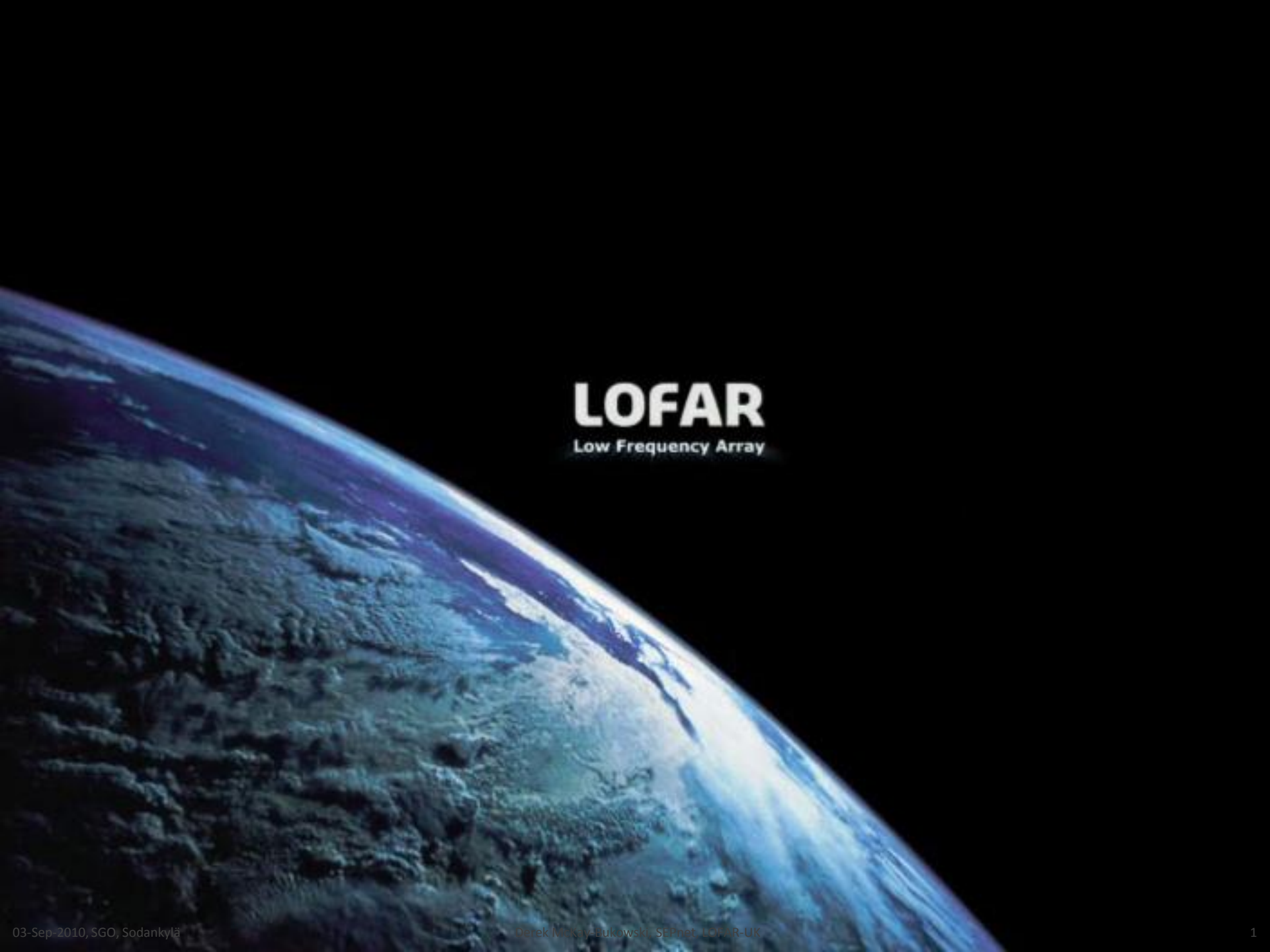




LOFAR

Low Frequency Array

Overview

History

Key Science

Technology

Construction

Time & Cost

ESICAT-3D

Conclusion



LOFAR
Low Frequency Array

Dwingeloo,



- ASTRON
 - Netherlands Foundation for **Radio Astronomy** (!)



- Built during the 50's
 - The largest radio telescope in the world at the time!



In de jaren 60 bouwde ASTRON de Westerbork radio telescoop.

- Westerbork Synthesis Radio Telescope
 - $14 \times 25\text{m}$ dish interferometer completed during the 60's



- Operations centre in Dwingeloo
 - ILT + Single-station scheduling and observations



- LOFAR
 - VHF, multi-beam, multi-frequency, phased array



- Core station
 - 96 LBA + 2×24 HBA



- LBA aerial
 - Angled dipole, ground plane, LNAs



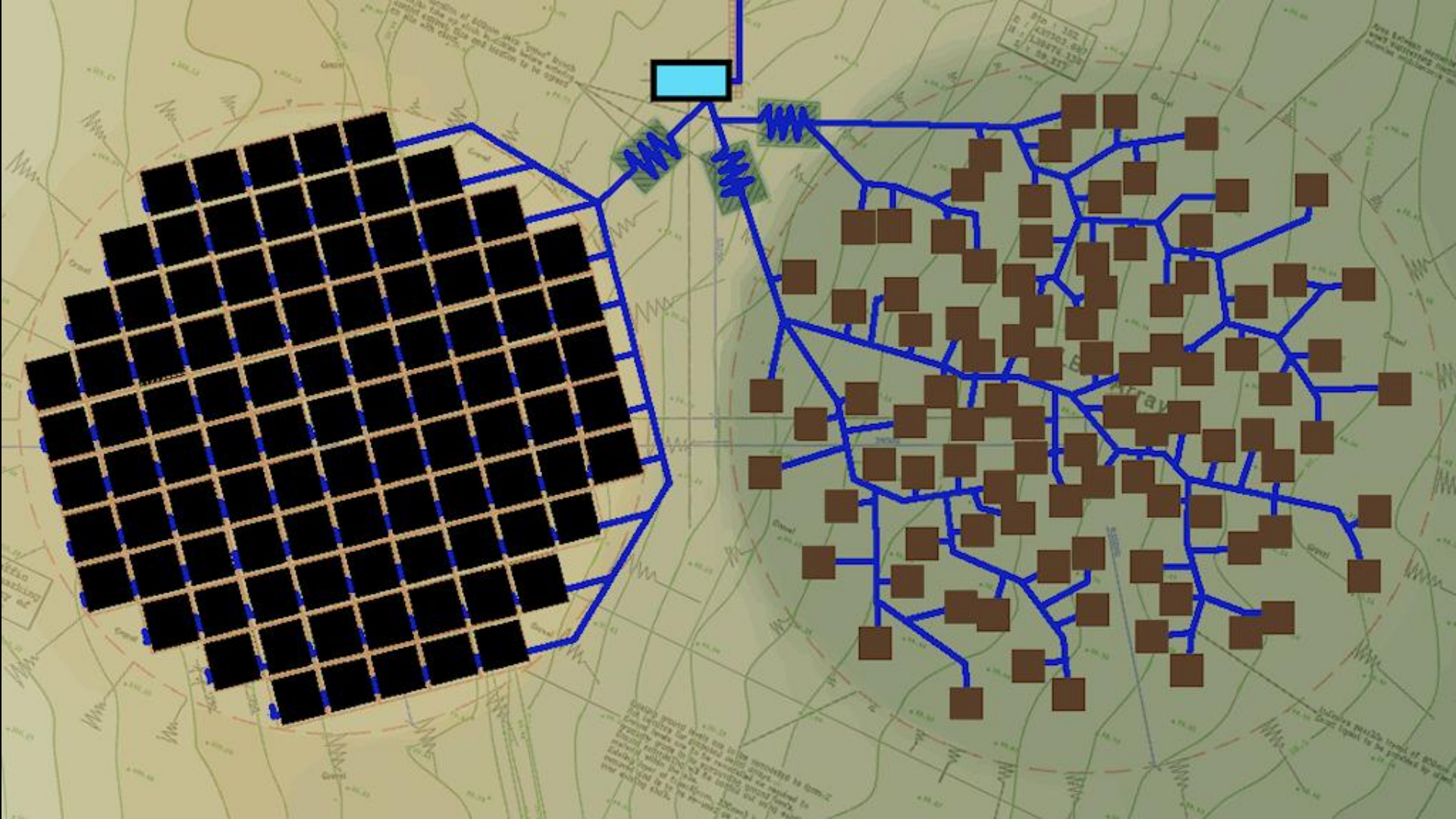
- Superterp
 - Equivalent of 6 core stations



