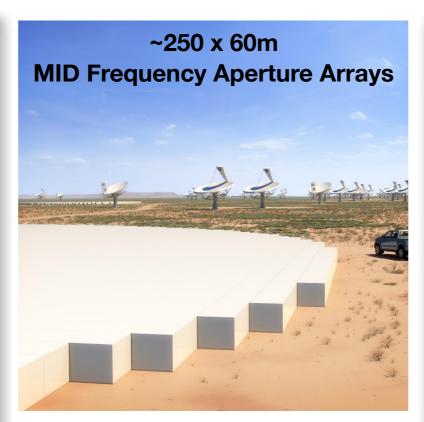


The Square Kilometre Array (SKA)



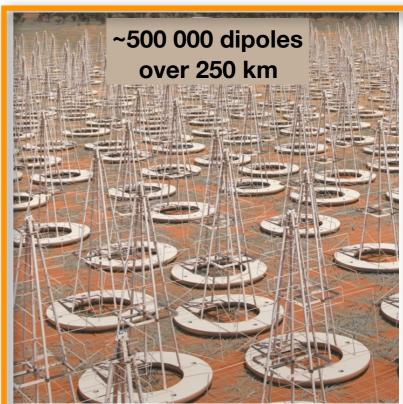




1 km² collecting area

50 MHz - ≥14 GHz

Sub-arcsec angular res.





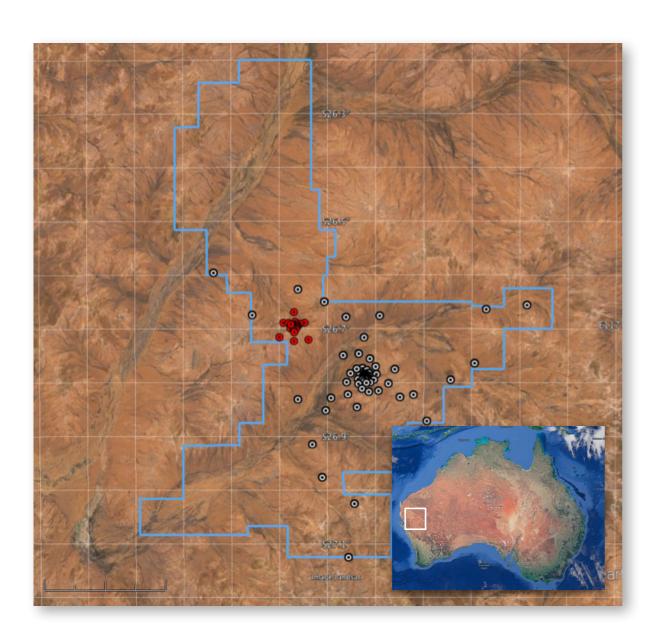
SKA1: 2018-2013 with cost-cap 650 M€

SKA1-LOW (AUS)

• 130,000 dipoles

• Frequency coverage: 50 - 350 MHz

Max baseline: 80 km

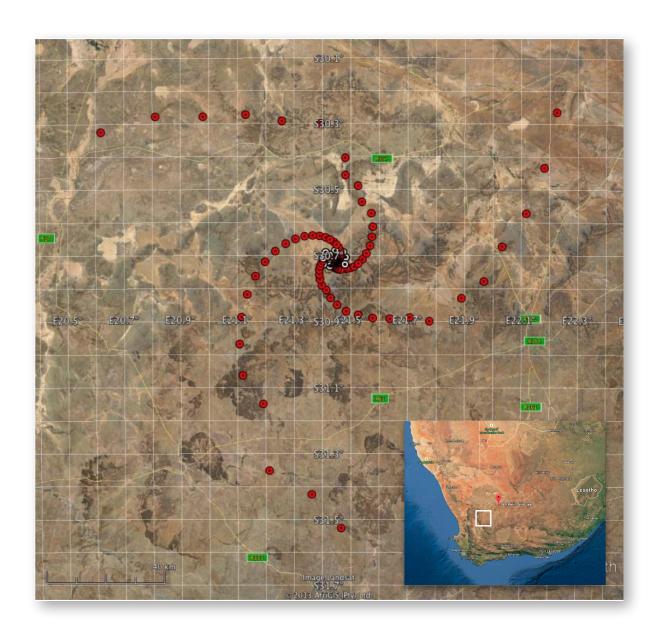


SKA1-MID (SA)

