

Broadband VLBI experiments at 6GHz to 14GHz range between Kashima 34 m and Ishioka 13 m

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NICT/Kashima VLBI group

Contents

- Purpose of the broadband development
- Broadband project “GALA-V”
- Experiments
 - Kashima 34m and compact antennas 1.5m
 - Kashima 34m and Ishioka 13m
 - Delay determination for band width contribution

Re-definition of “second”

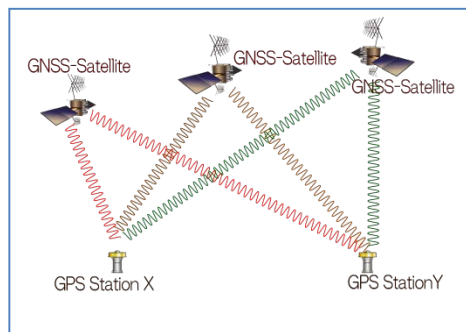
- Currently defined by Cs atomic clock
 - (9.2GHz, 1.5×10^{-15} @NICT)
- BIPM provides UTC by ensemble average of Cs clock around the world



- Optical lattice clock was invented
- More accurate frequency comparison technique is required (10^{-16})

Space Technologies over intercontinental baseline

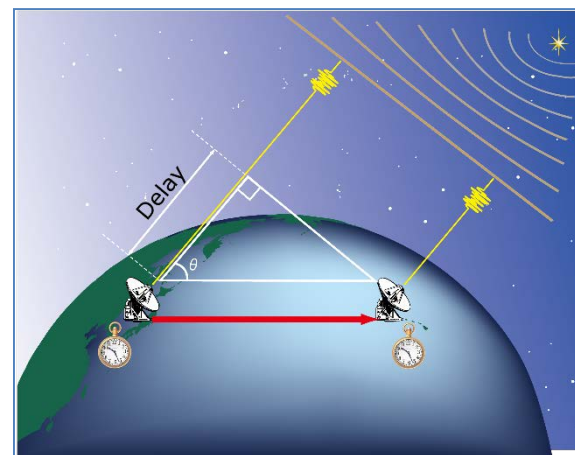
- GNSS(Common view, PPP)
- Two way Satellite Time and Frequency Transfer(TWSTFT)
- VLBI (Very long baseline interferometer)



GNSS



TWSTFT



VLBI

T&F VLBI Observation

KASHIMA 34m



34m Antenna NICT Kashima
Cassegrain Focus

Compact#2



1.5m
NICT Koganei
UTC(NICT)

Compact#1



1.6m
NMIJ Tsukuba
UTC(NMI J)

We want measure between two atomic standards!
We need better SNR !!

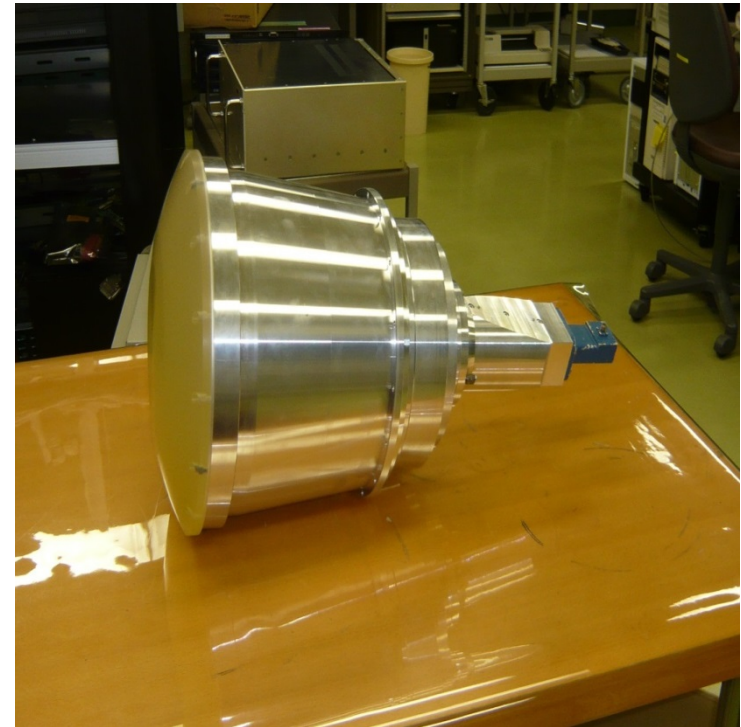
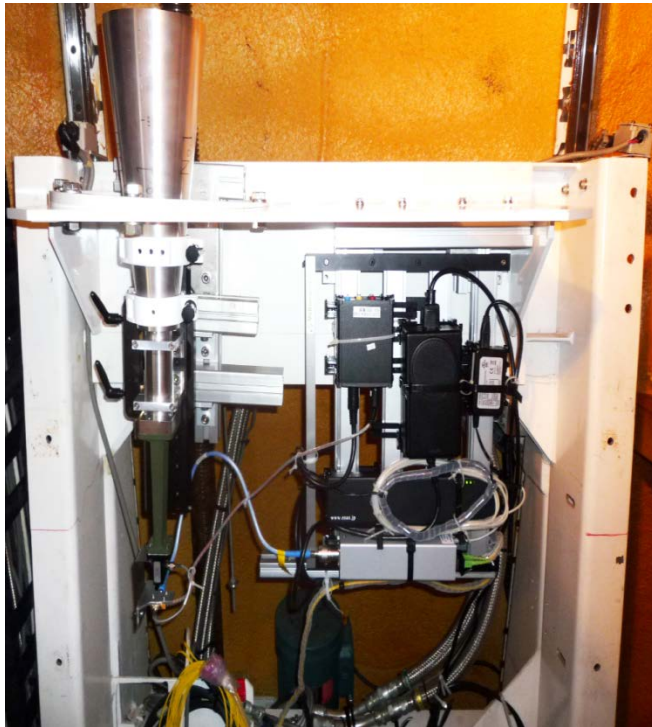
Development of Gala-V Feed

The diagram illustrates the development of the Gala-V feed antenna. It features two blue horn-like structures. The left structure is labeled with a beam width of $\sim 120\text{deg}$ and shows a wide, multi-lobed beam pattern with red dashed arrows. The right structure is labeled with a beam width of $\sim 34\text{deg}$ and shows a narrower, more focused beam pattern with red dashed arrows. The text "Broadband and Narrow beam width" is positioned above the right structure. A large green diagonal banner with yellow text reads "Versatile feed for most antennas". A green arrow points from this banner towards a photograph of a large white parabolic dish antenna. The dish has "NICT" and "Kashima" written on it. Below the diagram are three smaller photographs: the left one shows a complex antenna structure with a grid-like pattern; the middle one shows a close-up of a metallic horn antenna; the right one shows the internal electronic components of an antenna feed.



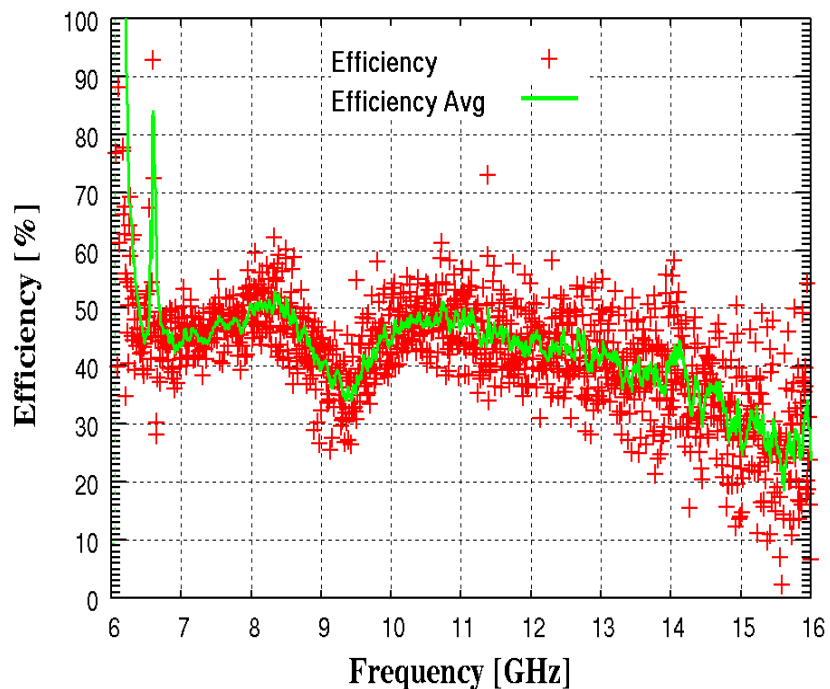
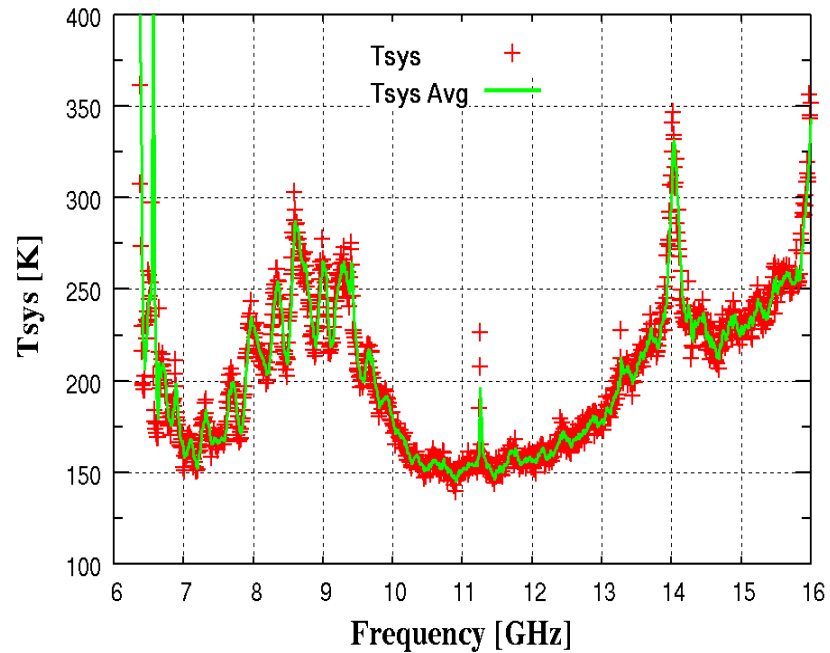
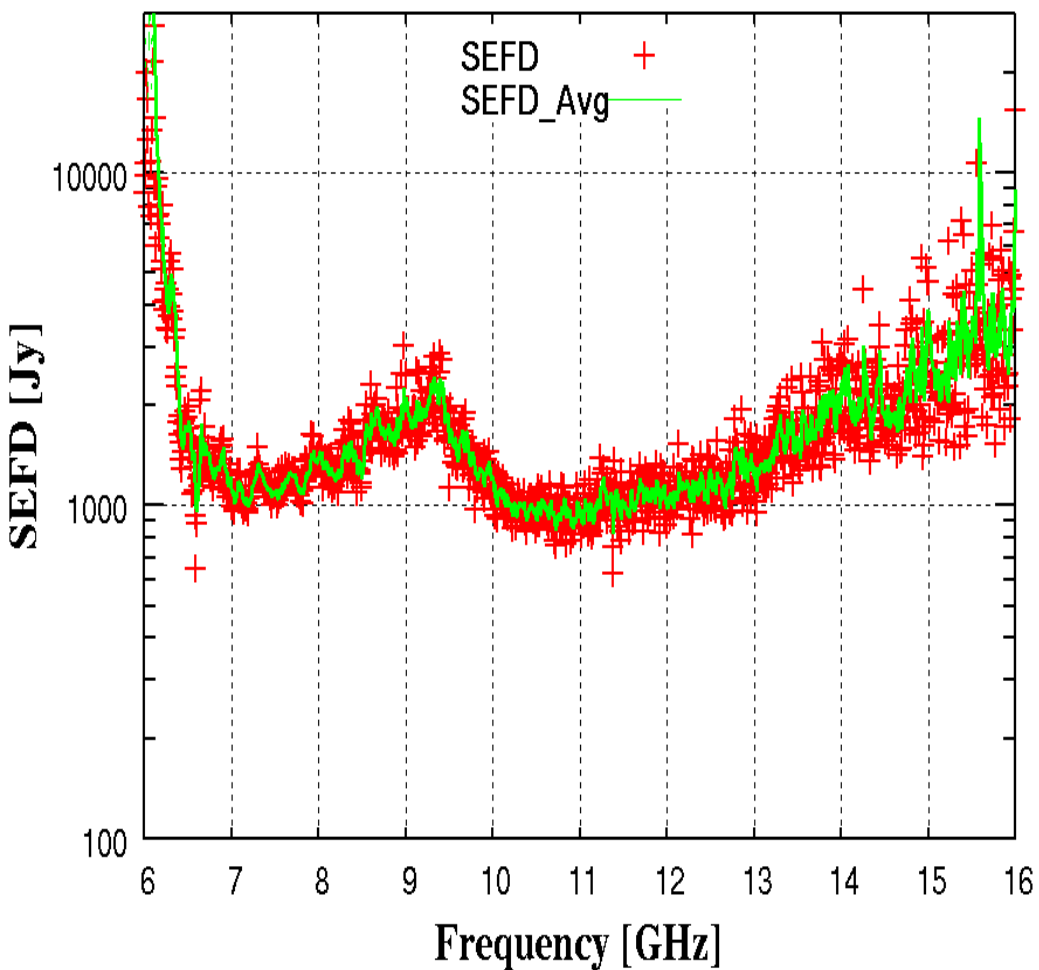
Broadband Feed for Cassegrain optics Kashima 34m antenna

Designed
by
Dr.Ujihara



IGUANA-H Feed (6.5-15GHz) NINJA Feed (3.2-14.4GHz)

