# NATIONAL RADIO ASTRONOMY OBSERVATORY Green Bank, West Virginia

Electronics Division Internal Report No. 96

A DOUBLE-SWITCHED WATER VAPOR RADIOMETER

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#### Introduction

This report should be associated with Electronics Division Internal Report No. 89, "General Description and Operating Instructions for the Water Vapor Receiver". The radiometer described in report No. 89 has been considerably modified, the most significant modification being the addition of a second synchronous detector (described later). The original water vapor unit was placed in operation approximately one year ago (fall of 1969). The data collected thus far has been analyzed by B. A. Manchester and J. W. Waters. (See the progress reports that have been issued.)

# Local Oscillator Frequencies

The Gunn effect devices currently in use as local oscillators have given some trouble, particularly in switching (or pulsed) mode. It is difficult to find two frequencies at which both oscillators in both units turn on and off reliably. The oscillators are now operating as follows:

> High position  $\approx 22.8$  GHz Low position  $\approx 20.4$  GHz

The respective oscillators in each unit are set as nearly as possible to the same frequency to avoid cross-coupling by placing the local oscillator within the 40 MHz dead-band centered on the local oscillator frequency.

Thermal calibrations were run on September 4, 1970 for each unit and each frequency. Results were as follows:

<u>Unit 1</u> Low frequency....cal =  $67.5^{\circ}$ High frequency....cal =  $72^{\circ}$ 

<u>Unit 2</u> Low frequency....cal =  $70.5^{\circ}$ High frequency....cal =  $66.5^{\circ}$  **Modifications** 

After considerable data reduction and attempts to correlate the interferometer phase changes with the measured water vapor, it became obvious that a method to separate water vapor line emission from condensed water continuum radiation was needed. A method of doing this was devised by Dr. S. Weinreb. Simply, it consists of a radiometer that is simultaneously load and frequency switched. The front-end (Dicke) switch is driven at  $F_1$  (presently about 50 Hz) and switches from the antenna to a comparison termination (load switched). Synchronous detector number 1 is also driven at the same switch rate,  $F_1$ . Theoretically, synchronous detector number 1 will not respond to continuum radiation. The local oscillator is switched from F Low to F High at switch rate  $F_2$  (presently  $\approx 2$  Hz). The switched output from synchronous detector number 1 is routed to synchronous detector number 2, where it is synchronously detected at 2 Hz. We have defined 22.8 GHz (High LO) as signal, and 20.4 (Low LO) as comparison. The output of synchronous detector number 2 can be:

- 1) signal comparison
- 2) signal + comparison
- 3) signal
- 4) comparison.

We are presently monitoring signal - comparison, and comparison, although this may change in the future. Aside from some minor instrumental problems, the systems are performing as planned.

#### **Operating Procedure Changes**

Reference frequency ...... Normally set to 50 Hz. Controls only Dicke switch and synchronous detector number 1. The local oscillators and synchronous detector number 2 are driven  $\approx 2$  Hz. No external adjustment is possible.

# **Operating Procedure Changes (continued):**

Dicke switch ..... Previously set to "Sig" - now should be set to "Mod".

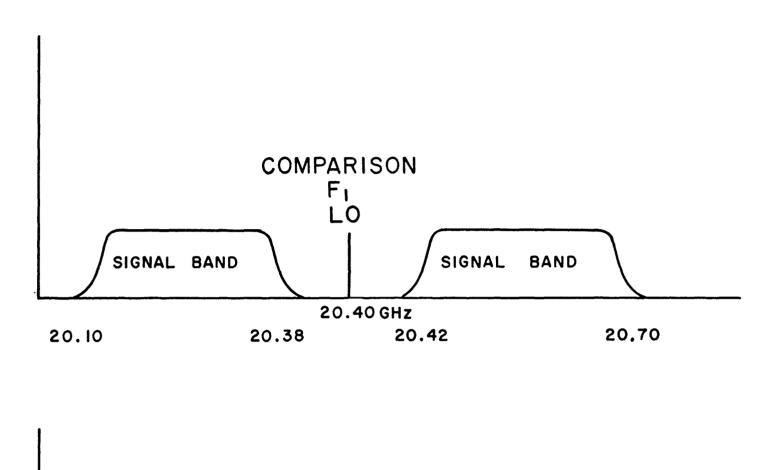
## **Circuit Additions**

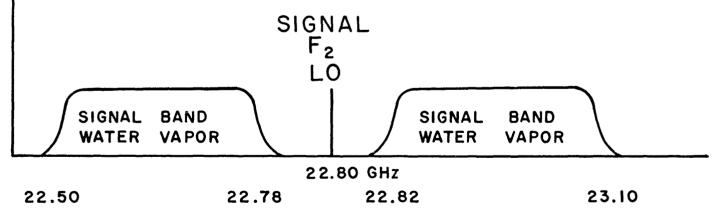
In addition to the second synchronous detector, a total power DC back-offtimes-ten amplifier was added between the total power monitor front panel and rear panel. This allows total power at the rear panel only to be backed off to  $\phi$  and  $\Delta V$ to be amplified ten times. (See drawing number S2.502-12.)

