

LoCo Lab EDGES Memo 145

Mid-Band ‘Metadata’: GHA, Sun Elevation, Temperature, and Humidity

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1 Description

Here we show the daily Mid-Band ‘metadata’ from days 2018-146 to 2018-220. Specifically, we show the daily Galactic Hour Angle (GHA), Sun Elevation, Ambient Temperature, Ambient Humidity, and Receiver Temperature.

The metadata are presented in Figures 1 through 59. In the plots we indicate the edges of the GHA range 6 – 18 hr, which is the one used to compute the Mid-Band integrated spectrum.

This document is intended to help understand the daily Mid-Band spectral residuals, and inform the computation of the Mid-Band integrated spectrum.

2 Discussion

After examining the data in the figures, especially in , there are a few things to consider for the computation of the Mid-Band integrated spectrum:

1. The GHA range 6 – 18 hr used for the Mid-Band integrated spectrum mostly corresponds to daytime. Every day only up to \sim three hours correspond to nighttime. In the first part of the season (day 146 and a few days afterward) the nighttime observations captured the range $\text{GHA} \approx 16 - 18$ hr, while toward the end of the season (close to and on day 220) the nighttime observations captured the range $\text{GHA} \approx 6 - 9$ hr.
2. Daytime observations will lead to larger ionospheric effects impacting the sky spectrum. In addition, during daytime observations the temperature variation is — in general — wider and faster. Although the EDGES blade antenna has low sensitivity to temperature variations, the sensitivity is not zero, and large and fast temperature variations could lead to mechanical changes that, in turn, would change the antenna S11. If these S11 changes are not tracked and calibrated away, the integrated spectra will suffer from calibration errors.
3. The humidity at the MRO is normally low. In the figures we see that when the humidity goes up above $\sim 50\%$, the probability is high of it quickly reaching 100%. A humidity threshold could be implemented to avoid using data in the analysis which were potentially taken during rain or condensation on the antenna.

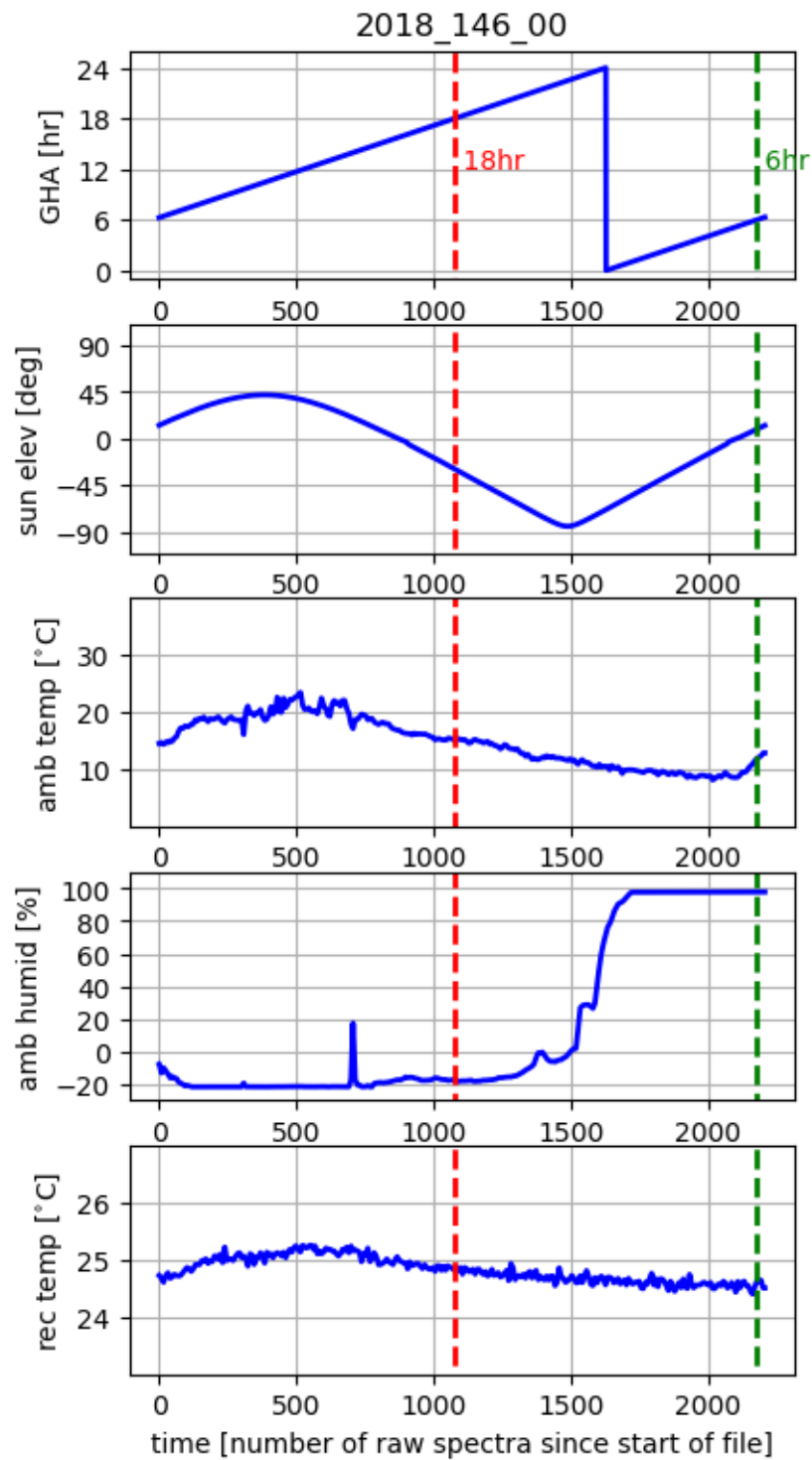


Figure 1:

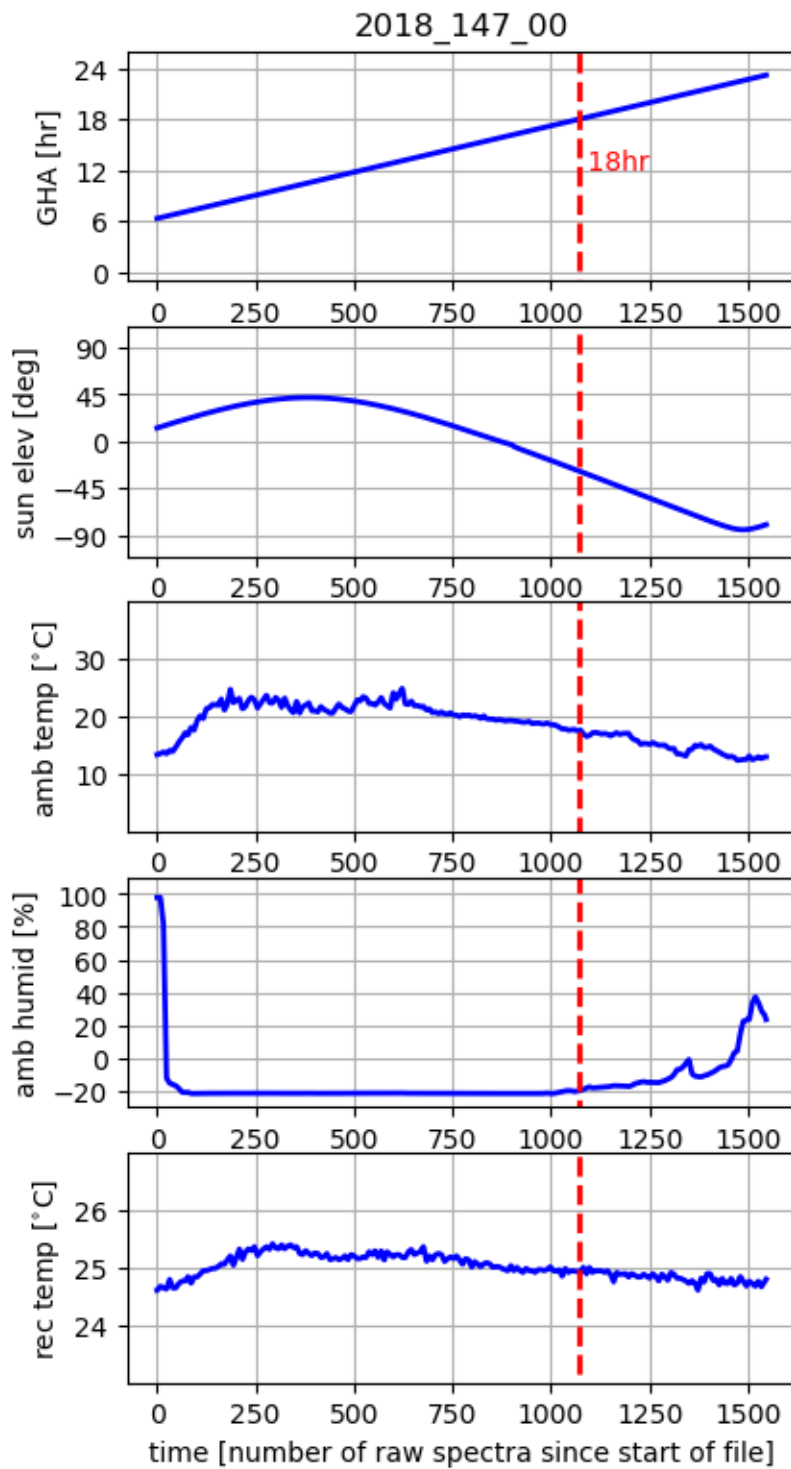


Figure 2:

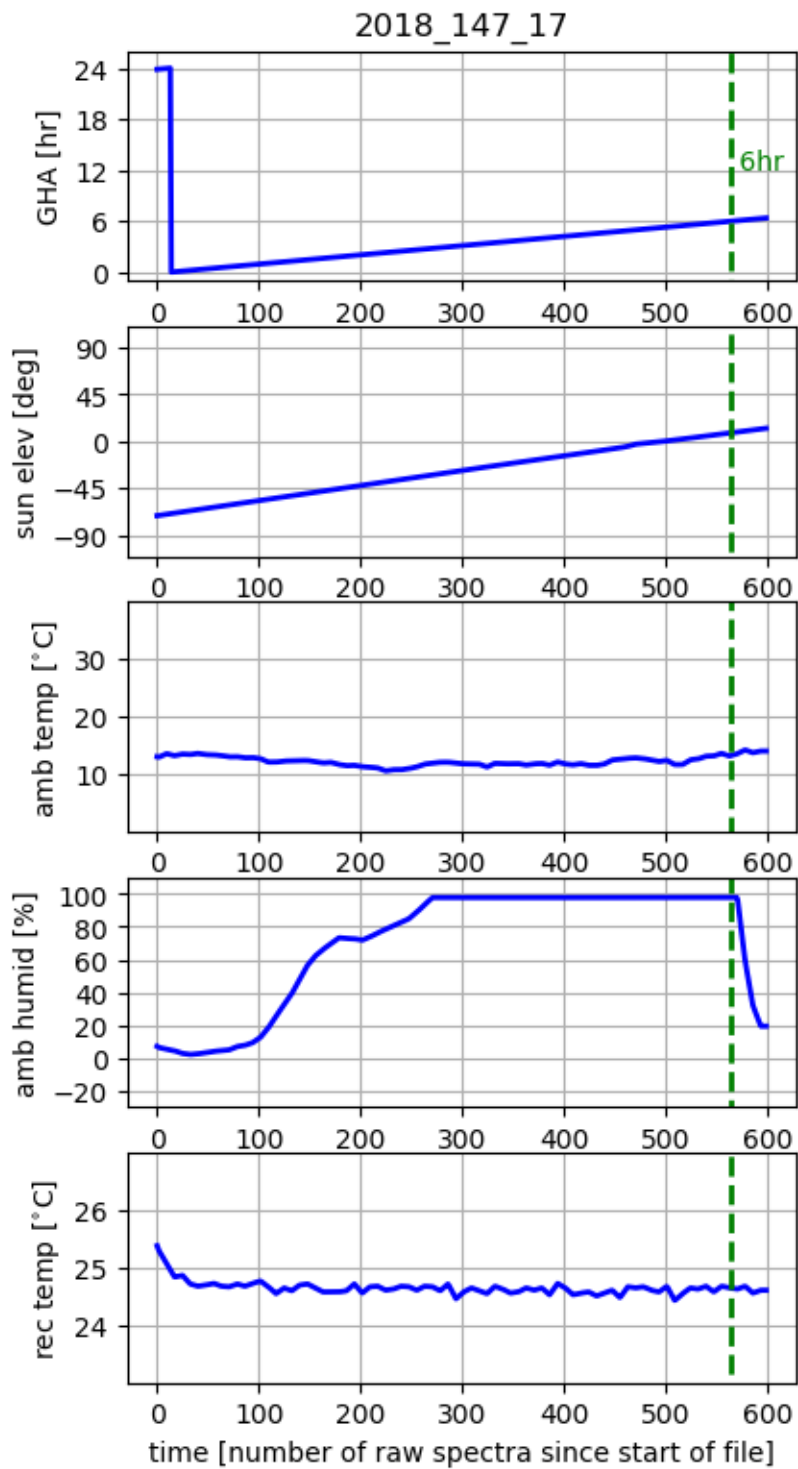


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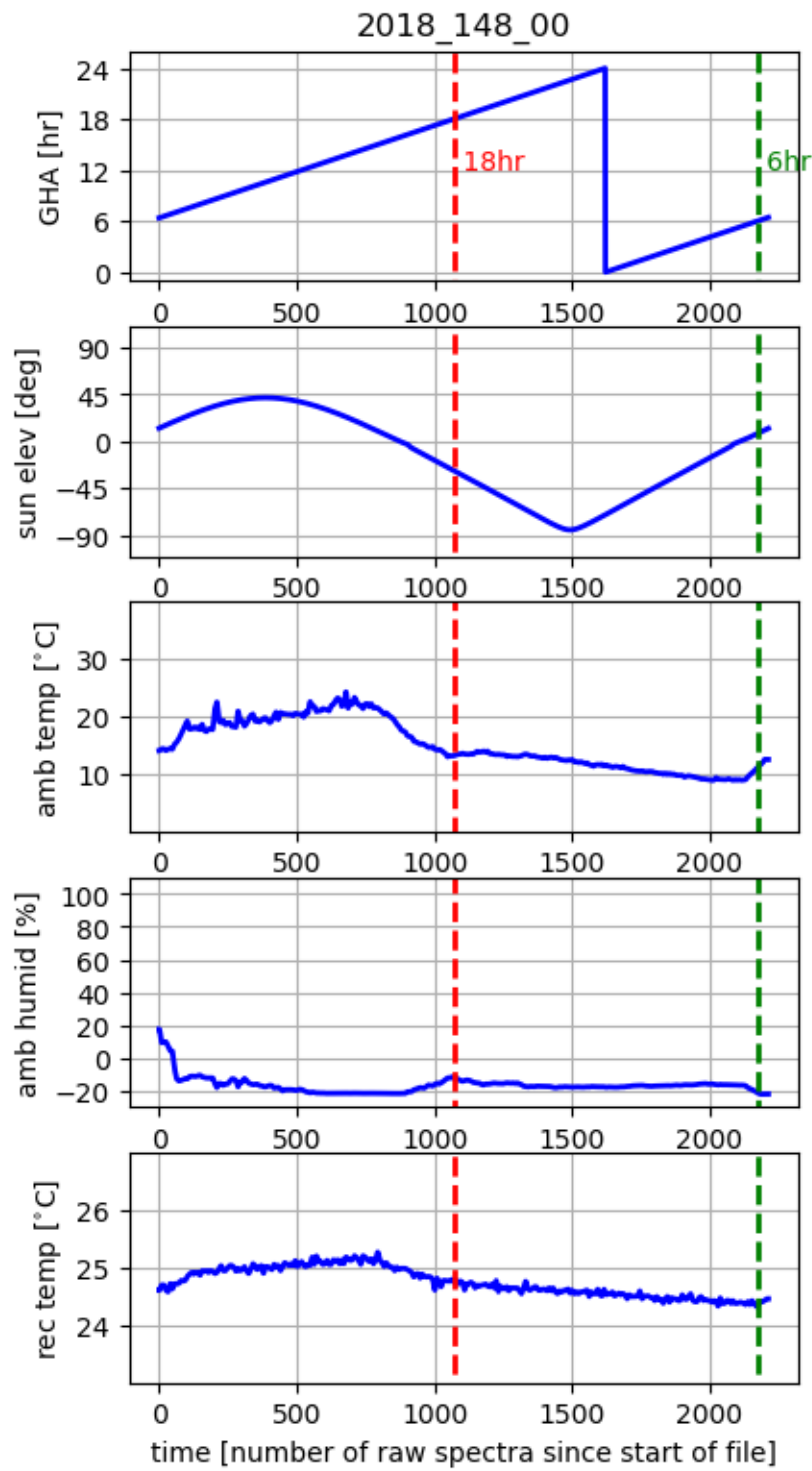


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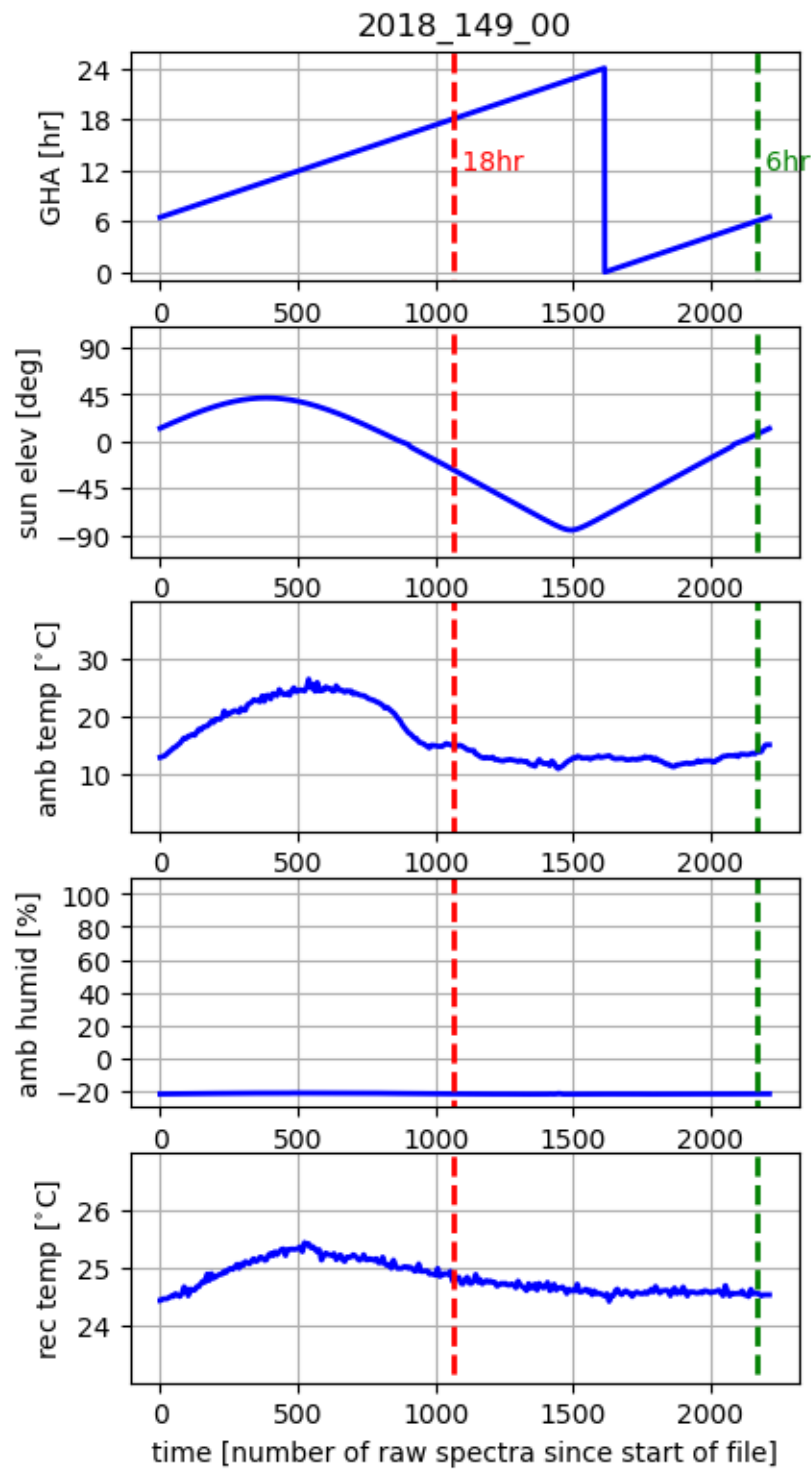


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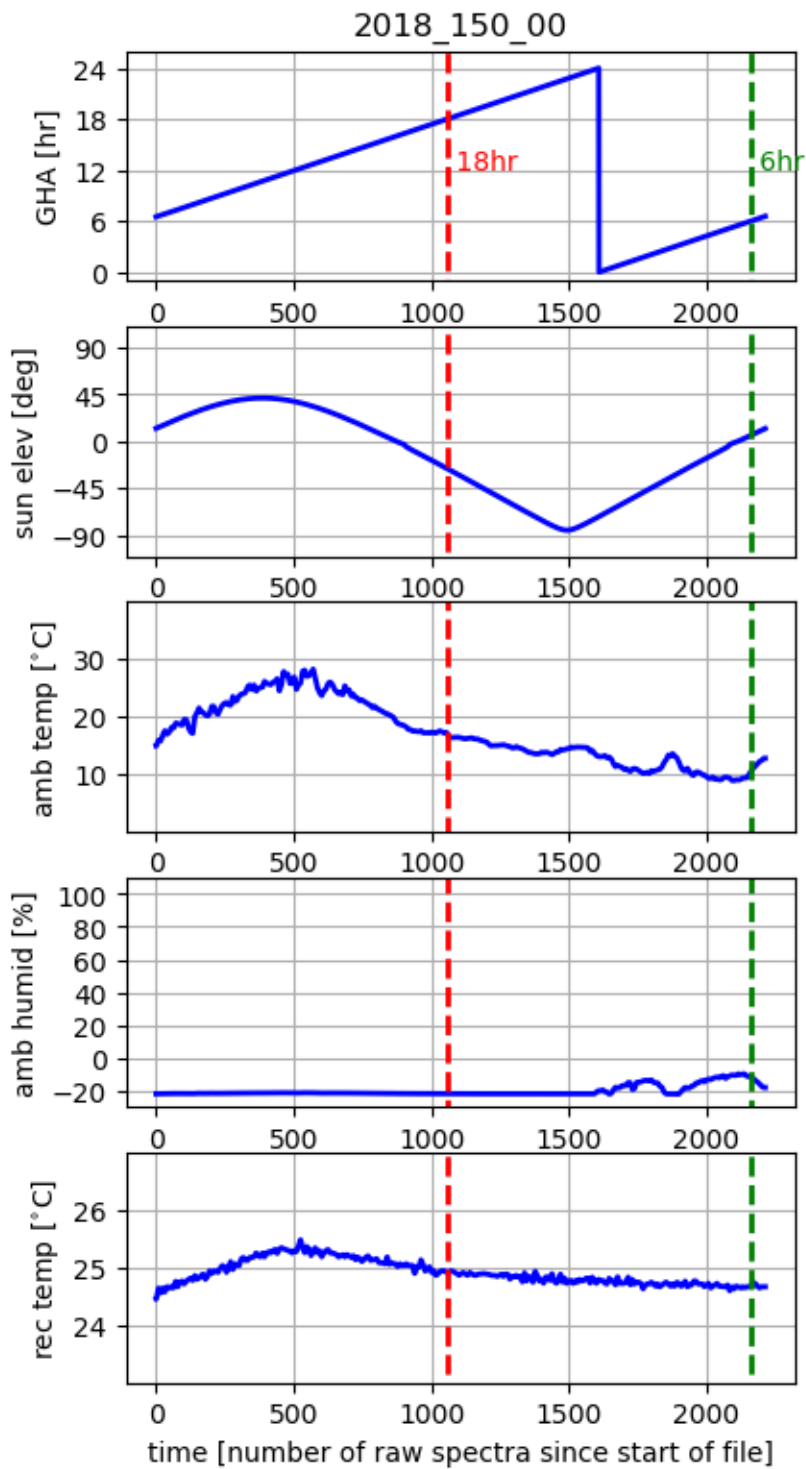


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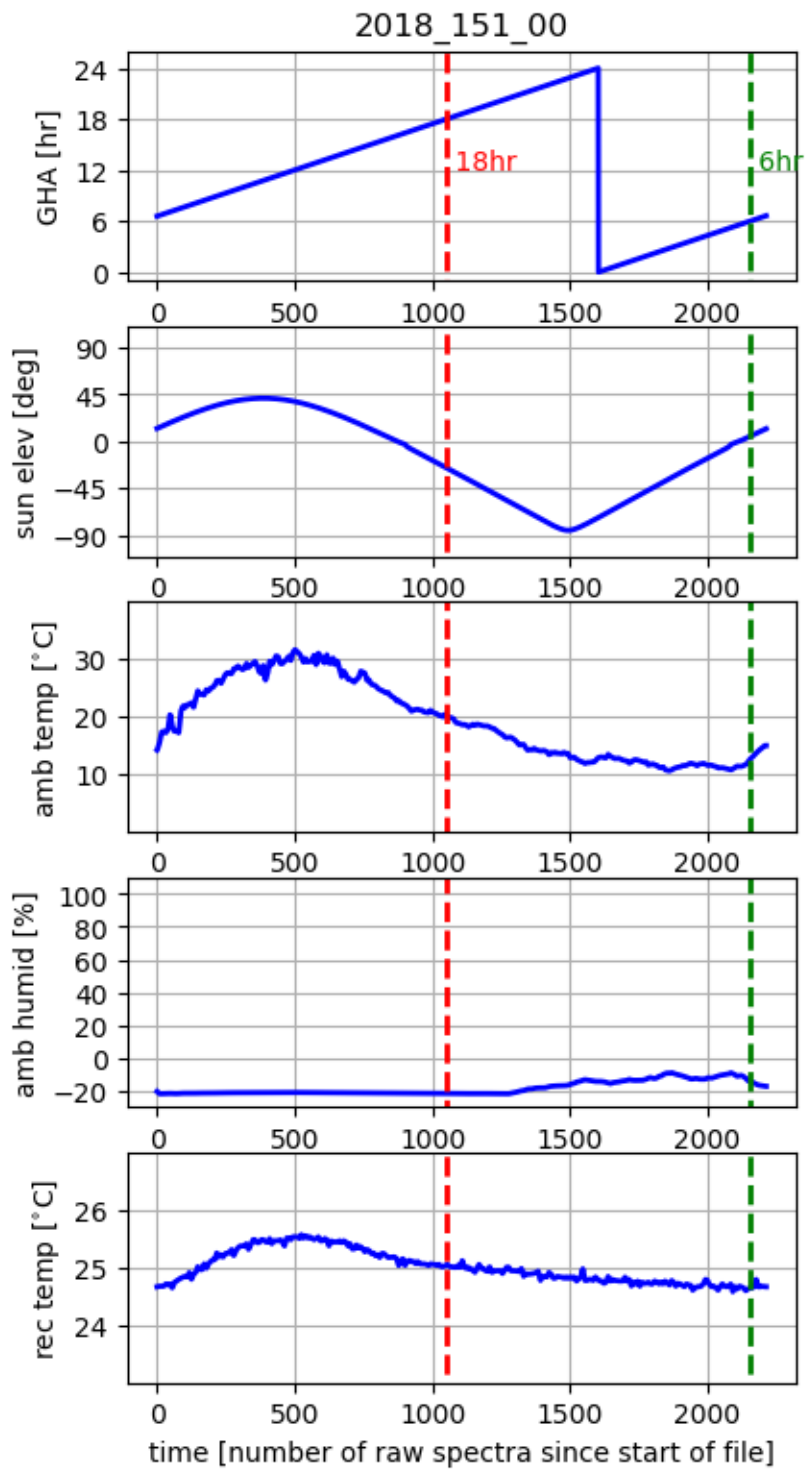


