



SKACH

**Square Kilometer Array Swiss project (SKACH)
2024 spring meeting
MID band 6 instrument EBB Status and progress**

Hes·so
Haute Ecole Spécialisée
de Suisse occidentale
Fachhochschule Westschweiz
University of Applied Sciences
Western Switzerland

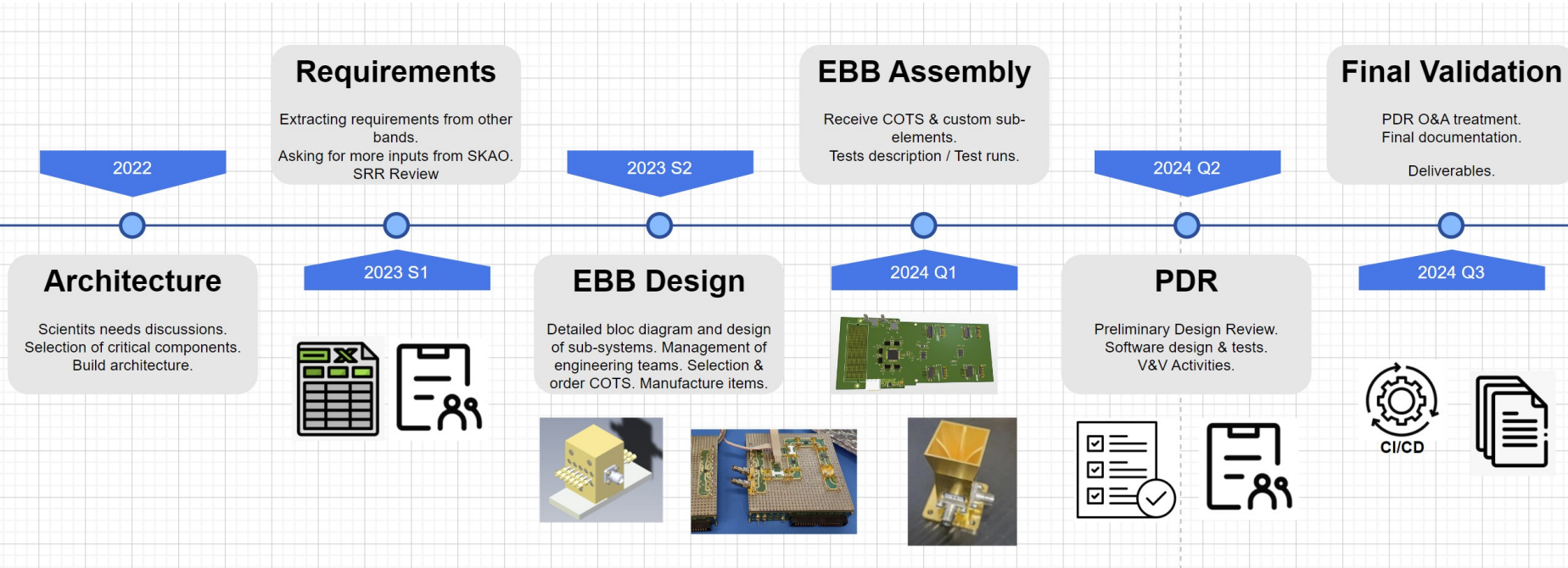
**Biotech Campus (UniGE)
Geneva 03.09.2024**

