



The II National Workshop of SKA science and technology  
Bologna, 3-5 December 2018



# THE SKALA<sub>4</sub>-AL ANTENNA: THE ITALIAN SOLUTION FOR SKA<sub>1</sub>-LOW

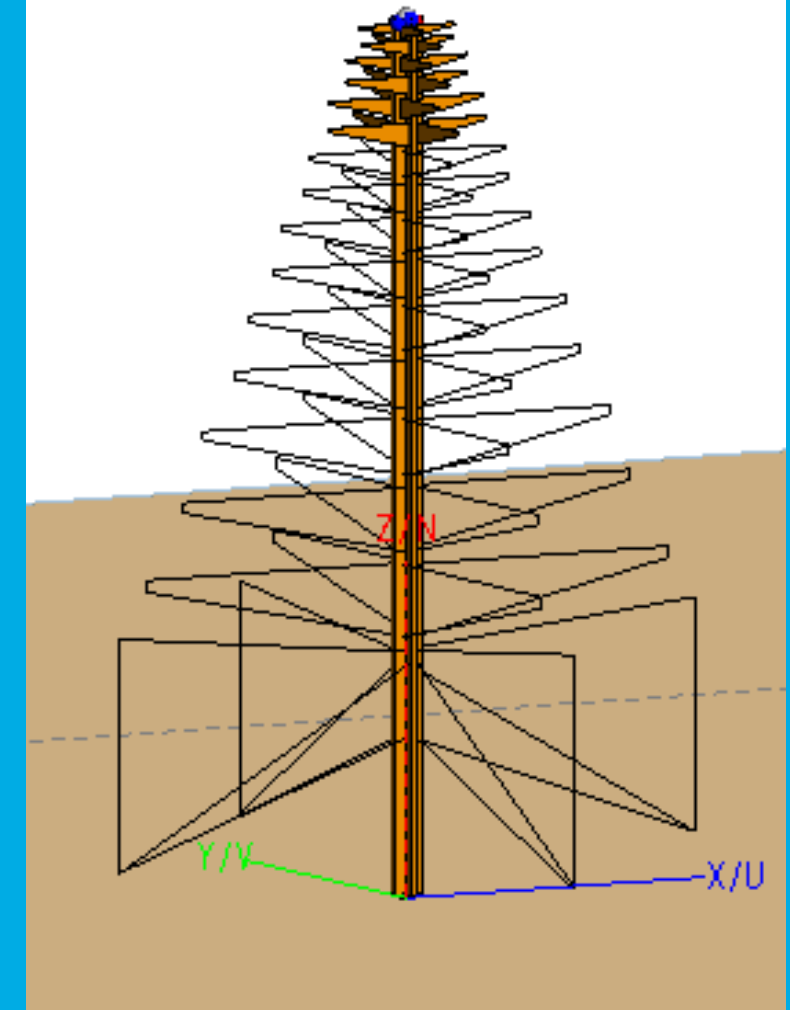
Pietro Bolli, Lorenzo Mezzadrelli, Jader Monari, Federico Perini,  
Marco Schiaffino, Alberto Tibaldi, Giuseppe Virone



# AGENDA

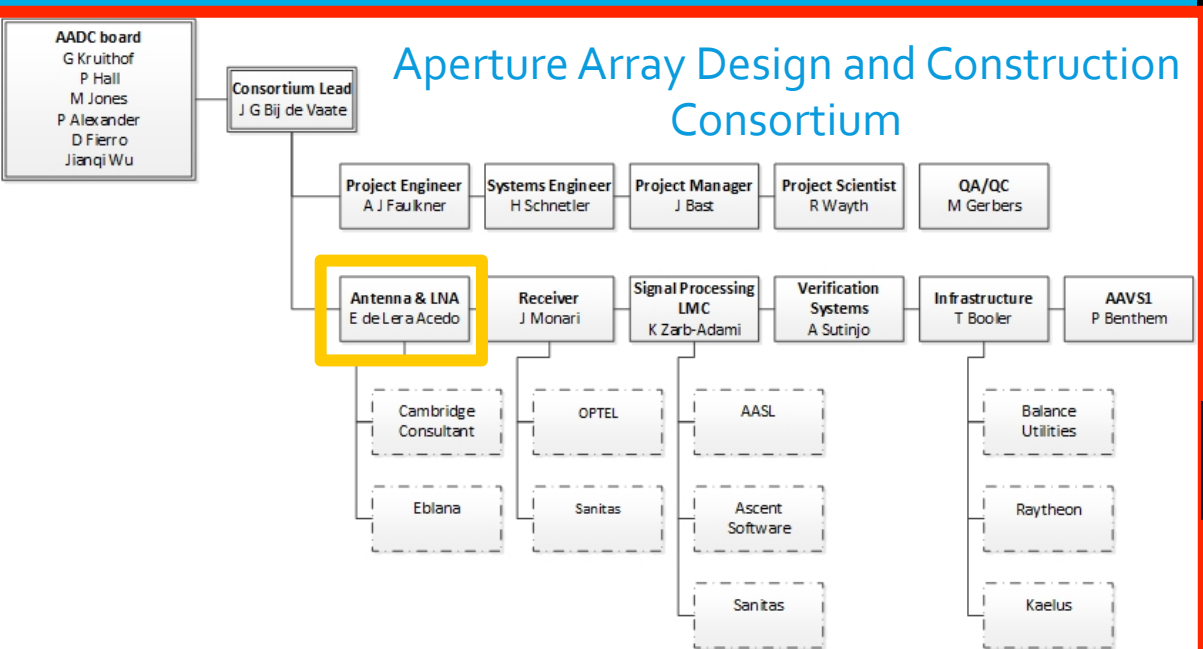
- ❖ Background
- ❖ From the conceptual design to a real antenna
- ❖ Main mechanical and electrical characteristics
- ❖ Low Noise Amplifier
- ❖ Numerical analysis and experimental tests
- ❖ Conclusions and next steps

## SKALA<sub>4</sub>-AL



# BACKGROUND

“To provide the design of a dual orthogonal polarization log-periodic antenna for SKA1-LOW able to measure EM radiation from 50 to 350 MHz, with a certain sensitivity at zenith and off-zenith beam response”.



