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# How to use the European VLBI Network



## EVN User Support

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# The European VLBI Network

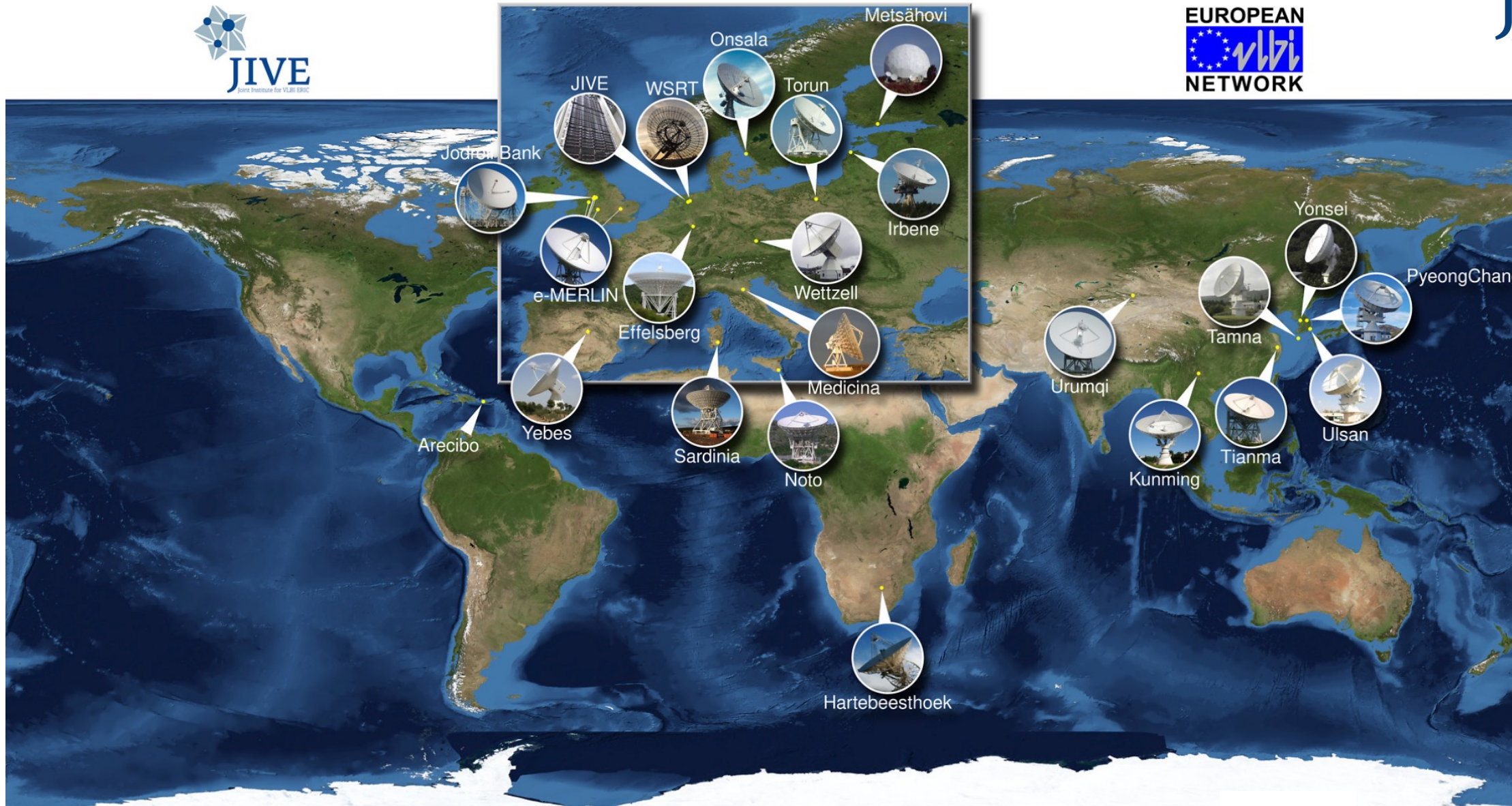
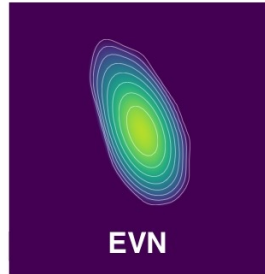


Image by Paul Boven (boven@jive.eu). Satellite image: Blue Marble Next Generation, courtesy of Nasa Visible Earth (visibleearth.nasa.gov).

[evlbi.org](http://evlbi.org)

# EVN Update: new telescopes



## Recently joined:

- *uGMRT (India)*
- *MeerKAT (South Africa)*

## Added value:

- Robust calibration
- Emission on kpc scales (for extragalactic sources)
- Increasing resolution and sensitivity in the 18-21cm bands!
- SKA-VLBI connection

## JIVE-SARAO Press release:

<https://www.jive.eu/news/earth-sized-radio-observatory-just-got-better-south-africas-meerkat-telescope-joins-forces>

# The European VLBI Network

➤ **Comprises 20+ radio telescopes**

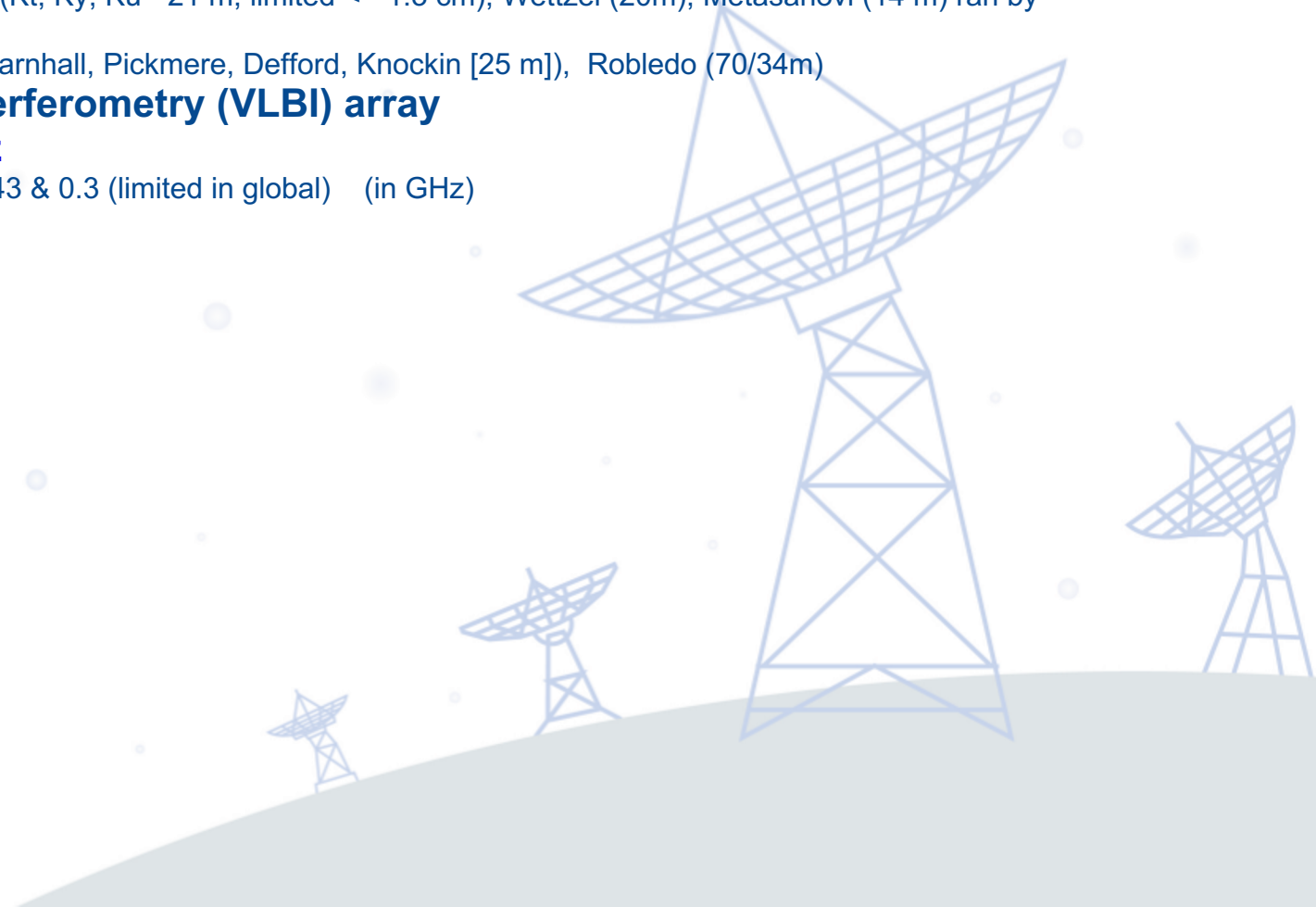
- Generally larger (32m - 100m): more sensitive

- Telescopes: Effelsberg (100m), JodrellBank (Lovell-76 m/MarkII-38m), Sardinia (65 m), Tianma (65m), Yebes, Kunming [40m], Svetloe, Badary, Zelenchukskaya, Medicina, Noto, Torun, Irbene [32m], Hartebeesthoek (26m), Onsala (25/20m), Westerbork, Sheshan, Urumqi[25m], Korean VLBI Network (Kt, Ky, Ku - 21 m, limited  $\leq 1.3$  cm), Wettzel (20m), Metasähovi (14 m) ran by 14 different observatories
- + e-MERLIN out-stations (Cambridge (32m), Darnhall, Pickmere, Defford, Knockin [25 m]), Robledo (70/34m)

➤ **The most sensitive very-long-baseline interferometry (VLBI) array**

➤ **Frequency coverage: 1.4 — 43.0 GHz**

- workhorses - 1.4/1.6 , 5 , 6.0/6.7, 2.3/8.4, 22, +43 & 0.3 (limited in global) (in GHz)



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➤ **Baselines up to 10,000 km**

- e.g. Hh (S.Africa) to T6 (China), Hh (S.Africa) to KVN (S.Korea)
- ~10s of km short baselines Jb2-Pi (UK)