- Core and remote cabinets
 - 3 × 19-inch all-weather racks



- LOFAR Netherlands
 - Superterp, core, remote stations, OPS and CEP



- International sites
 - $96 \times \text{HBA} + 96 \times \text{LBA}$



- LOFAR across Europe
 - Netherlands, Germany, France, UK... with more planned!



- Zernike Supercomputing Centre
– Groningen, Netherlands



- Data ingest and storage
 - Decent broadband and initial storage for processing



- Blue Gene/P
 - Currently 40th largest supercomputer in the world



- Long-term archive
 - Groningen (Netherlands) and Jülich (Germany)

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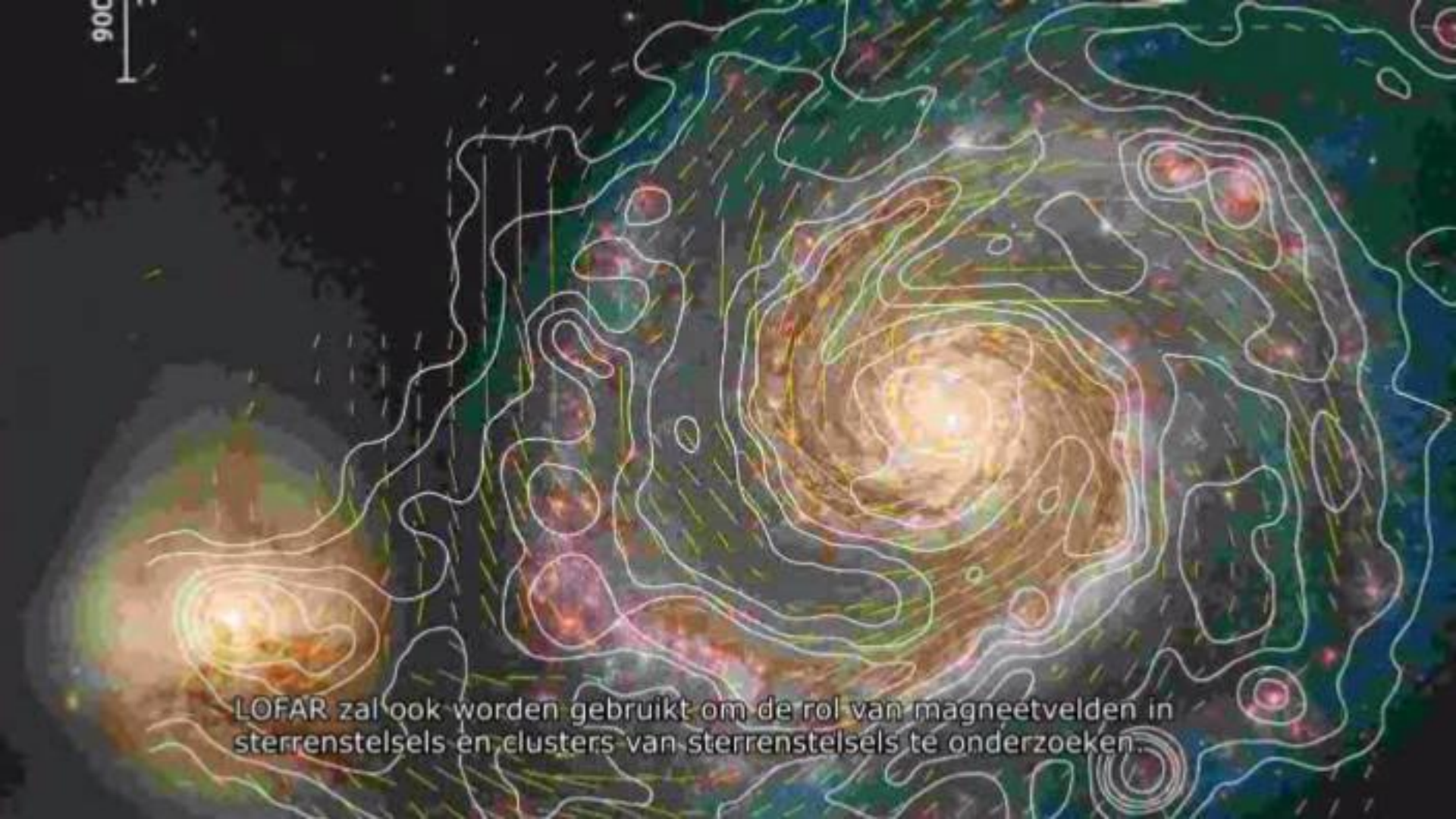
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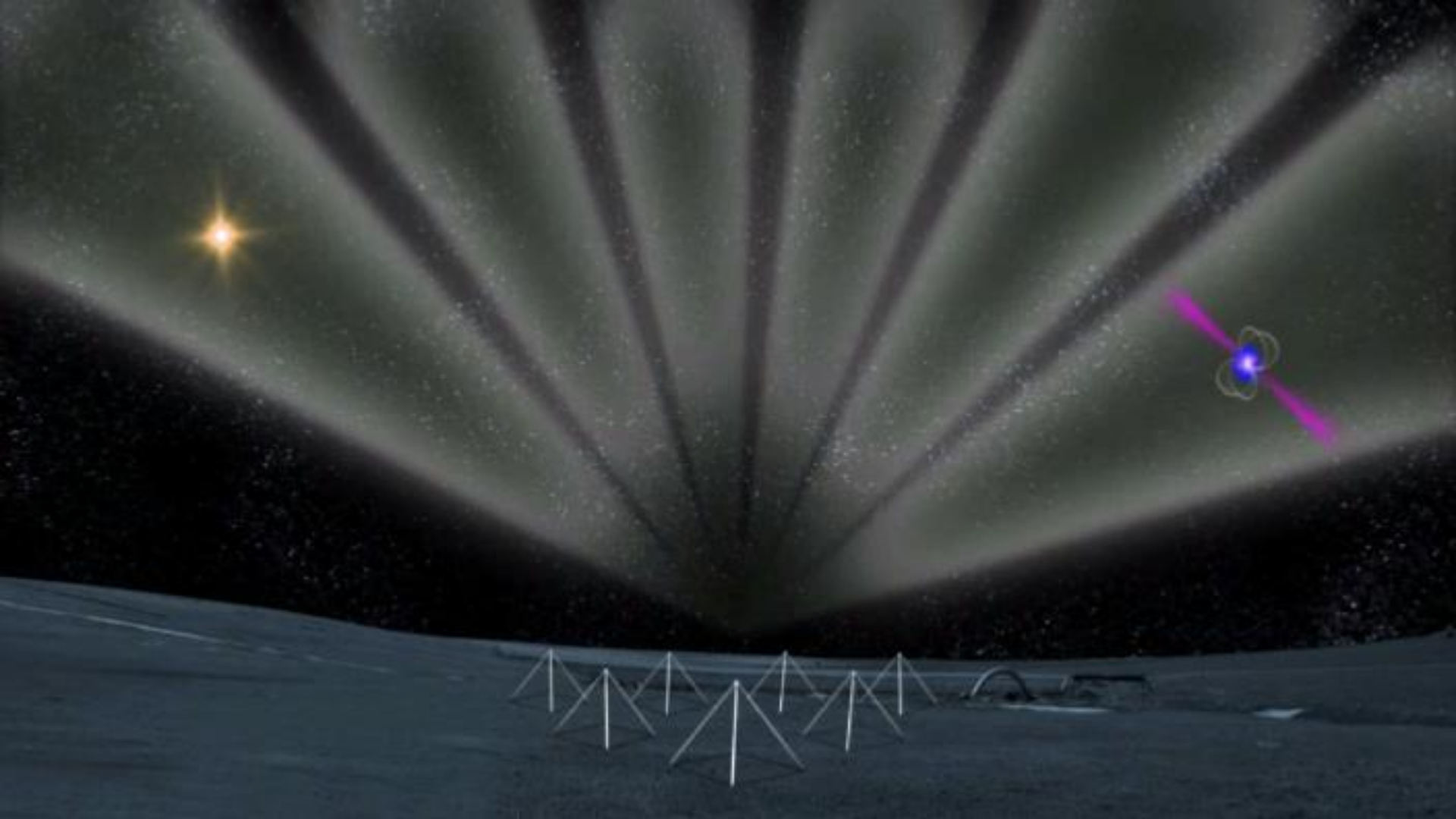
LOFAR
Low Frequency Array