133 15m dishes + MeerKAT

• Frequency coverage: 0.350 - 1.8 GHz & 4.6 - 13.8 GHz

· Max baseline: 150 km



The SKA precursors





MeerKAT

- Location: South Africa
- Max baseline: 8 km
- Frequency coverage: 0.5 10 GHz
- Number of antennas: 64
- Diameter of antennas: 13.5 m
- Fully operational from 2017









ASKAP

- Location: Australia
- Max baseline: 6 km
- Frequency coverage: 0.7 8 GHz
- Number of antennas: 36
- Diameter of antennas: 12 m
- Fully operational from 2017



- · Location: Australia
- Max baseline: 3 km
- Frequency coverage: 80 300 MHz
- Number of stations: 128
- Antennas per station: 16
- Fully operational since 2012

The SKA precursors





MeerKAT

- · Location: South Africa
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ASKAP

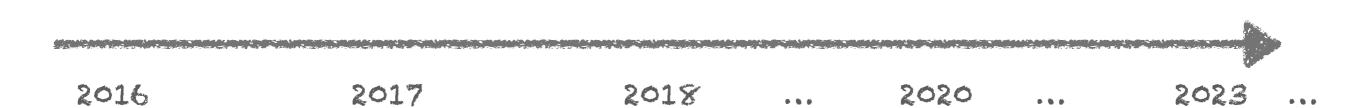
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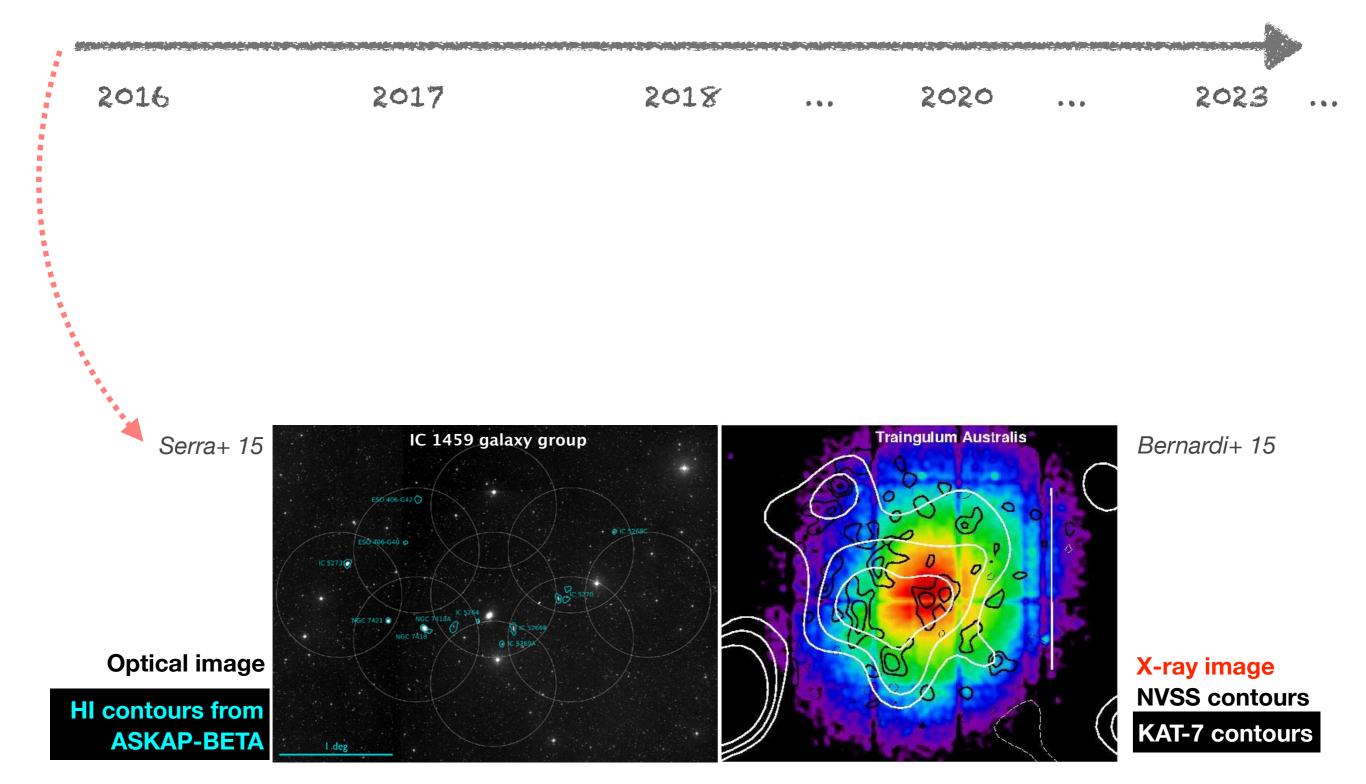




