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# **FM 44GHz RCA25 Data Analysis Report**


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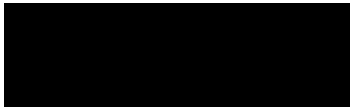
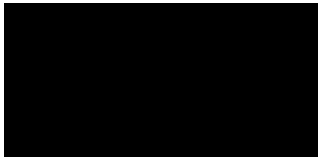
DATE: **Aug. 2006**

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**OPTIMIZATION OF THE LFI EDGE TAPER VALUES.  
I. FH #3 AND #9 MAIN BEAM AND FULL PATTERN  
SIMULATIONS W/O SHIELDS.**

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	3
1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE .....	1
2 APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS .....	3
3 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS.....	3
4 ANNEXES .....	3
5 TUNING .....	4
6 BASIC PERFORMANCES .....	4
6.1 RCA_LING: LINEARITY, ISOLATION, NOISE AND GAIN.....	4
6.1.1 Reference temperature steps.....	5
6.1.1.1 Photometric gain with REF variations.....	9
6.1.2 Sky Temperature Steps.....	10
6.1.2.1 Photometric Gain with SKY variations .....	11
6.1.3 Linearity .....	12
6.1.4 Consistency of the Results based on SKY steps .....	12
6.1.5 Consistency of the Results based on REF steps.....	15
6.2 RCA_SPR: BANDPASS MEASUREMENT.....	16
7 NOISE PROPERTIES .....	17
7.1 RCA_STN.....	17
7.1.1 4kHz switching on M1/S1 .....	17
7.1.1.1 One-Over-F Noise .....	17
7.1.1.2 White Noise Level and Equivalent Bandwidth .....	18
7.1.2 4kHz switching on M2/S2 .....	19
7.1.2.1 One-Over-F Noise .....	19
7.1.2.2 White Noise Level and Equivalent Bandwidth .....	20
7.2 RCA_UNC: UNCHOPPED DATA.....	22
7.2.1 PS/SW ln1 diode reverse, ln2 diode forward on all channels .....	22
7.2.2 PS/SW ln1 diode reverse, ln2 diode forward on Channels M2/S2; ln1 diode forward, ln2 diode reverse on Channels M1/S1 .....	24
7.2.3 PS/SW ln1 diode forward, ln2 diode reverse on all channels .....	25
7.2.4 PS/SW ln1 diode reverse, ln2 diode forward on Channels M1/S1; ln1 diode forward, ln2 diode reverse on Channels M2/S2.....	26
7.3 SPIKES INVESTIGATION.....	28
8 SUSCEPTIBILITY TESTS.....	29
8.1 SUSCEPTIBILITY TESTS .....	29
8.2 RCA_THF: SUSCEPTIBILITY TO FEM TEMPERATURE VARIATIONS .....	29



## 1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

This document reports on the RCA28 Flight Model on – ground calibration. Tests were performed from 12 May 2006 to 24 May 2006 (including functional tests) at Alcatel Alenia Space – Milano according to the LFI Calibration Plan.

Three additional tests have been performed:

- ST3 with other P/S
- LIS with small ref temperature variations
- Check of spikes with all the environmental acquisition off.

The following tests have been performed:

Date	Filename	Notes
12-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_AMB_200605121101	Functional tests at room temperature
12-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_AMB_200605121121	Functional tests at room temperature, all channels on
12-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_AMB_200605121218	Swept source test at ambient temperature on main arm
12-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_AMB_200605121250	Swept source test at ambient temperature on side arm
15-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_CRY_200605150838	Functional tests at cryogenic temperature
15-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_CRY_200605151004	Functional tests at cryogenic temperature, all channels on
18-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_CRY_200605180847	Functional tests at cryogenic temperature. Corrupted file
18-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_CRY_200605180922	Functional tests at cryogenic temperature, all channels on. Corrupted file
18-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_CRY_200605180947	Check on RACHEI functionality
18-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_CRY_200605180959	Functional tests at cryogenic temperature
18-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_CRY_200605181012	Functional tests at cryogenic temperature, all channels on
18-mag-06	030LFI25_RCA_FM_XXX_200605181026	PS/SW I-V curves
18-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_TUN_200605181146	PS/SW tuning
18-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_TUN_200605181404	VG1 tuning: 1st T step
18-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_TUN_200605181512	VG1 tuning: 2nd T step
18-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_TUN_200605181620	VG2 tuning
18-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_TUN_200605181857	DAE tuning
18-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_ST3_200605181920	ST3 test starts
19-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_ST3_200605190355	"
19-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_OFT_200605191158	File erroneously opened
19-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_UNC_200605191202	Unchopped test with In1 rev., In2 for., on all channels
19-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_UNC_200605191246	Unchopped test; M1/S1: In1 dir., In2 rev.; M2/S2: In1 rev., In2 dir.
19-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_UNC_200605191342	Unchopped test with In1 dir., In2 rev., on all channels
19-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_UNC_200605191441	Unchopped test; M2/S2: In1 dir., In2 rev.; M1/S1: In1 rev., In2 dir.
19-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_SPR_200605191600	RCA swept source test (-32 dBm input power level)
19-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_THF_200605191641	RCA susceptibility test to thermal changes of the FEM
19-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_THV_200605191757	RCA susceptibility test to thermal changes of the V-groove
19-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_ST3_200605191847	ST3 test with 4kHz switching on M2/S2
20-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_ST3_200605190327	"
20-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_ELE_200605201120	RCA ELE test on VG1
20-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_ELE_200605201229	RCA ELE test on VG2
20-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_ELE_200605201430	RCA ELE test on V drain
20-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_LIS_200605201539	RCA linearity and TN test with temperature steps both on sky and reference load
21-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_LIS_200605210004	"
21-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_LIS_200605210847	"
21-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_LIS_200605211720	"
22-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_LIS_200605220154	"
22-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_OFT_200605221623	RCA offset test



22-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_AMB_200605221713	PS/SW I-V curves 2nd check (label is wrong. It is not a test at ambient temeprature. It is a cryogenic test)
22-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_THB_200605221744	RCA susceptibility test to thermal changes of the BEM
23-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_LIS_200605231059	RCA LIS test (small T steps on ref; from 8.2K to 9.7K; 0.05K each)
23-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_LIS_200605231943	"
24-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_LIS_200605240416	"
24-mag-06	044LFI25_RCA_FM_XXX_200605240937	Check on RCA 25 spikes



## **2 APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS**

[AD 1] M.Bersanelli, *Planck-LFI Calibration Plan*, PL-LFI-PST-PL-008, Issue/Rev 1.0, July 2003

## **3 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS**

[RD 1] P. Battaglia, *RCA#25 at 44 GHz Test Report*, PL-LFI-LAB-RP-065

## **4 ANNEXES**

[ANNEX 1] P. Battaglia, F. Villa, *RCA\_SPR\_1600 RaNA Report*.

[ANNEX 2] *RCA\_LIS RaNA Report*



## 5 TUNING

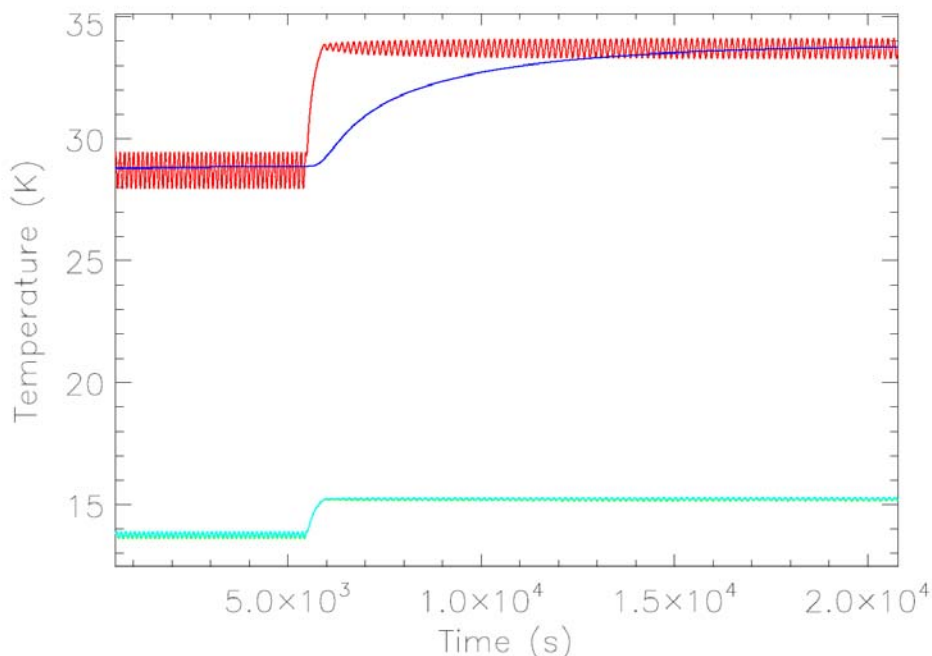
See [RD 1].

## 6 BASIC PERFORMANCES

### 6.1 RCA\_LING: LINEARITY, ISOLATION, NOISE AND GAIN

This test includes both the RCA\_LIS and the RCA\_TNG. Files are named LIS. The linearity has been evaluated extensively by changing both the REF and the SKY temperature in several steps. From this data the noise temperature, isolation and gain can be also evaluated.

We found a problems on the SKY load temperature control reflected also to an instability of the Reference load as well. The SKY LOAD eccosorb is dumped such fluctuation due to its very high thermal inertia. The REF LOAD eccosorb is not. All the data stream with SKY temperature variations have the REF radiometric signal strongly affected by these fluctuations. These temperature fluctuations do not prevent the derivation of main calibration parameters. However all the receiver properties derived from differential data (for instance White noise) are affected.



**Figure 6-1:** Example of sensor data steam. Red: SKY controller. Blue: SKY Eccosorb. Green: REF sensor (here the RMON\_TMP and the REF\_TEMP are very close one to each other).

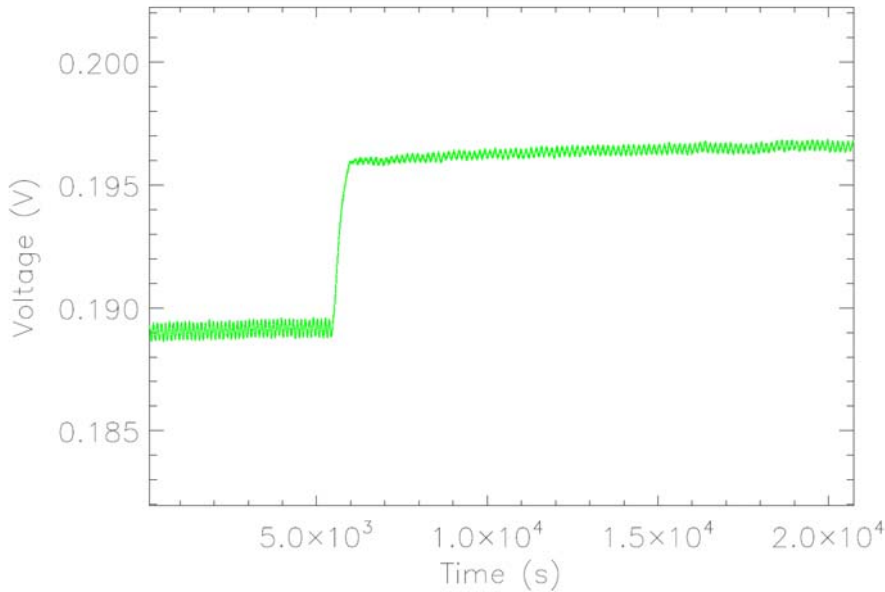


Figure 6-2: Radiometric REF output signal from Detector A..

From these datasets the characteristic curves V output Vs. T input were built for each detector and then linear and parabolic fits have been performed, as reported in next sections. In addition a gain model has been developed and results are reported as a “gain-model” fit.

### 6.1.1 Reference temperature steps

Noise temperature calculated using RaNa procedures (P. Battaglia). Note that these values have been obtained considering the BEM offset.

```

=====
INPUT
Centre frequency (Hz) =,      4.4000000e+10
Channel: A
Changing signal: Load
BEM offset (v) =,      0.00340000

There are,      10 , time windows
, tmin, tmax
,      225.00 ,      722.00
,      2257.00 ,      4154.00
,      5825.00 ,      7767.00
,      9619.00 ,      11425.00
,      13006.00 ,      15038.00
,      16890.00 ,      18606.00
,      20232.00 ,      22264.00
,      24025.00 ,      25922.00
,      27231.00 ,      29399.00
,      30356.00 ,      30830.00

, Tchange, Tfixed, Vchange, Vfixed
,      8.122349739075 ,      10.845998764038 ,      0.154884146561 ,      0.161740962978
,      9.714027404785 ,      10.845999717712 ,      0.162923169082 ,      0.162072932074
,      11.909742355347 ,      10.897792816162 ,      0.173814948378 ,      0.162744542208
,      14.101269721985 ,      11.117090225220 ,      0.184406795893 ,      0.164155837443
,      16.293554306030 ,      11.400143623352 ,      0.194650521614 ,      0.165943178359

```



, 18.493659973145 , 11.737550735474 , 0.204643616249 , 0.168079528708  
, 20.687551498413 , 12.069025039673 , 0.214377260108 , 0.170218396580  
, 22.884937286377 , 12.416210174561 , 0.223809914411 , 0.172413990354  
, 25.079776763916 , 12.737361907959 , 0.233027443288 , 0.174461490055  
, 27.267183303833 , 12.952797889709 , 0.241890692609 , 0.175888192324

OUTPUT

\*\*\*\*\* Linear fit \*\*\*\*\*

Parameters

,Gain (V/K),Tn (K),Iso. (dB),Lin. coeff  
, 0.004313772004 , 26.908557889072 , -13.236203875763 , 0.001489910527

Statistical uncertainties

,Gain (V/K),Tn (K),Iso. (dB),Lin. coeff  
, 0.000026206202 , 0.161491632508 , 3.533411467357 , 0.000570687263

\*\*\*\*\* Parabolic fit \*\*\*\*\*

Average noise temperature

,Tn (k),Sigma (K)  
, 15.150474186853 , 0.645589263186

Temperature versus Voltage parabolic fit parameters

Equation: T = a0 + a1 \* V + a2 \* V^2  
,a0,a1,a2  
, -15.150197159520 , 95.442693908005 , 312.271203827073

,sigma(a0),sigma(a1),sigma(a2)  
, 0.005350101076 , 0.055471632278 , 0.141288664569

Voltage versus temperature parabolic fit parameters

Equation: V = a0 + a1 \* T + a2 \* T^2  
,a0,a1,a2  
, 0.117025361511 , 0.005534242142 , -0.000029499754

,sigma(a0),sigma(a1),sigma(a2)  
, 0.001344646105 , 0.000201573094 , 0.000006298951

INPUT

Centre frequency (Hz) =, 4.4000000e+10  
Channel: B  
Changing signal: Load  
BEM offset (v) =, 0.00470000

There are , 10 , time windows

,tmin, tmax  
, 225.00 , 722.00  
, 2257.00 , 4154.00  
, 5825.00 , 7767.00  
, 9619.00 , 11425.00  
, 13006.00 , 15038.00  
, 16890.00 , 18606.00  
, 20232.00 , 22264.00  
, 24025.00 , 25922.00  
, 27231.00 , 29399.00  
, 30356.00 , 30830.00

,Tchange, Tfixed, Vchange, Vfixed

, 8.122349739075 , 10.845998764038 , 0.174980127247 , 0.182252423553  
, 9.714027404785 , 10.845999717712 , 0.184035381751 , 0.182542442037  
, 11.909742355347 , 10.897792816162 , 0.196346265102 , 0.183218757694  
, 14.101269721985 , 11.117090225220 , 0.208290251307 , 0.184675123016  
, 16.293554306030 , 11.400143623352 , 0.219875876520 , 0.186617761420  
, 18.493659973145 , 11.737550735474 , 0.231218334368 , 0.188961012516  
, 20.687551498413 , 12.069025039673 , 0.242297701143 , 0.191331811089  
, 22.884937286377 , 12.416210174561 , 0.253106385756 , 0.193812252138  
, 25.079776763916 , 12.737361907959 , 0.263593047674 , 0.196029087665  
, 27.267183303833 , 12.952797889709 , 0.273728881030 , 0.197557177076

OUTPUT

\*\*\*\*\* Linear fit \*\*\*\*\*

Parameters

,Gain (V/K),Tn (K),Iso. (dB),Lin. coeff  
, 0.004929094161 , 26.833014960091 , -14.024586712642 , 0.001513712058

Statistical uncertainties

,Gain (V/K),Tn (K),Iso. (dB),Lin. coeff  
, 0.000035026783 , 0.199005012157 , 5.109773618432 , 0.000740826107

\*\*\*\*\* Parabolic fit \*\*\*\*\*

Average noise temperature

,Tn (k),Sigma (K)  
, 15.952842196430 , 0.591718559483

Temperature versus Voltage parabolic fit parameters

Equation: T = a0 + a1 \* V + a2 \* V^2  
,a0,a1,a2  
, -15.952348657914 , 92.604608849054 , 224.363568732155



,sigma(a0),sigma(a1),sigma(a2)
, 0.007027546779 , 0.064398624990 , 0.144986532781

Voltage versus temperature parabolic fit parameters

Equation: V = a0 + a1 \* T + a2 \* T^2
,a0,a1,a2
, 0.132443017849 , 0.006203509075 , -0.000031125269

,sigma(a0),sigma(a1),sigma(a2)
, 0.001344646105 , 0.000201573094 , 0.000006298951

INPUT

Centre frequency (Hz) =, 4.4000000e+10
Channel: C
Changing signal: Load
BEM offset (v) =, 0.00490000

There are , 10 , time windows

,tmin, tmax
, 225.00 , 722.00
, 2257.00 , 4154.00
, 5825.00 , 7767.00
, 9619.00 , 11425.00
, 13006.00 , 15038.00
, 16890.00 , 18606.00
, 20232.00 , 22264.00
, 24025.00 , 25922.00
, 27231.00 , 29399.00
, 30356.00 , 30830.00

,Tchange, Tfixed, Vchange, Vfixed
, 8.122349739075 , 10.845998764038 , 0.169215529965 , 0.176117279311
, 9.714027404785 , 10.845999717712 , 0.177716239315 , 0.176522681121
, 11.909742355347 , 10.897792816162 , 0.189072524318 , 0.177273501296
, 14.101269721985 , 11.117090225220 , 0.200000447284 , 0.178771480918
, 16.293554306030 , 11.400143623352 , 0.210488243854 , 0.180692114210
, 18.493659973145 , 11.737550735474 , 0.220622114015 , 0.182964644101
, 20.687551498413 , 12.069025039673 , 0.230324885492 , 0.185175651877
, 22.884937286377 , 12.416210174561 , 0.239809385999 , 0.187584857445
, 25.079776763916 , 12.737361907959 , 0.248824472531 , 0.189693711733
, 27.267183303833 , 12.952797889709 , 0.257545498034 , 0.191249921229

OUTPUT

\*\*\*\*\* Linear fit \*\*\*\*\*

Parameters
,Gain (V/K),Tn (K),Iso. (dB),Lin. coeff
, 0.004330599602 , 29.695070310063 , -12.643269086093 , 0.001884727514

Statistical uncertainties
,Gain (V/K),Tn (K),Iso. (dB),Lin. coeff
, 0.000029339915 , 0.190584638219 , 3.305608246989 , 0.000621944181

\*\*\*\*\* Parabolic fit \*\*\*\*\*

Average noise temperature
,Tn (k),Sigma (K)
, 11.887861103675 , 0.581406456160

Temperature versus Voltage parabolic fit parameters
Equation: T = a0 + a1 \* V + a2 \* V^2
,a0,a1,a2
, -11.886893073646 , 44.289318678999 , 402.296855600917
,sigma(a0),sigma(a1),sigma(a2)
, 0.006652210301 , 0.063748416240 , 0.150401512455

Voltage versus temperature parabolic fit parameters
Equation: V = a0 + a1 \* T + a2 \* T^2
,a0,a1,a2
, 0.129059494160 , 0.005932352361 , -0.000039471732
,sigma(a0),sigma(a1),sigma(a2)
, 0.001344646105 , 0.000201573094 , 0.000006298951

INPUT

Centre frequency (Hz) =, 4.4000000e+10
Channel: D
Changing signal: Load
BEM offset (v) =, 0.00550000

There are , 10 , time windows

,tmin, tmax
, 225.00 , 722.00
, 2257.00 , 4154.00
, 5825.00 , 7767.00
, 9619.00 , 11425.00
, 13006.00 , 15038.00
, 16890.00 , 18606.00
, 20232.00 , 22264.00
, 24025.00 , 25922.00



```

, 27231.00 , 29399.00
, 30356.00 , 30830.00

,Tchange, Tfixed, Vchange, Vfixed
, 8.122349739075 , 10.845998764038 , 0.168890756089 , 0.176776925193
, 9.714027404785 , 10.845999717712 , 0.177376584036 , 0.177178258089
, 11.909742355347 , 10.897792816162 , 0.188760984597 , 0.177933703071
, 14.101269721985 , 11.117090225220 , 0.199806436088 , 0.179512055456
, 16.293554306030 , 11.400143623352 , 0.210339742945 , 0.181441418506
, 18.493659973145 , 11.737550735474 , 0.220565876618 , 0.183769372955
, 20.687551498413 , 12.069025039673 , 0.230423735617 , 0.186072685818
, 22.884937286377 , 12.416210174561 , 0.239959073428 , 0.188481479356
, 25.079776763916 , 12.737361907959 , 0.249131952056 , 0.190651316527
, 27.267183303833 , 12.952797889709 , 0.257878248317 , 0.192171961611

OUTPUT
***** Linear fit *****
Parameters
,Gain (V/K),Tn (K),Iso. (dB),Lin. coeff
, 0.004355068894 , 29.319830016380 , -12.525462613627 , 0.001846512965

Statistical uncertainties
,Gain (V/K),Tn (K),Iso. (dB),Lin. coeff
, 0.000029316975 , 0.185185684249 , 3.225523799436 , 0.000643824238

***** Parabolic fit *****

Average noise temperature
,Tn (k),Sigma (K)
, 12.375902310700 , 0.580077325884

Temperature versus Voltage parabolic fit parameters
Equation: T = a0 + a1 * V + a2 * V^2
,a0,a1,a2
, -12.375021672688 , 50.845414629460 , 382.796819723130

,sigma(a0),sigma(a1),sigma(a2)
, 0.006581637097 , 0.063139610212 , 0.149082443811

Voltage versus temperature parabolic fit parameters
Equation: V = a0 + a1 * T + a2 * T^2
,a0,a1,a2
, 0.128577937422 , 0.005946357955 , -0.000038766469

,sigma(a0),sigma(a1),sigma(a2)
, 0.001344646105 , 0.000201573094 , 0.000006298951
=====

```

The input data used for the analysis are reported in Table 6-1

Table 6-1: Input data used to derive the calibration curve of the RCA using temperature steps on REF. All the temperature are Antenna Temperature (Kelvin). Voltages are in Volts.

