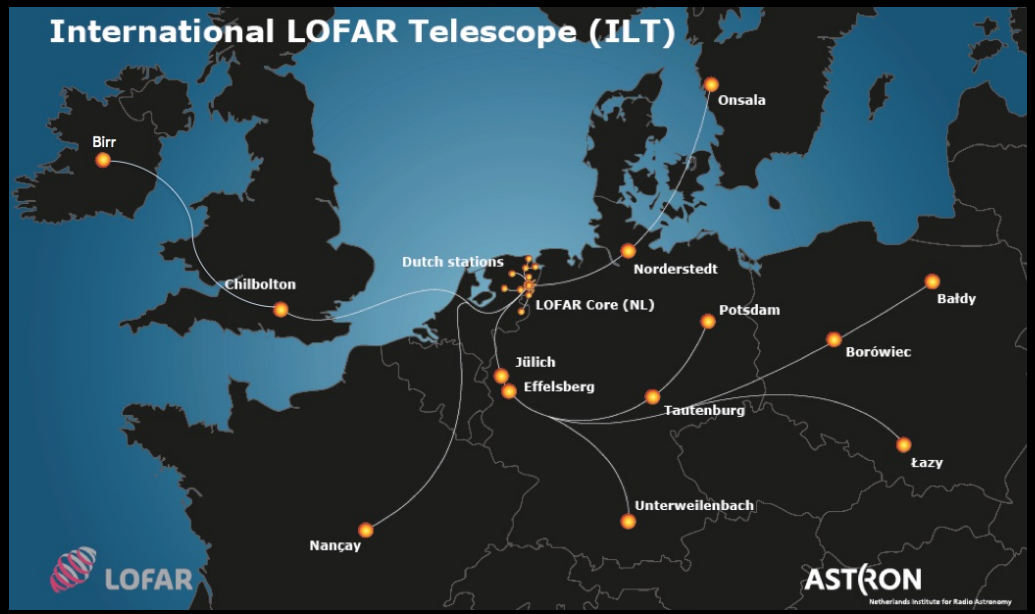
Launching LOFAR2.0

Jason Hessels
(ASTRON/U. of Amsterdam)

LOFAR Status Meeting - 170308

What is LOFAR2.0?



+ Latvia!

(requires a LOFAR2.0 station)

- A staged expansion of the scientific and technical capabilities of LOFAR.
- Enable a state of the art and highly productive telescope from 2020-2030.
- Rough scale of aspirations on the order of 10 MEuro + involvement from international partners (in the next decade).
- Path to SKA2-Low.

LOFAR2.0 Boundary Conditions

- Leverage existing investment: in hardware, software, algorithms/pipelines and the **community's collected brain power.**
- Remain *unique* and scientifically *impactful*. In the SKA-era this naturally means lowest frequencies and longest baselines.
- Strong community support.
- Financially and technically feasible on a 3-10 year timescale.
- **Do not interfere with SKA aspirations, complement and strengthen them.**

