

Desarrollos en Frontends en el radiotelescopio de 40 m del Observatorio de Yebes.

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“Red de Infraestructuras de Astronomía: promoviendo sinergias entre grandes observatorios españoles. I.”

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- Desarrollos en Frontends.
 - Receptores en RT40m.
 - Óptica.
 - Criostatos + alimentadores + componentes pasivos.
- Mantenimiento de criostatos en RT 40m.

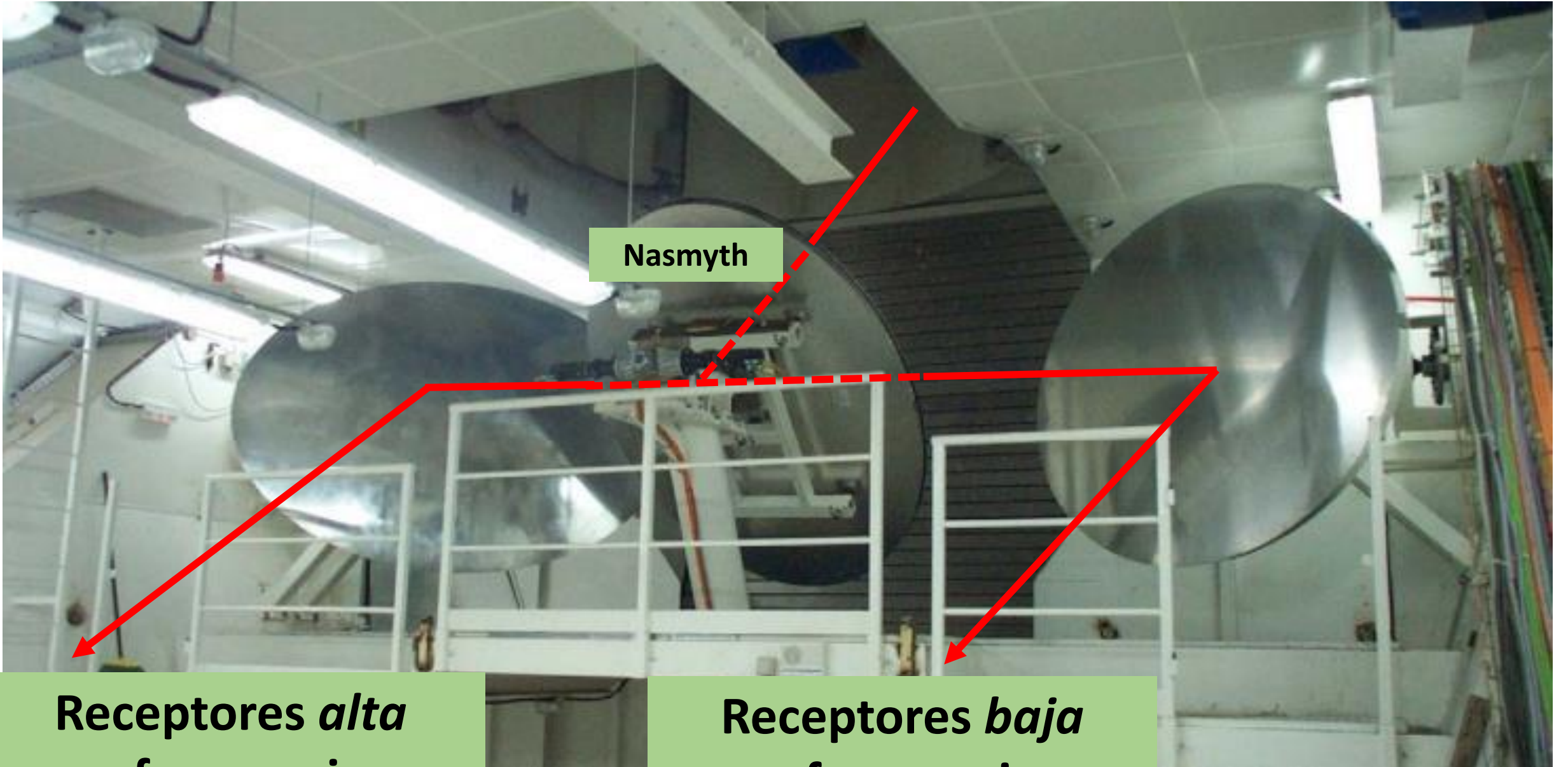
FRONTENDs \approx antenas + óptica (haces gaussianos microondas)
+ criogenia + alimentadores + elementos pasivos

