

The SKA Central Signal Processor Project status and Italian contribution

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PRIN-SKA ESKAPE
Arcetri, Nov 30, 2018



- **What is the CSP**
- **A bit of history**
- **SKA LOW-MID central beamformer structure**
 - Italian contribution
- **Pulsar timing**
- **Pulsar search: structure and contribution**
- **Local monitor and control: contribution**
- **Plans for the bridging phase**

A bit of history

- 2011: SKA Organization
 - Non profit organization
- 2 Phase deployment: **SKA1 (10%) & SKA2**
 - Huge instrument: 1024 stations SKA-LOW, 256 antennas SKA-HIGH 64 antennas SKA-SURVEY
 - 256.000 spectral channels, 50 ms time res. → correlator **increases** data volume
 - Real time pulsar search (2000 beams) and timing (16 beams)
- 2013: Consortium starts
 - Each consortium an independent entity, self funded
- Mid 2014: Cost cap x 8-10 times, rebaselining
 - Deleted survey telescope. ASKAP is SKA1 survey instrument
 - 64k spectral channels, 0.2-0.6 s integration time
 - 512 stations for SKA-LOW, 196 dishes (incl. MeerKAT) for MID
- 2015: PDR
 - Multiple solutions presented → downselection.
 - CBF-LOW goes to CSIRO → redesigned. **Italy exits CBF-LOW**
- 2017: Cost reduction effort
 - “slice” architecture for CBF mid, 133 dishes
- Sep 2018: CDR



CDR 24 September 2019



**2nd National Workshop
on SKA science and technology
Dec 3-5, 2018**

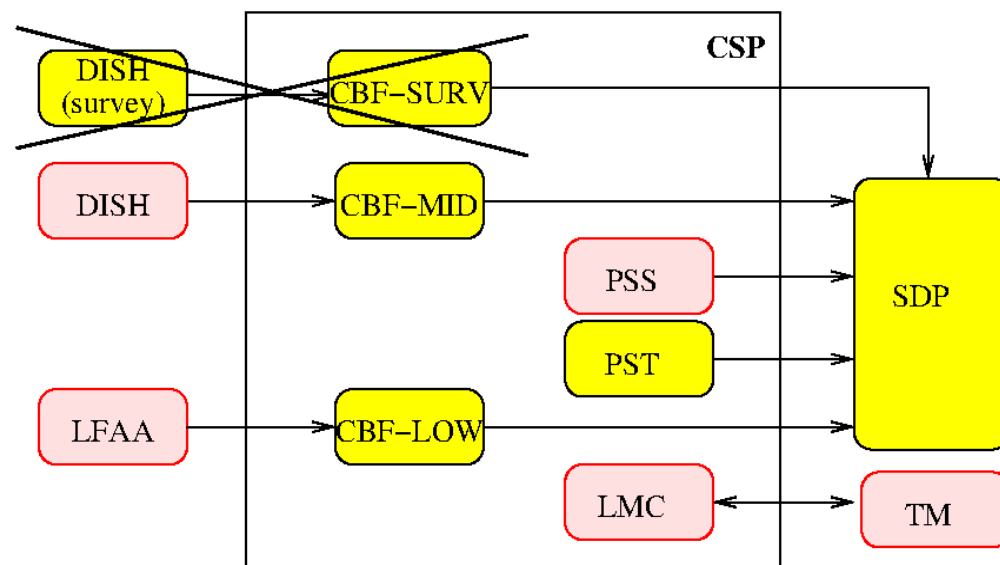
INAF



ISTITUTO NAZIONALE DI ASTROFISICA
NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ASTROPHYSICS



SKA1-CSP STRUCTURE



Central Signal processor elements

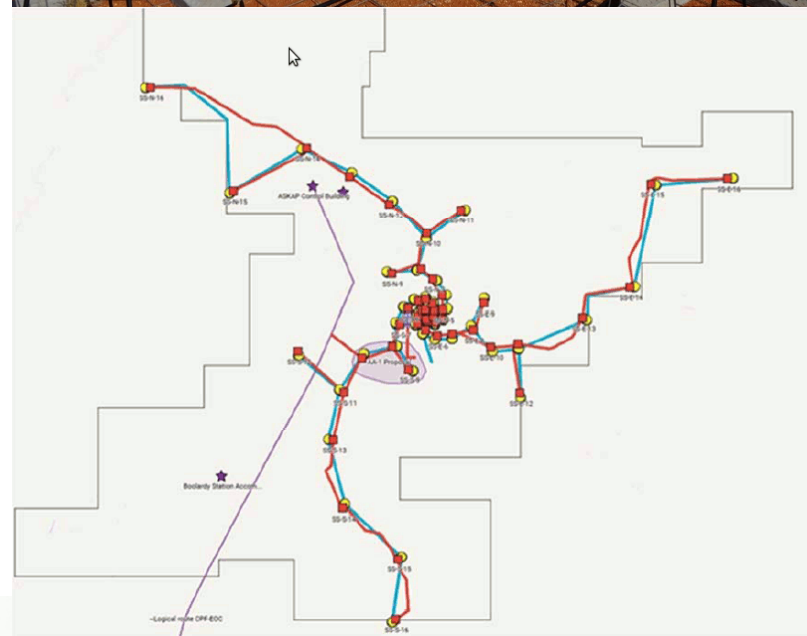
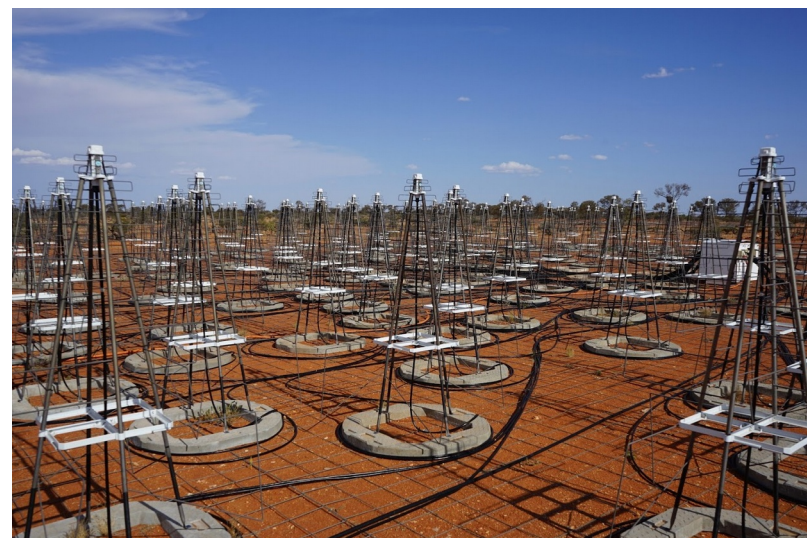
- Central Beamformer: independent designs for Low and Mid
- Pulsar Search and Pulsar Timing machines
- Local monitor and Control

Concurrent Imaging, pulsar search, pulsar timing

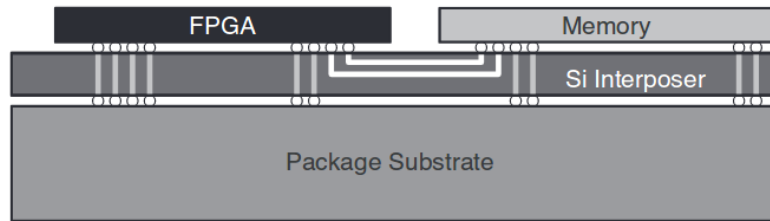
INAF contributed elements / sub-elements in red

