



21 may 2013

Pulsar timing perspectives at SRT

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Astronomico
di Cagliari**

Sardinia Radio Telescope



**64 m dish designed for maximum
efficiency at all the frequencies
btw 300 MHz and 110 GHz**



Observing up to high frequencies

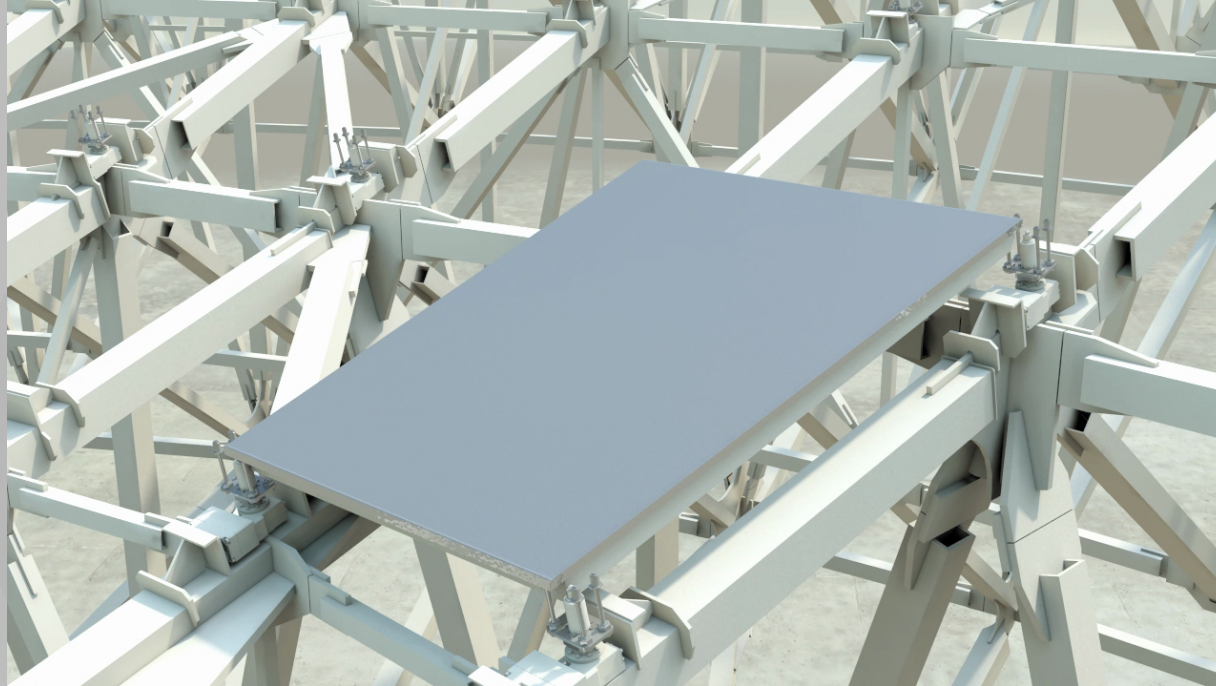
$\sim 100 \text{ GHz} \rightarrow \lambda \sim 3 \text{ mm}$

...implies...