- Conventional radio astronomy
 - Galaxy dynamics, magnetism, clusters, AGNs, etc.



- Cosmology (Epoch of Re-ionisation)
 - Possible at VHF, with huge collecting area



- High time-resolution
 - Radio transients, pulsars, (radar pulses, SETI, etc.)



- Solar physics
 - High-time and spatial resolution studies



- Cosmic rays
 - Trigger-mode and post-observation beam forming



- Ionospheric studies
 - Also radar, space situational awareness, etc.



- Lightning
 - Event trigger statistics, direction and time resolution



- Agriculture
 - Thermistors, distrometers, tracking, etc.



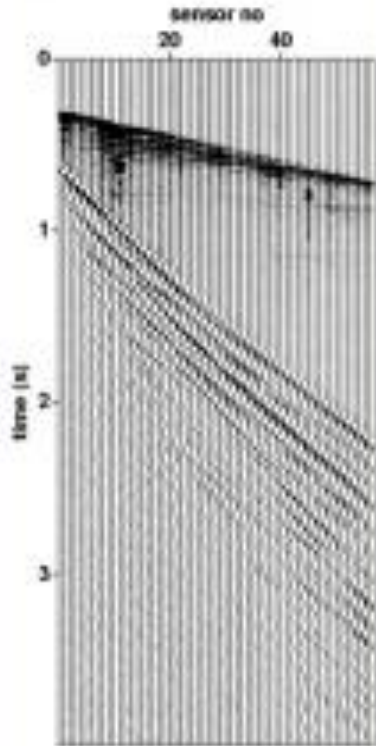
Geofoons en infrageluidsensoren zijn op veel LOFAR stations in Nederland te vinden.

- Geophones



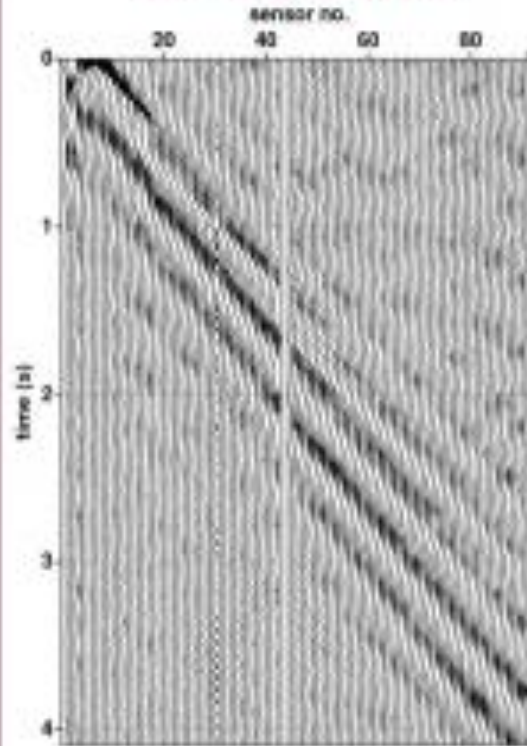
- Geophones, precision seismography

Seismic record from dynamite:

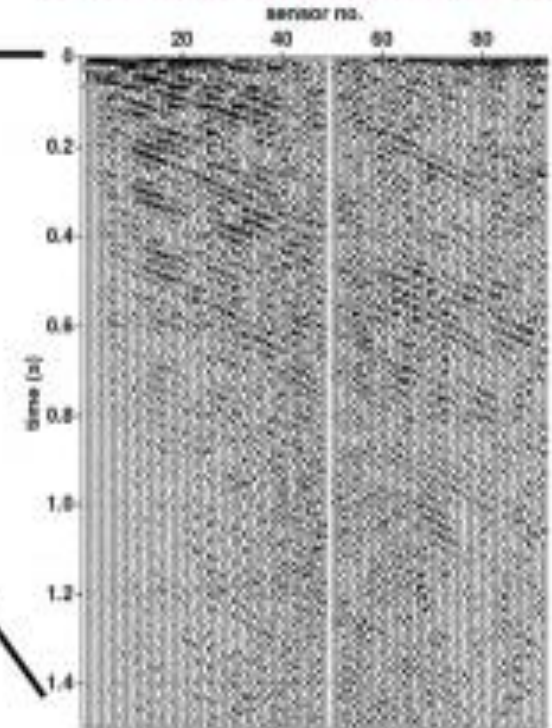


Seismic records from correlated noise:

Low-frequency surface waves:



High-frequency reflected/refracted waves:



- First LOFAR seismic results
 - Dutch geological and petrochemical research



- Infrasound arrays
 - Supersonic monitoring, NTBT.



- Combined geo-sensors
 - Traditional geophysics: seismology, volcanology

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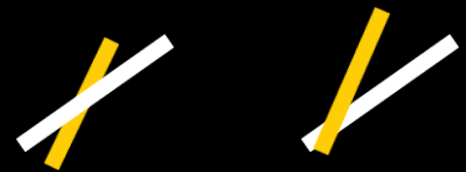
Time & Cost