SKA1-LOW Capabilities

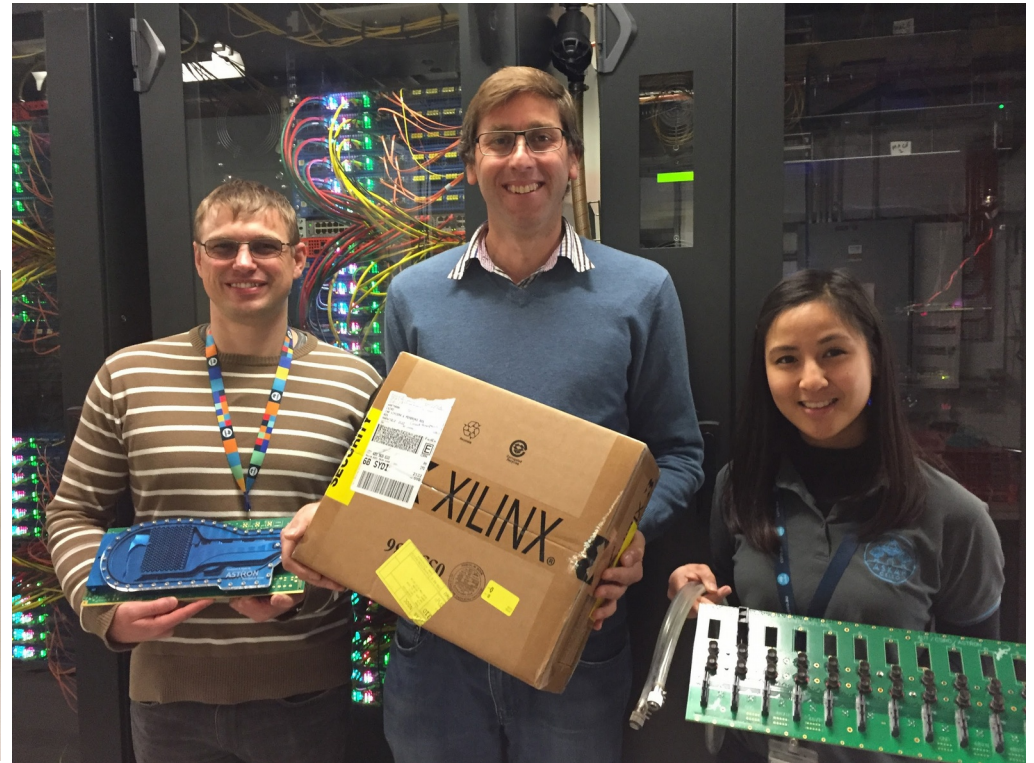
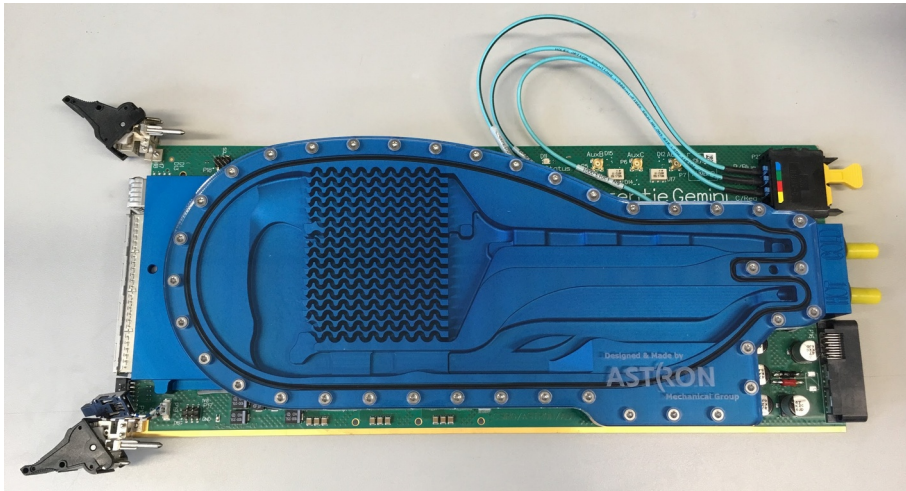
- **Frequency range 50-350 MHz**
 - $Z = 4 \rightarrow 27$ for HI
 - Pulsar timing at 200-350 MHz
- **Velocity resolution:**
 - $4 \rightarrow 30$ km/s (full BW), $0.2 \rightarrow 1.5$ km/s (zoom mode)
- **Diameter = 38 m: FOV 1.5 – 10 deg**
 - 256 antennas per station, up to 45 deg from zenith
- **Maximum baseline 65 km:**
2.8'' \rightarrow 19'' resolution
- **512 stations: 128K visibilities**
 - Multiple sub-stations with reduced BW
- **Sensitivity:**
 - $550 \text{ m}^2\text{-K}$ between 100 and 350 MHz,
 - $60 \text{ m}^2\text{-K}$ at 50 MHz
- **Multiple beams: up to 8 (less BW)**
- **Multiple sub-arrays (less stations)**



