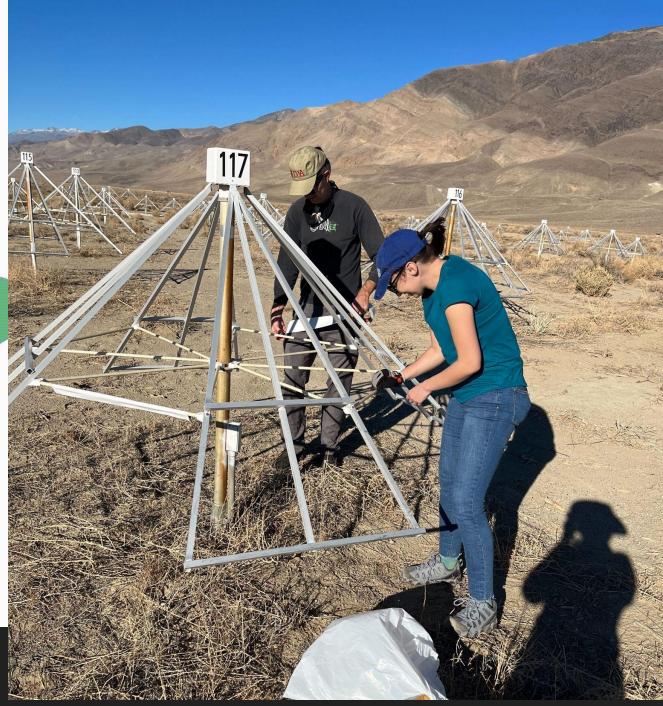
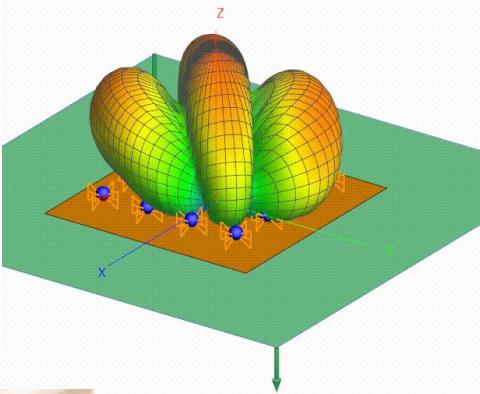
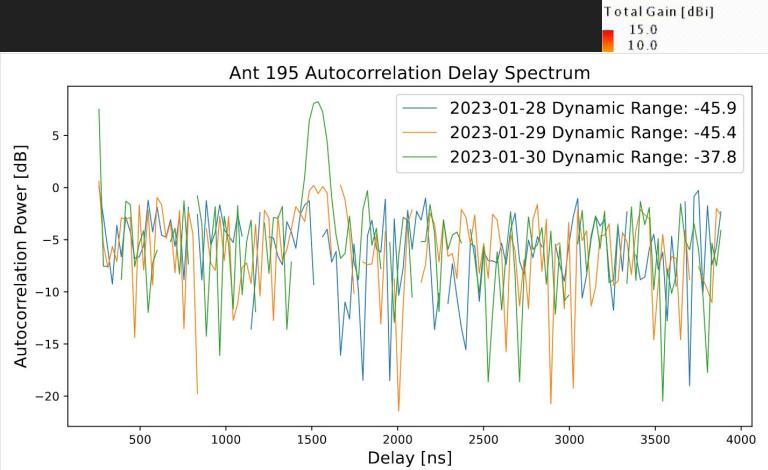


# RA Bootcamp 2023

Day 3- Data Processing



# Katherine Elder

3rd year PhD Candidate (Astrophysics)  
B.S. Physics, CSU Fresno  
Started as a 2018 summer intern at LoCo!  
Projects: OVRO-LWA, MWA  
I mostly make plots with wiggles on them

# What data will we be looking at?

- Downtown Phoenix
- Zenith Pointing
- Scans over 1417-1422 MHz
  - Observation (sky) vs Control (ground)
- What will we see?
  - Board art!



Sun Venus

Saturn

Jupiter

Vega

Uranus

Arcturus

Capella

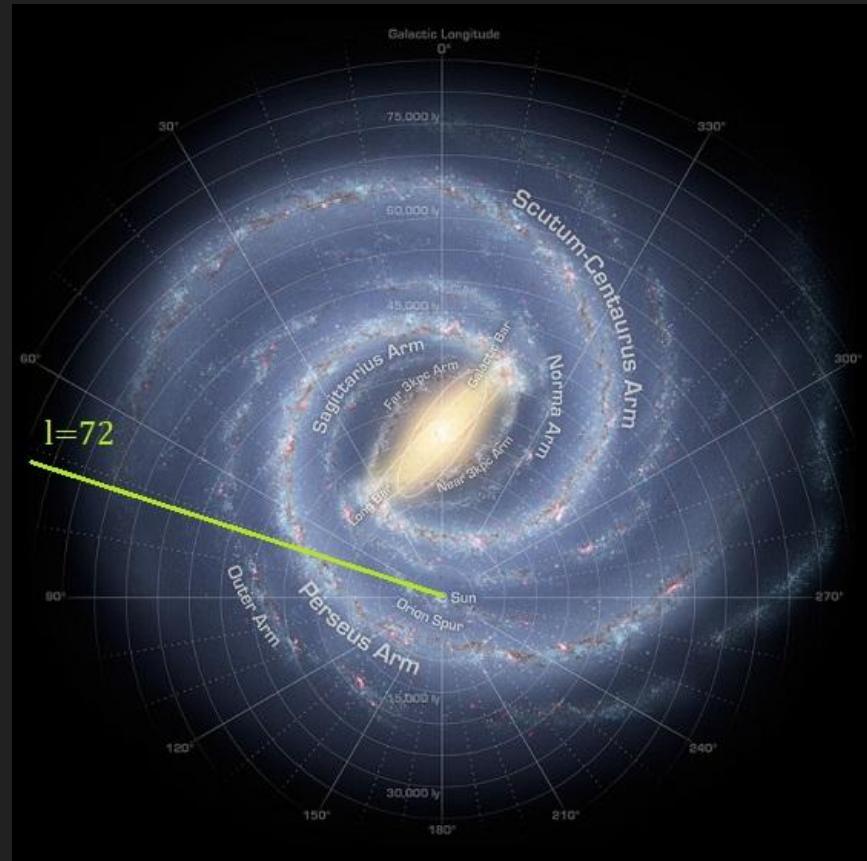
Pleiades

W

E

# Where are we looking?

- Line of sight
- Looking for hydrogen
  - 21 cm line
- Where will the line be in your spectra?
  - More board art!



