

Observing the EoR with the MWA

Colin J. Lonsdale

MIT Haystack Observatory

For the MWA Collaboration

The Collaboration



The Collaboration

- Massachusetts Institute of Technology
 - Haystack Observatory (Project Office)
 - Kavli Institute

The Collaboration

- Massachusetts Institute of Technology
 - Haystack Observatory (Project Office)
 - Kavli Institute
- Harvard SAO

The Collaboration

- Massachusetts Institute of Technology
 - Haystack Observatory (Project Office)
 - Kavli Institute
- Harvard SAO
- CSIRO (synergy with xNTD/MIRA-NdA/ASKAP)

The Collaboration

- Massachusetts Institute of Technology
 - Haystack Observatory (Project Office)
 - Kavli Institute
- Harvard SAO
- CSIRO (synergy with xNTD/MIRA-NdA/ASKAP)
- Melbourne, Curtin, ANU (founding partners)

The Collaboration

- Massachusetts Institute of Technology
 - Haystack Observatory (Project Office)
 - Kavli Institute
- Harvard SAO
- CSIRO (synergy with xNTD/MIRA-NdA/ASKAP)
- Melbourne, Curtin, ANU (founding partners)
- Sydney, Tasmania, UWA, and others, ...

The Collaboration

- Massachusetts Institute of Technology
 - Haystack Observatory (Project Office)
 - Kavli Institute
- Harvard SAO
- CSIRO (synergy with xNTD/MIRA-NdA/ASKAP)
- Melbourne, Curtin, ANU (founding partners)
- Sydney, Tasmania, UWA, and others, ...
- Raman Research Institute, India

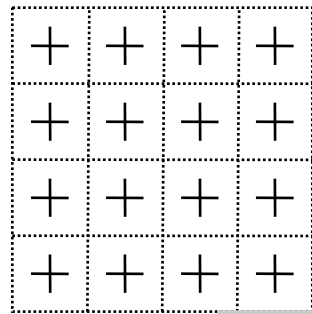
What is the MWA?

A wide-field, low-frequency imaging array

- Optimized for wide FOV, high survey speed
- Frequency range 80-300 MHz
- Three key science goals
 - Epoch of Reionization
 - Solar, Heliospheric and Ionospheric
 - Radio Transients
- Designed to exploit RFI-quiet site in Western Australia

Physical Layout

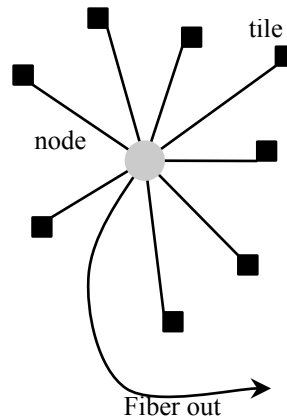
Antenna tile (~4m diam.)



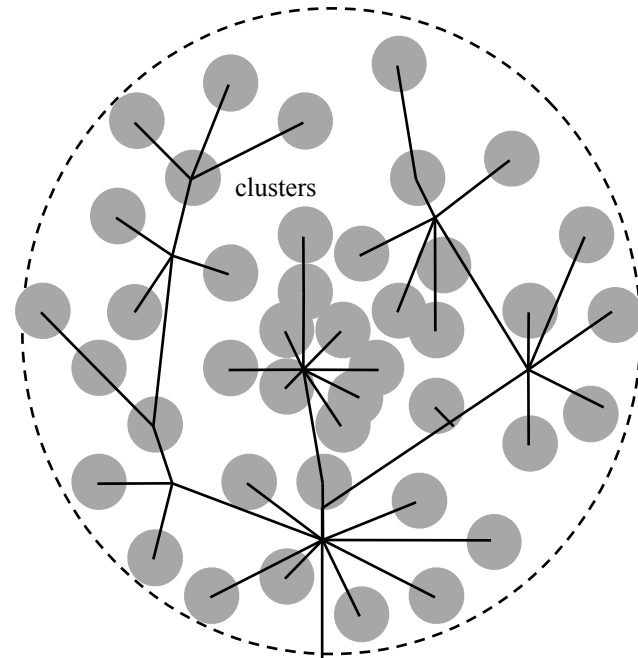
Tile beamformer

Coax out

Cluster (50-100m diam.)

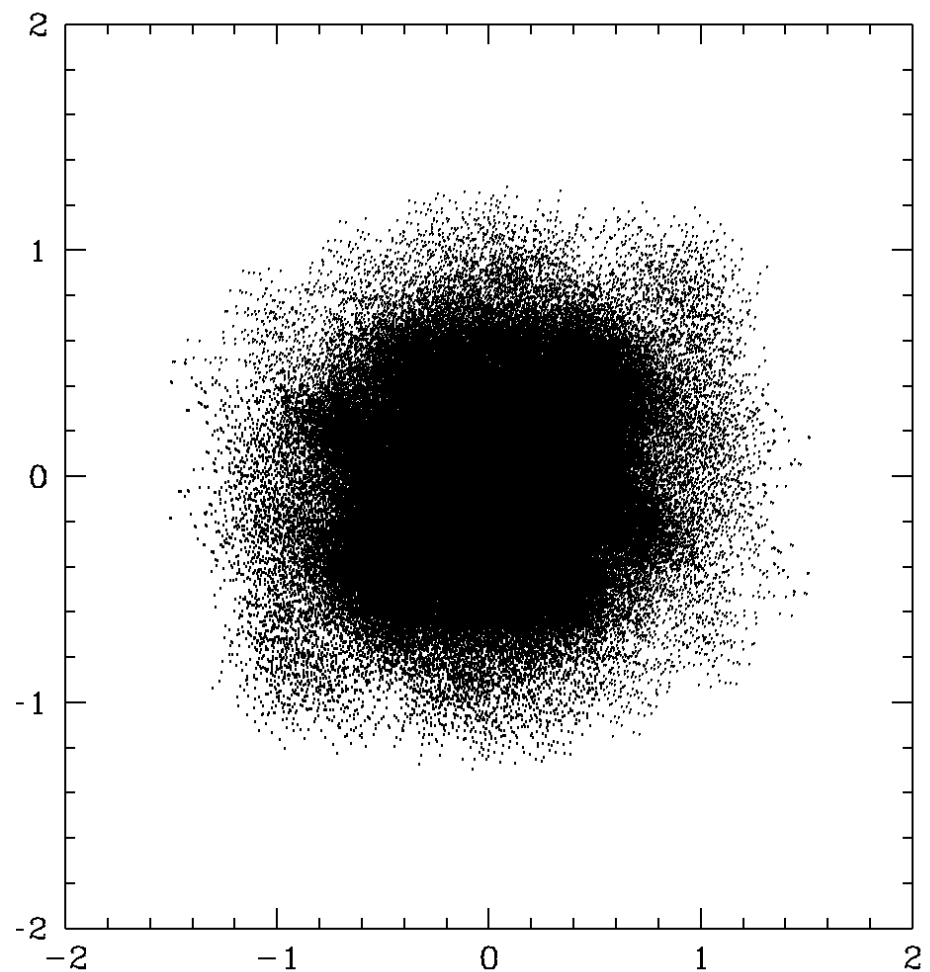
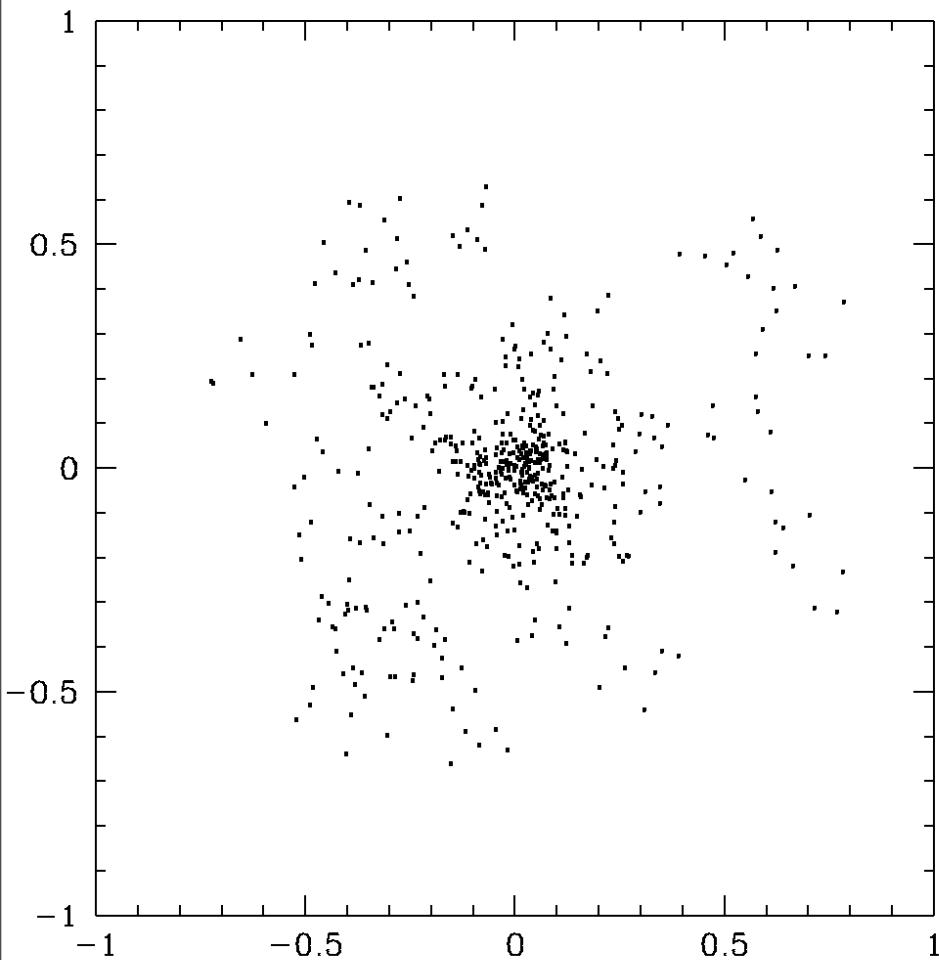


Array (~1.5km diam.)

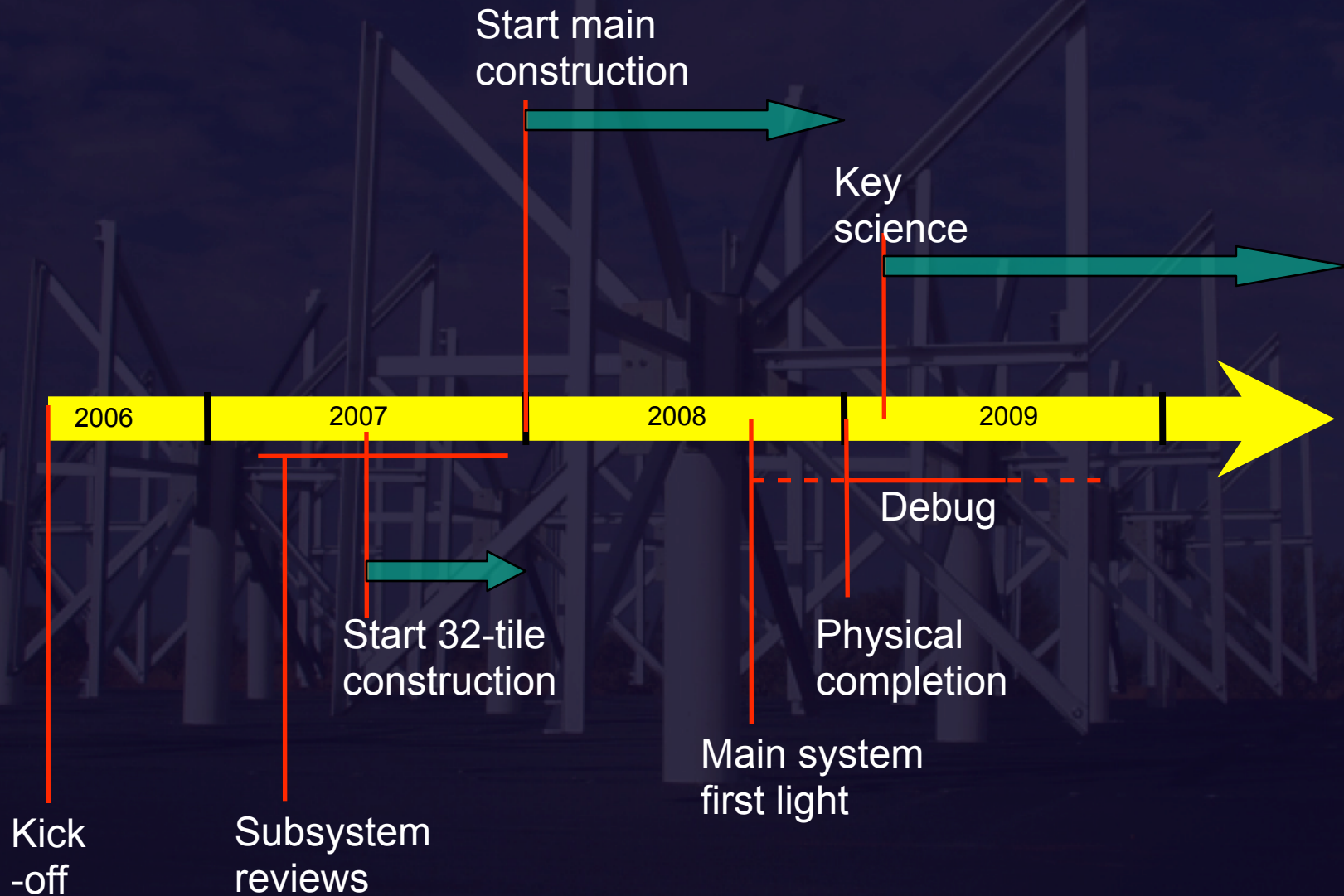


Central
Processing

Physical Layout



Schedule Outline



Key Design Decisions



Key Design Decisions

- 1.5 km Array Extent
 - Prioritized science
 - Dramatic simplification of ionospheric calibration
 - Cost

