

Metsähovi Compact Array

Finland's new radio interferometer

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With thanks to: Jere Raassina, Kjetil Holmberg, Christian Malino, Ari Mujunen, Juha Aatrokoski, Rick Åberg, Job Vorster, Demian Aaltonen, Sonny Holman, Joni Tammi, Tuomas Savolainen, Eki Oinas, Juha Kallunki, Petri Kirves, Axel Rautiainen, Ulla Kallio, Kaj Wiik

Metsähovi, Finland

Site established by University of Helsinki in 1971

Optical observatory (w/ 0.6m-RC)

Helsinki Univ. of Technology (TKK),

built the 14m radio telescope on the site in 1974

TKK merged with TaiK (arts) and HKKK (econ.)

to form Aalto University in 2010

Ref: Urpo, "Hajatarinoita Kurpitsan Historiasta", Metsähovi Radio Observatory, TKK, HUT-KURP-29, 2004

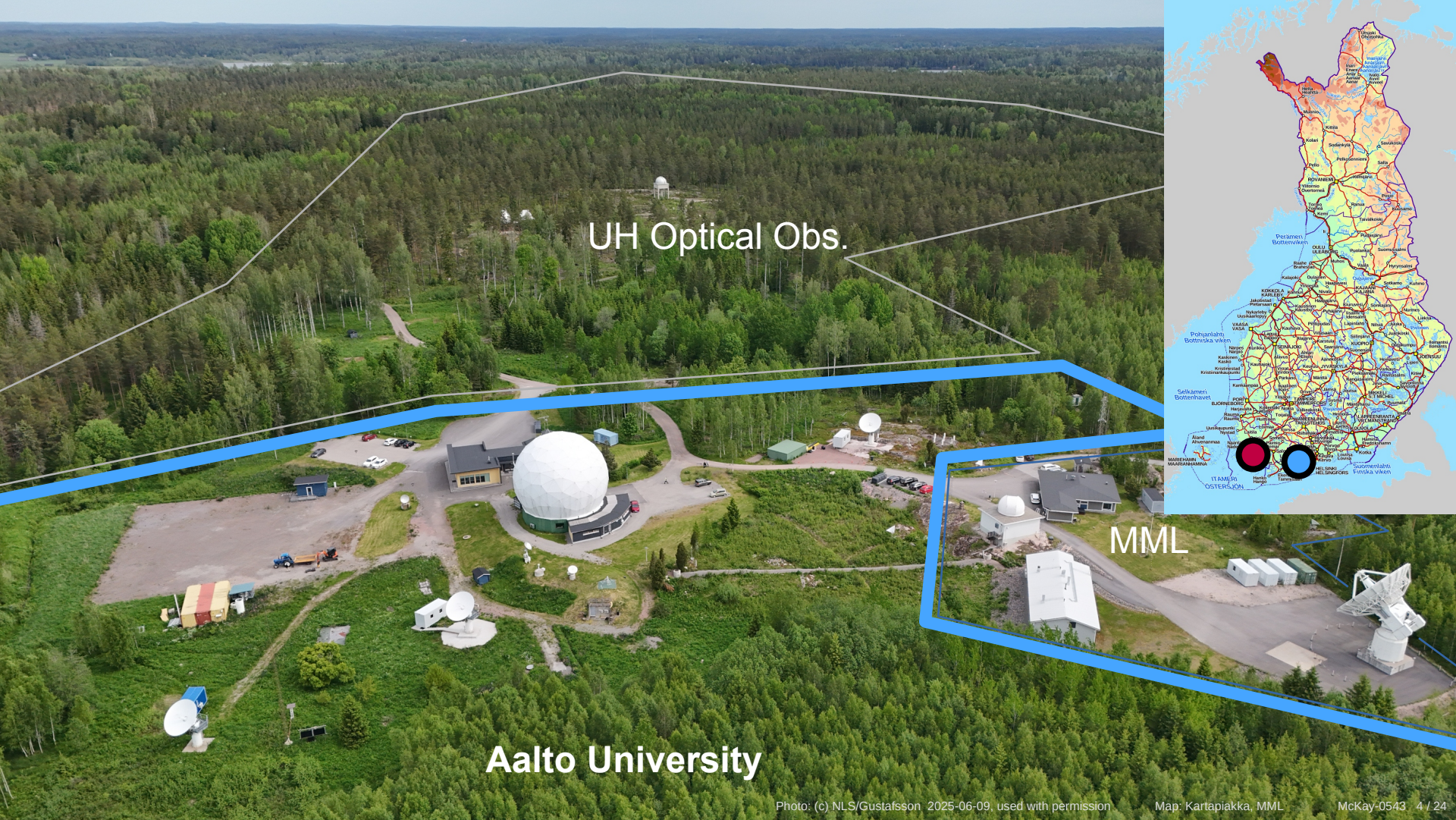


You are here

Metsähovi is here

24°23'E +60°13'N



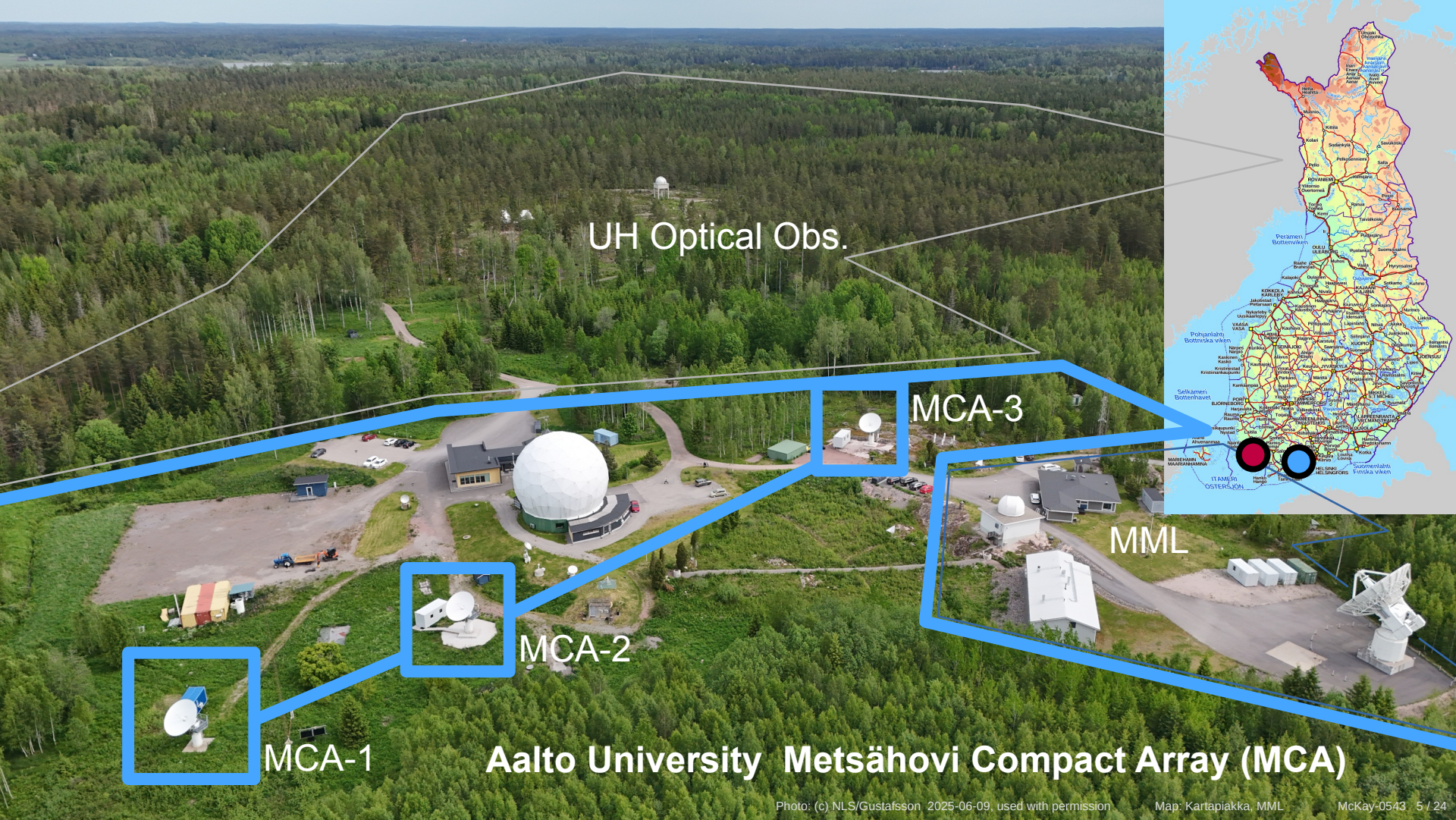


UH Optical Obs.

