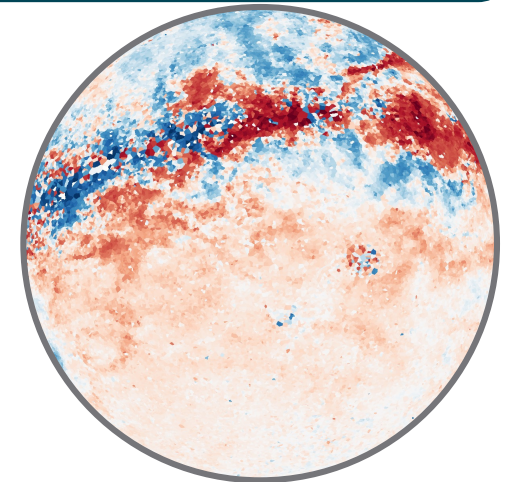
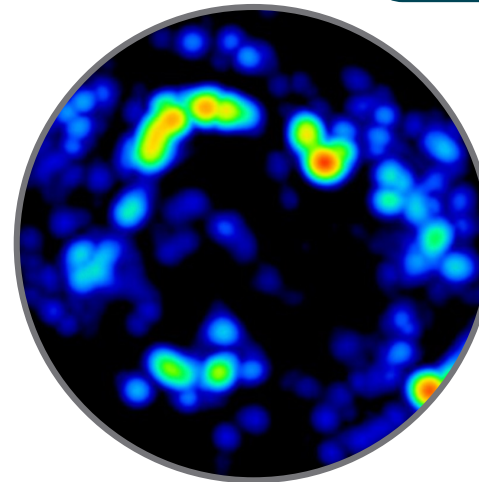
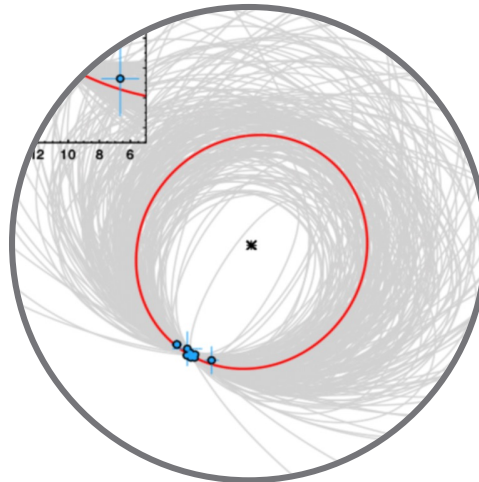
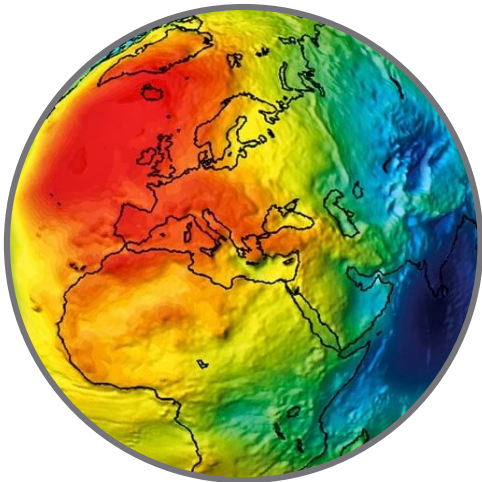