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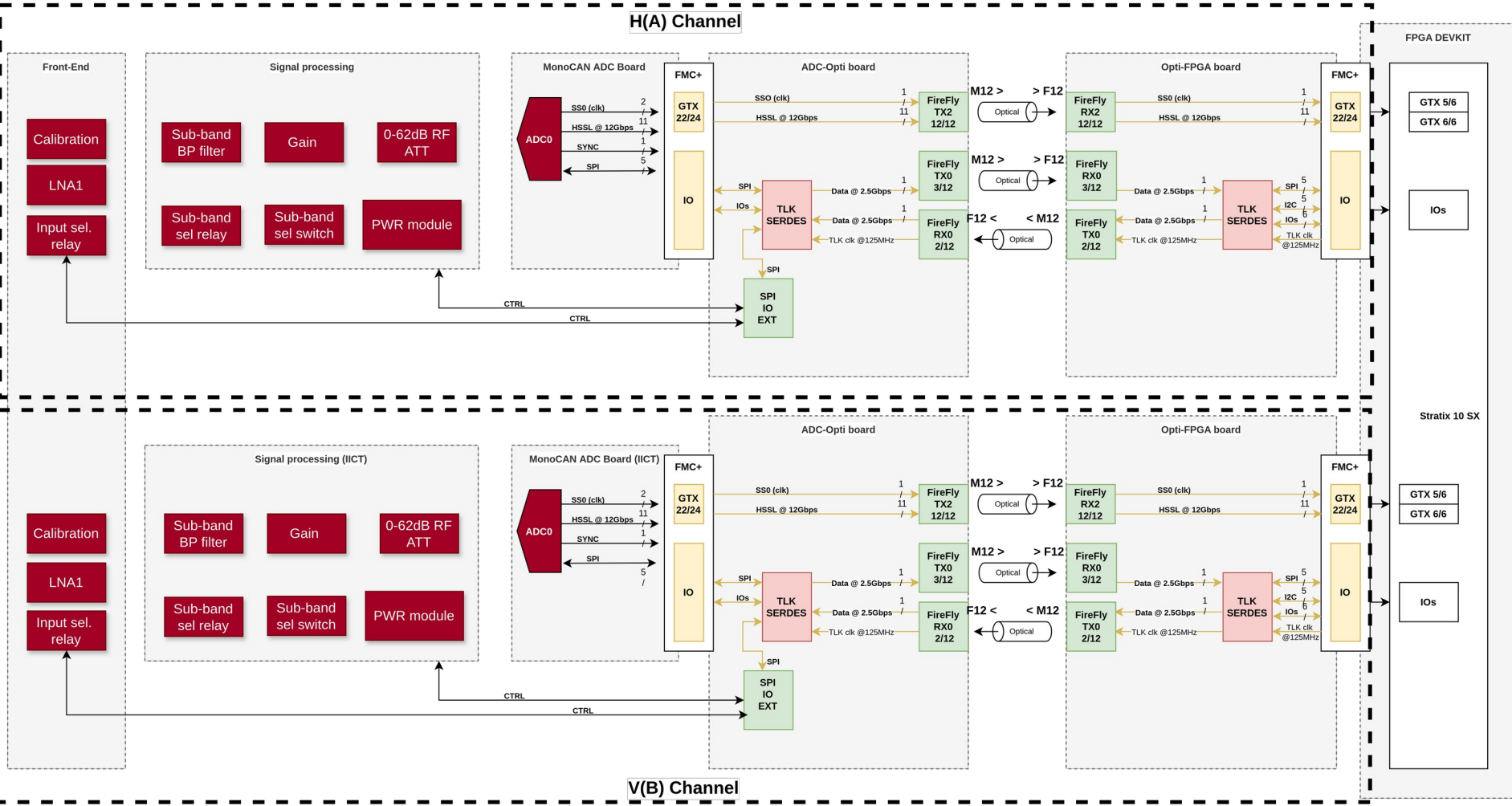
Mid-band 6: presentation outline

- Brief reminder of overall project
- Status of EBB
- EBB demo
- Next actions
- Activities in other projects