MML

Aalto University





UH Optical Obs.

MCA-3

MML

MCA-2

MCA-1

Aalto University Metsähovi Compact Array (MCA)



MCA

overview and objectives

Metsähovi Compact Array

Scientific research facility

Technology development platform

Training and education facility

Cross-disciplinary interferometry

Three 5.5-m steerable
parabolic antennas

Freq. range 4-8 GHz

Single-dish and interferometer modes

MCA history

2014 ex-Karkkila → MRO

2022 MCA-1 commissioned

2024 MCA-2 commissioned



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... AD2024 ...



MCA history

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... AD2024 ...

2024 First fringes

2025 Spectral correlator

2026 MCA-3 first light

} This talk :-)



MCA-3 progress

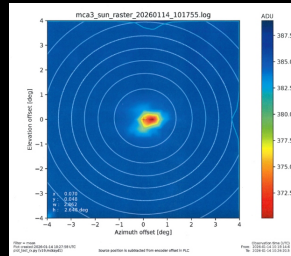
↓ (At the time of AD2024, Vaasa)



Now built! →

“First-light” 14-Jan-2026

A! Aalto-yliopisto
Aalto-universitetet
Aalto University



MCA Antennas

Alcatel 9775 ex-Globalstar (Karkkila)

De-icing unit, all year operation

Approx. 5t gross-weight

5,5m diameter primary

0,8m secondary, Cassegrain focus

$\theta_{\min} \rightarrow Az \pm 255^\circ \quad El 2-89^\circ$

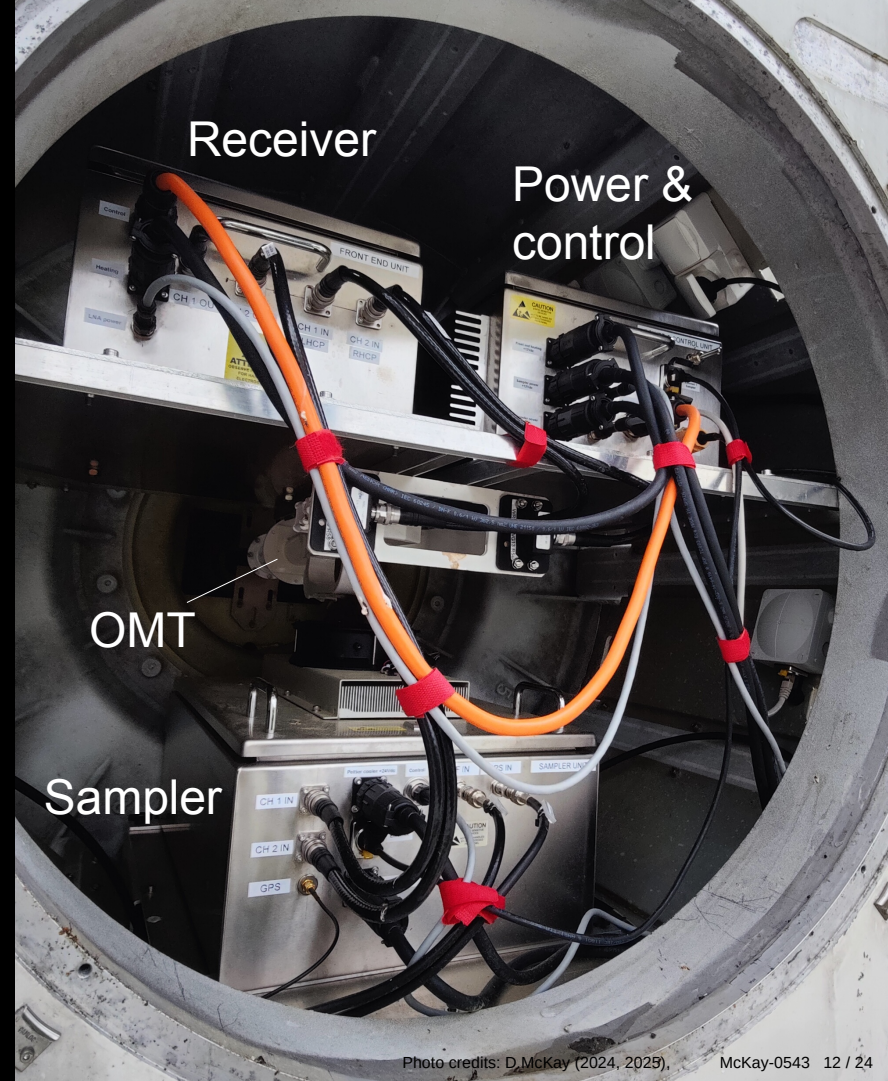
$\omega \rightarrow Az 17^\circ/s \quad El 3^\circ/s$