# CABLE NUMBER <u>18-19-20-21</u>

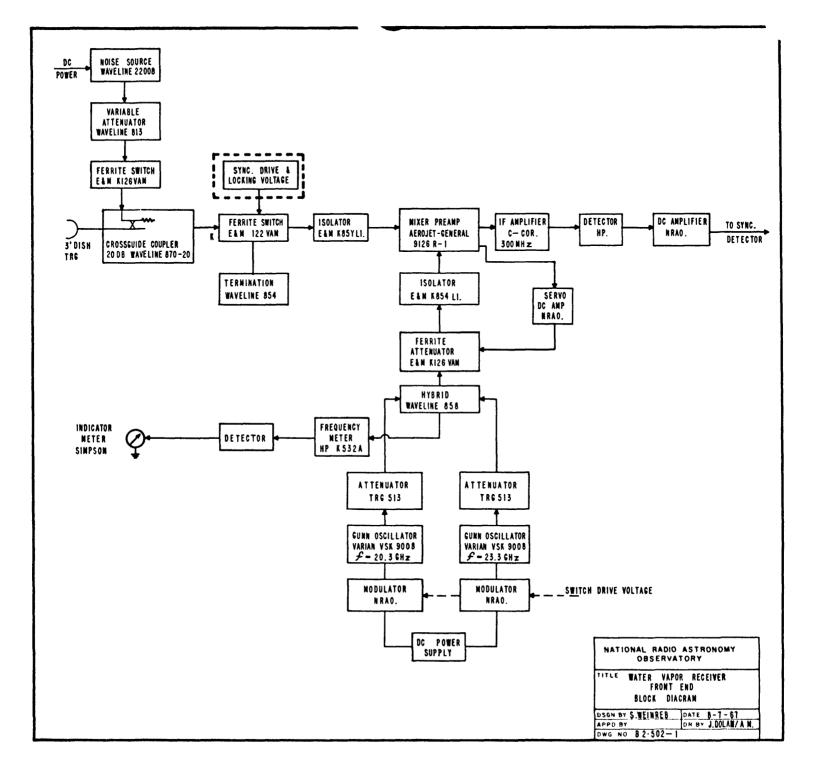
TYPE 15 Twisted Pair No. 18

Color Code Per Pair	Color Code	Pin No.	Remarks	
	Red	A-1	+15	
Blue Tracer	Yellow	В-2	Common	
	Shield	E		
Purple Tracer	Red	C-3	-15	
	Yellow	D-4	Common	
	Shield	J	••••••	
Gray Tracer	Red	0-5	+28	
	Yellow	P-6	Common	
	Shield	H	001111011	
	Red	F-7)	Thermistor	(Blue)
Green Tracer	Yellow	G-8)	Control	(White)
	Shield	M N	Control	(Willoj
Yellow Tracer	Red	T-9)	Audio	(Blue)
	Yellow	U-10)	Audio	(White)
	Shield	0-10 ) N		(WILLE)
	ويحتر ويروا المنافقة المنافع فينافع فالمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع والمنافع	K-11	Noise (K - I	Red, 11- White)
Center Pair, No Tracer	Gray Yellow	L-12		
				Black, 12-Red)
	Shield	<u> </u>	Townite Cur	/( <b>C</b> mana)
Center Pair, No Tracer	Blue	X-13	Ferrite Sw.	(Gray)
	Yellow	<b>Y-14</b>	Drive	$(\mathbf{Red})$
	Shield	Q		
Center Pair, No Tracer	Gray	Z-15)	Op Amp	(Green) (N.T.
	Red	a-16)	Cal Sig - 7	(Yellow) Attn.)
	Shield	S		
Center Pair, No Tracer	Red	V -17	LO Sig (Card	• • •
	Yellow	W-18	(Switch)	(White)
	Shield	d		
Black Tracer	Red	m-19	Det Sig (Card	2) (Orange)
	Yellow	n -20		(Black)
	Shield	e		
Orange Tracer	Red	b-21	Xtal Curr	(Yellow)
	Yellow	c-22	No. 1	(Black)
	Shield	k		
Red Tracer	Red	<b>r-</b> 23	Xtal Curr	(Blue)
	Yellow	s-24	No. 2	(Black)
	Shield	x		
Brown Tracer	Red	t -25	Spare	
	Yellow	u-26	-	
	Shield	y		
Center Pair, No Tracer	Blue	f -27	LO Atten	(Green)
	Gray	g-28	Current	(Black)
	Shield	p		
Center Pair, No Tracer	Red	h-29	Spare	
	Blue	j -30	-	
	Shield	у С,		
		<u>y</u>		
Spare Pins (3)		w		
		Z		





