



# Mid-frequency science with the SKA

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MFAA all-hands meeting, Aveiro, Portugal  
April 20, 2015



# 2020 and beyond: A multi-wavelength view of the Universe

$\lambda$

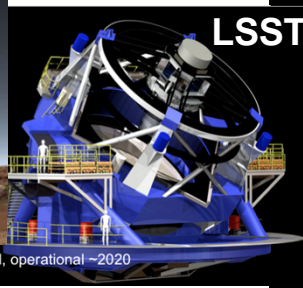
E-ELT optical/IR



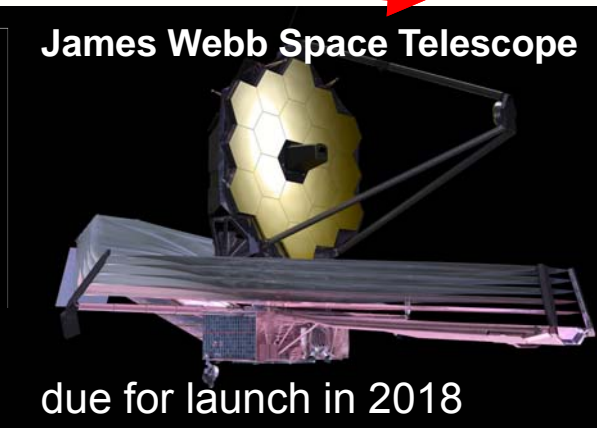
TMT



LSST



James Webb Space Telescope



$\lambda$

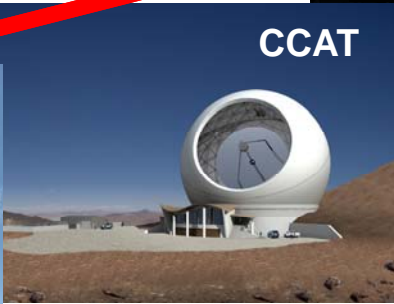
ALMA: mm/submm  
Chajnantor Plateau  
@ 5000 m  
Early science now



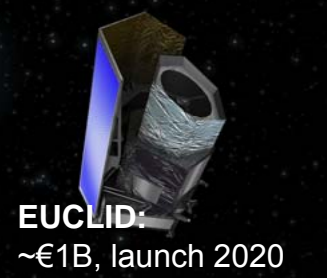
LMT



CCAT



EUCLID:  
~€1B, launch 2020



FAST



SKA phase 1 and 2





# Outline



- Update on recent SKAO science activities
- SKA1 high priority science goals
- mid-frequency MFAA SKA2 science

## Update on SKAO science activities



- June, 2014: “Advancing Astrophysics with the SKA”, Giardini Naxos, Italy
  - more than 250 participants
  - 130 chapter submissions for new SKA science book to be published middle of this year
- July to August: prioritization of SKA1 science goals
  - initial set of 44 science goals submitted by 8 science working groups
  - ranking undertaken by SKAO science team
  - following review by science review panel, list of top 13 high priority science goals was formulated and published
- December: “5 years in the life” (full) SKA1 model observing schedule published

## Update on SKAO science activities



- Dec., 2014 to March, 2015: involvement in consortium PDRs
- Nov. to March, 2015: rebaselining
- Coming soon:
  - new release of Level 0s (May)
  - updated configurations for LOW and MID (July)
  - updated Level 1s (July)
  - SKA1 Key Science Project workshop in Stockholm (August)

# Overview of SKA headline science

(not in order of priority)



- 1) Pulsar surveys and timing
  - **Does general relativity fail?**



SKA1 MID

- 2) The Cradle of Life & Astrobiology
  - **How do solar systems form and where could life emerge?**

- 3) Galaxy Evolution and Cosmology
  - **How do galaxies get their gas and form stars?**



SKA1 LOW

- 4) Cosmic magnetic fields
  - **When did ordered magnetic fields in galaxies form?**

- 5) Cosmic Dawn and the Epoch of Reionization
  - **When did the first galaxies form and begin to reionize the Universe?**

- 6) Radio transients and *Exploration of the Unknown*

# Science Objectives

- Arranged by SWG
- Arbitrary order of SWG groups
- SWG priority order within each group

| Science Goal | SWG            | Objective  | SWG Rank |
|--------------|----------------|--|----------|
| 1            | CD/EoR         | Physics of the early universe IGM - I. Imaging   | 1/3      |
| 2            | CD/EoR         | Physics of the early universe IGM - II. Power spectrum   | 2/3      |
| 3            | CD/EoR         | Physics of the early universe IGM - III. HI absorption line spectra (21cm forest)                        | 3/3      |
| 4            | Pulsars        | Reveal pulsar population and MSPs for gravity tests and Gravitational Wave detection                     | 1/3      |
| 5            | Pulsars        | High precision timing for testing gravity and GW detection   | 1/3      |
| 6            | Pulsars        | Characterising the pulsar population   | 2/3      |
| 7            | Pulsars        | Finding and using (Millisecond) Pulsars in Globular Clusters and External Galaxies                       | 2/3      |
| 8            | Pulsars        | Finding pulsars in the Galactic Centre   | 2/3      |
| 9            | Pulsars        | Astrometric measurements of pulsars to enable improved tests of GR                                       | 2/3      |
| 10           | Pulsars        | Mapping the pulsar beam  | 3/3      |
| 11           | Pulsars        | Understanding pulsars and their environments through their interactions                                  | 3/3      |
| 12           | Pulsars        | Mapping the Galactic Structure   | 3/3      |
| 13           | HI             | Resolved HI kinematics and morphology of $\sim 10^{10} M_{\text{sol}}$ mass galaxies out to $z \sim 0.8$ | 1/5      |
| 14           | HI             | High spatial resolution studies of the ISM in the nearby Universe.                                       | 2/5      |
| 15           | HI             | Multi-resolution mapping studies of the ISM in our Galaxy  | 3/5      |
| 16           | HI             | HI absorption studies out to the highest redshifts.  | 4/5      |
| 17           | HI             | The gaseous interface and accretion physics between galaxies and the IGM                                 | 5/5      |
| 18           | Transients     | Solve missing baryon problem at $z \sim 2$ and determine the Dark Energy Equation of State               | =1/4     |
| 19           | Transients     | Accessing New Physics using Ultra-Luminous Cosmic Explosions   | =1/4     |
| 20           | Transients     | Galaxy growth through measurements of Black Hole accretion, growth and feedback                          | 3/4      |
| 21           | Transients     | Detect the Electromagnetic Counterparts to Gravitational Wave Events                                     | 4/4      |
| 22           | Cradle of Life | Map dust grain growth in the terrestrial planet forming zones at a distance of 100 pc                    | 1/5      |
| 23           | Cradle of Life | Characterise exo-planet magnetic fields and rotational periods   | 2/5      |
| 24           | Cradle of Life | Survey all nearby ( $\sim 100$ pc) stars for radio emission from technological civilizations.            | 3/5      |
| 25           | Cradle of Life | The detection of pre-biotic molecules in pre-stellar cores at distance of 100 pc.                        | 4/5      |
| 26           | Cradle of Life | Mapping of the sub-structure and dynamics of nearby clusters using maser emission.                       | 5/5      |
| 27           | Magnetism      | The resolved all-Sky characterisation of the interstellar and intergalactic magnetic fields              | 1/5      |
| 28           | Magnetism      | Determine origin, maintenance and amplification of magnetic fields at high redshifts - I.                | 2/5      |
| 29           | Magnetism      | Detection of polarised emission in Cosmic Web filaments  | 3/5      |
| 30           | Magnetism      | Determine origin, maintenance and amplification of magnetic fields at high redshifts - II.               | 4/5      |
| 31           | Magnetism      | Intrinsic properties of polarised sources  | 5/5      |
| 32           | Cosmology      | Constraints on primordial non-Gaussianity and tests of gravity on super-horizon scales.                  | 1/5      |
| 33           | Cosmology      | Angular correlation functions to probe non-Gaussianity and the matter dipole                             | 2/5      |
| 34           | Cosmology      | Map the dark Universe with a completely new kind of weak lensing survey - in the radio.                  | 3/5      |
| 35           | Cosmology      | Dark energy & GR via power spectrum, BAO, redshift-space distortions and topology.                       | 4/5      |
| 36           | Cosmology      | Test dark energy & general relativity with fore-runner of the 'billion galaxy' survey.                   | 5/5      |
| 37           | Continuum      | Measure the Star formation history of the Universe (SFHU) - I. Non-thermal processes                     | 1/8      |
| 38           | Continuum      | Measure the Star formation history of the Universe (SFHU) - II. Thermal processes                        | 2/8      |
| 39           | Continuum      | Probe the role of black holes in galaxy evolution - I.   | 3/8      |
| 40           | Continuum      | Probe the role of black holes in galaxy evolution - II.  | 4/8      |
| 41           | Continuum      | Probe cosmic rays and magnetic fields in ICM and cosmic filaments.                                       | 5/8      |
| 42           | Continuum      | Study the detailed astrophysics of star-formation and accretion processes - I.                           | 6/8      |
| 43           | Continuum      | Probing dark matter and the high redshift Universe with strong gravitational lensing.                    | 7/8      |
| 44           | Continuum      | Legacy/Serendipity/Rare.   | 8/8      |





