Raymond Blundell SMA Advisory Committee Meeting 12th October, 2010

Decadal survey affirms mm/submm as a key component of US astronomy research Cosmic Dawn, New Worlds, Physics of the Universe Decadal survey has 2/24 figures with SMA data Image of SMG, spectrum of massive star forming region Recommendations include CCAT and investments to develop technology Emphasis on balancing the program Large and medium/small activities Existing and new facilities

- Cannot compete directly with ALMA
 - 50 x 12 m antennas in main array
 - 12 x 7 m in compact array
 - Baselines out to 20 km
- But ALMA will eventually have ten bands
 - Initially six bands from 84 to 720 GHz
- SMA will concentrate on two of these
 - Current observations 50/50 split between 230 and 345 GHz
 - 650 GHz band little used
 - Also, ALMA site much better than Mauna Kea at 650 GHz

What about IRAM and CARMA?

- Both have much more collecting area
- But mainly operate at 3 mm, 2 mm, and 1.3 mm
- SMA has clear advantage at 0.8 mm
- For continuum SMA is currently competitive at 1.3 mm

IRAM and CARMA both have planned upgrades

- At IRAM, predominantly based on 6 more antennas
- At CARMA, predominantly based on more bandwidth and possibly focal plane arrays downstream

□ SMA short term plans based on more bandwidth

- Will continue to have clear advantage at 0.8 mm
- Will remain competitive at 1.3 mm

Following recommendations of Fazio Committee

- Develop and deploy the most sensitive dual polarization receivers in all frequency bands
- Concentrate initially on 345 GHz, then 230 GHz
- Increase the bandwidth of these receivers as technology develops
- Envision a two-step process
 - Increase bandwidth from 4 GHz per sideband to 18 GHz (Total BW would be: 18x2x2 = 72 GHz)
 - This would be a 9-fold increase over current capability
 - 2) Eventually extend to 30 GHz bandwidth for a 15-fold increase over current performance: 120/8

SMA POTENTIAL IN THE ALMA ERA LONGER TERM CONSIDERATIONS

Possible additional upgrades include

- Initiate a program to design and install a 3 x 3 focal-plane array at each antenna
- Add two additional antennas
- Establish a closer collaboration with CARMA/ALMA/PdBI particularly in the development of wide-band correlators and possibly 230 GHz receivers

Of the above

- No interferometer currently has array receivers (difficult & expensive)
- Two more antennas too few to make a real improvement
- Collaborations with other groups in progress

Upgrade the SMA bandwidth to $18 \times 2 \times 2 = 72$ GHz This will enable the SMA to continue forefront scientific research for the foreseeable future Could be completed in three to four years

Technical challenges

- Receivers nothing major
 - Current 345 GHz mixer has > 14 GHz BW
 - Receiver in lab has 3-14 GHz IF with good performance
 - Need wider-band IF amplifiers, but could split the band
- Signal transmission system
 - Tx-Rx pair from Emcore for 18 GHz BW under test in lab
 - Optilab 25 GHz BW system under evaluation at Keck
- Correlator more of a challenge, but can be done

□ The real challenges (I)

- Staffing
 - Receiver lab understaffed as is the SMA in general
 - 2007 Advisory Committee staffing level is limiting progress
 - Identified three immediate key hires
 - SMA site Director (Ant Schinckel replacement)
 - Receiver Engineer (Todd Hunter replacement)
 - Instrumentalist/Observer
 - Also endorsed hiring a senior scientist
 - To date we have hired none of the above
 - Lost Mike Smith (Mech. Eng.), Roger Plante (Mech. Tech.) Abby Hedden (Postdoc in the Lab)
 - Also, Bob Wilson reduced hours now half time at SAO
 - On a positive note, hired a second-shift observer in Cambridge

□ The real challenges (II)

- Money how much and where will it come from ?
- Projected cost of upgrade to 18 GHz BW ~ \$5M
- ASIAA fully committed to upgrades as presented
 Possible larger contribution from ASIAA ?
- SAO
 - Reprogramming of lapsed salary funds ?
 - Additional MSI request ?
 - Internal Research and Development Funds ?
 - NSF MRI proposal with matching funds ?
 - Another partner ?