RF SIGNAL BANDS FOR THE WATER VAPOR RADIOMETERS FIG.1



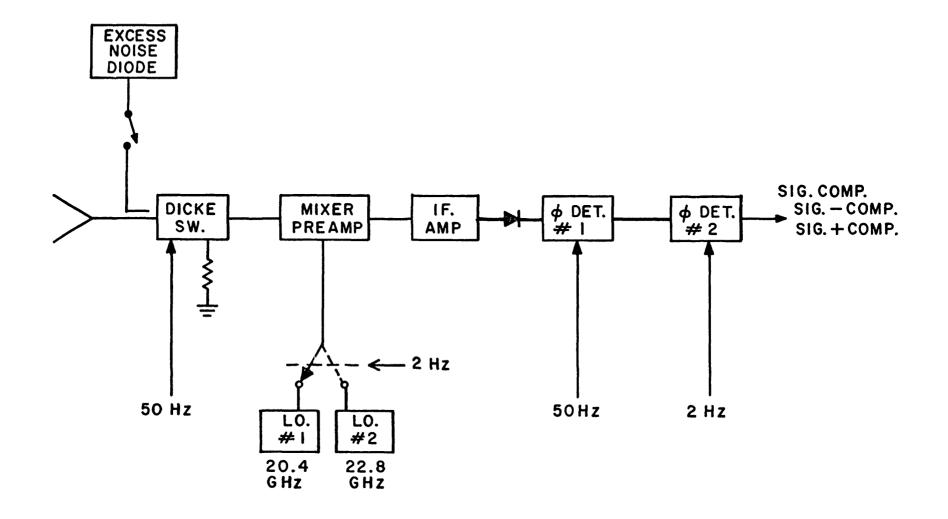
