

Revealing the Physics and Evolution of Galaxies and Galaxy Clusters with SKA Continuum Surveys*

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In this chapter we provide an overview of the science enabled by radio continuum surveys in the SKA era, focusing on galaxy/galaxy cluster physics and evolution studies, and other relevant continuum science in the > 2020 scientific framework. We outline a number of *reference* radio-continuum surveys for SKA1 that can address such topics, and comprehensively discuss the most critical science requirements that we have identified. We highlight what should be achieved by SKA1, to guarantee a major leap forwards with respect to the pre-SKA era, considering the science advances expected in the coming years with existing and upcoming telescopes (JVLA, LOFAR, eMERLIN, and the three SKA precursors: MWA, ASKAP and MeerKAT). In this exercise we take in due account also the other waveband facilities coming online at the same time (e.g. *Euclid*, LSST, etc.), which tackle overlapping scientific goals, but in a different manner. In this respect particular attention has been paid to ensure that the proposed *reference* surveys are able to exploit the existing synergies with such facilities, so as to generate strong involvement from all astronomical communities, and leave a lasting legacy value. It is clear that a certain degree of freedom is allowed to some of the observational parameters. We believe it is very important to best fine-tune such parameters taking into proper account existing commensalities with SKA1 surveys addressing other science areas (HI galaxy science, magnetism, cosmology).

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1. Preamble

Radio continuum surveys are a common tool that can be exploited to address several scientific areas like galaxy evolution, magnetism, transients, cosmology etc. Here we present those science cases that are the focus of the *SKA Continuum Science Working Group (WG)*, primarily in the field of galaxy/galaxy clusters' physics and evolution.

The WG covers a wide range of science areas and represents a diverse cross-section of the astronomy community, demonstrating that a wide census of galactic and extra-galactic research areas can be addressed by the SKA, provided that key continuum science requirements are met. Such diversity is comprehensively illustrated in the collection of *Continuum Science* chapters presented in this Volume.

The top science priorities/drivers for continuum SKA1 surveys are based on the *Continuum Science* chapters, and have been identified from the WG after a long process that involved the wider community through a dedicated *Science Assessment Workshop* (Sept. 2013), the establishment of an *ad-hoc* SKA1-LOW *tiger team* (October-March 2014), and a breakout session on radio-continuum surveys at the AASKA14 Conference (June 2014).

The WG scientific discussion took into account (a) the expected scientific framework in years 2020-2025; (b) the fact that SKA1 should go a major step further with respect to its pathfinders (e.g. JVLA, LOFAR, eMERLIN, etc.) and precursors (Meerkat, MWA and ASKAP); (c) other facilities coming online at the same time (i.e. the planned facilities in the other wavebands, e.g. *Euclid*, LSST, etc.) which tackle overlapping scientific goals, but in a different manner.

With all this in mind, four *reference* radio-continuum surveys were defined, that are considered to have relevant scientific impact in the SKA1 era. Such surveys are designed and optimized so as to respond to specific major scientific drivers, in key research areas like galaxy evolution and cosmology, but will be able to address a much broader range of science cases. As with most modern radio continuum surveys, these are naturally of the form of a nested 'wedding cake' going from all-sky/wide to deep/ultra-deep fields. We note that the surveys presented here have been made compliant with the outcome of the SKA1 rebaselining process.

2. Top Priority Continuum Science Cases

In this section we briefly summarize the top priority science cases in the field of galaxy/galaxy cluster physics and evolution, that we use as the main drivers for our *reference* surveys. For a more comprehensive discussion of such science cases, we refer to the dedicated chapters in the present Volume, as detailed below. It is clear that radio-continuum surveys can serve other relevant research fields. Key science drivers for magnetism, transients, cosmology, etc. are summarized by the relevant overview chapters in this Volume.

◇ The Star Formation History of the Universe

Measuring the Star Formation History of the Universe (SFHU) is a key goal of modern astrophysics, as it allows us to determine the how, when and why of star formation across the whole of cosmic time. Radio continuum observations provide a unique way of measuring the star formation rate (SFR) in galaxies, as the synchrotron emission from relativistic supernova particles and free-free

emission from HII regions are unaffected by dust obscuration (unlike optical/UV) and directly scale to SFR. The SKA can potentially play a major role in assessing the SFHU since its phase 1, as the sensitivity and resolution of the SKA1 at Band 1 and/or 2 provide the means to reach much lower SFRs than confusion limited far-IR surveys.

Observations at $\nu \geq 10$ GHz (Band 5) will provide higher resolution imaging and probe higher rest-frame frequencies with increasing redshift, where free-free processes dominate. In doing so, Band 5 surveys can provide a more direct, dust-unbiased measurement of the massive star formation rate by being highly sensitive to the number of ionizing photons that are produced. Having observations at both Bands 1 (or 2) and 5 we can have insights on the ISM properties at high redshifts, and compare RC (Radio Continuum) - SFR relations independently obtained from thermal and non-thermal physical processes. In addition Band 5 will provide angular resolutions of the order of 0.05-0.1 arcsec, needed to map the distribution of active star formation within galaxies, and morphologically separate out AGN contributions to total energetics for unbiased measurements of star formation rates. This type of imaging is extremely complementary to ALMA imaging of CO for resolved studies of the Schmidt law at very early epochs.

Galaxy evolution is best addressed through a tiered survey strategy whereby enough volume is sampled at each cosmic epoch of interest in order to overcome sample variance and gain a representative view of the Universe, from voids to clusters.

For more details see Jarvis et al.; Murphy et al.; McAlpine et al.; Mancuso et al.; Ciliegi & Bardelli (2015, this Volume).

◇ **The Role of Black Holes in Galaxy Evolution**

Super Massive Black Hole (SMBH) accretion occurs in at least two different modes: (a) a radiatively efficient *fast* accretion mode, also known as *quasar mode*, typically associated with radio-quiet (RQ) active galactic nuclei (AGN), (b) a radiatively inefficient *slow* accretion mode, also known as *radio mode*, typically associated with radio-loud (RL) AGN. Each mode is associated with different “feedback” processes. AGN feedback processes have become a standard ingredient in semi-analytic models of galaxy evolution in order to reproduce observed galaxy properties, but a clear understanding of these complex processes and their true role in shaping galaxy evolution remains elusive: what is the relative importance of the two feedback modes as a function of galaxy mass and epoch? Which role is played by the environment? What drives these processes?

