Westford Antenna

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Abstract

Technical information is provided about the antenna and VLBI equipment at the Westford site of Haystack Observatory, and about changes to the systems since the IVS 2006 Annual Report.

1. Westford Antenna at Haystack Observatory

Since 1981 the Westford antenna has been one of the primary geodetic VLBI sites in the world. Located ∼70 km northwest of Boston, Massachusetts, the antenna is part of the MIT Haystack Observatory complex.

Figure 1. The radome of the Westford antenna.

The Westford antenna was constructed in 1961 as part of the Lincoln Laboratory Project West Ford that demonstrated the feasibility of long-distance communication by bouncing radio signals off a spacecraft-deployed belt of copper dipoles at an altitude of 3600 km. In 1981 the antenna was converted to geodetic use as one of the first two VLBI stations in the National Geodetic Survey Project POLARIS. Westford has continued to perform geodetic VLBI observations on a regular basis since 1981. Westford has also served as a test bed in the development of new equipment

and techniques now employed in geodetic VLBI worldwide. Primary funding for geodetic VLBI at Westford is provided by the NASA Space Geodesy Program.

Table 1. Location and addresses of Westford antenna.

Longitude	71.49° W
Latitude	42.61° N
Height above m.s.l.	116 m
MIT Haystack Observatory Off Route 40 Westford, MA 01886-1299 U.S.A.	
`http://www.haystack.mit.edu`	

2. Technical Parameters of the Westford Antenna and Equipment

The technical parameters of the Westford antenna, which is shown in Figure 2, are summarized in Table 2.

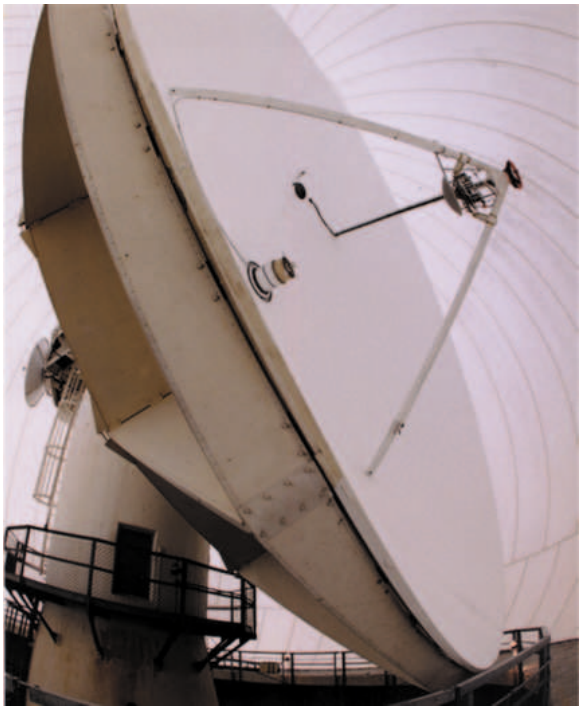

Figure 2. Wide-angle view of Westford antenna inside the radome. The VLBI S/X receiver is located at the prime focus. The subreflector in front of the receiver is installed when observing with the TAL receiver (see Section 4), which is located at the Cassegrain focus.

The antenna is enclosed in a 28-meter-diameter, air-inflated radome made of 1.2-mm-thick, Teflon-coated fiberglass—see Figure 1. When the radome is wet, system temperatures increase by

Table 2. Technical parameters of the Westford antenna for geodetic VLBI.

Parameter	*Westford*	
primary reflector shape	symmetric paraboloid	
primary reflector diameter	18.3 meters	
primary reflector material	aluminum honeycomb	
S/X feed location	primary focus	
focal length	5.5 meters	
antenna mount	elevation over azimuth	
antenna drives	electric (DC) motors	
azimuth range	$90^\circ - 470^\circ$	
elevation range	$4^\circ - 87^\circ$	
azimuth slew speed	3° s^{-1}	
elevation slew speed	2° s^{-1}	
	X-band system	*S-band system*
frequency range	8180-8980 MHz	2210-2450 MHz
T_{sys} at zenith	50–55 K	70–75 K
aperture efficiency	0.40	0.55
SEFD at zenith	1400 Jy	1400 Jy

10–20 K at X-band and by a smaller amount at S-band. The major components of the VLBI data acquisition system are a Mark IV electronics rack, a Mark 5A recording system, and a Pentium-class PC running PC Field System version 9.9.2. The primary frequency and time standard is the NR-4 hydrogen maser. A CNS Clock GPS receiver system provides independent timing information and comparisons between GPS and the maser. Westford also hosts the WES2 GPS site of the IGS network. A Dorne-Margolin chokering antenna is located on top of a tower ∼60 meters from the VLBI antenna, and an Ashtech Model-Z Reference Station receiver acquires the GPS data.

3. Westford Staff

The personnel associated with the VLBI program at Westford and their primary responsibilities are:

Joe Carter	antenna controls
Brian Corey	VLBI technical support
Kevin Dudevoir	pointing system software
Dave Fields	technician, observer
Glenn Millson	observer
Michael Poirier	site manager
Alan Whitney	site director

4. Status of the Westford Antenna

During the period 2007 January 1 through 2007 December 31, Westford participated in 62 24-hour geodetic sessions. Westford regularly participated in the IVS-R1, IVS-R4, IVS-R&D, RD-VLBA, and T2 series of geodetic sessions as well as fringe tests, e-VLBI experiments, and VLBI2010 wideband development testing.

Use of the Westford antenna is shared with the Terrestrial Air Link (TAL) Program operated by the MIT Lincoln Laboratory. In this project Westford serves as the receiving end on a 42-km-long terrestrial air link designed to study atmospheric effects on the propagation of wideband communications signals at 20 GHz.

5. e-VLBI Development at Westford

Westford continues to play a key role in the development of e-VLBI. In 2007, Westford served as a test bed for:

- continued high-speed e-VLBI development over a dedicated 10 Gbps link to Haystack Observatory and a new 10 Gbps link to the rest of the world,
- integration and testing of e-VLBI technology for the new Mark 5B system, and
- evaluation of new networking equipment for e-VLBI.

The outlook for Westford is that it will play a crucial role in e-VLBI development for VLBI2010 and the broadband development effort as data rates approach 4 Gbps.

6. Outlook

At Westford we anticipate being able to participate in 68 24-hour geodetic sessions in 2008 and to support occasional e-VLBI experiment fringe tests and VLBI2010 wideband development testing.