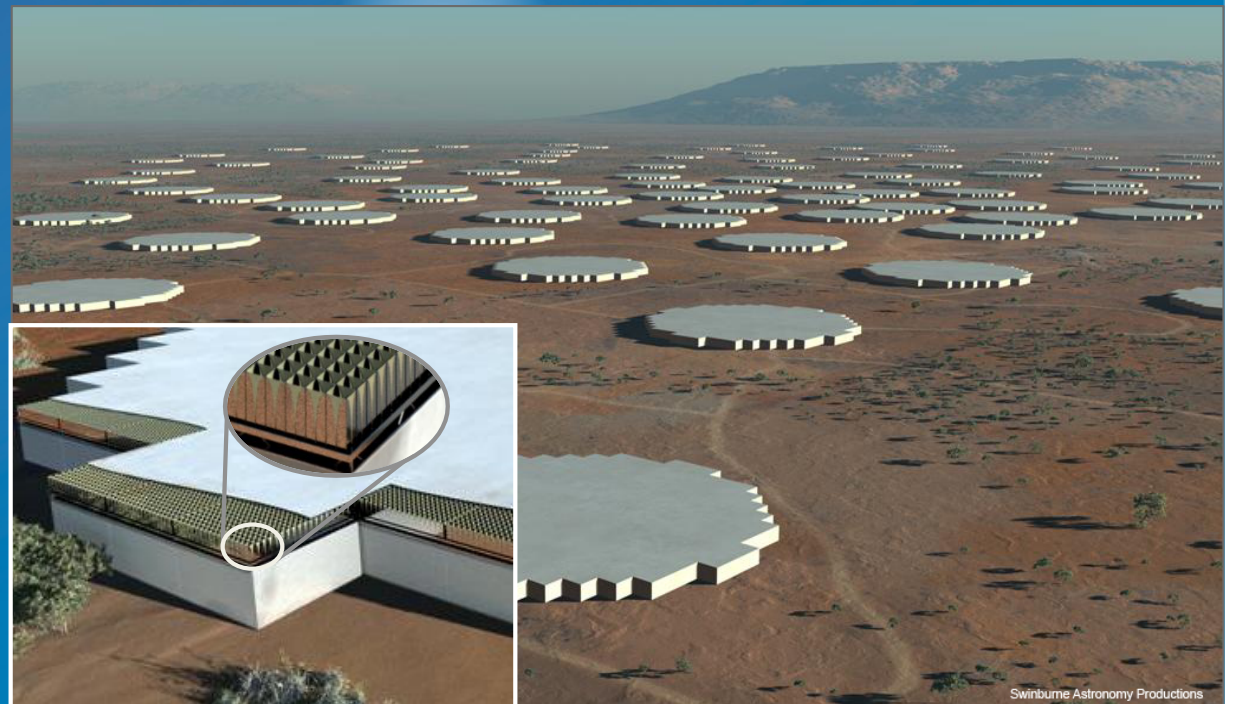




# SKA Aperture Arrays

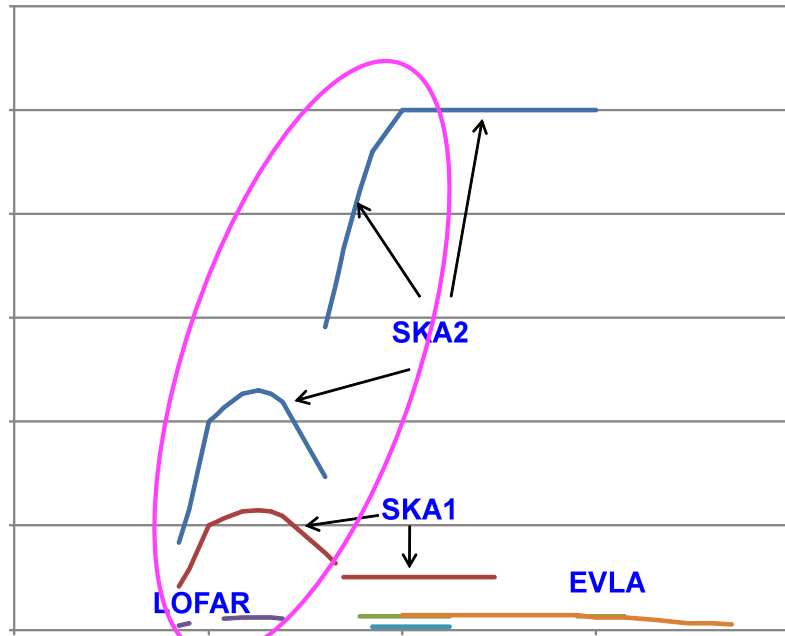
Jan Geralt Bij de Vaate  
Ilse van Bemmelen

ASTRON





### Sensitivity Comparison

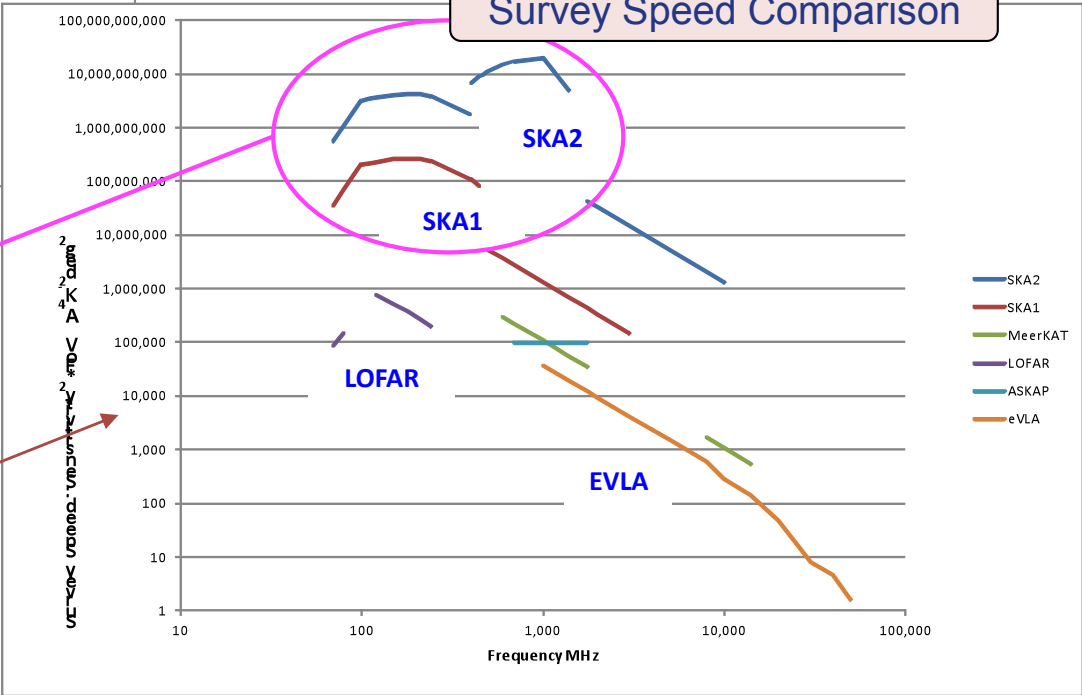


SKA<sub>1</sub> & SKA<sub>2</sub> will have much higher sensitivity & survey speed than existing instruments

