

RF Fields Group - Antenna Metrology

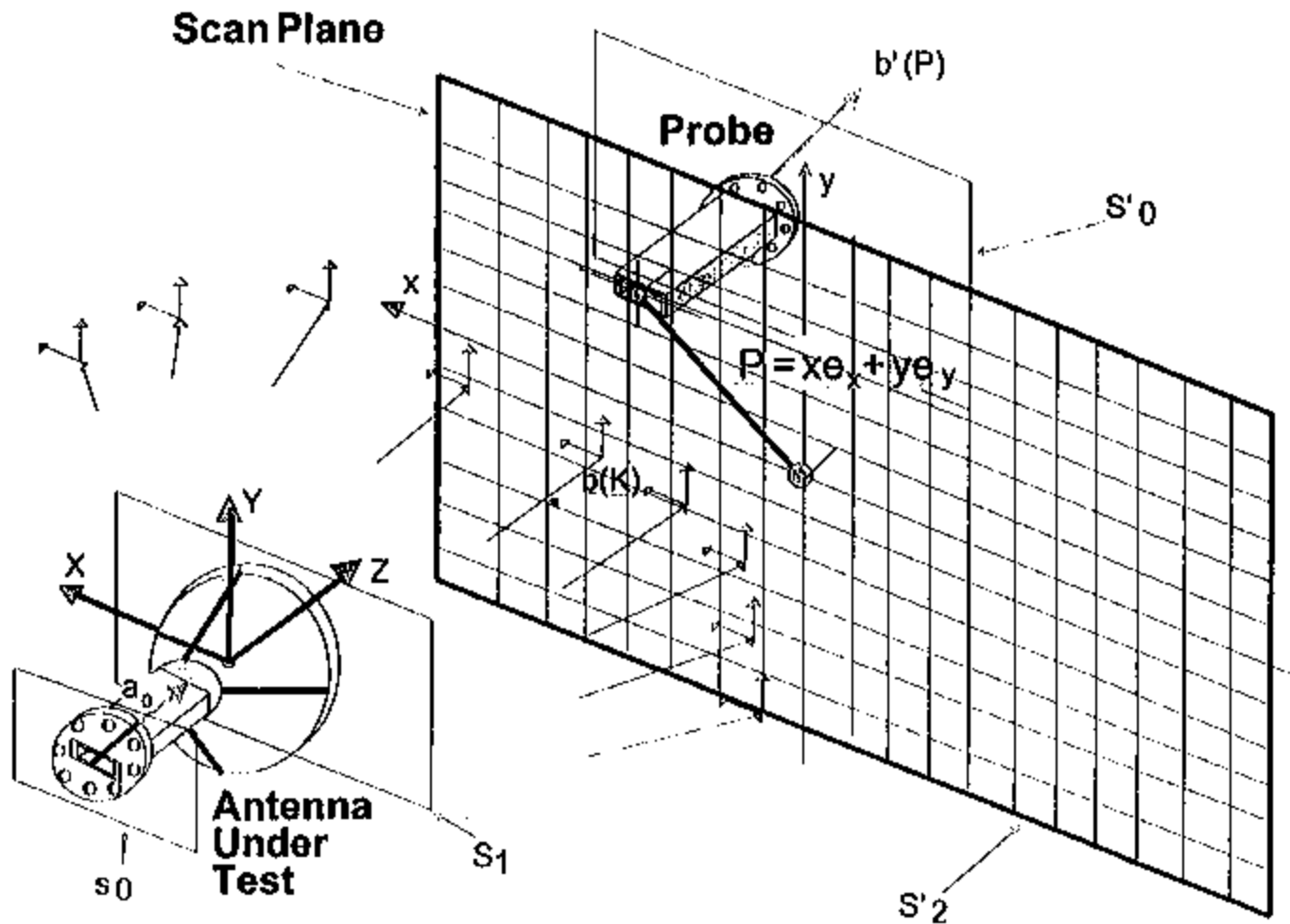
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Selected Topics

1. Planar near-field theory
2. Array diagnostics
3. Low sidelobe Antennas
4. Quiet zone evaluation
5. Thermal holography

Planar Near-field Measurement



PLANAR NEAR-FIELD SCANNING

TRANSMISSION EQUATION

Probe Receiving Function with Respect to Reference Coordinate System

Factors Arising from Probe Motion on the Plane

Probe Voltage

Probe Position

Polarization Index

Test Antenna Transmitting Function with Respect to Reference Coordinate System

$$b_0'(x, y, d) = a_0 F' \iint \left[\sum_{m=1}^2 (s_{02}(m, \underline{K}) e^{iyd}) t_{10}(m, \underline{K}) \right] e^{ik_x x} e^{ik_y y} dk_x dk_y$$

The diagram illustrates the transmission equation for planar near-field scanning. The equation is:
$$b_0'(x, y, d) = a_0 F' \iint \left[\sum_{m=1}^2 (s_{02}(m, \underline{K}) e^{iyd}) t_{10}(m, \underline{K}) \right] e^{ik_x x} e^{ik_y y} dk_x dk_y$$
 The components are labeled as follows:

- Probe Voltage**: Points to $b_0'(x, y, d)$.
- Probe Position**: Points to (x, y, d) .
- Polarization Index**: Points to the summation index m .
- Test Antenna Transmitting Function with Respect to Reference Coordinate System**: Points to $t_{10}(m, \underline{K})$.
- Factors Arising from Probe Motion on the Plane**: Points to the exponential terms $e^{ik_x x} e^{ik_y y}$.
- Probe Receiving Function with Respect to Reference Coordinate System**: Points to the entire right-hand side of the equation.

