

Netherlands Chinese Low-Frequency Explorer

NCLF

Radboud Radio Lab, Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands

Promotor: Prof. Dr. Heino Falke

Co-Promotor: Dr. Marc Klein-Wolt

Next Generation Space VLBI workshop 17-19th October 2022

Presenter - Sukanth Karapakula

Netherlands-Chinese Low Frequency Explorer



Radio Interferometry @Moon



ngSVLBI October 2022

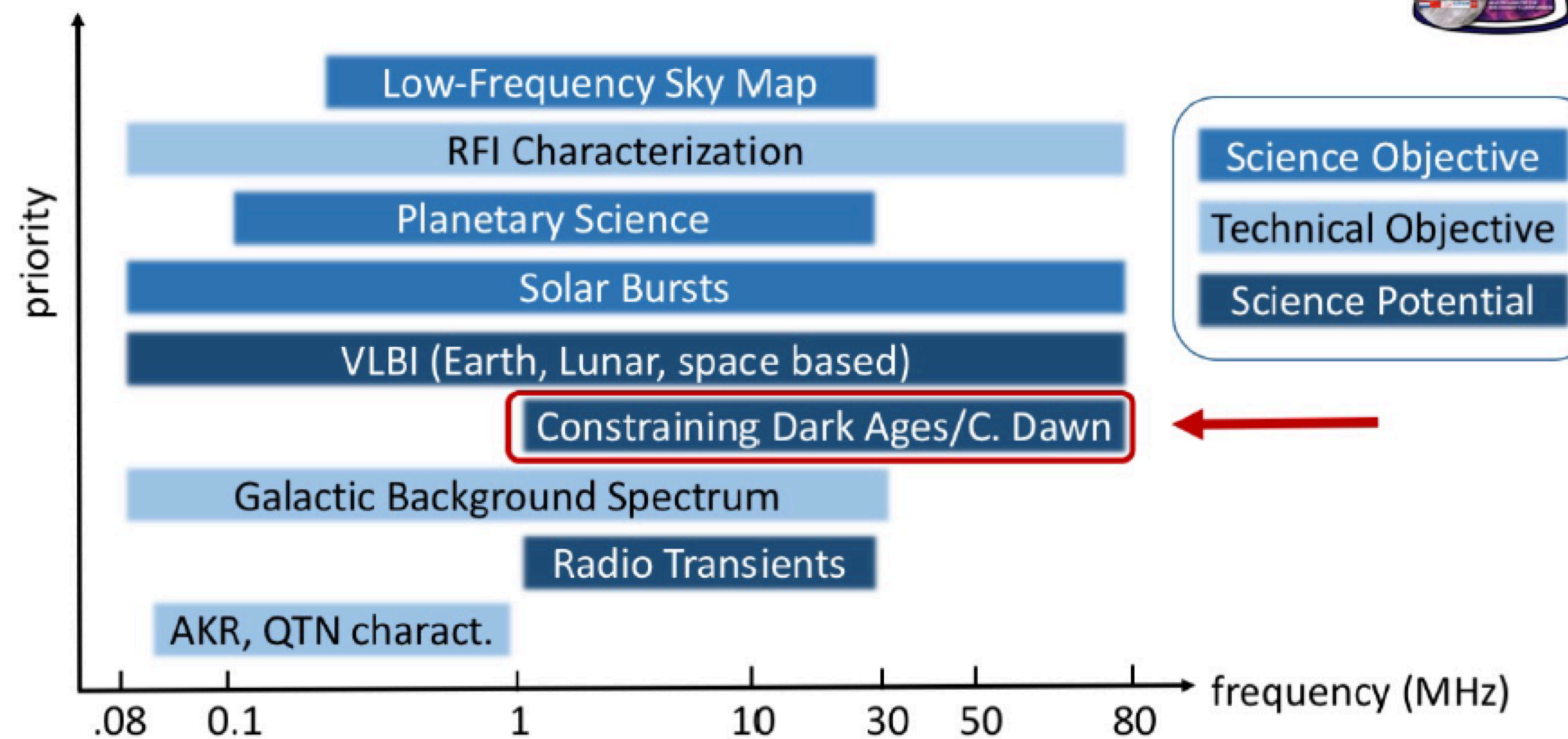


Radboud University



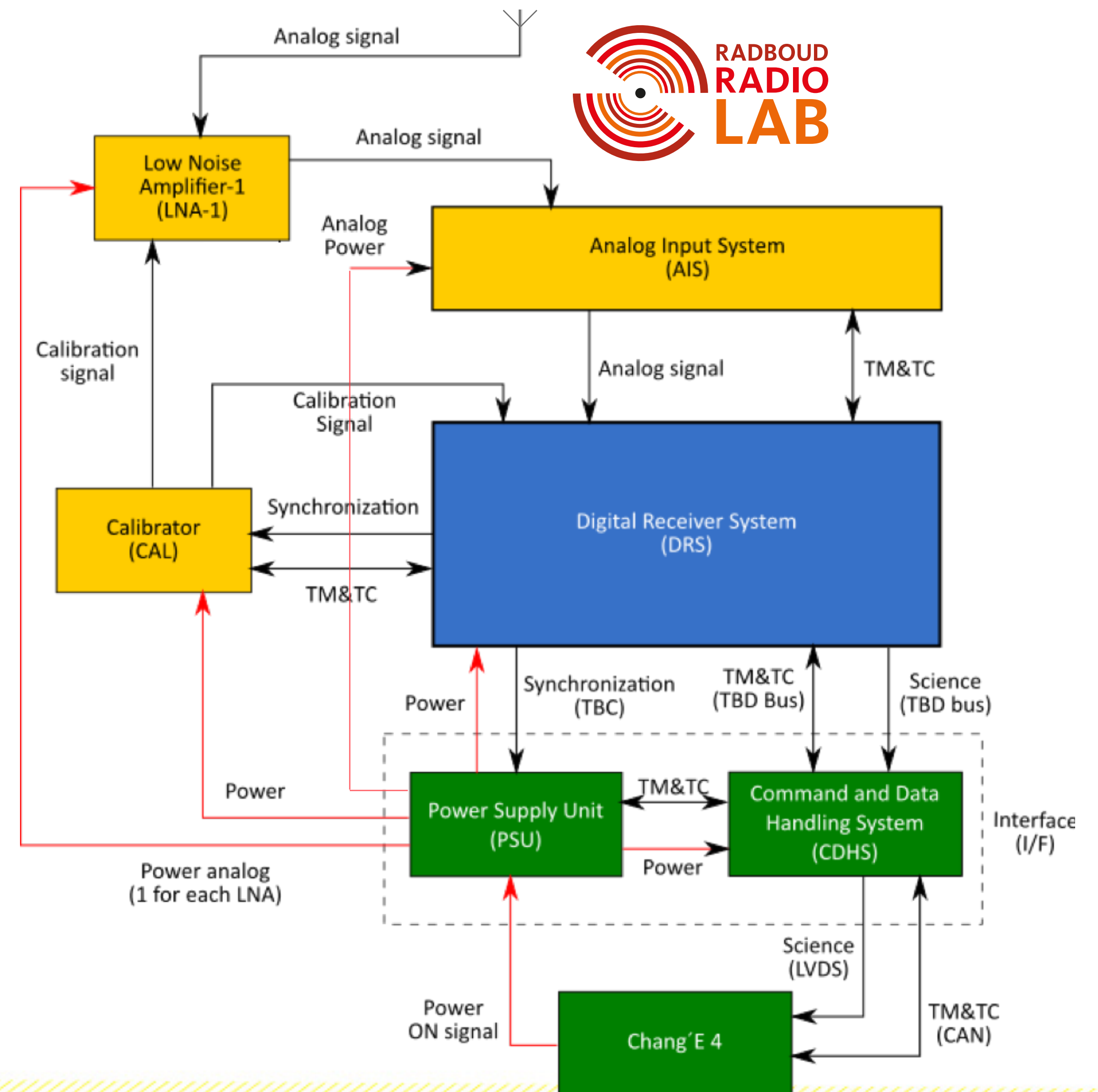
Science Objective

NCLE Science Objectives

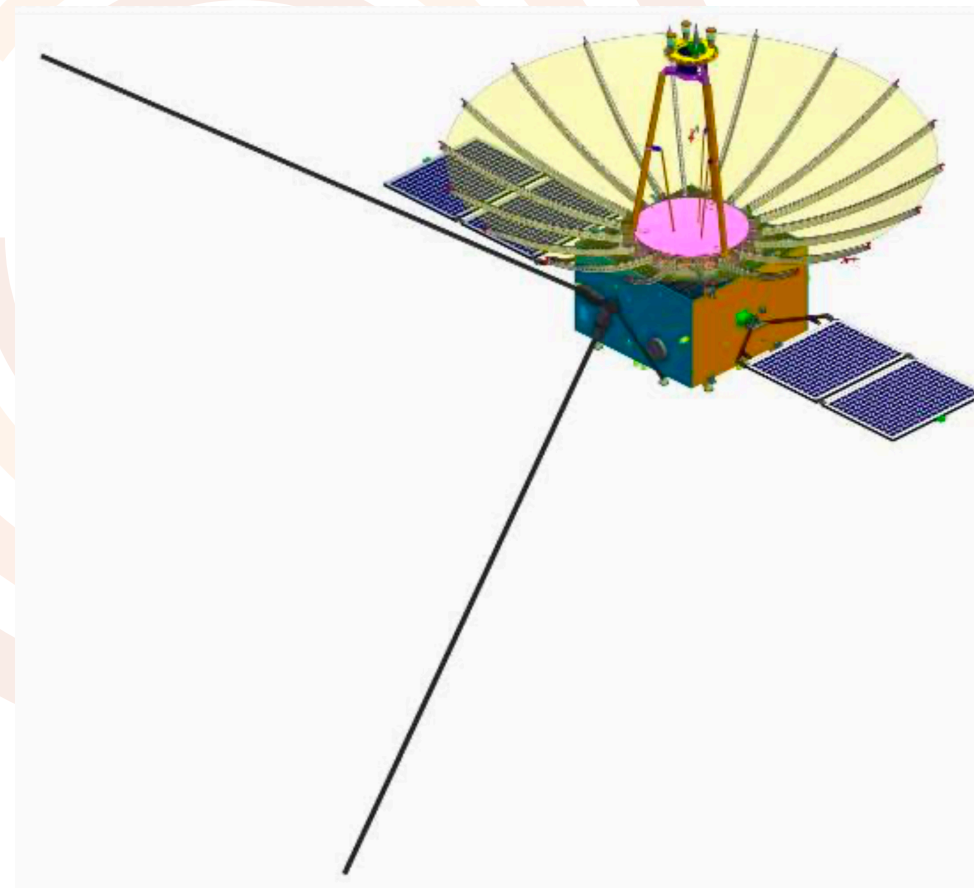
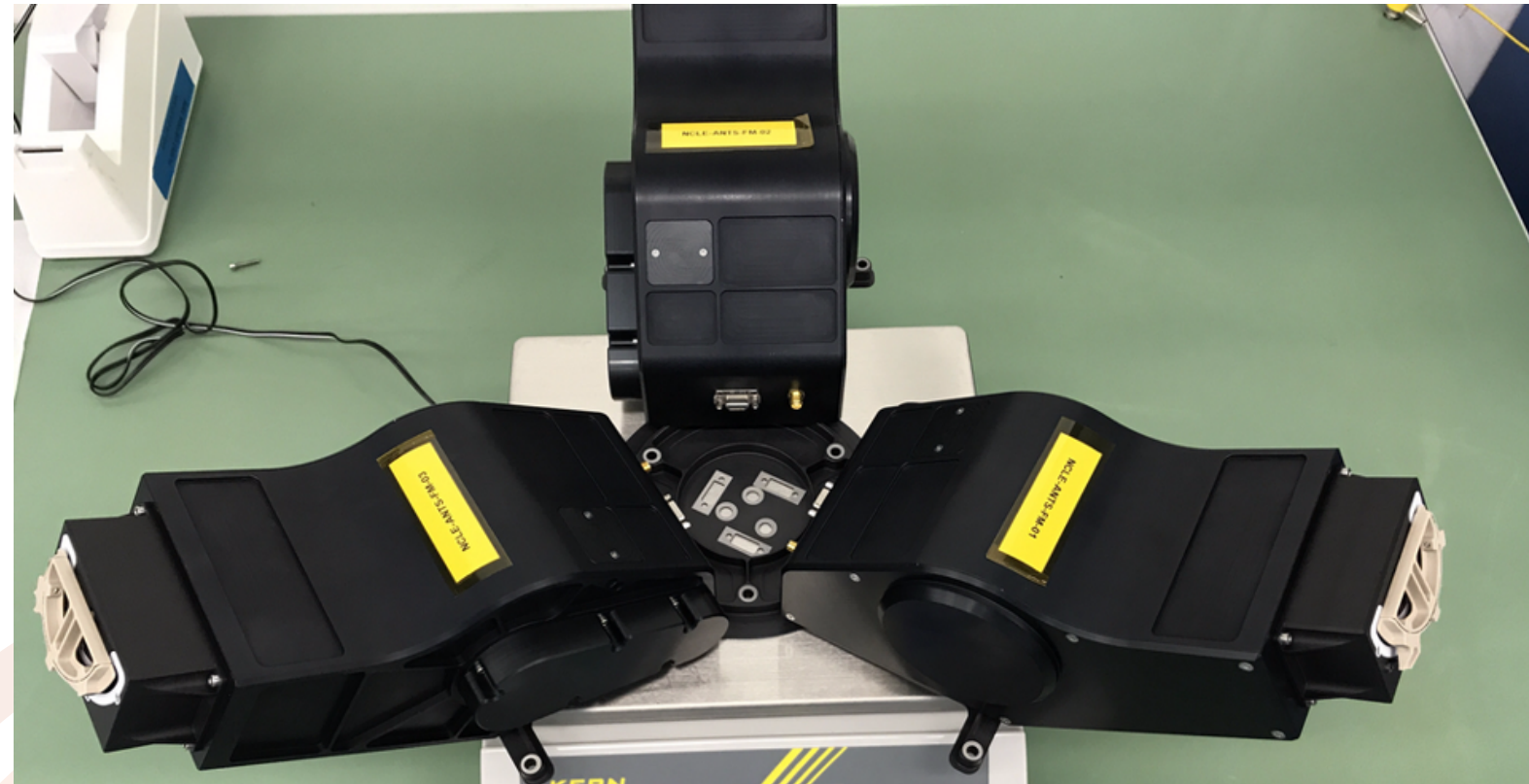


Instrument Design Overview

- Three 5m monopole antenna
- Operating frequency 80kHz-80MHz
- LNA 3 bands
