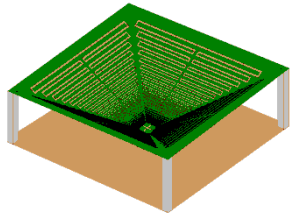


Development of a Cooled 1-14 GHz Eleven antenna for VLBI 2010

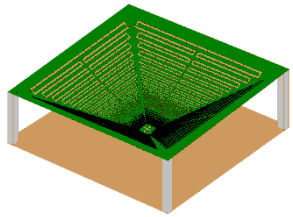


Per-Simon Kildal, Jian Yang, Leif
Helldner, Miroslav Pantaleev
Chalmers University of Technology
Sweden



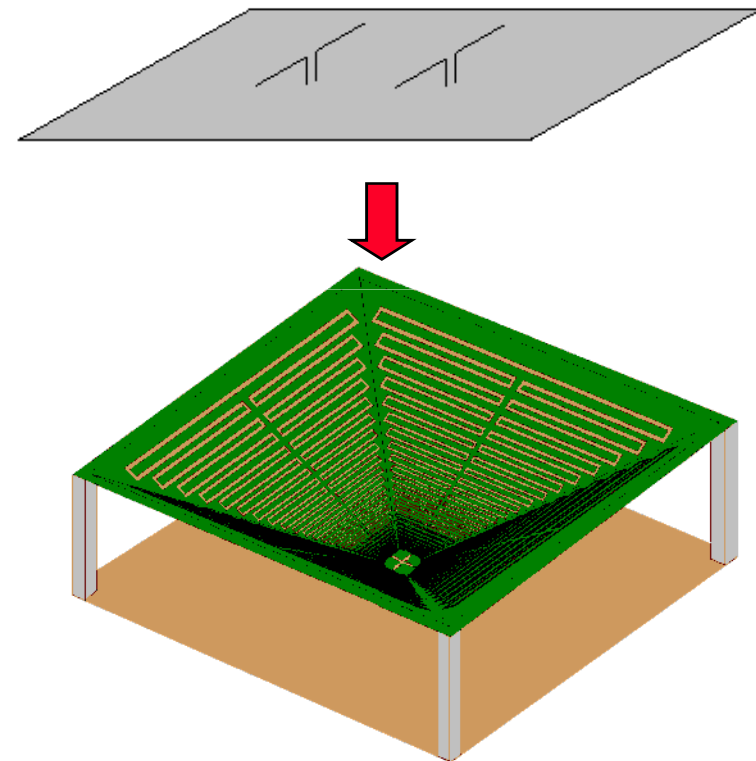
Content

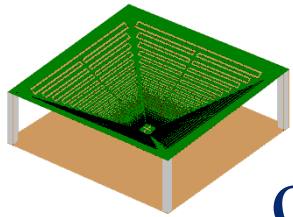
- Per-Simon Kildal (15min)
 - Introduction to Design of Eleven Feed for SKA and VLBI2010
 - Selection of Geometry and Port lay-out
- Leif Helldner (15min)
 - Cryogenic and Mechanical Design for the Eleven Feed
- Jian Yang (15min)
 - Numerical Optimization of log-Period Antennas and Measurements
- Per-Simon Kildal (15min)
 - Summary of Performance and What Next
 - Questions



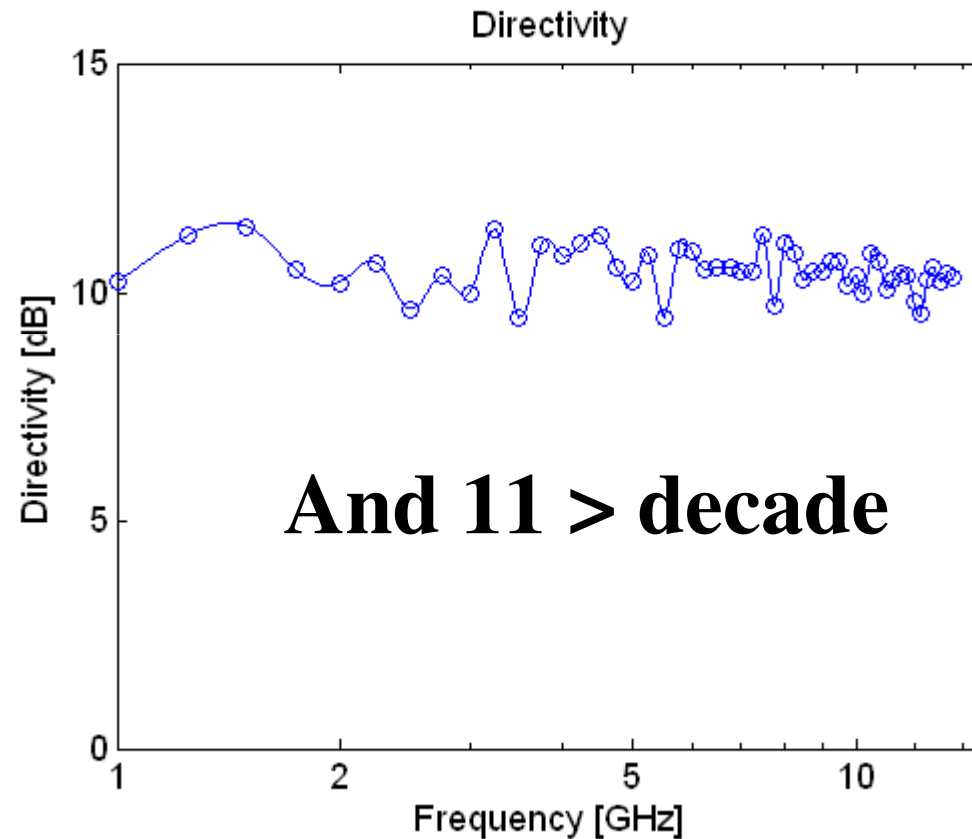
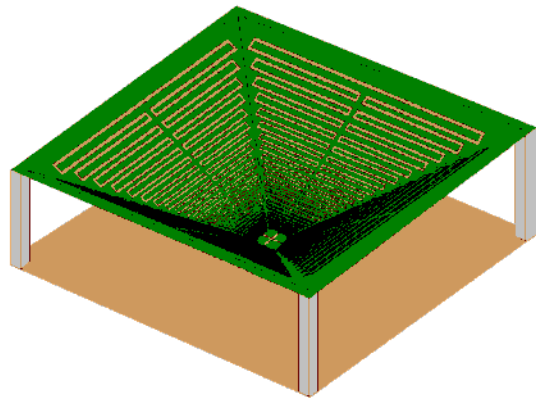
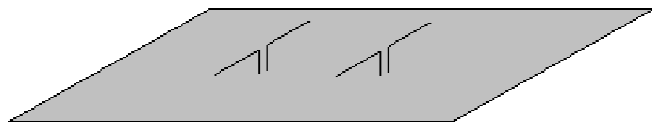
Idea behind Eleven feed new invention

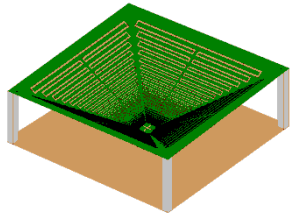
- Two parallel dipoles over ground (Eleven configuration)
 - from book by Christiansen and Högbom Radio Telescopes
 - equal E- and H-plane patterns
 - phase center is locked to the ground plane
 - low far-out sidelobes and backlobes.
- Decade bandwidth by
 - Logperiodic
 - Folded dipoles





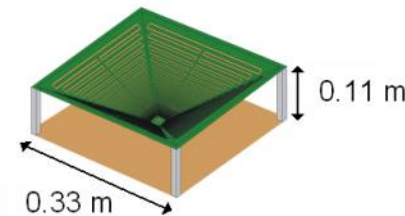
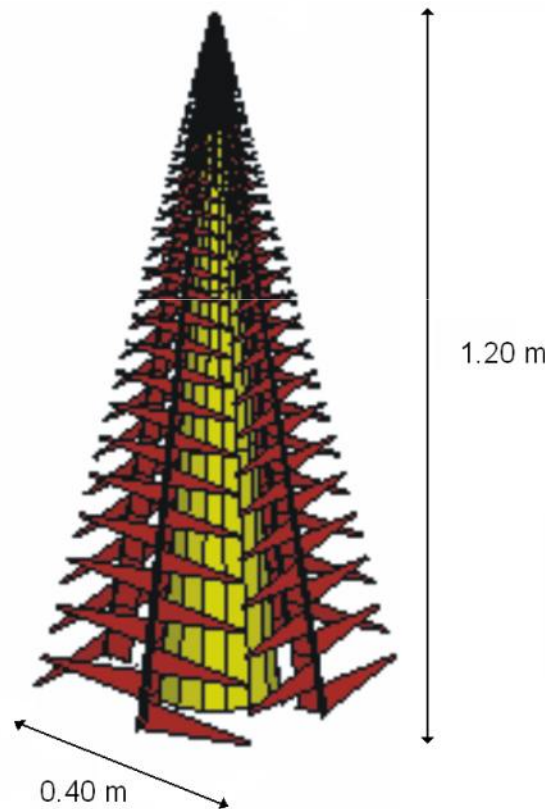
Directivity 11 dBi over more than a decade bandwidth



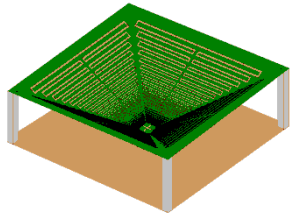


Size and complexity for $f_{\min} = 500$ MHz

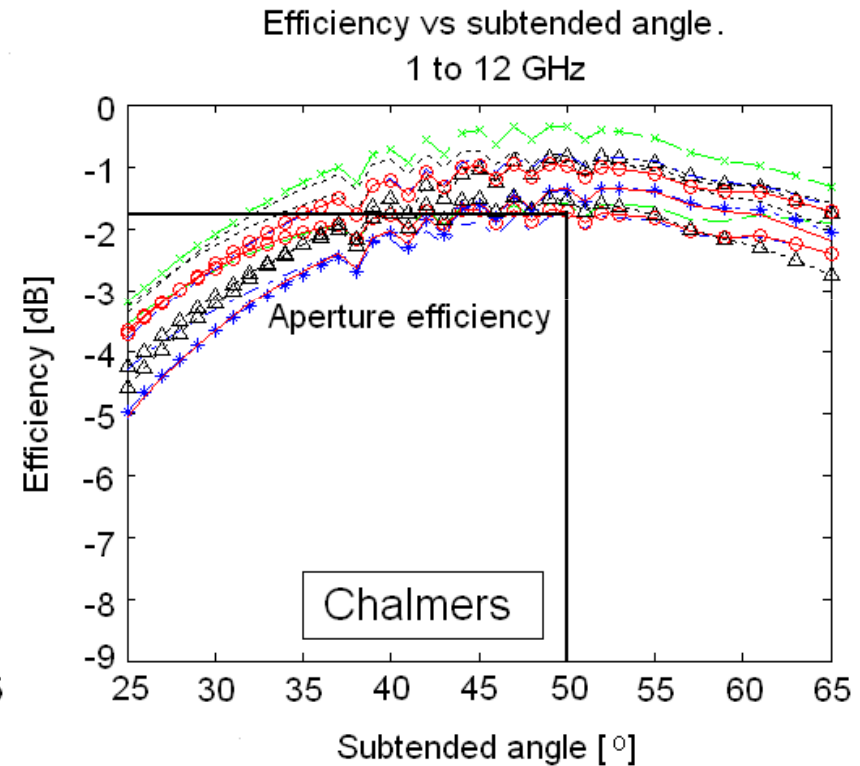
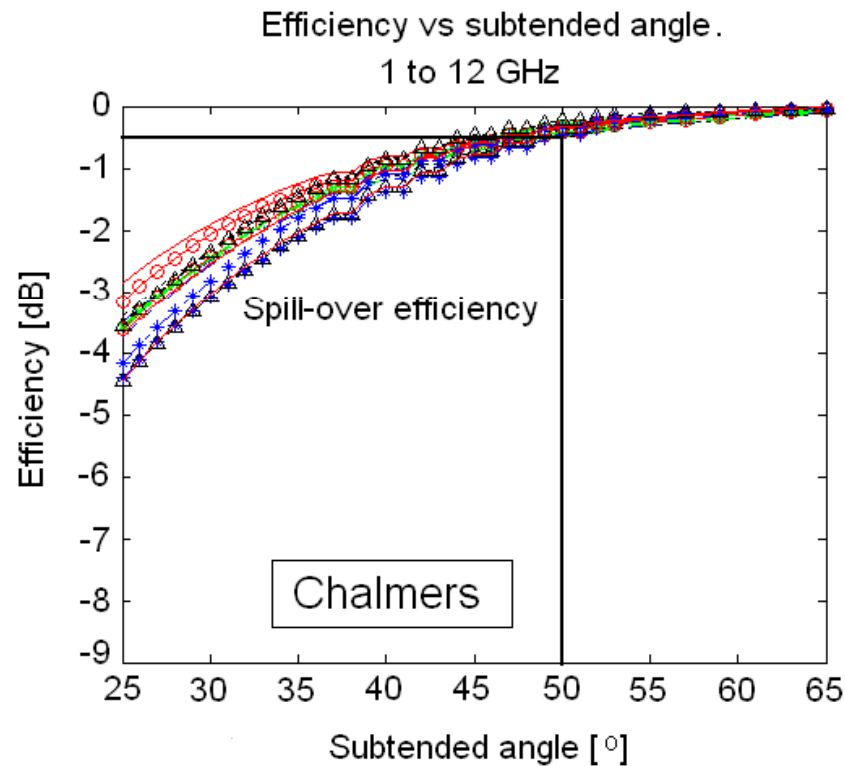
ATA
feed:
Problem
with
phase
center
variations