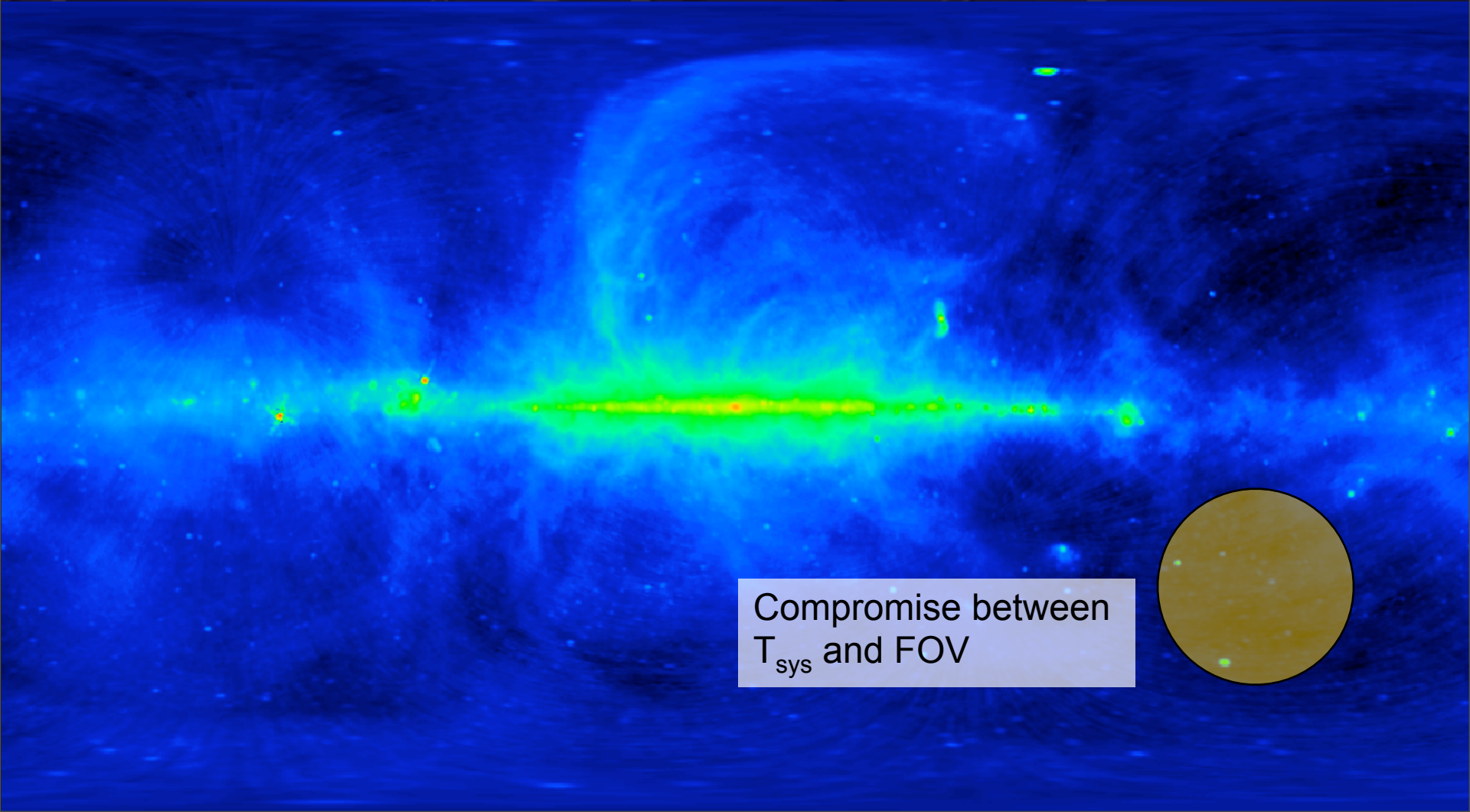


Key Design Decisions

- 1.5 km Array Extent
 - Prioritized science
 - Dramatic simplification of ionospheric calibration
 - Cost
- 4 x 4 Antenna Tiles
 - Compromise for cost, FOV, match to cold sky

Key Design Decisions

- 1.5 km Array Extent
 - Prioritized science



Key Design Decisions

- 1.5 km Array Extent
 - Prioritized science
 - Dramatic simplification of ionospheric calibration
 - Cost
- 4 x 4 Antenna Tiles
 - Compromise for cost, FOV, match to cold sky
- 500 Tiles
 - Enough to do key science well
 - Enough to generate superb PSF
 - Enough to see lots of calibrators

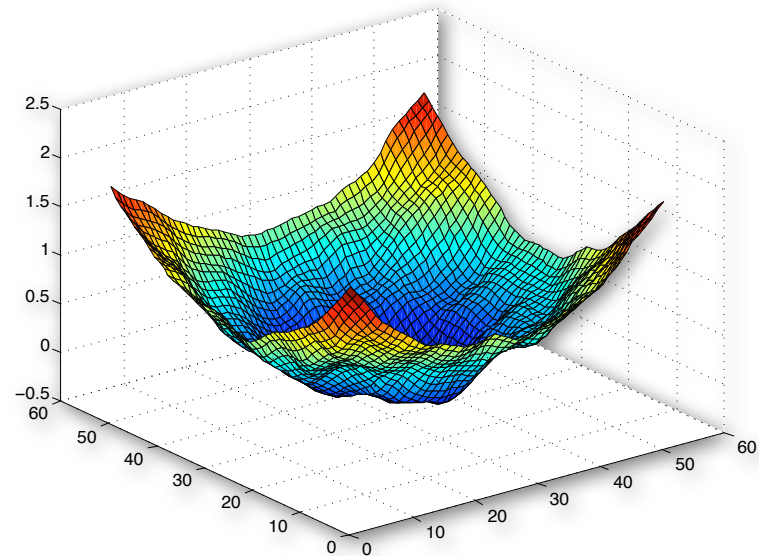
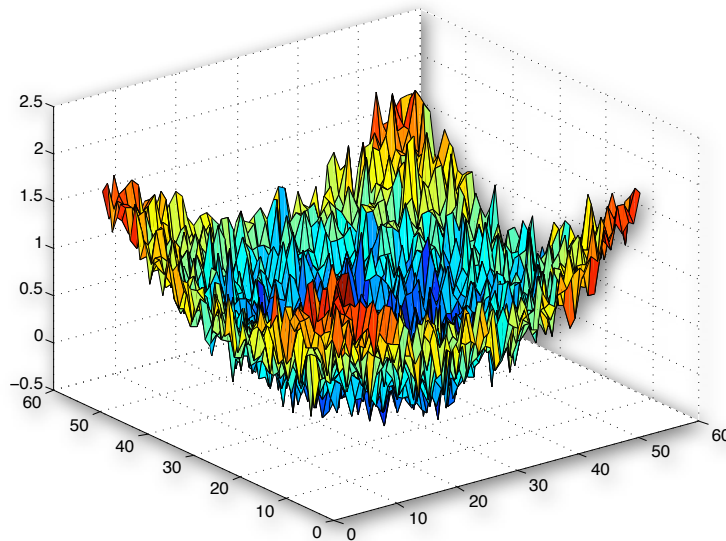
Key Design Decisions

- 1.5 km Array Extent
 - Prioritized science
 - Dramatic simplification of ionospheric calibration
 - Cost
- 4 x 4 Antenna Tiles
 - Compromise for cost, FOV, match to cold sky
- 500 Tiles
 - Enough to do key science well
 - Enough to generate superb PSF
 - Enough to see lots of calibrators
- Full Cross-correlation
 - Many advantages, technological pathfinder

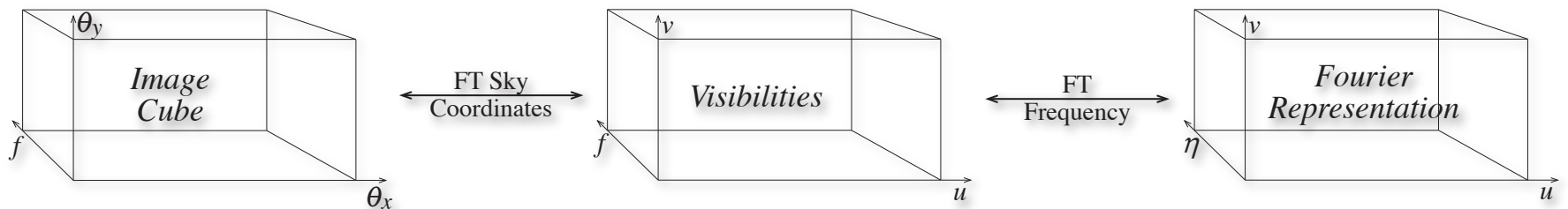
Systematics

What we know about fitting algorithms is
goodness-of-fit surface quality $\Rightarrow$ robustness

- Excellent instantaneous point spread function
- Data-rich observations & computation

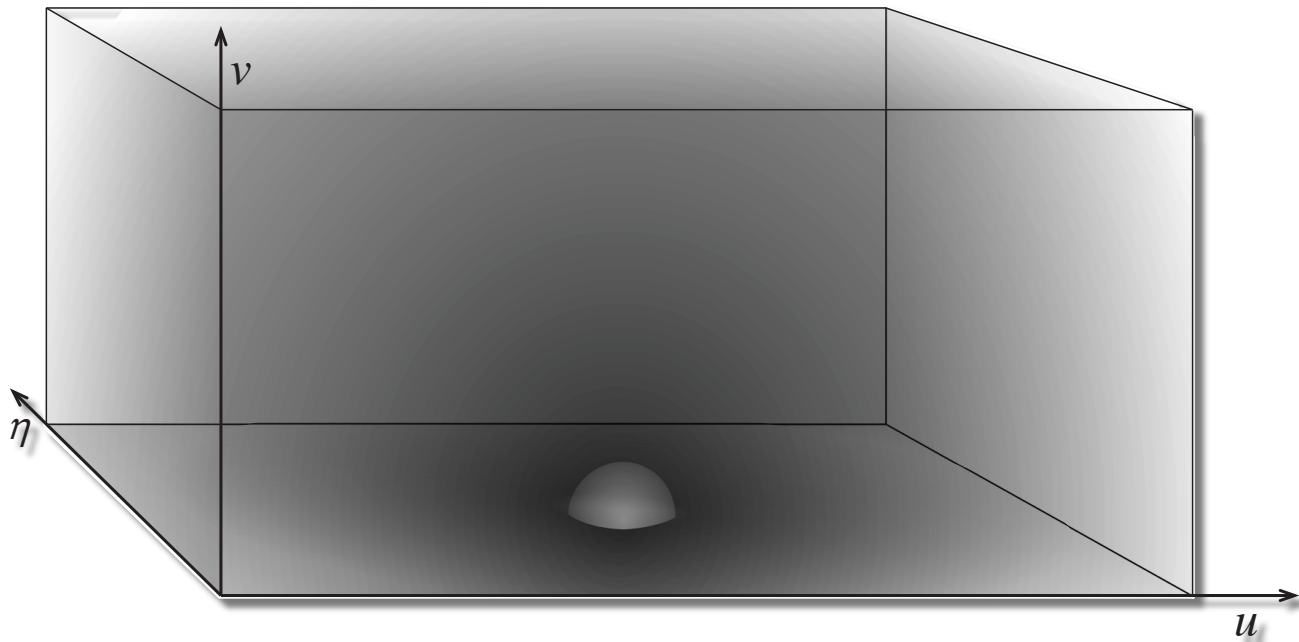


Statistical EOR detection



Morales & Hewitt (2004)

