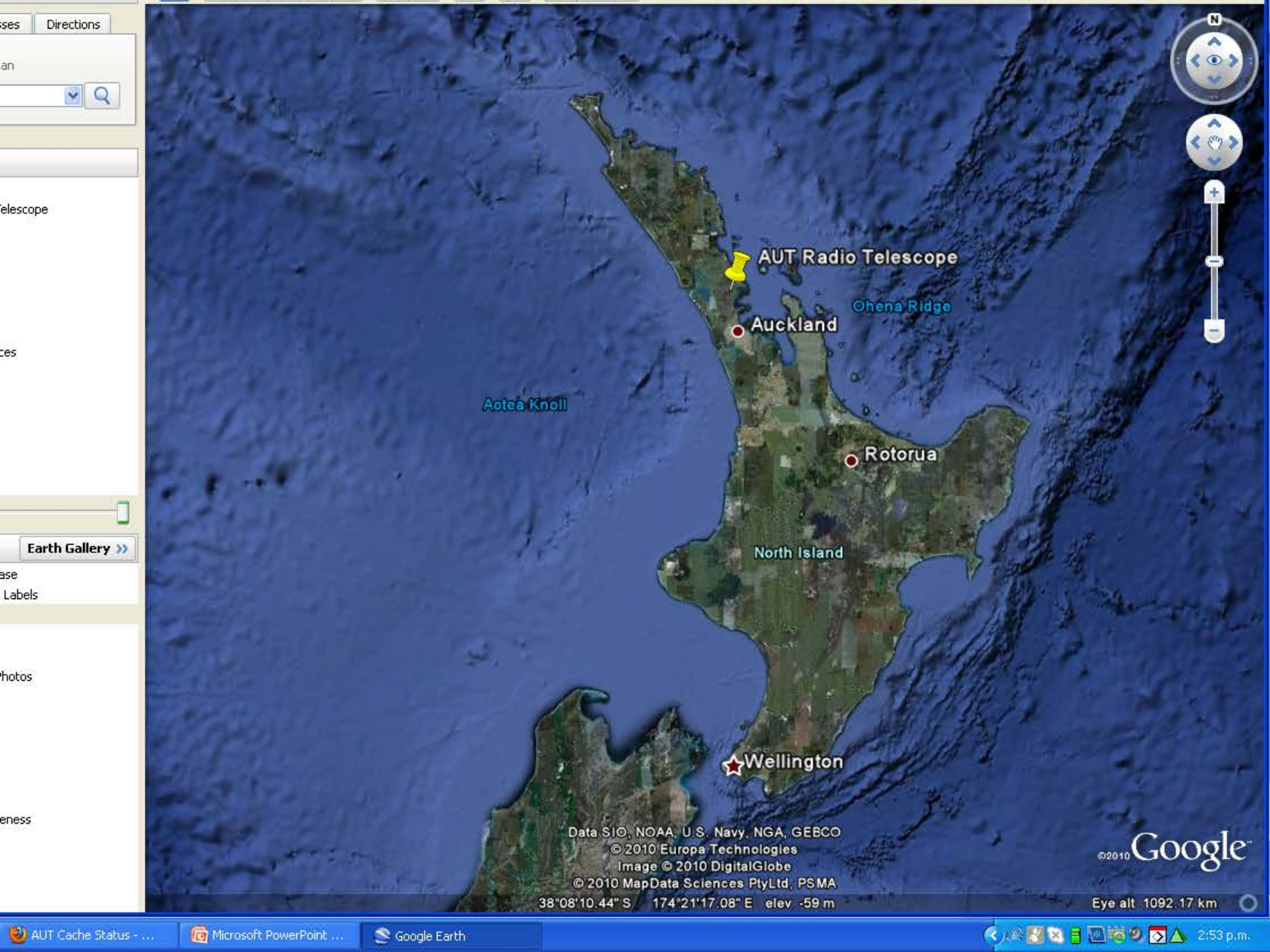


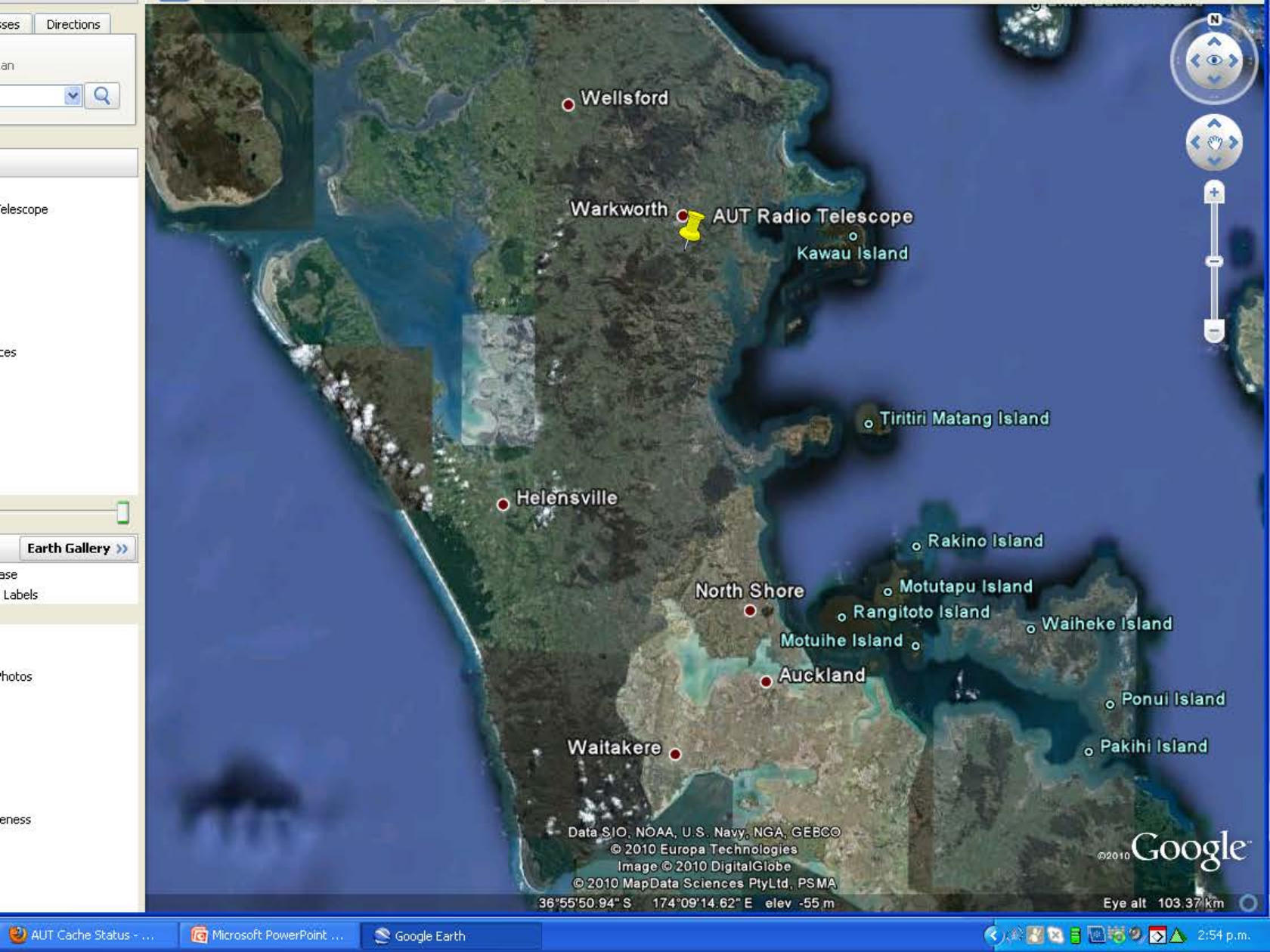
Activities at Warkworth, New Zealand

