

MeerKAT System Overview

Thomas Kusel / Sias Malan



Overview



System

- Driving requirements

Site

- Geographical layout
- Array
- Site complex

Receptor

- Antenna Positioner
- Receiver
- Digitiser

Array processor

- KAPB layout
- Functional overview
- Correlator
- CAM subsystem
- Science Processor
- Time and Frequency Reference

Overview



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Driving Requirements



Use cases

- Imaging
- Pulsar timing
- Transients

Requirements

Survey speed



- Sensitivity (compact structures)
- Sensitivity (extended structures)
- Field of view
- Imaging dynamic range
- Bandwidth
- Slew speed
- Concurrent observation modes

Budget



Solution

- Small-ish dishes
- Sensitive receivers
- Array configuration
- Wideband back-end
- Concurrent modes

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Geographical layout



- Site Facilities:**
- Manufacturing facilities for dishes and antenna assembly
 - Storage space for spares
 - Limited accommodation
 - Small workshop / lab
 - Operations room
 - Landing strip
 - Temporary construction camps

KAT7
MeerKAT
Site Complex



80km gravel road

- Klerefontein Facilities:**
- Workshops (Electronic & mechanical)
 - Stores
 - Accommodation
 - Operations room

Klerefontein Support Base
Carnarvon

Population ~6000
Landing strip

Tarred road

Geographical layout

Operational concept:

- Operations normally from Cape Town
- Maintenance on site by replacing LRUs; minimise on-site equipment maintenance where possible.
- Klerefontein support base will have workshops for repair of LRUs (specifically the GM cooled receivers will require almost continuous repair activity)

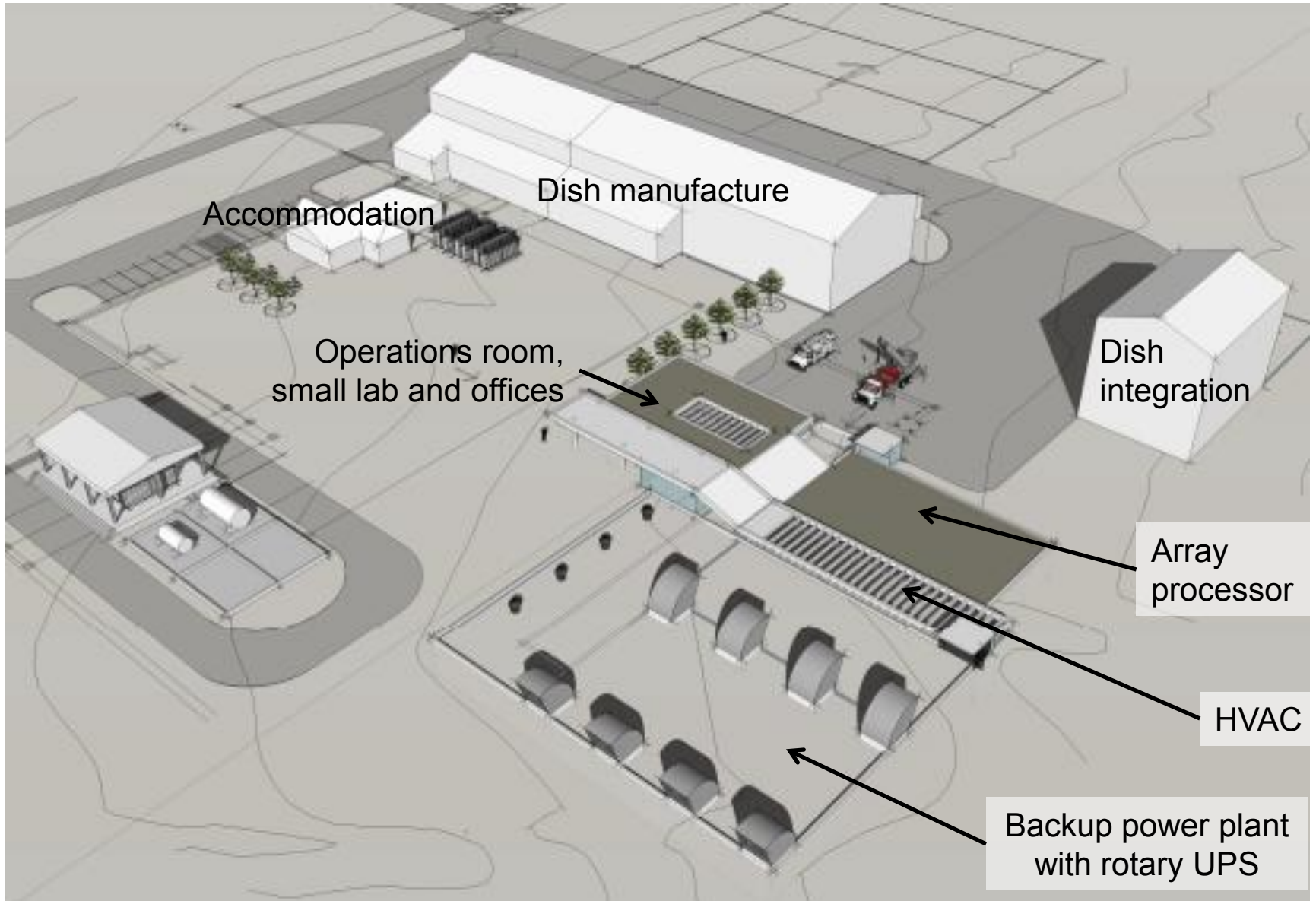


The map shows a rugged, brownish landscape with a network of roads. A yellow line outlines a large area, likely the site boundary. In the upper left, two green circles are labeled 'KAT7' and 'MeerKAT', with a yellow pushpin labeled 'Site Complex' nearby. In the lower right, a yellow pushpin is labeled 'Klerefontein Support Base', and another yellow pushpin is labeled 'Carnarvon'. Road markers for R63, R30, and R386 are visible.

KAT7
MeerKAT
Site Complex

Klerefontein Support Base
Carnarvon

Site complex layout



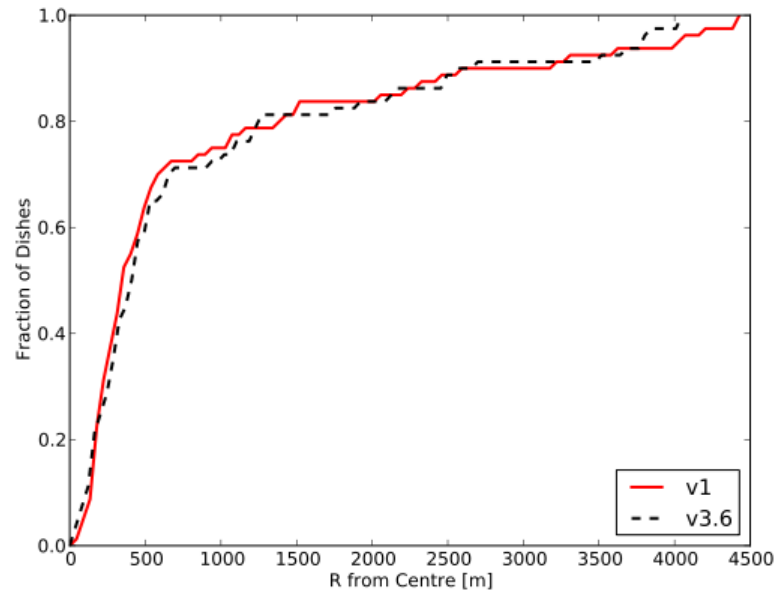
Array layout



Array layout



1. Compact core for pulsar monitoring and transient search
 - 70% of antennas.
 - Gaussian uv-distr – dispersion of 300m; shortest baseline of 29m.
2. Imaging performance (sensitivity) for resolutions $\sim 6''$ to $\sim 100''$
 - 30% of antennas outside core.
 - Baselines extended up to 8km.



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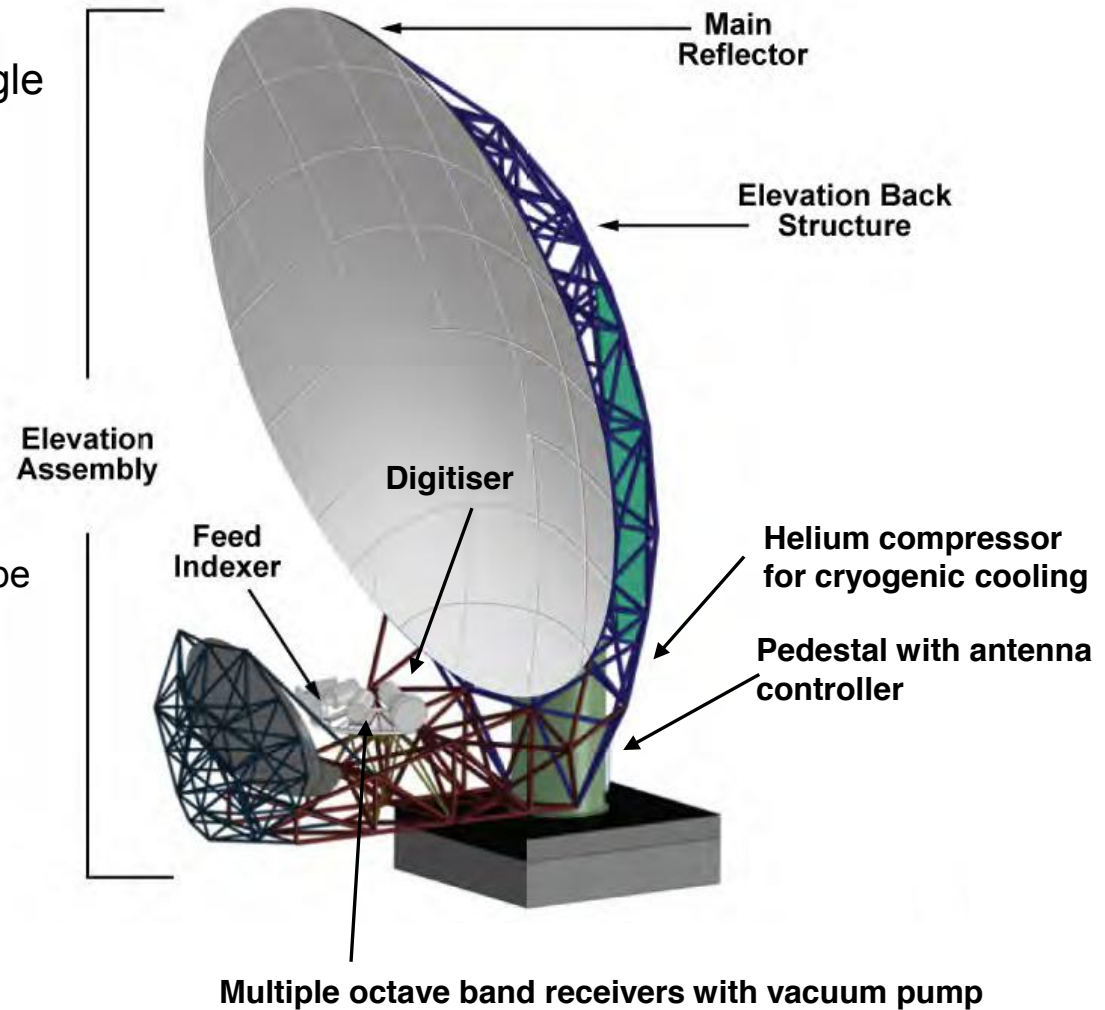
Receptor

- Gregorian offset antenna
- Multiple cryo-cooled, octave band single pixel receivers.
- Direct Digitisation at the receiver

Key performance (L-band):