Spherical symmetry

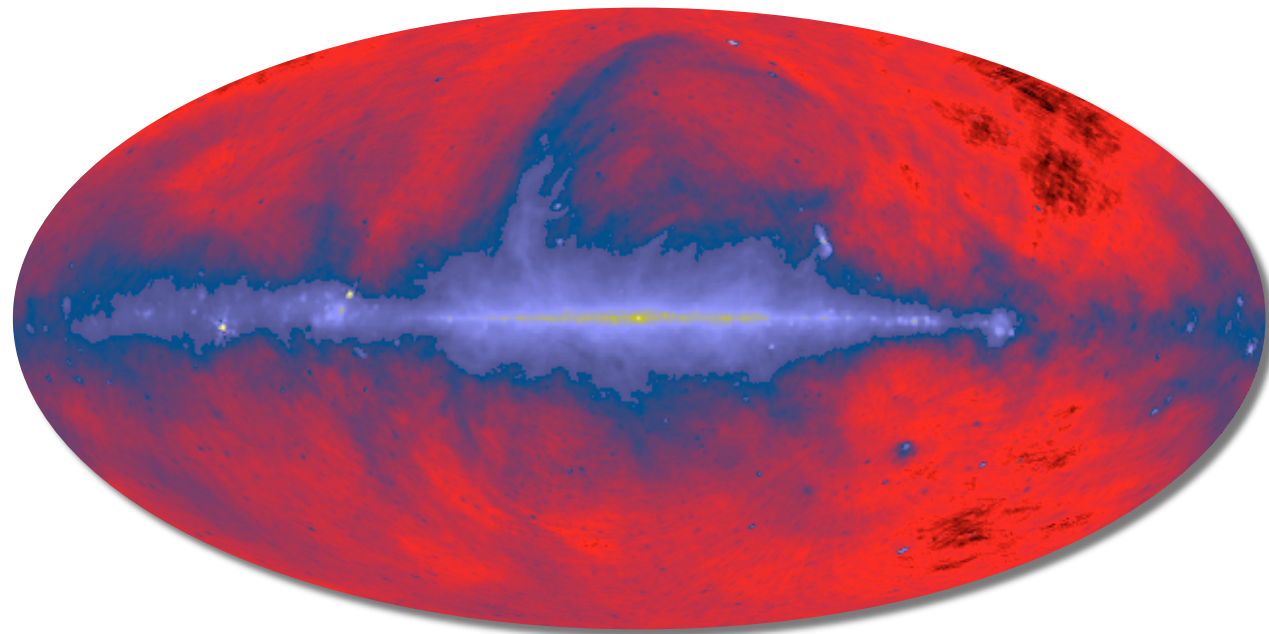


Morales & Hewitt (2004)

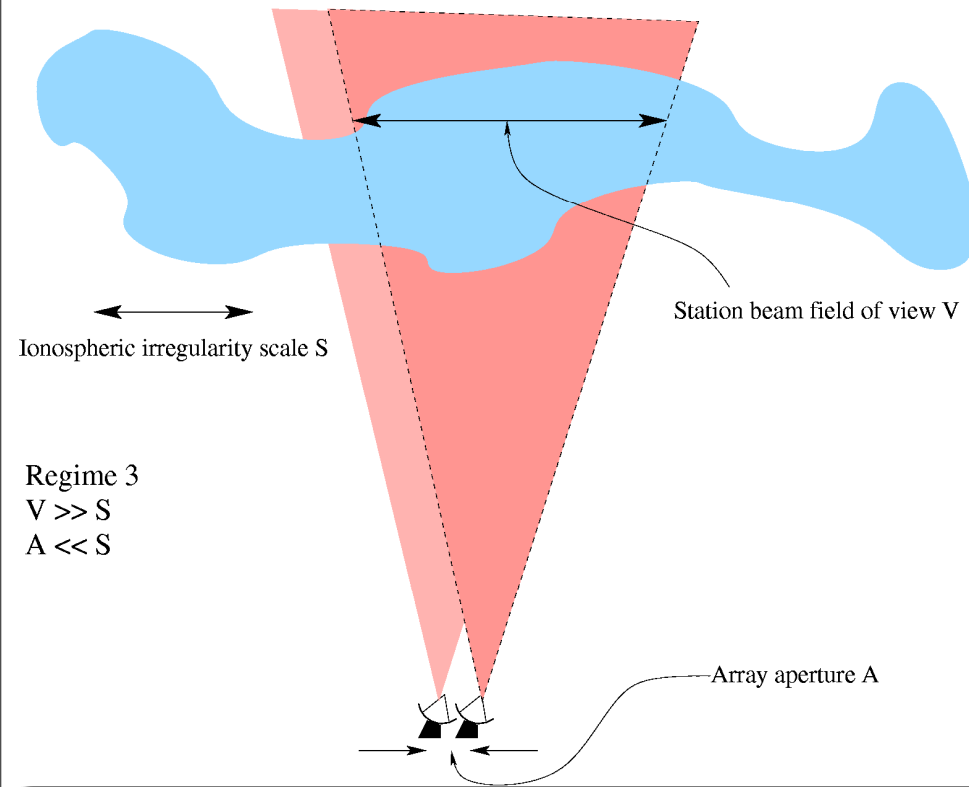
For understanding foreground, instrumental effects,
this is useful space to work in

Foregrounds

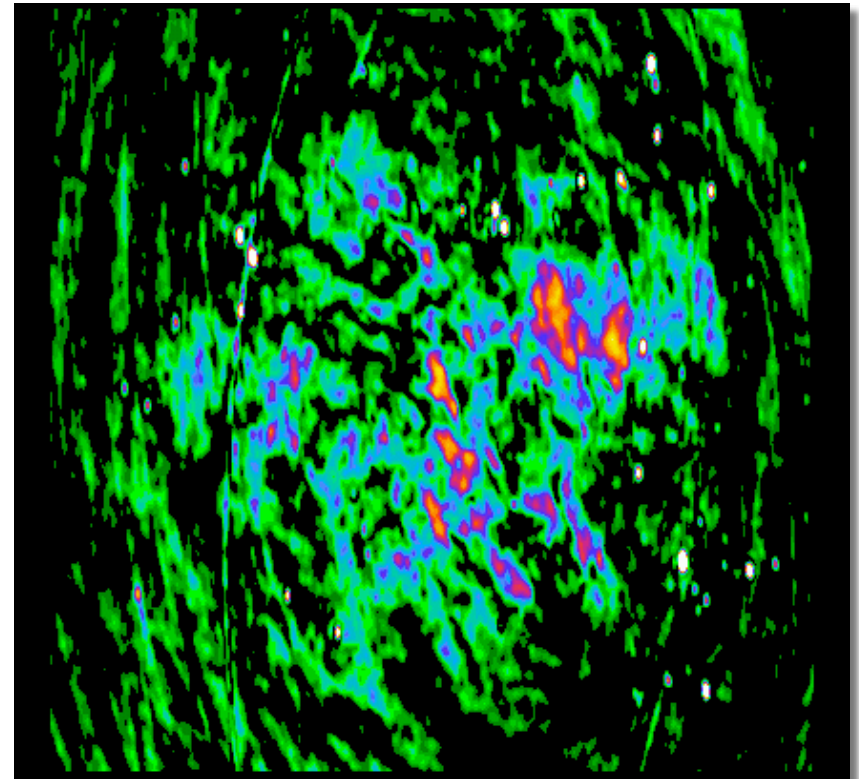
- Faint point sources
- Smooth galactic emission
- Galactic radio recombination lines
- RFI
- Others!



Ionosphere & Polarization



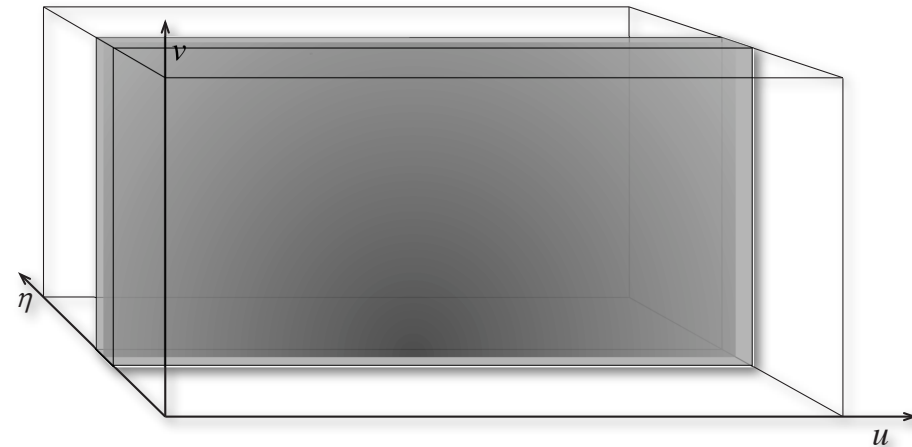
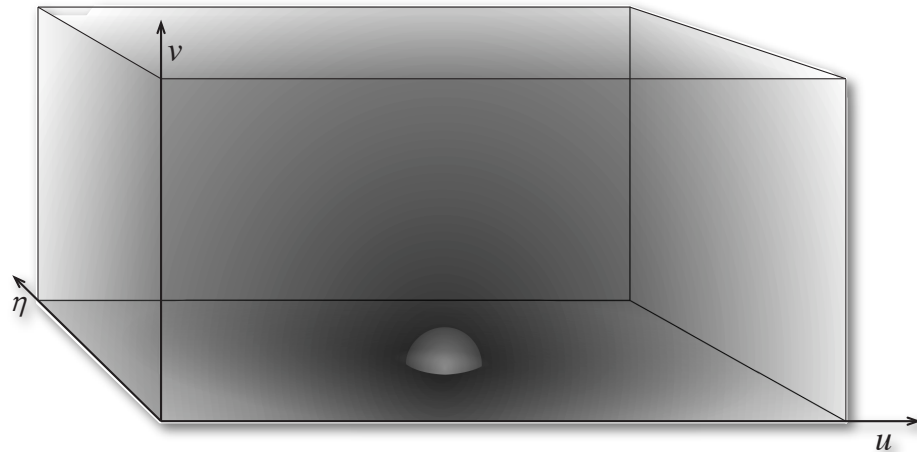
Lonsdale (2004)



325 MHz polarized flux, 6° x 6°,
4' beam, 5 K peaks (de Bruyn)

Parameter fitting

- Use templates to separate EOR signal from residual foreground subtraction errors
- Fit both local parameters & their ensemble errors



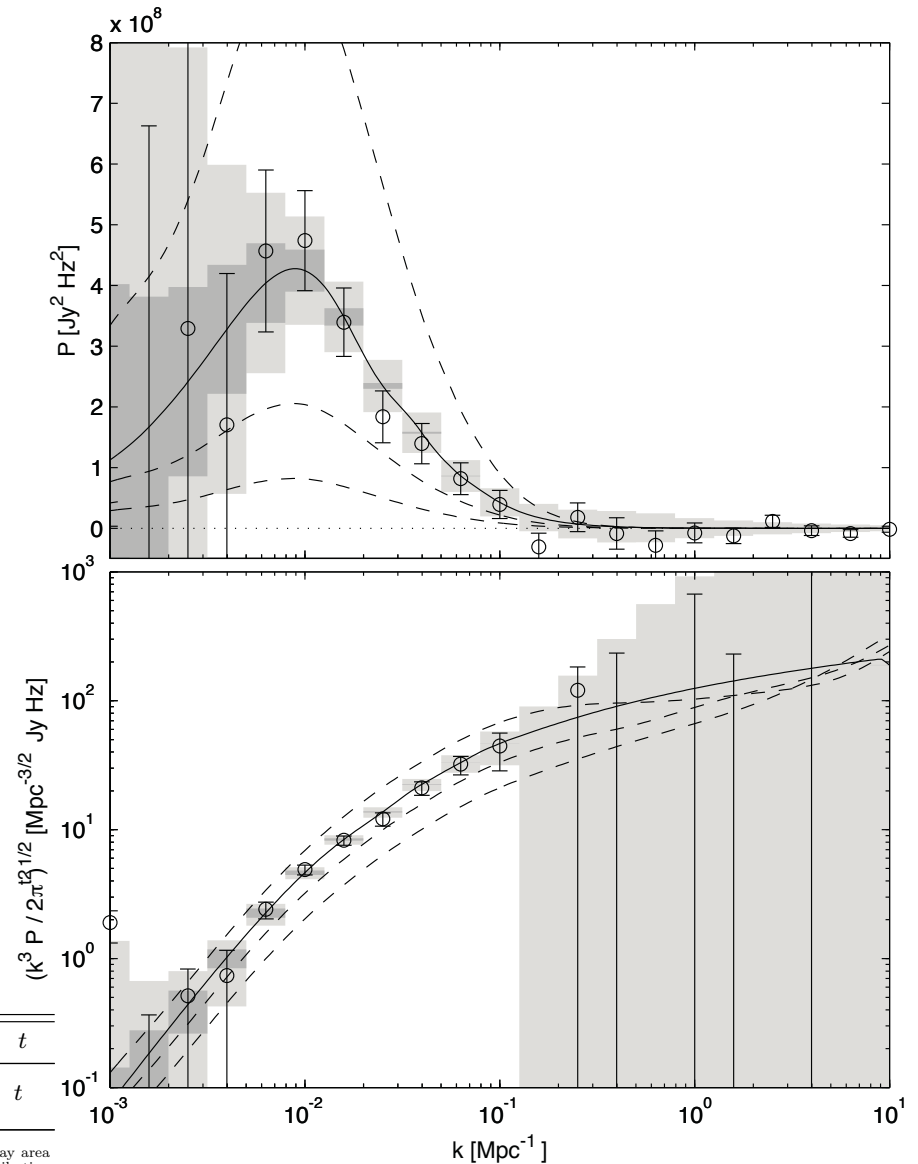
MWA power spectrum sensitivity

$z = 8$, 360 hours of integration

TABLE 1.