COMPARISON OF ANTENNA MEASUREMENT METHODS

NEAR-FIELD METHOD

Advantages

- Relatively small space
- No weather problems
- No interference (security)
- Complete pattern (3-d), gain, polarization data obtained, vectorial data all at arbitrary distances
- Antenna interactions treatable
- High accuracy
- Useful for arrays
- Much information during design stages

Disadvantages

- Automated system required
- Large amounts of data to acquire and process
- Computer analysis required
- Large apertures and wide beams pose some scanning problems (many problems overcome with non-planar scanning)

COMPARISON OF ANTENNA MEASUREMENT METHODS

FAR-FIELD METHOD

Advantages

- Relatively simple procedure
- No complicated analysis required
- Faster for limited information requirements
- Good for comparison

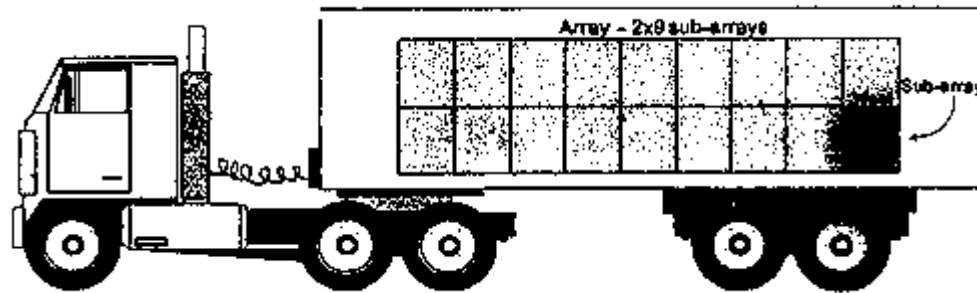
Disadvantages

- Large distances required
- High towers required
- Limited information obtained
- Weather problems
- Interference and security problems

Back Transform Techniques

- Can transform toward the source
- Must eliminate evanescent waves
- Spatial Resolution is about 1 wavelength
(as in optics)
- Detect faulty elements
- Adjust excitation
- Merged spectrum

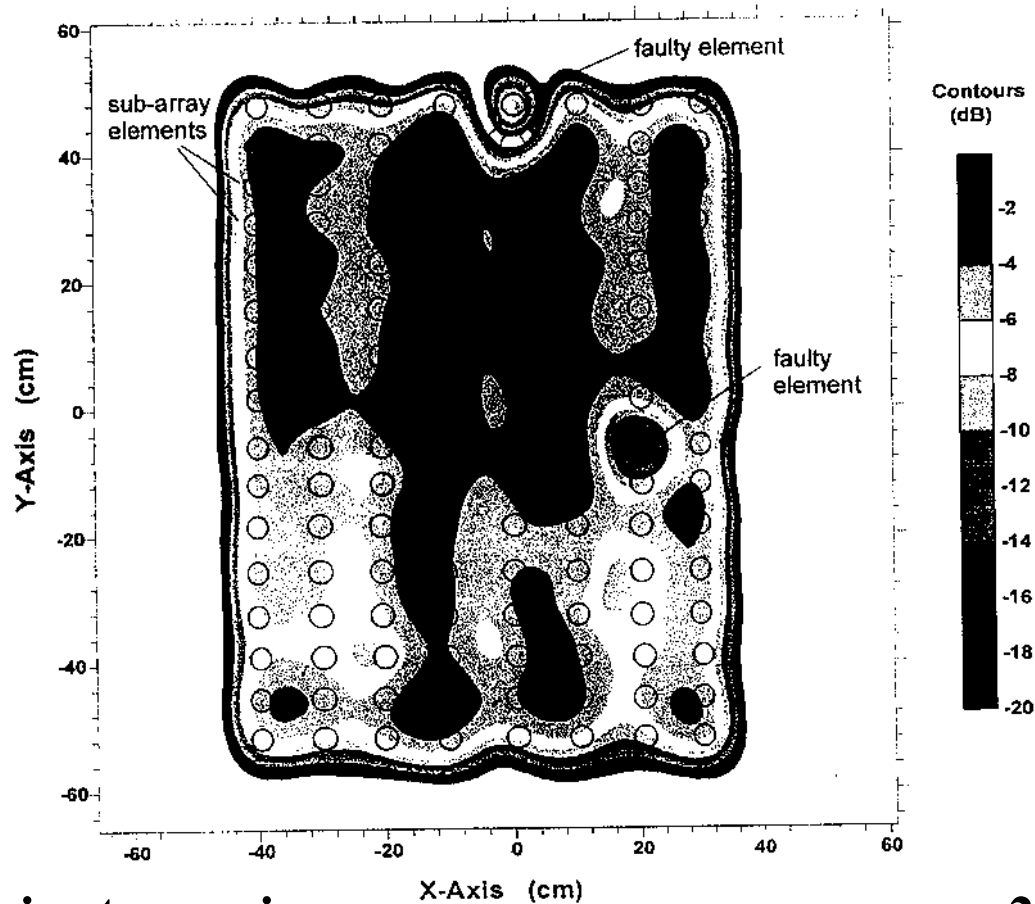
PASS Array Testing



- Array consists of 18 sub-arrays each with 128 elements, 3 bit phase shifters.
- Sub-arrays had high element failure rate due to corrosion problems.
- Gain of the array was not adequate to link up to the satellite.
- Complete repair from contractor would cost \$230K and take 2 years
- Sub-arrays were measured to identify faulty elements using the planar near-field measurements at NIST.
- Air Force personnel performed on-site repairs.
- Planar near-field technology was transferred to Air Force.
- Complete repair by McClellan Air Force Base costs \$80K and required only 3 months.

