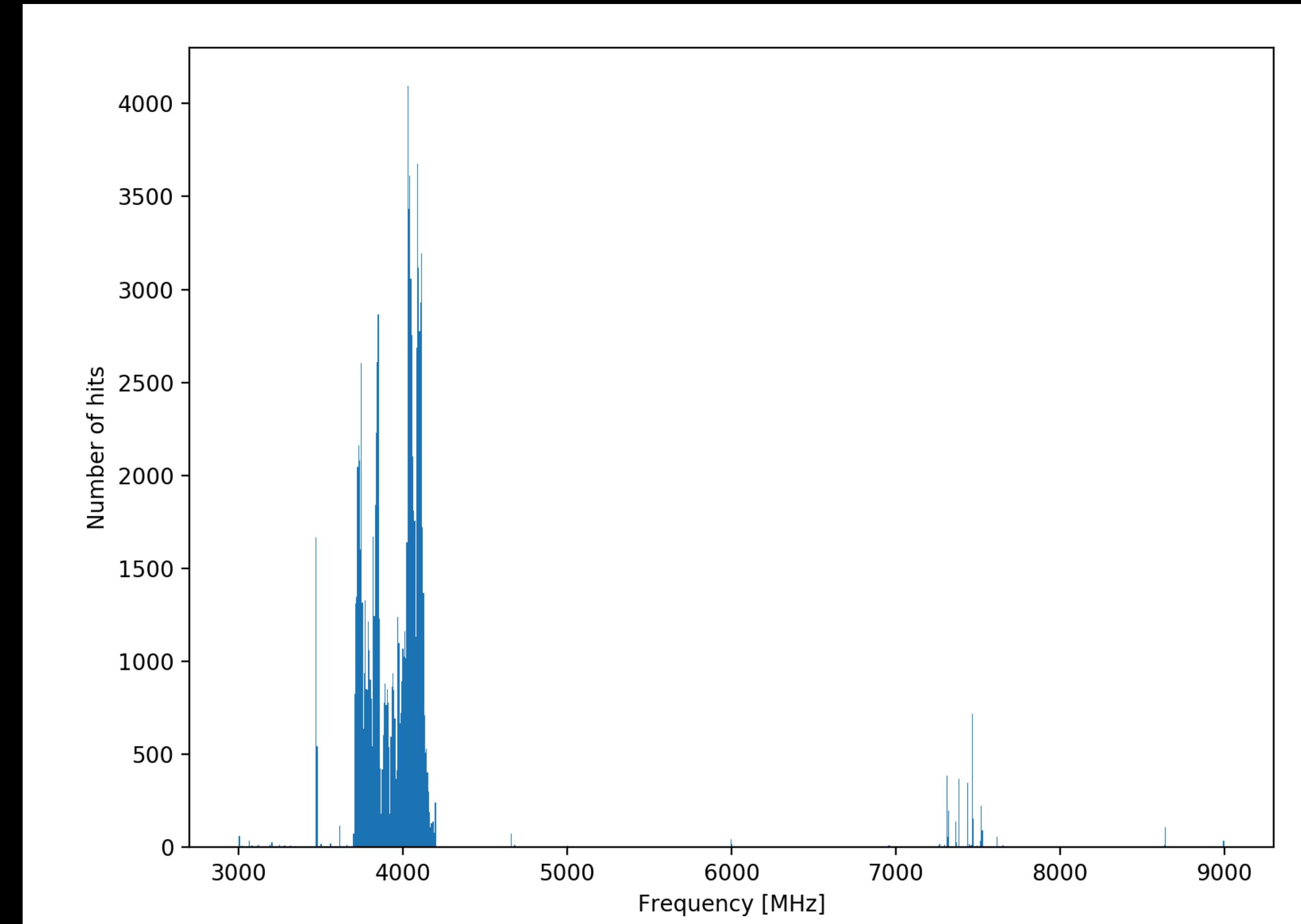
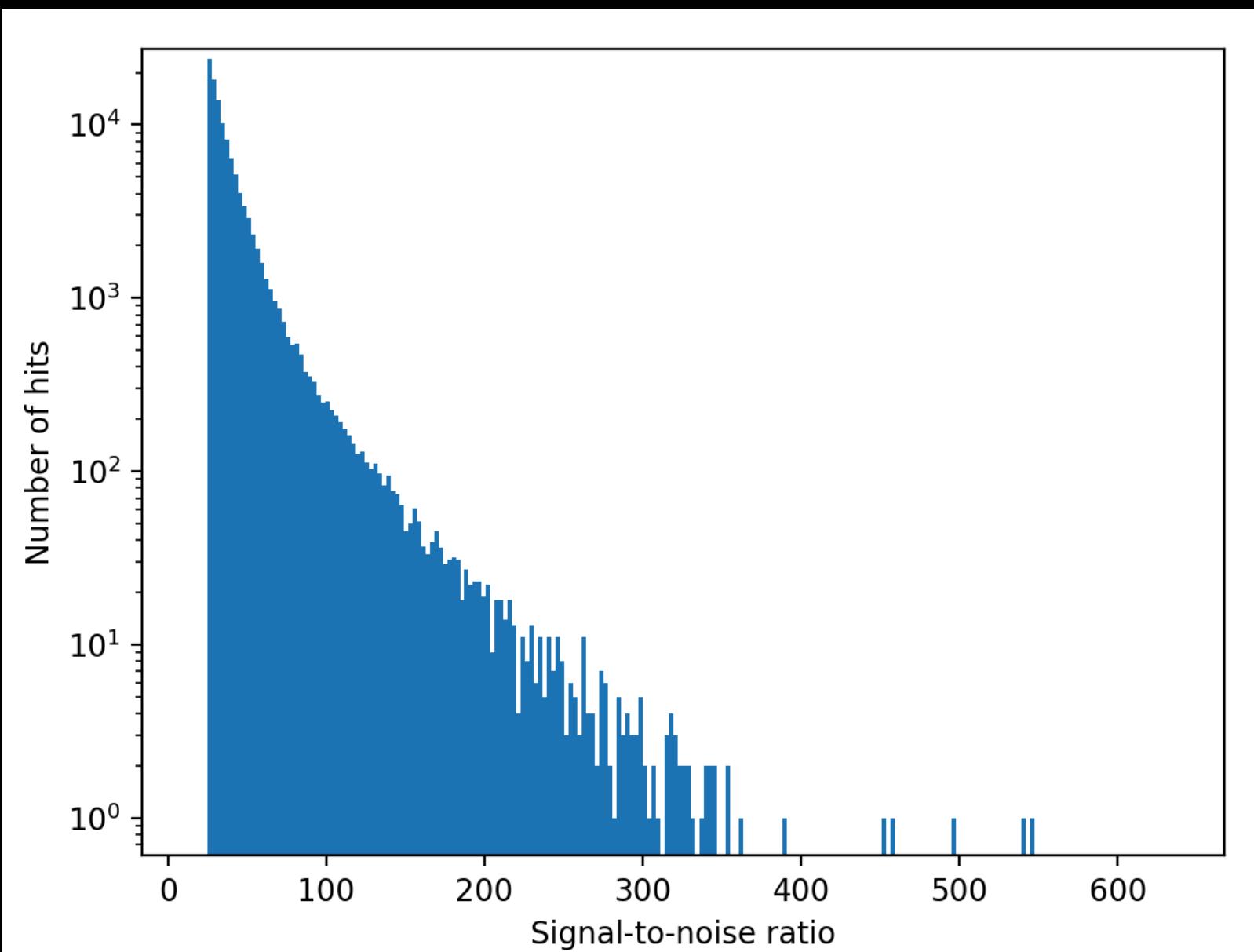
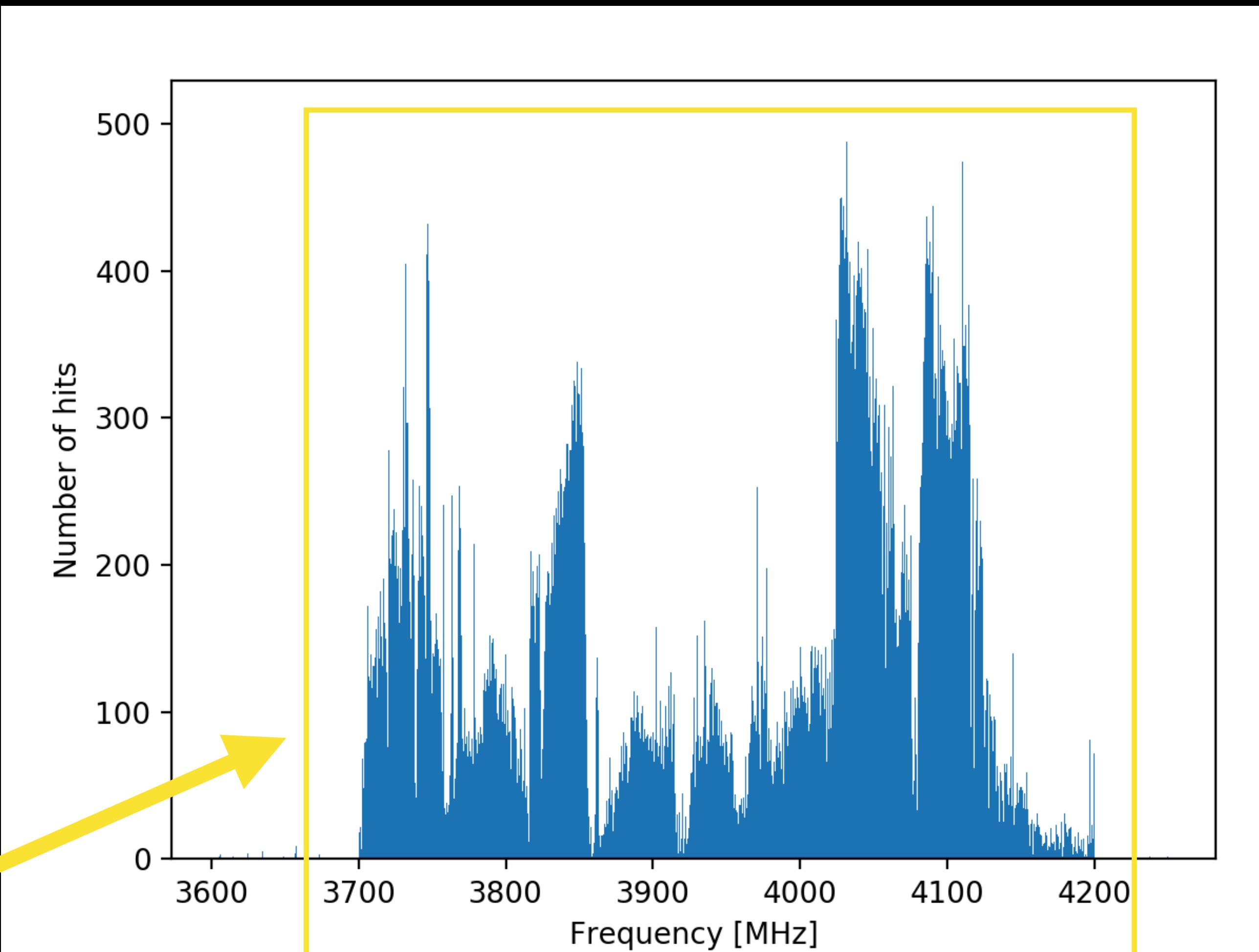
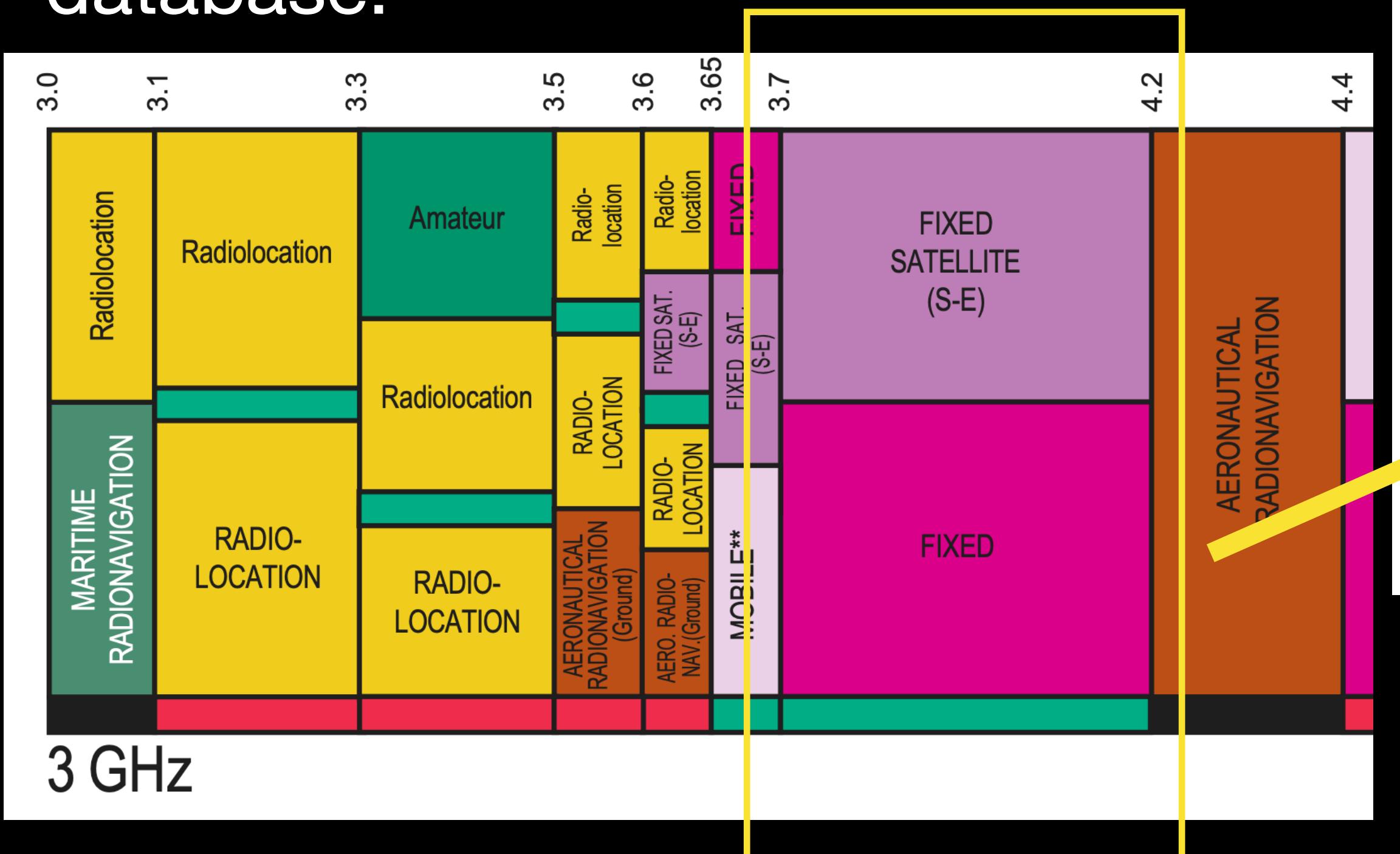


- Total number of hits of survey: **114k**, a fairly large number
