

SRON Netherlands Institute for Space Research

HIFI status and science high-lights

Frank Helmich – Principal Investigator for HIFI

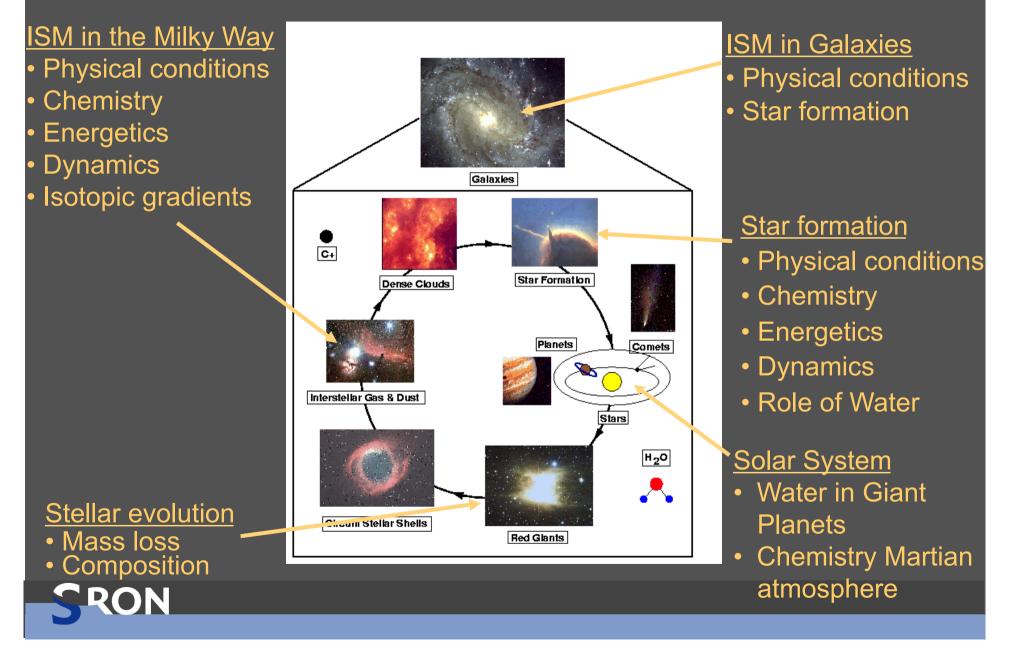
Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research

Overview

- Science
- Instrument status since SDP workshop
- Commissioned observational modes and AOTs
- Problem areas and other issues
- Science highlights

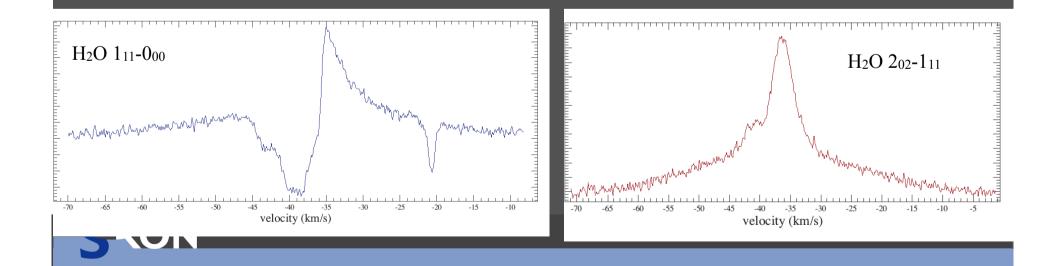


The life-cycle of gas and dust in galaxies



Science

- HIFI can be used for many astrophysical questions for which ultra-high spectral resolution is required
- This delivers:
 - Kinematics and dynamics
 - To avoid line confusion
 - To discriminate between emission and absorption