Aperture Amplitude

8 X 16 element sub-array



gain prior to repair

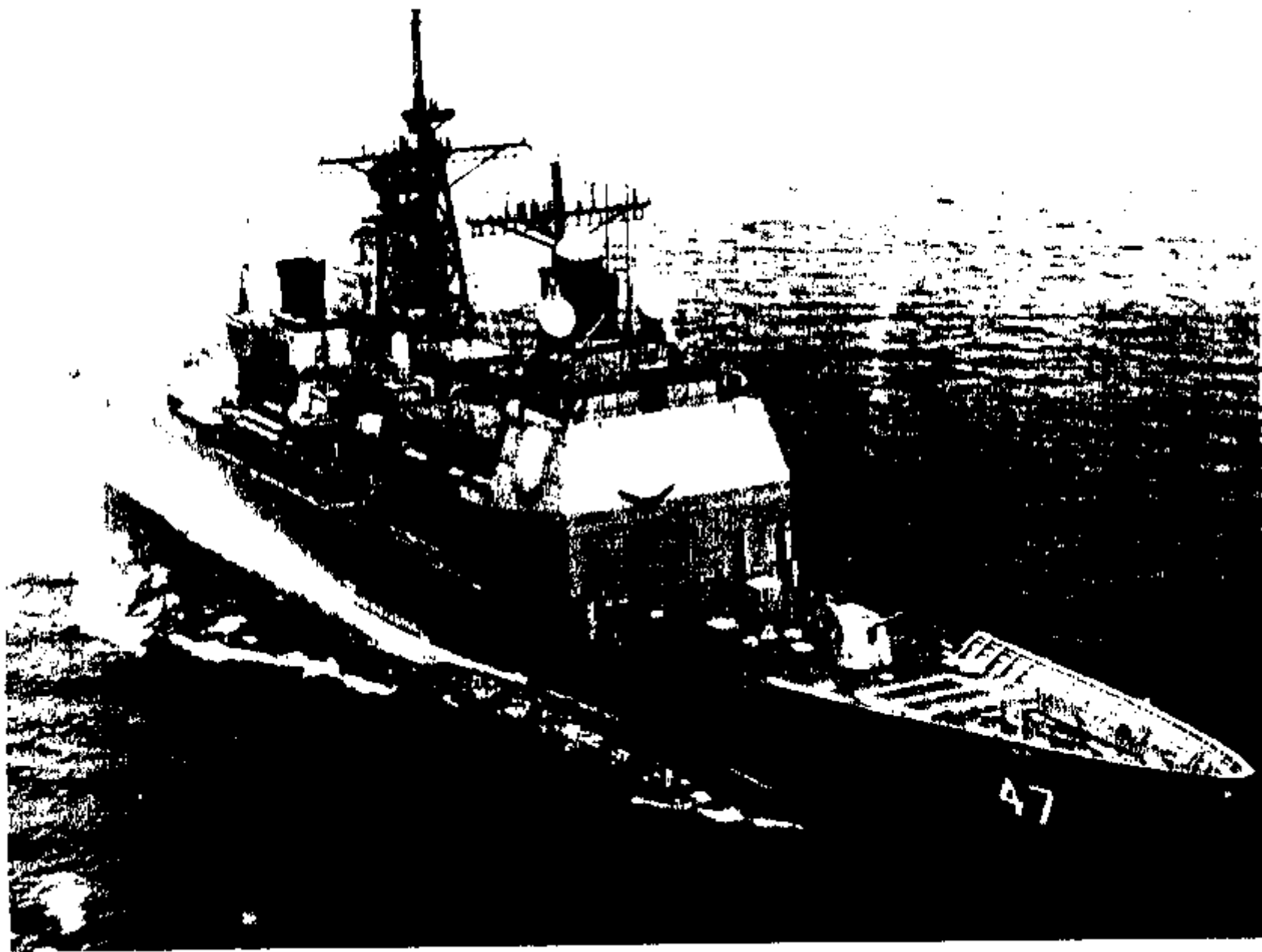
24.80 dB

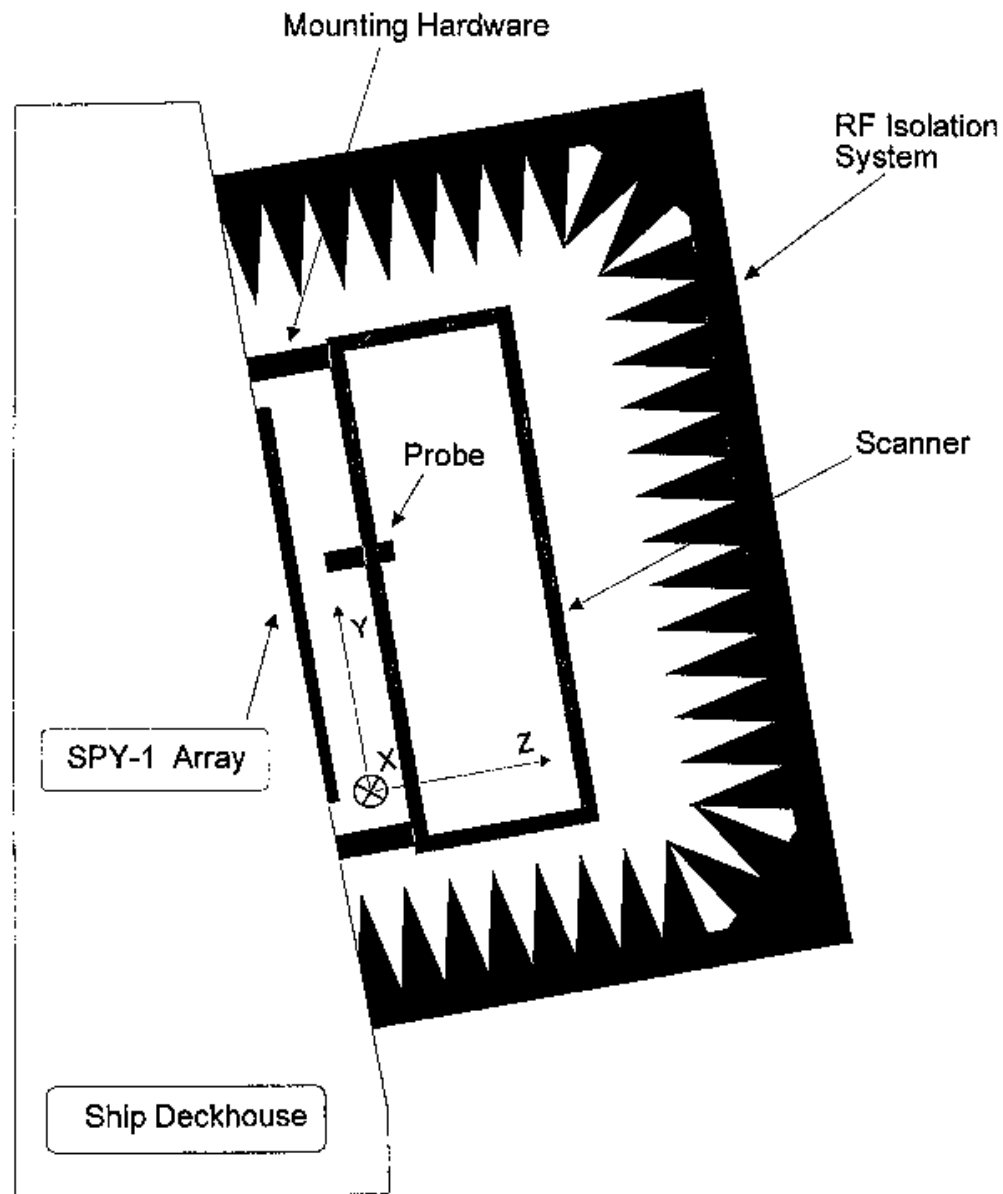
gain after faulty elements repaired

25.08 dB

gain after bad sma connector replaced

26.00 dB





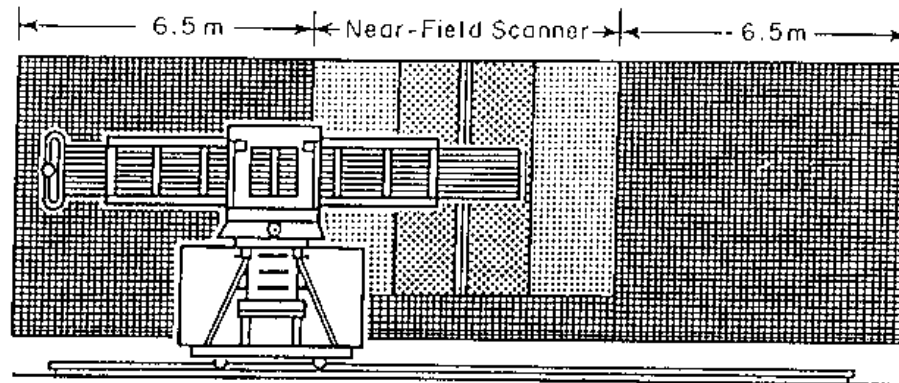
Low Side-Lobe Antennas

