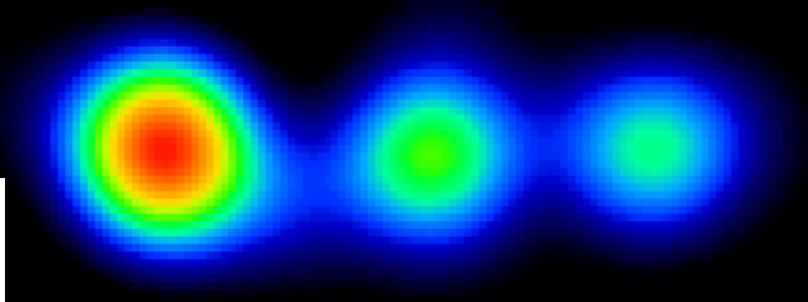
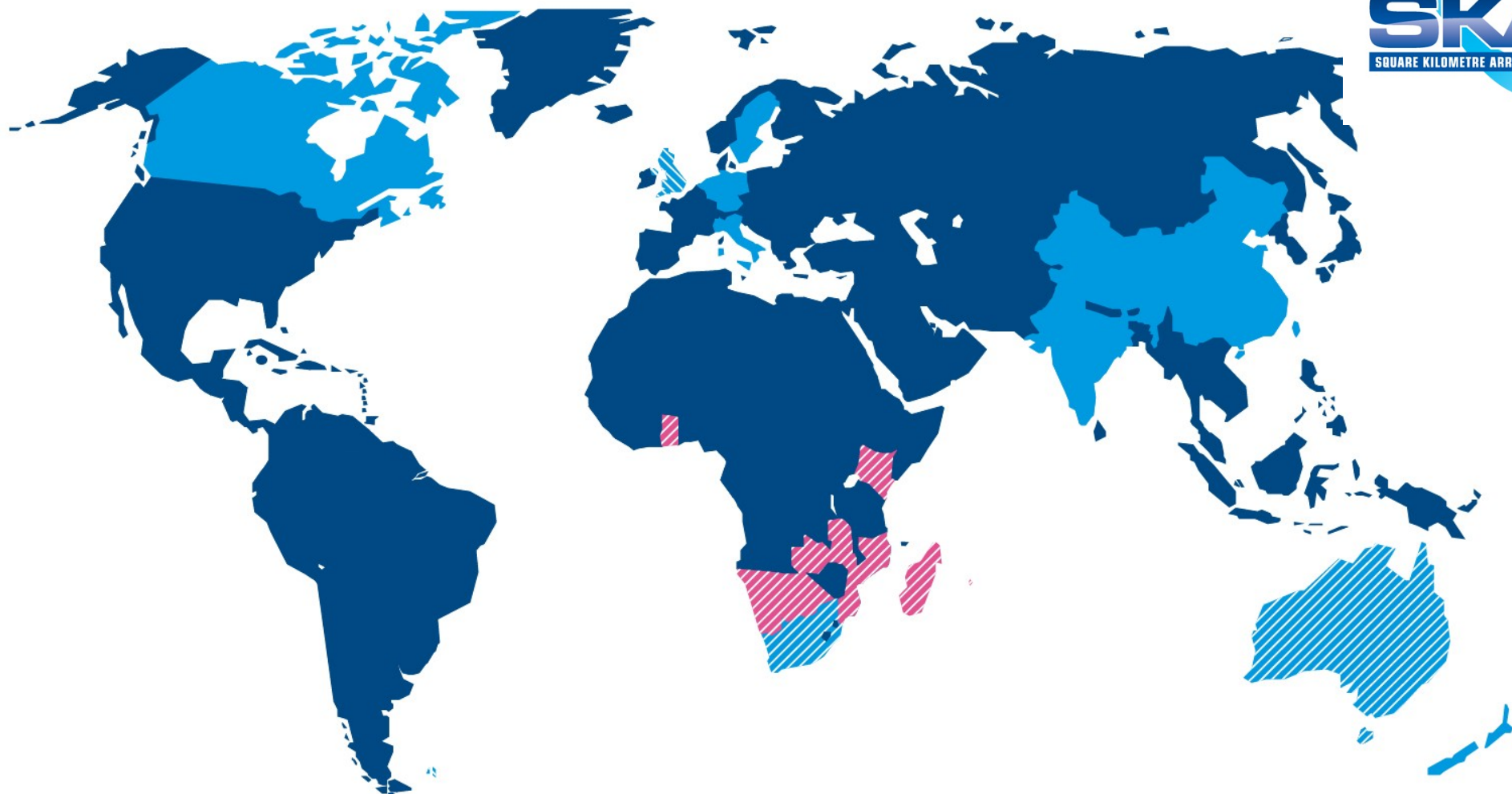





The Square Kilometre Array

Synergies between radio and X-ray surveys



Rob Fender (Oxford)



-  Full members
-  SKA Headquarters host country
-  SKA Phase 1 and Phase 2 host countries



-  African partner countries
(non-member SKA Phase 2 host countries)

This map is intended for reference only and is not meant to represent legal borders

