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REPORT ON REASONS FOR PHASE JUMPS SEEN IN THE LOCAL OSCILLATOR

1.0 Introduction:

Controlled experiments were conducted last week in the E-lab at Pune to study the reasons for phase jump seen at C9 by Pramesh. — This write-up is punched into my PC as I analyse the data collected and ideas form in my mind and hence may not be very friendly to others. You are welcome to ask any clarifications.

2.0 Description:

A GPIB+ADC data acquisition program was written by Som and me, which acquires five different types of data each second; averages 10 data points and records the same in a file with extension ".RAW". Details of any ABRUPT CHANGES noticed as recording is in progress is written in another file with extension ".STA". The name of both the files is defined by the user. The data collected are from:

(a) HP Vector Voltmeter 8508A Channel B/ Channel A power through GPIB. Signal connected to Channel A is Marconi 2031 Signal Generator at 600 MHz, +10 dBm power running on an external reference of 5 MHz ["E-lab(Pune) Frequency Reference"]. Signal connected to Channel B is 600 MHz First LO synthesised using MCM2.

Abrupt change is defined to have occured if the average of B/A power exceeds the default by > +-0.01 dB. When this happens, the default gets updated to current value. The change occurs when First LO goes out of lock by just a few 10s of Hz for 10 seconds/Slow drift in power levels of A or B by +- 0.01 dB.

(b) HP Vector Voltmeter 8508A (Channel A - Channel B) phase. Signals are as in (a) above.

Two levels of Abrupt change are defined:

Drift, if the phase goes beyond 10 degrees from default.
Jump, if the phase goes beyond 11 degrees from default.
When a Jump or Drift takes place, the default gets updated to current value.

When Jump gets asserted, the condition is similar to what Pramesh noted at C9. Assertion of Drift is not serious.

(c) Tektronix Oscilloscope 2465, to monitor temperature at any point through GPIB. For the data acquired, the temperature was measured in the D48 PIU mounted in the A33 rack at E-lab, above the LOSDS unit.

Preliminary measurements with the temperature probe taped on top of the T-8 table in E-lab showed similar behaviour as explained later in the analysis.

The Oscilloscope is ALSO used to manually record the drift in the 1 MHz signals. The scope is triggered using 1 MHz from the LO Reference Master. 1 MHz TTL level signal, regenerated in A09 system of LOR located in A33 rack is given to Channel 1. 1 MHz ECL level signal in LOSDS chassis is fed to Channel 2. Scope is set to delayed time base mode. Drifts of the order of +- 25 nS can be recorded with an accuracy of 0.25 nS.

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- (d) HP Vector Voltmeter 8405A Channel B/ Channel A power through ADC. Signal connected to Channel A is 105 MHz from E-lab LO Referance Master. Signal to channel B is 105 MHz regenerated in A09 ABR system located in A33 rack.
- vector voltmeter 8405A, (Channel A channel B) phase, through GPIB. Signals are as in (d) above. Calibration is 0.0273 counts/ degree phase.
- 3.0 Recording done:

The results of the recording done from 16:40 hrs on 11/02/95 to 06:45 hrs on 12/02/95 are analysed in this report.

4.0 Results and Interpretation:

4.1 Temperature:

Plot enclosed as Figure 1. Varied from 30.7 to 29 degrees. Cyclic change after about 23:00 hrs. Attributed to the air condititioner turning OFF and ON. Till 23:00 hrs, compressor was ALWAYS ON because E-lab temperature was HIGHER than outside.

4.2 105 MHz phase:

Plot enclosed as Figure 2. X-scale is same as in 4.1. Cyclic changes, attributable to temperature clearly seen. Phase changes by 10.225 degree/ deg. C. Conclusion: Changes seen are more likely due to temperature effects on cable linking "CEB" and "ABR" as the PIUs of LOR are fully sealed.

4.3 600 MHz phase:

enclosed as Figure 3 for the full period. Figure 4 is expanded from Figure 3 to see from 21:56 to 22:30 on 11/02/95 marked A in Figure 3 does not have a ready explanation. Unlocking of LO around 22:15 hrs for about 5 minutes can be seen Figure 4. This has happended when the temperature is between and 30.1 deg. - G. The effective "jump" of 80 deg in phase before and after event B does not have a ready explanation. I are jumps of ~102 degrees, which is explained by Events C to earlier hypothesis of JUMP at 600 MHz == [FRAC (600/105)] * 360 degrees. Clear correlation between temperature and jumps C to I. For eight cycles in temperature, there are only 3.5 cycles of phase jumps.

time of occurance and the signature resembles observations at C9 by Pramesh to a high order of similarity.

