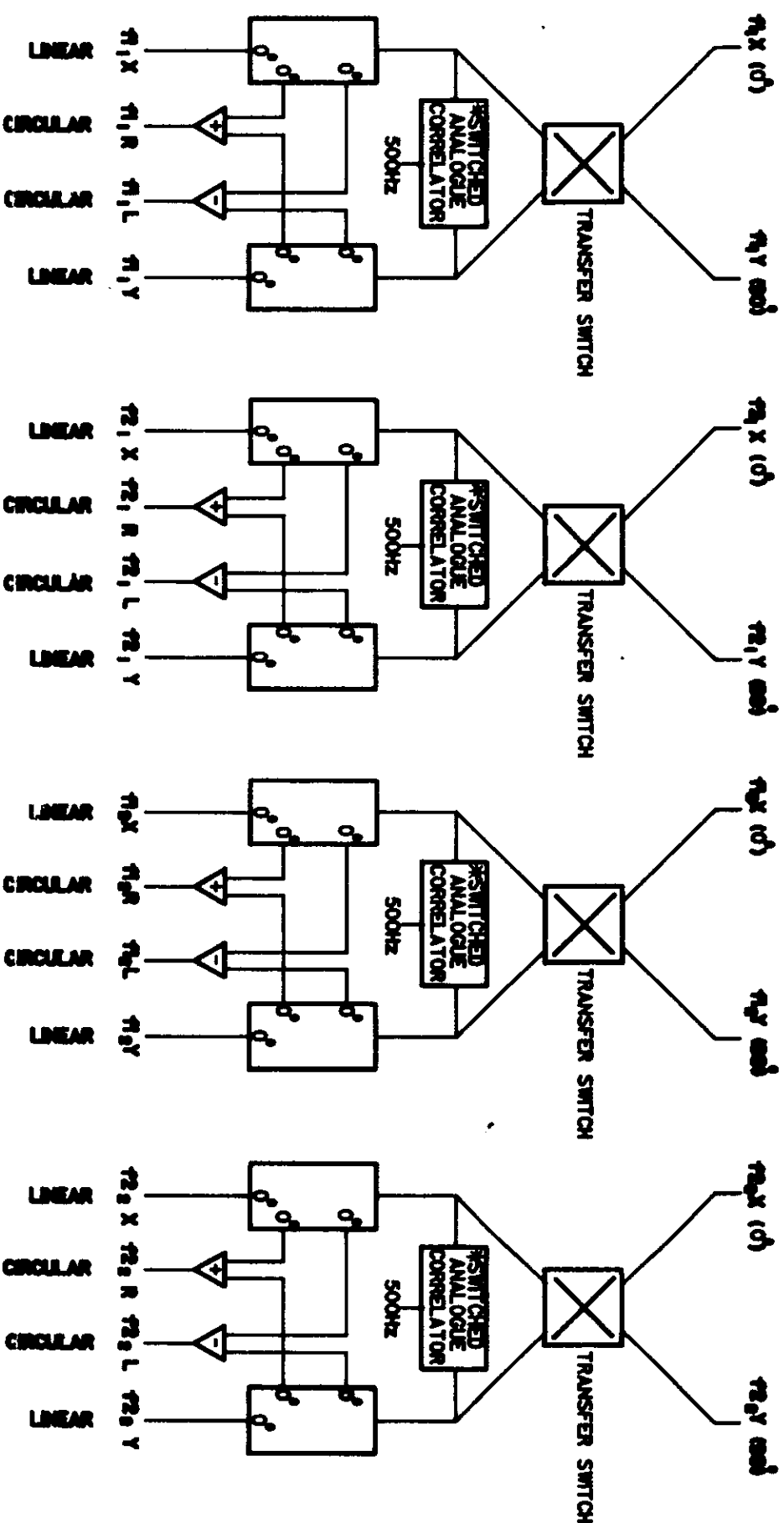


BANDWIDTHS 0.5,1,2,4,8,16 MHz

BANDWIDTH 16 MHz



* NOTES:

THE SWITCHED ANALOGUE CORRELATORS ON f_1 ARE USED TO CONTROL XY PHASE OFFSETTING AT FRONT END. THE f_2 INPUTS ARE USED ONLY WHEN A 64 MHz BANDWIDTH IS REQUIRED IN A SINGLE POLARIZATION. THE XY CORRELATORS ON THESE INPUTS ARE USED ONLY TO INITIALLY SET-UP EQUAL DELAYS ON THE f_1 AND f_2 16 MHz BANDS AND THEN TO MONITOR THE STABILITY OF THAT SETTING.

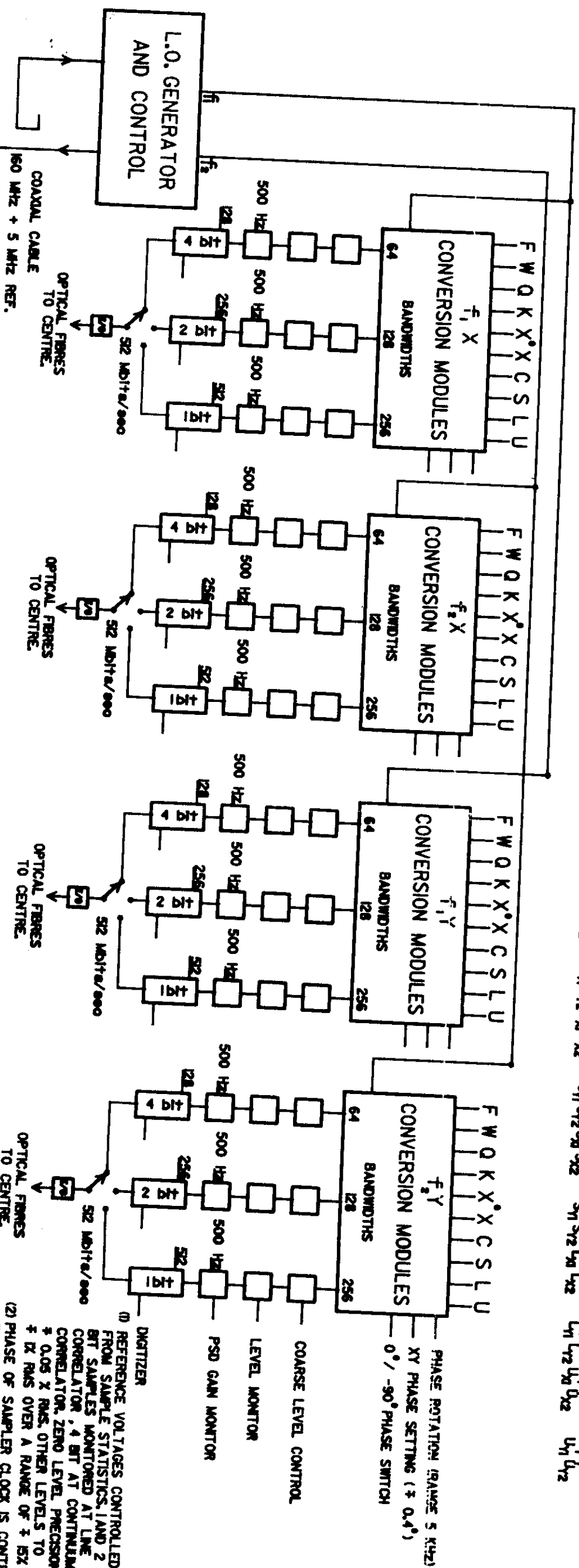
DESIGN	G.L.M.	REVISION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DRAWN	G.L.M.	G.L.M.	K.C.							
DATE	1-10-85	18-2-86	10.4.86							

AUSTRALIA TELESCOPE LBA POLARIZATION GENERATION AND SELECTION

DRG. NO.

SHEET OF

0° / 90° AND 0° / 180° WAVEFORMS ARE
ORTHOGONAL BETWEEN AERIALS INDEPENDENT
OF LAG.

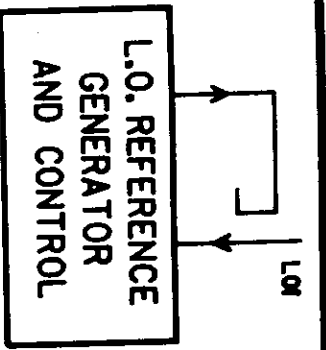


(2) PHASE OF SAMPLER CLOCK IS CONTROLLED TO PROVIDE FRACTIONAL BIT DELAY.

DESIGN	G.I.N.	REVISION
DRAIN	G.I.N.	K.C.
DATE	H-0-85	10.4.86

AUSTRALIA TELESCOPE CA
RECEIVER SCHEMATIC (AERIAL)

DRG. No.



