

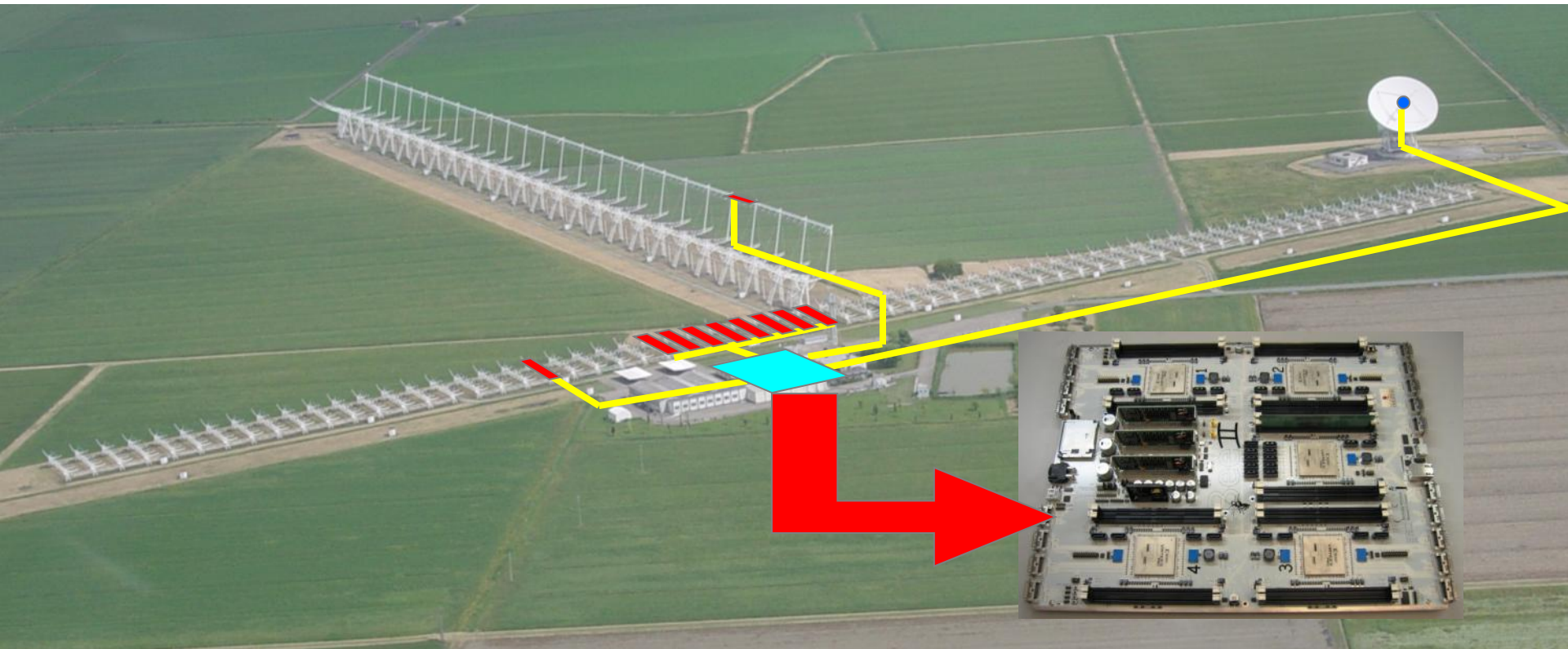


RF over fibre solutions for the SKA II ANTENNA NETWORK FOR AA-LO: CONCEPT DESCRIPTION

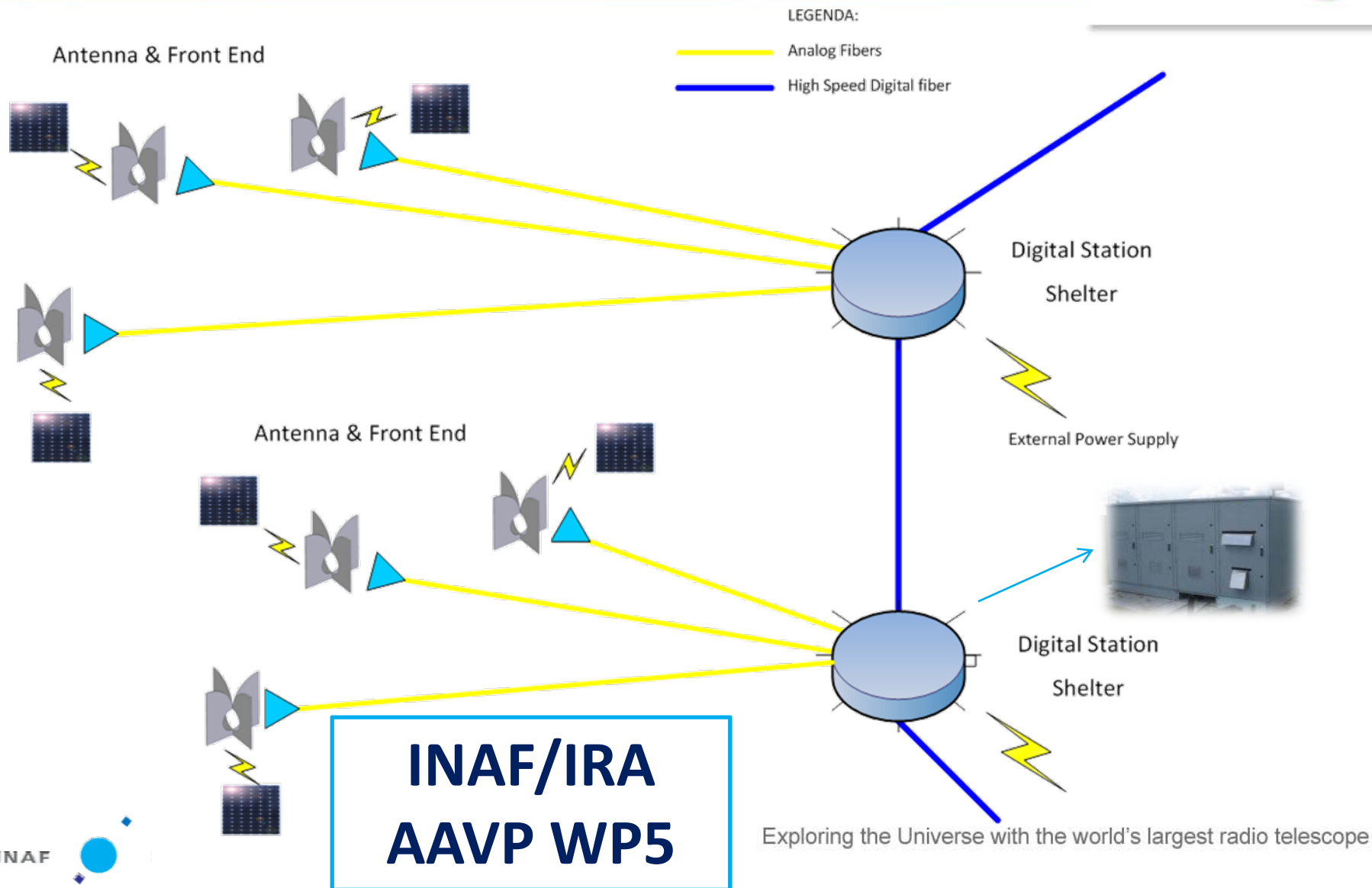
General Concept



- 1) BEST1&2: 16MHz@408MHz, 4 + 32 RoF links, length 200m
- 2) BEST3lo: 120-240MHz, 16 RoF links, 300m
- 3) VLBI dish IF links: 0.1-2.1GHz, 8 RoF links, length 500m



General Concept



Requirements and Functionality



1) “REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENT FOR SIGNAL
TRANSPORT AND NETWORKS”

