

An aerial photograph showing a vast array of circular antenna elements, known as Mid Frequency Aperture Array (MFAA) elements, spread across a flat, arid desert landscape. The elements are arranged in a regular grid pattern. In the foreground, a single element is shown in more detail, revealing its stepped, circular structure. A small white car is parked on a dirt road next to this element, providing a sense of scale. The background shows a hazy horizon with distant mountains under a clear sky.

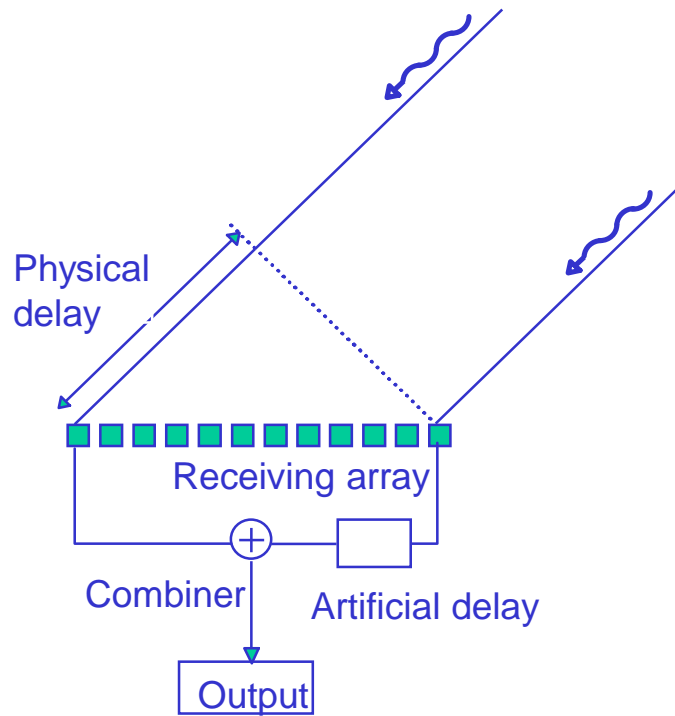
# Mid freq Aperture Array Technology The MFAA Element

Jan Geralt Bij de Vaate

# Why MFAA?

- DRM 1.0, for SKA2, Survey Requirement
  - Speed  $10^{10} \text{ m}^4\text{deg}^2/\text{K}^2$
  - Large FoV  $100 \text{ deg}^2$
  - Freq  $450(350)\text{-}1450 \text{ MHz}$
- Processing advantages
- DRM -> System requirements for SKA2 ?

