







News from CHORD



Thursday 08 May - h 15:00

Area Ricerca di Bologna



Andrea Possenti



























The members of the CHORD collaboration







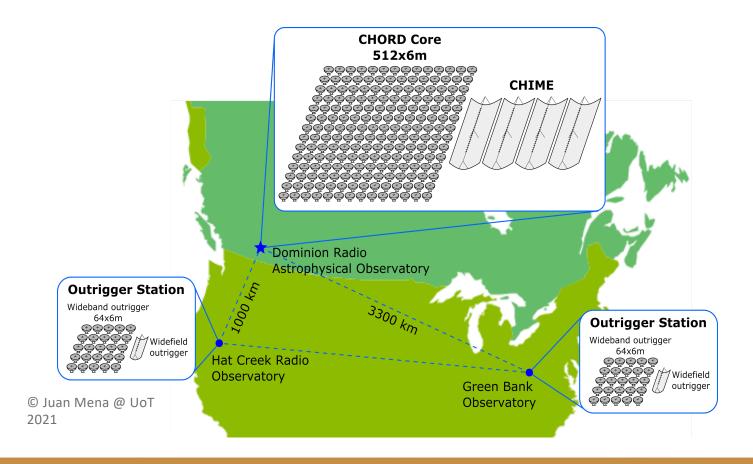








Geographic location of CHORD

















Finanziato

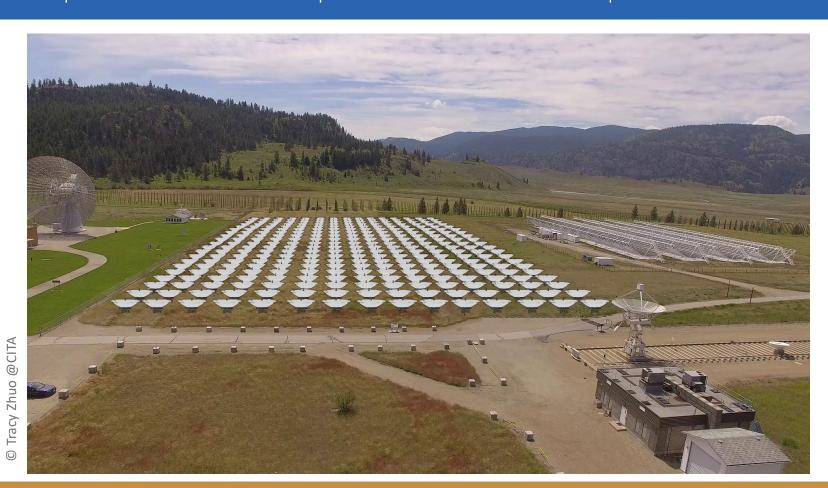
dall'Unione europea NextGenerationEU







A photoshop anticipation











CHORD specs

N _{dish}	512			
Area	14,500 m²			
T _{sys}	30 K + T _{sky} (v)			
Aperture Efficiency	50%			
SEFD	12 Jy + SEFD _{sky} (v)			
Transient Localization	< 50 milli-arcsec			
Bandpass	300 MHz	1500 MHz		
PSF	17 arcmin	3.5 arcmin		
Field of View	12 deg	2.5 deg		
21 cm Redshift	3.7	0.0		









CHORD Field of View & pointing

Drift scan

Azimuthal pointing: fixed to local meridian

Elevation pointing: manually adjusted

between $Dec = 20^{\circ} - 80^{\circ}$

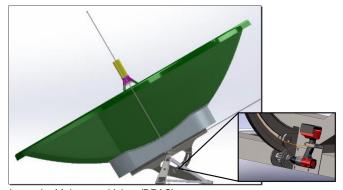
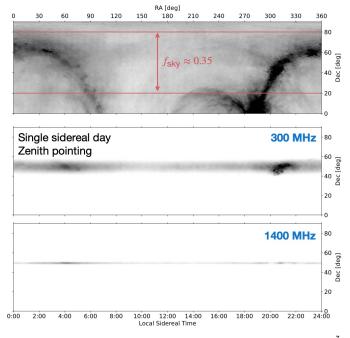