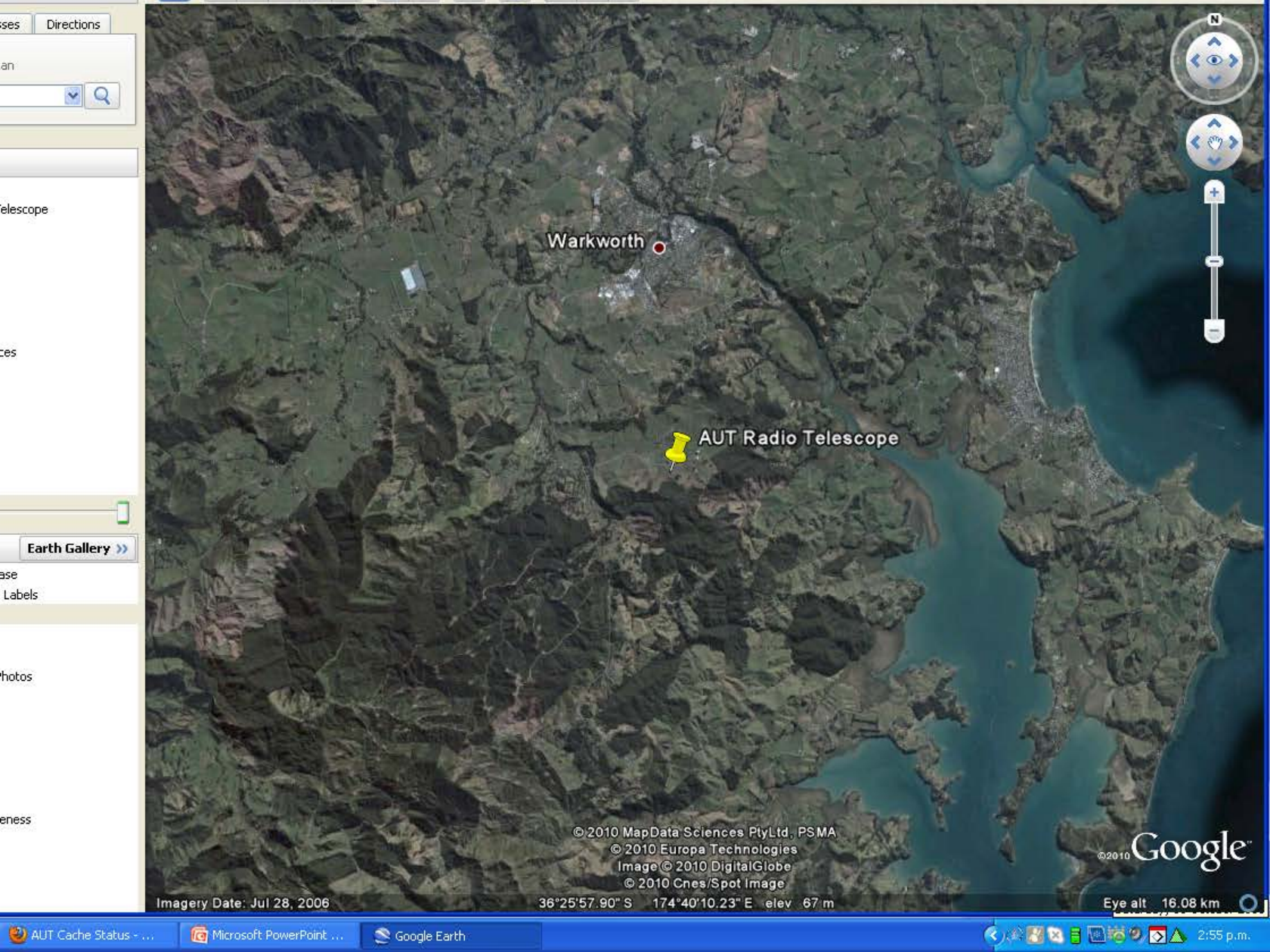


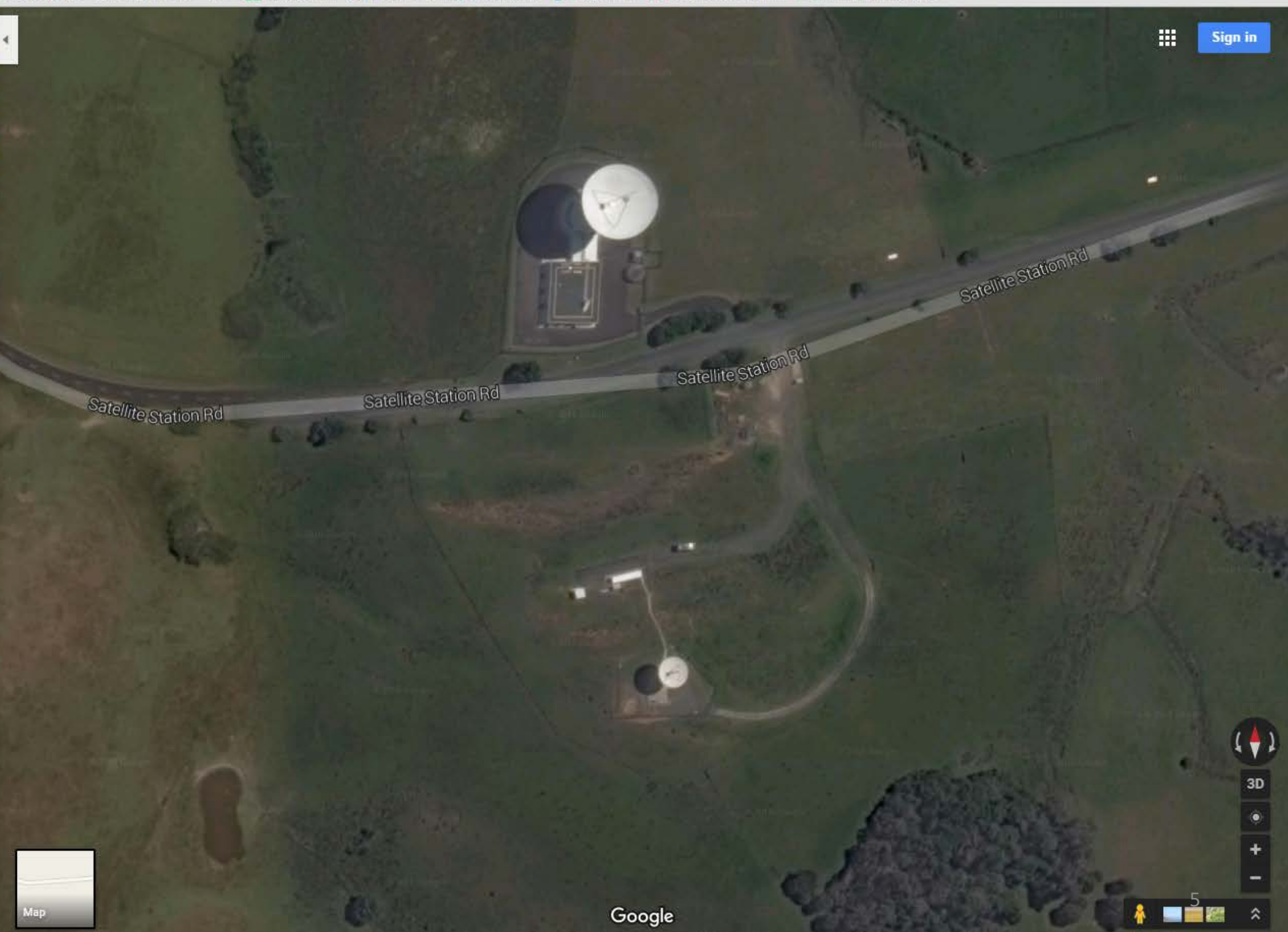
Sergei Gulyaev (on behalf of IRASR team)

