

# Tri-band receiver for Onsala Space Observatory



Michael Lindqvist  
Onsala Space Observatory



Image credit: D. Tafoya, Onsala Space Observatory



**CAMERA**

# OSO 20m Tri-Band Receiver Project

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*\*\*TSG: Rolf Ahlman, Simon Casey, Lars Eriksson, Jan Karaskuru, Magnus Kjerling, Peter Hillerström, Rebekka Handdirk, Mikael Lerner, Johannes Reldin*



10th International VLBI Technology Workshop (IVTW)

21–25 Oct 2025  
Veras gräsmatta, Chalmers, Gothenburg  
Europe/Stockholm timezone

# Onsala Space Observatory

Swedish National Infrastructure for Radio Astronomy. Hosted by Chalmers and is operated on behalf of the Swedish Research Council.

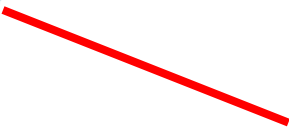


## Organisation

The department of Space, Earth and Environment was formed on May 2, 2017 through merging the former department of Earth and Space with the divisions of Energy Technology and Physical Resource Theory from the department of Energy and Environment.

The department consists of five research divisions:

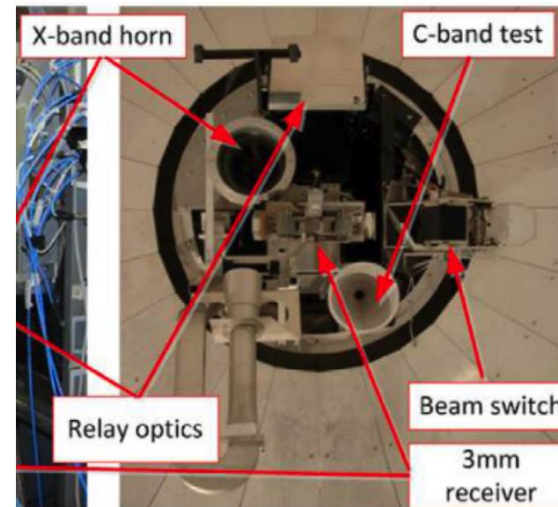
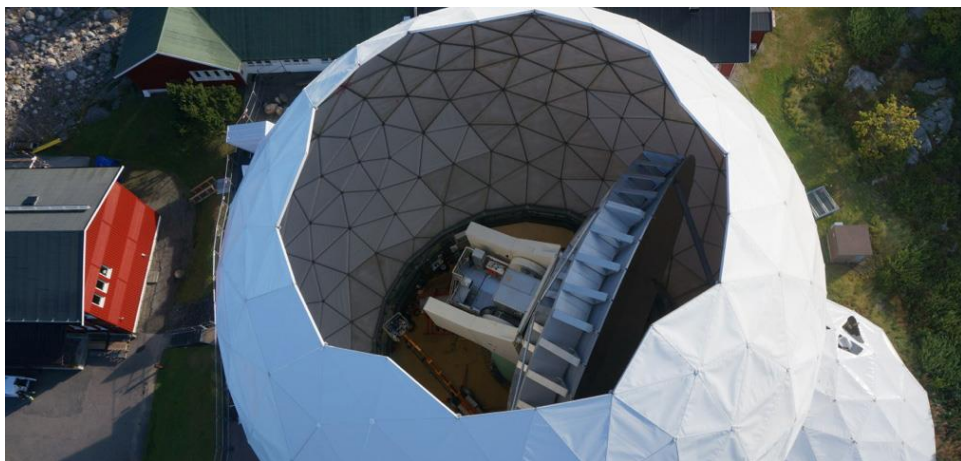
- **Astronomy and Plasma Physics**
- **Energy Technology**
- **Microwave and Optical Remote Sensing**
- **Onsala Space Observatory**
- **Physical Resource Theory**

- 
- Group for Advanced Receiver Development (GARD)
  - Space Geodesy Group (SGG)
  - Observational support group (OSG)
  - Technical Support Group (TSG)