Large-areas are particularly important for AGN feedback studied as a sufficient volume has to be probed to include the full range of galaxy environments, given the very important role that large-scale environment can play in triggering radio-mode feedback.

The discovery of an increasing fraction of RQ AGNs in the current deepest radio fields means that future sensitive radio surveys can in principle probe the entire AGN population, and not only the tiny (10%) RL AGN fraction. The advantage of radio over e.g. X-ray/optical studies is that radio emission is not affected by gas obscuration, so μ Jy and sub- μ Jy radio surveys are sensitive to all types of AGN, independently of obscuration and their orientation (i.e., Type 1s and Type 2s).

SKA1 will push evolutionary studies into the realm of the RQ AGN regime, at the same time being

sensitive to the onset and earliest evolution of the RL AGN phenomenon in the Universe. By achieving a much higher sensitivity over very large survey areas, SKA1 will be able to reach well into the epoch of formation of the earliest AGN ($z > 7$). Besides the immediate interest for galaxy evolution, the successful detection of a RL AGN at very high redshifts would allow for the direct study of neutral Hydrogen in the Epoch of Reionization, through observations of the HI 21 cm forest against such a background source.

For more details see Smolcic et al.; Afonso et al.; McAlpine et al.; Makhathini et al. (2015, this Volume).

◇ Diffuse Non-Thermal Emission from Galaxy Clusters and Cosmic Filaments

Radio Halos (RH) are known to be present in a high fraction of massive and merging clusters. The current prevalent view is that they trace turbulent regions, developed in merging clusters, where relativistic particles are trapped and accelerated. According to such a scenario the synchrotron spectra of RH become increasingly steep above a certain frequency, whose value is determined by the efficiency of turbulent-acceleration. Relaxed clusters are expected to host the so-called “off-state” RH, produced by secondary particles, that can be potentially used to detect galaxy clusters in blind radio surveys, providing a powerful cosmological tool, in synergy with upcoming X-ray and Sunyev-Zeldovitch (SZ) surveys (also possible with SKA1 at Band 5). Such off-state RH are predicted by modelling but not yet observed, due to lack of sensitivity.

The phenomenon of mini radio halos, on the other hand, seems to be closely related to AGN feedback in galaxy clusters. Mini-halos are detected around a number of radio-loud brightest cluster galaxies (BCG), on scales comparable to that of the cooling region. Mini-halos are not directly connected with radio bubbles, but the emission is on larger scales and is truly generated from the intra-cluster medium (ICM).

Predictions at low and mid frequencies show that the SKA1 will step into an unexplored territory allowing us to study the formation and evolution of radio halos in a totally new range of cluster masses, dynamical status and redshift. Ongoing simulations of SKA1 observations of galaxy cluster halos show promising results, in particular thanks to the development of deconvolution and source detection algorithms optimized for the analysis of extended and diffuse radio sources.

Even more excitingly the SKA1 may, for the first time, detect synchrotron emission produced by stationary accretion shocks in the warm-hot intergalactic medium associated with cosmic filaments. This is a very challenging task, but even a non-detection at SKA1 sensitivities will give an extremely important upper-limit on the magnetization of the Cosmic Web on its largest scales.

For more details see Cassano et al.; Ferrari et al.; Gitti et al.; Grainge et al.; Vazza et al. (2015, this Volume).

◇ Detailed Astrophysics of Star Formation and Accretion Processes

SKA1 continuum surveys covering a wide range of frequencies will provide μJy sensitivities with exquisite image fidelity over a wide range of spatial scales for all nearby galaxies. This will produce a complete census of star-formation and AGN activity as a function of galaxy mass, morphology

and spectral type, black-hole mass and luminosity. This, alongside UV/optical/IR surveys (see §6) will be the cornerstone of multi-wavelength studies of the Local Universe. By providing high resolution ($0.5''$ or better at ~ 1 GHz) the SKA will be able to decompose individual galaxies into their compact radio source populations (accretion dominated AGN, compact HII regions, superstar clusters, X-ray binaries, planetary nebulae, supernovae and their remnants).

The high resolution provided by the SKA1, even over wide areas, will mean that high-resolution, multi-frequency total intensity and polarization imaging of a large sample of RL AGN will become available. Our developing understanding of the dynamics and the spectral/polarization evolution of RL AGN means that it will be possible to make relatively accurate estimates of the kinetic luminosity function of the AGN and their environmental properties from radio observations alone. The ability to do this will be very important both for our understanding of the physics of the RL AGN population and for models of galaxy formation and evolution that rely on feedback processes from RL objects.

The main physical processes at work in RQ AGN, particularly the origin of the radio emission, are still under debate, mainly due to the weakness of these objects. So far high-resolution studies have been possible only for local RQ AGN where high brightness temperature radio cores have been detected. The main processes proposed to explain such emission are synchrotron radiation from mildly relativistic mini-jets, thermal cyclo-synchrotron emission by low-efficient accretion flow, or thermal free-free emission from the X-ray heated corona or wind. Multi-frequency, high-sensitivity polarimetric radio observations are, thus, crucial to constrain the nature of the power engine, and may help in distinguishing between the contribution from star formation and AGN activity.

For more details see Beswick et al.; Kapinska et al.; Orienti et al.; Wolter et al. (2015, this Volume).

◇ Strong Gravitational Lensing

Strong gravitational lenses (GL) provide an important tool to measure masses in the distant Universe, thus (a) testing models for galaxy formation and dark matter, (b) investigate structure at the Epoch of Reionization, and (c) measuring the Hubble constant, and possibly the w parameter (from the cosmology equation of state), as a function of redshift. The limiting factor in all of these studies is the currently small samples of known GL ($\sim 10^2$). SKA will transform our understanding of the Universe with gravitational lensing, as the number of radio-detected GL will increase to $\sim 10^5$. Depending on splitted image separation, relative brightness and total flux density, between 10^3 and 10^4 of such systems will be identified in an all-sky SKA1 mid-frequency survey. This requires a large area, sub-arcsecond angular resolution survey. SKA1 lensing simulations show that angular resolutions of $0.25 - 0.5$ arcsec are required for identifying most of the lens candidates for follow-up imaging. Resolution of $\leq 0.2''$ is required to follow-up these sources.

