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Progress in the electromagnetic modelling of SKA stations

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Contributions



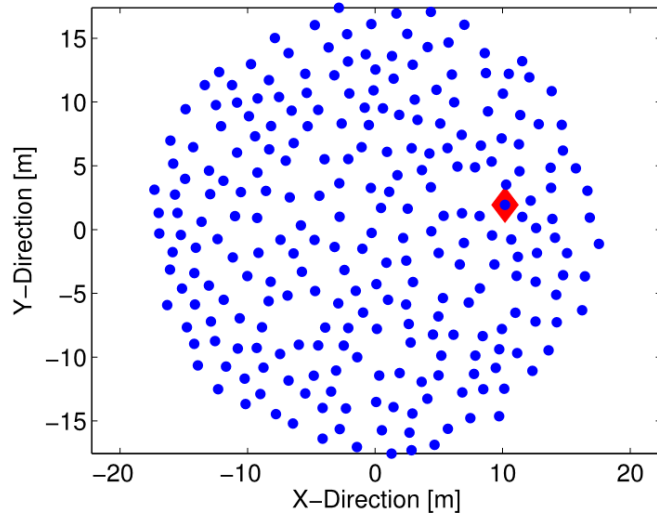
1. More accurate meshing of the antenna.
2. Fast direct solver for multi-station simulations (*).
3. Fast elementary operations with the EEPs for general imaging and calibration (**).

(*) Q. Gueuning, E. de Lera Acedo and A.K. Brown, “An inhomogeneous plane-wave based fast direct solver for the mutual coupling analysis of large arrays”, to be submitted to TAP.

(**) ongoing

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Reminder on HARP



The computation of EEPs with HARP scales as $O(N_a N_{mbf})^3$

$N_a = 256$ antennas and
 $N_{mbf} \sim 15 - 75$
 $N_b \sim 1200$ mesh elements on the single antenna