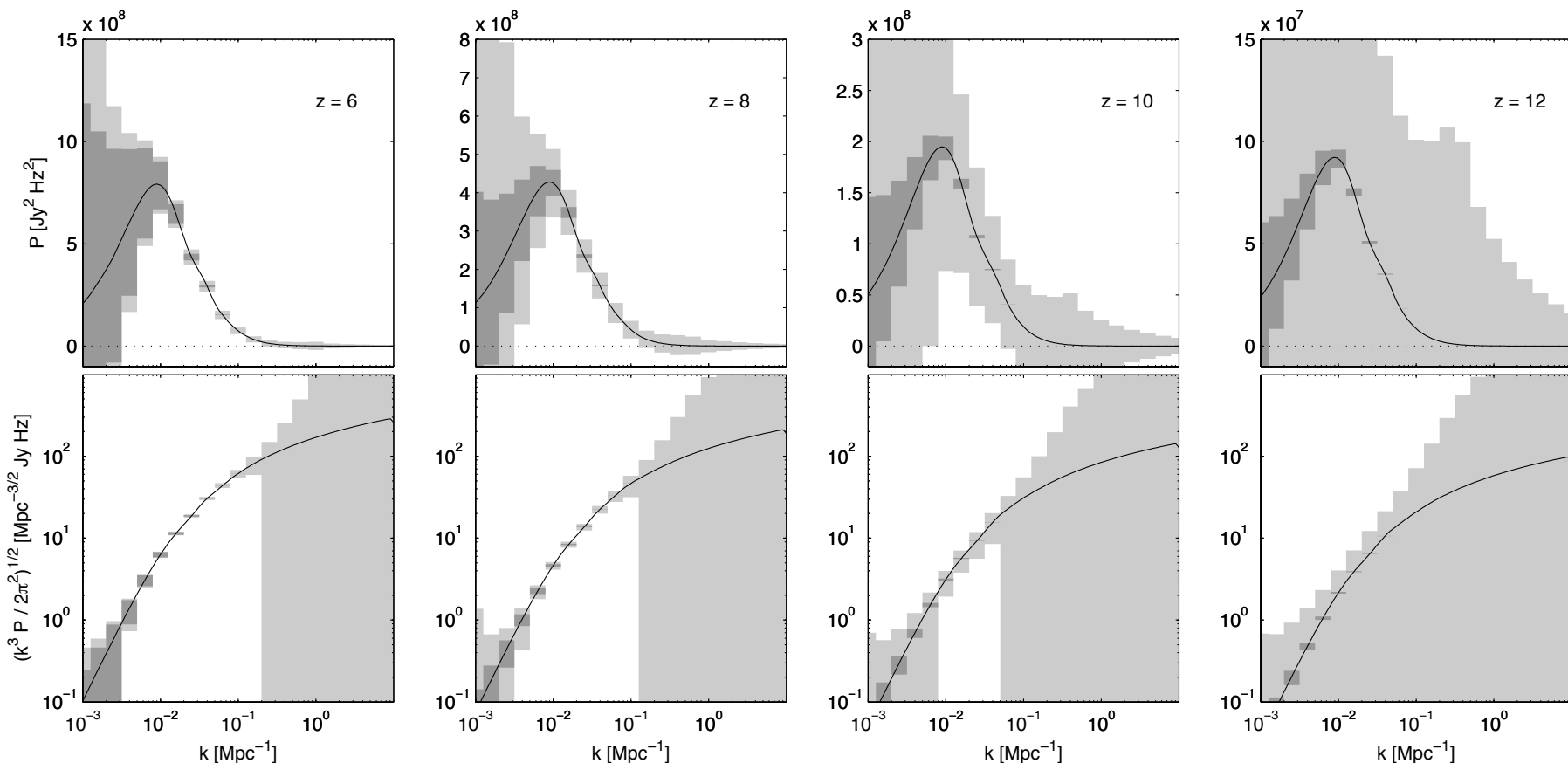
	$A_t _{dA}$	$A_t _{N_A}$	$dA _{A_t}$	B	$ \mathbf{u} $	t
Power Spectrum S/N	A_t^2	$A_t^{3/2}$	$(dA)^{-1/2} \propto \text{FOV}$	$B^{1/2}$	$ \mathbf{u} \bar{n}(\mathbf{u})$	t

NOTE. — This table lists the scaling relationships of the key equations. In order, the variables in each column are: total array area holding the size of each antenna constant $A_t|_{dA}$ (adding antennas), total array area holding the number of antennas and distribution constant $A_t|_{N_A}$ (increasing antenna size), the size of each antenna with the total array area held constant $dA|_{A_t}$ (dividing area into more small antennas), the total bandwidth B , the sensitivity as a function of wavenumber length $|\mathbf{u}|$, and the total observing time t .

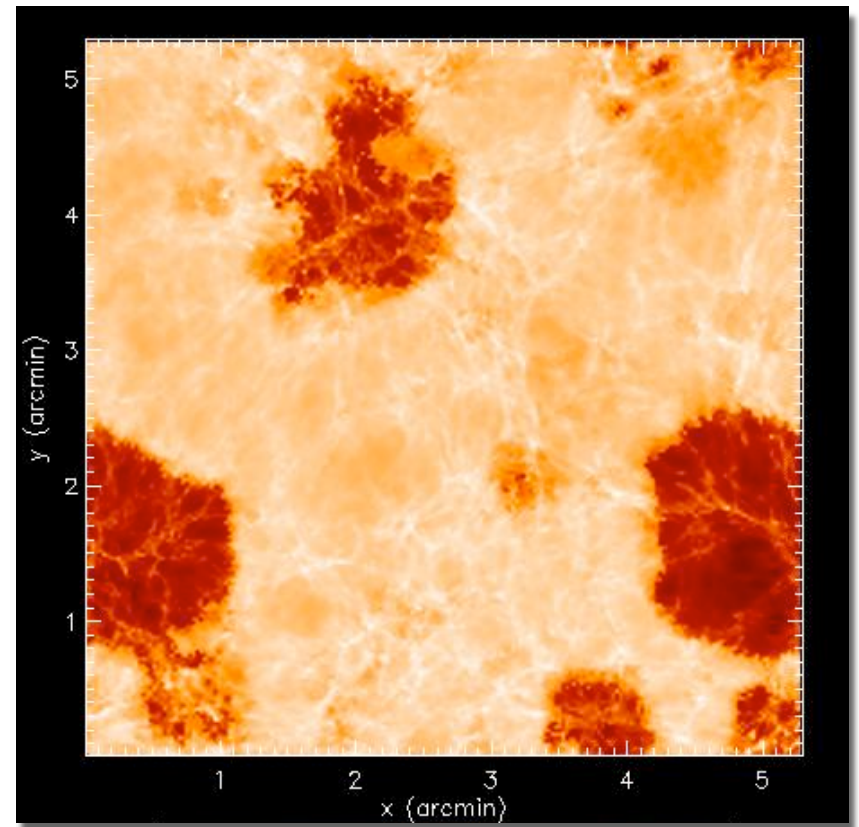
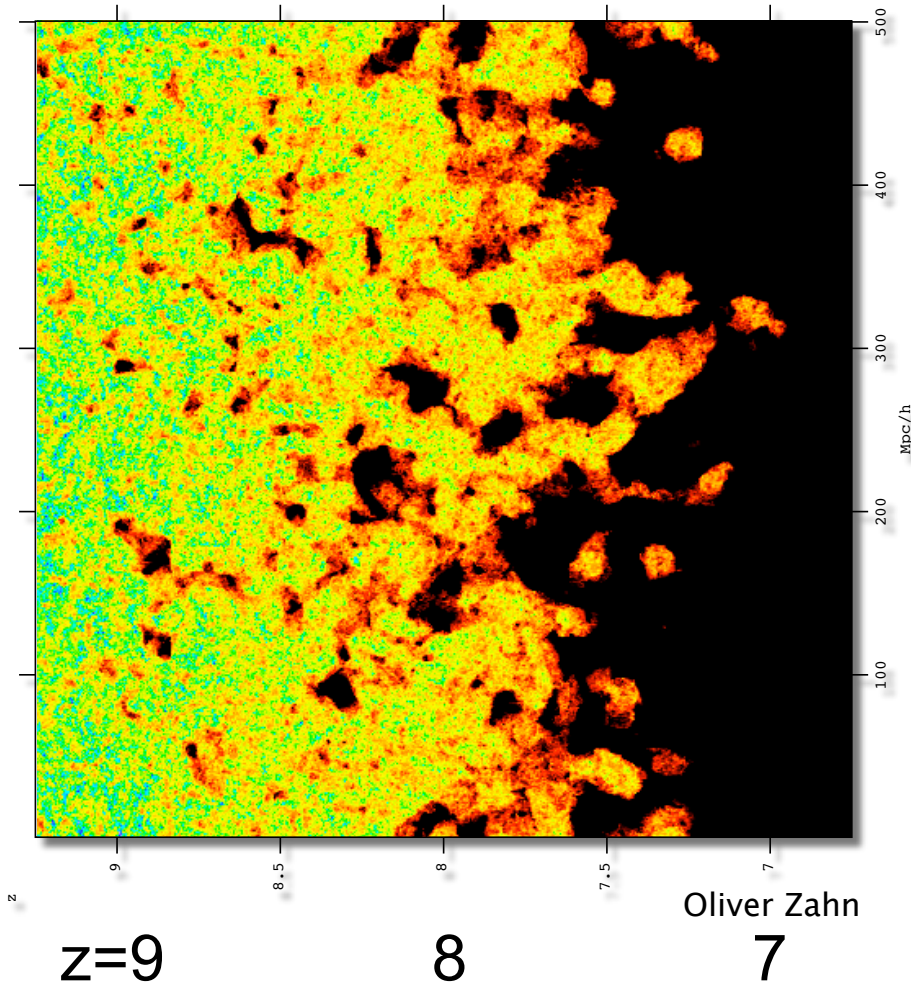


Bowman, Morales & Hewitt (2005)
 Furlanetto, Zaldarriaga, Hernquist (2004a,b)
 Kaplinghat (2005)