HIFI status

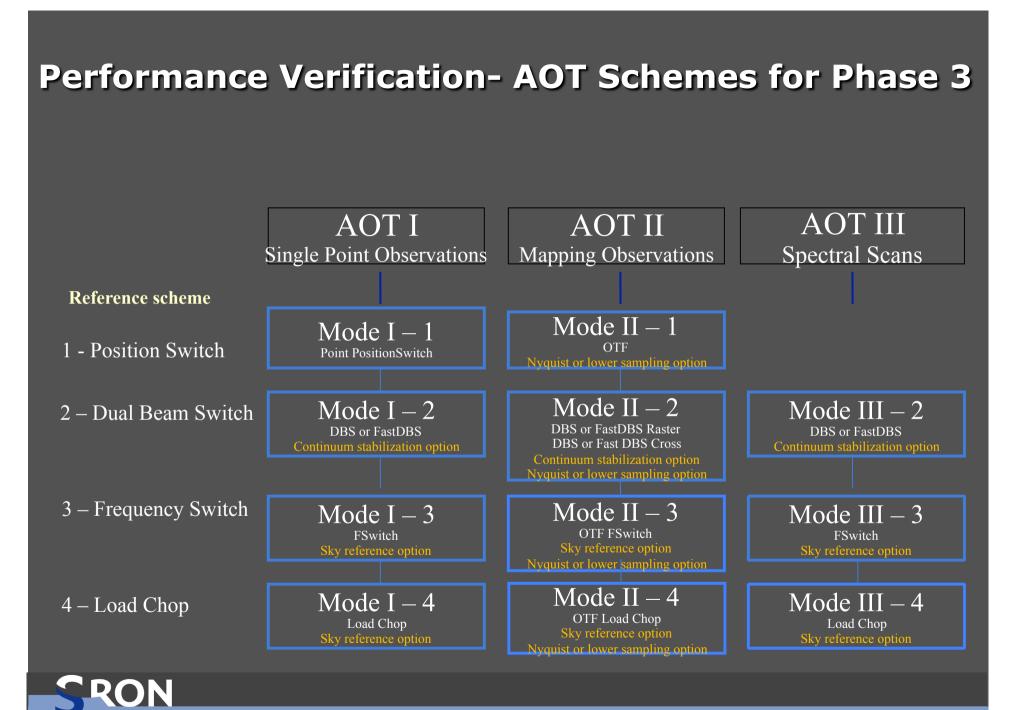
- August 2009: LCU (Local Oscillator Control Unit) anomaly
 - Single event upset in memory bank of LCU
 - Microcontroller confused and starts a "reboot"
 - The standby relay is switched
 - a diode failed in one of the DCDC convertors
- January 2010 and further
 - Restart of HIFI with redundant electronics
 - A short recommissioning is done of the redundant electronics
 - An accelerated Performance Verification is started
 - Double Beam Switch point modes are released
 - Priority Science Programme started
 - Other pointed modes released



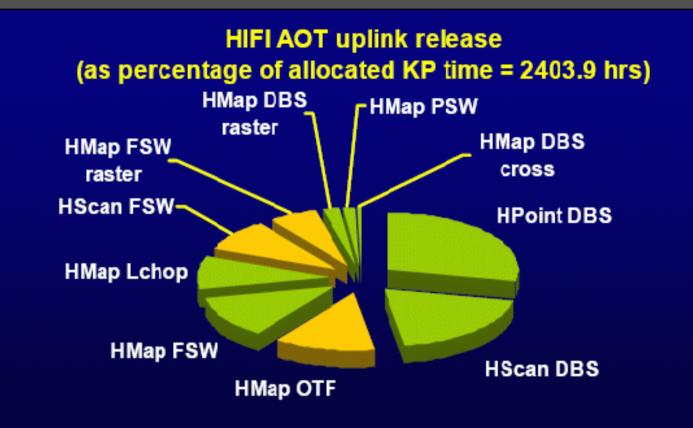
HIFI Status (continued)

- We have experienced 4 SEU's since the start-up in January
- Some time has been lost, but no harm is done to the instrument
- The instrument is never switched-off completely: the LCU is kept in a so-called dissipative mode
- Software is in place to detect SEU's and to trigger actions in the instrument or of the MOC during the DTCP, HIFI personnel on stand-by
- We expect to do once every year a power cycle of the LCU





