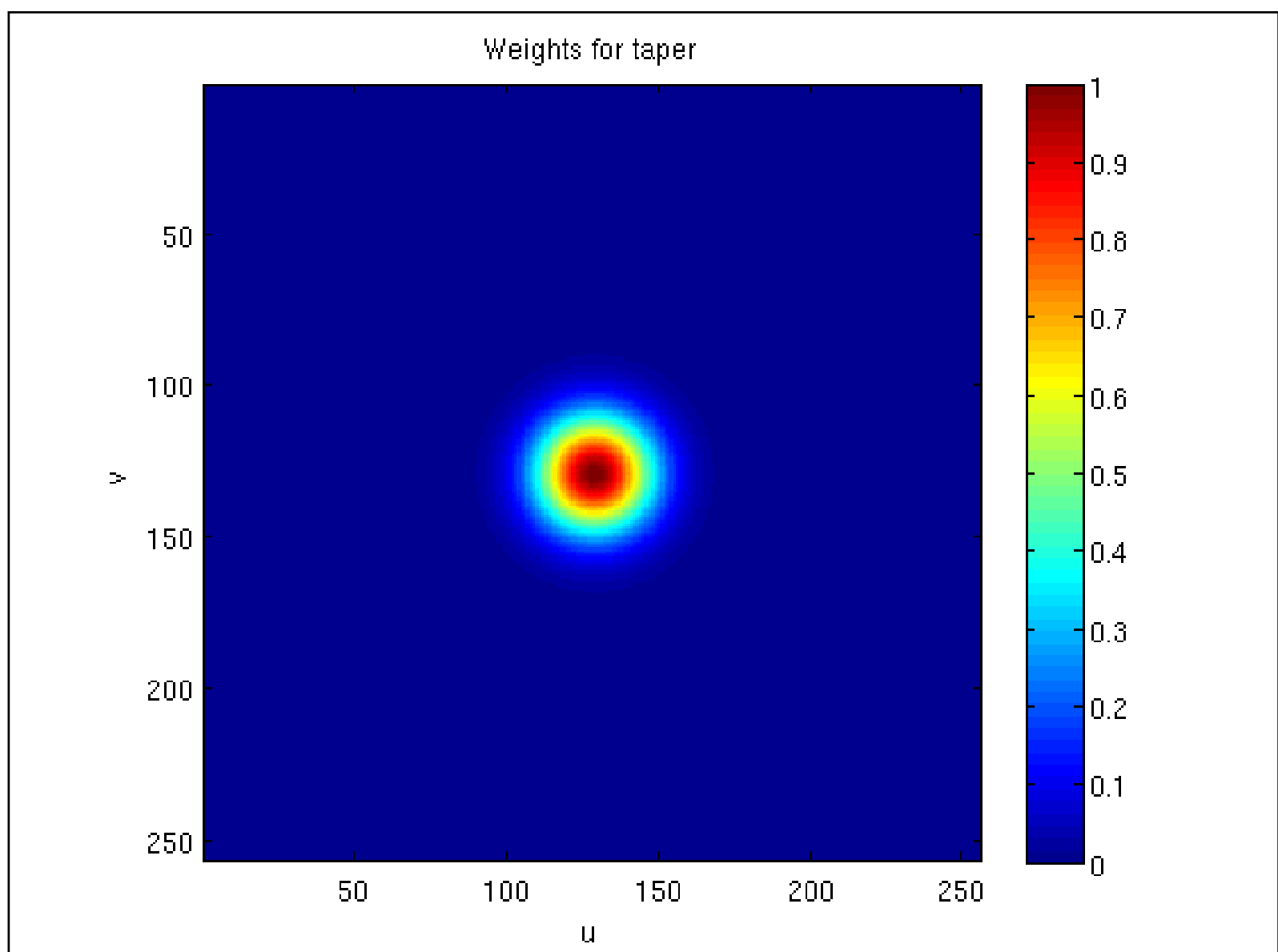
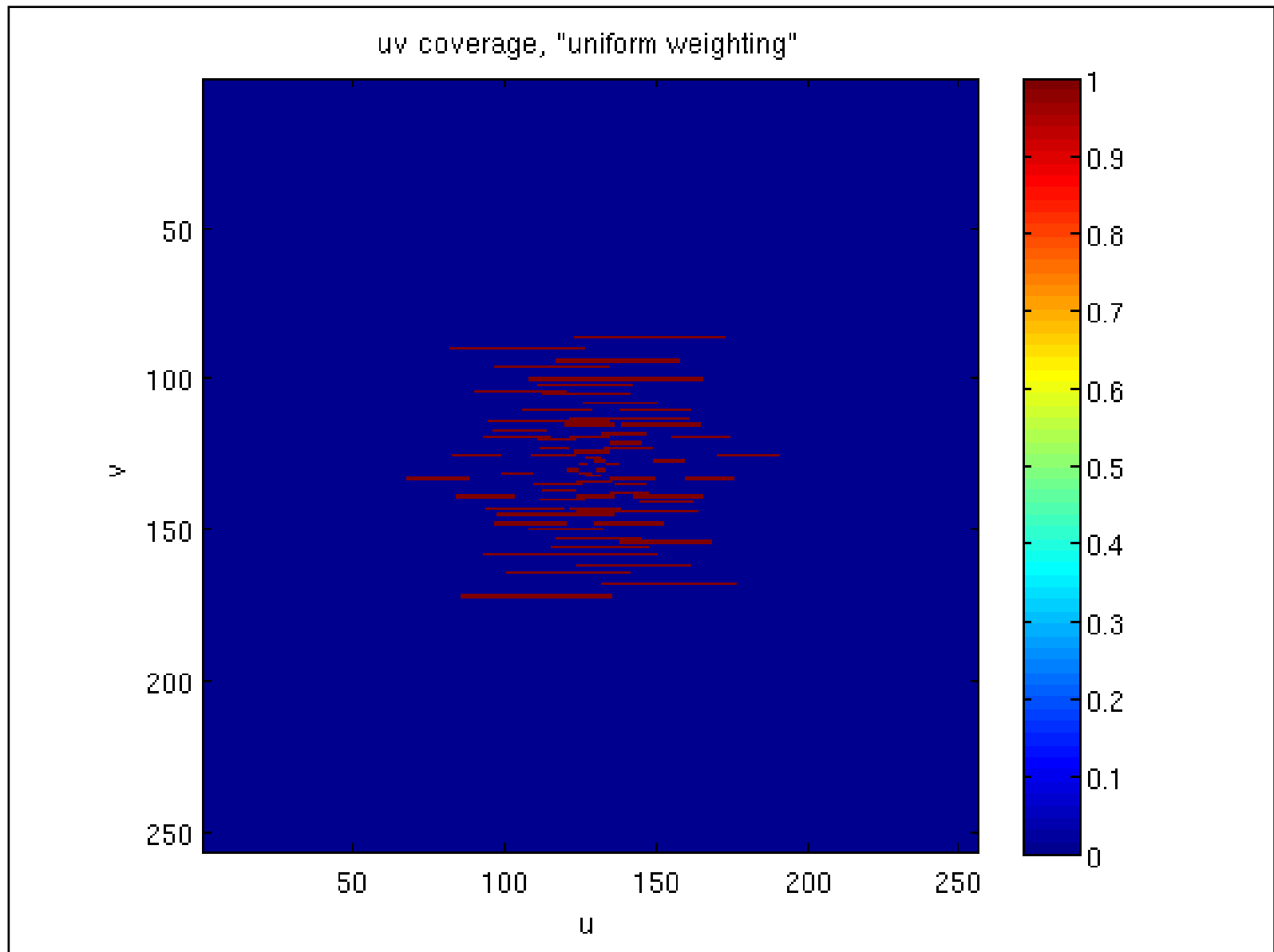


