

Atacama Submillimeter Telescope Design Issues

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Main issues

- Performance
 - Collecting area
 - Surface error
 - Pointing
 - Detector loading/ T_{sys}
 - Scattering
 - Emission
 - Beam
 - Sidelobes
 - Polarization purity
- Cost
 - Design
 - Construction
 - Operations

What effects performance

- Environment
 - Wind
 - Sun
 - Gravity
- Materials
 - Steel
 - Aluminum
 - CFRP
- Geometry
 - Symmetric
 - Off-axis
- Fabrication

Basic limits

- Gravity
- Thermal
- Wind
- Survival

Von Hoerner limits

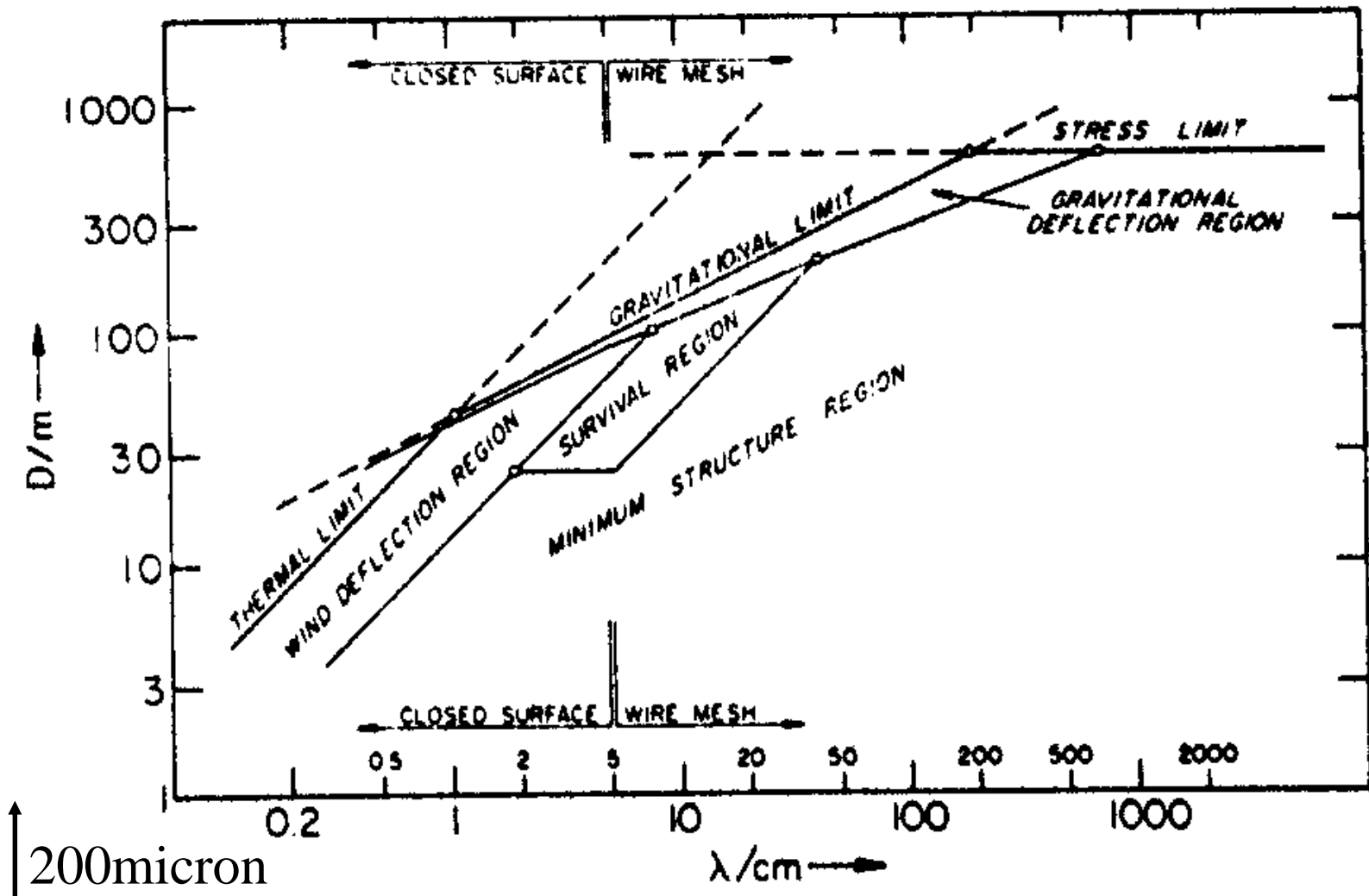


FIG. 3. Regions of diameter D and wavelength λ , in which the weight of the structure is defined by different conditions, and the three limits of Fig. 2.