Detectors A and B			Detector C and D		
T REF	Detector A Voltage	Detector B Voltage	T REF	Detector C Voltage	Detector D Voltage
7.11228	0.15828	0.17968	7.11228	0.17411	0.17439
8.69656	0.16635	0.18876	8.69656	0.18262	0.1829
10.88579	0.17721	0.20107	10.88579	0.19392	0.19423
13.07177	0.18779	0.21306	13.07177	0.20493	0.20532
15.26066	0.19809	0.22459	15.26066	0.21547	0.21592
17.45679	0.2081	0.23604	17.45679	0.2256	0.22615
19.64962	0.2178	0.24702	19.64962	0.23531	0.23603
21.84559	0.22721	0.25782	21.84559	0.24476	0.24552
24.03867	0.23652	0.26835	24.03867	0.25376	0.25465
26.22555	0.24542	0.27856	26.22555	0.26257	0.26353
28.42064	0.25424	0.28855	28.42064	0.27103	0.27206
30.62906	0.26257	0.29816	30.62906	0.27925	0.28054
32.81195	0.27089	0.30774	32.81195	0.28704	0.28838



The following fits have been performed (V is voltage in Volt and T is the input antenna temperature in Kelvin):

- linear fit:  $V=a_0+a_1*T$
- parabolic fit V(T):  $V=a_0+a_1*T+a_2*T^2$
- inverse parabolic fit T(V):  $T=a_0+a_1*V+a_2*V^2$
- gain-model fit V(T) :  $V = G*(T+T_0) / (1+b*G*(T+T_0))$  (T0 is the Tn)

The fit results are reported here:

**Table 6-2:** Fitting parameters for REF steps.

	Linear Fit V(T)		Parabolic Fit V(T)			Gain Model Fit V(T)		
	a0	a1	a0	a1	a2	G	T0	B
Detector A	0.12985	0.00438	0.12074	0.00549	-2.78999E-5	0.00758	18.17818	1.10582
Detector B	0.14717	0.00498	0.13743	0.00617	-2.98613E-5	0.00838	18.6345	0.92933
Detector C	0.14658	0.00439	0.13447	0.00586	-3.71044E-5	0.00925	17.37273	1.32946
Detector D	0.14643	0.00444	0.1346	0.00587	-3.62591E-5	0.00912	17.55817	1.28916

Based on the fit results the noise temperatures have been estimated from the reference load temperature steps and are reported in table

**Table 6-3:** Noise Temperatures estimated from four different fitting function applied on data with REF steps.

	T noise (K) Linear Fit	T noise (K) Parabolic Fit V(T)	T noise (K) Gain-Model Fit V(T)
Detector A	29.6	20.0	18.2
Detector B	29.6	20.3	18.6
Detector C	33.4	20.3	17.4
Detector D	33.4	20.4	17.6

### 6.1.1.1 Photometric gain with REF variations

The overall photometric gain can be calculated as follows:

- linear fit:  $G_0=a_1 (K/V)$
- parabolic fit V(T):  $G_1=dV/dT (V/K)$
- gain-model fit V(T) :  $G_3= G / (1+b*G*(T+T_0))$

In the case of non linear fit the photometric gain depends on the input temperature. The gain functions are reported hereafter:

Photometric Gain from Linear fit



Detector A:  $G_0 = 0.00438 \text{ (V/K)}$   
 Detector B:  $G_0 = 0.00498 \text{ (V/K)}$   
 Detector C:  $G_0 = 0.00439 \text{ (V/K)}$   
 Detector D:  $G_0 = 0.00444 \text{ (V/K)}$

Photometric Gain from Parabolic V(T) fit

Detector A:  $G_1 = 0.00549 - 5.58E-05 * T \text{ (V/K)}$   
 Detector B:  $G_1 = 0.00617 - 5.98E-05 * T \text{ (V/K)}$   
 Detector C:  $G_1 = 0.00586 - 7.42E-05 * T \text{ (V/K)}$   
 Detector D:  $G_1 = 0.00587 - 7.26E-05 * T \text{ (V/K)}$

Photometric Gain from Gain-Model V(T) fit

Detector A:  $G_3 = 0.00758 / (1.15237 + 0.0084 * T) \text{ (V/K)}$   
 Detector B:  $G_3 = 0.00838 / (1.14512 + 0.0078 * T) \text{ (V/K)}$   
 Detector C:  $G_3 = 0.00925 / (1.21364 + 0.0123 * T) \text{ (V/K)}$   
 Detector D:  $G_3 = 0.00912 / (1.20643 + 0.0118 * T) \text{ (V/K)}$

### 6.1.2 Sky Temperature Steps

The temperature sensor used for the analysis is the SMON\_TMP (ID = 09) which is the thermometer located on the Eccosorb SKY LOAD pyramids. Standard deviation of T and V has not taken into account on the fit.

Using the RaNa routine receiver\_basic\_properties the temperature (antenna) and the voltages have been carried out for each single data file. Then all the values have been combined to perform the fits (in IDL) outside the RaNa environment. The data are reported in the following tables.

*Table 6-4: Input data as derived from receiver\_basic\_properties RaNa routine used to perform the fits. Only T change and Vchange data have been used. Antenna Temperatures are in Kelvin, Voltages in Volts.*

T SKYMON	Detector A Voltage	Detector B Voltage	Detector C Voltage	Detector D Voltage
15.218	0.1928	0.21893	0.20974	0.21111
18.4048	0.2076	0.23609	0.22479	0.22632
21.55438	0.22139	0.2522	0.23883	0.24039
24.6939	0.23483	0.26798	0.2523	0.25415
27.82117	0.24788	0.28314	0.26514	0.26721
32.74831	0.26686	0.30558	0.28368	0.28613

As in the previous case (Reference steps) the following fits have been performed (V is voltage in Volt and T is the input antenna temperature in Kelvin):

- linear fit:  $V = a_0 + a_1 * T$
- parabolic fit V(T):  $V = a_0 + a_1 * T + a_2 * T^2$
- gain-model fit V(T):  $V = G * (T + T_0) / (1 + b * G * (T + T_0))$  ( $T_0$  is the  $T_n$ )

The parameters of the linear and parabolic fits have been reported hereafter. Note that all the fits have been performed in antenna temperature and not in physical temperature.



Table 6-5: Fitting parameters for SKY steps.

	Linear Fit V(T)		Parabolic Fit V(T)			Gain Model Fit V(T)		
	a0	a1	a0	a1	a2	G	T0	B
Detector A	0.12961	0.00423	0.11515	0.00551	-2.68066E-5	0.00766	16.83686	1.11278
Detector B	0.14488	0.00495	0.12928	0.00633	-2.89287E-5	0.0085	16.85441	0.90081
Detector C	0.14693	0.00422	0.12846	0.00586	-3.42448E-5	0.0092	16.129	1.29932
Detector D	0.14728	0.00428	0.12984	0.00583	-3.23301E-5	0.00887	16.8296	1.22087

Based on the fit results the noise temperatures have been estimated from the reference load temperature steps and are reported in table

Table 6-6: Noise Temperatures estimated from three different fitting function applied on data with SKY steps.

	T noise (K) Linear Fit	T noise (K) Parabolic Fit V(T)	T noise (K) Gain-Model Fit V(T)
Detector A	30.6	19.1	16.8
Detector B	29.3	18.8	16.9
Detector C	34.8	19.7	16.1
Detector D	34.4	20.0	16.8

### 6.1.2.1 Photometric Gain with SKY variations

The overall photometric gain can be calculated as follows:

- linear fit:  $G0 = a1 \text{ (K/V)}$
- parabolic fit V(T):  $G1 = dV/dT \text{ (V/K)}$
- gain-model fit V(T) :  $G3 = G / (1 + b * G * (T + T0))$

In the case of non linear fit the photometric gain depends on the input temperature. The gain functions are reported hereafter:

Photometric Gain from Linear fit



Detector A:  $G_0 = 0.00423$  (V/K)  
Detector B:  $G_0 = 0.00495$  (V/K)  
Detector C:  $G_0 = 0.00422$  (V/K)  
Detector D:  $G_0 = 0.00428$  (V/K)

Photometric Gain from Parabolic V(T) fit

Detector A:  $G_1 = 0.00551 - 5.36E-05 * T$  (V/K)  
Detector B:  $G_1 = 0.00633 - 5.78E-05 * T$  (V/K)  
Detector C:  $G_1 = 0.00586 - 6.84E-05 * T$  (V/K)  
Detector D:  $G_1 = 0.00583 - 6.46E-05 * T$  (V/K)

Photometric Gain from Gain-Model V(T) fit

Detector A:  $G_3 = 0.00766 / (1.14351 + 0.0085 * T)$  (V/K)  
Detector B:  $G_3 = 0.00850 / (1.12905 + 0.0077 * T)$  (V/K)  
Detector C:  $G_3 = 0.00920 / (1.19280 + 0.0120 * T)$  (V/K)  
Detector D:  $G_3 = 0.00887 / (1.18225 + 0.0108 * T)$  (V/K)

### 6.1.3 Linearity

See RCA25\_LIS.pdf

### 6.1.4 Consistency of the Results based on SKY steps

The white noise limit has been calculated and compared with the requirement. The white noise limit is defined at a given SKY temperature as follows:

$$Eq. 1: \quad \Delta T = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{T_{SKY} + T_{SYS}}{\sqrt{B}} \cdot 1000 \left[ \text{mK} \cdot \sqrt{\text{sec}} \right]$$

where B is the bandwidth [Hz],  $\tau$  is the integration time [sec],  $T_{SKY}$  and  $T_{SYS}$  are the Skyload antenna temperature [K] and noise system temperature [K] respectively.

From measurements the white noise limit is calculated as follows:

$$Eq. 2: \quad \Delta T = G[K/V] \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot WN \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\tau}{\tau - \tau_{BT}}}$$



where  $WN$  is the white noise as derived from RaNA,  $\tau$  is the 122 microSec (1/8KHz) integration time and  $\tau_{BT}$  is the blanking time (7.5 microSec).  $G$  is the gain (K/V) which needs to be know from RCA\_TNG tests.

The requirements has been calculated assuming  $T_{sys} = 16.6$  Kelvin and  $B = 8.8$  GHz (see XXX ), while the white noise limit form measurements has been derived in three ways:

1. From the  $T_{sys}$  and  $B$  derived from tests applying Eq. 1.  $T_{sys}$  values were obtained from the gain-model fit  $V(T)$  and  $B$  were obtained from RCA\_SPR test
2. Directly From  $WN$  measurements applying the Eq. 2, where  $WN$  is the white noise level derived from RaNA FFT module. Firstly the white noise limit has been derived form  $RaNA\_FFT$  module selecting a stable (~600 sec) calibrated acquisition data chunk. The White noise of differenced calibrated<sup>1</sup> detectors has been selected (A–B and C–D). Then the number has been corrected by the Blanking time.
3. White noise derived from  $B$  obtained from  $WN$  level (from RaNA FFT) and  $T_{sys}$  from LIS results.

Note that the consistency check has been repeated also using data with  $SKY = 20K$  and  $REF = 20K$ . Moreover the consistency check has been performed also using the noise temperatures derived from linear extrapolation at  $T_{in} = 0$ .

**Table 6-7: white noise as derived from measurements ( $T_{sys}$ ,  $B$  from SPR, calibrated  $WN$ ) compared with the requirements**

	Requirement	From Measured $T_{sys}$ & $B$	Ratio over requirement	From Data After calibration	Ratio over requirement	Consistency ratio
	mK* $\sqrt{s}$	mK* $\sqrt{s}$		mK* $\sqrt{s}$		
SKY = 10.5 K REF = 8 K						
Detector A B	0.35564120	0.47482853	1.34	0.47338609	1.33	1.00
Detector C D		0.49728092	1.40	0.42825619	1.20	0.86
SKY = 20 K REF = 20 K						
Detector A B	0.53612862	0.71332009	1.33	0.63655285	1.19	0.89
Detector C D		0.75094818	1.41	0.57772631	1.08	0.77

**Table 6-8: white noise as derived from measurements ( $T_{sys}$ ,  $B$  from  $WN$  diff, calibrated  $WN$ ) compared with the requirements**

	Requirement	From Measured $T_{sys}$ & $B$	Ratio over requirement	From Data After calibration	Ratio over requirement	Consistency ratio
	mK* $\sqrt{s}$	mK* $\sqrt{s}$		mK* $\sqrt{s}$		
SKY = 10.5 K REF = 8 K						
Detector A B	0.35564120	0.43428372	1.22	0.47338609	1.33	1.09
Detector C D		0.39943288	1.12	0.42825619	1.20	1.07
SKY = 20 K						

<sup>1</sup> The calibration has been obtained in the following way:



REF = 20 K						
Detector A B		0.60226832	1.12	0.63655285	1.19	1.06
Detector C D	0.53612862	0.55183196	1.03	0.57772631	1.08	1.05

Expected White noise at Flight conditions has been calculated using with Tnoise gain-model V(T) fit and B derived from SPR tests. Here the results:

**Table 6-9:** white noise extrapolated at Flight conditions (SKY = 2.73 K) compared (Tsys from Gain-Model V(T) fit, B from WN) compared with the requirements

	Requirement	From Measured Tsys & B	Ratio over requirement	From Data After calibration	Ratio over requirement	Consistency ratio
	mK* $\sqrt{\text{s}}$	mK* $\sqrt{\text{s}}$		mK* $\sqrt{\text{s}}$		
EXTRAPOLATED AT FLIGHT CONDITIONS						
Detector A B	0.28141600	0.31809579	1.13	N/A	N/A	N/A
Detector C D		0.28876590	1.03	N/A	N/A	N/A

Tsys that gives consistency ratio = 1 (beta from SPR test, value is an average of both channels)						
beta-A (GHz)		5.9100				
beta-B (GHz)		4.17				
beta A-B (GHz)		5.04				
Optimal noise temperature		16.60000000		1.00600000		
beta that gives consistency ratio = 1 (Tsys from gain-model fit, value is an average of both channels)						
Tsys-A (K)		16.83686				
Tsys-B (K)		16.85441				
Tsys A-B (K)		16.845635				
Optimal eff bandwidth		5.1		1.00300000		

Tsys that gives consistency ratio = 1 (beta from SPR test, value is an average of both channels)						
beta-C (GHz)		4.4200				
beta-D (GHz)		4.49				
beta C-D (GHz)		4.45500				
Optimal noise temperature		12.50000000		1.00000000		
beta that gives consistency ratio = 1 (Tsys from gain-model fit, value is an average of both channels)						
Tsys-C (K)		16.129				
Tsys-D (K)		16.8296				
Tsys C-D (K)		16.4793				
Optimal eff bandwidth		6.0		0.99900000		



### 6.1.5 Consistency of the Results based on REF steps

**Table 6-10:** white noise as derived from measurements (*T<sub>sys</sub>, B from SPR, calibrated WN*) compared with the requirements

	Requirement	From Measured T <sub>sys</sub> & B	Ratio over requirement	From Data After calibration	Ratio over requirement	Consistency ratio
	mK* $\sqrt{s}$	mK* $\sqrt{s}$		mK* $\sqrt{s}$		
SKY = 10.5 K REF = 8 K						
Detector A B	0.35564120	0.50591852	1.42	0.48465993	1.36	0.96
Detector C D		0.51817552	1.46	0.43009999	1.21	0.83
SKY = 20 K REF = 20 K						
Detector A B	0.53612862	0.74441008	1.39	0.65128649	1.21	0.87
Detector C D		0.77184279	1.44	0.58215614	1.09	0.75

**Table 6-11:** white noise as derived from measurements (*T<sub>sys</sub>, B from WN diff, calibrated WN*) compared with the requirements

	Requirement	From Measured T <sub>sys</sub> & B	Ratio over requirement	From Data After calibration	Ratio over requirement	Consistency ratio
	mK* $\sqrt{s}$	mK* $\sqrt{s}$		mK* $\sqrt{s}$		
SKY = 10.5 K REF = 8 K						
Detector A B	0.35564120	0.46271899	1.30	0.48465993	1.36	1.05
Detector C D		0.41621613	1.17	0.43009999	1.21	1.03
SKY = 20 K REF = 20 K						
Detector A B	0.53612862	0.62851813	1.17	0.65128649	1.21	1.04
Detector C D		0.56718630	1.06	0.58215614	1.09	1.03

Expected White noise at Flight conditions has been calculated using **Errore. L'origine riferimento non è stata trovata.** with Tnoise gain-model V(T) fit and B derived from SPR tests. Here the results:

**Table 6-12:** white noise extrapolated at Flight conditions (SKY = 2.73 K) compared (*T<sub>sys</sub> from Gain-Model V(T) fit, B from WN*) compared with the requirements

	Requirement	From Measured T <sub>sys</sub> & B	Ratio over requirement	From Data After calibration	Ratio over requirement	Consistency ratio
	mK* $\sqrt{s}$	mK* $\sqrt{s}$		mK* $\sqrt{s}$		
EXTRAPOLATED AT FLIGHT CONDITIONS						
Detector A B	0.28141600	0.34434560	1.22	N/A	N/A	N/A
Detector C D		0.30412024	1.08	N/A	N/A	N/A

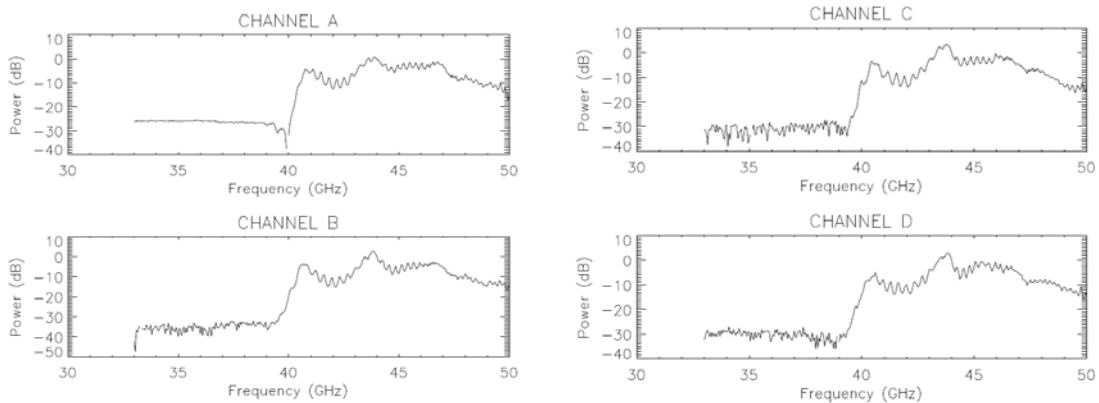


Tsyst that gives consistency ratio = 1 (beta from SPR test, value is an average of both channels)				
<i>beta-A (GHz)</i>	5.9100			
<i>beta-B (GHz)</i>	4.17			
<i>beta A-B (GHz)</i>	5.04			
<i>Optimal noise temperature</i>	17.00000000	1.00500000		
beta that gives consistency ratio = 1 (Tsyst from gain-model fit, value is an average of both channels)				
<i>Tsys-A (K)</i>	18.17818			
<i>Tsys-B (K)</i>	18.6345			
<i>Tsys A-B (K)</i>	18.40634			
<i>Optimal eff bandwidth</i>	5.5	1.00700000		

Tsyst that gives consistency ratio = 1 (beta from SPR test, value is an average of both channels)				
<i>beta-C (GHz)</i>	4.4200			
<i>beta-D (GHz)</i>	4.49			
<i>beta C-D (GHz)</i>	4.45500			
<i>Optimal noise temperature</i>	12.25000000	1.00400000		
beta that gives consistency ratio = 1 (Tsyst from gain-model fit, value is an average of both channels)				
<i>Tsys-C (K)</i>	17.37273			
<i>Tsys-D (K)</i>	17.55817			
<i>Tsys C-D (K)</i>	17.46545			
<i>Optimal eff bandwidth</i>	6.5	1.00300000		

## 6.2 RCA\_SPR: BANDPASS MEASUREMENT

Summary is reported in RCA25\_SPR\_1600.pdf  
 The results are summarized here:





There is an offset problem on channel A that could overestimate the bandwidth of this channel. A detail study of this effect is on-going.