- 2 spectral windows where hits are mostly concentrated:
 - 3600 MHz <-> 4300 MHz
 - 7200 MHz <-> 7800 MHz
- Investigating each spectral window and what can we learn

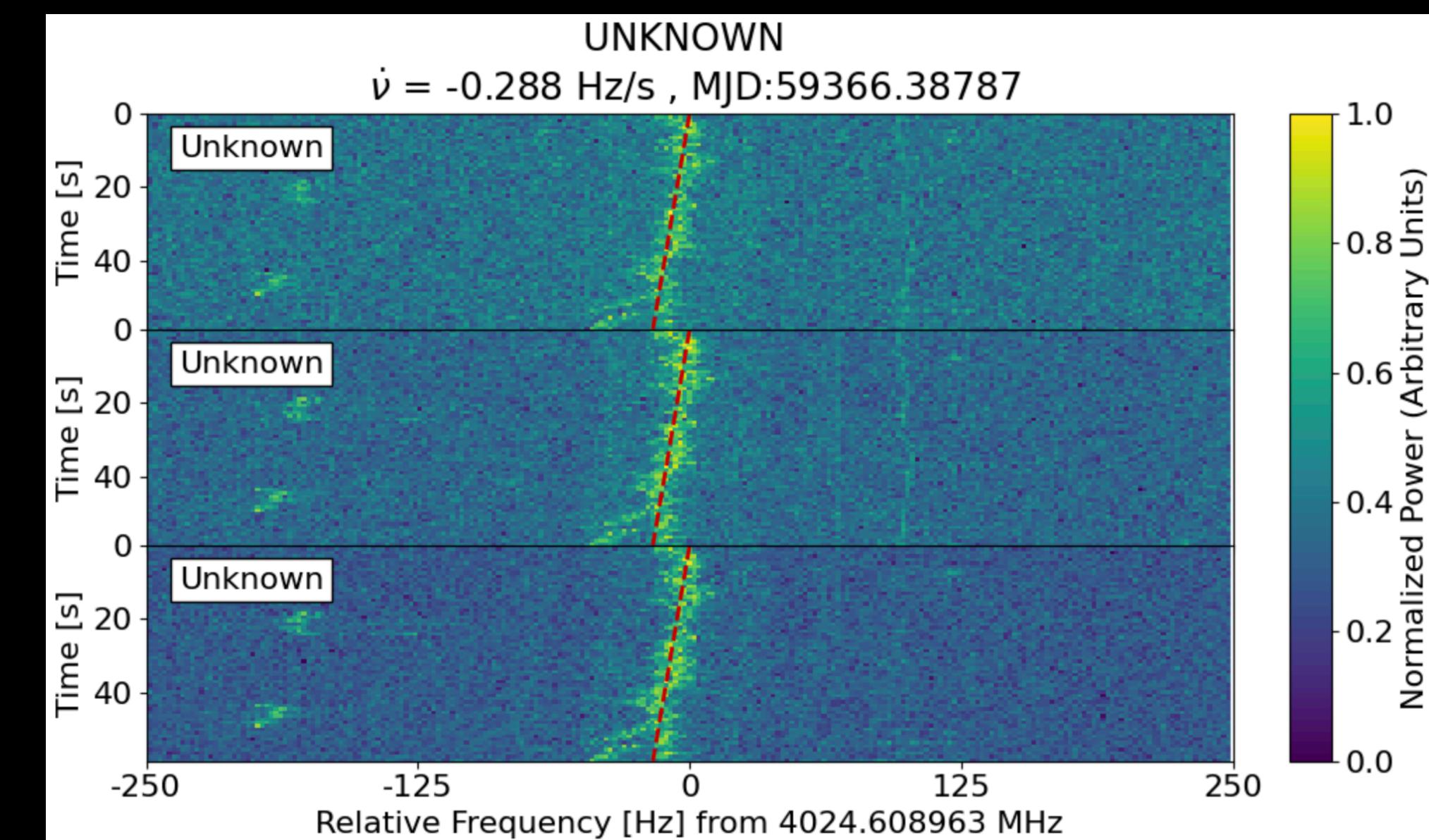