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Radiotelescopio de
40 m de Yebes

Cabina de receptores

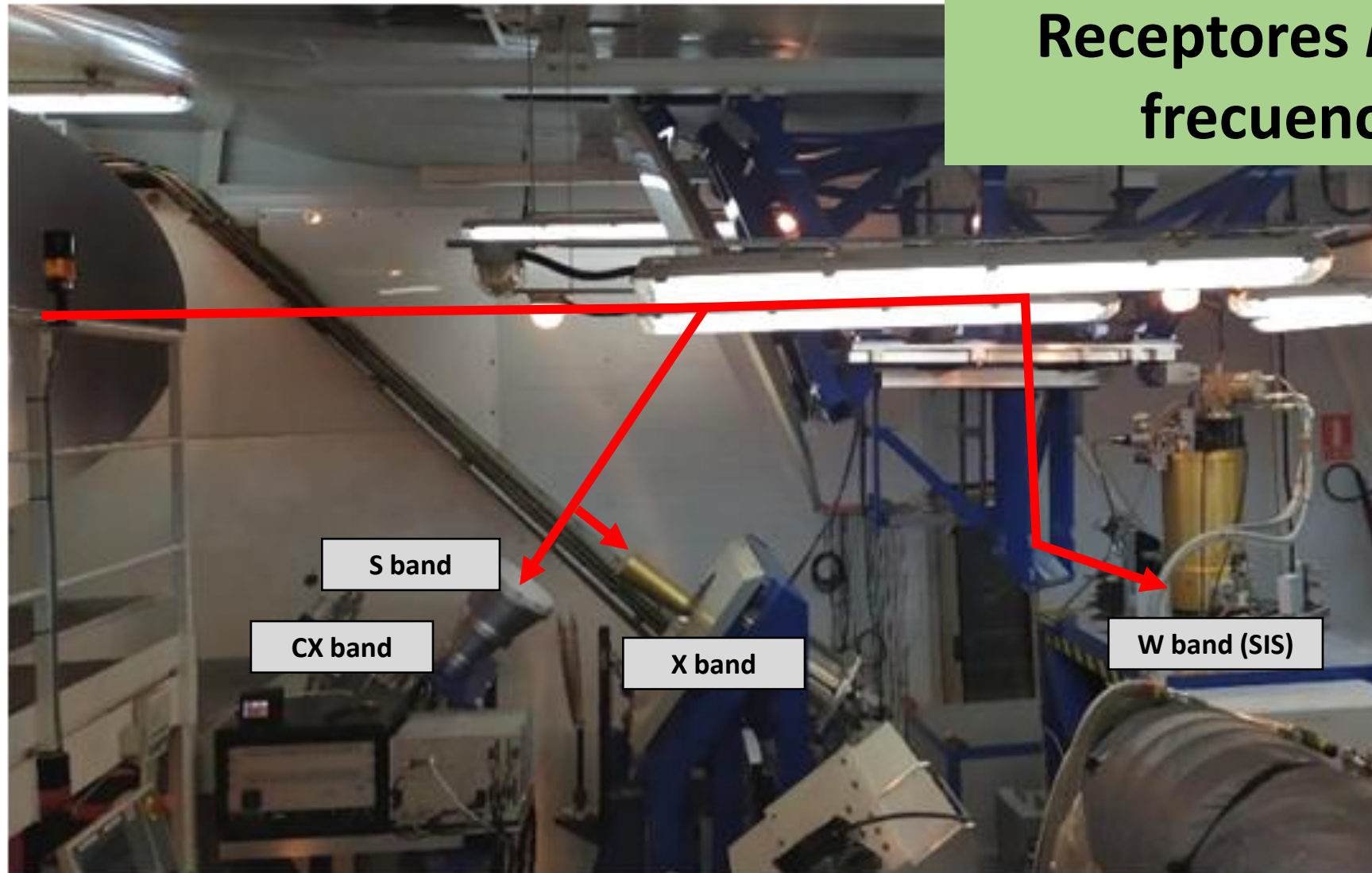


Nasmyth

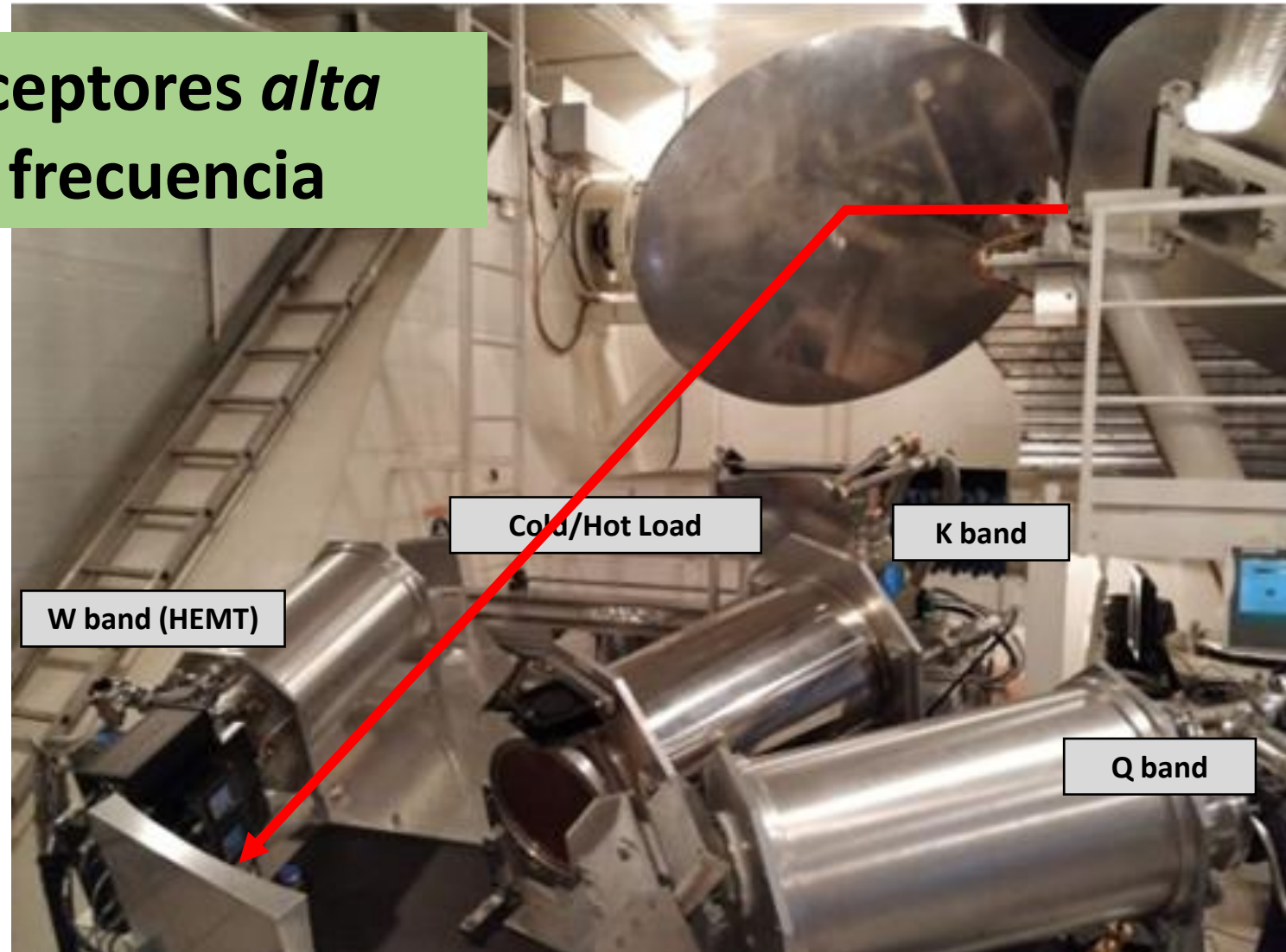
Receptores *alta* frecuencia

Receptores *baja* frecuencia

Receptores *baja* frecuencia



Receptores *alta* frecuencia