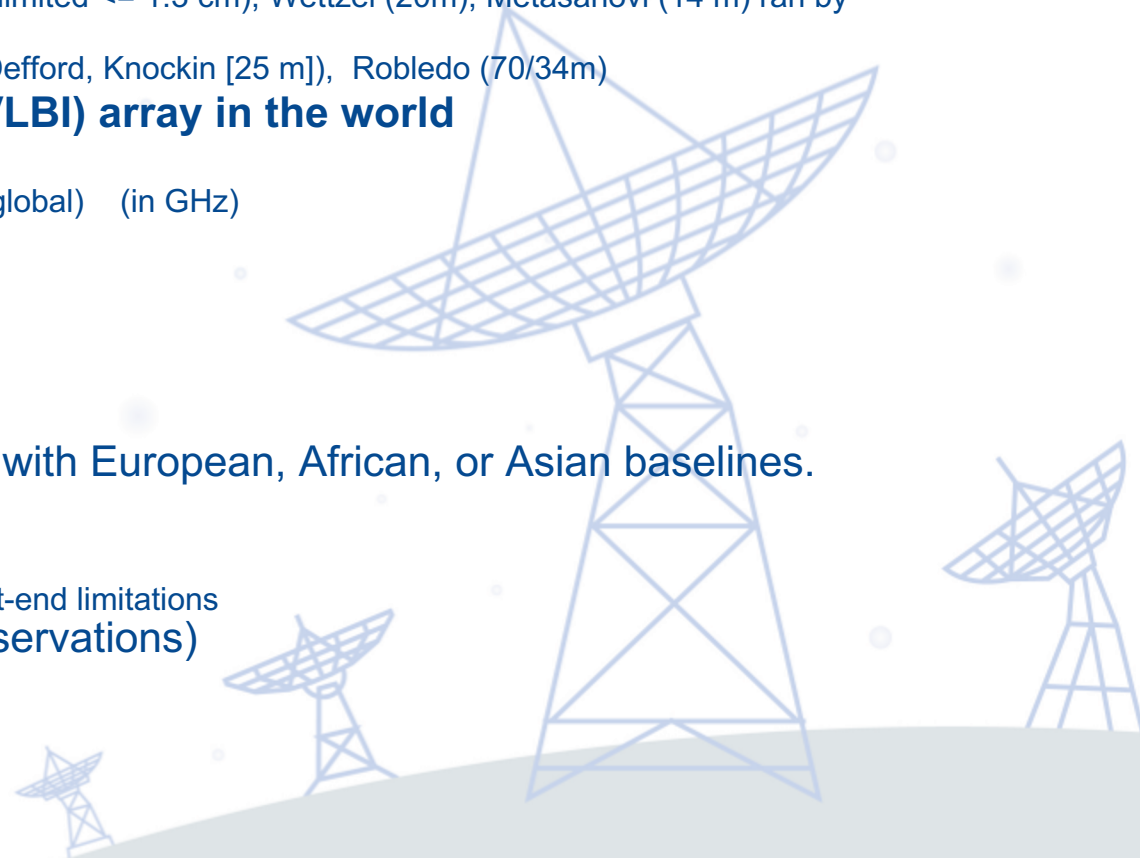
➤ **Resolution  $\sim \lambda/B$  ~6 mas (1.4 GHz) – 0.3 mas (22 GHz) with European, African, or Asian baselines.**

➤ **Observing declination limit is -30 degrees**

➤ **Maximum data rate of 4 Gbps (for 5GHz and higher)**

- Practical limit of 1 Gbps for 1.6 GHz and below because of stations' front-end limitations

➤ **Sensitivity  $\sim 6 \mu\text{Jy}$  (1.7 GHz, 1 Gbps bandwidth, 12 hr observations)**



# EVN Software Correlator at JIVE



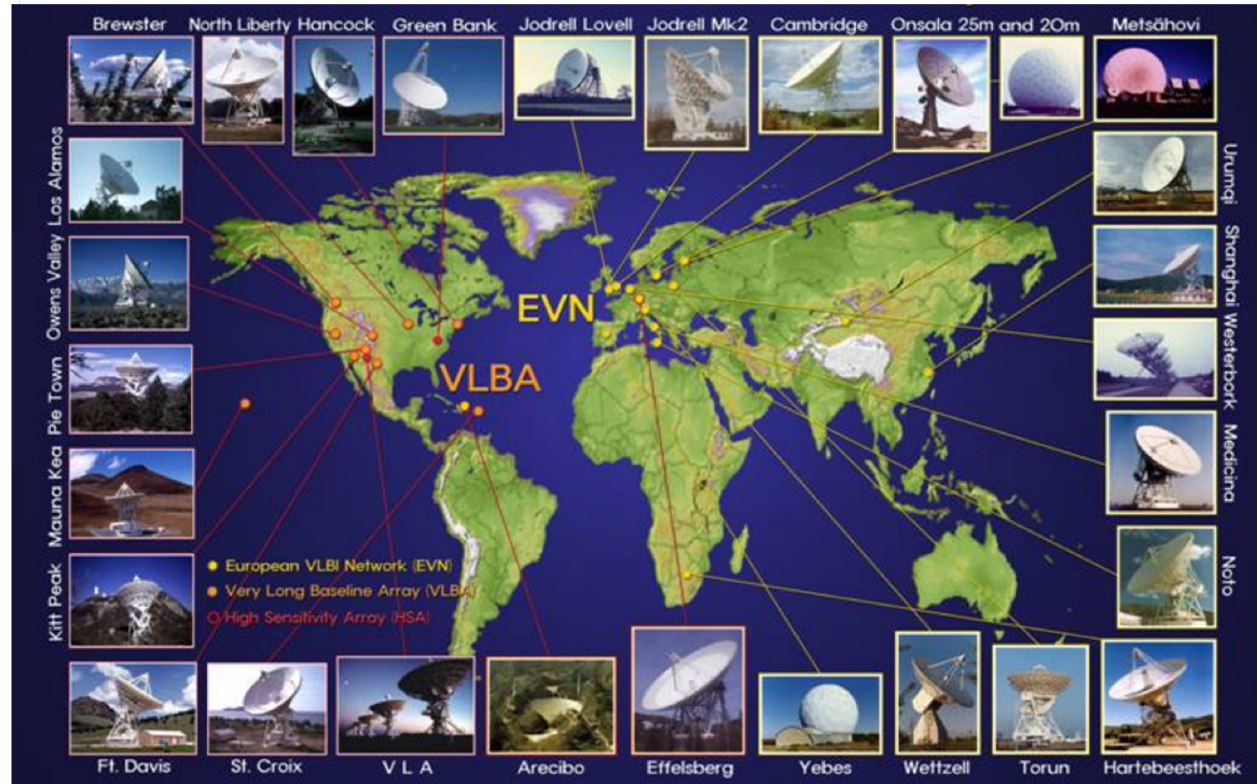
- **Joint Institute for VLBI ERIC (JIVE)** is the central organisation of the EVN, founded in 1993 and located in Dwingeloo
- JIVE operate the EVN VLBI Data Processor
- **The EVN Software (SFXC) Correlator:** flexible operations: real-time e-VLBI, pulsar gating/binning, multiple phase-centres, fast transients

*(Keimpema et al. 2015,  
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1502.00467>)*

*Photo: Zsolt Paragi*



# The Global VLBI Array



Global observations: EVN

+ Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA)

+ Very Large Array (VLA)

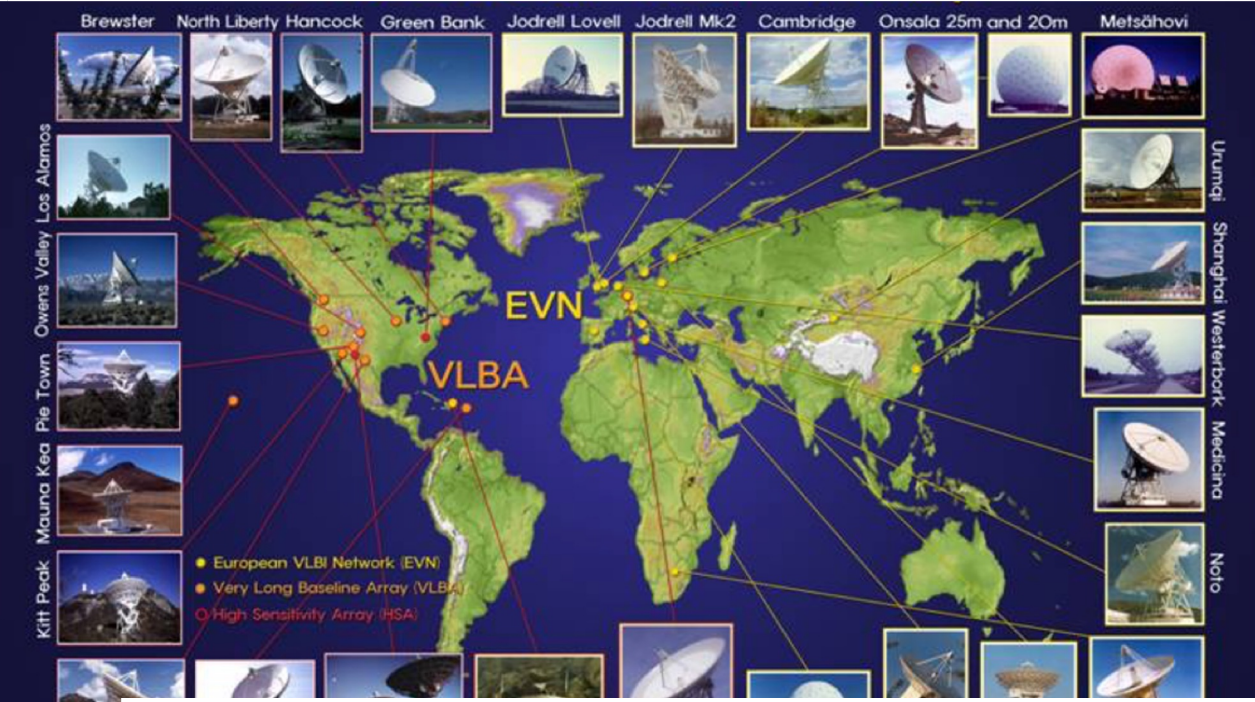
+ Green Bank Telescope

→ More sensitivity and resolution



# The Global VLBI Array

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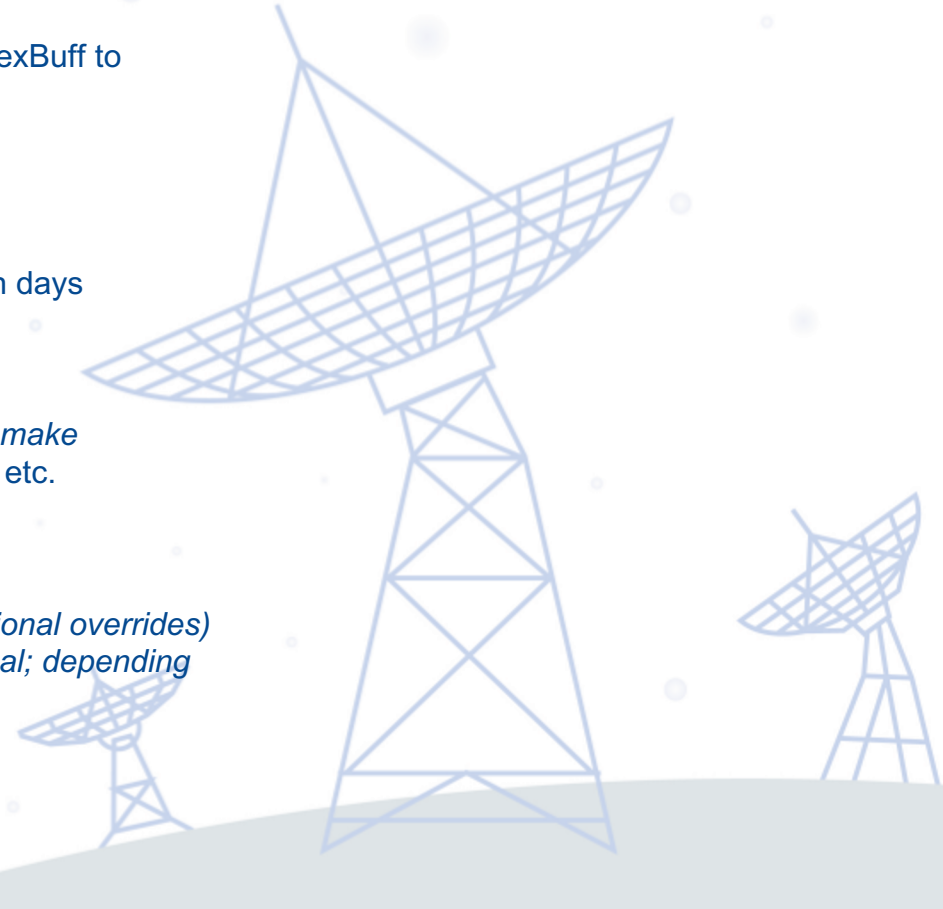