Material parameters

	Steel	CFRP	Aluminum	Invar
Density [lb/in ³]	0.283	0.061	0.097	0.291
Modulus [10 ⁶ lb/in ²]	30	17	10	22
CTE [10 ⁻⁶ /K]	12	0.2	23	1.6
Y/r [10 ⁸ in]	1.1	2.8	1.0	0.8

CFRP

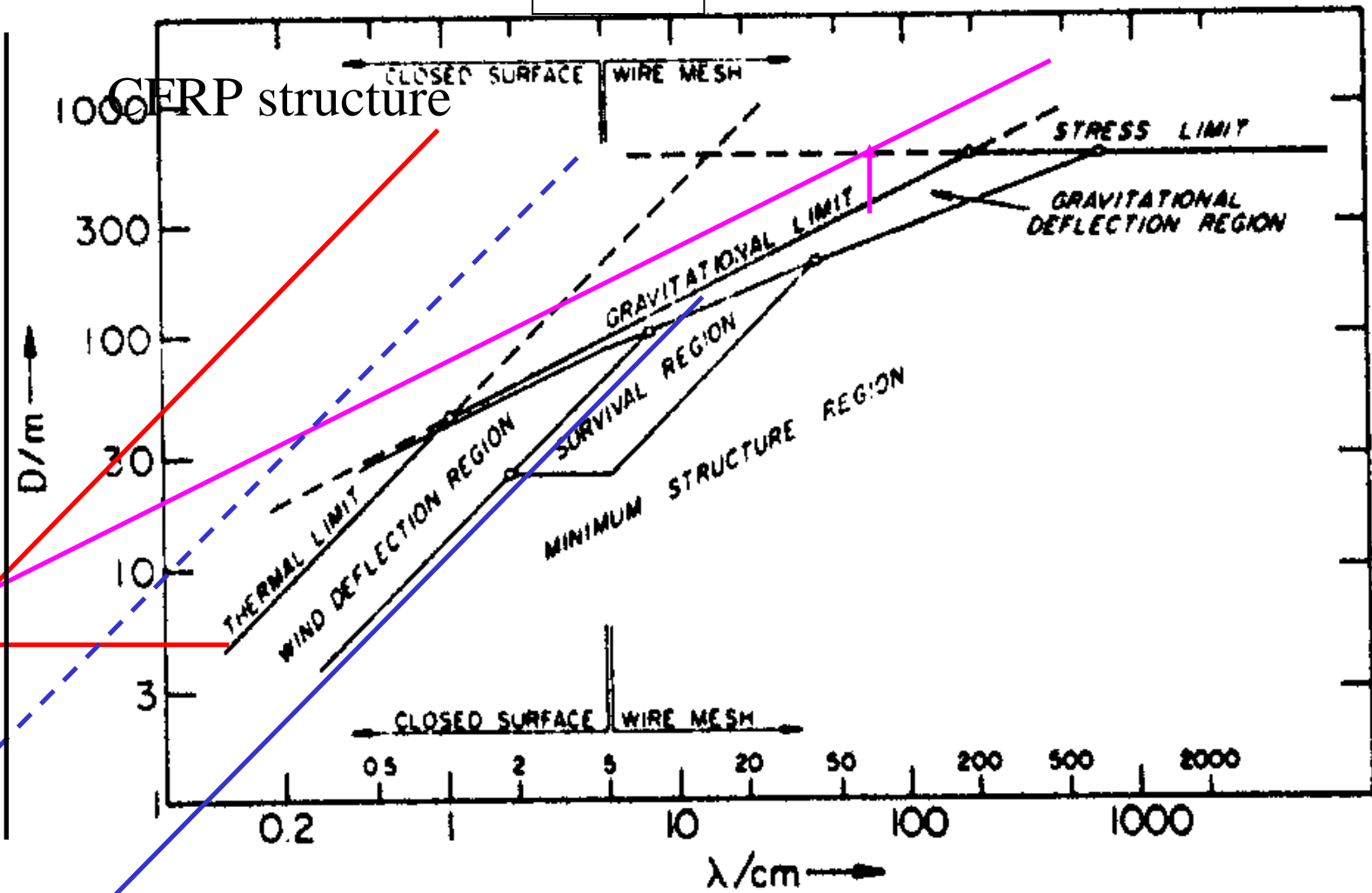


FIG. 3. Regions of diameter D and wavelength λ , in which the weight of the structure is defined by different conditions, and the three limits of Fig. 2.

So we need tricks

- Homology can beat gravity by ~ 10
- Actuators can beat thermal and gravity **if**
 - Stable measuring system
 - Stable reference system
- But wind is a major problem
 - First order \Rightarrow pointing errors
 - Pointing reference system or guide stars
 - Higher order distortions are very difficult
 - \Rightarrow Dome