4.4 600 MHz power ratio:

Plot enclosed as Figure 5 for the whole period. The signature is more of slow drift than out-of-lock, indicating that the jitter was of a small magnitude for the recording to register.

4.5 STA file:

The STA file for the recording is enclosed as Table 1.

Columns 2 gives the Occurance Number and 4, the default for comparison after the time as in Column 1 for 2.0(a) described above. The statistics agree with inferance in 4.4

Columns 2, 3 and 5 are to be read together with the time for statistics of phase, as described in 2.0(b) above. Statistics agree with inferance in 4.3.

4.6 Drift at 1 MHz:

Following Date 11-02-95	g is extr Time 17:10	racted from the LOR delay	Lab record boo LOS delay	
12-2-95	19:17 20:16 22:11 05:45 06:15 06:56 07:29 07:57	0 -0.75 ns -0.75 ns -2.25 ns -5.75 ns -5.50 ns -6.00 ns -6.50 ns		Remarks Arbitarary start
	08:10 09:27 11:25 14:09 15:28 ance is:	-5.75 ns -6.50 ns -7.25 ns -7.50 ns -6.00 ns -1.00 ns There are two	-10.75 ns -14.50 ns -15.00 ns -15.50 ns -11.75 ns	

inferance is: There are two independant variations, first in which is primarily due to cable linking "CEB" and "ABR" and the second, due to inadequate thermal transfer in D48 PIU of LOS.

5.0 Conclusion:

The exercise has helped in in-depth understanding of the system.

The LOR system with in the PIUs seems to be quite robust. The ABR rack must not be left open during observation. Reliable working of the split air conditioner at each antenna is extremely important and essential. The cables which are exposed at each antenna will need a ThermoZip or similar covering.

Inadequate thermal transfer in D48 PIU of LOS will improve with the final chassis having Chomerics thermal sheet and heat sink fins. At present, the PCB is exposed in an open chassis. The fan tray is located with one sub-rack gap.

It appears that the LOR round-trip measurement must have a sensitivity of around 0.1 degree (resolution of 0.01 degrees).

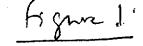
6.0 Concluding remarks:

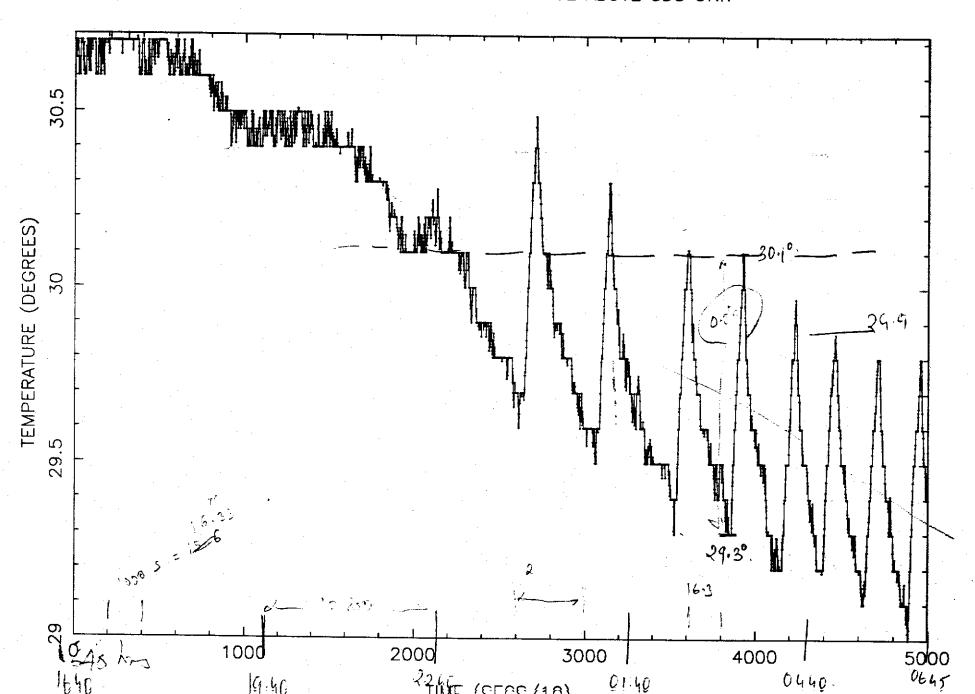
The recording is continuing now 09:00 hrs, unless Prof. and will be stopped on additional expts I might have missed. SAK/ Sarmaji suggest GS/