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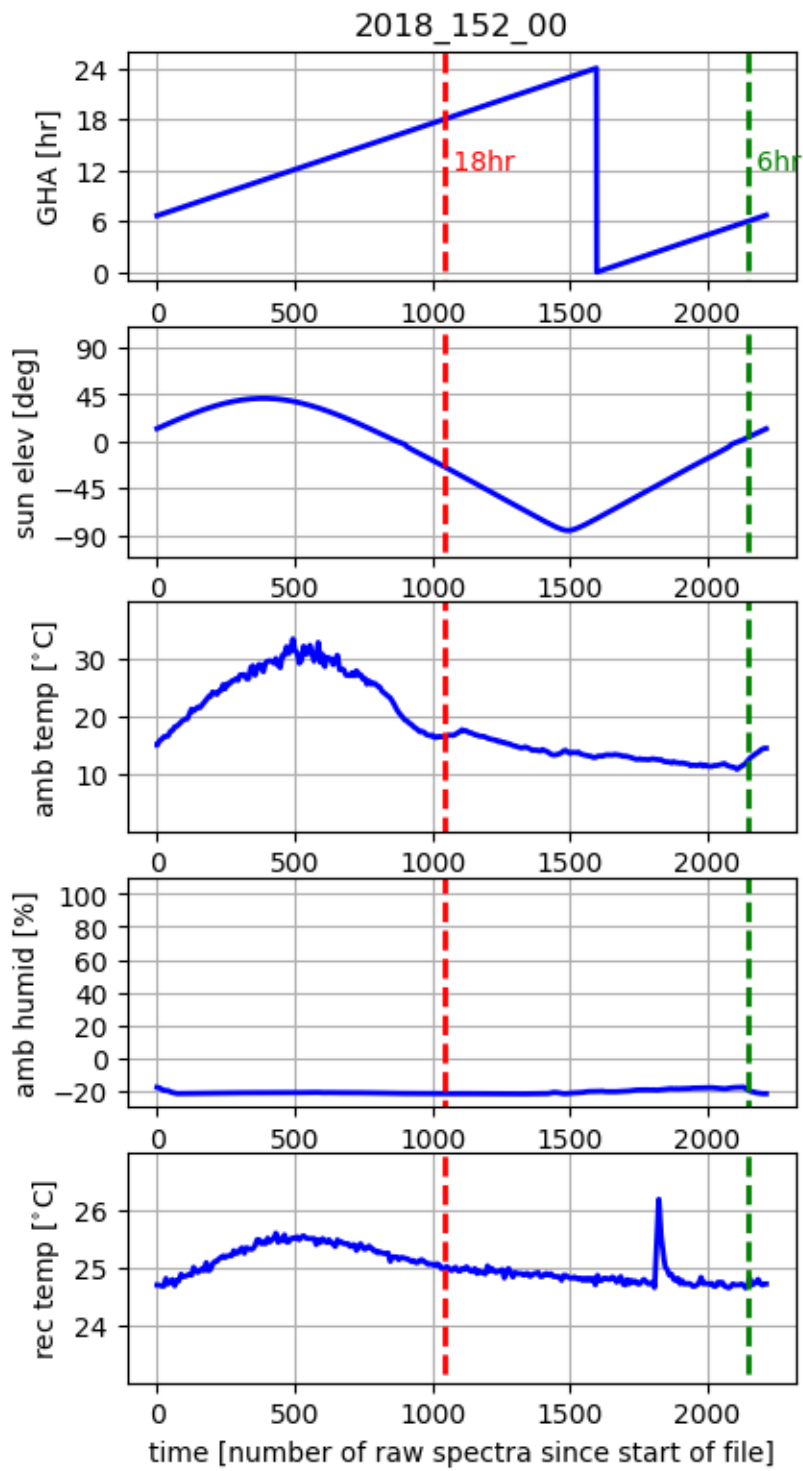


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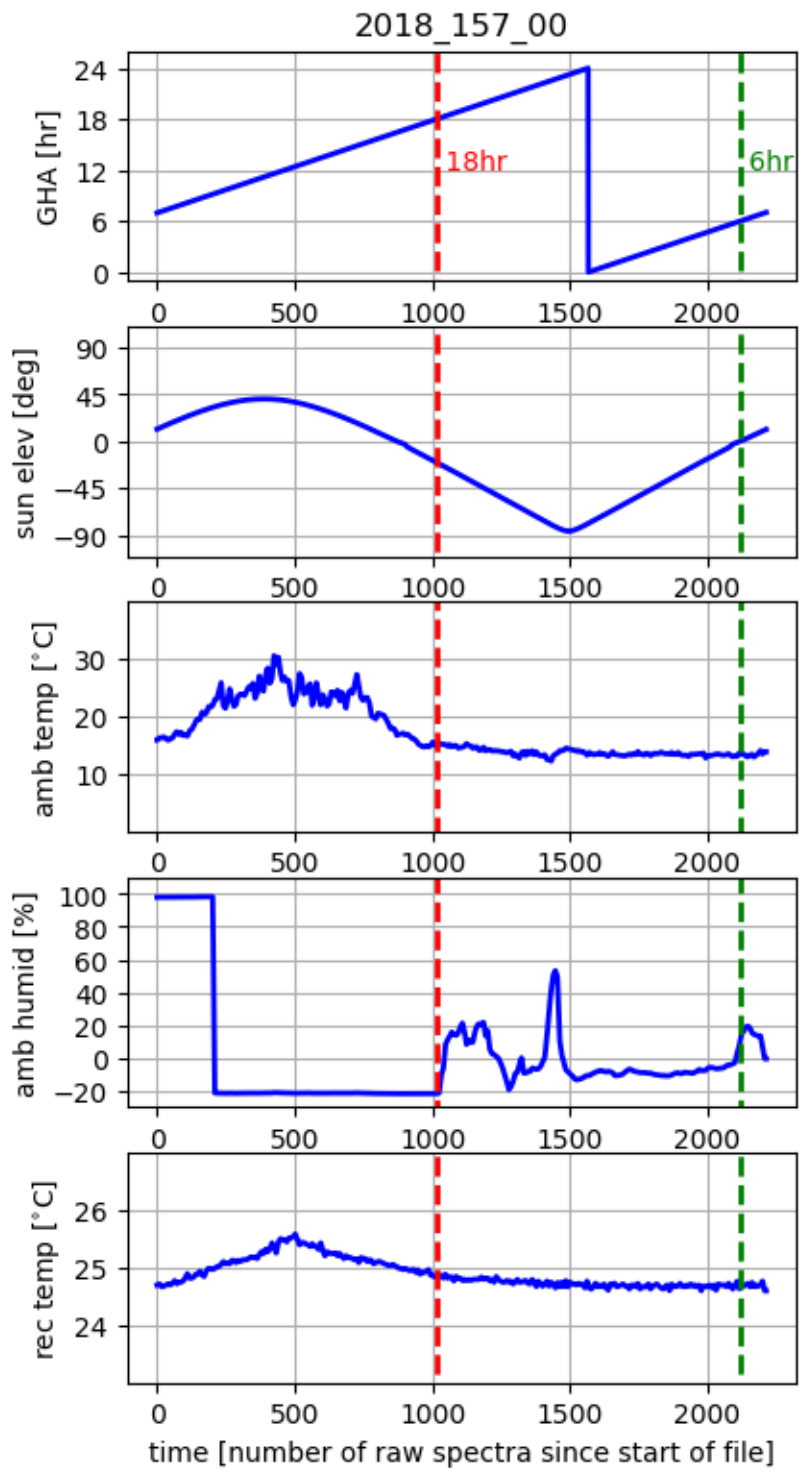


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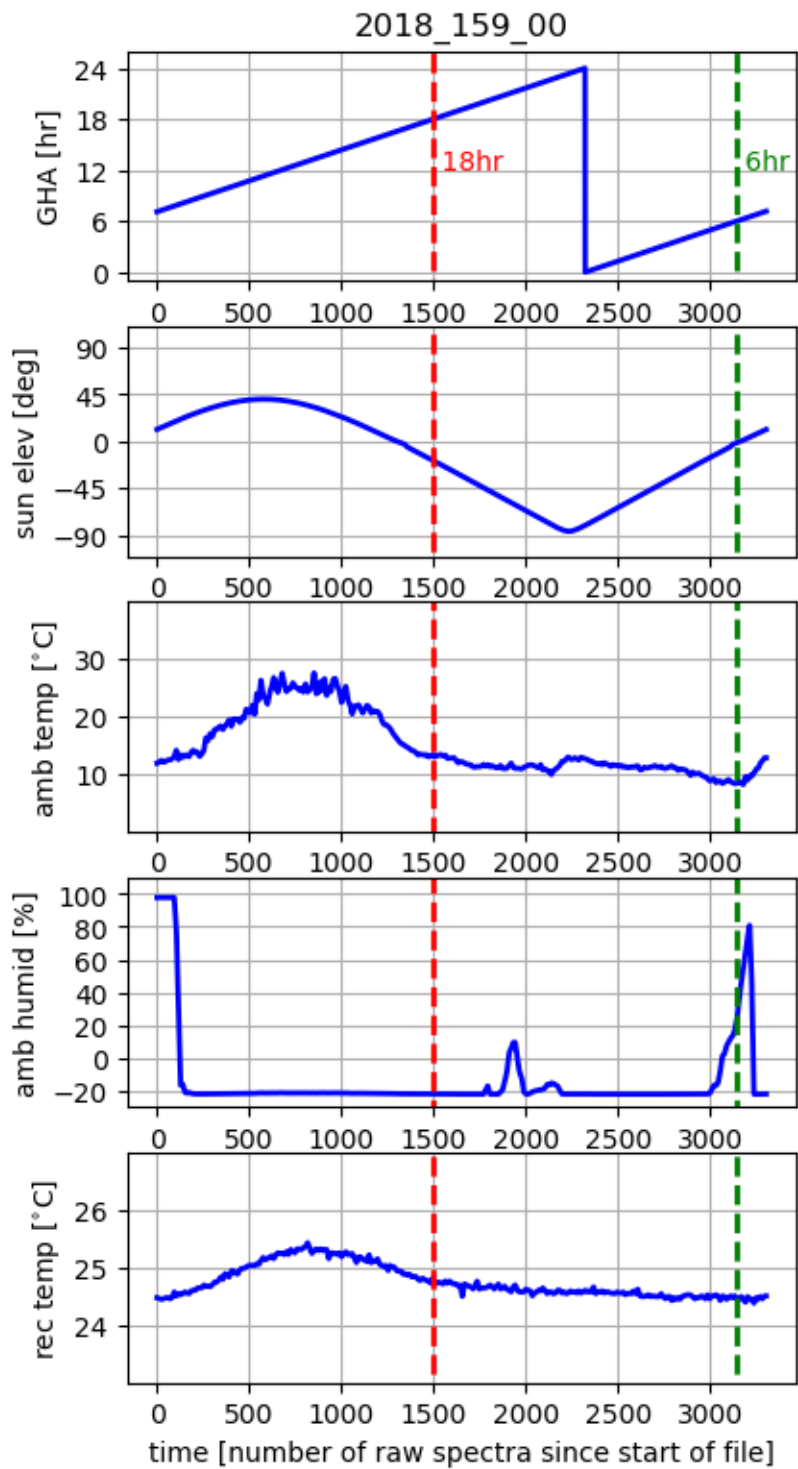


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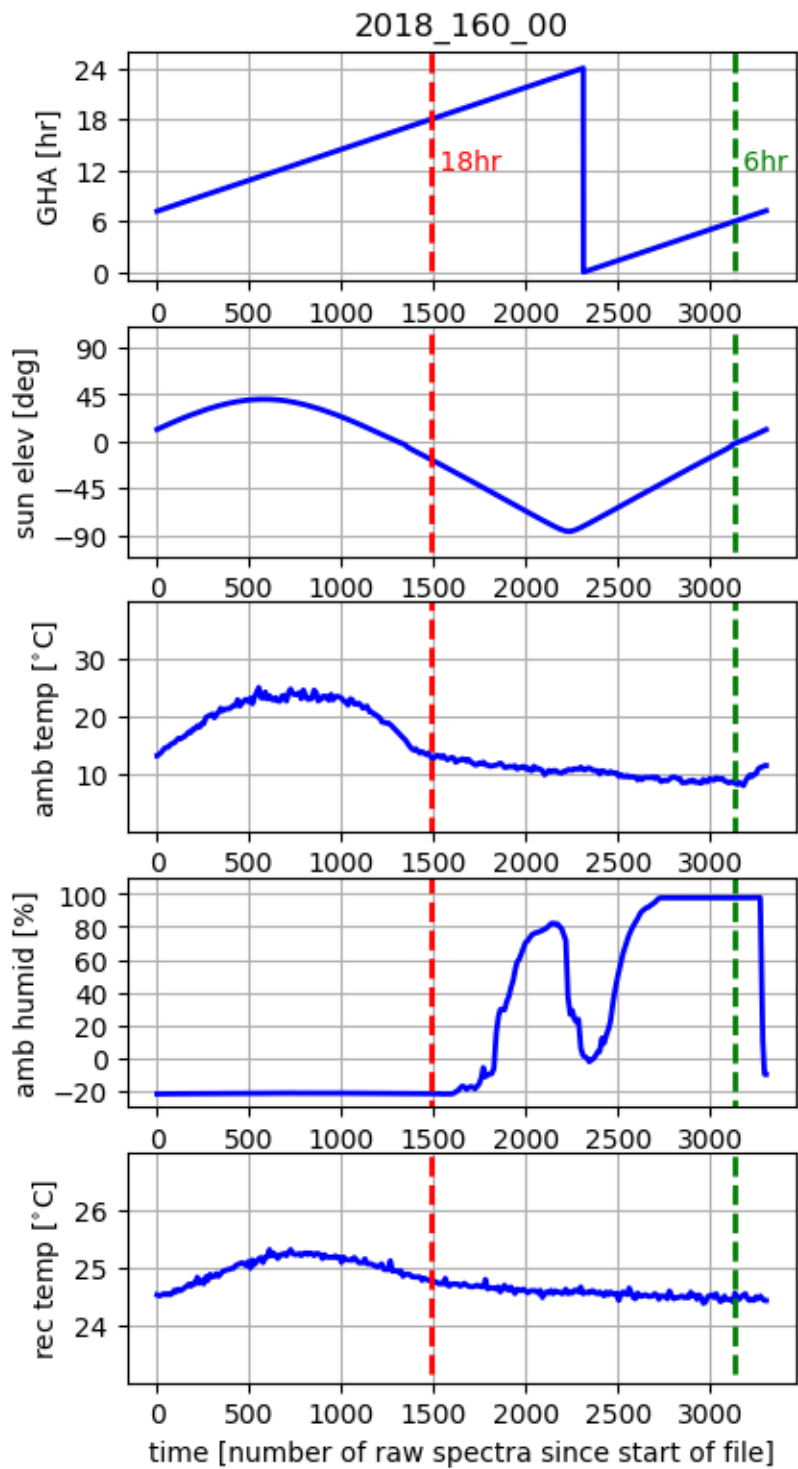


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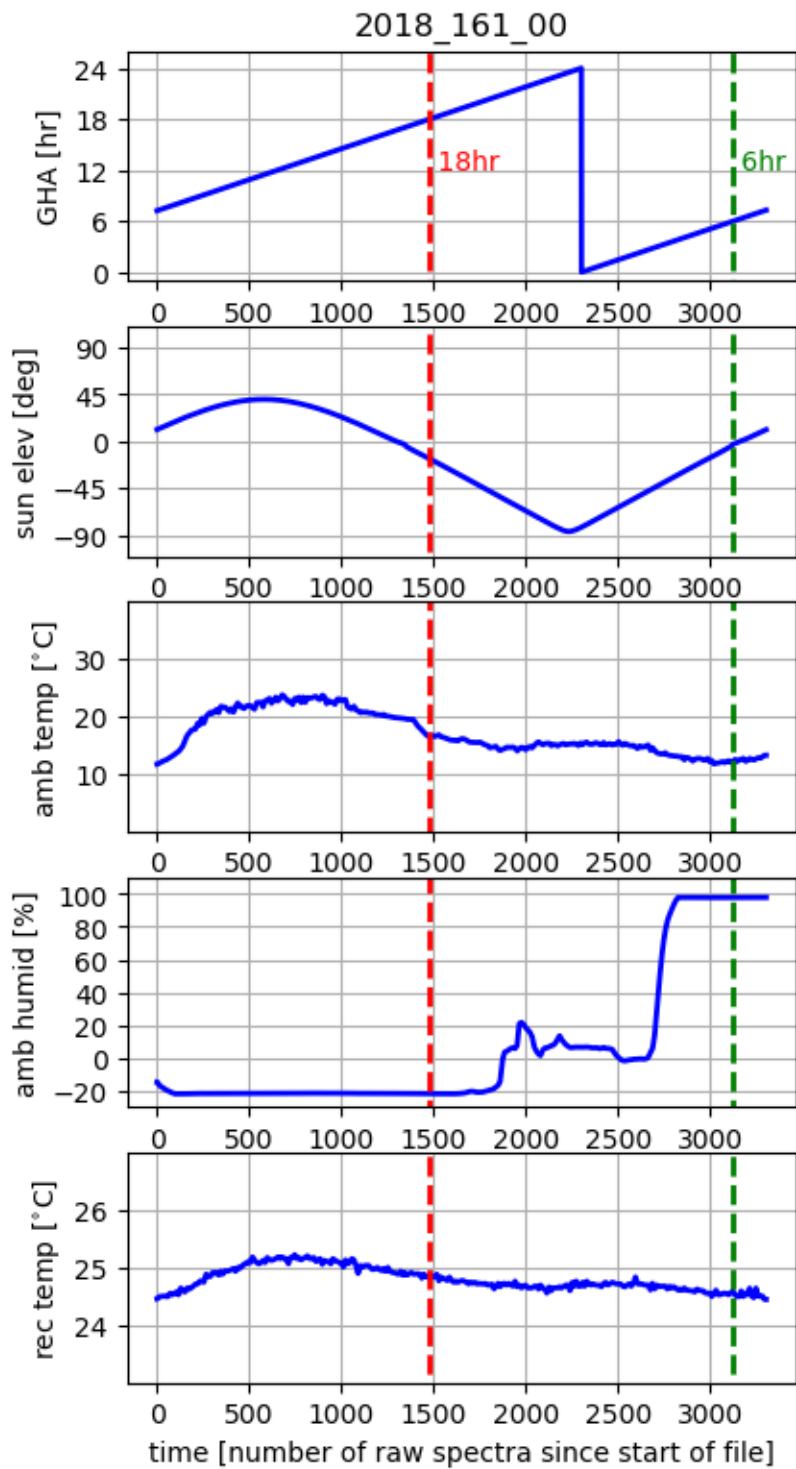


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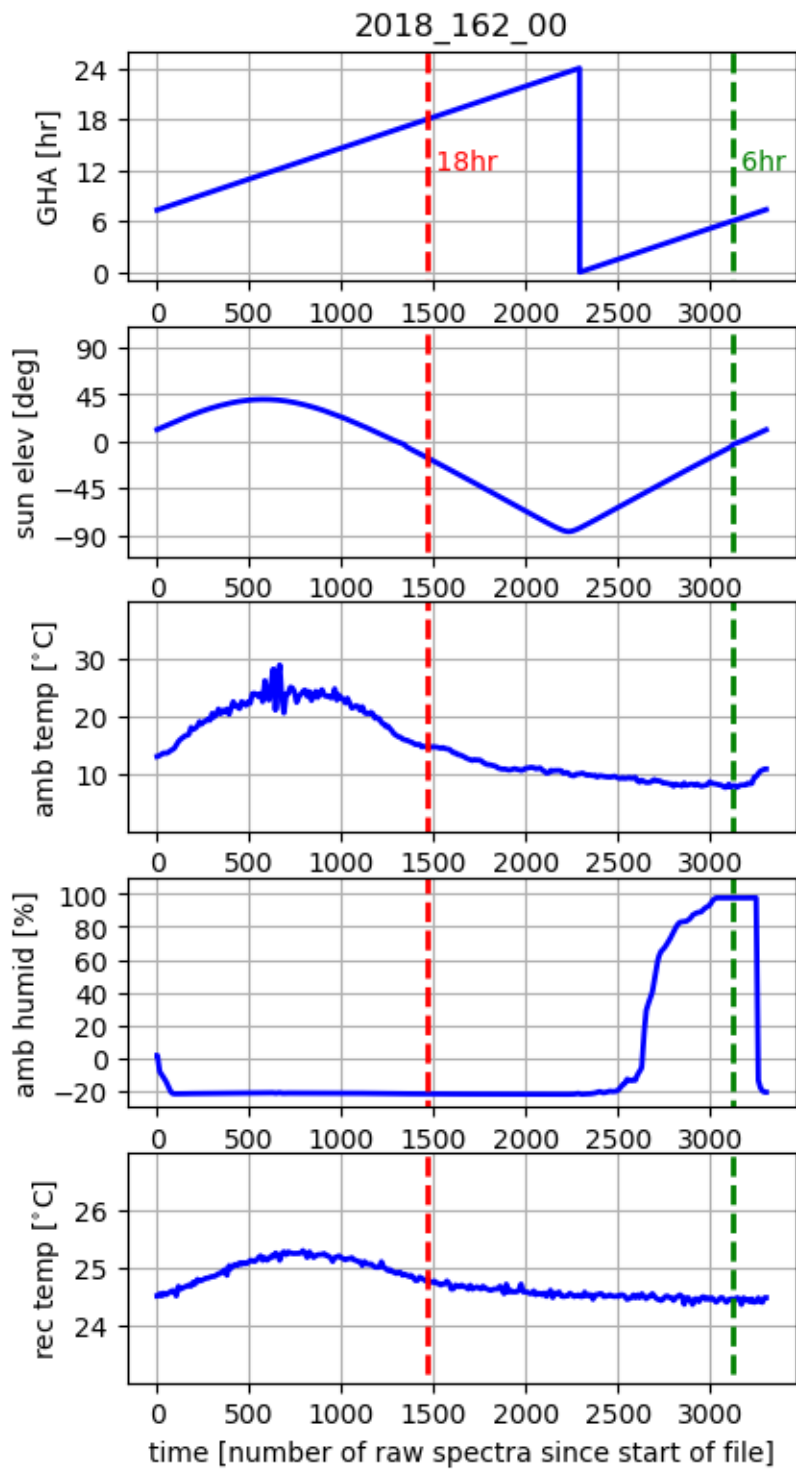


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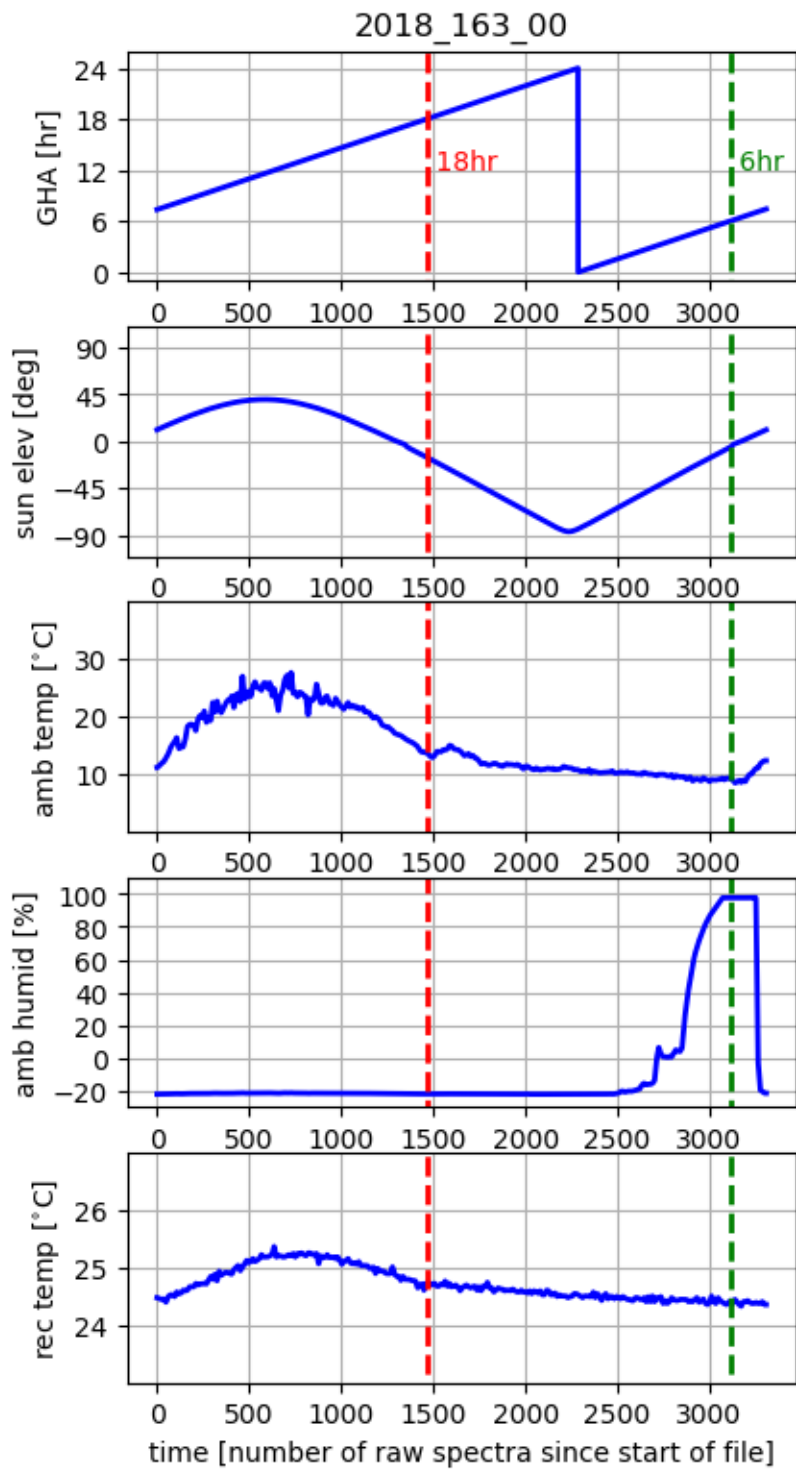