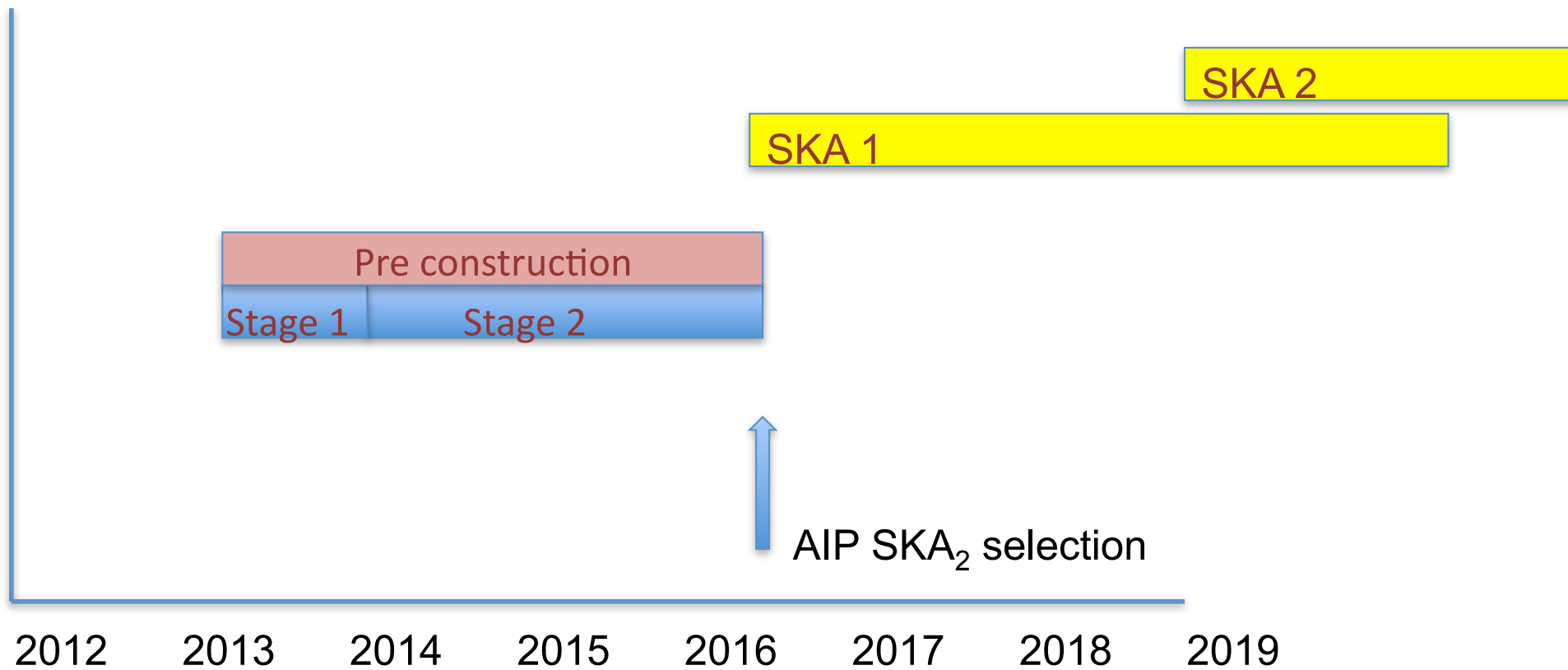
Aperture Arrays

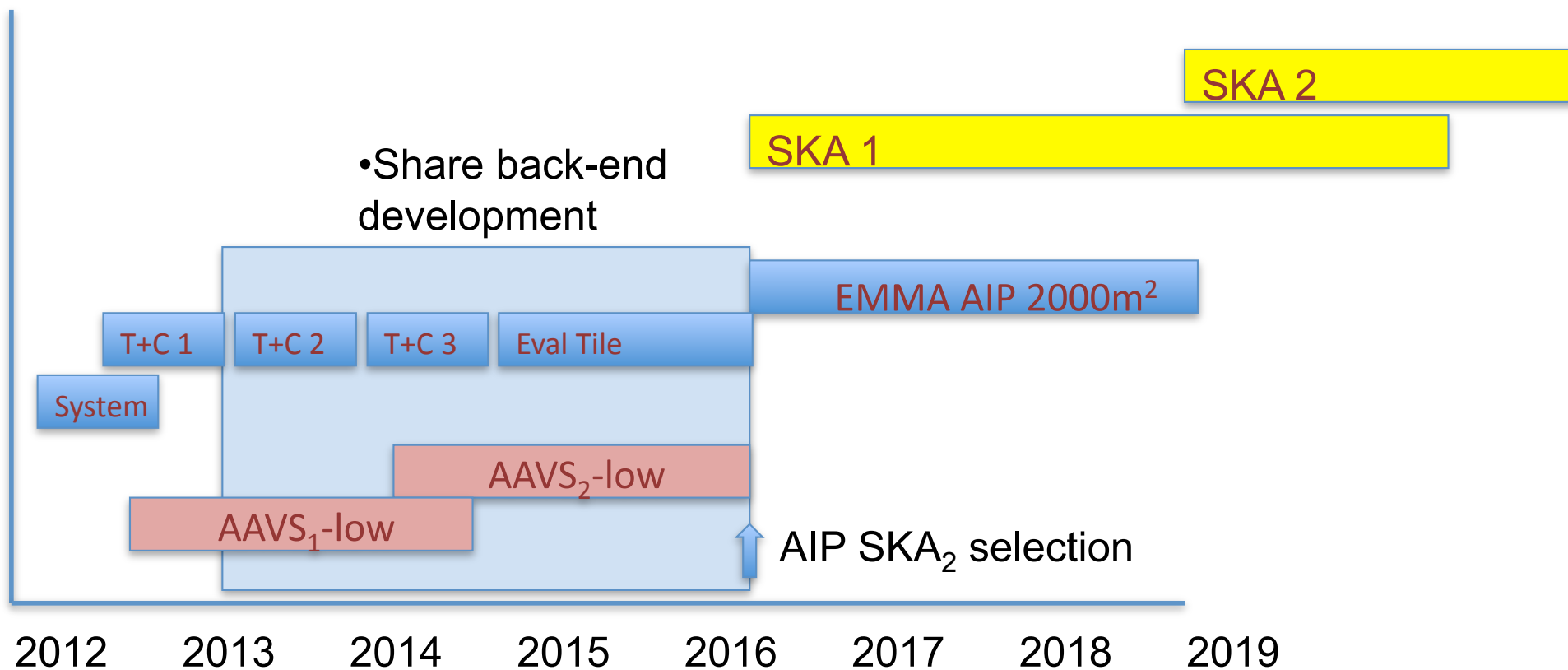
Note: log scale!