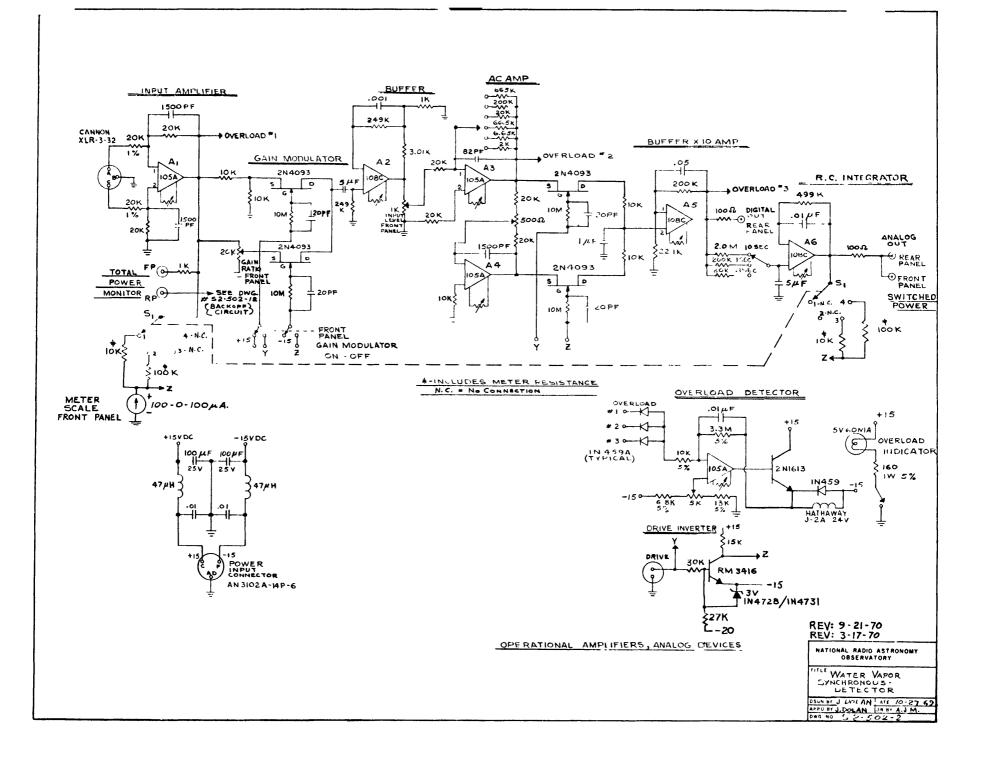
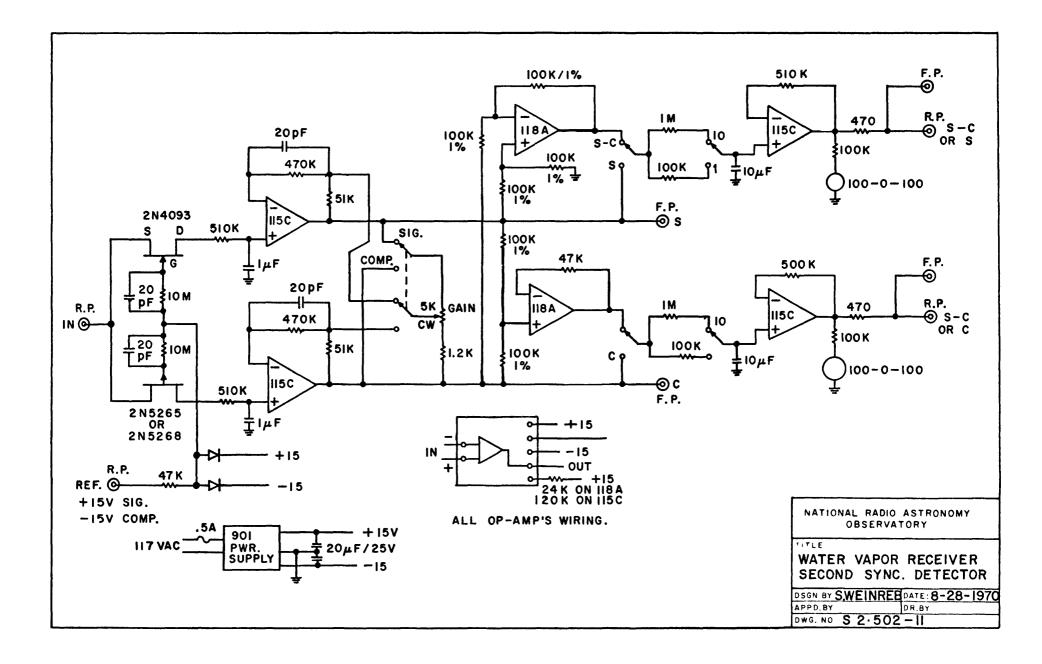
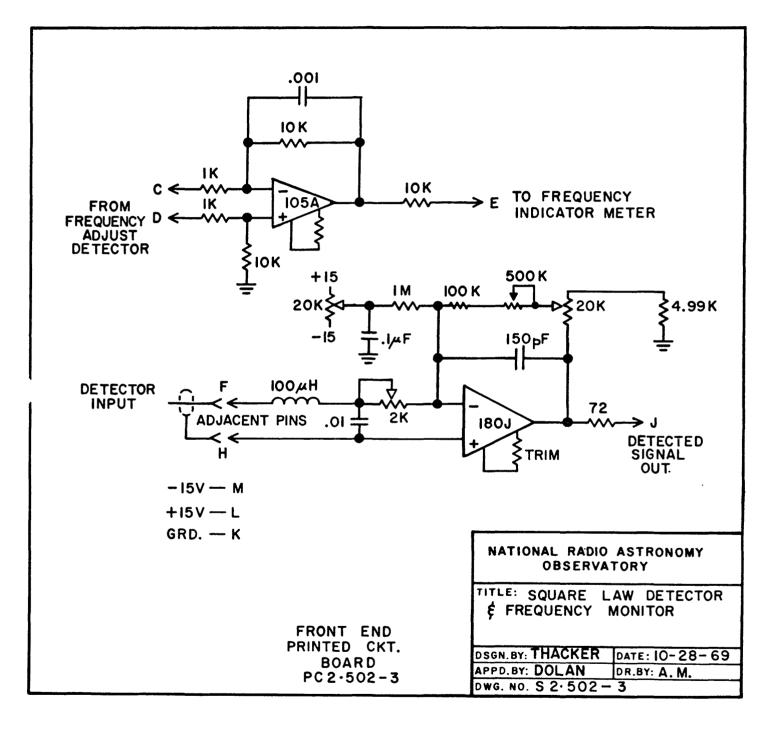


