



LFAA experiences in Italy



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Italian LFAA coordinator

Bologna 3rd-5th December 2018
The II National Workshop of SKA science and technology

DESIGNING THE

Square Kilometre Array



- Progress
- Completed

SKA1 LOW - the SKA's low-frequency instrument

The Square Kilometre Array (SKA) will be the world's largest radio telescope, revolutionising our understanding of the Universe. The SKA will be built in two phases - SKA1 and SKA2 - starting in 2018, with SKA1 representing a fraction of the full SKA. SKA1 will include two instruments - SKA1 MID and SKA1 LOW - observing the Universe at different frequencies.



Location: Australia

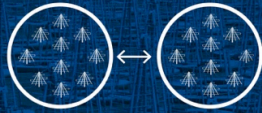


Frequency range:
50 MHz to
350 MHz



~130,000
antennas spread between
500 stations

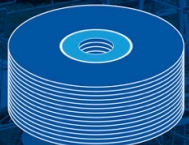
Total collecting area:
0.4km²



Maximum distance between stations:
65km



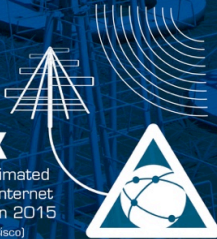
Total raw data output:
157 terabytes per second
4.9 zettabytes per year



Enough to fill up
35,000 DVDs
every second

5x

the estimated global internet traffic in 2015
(source: Cisco)



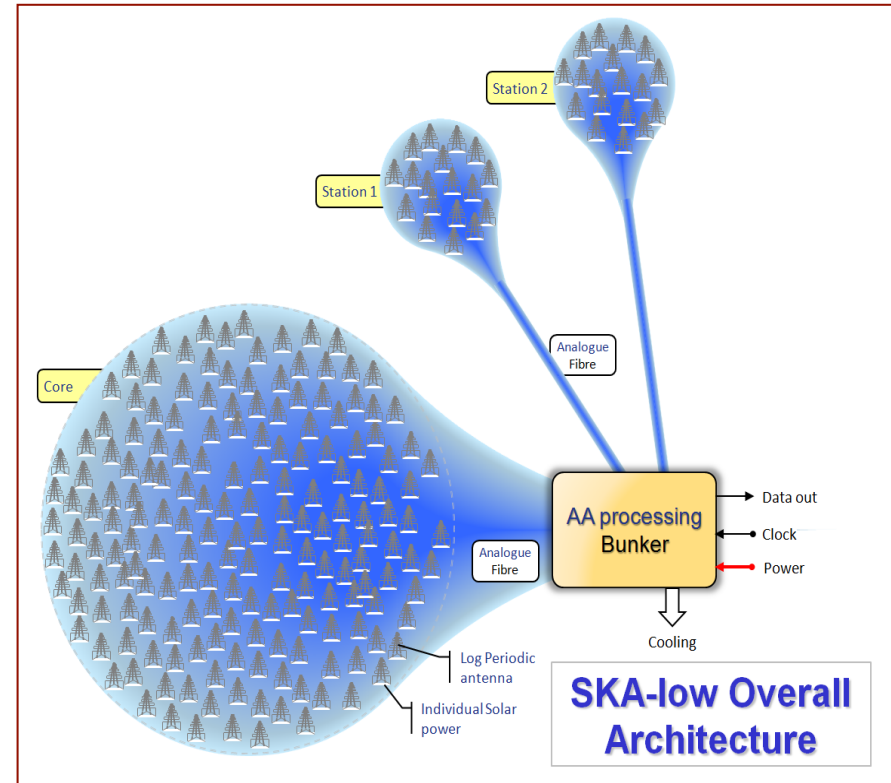
Compared to LOFAR Netherlands, the current best similar instrument in the world