# Highest Priority Science Objectives

- Arranged by SWG
- Arbitrary order of SWG groups
- Priority order within each group

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| 4            | <i>Pulsars</i>        | Reveal pulsar population and MSPs for gravity tests and Gravitational Wave detection                     | 1/3      |
| 5            | <i>Pulsars</i>        | High precision timing for testing gravity and GW detection   | 1/3      |
| 13           | <i>HI</i>             | Resolved HI kinematics and morphology of $\sim 10^{10} M_{\text{sol}}$ mass galaxies out to $z \sim 0.8$ | 1/5      |
| 14           | <i>HI</i>             | High spatial resolution studies of the ISM in the nearby Universe.                                       | 2/5      |
| 15           | <i>HI</i>             | Multi-resolution mapping studies of the ISM in our Galaxy  | 3/5      |
| 18           | <i>Transients</i>     | Solve missing baryon problem at $z \sim 2$ and determine the Dark Energy Equation of State               | =1/4     |
| 22           | <i>Cradle of Life</i> | Map dust grain growth in the terrestrial planet forming zones at a distance of 100 pc                    | 1/5      |
| 27           | <i>Magnetism</i>      | The resolved all-Sky characterisation of the interstellar and intergalactic magnetic fields              | 1/5      |
| 32           | <i>Cosmology</i>      | Constraints on primordial non-Gaussianity and tests of gravity on super-horizon scales.                  | 1/5      |
| 33           | <i>Cosmology</i>      | Angular correlation functions to probe non-Gaussianity and the matter dipole                             | 2/5      |
| 37+38        | <i>Continuum</i>      | Star formation history of the Universe (SFHU) – I+II. Non-thermal + Thermal processes                    | 1+2/8    |



# Highest Priority Science Objectives

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- most science goals require frequencies below 1420 MHz

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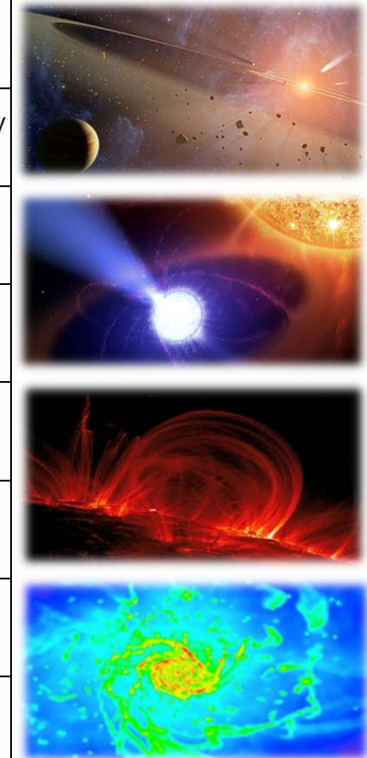
# Highest Priority Science Objectives

- Arranged by SWG
- Arbitrary order of SWG groups
- Priority order within each group
- most science goals require frequencies below 1420 MHz and survey speed

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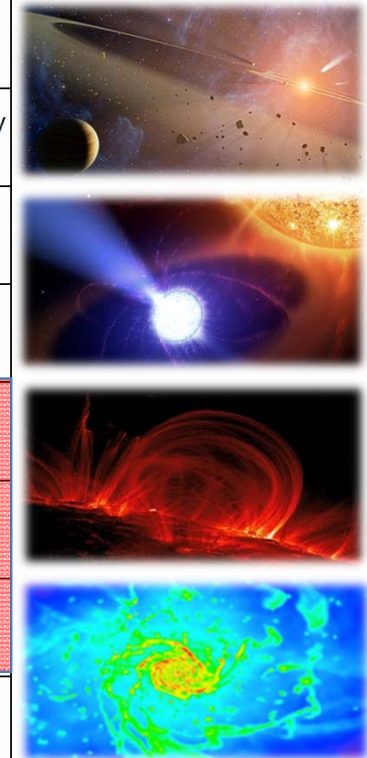
# Headline Science with SKA1 and SKA2