TABLE I

COMPUTATIONAL TIME OBTAINING EEPs OF AN SKA1-LOW STATION AT 110 MHz

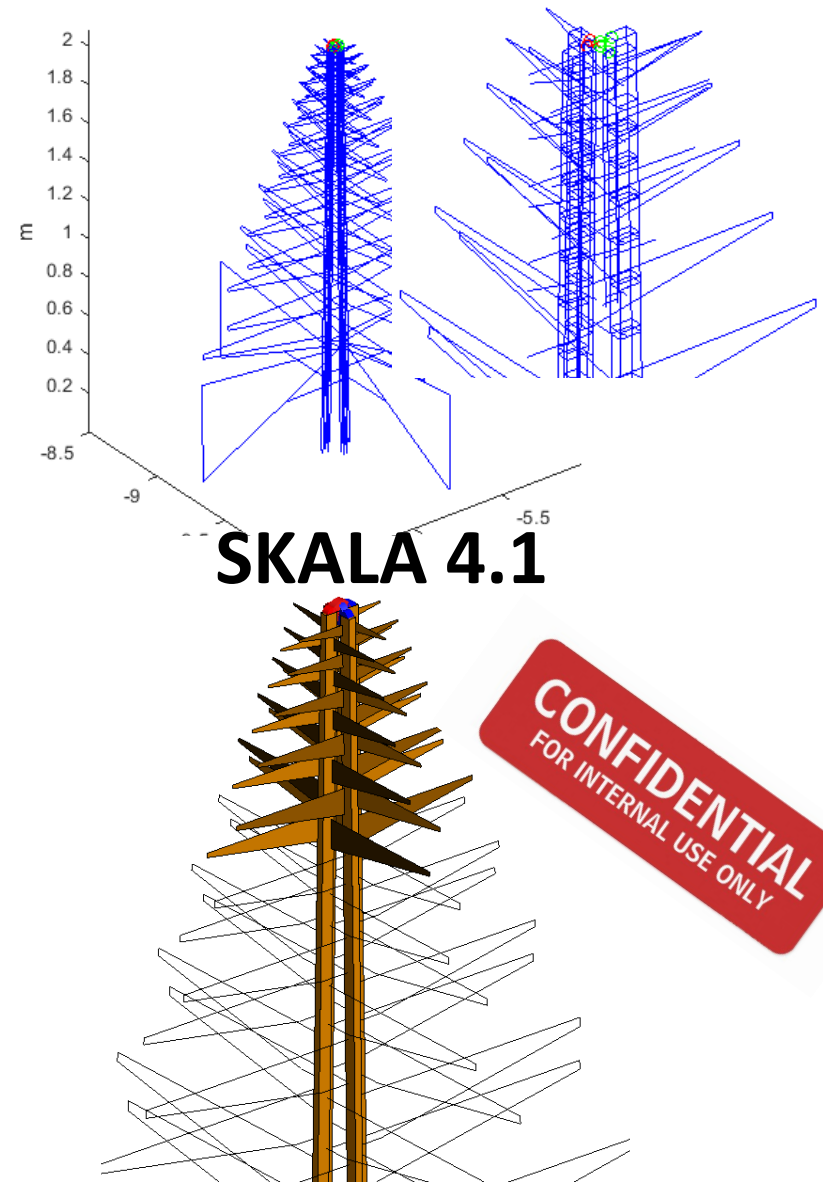
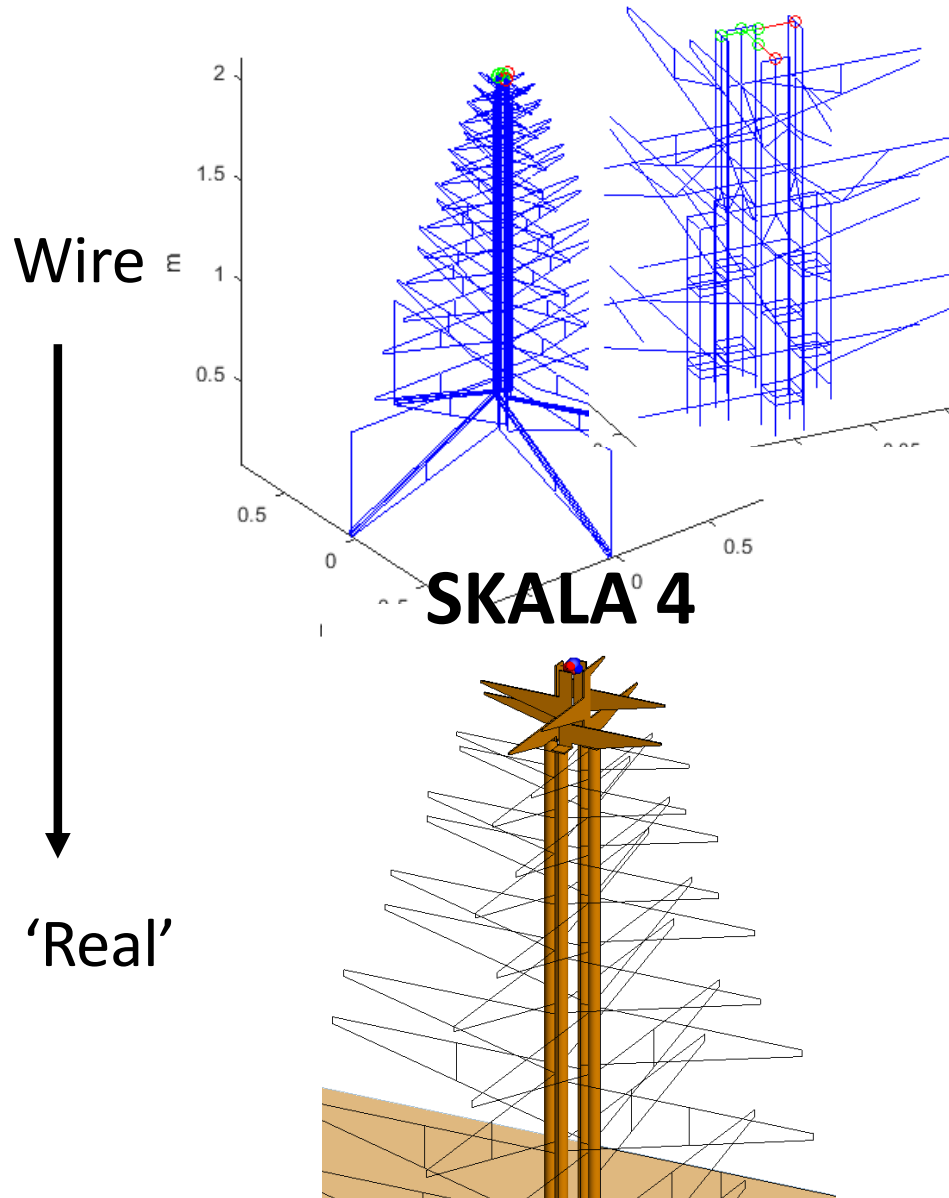
	CST	WIPL-D	HARP
Simulation Time	96 hours	97 hours	0.5 min.