Mid-band 6: Roadmap

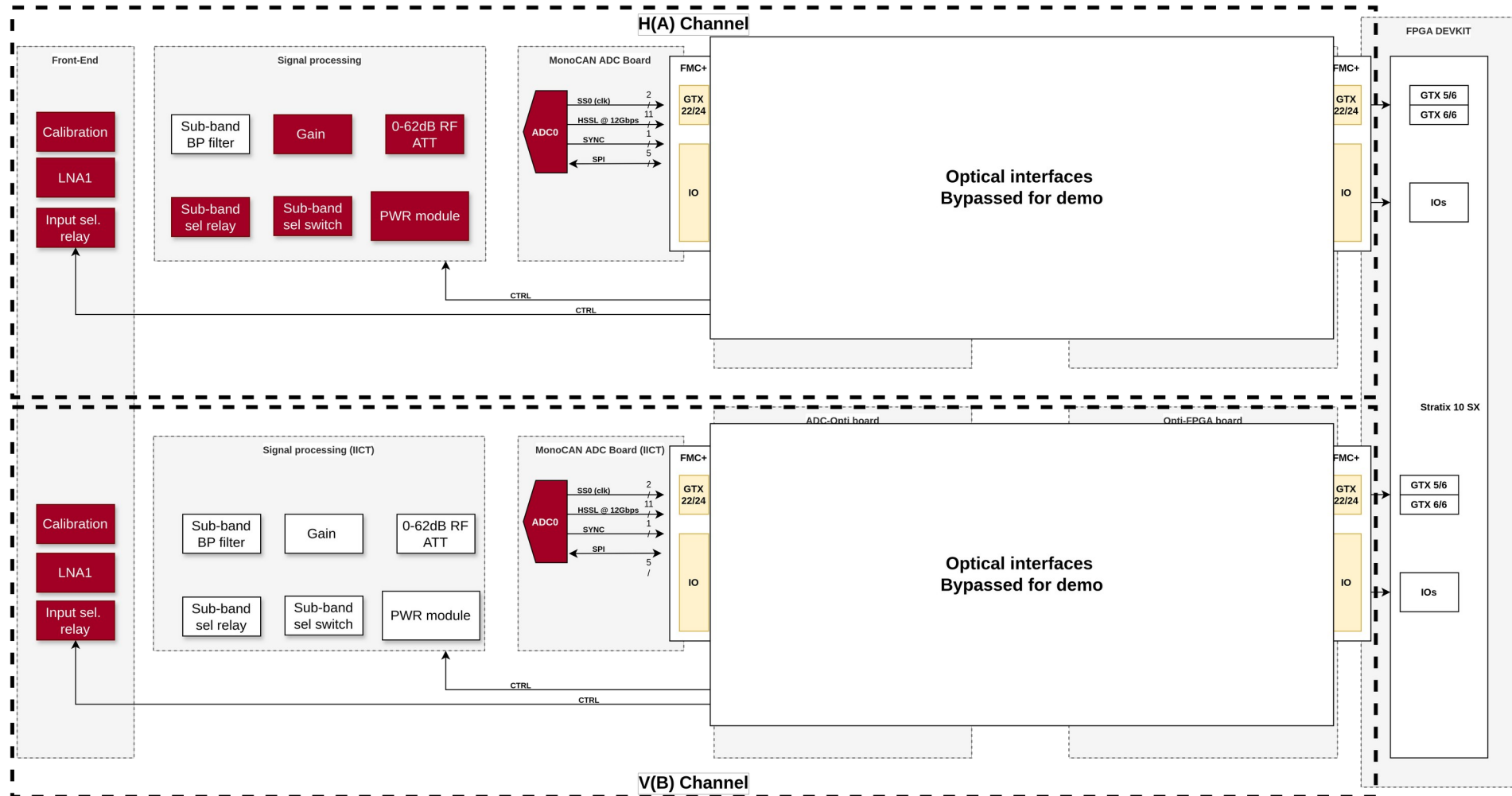


Block diagram of MID-band 6 receiver

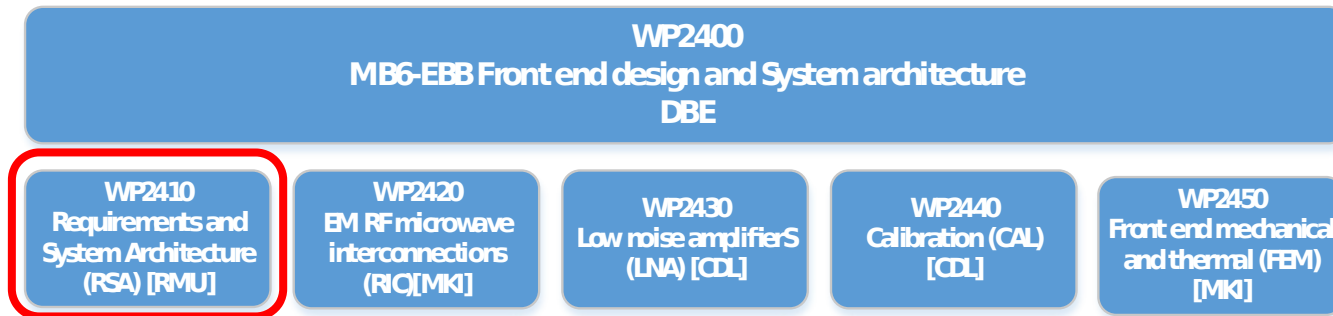


V(B) Channel

Block diagram: Mid-band 6 receiver demo vs EBB



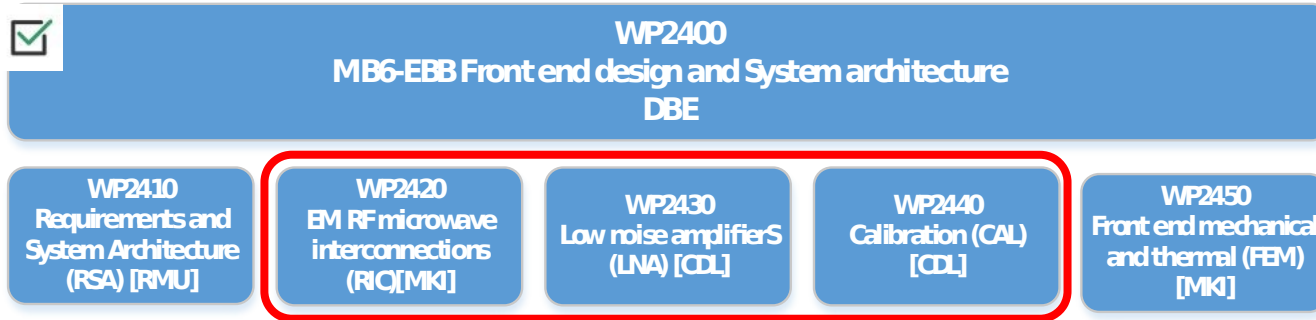
EBB Work breakdown: WP2410 Req+Sysarch



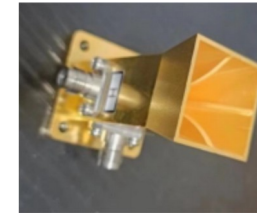
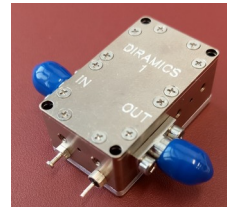
WP2410:

- System requirements review SRR**
 - Noise model and analysis**
 - Electronics (Horn output to ADC)**
 - Rough model (excel file) for ambient temp EBB**
 - Fine model with frequency characteristics of subsystems**
 - Antenna noise**
 - Sky and earth noise**
 - Need geometrical model of full dish + imperfections**
 - Collaboration needed**
 - Science requirements**
 - For EBB**
 - For EM**