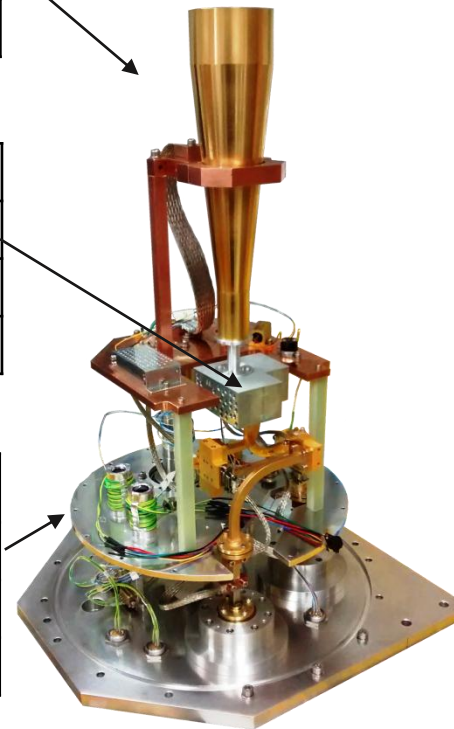


Q-band (31.5 - 50.0 GHz)

Feed type	Corrugated, shaped profile
Return Loss (dB)	< -26
Cross polar (typ.) (dB)	< -55

OMT type	Turnstile (4 blocks + scatterer)
Polarizations	Dual linear (circular w/ QWP)
Return Loss (dB)	< -18
Losses (typ.) (dB)	~ 0.4

Refrigerator	Gifford MacMahon CTI 350
Cold Temperature (K)	~ 15