CSP Low



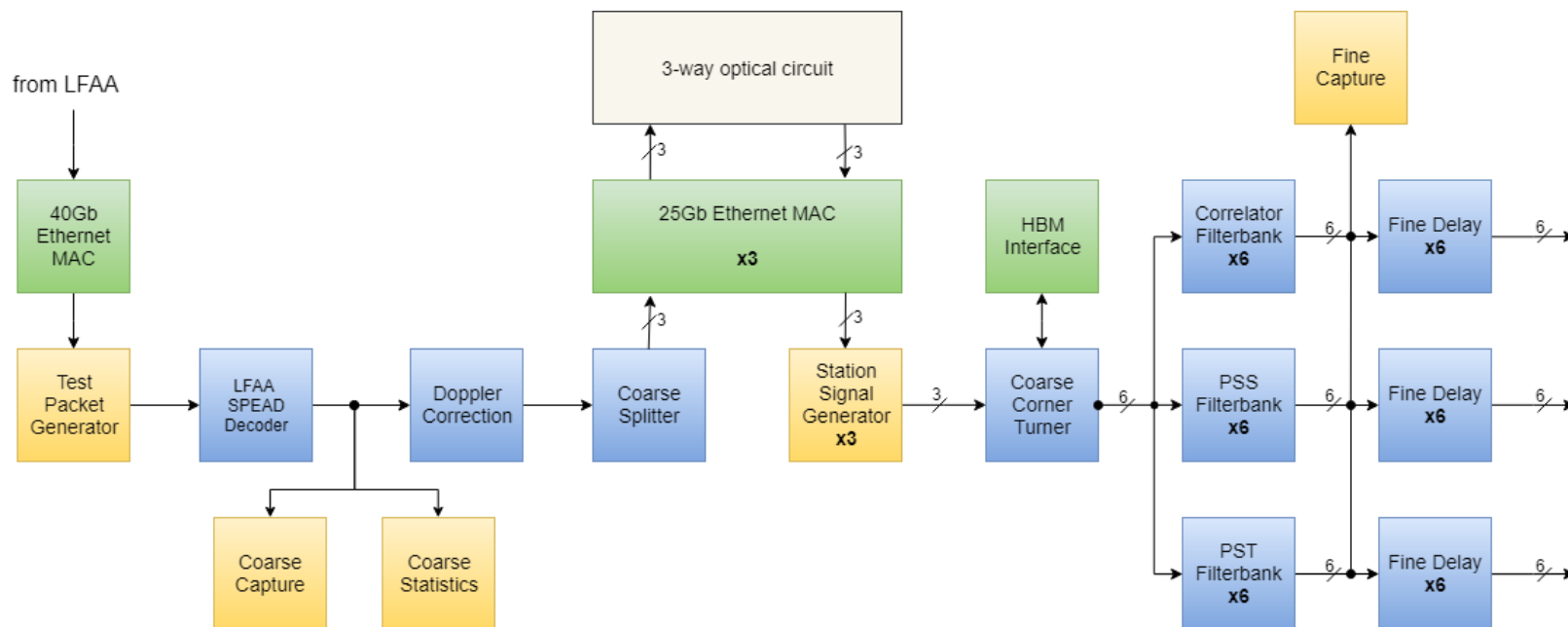
WP485_02_051217



- Architecture based on Xilinx High Memory Bandwidth FPGAs
- FPGA + memory chips in the same package
- Water cooled board in 3U subrack

FPGA processing

- Input data channelised by LFAA
- Channeliser for zoom mode resolution (226 Hz)
 - Other resolutions average channels in correlator – very flat frequency response
- Doppler correction for system (telescope) and local (station) velocity



SKA1-MID Capabilities

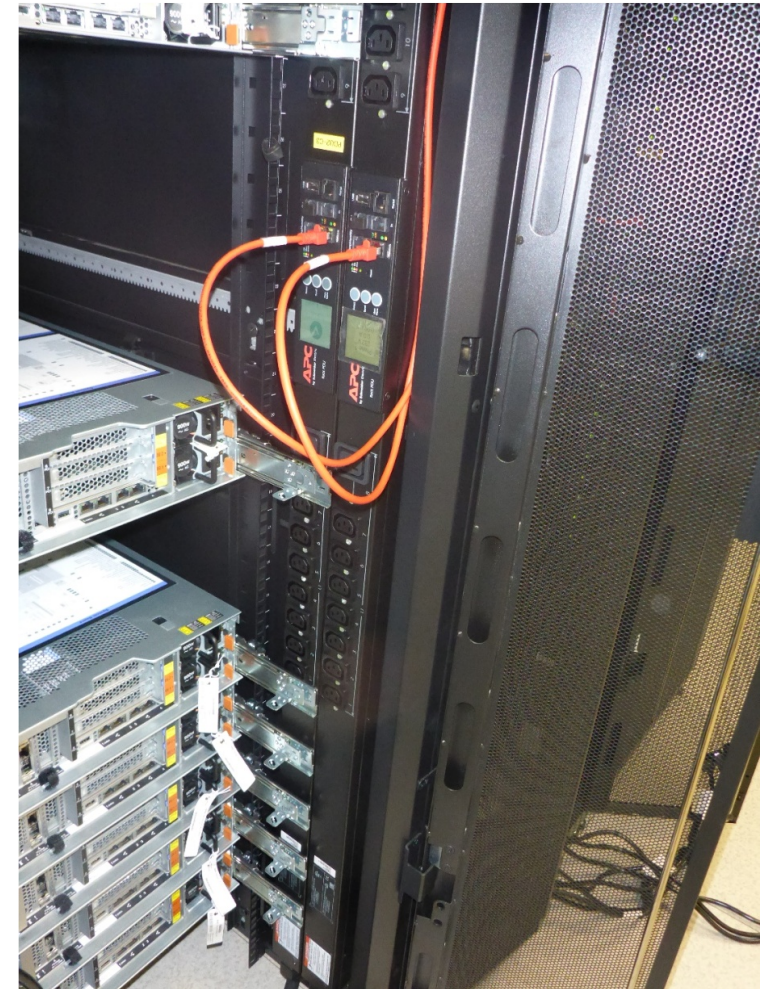
- **Frequency Range: 5 bands**
- **Frequency resolution:**
 - **Full band: BW/60,000**
 - **Zoom mode:**
 - 250 Hz to 16 kHz resolution
 - 16,000 channels per window
 - 60,000 channels total
- **Pulsar phase binning for time resolved pulsar images**
 - **Up to 1024 phase bins**
 - **Traded with spectral channels**

Band	Fmin (GHz)	Fmax (GHz)	BW (GHz)	# of slices
1	0.35	1.05	0.7	4
2	0.95	1.76	0.81	5
3	1.65	3.05	1.4	7
4	2.80	5.18	2.38	12
5a	4.70	8.50	3.9	20
5b	8.30	15.30	2x2.5	26

SKA1-MID Non imaging Capabilities

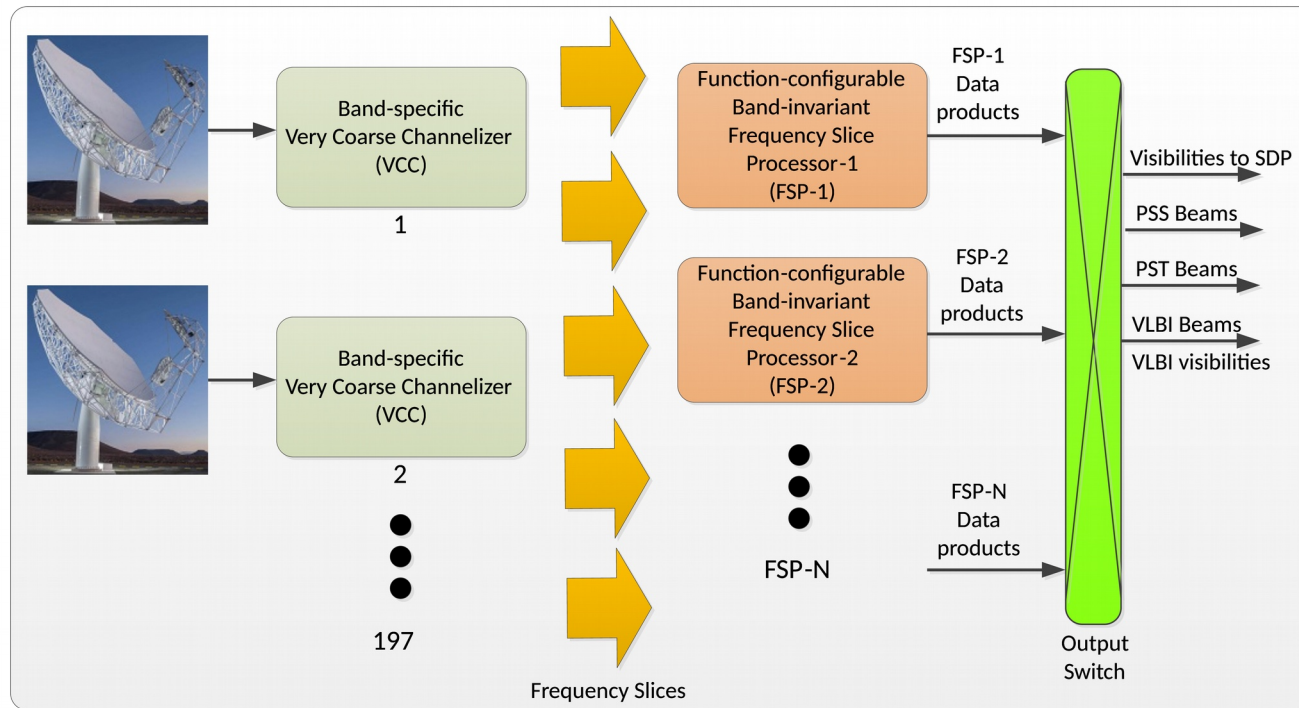
- **Pulsar search: 1500 search beams inside main beam**
 - One of the largest computing engine in the world, if built today
- **Pulsar timing: 16 beams**
- **Transient buffer for FRB**
- **RFI detection – flagging – excision**
- **VLBI tied beam array**