Broad Bandwidths are Better

Jane Kaczmarek

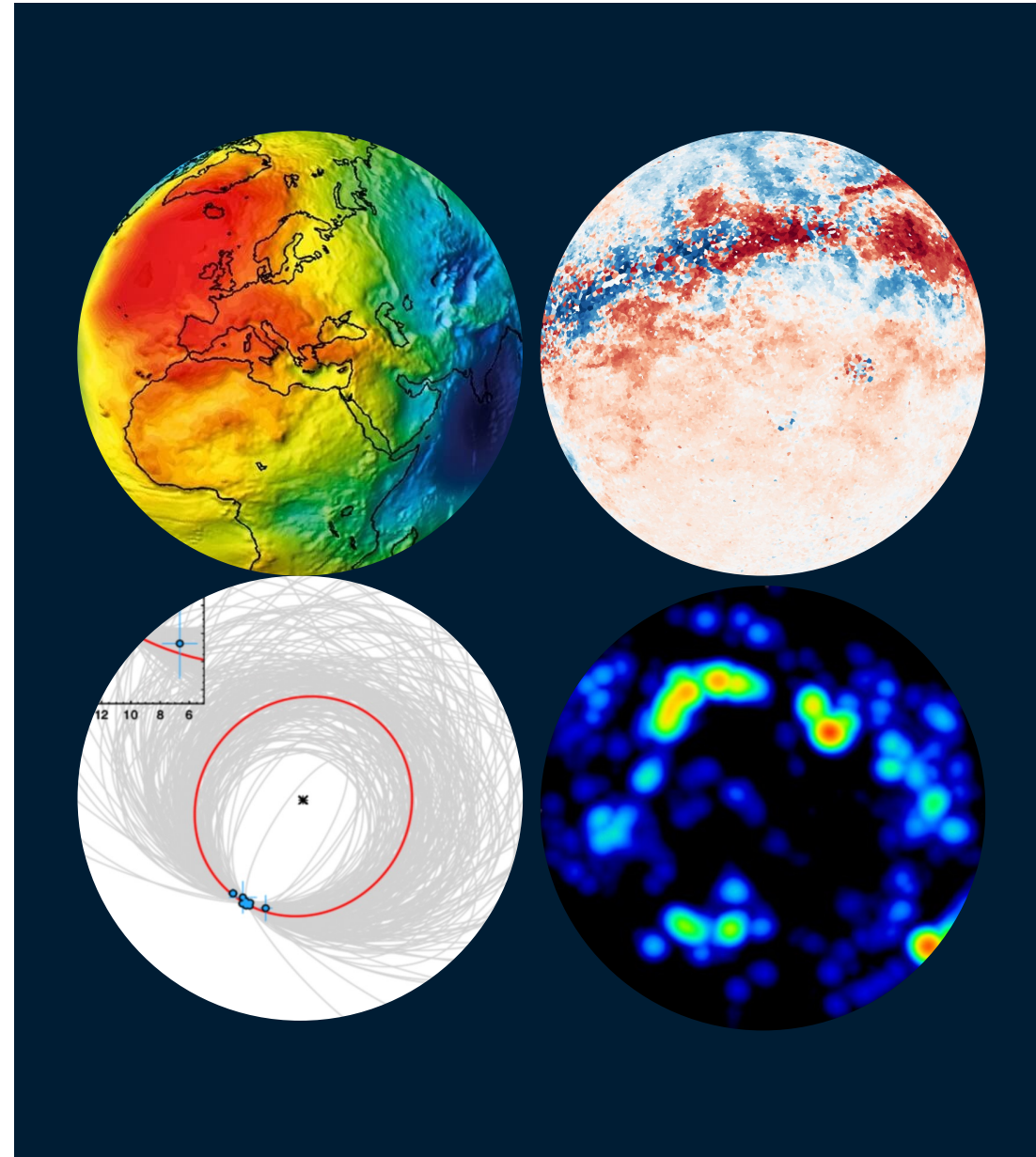
Thanks, Dongjin for the
earlier motivation!





