

Some Io-B and Io-D with a non-Io-A chaser.

RCP dominant L bursts 0557–0847 UTC from 16 to 21 MHz, vertex early arc. (Io-B)

LCP dominant L bursts 0729–0948 UTC from 16 to 21 MHz, vertex early arcs. (Io-D)

RCP dominant L bursts 0853–0912 UTC from 16 to 28 MHz, negative frequency drift emission envelope. (non-Io-A)

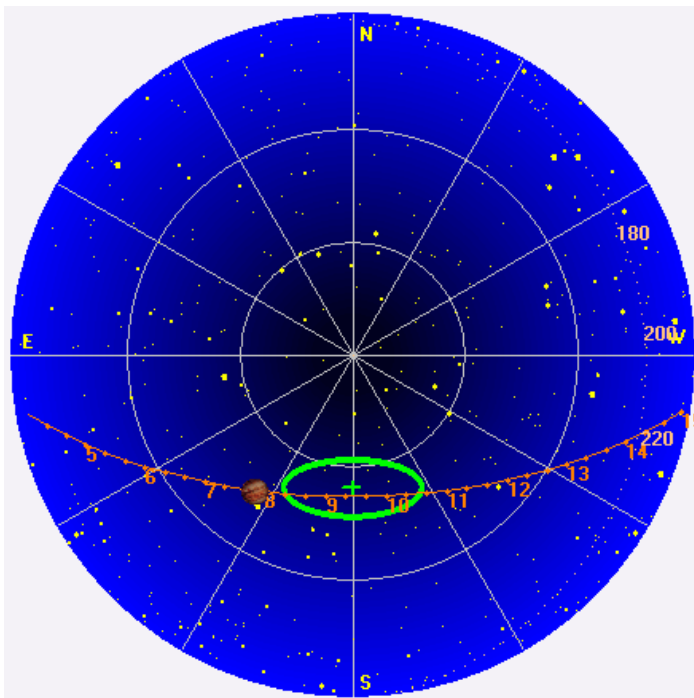
The presence of weak line noise throughout makes a small but noticeable difference in the background level observed between RCP and LCP.

Why is apparent Faraday banding showing up, especially in the non-Io-A, which occurred very near beam center? This must be a result of the beam steering and the array design – but why? How does this work? Interesting questions.

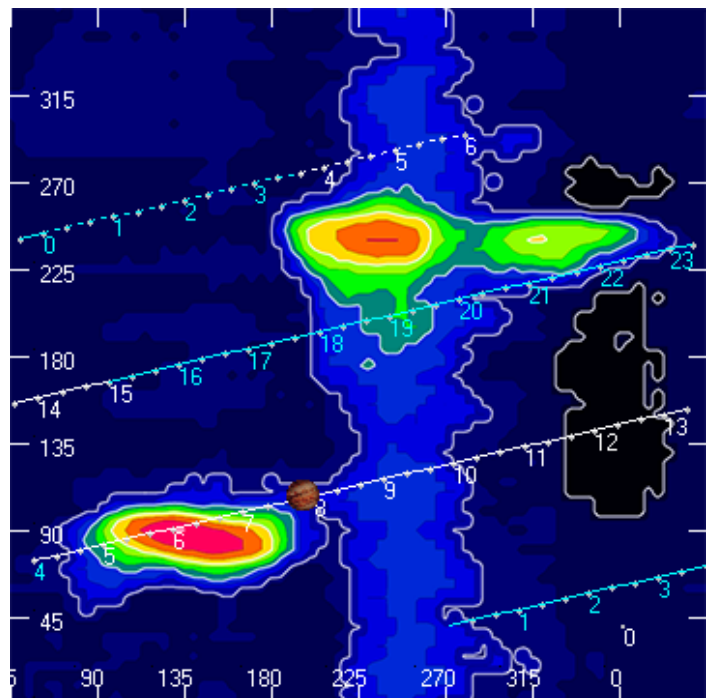
Jupiter was -53° (!) to $+6^\circ$ off axis.

Jupiter was leading the Sun by 121° .

Jupiter's location at midpoint of observed emission (0752 UTC)



Sky map with array HPBW in green.



CML-Io phase plane.