Eleven
feed:
No
problem
with
phase
center
variations



Efficiency vs. subtended half angle



Optimum subtended angle >50 deg

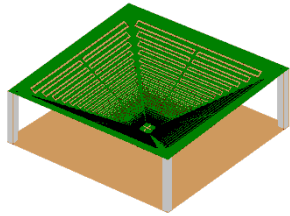
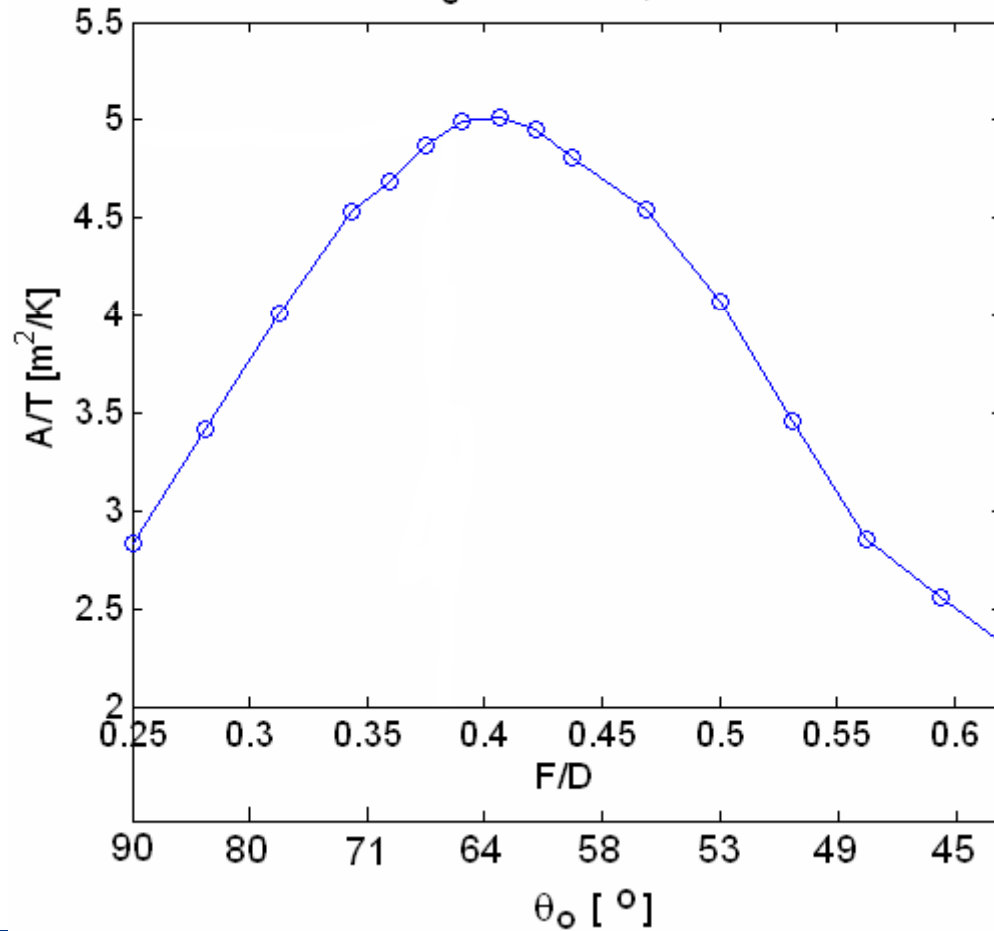


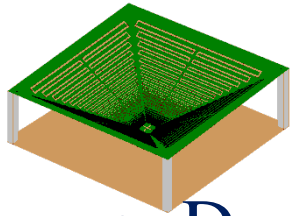
Figure of Merit

optimum F/D = 0.4 (i.e. 64 deg)

F/D=0.33 also OK (i.e. 75 deg)

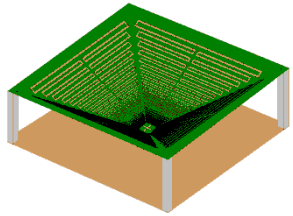
Figure of merit, A/T





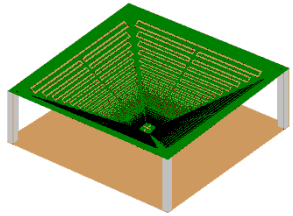
History

- Description of Eleven feed (invention from 2003)
- Different low frequency models:
 - 2005: 150-1500 MHz model for Green Bank in US
 - 2007: 150-700 MHz for GMRT in India
 - 2008: 500-3000 MHz for RATAN in Russia
- 2008: 1-13 GHz un-cooled model.
 - Worked for linear polarization only
- From Sept 2008: Developments of a 2-14 GHz cooled model



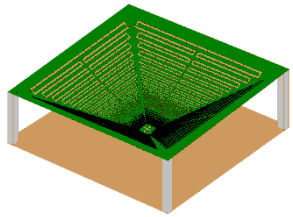
Team for developing cooled hardware from Sept 2009

- Department of Signals and Systems:
 - Prof Per-Simon Kildal, Dr Jian Yang, Yogesh Karandikar
- Department of Radio and Space Sciences:
 - Dr Miroslav Pantaleev, Leif Helldner
- Department of Microtechnology and Nanoscience
 - Niklas Wadefalk
- Chalmers Industriteknik (CIT) for helping to commercialize:
 - Anna Aspgren, Henric Rhedin, Stephan Mangold, Johan Felix
- Enabled by hardware orders from Vertex and Statkart

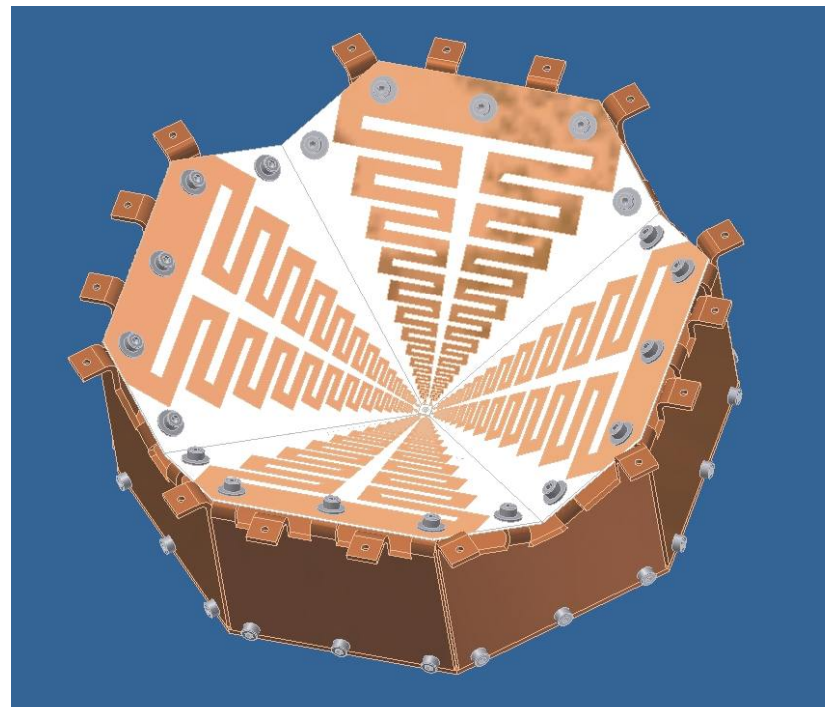
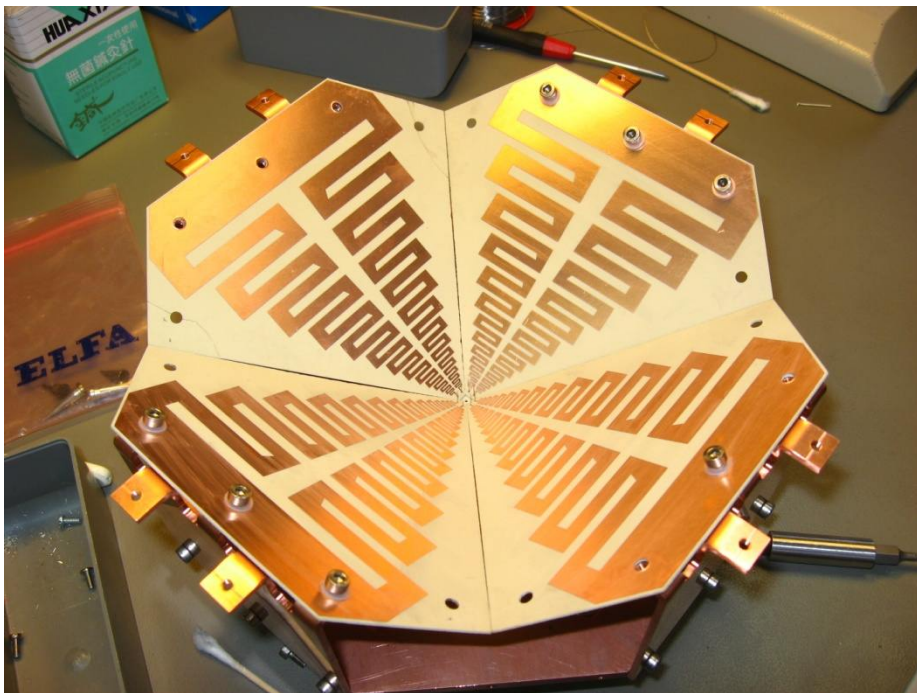


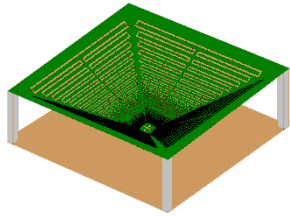
The following choices were done during the project

- All materials MUST stand cryogenic environment
- 4 separate panels (petals) with log-periodic dipoles
- PCB technology for antenna petals
- Minimize thickness of dielectric in center
- 2x4 ports with no crossing lines in center puck
- Differential feed line impedance 200 Ohms
- Experimental model has 2x4 coaxial ports, transf to 50 Ohms
- This concept requires 4 differential 200 Ohms LNAs, 2 per polarization



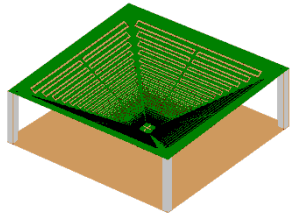
Results





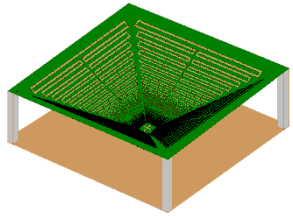
Content

- Per-Simon Kildal (15min)
 - Introduction to Design of Eleven Feed for SKA and VLBI2010
 - Selection of Geometry and Port lay-out
- **Leif Helldner (15min)**
 - **Cryogenic and Mechanical Design for the Eleven Feed**
- Jian Yang (15min)
 - Numerical Optimization of log-Period Antennas and Measurements
- Per-Simon Kildal (15min)
 - Summary of Performance and What Next
 - Questions



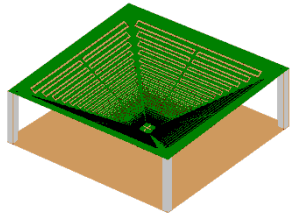
Content

- Per-Simon Kildal (15min)
 - Introduction to Design of Eleven Feed for SKA and VLBI2010
 - Selection of Geometry and Port lay-out
- Leif Helldner (15min)
 - Cryogenic and Mechanical Design for the Eleven Feed
- Jian Yang (15min)
 - Numerical Optimization of log-Period Antennas and Measurements
- Per-Simon Kildal (15min)
 - Summary of Performance and What Next
 - Questions



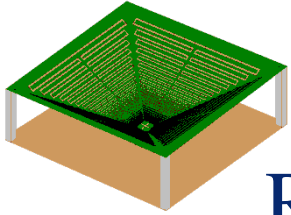
Summary of measurement results

- Hardware: Good. Appears solid and appealing
- Matching by calibrating out power dividers:
 - $S_{11} < -10$ dB up to 13 GHz
- Independent gain measurements at Technical University of Denmark
 - Losses: Uncertain due to multiple reflections between 180 deg hybrid, 3dB power divider and antenna. We believe < -0.5 dB. Were not calibrated out.
 - Radiation patterns: Good between 2.5 and 9 GHz. Outside this band low BOR1 efficiency
 - Feed efficiency: > 2 dB between 2.5 and 9 GHz



