ASKAP commissioning Presentation to ATUC

CSIRO Astronomy & Space Science Dave McConnell ASKAP Commissioning & Early Science 14 November 2016





PAF assembly line, Marsfield

ASKAP is complicated

36 antennas

36 PAFs

- 188 sensing elements per PAF
- $36 \times 36 \times 2 \times 300 = 777600$ beam formers
- Data from PAFs : 100 terabits / sec
- Visibility data to disk : 2.3 gigabytes /sec
- > 500,000 monitor points

ASKAP status

PAFs functioning on 12 antennas36 beams in routine use48 MHz bandwidth (Aug - Oct)144 MHz (recently)

10 s integration cycles to limit data rate

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HI Early Science began 7 October

Recent commissioning

Single-port holography Antenna pointing Astrometry tests PAF field-of-view measurements CRAFT mode developments ASKAP PAF to Parkes PAF coherence

Characterising "single-port" patterns

Necessary for beam-shape control

Means of roll axis calibration





Beam metrology

SB 2433, Antenna 13, Frequency 990 MHz. Offsets in Degrees



Credit Aidan Hotan



Beam metrology



Credit Aidan Hotan



Credit Aidan I

Credit Aidan Hotar

dan Hotan

Beam metrology



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Antenna pointing

BETA pointing method replaced New method developed for ADE Gain solutions over 11,000 s suggest good pointing accuracy on most antennas





Astrometric Tests

- Verification of positional accuracy in ASKAP-12 data
- Two methods:

(i) Cross-matching components in ASKAP LMC mosaic with deeper, higher resolution ATCA data (such that ASKAP systematics dominate)

(ii) Checking measured positions of known calibrators, of which there are 3 in the LMC field

 Essential for understanding what form the minimum viable sky model might take



Astrometric Tests

• Main results so far:

(i) No evidence for systematic offsets -- cloud of points is centred on (0,0)

(ii) Statistical scatter is as expected from SNR considerations

(iii) Still some features to understand – errant
points in plots are probably spurious (no self-cal
was performed, and the catalogue was not
pruned for artefacts)

(iv) Calibrator exercise suggests no beam to beam astrometry variation, but more observations are needed to form a denser grid of measurements





PAF Field-of-view



Predicted field of view of 9 x 10 chequerboard phased array on ASKAP dish, at 1.25 GHz

Bunton, J. D., & Hay, S. G. 2010, Electromagnetics in Advanced Applications (ICEAA), 728



Measure relative sensitivity in each beam of each footprint



PAF Field-of-view







October Early Science



Rotate footprint



Rotate PAF (roll axis)

High-time resolution

Voltage data capture from beamformers Vela pulsar - period 89.3 ms SIngle antenna, one beam





What's next?

Immediate commissioning tasks:

- Extending bandwidth (scaling problem)
- Tuning over the whole ASKAP band
- Full delay and phase tracking
- Commissioning high-time resolution (CRAFT) modes
- Commissioning high-frequency resolution (zoom) modes

Commissioning in the longer term:

- On-Dish-Calibrators
- Beam shape control
- work towards the full calibration scheme using ODC and Sky Model













Imaging software

The LMC and 30 Doradus is one of several test fields. Work continues on both pipeline parameters and the underlying software



Community busy weeks

Introduce SST members to ASKAP data and processing facilities Three held this year : Sydney (2); Perth (1)

Next one in Canberra 29Nov-1Dec

 focus on polarimetry and high-res spectral



Early Science field of NGC 7232 in continuum

Credit Ian Heywood

We acknowledge the Wajarri Yamatji people as the traditional owners of the observatory site.