

RFI MITIGATION IMPLEMENTATION FOR PULSAR RADIOASTRONOMY



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Outline:

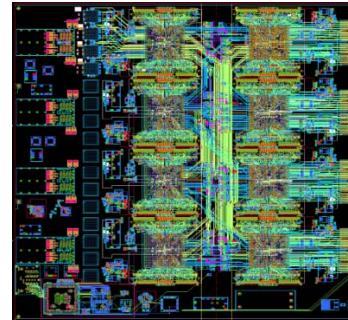
I.Robust radar Detector

II.CycloDet: A cyclostationary RFI detector

III.Giant pulse detector



part of the Uniboard project



These 2 algorithms will be implemented
in a pulsar binning machine developed
by the University of Manchester

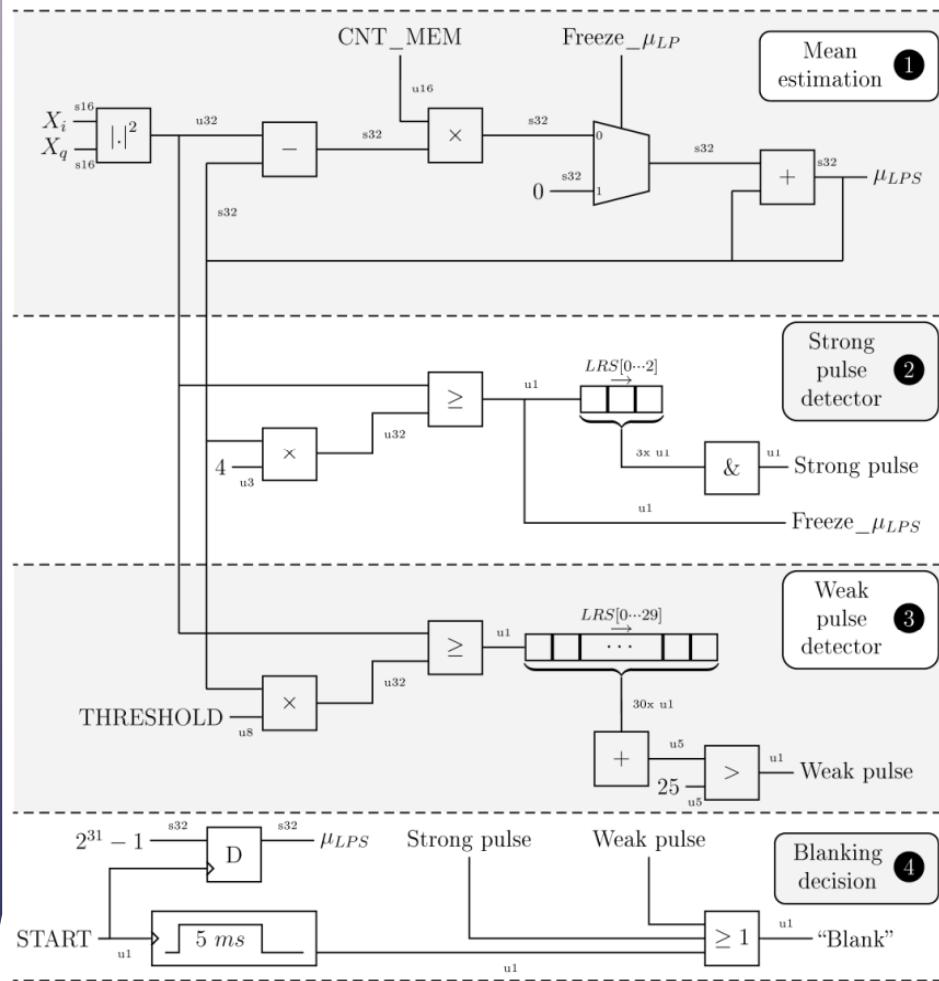




I.Robust Radar Detector (1)



Architecture optimized for efficient hardware implementation : Shift registers, comparators, multipliers, glue logic