# EMBRACE

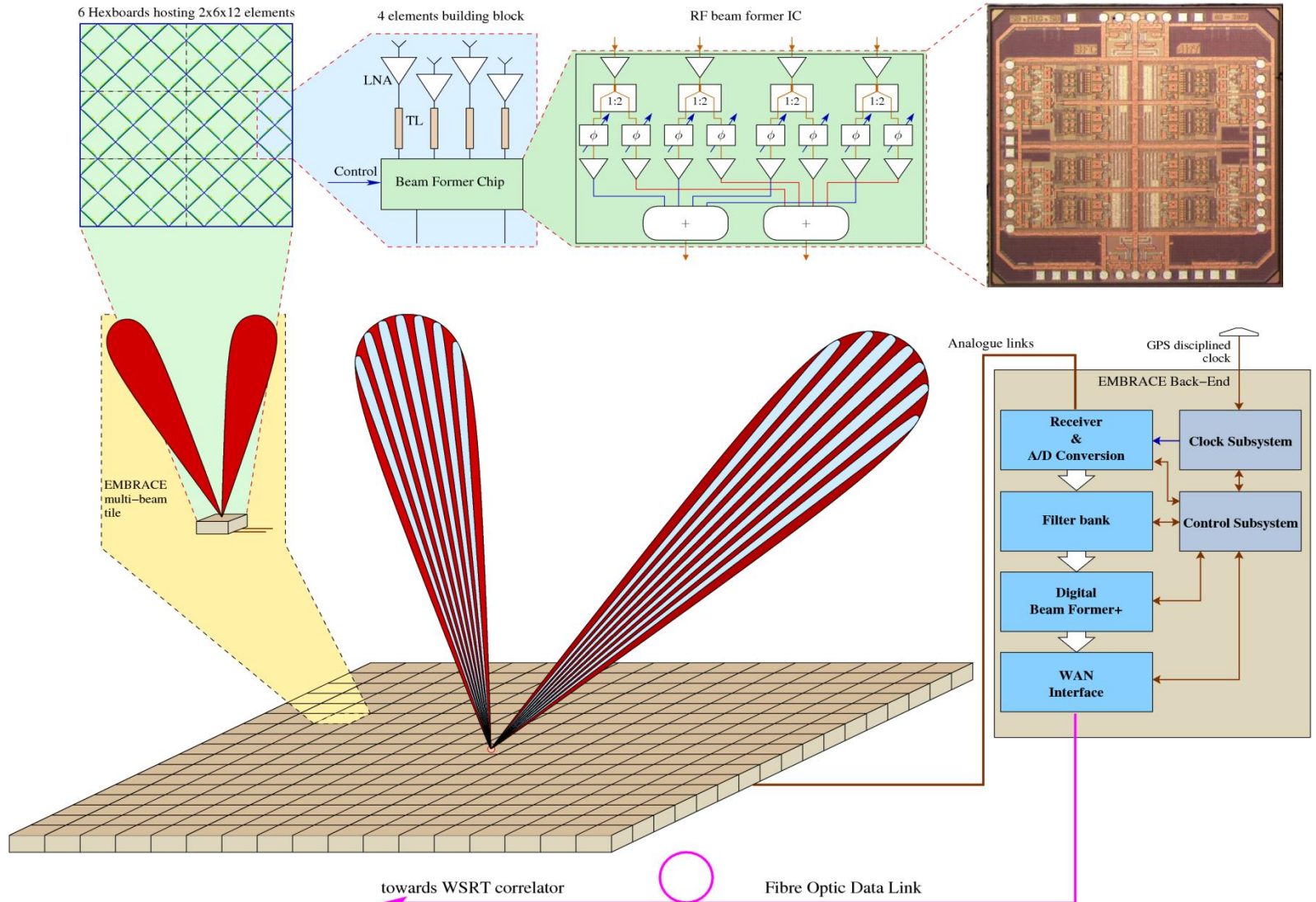




# EMBRACE design drivers

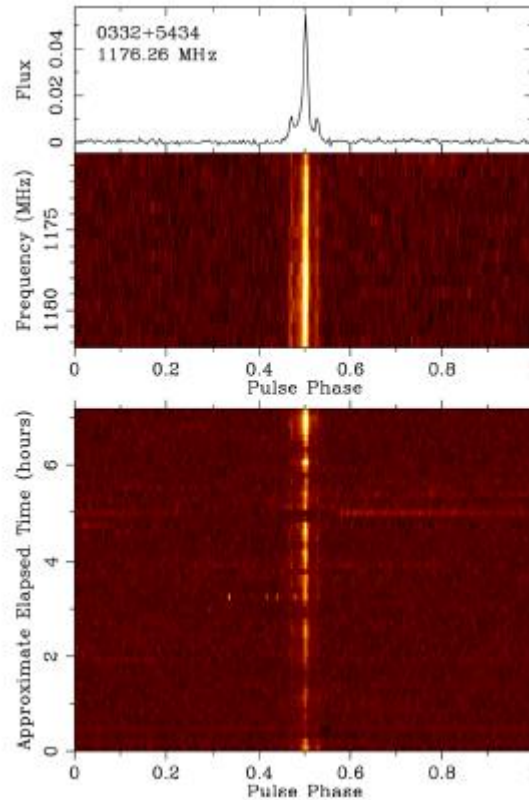
Frequency range	500-1500MHz
Area	150m <sup>2</sup> WSRT 80m <sup>2</sup> Nancay
Analogue beamforming	64 elements
Independent FoV	2
Digital beams	8