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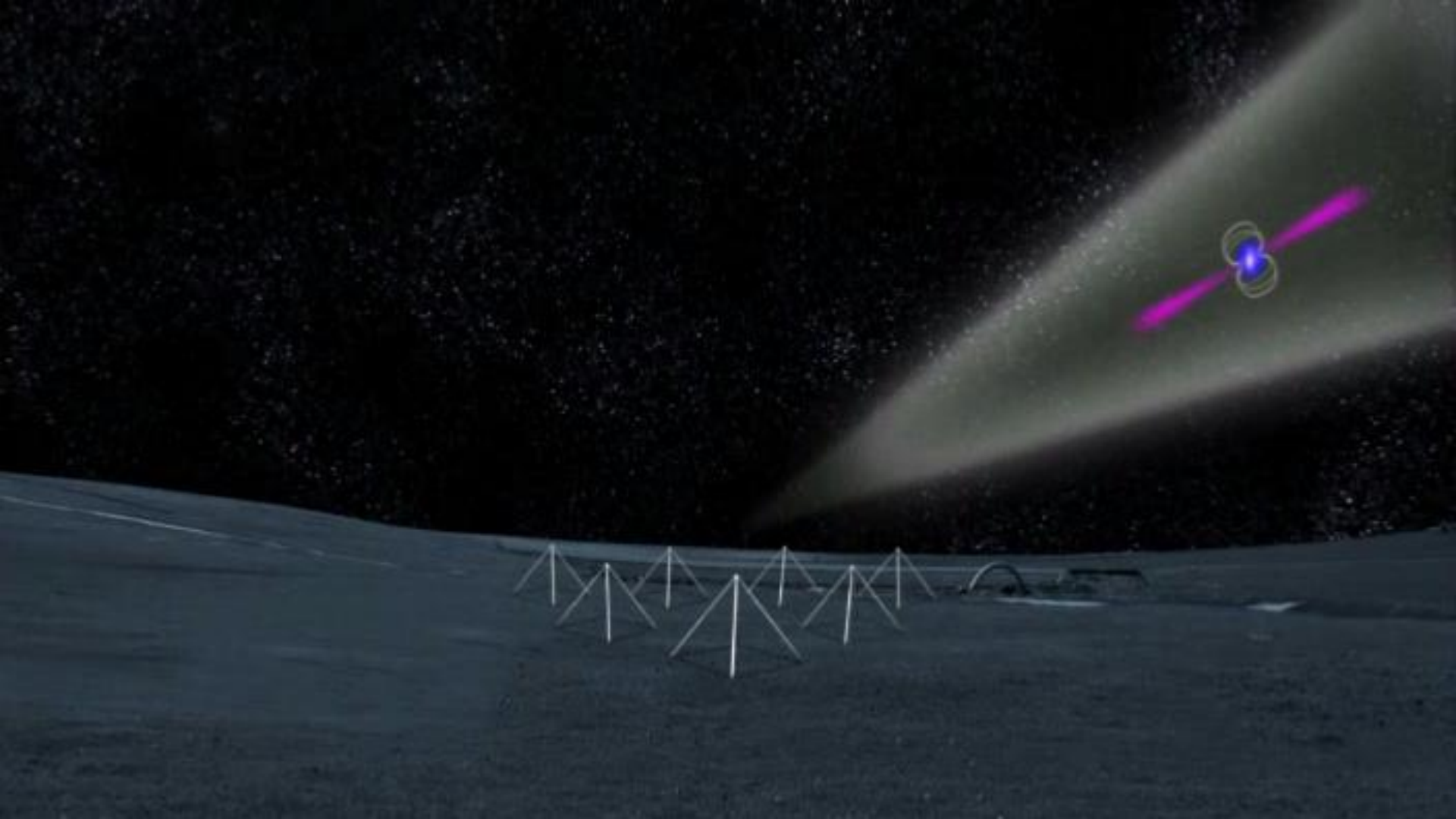