 - LPF 3MHz, HPF 1MHz & 10MHz
- AIS
 - LPF 60MHz, BPF 60-80MHz
 - 120MHz sampling rate
- DRS
 - 1024 to 16384 FFT point resolution
 - Decimation 4x and 9x



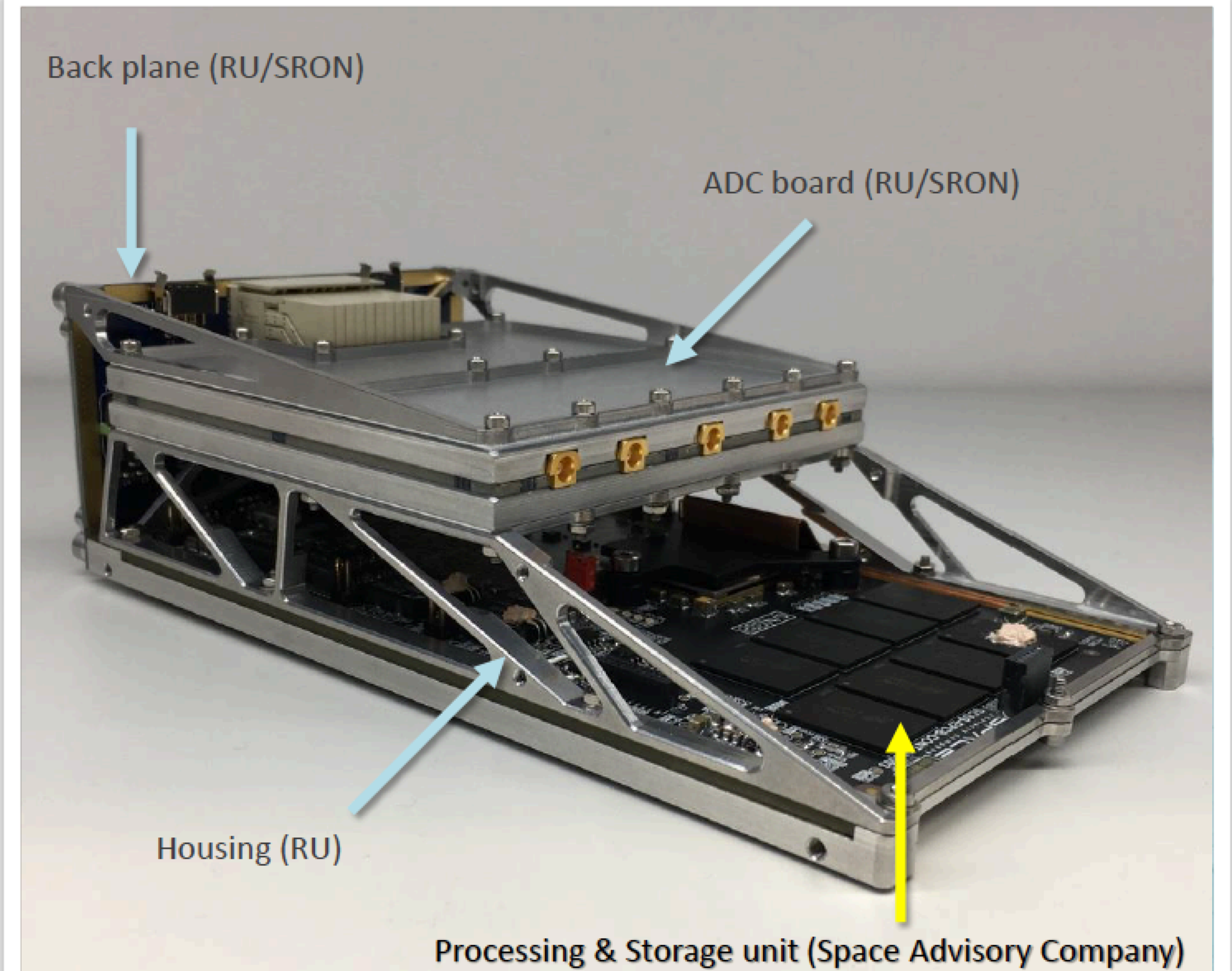
NCLE Antenna



CFRP - Carbon Fibre Reinforced Plastic

ngSVLBI October 2022

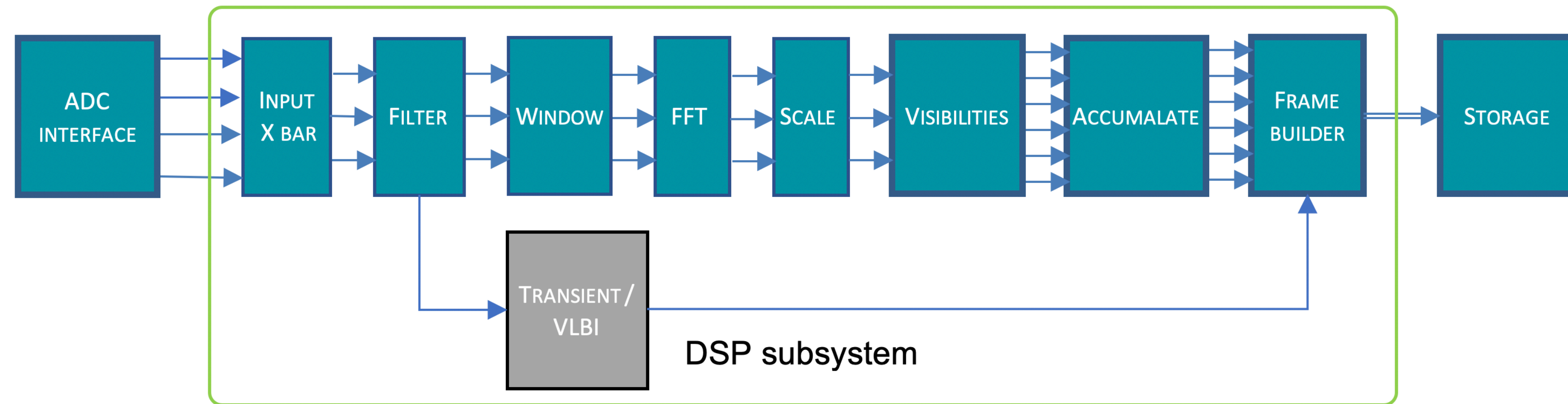
DRS



Radboud University



DRS -Receiver chain



ADC	X-bar	Filter	Window	FFT	Scale	Visibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolution 16bit 200MSPS ENOB- 14bit 	Selection between Calibrator and RF channels	Decimation - 4x/9x	Blackman-Harris	length 8-16384 points	Scaled to 24bits Scaling 0-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auto Correlation Cross Correlation