Proposals & Activities to Date

LOFAR2.0 Community Consultation

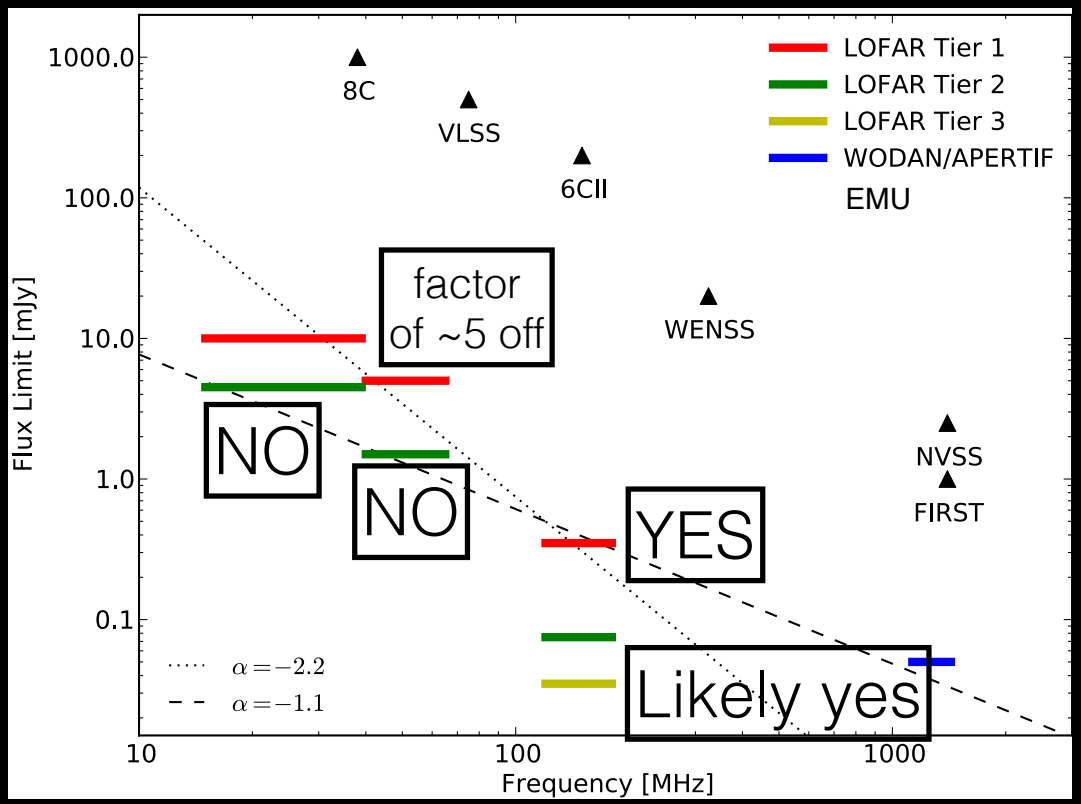
- Mar 24th, 2015: LOFAR2.0 Brainstorm at ASTRON.
- June 1st, 2015: presentation of the various options at LOFAR Users Meeting.
- Nov 19th, 2015: presentation of the various options at LOFAR PIs meeting.
- April 4th, 2016: update and consultation at LOFAR Users Meeting.
- **February 23rd, 2017: LOFAR short and long-term science goals meeting at Schiphol.**
- June, 2017: low-freq conference in Bologna.

Feb 23rd Schiphol Meeting

- Hessels: LOFAR2.0 and fast transients
- Röttgering: surveys with LOFAR2.0
- Shimwell: pipelining HBA surveys
- de Gasperin: LBA surveying
- Jackson: long-baseline imaging
- Morabito: long-baseline surveying
- Oonk: high-frequency resolution
- Koopmans: EOR & deep imaging
- Fallows: space weather

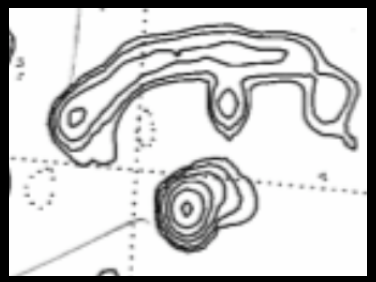
https://www.dropbox.com/sh/y2s2urgczf0jgpo/AADnb4AXrJTNcnlENJrtG8E7a?dl=0

