TABLE 6

Radio astronomy station antenna characteristics

Code	Nr	Antenna type and dimensions	Effective area and angular coverage in azimuth and elevation
AFS	1	64 Offset Gregorian design. Each made up of 13.5 m diameter main reflector and a 3.8 m sub-reflector.	7700 square meters; azimuth is between -185° and 275°. Elevation is between 15 °and 88°
AFS	2	A 25.9m equatorially mounted dish with Cassegrain design.	526 square meters; all azimuth. Elevation is between 0°and 90°
AFS	3	A 13.2 m diameter paraboloid dish with ring focus design and 1.55m sub-reflector.	136 square meters; azimuth is between 90°and 270°. Elevation is between 0°and 90°
AFS	4	A 15 m diameter paraboloid dish with prime focus design	176 square meters; all azimuth is between 90° and 270°. Elevation is between 0°and 90°
ARG	1	Parabolic Diameter: 30 m	330 square metres, Mount: Equatorial Azimuth limits: 55° S - 26° N Elevation angle limits: ±30° relative to the vertical
AUS	1	Circular filled in array, diameter 1097.3 metres	Beam 8 degrees diameter adjustable in north-zenith-south plane
AUS	2	64 metres diameter steerable paraboloid	1770 square metres; all azimuths; the angle of elevation is between 30° and 90°
AUS	4	Three 13.5 metres diameter paraboloids arranged as an interferometer	120 square metres; the azimuth is between 300° and 60° and the angle of elevation between 20° and 90°
AUS	5	Cross, each arm 1600 metres x 12 metres	25 000 square metres; meridian transit only +18° to -90° declination
AUS	8	One 64 metres and one 18.3 metres diameter steerable paraboloid arranged as a variable spacing, variable orientation interferometer	1920 square metres; all azimuths; the angle of elevation is between 30° and 90°
AUS	10	64 metres diameter steerable paraboloid	1510 square metres; all azimuths; the angle of elevation is between 30° and 90°
AUS	11	64 metres diameter steerable paraboloid	1160 square metres; all azimuths; the angle of elevation is between 30° and 90°
AUS	12	Cross, each arm 1600 metres x 12 metres	17 000 square metres; meridian transit only; +18° to -90° declination
AUS	13	96 paraboloids, 13.5 metres in diameter, equatorially mounted, arranged in a ring of 3 kilometres diameter	6000 square metres; the azimuth is between 300° and 60° and the angle of elevation between 0° and 90°
AUS	14	Cross, each arm 400 metres, with 32 steerable paraboloids 9 metres diameter	1000 square metres; all azimuths; the angle of elevation is between 15° and 90°
AUS	15	6 metres diameter steerable paraboloid	20 square metres; all azimuths; the angle of elevation is between 15° and 90°
AUS	16	Rectangular filled in array, 110 x 16.4 metres	180 square metres; meridian transit only; fixed declination at -34°
AUS	17	Rectangular filled in array, 7.5 x 12 metres	90 square metres; meridian transit only; fixed declination at -34°

Code	Nr	Antenna type and dimensions	Effective area and angular coverage in azimuth and elevation
AUS	18	Rectangular filled in array, 5 x 8 metres	40 square metres; meridian transit only; fixed declination at -34°
AUS	19	Cross, each arm 914.4 x 10 metres	10 000 square metres; meridian transit only; azimuth fixed at 0° (±0.5°); +10° to -80°
AUS	20	Two rhombics, each leg 20 metres, arranged as an interferometer	300 square metres; meridian transit only; azimuth coverage ± 45° about meridian; fixed declination at +40°
AUS	21	Rectangular filled in array, 3.1 x 5.2 metres	15 square metres; meridian transit only; fixed declination at -34°
AUS	22	Rectangular filled in array, 1.8 x 2.8 metres	5 square metres; meridian transit only; fixed declination at -34°
AUS	23	Crossed compound interferometer, each arm 800 metres with 32 steerable paraboloids 9 metres diameter and two steerable paraboloids 14 metres diameter	1200 square metres; all azimuths; the angle of elevation is between 15° and 90°
AUS	25	48 corner reflector aerials, each 6 x 5 metres forming circular array 3 kilometres diameter	1000 square metres; full sky
AUS	26	96 steerable paraboloid aerials, each 13 metres diameter forming circular array 3 kilometres diameter	6000 square metres; full sky
AUS	27	96 steerable paraboloid aerials, each 13 metres diameter forming circular array 4 kilometres diameter	6000 square metres; full sky
AUS	28	30 m steerable parabolic	400 square metres. Elevation 5-90 degrees. Azimuth 0-360 degrees
AUS	29	30 m steerable parabolic	300 square metres. Elevation 5-90 degrees. Azimuth 0-360 degrees
AUS	30	26 m steerable parabolic	275 square metres. Elevation 7-90 degrees. Azimuth 0-360 degrees
AUS	31	26 m steerable parabolic	200 square metres. Elevation 7-90 degrees. Azimuth 0-360 degrees
AUS	32	22 m steerable parabolic	265 square metres. Elevation 12-90 degrees. Azimuth 0-360 degrees
AUS	33	22 m steerable parabolic	230 square metres. Elevation 12-90 degrees. Azimuth 0-360 degrees
AUS	34	22 m steerable parabolic	200 square metres. Elevation 12-90 degrees. Azimuth 0-360 degrees
AUS	35	6 x 22 m steerable parabolic	1580 square metres. Elevation 12-90 degrees. Azimuth 0-360 degrees
AUS	36	6 x 22 m steerable parabolic	1380 square metres. Elevation 12-90 degrees. Azimuth 0-360 degrees
AUS	37	6 x 22 m steerable parabolic	1200 square metres. Elevation 12-90 degrees. Azimuth 0-360 degrees
AUS	38	64 m steerable parabolic	1000 square metres. Elevation 30-90 degrees. Azimuth 0-360 degrees
AUS	39	64 m steerable parabolic	600 square metres. Elevation 30-90 degrees. Azimuth 0-360 degrees