Performance of the broadband feed system



VLBI among two compact antennas

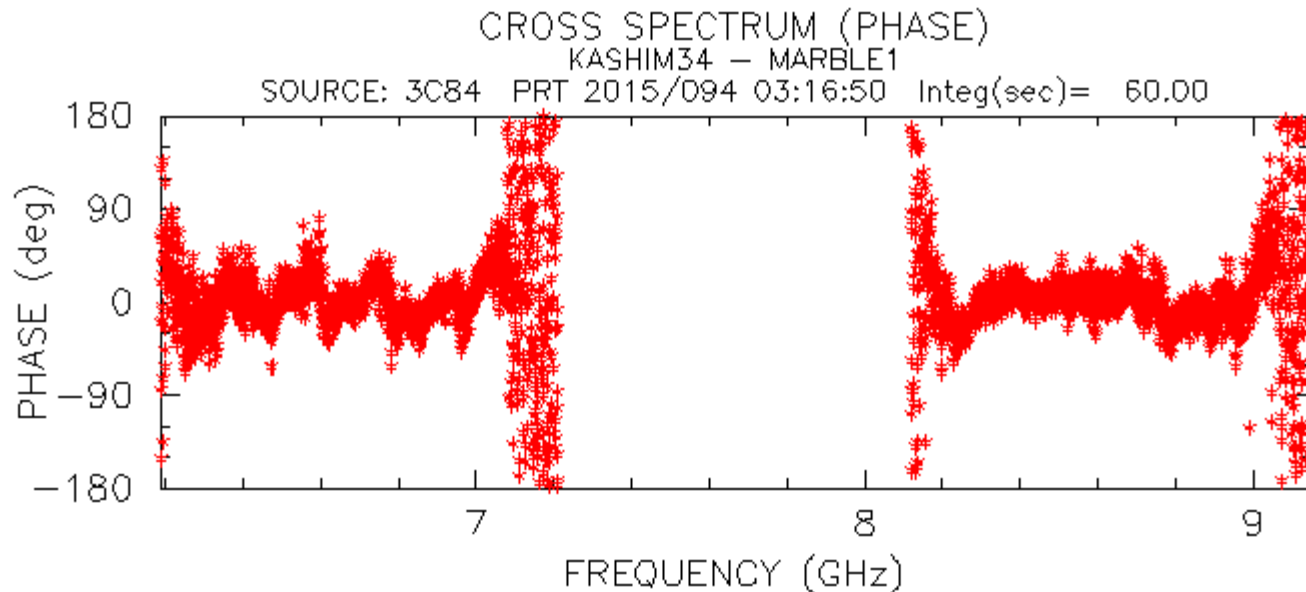
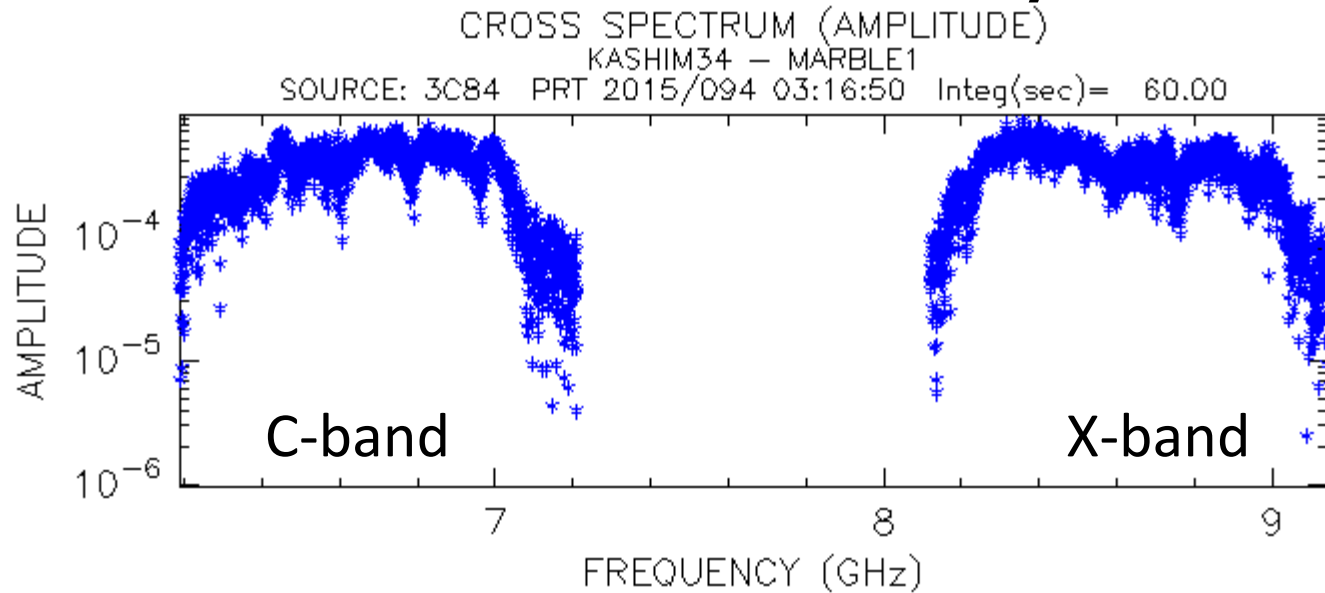
- 26 hours from 2015/094 UT3:00
- Each 1GHz bandwidth of C and X band
- Bandwidth synthesis after correlation

Fringe detection

SNR \geq 5.5	C-band	X-band
Kas34 and compact #1	736/746 scan (98.7%)	730/747 scan (97.7%)
Kas34 and compact #2	646/747 scan (86.5%)	680/746 scan (91.2%)

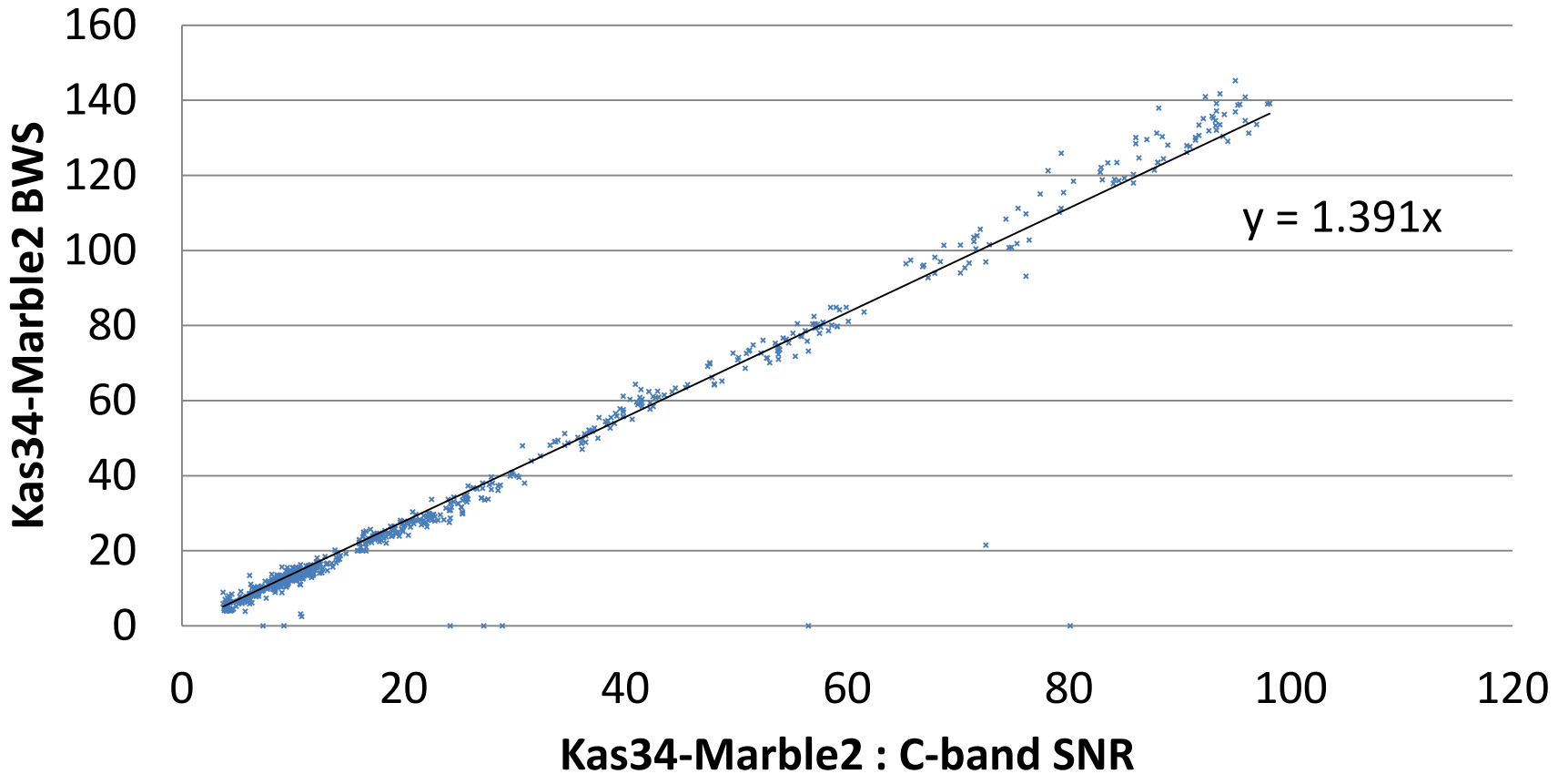
Obviously bad detection rate about compact #2

Performed BWS to C/X band



SNR improved by a factor of 1.4 ($= \sqrt{2}$)

Kas34-MBL2 Improved SNR after BWS



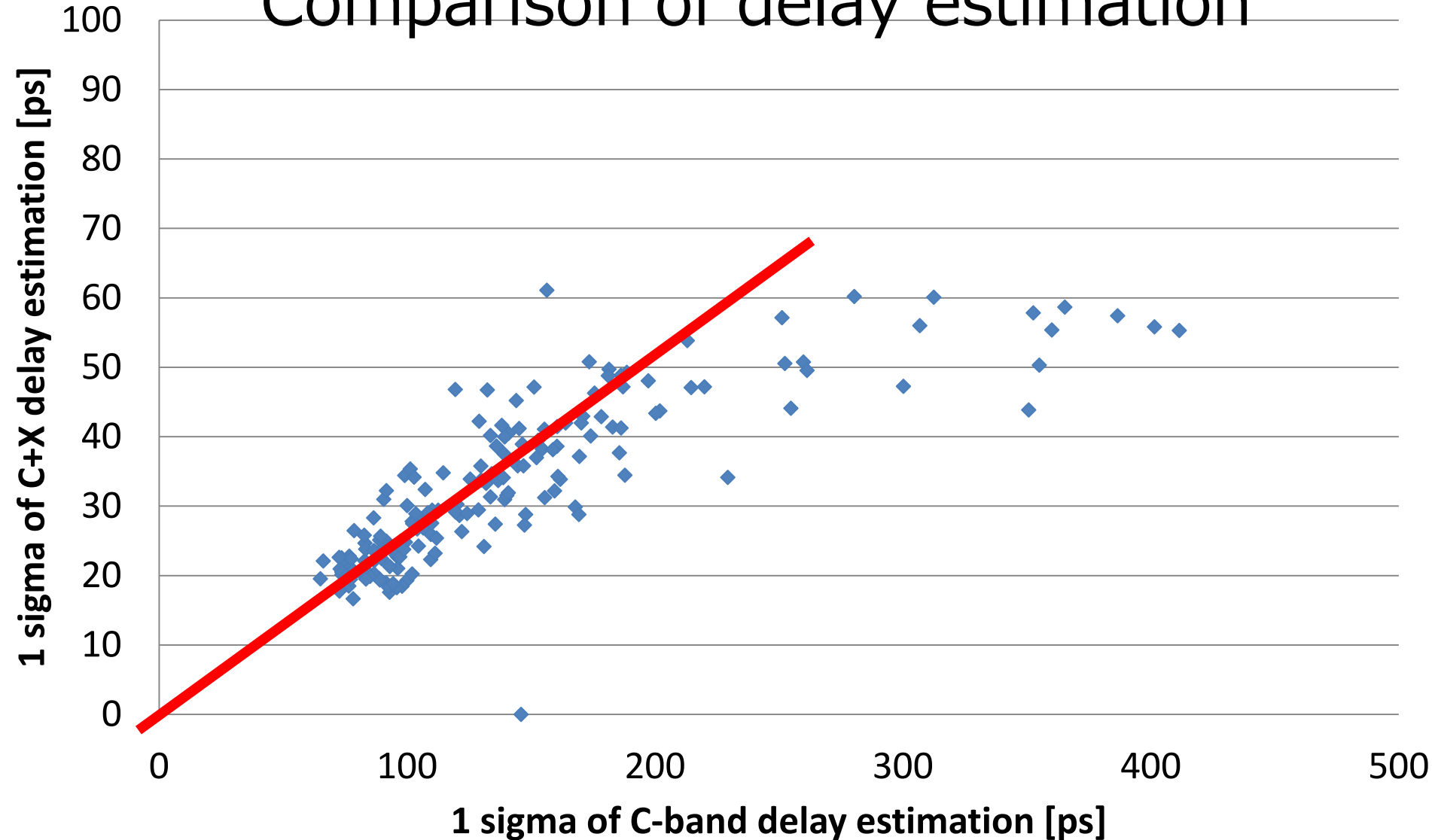
Fringe detection after BWS

SNR \geq 6.0	After BWS
Kas34 and compact #1	735/739 scan (99.5%)
Kas34 and compact #2	701/740 scan (94.7%)

About 60 observations (8%) could be recovered!

