HNRAO Observing Log
40.673181 N – 80.437885 W
EN90sq

Date: 29 January 2017

Object: Jupiter – Non-Io-C

Observer: Unattended

Start of pass:	**1033 UT**		
Jupiter Altitude:	**41.5 degrees**	**Jupiter Azimuth:**	**186.8 degrees**
Jupiter CML:	**345.75**	**Jupiter Io Phase:**	**160.65**
Jupiter RA:	**13:26**	**Jupiter Dec:**	**-07:33**
Hour Angle:	**00:21**	**Polarization**	**LCP**
Sun Altitude:	**-21.9 degrees**	**Sun Azimuth:**	**095.8 degrees**
Sun RA:	**13:26**	**Sun Dec:**	**-07:33**

End of pass:	**1047 UT**		
Jupiter Altitude:		**Jupiter Azimuth:**	
Jupiter CML:		**Jupiter Io Phase**	
Hour Angle:			
Sun Altitude:		**Sun Azimuth:**	

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

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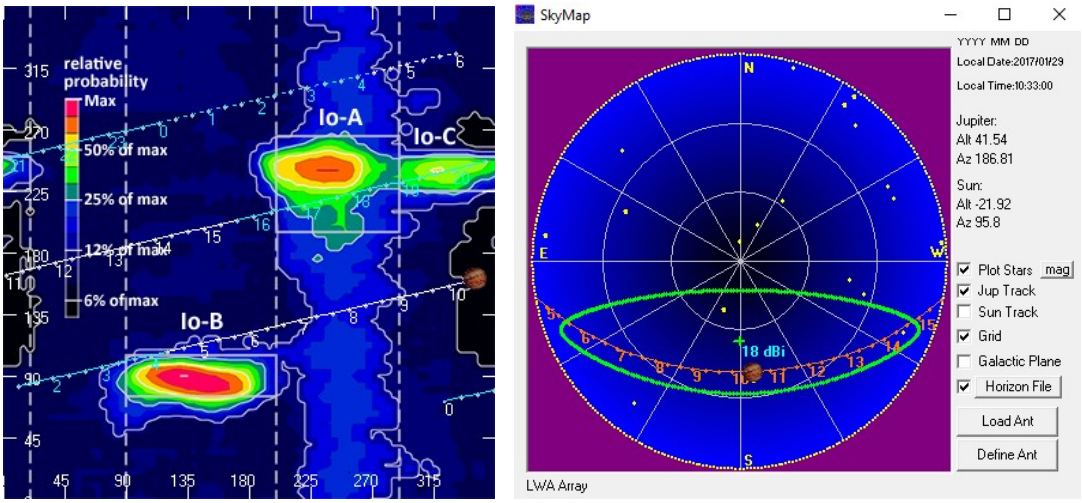
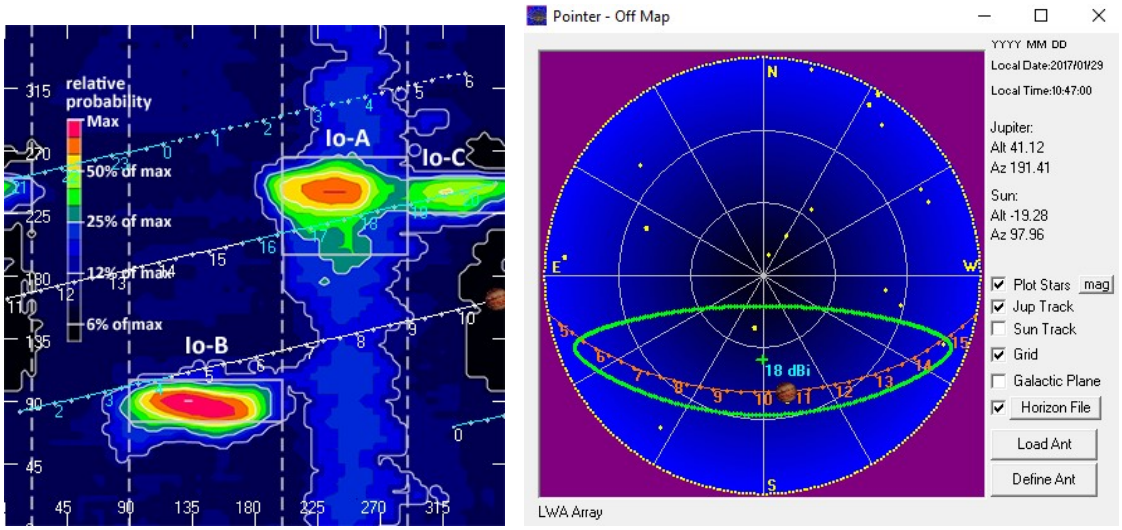