Guaranteed on-source < 30s



RF-systems

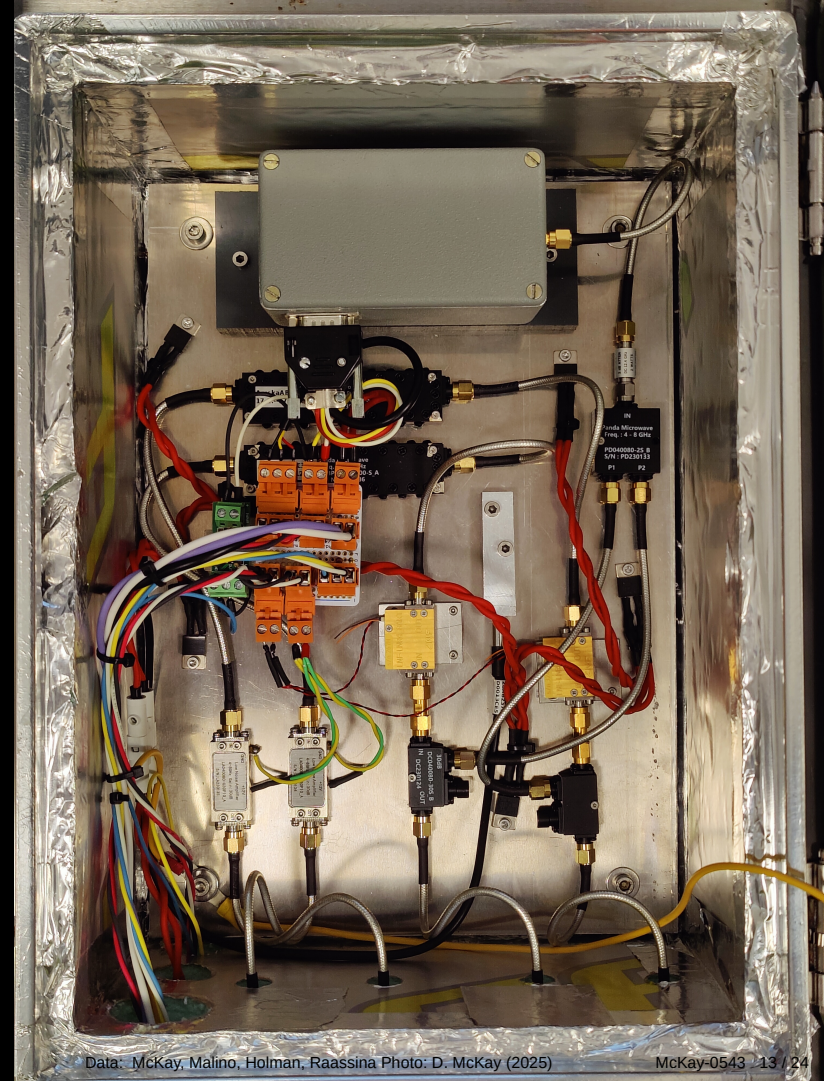
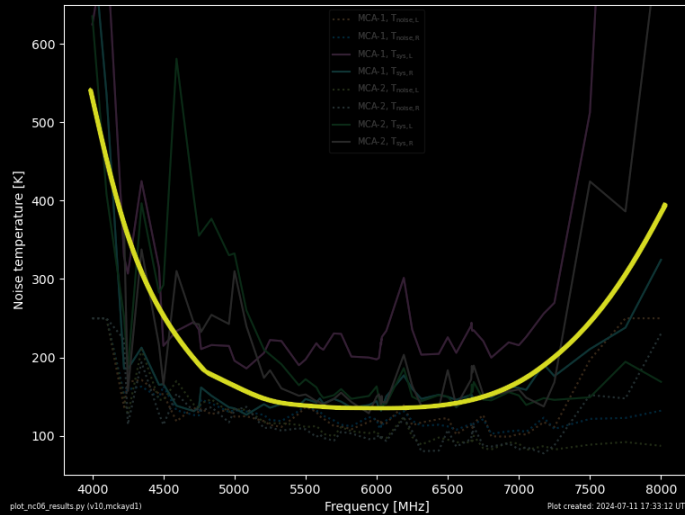
Dual-channel, circularly-polarised, OMT
Lower waveguide cut-off 4.1 GHz
Total Rx. BPF response 3.9 – 8.1 GHz
Transducers optimal for 4.7 – 7.0 GHz