Interm. Temp. (K)	~ 50
Pressure (mbar)	~ 1 x 10 ⁻⁸

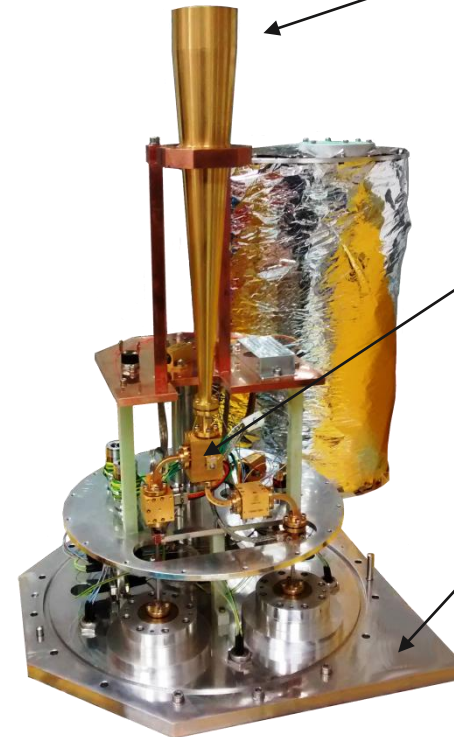


W-band (72.0 - 90.5 GHz)

Feed type	Corrugated, shaped profile
Return Loss (dB)	< -20
Cross polar (typ.) (dB)	< -42

OMT type	T-shaped (2 blocks)
Polarizations	Dual linear (circular w/ QWP)
Return Loss (dB)	< -17
Losses (typ.) (dB)	~ 0.6