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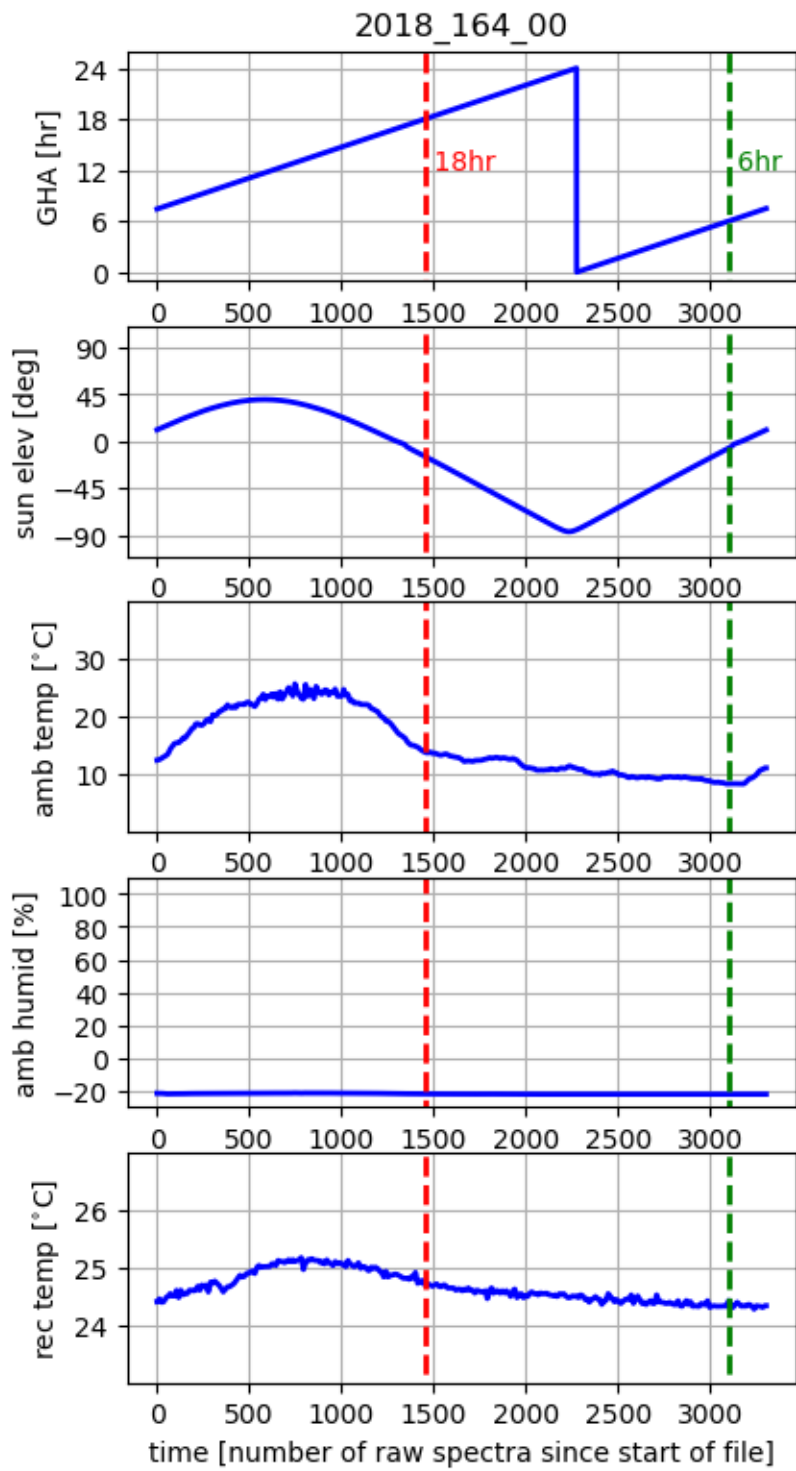


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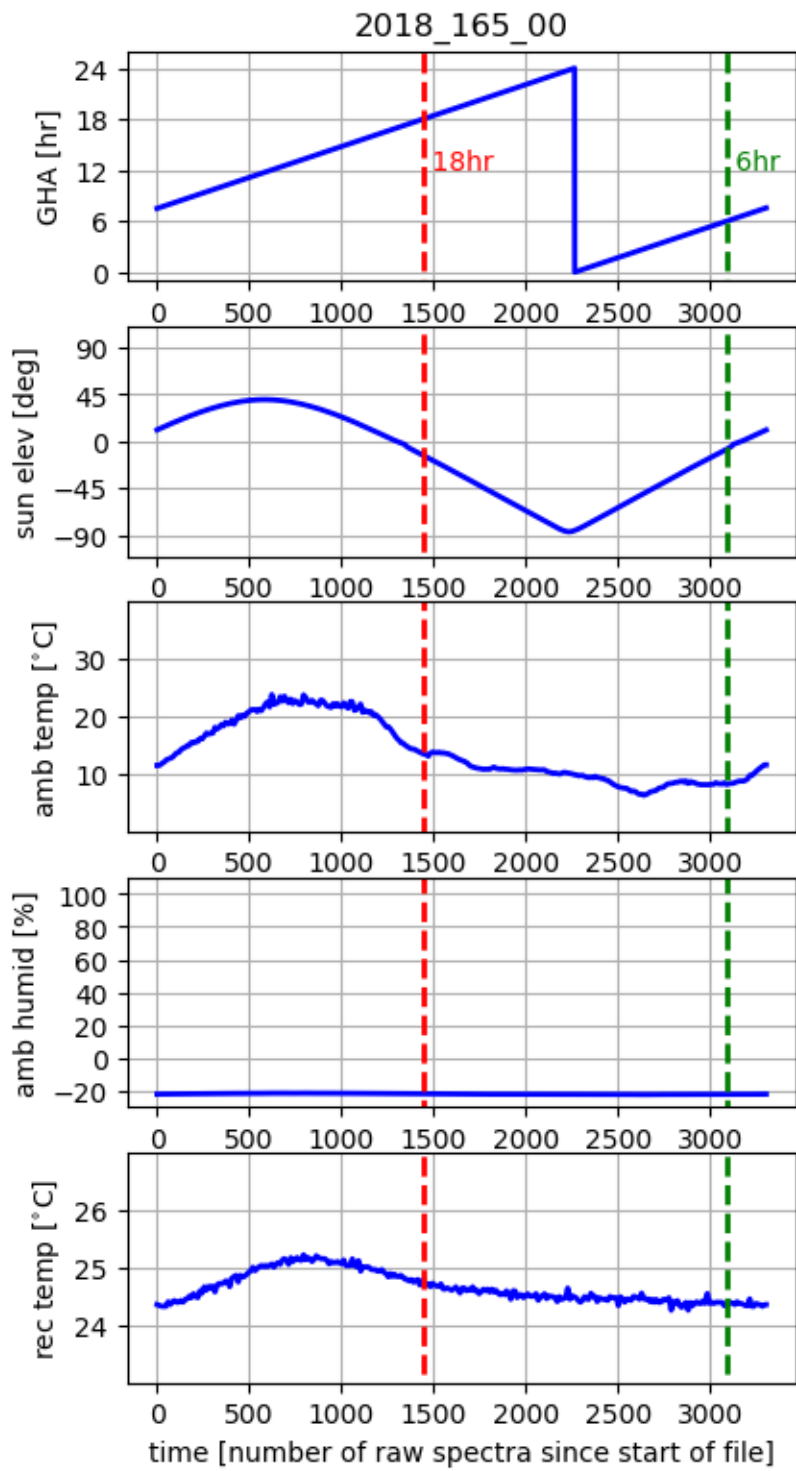


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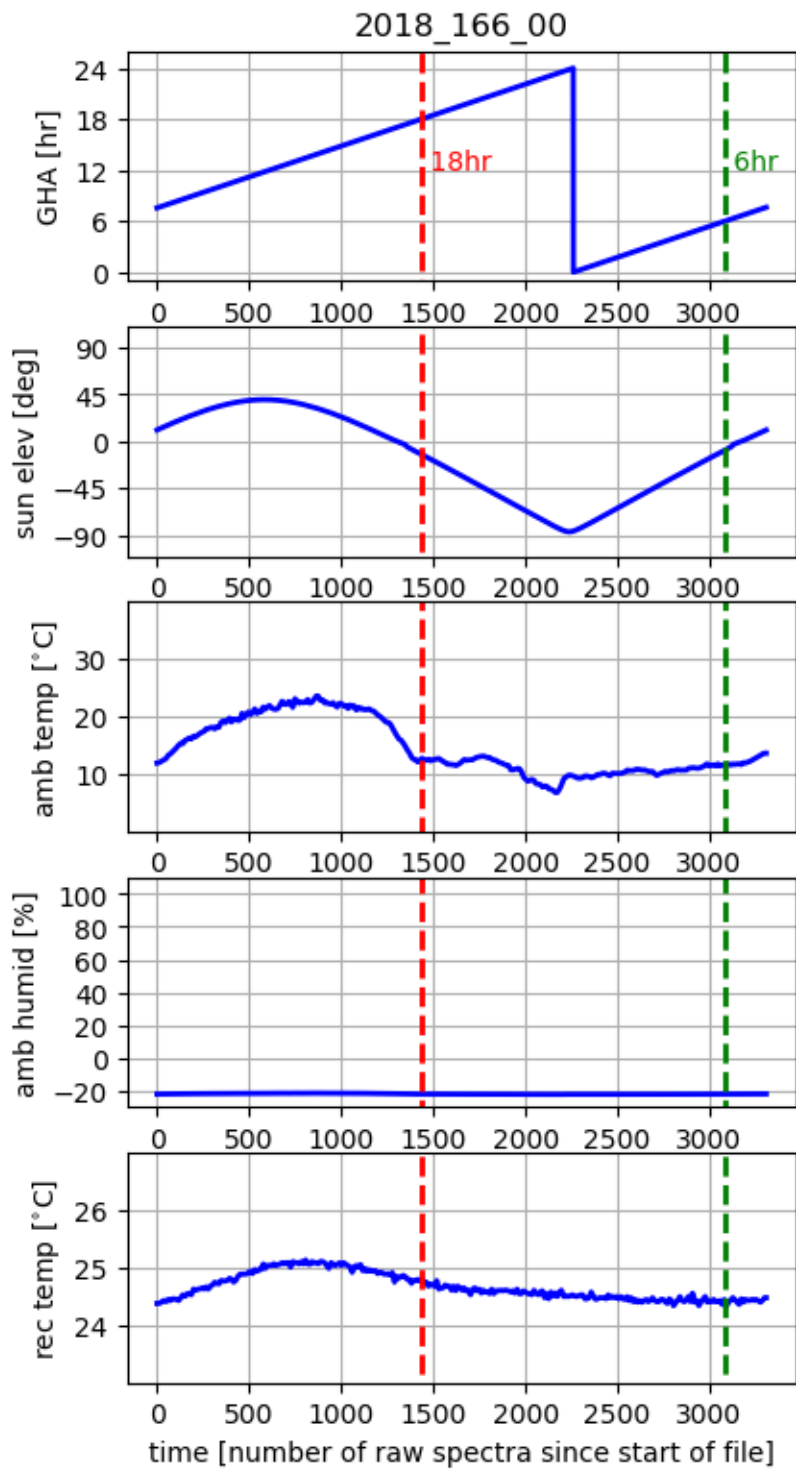


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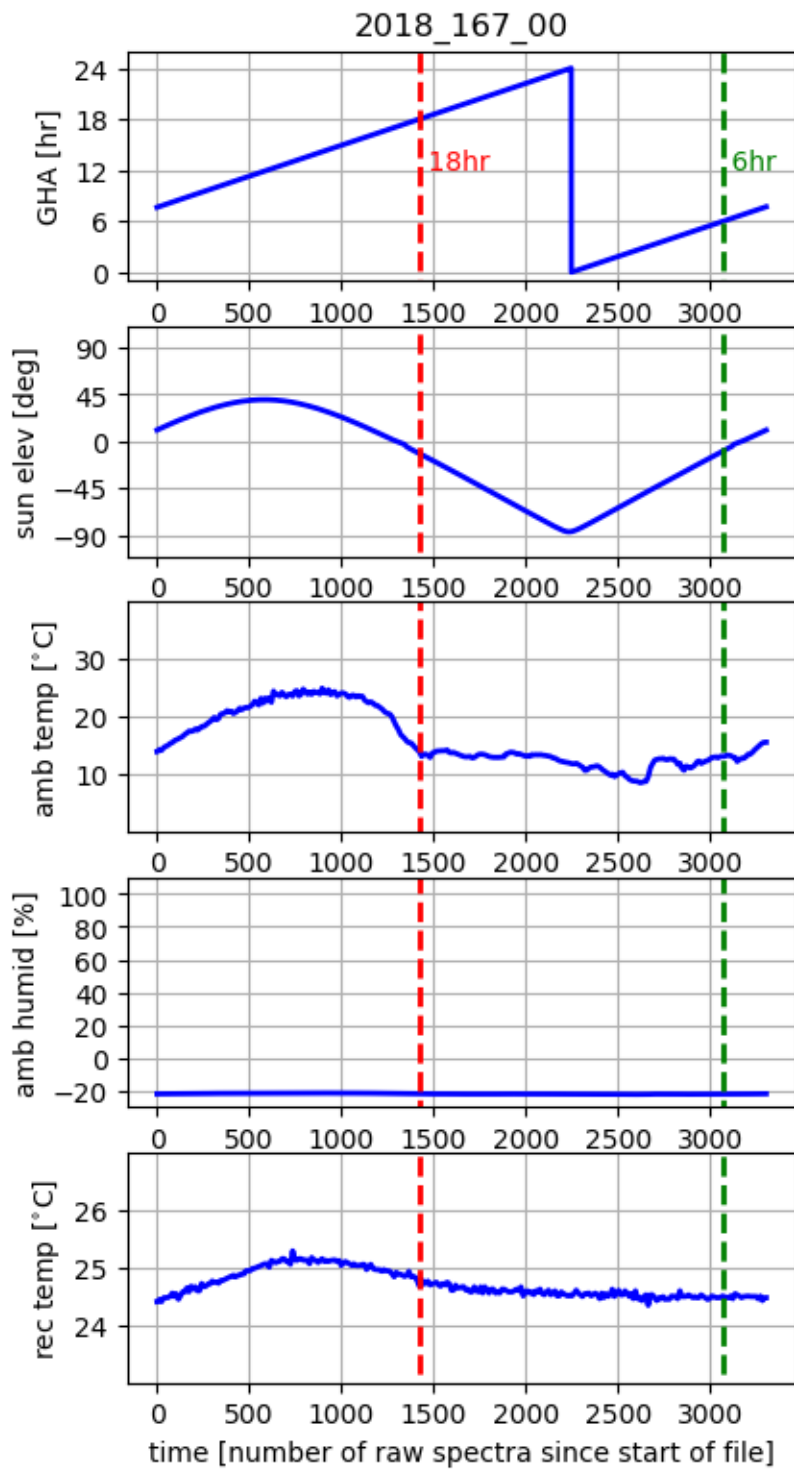


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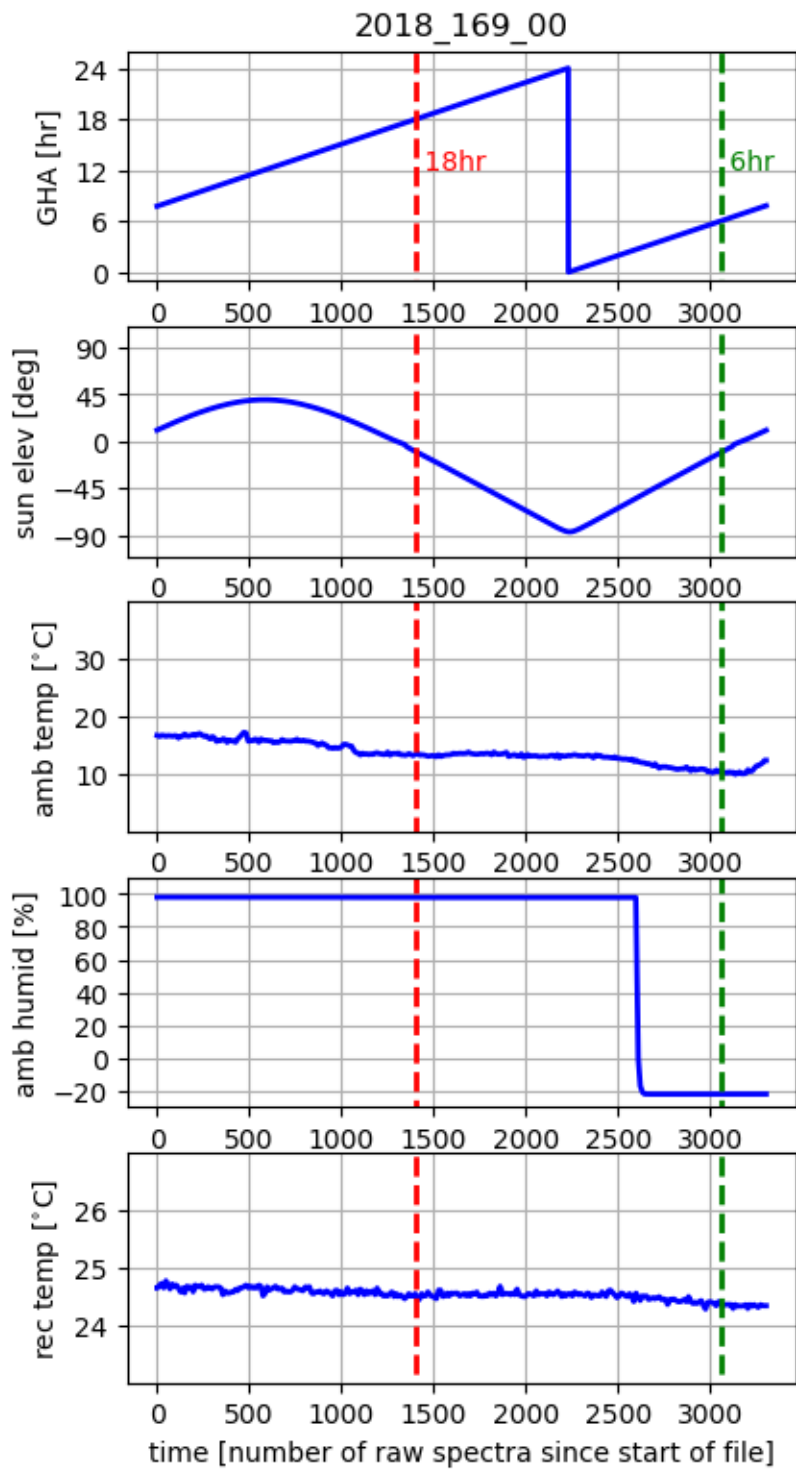


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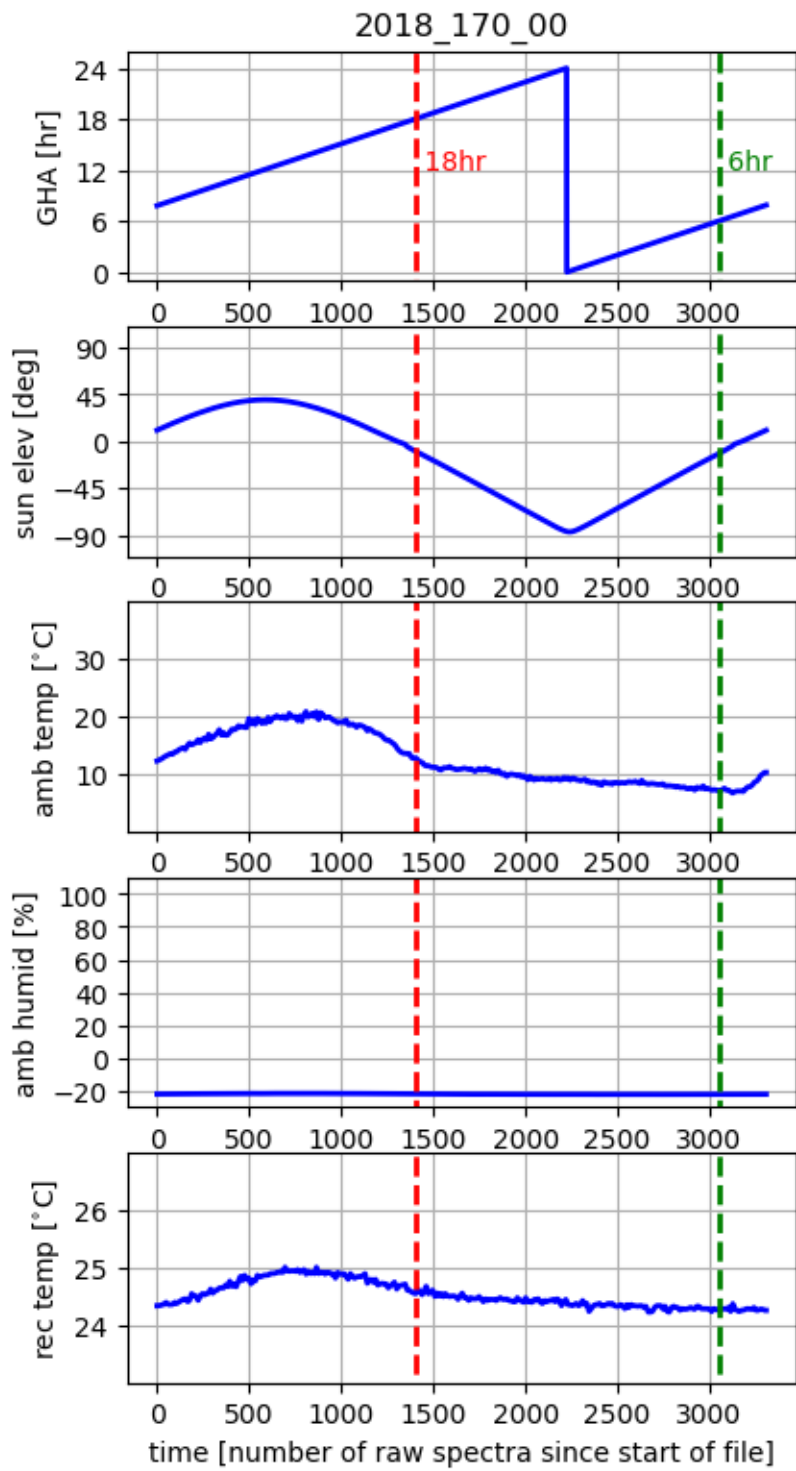


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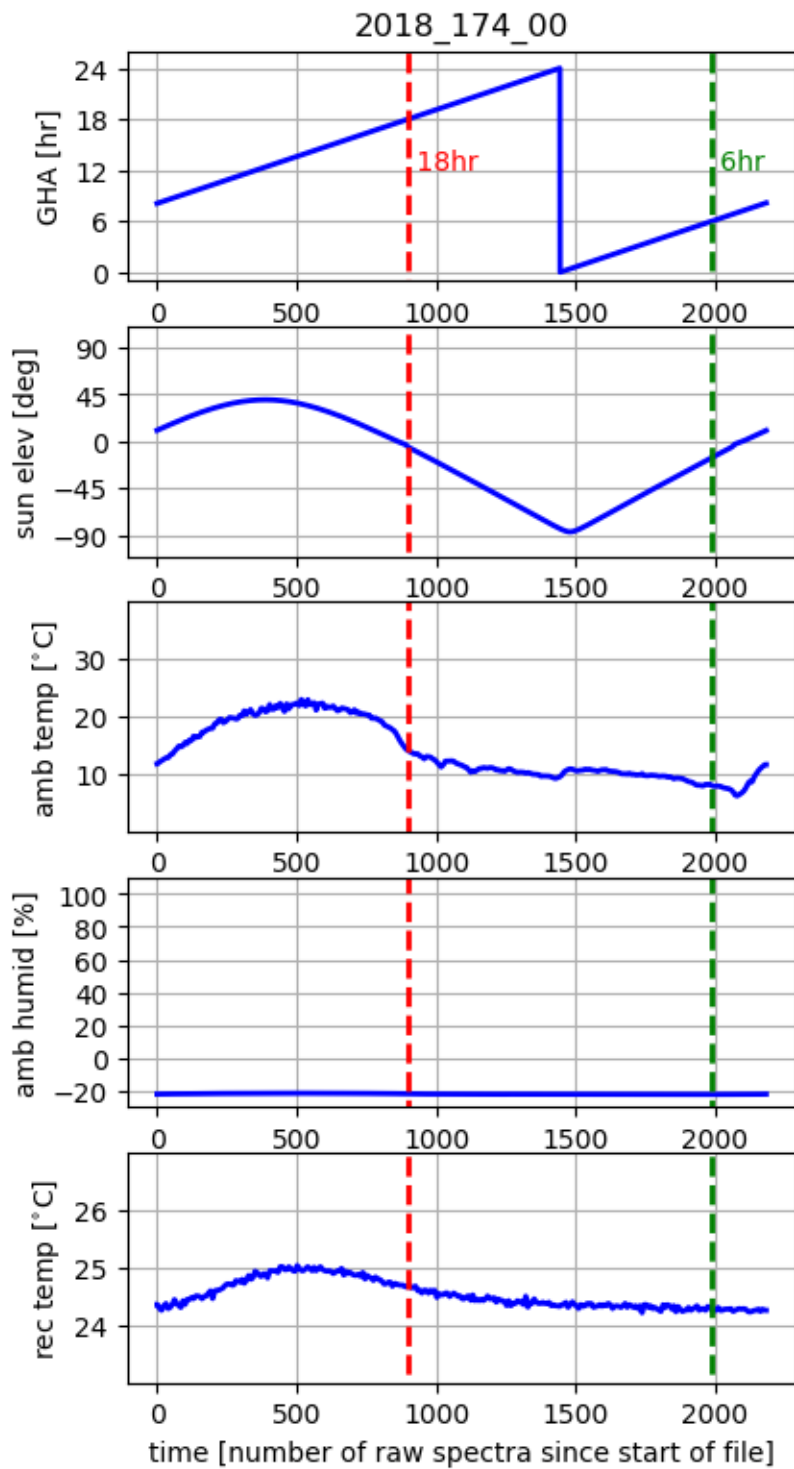


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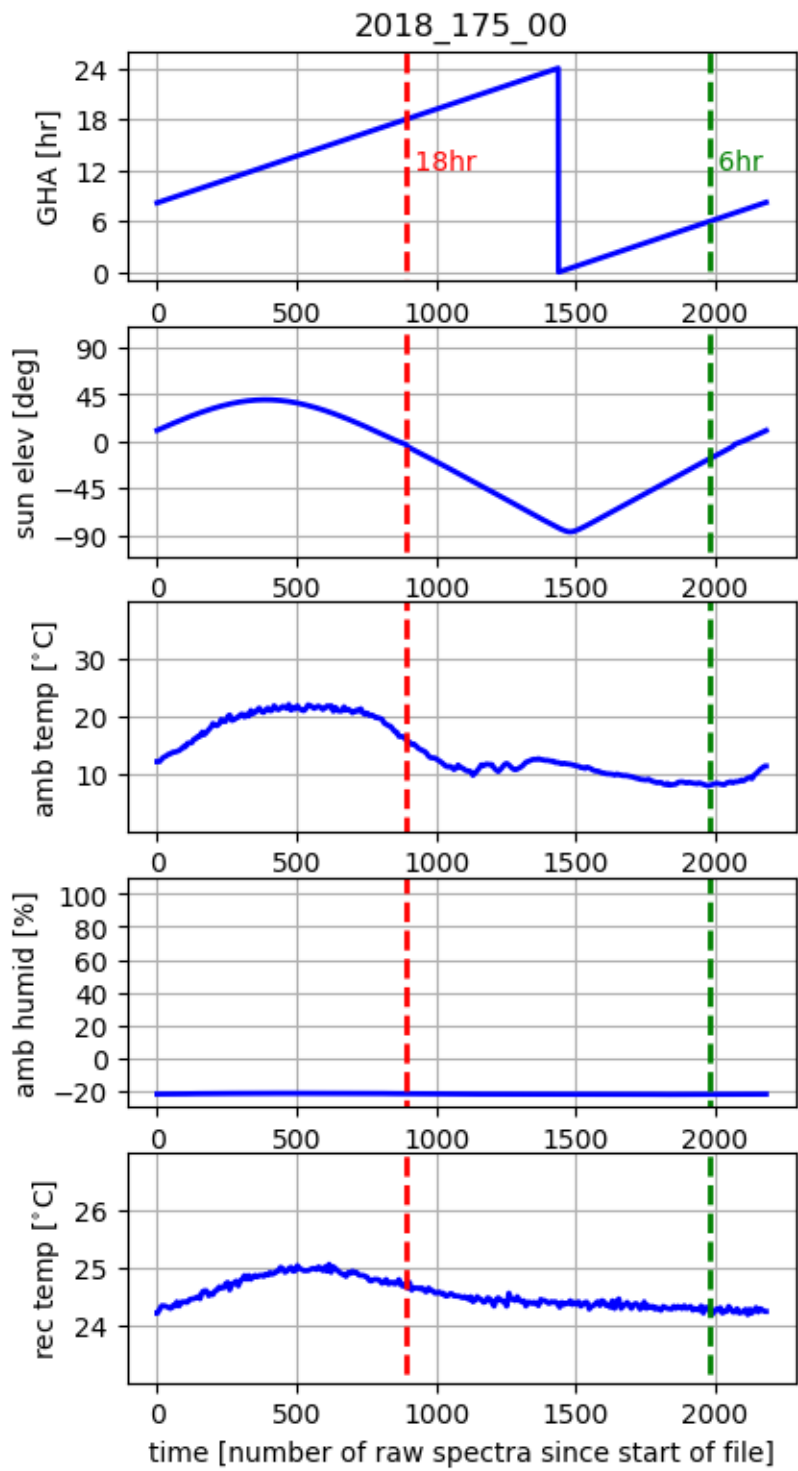