AOV, Canberra, 10 November 2018









Google



12-m RT

- Manufacturer: Patriot/Cobham
- Shaped Cassegrain
- Slewing: 5 deg/s Az, 1 deg/s El
- Surface: 0.35 mm (rms)
- S/X (dual circular pols) SEFD~3500 Jy
- L (1.1-1.8 GHz; prime focus), SEFD~5500 Jy
- DBBC2 (4 IFs) / FILA10G
- Mk5B+ , Mk5C, FlexBuff, VDIF format
- Allows us to go up to 4 Gbps recording rate
- H-maser (Symmetricom MH2010)
- 10 Gbps network connectivity, can upgrade to 100 Gbps (NZ REN – REANNZ), but no need at the moment.

30-m RT



- Beam-waveguide Cassegrain telecommunications antenna built 1984
- Slewing rate: 0.36 deg/s (both El and Az)
- Surface with laser scanner:
 - 1.1 mm (rms) – at El = 90 deg
 - 1.7 mm (rms) – at El = 6 deg (gravitational deformation)
- C band 5.8~6.8 GHz (~650 Jy SEFD)
- RadioAstron 4.7~4.9 GHz (~1200 Jy SEFD)
- X band 8~9 GHz ~(900 Jy SEFD)
- RCP + LCP available on all bands
- H-maser signal via cable
- Cryogenically cooled C-band receiver

Observational programmes

- Spacecraft tracking
- Pulsars/Magnetars
- Radio Spectroscopy
(RRL, Masers)



Single dish mode

- Scintillations
- Astrometry



RINZ (12m + 30m)

RINZ



Observational programmes

- Spacecraft tracking
- Pulsars/Magnetars
- Radio Spectroscopy
(RRL, Masers)



Single dish mode

- Scintillations
- Astrometry



RINZ (12m + 30m)

Observational programmes

- LBA
 - Follow-ups (GW, FRB)
 - AOV
 - RadioAstron
 - IVS
 - AUSTRAL
- 
- VLBI

To make a GGOS core site

□ Stable results

□ Make an appropriate model

- atmospheric delay
- ocean tide loading
- environmental loads, etc

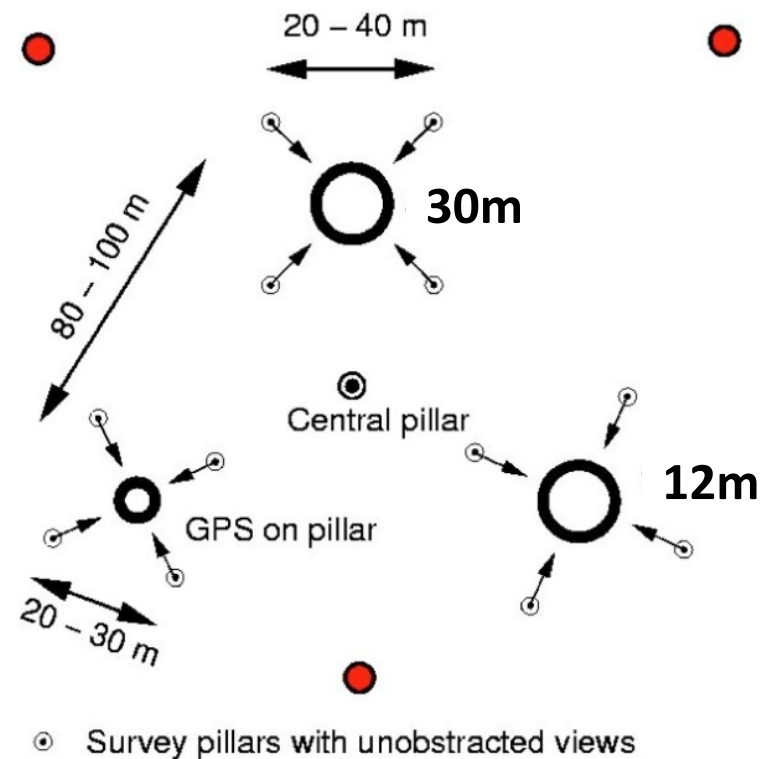
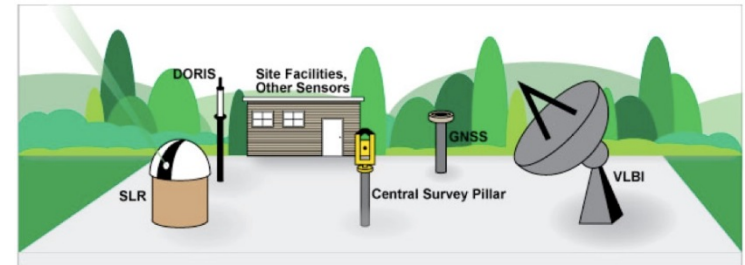
□ assistance observation

- Groundwater,
Soil moisture, etc.

□ Cooperation with LINZ

□ periodical local survey


- to realize the local tie between VLBI and GPS
- LINZ and GNS Science



Land-sea data for Warkworth



full resolution coastline
of GMT package

 **Shuttle Radar
Topography Mission**
The Mission to Map the World

Version 2 : SRTM3
World 3 arc-seconds
(90m)

