Jumps: caused by water?

- Preliminary look at weather on current data set (4 days)
- See how bad jumps are in each data set

Beam cuts (NOT traditional holography - thanks Bruce!):

- Want to compare beamshape of east and west dish
- Beamshapes are processed by fitting to a gaussian to normalize height and shift center value to zero, and averaged
- Looking at real part

Define 'jumpy'

Can take about 10 data points to do most of jump.

This is unprocessed, unaveraged voltage beam, wanted to see jump in original data



Brief jump and weather summary of current data

Date	One sentence summary	Weather (deg C)
Nov 5 2019 20191105T004657Z	Large jumps more in east dish	-4 to 12, no rain/snow
Jan 08 2020 (partial) 20200108T233134Z	Medium jumps mostly east dish	-3 to 7, possibly some melting snow
Jan 09 2020 20200109T205504Z	Smaller jumps mostly east dish	-7 to 0, possibly some melting snow or rain
Jan 30 2020 20200130T135510Z	Jagged large jumps east dish	1 - 6, possibly some snow on previous days

Weather resources

NOAA stations near Penticton:

https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cdo-web/

Can download months worth of data at once.



Not all stations have all types of data (temp, precip, snowfall, snowfall on ground) or have them all the time.

Miscellaneous temperature sites:

- <u>https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/canada/penticton/historic?month=1&year=2020</u>
- https://www.almanac.com/weather/history/postalcode/V0H%201K0/2019-11-03

How bad are jumps between datasets?

One metric: look at 'max jump' over frequencies

- Largest jump between a data point and one 10 steps forward.
- Can see how prevalent jumps are in the dataset and what frequencies they affect the most
- Looking at plots: extremely high jump values from RFI





Frequency (MHz)

400 450

Examples: Nov 5 2019



Examples: Jan 08 2020 (partial)



Examples: Jan 09 2020



Examples: Jan 30 2020

