Integrated strategies for monitoring and mitigation of RFI







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The obvious, not to be forgotten (1)

The actual Data Loss depends on the destructive interaction between:

- Signal characteristics of the interferer
 - Amplitude, Freq, BW, Time evolution,....
- Type of the RA observation
 - Mode (Single dish, Interfer.), BW, Tau,....
- Efficiency of Mitigation technique put in place
 - Backend type, matching with RFI and RA obs..

The obvious, not to be forgotten (2)

Huge power difference: more than 220 dB

 Few interferers up to tens of KW, now thousands B-BW at W level, vs RA sources down to milli and micro-Jansky.

RAstronomers ask for what is beyond their rights

when observing OUT OF the protected BANDS.

MITIGATION is, in any case, a detrimental alternative to a spectrum totally free from RFI

Monitoring RFI: what is for?

- 1. Selection of a New Observatory Site
- 2. Environmental mapping of the strongest signals
- 3. Identification of (already detected) RFI
- 4. "Ad hoc", Routine and Statiscal Estimations of RFI (band occupancies)

1) Selection of a New Observatory Site

Even if it is well known that logistic and political reasons might be the strongest constraints (or driving forces),

RFI surveying campaigns

are nowadays mandatory before any site selection.

Non experimental activities:

RFI has to be evaluated even in a forecast perspective

Experimental activities:

- Multiple setups or MOBILE UNIT? cost vs long term
- Down to what sensitivity level? RA-769, NOT or More?

2a) Environmental mapping of the strongest signals

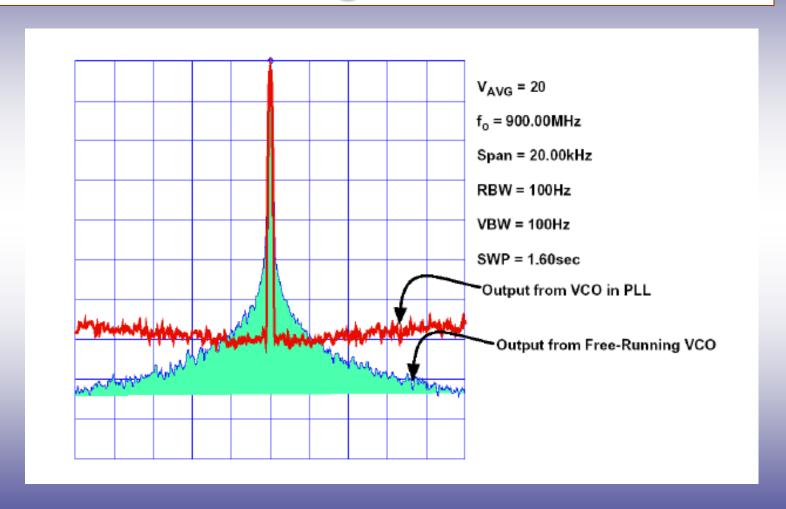
Modern receiver design shall take in very careful consideration its behaviour in presence of **Strong Signals** both **WITHIN** its **operational** bandwidth as well as **OUT** of it.

- Front ends are NOT the most critical ones, but still shall be analyzed for their linear dynamic range.
- Down-conversion schemes shall avoid "birdies" from mixing products with <u>all</u> signals collected.
- FILTERING parameters: 3/60db factor, ultimate rejection,...

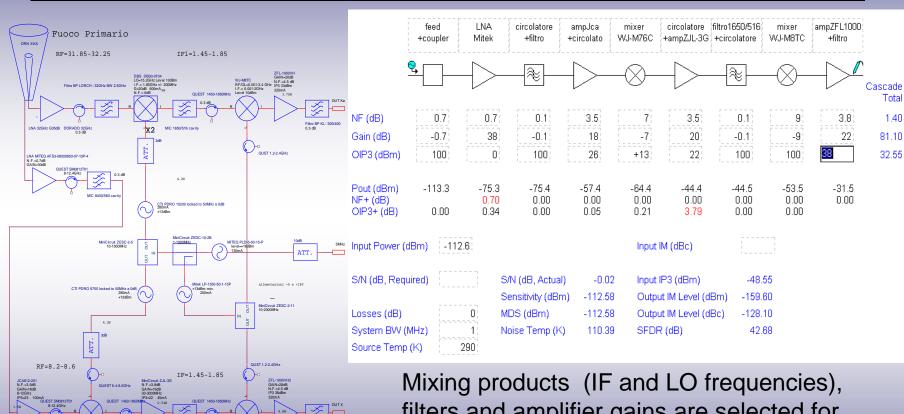
2b) Environmental mapping (antenna, total receiver chain)

- Overall Dynamic Range (=linear operation) depends on the number of the strongest peaks, their distribution at Sky or IF frequencies, their occurrence at different pointing angles of the radiotelescope (antenna sidelobes + diffraction) when entering into Front Ends, IF amplifiers, Backends; also important is the resolution (= # of bits) in AD conversions,....
- AGGREGATION effects are related to the total power delivered to the amplifiers, but more precisely to the actual VOLTAGES applied to the active junctions ("small signal" operation vs Bias).

Even Phase Noise can originate RFI!