Beginning of Pass



End of Pass

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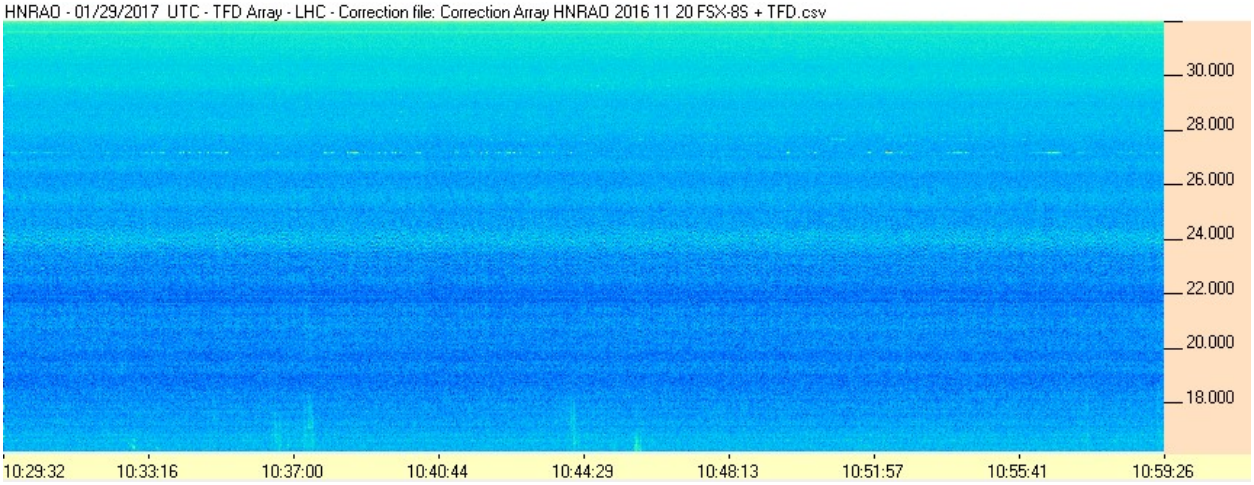
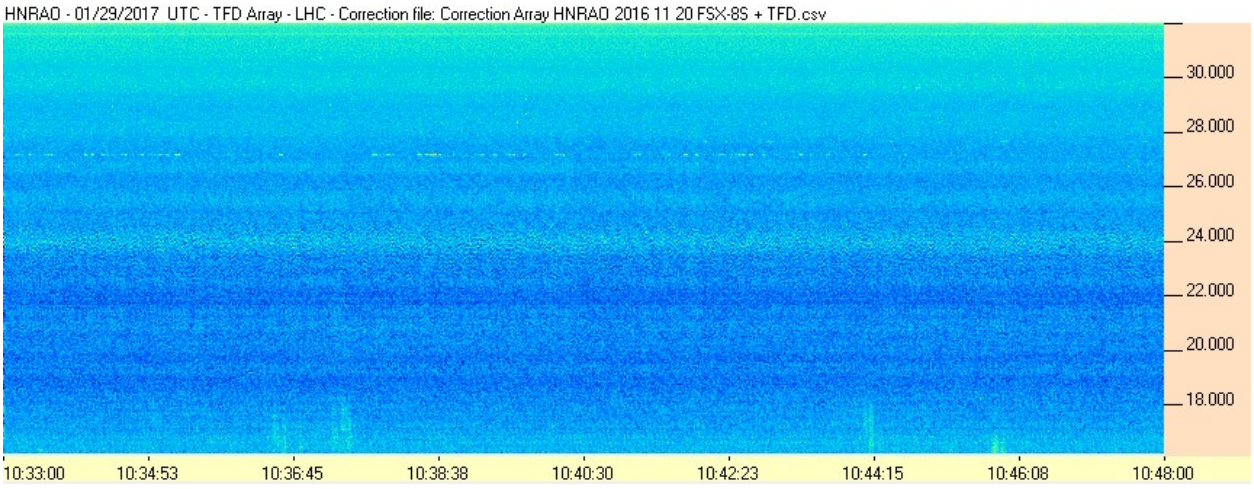
A very weak Non-Io-C following the very weak Io-D (?) earlier this morning. LHC L-bursts with a positive arc starting at 1306 UT below 16 MHz, reaching its peak around 18 MHz about 1141 UT, then dropping down below 16 MHz around 1146 UT. Due to it being observed as such weak emission, any detailed structure is impossible.





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