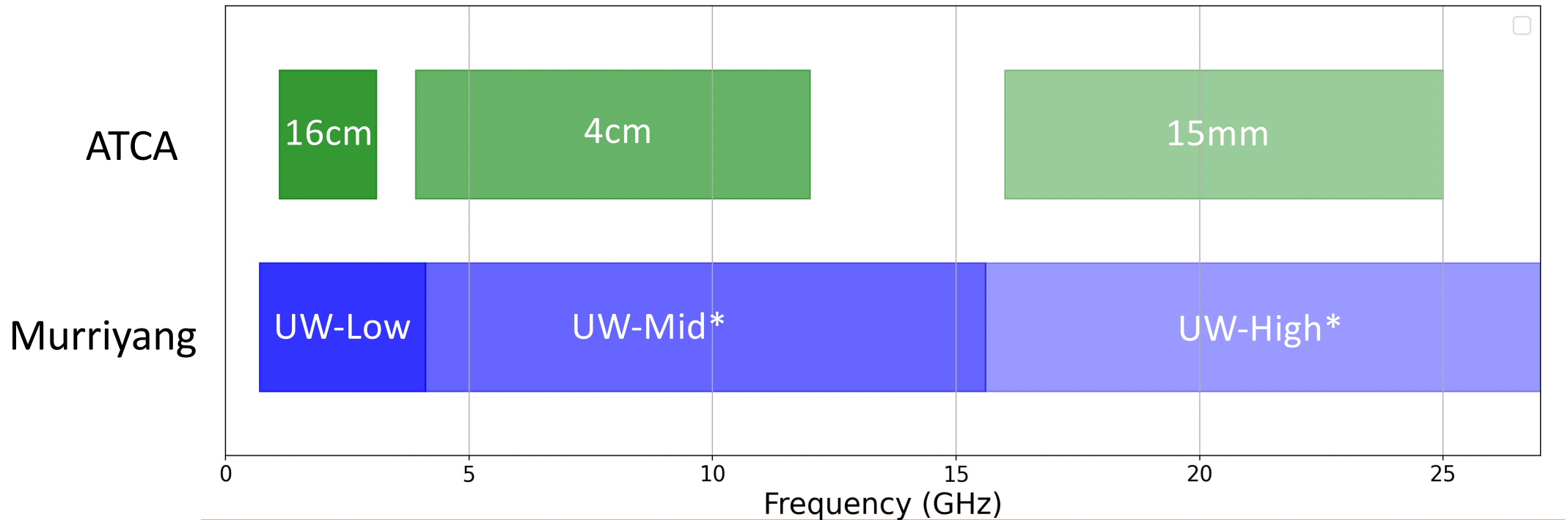
More is more

- Broadband VLBI is not new
 - E.g. VGOS spans 2-15 GHz (Petrachenko+ 2012; Niell+ 2018)
- Multiple “standard” VLBI science cases benefit, e.g.:
 - Geodesy
 - Astrometry
 - Wideband spectral modeling
 - Spectral lines & masers
 - Polarimetry
 - ...





ATNF Wideband Receiver Fleet





Murriyang



- The “Ultra Wideband” fleet will offer continuous frequency coverage from 0.704 – 27.1 GHz
 - Up to 11.5 GHz of instantaneous bandwidth
- Expected late 2027