25%
better resolution

8x
more sensitive

135x
the survey speed

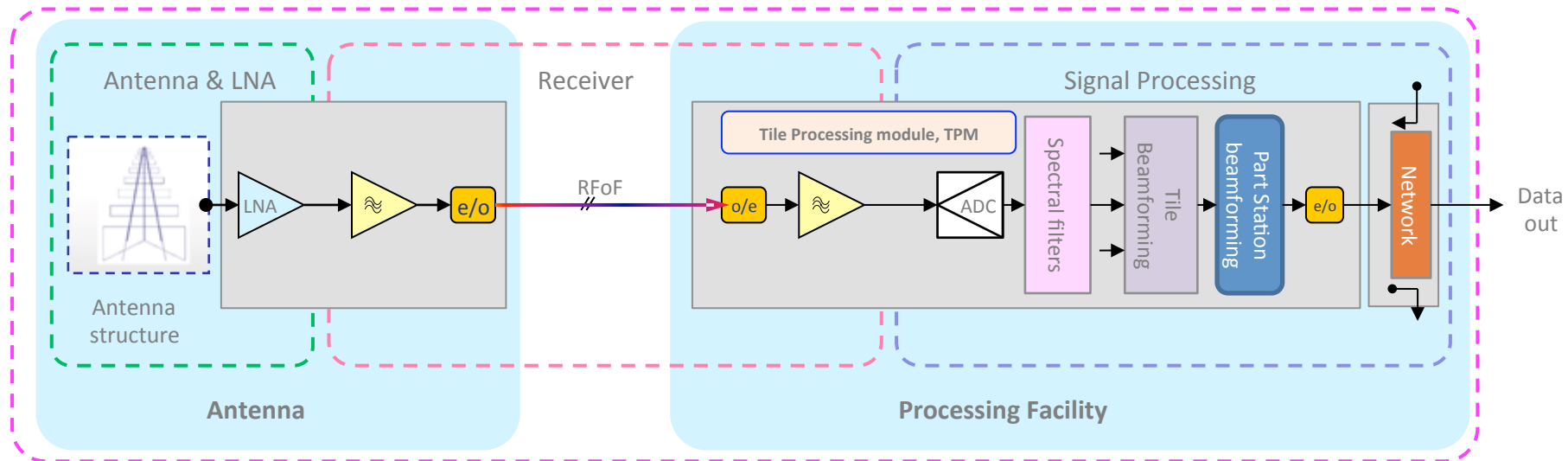


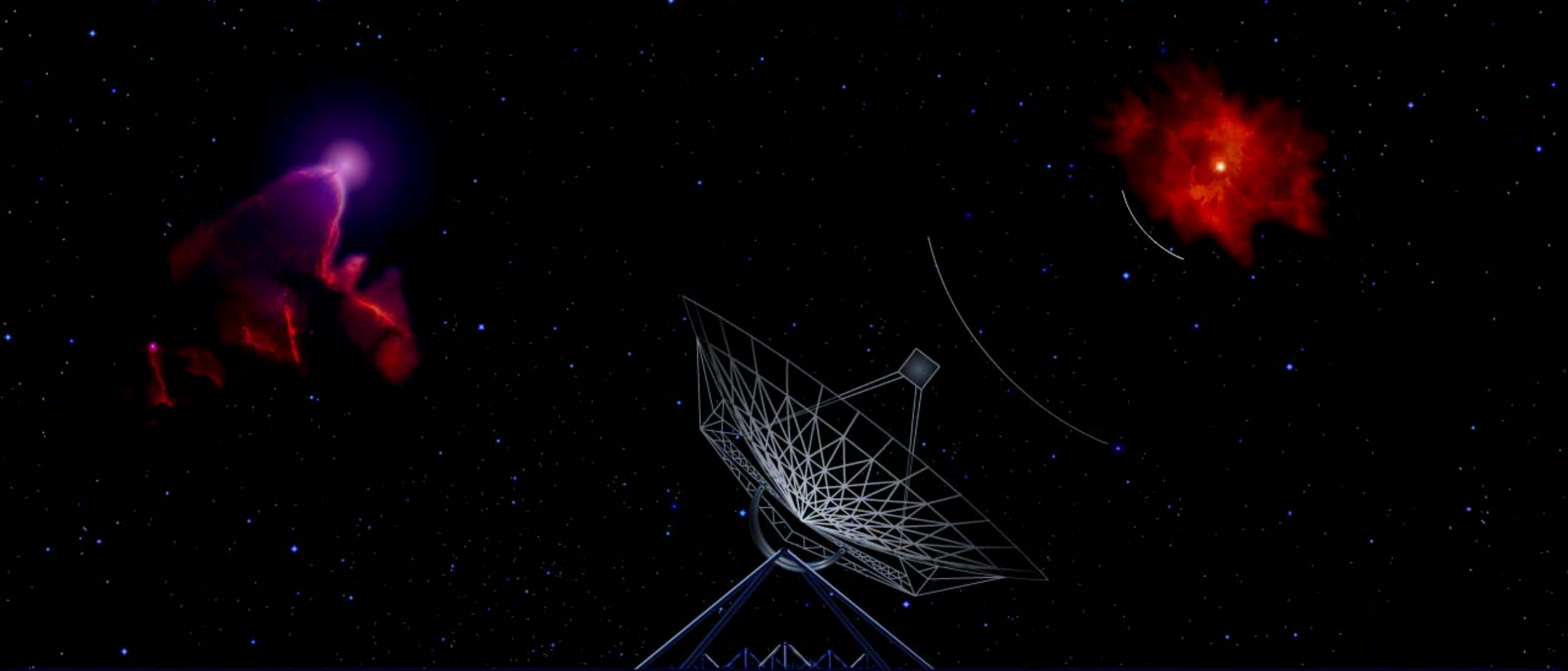
~500 station 30m (256 antennas). Aperture Array
Stations 50-350MHz

