



Characterization of the Lite BIRD telescope using Physical Optics simulation

**K. KIMURA (1), M. INOUE (1), M. ITO(1), H. OGAWA(1), T. ONISHI (1),
Y. SEKIMOTO (2), J. INATANI (2), S. KASHIMA (2), T. MATSUMURA (3) ,
T. NISHIBORI (4) , H. SUGAI(5) , N. KATAYAMA (5) ,
I. OHTA (6) , H. ISHINO (7) , M. HAZUMI(5) (8)**

E-mail: Kimura@p.s.osakafu-u.ac.jp

(1)Osaka Prefecture University

(2)National Astronomical Observatory of Japan (NAOJ)

(3)Institute of Space and Astronautical Science (ISAS), Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)

(4)Research and Development Directorate, Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)

(5)Kavli Institute for the Physics and Mathematics of the Universe (Kavli-IPMU)

(6)Konan University

(7)Okayama University

(8)High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK)

Overview

1. Introduction
2. GRASP simulation
3. Scale model measurement
4. Summery

Overview

1. Introduction

2. GRASP simulation



Inoue-san poster

3. Scale model measurement



Ito-san poster

1. Phase retrieval method

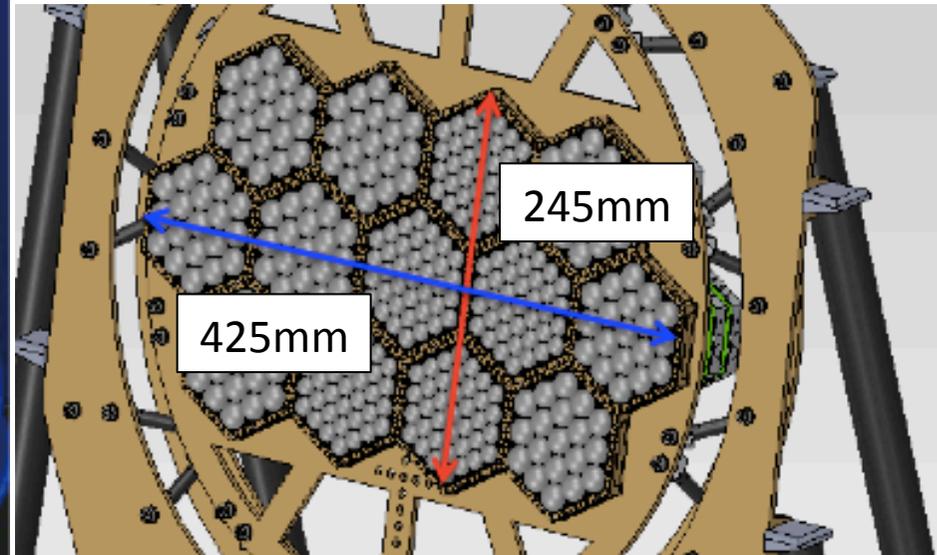
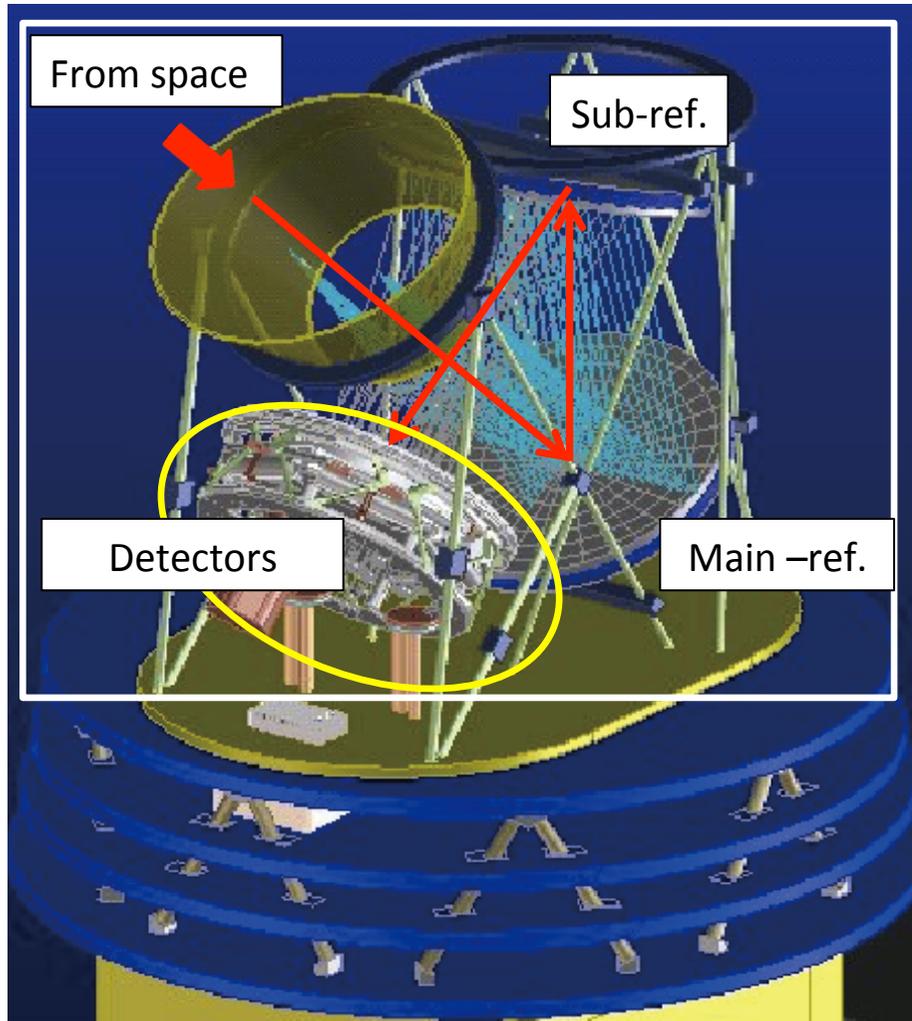
2. Preliminary results

4. Summery

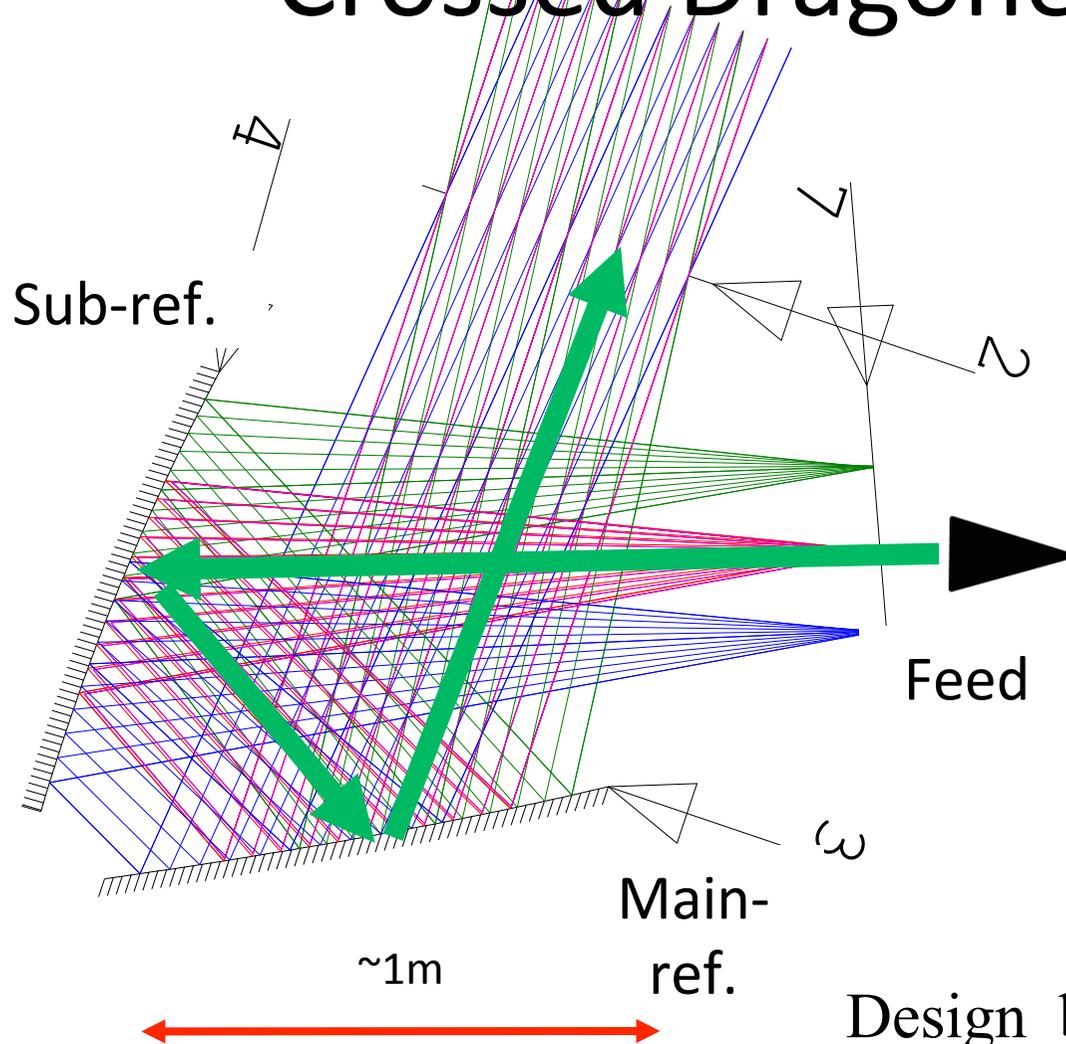
1) Introduction

LiteBIRD antenna

- Focal size
245mm×425mm
- Antenna size
less than 1.6m×1.6m



Crossed Dragone antenna



Crossed Dragone antenna

>merit

large focal plane area
compact size

>demerit

Multiple reflection
Stray light

Design by CODE V and Light Tools
(Main study is Kashima san)

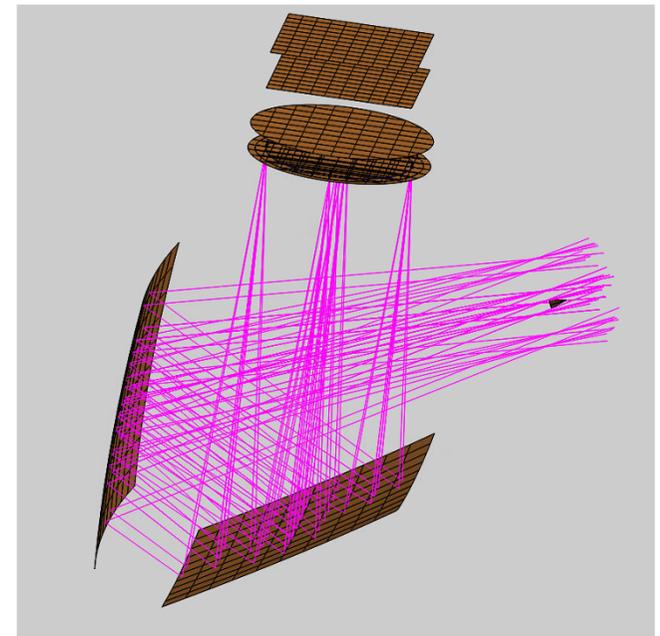
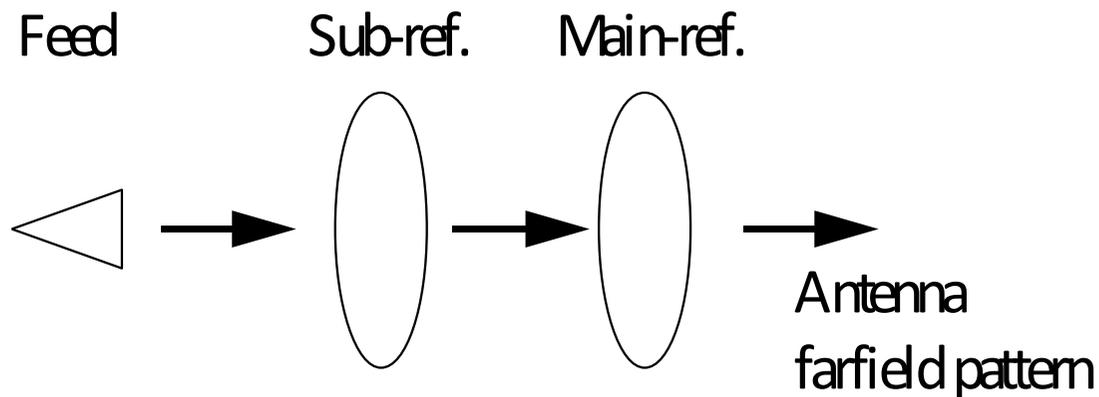
Simulation by CODE V, Light Tools
and **GRASP**