Limited concurrent operation of all capabilities

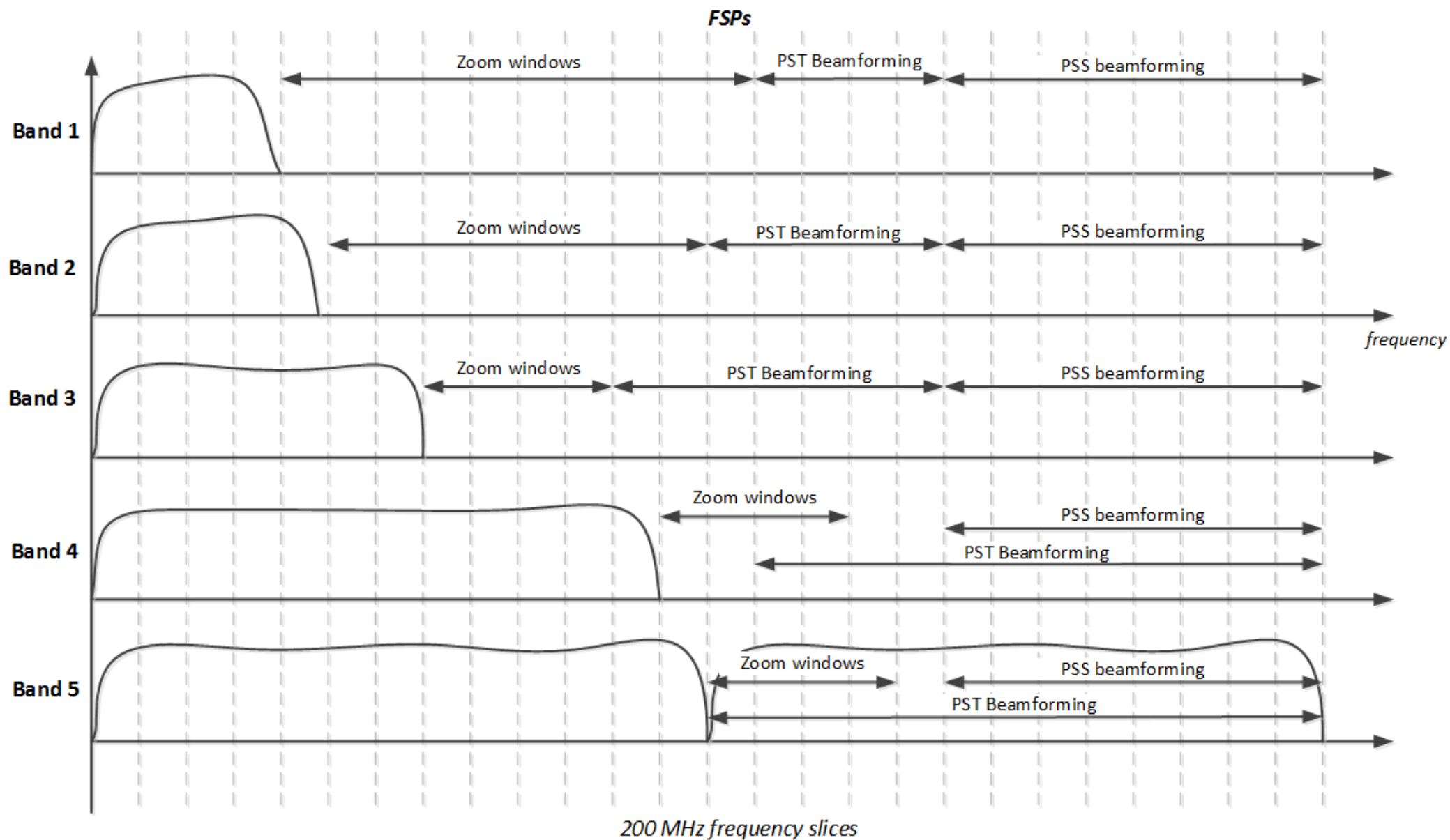


PSS prototype at Karoo

Slice structure for CSP-MID



- Correlator size determined by larger bandwidth (band 5)
- Divide input band into variable number of identical ~200 MHz slices
- Process each slice for imaging, zoom mode, PSS, PST or VLBI
- Full concurrent capability for lower bands
- Full band imaging mode for band 5, but not concurrent with PSS & PST



“Commensality Diagram”

Italian contribution

- **Design of key elements**
 - Time domain delay
 - Correlator cell (complex multiplier)
- **Modelling of fixed point effects**
 - Finite step in delay/phase correction
 - Quantisation in digitiser
 - Quantisation in requantisation stages
 - Harmonic distortion due to requantisation