- ULSA
- AWACS
- Fire Finder
- THAAD

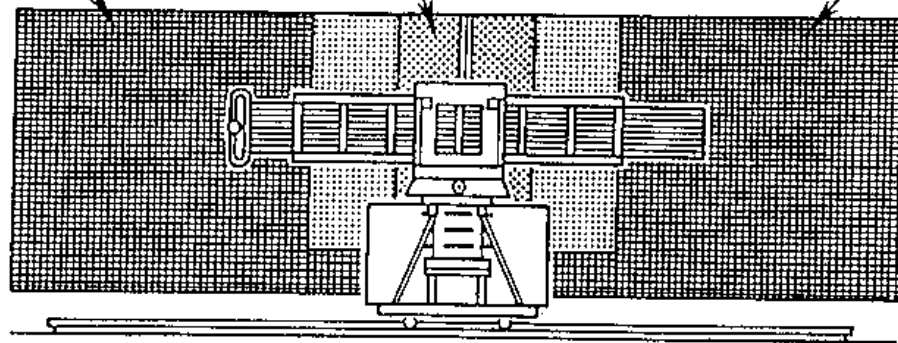
Measurement Goals

- ± 5 dB at -55 dB rel peak
- ± 20 s beam steering
- ± 0.2 dB gain

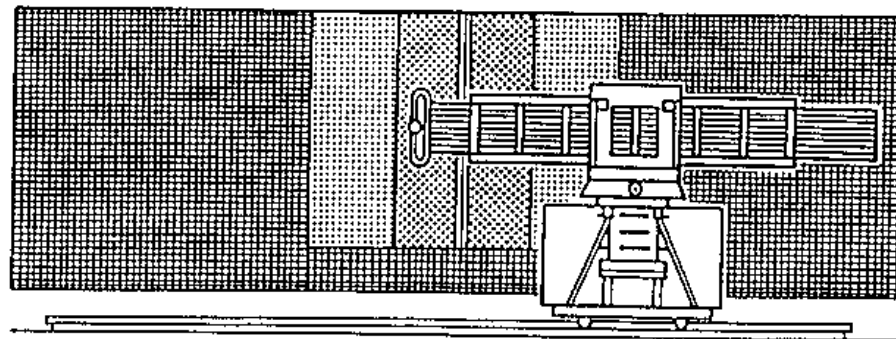




ANTENNA ON NEAR-FIELD SCANNER, POSITION 1
 Absorber Panels Scan Area (3.85 x 4.4m) Absorber Panels



