

INTERCOMPARISON BETWEEN VLBI FREQUENCY TRANSFER AND OTHER TECHNIQUES

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Introduction

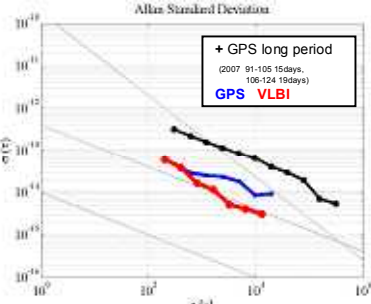
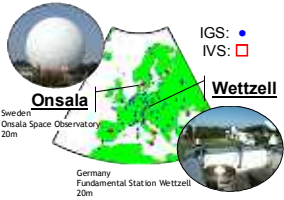
As one of the new frequency transfer technique to compare the next highly stable frequency standards, we proposed the **geodetic VLBI technique**.

- Developing a compact VLBI system**
MARBLE SYSTEM
Multiple Antenna Radio-interferometry of Baseline Length Evaluation
- Verifying the ability of VLBI frequency transfer**
to show the capability of the current VLBI system
→ Intercomparison between VLBI and other techniques



Previous Study

Comparison between VLBI and GPS using IVS and IGS data



Onsala-Wetzell baseline at each site
VLBI and GPS are *sharing* the H-maser

In general, the VLBI frequency transfer stability follows a $1/\tau$ law very close when averaging up to 10^3 s.

The geodetic VLBI technique has the potential for precise frequency transfer

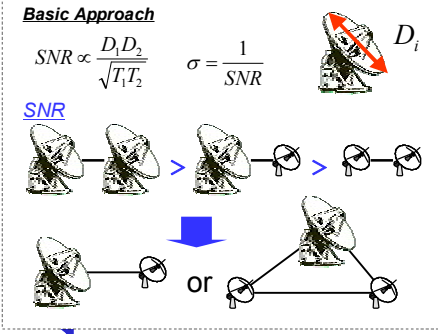
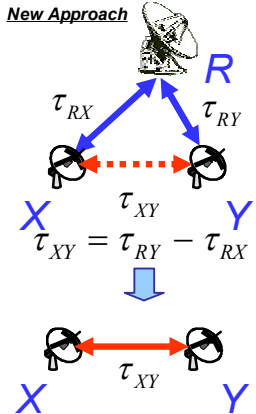
Development of a Compact VLBI System

We are developing a compact and transportable VLBI system to certify the length of the reference baseline, based on a collaboration between Geospatial Information Authority of Japan and NICT.



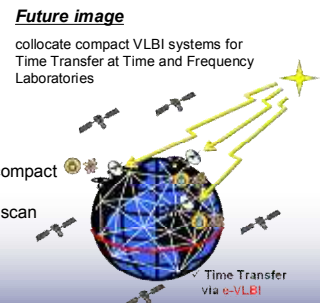
- MARBLE SYSTEM**
(Multiple Antenna Radio-interferometer of Baseline Length Evaluation)
- Diameter 1.6m
 - S/X-band
 - Front-fed paraboloidal reflector
 - Az-EI mounting
Max speed Az/EI 5 deg/sec
 - Transportable by few person

now under test experiment



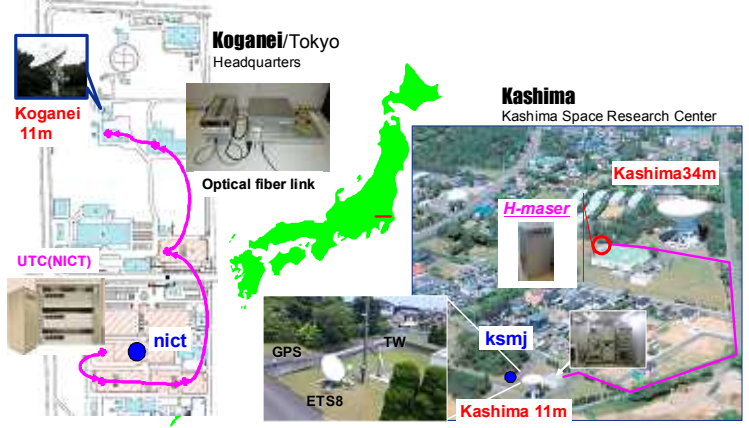
That is calculate the group delay of compact-compact antenna baseline from the two large-compact antenna baseline.

- Advantages:**
- could not consider the sensitivity of the compact-compact antenna baseline
 - short integration time and increase the number of scan
 - cancel the effects of the large antenna's problems (gravitational and thermal deformation)



Intercomparison between VLBI and Other Techniques

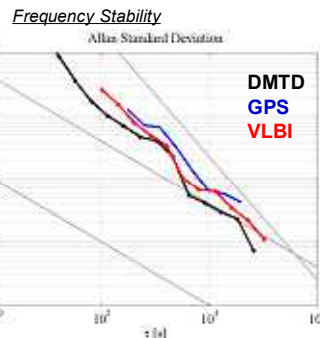
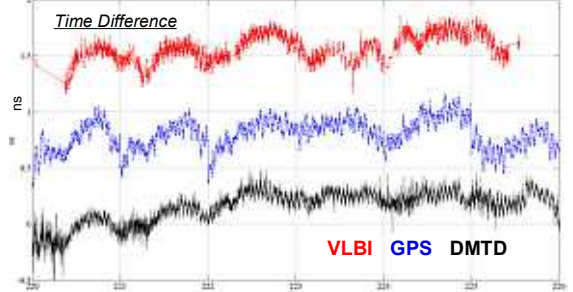
NICT has several T&F transfer techniques other than VLBI such as using GPS and telecommunication satellites at NICT Koganei Headquarters and Kashima Space Research Center.



to show the capability of the current VLBI system
→ Intercomparison between VLBI and other techniques

Kashima 34m — Kashima 11m baseline

VLBI (multi channel sampling), GPS Carrier Phase, DMTD(Dual Mixer Time Difference)

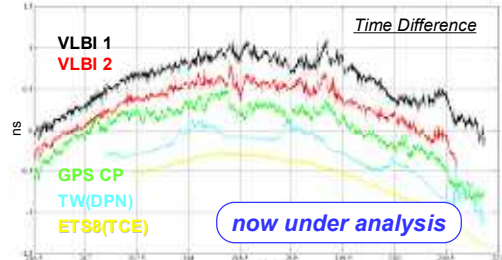


Summary

- Time differences VLBI vs. GPS and DMTD
Good agreement : ± 500 ps
- VLBI is more stable than GPS same baseline and same period over 10^3 averaging time
- VLBI stability : follows a $1/\tau$

Latest Observation

Kashima – Koganei baseline
VLBI 1(multi channel sampling), VLBI 2(wide band sampling), GPS Carrier Phase, TWSTFT (DPN: Dual Pseudo random Noises), ETS8 (TCE: Time Comparison Equipment)



now under analysis

About ETS8(TCE), please see the poster: AP-9 Nakagawa et al., "TIME AND FREQUENCY TRANSFER EXPERIMENTS BETWEEN TWO EARTH-BASED CLOCKS USING ETS-VIII SATELLITE"

References
 A. Ishii et al., Current status of development of a transportable and compact VLBI system by NICT and GSI, 6th IVS GM Proc., 2010.
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 H. Takiguchi et al., Evaluation of the new approach to improving compact-compact antenna baseline in VLBI, JGU 2009 Abstract, D107-005, 2009.
 H. Takiguchi et al., Comparison Study of VLBI and GPS Carrier Phase Frequency Transfer – Part II -, IVS NICT-TDC News, No.30, 26-29, 2009.