Receivers

Dual-channel, ambient receiver

Noise diode; $T_{\text{sys}} \sim 150 - 170\text{K}$



Samplers and spectral capability

MCA-1 & MCA-2 → Ettus X410

Min. 0.512 MHz

Max. 6 MHz dual pol. Or 12 MHz single pol.

4096 spectral channels

→ ~ 1 m/s v_{LSRK}

Exp. w/ 122 MHz

To be replaced...

10 MHz & 1PPS references
derived from observatory's
hydrogen maser atomic clock



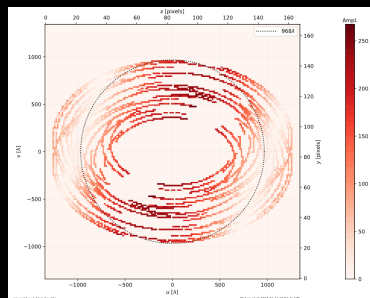
MCA Correlator

FXF / FX-correlator

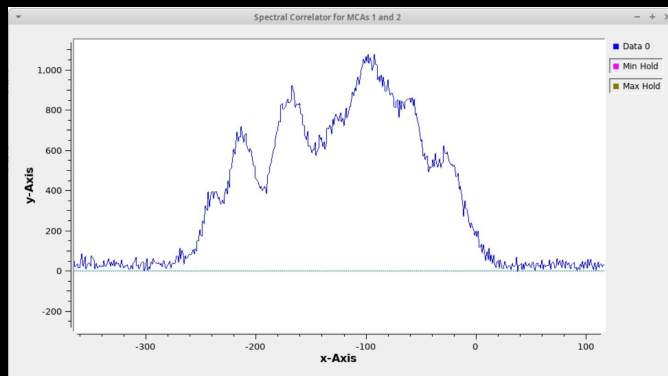
12 MHz B/W | 2×6 MHz dual-polarisation

“First fringes” 09-Sep-2024 →

MFS ↓

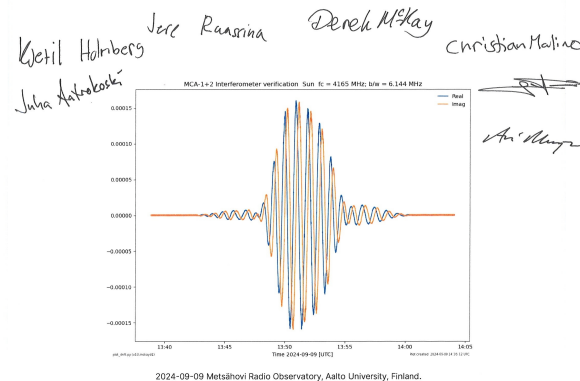
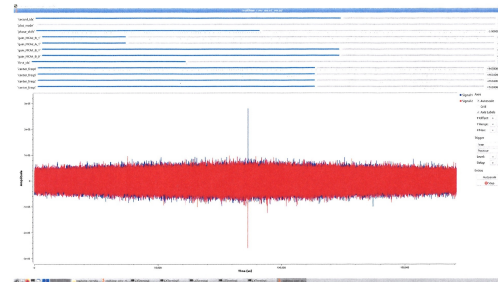


Spectral mode ↓



Metsähovi Compact Array (MCA) — “First Fringes”

First astronomical correlation (top) and the follow-up verification fringe pattern (below) made with the Metsähovi Compact Array interferometer. The first measurement was made with antennas MCA-1 and MCA-2 pointing at the Sun at 2024-09-09 12:55 UTC, with the follow-up verification carried out during the following hour.