2) GRASP simulation

GRASP software

- GRASP(General Reflector Antenna Software Package) is simulation software used by Physical optics.
- Ticra company. @Denmark

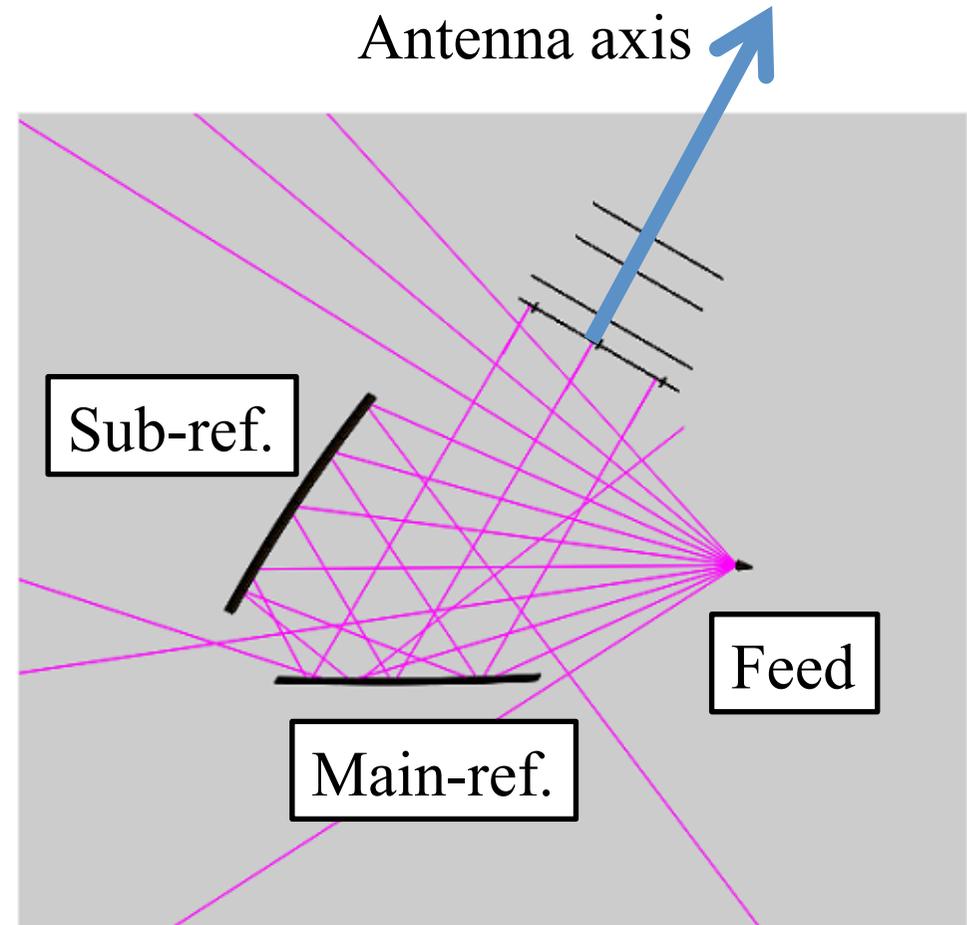
A reflective wave is calculated from an incident wave every mirror.



Lite BIRD GRASP simulation

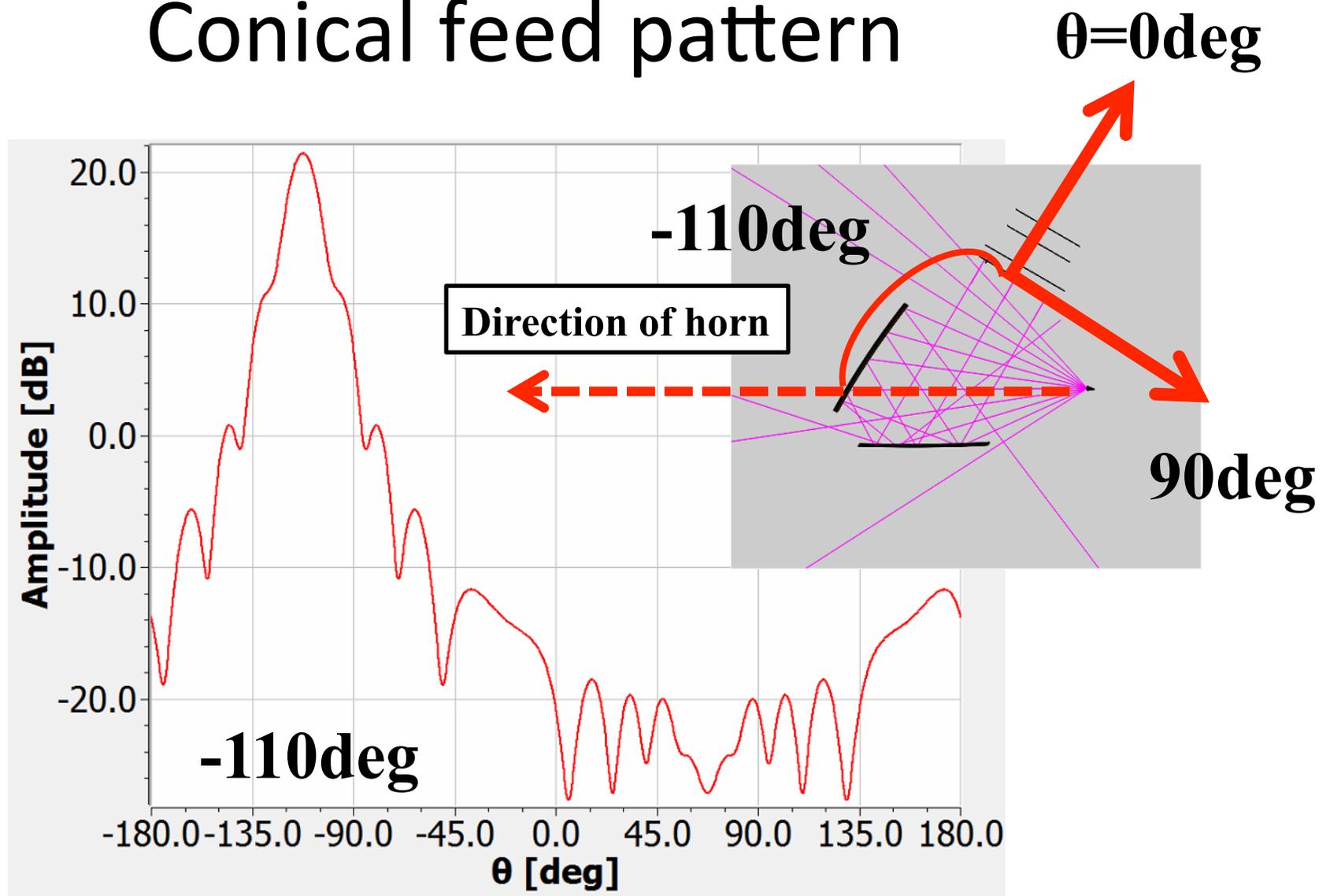
- Simulation condition
 1. Mirrors only
 2. Mirrors with aperture
 3. Mirrors with Hood
 4. Side baffle

Freq. 60 GHz
Feed Conical horn
Optical paths 11 paths
Horn position is center



Now, PO+PTD only (without Multi GTD)

Conical feed pattern



Conical horn feed used it as the worst case that a side lobe was big.

Lite BIRD GRASP simulation

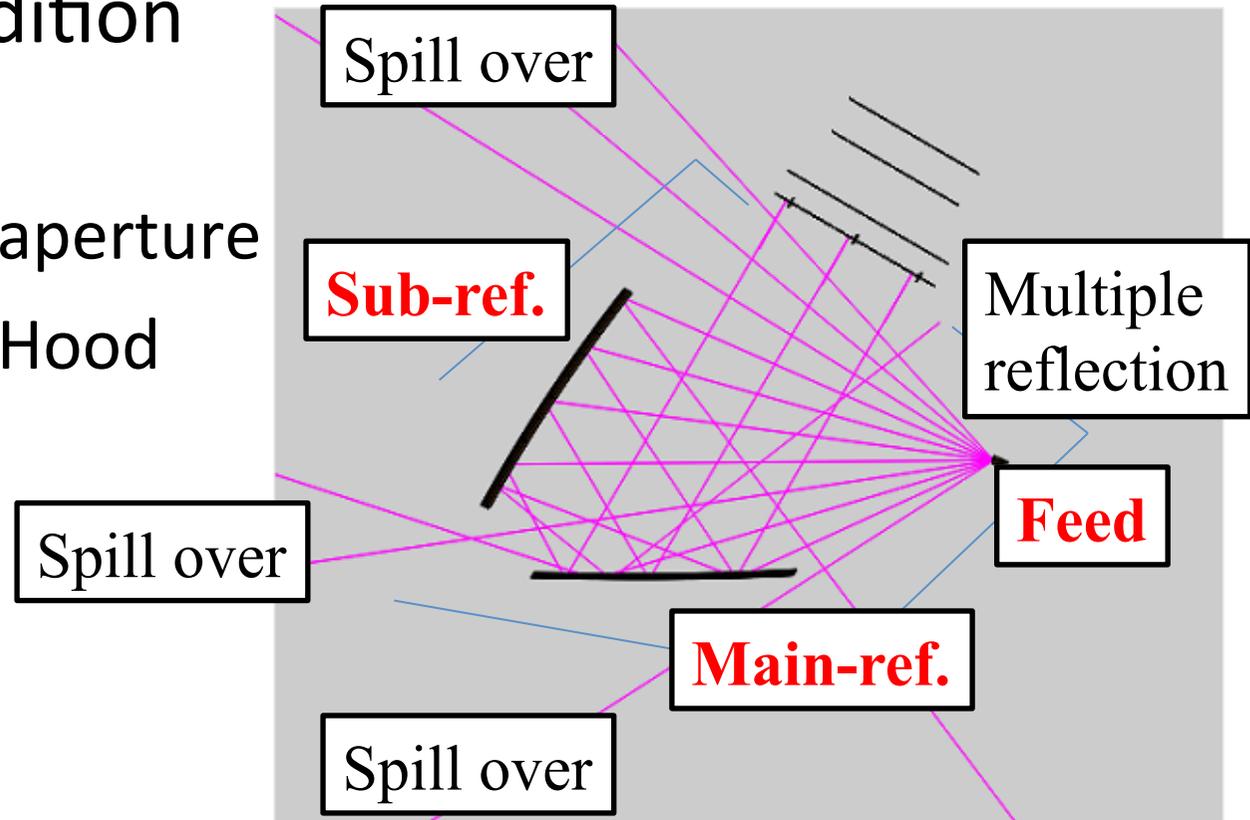
- Simulation condition

- 1. Mirrors only**

2. Mirrors with aperture

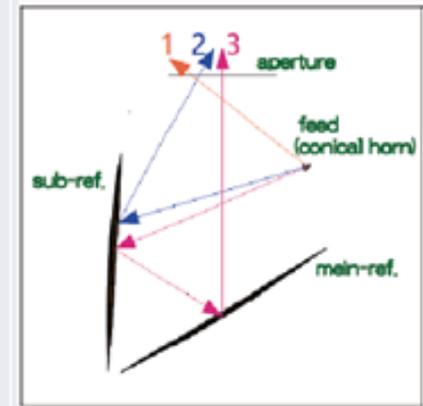
3. Mirrors with Hood

4. Side baffle



Optical path

	Reflection paths							
Case 1	feed	Sky						
Case 2	feed	sub ref.	Sky					
Case 3	feed	sub ref.	main ref.	Sky				
Case 4	feed	sub ref.	main ref.	sub ref.	Sky			
Case 5	feed	sub ref.	main ref.	sub ref.	main ref.	Sky		
Case 6	feed	main ref.	Sky					
Case 7	feed	main ref.	sub ref.	Sky				
Case 8	feed	main ref.	sub ref.	main ref.	Sky			
Case 9	feed	main ref.	sub ref.	main ref.	sub ref.	Sky		
Case 10	feed	main ref.	sub ref.	main ref.	sub ref.	main ref.	Sky	
Case 11	feed	main ref.	Sub ref.	main ref.	sub ref.	main ref.	sub ref.	Sky

