



**AUT** UNIVERSITY **COMPUTER + MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES**

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# Expanding New Zealand VLBI Capability And The 30m Dish

Stuart Weston

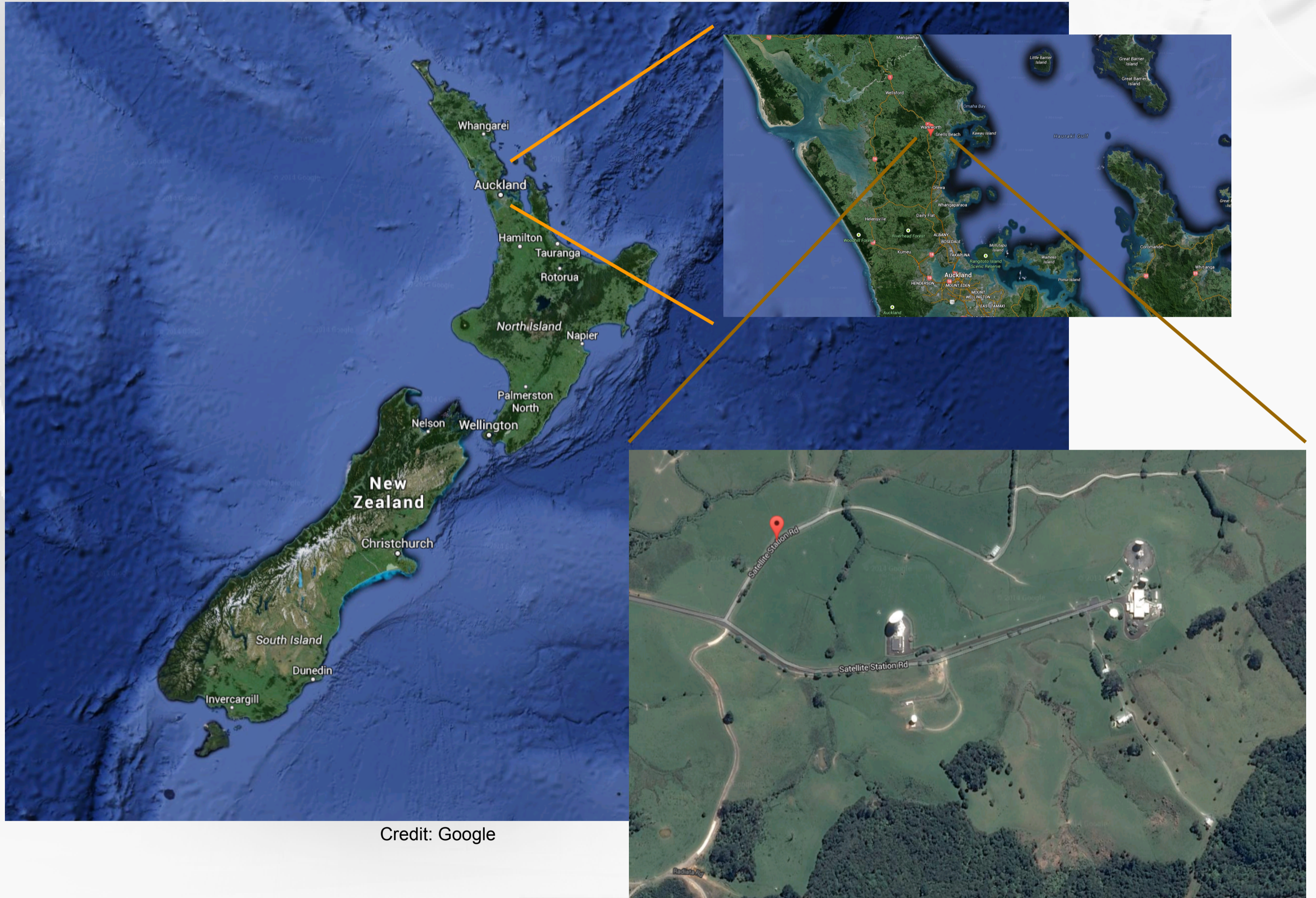
(Lewis Woodburn, Tim Natusch, Peter Thomasson, Mark Godwin, Christophe Granet and Sergei Gulyaev)

Institute for Radio Astronomy & Space Research  
Auckland University of Technology

Third International VLBI Technology Workshop  
10<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> November 2014, Groningen/Dwingeloo,  
the Netherlands



# Where are we ?



Credit: Google



# Warkworth Infrastructure

## Network

10Gb connectivity to REANNZ in 2014  
40Gbps NZ to USA and Australia



## Digital Backend

New DBBC received and connected to 12m in April 2014

SEFD now comparable to AuScope antennas, 3547 for CONT14  
( it was 5340 for AUST13)

The old DBBC for repair and then to be used on 30m

We have decided to purchase a 3<sup>rd</sup> DBBC



## Recorders

Started upgrading Mk5 diskpacks from 16TB to 32TB

Will “downgrade” a Mk5C to a Mk5B+ for 30m



# 12m VLBI Activities



DBBC Issues since new  
Maser Issues in 2013  
Elevation Bearing 2013

IVS

AUST13  
CONT14  
AUST14

LBA

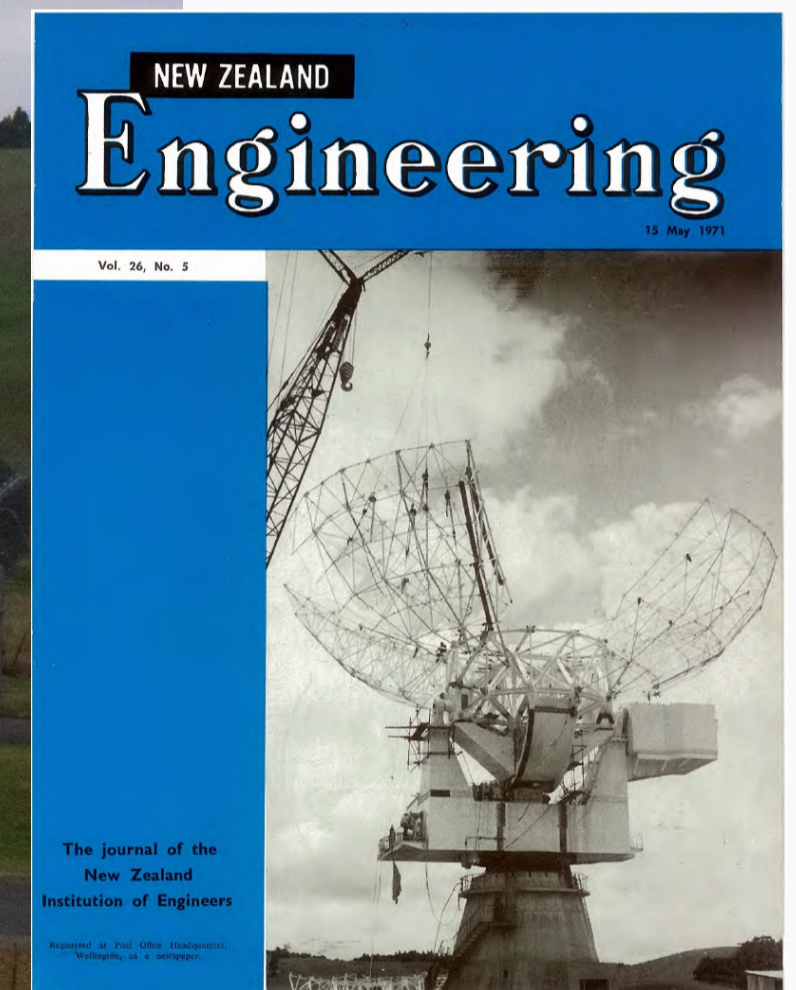
Active in 2013  
2014 reduced inclusion

Other

2014 Jive - MEX



# 2010 New Zealand Capability Improves



NZ Telecom grant AUT the use of one of the Warkworth 30m satellite earth station dishes for Radio Astronomy and Science Research. The older dish got demolished.