### Survey Speed Comparison

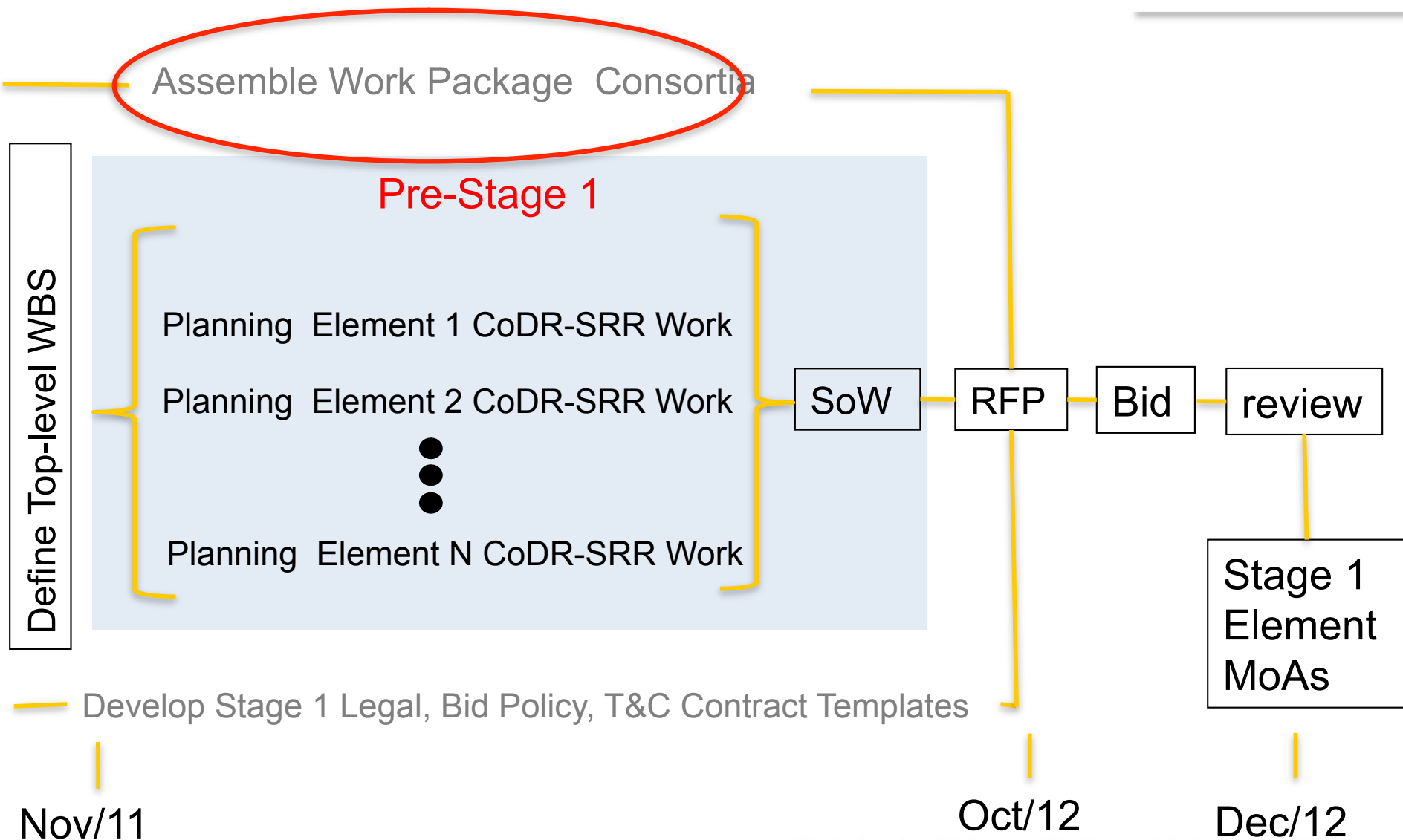


# SKA Schedule





# Assembling Element Level RFPs for Stage 1 Work



# Expressions of Interest



- Eol's semi public
- 133 respondents
- No real surprises



## Low Frequency Aperture Array (LFAA)

80 Respondents

(\* Lead = Expression of interest to lead Element; Full = full coverage of the work within the Element; Cons = Consortium; Y = Yes; N = No; P = Participate)

- Adaptive Array Systems Limited
- Agilent Technologies UK
- Alberta Centre for Advanced Micro&Nanotech Products
- Altera
- ARIYA Project Managers
- Arup
- ASTRON (Lead: Y; Full: Y; Cons: Y)\*
- Aurecon (Lead: P; Full: N; Cons:N)\*
- BCF Solutions
- Bigen Africa Services
- Callisto Limited/Callisto France
- Cambridge Consultants Ltd
- Canadian SKA Industry Consortium (NRC led)
- CCD Design & Ergonomics
- Cisco International Limited
- Clearspeed Technology Limited
- Cobham Technical Services
- CommAgility Limited
- COMMUNICATIONS AUDIT UK
- DA-Integrated
- Daniels Electronics Ltd.
- Denel Aerostructures a Division of Denel Group
- e2v SAS
- EnSilica
- Filtronic Broadband Limited
- Fluor Ltd
- FormaShape
- Fujitsu Semiconductor Europe GmbH
- GE Intelligent Platforms
- GHD Pty Ltd
- Hatch Associates
- IBM
- IBM United Kingdom Limited
- INAF - Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica
- Institute for Radio Astronomy & Space Research
- Instituto de Física de Cantabria (IFCA, CSIC-UC)
- Jet Propulsion Laboratory
- Lockheed Martin Australia
- MARAND PRECISION ENGINEERING
- METHODE ELECTRONICS
- Micro Limited
- Minex Engineering Corp.
- Mott MacDonald Ltd
- National Institute of Aerospace Technique
- National Instruments
- National Physical Laboratory
- National Research Council of Canada
- NCRA-TIFR
- Nexeya Systems
- Norsat International Inc
- NXP Semiconductors
- Observatory Sciences Ltd
- Omnisys Instruments AB
- Parsons Brinckerhoff
- Prudent Energy Corporation
- Reutech Radar Systems
- RFEL Ltd
- Roke Manor Research
- Sanyati Holdings (Lead: Y; Full: N; Cons:N)\*
- SCISYS
- SELEX Galileo
- SELEX Sistemi Integrati S.p.A.
- Siemens Industry
- Siemens Nederland
- SKA South Africa (Telescope manager)
- SSI Engineers and Environmental consultants
- STFC – Technology Department
- STFC RAL Space Department
- Systems Engineering & Assessment
- Tata Consultancy Services
- TEK Microsystems
- Teledyne Defence Limited
- Telespazio VEGA UK Ltd
- The Boeing Company
- Tricon Industries Inc.
- UNIVERSIDAD CARLOS III DE MADRID (UC3M)
- Universidad de Cantabria. Dept of Communications Engineering
- University of Cambridge
- University of Malta
- WorleyParsons Europe Limited (Lead: Y; Full: Cons:N)\*

# Aperture Arrays



- LFAA + MFAA
  - ASTRON **lead**
  - ICRAR
  - INAF-IRA
  - JIVE
  - Observatoire de Paris
  - Raman Research Institute
  - Université de Bordeaux 1
  - University of Cambridge
  - University of Malta
  - University of Manchester
  - University of Oxford