- Sensitivity (A_e/T_{sys})
- Rotationally symmetric beam and sidelobe pattern

A_e/T_{sys} (sqm/K)	Spec	Achieved
1 Dish	3.4	6
64 Dishes	220	380



Frequency Bands

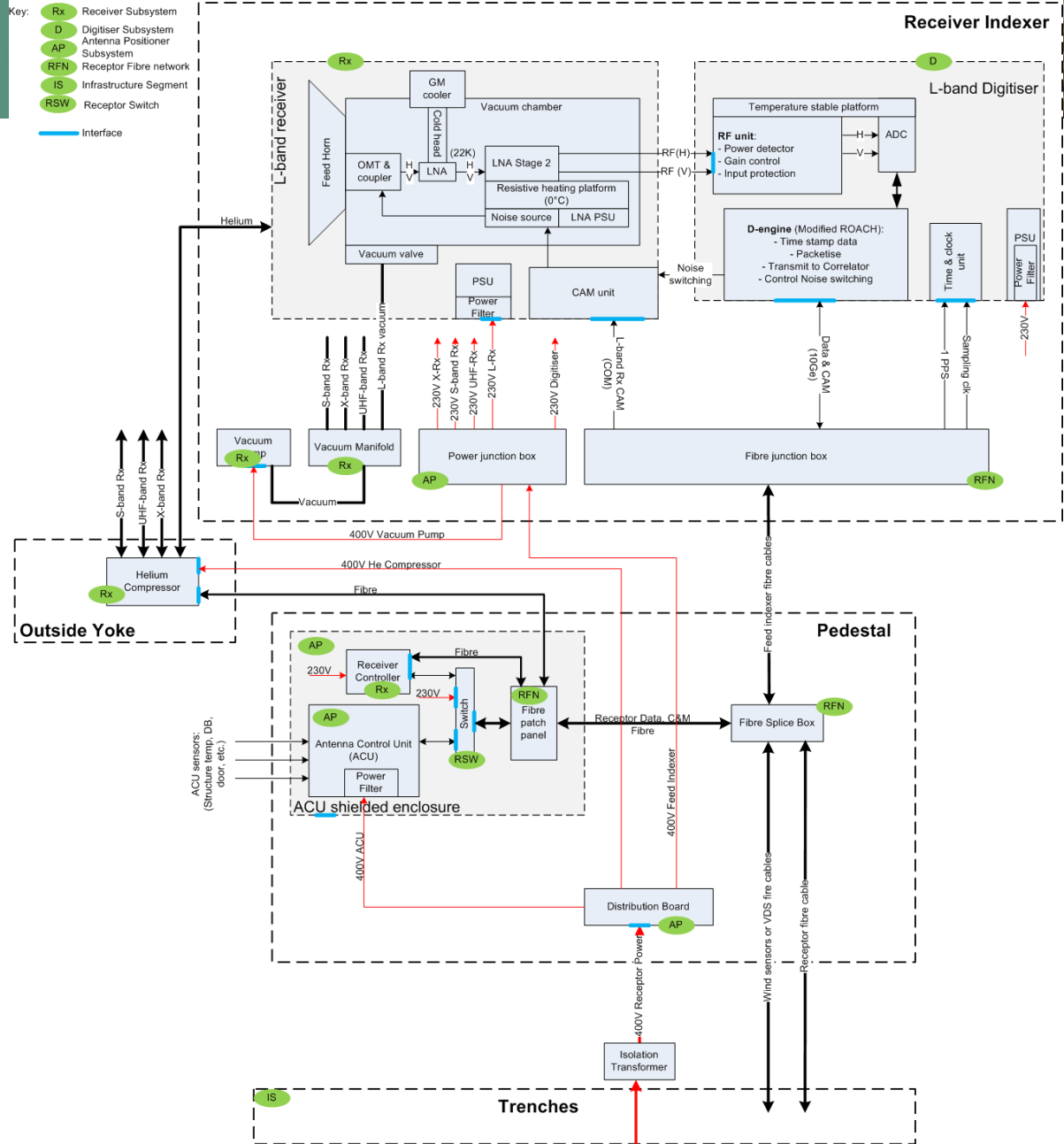


	Freq	Sampling rate (MSps)	Bits	Processed BW (MHz)	Project Stage
UHF-band	0.58 – 1.015	1088*	10	435	1
L-Band	0.9 – 1.67	1712	10	770	1
S-Band	*	*	*	*	2
X-band	8 – 14.5		3*	2000	3

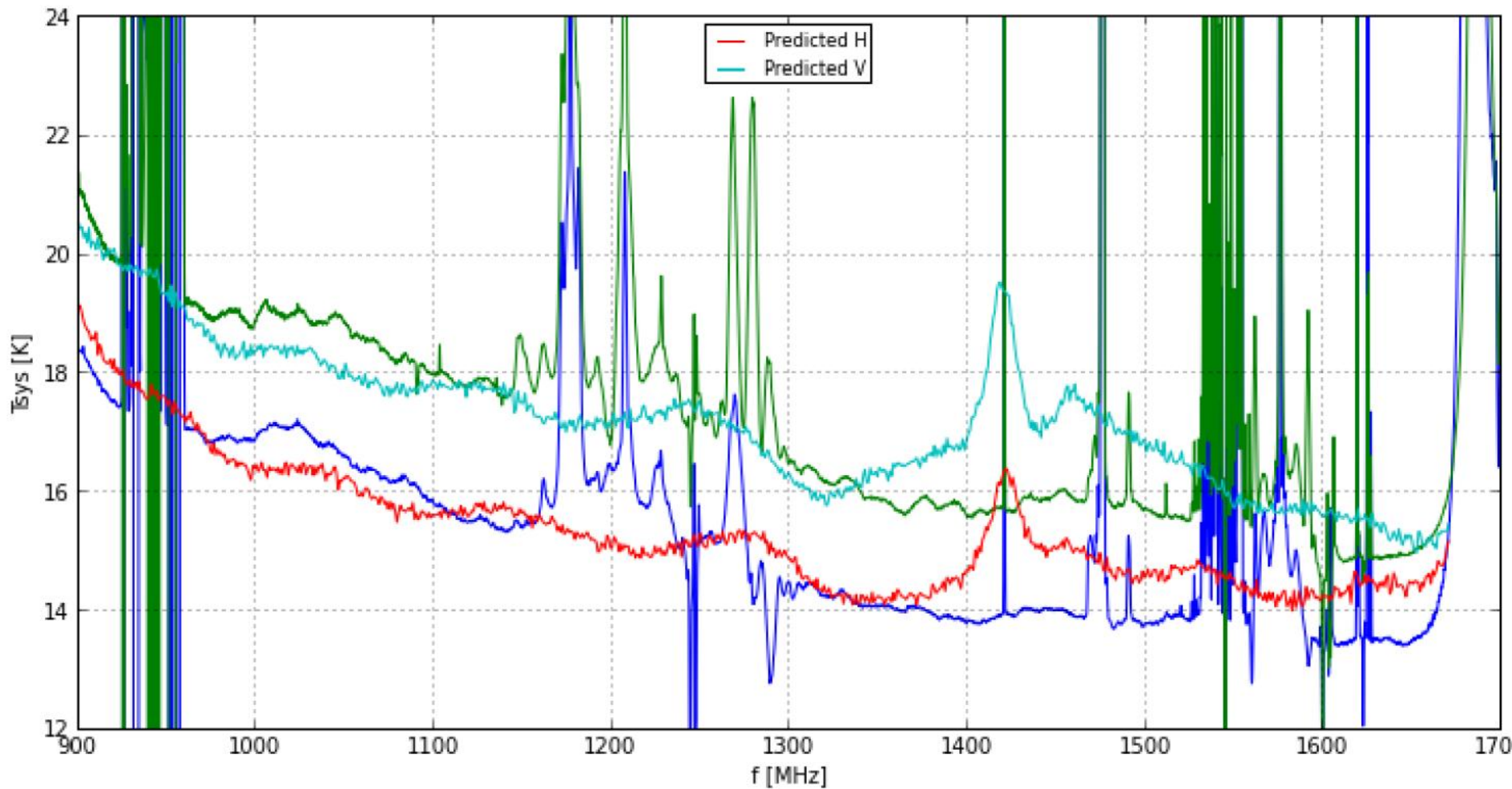
* *TBD/TBC*

Receptor BD

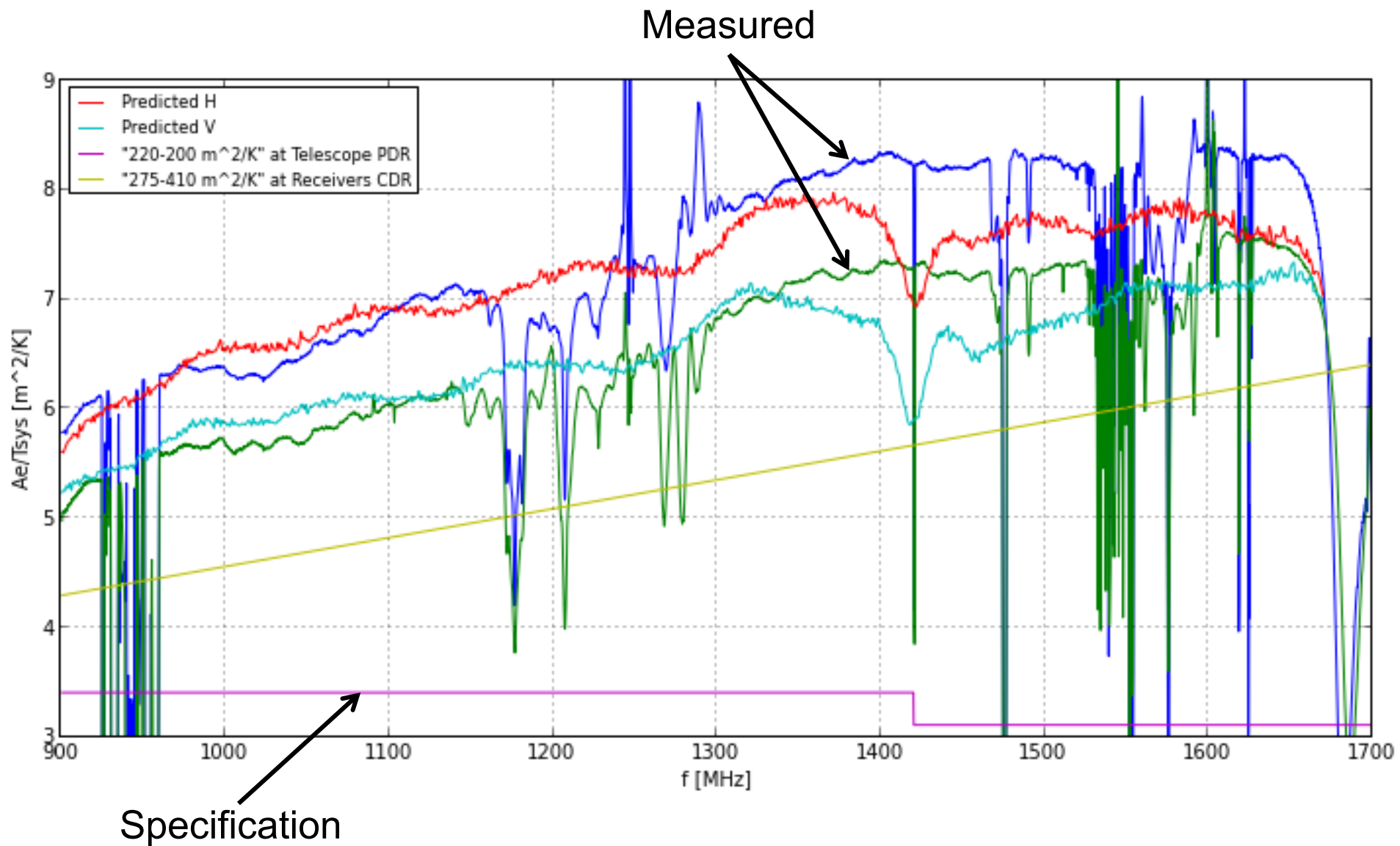
Receptor Block Diagram (showing L-band Receiver only)