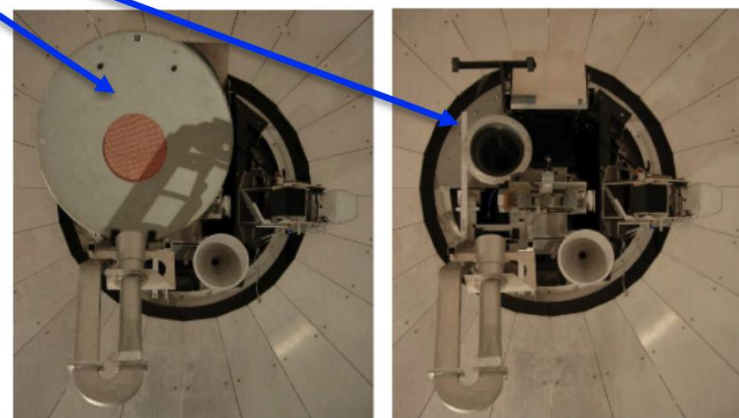
# Onsala Space Observatory - strategy



# Onsala Space Observatory 20 m



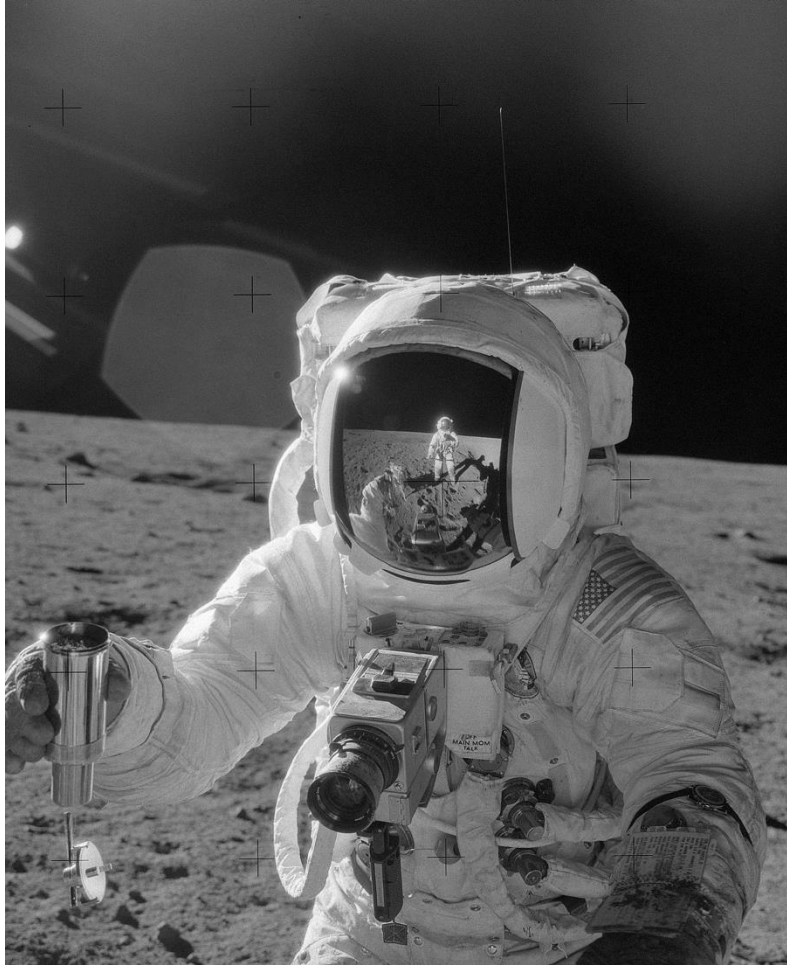
S-band



## Tri-band project initiated 2024

- Replace existing K, Q and W-band single pixel receivers with a new tri-band receiver system in operation @ OSO 20 m antenna.
- (Any) New system must be simple to operate.
- Dependent on funding.

# Funding secured – Hasselblad foundation



## **Hasselblad foundation contribution**

- Full funding
- Includes 1 FTE x 2 years

## **Onsala Space Observatory's contribution**

- Project management
- GARD - 1,5 FTE x 3 years
- TSG - 2 FTE x 3 years
- Receiver commissioning

# Requirements, specifications & trade-off's

Specifications	K VLBI / SD	Q VLBI / SD	W VLBI	W* Single Dish	Comment
Dual linear polarisation	H+V USB	H+V USB	H+V 1SB	H+V 2SB	Circ. pol "wished"
RF Frequency (GHz)	18 – 26*	37 – 50*	70 - 95	67 -116*	Target frequency
IF bandwidth (GHz)	2x 4	2x 8	2x 8	4x 16	
(e-VLBI upper bitrate (Gbps))	0,3 – 6* (32)	0,5 – 16* (64)	2x 16 (64/128)	0,5 – 16* (256)	
Filter characteristics	-	HPF 35	HPF 70	None	
Quasi optical edge taper (passed power fraction %)	D x 3,2 (99,4)	D x 4,2 (99,98)	D X 5,0 (99,99)	=	Trade-off, space
Cross polarisation (dB)	< -15	< -15	< -15	=	Total @ secondary
Calibration	N-diode	N-diode	N-diode	Load	
Estimated T-rec (K)	< 25	< 45	< 65	< 60	High end numbers

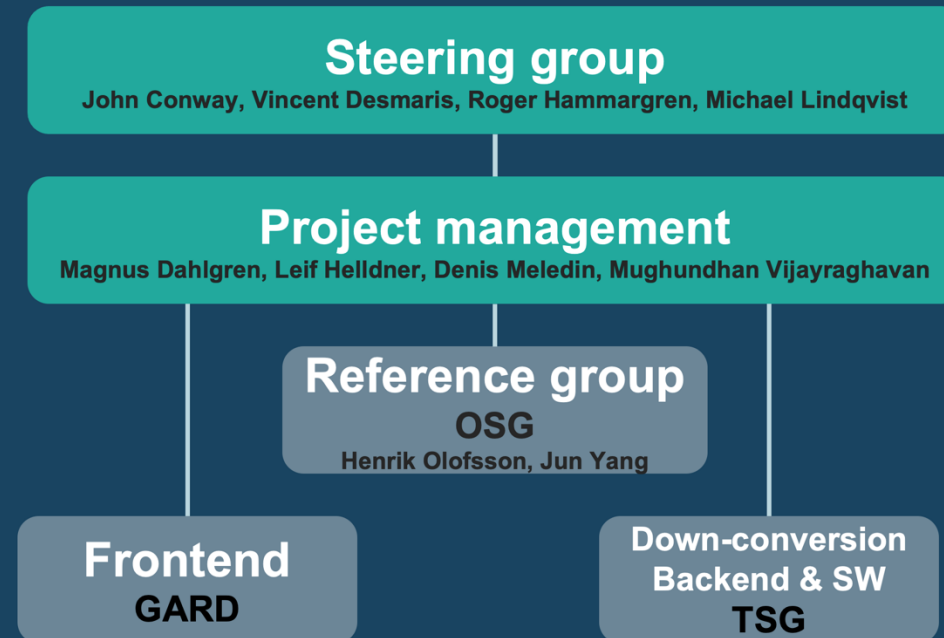


# Project organisation

Utilizing a new project organization model (PPS-Modellen)