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LFAA

Low Frequency Aperture Array

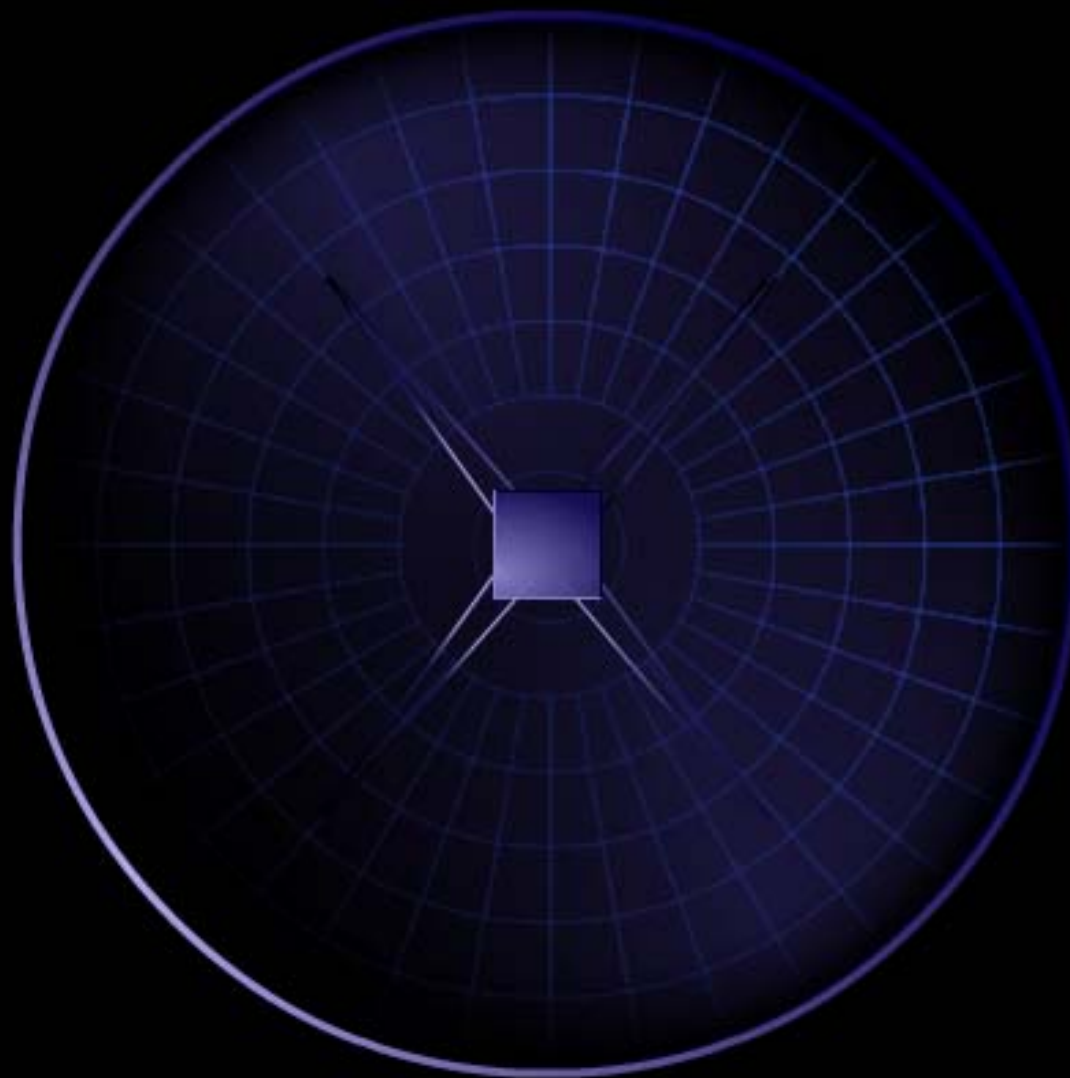


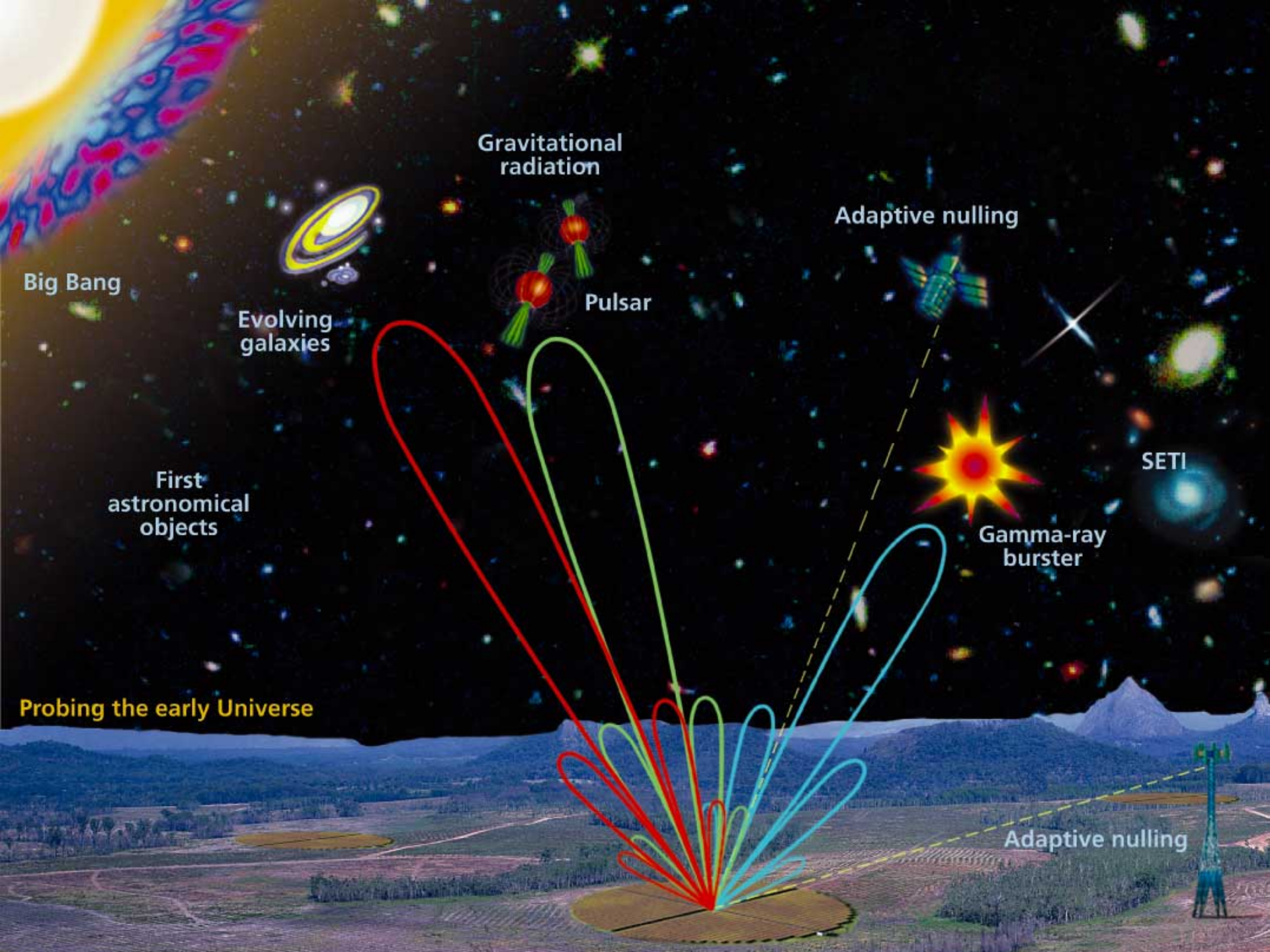


Conventional radiotelescopes allow astronomers to observe one source at a time.....



...whereas different radio-sources can be observed at the same time with an array made of a large number of small antennas.





Big Bang

Evolving galaxies

Gravitational radiation

Pulsar

Adaptive nulling

First astronomical objects

Gamma-ray burster

SETI

Probing the early Universe

Adaptive nulling

History of the INAF participation SKA



2002 First SKA meeting Northern Cross Candidate as FP6 test bench for low frequency development	2004 Preparation requests UE – FP6- SKADS	2005 – 2009 SKADS	2010 – 2013 AAVP	2013-2018 AADC
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AADC - RT participation