Code	Nr	Antenna type and dimensions	Effective area and angular coverage in azimuth and elevation
AUS	40	70 m steerable parabolic	2760 square metres. Elevation 7-90 degrees. Azimuth 0-360 degrees
AUS	41	70 m steerable parabolic	2300 square metres. Elevation 7-90 degrees. Azimuth 0-360 degrees
AUS	42	70 m steerable parabolic	1870 square metres. Elevation 7-90 degrees. Azimuth 0-360 degrees
BEL	1	Radiotelescope; dipole at the focus of a 6 metre paraboloid	17 square metres; full sky
BEL	2	Multi-antenna interferometer, capable of working simultaneously on lobe sweeping and drift East-West baseline: 32 four-metre parabolic antennas, 20 metres spacing North-South baseline: 16 four-metre parabolic antennas, 20 metres spacing	10 square metres; coverage from 45° to 315° in azimuth and from 0° to 70° in elevation (up to 110° in azimuth 180°)
BEL	3	Polarimeter; dipole at the focus of a 6-metre paraboloid	20 square metres; coverage from 90° to 270° in azimuth and from 0° to 70° in elevation (up to 180° in azimuth 180°)
BEL	5	Radiotelescope; slot disc-dipole at the focus of a 7.5 metres paraboloid	27 square metres; full sky
BEL	6	A 6m diameter paraboloid on an equatorial mount	up 6 square metres, azimuth from 90 (East) to 270 degrees (West), elevation 0 to 80 degrees
BEL	7	A 3.4m diameter paraboloid on an equatorial mount	3 to 4 square metres, azimuth from 50 (East) to 310 degrees (West), elevation 0 to 80 degrees
BEL	8	8 cross-dipoles on a 20x20 m grid	up 90 square metres, azimuth from 0 (East) to 360 degrees (West), elevation 0 to 90 degrees
CAN	4	Antenna Yagi	10 square metres; full sky
CAN	6	Half-wave dipole, with screen	70 square metres; fixed pointing of beam; azimuth due south; angle of elevation: 45°
CAN	7	Half-wave dipole, with screen	30 square metres; fixed pointing of beam; azimuth due south; angle of elevation: 45°
CAN	8	Half-wave dipole, with screen	8 square metres; fixed pointing of beam; azimuth due south; angle of elevation: 45°
CAN	9	Crossed six-element Yagis	20 square metres; azimuth coverage $\pm$135° from south; the angle of elevation is between 30° and 70°
CAN	10	1.6 metres diameter steerable paraboloid	1 square metre; azimuth coverage $\pm$135° from south; the angle of elevation is between 30° and 70°
CAN	11	46 metres diameter steerable paraboloid	880 square metres; full sky
CAN	12	25.6 metres diameter paraboloid	515 square metres; full sky
CAN	13	1.8 metres diameter paraboloid	2.5 metres; polar mount; coverage from 60° to 300° in azimuth and from 0° to 90° in elevation