Network/Wavelength (cm)	92	49	30	21	18	13	6	5	3.6	1.3	0.7		Longest baseline	
EVN-Europe	32.43	17.27	10.57	7.40	6.34	4.58	2.11	1.76	1.27	0.46	0.25		7139	Bd/Ro
EVN-Europe-Africa	24.91	13.27	8.12	5.69	4.87	3.52	1.62	1.35	0.97	0.35	0.19		9833	Bd/Hh
EVN-Europe-Asia	23.54	12.54	7.68	5.37	4.61	3.33	1.54	1.28	0.92	0.33	0.18		9294	Kt/Ro
EVN+VLBA	18.18	9.68	5.93	4.15	3.56	2.57	1.19	0.99	0.71	0.26	0.14		12733	Hh/Mk



# EVN Observing Sessions

- **Three regular sessions per year**
  - ~ 3 weeks (Feb-Mar, May-June & Oct-Nov)
  - Disk-recorded at the stations, transported to JIVE later (either e-shipping from Mark6/FlexBuff to FlexBuffs at JIVE or physically shipping Mark5 packs )
  - Correlated at EVN SFXC correlator
- **Real time e-VLBI observations**
  - Data transmitted from stations to JIVE over fiber during the observations
  - Correlation proceeds in real time at the SFXC correlator and data distributed to PI within days
  - ~ 10 scheduled 24-hour e-VLBI sessions per year
- **Target of Opportunity observations**
  - *“When there is a rare and/or unpredictable event where there is a limited opportunity to make scientifically important observations”* e.g. just exploded supernovae, gamma-ray bursts etc.
  - in e-VLBI/regular sessions or out-of-session observation
- **EVN-lite**
  - *Out-of-session observations with ad-hoc EVN-subarrays (background program + occasional overrides)*
  - *Providing 5-600h of special observing, correlating only a small fraction of that (conditional; depending on science case)*
  - Strictly on a best-effort basis

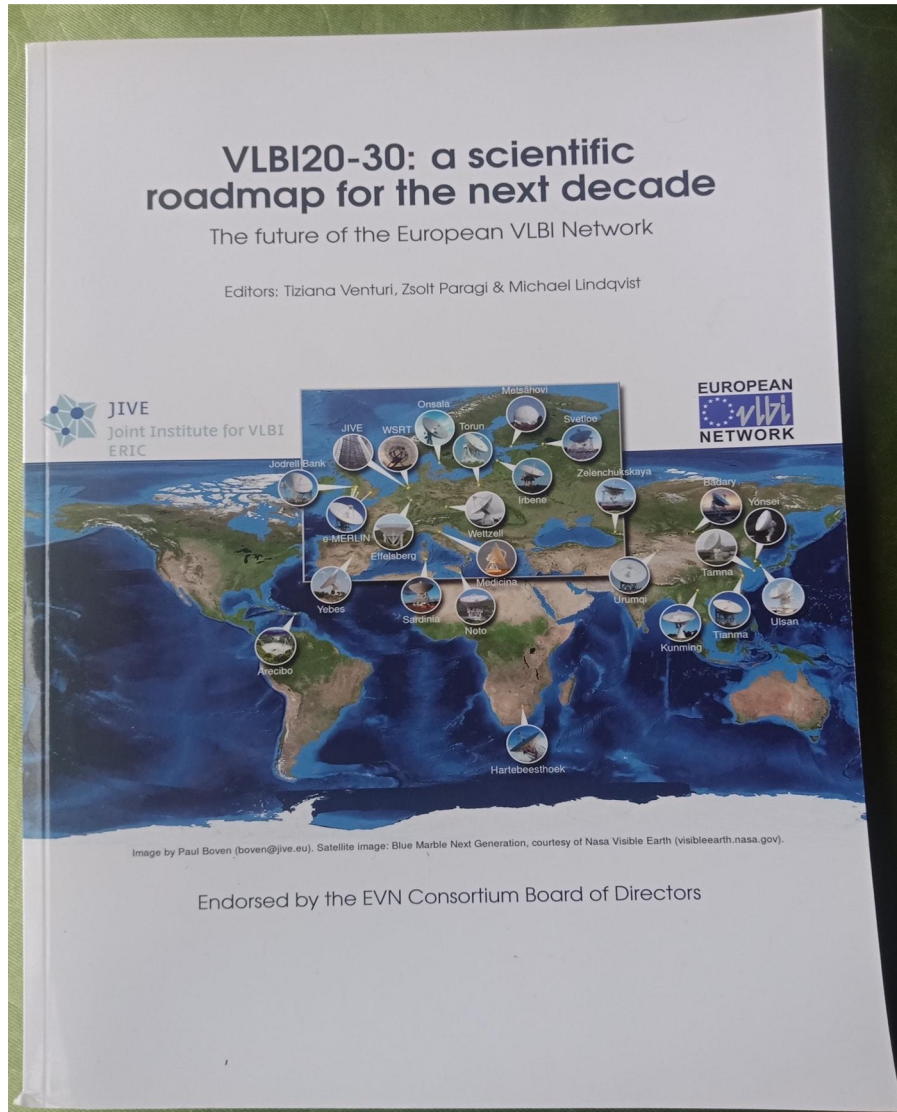


## Covers a broad range of topics ....

- ❑ AGNs - jet evolution, HI absorption studies
- ❑ Gravitational lenses
- ❑ Transients
- ❑ Galactic and extra-galactic masers
- ❑ Starburst galaxies
- ❑ Astrometry
- ❑ Radio jets and black hole physics
- ❑ Supernovae, novae and gamma-ray-bursts
- ❑ X-ray binaries
- ❑ Space-VLBI



# The EVN Vision Document



- ❑ VLBI20-30: A technological roadmap was derived from the science requirements
- ❑ Summarises the science drivers for the EVN and the future activities of EVN

[arxiv.org/abs/2007.0234](https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.0234)



# EVN Science: Blazar Jets



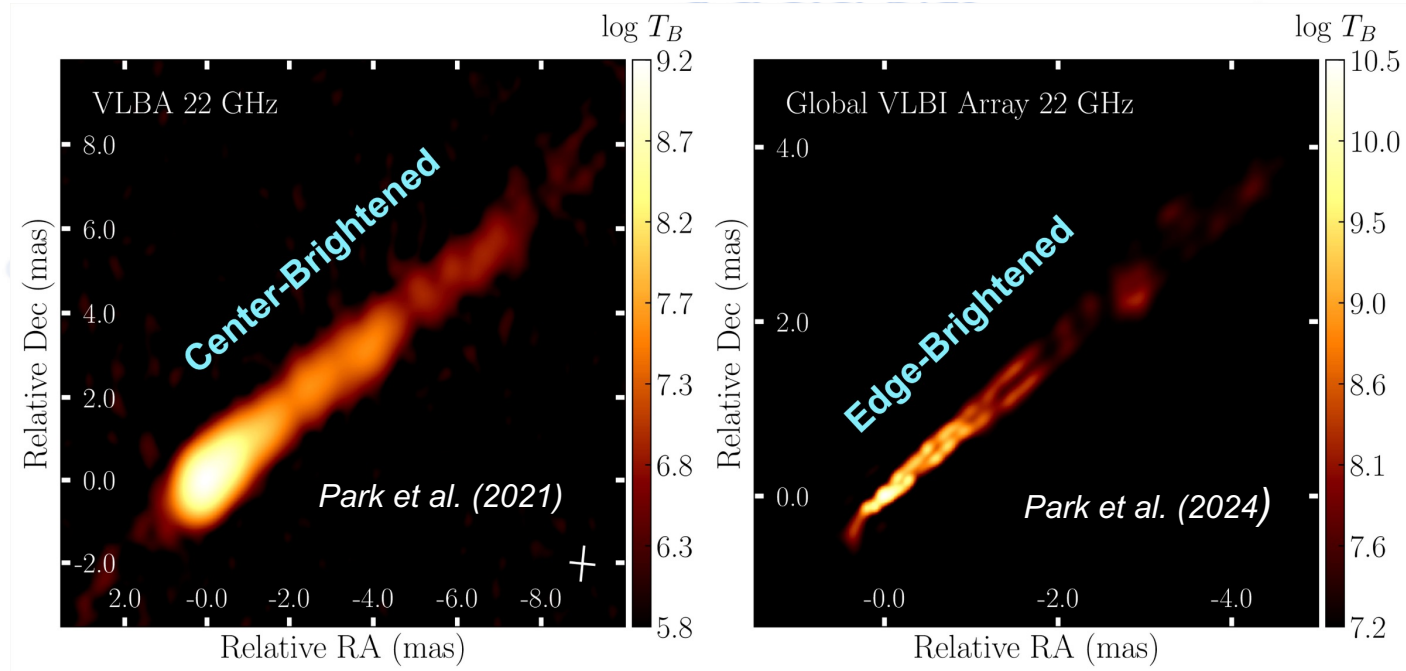
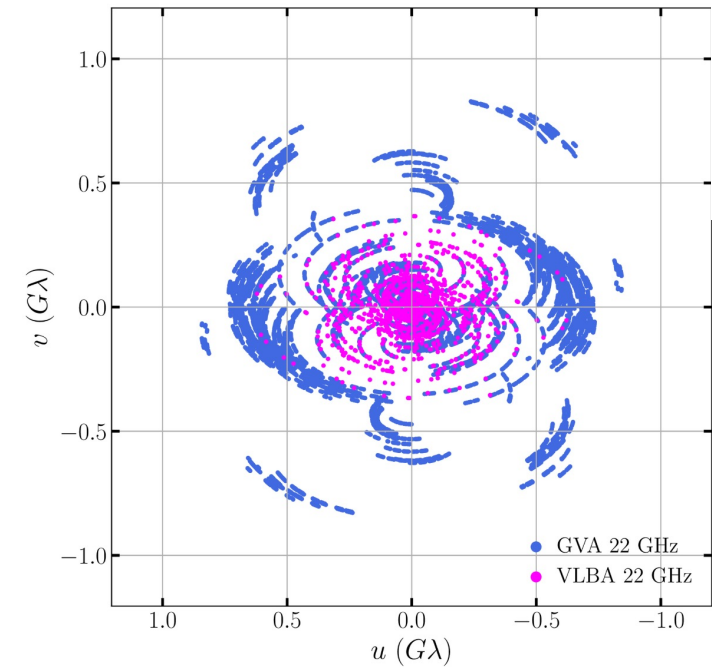
## Limb-brightening in the parsec-scale jet of NGC 315