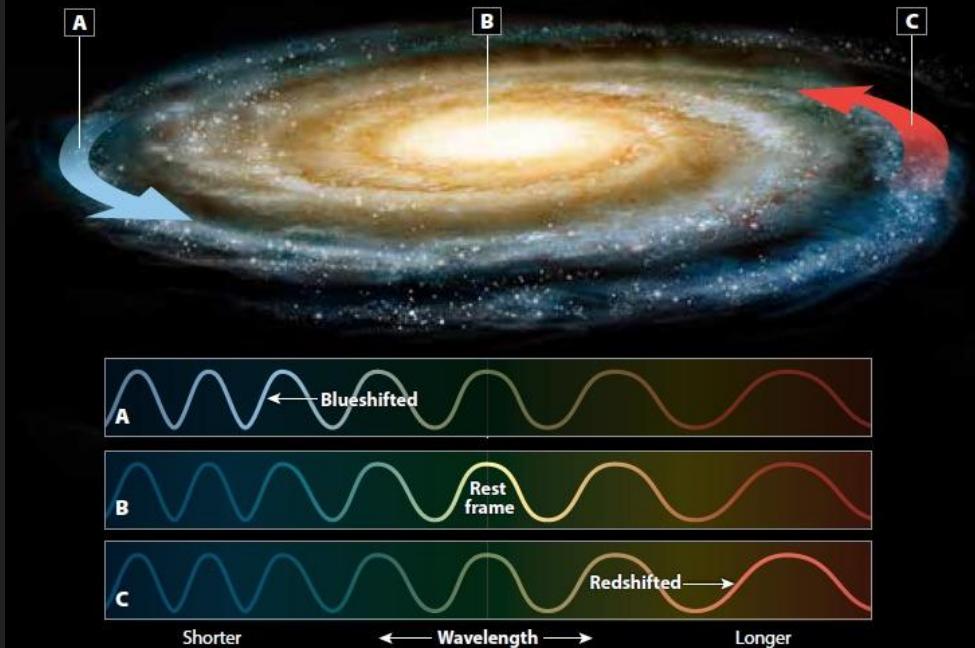
# Doppler Effect

© 2000 Christian Wolf

Observed frequency

$$f = \left(1 + \frac{\Delta v}{c}\right) f_0$$

Measuring a galaxy's rotation



# Open your data!

Log into `enterprise.sese.asu.edu/jupyter`

Uname: locouser#

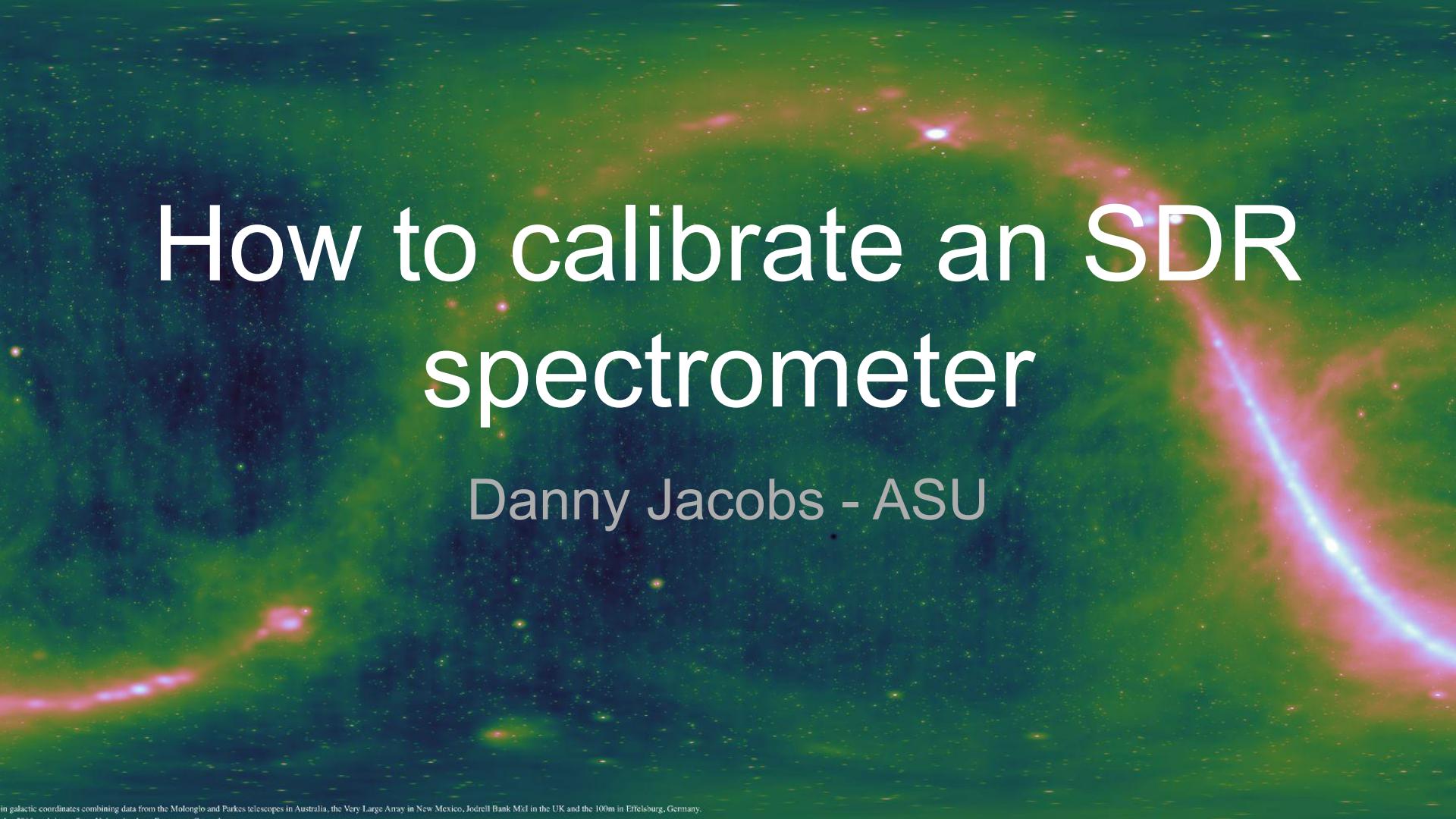
Pass: bootcamp2024

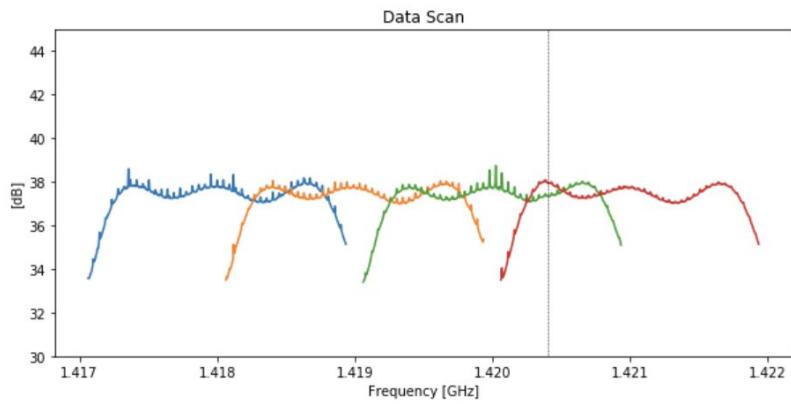
Open the notebook at  
`/data/ra_bootcamp_day3.ipynb`

Run cell 1, 2, and 3. Does it look like you expect?

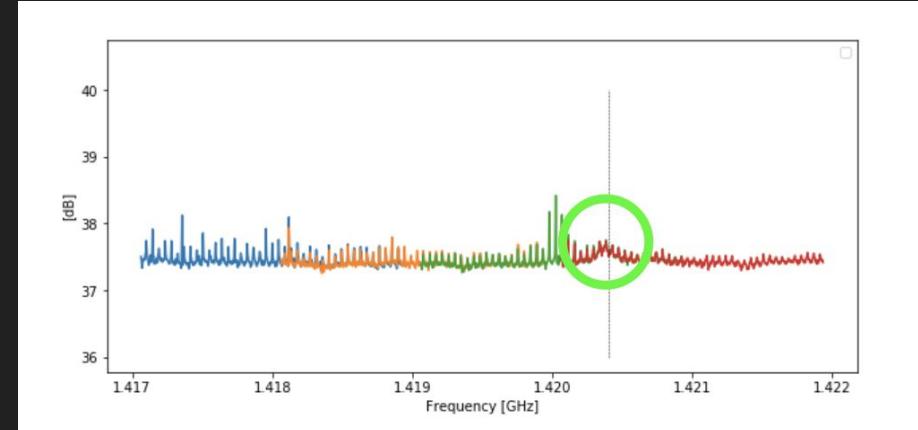
# How to calibrate an SDR spectrometer

Danny Jacobs - ASU





How to get from this



To this!

# What is G?

$$P_M(f) = G(f) P_T(f)$$

Each of these have a gain as a function of frequency!

Beware the mixer which moves things around!

Collects our photons!