Code	Nr	Antenna type and dimensions	Effective area and angular coverage in azimuth and elevation
CAN	16	Two 8.5 metres diameter parabolic reflectors separated by up to 1 kilometre, arranged as a supersynthesis interferometer	2 x 57 square metres; full sky
CHN	6	2.5 metres diameter paraboloid	3 square metres; full sky
CHN	11	16 + 12 paraboloids, 9 metres in diameter each	38 square metres; full sky
CHN	12	6 metres diameter paraboloid	17 square metres; full sky
CHN	13	Typical Cassegrain antenna, 13.7 metres in diameter	100 square meters. Azimuth-elevation mount, azimuth from 0° to 360°; the angle of elevation is between 10° and 90°
CHN	14	Aperture spherical telescope, main focus reflecting system, 500 metres in diameter	35 343 square meters. All azimuths; the angle of elevation is between 20° and 90°
CHN	15	Paraboloid surface, main focus reflecting system, 50 metres in diameter	980 square meters. Azimuth-Elevation mount, all azimuths; the angle of elevation is between 7° and 90°
CHN	16	Paraboloid reflector, Cassegrain reflecting system, 25 metres in diameter	245 square meters. Azimuth-Elevation mount, all azimuths; the angle of elevation is between 4° and 89°
CHN	17	Quasi-paraboloid reflector, Cassegrain reflecting system, 25 metres in diameter	245 square meters. Azimuth-Elevation mount, all azimuths; the angle of elevation is between 5° and 88°
CHN	18	Paraboloid surface, 3 metres in diameter	4 square meters. azimuth from 0° to 360°; the angle of elevation is between 5° and 90°
CHN	19	Parabola with Cassegrain geometry, altazimuthtelescope, diameter: 65 metres	1991 square meters. azimuth from 0° to 360°; the angle of elevation is between 5° and 90°
CHN	20	Radioheliograph,Paraboloid surface, 40units 4.5 metres in diameter and 60units 2 metres in diameter telescope (equatorial), longest baseline 3 km	495 square meters. azimuth from 0° to 360°; the angle of elevation is between 5° and 90°
CHN	21	Paraboloid surface, 40 metres in diameter	754 square meters. azimuth from 0° to 360°; the angle of elevation is between 5° and 90°
D	1	Parabolic dish, diameter: 100 m	4320 square metres for frequencies up to 5 000 GHz. Maximum gain 83 dB at about 30 GHz. Angular coverage: Azimuth: 0° to +360° The angular coverage in elevation is valid for the azimuthal range 150° to 250°. Reduced elevation range for other azimuthal directions due to local topography Elevation: 7° to 90°
D	2	Parabolic dish 20 m diameter	314 square meters for frequencies up to 40 GHz; Maximun gain of 63 dB at 8.5 GHz; Azimuth: 0 - 360°; Elevation”0 - 90° Frequency ranges of the installed receivers: 2.2 – 2.5 GHz; 8.0 GHz – 9.5 GHz

Code	Nr	Antenna type and dimensions	Effective area and angular coverage in azimuth and elevation
D	3	Parabolic dish 13.2 m diameter	136 square meters for frequencies up to 100 GHz; Maximun gain of 63 dB at 8.5 GHz; Azimuth: 0 - 360°; Elevation: 0 - 115° Frequency ranges of the installed receivers: 2.0 – 3.0 GHz; 6.0 GHz – 10.5 GHz; 27 – 34 GHz
D	4	Parabolic dish 13.2 m diameter	136 square meters for frequencies up to 100 GHz; Maximun gain of 63 dB at 8.5 GHz; Azimuth: 0 - 360°; Elevation: 0 - 115° Frequency ranges of the installed receivers: 1.0 – 14.0 GHz; Broadband feed
D	5	LB Dipol-array 96 crossed dipoles	3900 square metres; depends on the frequency till 512 square meters Maximum gain between 21 dBi to 26 dBi Azimuth: 0°- 360°; Elevation: 0° - 360° Frequency ranges of the installed receivers: 10MHz – 90 MHz
D	6	HB Dipol-array 96 tiles with 16 crossed dipoles	2400 square metres; depends on the frequency till 800 square meters Maximum gain about 37 dBi Azimuth: 0°- 360°; Elevation: 5° - 360° Frequency ranges of the installed receivers: 110MHz – 240 MHz
E	1	Paraboloid reflector, Cassegrain reflecting system, 13.7 metres in diameter	65 square meters. Azimuth-elevation mount, azimuth from 0° to 360°; the angle of elevation is between 0° and 90°
E	2	Paraboloid reflector, Cassegrain reflecting system, 40 metres in diameter	880 square meters. Azimuth-elevation mount, azimuth from 0° to 360°; the angle of elevation is between 0° and 90°
E	3	Paraboloid reflector, Cassegrain reflecting system, 70 metres in diameter	2694 square meters. Azimuth-elevation mount, azimuth from 0° to 360°; the angle of elevation is between 10° and 90°
E	4	Paraboloid reflector, Cassegrain reflecting system, 34 metres in diameter	563 square meters. Azimuth-elevation mount, azimuth from 0° to 360°; the angle of elevation is between 10° and 90°
F	5	7 metres diameter paraboloid	25 square metres; coverage from 260° to 100° in azimuth and from 0° to 110° in elevation
F	6	Network of 16 paraboloids, 5 metres in diameter, distributed over 1.5 kilometres, East to West	120 square metres; azimuth: 360°; the angle of elevation is between 0° and 110°
F	9	40 x 200 metres semi-directional radiotelescope	5000 square metres; hour angle: 1 hour; the angle of elevation is between 0° and 120°
F	10	40 x 200 metres semi-directional radiotelescope	3000 square metres; hour angle: 1 hour; the angle of elevation is between 0° and 120°