MWA

- · Location: Australia
- Max baseline: 3 km
- Frequency coverage: 80 300 MHz
- Number of stations: 128
- Antennas per station: 16
- Fully operational since 2012







- Early 2016: early science starts with ASKAP-6 and 12
- Late 2016: 50%
 MeerKAT released







2016

• **Early 2016:** early

science starts with ASKAP-6 and 12

• Late 2016: 50% MeerKAT released





2017

• Late 2017: MeerKAT & ASKAP operational

2018



2020 2023



2016

- Early 2016: early science starts with ASKAP-6 and 12
- Late 2016: 50% MeerKAT released





- 2017
- Late 2017: MeerKAT & ASKAP operational

2018

2020

 Late 2017: Intergovernmental organisation for SKA operational





2016

- Early 2016: early science starts with ASKAP-6 and 12
- Late 2016: 50% MeerKAT released





2017

- · Late 2017: MeerKAT & ASKAP operational
- Late 2017: Intergovernmental organisation for SKA operational



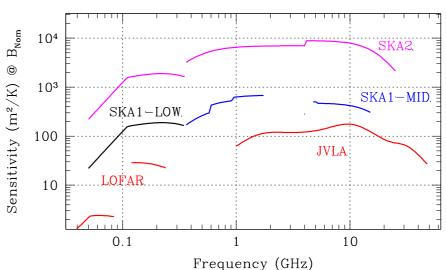


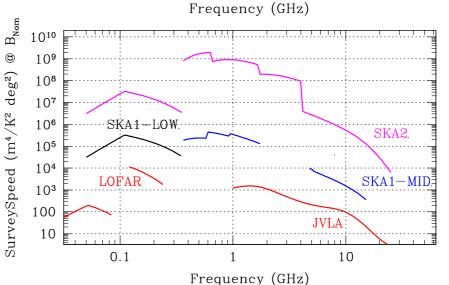
2018

- Mid 2018: construction & approval of SKA
- First science with SKA1 !!!

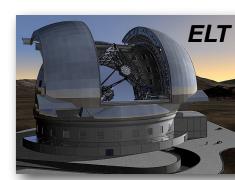
2020 2023

> · SKA1 completed









ASKAP Surveys

During ASKAP's first five years of operation at least 75% of its time will be used for large Survey Science Projects

- ▶ 2008: expressions of interest
- ▶ 2009: submission and selection of proposals
 - → ten successful projects invited to proceed to the design studies phase
- 2009: prioritisation based on a committee of international experts
 - **EMU:** Evolutionary Map of the Universe (PI: Norris)
 - WALLABY: Widefield ASKAP L-Band Legacy All-Sky Blind Survey (Pls: Koribalski and Staveley-Smith)

http://www.atnf.csiro.au/projects/askap/ssps.html

ASKAP Surveys

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- ▶ 2008: expressions of interest
- ASKAP 2016:
 ASKAP 2016:
 The future of radio astronomy surveys

 Survey Science Conference | 6 10 June 2016 | Sydney, Australia

 Survey Science Conference | Widefield ASKAP L-Band
 - Legacy All-Sky Blind Survey (Pls: Koribalski and Staveley-Smith)

- Discuss key aspects of the ASKAP science surveys with the user community
- Showcase new results from ASKAP Commissioning and Early Science
- Provide training in the use of Virtual Observatory tools
- Discuss astronomical surveys at other wavelengths that will complement ASKAP
- Bring together international experts on large astronomical surveys and exploiting complex data sets

ASKAP: opened to the community!