 **VLBI - planned with next software update**

ENOB - Effective number of bits



Commissioning & Calibration

 Direction Finding techniques - Casini RPWS

 Detect the galactic background variation

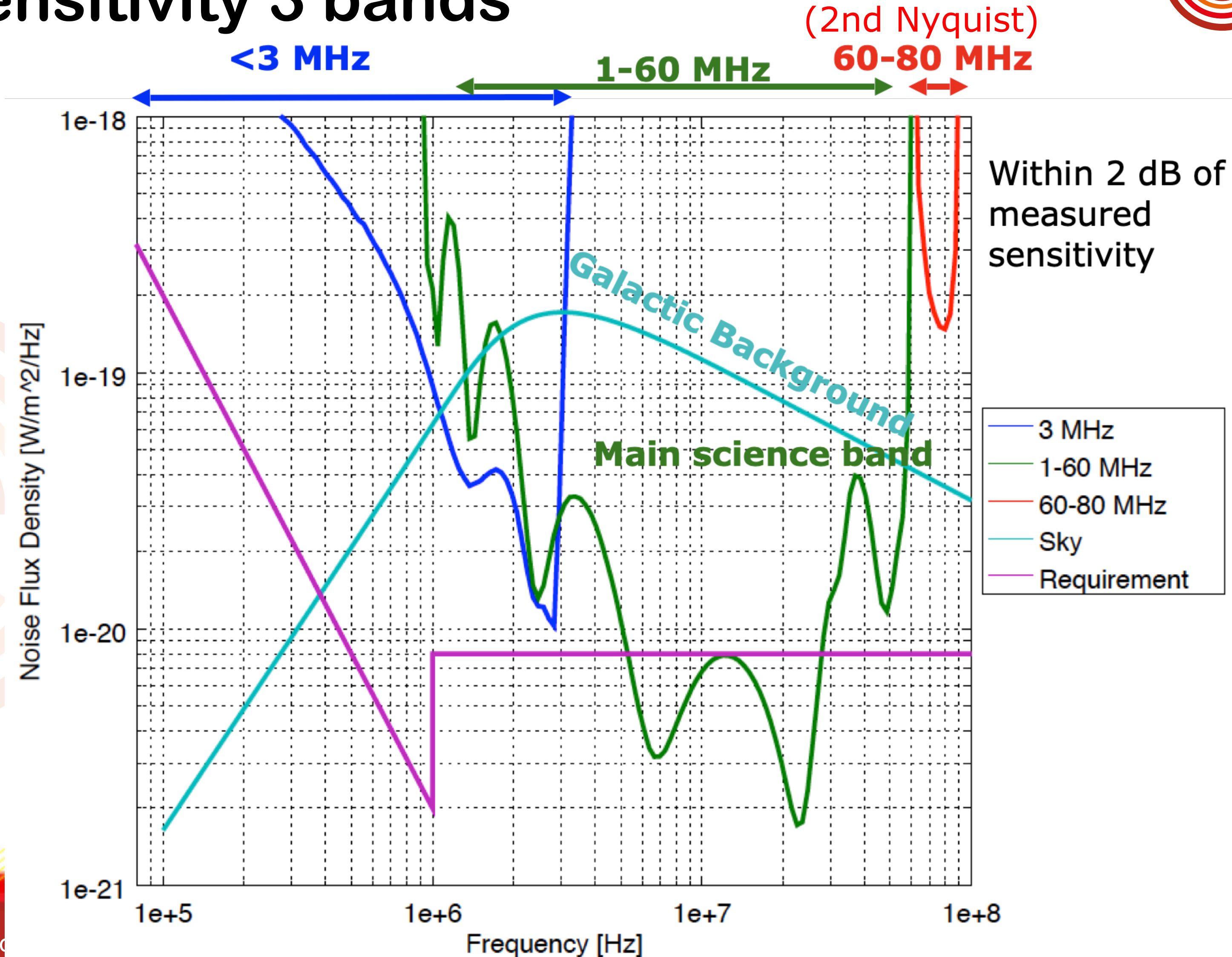
 Jovian decametric radio emissions (DAM) emission

Table :Expected power spectral density variations and voltage variations for the three modulation scenarios.

Modulation	Spectral flux density modulation over one month	Power spectral density modulation over one month ($A_{\text{eff}} = 100 \text{ m}^2$)	ADC power spectral density modulation over one month (system gain = 17 dB)	Relative to noise floor of -130 dBm (dB)
Maximum	$1.80 \times 10^{-21} \text{ W/m}^2/\text{Hz}$	$1.80 \times 10^{-19} \text{ W/Hz}$	$9.0 \times 10^{-15} \text{ mW/Hz}$	19.5
Intermediate	$1.56 \times 10^{-21} \text{ W/m}^2/\text{Hz}$	$1.56 \times 10^{-19} \text{ W/Hz}$	$7.8 \times 10^{-15} \text{ mW/Hz}$	18.9
Low	$9.00 \times 10^{-22} \text{ W/m}^2/\text{Hz}$	$9.00 \times 10^{-20} \text{ W/Hz}$	$4.5 \times 10^{-15} \text{ mW/Hz}$	16.5

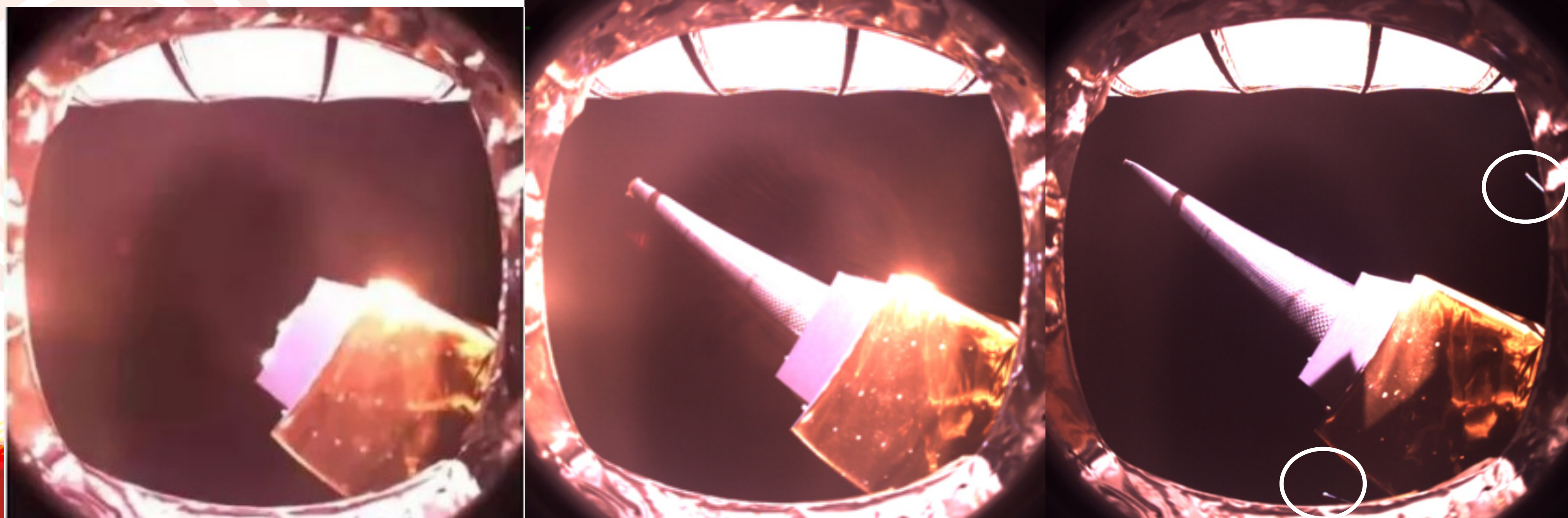


Sensitivity 3 bands



Antenna Deployment

Antenna	Rotation angle after 0.5m	Rotation angle prior to anomaly	Total	Corresponding length [m]	NCLE sensitivity ($\text{Wm}^{-2}\text{Hz}^{-1}$)
Ant0	1086	6112	7198	4.13	9,74E-21
Ant1	1090	2590	3680	2.17	4,49E-20
Ant2	1108	3774	4882	2.85	2,45E-20



Issue 1 - CAN. What is it?

CAN B loss Fault tree analysis

🌀 NCLE CAN B fault

🌀 Hardware Fault

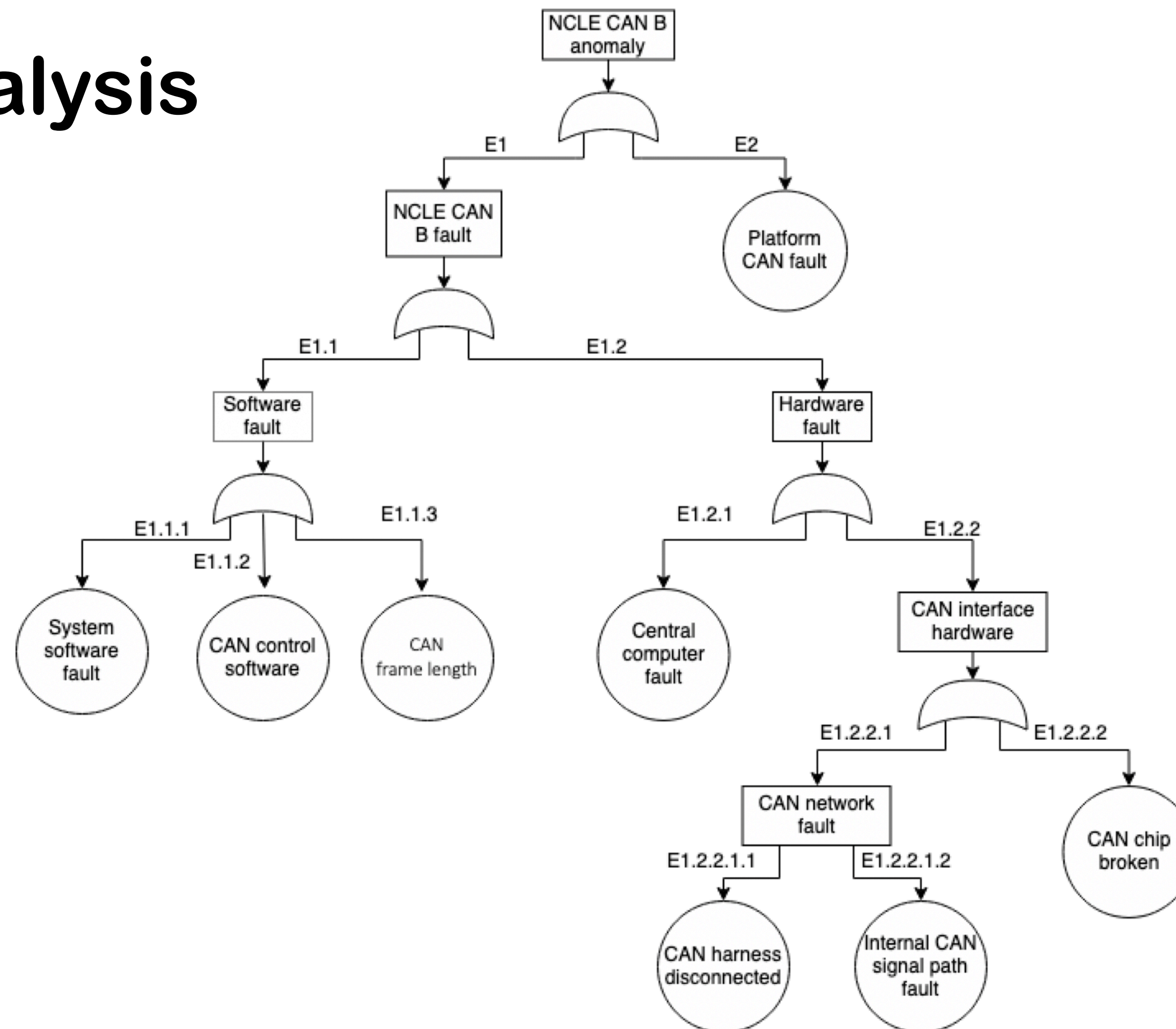
🌀 Software Fault

🌀 Platform CAN fault

🌀 Conclusion

🌀 E1.1.3 – CAN frame length

🌀 E2 – Platform CAN fault



Issue 1 - CAN. What is it?