LOJ etc.
TOTAL 6 SETS

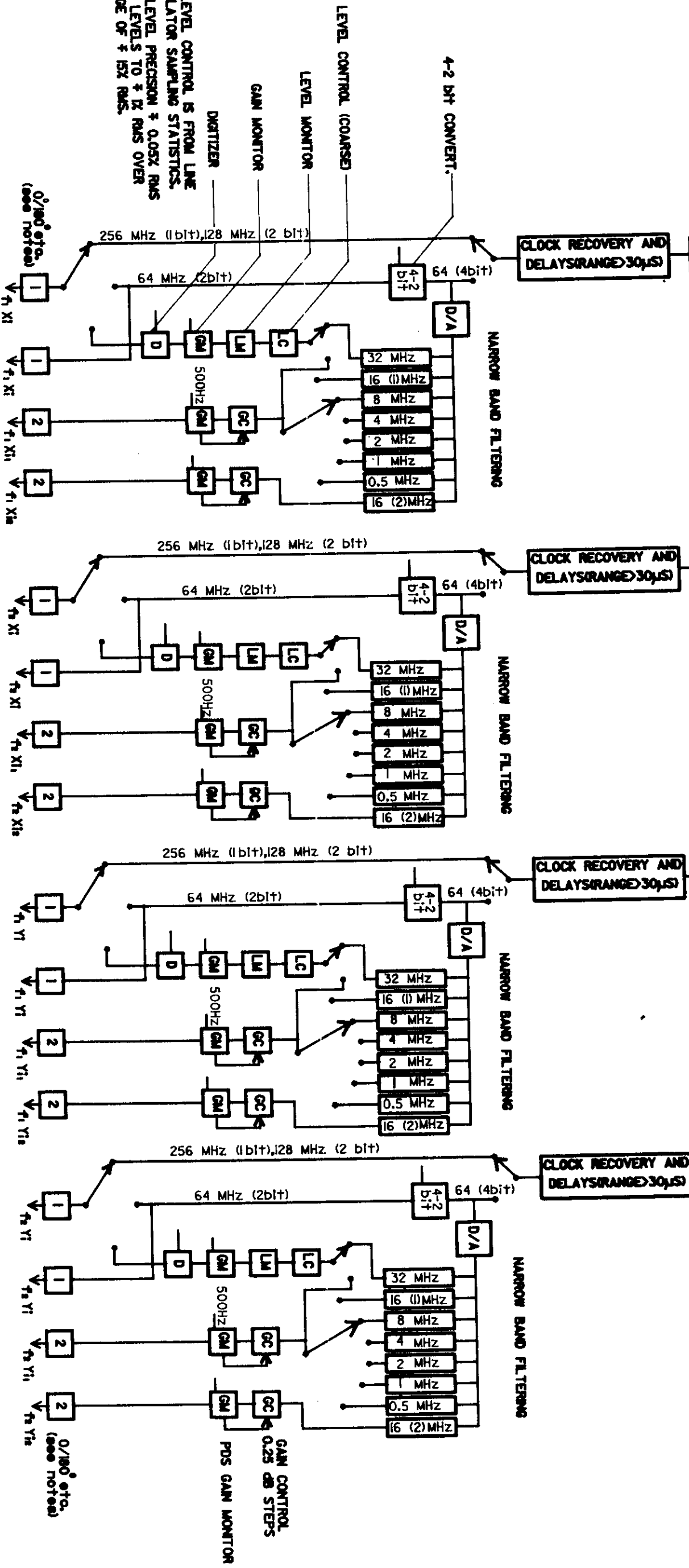
↑₁ XI
OPTICAL FIBRES FROM
ANTENNA 512 MBITS/SEC

↑₂ XI
OPTICAL FIBRES FROM
ANTENNA 512 MBITS/SEC

↑₁ YI
OPTICAL FIBRES FROM
ANTENNA 512 MBITS/SEC

↑₂ YI
OPTICAL FIBRES FROM
ANTENNA 512 MBITS/SEC

↑₁ XJ etc. (TOTAL 24 INPUTS)



NOTES:
(1) MONITOR SAMPLE STATISTICS.
REMOVE 0°/180° PHASE SWITCHING DIGITALLY.
DIGITAL XY SWITCHED POLARIZATION CORRELATION.
(2) REMOVE 0°/180° PHASE SWITCHING
AT INPUTS TO ARRAY TYING ANALOGUE ADDERS.
ANALOGUE XY SWITCHED POLARIZATION
CORRELATION.

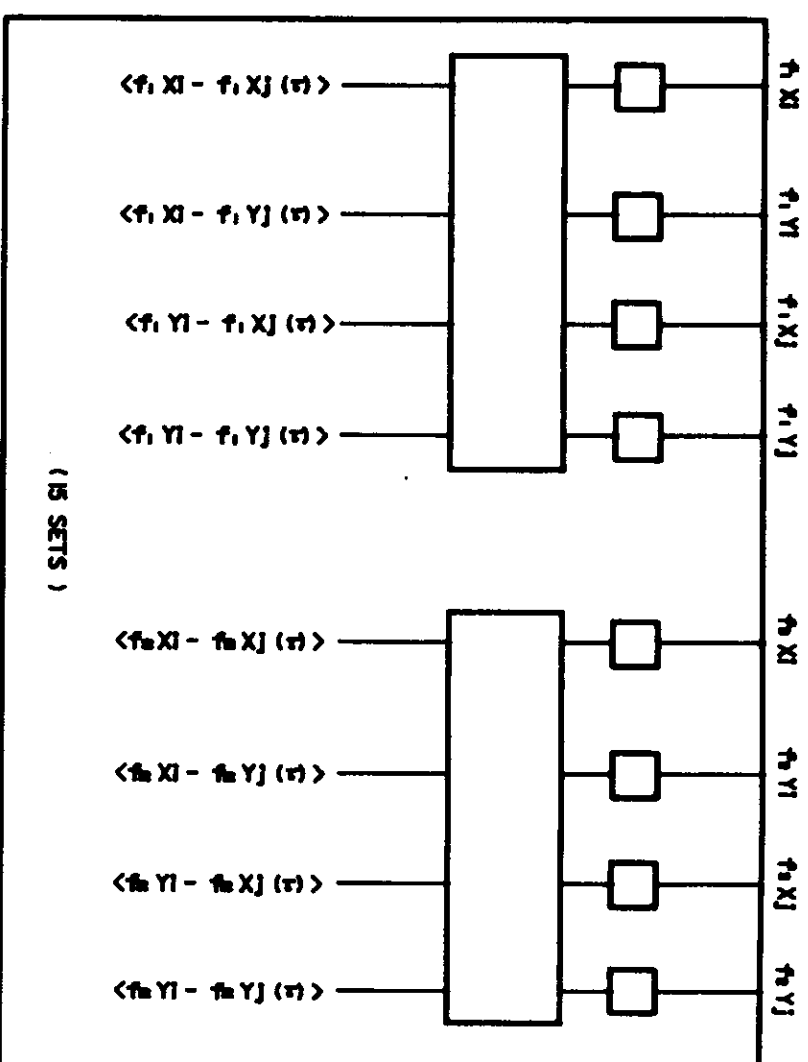
BROADBAND CONTINUUM
+ LINE CORRELATOR
64 MHz CONTINUUM
CORRELATOR
TIED ARRAY

DESIGN	G.J.N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DRAWN	G.J.N.	G.J.N.	K.C.						
DATE	H-10-85	H-2-86	10.4.86						

AUSTRALIA TELESCOPE CA RECEIVER SCHEMATIC (CENTRAL BUILDING)

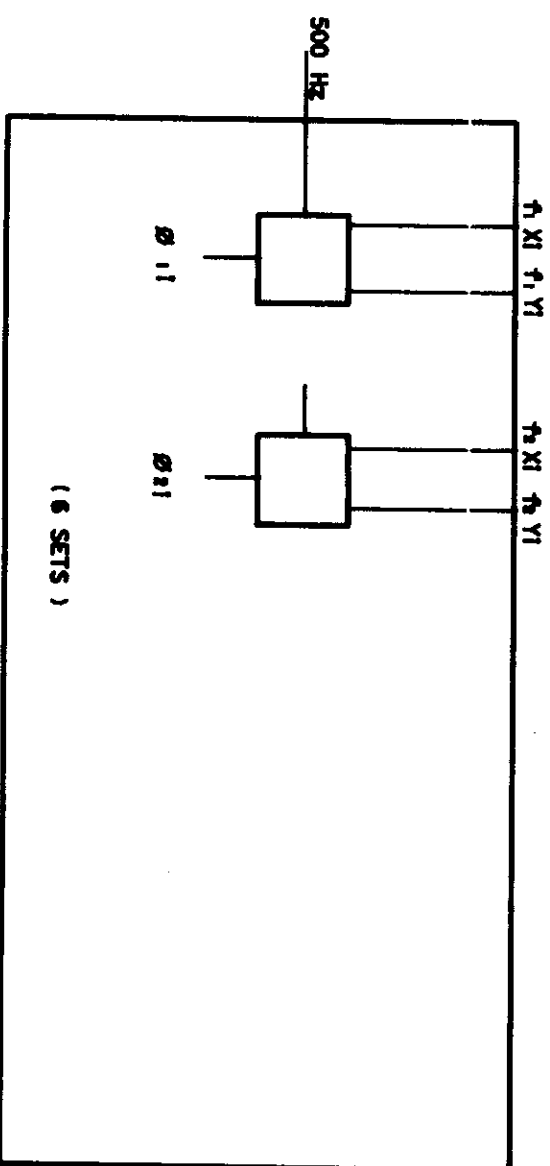
DRG. NO.