|   | SKA1  | SKA2   |
|---|---|--|
| <b>The Cradle of Life &amp; Astrobiology</b>                      | Proto-planetary disks; imaging inside the snow/ice line (@ < 100pc), Searches for amino acids.                              | Proto-planetary disks; sub-AU imaging (@ < 150 pc), Studies of amino acids.  |
|   | Targeted SETI: airport radar $10^4$ nearby stars.   | Ultra-sensitive SETI: airport radar $10^5$ nearby star, TV $\sim 10$ stars.  |
| <b>Strong-field Tests of Gravity with Pulsars and Black Holes</b> | 1st detection of nHz-stochastic gravitational wave background.  | Gravitational wave astronomy of discrete sources: constraining galaxy evolution, cosmological GWs and cosmic strings.                      |
|   | Discover and use NS-NS and PSR-BH binaries to provide the best tests of gravity theories and General Relativity.            | Find all $\sim 40,000$ visible pulsars in the Galaxy, use the most relativistic systems to test cosmic censorship and the no-hair theorem. |
| <b>The Origin and Evolution of Cosmic Magnetism</b>               | The role of magnetism from sub-galactic to Cosmic Web scales, the RM-grid @ 300/deg <sup>2</sup> .                          | The origin and amplification of cosmic magnetic fields, the RM-grid @ 5000/deg <sup>2</sup> .  |
|   | Faraday tomography of extended sources, 100pc resolution at 14Mpc, 1 kpc @ $z \approx 0.04$ .                               | Faraday tomography of extended sources, 100pc resolution at 50Mpc, 1 kpc @ $z \approx 0.13$ .  |
| <b>Galaxy Evolution probed by Neutral Hydrogen</b>                | Gas properties of $10^7$ galaxies, $\langle z \rangle \approx 0.3$ , evolution to $z \approx 1$ , BAO complement to Euclid. | Gas properties of $10^9$ galaxies, $\langle z \rangle \approx 1$ , evolution to $z \approx 5$ , world-class precision cosmology.           |
|   | Detailed interstellar medium of nearby galaxies (3 Mpc) at 50pc resolution, diffuse IGM down to $N_H < 10^{17}$ at 1 kpc.   | Detailed interstellar medium of nearby galaxies (10 Mpc) at 50pc resolution, diffuse IGM down to $N_H < 10^{17}$ at 1 kpc.                 |



# Headline Science with SKA1 and SKA2

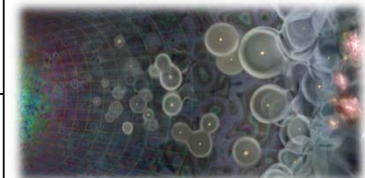
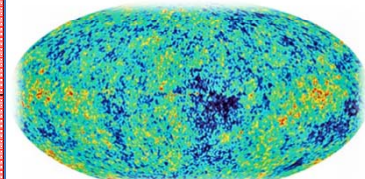
|   | SKA1  | SKA2   |
|---|---|--|
| <b>The Cradle of Life &amp; Astrobiology</b>                      | Proto-planetary disks; imaging inside the snow/ice line (@ < 100pc), Searches for amino acids.  | Proto-planetary disks; sub-AU imaging (@ < 150 pc), Studies of amino acids.  |
|   | Targeted SETI: airport radar 10 <sup>4</sup> nearby stars.  | Ultra-sensitive SETI: airport radar 10 <sup>5</sup> nearby star, TV ~10 stars.   |
| <b>Strong-field Tests of Gravity with Pulsars and Black Holes</b> | 1st detection of nHz-stochastic gravitational wave background.  | Gravitational wave astronomy of discrete sources: constraining galaxy evolution, cosmological GWs and cosmic strings.                        |
|   | Discover and use NS-NS and PSR-BH binaries to provide the best tests of gravity theories and General Relativity.                            | Find all ~40,000 visible pulsars in the Galaxy, use the most relativistic systems to test cosmic censorship and the no-hair theorem.         |
| <b>The Origin and Evolution of Cosmic Magnetism</b>               | The role of magnetism from sub-galactic to Cosmic Web scales, the RM-grid @ 300/deg <sup>2</sup> .  | The origin and amplification of cosmic magnetic fields, the RM-grid @ 5000/deg <sup>2</sup> .  |
|   | Faraday tomography of extended sources, 100pc resolution at 14Mpc, 1 kpc @ z ≈ 0.04.  | Faraday tomography of extended sources, 100pc resolution at 50Mpc, 1 kpc @ z ≈ 0.13.   |
| <b>Galaxy Evolution probed by Neutral Hydrogen</b>                | Gas properties of 10 <sup>7</sup> galaxies, <z> ≈ 0.3, evolution to z ≈ 1, BAO complement to Euclid.  | Gas properties of 10 <sup>9</sup> galaxies, <z> ≈ 1, evolution to z ≈ 5, world-class precision cosmology.                                    |
|   | Detailed interstellar medium of nearby galaxies (3 Mpc) at 50pc resolution, diffuse IGM down to N <sub>H</sub> < 10 <sup>17</sup> at 1 kpc. | Detailed interstellar medium of nearby galaxies (10 Mpc) at 50pc resolution, diffuse IGM down to N <sub>H</sub> < 10 <sup>17</sup> at 1 kpc. |



Requires mid-frequency survey speed

# Headline Science with SKA1 and SKA2

|   | SKA1  | SKA2   |
|---|---|--|
| <b>The Transient Radio Sky</b>                        | Use fast radio bursts to uncover the missing "normal" matter in the universe.   | Fast radio bursts as unique probes of fundamental cosmological parameters and intergalactic magnetic fields.                 |
|   | Study feedback from the most energetic cosmic explosions and the disruption of stars by super-massive black holes.          | Exploring the unknown: new exotic astrophysical phenomena in discovery phase space.  |
| <b>Galaxy Evolution probed in the Radio Continuum</b> | Star formation rates (10 $M_{\text{Sun}}/\text{yr}$ to $z \sim 4$ ).  | Star formation rates (10 $M_{\text{Sun}}/\text{yr}$ to $z \sim 10$ ).  |
|   | Resolved star formation astrophysics (sub-kpc active regions at $z \sim 1$ ).   | Resolved star formation astrophysics (sub-kpc active regions at $z \sim 6$ ).  |
| <b>Cosmology &amp; Dark Energy</b>                    | Constraints on DE, modified gravity, the distribution & evolution of matter on super-horizon scales: competitive to Euclid. | Constraints on DE, modified gravity, the distribution & evolution of matter on super-horizon scales: redefines state-of-art. |
|   | Primordial non-Gaussianity and the matter dipole: 2x Euclid.  | Primordial non-Gaussianity and the matter dipole: 10x Euclid.  |
| <b>Cosmic Dawn and the Epoch of Reionization</b>      | Direct imaging of EoR structures ( $z = 6 - 12$ ).  | Direct imaging of Cosmic Dawn structures ( $z = 12 - 30$ ).  |
|   | Power spectra of Cosmic Dawn down to arcmin scales, possible imaging at 10 arcmin.  | First glimpse of the Dark Ages ( $z > 30$ ).   |



Requires mid-frequency survey speed

# Pulsar surveys and timing

- cosmic lighthouses
- masses:  $\sim 1.4 M_{\odot}$  within 20km
- $B \sim 4.4 \times 10^{13}$  Gauss
- periods: 1.4ms to 8.5s



- $\sim 30,000$  normal pulsars
- $\sim 2,000$  millisecond psrs
- $\sim 100$  relativistic binaries
- first pulsars in Galactic Centre
- first extragalactic pulsars