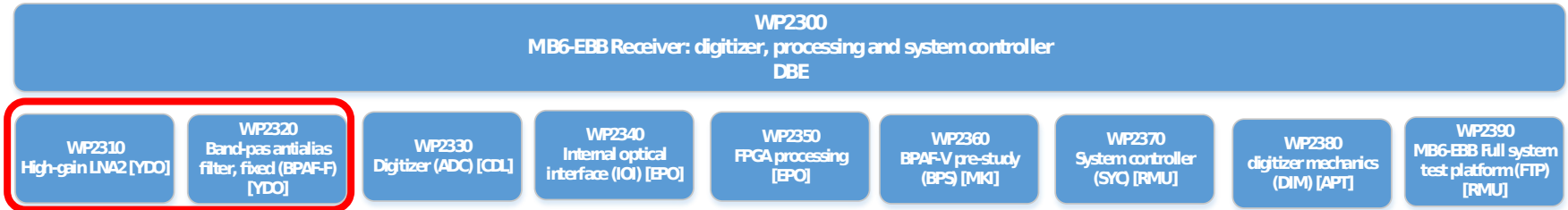
EBB Work breakdown: WP2400 front-end



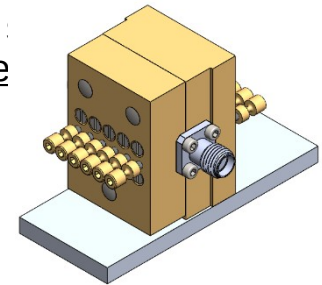
- **WP2420: front end** assembled
 - ☑ Assembled and tested to be functional
- **WP2430: LNA1** validated in front end
 - ☑ Gain 27-28dB, functionally tested
- **WP2440: calibration** white noise source
 - ☑ Functional
 - ☑ **Connection via coaxial relay** : functional
- **WP2450:** For the EBB, **mechanical design** implementd for demo



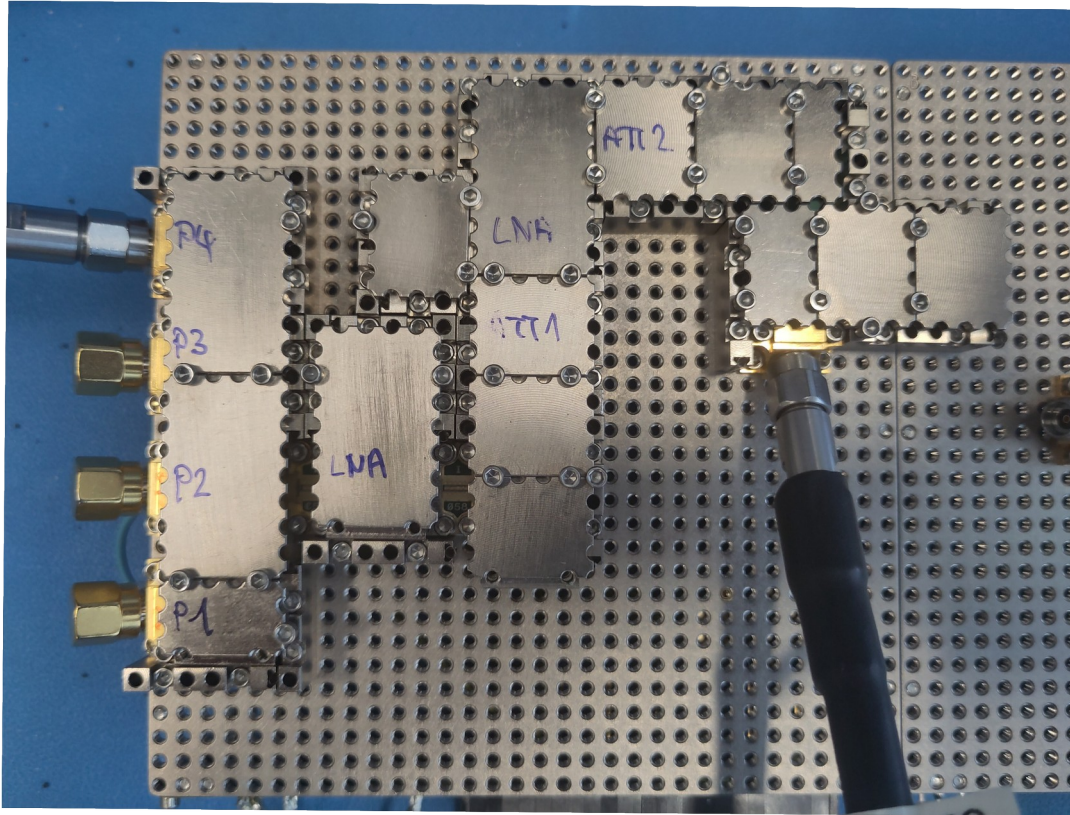
EBB Work breakdown: digitizer 1/3



- **WP2310:** Second LNA needs a lot of gain (56dB)
 - ✓ Diramics MMIC in initially two amplifiers, achieved gain 51dB
 - ✓ Added 3rd stage of MMIC
 - ✓ X-MW based build **updated and functional**
- **WP2320:** fixed band-pass **anti-alias** filter for selecting the 2.5GHz sub-bands (1 in 4)
 - HEIG-VD design for adjustable filters for sub-bands (“almost” : design for 4 bands, same principle of operation as for variable WP2360 but screw-adjusted)
 - ⚠ Mechanical parts being manufactured (due 9.9.2024)
 - ✓ 4:1 sub-band switches functional
 - solid-state X-MW (filter output)
 - Coaxial relays (filter input) with high-side switches
 - Parallel or SPI drive