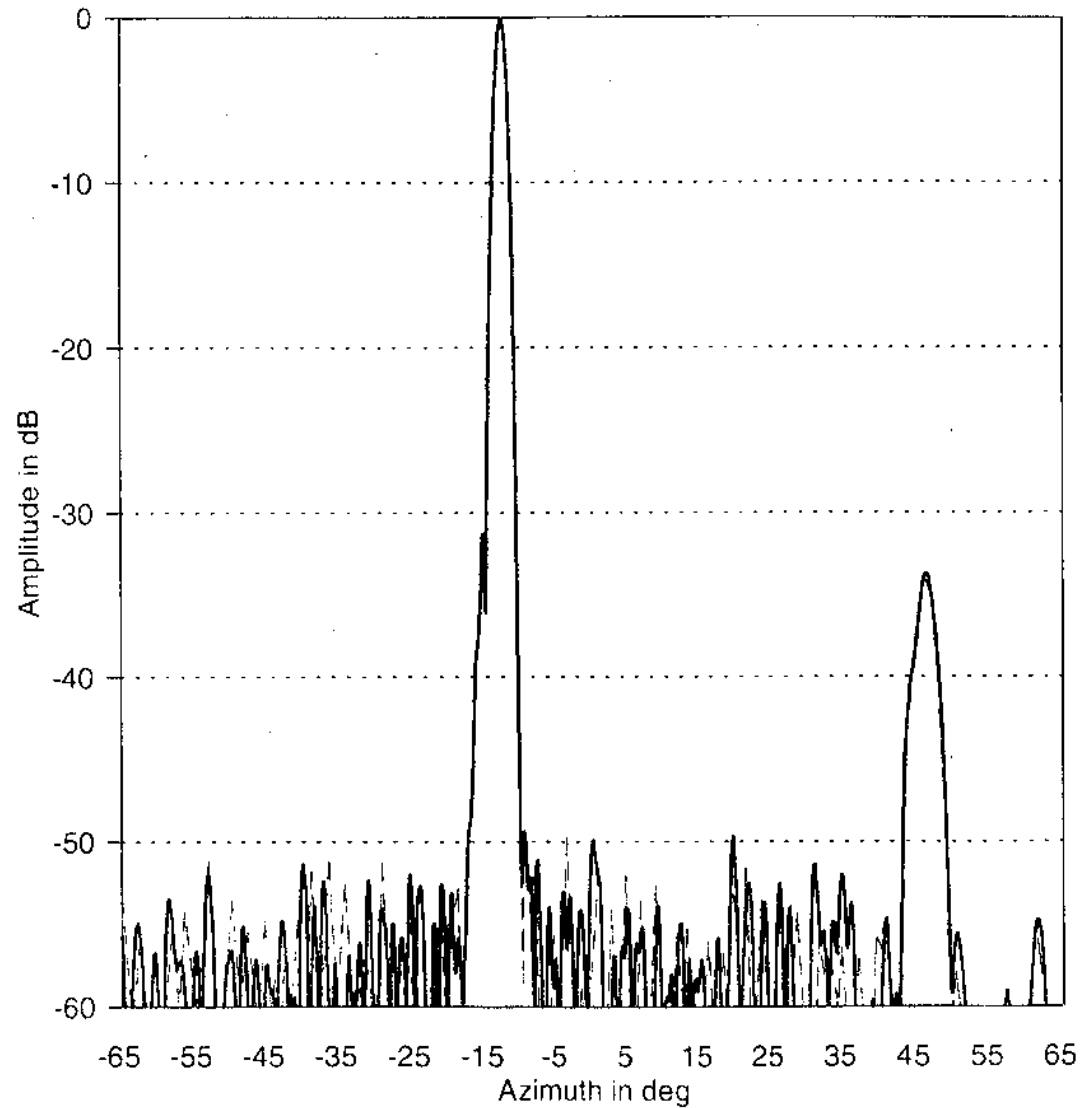
ANTENNA ON NEAR-FIELD SCANNER, POSITION 2