Image by Mohammad Islam (DRAO)







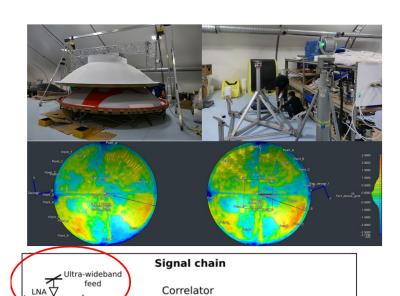
Transient search

Data storage





CHORD front-end



X-engine

Correlation,

Beamforming

+corner turn





- Sub-mm manufacturing and assembly tolerances
- Deep Dish Geometry (f/0.21)
 - Reduced spill and cross-talk
- Ultra-Wide Bandwidth TORONTO



- 300-1500 MHz
- Low Noise
 - Tsys ~ 30K



Images: Mohammad Islam (DRAO), Kit Gerodias (McGill)









CHORD front-end

Powerful

FX-engine architecture featuring an FPGA-based channelizer and a GPU-based correlator

Flexible

McGill

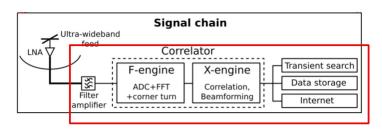
Support for multiple digital backends, including visibilites, FRB search, and pulsar search and timing

















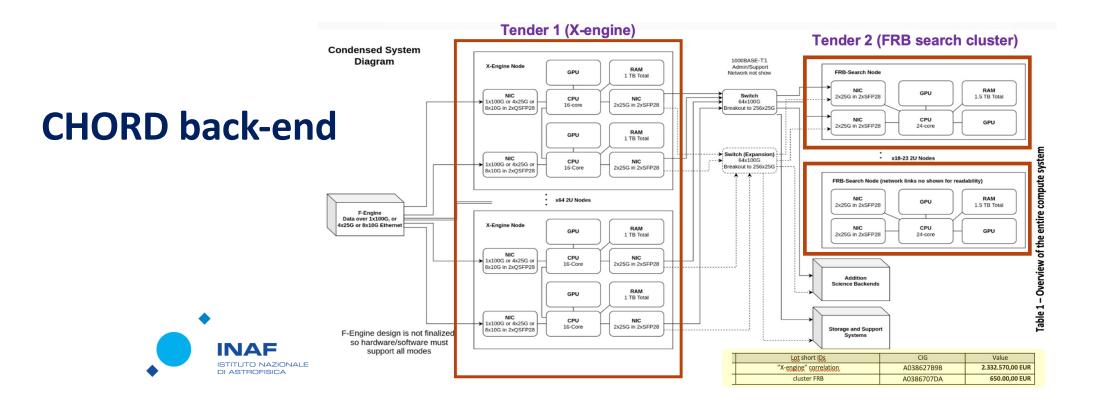
Images: Bandura+ 2016, Andre Renard (Toronto)











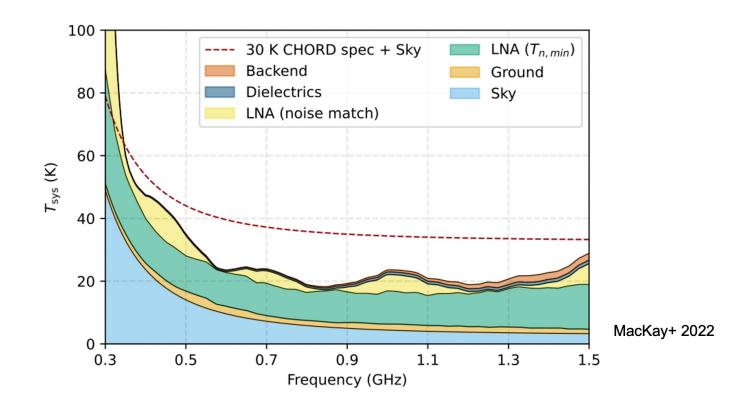








CHORD bandpass











	CHORD	CHIME	GBT (PF1)
\mathbf{T}_{Sys}	30 K	55 K	35 K
BW	300-1500 MHz	400-800 MHz	290-920 MHz
A _{Eff}	8,680 m ²	4,300 m ²	7,850 m ²
Ω (@600 MHz)	48 deg²	195 deg ²	0.1 deg ²
Figure Of Merit	10	1.0	0.007