Refrigerator	Gifford MacMahon CTI 350
Cold Temperature (K)	~ 12
Interm. Temp. (K)	~ 50
Pressure (mbar)	~ 1 x 10 ⁻⁸



LNAs en charla de **Isaac López-Fernandez** (Desarrollo de componentes criogénicos para receptores de radioastronomía en el Observatorio de Yebes)

Criostato en charla de **Gabriel Gómez-Molina** (Receptores VGOS de última generación y sistema de control criogénico desarrollados en el Observatorio de Yebes)

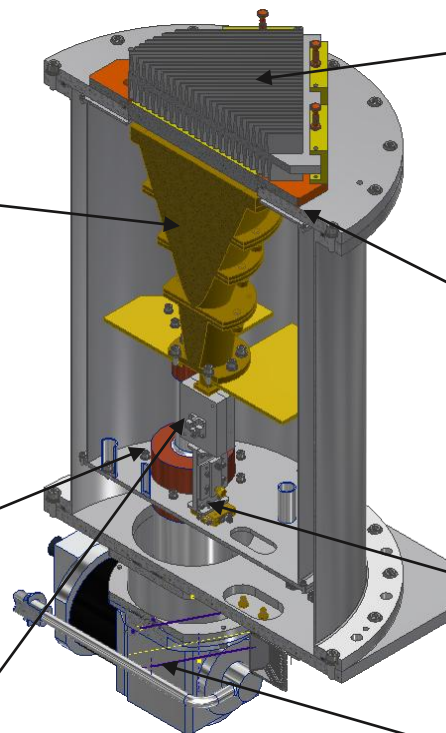
K-band (18.0 - 32.3 GHz)

To be installed in 2023

Feed type	Phased corrected corrugated horn
Aperture Efficiency (mean) (%)	0.74
Return Loss (dB)	< -25
Cross polar (dB)	< -20

Couplers	Multi-hole waveguide coupler
Return Loss (dB)	< -20
Losses (typ.) (dB)	~ 0.05
Coupling (dB)	-29.5 ± 1