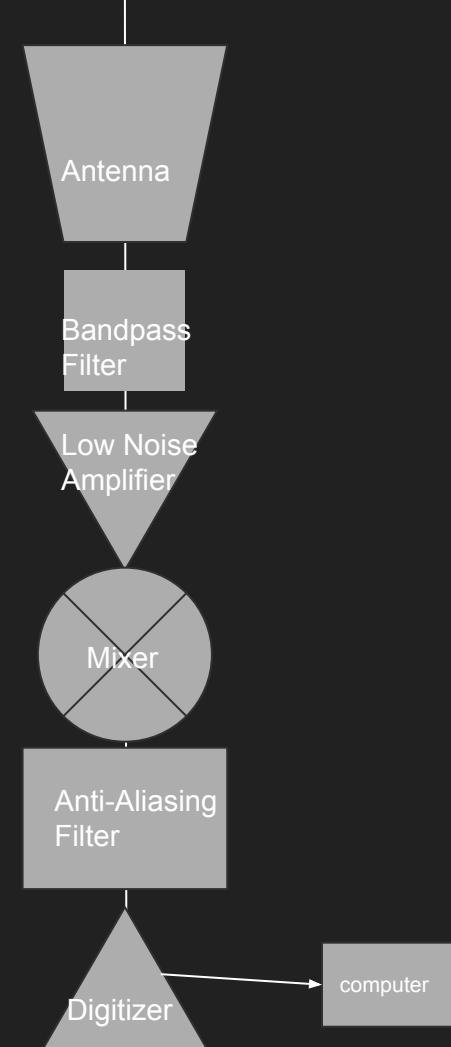
Filters out the cell phones and what not, before they get to the LNA

Embiggens those small signals, tries not to add noise

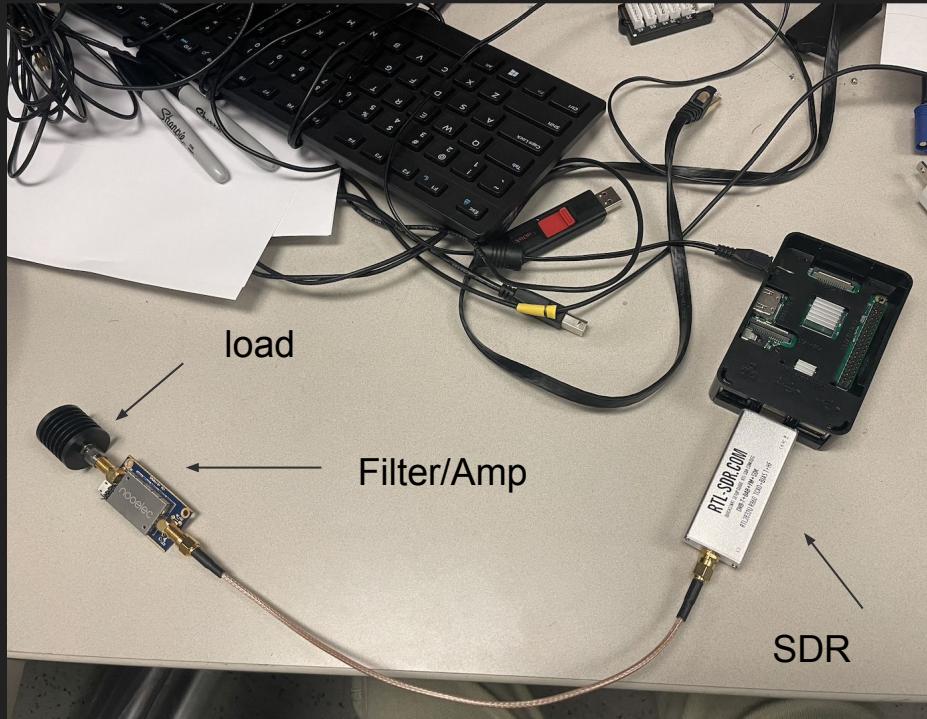
Moves our band from GHz (fast!) to MHz (slow)

Reject signals too fast for our digitizer

Convert from voltage to 1s and 0s

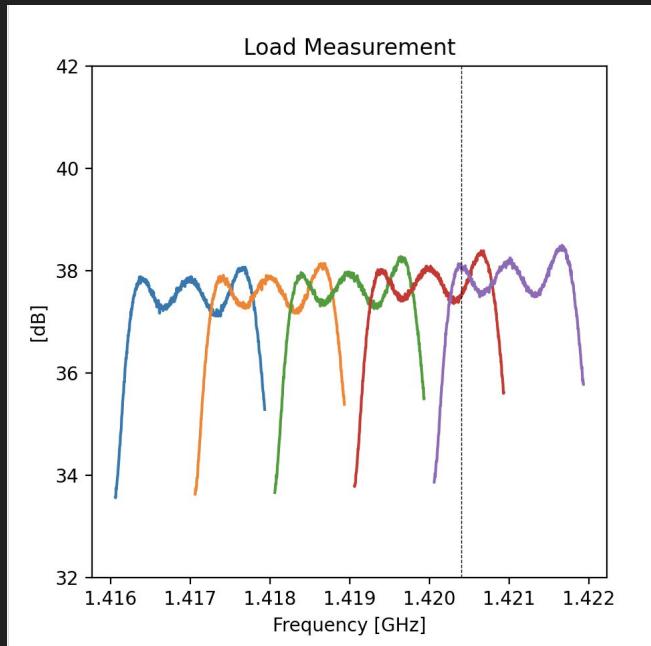


# The answer is “Bandpass Calibration”



Write down a physical model of the system.  
It has some unknowns  
Put in a known input,  
solve for the unknowns.

# Step 1: Physical model



What are the dependent and independent variables?

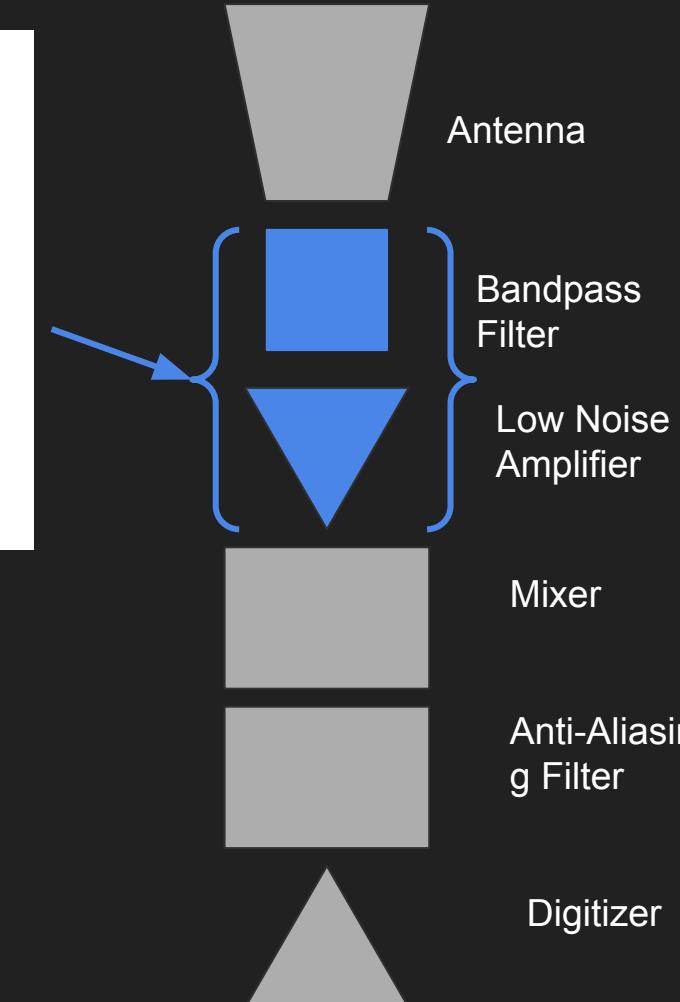
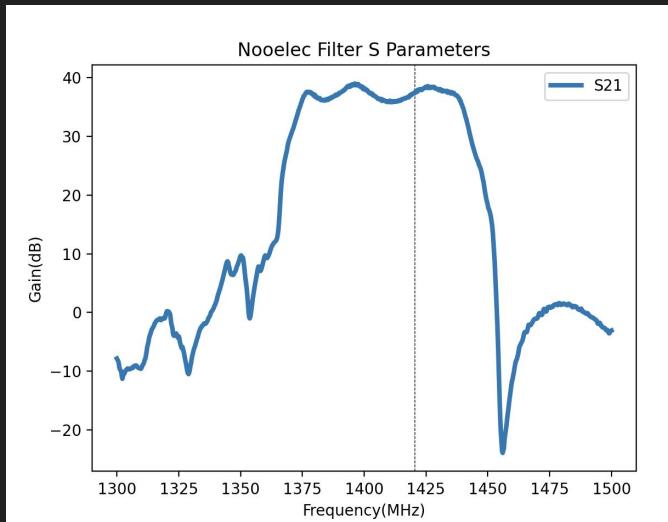
$$P_M(f) = G(f) P_T(f)$$

Measured power      Gain      True Power

All as a function of frequency (f)!

A spectrum of a 50Ohm load (ie a resistor!)  
Physics says it should be nice and flat.