*Table 6-13: RCA\_SPR main results.*

	Central Frequency (GHz)	Equivalent Bandwidth (GHz)
Detector A	44.90	5.91
Detector B	45.85	4.17
Detector C	45.75	4.42
Detector D	45.25	4.49

## 7 NOISE PROPERTIES

### 7.1 RCA\_STN

STn test has been performed both for phase switch on channel M1/S1 and M2/S2 as to investigate symmetries.

#### 7.1.1 4kHz switching on M1/S1

Long acquisition time has been performed with the aim to derive noise spectra. The data set analysed are:

044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_ST3\_200605181920

044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_ST3\_200605190355

The temperature step sequence is reported in Table 7-1.

*Table 7-1: Reference Temperature steps for Noise properties test (STn)*

SKY Temperature	REF Temperature	Duration
10.5 K	8.0 K	≤ 3 hours
11.0 K	15.0 K	≤ 3 hours
11.2 K	20.0 K	≤ 3 hours
20.0 K	20.0 K	≤ 3 hours

RaNA reports have been uploaded on [max.iasfbo.inaf.it](http://max.iasfbo.inaf.it) (directory RCA025 Docs).

#### 7.1.1.1 One-Over-F Noise

A fourier transform has been applied on data to obtain the 1/f knee frequency and noise properties. The following data set have been used:

<sup>2</sup> Thanks to ESA – ESTEC

<sup>3</sup> Thanks to Segio Mariotti INAF/IRA - Bologna

<sup>4</sup> Thanks to ESA – ESTEC



10.5 / 8.0 Selected from **7200 – 10800** sec, bin 10 for FFT and 1/f from file  
 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_ST3\_200605181920  
 11.0 / 15.0 Selected from **17900 – 21500** sec, bin 10 for FFT and 1/f from file  
 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_ST3\_200605181920  
 11.2 / 20.0 Selected from **27000 – 30600** sec , bin 10 for FFT and 1/f from file  
 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_ST3\_200605181920  
 20.0 / 20.0 Selected from **19400 – 23000** sec, bin 10 for FFT and 1/f from file  
 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_ST3\_200605190355

In the following table the 1/f characteristics obtained by an optimized fitting is reported. The numbers of point used for the low frequency fit is reported for each detector. BIN = 10 is used (fsampl = 409.600).

T sky = 10.5 K T ref = 8.0 K	Detector A	Detector B	Detector C	Detector D
N points	53	53	53	25
1/f knee frequency	0.010516714	0.023660445	0.023824874	0.011375346
R factor	1.0436863	1.0396388	1.0397661	1.0450748
1/f Slope	-0.94395202	-0.97695062	-0.98607429	-0.83907391

T sky = 11.0 K T ref = 15.0 K	Detector A	Detector B	Detector C	Detector D
N points	90	31	46	37
1/f knee frequency	0.025250720	0.0178765	0.0179022	0.018131704
R factor	0.87991557	0.87605257	0.88477145	0.88909587
1/f Slope	-1.0300975	-0.945251	-0.982794	-1.1358883

T sky = 11.2 K T ref = 20.0 K	Detector A	Detector B	Detector C	Detector D
N points	100	100	100	100
1/f knee frequency	0.034420479	0.025147609	0.039282668	0.043440990
R factor	0.80887303	0.80469791	0.81886386	0.82248744
1/f Slope	-1.2393608	-1.1802476	-1.1579224	-1.0876688

T sky = 20.0 K T ref = 20.0 K	Detector A	Detector B	Detector C	Detector D
N points	22	50	22	40
1/f knee frequency	0.010734703	0.0111339	0.019024844	0.013390471
R factor	0.98201972	0.98086981	0.97952690	0.98513828
1/f Slope	-0.79388733	-0.497261	-0.89865325	-0.80295615

### 7.1.1.2 White Noise Level and Equivalent Bandwidth

The white noise level has been calculated with the *RaNA\_FFT* module using the high frequency part of the amplitude spectrum. From the white noise limit the equivalent bandwidth has been derived. Same data stream as the 1/f calculation has been used. Data were not binned and 10 minutes have been taken for each reference temperature step. For each step the last 600 seconds of the data taken for 1/f noise have been taken for this analysis.

T sky = 10.5 K T ref = 8.0 K	White noise level [V/Sqrt(Hz)]			Effective bandwidth [GHz]		
	<i>Sky</i>	<i>Load</i>	<i>Diff</i>	<i>Sky</i>	<i>Load</i>	<i>Diff</i>



DETECTOR A	3.9261940e-006	3.7706452e-006	5.5503204e-006	7.00	6.97	7.01
DETECTOR B	5.2720633e-006	5.0191523e-006	7.4160007e-006	4.98	5.09	5.04
DETECTOR C	4.3518511e-006	4.1894667e-006	6.1527110e-006	6.88	6.87	6.89
DETECTOR D	4.3836212e-006	4.1628118e-006	6.1779480e-006	6.87	6.98	6.92

T sky = 11.0 K T ref = 15.0 K	White noise level [V/Sqrt(Hz)]			Effective bandwidth [GHz]		
	Sky	Load	Diff	Sky	Load	Diff
DETECTOR A	4.0123085e-006	4.3075149e-006	5.5164725e-006	7.08	7.93	7.49
DETECTOR B	5.3630112e-006	5.8077719e-006	7.3862621e-006	5.07	5.63	5.35
DETECTOR C	4.4383118e-006	4.7304208e-006	6.1097743e-006	6.99	7.86	7.38
DETECTOR D	4.4644086e-006	4.7820458e-006	6.1653777e-006	7.01	7.72	7.35

T sky = 11.2 K T ref = 20.0 K	White noise level [V/Sqrt(Hz)]			Effective bandwidth [GHz]		
	Sky	Load	Diff	Sky	Load	Diff
DETECTOR A	4.0701811e-006	4.7781284e-006	5.6095932e-006	7.29	8.06	7.67
DETECTOR B	5.4266784e-006	6.2675246e-006	7.4074544e-006	5.24	6.05	5.62
DETECTOR C	4.5458811e-006	5.0844118e-006	6.1642602e-006	7.05	8.39	7.67
DETECTOR D	4.5189476e-006	5.0840219e-006	6.1660806e-006	7.24	8.44	7.77

T sky = 20.0 K T ref = 20.0 K	White noise level [V/Sqrt(Hz)]			Effective bandwidth [GHz]		
	Sky	Load	Diff	Sky	Load	Diff
DETECTOR A	4.7889175e-006	4.6703527e-006	6.6236233e-006	7.86	8.57	8.22
DETECTOR B	6.3479494e-006	6.3351423e-006	8.8713764e-006	5.78	6.03	5.92
DETECTOR C	5.1240884e-006	5.1324457e-006	7.1812275e-006	8.09	8.40	8.24
DETECTOR D	5.1534072e-006	5.1339909e-006	7.2266061e-006	8.12	8.43	8.26

### 7.1.2 4kHz switching on M2/S2

Long acquisition time has been performed with the aim to derive noise spectra. The data set analysed are:  
 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_ST3\_200605191847  
 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_ST3\_200605200327

The temperature step sequence is reported in Table 7-1.

Table 7-2: Reference Temperature steps for Noise properties test (STn)

SKY Temperature	REF Temperature	Duration
10.5 K	8.0 K	≤ 3 hours
11.0 K	15.0 K	≤ 3 hours
11.8 K	20.0 K	≤ 3 hours
20.0 K	20.0 K	≤ 3 hours

RaNA reports have been uploaded on [max.iasfbo.inaf.it](http://max.iasfbo.inaf.it) (directory RCA025 Docs).

#### 7.1.2.1 One-Over-F Noise

A fourier transform has been applied on data to obtain the 1/f knee frequency and noise properties. The following data set have been used:



10.5 / 8.0 Selected from **7100 – 10700** sec, bin 10 for FFT and 1/f from file  
 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_ST3\_200605191847  
 11.0 / 15.0 Selected from **17800 – 21400** sec, bin 10 for FFT and 1/f from file  
 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_ST3\_200605191847  
 11.2 / 20.0 Selected from **27000 – 30600** sec, bin 10 for FFT and 1/f from file  
 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_ST3\_200605191847  
 20.0 / 20.0 Selected from **19000 – 22600** sec, bin 10 for FFT and 1/f from file  
 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_ST3\_200605200327

In the following table the 1/f characteristics obtained by an optimized fitting is reported. The numbers of point used for the low frequency fit is reported for each detector. BIN = 10 is used ( $f_{\text{sample}} = 409.600$ ).

T sky = 10.5 K T ref = 8.0 K	Detector A	Detector B	Detector C	Detector D
N points	19	19	49	43
1/f knee frequency	0.0047304590	0.0095577413	0.018027259	0.0219002
R factor	1.0412120	1.0408503	1.0288710	1.0589843
1/f Slope	-0.88591810	-0.85855637	-1.1240666	-1.28016

T sky = 11.0 K T ref = 15.0 K	Detector A	Detector B	Detector C	Detector D
N points	17	44	22	80
1/f knee frequency	0.015153034	0.0130549	0.0248488	0.0203416
R factor	0.87677074	0.87603497	0.87557050	0.90053544
1/f Slope	-1.0434849	-1.01460	-1.06759	-0.931436

T sky = 11.2 K T ref = 20.0 K	Detector A	Detector B	Detector C	Detector D
N points	100	100	70	60
1/f knee frequency	0.036881693	0.036198000	0.035724396	0.037098859
R factor	0.80554513	0.80433787	0.81045024	0.83289638
1/f Slope	-1.0727899	-1.1014008	-1.0590718	-1.0943250

T sky = 20.0 K T ref = 20.0 K	Detector A	Detector B	Detector C	Detector D
N points	30	30	100	50
1/f knee frequency	0.012638429	0.0085212576	0.012390460	0.0106418
R factor	0.97991426	0.98122846	0.97057132	0.99793510
1/f Slope	-0.83478059	-0.74100597	-0.86817151	-0.630170

### 7.1.2.2 White Noise Level and Equivalent Bandwidth

The white noise level has been calculated with the *RaNA\_FFT* module using the high frequency part of the amplitude spectrum. From the white noise limit the equivalent bandwidth has been derived. Same data stream as the 1/f calculation has been used. Data were not binned and 10 minutes have been taken for each reference temperature step. For each step the last 600 seconds of the data taken for 1/f noise have been taken for this analysis.

T sky = 10.5 K T ref = 8.0 K	White noise level [V/Sqrt(Hz)]			Effective bandwidth [GHz]		
	Sky	Load	Diff	Sky	Load	Diff

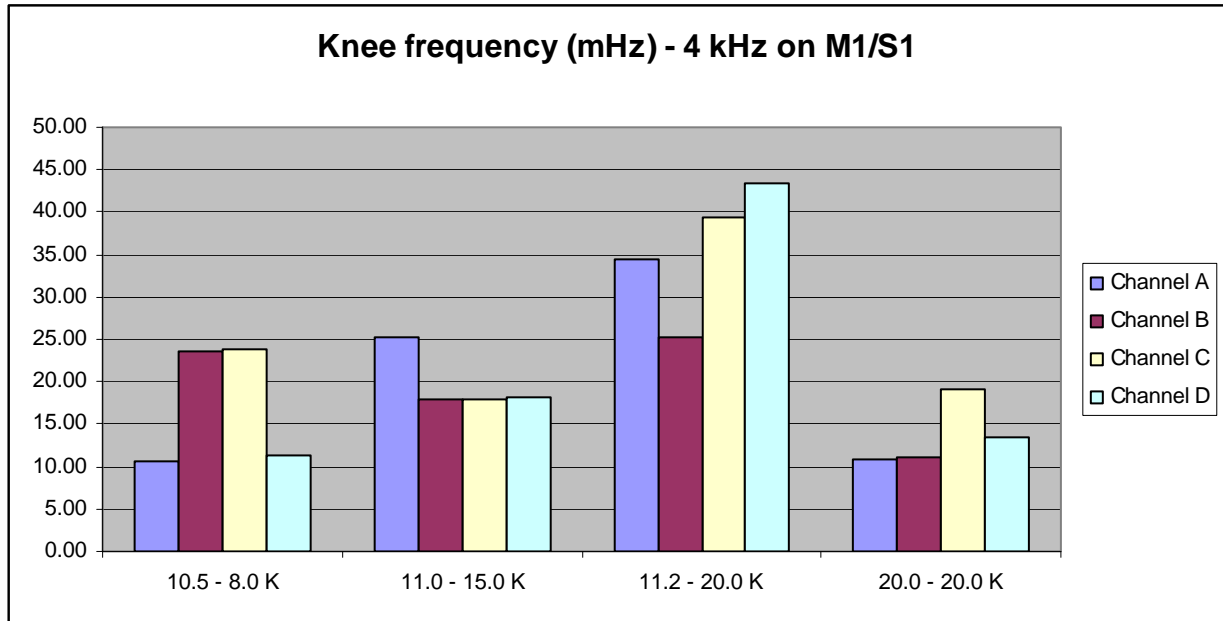


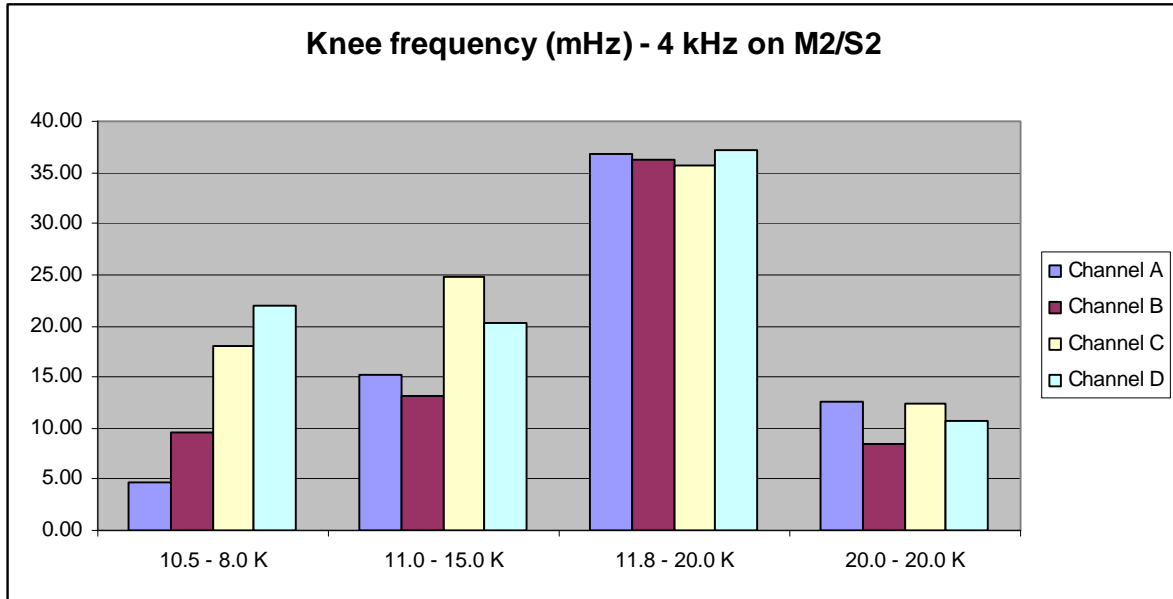
DETECTOR A	3.9896729e-006	3.7934427e-006	5.6114976e-006	6.75	6.89	6.82
DETECTOR B	5.3047069e-006	5.0644272e-006	7.4819674e-006	4.94	5.00	4.96
DETECTOR C	4.3943584e-006	4.2159649e-006	6.1630940e-006	6.76	6.94	6.87
DETECTOR D	4.4712810e-006	4.1977985e-006	6.2865945e-006	6.80	6.88	6.88

T sky = 11.0 K T ref = 15.0 K	White noise level [V/Sqrt(Hz)]			Effective bandwidth [GHz]		
	Sky	Load	Diff	Sky	Load	Diff
DETECTOR A	4.0283197e-006	4.3441153e-006	5.5474188e-006	6.97	7.80	7.35
DETECTOR B	5.3700218e-006	5.8377617e-006	7.4217332e-006	5.07	5.58	5.31
DETECTOR C	4.4632934e-006	4.7688702e-006	6.1248291e-006	6.91	7.89	7.34
DETECTOR D	4.5243587e-006	4.8171386e-006	6.2666826e-006	7.02	7.63	7.31

T sky = 11.2 K T ref = 20.0 K	White noise level [V/Sqrt(Hz)]			Effective bandwidth [GHz]		
	Sky	Load	Diff	Sky	Load	Diff
DETECTOR A	4.0655313e-006	4.7933802e-006	5.6067105e-006	7.24	8.01	7.62
DETECTOR B	5.4383850e-006	6.3467385e-006	7.4565302e-006	5.23	5.92	5.56
DETECTOR C	4.5598769e-006	5.1254642e-006	6.1667095e-006	6.99	8.41	7.64
DETECTOR D	4.5944623e-006	5.1243207e-006	6.2828882e-006	7.19	8.32	7.69

T sky = 20.0 K T ref = 20.0 K	White noise level [V/Sqrt(Hz)]			Effective bandwidth [GHz]		
	Sky	Load	Diff	Sky	Load	Diff
DETECTOR A	4.8056881e-006	4.6744742e-006	6.6335184e-006	7.78	8.56	8.16
DETECTOR B	6.3620178e-006	6.3993873e-006	8.9362055e-006	5.78	5.93	5.86
DETECTOR C	5.1610502e-006	5.1668449e-006	7.1878295e-006	7.97	8.44	8.21
DETECTOR D	5.2103505e-006	5.1573417e-006	7.3174940e-006	8.16	8.36	8.27





## 7.2 RCA UNC: UNCHOPPED DATA

Noise properties have been derived also from unchopped data, i.e. with all the phase switches off. The knee frequencies reported in the tables below are in Hz. The following data set have been analysed:

- 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM UNC\_200605191202
- 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM UNC\_200605191246
- 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM UNC\_200605191342
- 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM UNC\_200605191441

The corresponding RaNA report sare available on max server (max.iasfbo.inaf.it).