→ x10-20 for SKALA4

↔
10⁴ speed up !

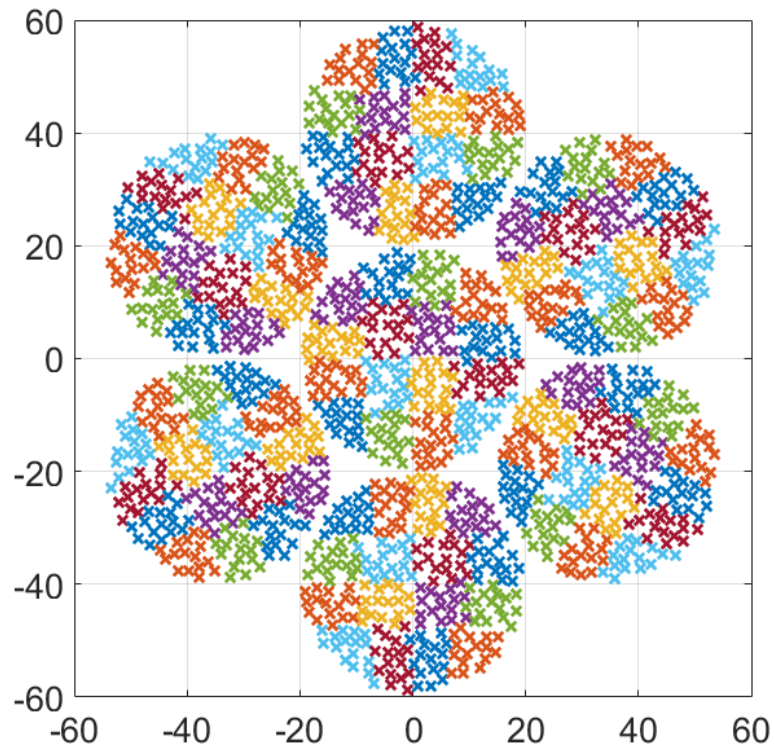
(*) Ha, et al., "Fast and Accurate Simulation Technique for Large Irregular Arrays", TAP 2018

More accurate element meshing



Cambridge's Fast Solver

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Application : simulate the mutual coupling between close-by stations.