The SKA timeline

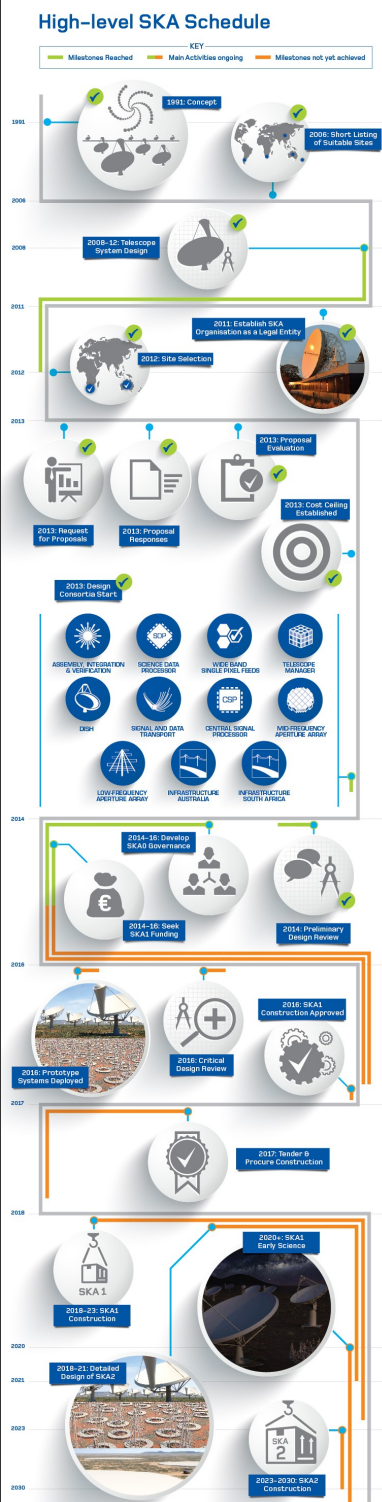
1990

2010

NOW

(just post final site decision and "rescope" exercise)

2030




2014



2014-16: Develop SKA0 Governance




2014-16: Seek SKA1 Funding




2014: Preliminary Design Review


2016



2016: Prototype Systems Deployed



2016: Critical Design Review



2016: SKA1 Construction Approved

2017



2017: Tender & Procure Construction

2018



SKA 1

2018-23: SKA1 Construction

2020+: SKA1 Early Science



2020

2018-21: Detailed Design of SKA2

2021



2023



2023-2030: SKA2 Construction

2030



In a nutshell:

2020s: SKA1

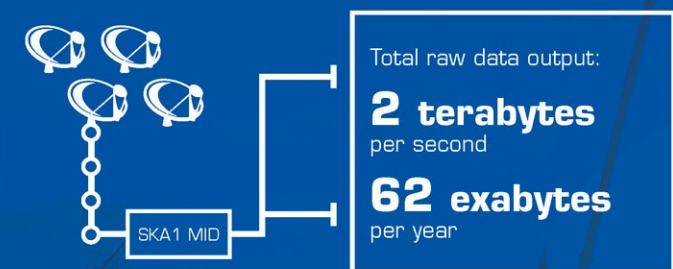
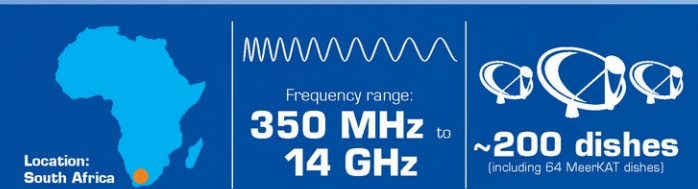
2030s: SKA2

SKA1 MID - the SKA's mid-frequency instrument

The Square Kilometre Array (SKA) will be the world's largest radio telescope, revolutionising our understanding of the Universe. The SKA will be built in two phases - SKA1 and SKA2 - starting in 2018, with SKA1 representing a fraction of the full SKA. SKA1 will include two instruments - SKA1 MID and SKA1 LOW - observing the Universe at different frequencies.



SKA1-MID: GHz frequencies (South Africa)



Large dish-based array with single-pixel feeds and wide (GHz) frequency coverage, built at MeerKAT site

Best for single point source / synchrotron flares

~1 μ Jy in 1 hr over 1 square degree

area:
33,000m²



SKA1-MID ~ Super-VLA



Compared to the JVLA, the current best similar instrument in the world:



4x
the
resolution

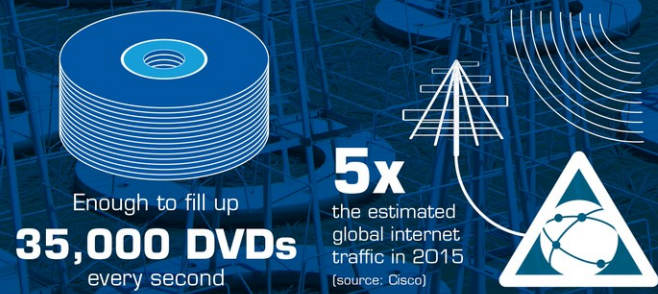
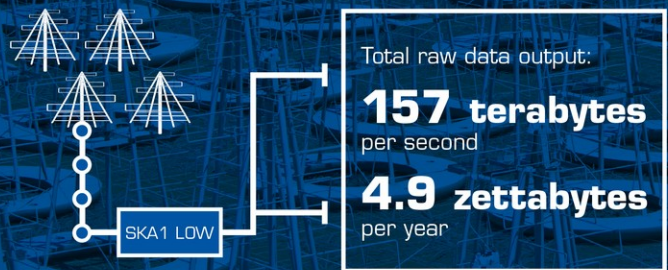
5x
more
sensitive

60x
the survey
speed



SKA1 LOW - the SKA's low-frequency instrument

The Square Kilometre Array (SKA) will be the world's largest radio telescope, revolutionising our understanding of the Universe. The SKA will be built in two phases - SKA1 and SKA2 - starting in 2018, with SKA1 representing a fraction of the full SKA. SKA1 will include two instruments - SKA1 MID and SKA1 LOW - observing the Universe at different frequencies.



