

The dual-band NIKA: Technical Note 1 v2,  
IRAM run 2011

November 24, 2011

A. Monfardini, A. Benoit, F. X. Désert, N. Ponthieu, Institut Néel (IN) MCBT, BP 166, 38042 Grenoble, France, Institut de Planétologie et d'Astrophysique de Grenoble (IPAG), BP 53, 38041 Grenoble, France

Miscellaneous frequency and fits file information for the IRAM2011 run.

## Frequencies

Data acquisition rate is  $f_{acq} = \frac{1.9 \times 10^3}{80} = 23.75$  Hz

To get the absolute frequency,  $\text{Hz\_per\_bin} = \frac{498.074 \times 10^6}{2^{18}} = 1900.0015$  Hz .

If one uses the IDL routine `read_camera_data`, then the tone frequency of each kid is available in kHz as `kidpar.kid_freq`. Both 1 and 2 mm channels span a range of frequencies from 1.311 to 1.524 GHz.

The so-called `Rf_dIdQ` (the first vector in the data for each kid) is the resonance central frequency in units of Hz starting at zero at the beginning of each scan (by construction). One can work out how the tone frequency is different from the central resonance frequency by propagating from scan to scan the offsets obtained from the last frequency sweep scan.

## File Exchange format

### TOI

Time ordered information (TOI) files containing the raw NIKA data or clean data should be exchanged between the parties (IRAM, IN, Cardiff, ...). We propose to stick to the format agreed with IRAM during the NIKA#3 October 2011 run. We can extend it if needed with flags and calibrations. Files are split by wavelength, so we generate 2 files per scan.

Primary header (extension 0) should contain a line stating the origin of the data:

**COMMENT** NIKA2011\_IRAMOct\_2mm

Other comment or keyword lines can indicate the processing used. For the present conversion I use the keyword `N2I` (NIKA to IRAM)

**'N2I'**, **'v6'**, **'NIKA to IRAM conversion program version'**

Secondary header (extension 1) should contain one line stating the name of the extension and what is in the binary table in extension 1 *e.g.*:

**'EXTNAME'**, **'RawData'**, **'MJD, Sample, Raw R, I, Q, dI, dQ'**

The data themselves are written as the R column, then the I column, and so on. In one fits column, we have 150 detectors per line (150 columns) and the time samples increasing with the line number. Thus a 2D array is embedded in one fits column. MJD is a double. Sample in long integer. Data are single or double precision float. Flag column can be added as byte.

## FPG

The focal plane geometry should be described in fits binary table files with the following format:

One line per detector. As many columns as needed. For example,  
PixelNumber, Pixel\_xindex, Pixel\_yindex, x\_arcsec, y\_arcsec, FWHMmajor\_arcsec,  
FWHMminor\_arcsec, BeamAngle\_degree

PixelNumber goes from 0 to 149 (one FPG file per channel). Pixel\_[x, y]index is an integer giving the association of a given sky beam to a grid node. [x,y]\_arcsec are the sky beam position in Nasmyth coordinates (i.e. after derotation from elevation). FWHM[major,minor]\_arcsec is the beam FWHM of the elliptical Gaussian fit along with the beam orientation in degrees (anticlockwise from the x axis, TBC).

The header should contain the date and scan number from which the FPG has been deduced.

## MAP

Maps can be written in the usual primary extension (0) as cubes (NAXIS1 and NAXIS2 should be the x and y map coordinates, NAXIS3 being the number of maps). The header should describe the meaning of NAXIS3 and how the maps are ordered (by scans, by detector, by [average, noise, weight] triplet, and so on.). They share the same projection system which is described in the primary header.