SHEET 05

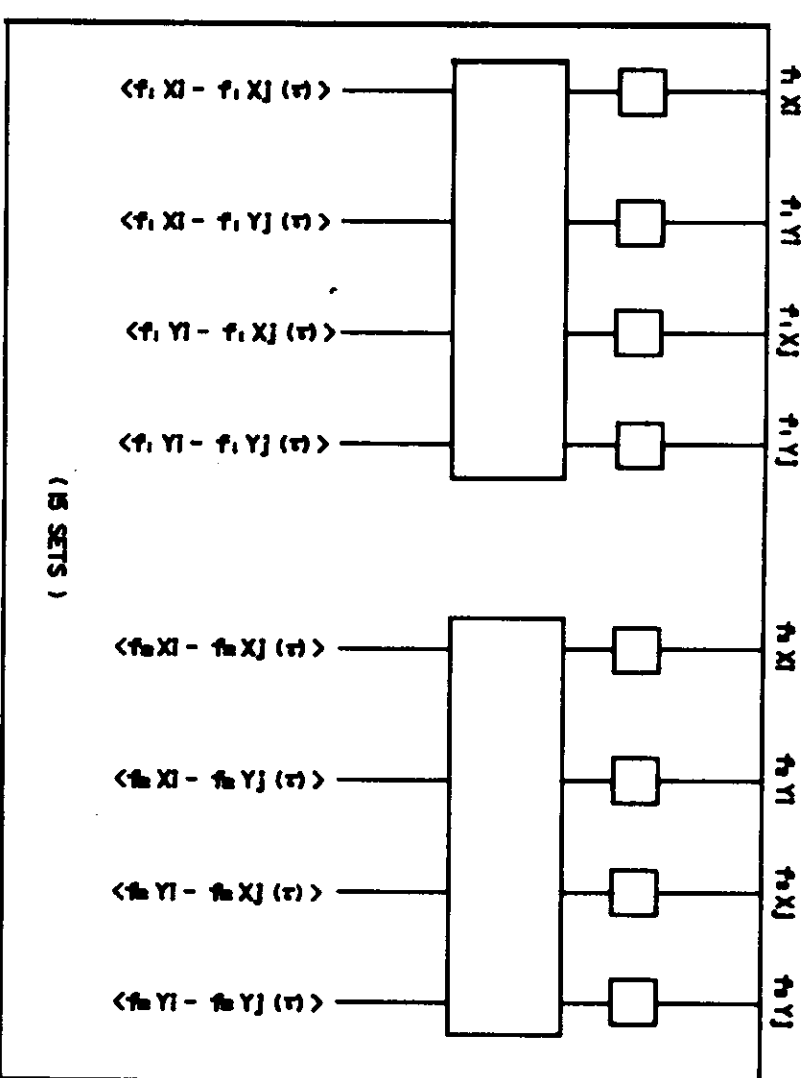


SAMPLE STATISTICS
* (SEE NOTE D)

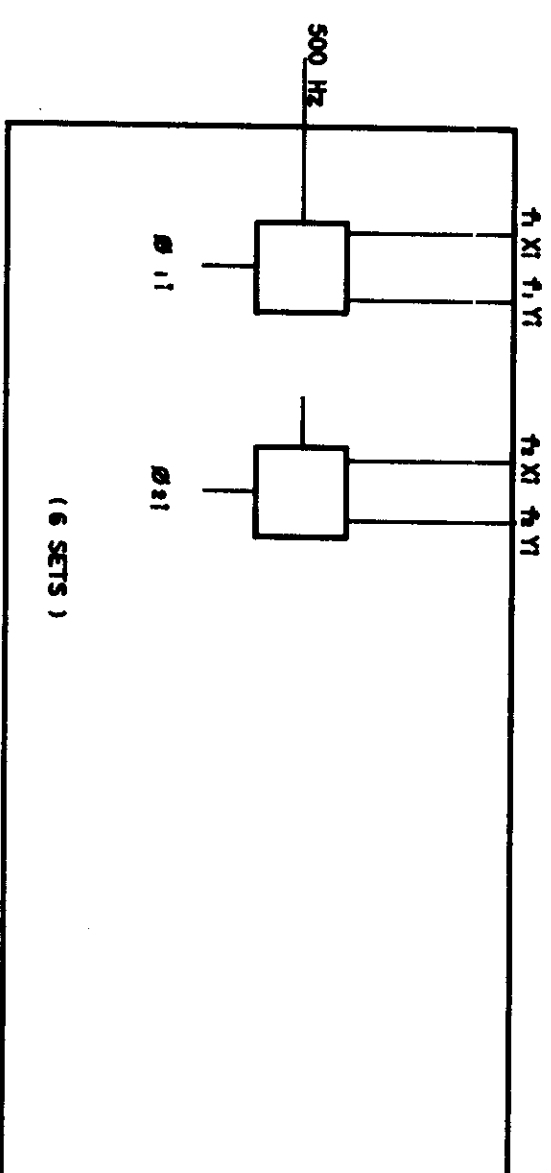
BROADBAND CONTINUUM AND LINE CORRELATOR



BROADBAND CONTINUUM AND LINE
SWITCHED POLARIZATION CORRELATOR



64 MHZ CONTINUUM CORRELATOR



64 MHZ CONTINUUM
SWITCHED POLARIZATION CORRELATOR

* NOTES:

1. DIGITIZER REFERENCE LEVELS ARE SET BY MONITORING SAMPLE STATISTICS.
1a. POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE SAMPLE NUMBERS SHOULD BE EQUAL AND OUT OF
SAMPLES SHOULD BE IN EACH OF THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST RANGES FOR
2 BIT SAMPLING etc.
2. THE f1 FROM THE SWITCHED CORRELATORS ARE USED TO EQUALISE
THE PHASES OF THE PAIRS OF LINEARLY POLARIZED CHANNELS.

DESIGN	REVISION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
G.L.M.									
G.L.M.									
G.L.M.									
DATE									
H-10-85									
H-2-86									
10-4-86									

AUSTRALIA TELESCOPE CA
RECEIVER CONTROL INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM CORRELATORS.

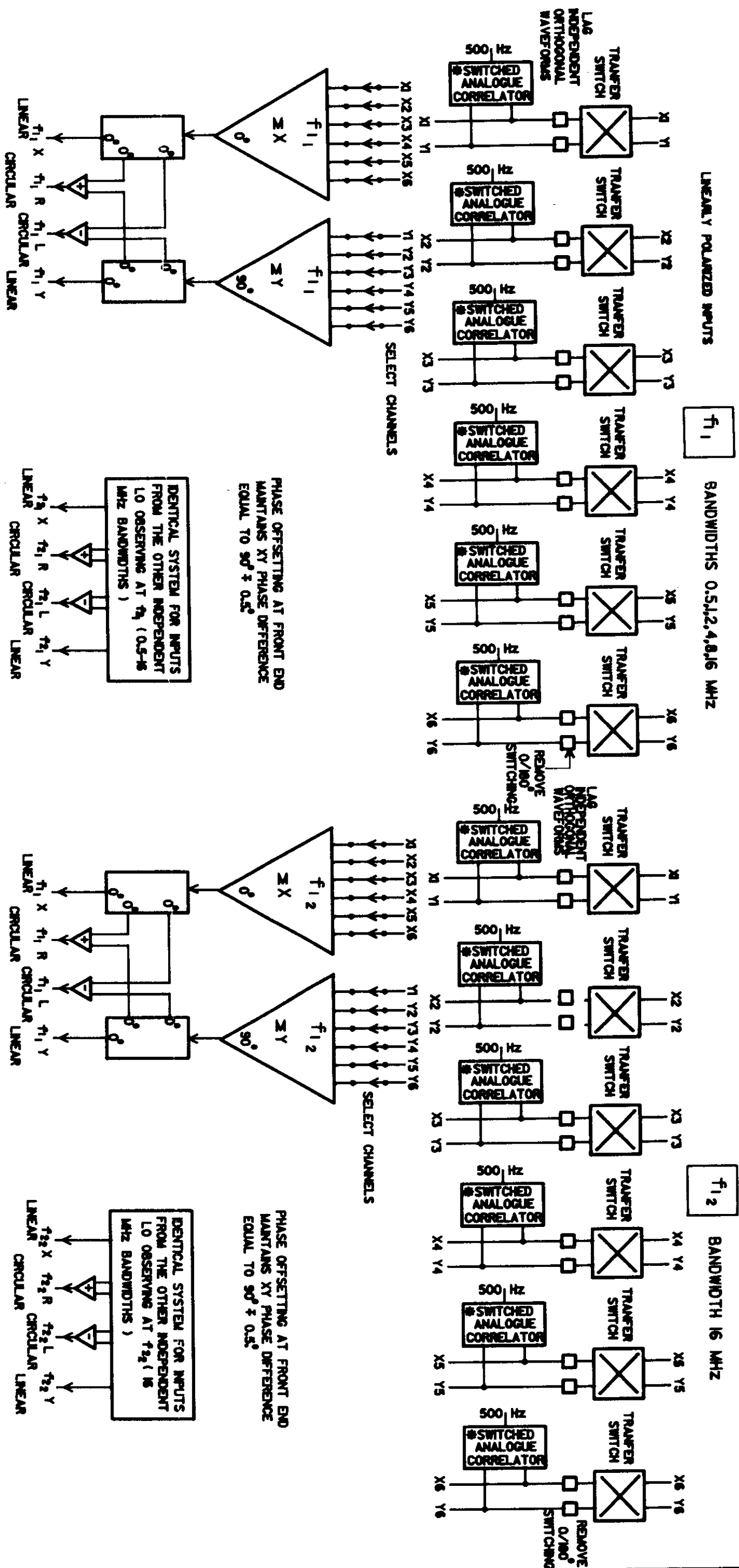
DRG. No.