Steel in dome and homology

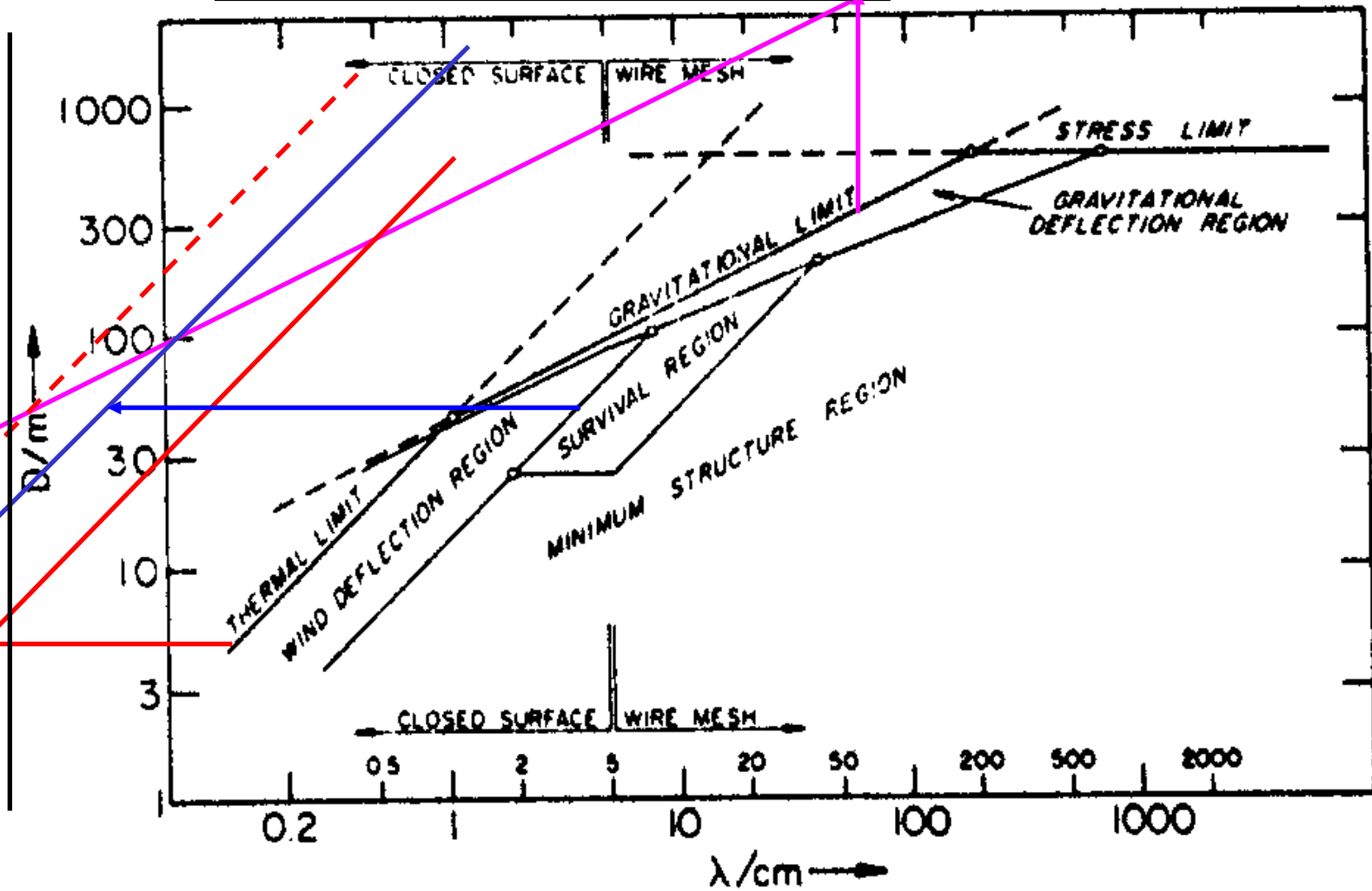


FIG. 3. Regions of diameter D and wavelength λ , in which the weight of the structure is defined by different conditions, and the three limits of Fig. 2.

Dome

- + Decrease wind by 10
- + Decrease thermal by 10
- + Better Survival
- + Good working conditions
- High costs
- Detector loading?

Steel vs. CFRP structure

- Steel structure
 - + Well understood
 - + Cheap
- Aluminum panels
 - + Well understood
 - + Cheap
- CFRP structure
 - + Excellent CTE
 - + Light weight
 - Still requires research
- + CFRP panels
 - + Excellent CTE
 - + Light weight
 - Still requires research
 - Surface layer problems

Geometry

- Symmetric
 - + Best surface
 - + Best pointing
 - + Lowest cost
 - ~2% Feedleg blockage
- Polarization
 - + Symmetric optics
 - Feedleg scattering
 - ? Effect of panel gaps
- Off-axis
 - + Best beam
 - + No feedleg blockage
 - High cost
 - ? Homology
- Polarization
 - + No feedleg scattering
 - asymmetric optics
 - ? Effect of panel gaps

Accuators

- + Relaxes homology, may be essential
- + Might help with thermal
- + Easy to adjust surface
- High costs
- Needs research
- No good reference structure available
- Software
- Maintenance