### 7.2.1 PS/SW In1 diode reverse, In2 diode forward on all channels

10.9 / 8.0 Selected from **50 – 2450** sec, bin 10 for FFT and 1/f from file 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM UNC\_200605191202

T sky = 13.0 K T ref = 8.5 K	Detector A	Detector B	Detector C	Detector D
<b>SKY</b>				
N points	30000	37	30000	44
1/f knee frequency	14.403801 <sup>5</sup>	29.9906	19.8833	33.1539
1/f Slope	-0.74162818	-0.755692	-0.685979	-0.667751
<b>REF</b>				
N points	30000	37		
1/f knee frequency	14.6886	39.7850	20.0638	21.8985
1/f Slope	-0.738654	-0.731333	-0.686840	-0.660918

<sup>5</sup> The red values are underestimated because the right number of points has not been found.



The white noise level has been calculated with the *RaNA\_FFT* module using the high frequency part of the amplitude spectrum. From the white noise limit the equivalent bandwidth has been derived. Same data stream as the 1/f calculation has been used. Data were not binned and 10 minutes have been taken for each reference temperature step. For each step the last 600 seconds of the data taken for 1/f noise have been taken for this analysis.

T sky = 13.0 K T ref = 8.5 K	White noise level [V/Sqrt(Hz)]			Effective bandwidth [GHz]		
	<i>Sky</i>	<i>Load</i>	<i>Diff</i>	<i>Sky</i>	<i>Load</i>	<i>Diff</i>
DETECTOR A	3.8177859e-006	3.8184308e-006	5.3982691e-006	6.93	6.93	6.94
DETECTOR B	5.4974387e-006	5.4895444e-006	7.7847206e-006	5.17	5.19	5.16
DETECTOR C	4.5723670e-006	4.5643786e-006	6.4601131e-006	6.98	7.00	6.99
DETECTOR D	4.2121663e-006	4.2157433e-006	5.9478368e-006	7.01	6.99	7.03



**7.2.2 PS/SW ln1 diode reverse, ln2 diode forward on Channels M2/S2; ln1 diode forward, ln2 diode reverse on Channels M1/S1**

10.5 / 8.0 Selected from **50 – 3050** sec, bin 10 for FFT and 1/f from file 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_UNC\_200605191246

T sky = 10.5 K T ref = 8.0 K	Detector A	Detector B	Detector C	Detector D
<b>SKY</b>				
N points	30000	30000	32	30000
1/f knee frequency	13.945311	12.172465	166.62519	20.938829
1/f Slope	-0.75716635	-0.71929293	-0.64926289	-0.66001421
<b>REF</b>				
N points	30000	30000	32	30000
1/f knee frequency	14.199085	12.326361	84.536024	20.930331
1/f Slope	-0.75641171	-0.70943754	-0.69140536	-0.66219999

The white noise level has been calculated with the *RaNA\_FFT* module using the high frequency part of the amplitude spectrum. From the white noise limit the equivalent bandwidth has been derived. Same data stream as the 1/f calculation has been used. Data were not binned and 10 minutes have been taken for each reference temperature step. For each step the last 600 seconds of the data taken for 1/f noise have been taken for this analysis.

T sky = 10.5 K T ref = 8.0 K	White noise level [V/Sqrt (Hz)]			Effective bandwidth [GHz]		
	<i>Sky</i>	<i>Load</i>	<i>Diff</i>	<i>Sky</i>	<i>Load</i>	<i>Diff</i>
DETECTOR A	4.0190481e-006	4.0346009e-006	5.6842554e-006	7.05	7.00	7.05
DETECTOR B	5.1117798e-006	5.1149090e-006	7.2316124e-006	5.12	5.12	5.12
DETECTOR C	4.2804437e-006	4.2536946e-006	6.0344549e-006	6.78	6.87	6.83
DETECTOR D	4.4748793e-006	4.4804996e-006	6.3204366e-006	6.93	6.91	6.95



**7.2.3 PS/SW ln1 diode forward, ln2 diode reverse on all channels**

13.0 / 8.5 Selected from **50 – 3350** sec, bin 10 for FFT and 1/f from file  
 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_UNC\_200605191342

T sky = 10.5 K T ref = 8.0 K	Detector A	Detector B	Detector C	Detector D
<b>SKY</b>				
<b>N points</b>	41	14	31	32
<b>1/f knee frequency</b>	53.4216	35.0257	52.8597	81.7439
<b>1/f Slope</b>	-0.723392	-0.779242	-0.740832	-0.640833
<b>REF</b>				
<b>N points</b>	41	14	31	32
<b>1/f knee frequency</b>	51.0993	30.3707	113.128	157.466
<b>1/f Slope</b>	-0.727320	-0.788928	-0.685558	-0.599572

The white noise level has been calculated with the *RaNA\_FFT* module using the high frequency part of the amplitude spectrum. From the white noise limit the equivalent bandwidth has been derived. Same data stream as the 1/f calculation has been used. Data were not binned and 10 minutes have been taken for each reference temperature step. For each step the last 600 seconds of the data taken for 1/f noise have been taken for this analysis.

T sky = 10.5 K T ref = 8.0 K	White noise level [V/Sqrt(Hz)]			Effective bandwidth [GHz]		
	<i>Sky</i>	<i>Load</i>	<i>Diff</i>	<i>Sky</i>	<i>Load</i>	<i>Diff</i>
<b>DETECTOR A</b>	3.8232492e-006	3.8175648e-006	5.4096910e-006	7.10	7.12	7.09
<b>DETECTOR B</b>	5.3203804e-006	5.3121512e-006	7.5179271e-006	5.18	5.20	5.19
<b>DETECTOR C</b>	4.4829167e-006	4.4856775e-006	6.3451152e-006	6.97	6.96	6.96
<b>DETECTOR D</b>	4.2514357e-006	4.2554477e-006	6.0134052e-006	7.15	7.14	7.15



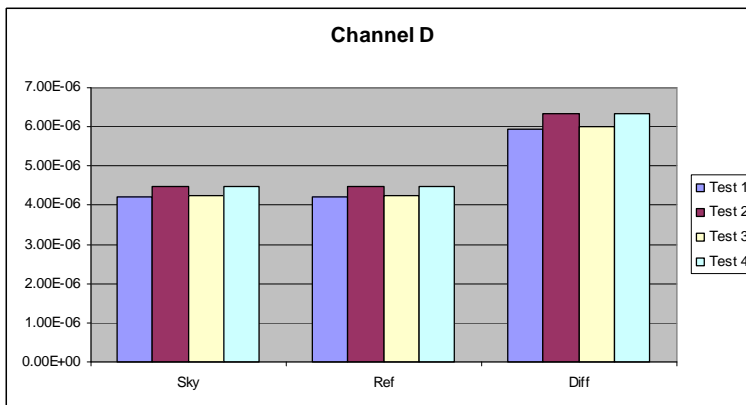
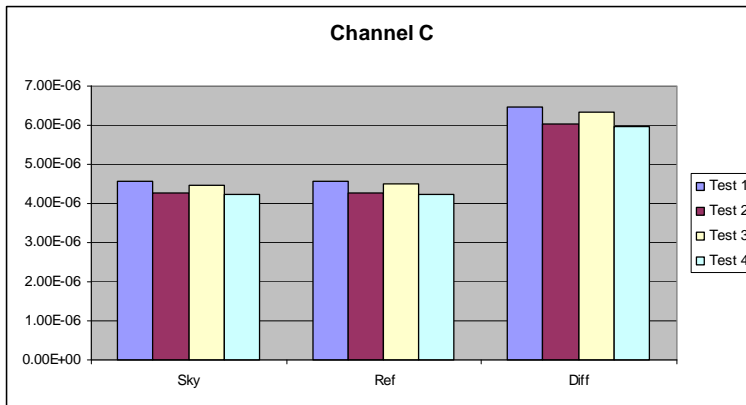
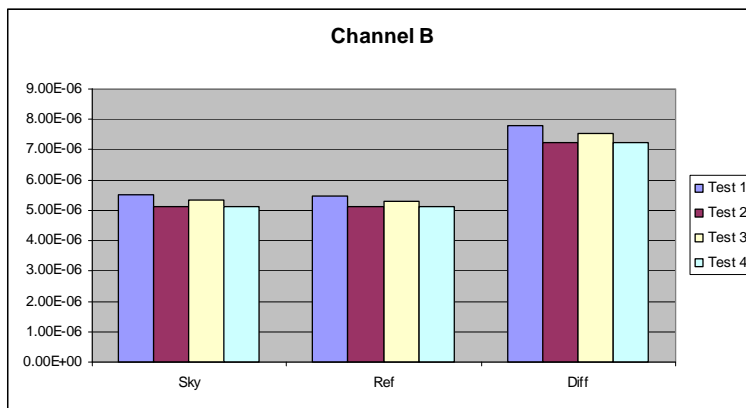
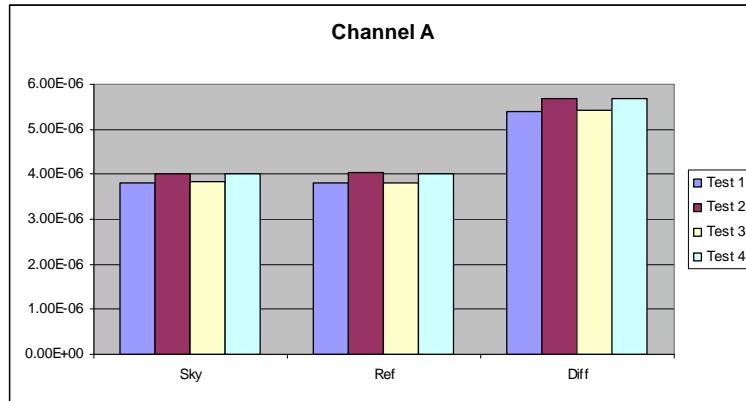
**7.2.4 PS/SW ln1 diode reverse, ln2 diode forward on Channels M1/S1; ln1 diode forward, ln2 diode reverse on Channels M2/S2**

13.0 / 8.5 Selected from 0 – 3000 sec, bin 10 for FFT and 1/f from file 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_UNC\_200605191441

T sky = 13.0 K T ref = 8.5 K	Detector A	Detector B	Detector C	Detector D
<b>SKY</b>				
<b>N points</b>	43	18	45	24
<b>1/f knee frequency</b>	157.21152	462.165	166.480	75.4817
<b>1/f Slope</b>	-0.61160166	-0.572220	-0.606649	-0.644112
<b>REF</b>				
<b>N points</b>	44	18	46	24
<b>1/f knee frequency</b>	96.436066	245.102	91.3560	198.413
<b>1/f Slope</b>	-0.64071303	-0.603175	-0.649805	-0.584125

The white noise level has been calculated with the *RaNA\_FFT* module using the high frequency part of the amplitude spectrum. From the white noise limit the equivalent bandwidth has been derived. Same data stream as the 1/f calculation has been used. Data were not binned and 10 minutes have been taken for each reference temperature step. For each step the last 600 seconds of the data taken for 1/f noise have been taken for this analysis.

T sky = 13.0 K T ref = 8.5 K	White noise level [V/Sqrt (Hz)]			Effective bandwidth [GHz]		
	<i>Sky</i>	<i>Load</i>	<i>Diff</i>	<i>Sky</i>	<i>Load</i>	<i>Diff</i>
<b>DETECTOR A</b>	4.0200618e-006	4.0069063e-006	5.6718627e-006	6.86	6.90	6.89
<b>DETECTOR B</b>	5.1196761e-006	5.1281481e-006	7.2557033e-006	5.03	5.01	5.01
<b>DETECTOR C</b>	4.2273930e-006	4.2335806e-006	5.9829269e-006	7.08	7.06	7.07
<b>DETECTOR D</b>	4.4845856e-006	4.4763399e-006	6.3247848e-006	6.99	7.01	7.02





### 7.3 SPIKES INVESTIGATION

The following data have been selected:

- 8640 – 10800 sec (bin 10) from file 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_ST3\_200605181920
- 0 – 2160 sec (bin 10) from file 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_XXX\_200605240937

In the XXX data set all connectors from temperature controllers have been removed and this has no effect on spikes, that are probably due (as in the 30 GHz) to the temperature acquisition system.

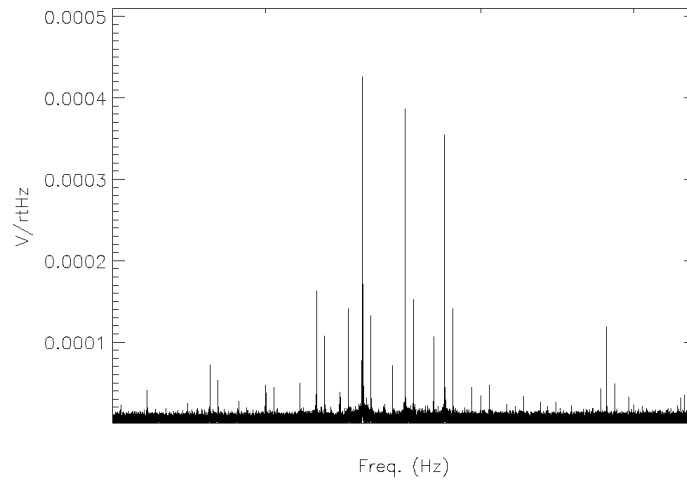


Figure 5 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_ST3\_200605181920 data set: Sky – r Ref.

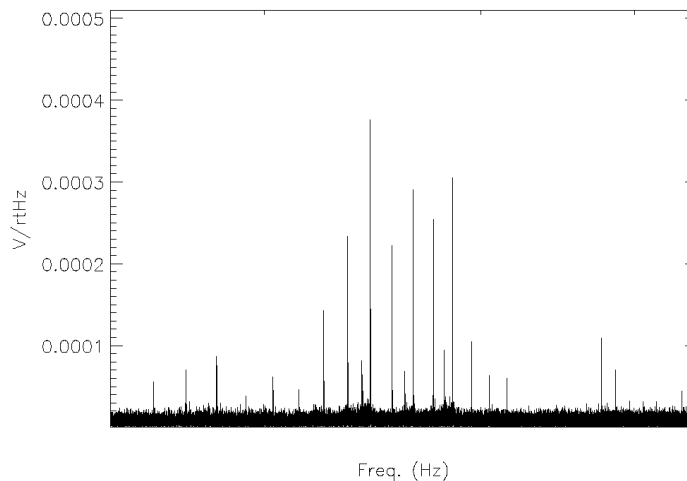


Figure 6 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_XXX\_200605240937 data set: Sky – r Ref.



## 8 SUSCEPTIBILITY TESTS

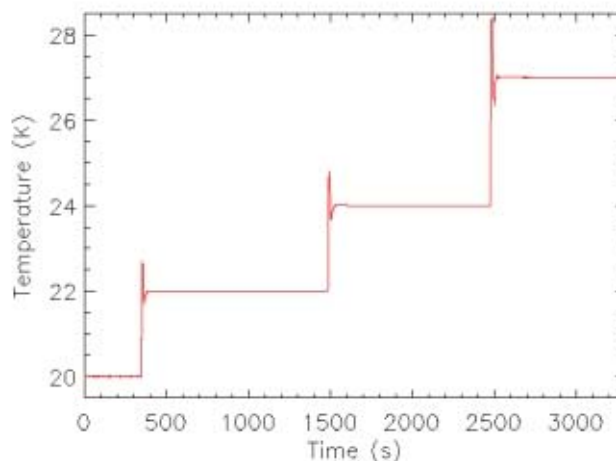
### 8.1 SUSCEPTIBILITY TESTS

Any thermal and electrical variation on the RCA subsystem units produces a variation of the output signal from each of the four detector.

### 8.2 RCA\_THF: SUSCEPTIBILITY TO FEM TEMPERATURE VARIATIONS

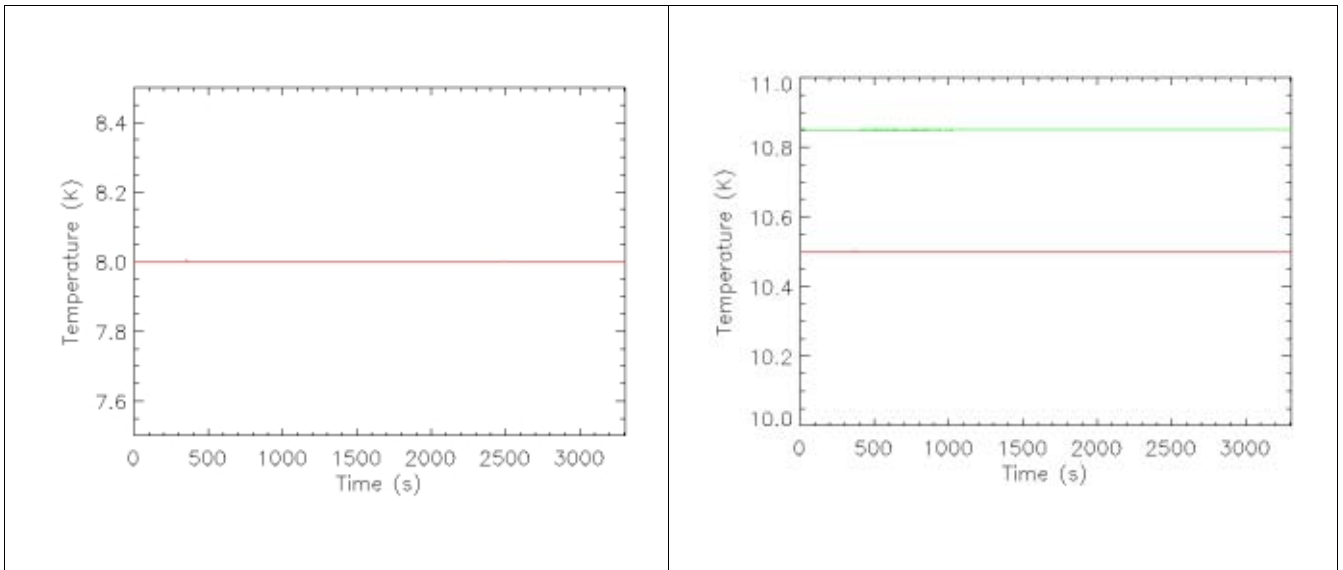
The test has been performed by varying the temperature of the FEM keeping constant the temperatures of the other thermal interfaces.

The temperature of the FEM has been set to 20K (nominal), 22K, 24K, and 27K as seen in Figure -1

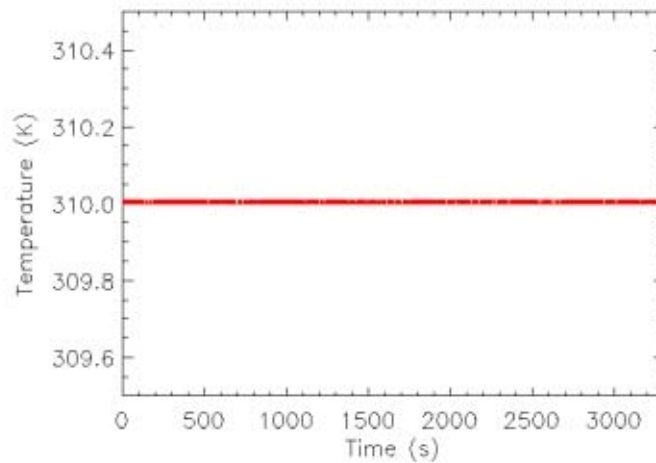


*Figure -7: FEM temperature step during the RCA\_THF test*

The temperature behaviour of the other thermal interfaces are reported in the next figures (Figure -2 and Figure -3) showing the sky load (SKY\_TEMP and SMON\_TMP) and reference load temperatures, and the BEM temperature.