**an overall accuracy of the reflecting
surfaces**

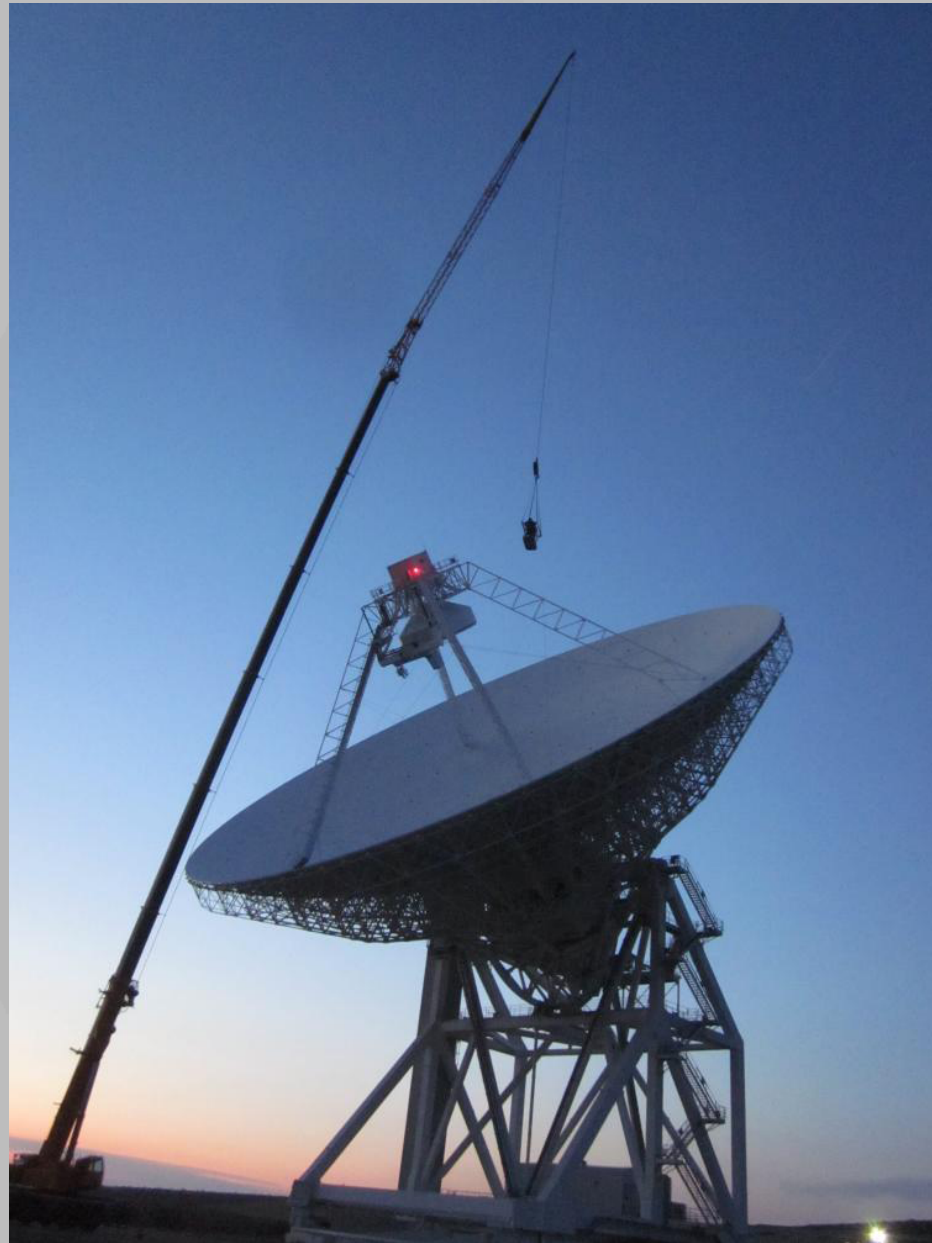
$\text{RMS} \ll \lambda/10 \ll 300 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$

The main reflector “Active Surface”



the “active” surface is made of **1008 panels + 1116 mechanical actuators**

Photogrammetry measurements are taken at **15°, 30°, 45°, 60°, 75°, 90°**
elevation angles in order to provide a **look-up table for actuators**.