For more details see McKean et al. (2015, this Volume).

◇ Legacy Value/Serendipity/Rare

Experience shows that when telescopes enter unexplored areas of observational phase space, they make unexpected discoveries. Even more importantly, experience shows that the most significant

discoveries with major telescopes are unexpected. For example, of the top ten discoveries with *HST*, only one was listed amongst the key goals used to justify *HST*. So while specific science goals are useful to focus the SKA design, they are unlikely to appear amongst its greatest scientific achievements. So in addition to achieving known science goals, the SKA must be designed to maximise its ability to discover the (potentially more important) unknown science goals. Moreover, the sensitivity of SKA1 means that all-sky surveys will result in a radio measurement of most galaxies detected in upcoming all-sky optical surveys. So SKA1 will transform radio-astronomy from a niche field focused on RL AGNs to a mainstream field producing data on most objects of interest by astronomers at other wavelengths.

One particular area where the legacy added-value of an all-sky survey is significant is Galactic science. The SKA1 unique spatial resolution, sensitivity and survey speed at 1-2 GHz, will provide us with a valuable and unprecedented wide-field atlas of the Galactic continuum emission. SKA1 will give the opportunity to create a sensitive catalog of discrete Galactic radio sources, most of them representing the interaction of stars at various stages of their evolution with the environment: complete census of all stage of HII regions evolution; complete census of late stages of stellar evolution such as PNe and SNRs; detection of stellar winds, thermal jets, Symbiotic systems, Chemically Peculiar and dMe stars, active binary systems in both flaring and quiescent states. Coherent emission events as Cyclotron Maser due to particle acceleration and interaction with exoplanets can be detected.

For more details see Norris et al.; Umana et al. (2015, this Volume).

3. Reference Surveys

We have identified four *reference* surveys for SKA1, that we consider best suited to address the aforementioned top priority science cases, as listed below:

- Three-tiered survey at Band 1 or 2
- Two-tiered survey at Band 5
- All-sky survey with SKA1-LOW
- All-sky survey at Band 2

Their observational parameters (observing frequency, 1σ rms sensitivity, surveyed sky area, angular resolution) are summarized in Table 1, as well as their main science drivers. Such surveys are defined so as to provide significant advances over pre-SKA surveys (as illustrated in the last column of Table 1). The *reference* surveys are compared to existing and planned surveys (with SKA pathfinders and precursors) in Figure 1: the three panels illustrate the increment over a pre-SKA scenario in terms of flux limit (top right), angular resolution (top left) and area covered (bottom). Our reference surveys were originally based on full sensitivity capabilities as advertised in Dewdney et al. (2013) and Braun (2014)¹, by assuming 30% fractional bandwidths (i.e. $BW = 0.3\nu$,

¹Such sensitivity performance is summarized in the Appendix.