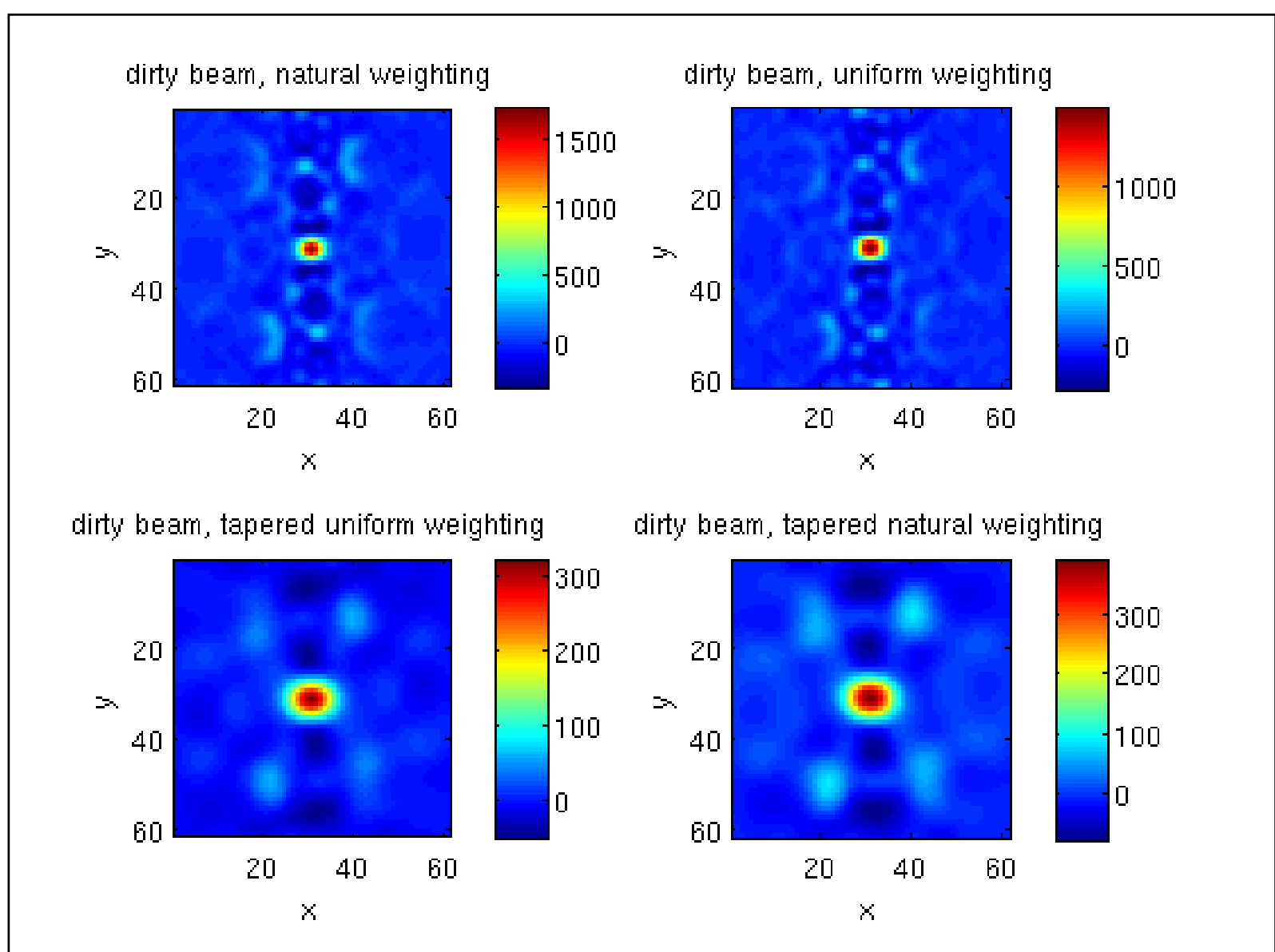
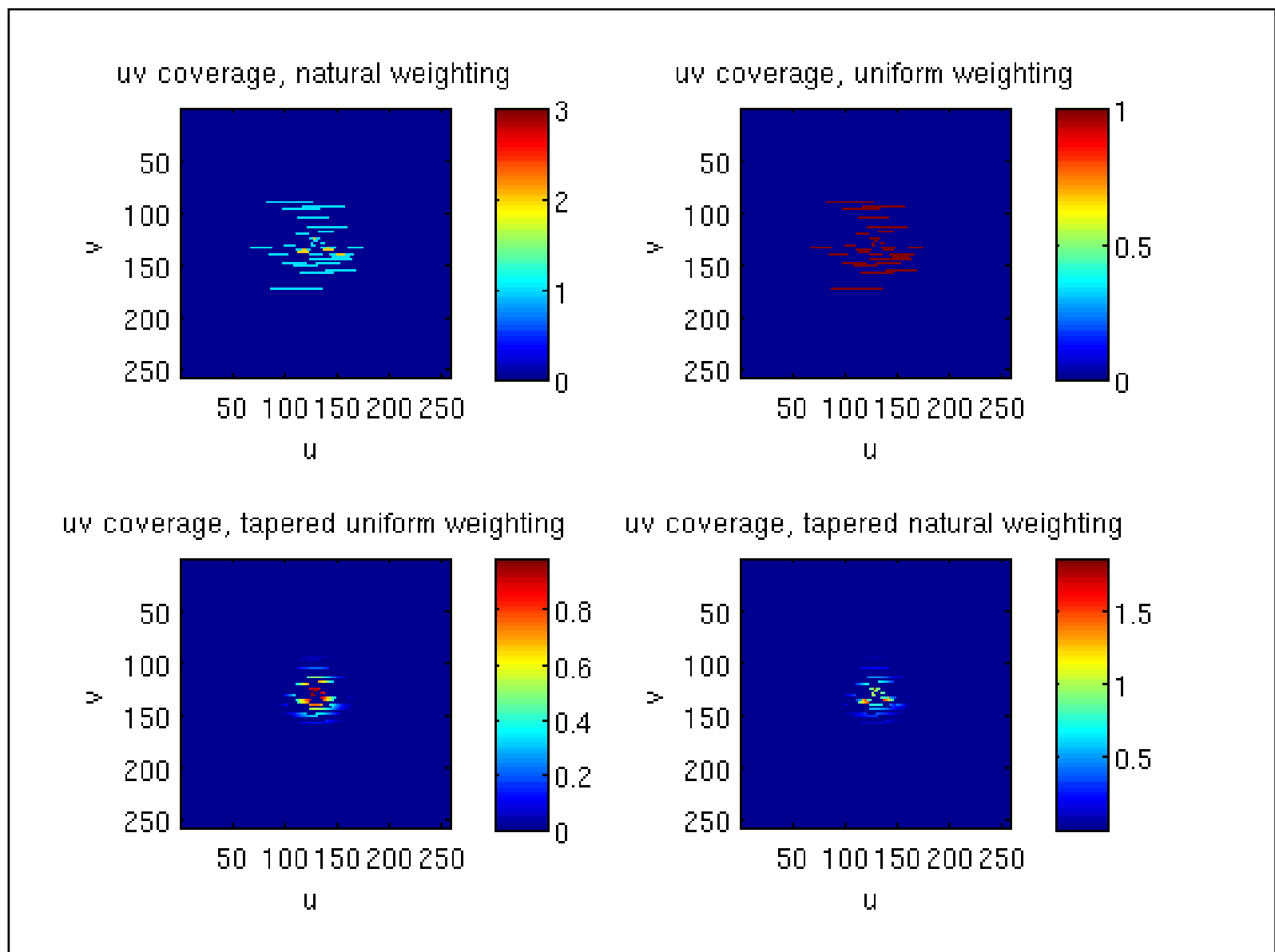