Compared to LOFAR Netherlands, the current best similar instrument in the world



SKA1-LOW: MHz frequencies (Australia)

Dipole-based array (giant LOFAR) built at MWA site

Key science driver: EoR HI / pulsars

Excellent for surveys / coherent emission, less good for synchrotron flares

0.4km²

Maximum distance
between stations:

SKA1-LOW ~ Super-LOFAR



Compared to LOFAR Netherlands, the current
best similar instrument in the world



25%
better
resolution

8x
more
sensitive

135x
the survey
speed

The full SKA (aka “phase II”)

- Detailed design not yet undertaken (starting ~2018), but should be a further order of magnitude (or more) more sensitive than SKA1 and incorporate **new wide-field technologies** (aperture arrays up to 1 GHz, phased array feeds at higher frequencies)
- Will be built out of SKA1 in mid 2020s → same timescale as ATHENA and will regularly probe the nano-Jy universe
- Will require funding at the >1bEuro level

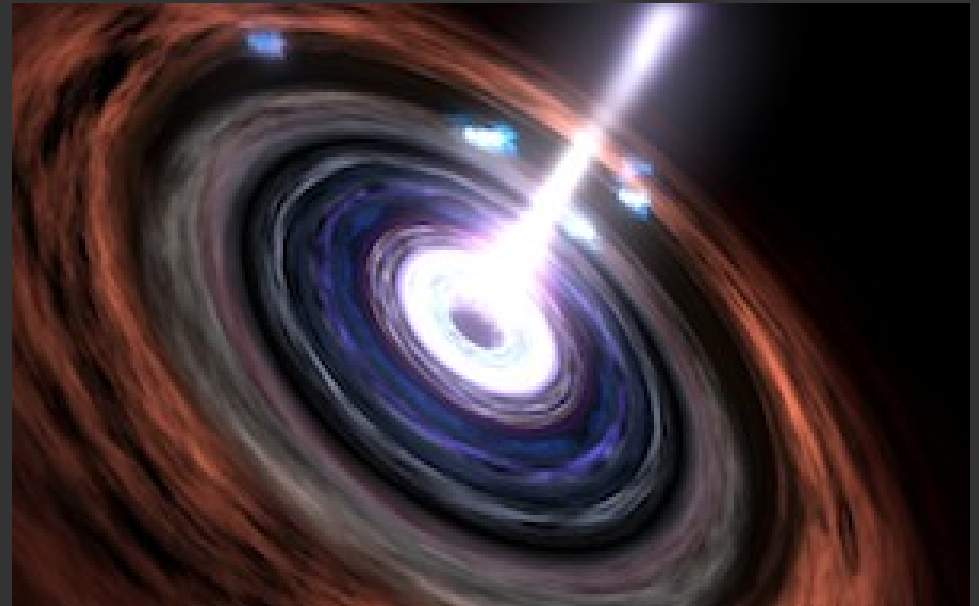
LOFAR/MWA/MeerKAT/ASKAP

New radio telescopes operating while SKA is under construction

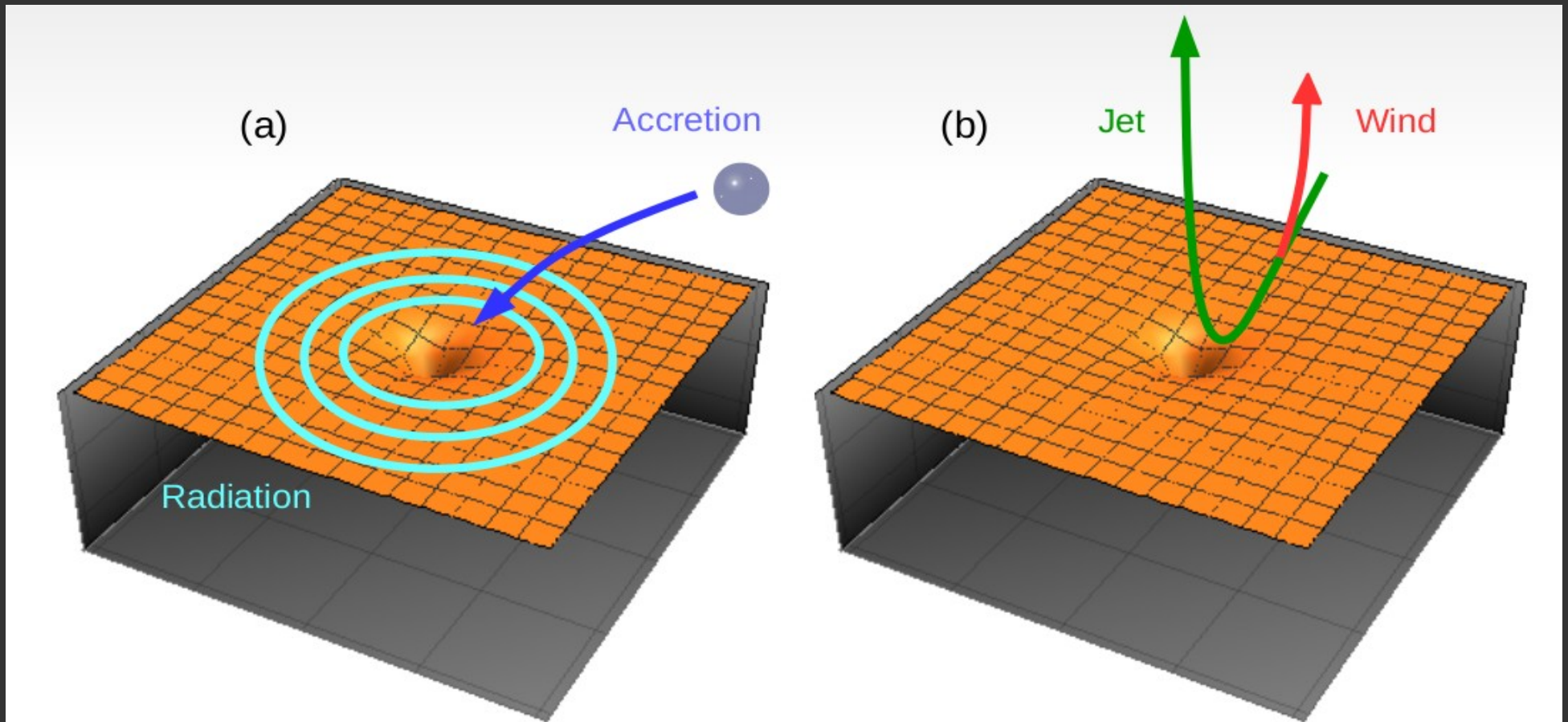


Radio:X-ray synergies

- Accretion processes, producing **X-ray emission** are nearly ubiquitously associated with **radio emission** originating in relativistic outflows
- The **X-rays** probe the rate and conditions in the accreting matter, the **radio** traces the kinetic feedback to the local environment (can be dominant sink of available accretion energy)