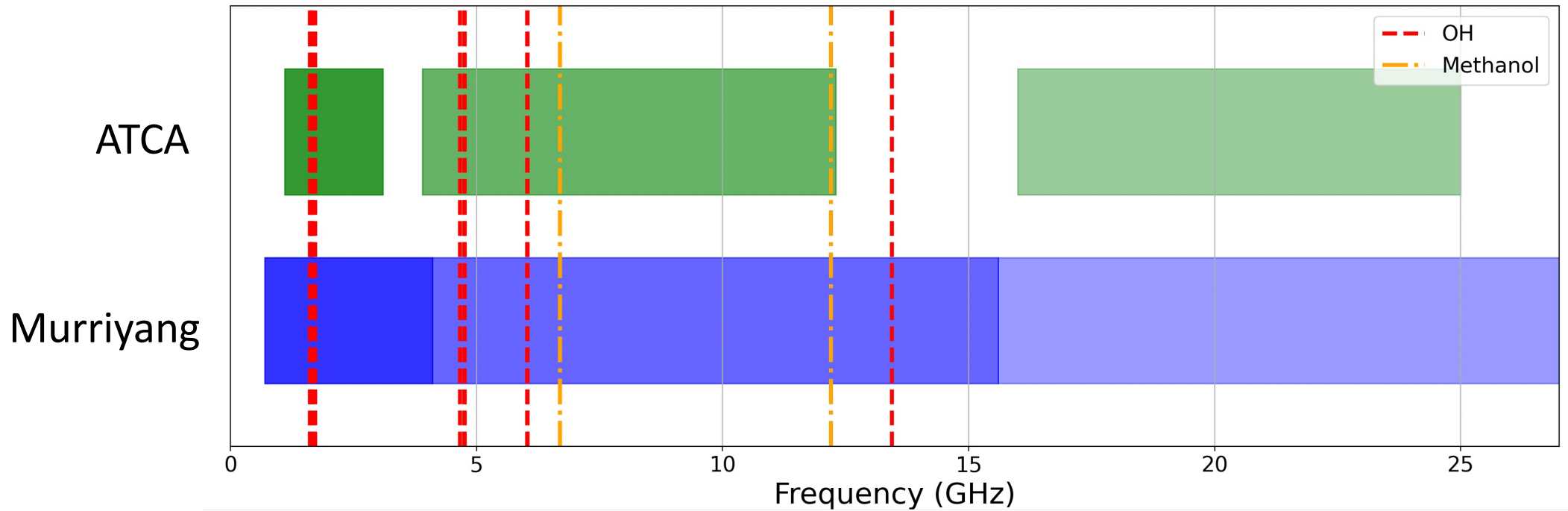
ATCA



- BIGCAT will deliver instantaneous bandwidths of up to 8 GHz (see Chris Phillips talk later)
- Expected mid 2025