Receptor Performance – Tsys (L-band)



Receptor Performance – Ae/Tsys (L-band)

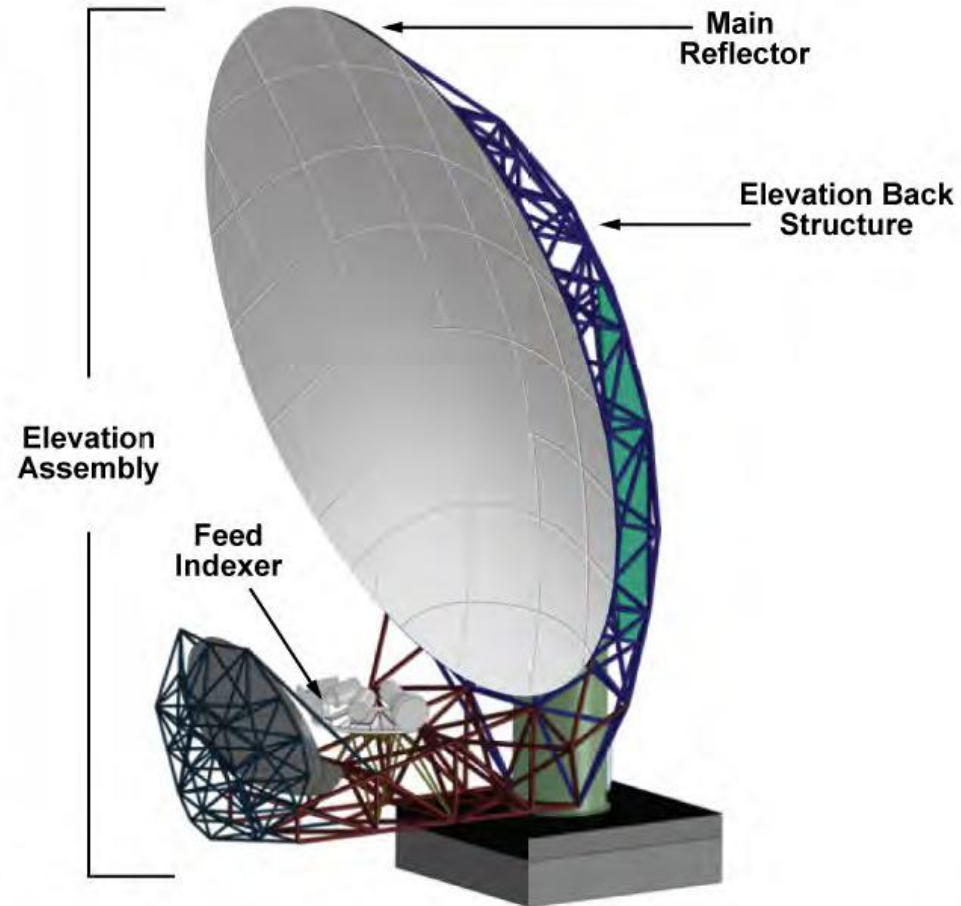


Antenna Positioner



Reflector and Positioner:

- Offset Gregorian optics gives rotationally symmetric beam for high imaging dynamic range
- High Aperture Phase Efficiency (91%) for sensitivity
- Low noise contribution (1.5K)
- High Pointing Accuracy (5" over 20min for good conditions, 25" over 4 hours for normal operational conditions)
- High slew speeds (2deg/sec Az, 1deg/sec El)



Receivers



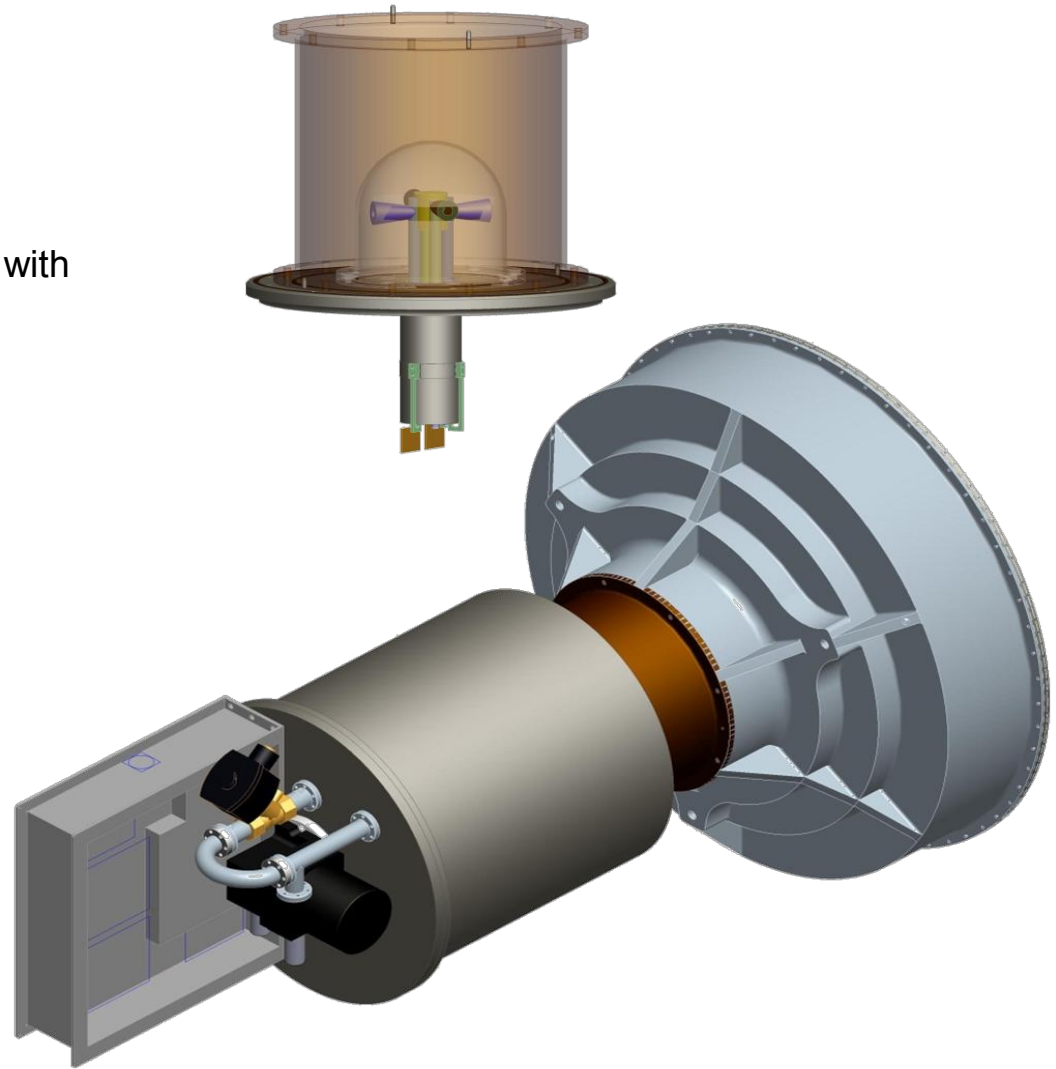
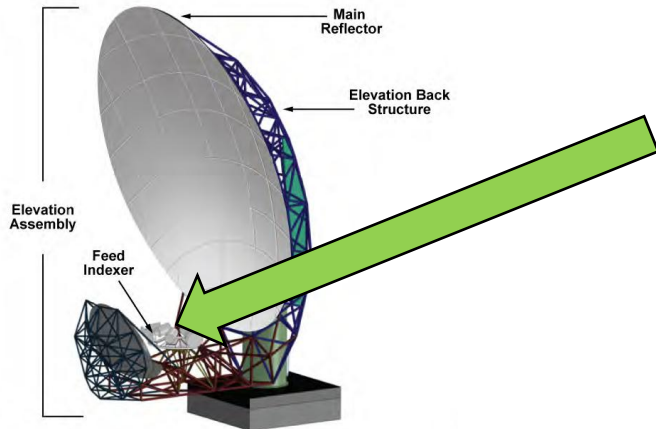
Receivers



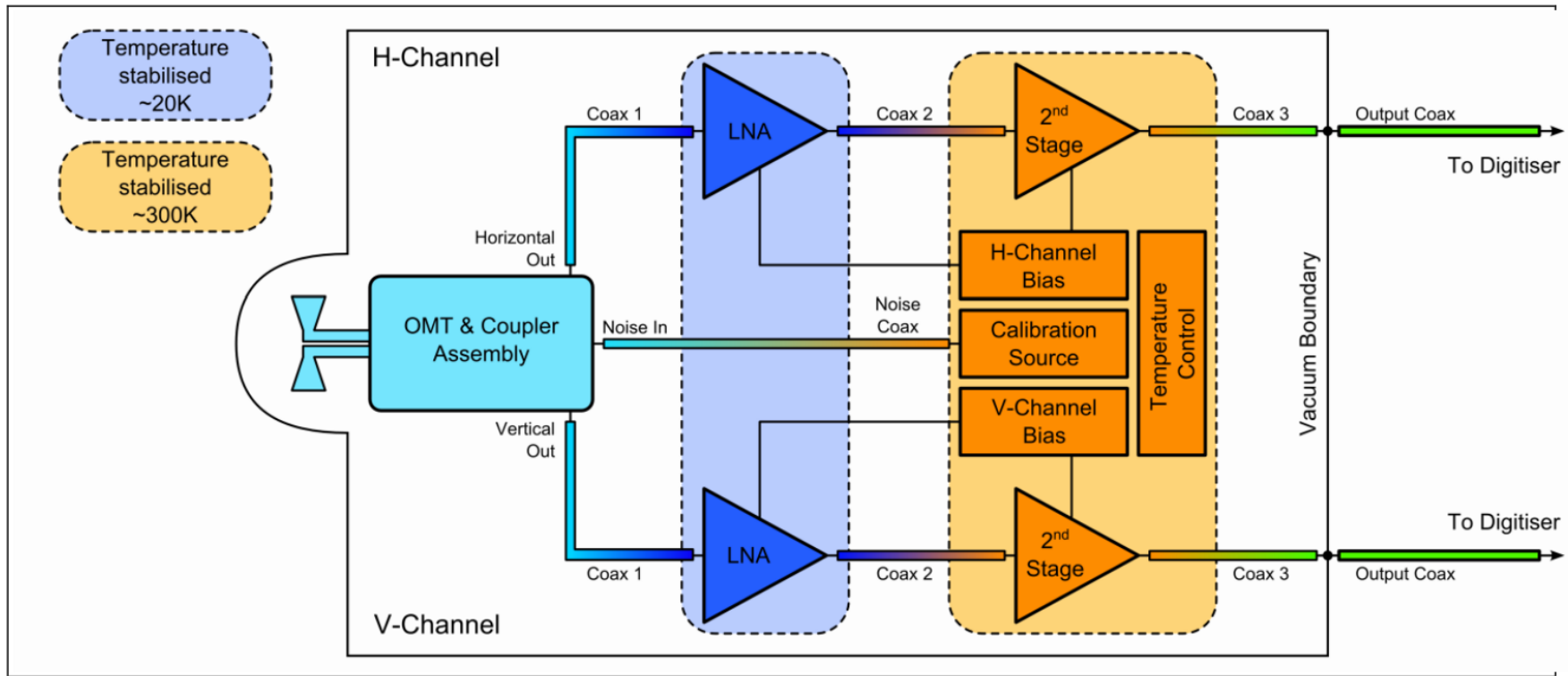
Receivers:

- UHF-band (580 – 1015MHz)
- L-band (900 – 1670MHz)
- X-band (8 – 14.5GHz)

- Low receiver noise: GM cryogenic cooling with Novel OMT design
 - ($T_{\text{Receiver}} \sim 6\text{K}$ for L-band & UHF-band)
- High gain stability (0.7% over 20min)
- Polarisation Purity
- Stable calibration source
- Self-generated RFI was a big challenge



Receivers



L-band Receiver Noise Temperature

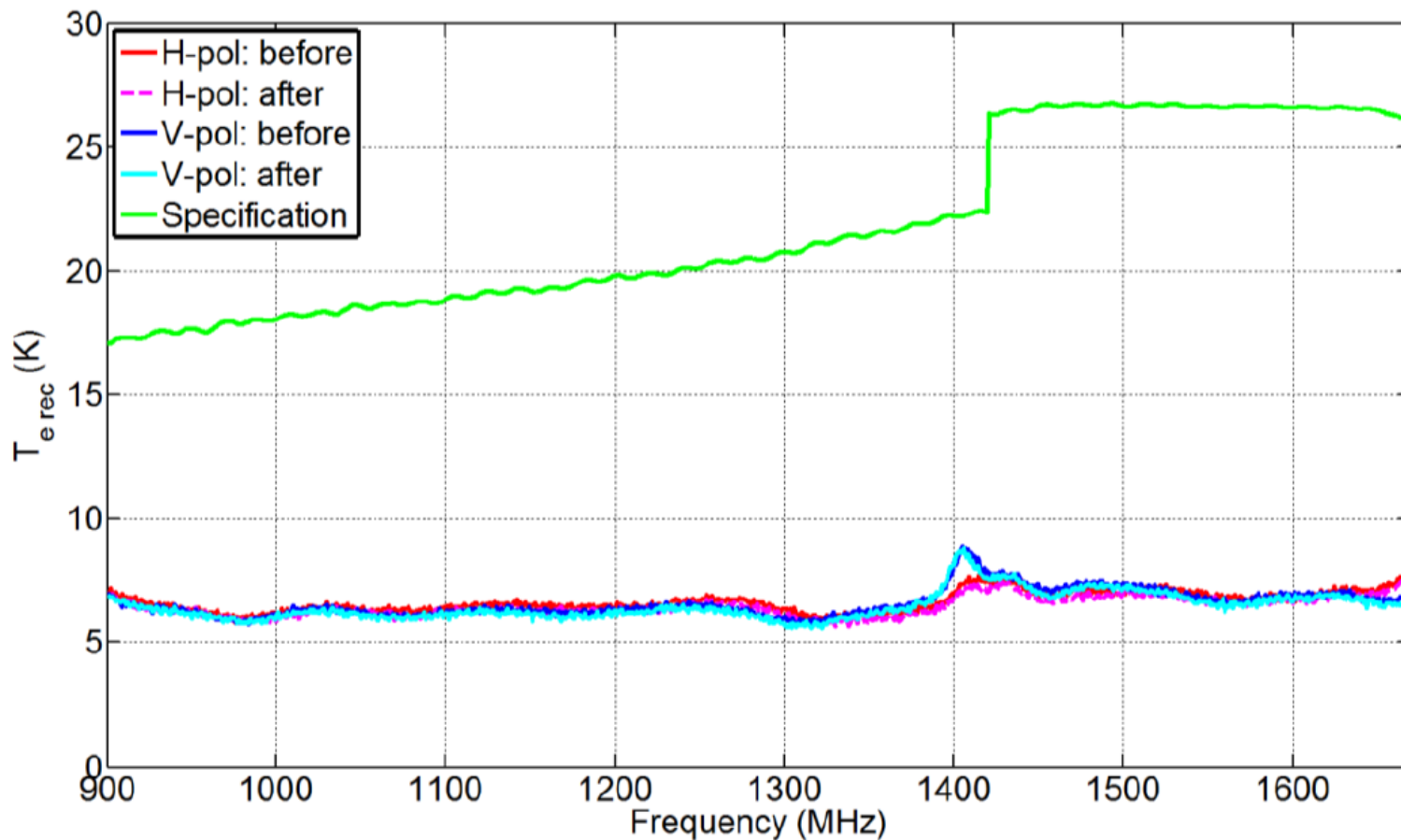
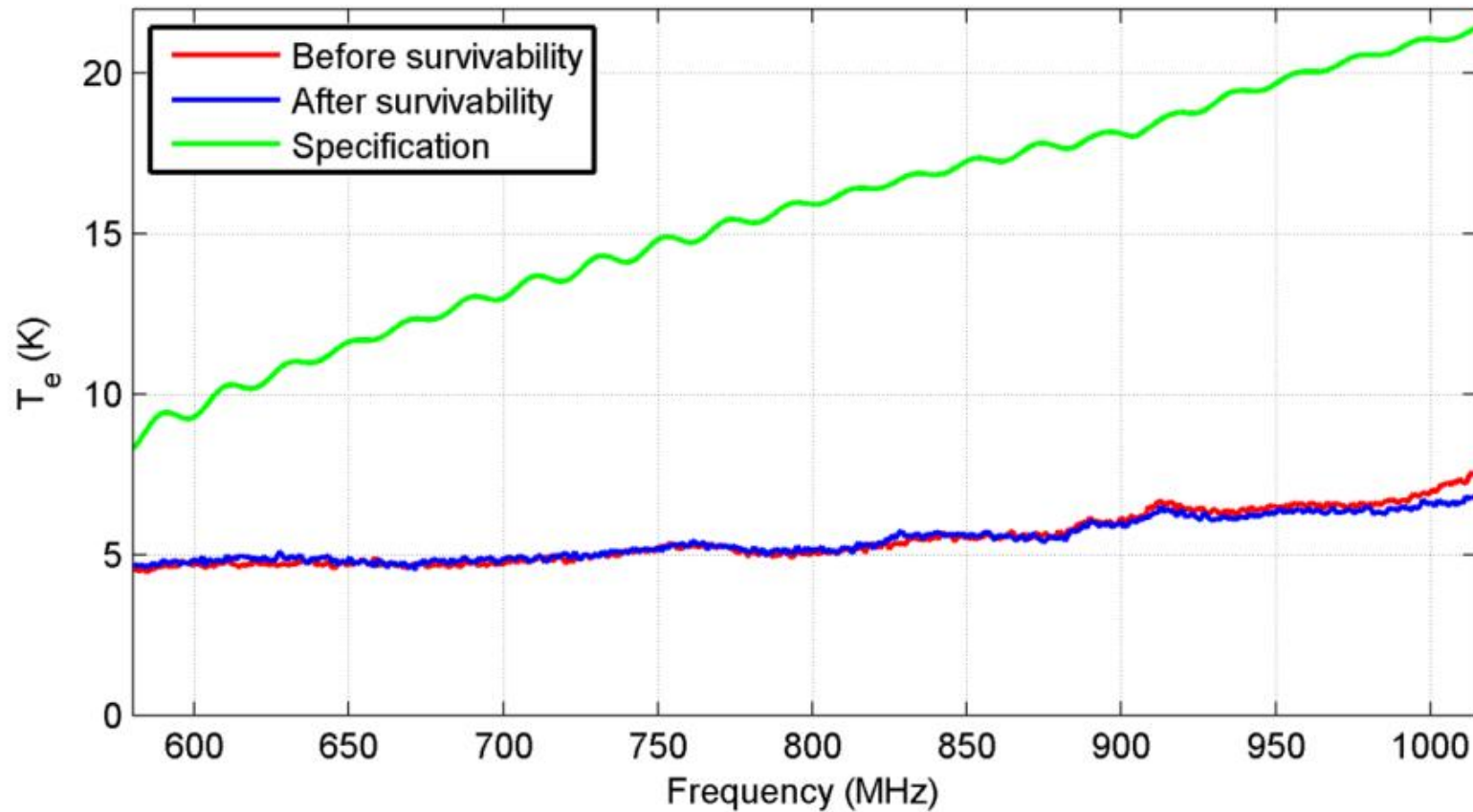


Figure 27: Receiver noise temperature measurement before and after destructive testing.

UHF-band Receiver Noise Temperature

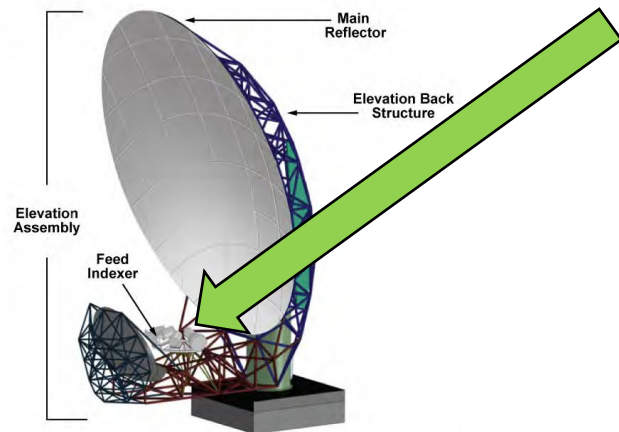


Digitiser

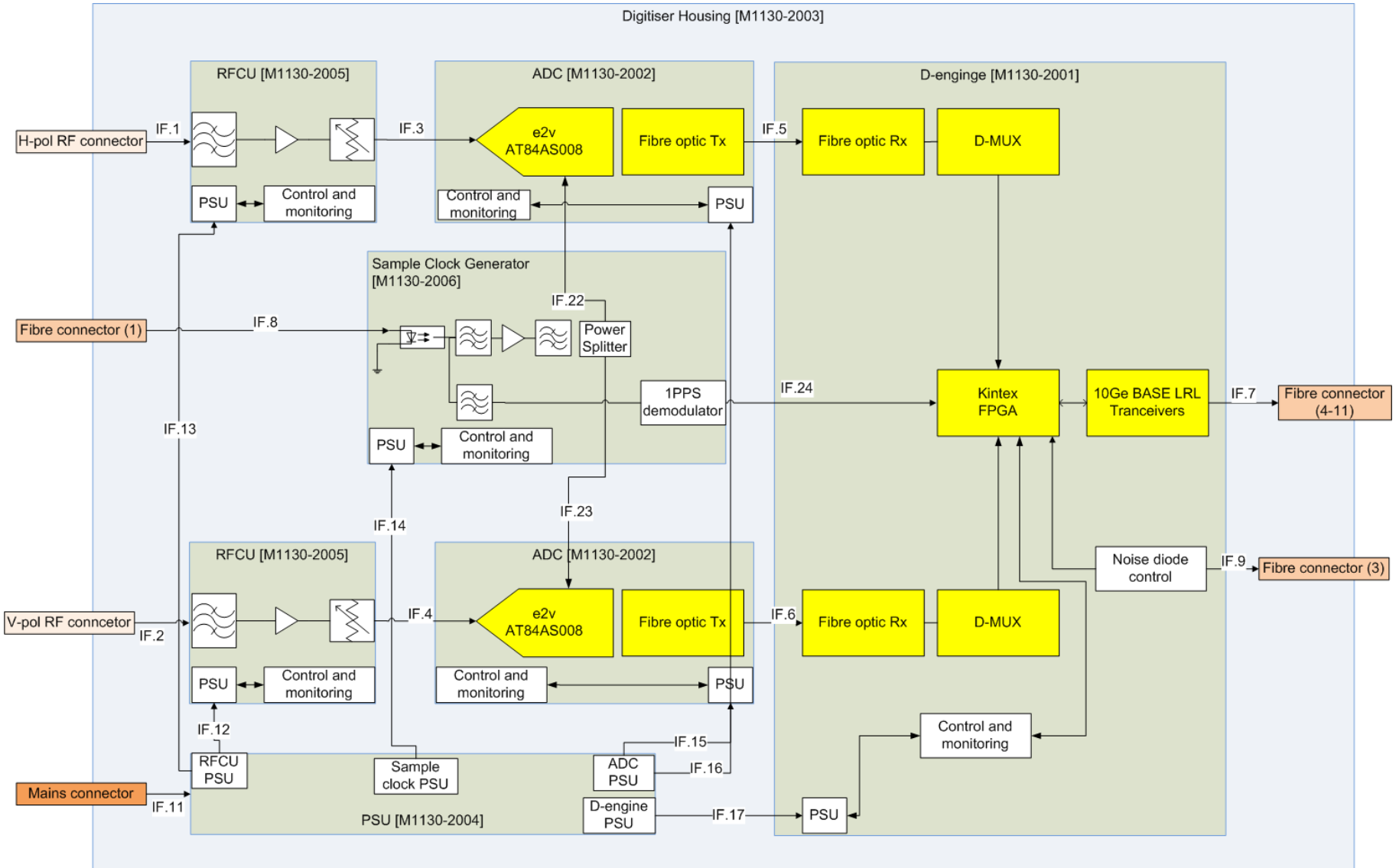
Digitiser:

- Bandwidth (1.7GS/s for L-band sampling)
- Dynamic range /headroom for RFI → 10- bit sampling in L-band
- Gain & phase stability
- RFI is a big challenge

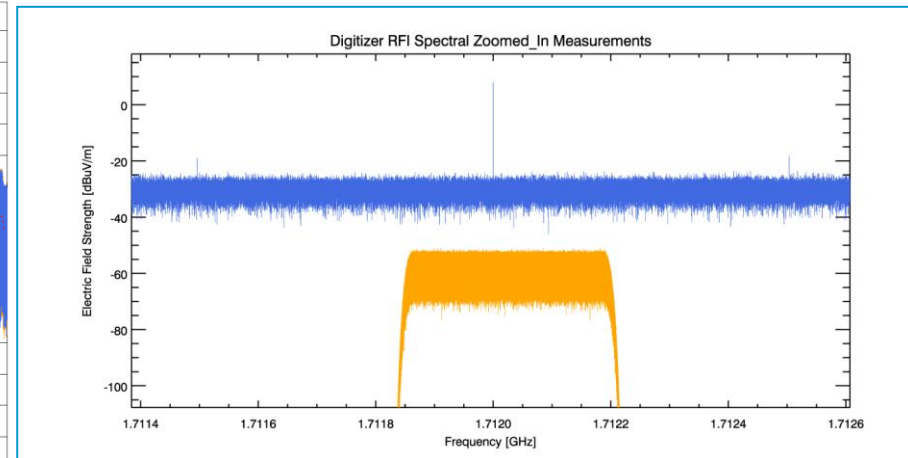
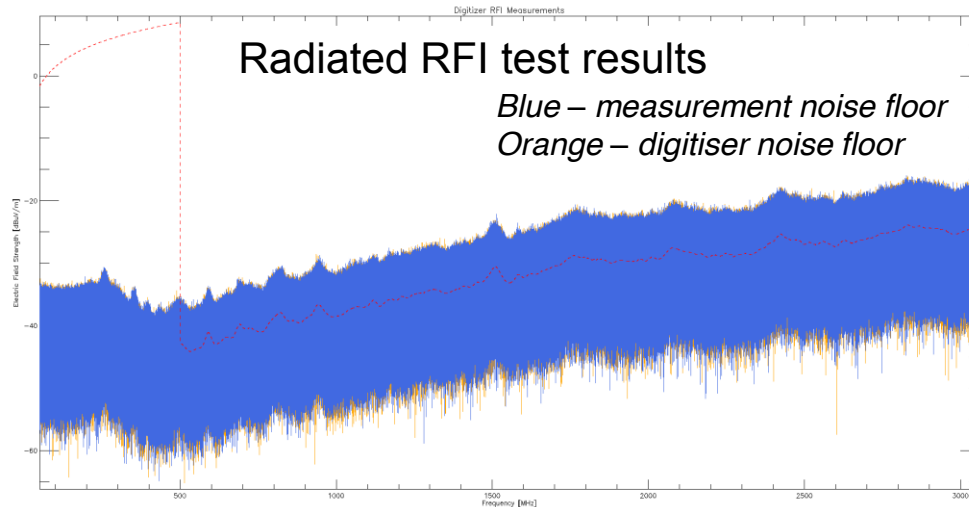
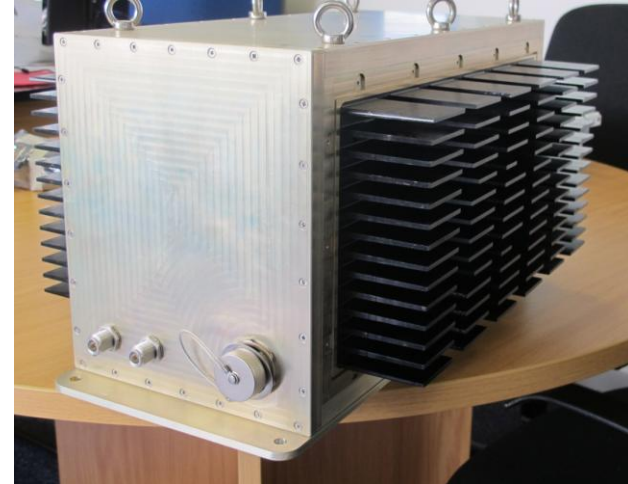
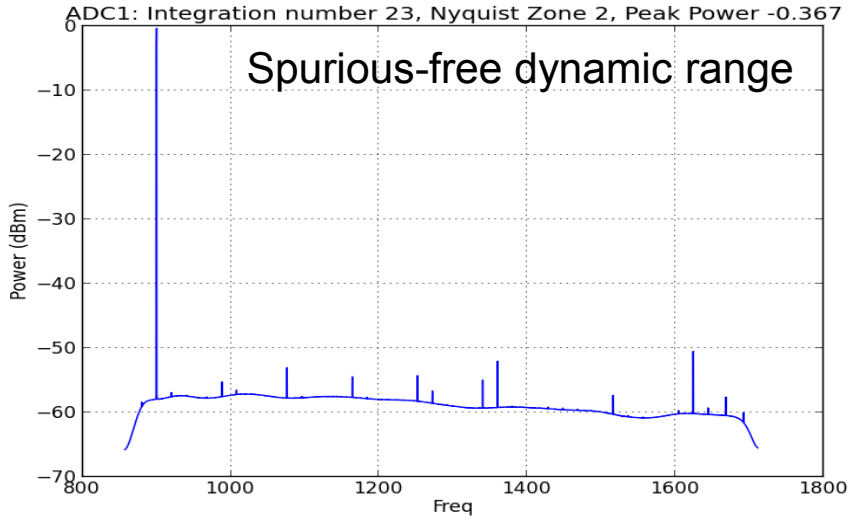
Digitiser