Site layout and uv-coverage

MCA-1-2 47 m

MCA-2-3 116 m

MCA-1-3 163 m

MCA-4 location TBD

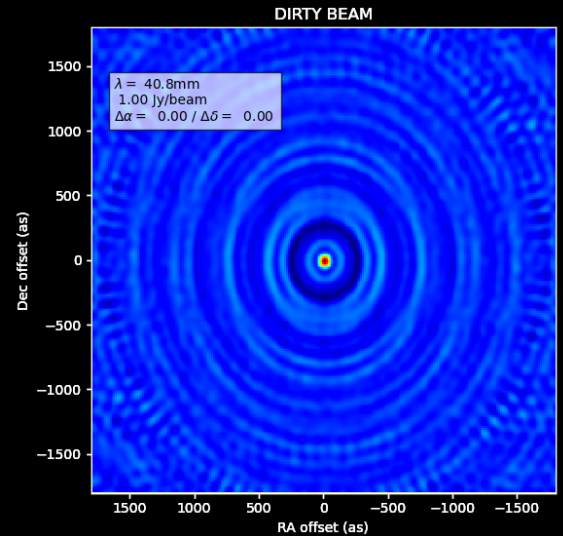
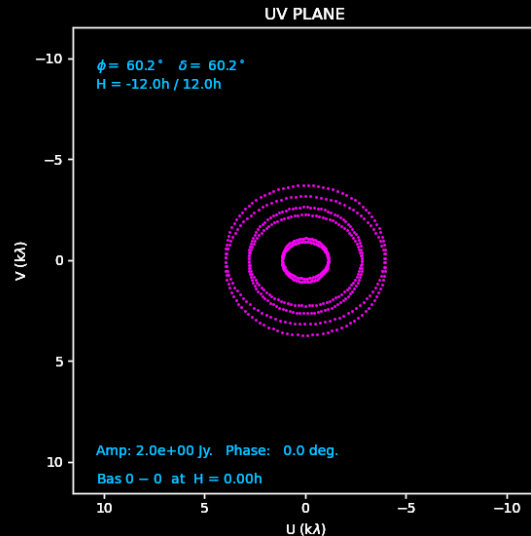
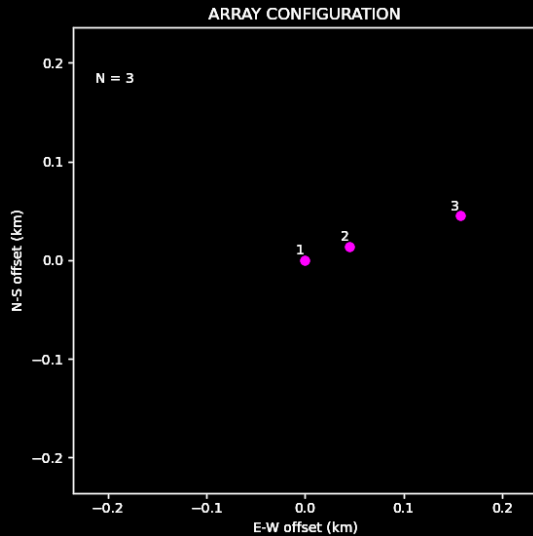


Ref: McKay, D., et al. "Metsähovi Compact Array Finland's New Radio Interferometer", WSW2026

Site layout and uv-coverage

Array configuration, HA ± 12 h, $\delta = +60.2^\circ$ (co-lat.).

MCA1+2+3 (=163m) will have approx. 30 \times resolution of MCA-1 (5.5m)