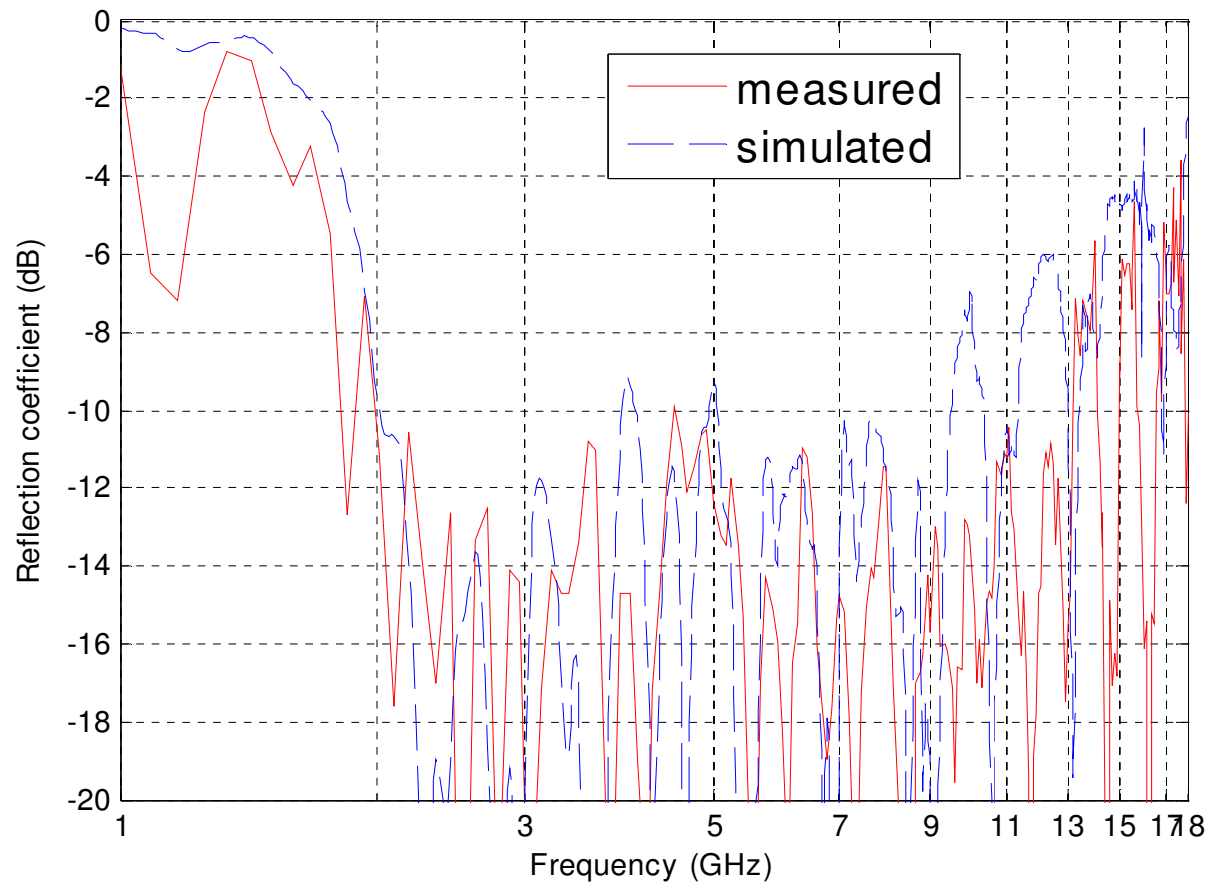
What to do next

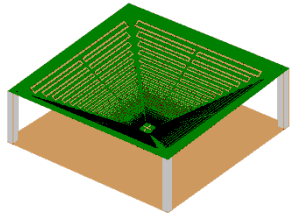
- Verify that low BOR1 efficiency above 9 GHz is due to surface waves (1 Month)
- Redesign feed to remove surface waves (3 months)
- Include octagonal “Dewar box” in electrical design to improve low frequency performance (2 months)
- Cryogenic tests of existing hardware (1 month?)
- More things needing additional funding:
 - Realize more hardware
 - Design room temperature LNA
 - Design cryogenic LNA
 - More testing (patterns and noise temperature)



Simulations and Measurements

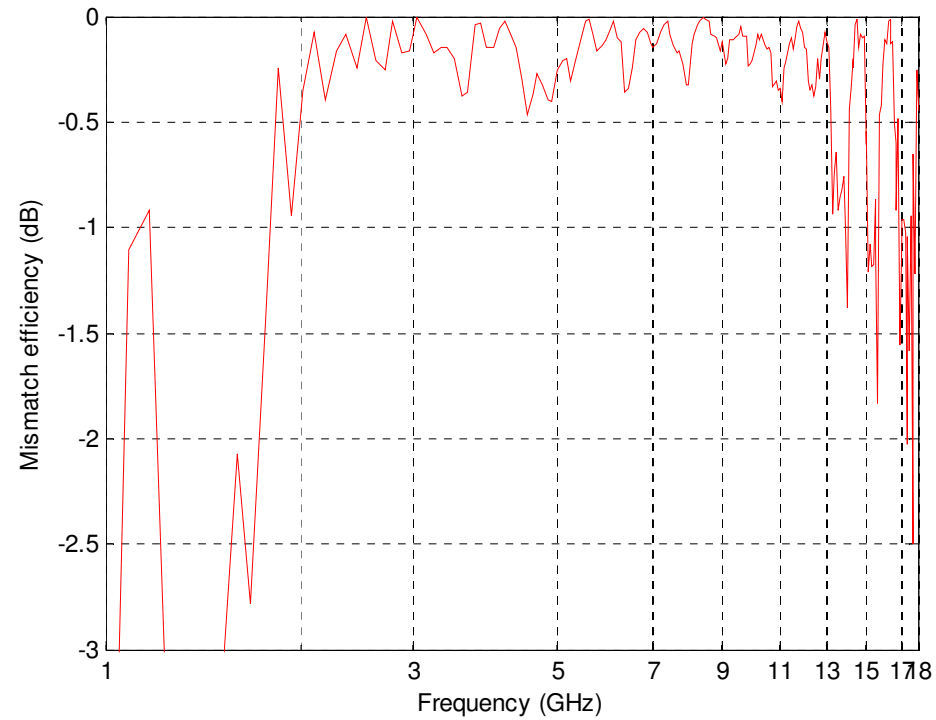
Reflection coefficient including centre puck

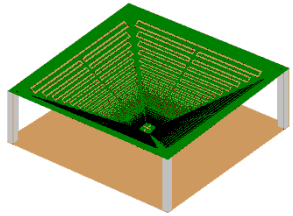




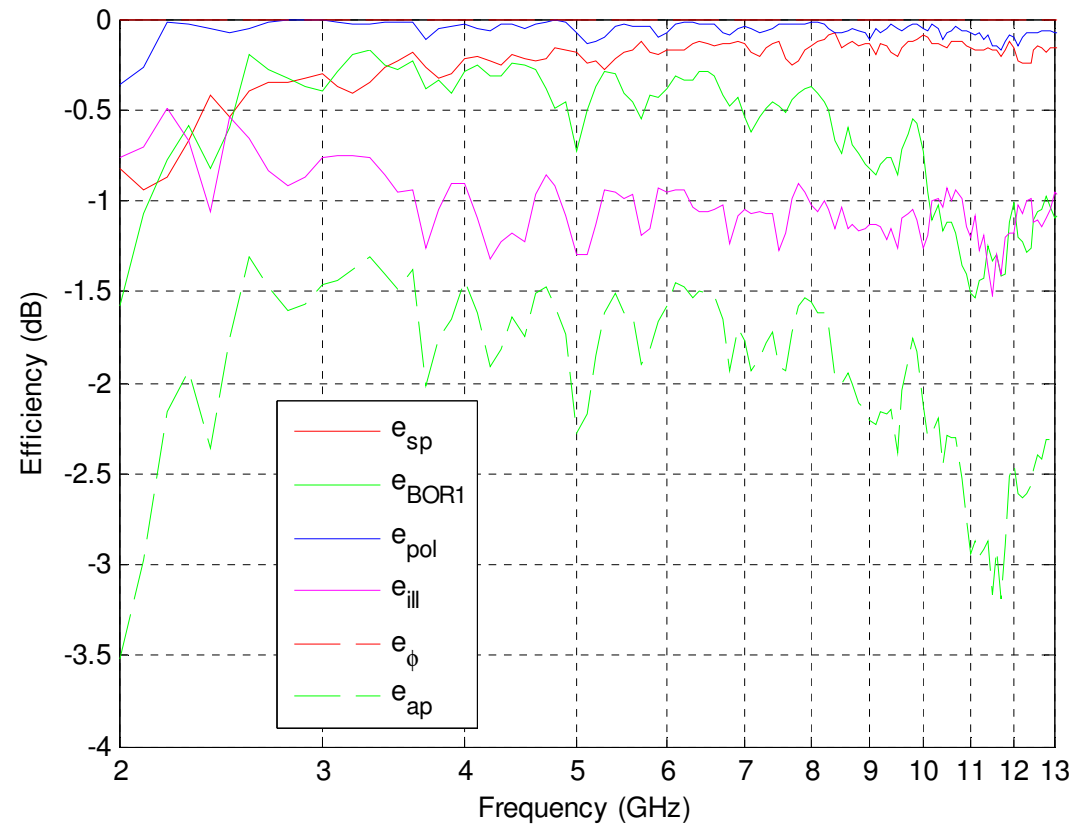
Simulations and Measurements

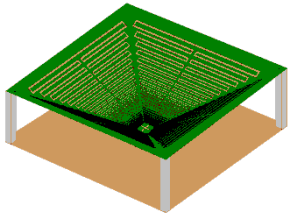
Measured mismatch efficiency



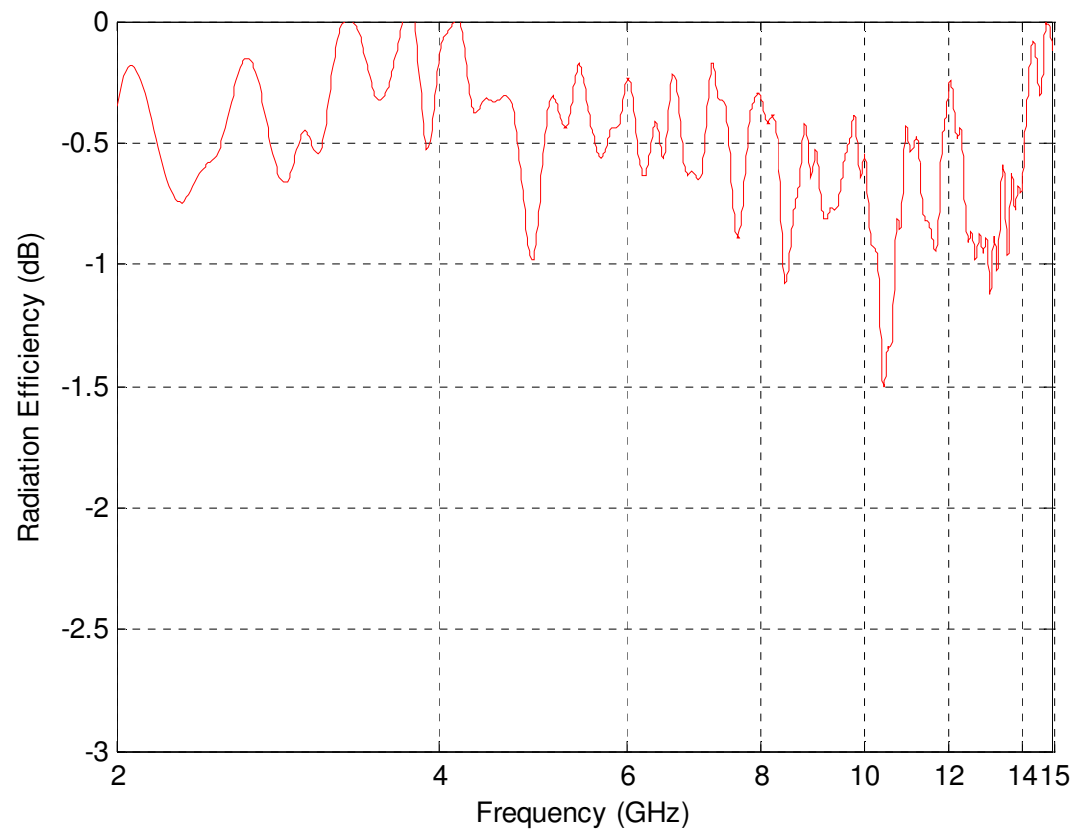


Measured Sub-efficiencies

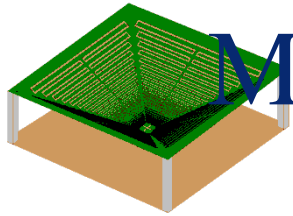




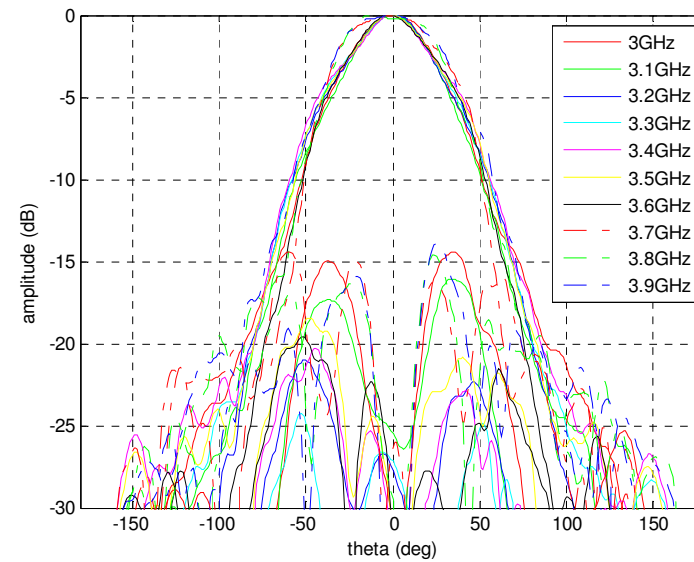
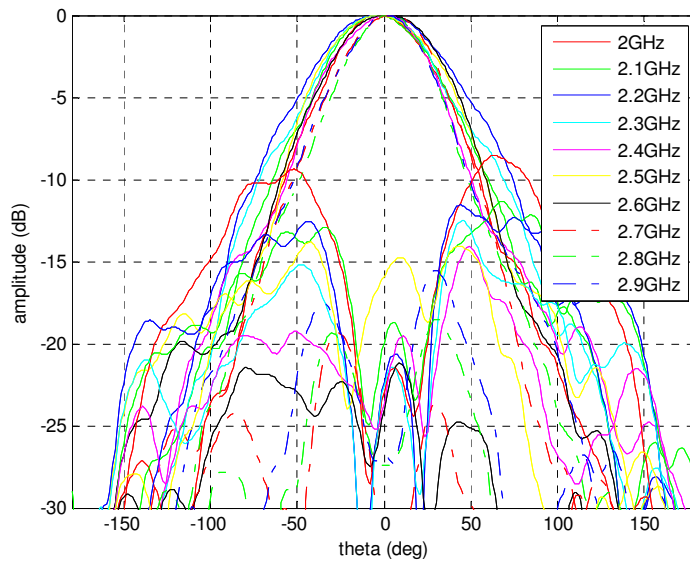
Measured Radiation Efficiency

