





Water Vapor Radiometer

- •Development project
- •Not in EVLA baseline plans
- •If successful, has implications for EVLA



WVR....why?



- Water vapor emission in the atmosphere increases electrical path length resulting in phase fluctuations in the astronomical data
- The effect of these fluctuations is greater at shorter wavelengths
- Measuring fluctuation of the amplitude of water vapor emission at 22 GHz enables a phase correction to be generated and applied to astronomical data



A three channel system for EVLA



 An optimized EVLA WVR design would include channel spacing as near the K band edge as possible



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Current WVR system



- The current WVR detection scheme uses three channels centered on the water line
- The bandwidth and frequency of the channels are limited by RFI generated in the present LO scheme





WVR block diagram







Requirements



- Defined by need to measure Q band phase fluctuations to 10 deg rms
- Fractional amplitude stability of 10⁻⁴
- Timescales 2 sec to 30 min



Recent WVR 'LAB' prototype stability measurements, using a Noisecom ND as the source





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WVR stability measurements using K band #17 and a 'hot' load as source





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WVR plans



- Install 2 prototypes Spring 2002
- Evaluate existing design Spring/summer 2002
- If successful, need 1 system/antenna.
- EVLA implications are:
 - Ku, K, Ka, Q band Rx adjacent on feed ring
 - LOs must not coincide with WVR channels
 - Space for WVR electronics in feed circle
 - Interface to monitor and control