AOTs and mode release

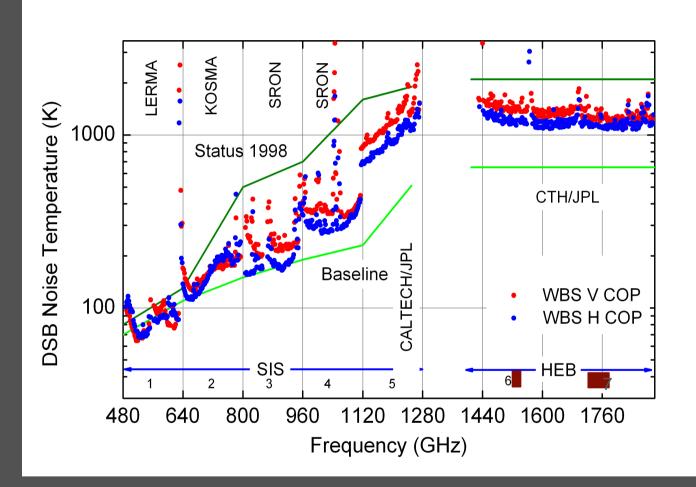


http://herschel.esac.esa.int/AOTsReleaseStatus.shtml

Release notes are available

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System Temperature/radiometry



The noise in the measurements generally corresponds **RON** very well with the HSPOT predictions



Pointing and beam properties

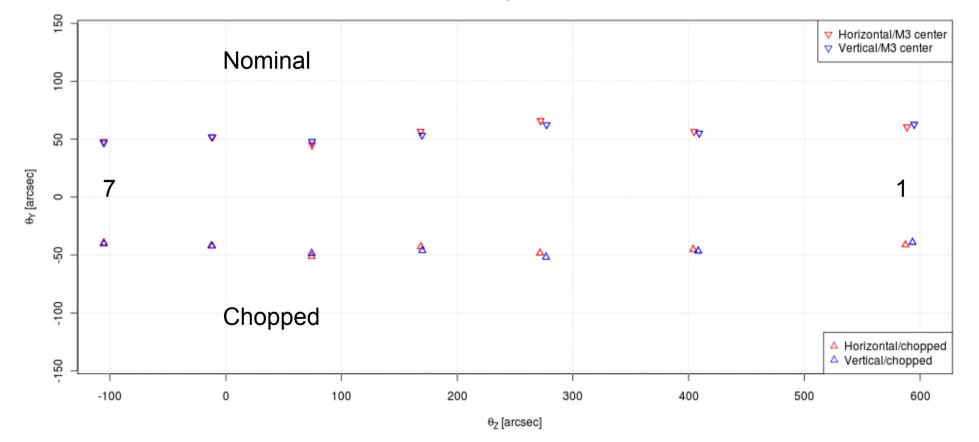
- HIFI measures two polarizations simultaneously in essentially one single pixel
- HIFI is not well suited for determining pointing offsets or drifts
 - No SIAM update done lately
 - Track this in routine calibrations
- Co-alignment between pixels is very good but not perfect -> pointing towards synthetic aperture

Band	f (GHz)	λ (mm)	FWHM (")	$\Delta \mathrm{HV}_{\mathrm{ILT}}$ in Y; Z (")	ΔΗV _{COP} in Y; Z (")	Coupling loss (%)
1	480	0.625	44.3	-14.5; +1.5*	-6.2; +2.2	0.8
2	640	0.469	33.2	-4.3; -1.5	-4.4; -1.3	0.7
3	800	0.375	26.6	-5.1; -4.3	-5.2; -3.5	1.9
4	960	0.312	22.2	-1.5; -2.2	-1.2; -3.3	0.9
5	1120	0.268	19.0	+1.5; +3.6	0.0; +2.8	0.8
6	1410	0.213	15.2	+0.7; 0.0	+0.7; +0.3	0.1
7	1910	0.157	11.2	+0.7; -1.5	0.0; -1.0	0.2

HIFI apertures on M3 (pick-off mirror)

