



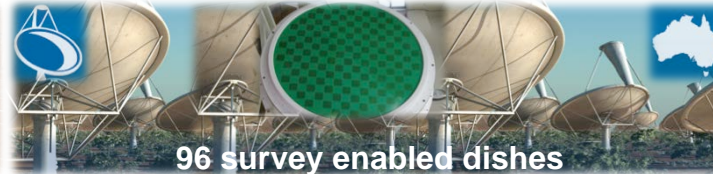
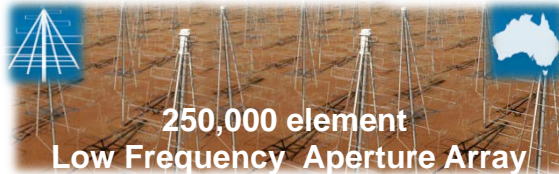
Square Kilometre Array – Design and Science Performance

Robert Braun
SKA Science Director
13th November 2013

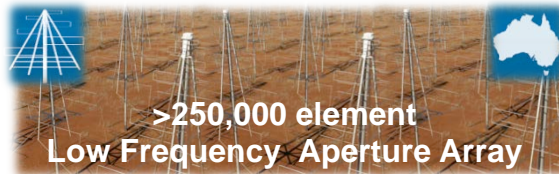
Exploring the Universe with the world's largest radio telescope



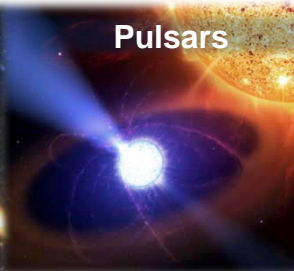
Phase I : 2020



Phase II : 2024



Science



50 MHz

100 MHz

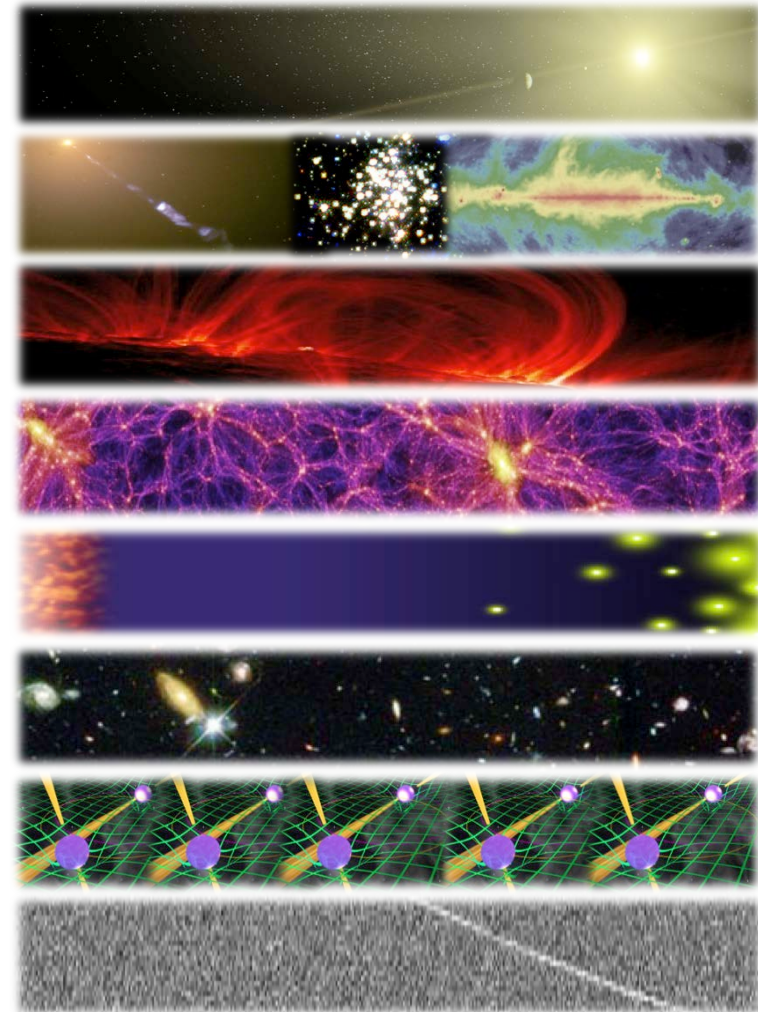
1 GHz

10 GHz

The Science Working Groups



- **Astrobiology (“The Cradle of Life”)**
 - *Project Scientist:* Tyler Bourke
 - *Working Group Chair:* Melvin Hoare
- **Continuum**
 - *Project Scientist:* Jeff Wagg
 - *Working Group Chairs:* Nick Seymour & Isabella Prandoni
- **Cosmic Magnetism**
 - *Project Scientist:* Jimi Green
 - *Working Group Chairs:* Melanie Johnston-Hollitt & Federica Govoni
- **Cosmology**
 - *Project Scientist:* Jeff Wagg
 - *Working Group Chair:* Roy Maartens
- **Epoch of Reionisation & the Cosmic Dawn**
 - *Project Scientist:* Jeff Wagg
 - *Working Group Chair:* Leon Koopmans
- **HI Galaxies**
 - *Project Scientist:* Jimi Green
 - *Working Group Chairs:* Lister Staveley-Smith & Tom Osterloo
- **Pulsars (“Strong field tests of gravity”)**
 - *Project Scientist:* Jimi Green
 - *Working Group Chairs:* Ben Stappers & Michael Kramer
- **Transients**
 - *Project Scientist:* Tyler Bourke
 - *Working Group Chair:* Rob Fender



Exploring the Universe with the world's largest radio telescope

The Work Package Consortia



Project Scientist: Jimi Green



Project Scientists: Jeff Wagg & Tyler Bourke



Project Scientist: Tyler Bourke



Project Scientist: Jeff Wagg



Project Scientists: Jimi Green & Tyler Bourke



Project Scientist: Jimi Green



Project Scientist: Jimi Green



Project Scientist: Tyler Bourke



Project Scientist: Tyler Bourke



Project Scientist: Tyler Bourke



Project Scientists: Jeff Wagg & Tyler Bourke

How does SKA1 baseline redefine state-of-art?



		JVLA	MeerKAT	SKA1-mid	ASKAP	SKA1-survey	LOFAR-NL	SKA1-low
A_{eff}/T_{sys}	m ² /K	265	321	1630	65	391	61	1000
Survey FoV	deg ²	0.14	0.48	0.39	30	18	6	6
Survey Speed FoM	deg ² m ⁴ K ⁻²	0.98×10 ⁴	5.0×10 ⁴	1.0×10 ⁶	1.3×10 ⁵	2.8×10 ⁶	2.2×10 ⁴	6.0×10 ⁶
Resolution	arcsec	1.4	11	0.22	7	0.9	5	11

A_{eff}/T_{sys}:

Survey Speed:

6xJVLA

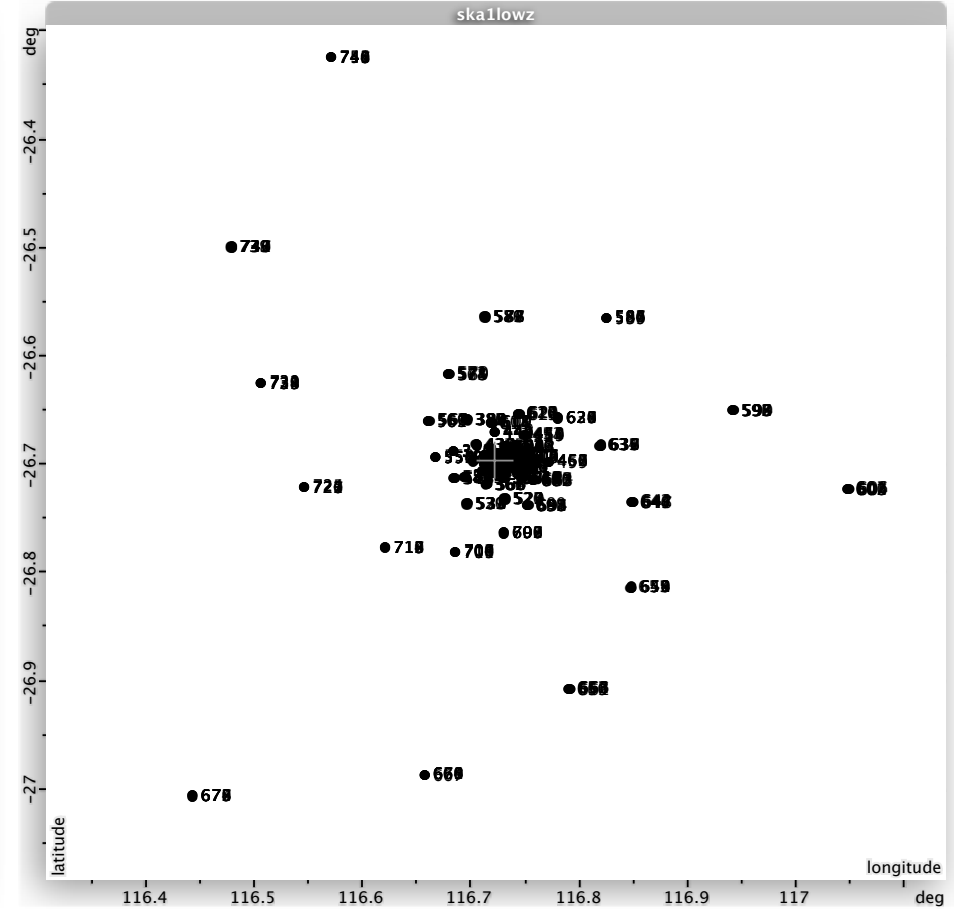
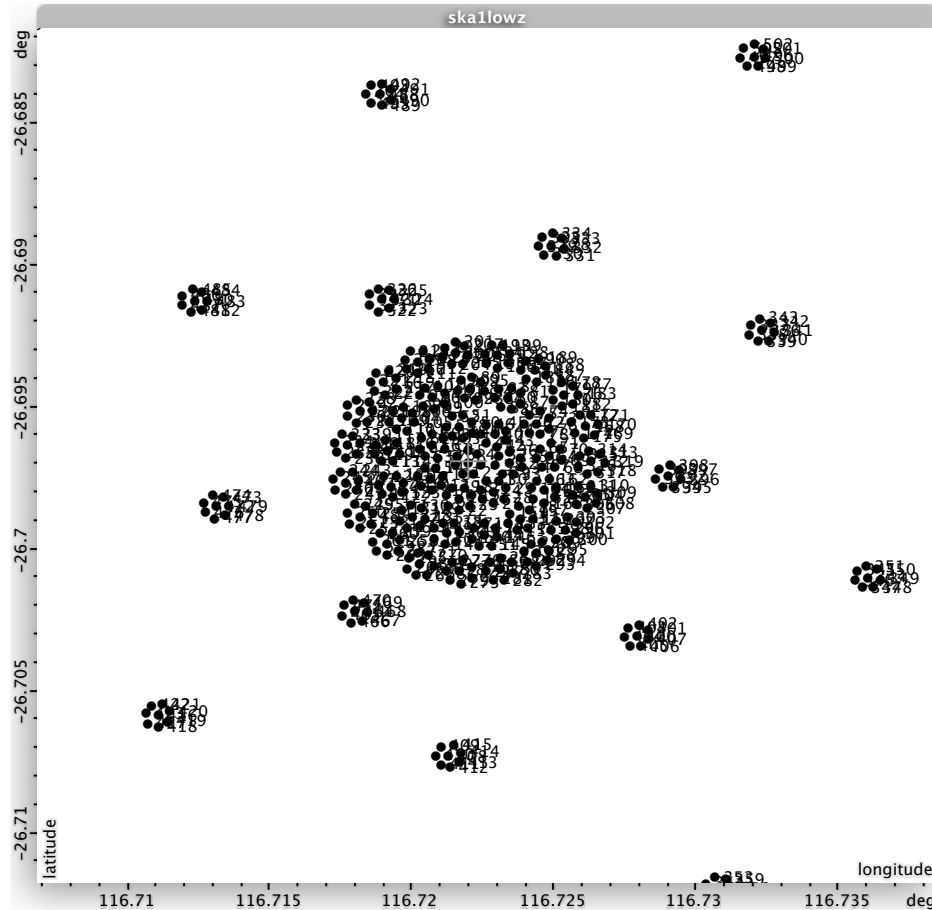
100x

