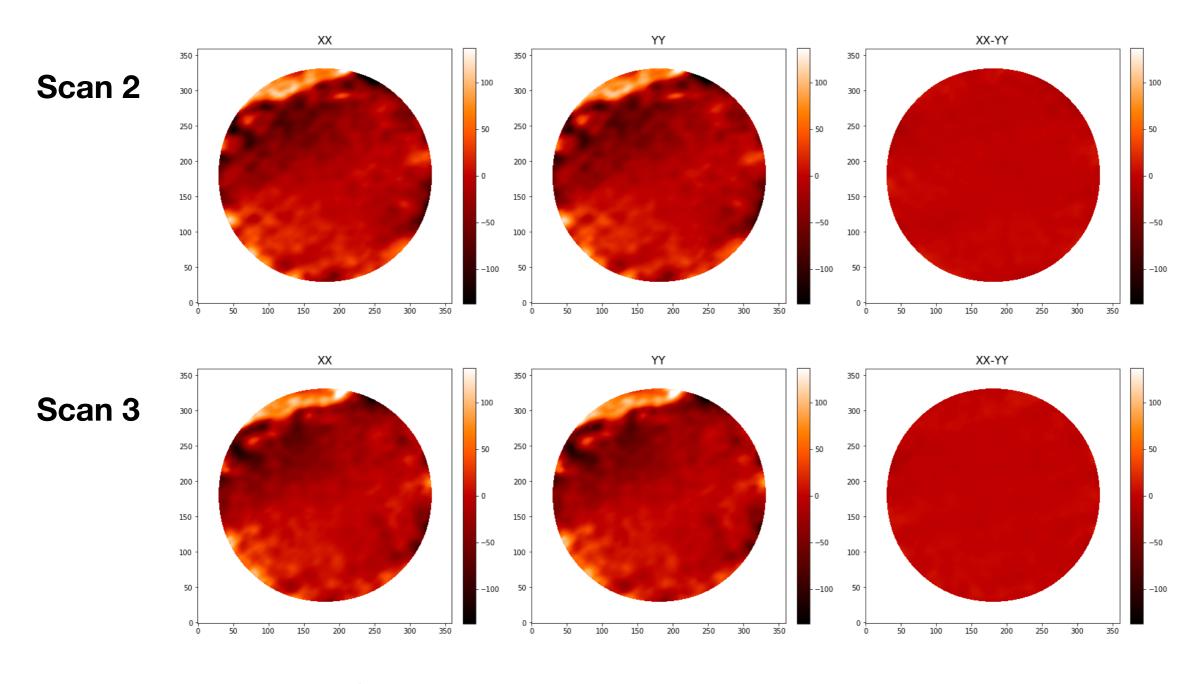
#### XX - YY asymmetry

**Dataset ID: 7** 2017.1.01138.S



Conclusion for this dataset: No asymmetry

# Team C: Large variation of the antenna temperature

Masumi Shimojo

National Astronomical Observatory of Japan

2020/03/05 1st International Workshop on Solar Imaging with ALMA@RoCS/UiO, Norway

#### From my presentation on 1st day

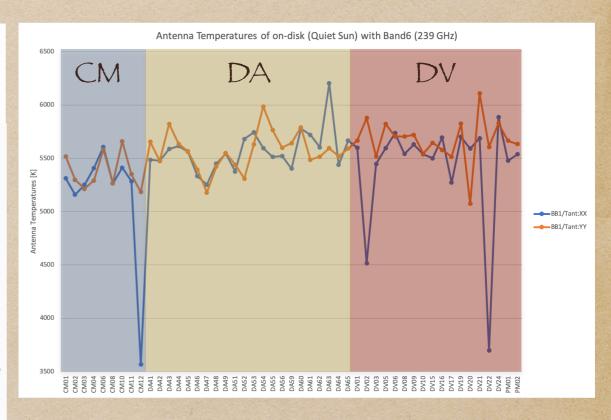
#### 2. Large variation of Tant in a sub-scan.