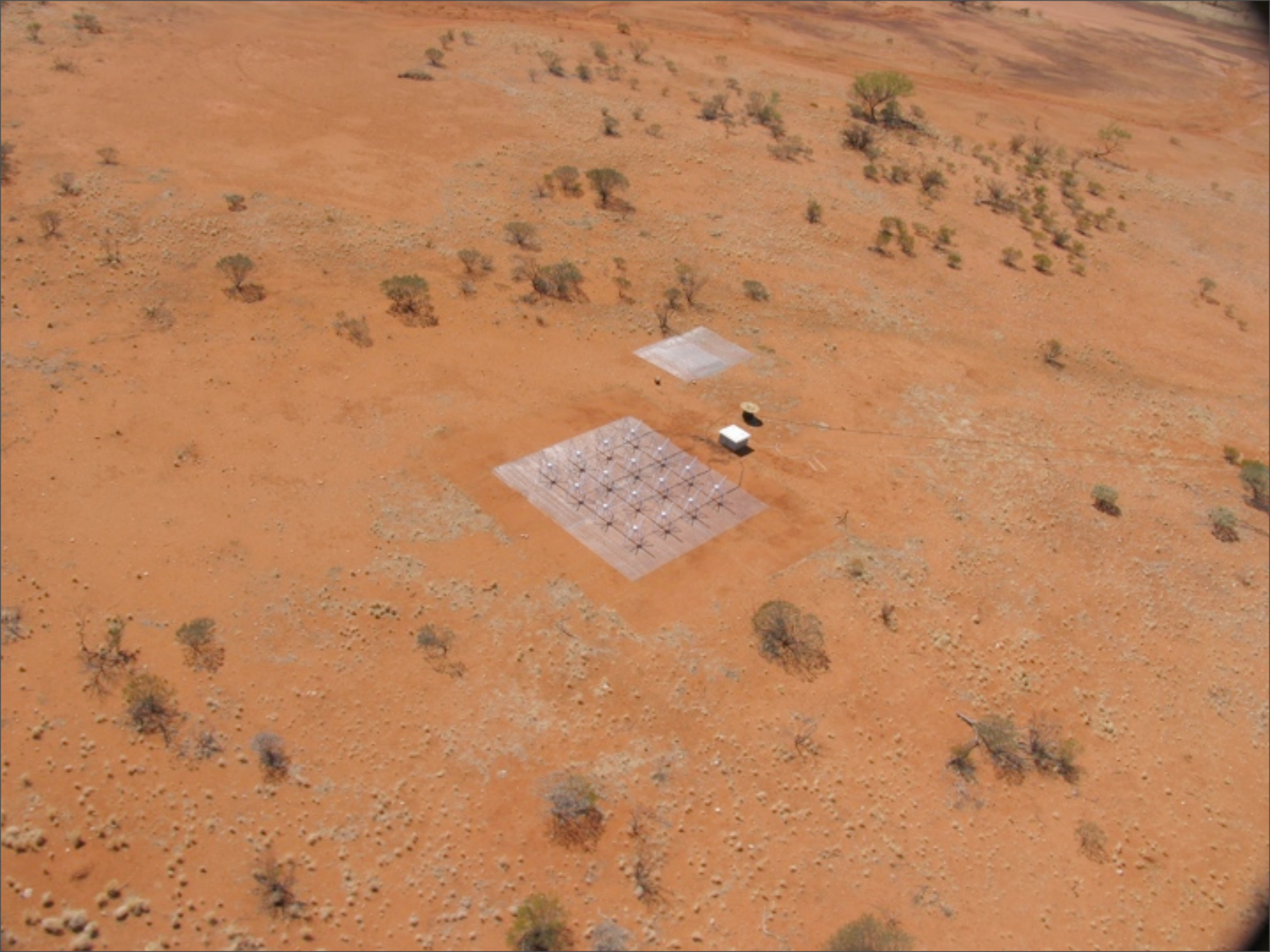
MWA sensitivity vs. redshift



The Target

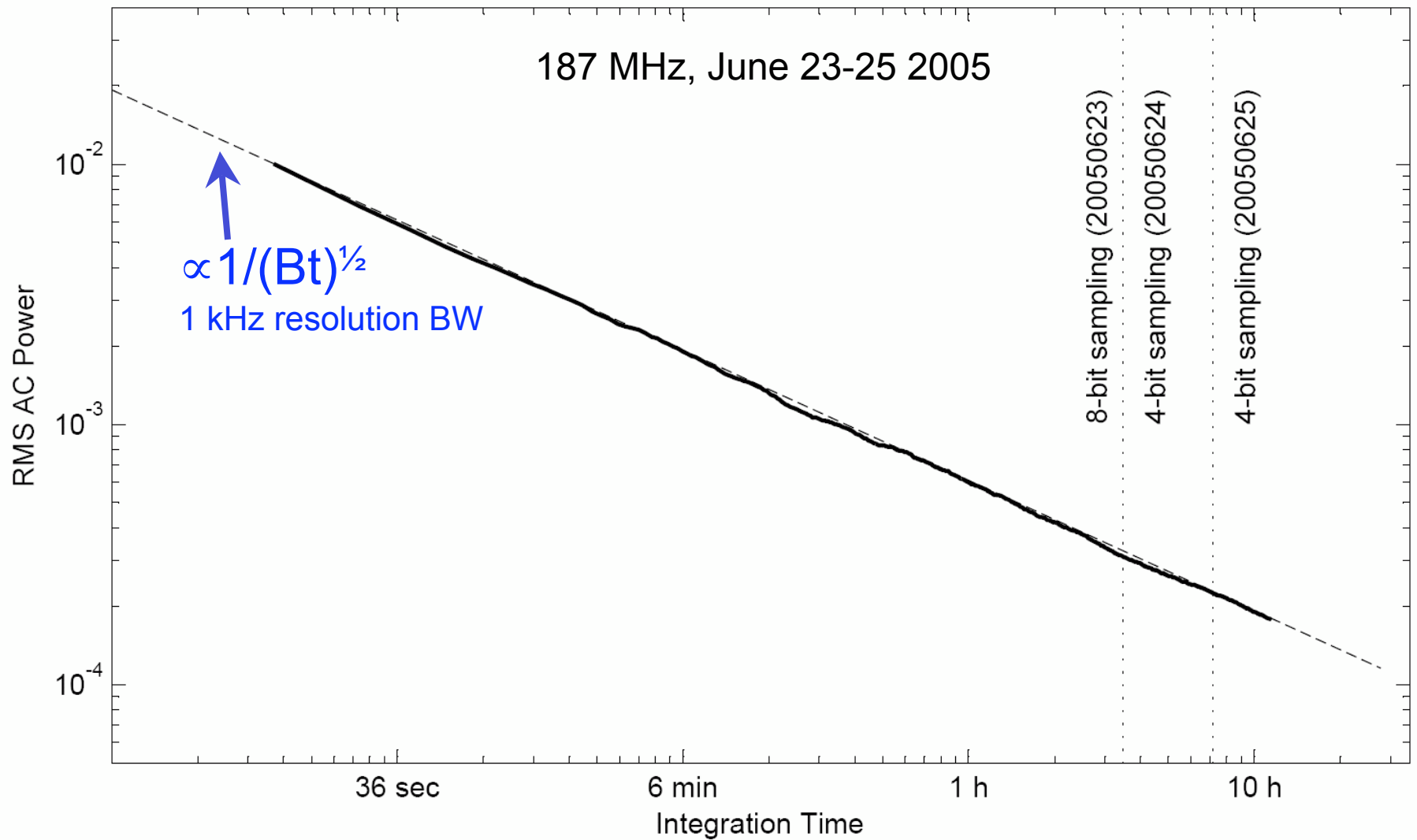


Sokasian, Furlanetto, Hernquist

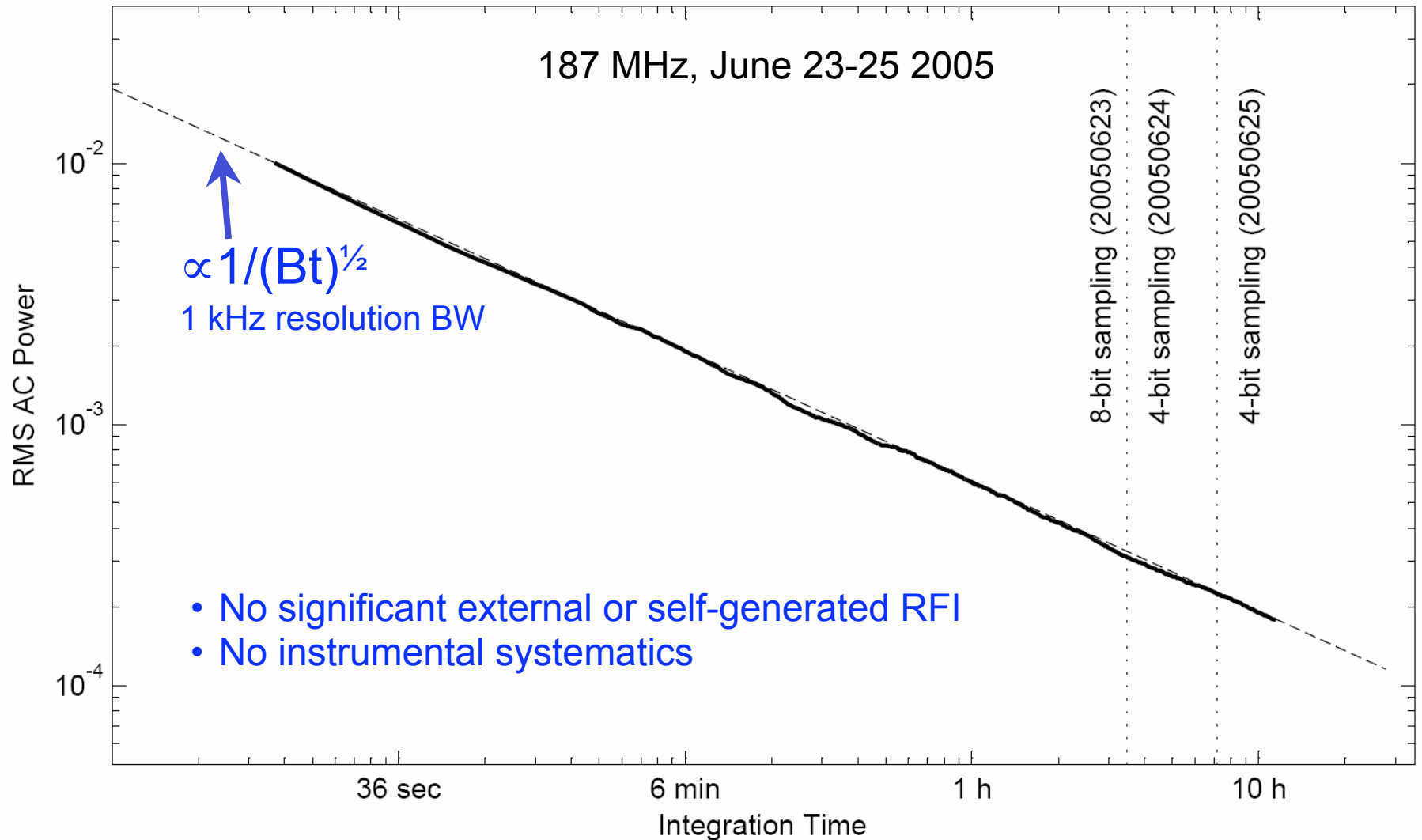




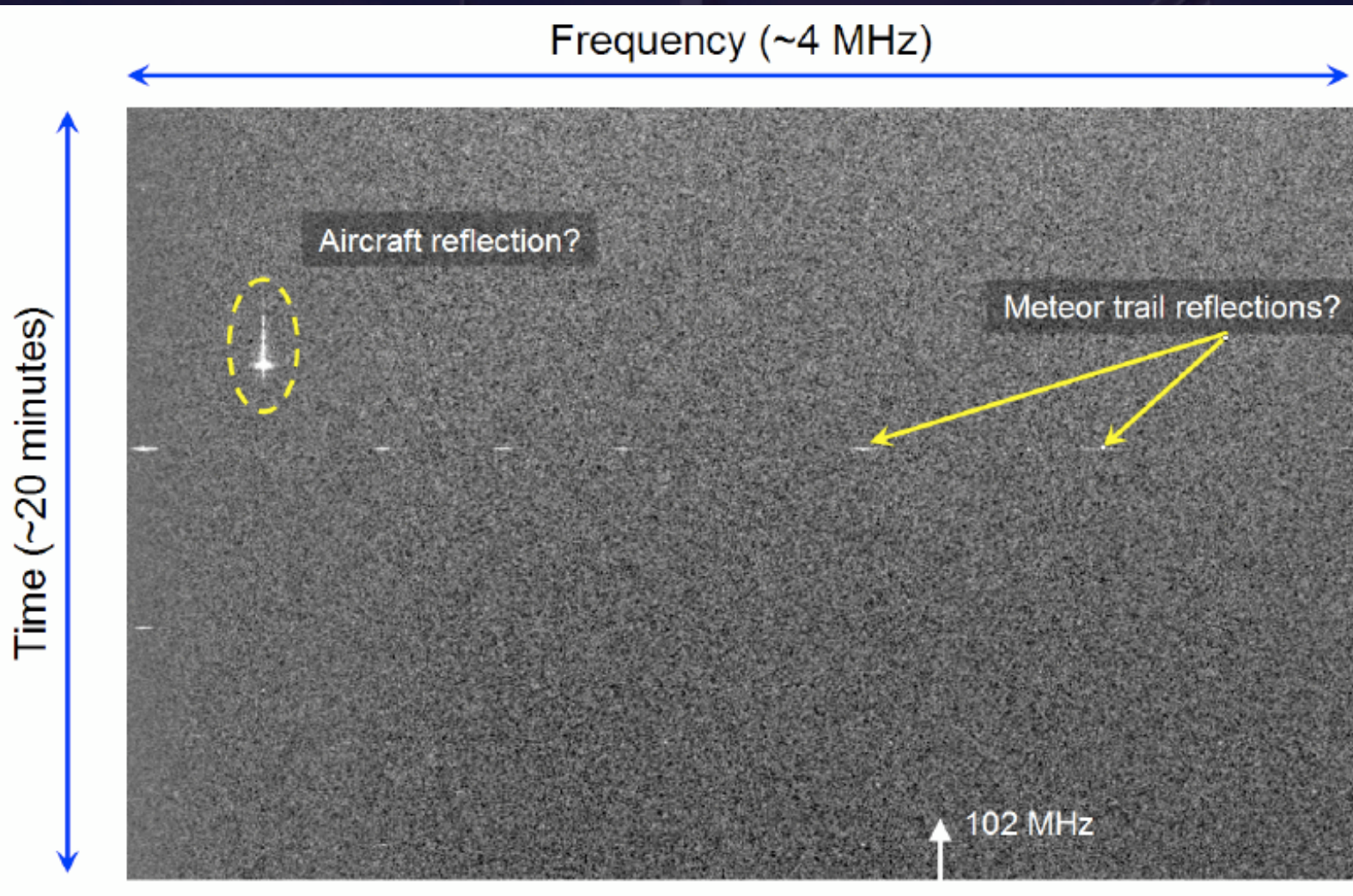
Deep Integration



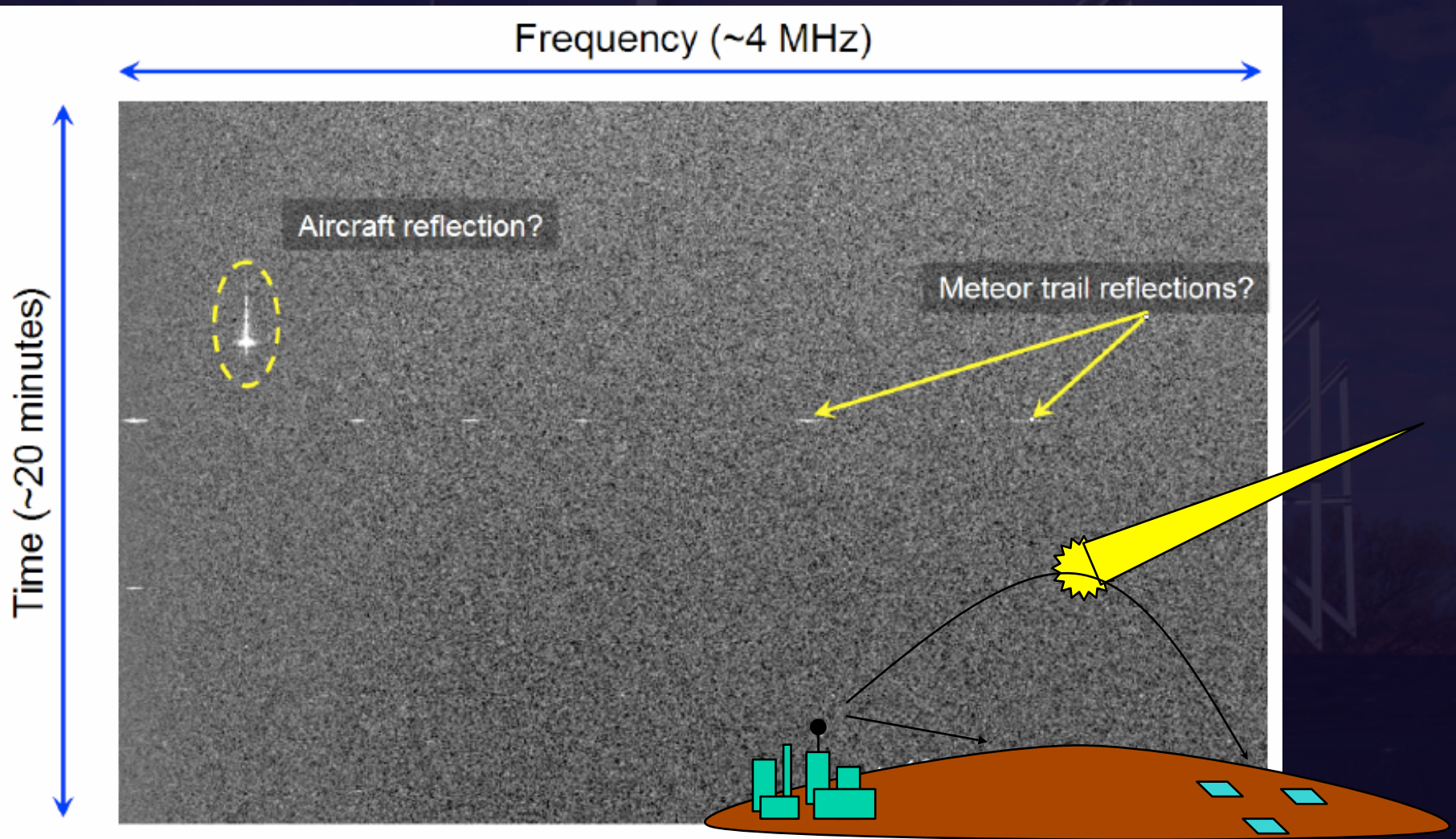
Deep Integration