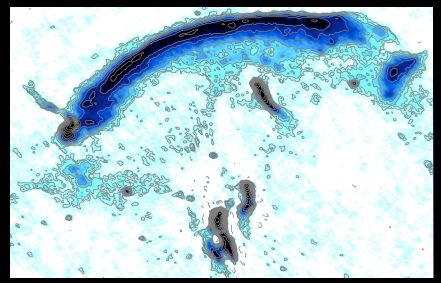
Feb 23rd Schiphol Meeting

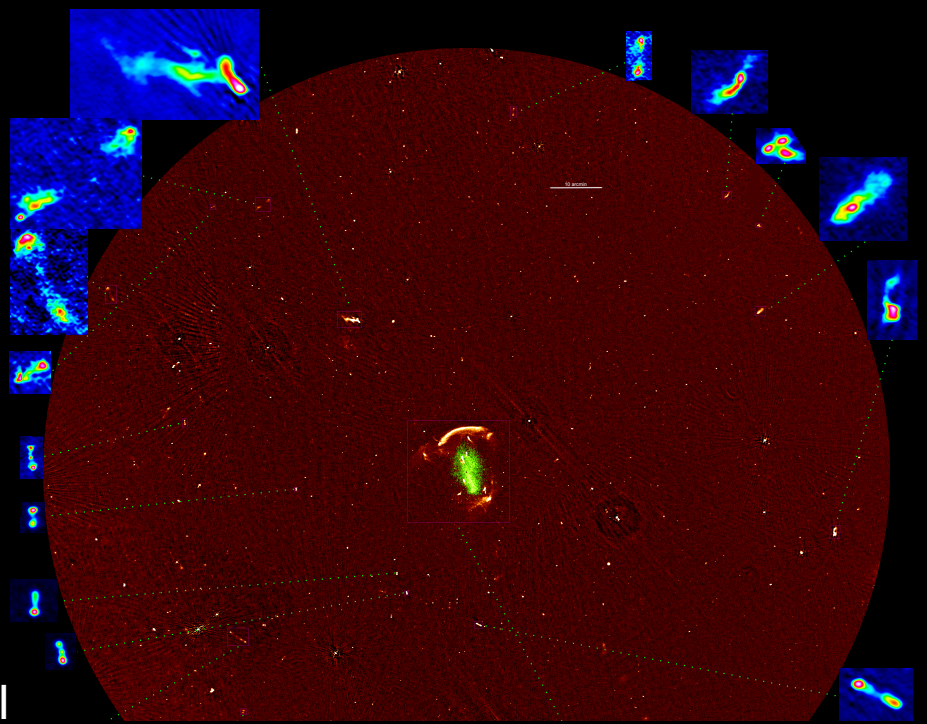


Röttgering

van Weeren







Shimwell

KNAW Grootschalig Infrastructuur

Selected!

- Roadmap for major Dutch scientific infrastructure on the ~2025 timescale.
- Submitted on Jan 11th, 2016.
- LOFAR2.0 appears in KNAW report and brochure.
- One of 13 projects selected out of a pool of ~50.
- May be useful for leveraging future funding for LOFAR2.0.

KNAW Grootschalig Infrastructuur

- Written with help from KSP leaders.
- Identified 4 key enhancements.

VOORSTEL 12
RADIO 2025, RADIOSIGNALEN UIT HET VERRE VERLEDEN MET LOFAR 2.0

Radio 2025

Radioastronomie gebruikt radiogolven uit het heelal om informatie te vergaren over de fysica van sterren, zwarte gaten, kosmische straling, sterrenstelsels en het materiaal ertussenin. Nederland is vanaf de jaren veertig van de vorige eeuw een wereldleider op dit gebied. Rond 2025 zal een grotendeels in Nederland gebaseerde radiotelescoop verdere successen voor de Nederlandse radioastronomie mogelijk maken: LOFAR2.0, een brede innovatie van de bestaande *Low-Frequency Array* telescoop die zijn zwaartepunt in Drenthe heeft. LOFAR2.0 kan de scherpst mogelijke beelden maken van het heelal op de langste golflengten die hier op aarde zichtbaar zijn.

Werking

LOFAR, ontwikkeld en geëxploiteerd door ASTRON (Nederlands Instituut voor Radioastronomie) in samenwerking met de Nederlands sterrenkundige instituten en internationale partners, is opgebouwd uit tienduizenden kleine antennes verspreid over een groot geografisch gebied. Al deze sensoren zijn geclusterd in verschillende stations, die via snelle glasvezelkabels zijn verbonden met een centrale supercomputer. Op deze manier vormen de antennes samen een reuzentelescoop die vergelijkbaar is met

De LOFAR 'Superterp', het centrale deel van de array in Drenth tratie antennes zijn. Foto: Aerophoto Eelde.