13

To make a GGOS core site

□ Stable results

□ Make an appropriate model

- atmospheric delay
- ocean tide loading
- environmental loads, etc

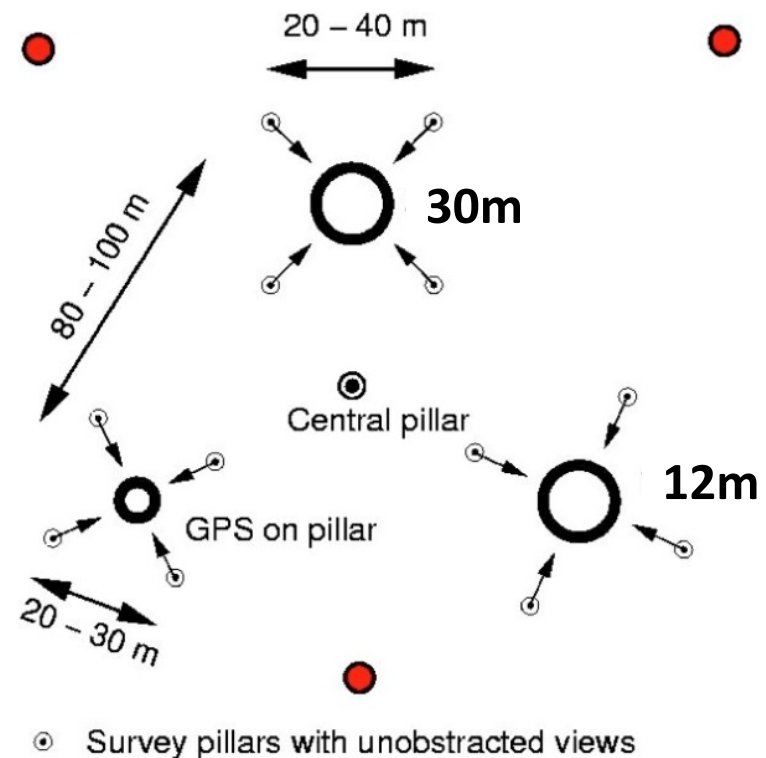
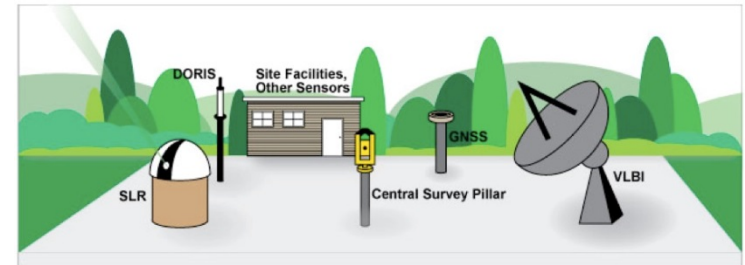
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The 2012 Warkworth Observatory Local Tie Survey



Land Information New Zealand
Record A1387321



Australian Government
Geoscience Australia

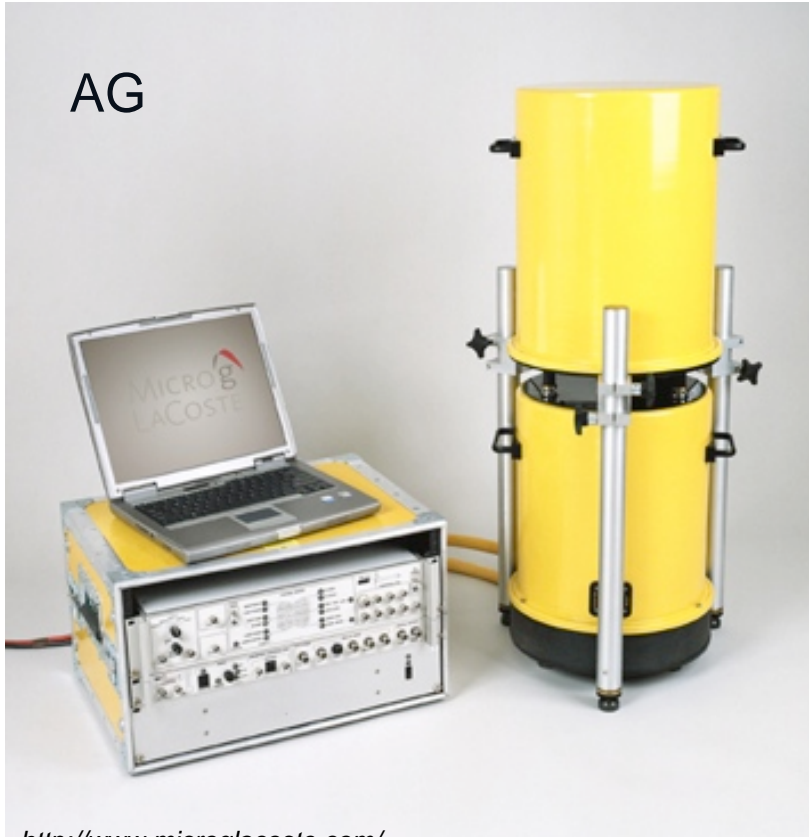


Department of
Sustainability and Environment
Geodetic Survey Office of Survey-General Victoria