Code	Nr	Antenna type and dimensions	Effective area and angular coverage in azimuth and elevation
F	12	40 x 200 metres semi-directional radiotelescope	1000 square metres, hour angle: 1 hour; the angle of elevation is between 0° and 120°
F	13	40 x 200 metres radiotelescope	150 square metres; hour angle: 1 hour; the angle of elevation is between 0° and 120°
F	14	Network of 8 paraboloids, 10 m in diameter, distributed over 800 m, North to South	500 square metres; azimuth: 360°; the angle of elevation is between 0° and 110°
F	15	Network of 16 paraboloids, 5 m in diameter, distributed over 1.5 km, East to West	250 square metres; azimuth: 360°; the angle of elevation is between 0° and 110°
F	16	Meridian telescope - duration of observation per source 70 mins/cos delta	7000 square metres; one hour's observation at delta = 0°; accessible declinations: delta >-38°
F	17	Decimetric radio telescope composed of two reflectors	7000 square metres Azimuth: Northward: from 330º to 30º, Southward: from 150º to 210º; angle of elevation: from 0º to 90º
F	18	Decimetric antenna Network composed of 144 helical elements	8000 square metres at 30 MHz; Azimuth: from 0º to 360º; Angle of elevation: from 0º to 90º
F	19	Antenna for frequency band from 1 to 5 GHz	1 square metre; Azimuth: from 0º to 360º; Angle of elevation: from 0º to 90º
F	20	Interferometer at 410 MHz	50 square metres; Azimuth: from 90º to 270º; Angle of elevation: from 0º to 90º
F	21	Metric antenna for frequency band from 150 to 650 MHz; Interferometer composed of 16 antenna elements 3 metres in diameter, one element 1500 metres long and two antennas 10 metres in diameter	270 square metres; Azimuth: from 0º to 360º; Angle of elevation: from 0º to 90º
F	22	Antenna of 2.5 metres in diameter for frequency band from 80 MHz to 300 GHz	4.9 square metres; Azimuth: from 0º to 360º; Angle of elevation: from 0º to 90º
F	23	Interferometer composed of 4 antennas of 15 metres in diameter	700 square metres; Azimuth: from 0º to 360º; Angle of elevation: from 0º to 90º
F	24	Antenna for frequency bands from 25 to 75 MHz and from 100 to 500 MHz	80 square metres; Azimuth: from 0º to 360º; Angle of elevation: from 0º to 90º
F	25	12-element interferometer, with each element comprising a paraboloid of 15 m diameter	2120 m^2; all azimuths; the elevation angle may vary from 0º to 90º
F	26	LB antenna array, 96 crossed dipoles at a height of 1.7 metres.	5200 square metres; all azimuths; angle of elevation between 5° and 90°.
F	27	HB antenna array, 96 tiles with 16 crossed dipoles at a height of 0.6 metres.	2400 square metres; all azimuths; angle of elevation between 5º to 90º.
FIN	1	14 metres diametre radome covered steerable paraboloid	80 square metres; full sky
FIN	2	Crossed log-periodic dipole array	0,7 square meters; full sky
FIN	3	Crossed dipone antenna	15 square meters; omnidirectional
FIN	4	Four paraboloid dishes	60 square meters; full sky
G	7	Dipole interferometer	100 square metres; full sky
G	8	Three 18.3 metres steerable paraboloids as interferometer	2 000 000 square metres; full sky
G	9	25 metres steerable parabolic reflector	300 square metres; full sky
G	10	Two 25 metres diameter steerable paraboloids	250 square metres; full sky

Code	Nr	Antenna type and dimensions	Effective area and angular coverage in azimuth and elevation
G	11	1.8 metres diameter front fed steerable paraboloid	0.83 square metre; full sky
G	16	One Mark I 76 metres diameter steerable paraboloid and one Mark II 38 x 25.9 metres steerable paraboloid. The two antennas may be used either separately or together as an interferometer. The Mark I antenna may be used as interferometer with the antenna at Wardle	3000 square metres; full sky
G	17	One Mark III 38 x 25.9 metres steerable paraboloid. This antenna will normally operate in conjunction with the Mark I antenna at Jodrell Bank as interferometer for measuring angular diameter of Radio Sources	520 square metres; full sky
G	20	One Mark I 76 metres diameter steerable paraboloid and one Mark II 38 x 25.9 metres steerable paraboloid	3000 square metres; full sky
G	21	One Mark II 38 x 25.9 metres steerable paraboloid	3000 square metres; full sky
G	22	One Mark II 38 x 25.9 metres steerable paraboloid	520 square metres; full sky
G	23	One Mark I 76 metres diameter steerable paraboloid and one Mark II 38 x 25.9 metres steerable paraboloid. The two antennas may be used either separately or together as an interferometer	3000 square metres; full sky
G	30	Dipole array 100 x 450 metres	20 000 square metres; azimuth 180°; the angle of elevation is between 20° and 90°
G	31	Eight 13 metres diameter steerable paraboloids arranged as a multiple interferometer	850 square metres; full sky
G	32	Three 20 metres diameter steerable paraboloids arranged as a multiple interferometer	1000 square metres; full sky
G	33	20 x 450 metres cylindrical reflector	10 000 square metres; coverage from 0° to 180° in azimuth and from 30° to 90° in elevation
G	34	0.9 metre diameter front fed paraboloid, equatorially mounted	0.32 square metre; full sky
G	35	0.9 metres diameter dual beam front fed paraboloid, equatorially mounted	0.32 square metre; full sky
G	36	1.2 metres diameter front fed paraboloid, equatorially mounted	0.56 square metre; full sky
G	37	0.5 metre diameter dual beam front fed paraboloid, equatorially mounted	0.1 square metre; full sky
G	53	25 metres steerable parabolic reflector	200 square metres; full sky
GRC	2	2.5 metres diameter steerable paraboloid	2.5 square metres; the azimuth is between 71° and 289° and the angle of elevation between 0° and 74° (sun-oriented antenna)
HOL	69	10 metres diameter steerable paraboloid	40 square metres; full sky

