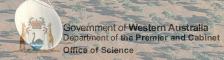


International Centre for Radio Astronomy Research

ASKAP in the era of SKA Lister Staveley-Smith









SKA and ASKAP



SKA strengths:

- Sensitivity
- Angular resolution
- Frequency range

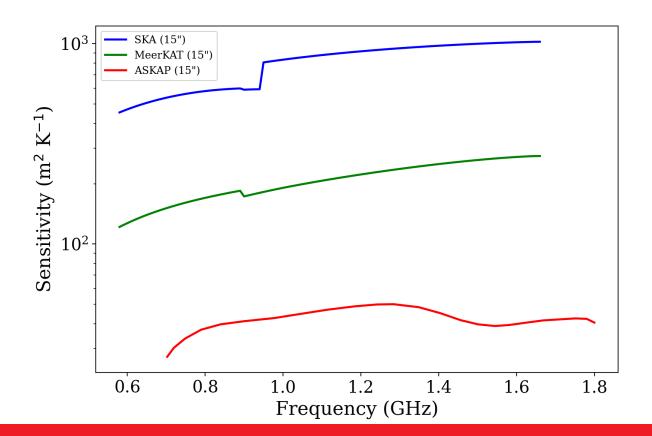


ASKAP strengths:

- Field of view
- MRO RQZ
- Large-area, multi-year survey projects



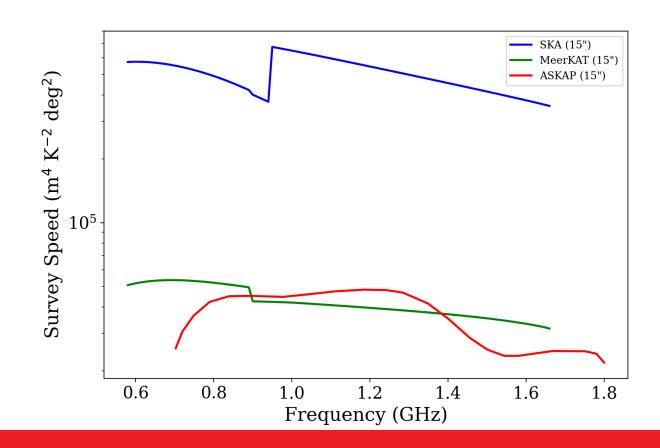
Sensitivity at fixed resolution



See also Braun+ (2019)

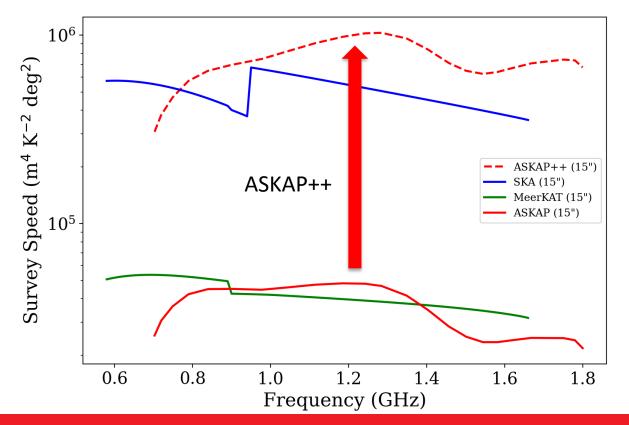


Survey speed at fixed resolution





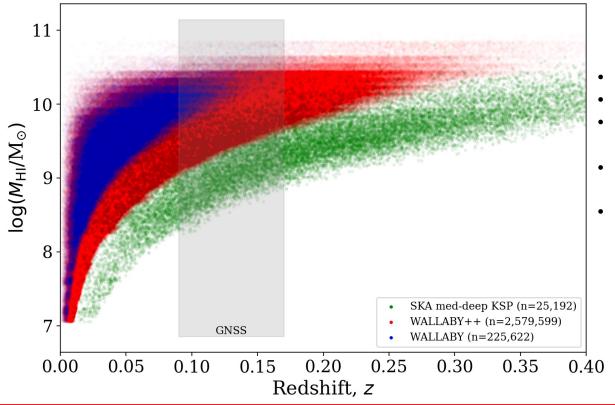
Survey speed at fixed resolution



Similar survey
speeds would
make ASKAP an
excellent
survey/finder
telescope for SKAmid at similar
angular resolution
to SKA-low



Example: WALLABY++

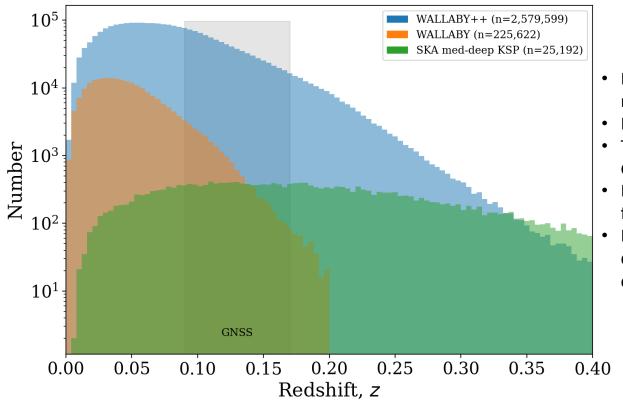


WALLABY++

- 11x more galaxies
- 2x resolution
- Similar column-density sensitivity
- 1.7x higher mean redshift
- Complements SKA medium-deep KSP (SS+ 2015)



Example: WALLABY++

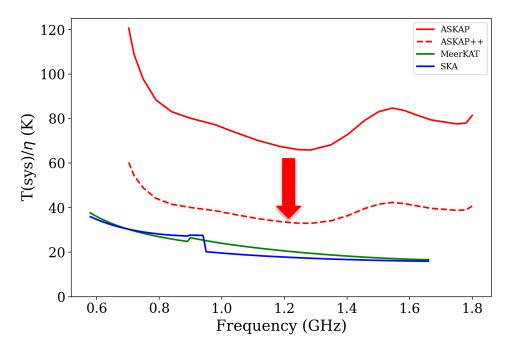


WALLABY++

- Best possible local H₀ measurement
- Best growth factor
- Tighter constraints on GR/LCDM
- Evolution of halo mass function
- Environmental dependence of gas content



Possible upgrade path



Existing technology:

50% more 12-m antennas in same 6-km footprint

CryoPAF/SKA technology:

- Double number of beams
- Double bandwidth

New technology:

- Half system temperature (noncryogenic)
- Extended frequency range?



Summary

MRO is world's best radio-quiet site

ASKAP++ is a unique opportunity to build SSP legacy:

- Complementary to SKA-mid which is better suited for deep pointed observations
- Complementary in angular resolution to SKA-low
- Order of magnitude improvement in science capabilities

Many upgrade paths:

- Simplest is retaining footprint, antenna size, PAF tech, but upgrading Tsys, beamformer, correlator
- Probable lower operating costs



Thanks

ASKAP was build as a technology demonstrator at the world's best radioquiet observatory site. An upgrade would turn it into a world-leading 'SKA-survey' facility at a cost of 2% of the SKA.