

Date: 22 March 2017

Object: Jupiter – Io-C

Observer: JB

Start of pass:	0334 UT	Planetary K-index:	4
Jupiter Altitude:	26.5 degrees	Jupiter Azimuth:	126.5 degrees
Jupiter CML:	6	Jupiter Io Phase:	246.79
Jupiter RA:	13:17	Jupiter Dec:	-06:27
Hour Angle:	-03:06	Polarization	LCP
Sun Altitude:	-42.6 degrees	Sun Azimuth:	322.0 degrees
Sun RA:	23:59	Sun Dec:	00:04

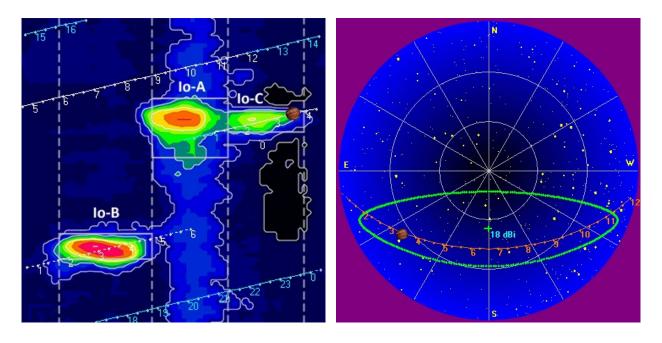
End of pass:	0410 UT		
Jupiter Altitude:	31.7 degrees	Jupiter Azimuth:	134.9 degrees
Jupiter CML:	27.77	Jupiter Io Phase	251.93
Hour Angle:	-02:29		
Sun Altitude:	-46.2 degrees	Sun Azimuth:	333.6 degrees

Observations made using:

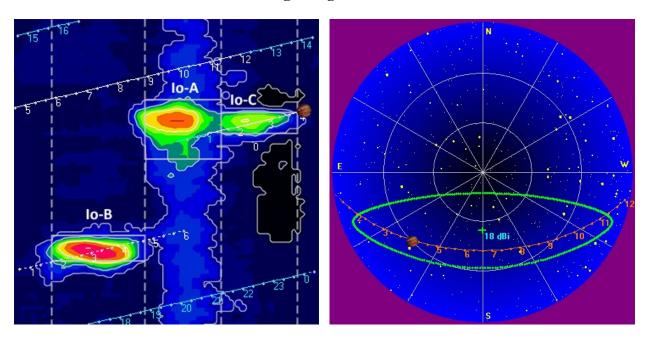
- 1. FSX-8S fed by the TFD array
 - a. 7.7 dB loss between TFD and Multicouplers.
 - b. Connect to array through HNRAO Multicoupler #1 and #2, port 2
 - i. HNRAO Multicoupler #1 TFD/LCP
 - ii. HNRAO Multicoupler #2 TFD/RCP
 - 1. Port 1 having 10 dB of gain, all other ports have 3 dB gain.
- 2. FSX-2 fed by the LWA array directly
 - a. LWA element configuration 90 degrees
- 3. JOVE 2 receiver fed by phased JOVE dipoles @ 10'
 - a. 12' phase cable phased for 2016-17 season
 - b. Calibrated 6 March 2017
 - c. Connected to dipoles through HNRAO Multicoupler #3, port 1.
 - i. 3.165 dB loss between Multicoupler and dipoles.
- 4. Icom R75 receiver fed by experimental DDRR antenna directly.
 - a. Calibrated 6 March 2017
- 5. SDRPlay
 - a. RSP1 (2) and RSP2 (1)

HNRAO Observing Log 40.673181 N – 80.437885 W EN90sq



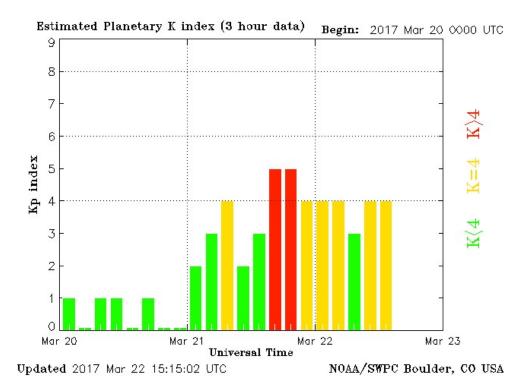


Beginning of Pass



End of Pass







An Io-C storm, late in the CML high probability region. Beginning in the 30% probability region and ending in the 8% probability region. Jupiter was 3 hours before transit at the beginning, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours from transit at the end.