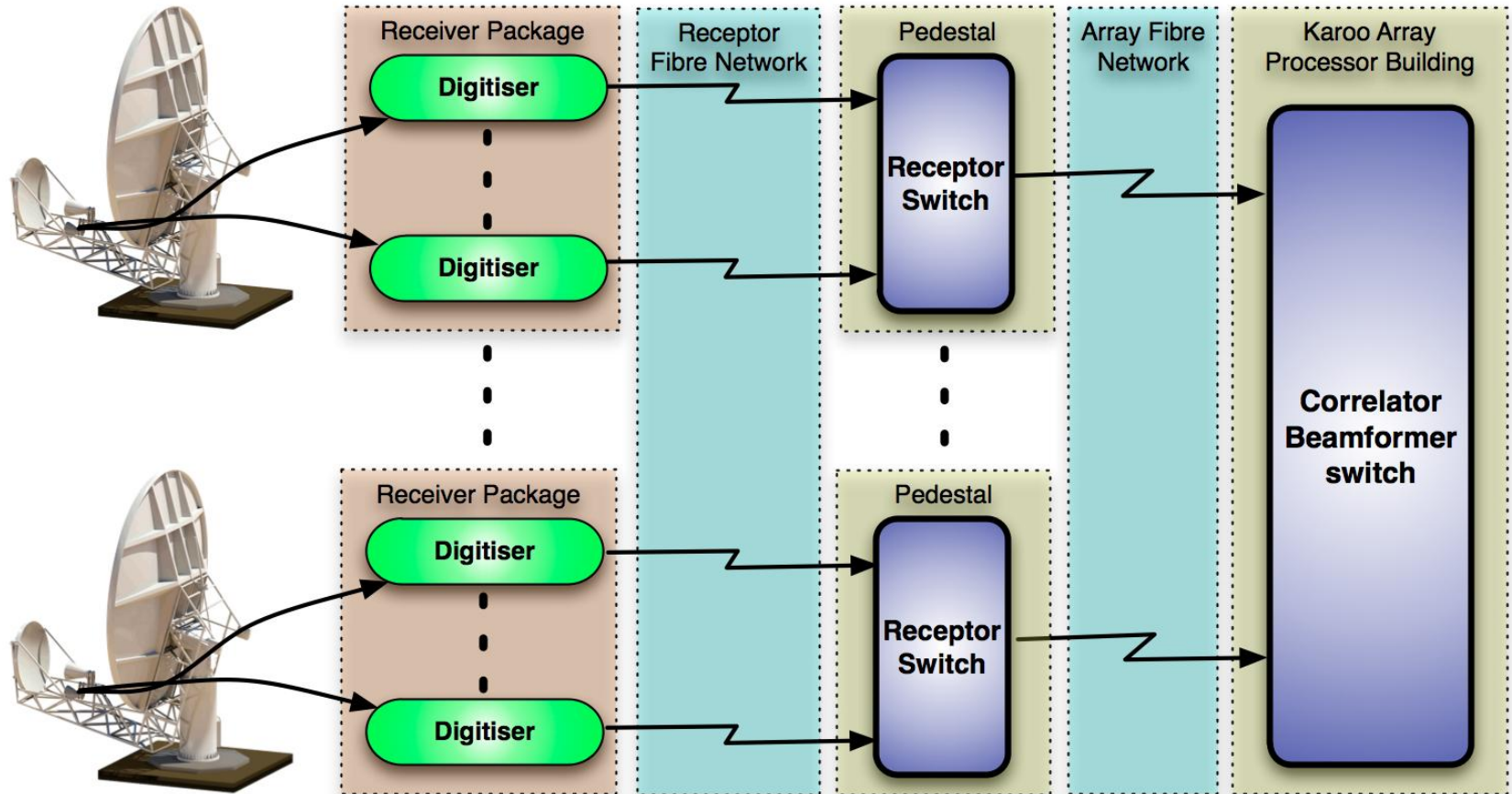
L-band Digitiser



Digitiser



From Receptors to Array Processor



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Array processor

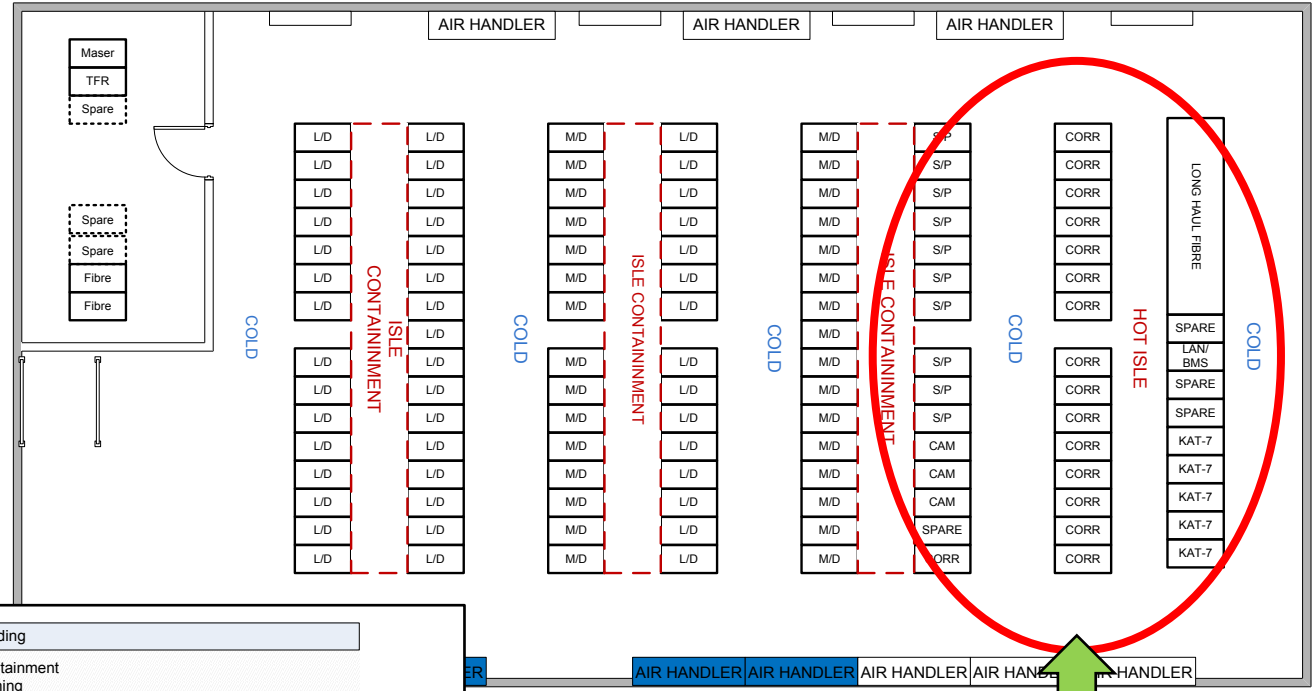
- KAPB layout
- Functional overview
- Correlator
- CAM subsystem
- Science Processor
- Time and Frequency Reference