# Conversion Plan

Change the Azimuth limits  $\pm 270$  (previously  $\pm 170$ )

Change motors, cables and cable wrap system

Change the control system

Clean and maintain the structure (rusty bolts, hatches etc)

Change the antenna RF system from Satellite C-Band to astronomical bands

Woodburn et al, in prep  
( <http://arxiv.org/abs/1407.3346> )

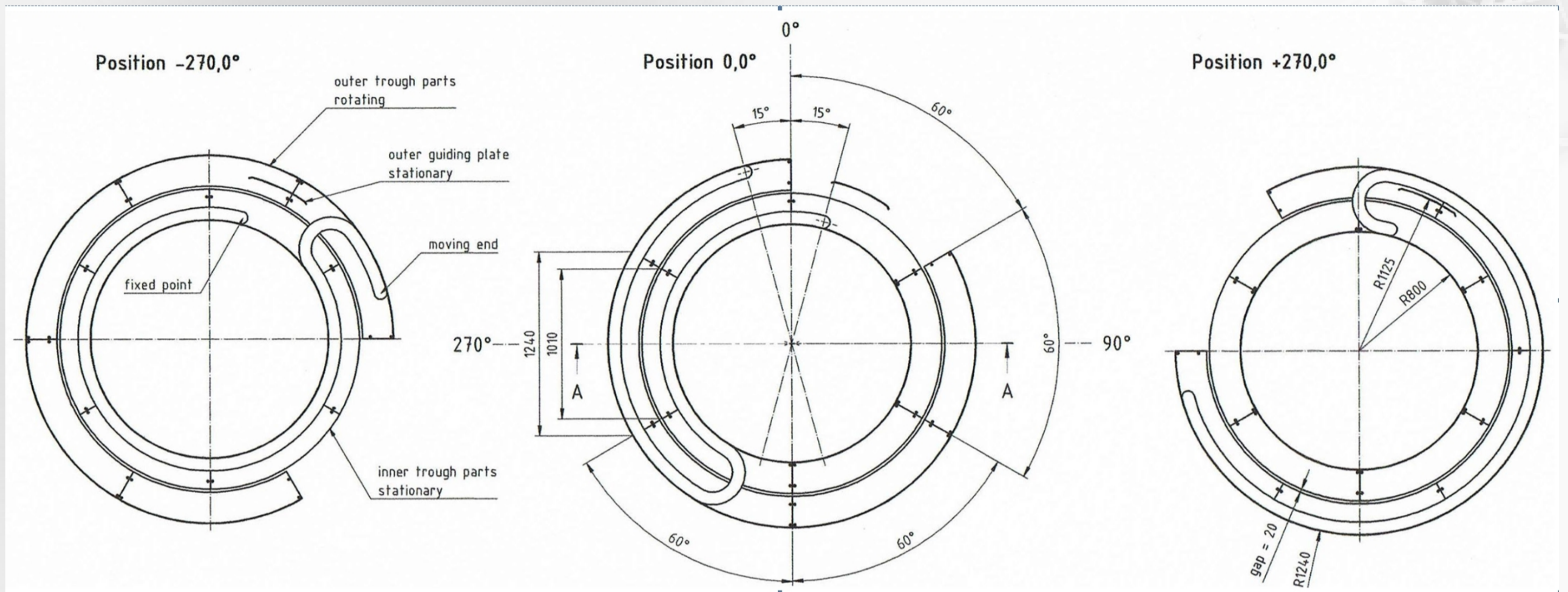


# Warkworth 30m Conversion



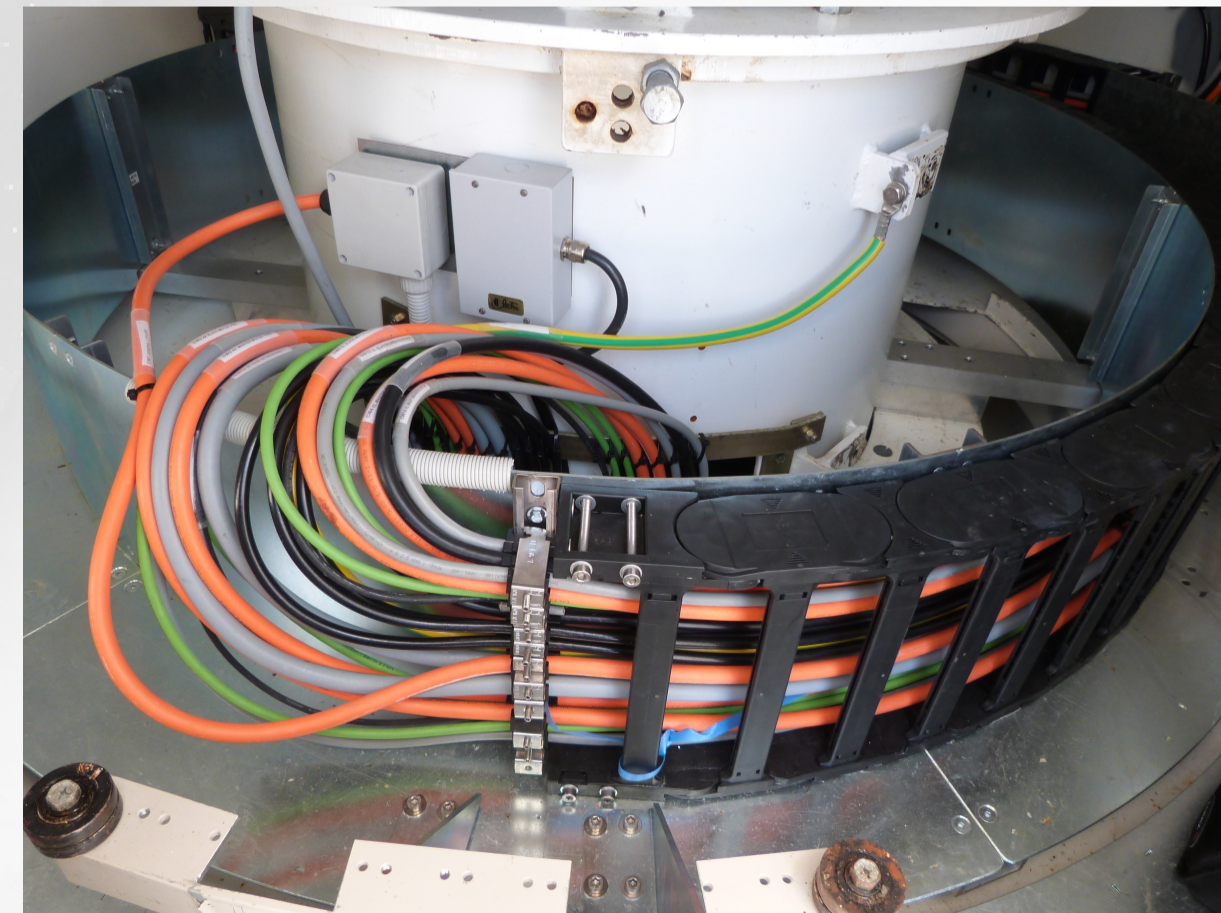


# Cable Wrap – IGUS Energy Chain System



Problem: chain pulls away from walls due to stiffness of cables

Solution: Gluing magnetic strips along the outside of the chain





# Control System

**Designed and commissioned:**

**Mark Godwin – MP Godwin Ltd,  
UK**

**Supplied by:**

**Control Technologies, UK**

- Internal clock, linked via ntp to station clock
- Fibre network connectivity using Modbus

**Accuracy:**

**1 milli degree, under light wind conditions**





# Cleaning and Maintenance





# AUT 30m Antenna Specification

**Table 1** Specifications of the Earth Station according to the manufacturer's (NEC) handbook.

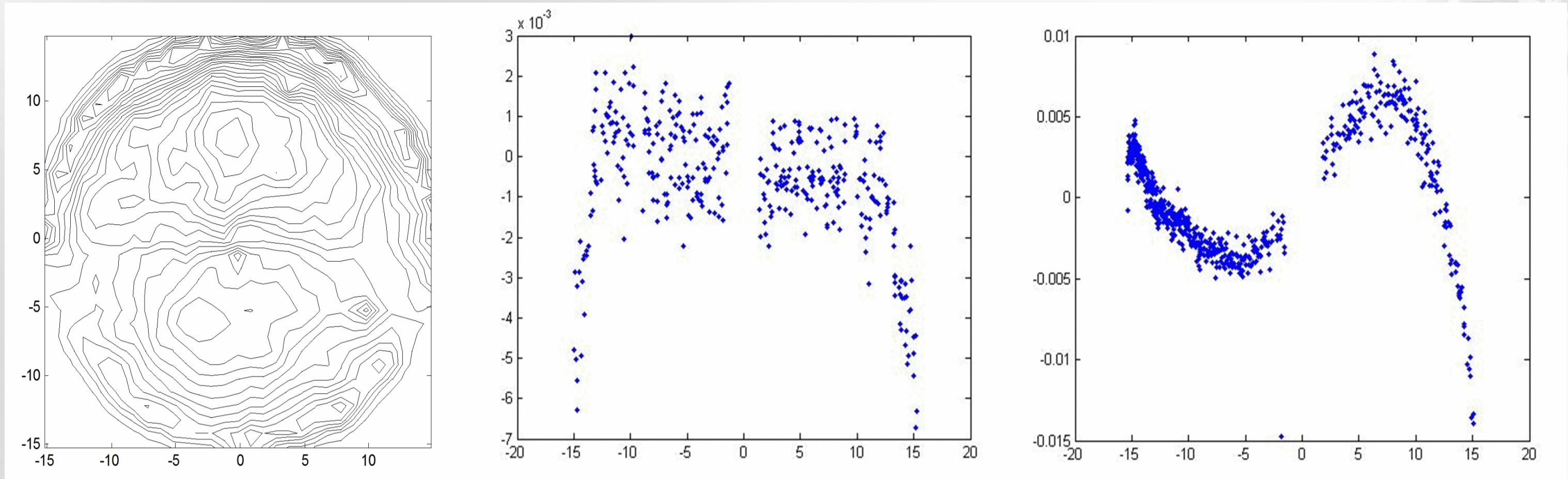
Description	Detail
System	Alt-azimuth, wheel-and-track, Cassegrain, beam-waveguide antenna
Drive system	Electric-servo, dual train for antibacklash
Transmission frequency band	C-Band
Reception frequency band	C-Band
Primary mirror diameter	30.48 m
Subreflector diameter	2.715 m
Azimuth Maximum Velocity in Slew Mode (Open Loop)	0.3 deg/sec or 18.0 deg/min
Elevation Maximum Velocity in Slew Mode (Open Loop)	0.3 deg/sec or 18.0 deg/min