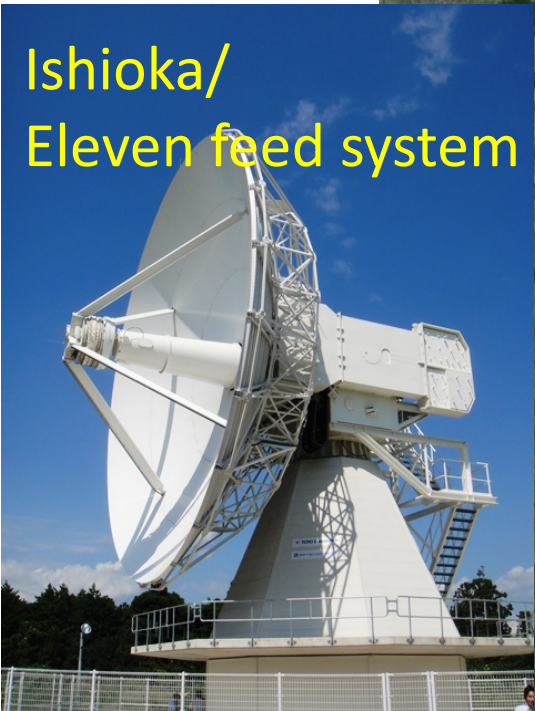
Compact #2

Comparison of delay estimation

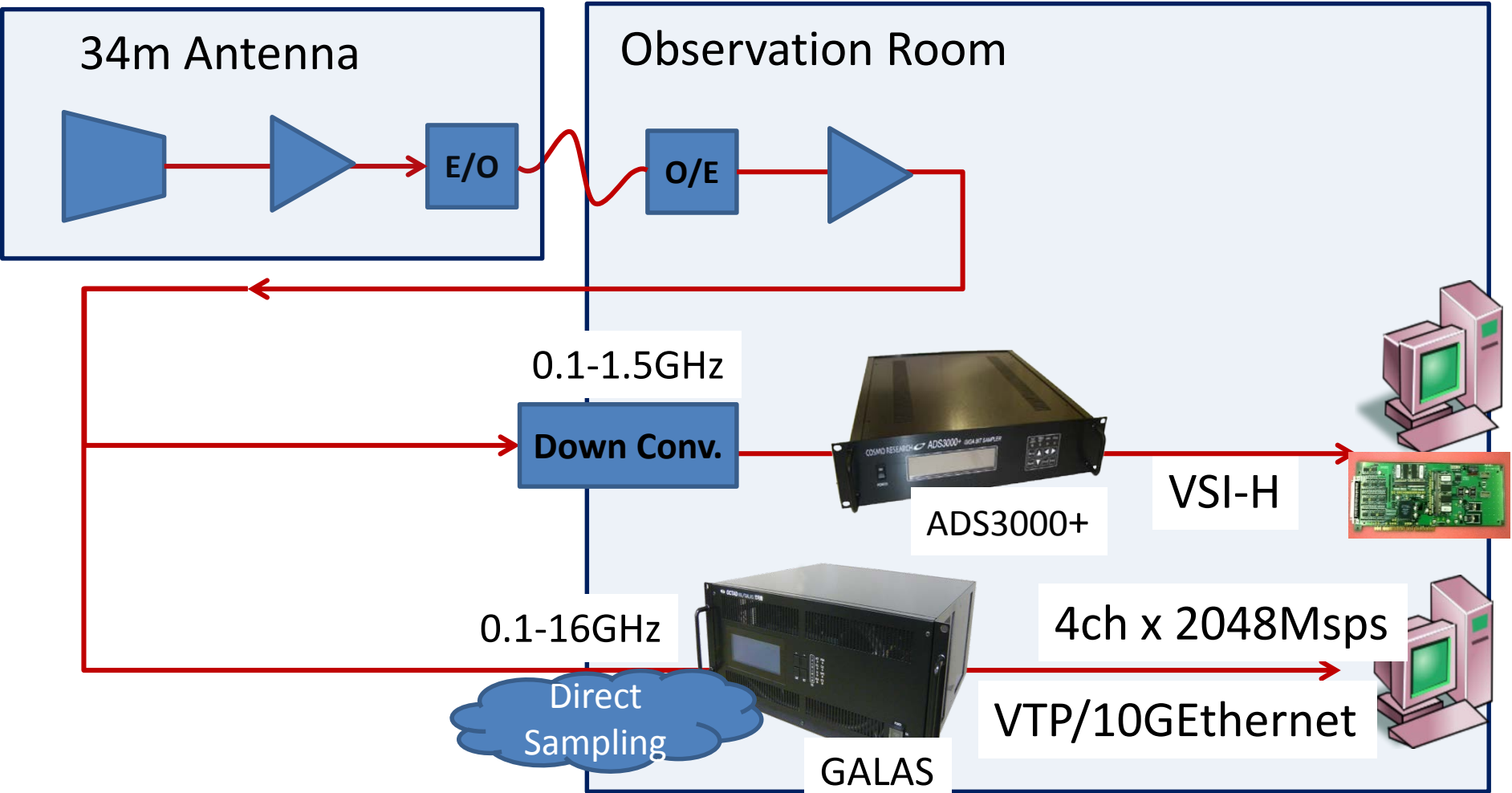


- Delay estimation also improved by a factor of about 4
 - Bandwidth was 3 times wider
 - SNR improved 1.4 times better

KASHIMA – ISHIOKA Broadband Exp. Jan. 2015

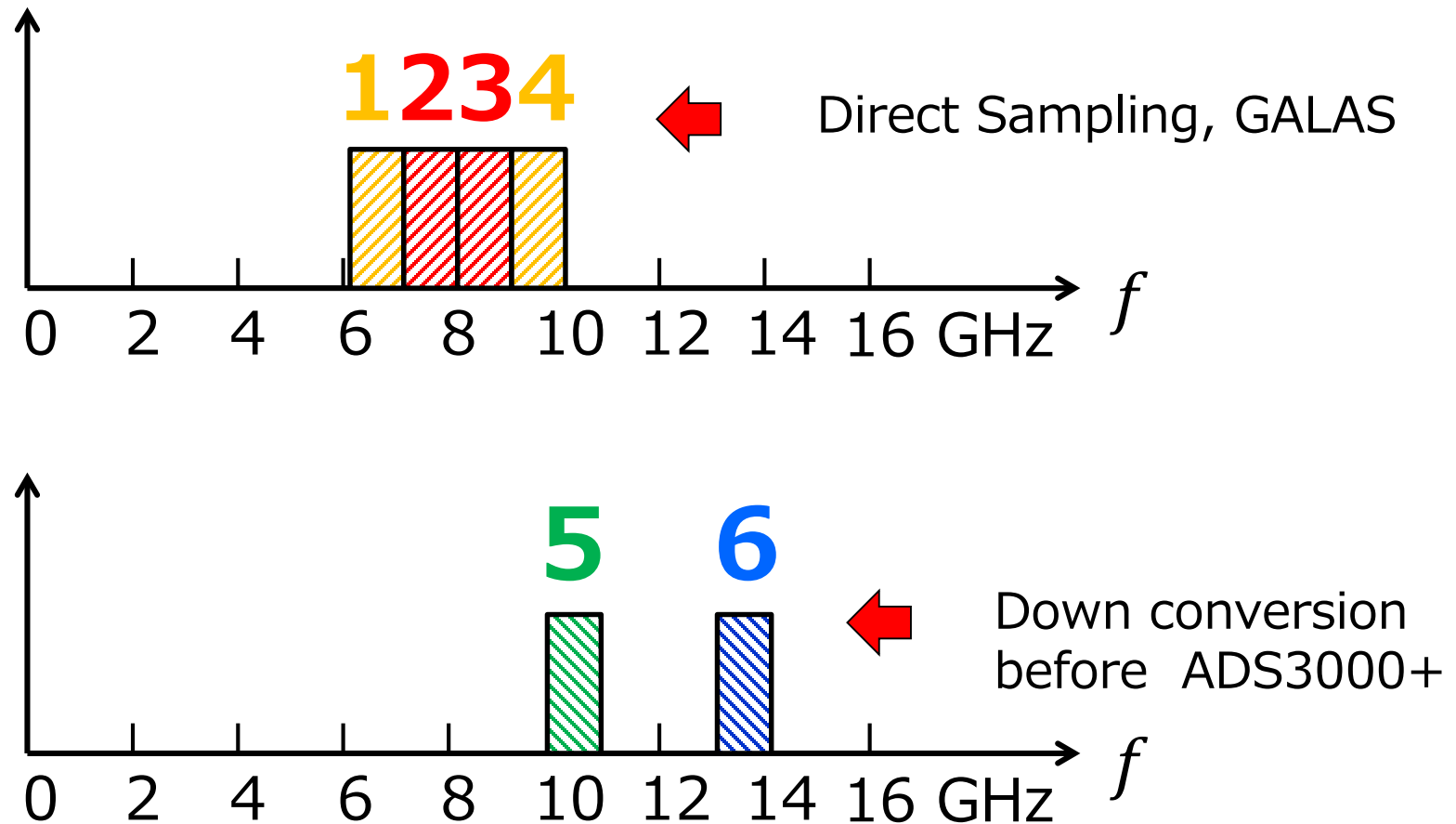


Signal Path and DAS



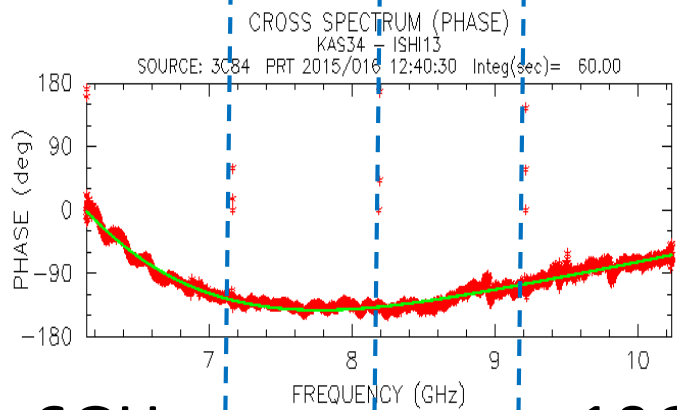
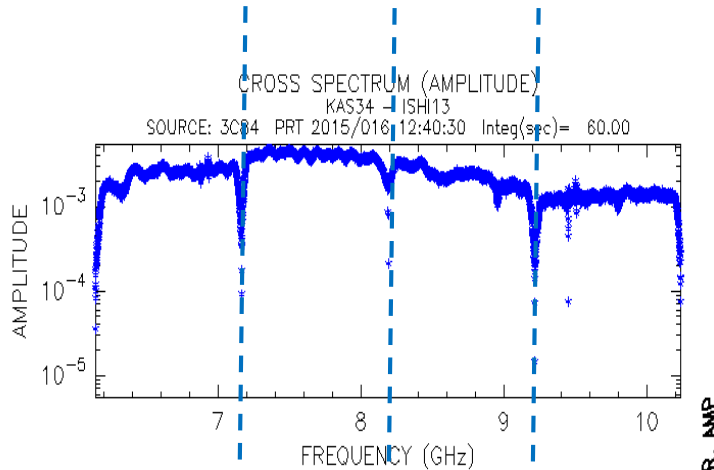
Frequency allocation 6GHz to 14GHz

BW 1024MHz each



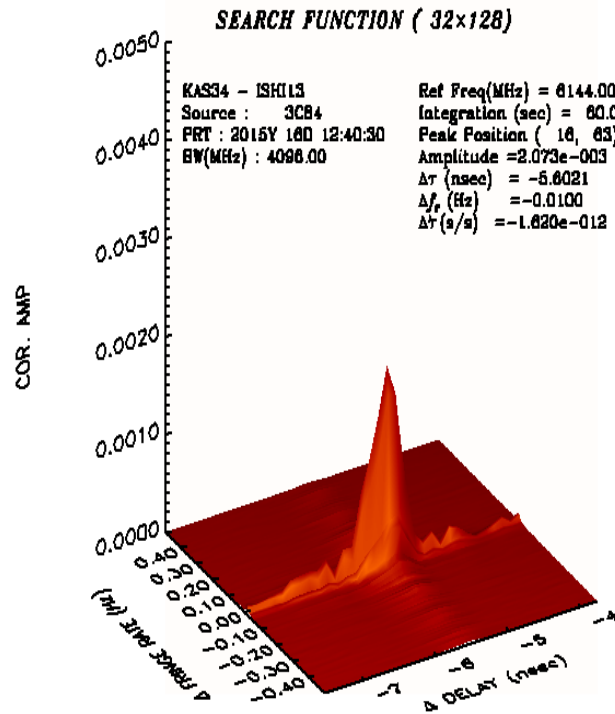
Bandwidth Synthesis of #1, #2, #3, #4 (Direct Sampling by K6/GALAS)

