



## University of Groningen

### Corrigendum

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*Published in:*  
Astronomy & astrophysics

*DOI:*  
[10.1051/0004-6361/201731458e](https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/201731458e)

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

*Document Version*  
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

*Publication date:*  
2018

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

*Citation for published version (APA):*

Belitsky, V., Lapkin, I., Fredrixon, M., Meledin, D., Sundin, E., Billade, B., ... Koops, A. (2018). Corrigendum: SEPIA - a new single pixel receiver at the APEX telescope (. *Astronomy & astrophysics*, 620, [C2]. <https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/201731458e>

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## SEPIA – a new single pixel receiver at the APEX telescope (Corrigendum)

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A&A, 612, A23 (2018) <https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/201731458>

**Key words.** instrumentation: detectors – techniques: spectroscopic – errata, addenda

A mistake occurred in the first paragraph of Sect. 2.1 during the production process. One should read the following sentences.

One of the major challenges of bringing the SEPIA receiver with installed ALMA cartridges to the APEX telescope is the necessity to implement tertiary optics, which should not only provide the required and frequency independent illumination of the secondary but also be compatible with the existing optical layout of the APEX Cabin A where all single-pixel heterodyne receivers are installed. Another serious constraint is a clearance of the APEX Cabin A Nasmyth tube, whose rim is limited by the elevation encoder down to 150 mm in diameter requiring precision alignment possibilities to avoid Band 5 receiver beam truncation. ALMA receiver cartridges have built-in cold optics optimized for their respective position inside the ALMA Front-End (FE) receiver cryostat place at the antenna focal plane. In

particular, depending on the cartridge position offset from the FE center, the beam tilt offset compensating is different for, for example, ALMA Band 5 – 2.38 degree and for ALMA Band 9 cartridges – 0.93 degree. SEPIA tertiary optics shall accommodate all these constrains and differences with minimum number of reflecting surfaces (thus minimizing the reflecting loss) and fit a very confined volume within the APEX Cabin A. Specific for SEPIA and in contrast to ALMA FE, we use a rotating cartridge-selection mirror. Such an optical switch addresses limitations of the Nasmyth layout when one receiver channel has access to the sky at a time (Fig. 1). The cartridge-selection mirror (NMF3, Fig. 1) with its precision computer-controlled rotating mechanism facilitates the accommodation of different ALMA cartridges having specific differences in the incoming beam positioning as outlined above.