WP2-030.030.000-SRS-001

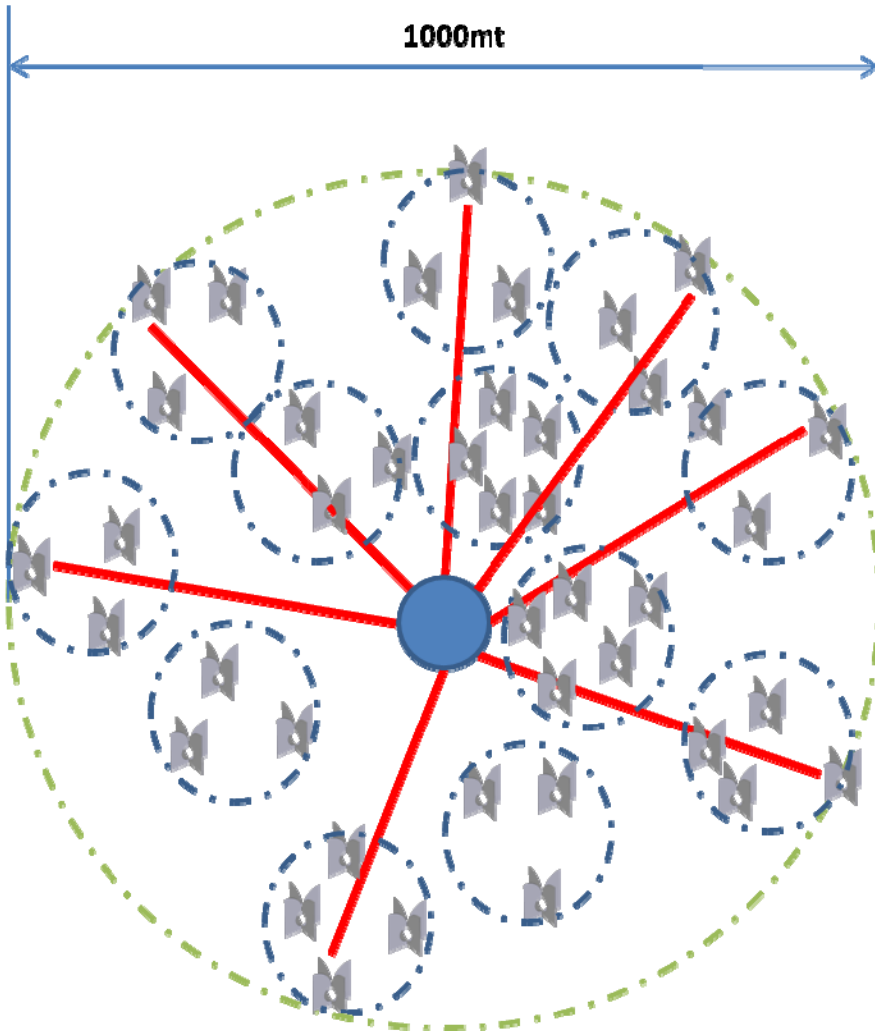
2) “SKA AA SYSTEM REQUIREMENT
SPECIFICATIONS”