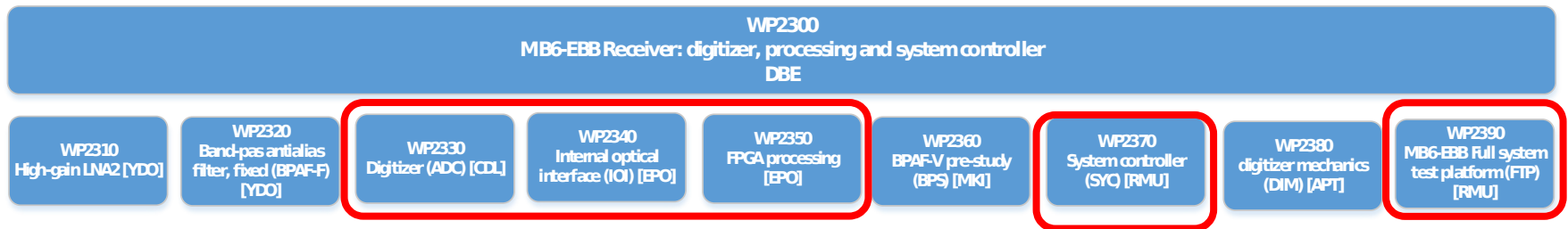






Digitizer 2/3 analog design (WP2310+20)



- “LNA2”
- X-Microwave prototyping
 - agile HW !
- Switching of BP filters
- large variable gain (..51dB)
- Uses same Diramics amplifiers as LNA1 (low power)

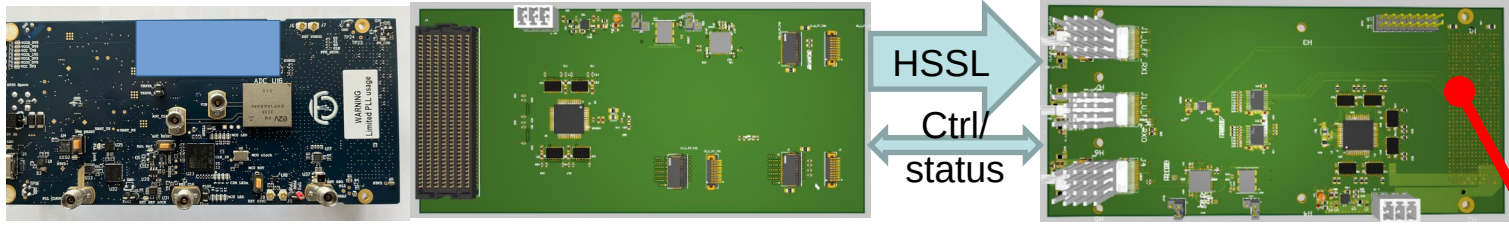
EBB Work breakdown: digitizer 3/3



- **WP2330 ADC:**
 - 2 MonoCAN single ADC board **functional in demo**
 -  Synchronisation work to be done, but no additional HW is required to sync
- **WP2340: optical Links**
 - Schematic and PCB design
 -  In fabrication
- **WP2350 FPGA packetizer:**
 - FPGA eval board (Stratix 10 SX) **operational**
 - HDL code validated - data from ADC out to 100GB ethernet at up to 11.5GSamples/s (margin, 92gb/s out)
 -  Design of control system through the fiber
- **WP2370 SYC system controller:**
 - architectural decision NOT USING processor core on FPGA
 - State machine on FPGA
 -  PC GUI will control FPGA

Digitizer conv+digital part (WP2330,40,50)

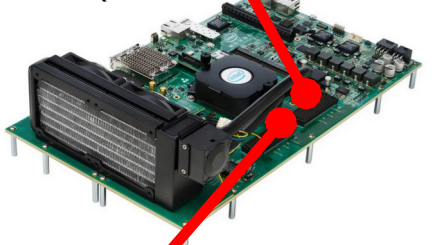
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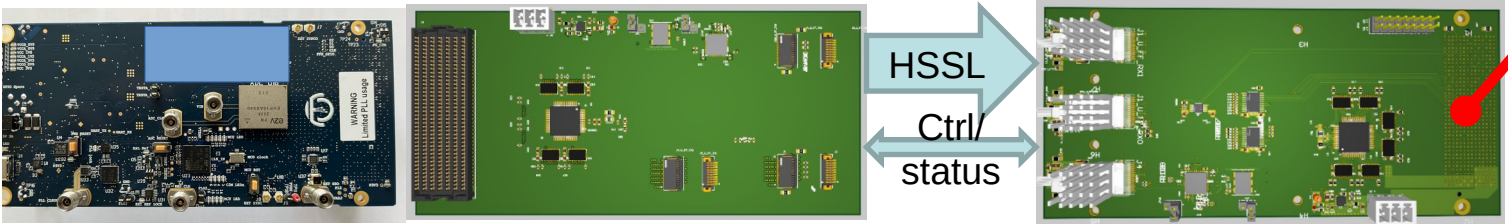
MonoCAN ADC board (WP2330):
Integrating 2x single ADC eval board in system, distributing 1 CLK □ 2 channels, phase compensation, uC FW adaptation