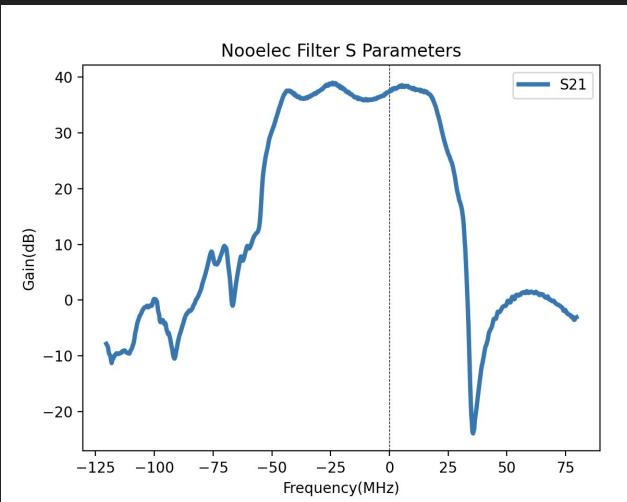
# LNA Passband



$$\text{dB}(x) = 10 * \log_{10}(x)$$

note x must be a unitless ratio quantity!

# Mixer brings the band down local 0MHz



Mixer brings our band of interest closer to 0MHz

Mixer moves us down to a range the ADC can actually sample

"Input x Local Oscillator = Baseband"



Antenna



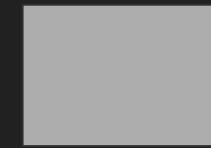
Bandpass Filter



Low Noise Amplifier



Mixer



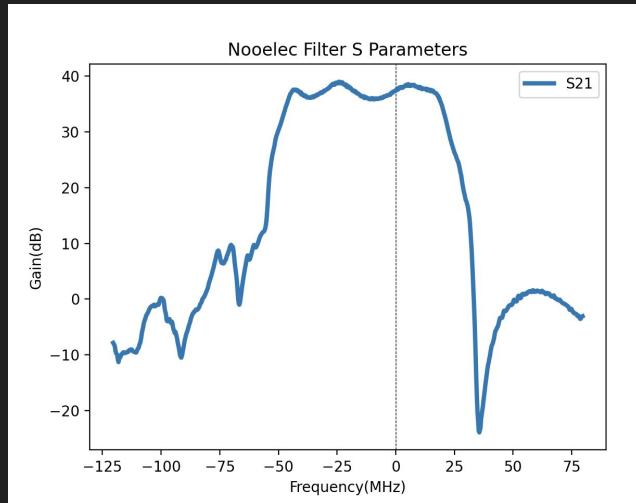
Anti-Aliasing Filter



Digitizer

# Down with Aliasing

Bandpass filter... passes... us  
200MHz of bandwidth!



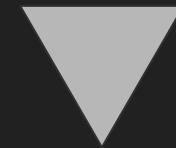
The Milky Way is <1Mhz wide.  
The RTL-SDR can sample 1.8MHz,  
but not 200MHz.  
**Enter the humble Anti-aliasing  
filter**



Antenna



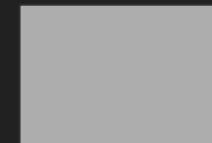
Bandpass  
Filter



Low Noise  
Amplifier



Mixer



Anti-Aliasing  
Filter

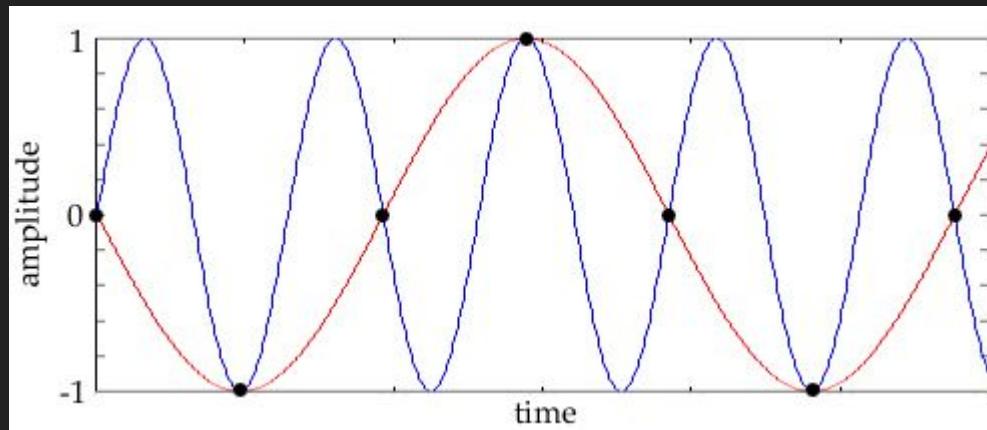


Digitizer

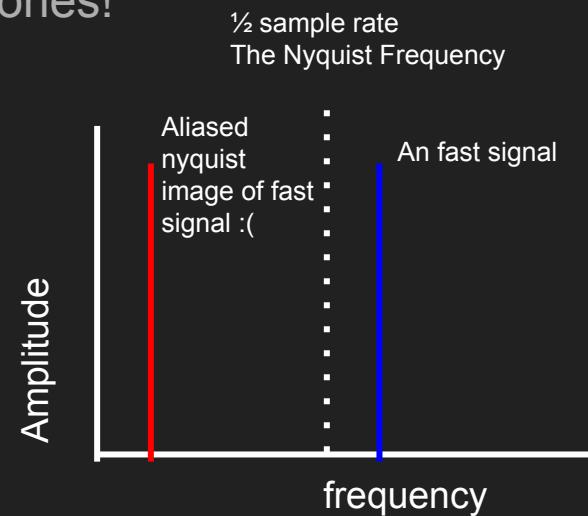
# Reminder about Nyquist Sampling

ADC can only sample so fast!

Signals faster than  $\frac{1}{2}$  the sampling rate look like slow ones!



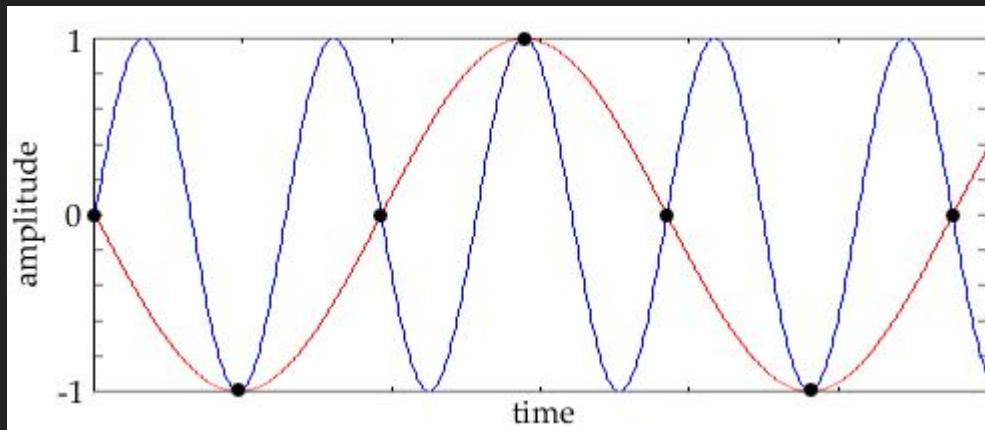
Fast Signal (blue) looks identical to a Slow one (red). As far as the measurements (black dots) can tell.



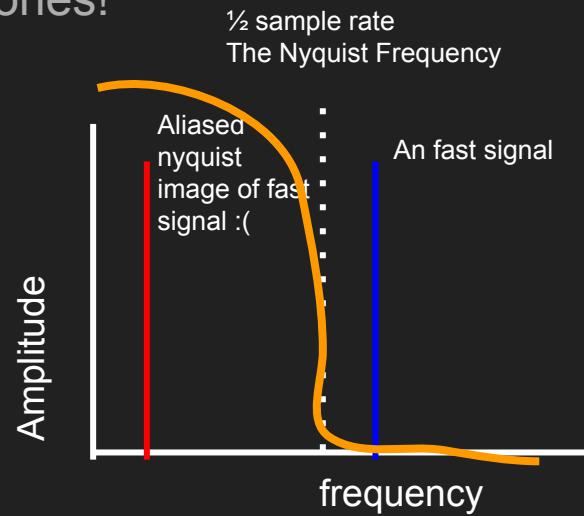
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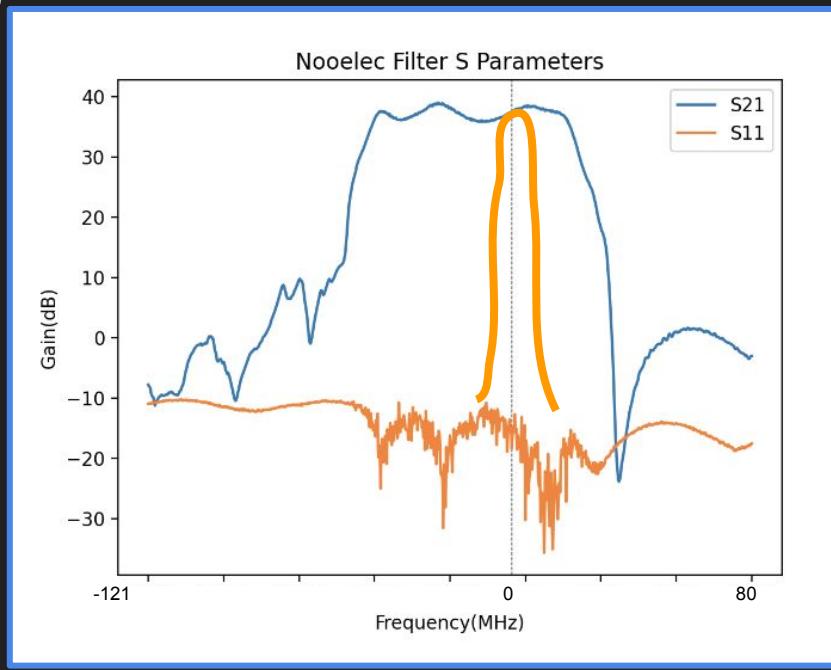
Fast Signal (blue) looks identical to a Slow one (red). As far as the measurements (black dots) can tell.