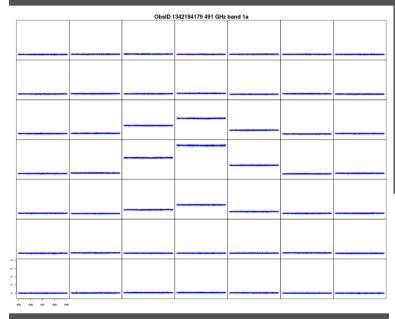
RON

HIFI Apertures

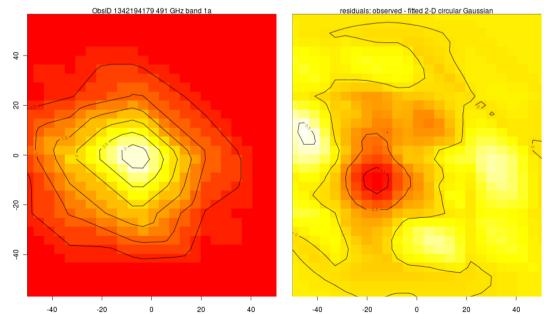


Beam maps and beam profiles

 Measurements have been made on Mars for every HIFI band a few weeks ago and analysis is ongoing

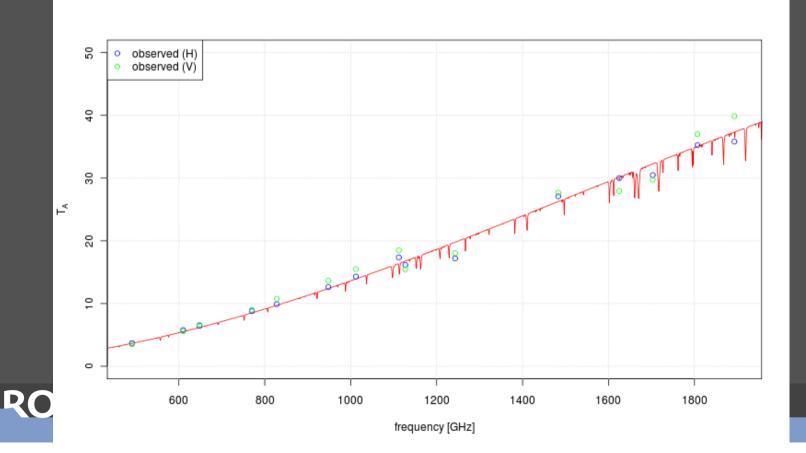


Band 1 spectra (left), simple triangulation (below, left) and residual after Gaussian beam subtraction (below, right)



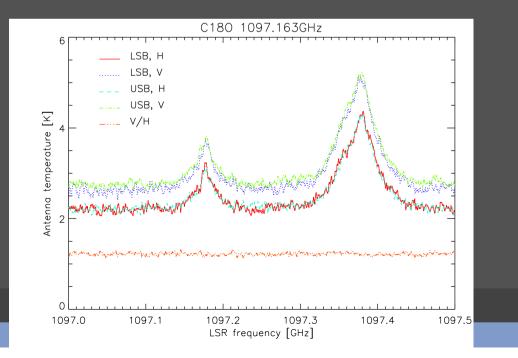
Beam efficiencies

- Observations were confronted with Mars model
- Forward efficiency = 0.96
- Beam efficiency = 0.657+/-0.015
- Aperture efficiency = Beam efficiency/1.015