Electrical-optical-electrical boards (WP2340):
enabling HS data transfer and control of digitizer and front end **through optical fibre**

Pacnetizer control I/F in FPGA board (WP2350)

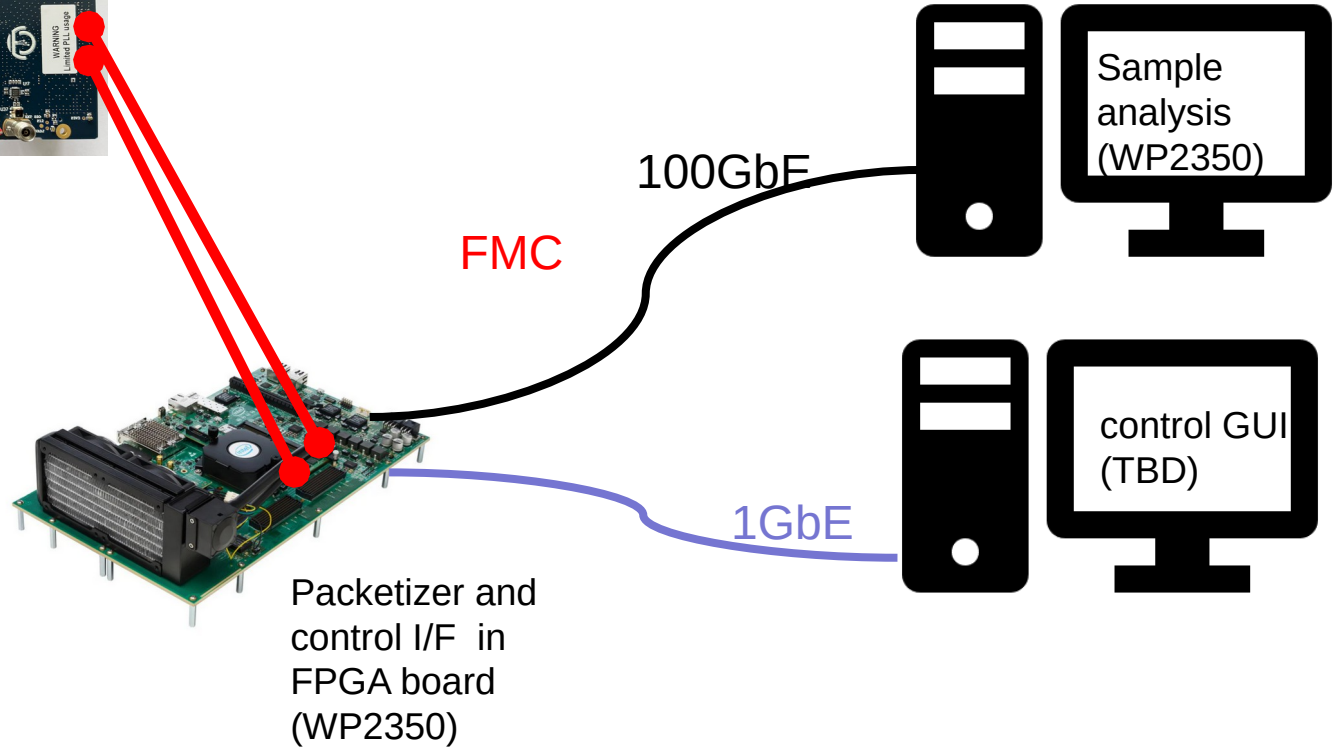


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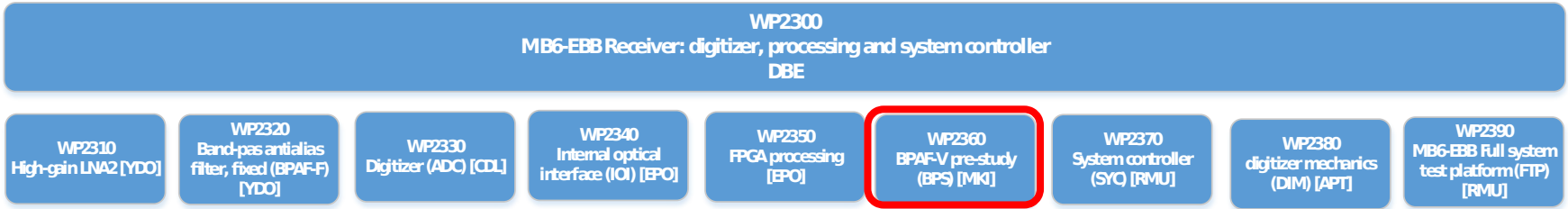




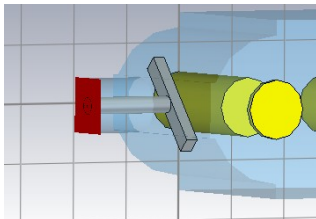
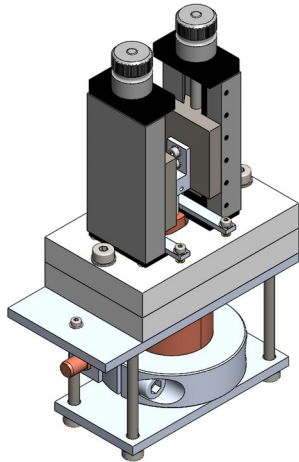
MonoCAN ADC board



