

Goddard Geophysical and Astronomical Observatory

Jay Redmond, Charles Kodak

Abstract

This report summarizes the technical parameters and the technical staff of the VLBI system at the fundamental station GGAO. It also gives an overview about the VLBI activities during the previous year. The outlook lists the outstanding tasks to improve the performance of GGAO.

1. GGAO at Goddard

The Goddard Geophysical and Astronomical Observatory consists of a radio telescope for VLBI, SLR site to include MOBILAS-7, SLR-2000 (development system), a 48" telescope for developmental two color Satellite Ranging, a GPS timing and development lab, meteorological sensors and a H-maser. In addition, we are a fiducial IGS site with several IGS / IGSX receivers.

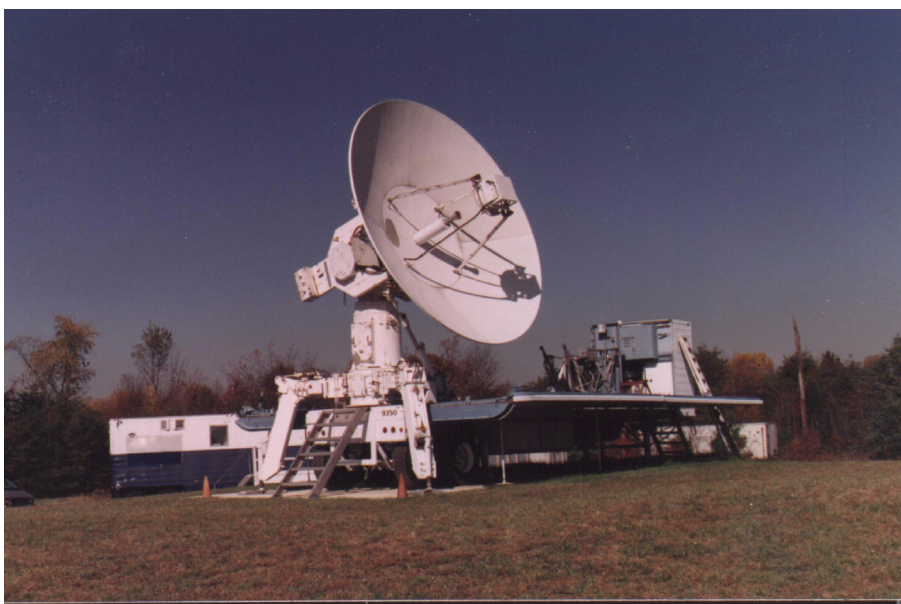


Figure 1. MV-3 VLBI antenna at GGAO.

GGAO is located on the east coast of the United States in Maryland. It is about 15 miles NNE of Washington D.C. in Greenbelt, Maryland (Table 1).

2. Technical Parameters of the VLBI Antenna at GGAO

The radio telescope for VLBI at GGAO (MV3) was originally built as a mobile or transportable station. It was previously known as Orion and was part of the original CDP. It is now being used as a fixed site having been moved to Goddard and semi-permanently installed here since the spring of 1991. The design criteria were

- transportability on two tractor trailers utilizing a 5 meter dish size to maximize receive and mobility considerations,
- setup of the radio telescope within eight hours (although it has been used as a fixed site since the spring of 1991)

Table 1. Location and addresses of GGAO at Goddard.

Longitude	76.8265° W
Latitude	39.0219° N
MV3 Code 299.0 Goddard Space Flight Center, (GSFC) Greenbelt, Maryland 20771	
http://www.gsfc.nasa.gov	

The technical parameters of the radio telescope are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Technical parameters of the radio telescope of GGAO for geodetic VLBI.

Parameter	GGAO-VLBI
owner and operating agency	NASA
year of construction	1982
diameter of main reflector d	5m
azimuth range	0 ... 540°
azimuth velocity	3°/s
azimuth acceleration	1°/s ²
elevation range	0 ... 90°
elevation velocity	3°/s
elevation acceleration	1°/s ²
X-band	8.18 – 8.98 GHz
<i>receivingfeed</i>	<i>Cassegrainfocus</i>
T_{sys}	24 K
<i>Bandwidth</i>	800MHz, -2dB
G/T	32.1 dB/K
S-band	2.21 – 2.45GHz
<i>receivingfeed</i>	<i>primaryfocus</i>
T_{sys}	19 K
<i>Bandwidth</i>	240MHz, -2dB
G/T	21.2 dB/K
VLBI terminal type	MK4
recording media	thin-tape only
Field System version	9.5.3 (9.5 BETA)

3. Technical Staff of the VLBI facility at GGAO

The GGAO VLBI facility gains from the experiences of the staff from the Research and Development VLBI support staff. GGAO is a NASA R&D and data collection facility, operated under contract by Honeywell Technology Solutions Incorporated (HTSI). Table 3 lists the GGAO station staff that are involved in VLBI operations.

Table 3. Staff working at the MV3 VLBI station at GGAO.

Name	Background	Dedication	Agency
Jay Redmond	engineering technician	100%	HTSI
TBD	engineering technician	20%	HTSI

4. Status of MV3 at GGAO

GGAO participated in several VLBI experiments which are listed in table 4. In addition to the scheduled experiments listed in table 4, MV3 has participated in several unscheduled experiments for VLBI developmental purposes and various other developmental activities.

Table 4. Participation of GGAO in VLBI Experiments from March 6, 2002 to August 6, 2002.

Date	Experiment
2002-03-06	RDV32
2002-03-12	T2003
2002-04-09	T2004
2002-05-08	RDV33
2002-08-06	T2008

5. Outlook

GGAO will continue to support both scheduled experiments and developmental activities. The plan for 2003 consists of:

1. Continue testing of pre-release versions of PC-FS and new Linux kernel releases.
2. Continue with research on Mark 5 hardware development.
3. Continually striving to improve the performance of the entire MK4 data collection and station specific equipment.
4. MV-3 has installed the Mark 5 and e-VLBI hardware and has begun testing real-time from GGAO to Haystack. Correlation with the Westford data on the Mark 4 correlator was successful. (Oct 24, 2002).