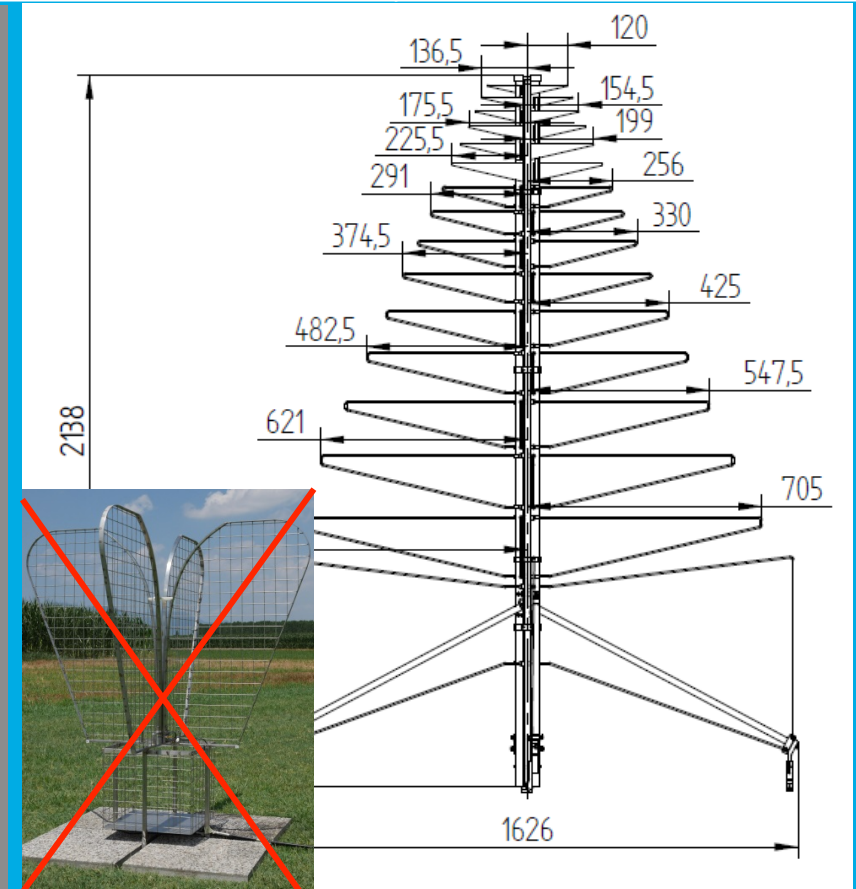
# FROM UAV TO ANTENNA DESIGN

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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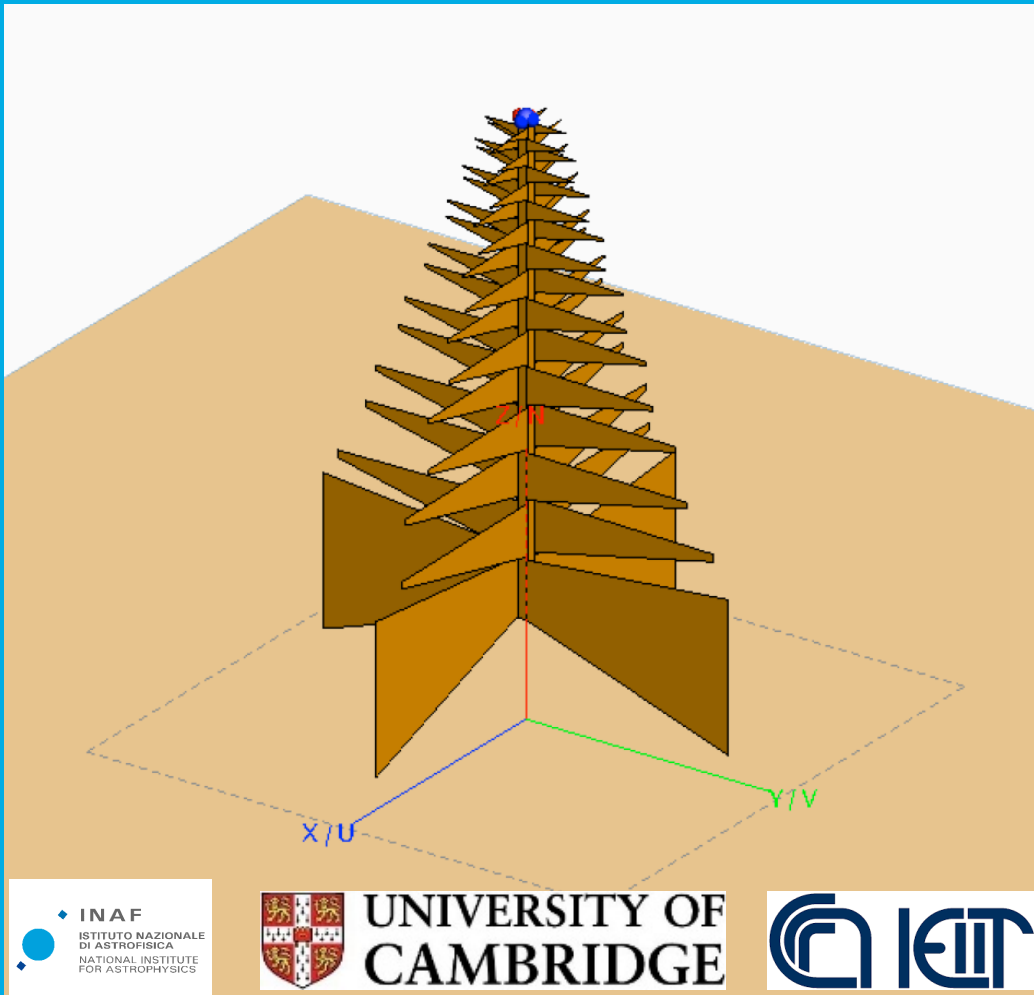


	AAVSo	Pre-AAVS <sub>1</sub>
Location	Cambridge – UK	
Date	Sep. 9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> , '14	Sept. 5 <sup>th</sup> -8 <sup>th</sup> , '16
Antenna	SKALA-1	SKALA-2
Array	16 element randomly distributed (Ø 16 m)	

**Cost Control Project**  
 WS2: Review alternative antenna designs



# SKALA<sub>4</sub>: CONCEPTUAL EM DESIGN



SKALA<sub>4</sub> is an optimization of the previous SKALA versions (SKALA, SKALA<sub>2</sub> and SKALA<sub>3</sub>) developed at the University of Cambridge.

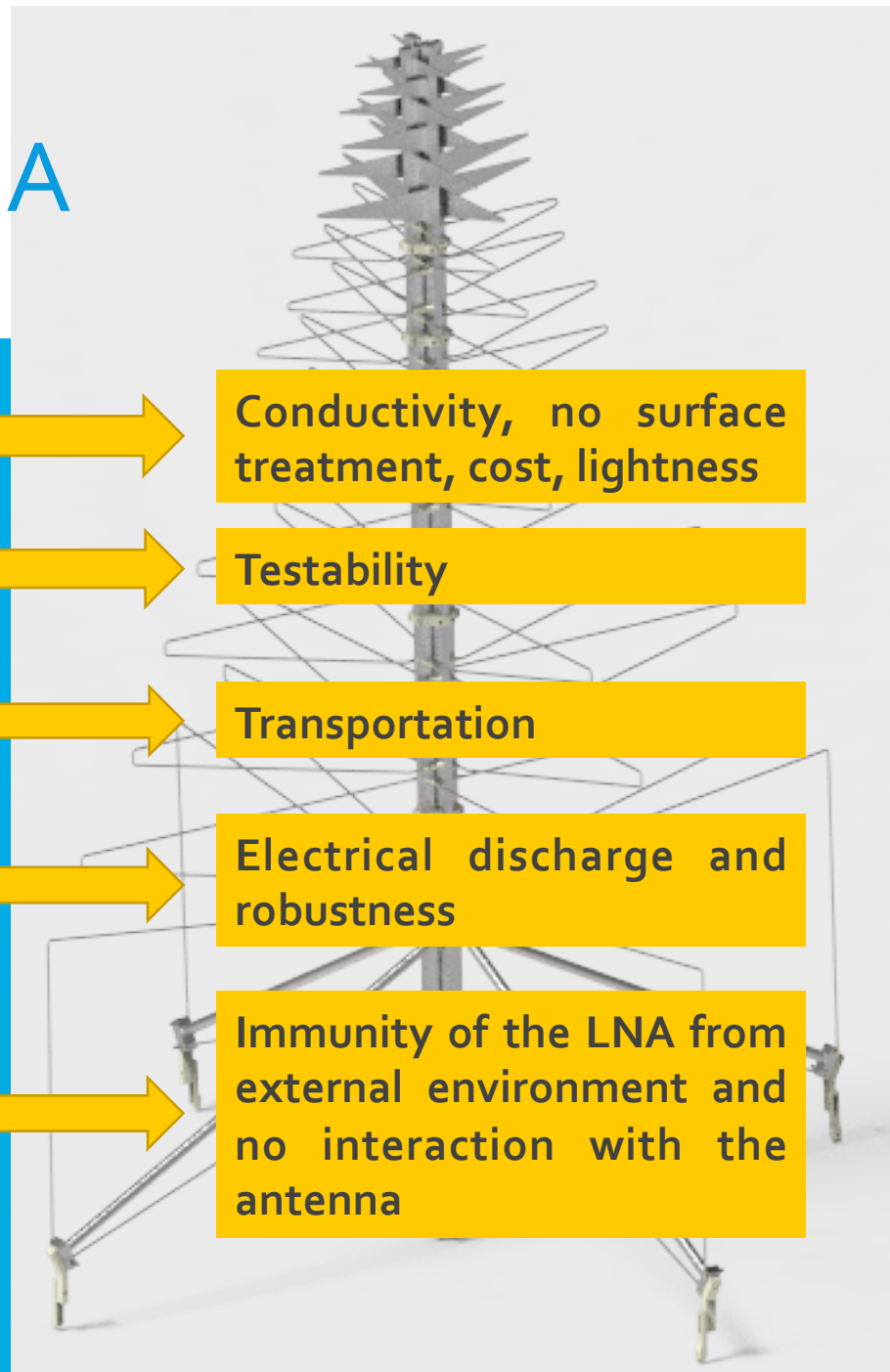
Close boom, ~16 dipoles (15 triangular), ~2 m high, 1.6 m bottom dipole, square foot-print 1.13x1.13 m