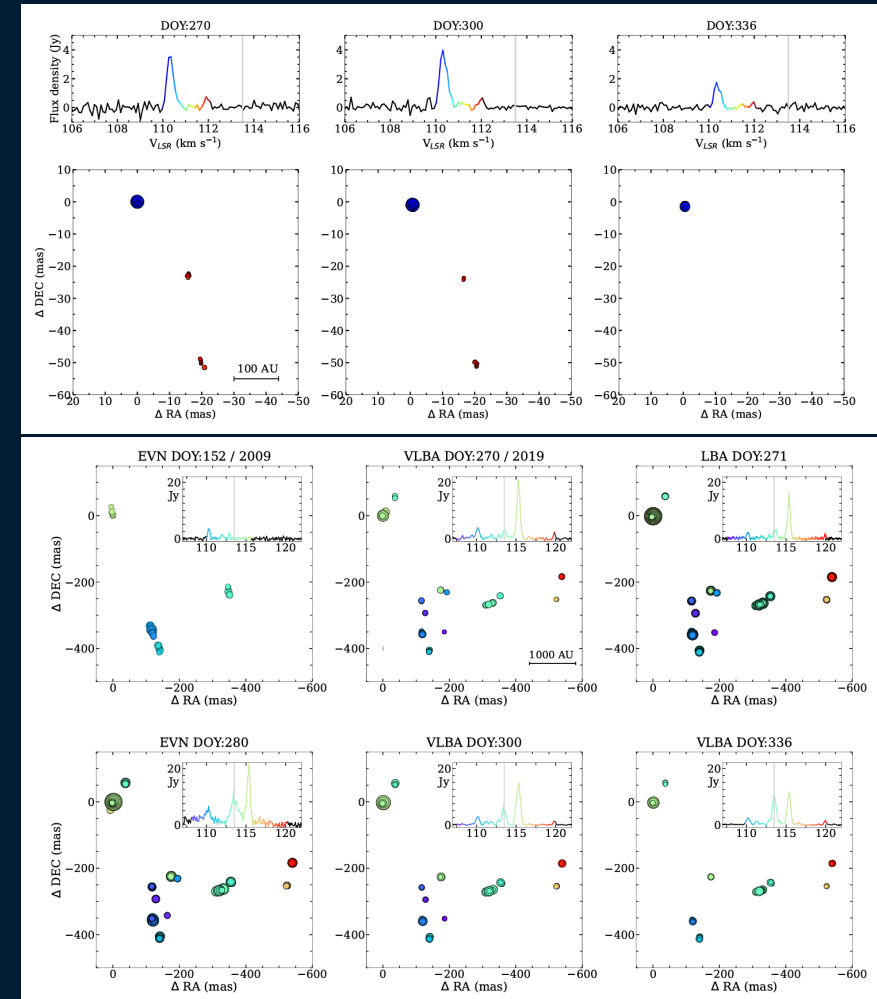
Commensal Spectral Line Observations





Commensal Spectral Line Observations

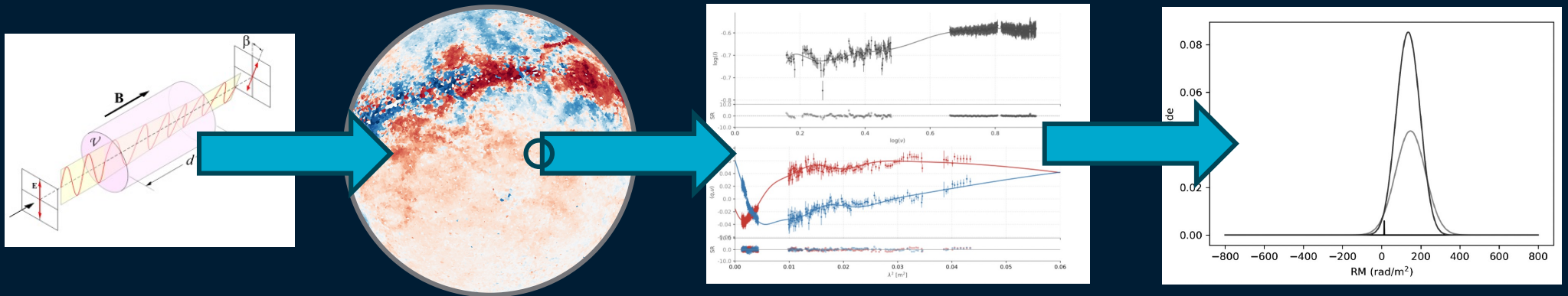
- Numerous maser transitions span one receiver combination
 - Not to mention radio recombination lines!
- Observe multiple lines simultaneously for real-time evolution studies
- Vastly decreases overheads, etc.