SHEET OF

LINEARLY POLARIZED INPUTS

BANDWIDTHS 0.5, 2, 4, 8, 16 MHz

BANDWIDTH 16 MHz



PHASE OFFSETTING AT FRONT END
MAINTAINS XY PHASE DIFFERENCE
EQUAL TO 90° ± 0.5°

PHASE OFFSETTING AT FRONT END
MAINTAINS XY PHASE DIFFERENCE
EQUAL TO 90° ± 0.5°

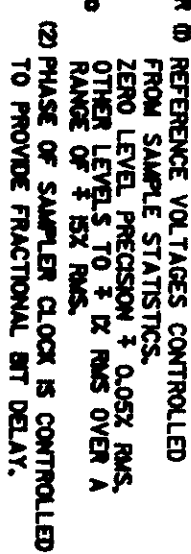
SELECT 1-4 OF ABOVE OUTPUTS

0° / 180° LBA PHASE SWITCHING
CHANNEL GAIN + XY PHASE MONITORS
LEVEL CONTROL
SAMPLING AND DIGITIZING
0° / -180° PHASE SWITCHING

VLBA
RECORDER

*NOTES:
THE SWITCHED ANALOGUE CORRELATORS ON $f_{1,1}$
ARE USED TO CONTROL XY PHASE OFFSETTING
AT FRONT END. THE $f_{1,2}$ INPUTS ARE USED ONLY
WHEN A 64 MHz BANDWIDTH IS REQUIRED IN A
SINGLE POLARIZATION. THE XY CORRELATORS ON
THESE INPUTS ARE USED ONLY TO INITIALLY SET-UP
EQUAL DELAYS ON THE $f_{1,1}$ AND $f_{1,2}$ 16 MHz BANDS
AND THEN TO MONITOR THE STABILITY OF THAT SETTING.

DESIGN	G.J.N.	REVISION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	AUSTRALIA TELESCOPE CA TIED ARRAY	DRG. NO.
DRAWN	G.J.N.											
DATE	8-10-85	18-2-86	10.4.86									



DESIGN	REVISION	AUSTRIA TELESCOPE LBA RECEIVER SCHEMATIC (AERIAL)									
G.L.N.	1	2									
DRAWN	G.L.N.	K.C.									
DATE	10-05	10-2-06	10-4-06								

DRG. No.

SHEET OF

CSIRO DIVISION OF RADIOPHYSICS
THE AUSTRALIA TELESCOPE

AT/20.1.1/022

System Drawings

(CA, LBA and Stand-alone operation)

The attached system drawings are intended to define the CA system to the input to the correlator. The correlator and computer systems are not explicitly included, although many of the functions indicated here rely on interaction with them.

The LBA drawings define a system which will probably be installed at Parkes and Siding Spring and possibly also at Hobart.

Not shown on the drawings are the details of stand-alone operation which will be provided in L, S, C and X bands at Parkes including dual beam operation in Ca and X bands. At Siding Spring stand-alone operation will eventually be provided in all bands including dual beam operation in K, Q, W and F bands.

At each site line observations will be carried out using one correlator block as an autocorrelator. This system will also provide polarization measurements in bandwidths up to 2x128 MHz (2 bit digitization) or 2x256 MHz (1 bit). Wider band polarization and dual beam correlation observations will require the use of Bonn-type polarimeters. Two of these will be provided initially at Parkes and a further two (hopefully of wider bandwidth) will be required later at Siding Spring.

The implications of the stand-alone requirements for the attached system drawings are that full CA receivers will in fact be required at Parkes and Siding Spring. If autocorrelations (polarization or line) are required in 128 and 256 MHz bandwidths then 1 and 2 bit sampling will be required in addition to the 64 MHz, 4 bit sampling required for the LBA. This option will be essential for the higher frequencies at Siding Spring. In addition wide band polarization and dual beam correlation observations will require access to the broadband signals either at the RF or in the first IF.

Graham Nelson,
23rd April, 1986.

CSIRO DIVISION OF RADIOPHYSICS
THE AUSTRALIA TELESCOPE

AT/20.1.1/022

System Drawings

(CA, LBA and Stand-alone operation)

The attached system drawings are intended to define the CA system to the input to the correlator. The correlator and computer systems are not explicitly included, although many of the functions indicated here rely on interaction with them.

The LBA drawings define a system which will probably be installed at Parkes and Siding Spring and possibly also at Hobart.

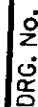
Not shown on the drawings are the details of stand-alone operation which will be provided in L, S, C and X bands at Parkes including dual beam operation in C and X bands. At Siding Spring stand-alone operation will eventually be provided in all bands including dual beam operation in K, Q, W and F bands.

At each site line observations will be carried out using one correlator block as an autocorrelator. This system will also provide polarization measurements in bandwidths up to 2x128 MHz (2 bit digitization) or 2x256 MHz (1 bit). Wider band polarization and dual beam correlation observations will require the use of Bonn-type polarimeters. Two of these will be provided initially at Parkes and a further two (hopefully of wider bandwidth) will be required later at Siding Spring.

The implications of the stand-alone requirements for the attached system drawings are that full CA receivers will in fact be required at Parkes and Siding Spring. If autocorrelations (polarization or line) are required in 128 and 256 MHz bandwidths then 1 and 2 bit sampling will be required in addition to the 64 MHz, 4 bit sampling required for the LBA. This option will be essential for the higher frequencies at Siding Spring. In addition wide band polarization and dual beam correlation observations will require access to the broadband signals either at the RF or in the first IF.

Graham Nelson.
23rd April, 1986.