Anti-Aliasing Filter!  
Only the slow enough to sample shall pass.

# Anti-Aliasing Filter

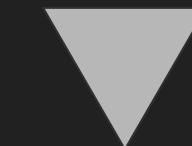
f\_sample wide



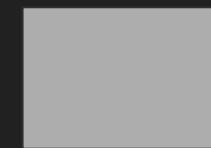
Antenna



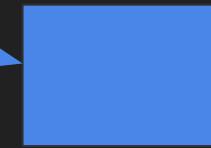
Bandpass  
Filter



Low Noise  
Amplifier



Mixer



Anti-Aliasing  
Filter



Digitizer

# G Summary

$$P_M(f) = G(f) P_T(f)$$

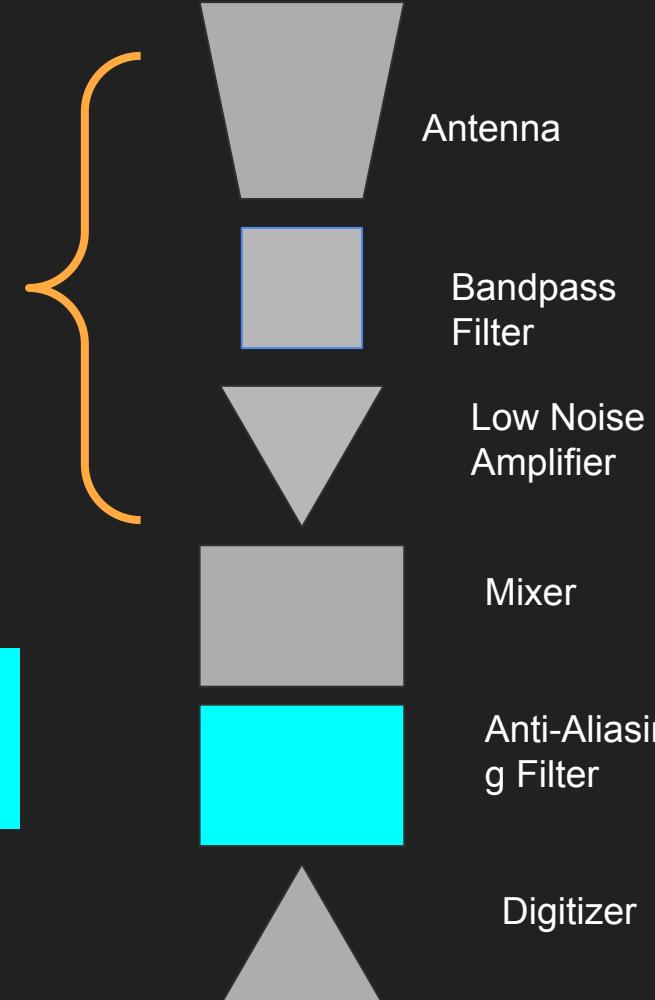
G\_A

$$G(f) = G_A(f) G_{\text{anti}}(f - f_{\text{lo}})$$

G\_anti

**Analog gains:**  
Depend on observed frequency.  
Vary on ~10MHz or greater  
scales. (can probably be modeled  
by a single number for the <1MHz  
21cm tuning)

**Anti-aliasing Filter:**  
Applied at the “baseband”  
Does not change with tuning.

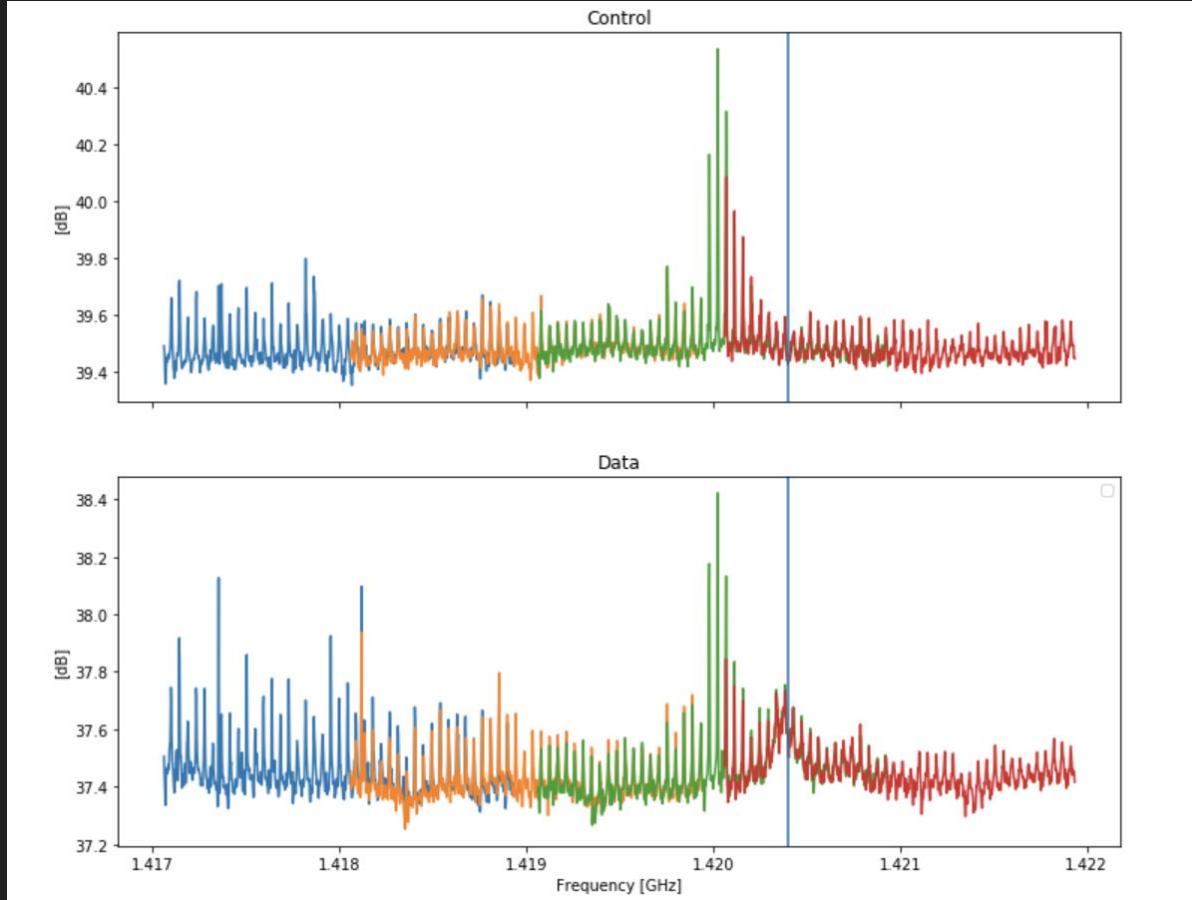


## Apply bandpass cal in Jupyter

Run cells 4 and 5 in your jupyter notebook. What does your spectra look like now?