# EMBRACE



# Observations with EMBRACE

- Pulsar B0329+54  
1175.6 MHz

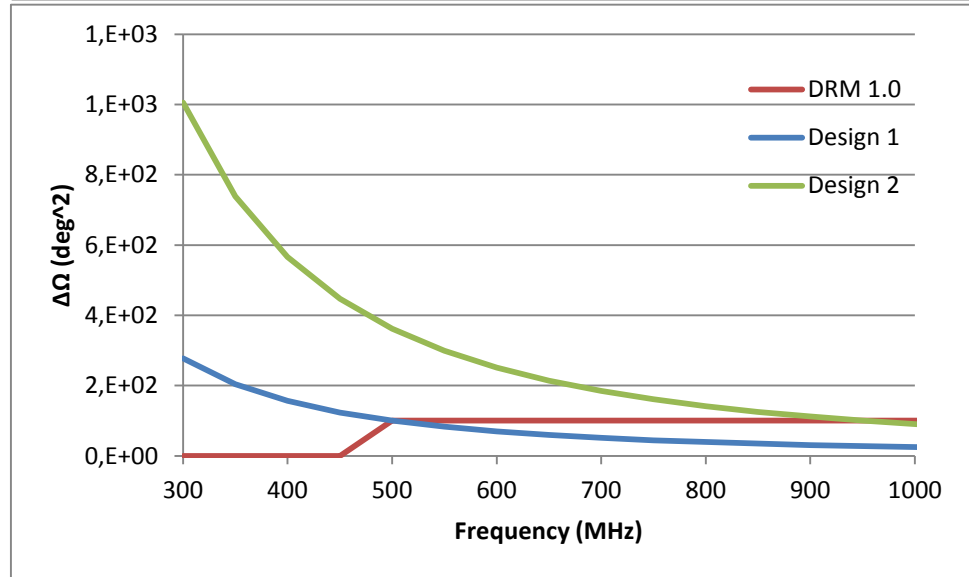
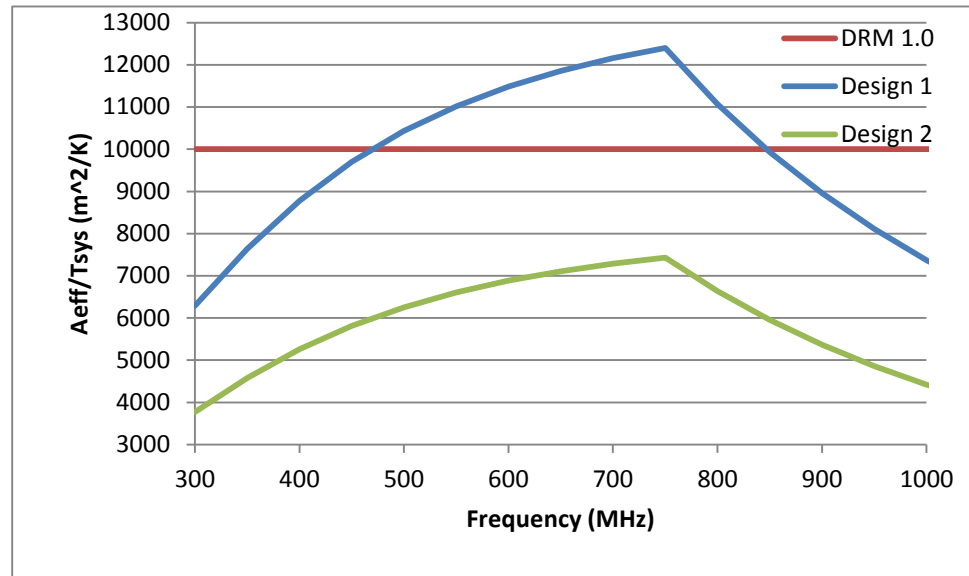


# From EMBRACE to AERA<sup>3</sup> to SKA2

- Issues to be resolved;
  - Power consumption
  - Cost: 3000 -> €1000/m<sup>2</sup>
  - Performance, calibratability,  $T_{\text{sys}}$

# SKA System

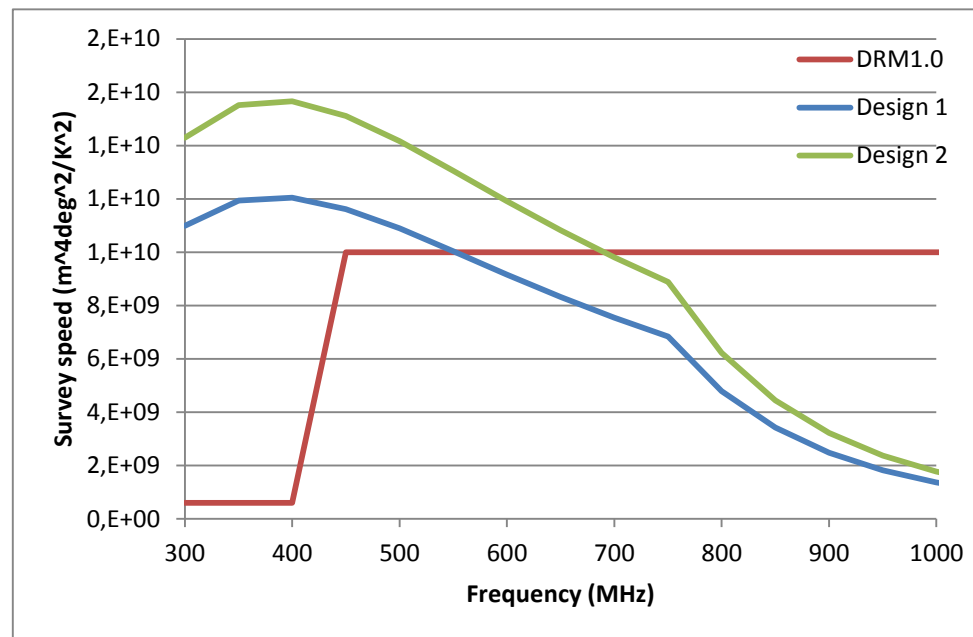
- Two options for AA-mid realization:
  - 1: Large  $A_{\text{eff}}$
  - 2: Large processing backend
  