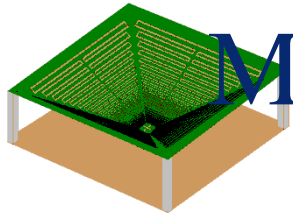


- Not very accurate due to the multiple reflections in the feeding network, specially for high frequencies.

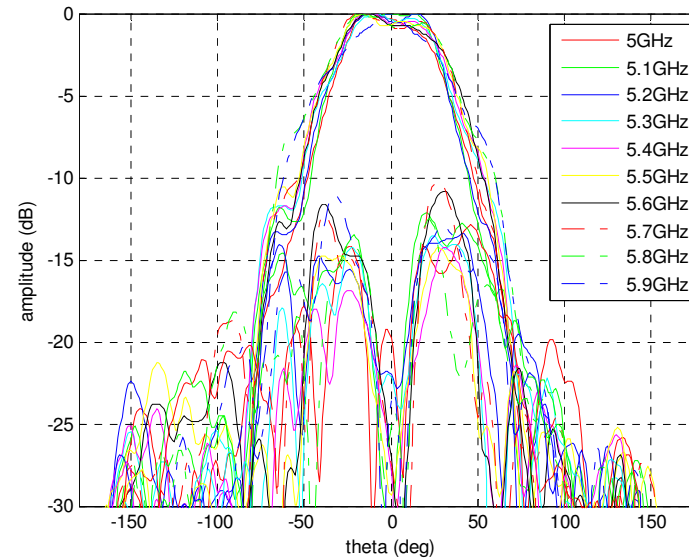
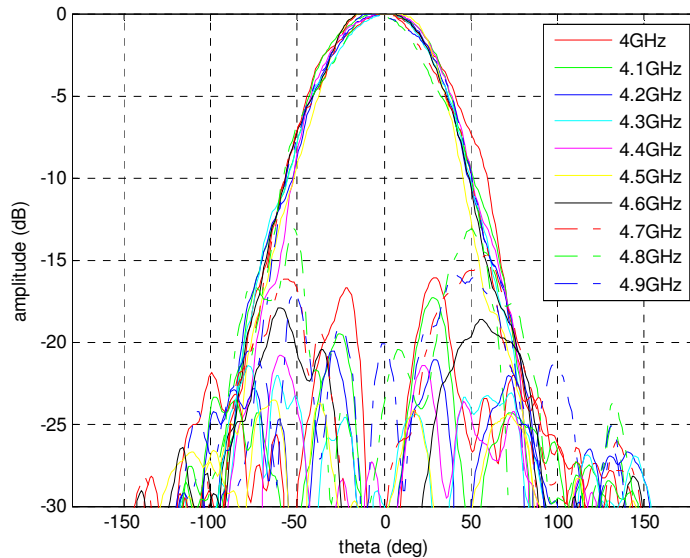


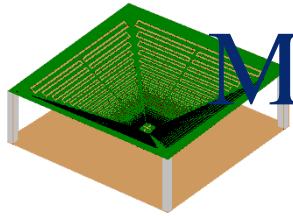
Measured patterns in 45 deg plane, 2-3 and 3-4 GHz



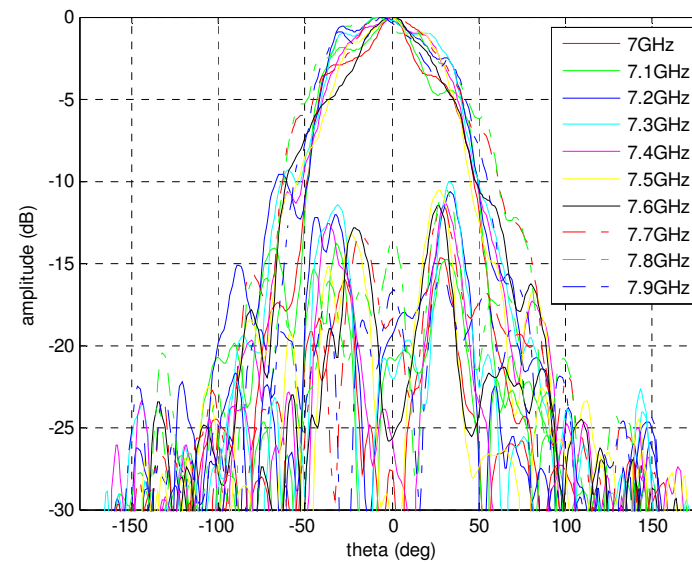
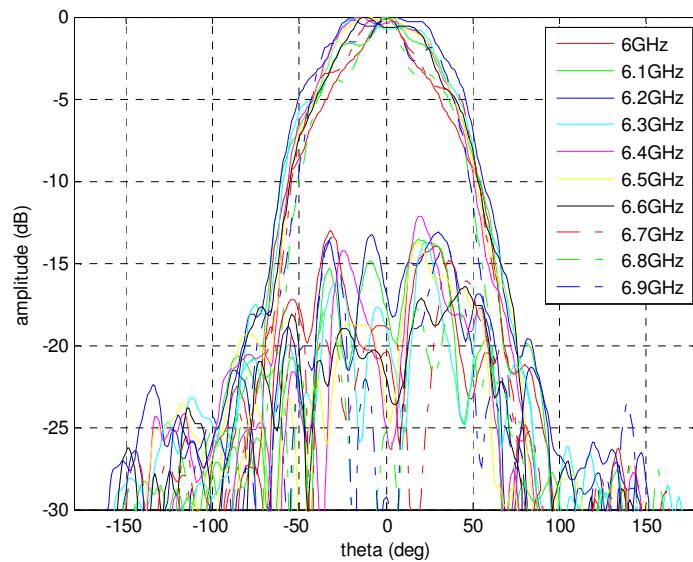


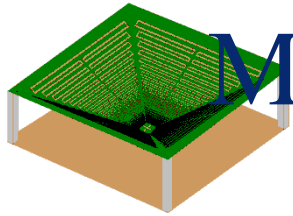
Measured patterns in 45 deg plane, 4-5 and 5-6 GHz



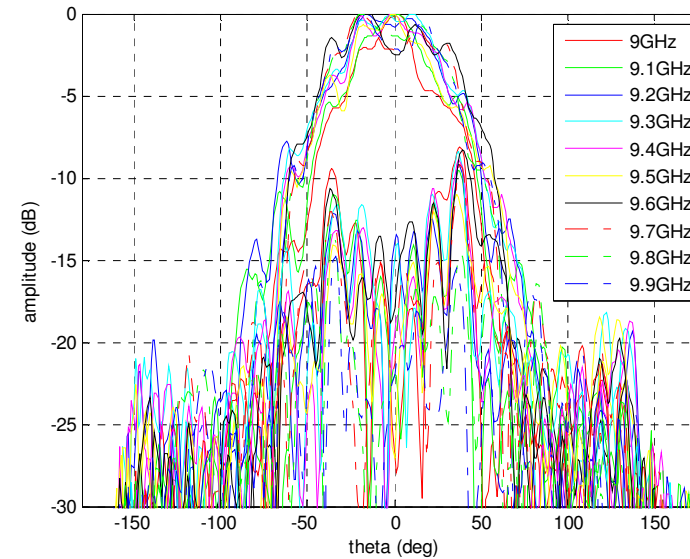
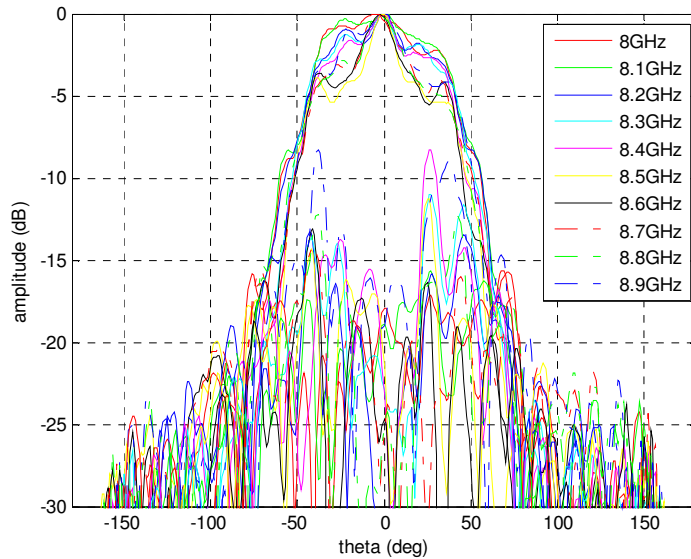


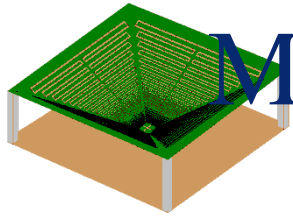
Measured patterns in 45 deg plane, 6-7 and 7-8 GHz



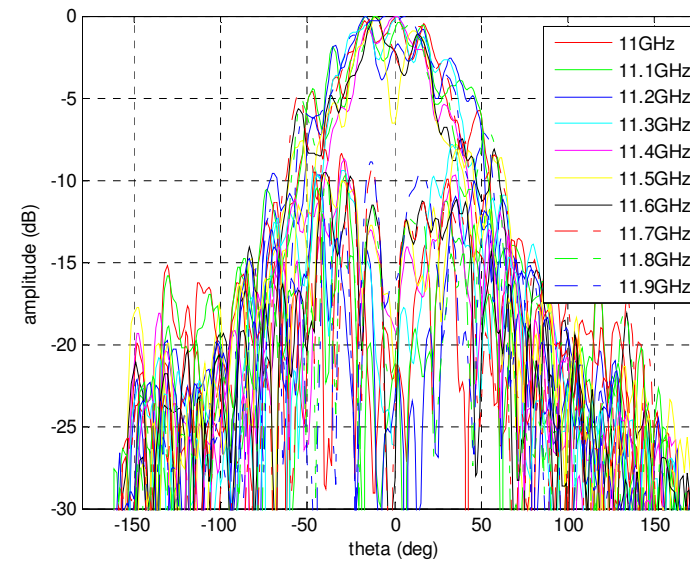
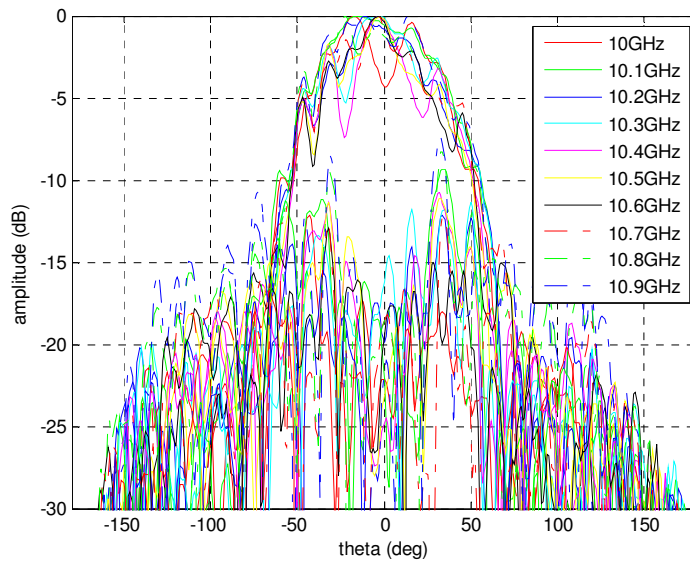


