



Band 2+3 warm optical characterization

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Presentation overview

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Measurement system
- 3. Phase-A results
- 4. Phase-B results
- 5. Conclusions

Introduction ALMA requirements



Added noise as low as possible

Measurement system Scheme



Measurement system Lab configuration



Measurement system Setup







Electronic rack & control system

Measurement system Manual Labview interface



Measurement system Automatic Labview interface



Measurement system Amplitude and phase stability



-27.46±0.03



-55.73±0.33

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Measurement system Error sources



No very accurate alignment

Results Phase-A Horn patterns



INAF, P0, 73 GHz



Freq (GHz)

UChile, P0, 111 GHz E co meas. E co sim. H co meas. H co sim. 45° xp meas. -10 45° xp sim. -45° xp meas. -15 -45° xp sim. -20 -25 -10 0 Freg (GHz) 10 20 30 -30 -20

INAF, P0, 111 GHz

Results Phase-A Simulated v/s measured efficiencies, No 110-K filter

UChile

INAF

Results Phase-B INAF configuration OMT+Horn+Lens far-field patterns

Results Phase-B Simulated v/s measured efficiencies, No 110-K filter

Polarization efficiency Out of spec!

Results Phase-B INAF configuration Full system far-field patterns

-10

-15

-20

-25

-30

-35 -

-40

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Results Phase-B Simulated v/s measured efficiencies, full system

Degradation due to the 110-K filter in aperture eff. at the highest frequencies ~2%

No degradation due to the 110-K filter in polarization eff.

Conclusions and further work

•We successfully characterized a full optical system of ALMA band 2+3.

- •It was demonstrated that it is possible to achieve an excellent performance in aperture efficiency.
- •It is necessary to understand and improve the crosspolar performance.
- •The measurements show good agreement with simulations.
- •It is necessary to further optimize the measurement system.
- •System including UChile devices will be characterized in the coming weeks.