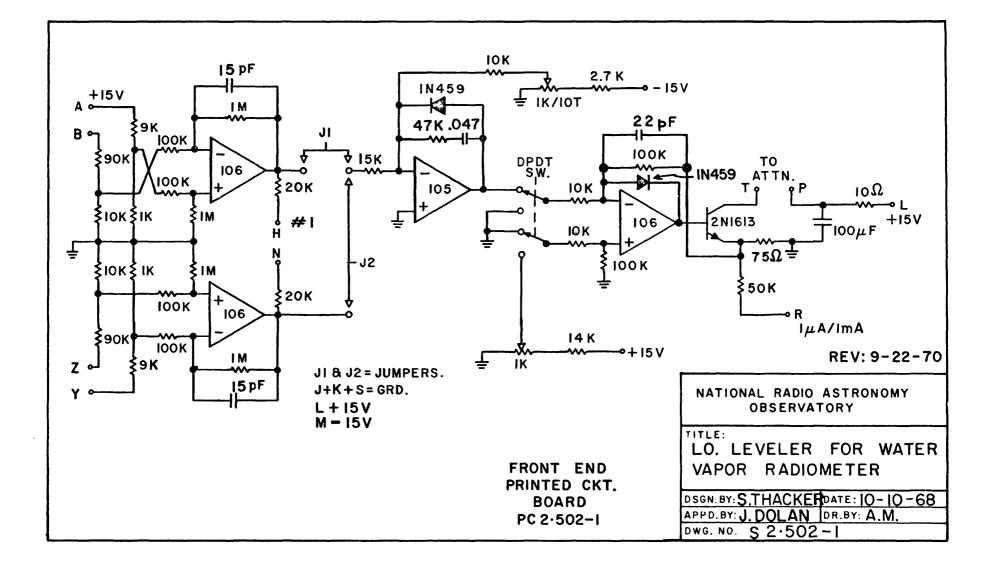


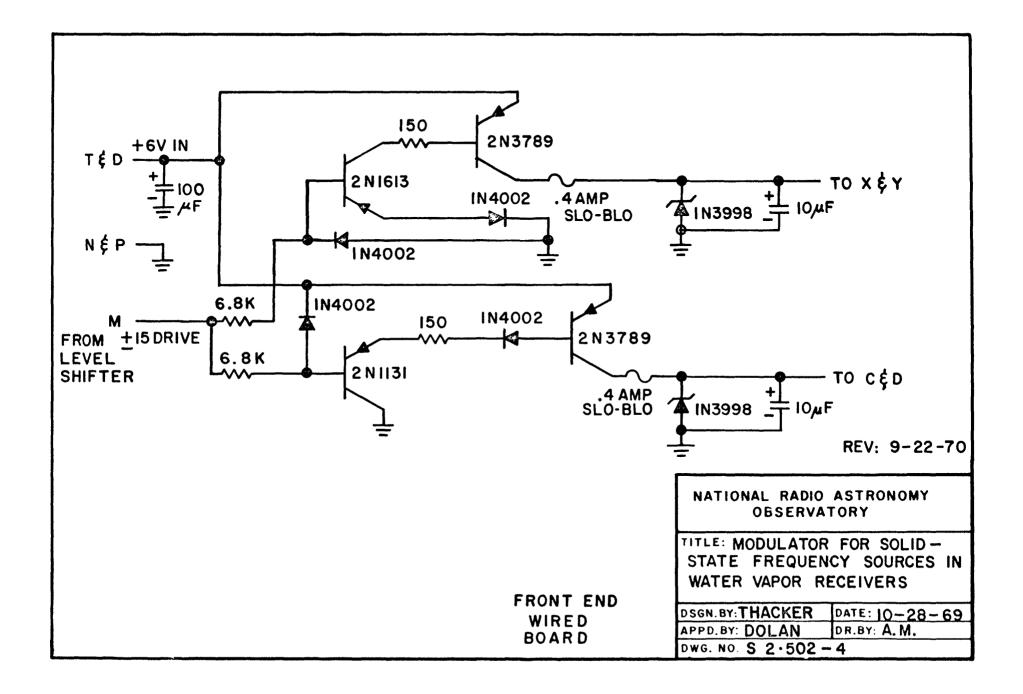
FIG. 2

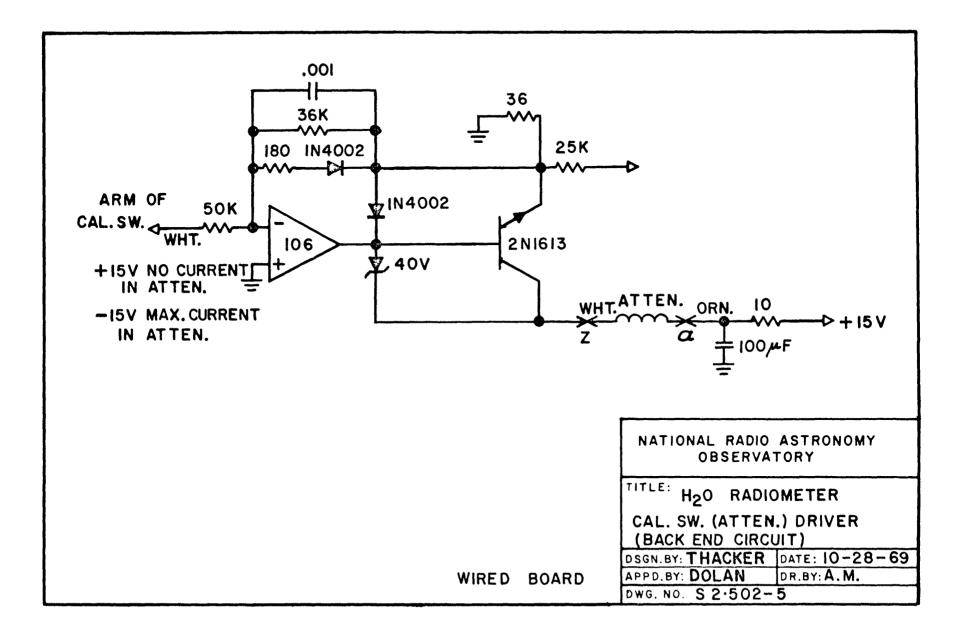