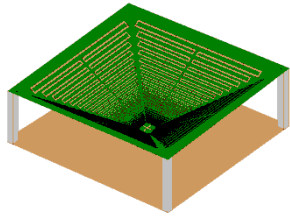
Measured patterns in 45 deg plane, 8-9 and 9-10 GHz



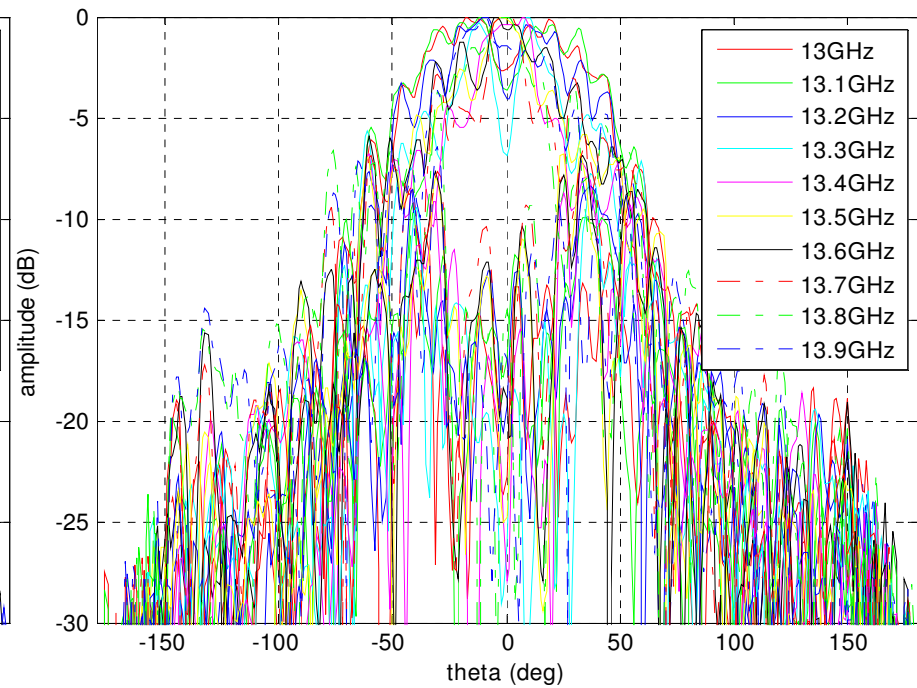
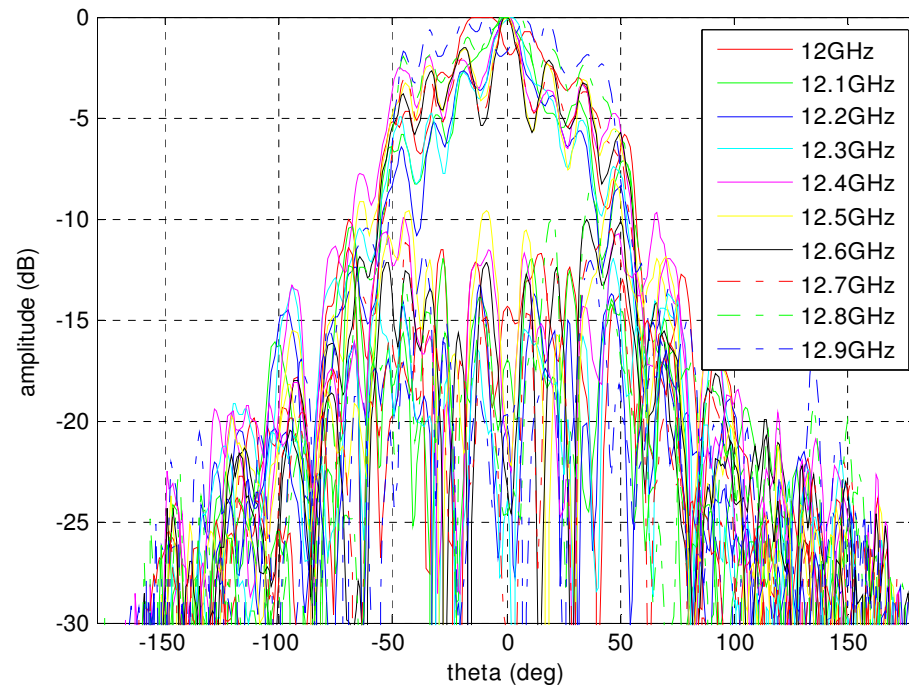


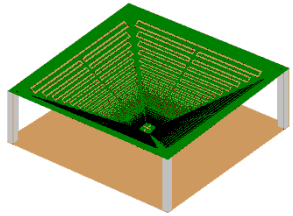
Measured patterns in 45 deg plane, 10-11 GHz and 11-12 GHz



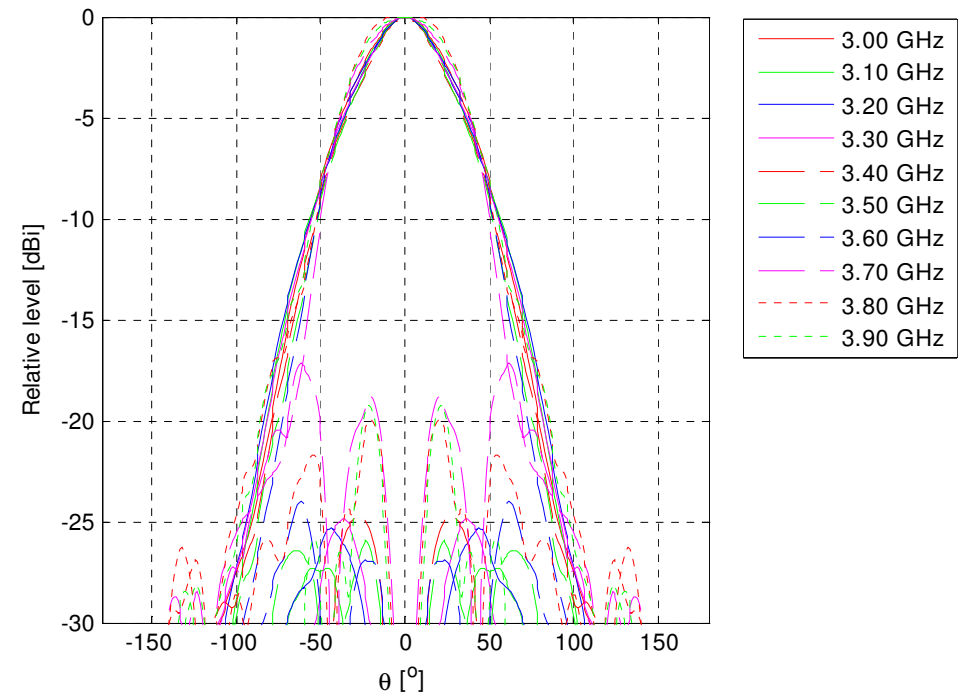
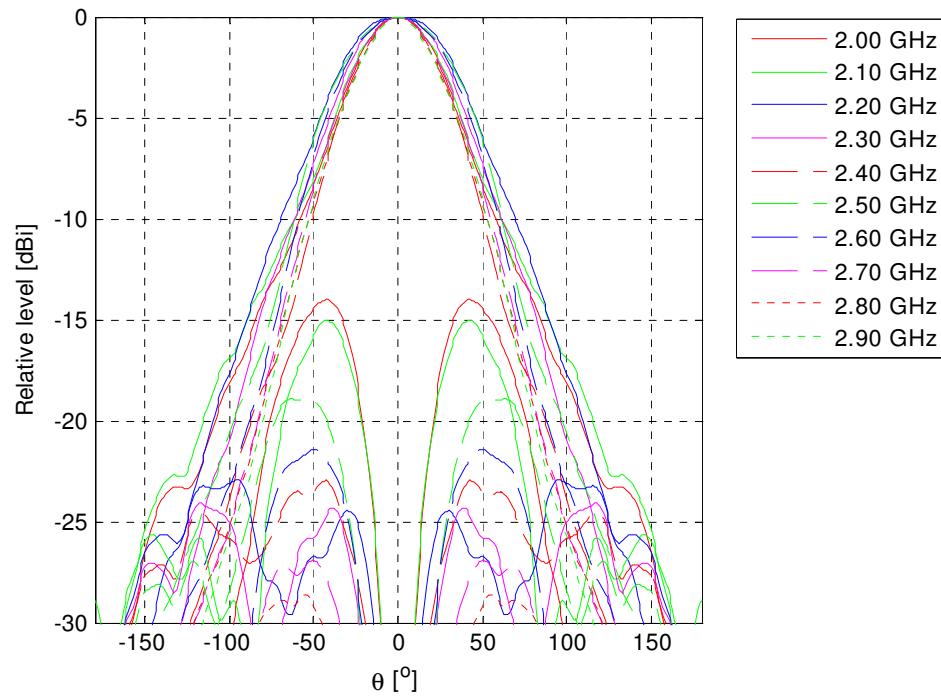


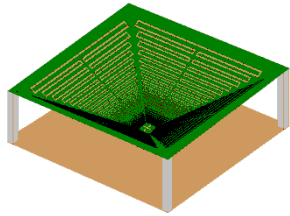
45 deg patterns 12-13 and 13-14 GHz



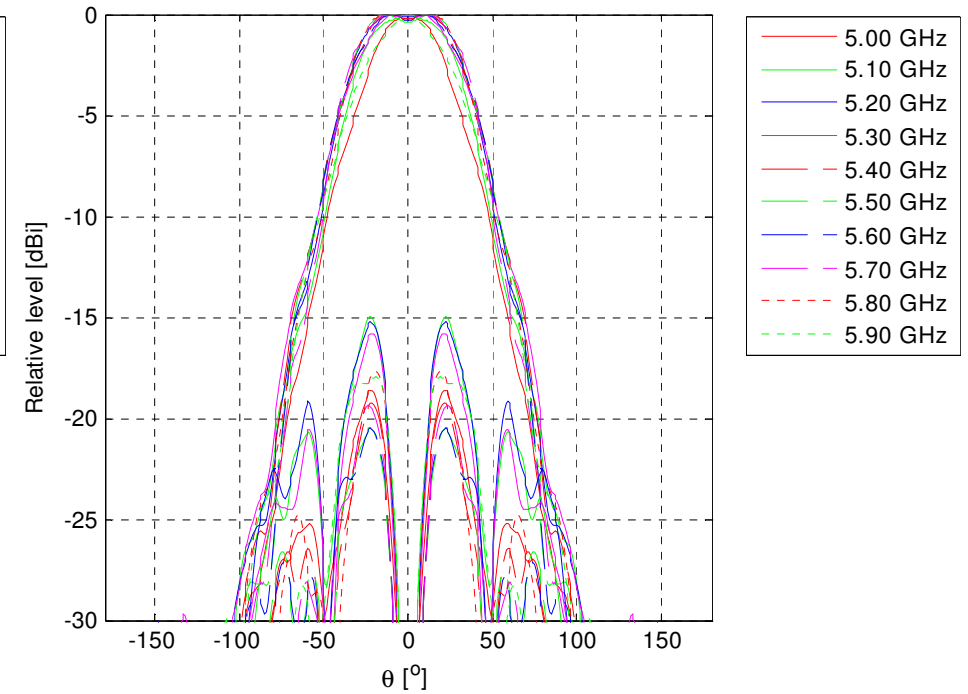
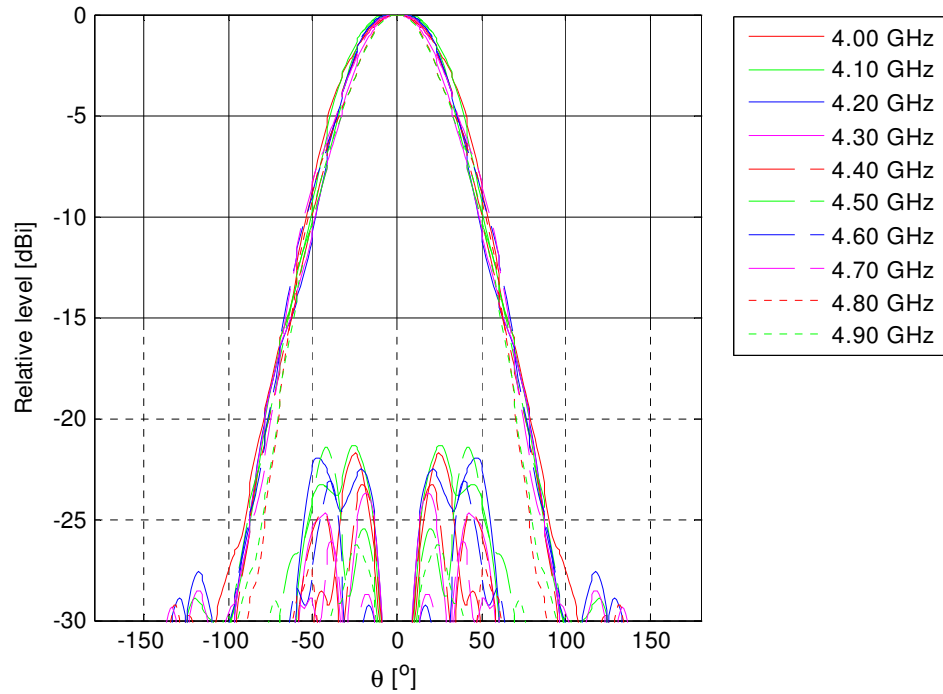