WP2-010.020.010-SRS-001

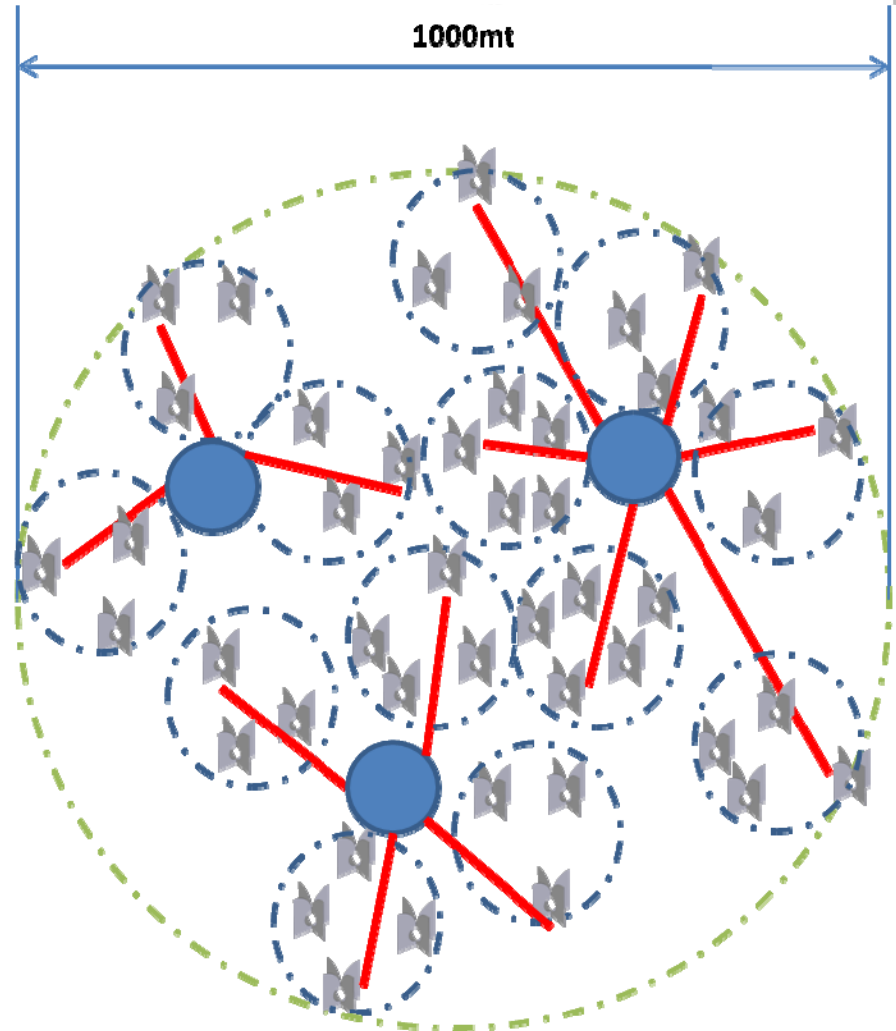
Design Concept



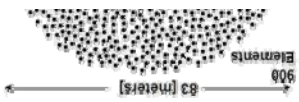
1000mt



1000mt

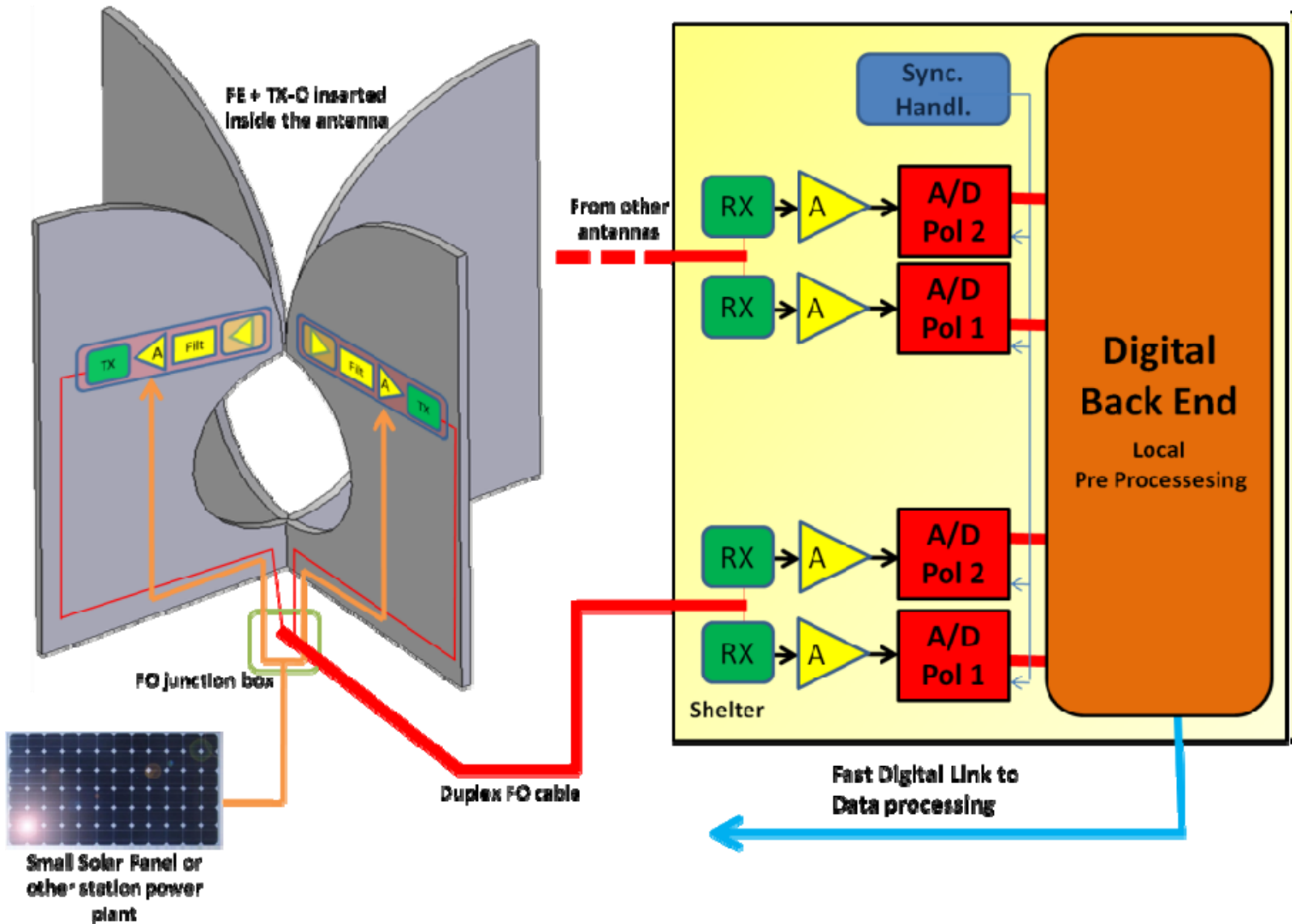


1000m



Exploring the Universe with the world's largest radio telescope

First Draft: Interfaces Description



First Draft: Physical Interface

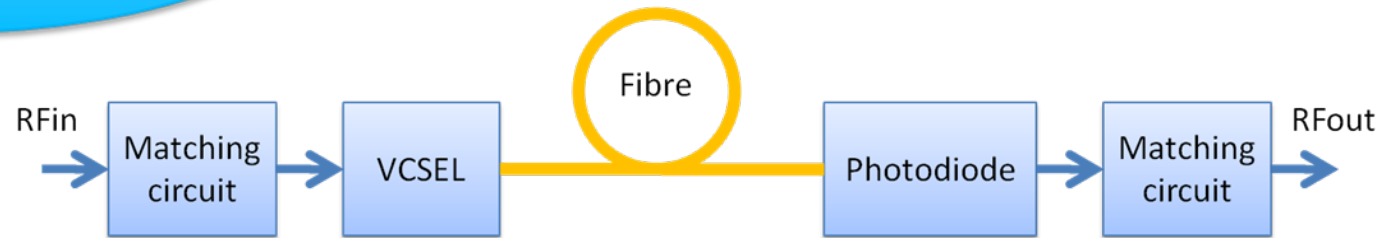


Design Concept



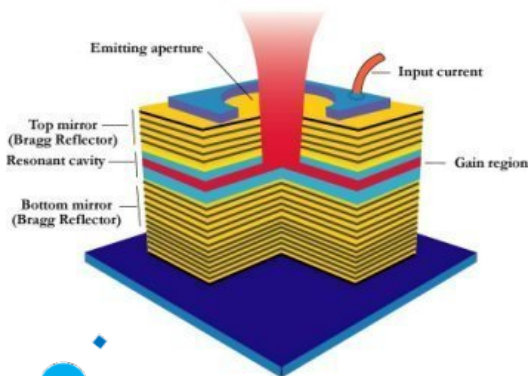
Low Cost,
Mass Production,
Reliability, ...

IM-DD architecture



VCSEL

Traditional VCSEL Structure



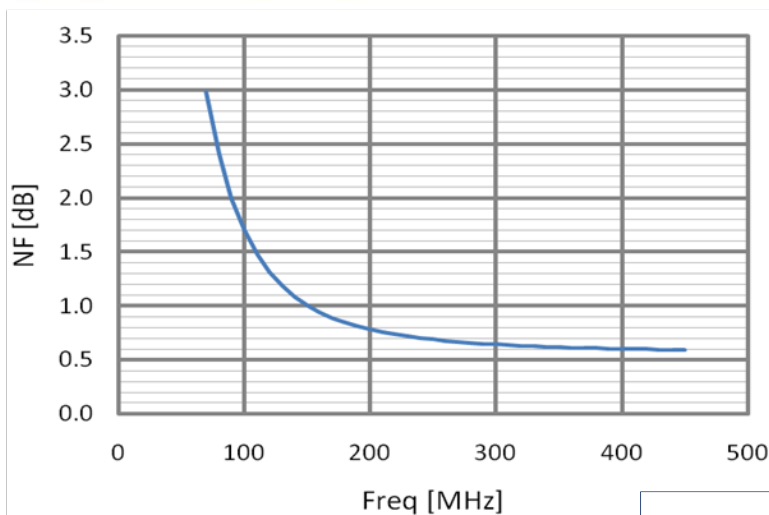
RF Transmission Over Multimode Fibers Using VCSELs - Comparing Standard and High-Bandwidth Multimode Fibers.

C. Carlsson , A. Larsson, A. Apling.
IEEE Journal of Lightwave Technology, 2004.

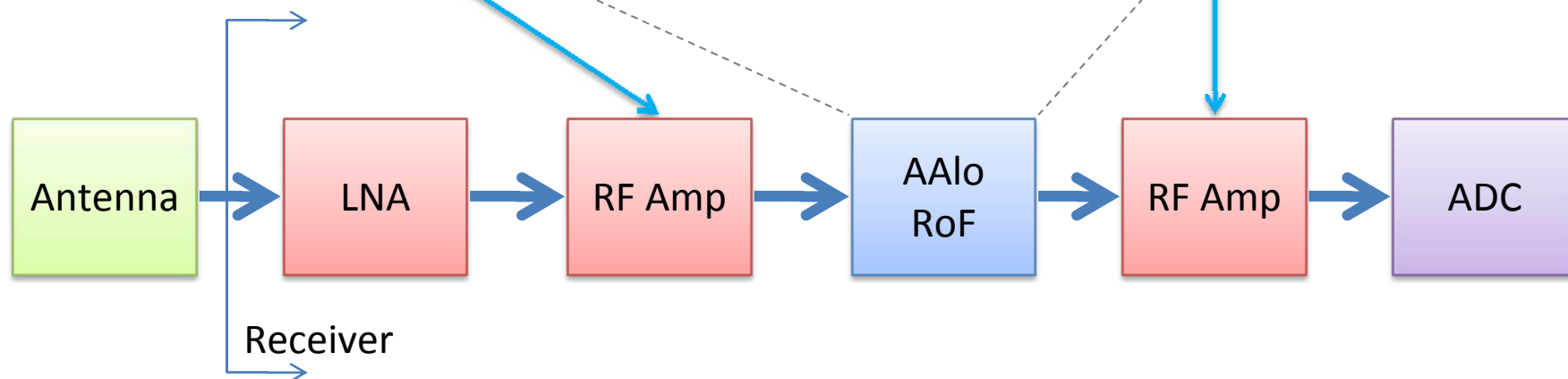
SFDR (dB/Hz ^{2/3})	104
Gain (dB)	-29
NF (dB)	39
OIP3 (dBm)	-8