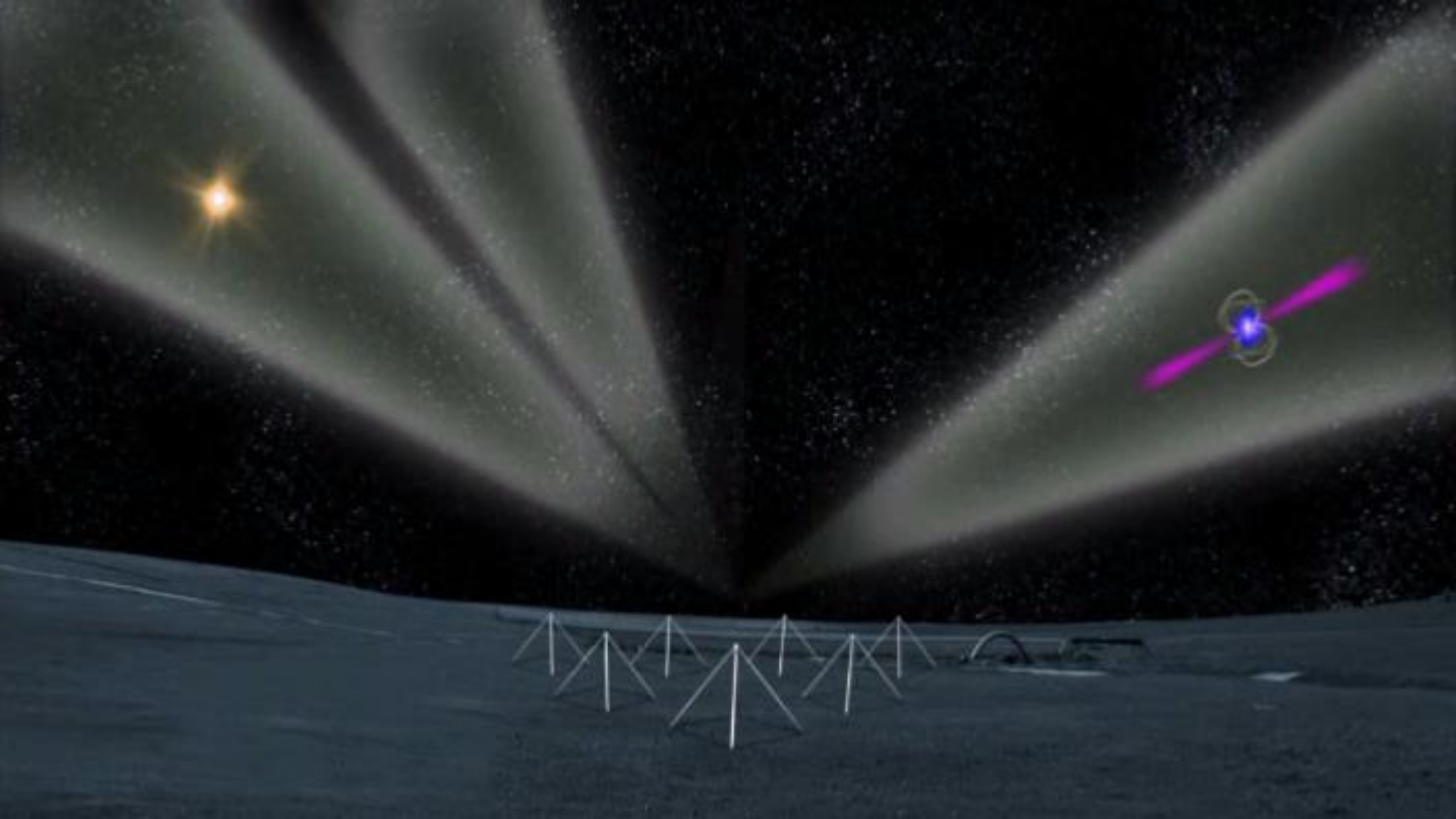




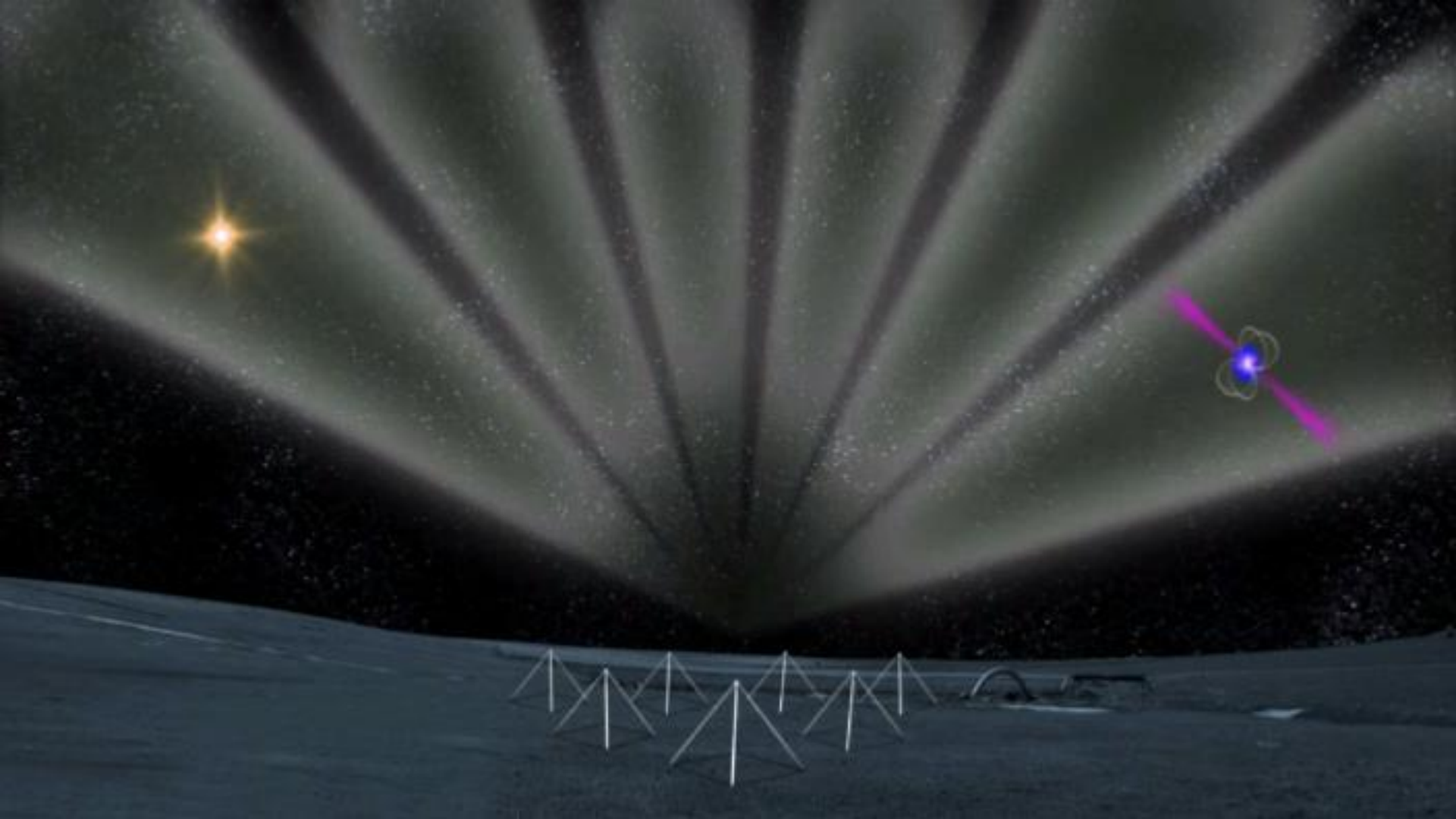
- Phased array alternative
 - Control the delay = control the direction



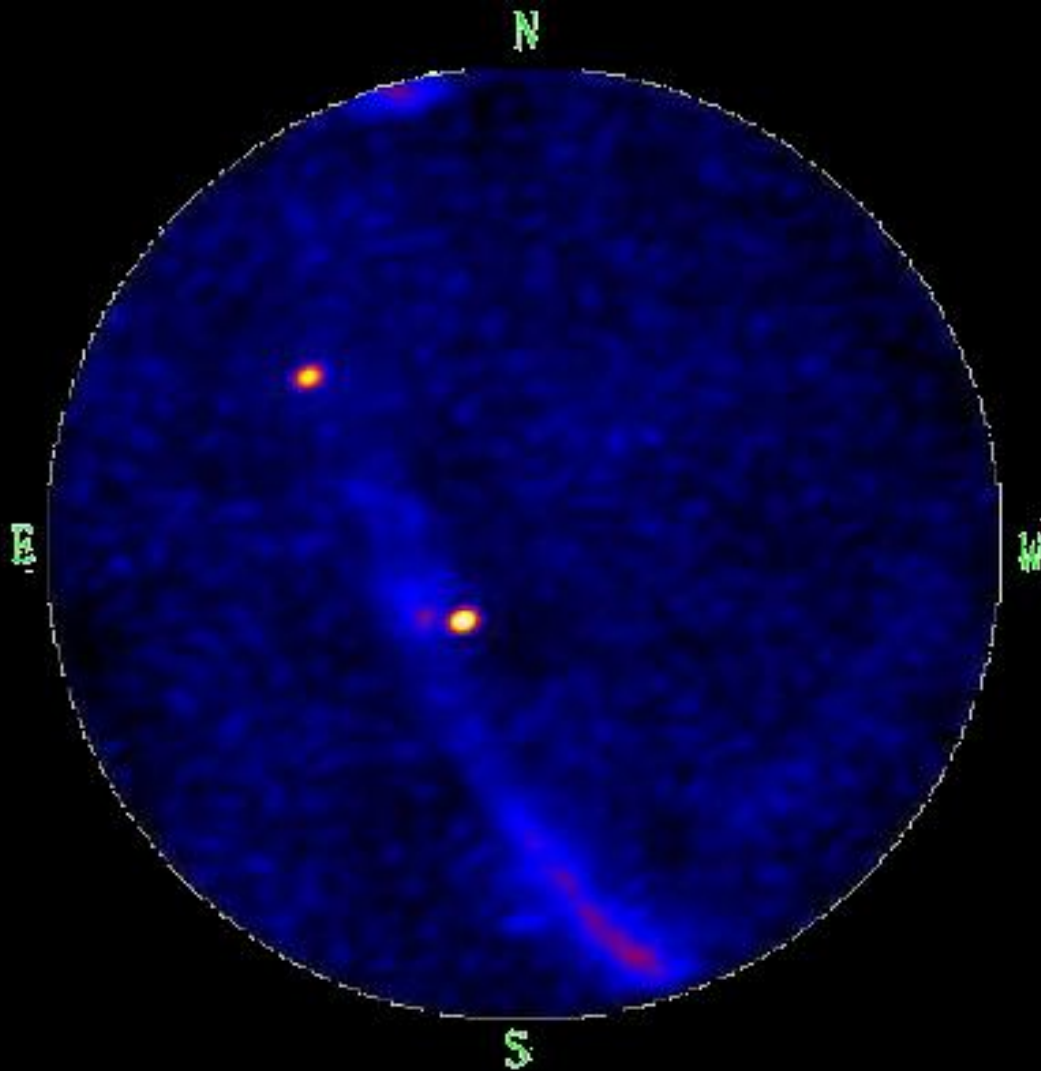
- Single-beam
 - Formed by controlling the delays



- Multi-beam
 - Up to 8 beams, of 4 MHz each



- Full sky coverage
 - SEPcam, Fly's-eye mode, etc.



- LOFAR all-sky image
 - Effelsberg station, Nov'2009, 60 second exposure

Antennas

LNAs

(Analogue
Beam
forming)

Digitise

Spectral
filtering

Digital
down-
conversion

Buffer (= delay)

Formatting

Correlation

Gridding

Inversion

Deconvolution

- Signal processing
 - Hierarchical phased array / interferometer

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- Chilbolton Observatory
 - LOFAR-UK funded station in Hampshire, UK