List of EMU Key Science Projects

Key Science Projects are primarily science-based and address the EMU key science goals. They develop science and techniques on data now, with the goal of produci available, and other papers before then. No individual can lead more than one key science project.

- Feel free to contact the project leader shown below if you would like to join a team.
- Email Ray Norris if you would like to propose a new key project or would like to volunteer to lead a key science project. Note also the user-driven Team Science Projects.
- The "management contact" below is the person on the EMU management team who has been delegated to be a conduit of information to/from EMU management meeting:

Key	Title &	Project	Current	Other participants	Management	Description
project	link to	Leader	Status		Contact	
#	wiki page					

Clusters of	Melanie	Heinz Andernach, Kaustuv Basu, Annalisa	Ian Heywood
Galaxies	Johnston-	Bonafede, Shea Brown, Gianfranco Brunetti,	
	Hollitt &	Rossella Cassano, Tracy Clarke, Siamak	
	Chiara	Dehghan, Jose M Diego, Alastair Edge, Matthias	
	Ferrari	Ehle, Luigina Feretti, Tom Franzen, Gabriele	
		Giovannini, Tony Mroczkowski, Ray Norris, Paul	
		Nulsen, Andrew O'Rrien, Mamta Pandey-	
		Pommier Gabriel W. Pratt, Marco Regis, Thomas	X-ray surveys
		Reiprich Larry Rudnick, Anna Scaife, Nick	
		Seymour, Timothy Shimwell, Nick Tothill, Kurt van	Numerical
		der Heyden, Tiziana Venturi, Michael Wise, Franco	Numerical
		Vazza	simulations
		Galaxies Johnston- Hollitt & Chiara	Galaxies Bonafede, Shea Brown, Gianfranco Brunetti, Rossella Cassano, Tracy Clarke, Siamak Dehghan, Jose M Diego, Alastair Edge, Matthias Ehle, Luigina Feretti, Tom Franzen, Gabriele Giovannini, Tony Mroczkowski, Ray Norris, Paul Nulsen, Andrew O'Brien, Mamta Pandey Pommier Reiprich Larry Rudnick, Anna Scaife, Nick Seymour, Timothy Shimwell, Nick Tothill, Kurt van der Heyden, Tiziana Venturi, Michael Wise, Franco

MeerKAT Surveys

The MeerKAT science program will consist of legacy-style, large survey projects (70% of time), plus open time (30%) available for new proposals

- Early 2010: submission of proposals
- Late 2010: prioritisation
 - **Radio Pulsar Timing** (PI: Bales)
 - LADUMA: Looking at the Distant Universe with the MeerKAT Array (Pls: Blyth, Holwerda and Baker)