...achieved **RMS $\approx 290 \mu\text{m}$** at **45 °** elevation

Doing better with Holography

Geostationary satellite

Ku-Band/X-Band
Beacon

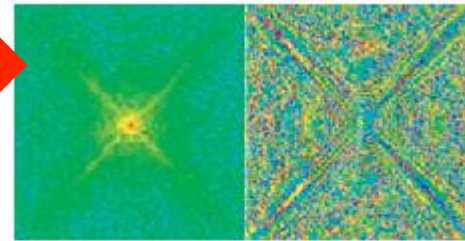
Antenna
Under
Test
(AUT)

Data
Acquisition

Antenna
Microwave
Holography
Receiver
Controller
Data Acq
Data Proc

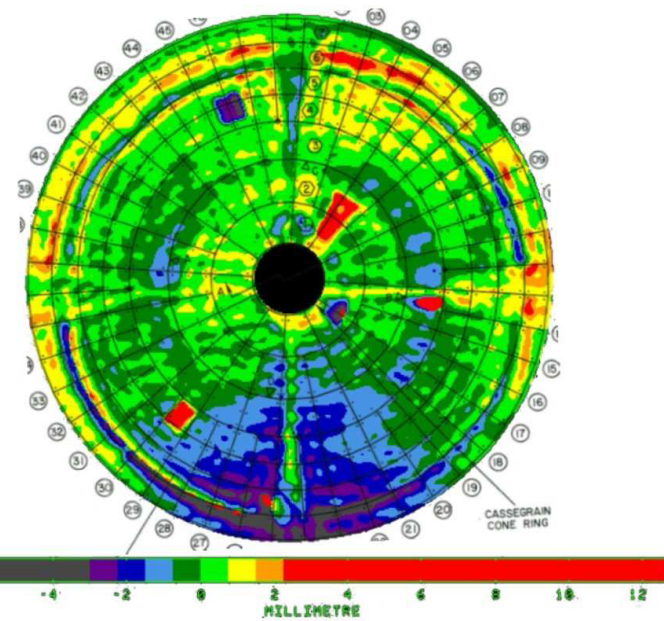
Data
Processing

Measures Far-Field Pattern
to the 100th Sidelobe



Amplitude

Phase



**Capability to measure
RMS ~150 μm**

SRT Initial Receivers

Four Receivers are commissioned to test all focal positions

Focal position	Receiver type	Frequency band
Primary	Coaxial, dual frequency	<i>P-band</i> : 305-425 MHz <i>L-band</i> : 1.3-1.8 GHz
Gregorian	Multibeam	<i>K-band</i> : 18-26 GHz
Beam Waveguide	Monofeed	<i>C-band</i> : 5.7-7.7 GHz

Bandwidth

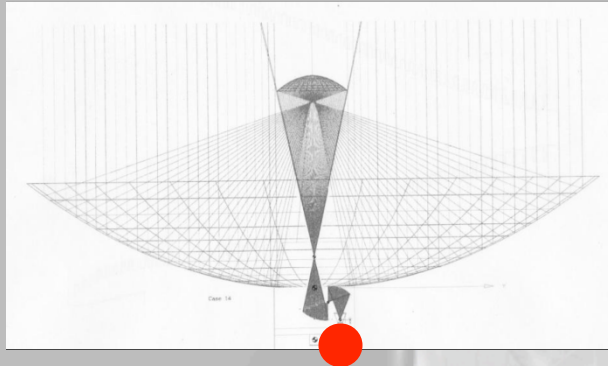
- ≈ 23% of the central frequency at P band
- ≈ 26% of the central frequency at L band
- ≈ 25% of the central frequency at K-band

SRT 6-7 GHz Receiver

1 beam with 2 GHz bandwidth



6-7 GHz receiver in Beam Wave Guide focus





**...this receiver has led
to the first scientific
investigation with SRT**

Outside
[GCN](#)
[IAUCs](#)

Other
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Present Time: 13 May 2013; 22:19 UT

[[Previous](#) | [Next](#)]

Detection by Sardinia Radio Telescope of radio pulses at 7 GHz from the Magnetar PSR J1745-2900 in the Galactic center region