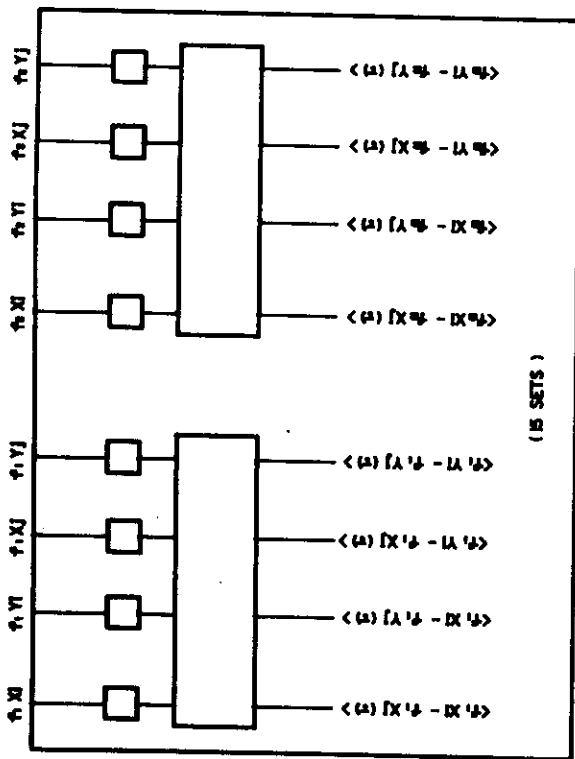
FROM THE DIRECTOR



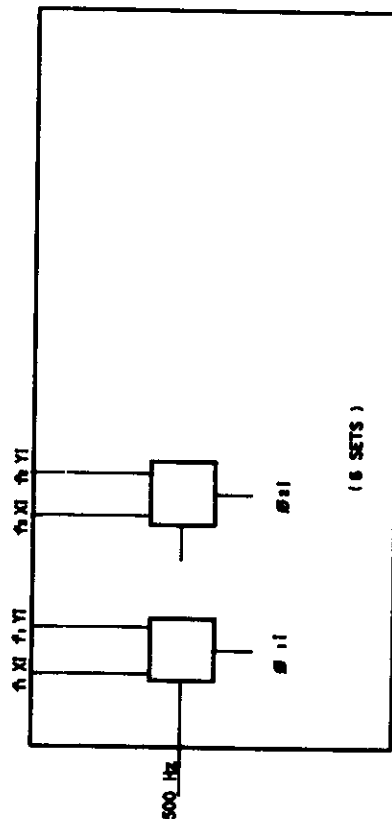
AUSTRALIA TELESCOPE CA
CONVERSION SCHEME NARROW BAND TUNING

50 SHEETS OF

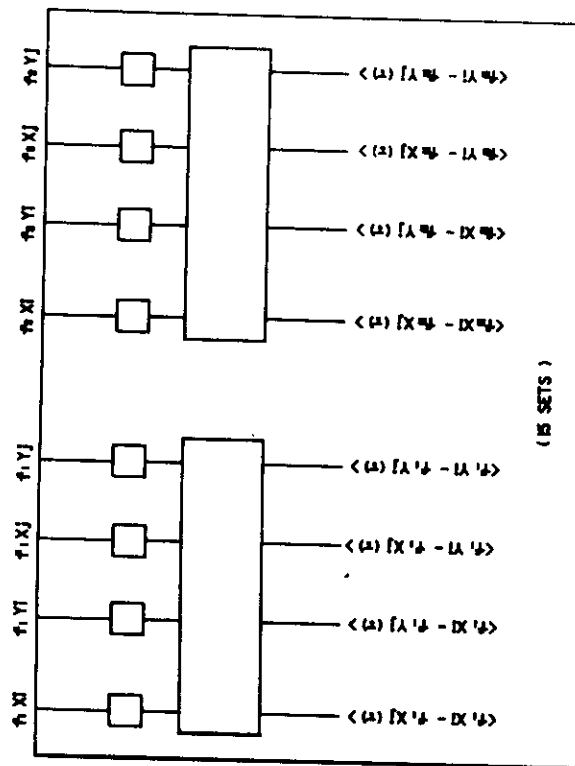
DESIGN	REVISION	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
G.I.N.	1							
GRAM	G.I.N.	K.C.						
DATE	1-10-85	10-2-86						



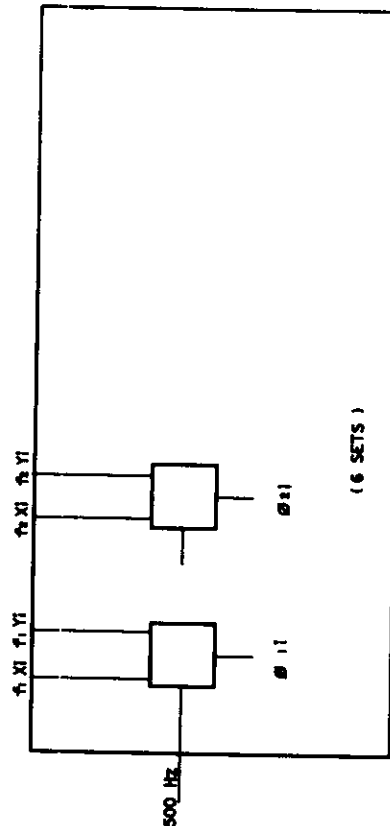
BROADBAND CONTINUUM AND LINE CORRELATOR



BROADBAND CONTINUUM AND LINE
SWITCHED POLARIZATION CORRELATOR



64 MHz CONTINUUM CORRELATOR



64 MHz CONTINUUM
SWITCHED POLARIZATION CORRELATOR

SAMPLE STATISTICS

(SEE NOTE B)

* NOTES:

1. DIGITIZER REFERENCE LEVELS ARE SET BY MONITORING SAMPLE STATISTICS.
2. POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE SAMPLE NUMBERS SHOULD BE EQUAL AND OUT OF SAMPLES SHOULD BE IN EACH OF THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST RANGES FOR 2 BIT SAMPLING etc.
3. THE #1 FROM THE SWITCHED CORRELATORS ARE USED TO EQUALISE THE PHASES OF THE PAIRS OF LINEARLY POLARIZED CHANNELS.

DESIGN	Q.J.J.L	REVISION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DRAWN	Q.J.J.L	K.C.								
DATE	1-10-88	10-4-86								

DRG. No.

AUSTRALIA TELESCOPE CA
RECEIVER CONTROL INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM CORRELATORS.

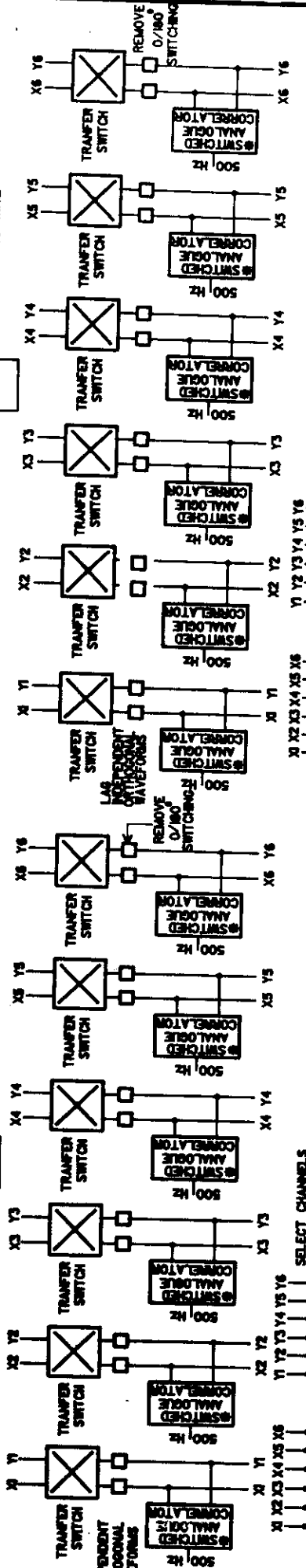
SHEET OF

LINEARLY POLARIZED INPUTS

BANDWIDTHS 0.5, 1.2, 4.8, 16 MHz

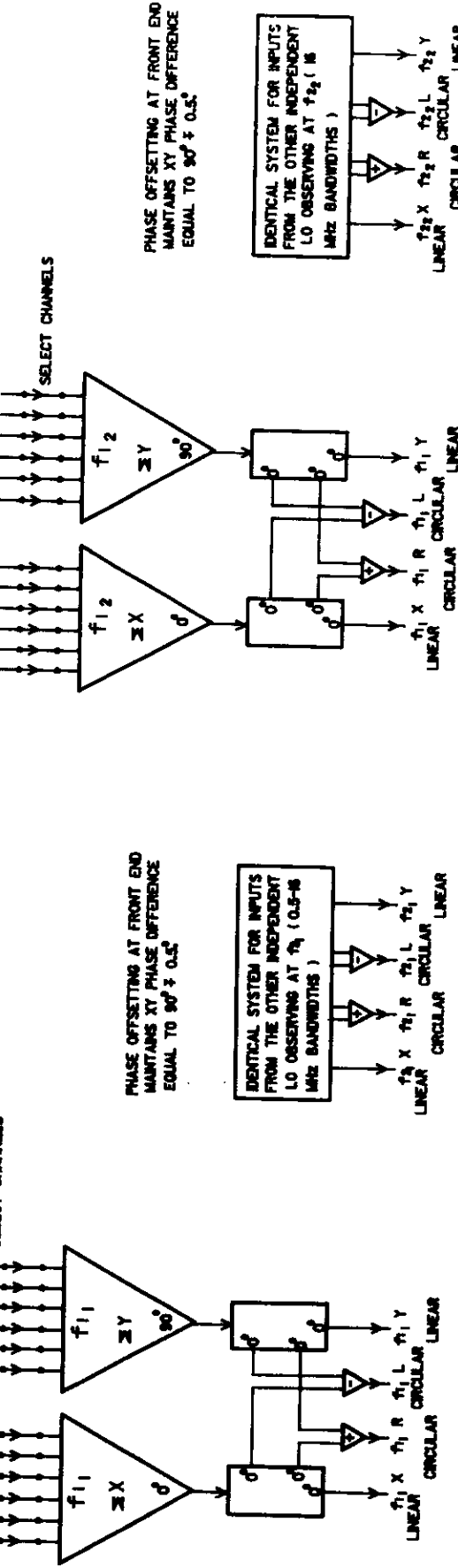
f_{12}

BANDWIDTH 16 MHz



SELECT CHANNELS

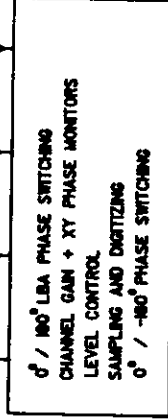
SELECT CHANNELS



IDENTICAL SYSTEM FOR INPUTS FROM THE OTHER INDEPENDENT LO OBSERVING AT f_2 (0.5-16 MHz BANDWIDTHS)