70 KNAW-AGENDA GROOTSCHALIGE ONDERZOEKSFACILITEI

ASTRON Netherlands Institute for Radio Astronomy
LOFAR Low-Frequency Array

KNAW-Agenda Grootschalige Onderzoeksfaciliteiten

I. VOORSTEL ALGEMEEN

Acroniem	LOFAR2.0
Naam van de infrastructuur	Low-Frequency Array 2.0
Hoofdindiener	Rene Vermeulen
Organisatie	ASTRON
Functie	Director Radio Observatory; Director International LOFAR Telescope
Adres	Oude Hoogeveensedijk 4, 7991 PD Dwingeloo
Telefoon	(+31) (0)521595772
Email	rvermeulen@astron.nl
Mede indiener(s)	Heino Falcke (U. Nijmegen); Michiel van Haarlem (ASTRON); Leon Koopmans (U. Groningen); Huub Röttgering (Leiden); Ralph Wijers (UvA)
Naam contactpersoon/mede-indiener	Jason Hessels
Organisatie	ASTRON/UvA
Functie	Universitair hoofddocent
Adres	Oude Hoogeveensedijk 4, 7991 PD Dwingeloo
Telefoon	(+31) (0)521595769
Email	hessels@astron.nl

Samenvatting *Geeft korte samenvatting van deze faciliteit in termen van werking, wetenschappelijke voordelen etc. (max 350 woorden).*

We present LOFAR2.0, a major radio astronomy infrastructure for the Netherlands on the timescale leading up to 2025, and beyond. Astronomical radio sources are found as nearby as the Solar System, and reach back out as far as the first stars and galaxies formed in the Universe. Radio telescopes observe astronomical radio waves, which give unique information about the physics of planets, stars, galaxies, and the material between them. For example, astronomical radio signals allow us to probe elementary particle acceleration, magnetic fields, and the motion of interstellar material in ways that are impossible with other instruments.

On the timescale of 2025, LOFAR2.0, primarily located in the Netherlands, will be a major international radio telescope driving Dutch astronomy; this facility will leverage the current infrastructure of the Dutch-led Low-Frequency Array (LOFAR), which is constructed and operated by ASTRON – the Netherlands Institute for Radio Astronomy. LOFAR2.0 will be a unique telescope that will complement Phase 1 of the Square Kilometre Array (SKA), which is already planned for construction between 2018-2023. LOFAR2.0's unique strengths lie in its ability to make the sharpest possible images of the sky using the longest-wavelength radio waves we can see from Earth. It will detect the birth of the first generation of stars, map the evolution of galaxies, and elucidate the pivotal role of magnetic fields in shaping the Universe.

LOFAR2.0 will leverage ongoing research and development initiatives at ASTRON, as well as an ASTRON-hosted Science Data Centre that will serve the data to astronomical users. LOFAR2.0 presents "Big Data" as well as "Complex Data" challenges that are matched in scale by few other scientific projects (e.g., the SKA), and which will also drive ICT and High-Performance Computing advances in collaboration with well-established partners in industry and at academic institutes.