MeerKAT Surveys

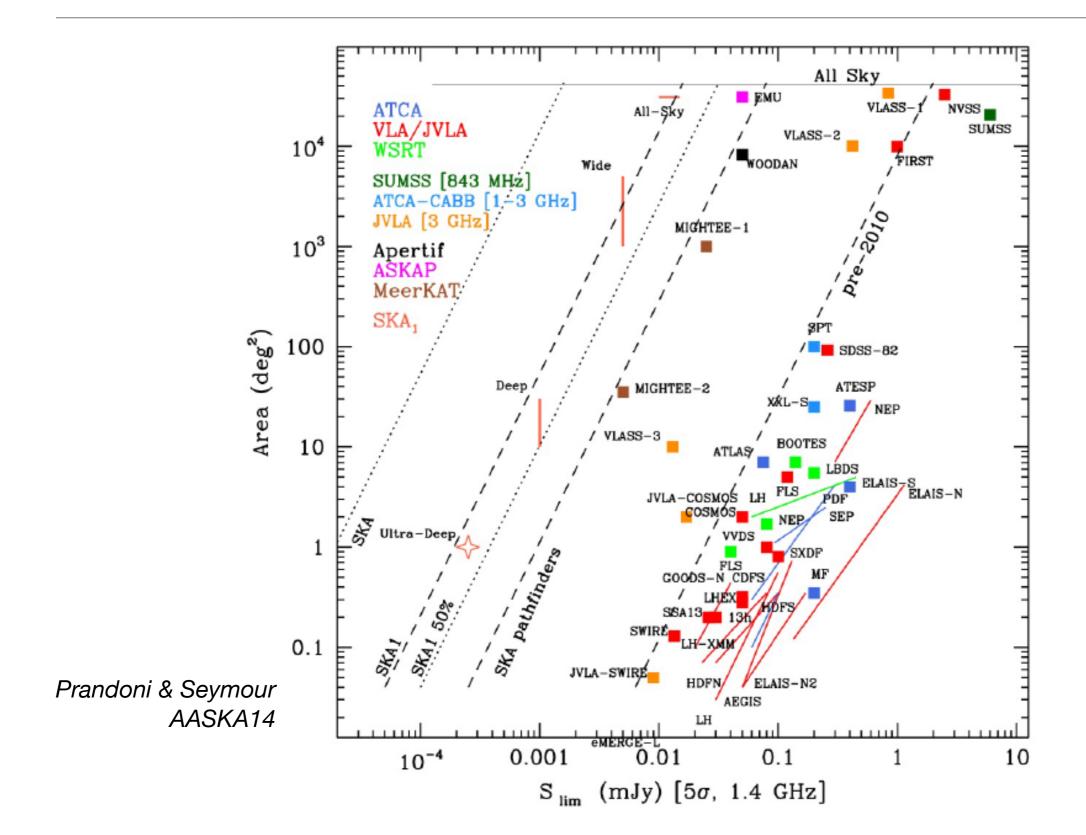
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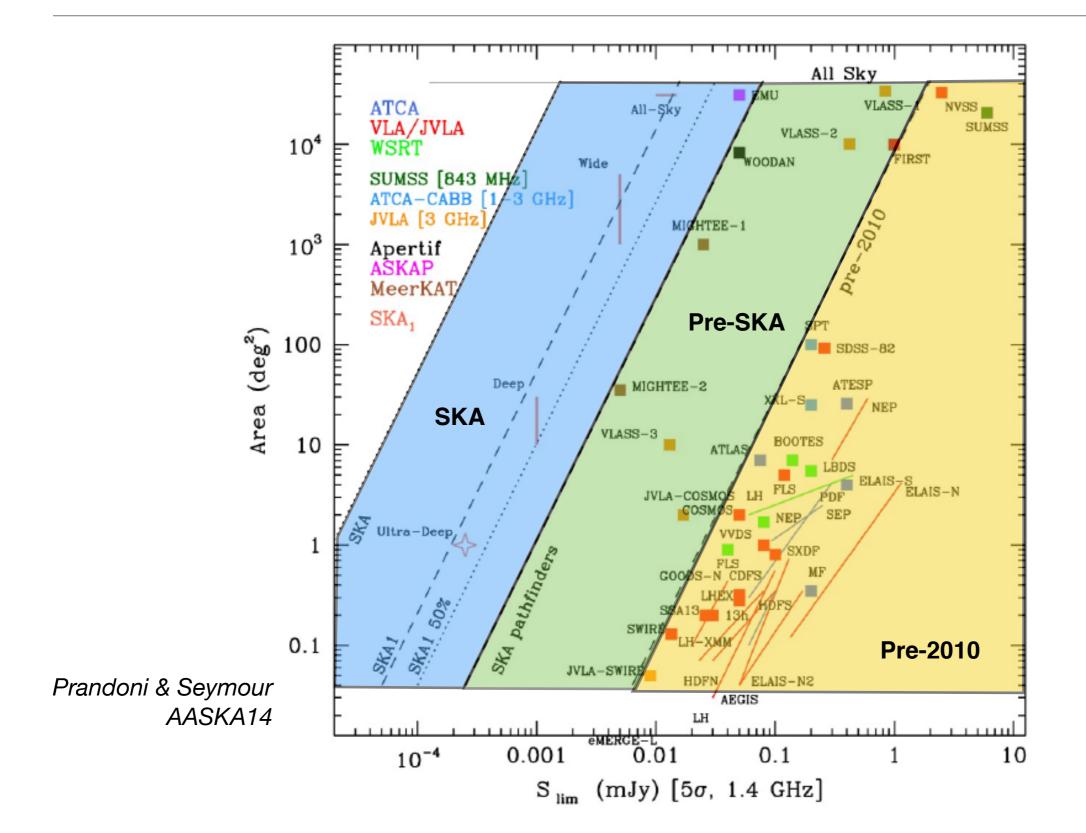
Workshop from May 25 to 27, 2016