WP2360 EBB variable filter pre-study 1/2



Demo



- **Single cavity PoC as preparatory work for future full filter (Proof of Concept)**
- **PoC scaled down 8:1 in frequency**
 - 1.9-3.1GHz
 - Single cell resonator
 - Single coaxial interface (SMA)
 - Actuators for frequency and coupling factor are commercial micrometric screws
 - Will enable studying effect of temperature variations etc.
 - Will be used in radioblocks
 - **As RFI filters**
 - to continue development of a multi-cavity filter tunable filter
 - Study upper modes in an easier way (**same filter size used 3-4x higher in frequency**)

Mid-band 6: Next actions in SKACH

- Finalize development of EBB
- PDR june 2024
 - Designs of all subsystems
 - Documentation notably:
 - Design, Test, Risk, Quality (“SKAO-compatible”)

- demo operational 2024-09
- EBB operational 2024-10
- documentation
- End of project: 2024 anyway!!!

External collaborations

- Radioblocks, Horizons Europe
 - 30+ partners (MPIfR, IRAM, EVN, JIVE, ASTRON, EPFL...)
 - Project meeting in Madrid June 4-6
 - “Blocks” for radio-astronomy
 - Technological goals
 - (industry collaboration **difficult**)
 - Opensource the results (as much as possible)
 - WP2 (front-end): HES-SO: Bandstop/notch filters
 - For radio-frequency interference (RFI) rejection/attenuation
 - Use of upper modes of the filter cavities ==> automotive radar 77GHz
 - **NEW** Collaboration with Yebes Observatory (SP) on RFI filters
 - Tune high-temp superconductor (YbaCuO) filter (70K)
 - Cavity filter operating in cryo (20K)
 - Evaluate feasibility of superconductive (8K) RFI filters (bandpass, bandblock)
 - WP3 (innovative digitizers): HES-SO: passband digitizer
 - 5 to 7-cavity mechanically tuned bandpass filter
 - Digitizer :
 - Integrate digitizer in instrument for MPIfR (Bonn) (optical fibre front-end control)
 - 100GbE on FPGA and data sync (INAF, Cagliari)
 - SKC-EBB Digitizer as (lab) measurement instrument for Chalmers (SE)
- **Trying to leverage this for future SKAO MidBand 6 Engineering Model!**

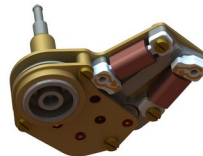
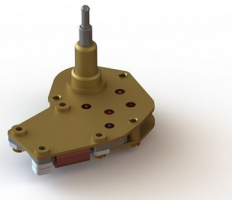
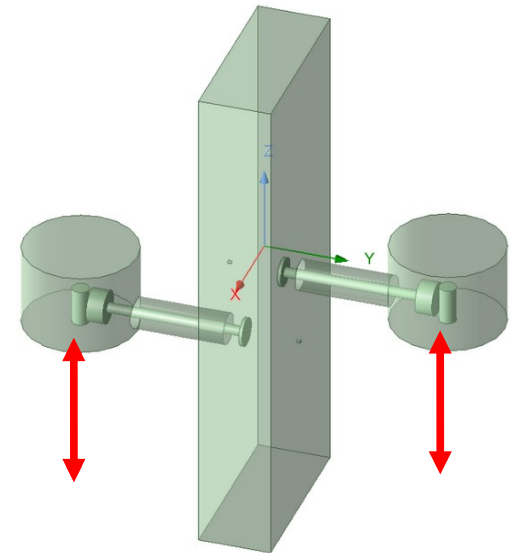
Mid-band 6: industrial collaboration

- Innosuisse project:
 - Tried with 3 companies, not interested
 - No “bandwidth” available
 - Too long term
 - Too risky
 - Despite (potential) high return
 - **Still trying to find swiss partners**
 - Refactor for quantum?
- Collaboration with ADC manufacturer
 - Interested in a demonstrator with optical interface
 - showcasing radio-astronomy applications
 - Other science applications
 - Write common paper
 -

Single cavity notch 1:1 size

Single/multiple notch filter for ambient temperature (WVR)

- First «proof of principle» simulations : 18-22GHz range for notch frequency, WR51 waveguide with SMA transitions
- Coupling using coaxial and pigtail
- Single cell, scalable for multiple
- Retrofittable on existing WG
- Goal : setting for frequency through micro-stepper motor with ~1 μ m resolution
- Coupling factor



An interesting feature of the ADC

- “Mid-band 6” ADC “magnifier”
 - 0-40GHz analog range
 - 6.4-12.8 sampling rate
 - 2.5-4GHz raw bandwidth around any center frequency in range
 - BUT it has internal digital circuitry
 - DDC digital down-converters
 - 4 available on chip, none used now for SKAO
 - Decimation ratio 2 to 1024
 - One could be used for 2.5GHz bandwidth (additional filtering)
 - Enable “zooming into signals” with up to few MHz bandwidth
 - Potential uses?
 - Astrochemistry
 - “low-doppler”
 - SETI
 - Integration into SKA architecture may be difficult
 -