ANTENNA ON NEAR-FIELD SCANNER, POSITION 3

Comparison of NF and FF Results

Frequency=3.0 GHz



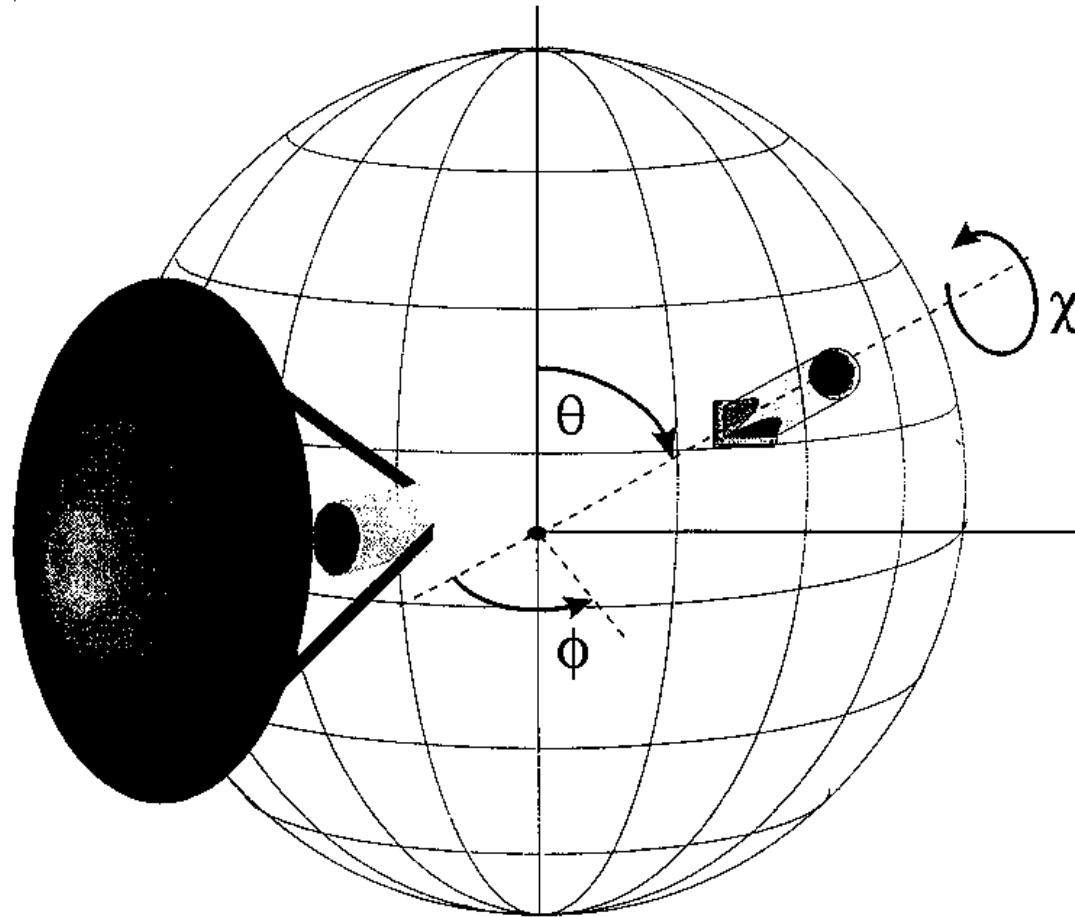
Quiet-Zone

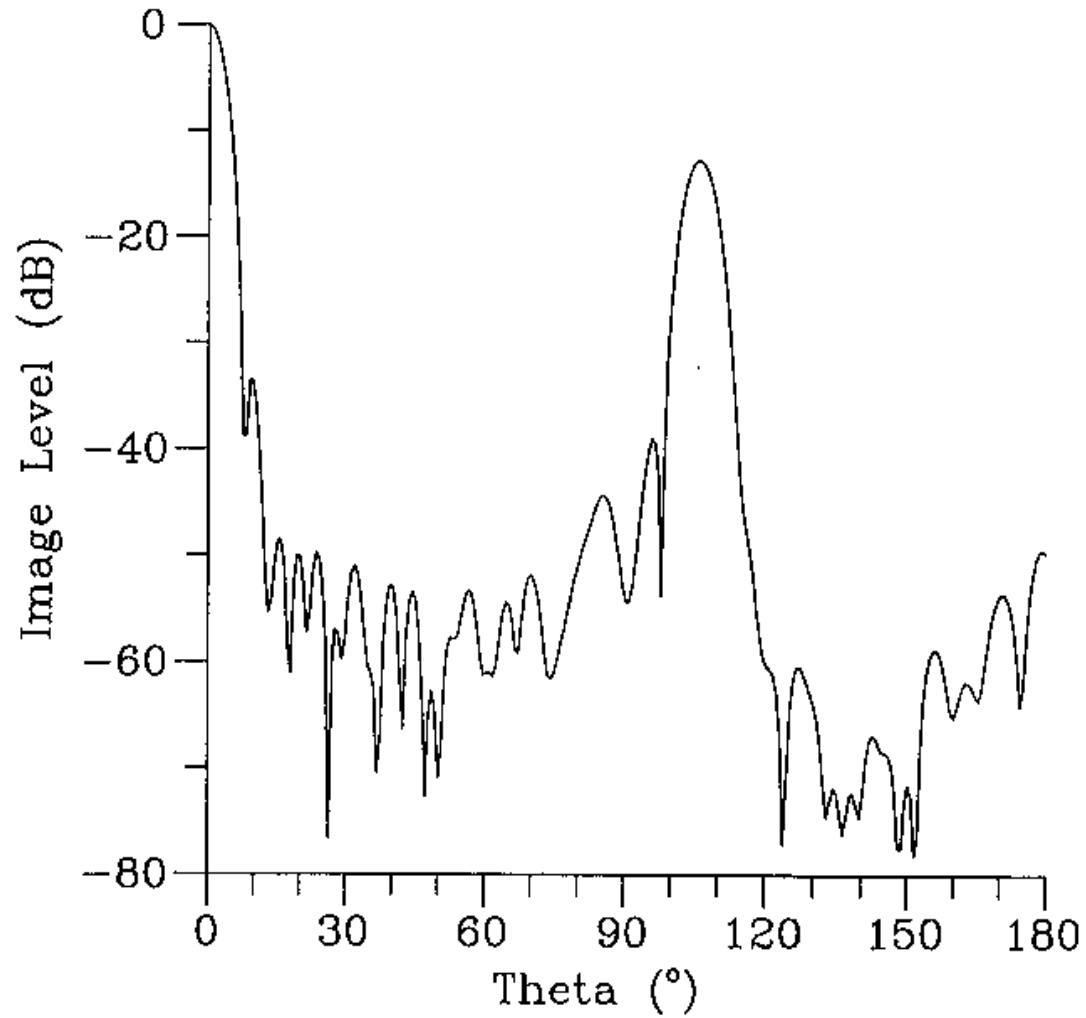
field quality **limits the accuracy** of RCS and antenna measurements on compact and far-field ranges.

Incident field information can be used to

- assess measurement **uncertainty**
- **compensate** measurements for nonideal illumination
- **image** sources of unwanted radiation