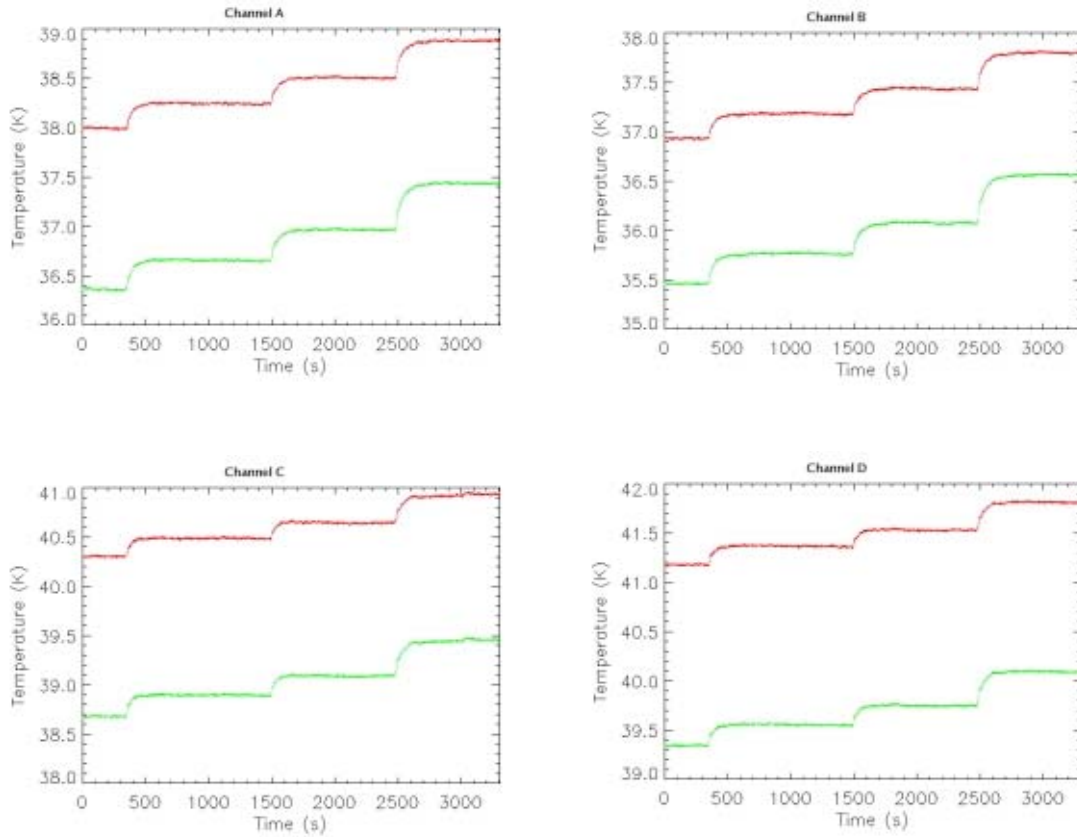
**Figure -8:** Left – Reference Load temperature behaviour during the RCA\_THF test; right – SKY\_TEMP probe (red) and SMON\_TMP probe (green)



**Figure -9:** BEM temperature behaviour during the RCA\_THF test

To do the analysis, the radiometric output for each channel in the three steps was recorded. We can see the output of the channels in the figures below:

**Figure -10:** Radiometric output of the 4 detectors during the RCA\_THF test. Sky (red) and Ref (green)



**Analysis using the SKY\_TEMP probe as sky load temperature:**  
 The default parameters for the four channels are:

	Ch. A	Ch. B	Ch. C	Ch. D
<b>Freq. (GHz)</b>	44			
<b>L<sub>feed-OMT</sub> (dB)</b>	0.1			
<b>L<sub>dk</sub> (dB)</b>	0.1			
<b>r</b>	1.044862	1.0414686	1.0419499	1.0466342
<b>T<sub>sky</sub> (K)</b>	10.5			
<b>T<sub>ref</sub> (K)</b>	7.9999			
<b>G<sub>F1</sub><sup>dB</sup> (dB)</b>	35			
<b>G<sub>F2</sub><sup>dB</sup> (dB)</b>	35			
<b>T<sub>nF1</sub> (K)</b>	20	20	20	20
<b>T<sub>nF2</sub> (K)</b>	20	20	20	20
<b><math>\partial G_{F1}^{dB} / \partial T_{phys}^{FE}</math> (dB/K)</b>	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05
<b><math>\partial G_{F2}^{dB} / \partial T_{phys}^{FE}</math> (dB/K)</b>	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05
<b><math>\partial T_{nF1} / \partial T_{phys}^{FE}</math> (K/K)</b>	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08



$\partial T_{nF2} / \partial T_{phys}^{FE}$ (K/K)	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Gain Calibration Factor (V/K)	0.0043	0.00493	0.00433	0.004355

Table -3: Default input parameters for RCA\_THF analysis

Calculating the theoretical and the measured transfer functions with RaNA, we obtain:

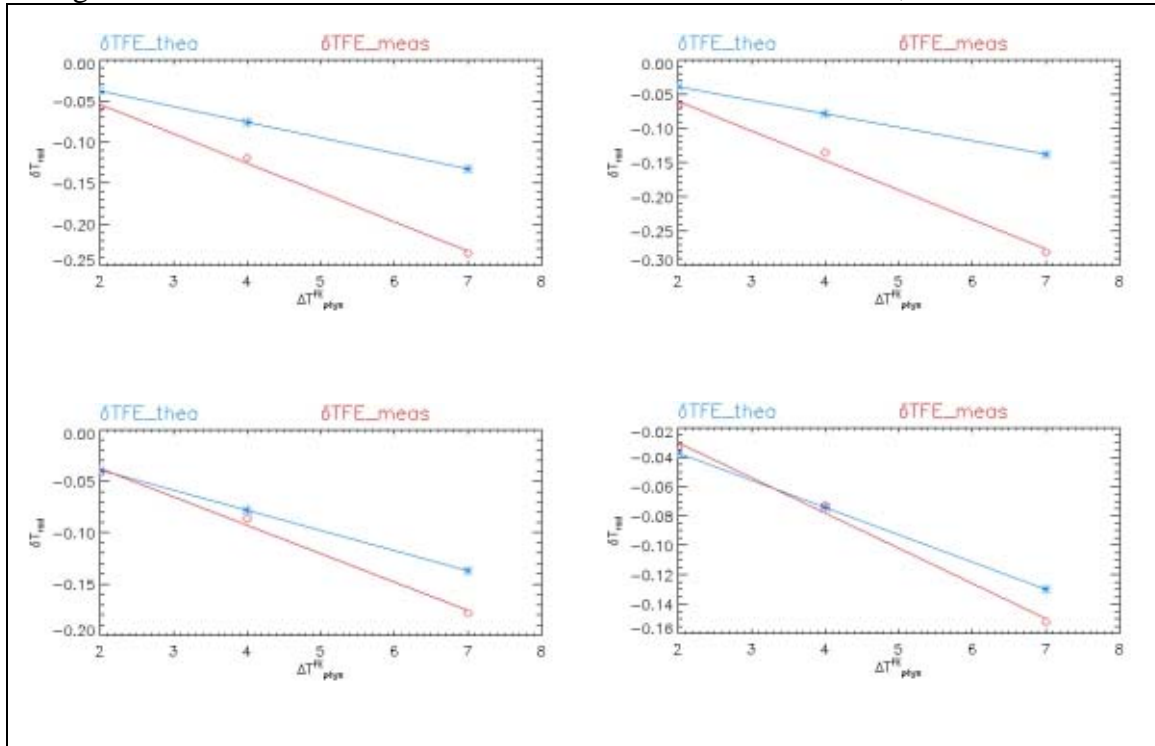


Figure -11: RCA\_THF theoretical (blue) Vs measured (red) transfer function

Table -4: RCA\_THF Analysis Result based on default parameters

		Channel A	Channel B	Channel C	Channel D
$f_{therm}^{front-end}$ (K/K) theoretical		-0.018952	-0.019686	-0.019582	-0.018569
$f_{therm}^{front-end}$ (K/K) measured		-0.035634	-0.043128	-0.027621	-0.023977

The complete RaNA output:

FEM susceptibility INPUT Frequency (GHz) = 44 Receiver: LFI Channel : A Load correct : Yes r = 1.0448612 Model: FM Gain calibration factor (V/K) = value of RaNA_View LfeedOMT_dB = 0.100000 L4K_dB = 0.100000 GF1_dB = 35 GF2_dB = 35 TnF1_K = 20 TnF2_K = 20 dGF1_dB_dTFEphys_K = -0.0500000 dGF2_dB_dTFEphys_K = -0.0500000 dTn1_dTFEphys_K = 0.0800000	FEM susceptibility INPUT Frequency (GHz) = 44 Receiver: LFI Channel : B Load correct : Yes r = 1.0414686 Model: FM Gain calibration factor (V/K) = value of RaNA_View LfeedOMT_dB = 0.100000 L4K_dB = 0.100000 GF1_dB = 35 GF2_dB = 35 TnF1_K = 20 TnF2_K = 20 dGF1_dB_dTFEphys_K = -0.0500000 dGF2_dB_dTFEphys_K = -0.0500000 dTn1_dTFEphys_K = 0.0800000
---	---



Table with 2 columns and 4 rows of data. Each row contains technical parameters, sensor data, radiometer outputs, and susceptibility information. The table is divided into four quadrants by a central vertical line.

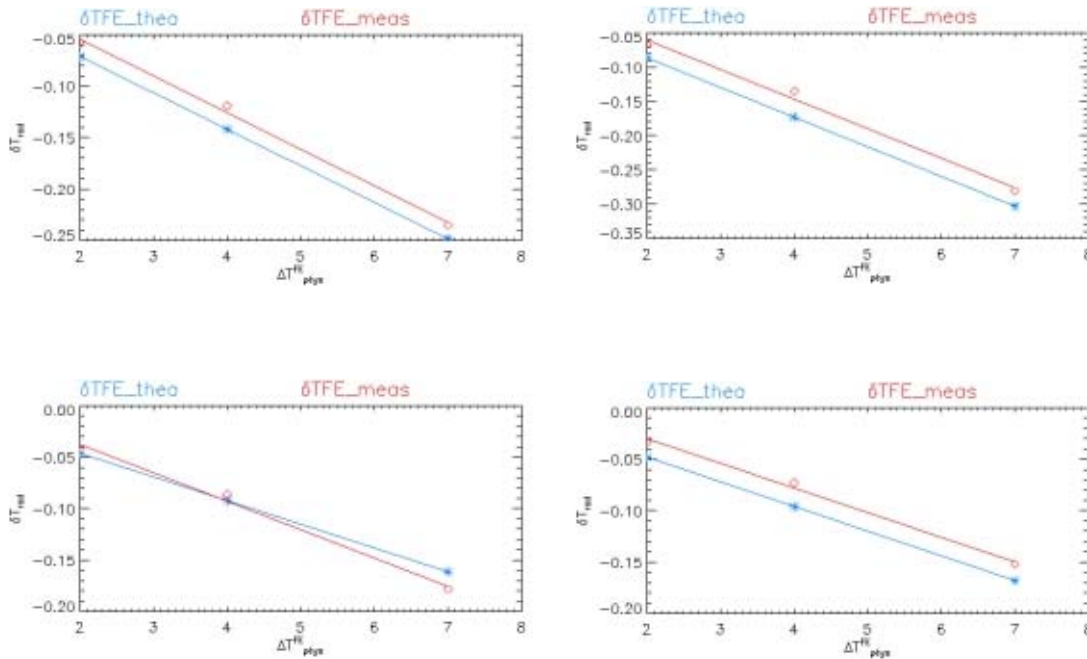


To improve the results obtained with the default parameters, I am going to change any of them. In particular, I change the  $\partial G_{F1}^{dB}/\partial T_{phys}^{FE}$  and  $\partial T_{nFE}/\partial T_{phys}^{FE}$ . The best values will be:

**Table -5: Optimized parameters of RCA\_THF test**

	Ch. A	Ch. B	Ch. C	Ch. D
$\partial G_{F1}^{dB}/\partial T_{phys}^{FE}$ (dB/K)	-0.1	-0.12	-0.075	-0.062
$\partial G_{F2}^{dB}/\partial T_{phys}^{FE}$ (dB/K)	-0.1	-0.12	-0.075	-0.062
$\partial T_{nF1}/\partial T_{phys}^{FE}$ (K/K)	0.13	0.13	0.09	0.125
$\partial T_{nF2}/\partial T_{phys}^{FE}$ (K/K)	0.13	0.13	0.09	0.125

and calculating the transfer functions, the new results:



**Figure -12: RCA\_THF theoretical Vs measured transfer function after optimisation of the parameters.**

**Table -6: RCA\_THF Optimal transfer function Vs. theoretical**

	Channel A	Channel B	Channel C	Channel D
$f_{therm}^{front-end}$ (K/K) theoretical	-0.035483	-0.043264	-0.027597	-0.023996
$f_{therm}^{front-end}$ (K/K) measured	-0.035634	-0.043128	-0.027621	-0.023977



The complete RaNA output:

Table containing four columns of RaNA output data. Each column shows FEM susceptibility input parameters, gain calibration factors, time windows, sensor data, and radiometer outputs for different channels (A, B, C, D).



10.50000000	7.99995899	24.00051689	10.50000000	7.99995899	24.00051689
10.50000000	7.99993324	27.00074768	10.50000000	7.99993324	27.00074768
Radiometer outputs (K)			Radiometer outputs (K)		
Tsky	Tref		Tsky	Tref	
40.303937	38.681263		41.179062	39.344274	
40.486900	38.896909		41.367648	39.556258	
40.644907	39.091051		41.530721	39.749732	
40.923840	39.447500		41.811906	40.094254	
Tsky-r*Tref			Tsky-r*Tref		
-0.041729511			-0.033283312		
-0.086008569			-0.072706355		
-0.17847746			-0.15210943		
OUTPUT			OUTPUT		
ftheo (K/K)	fmeas (K/K)		ftheo (K/K)	fmeas (K/K)	
-0.027597	-0.027621		-0.023996	-0.023977	

**Analysis using the SMON\_TMP probe as sky load temperature:**

The default parameters for the four channels are:

*Table -7: Default input parameters for RCA\_THF analysis*

	Ch. A	Ch. B	Ch. C	Ch. D
<b>Freq. (GHz)</b>	30			
<b>L<sub>feed-OMT</sub> (dB)</b>	0.1			
<b>L<sub>4k</sub> (dB)</b>	0.1			
<b>r</b>	1.044862	1.0414686	1.0419499	1.0466342
<b>T<sub>sky</sub> (K)</b>	10.849			
<b>T<sub>ref</sub> (K)</b>	7.9999			
<b>G<sub>F1</sub><sup>dB</sup> (dB)</b>	35			
<b>G<sub>F2</sub><sup>dB</sup> (dB)</b>	35			
<b>T<sub>nF1</sub> (K)</b>	20	20	20	20
<b>T<sub>nF2</sub> (K)</b>	20	20	20	20
<b><math>\partial G_{F1}^{dB} / \partial T_{phys}^{FE}</math> (dB/K)</b>	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05
<b><math>\partial G_{F2}^{dB} / \partial T_{phys}^{FE}</math> (dB/K)</b>	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05
<b><math>\partial T_{nF1} / \partial T_{phys}^{FE}</math> (K/K)</b>	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
<b><math>\partial T_{nF2} / \partial T_{phys}^{FE}</math> (K/K)</b>	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
<b>Gain Calibration Factor (V/K)</b>	0.0043	0.00493	0.00433	0.004355

Calculating the theoretical and the measured transfer functions with RaNA, we obtain:

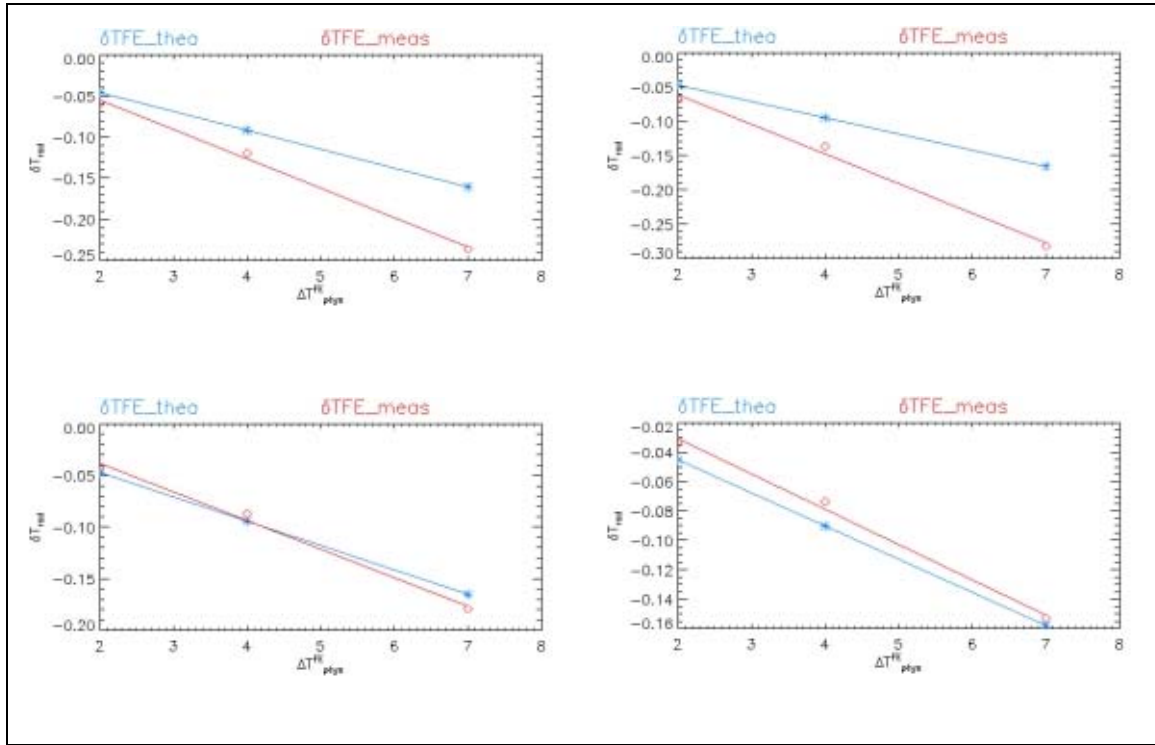


Figure -13: RCA\_THF theoretical (blue) Vs measured (red) transfer function

Table -8: RCA\_THF Analysis Result based on default parameters

	Channel A	Channel B	Channel C	Channel D
$f_{\text{front-end therm}}$ (K/K) theoretical	-0.022958	-0.023692	-0.023588	-0.022574
$f_{\text{front-end therm}}$ (K/K) measured	-0.035696	-0.043190	-0.027684	-0.024039

The complete RaNA output:

<pre> FEM susceptibility INPUT Frequency (GHz) = 44 Receiver: LFI Channel : A Load correct : Yes r = 1.0448612 Model: FM Gain calibration factor (V/K) = value of RaNA_View LfeedOMT_dB = 0.100000 L4K_dB = 0.100000 GF1_dB = 35 GF2_dB = 35 TnF1_K = 20 TnF2_K = 20 dGF1_dB_dTFEphys_K = -0.0500000 dGF2_dB_dTFEphys_K = -0.0500000 dTn1_dTFEphys_K = 0.0800000 dTn2_dTFEphys_K = 0.0800000  There are 4 time windows tmin tmax 48.00 329.00 520.00 1482.00 1647.00 2454.00 2649.00 3291.00                     </pre>	<pre> FEM susceptibility INPUT Frequency (GHz) = 44 Receiver: LFI Channel : B Load correct : Yes r = 1.0414686 Model: FM Gain calibration factor (V/K) = value of RaNA_View LfeedOMT_dB = 0.100000 L4K_dB = 0.100000 GF1_dB = 35 GF2_dB = 35 TnF1_K = 20 TnF2_K = 20 dGF1_dB_dTFEphys_K = -0.0500000 dGF2_dB_dTFEphys_K = -0.0500000 dTn1_dTFEphys_K = 0.0800000 dTn2_dTFEphys_K = 0.0800000  There are 4 time windows tmin tmax 48.00 329.00 520.00 1482.00 1647.00 2454.00 2649.00 3291.00                     </pre>
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Table with 4 columns: SMON\_TMP, REF\_TEMP, FEM\_TEMP, and a fourth column for values. It contains two main sections of data, each with a 'Radiometer outputs (K)' table and an 'OUTPUT' table. The first section shows values for ftheo (K/K) and fmeas (K/K) as -0.022958 and -0.035696 respectively. The second section shows values as -0.023588 and -0.027684.

