

SUMMARY OF SPECTROMETER LABORATORY TESTS -
June 30, 1986 - September 26, 1986

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The 1/8-of-final spectrometer was tested by A. Dowd in the Tucson laboratory on overnight integrations of typically 16-hour duration. An unswitched I.F. noise generator was used as a signal source while the spectrometer was switched so that a zero (within theoretical noise limits) signal-reference spectrum should result. The only variable during the tests was the switch rate which was varied between .016 and 5 Hz.

For each integration a pair of plots is produced. The upper plot is the spectrum produced as a result of the entire integration; the lower plot is the ratio of experimental RMS value (with mean taken over frequency) to theoretical RMS value (as given in HYSPEC Memo #6) as a function of integration time.

All of the results are presented in Figures 1 and 2 in the form of a pair of plots for each integration arranged so that date increases from left to right and switch frequency increases from bottom to top. Figure 1 shows the high switch-frequency data and for comparison some very low switch-frequency data across the bottom. Figure 2 contains data at intermediate switch frequencies and is of less interest.

The data support the following conclusions:

- 1) For a given switch rate, the data are fairly consistent with time.
- 2) The measured RMS increases with switch rate especially at 5 Hz; this was not the case for earlier tests in Charlottesville.
- 3) There is no significant variation of RMS with switch rate in the range of .016 Hz to 1 Hz.
- 4) All spectra show approximately zero mean over the band of one filter. This shows that the square-law detector + V/F converter sub-system is not causing an increase in RMS. The increase is largely due to slopes in the spectrum within each filter; the slopes are consistent in time but their cause is unknown.

Recommendations for the next test period are as follows:

- 1) The high RMS at 5 Hz switch rate is the clearest case of improper operation, and we should concentrate on finding a cause. One possibility is a small error which occurs at switch time; another is a beating of the switch frequency and some interfering frequency such as 60 Hz. (DC supply voltages should be examined with an oscilloscope.)

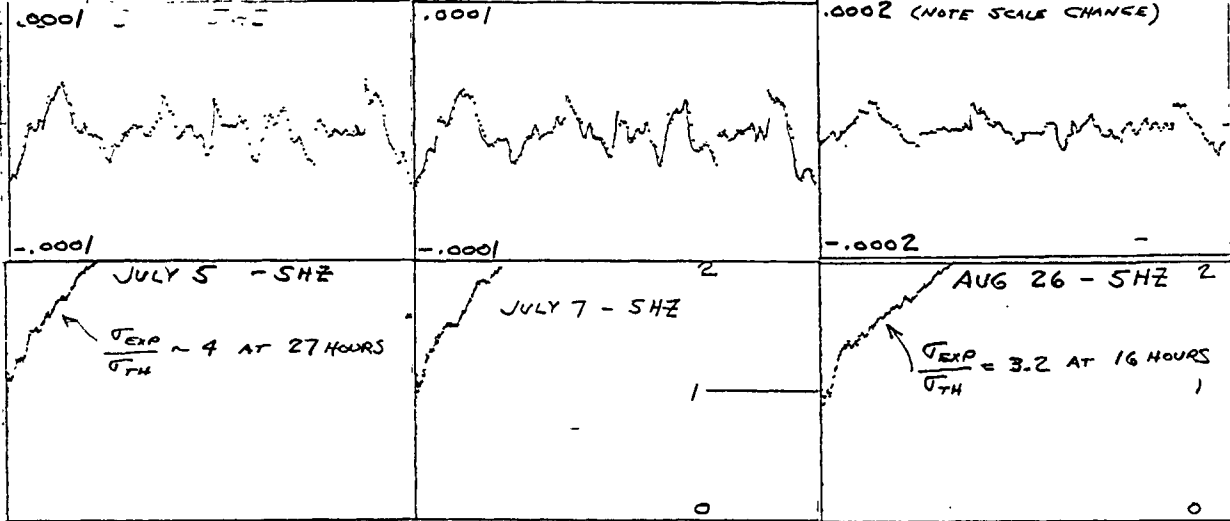
At 5 Hz switch rate we should vary other parameters such as blanking time (4 ms has been used; let's try 8 ms and 2 ms) and cycles per dump (300 has been used; let's try 310 and 301). If these produce no change, the correlator clock frequency should be varied a small amount - say, 0.1%.

2) After the 5 Hz problem is identified (or if we are making no progress in finding it), we should return to an investigation of double-switching. An implementation which allows synchronization with the telescope on-off switching should be devised and tested. (All tests in Charlottesville with double-switching gave very good results until the last few days before shipment.)

3) All tests should be recorded with the same scales ($\pm .0001$ for spectra, 0 to 2, 0 to 27 hours for RMS) to allow easier comparison. If a test runs off scale, a second copy at reduced scale should be made. The date rather than day of the week should be printed above the plot.

4) Investigations of baseline offset when a large signal is applied within one filter should be performed.