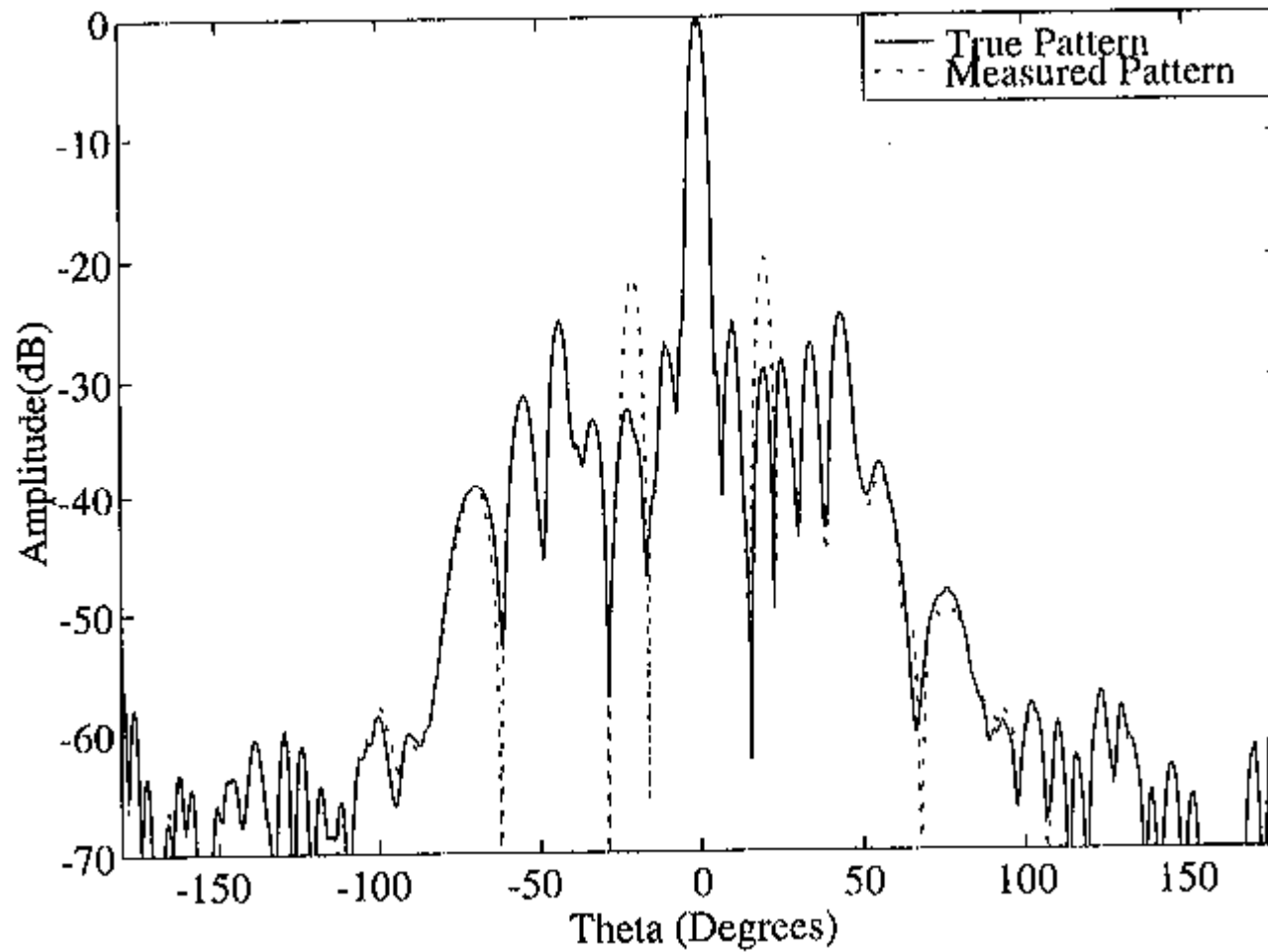
Our SAR/SNF Configuration



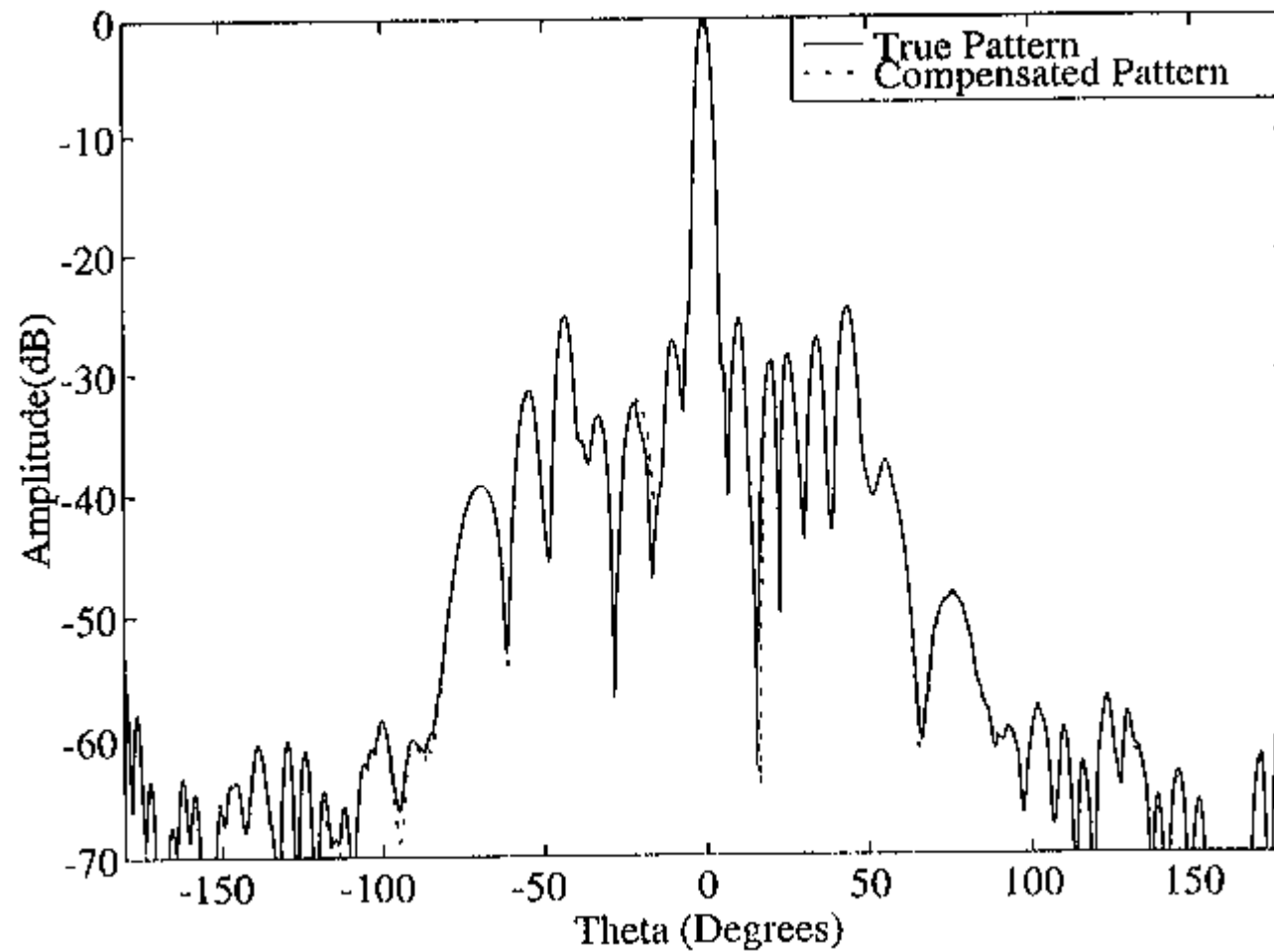


A window function has been applied to increase contrast.