This processing was done by Dr.T.Kondo



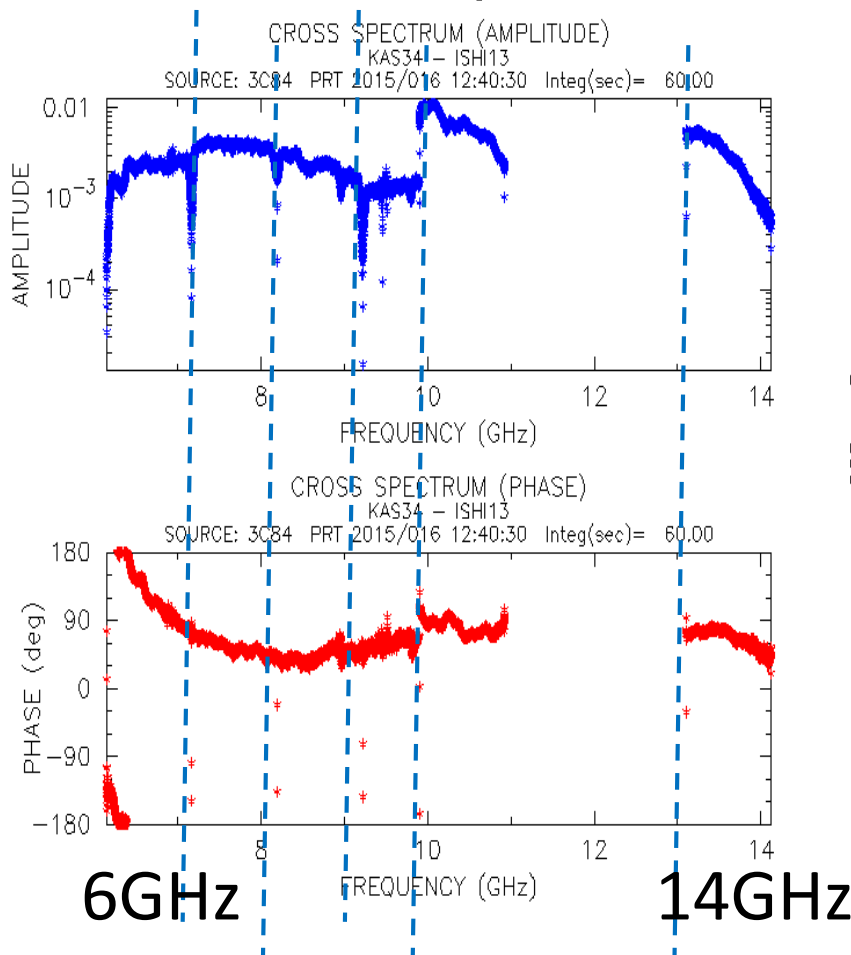
6GHz

10GHz

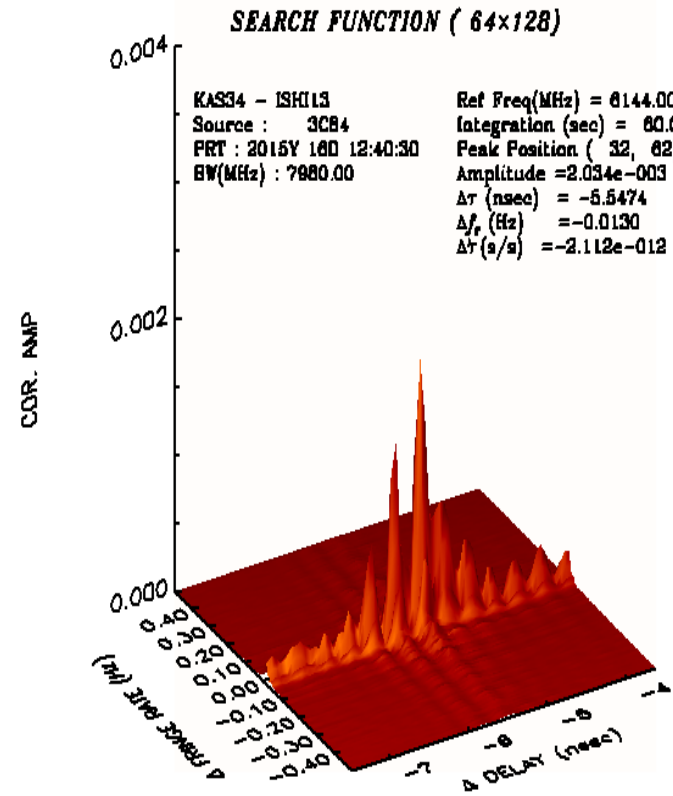


Bandwidth Synthesis(#1-#6) after inter-band delay correction

Cross Spectrum

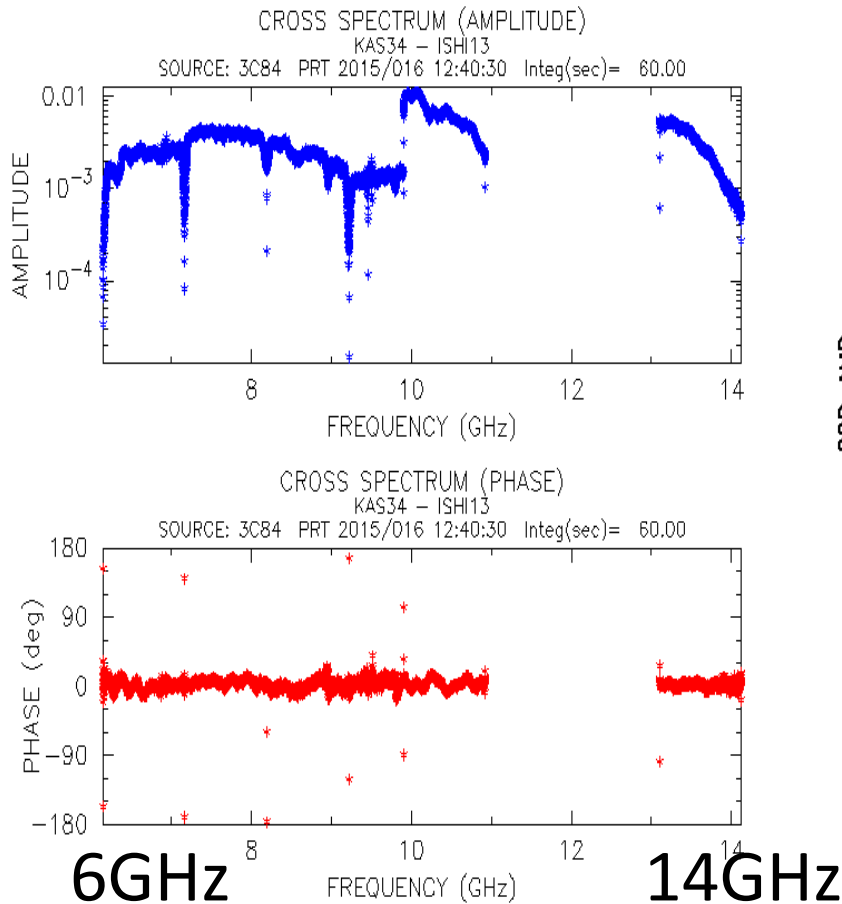


Delay Resolution Function

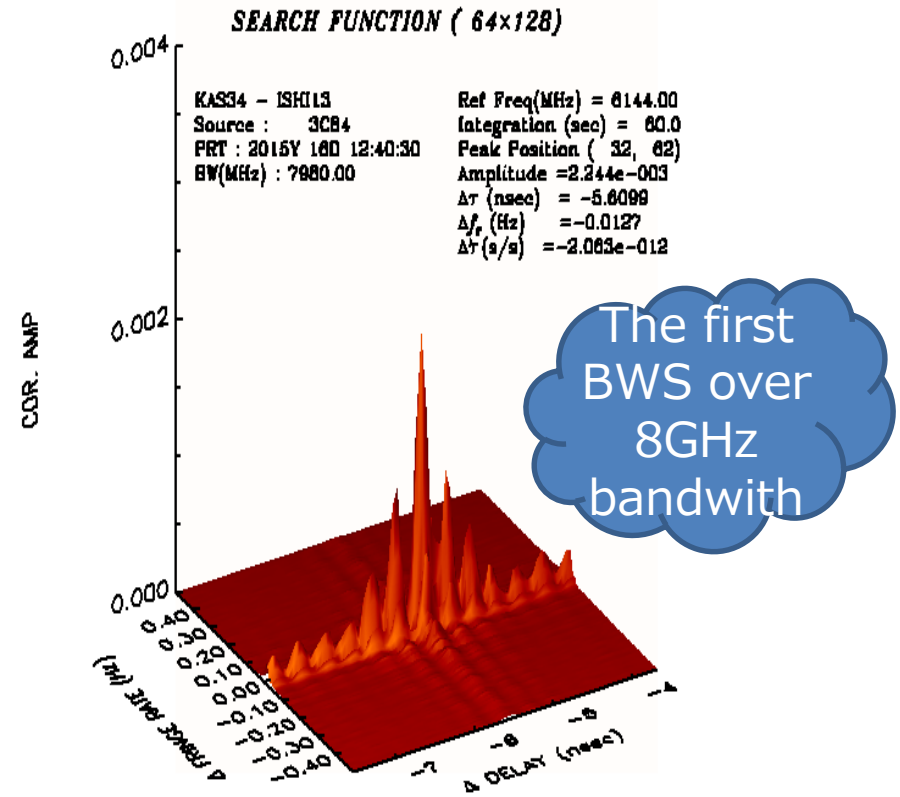


Bandwidth Synthesis(# 1-#6) after inter-,intra-band delay correction

Cross Spectrum

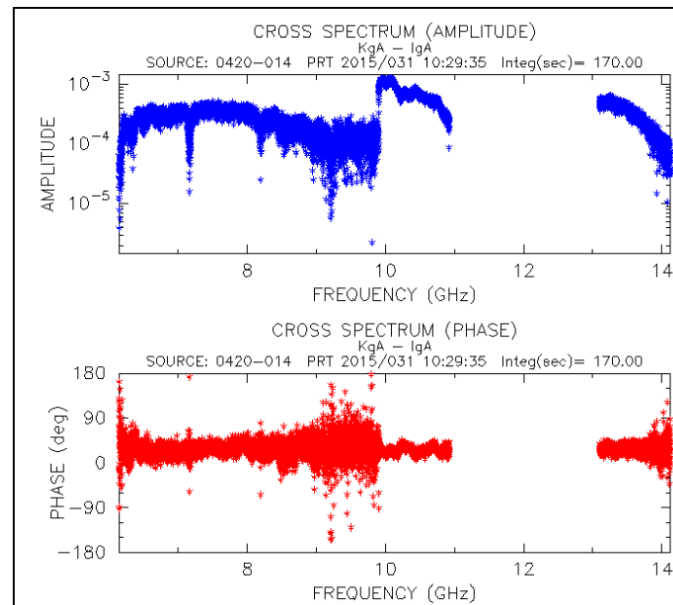
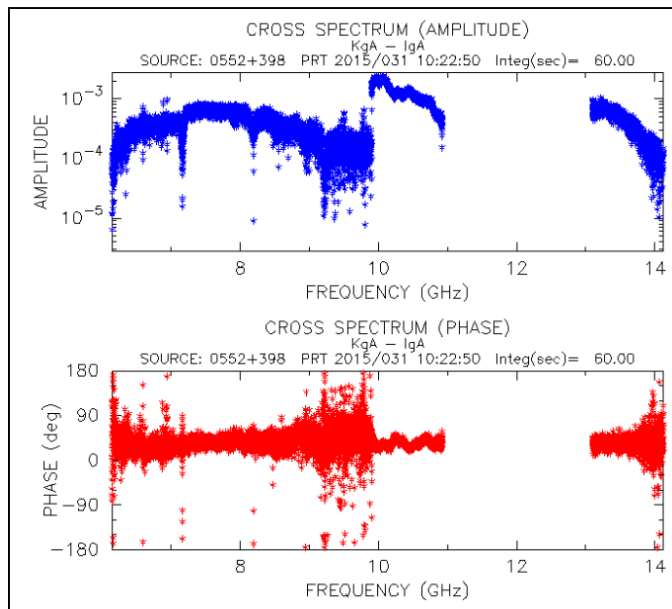
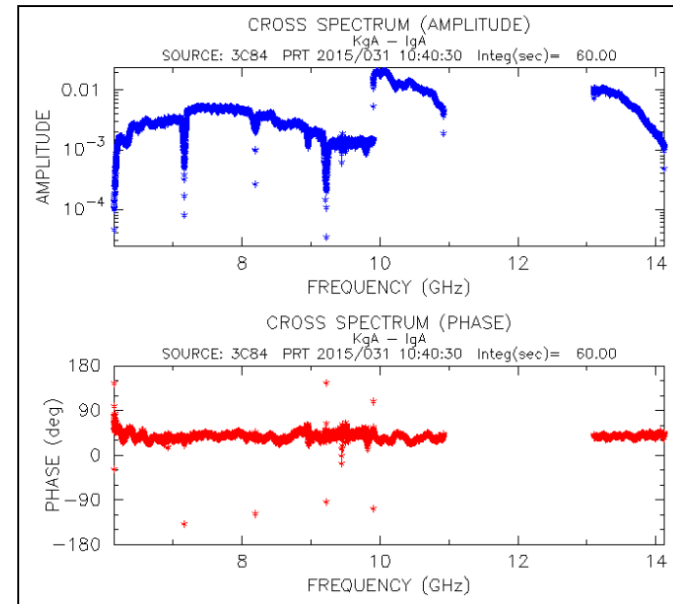
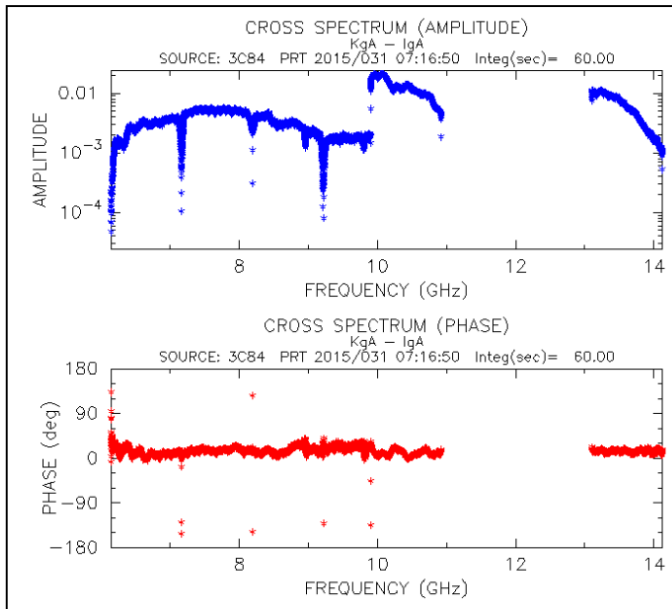