Robust mean power estimation

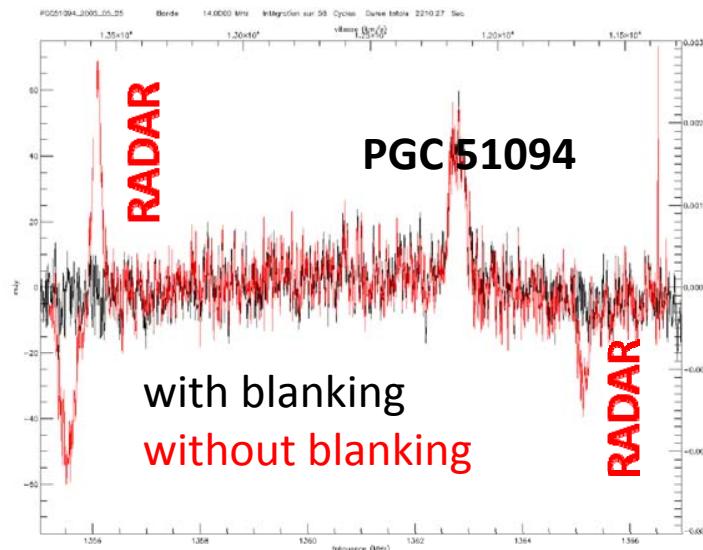
Strong pulses strategy
3 samples window
~3σ detection

Weak pulses strategy
30 samples window
~0.8σ detection

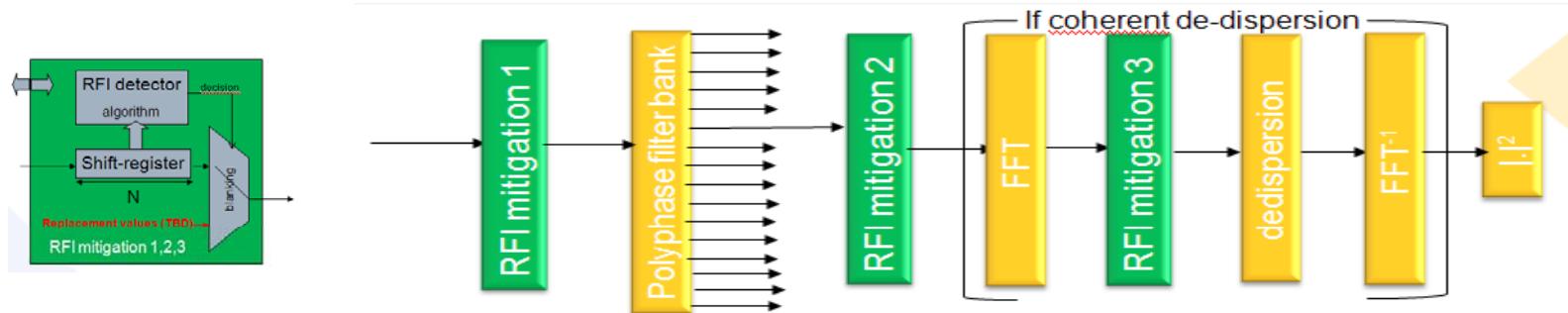
Blanking decision logic

I.Robust Radar Detector (2)

Testing of the radar blunker on real data in real time
(Nançay digital backend)



In Uniboard, possible Implementation at position 1 or/and 2

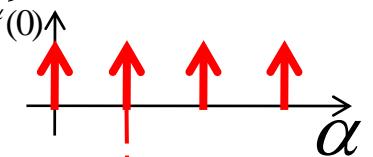


II. Cyclostationary detector (1)

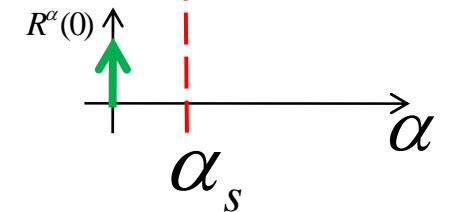
Principle :

Cyclic correlation: $R_{x,x^*}^\alpha(\tau) = E \left\{ x(t + \frac{\tau}{2}) x^*(t - \frac{\tau}{2}) e^{-i2\pi\alpha t} \right\}$

For the RFI, there are some $\alpha_s = \frac{k}{T_{sym}}, k \in \mathbf{Z}$ $\rightarrow R_{s,s^*}^\alpha \neq 0$