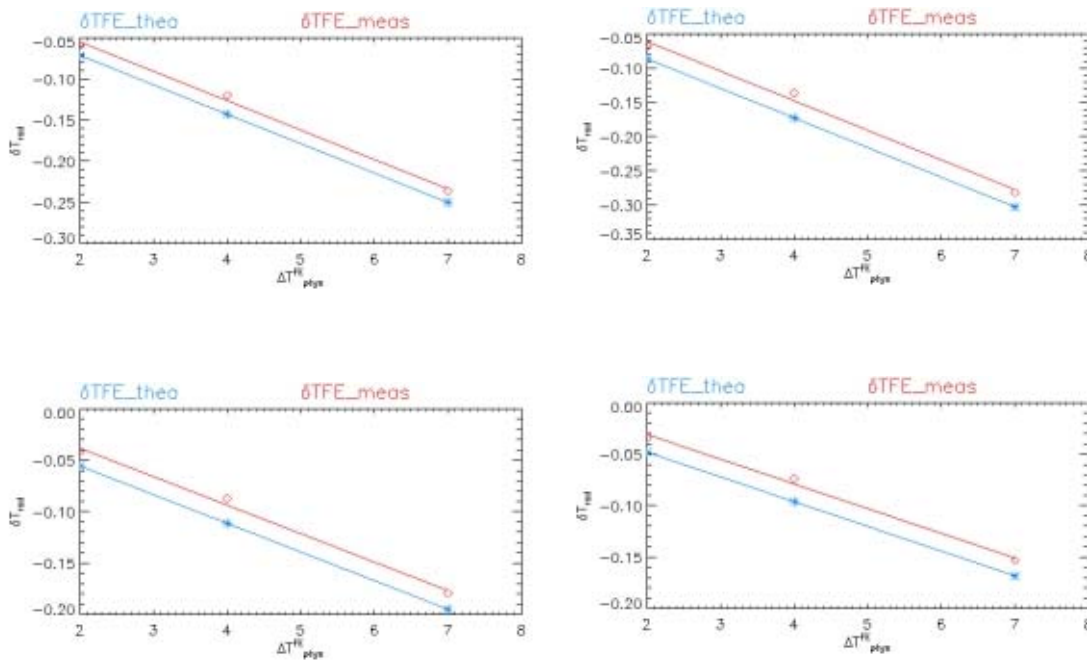


To improve the results obtained with the default parameters, I am going to change any of them. In particular, I change the  $\partial G_{FE}^{dB} / \partial T_{phys}^{FE}$  and  $\partial T_{nFE} / \partial T_{phys}^{FE}$ . The best values will be:

**Table -9: Optimized parameters of RCA\_THF test**

	Ch. A	Ch. B	Ch. C	Ch. D
$\partial G_{F1}^{dB} / \partial T_{phys}^{FE}$ (dB/K)	-0.085	-0.095	-0.06	-0.052
$\partial G_{F2}^{dB} / \partial T_{phys}^{FE}$ (dB/K)	-0.085	-0.095	-0.06	-0.052
$\partial T_{nF1} / \partial T_{phys}^{FE}$ (K/K)	0.080	0.13	0.09	0.096
$\partial T_{nF2} / \partial T_{phys}^{FE}$ (K/K)	0.080	0.13	0.09	0.096

and calculating the transfer functions, the new results:



**Figure -14: RCA\_THF theoretical Vs measured transfer function after optimization of the parameters.**

**Table -10: RCA\_THF Optimal transfer function Vs. theoretical**

	Channel A	Channel B	Channel C	Channel D
$f_{therm}^{front-end}$ (K/K) theoretical	-0.035726	-0.043211	-0.027852	-0.024045
$f_{therm}^{front-end}$ (K/K) measured	-0.035696	-0.04319	-0.027684	-0.024039



The complete RaNA output:

Table with 4 columns of data, containing two pairs of identical data blocks. Each block includes FEM susceptibility parameters, gain calibration factors, time windows, sensor data, and radiometer outputs.



<p>Radiometer outputs (K)</p> <table><tr><td>Tsky</td><td>Tref</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>40.303937</td><td>38.681263</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>40.486213</td><td>38.896909</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>40.643911</td><td>39.091051</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>40.922819</td><td>39.447500</td><td></td></tr></table> <p>Tsky-r*Tref</p> <table><tr><td>-0.042416157</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>-0.087004205</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>-0.17949789</td><td></td></tr></table> <p>OUTPUT</p> <table><tr><td>ftheo (K/K)</td><td>fmeas (K/K)</td></tr><tr><td>-0.027852</td><td>-0.027684</td></tr></table>	Tsky	Tref		40.303937	38.681263		40.486213	38.896909		40.643911	39.091051		40.922819	39.447500		-0.042416157		-0.087004205		-0.17949789		ftheo (K/K)	fmeas (K/K)	-0.027852	-0.027684	<p>Radiometer outputs (K)</p> <table><tr><td>Tsky</td><td>Tref</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>41.179062</td><td>39.344274</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>41.366961</td><td>39.556258</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>41.529726</td><td>39.749732</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>41.810886</td><td>40.094254</td><td></td></tr></table> <p>Tsky-r*Tref</p> <table><tr><td>-0.033969958</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>-0.073701991</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>-0.15312986</td><td></td></tr></table> <p>OUTPUT</p> <table><tr><td>ftheo (K/K)</td><td>fmeas (K/K)</td></tr><tr><td>-0.024045</td><td>-0.024039</td></tr></table>	Tsky	Tref		41.179062	39.344274		41.366961	39.556258		41.529726	39.749732		41.810886	40.094254		-0.033969958		-0.073701991		-0.15312986		ftheo (K/K)	fmeas (K/K)	-0.024045	-0.024039
Tsky	Tref																																																		
40.303937	38.681263																																																		
40.486213	38.896909																																																		
40.643911	39.091051																																																		
40.922819	39.447500																																																		
-0.042416157																																																			
-0.087004205																																																			
-0.17949789																																																			
ftheo (K/K)	fmeas (K/K)																																																		
-0.027852	-0.027684																																																		
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41.529726	39.749732																																																		
41.810886	40.094254																																																		
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-0.073701991																																																			
-0.15312986																																																			
ftheo (K/K)	fmeas (K/K)																																																		
-0.024045	-0.024039																																																		

RCA25\_SPR 1600

P.Battaglia & F.Villa

Mon May 22 11:45:20 2006

## 0.1 001

### 0.1.1 RANA\_SPR\_001

Data from file set: 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_SPR\_200605191600

Contained in directory: G:/CALIBRATION\_DATA/FM/RCA25

#### Input Data

Frequency: 30 GHz

Trigger Detector: A

F\_min: 33.00 GHz

F\_max: 50.00 GHz

Step: 0.05 GHz

Threshold: 0.0250 V/s

Useful Data: 50.00 %

Calibration File: D:/LIFE/v1r0p1/RaNA/RaNA\_SPR/cal\_FM\_44\_08022006.dat

#### Comments

RCA\_SPR Test  $-32$ dBm power input

Waveguide path:

MAIN\_1: 1A2B

MAIN\_2: 1A2B

SIDE\_1: 3C4D

SIDE\_2: 3C4D

#### Output Data

Table 1: Central frequency and equivalent bandwidth.

CHANNEL	CENTRAL FREQUENCY (GHz)	EQUIVALENT BANDWIDTH (GHz)
A	44.90	5.91
B	45.85	4.17
C	45.75	4.42
D	45.25	4.49

## Derivative Plots

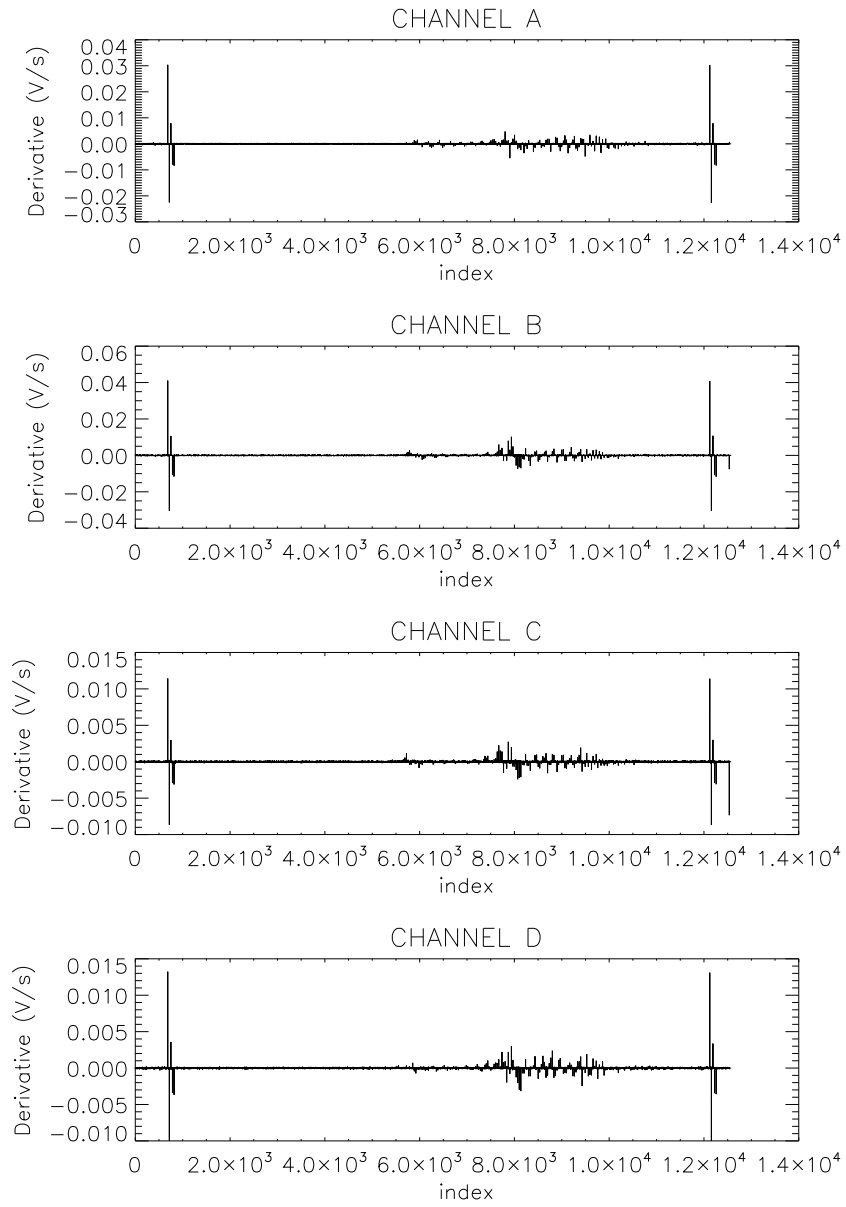


Figure 1: Data binned with a bin equal to 0.

## Selected Plots

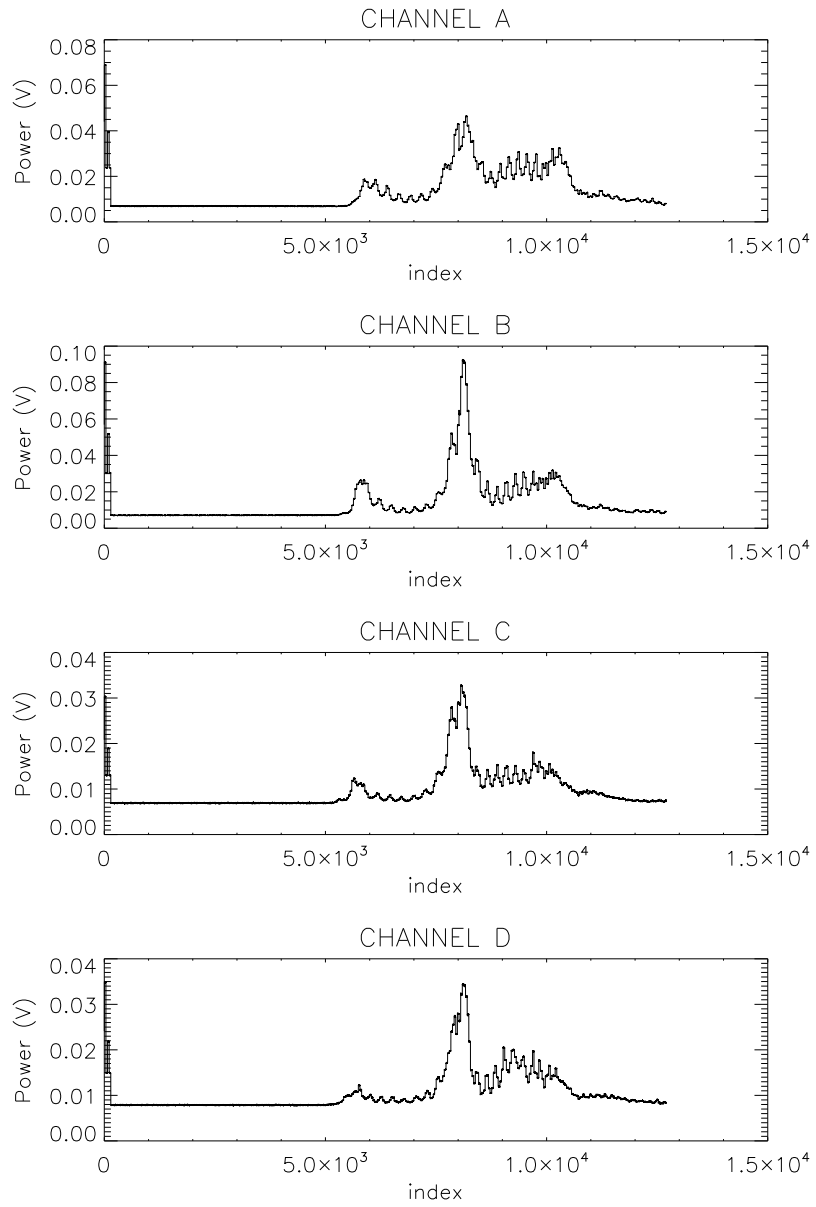


Figure 2: Data binned with a bin equal to 0.

## Radiometer Spectral Response

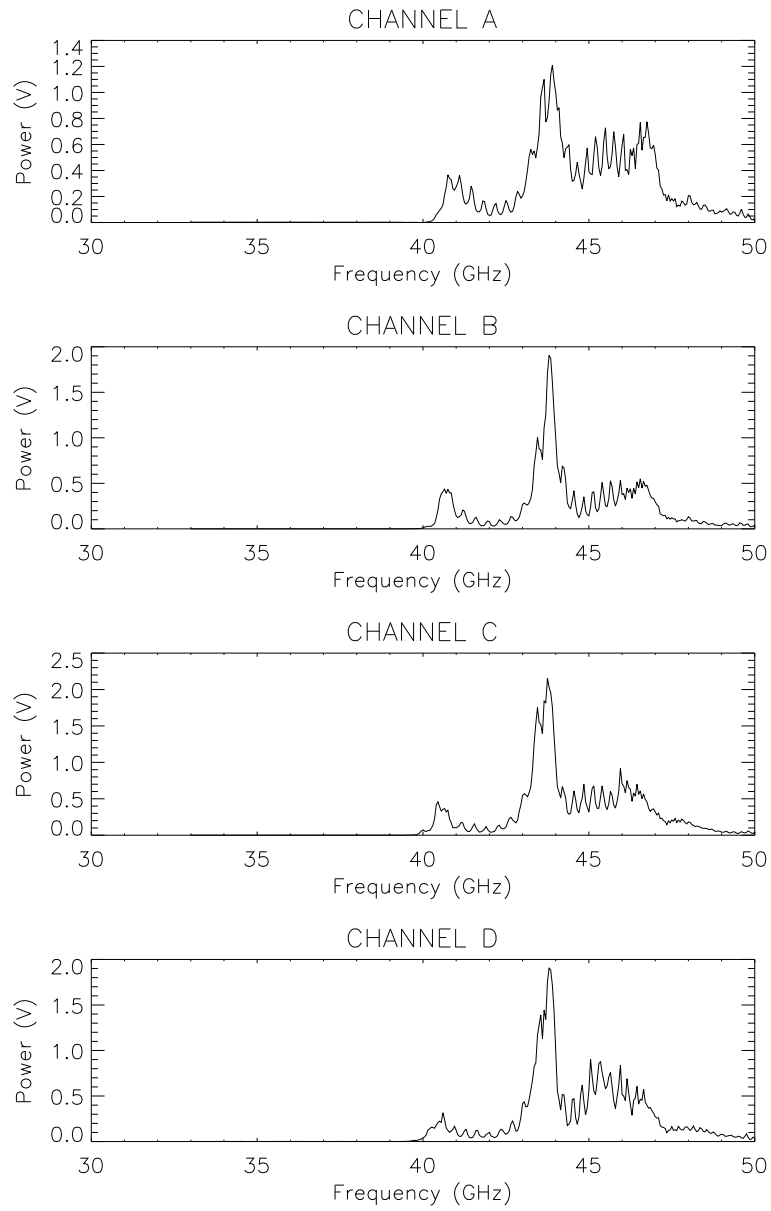


Figure 3: Calibrated data.

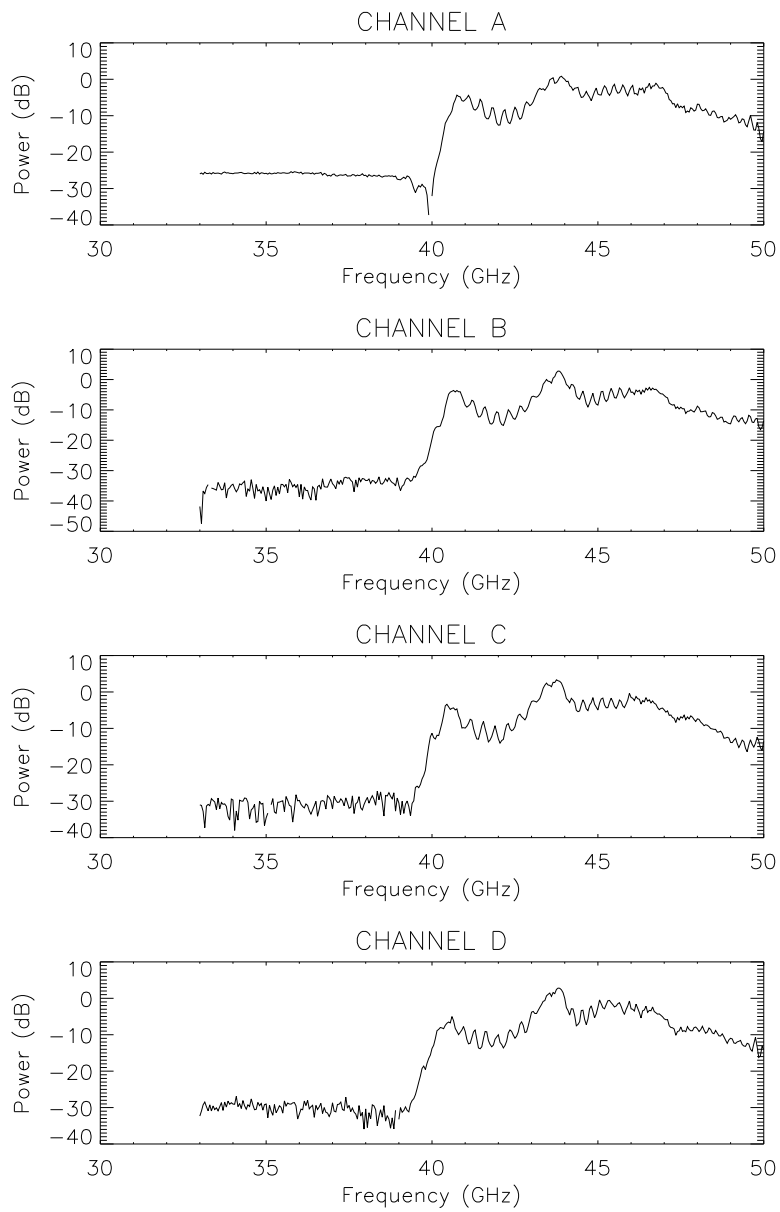


Figure 4: Calibrated data in dB.