## SKA1 MID: $>350$ MHz

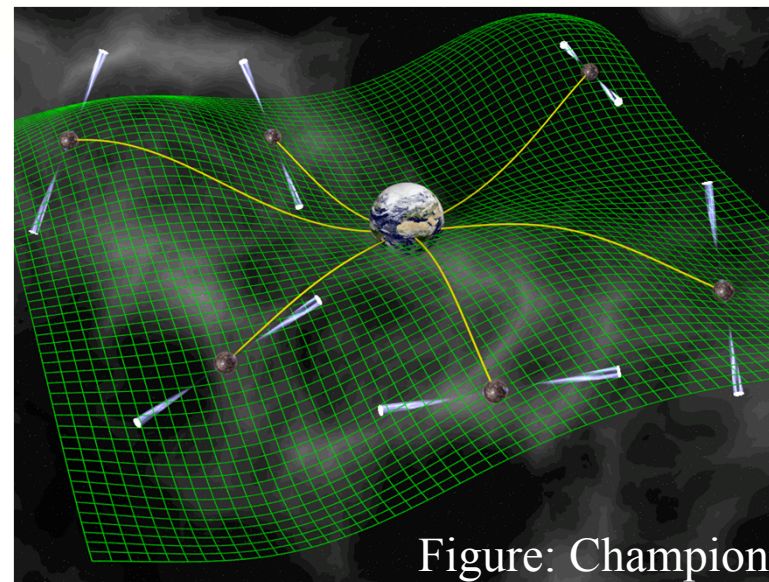
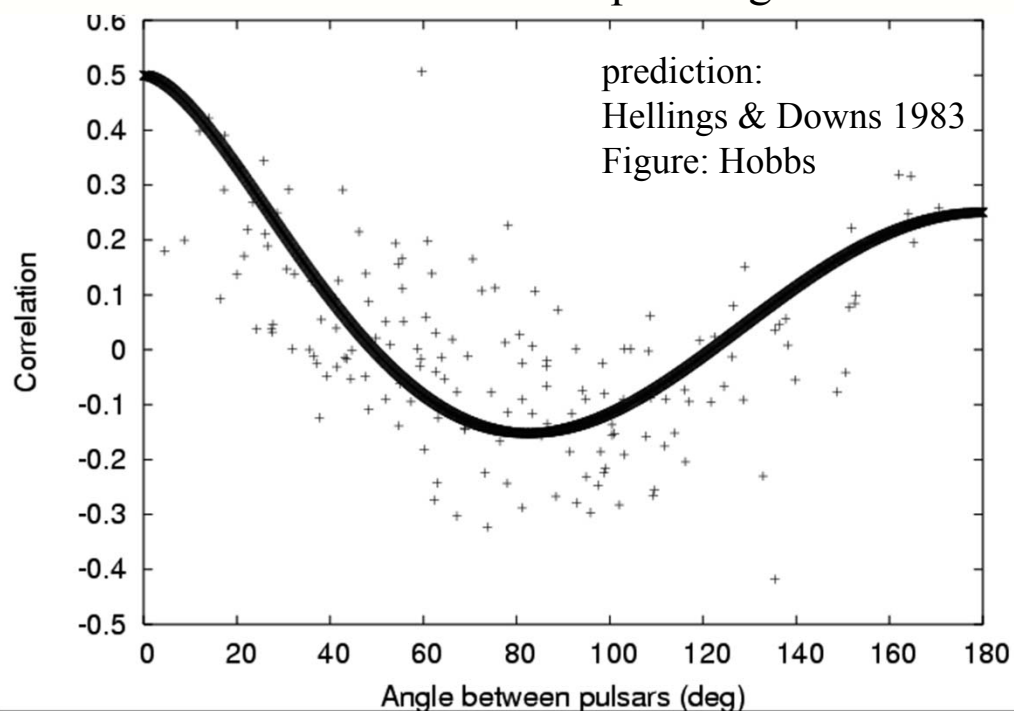
- timing precision increase by  $\sim 100x$
- discovery of exotic pulsars and binaries: PSR-BH

***Current estimates are that 100% of the Galactic population will be accessible with SKA2***

# Pulsar surveys and timing: testing general relativity



correlation between msp timing residuals



- millisecond pulsars are very precise astrophysical clocks, eg: PSR B1937+21, period =  $1.5578064688197945 \pm 0.0000000000000004$



- Timing residuals between ms pulsars can be used to directly detect the gravitational wave background (SMBH mergers)





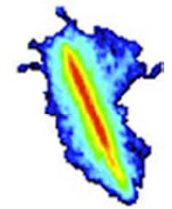
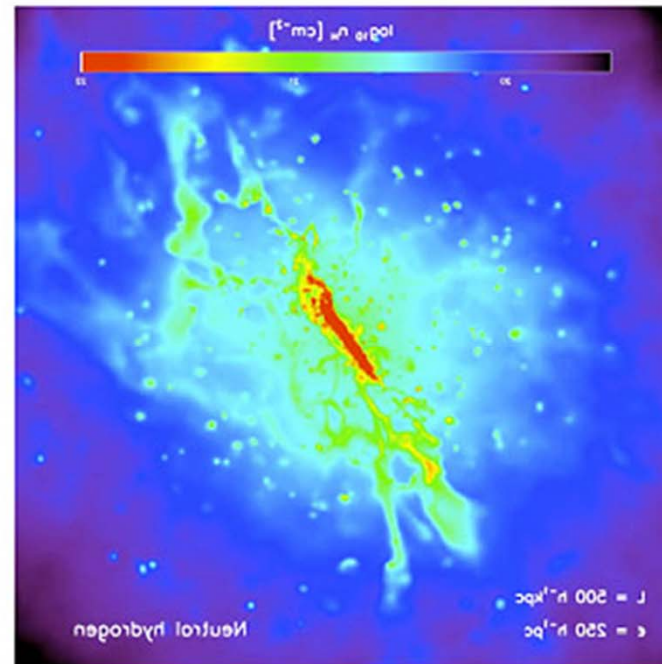
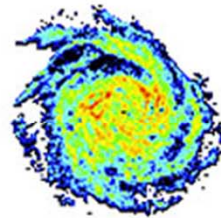
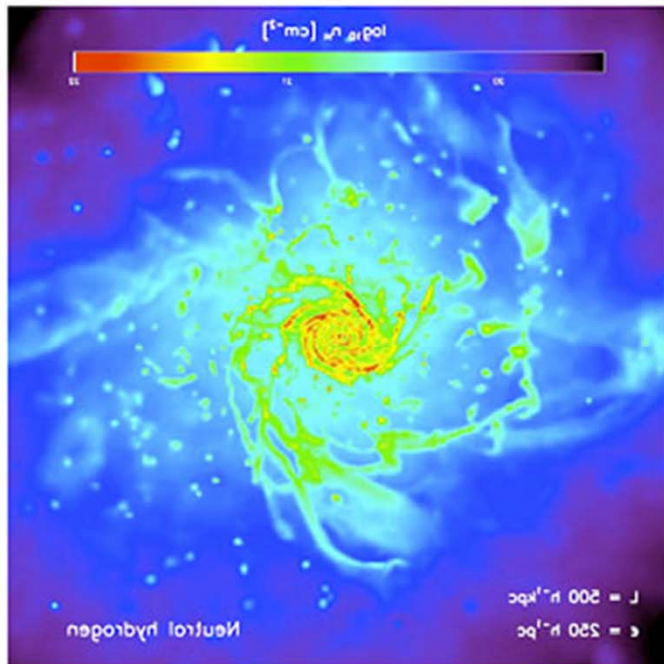
# Atomic HI gas in nearby galaxies