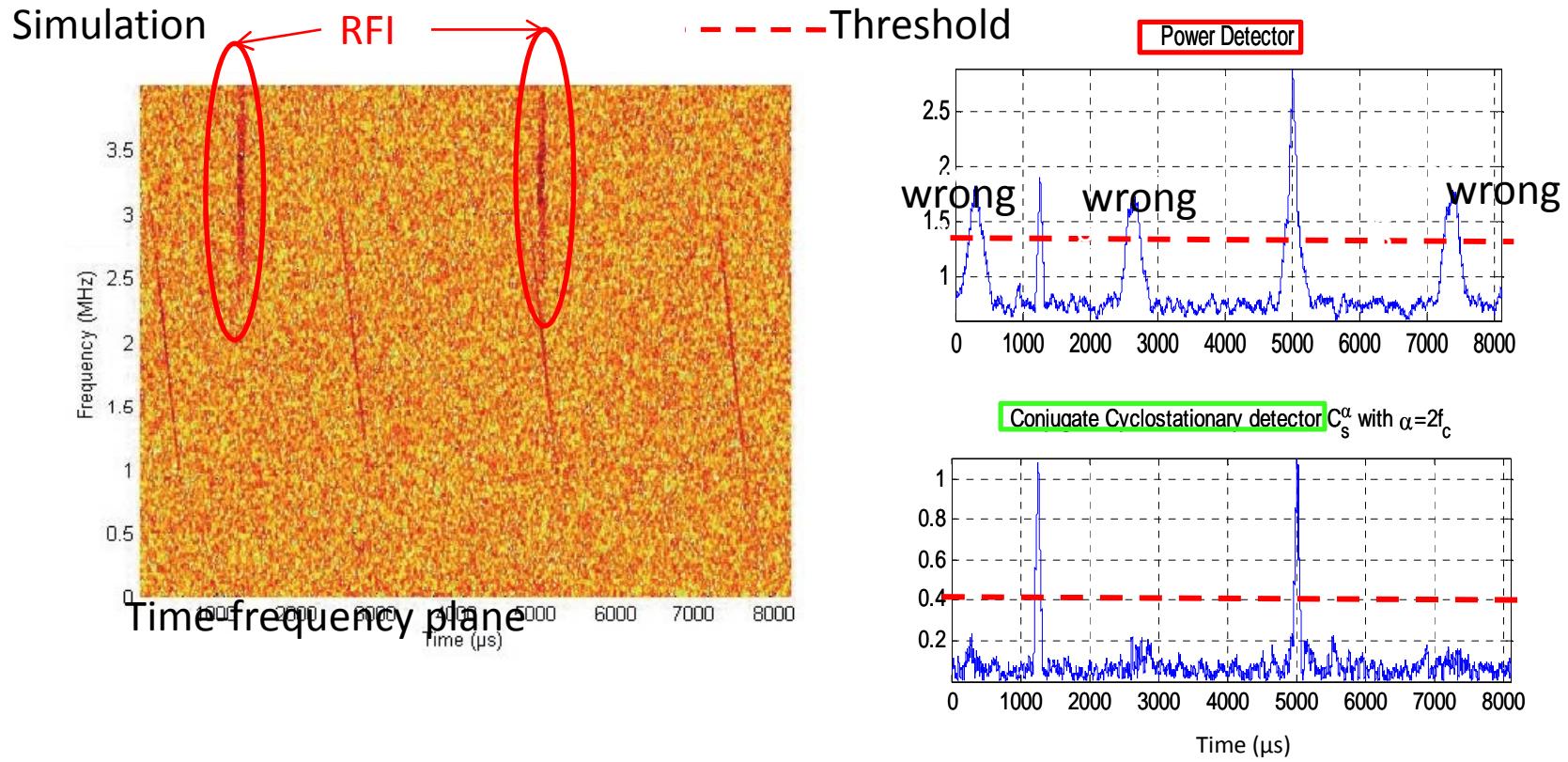
For the stationary noise, for all $\alpha \neq 0$, $\rightarrow R_{n,n^*}^{\alpha_s} = 0$