Site complex layout

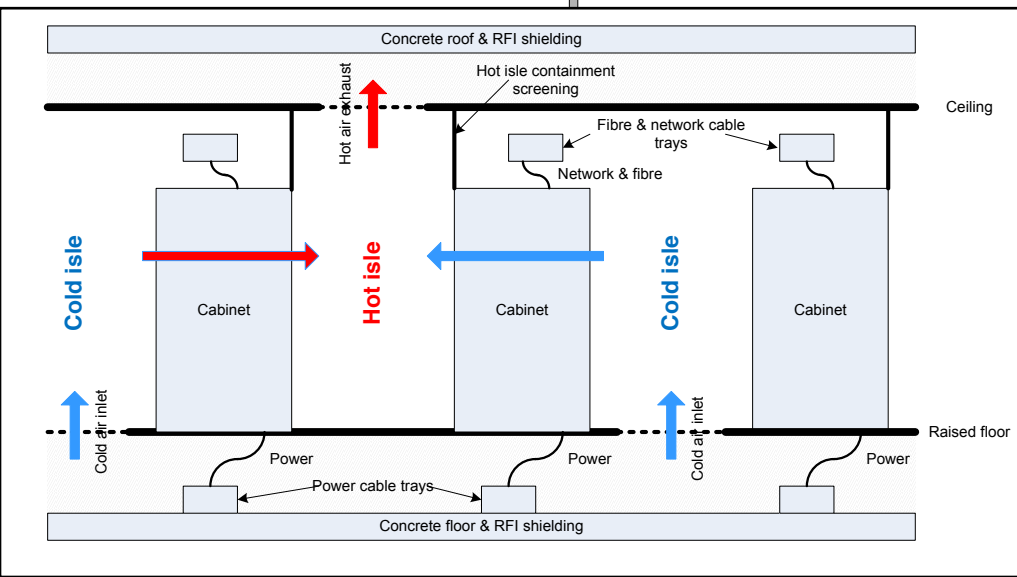


Array processor

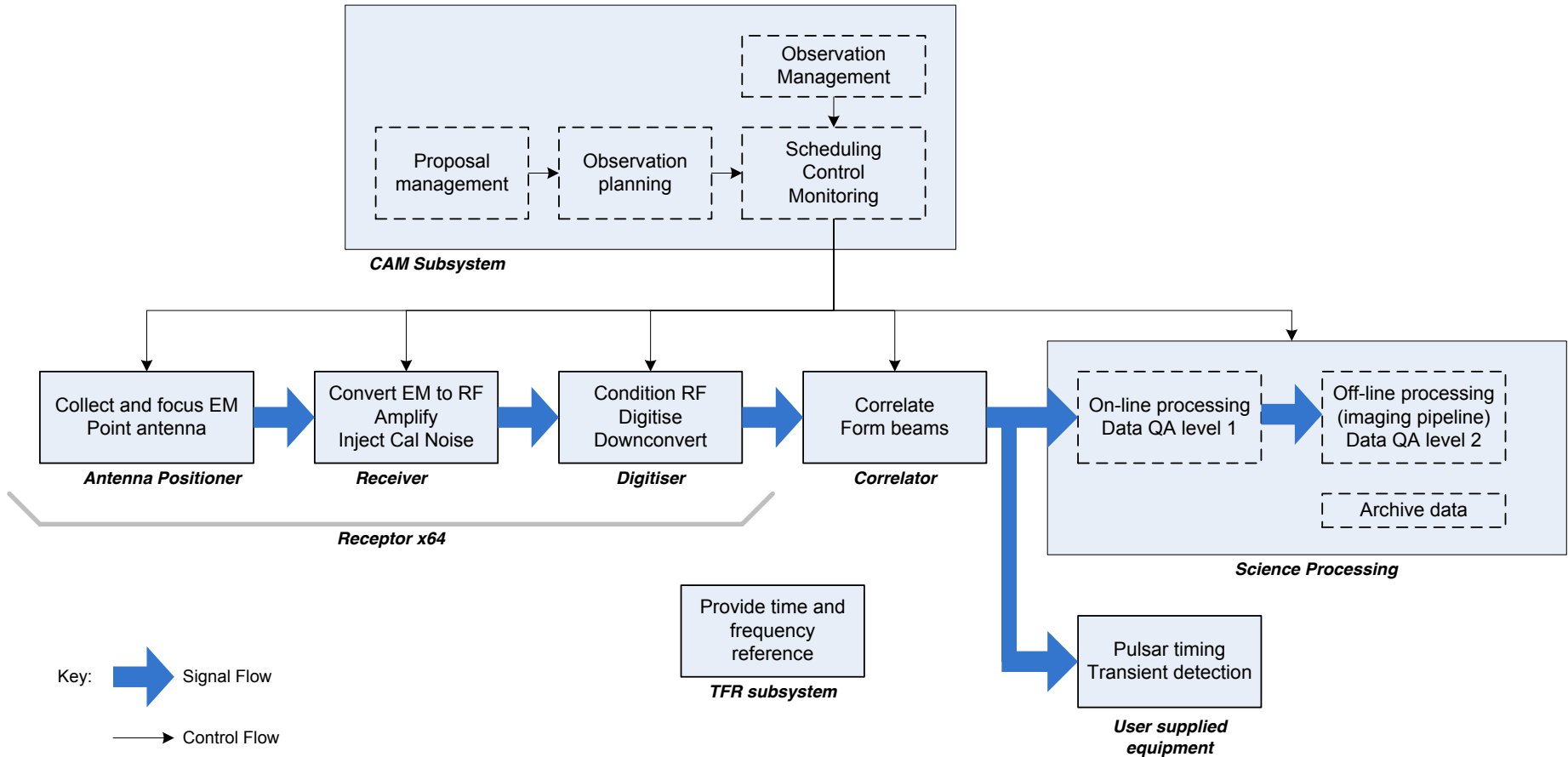
Karoo Array Processor Building



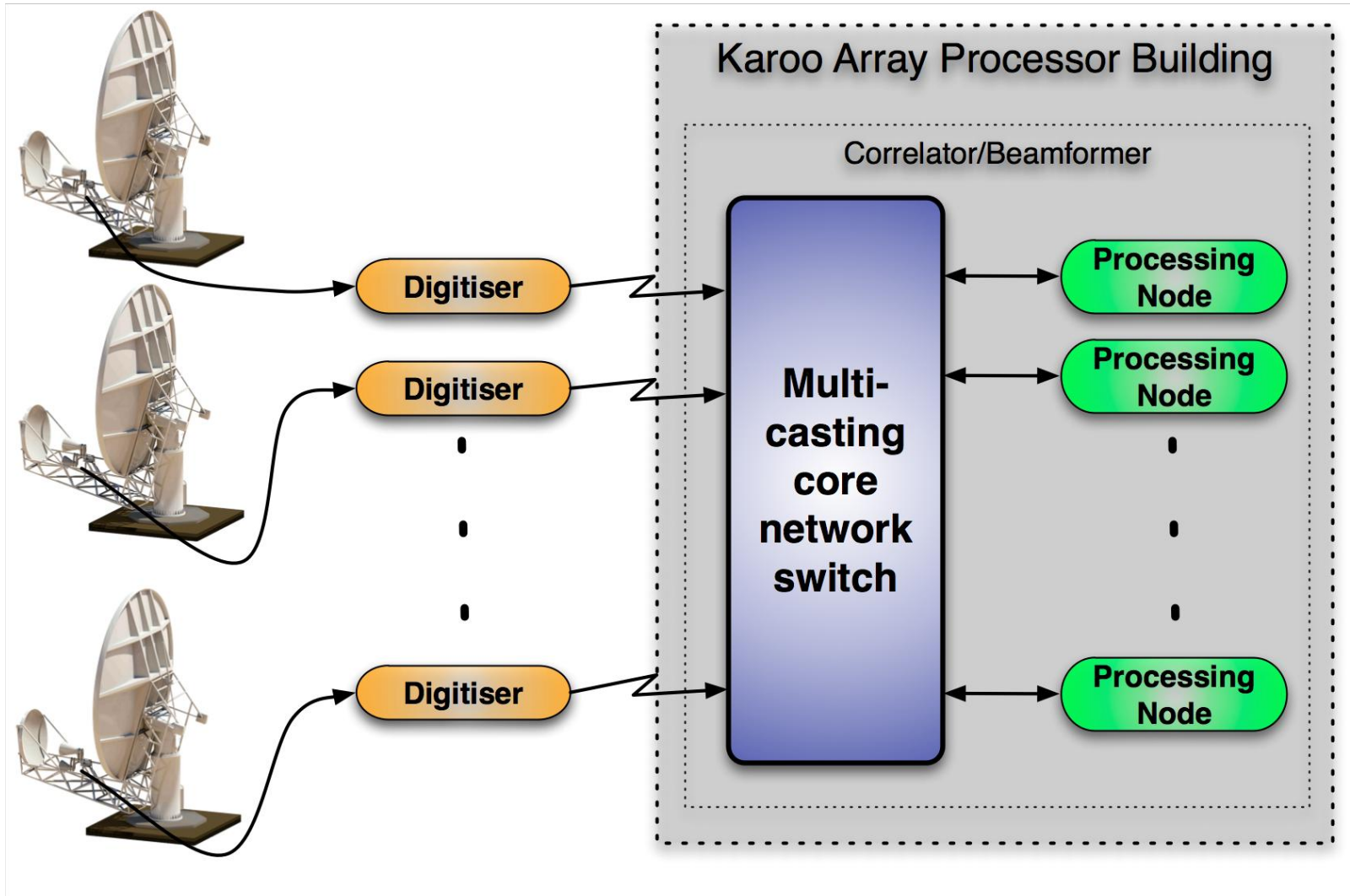
Used for MeerKAT & KAT-7



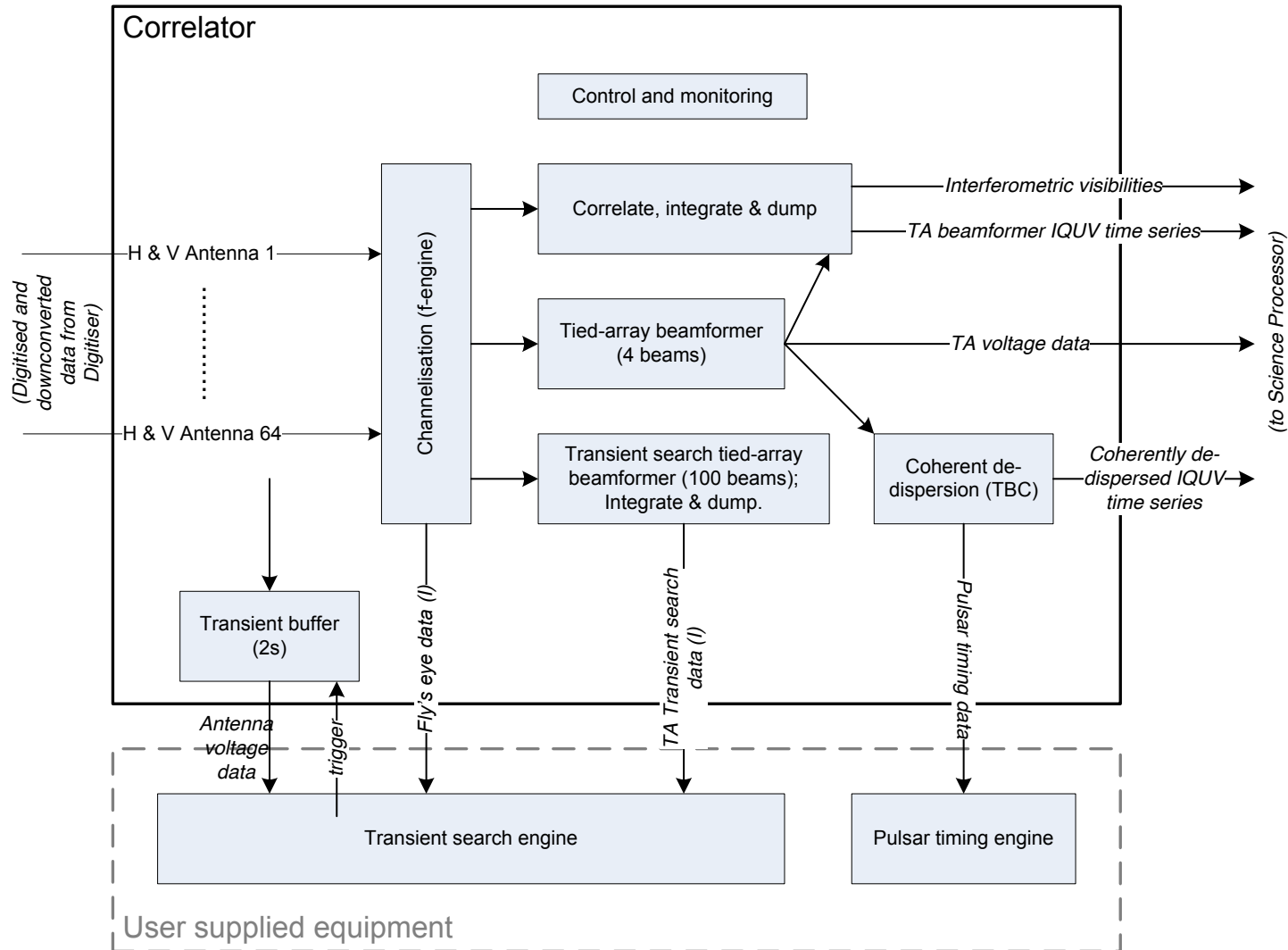
Back-end: functional overview



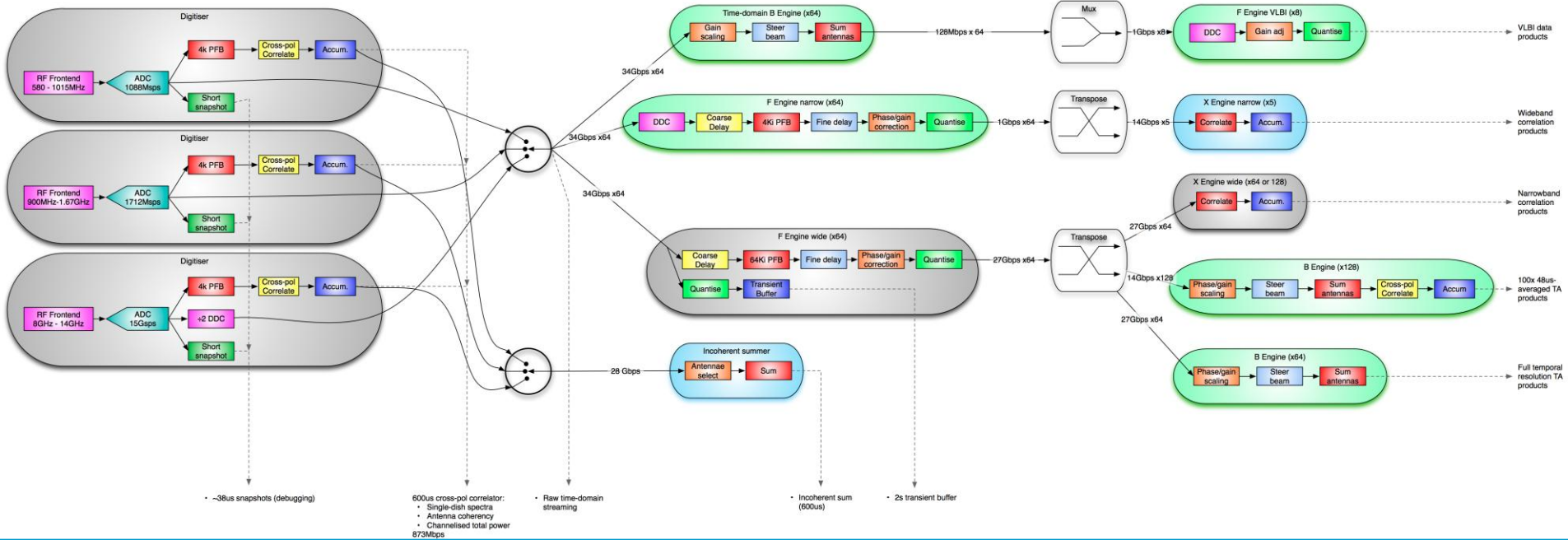
Correlator



Correlator functionality



Correlator functionality



Correlator functionality



	Channelisation configuration							Data products								
	Continuum	Spectral line full bandwidth	Spectral line fine resolution	Spectral line double resolution	Transient search	Pulsar timing	VLBI	Interferometric visibilities	TA cluster (x100) total power	Sum of antennas total power	Antennas voltage buffer	Antennas coherency products	TA (x4) voltage	TA (x4) Coherently de-dispersed coherency products	TA (x4) coherency products	
Modes:																
Imaging <i>sa & (sb or sc)</i>	Not implemented	sa	sb	sc				sa & (sb or sc)		sa		sa				
Pulsar Timing	c					p		p		c		c		p		
Transient search					t			t	t	t		t				
Fly's Eye					t					t		t				
VLBI	c						v	v		c		c	v			
Generic TA	c							c		c		c	c		c	
Nr of sub bands	1	1	5 (6 for X)	5	1	TBD	1	0.1 - 1	50us	1ms	NA	600us	NA	1us	0.1 - 1	Time resolution
Channel BW (kHz): UHF (spec)	200	19.35	1.93	0.97	300	TBD	2^N x 500	32	32	64	8	32	8/16	64	64	Bit width
Channel BW (kHz): UHF (impl)	67.14	16.78	1.05	0.52	134.28	TBD	2^N x 500	SP	USE	USE	USE	USE	SP	SP&USE	SP	Transfer to (spec)
Channel BW (kHz): L (spec)	200	33.36	3.34	1.67	300	TBD	2^N x 500	106	66.7	0.04	28.2	28.8	65.5	0.65	0.03	Max data rate (spec) [Gbps]
Channel BW (kHz): L (impl)	110.35	27.59	1.72	0.86	220.7	TBD	2^N x 500	227	262	2.1	28.2	83.9	282	1.54	0.13	Max data rate (impl) [Gbps]
Channel BW (kHz): X (spec)	800	133.43	4	N/A	300	TBD	2^N x 500	y	y	y	n	y	y	n	y	Channelised
Channel BW (kHz): X (impl)	268.55	67.14	2.1	N/A	268.55	TBD	2^N x 500				2.5s					Buffer depth
Nr of channels: UHF (spec)	2175	22481	3495x5	3495x5	1450	TBD	32									
Nr of channels: L (spec)	3750	22483	3498x5	3498x5	1667	TBD	32									
Nr of channels: X (spec)	2500	14990	3628x6	N/A	1667	TBD	32									
Nr of channels: all (impl)	8192	32768	8192x5(6)	8192x5	4096	TBD	32									
Tunable centre frequency	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	TBD	Yes									
								Key:		Required						
										Available data that may be subscribed to by the SP/USE						
										Used for TA phase up, not a system data product						
										Probable implementation						
									SP	Science Processing Subsystem						
									USE	User Supplied Equipment						