Joint project; OSG + TSG + GARD

- FRONTEND - (GARD)
- DOWN-CONVERSION BACKEND & SW - (TSG)
- TESTS – (GARD/TSG)
- INSTALLATION – (TSG/GARD)
- COMISSIONING – (OSG)



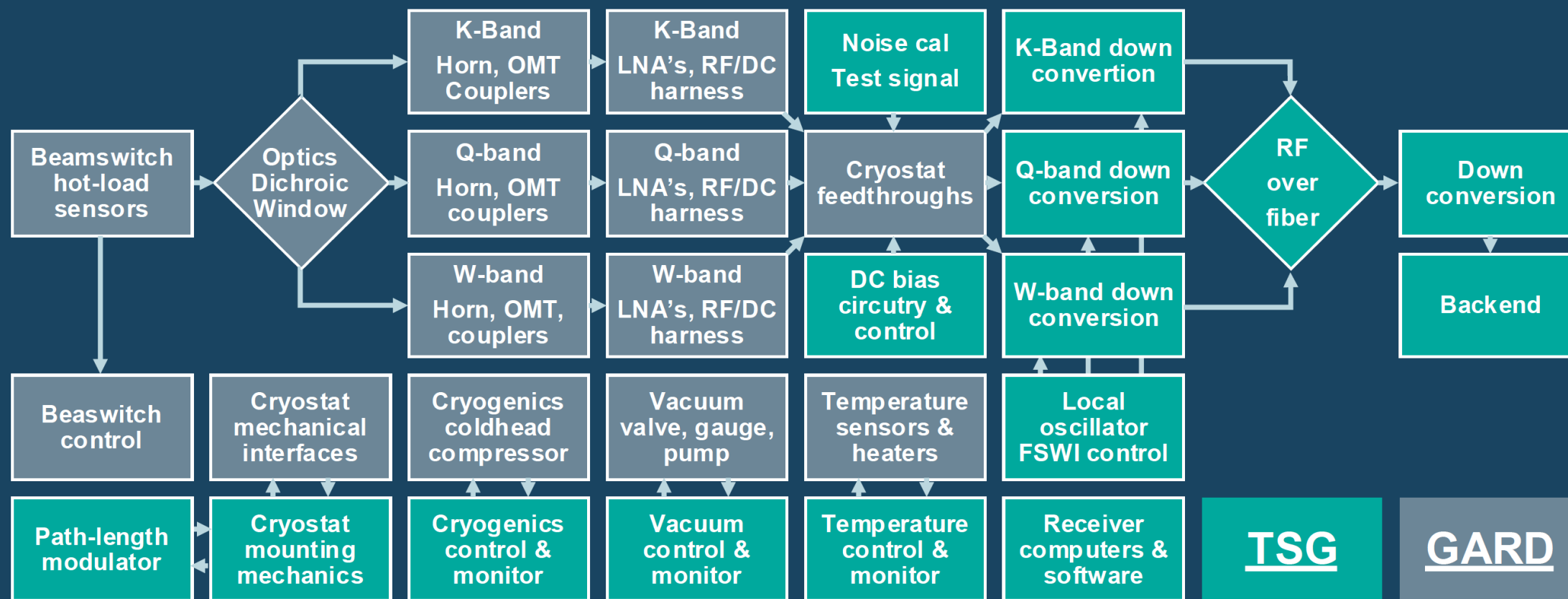
PPS project steering model: <https://www.tietoevry.com/en/create/pps/pps-model/pps-project-steering/>



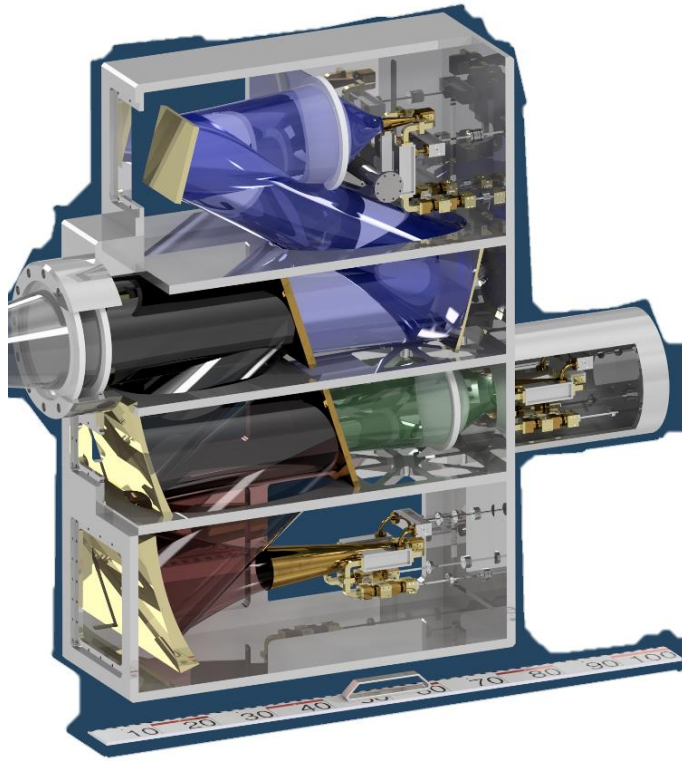
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# Technical solution