simulated HI

observed HI

simulated HI

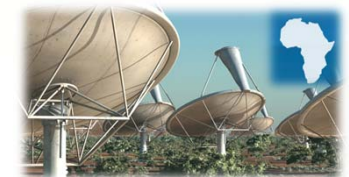
observed HI



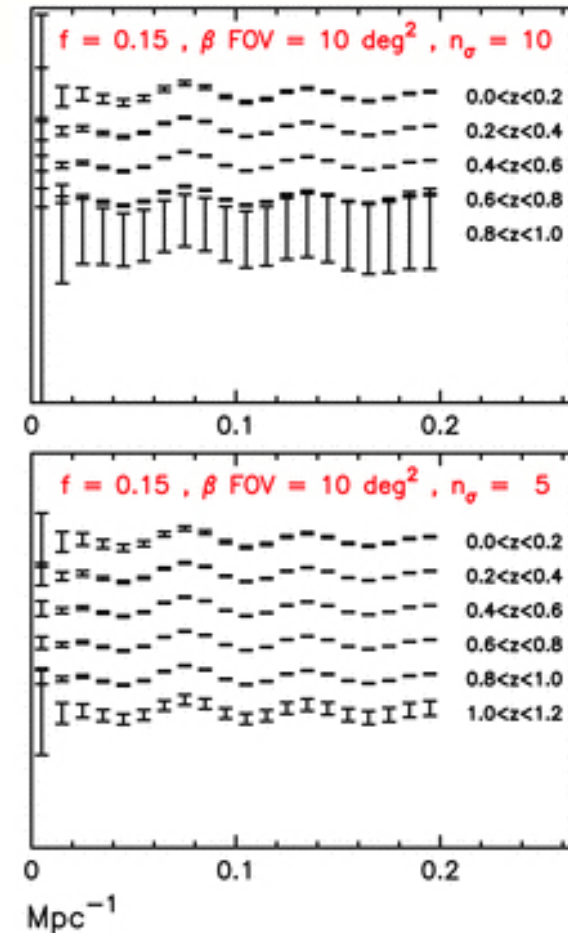
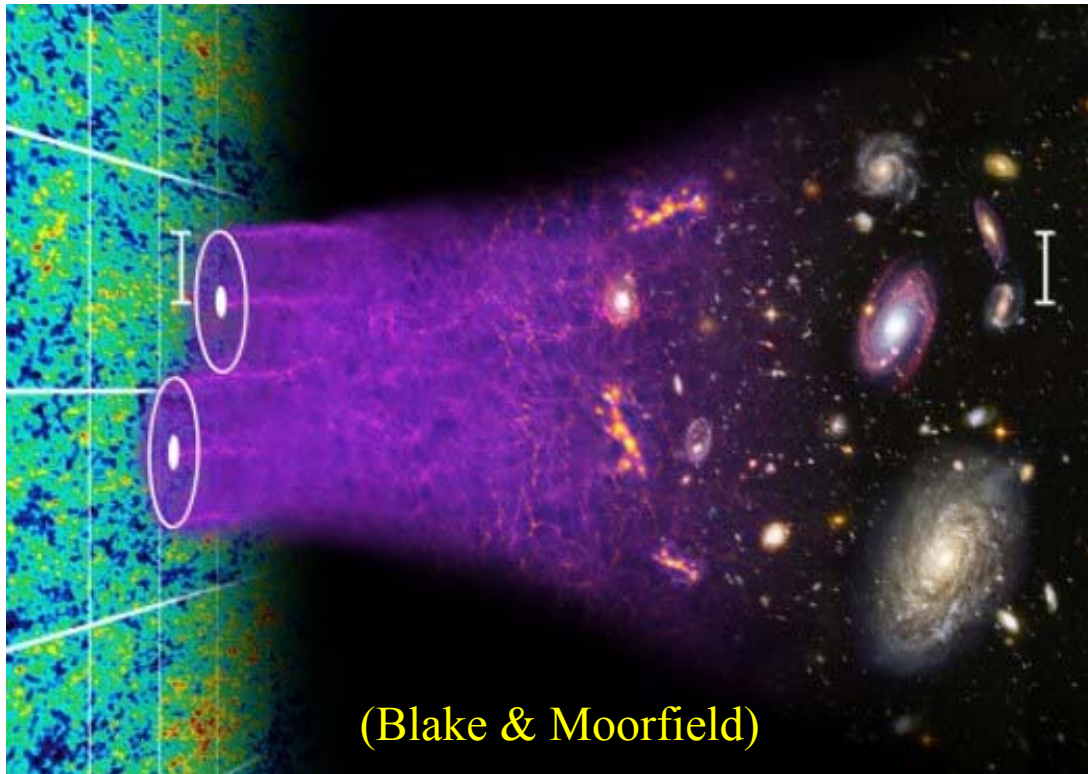
Images courtesy of Tom Oosterloo (HI science working group)

- How do galaxies interact with the surrounding 'Cosmic Web' (feeding and feedback)

***SKA1 will probe low column density HI in nearby Universe ( $n_{\text{HI}} \sim 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ )***