- Design 1: 30/70%
  - Front-end / Backend
  - 2012 technology





# Performance

- Survey speed



# Computing per 100MHz for full FoV



	Tbps	Pops	Tbps	Pops	power (MW)
SKA-dish	0.813	0.103	0.847	39.6	2.4
SKA-survey	11.1	0.531	4.49	204	12.8
AA-mid	4.10	0.131	0.204	<b>0.315</b>	<b>0.028</b>

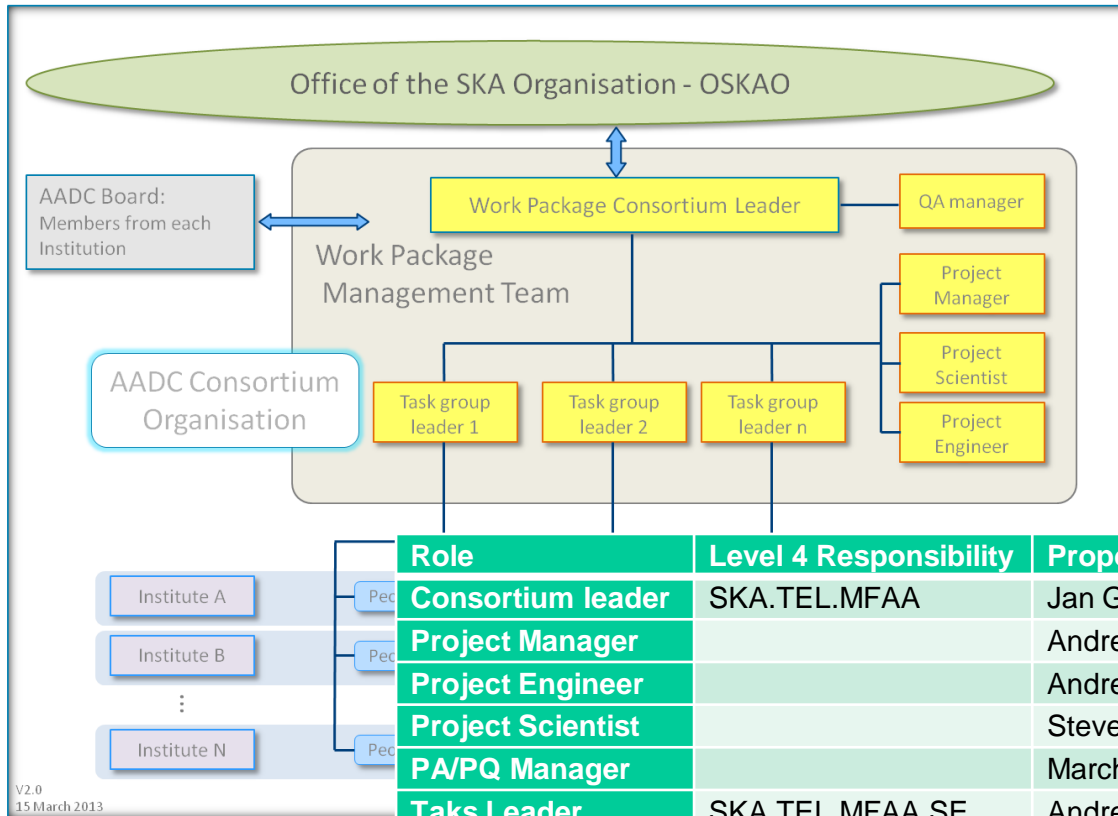
- power is for processing only assuming 16 Gflops/W
- **Reasonable balance correlator – imager only for AA-mid**
- **AA-mid could significantly reduces costs of imaging**

- Ref Stefan Wijnholds, SKA Oct Eng meeting

# MFAA Consortium

1. ASTRON *Management, System, Prototyping*
  2. Observatoire d'Paris *Front-end Chips*
  3. University of Bordeaux *ADC*
  4. University of Cambridge *System*
  5. University of Manchester *ORA*
  6. KLAASA (China) *Industrial design, Prototyping*
  