ATel #5053; [Marco Buttu \(INAF-Osservatorio Astronomico di Cagliari\), Nichi D'Amico \(INAF-OAC\), Elise Egron \(INAF-OAC\), Maria Noemi Iacolina \(INAF-OAC\), Pasqualino Marongiu \(INAF-OAC\), Carlo Migoni \(INAF-OAC\), Alberto Pellizzoni \(INAF-OAC\), Sergio Poppi \(INAF-OAC\), Andrea Possenti \(INAF-OAC\), Alessio Trois \(INAF-OAC\), Gian Paolo Vargiu \(INAF-OAC\), on behalf of the Sardinia Radio Telescope Science Validation Team and the Commissioning Team](#)

[on 7 May 2013; 19:19 UT](#)

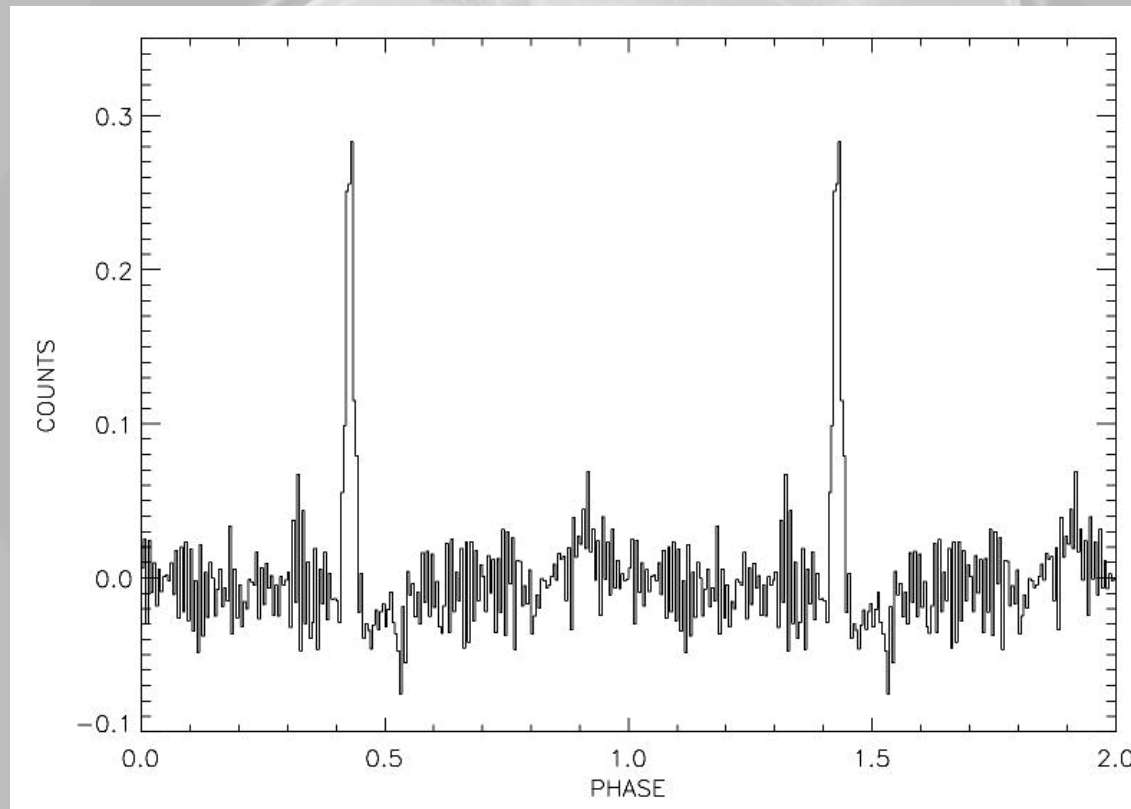
Credential Certification: Marta Burgay (burgay@oa-cagliari.inaf.it)

Subjects: Radio, Neutron Star, Soft Gamma-ray Repeater, Pulsar

Referred to by ATel #: [5058](#)

During the Sardinia Radio Telescope (SRT) science verification phase, we observed PSR J1745-2900, firstly detected as an X-ray flare from Sgr A* by Swift and then identified as a