Delay Resolution Function

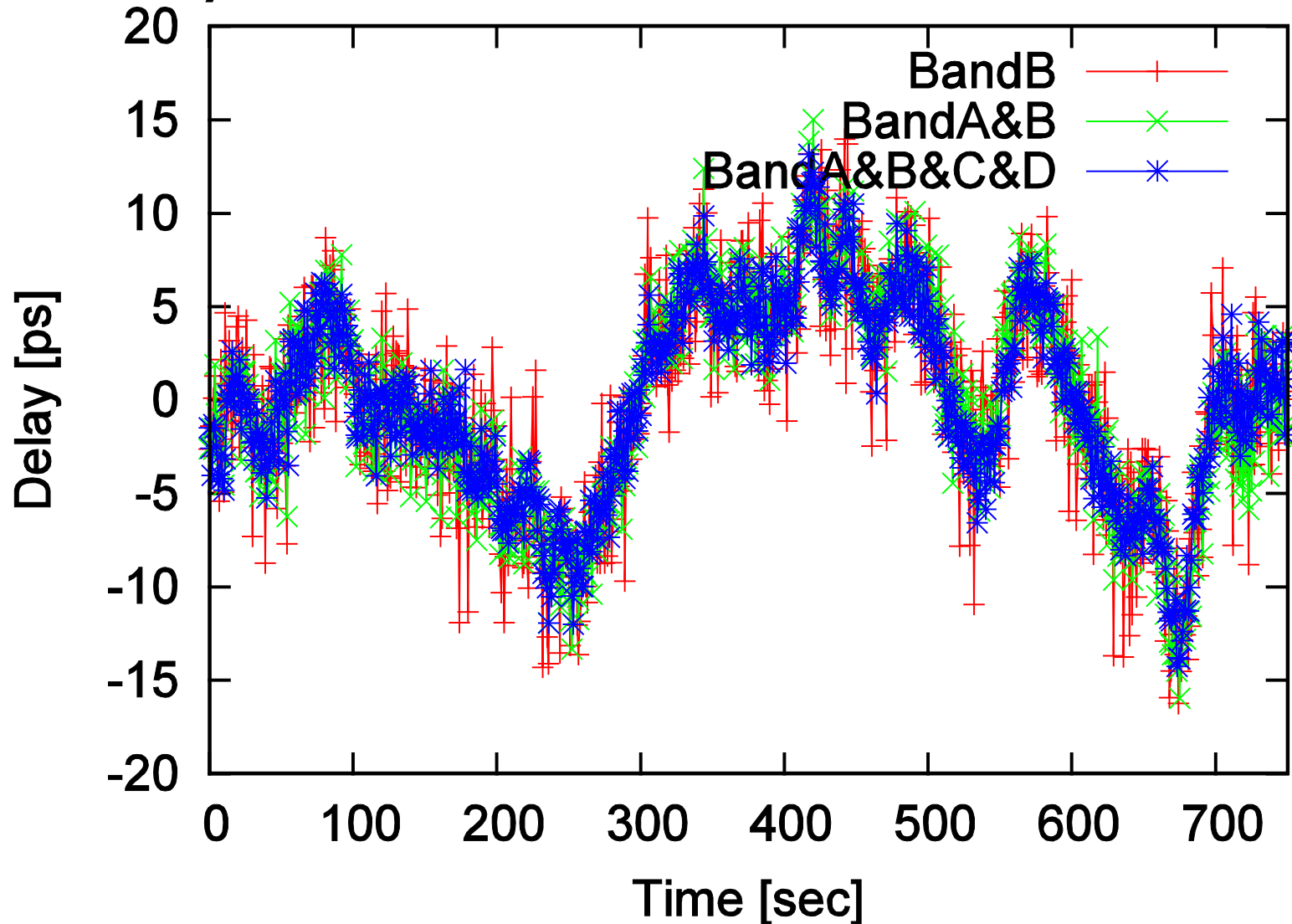


Theoretical delay precision
is 27 femto sec.

Successfully connected phases in another scans

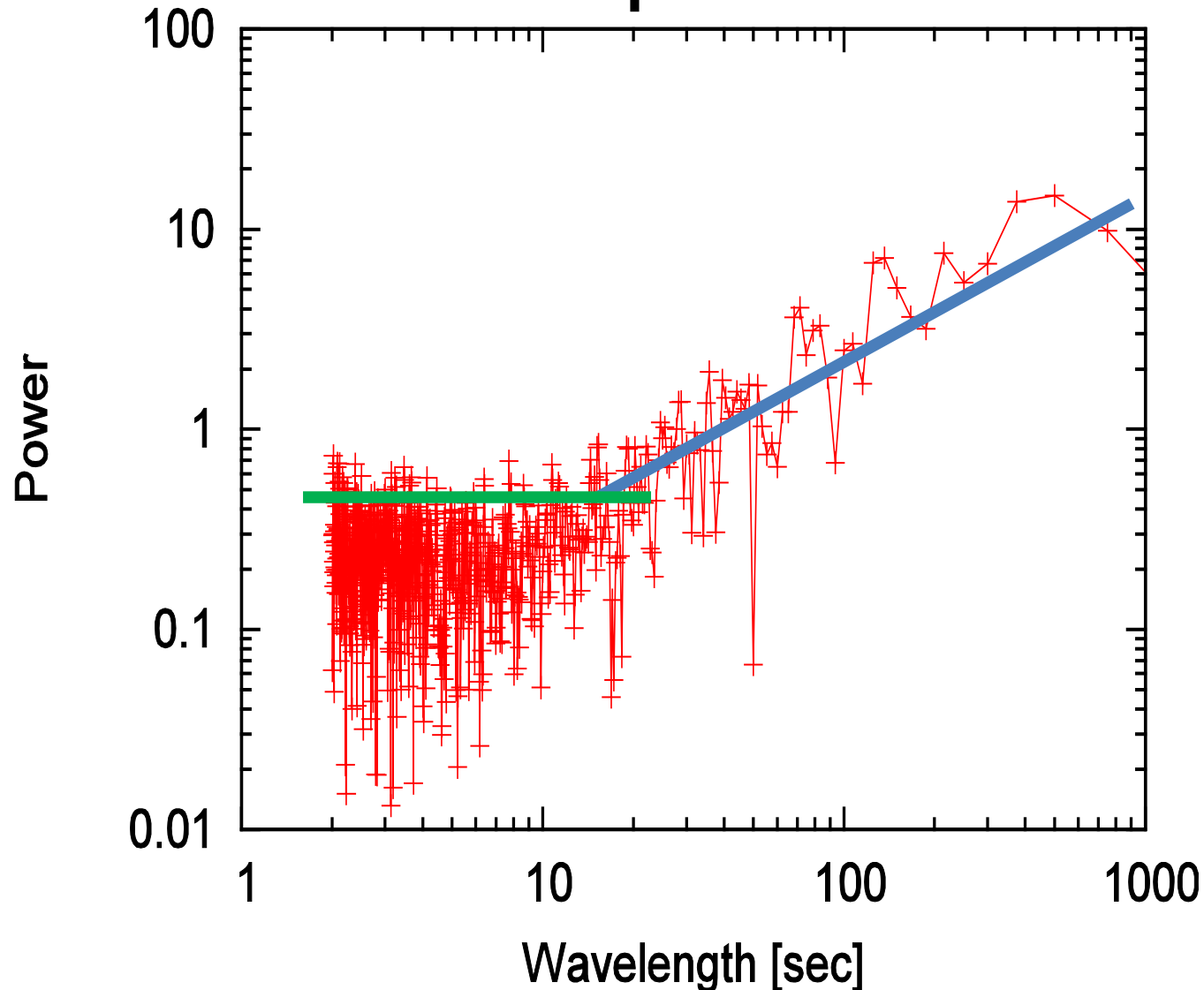


Delay variations in 15min tracking



A few ps variation can be seen even in 15 min

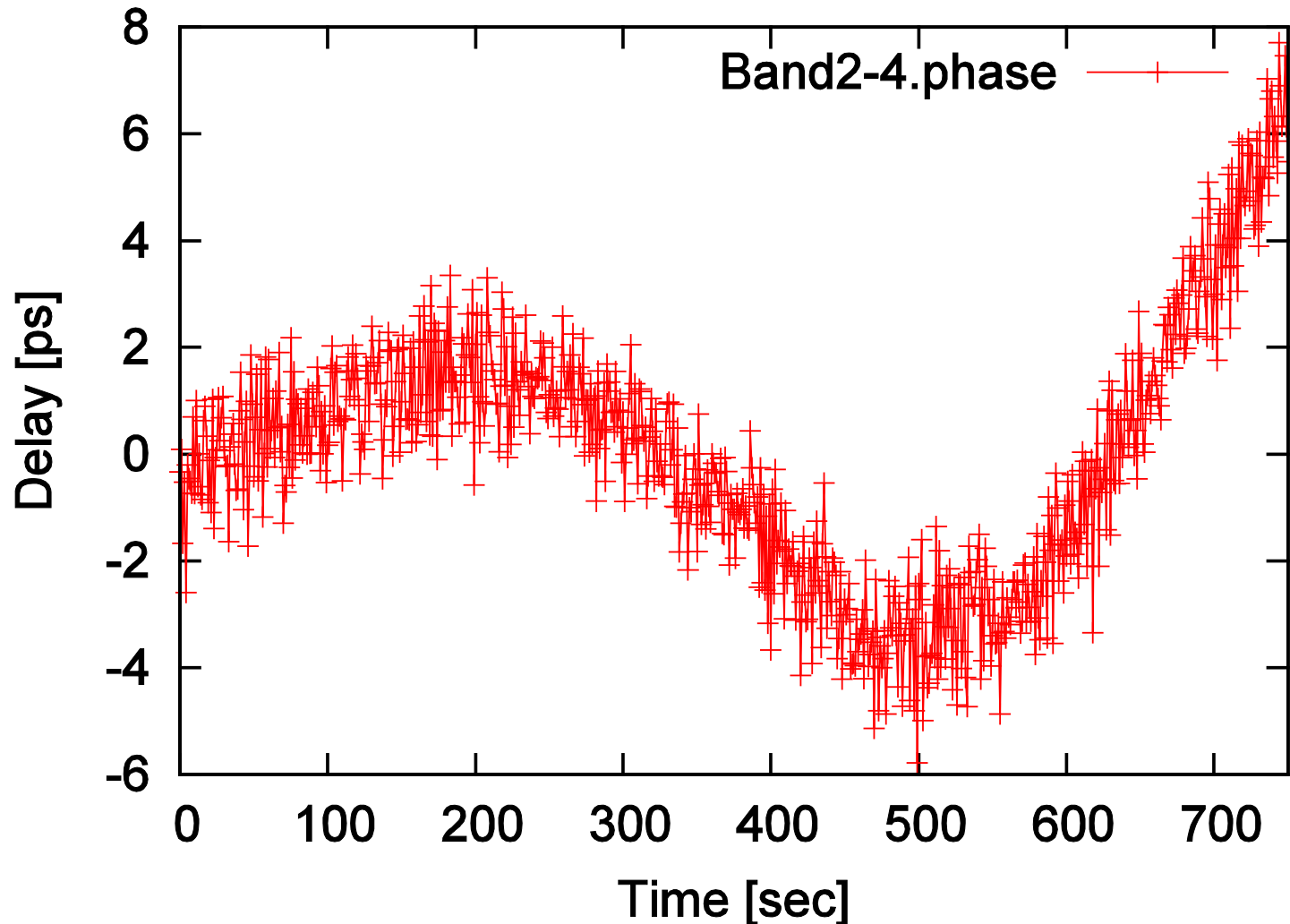
Noise spectrum



Behavior of white noise component is observed until about 15sec

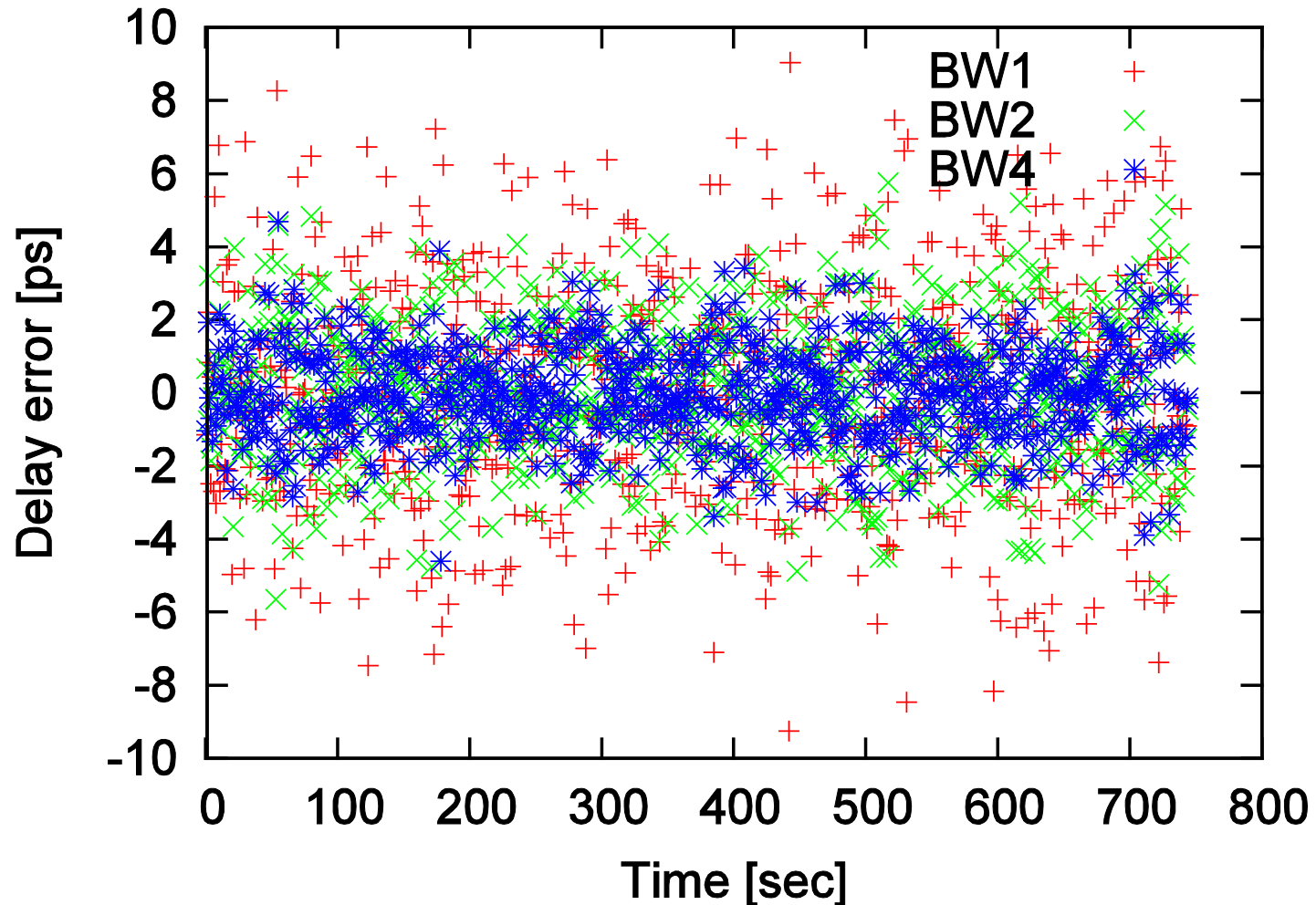
One source has a duration of 7.5 sec integration In VGOS specification