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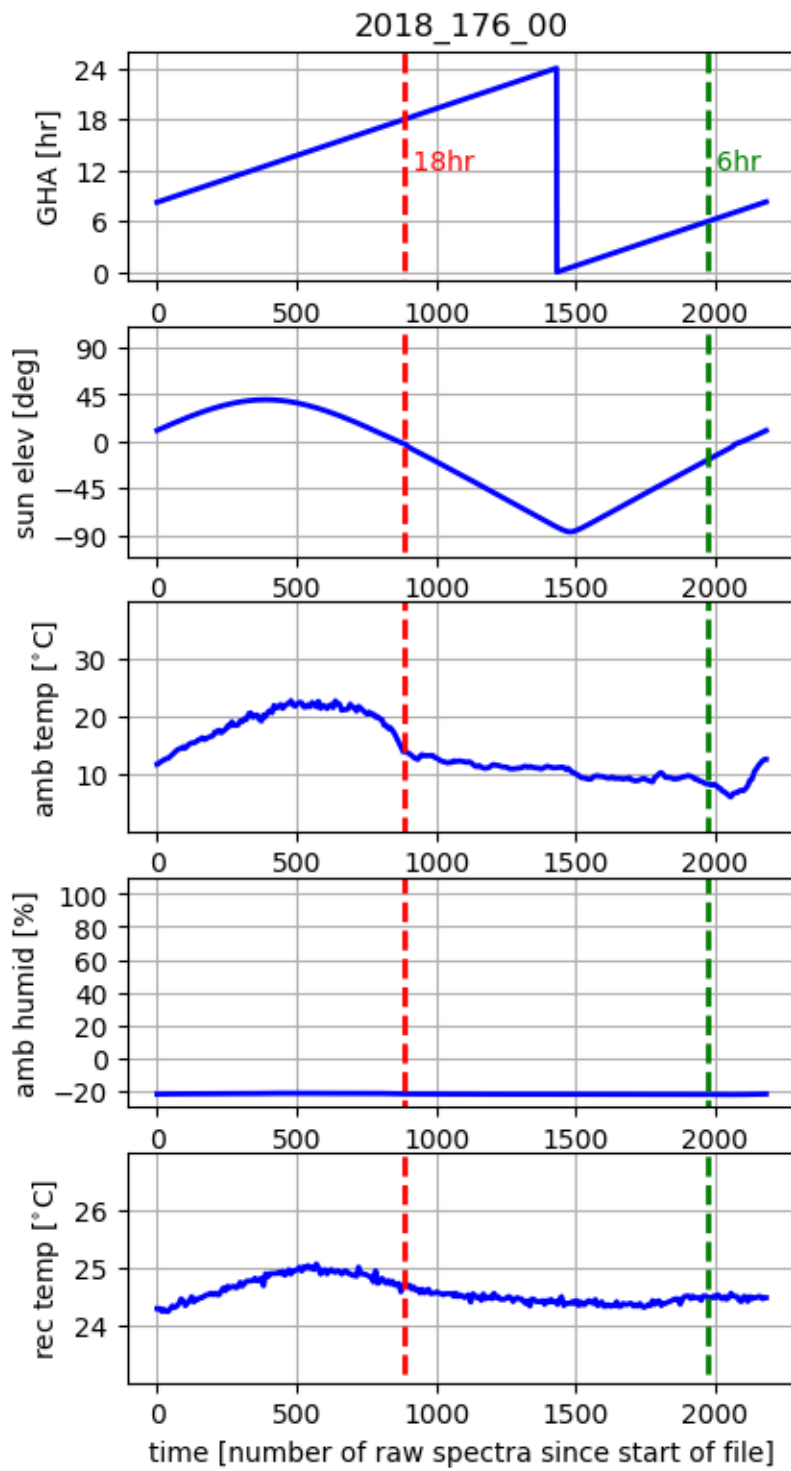


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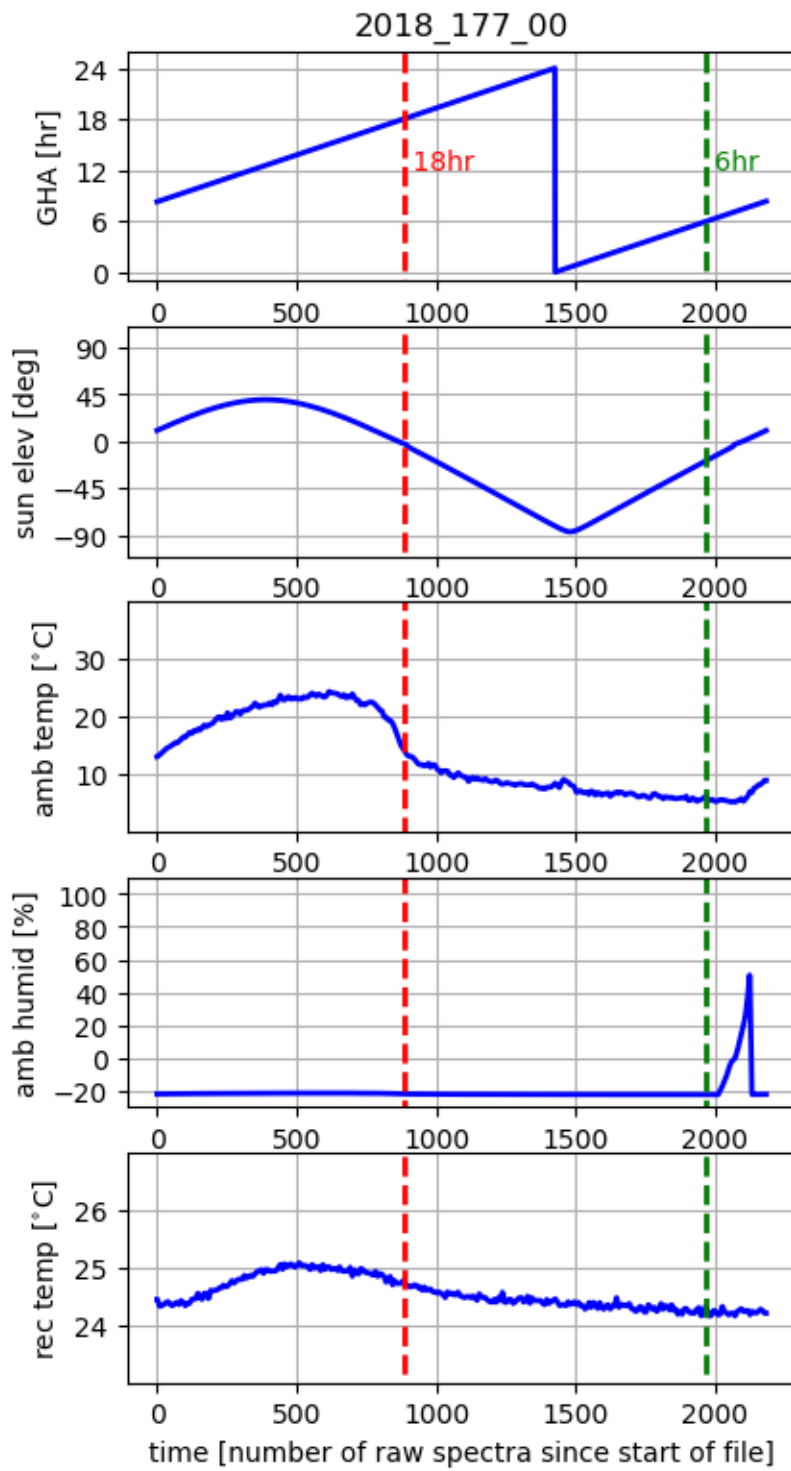


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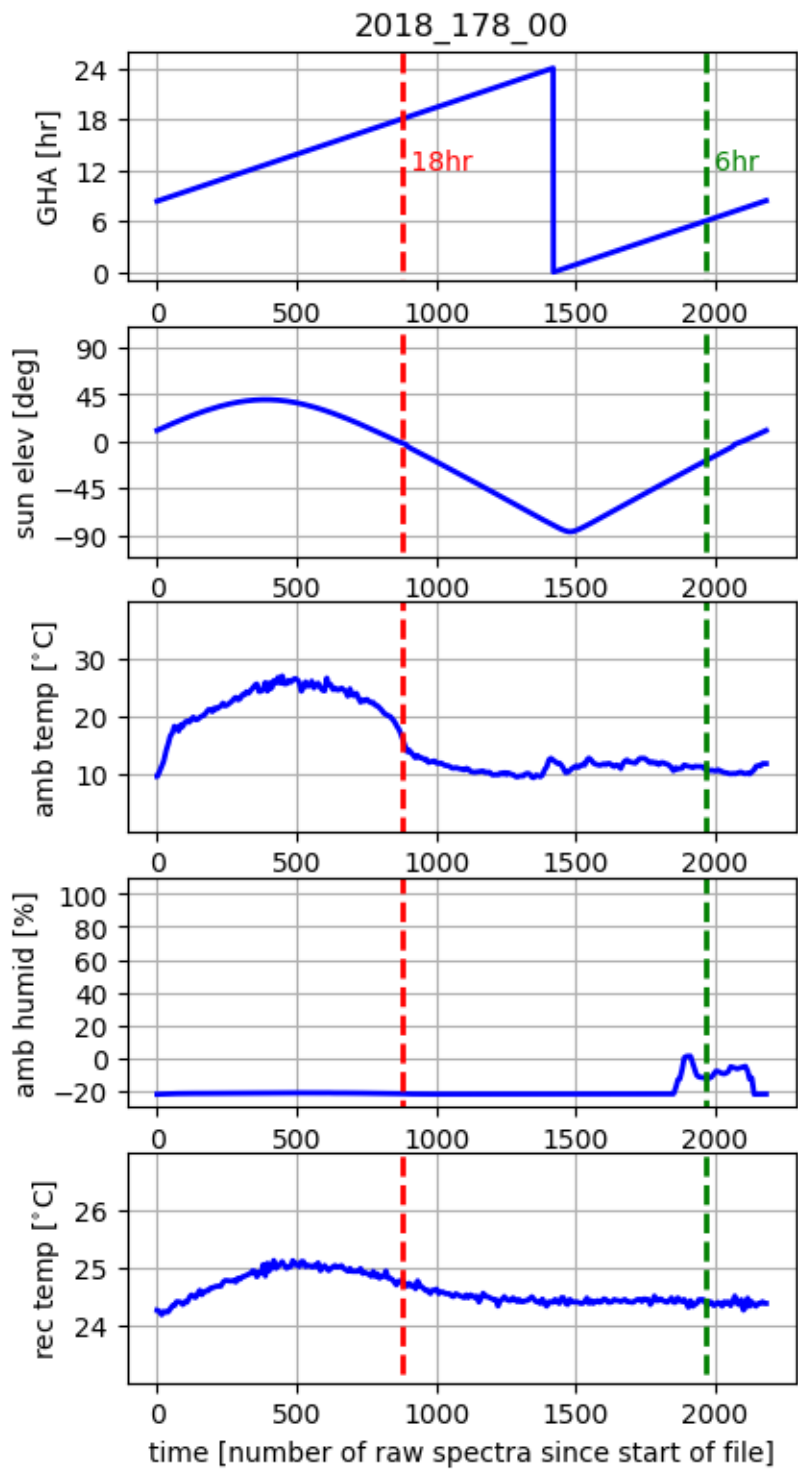


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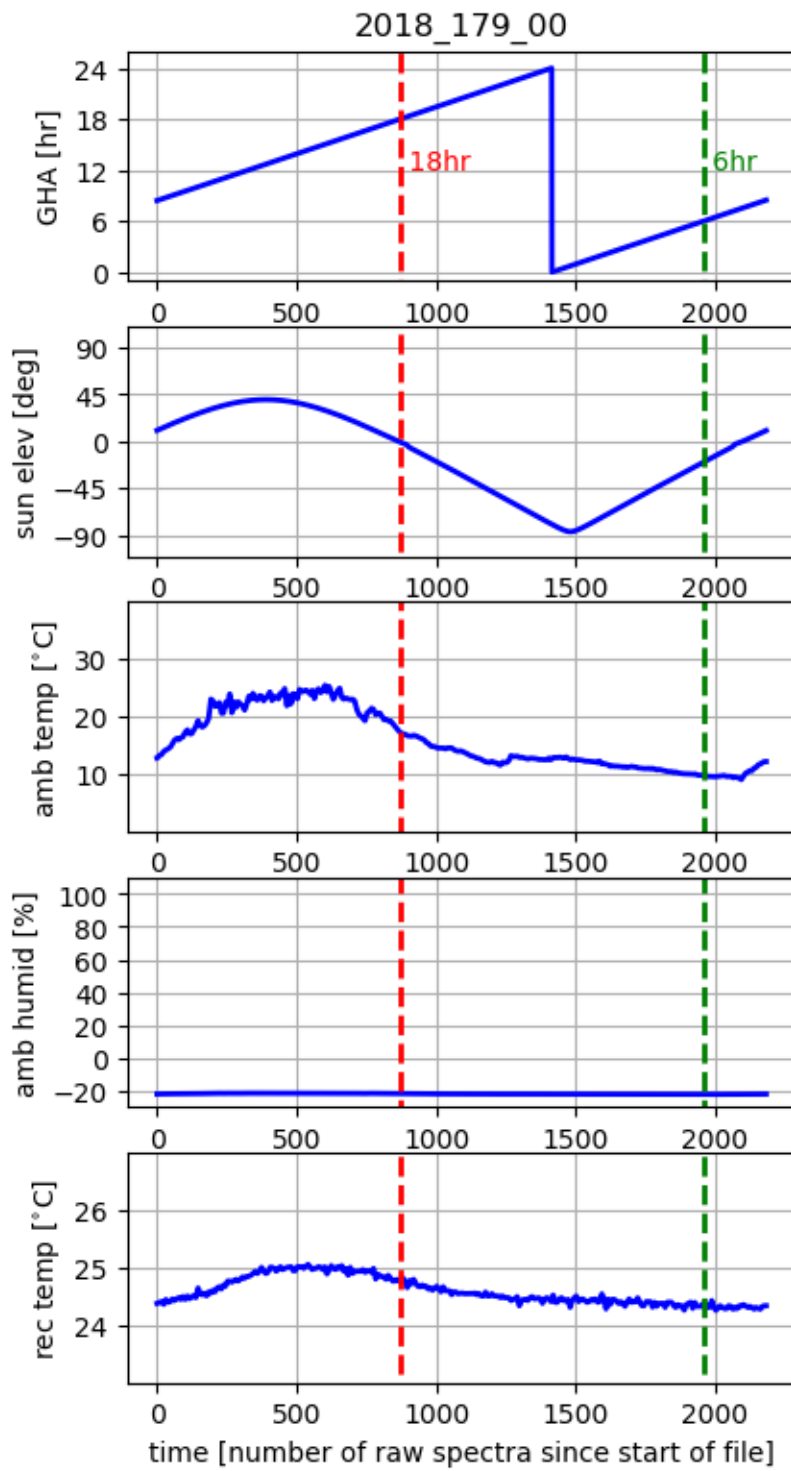


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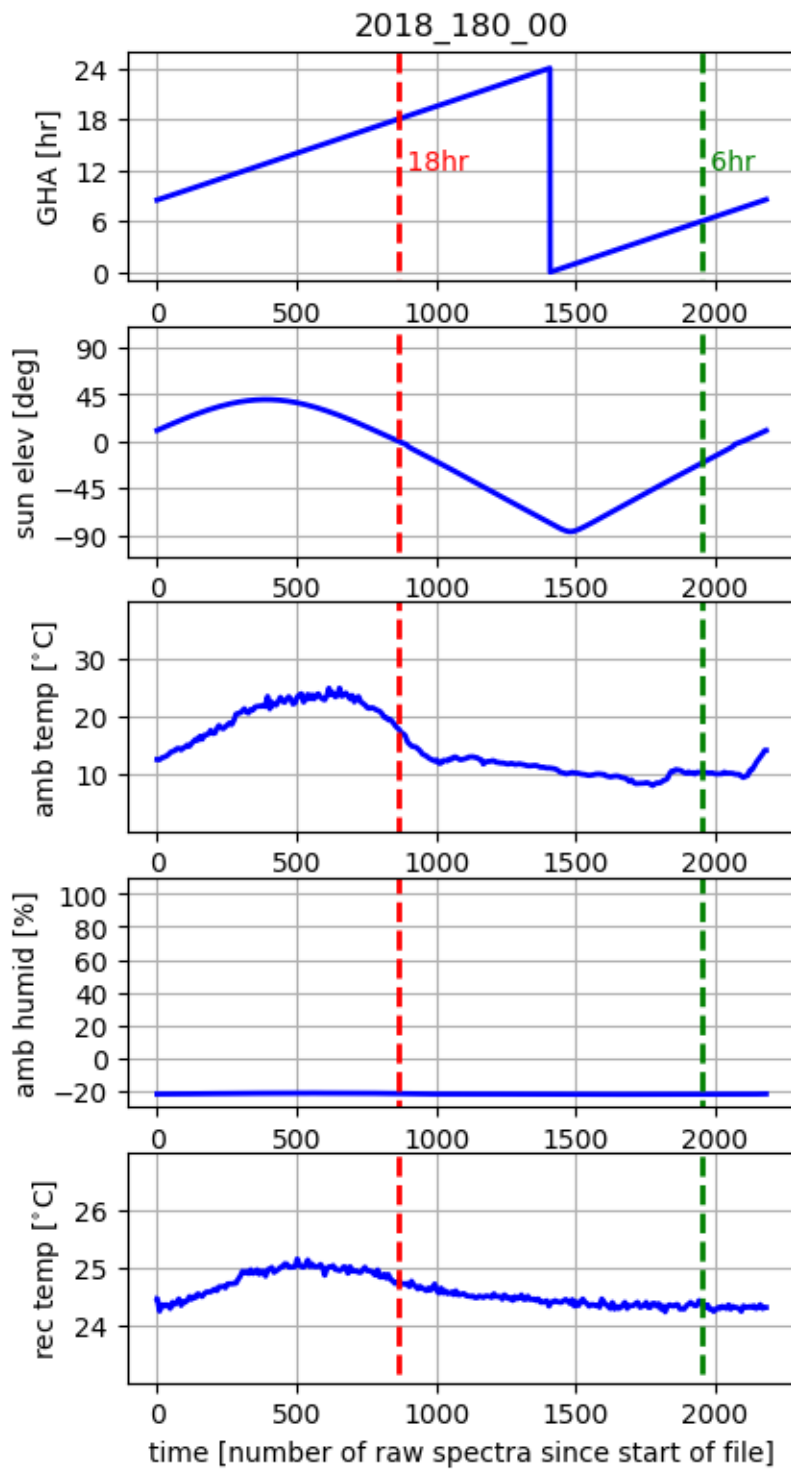


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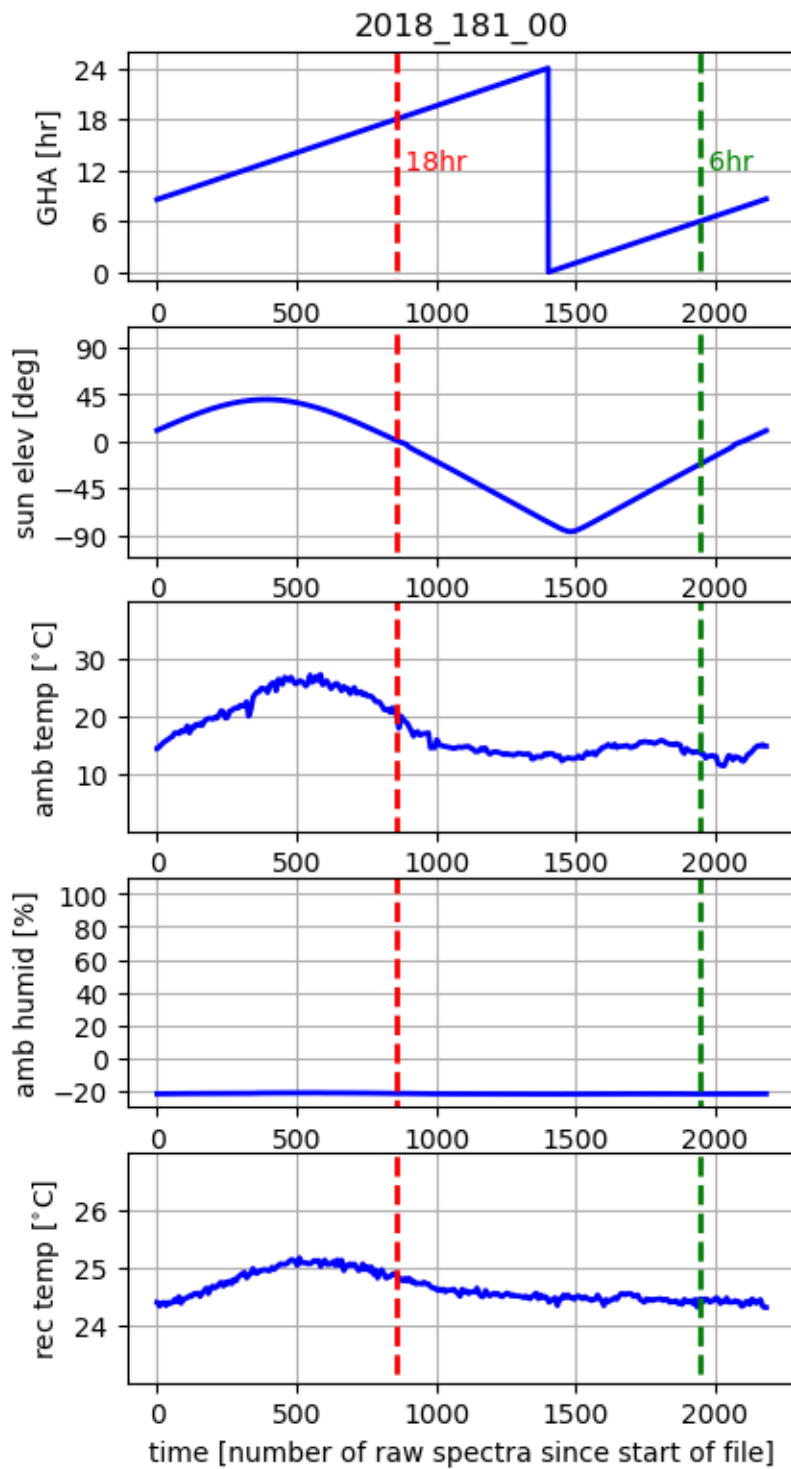


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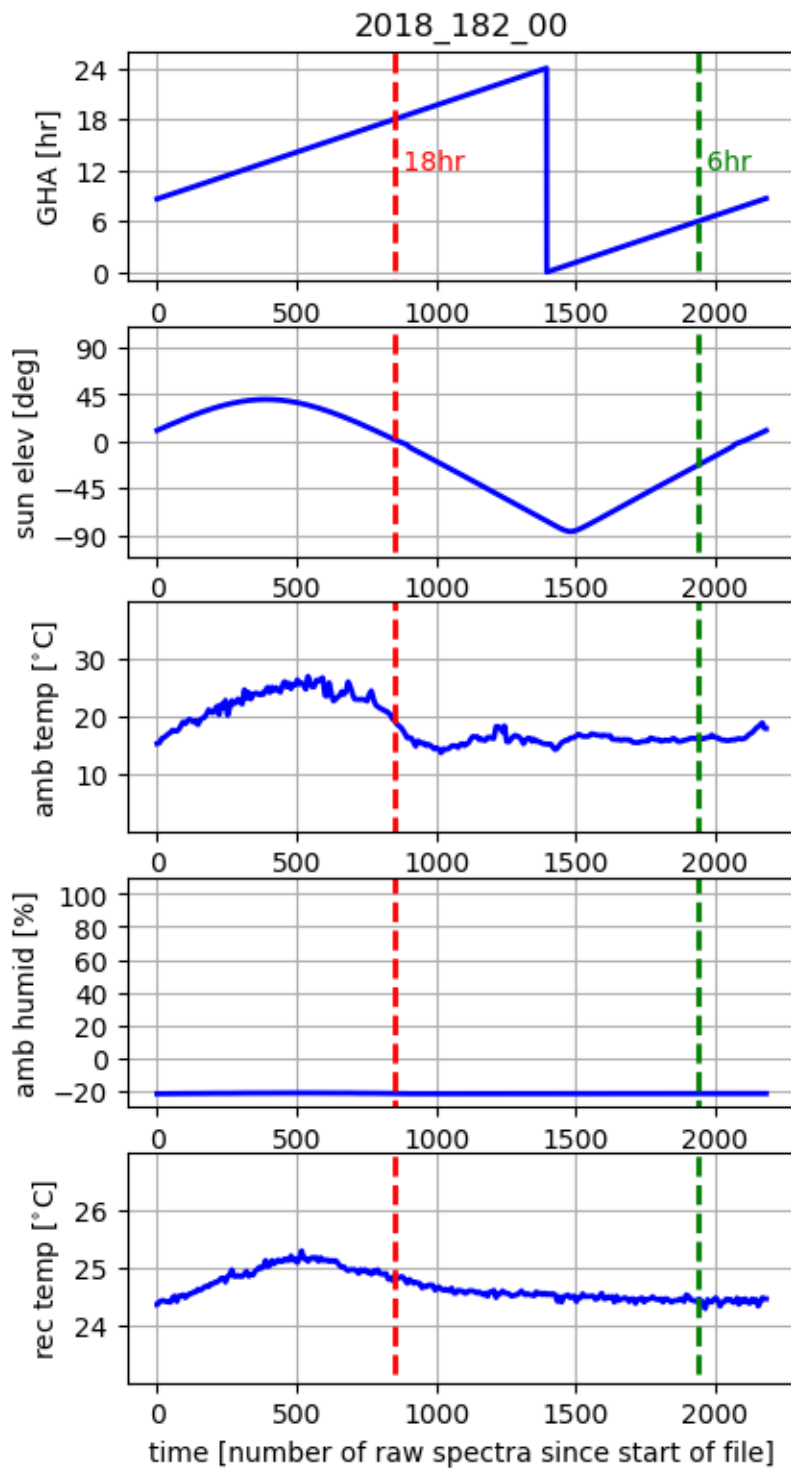