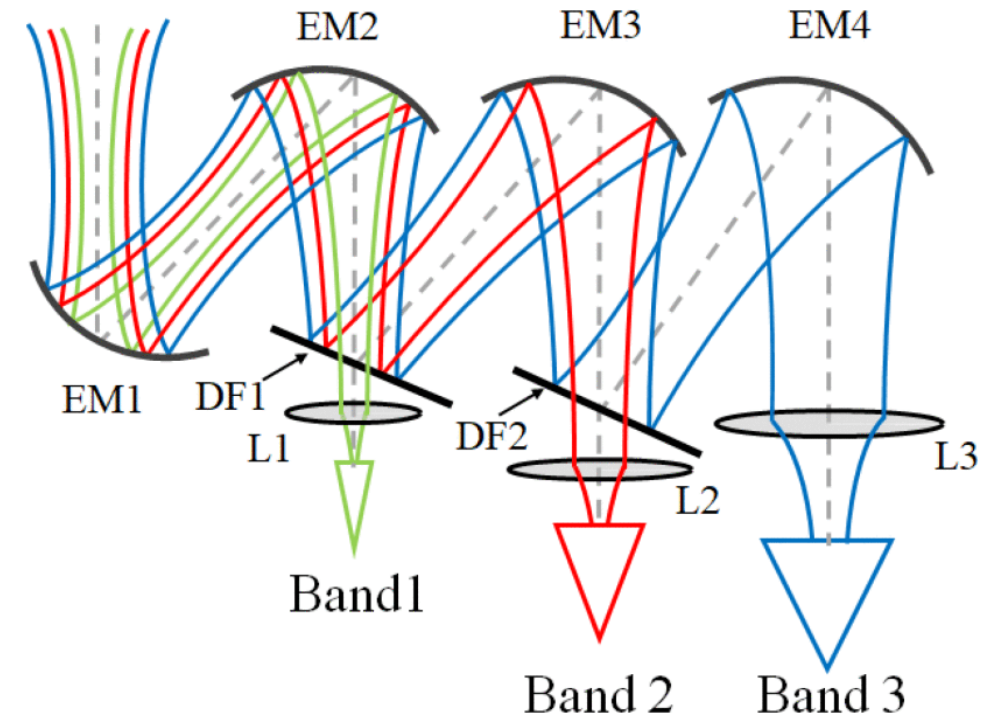
## Top level block diagram of the OSO Tri-band receiver



# Frontend

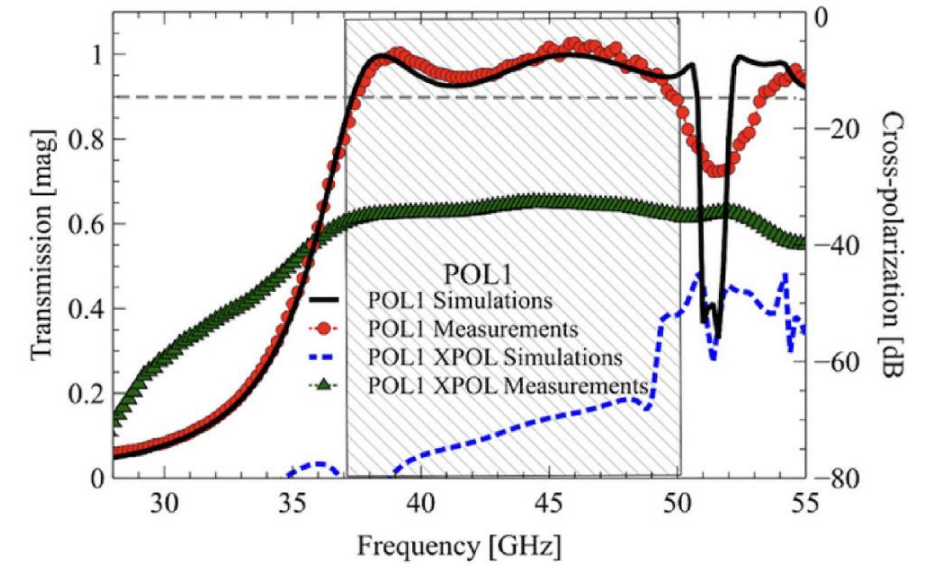
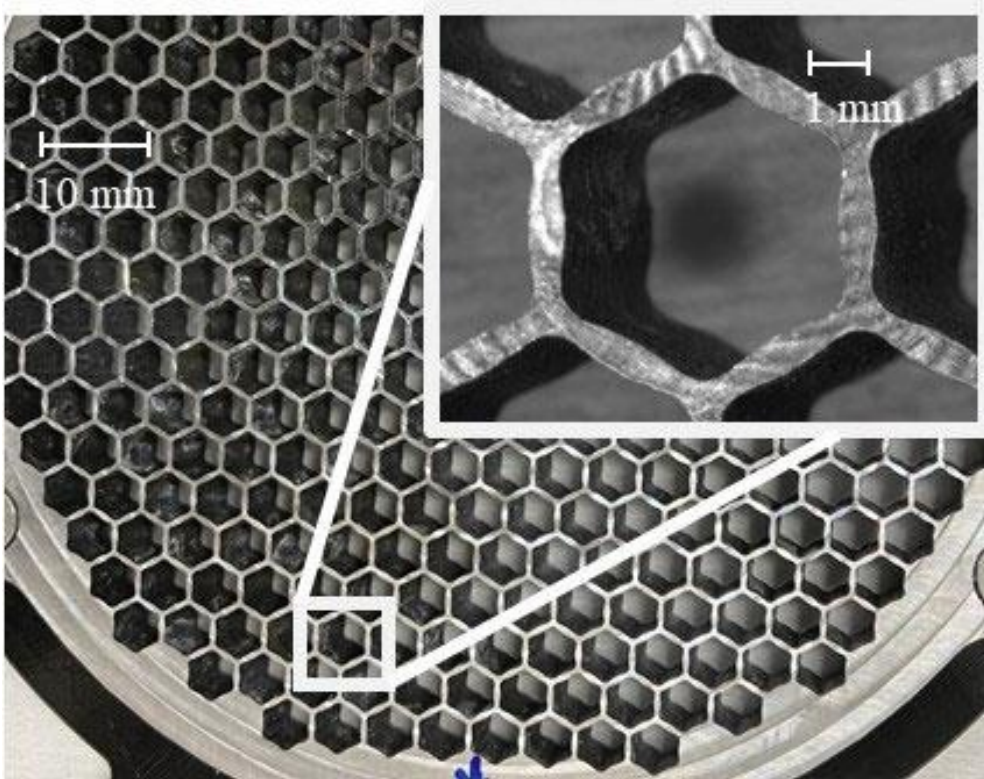