Attachments



ONE PAIR OF CURVES FOR EACH TEST

FINAL SPECTRA NORMALIZED TO SYSTEM NOISE TEMPERATURE

VERT SCALE AS INDICATED

HORIZ SCALE 0 TO 300 MHz

RATIO OF EXPERIMENTAL TO THEORETICAL RMS OF SPECTRUM AS A FUNCTION OF INTEGRATION TIME

0 TO 2 VERT SCALE

0 TO 27 HOURS HORIZ SCALE

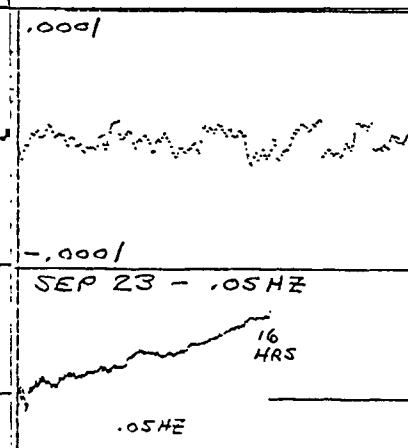
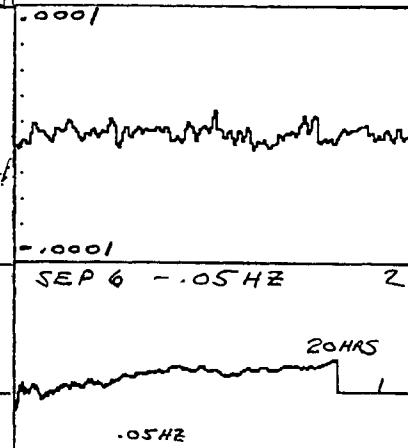
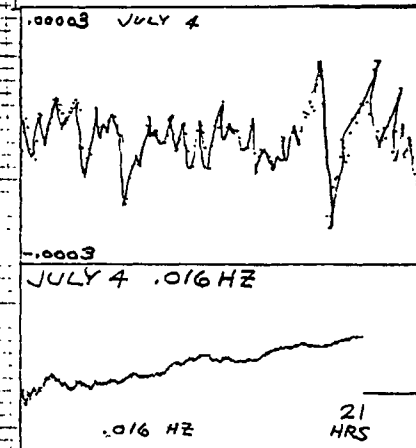
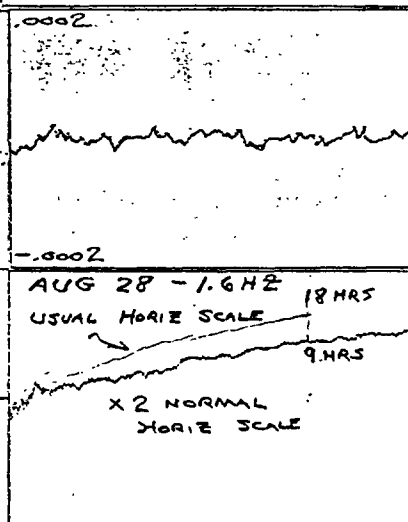
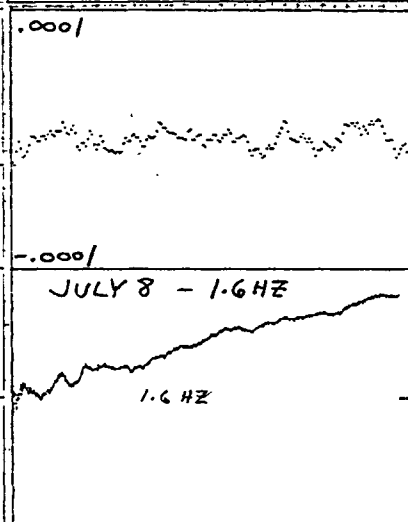
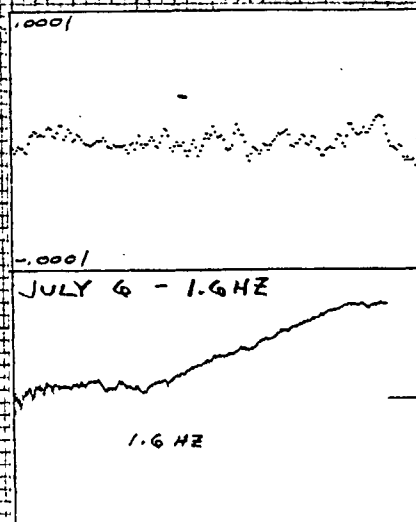
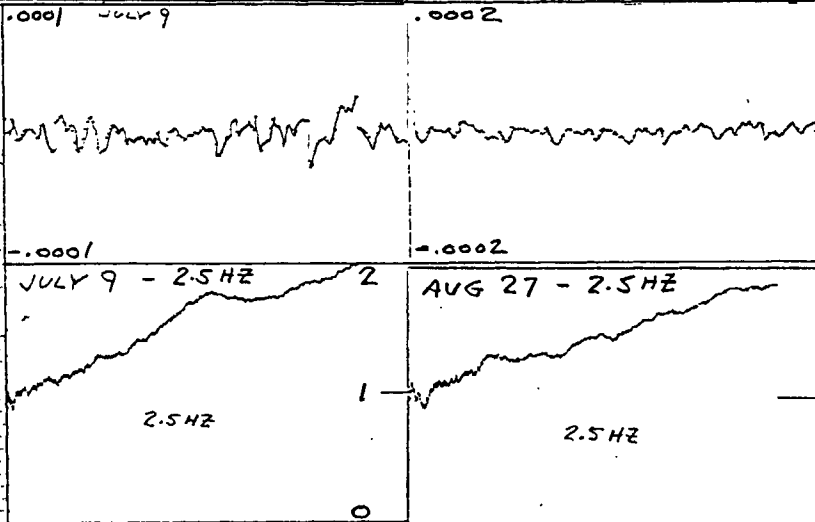