Detection of a magnetar close to the Galactic centre



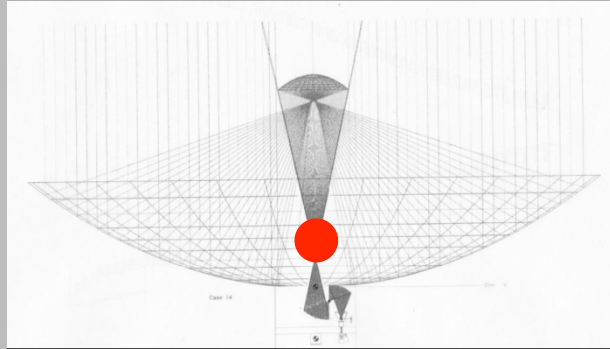
**PSR J1745-2900: a 3.7 sec magnetar
at 3" from the position of SgrA***

SRT Multi-beam Receiver

7 beams operating btw 18 and 26 GHz



Multibeam 22 GHz receiver in Gregorian focus



Searching a pulsar orbiting SGR A*

PSR22 : a Galactic Center survey for Pulsars at 22 GHz

The availability of a **multi-feed receiver at 22 GHz** open the possibility of performing a deep survey ever for recycled pulsars in the Galactic Center





Instruments for exploiting SRT in the search for GWs