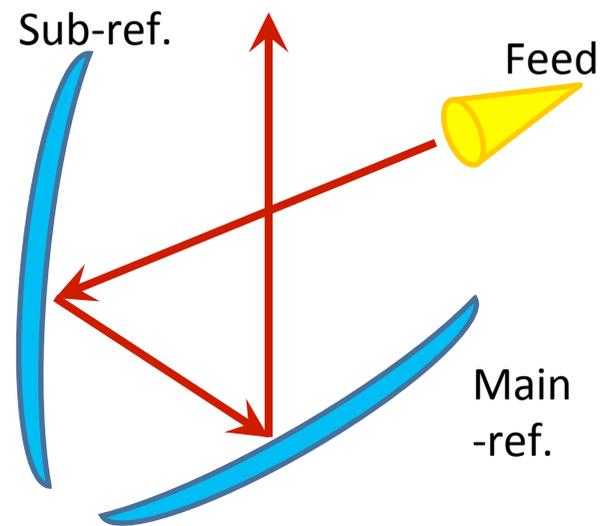
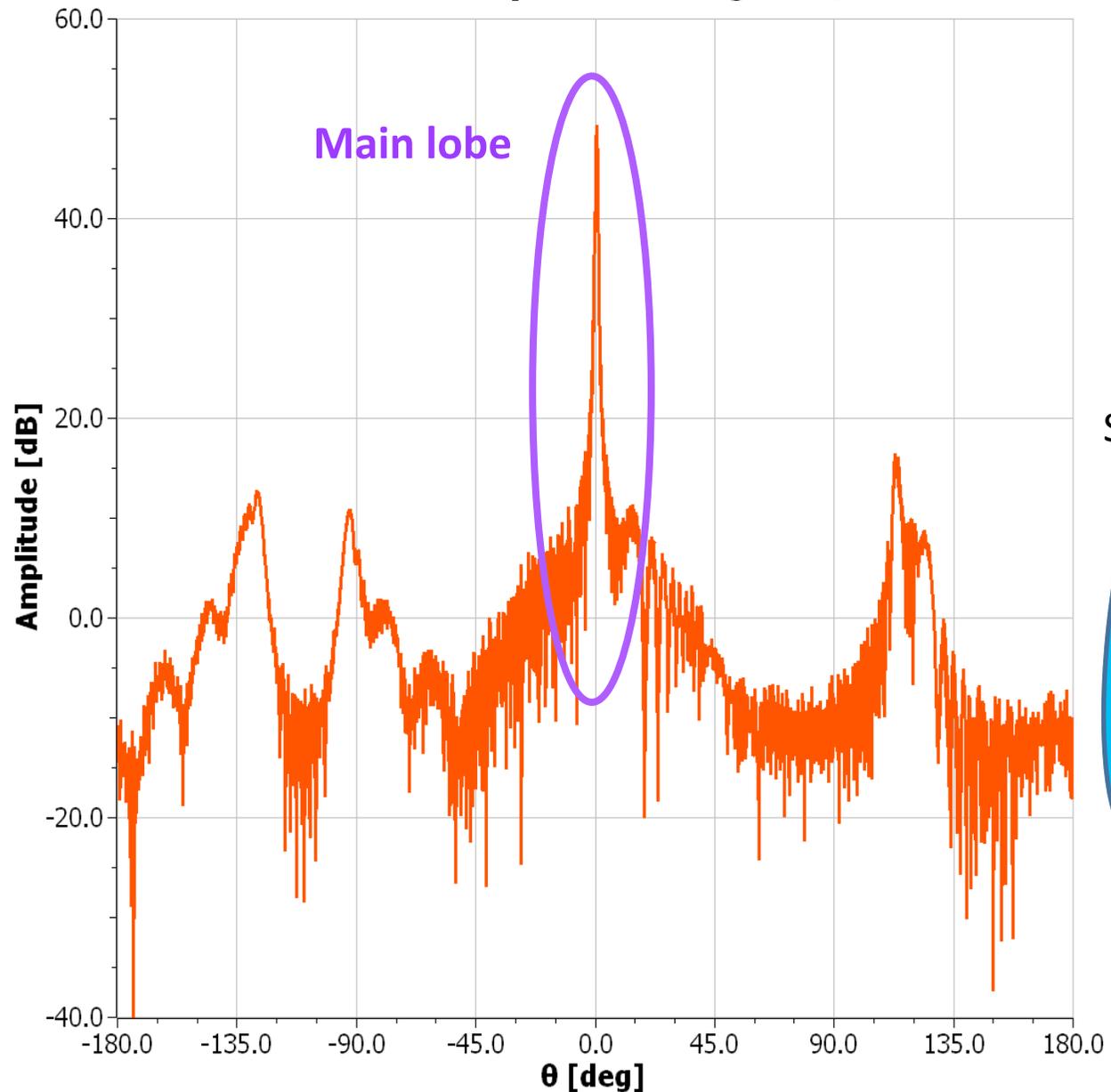


examples of multi path

Antenna beam pattern

Optical path (Case1,2,3 feed -> Sub-ref. -> Main-ref.)

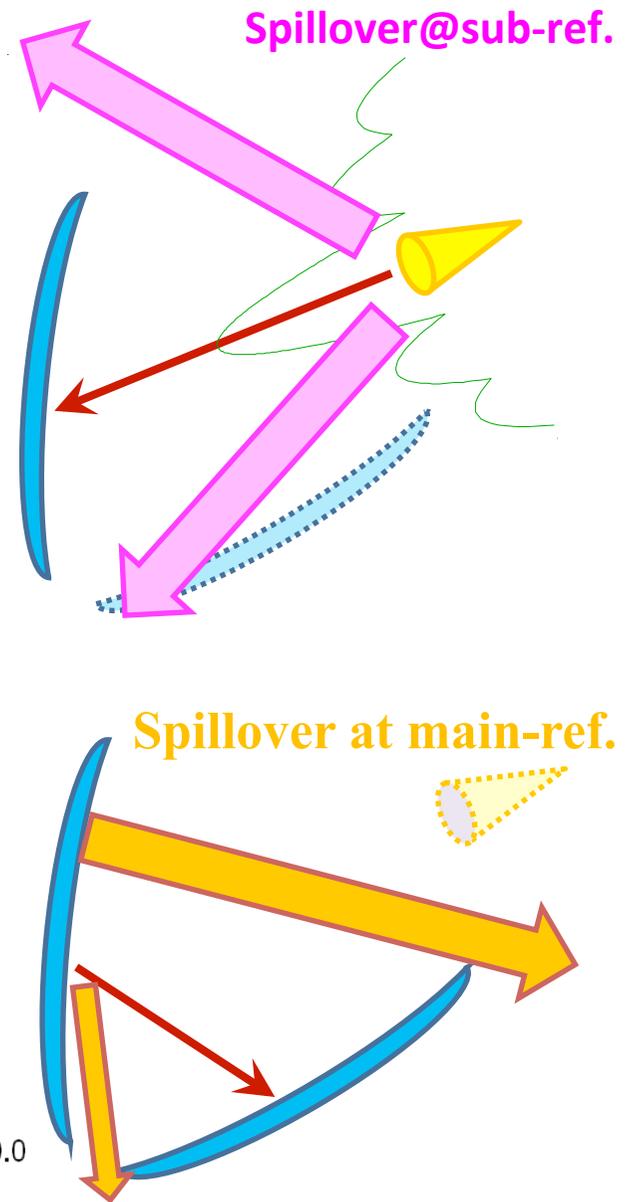
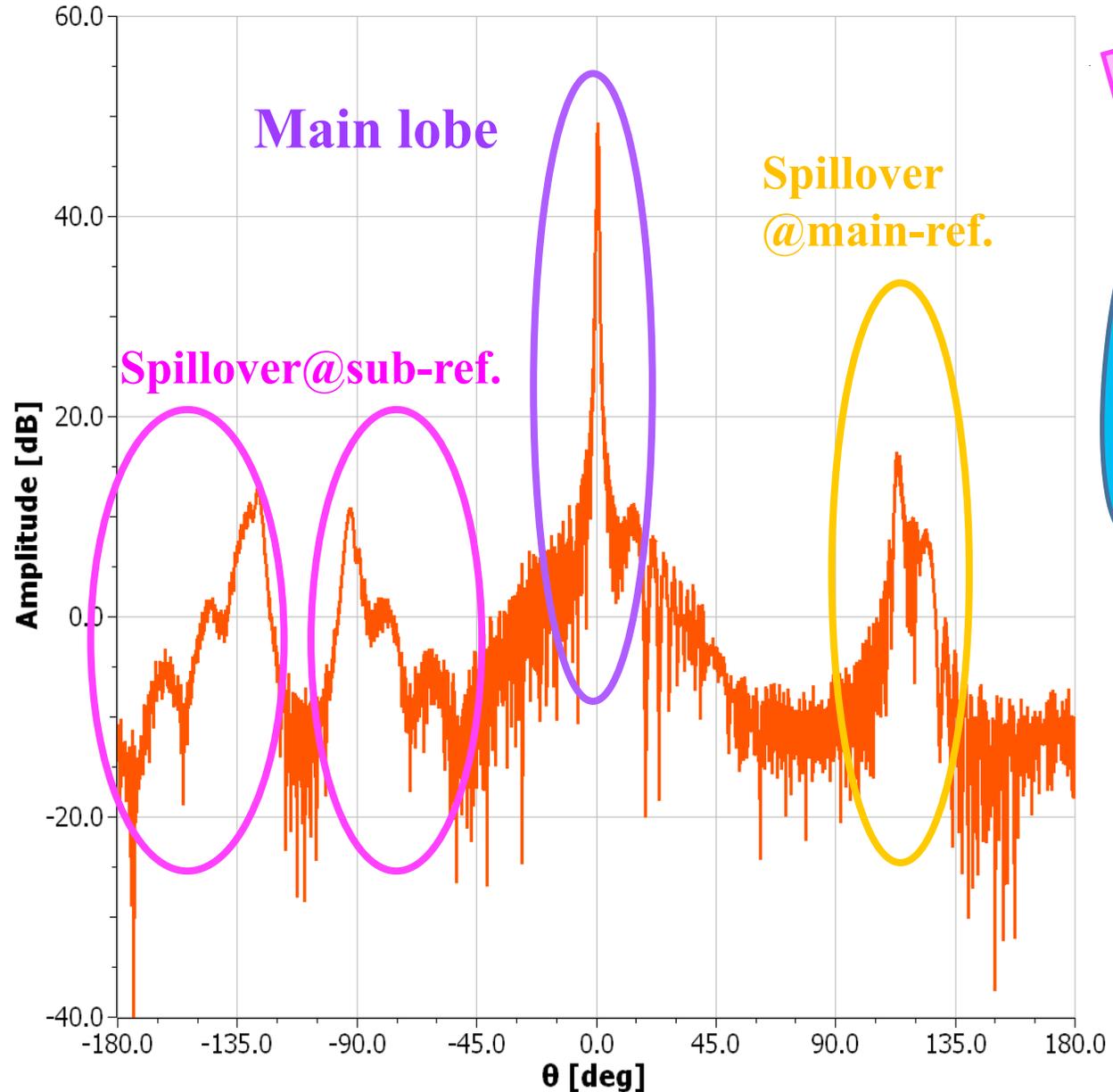
antenna beam pattern 90deg cut @60GHz



Antenna beam pattern

Optical path (feed -> Sub-ref. -> Main-ref.)