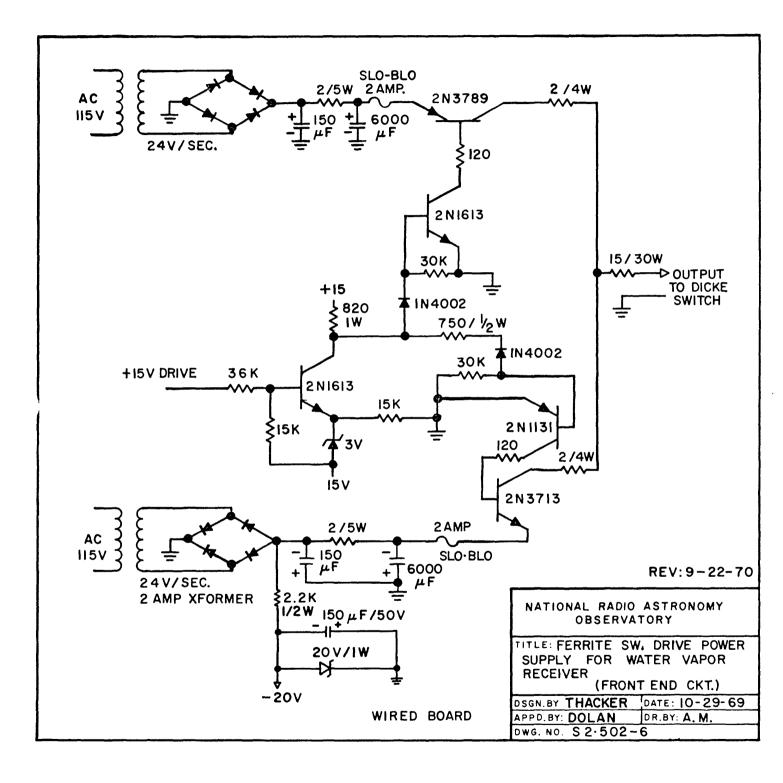


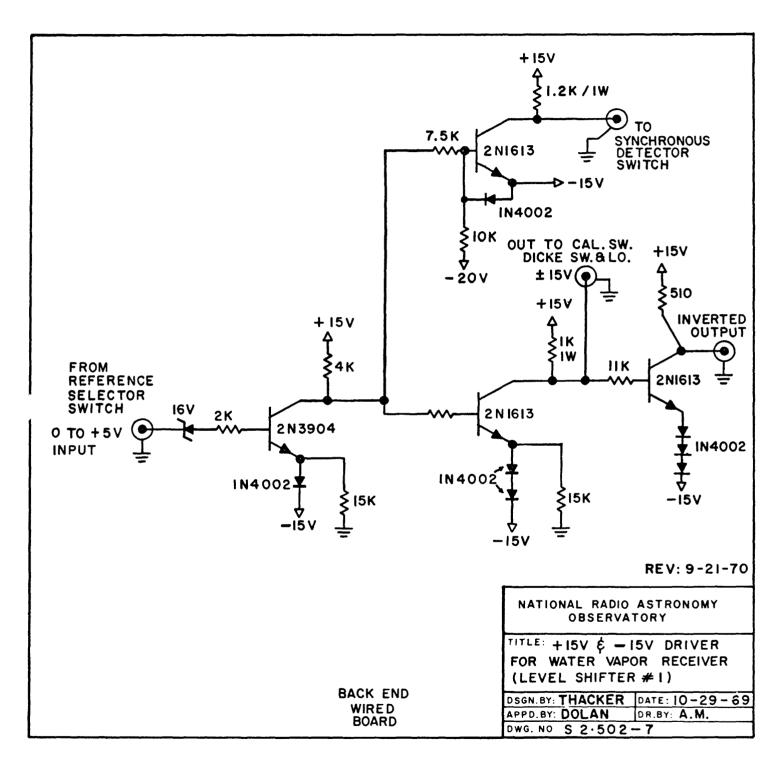


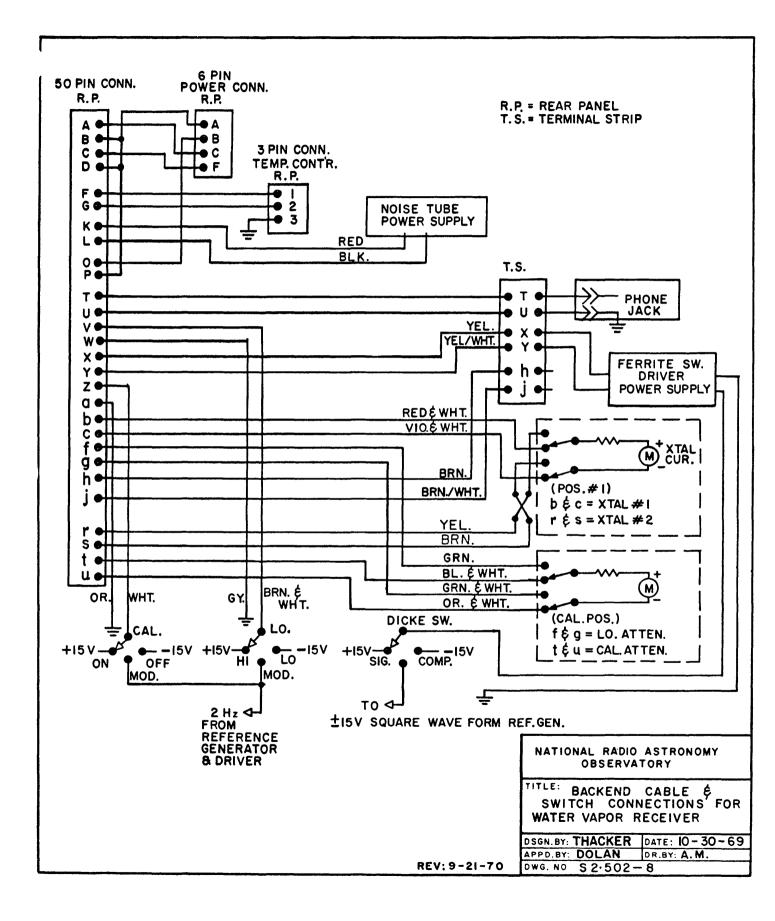


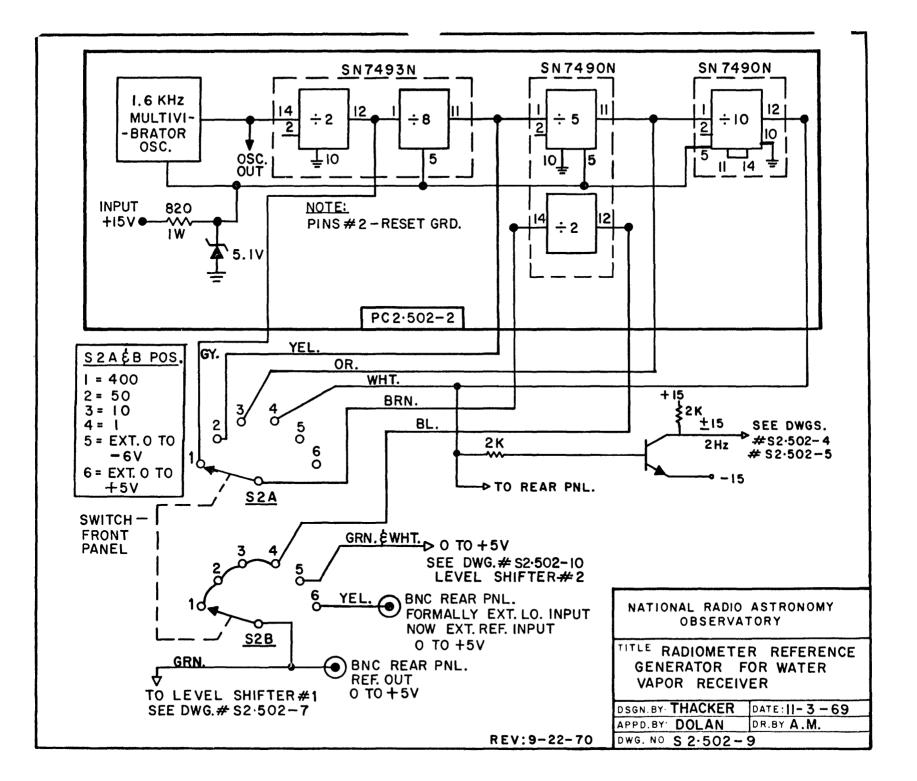


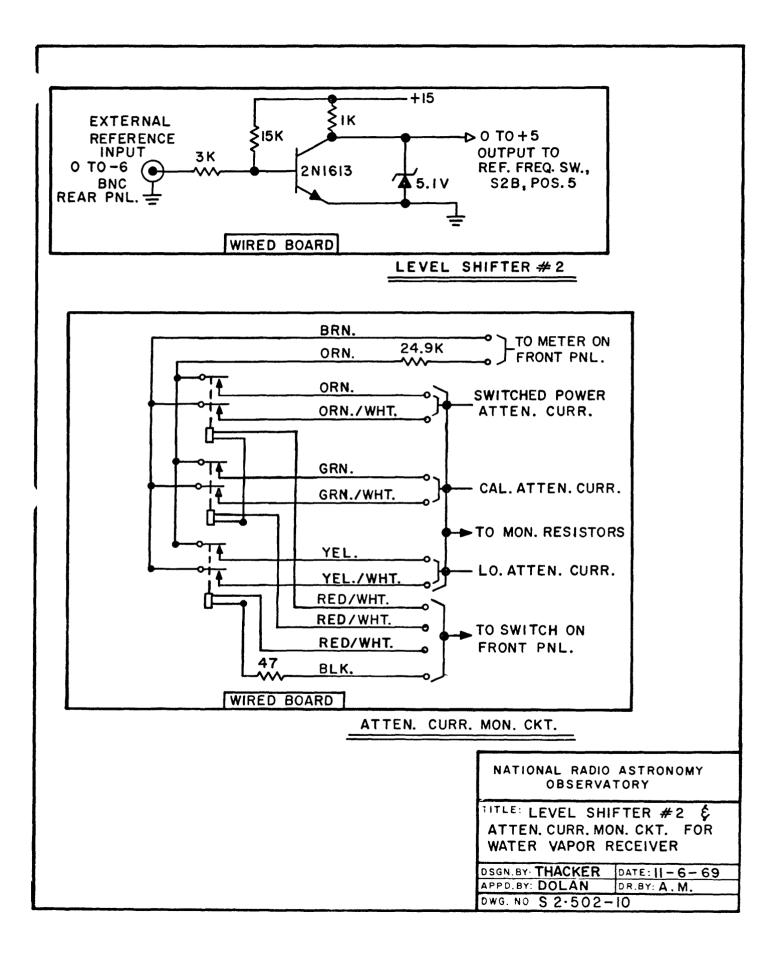


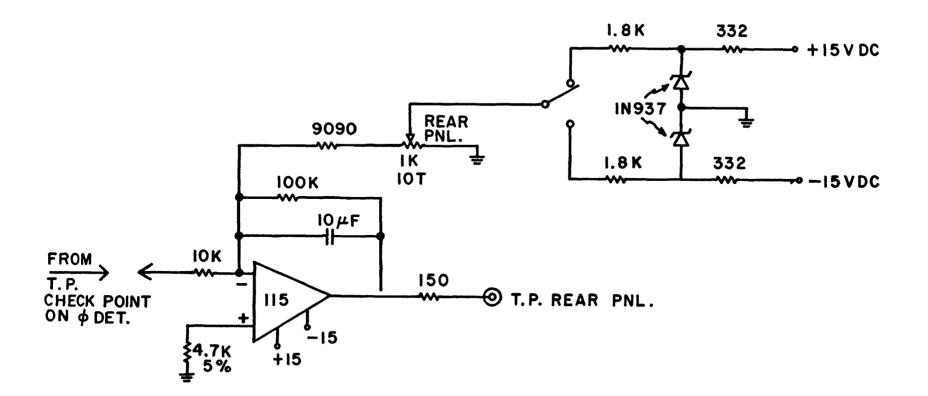












RESISTORS = 1% OR AS INDICATED

TOTAL POWER BACK-OFF AND X-10 CKT.	NATIONAL RADIO ASTRONOMY OBSERVATORY	
	WATER VAPOR RADIOMETER	
_	DSGN. BY: J. DOLAN DATE: 9-22-70 APPD. BY: DR. BY: DWG. NO. S 2.502 - 12	