Kernwoorden *Geef maximaal 8 kernwoorden die de faciliteit typeren.*
Radio Astronomy, Astrophysics, Cosmology, Interferometry, Big Data, Complex Data, Science Data Centre

NWO-M: COBALT2.0

Application form

Investment Grant NWO Medium

2016/2017

Sub-mode	Stations	Data product	Output Data rate	Science goals
Imaging 1	20CS+14RM+12INT	Visibilities for 2 station beams	2.5GB/s	All-sky imaging survey
Imaging 2	4CS+14RM	Visibilities and incoherent beam	200MB/s	Bright targets of opportunity
Beam-formed 1	6CS (Superterp)	182 Stokes I tied-array beams (high time-res)	4.1GB/s	Pulsar and fast transient survey
Beam-formed 2	20CS	469 Stokes I tied-array beams (high freq-res)	0.35Gb/s	Recombination lines
Beam-formed 3	20CS	16 CV tied-array beams	0.36GB/s	Pulsar timing and RM monitoring
Beam-formed 4	24CS+14RM+12INT	Station auto-correlations	0.7MB/s	Ionospheric scintillation

Tab. 1: ***The LOFAR Mega Mode***. Notes: Each of these imaging and beam-formed modes has a specific time/frequency resolution and bandwidth appropriate for the science goals, but we do not specify this level of detail, giving instead only the total data rate per sub-mode. The total data rate of LMM as a whole is ~8GB/s (roughly 1.5x LOFAR's current maximum data rate, but providing a *lot* more scientific information per bit) assuming 32-bit data samples for imaging, 8-bit samples for pulsar timing, and 4-bit samples for pulsar survey data. Abbreviations: CS = Core Station, RM = Remote Station, INT = International Station, CV = Complex Voltage mode.

- Enable massively parallel observing ("LOFAR Mega Mode") and higher data rate modes.
- Applicants: Hessels, Haverkorn, McKean, Röttgering, Rowlinson.
- COBALT2.0 team: 12 person team from ASTRON AG, RO & R&D + Dutch Universities.

Pending...

The Options

- These aren't mutually exclusive.
- Could go for some combination of these.
- *But* major grants can't look like a "grab bag" of incremental improvements: **there needs to be a central big scientific idea (perhaps to carry the smaller improvements).**

Won't Discuss Improvements to...

- General system monitor and control.
- Long-term archive.
- Responsiveness.
- Calibration and algorithms
- etc.

...these can all be big science drivers, but can be addressed e.g. with the Science Data Centre

LOFAR2.0 Hardware Upgrades

Enhancement I

Double or triple station electronics

- Use all 96 LBAs.
- Simultaneous LBA+HBA for ionospheric calibration.
- Simultaneous LBA+HBA but on different fields.
- Correlator and data transport need to grow proportionately.

LOFAR2.0 Hardware Upgrades

Enhancement II

Replace LBA dipoles with new design

- Achieve much better response at 30-50MHz.
- Need to prove the potential in Enhancement I?

LOFAR2.0 Hardware Upgrades

Enhancement III

Build ~6 new stations

- Strategically chosen to augment 10-100km baselines?
- Fill in Superterp too?

LOFAR2.0 Hardware Upgrades

Stage IV

Build ~6 new international stations

- Strategically chosen to augment 200-1000km baselines.

ASTRON LEGO Project


ASTRON

Project Management Plan

LOFAR2.0

LOFAR Enhanced Generation & Operation

	Organisatie / Organization	Datum / Date
Auteur(s) / Author(s): N. Ebbendorf	ASTRON	
Controle / Checked: ….	ASTRON	
Goedkeuring / Approval: ….	ASTRON	
Autorisatie / Authorisation: ….	ASTRON	

- Team of 15 from ASTRON AG, RO & R&D
- Nico Ebbendorf: Project Manager.
- Kirsten Sinclair: System Engineer.
- Jason Hessels: Project Scientist.
- Michiel Brentjens: Commissioning Scientist.
- Weekly meetings (yey!!!)