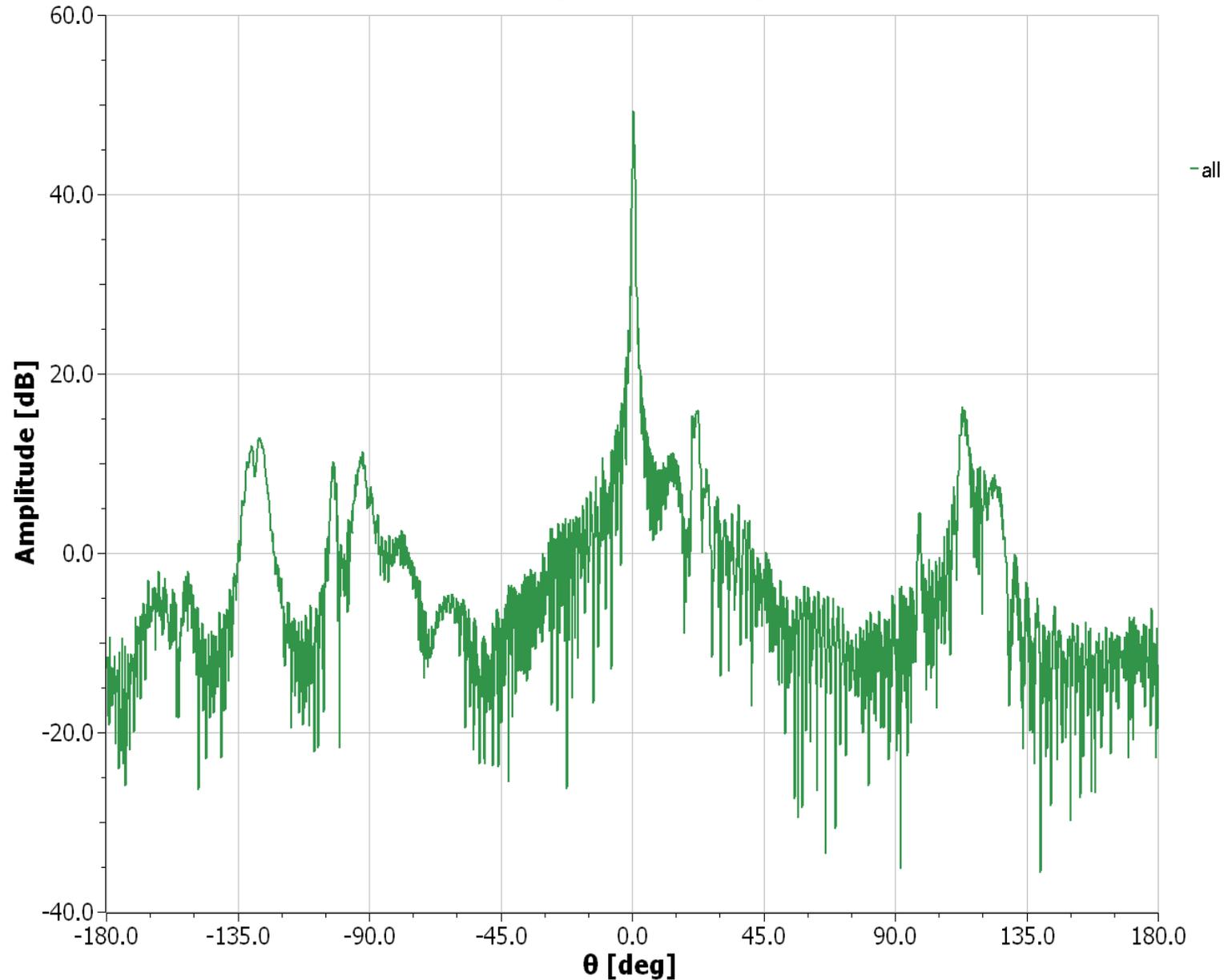
antenna beam pattern 90deg cut @60GHz



Antenna beam pattern

Optical path (Case1+2+.....+11)

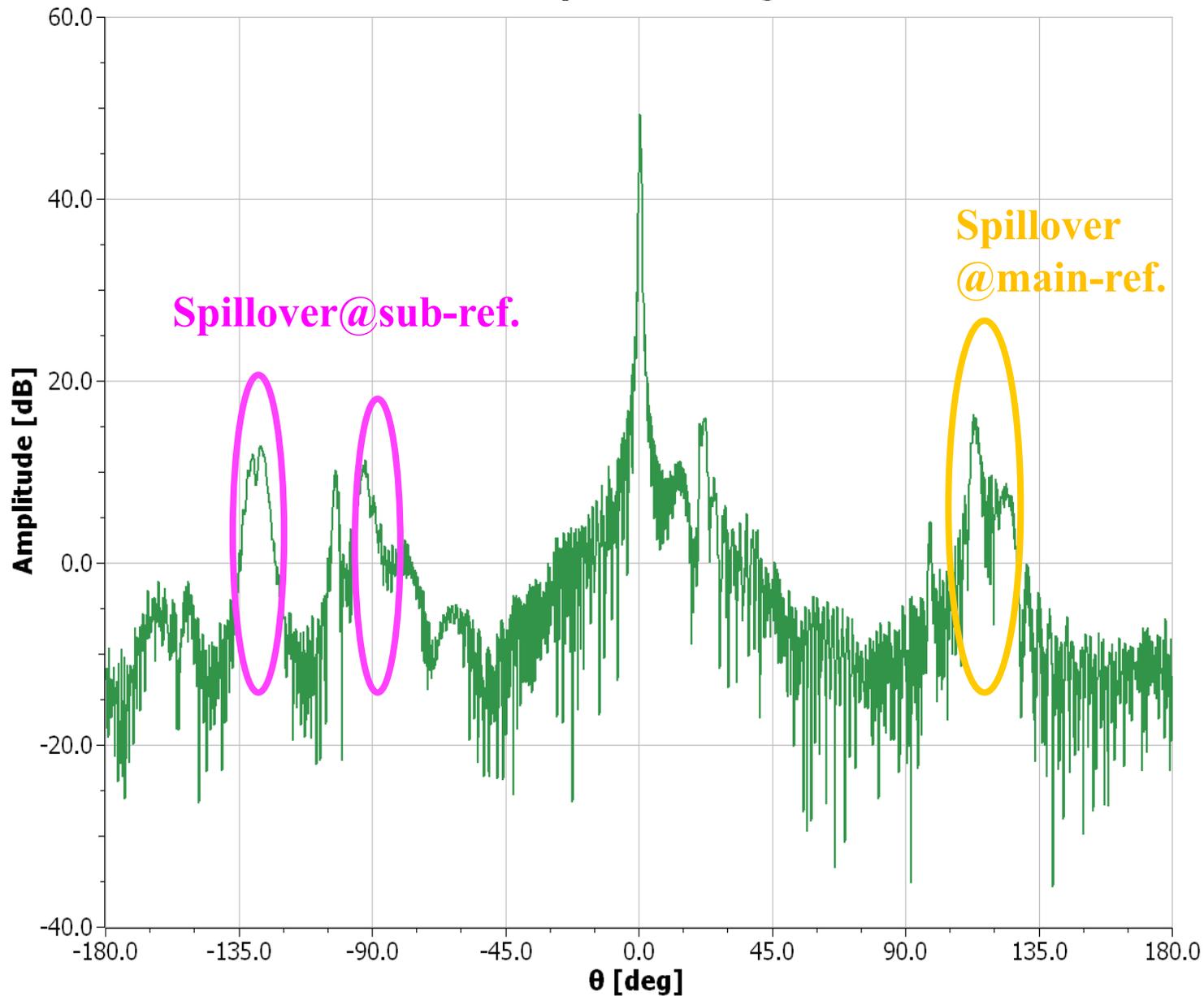
antenna beam pattern 90deg cut @60GHz



Antenna beam pattern

Optical path (Case1+2+.....+11)

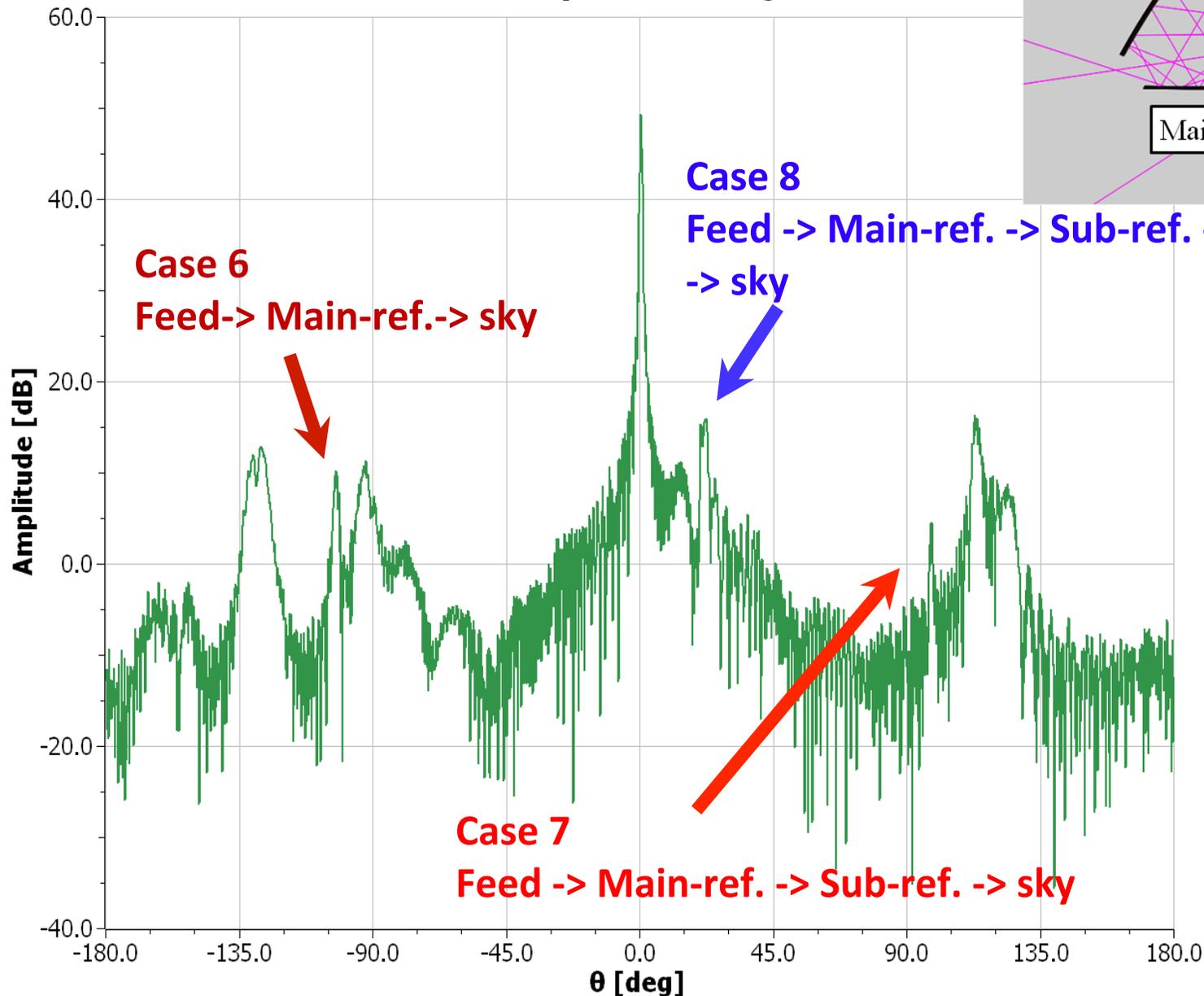
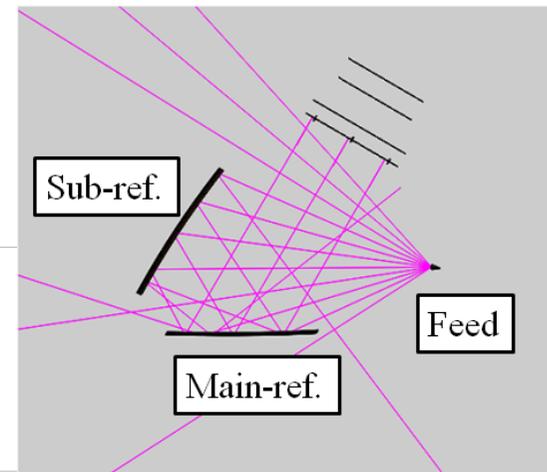
antenna beam pattern 90deg cut @60GHz