6xASKAP 16xLOFAR

22xASKAP 270x

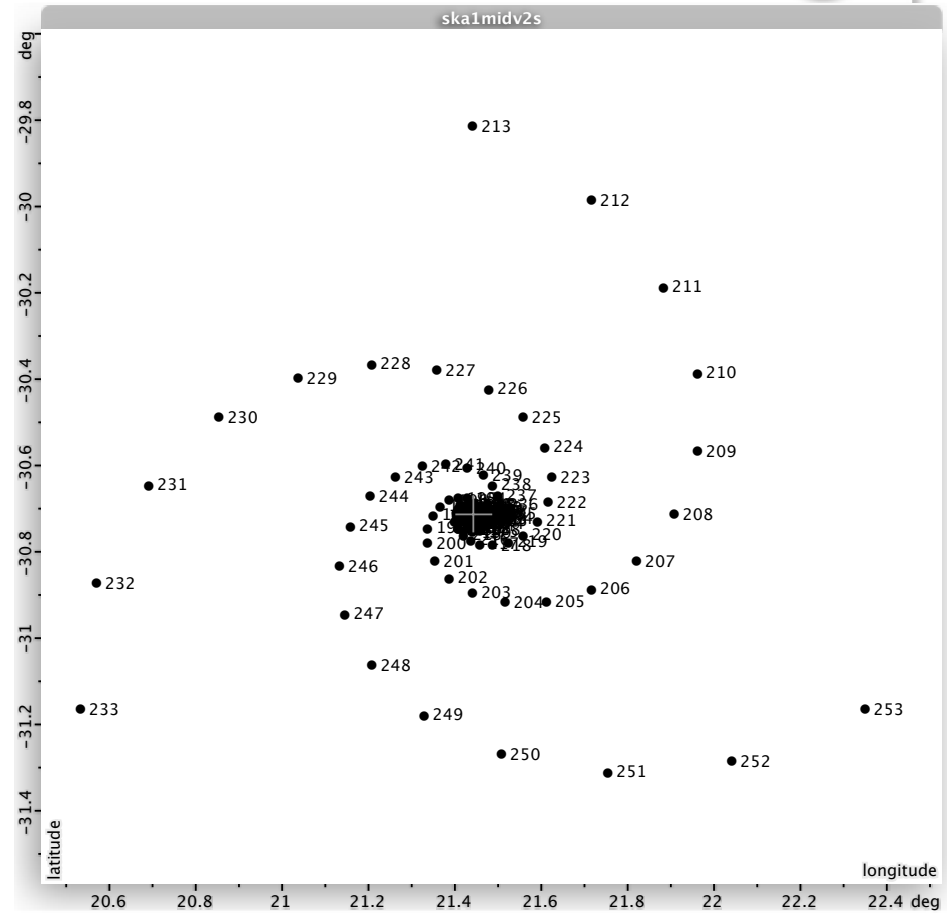
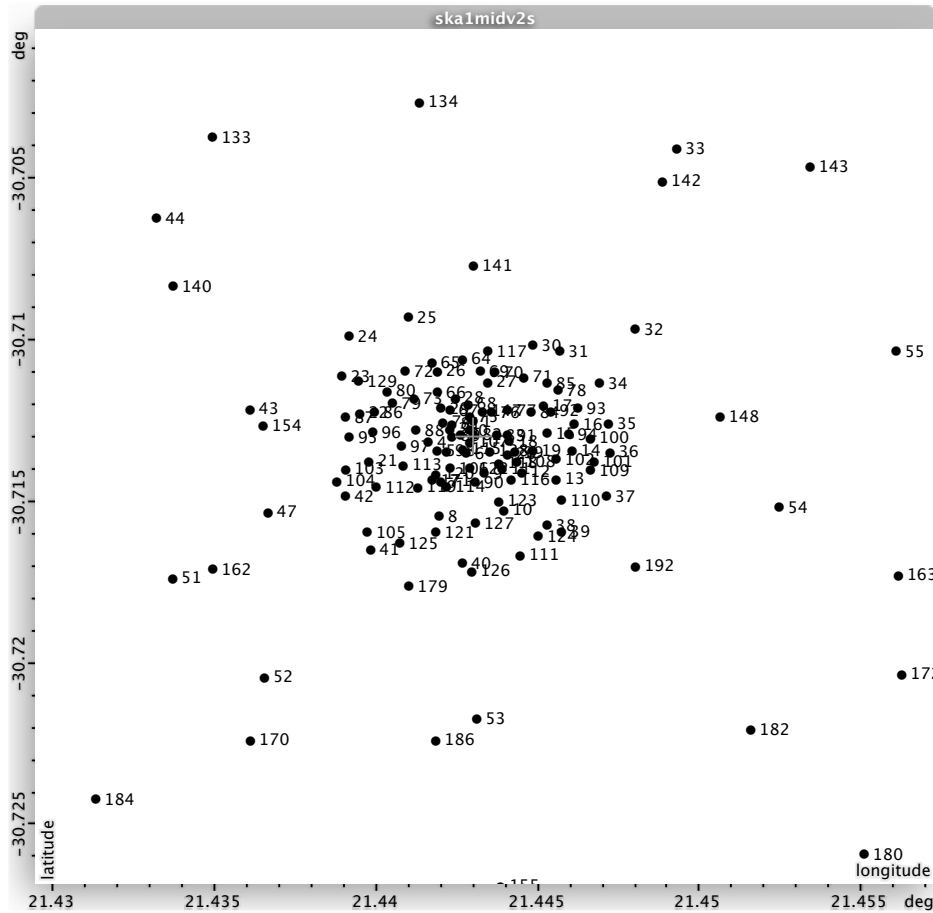
280xJVLA

