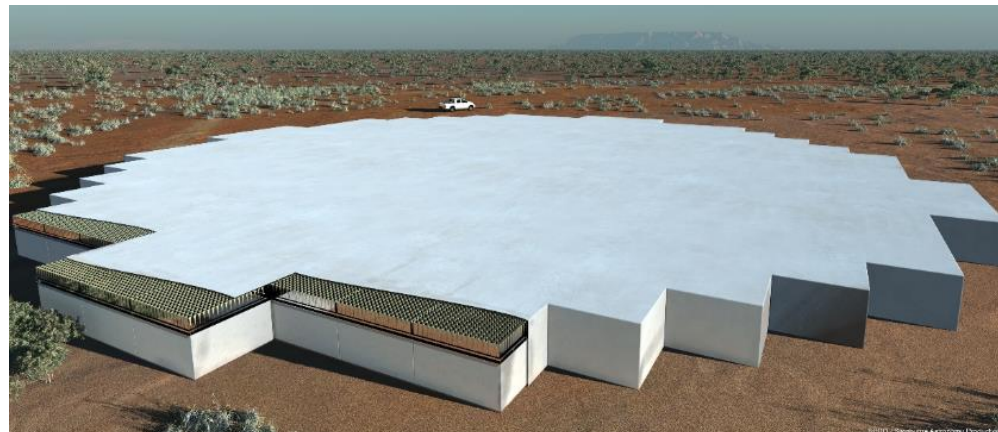


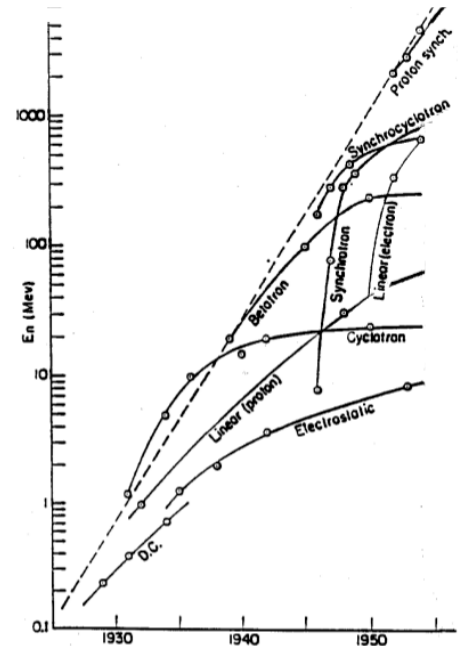
Progress and status of AAMID

Wim van Cappellen, Consortium Lead



Livingstone curves

- Brought to our attention by Ron Ekers and (<http://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/1004/1004.4279.pdf>)
- Most important discoveries in astronomy result from technical innovation [Harwit]
- A single technology saturates in capability
- Innovation is needed to continue exponential growth
- Adopting new technology leads to great rewards