- Insertable beam switch for single-dish
- All optics cooled
- Selectable W-band high pass dichroic (in/out) for wide W-band single-dish.
- Fixed Q-band high pass dichroic
- ALMA B2 based W-band receiver
- LNA based K and Q-band receivers



- Principal optical layout. The following components are marked:
  - ✓ EM1-EM4 - ellipsoidal focusing mirrors;
  - ✓ DF1 and DF2 - dichroic filters
  - ✓ L1-L3 - focusing lenses.

# Frontend



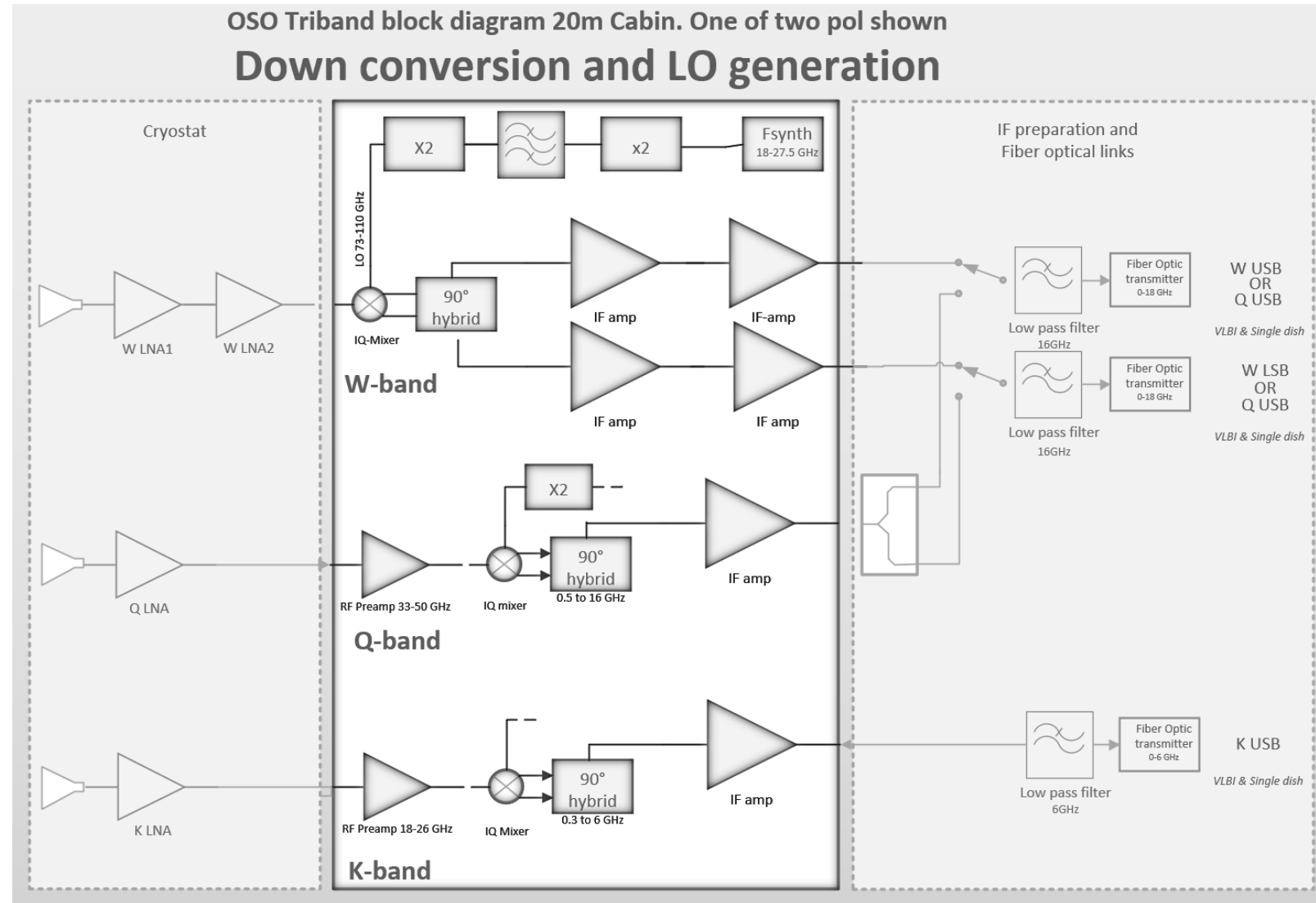
- The hatched area in the graph indicates the frequency range with transmission exceeding 90 %.
- Black solid and blue dotted lines show simulated values of the transmission and cross-polarisation.
- Red circles and green triangles depict the measurement data of the transmission and cross-polarisation.

