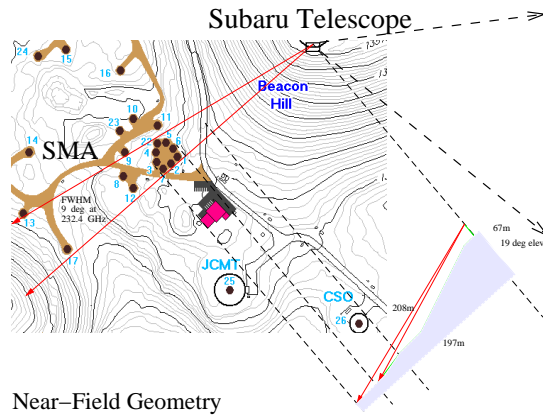


HOLOGRAPHIC ANTENNA VALIDATION MEASUREMENTS

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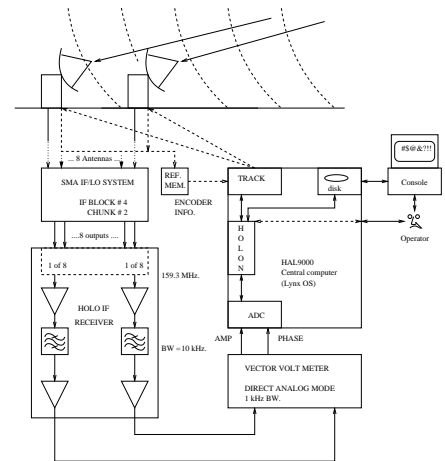
STRATEGY

SMA high frequency operation calls for a 12 micron rms surface accuracy. High S/N, high spatial resolution (8 cm) near-field holography in the 230 GHz band is used for fine panel measurements and adjustments. Low spatial resolution (60 cm) celestial measurements are employed to assess gravitational deformation. Limited 345 & 690 GHz band measurements have been made for optics validation. All measurements use standard science receivers and optics.



The 232.4/332 GHz and 692 GHz beacons on Subaru

System Block Diagram



NEAR FIELD MEASUREMENTS

Starting from ~ 60 micron rms mechanical setting, the 12 micron goal is reached in 3 rounds of measurements and adjustments. 1 year repeatability is ~10 micron rms (on difference maps); all antennas are remeasured and adjusted on a ~2 year cycle, with a majority maintained in the 11–15 micron range. Measured illumination tapers close to 10 dB with radial profiles matching $J_0(r)$ validate feed and beam waveguide optics performance.

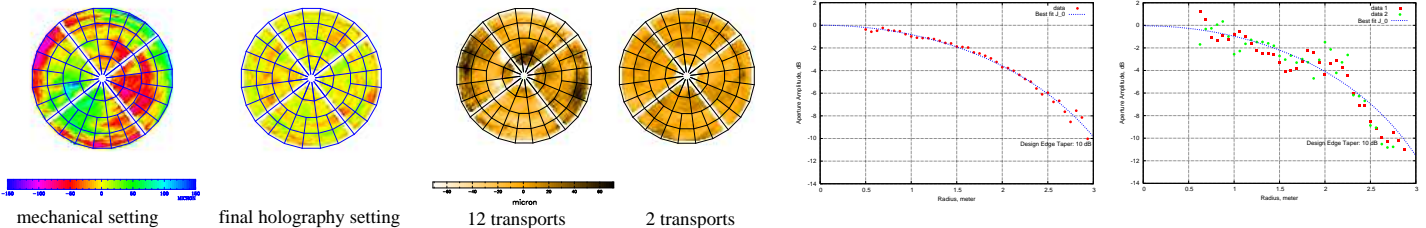
SURFACE ACCURACY ACHIEVEMENT

rms: 65 micron to 12 micron

REPEATABILITY

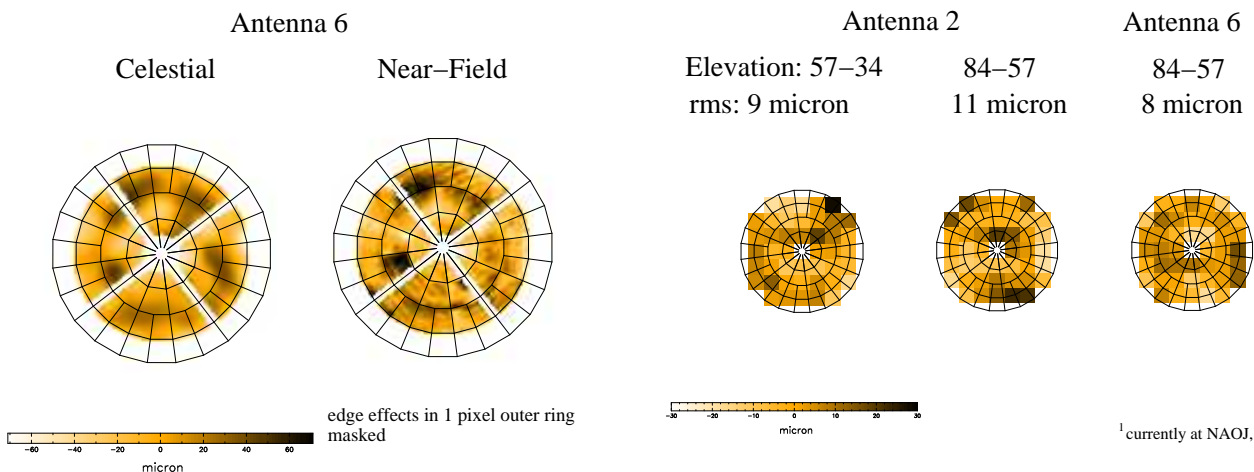
4 yr: 24 micron 1.5 yr: 11 micron

RADIAL ILLUMINATION PROFILE



CELESTIAL MEASUREMENTS

3C454.3 was used during a ~50 Jy flare; maps correspond well with near-field data from previous month. Surface rms variations for 34 and 84 degree elevations relative to 57 degree were 9 and 11 micron for Antenna 2 and 8 micron for Antenna 6 for 84 degree elevation. A residual coma was removed for all cases, equivalent to ~ 0.1mm subreflector sag.



¹ currently at NAOJ, Japan