E1.1.3 – CAN frame length

 NCLE CAN responds to a polling command using 9 bytes frame

 2 bytes - header field

 7 bytes - data field



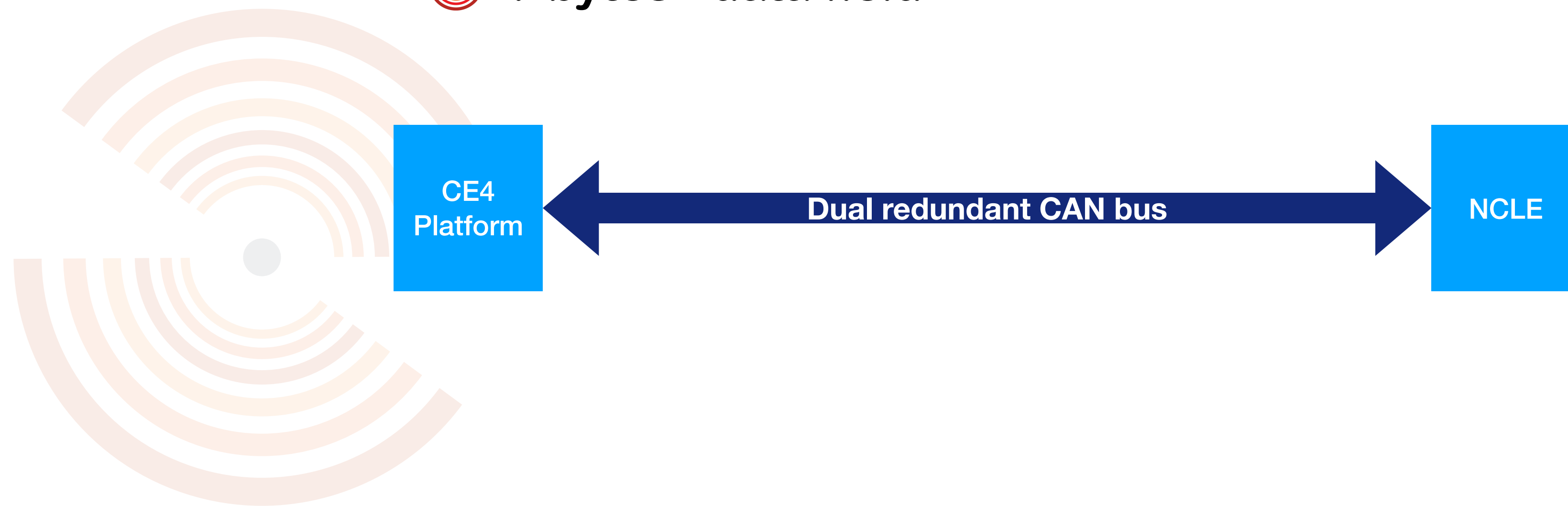
Issue 1 - CAN. What is it?

E1.1.3 – CAN frame length

🌀 NCLE CAN responds to a polling command using 9 bytes frame

🌀 2 bytes - header field

🌀 7 bytes - data field



Issue 1 - CAN. What is it?

E1.1.3 – CAN frame length

🌀 NCLE CAN responds to a polling command using 9 bytes frame

🌀 2 bytes - header field

🌀 7 bytes - data field



Issue 1 - CAN. What is it?

E1.1.3 – CAN frame length

🌀 NCLE CAN responds to a polling command using 9 bytes frame

🌀 2 bytes - header field

🌀 7 bytes - data field



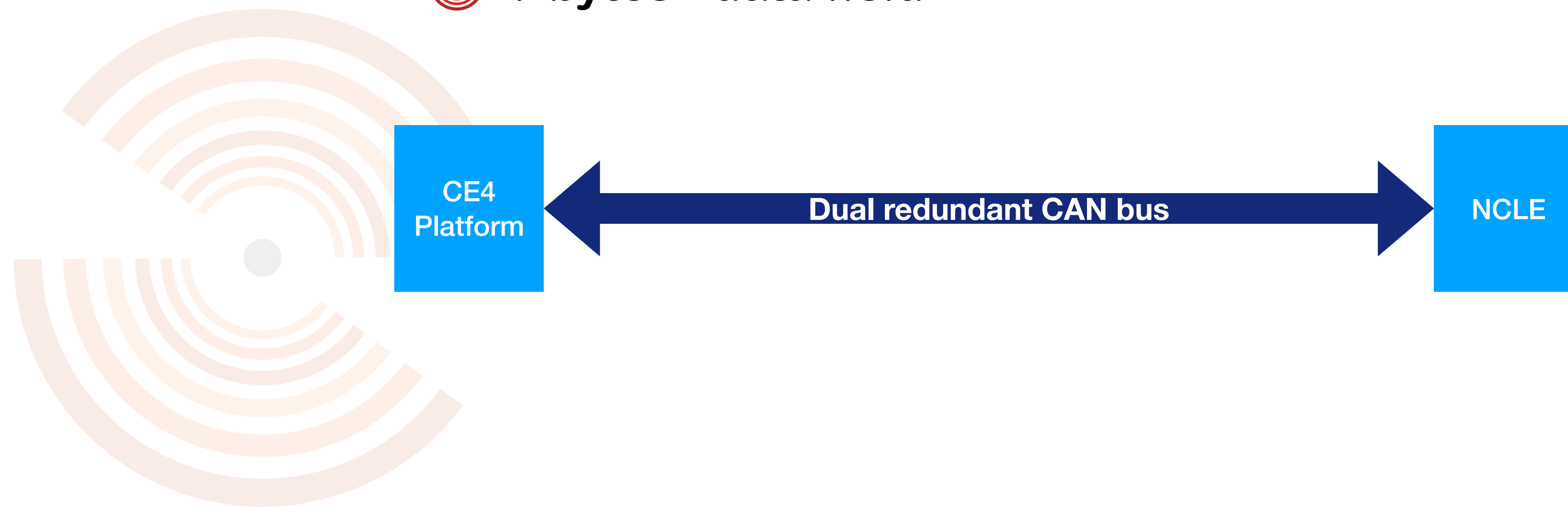
Issue 1 - CAN. What is it?

E1.1.3 – CAN frame length

🌀 NCLE CAN responds to a polling command using 9 bytes frame

🌀 2 bytes - header field

🌀 7 bytes - data field



Issue 1 - CAN. What is it?

E1.1.3 – CAN frame length

🌀 NCLE CAN responds to a polling command using 9 bytes frame

🌀 2 bytes - header field

🌀 7 bytes - data field



Issue 1 - CAN. What is it?

E1.1.3 – CAN frame length

 NCLE CAN responds to a polling command using 9 bytes frame

 2 bytes - header field

 7 bytes - data field



Issue 1 - CAN. What is it?

E1.1.3 – CAN frame length

🌀 NCLE CAN responds to a polling command using 9 bytes frame

🌀 2 bytes - header field

🌀 7 bytes - data field



Issue 1 - CAN. What is it?

E1.1.3 – CAN frame length

🌀 NCLE CAN responds to a polling command using 9 bytes frame

🌀 2 bytes - header field

🌀 7 bytes - data field



Issue 1 - CAN. What is it?

E1.1.3 – CAN frame length

🌀 NCLE CAN responds to a polling command using 9 bytes frame

🌀 2 bytes - header field

🌀 7 bytes - data field



Issue 1 - CAN. What is it?

E1.1.3 – CAN frame length

NCLE CAN responds to a polling command using 9 bytes frame

2 bytes - header field

7 bytes - data field



Issue 1 - CAN. What is it?