# uvAndBeams, Wye, dec 0



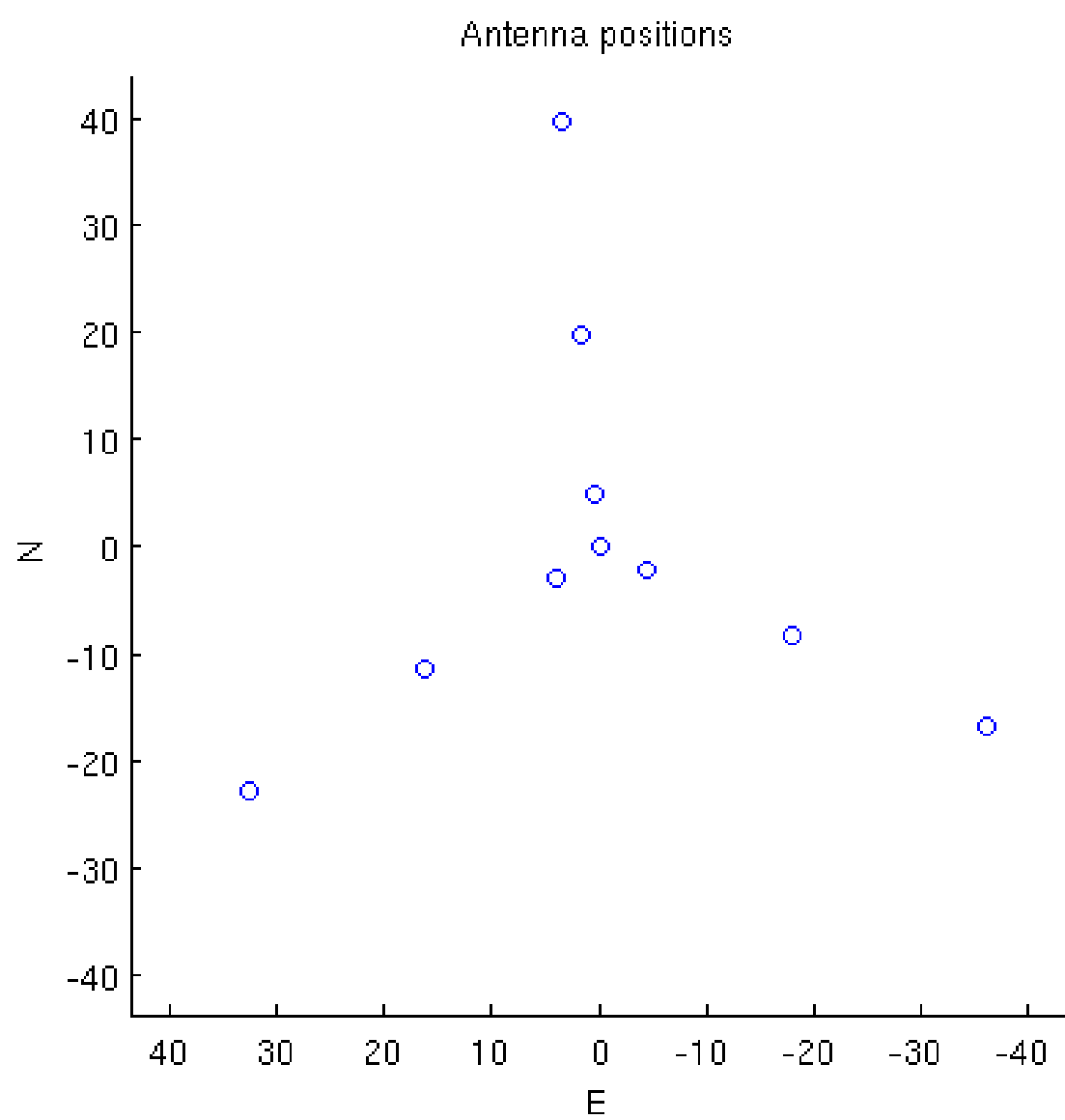


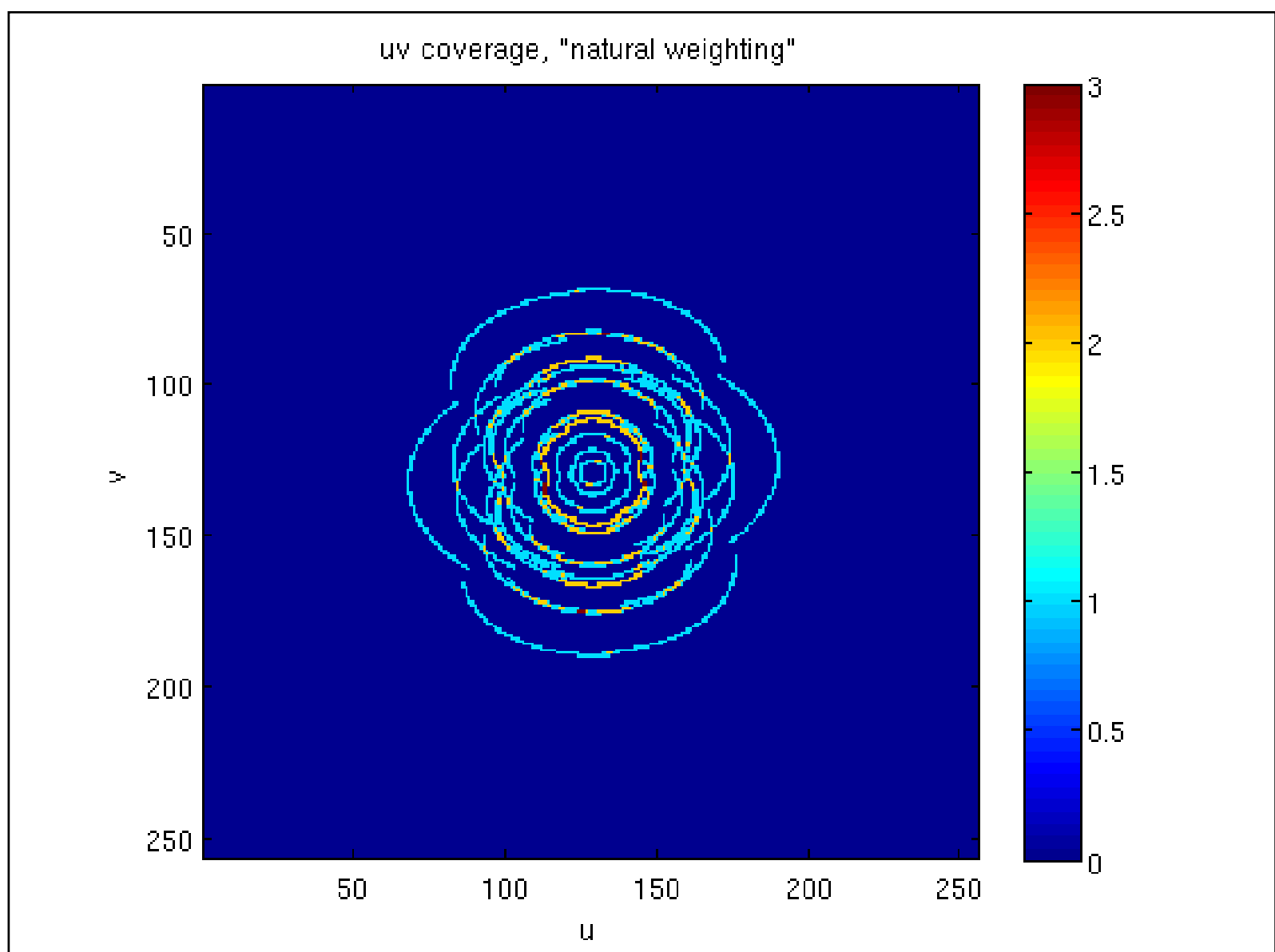
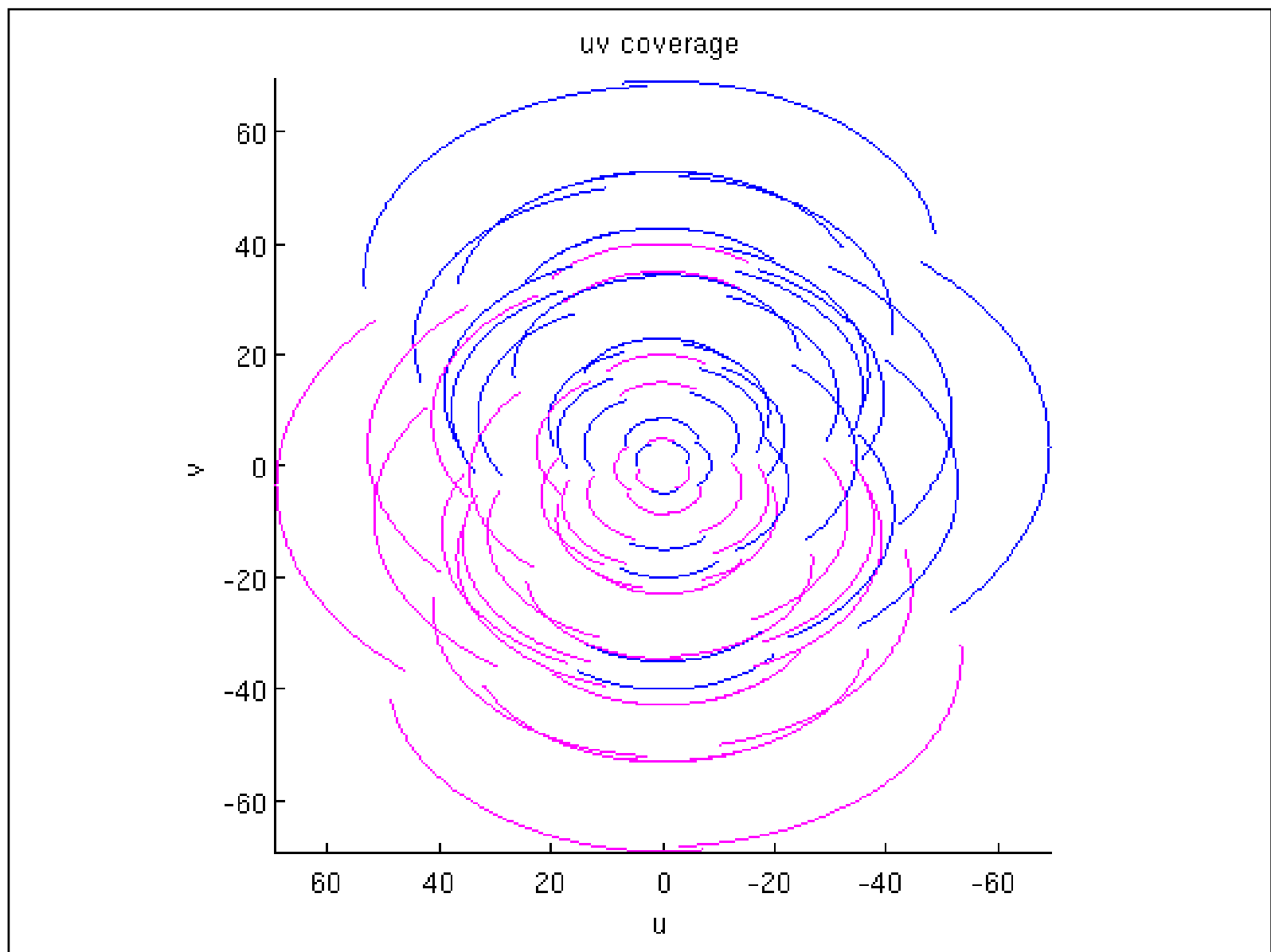