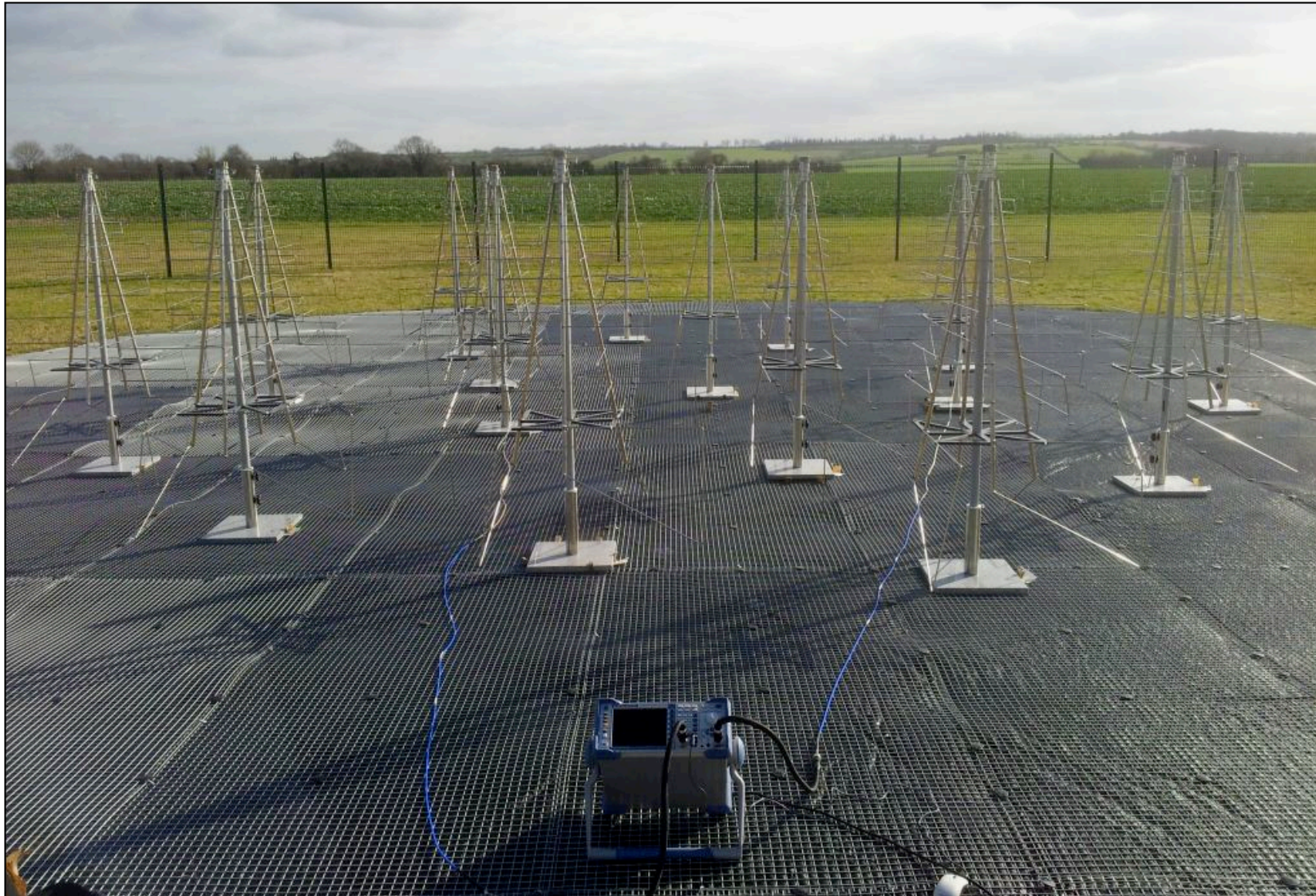


# LFAA Planning



- AAVS0: several elements
- AAVS1: 256 elements
  - 4 x 64 or 16 x 16
- AAVS2: 11500 elements (2% SKA1)
  - 23 x 500

# AAVS0: Log Periodic Dipole



AAVS0 radio telescope



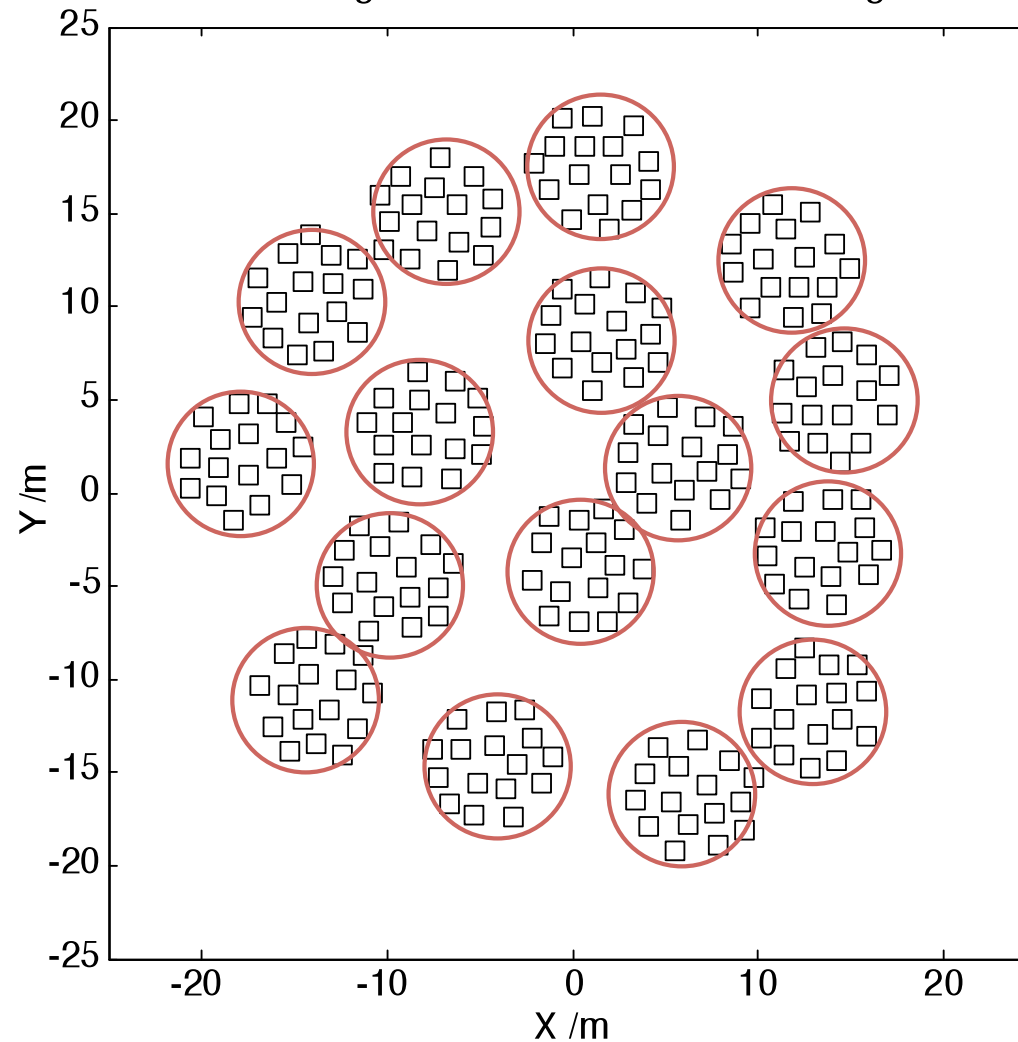
# AAVS0: Vivaldi



# LFAA AAVS1



Possible AAVS1 configuration suitable for beamforming and correlating



# LFAA AAVS1: system tests



- Electronics
- Beamformer
- Stability (gain)
- Reliability (time stability)
- A/T
- Calibration