E1.1.3 – CAN frame length

 NCLE CAN responds to a polling command using 9 bytes frame

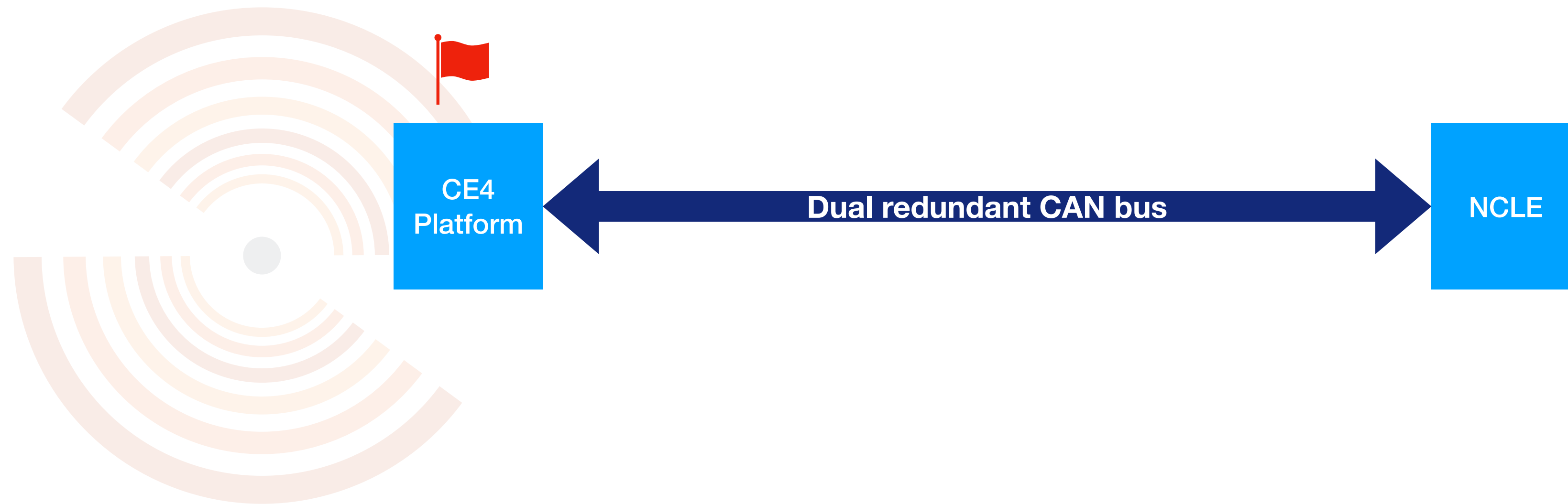
 2 bytes - header field

 7 bytes - data field



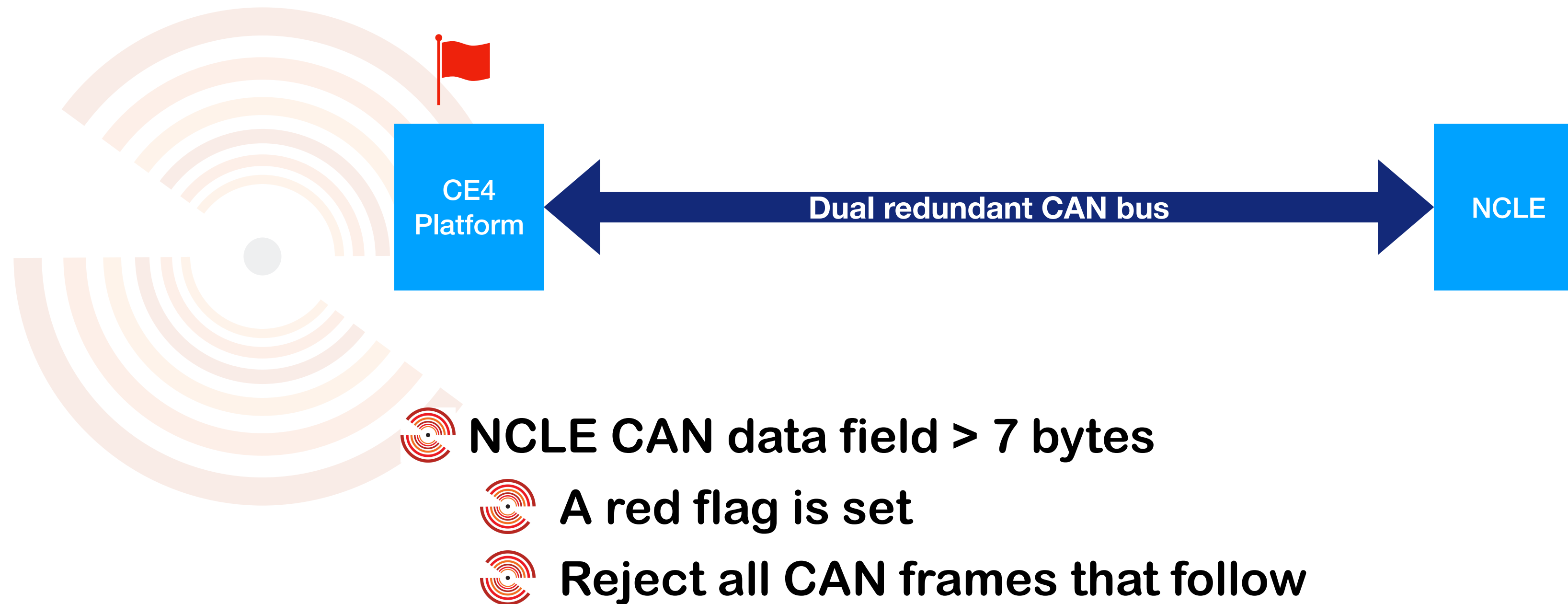
Issue 1 - CAN. What is it?

E1.1.3 – CAN frame length



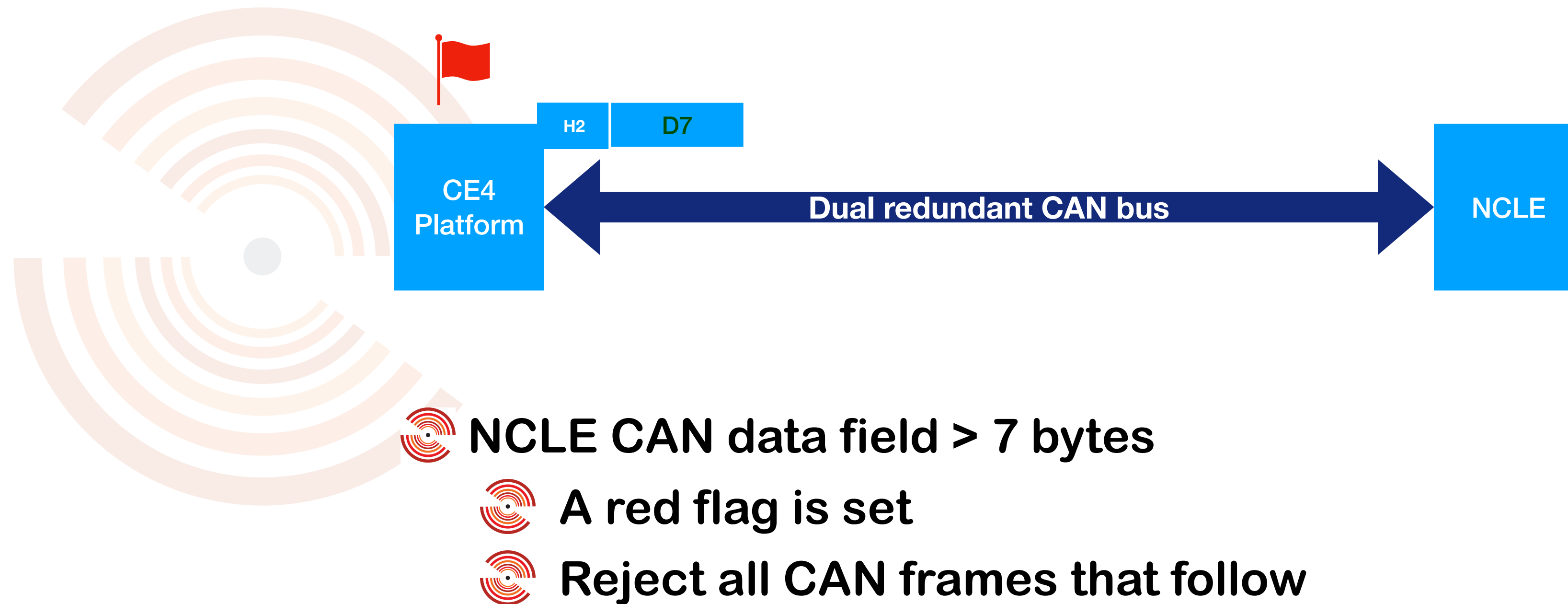
Issue 1 - CAN. What is it?

E1.1.3 – CAN frame length



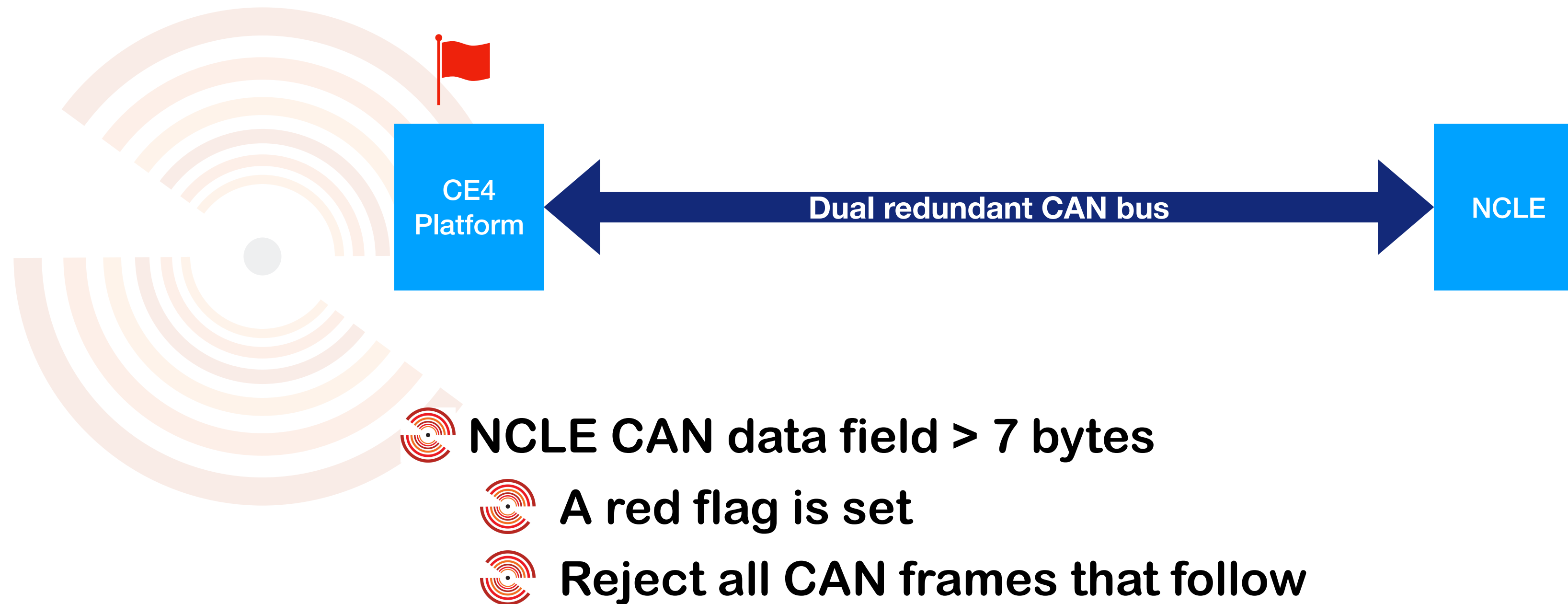
Issue 1 - CAN. What is it?

E1.1.3 – CAN frame length



Issue 1 - CAN. What is it?

E1.1.3 – CAN frame length



Issue 1 - CAN. What is it?