Max Acceleration/Deceleration in both axes	0.2 deg/sec/sec
Max Tracking Velocity (Closed Loop)	0.03 deg/sec or 1.8 deg/min (estimated as no data in the NEC documentation)
Azimuth Working Range (as defined by soft limits)	-170 to 170 deg
Elevation Working Range (as defined by soft limits)	0 to 90 deg
Surface accuracy (rms)	0.4 mm
Track diameter	16.97 m
Total weight on track	268 tons
Wind speed in tracking operation	up to 40 m/s
Survive wind speed in stow position	up to 70 m/s

**Table 2** New parameters after control system replacement.

Description	Detail
Azimuth Maximum (Tracking and Slewing) Velocity	0.37 deg/sec or 22.2 deg/min
Elevation Maximum (Tracking and Slewing) Velocity	0.36 deg/sec or 21.6 deg/min
Azimuth Acceleration/Deceleration	0.2 deg/sec/sec
Elevation Acceleration/Deceleration	0.25 deg/sec/sec
Azimuth Working Range (as defined by soft limits)	-179 to 354 deg
Elevation Working Range (as defined by soft limits)	6.0 to 90.1 deg



# Survey of Surfaces



Laser Scan - by a local company: Synergy Positioning Systems Ltd  
antenna at 6 degrees elevation to allow scan

Processing – Prof Gulyaev AUT and Dr Granet BAE Systems

RMS of surface residuals (EI 6 degrees) 3.5mm (left image)  
RMS along horizontal cross section  $\approx 1$ mm (middle  
RMS along the vertical cross section 5mm (right image)  
{will have gravitational deformation}

Also the laser scan provided 3D models of the total structure



# Instruments - Systems

Waveguide transition – BAE Systems

Uncooled C-Band receiver  
(ex Jodrell Bank MKII)