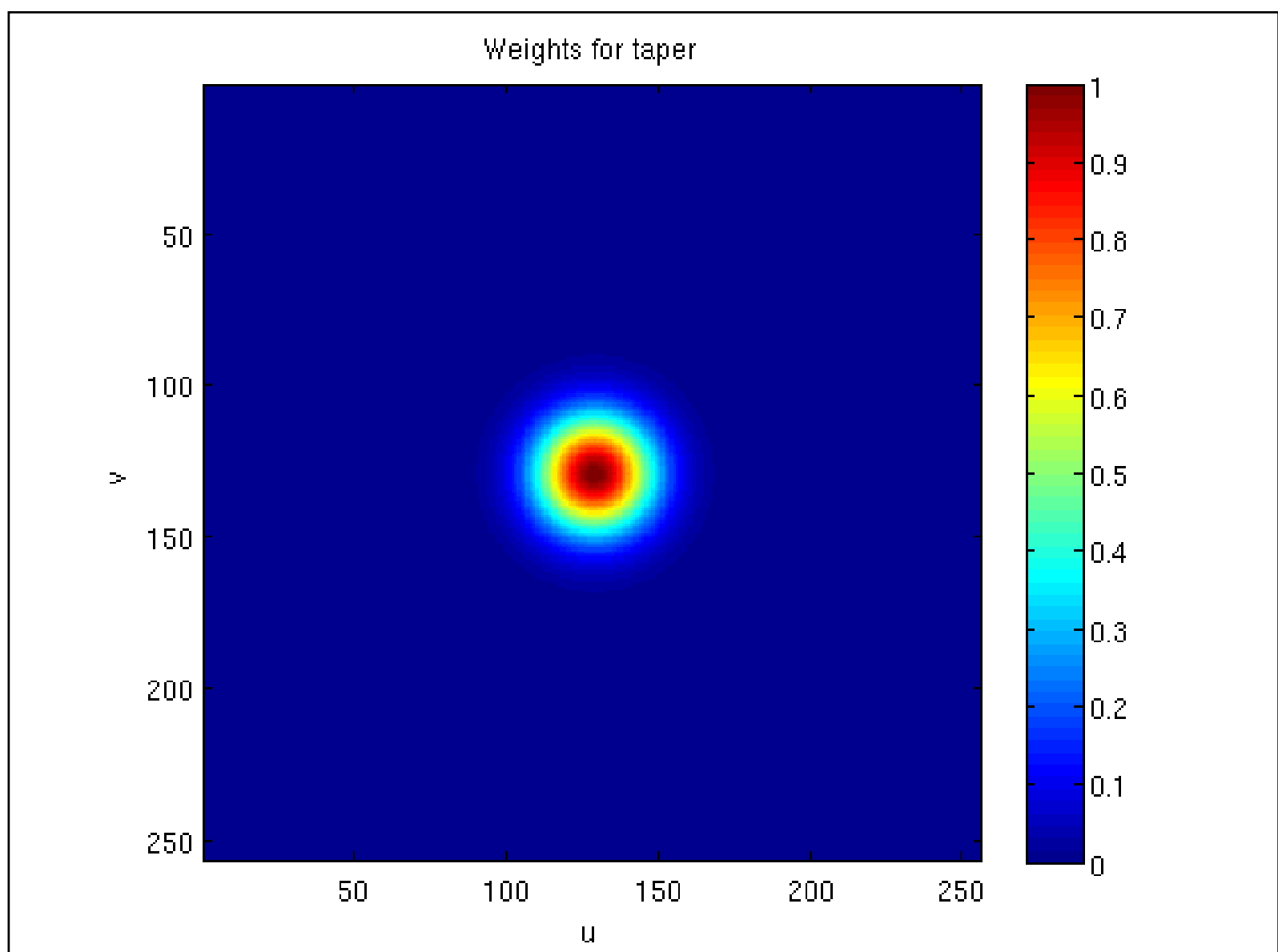
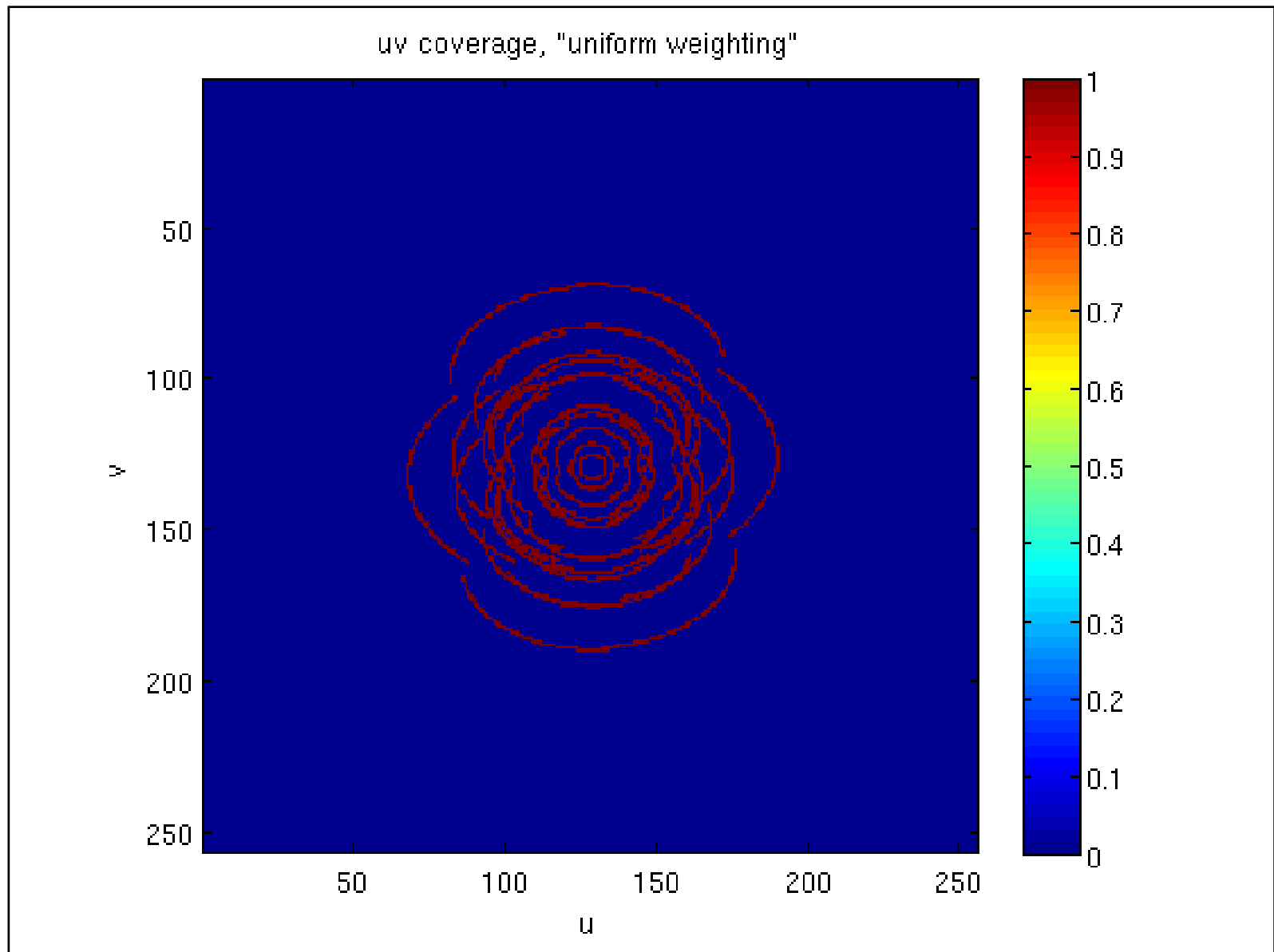