# Why do we have a control spectra?

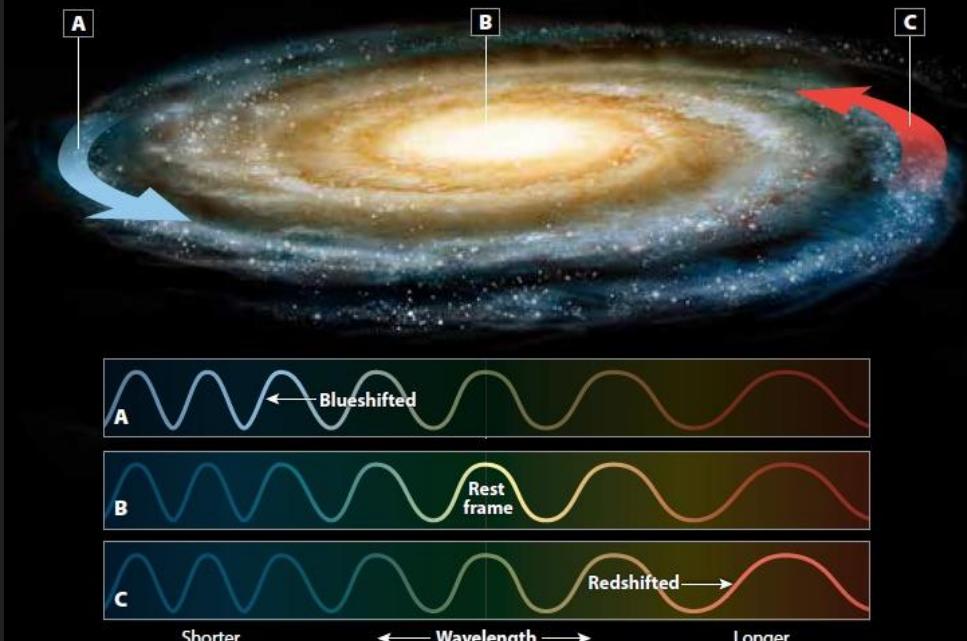
- What is in the control spectra?
- What is in the observation spectra?



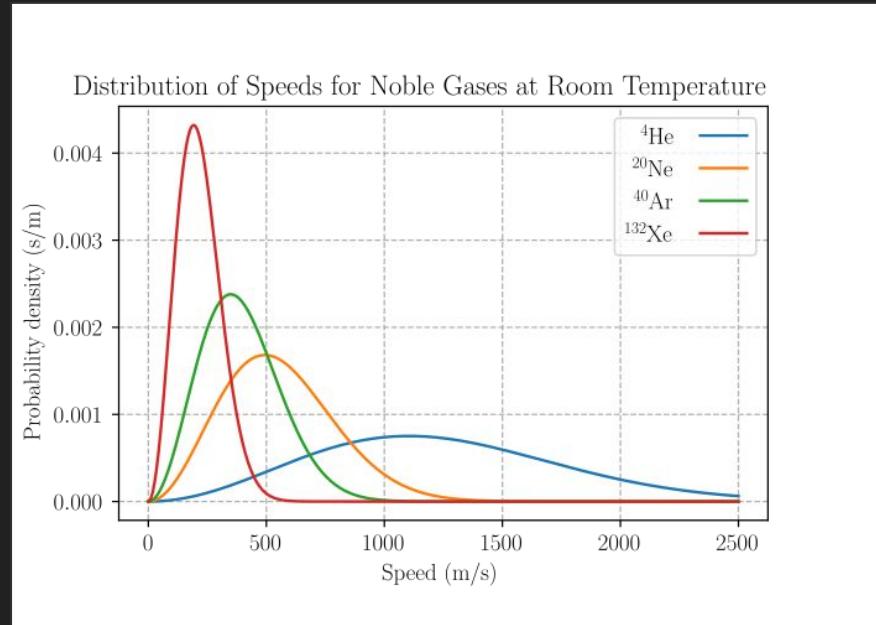
# RFI vs Astronomical

- RFI = Radio Frequency Interference
  - What are sources of RFI?
  - What shape will RFI have in Frequency space?
- 
- What are astronomical sources?
  - How will their shape be different?

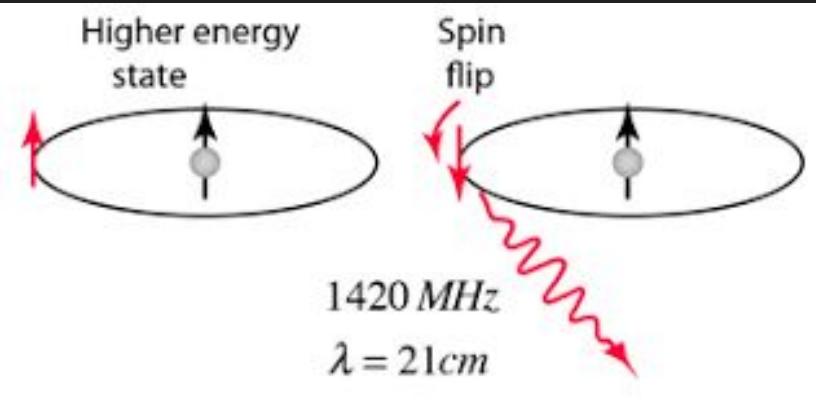
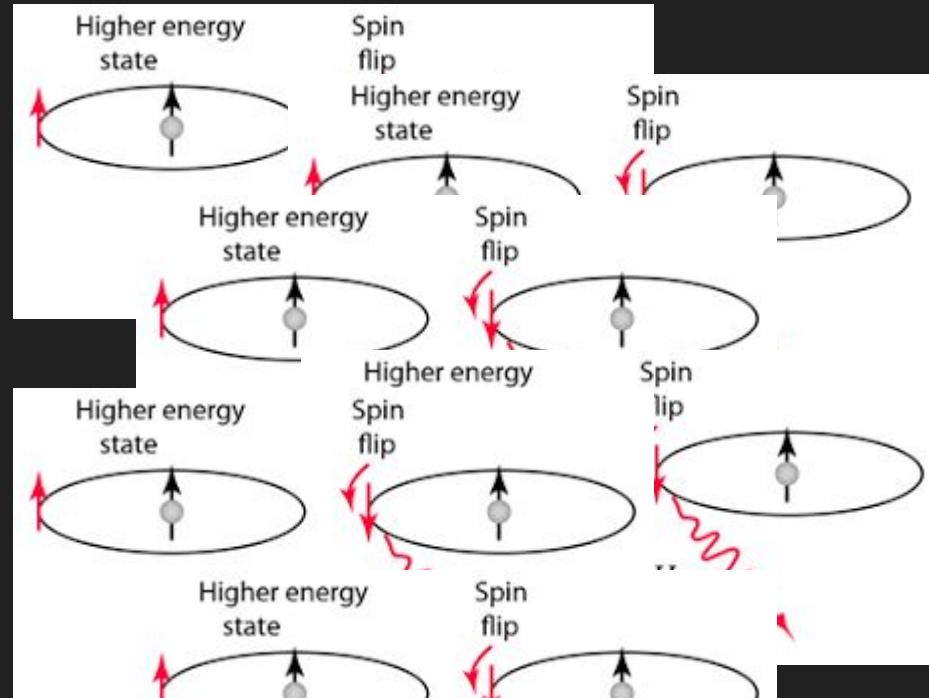
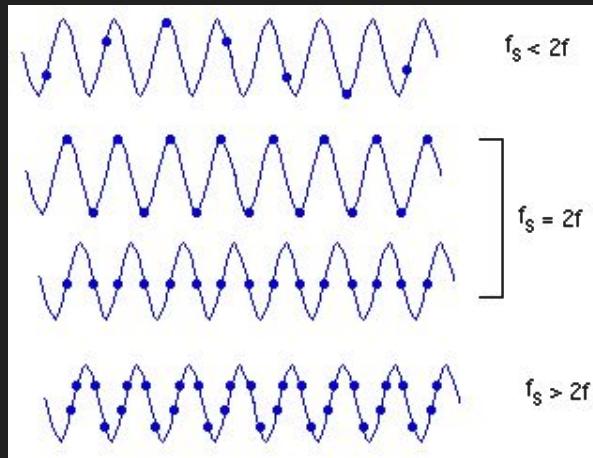
## Measuring a galaxy's rotation