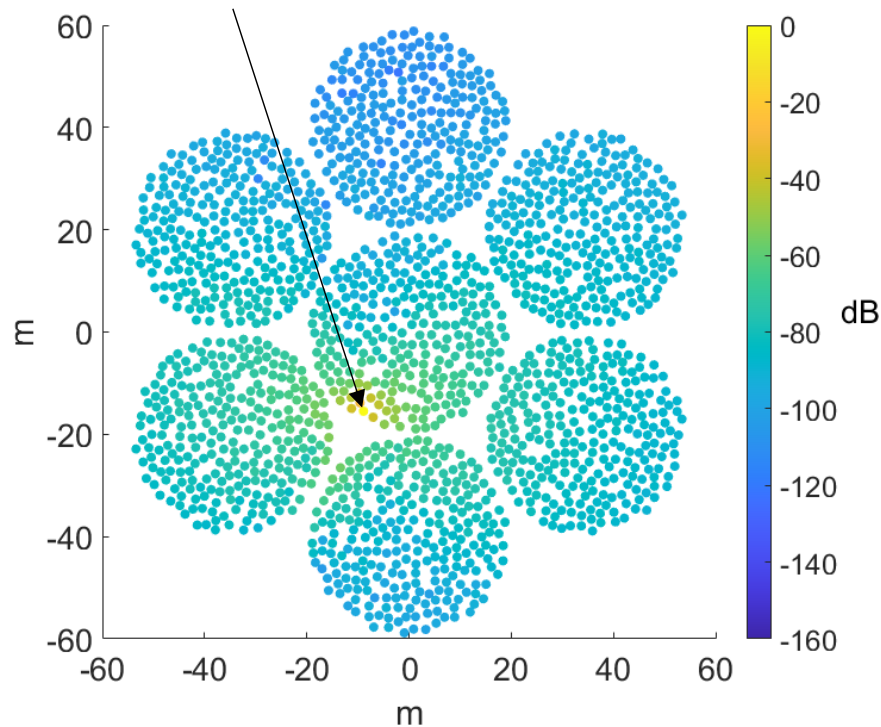
Principle: perform the operations at the group level instead of at the element level.

Example : inter-station coupling

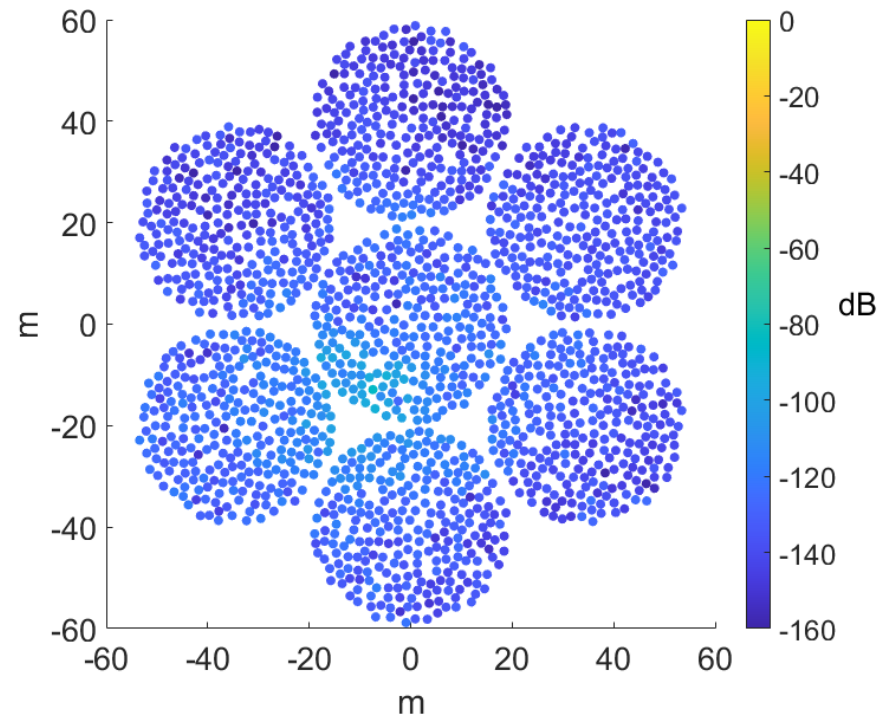
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	HARP	Fast solver
Computation time	4 hours	15 mins
Memory	400 GB	20 GB

