

Date: 19 Dec 2016

Object: Jupiter - Non-Io-A

Start of pass:	0909 UT		
Jupiter Altitude:	22.5 degrees	Jupiter Azimuth:	120.9 degrees
Jupiter CML:	243.13	Jupiter Io Phase:	089.11
Jupiter RA:	13:13	<b>Jupiter Dec:</b>	-06:21
Sun Altitude:	-37.7 degrees	Sun Azimuth:	089.9 degrees
Sun RA:	17:42	Sun Dec:	-23.23

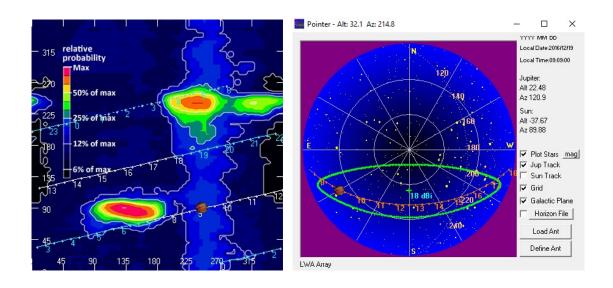
End of pass:	0930 UT		
Jupiter Altitude:	25.8 degrees	Jupiter Azimuth:	125.3 degrees
Jupiter CML:	255.83	Jupiter Io Phase	092.05
Jupiter RA:	13:13	Jupiter Dec:	-06:21
Sun Altitude:	-33.7 degrees	Sun Azimuth:	093.2 degrees
Sun RA:	17:43	Sun Dec:	-23.23

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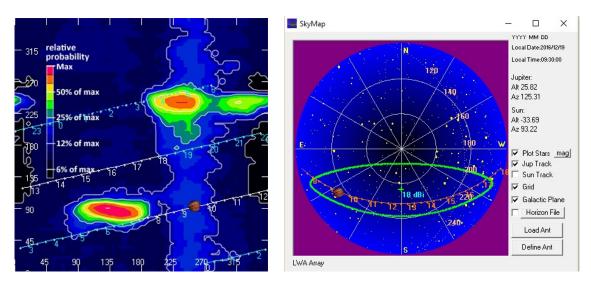
#### Observations made using:

- 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** 



I was not prepared for this storm and was not present during the emissions, therefore this will be a post-event report. I was also unable to record the Galactic Background temperatures at HNRAO, LGM Alachua and AJ4CO observatories for comparisons.

I do not have any SkyPipe data to present although there was activity at 20.1 MHz. For some reason, SkyPipe saved a file for the correct time period, but lacks any data.

A Non-Io-A event from 0909 UT through 0930 UT. Dominated by L-bursts. Modulation lanes prominent. At one point, cross hatched modulation lanes are apparent. This event was observed with both the FSX-8S and TFD antenna array, and the FSX-2 and LWA array. Surprisingly, the FSX-2 and LWA array saw a greater intensity in Jupiter emissions.

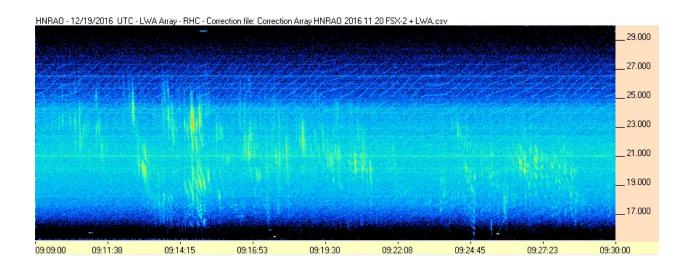
- 1. 0910 UT
  - a. Emissions observed to begin
  - b. Weak L-bursts centered at 23 MHz.
    - i. A series of near vertical L-bursts occure over the next 38 seconds.
- 2. 0911 UT
  - a. Emissions weaken
- 3. 0912:30 UT
  - a. A series of stronger emissions begin
- 4. 0913 UT
  - a. The first obvious negative slope modulation lane can be seen.
  - b. Emisions at this point begin to span 26 MHz to 15 MHz
  - c. L-bursts continue to be near vertical
- 5. 0914 UT
  - a. The most intense bursts of the storm occure at 23-24 MHz.
    - i. Negative slope modulation lanes continue to be evident.
    - ii. Possible cross hatched modulation lanes at 0915 UT.
- 6. 0915:30 UT
  - a. Emissions weaken substantionally and continue to be weak L-bursts through the end of the storm with only a few exceptions.
  - b. Emissions continue to be near vertical.
- 7. 0920 UT
  - a. Moderately strong emissions from 19-21 MHz.
    - i. Modulation lanes continue to be observed.
- 8. 0925 UT
  - a. Nearly the end of emissions.
    - i. Negative slope modulation lanes continue.
- 9. 0926:30 UT
  - a. Last moderately strong emissions with negative slope move from 21 MHz and drop to 16 MHz.
  - b. Continued negative slope modulatin lanes.

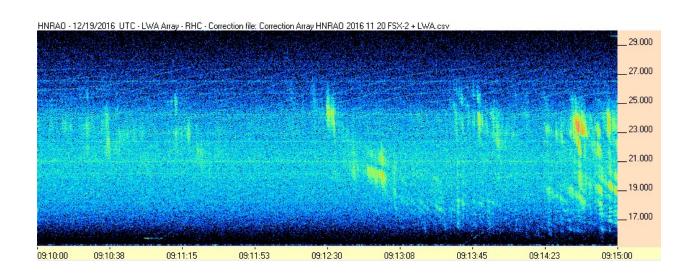


10.0931:15

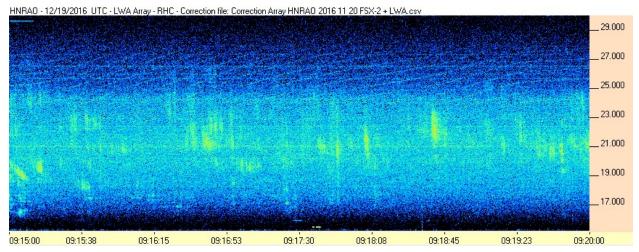
a. End of emissions.

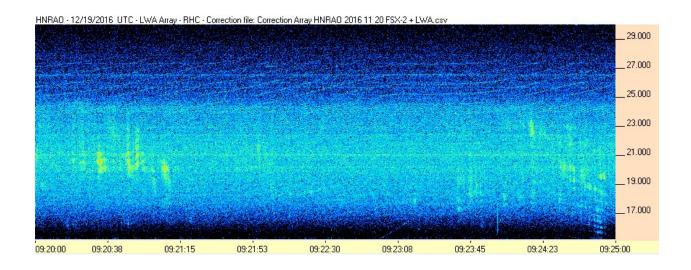
#### FSX-2 / LWA Array



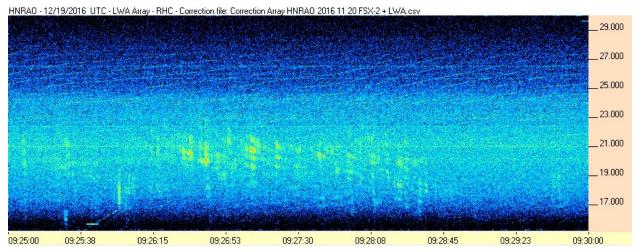


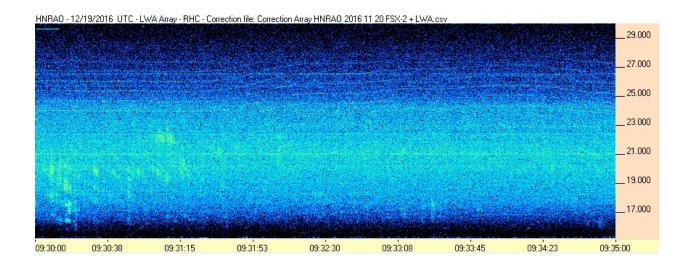














#### FSX-8S / TFD Array