- T<sub>ant</sub>: output power from the receiver caused by a target.
  - The value is derived using the data of the SQLD and the following formula, because the dynamic range of the corrleator is not enough for the calculation.

$$T_{\rm ant} = rac{P_{
m sky} - P_{
m zero}}{P_{
m off} - P_{
m zero}} rac{P_{
m sun} - P_{
m off}}{P_{
m hot} - P_{
m cold}} (T_{
m hot} - T_{
m cold})$$

- a cold-load observation  $P_{\text{cold}}$  (also known as the ambient load), in which an absorber at the temperature of the thermally controlled receiver cabin (nominally 15 18° C) fills the beam path;
- a hot-load observation  $P_{\text{hot}}$ , in which an absorber heated to about 85° C fills the beam path;
- a sky observation  $P_{\text{sky}}$ , offset from the Sun (typically by two degrees) and at the same elevation. The attenuation levels of the attenuators in the IF chain are the same as that for the measurement of  $P_{\text{cold}}$  and  $P_{\text{hot}}$ ;
- ullet an off observation  $P_{\rm off}$ , which is the same as the  $P_{\rm sky}$ , except the attenuation levels are set to the values optimized for the Sun;
- a Sun observation  $P_{\rm sun}$ , which is at the attenuation levels of the target (Sun);
- ullet a zero level measurement  $P_{\text{zero}}$ , which reports the levels in the detectors when no power is being supplied.

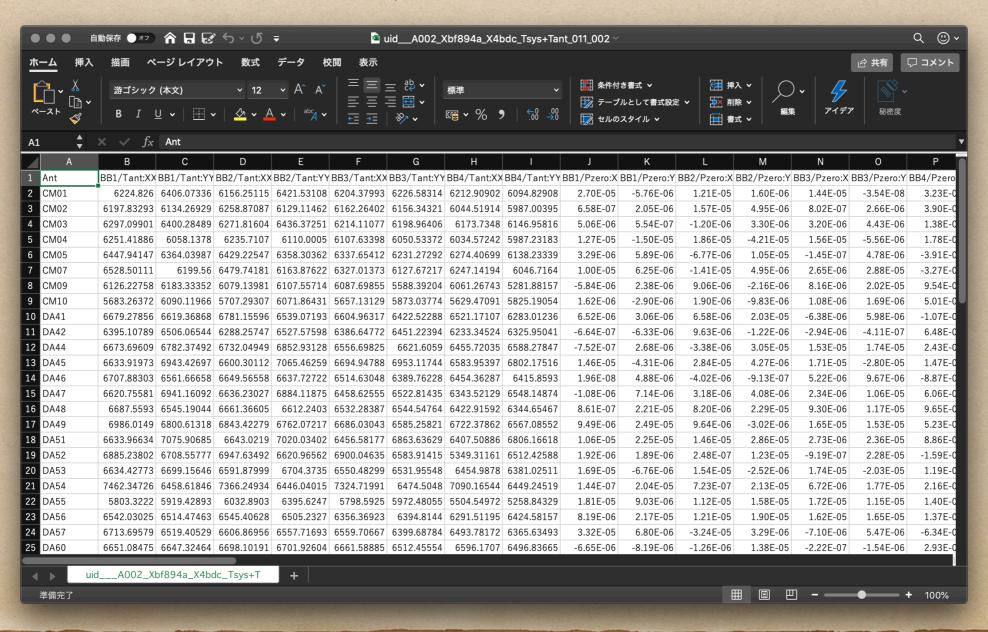
Shimojo et al. (2017)



What is caused the large variation?