  - 7. Associate members:**
    - *Portugal, IT* *Renewable energy, RFoF*
    - *University of Malta*
    - *South Africa* *Site, array design*
      - *Stellenbosch University*
    - *Mauritius* *array demonstration*
- Focus on Front-end, LFAA will work on Digital Signal Processing***

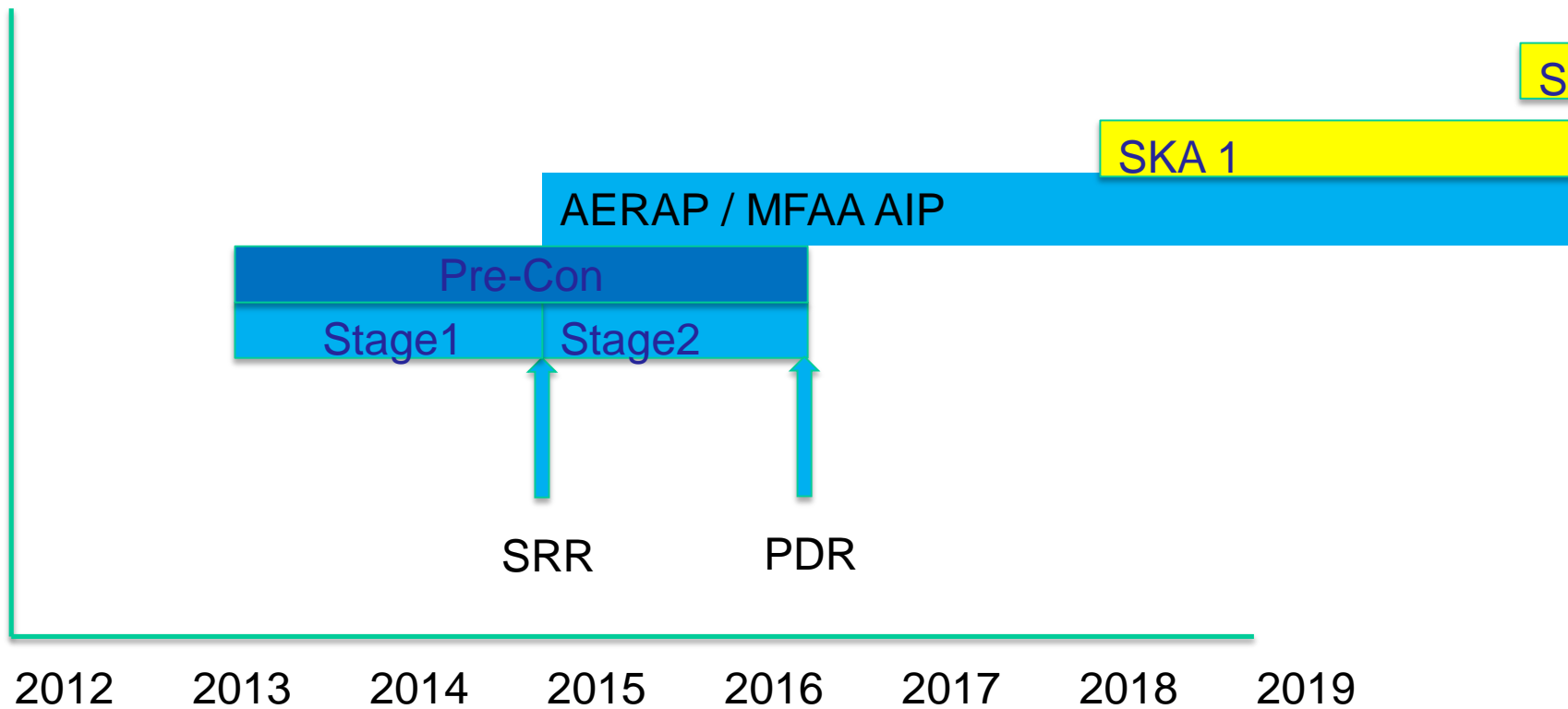
# Consortium organogram



V2.0  
15 March 2013

Role	Level 4 Responsibility	Proposed	Affiliation
Consortium leader	SKA.TEL.MFAA	Jan Geralt Bij de Vaate	ASTRON
Project Manager		Andre van Es	ASTRON
Project Engineer		Andrew Faulkner	UCAM
Project Scientist		Steve Torchinsky	OBSP
P/APQ Manager		Marchel Gerbers	ASTRON
Taks Leader	SKA.TEL.MFAA.SE	Andre Gunst	ASTRON
Task Leader	SKA.TEL.MFAA.FED	David Zhang	UMAN
Task Leader	SKA.TEL.MFAA.RE	Guy Kenfack	OBSP
Task Leader	SKA.TEL.MFAA.SP	Kris Zarb-Adami	Malta
Task Leader	SKA.TEL.MFAA.PROT	Pieter Benthem	ASTRON