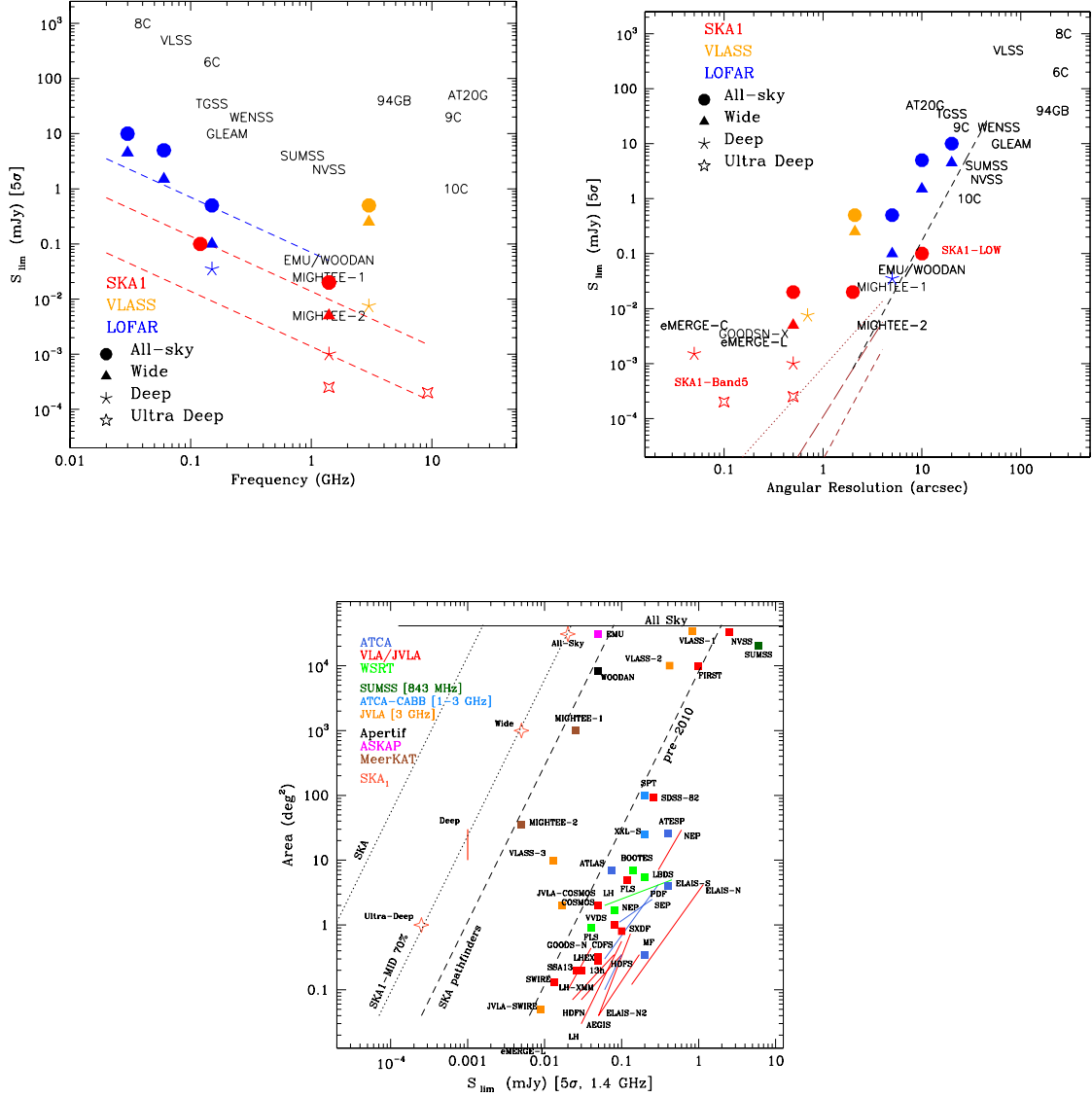


Figure 1: Top Panels: SKA1 reference surveys in comparison with existing $> 2\pi$ steradian surveys and/or surveys planned for the next future with SKA pathfinders and precursors. LOFAR, VLASS and SKA1 reference surveys are highlighted in blue, orange and red respectively. Different symbols refer to different a survey coverage: all-sky (filled circles); wide tiers (filled triangles); deep tiers (asterisks); ultra deep tiers (starred symbols). *Left:* Depth (5σ flux limit) vs. frequency. Band 1 and/or 2 SKA surveys are all shown at a reference frequency of 1.4 GHz. The red and blue dashed lines indicate a slope of $\sim \nu^{-1}$ for different 1.4 GHz flux normalizations. *Right:* Depth (5σ flux limit) vs. angular resolution. The black and brown lines represent approximate estimates of the confusion limit at 120 MHz and 1 GHz respectively (see Appendix for more details). *Bottom panel:* SKA1 reference surveys in comparison with existing or planned surveys. Only surveys with observing frequencies in the range 1-3 GHz are shown. Area coverage vs depth (5σ flux limit); for 3 GHz VLA surveys the flux limit has been rescaled to 1.4 GHz.

Table 1: Outline of Reference Surveys

#	Science Drivers	ν_{obs} (GHz)	Tier	rms ($\mu\text{Jy/b}$)	Area (deg^2)	θ (")	Increment over pre-SKA
1	SFHU SMBH/gal co-evolution	$\sim 1^a$	Ultra Deep	0.05	1	0.5^b	$40\times$ deeper than VLASS-3; $10\times$ smaller area; similar resolution
			Deep	0.2	10-30	0.5	$10\times$ deeper than VLASS-3; same area; similar resolution
			Wide	1	$1\ 10^3$	0.5	Same sensitivity as MIGHTEE-2 survey; $30\times$ larger area; $8\times$ higher resolution
2	SFHU SMBH/gal co-evolution	~ 10	Ultra Deep	0.04	0.0081	0.1	$20\times$ deeper than JVLA 8 GHz GOODS-N field; similar area; $2\times$ better resolution
			Deep	0.3	1	0.1	$2\times$ deeper than 5 GHz tier of eMERGE legacy survey; $20\times$ larger area; similar resolution
3	Clusters and Filaments	0.12	All-sky	$\sim 20^c$	$31\ 10^3$	10	$3\times$ better surface brightness sensitivity than LOFAR all sky surveys, corresponding to the detection of $10\times$ fainter radio halos/relics
4	Strong GL	1.4	All-sky	4	$31\ 10^3$	$\leq 0.5^d$	$2 - 3\times$ deeper sensitivity than ASKAP all sky survey (EMU); $20\times$ better angular resolution; $\sim 1000\times$ more radio-loud strong GL than currently known
	$\sim 2^d$					$2 - 3\times$ deeper sensitivity than ASKAP all sky survey (EMU); $5\times$ better angular resolution	

^a Reference value. The observing frequency can be fine-tuned within Band 1 and/or 2

^b Reference value at 1 GHz. < 1 arcsec required to avoid confusion (see text)

^c may be confusion limited (see Appendix)

^d Different angular resolution requirements reflect in distinct surveys, unless we can assume that the same survey can be processed at both the required resolutions

where ν is the observing frequency). Since SKA1-SUR has been deferred as a result of the re-baselining process, all Band 1/2 surveys now refer to SKA1-MID. In addition we now fully exploit the large bandwidths available on MID. This change allows us to fully compensate the factor ~ 2 longer integration times due to the 30% reduced collecting area if SKA1-MID introduced by the re-baselining, at least for the high resolution (sub-arcsec) surveys. The low resolution Band 2 all-sky survey, on the other hand, would be better done with SKA1-SUR (a factor ~ 4 faster at a few arcsec resolution). This means that the original case for a $2\ \mu\text{Jy}$, 2 arcsec resolution survey with SKA1-SUR (extensively discussed in Norris et al. 2015), is not achievable, and a $4\ \mu\text{Jy}$ rms is now

Table 2: Tiered surveys at Band 1/2 and at Band 5

Survey	Science Requirements	Addressed Science
1 - UD	will detect $SFR > 10M_{\odot}/yr$ galaxies up to $z \sim 3 - 4$, and $SFR > 50M_{\odot}/yr$ galaxies up to $z \sim 6$ to probe the SFHU in the very early phases of galaxy evolution	W/D/UD: SFHU non-thermal
1 - D	will detect $SFR > 10M_{\odot}/yr$ galaxies at $z \sim 1 - 2$, the epoch of maximum star formation activity, for detailed SFG studies as a function of stellar mass, environment and galaxy morphology	W/D/UD: SMBH/gal co-evolution
1 - W	will probe the bulk of the SFG population ($0.5 < SFR < 10 M_{\odot}/yr$) over a wide range of environments, for detailed studies as a function of stellar mass, environment and galaxy morphology, in the redshift range where the evolution function presents a strong derivative ($0 < z < 1$)	W: SF/AGN astrophysics and resolved SF in nearby Universe W/D: RL/RQ AGN dichotomy
2 - UD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - will detect galaxies forming stars at a rate of $\sim 50M_{\odot}/yr$ out to $z \sim 6$ in their rest-frame 70 GHz emission; - will map the distribution of star formation on kpc ($\lesssim 0.2$ arcsec) scales in galaxies forming stars at $\sim 100M_{\odot}/yr$ out to the peak of the cosmic star formation rate density ($z \lesssim 2$; rest-frame 30 GHz); - will resolve $SFR > 100M_{\odot}/yr$ galaxies on sub-kpc (~ 0.1 arcsec) scales up to $z \sim 1$ to map out the distribution of active star formation and morphologically separate out AGN contributions to total energetics for unbiased measurements of SFRs, and detailed studies of AGN-galaxy co-evolution/feedback 	D/UD: SFHU thermal and resolved SF at medium/high-z D/UD: SF/AGN Interplay
2 - D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - will detect galaxies forming stars at a rate of $\sim 100M_{\odot}/yr$ out to $z \lesssim 3$ (rest-frame 40 GHz) - will resolve $SFR > 100M_{\odot}/yr$ galaxies on sub-kpc ($\lesssim 0.1$ arcsec) scales out to $z \sim 0.5$ to map out the distribution of active star formation and morphologically separate out AGN contributions to total energetics for unbiased measurements of SFRs, and detailed studies of AGN-galaxy co-evolution/feedback 	