- NGC 315 “uv-coverages” with the VLBA (pink) & including EVN and the KVN (blue) (**GP060**)
- Previous VLBA study revealed a regular, centre-brightened jet
- New study with global baselines and Bayesian imaging techniques reveals an edge-brightened jet
- Results indicating either a structured jet as a (fast spine/slow sheath) or transverse variation in emissivity

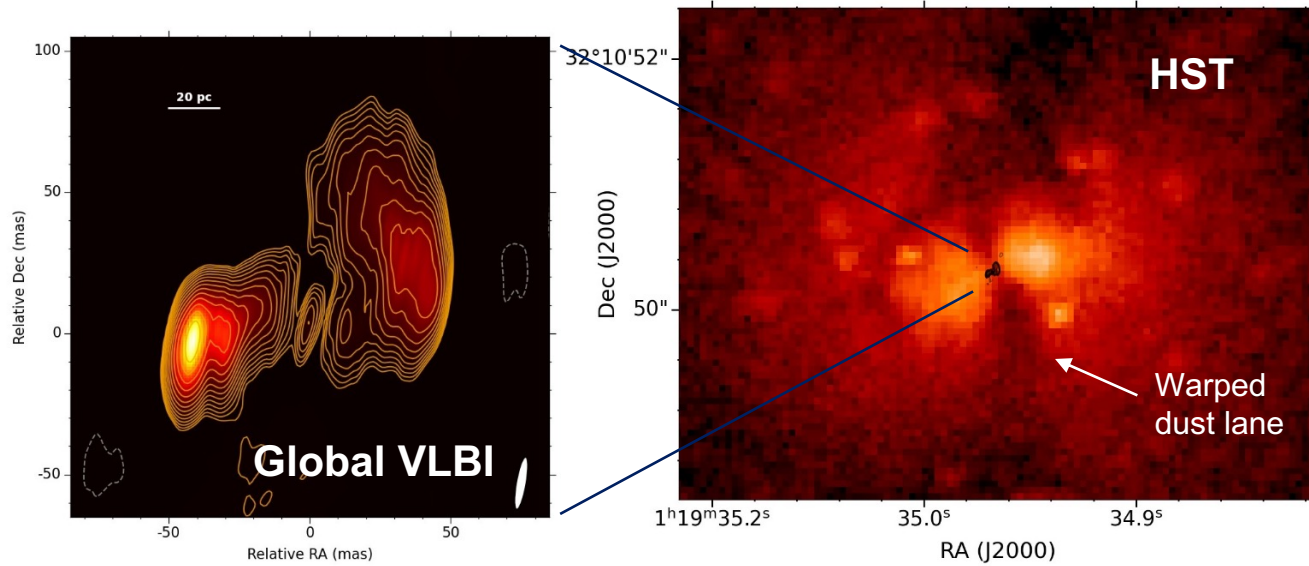
*Park et al. 2024, ApJ 973, L45*

### The true power of **Global VLBI**

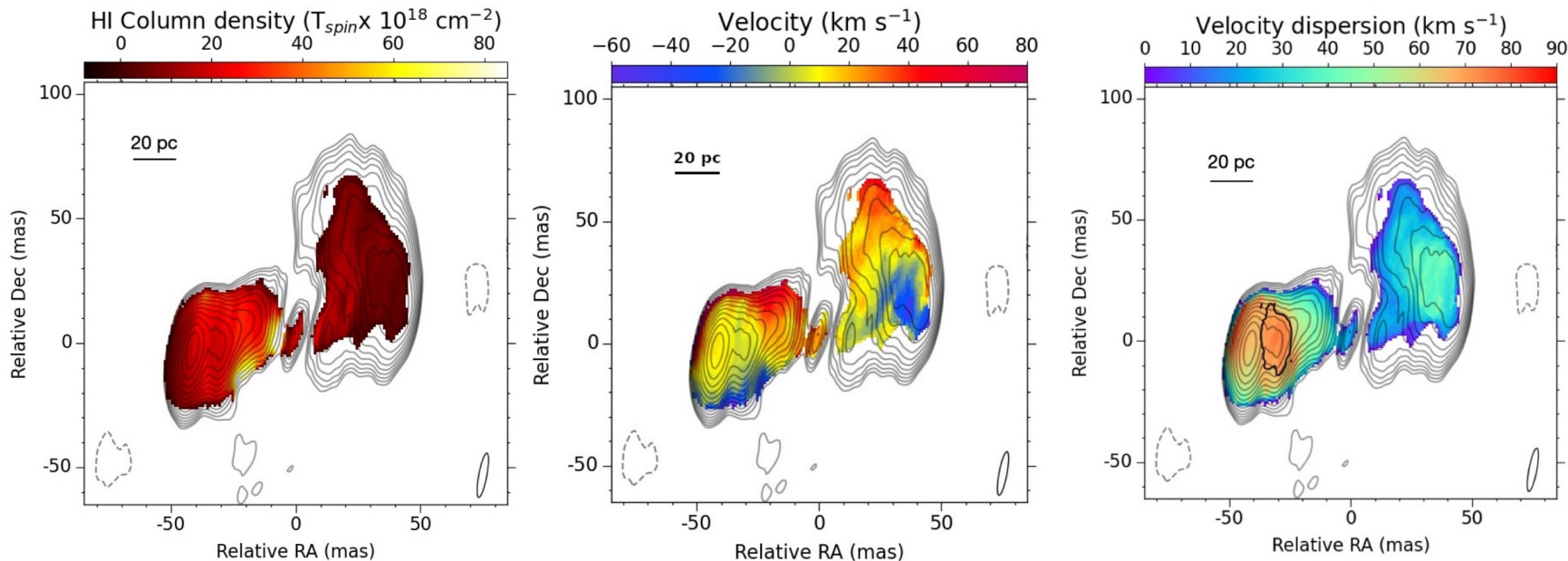
*The GVA offers not just gradual increase in sensitivity and slightly better resolution! Redistributing the baselines + using modern imaging techniques is a game changer for cm-VLBI!*



# EVN Science: Feeding and feedback

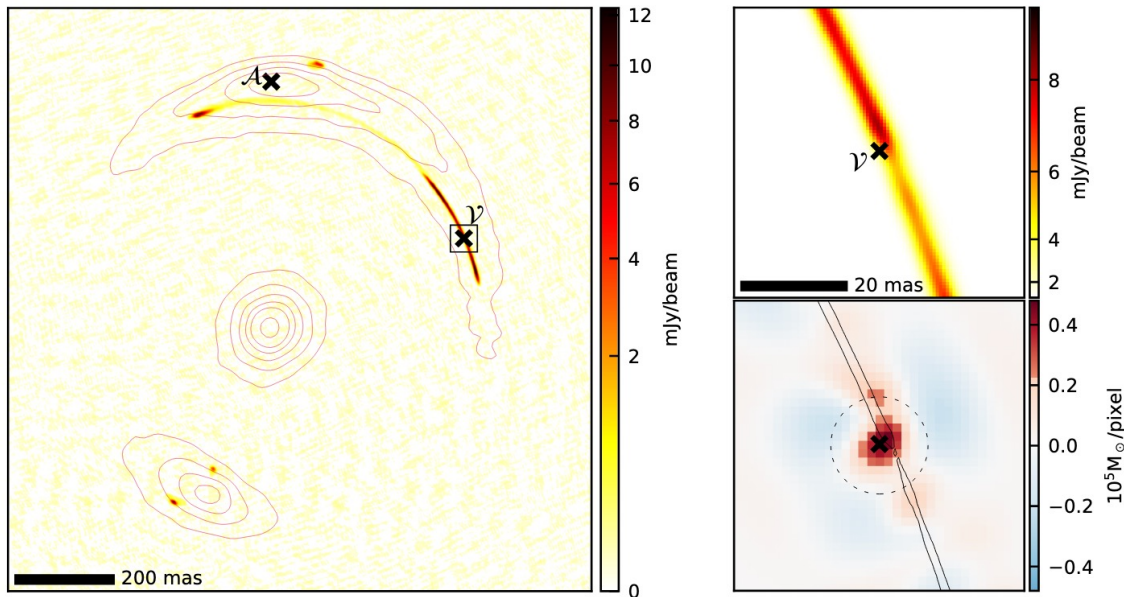


- Young radio source 4C31.04 (<5000yr)  
Spectral line Global VLBI observations in the 21cm band (**GS045**)
- Radio lobes expand to circumnuclear disc, perturbing the gas
- Eastern lobe shows signs of strong interaction, driving a large-scale outflow