- Chilbolton site
 - 1:55 slope, good buffer zone, 200×100m site



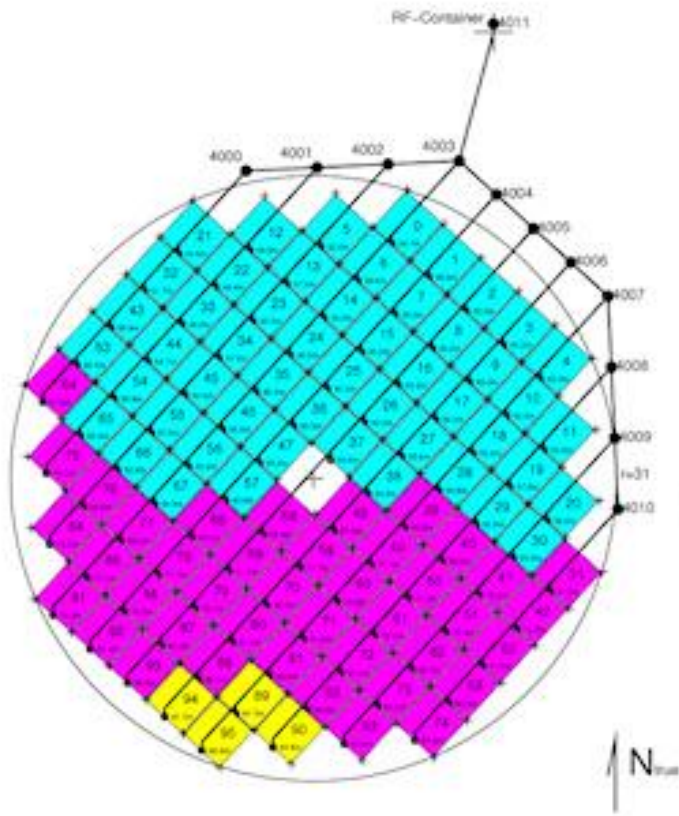
- First delivery
 - RF-container, ground planes, sheets



- Ground works
 - Levelling, trenching and landscaping

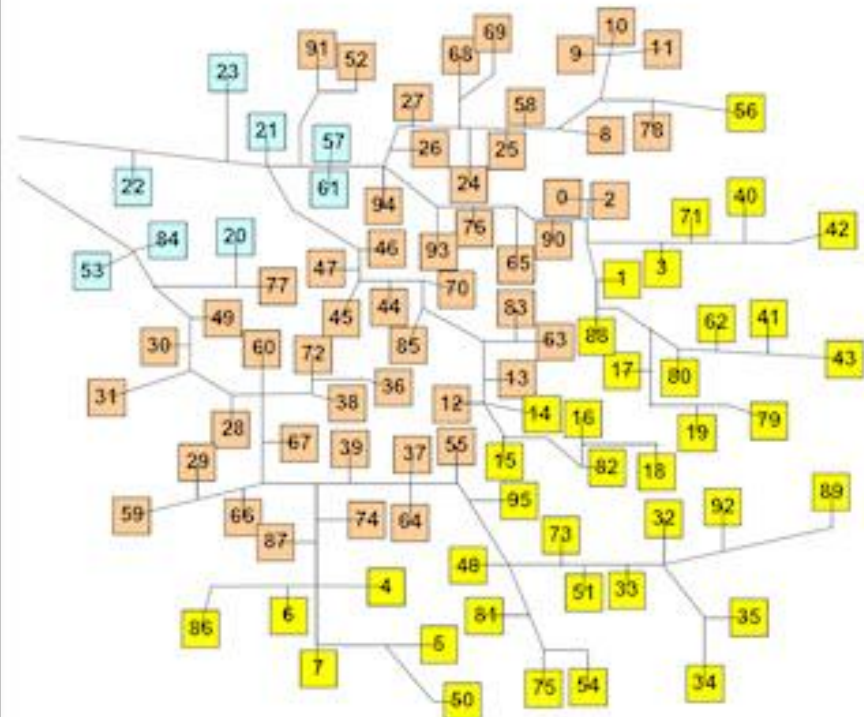


- Level the fields (1-in-55 original slope)
 - Level is easier, but the requirement is planar



Number of short (85m) cables = 102 = 51 antennas
 Number of medium (115m) cables = 32 = 41 antennas
 Number of long (130m) cables = 8 = 4 antennas

Title: LOFAR-UK array for MPA teaching
 Author: Derek McKay-Bukowski
 Doc No: LOFAR-UK-MPA-0001
 Date: 18-Apr-2010



Title: LOFAR-UK array for MPA teaching
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- Array layouts
 - 1536 × HBA elements



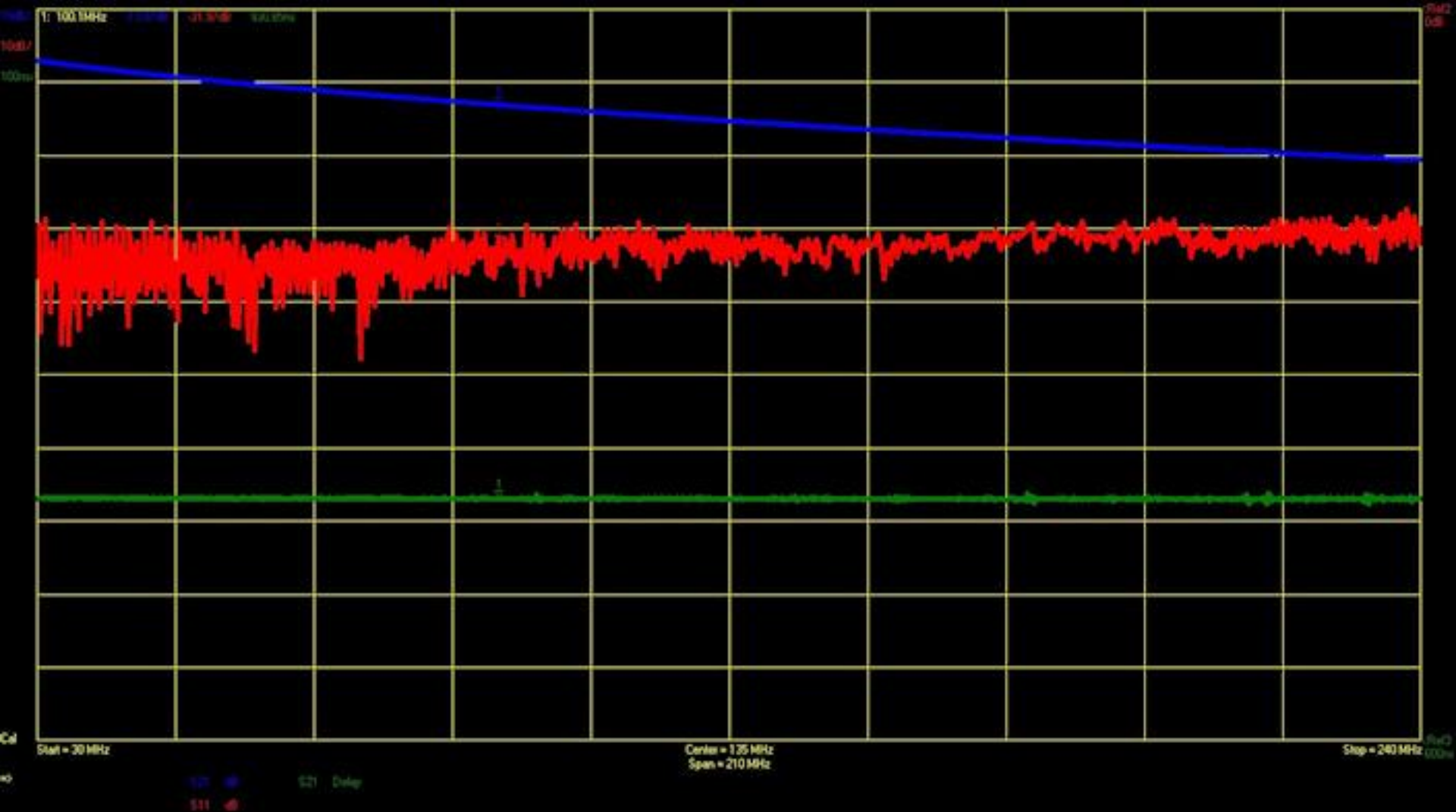
- LBA field with trenches dug



- Cable graves
 - A compromise between efficiency and cost



- Cable testing
 - Lab testing, loopback testing, troubleshooting



- Loopback tests
 - Check for cable damage (flint, connectors, etc.)