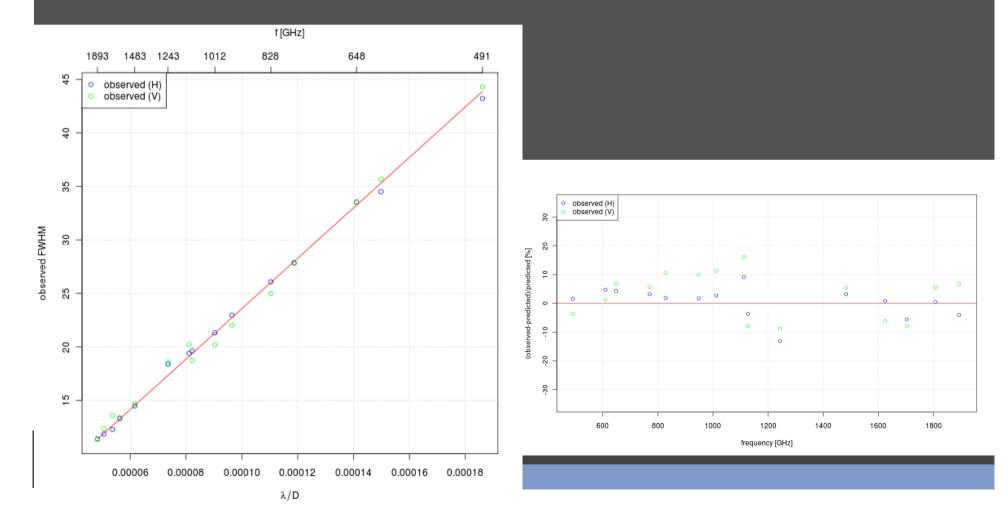
Polarization

- HIFI's H and V polarization do not always yield the same intensities
- Due to the source or to the instrument?
- We have not found any instrumental polarization (yet)
- All (but one) can be explained by source structure and the not perfect co-alignment



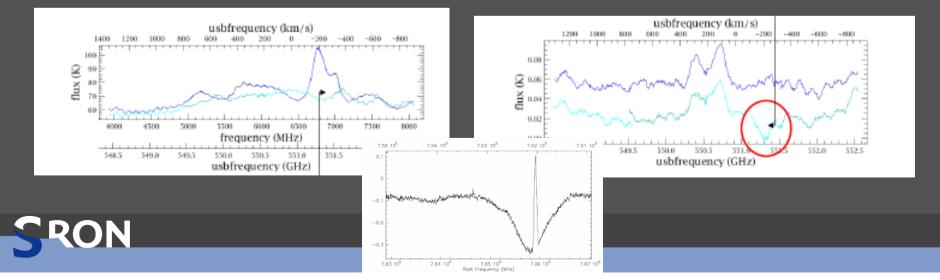
Beam efficiencies and beam widths

- Beam width fitted very well by theoretical predictions, but with a 9.7dB edge taper rather than the expected 11dB
- Why is the residue in Band 5 so low?



Frequencies and IF effects

- Generally HIFI's frequency calibration is excellent!!
- In data processing we only see problems in spectral scans where bulk velocity shifts are occurring
 - Cause unknown and under investigation likely a data processing problem
- Note that diplexer bands have higher noise at IF edges understood - etalon or FP effect
- In areas where high Tsys is seen in the IF, strange baseline effects occur – cause unknown and under investigation – stability problem?



Spurs and impure LO

- HIFI has several areas in which the Local Oscillator is giving an extra signal
- These areas you find in HSPOT when observations are planned
- Generally these areas can be avoided, except in spectral scans, where data need to be masked-out, before further processing is done.
- In total less than 2% of the frequency range available to HIFI has problems like spurs or IF effects
- Bands 3B, 5A, 5B, 6AB, 7AB have some areas with an impure LO
 - Band 5B is not currently used
 - Some areas in bands 6 and 7 are not scheduled yet



Stability

- HIFI is susceptible to (electronic) drifts
- Observing modes are tailored to suppress these drifts as much as possible – observing modes always include a REFerence
- For Bands 6 and 7 we decided that fast chopping is mandatory to reduce drifts – generally the overheads increase with a few percent
- For wide lines fast chopping is recommended also in the SIS bands
- Observing without regular checks of a REF should be avoided (also because of standing wave issues)