Dispersive delay contribution



Dispersive delay mostly caused by ionosphere has slower variation

Delay scattering



Delay RMS are determined by point by point difference

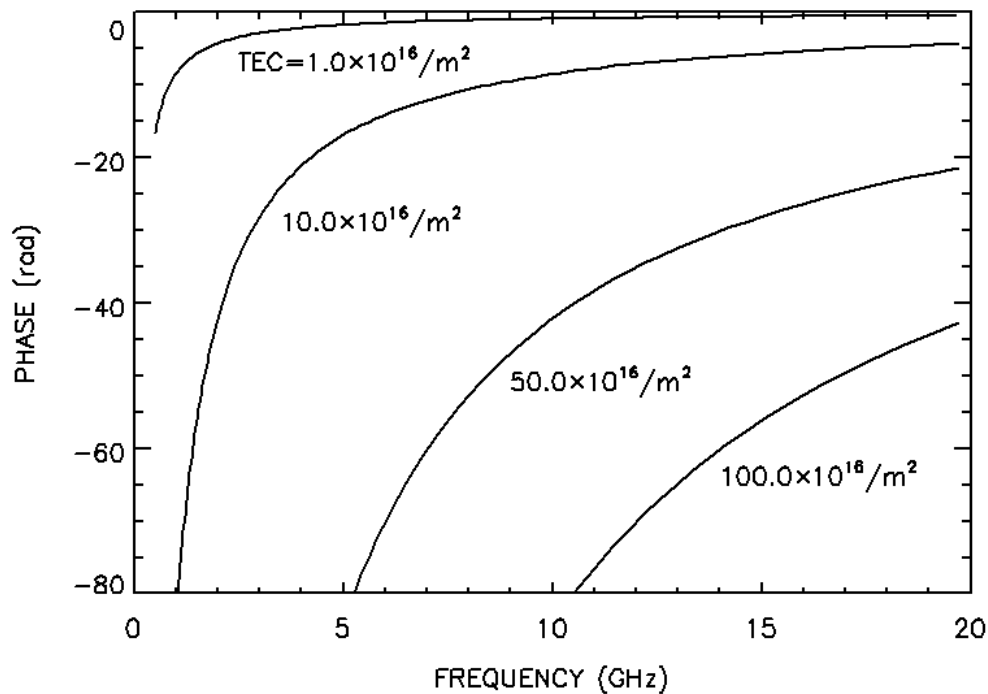
RMS of the noise in 1sec

Band width	RMS/sec [ps]	Remark
1GHz	3.08	Band #2
2GHz	2.01	Band #1 and #2
4GHz	1.29	Band #1 to #4
4GHz	0.96	After intra-band correction
8GHz	0.60	All 6 Bands

If we operate 7.5sec integration like VGOS,
RMS will be 200 femto second !

In case of Long baseline

- The residual phase will include ionospheric delay
- Also includes Core-shift delay



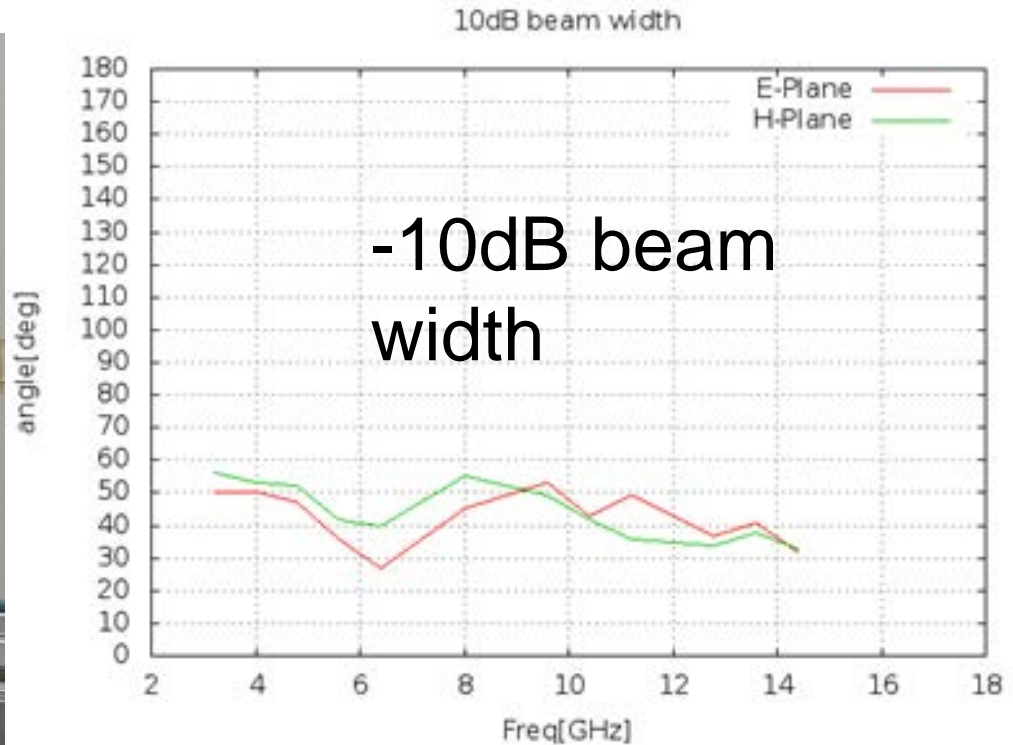
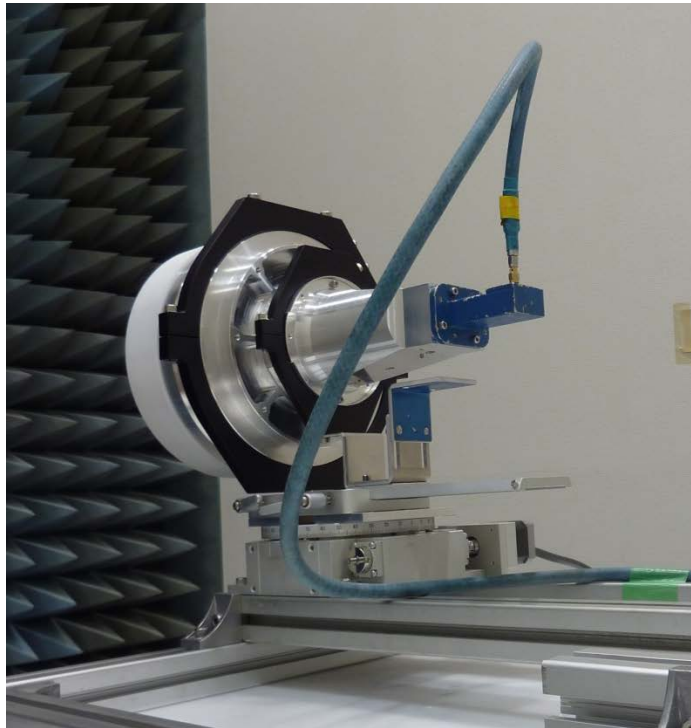
We need a VLBI partner to obtain such a data!

Any volunteers??

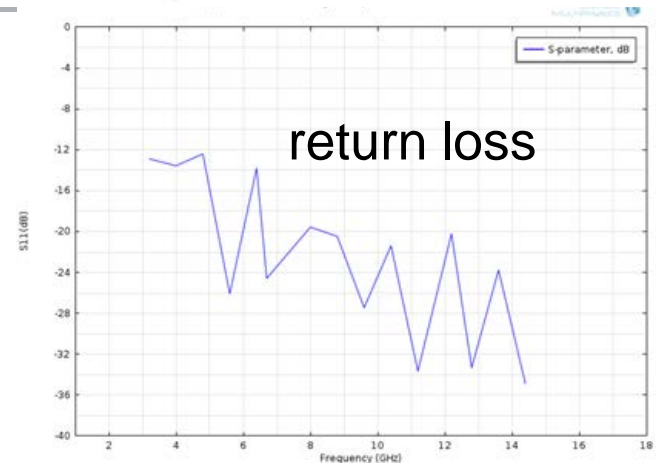
- We thank to GSI people to make a VLBI between Kashima and Ishioka
- Broadband Feed Development is supported by NAOJ-fund(Prof. Fujisawa et al.)

ADDITION

Simulation of NINJA Feed for MARBLE 1.6m bv COMSOL



Measurement in METLAB of Kyoto Univ. Actual far field patterns will be different from simulations by structures of SMA-waveguide converter. WRD350D24 is used in this photo.





K5/ADS3000+ Sampler



IF Input Port	2
Input Freq. Range	0.01 - 1.5 GHz
Sampling mode	Broadband Sampling Nch/port=1 128 Msps : 8 bit 512 Msps : 2,4 bit 1024 Msps: 2 bit 2048 Msps: 1 bit
	DBBC Mode Nch/unit= 16 4,8,16,32,64 Msps/ch Qbit=1,2, or 4 bit
Output Port	VSI LL 4port

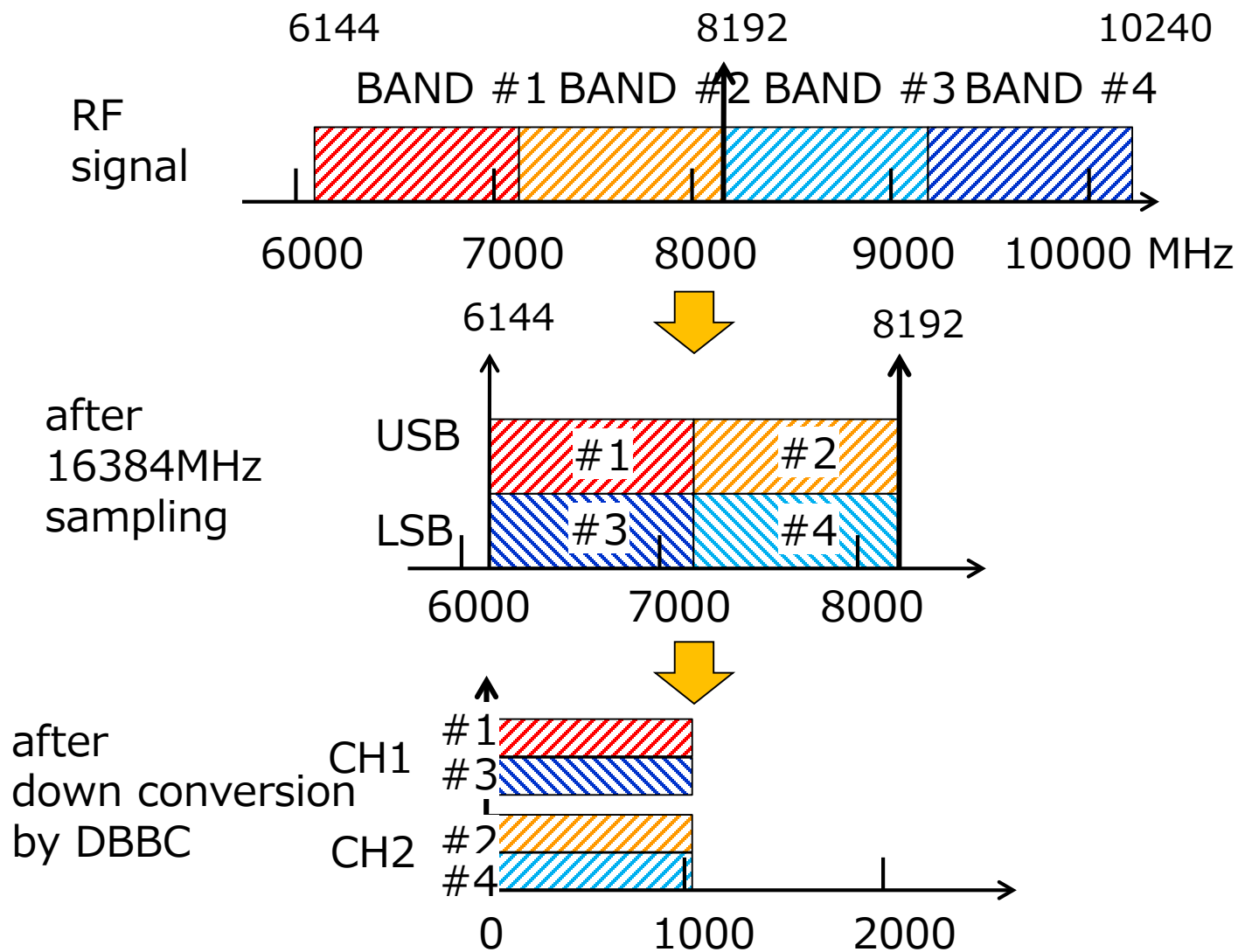


K6/GALAS Sampler



IF Input Port	2
Input Freq. Range	0.1-16.4 GHz
Sampling mode	DBBC Mode Nch/unit=1,2,3, or 4 2048 Msps/ch Qbit=1, or 2 bit
Output Port	10GBASE-SR, 4port
Max Data rate	16384 Mbps/port

