

Introduction to the SKA

Richard Schilizzi

Signal Transport and Networks CoDR Jodrell Bank, 28 June 2011

Top-level description



- a large radio telescope for transformational science
- up to 1 million m² collecting area distributed over a distance of 3000+ km
- operating as an interferometer at frequencies from 70 MHz to 10 GHz (4m-3cm) with two or more detector technologies
- connected to a signal processor and high performance computing system by an optical fibre network

providing

- 40 x sensitivity of EVLA, and
- up to 10000 x survey speed

67 institutes in 20 countries are participating

Timeline



- 1995-00 Preliminary R&D
- 2000-07 Initial Concept Phase
- 2008-12 Preparatory Phase
 - System design
- 2012-15 Pre-construction Phase
 - Detailed design, Production readiness
- 2016-23 Construction
- 2020-50+ Operations

Top-level description (2)



Construction will proceed in two phases: SKA₁, SKA₂ SKA₁ will be a subset (~10%) of SKA₂

Major science observations already possible with SKA₁ in 2020

Phased construction allows maximum use of advances in technology





SKA₂ Key Science Drivers

ORIGINS >Neutral hydrogen in the universe from the Epoch of Re-ionisation to now

When did the first stars and galaxies form? How did galaxies evolve? Dark Energy, Dark Matter

>Astro-biology

FUNDAMENTAL FORCES > Pulsars, General Relativity & gravitational waves

Origin & evolution of cosmic magnetism

TRANSIENTS (NEW PHENOMENA)



Science with the Square Kilometre Array Editors: Christopher Carilli, Steve Rawlings





SKA

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SKA₁ baseline design



250 Dishes

Baseline technologies are mature and demonstrated in the SKA Precursors and Pathfinders Central Region

KA Central Region nerture Arrai Single pixel 50 Sparse Aperture Arrays feed Artist renditions from Swinburne Astronomy Productions Exploring the Universe with the world's largest radio telescope

Advanced Instrumentation Program



- 1. Development of innovative wide-field "radio camera" technologies at mid-frequencies
 - mid-frequency aperture array (FoV ~ 200 deg²)
 - phased array feeds (PAFs) on the dishes (FoV ~ 30 deg²)
- 2. Ultra-wideband single pixel feeds

The AIP is designed to build maturity and retire risk

Has the potential for enhancing SKA₁ and being a major part of SKA₂

- Evaluation point in 2014
- Final decision in 2016

SKA₂ including AIP technologies





Productions

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SKA System Design (2007-2012)



Contributing programs EC FP6 SKA Design Study (SKADS) EC FP7 Preparatory Phase (PrepSKA) US Technology Development Program "Precursor" telescopes on the candidate sites (ASKAP (AU), MeerKAT (SA)) "Pathfinder" telescopes like LOFAR, APERTIF



Conceptual Design Reviews in 2011



23-25 Feb System delta-CoDR on SKA₁

- >14-15 Apr Signal Processing
- >19-20 Apr Aperture Arrays
- >28-30 Jun Signal Transport & Networks
- >13-15 July Dish and Dish Arrays

2-3 Feb CoDR Dish Verification Antenna #1
2011Q4 CDR Dish Verification Antenna #1

- >12-14 Oct Software & Computing
- Nov Monitor & Control

To be followed by System Requirements Reviews in 2012 Exploring the Universe with the world's largest radio telescope

Pre-construction Phase



• PEP (2012-2015)

- 11 work packages
- proposed funding: 91 M€
 - 28 M€ for SPO staff and operations (30%)
 - 63 M€ for WP Consortia under contract to SPO (70%)
- Review panel
 - SKA is ready to transition from "science project" to "big project"

Pre-construction Phase (2)



• Governance

- interim Founding Board created 2 April 2011
- Nine signatories at Government or Funding Agency level

Australia
China
France
Germany
Italy
Netherlands
New Zealand
South Africa
UK

Tasks

- 1. Establish a legal entity for the SKA Organisation
- 2. Decide location of the SKA Project Office
- 3. Agree a resourced Project Execution Plan

+ observers (Canada, Japan, Korea, India)

Pre-construction Phase (3)



• Governance (2)

FB to be replaced by a legal entity in July 2011

- Company Limited by Guarantee in the UK
 - Membership Agreement and Articles of Association currently in draft form
- Board of Directors to run the company
 - Two Directors per Member
- General Director
 - SPO



Governance: January 2012 \rightarrow



Site selection



Physical requirements

Extremely radio quiet environment At least 3000 km in extent Low ionospheric turbulence Low tropospheric turbulence

Two candidates short-listed in 2006: Australia, Sth Africa

Site selection process



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Selection Criteria



Categories

1. Science & technical

Current and long-term RFI environment lonospheric turbulence Tropospheric turbulence Array science performnace Site physical characteristics

2. Other

Customs and excise Security Legal Employment Working and Support Conditions

Selection Criteria (2)



- 3. Implementation plans and costs
 - basic infrastructure components
 - power provision
 - data connectivity

based on a 3-core model of the SKA



Top level schedule for the SKA



Technical

- telescope system design and cost
- 2012-15 detailed design in the pre-construction phase
- 2016-19 Phase 1 construction
- 2016 Advanced Instrumentation Program decision
- 2018-23 Phase 2 construction
- $2020 \rightarrow$ full science operations with Phase 1
- 2024 \rightarrow full science operations with Phase 2

Programmatic

- 2011 approve funding for pre-construction phase establish SKA organisation as a legal entity select location for SKA Project Office
- 2012 site selection
- approve construction funding for Phase 1 (350 M€, 2007)
- approve construction funding for Phase 2 (1,2 B€, 2007)



END

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