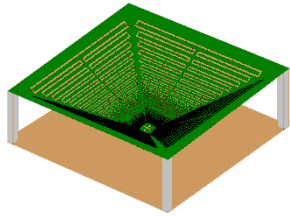
Measured Radiation Patterns of BOR1 Components, 2-3 GHz, 3-4 GHz



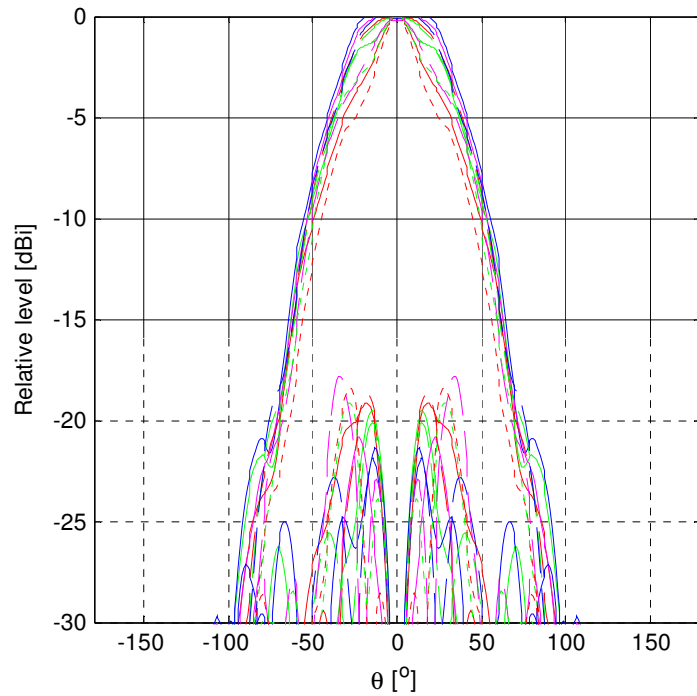


Measured Radiation Patterns of BOR1 Components, 4-5 GHz, 5-6 GHz

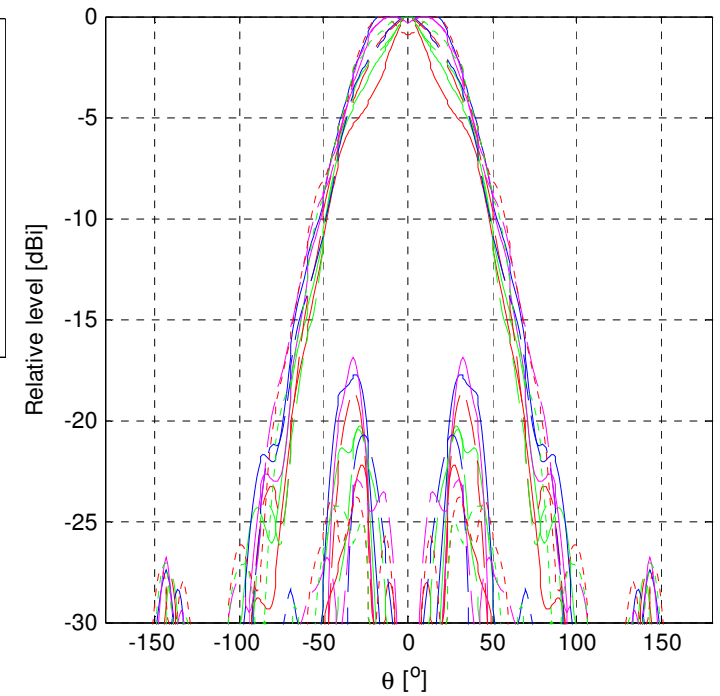




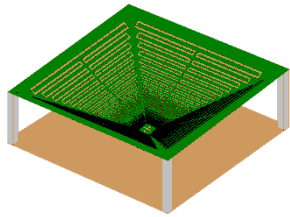
Measured Radiation Patterns of BOR1 Components, 6-7 GHz, 7-8 GHz



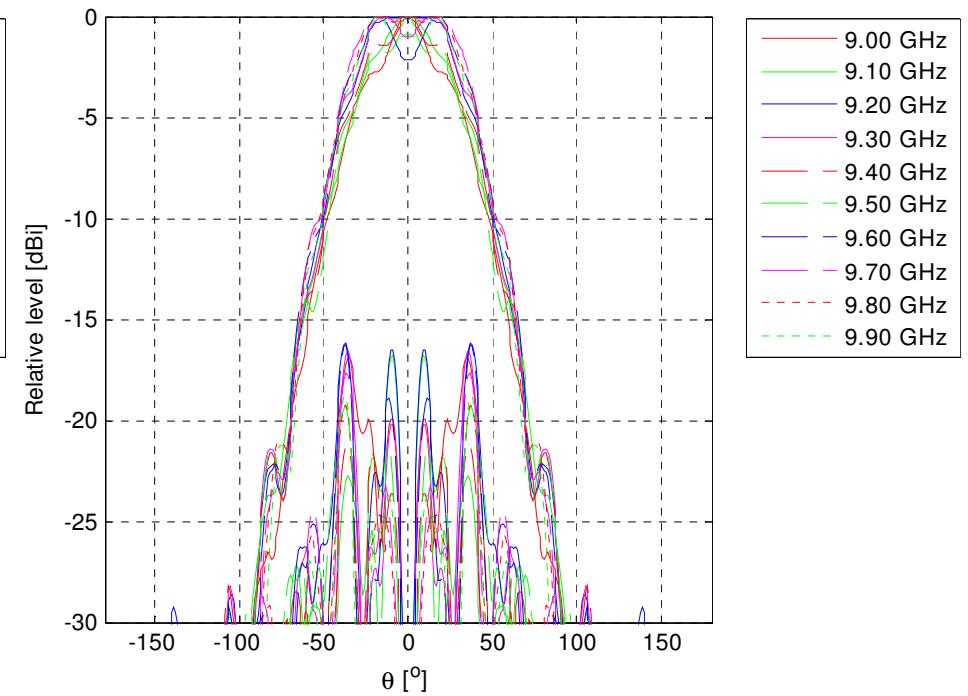
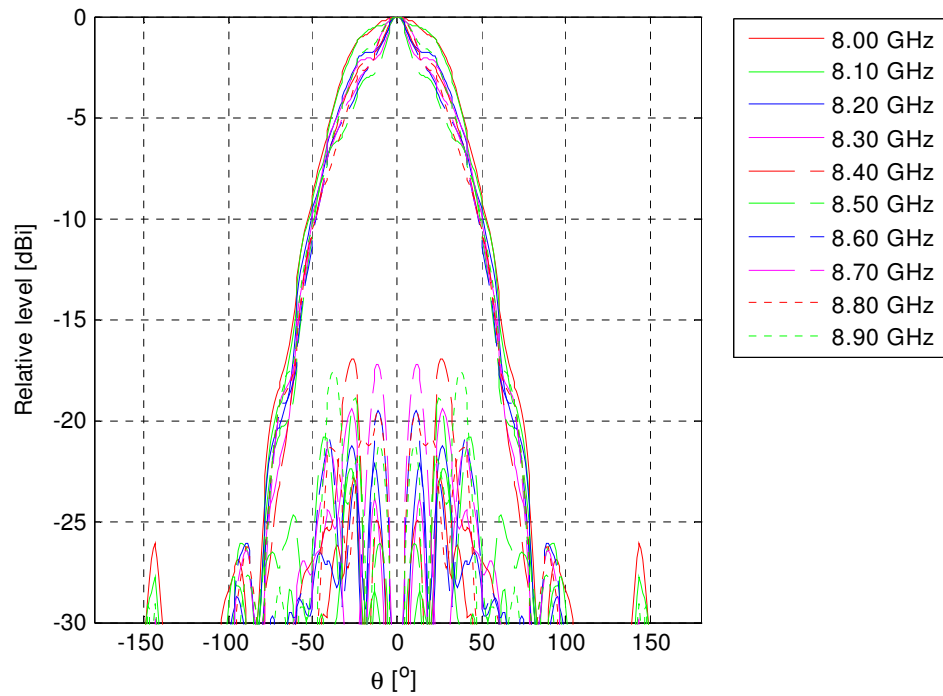
- 6.00 GHz
- 6.10 GHz
- 6.20 GHz
- 6.30 GHz
- 6.40 GHz
- 6.50 GHz
- 6.60 GHz
- 6.70 GHz
- - - 6.80 GHz
- - - 6.90 GHz

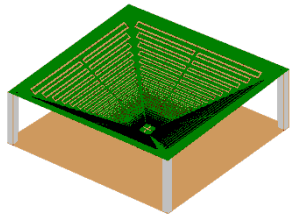


- 7.00 GHz
- 7.10 GHz
- 7.20 GHz
- 7.30 GHz
- 7.40 GHz
- 7.50 GHz
- 7.60 GHz
- 7.70 GHz
- - - 7.80 GHz
- - - 7.90 GHz

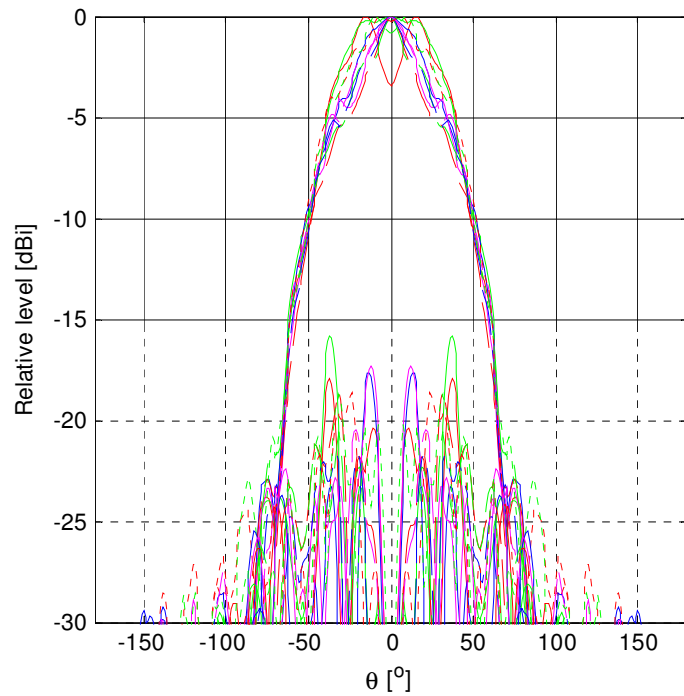


Measured Radiation Patterns of BOR1 Components, 8-9 GHz, 9-10 GHz

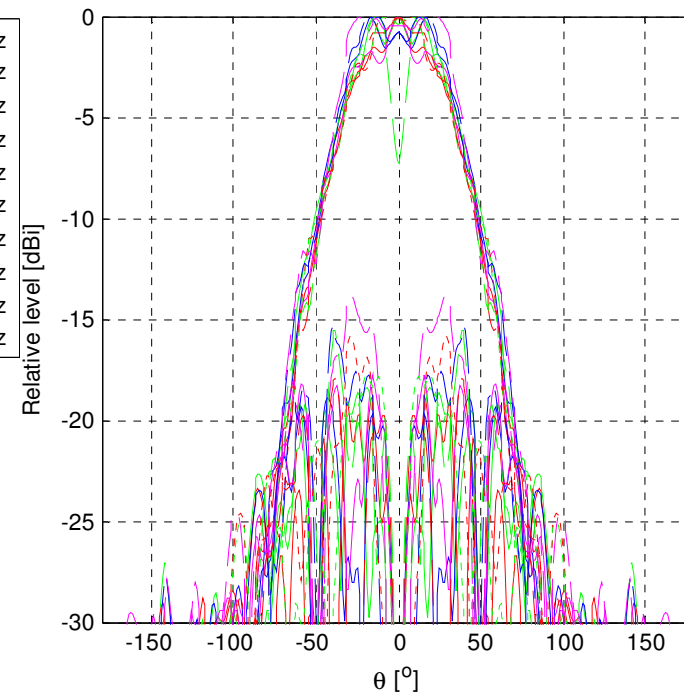




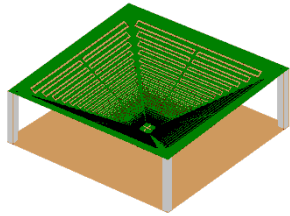
Measured Radiation Patterns of BOR1 Components, 10-11 GHz, 11-12 GHz