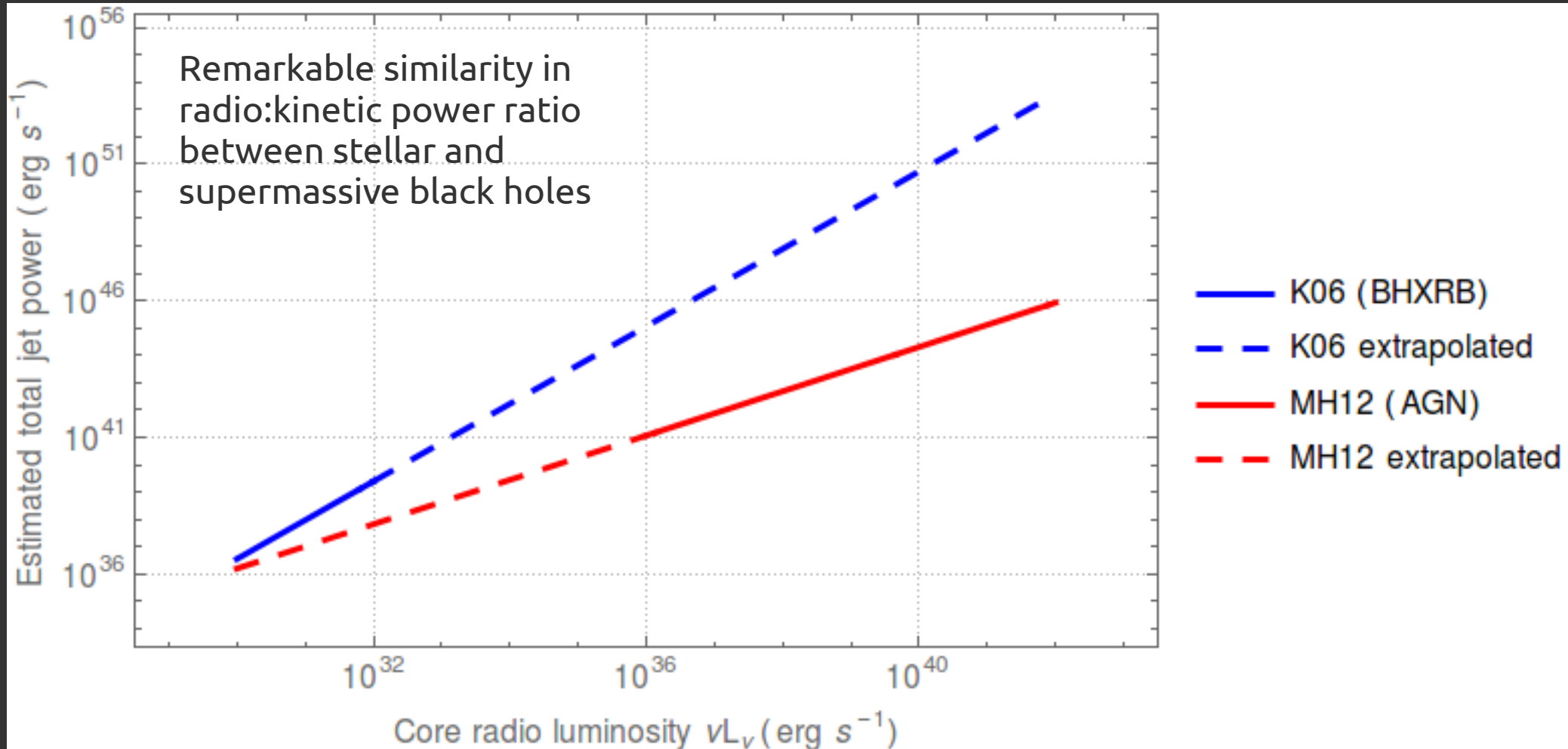


The balance of power



$$\eta \dot{m} c^2 + /- P_{\text{spin}} - P_{\text{adv}} = \underbrace{L_{\text{radiation}} + L_{\text{wind}}}_{\text{X-ray / optical}} + \underbrace{L_{\text{jet}}}_{\text{radio}}$$

Radio emission as tracer of kinetic feedback

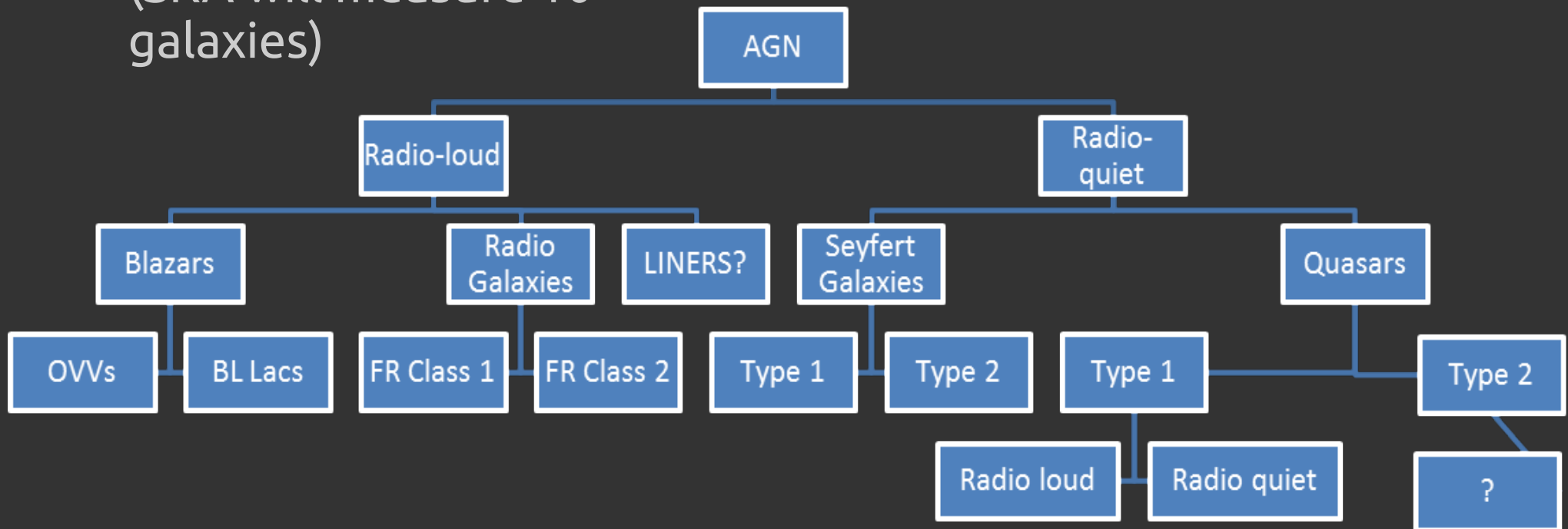


From Fender & Munoz-Darias (2015)