**Two scientific publications
(accepted)**

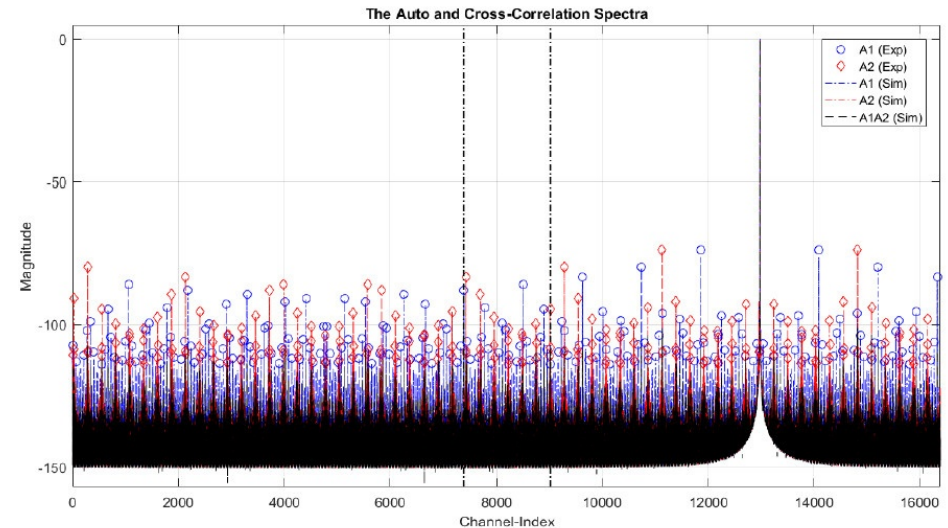
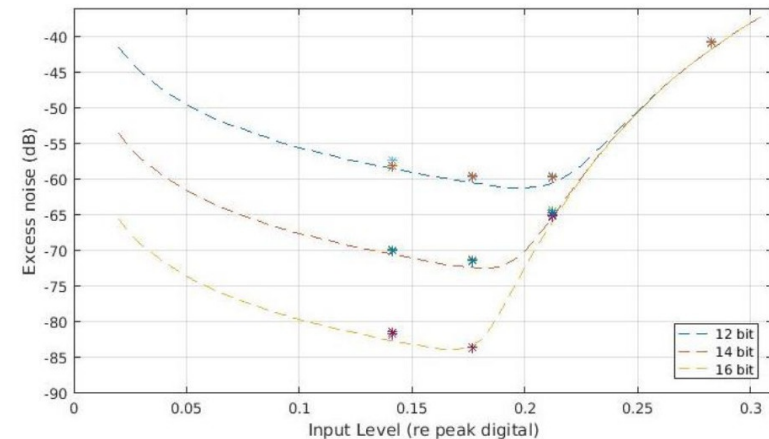
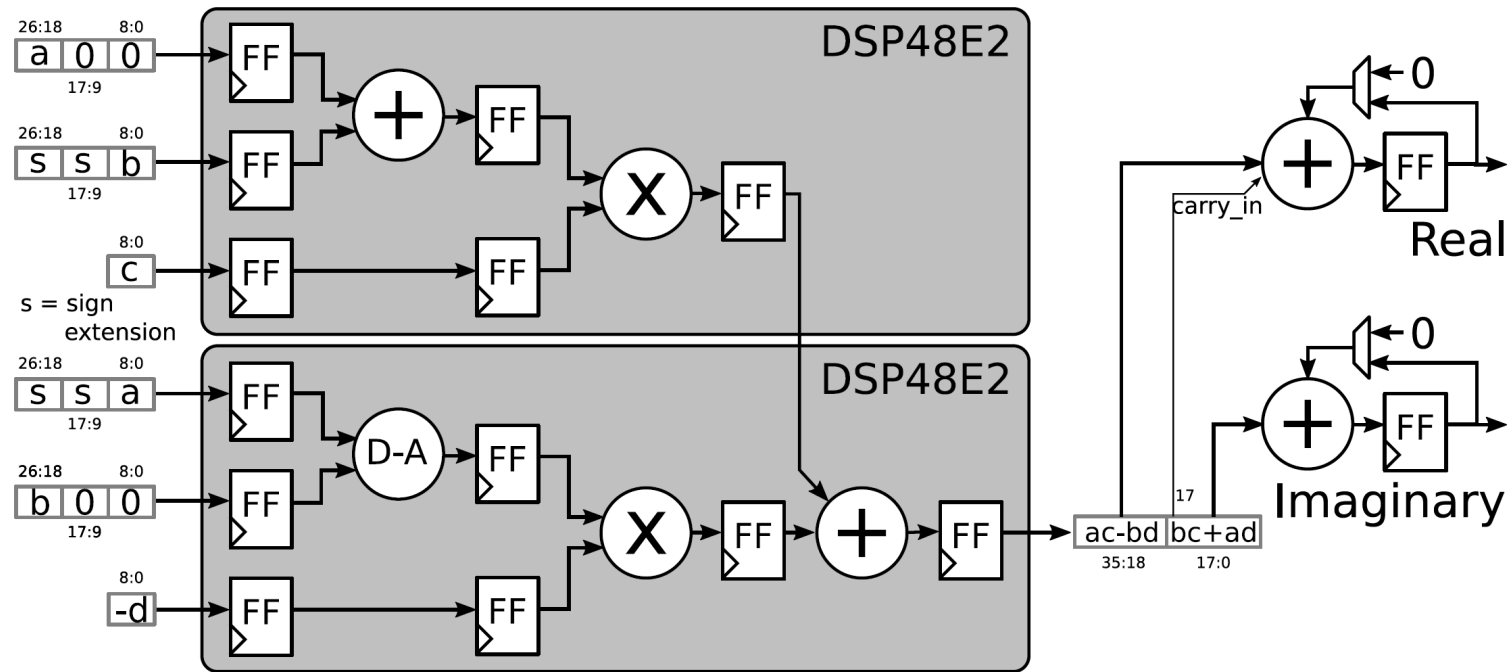


Figure 5-21 Expected and simulated auto- and cross- correlations of channelized ReSampler outputs with no delay dithering.



Added quantization noise for 12, 14, and 16-bit intermediate quantizations as a function of the input signal level.

Matrix Correlator Cell



Basis of correlator

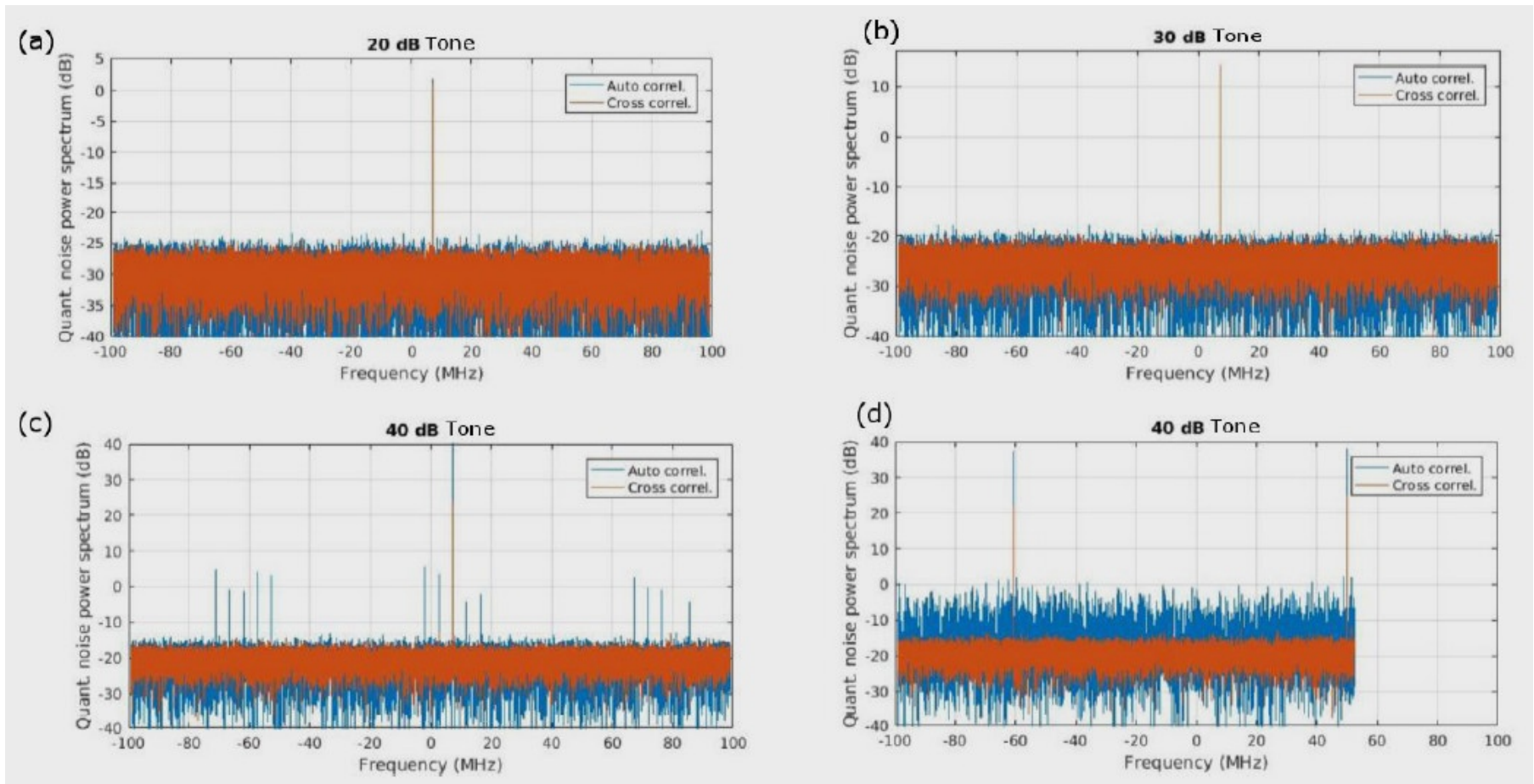
Both for Altera (MID) and Xilinx (LOW) architectures