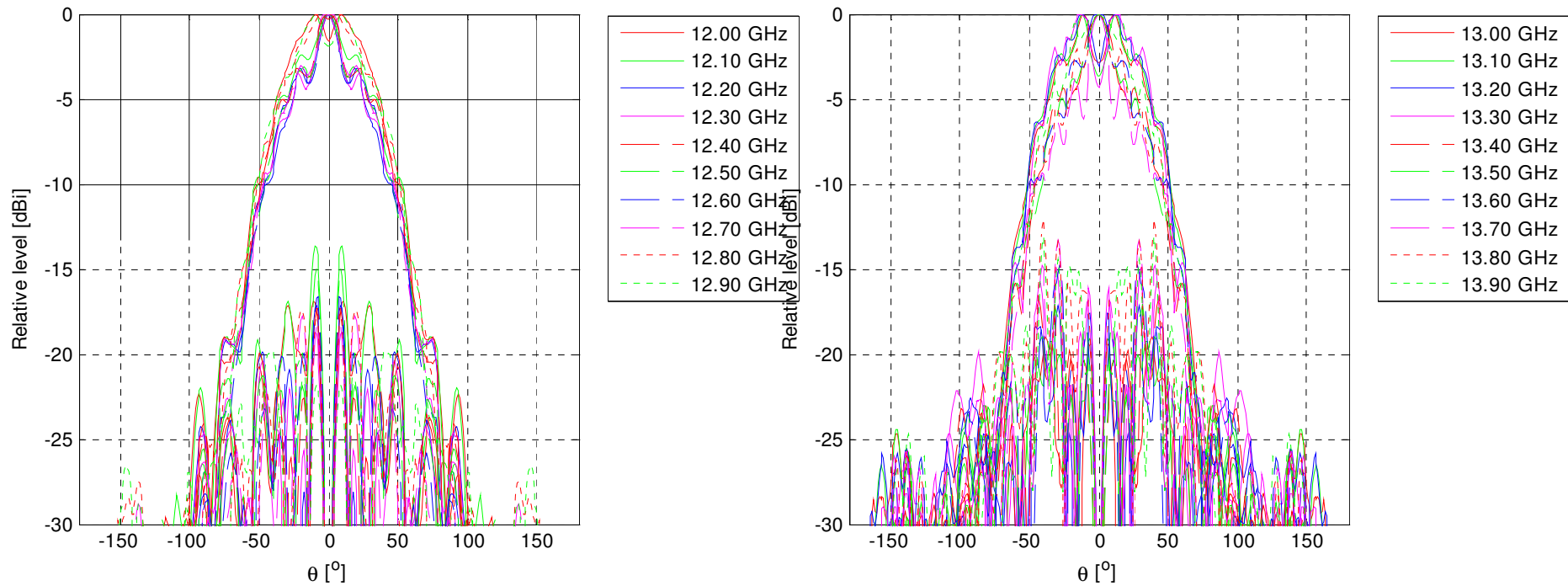
- 10.00 GHz
- 10.10 GHz
- 10.20 GHz
- 10.30 GHz
- - 10.40 GHz
- - 10.50 GHz
- - 10.60 GHz
- - 10.70 GHz
- - 10.80 GHz
- - 10.90 GHz

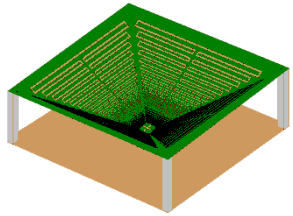


- 11.00 GHz
- 11.10 GHz
- 11.20 GHz
- 11.30 GHz
- - 11.40 GHz
- - 11.50 GHz
- - 11.60 GHz
- - 11.70 GHz
- - 11.80 GHz
- - 11.90 GHz

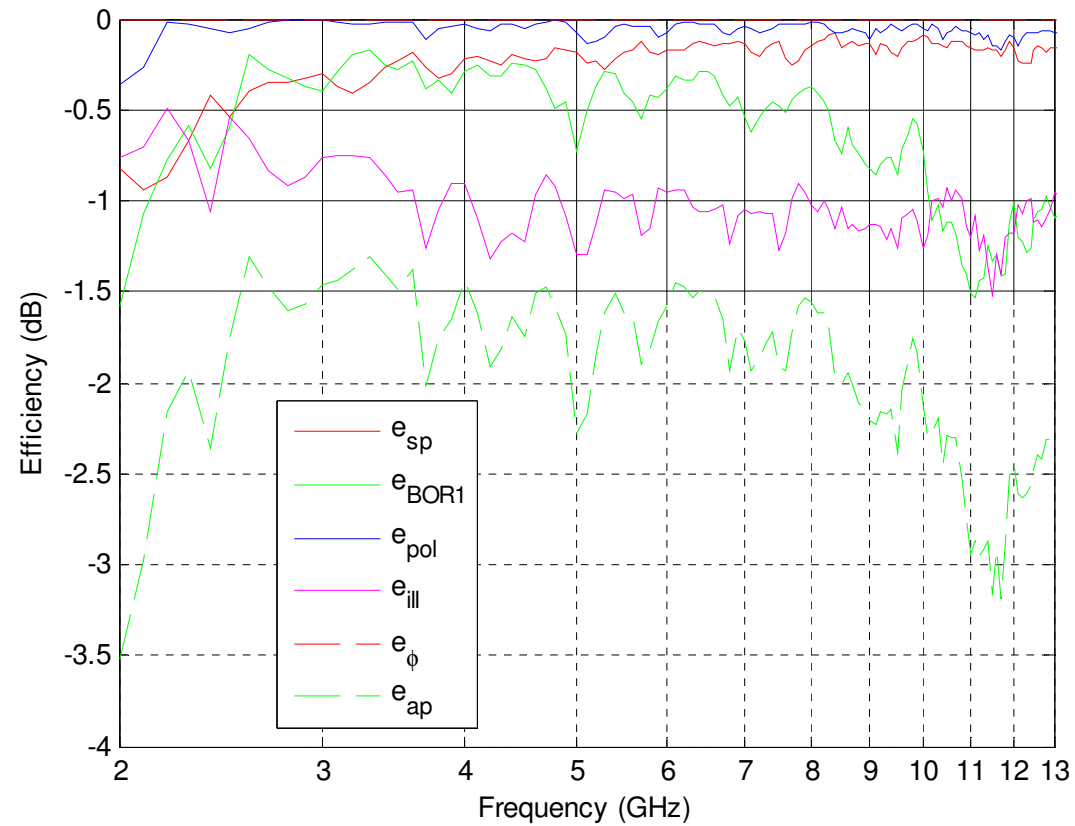


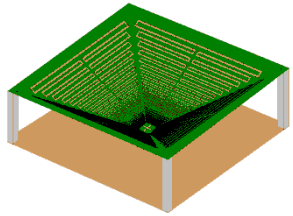
Measured Radiation Patterns of BOR1 Components, 12-13 GHz, 13-14 GHz





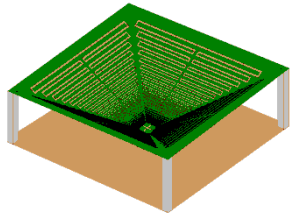
Measured Sub-efficiencies





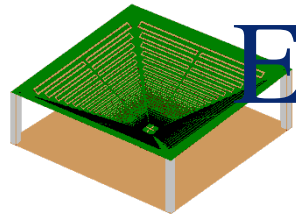
Summary of measurement results

- Hardware: Good. Appears solid and appealing
- Matching by calibrating out power dividers:
 - $S_{11} < -10$ dB up to 13 GHz
- Independent gain measurements at Technical University of Denmark
 - Losses: Uncertain due to multiple reflections between 180 deg hybrid, 3dB power divider and antenna. We believe < -0.5 dB. Were not calibrated out.
 - Radiation patterns: Good between 2.5 and 9 GHz. Outside this band low BOR1 efficiency
 - Feed efficiency: > 2 dB between 2.5 and 9 GHz

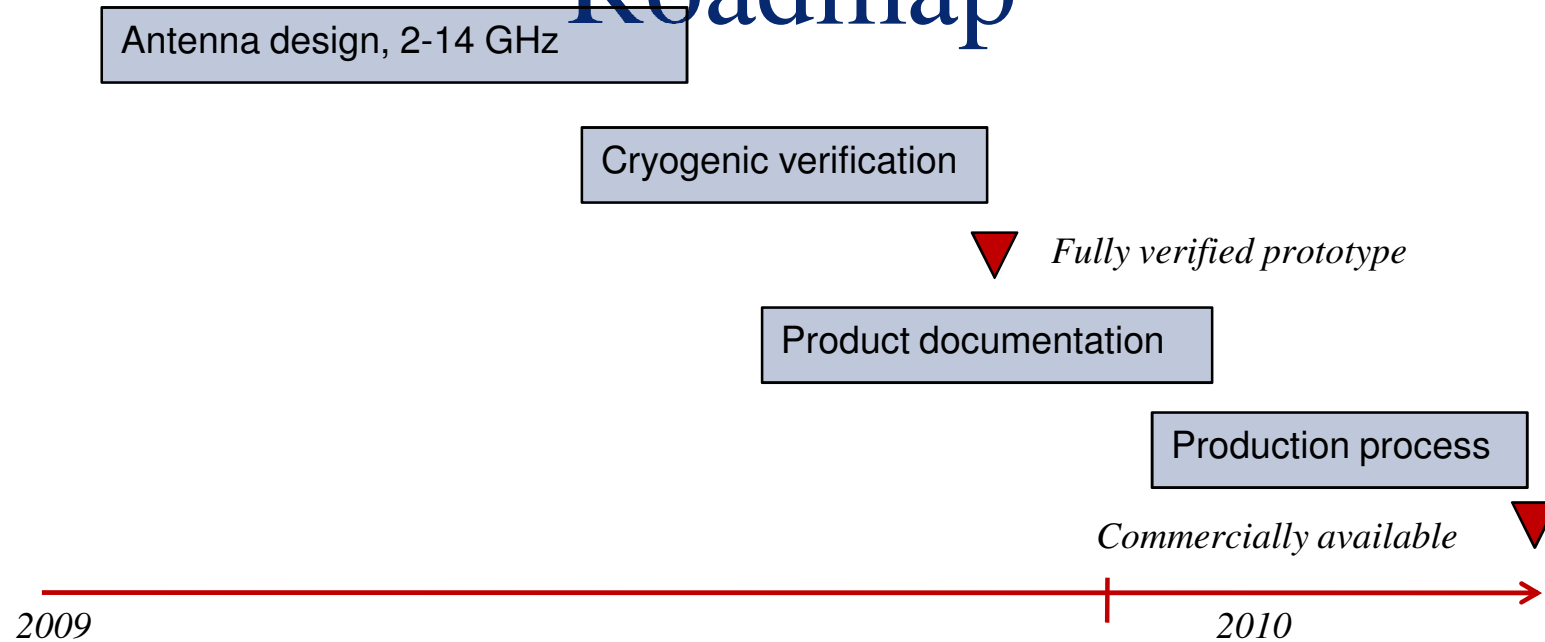


What to do next

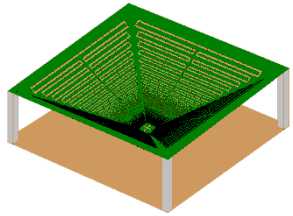
- Verify that low BOR1 efficiency above 9 GHz is due to surface waves (1 Month)
- Redesign feed to remove surface waves (3 months)
- Include octagonal “Dewar box” in electrical design to improve low frequency performance (2 months)
- Cryogenic tests of existing hardware (1 month?)
- More things needing additional funding:
 - Realize more hardware
 - Design room temperature LNA
 - Design cryogenic LNA
 - More testing (patterns and noise temperature)



Eleven Antenn – Development Roadmap



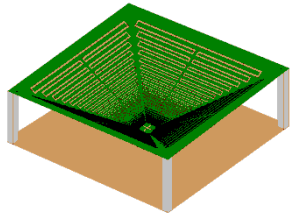
The Eleven Antenna will be further developed in cooperation between Chalmers Industriteknik, Chalmers Antenna research department and Onsala Space Observatory.