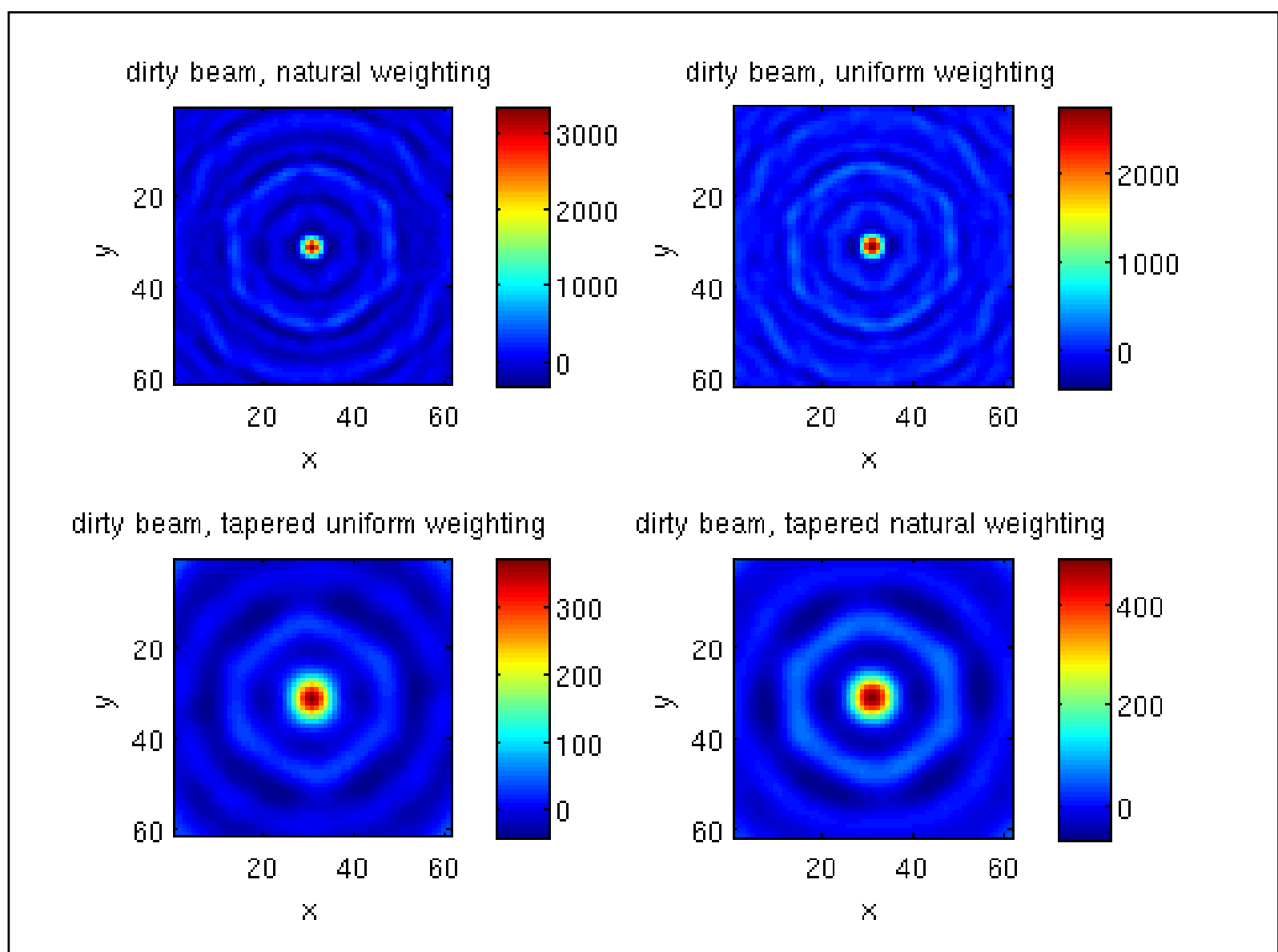
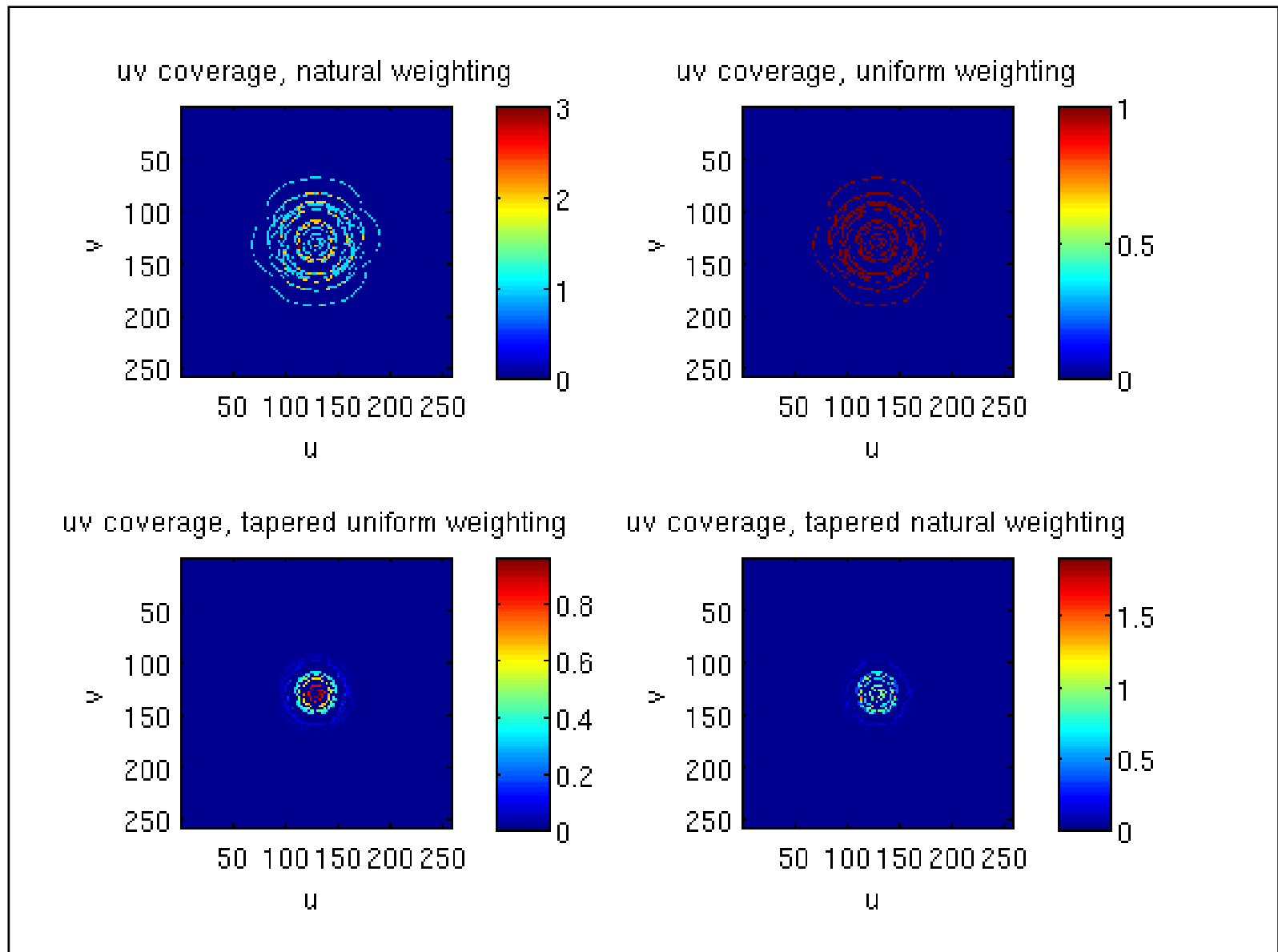