An ALMA concept

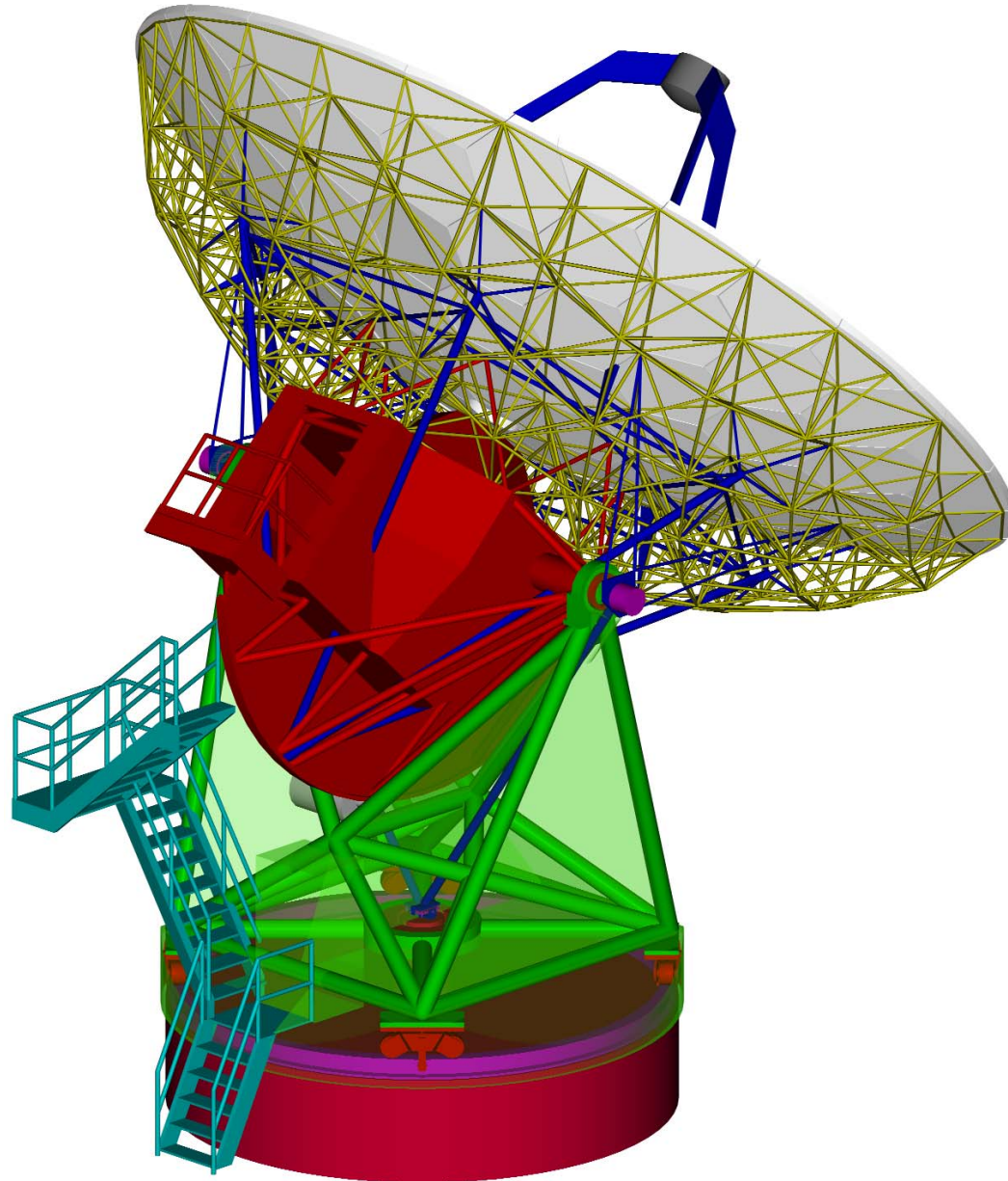


TABLE I: . FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS SUMMARY FOR REPRESENTATIVE LOAD CASES.

Case	Path Change	Path Error	Pointing Change	Pointing Error	½ WFE	½ WFE after fit
1 Gravity, zenith	494.0	-2.1	0.5	0.6	15.2	9.5
2 Gravity, horizon	-11.1	-7.2	9.1	16.2	21.5	7.2
3 Wind, zen., X-axis	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1
4 Wind, zen., Y-axis	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
5 Wind, hor., X axis	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
6 Wind, hor., Z axis	81.2	3.3	2.7	0.0	3.7	1.2
7 Temp., zen., uniform 10 C	-348.0	-29.0	0.0	0.3	6.0	0.7
8 Temp., hor., uniform 10 C	382.0	-15.1	8.3	0.0	6.3	2.0
9 Temp., hor., dT/dX=1C/m	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.3
10 Temp., hor., dT/dY=1C/m	93.3	-4.0	0.7	0.4	5.0	0.5
11 Temp., hor., T(R)=.2R[m] ²	111.0	-3.9	2.2	0.0	5.0	0.4
12 Temp., zen., meas. [Error! Bookmark not defined.]	2.2	0.7	1.1	0.1	1.5	0.6