GW detection from coalescing black-holes

LEAP : Large European Array for Pulsars
(funded by EU grant for 5 years: PI M.Kramer)

Combining “coherently” all the 5 major european telescopes, SRT will be part of the best available telescope at 20cm-band for timing before SKA era...

+

...unique capability of SRT in removing interstellar medium effects, thanks to the
dual band 20+90 cm receiver



Pulsar Front-ends

Dual Band receiver



(L-Band: 1.3-1.8 GHz ; P-Band: 305-425 MHz)

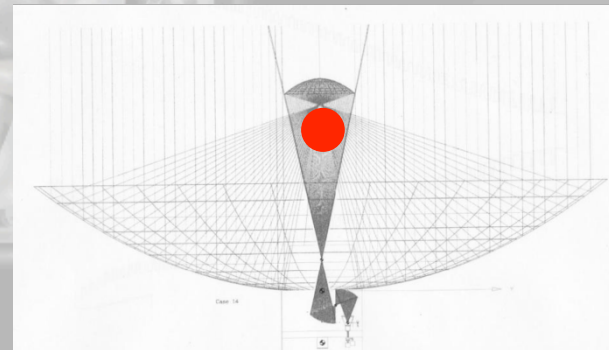
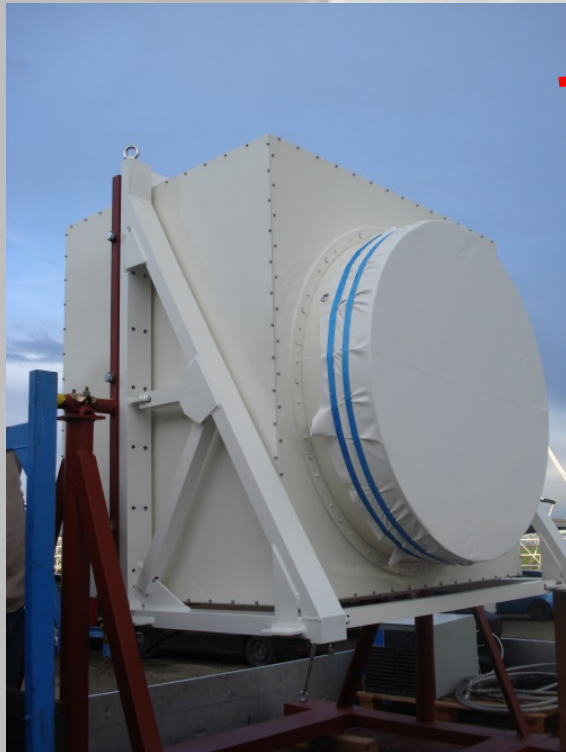
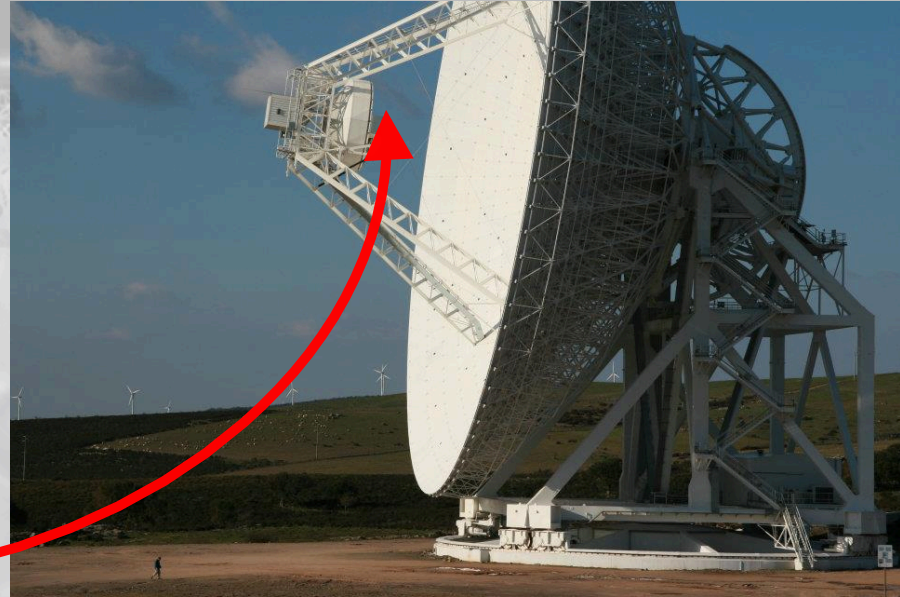
Pulsar Front-ends