ISSTT-2024: <https://www.nrao.edu/meetings/isstt/papers/2024/2024048.pdf>

IEEE-TTST-2024: <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/10337754>

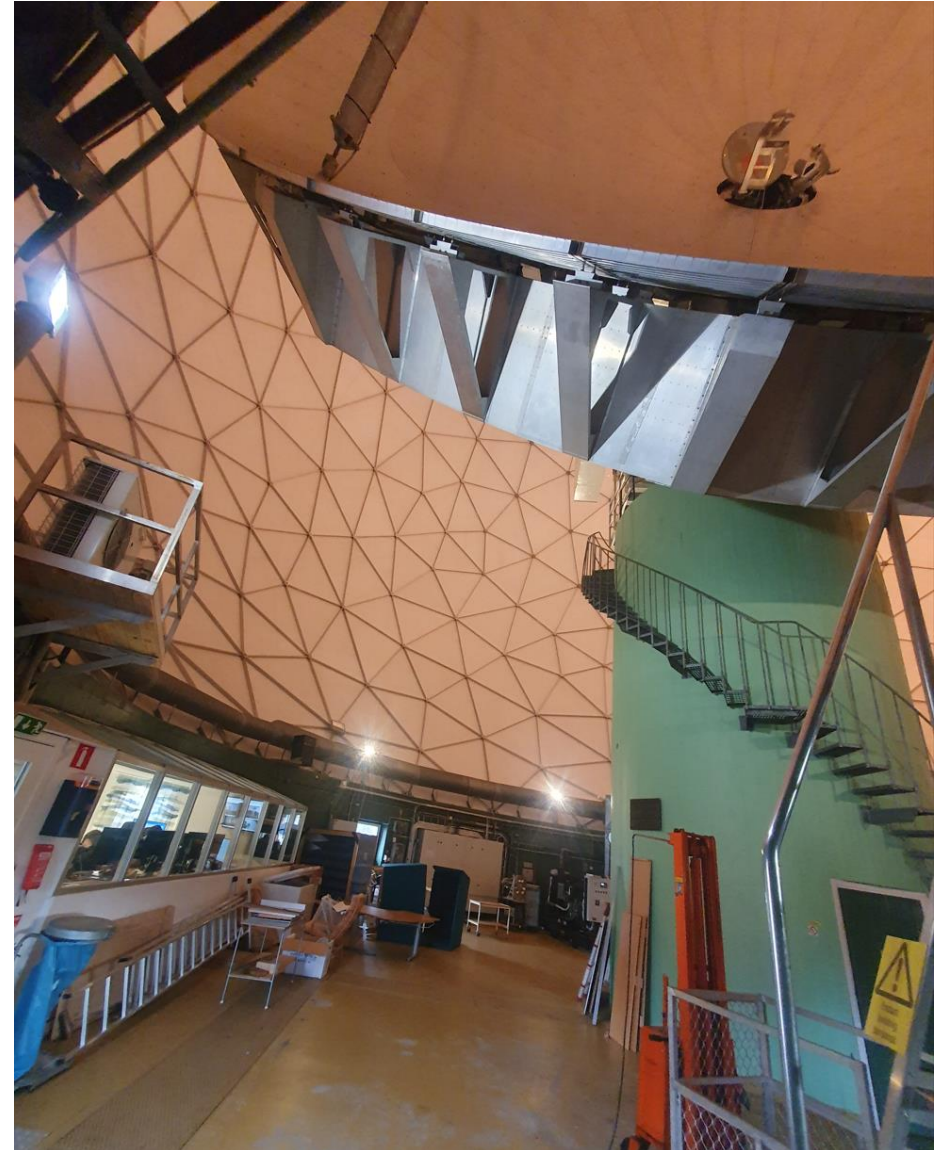
# Down-conversion

- Wideband down-conversion to 16 GHz IF frequency for Q&W.
- IQ-mixers combined with IF hybrids to achieve sideband suppression.
- A single synthesizer provides fundamental LO for K and uses multipliers for Q and W.
- Down-converters for Q and K build with commercial building blocks.
- Down-conversion for W may be built by an external company.