All emissions were LCP. Emissions observed here began below 15 MHz and reached as high as approximately 20 MHz. The higher frequency emissions were L-bursts.

A N-event dominated the observed period. The N-event undulated between 17 MHz and 18 MHz, looking much like a sine wave between 0341 UT and 0348 UT. A closer look at the overall emissions suggests that the N-event was made up of L-bursts with several periods of strong S-bursts.

Between 0347 UT an 0348 UT, there were two distinct lines of emission, separated by approximately 1 MHz. The upper emissions appear to be L-bursts, while the lower appear to be comprised of mostly S-bursts.

Negative slope modulation lanes were present in the later part of the storm. Measurements ranged from a low of -29 kHz/sec to a high of -109 kHz/sec, with an average of -67 kHz/sec.

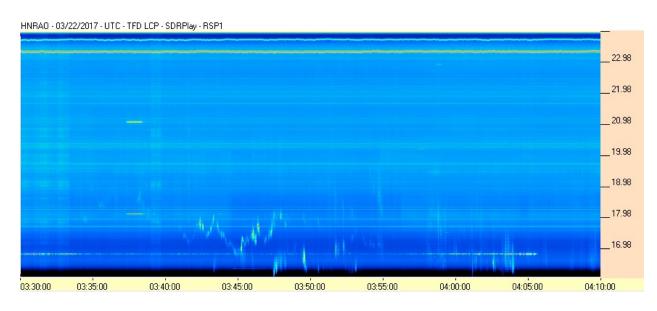
Among the features, one hook-like group stands out at 0345:15 UT.

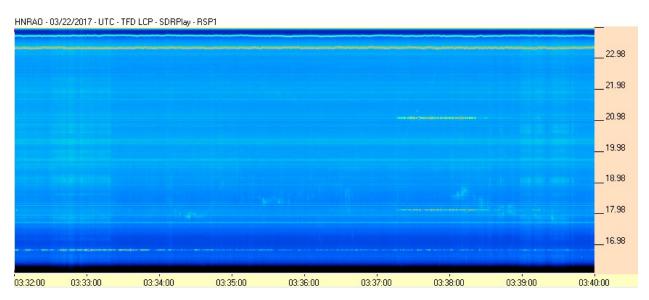
Since all emissions were LCP, only the RSP1 fed by the LCP portion of the TFD, and the FSX-8S captured the event.

No recordable emissions at the Radio JOVE frequency (20.1 MHz).