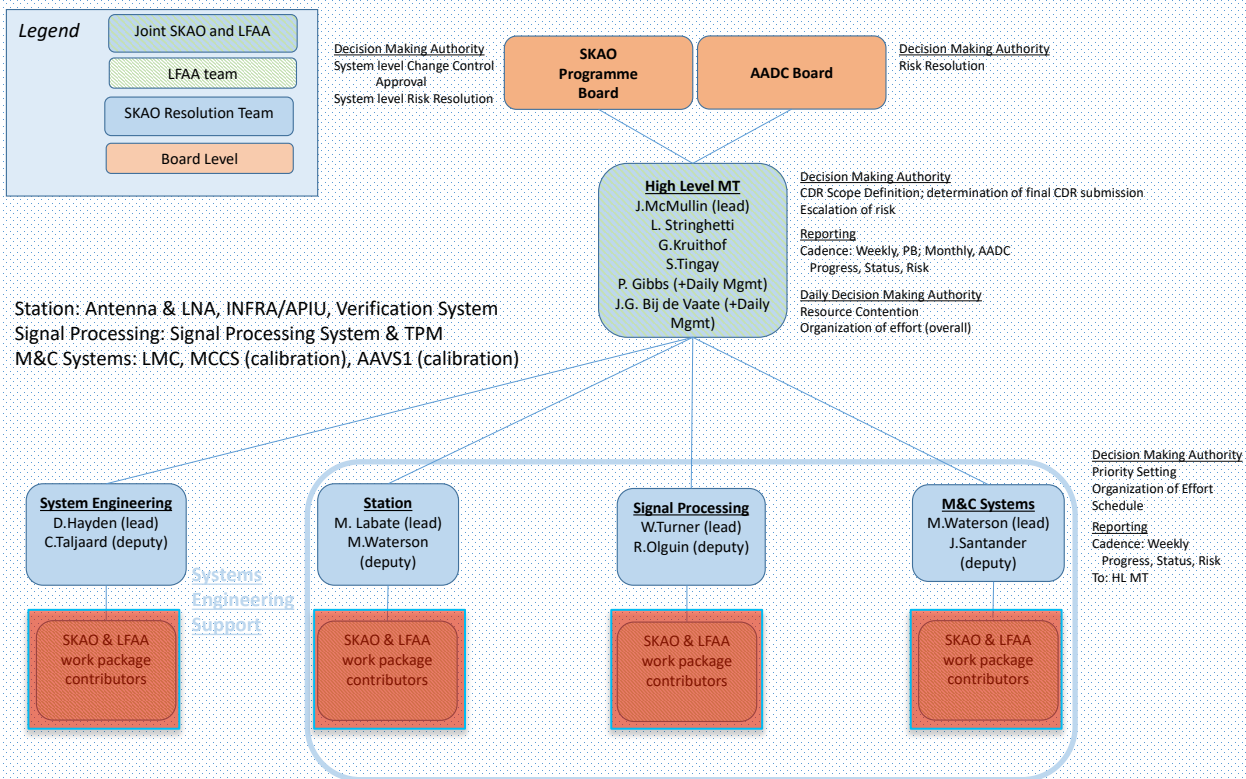


Management Structure SKAO + LFAA

Version: 8

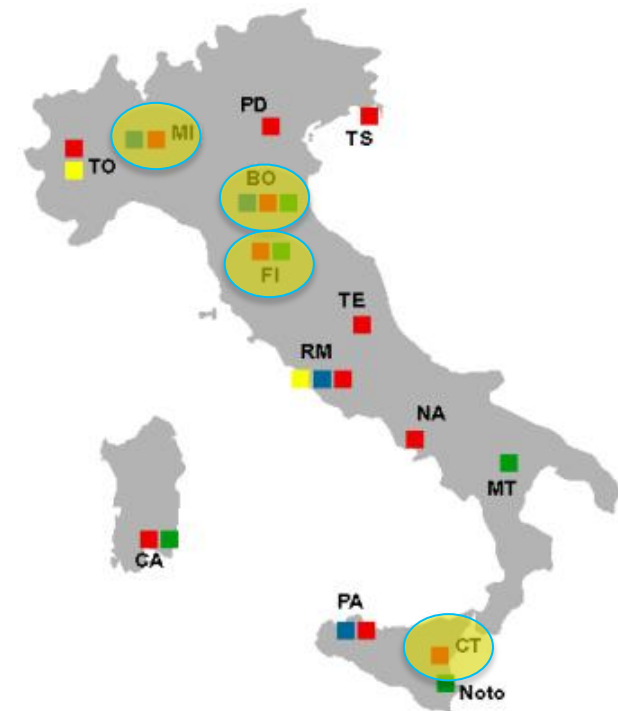
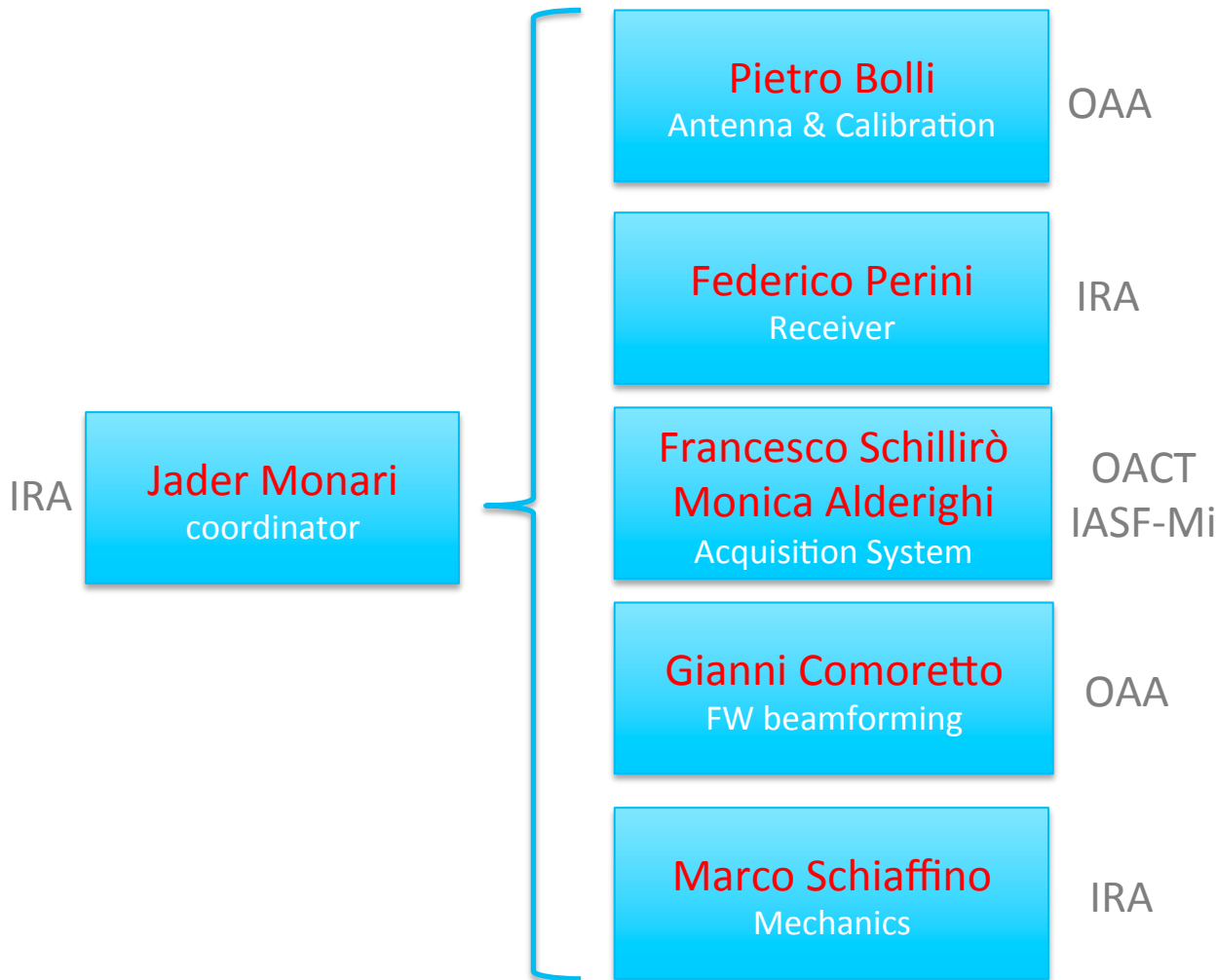
Date: 16 May 2018