Correlator functionality

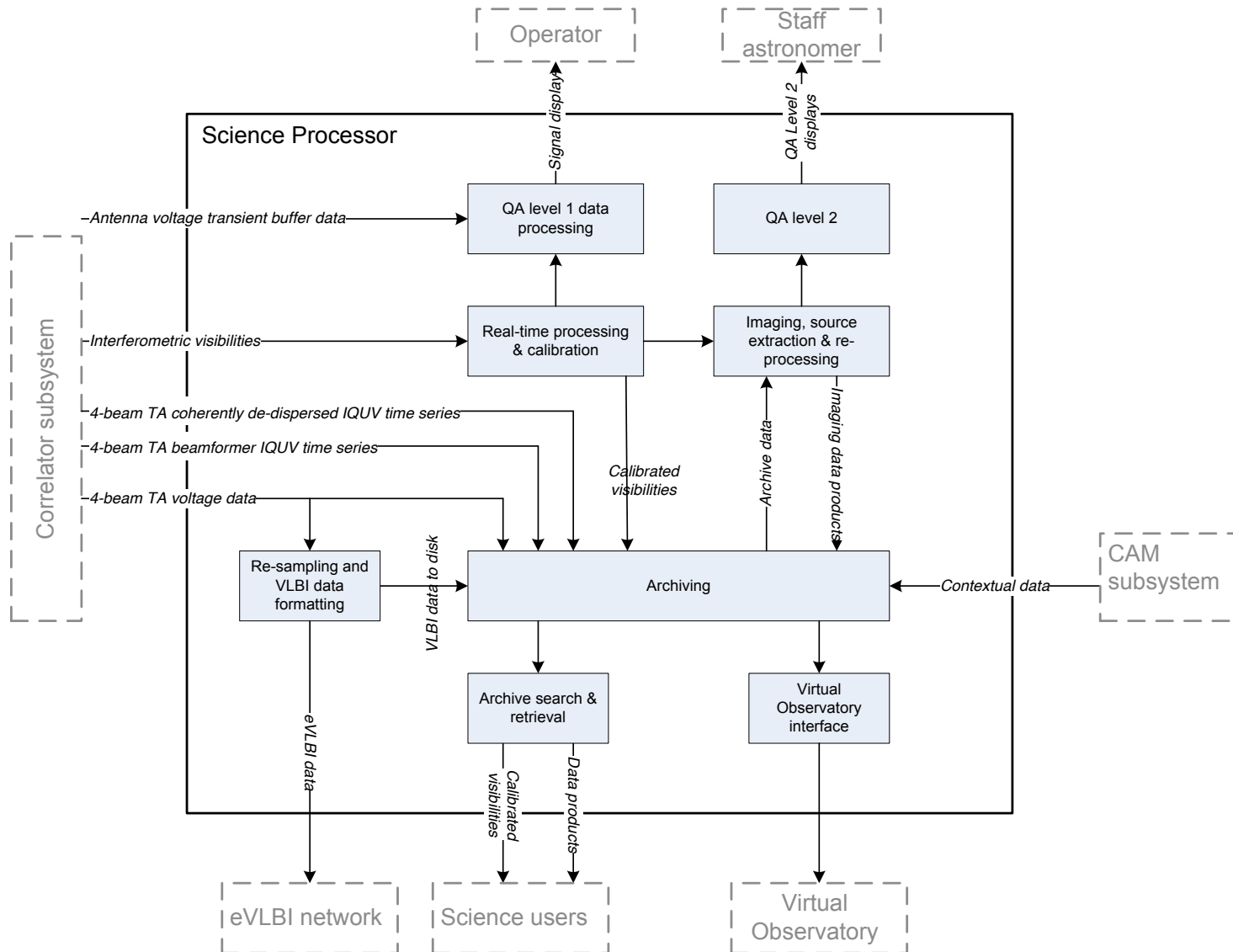


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Pulsar Timing	c					p		p		c		c		p	
Transient search					t			t	t	t		t			
Fly's Eye					t					t		t			
VLBI	c						v	v		c		c	v		
Generic TA	c							c		c		c	c		c
Nr of sub bands	1	1	5 (6 for X)	5	1	TBD	1	0.1 - 1	50us	1ms	NA	600us	NA	1us	0.1 - 1
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Nr of channels: all (impl)	8192	32768	8192x5(6)	8192x5	4096	TBD	32								
Tunable centre frequency	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	TBD	Yes								

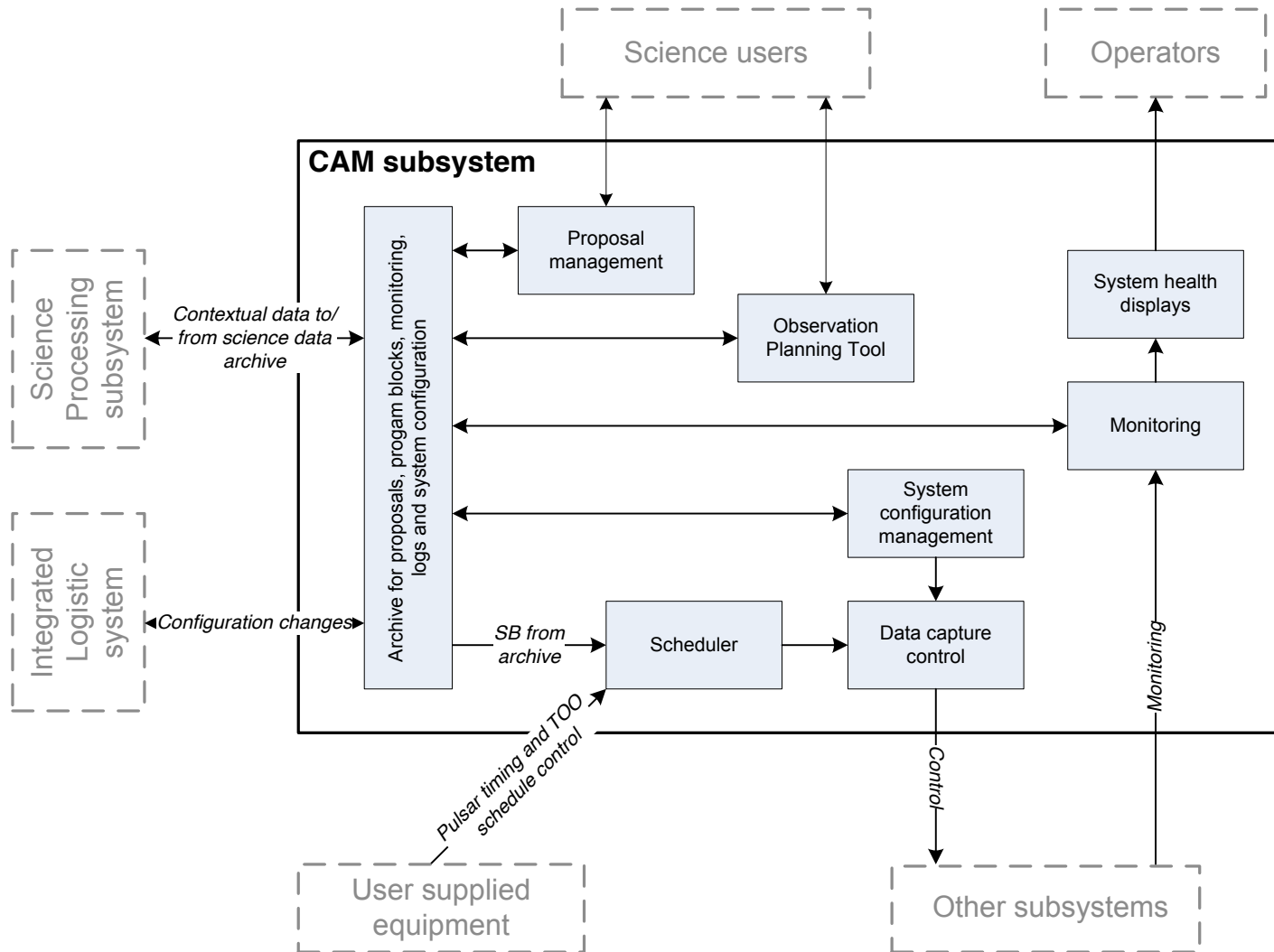
Key:	Require	Available	Used for	Probably
Grey	Require	Available	Used for	Probably
Blue	Require	Available	Used for	Probably
Yellow	Require	Available	Used for	Probably
Light Green	Require	Available	Used for	Probably
SP	Science Processing Subsystem			
USE	User Supplied Equipment			

Update required for S-band

Science Processing



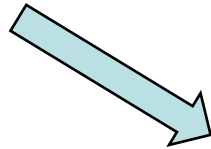
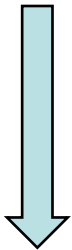
Control and Monitoring Subsystem (CAM)



Time and Frequency Reference

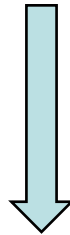
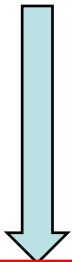


Generate stable reference tone:
(Active Hydrogen MASERs)

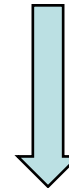


Generate absolute time reference:
- Calculate offset to UTC 5ns
- Produce stable 1PPS

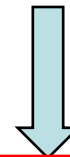
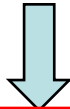
Distribute stable reference tone (fibre)
Measure Round-trip phase (X-band only)



Distribute 1PPS (fibre)
Synch data time stamp to 1PPS (Digitiser)
Round trip time measurement



Distribute accurate time
(over the network using PTP or
equivalent)

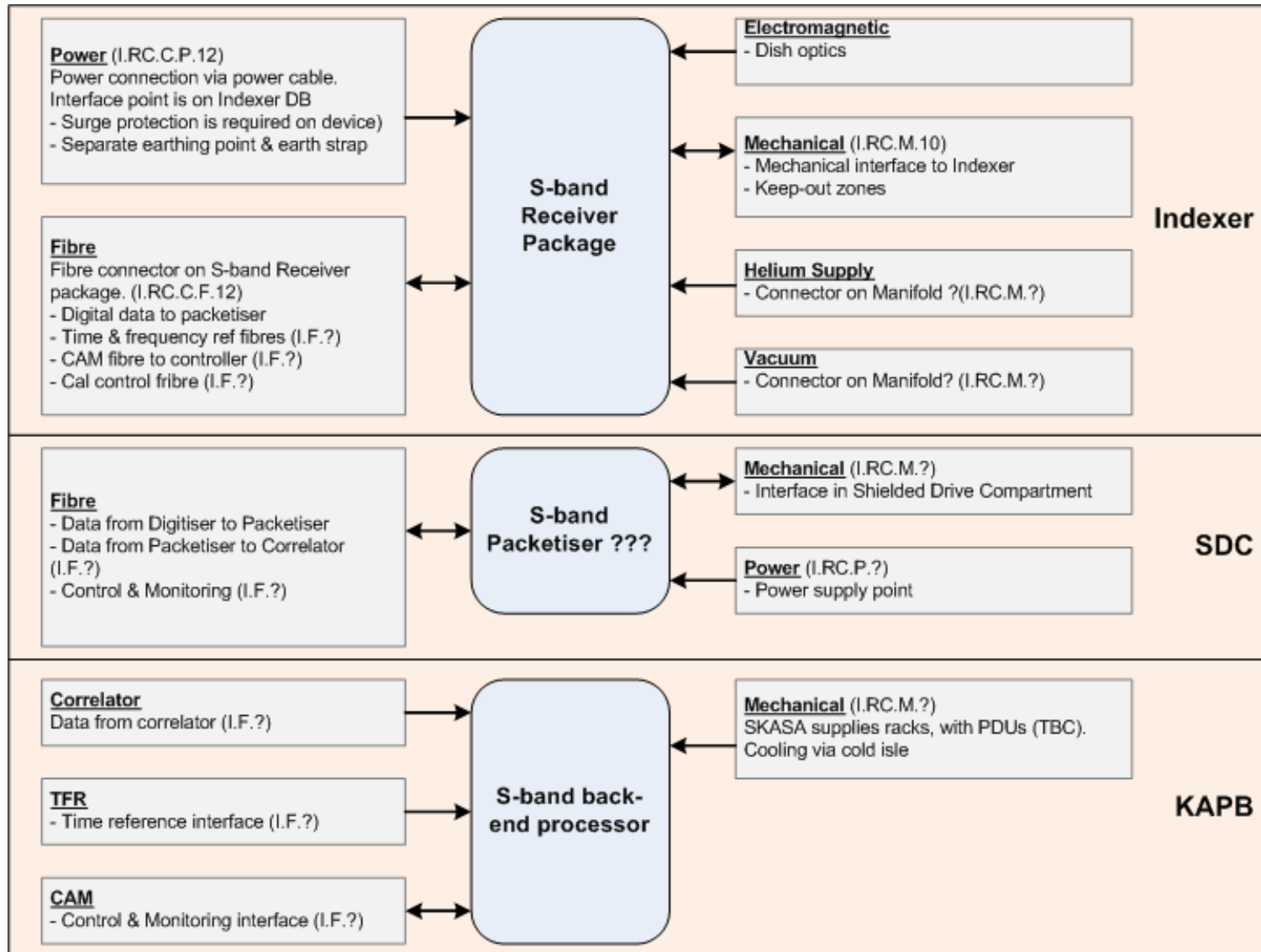


Coherent reference tone with stability of
 $\leq 5 \times 10^{-15}$ for $t > 1000$ sec.
(for data sampling \rightarrow Digitiser)

Absolute time ~ 1.6 ns
(for data time stamping)

Absolute time ~ 100 us
(for pointing control \rightarrow antenna and
correlator)

S-band Receiver interfaces



System Overview



End