# The Duality of Man (and hydrogen)

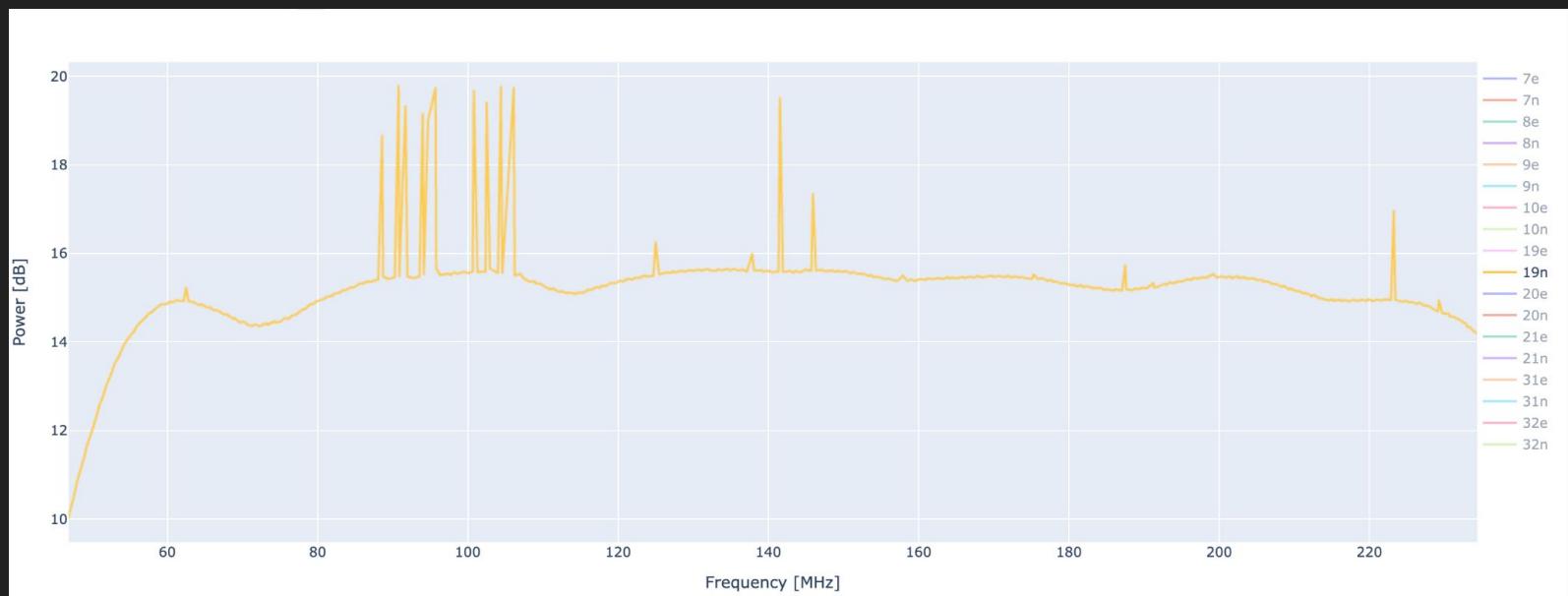


# The Duality of Man (and hydrogen)

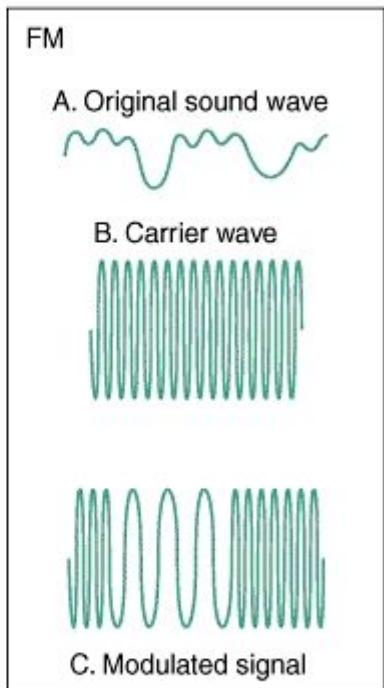
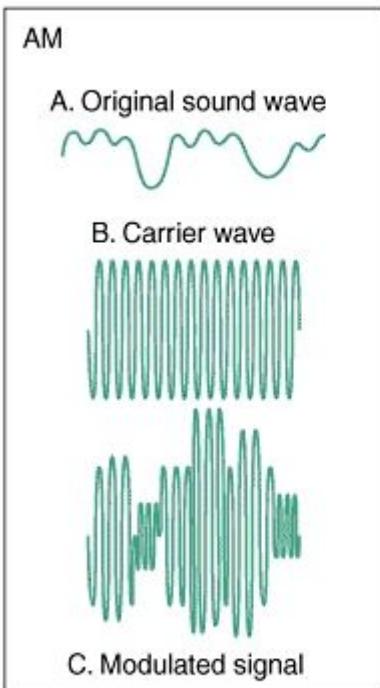


# What does man-made interference look like?

- Example case: FM Radio

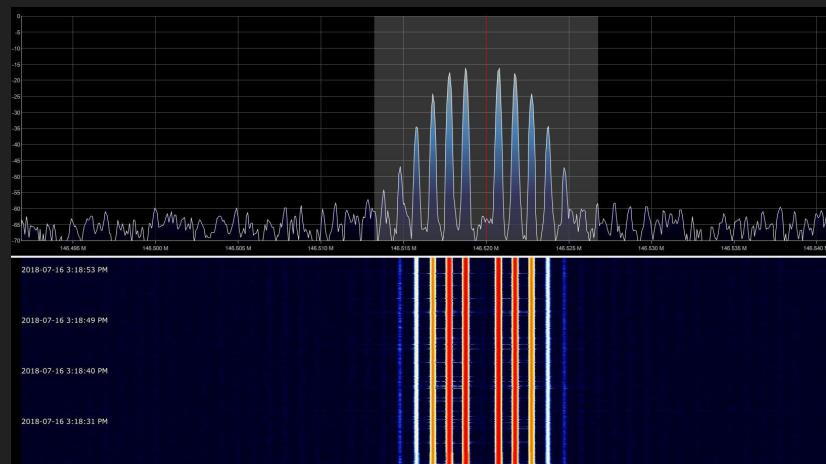


# Time Domain



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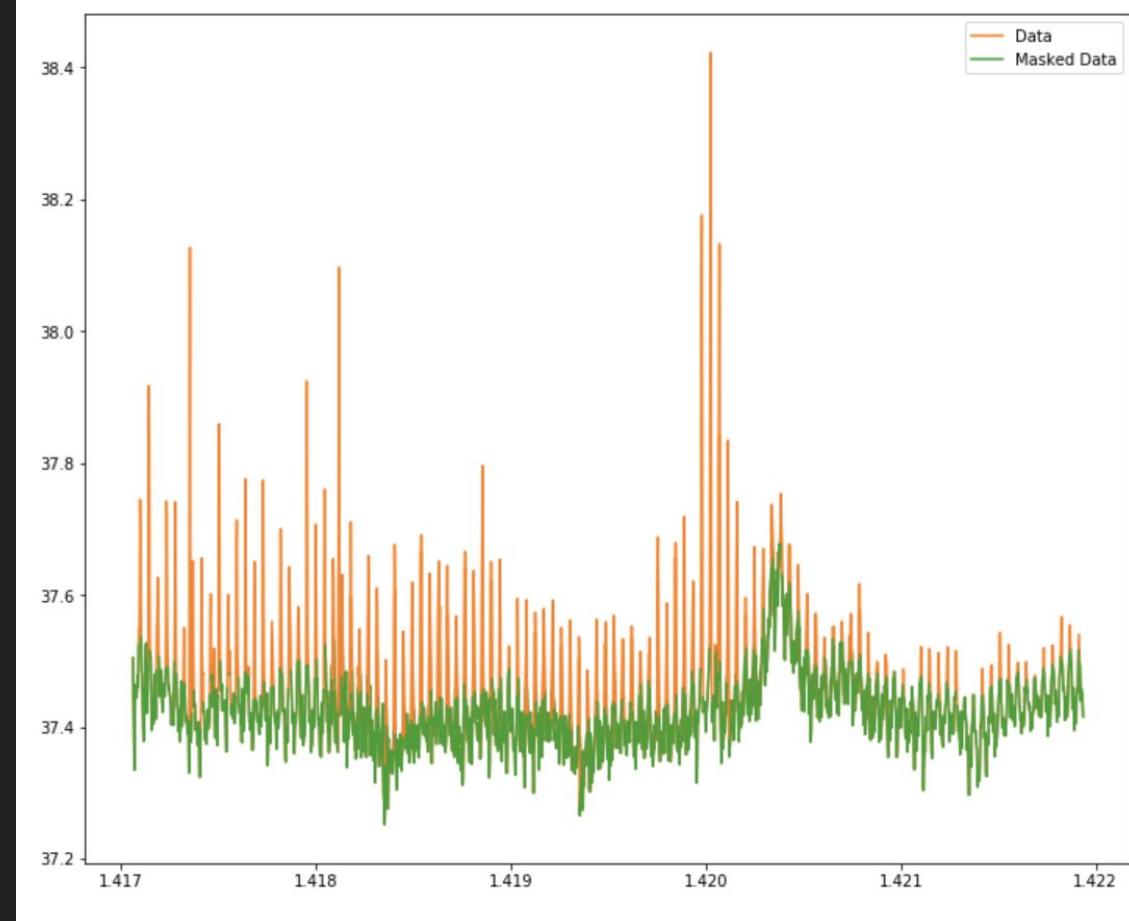
# Frequency Domain



Sharp Edges!