Gravity

AG



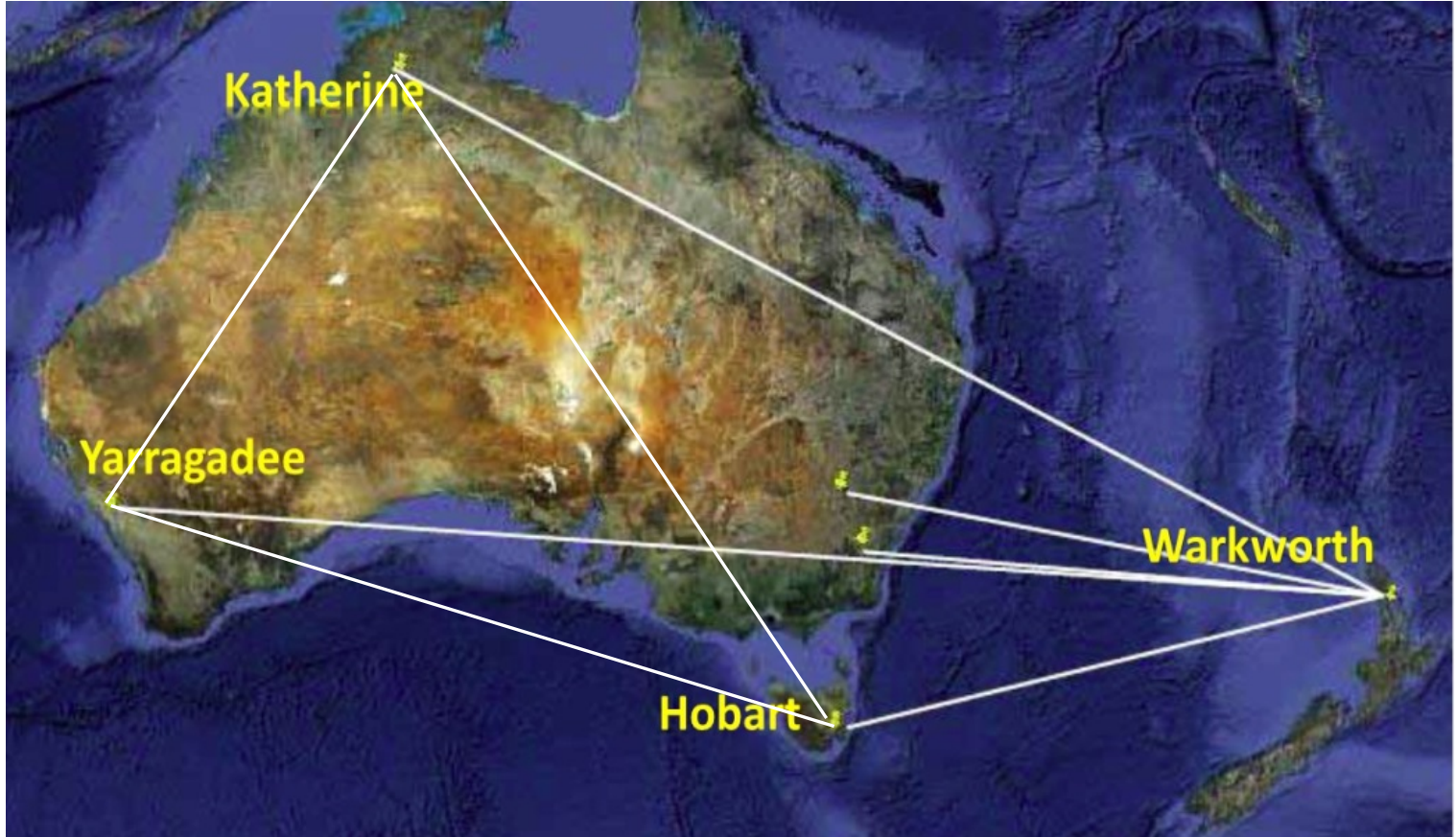
<http://www.microglacoste.com/>

SG



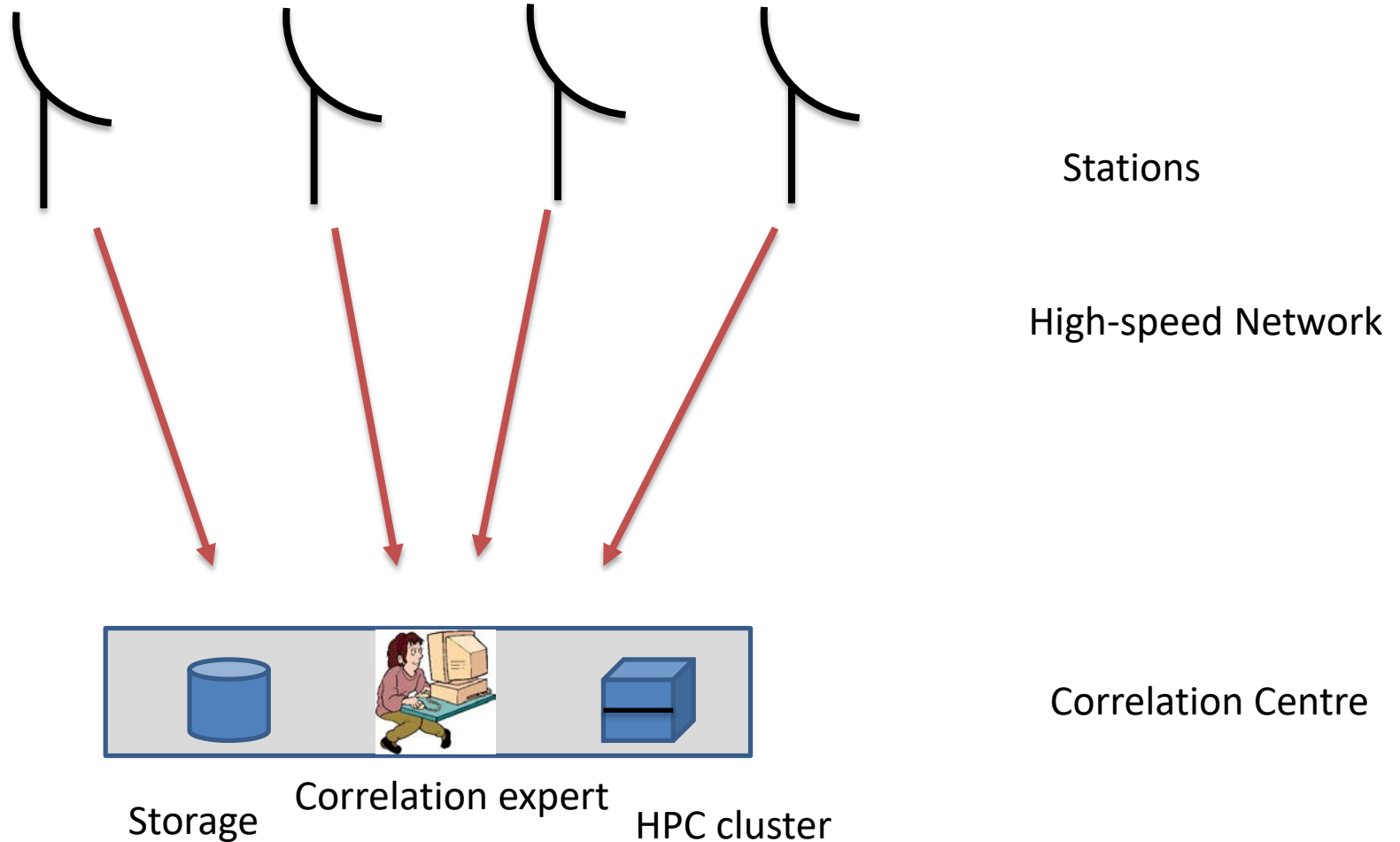
<http://www.gwrinstruments.com/>

AuScope

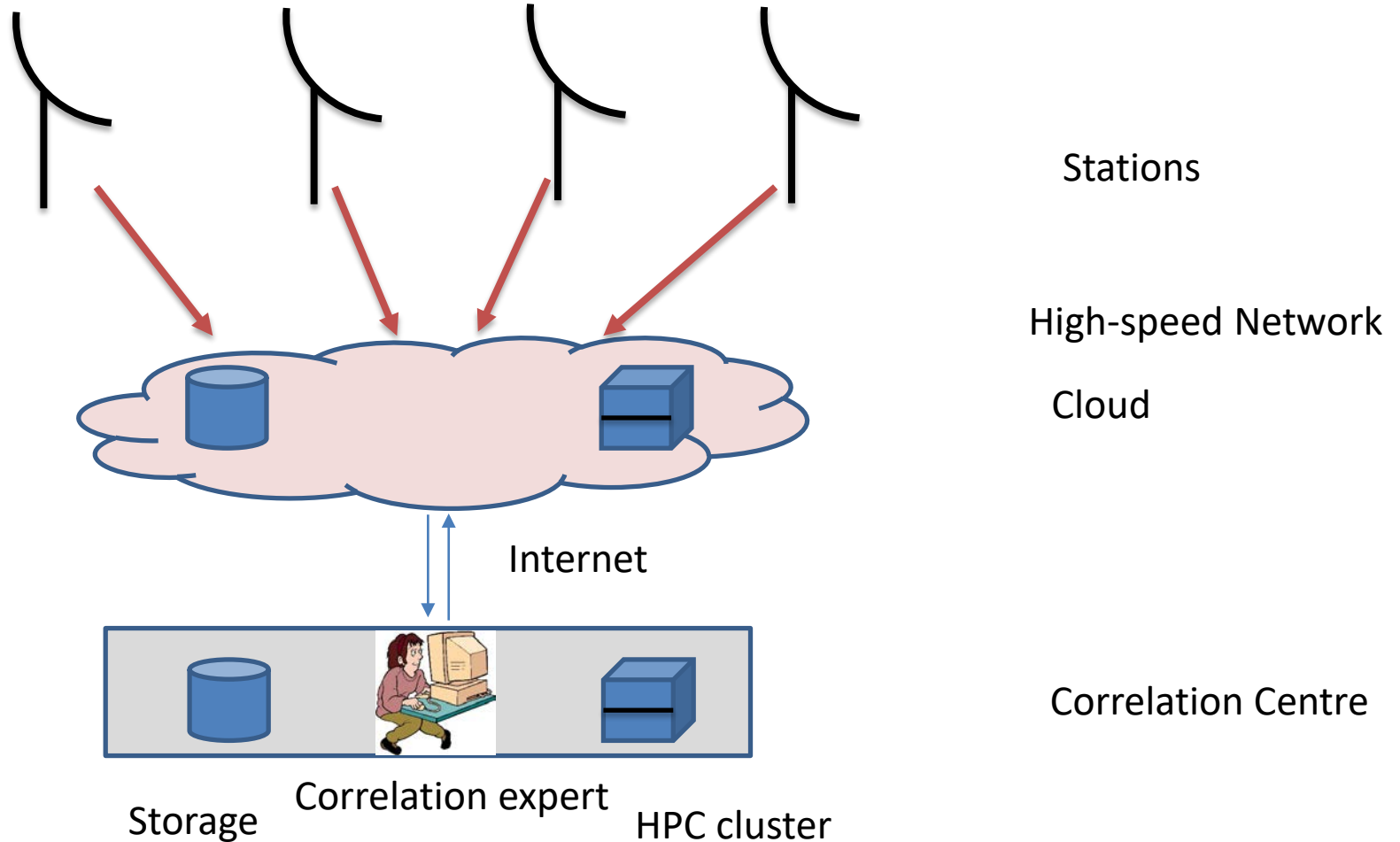


GGOS stations in Australasia.