Center freq 6.7 GHz, 300 MHz bandwidth

Mixed with 5.8 GHz LO

Output freq 750-1050 GHz

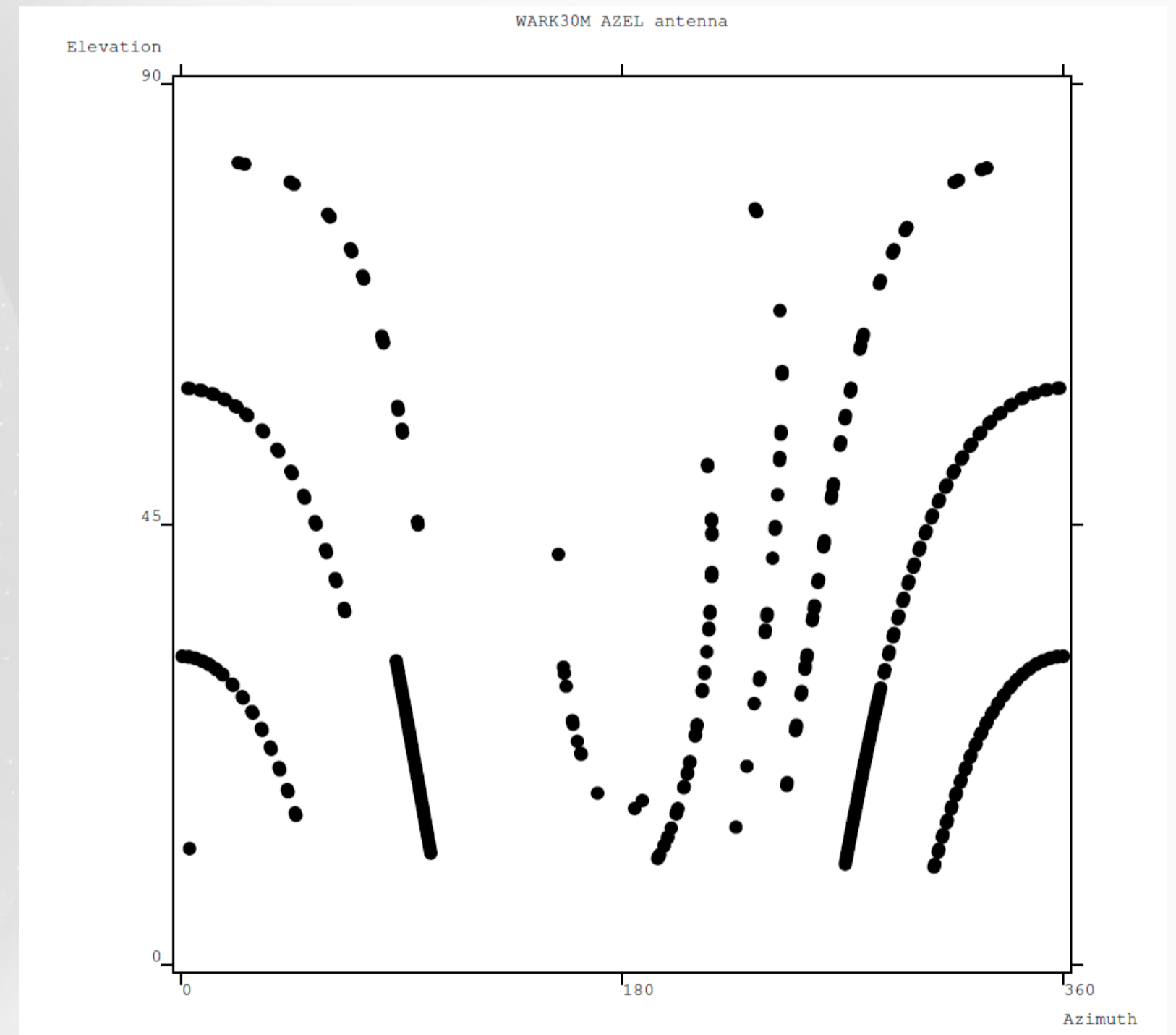
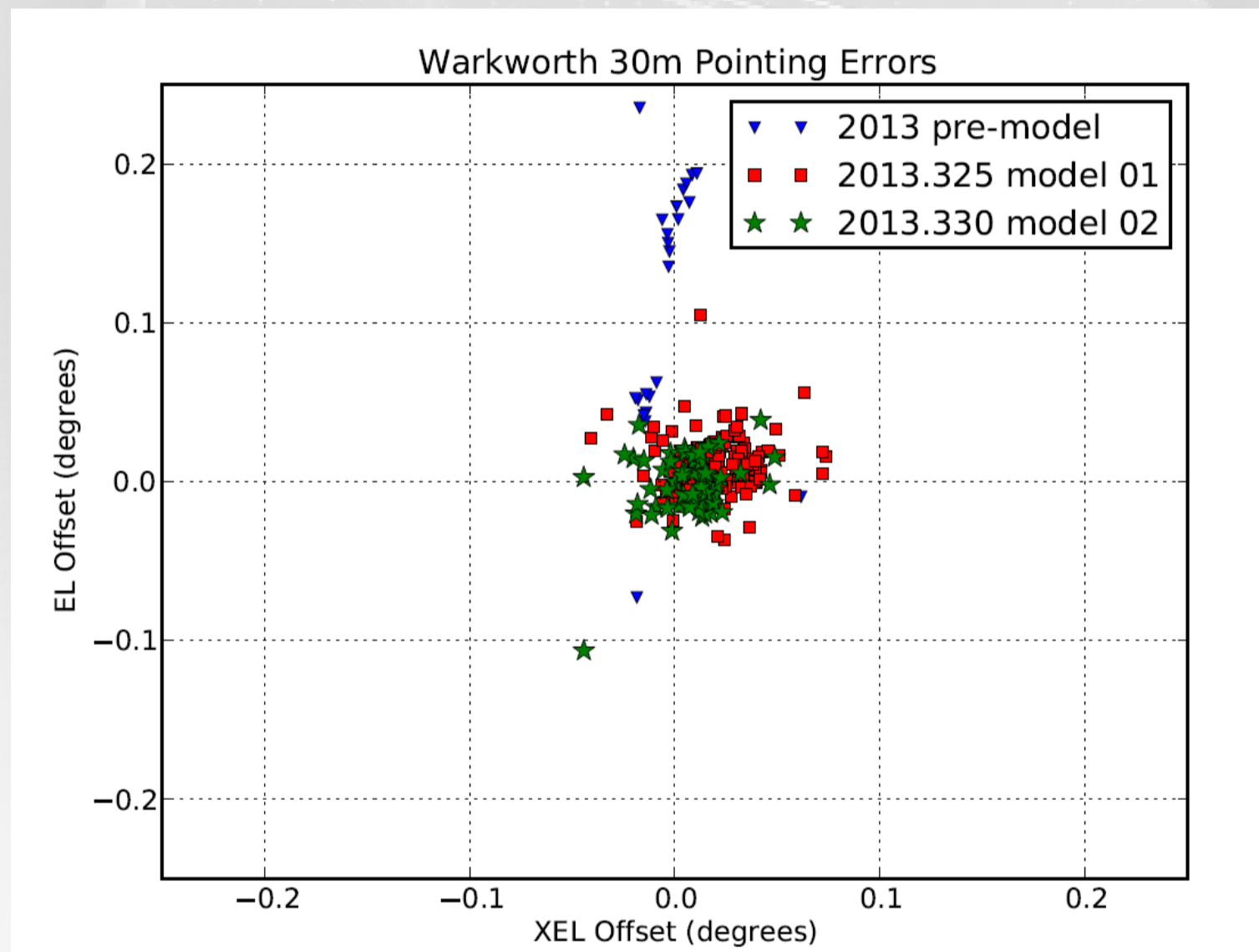
Receiver system temp  $\approx 85$  K