Antenna beam pattern

Optical path (Case1+2+.....+11)

antenna beam pattern 90deg cut @60GHz



Lite BIRD GRASP simulation

- Simulation condition

1. Mirrors only
- 2. Mirrors with aperture**
3. Mirrors with Hood
4. Side baffle

Sum()

Case 1

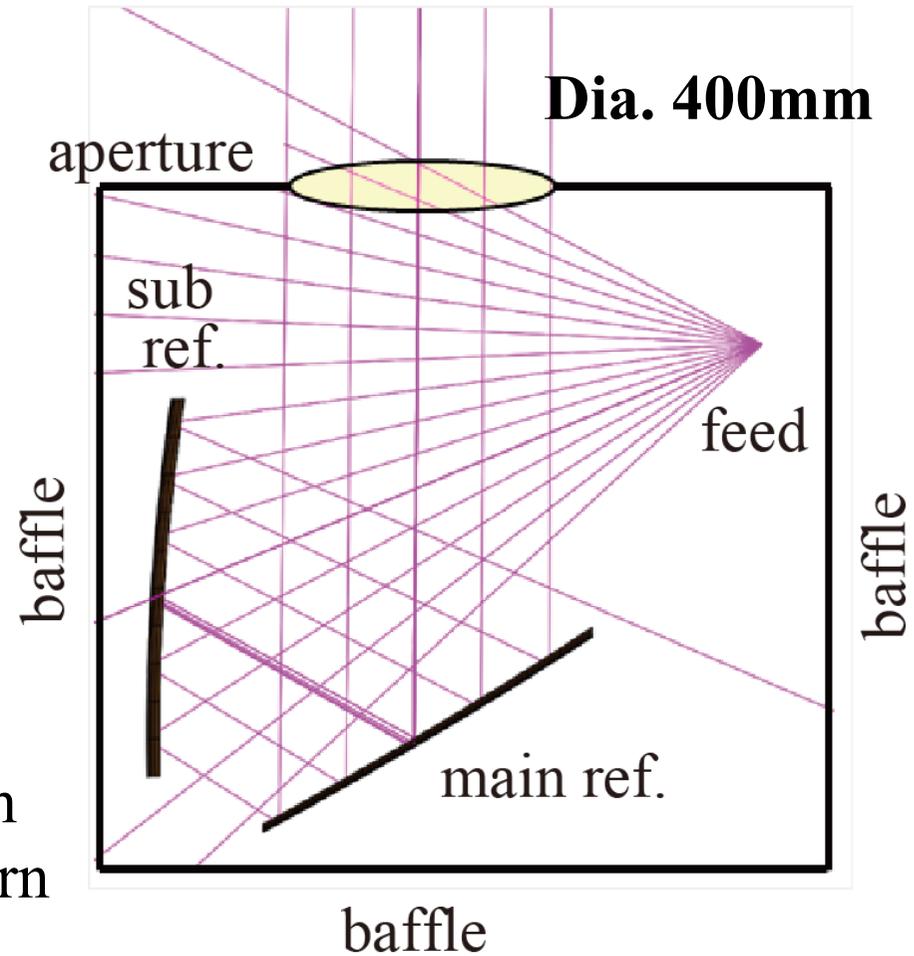
Case 2

Case 3

.....

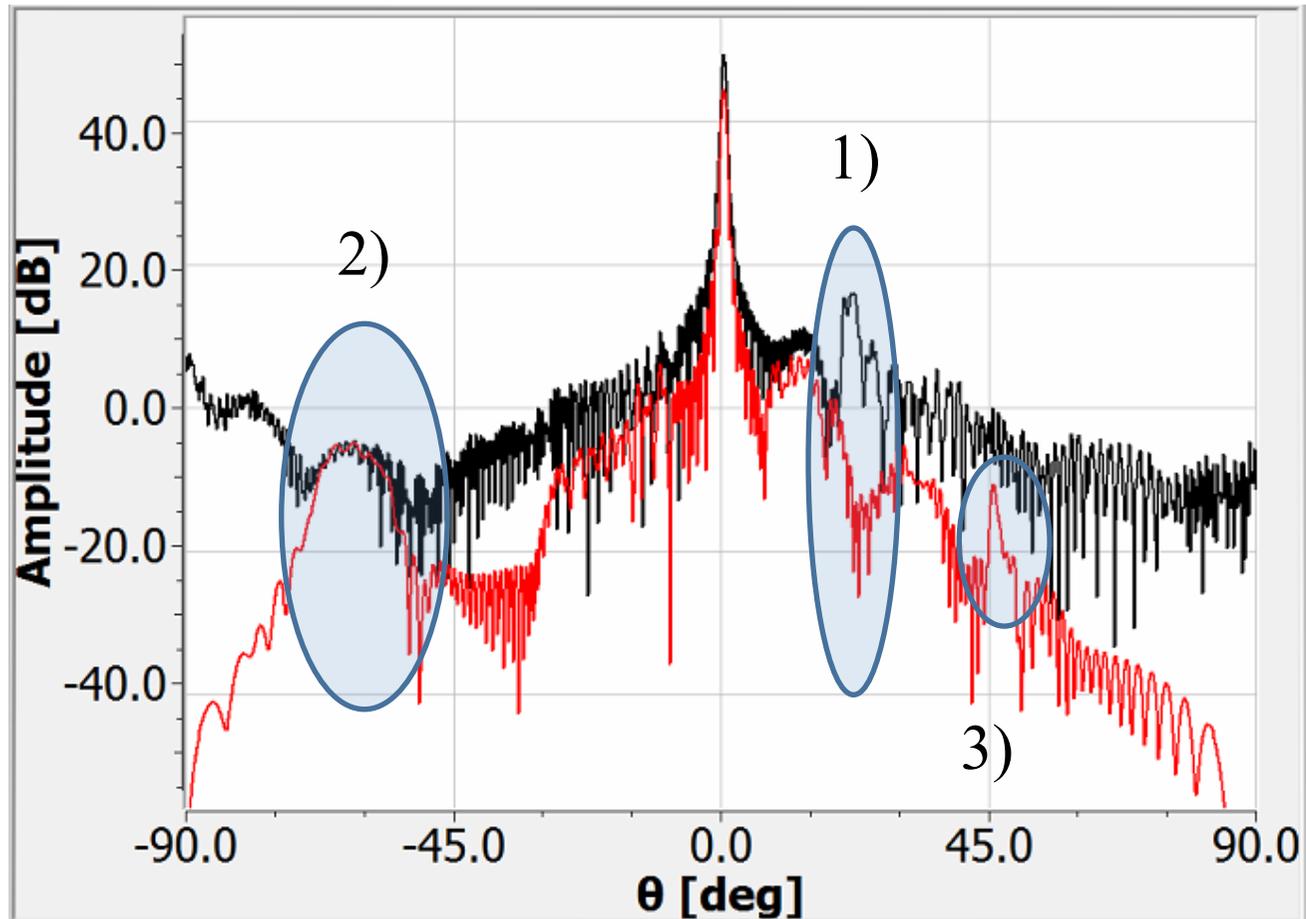
Case11

Aperture => Beam
(truncation) pattern



Antenna beam pattern

Optical path (Case1+2+.....+11)



Black : mirrors only
Red: with aperture

1)
Side lobe pattern
by Case 8 is reduced.

2)
Influence of spillover
is left a little.

3)
Pattern of Case 11?
appeared

Case11 horn - main - sub - main - sub - main - sub - sky

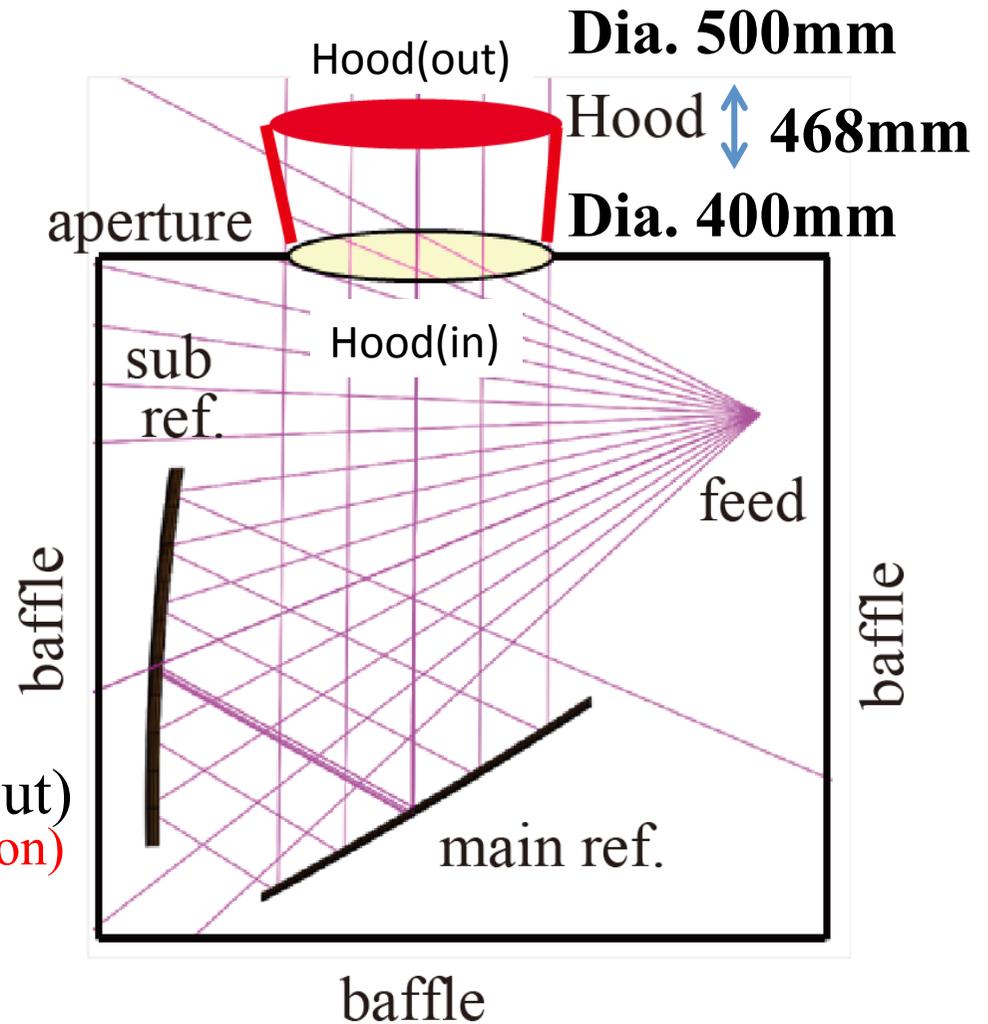
Lite BIRD GRASP simulation

- Simulation condition
 1. Mirrors only
 2. Mirrors with aperture
 - 3. Mirrors with Hood**
 4. Side baffle

