NAIC/NRAO Single Dish Summer School

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RFI Excision Techniques

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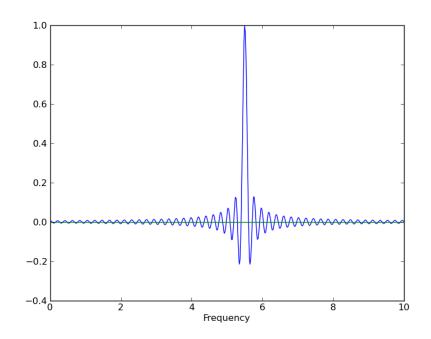
Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array
Expanded Very Large Array
Robert C. Byrd Green Bank Telescope
Very Long Baseline Array



Isolation of RFI from Science

- Frequency
 - Resolution
 - Spectral Isolation
 - "Window" taper 10-2
 - Polyphase Filter <10⁻⁴
- Time
 - Editing
 - Blanking
 - Sub-second
 - Radar, Aircraft distance measuring, etc.
- Direction of Arrival
 - Low Sidelobes GBT ≤ 10⁻¹
 - Adaptive Cancellation

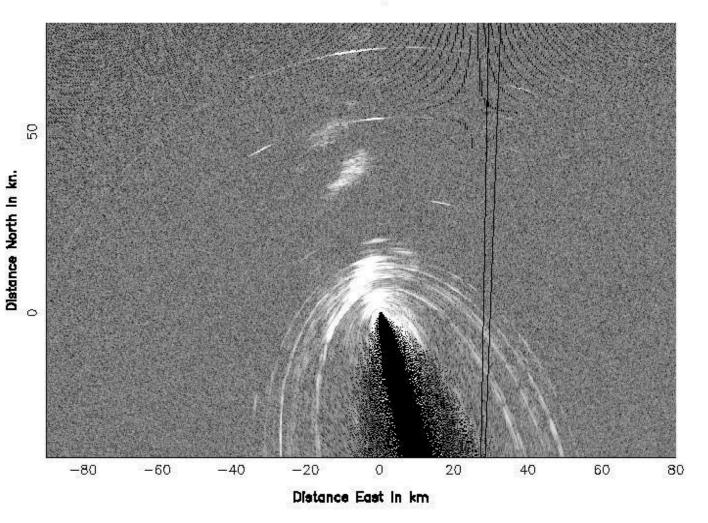




Radar

Echo Map

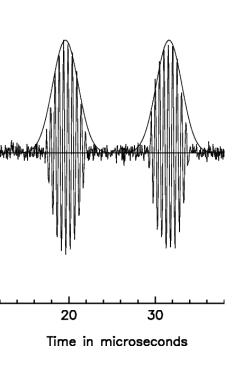


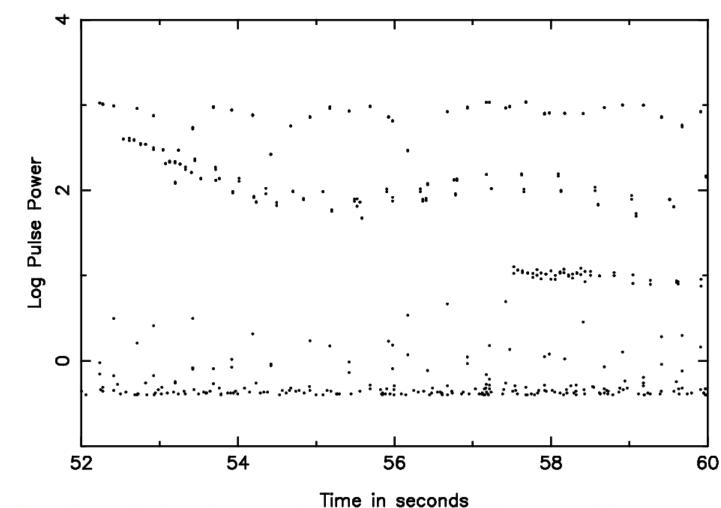




Aircraft Distance Measuring Equipment

Pulse Power as a Function of Time

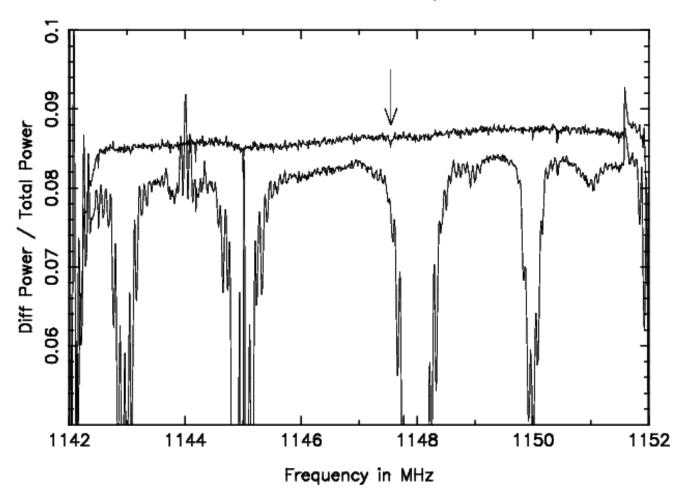






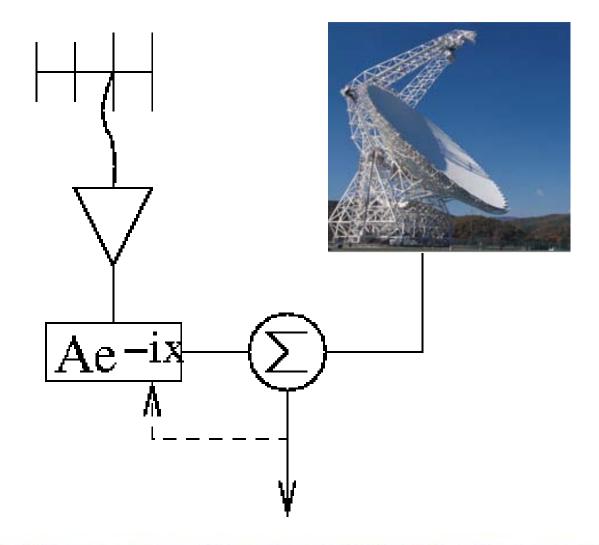
DME pulse removal







Adaptive Cancelling





Adaptive Cancelling Challenges

- High interference-to-noise ratio in reference channel
 - Reference antenna gain, $G_{ref} \gg (T_{ref} / T_{GBT}) * G_{GBT \text{ sidelobes}}$
- Rapid frequency dependence due to multi-path delays
 - Δf ≈ c / Δt 50 μs \rightarrow 20 kHz
- Radio astronomy suppression requirements $(T_{sys} * 10^{-4})$
 - Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) $\ge 10^{-4}$



RFI Excision Successes

- Radar pulse blanker at Arecibo
- Adaptive cancellation of TV repeater at the ATNF
- Real-time frequency channel suppression within pulsar passband
- Off-line DME and Radar pulse blanking near redshifted OH lines on GBT
- Well-defined combination science objective and RFI problem
- Sustained long-term effort (science pay-off vs extra effort required)



RFI suppression we get "for free"

- RFI coherence loss on longer interferometer baselines
- On-off differencing in single-dish total power observations
- Asynchronous RFI in pulsar observations