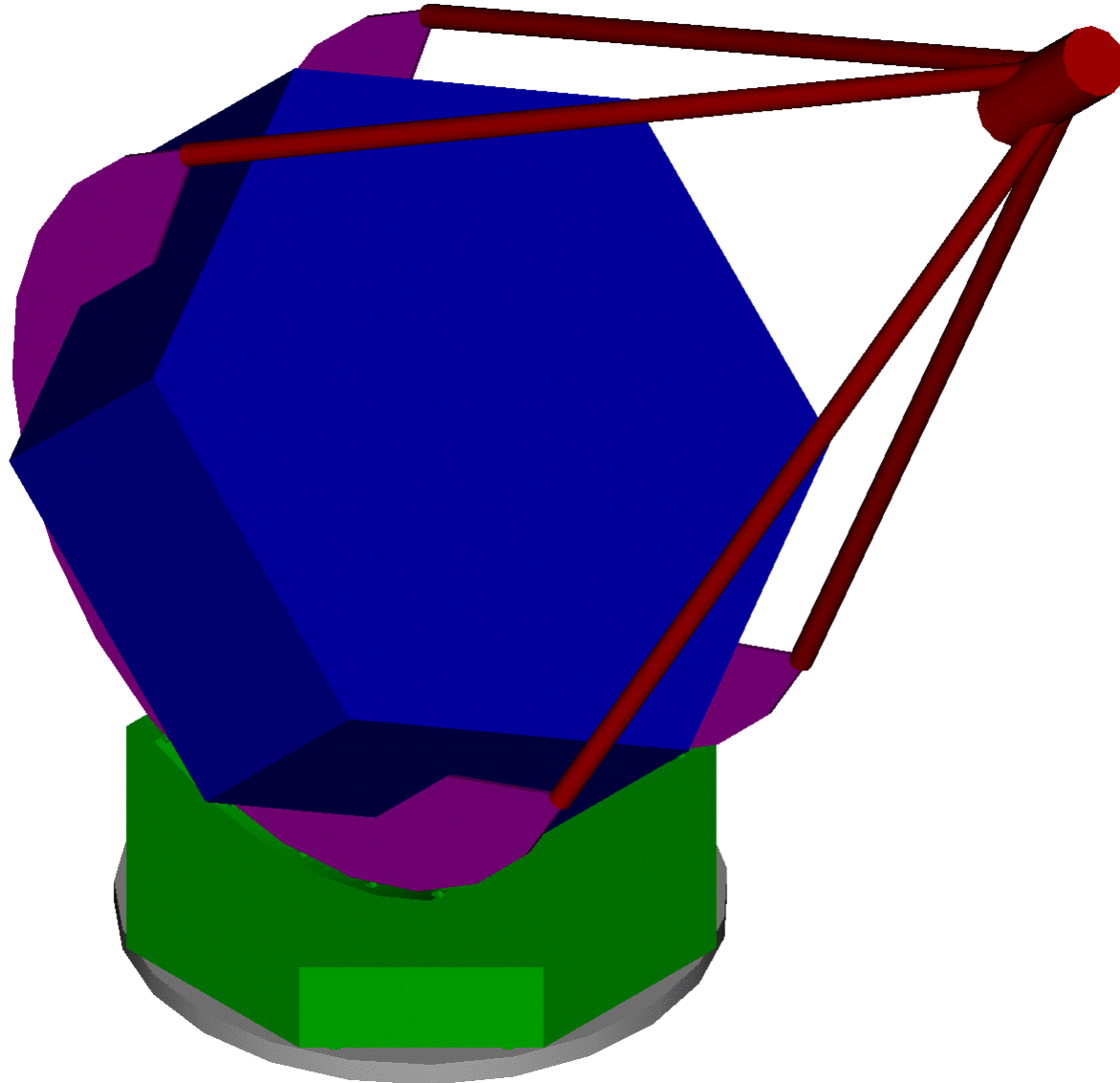
TABLE I. SURFACE ERROR BUDGET

Effective surface error [μm]	
Backing structure	
Gravity (ideal)	6
Gravity (departure from ideal)	3
Absolute temperature	6
Temperature gradient	5
Wind	4
Subtotal	11.0
Panel and supports	
Manufacturing	10
Absolute temperature	4
Temperature gradient	4
Gravity	5
Wind	5
Aging	3
Panel location in plane	2
Panel adjustment perpendicular to plane	3
Subtotal	14.0
Secondary mirror	
Manufacturing	5
Absolute temperature	2
Temperature gradient	2
Gravity	2
Wind	2
Aging	2
Alignment	5
Subtotal	8.4
Surface setting (holography)	
all contributions	10
Subtotal	10.0
Total (rss)	22.1

TABLE I: POINTING ERROR BUDGET

	Pointing error [arcsec]
Gravity (departure from ideal)	0.1
Wind	0.3
Absolute temperature	0.3
Temperature gradient	0.4
Encoders (24-bit)	0.1
Metrology (tiltmeters and gap sensors)	0.1
Reference structure (bearing slop and friction)	0.1
Total	0.6

A previous CELT concept



Simple FEA

- Weight
 - Tipping weight 510,000kgm
 - Glass 150,000kgm
- Deflection of 250um p-p
- Remove glass => 176um p-p
- RMS => ~40um
- Improved homology expect => ~20um