(input from Nima Razavi)

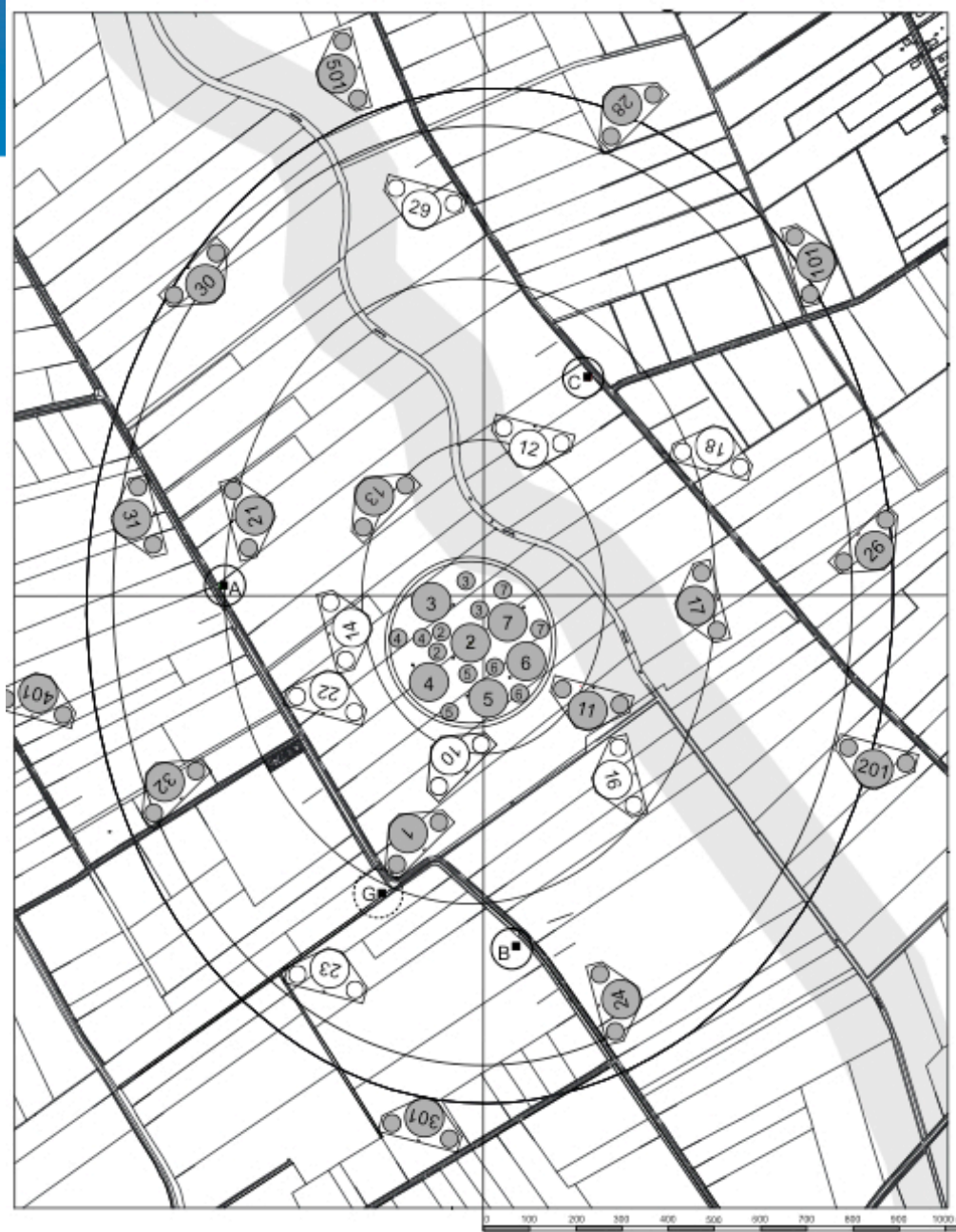
# LFAA AAVS1: astronomical verification



- Pulsar detection
- Drift scans of bright sources
- Tracking bright sources
- Imaging capability
- Beam switching experiments?
- Multi-beam experiments?



