

Should we all wait until 2022?

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V Simposio de Astrofísica XXXIII Reunión Bienal de Física de la RSEF

COLLECTING AREA: 1 KM²

- 1000 -1500 antennas x15m in 5km
- 1000 -1500 antennas x15m up to 3000 km

200 - 1 SQ² FOV 0.1" - 0.001" resolution

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70 MHz - ≥25 GHz
4-3m - 1.2 cm
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Key Science:

- History of HI: reionization today
- Gravity test
- Origin & evolution of cosmic magnetism
- Proto-planetary disks

- SKA1 = 10% collecting area, 70 Mhz 3 GHz , 350 M€, 2016 -2019
- SKA2= 100% collecting area, 70 100 GHz, ~1100 M€, 2018 -2023
- SKA3 High frequencies: ≥ 25 GHz. No defined dates
- Operational costs 100 M€/yr, European contribution ~ 40%

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EVOLVING QUICKLY (19 countries involved): 2010-2012

- Organizational structure defined, SPO Jodrell Bank
- Pre-construction funding
- Site decision: Australia vs Southafrica

ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES

- Detached in ESFRI and Astronet roadmaps
- High-priority in MICINN document
 "Construyendo La Ciencia del Siglo XXI"
- MICINN requested Spain to be Observer Member in SKA Founding Board

International Consortia and Industry clusters forming now

Each WP in pre-construction Phase will go to a Consortium (2012)

HISTORY OF HI: REIONIZATION

WMAP + High-z QSOs:

z ~6 End of Reonization

Rise in IGM neutral fraction at z ~ 6

SKA

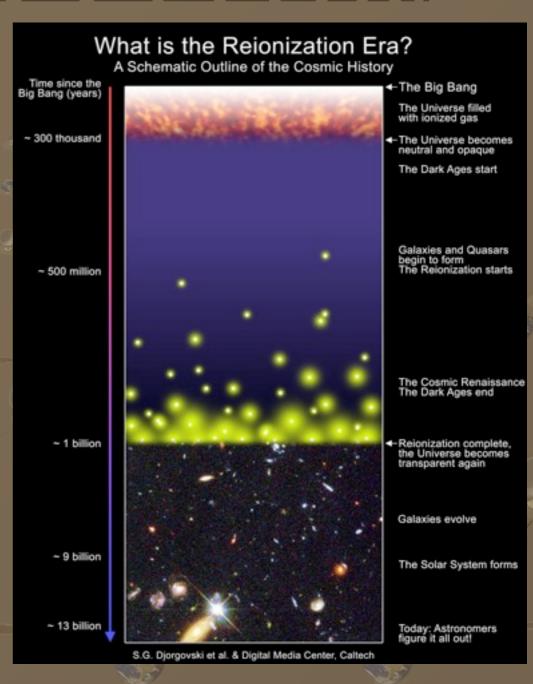
detailed pictures of structure formation and reionization

Redshifted HI: typical galaxies at z=3
separating contributions from z
reionization = f (t)

Absorption spectra:

high-z radio sources

growth of ionized regions around proto-galaxies



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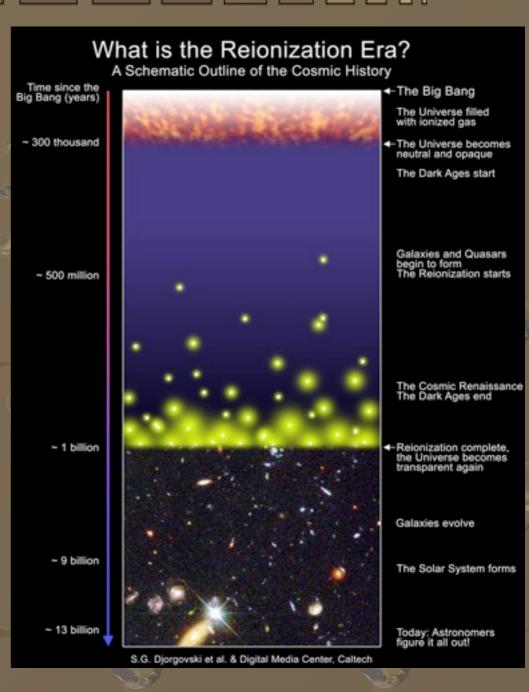
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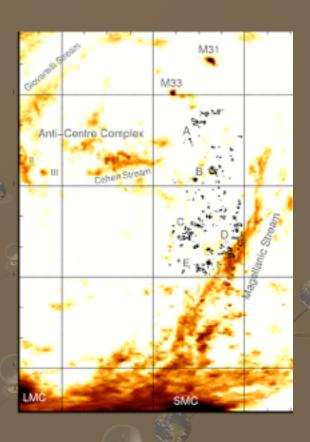
growth of ionized regions around proto-galaxies SKA can survey the entire visible sky in a year of operation 109 HI emission galaxies to redshift z=1.5