Comparison of True and Measured Patterns



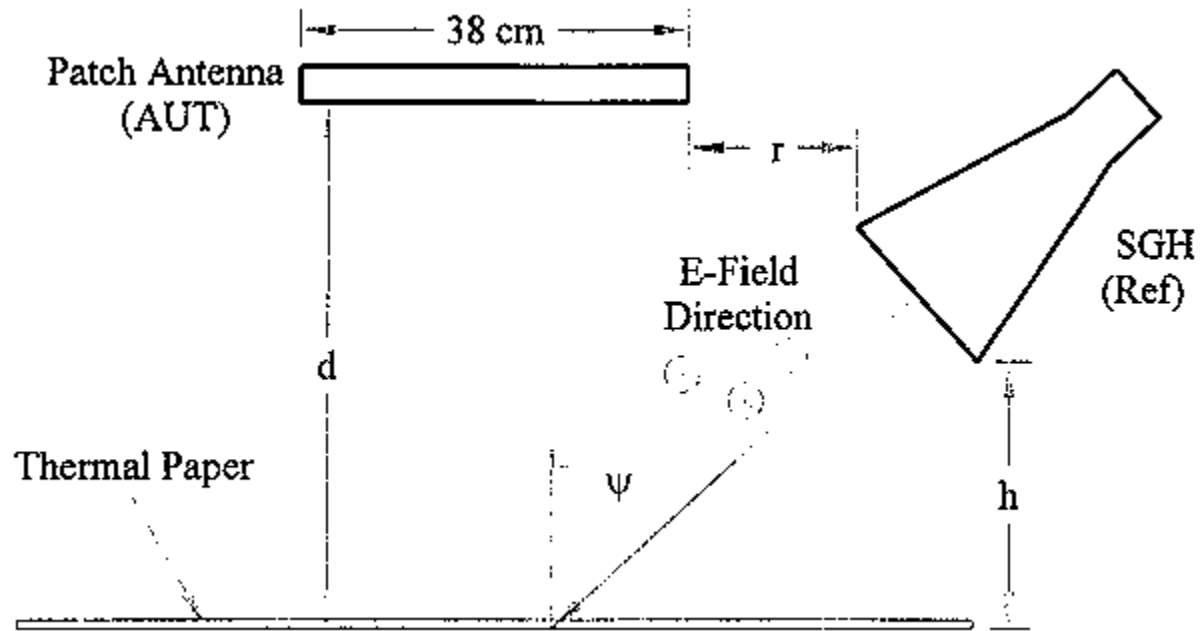
Comparison of True and Compensated Patterns



Thermal Imaging/Holography

- “Phaseless measurements”
- Interference pattern recorded with a thermal camera
- Sensitivity is an issue
- Suitable for production testing?

Holographic Recording of Near Field



IR Camera



Mirror



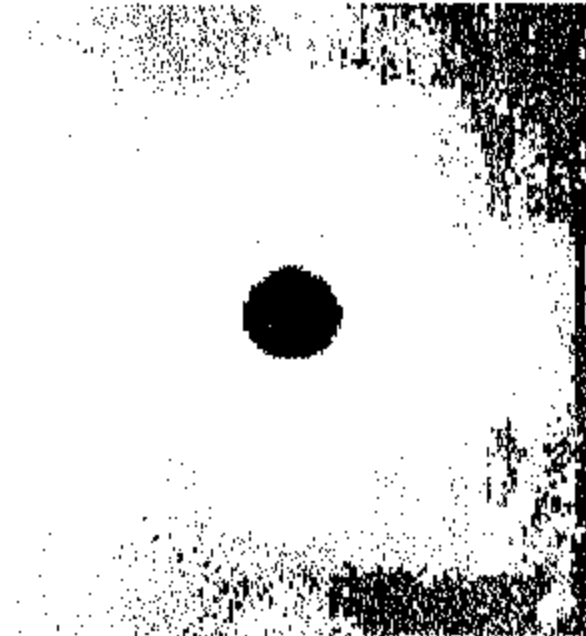
Antenna, Reference Horn, and Resistive Screen



Infrared Images of Antenna Near Fields



Reference Horn

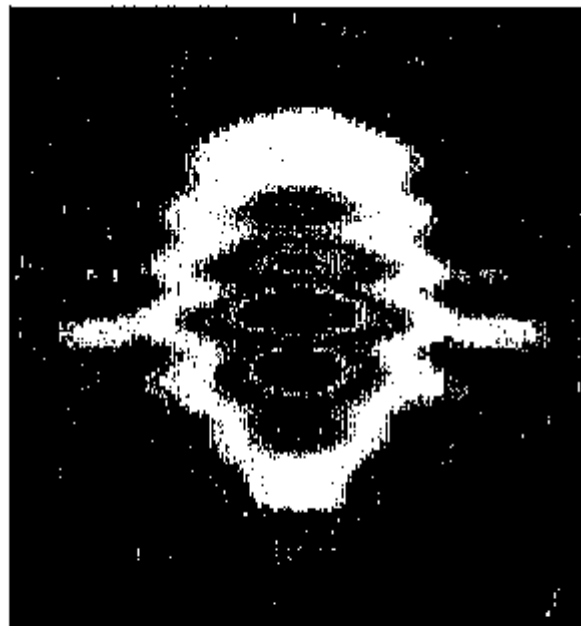


Patch Array

Holograms of Patch Array with Horn Reference



0 Degrees



180 Degrees

Comparison of Far-Field Patterns