Author: J.McMullin, G.Kruihof



Staff from all LFAA partners will complement the teams

INAF - LFAA technical group



INAF Team



AADC board member: **Davide Fierro**

Coordination & RX WP leader : **Jader Monari**

Antenna & Calibration: **Pietro Bolli**, Giuseppe Pupillo, Paola Di Ninni

Receiver Chain: **Federico Perini**, Simone Rusticelli, Marco Poloni

Mechanics: **Marco Schiaffino**

Signal Processing: **Francesco Schillirò**, Monica Alderighi, Giovanni Naldi, Andrea Mattana

Firmware: **Gianni Comoretto**, Carolina Belli, Simone Chiarucci

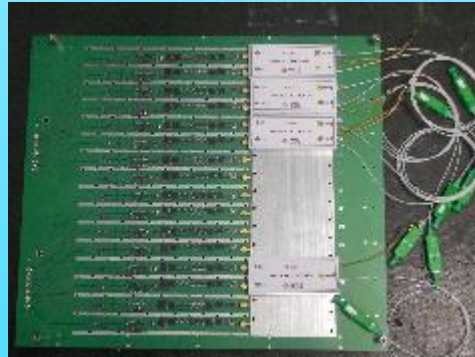
Administration: Alice Tabellini

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Generations PREADU & ADU



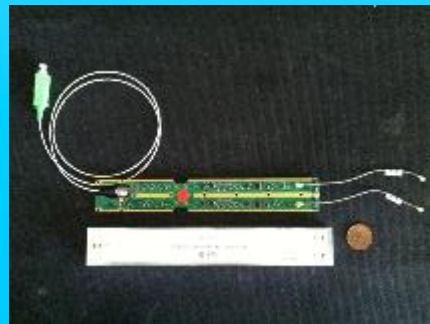
PREADU 1.0
(standard 1310nm)



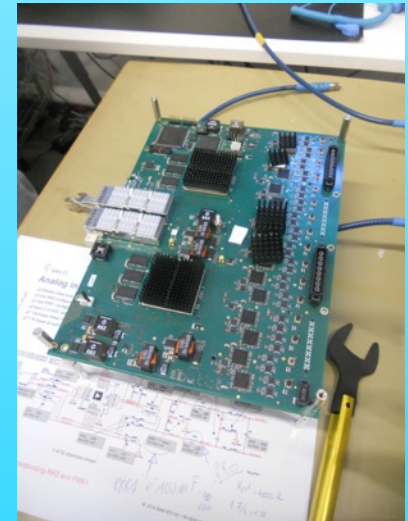
PREADU 2.0
WDM
1310/1550nm
1270/1330nm



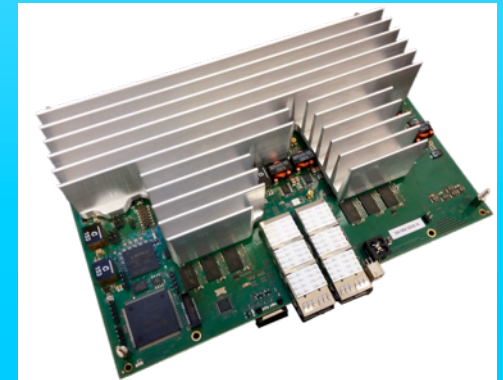
PREADU 2.1 (AAVS1)
Optical integrated
Receiver chain



ADU 1.0
(test board)



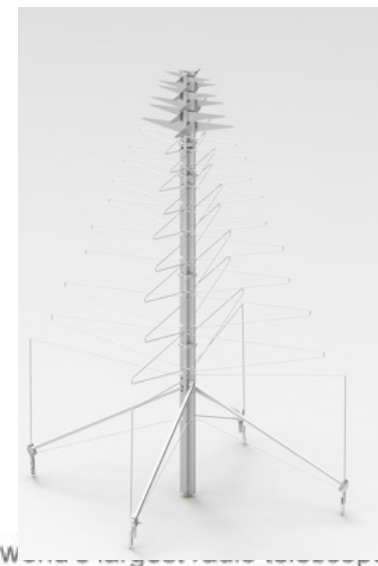
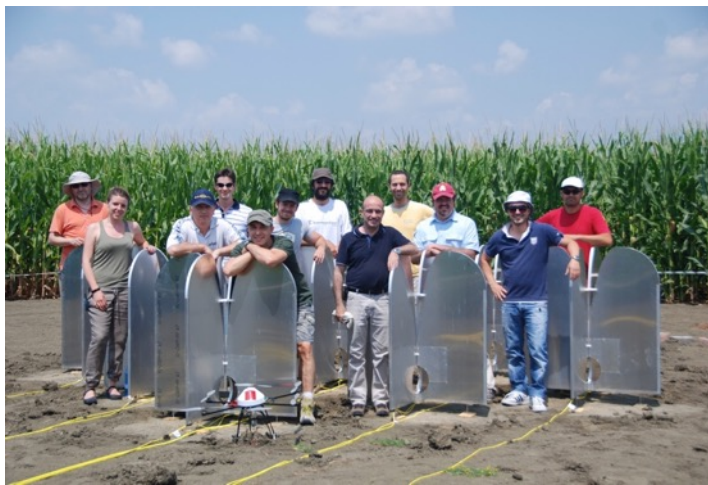
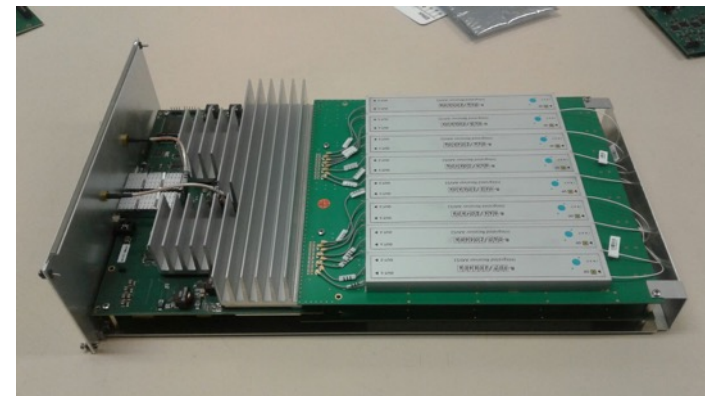
ADU 1.1-1.2
(AAVS1)