CAN B loss Fault tree analysis

NCLE CAN B fault

Hardware Fault

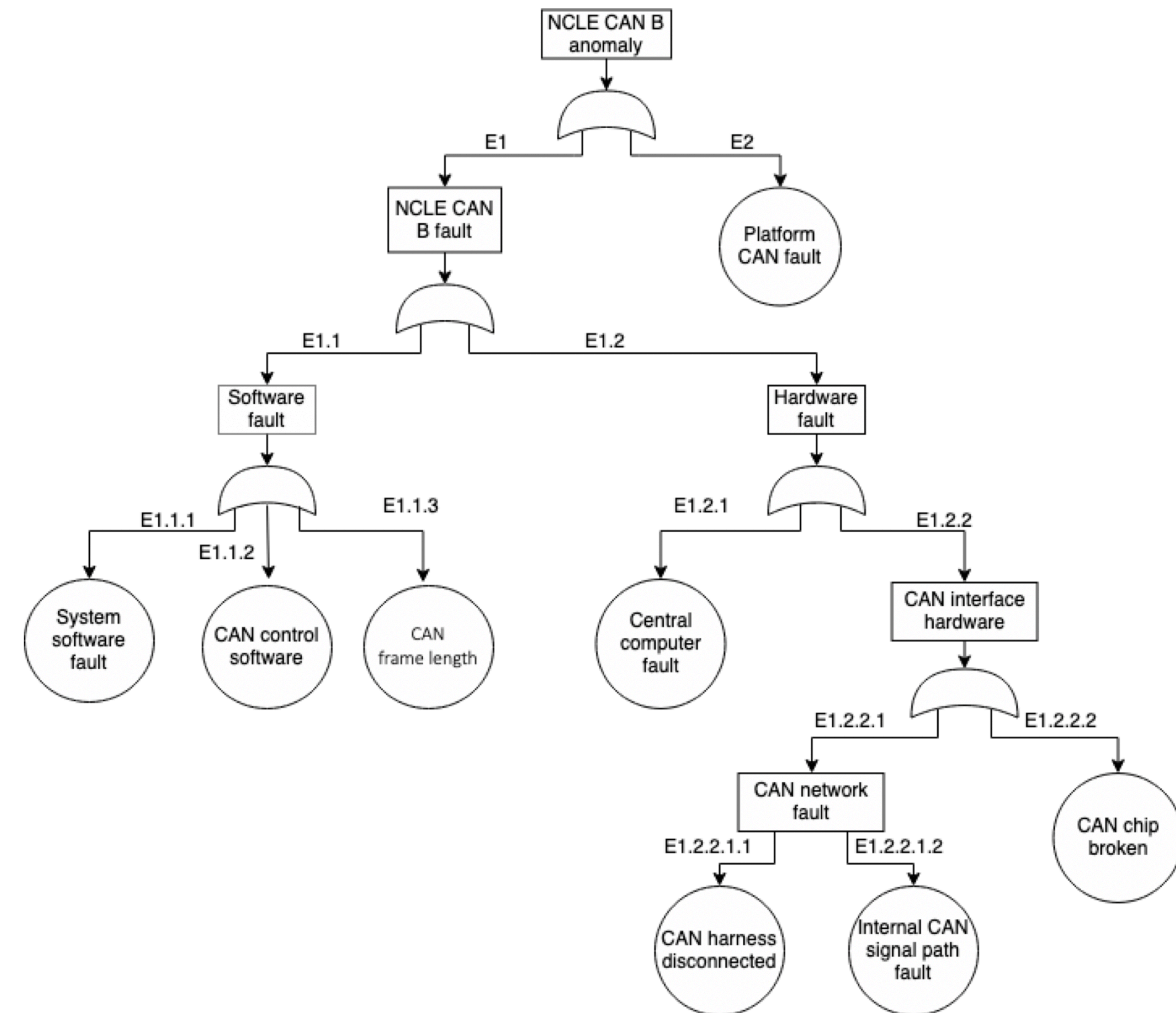
Software Fault

Platform CAN fault

Conclusion

E1.1.3 – CAN frame length

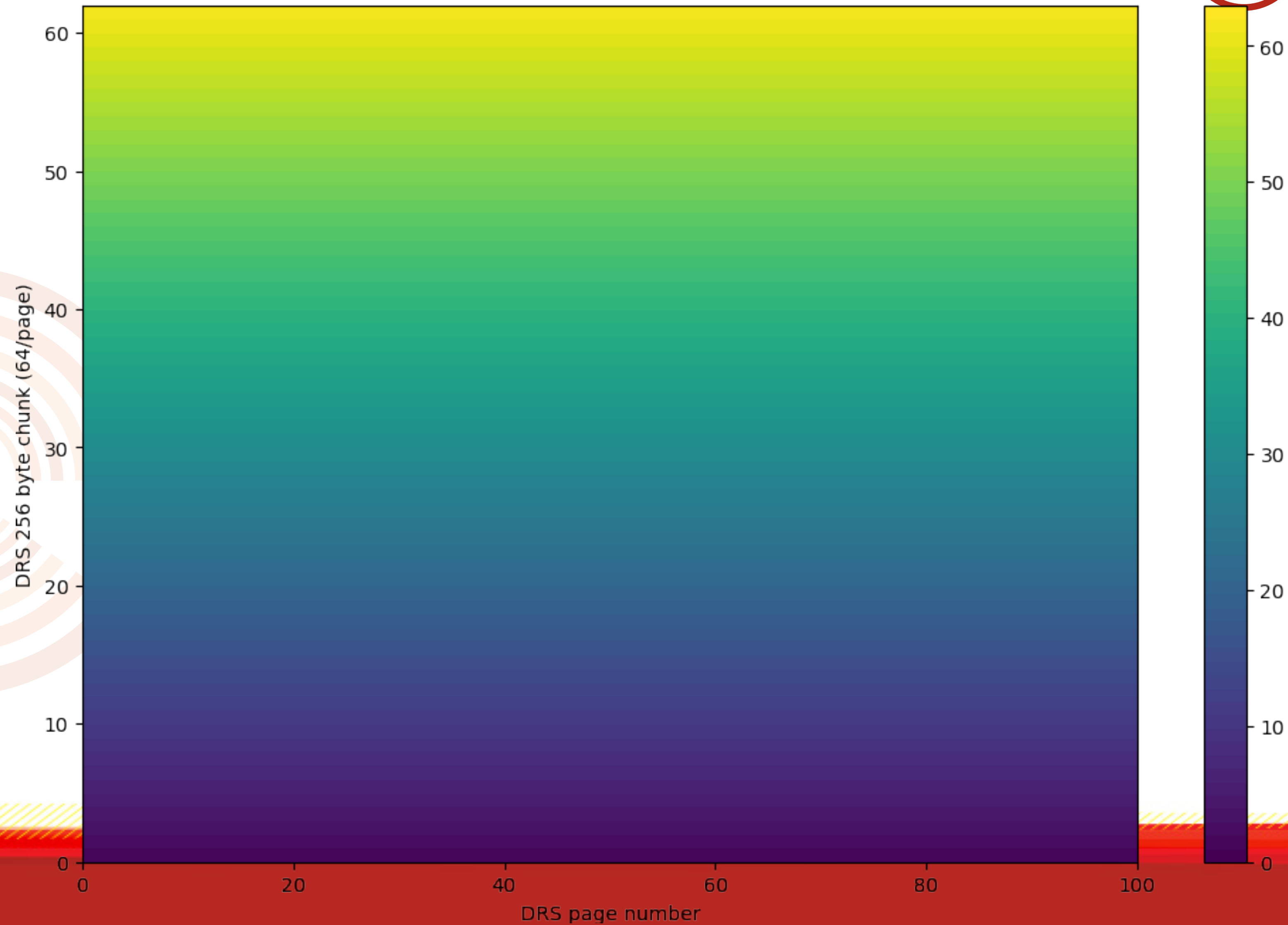
E2 – Platform CAN fault



Issue 2 - LVDS. What is it?



NCLE Data block retrieved status

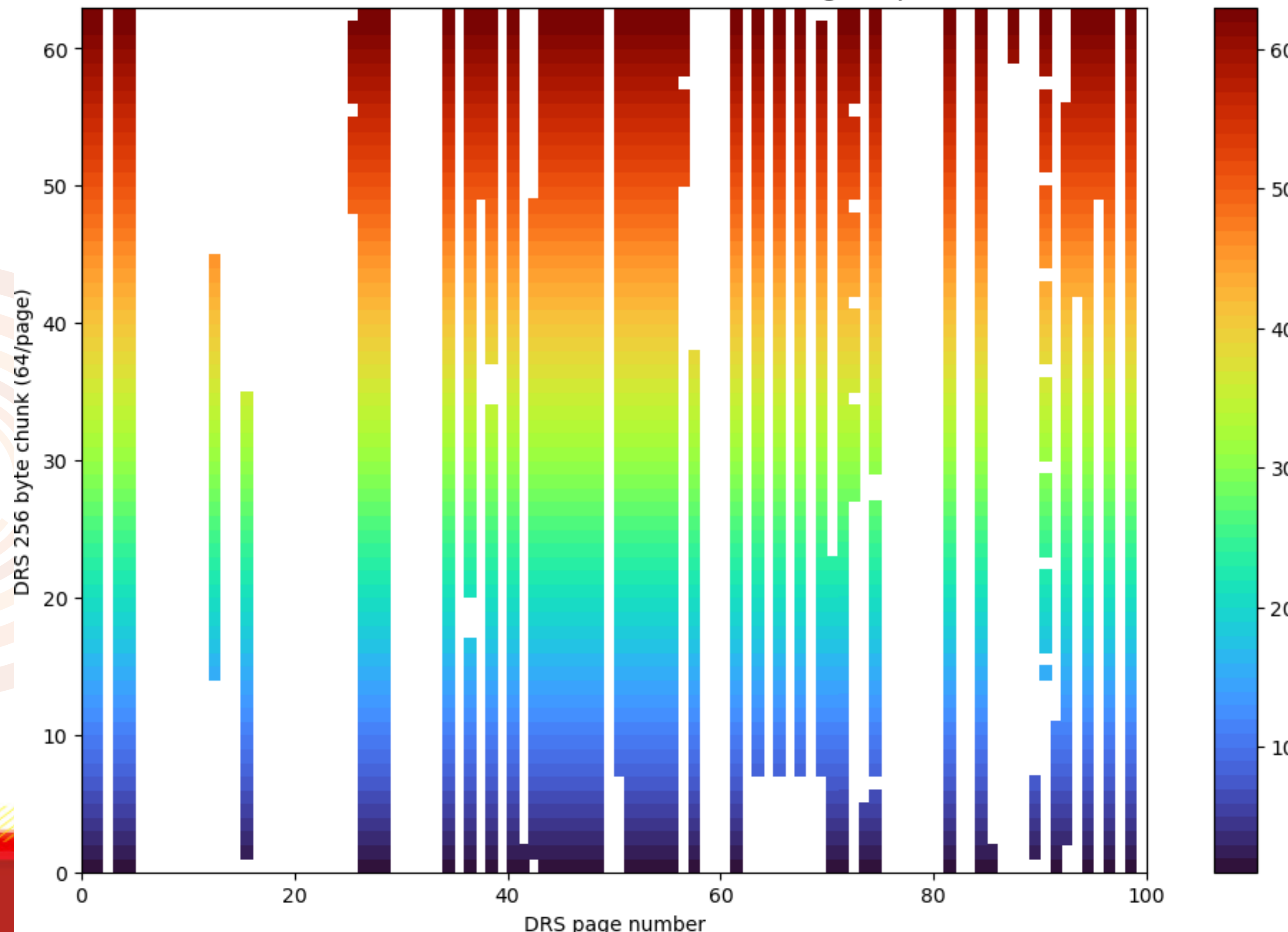




 Memory map ideal



Issue 2 - LVDS. What is it?