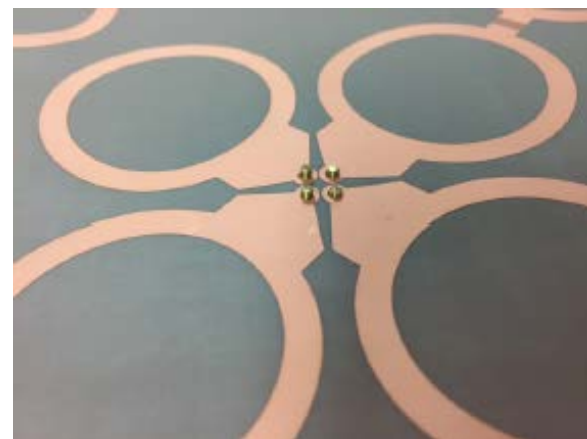
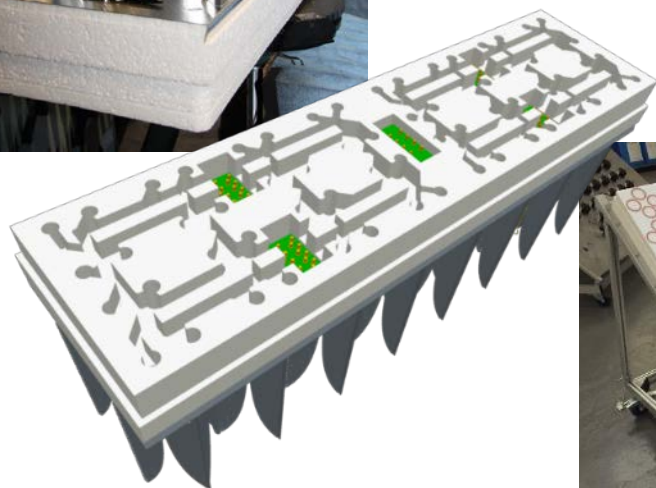
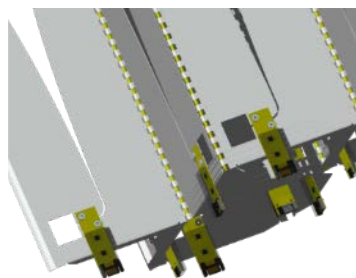
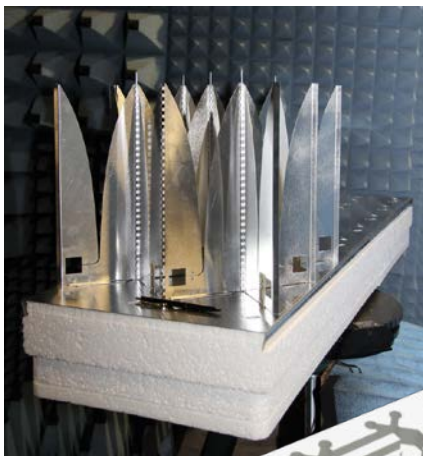


Dishes around 1 GHz are saturating

- SKA2-MID:
- 1500 – 2000 dishes
- Exponential growth of capabilities is now paired with an exponential growth of costs
 - How to afford 2000 dishes if a 133 dish SKA1 system already costs 400 to 500 M€ ???
 - Operational costs (Maintenance...)

We need innovation!!!

- Mid-Frequency Aperture Arrays



MFAA has

- A very large field of view, and the opportunity of transient buffering
- A fast response time and pointing
- Multiple beams, concurrent observations
- A very high survey speed capability
- High sensitivity < 1.45 GHz
- Relatively low capital and operational costs
 - Low post-processing costs (large stations)
 - No moving parts
 - No vacuum, helium, cryogenics

$$P_{\text{imager}} = N_{\text{op}} \underbrace{\frac{10^5 T_{\text{obs}} N_{\text{stat}}^2 B_{\text{max}}^2}{3 f_{\text{min}} D_{\text{stat}}^2}}_{\text{number of visibilities}} \left(\frac{\lambda_{\text{max}}^2 B_{\text{max}}^2}{D_{\text{stat}}^4} + N_{\text{kernel}}^2 \right)$$

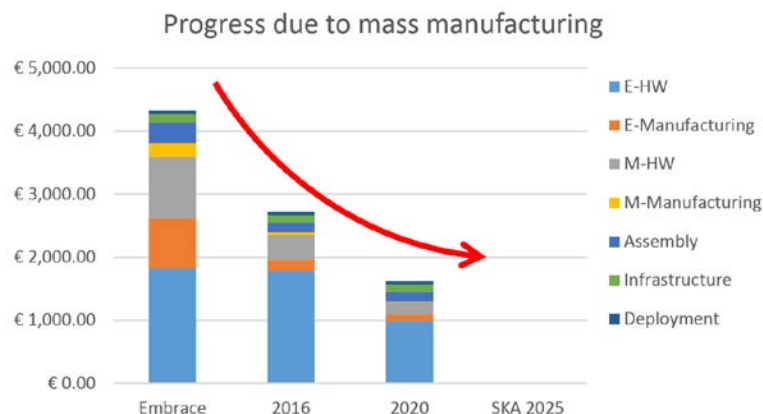


MFAA Rationale

- High sensitivity and survey speed from 1450 MHz down to $z \sim 3$
- Very wide field-of-view transient observations, incl. buffering
- Bulk pulsar timing
- Can only be done with an SKA-AAMID telescope

Development progress

- Vivaldi tile costs:
 - 2009: 4200 €/m²
 - 2016: 2700 €/m²
 - 2020: 1600 €/m²
- SKA1-MID dishes: ~7000 €/m²
- Power consumption MFAA tiles:
 - 2009: 100 W/m²
 - 2016: 40 W/m²
 - 2025: 30 W/m²
- SKA1-MID dishes: ~60 W/m²
- Receiver temperature
 - 2009: 100 K
 - 2016: 40 K
 - 2025: 30 K