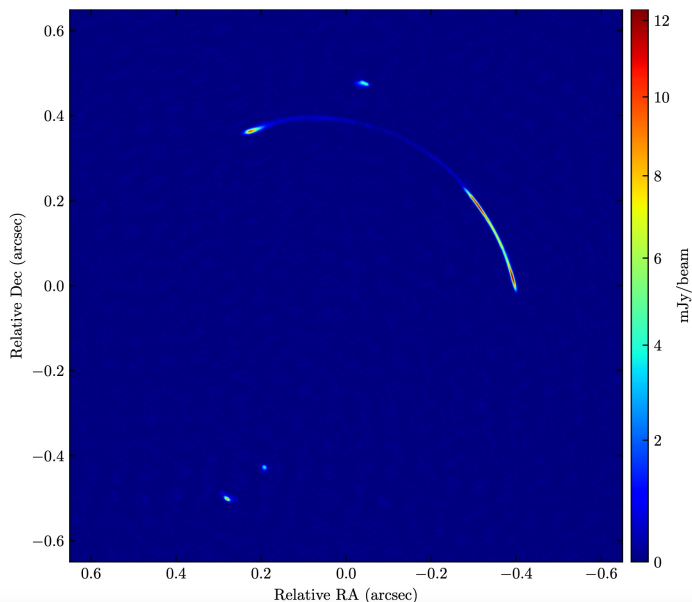
*Murthy et al. (2024)*

# EVN Science: Gravitational Lensing



## Extremely thin gravitational arc from a lensed CSO at $z \sim 2$

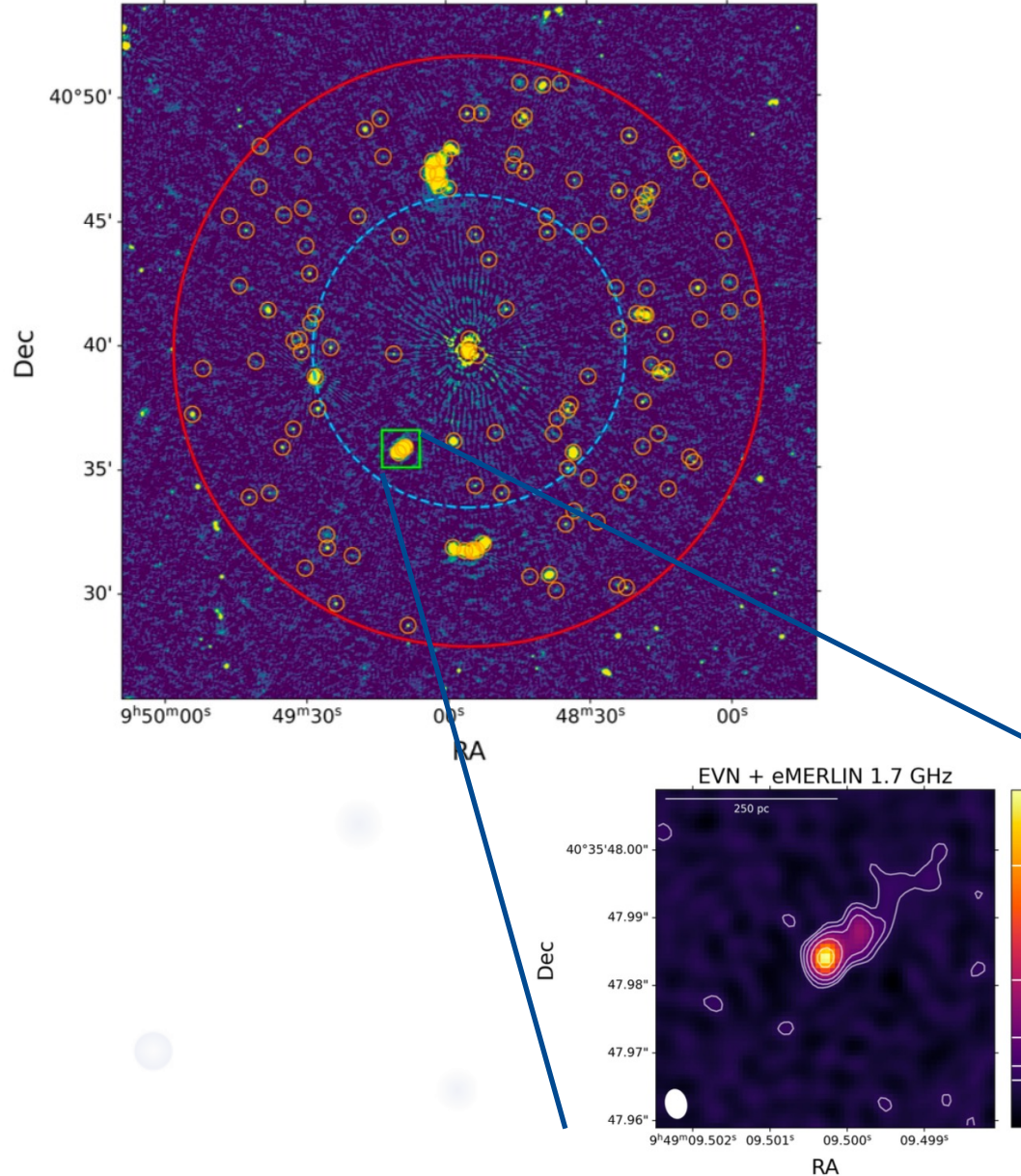
- Global VLBI observations (GM068) of JVAS B1938+666 in 2011;
- Advanced Bayesian forward modelling deconvolution (not available at the time!)
- Found a million-Solar-mass object ( $z \sim 0.88$ ) of unknown origin perturbing the image
- This is by far the lowest-mass detected at a cosmological distance by its gravitational effect



*Powell et al. 2025, Nature Astronomy, 9, 1714*

*McKean et al. 2025, MNRAS, 544, L24*

# EVN Science: Wide-field VLBI



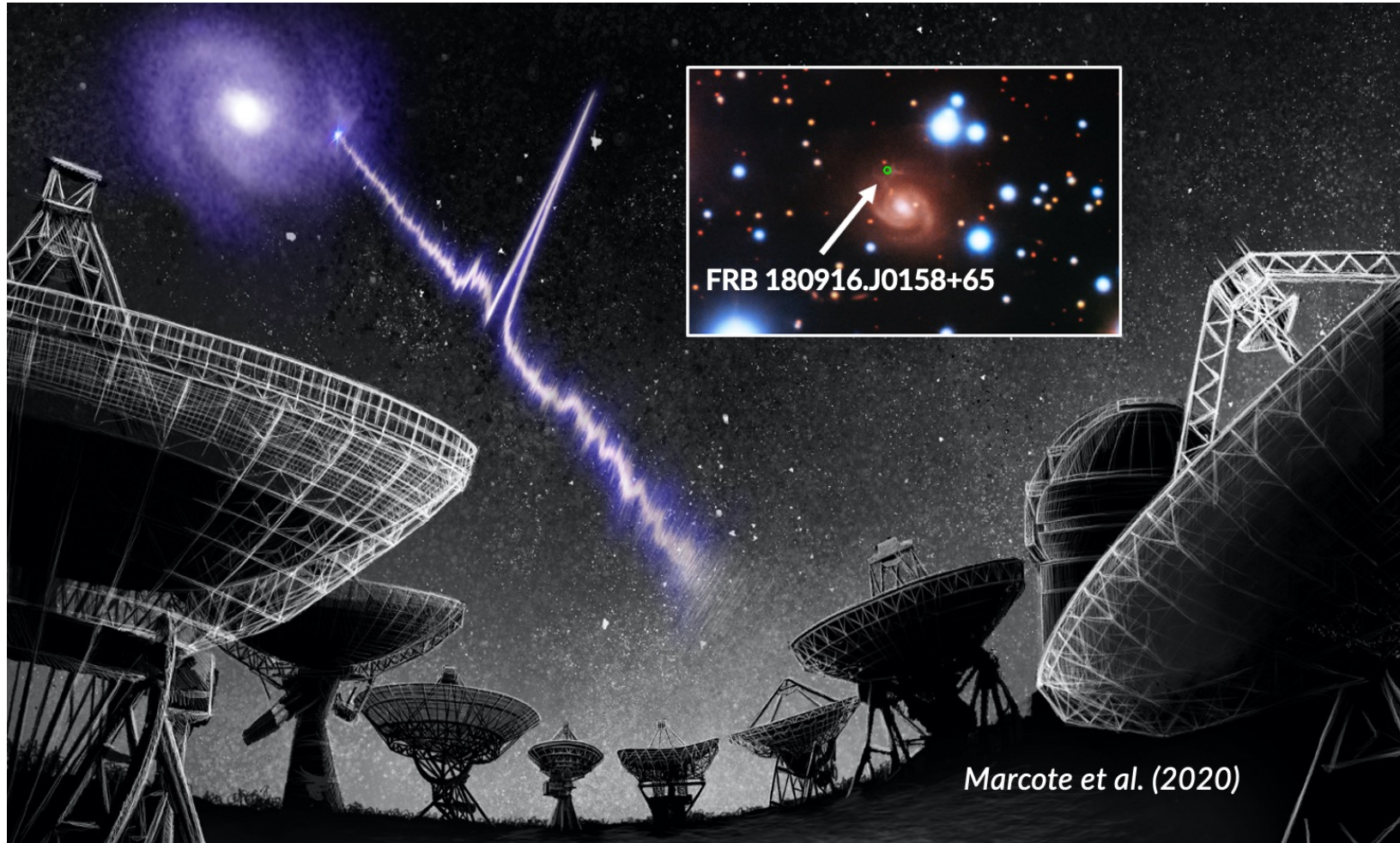
**VLBI is a unique tool to study AGN and star-formation across cosmic time**

- VLBI surveys so far focused on either a few deep fields, or very shallow wide-field observations
- Wide-fields of view: Multi-phase-centre correlation with the *EVN Software Correlator at JIVE (SFXC)*
- SWEEPS idea: wide-field recorrelation (12') of all L-band EVN+e-MERLIN user projects
- Pilot: detected a field source in a user project (**EM160; PI J. McKean**)

*Herbé-George et al. 2025, MNRAS 537, L49*



# EVN Science: short transients

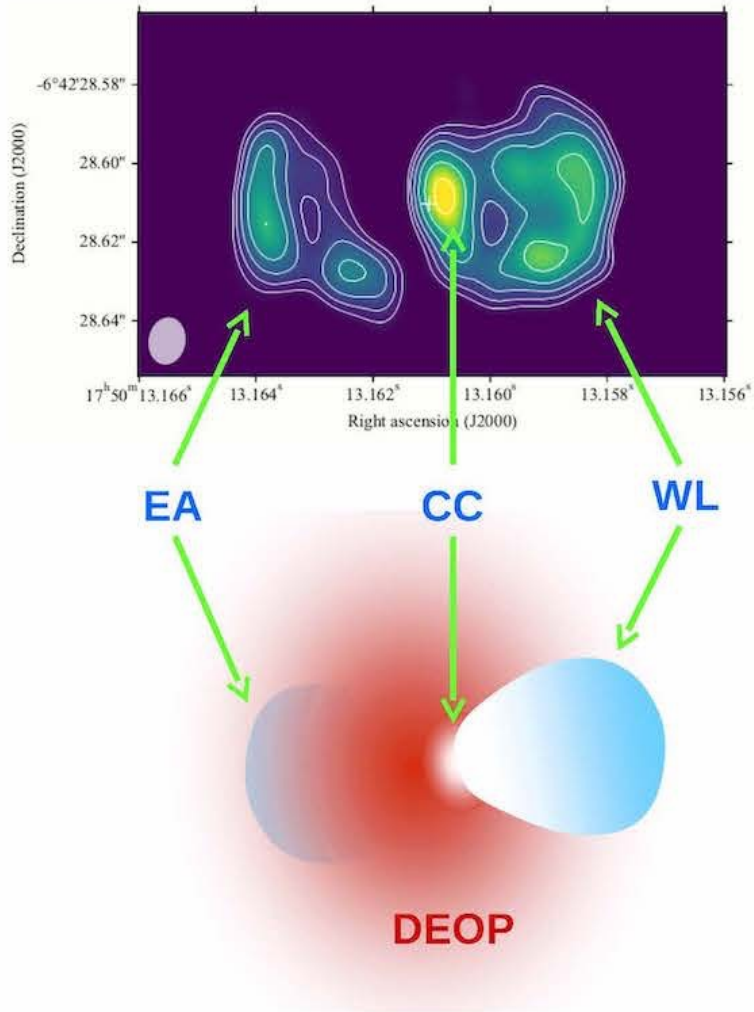


## FRB localization on milliarcsecond scales with the EVN

- ❑ Fast Radio Burst (FRB): mysterious radio flashes of millisecond duration
- ❑ FRB 180916.J0158+65: The second FRB repeater associated to a star-forming region in a spiral galaxy (**EM135C**)
- ❑ FRBs occur in a range of environments