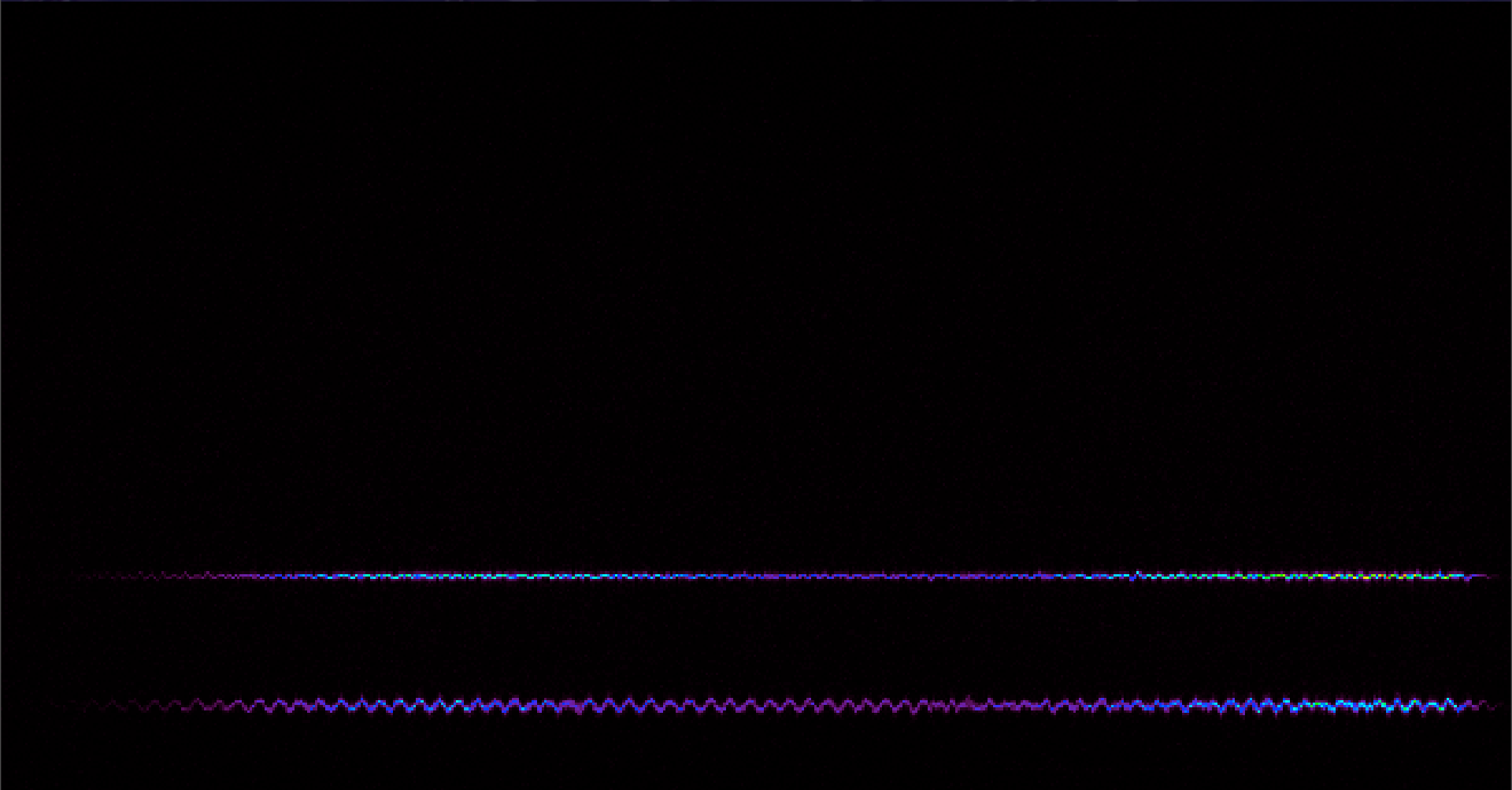
Instances of RFI



Instances of RFI



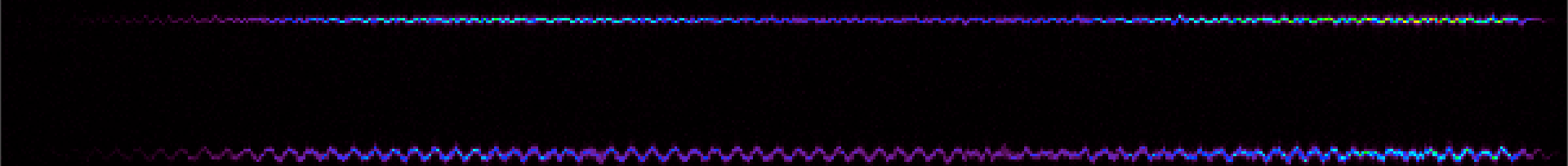
Heavenly music



Heavenly music

Detected loud and clear in 1 msec, 1 kHz by 1 tile

We will integrate our signals for $\sim 3 \times 10^9$ msec
with 500 tiles and 10^4 kHz





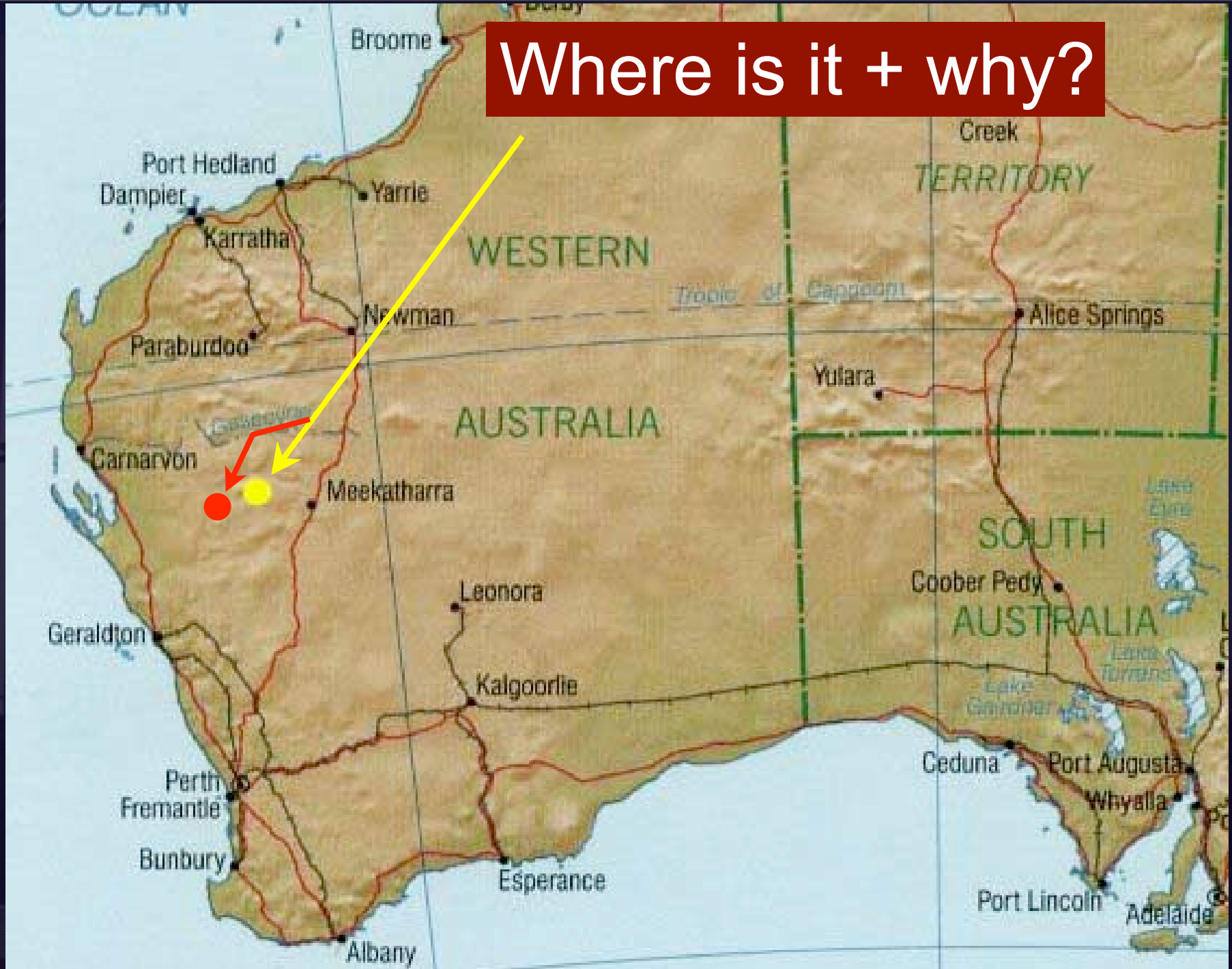
Where is it + why?