500m link on MMF

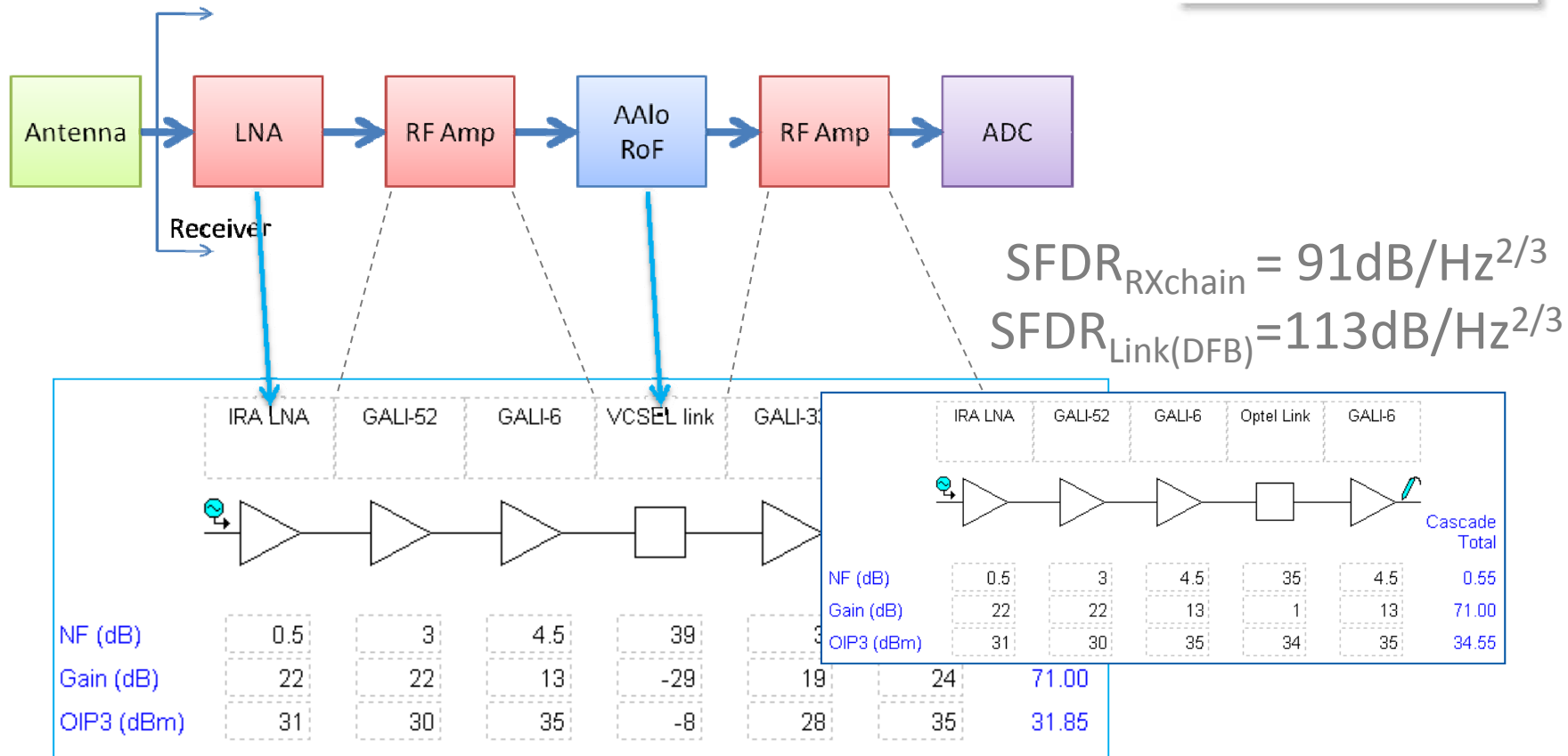
Design Concept



~ -100dBm Input Power
(noise at the antenna level)
→ 70dB min Gain



Design Concept



$$SFDR_{RXchain} = 90\text{dB/Hz}^{2/3} \quad SFDR_{Link(VCSEL)} = 104\text{dB/Hz}^{2/3}$$

Design Concept

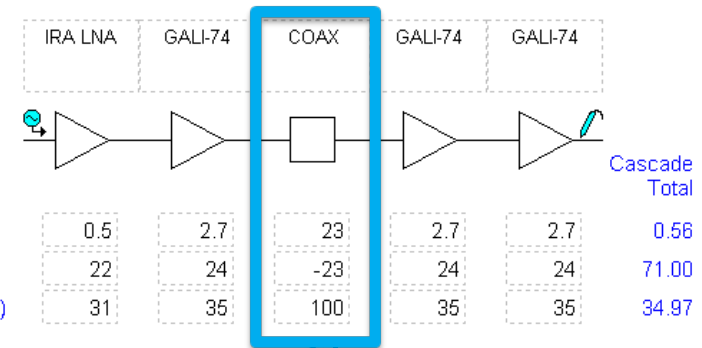


LOFAR Coax Cable (750hm/TV)

Freq [MHz]	Att. [dB/m]	Attenuation vs Length[dB]			
		50m	100m	200m	500m
50	0.041	2.05	4.1	8.2	20.5
100	0.056	2.8	5.6	11.2	28
200	0.082	4.1	8.2	16.4	41
400	0.118	5.9	11.8	23.6	59

2-PAD Twisted Cable (CAT-7)

Freq [MHz]	Att. [dB/m]	Attenuation vs Length[dB]			
		50m	100m	200m	500m
500	0.45	22.5	45	90	225