# AAVS2



Exploring the Universe with the world's largest radio telescope

# LFAA AAVS2 technical tests

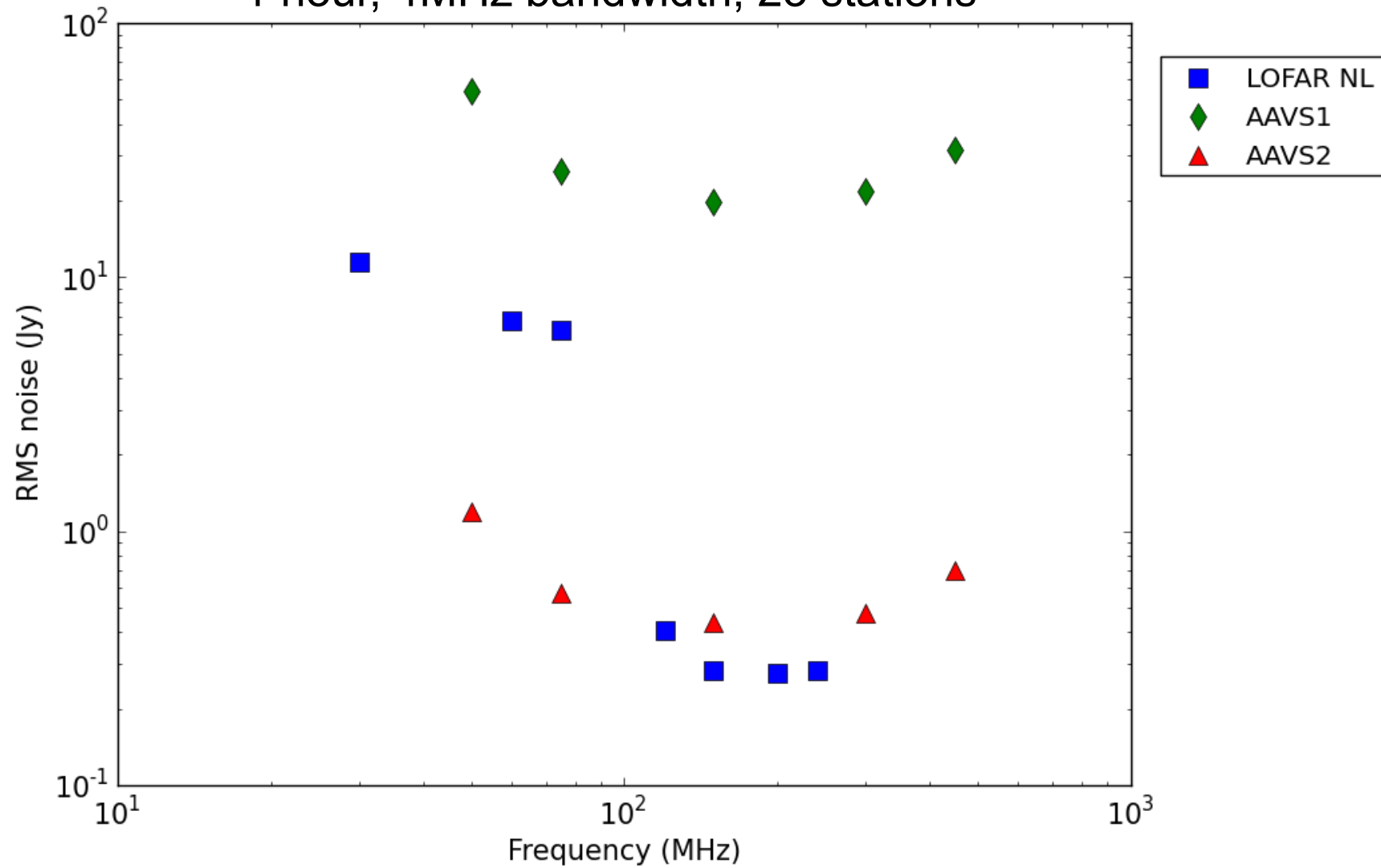


- Signal transport
- Calibration
- System stability
- Correlation modes
- Post processing
- Beam

# LFAA AAVS2



1 hour, 4MHz bandwidth, 23 stations



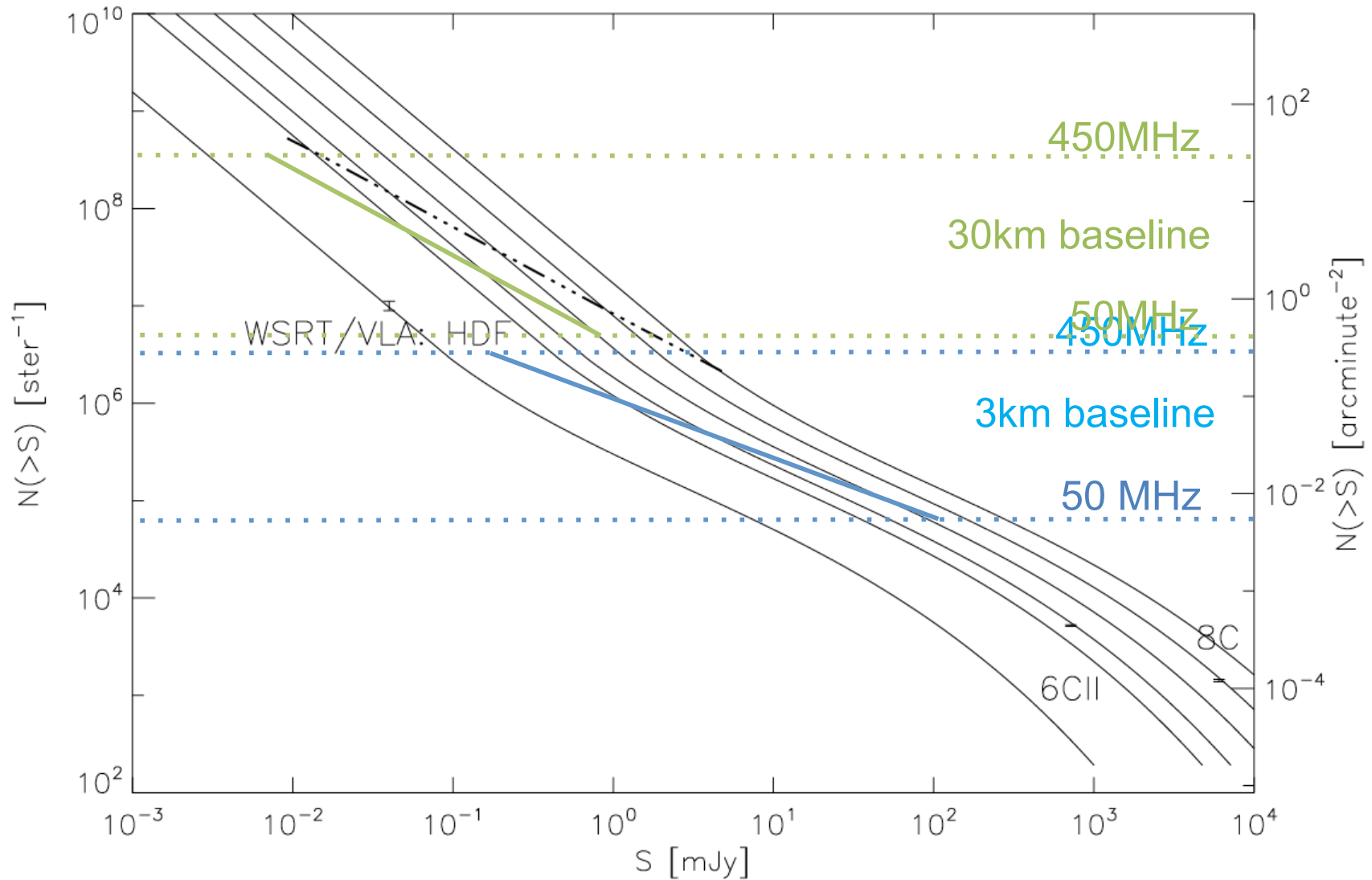
# LFAA AAVS2 astronomical verification



- Imaging
- Polarization (RM synthesis)
- Pulsars
- Solar system (dynamic spectra)
- Ionosphere and space weather

