How to make a remote facility accessible to the public





SQUARE KILOMETRE ARRAY

Exploring the Universe with the world's largest radio telescope

Deputy Communications Manager PARI2017 – 29 May 2017

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SKA– Key Science Drivers: The history of the Universe

Testing General Relativity (Strong Regime, Gravitational Waves)

Cradle of Life (Planets, Molecules, SETI) Cosmic Dawn (First Stars and Galaxies)

> Galaxy Evolution (Normal Galaxies z~2-3)

Cosmology (Dark Energy, Large Scale Structure)

Cosmic Magnetism (Origin, Evolution)

Exploration of the Unknown

Extremely broad range of science!

Image Quality Comparison

mod8k0v2s.ska1



mod8k0v2v.vlaABCD



shots in each of VLA A+B+C+D

Image Quality Comparison





 Single SKA1-Low snap-shot compared to LOFAR-INTL snapshot



20 countries spread across the globe







Square Kilometre Array

One observatory, spread across 3 sites 2 telescopes in radio quiet locations Global Headquarters

SKA Global Headquarters UK – UTC+1





SKA Mid telescope South Africa – UTC+2





Visit our Youtube channel to see our antenna animations at www.youtube.com/user/SquareKilometreArray

SKA Low telescope Australia – UTC+8





Visit our Youtube channel to see our antenna animations at www.youtube.com/user/SquareKilometreArray

Similar...but different



- ESO observatories are remote geographically but regularly open in day time (engineering hours, optical telescope down time)
- CERN is remote close geographically yet tunnels are totally inaccessible when online

Main issues with SKA:

- Need to keep the sites RFI quiet day and night
- Remoteness many hours drive from nearby urban centres on poor roads

How do you make such a facility accessible? A 3-pronged strategy



- On-site
- Near-site
- Off-site

On-site



Controlled access to mitigate RFI & safety issues linked to remoteness

- In Australia: discussing limited visits per year (frequency TBD)
 - Chartered buses from Geraldton ("site ops" base 360 km)
 - By previous registration only
- In South Africa: similar proposal
 - Chartered buses from Carnarvon visitor centre (local town 90km)
- Benefits
 - Provide a channel to access the site
 - Control safety risk
 - Mitigate RFI

Near-site



Channel visitors to existing or future nearby infrastructure to prevent additional RFI & support local tourism

- In Australia:
 - Murchison settlement 100km: information boards, raise awareness about RFI, run by local indigenous community
 - Geraldton 360km: "site ops" base, discussions around a museum on flora, fauna, history & astronomy
 - Perth 860km: regional capital, potential for large facilities, including stateof-the-art planetarium, plans for a new science museum, etc.
- In South Africa:
 - Carnarvon 90km: plans for a visitor centre
 - Further plans in Cape Town and other major centres
- Benefits:
 - Prevent additional RFI on site
 - Develop local tourism (promote other sites in the area (ex: Green Bank))

At and around SKA facilities











Off-site (rest of the world)



Make the SKA sites remotely accessible through immersive experiences

- Providing information
 - Standard exhibitions (ESO)
 - Travelling exhibitions & teacher training (STFC)
- Giving a sense of scale
 - Models
 - Re-constructed scale 1 infrastructure (CERN tunnel, ALICE element)
- Immersing the viewer
 - Re-constructed scale 1 infrastructure
 - Planetarium shows
 - Virtual reality
- Benefits
 - Bring the sites closer to all taxpayers

The SKA model



An excellent way to "visualise" the site, telescopes & scale remotely



Virtual Reality

- Immersive experience
- Access the sites remotely
- Easily updated
- Accessible from your phone or desktop at vr.skatelescope.org





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Thank you !

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www.skatelescope.org