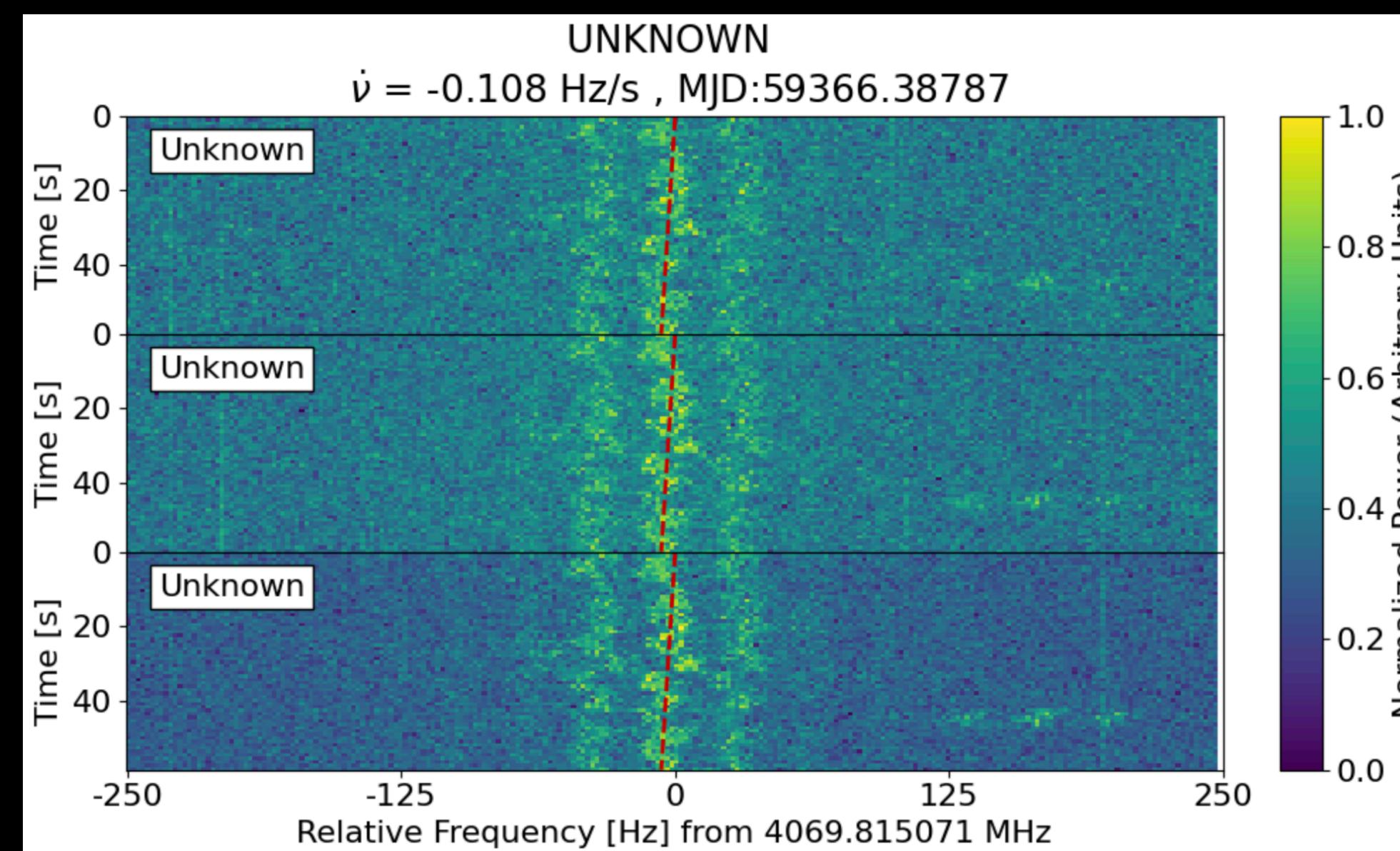
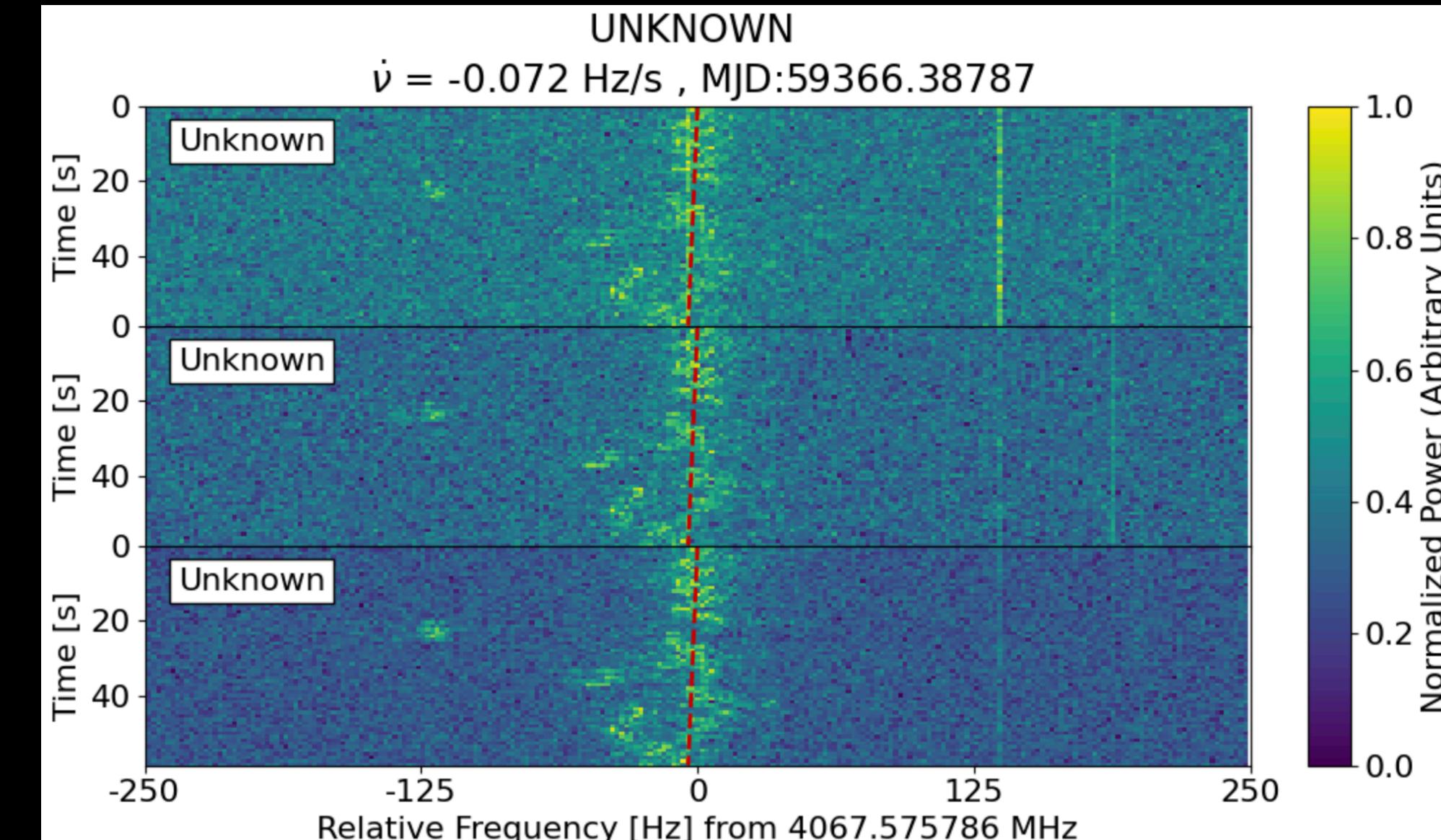
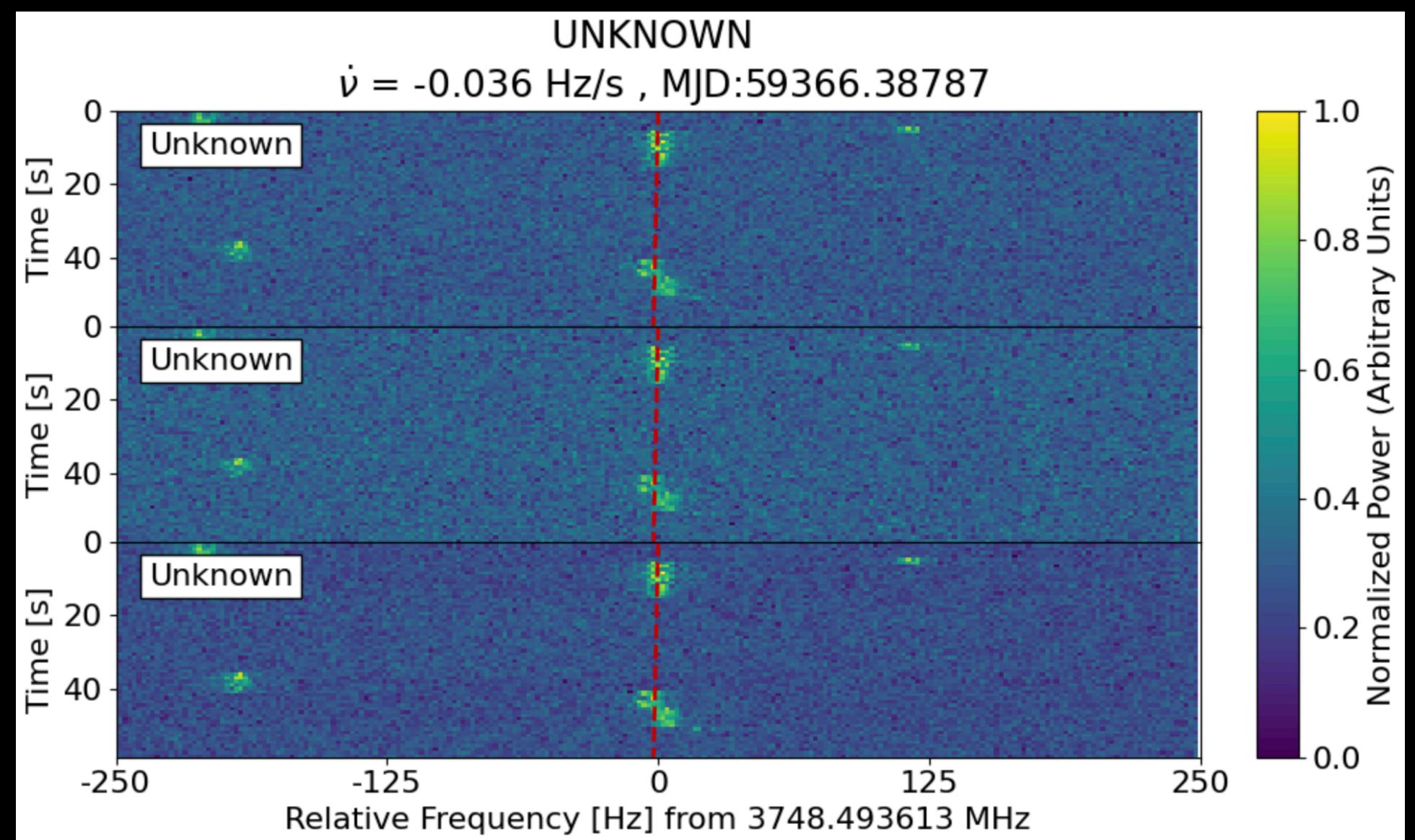


Spectral window 3600 MHz → 4300 MHz

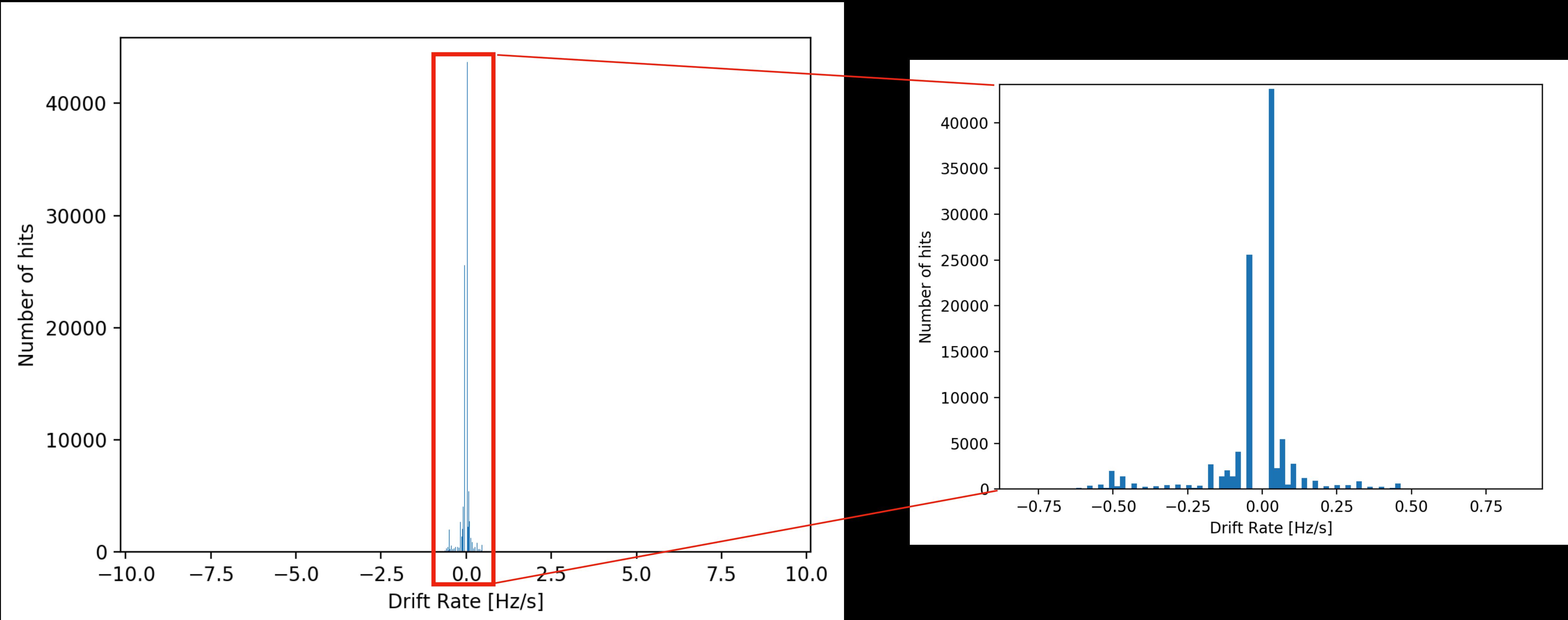