- LBA (Low Band Array) 30-80 MHz
 - Angled dipole, ground plane, LNAs



- Student build crews
 - LBAs ideally suited to a 3 day field trip for 20 students



- LBA anchors
 - Different sites, different geology, different pegs



- Project management
 - H&S, training, PPE, First-Aid, budgets and schedules



- HBA (High Band Array) 120-240 MHz Tiles
 - Partially pre-assembled, production engineering



- Flat-pack, mass production line
 - 5000+ tiles, so it needs to be streamlined!



- HBA tiles being delivered “flat-pack”
 - 4 tiles total, plus ancillary deliveries



- Transporting the tiles
 - Effelsberg, standard forklift



- All-terrain forklift
 - Manoeuvrability and access, but a rougher ride



- Placing the tiles
 - Effelsberg, with a long-reach trailer crane



- The unfolding process
 - Using a mobile lifter, as an alternative to a crane



- Geo-textile
 - Placed between tiles to prevent weeds and erosion



- Moving the tiles onto the field
 - Note the strength of the tiles



- Placing the tiles in the final location
 - Note the use of the 18t digger, instead of a crane



- Preparing an HBA anchor point
 - Fix the cover to the anchor points



- HBA anchor point
 - Ready to be attached



- HBA anchor
 - 2kN breaking load



- Non-metal perimeter fence
 - Wildlife issues



- LOFAR-Chilbolton



- RF input into the signal processing
 - 384 cables



- Infrastructure
 - Faraday cage, patch panel, infiniband, ethernet



- LBA (Low Band Array) and RF container
 - Array complete, RF installation work in progress



- HBA (High Band Array)
 - Last tile about to be placed



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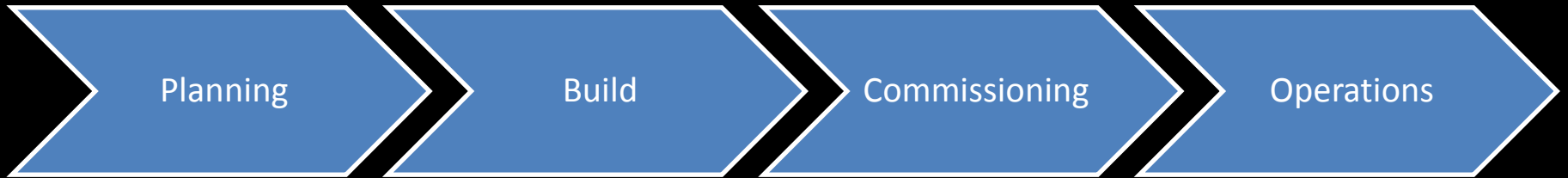
Technology

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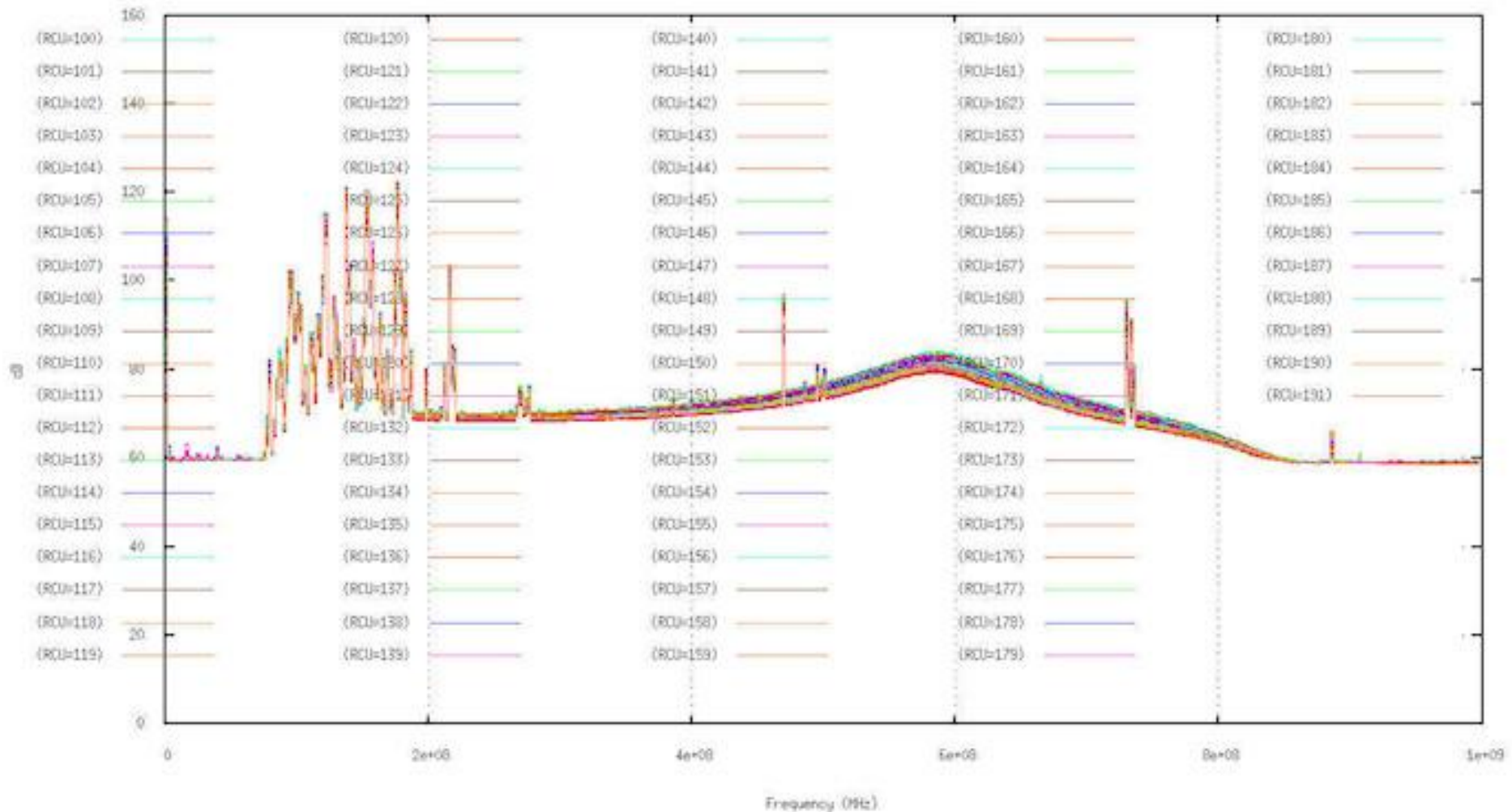
- Schedule
 - 4-month physical build... when vulnerable to weather



- 17 March 2010
 - Work commences



- 14 July 2010
 - All physical works complete. Site is weather safe.



- “First light”... 01-Sep-2010
 - Full LBA, bandpass and DSP chain to UDP Tx

- Schedule
 - Planning permission Aug'09
 - ASTRON order placed Sep'09
 - Contract placed Jan'10
 - Start of works Mar'10
 - Works complete Jul'10
 - RF commissioning Aug'10
 - First-light and opening Sep'10
 - Data link Oct'10
 - Regular LOFAR operations Nov'11
- Cost