FIGURE 1

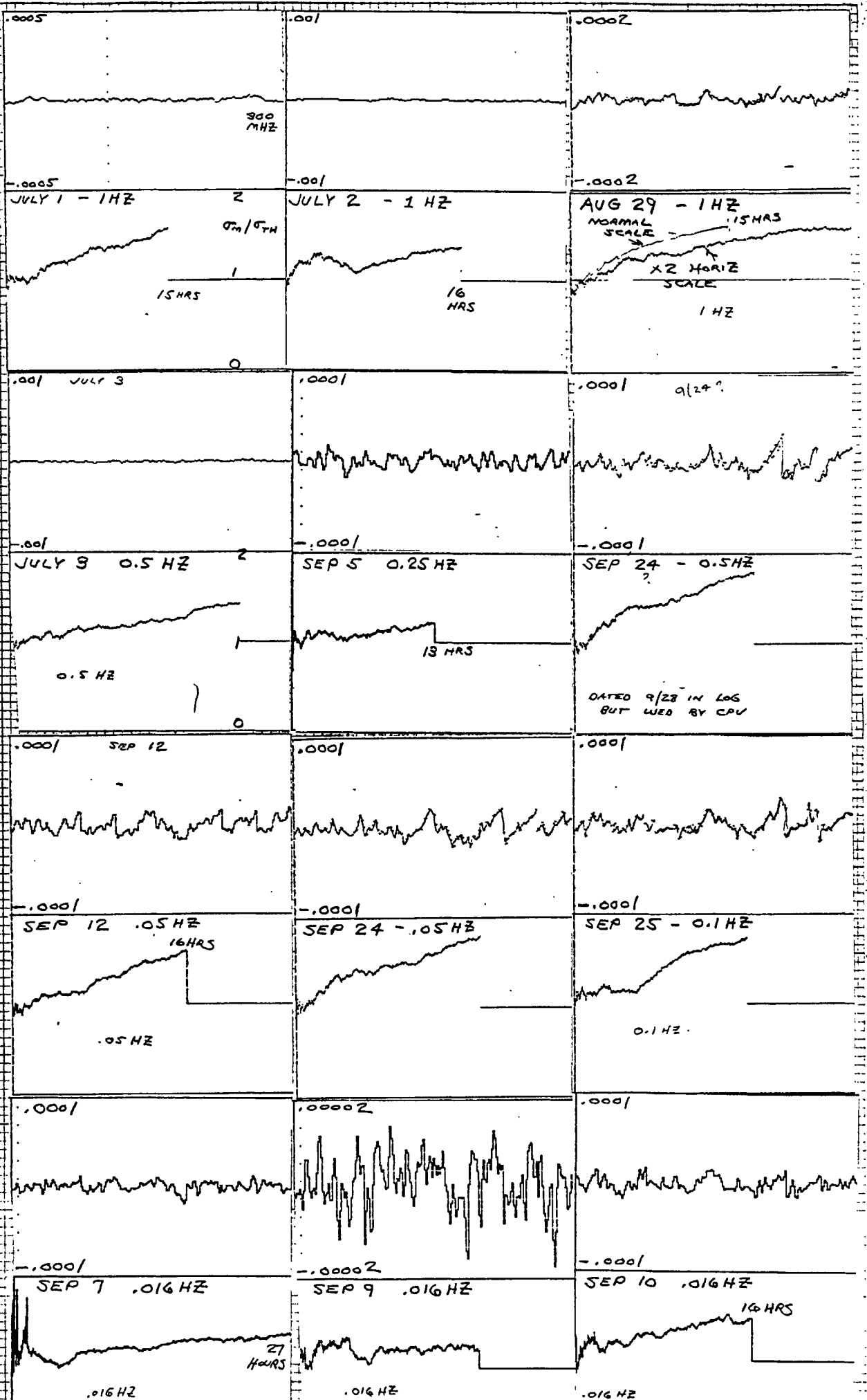


FIGURE 2