STIFTELSEN CHALMERS INDUSTRITEKNIK

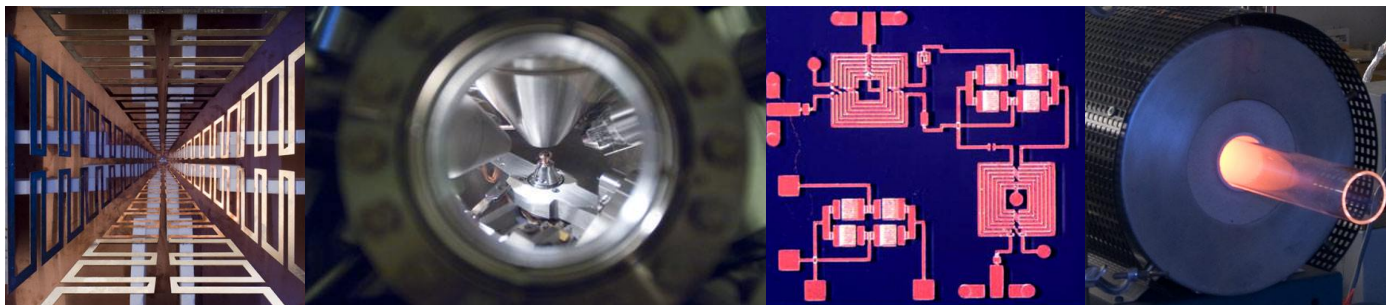
- Foundation within Chalmers University of Technology
- 61 MSEK annual revenue
- 62 employees of which 31 with PhD degrees

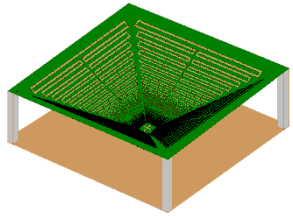




Mission

- Research and development for industrial companies on commercial terms
- Find industrial projects for Chalmers University of Technology
- Project managers for projects carried out at Chalmers University of Technology





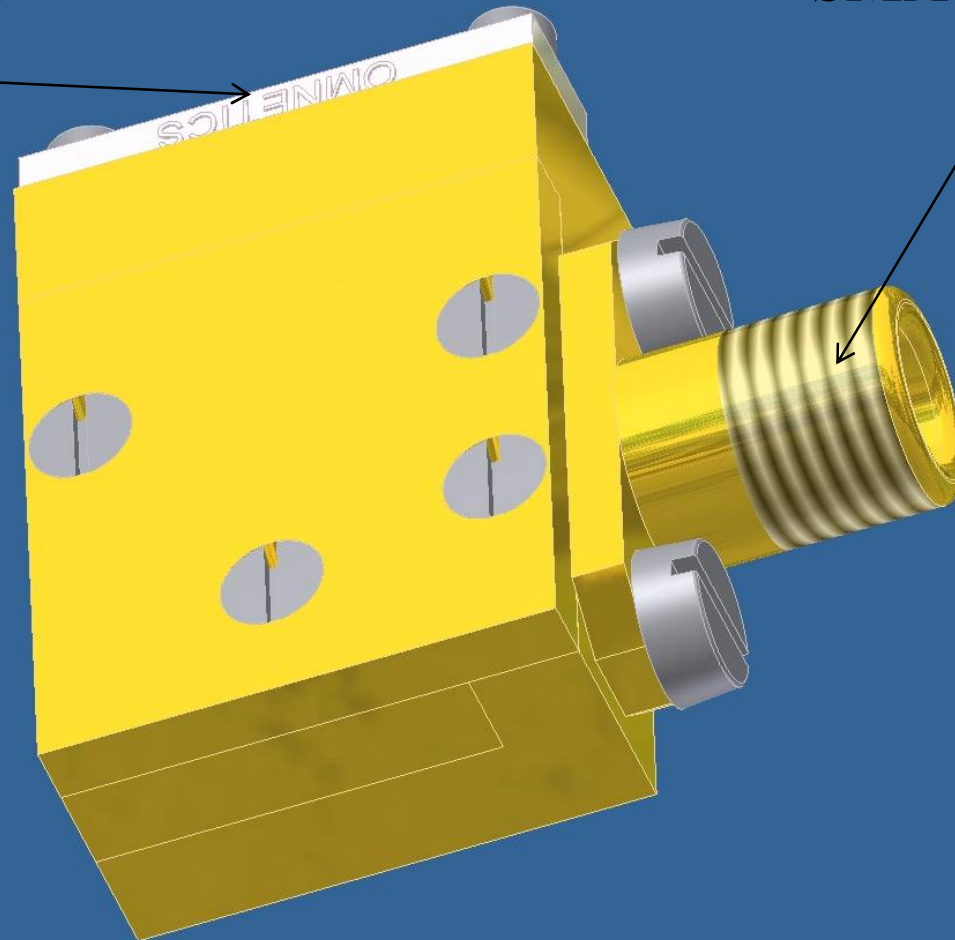
Contacts

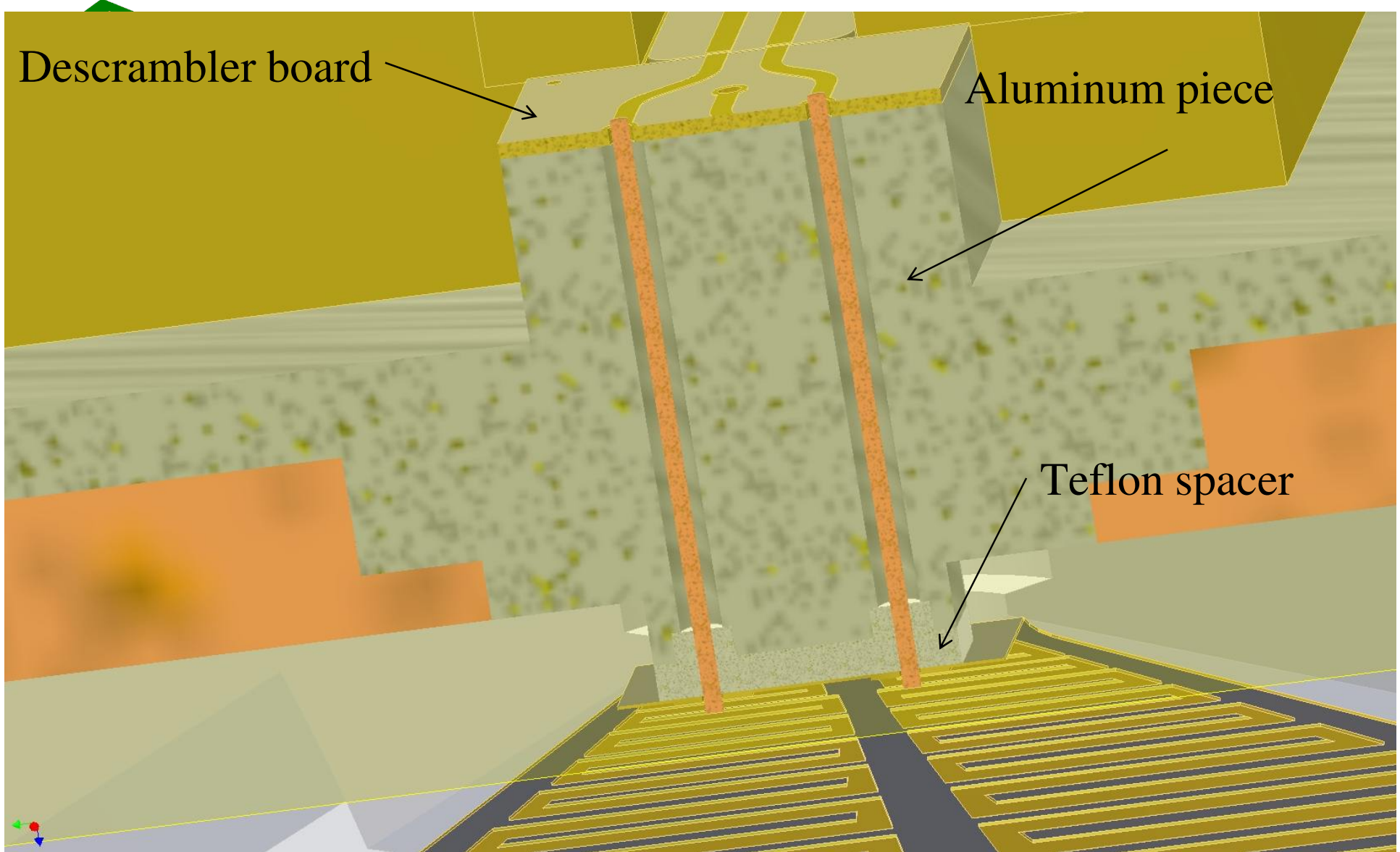
Henric Rhedin, PhD henric.rhedin@cit.chalmers.se

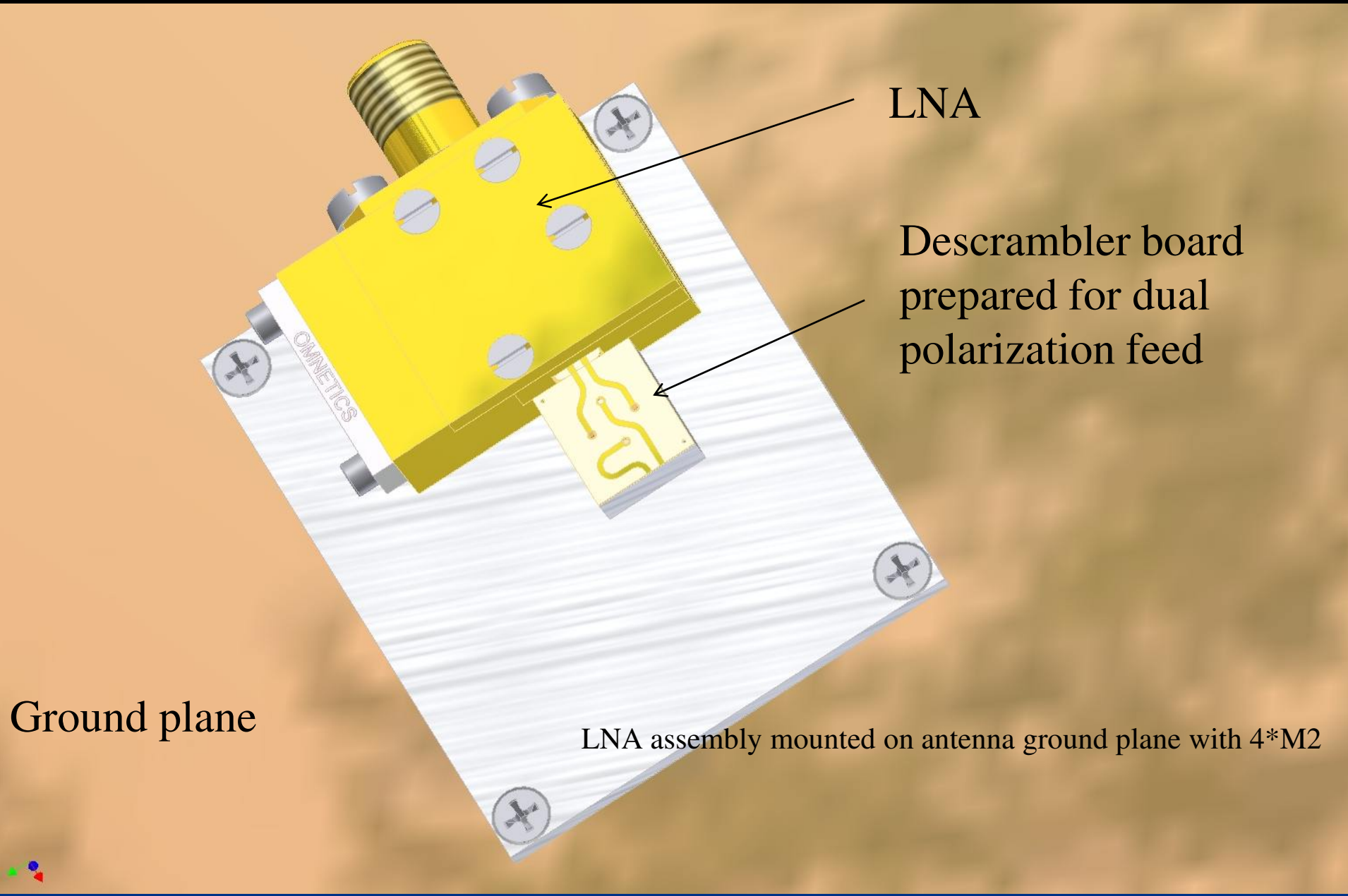


9-pin Nano-D for DC

SMA output







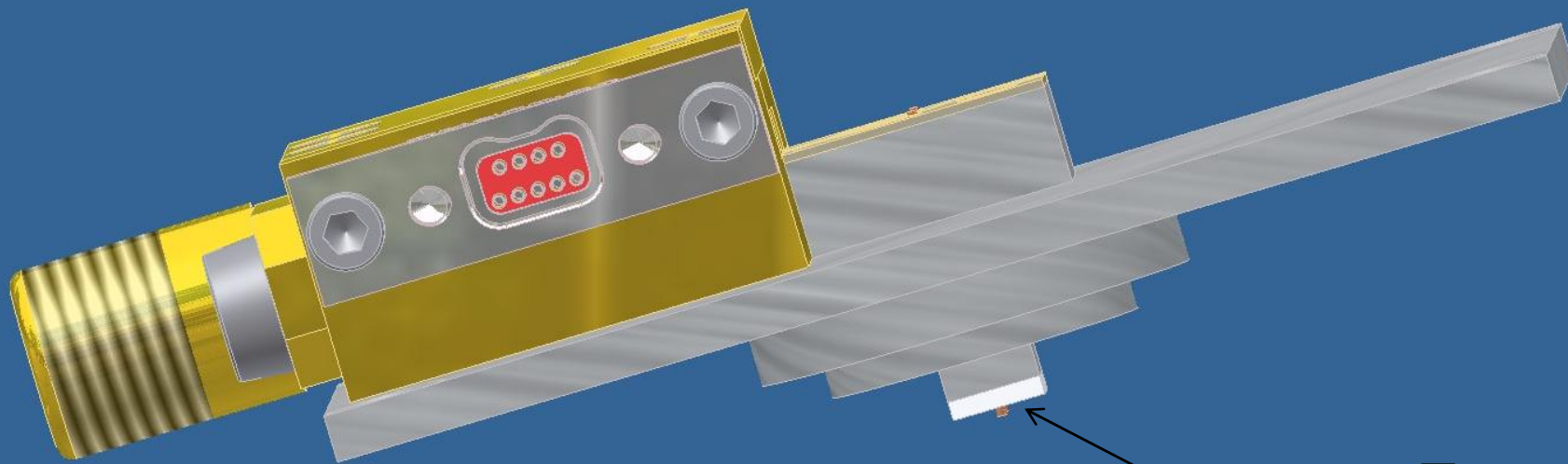
LNA

Descrambler board prepared for dual polarization feed

Ground plane

LNA assembly mounted on antenna ground plane with 4*M2





Two coax lines going to antenna terminals