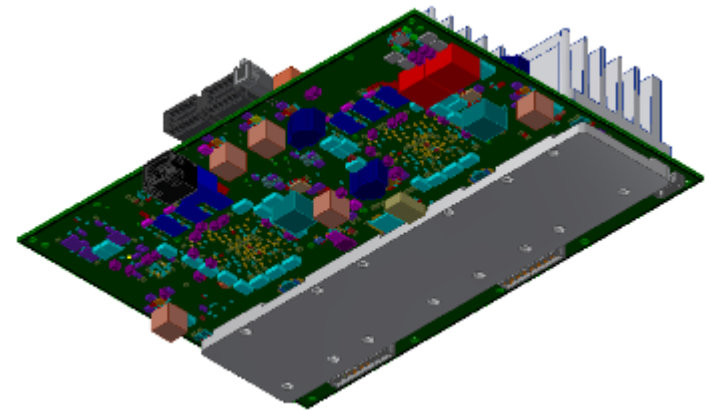
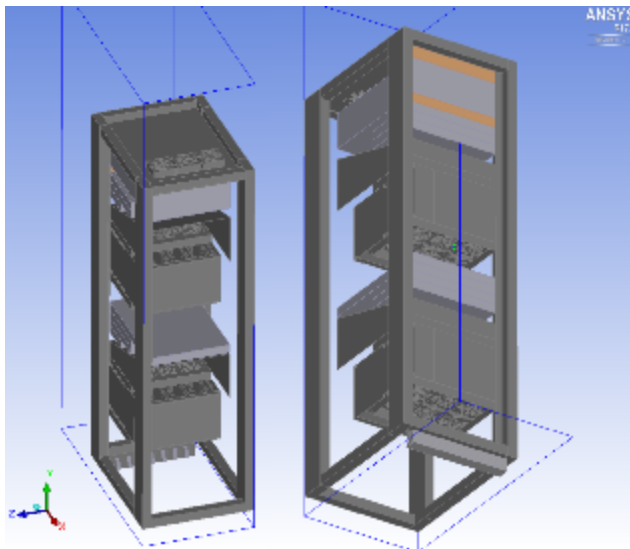
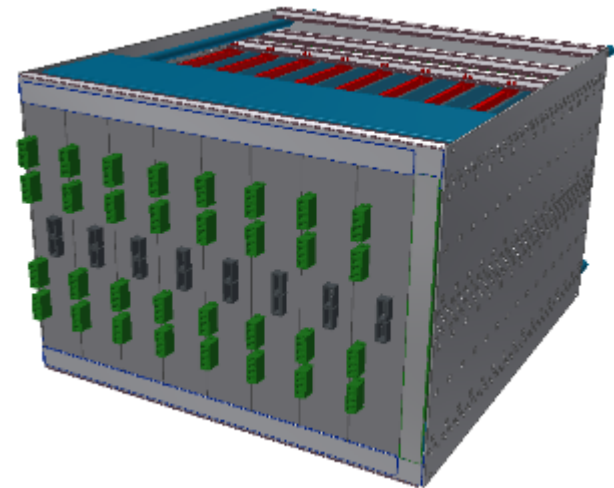
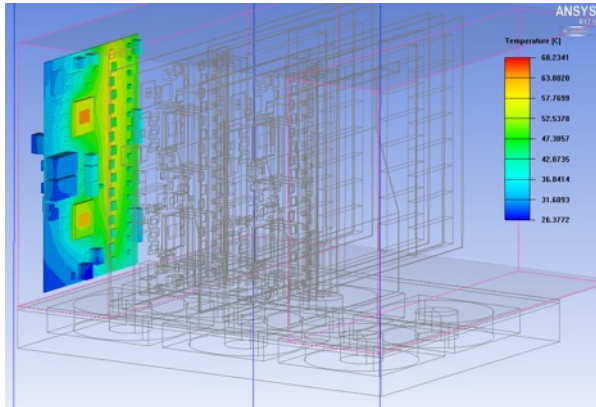
Main Past/Current Activities



- Vivaldi and SKALA4AL design
- RFoF technology (standard, WDM, VCSEL, POF)
- Hexacopter test bench, Pattern measurement/Calibration for Vivaldi/SKALA, Mini MAD, MAD-1,2,3, LOFAR, AAVSO.5UK
- iTPM assembly (PREADU PRE-analogue board and ADU (Analogue Digital Unit))



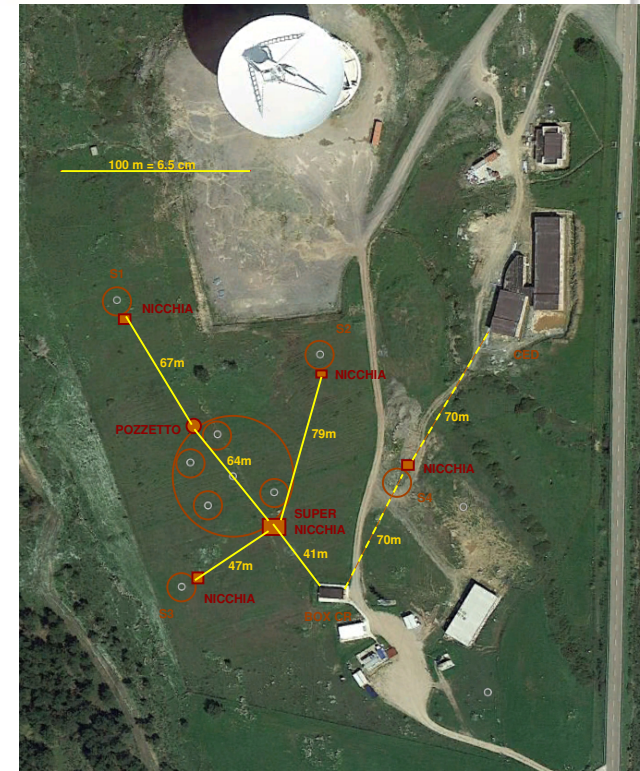
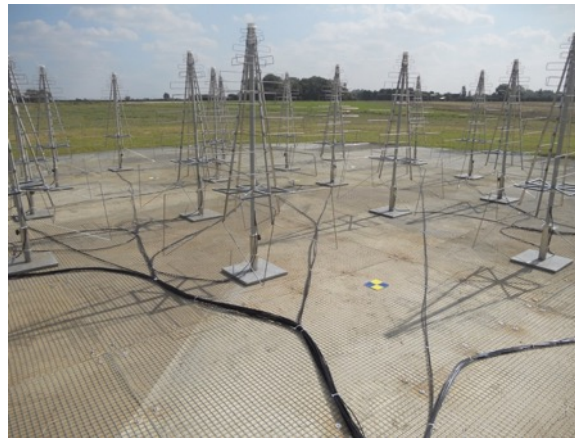
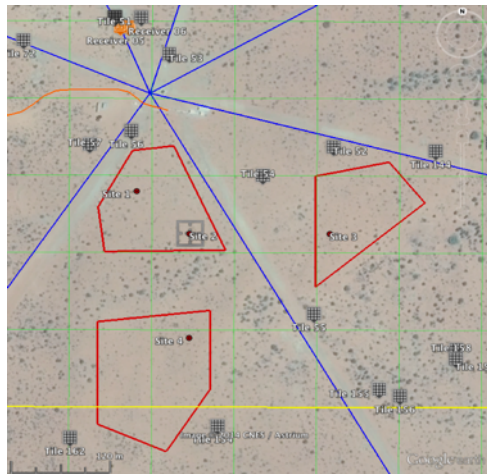
Mechanical works