*No Major Science Impact in the valuation criteria defined by the SKA Office*

In September 2017, the Antenna Selection Panel identified the SKALA<sub>4</sub> as the antenna which best serves the SKA<sub>1</sub>-LOW and recommended to bring the design to a satisfactory state.

# SKALA<sub>4</sub>-AL: A REAL ANTENNA

- ❖ Material: aluminium (**mild steel**) → Conductivity, no surface treatment, cost, lightness
- ❖ Antenna feeding: single-ended 50 ohm impedance (**differential 100 ohm**) → Testability
- ❖ Rectangular booms with screwed dipoles (**circular booms with welded dipoles**) → Transportation
- ❖ Antenna electrical connection: grounded to the metallic plane with a brass central foot (**isolated from the ground**) → Electrical discharge and robustness
- ❖ Architecture: Two LNAs located inside the booms and Radio Frequency over Fibre (RFoF) transmitter placed after the antenna (**trumpet composed by LNAs and RFoF transmitter located among the booms on top of the antenna**) → Immunity of the LNA from external environment and no interaction with the antenna

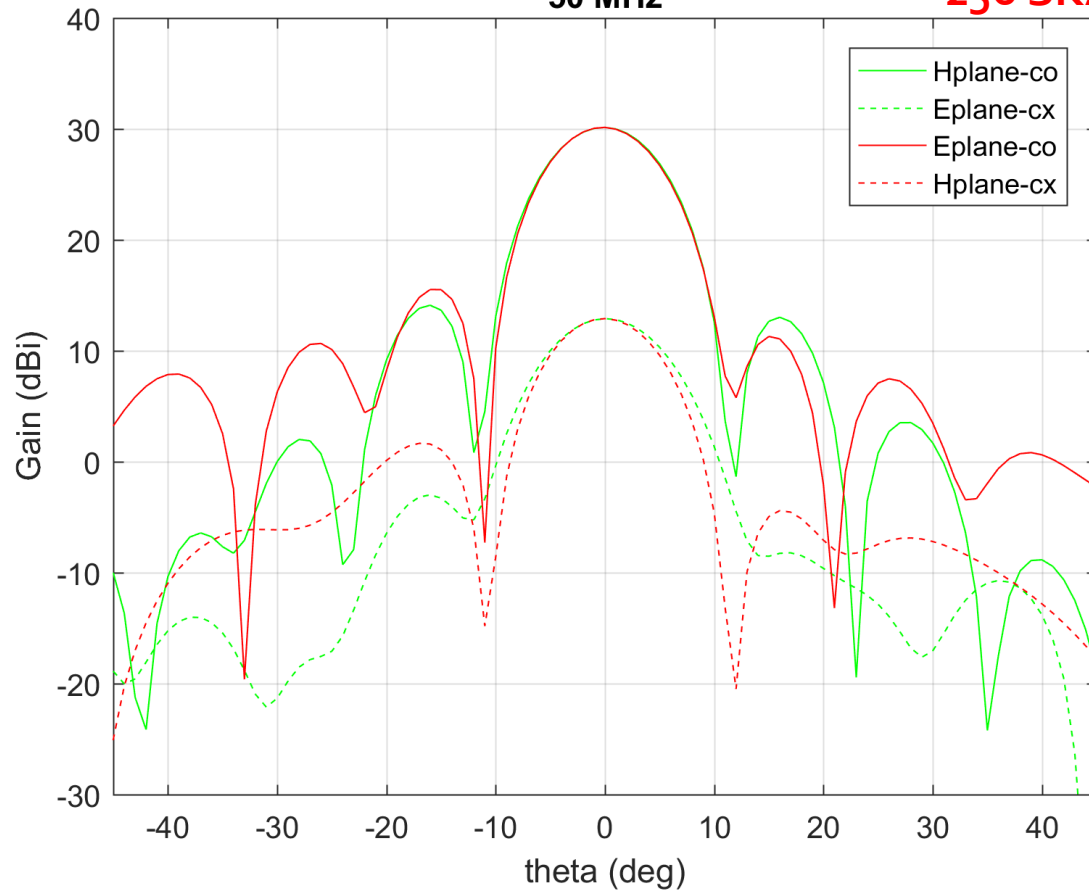


# EM NUMERICAL ANALYSIS

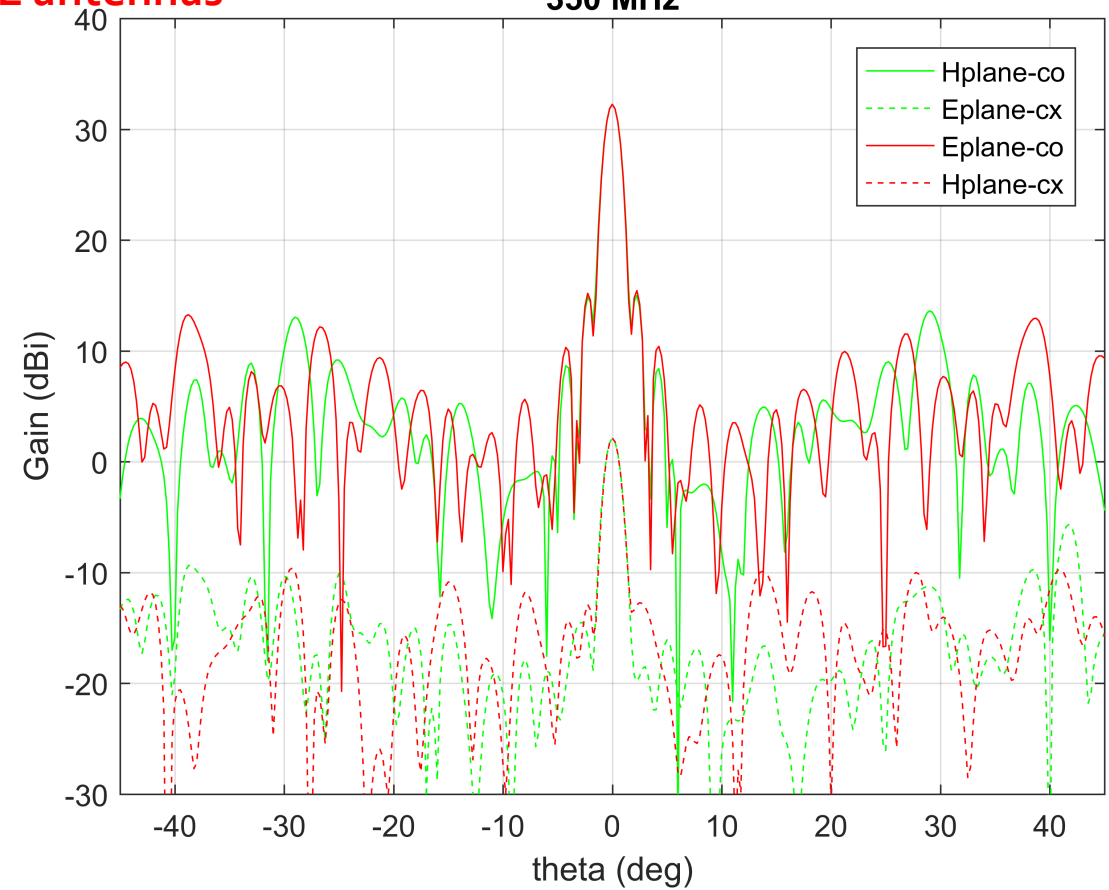


**256 SKAAL<sub>4</sub>-AL antennas**

**50 MHz**

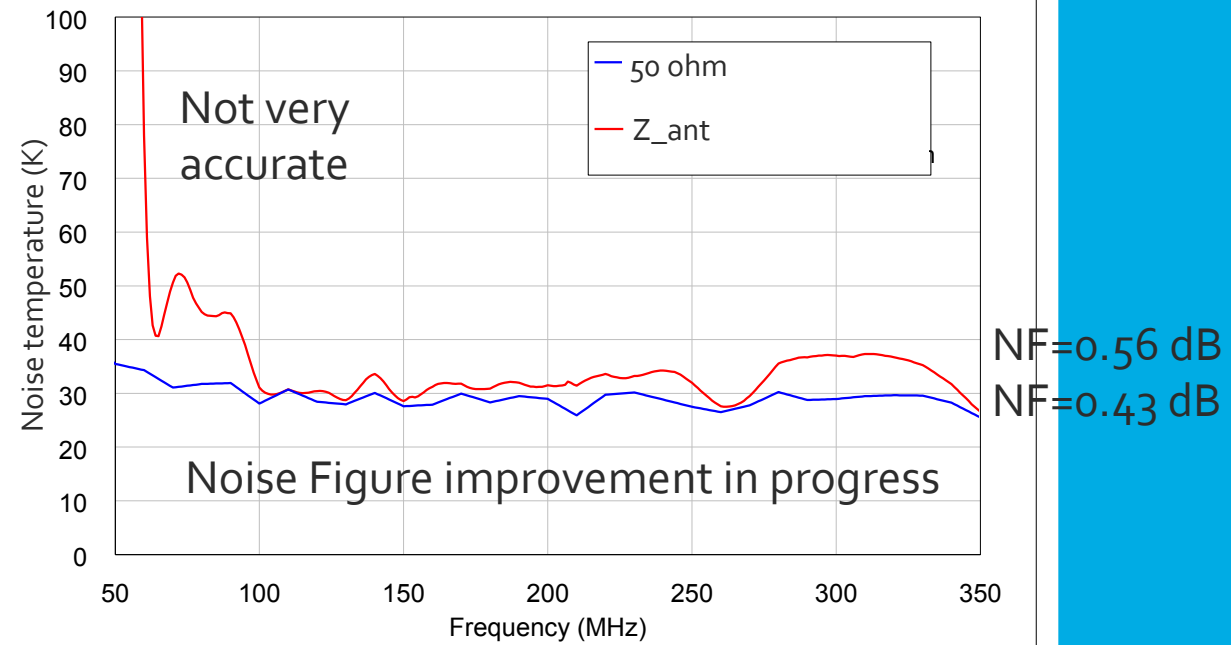
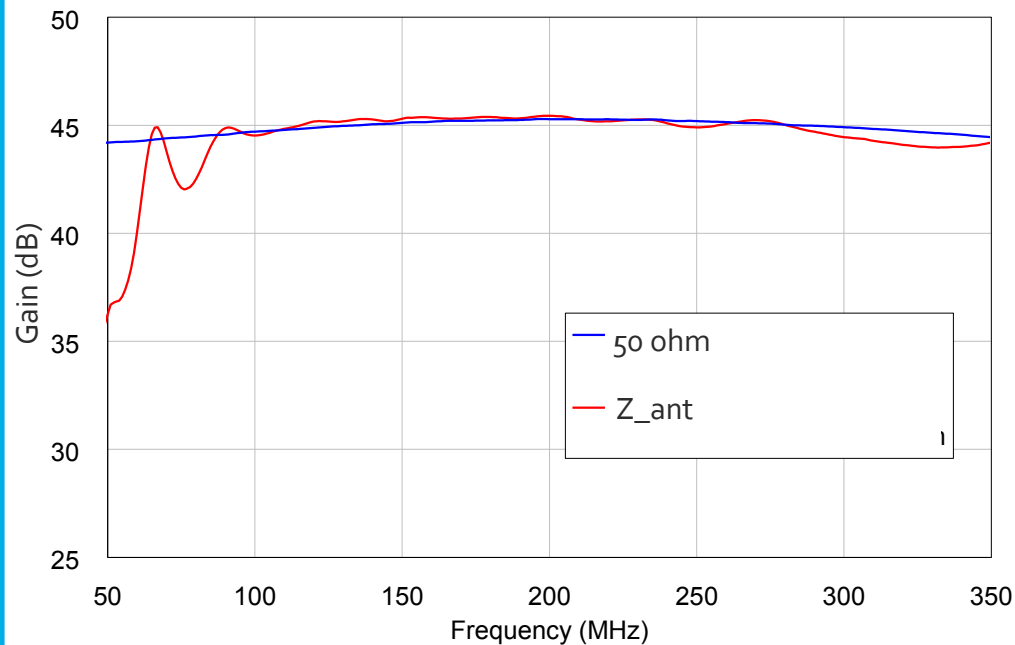
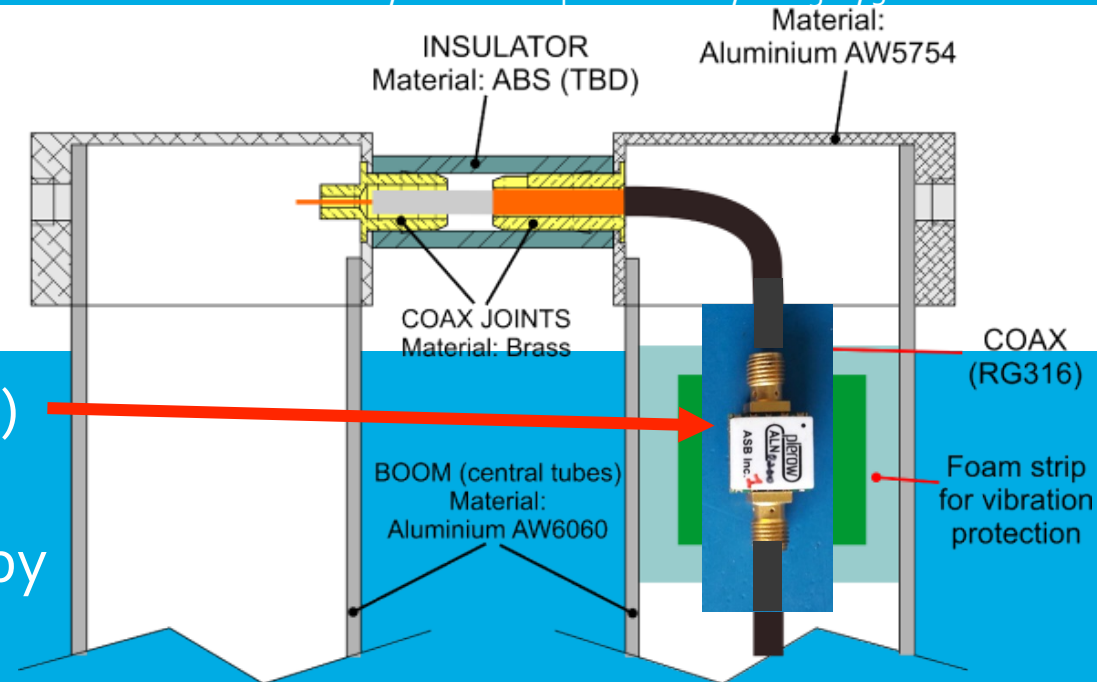