Marcote et al. 2020, *Nature*, 577, 190

# EVN Science: Transients – Novae



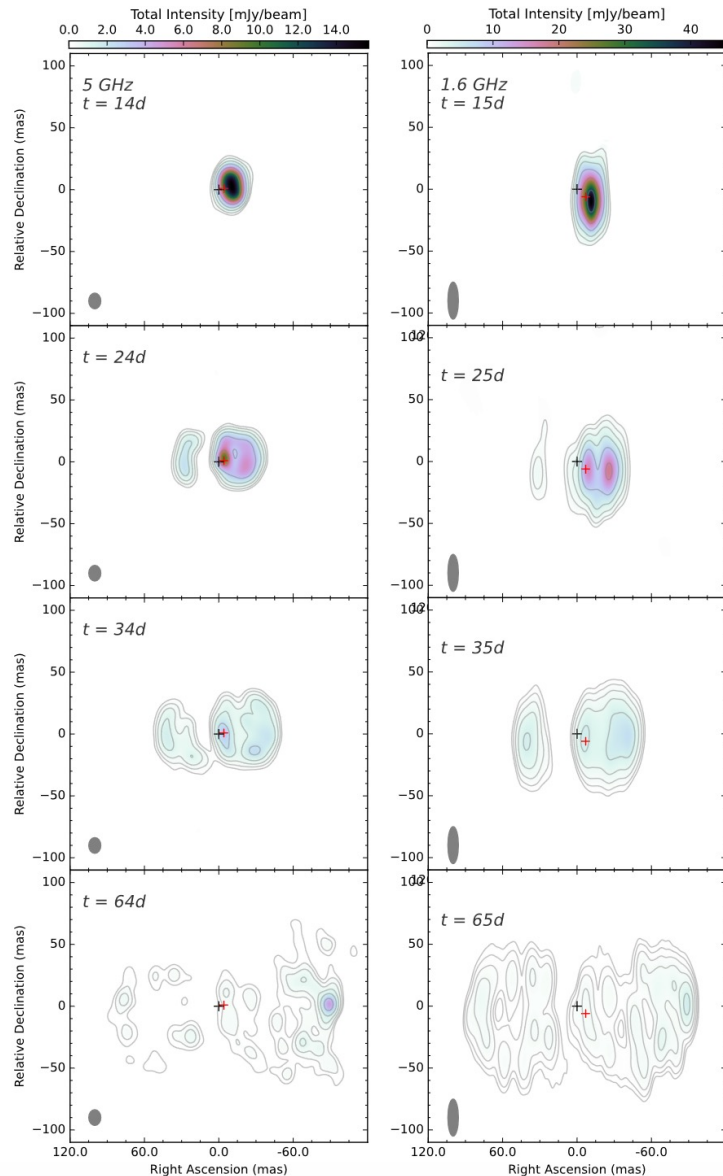
## RS Oph: the fastest recurring symbiotic nova

- Novae are cataclysmic variables in close binaries; accretion-induced runaway thermonuclear flares in White Dwarfs
- Thermal and non-thermal processes: bright flaring on timescales of days to months, covering a range of spatial scales (~AU to 100s of AU)
- RS Oph: EVN monitoring through the 2021 outburst; EVN 5 GHz observations on day 34 presented ([RG012E](#))
- Used optical spectroscopy, Gaia astrometry and EVN imaging to reconstruct an unprecedented 3D view of the pre-existing circumstellar environment and the expanding nova ejecta

*Munari et al. 2022, Astron. Astrophys., 666, L6*



# EVN Science: RS Oph 2021 monitoring



## RS Oph: the fastest recurring symbiotic nova

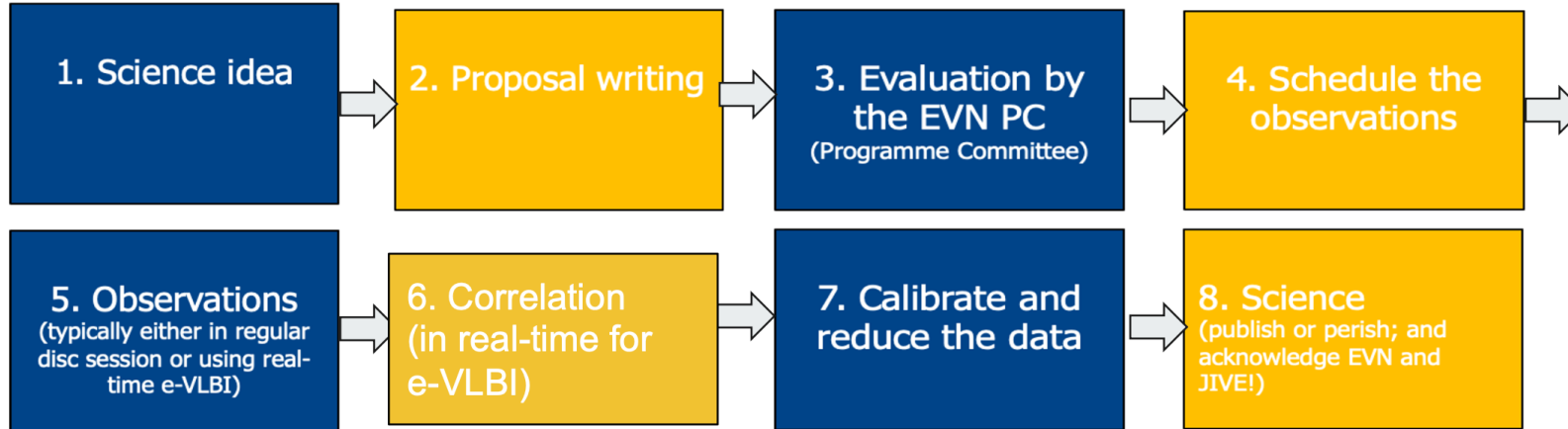
- ❑ RS Oph 2021 outburst phase: first ever VHE detection ( $E > 100$  GeV); coordinated multi-band follow-up
- ❑ EVN+e-MERLIN monitoring through day 14-65, 1.6 – 5 GHz (18cm, 6cm; **RG012**)
- ❑ Clear evidence for density enhancement in the orbital plane, most mass-loss observed there
- ❑ Estimated  $6 \times 10^{-6} M_{\odot}$  total mass loss from red giant, of which only  $\sim 10\%$  is accreted to the WD

Lico et al. 2024, *Astron. Astrophys.*, 692, A107

See also the recent **EVN Seminar presentation**:  
<https://www.youtube.com/live/bK1qFsFdyTE>



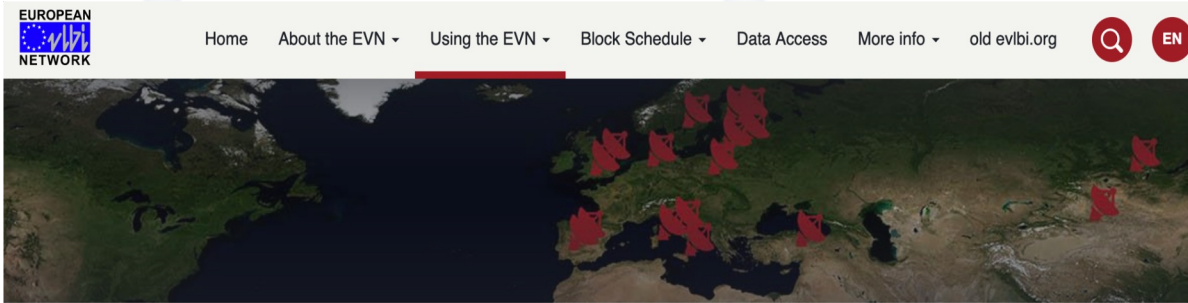
# The EVN workflow & User Support



- For support, contact us online: [usersupport@jive.eu](mailto:usersupport@jive.eu)  
<https://www.evlbi.org/article/evn-user-support-now-mattermost>
- Or at JIVE – visit us!
  - EVN Support+ programme - support to groups with no experience with VLBI, and for strong science cases evaluated by the EVN PC
    - [evlbi.org/newsletter](https://www.evlbi.org/newsletter)
    - [evlbi.org/call-proposals](https://www.evlbi.org/call-proposals)
  - EVN Travel Support
    - [evlbi.org/travel-support](https://www.evlbi.org/travel-support)



# Proposal submission using NorthStar



EUROPEAN NETWORK

Home About the EVN Using the EVN Block Schedule Data Access More info old evlbi.org

EVLBI / Using the EVN

## Using the EVN

Proposal deadlines are at 16:00:00 UTC on 1st February, 1st June, and 1st October.

The EVN follows an Open-Sky policy and encourages astronomers with limited or no VLBI experience to apply for EVN observing time.

If you have any questions, please [contact JIVE](#).

For any proposal, a list of investigators must be included. The principal investigator must have the consent of the co-investigators to include them within this list.

Any communication between the investigators and the EVN Program Committee or the EVN Scheduler will take place via the Contact Author.

The abstracts of any observed proposal will become public at the [EVN Data Archive](#).

The most recent call for proposals can be found [here](#).

- EVN proposal deadline for regular, e-VLBI, and joint EVN+NRAO global observations  
- Feb 1, June 1 and Oct 1 (at 16:00 UTC).

[evlbi.org/using-evn](http://evlbi.org/using-evn)



EUROPEAN NETWORK

## EVN Proposal

RadioNet

JIVE Joint Institute for VLBI ERIC

Community:Everyone  
Category:regular  
Semester:22B

Applicants Justification Observing Request Additional issues

Help

Title (Max characters: 80): Resolving the radio cores of the Quasar Feedback Survey sample with EVN+e-MERLIN (Characters entered: 80)\*

Abstract (Max words: 200): The Quasar Feedback Survey is a systematic multi-wavelength study of 42 low-redshift (< 0.2) quasars. We address the questions of what is the origin of the radio emission in this sample and how do these quasars interact with their host galaxies. A combined EVN+e-MERLIN array is the powerful tool required to achieve the spatial dynamic range (~10 mas, down to ~20 pc for z = 0.1) needed to resolve the radio cores and map the radio structures. We propose 24 hours, 1.6 GHz EVN+e-MERLIN pilot observations of six sources in our sample that represent the range of radio and emission-line properties seen across the sample based on high spatial resolution (0.3-1 arcsec) 1.5-6 GHz radio images from Very Large Array. The main goals of this proposal are i) determine the origin of core radio emission in quasars (e.g., jets, corona emission, star formation, or quasar winds), and ii) compare the radio properties (e.g., jet power/inclination or quasar

Words entered: 200\*

Justification File:  
[Instructions for preparation](#)

Justification File (mandatory): [EVN\\_QFS\\_submission.pdf \(2 MB\)](#) \* Upload

Uploaded: 2021/02/01 15:07 UTC

Save and Continue Save and Preview Save and Exit Save and Submit Quit without saving

- NorthStar Tool:
  - All EVN+e-MERLIN & Global (EVN+NRAO) proposals
  - e-EVN proposals

[proposal.jive.eu](http://proposal.jive.eu)

- ToO proposals and short requests to be sent to the EVN program committee chair

# The proposal

## What makes a proposal successful?

### □ The Science case

- Pick a topical science case; provide a concise background
- Have a very well-defined science goal! (was this done before?)
- Clearly explain how the results will be achieved
- Explain how the results will advance the field  
(in the context of the broader science case)

### □ Technical justification

- Can the results be achieved with the EVN?  
(technical feasibility!)
- Is the EVN the best instrument to do this?
- If e-MERLIN is requested: justify the addition of short spacings!  
(how will e-MERLIN contribute to achieving the science goals?)