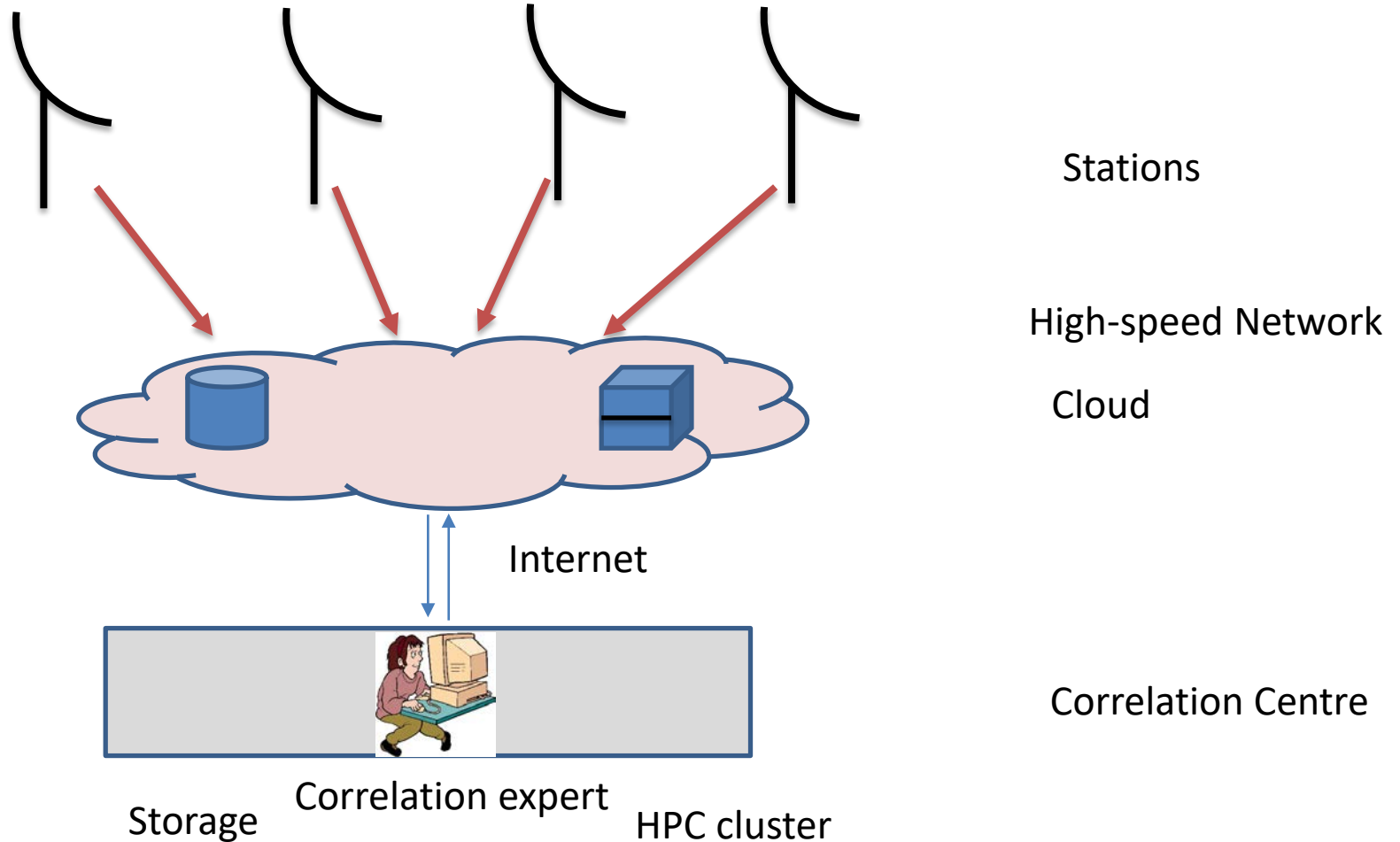
Networking and Cloud Correlation



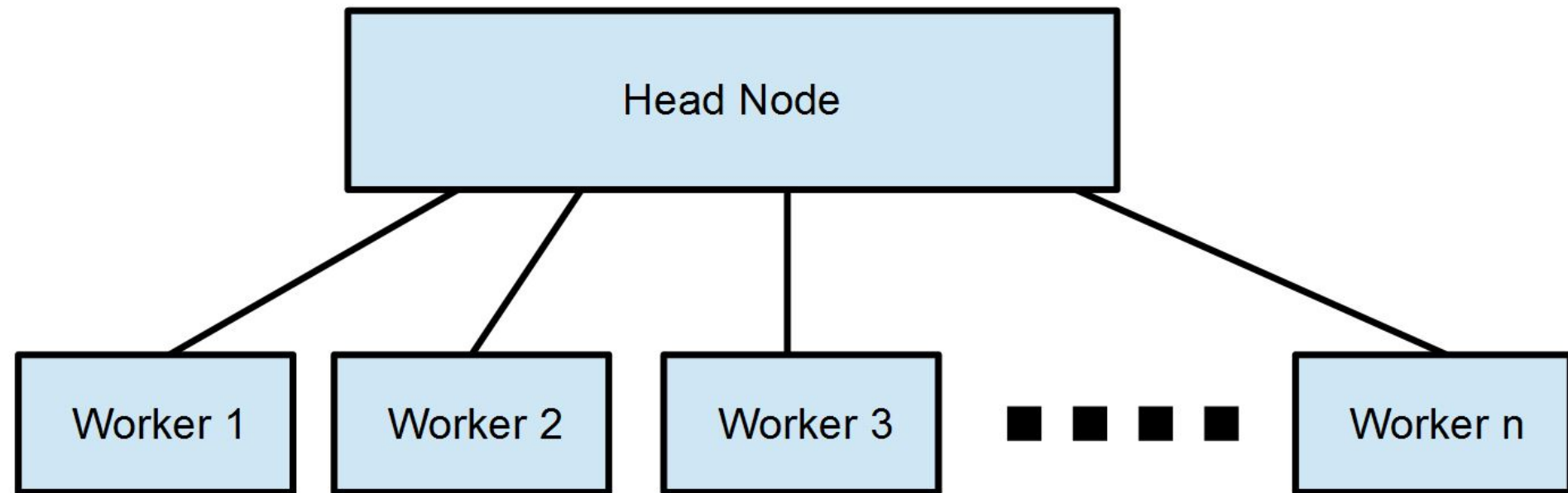
Networking and Cloud Correlation



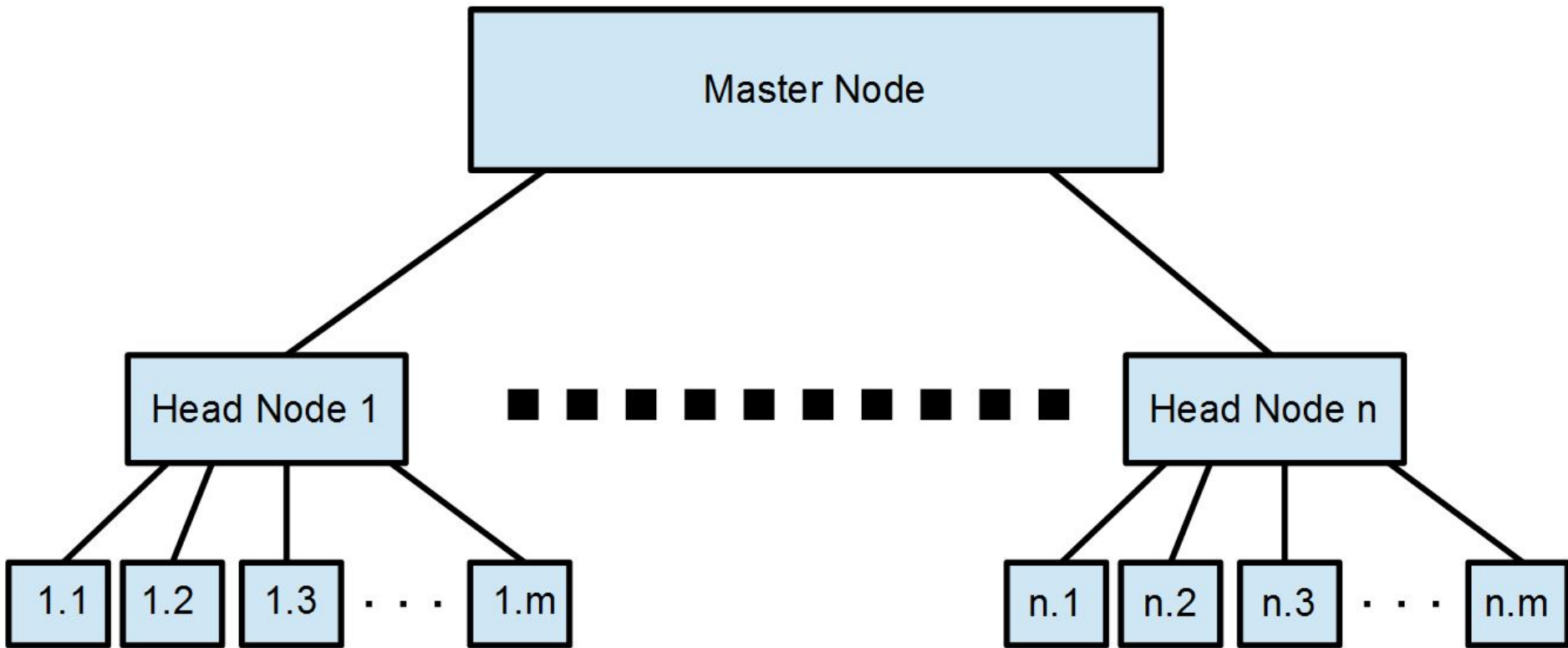
Networking and Cloud Correlation



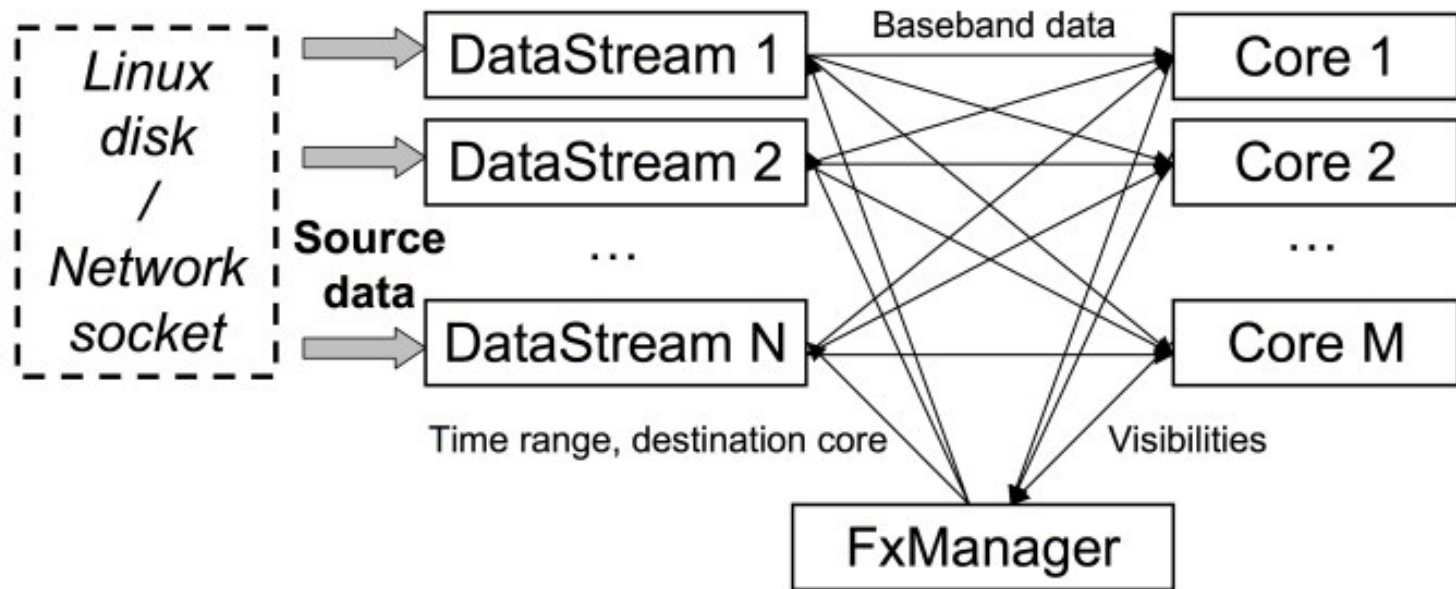