Warkworth DBBC #1



# First Pointing 4200 MHz





# Warkworth 30m First Light

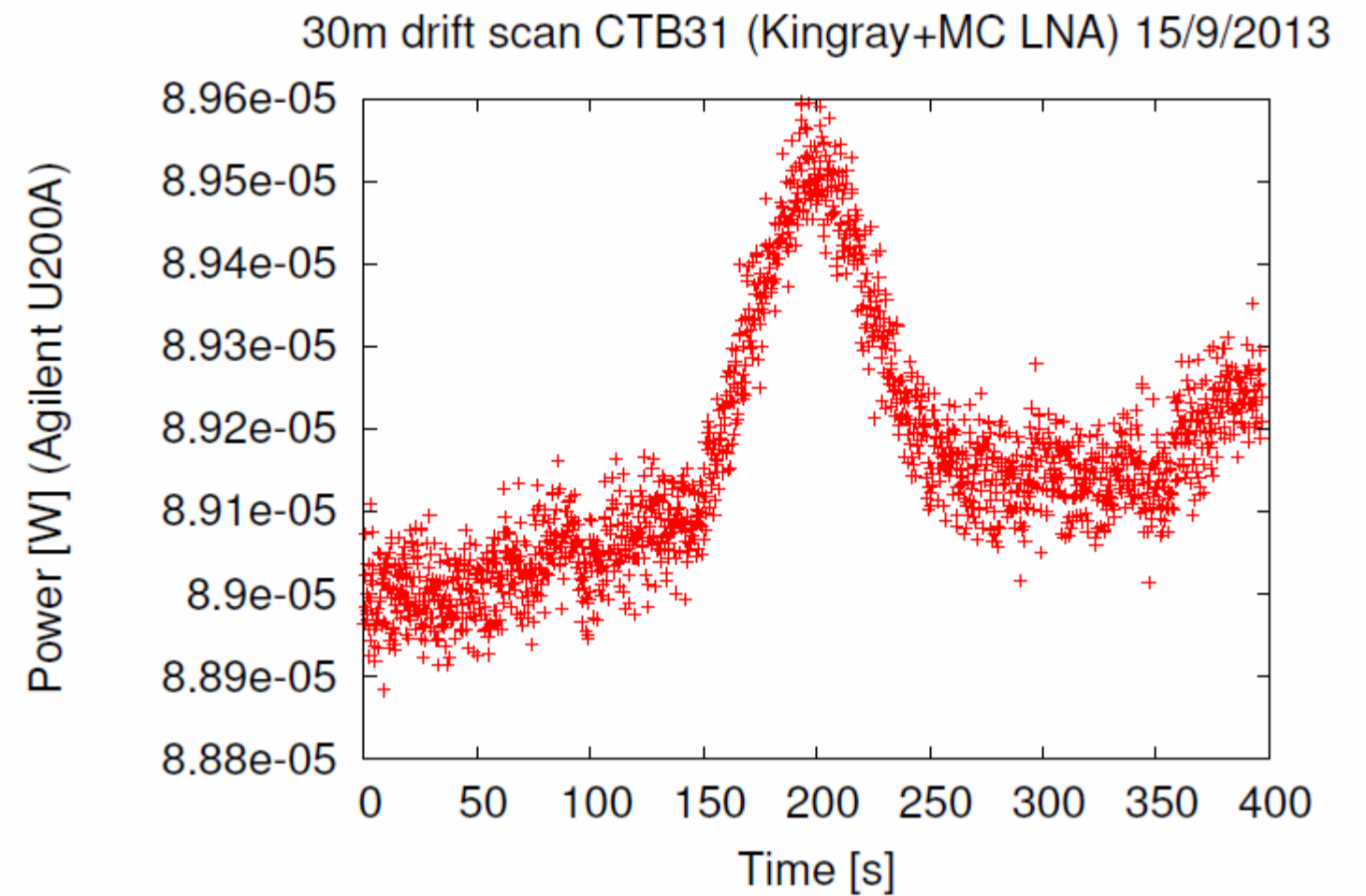