*NO MORE THAN 2 PAGES OF TEXT OPTIONAL 2 PAGES FIGURES/TABLES!*

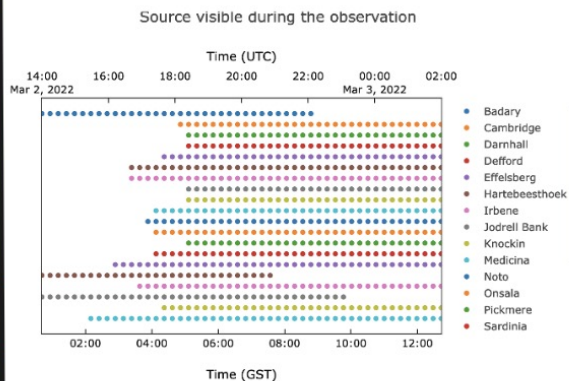


# EVN Calculator and Observation Planner



EVN   e-EVN   VLBA   GLOBAL   GMVA   EVN+e-MERLIN	RESET GO
Observing band & data rate [Mbit/s]	On-source integration time [min]
L - 18cm   1024	150
<input type="checkbox"/> Ef <input type="checkbox"/> Pi <input type="checkbox"/> Hh <input type="checkbox"/> ALMA <input type="checkbox"/> Pa <input type="checkbox"/> NI <input type="checkbox"/> Mc <input type="checkbox"/> Wb <input type="checkbox"/> My <input type="checkbox"/> Pv <input type="checkbox"/> Ho <input type="checkbox"/> Fd <input type="checkbox"/> On <input type="checkbox"/> W1 <input type="checkbox"/> Km <input type="checkbox"/> Ro70 <input type="checkbox"/> Cd <input type="checkbox"/> La <input type="checkbox"/> Tr <input type="checkbox"/> Nt <input type="checkbox"/> FAST <input type="checkbox"/> Ro34 <input type="checkbox"/> Ap <input type="checkbox"/> Kp <input type="checkbox"/> Jb1 <input type="checkbox"/> Sh <input type="checkbox"/> Sv <input type="checkbox"/> Pb <input type="checkbox"/> Go <input type="checkbox"/> Pt <input type="checkbox"/> Jb2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tm65 <input type="checkbox"/> Zc <input type="checkbox"/> Ku <input type="checkbox"/> Gb <input type="checkbox"/> Ov <input type="checkbox"/> Cm <input type="checkbox"/> Ur <input type="checkbox"/> Bd <input type="checkbox"/> Ky <input type="checkbox"/> Y1 <input type="checkbox"/> Br <input type="checkbox"/> Da <input type="checkbox"/> Mh <input type="checkbox"/> Wz <input type="checkbox"/> Kt <input type="checkbox"/> Y27 <input type="checkbox"/> Mk <input type="checkbox"/> De <input type="checkbox"/> Ys <input type="checkbox"/> Ka <input type="checkbox"/> At <input type="checkbox"/> Sc <input type="checkbox"/> Kn <input type="checkbox"/> Sr <input type="checkbox"/> Ir <input type="checkbox"/> Mp <input type="checkbox"/> Hn	A simple guide: - one station: SEFD - two stations: baseline sensitivity - more stations: image thermal noise  - field of view and EVN MkIV correlator limitations are given below
Number of spectral channels per subband, integration time [s], and maximum baseline length	Number of polarizations, subbands per polarizations, and bandwidth of a subband [MHz]
16 ch   2 s   10000 km (Full EVN)	2 pols   8 sb   16 MHz
Please select an array (N>2) and an observing band.	MkIV Correlator limitations no longer apply.
RESET GO	

[services.jive.eu/evn-calculator/cgi-bin/EVNcalc.pl](https://services.jive.eu/evn-calculator/cgi-bin/EVNcalc.pl)



**Antennas**  
 20 participating antennas: Bd, Cm, Da, De, Ef, Hh, Ir, Jb2, Kn, Mc, Ni, On, Pi, Sr, Sv, T6, Tr, Ur, Wb, Zc.  
 Hh-T6 is the longest (projected) baseline with 10156 km (56.4 MA).  
 Jb2-Pi is the shortest one with 11.236 km (62.4 kA).

**Resolution**

The expected synthesized beam will be approx.  $4.56 \times 3.66 \text{ mas}^2$ , PA = -143 deg.  
 Note that the synthesized beam can significantly change depending on the weighting used during imaging (natural weighting assumed here).

**Sensitivity**

The expected rms thermal noise for your target is 6.59  $\mu\text{Jy}/\text{beam}$  using natural weighting during imaging. Note that ~20% higher values may be expected for RFI-contaminated bands.  
 The achieved sensitivity implies a rms of 105  $\mu\text{Jy}/\text{beam}$  per spectral channel, or

**FoV limitations**

The Field of View would be limited by time smearing to 16.4 arcsec and by frequency smearing to 9.75 arcsec (considering a 10% loss), if no further time/frequency averaging is performed.  
 Considering the shortest baseline in the array you will resolve out emission on

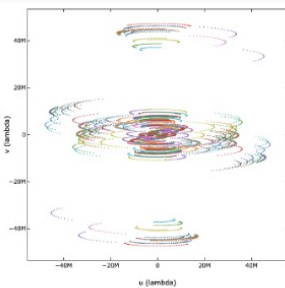


## EVN Observation Planner

[planobs.jive.eu](https://planobs.jive.eu)

The EVN Observation Planner allows you to plan observations with the European VLBI Network (EVN) and other Very Long Baseline Interferometry (VLBI) networks. The EVN Observation Planner helps you to determine when your source can be observed by the different antennas, and provides the expected outcome of these observations, like the expected sensitivity or resolution.

Observing band

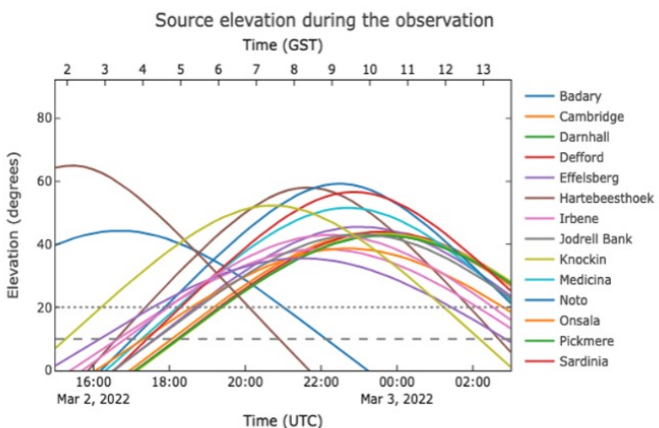


Select default VLBI Network(s)

<b>EVN</b> European VLBI Net... Observes at 0.33, 0.6, 1.4, 1.7, 2.3, 5, 6, 8.3, 15, 23, 43, and 86 GHz.	<b>eMERLIN</b> Observes at 0.33, 0.6, 1.4, 1.7, 2.3, 5, 6, 8.3, 15, 23, 43, and 86 GHz.	<b>VLBA</b> Very Long Baseline... Observes at 0.33, 0.6, 1.4, 1.7, 2.3, 5, 6, 8.3, 23, 43, and 86 GHz.
<b>LBA</b> Australian Long Ba... Observes at 1.4, 1.7, 2.3, 5, 6, 8.3, 12, 23, and 43 GHz.	<b>KVN</b> Korean VLBI Netw... Observes at 23, 43, and 86 GHz.	<b>VERA</b> VLBI Exploration o... Observes at 5, 6, 23, and 43 GHz.
<b>KaVA</b> KVN and VERA Arr... Observes at 23 and 43 GHz.	<b>HSA</b> High Sensitivity Ar... Observes at 0.33, 0.6, 1.4, 1.7, 2.3, 5, 6, 8.3, 23, 43, and 86 GHz.	<b>GMVA</b> Global mm-VLBI A... Observes at 48 and 86 GHz.

More extensive help to plan an observation or to prepare for proposal submission, including array selection, target visibility at telescopes, uv-coverage, resolution, etc.

[evlbi.org/evn-scheduling](https://evlbi.org/evn-scheduling)



# The EVN Data Archive

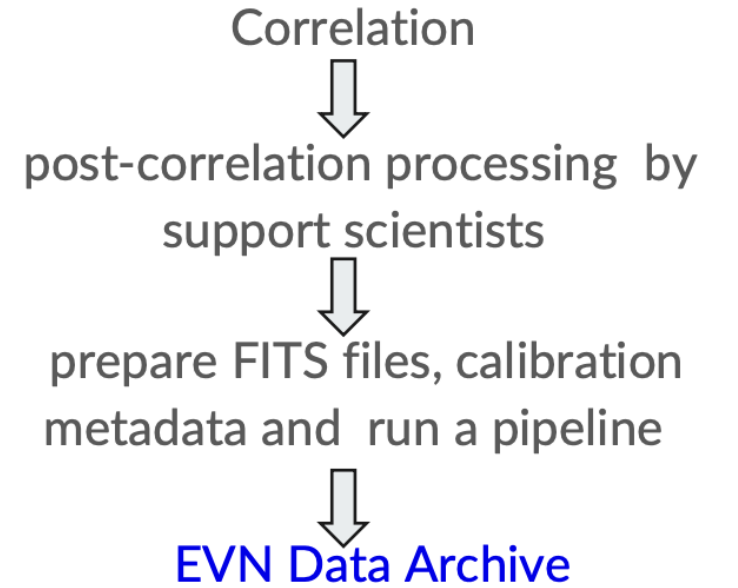


## EVN Data Archive at JIVE

Availability of standard plots, pipeline and fitsfiles.

Select Sort order:  Observation period:  -

Experiment	Stnd	Pipe	Fits	P. Investigator	Stations	Obs. Date	Distr. Date	Publ. Date	Support Scientist
EA065A	x	x	x	Atri	JbWbEfMcO8TrHhIrCmDaDeKnPi	210921	210924	230204	Marcote
EA065B	x	x	x	Atri	JbWbEfMcNtO8TrHhSvZcBdlrCmDaDeKnPi	211116	220204	230204	Marcote/Orosz
EA065C				Atri	JbWbEfMcNtO8TrHhIrCmDaKnPiDe	211207			Marcote/Orosz
EB064G	x	x	x	Bach	JbEfMcNtO6UrTrYsHhSvZcBdSrMhT6KtKyKu	200605	200905	220518	Nair
EB064H	x	x	x	Bach	JbEfMcNtO6UrTrYsHhSvZcBdSrMh	200607	200805	220518	Nair
EB064I	x	x	x	Bach	JbEfMcO6UrTrYsSvZcBdHhMhSrT6KtKyKu	210317	210518	220518	Nair
EB064J	x	x	x	Bach	JbEfMcO6UrTrYsSvZcBdHhMhSr	210318	210512	220518	Nair
EB074C	x	x	x	Bruni	WbEfMcNtO6T6UrYsHhSvZcBdlr	201019	210112	220204	Bayandina
EB074D	x	x	x	Bruni	WbEfMcNtO6T6UrYsHhSvZcBdlr	201020	210113	220204	Bayandina
EB074E	x	x	x	Bruni	JbEfMcO6T6UrTrYsHhSvZcBdSrMhKtKyKu	201026	210121	220204	Bayandina
EB074F	x	x	x	Bruni	JbEfMcO6T6UrTrYsHhSvZcBdSrMhKtKyKu	201026	210122	220204	Bayandina
EB079	x	x	x	Bartkiewicz	JbEfMcNtO8TrWbYsIrT6SrKmCmDaDeKnPi	201016	201222	211222	Bayandina
EB080	x	x	x	Bartkiewicz	JbEfMcO8TrNtWbYsT6HhIrSr	200602	200810	210810	Bayandina
EB081A	x	x	x	Boven	JbWbEfO8T6UrHhSvZcBdlrPi	200609	200925	220722	Marcote
EB081B	x	x	x	Boven	JlJbWbEfMcNtO8T6UrTrHhSvZcBdlrSr	201104	210305	220722	Nair
EB081C	x	x	x	Boven	JlJbWbEfMcNtO8T6UrTrHhSvZcBdlrSr	210303	210722	220722	Nair
EB082	x	x	x	Boven	JbWbEfMcNtO8T6UrTrHhSvZcBdlrSr	201104	210318	220318	Bayandina
EB084	x	x	x	Bayandina	BdKuKyKtT6UrHhZcSrMcTrYsCmJbEfDaKnPiO6	210311	210607	220607	Bayandina
EB085B				Bietenholz	WbEfMcNtO6ShUrTrYsSvZcBdlrKmHh	211107			Paragi
EB085	x		x	Bietenholz	WbEfMcNtO6T6UrSvZclrBdKmYsHh	210313	210520	220520	Paragi
EB087				Burns	JbWbEfMcNtO8TrYsHhIrShKm	211103			Bayandina
EB088	x	x	x	Bright	JbWbEfMcNtO8UrTrHhSvZcBdlr	211026	220204	230204	Marcote
EB089A				Boven	JbWbEfMcNtO8UrTrHhSvZcBdlrCmDaKnPiDeJl	211102			
EB090A				Boccardi	JbWbEfMcNtO8UrTrHhSvZcBdlrCmDaDeKnPi	211028			
EB090B				Boccardi	JbWbEfMcNtO8UrTrHhSvZcBdlrCmDaDeKnPi	211102			
EC070E	x	x	x	Chiaraluca	WbEfO6T6UrHhYsSvZcBdlr	200220	200508	210909	Nair
EC070F	x	x	x	Chiaraluca	WbO6UrHhYsSvZclrEf	200222	200508	210909	Nair
EC070G	x	x	x	Chiaraluca	WbEfO6T6UrHhYsSvZcBdlr	200222	200508	210909	Nair
EC070H	x	x	x	Chiaraluca	WbEfO6T6UrHhYsSvZcBdlr	200223	200514	210909	Nair
EC070I	x	x	x	Chiaraluca	JbWbEfO8UrTrHhYsSvZclr	200226	200514	210909	Nair
EC070J	x	x	x	Chiaraluca	JbWbEfO8T6UrTrHhYsSvZcBdlr	200226	200519	210909	Nair