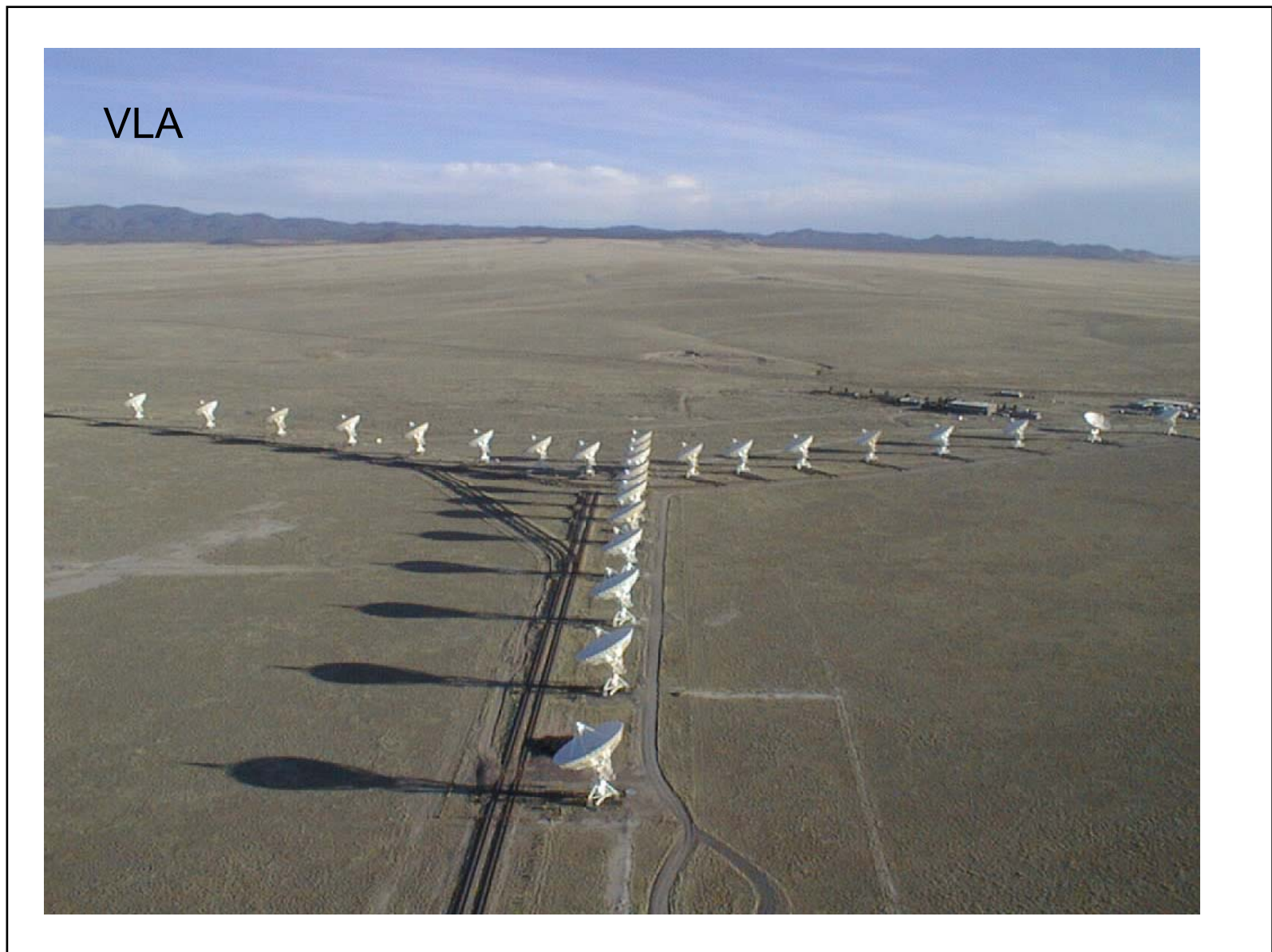
# uvAndBeams, Wye, dec 40



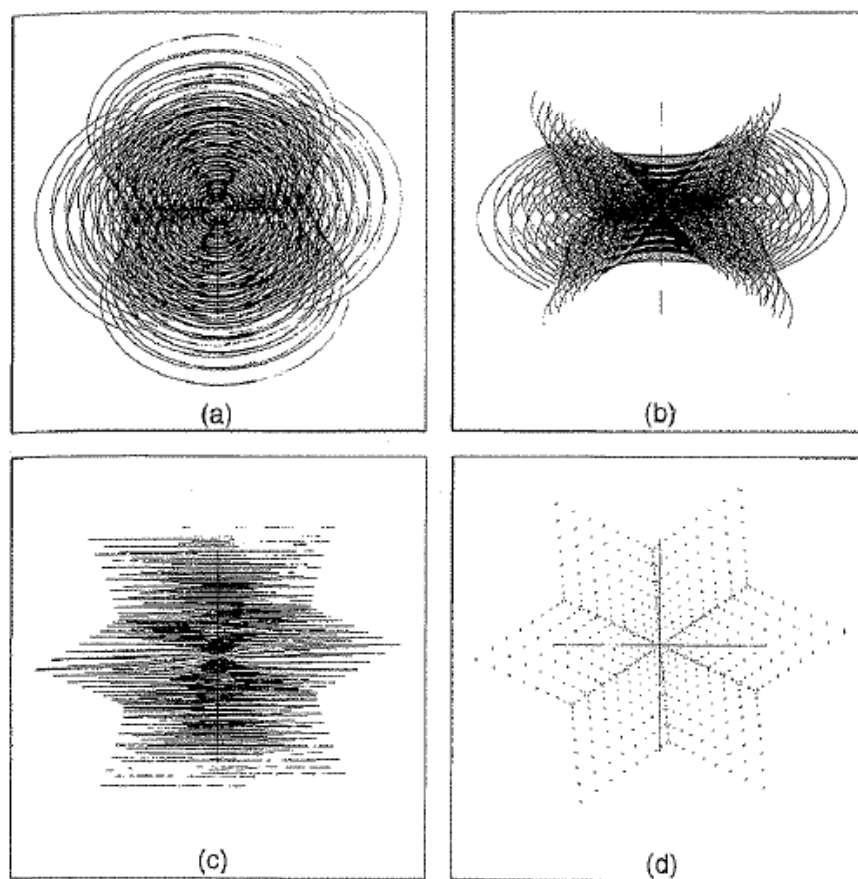






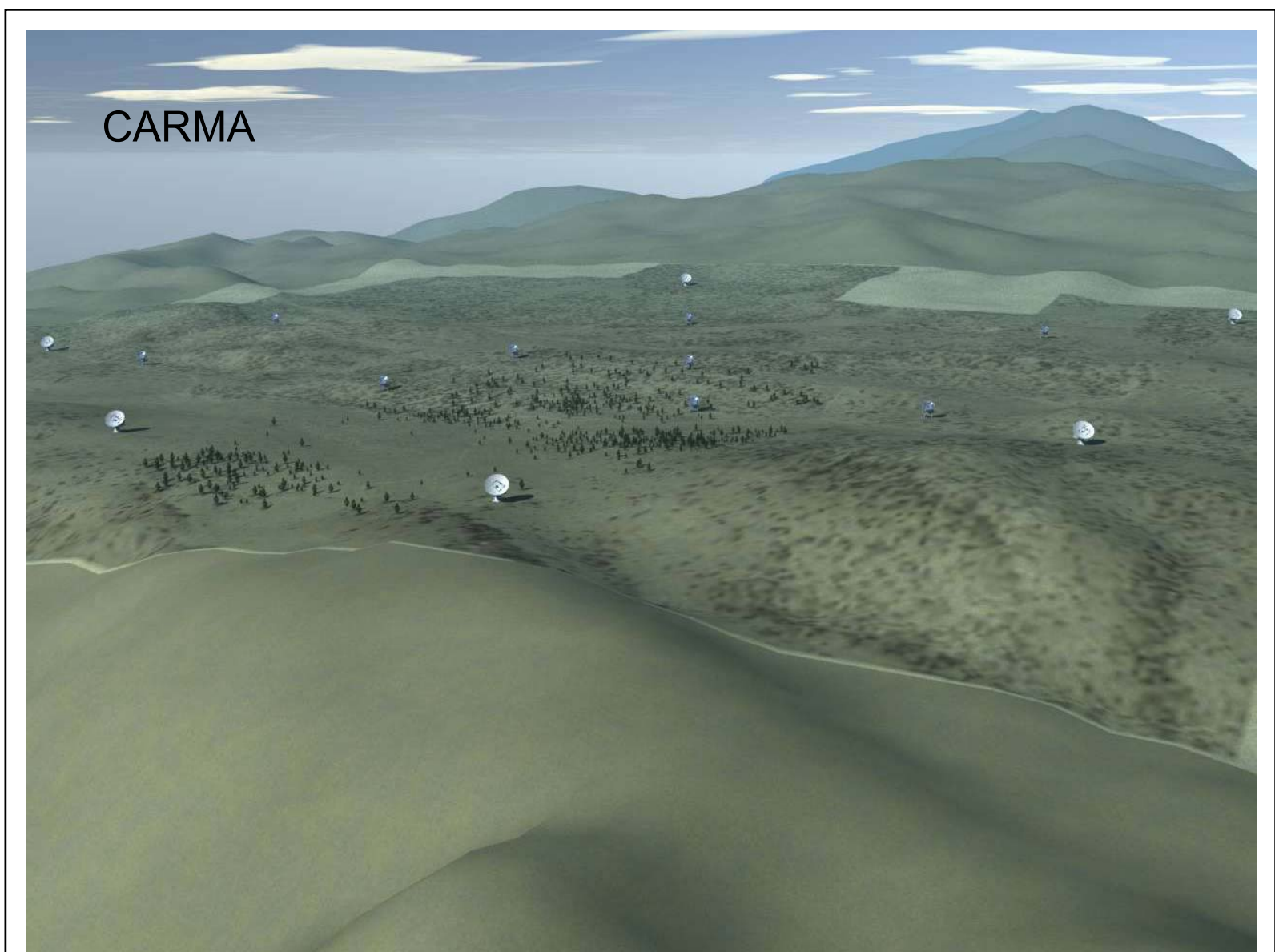


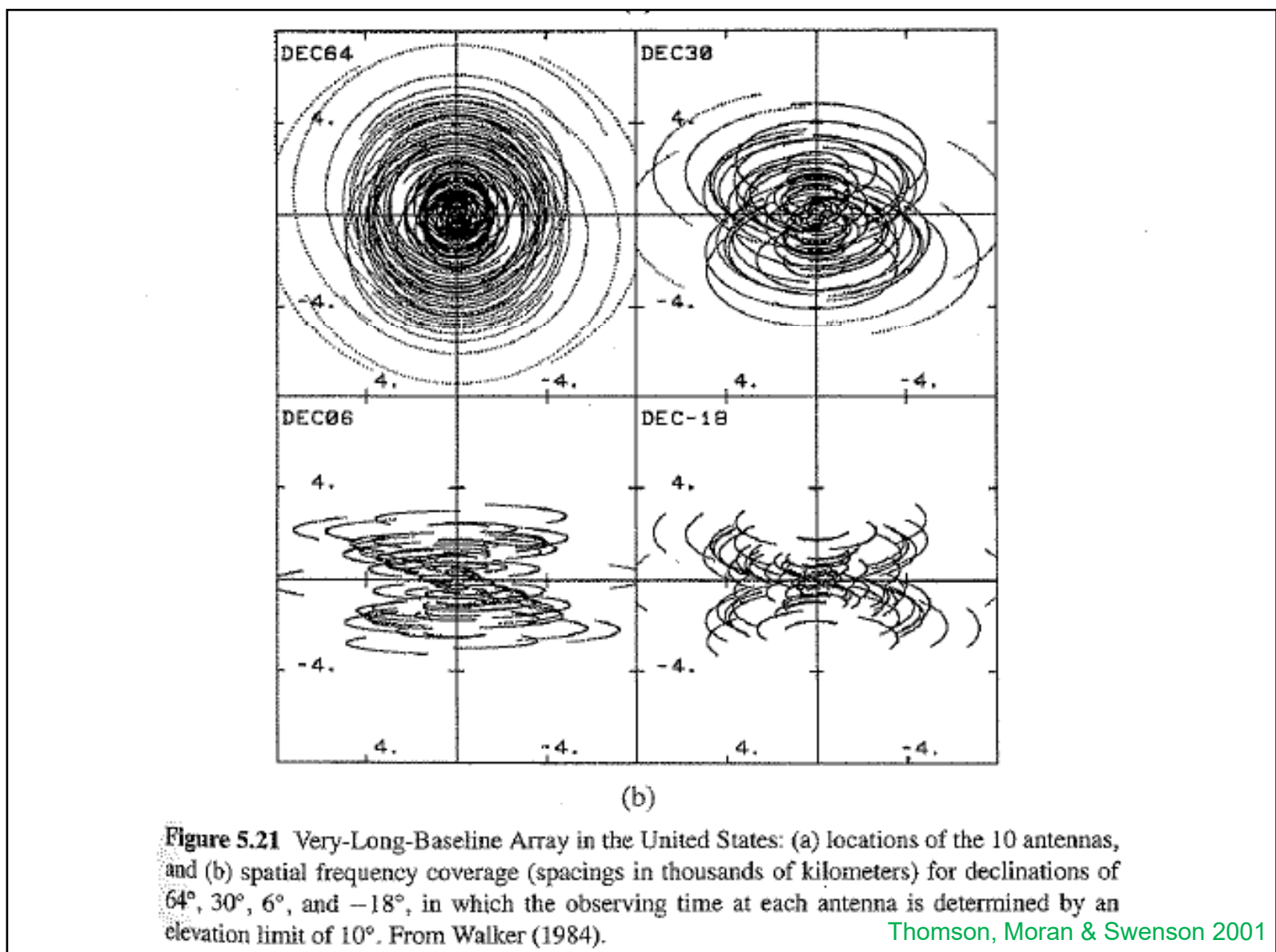