Code	Nr	Antenna type and dimensions	Effective area and angular coverage in azimuth and elevation
HOL	70	25 metres diameter steerable paraboloid	600 square metres; full sky
HOL	71	7.5 metres diameter steerable paraboloid	25 square metres; full sky
HOL	72	Array of 14 parabolic reflectors each of 25 metres diameter. The reflectors are dispersed along an East-West configuration with variable spacing with a maximum distance of 3 kilometres	500 square metres per reflector, angular coverage: full sky
HOL	73	24 x LB antenna array 96 crossed dipoles @ 1.7 meter high	5200 square metres; all azimuths; the angle of elevation is between 5° and 90°
HOL	74	24 x HB antenna array 48 tiles with 16 crossed dipoles @ 0.6 meter high	1200 square metres; all azimuths; the angle of elevation is between 5° and 90°
HOL	75	LB antenna array 96 crossed dipoles @ 1.7 meter high	5200 square metres; all azimuths; the angle of elevation is between 5° and 90°
HOL	76	HB antenna array 48 tiles with 16 crossed dipoles @ 0.6 meter high	1200 square metres; all azimuths; the angle of elevation is between 5° and 90°
I	2	Two antennas formed by curtains of dipoles arranged orthogonally in a Mills cross, 1200 metres x 30 metres each	35 000 square metres; fixed azimuth in the meridian plane; the angle of elevation is between 15° and 90°
I	3	25 metres diameter paraboloid	500 square metres; full sky
I	4	10 metres diameter paraboloid, equatorially mounted, 2 circular polarizations	
I	5	32 metres diameter parabolic dish	600 square metres Linear and circular polarization Steerable in the elevation plane between 3 and 120 degrees. Azimuth ± 270 degrees from South
I	6	Two antennas formed by curtains of dipoles arranged orthogonally in a Mills cross 600 x 30 meters each	20 000 square metres Steerable mechanically in the elevation plane between 15 and 155 degrees Steerable electronically in the azimuth ± 3 degrees from the meridian plane
I	7	Multi element Yagi antenna	80 square metres Steerable in the elevation plane between 0 and 90 degrees Azimuth ± 180 degrees from South
I	8	64 metres diameter parabolic dish	2400 square metres Linear and circular polarization Steerable in the elevation plane between 5 and 90 degrees Azimuth ± 270 degrees from South
IND	1	32 paraboloids, 1.8 metres in diameter	32 x 1 square metre; full sky
IND	4	Parabolic cylinder, 530 x 30 metres, with an array of 968 dipoles along its focal line	9500 square metres; coverage from 0° to 180° in azimuth and from 5° to 90° in elevation
IRL	1	Schwartzbeck Bicone antenna, Mounted on a 0-360 Az mount on a 3m mast	Min elevation angle – 0 deg, Max elevation angle – 90 deg, Azimuth angle – 360 deg
IRL	2	Tennadyne T-28 Log periodic array, Mounted on a 0-360/0-90 Az-El mount on a 3m mast	Min elevation angle – 0 deg, Max elevation angle – 90 deg, Azimuth angle – 360 deg