Direct Sampling with K6/GALAS



NICT/Kashima 34m Station



Diameter	34 m
Mount Type	AZ-EL mount
Azimuth Range	+/- 270 deg. From North
Elevation Range	7 – 90 deg.
Slew Rate	Az:0.8deg./sec, EL: 0.6deg./sec
Feed System	IGUANA-H (6.5-15GHz) NINJA (3.2-14.4GHz)
Optics	Cassegrain Focus

gv15093

- Marble実験 (Kas34-MBL1-MBL2)
- 34mのGala-V受信機 (常温)
- 2015年94日UT3時–95日UT5時
- CバンドとXバンドのそれぞれ1GHz帯域を取得
- Cバンドはスプリアスがあるため、相関処理後、フリンジサーチでスプリアスが含まれる帯域を除去した
- 1回目の相関処理でフリンジ検出率が低かったため、レート調整をおこない、フリンジの遅延残差がセンターにくるように2回相関処理を行った
- さらに、相関処理後、Cバンド+Xバンドをバンド幅合成をおこない、広帯域シングルバンド化している

FRINGE検出結果

SNR>=5.5	Cバンド	Xバンド
Kas34-MARBL1基線	736/746スキャン(98.7%)	730/747スキャン(97.7%)
Kas34-MARBL2基線	646/747スキャン(86.5%)	680/746スキャン(91.2%)

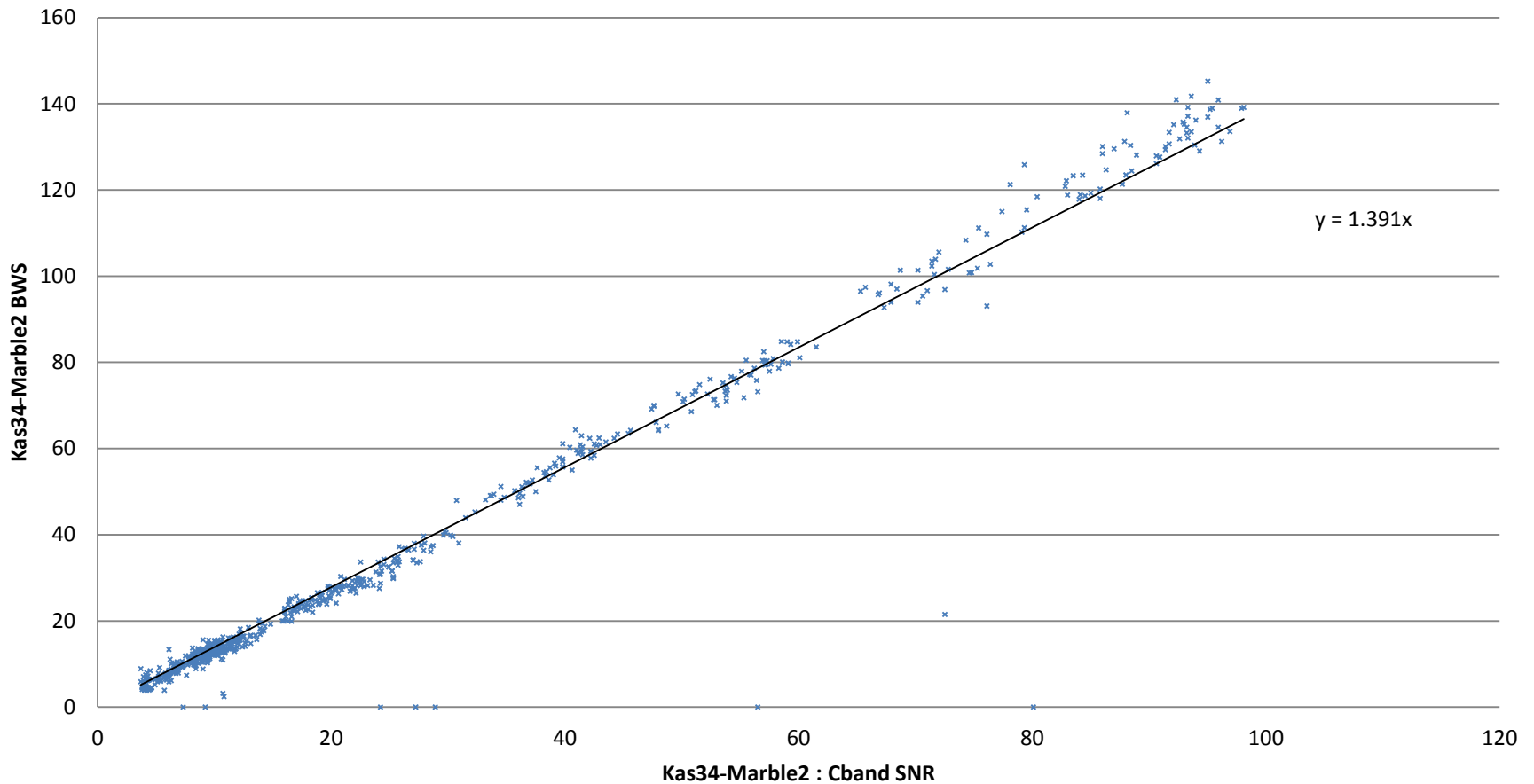
あきらかにMarble2基線での検出率が低い

ちょっと問題

- GICO3のSNR計算では雑音を時系列プロットからランダムに選んでいるため、フリンジが出ていなくても通常よりもSNRが高く計算されてしまう。
- CバンドとXバンドの間はほぼ1GHzなので、クロススペクトルもほぼ半分の帯域に情報が集中する。このため、SNRもほとんど2倍となる
 - BWS後のSNRは補正量として1/2する
 - これは今回だけ有効で、スペクトルにより補正量はことなることに注意！

バンド幅合成後のSNR向上 おおよそ1.4倍で約ルート2倍

Kas34-MBL2 Improved SNR after BWS

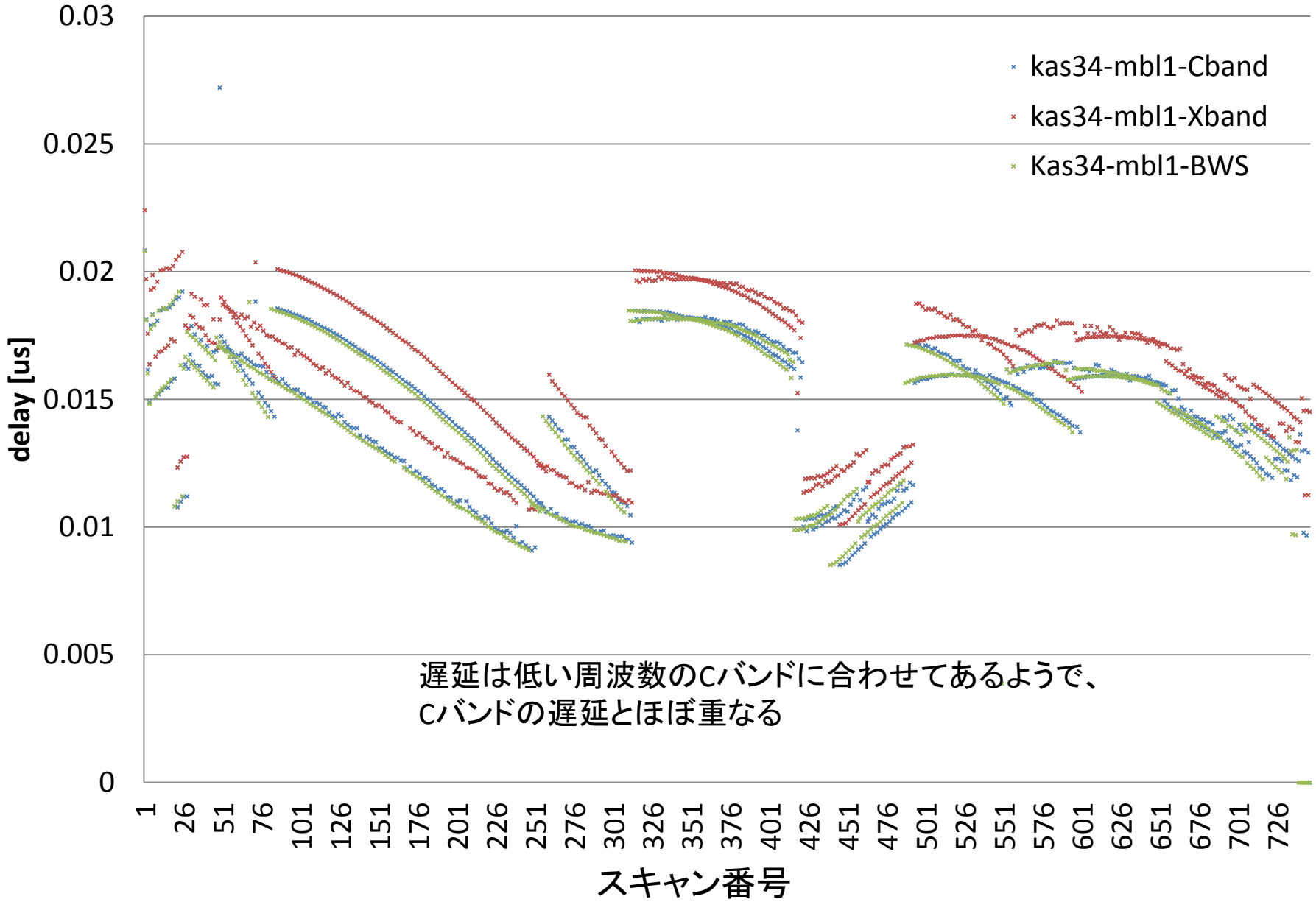


BWS後のフリッジ検出結果

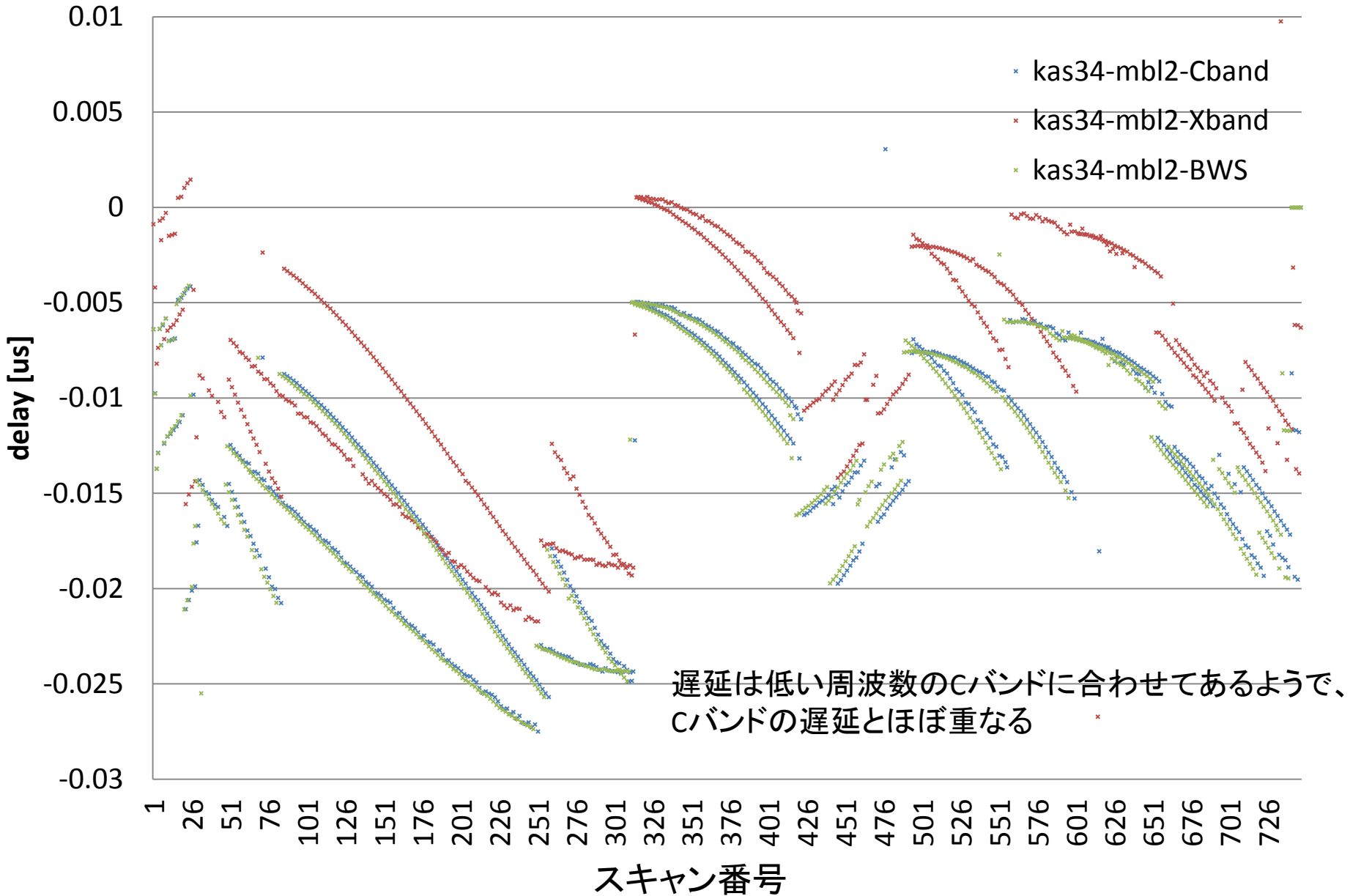
SNR \geq 6.0	After BWS
Kas34-MARBL1基線	735/739スキャン(99.5%)
Kas34-MARBL2基線	701/740スキャン(94.7%)