A dual X+Ka-band receiver for Prime Focus operation



Mixing products (IF and LO frequencies), filters and amplifier gains are selected for best Tsys, Phase Noise and IP3.

All oscillators are locked to an H-Maser.

A dual X+Ka-band receiver for Prime Focus operation



- Tip and tilt adjustments of the feed
- Thick passive insulation
- Cooling Peltier radiator outside + fun within the receiver box
- Power supplies in a separate section

Identification of (already detected) RFI

Assume that there is an RFI signal, now what?

- ✓ Is it a self interferer? Check all (new) instruments around
- ✓ Is it "legal"? Check allocations+footnotes of the national band plan
- ✓ If it is not: who has the duty to persecute it?

National and Territorial Administrations are the only ones who have this right, but they might need some facilitations:

- ☐ Tell them its frequency, intensity, company NAME, location,...
- ☐ Modern B-BW signal has no Carrier easily detectable!!!!
- □ Decoding can be very difficult today (paying a licence?)
- ☐ Localization requires a dedicated campaign: triangulations
 - * Need for a MOBILE unit

"Ad hoc", Routine and Statiscal Estimations of RFI

Very often a Data Base of the Spectral Occupancies is claimed to be the "obvious" information required by RAstronomers. But....

"Ad Hoc" surveys are in any way needed to cover special requests (new receiver, special interferer, etc...).

Routine surveys are compulsory to check for new self-interferers, getting deeper sensitivities, combining the complementary products of a Mobile + a Fixed monitoring station.

Statiscal Estimations of RFI

can be the unique solution?

Match the RFI measuring strategies with the Observational needs (1)

What RAstronomers intend for Spectral Occupancy? Please answer, at least, to the following questions:

- 1.At which level of sensitivity? RA-769 or different?
- 2. Over which pointing angles of the RTelescope?
- 3.At what level of frequency resolution?
- 4. With what time resolution (H24 as default)? (See 1!!)

Match the RFI measuring strategies with the Observational needs (2)

Derive from the previous parameters the experimental setup that is needed:

i.Antenna system (maybe multiple)

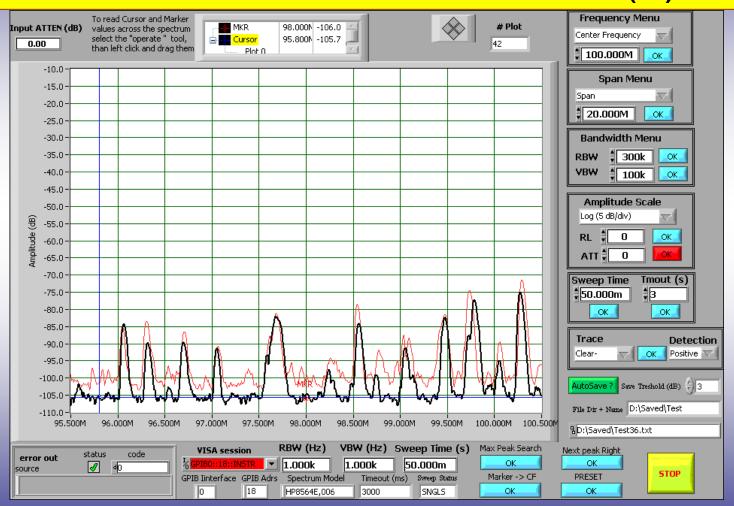
ii.Type of Receiver

(Time Domain vs swept Spectrum Analyzer !!!)

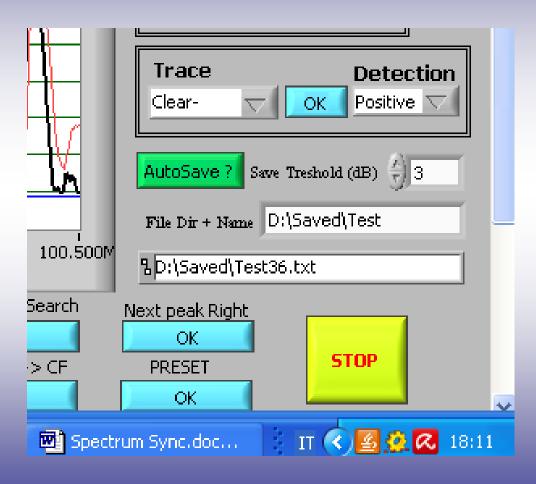
i.Automatic DAQ Software (see an example here)

ii.Accounting Software (later presentation)

A LabView code example suitable for remote DAQ and auto-save (a)



A LabView code example suitable for remote DAQ and auto-save (b)



Match the RFI measuring strategies with the Observational needs (3)

Can RAstronomers *fill with numbers* the previous questions with only 3-4 Configurations suitable to satisfy at least a broad class of Observing Modes?

I try a few examples (*RA-769*):

Single dish, total power
Single dish, Spectral Line
VLBI

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Spectrum Management, RFI monitoring, Mitigation

It would seem that they are different *temporal* steps for achieving the best usage of the available spectrum for a set of Observing Modes: after RA-769 there has been almost no sinergies them.

Apart from historical and technical reasons we are here now, to make it working!!!