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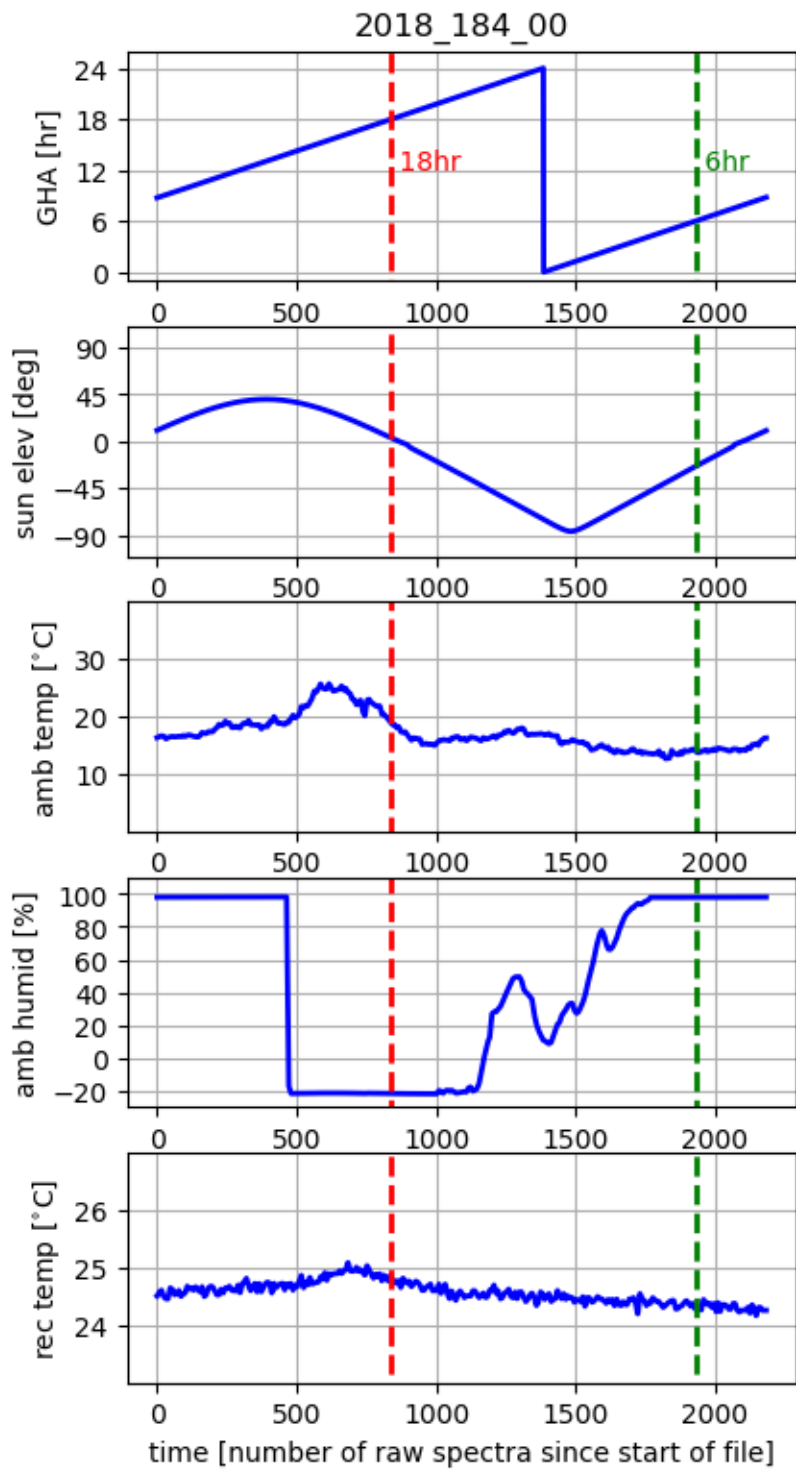


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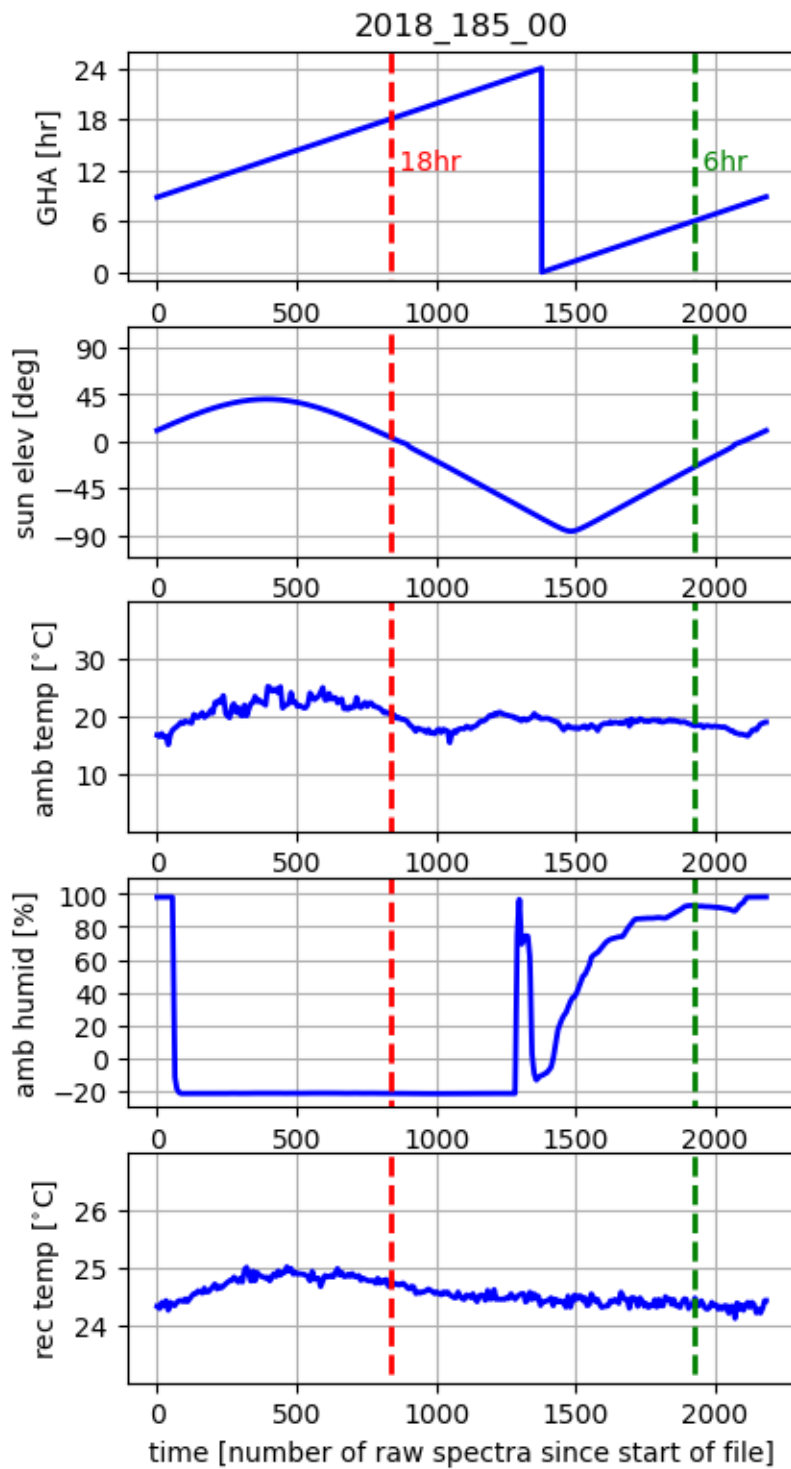


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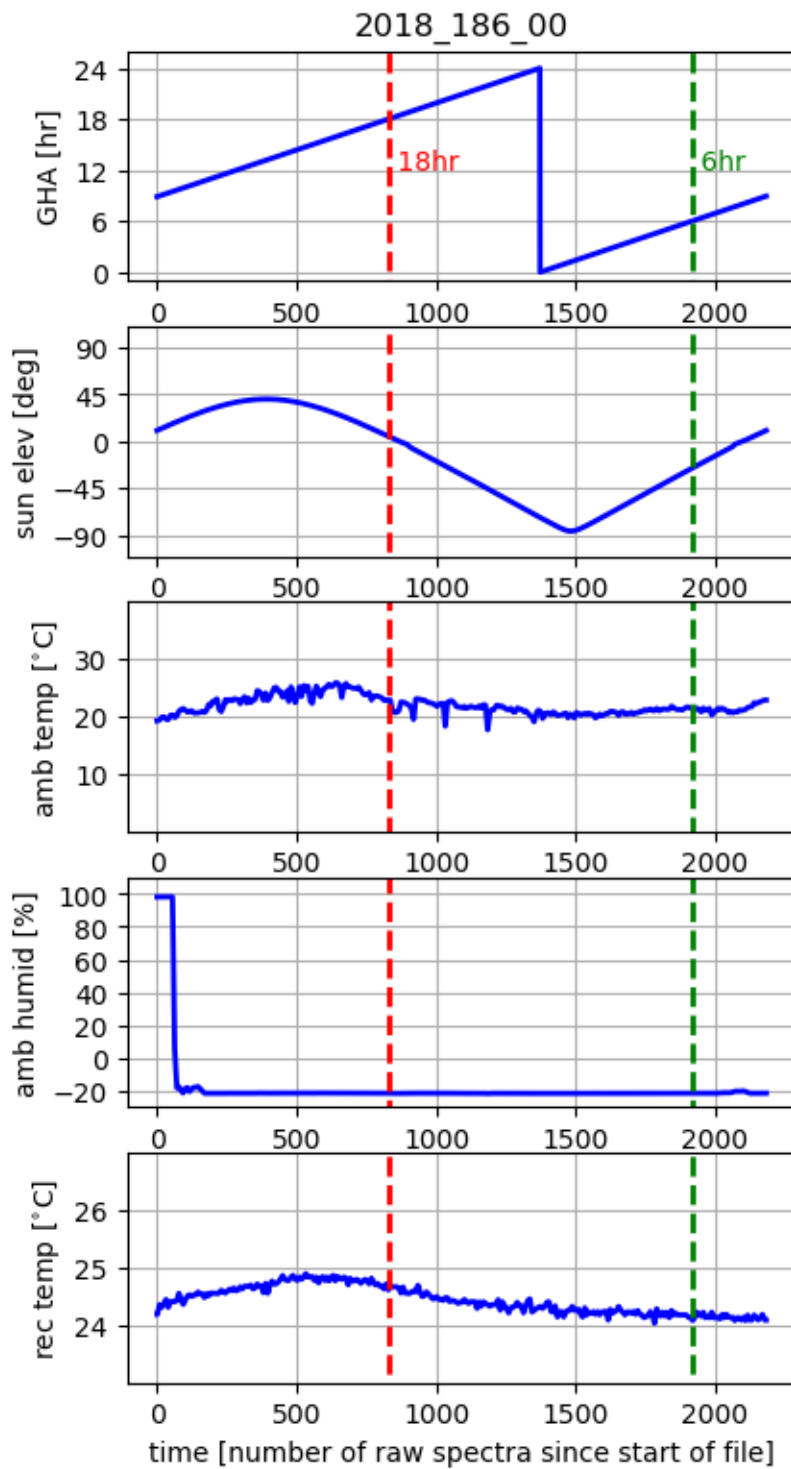


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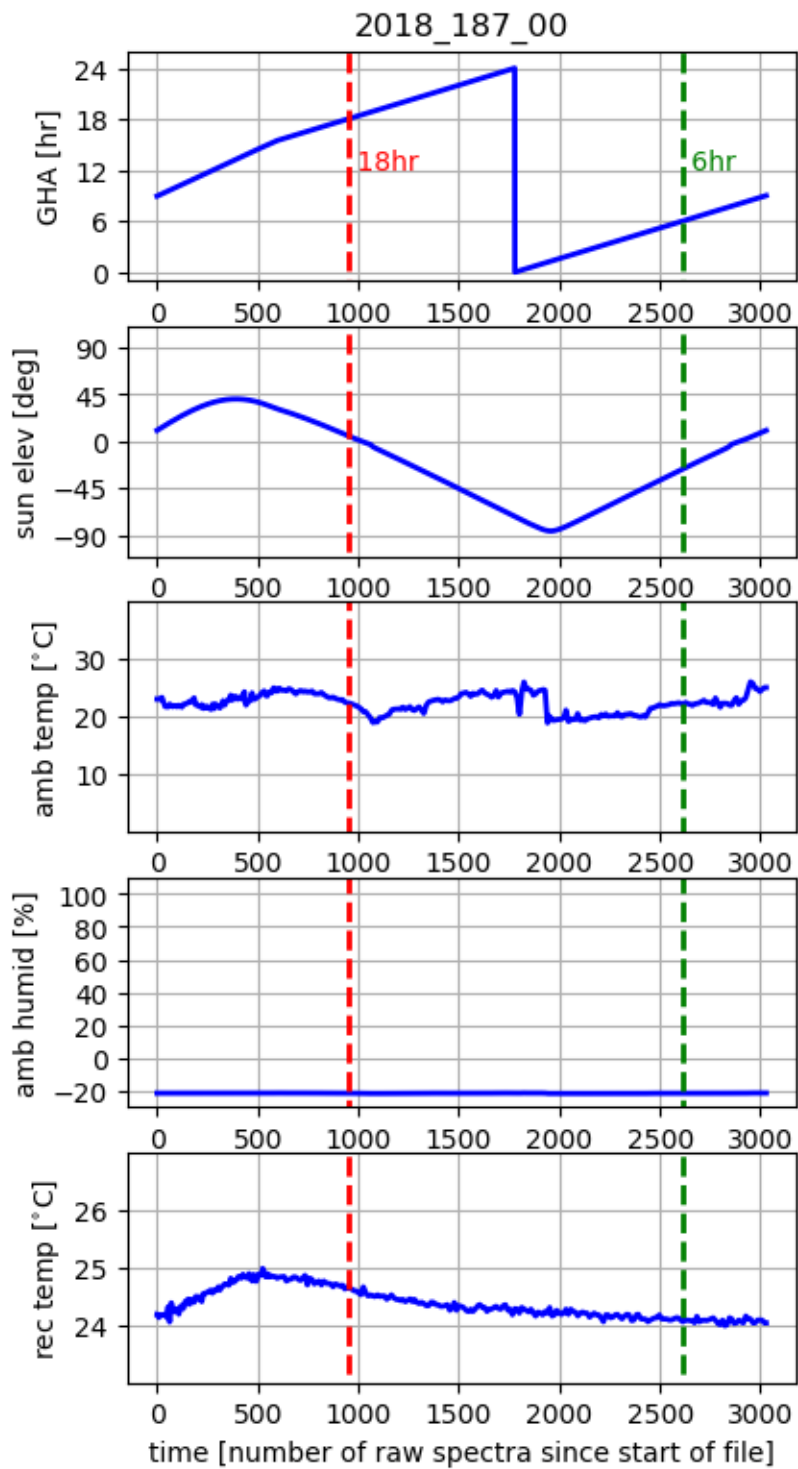


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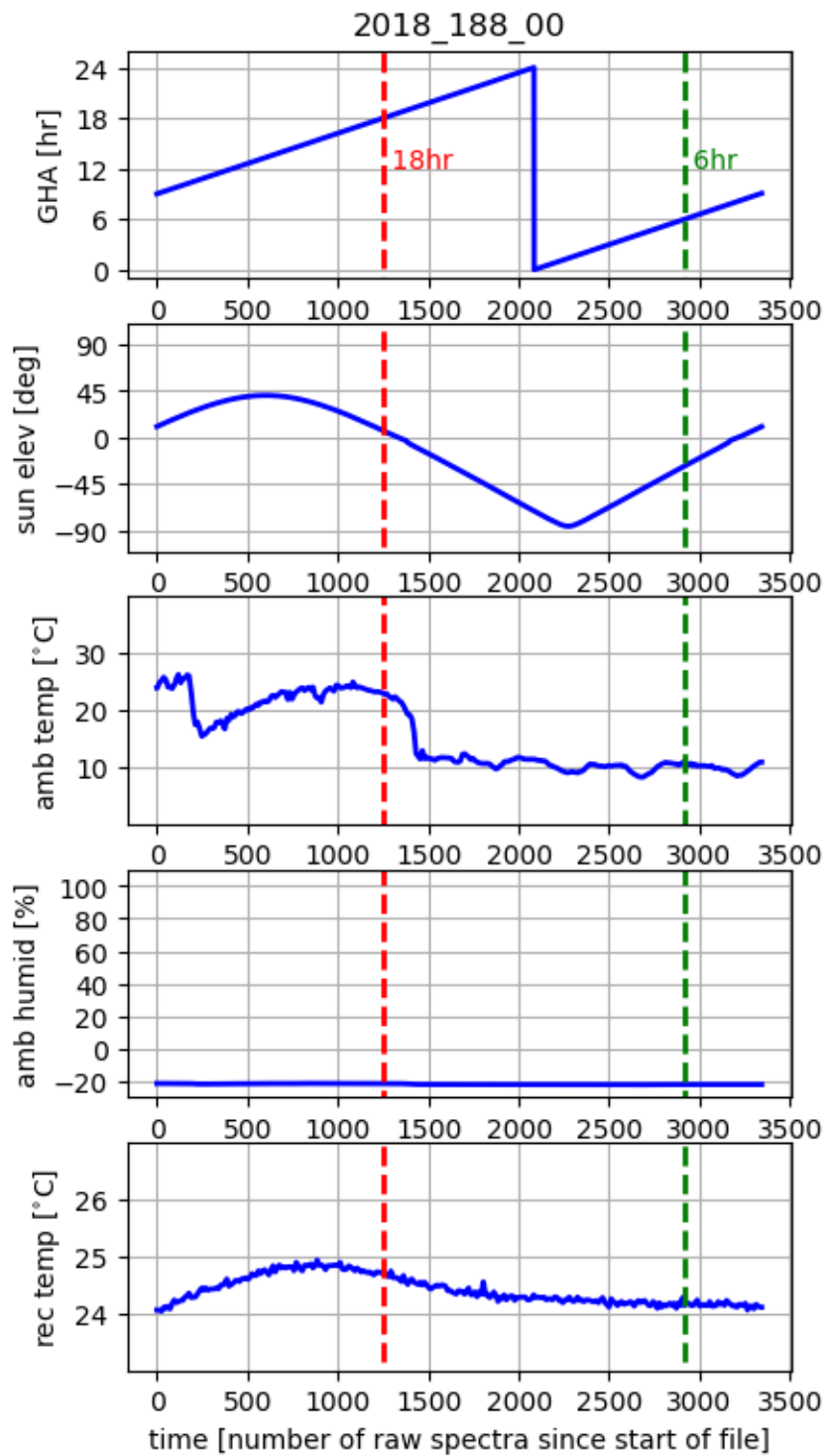


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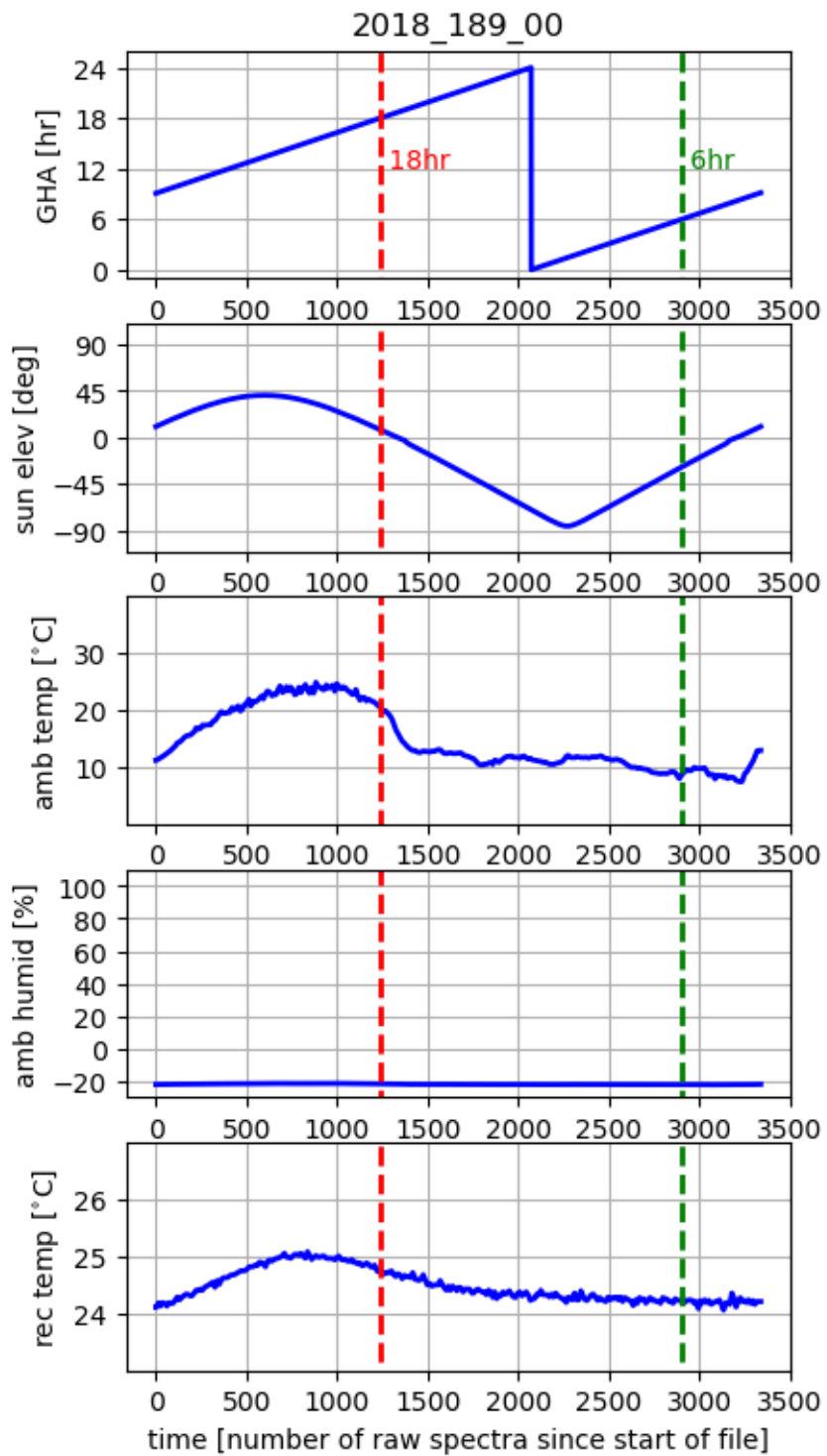


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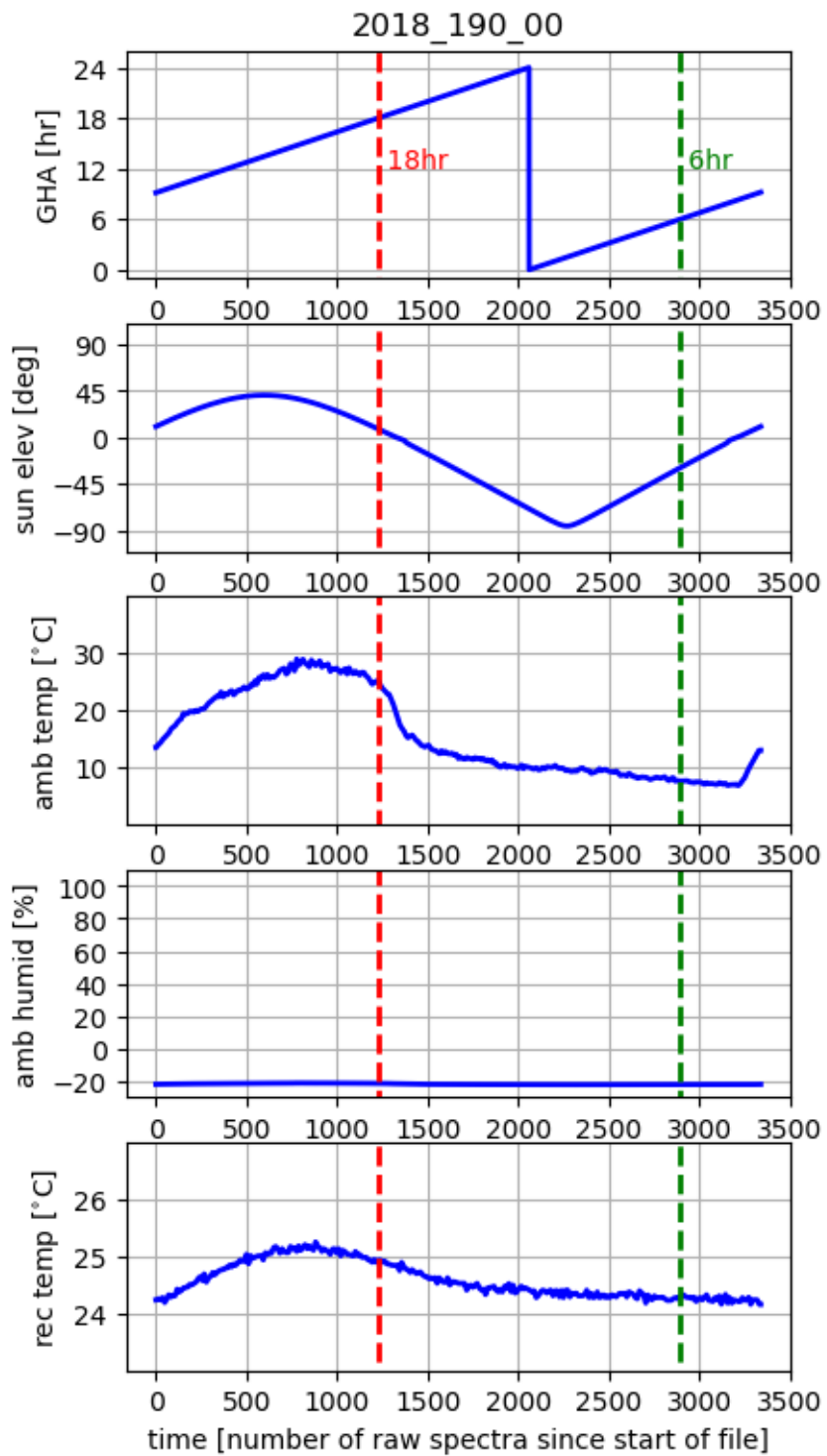


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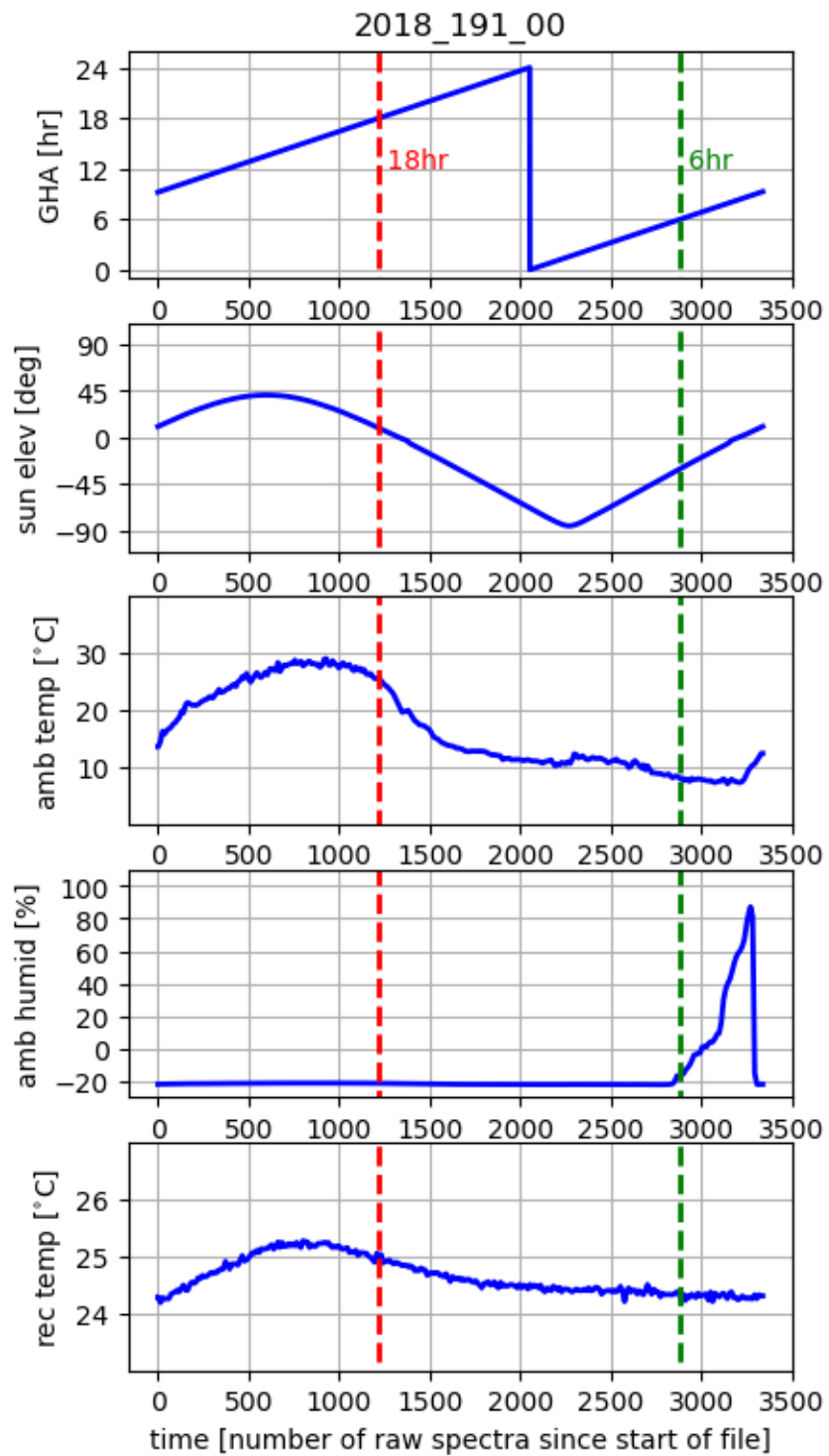