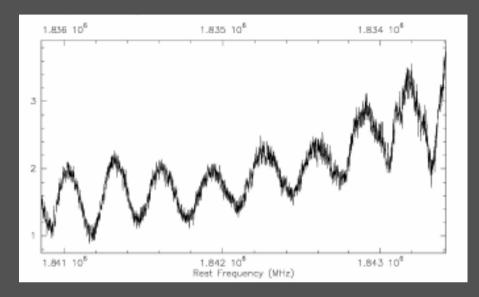


Standing waves

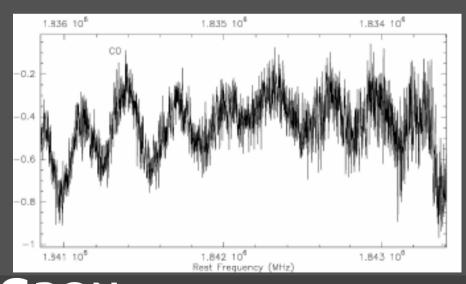
- Optical:
 - Towards the **internal cold load** (~100 MHz)
 - Towards the **Herschel secondary mirror** (~25 MHz), but to a very low level thanks to a scatter cone
 - Towards the diplexer roof top mirrors (~650 MHz) in bands using Martin-Pupplett for LO injection
 - Towards the LO horns (~94 MHz) this modulation is observed on the mixer current (LO power modulation), esp. in HEBs
- Electrical
 - Due to the lacking Isolator between the mixer and low noise amplifier in HEBs
 - Shows up as a \sim 320 MHz standing wave, but structure more complex than simple sine wave
 - Amplitude scales with mismatch of mixer current between ON and OFF phases (impedance change)

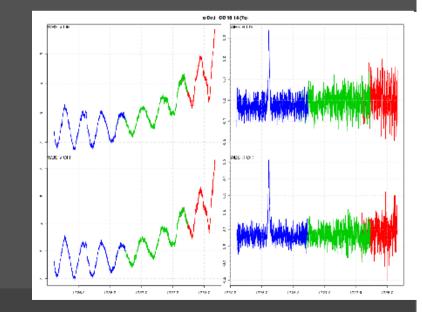


Standing waves - examples



Standing waves stronger in V – FitFringe removes most of them very well



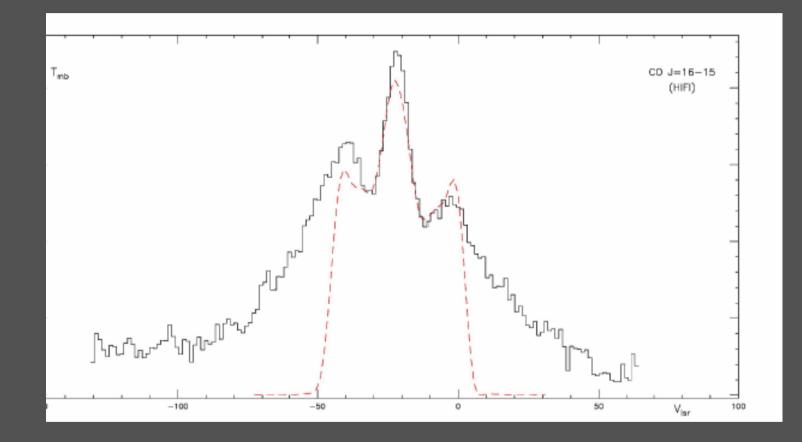


Conclusions

- All pointed and raster map modes are released
- Band 5B not offered and some impure regions not scheduled
- Frequency switch not in Bands 6 and 7
- DBS Cross removed for OT AO solving the last issues needs more time
- OTF
 - On-the-fly mapping is a sort of scan-map in which observing (integrating) is done, while moving the telescope
 - It crucially depends on timing between instrument and telescope
 - We are close too finalizing the last issues with this mode, but have not yet released it
- In general: HIFI works very well