BWS前はMarble2基線で86.5%から
検出率が約8%(約60スキャン分)復活

Kas34-Marble1



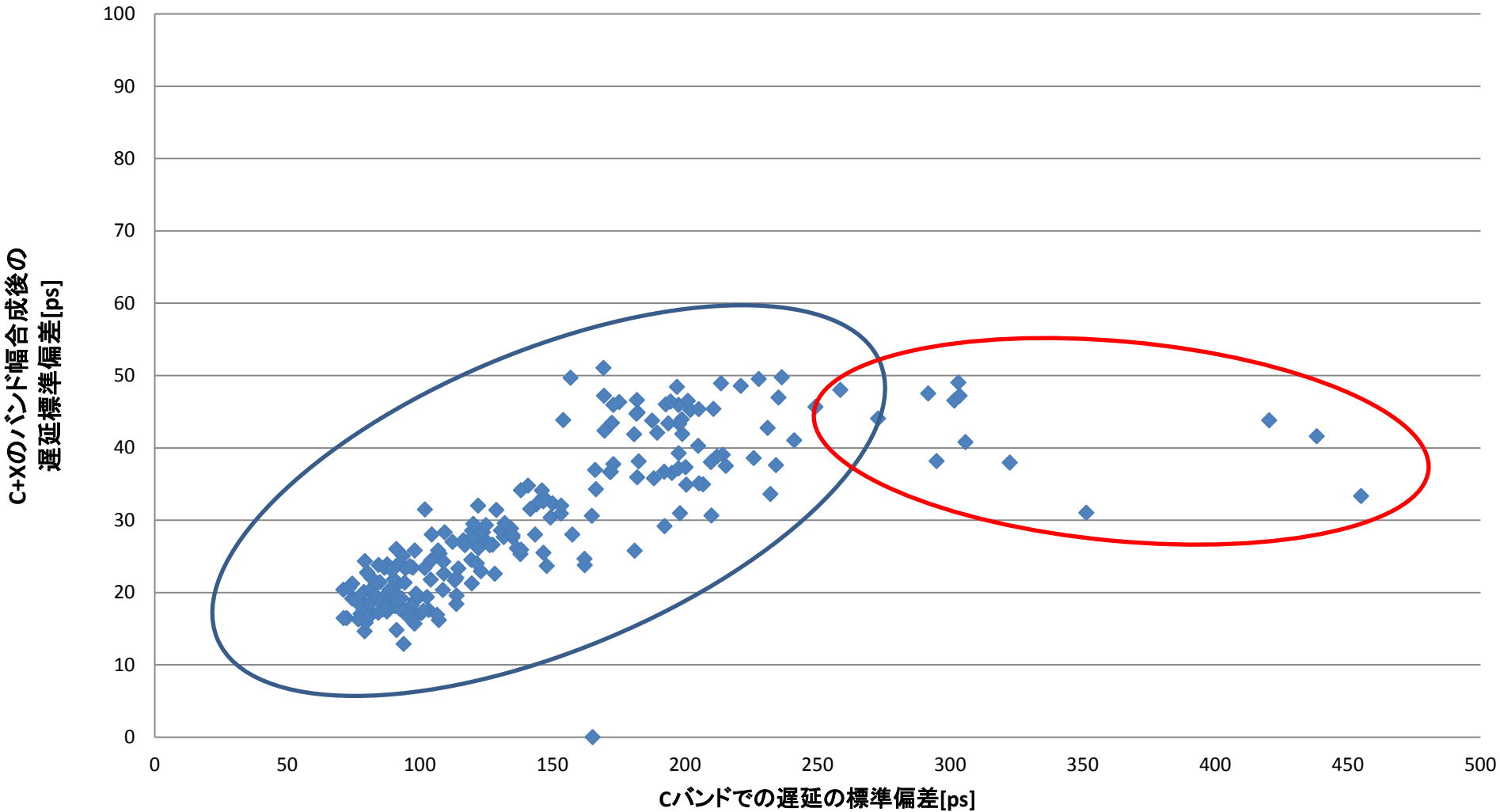
Kas34-Marble2



ばらつき評価

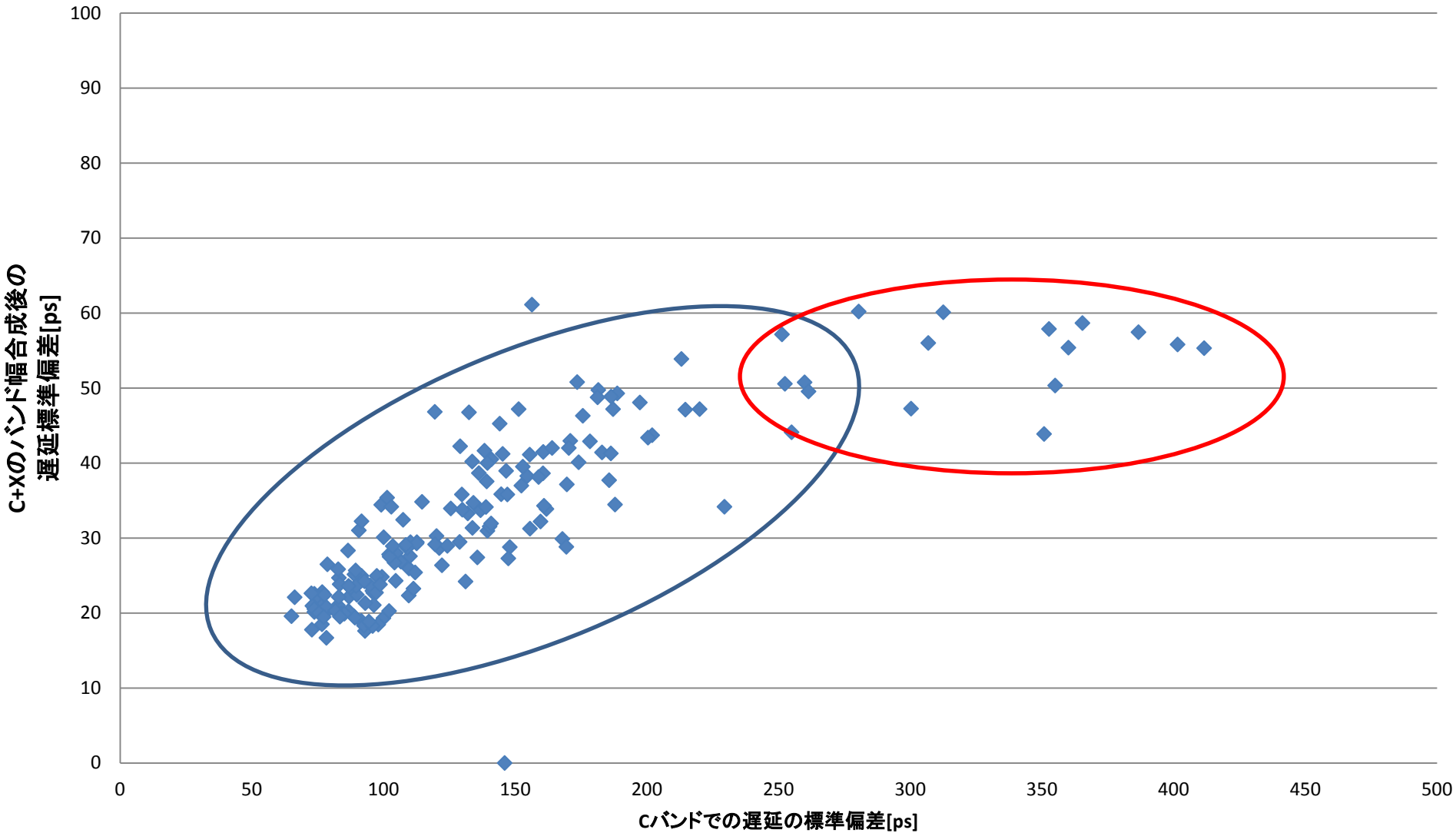
- CバンドとC+Xバンドの相関出力で1秒ごとに積分をおこない、遅延残差から雑音成分をもとめる
- ただ、遅延残差はオフセットやレートなどがのっているため、差分データをあらたに作りだし、その時系列データの標準偏差で評価をおこなう。
- 1秒でFRINGEがでる必要があるため、スキャン数がしぼられ、Kas34-MBL1で225スキャン、Kas34-MBL2で185スキャンである。
- GICO3で遅延量はサンプル周波数単位（Cバンドでは2048MSPS、C+Xでは8192MHz）で計算されるが、“GV15093相関処理まとめ”でも触れたようにバンド幅合成後、クロススペクトルが実効的に半分になっており、C+Xでは半分の4096MHzをサンプル周波数としている。

ばらつき比較 Kas34-Marble1



バンド幅合成後、約4.5倍、遅延決定精度が上がっているようだ(青枠)。
赤枠の領域はフリッジがきちんと出るようになったのだろうか？

ばらつき比較 Kas34-Marble2

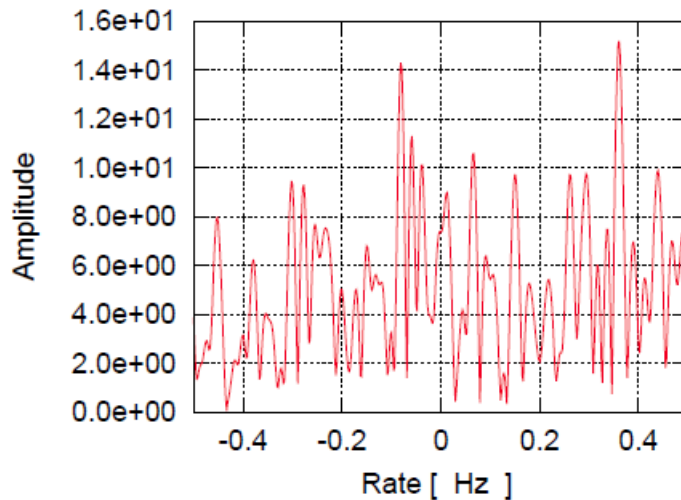
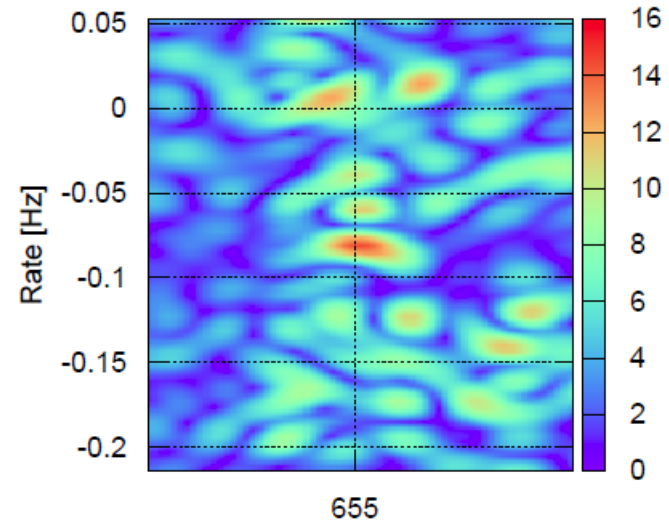
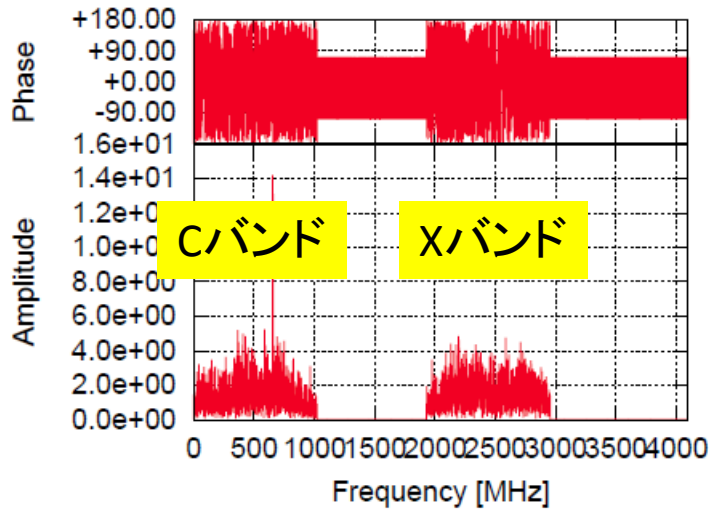


バンド幅合成後、4倍程度、遅延決定精度が上がっているようだ。
赤枠の領域はFRINGEがきちんと出るようになったのだろうか？
→Cバンドのみではきちんと遅延の評価ができていなかった？

まとめ

- 測地実験のスキャンのなかから、CバンドのみとC + Xのバンド幅合成後の遅延残差のばらつきから遅延決定精度について評価をおこなった
- バンド幅合成後、4倍@Kas34-MBL2、4.5倍@Kas34-MBL1と遅延決定精度が向上していそう
 - 内訳は帯域情報が2倍でS N Rが $\sqrt{2}$ 倍。バンド幅合成で、最高周波数–最低周波数が3倍。
 - 理論上は遅延決定精度は $3 * \sqrt{2}$ で4.2倍良くなる
 - 実験とほぼ一致

バンド幅合成後のクロススペクトル



Epoch : 2015/095 03:04:30
Station-1: KASHIM3
Station-2: MARBLE2
Source : 2145+
Length : 60.000000 [sec]
Sampling : 8192000000 [sps]
Frequency: +6188.000000 [MHz]
Peak Amp : 1436.414449 [%]
Peak Phs : 171.300408 [deg]
Peak Freq: +655.119850 [MHz]
Rate : -80.607351 [mHz]
SNR : 40.908427