Dual Band receiver



Receiver tested on the ground at mid april
and in primary focus since two weeks

**L-P receiver
in primary focus**



Pulsar Backend # 1

The analogue filter-bank: incoherent de-dispersion

- 512MHz BW, dual polarization
- Analog filter bank 2X1024 channel 512KHz bw/channel
- 1 bit digitizer 1024 channel (the 2 polarizations are added at input)
- Max Sample rate 10 microseconds

Filter bank rack



Digitizer bank test



Pulsar Backend # 2

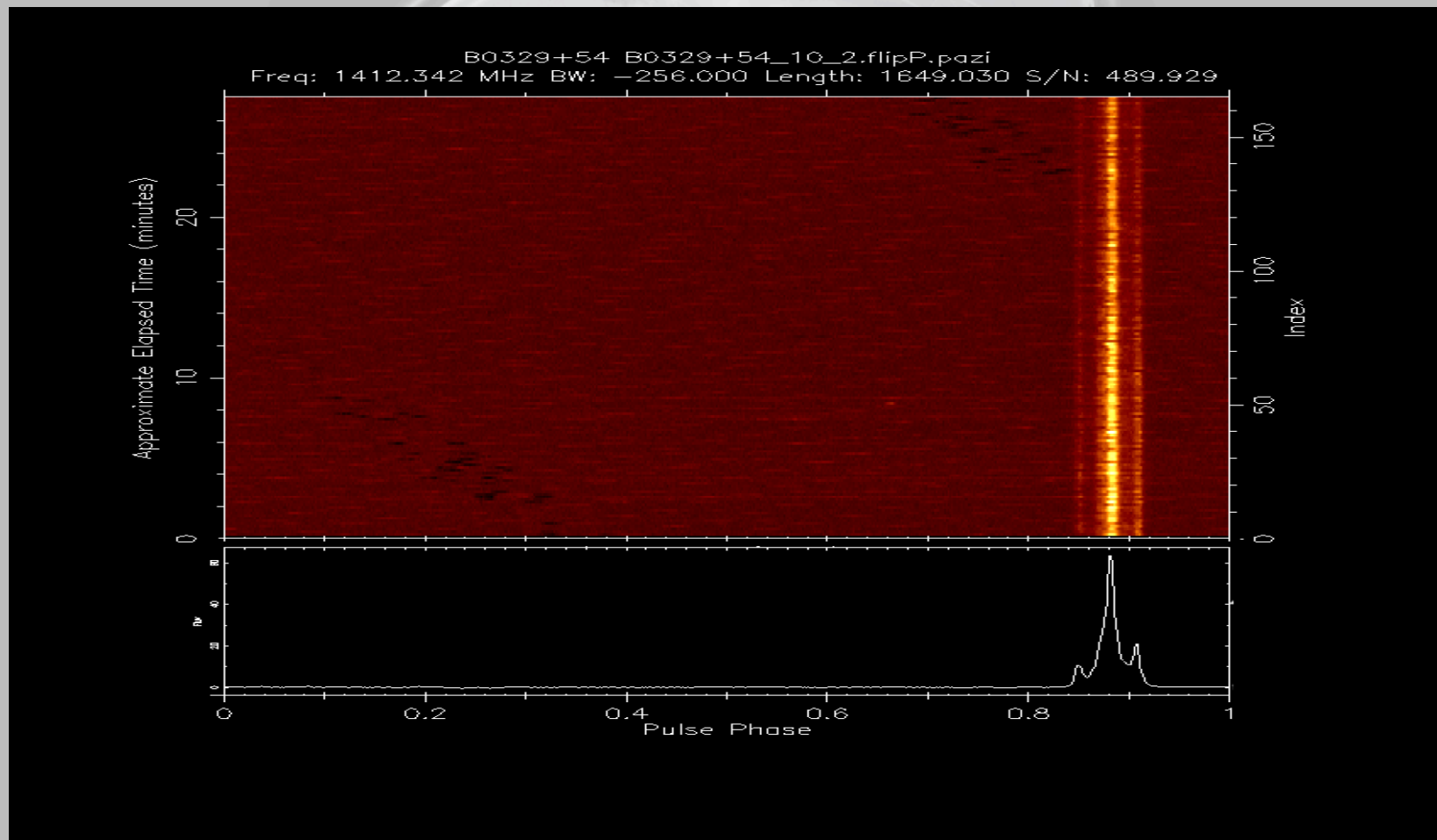
Dual Band DFB from ATNF



Pulsar Backend # 2

Dual Band DFB from ATNF

tests at Medicina (P=714 ms, DM=27)



PSR B0329+54

Pulsar Backend # 2

Incoherent de-dispersion and folding over 2 bands:

≈ 400 MHz btw 1300-1700 MHz

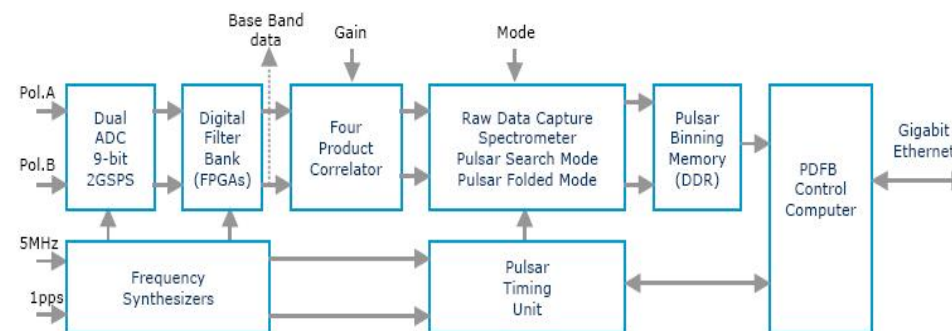
+

≈ 80 MHz btw 320-400 MHz



Pulsar Digital Filter Bank

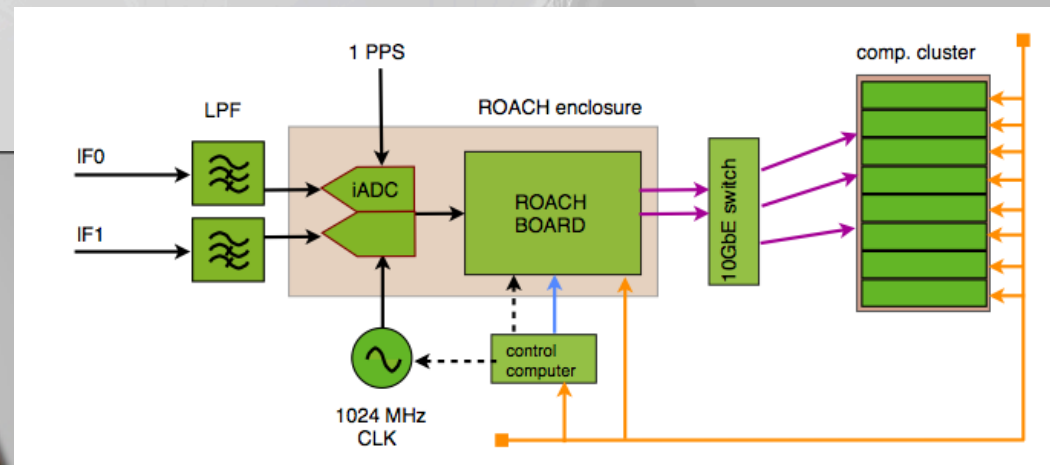
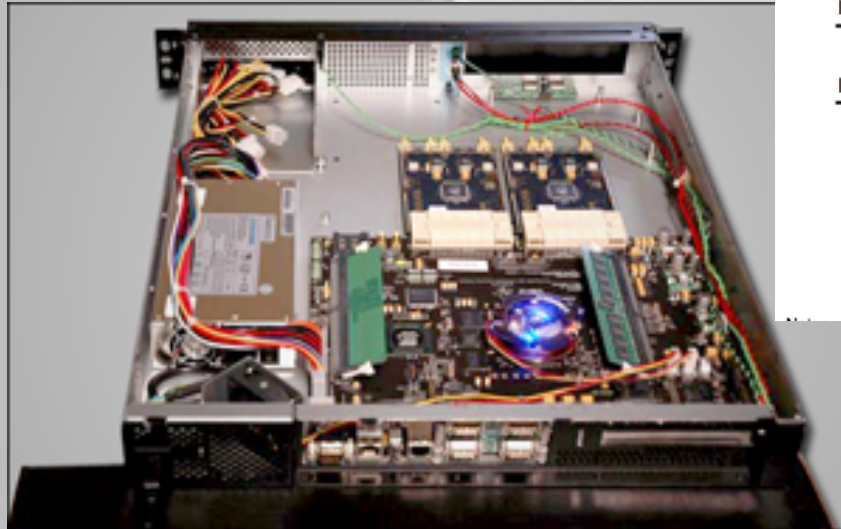
CSIRO ATNF is developing a Pulsar Digital Filter Bank capable of processing up to 1GHz of bandwidth.



Pulsar Digital Filter Bank system block diagram (single frequency)

Pulsar Back-end # 3

Roach 1: base-band recording for LEAP and coherent de-dispersion over up to ≈ 400 MHz



ROACH 1 tested in the laboratory with a fake injected pulsar signal: all ok

Pulsar Back-end # 4

DBBC: VLBI base-band converter, usable for and (in)coherent de-dispersion



DBBC tested in the laboratory and at Medicina site

Pulsar Back-ends location



Temporary location of the DFB3, ROACH1, DBBC and AFB systems

SRT timeline



- Technical commissioning DONE
- Science validation will run until \approx 30 november 2013
- Early science shared-risk mode will likely run until late (??) 2014



Thank you!