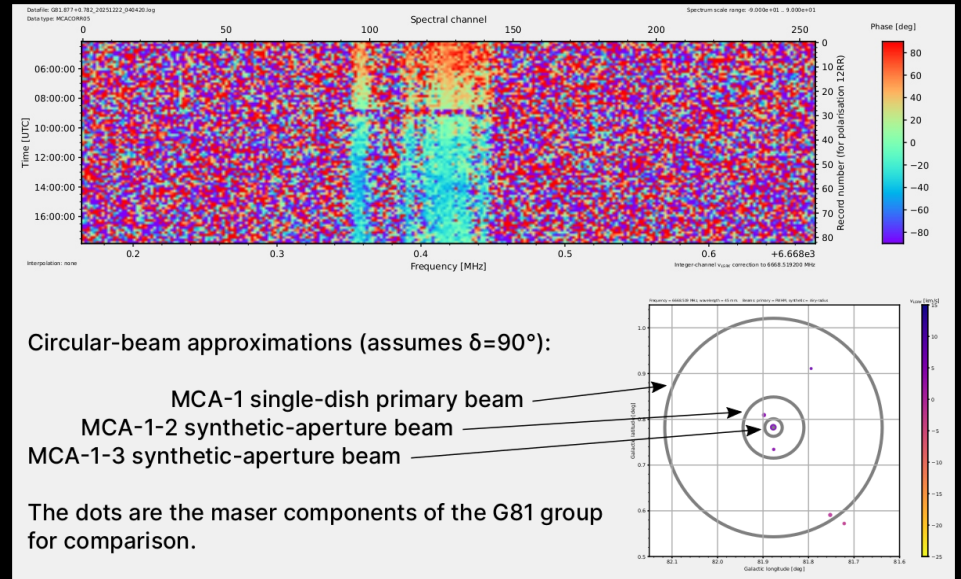
Fringes and localisation

5.5m antennas

← low sensitivity

→ but a large primary beam

Can detect a maser flare in the primary beam, and then localise it using the interferometer



Refs: McKay, D. et al., "Metsähovi Compact Array – Finland's New Radio Interferometer", WSW2026
Nikkilä, N. & Laakkonen, V., "MCA Measurement Report", Aalto Geoinformatics, 2025

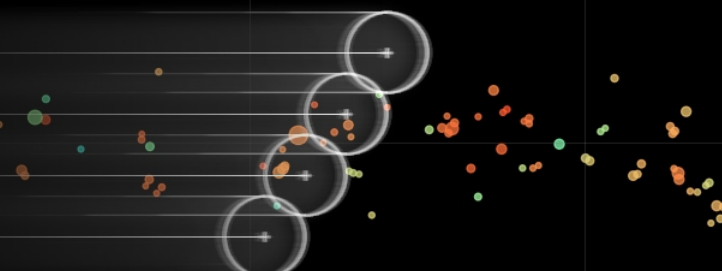
Observing and automation

Fully-automated control system (MCS)
 multiple antennas, asynchronous observations

New quaternion-based pointing algorithms

Swept-Galactic “midnight hawks” tracking mode

Automated single-dish (PCVS)
 and interferometric (MI) pipelines
 for data reduction and visualisation



Refs: Holman, S., "Advanced Techniques in Spectral Calibration", HAMK, 2024 <https://urn.fi/URN:NBN:fi:amk-2024090524798>

Hirvonen, E., "SDR Implementation for the MCA {...}", Aalto, 2022, <https://urn.fi/URN:NBN:fi:aalto-202212187153>

Raassina, J., "Multi-Control Software for the Metsähovi Compact Array", MRODoc-034, 2024

Rautiainen, A., "Development of a Quaternion-based pointing ...", <https://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:ltu:diva-114644>

Science overview

Searching for accretion bursts
from young stellar objects → NEXT TALK !!!

(using targeted observing and
the new swept-Galactic continuous tracking)

High-resolution (~ 1 m/s) methanol-maser line study

Stellar flare induced stimulated emission

Solar flare target-of-opportunity

Ref: Vorster, J. et al., "Searching for accretion bursts from young stellar objects with the Metsähovi Compact Array", WSW2026

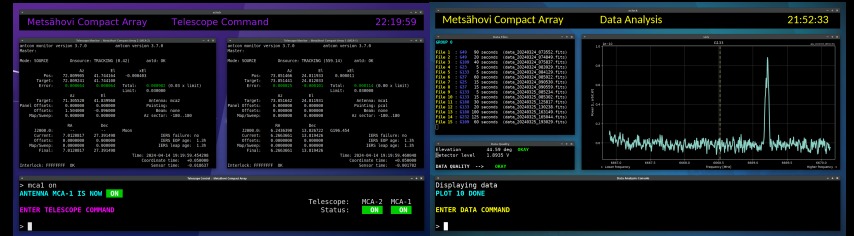


Education

Bridging the yawning gap between high-end facilities and introductory instrumentation

School students, hands-on multi-telescope control to measure Galactic rotation →

↓ Master's level Radio Astronomy: RF-measurement right at the telescope



Future work

Spoiler alert for NBAD2028 !

Multi-band samplers

Hybrid-mode,
wide-band correlator

MCA-4 (~ 400m)



Conclusion



Making solid progress

Solid education

Solid science

If you want to
get involved,
get in touch!

:-)

Questions?

<https://www.metsahovi.fi/mca>



Aalto-yliopisto
Aalto-universitetet
Aalto University



Metsähovi
Radio Observatory