**350 MHz**



# LOW NOISE AMPLIFIER

A single-ended 50-ohm double stage (gain 40-45 dB) has been developed by the industrial partner ASB (South Korea) according to the requirements given by the Italian team.

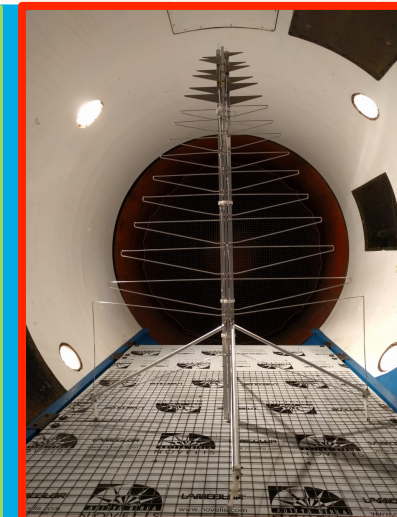
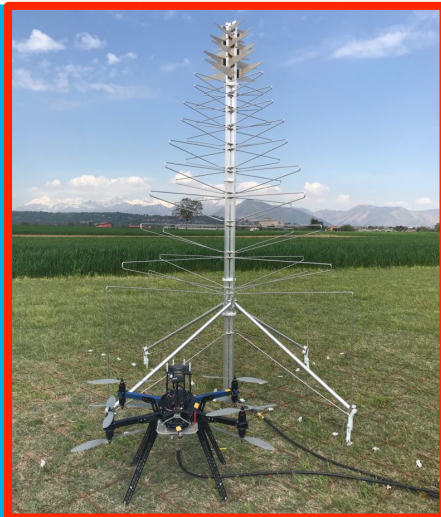
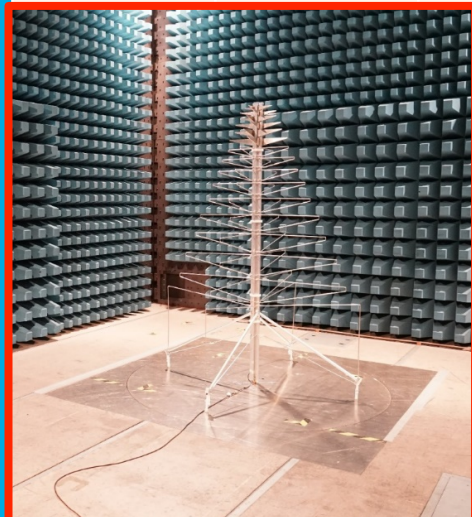




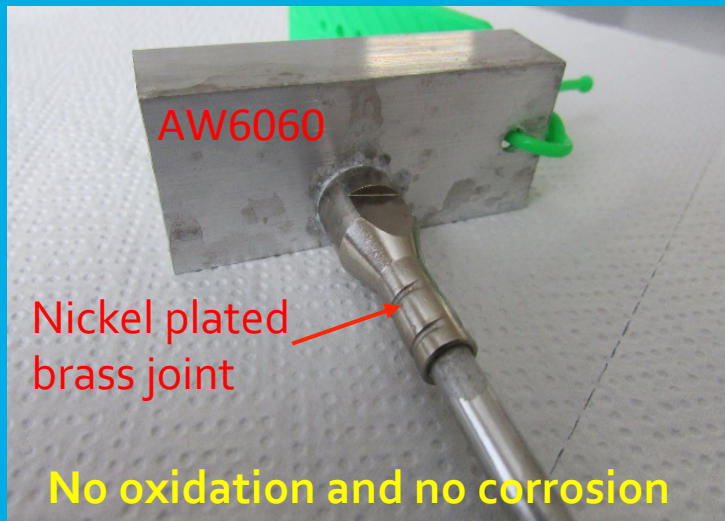
# EXPERIMENTAL ACTIVITIES

2018

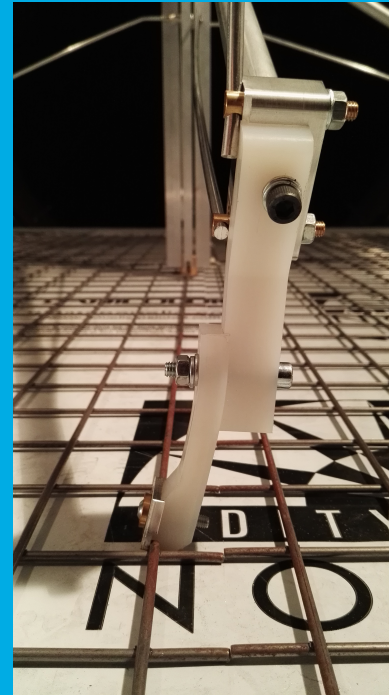
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Anechoic chamber (Ferrara)</b>	<b>Mechanical verification (Medicina)</b>		<b>UAV measurement (Turin)</b>	<b>On-site tests (Australia)</b>					<b>Wind tunnel (Turin)</b>	<b>On-site tests (Australia)</b>	



# ENVIRONMENTAL TESTS



A 200 h salt spray test on the aluminum alloy and joint assemblies was performed for evaluating the antenna corrosion resistance.