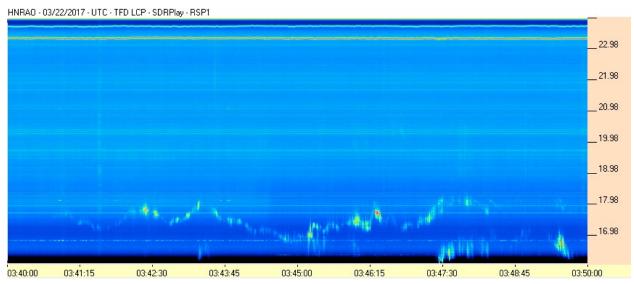


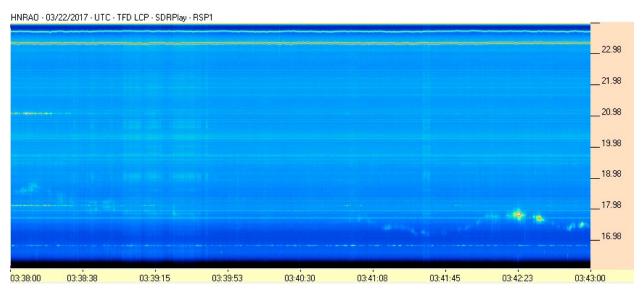
RSP1/TFD Pair



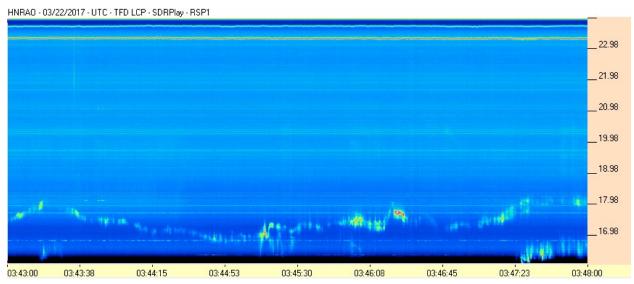


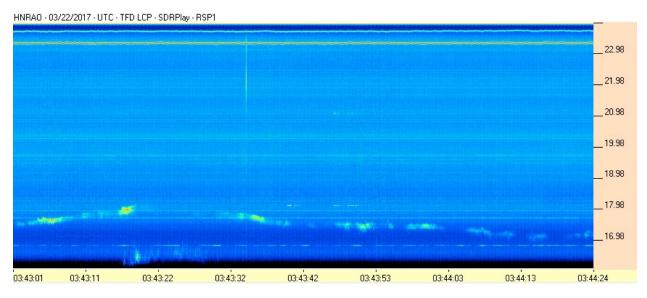




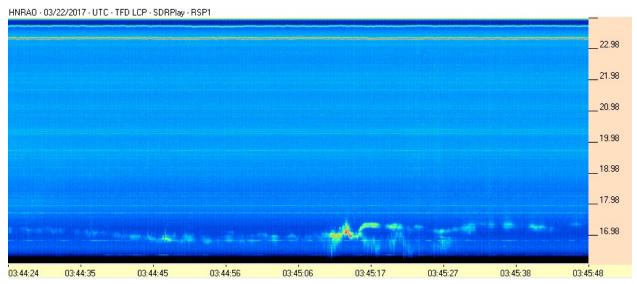


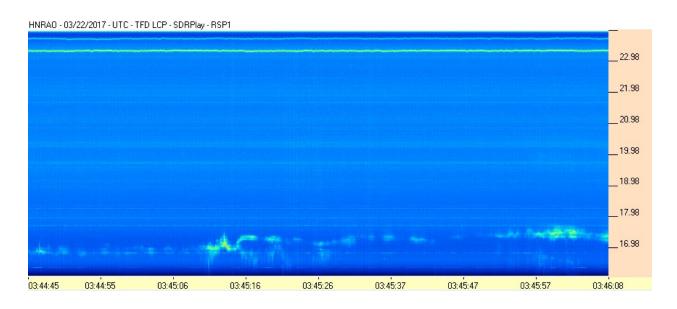




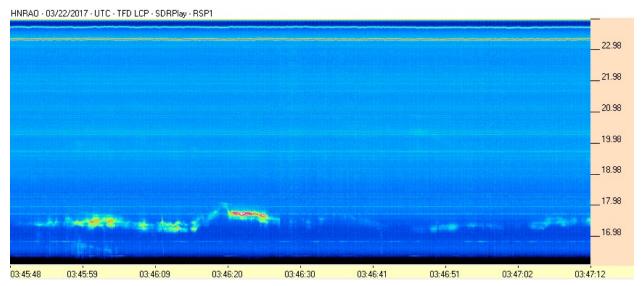