Published in *Conference on Reconfigurable Computing and FPGAs (ReConFig 2018)*

IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS FOR XILINX ULTRASCALE+

Style	Width	LUTs	FFs	DSPs	Fmax
optimised	9-bit	86	54	2	640 MHz
inferred	9-bit	99	163	2	450 MHz

Modelling example



Quantisation noise for strong RFI – 8 bit ADC – SKA Mid band 1

RFI from 100 to 10^4 times the broadband sky signal

Pulsar timing (PST)

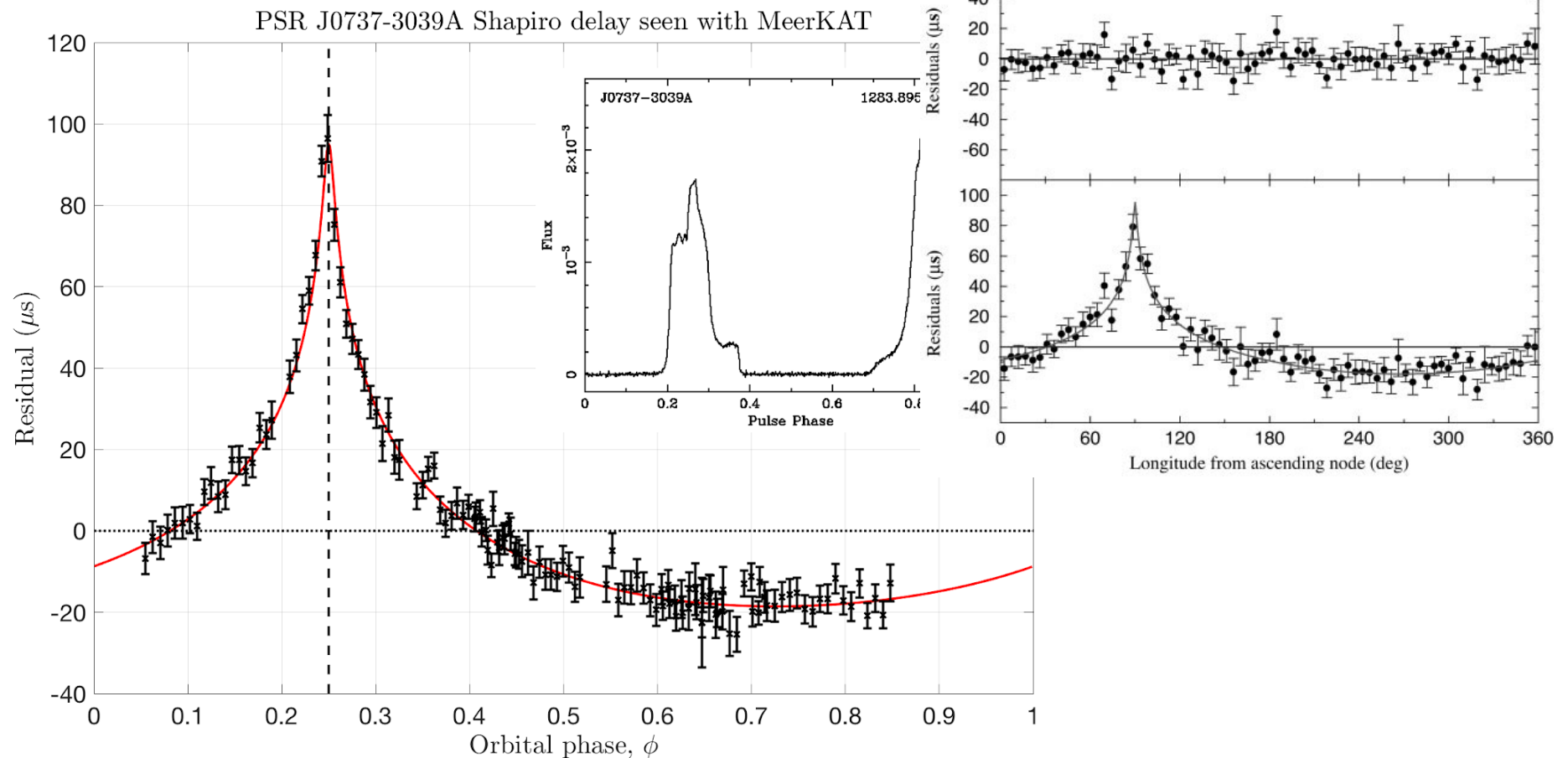
- **Prototype at MeerKAT.**
 - 4 x Nvidia TitanX GPUs
 - Pulsar Timing & Dynamic Spectrum Modes
 - 2 x 856 MHz tied-array beams
- **Almost no Italian involvement**
 - Some contribution to simulations