IDENTICAL SYSTEM FOR INPUTS FROM THE OTHER INDEPENDENT LO OBSERVING AT f_2 (16 MHz BANDWIDTHS)

SELECT 1-4 OF ABOVE OUTPUTS



NOTES:

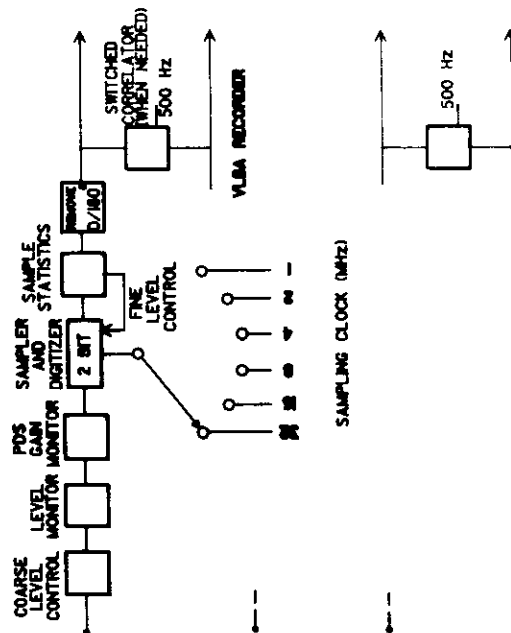
THE SWITCHED ANALOGUE CORRELATORS ON f_{11} ARE USED TO CONTROL XY PHASE OFFSETTING AT FRONT END. THE f_{12} INPUTS ARE USED ONLY WHEN A 64 MHz BANDWIDTH IS REQUIRED IN A SINGLE POLARIZATION. THE XY CORRELATORS ON THESE INPUTS ARE USED ONLY TO INITIALLY SET-UP EQUAL DELAYS ON THE f_{11} AND f_{12} 16 MHz BANDS AND THEN TO MONITOR THE STABILITY OF THAT SETTING.

DESIGN	REVISION	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Q.L.J.K.	1							
DRAWN	Q.L.J.K.	K.C.						
DATE	8-10-86	10-4-86						

AUSTRALIA TELESCOPE CA TIED ARRAY

DRG. No.

SHEET OF



SET ANTENNA ← → SET ← → SET ← → SET (SELECT 4 OF 8 POSSIBLE OUTPUTS FOR RECORDING.)

→ 1 SET ←
SEE SEPARATE
DRAWING

WAGNER ON INTERTEXTUALITY

DRG. No.

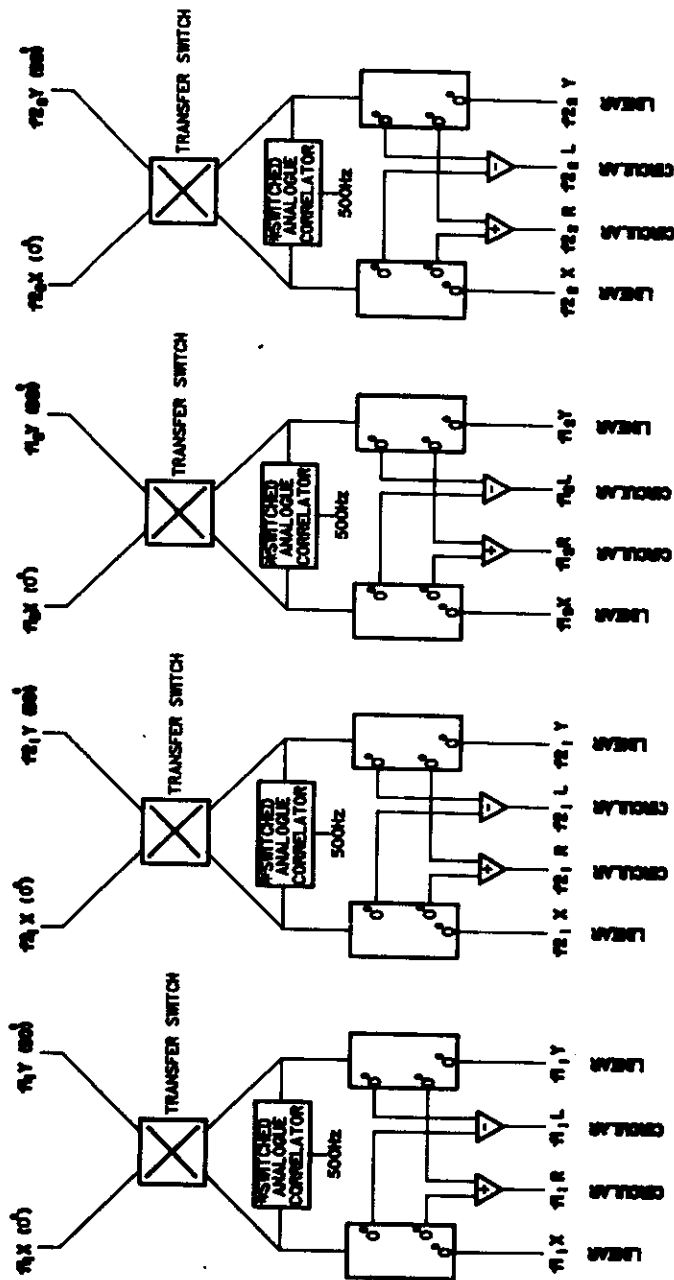
AUSTRALIA TELESCOPE LBA
CONVERSION SCHEME NARROW BAND TUNING

SHEET OF

REVENUE	REVENUE	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
REVENUE	REVENUE	REVENUE						
REVENUE	REVENUE	REVENUE						
DATE	DATE	DATE						

BANDWIDTHS 0.5,1,2,4,8,16 MHz

BANDWIDTH 16 MHz



* NOTES:

THE SWITCHED ANALOGUE CORRELATORS ON $r_{1,1}$ ARE USED TO CONTROL XY PHASE OFFSETTING AT FRONT END. THE $r_{1,2}$ INPUTS ARE USED ONLY WHEN A 64 MHz BANDWIDTH IS REQUIRED IN A SINGLE POLARIZATION. THE XY CORRELATORS ON THESE INPUTS ARE USED ONLY TO INITIALLY SET-UP EQUAL DELAYS ON THE $r_{1,1}$ AND $r_{1,2}$ 16 MHz BANDS AND THEN TO MONITOR THE STABILITY OF THAT SETTING.

REVISION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DATE	1-10-85	10-2-86						
BY	G.J.H.	G.J.H.						
CHKD	G.J.H.	K.C.						

AUSTRALIA TELESCOPE LBA POLARIZATION GENERATION AND SELECTION

DRG. No.

SHEET OF

Not shown on the drawings are the details of ~~stand~~ alone operation, which will be provided

in 45,

at ~~cost~~ $\times$ ~~cost~~ $\times$ ~~cost~~ at ~~cost~~ $\times$ ~~cost~~ $\times$ ~~cost~~

including dual beam operation at ~~cost~~ $\times$ ~~cost~~ $\times$ ~~cost~~

lands. at ~~fixing~~ ~~spring~~ ~~stand~~ alone

eventually

operation will be provided ~~at~~ in all ~~lands~~ including ~~with~~ dual beam operation

in K, Q, W and F lands. at each site

~~initially~~ ~~for all cases~~ line operation ~~correlator~~ will be carried out using one block of ~~the~~

as an autocorrelator. This again will

also provide ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~operation~~ measurement in

landwidth of $2 \times 128 \text{ MHz}$ (2 bit digitation)

or $2 \times 256 \text{ MHz}$ (1 bit). ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~land~~

elongation and dual beam correlation

the use of observation will require, Bonn-type

of these ~~will~~ be provided ~~at~~ initially

3

at Parkes and a further two ^(hopefully of wider bandwidth) will be required later at Siding Spring.

The implications of the stand-alone requirements for the ^{attached} system drawings are that full CA receivers will in fact be required at Parkes and Siding Spring.

~~not that is~~ If ~~these~~ autocorrelations (polarization ~~or line~~) are required in ~~the~~ 128 and 256 MHz bandwidths then 1022 ~~and~~ bit sampling will ~~also~~ be required in addition to the 64 MHz, 4 bit sampling required for the LBA.

This option will be essential for the higher frequencies at Siding Spring. In addition wide band polarization and dual beam correlation observations ^{will} require access to ~~the~~ broadband signals either at the RF

AT/20.1.1/

The AT

System Drawings (CA, LBA and Stand alone operation)

Graham J Nelson

21-4-86

The attached system drawings are intended to define the CA system to the input to the correlator. The correlator and computer systems are not explicitly included although many of the functions indicated here rely on interaction ~~both~~ with them.

The LBA drawings ^{define a system which} will probably be installed at Parkes ^{at} Spring and possibly, Holport. The problem of providing fringe rotation at Tidbinbilla has not yet been considered. ~~The inclusion of Tidbinbilla~~ If it proves to be an insurmountable problem then the inclusion of Tidbinbilla into the LBA would have to await ^{the development of} fringe rotation at the correlator.