Port currents when only this antenna is excited at 50 MHz



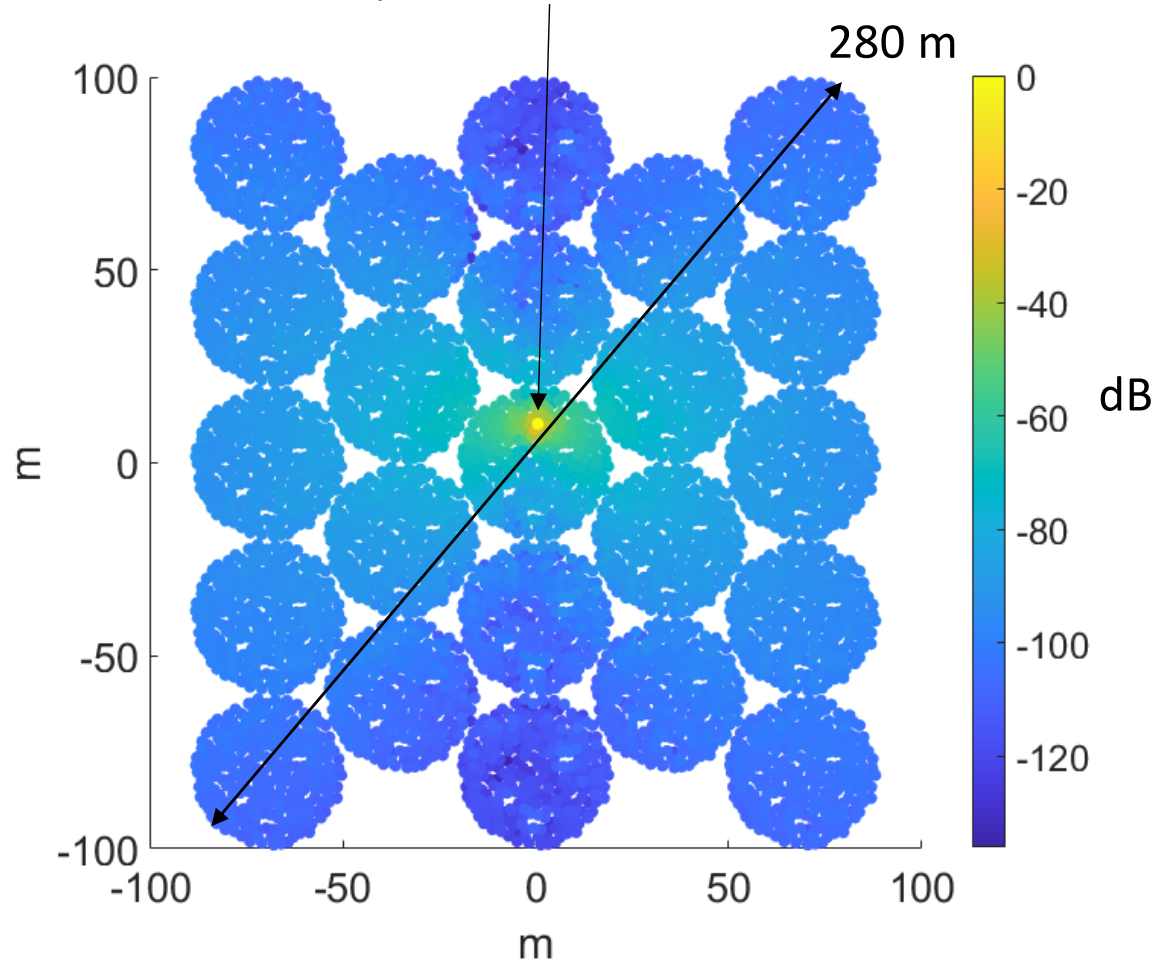
-40 dB absolute error (2 digits accuracy) versus HARP