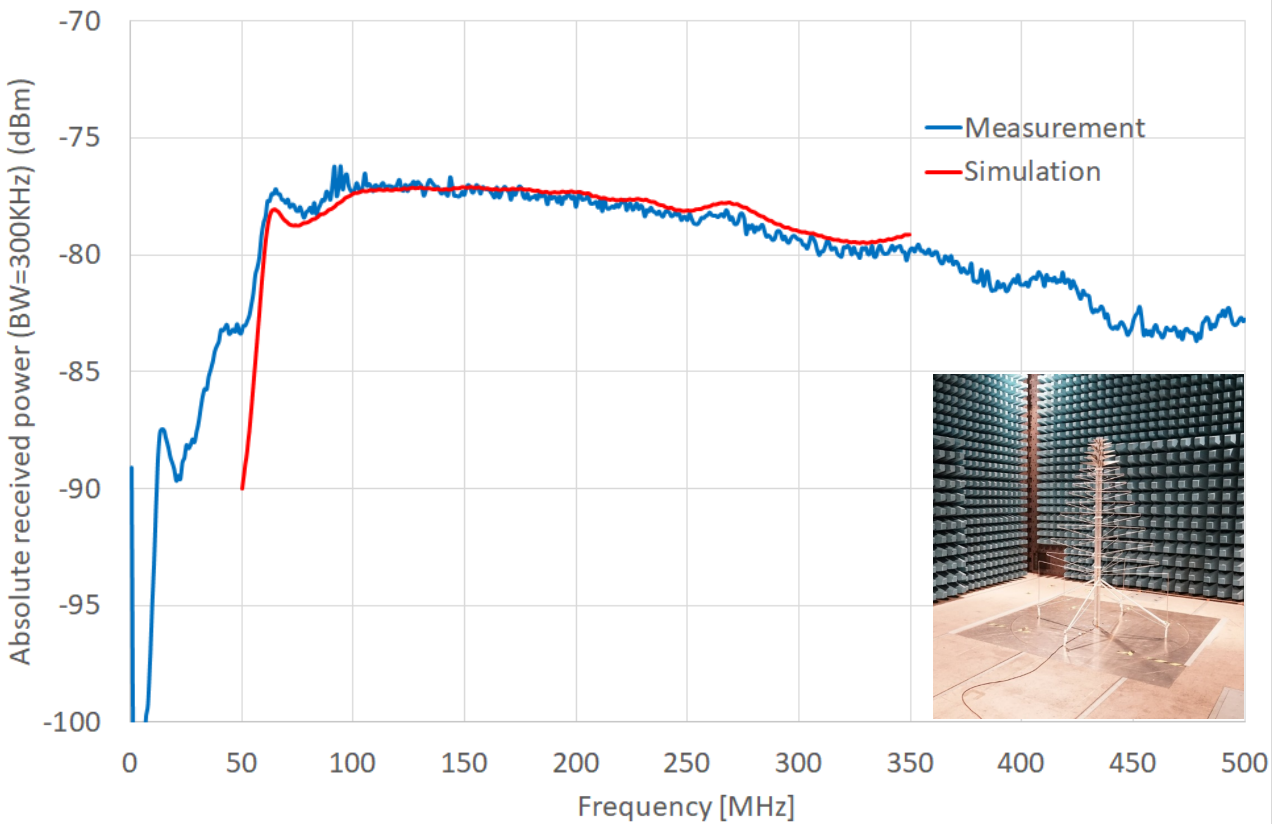
Rotation of the fixing point. This originates an inclination of the antenna and a detachment of the grid of about 40 – 50 mm.

Max speed about 27 m/sec.