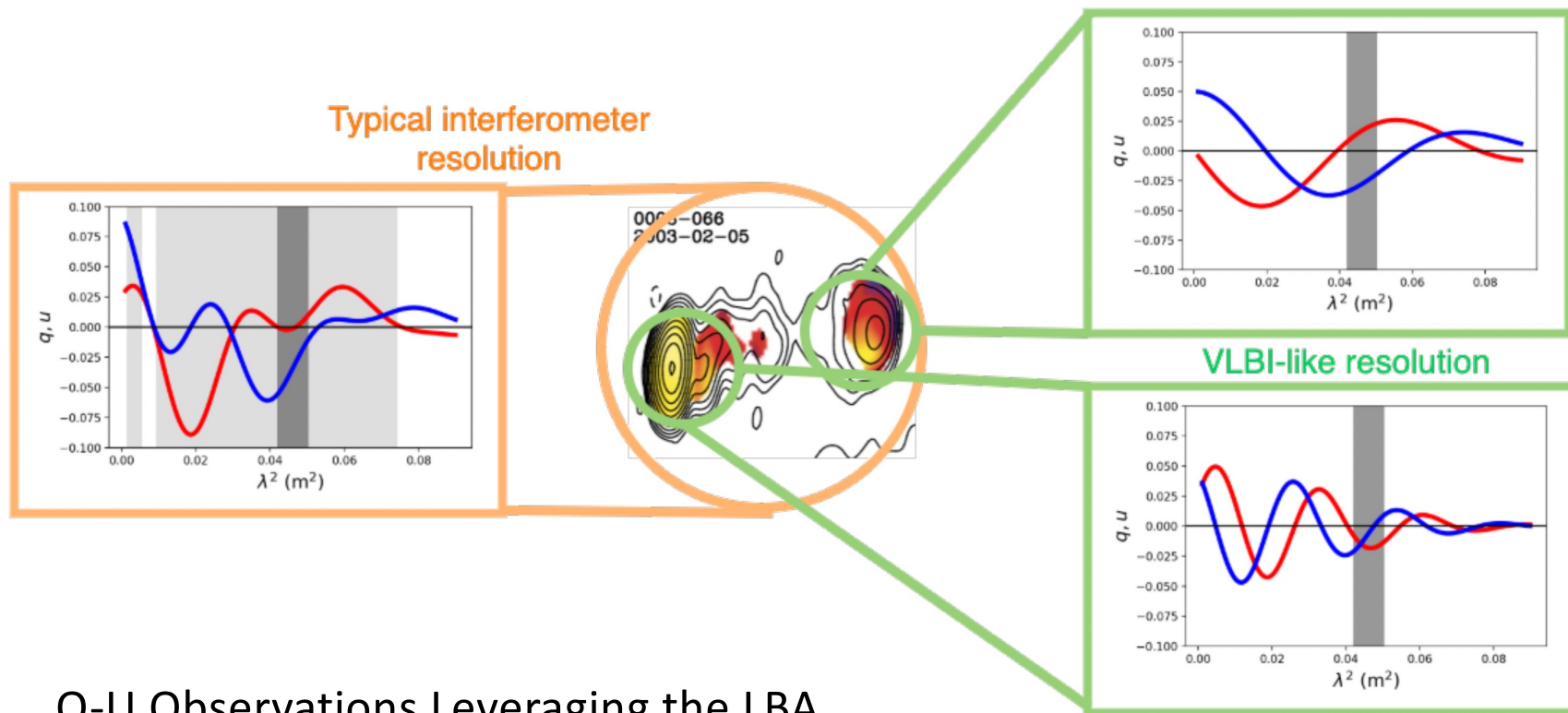
Kobak+ 2023

Resolving Complex Polarisation

- Faraday rotation is a direct probe of magnetic field structure and strength along the line-of-sight
 - Measurement is directly related to λ^2
- “Faraday complexity” arises when there are multiple magneto-ionic components within a synthesized beam

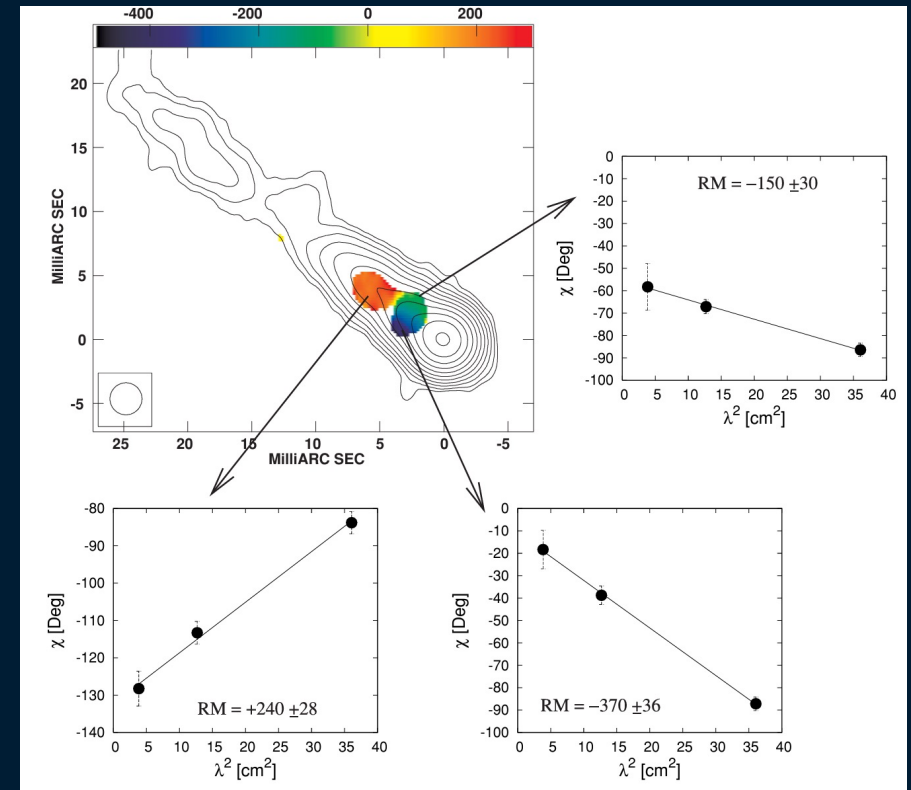


Disentangling Complex Sightlines



Polarisation *is* Complex

- “Simple” RM fits to complex environments are likely not physical
- Broadband observations will reveal true Faraday spectra
 - Detailed studies of AGN jets
 - Disambiguation of unresolved complex sources
- Watch this space! (and listen to George Heald’s talk later)