Networking and Cloud Correlation



Networking and Cloud Correlation



Networking and Cloud Correlation



Networking and Cloud Correlation

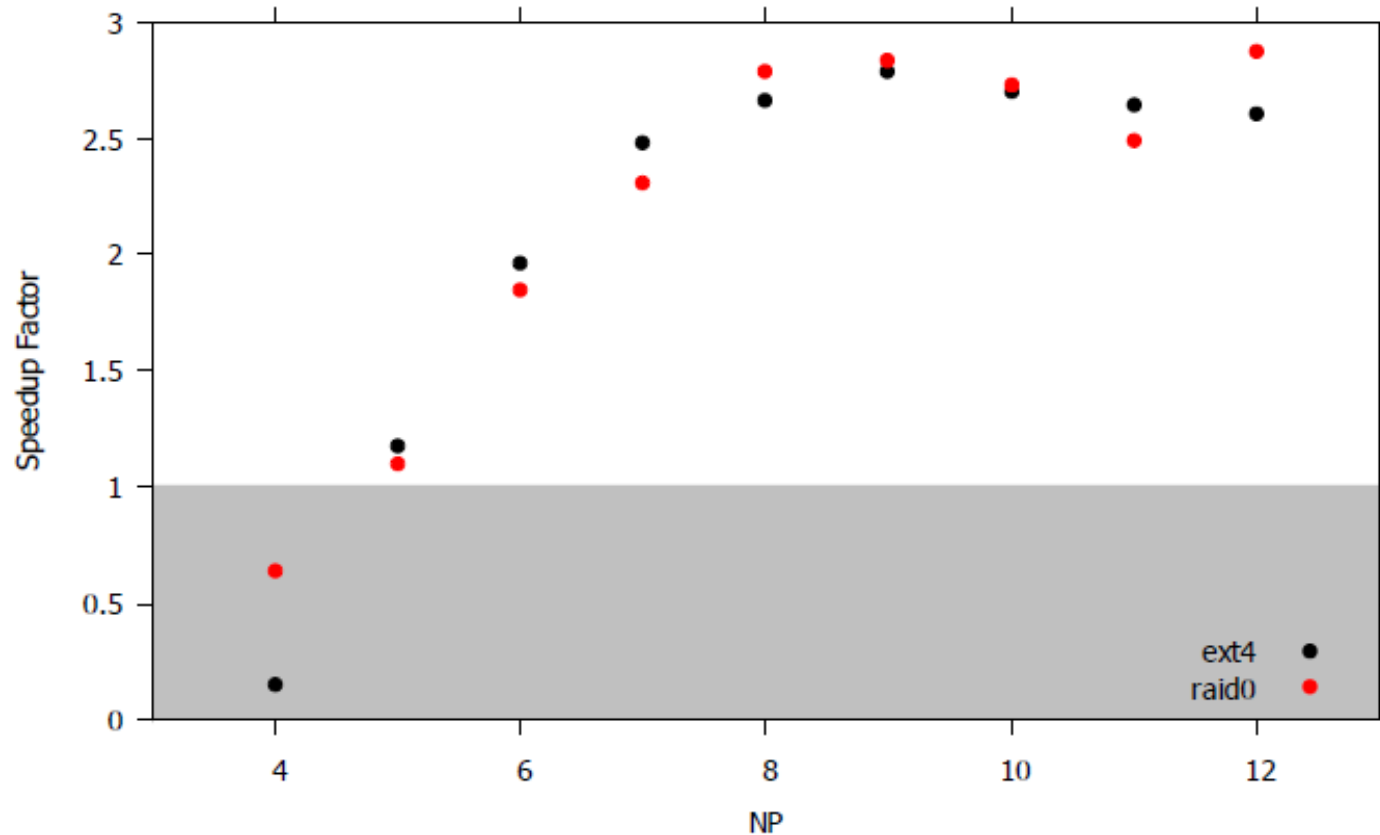


Figure 3: The Speedup factor (SF) vs. NP in the