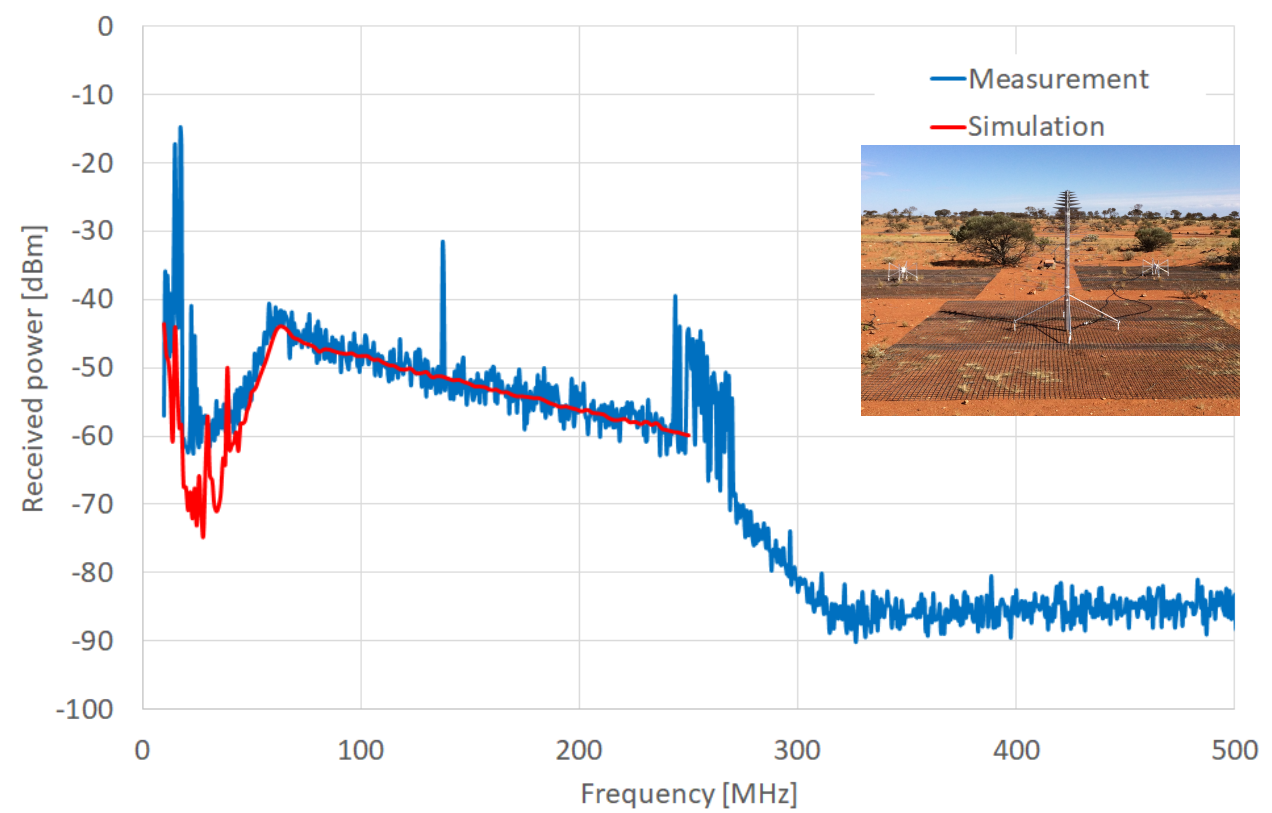


# RX POWER

## Semi-anechoic chamber - $T_{\text{sky}} = 300$ K

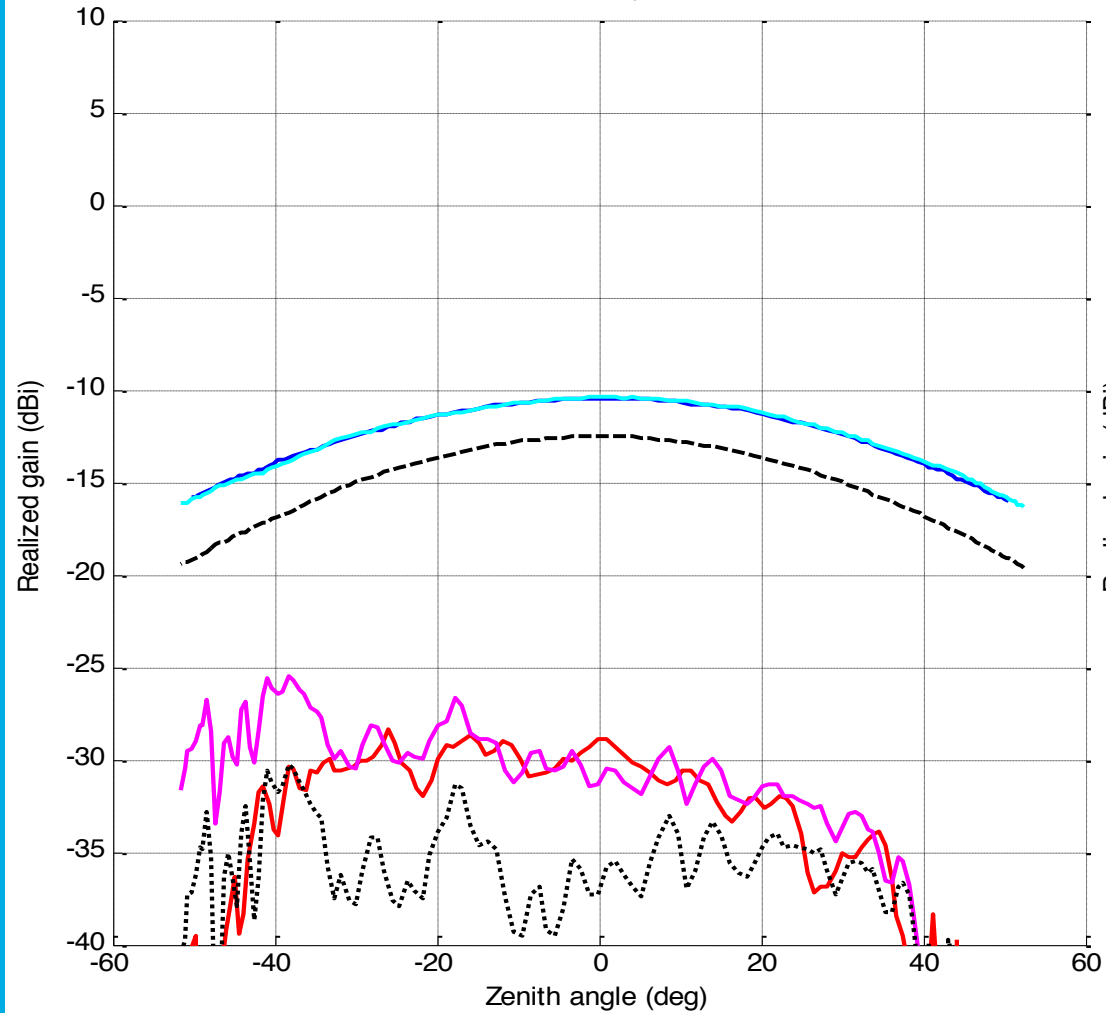


## MRO site - $T_{\text{sky}} = 300$ K

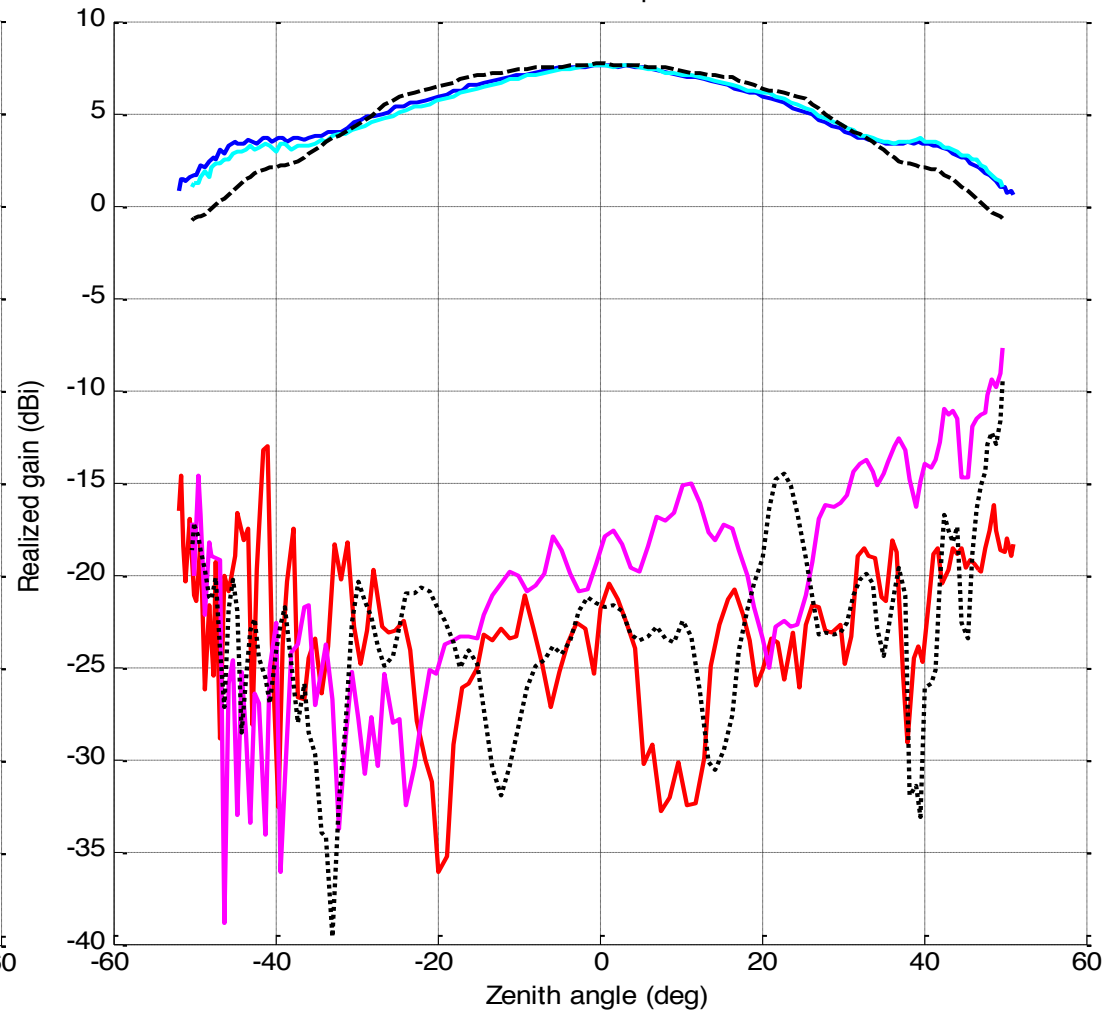


# ANTENNA PATTERNS

50 MHz cross phi = 90°



350 MHz cross phi = 90°



- Meas A FW
- Meas A BW
- Meas B FW
- Meas B BW
- - - Sim A
- ⋯ Sim B



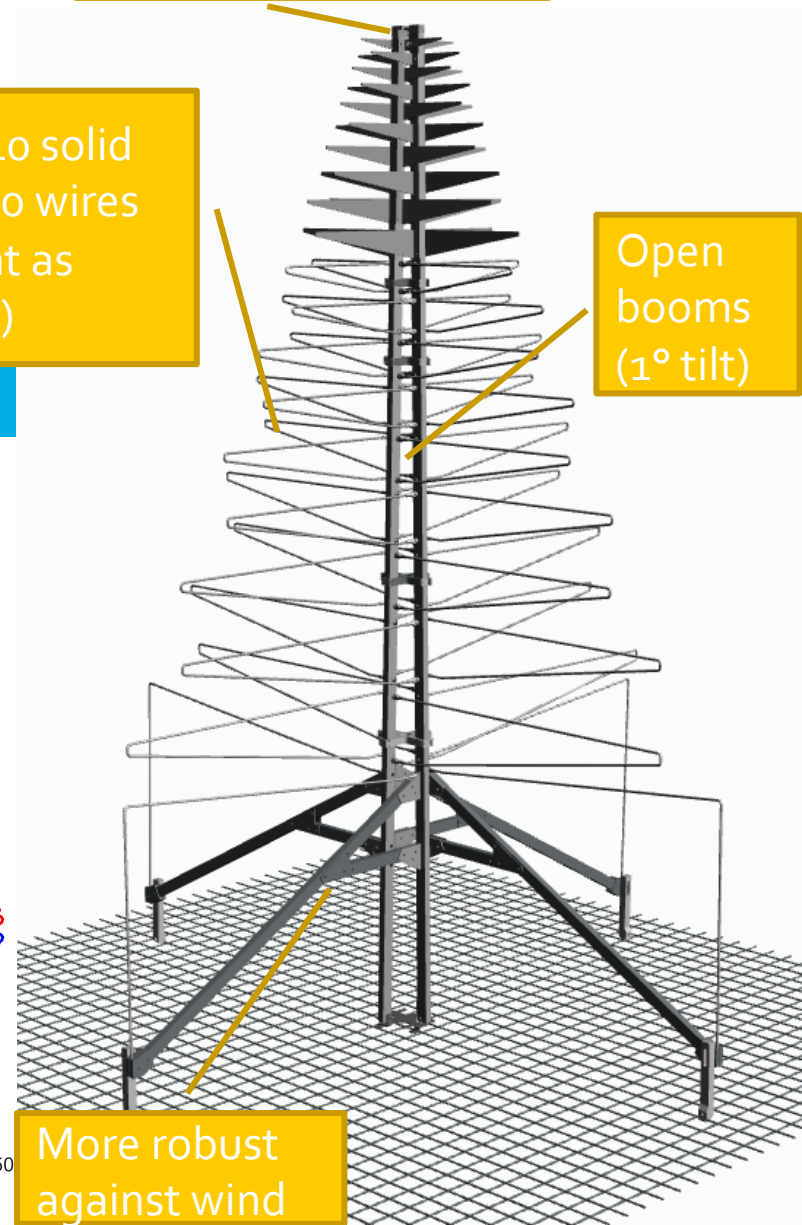
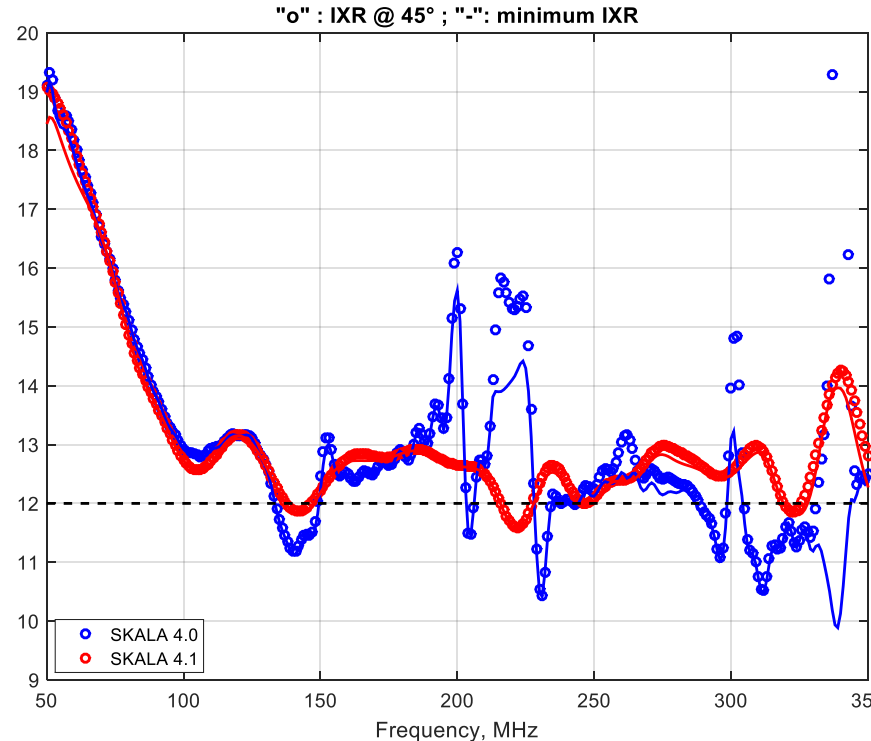
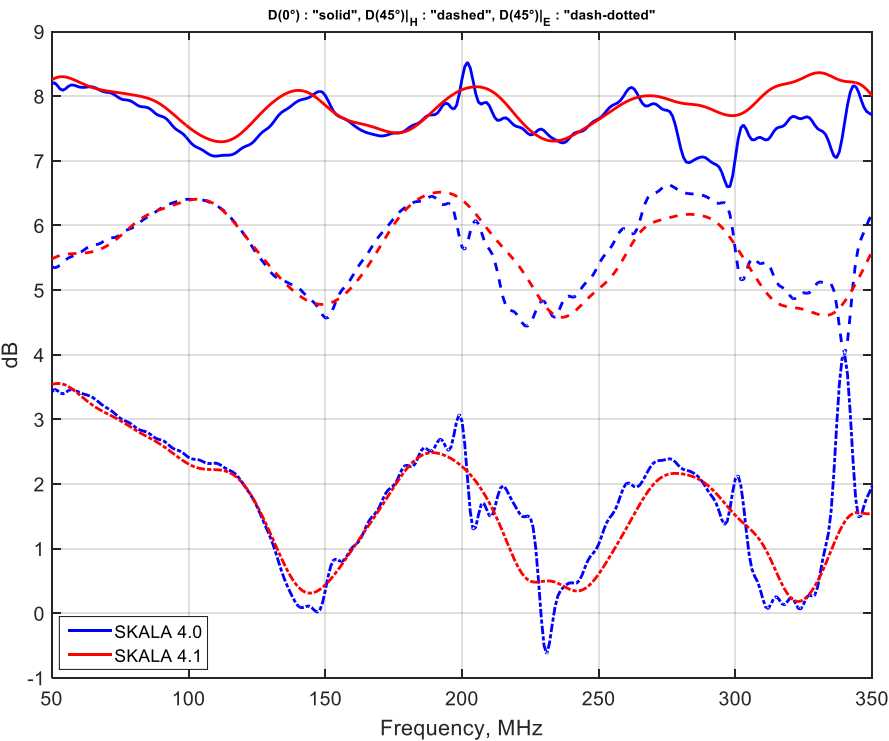
# NEW VERSION: SKALA<sub>4.1</sub>-AL

The SKALA<sub>4.1</sub>-AL antenna improves the antenna sensitivity (reducing the ripple) and the IXR.

20 dipoles: 10 solid dipole and 10 wires (same height as SKALA<sub>4</sub>-AL)

New LNA connection to the antenna feed