**LFAA AAVS2 is science capable!**

# LFAA AAVS2 confusion limit

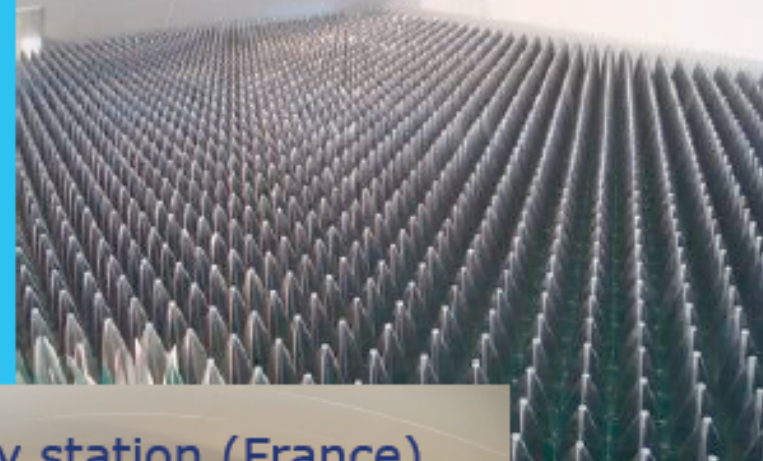


# EMBRACE: AA-mid technical demonstrator

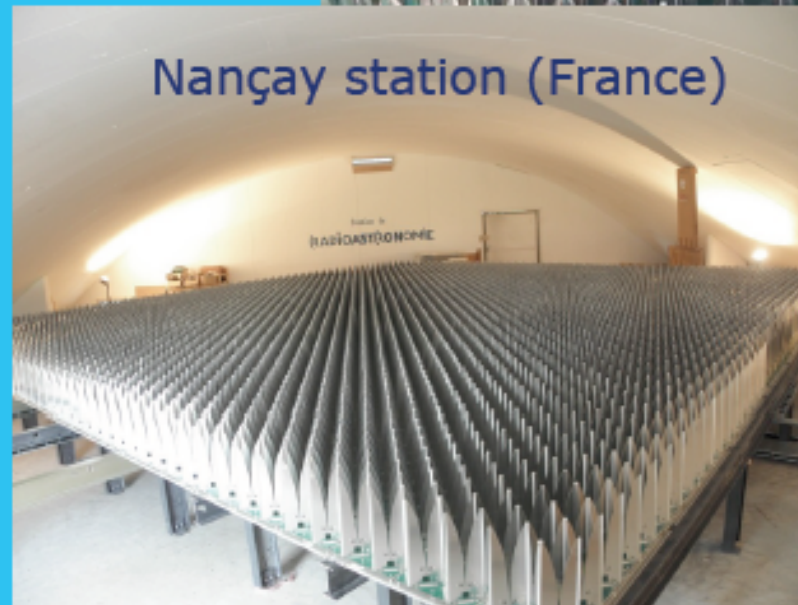
ASTRON

- $A/T \sim 1 \text{ m}^2/\text{K}$
- 400-1500MHz
- TWO analogue beams
- $\sim 200$  digital beams (195.3kHz wide)
- $\sim 40\text{MHz}$  bandwidth
- single pol

WSRT station (Netherlands)

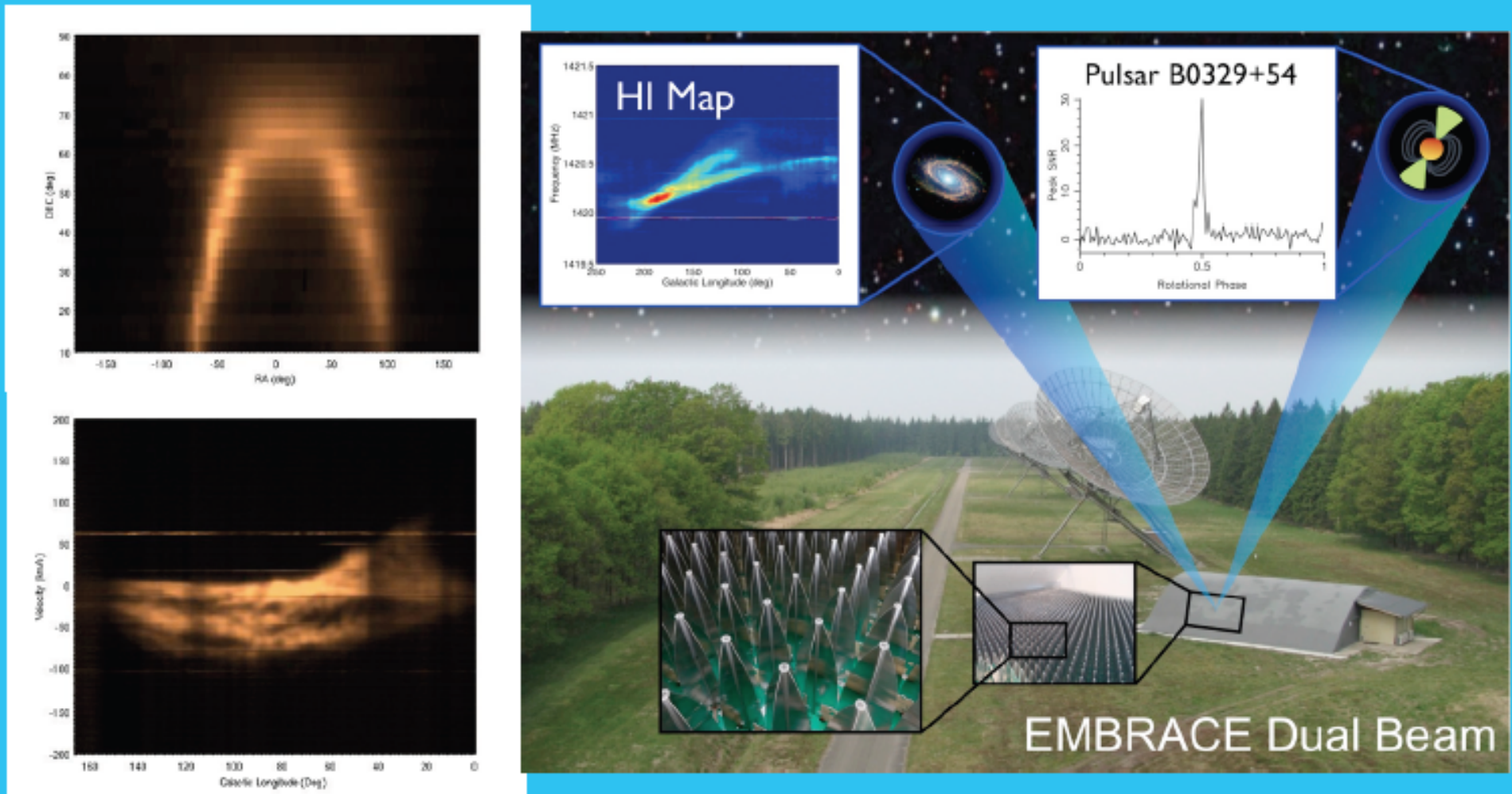


Nançay station (France)





# EMBRACE results: WSRT



# EMMA specs

ASTRON

- 2000m<sup>2</sup> (A/T ~ 40 m<sup>2</sup>/K)
- multiple stations
- full Stokes
- 2 FoV, 64 digital beams
- ~80 deg<sup>2</sup> per FoV
- 450-1450 MHz
- T<sub>sys</sub> ~50K
- bandwidth 500MHz