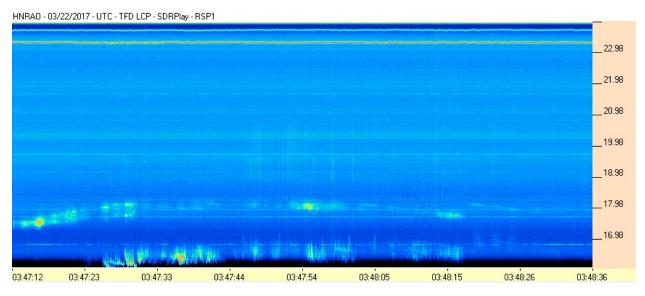




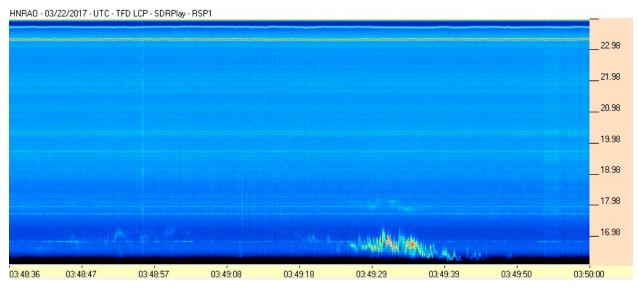


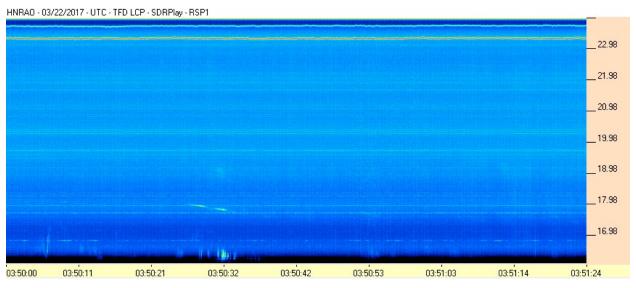




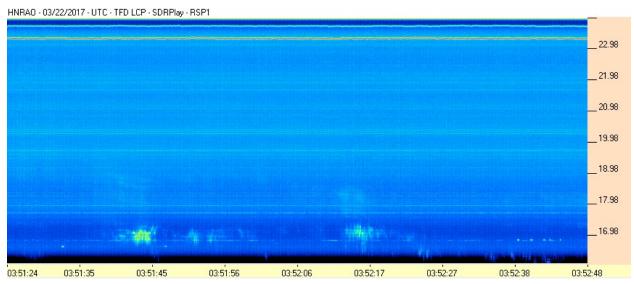


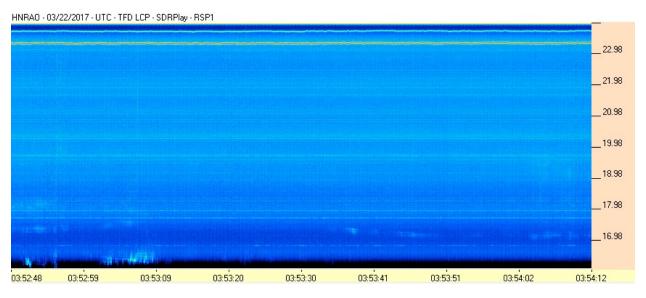




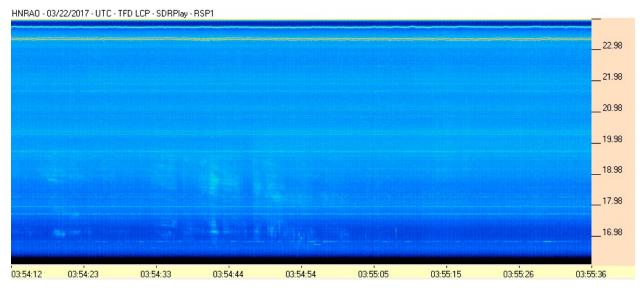


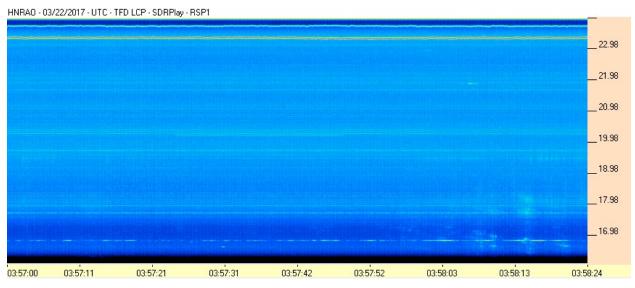