SKA1 “2nd generation” configurations



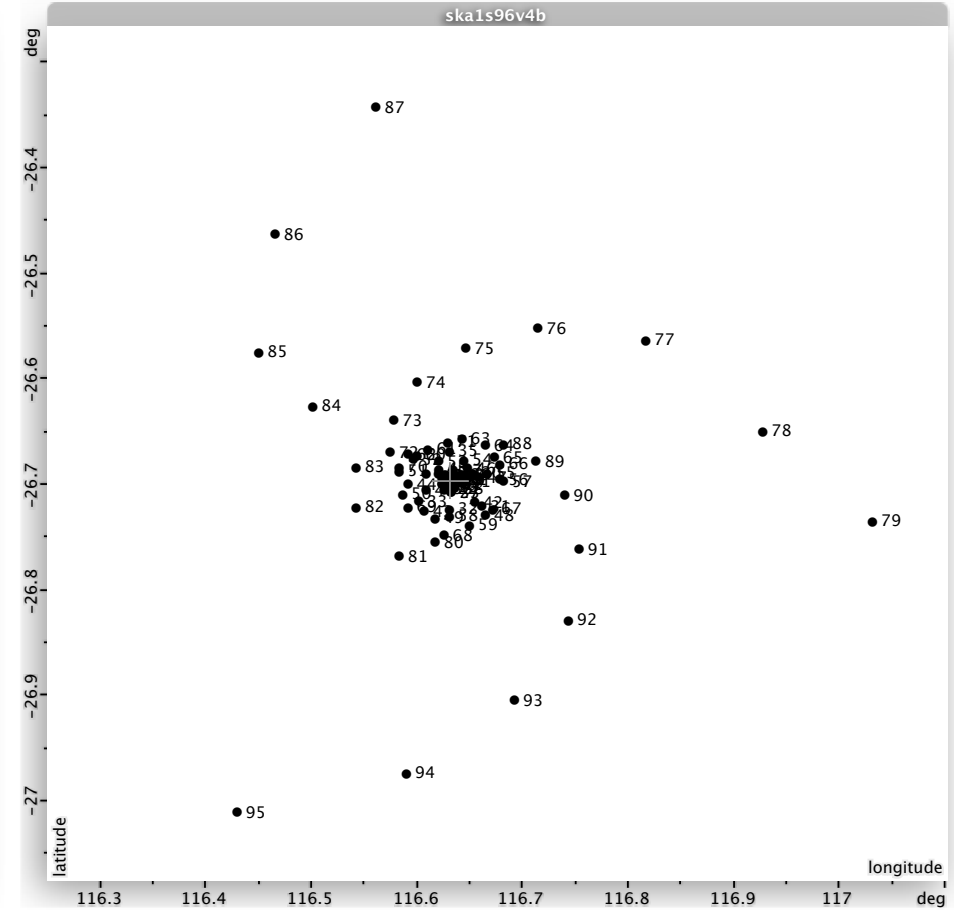
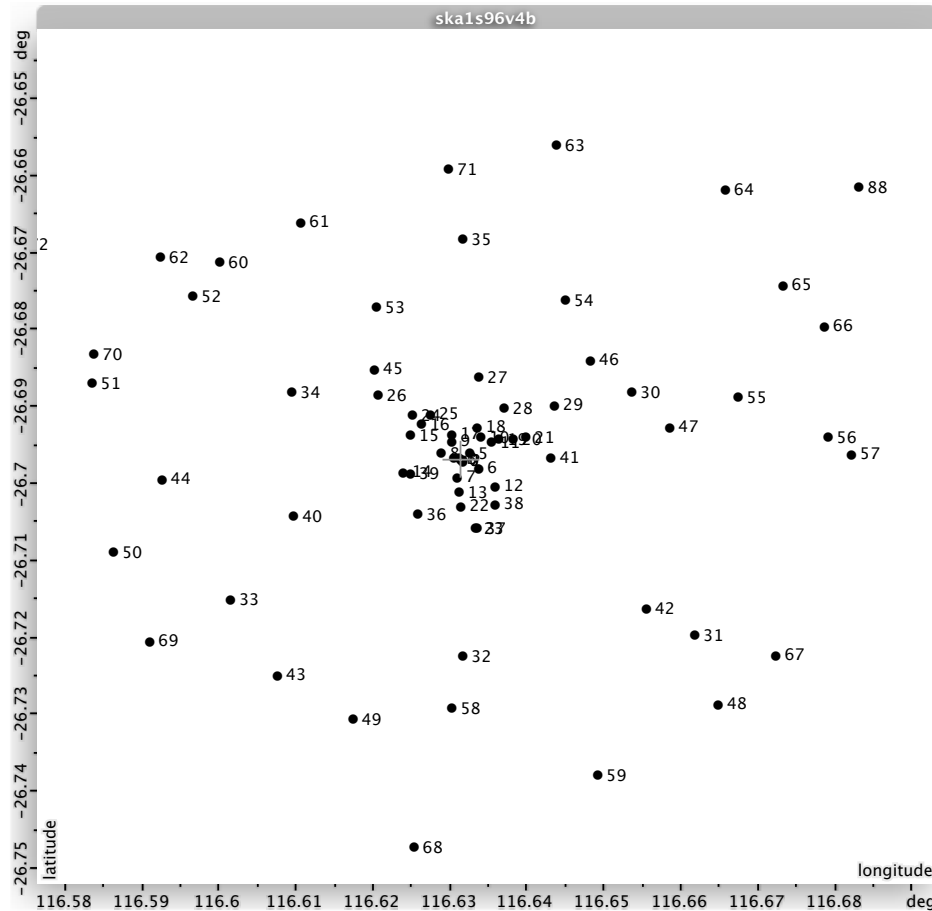
- SKA1-LOW possible configuration of core and remote spiral

SKA1 “2nd generation” configurations



- SKA1-MID possible configuration of core and remote spiral

SKA1 “2nd generation” configurations

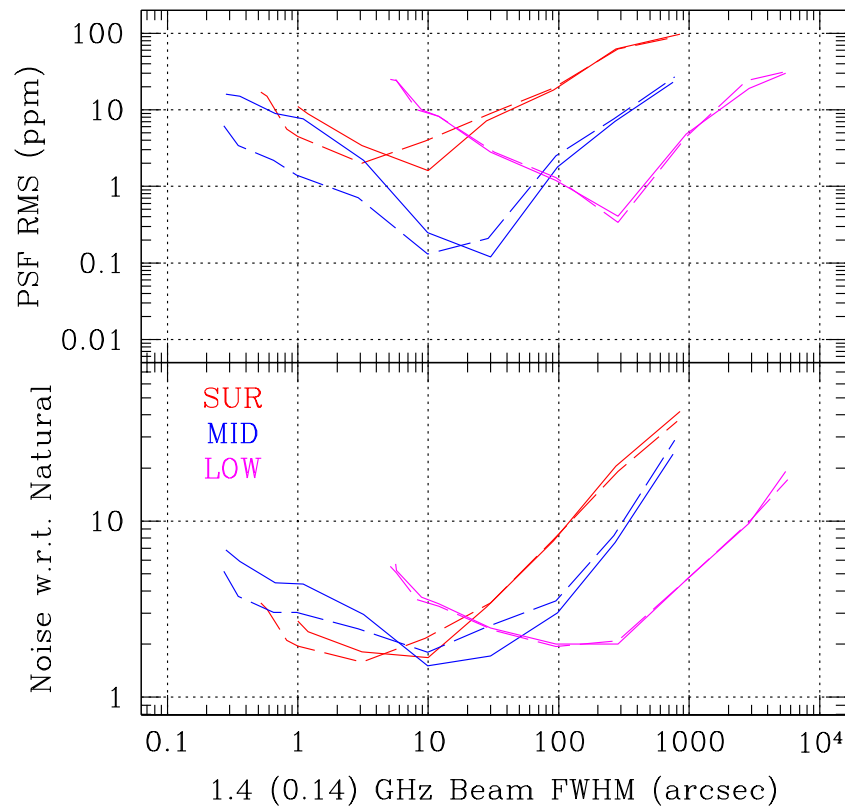


- SKA1-SUR possible configuration of core and remote spiral

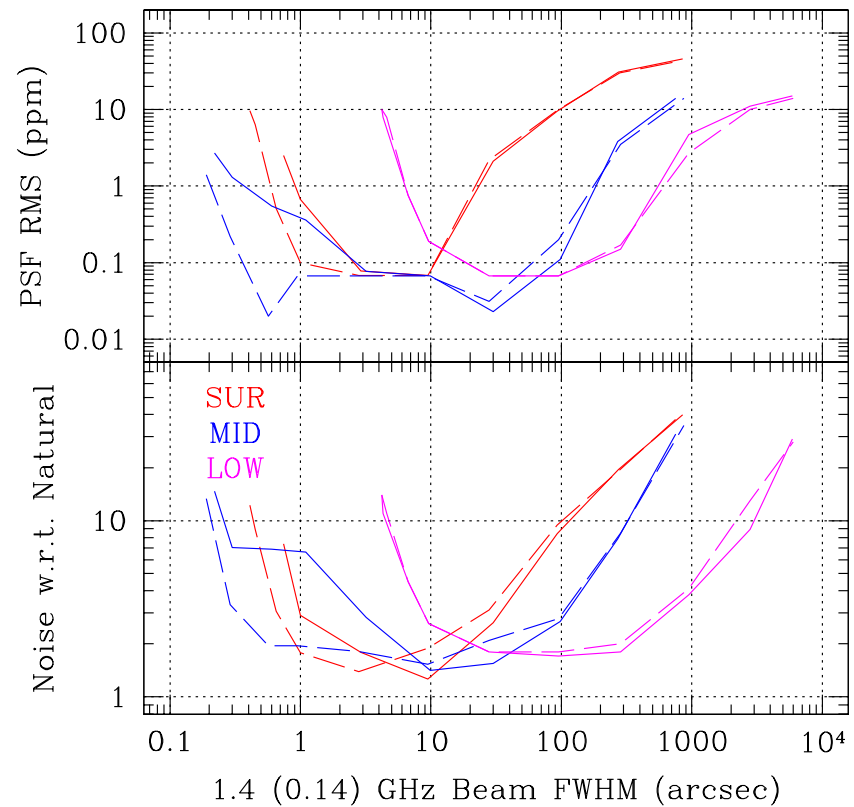
SKA1 performance as function of scale



Monochromatic Imaging Performance



Continuum (R=3) Imaging Performance



- Configuration optimisation for broad performance “sweet-spot”

SKA Key Science



- Strong-field Tests of Gravity with Pulsars and Black Holes

Phase 1 headline science

- Galaxy Evolution, Cosmology, & Dark Energy

Phase 1 headline science

- Emerging from the Dark Ages and the Epoch of Reionization

Phase 1 headline science

- The Cradle of Life & Astrobiology

- The Origin and Evolution of Cosmic Magnetism

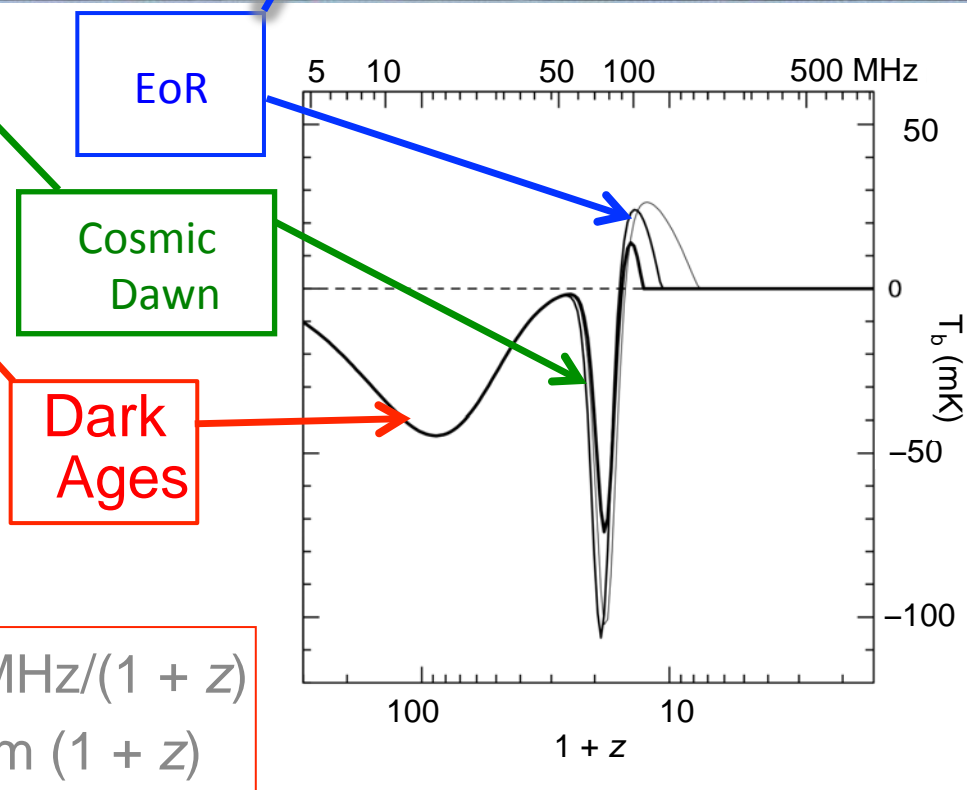
With design philosophy of *Exploration of the Unknown*

Cosmic Origins

Probing the early universe with the 21cm HI Line



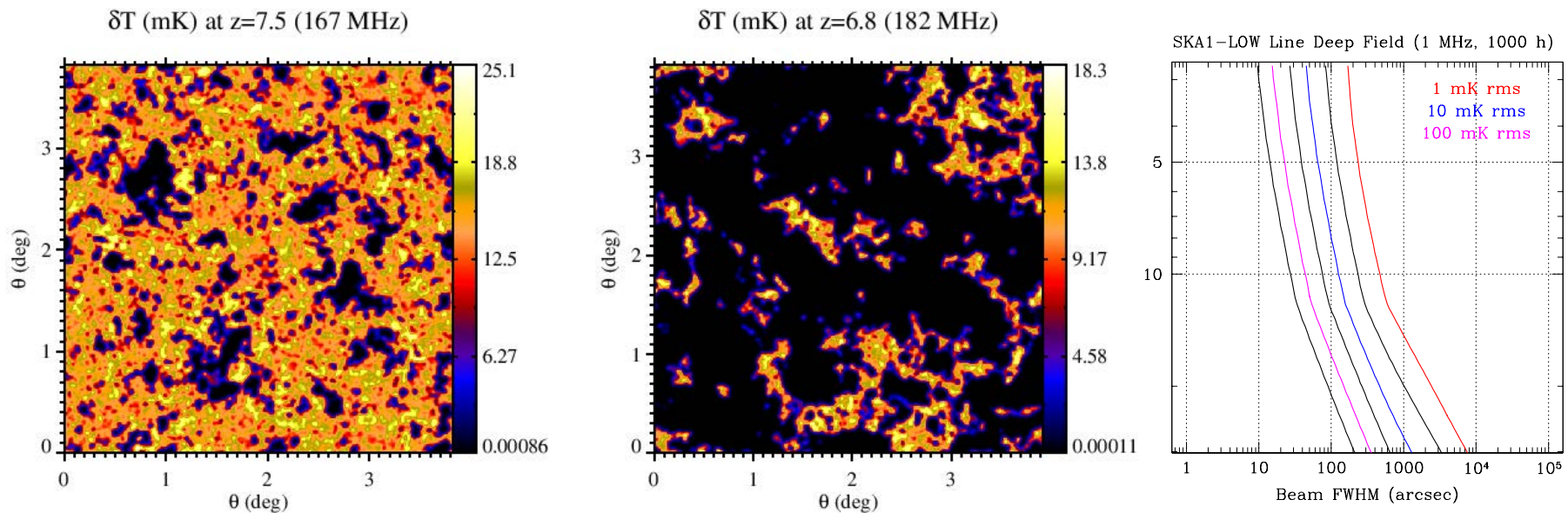
Neutral Hydrogen 21 cm spin-flip transition provides probe of neutral intergalactic medium before and during formation of first stars



$$\nu = 1420 \text{ MHz} / (1 + z)$$

$$\lambda = 21 \text{ cm} (1 + z)$$

HI surveys of the EoR/Cosmic-Dawn Universe

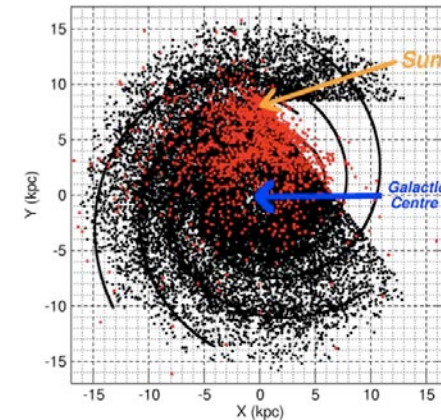
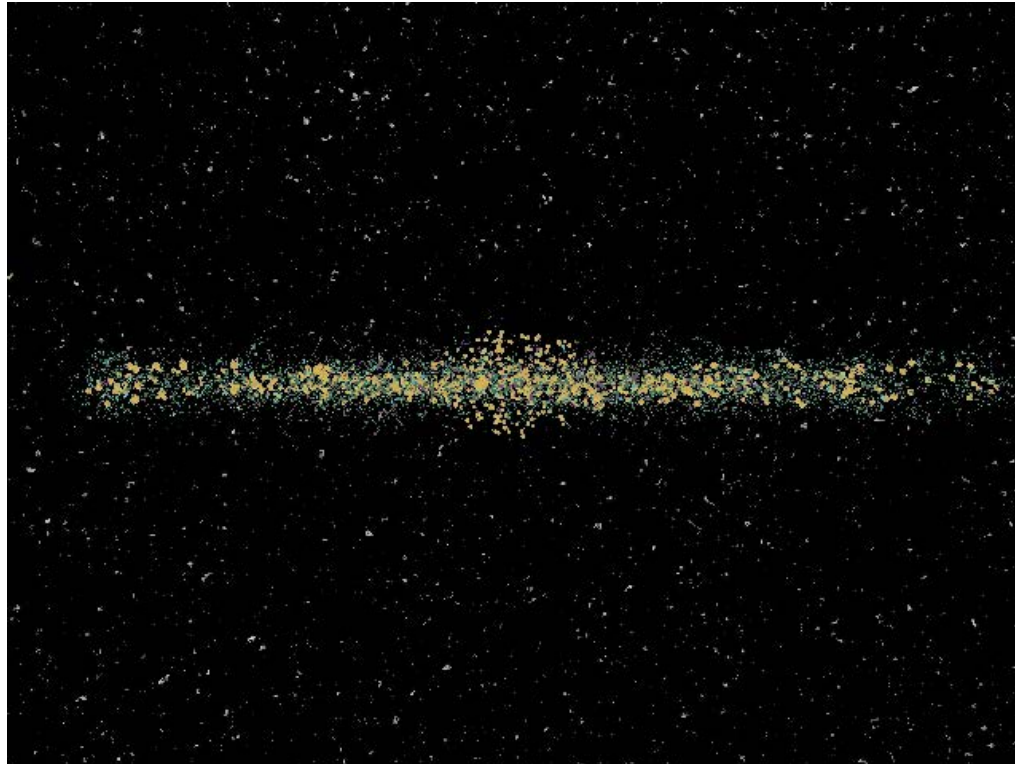


- Detecting EoR structures in imaging mode (as distinct from statistically) on 5 arcmin scales with 1 mK RMS
- Probing the Cosmic Dawn statistically or possibly even imaging in ultra-deep

Finding all pulsars in the Milky Way...



(Cordes et al. 2004, Kramer et al. 2004, Smits et al. 2008)



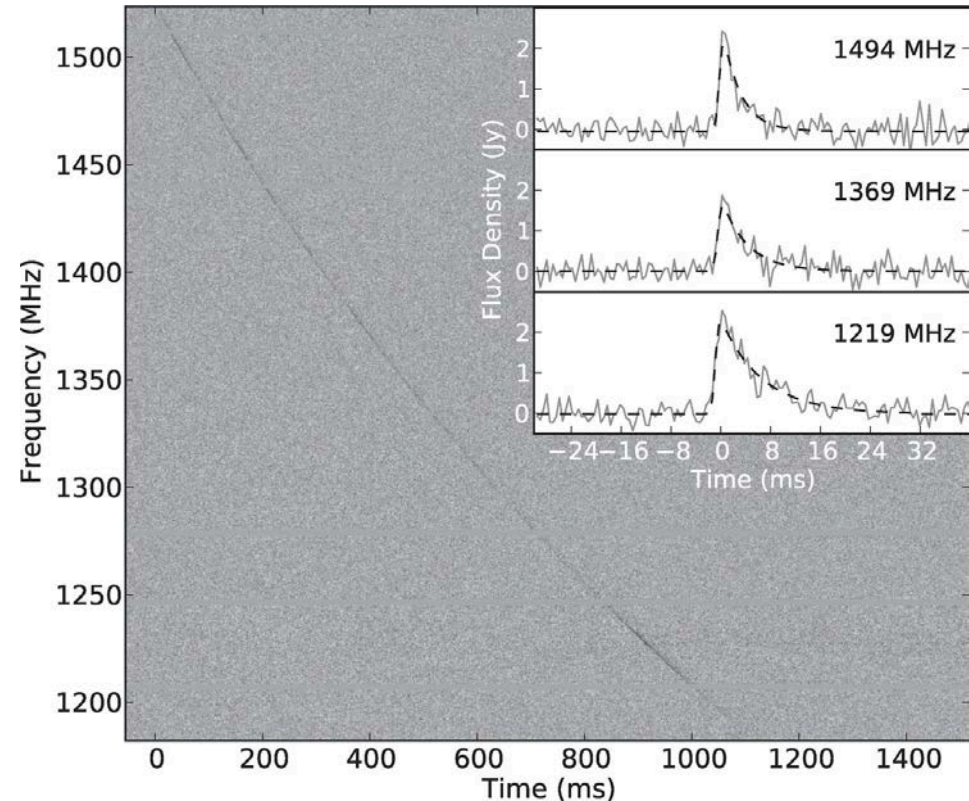
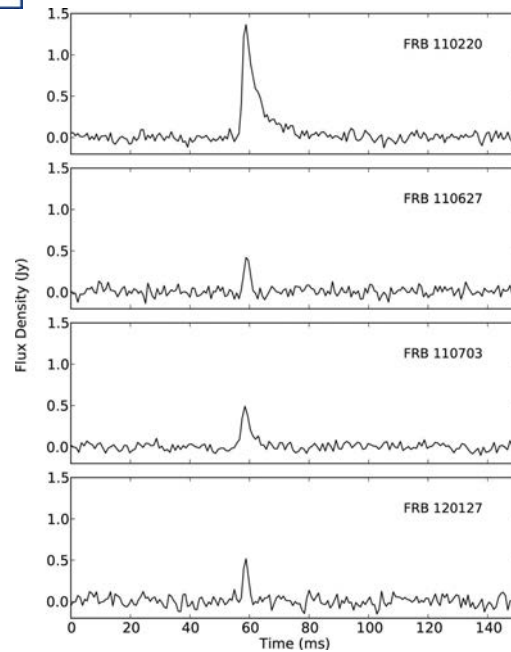
- ~30,000 normal pulsars
 - ~2,000 millisecond psrs
 - ~100 relativistic binaries
 - first pulsars in Galactic Centre
 - first extragalactic pulsars
- Timing precision is expected to increase by factor ~ 100
 - Rare and exotic pulsars and binary systems: including PSR-BH systems!
 - Testing cosmic censorship and no-hair theorem
 - **Current estimates are that $\sim 75\%$ of entire Galactic population in reach of SKA1**

The transient radio sky



A Population of Fast Radio Bursts at Cosmological Distances

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

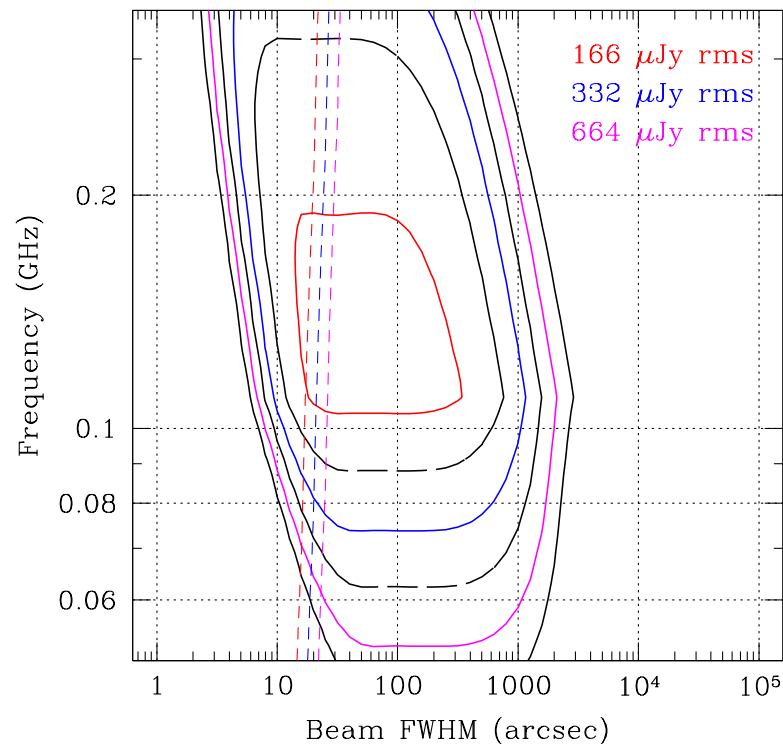


- Four celestial “FRB” events now detected (after first “Lorimer” burst):
 $S = 0.5 - 1.3 \text{ Jy}$, $\Delta t = 1 - 6 \text{ msec}$, $DM = 550 - 1100 \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ pc}$
- Estimated event rate: $1 \times 10^4 \text{ sky}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1}$
- Completely unknown origin, possibly at cosmological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

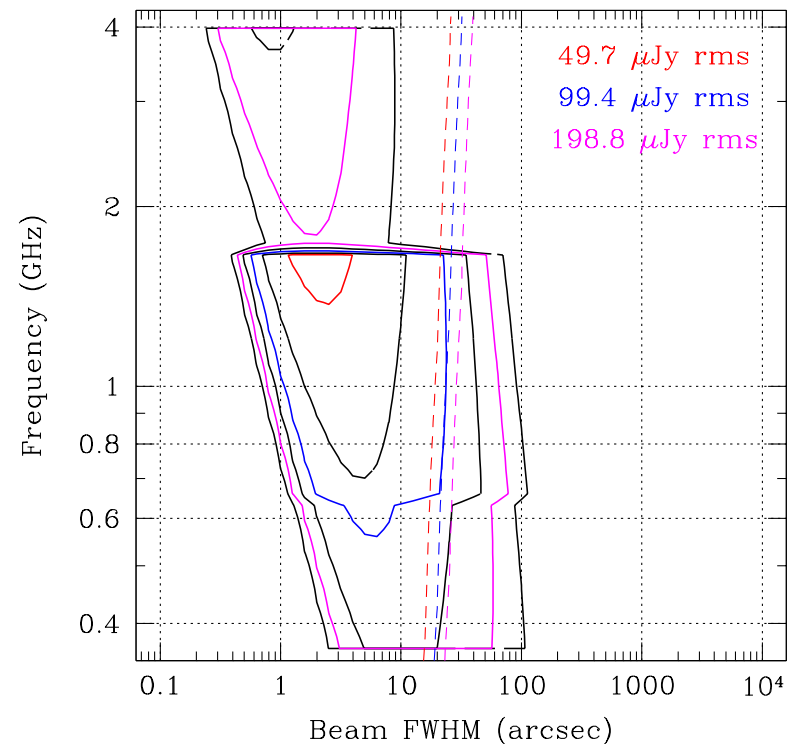
A daily SKA1 all-sky transient survey



SKA1-LOW Continuum Survey (30%, 3π sr, 1 day)

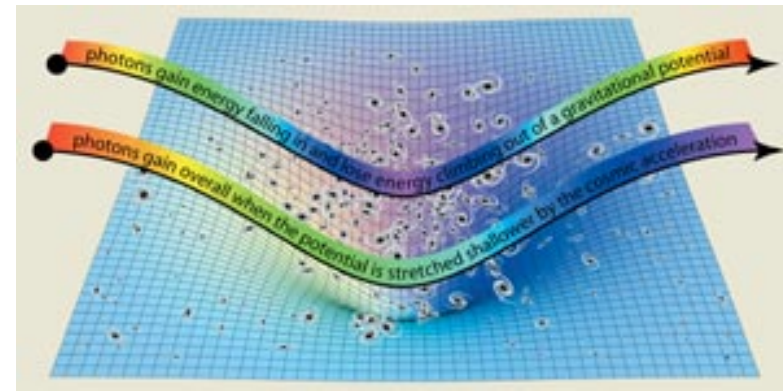
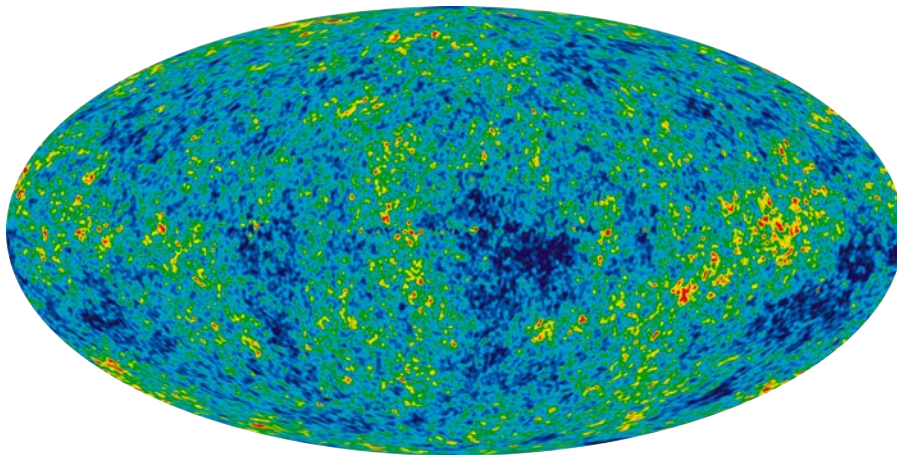


SKA1-SUR Continuum Survey (30%, 3π sr, 1 day)



- Integration of ≈ 50 seconds per position
- Sensitivity for 2 msec bursts is 160x worse: 27 mJy, 8 mJy rms
- Computing strategy most still be developed for such a mode!
- **Predicted FRB detections: 5 per day, with localisation to a fraction of arcsec**

Cosmology with SKA1: Integrated Sachs-Wolfe effect

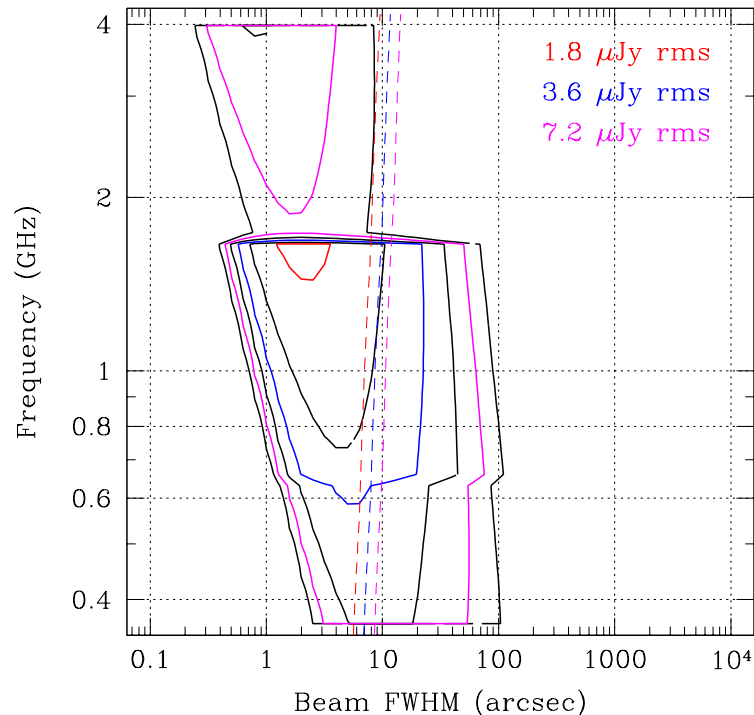


- Constraining non-Gaussianity of primordial fluctuations with the Integrated Sachs-Wolfe effect: correlation of foreground source populations with CMB structures

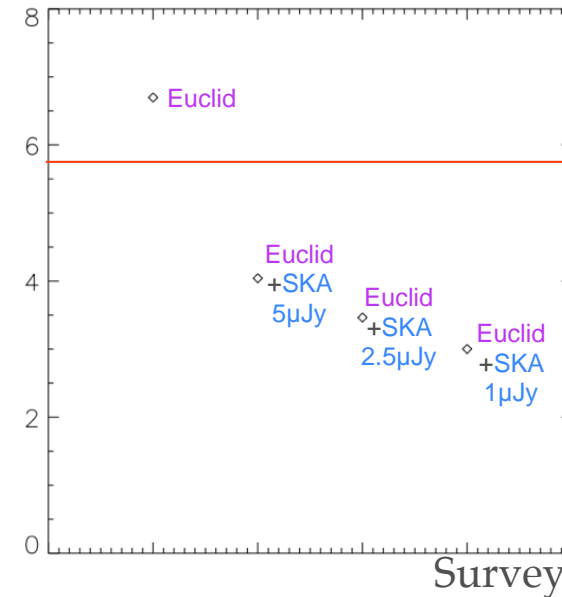
Cosmology with SKA1: Complementarity with Euclid



SKA1-SUR Continuum Survey (30%, 3π sr, 2yr)



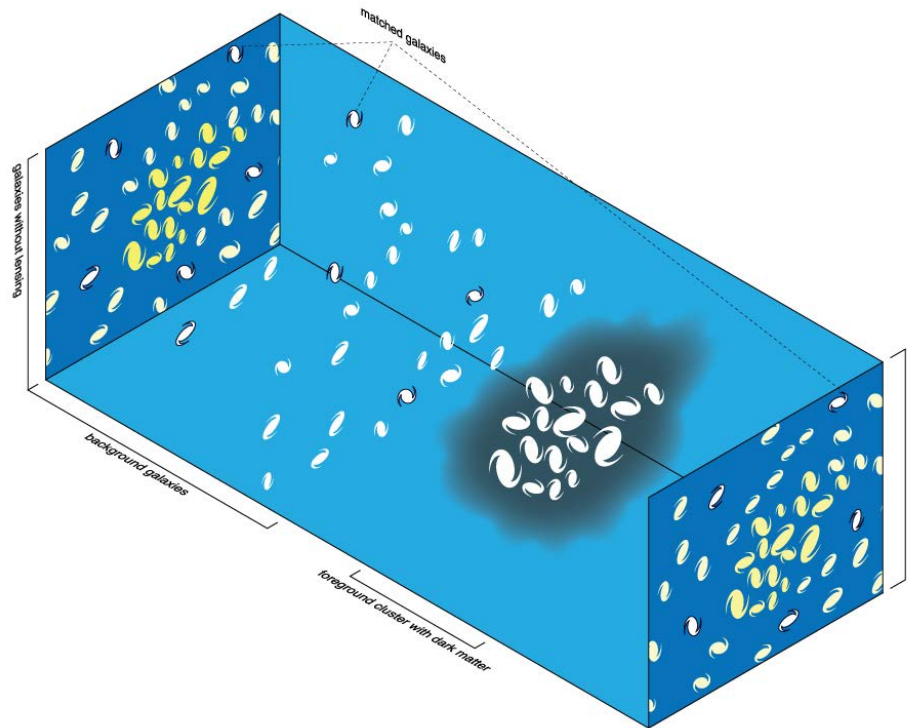
$\sigma[f_{NL}]$



(Bacon 2013)

- Constraining non-Gaussianity of primordial fluctuations with the Integrated Sachs-Wolfe effect
- Achieving 2 μ Jy rms would provide ≈ 4 galaxies arcmin $^{-2}$ ($>10\sigma$)
- Almost uniform sky coverage of 3π sr is exceptional
- **Major enhancement over Euclid alone**

Cosmology with SKA1: Weak Gravitational Lensing

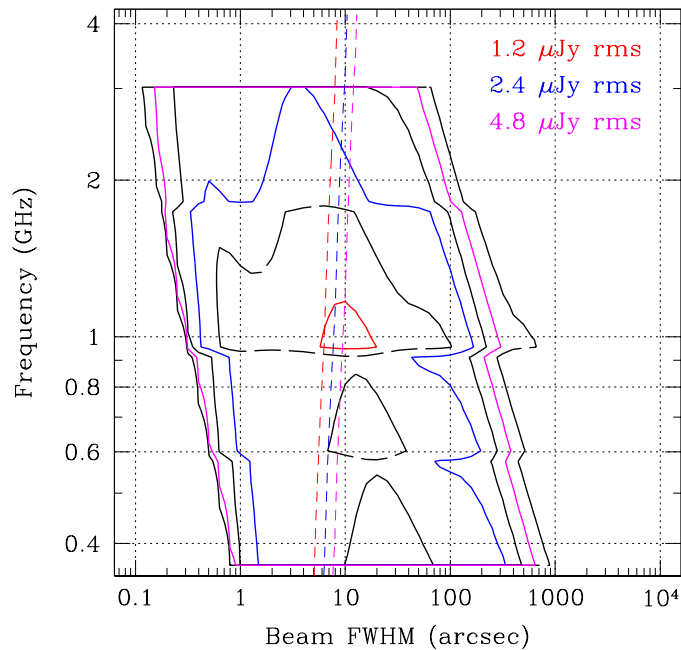


- Constraining the Dark Energy Equation of State with Weak Gravitational Lensing

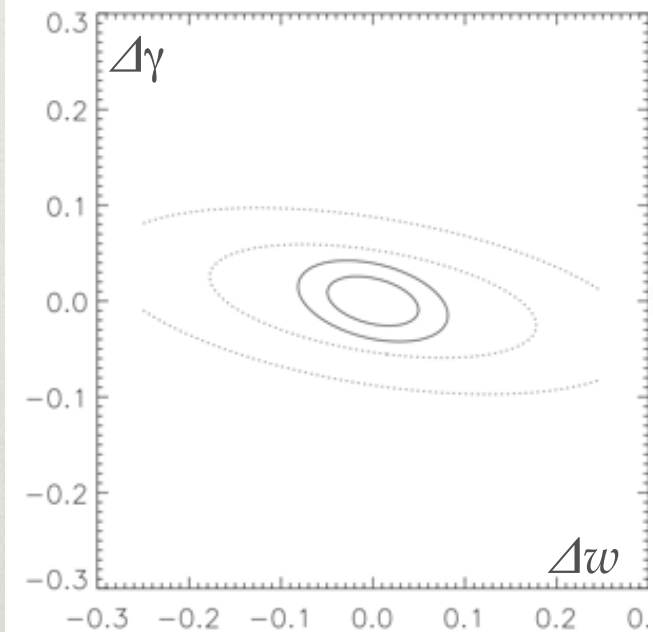
Cosmology with SKA1: Complementarity with Euclid



SKA1-MID Continuum Survey (30%, 5000 deg², 2yr)

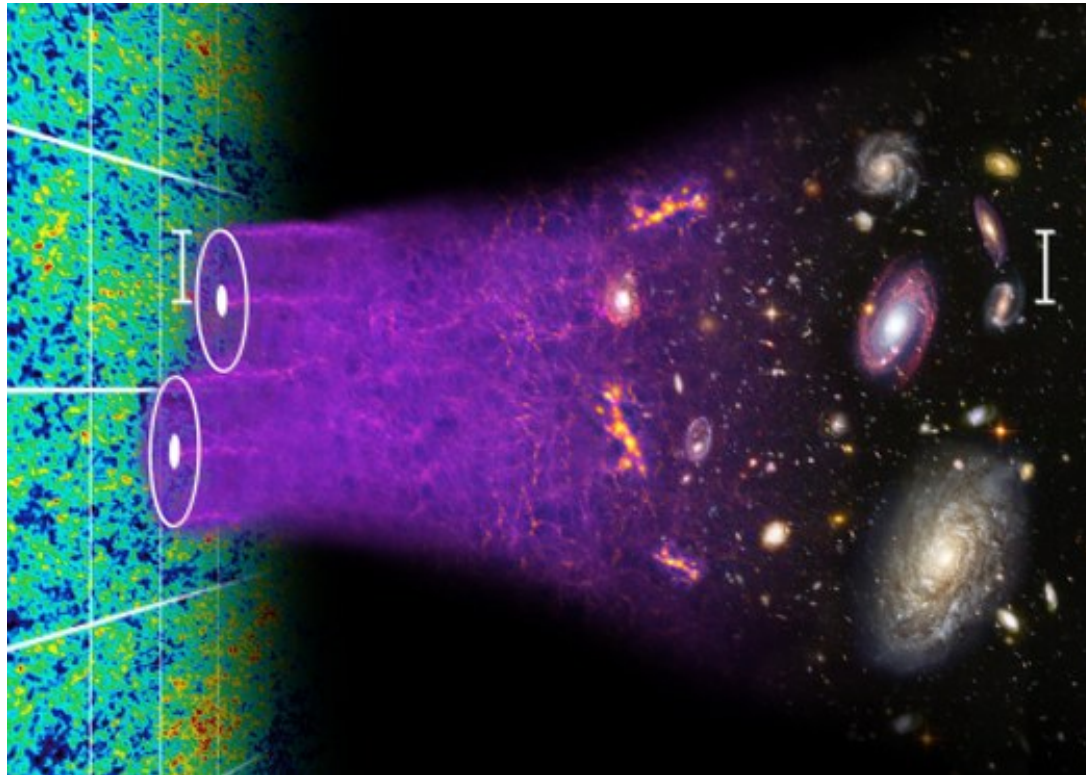


Euclid
+SKA1
lensing
 $\sigma_w=0.03$
 $\sigma_\gamma=0.017$



- Constraining the Dark Energy equation of state with a weak gravitational lensing measurement of cosmic shear
- Achieving 1 μJy rms would provide ≈ 6 galaxies arcmin⁻² ($>10\sigma$)
- PSF is excellent quality circular Gaussian from about 0.6''
- **Major enhancement in DE Figure-of-Merit**

Cosmology with SKA1: Baryon Acoustic Oscillations



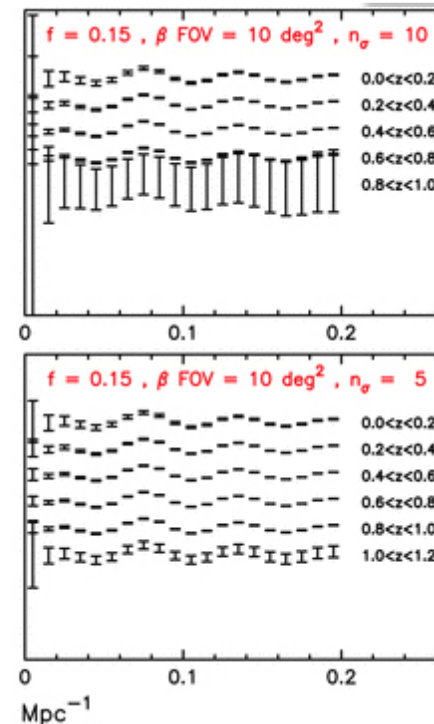
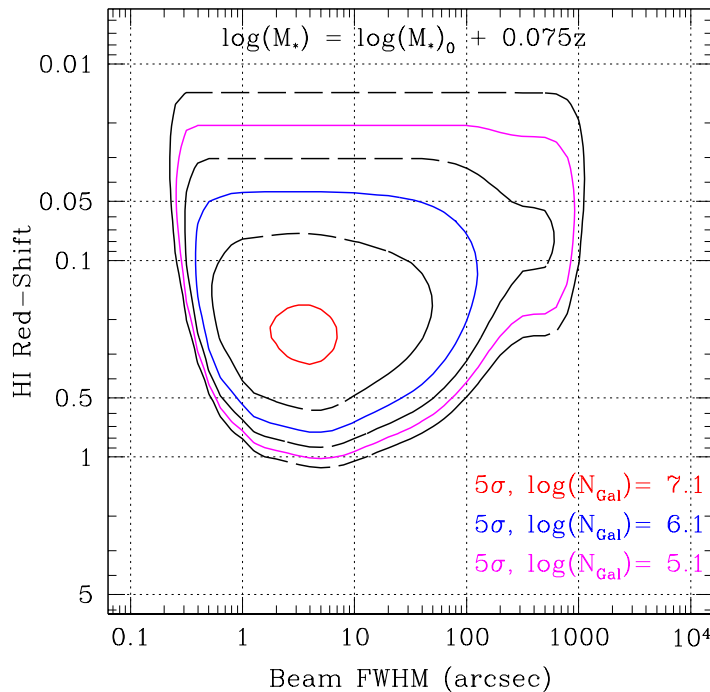
(Blake & Moorfield)

- Constraining Dark Energy models with redshift-resolved BAO measurements

A wide-field HI emission survey for BAO and $\Omega_{\text{HI}}(z)$



SKA1-SUR Line Survey (100 km/s, 5000 deg², 2yr)



(Abdalla et al 2010)

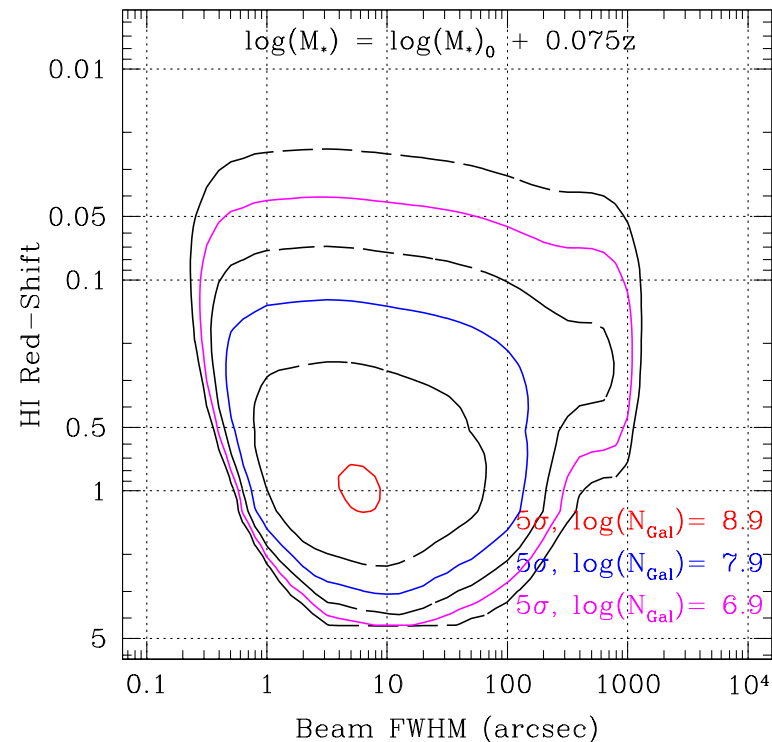
- Detect $10^{7.1}$ galaxies $\langle z \rangle \approx 0.3$, $10^{5.1}$ galaxies $\langle z \rangle \approx 1$
- Density ≈ 2500 galaxies deg^{-2} , 1 arcmin^{-2}
- Compare SDSS: $10^{6.2}$ galaxies with $\langle z \rangle \approx 0.1$ over $15,000 \text{ deg}^2$
- Compare WigglesZ $10^{5.2}$ galaxies with $\langle z \rangle \approx 0.6$
- **Major contribution to BAO science, complementary systematics versus Opt/IR**

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An SKA2 HI emission survey for precision Cosmology



SKA2-PAF Line Survey (100 km/s, 3π sr, 2yr)



- Detect $10^{8.9}$ galaxies with $\langle z \rangle \approx 1$, $10^{7.9}$ with $\langle z \rangle \approx 2$
- Compare Euclid target of 10^8 spectra with $\langle z \rangle \approx 1$
- **SKA2 will provide an unrivaled capability for precision cosmology!**

SKA Key Science

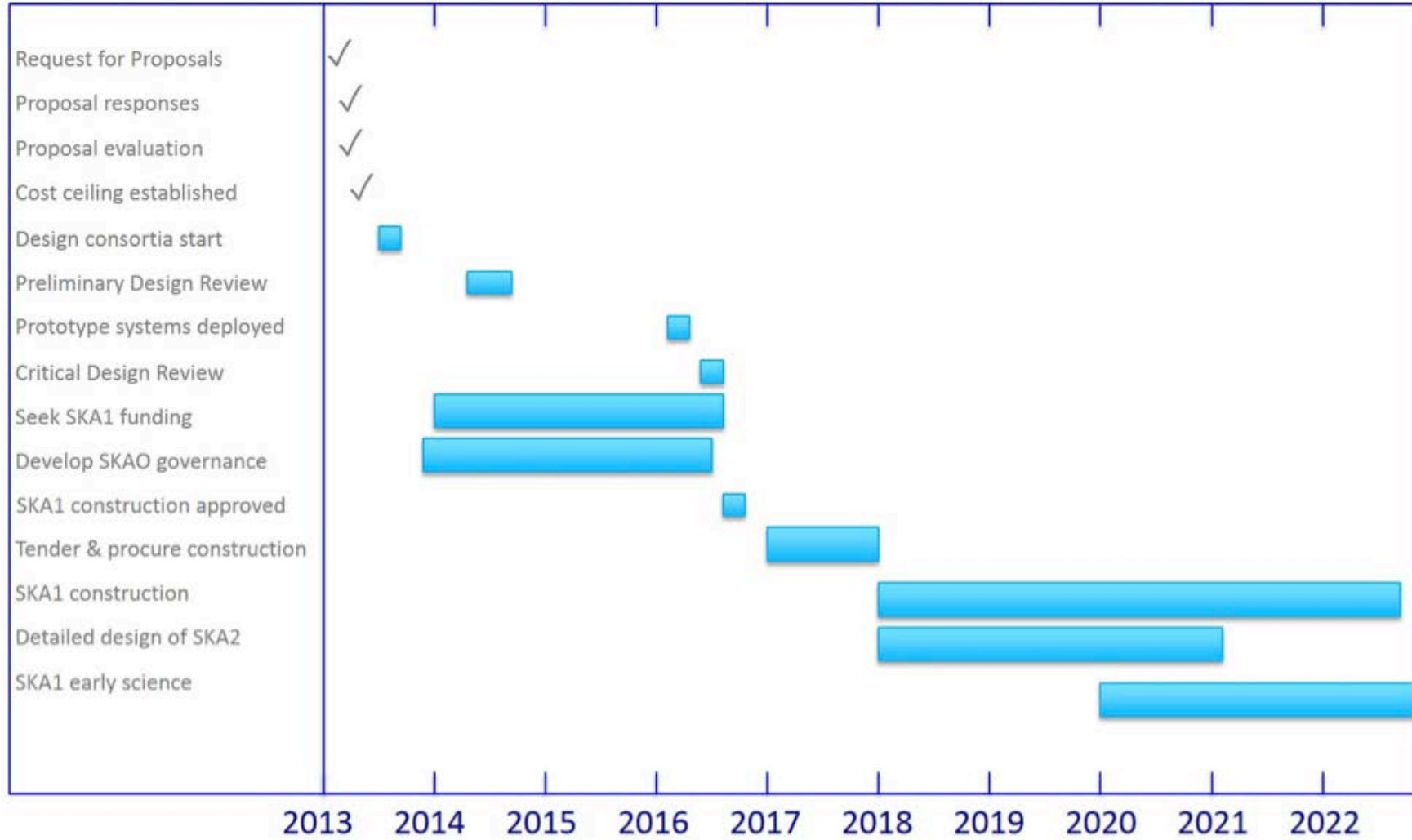


- Strong-field Tests of Gravity with Pulsars and Black Holes
Unique GR constraints, major contributions in Phase 1 and Phase 2
- Galaxy Evolution, Cosmology, & Dark Energy
Cutting edge contributions in non-Gaussianity and Dark Energy
Complementarity to Euclid, LSST in Phase 1 (reduced systematics)
Unmatched performance in Phase 2 (Billion Galaxy Surveys)
- Emerging from the Dark Ages and the Epoch of Reionization
Unique EoR imaging capability in Phase 1
Reaching to Cosmic Dawn in Phase 2
- The Cradle of Life & Astrobiology
- The Origin and Evolution of Cosmic Magnetism

With design philosophy of *Exploration of the Unknown*

Unmatched prospects (complement to LSST) in Phase 1 and Phase 2

Timeline



SKA1 Change Process



3 Engineering Change Proposal (ECP)

3.1 What is an ECP?

An ECP expresses the need for a permanent change of one or more Configuration Items. The rationale for a change could be one or more of the following:

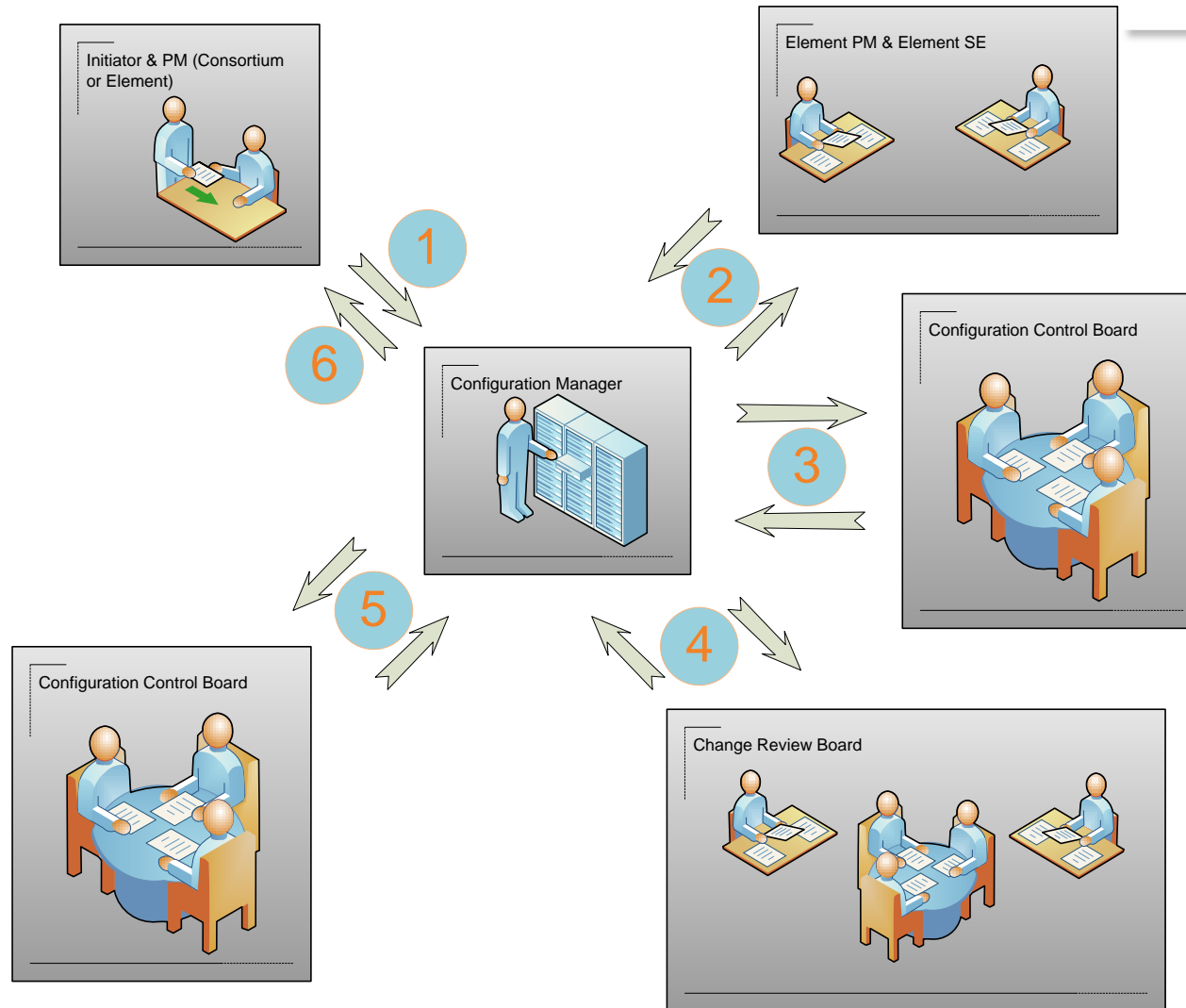
- Functional/Performance improvement or correction
- Change of interfaces
- New requirements
- A change in schedule and/or costs above a certain threshold (TBD)

The ECP process is the formal way to evaluate and to assess possible impacts that a proposed change will have on:

- Schedule,
- Performance,
- Full lifecycle cost,
- Interfaces to other Elements or the external world.

According to their impact, ECPs are classified as either Minor, Major or System Level, based on an evaluation by the SKA Chief System Engineer, SKA Architect & SKA Project Manager and following guidelines provided by the SKA Configuration Control Board (see below).

SKA1 Change Process



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Figure 1: The normal ECP work flow.

SKA1 Change Process

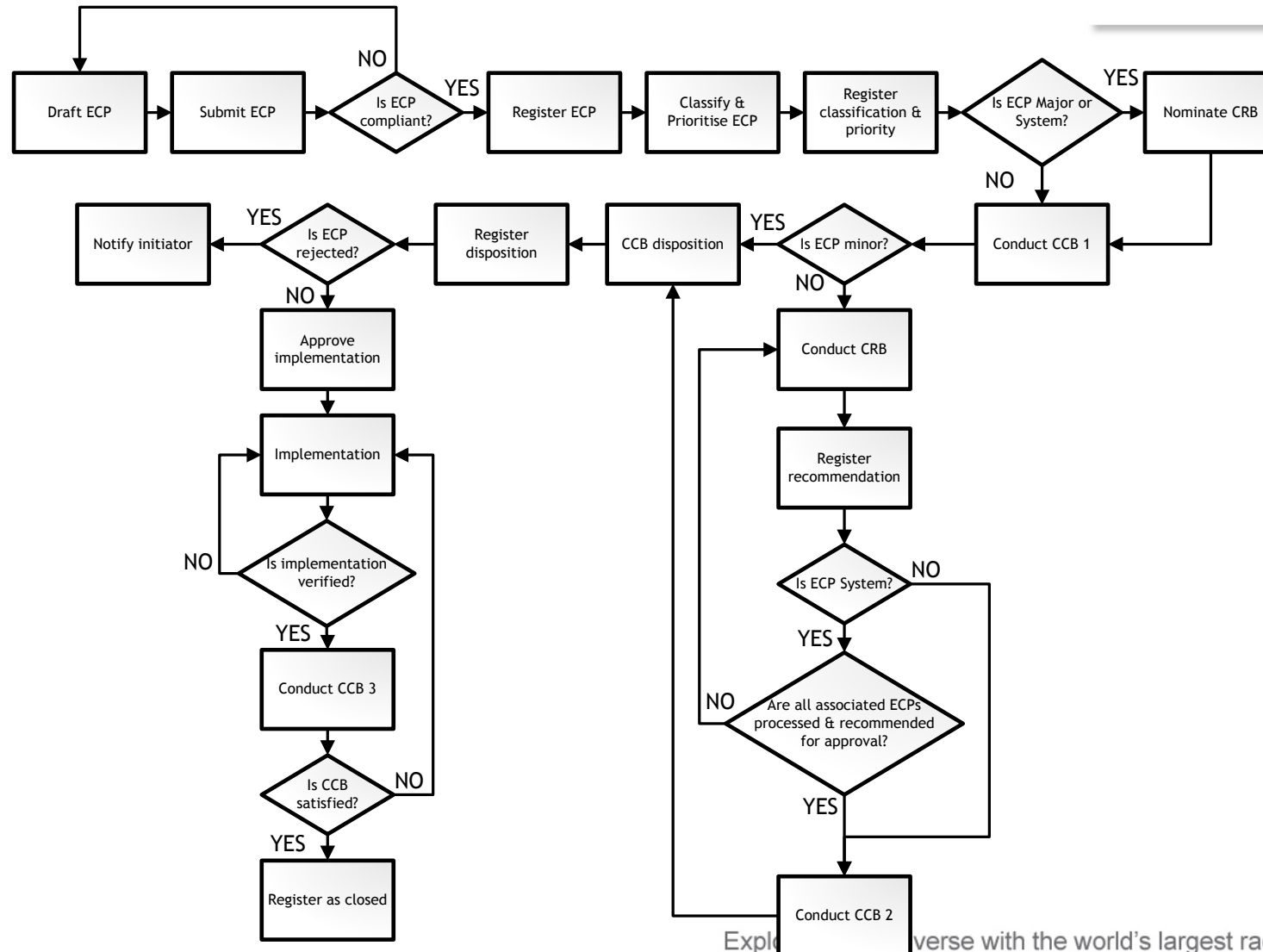


Figure 2: The ECP work flow diagram.

Exploring the future of radio astronomy with the world's largest radio telescope



Thank you

www.skatelescope.org