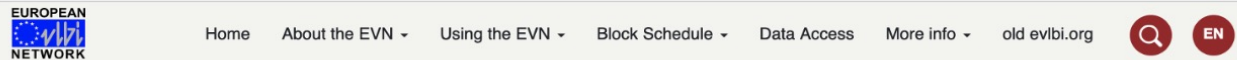


Proprietary period of 1 year for regular proposals and 6 months for ToO

[archive.jive.eu/scripts/listarch.php](http://archive.jive.eu/scripts/listarch.php)

# The EVN Data Reduction Guide

[evlbi.org/evn-data-reduction-guide](http://evlbi.org/evn-data-reduction-guide)



## Home EVN Data Reduction Guide

Become familiar with EVN data reduction in **AIPS** or **CASA**. Here you can find the basic commands to calibrate your EVN data using any of the two packages (AIPS instructions on the left column, CASA instructions on the right column). **Hover your mouse over the different parameters to know their meaning and the explanation about the chosen values.** Note that VLBI data reduction under CASA is still under heavy development, and thus several options available in AIPS may still be missing in CASA.

You can also access the [EVN Data Reduction Tutorials](#) to follow a hands on calibration.

- **First steps.**
- **Inspecting the data.**
- **Calibration:**
  - Atmospheric corrections.
  - Bandpass calibration.
  - Instrumental delay correction.
  - Delay and rate calibration (fringe).
- **Split the data.**
- **Imaging.**
- **Post-imaging steps:**
  - Image fitting and statistics.
  - Self-calibration.
- **Specific observing modes:**
  - Multi phase-center observations.
  - Primary beam corrections.
- **Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ).**



## Obtaining the data

The very first step is to obtain your EVN data, that can be retrieved from the [EVN Data Archive](#). See the detailed instructions from the [EVN Data Access page](#).

At this point you should have several FITS IDI files containing the visibility data from your observation and a `tasav.FITS` file containing the calibration tables generated by the EVN Pipeline.

## AIPS

### Start AIPS and load the data

AIPS can be started by typing (you may need to initialize the environment before hand): `aips tv=local:0`. Introduce the AIPS user number that you wish to use for the session.

The EVN data need to be loaded as:

```
default fitld
datain 'PWD:experiment_1_1.IDI
digicor -1
doconcat 1
ncount n
outname 'exp'
go fitld
recat
```

And the same for the `tasav` FITS file:

```
tget fitld
datain 'PWD:experiment_tasav.FITS
digicor -1
doconcat -1
ncount 1
outname 'exp'
go fitld
```

The useful calibration tables from the EVN Pipeline must be transferred from the `tasav` file to the data. In the case of EVN data, this means the CL table no. 2 (calibration table containing the parallactic angle and a-priori gain corrections), the a-priori flagging (FG) table, and, optionally, the bandpass (BP) calibration.

```
default tacop
getn 2
getn 1
inext 'CL'
invers 2
ncount 1
go tacop
```

```
tget tacop
inext 'FG'
invers 1
ncount 1
go tacop
```

## CASA

### Start CASA and load the data

Before starting CASA it is required to download **some external Python scripts** located under this link (`append_tsys.py`, `flag.py`, `key.py`, `gc.py`). A new environmental variable `$PYCAPATH` needs to be set, pointing to the directory where these scripts are located, and `$PYTHONPATH` also needs to be set/updated to include the same directory.

Additionally to the previous downloaded files, another two files from the **EVN Data Archive** are required. Under the "Pipeline" tab, download both the **Associated EVN calibration (antab file)** and the **UVFLG flagged data (uvflg file)**.

First, the a-priori flag commands will be converted into a CASA-compatible format:

```
python $PYCAPATH/flag.py experiment.uvflg experiment_1_1.IDI1 > experiment.flag
```

Second, the a-priori gain calibration (system temperature measurements) will be incorporated into the IDI FITS files:

```
casa --nogui -c $PYCAPATH/append_tsys.py experiment.antab experiment_1_1.IDI*
```

Note that this step can only be run once. Multiple runs will cause problems later and it cannot be undone.

Finally, the gain curve calibration table (how the system temperature values are converted to Jansky units) must be generated with:

```
casa --nogui -c $PYCAPATH/gc.py experiment.antab EVN.gc
```

In some cases a restricted range for the acceptable elevation values must be set with the options `,` as some extreme values may cause the gain curves to fail.

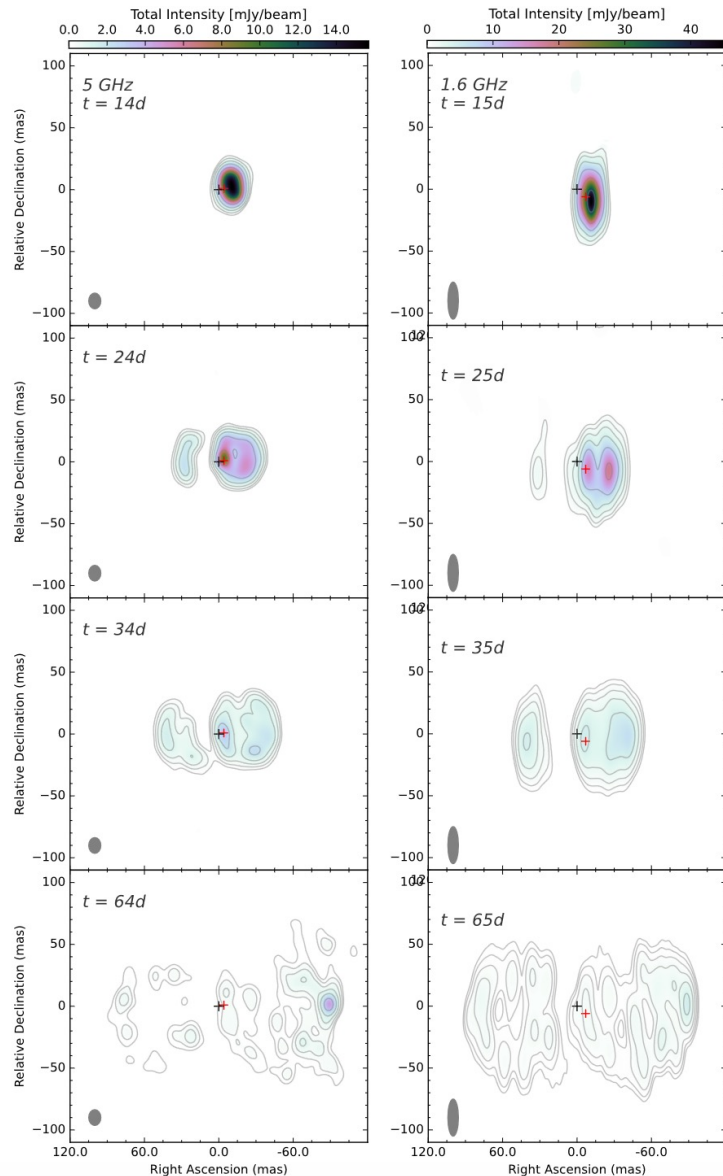
CASA can be started by typing `casa`. The IDI FITS files may be converted to a Measurement Set (MS) file, the native format for CASA:

```
import glob
myidifiles = sorted(glob.glob('experiment*IDI*'))
importfitsidi(vis='experiment.ms',
              fitsidifile=myidifiles,
              constobsid=True,
              scanreindexgap_s=15.0)
```

For data reduction training join a future ERIS and JIVE/EVN schools!

[usersupport@jive.eu](mailto:usersupport@jive.eu)

# This training: make an EVN proposal



## RS Oph, T CrB...: Prepare for an imminent nova outburst

- ❑ In this example we prepare for a **triggered proposal**: we describe the science case for a future event! (Note in many cases **ToO proposals** work better, but the triggered proposal class is suitable for expected future events where the science case can be described well in advance)
- ❑ Must define exact **triggering conditions**, based on multi-band flaring source properties!
- ❑ Describe **array configuration** (EVN+e-MERLIN!), **observing frequencies** (spectral indices needed?), **observing time ranges and cadence** – motivated by the science goals!
- ❑ We will use **PlanObs** and **Northstar** to prepare the proposal (for the following steps of preparing for the observations, join the 29 April online training!)



# Astrophysics Centre for Multimessenger studies in Europe

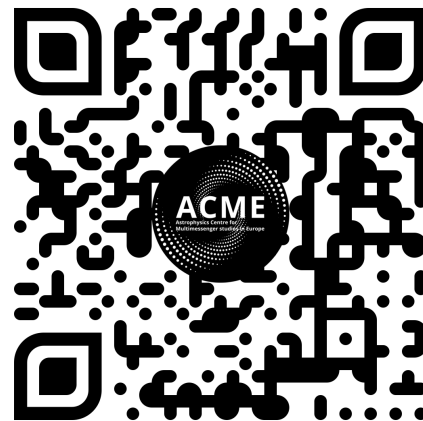


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the European Union

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Broaden access to infrastructures, data, expertise, tools... for multi-messenger science.

- Open calls for data sharing and visiting institutes.
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- ...



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