Where is it + why?

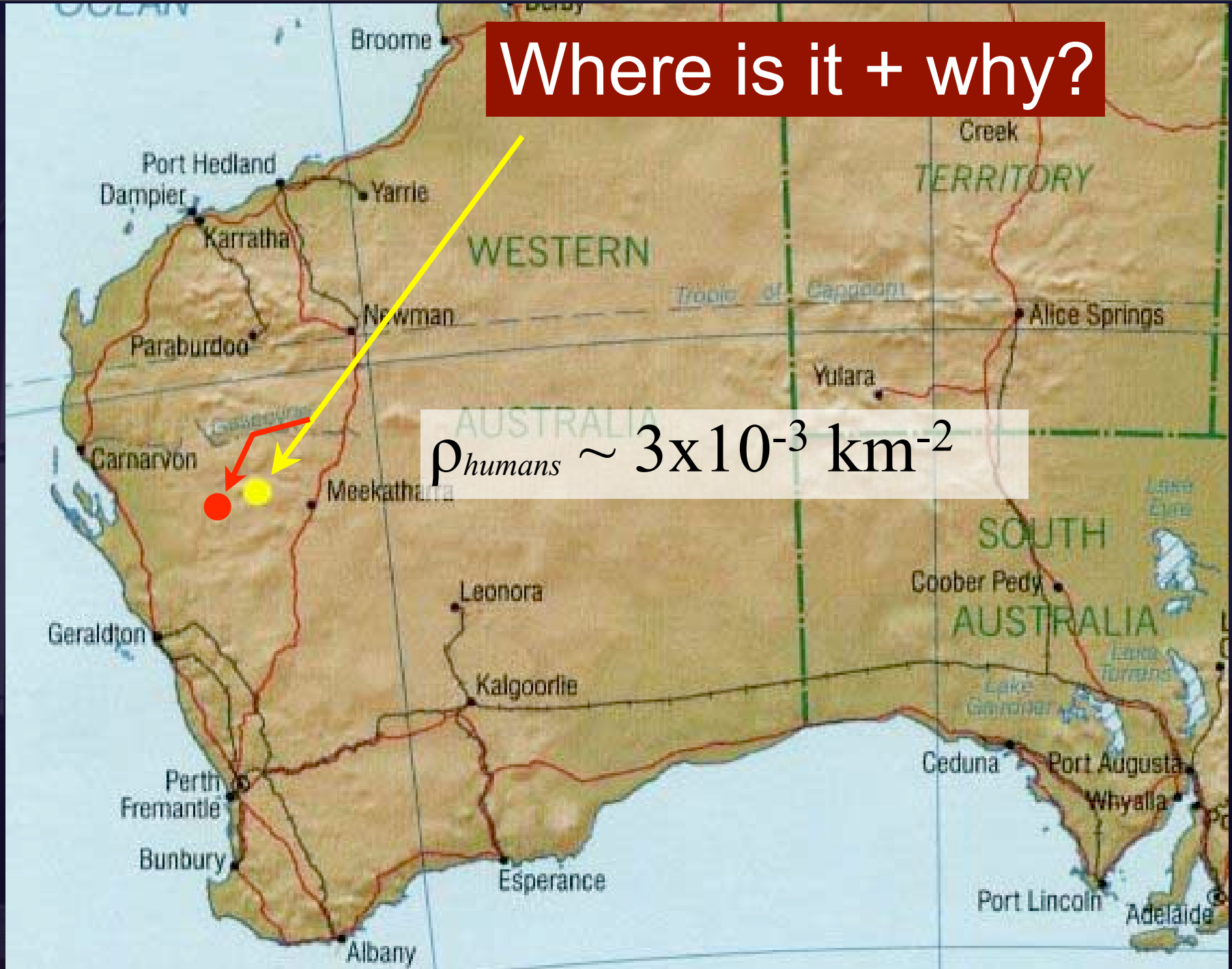


Where is it + why?



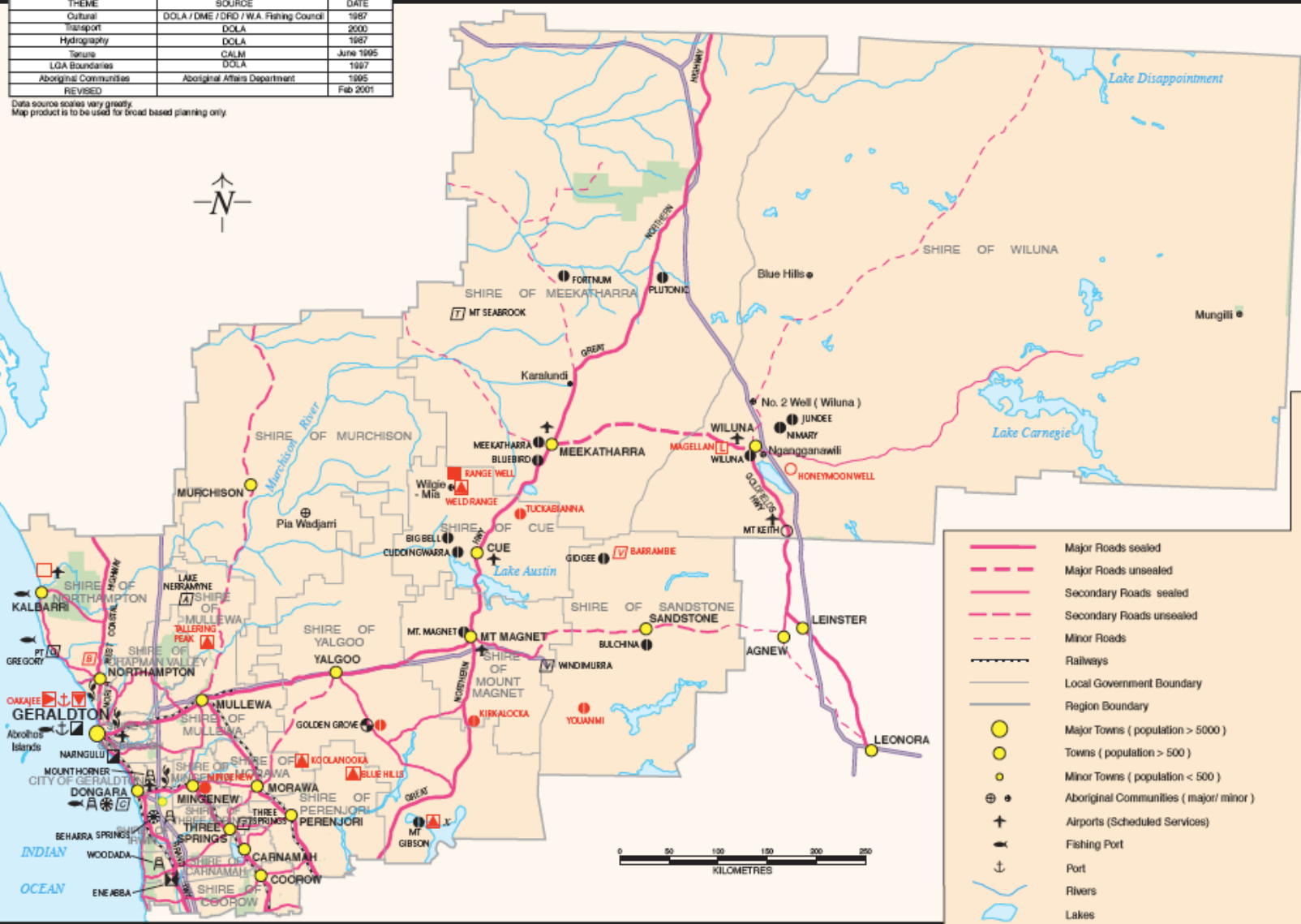
Where is it + why?

$$\rho_{humans} \sim 3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ km}^{-2}$$



DATA DIRECTORY		
THEME	SOURCE	DATE
Cultural	DOLA / DME / DRO / W.A. Fishing Council	1987
Transport	DOLA	2000
Hydrography	DOLA	1987
Topography	CALM	June 1995
LGA Boundaries	DOLA	1987
Aboriginal Communities	Aboriginal Affairs Department	1995
REVISED		Feb 2001

Data source scales vary greatly.
Map product is to be used for broad based planning only.