Measurement of Shapiro Delay

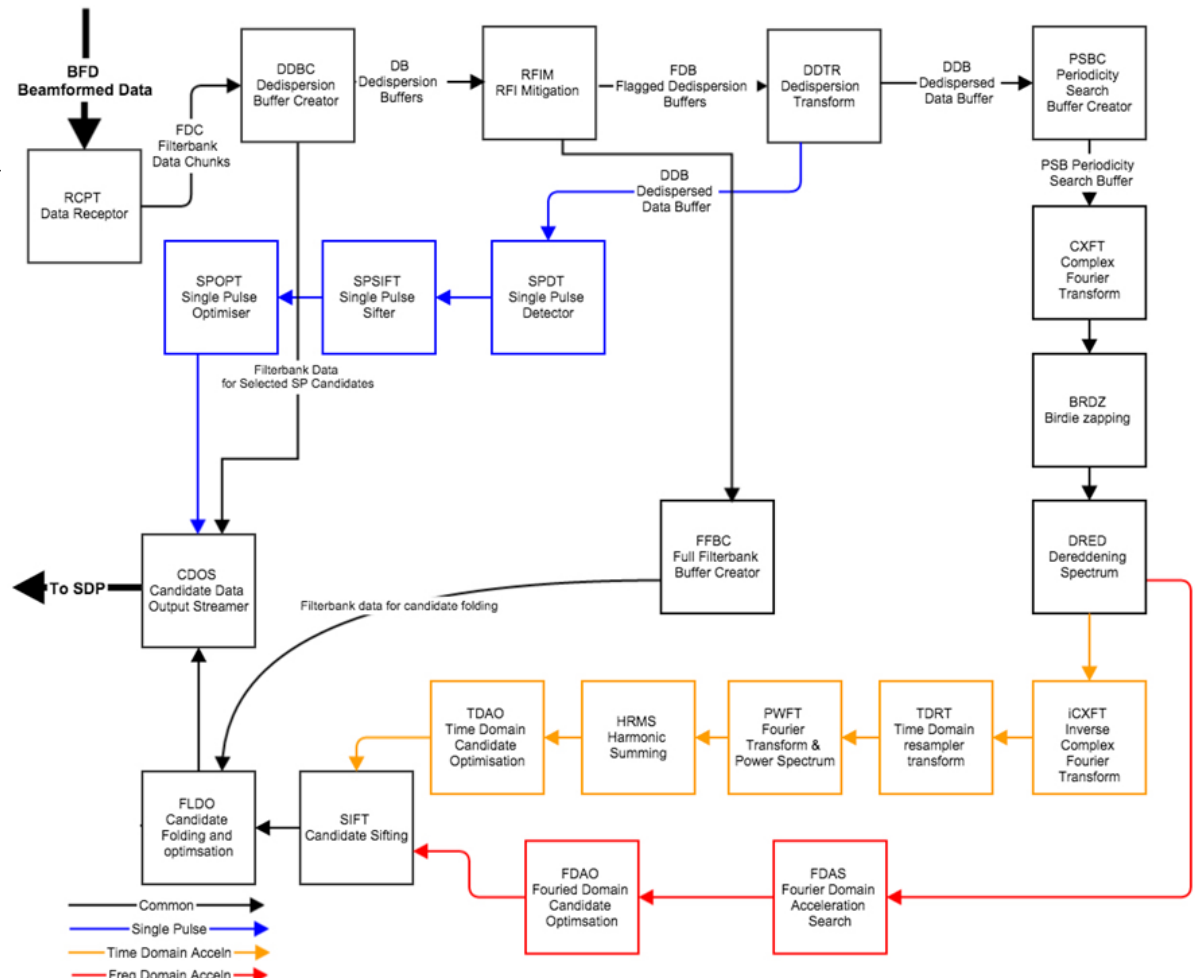
7 months Lovell

2.3 hours MeerKAT



Pulsar search (PSS)

- Input data volume: 1 PB per pointing → real time search
- Small interferometer beam → large number of beams (1500 mid + 500 low)
- Unknown period and DM
- Relativistic binaries → unknown acceleration
Dominant computational request
- Detection of FRB (for detection capture)
- Power constraints
- Physical space constraints



On site hardware prototype

ProtoNIP: a PSS prototype in the Karoo

- 18x 2U, dual socket, dual accelerator servers
- 2x Intel Xeon 14 cores
- Arria 10 PCIe FPGA board
- NVIDIA P100 GPU card
- 512 GB TruDDR4 RAM
- Rack allocation for tests of power, cooling, system stability, running Cheetah/Panda prototype software.
- Hardware all in place and operational.



PSS – Code Development

Red: Inaf contribution

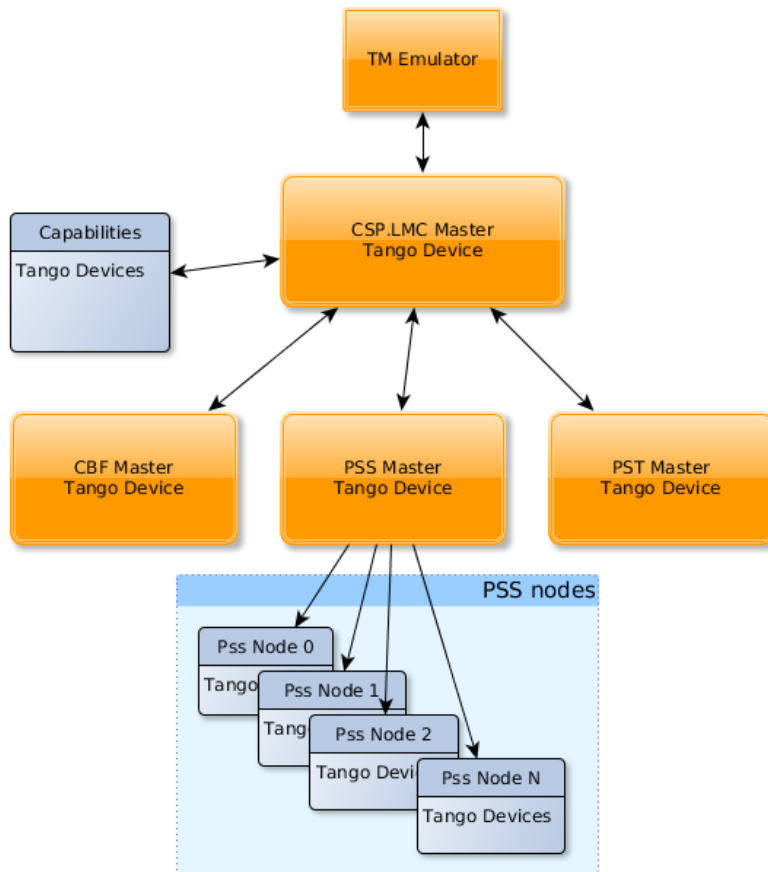
GPU (DDTR/FDAS)	-- 23,000 lines of code (Cuda/C++)
GPU (FLDO)	-- 15,000 lines of code (Cuda/OpenCL)
LMC	-- 10,000 lines of code (C++)
PANDA	-- 22,000 lines of code (C++)
CHEETAH	-- 31,000 lines of code (C++)
FPGA (DDTR/SPDT)	-- 1,500 lines of code (OpenCL)
FPGA (CXFT/FDAS)	-- 1,500 lines of code (OpenCL)
FPGA (FDAS/FLDO)	-- 40,000 lines of code (VHDL)
CPU (TestVectors)	-- 10,000 lines of code (python)
Signal Model	-- 12,000 lines of code (Matlab/C++)