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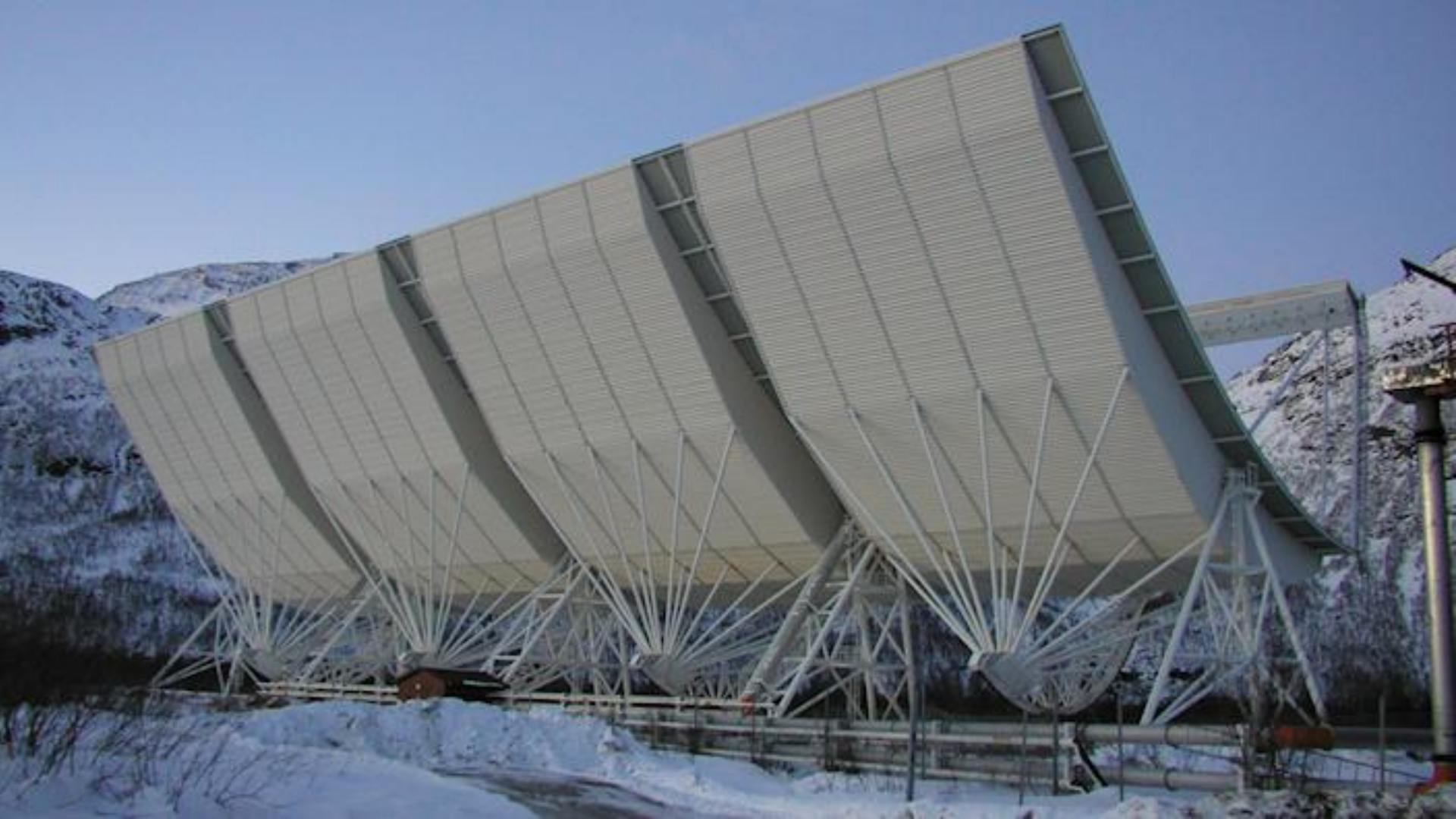
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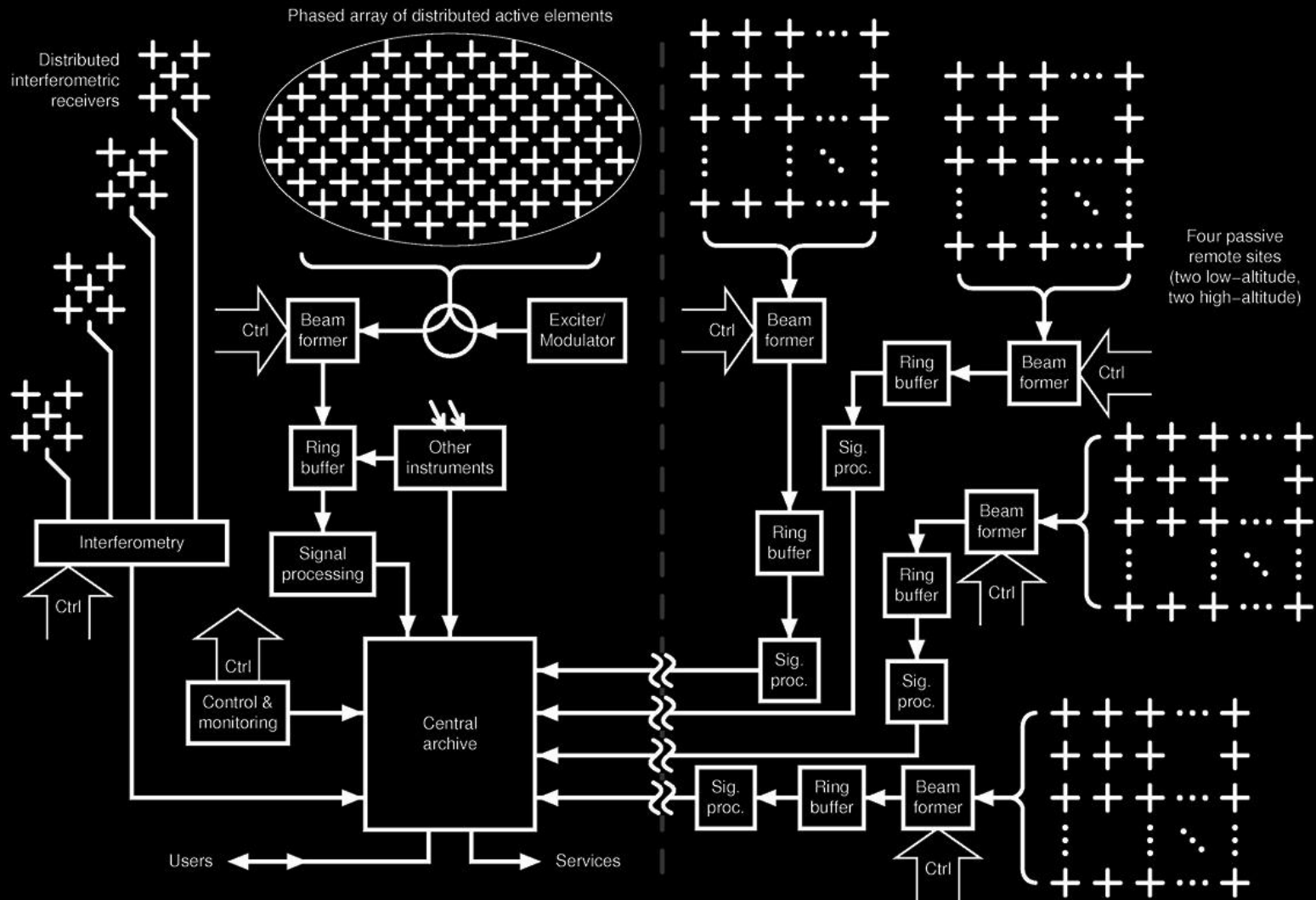
- EISCAT UHF



- EISCAT VHF
 - LOFAR HBA tiles are sensitive to this frequency



- EASI
 - EISCAT Aperture Synthesis Imaging



- EISCAT-3D
 - A large phased array system



- Site of a LOFAR/EISCAT-3D station?
 - Kilpisjärvi



- LOFAR Finland
 - Successful bid for a remote station! More to come?



LOFAR

Low Frequency Array

with thanks to...

Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, STFC, UK,
Thüringer Landessternwarte Tautenburg,
Sodankylä Geophysical Observatory,
Max-Planck Institut für Astrophysik,
South-East Physics Network, UK,
EISCAT Scientific Association,
Chilbolton Observatory,
LOFAR-UK Consortium,
University of Oulu,
Stiching ASTRON,
and Izabela!