Code	Nr	Antenna type and dimensions	Effective area and angular coverage in azimuth and elevation
IRL	3	LB antenna array 96 crossed dipoles @ 1.7 meter high	5200 square metres; all azimuths; the angle of elevation is between 5° and 90°
IRL	4	HB antenna array 48 tiles with 16 crossed dipoles @ 0.6 meter high	1200 square metres; all azimuths; the angle of elevation is between 5° and 90°
J	1	24 metres spherical reflector	267 square metres; azimuth 180° or 360°; the angle of elevation is between 40° to 90°
J	2	Antenna height: 54 m (1349 m from sea level); 45 m diameter parabolic antenna (radio telescope); five 10 m diameter parabolic antennas (measured interference)	
J	3	45 m diameter parabolic antenna (radio telescope); six 10 m diameter parabolic antennas (measured interference)	1442 square metres; coverage from 12° to 79° in elevation; from 0° to 360° in azimuth
J	4	6 m diameter parabolic antenna	11 square metres; coverage from 10° to 90° in elevation; from 0° to 360° in azimuth
J	5	10 m diameter parabolic antenna	55 square metres; coverage from 3° to 90° in elevation; from 0° to 360° in azimuth
J	6	11 m diameter parabolic antenna	66 square metres; coverage from 6° to 90° in elevation; from 0° to 360° in azimuth
J	7	20 m diameter parabolic antenna	220 square metres; coverage from 3° to 90° in elevation; from 0° to 360° in azimuth
J	8	Asymmetric parabolic cylinder, 100 x 20 metres, with a corner reflector energized by a total of 192 half-wave dipoles	1013 square metres; coverage from 90° E to 90° W in azimuth and from 60° N to 20° S in elevation
J	9	Asymmetric parabolic cylinder, 100 x 20 metres, with a corner reflector energized by a total of 192 half-wave dipoles	1500 square metres; coverage from 90° E to 90° W in azimuth and from 69° N to 2° S in elevation
J	10	Asymmetric parabolic cylinder, 100 x 20 metres, with a corner reflector energized by a total of 192 half-wave dipoles	1100 square metres; coverage from 90° E to 90° W in azimuth and from 75° N to 30° S in elevation
J	11	Asymmetric parabolic cylinder, 74 x 27 metres, with a corner reflector energized by a total of 144 half-wave dipoles	1405 square metres; coverage from 90° E to 90° W in azimuth and from 70° N to 18° S in elevation
J	12	Asymmetric parabolic cylinder, 100 x 20.4 metres, with a corner reflector energized by a total of 192 half-wave dipoles	991 square metres; coverage from 0° to 180° in azimuth and from 25° to 90° in elevation
KOR	1	Type: parabola with Cassegrain geometry Diameter: 13.7 metres Effective area: 50% of 147.41138 square metres at 90 GHz Diameter of radome: 20.7 metres	Limits of angular coverage: elevation 10° - 87°; azimuth 0° - 360°
LVA	1	Diameter of the primary reflector is 30 m and the diameter of the secondary reflector is 2.5 m.	563 square meters. Azimuth-Elevation mount, azimuth is from -1° to +97.5°, the angle of elevation is between -330° and 0°
LVA	2	Diameter of the primary reflector is 16 m and the diameter of the secondary reflector is 1.5 m.	140 square meters. Azimuth-Elevation mount, azimuth is from -1° to +97.5°, the angle of elevation is between -330° and 0°

Code	Nr	Antenna type and dimensions	Effective area and angular coverage in azimuth and elevation
MEX	1	Parabolic radio telescope with single aperture, a 50 m diameter primary reflecting surface and a 2.5 m diameter secondary mirror. The primary reflector comprises 180 panels 3 × 5 m^2 arranged in five concentric rings, with each panel composed of eight sub-panels.	Effective area 2 000 m^2, elevation angle 0 to 90° and azimuth angle 0 to 360°.
MLT	1	Ring focus antenna, 5.3m diameter	Effective area 11.7 m^2, AZ: 200° - 340°, EL: 20° - 85°
NOR	1	7.6 metres diameter paraboloid	28 square metres; full sky
NOR	2	Three mattress antennas on an East-West baseline; each antenna is composed of 16 half-wave dipoles	3 x 18 square metres; fixed azimuth; the angle of elevation is between 0° and 90°
NOR	5	9.1 metres diameter paraboloid	40 square metres; full sky
POL	1	Two cylindrical paraboloids 4 x 8 metres with folded dipole at the focus, 24 metres East-West spacing	18 square metres; coverage from 120° to 240° in azimuth and from 10° to 70° in elevation
POL	2	Two corner reflectors 6 x 6 x 80 metres with eight (?) dipoles, 1400 metres East-West spacing	800 square metres; coverage from 160° to 200° in azimuth and from 10° to 80° in elevation
POL	3	Two log-periodic aerials, 20 metres East-West spacing	0.7 square metre; coverage from 120° to 240° in azimuth and from 10° to 70° in elevation
POL	4	Two corner reflectors with eight wideband dipoles, 220 metres East-West spacing	80 square metres; coverage from 170° to 190° in azimuth and from 20° to 80° in elevation
POR	1	Paraboloid reflector, Cassegrain reflecting system; dimension: 9m	38 m^2
RUS	6	Radiotelescope "RATAN-600": Ring-type reflector 600 metres in diameter, consisting of 985 partly steerable elements 1.94 x 7.4 metres Four sections with independent feeds for different azimuth observations. Zenith observation mode is provided for all-ring reflector and central feed. S-section has the plane periscope Sky coverage: 0°, ±30°, ±60°, ±90° - azimuth, 0° - 90° - elevation	1000 square metres each section Polarization of all types
RUS	7	Cross "DKR-1000": Arm EW mechanically steerable parabolic cylinder 1008 metres x 40 metres, 288 dipole feeders Arm SN electrically steerable parabolic cylinder 1000 metres x 40 metres, 626 dipole feeders	2 x 8000 square metres Linear horizontal polarization Sky coverage: ±4° sec ? (? - decl. of source) - azimuth, 6°S - 60°N - elevation
RUS	8	Radiotelescope "RT-22": 22 metres steerable paraboloid Azimuth mount	120 square metres @ 8 mm