Figure Of Merit \propto BW x Ω x (A_{Eff} / T_{Sys})²











Localization capabilities

64-dish outrigger arrays located at Hat Creek Observatory and Green Bank Observatory

>1000 km baselines provide ~10 mas localization

Continuously buffer ~100 sec of baseband data, with triggered or scheduled writes to disk









Status of the project: dish construction











Status of the project: dish construction



Kit Gerodias (McGill)



@ Dallas Wulf









Status of the project: hardware

Expect to process 10 Gsps per GPU. Comparison of different FRB searches:

	N _{beam}	N _{freq}	t _{sample}	Data Rate
CHIME	1000	16,000	1 msec	16 Gsps
CHORD	5000	32,000	1 msec	160 Gsps
SKA-low	500	8000	0.8 msec	5 Gsps
SKA-mid	1500	4000	0.08 msec	75 Gsps

Table by Kendrick Smith

Features: frequency-dependent upchannelization, arbitrary formed beam locations, multiple sub-band searches, 100 sec baseband buffer, and early baseband triggers!





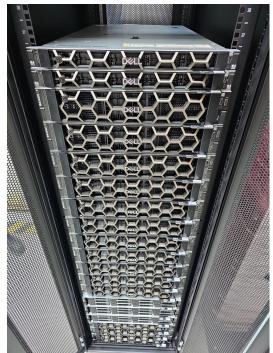




Status of the project: hardware



Cluster FRB & X-engine













Status of the project: software

Many activities running in parallel



Inaf contributions:

Matteo Trudu → subband searches

Martin Topinka → RFI vs FRB discrimination

Matteo Cinus → software actions orchestration









Status of the project: science

Science Working Groups have started or are in the verge of starting their activities:



FRB working group

Pulsar working group

Cosmology working group

HI working group

Cosmic magnetism working group



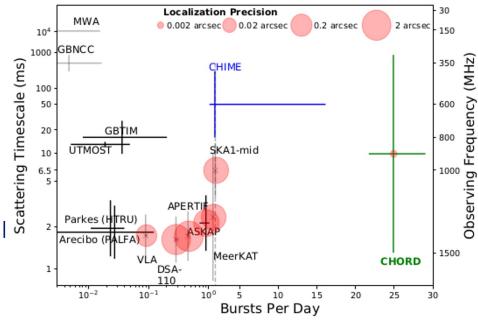






Impact on Fast Radio Bursts searches

Forecasted to detect 10+ FRBs per day with VLBI localizations of host galaxy and environment



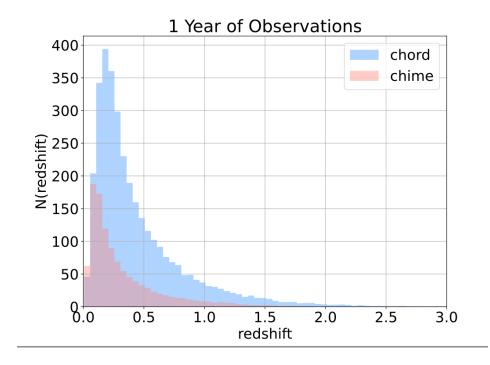








Impact on high-z Fast Radio Bursts



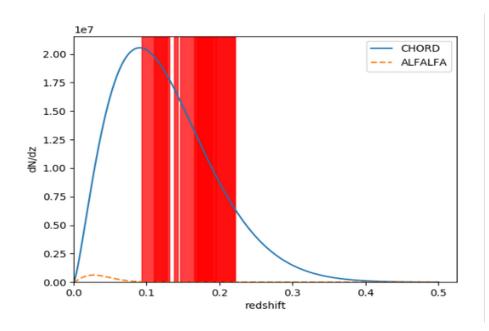








Impact on 21 cm line science: Galaxy search



At low redshift, CHORD will be able to detect individual galaxies @ 21cm

Aims to detect ~106 galaxies (100x improvement over ALFALFA)