HISTORY OF HI: LOCAL UNIVERSE

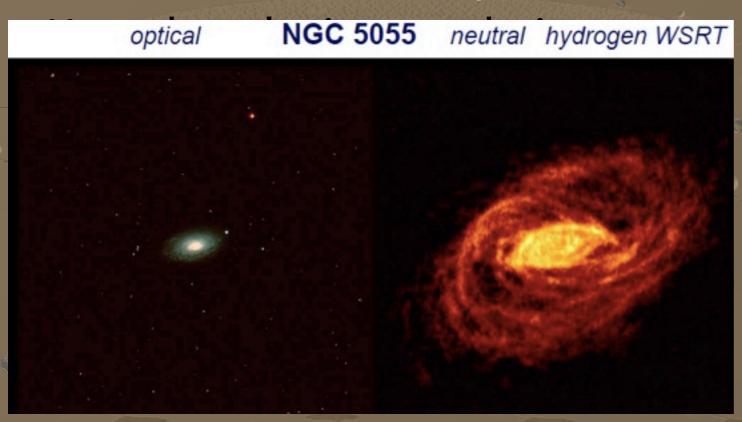
Faint/extended Hi required to tell the full story
How do galaxies get their gas:

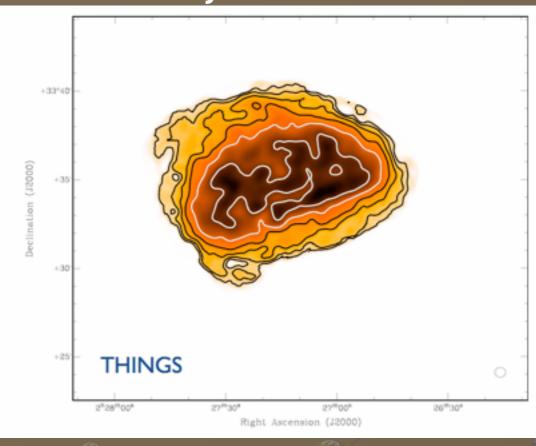
- cold clouds formation 1st step towards galaxy formation, only accessible in few nearby galaxies
- Magellanic Stream feasible in distant galaxies



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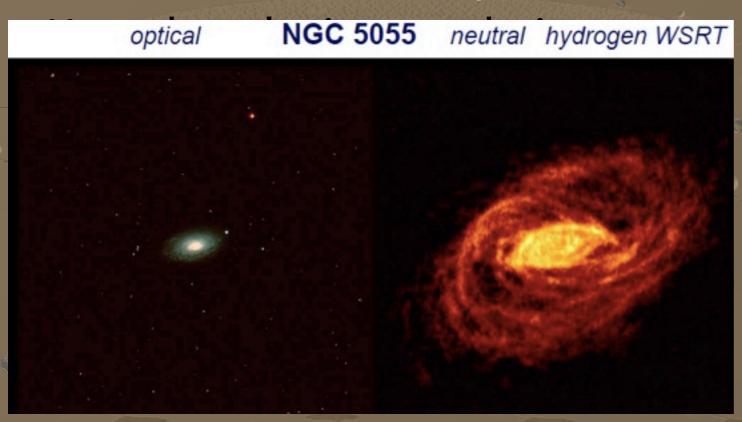