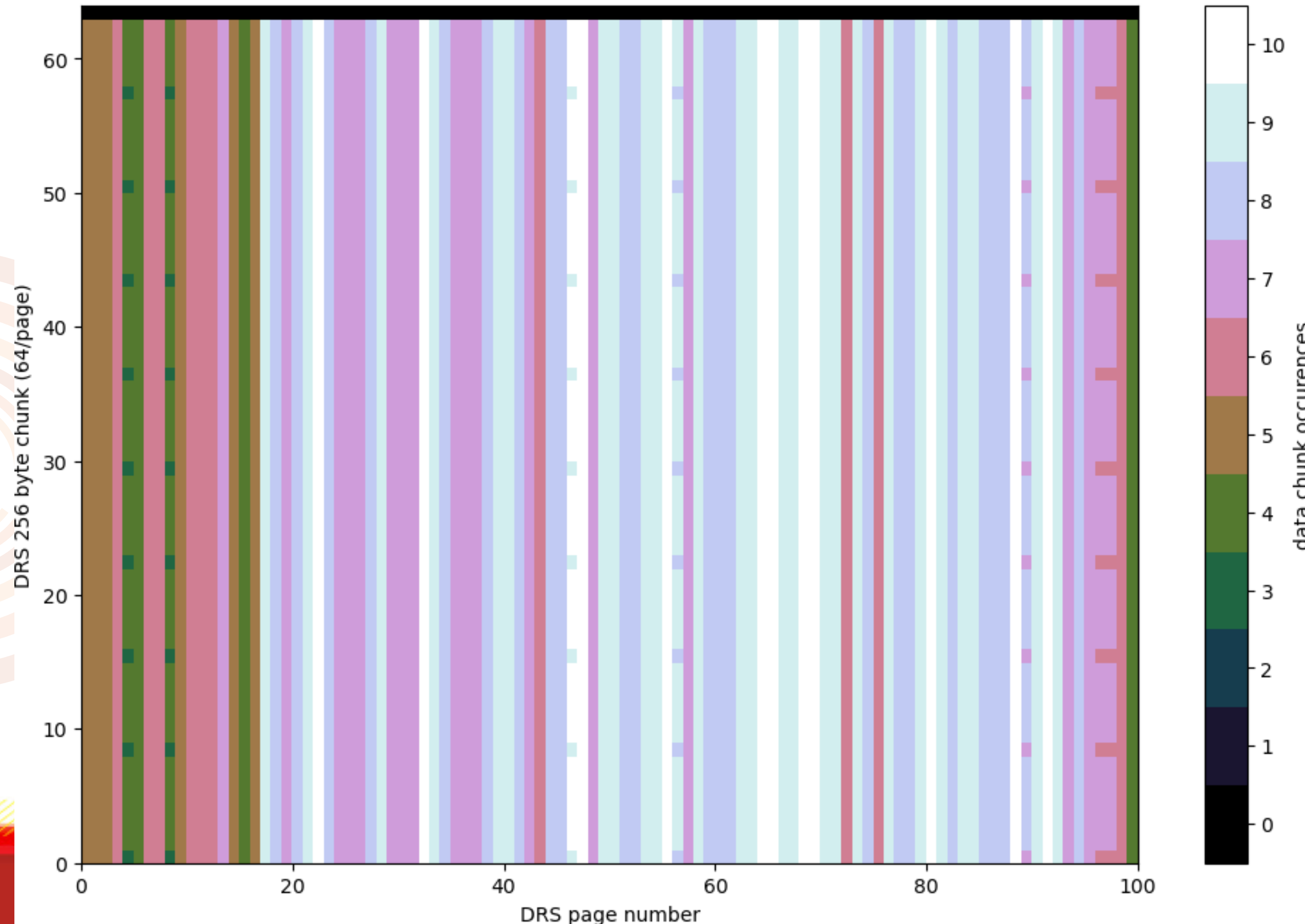
NCLE Data block retrieved status combined higher speed



-  Memory map for a sample experiment
-  Data missing at random during download to platform

Issue 2 - LVDS. What is it?

NCLE Data block retrieved status Full overlap

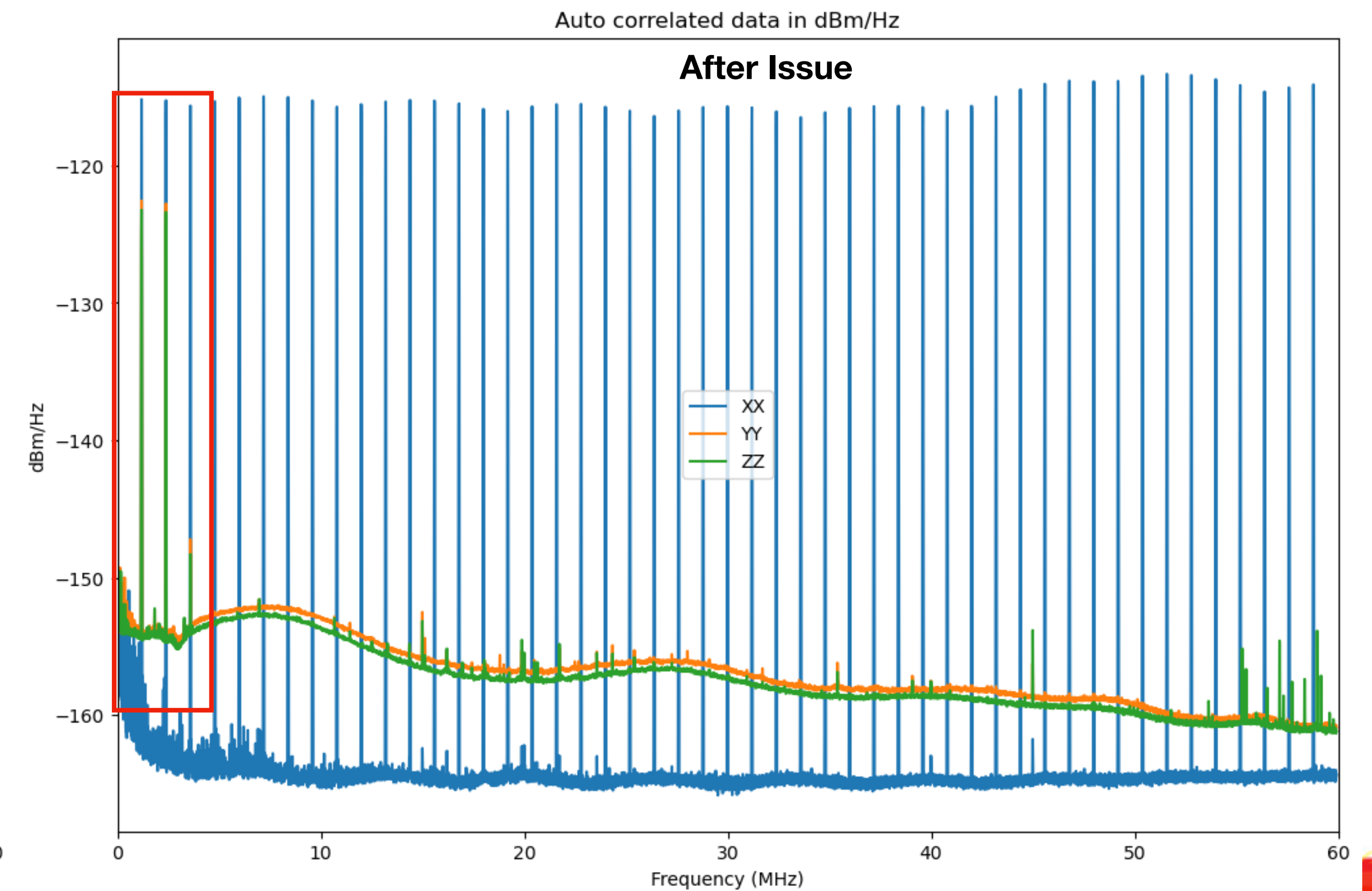
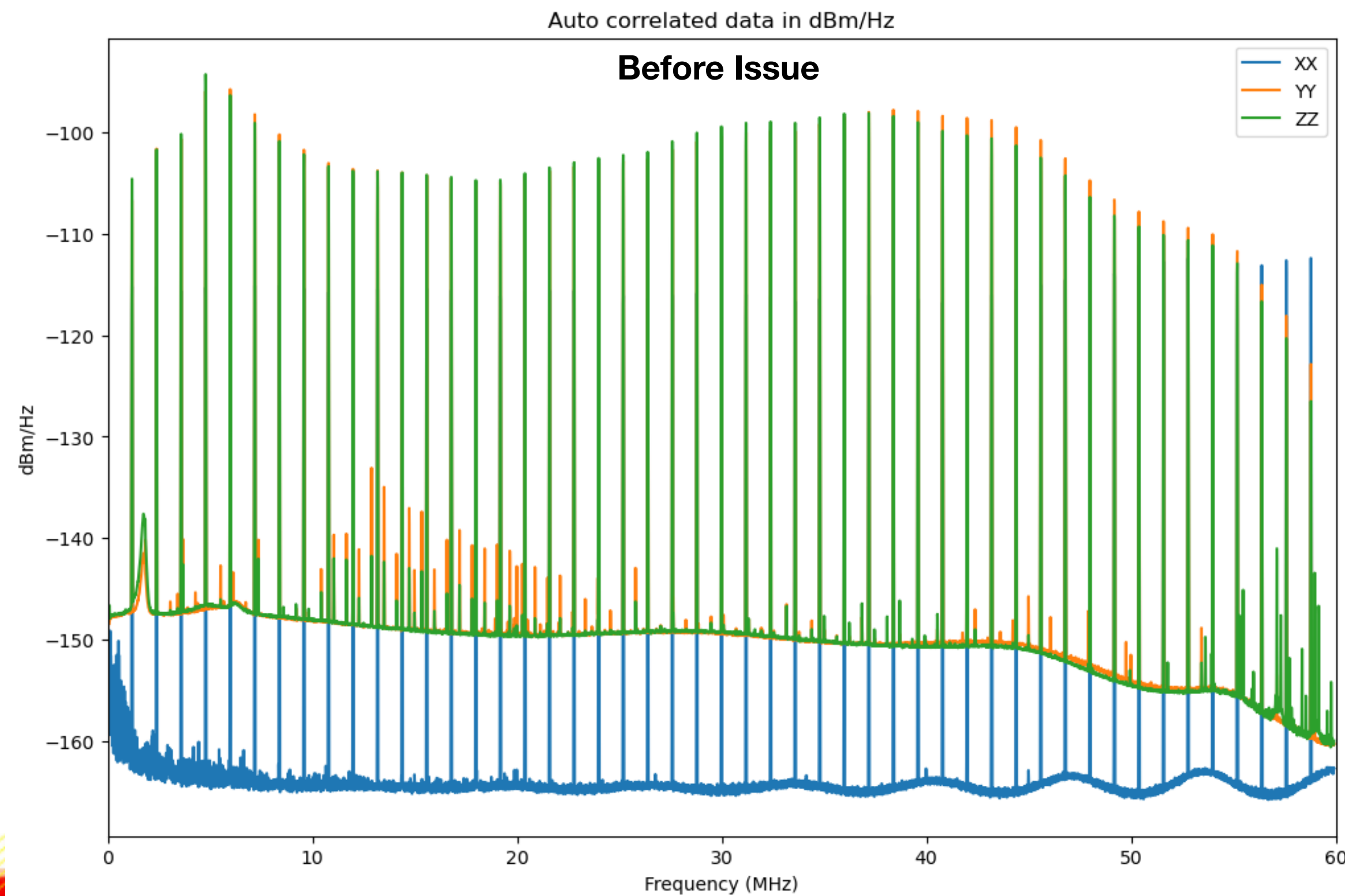