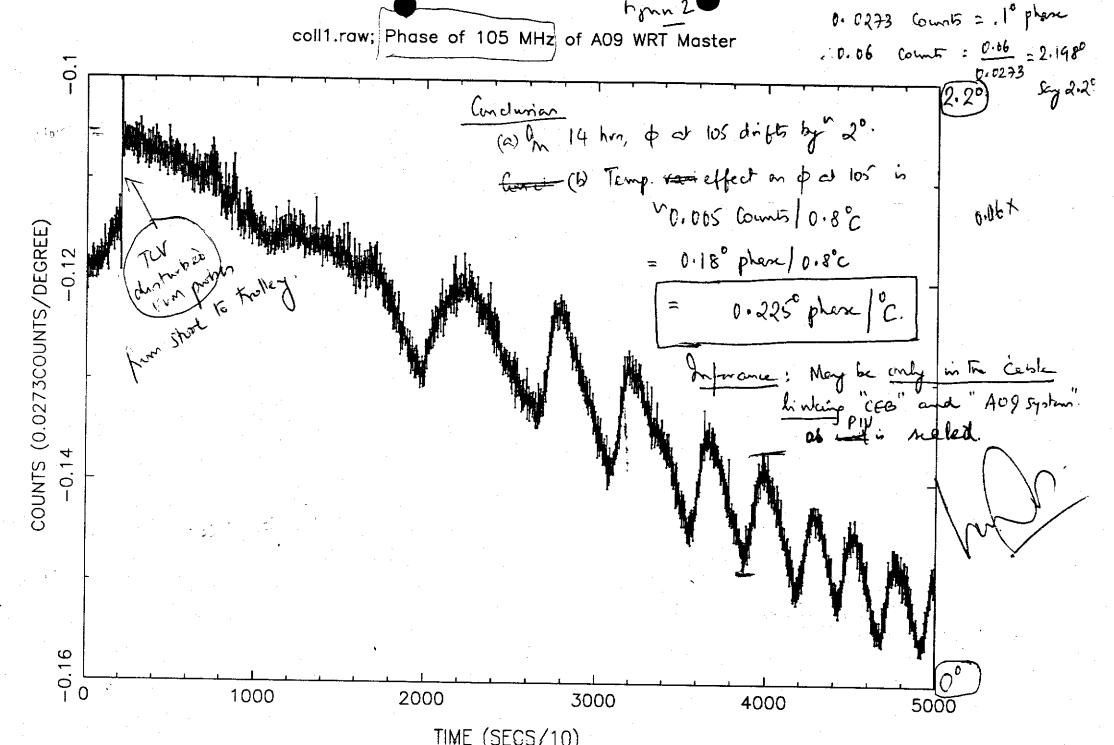
Program will be updated to include delay into automatic acquisition. Expt.