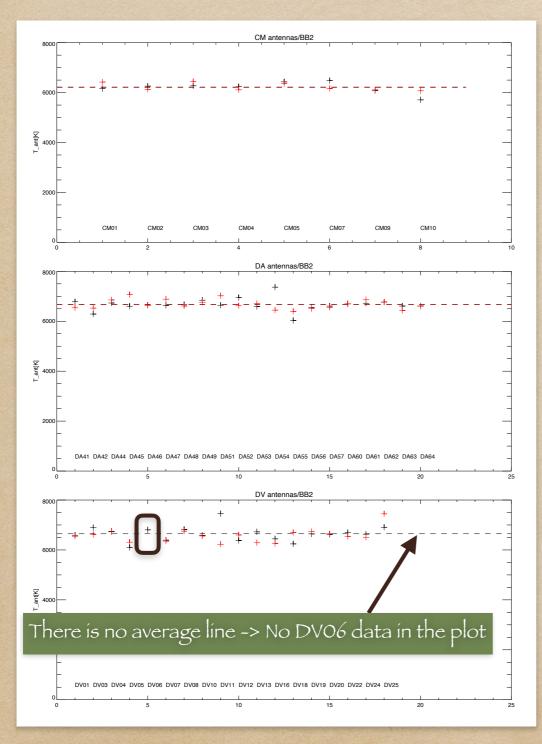
#### Data of SQLD and T\_ant

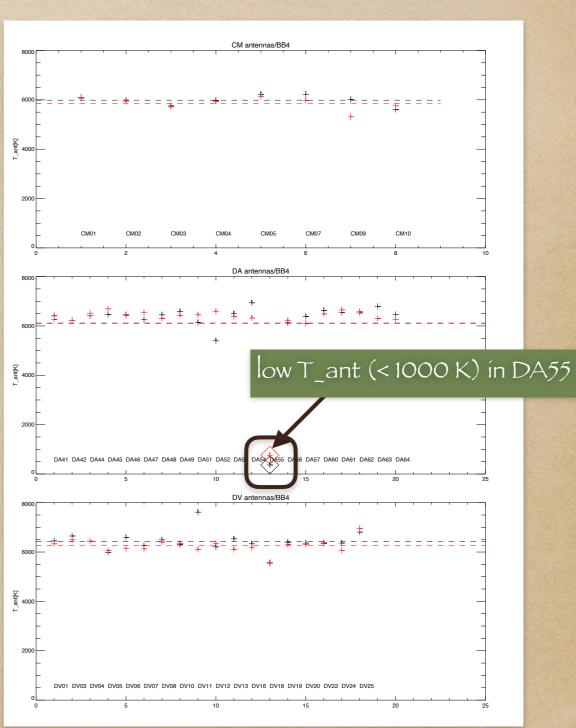
 The standard calibration in the QA2 process creates the CSV files that recorded T\_ant and the outputs from SQLD for estimating T\_ant.