Next Ambition: NWO-G

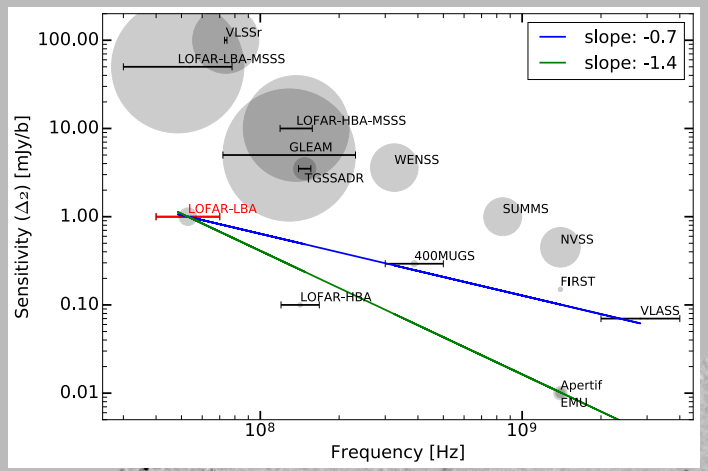
- Expected proposal deadline in fall this year.
- Build a detailed technical case/design as part of LEGO.
- First tackle station electronics?
- Refine the detailed science case in consultation with the LOFAR community.

Thinking post-Schiphol

- The time is ripe to make a big leap in our ability to do sky-noise-limited LBA imaging and an all-sky survey.
- Triple the station electronics in all remote stations to enable enough LBA sensitivity for calibration.
- Also provides increased HBA capacity (3x) for deep surveys and in-situ processing for a super-AARTFAAC and space weather.
- Design a DAB-robust HBA frontend.
- Also solves the issue of replacing aging components.
- Surveys typically help (nearly) everyone's science!

Thinking post-Schiphol

LBA pilot survey mosaic



Frequency: 54 MHz
Rms noise: 4 mJy/b
Resolution: 45”
Detections: ~1500

de Gasperin

DUPLO

Digital Upgrade for Premier LOFAR2.0 Observations

DUPLO - Digital Upgrade for Premier LOFAR2.0 Observing
Outline NWO-Groot Proposal for NCA Meeting - 170309

Executive summary

After many years of algorithmic and software development, the LOFAR community has tackled the enormous challenge of automatically producing sky-noise-limited radio maps in the range of 110-190MHz (the LOFAR high-band). This is enabling LoTSS, the LOFAR Two-meter Sky Survey, by far the deepest and highest-resolution all-sky survey ever conducted at such low radio frequencies. This also enables very deep imaging down to tens of microJy (rms), for example opening up studies of star bursting galaxies at high redshift.

The next major challenge for LOFAR science is enabling sensitive, high-resolution observations at 30-90MHz (the LOFAR low-band). Due to the limited sensitivity on the longer LOFAR baselines, properly calibrating the ionosphere is currently not possible. The proposed NWO-Groot project will address this and hence enable for first the first time deep (~1mJy rms), high-resolution imaging of the ultra-low-frequency radio universe - across the whole visible sky.

Science goals

These high-quality, deep and wide 30-90 MHz surveys will enable a large range of unique science. Highlights include:

- Using radio spectral selection, enable the discovery of very distant z = 6-8 radio galaxies. This would allow studies of the formation and evolution of high-redshift massive galaxies, black holes, and protoclusters and provide a sufficient number of radio sources within the Epoch of Reionisation to facilitate HI absorption studies - a unique way of probing the EoR on kpc scales.
- Directly detect massive exoplanets through their radio emission - Note that Jupiter is one of the most luminous sources on the sky at low radio frequencies.
- Monitor the flare activity of M-dwarfs to study the conditions and habitability in their planetary systems.
- Discover ultra-fast-spinning (sub-)millisecond pulsars. Some of the most interesting pulsars have a spectral index of -4, and such systems can best be detected at very low frequencies by using an LBA survey to surgically select candidates from LoTSS.
- Characterization of distant relics, haloes and AGN to (i) probe the complete energetics and magnetic field content of merging and relaxed galaxy clusters and (ii) constrain feedback processes over very long timescales.
- Enable a sensitive real-time, all-sky radio transients monitor as a radio complement to for example BlackGEM and gravitational wave studies.

- Have begun to sketch out an NWO-G proposal.
- Technical input from LEGO.
- Scientific input from the LOFAR community.