Sum()
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
.....
Case11

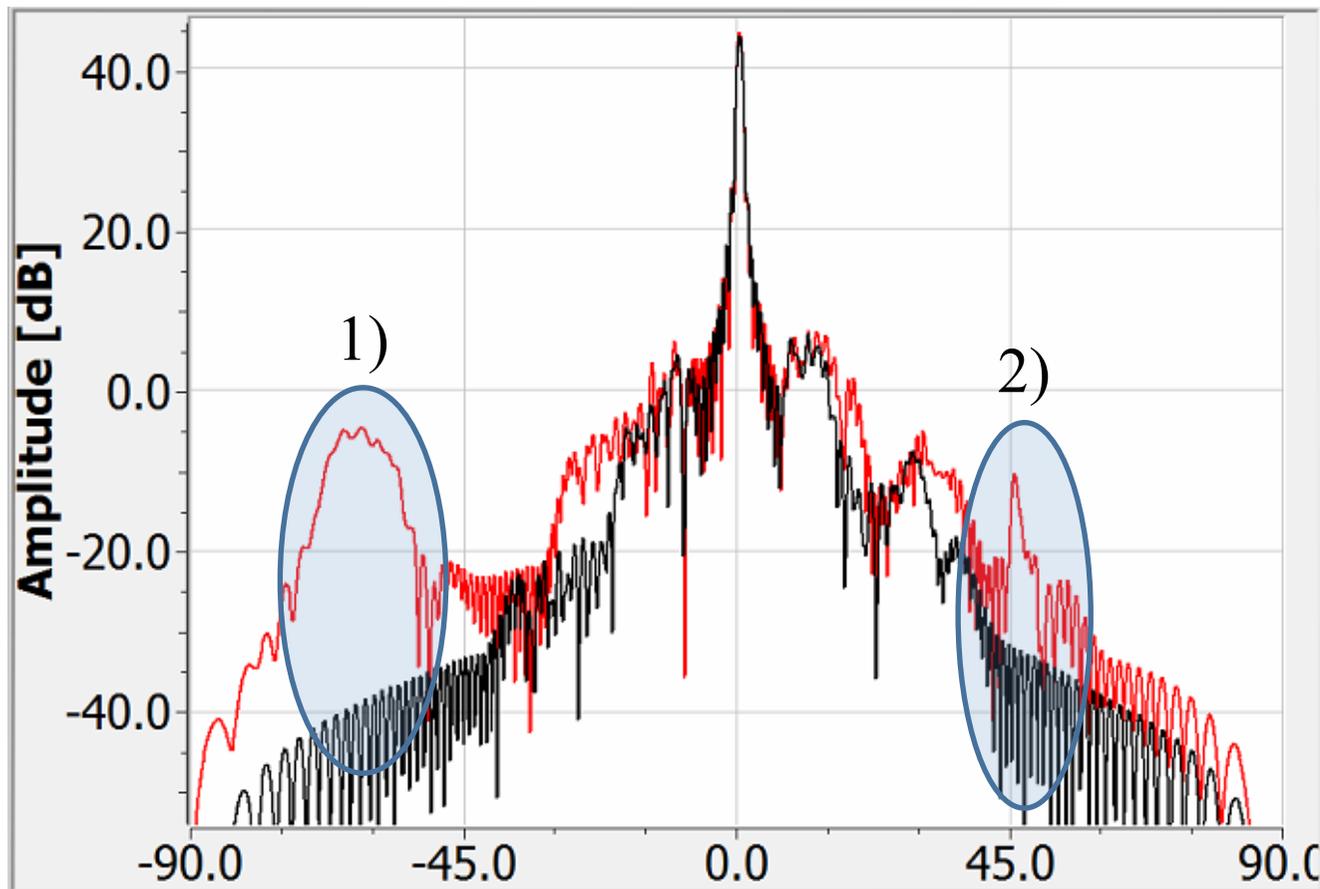
Hood(in) => Hood(out)
(truncation) (truncation)

=> Beam pattern



Antenna beam pattern

Optical path (Case1+2+.....+11)



Red: with aperture
Black : with Hood

1)
Spillover of feed
became extinct

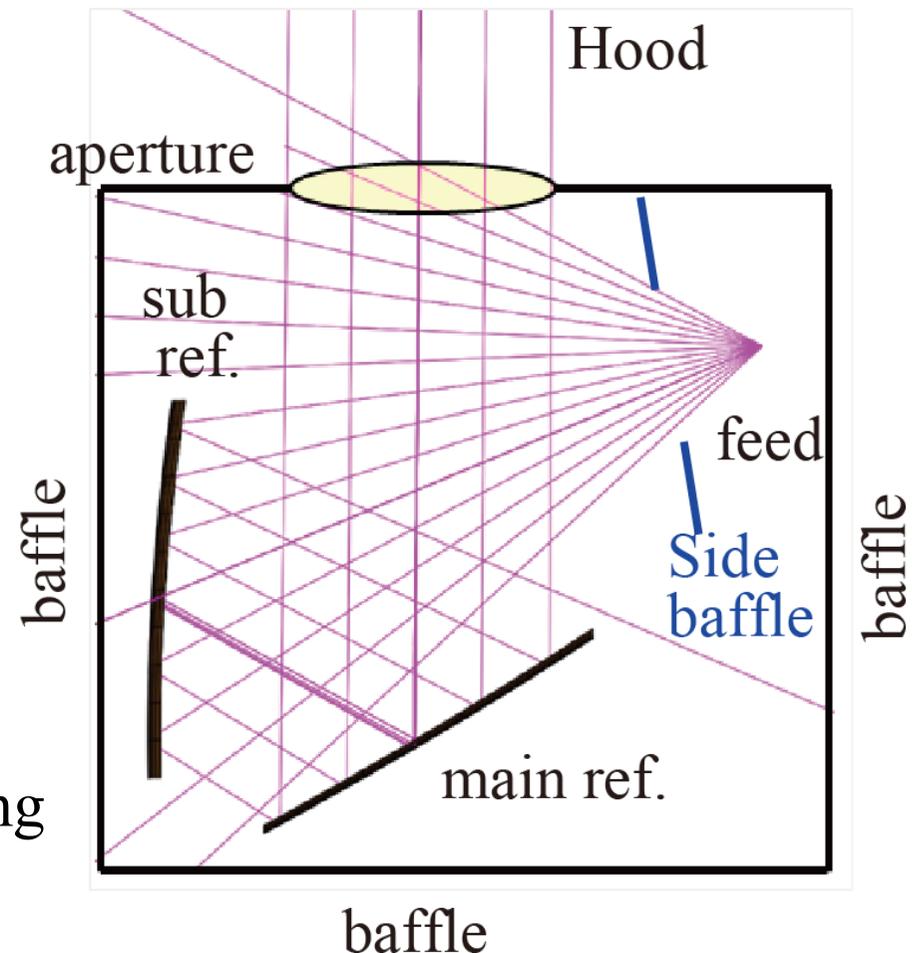
2)
Also, Case 11 pattern
became extinct

3)
The antenna size
became big by putting
a hood.

Lite BIRD GRASP simulation

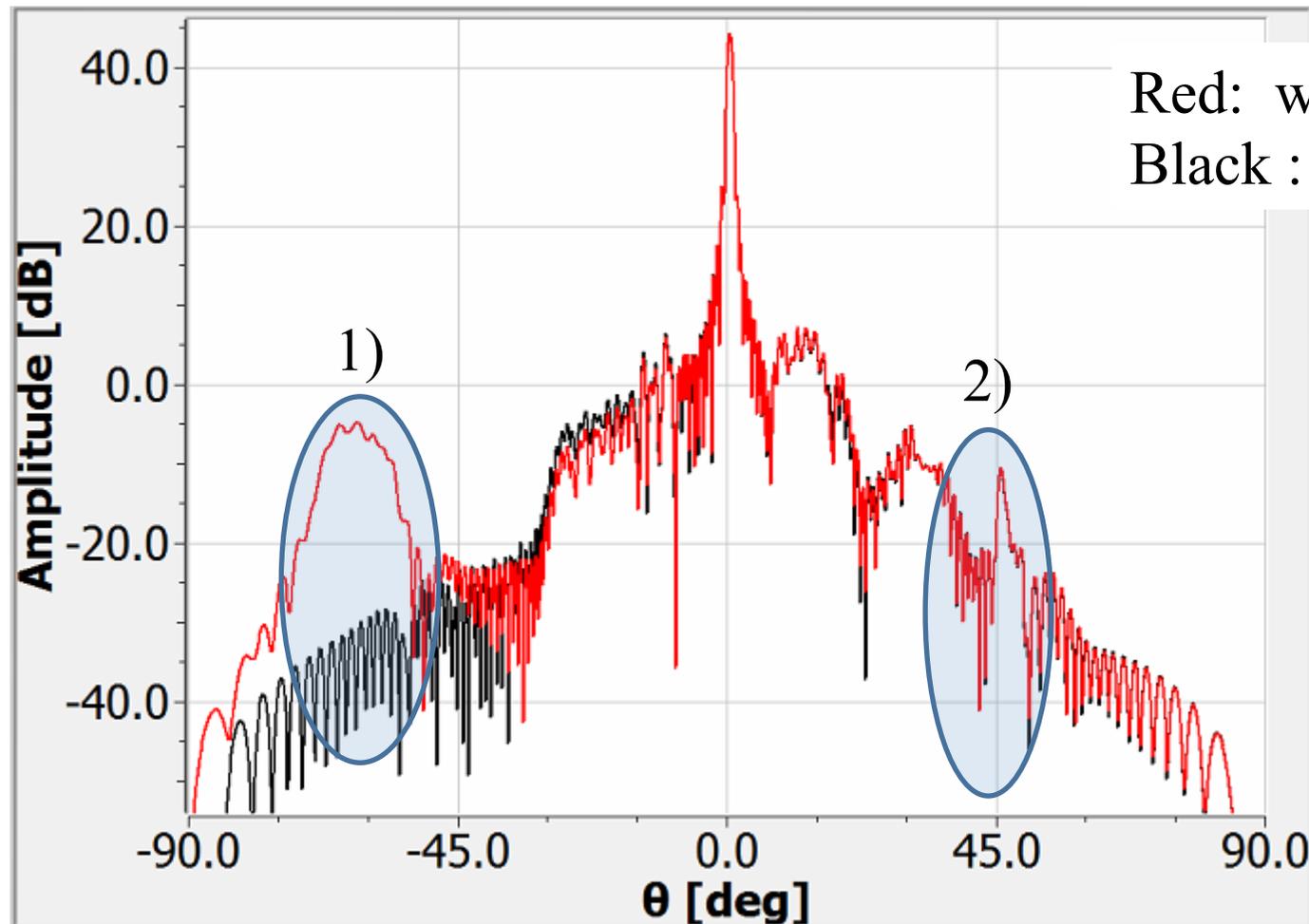
- Simulation condition
 1. Mirrors only
 2. Mirrors with aperture
 3. Mirrors with Hood
 - 4. Side baffle**

We installed Side baffle in front of feed that reduced influence of a multiple reflection by terminating a spillover of feed.