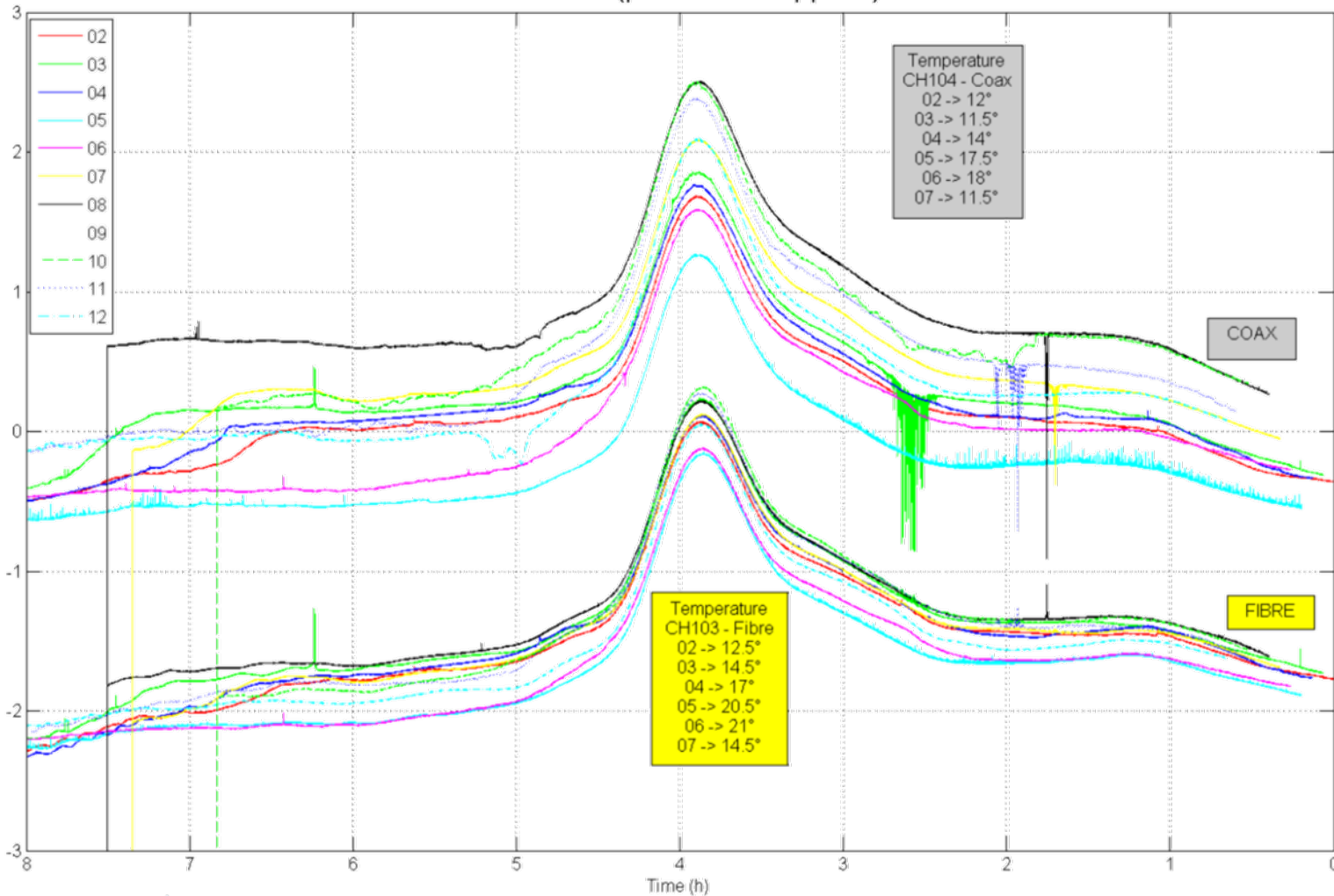


$$SFDR_{RXchain} = 91.6 \text{ dB/Hz}^{2/3}$$

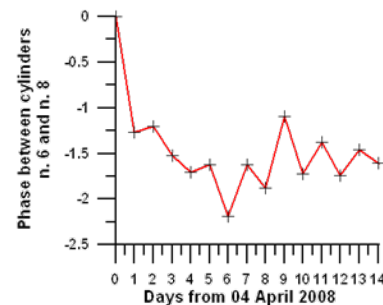
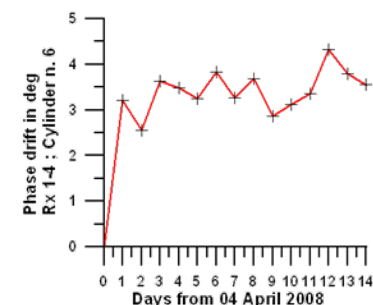
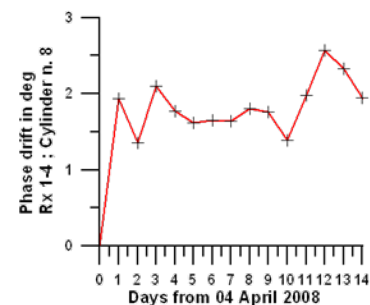
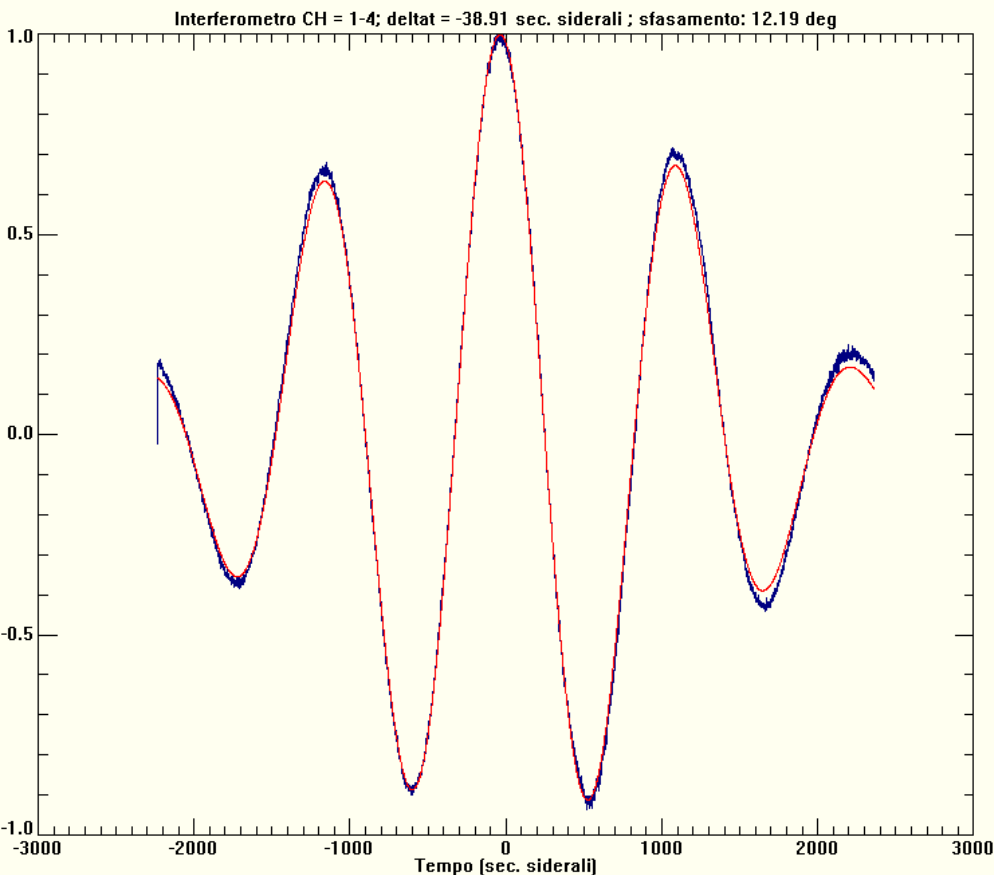
Stability vs Temperature (Amp.)



CAS-A Total Power Transits (precession applied): 2005 June 02-13



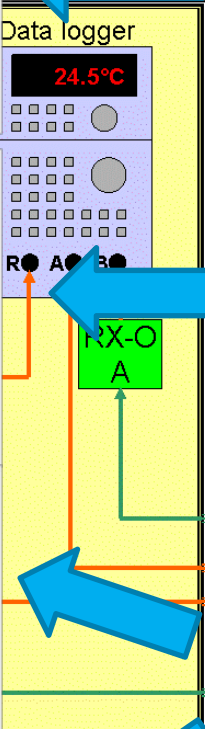
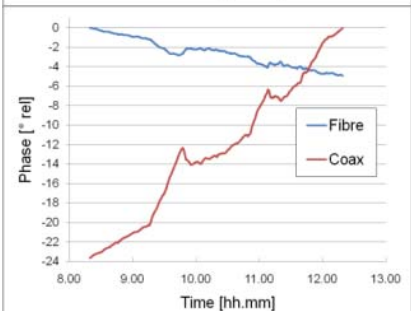
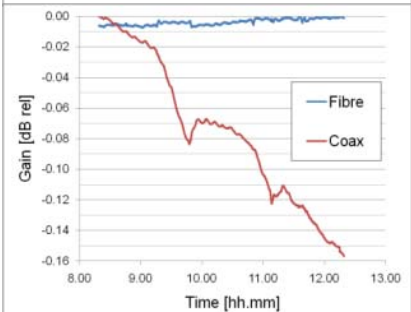
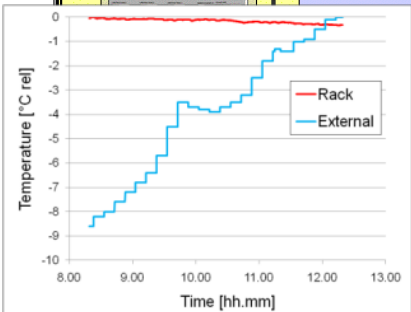
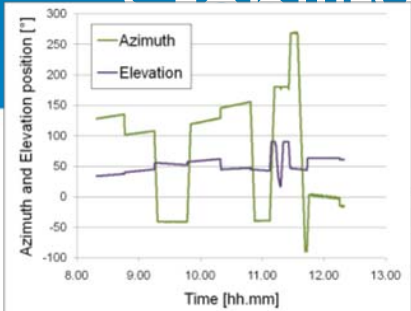
Stability vs Temperature (Phase)



4 BEST-2 receivers on 2 different N/S cylinders, half a month observation.

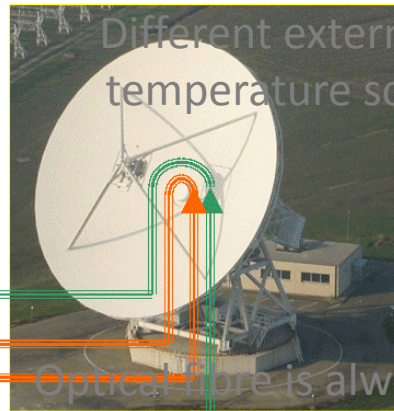
Phase difference computed by comparison of simulated and detected fringes.

Stability vs Temperature



Similar antenna movement scenarios

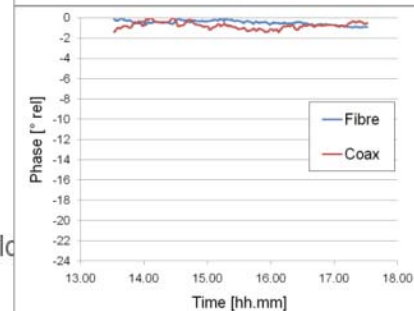
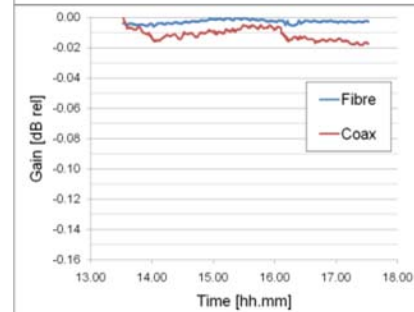
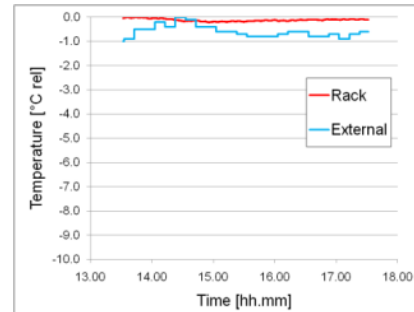
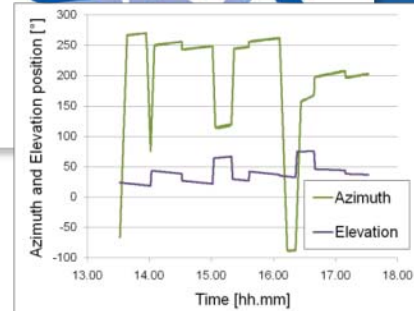
- COAX Loop
- FIBER Loop