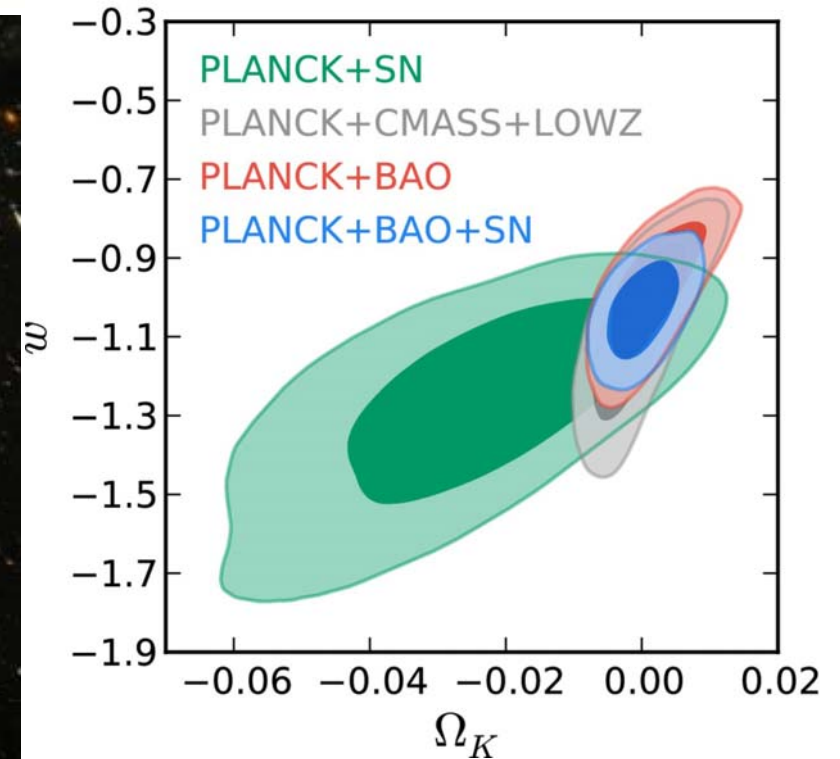
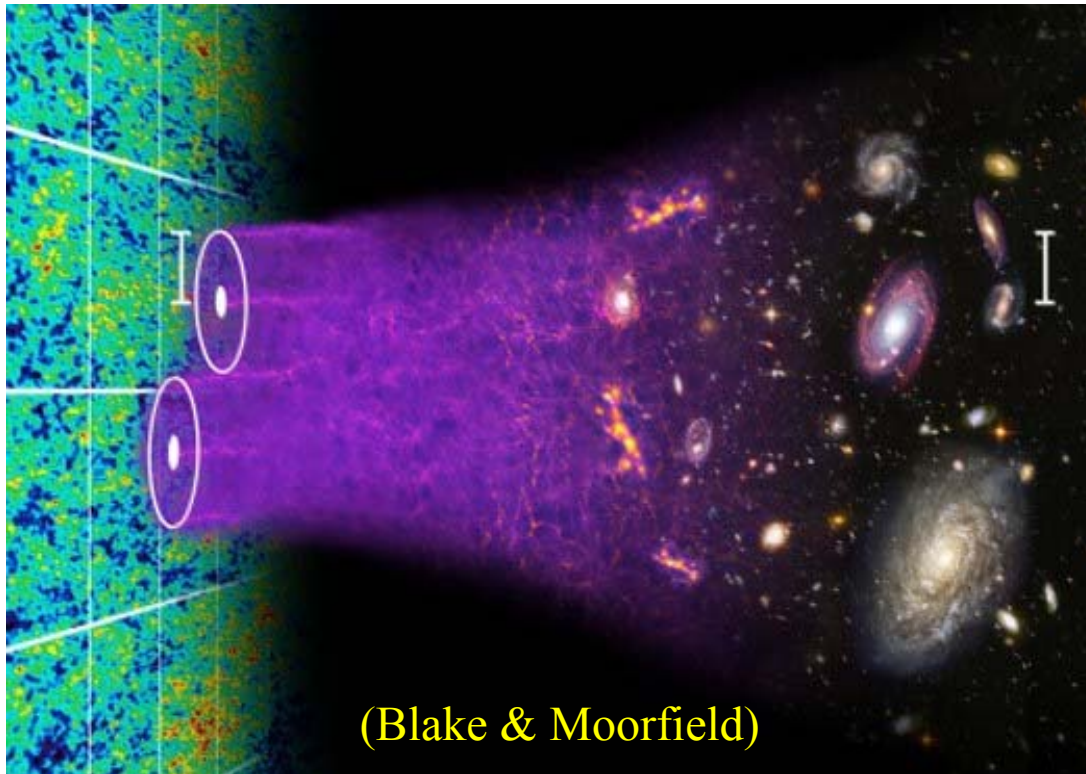
# HI Cosmology with SKA: Baryon Acoustic Oscillations



(Abdalla et al 2010; Bull et al. 2014)

- Constraining Dark Energy models with redshift-resolved BAO measurements as a “cosmic ruler”

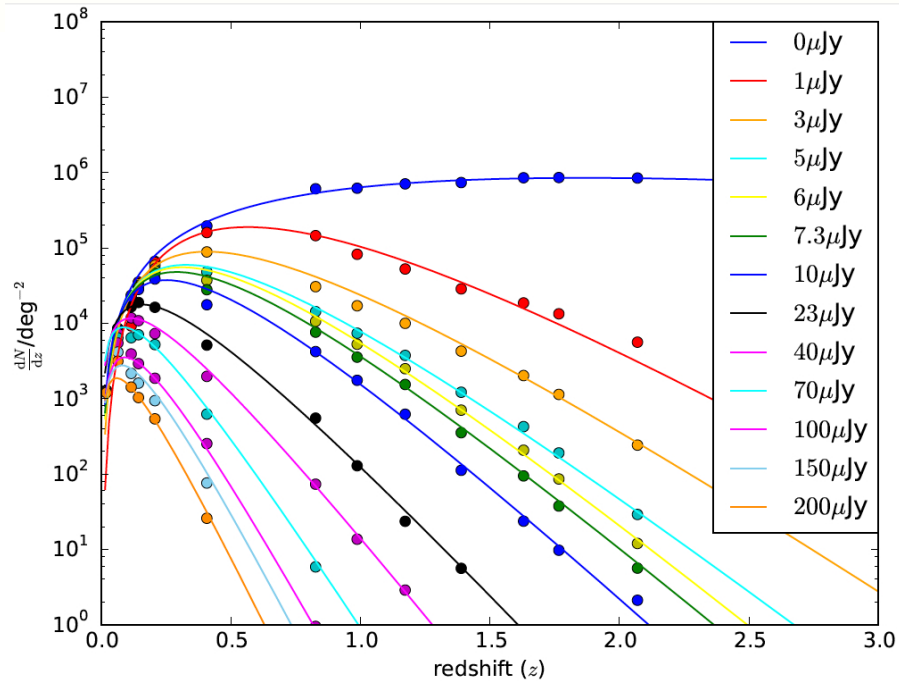
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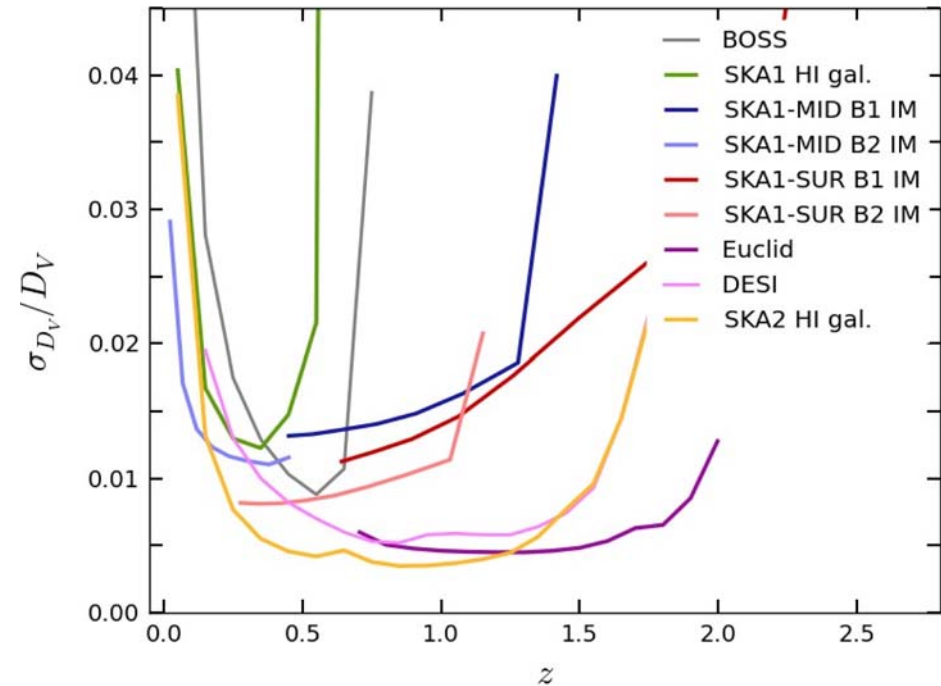
Anderson et al. 2012, 2014