quoted. We also note that the 50% reduced collecting area of SKA1-LOW implies a factor 4 longer timescale for the (confusion-limited) all-sky survey, bringing the original 6 months integration time to 2 years. Similar timescales are also needed for the Band 1 and/or 2 surveys, while the Band 5 survey could be in principle run in 6 months. It is worth noting, however, that the actual survey parameters can be fine-tuned to a certain degree to meet tighter time constraints and dependent on refined science goals. For example, the use of the wide bandwidth introduces non-uniform sensitivity as a function of frequency due to the varying primary beam. Note that the details of the rebaselined SKA (version 2) are described in Braun et al. (2015) and Cornwell et al. (2015).

3.1 Science Requirements and Critical Parameters

The observational parameters of our *reference* surveys have been chosen so as to respond to specific science requirements, as detailed In Tables 2, 3, 4, and as such they guarantee a significant impact in the research areas that we have identified as top-priority. It is clear however that a certain degree of freedom is allowed to some of them. We believe it is very important to best fine-tune the observational parameters of SKA1 surveys, to fully exploit existing commensalities and synergies

Table 3: All-sky survey with SKA1-LOW

Science Requirements	Addressed Science
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - will detect ~ 2600 RHs up to $z \sim 0.6$, including ~ 1000 USSRH, a factor $\sim 7\times$ increase over LOFAR All Sky Surveys - will probe for the very first time the existence of hadronic 'off-state' radio halos, predicted for virialized clusters; - will be able to detect RHs in clusters up to $z \sim 1$ and with masses down to $M_{500} \sim 10^{14} M_{\odot}$, thus competing with <i>eROSITA</i> and SZ surveys in blind cluster searches; - will detect $> 1 - 10\%$ fraction of the diffuse non-thermal emission in massive $B \sim 0.1 - 0.3 \mu\text{G}$ cosmic filaments, or provide an upper limit in case of lower magnetic fields; - will find powerful RL AGN in the Epoch of Reionisation 	RH and USSRH hadronic 'off-state' RH cosmic filaments RL AGN physics RL AGN in the EoR rare populations

Table 4: All-sky Survey at Band 2

Survey	Science Requirements	Addressed Science
4 μJy rms $< 0.5''$ res.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - will detect $\sim 10^4$ new strong lens systems ($\sim 0.25 \text{ deg}^{-2}$) for VLBI follow-up; - will resolve 100 pc scales at distances of $D \sim 40 \text{ Mpc}$, for detailed studies of ISM in nearby galaxies 	Strong GL SF/AGN astrophysics in nearby galaxies rare populations
4 μJy rms $\sim 2''$ res.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - will provide a radio counterpart for most galaxies detected in upcoming all-sky optical surveys; a resolution of ~ 2 arcsec is optimized for radio-optical identification experiments; - will provide a complete and unprecedented census of Galaxy Plane radio sources (stellar winds, PN, HII, active binary systems, flare stars etc.), increasing the number of detections by a factor $100\times$; - will provide high-ν information for cluster non-thermal emission, by detecting ~ 500 new halos (in both merging and relaxed clusters) and ~ 300 new mini-halos (in cool core clusters) up to $z \sim 0.6$; - will provide $200\times$ more radio sources than currently known (from 2.5 million to 500 million), allowing to identify rare populations and probably discovering unknown classes of objects 	Legacy Galaxy Plane Clusters/mini-halos Serendipity rare populations

among different science areas (HI galaxy science, magnetism, cosmology, transients, etc.). The most critical observational parameters for our science objectives are discussed below.

Observing Frequency: For most continuum science cases we are frequency agnostic as long as the requisite source density, galaxy star-formation rates, AGN radio powers are met. Therefore, our quoted sensitivities (see Table 1) should be scaled by the average spectral index of the dominant extragalactic source population at these flux densities, i.e. star-forming galaxies, which have a spectral index of $\nu^{-0.7}$. Hence, as long as the required resolution is retained, continuum surveys are generally better done at as low frequency as feasible, albeit before becoming dominated by the sky temperature. For the mid-frequency arrays however, this should not be an issue and observing down to a frequency of $\sim 600 - 700$ MHz could be advantageous. It is worth noting that for observations

with a lower central frequency field-of-view, and hence survey speed, increases. Observing at low frequency would also exploit commensality with cosmological HI surveys, and provide HI line information (HI masses/redshifts) for at least some classes of galaxies. Observations at higher frequency (e.g. ~ 1.4 GHz), on the other hands, would exploit commensality with polarization surveys (magnetism). As extensively discussed by Murphy et al. (2015, this Volume), we gain significantly by having Band 5 as second band, as this would provide complementary significantly higher resolution information (0.05 – 0.1 arcsec), very important for detailed astrophysical studies at high redshift and AGN identification (see below). In addition Band 5 allows us to probe a different emission process at high redshift (thermal vs non-thermal). Band 5 is also crucial for Galactic studies, not only because of the high resolution and the spectral index information it provides, but also because it allows to detect particular classes of sources, like Hypercompact HII regions or a quiescent Solar analogue at 10 pc (see Umana et al. 2015, this Volume).