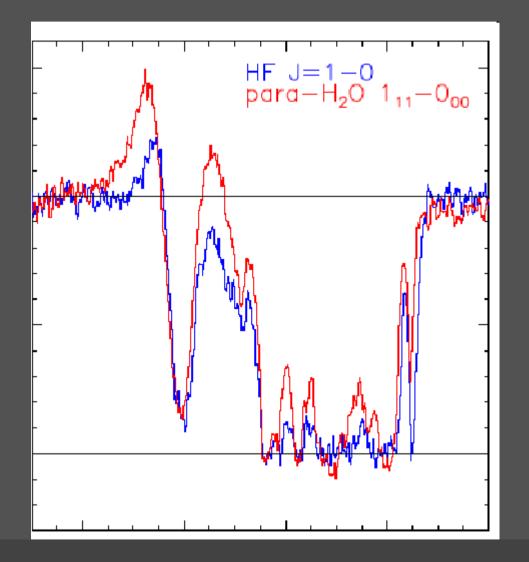
Science high-lights



Outflowing hot material in CRL 618

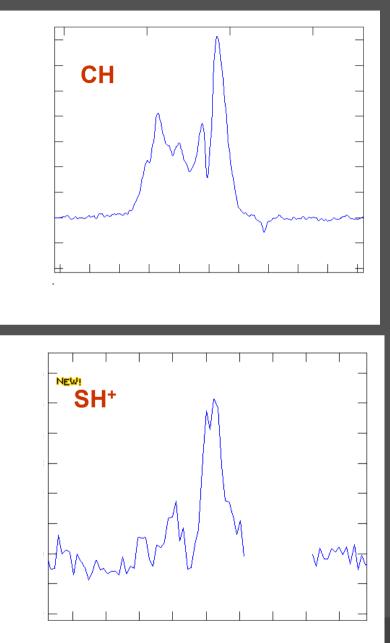


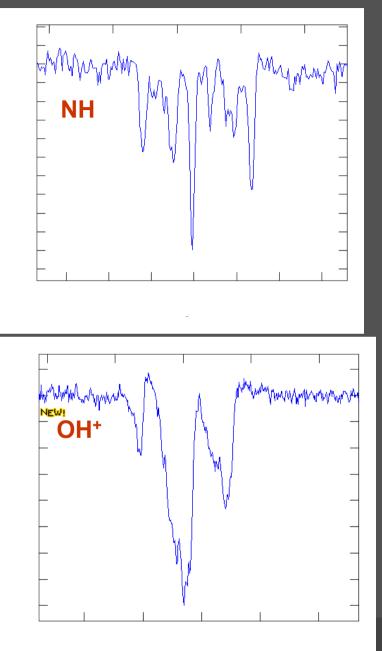
HF and para-water



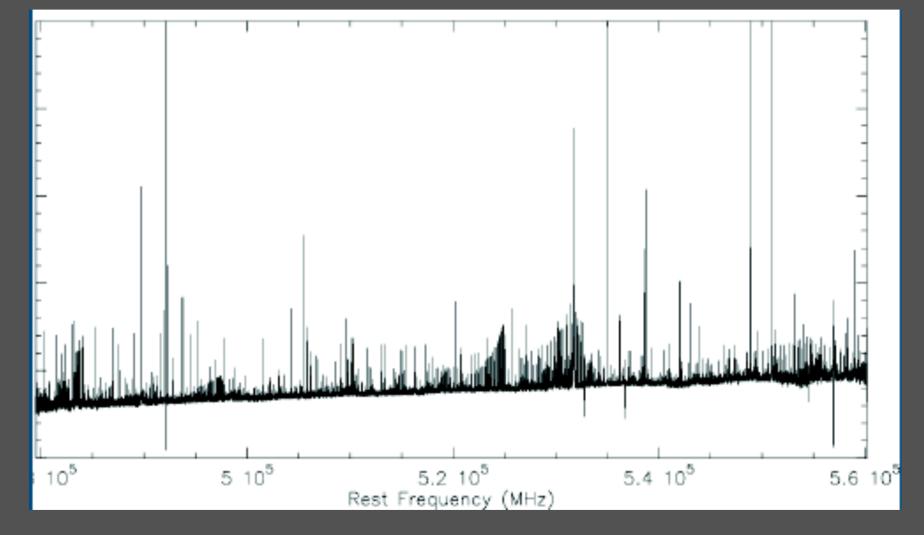


Hydrides in High-mass Star Forming Region



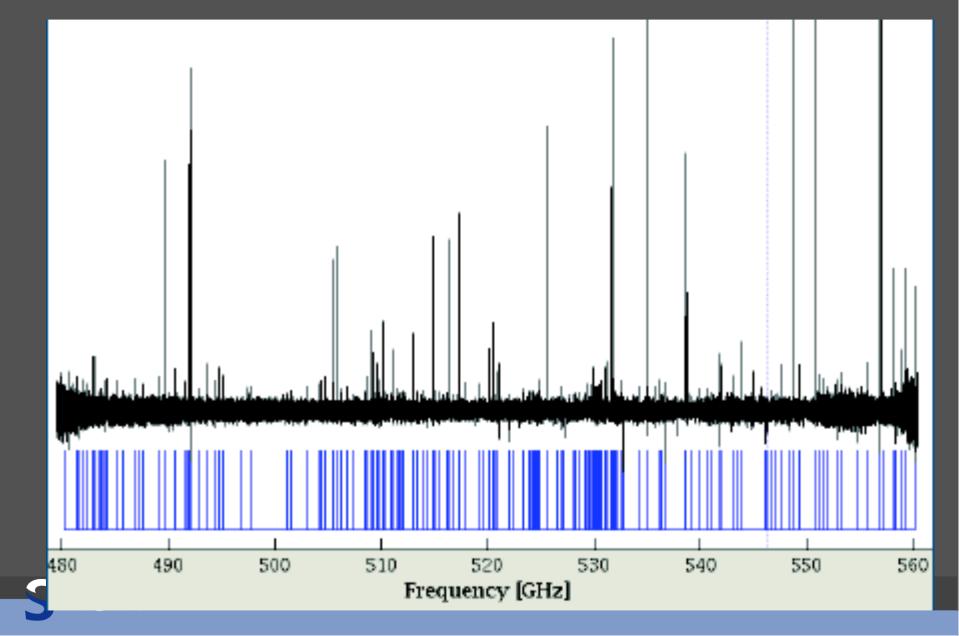


A high-mass star forming region



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A low mass star-forming region



Conclusions II

- HIFI is working very well
- A lot of new molecules are already discovered