- Updated technical specifications of MeerKAT
- New scientific results obtained since the time of the original proposals
- ▶ Current or planned large programs on other facilities that affect the international context of the project

Summary plot for continuum surveys



Summary plot for continuum surveys



Participation to the SKA project

- SKA Science Working Groups
 - ***** Epoch of Reionization
 - H I Galaxy Science
 - Extragalactic Spectral Line
 - Extragalactic Continuum
 - Cosmology
- SKA Work Packages
 - Assembly, Integration and Verification
 - Central Signal Processor
 - Dish
 - Infrastructure Australia and Africa
 - **Low-Frequency Aperture Array**

- **Magnetism**
- **Radio Transients**
- Cradle of Life/AstroBiology
- Our Galaxy
- Solar & Heliospheric Physics

- **Mid-Frequency Aperture Array**
- Signal and Data Transport
- Science Data Processor
- Telescope Manager
- Wideband Single Pixel Feeds

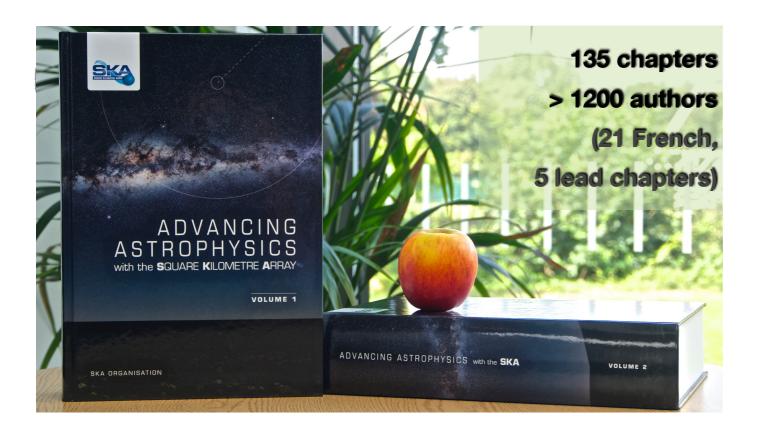
Participation to the SKA project

- Membership on Science Teams is open to any researcher with a
- Science Team membership is open to researchers affiliated with both SKA-member and non-member nations (~30 French
 - Researchers can nominate themselves for membership by
 - contacting the relevant Science Team Chair
- - Central Signal Processor
 - Dish
 - Infrastructure Australia and Africa
 - Low-Frequency Aperture Array

- Mid-Frequency Aperture Array
- Signal and Data Transport
- Science Data Processor
- Telescope Manager
- Wideband Single Pixel Feeds

Current activities

- SKA Science Working Groups
 - Science meetings opened to the whole community (already involved or not in SKA)
 - Key Science Workshops (restricted to actively involved participants)
 - Regular teleconferences within Science Working Groups







Current activities

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 - Science meetings opened to the whole community (already involved or not in SKA)
 - Key Science Workshops (restricted to actively involved participants)
 - Regular teleconferences within Science Working Groups



- SKA Work Packages
 - Yearly engineering meetings
 - Regular teleconferences
 - Three French Insitutes have already signed MoUs (Obs. Paris, Obs. Bordeaux, Obs. Côte d'Azur)