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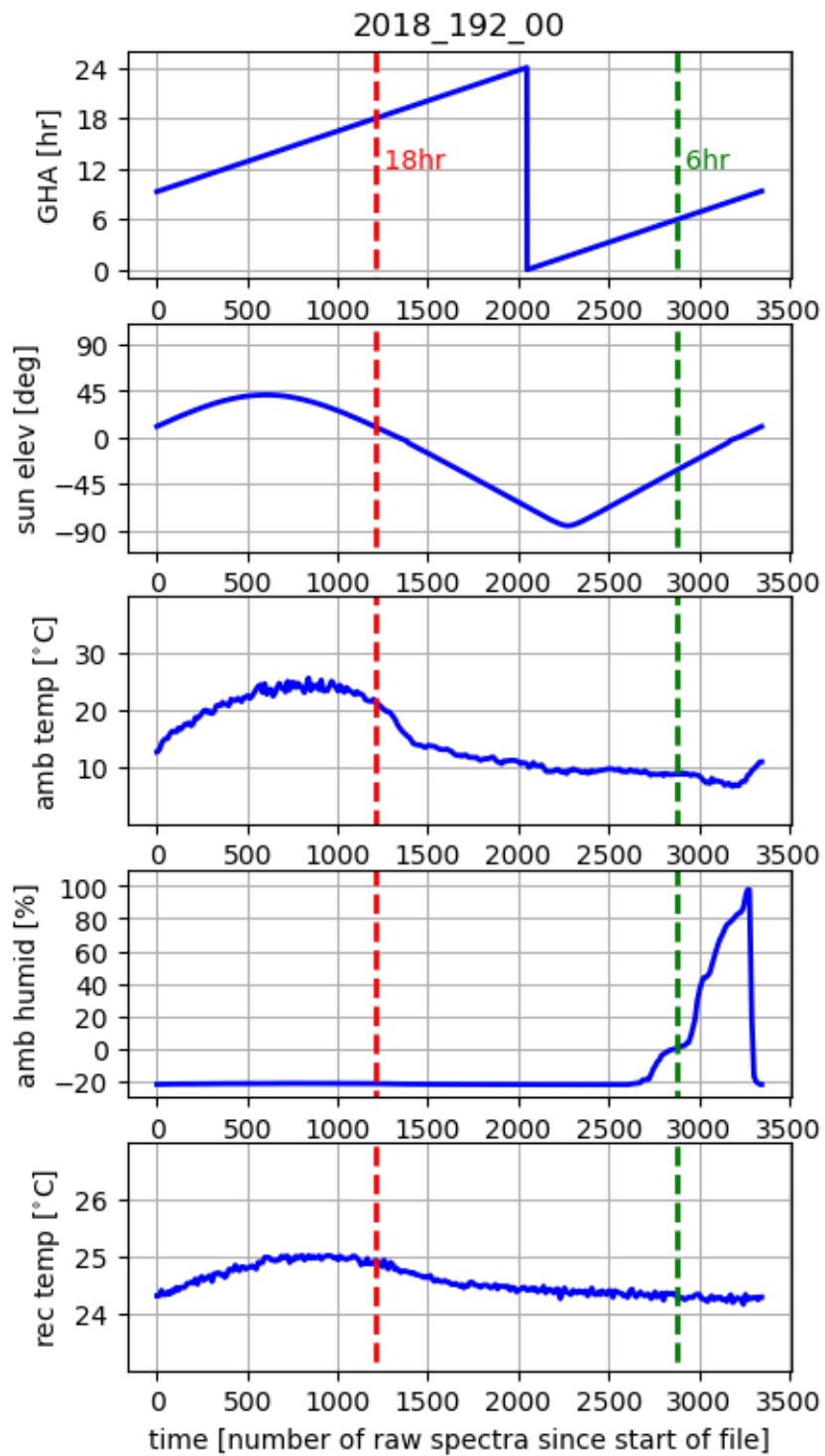


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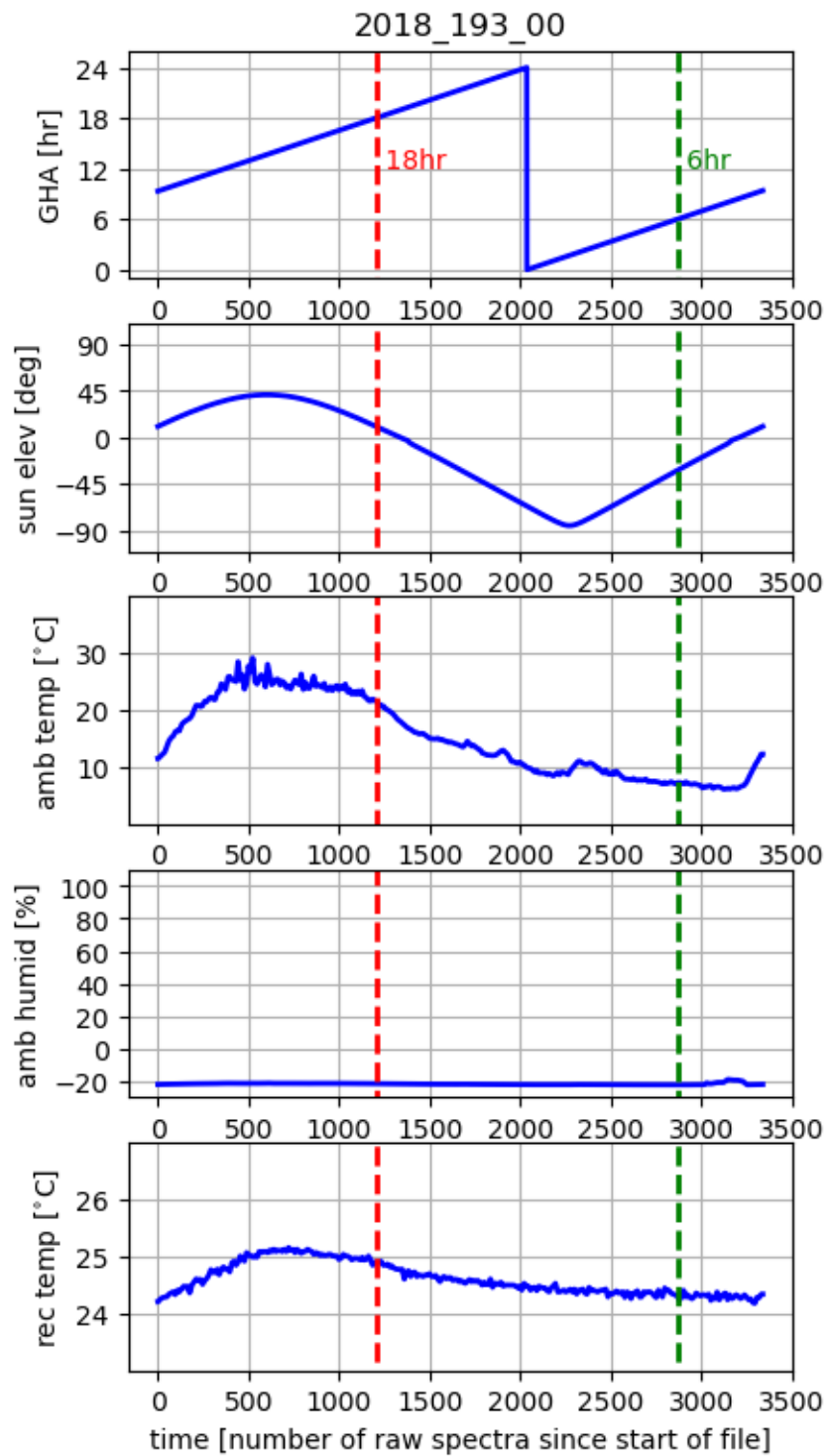


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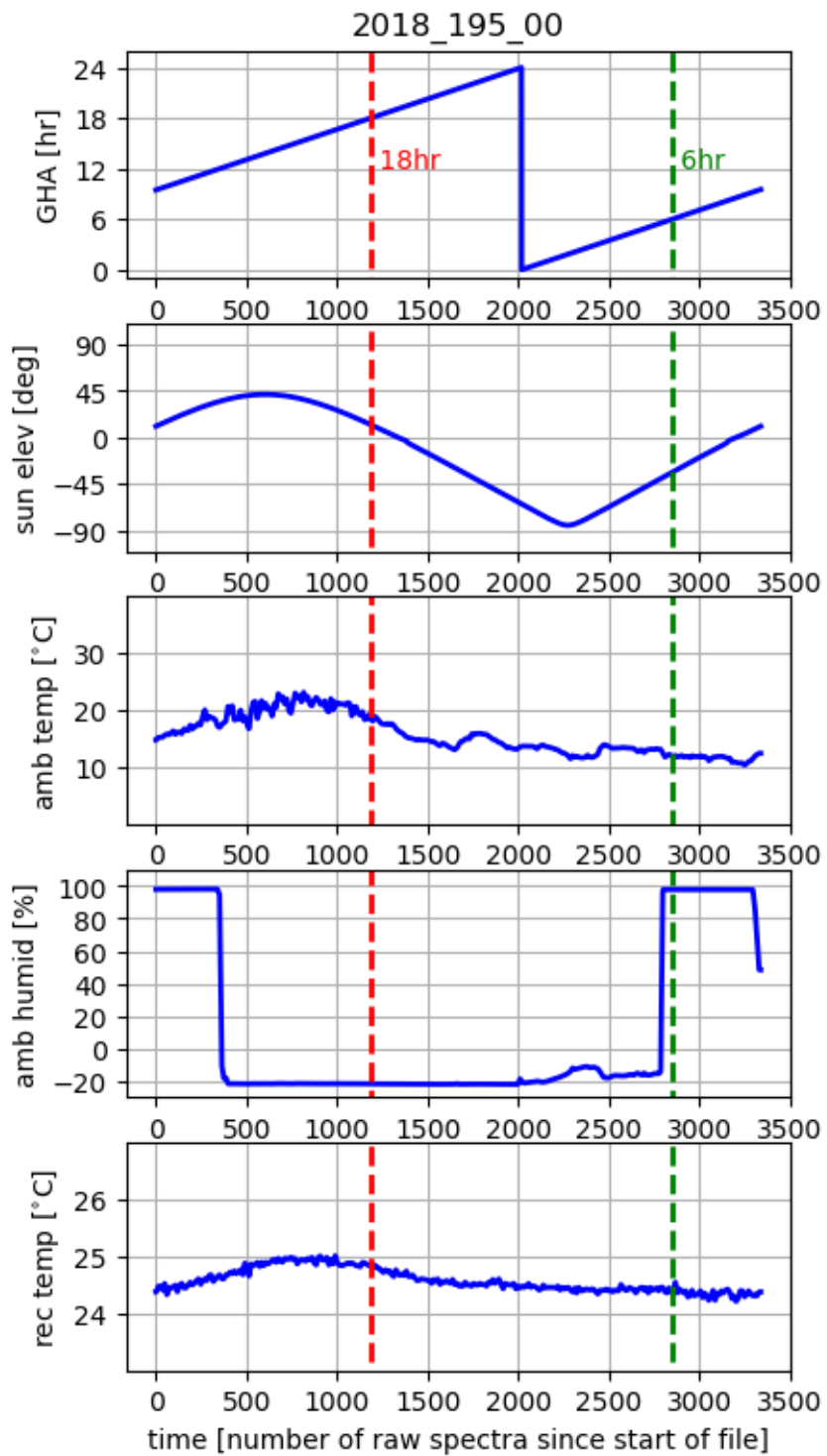


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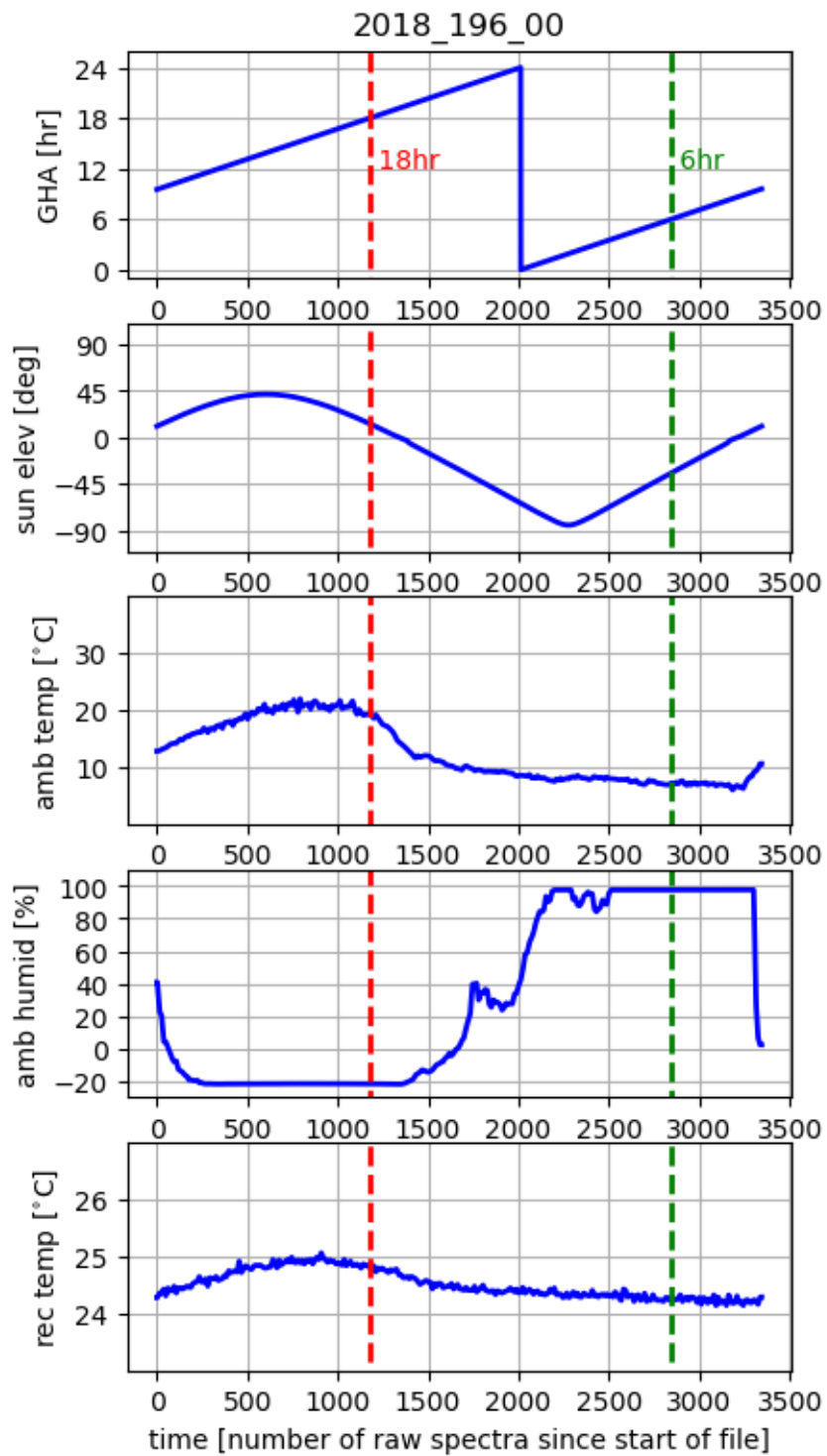


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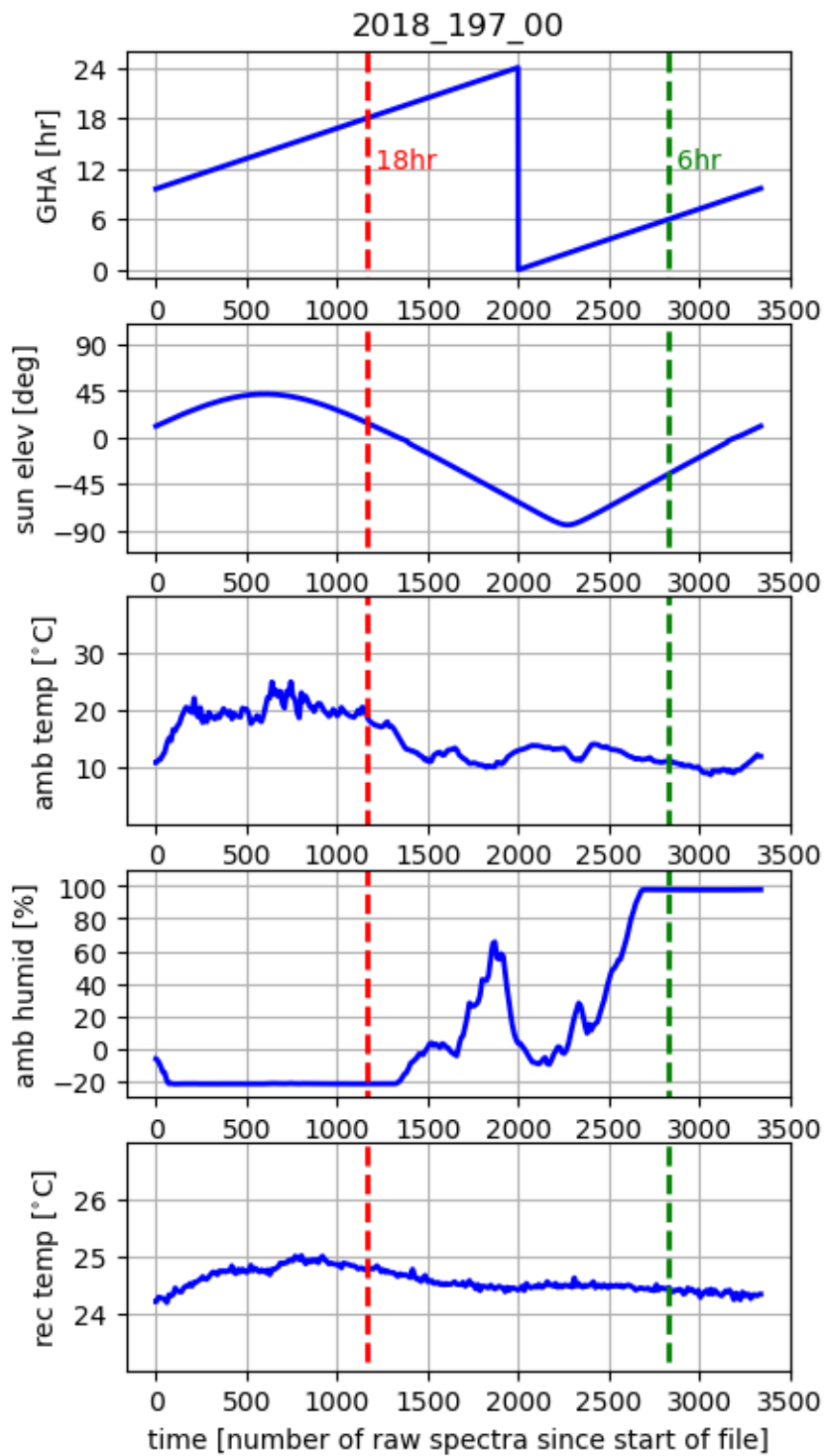


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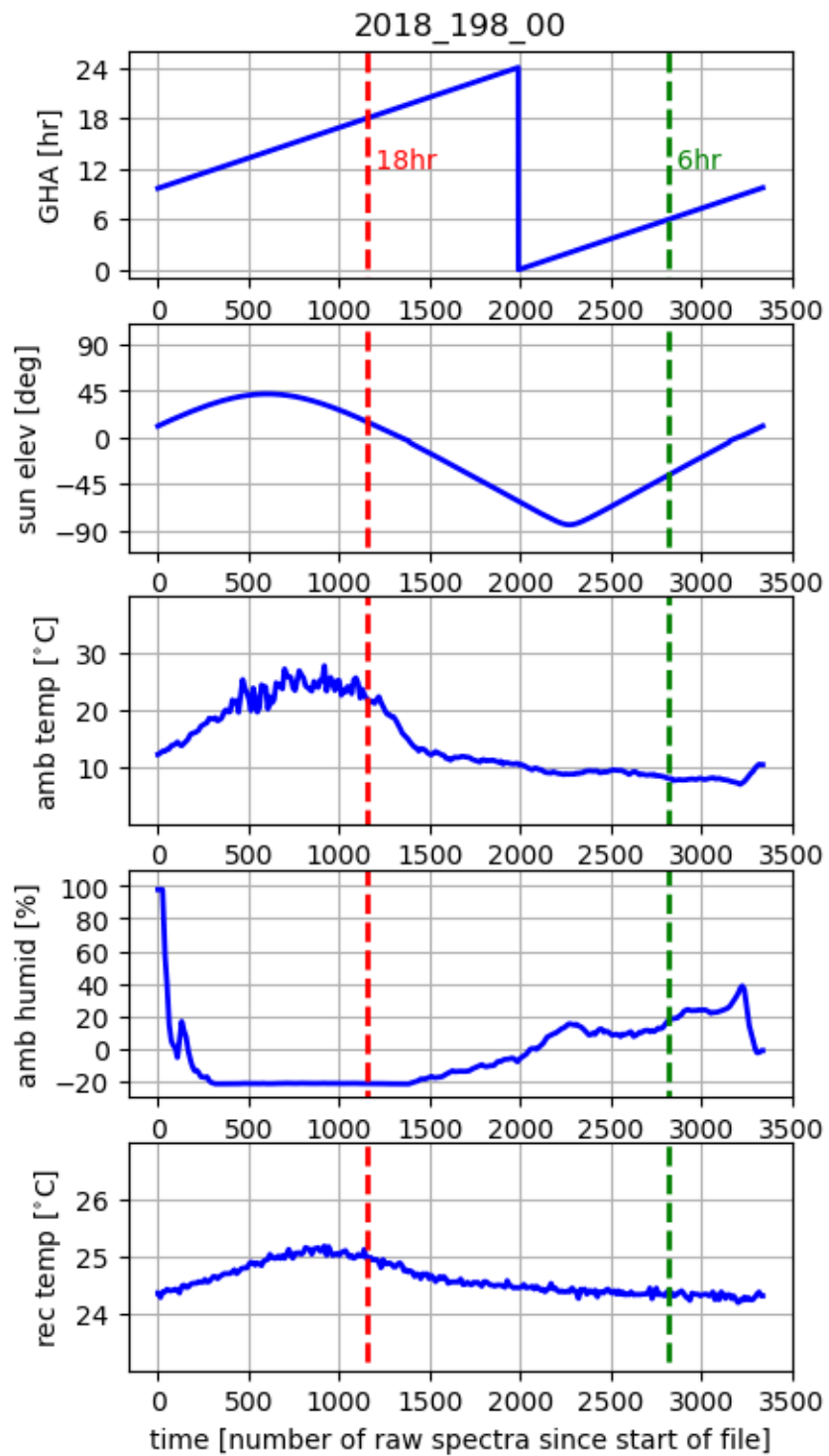


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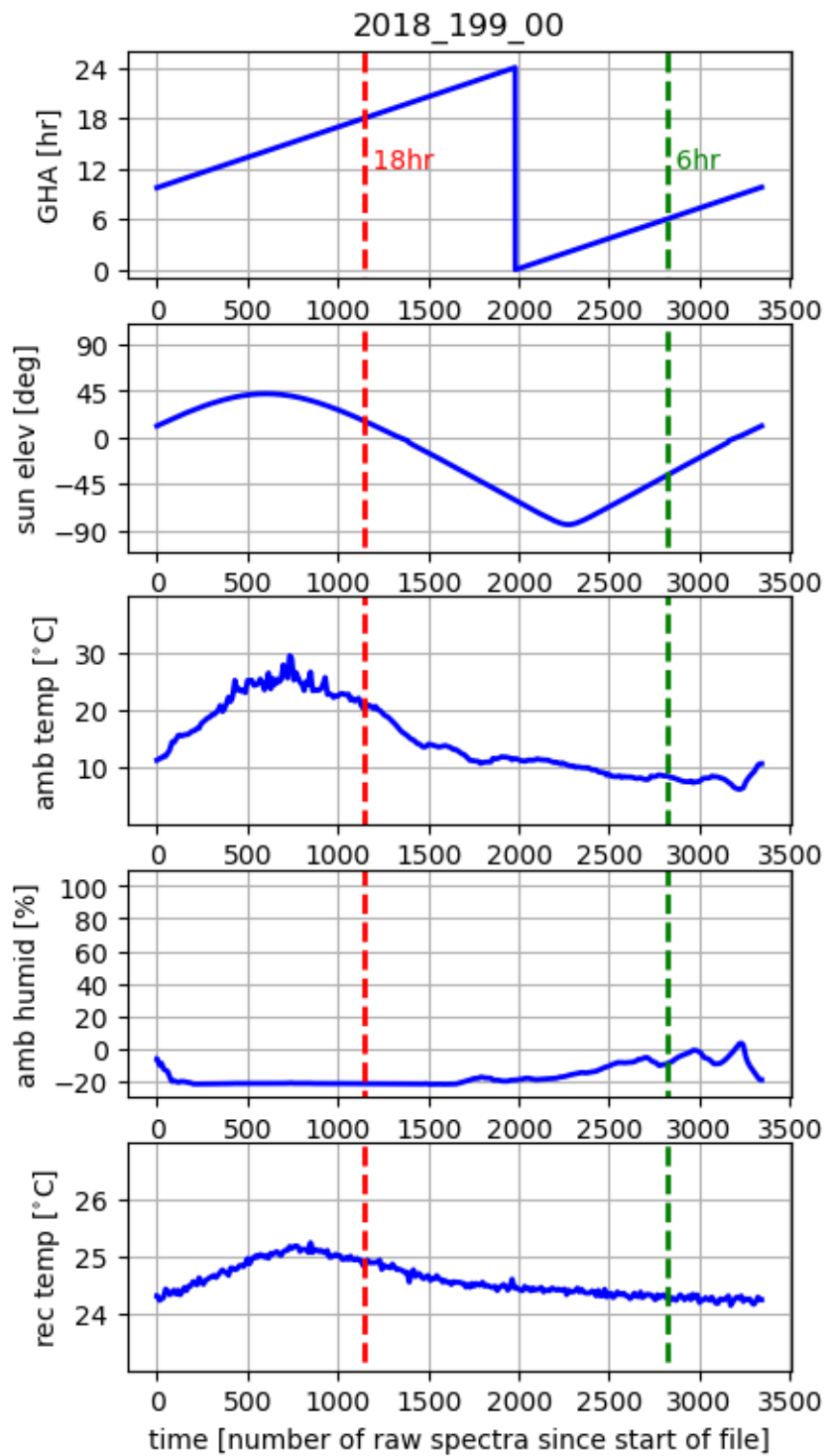