PSS Local Monitor & Control

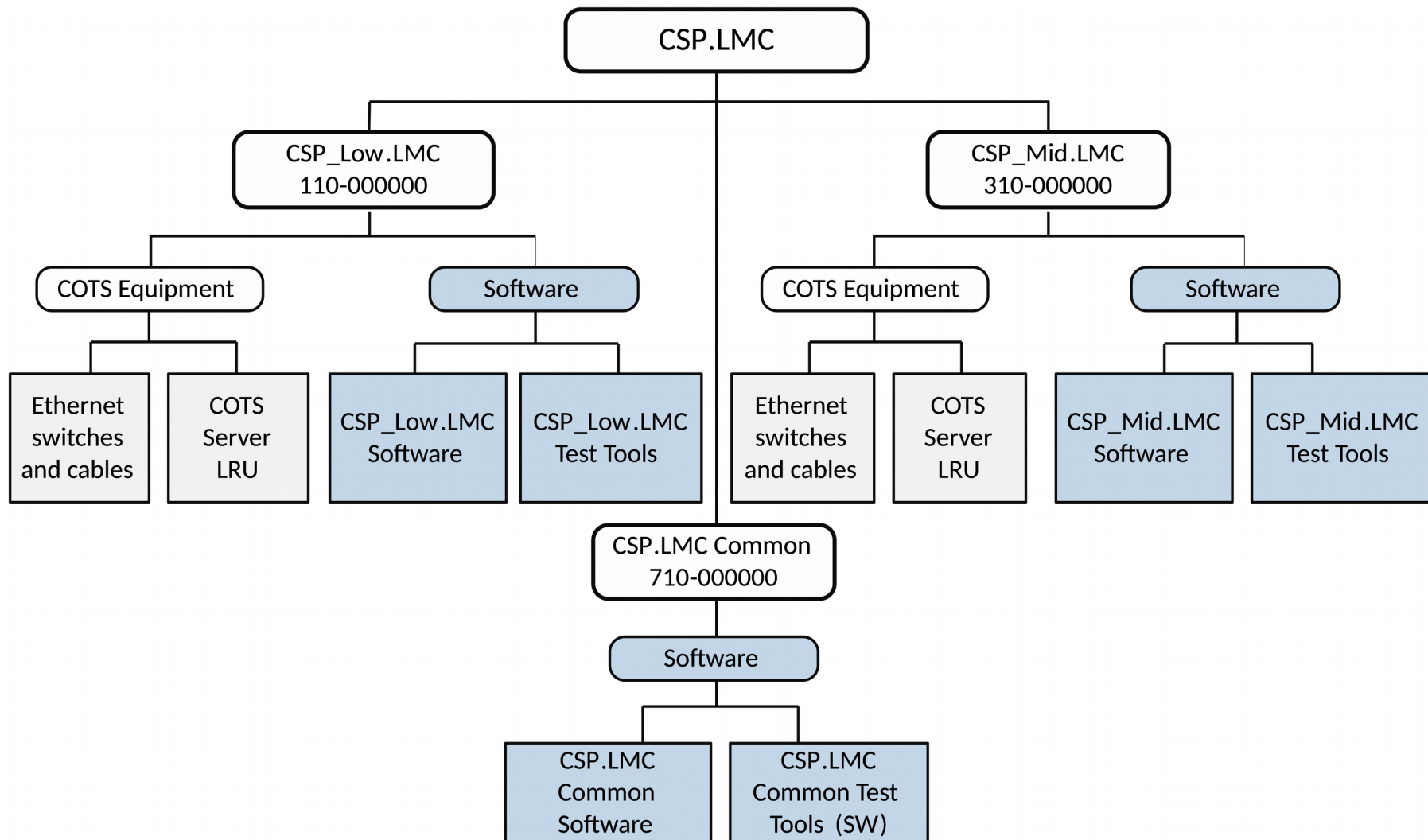
90% Italian contribution

PSS LMC evolutionary prototype:

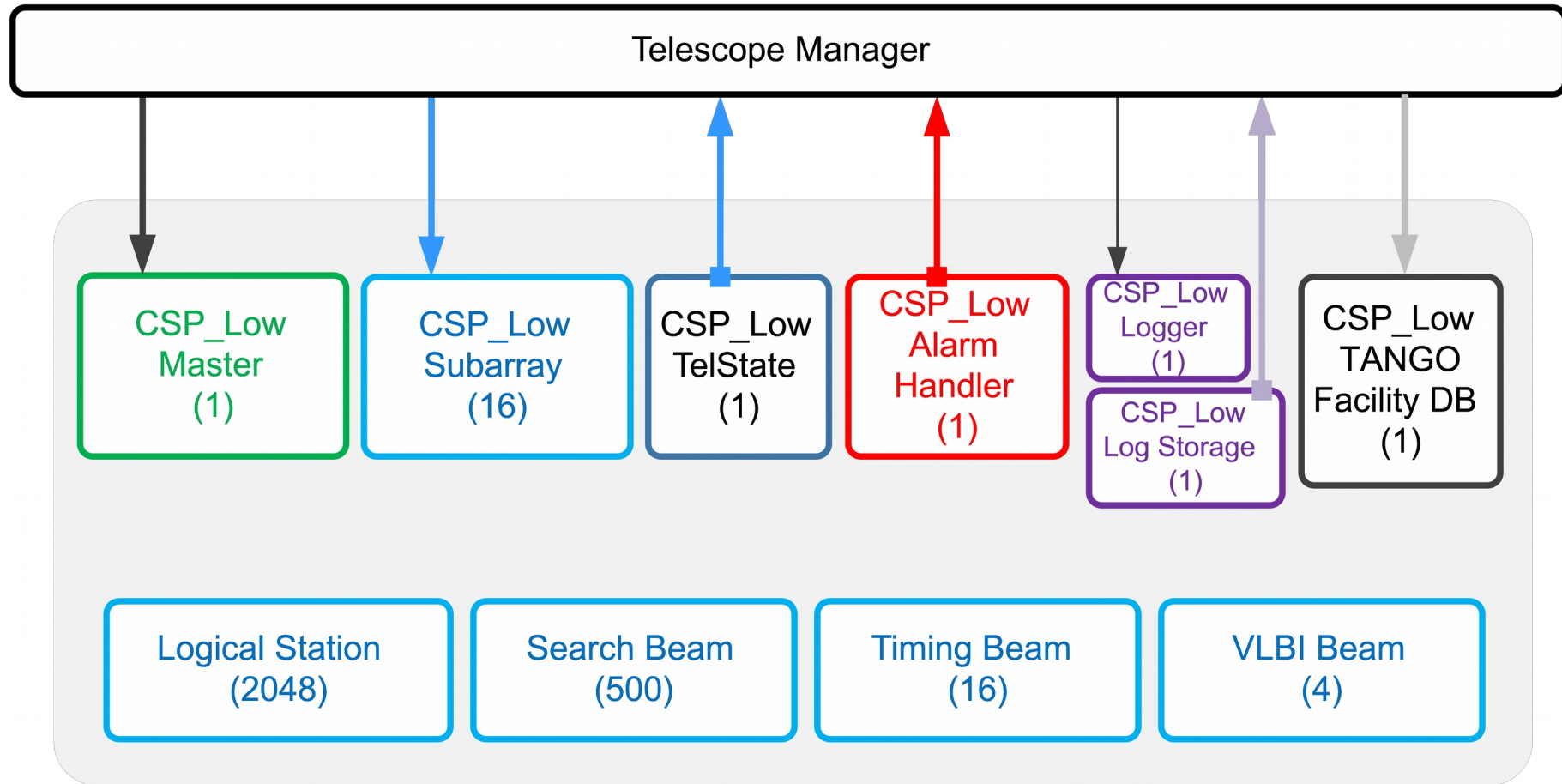
- Main Tango Control Devices in place.
- Init/program/start scan working. interface with (small) real nodes.
- Interface with simulated pipelines.
- Compatible with the (evolving) SKA standards.



CSP Local Monitor and Control



CSP_Low - TM View (TANGO API)



CSP LMC prototyping



Carlo Baffa

Prototype design and development



Elisabetta Giani

Prototype design and development



Marina Vela Nunez

GUI design and implementation



Sonja Vrcic

CSP.LMC Lead



CSP.LMC CDR, 24 September, 2018



INAF contribution

Summary & Bridging phase

- **CBF**
 - Correlator cell structure
 - Modelling quantization effects
 - **PSS**
 - Folding-Optimization
 - Local Monitor & Control
 - **LMC**
 - Prototype: test of the basic structure
- **Signal chain modelling**
 - Linearity
 - RFI immunity
 - **PSS prototype**
 - Increment of the Technological Readness Level: tests at MeerKAT
 - **LMC Prototype**
 - Improve current prototype to a production level framework