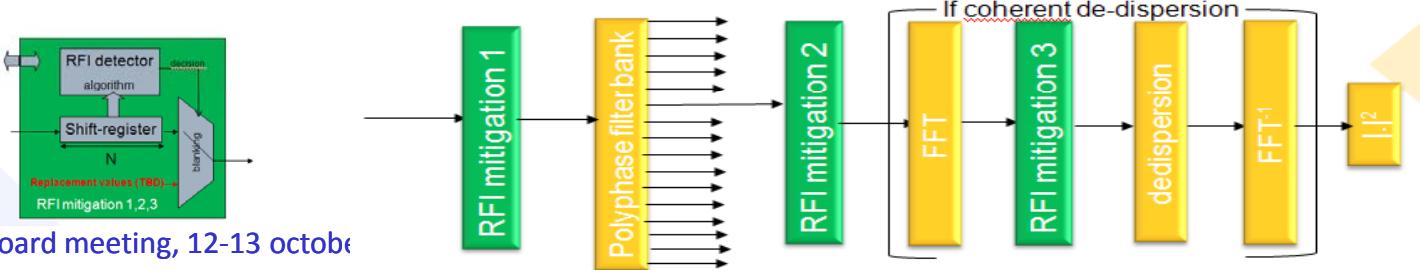
Cyclostationary detector: $D_N^\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{N} C_N^\alpha}{C_N^0}$

where $C_N^\alpha = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |\text{Re}(x(n))|^2 \exp(-j2\pi\alpha n)$

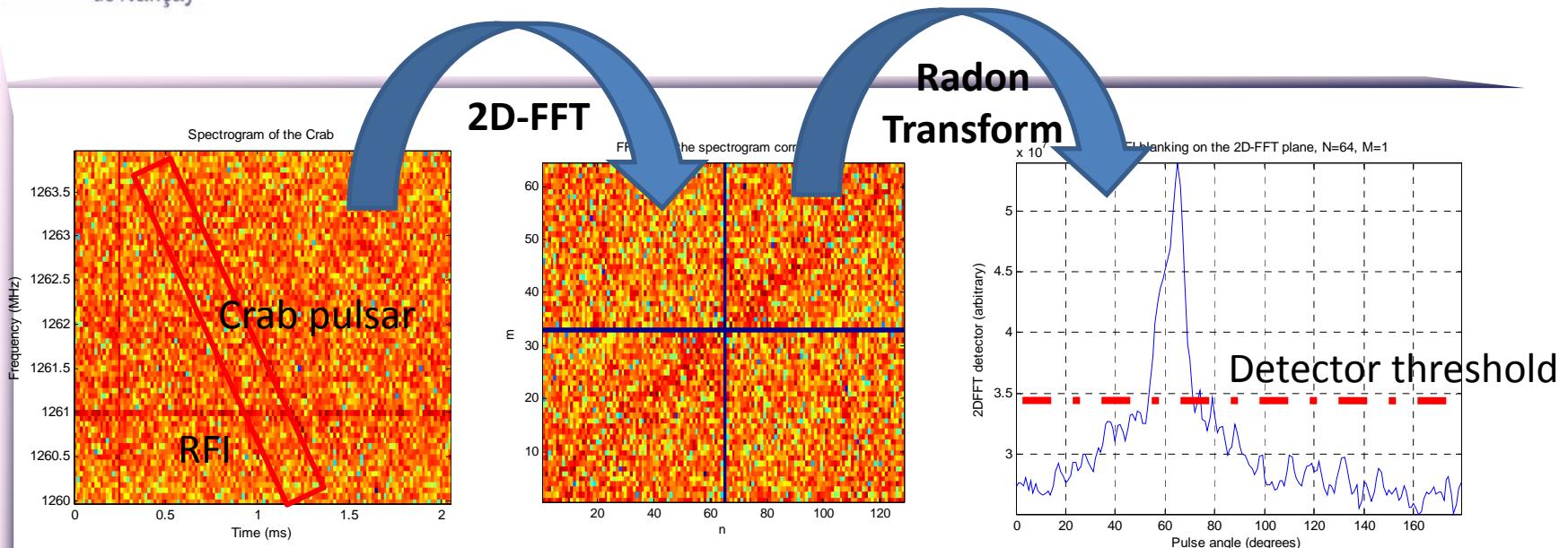
II. Cyclostationary detector (2)



In Uniboard, possible Implementation at position 1,2 and 3

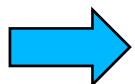


III. Blind Giant Pulse Detector



- The pulsar DM does not have to be known
- Zero DM RFI and spectral line RFI are easily removed
- very simple to implement

But less sensitive than a classical dedispersion with known DM



Next step : Implementation on GPU and replay of some pulsar surveys