



## Vivaldi and SKALA IXR comparison

AA-low Technical Progress meeting 22/10/2012, Medicina

Benedetta Fiorelli





$$\boldsymbol{E}^{inc} = E_x \widehat{\boldsymbol{x}} + E_y \widehat{\boldsymbol{y}}$$

IXR=
$$\left(\frac{\kappa(\mathbf{J})+1}{\kappa(\mathbf{J})-1}\right)^2$$

k(J) is the spectral condition number of the Jones matrix

IXR is a measure of the precision achievable in inferring the input signal polarization state by inverting J AST(RON























## **Electromagnetic:** Frequency Range: 50 – 450 MHz Frequency range of SKA<sub>1</sub> AA-low Instantaneous Bandwidth: 400 MHz To meet the SKA specifications Polarisations: 2 Requires 2 orthogonal polarisations Scan angle range min.: $\pm 45^{\circ}$ Essential for the science requirements Scan angle range goal: $\pm 60^{\circ}$ More sky capability is an advantage Needs to be sufficient to ensure after calibration the Polarisation separation (raw) TBD polarisation meets spec. All frequencies, all scan angles Estimation for imaging dynamic range. After Polarisation separation capability >30dB calibration. Defines predictability of beam Pitch capability min: 1.3m To obtain desired required packing density Pitch capability max. No limit There should be no obvious maximum. Sensitivity smoothness with freq. <2dB Max deviation from a smooth sensitivity change, all scan angles Sensitivity smoothness over scan. <2dB Max deviation from a smooth sensitivity change, all frequencies

From "Specification of AA-low element and array"





## Which is the effect of the array configuration?



Example for dense array - EMBRACE





Conclusion:

- SKALA presents more homogeneous values of IXR at different theta.
- Vivaldi presents higher peak value.

Still to be defined:

- Required peak level
- Required homogeneity in FoV





## Thank you.

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