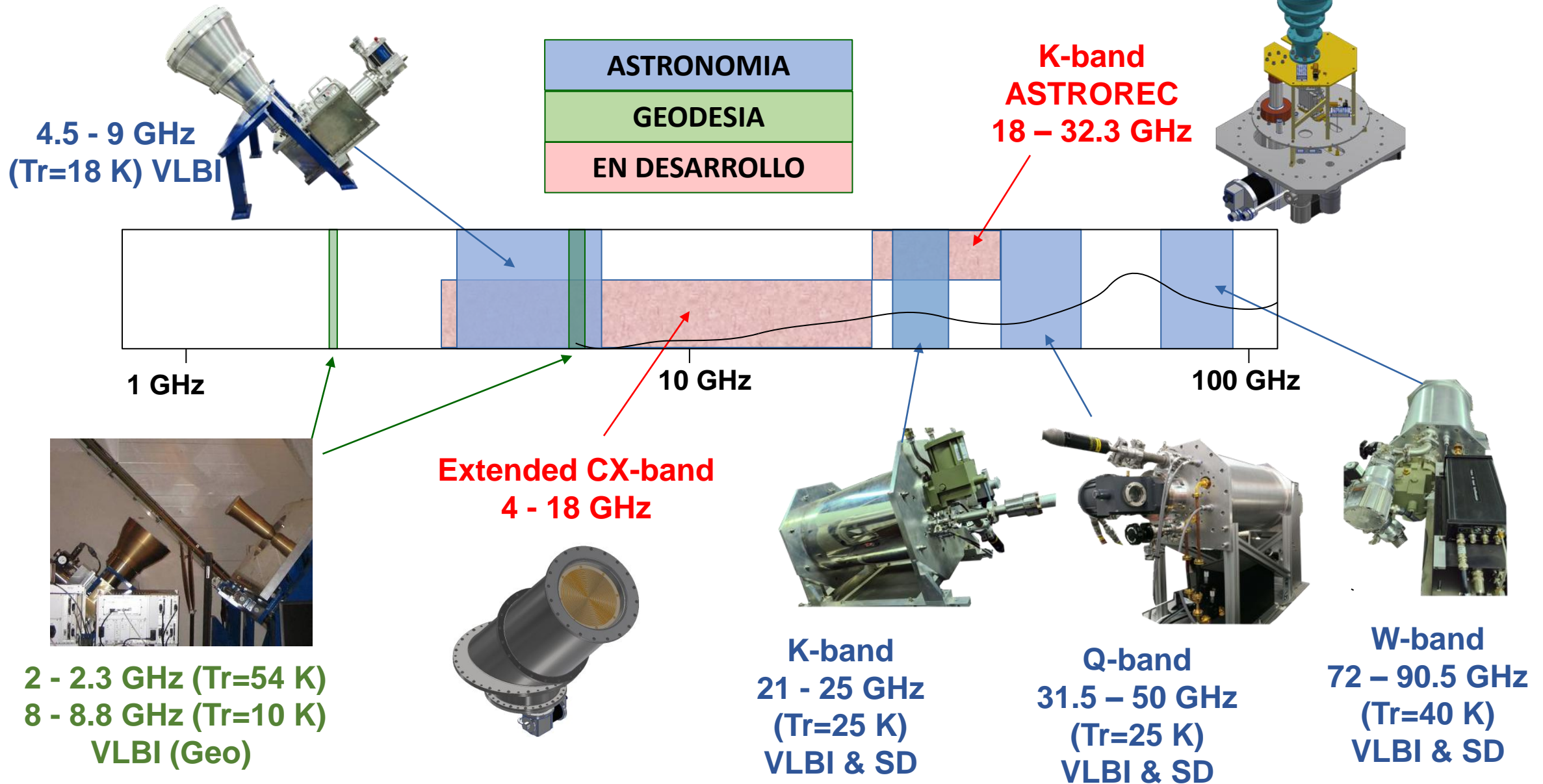
OMT type	Double-ridge (2 blocks)
Return Loss (dB)	< -18
Losses (typ.) (dB)	~ 0.05



QWP type	Triangular corrugated
Frequency (GHz)	20.0-24.00
Return Loss (dB)	< -24
Cross polar (dB)	< -24
AR (dB)	< 0.5

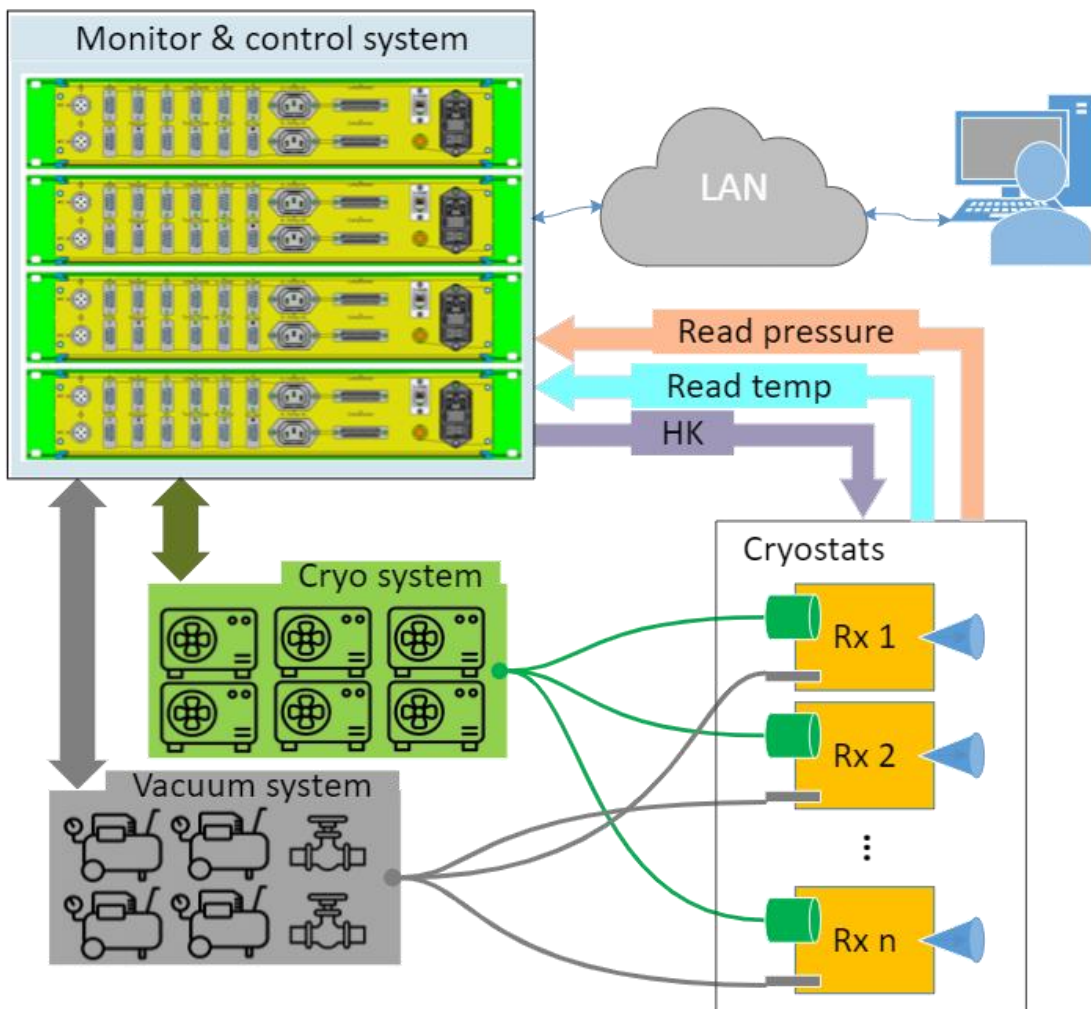
Cryostat window	PTFE triple-corrugated.
Return Loss (max.) (dB)	< -33

Refrigerator	Gifford MacMahon Sumitomo RDK-408S / S2
Cold Temperature (K)	7
Interm. Temp. (K)	32
Pressure (mbar)	~ 1 x 10 ⁻⁸



Cryogenic systems are usually stable and **low-maintenance** in the long term
BUT...

- 8 cryostats in the 40m receivers' cabin (**~industrial facility**).
- Heating **problems in the compressors' room**. Systems monitored by the antenna operators and manually re-launched in case of failure.
- Some cryostats require **vacuum cycles (manually) periodically** (e.g. cold load with the 50um mylar window).
- After a **general shutdown** of the systems (e.g., electrical maintenance), the **start-up process** of the receivers is done gradually (**slow**) and requires the presence of an operator/engineer.



- Goal: Development of a **new system to monitor and control the cryostats** remotely
 - Compressors + vacuum systems + temp & pressure & HK in every cryostat.

*Detalles en charla de **Gabriel Gómez-Molina** (Receptores VGOS de última generación y sistema de control criogénico desarrollados en el Observatorio de Yebes)*

- **Compressors' room is not able to exchange heat** (mostly in summer season) for all cryostats working.
 - 3-9 kW per compressor (depends on cold head model and low temperature required)
 - 24 kW (minimum) for a 64 m³ room.
 - Overtemp protection stops compressor at 35°C.
- **Water compressors** exchange heat more efficiently but the water (or refrigerant fluid) must be cold down again in a closed cycle. We must manage with...
 - Industrial chillers near of receivers' cabin.
 - Limited room for installation of all required cold down power.



- En el observatorio de Yebes se diseñan, construyen y miden casi la totalidad de componentes que forman la óptica y los frontends.
- Los dos nuevos receptores, una vez instalados, permitirán que el RT40m observe cualquier frecuencia de desde 4 a 90.5 GHz (exceptuando la ventana del oxígeno 60-72 GHz).
- Se están llevando a cabo acciones para minimizar el tiempo de mantenimiento de los cristatos instalados en la cabina