- Total number of hits:
108650 (95%)
- Consulting USA RF allocation
database:



Some examples

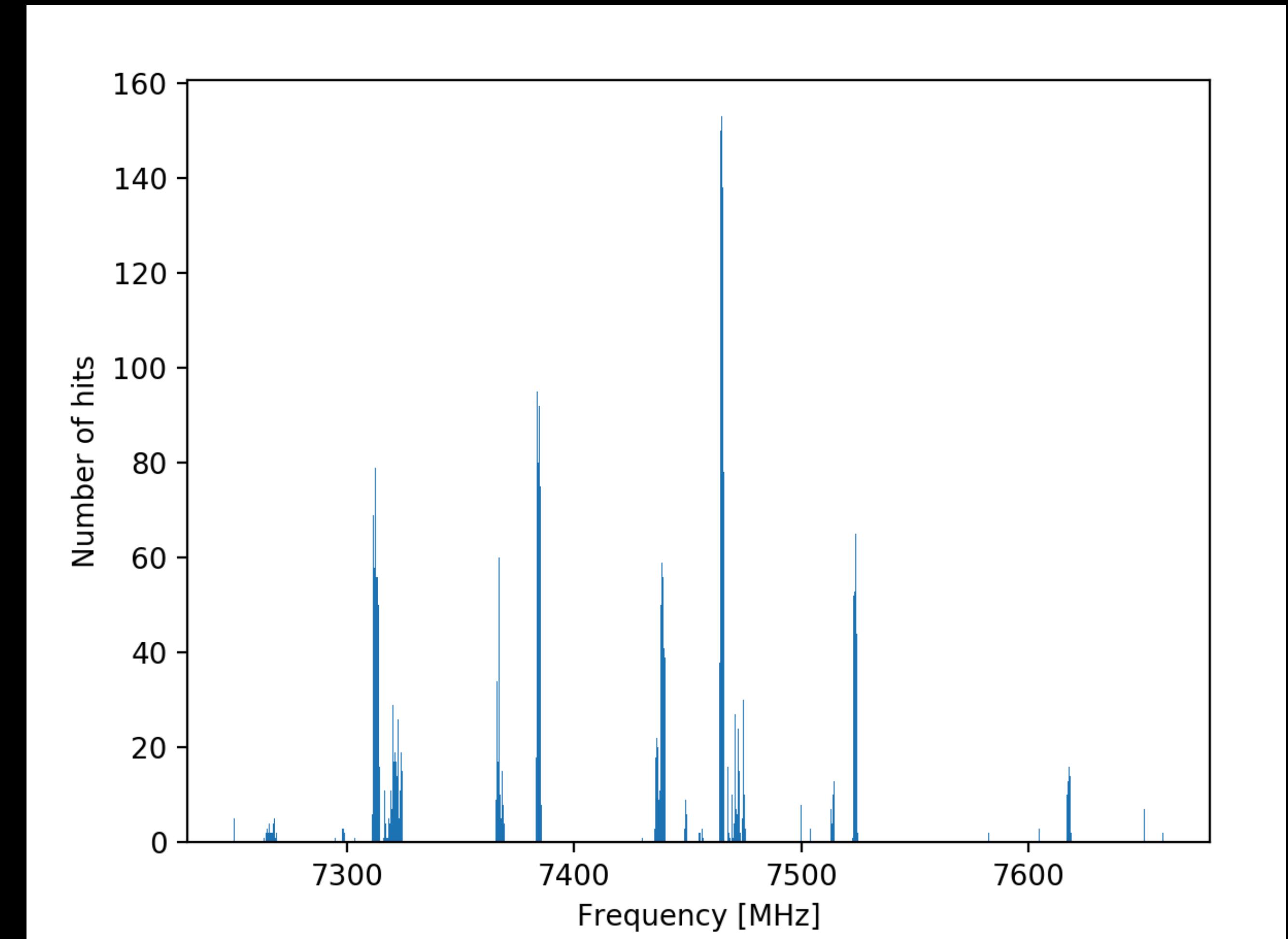
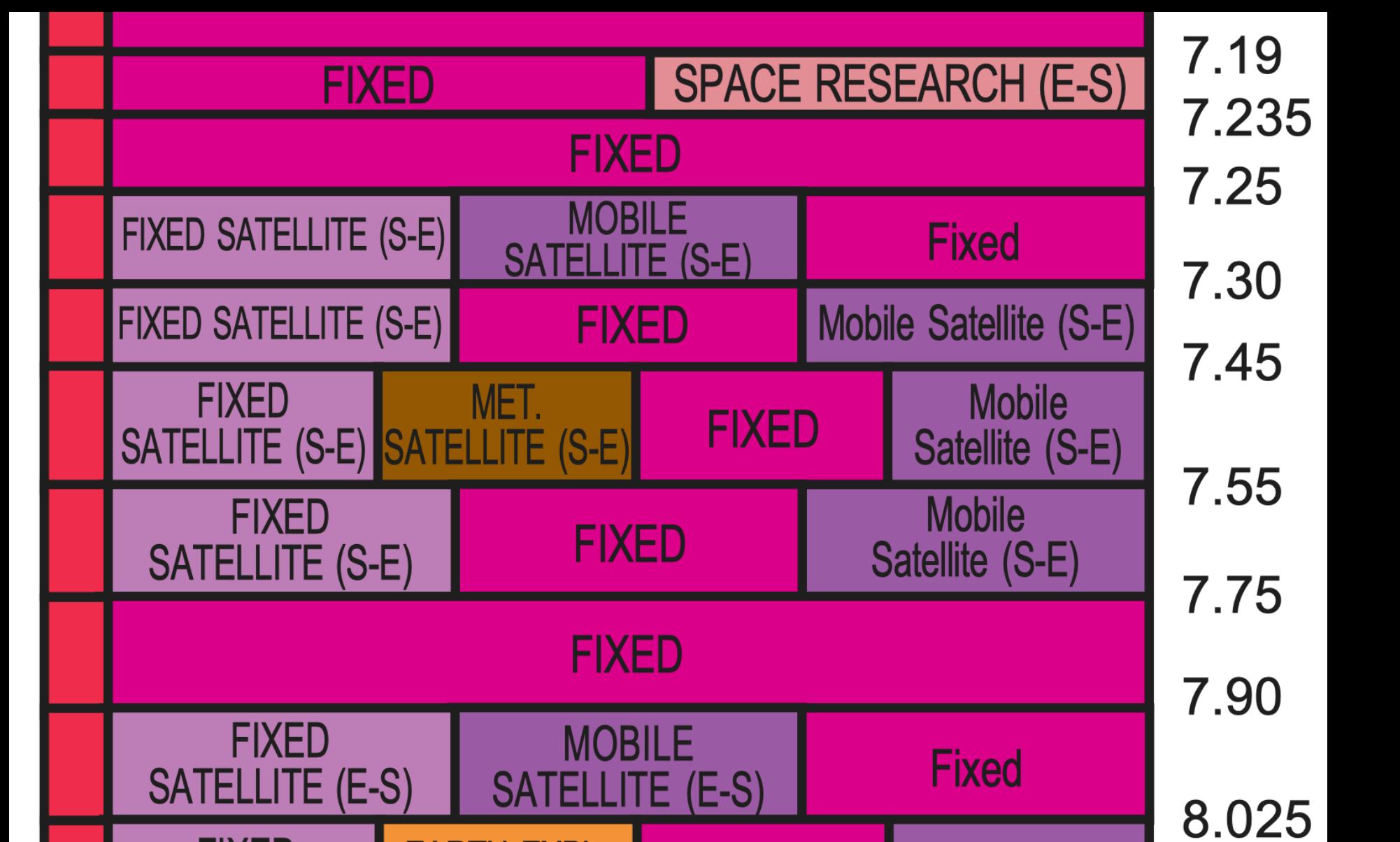