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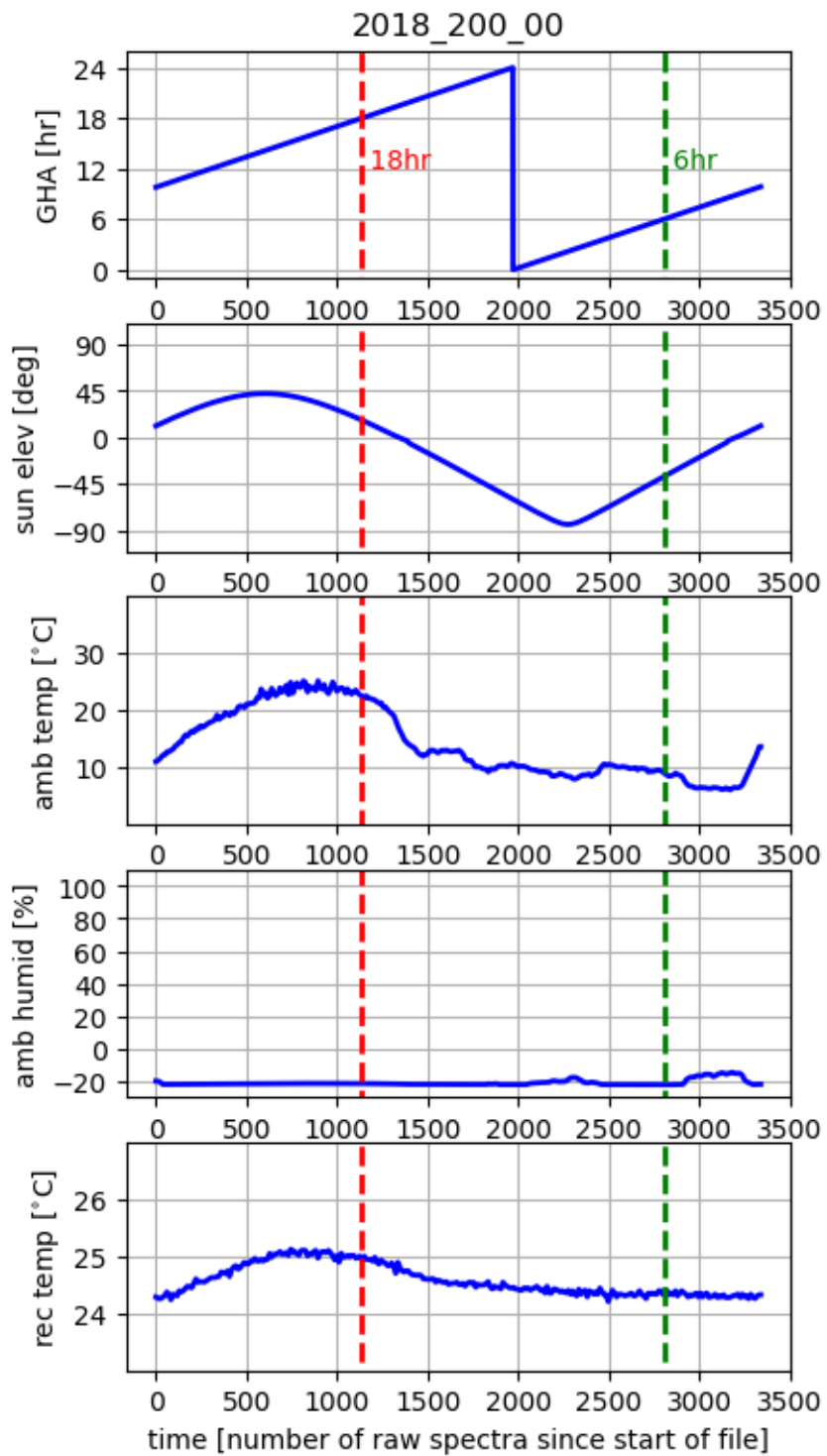


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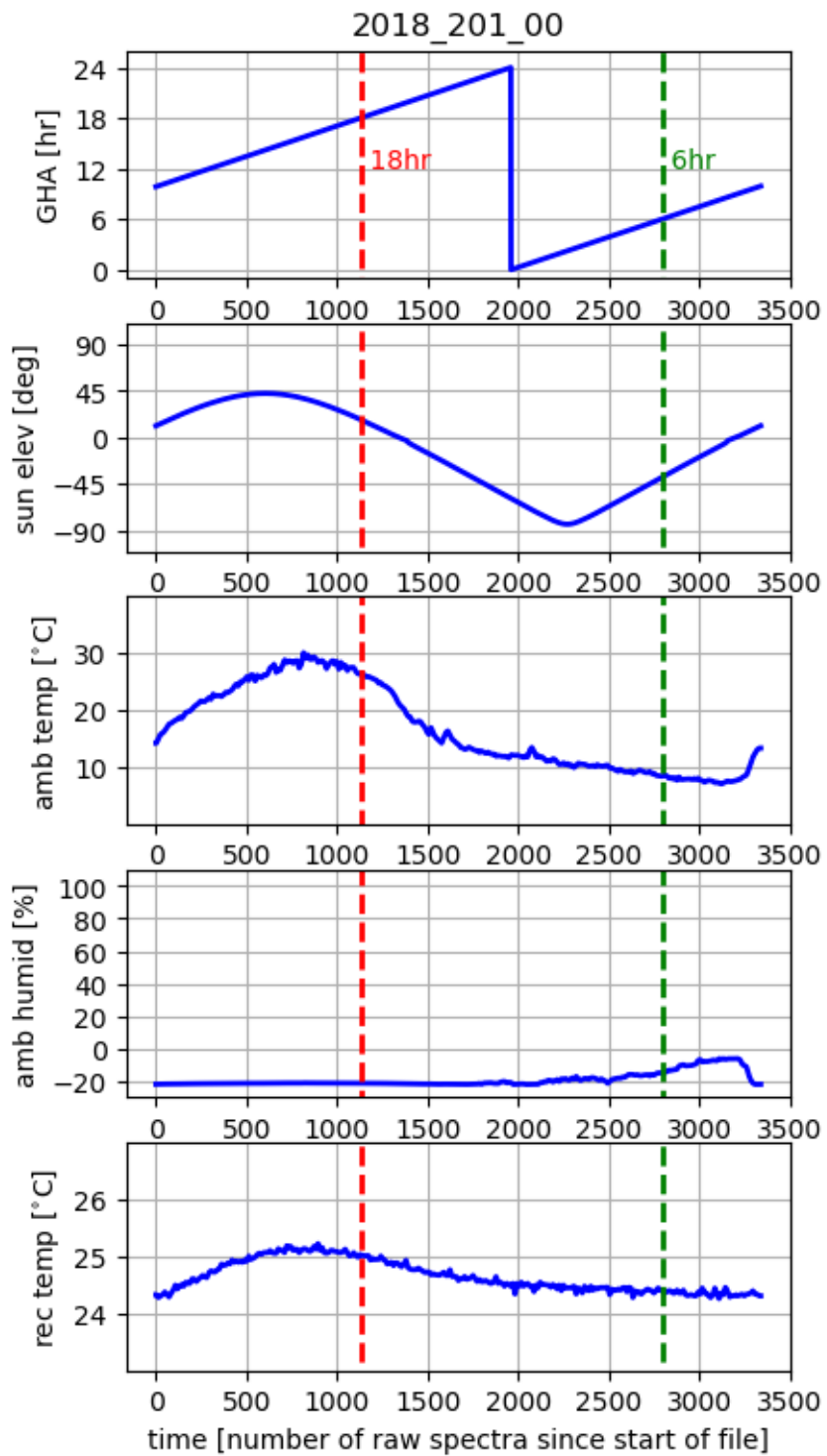


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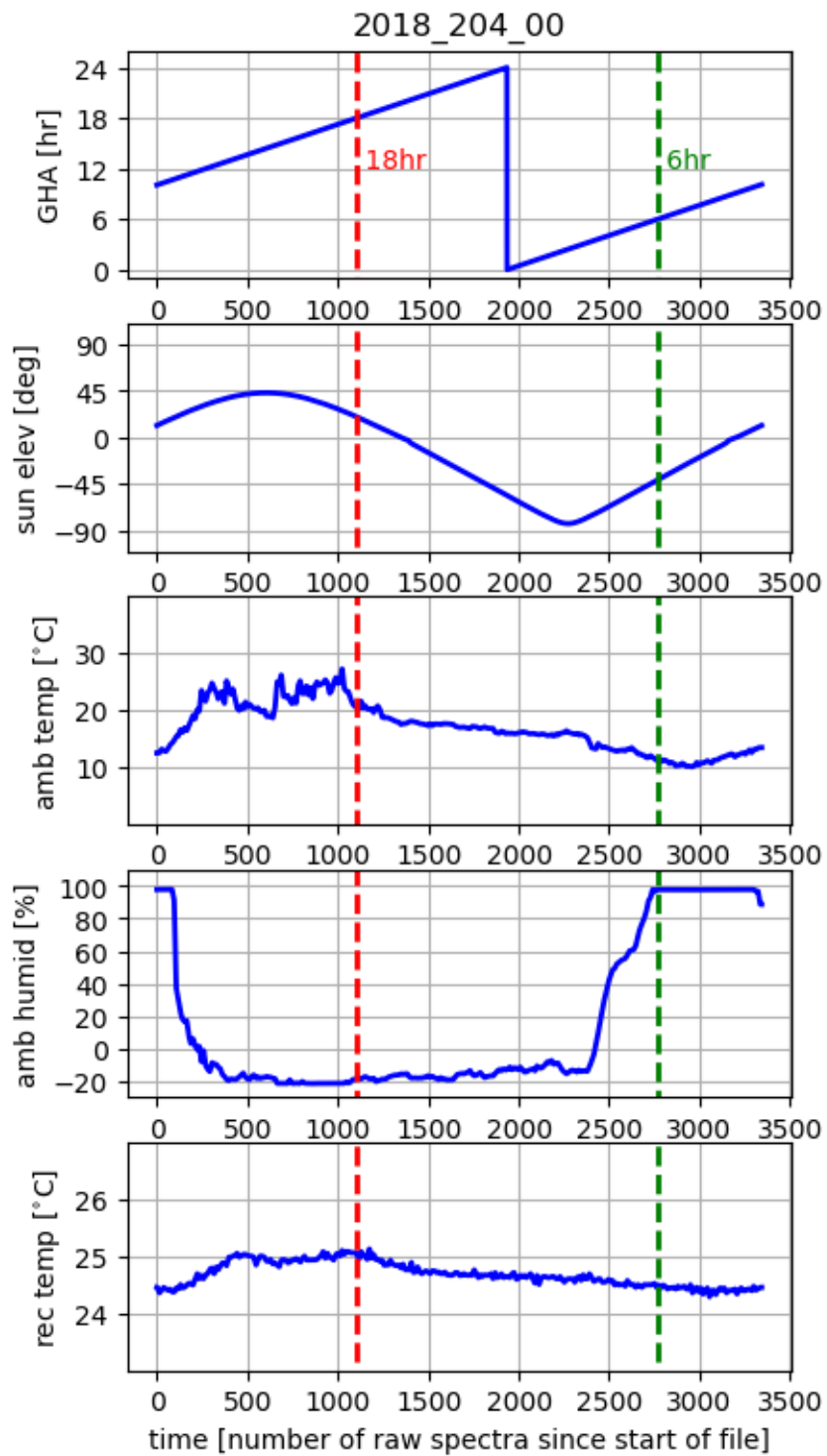


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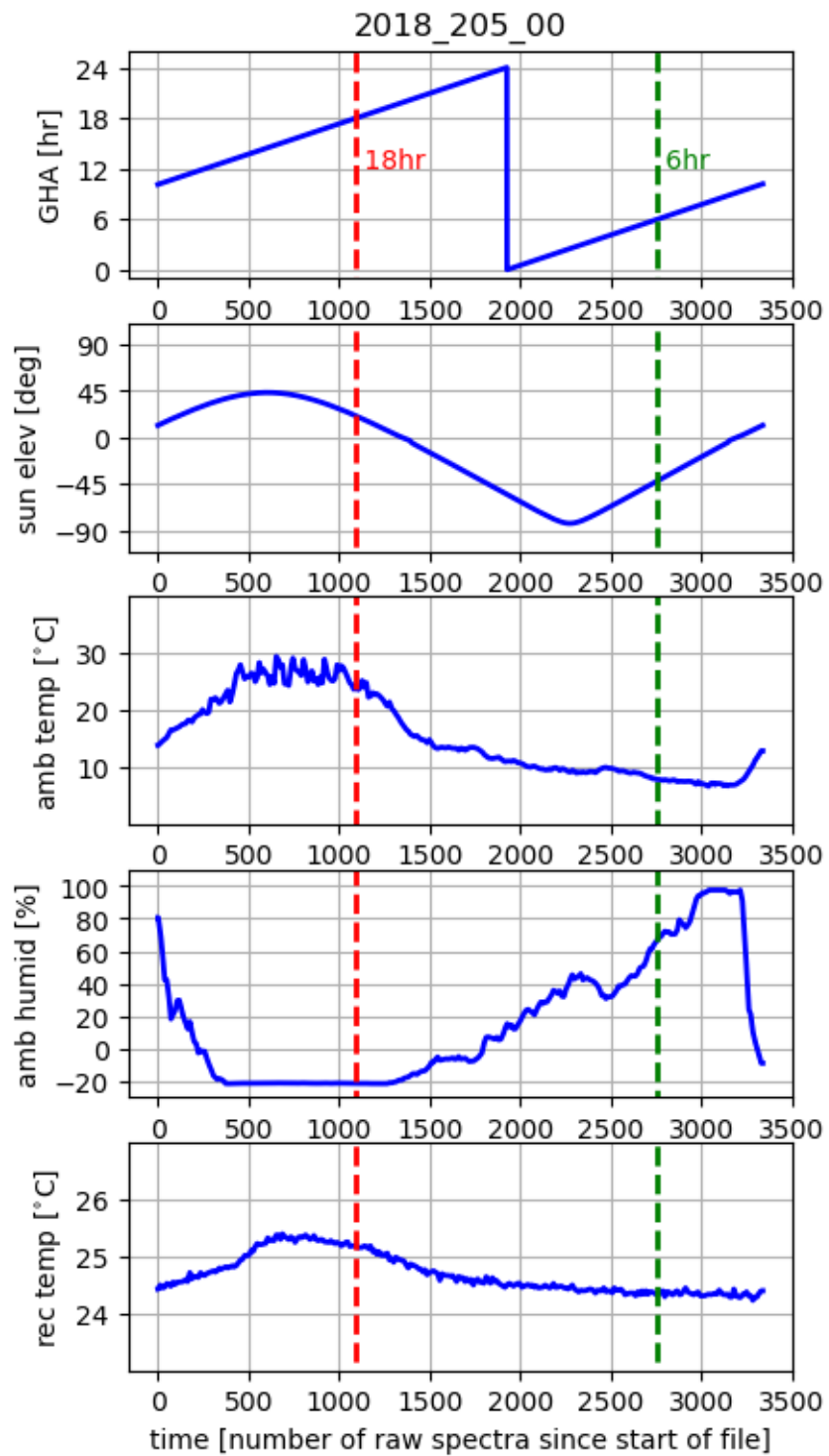


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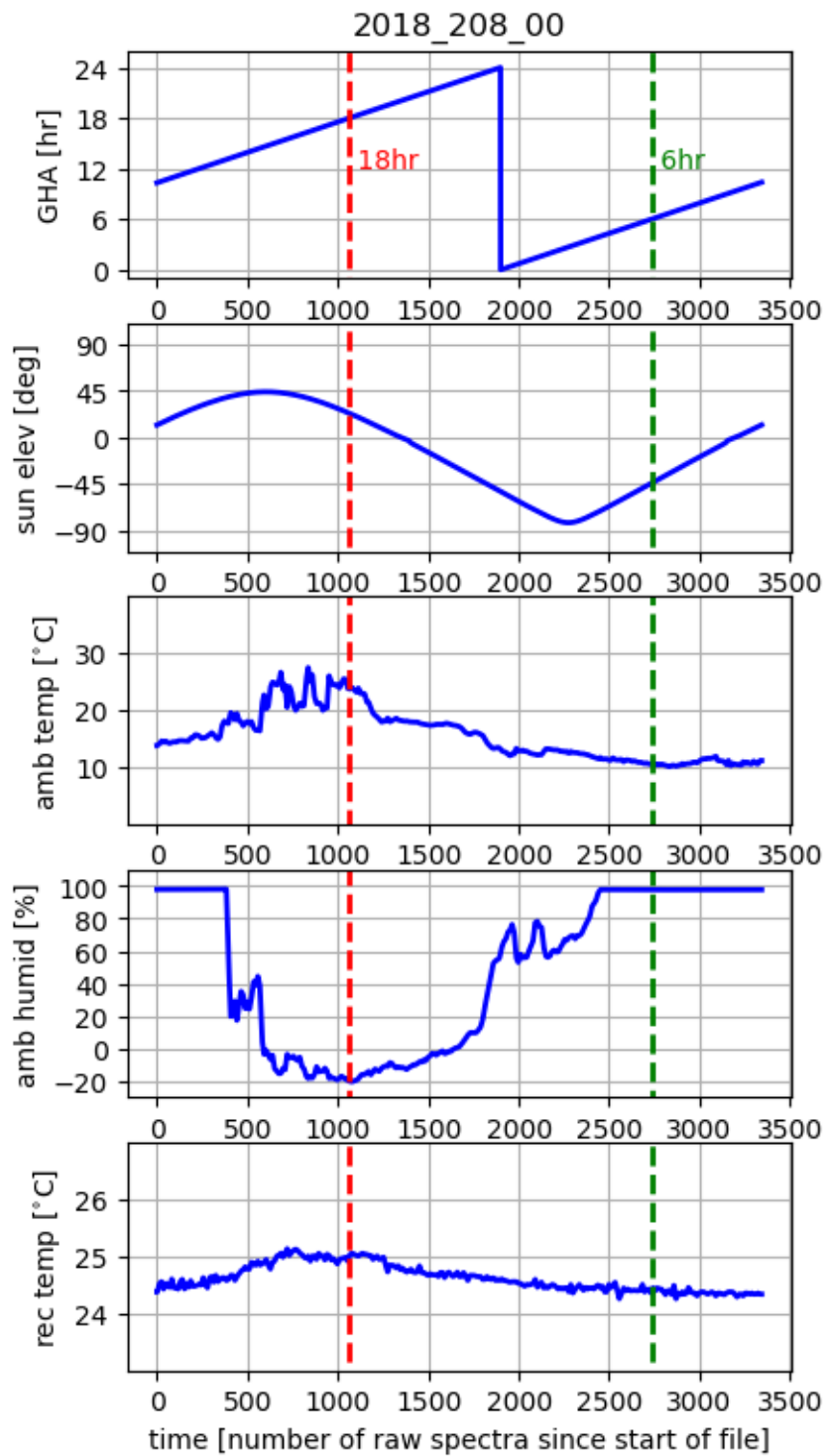


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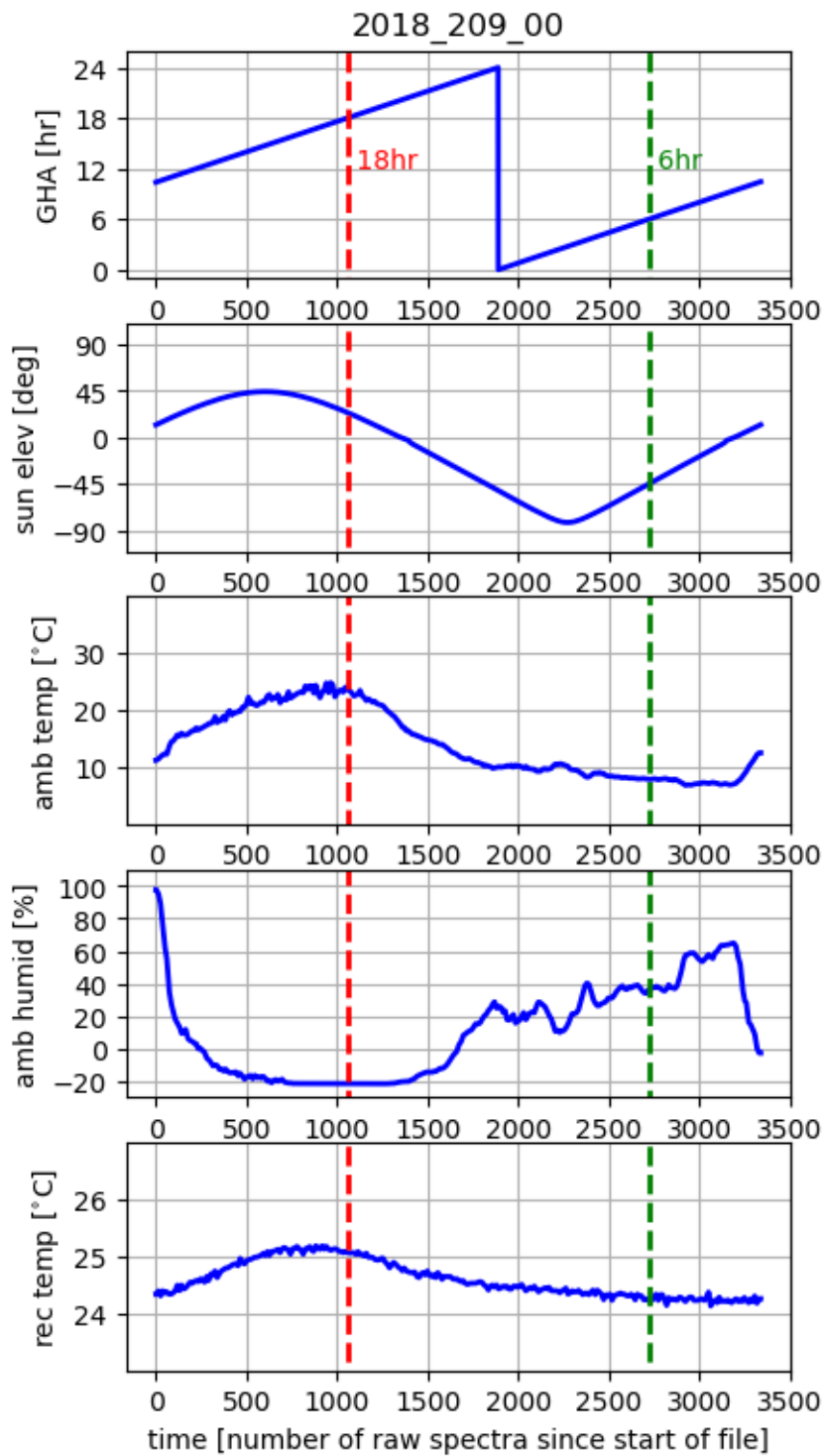


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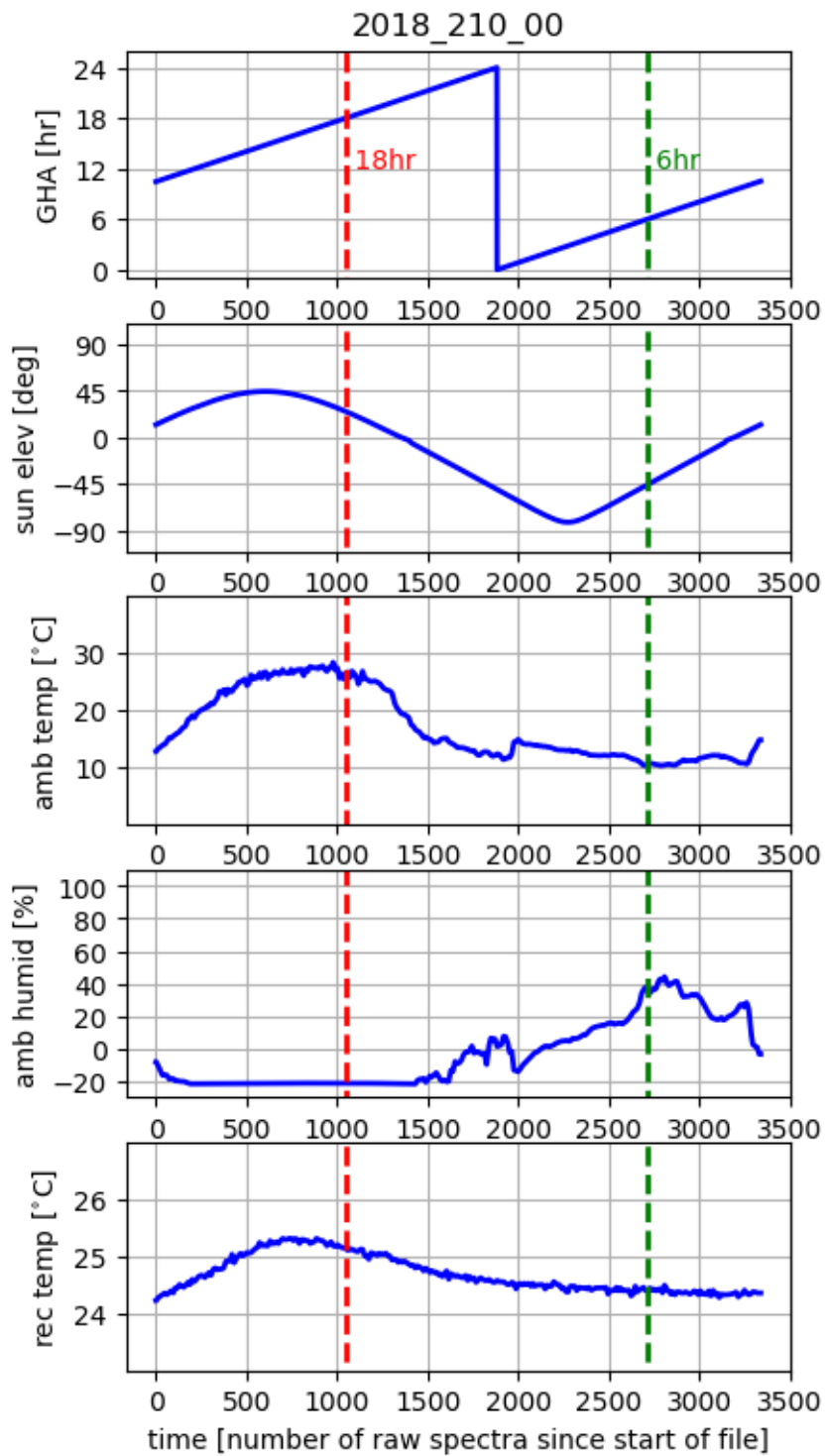


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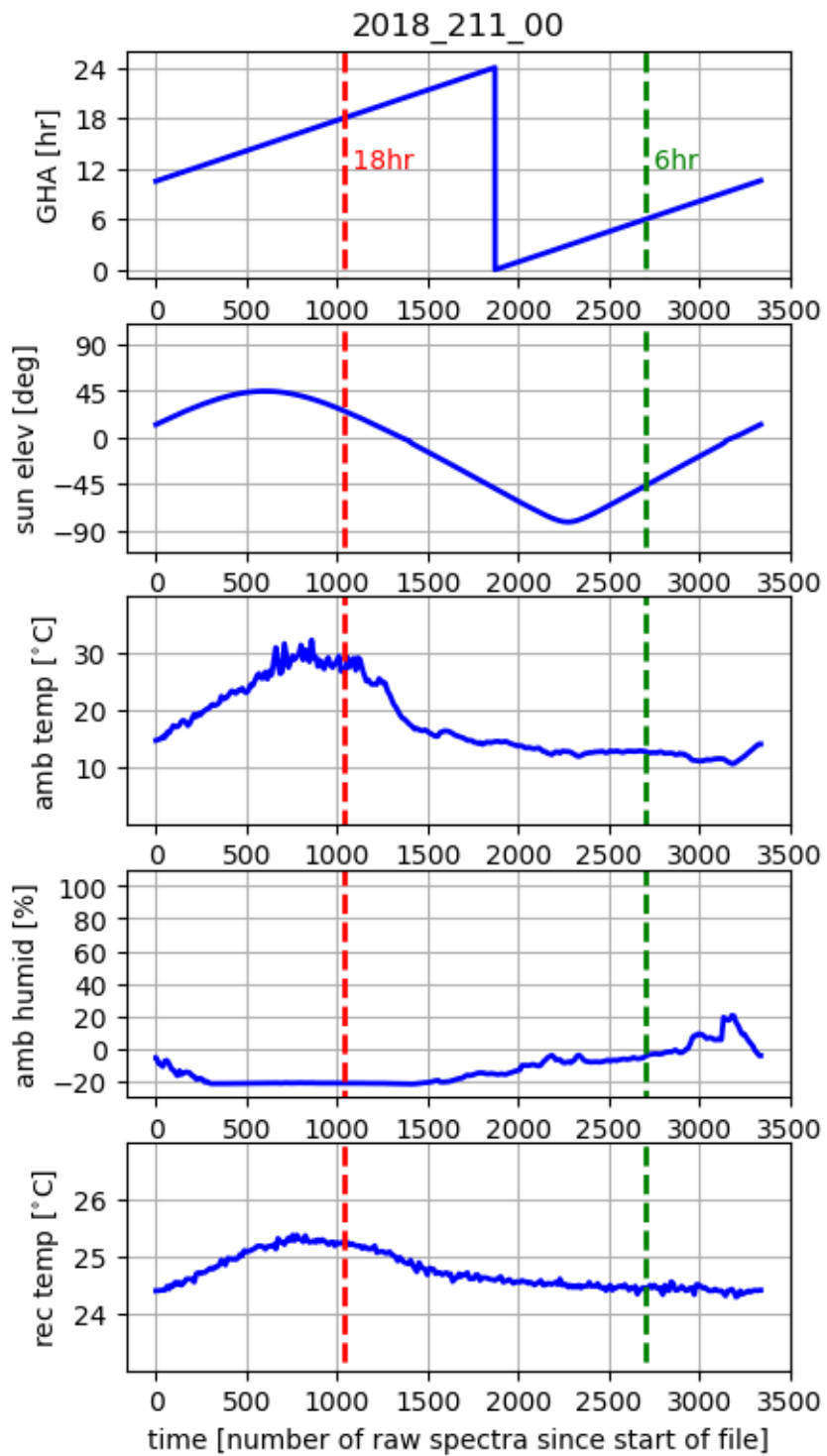