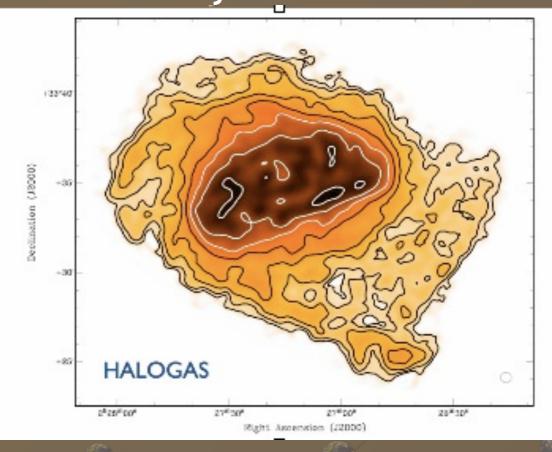


- Extended disks with spiral structure
- Asymmetries, lopsideness
- Clouds, tails, filaments around galaxies
- Reservoirs of extraplanar gas

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GRAVITY TEST

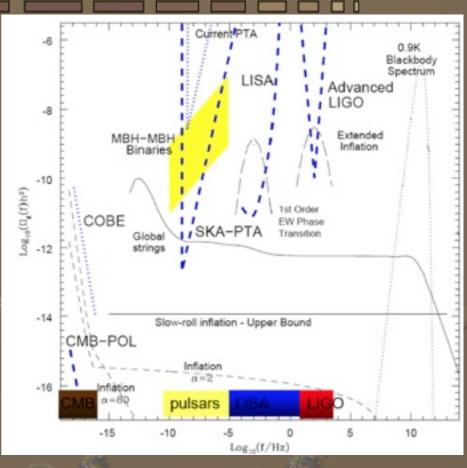
Strong-field tests:
 pulsars period in BH gravitational field
 BHs themselves

- Discovery of 10.000 20.000 pulsars
- High precission timing
- Pulsars around MW SMBH spin, mass, quadrupole moment of BH
- Dense array of millisec pulsars
 precision of < 100 ns: arms of gravitational wave detector

LISA: free-falling masses in spacecraft

LIGO: suspended mirrors

SKA: free falling millisec pulsars

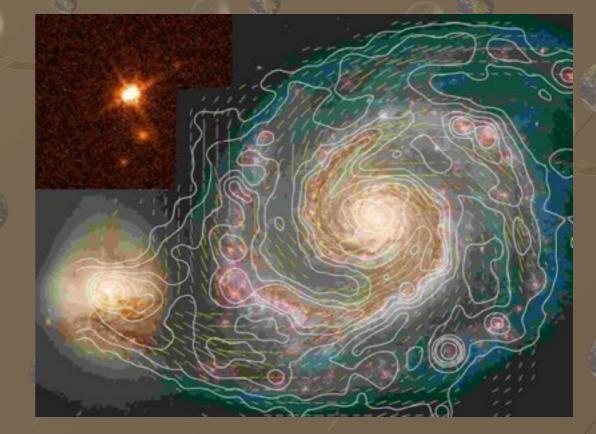


COSMIC MAGNETISM

- Where does magnetism come from?
- How does it maintain its strength over billions of years?
- How magnetism affects the creation of stars and galaxies?
- How is it distributed in galaxies and clusters of galaxies ?
- How does it evolve with time from the early Universe?

Magnetism probed by radio waves now:

only for nearby galaxies



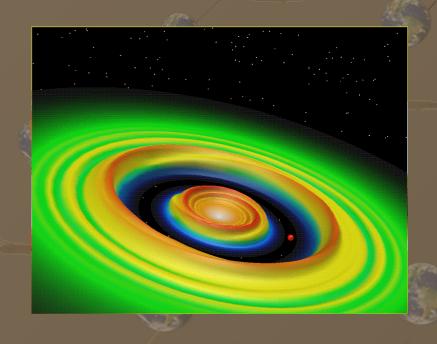
PROTOPLANETARY DISKS

Imaging, with the required angular resolution, the thermal emission from dust in the inner regions of disks where Earth-like planets are likely to be located

Our solar system @ 500 light-year = 1 arcs

milliarcs resolution to map planetary gaps following evolution over orbital timescales

Requires highest frequencies



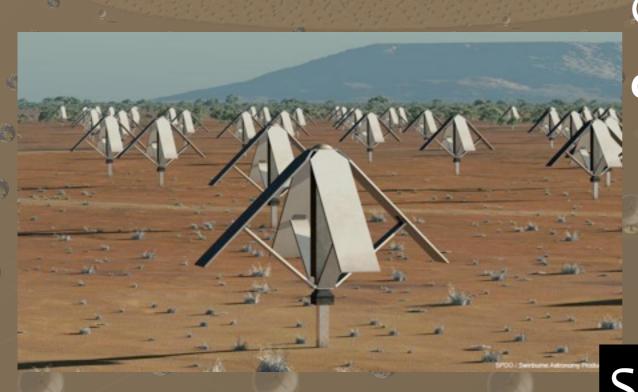
CHALLENGES

A GLOBAL challenge:

- Antennas
- Power supply: towards a GREEN SKA
- Massive data transport, storage and processing
- Science extraction
- Outreach

ANTENNAS

Frequency range > two decades: Combination of different types of antennas



Can observe towards several directions simultaneously

Aperture Array
70 - 450 MHz
Baselines 100 km

SKA₁

single pixel feed 450 MHz - 3GHz baselines 100 km



Advanced Instrumentation Program

ANTENNAS



Enhancing FOV





+ focal plane array

dense aperture array 200 - 500 MHz 200 deg²

POWER CONSUMPTION

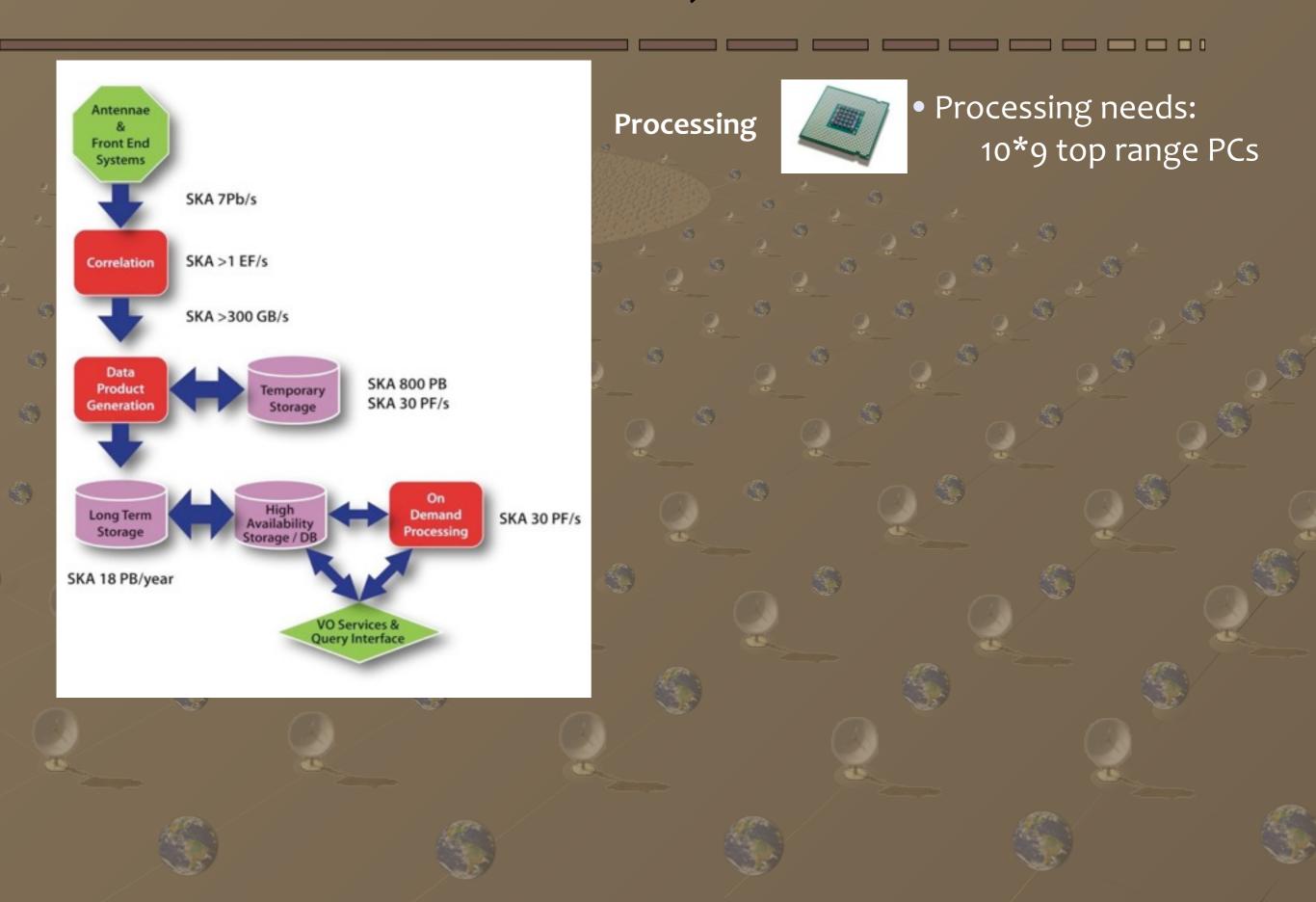
Major issue:

SKA performance maybe power limited

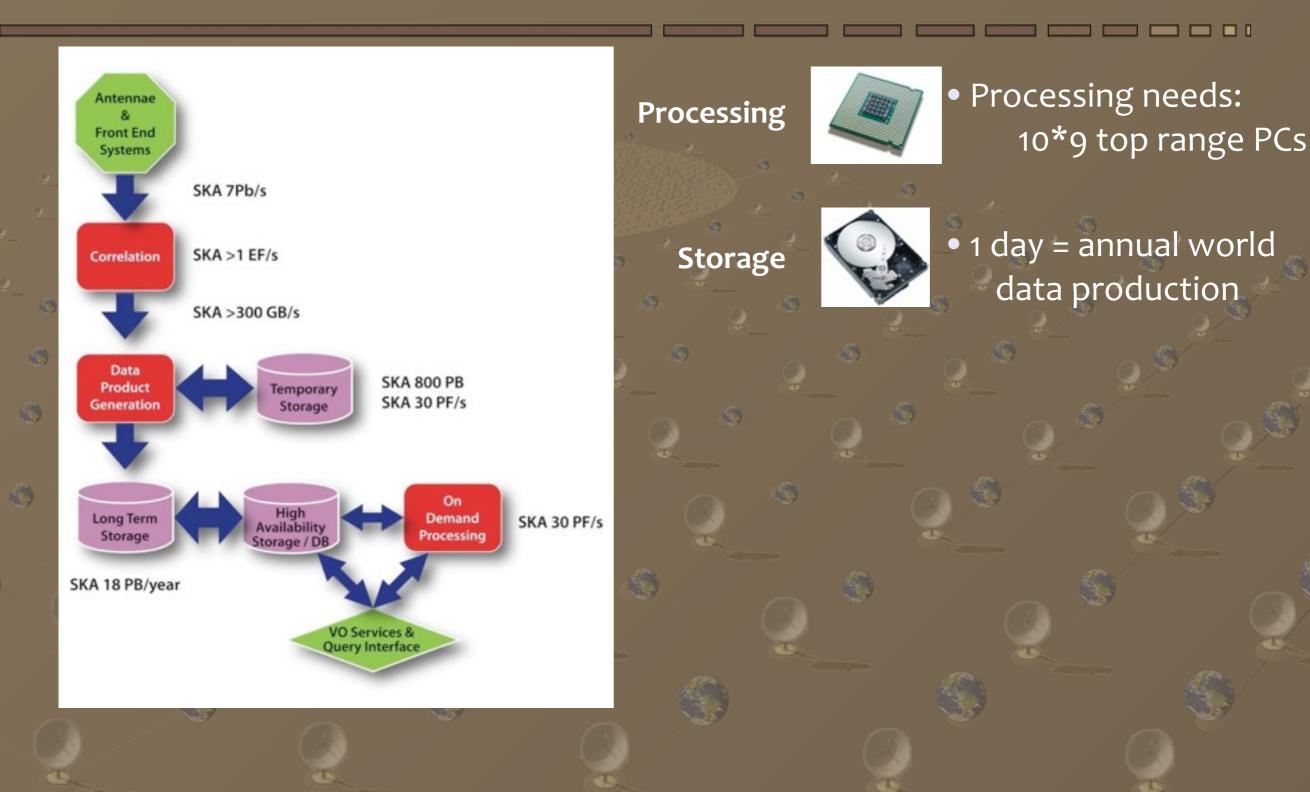
- cooling in the desert
- concentrated loads
- distributed loads
- 100 MW for 1 exaflop/s
- to remote stations (thousands of kms)

Sustainable energies developments are key for SKA

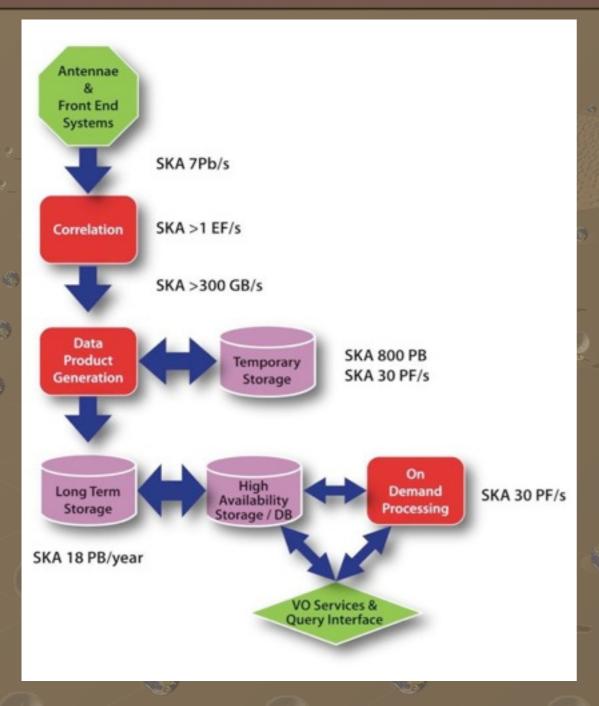
Massive data transport, storage & processing



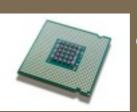
Massive data transport, storage & processing



Massive data transport, storage & processing



Processing



Processing needs:10*9 top range PCs

Storage



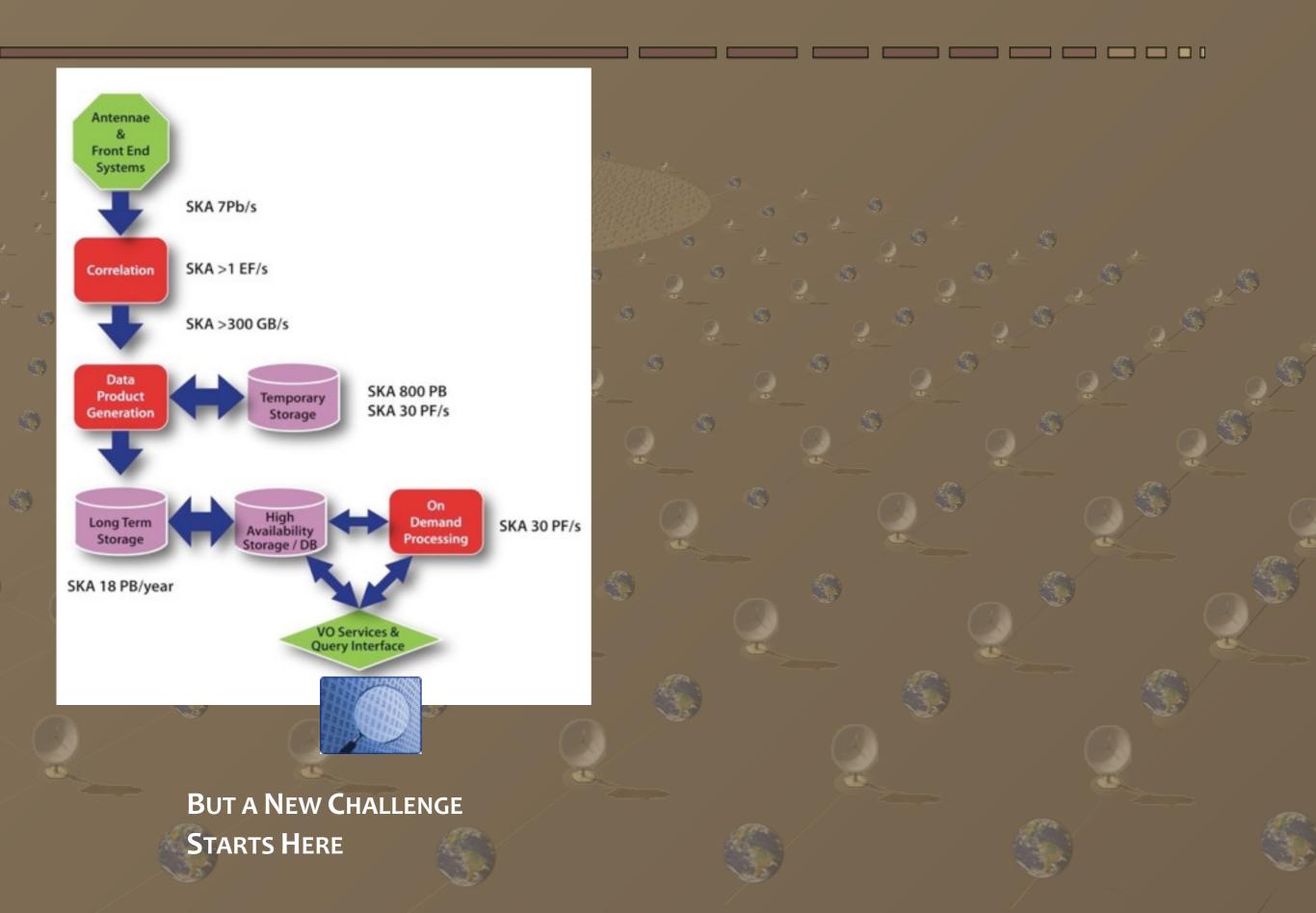
1 day = annual world data production

Bandwidth

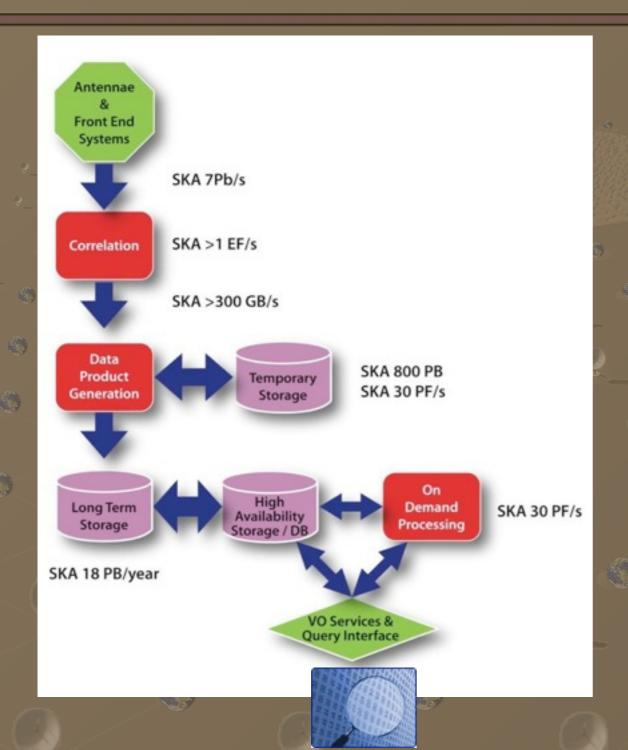


- Typical survey
 1000 cubes = 5 days
 read time @ 10GB/sec
- Aperture arrays =
 250 times current
 Global Internet
 traffic

SCIENCE EXTRACTION



SCIENCE EXTRACTION

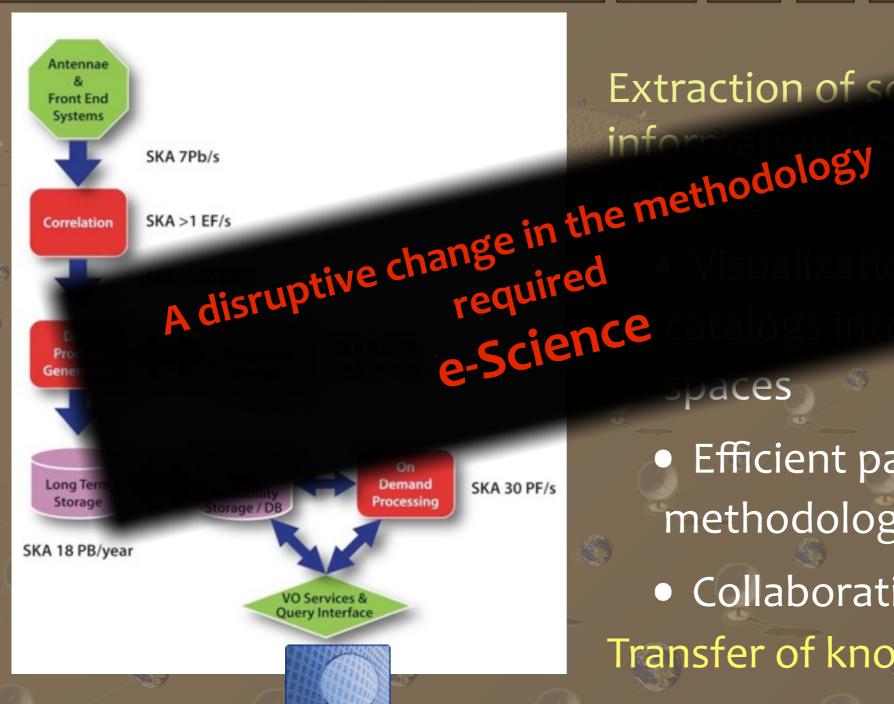


Extraction of scientifically relevant information from huge data volumes

- Visualization of enormous catalogs into multiD parameter spaces
- Efficient packaging of scientific methodology
- Collaborative science
 Transfer of knowledge to society

BUT A NEW CHALLENGE
STARTS HERE

SCIENCE EXTRACTION



Extraction of scientifically relevant huge data

> f enormous ultiD parameter

spaces

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BUT A NEW CHALLENGE STARTS HERE

Possible Niches for Spanish Participation

- Outreach (WP1)
- Scientific definition (WP2)
- Antenna Design & Assembly (WP5)
- Receivers (WP5/6)
- LNAs (WP6)
- Design FPGAs/ASICs (WP6/8)
- Control Systems 8P99
- e-Science for petabyte scales (WP2/9)
- Renewable Energies (WP10)

Spain world leader + Portugal, in position to be major players

ONGOING INITIATIVES YOU CAN JOIN

Scientific Network (J. C. Guirado, Univ. Valencia)

Acción Complementaria para Red Española SKA Participants:

UV, IAA, CAB, OAN, UB, IEEC, UGR, UJ, IAC, IFCA, UPTC

Industry Participation (L. Verdes-M., IAA-CSIC)

Estudio de Viabilidad de Participación Industrial Española en SKA (VIA-SKA)

(Subprograma Actuaciones Infraestructuras Científicas Internacionales)

Participants:

IAA, IGN, UGR, UB, UV, CAB-CSIC, UC3M, IFCA-UNICAN, IAC