





Design Challenges of Highly Integrated RF Electronics for Astronomical Receivers

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Challenges:

- Increased analogue bandwith
- Restriction on space
- Restriction on weight
- Remote access to ,housekeeping data'
- Digitisation in the receiver box
- Reduction of costs
- ...



More compact design on PCB. If possible modular design to be able to reuse it in other receivers.

















MeerKAT receiver electronic box Time and reference module analog signalprocessor Receiver controller 75-3.5 GHz) digitizer attenuation variable i 0,5dB step Mainboard Noise generator 1.0.10 1.5.10 3,0.10 3,5.10 4.0.10 Filters: eauencv/H 1,75GHz – 3,5GHz Additional modules 2GHz – 4GHz 3GHz – 6GHz on the back side 4GHz – 8GHz









Mainboard MeerKAT S-Band Receiver



- 10 layer board
- Bus signals (SPI, RS485)
- Sensor signals (analogue voltages)
- High current planes (peltier elements)
- LNA bias
- DC bias, GND planes
- > 577 connections routed
- 132 signal nets
- >2200 GND vias

The great advantage of this type of wiring: once the connections are correct, they are also correct in the next box.

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• Multi purpose port opens up new possibilities...

Frequenz / MHz

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Receivers with downconverters in operation

K-Band receiver for Narit (Thailand) Ku-Band receiver for the SKAMPI Telescope in South Afrika Ku-Band receiver for BRASS (Hamburg) **K-Band Downconverter** Cx-Band receiver in Effelsberg 11.11.2022 M.Nalbach



Thanks for listening.