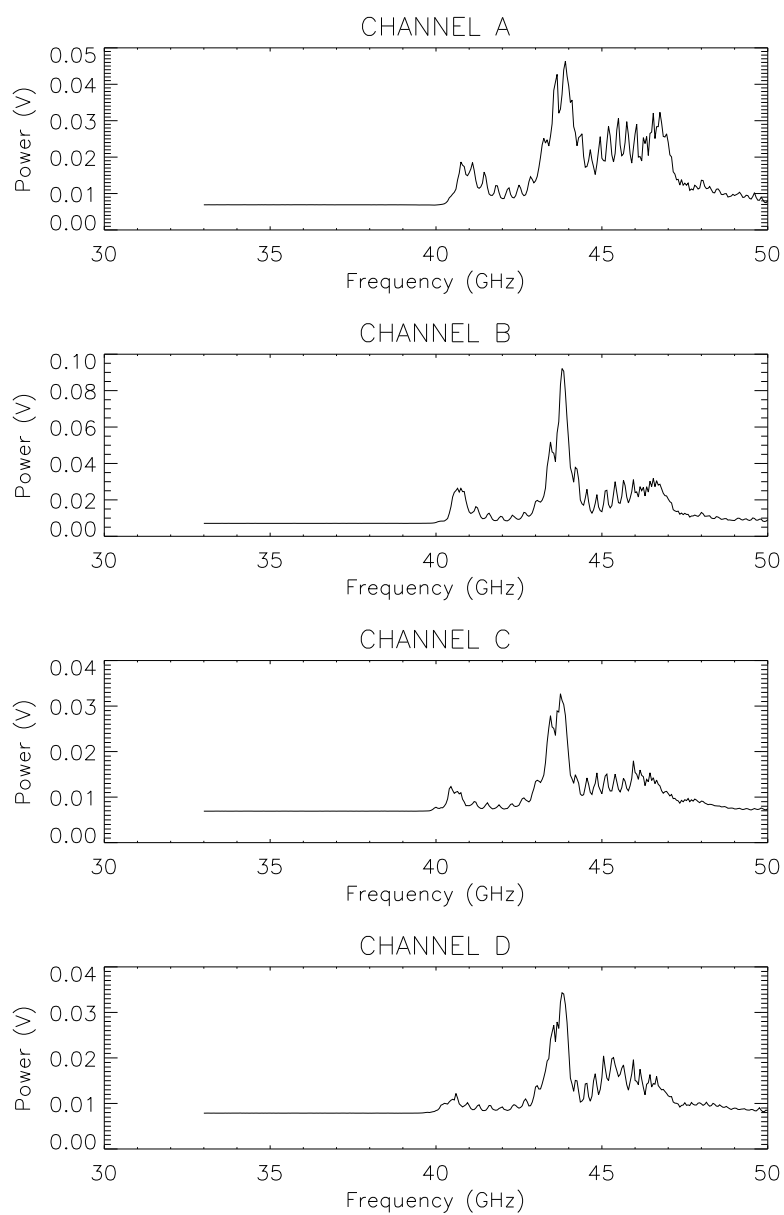


Figure 5: Uncalibrated data.

# Report

RaNA

Tue May 23 10:50:15 2006

## Chapter 1

**/root/RaNA-Mon-May-22-  
18:04:20-2006/rana-view**

## Chapter 2

**/root/RaNA-Mon-May-22-  
18:04:20-2006/rana-tn**

## Chapter 3

**/root/RaNA-Mon-May-22-  
18:04:20-2006/rana-oft**

## Chapter 4

# **/root/RaNA-Mon-May-22-18:04:20-2006/rana-ling**

### 4.1 rana\_ling\_mini\_report\_001

RANA\_LING 001

Linearity, Isolation and Gain

Data from file set: 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_LIS\_200605210014

Contained in directory: /moredata

INPUT

Channel: A

Sky temperature source: RMON\_TEMP

Ref temperature source: SMON\_TMP

Changing voltage channel: Ref

44.0 GHz radiometer						
$T_{\text{change}}$ [K]	$\sigma T_{\text{change}}$ [K]	$T_{\text{fixed}}$ [K]	$\sigma T_{\text{fixed}}$ [K]	$V_{\text{change}}$ [V]	$\sigma V_{\text{change}}$ [V]	$V_{\text{fixed}}$ [V]
8.1223984	0.00042186480	10.846000	0.0000000	0.15488059	0.00025139924	0.16173711
9.7140560	0.00061591557	10.846000	0.0000000	0.16292650	0.00027299065	0.16207622
11.909731	0.00092340010	10.897795	0.0076848129	0.17381222	0.00028140687	0.16274261
14.101195	0.0012419425	11.119487	0.019805765	0.18440530	0.00029648531	0.16417021
16.293547	0.0012031965	11.403072	0.031745821	0.19465033	0.00030910269	0.16596230
18.493633	0.0013364778	11.723660	0.038061414	0.20464003	0.00031901532	0.16798282
20.687559	0.00050475716	12.080558	0.028382350	0.21438699	0.00032939626	0.17030165
22.884939	0.00048026923	12.400681	0.040943764	0.22380659	0.00034045266	0.17230963
25.079792	0.00060092931	12.725376	0.048759017	0.23301702	0.00035283556	0.17438016
27.267574	0.00061342079	13.097605	0.028281266	0.24201386	0.00035383949	0.17680002
29.463646	0.00074809330	13.389616	0.033689551	0.25068994	0.00036991355	0.17863041
31.673006	0.00066137878	13.710905	0.028031461	0.25919348	0.00037718084	0.18067170
33.856815	0.00075800251	13.960006	0.043223180	0.26745971	0.00038588630	0.18230055

RESULTS

$I$ [dB]	$\sigma I$ [dB]	$G$ [V/K]	$\sigma G$ [V/K]
-12.697080	-0.081696881	0.0041154162	2.0046203e-05

$L$	$\sigma L$	$T_{\text{noise}}$ [K]	$\sigma T_{\text{noise}}$ [K]
0.0021720858	0.00057663505	28.362380	0.12614464

COMMENTS

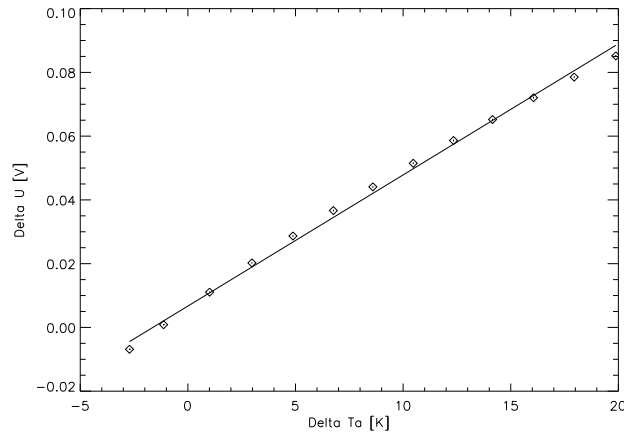


Figure 4.1: Response linearity (differenced values)

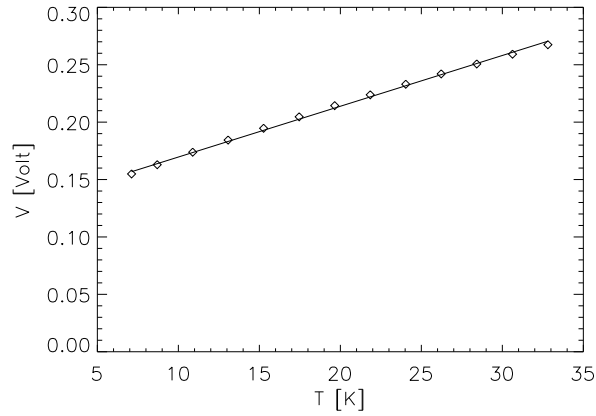


Figure 4.2: Response linearity (changing temperature vs changing voltage)

## 4.2 rana\_ling\_mini\_report\_002

### RANA\_LING 002

Linearity, Isolation and Gain

Data from file set: 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_LIS\_200605210014  
Contained in directory: /moredata

#### INPUT

Channel: B

Sky temperature source: RMON\_TEMP

Ref temperature source: SMON\_TMP

Changing voltage channel: Ref

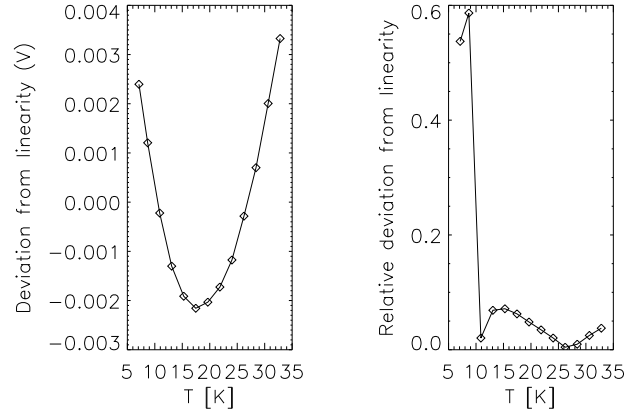


Figure 4.3: Deviation from linearity

44.0 GHz radiometer						
$T_{\text{change}}$ [K]	$\sigma T_{\text{change}}$ [K]	$T_{\text{fixed}}$ [K]	$\sigma T_{\text{fixed}}$ [K]	$V_{\text{change}}$ [V]	$\sigma V_{\text{change}}$ [V]	$V_{\text{fixed}}$ [V]
8.1223888	0.00041652037	10.845995	6.5475790e-05	0.17497982	0.00033857851	0.18225207
9.7140379	0.00061255164	10.846000	0.0000000	0.18403733	0.00035768341	0.18254425
11.909758	0.00093274110	10.899006	0.0067585651	0.19634658	0.00037401687	0.18322869
14.101271	0.0012380847	11.109222	0.022961389	0.20828284	0.00038801198	0.18460820
16.293615	0.0012474812	11.396014	0.035505477	0.21987413	0.00040329758	0.18658544
18.493633	0.0013338038	11.726986	0.035621252	0.23121075	0.00041729192	0.18887346
20.687563	0.00050424680	12.073358	0.030534284	0.24230281	0.00042930547	0.19136675
22.884937	0.00048135081	12.405801	0.037261333	0.25309682	0.00044158427	0.19372505
25.079782	0.00060180039	12.743038	0.037120834	0.26359456	0.00045555288	0.19607053
27.267601	0.00059679640	13.101120	0.021861119	0.27385305	0.00046719764	0.19863256
29.463709	0.00073817134	13.398005	0.032244101	0.28379212	0.00047963037	0.20067649
31.672985	0.00067769439	13.702679	0.032445289	0.29349944	0.00048956221	0.20276396
33.856865	0.00076647021	13.976722	0.032564566	0.30299705	0.00049973805	0.20472625

## RESULTS

$I$ [dB]	$\sigma I$ [dB]	$G$ [V/K]	$\sigma G$ [V/K]
-13.396556	-0.16724035	0.0047126478	2.1844208e-05

$L$	$\sigma L$	$T_{\text{noise}}$ [K]	$\sigma T_{\text{noise}}$ [K]
0.0023979271	0.00070435482	28.157807	0.13250953

## COMMENTS

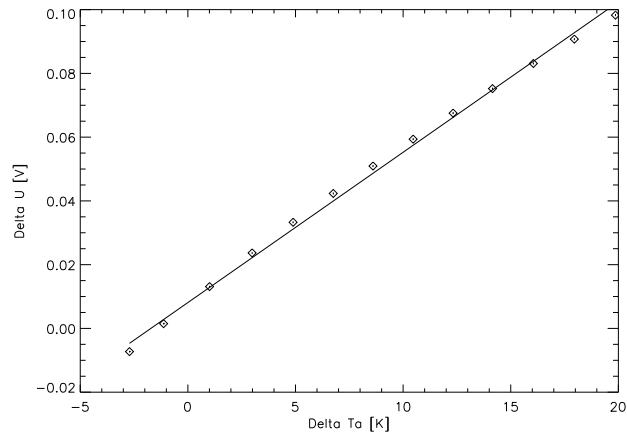


Figure 4.4: Response linearity (differenced values)

### 4.3 rana\_ling\_mini\_report\_003

#### RANA\_LING 003

Linearity, Isolation and Gain

Data from file set: 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_LIS\_200605210014  
Contained in directory: /moredata

#### INPUT

Channel: C

Sky temperature source: RMON\_TEMP

Ref temperature source: SMON\_TMP

Changing voltage channel: Ref

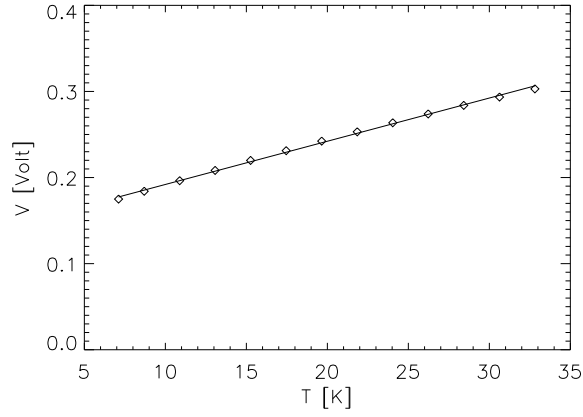


Figure 4.5: Response linearity (changing temperature vs changing voltage)

44.0 GHz radiometer						
$T_{\text{change}}$ [K]	$\sigma T_{\text{change}}$ [K]	$T_{\text{fixed}}$ [K]	$\sigma T_{\text{fixed}}$ [K]	$V_{\text{change}}$ [V]	$\sigma V_{\text{change}}$ [V]	$V_{\text{fixed}}$ [V]
8.1223745	0.00042347269	10.846000	0.0000000	0.16921562	0.00029148996	0.17611753
9.7139883	0.00060673745	10.846000	0.0000000	0.17771464	0.00030416836	0.17652121
11.909742	0.00091583247	10.897799	0.0066026850	0.18907254	0.00031755410	0.17727355
14.101342	0.0012341442	11.111430	0.026637109	0.19999912	0.00032535300	0.17873269
16.293688	0.0012931669	11.390529	0.036719218	0.21048210	0.00033685062	0.18062265
18.493631	0.0013365383	11.728599	0.034446672	0.22061918	0.00034628240	0.18290114
20.687546	0.00050393690	12.052341	0.052445188	0.23031339	0.00035751839	0.18506189
20.687557	0.00050342607	12.061239	0.040844720	0.23031730	0.00035672455	0.18511761
22.884945	0.00047951937	12.387382	0.045796119	0.23977924	0.00036561599	0.18736955
25.079781	0.00059969845	12.736526	0.040339023	0.24882316	0.00037356838	0.18968596
27.267576	0.00060476240	13.097185	0.023153100	0.25765978	0.00037322793	0.19217663
29.463579	0.00075745821	13.381475	0.039499480	0.26608394	0.00038447604	0.19407064
31.672956	0.00069503492	13.694785	0.039554790	0.27423251	0.00038972907	0.19612538
33.856831	0.00075666938	13.965352	0.043571893	0.28208615	0.00039369978	0.19797529

## RESULTS

$I$ [dB]	$\sigma I$ [dB]	$G$ [V/K]	$\sigma G$ [V/K]
-12.108357	-0.067726181	0.0040831472	2.2537374e-05

$L$	$\sigma L$	$T_{\text{noise}}$ [K]	$\sigma T_{\text{noise}}$ [K]
0.0027473649	0.00060519852	31.744662	0.15261619

## COMMENTS

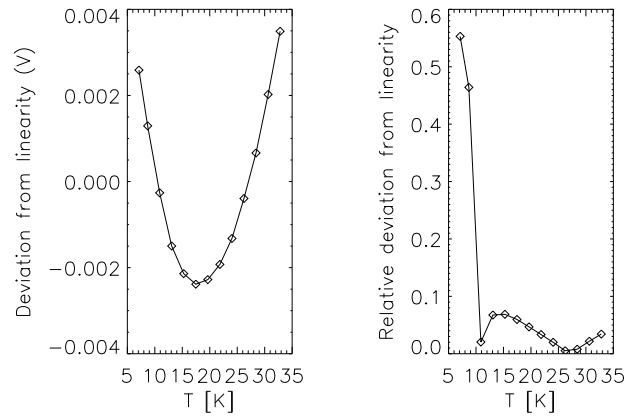


Figure 4.6: Deviation from linearity

## 4.4 rana\_ling\_mini\_report\_004

### RANA\_LING 004

Linearity, Isolation and Gain

Data from file set: 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_LIS\_200605210014  
 Contained in directory: /moredata

INPUT

Channel: D

Sky temperature source: RMON\_TEMP

Ref temperature source: SMON\_TMP

Changing voltage channel: Ref

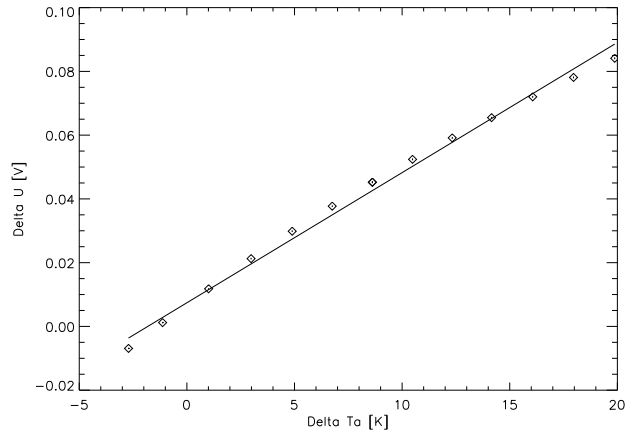


Figure 4.7: Response linearity (differenced values)

44.0 GHz radiometer						
$T_{\text{change}}$ [K]	$\sigma T_{\text{change}}$ [K]	$T_{\text{fixed}}$ [K]	$\sigma T_{\text{fixed}}$ [K]	$V_{\text{change}}$ [V]	$\sigma V_{\text{change}}$ [V]	$V_{\text{fixed}}$ [V]
8.1223726	0.00042420698	10.846000	0.0000000	0.16888924	0.00029027245	0.17677535
9.7139854	0.00059695513	10.846000	0.0000000	0.17737158	0.00030328126	0.17717385
11.909720	0.00091288338	10.897181	0.0070676664	0.18876213	0.00031680677	0.17793073
14.101216	0.0012417050	11.118424	0.020557193	0.19980377	0.00032850427	0.17951845
16.293558	0.0012030798	11.403550	0.035276819	0.21034048	0.00033861791	0.18146636
18.493633	0.0013364778	11.723660	0.038061414	0.22056201	0.00034783156	0.18366923
20.687559	0.00050384307	12.051123	0.038631249	0.23041052	0.00035689084	0.18593912
22.884949	0.00048080983	12.390699	0.051654067	0.23994139	0.00036756766	0.18829931
25.079781	0.00059969845	12.736526	0.040339023	0.24913219	0.00037801726	0.19064447
27.267548	0.00060911034	13.093114	0.024523761	0.25803978	0.00038355831	0.19310770
29.463528	0.00075517170	13.373593	0.042100545	0.26654958	0.00038779125	0.19498690
31.672989	0.00067431759	13.702969	0.030896382	0.27490549	0.00039509543	0.19723750
33.856853	0.00075851800	13.973493	0.036205437	0.28289436	0.00040163381	0.19910083

## RESULTS

$I$ [dB]	$\sigma I$ [dB]	$G$ [V/K]	$\sigma G$ [V/K]
-11.983385	-0.068304518	0.0040981767	2.1865103e-05

$L$	$\sigma L$	$T_{\text{noise}}$ [K]	$\sigma T_{\text{noise}}$ [K]
0.0027748010	0.00062045673	31.233676	0.15184576

## COMMENTS

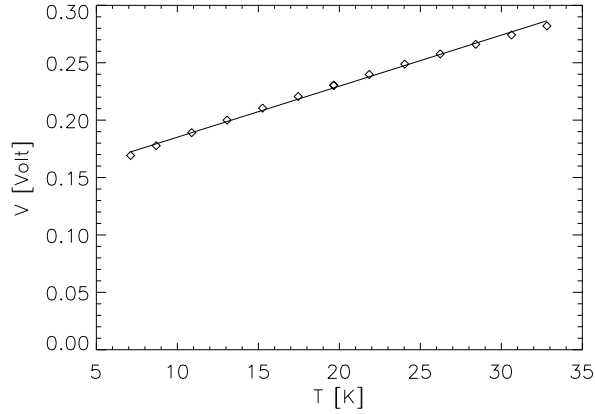


Figure 4.8: Response linearity (changing temperature vs changing voltage)

## 4.5 rana\_ling\_mini\_report\_005

### RANA\_LING 005

Linearity, Isolation and Gain

Data from file set: 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_LIS\_200605220154

Contained in directory: /moredata

INPUT

Channel: A

Sky temperature source: SMON\_TMP

Ref temperature source: RMON\_TEMP

Changing voltage channel: Sky

44.0 GHz radiometer						
$T_{\text{change}}$ [K]	$\sigma T_{\text{change}}$ [K]	$T_{\text{fixed}}$ [K]	$\sigma T_{\text{fixed}}$ [K]	$V_{\text{change}}$ [V]	$\sigma V_{\text{change}}$ [V]	$V_{\text{fixed}}$ [V]
10.846000	0.0000000	9.7140198	0.00061427971	0.16207414	0.00026082093	0.16292442
16.249411	0.00076470093	9.5068340	0.0012398893	0.18939112	0.00030200323	0.16329621
19.437681	0.0024268704	10.622848	0.010369997	0.20418999	0.00031892020	0.16922700
22.588179	0.0029288861	11.723482	0.0017054104	0.21792118	0.00033142573	0.17481394
25.728100	0.0042623514	12.781887	0.10185567	0.23137999	0.00034999861	0.18040762
28.859777	0.0027574631	13.783707	0.075847201	0.24442218	0.00035940052	0.18577640