one-baseline experiment (hw03) with the Catalyst Cloud.

Networking and Cloud Correlation

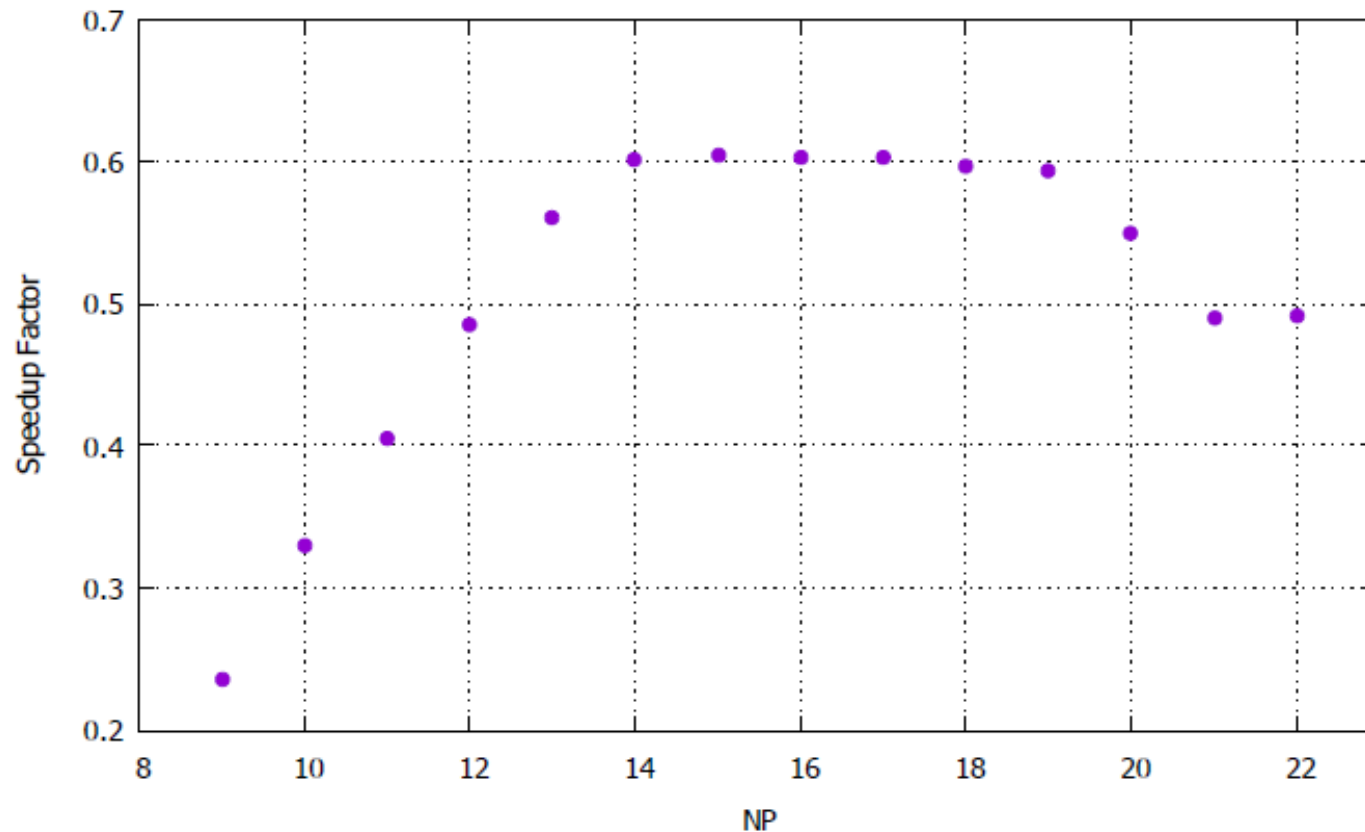


Figure 4: The Speedup factor (SF) vs. NP in the 15-baseline experiment (v534a) with the Catalyst Cloud.



THANK YOU !