CSIRO DIVISION OF RADIOPHYSICS
THE AUSTRALIA TELESCOPE

AT/20.1.1/022

System Drawings

(CA, LBA and Stand-alone operation)

The attached system drawings are intended to defined the CA system to the input to the correlator. The correlator and computer systems are not explicitly included, although many of the functions indicated here rely on interaction with them.

The LBA drawings define a system which will probably be installed at Parkes and Siding Spring and possibly also at Hobart.

Not shown on the drawings are the details of stand-alone operation which will be provided in L, S, C and X bands at Parkes including dual beam operation in Ca and X bands. At Siding Spring stand-alone operation will eventually be provided in all bands including dual beam operation in K, Q, W and F bands.

At each site line observations will be carried out using one correlator block as an autocorrelator. This system will also provide polarization measurements in bandwidths up to 2x128 MHz (2 bit digitization) or 2x256 MHz (1 bit). Wider band polarization and dual beam correlation observations will require the use of Bonn-type polarimeters. Two of these will be provided initially at Parkes and a further two (hopefully of wider bandwidth) will be required later at Siding Spring.

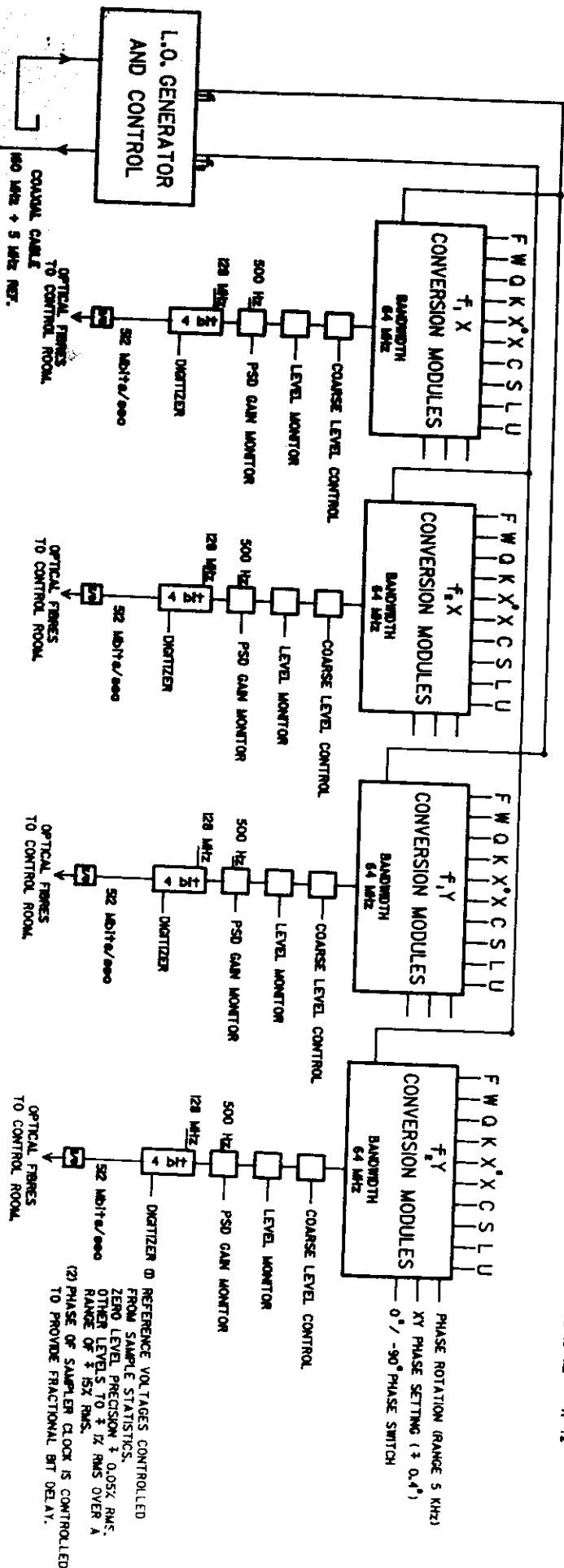
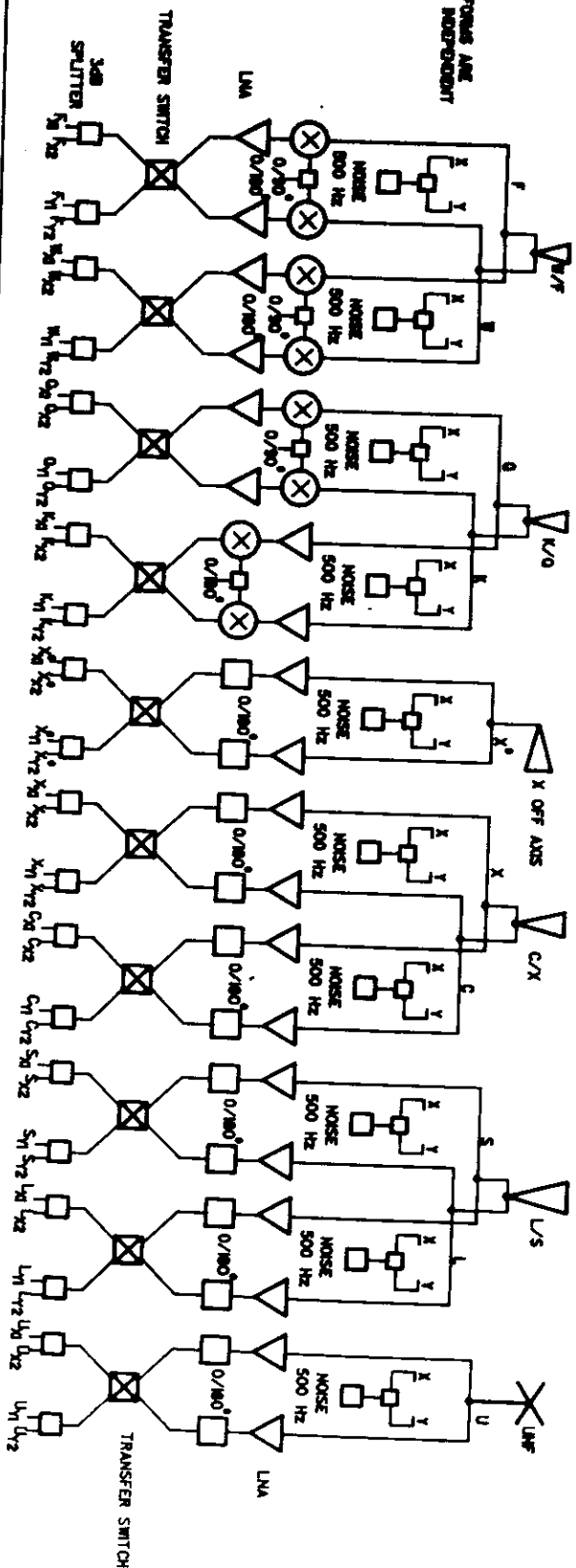
The implications of the stand-alone requirements for the attached system drawings are that full CA receivers will in fact be required at Parkes and Siding Spring. If autocorrelations (polarization or line) are required in 128 and 256 MHz bandwidths then 1 and 2 bit sampling will be required in addition to the 64 MHz, 4 bit sampling required for the LBA. This option will be essential for the higher frequencies at Siding Spring. In addition wide band polarization and dual beam correlation observations will require access to the broadband signals either at the RF or in the first IF.

Graham Nelson,
23rd April, 1986.

1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.1.1.								
1.1.2.		LC						
1.1.3.		LC						

0°/90° AND 0°/180° WAVES ARE
ORTHOGONAL BETWEEN SIGNALS INDEPENDENT
OF LNA.