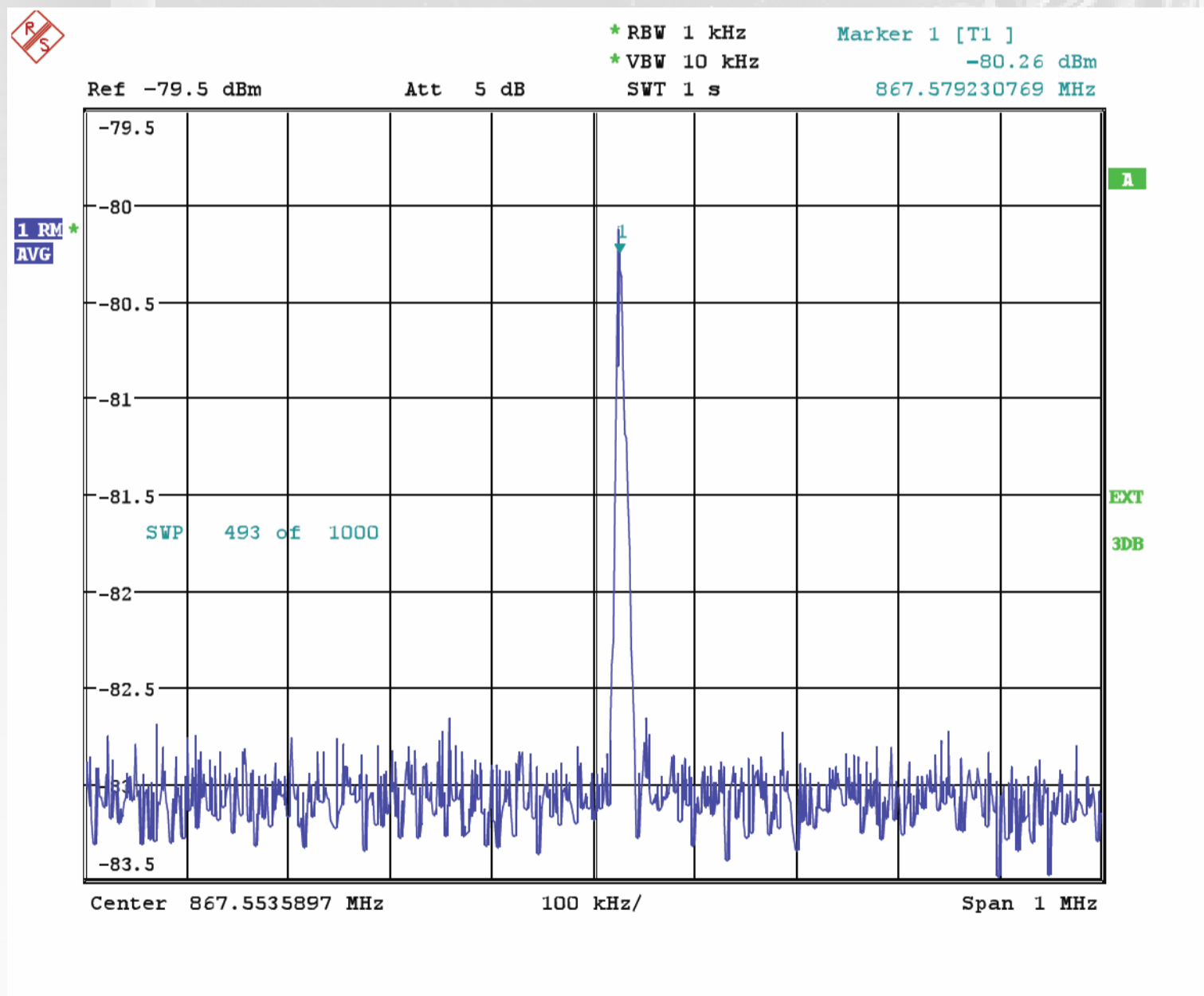
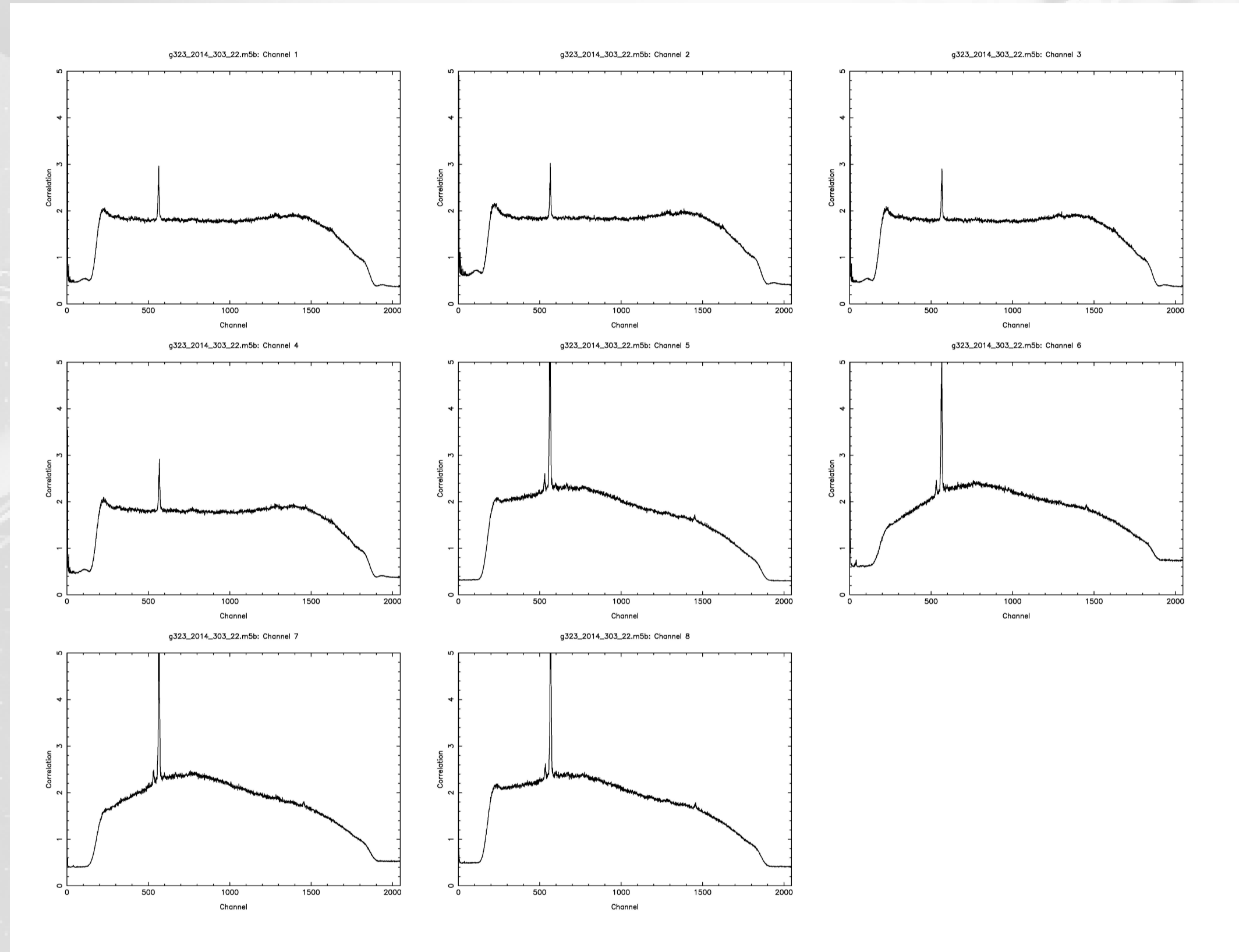
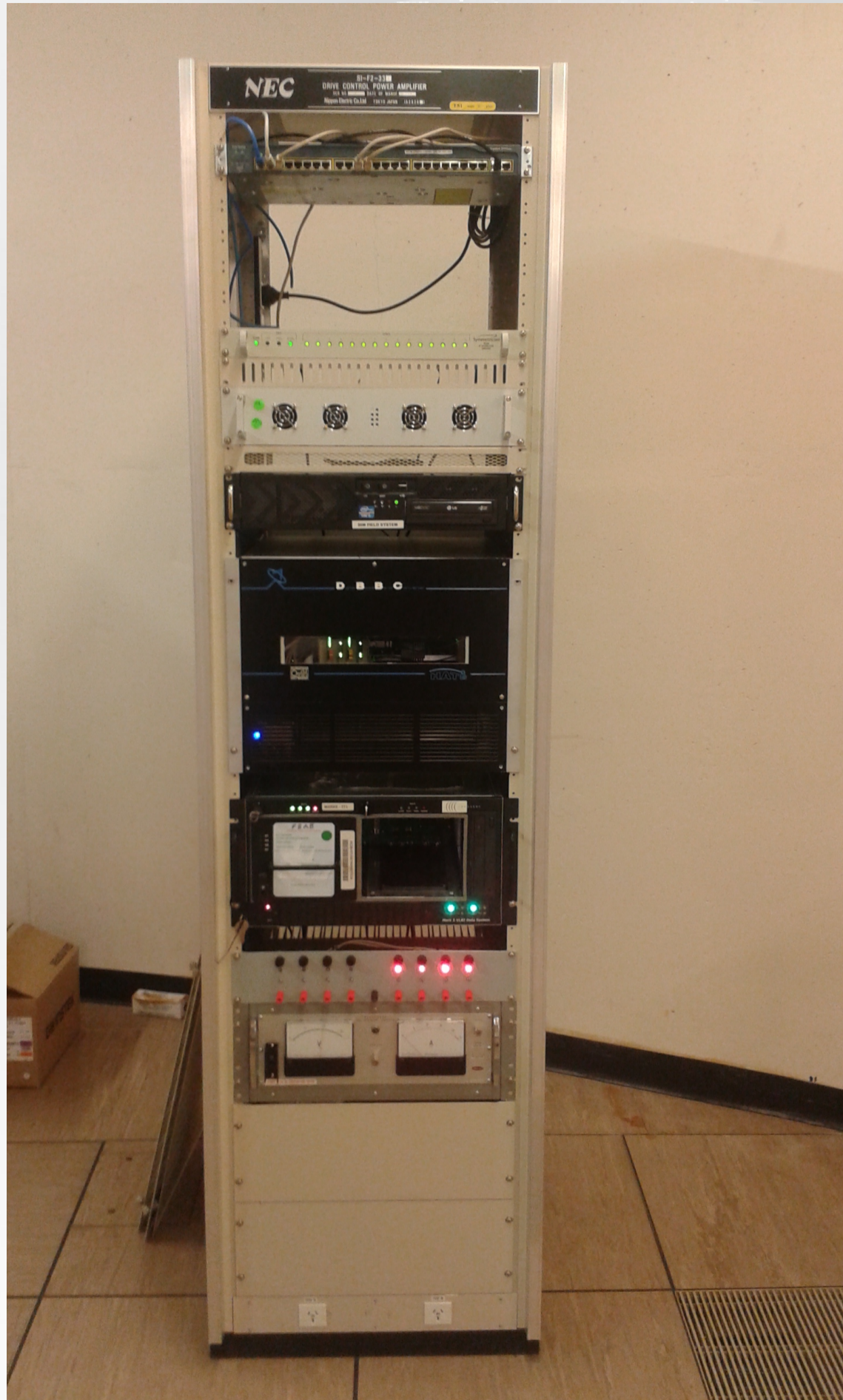