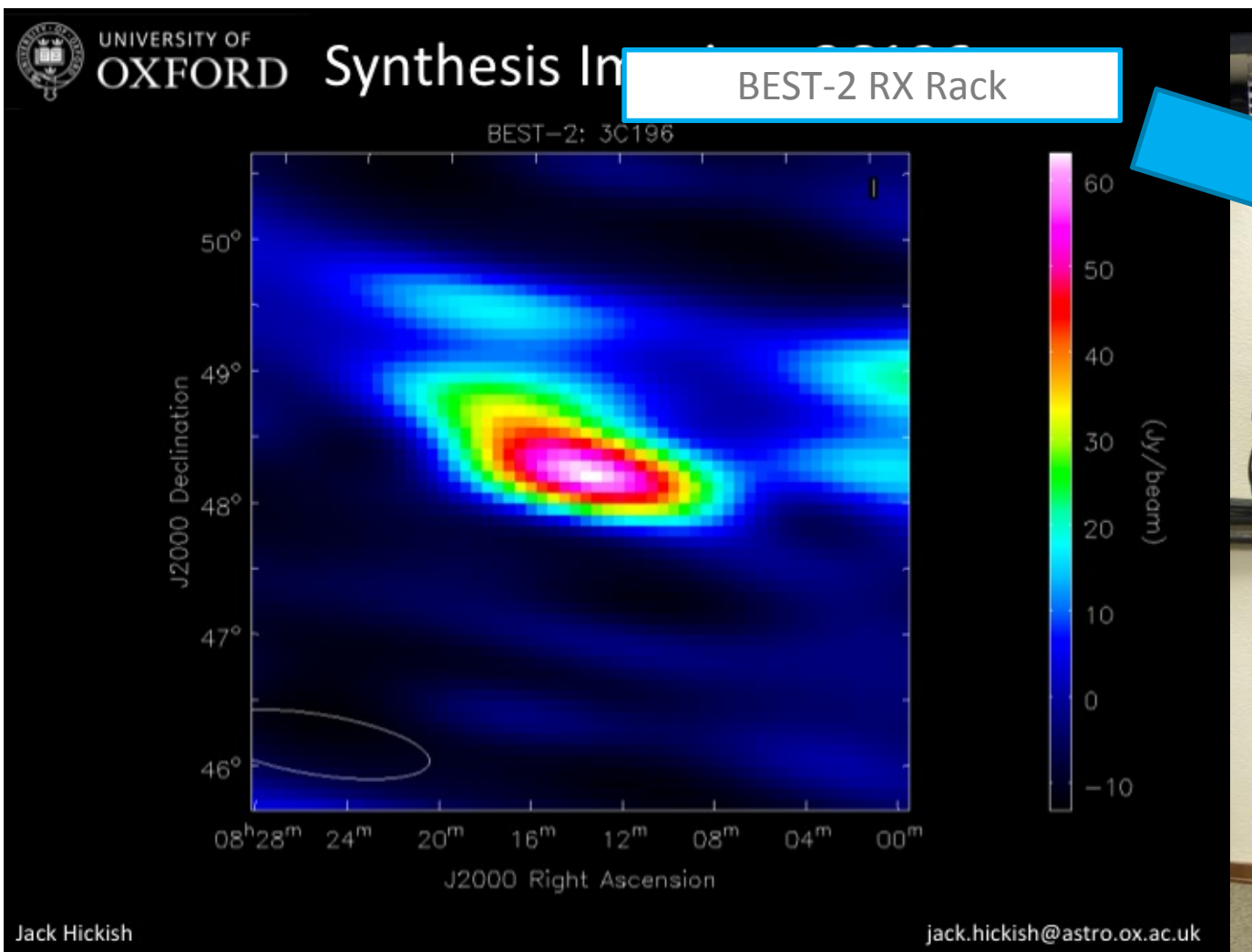
Different external (air) temperature scenario

Optical fibre is always more stable than coax cable (both gain and phase).

The main influence factor is the external temperature variation rather than the antenna movements