Antenna beam pattern

Optical path (Case1+2+.....+11)



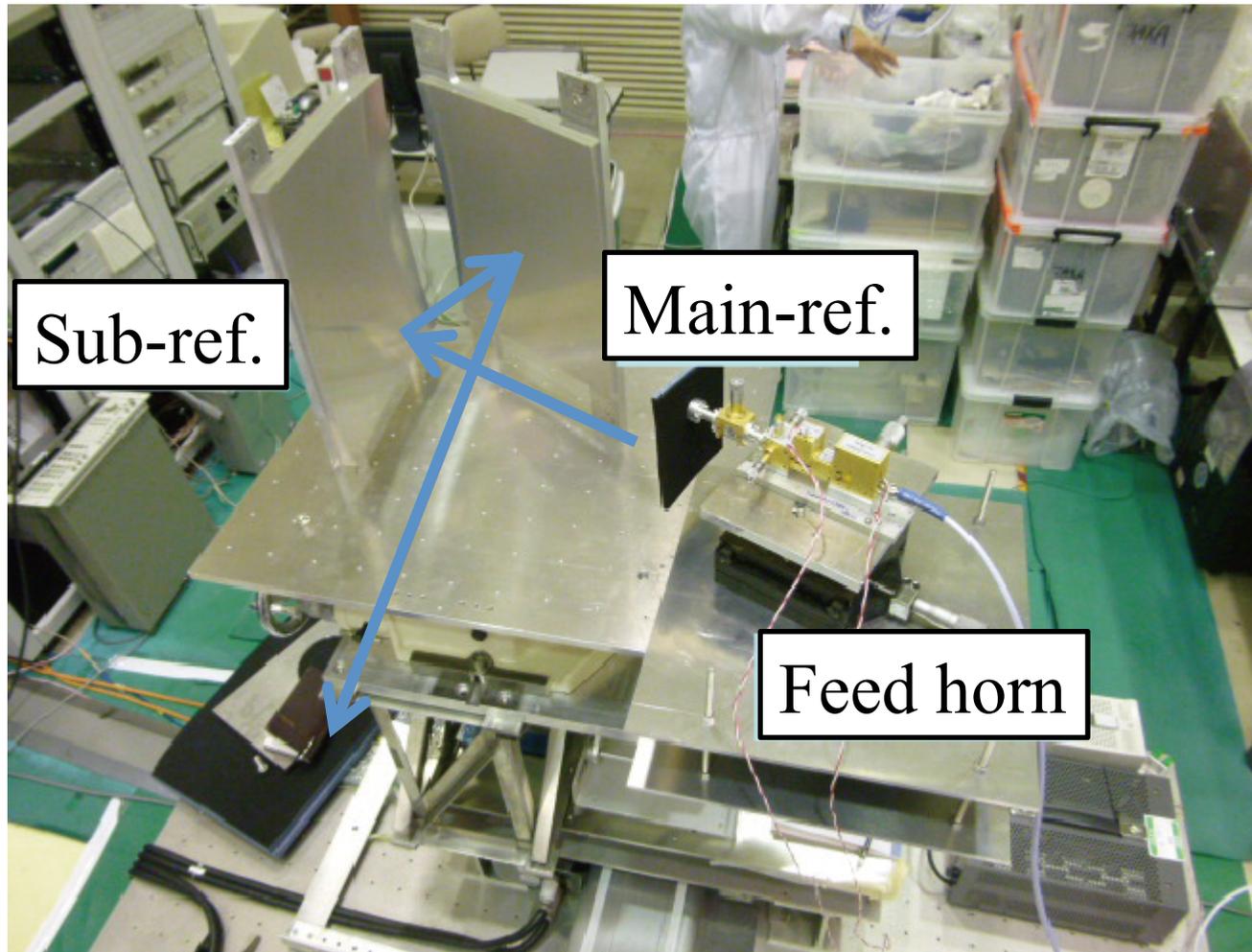
Red: with aperture
Black : with Side baffle

- 1)
Spillover of feed
became extinct like
with hood.
- 2)
There is still Case 11.

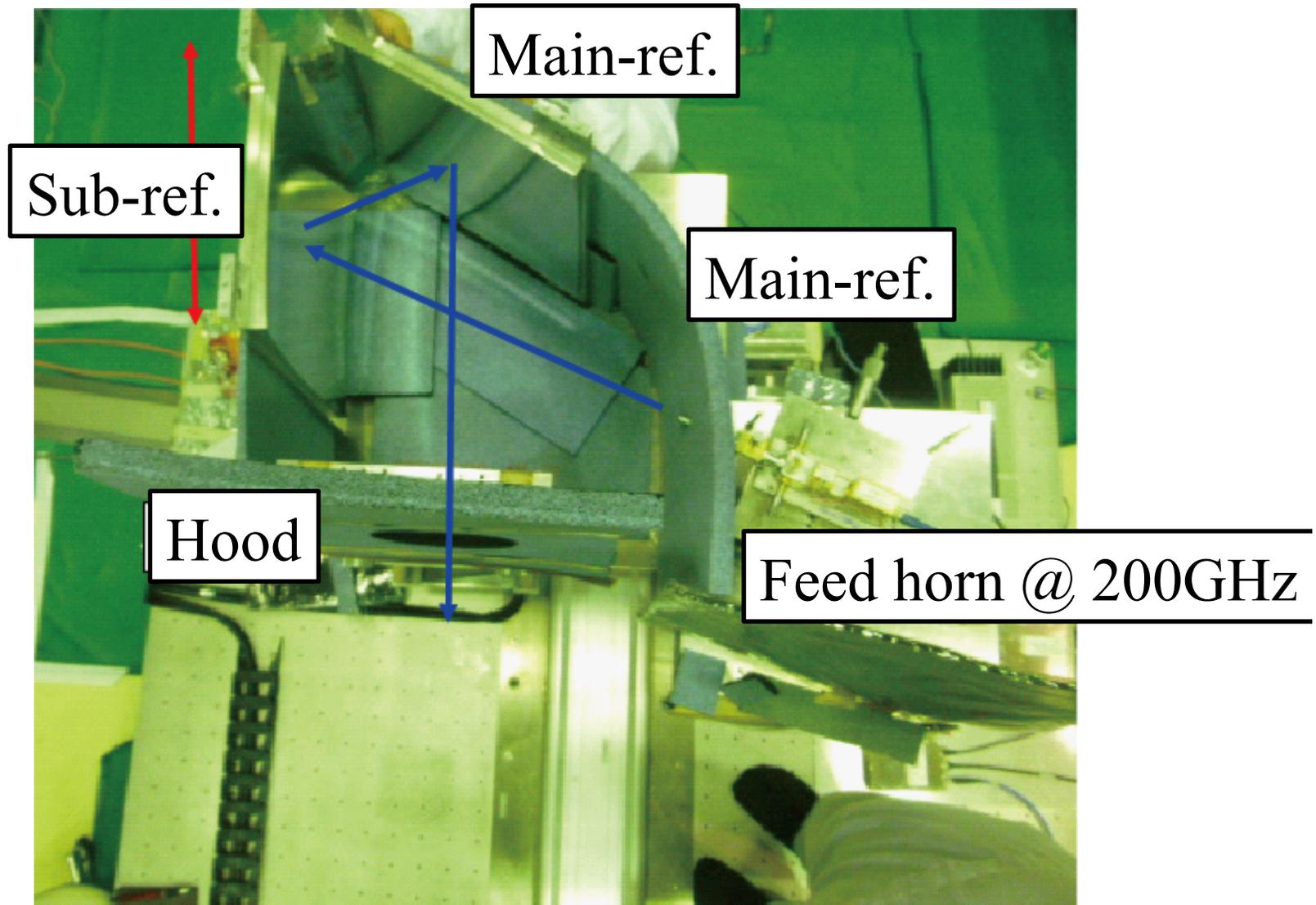
3) Scale model measurement

- We produce 1/3 models of a LiteBIRD Crossed Dragone antenna and evaluate of an optical characterization.
 - Small model => easy handling, low cost
 - Frequency => 60 GHz band *3 => 200 GHz band
- purpose
 - Confirmation of simulation(multiple reflection etc.)
 - Design of hood, baffle, side-baffle, etc.

1/3 Scale model



1/3 Scale model with absorber



Phase retrieval method

1) Measurement of Beam pattern at far field

=> we need a big measuring system.

2) Measurement of Beam pattern at near field

Why is a phase-retrieval method?

Near-field complex beam pattern measurements are required...