FIGURE 9. CTB31 drift scan

Credit: Tim Natusch, AUT



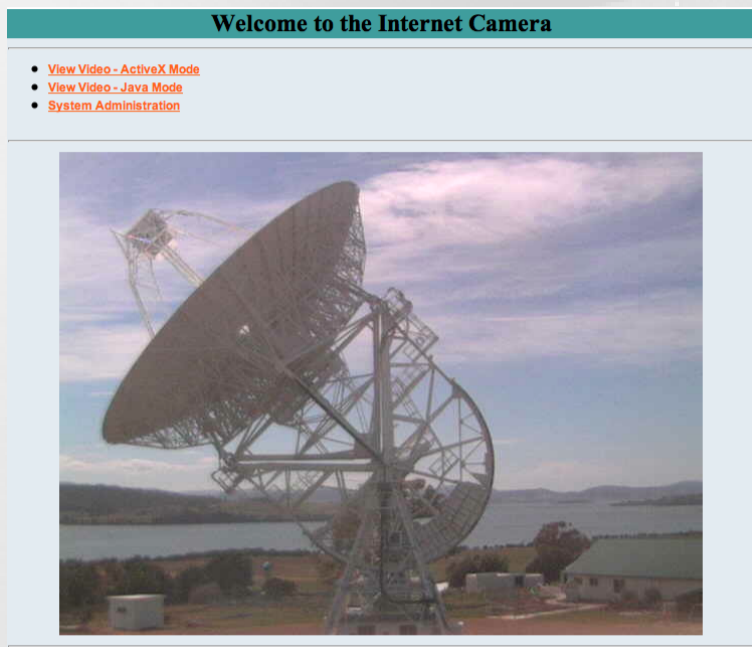
# 30-10-2014 : Digital VLBI Backend Working



Channels 1-4 : RCP 6.7GHz  
Channels 5-8 : LCP 6.7GHz



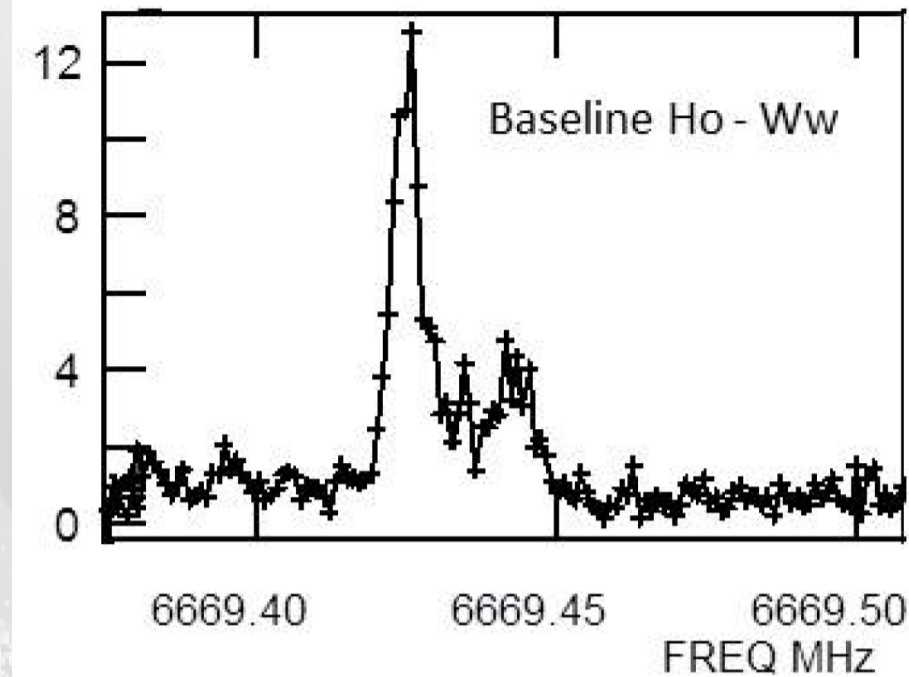
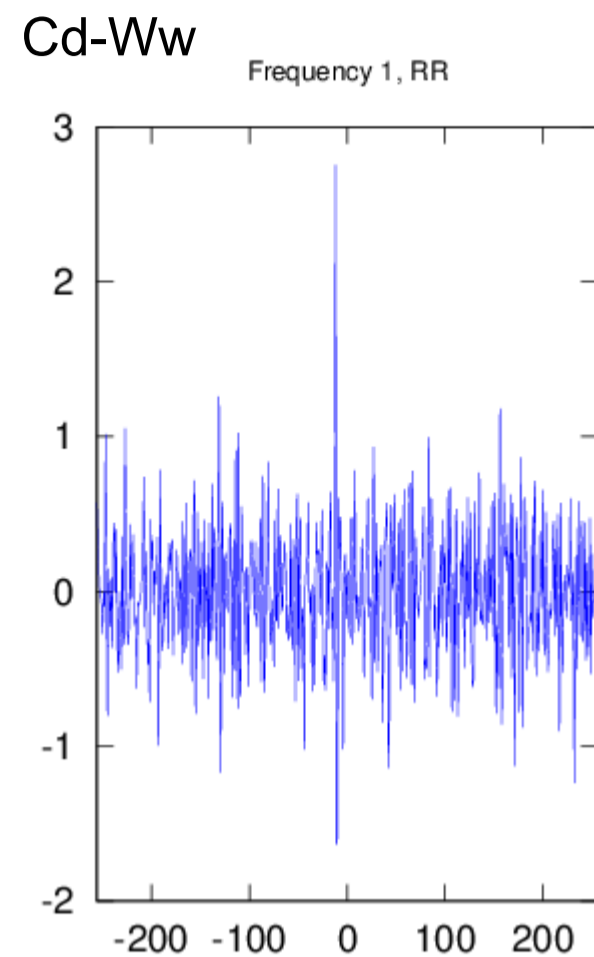
# 6-11-2014 : First Fringes



