Haystack 37m–Telescope: Towards a Science and Operations Plan

Jens Kauffmann MIT Haystack Observatory

NEROC Symposium, Haystack • 2017 November 8

A Rejuvenated Telescope



dish replaced 2010–2013

still a 37m-telescope

(a)

now known as the Haystack Ultrawideband Satellite Imaging Radar (HUSIR)

(b)

Excellent Dish Properties



Haystack surface RMS: measured to be about 75 μ m predicted to be <100 μ m in operations

reference values: IRAM 30m-telescope — ~50 μm LMT — ~70 μm?

Acceptable Weather Conditions



Calculated for 10, 25 and 50 mm water

PWV < 5 mm - 350 h PWV < 10 mm - 870 h actually quite reasonable

Radome Performance



transmission & obstruction:

- 20 GHz 70%
- 50 GHz 55%
- 100 GHz 75%

radome emission: up to ~10 K

other factors:

standing waves unstable continuum background

Jens Kauffmann • MIT Haystack



Educational Potential



one of the few hands-on training opportunities in the nation

Scientific Potential I: The Molecular Universe





Haystack telescope abilities similar to those of IRAM 30m-telescope

IRAM observes at high frequencies in good weather, so climate difference of limited relevance

Jens Kauffmann • MIT Haystack

Scientific Potential II: Time Domain



Haystack is extremely agile

can slew to any spot in ~60 seconds could give priority to triggered observations





Science Case

needed to guide future development work

requires well-known sky and telescope properties to get started

science case should provide specifications that future hardware should meet

potentially a focus on time domain

to be compiled with a target date of about summer 2018

Operations Plan

manpower needed for operations, upgrades, and maintainance

might call for "legacy programs" of >100 h that allow to minimize support

when to observe (winter only?)

Today

- lunch and coffee discussions
- see the telescope at 1:15pm

please contact me at jens.kauffmann@mit.edu to get involved