

1.3cm double beam secondary focus receiver (18000-26000 MHz)

This receiver replaced the old 1.3cm secondary focus system. However, some modes, especially for broad-band observations are still under commissioning and are not yet available!

This is a two horn system for continuum, spectroscopy and VLBI observations. The system is currently tested and all values are preliminary.

Note, that for technical reasons, no spectroscopic frequency-switch observations are possible!

Calibration Information

Frequency [GHz]	Channel	Polarisation	Tcal [K]	Tsys [K]	Sensitivity [K/Jy]	SEFD [Jy]	Aperture Eff. [%]	TMB/S [K/Jy]	Main Beam Eff. [%]	FWHM [arcsec]	Last update
19.0	1	LCP	49	39	1.05	37	37	1.56	67	41.9	Jan 2014
21.0	1	LCP	37	51	1.07	48	38	1.74	61	39.5	Jan 2014
22.35	1	LCP	9.1	70	1.03	68	36	1.6	64	39.1	Jun 2015*
22.35	1	RCP	9.6	71	1.06	67	37	1.6	67	39.3	Jun 2015*
23.0	1	LCP	9.5	58	1.12	52	39	1.41	79	37.6	Jan 2014
25.0	1	LCP	8.0	59	1.12	53	39	1.57	71	35.6	Jan 2014
normalized Gain curve ($G = A0 + A1 \cdot \text{Elv} + A2 \cdot \text{Elv}^2$)							Observed in	confirmed			
A0 = 0.954		A1 = 3.19E-3		A2 = -5.42E-5			Jun 2015	Jun 2015			
A0 = 0.955		A1 = 3.1E-3		A2 = -5.3E-5			Jan 2014	Jan 2014			

Comments:

- Note that the system temperature at this frequency depends strongly on weather conditions!
- Zenith tau values can range from 0.05 to 0.2.
- * tau=0.12, Temp. from 10-15C, Hum. 98% to 70% (should be summer)

Version description for OBSINP

RX Name	Wavelength [cm]	Frequency (center) [GHz]	Nr. of Horns
S14mm Double Beam RX	1.3	18.0-26.0 (22.0)	2
Version:	Comment		
1. Continuum (BW: 2 GHz)	Broad Band Continuum		
Horn offsets [arcsec]	Horn 1:-95.6,734.2; 2: 95.6,734.2		

Receiver Bands

The receiver delivers the data in 4 2.5GHz-wide IF-subbands:

Band	Frequency Range
4	18.0-20.5 GHz
3	19.9-22.4 GHz
2	21.6-24.1 GHz
1	23.5-26.0 GHz

Channel assignment in the MBFITS data files

Note that the narrow line and VLBA IF channels are usually only available when the specific line version of the receiver was selected. In addition for most receivers with narrow line channels the cables at the patch board need to be connected by the receiver group.

To select different channel numbers in OBSINP, the online plot, or the toolbox the numbers have to be specified like c(1)+c(2) to add channel 1 and 2. E.g. channel 1 and 2 contain the LCP and RCP broadband channels, then "OnlPlot pen='c(1)+c(2)'" or "toolbox use='c(1)+c(2)'" will select these channels. In OBSINP the pen can be directly specified in the receiver selection menu.

- Abbreviations:
- SB: narrow band channel (Schmalband-Kanal), 100 MHz band width
 - BB: digital broad band channel (Breitband-Kanal), band width varies for different receivers
 - VLBA: VLBA IF, 500 MHz band width
 - BW: band width
 - TP: total power

1.3cm SFK single horn receiver			
Channel	IF	Pol.	Comment
1	BB	LCP	TP A
2	BB	RCP	TP B

Spectroscopy modes and resolution

Low-res mode (4 basebands for each of 2 feeds and 2 polarizations)

Note, that due to technical reasons the LSR correction has to be applied via software (regridding). This will decrease the effective spectral resolution to some degree.

BW	nchan	nu	Df	Dv	dv
MHz		MHz	kHz	km/s	km/s
2500	16384	18000	152.6	2.541	2.948
2500	16384	20000	152.6	2.287	2.653
2500	16384	22000	152.6	2.079	2.412
2500	16384	24000	152.6	1.906	2.211

BW	nchan	nu	Df	Dv	dv
MHz		MHz	kHz	km/s	km/s
2500	16384	26000	152.6	1.759	2.041
2500	32768	18000	76.3	1.271	1.474
2500	32768	20000	76.3	1.144	1.327
2500	32768	22000	76.3	1.040	1.206
2500	32768	24000	76.3	0.953	1.105
2500	32768	26000	76.3	0.880	1.020
2500	65536	18000	38.1	0.635	0.737
2500	65536	20000	38.1	0.572	0.663
2500	65536	22000	38.1	0.520	0.603
2500	65536	24000	38.1	0.477	0.553
2500	65536	26000	38.1	0.440	0.510

BW ... band width

nchan ... number of spectral channels

nu ... center frequency

Df ... Channel separation (in frequency)

Dv ... Channel separation (in velocity)

dv ... Velocity resolution ($dv=1.16 \cdot Dv$)

Hi-res mode (28 basebands for 1 feed and 1 polarization only)

BW	nchan	nu	Df	Dv	dv
MHz		MHz	kHz	km/s	km/s
300	16384	18000	18.3	0.305	0.354
300	16384	20000	18.3	0.274	0.318
300	16384	22000	18.3	0.250	0.289
300	16384	24000	18.3	0.229	0.265
300	16384	26000	18.3	0.211	0.245
300	32768	18000	9.2	0.152	0.177
300	32768	20000	9.2	0.137	0.159
300	32768	22000	9.2	0.125	0.145
300	32768	24000	9.2	0.114	0.133
300	32768	26000	9.2	0.106	0.122
300	65536	18000	4.6	0.076	0.088
300	65536	20000	4.6	0.069	0.080
300	65536	22000	4.6	0.062	0.072
300	65536	24000	4.6	0.057	0.066
300	65536	26000	4.6	0.053	0.061

BW ... band width

nchan ... number of spectral channels

nu ... center frequency

Df ... Channel separation (in frequency)

Dv ... Channel separation (in velocity)

dv ... Velocity resolution ($dv=1.16 \cdot Dv$)

Tcal measurements

April 2014

Note, that in April the Tcal was changed in the receiver. Gaps in the curves are entirely due to measurement uncertainties. T0 and Tsys were deduced from spectroscopic skydip measurements and are subject to fitting errors caused by the low signal-to-noise ratio in the spectral bins.

Tcal and Tsys



Opacity and T0



Januar 2014

Tcal and Tsys



Opacity and T0



Antenna model



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