# MFAA Schedule



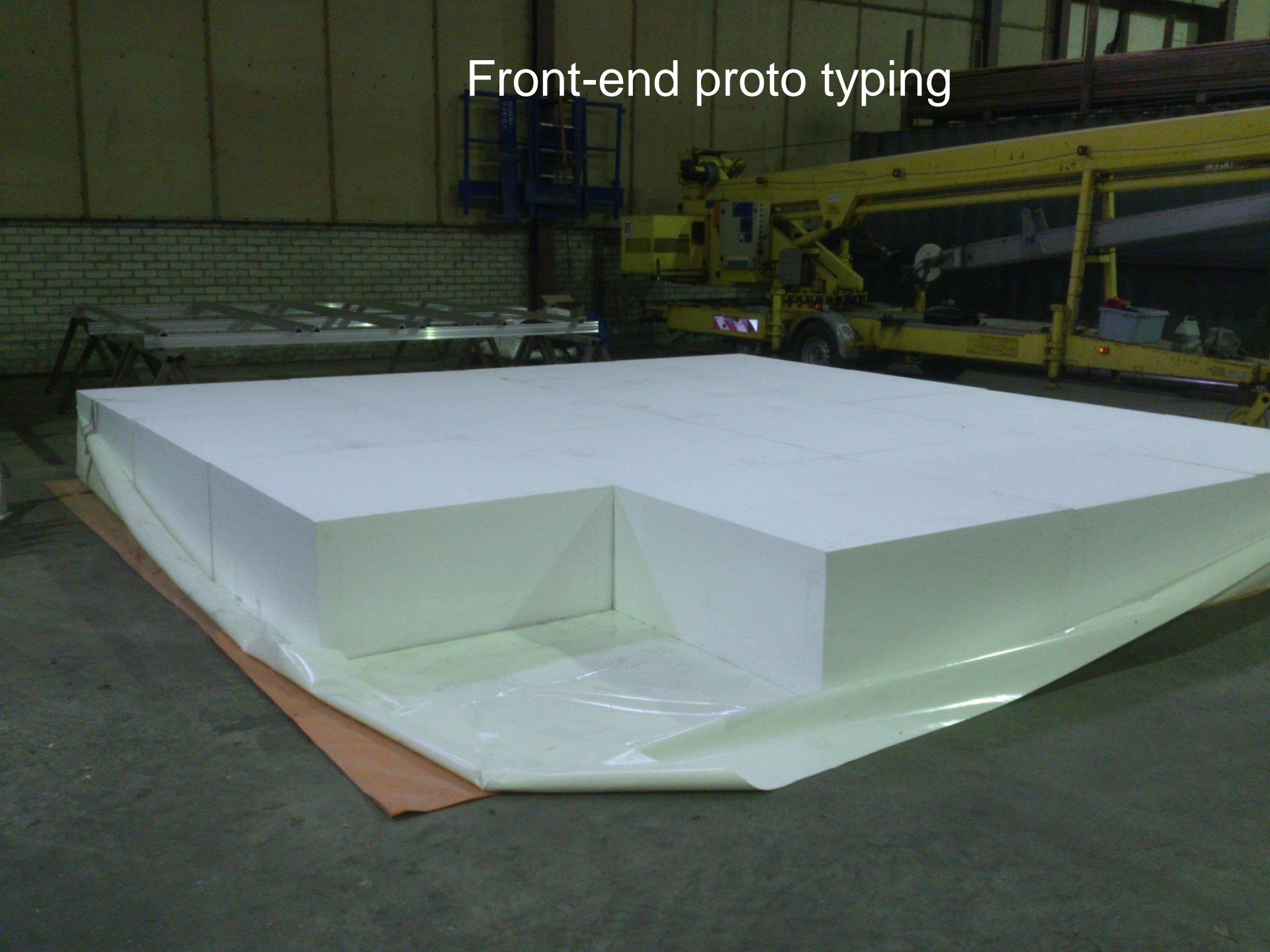


# Front-end proto typing





# Front-end proto typing

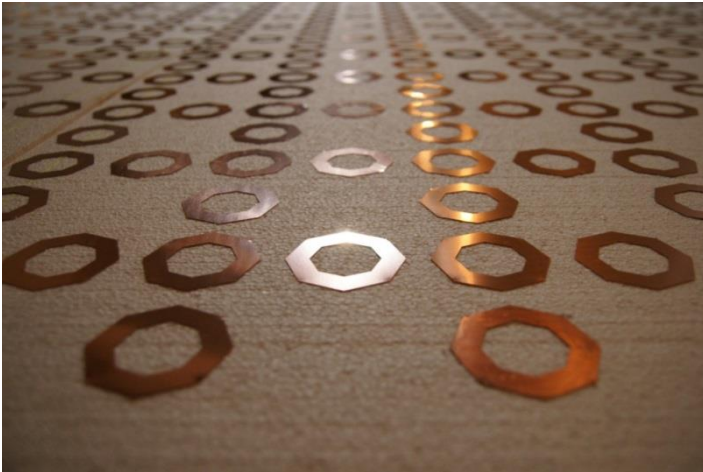




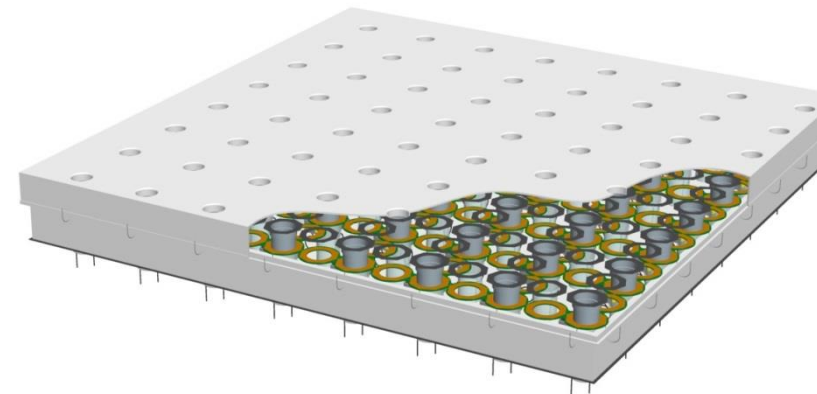


MFAA

# Octagonal Ring Antenna (ORA)



- Electromagnetic reception performance of basic ORA array has been verified
- Finite ORA array (1m<sup>2</sup> in area) integrated with LNAs has been measured with the lowest noise temperature of 39K