Verification systems (2014-2017)



1. Pre-AAVS1 (16 SKALA Lord Bridge) – 2015/2016
2. MAD-BAD (16 Vivaldi Medicina) – 2014/2016
3. AAVS1 (256 SKALA MRO) -2016/2017
4. SAD (128 Vivaldi SRT) – 2015/2017/2018



Research Contracts (2012-2018)



- CNR-IEIIT & POLITO (WP-AL)
- UNIBO (WP-RX)
- UNIFI (WP-AL/RX/SP)

UniBO



Analogue Optical fibre
Giovanni Tartarini,

CNR-IEIIT



Antenna & Calibration
Giuseppe Virone, Augusto Olivieri,
Fabio Paonessa

POLITO



Flying measure facility
Andrea Lingua, Marco Piras,
Paolo Maschio,

UniFi



Reliability
Marcantonio Catelani

INAF Full Time Equivalent (FTE)



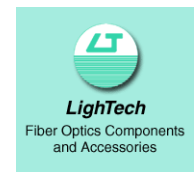
	FTE
2012-2013	7,64
2013-2014	7,91
2014-2015	8,00
2015-2016	9,91
2016-2017	10,91
2017-2018	10,91
TOTAL	44,36

Partners FTE



	FTE partner
2012-2013	1,38
2013-2014	1,42
2014-2015	1,48
2015-2016	1,33
2016-2017	1,30
2017-2018	1,30
TOTAL	6,92

Industrial Contracts (2017-2018)



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Total Investment for Industry



	Industry
2012-2013	- €
2013-2014	100.000 €
2014-2015	- €
2015-2016	589.300 €
2016-2017	227.000 €
2017-2018	188.000 €
TOTAL	916.300 €

Summary INAF AADC participation TOTAL Costs (2012-2018)



	FTE	FTE partner	Total FTE	Industry	Development	Travel
2012-2013	7,64	1,38	9,02	- €	185.000 €	20.000 €
2013-2014	7,91	1,42	9,33	100.000 €	256.000 €	20.000 €
2014-2015	8,00	1,48	9,48	- €	165.000 €	49.800 €
2015-2016	9,91	1,33	11,24	589.300 €	212.200 €	41.000 €
2016-2017	10,91	1,30	12,21	227.000 €	153.000 €	50.000 €
2017-2018	10,91	1,30	12,21	188.000 €	61.000 €	60.400 €
TOTAL	44,36	6,92	63,50	916.300 €	971.200 €	180.800 €

Towards low bridging phase

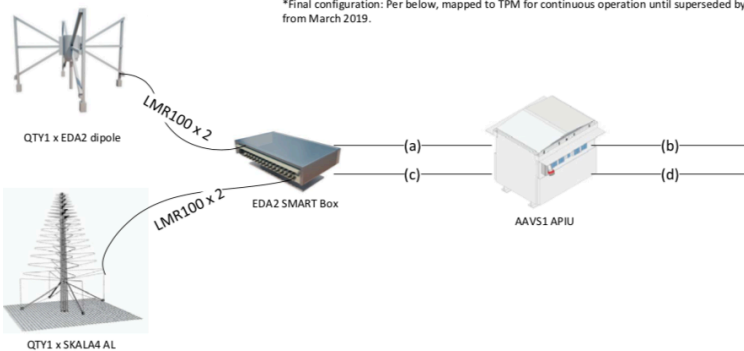


AAVS1
HW

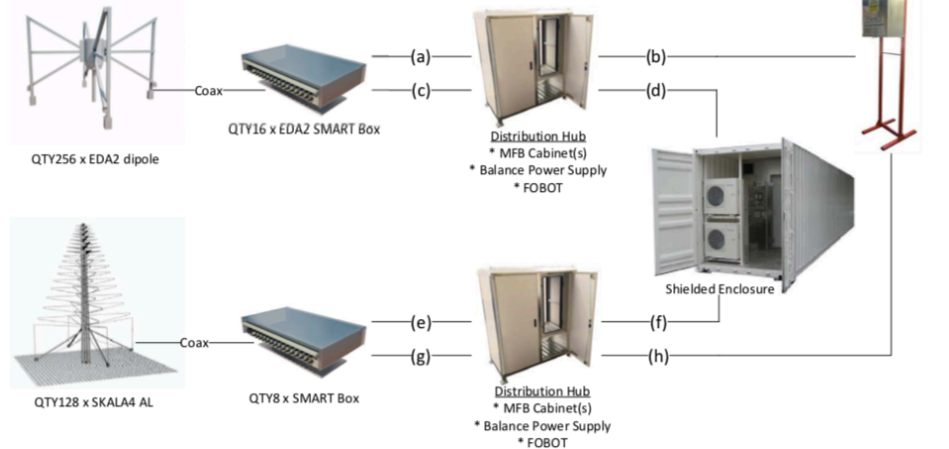
- Phase 0 → 1+1 antenna
- Phase 1 → 48 + 48 antennas
- Phase 2 → 128+128 antennas

Instrument: Phase 0
Target Date: November 2018

* To be deployed week commencing 26 November 2019
 * Preliminary activity: 24-hour scan with single pol from both antennas, via coax (ex. SMART), to two spectrum analysers housed inside the APIU. Require two identical SpecAn (Agilent N9344C?).
 * Final configuration: Per below, mapped to TPM for continuous operation until superseded by Phase-1 from March 2019.



Instrument: Phase 2
Target Date: From July 2019



Italia e Australia: accordo bilaterale per Ska

Oggi a Perth, in Australia, è stato firmato un accordo di collaborazione tra l'Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica (Inaf) e la Curtin University, nodo dell'International Center for Radio Astronomy Research (Icrar) in Australia, che getta le basi per la realizzazione del più grande radiotelescopio del mondo, lo [Square Kilometre Array](#) (Ska).