1. vector network analyzer
2. 2D scanner with high accuracy

➔ Expensive & Difficult



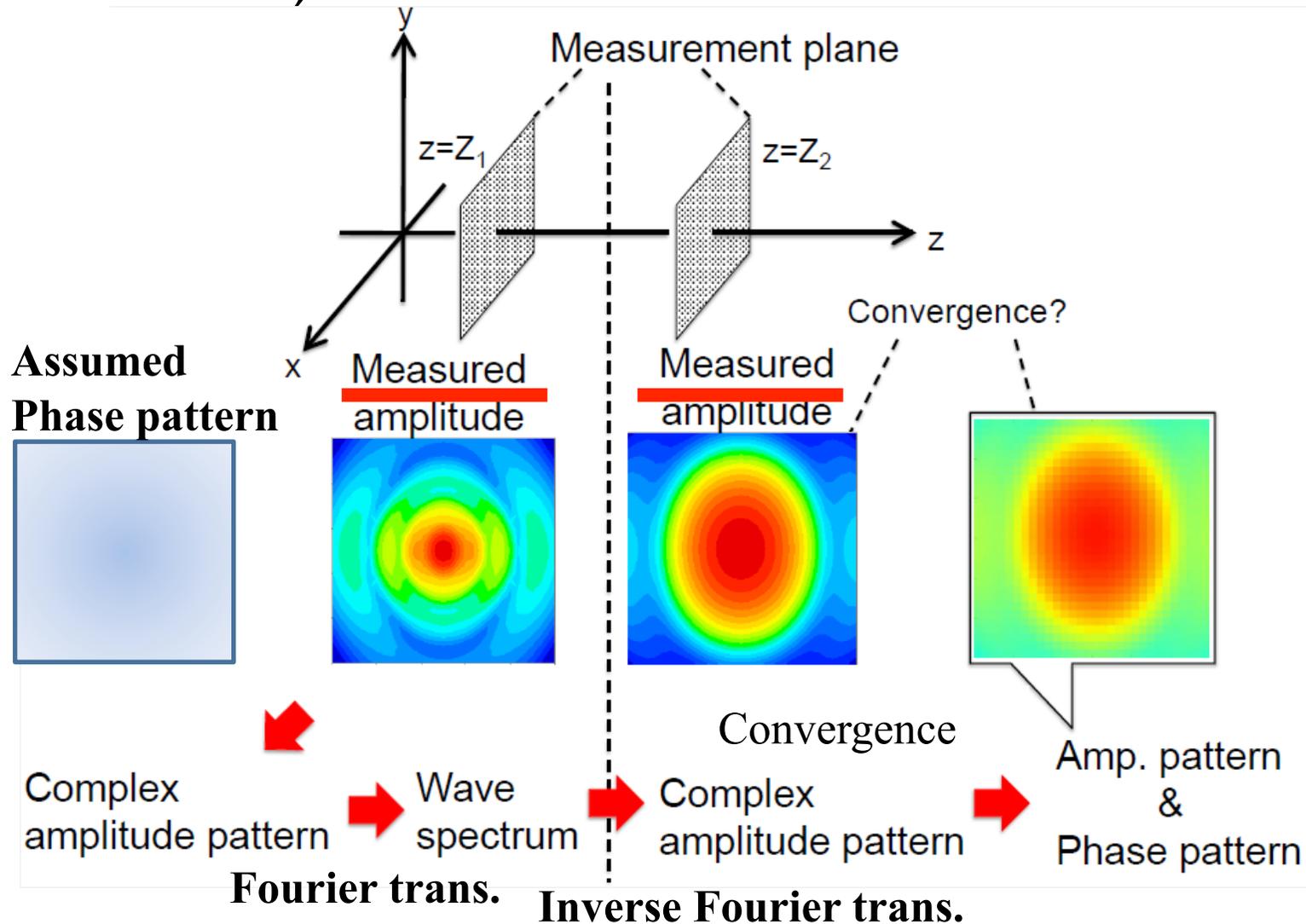
alternative technique

Phase-retrieval method

The phase pattern is estimated from the amplitude only measurements

3) Scale model measurement

1) Phase retrieval method



Preliminary results

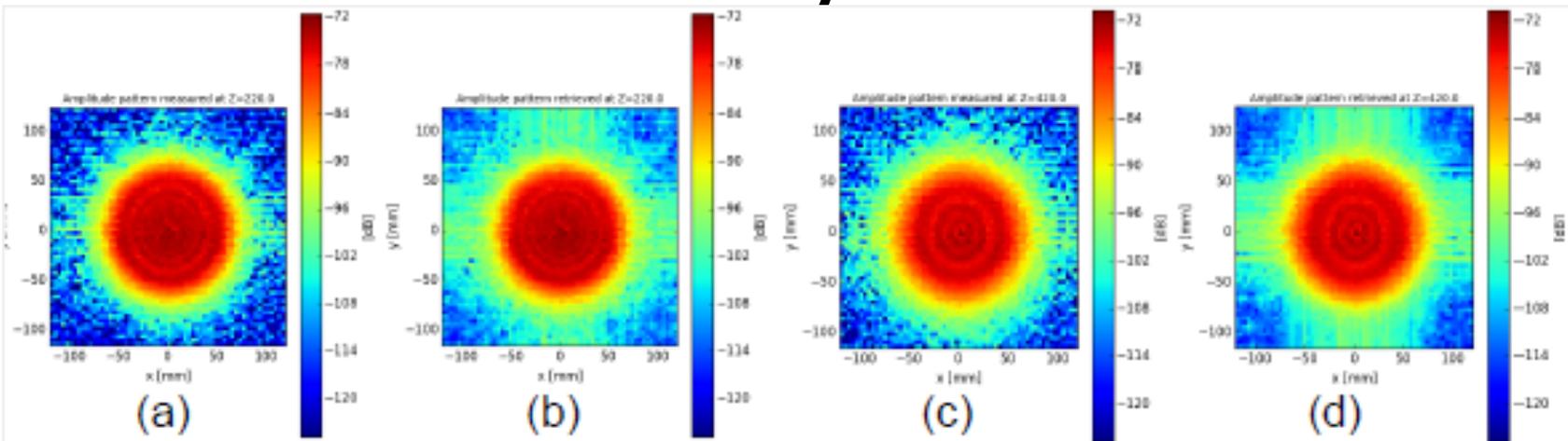


Fig. 4 Measured and retrieval amplitude at $z=220$ mm and 420 mm
(a) measured at $z=220$ mm (b) retrieved at $z=220$ mm
(c) measured at $z=420$ mm (d) retrieved at $z=420$ mm

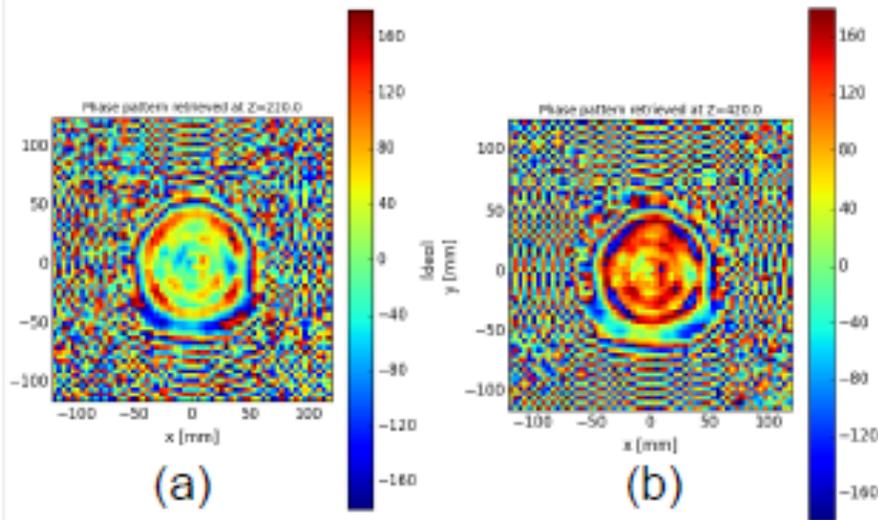


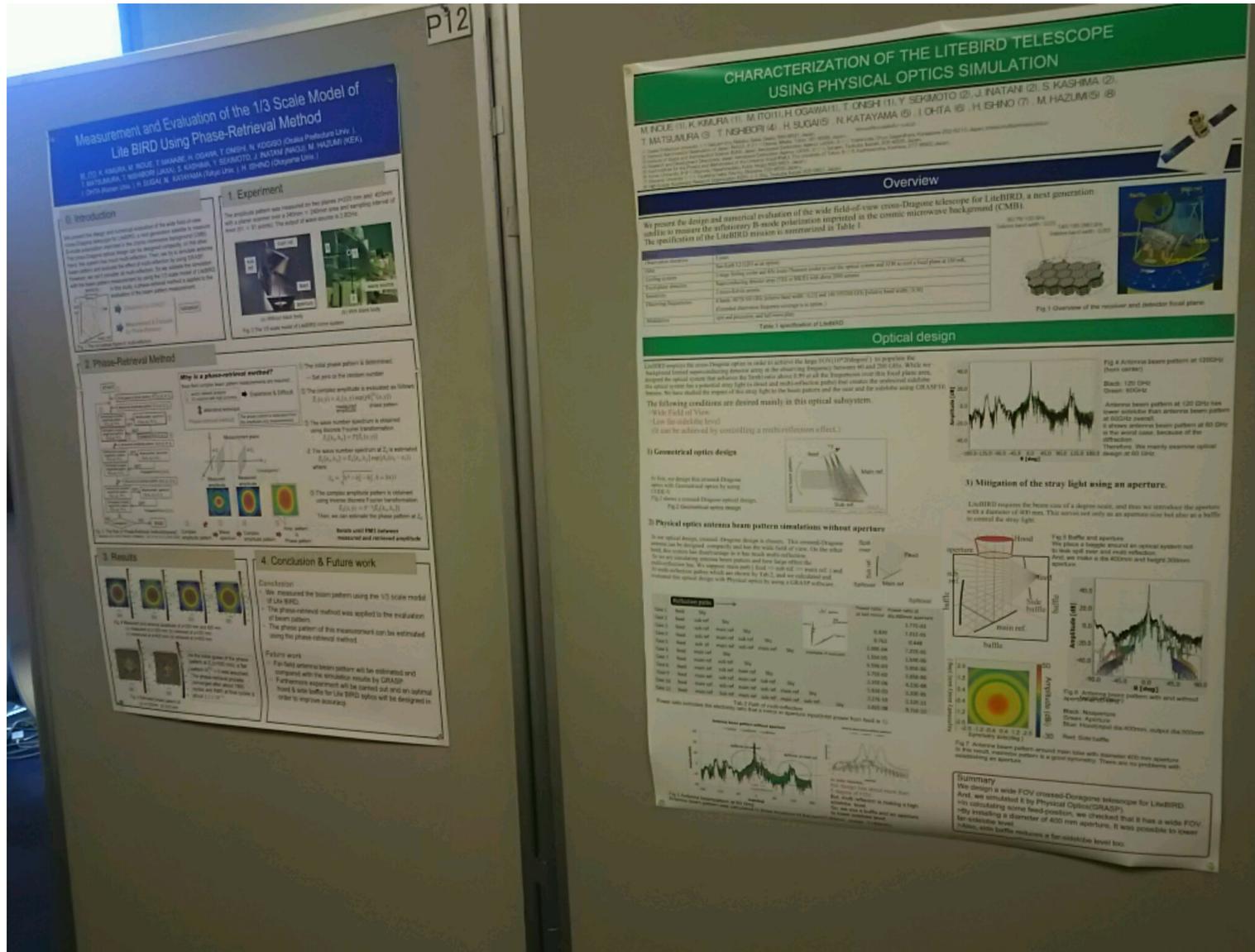
Fig. 5 Estimated phase pattern at
(a) $z=220$ mm (b) 420 mm

As the initial guess of the phase pattern at $Z_1(z=220$ mm), a flat pattern $\Phi_1^{(0)} = 0$ was assumed. The phase-retrieval process converged after about 1000 cycles and RMS at final cycles is about 1.1×10^{-9} .

5) Summery

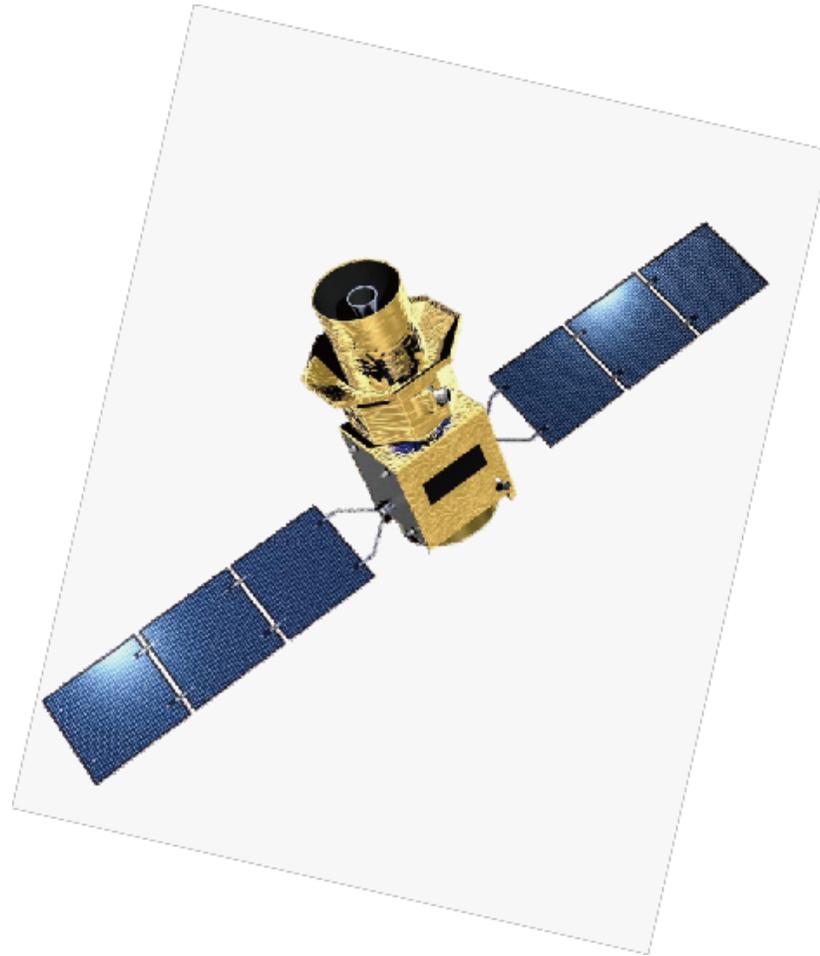
- We calculated an antenna beam pattern of Crossed Dragone antenna for Lite BIRD by GRASP(Physical optics method).
 - By installing a diameter of 400 mm aperture, it was possible to lower far-side lobe level.
 - Also, Side baffle reduces a far-side lobe level too.
- We fabricated and measured the beam pattern using the 1/3 scale model antenna.
 - The phase-retrieval method was applied to the evaluation of beam pattern.
 - Now, we are preparing the measurement and analysis.

Posters



Ito-san poster
1/3 scale model

Inoue-san poster
GRASP simulation



I'd like to finish by thanking you
for your attention.