Code	Nr	Antenna type and dimensions	Effective area and angular coverage in azimuth and elevation
RUS	9	Radiotelescope "UTR-2": T-shaped phased array Arm EW 900 metres x 40 metres, 600 dipoles Arm NS 1860 metres x 40 metres, 1440 dipoles Five electrically steerable beams	6000 square metres @ 12.5 metres 16 000 square metres @ 30 metres Can be operated in the band 9 000 kHz - 38 MHz Linear horizontal polarization
RUS	10	Radiotelescope "URAN-4": 128-elements linear dipole array 232.5 metres x 22.5 metres	Sky coverage: 0° - 360° - azimuth, -30° - 90° - elevation Linear horizontal polarization
RUS	11	10 metres steerable paraboloid	40 square metres Sky coverage: 0° - 220° and 265°- 360° - azimuth, 5° - 90° - elevation
RUS	12	Parabolic cylinder EW 144 metres x 15 metres	1000 square metres Linear polarization
RUS	13	Radiotelescope "RT-25 x 2": Periscope-type Plane reflector 25 metres x 2 metres	Sky coverage: $\pm$1° from S - azimuth, 2° - 90° - elevation Linear polarization
RUS	14	Radiotelescope "RT-22": 22 metres steerable paraboloid Azimuth mount	72 square metres @ 2 mm 150 square metres @ 8 mm 230 square metres @ 10 cm
RUS	15	15 metres steerable paraboloid	
RUS	16	12 metres steerable paraboloid	
RUS	17	Radiotelescope "TNA-400-1". Diameter of main reflector: 32 metres Type of feed: Cassegrain Main reflector profile: modified parabola	Fully steerable elevation over azimuth
RUS	18	Radiotelescope “RT-13” Diameter of main reflector: 13.2 Type of feed: Cassegrain Main reflector profile: modified parabola	Fully steerable elevation over azimuth
S	4	Antenna array	130 square metres; full sky
S	6	25.6 metres steerable paraboloid	270 square metres at 1 GHz; 140 m² at 6.5 GHz; full sky
S	7	20 metres radome covered steerable paraboloid	180 square metres at 22 GHz; 125 m² at 115 GHz; full sky
S	21	Three-element Yagi	51 square metres; all azimuths; angle of elevation: 90°
S	22	Two-element interferometer; base-line 60 metres long; each element is a ten-element log-periodical antenna for 35-65 MHz	23 square metres at 50 MHz, baseline rotating in all azimuths, both elements variable in elevation from 0° to 70°
S	23	LB antenna array 96 crossed dipoles @ 1.7 meter high	5200 square metres; all azimuths; the angle of elevation is between 5° and 90°
S	24	HB antenna array 48 tiles with 16 crossed dipoles @ 0.6 meter high	1200 square metres; all azimuths; the angle of elevation is between 5° and 90°

Code	Nr	Antenna type and dimensions	Effective area and angular coverage in azimuth and elevation
S	25	A 13.2 m diameter paraboloid dish with ring focus design and 1.55m sub-reflector.	136 square meters; azimuth is between 90° and 270°. Elevation is between 0° and 90°
SUI	1	7m parabola	9.6 square metres, 45° to 312° in azimuth and from 0° to 90° in elevation, steerable paraboloid, prime focus, polarimeter
SUI	2	5m parabola	5 square metres, 45° to 312° in azimuth and from 0° to 90° in elevation, steerable paraboloid, prime focus, polarimeter
SUI	3	0.8 m parabola	0.25 square metre, 45° to 312° in azimuth and from 0° to 90° in elevation, steerable paraboloid, prime focus, polarimeter
UKR	1	Mark-IV Cassegrain antenna 32 metres in diameter	600 square metres; azimuth is between 0° and 360°; the angle of elevation is between 5° and 90°
USA	5	109.7 x 21.2 metres standing paraboloid with tiltable flat reflector	1690 square metres; -35° to +65° declination
USA	6	Two-element interferometer; base-line 41 metres long; each element is two five-element Yagis stacked in phase	15 square metres, vertically directed, 45° in both planes
USA	7	18.3 metres diameter steerable paraboloid	130.1 square metres; full sky
USA	8	1) 65 square metres horn reflector 2) 36.6 metres diameter paraboloid, 1050 square metres	42.3 square metres. The horn reflector is mounted on single axis, variable only in declination; 472 square metres. The 36.6 metres paraboloid is fully steerable over the hemisphere A radiometer is used on both antenna systems
USA	9	25.6 metres diameter paraboloid	260 square metres; full sky
USA	10	8.5 metres diameter paraboloid	30 square metres; full sky
USA	12	Two 27 metres diameter steerable paraboloids	2 x 300 square metres; hour angle: ±4 hours; -50° to +90° declination
USA	13	18.3 metres diameter paraboloid	100 square metres; full sky
USA	16	305 metres diameter spherical reflector	37 000 square metres; all directions; the angle of elevation is between 69° and 90°
USA	17	42.7 metres diameter paraboloid	752.5 square metres; hour angle: ±6 hours; +88° to -48° declination
USA	18	91.4 metres diameter paraboloid	2694 square metres; transit telescope; +86° to -20° declination
USA	20	18.3 metres diameter paraboloid	150 square metres; equatorial mount; hour angle: ±6 hours; +90° to -50° declination
USA	21	3 metres diameter directive parabolic reflector	4.37 square metres; full sky
USA	22	25.6 metres diameter parabolic reflector	275 square metres; full sky
USA	23	25.9 metres diameter parabolic reflector	280 square metres; full sky
USA	24	25.9 metres diameter parabolic reflector	210 square metres; full sky
USA	25	Parabolic cylinder 122 x 122 metres	7500 square metres; transit telescope; the angle of elevation is between 60° and 90°

Code	Nr	Antenna type and dimensions	Effective area and angular coverage in azimuth and elevation
USA	26	26 metres diameter paraboloid	180 square metres; full sky
USA	32	18.3 metres diameter paraboloid	148.6 square metres; full sky
USA	33	Broadband dipoles over reflecting screen 5 x 5 metres	20 square metres; azimuth coverage ±45° from South; the angle of elevation is between 0° and 90°
USA	34	12.8 metres diameter paraboloid	128.7 square metres; azimuth coverage ±41°; +66° to 0° declination
USA	35	Three elements interferometer; each element is a 25.9 metres diameter paraboloid	526.8 square metres; hour angle: ±6 hours; +88° to -52° declination
USA	36	0.9 metre diameter steerable paraboloid (Dicke radiometer)	0.3 square metres; full sky
USA	37	305 metres diameter spherical reflector	79 897 square metres; all directions; the angle of elevation is between 67° and 90°
USA	38	25.9 metres diameter paraboloid	300 square metres; full sky
USA	39	11 metres diameter paraboloid	37.8 square metres; all directions; the angle of elevation is between 15° and 90°
USA	40	2 metres diameter parabolic dish	2 square metres; coverage from 0° to 180° in azimuth and from 0° to 90° in elevation
USA	42	2.44 metres diameter paraboloid	2.35 square metres; full sky
USA	60	Array of 350 offset parabolic reflectors, each reflector 6.1 m diameter, with 2.4 m secondary	10 000 square metres; all directions; the angle of elevation is between 15° and 90°
USA	61	Heterogeneous Array of 23 parabolic reflectors: six 10.6 m diameter, nine 6 m diameter and eight 2.5 m diameter	620 square metres; all directions; the angle of elevation is between 10° and 90°
USA	62	Array of 6 parabolic reflectors, 10.6 m diameter each, arranged in a T shape	465 square metres; all directions; the angle of elevation is between 10° and 90°
USA	63	Single 40 m parabolic reflector; prime focus	1230 square metres; all directions; the angle of elevation is between 12° and 90°
USA	64	Single dish, offset fed, secondary Gregorian reflector at frequencies above 1.2 GHz	5576 square metres; all directions; the angle of elevation is between 5° and 90°
USA	65	305 m diameter spherical reflector, with Gregorian secondary and terciary reflectors	73 000 square metres at 410 MHz; 30,370 square metres at 1 610 MHz; 18,000 square metres at 10.7 GHz; coverage from 330° to 30° in azimuth and 70° to 90° in elevation
USA	66	Array of 27 parabolic reflectors, 25 m diameter each, arranged in a Y shape	8615 square metres; all directions; the angle of elevation is between 8° and 90°
USA	67	25 m parabolic reflector, with 3.5 m diameter Cassegrain subreflector (above 1 GHz)	364 square metres; all directions; the angle of elevation is between 2° and 90°
USA	68	36.6 m, parabolic reflector, Cassegrain subreflector	421 square metres at 22 GHz; 368 square metres at 43 GHz; 116 square metres at 100 GHz; all directions; the angle of elevation is between 2°and 90°

Code	Nr	Antenna type and dimensions	Effective area and angular coverage in azimuth and elevation
USA	95	Array of 27 parabolic reflectors each of 25 metres diameter. Reflectors are dispersed in a Y configuration with maximum distance of 21 kilometres along any arm of the Y	320 square metres per reflector Angular coverage: 0 - 360 degrees azimuth 0 - 90 degrees elevation
USA	96	18 metres parabolic antenna	254 square metres; elevation is 5 to 85 degrees; azimuth is 0 to 360 degrees.
USA	97	Two antennas: 12 metres and 20 metres parabolic antennas	12 metres antenna: 113 square metres; elevation is 5 to 85 degrees; azimuth is 0 to 360 degrees. 20 metres antenna: 314 square metres; elevation is 5 to 85 degrees; azimuth is 0 to 360 degrees.
USA	98	12 meters parabolic antenna	113 square metres; elevation is 5 to 85 degrees; azimuth is 0 to 360 degrees.