HNRAO Observing Log 40.673181 N – 80.437885 W EN90sq



Date: 11 December 2016

Object: Jupiter – Non-Io-A

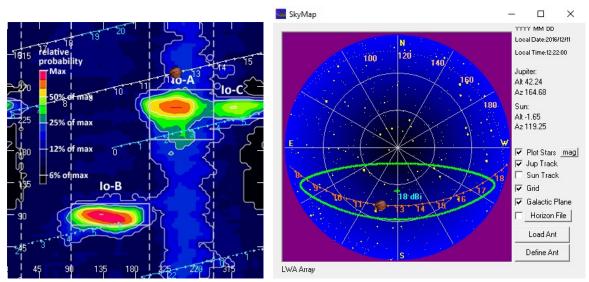
Start of pass:	1222 UT		
Jupiter Altitude:	42.2 Deg	Jupiter Azimuth:	164.7 Deg
Jupiter CML:	236.06	Jupiter Io Phase:	288.99
Jupiter RA:	13:08	Jupiter Dec:	-05.56
Sun Altitude:	-01.7 Deg	Sun Azimuth:	119.2 Deg
Sun RA:	17:08	Sun Dec:	-22.54

End of pass:	1245 UT		
Jupiter Altitude:	43.1 Deg	Jupiter Azimuth:	172.4 Deg
Jupiter CML:	249.96	Jupiter Io Phase	292.26
Jupiter RA:	13:08	Jupiter Dec:	-05.56
Sun Altitude:	02.1 Deg	Sun Azimuth:	123.0 Deg
Sun RA:	17:08	Sun Dec:	-22:54

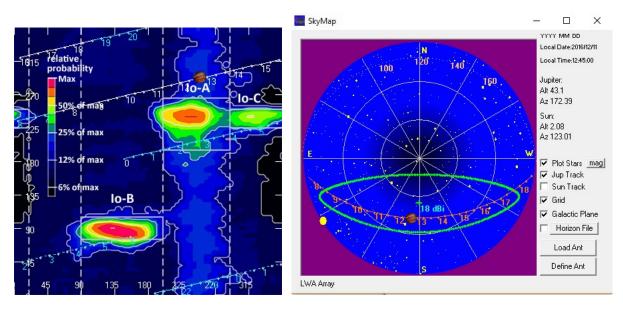
Observations made using:

- 1. FSX-8S fed by the TFD array
 - a. Initially connect to array through HNRAO Multicoupler #1 and #2, port 2
 - i. HNRAO Multicoupler #1 TFD/LCP
 - ii. HNRAO Multicoupler #2 TFD/RCP
 - iii. Port 1 having 10 dB of gain, all other ports on Multicoupler have approximately 3 dB gain.
- 2. FSX-2 fed by the LWA array directly
 - a. LWA element configuration 90 degrees
- 3. JOVE 2 receiver fed by phased JOVE dipoles @ 10' phased for 2016-17 season
 - a. Calibrated 28 Nov. 2016
 - b. Connected to dipoles through HNRAO Multicoupler #3, port 1.
- 4. Icom R75 receiver fed by experimental DDRR antenna directly.
 - a. Calibrated 28 Nov. 2016





Beginning of Pass



End of Pass

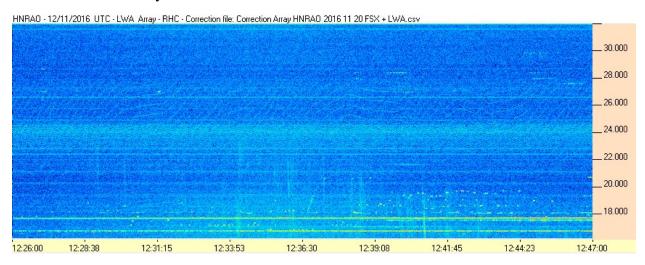
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From this observatory, this was almost a non-event. I almost missed the emissions they were so weak. There was very little activity to be seen and that within a time span of about 30 minutes. An arc starting at approximately 1222 UT from below 17 MHz, and reaching a peak of 24 MHz at approximately 1235 UT. The emissions begin dropping in frequency and are no longer visible at approximately 1245 UT where they drop below 17 MHz. Though very faint, they were almost certainly L-bursts.

No emissions were stong enough to register on the Radio JOVE/dipole system.

FSX-2 and LWA Array



FSX-8S and TFD Array