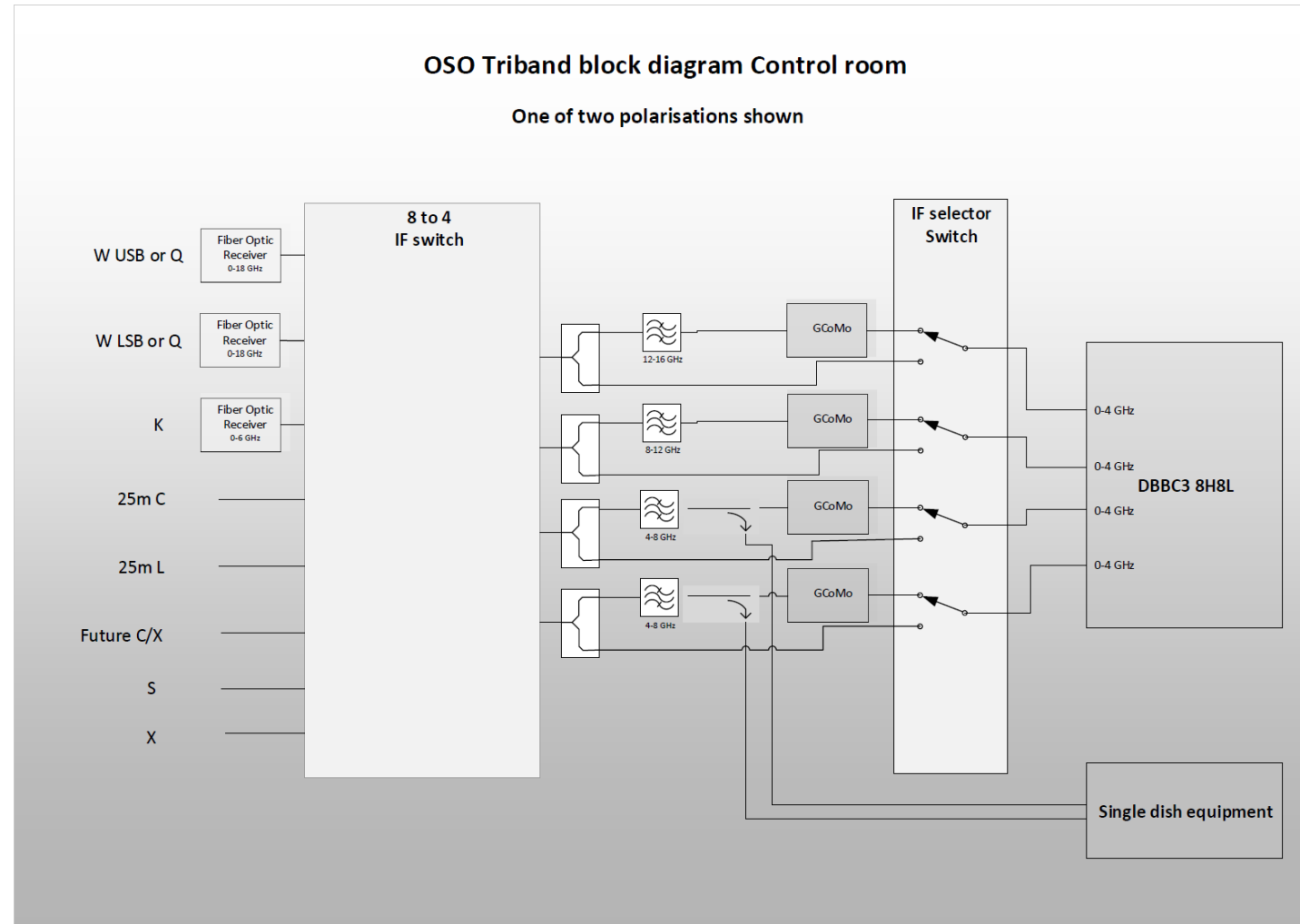
# IF-transport

- IF signal transported to backend in control room
- W-band and Q-band will use four 0-16 GHz radio over fibre links
- K-band uses two "low" cost 0-6 GHz radio over fibre link



# IF distribution and Backend

- DBBC3 used as backend
- 8-to-4 IF Switch to support various frontends
- IF selector switch allowing selection of baseband or down converted input to backend.
- Will support a large variety of configurations. E.g. W-band 16 GHz or 4 GHz for K and Q-band and 8 GHz for W-band.



# Software

- Low-level software for commanding and reading out data (ASCII-based TCP/IP) E.g. frequency set-up, mixer set-up, mirror positions, KOS control, PLM control, IF-switches, cryo control and environmental sensors
- Distribution of data & logging and monitoring displays
- Watchdog and alarm system
- Integration into BIFROST observing system
- Modifications to local FS (Field System) code controlling VLBI observations

The screenshot displays the BIFROST software interface with several windows open:

- BIFROST CO/O3 command file observing window:** Shows a command file named 'gnu\_script.cmd' with a list of commands including 'GNU-testing test observation script', 'ALERTIME', 'LOAD gnu\_setup', 'NORMAL loops=500', and 'ENDREPEAT'. The status is 'Running'.
- BIFROST CO/O3 observation status window:** Displays observation parameters such as 'Loop: 261 / 500', 'Part: 4 / 4', 'Timer: 5 min', and 'Tsyst = 2412.4 K'. It also shows a progress indicator and a 'Normal observation' status.
- BIFROST CO/O3 data quick-look display:** Shows a plot of GNU data with a blue signal and a pink trend line. The plot is titled 'GNU 1434280dA+S33d'.
- BIFROST log display window:** Shows a log of events for project 'contsky', including 'Adjusting the GNU Radio spectrometer power', 'Removing the load flag', and 'Starting GNU 10-second scan'.





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# GARD

## Group for Advanced Receiver Development

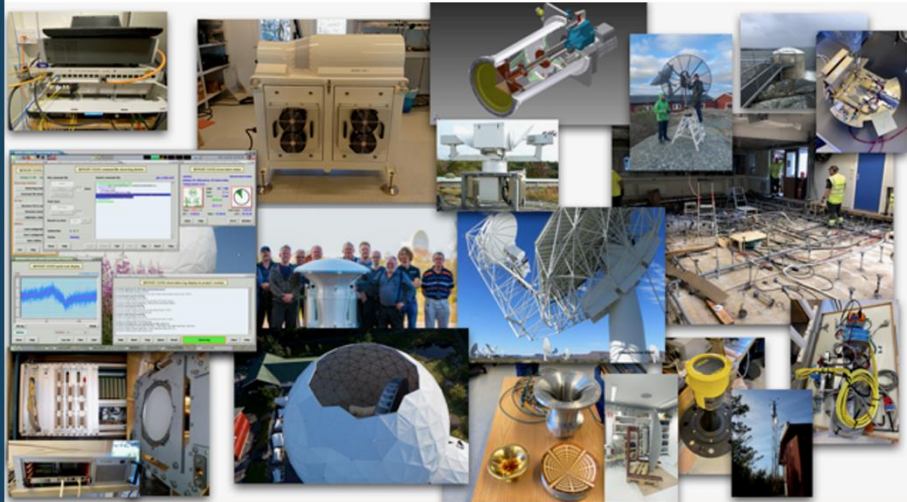
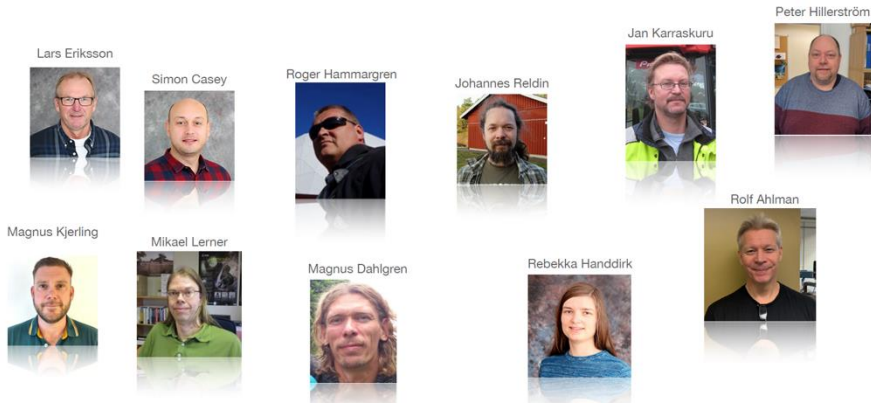
Max Behrens  
Victor Belitsky  
Vincent Desmaris\*  
Sven-Erik Ferm  
Mathias Fredrixon  
Leif Helldner  
François Joint  
Igor Lapkin  
Denis Meledin  
Avan Mirkhan  
Alexey Pavolotsky  
Magnus Strandberg  
Erik Sundin