Distribution of candidate drift rates (3.6-4.3 GHz)

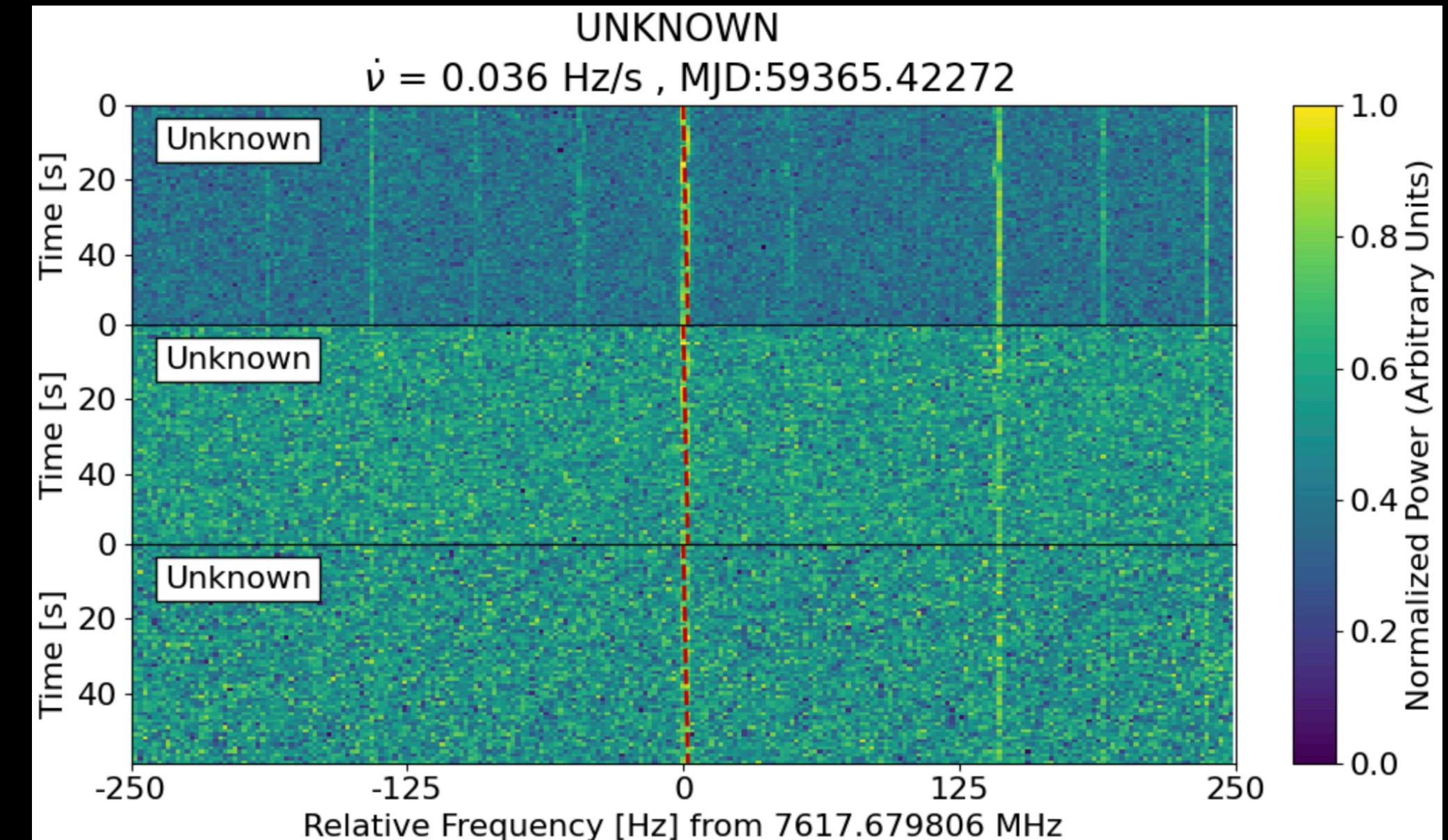
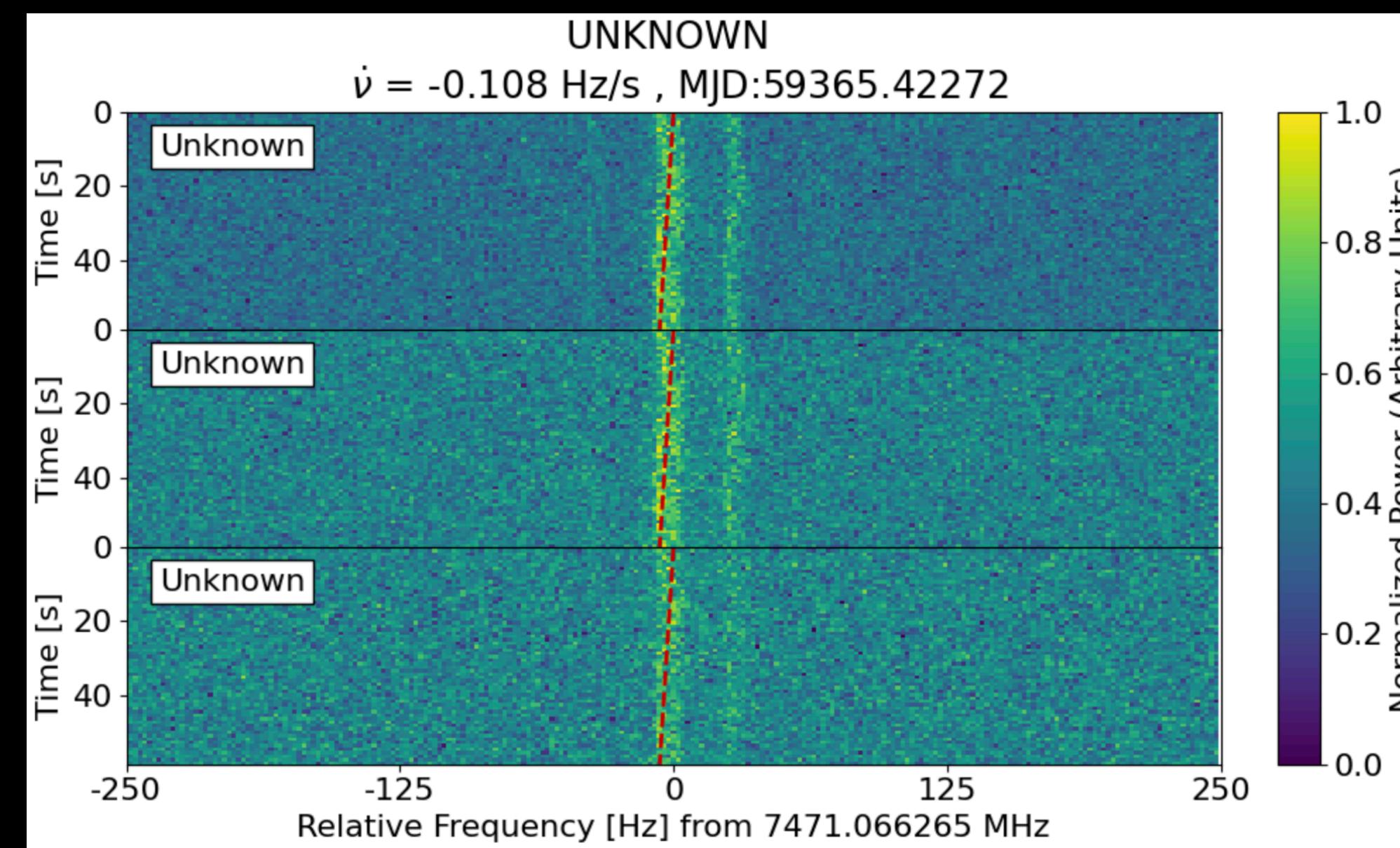
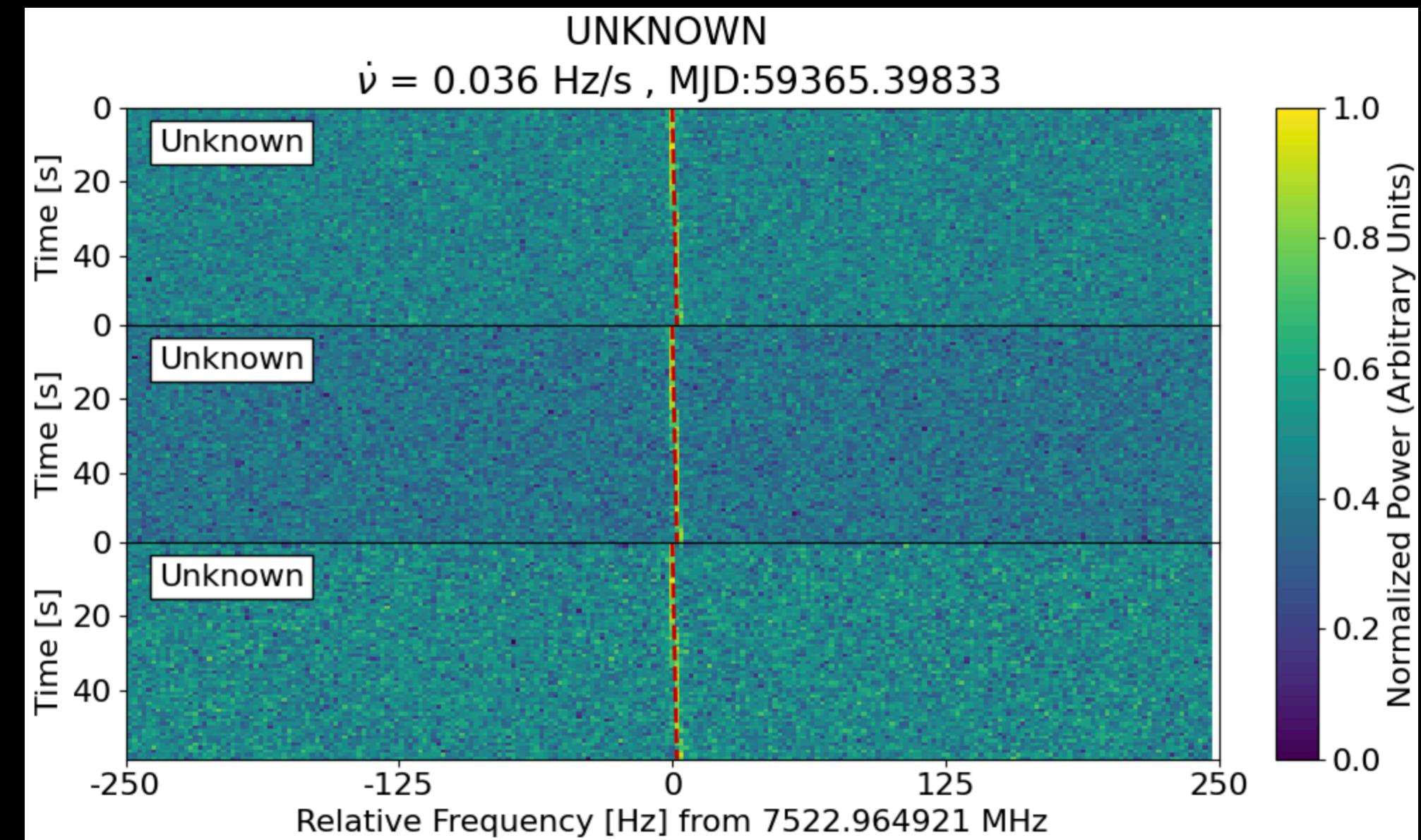
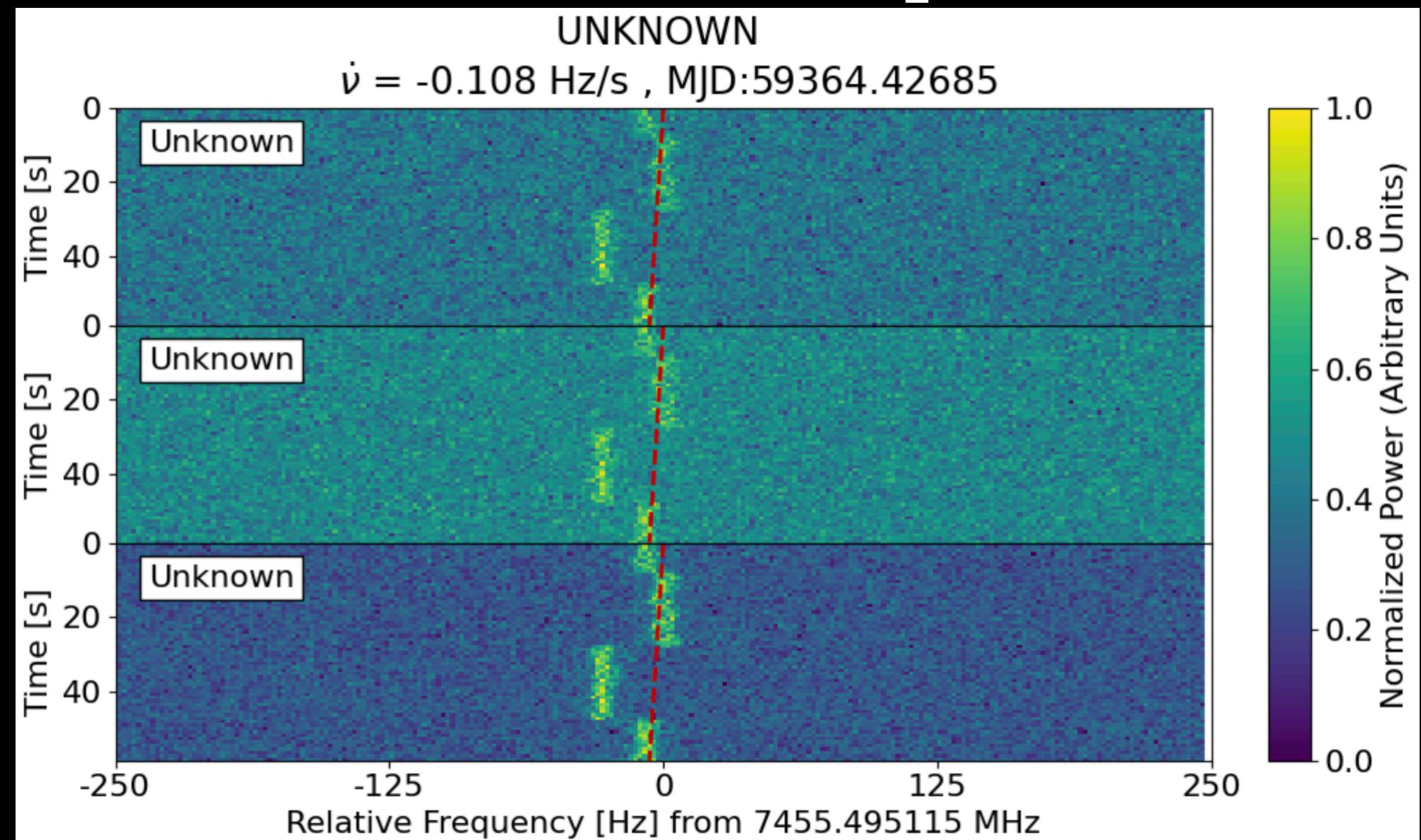


Spectral window 7200 MHz → 7800 MHz