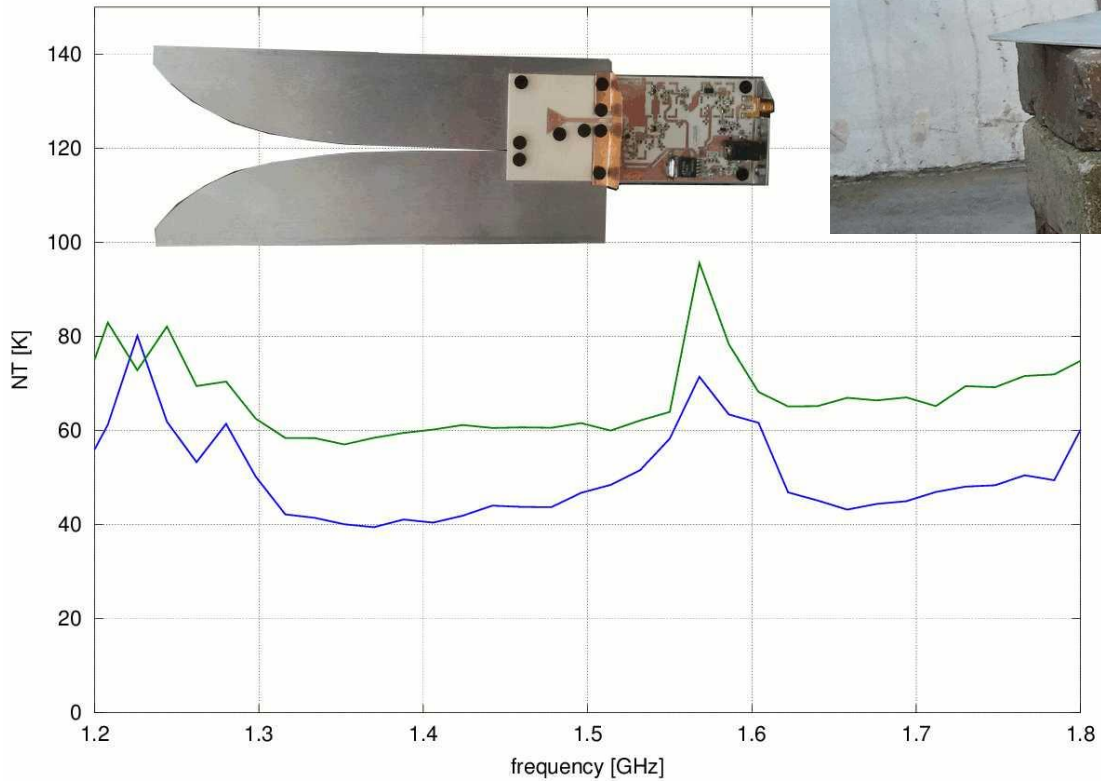
ORA with AVAGO MGA16116



# Noise temp AAs

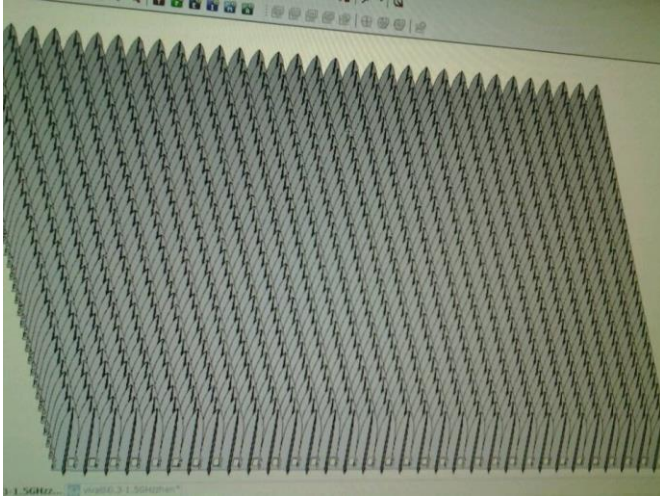


NT improvement of new LNT board compared to prev

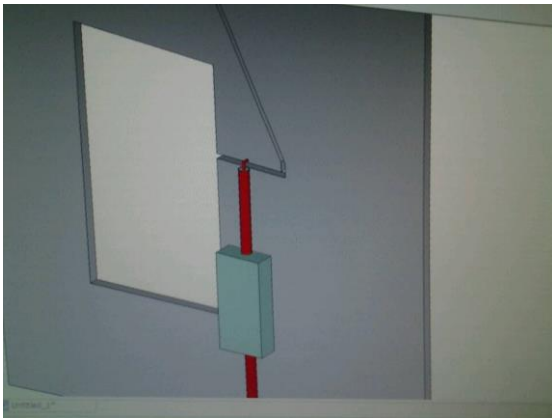




# KLAASA Front-end prototyping



- Performance and cost of the Vivaldi Antenna arrays comparison in a metal array and a dielectric-slab
- Finite Metal Vivaldi Antenna array (9m<sup>2</sup> in area) integrated with LNAs
- Material and manufacturing method with low cost will



## Next steps

- AERAP supported engineering work
  - Student exchange, MIDPREP, NWO-NRF exchange money
  - 3x3 m<sup>2</sup> arrays, Mauritius, Stellenbosch, Durban
  - New Tile evaluation
  - Beamforming software
  - Calibration, Imaging
- AERAP<sup>3</sup> -> Ilse





# Transients

- No substitute for Field of View!

## Freq range

- Transients 300-1000MHz (500-1500)
- Cosmology 400-800MHz (350-1200)
- HI continuum 300-1500MHz (don't bother)
- Cosmic Magnetism 300-1000MHz (750)
- Local HI 1100-1400MHz
- Pulsars 500-1500MHz
- Neutral gas



# Baseline

- Transients
- Cosmology 60m
- HI continuum 5km
- Cosmic Magnetism 300-1000m
- Local HI 1000m
- Pulsars
- Neutral gas

## Field of View

- Transients 175 deg<sup>2</sup>
- Cosmology 25 deg<sup>2</sup>
- HI continuum
- Cosmic Magnetism
- Local HI 175deg<sup>2</sup>
- Pulsars >50deg<sup>2</sup>
- Neutral gas

# Actions

- Update requirements and specifications
- Phasing MFAA -> AERAP -> SKA
  - Engineering demonstrator
  - Scientific demonstrator, AERA<sup>3</sup>
  - Budget?
  - AERAP1 proposal
- Cost of (scientific) demonstrators
- System comparison: Dishes versus AAs
  - Compute power: beamforming, correlation, sensitivity
- SKA 2 vision
- MFAA All-hands meeting in Dwingeloo 1-3 April 2014