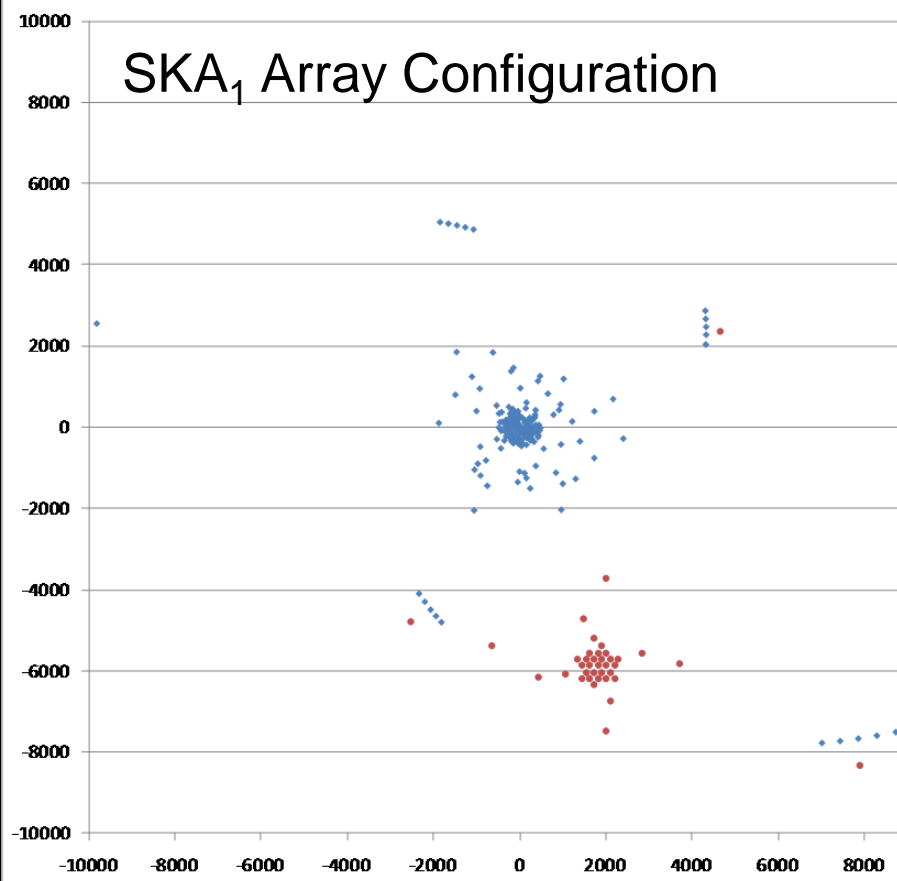
Dynamic range



From SKA1 to SKA2



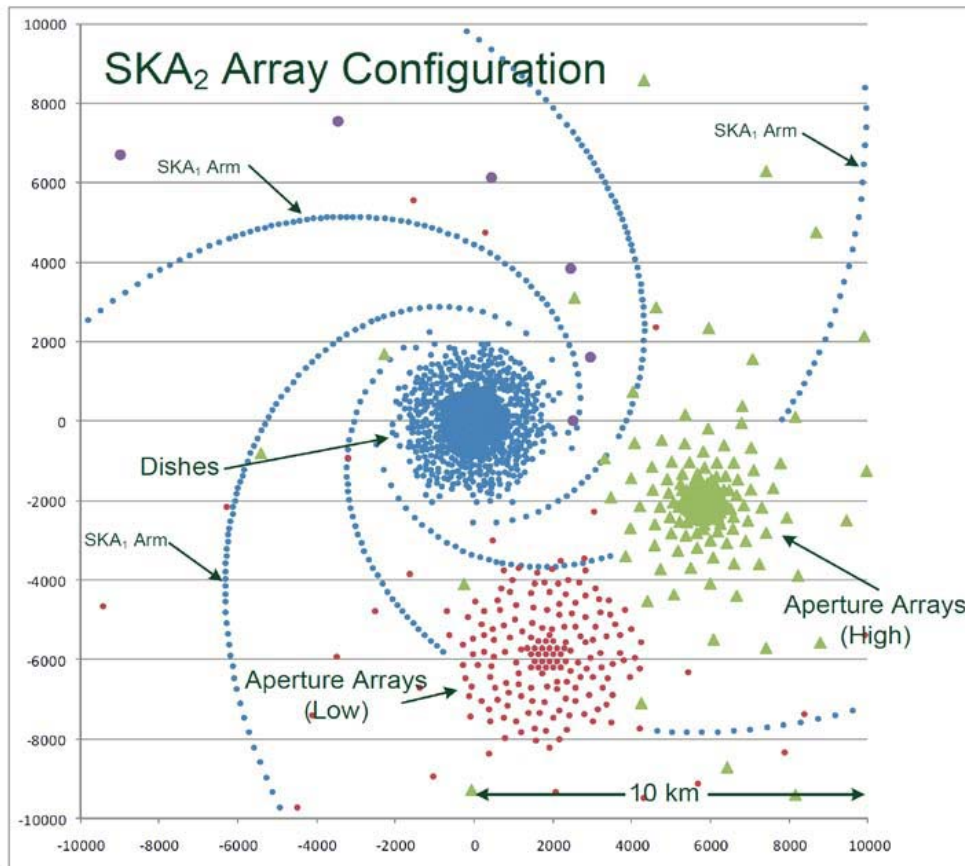
SKA₁ Array Configuration



Nstation=50

Max Baseline=100Km

SKA₂ Array Configuration

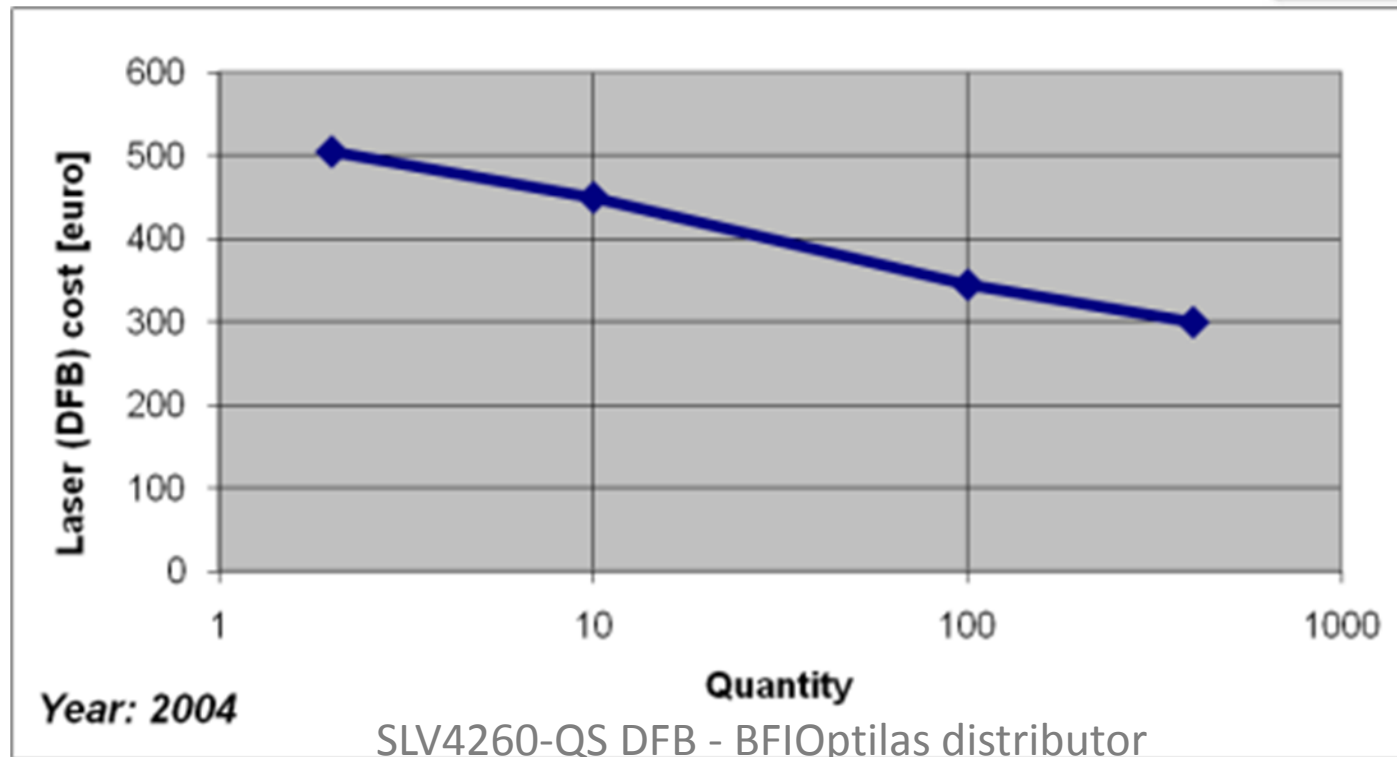


Nstation=250

Max Baseline=180Km



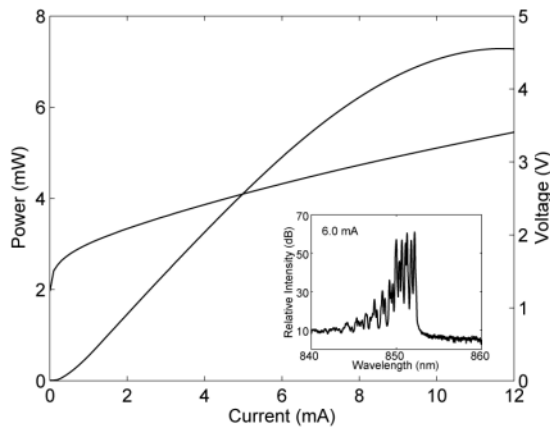
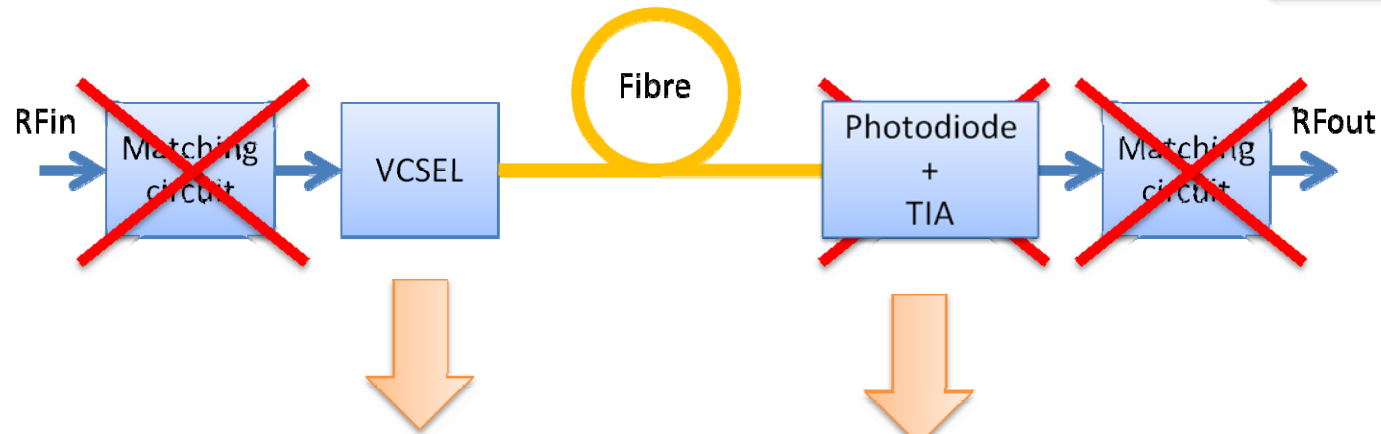
Quantity and Cost



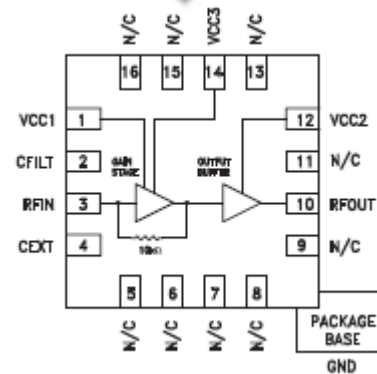
RoF links: 500-1000€ (Commercial & Custom, DFB, SMF, APC connectors)

Commercial VCSEL/TOSA and PD/ROSA for few € even for small quantity

Power Consumption



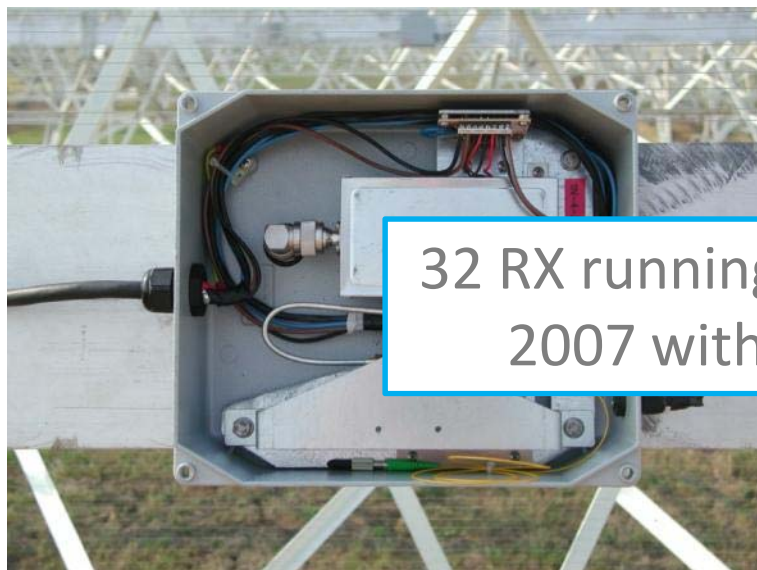
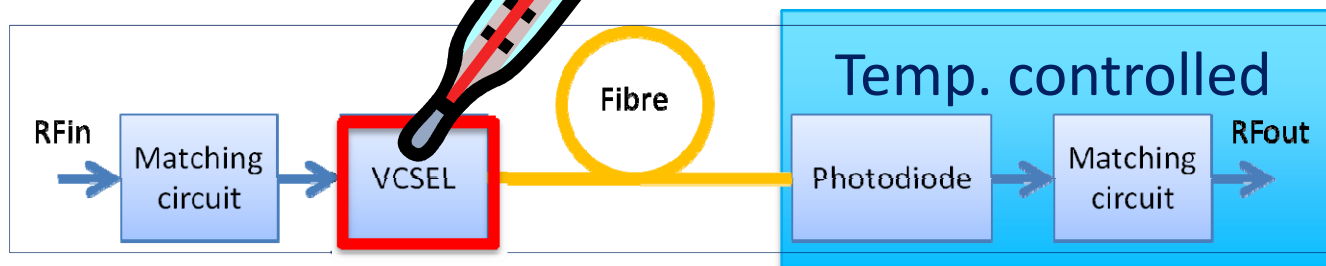
$$P_{tx} = 25\text{mW} \quad (I_d = 7\text{mA}, V_d = 3\text{V})$$