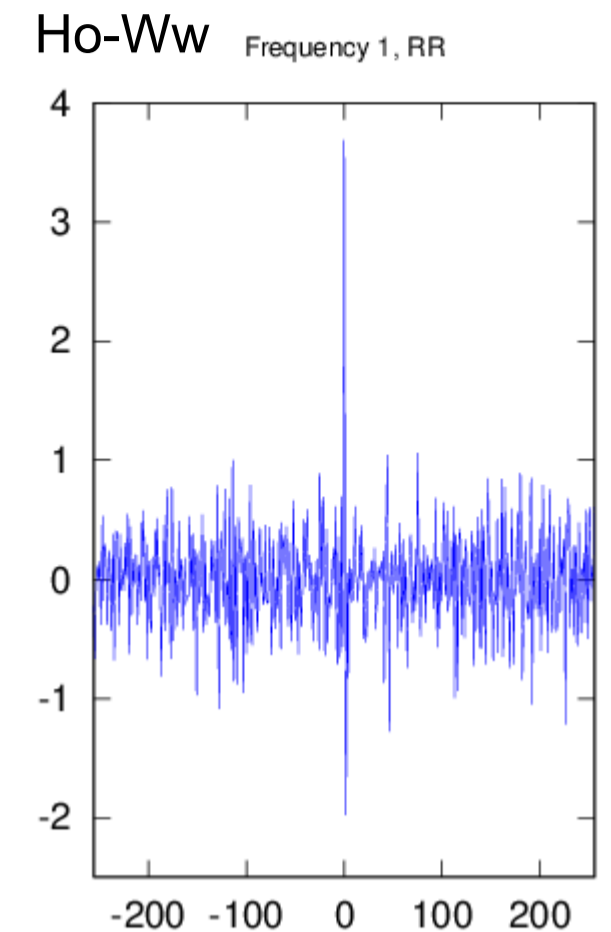
Hobart 26m Credit: UTas



Ceduna 30m Credit: UTas



G323.74-0.26



Thanks to our colleagues from the University of Tasmania:

Simon Ellingson and Jamie McCallum

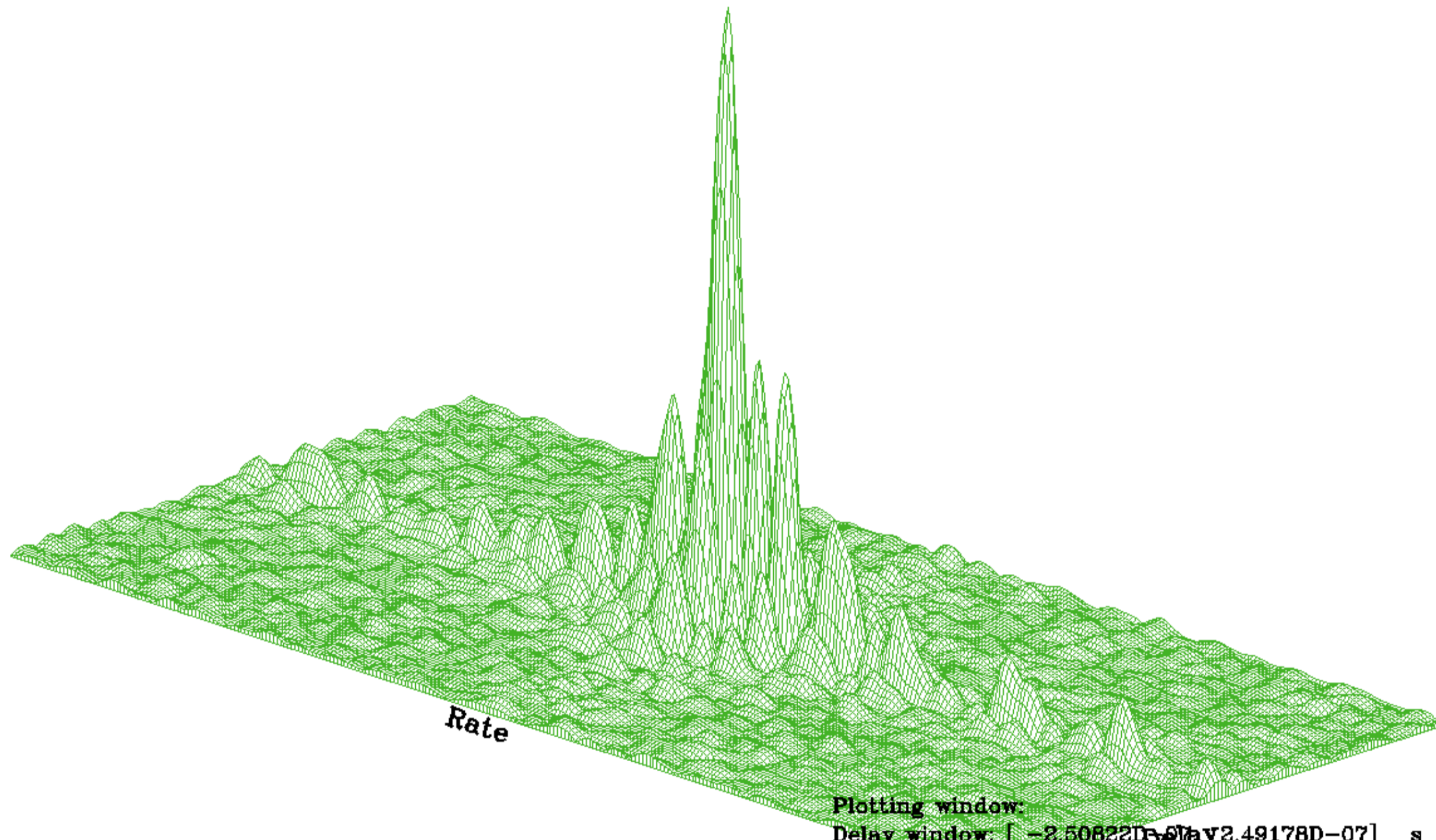
AUT University:

Tim Natusch, Stuart Weston and Lewis Woodburn

We have first VLBI fringes with the Warkworth 30m, Ceduna 30m and Hobart 26m at 6.7 GHz.



# 6-11-2014 : First Fringes



St1: HOBART26 St2: WARK30M Sou: 3C273B Exp: HW14NOV  
Obs: 2 Scan: 310-0020 Start: 2014.11.06-00:20:37.500 Duration: 268.000 sec  
Ampl: 0.0017972 SNR: 140.18  
Gr\_del: -8.224818D-10 sec Ph\_rat: -2.907447D-13 s/s

Plotting window:  
Delay window: [ -2.50822D-07, 2.49178D-07] s  
Rate window: [ -2.79074D-12, 2.20926D-12] s/s  
Step: 1.90840D-09 s 9.09091D-15 s/s

Processed on: 2014.11.10-00:26:03  
PIMA v 2.13 2014.09.18

Credit : Leonid Petrov



# Warkworth 30m : BIG Issue our neighbour





# Future Development

C-band : Cooled receiver

L-Band : possibly at secondary focus

S/X : Would be nice

K : .....





# Thank You



Image Credit: S Weston

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