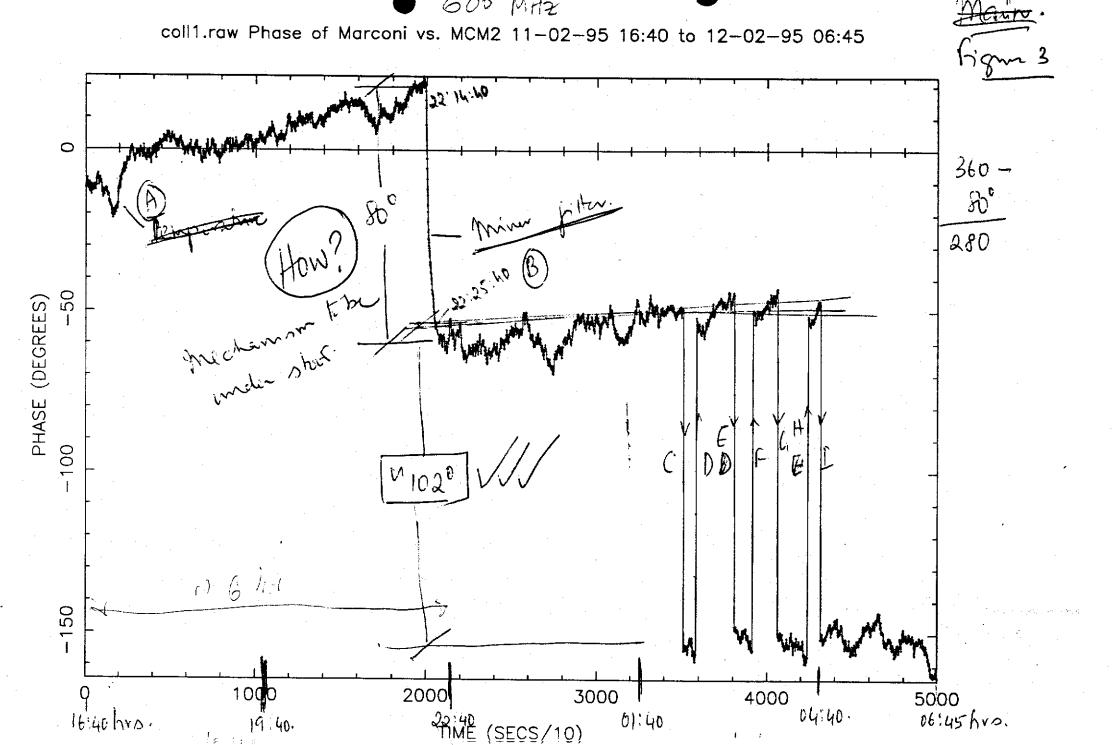
will be re-run after a few weeks when the final D48 PIU is available.

Plats of data collected from 06:15the of 12/2/45 08:50 hrs of 13/2/95 an enclosed expens Egran 6 to 10 with out any analysis.

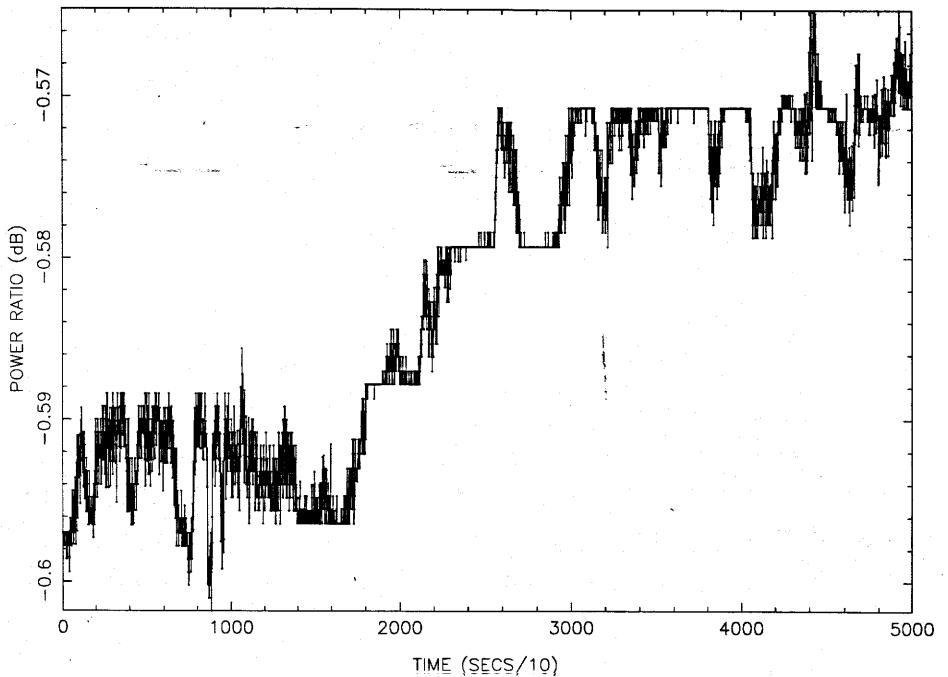












03:58:40

03:58:50

04:25:10

04:28:10

04:28:20

04:40:50

04:41:00

04:56:30

05:23:10

06:22:10

06:28:40

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-151.5300

-151.5300

-151.5300

-161.7800

-65.2620 - KNXC

-93.8070 - [LNORG

-51.9540 - ICHORE

-148.4600 daft

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