**The SKA-AAMID telescope
is within reach**

Science demonstrator

- Next logical and essential step for MFAA
- Located on the South African SKA Site
- Huge opportunities:
 - Perform unique science
 - Symbiosis with MeerKAT
 - Demonstration and verification of MFAA technology
 - Educate people for the next generation radio-telescope
 - Involvement of industry



Key challenges

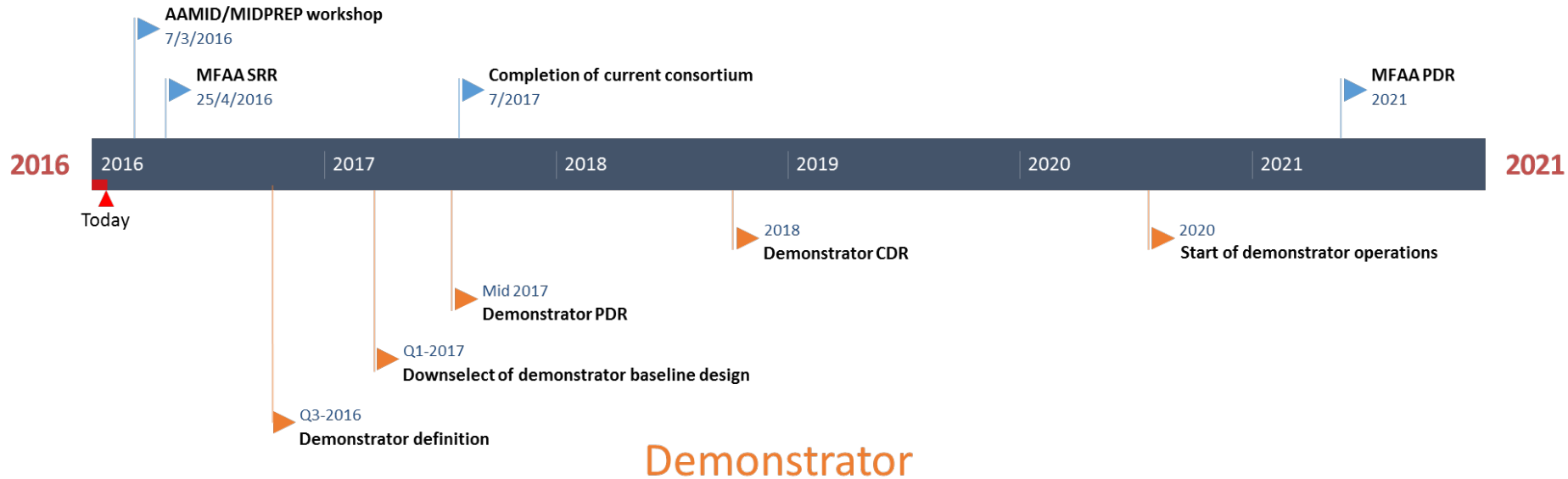
- Reducing power consumption
 - Integration
 - System optimization
 - Sustainable energy
- Reducing the capital costs
 - Design for Mass production
 - Moore's law (although flattening)
- Calibration down to thermal noise needs accurate beam and sky models to calibrate sources in near and far sidelobes
 - Algorithm development
 - Learn from other AA instruments (LOFAR, MWA, SKA1-Low)

What about the dishes?

- Do we need dishes at all?
- Yes, but much less
 - On long baselines
 - Of course with PAFs > 2 GHz