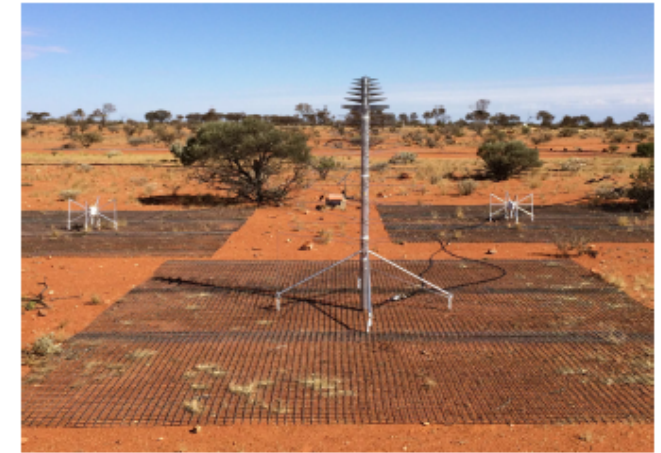
Open booms (1° tilt)



More robust against wind

# CONCLUSIONS

## The SKALA4-AL antenna: implementation, prototyping and experimental verification



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- ❖ The SKALA<sub>4.0</sub>-AL antenna is one of the possible implementations of the SKALA<sub>4</sub> conceptual design.
- ❖ Two prototypes of the SKALA<sub>4.0</sub>-AL antenna have been intensively tested.
- ❖ The SKALA<sub>4.1</sub>-AL version is a new antenna currently under design to improve EM performance and mechanical aspects.
- ❖ For the **bridging phase** of SKA<sub>1</sub>-LOW, 140 or 280 (?) SKALA<sub>4.1</sub>-AL antennas will be fabricated (70 by March 2019 and the remaining ones for July 2019).

# QUESTIONS?