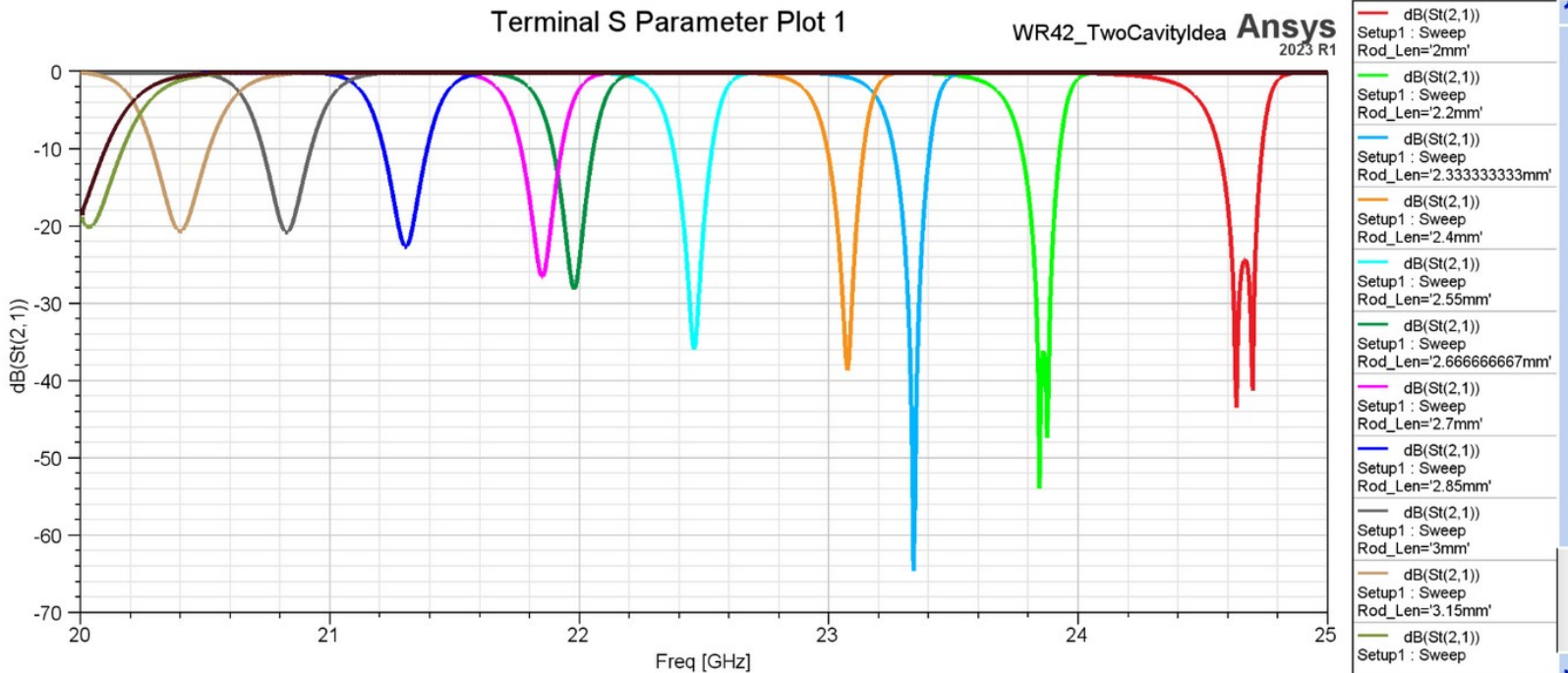
Mid-band 6: the SKACH dream team

	Micro-wave	Digital design	Electronics	SW	Mech. design	EM design	Mech. Assembly	Purchasing	System design	PM+ doc
GMH			X					X		X
ADI		X							X	X
MKI						X				
MAF						X				
ACS		X		X						
YNG		X	X							
CDL	X								X	
EPO									X	
YDO	X				X		X			
MLS					X		X			
PCZ					X			X		X
DBE	X				X				X	X
JCZ							X	X		
WHN	X									

Single cavity notch 1:1 size

First simulations 20-25GHz

Frequency responses : 20um “plunger” difference allow 100MHz bandblock



- Phase Array Feeds 2024, @ BYU, Provo, UT, USA (near Salt Lake City)
- Interesting presentations about ongoing projects
- (<http://csas.ee.byu.edu/PAF2024/>)
 - L/S band PAFs
 - L-band ALPACA for Greenbank RT (BYU, Cornell)
 - L/S band 100-channel PAF for Effelsberg (MPIfR)
 - Back-ends
 - CASPER instrumentation
 - Dielectric antenna beamformers??
- Visit of ALPACA lab at BYU
- No coffee, no tea...
- Presented our work on filters and digitizers
 - Showed the interest for of direct conversion for higher bands
 - Direct conversion receiver more scalable than heterodyne receivers
 - Digital optical transmission instead of RfoF enables different architectures
 - Issues with antenna arrays
 - Compact beamformers leave little space $d_{opt} = \lambda/2$
 - Sparse arrays are less efficient and present high fringes
 - Multiband is even more challenging
 - However ALMA has PAFs with much higher spacing
 - To be researched
 - Future applications