Example of outcome of the Stockholm meeting

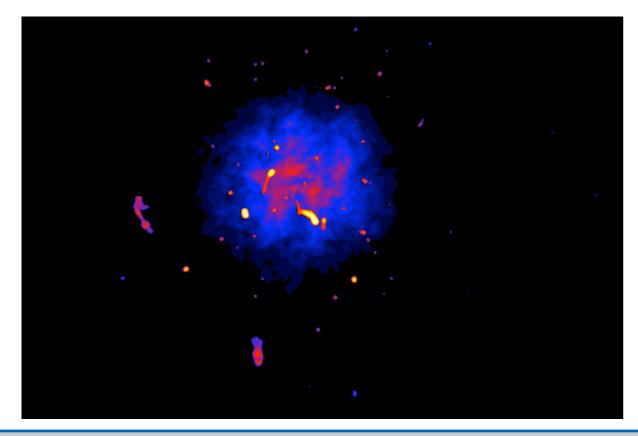
	Area	Freq	Т	Magnetism Cosmology/ Continuum	
Survey	(deg²)	MHz	(hrs)	EoR	
Medium wide	400	950-1420	2000	1000 sq deg 5000 hours weak lensing similar strategy	
Medium deep	20	950-1420	2000	100 deg2 tracing cosmic web, smilar strategy	
Deep	1 pointing	600-1050	3000	compatible; magn. plans wider useful only if in band 1	
Targeted	30 targets	1400-1420	3000	good match in sample, res and depth	
Targeted (Accr)	(30 targets)	1400-1420	(3000)	fully commensal with ISM Accretion	
Galaxy/MS	500	1418-1422	4500	commensal with Galaxy + Magn WG to get optimum 1200 deg2 and 11500 hours	
Galaxy Abs	(5000)	1418-1422	(10000)	fully commensal with "Galaxy/MS", continuum, magnetism	
Absorption	1000+	350-1050	1,000+	all sky, optimum commensality if band 1	
	1000	200-350	1.000	fully commensal 5000 deg2 absorption survey	

Image Courtesy: E. de Blok & HI Science Working Group

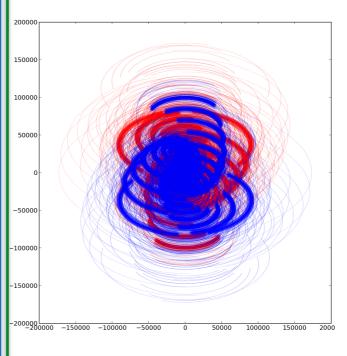
and commensal with medium-wide HI band 2

Example of scientific & technical development for SKA

Radio galaxies + Radio halo ($P_{1.4~GHz} \sim 1 \times 10^{24}~W/Hz$)



8 hours observations 60 sec integration time 50 MHz BW starting @ 1415 MHz





Relativistic electron population

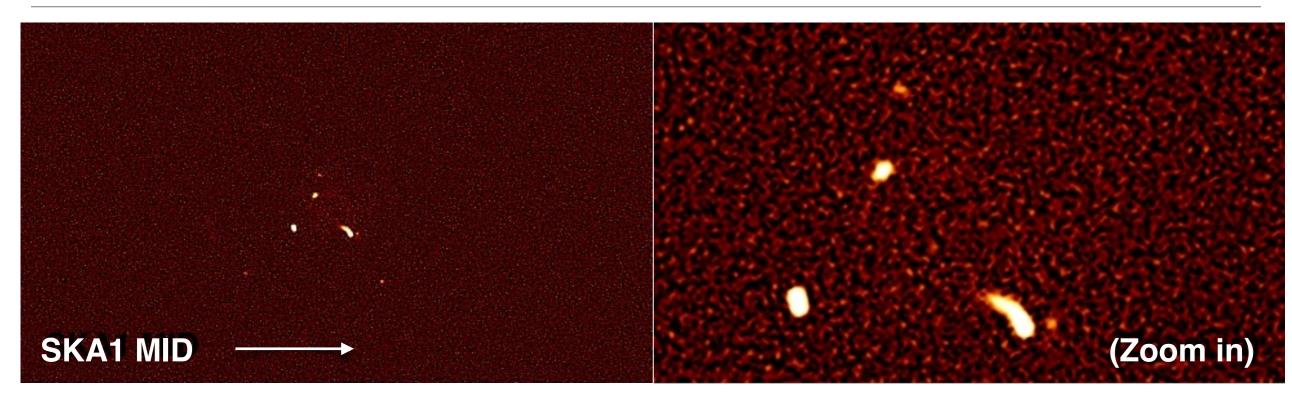
+ Magnetic field model

Faraday tool (Murgia+ 04)

Simulations of SKA1 MID observations

MeqTrees tool (Noordam & Smirnov 10)