RESULTS

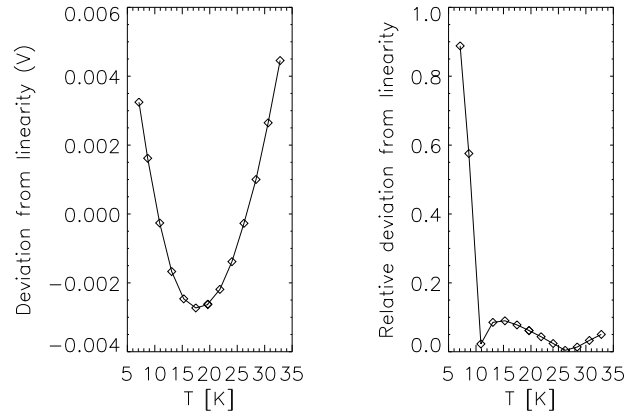


Figure 4.9: Deviation from linearity

$I$ [dB]	$\sigma I$ [dB]	$G$ [V/K]	$\sigma G$ [V/K]
-12.783009	-0.023298035	0.0043693945	4.2980296e-05

$L$	$\sigma L$	$T_{\text{noise}}$ [K]	$\sigma T_{\text{noise}}$ [K]
0.0012885398	0.00057892251	25.705712	0.19585759

COMMENTS

## 4.6 rana\_ling\_mini\_report\_006

### RANA\_LING 006

Linearity, Isolation and Gain

Data from file set: 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_LIS\_200605220154

Contained in directory: /moredata

INPUT

Channel: B

Sky temperature source: SMON\_TMP

Ref temperature source: RMON\_TEMP

Changing voltage channel: Sky

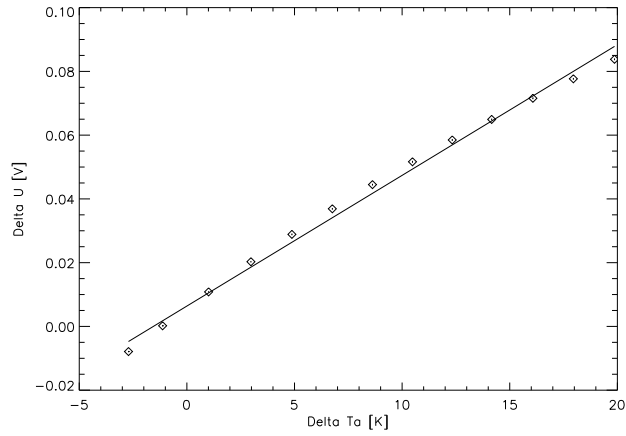


Figure 4.10: Response linearity (differenced values)

44.0 GHz radiometer						
$T_{\text{change}}$ [K]	$\sigma T_{\text{change}}$ [K]	$T_{\text{fixed}}$ [K]	$\sigma T_{\text{fixed}}$ [K]	$V_{\text{change}}$ [V]	$\sigma V_{\text{change}}$ [V]	$V_{\text{fixed}}$ [V]
10.846000	0.0000000	9.7140331	0.00060552248	0.18384306	0.00035535825	0.18533590
16.249449	0.00073918002	9.5068407	0.0012486890	0.21554302	0.00039559867	0.18604032
19.439087	0.0015486807	10.622922	0.010366376	0.23267042	0.00042013114	0.19282497
22.588802	0.0028926902	11.723282	0.0016621783	0.24872102	0.00044319884	0.19934044
25.728540	0.0043929378	12.782827	0.10179943	0.26446293	0.00046714131	0.20587499
28.857952	0.0047988123	13.782042	0.076136693	0.27967304	0.00047937281	0.21206770

## RESULTS

$I$ [dB]	$\sigma I$ [dB]	$G$ [V/K]	$\sigma G$ [V/K]
-12.465784	-0.025091719	0.0050557709	5.4503317e-05

$L$	$\sigma L$	$T_{\text{noise}}$ [K]	$\sigma T_{\text{noise}}$ [K]
0.0014900319	0.00082749506	24.789839	0.24711143

## COMMENTS

### 4.7 rana\_ling\_mini\_report\_007

#### RANA\_LING 007

Linearity, Isolation and Gain

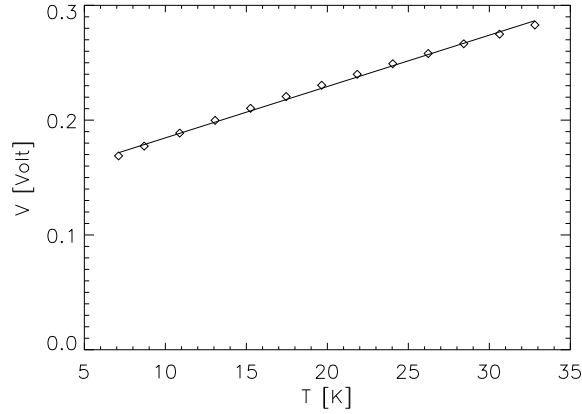


Figure 4.11: Response linearity (changing temperature vs changing voltage)

Data from file set: 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_LIS\_200605220154

Contained in directory: /moredata

INPUT

Channel: C

Sky temperature source: SMON\_TMP

Ref temperature source: RMON\_TEMP

Changing voltage channel: Sky

44.0 GHz radiometer						
$T_{\text{change}}$ [K]	$\sigma T_{\text{change}}$ [K]	$T_{\text{fixed}}$ [K]	$\sigma T_{\text{fixed}}$ [K]	$V_{\text{change}}$ [V]	$\sigma V_{\text{change}}$ [V]	$V_{\text{fixed}}$ [V]
10.846000	0.0000000	9.7140265	0.00060777034	0.17652462	0.00030376282	0.17771812
16.249758	0.00046776736	9.5067329	0.0013081717	0.20480823	0.00033112251	0.17857222
19.439474	0.0014457988	10.622745	0.010415452	0.21988141	0.00034751744	0.18497772
22.590452	0.0020686665	11.722779	0.0014509083	0.23388569	0.00035934079	0.19113950
25.729837	0.0045573860	12.783026	0.10199980	0.24730473	0.00037636611	0.19715151
28.858770	0.0037880649	13.781230	0.075437993	0.26016794	0.00038032225	0.20288703

RESULTS

$I$ [dB]	$\sigma I$ [dB]	$G$ [V/K]	$\sigma G$ [V/K]
-11.290569	-0.012836993	0.0043040610	4.7978765e-05

$L$	$\sigma L$	$T_{\text{noise}}$ [K]	$\sigma T_{\text{noise}}$ [K]
0.0018175884	0.00073256958	28.312200	0.27811828

COMMENTS

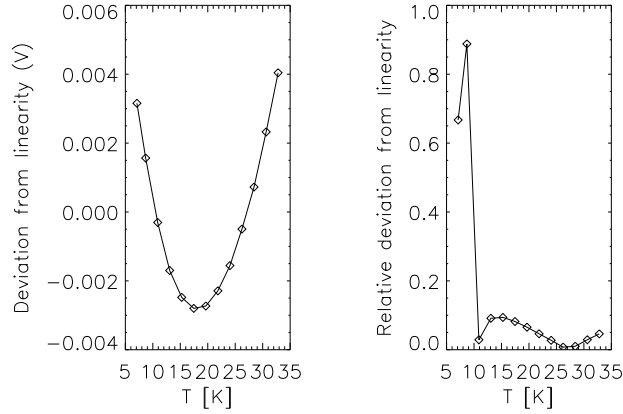


Figure 4.12: Deviation from linearity

## 4.8 rana\_ling\_mini\_report\_008

### RANA\_LING 008

Linearity, Isolation and Gain

Data from file set: 044LFI25\_RCA\_FM\_LIS\_200605220154  
 Contained in directory: /moredata

INPUT

Channel: D

Sky temperature source: SMON\_TMP

Ref temperature source: RMON\_TEMP

Changing voltage channel: Sky

44.0 GHz radiometer						
$T_{\text{change}}$ [K]	$\sigma T_{\text{change}}$ [K]	$T_{\text{fixed}}$ [K]	$\sigma T_{\text{fixed}}$ [K]	$V_{\text{change}}$ [V]	$\sigma V_{\text{change}}$ [V]	$V_{\text{fixed}}$ [V]
10.846000	0.0000000	9.7140560	0.00061674835	0.17718437	0.00030400376	0.17738263
16.249710	0.00057988637	9.5068216	0.0012684925	0.20558842	0.00033596382	0.17799724
19.439623	0.0011481507	10.622758	0.010403489	0.22082311	0.00035041270	0.18434486
22.590334	0.0019972262	11.722800	0.0014647983	0.23489062	0.00036277923	0.19037635
25.730555	0.0032823654	12.785666	0.10195600	0.24855334	0.00038023167	0.19639170
28.858932	0.0044071293	13.782723	0.076088212	0.26166744	0.00038819689	0.20213882

RESULTS

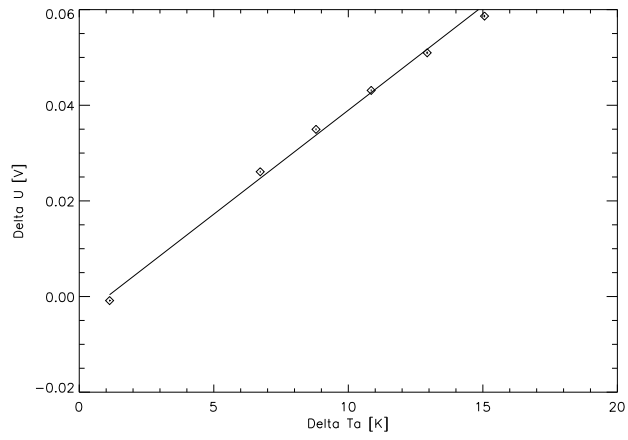


Figure 4.13: Response linearity (differenced values)

$I$ [dB]	$\sigma I$ [dB]	$G$ [V/K]	$\sigma G$ [V/K]
-11.810969	-0.016558630	0.0043898151	4.5622087e-05

$L$	$\sigma L$	$T_{\text{noise}}$ [K]	$\sigma T_{\text{noise}}$ [K]
0.0017404553	0.00068103771	28.096168	0.24990863

COMMENTS

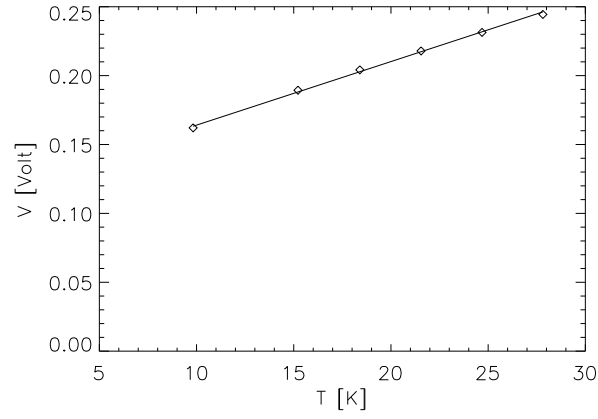


Figure 4.14: Response linearity (changing temperature vs changing voltage)

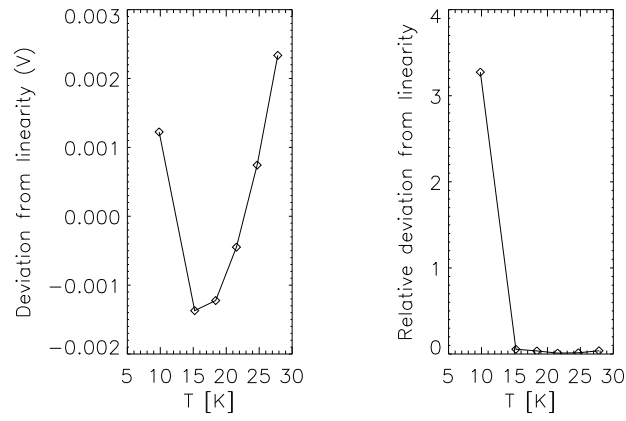


Figure 4.15: Deviation from linearity

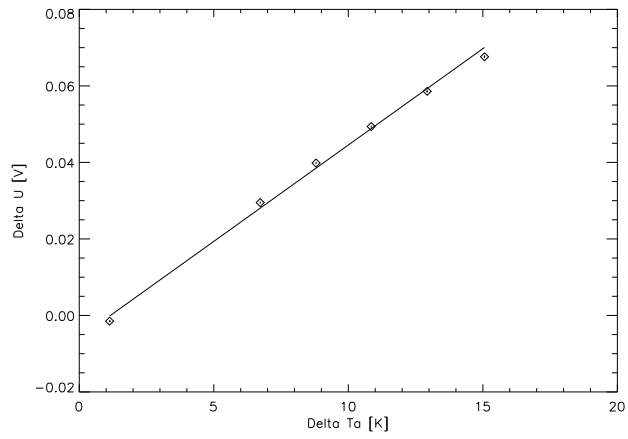


Figure 4.16: Response linearity (differenced values)

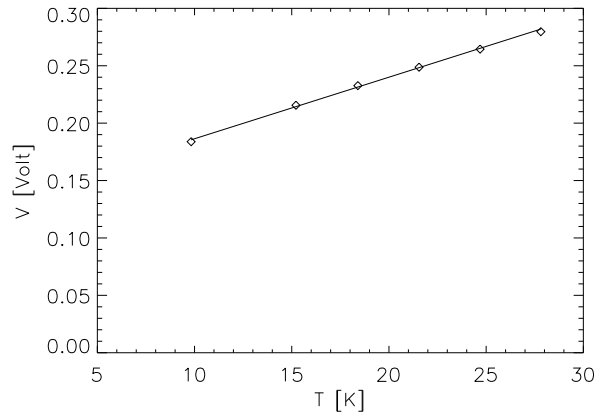


Figure 4.17: Response linearity (changing temperature vs changing voltage)

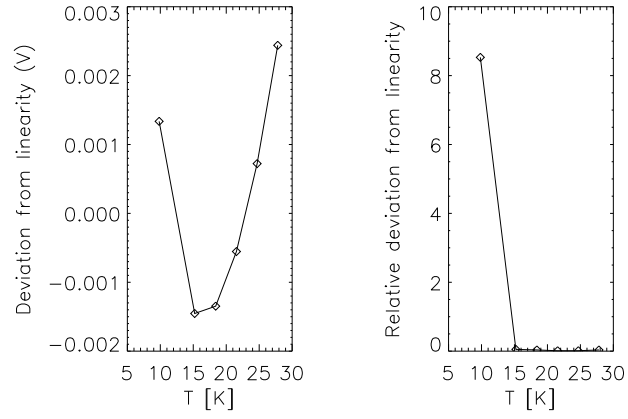


Figure 4.18: Deviation from linearity

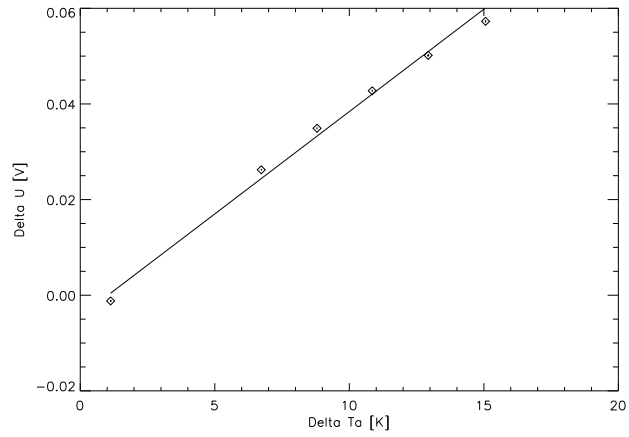


Figure 4.19: Response linearity (differenced values)

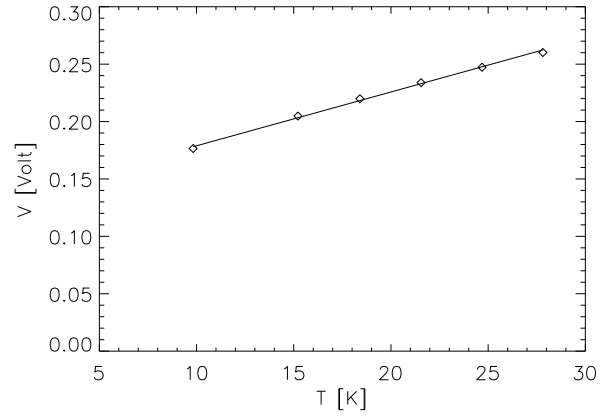


Figure 4.20: Response linearity (changing temperature vs changing voltage)

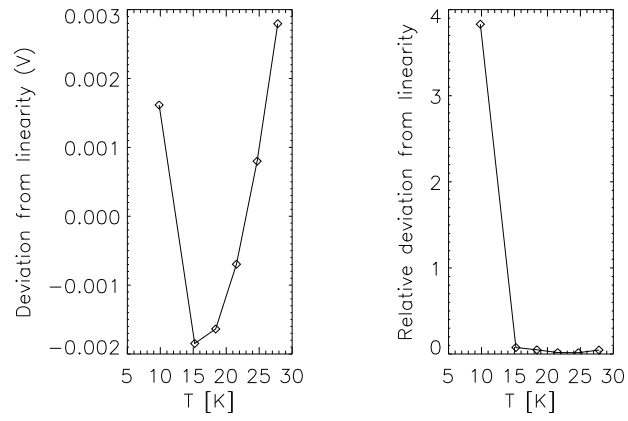


Figure 4.21: Deviation from linearity

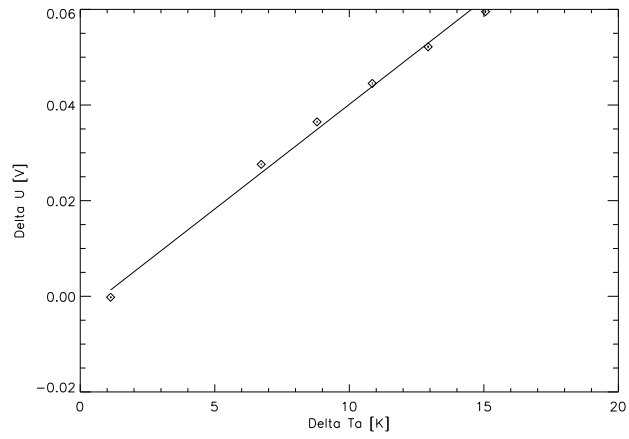


Figure 4.22: Response linearity (differenced values)

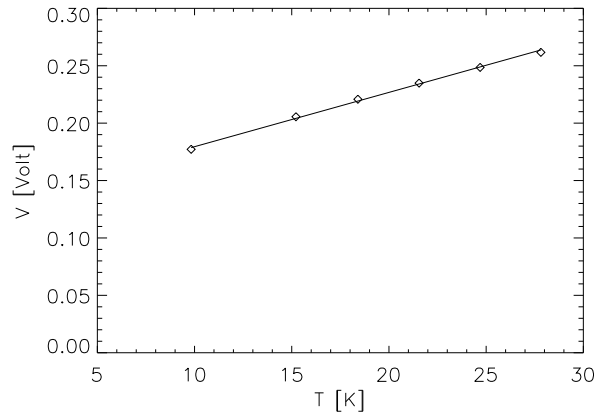


Figure 4.23: Response linearity (changing temperature vs changing voltage)

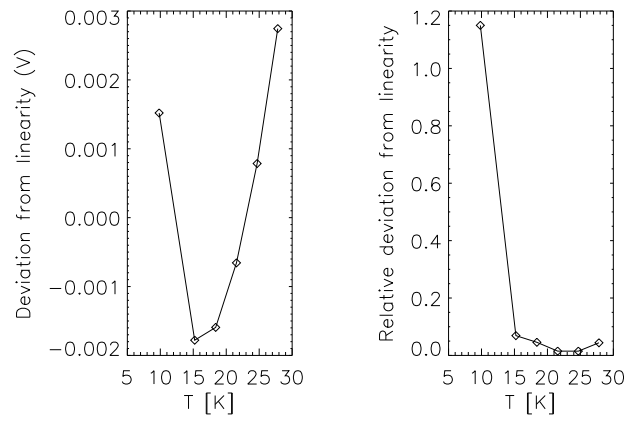


Figure 4.24: Deviation from linearity

## Chapter 5

**/root/RaNA-Mon-May-22-  
18:04:20-2006/rana-fft**

## Chapter 6

**/root/RaNA-Mon-May-22-  
18:04:20-2006/rana-susc**

## Chapter 7

**/root/RaNA-Mon-May-22-  
18:04:20-2006/rana-spr**