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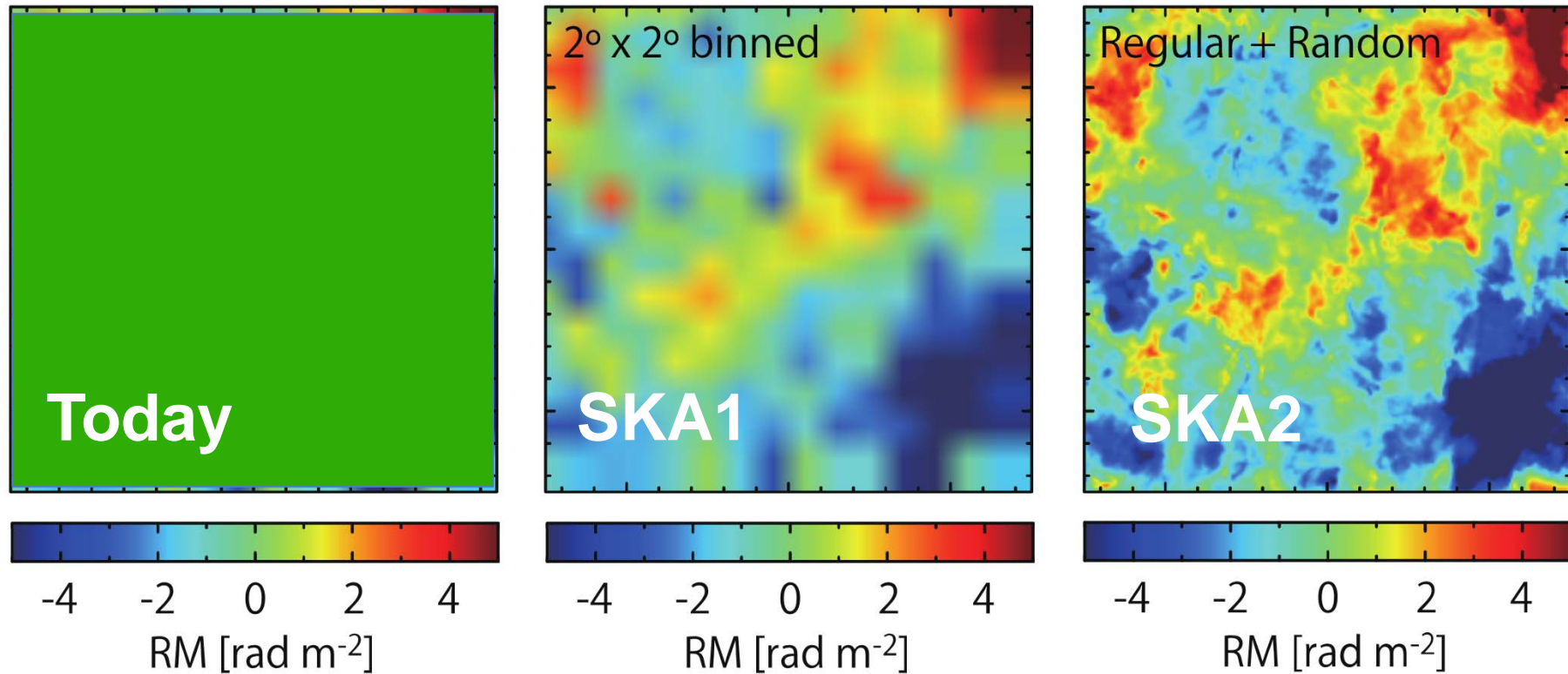
HI predictions using SKADS simulation  
(Santos et al 2015)



(Bull et al 2015)

- Reduced uncertainty on the *dilation factor* which depends on the evolution of dark energy

# Headline Magnetism Science



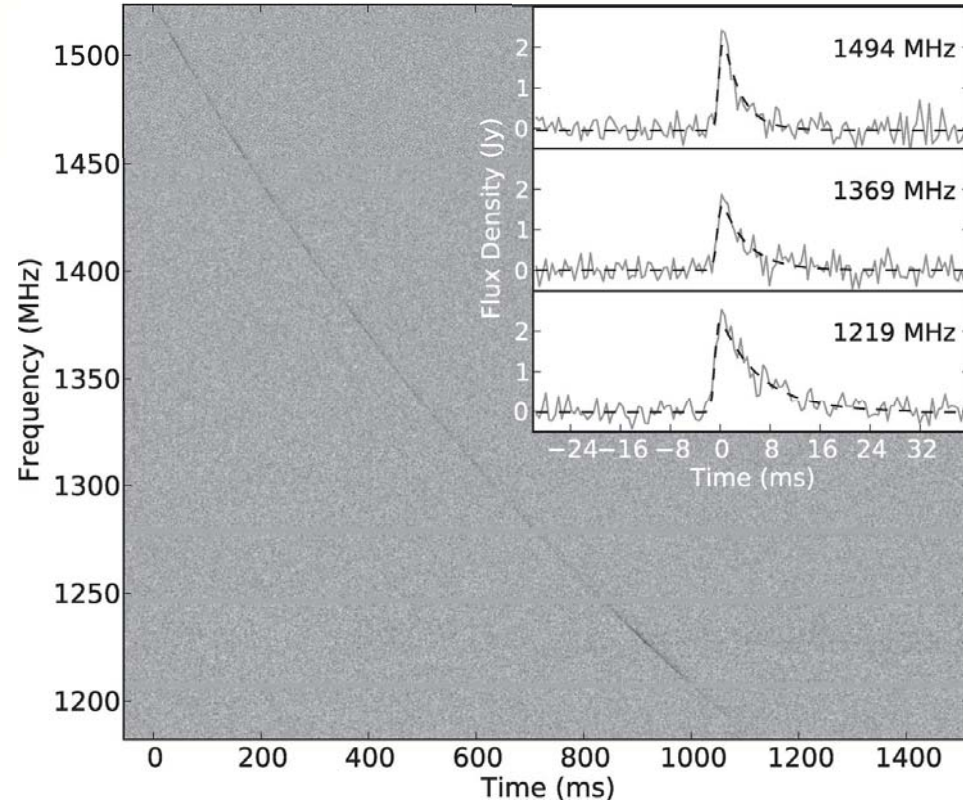
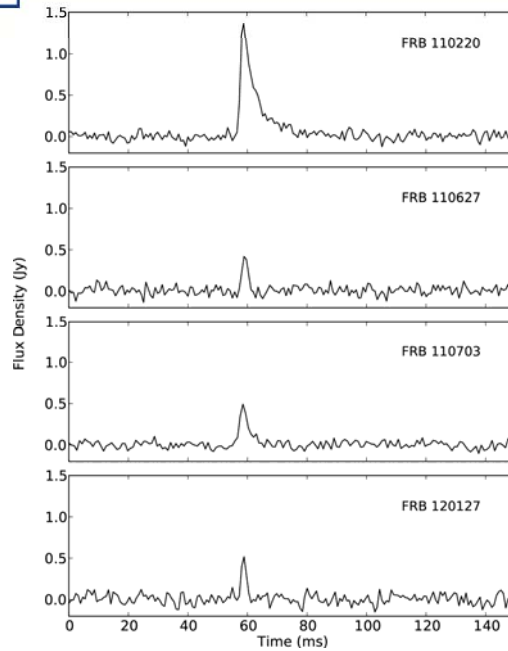
- 3D magnetic tomography of the Galaxy and distant universe; from current 1  $\text{RM deg}^{-2}$ , SKA1: 300  $\text{deg}^{-2}$  to SKA2: 5000  $\text{deg}^{-2}$  (Johnston-Hollitt et al. 2015)