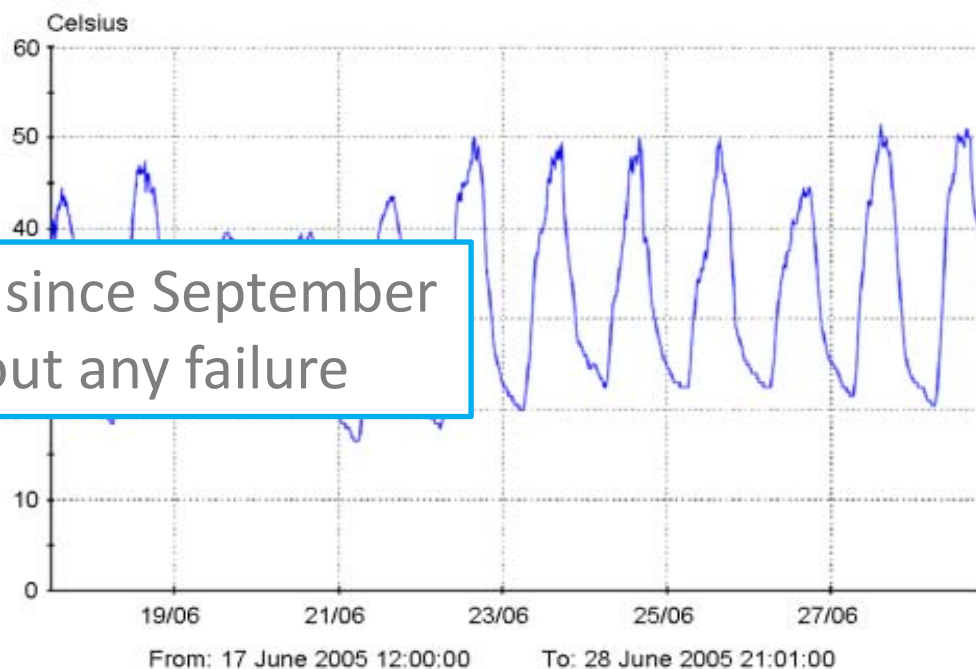
HMC799LP3E

$$P_{rx} = 350\text{mW} \quad (I_d = 70\text{mA}, V_d = 5\text{V})$$

Reliability



32 RX running since September 2007 without any failure



Coax vs Fibre

Coaxial cables to external cabins where signals can be digitized and sent via Fast Ethernet links to the processing room



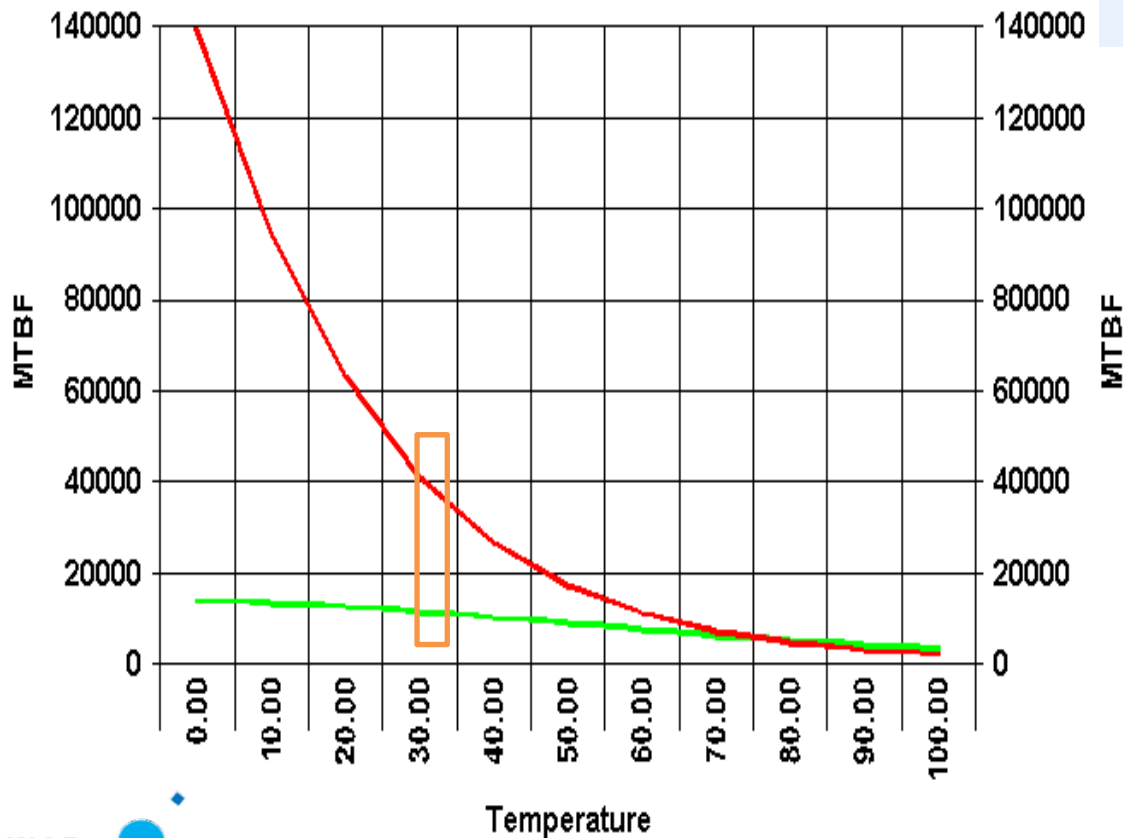
Analogue Optical Links directly from Focal Lines to the Processing Room

The costs of both of them are very similar (hardware and manpower)
Which solutions?

Reliability



MTBF over Temperature



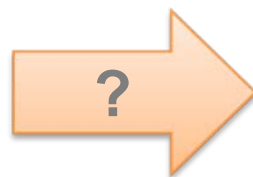
BEST architecture	MTBF
RoF	37137h -> ~4.2y
Coax + Digital link	10624h -> ~1.2y

- MIL-HDBK-217-FN2 data base
- series reliability model
- 100% duty cycle
- operating temperature: 30°C

— Fibre
— Coax

- environments:
- GM (Ground Mobile) for antenna equipment
- GF (Ground Fixed Uncontrolled) for cabin equipment
- GB (Ground Benign Controlled) for processing room equipment

- Ad hoc VCSEL chip: costs and performances



- Lack of scientists to deeply evaluate the systems through observations, tests and experiments...



Future Plans



- Collaboration with CNR – IEIIT (Turin)



CHALMERS



- AAVS0 (9 dual pol. elements array - low sensitivity)

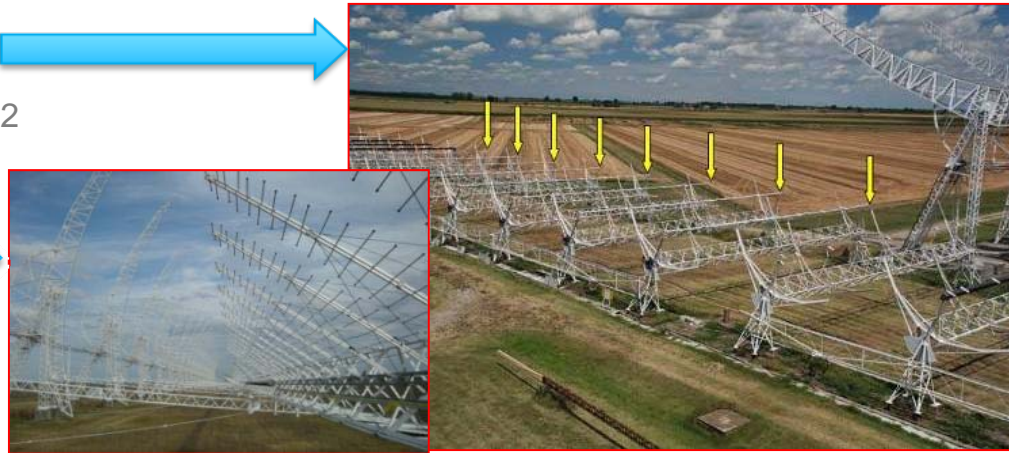
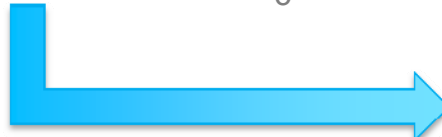


- Comparison of VCSEL/MMF with DFB/SMF using:

-BEST2: 32 elem. 2D, $A_c=1400m^2$



-BEST3-lo: 16 elem. 1D, $A_c=800m^2$





Thanks!