# Onsala Technical Support Group, TSG



## Technical Support Group



8 fixed GNSS stations 15 receivers

Microwave radiometers

Seismograph

64 sensor systems (temperatures, voltages, UPS's, main power, sea level, wind, humidity, solar intensity, concrete tower heights, etc.)

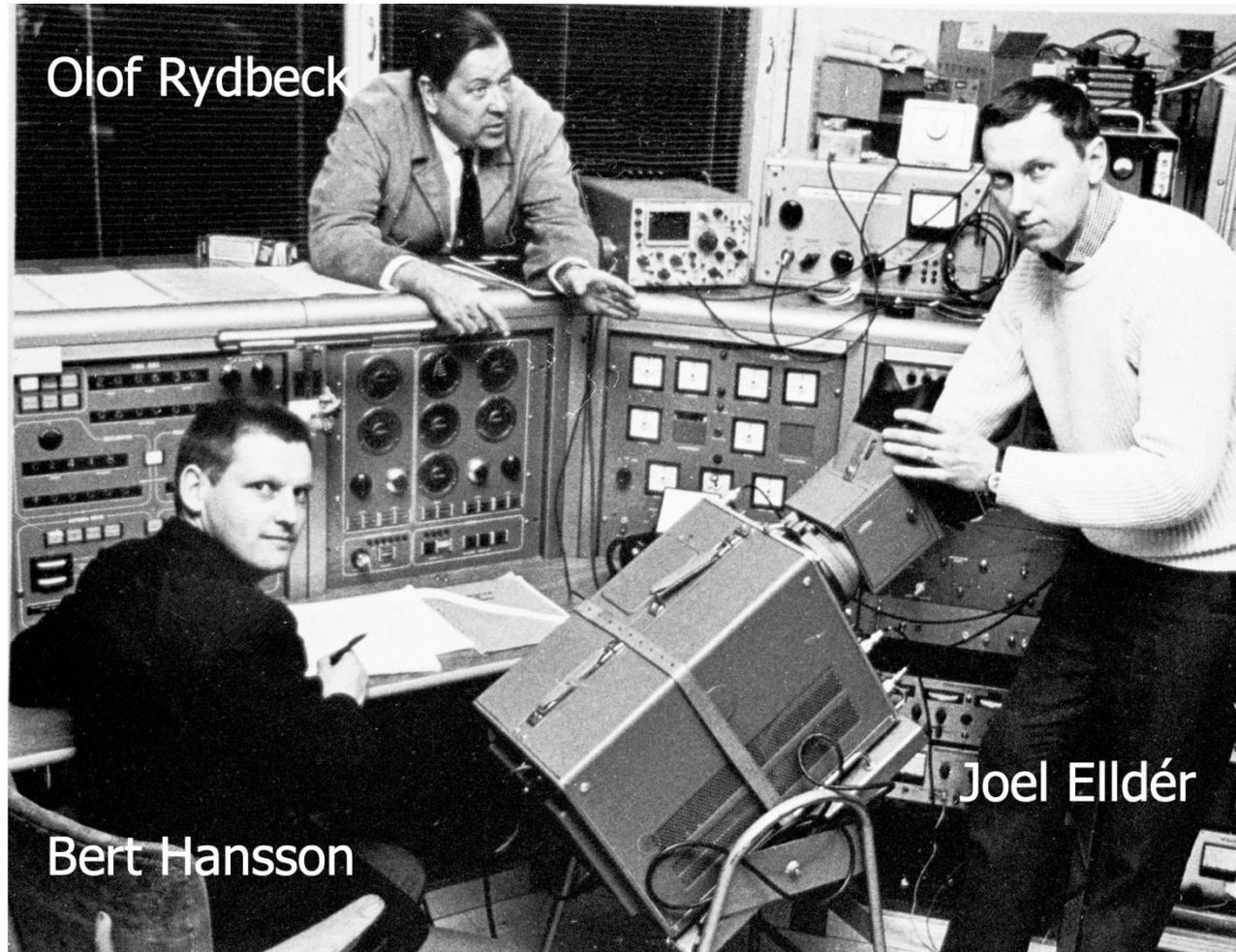
Aeronomy station

InSAR

Mareograph/GNSS Mareograph

Onsala gravimeter laboratory

Thank you for your attention! Any questions?



First transatlantic VLBI, 1968