Angular Resolution at Mid/High Frequency:

- *Galaxy Evolution:* Angular resolution is a critical parameter for galaxy evolution studies for several reasons. The most obvious one is confusion from background sources. Our *reference* Ultra Deep and Deep Band 1/2 tiers would be confusion-limited at $\sim 1 - 2$ arcsec resolution, assuming the latest 1.4 GHz source counts predictions (Condon et al. 2012; see Appendix for more details). Another critical aspect is the ability to identify and reliably classify different classes of sources at any redshift. This requires extensive, deep multi-wavelength information in the surveyed areas, as well as sub-arcsec resolution radio observations. Galaxy $H\alpha$ disks are found to shrink to 0.7 arcsec sizes at redshifts $z \gtrsim 1$ (based on HST Grism imaging; e.g. Nelson et al. 2013), corresponding to 5 – 6 kpc physical scales. So radio observations of similar or better resolution are needed to distinguish emission triggered by star formation from emission from $\gtrsim 10 - 30$ kpc radio jets possibly associated to RQ AGNs. Assuming a 0.5 arcsec resolution at 1 GHz (achievable with ≥ 120 km maximum baselines), we allow for resolution values from 0.4 (1.4 GHz) to 0.7 (700 MHz) arcsec, depending on the actual observing frequency. Such values provide a good match with the resolution of next generation optical/NIR surveys (0.2 arcsec *Euclid*; 0.7 arcsec LSST). A factor 10 – 100 better resolution would be needed to resolve star formation from embedded AGN radio cores. Galaxy-AGN co-evolution studies will significantly benefit from the implementation of Band 5 in phase 1 (0.05-0.1 arcsec at 10 GHz), that would allow to pinpoint flat-spectrum radio core candidates (see McAlpine et al. 2015, this Volume). Crucial in this respect is the implementation of VLBI capabilities for SKA1.

- *Strong Lensing:* The main requirement for gravitational lens surveys is resolution. Retaining the post-rebaselining 150 km maximum baseline for SKA1-MID is therefore crucial. For maximum efficiency, resolutions of about 0.2 arcsec are required, as was used in the CLASS survey. However, surveys of 0.5 arcsec resolution are still useful, at the expense of completeness of samples (the smaller-separation lenses will be missed) and false positives (requiring more follow-up). Nevertheless, this problem has been investigated in the past and tricks are available to find lenses with the lower-resolution surveys. A particularly promising approach is to use two surveys - here, SKA1 together with *Euclid* - as this should allow much more efficient rejection of false positives. In principle, 1 in every $\sim 600 - 1000$ background sources is strongly lensed, the main dependency being on source redshift (approximately as $(1+z)^4$); the likely redshift distribution

of SKA objects suggests that this will be continued, although detailed simulations including the various source populations have yet to be done. A survey of a few $\times 10^8$ objects, e.g. all-sky with SKA1, should in theory yield a few hundred thousand lenses (McKean et al. 2015, this Volume). SKA1 VLBI capability is critical to follow up the most promising strong lens candidates.

Angular Resolution for SKA1-LOW: The lack of baselines longer than ~ 80 km for SKA1-LOW limits the overall sensitivity of the instrument which is confusion limited at $\sim 20 \mu\text{Jy/b rms}$ (at 120 MHz, 10 arcsec resolution). Nevertheless SKA1-LOW (even with its post-rebaselining 50% sensitivity performance) will provide a significant improvement in studies of cluster diffuse emission (Cassano et al. 2015, this Volume), at least up to $z \sim 0.5 - 1$ (at higher redshifts a 4-5 arcsec resolution become critical to reliably separating diffuse emission from contaminating point sources), and can potentially provide a first detection of the diffuse synchrotron emission in massive cosmic filaments (see simulations by Vazza et al. 2015, this Volume). For other key continuum science cases, better sensitivity and/or better resolution than currently designed, are necessary to make a significant step forwards with respect to SKA pathfinders (and in particular LOFAR, that already offers better spatial resolution). We therefore envisage the implementation of significantly longer baselines (ideally by a factor 4) for the full SKA.

Beam Shape: At μJy flux density levels the source counts are such that effective beam solid angle is extremely sensitive to extended (large Ω) low-level “pedestals” and other sidelobes of the dirty beam. The naturally weighted beam of SKA1-MID, in particular, has large pedestals produced by the 1 km core array optimized for pulsars and the 8 km halo array for HI observations. Consequently it is important that the (u,v) be weighted sufficiently to remove the pedestals from the compact cores of the SKA arrays. It is also important to investigate further the effect of sidelobes to confusion noise which cannot be curtailed by weighting.

Dynamic Range: The sensitivities possible over wide areas with SKA1 naturally raise the requirement of high dynamic range for even the smallest survey tier (this is closely related to the beam shape and sidelobes discussed above). While some effort can be made to avoid the brightest sources, that will not always be possible. The use of an accurate sky model can help mitigate this issue, but there will undoubtedly be regions of enhanced noise (above thermal) around bright source. For these to be minimized we require a dynamic range of ~ 60 dB for the survey scenarios outlined above, but ultimately ~ 70 dB will be required for the full SKA.

Short Baselines: The detection of diffuse non-thermal emission in cosmic filaments needs the availability of good UV coverage at the shortest baselines, ie those sensitive to diffuse emission on scales $\gg 1$ Mpc (corresponding to angular scales of degrees at redshift $z \sim 0.05 - 0.1$). This requirement is fulfilled for SKA1-LOW (and not for SKA1-MID or SUR), which therefore plays a unique role for this experiment. On the other hand, current simulations show that better surface brightness sensitivity is needed to fully probe diffuse radio-continuum emission from the cosmic web (Vazza et al. 2015, this Volume). This will be achieved by the full SKA, with longer baselines.

Spectral Index Information: Several continuum science cases benefit from spectral index measurements. This is essential to identify classes of very steep spectrum sources (non thermal emis-

sion in galaxy clusters, very high redshift AGNs, etc.). The proposed *reference* surveys at different frequencies have matched sensitivity for ν^{-1} sources (see Figure 1, top right panel).

Strategy: Here we note a few points on general survey strategy. The use of nested “wedding-cake” surveys reduces the overall observing time by not requiring the duplication of observation over the same areas. Hence a natural strategy is to incrementally build up depth in all-sky surveys, but go deep first in the best understood areas where you plan to go deepest. Related to this approach is the fact that the deepest pointings will be constrained by both the location of the best ancillary data as well as bright, dynamic-range limiting sources. As confusion noise is the ultimate constraint on any survey we advocate that long baselines be kept (over sensitivity) and built early to maintain the SKA’s position as a transformational observatory.