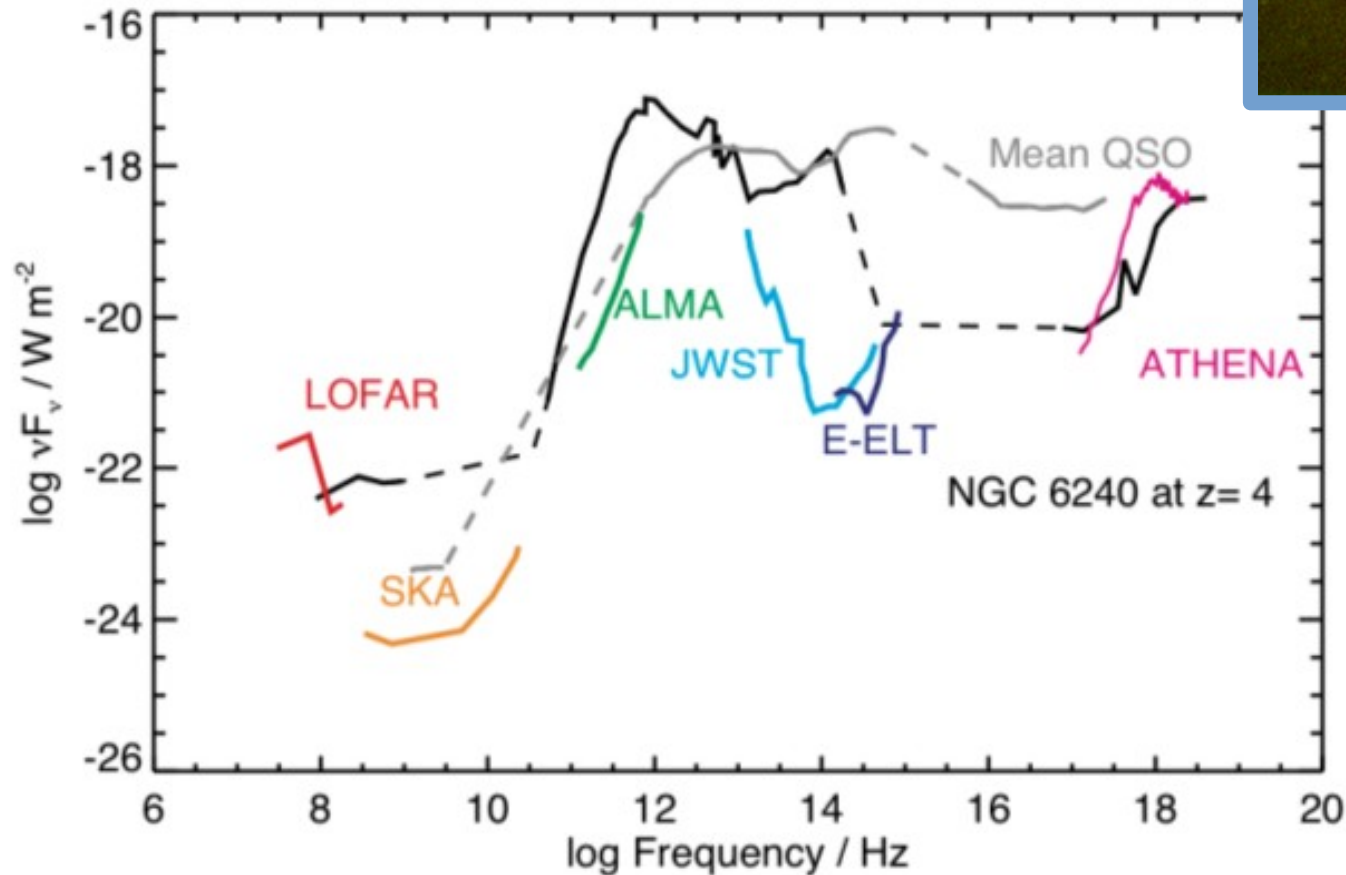
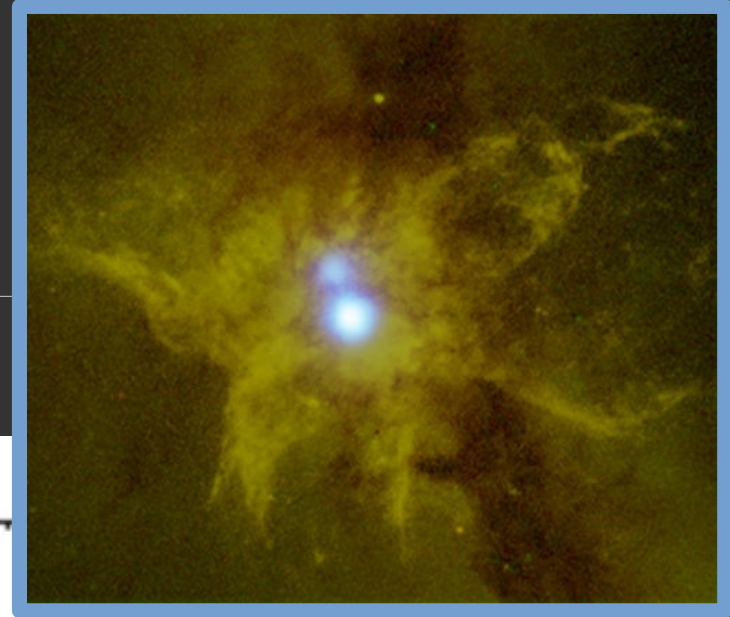
Extrapolating functions from Koerding et al. (2006) and Merloni & Heinz (2012)