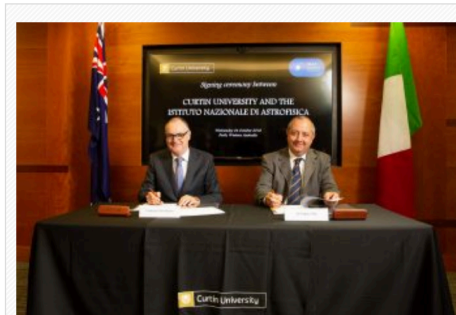
Ska sorgerà nell'Australia occidentale e sarà costituito da 130.000 singole antenne radio, sparse per migliaia di chilometri quadrati nella contea di Murchison, 800 km a nord di Perth, nell'Australia Occidentale. Una seconda struttura verrà installata in Sud Africa, mentre il quartier generale di Ska sorge a Manchester, nel Regno Unito. Nel complesso, il radiotelescopio Ska è un progetto su scala mondiale dal costo di circa 1,6 miliardi di dollari australiani.

L'accordo, firmato presso la [Curtin University](#), prevede un piano per mettere a sistema le tecnologie sviluppate presso l'Icrar-Curtin University e l'Inaf, così come le rispettive competenze nel campo dell'ingegneria e dell'astrofisica, al fine di migliorare la progettazione dei componenti di Ska prima della loro realizzazione.

Il Direttore Scientifico dell'Inaf, Filippo Maria Zerbi, dice: «L'Inaf ha sviluppato antenne ed elettronica per Ska ed è fortemente impegnato nello sviluppo dell'ingegneria e dell'astrofisica necessari per esplorare l'universo con Ska nei prossimi decenni. Siamo molto felici di collaborare con i nostri colleghi australiani in questa avventura scientifica».

Steven Tingay, della Curtin University, aggiunge: «I team di Inaf e Icrar-Curtin University hanno lavorato strettamente insieme negli ultimi cinque anni, anche sul campo, nella torrida regione di Murchison. Abbiamo costruito una relazione molto speciale e non vedo l'ora di rafforzare questo legame con l'accordo appena siglato».

Il lavoro che ha coinvolto l'Inaf e l'Icrar-Curtin University negli ultimi cinque anni culmina nel *Critical Design Review* (Cdr) che si terrà a dicembre. Dopo il Cdr, Icrar-Curtin University e Inaf concluderanno e verificheranno i progetti nel corso del 2019. Questo programma di collaborazione sarà supportato con un milione di dollari australiani di fondi messi a disposizione dall'Inaf e un milione di dollari australiani di finanziamenti erogati all'Università di Curtin dal Commonwealth dell'Australia.

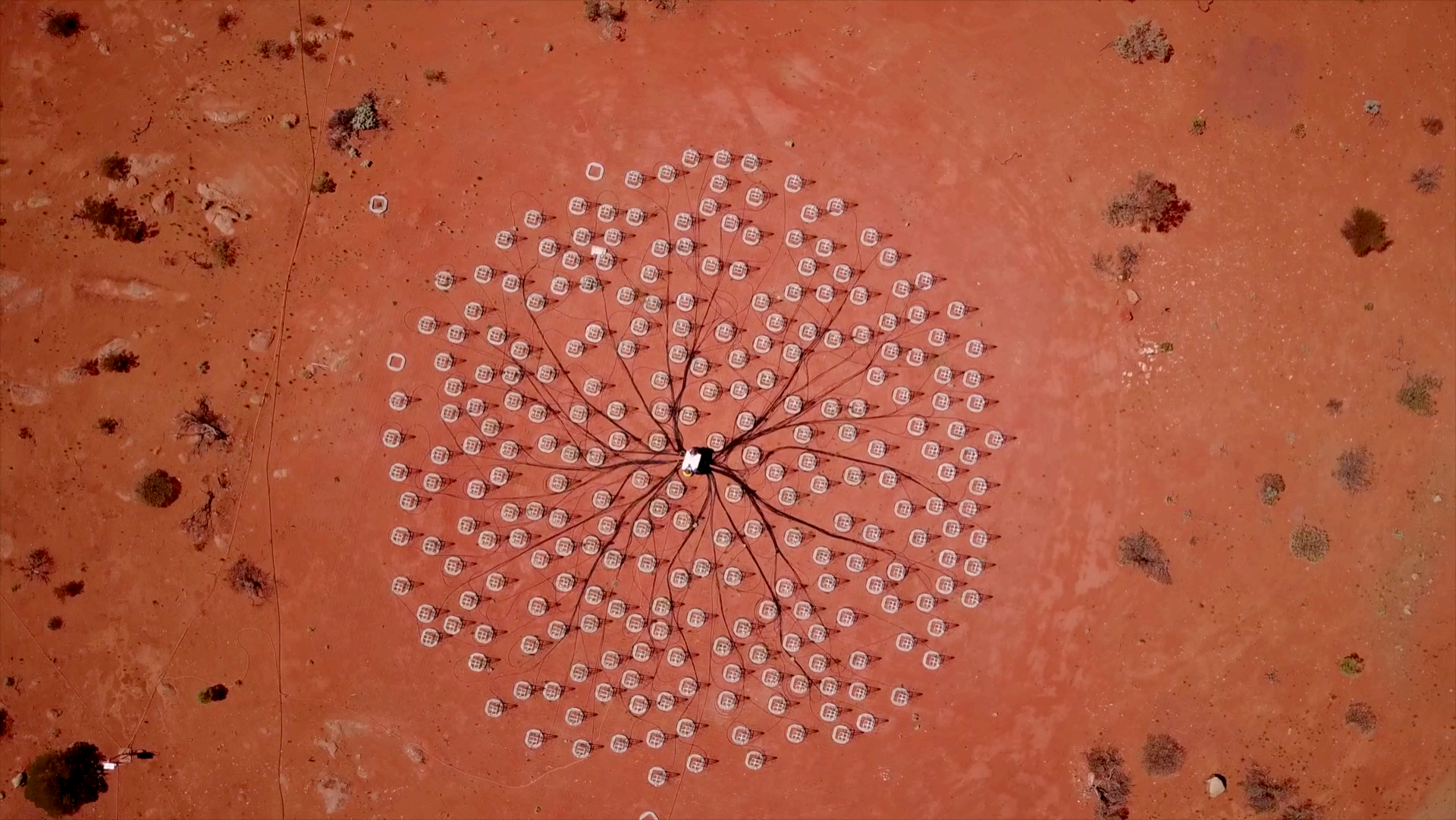


Un momento della firma dell'accordo. A sinistra, Chris Moran, pro-rettore con incarico alla ricerca della Curtin University e, a destra, Filippo Maria Zerbi, direttore scientifico dell'Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica. Crediti: Annabelle Fouchard



<https://italy.skatelescope.org/2018/10/24/italia-australia-accordo-ska-curtin-icrar-inaf/>

Thanks for the attention...



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