25 METER - MILLIMETER WAVE TELESCOPE

MEMO # 14

RADIO TELESCOPES FOR MILLIMETER WAVELENGTH

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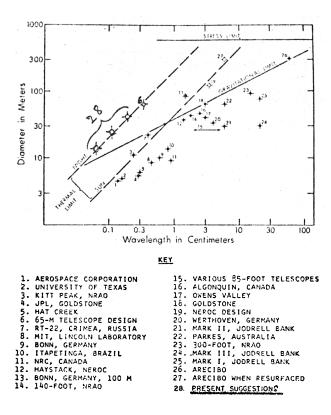
Summary

General rules are discussed for selecting the shortest observational wavelength, and for finding the largest technically possible diameter, for the design of steerable radio telescopes. The shortest wavelength should be selected in one of the four atmospheric "windows" of good transparency, and it depends also on the telescope site; the largest diameter then is defined for this wavelength by thermal deformations, if gravitational deformations are omitted by a homologously deforming design.

The NRAO design of 65-m telescope for 3.5 mm wavelength is briefly described. This design then is scaled down to smaller diameters, for cost reduction as well as for reaching still shorter wavelengths. Cost and performance (without radome) are calculated as functions of the diameter, and results are presented in the following table for all four atmospheric windows.

Enclosure in a radome is not essential for this type of design, as a detailed estimate shows. But the radome eases operation and scheduling considerably, by bringing shortest wavelength and pointing error during sunshine down to the same low value as at night.

Diameter (meter) (feet)		Shortest wavelength (millimeter) night sunshine		Cost (million dollars,1974)	Beamwidth (arcsec) night sunshine		Pointing error (arcsec) night sunshine	
65	213	3.5	8.5	10.7	13.3	32	4.0	8.0
40	131	2.0	4.9	6.3	12.4	30	2.5	4.5
25	82	1.2	3.0	4.0	13.5	34	2.2	3.8
14	46	.8	2.0	3.2	14.1	35	2.1	3.6



Natural limits for steerable radio telescopes.

Telescopes plotted with open circles are either not yet completed or have not yet demonstrated the performance indicated.