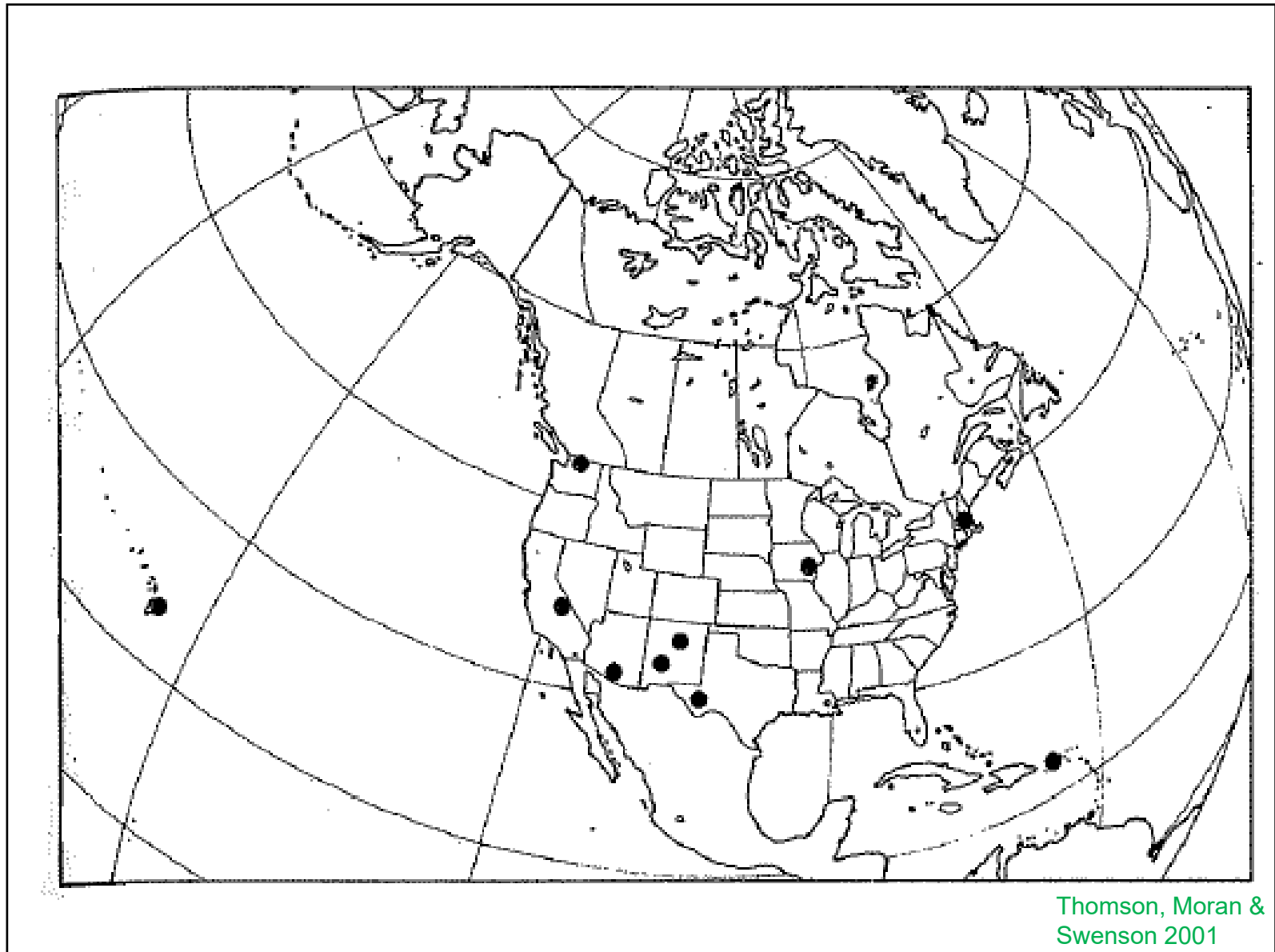
## 5.6 TWO-DIMENSIONAL TRACKING ARRAYS 151

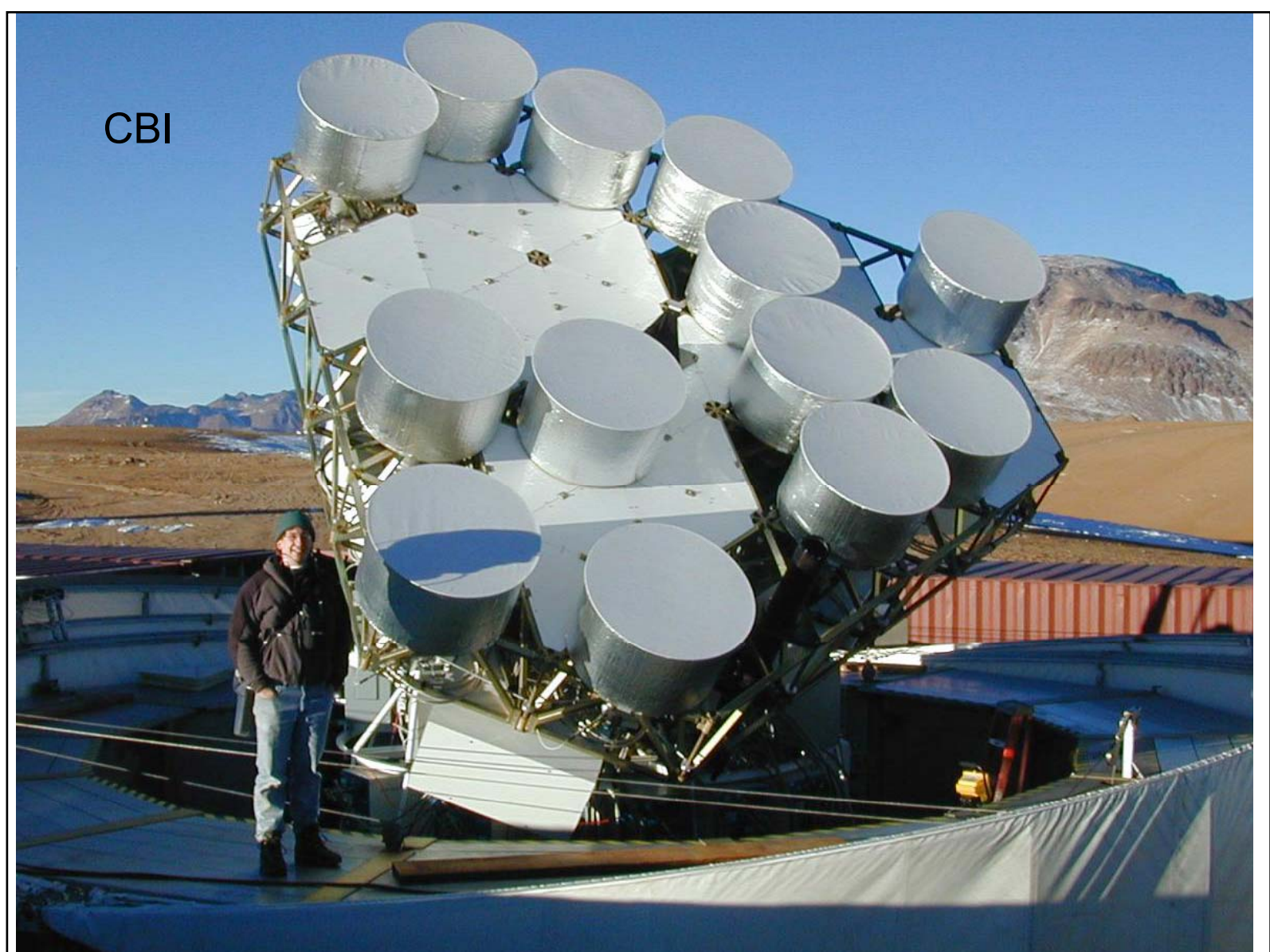
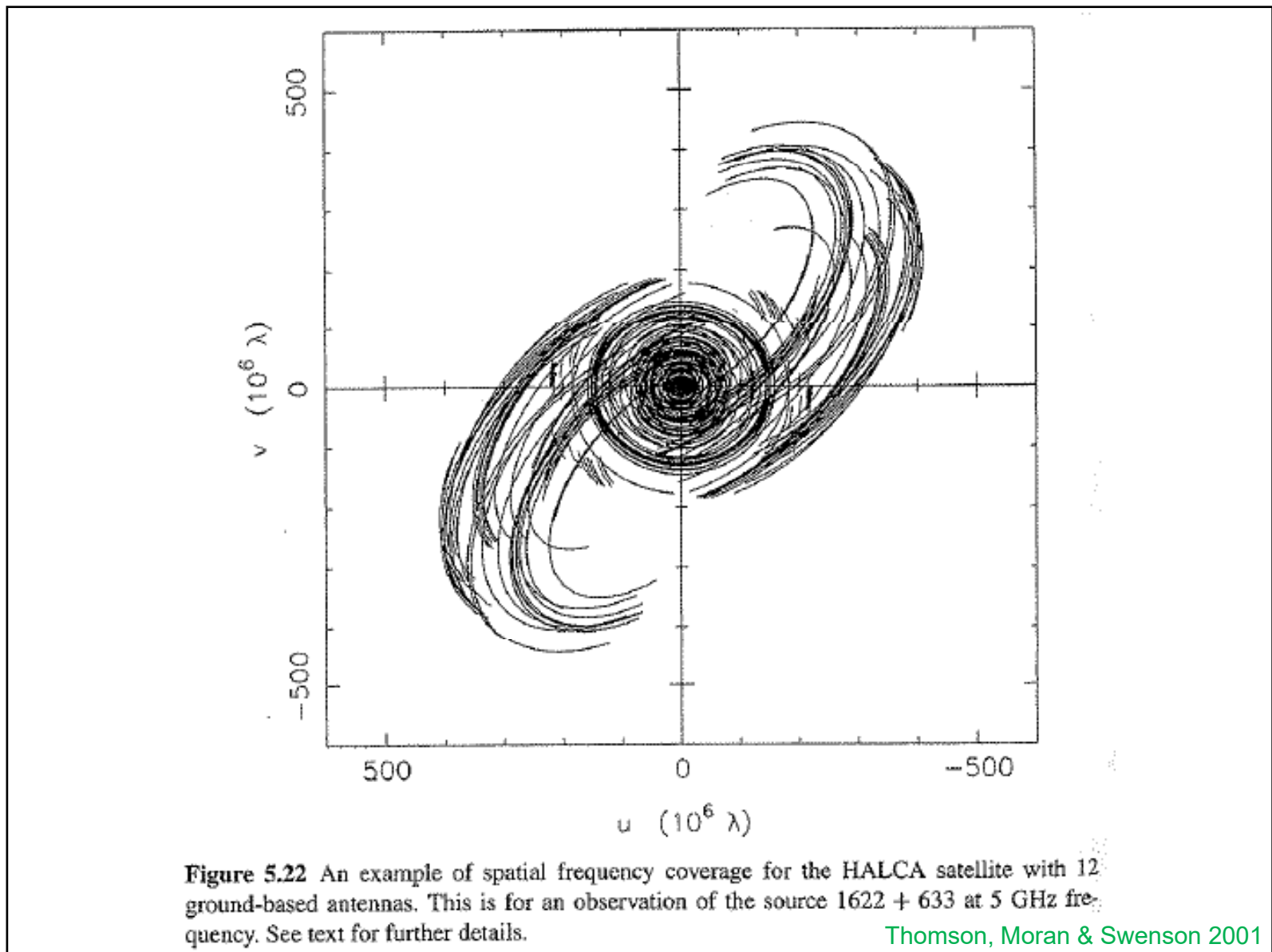