Data#1a: uid://A002/Xbf894a/X4bdc

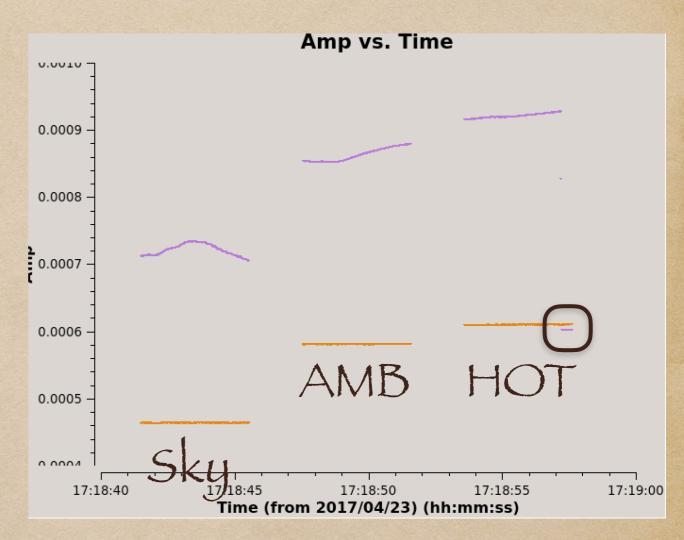
#### Visualization of the data





## The investigation of DV06

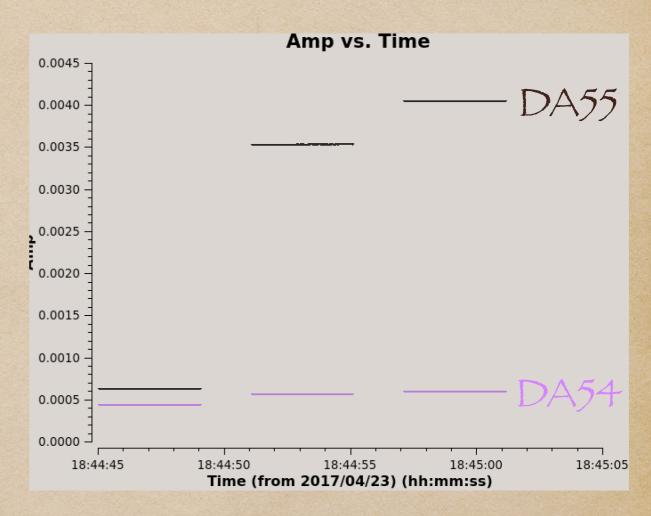
- ◆ T\_ant: -163722.89 K!! (Negative!!)
- ◆ SQLD output
  - Hot: 0.00088534
    - T\_hot: 357.7 K
  - Amb:0.00088808
    - T\_amb: 291.85 K
  - P\_hot is smaller than P\_amb!
  - Therefor, the T\_ant is negative value.
- It is caused by the unstably of the receiver.



Time variation of the SQLD output of DV06 during the ATM calibration

# The investigation of DA55

- ↑ T\_ant: 366.5K!! (Too small)
- SQLD output
  - Hot:0.00325844
  - Amb:0.00302868
  - Difference: 0.00023
    - Usual difference: 0.00003
  - P\_hot and P\_amb and the difference of them are too large.
  - Therefor, the T\_ant is small.

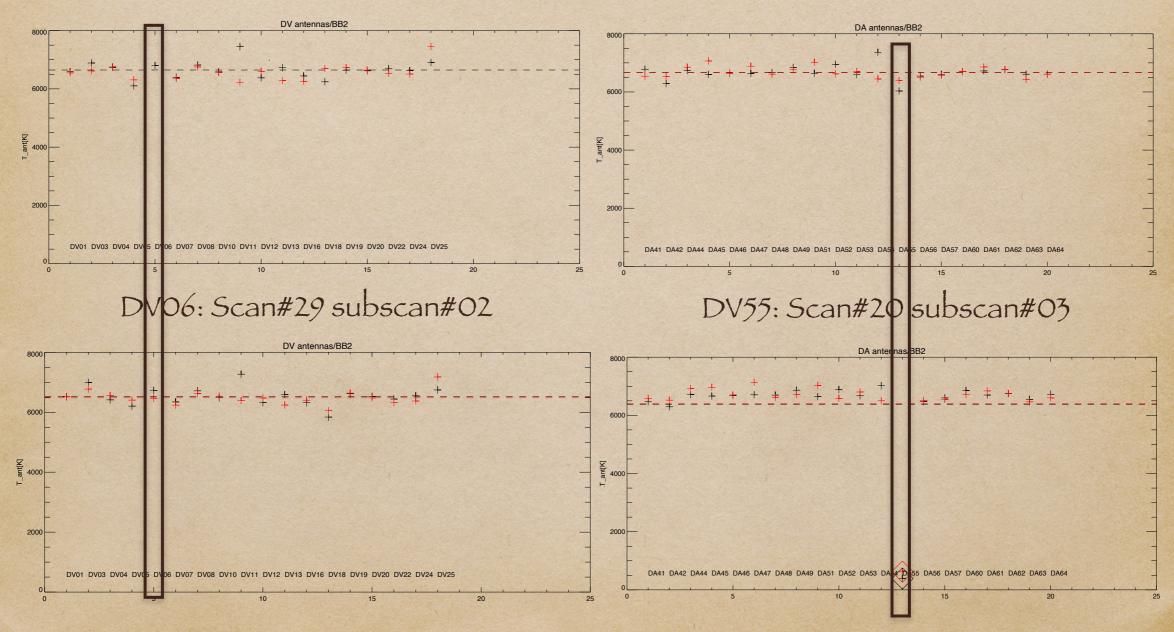


Time variation of the SQLD output of DA54&55 during the ATM calibration (SPW2:XX)

# The anomalies vary in one Execution block (one observation).

DV06: Scan#11 subscan#02

DV55: Scan#11 subscan#02



### Summary

- The antennas that have the T\_ant anomaly were flagged in QA2 process. Hence, there is no influences for your science.
- In most case, the large variations are caused by the unstableness of the receiver (not bug of the software).
- To confirm the issue, we need to investigate the data obtained in Cycle 5 and later.