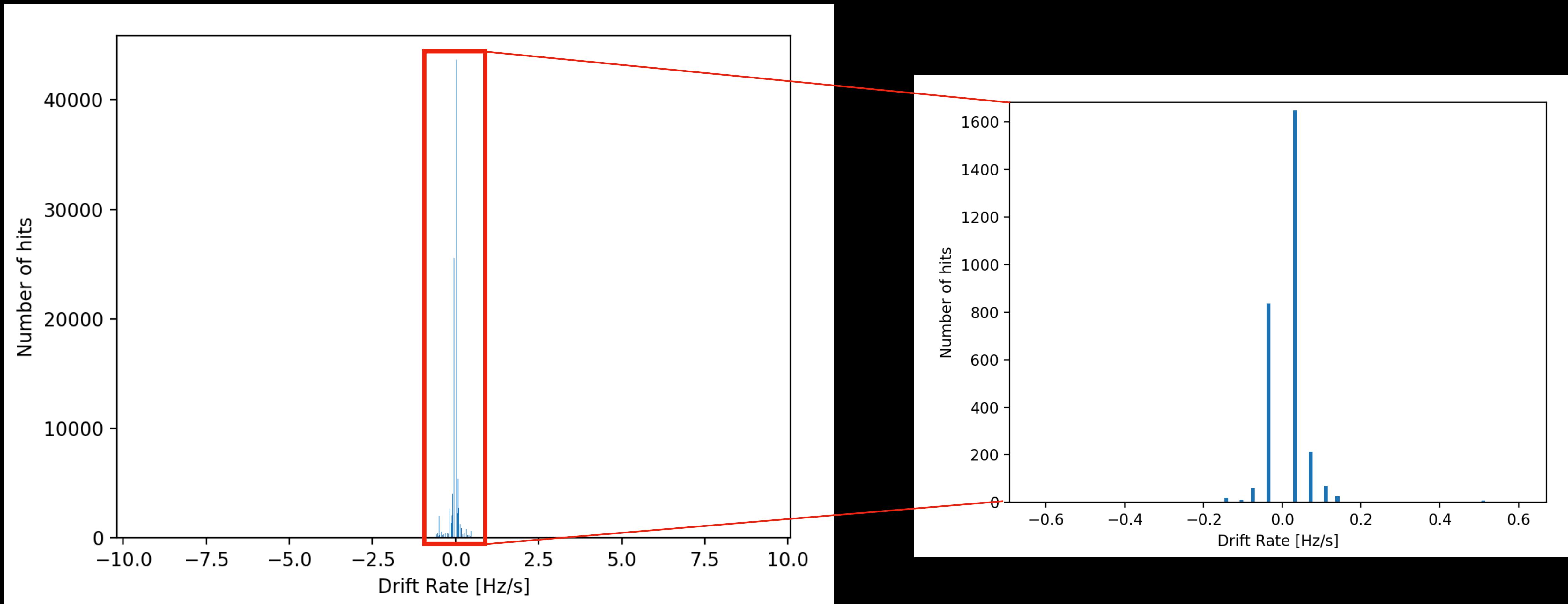
- Total number of hits:
2912 (2.5%) out of 114k



Some examples



Distribution of candidate drift rates (7.2-7.8 GHz)



What have we learnt / considerations

- Apply 2 masks over 2 spectral windows:
 - $3.6 \text{ GHz} < \text{Freq} < 4.2 \text{ GHz}$,
ignore candidates with:
 - $-1.5 \text{ Hz/s} < \text{DriftRate} < +1.5 \text{ Hz/s}$
 - $7.2 \text{ GHz} < \text{Freq} < 7.8 \text{ GHz}$,
ignore candidates with:
 - $-0.25 \text{ Hz/s} < \text{DriftRate} < +0.25 \text{ Hz/s}$
- Reduction in hits down by 99%.
from 114441 to 1123
Better number for candidate eyeballing