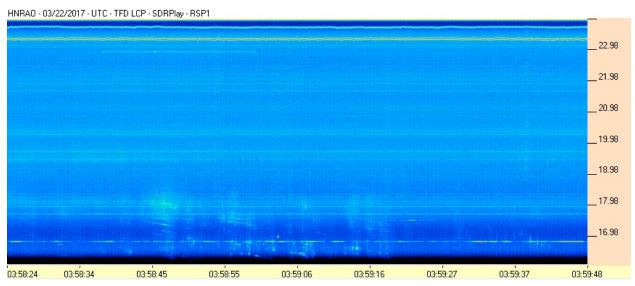


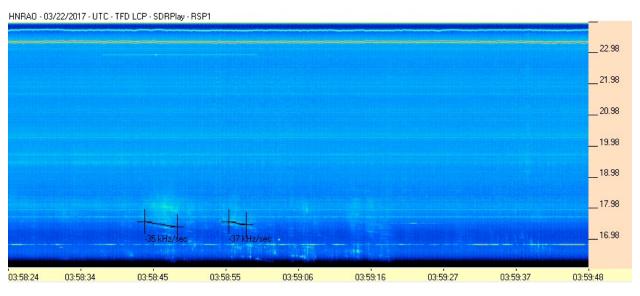




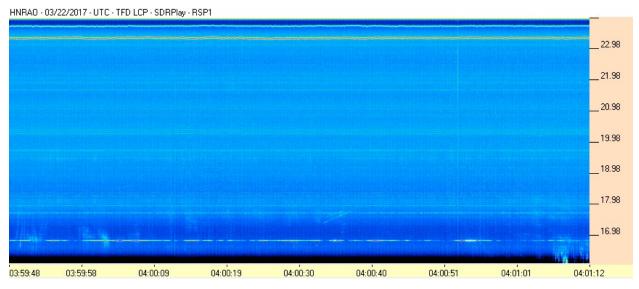


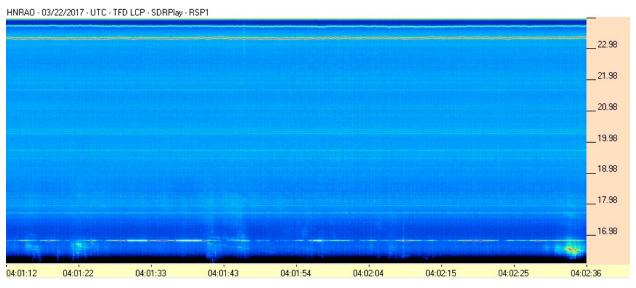




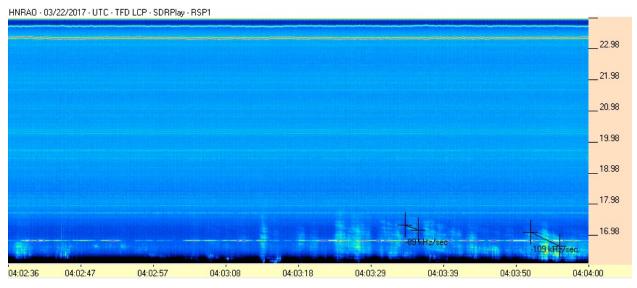


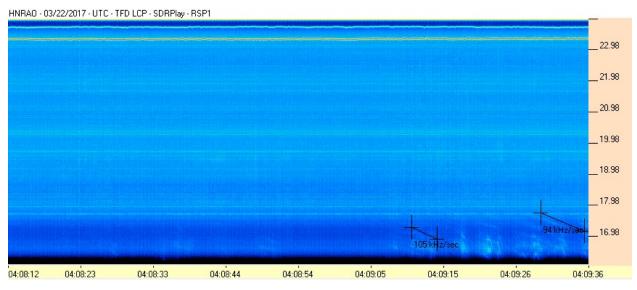












FSX-8S/TFD Pair