Timeline

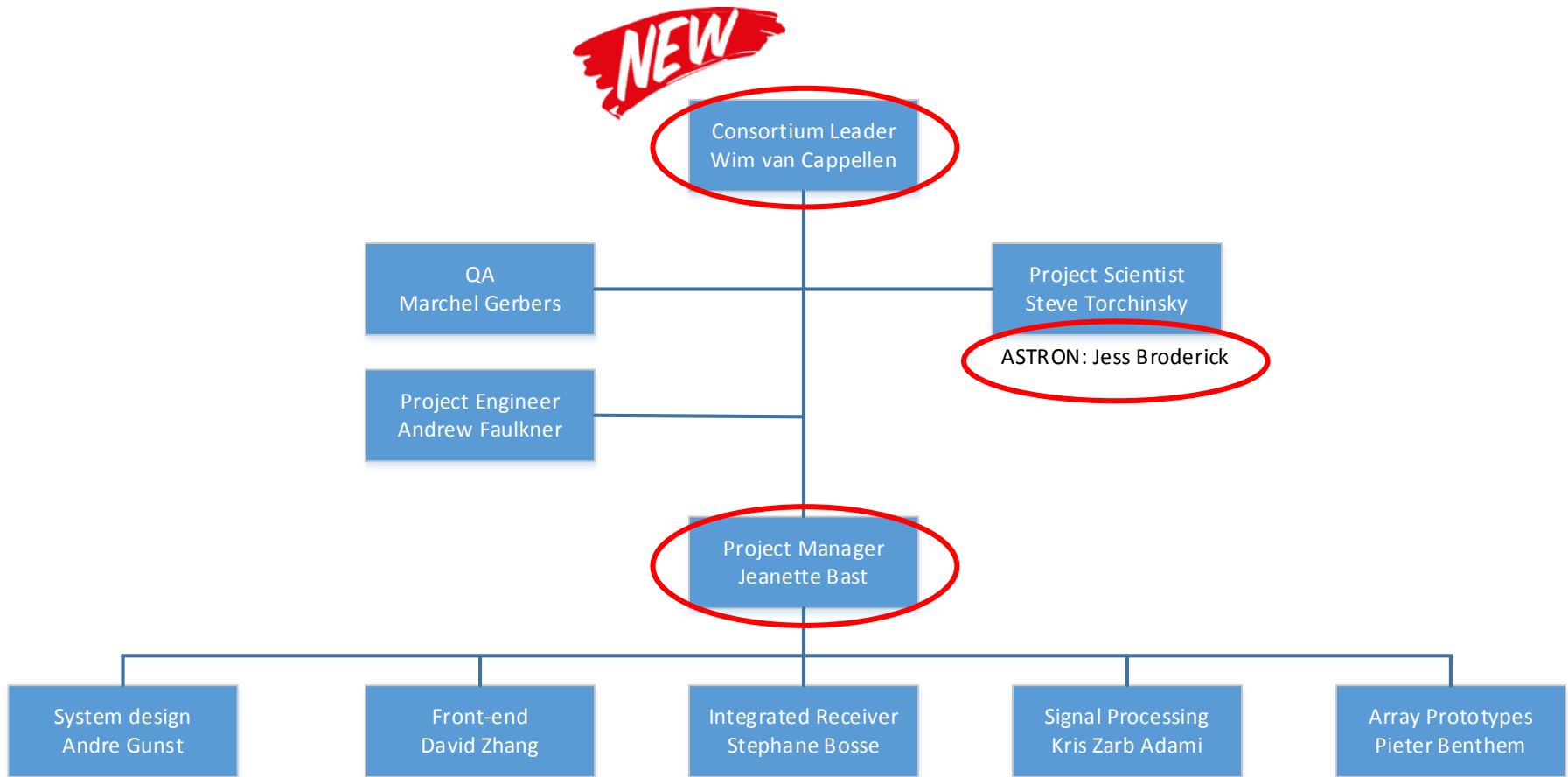
SKA-AAMID



The AAMID Consortium

- The AAMID consortium aims to demonstrate maturity, competitiveness and cost-effectiveness of Mid-Frequency Aperture Arrays for SKA2.
- SKA Advanced Instrumentation Programme (AIP)

Consortium Organization



Consortium partners

Full members

- ASTRON
- China: KLAASA
- Observatoire de Paris (Nancay)
- Stellenbosch University **NEW**
- University of Bordeaux
- University of Cambridge
- University of Manchester

System design, prototyping, management

Receiver, antenna: 3x3 m² array

Front-end MMIC's

Antenna research

ADC

System design

Front-end design

Associate members

- ENGAGE SKA (Portugal)
- SKA South Africa
- University of Malta
- University of Mauritius **NEW**

Renewable energy

Site support

Fractal ORA

Front-end research

Workshop Objectives

- To learn from each others ideas, identify opportunities and challenges
- Reflect ideas on SKA-AAMID science and engineering
- **To inspire you, to get you thinking and acting!**

Enjoy your stay in Cape Town!