23 stations, 5888 irregular-spaced SKALA4 antenna

The full simulation takes +/- 3 hours, 300 GB memory

Port currents on the co-polarized ports when only this antenna port is excited at 50 MHz



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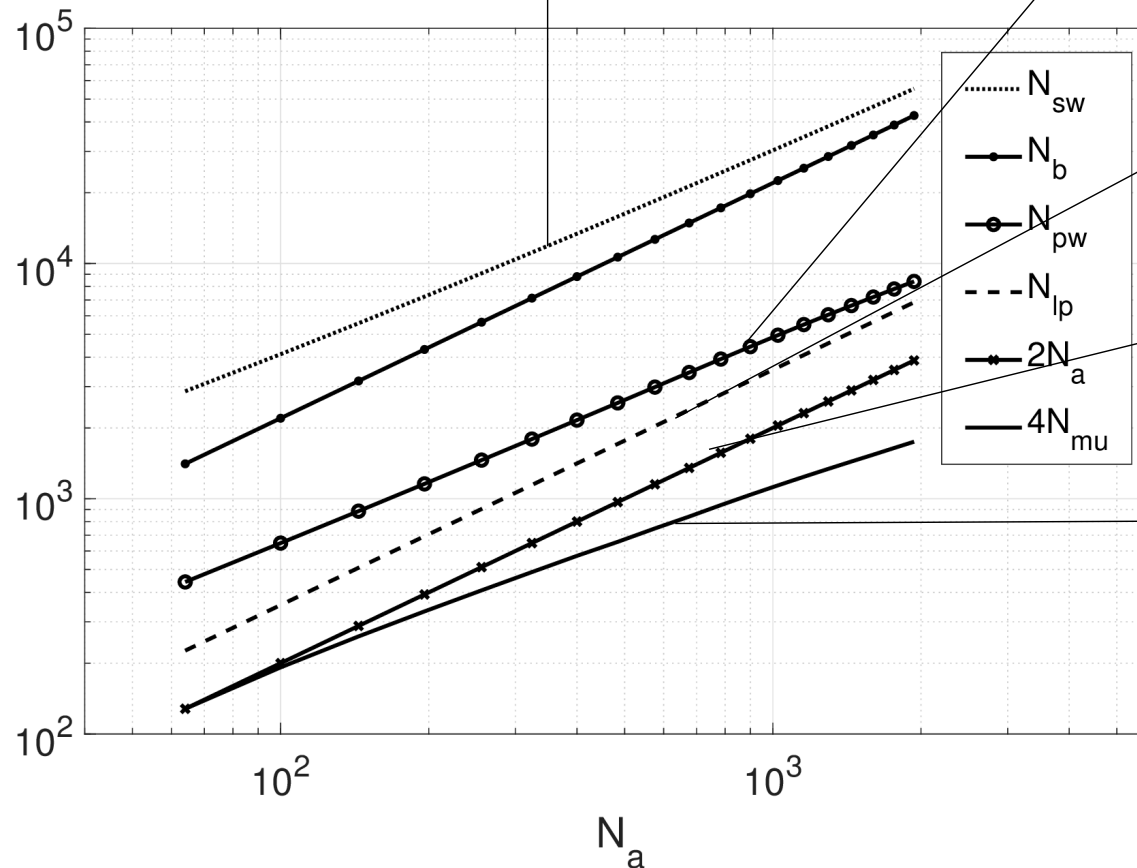
Preliminary results for EEP models

Results for a regular array with inter-element distance slightly larger than $\lambda/2$

Number of spherical wave coefficients = $O(N_a)$

Grid over the sky $O(N_a)$

Number of coefficients needed per EEP #



Nyquist limit = $O(N_a)$

$2 N_a$

Our approach $O(\log N_a)$