May access frequencies inaccessible to large single dish due to GPS satellites

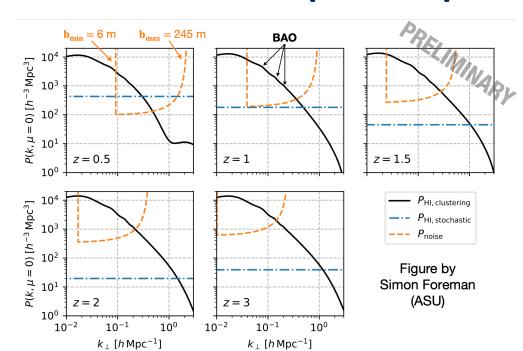








Impact on 21 cm line science: HI power spectrum at various z



Predicted thermal noise power spectrum (orange) compared to HI power spectrum (black)

CHORD will carry out a **5 year survey** to measure the HI power spectrum between **0** < **z** < **3.7**







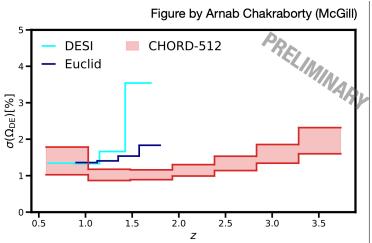


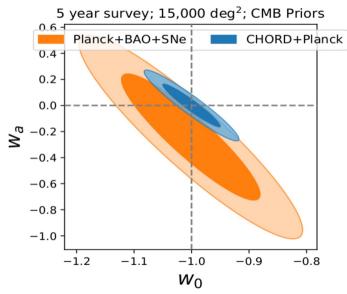
Impact on Cosmology

Access to redshift range z=0-3.7 where Dark Energy turns on

Predicted to provide the tightest constraints to date on the Dark Energy EoS

Overlapping sky coverage and complementary systematics when compared to galaxy surveys such as DESI





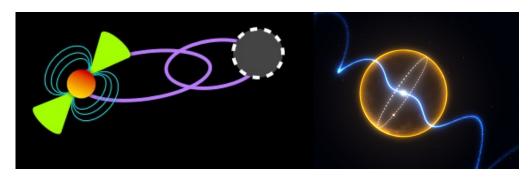








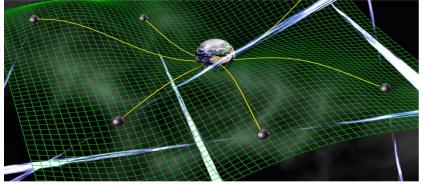
Impact on Pulsars search & timing



Predicted the discovery of hundreds of Galactic pulsars, among which new and exotic systems

A GBT-sensitive telescope with many more beams, daily cadence of observation and ≥10 min integration time

Precision timing of known and newly discovered pulsars will aid in detecting the gravity waves from SMBH mergers



Dave Champion (MPIfR)









Impact on Galactic and Cosmic Magnetism

- CHORD's ultra-wide bandwidth will make it a powerful tool for detecting Faraday rotation
- Time-variable polarization of AGN can provide insight into accretion and jet physics
- Improved spatial resolution for mapping the magneto-ionic environment of the ISM and CGM via Faraday tomography









CHORD Timeline

Jan 2020: CHORD proposed to the Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI)

Mid 2021: CHORD fully funded by CFI with matching contributions from provincial partners

Late 2021: First end-to-end prototype dishes constructed at DRAO

Late 2022: Break ground on dish production facility

Beginning 2023: INAF joins the project

2024 late: Begin construction of the dishes

2026 early: Complete construction of the core array of 64 dishes

2027 mid: Complete construction of the full array of 512 dishes

2028 mid: Complete construction of the outtriggers

2028-2033: CHORD dedicated science observing period