# The transient radio sky: exploring the unknown



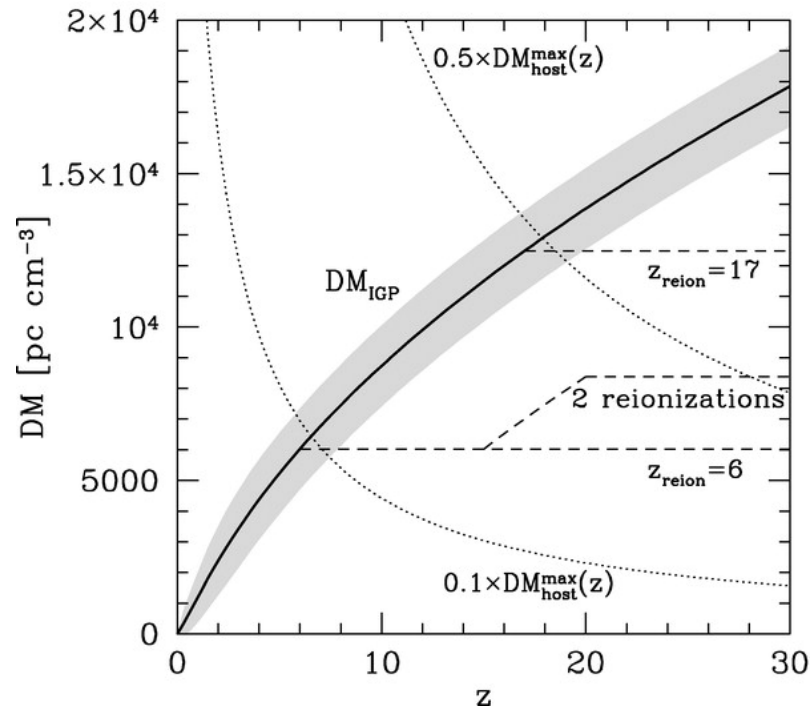
## A Population of Fast Radio Bursts at Cosmological Distances

D. Thornton *et al.*  
*Science* **341**, 53 (2013);  
DOI: 10.1126/science.1236789

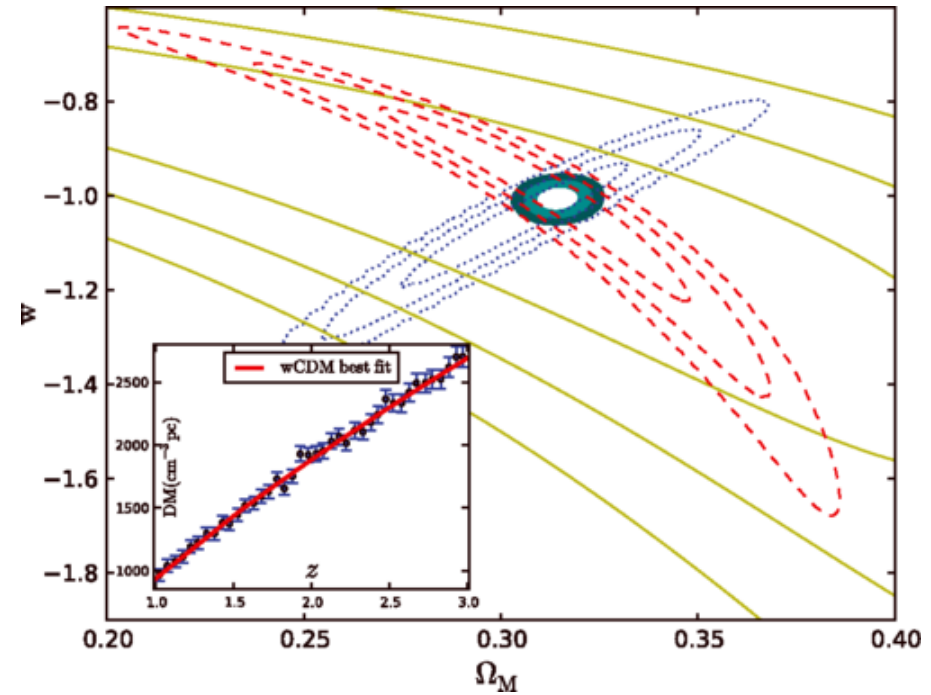


- More than 10 “FRB” events now detected (after first “Lorimer” burst):  
 $S = 0.5 - 1.3 \text{ Jy}$ ,  $\Delta t = 1 - 6 \text{ msec}$ ,  $DM = 550 - 1100 \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ pc}$
- Estimated event rate:  $1 \times 10^4 \text{ sky}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1}$
- Completely unknown origin, possibly at cosmological distances

# Fast Radio Bursts as a cosmological probe?



(Ioka 2003)



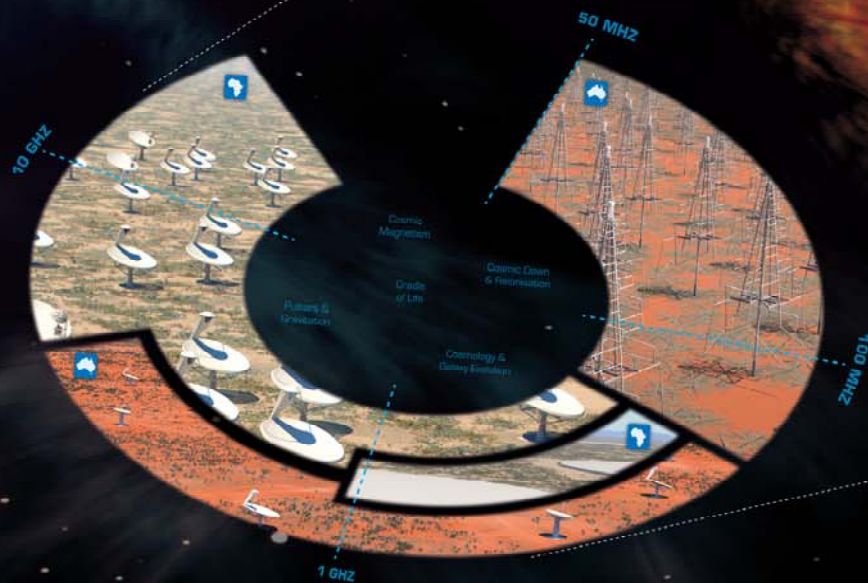
(Zhou et al. 2014)

- large samples ( $\sim 1000$ ) of spectroscopically identified FRBs may provide a means of probing the missing baryons

# SKA Science

The SKA will revolutionise our understanding of the Universe and the laws of fundamental physics

<http://astronomers.skatelescope.org/>



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