Simulated SKA1 observations



Radio maps before deconvolution from the instrument PSF 1 arcsec resolution

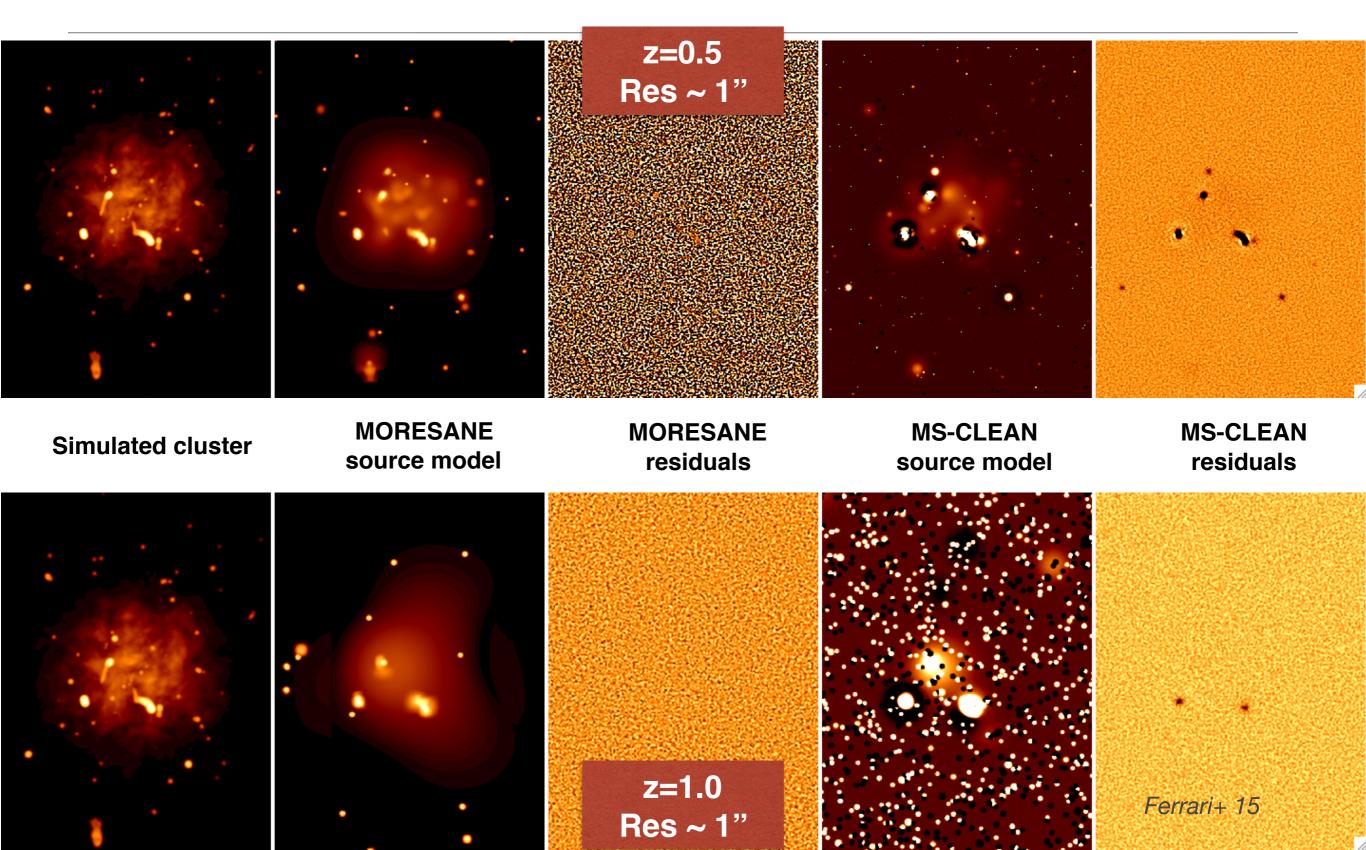
Ferrari+ 15

MORESANE algorithm:

new deconvolution method based on sparse representations developed @ OCA, Nice (FR)

Dabbech+ 12; Dabbech+ 15

High-z galaxy cluster studies with SKA1



High-z galaxy cluster studies with SKA1