Data Archiving and Processing: The possibility to store visibilities and re-process the data at different resolutions/bandwidths etc. would have a huge commensality/synergy added-value for continuum surveys. At the very least, if visibilities are not retained, we must plan for multiple processing paths to produce images with different resolutions.

4. Synergies and Commensalities

For many, if not most, of the science goals listed in §2 multi-wavelength, ancillary data is key for a plethora of reasons, e.g. determining redshifts, measuring other properties. In Table 5 we list those facilities and surveys which will best complement the proposed survey tiers at the time the SKA1 surveys will be conducted. These include imaging and spectroscopic surveys from optical to far-IR wavelengths. Of note, but not included in Table 5, are ALMA and *JWST*, as detailed deep survey plans have not yet been defined for those facilities.

A full exploitation of the existing synergies between the SKA surveys and those at other wavelengths is key to maximise the science return from the continuum surveys and to generate a strong involvement in all astronomical communities. This requires more detailed examination of these other surveys and coordination with them over issues such as depth and areas covered, although observations at different wavelengths have different observational constraints. By ensuring careful coordination of the SKA tiers with all these surveys we can provide the richest possible legacy value for the community.

Potential commensalities exist between the survey tiers proposed here and those proposed by other WGs, namely Cosmology, HI, Magnetism and Transients. While it is beyond the scope of this document to examine this issue in detail we note that finding a common ground between these different surveys will greatly decrease the total demand on SKA1 time for large projects as well as providing valuable ancillary radio data products. For example, the same set of observations with the Australian SKA Pathfinder will provide different data products for the HI, continuum and polarisation legacy projects ensuring close collaboration of the different science teams. Hence, due to the huge benefit of commensality, we propose it be discussed in subsequent fora.

5. Conclusions

We have highlighted the major science areas in which continuum surveys with SKA1, and

Table 5: Table of key multi-wavelength surveys for SKA surveys in the 2020 era. All magnitudes are given in AB. The final column indicates the estimated release date of the data after survey completion.

SKA Tier	Observatory /Survey Name	Area (deg ²)	Wavelength Bands	Limiting Mag. or flux ^a	Data Release Date
All-sky	ALLWISE ^a	42,195	3.4, 4.6, 12, 22 μm	70 μJy	2013
All-sky	PanSTARRS ^b	31k	g, r, i, z, y	$r < 24.0$	2020 ^b
All-sky	LSST ^c	20k	u, g, r, i, z, y	$r < 27.5$	2020
All-sky	VISTA-VHS ^d	20	Y, J, H, K	$K < 20.0$	2011+
All-sky	<i>eROSITA</i> ^e	$\sim 42\text{k}$	0.5 – 10 keV	$\sim 10^{-14} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	2018
All-sky	EUCLID ^f	15k	0.55 – 2.0 μm +spec.	$YJH < 24$	2020+
All-sky	TAIPAN ^g	20k	0.37 – 0.87 μm spec.	$R < 17.5$	2015
All-sky	4MOST ^h	15-20k	0.39 – 1.05 μm spec.	$r < 22$	2019+
All-sky	MOONS ⁱ	15k	0.8 – 1.8 μm spec.	(TBD)	2019+
Wide	H-ATLAS ^j	570	70 – 500 μm	$S_{250\mu\text{m}} > 44.5 \text{ mJy}$	2015
Wide	DES ^k	5000	g, r, i, z, y	$r < 25$	2017
Wide	VISTA-Viking ^d	1500	Y, J, H, K_s	$K_s < 21.2$	2012
Wide	VST-ATLAS ^d	4500	u', g', r', i', z'	$r' < 22.2$	2016
Wide	VST-KIDS ^d	1500	u', g', r', i'	$r' < 24.2$	2016
Wide	PanSTARRS Deep ^b	1200	0.5 – 0.8, g, r, i, z, y	$g < 27.0$	2020
Deep	SCUBA2 ^l	1/6	450/850 μm	$S_{850\mu\text{m}} > 3.5 \text{ mJy}$????
Deep	HerMES ^m	1...270	70 – 500 μm	$S_{250\mu\text{m}} > 3.8...64 \text{ mJy}$	2016
Deep	SERVS ⁿ	18	3.4, 4.6 μm	$\sim 2 \mu\text{Jy}$	2013
Deep	VISTA-VIDEO ^d	12	Z, J, H, K_s	$K_s < 23.5$	2016
Deep	LSST (deep drilling) ^o	38.4	(some of) u, g, r, i, z, y	$r < 30$	2020
Deep	UltraVISTA ^d	0.73	Y, J, H, K_s, NB	$K_s < 25.6$	2016
Deep	DES ^k				

^a<http://wise2.ipac.caltech.edu/docs/release/allwise/>^b<http://www.ps1sc.org>^c<http://www.lsst.org/files/docs/LSSToverview.pdf>^d<http://www.eso.org/sci/observing/PublicSurveys/sciencePublicSurveys.html>^e<http://www.mpe.mpg.de/erosita>^f<http://www.euclid-ec.org/>^g<http://www.taipan-survey.org/>^hhttp://workshop.4most.eu/doc/4most_poster_121019s.pdfⁱ<http://www.roe.ac.uk/ciras/MOONS/VLT-MOONS.html>^j<http://www.h-atlas.org/>^k<http://www.darkenergysurvey.org/>^l<http://www.jach.hawaii.edu/JCMT/surveys/Cosmology.html>^m<http://hermes.sussex.ac.uk/>ⁿ<http://www.cv.nrao.edu/mlacy/servs.html>^o<http://www.lsst.org/News/enews/deep-drilling-201202.html>

ultimately the full SKA, will have. We have come up with a list of *reference* surveys which are designed to examine how we can address a wide range of science goals. Such *reference* surveys are just the starting point for planning real surveys with SKA1 and considerable more conversation within the community is required. However, they bring into sharp focus the technical requirements and critical parameters which must be achievable, as well as the need to consult other WGs in designing surveys which address more than just continuum science and make the most efficient use of the world's most powerful radio telescope.

We finish by noting that surveys, while driven by headline science goals, can address an extremely wide range of science, and hence, be of benefit to a wide section of the astronomical community. By presenting a transformational step in sensitivities and capabilities well designed surveys with SKA1 will provide huge science return for the widest possible number of astronomers.