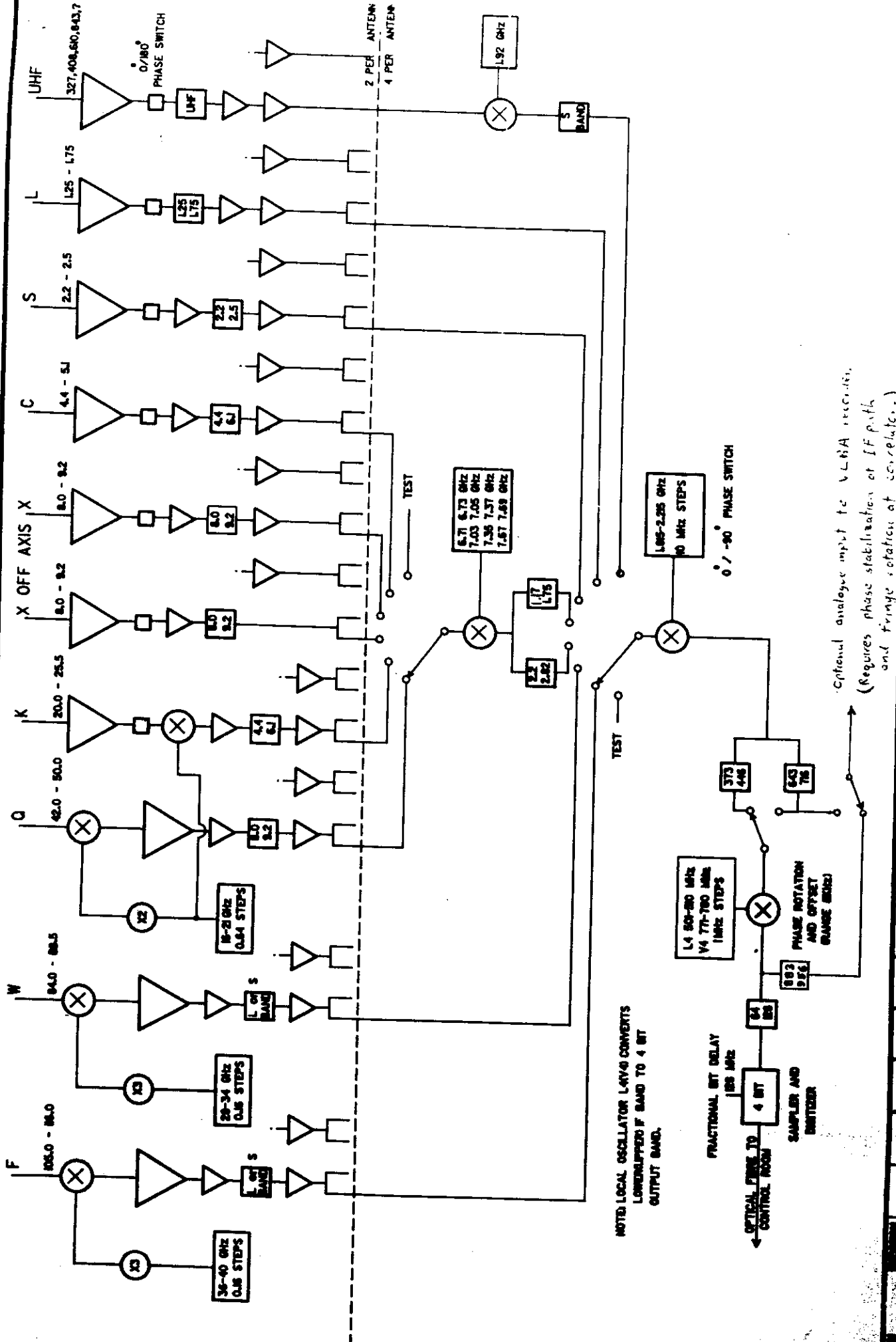


DIGITIZER @ REFERENCE VOLTAGES CONTROLLED
FROM SAMPLE STATISTICS.
ZERO LEVEL PRECISION $\pm 0.05\%$ RMS.
OTHER LEVELS TO $\pm 1\%$ RMS OVER A
RANGE OF $\pm 15\%$ RMS.
(2) PHASE OF SAMPLER CLOCK IS CONTROLLED
TO PROVIDE FRACTIONAL BIT DELAY.

AUSTRALIA TELESCOPE LBA RECEIVER SCHEMATIC (AERIAL)

DATE	REV	BY	CHK	APP
1-10-88	1	10-A-86		

DRG. NO.

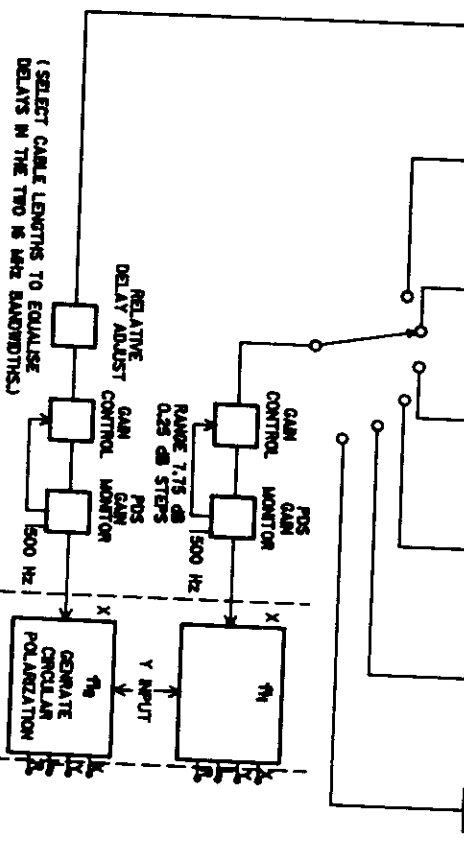


DRG. No.

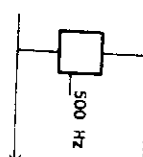
SHEET OF

AUSTRALIA TELESCOPE LBA FRONT END CONVERSION SCHEME

REV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DATE								
BY								
CHKD								
DATE								
BY								
CHKD								
DATE								

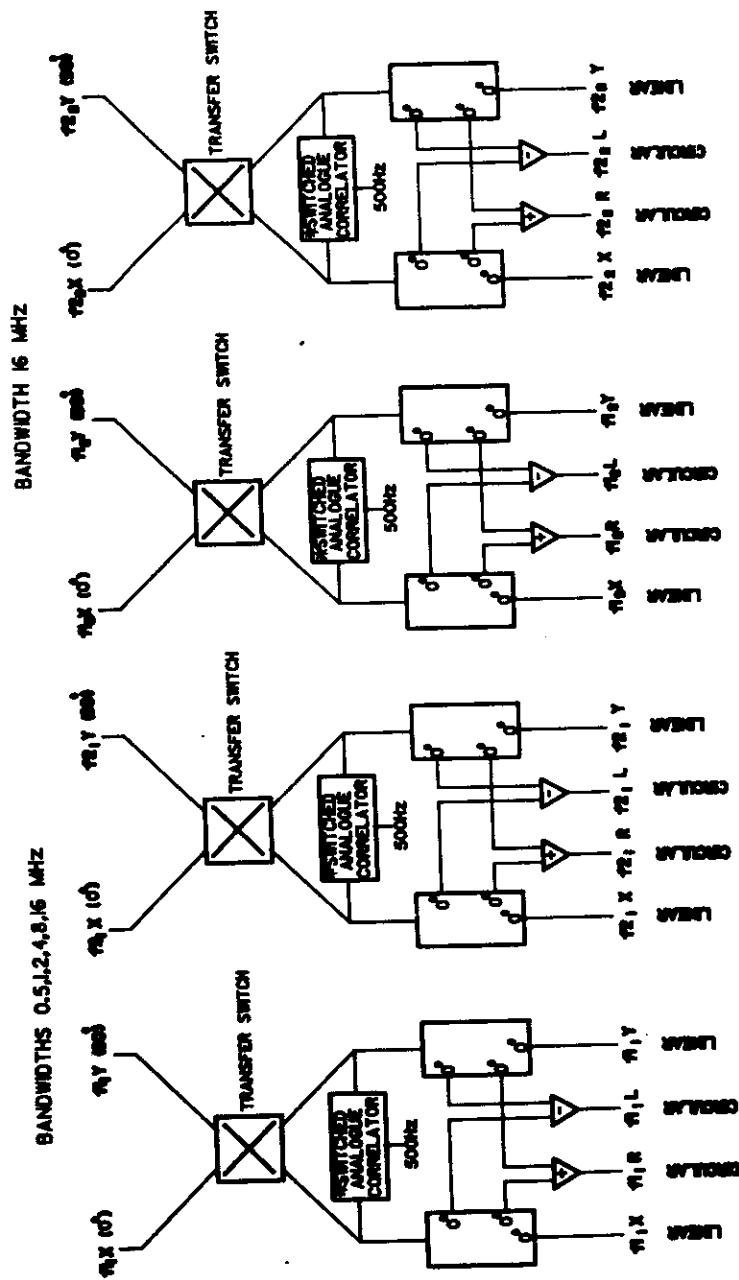


DELAYS IN THE TWO 16 MHz BANDWIDTHS.



(SEE SEPARATE
DRAWING)

DRG. No.



* NOTES:

THE SWITCHED ANALOGUE CORRELATORS ON f_{11} ARE USED TO CONTROL XY PHASE OFFSETTING AT FRONT END. THE f_{12} INPUTS ARE USED ONLY WHEN A 64 MHz BANDWIDTH IS REQUIRED IN A SINGLE POLARIZATION. THE XY CORRELATORS ON THESE INPUTS ARE USED ONLY TO INITIALLY SET-UP EQUAL DELAYS ON THE f_{11} AND f_{12} 16 MHz BANDS AND THEN TO MONITOR THE STABILITY OF THAT SETTING.

DRG. No.

AUSTRALIA TELESCOPE LBA POLARIZATION GENERATION AND SELECTION

SHEET OF

REV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DATE								
BY								
CHKD								
APP'D								