Kharb+ 2009



Broad bandwidths make better science

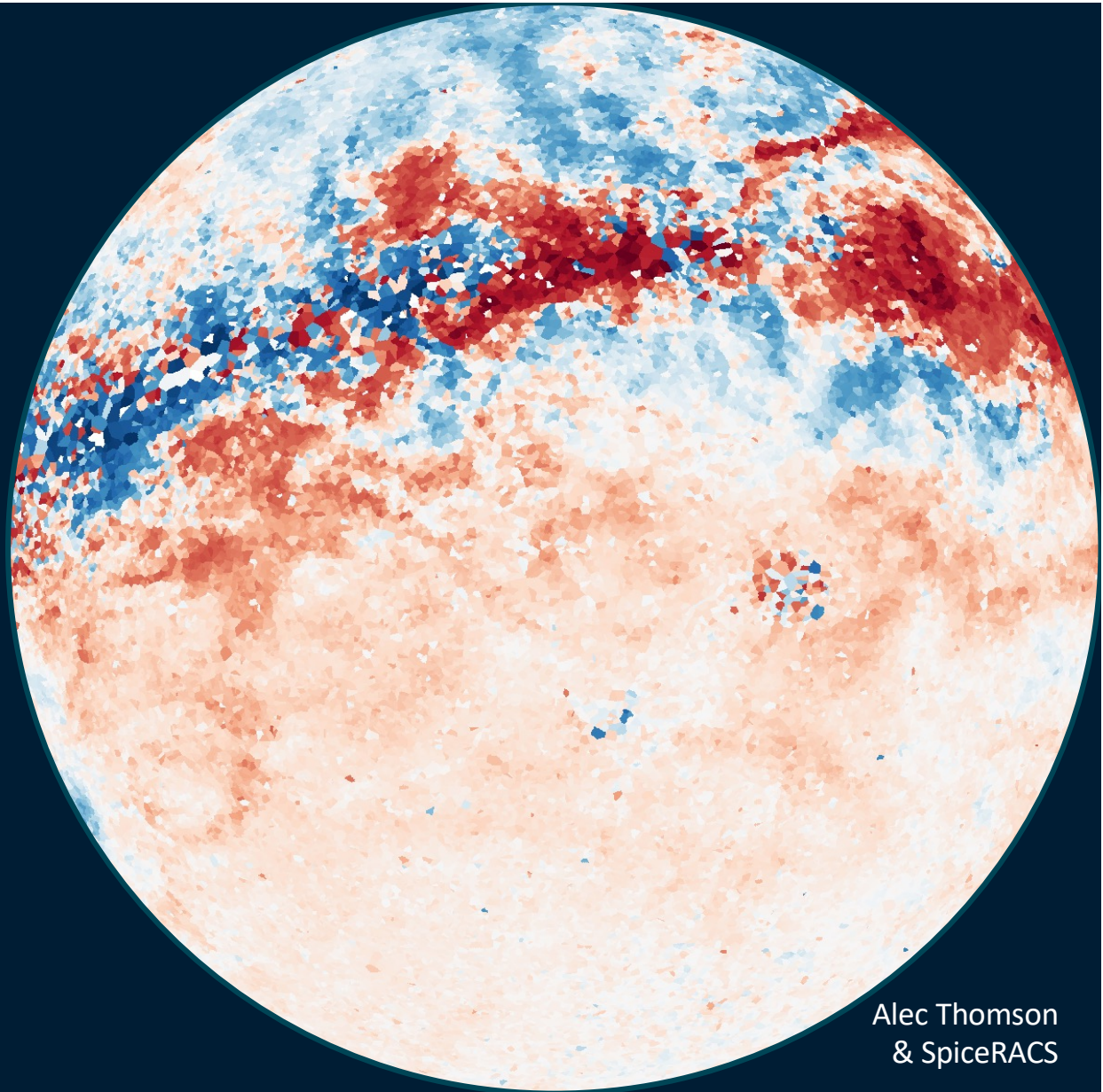
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Australia's National Science Agency



Alec Thomson
& SpiceRACS