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Appendix: SKA1 Sensitivity Performance

As a common reference we summarize here the set of telescope parameters used to estimate the sensitivity of SKA1, as advertised in Dewdney et al. (2013) and/or Braun (2014) (see Table 6). Using the parameters in Table 6 one can compute the thermal RMS sensitivity (ΔS) of each array/band as follows:

$$\Delta S^{\text{Jy}} = \frac{SEFD^{\text{Jy}}}{\eta_S \sqrt{2\Delta\nu_{\text{Hz}} t_s}} = 1.31 \times 10^{-5} \frac{SEFD^{\text{Jy}}}{\sqrt{\Delta\nu_{\text{MHz}} t_h}} \quad (5.1)$$

where $\Delta\nu$ is the assumed instantaneous bandwidth ($\leq \Delta\nu_{\text{max}}$), t is the integration time in hours, and the system efficiency η_S is assumed equal to 0.9. It is important to note that the tabulated sensitivities are just reference values. Simulations (see e.g. Figure 2 of Braun 2014) show that the actual sensitivities measured in CLEANed images are typically a factor of 1.5-2 larger for a range of restoring beams around natural resolution, and degrade very rapidly at the highest and lowest resolutions. This has to be taken into account when estimating the actual expected sensitivities.

Please note that as a consequence of the re-baselining process SKA1-MID and SKA1-LOW have collecting areas reduced by a factor 30 and 50 per cent respectively (note that the details of the rebaselined SKA (version 2) are described in Braun et al. (2015) and Cornwell et al. (2015)). This means that the ΔS quoted for SKA1-MID and SKA1-LOW in Table 6 should be increased by the same factor. We also notice that SKA1-SUR has been deferred, and is not relevant anymore for the definition of our continuum surveys. Another important parameter to take into proper account when designing a deep continuum survey, and strictly related to spatial resolution is (*classical*) confusion noise, which limits the actual depth of a survey, due to the presence of unresolved background sources, below the detection limit. The confusion limit critically depends on the assumed sources counts (typically approximated by a power-law, $n(S) \sim kS^{-\gamma}$). We used the scaling relation presented in Condon et al. (2012, see their eq. 27) to estimate 120 MHz and 1 GHz confusion limits as a function of angular resolution (see black and brown short-dashed lines in Figure 1, top right panel). This scaling relation assumes $\gamma = 1.6$. For 1 GHz surveys we also show other two estimates: one (brown long-dashed line) obtained by converting to 1 GHz the $\gamma = 1.7$ power-law fit to the 3 GHz source counts recently derived for the JVLA SWIRE field (Condon et al. 2012); the other one obtained by using an older scaling relation presented in Condon (1987), where $\gamma = 2$ (brown dotted line). The latter estimate, which better match confusion limits for existing low frequency surveys (see Cassano et al. 2015, this Volume), is shown to illustrate a worst-case scenario. It is clear that SKA1-LOW surveys are likely to be confusion limited at the angular resolutions accessible with ~ 90 km maximum baselines. At Band 1/2 confusion is less of a problem, and deep surveys at 1-2 arcsec resolution should be feasible, even though there is a clear intrinsic uncertainty in the extrapolation of the measured number counts to sub- μJy sensitivities. For a more comprehensive discussion of confusion we refer to Zwart et al. (2015, this Volume), where different estimates are presented (see their § 6).

Table 6: Telescope Performance assumed for SKA1 before rebaselining.

Telescope	Band	Freq. Range GHz	$\Delta\nu_{\max}^a$	ν_0	$\text{FoV}_{\text{eff}}^b$	SEFD^\ddagger		$\Delta S^{c\ddagger}$	
			MHz	GHz	deg ²	Jy	$\mu\text{Jy h}^{-1/2}$		
SKA1-MID	1a	0.35-1.05	700	0.7	1.4	3.5		4.6	
	1b	0.58-1.02	440	0.7	1.4	2.8 ^d		3.7	
	2	0.95-1.76	810	1.4	0.35	1.7 ^d		2.2	
	3	1.65-3.05	1400	2.35	0.124	2.1		2.8	
	4	2.8-5.18	2380	4.0	0.043	2.3		3.0	
	5	4.6-13.8	2 × 2500	9.2	0.0081	2.8		3.7	
SKA1-SUR	1	0.35-0.9	500	0.625	61	11.8 ^e	(16.3)	15.5	(21.4)
	2	0.65-1.67	500	1.4	18	7.1 ^e	(9.8)	9.3	(12.8)
	3	1.5-4.0	500	2.8	3.1	9.4 ^e	(13.0)	12.3	(17.0)
SKA1-LOW		0.05-.35	250	0.05	39	19		24.9 ^f	
				0.11	8	2.9		3.8 ^f	
				0.16	3.8	2.6		3.4 ^f	
				0.22	2.0	2.6		3.4 ^f	

[‡] require an increase of 30% for MID and 50% for LOW post-rebaselining.

^a Maximum instantaneous bandwidth.

^b *Effective* FoV, i.e. the FoV you have to sum up to cover areas larger than the primary beam with uniform noise. For MID and LOW $\text{FOV}_{\text{eff}} = 0.5 \Theta_P$, where Θ_P is the Gaussian primary beam in square degrees ($\Theta_P = (\pi/4)(66\lambda_0/d_{\text{dish/station}})^2$). For LOW we assume $d_{\text{station}} = 45$ m. For SUR $\text{FOV}_{\text{eff}} = \text{FOV}_{\text{PAF}} = 36 \Theta_P$, where Θ is computed as above, assuming $\lambda_0 = \lambda_{\min}$, i.e. the minimum wavelength in the band.

^c RMS sensitivity reached in 1^h of integration assuming the tabulated SEFD and $\Delta\nu = 100$ MHz (see eq. 5.1).

^d Includes Meerkat dishes.

^e Includes ASKAP dishes. Note that ASKAP can be included in only one of the three available bands, at your choice. For the other bands you have to use SEFD values for SUR dishes only, (reported in parenthesis in the table).

^f Note that with the current Baseline Design (maximum baseline ~ 90 km), SKA1-LOW is confusion limited and cannot reach the tabulated noise levels (see text for more details).