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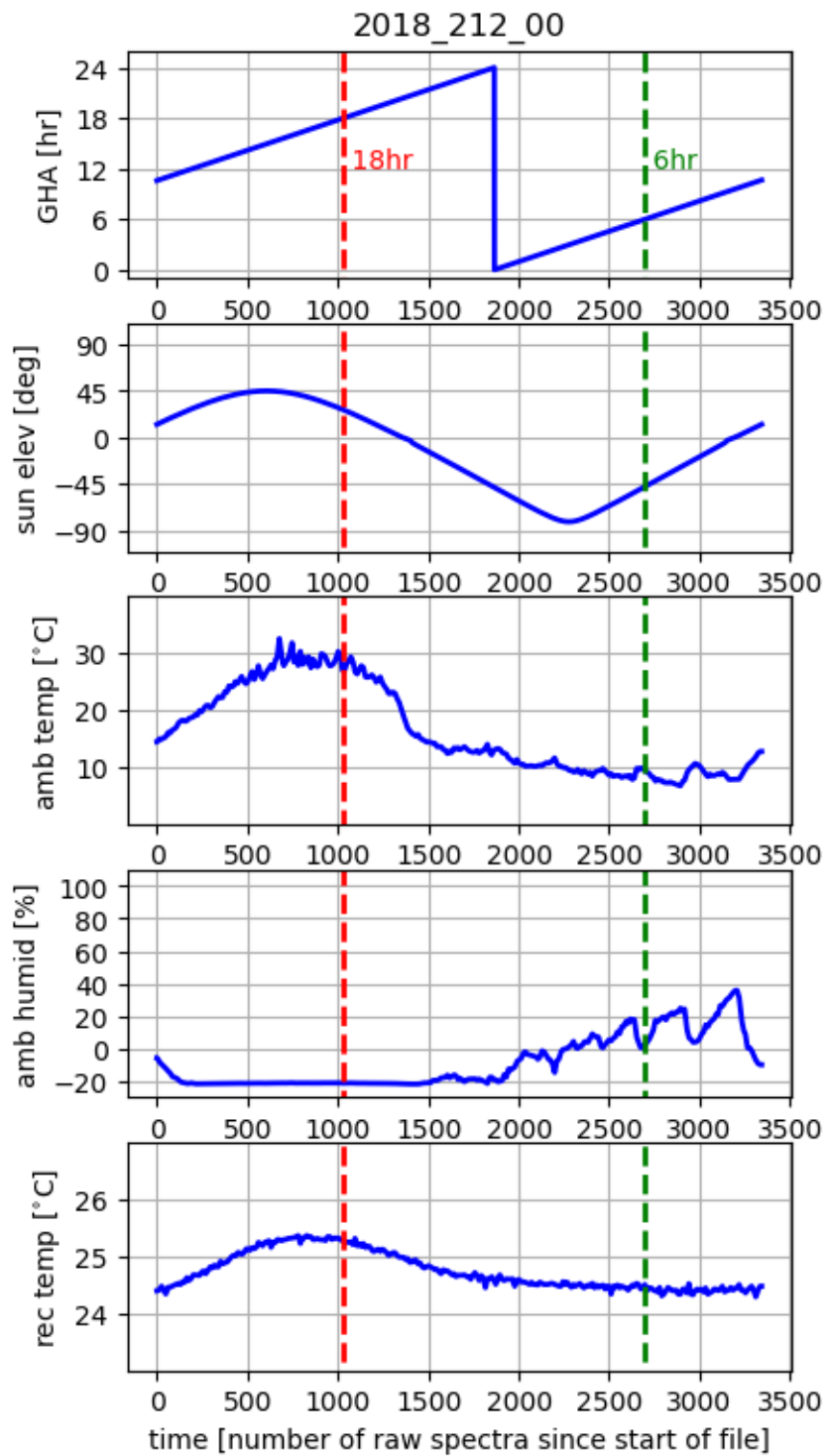


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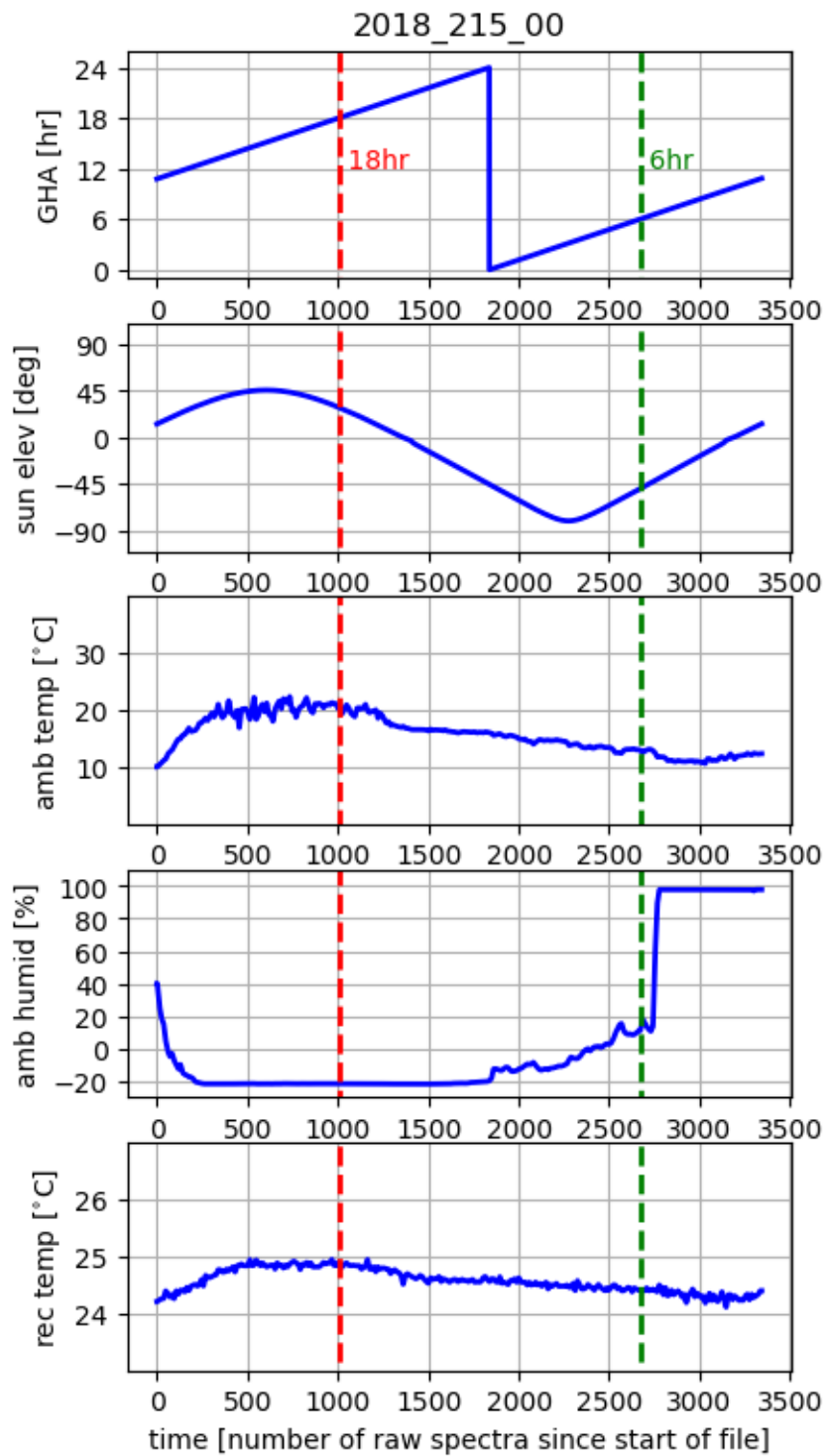


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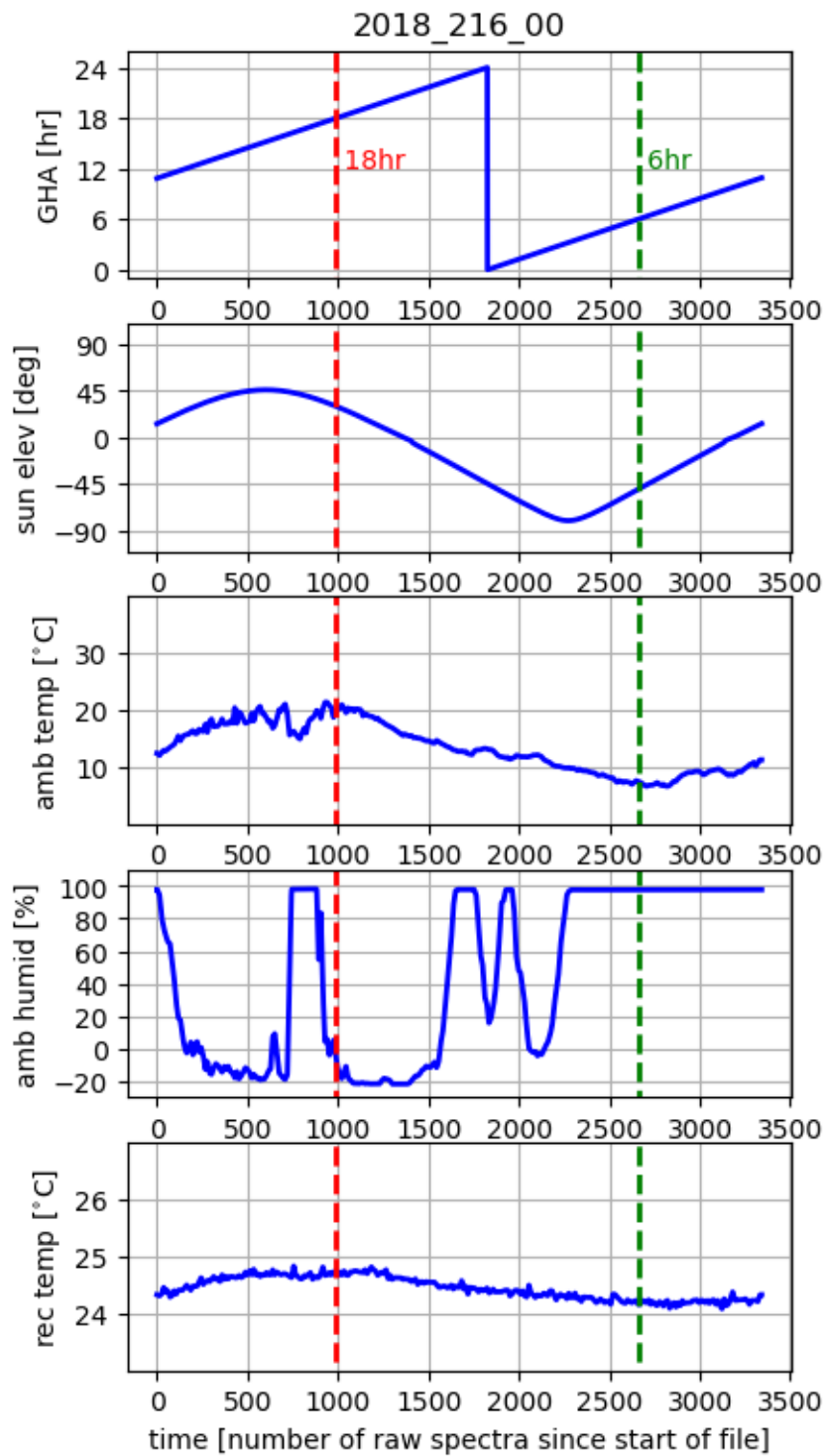


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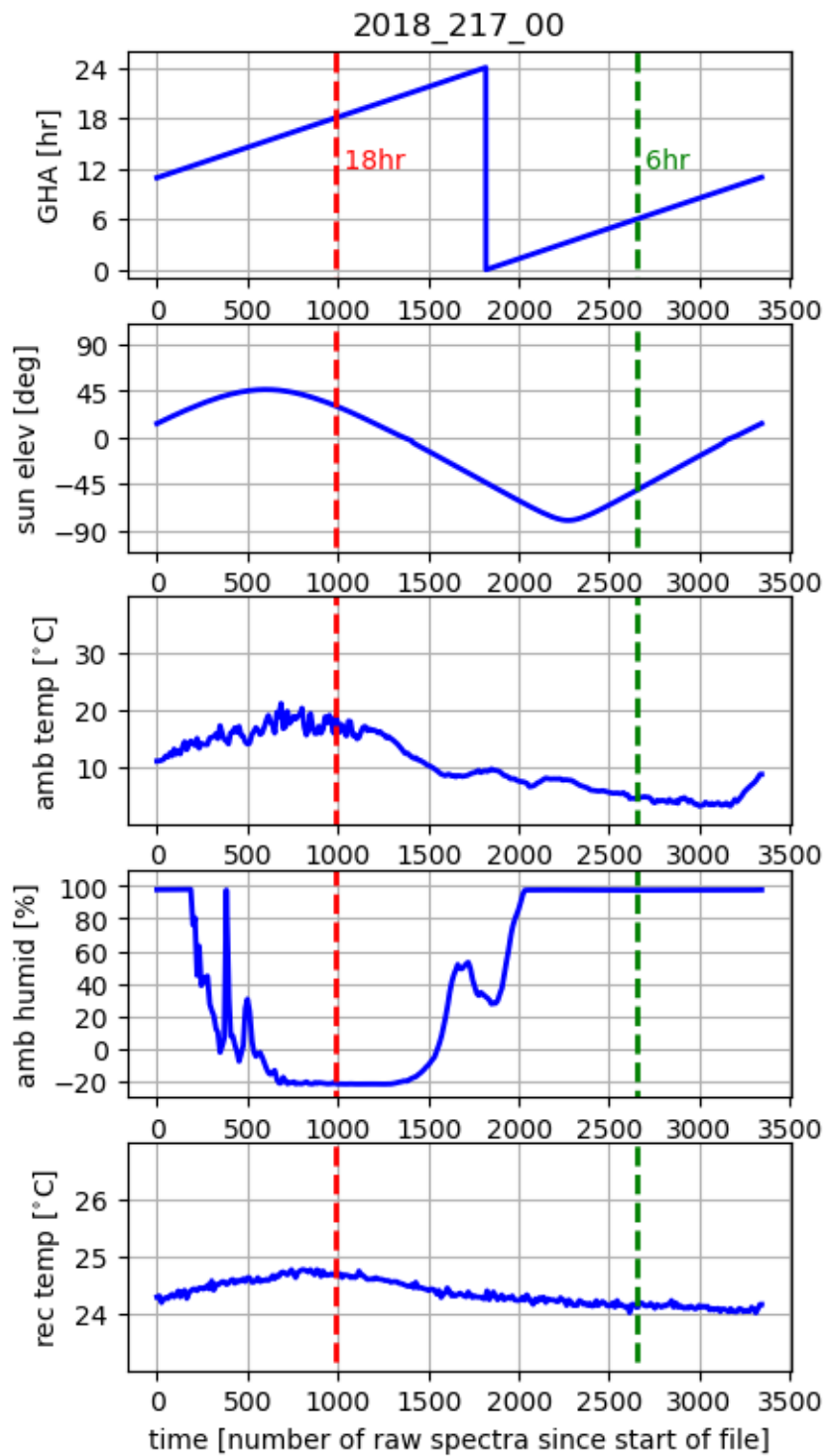


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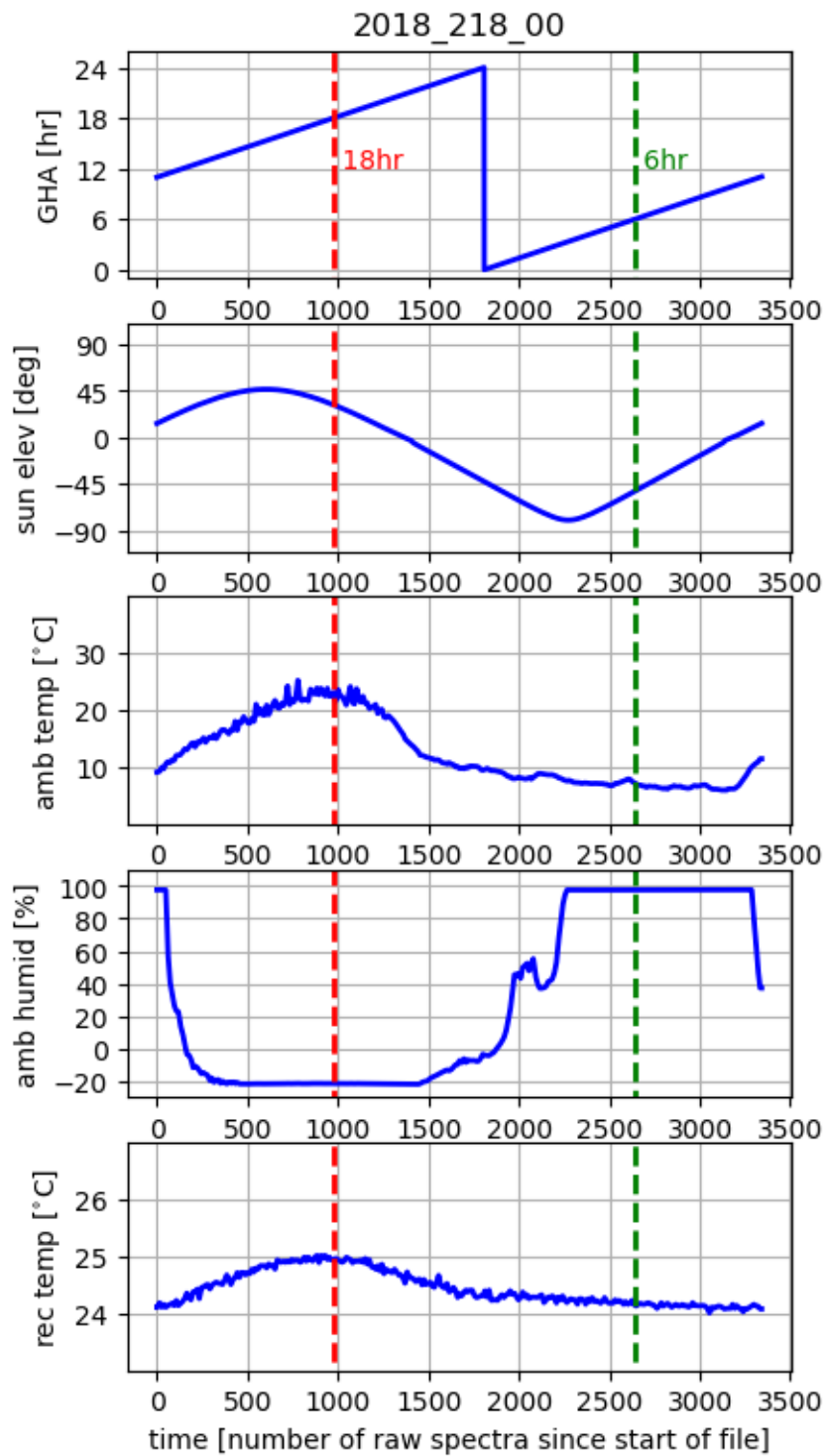


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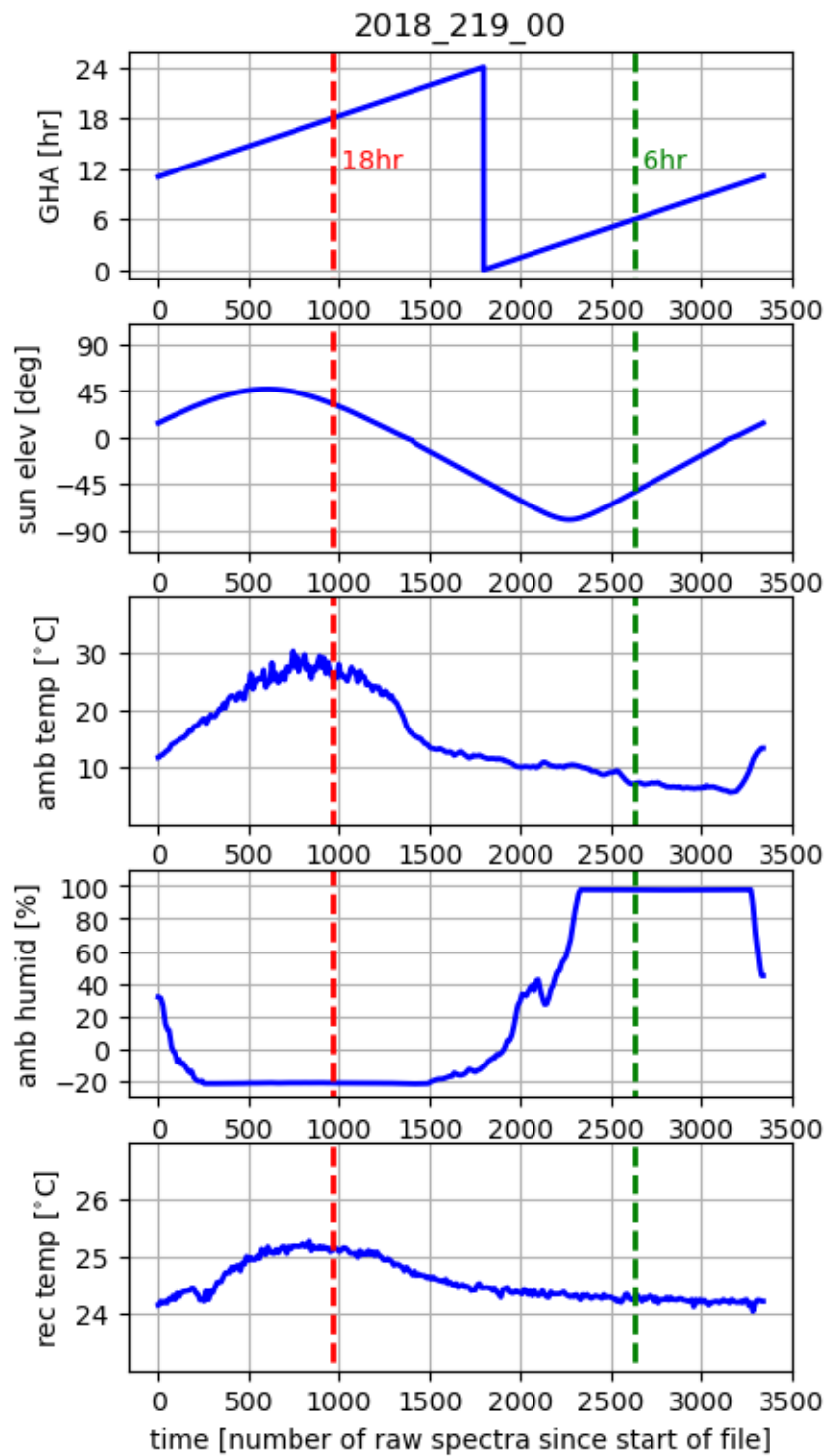


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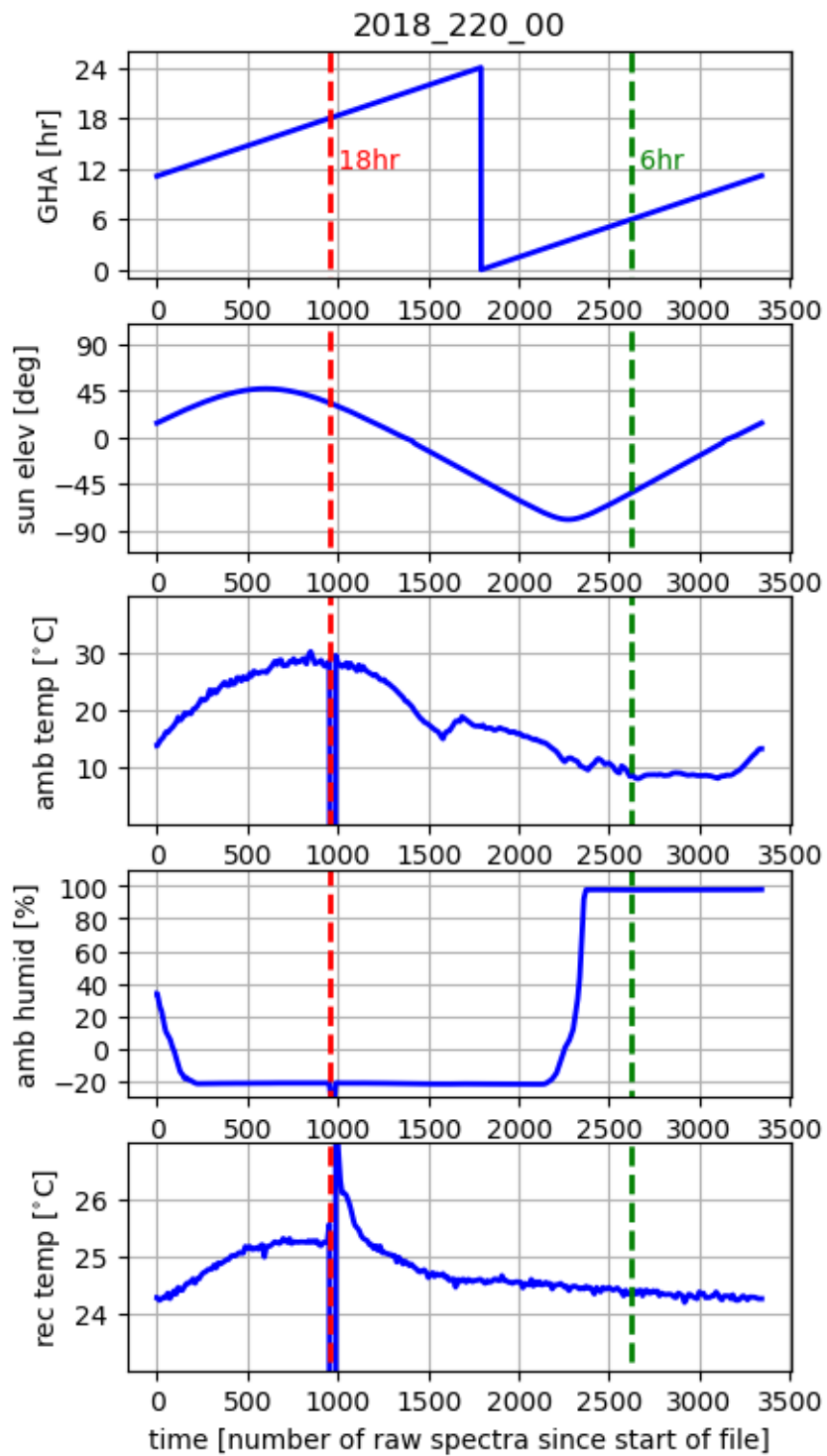


Figure 59: