

Date: 26 January 2017

Object: Jupiter – Non-Io-A

Observer: Unattended

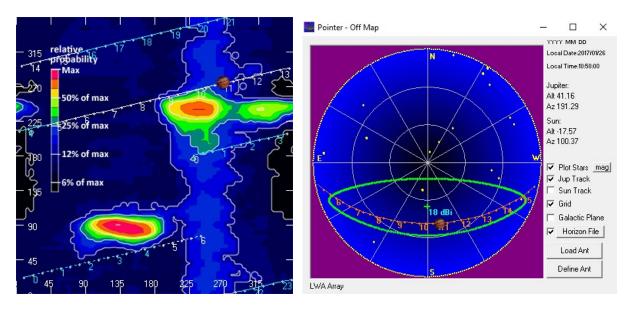
Start of pass:	1058 UT		
Jupiter Altitude:	41.2 degrees	Jupiter Azimuth:	191.3 degrees
Jupiter CML:	269.11	Jupiter Io Phase:	274.20
Jupiter RA:	13:26	Jupiter Dec:	-07:31
Hour Angle:	00:34		
Sun Altitude:	-17.6 degrees	Sun Azimuth:	100.4 degrees
Sun RA:	20:28	Sun Dec:	-19:04

End of pass:	1121 UT		
Jupiter Altitude:	40.0 degrees	Jupiter Azimuth:	198.7 degrees
Jupiter CML:	283.02	Jupiter Io Phase	277.47
Hour Angle:	00:57		
Sun Altitude:	-13.3 degrees	Sun Azimuth:	103.9 degrees

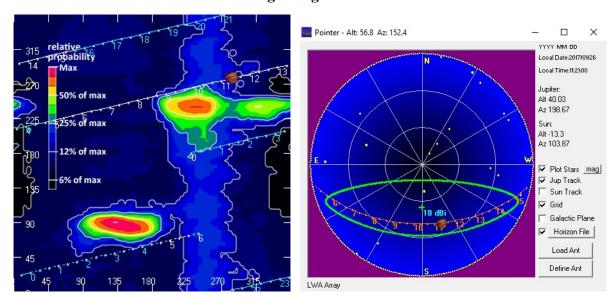
Observations made using:

- 1. FSX-8S fed by the TFD array
 - a. 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

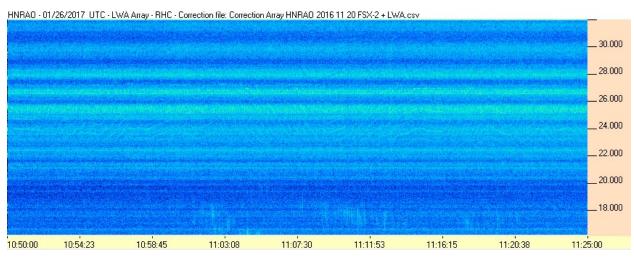


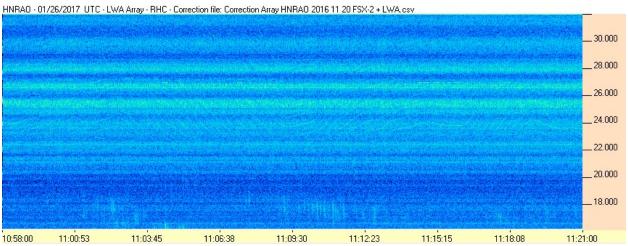
A very brief period of very weak Non-Io-A emissions between 1100 UT and 1121 UT. L-bursts between 16-19 MHz. There was an initial set of L-bursts between 1101 and 1104 UT with what appears to have a negative slope. A period of 5 or 6 minutes when another group of L-bursts, with appears to be a negative slope between approximately 1107 UT and weaken beyond the resolution of the spectrograph to see about 1121 UT.

Emissions were observed to be much stronger on the FSX-2/LWA pair. Once again, power line RFI makes resolution difficult.



FSX-2/LWA







FSX-8S/TFD