 **Memory reconstructed
from multiple downloads**

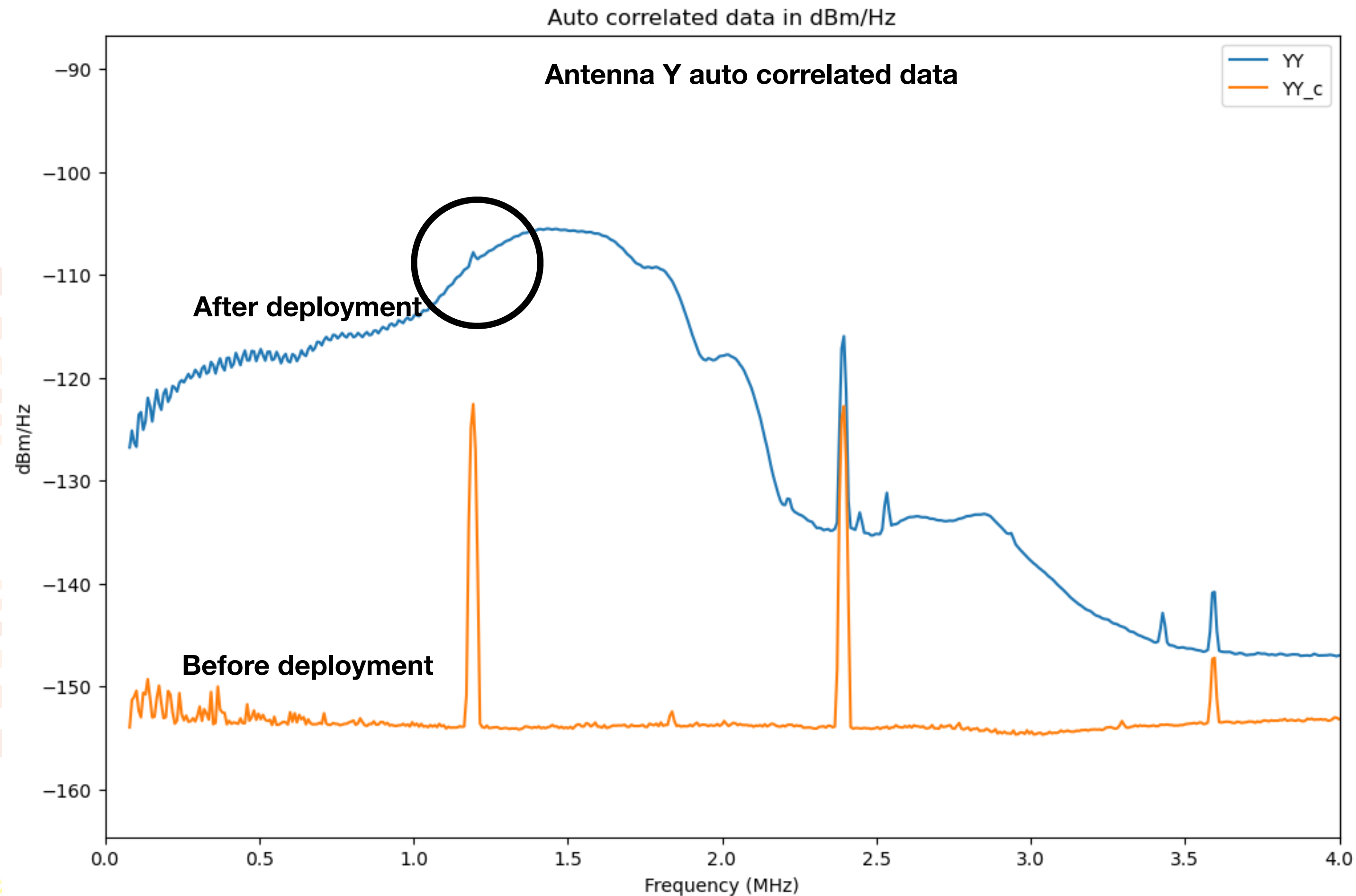
Issue 3? - LNA. What is it?

Analog channel configuration

- 📡 The LNA stays in <3MHz default configuration for all experiments
- 📡 Currently diagnosing this issue further
- 📡 Explicit tests to be run on the LNA under various possible analog setting to deduce



No complete spectrum recorded yet



- ⦿ Increase in power after deployment
- ⦿ Calibrator power convoluted with the antenna signal

Current status and future plans

- Currently still in commissioning phase and observations planned
 - CAN issue, resolved by switching CAN Off for 4 minutes and On for 1 minute.
 - LVDS issue, major data was missed in ground segment merger, yet multiple download needed for full data recovery
 - LNA issue, under investigation
- Hopefully, Science results shall follow up soon in the future



Radboud Radio Lab



**Astronomical Instrumentation -
Software & Hardware**



Industry and Institute Liaison

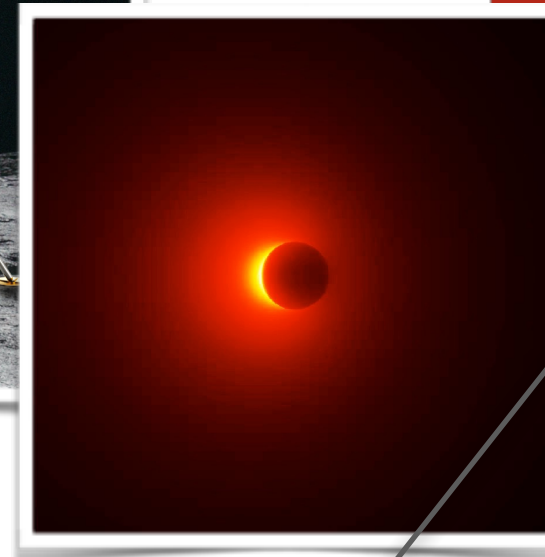
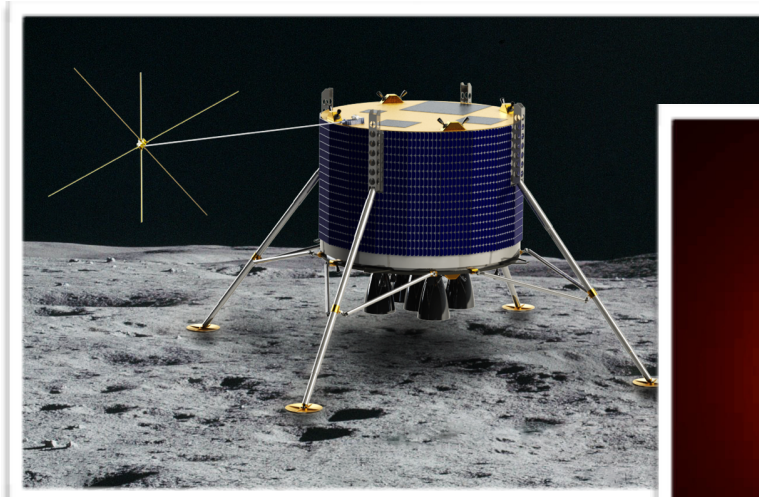


Government Liaison - Funding

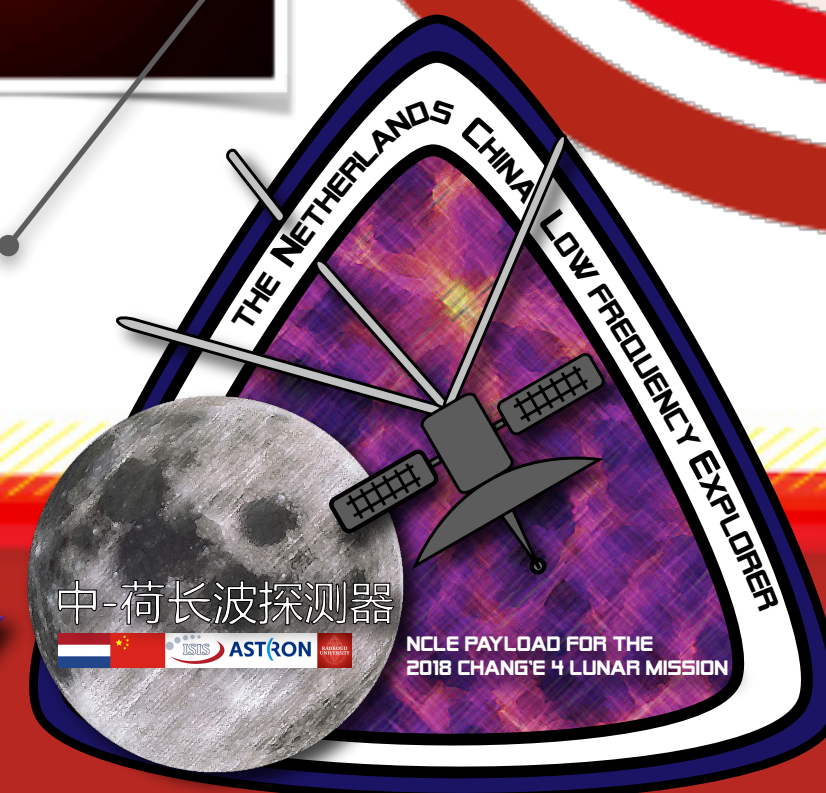


Long term goal: Self-supporting Lab

**Focus: BlackHoleCam
& LF radio
Instrumentation**



**Lead role in Proposal,
Design, Prototyping, System
Engineering, Management**



DEX
DARK AGES EXPLORER

Radboud University