- The spectral shapes vary from very predictable to very awkward

 The molecules first probe the chemistry of the region, but the fact that they are there; and the use of the spectral shapes allow a physical interpretation to be made of the state and evolution of the regions under study



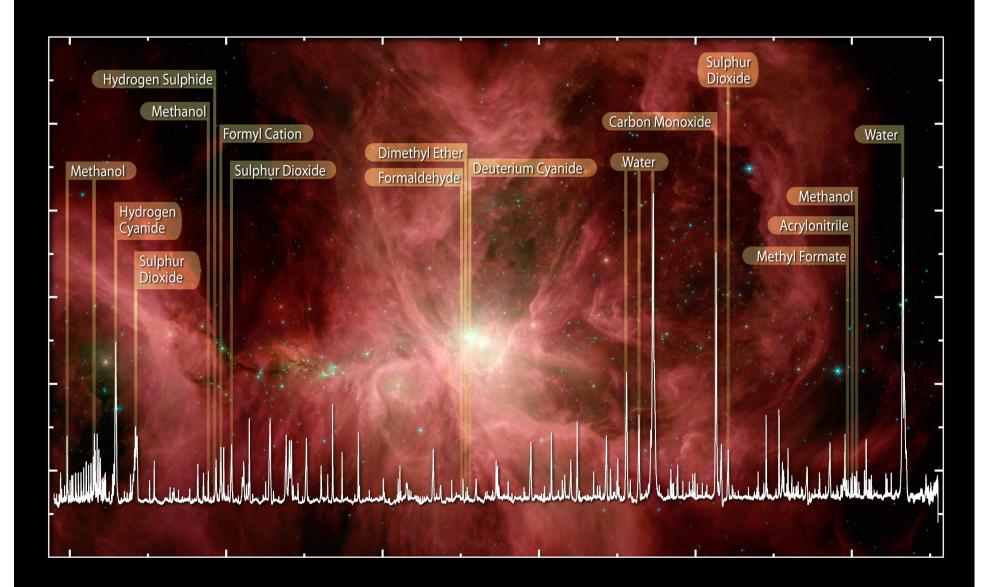
People and institutes instrument development/ICC

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HIFI Spectrum of Water and Organics in the Orion Nebula © ESA, HEXOS and the HIFI consortium E. Bergin