SKA-ATHENA synergies: AGN populations

- ATHENA will measure the X-ray fluxes of **600,000** AGN
- At least 100,000 will also have radio measurements (SKA will measure 10^8 galaxies)
- Largest-ever census of accretion and feedback
- Understand better accretion:jet connection

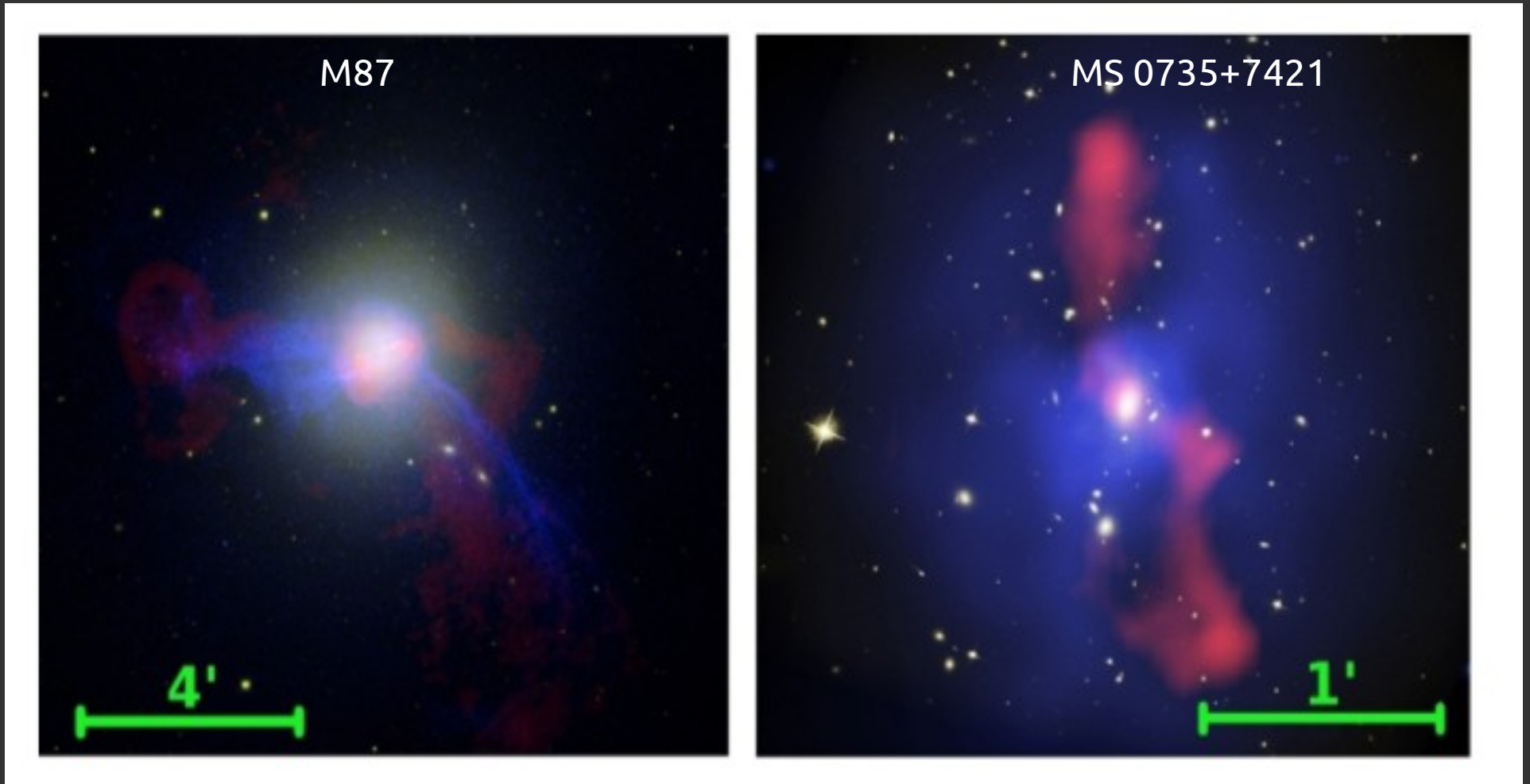


Multi- λ synergies



Merger-product dual-AGN galaxy
NGC 6240 as seen at $z=4$

SKA-ATHENA+ synergies: imaging feedback

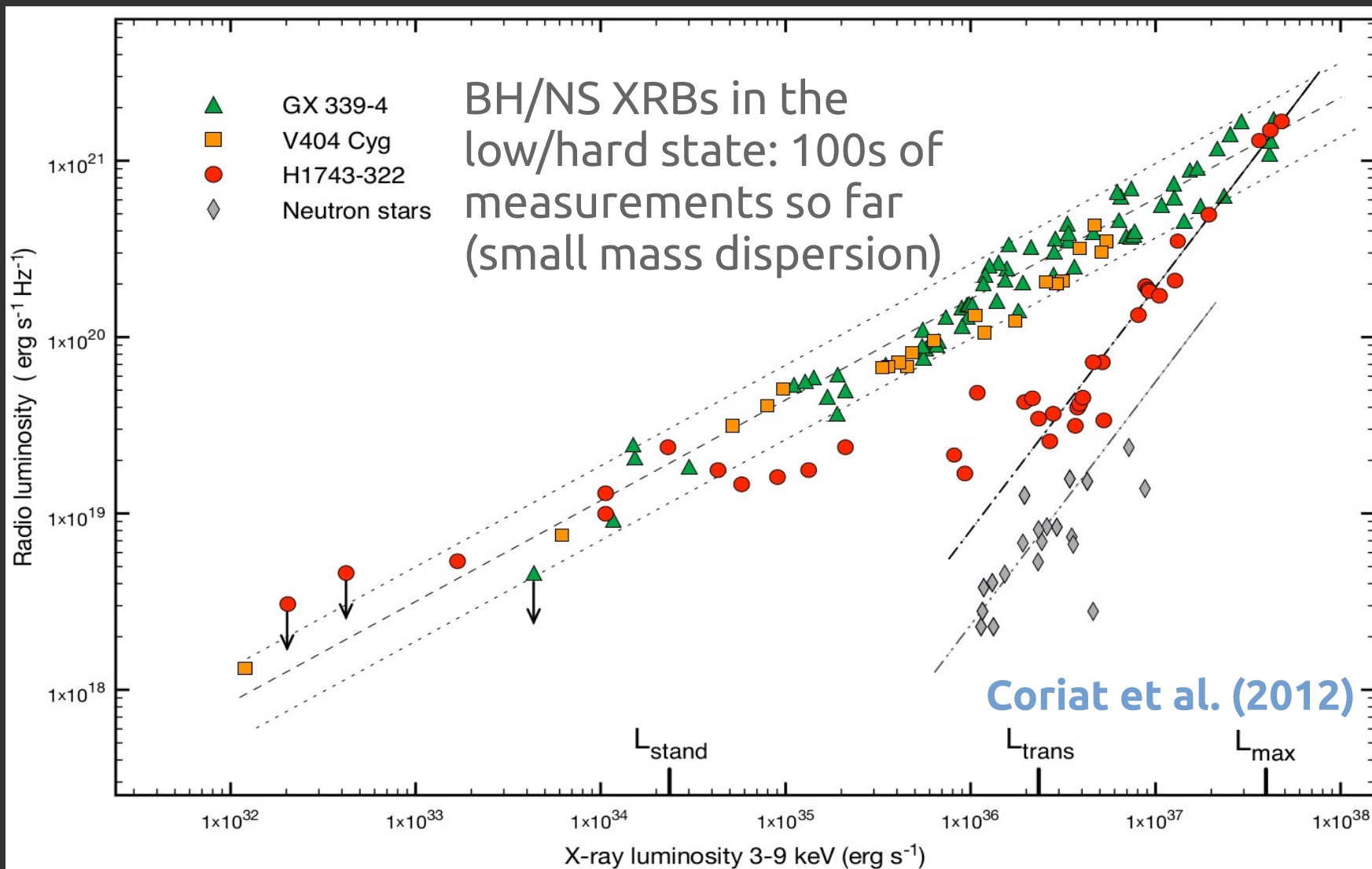


Re-map these clusters with SKA and ATHENA+ with over an order of magnitude better sensitivity

Galactic black hole binaries

MeerKAT → more than double this sample in 5yr
SKA1-MID → 1000s of measurements, revolutionise field
Full SKA → All galactic X-ray binaries, every day