**Figure 5.18** Spatial frequency coverage for the VLA with the power-law configuration of Fig. 5.17b: (a)  $\delta = 45^\circ$ ; (b)  $\delta = 30^\circ$ ; (c)  $\delta = 0^\circ$ ; (d) snapshot at zenith. The range of hour angle is  $\pm 4$  h or as limited by a minimum pointing elevation of  $9^\circ$ , and  $\pm 5$  min for the snapshot. The lengths of the  $(u, v)$  axes from the origin represent the maximum distance of an antenna from the array center, that is, 21 km for the largest configuration. From Napier, Thompson, and Ekers (1983), ©1983 IEEE.

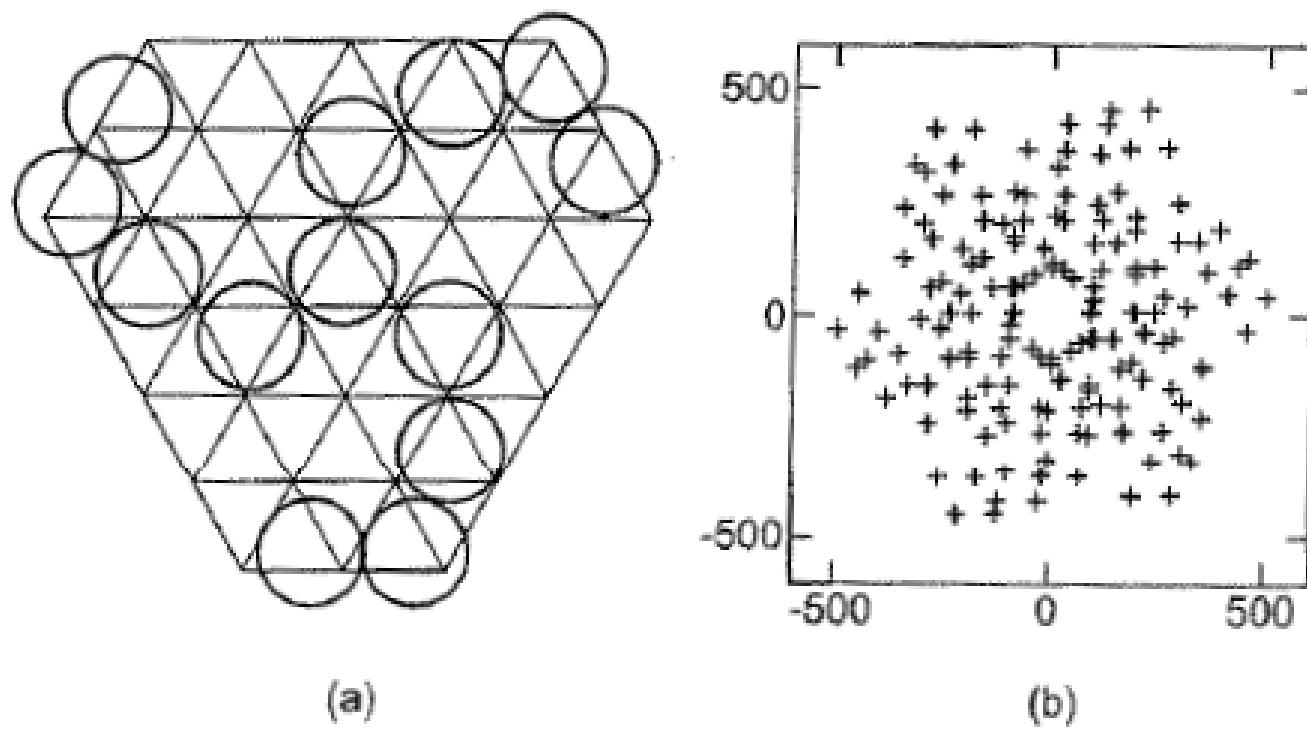
Thomson, Moran & Swenson 2001











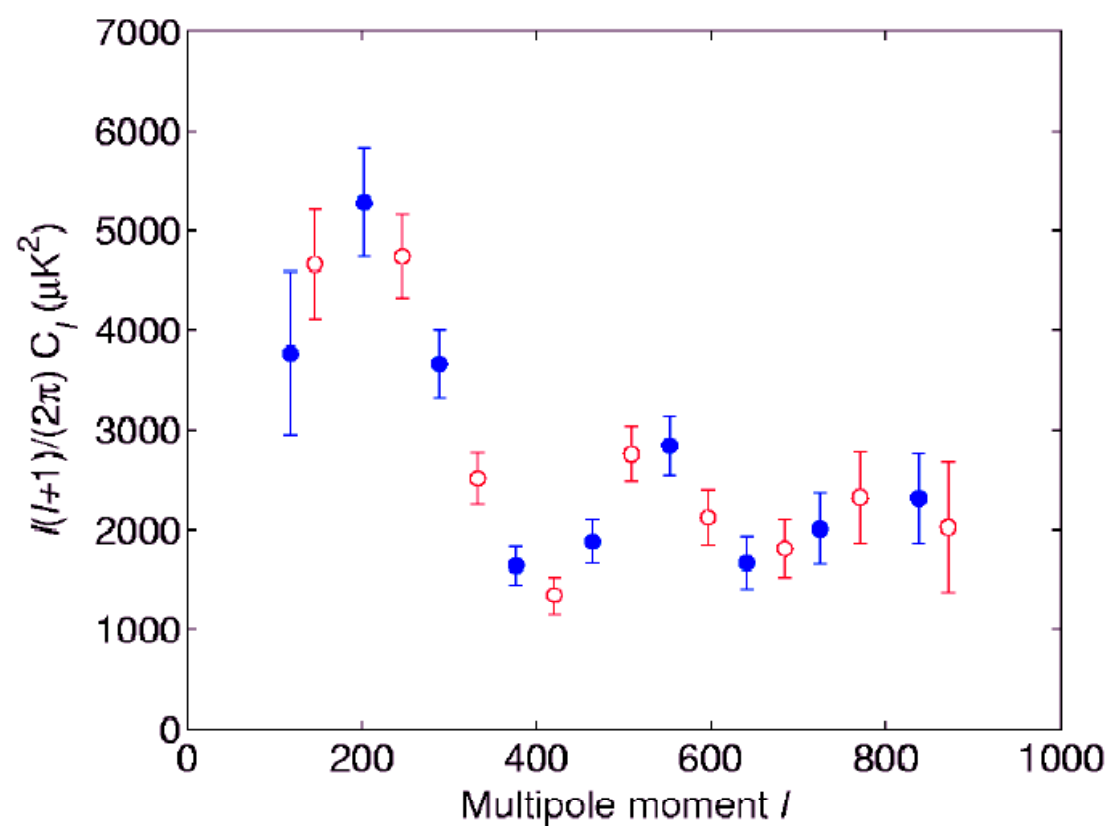
**Figure 5.24** (a) Face view of the antenna platform of the Cosmic Background Imager, showing a possible configuration of the 13 antennas. (b) The corresponding antenna spacings in  $(u, v)$  coordinates for a wavelength of approximately 1 cm.

Thomson, Moran &  
Swenson 2001

DASI



## Angular power spectrum from the DASI interferometer



Carlstrom et al. 2001