Major Mines

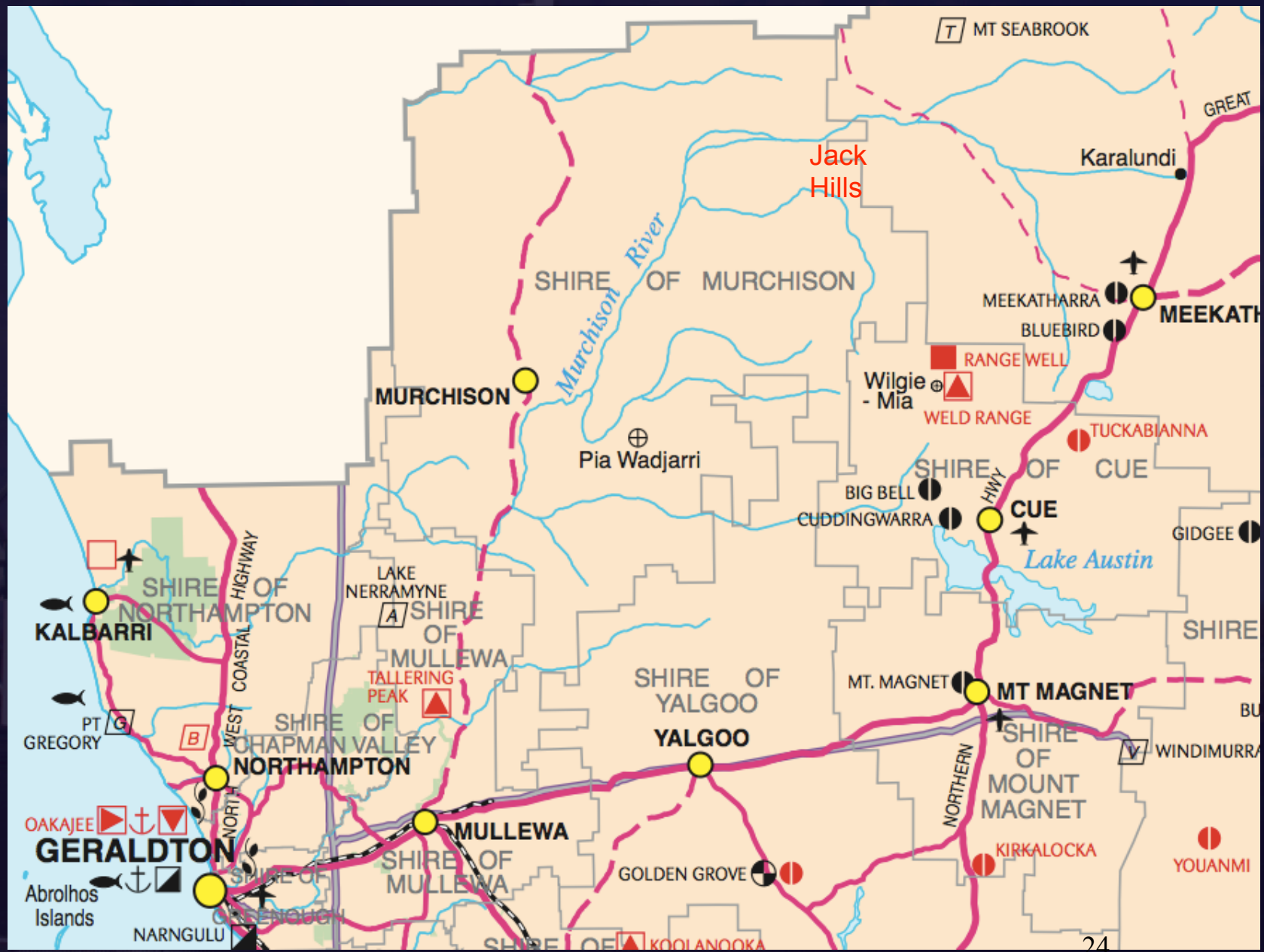
Potential projects in red

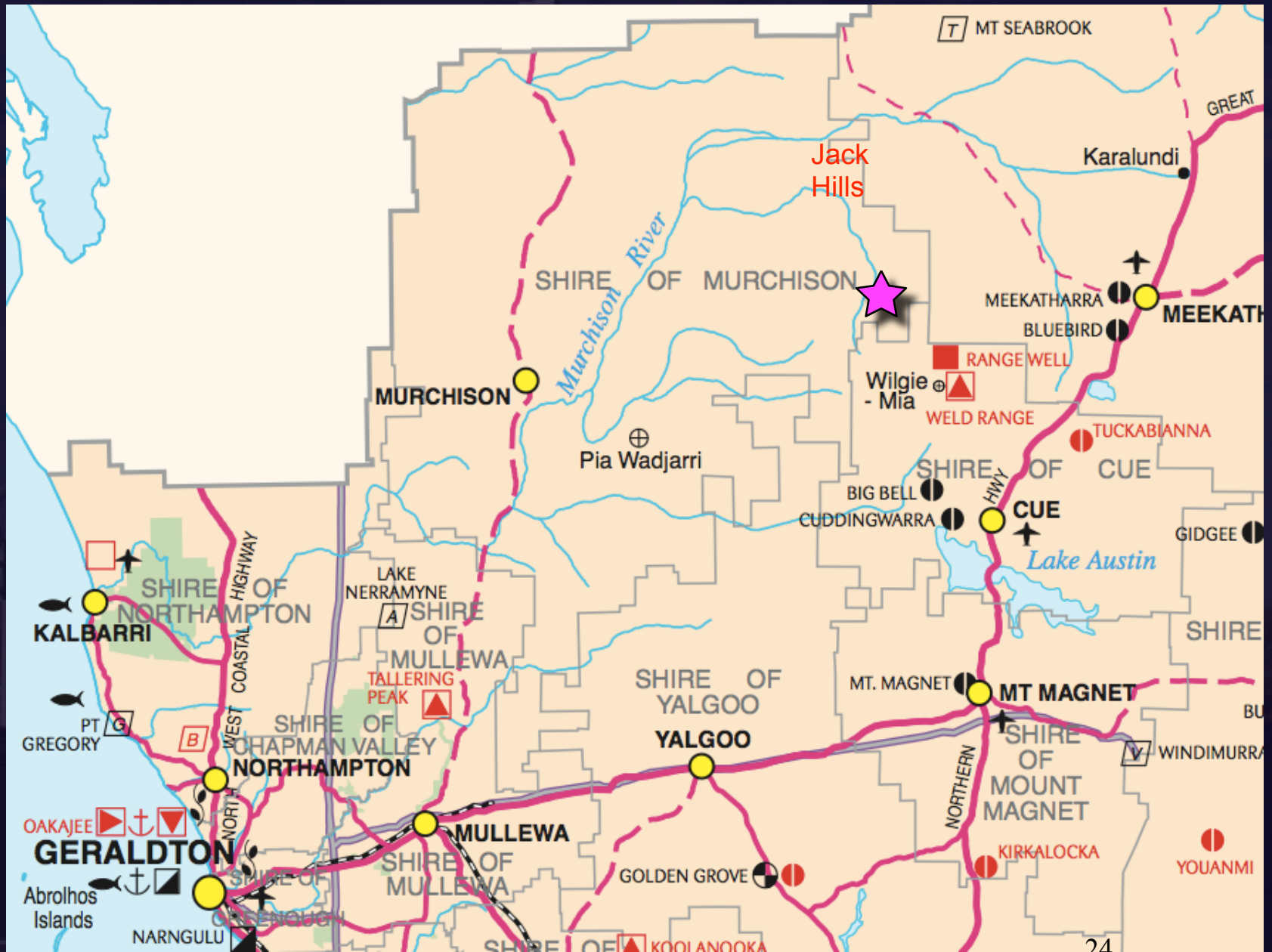
- [A] Attapulgit
- [B] Base Metals
- [C] Cement / Lime
- [D] Chalk
- [E] Coal
- [F] Direct Reduced Iron Plant
- [G] Garnet
- [H] Gas
- [I] Gold
- [J] Gypsum
- [K] Iron Ore
- [L] Lead
- [M] Limestone
- [N] Mineral Sands
- [O] Natural Gas Condensate
- [P] Natural Gas Plant
- [Q] Nickel
- [R] Oil
- [S] Platinum Group Metals
- [T] Steel
- [U] Synthetic Rutile
- [V] Taic
- [W] Uranium
- [X] Vanadium
- [Y] Zinc / Copper

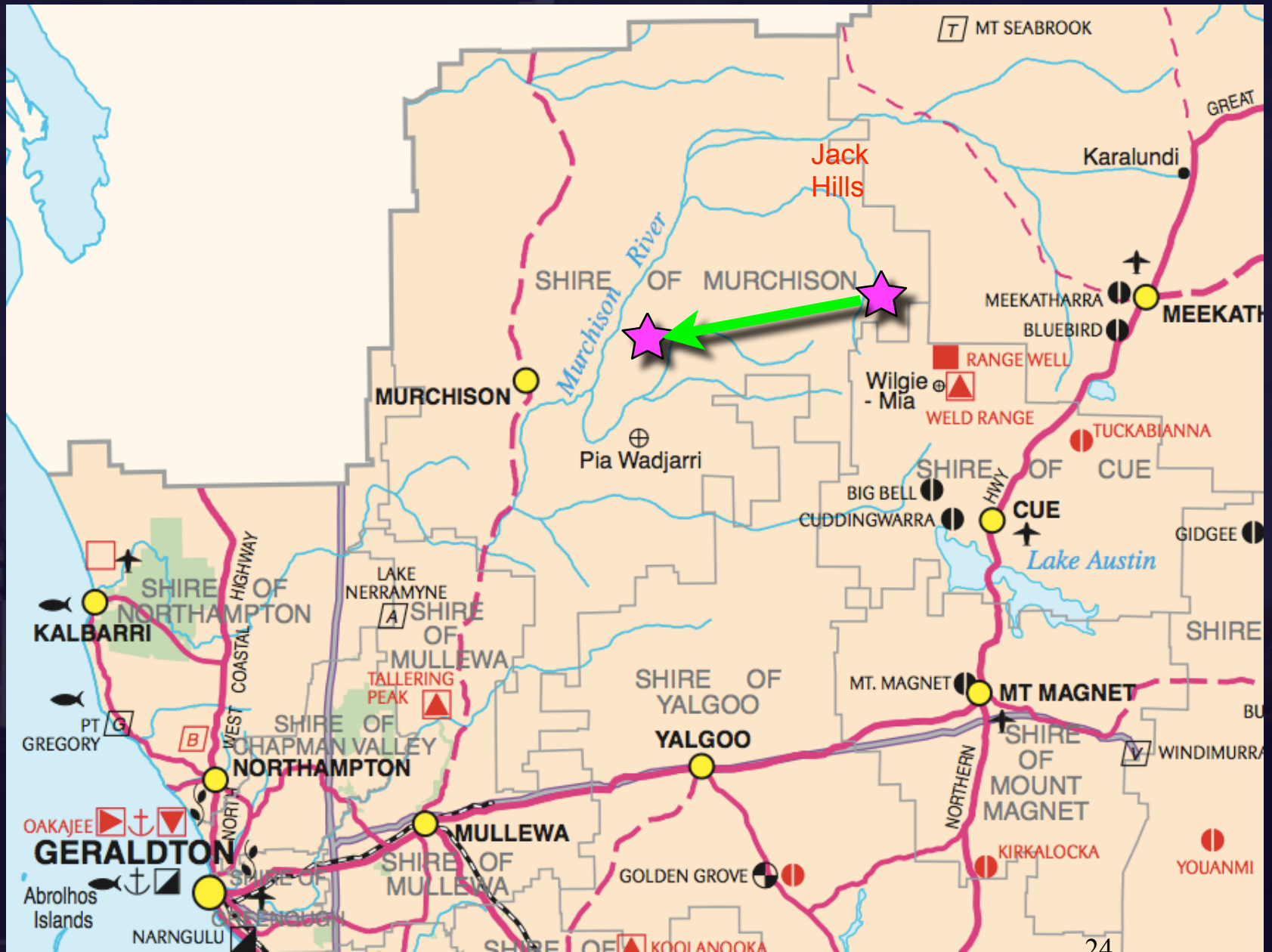
- Major Roads sealed
- - - Major Roads unsealed
- Secondary Roads sealed
- - - Secondary Roads unsealed
- - - Minor Roads
- Railways
- Local Government Boundary
- Region Boundary
- Major Towns (population > 5000)
- Towns (population > 500)
- Minor Towns (population < 500)
- ⊕ Aboriginal Communities (major / minor)
- ✈ Airports (Scheduled Services)
- ⚓ Fishing Port
- ⚓ Port
- Rivers
- Lakes
- Conservation Estate
- Horticulture
- Mondarra Natural Gas Storage
- Gas Pipeline

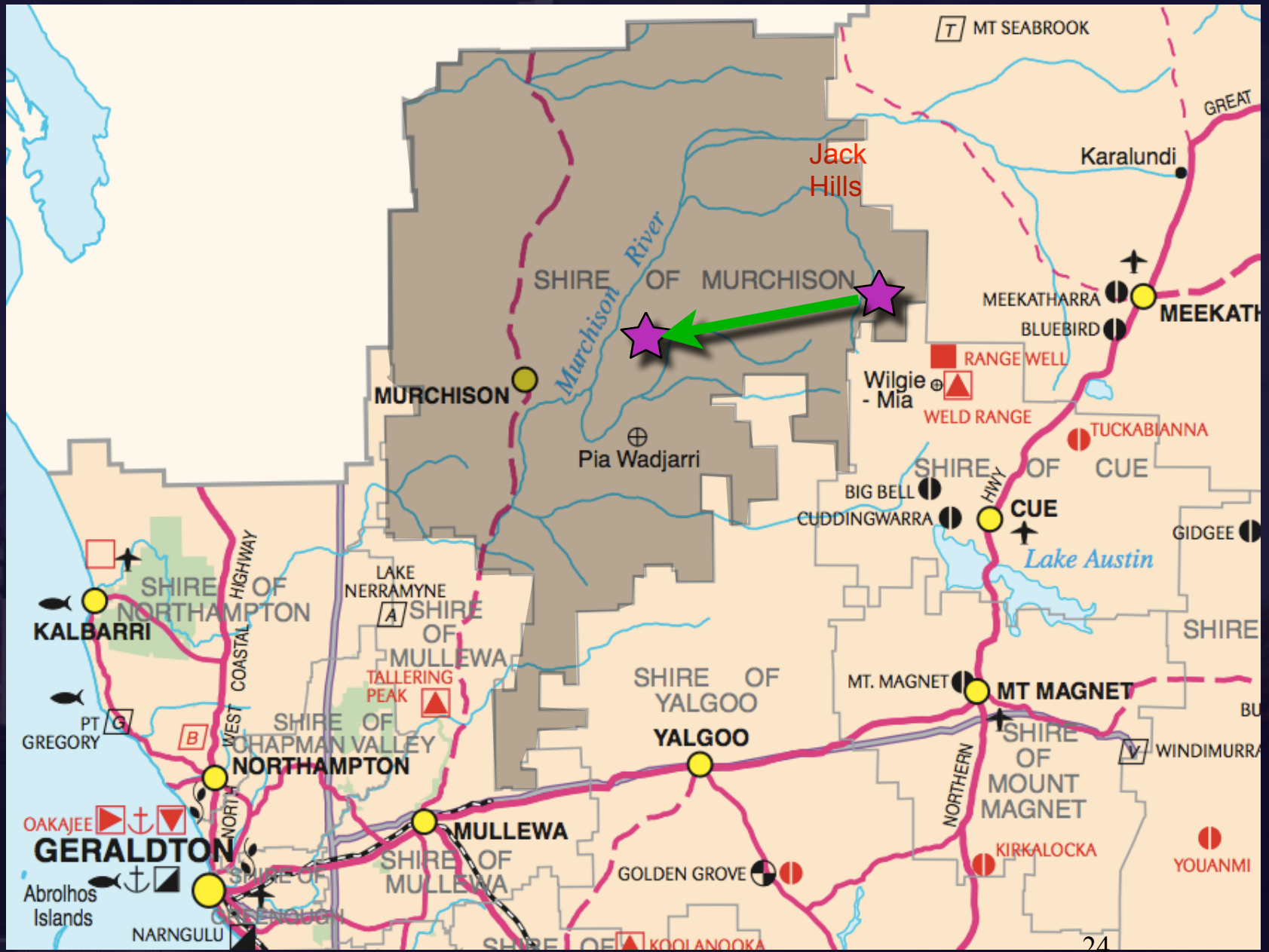
MID WEST REGION KEY FEATURES



















Status

- Funded, full scale design effort in progress
- Production prototype tile on-site since March
- First 32 tiles arrive in ~6 weeks
- Lots of activity in coming months
 - 32T antennas + first prototype receiver ~August
 - Expansion of field activities 3Q and 4Q
 - Full 32T system running by ~end of year
 - Preparation for major procurement/deployment in 2008
- On track for EoR observations in 2009
- Optimize array behavior based on experience



End

In case you were confused ...

MIRA ($\approx$ ASKAP)

MIRANdA

MWA