radio luminosity



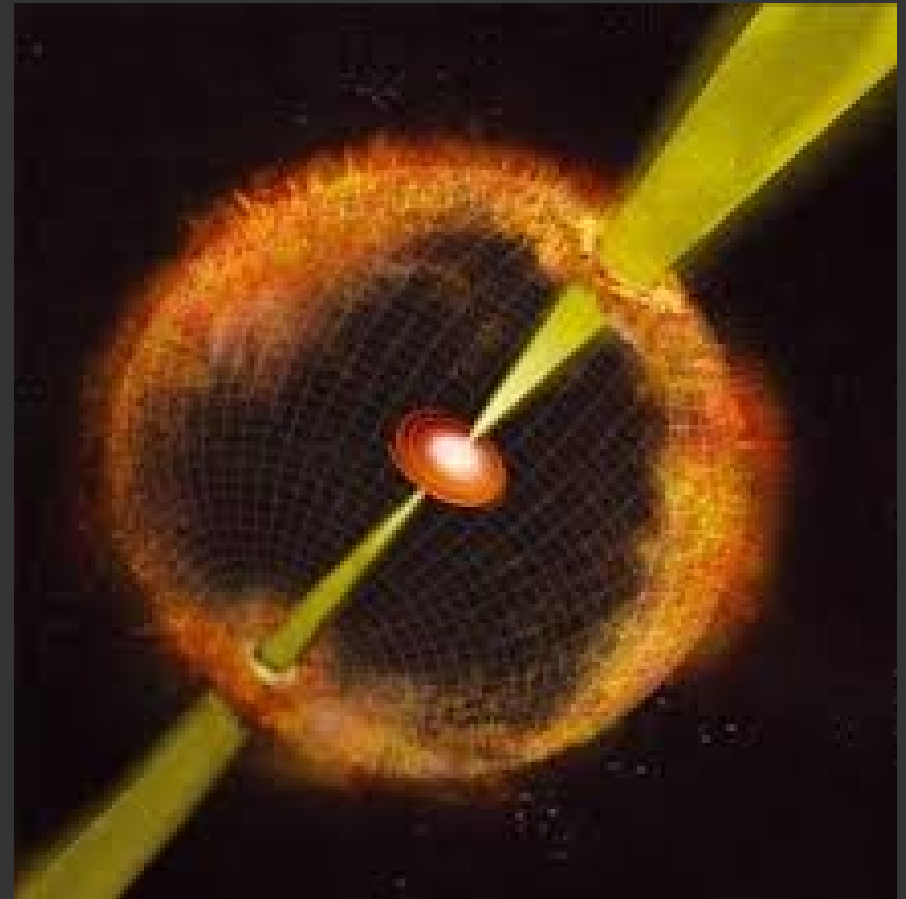
X-ray luminosity

SKA-ATHENA synergies: Extragalactic Transients

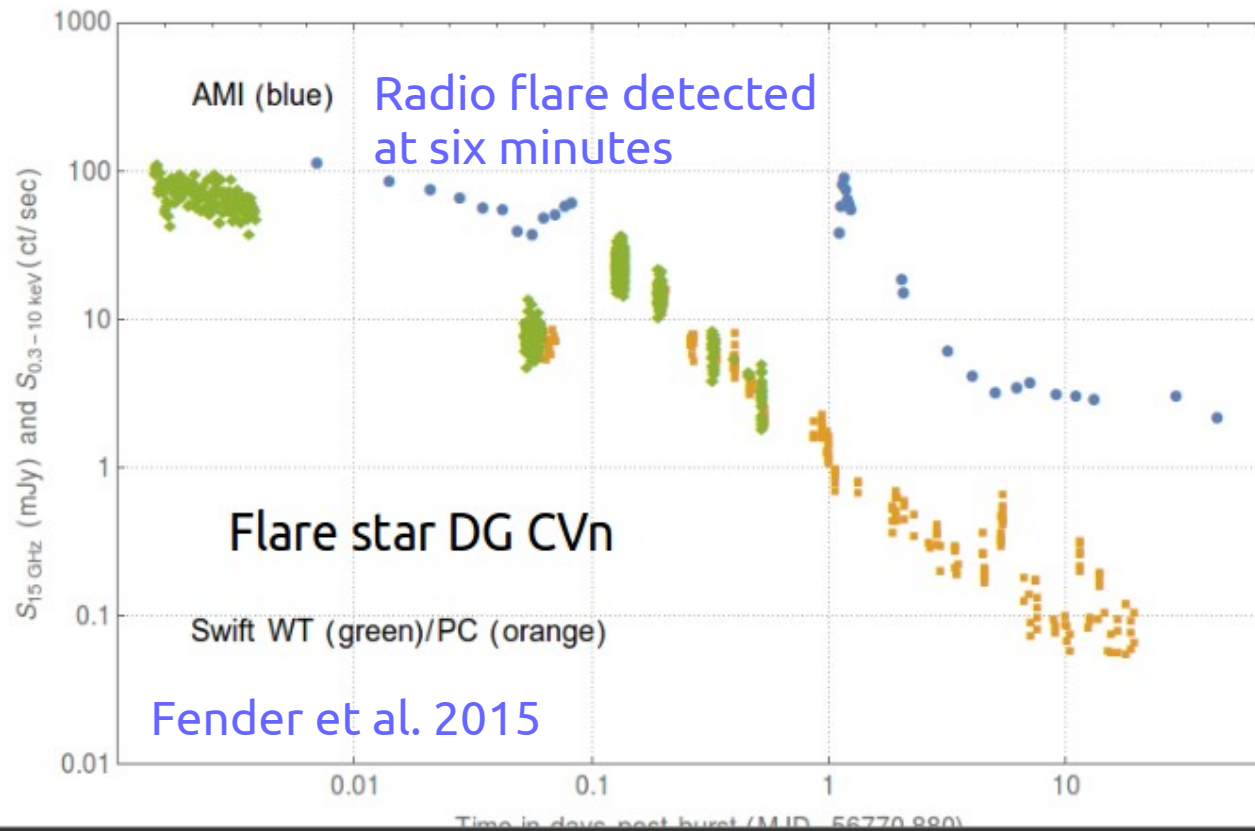
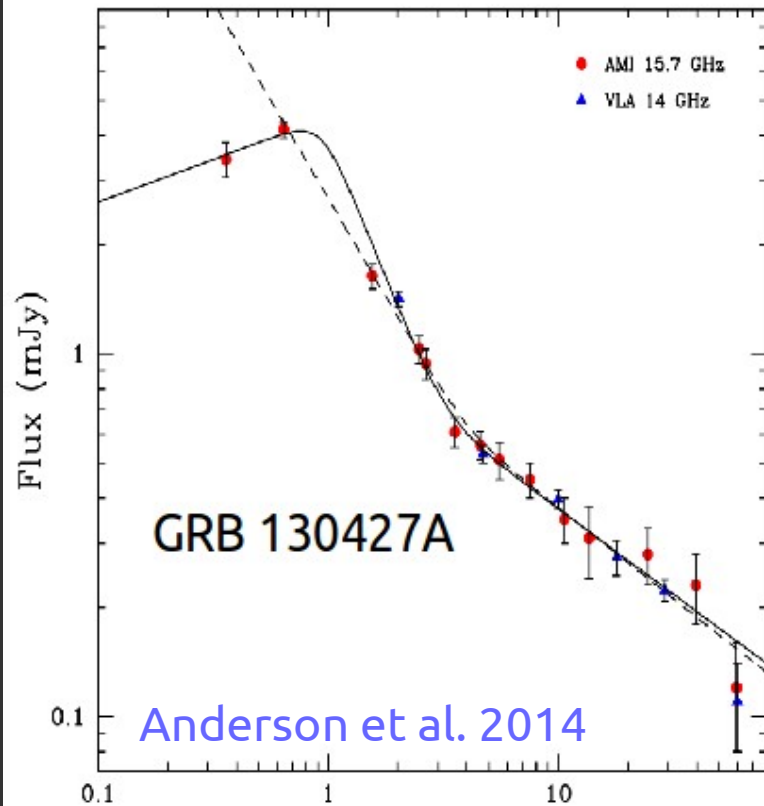
- Luminous Transients

ATHENA+ will respond to GRBs and other luminous extragalactic transients on 2—4hr timescale

- These events will have associated radio emission (both prompt and afterglow)
- SKA is designing real-time transient search and response system
- SKA predicted rate for jetted TDEs: 1—10 per week (Donnarumma et al. 2015)



The value of fast transient response → *Swift* + AMI/ALARRM



Early time detection (reverse shock) in GRB
Very fast radio transient from nearby flare star
Very early time radio detection of V404 Cyg 2015
Unbiased catalogue of GRB radio emission

World's only robotic
radio telescope array
4pisky.org

Summary

X-rays trace the accretion,
Radio emission traces the feedback
Combine these to understand what is
happening and where all the energy goes

→ SKA + ATHENA will revolutionise our
understanding of black hole feedback

ATHENA should also build-in flexibility to
find, report and respond to transients **fast**