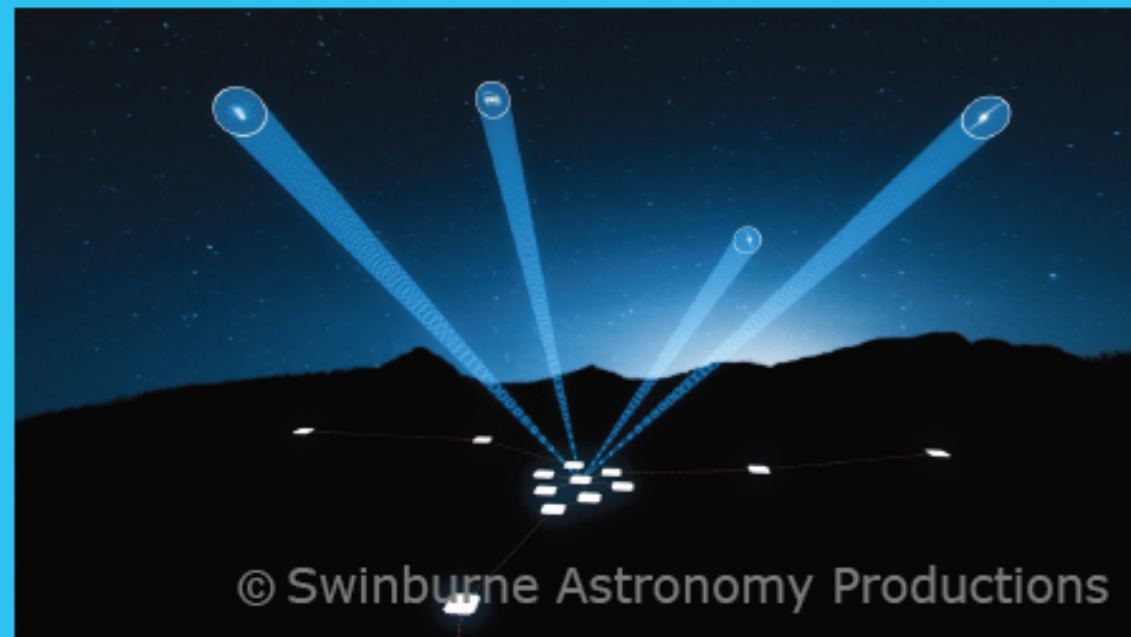
SKA single station



© Swinburne Astronomy Productions

# EMMA configuration

- 14 stations
- 13.5m diameter
- central core: >50%
- longest baseline between 300-1000m



# Comparison



	EMMA	APERTIF	ASKAP	EVLA	MeerKAT-1
Frequency (GHz)	0.4-1.45	1.0-1.7	0.7-1.8	1.0-50	0.9-1.75
Bandwidth (GHz)	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5 (8.0)	0.35
FoV (deg <sup>2</sup> ,1.4GHz)	78	8	30	0.3	0.6
$z_{\max}$ for HI absorption	2.55	0.42	1.03	0.42	0.58
$S_{\text{rms}}$ ( $\mu\text{Jy}$ , 1h, full BW)	37	30	35	7.6	14.6
$S_{\text{rms}}$ ( $\mu\text{Jy}$ , 1h, 100MHz)	84	49	61	17	27
$S_{\text{rms}}$ (mJy, 1h, 5 km/s)	5.5	3.7	4.0	1.1	1.8
A/T (m <sup>2</sup> /K)	40	105	58	246	150
SSFOM x10 <sup>4</sup> (m <sup>4</sup> /K <sup>2</sup> / deg <sup>2</sup> )	12.5	8.9	13.8	1.8	1.4
SSL( $\tau < \tau_0$ )/N <sub>t</sub>	1	0.92	0.73	5.3	5.6

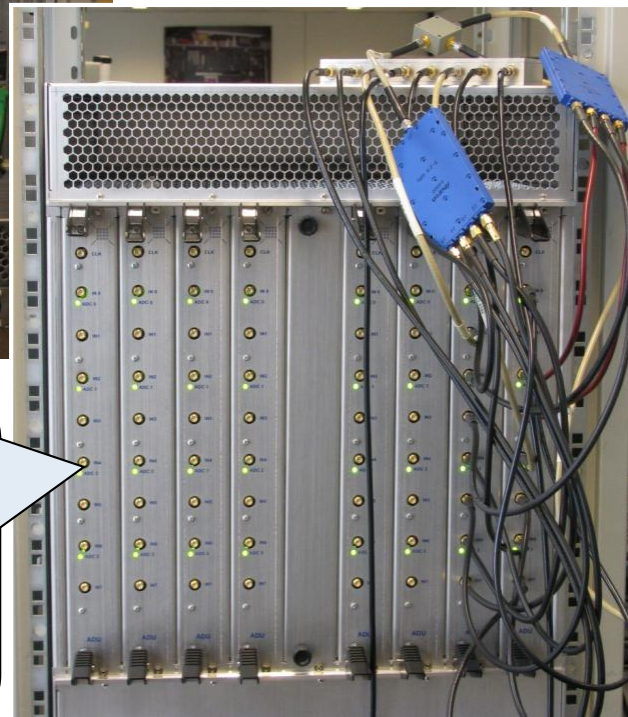
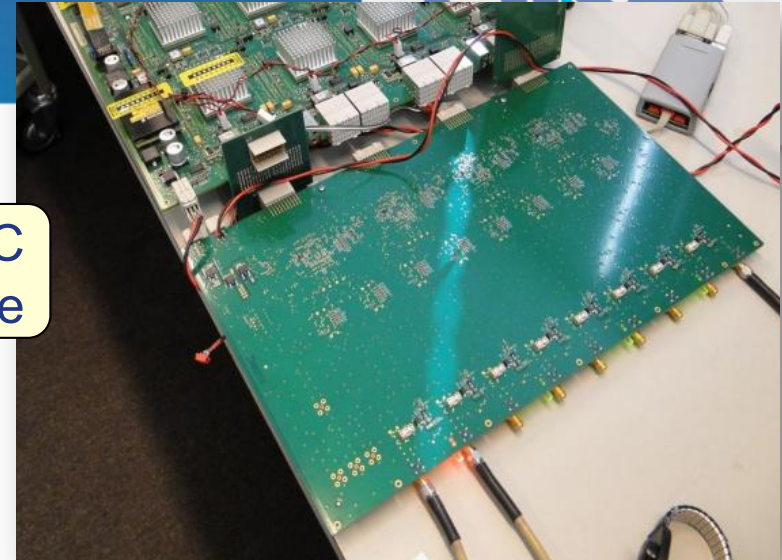
based on online information of late 2011



# Uniboard Implementation

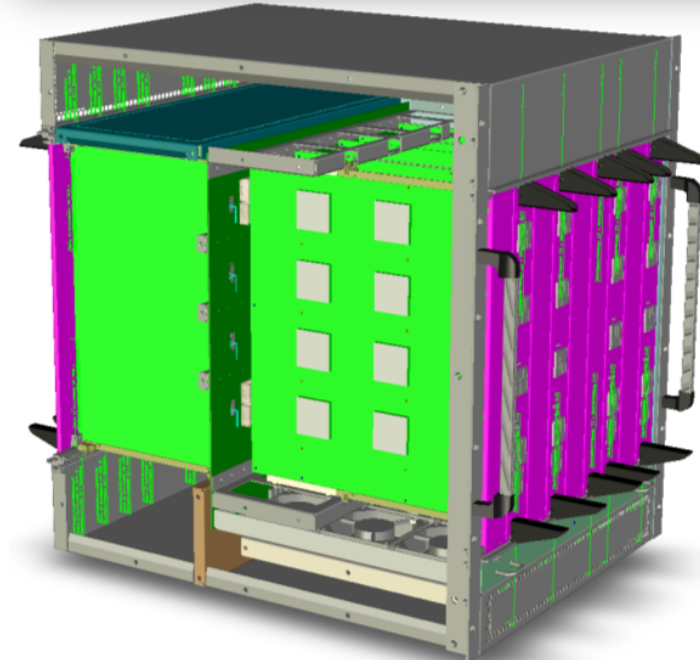


ADC Interface



**Shelf:**

- 4 Processors
- 8 ADC interfaces
- 64 inputs (32 elements)



# Today



- To use the outcome of the meeting to shape-up our plans to get to the specification, design/development and verification of AA's
- To identify risks in the current approach and work out alternatives if needed

Leading up to:

***Aperture Array Design and Construction Consortium***  
AADC