# Flagging out RFI

- Run cells 6, 7, 8 in your notebook
- How do we flag, and what are the downsides of this?
- What does a flagged spectrum look like?

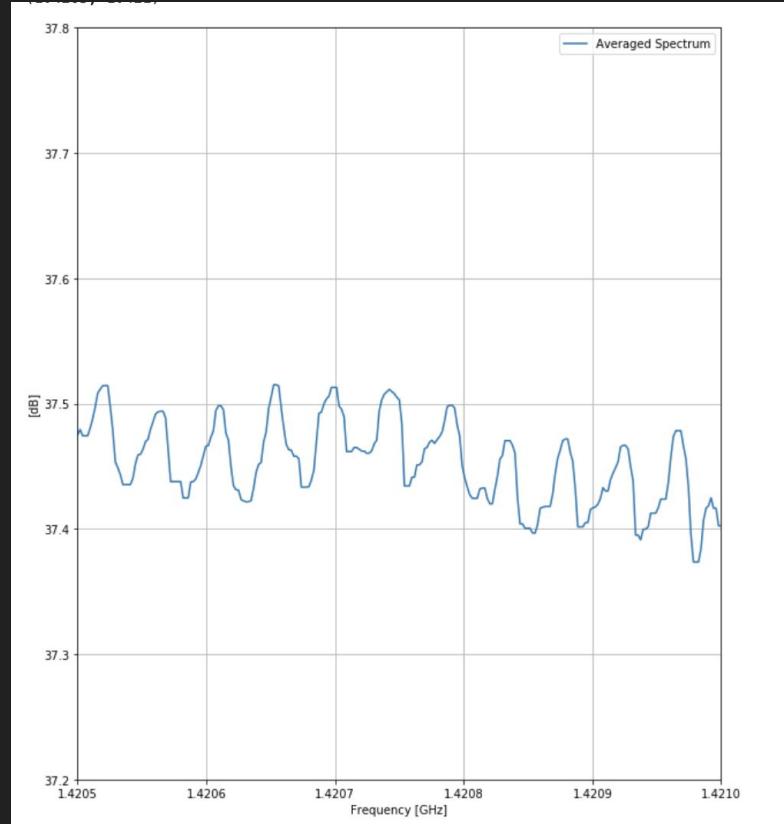
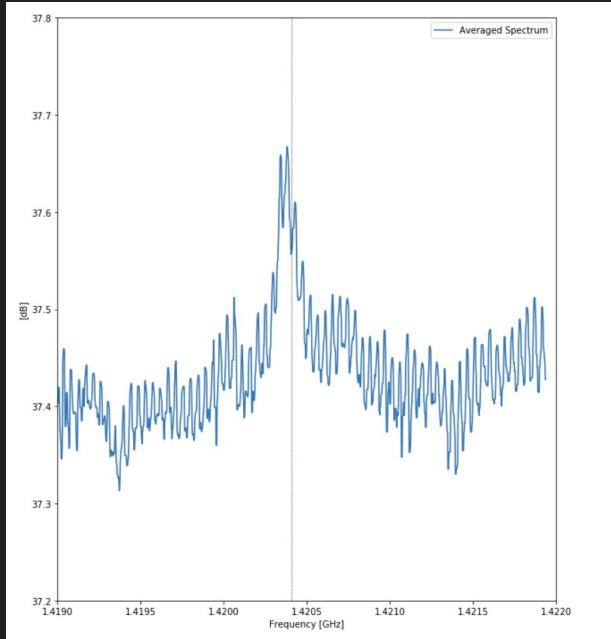


# How does your data look now?

Run cells 9-12

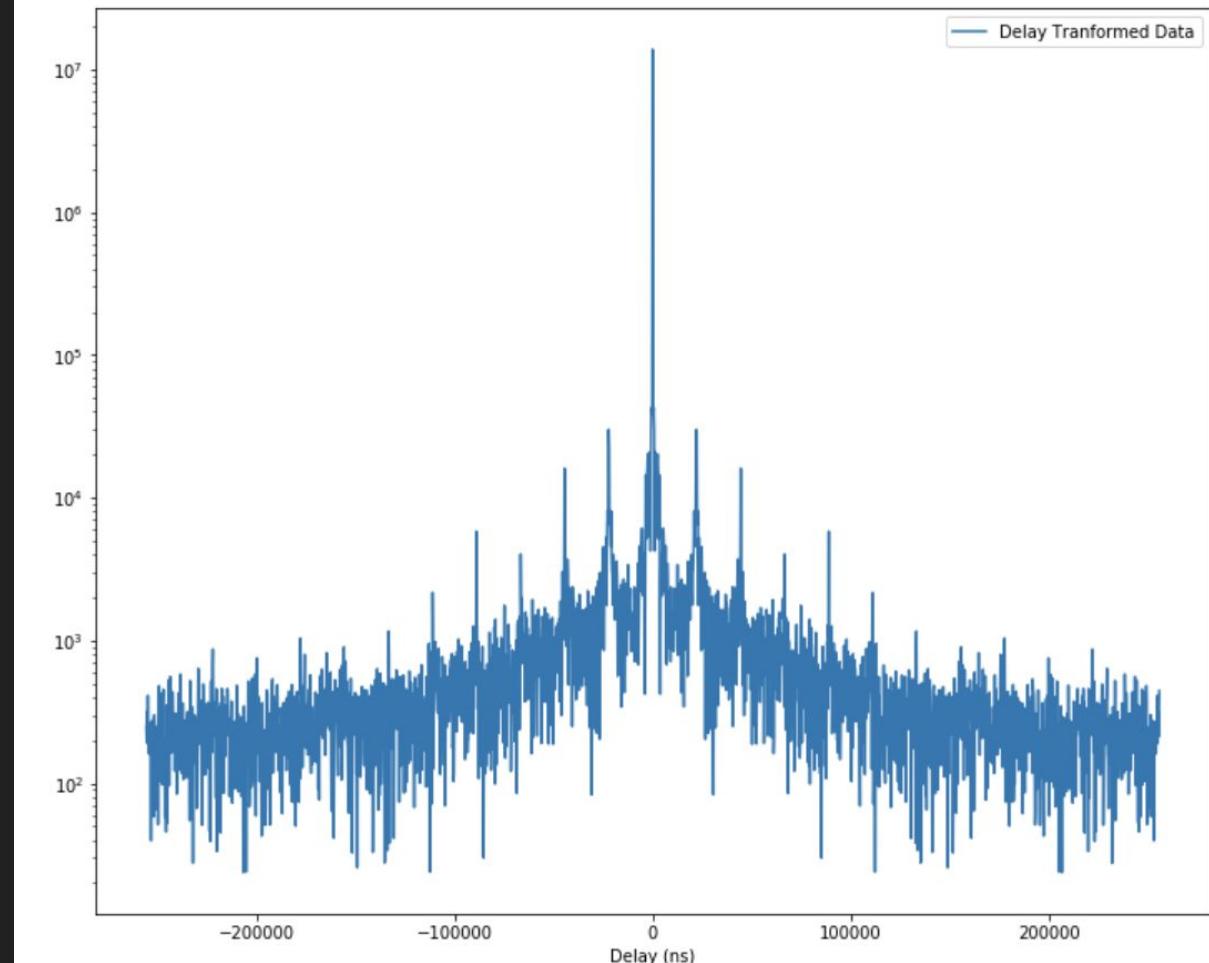
What's that ripple? Find it's period!

Break into Danny special on Delay Space

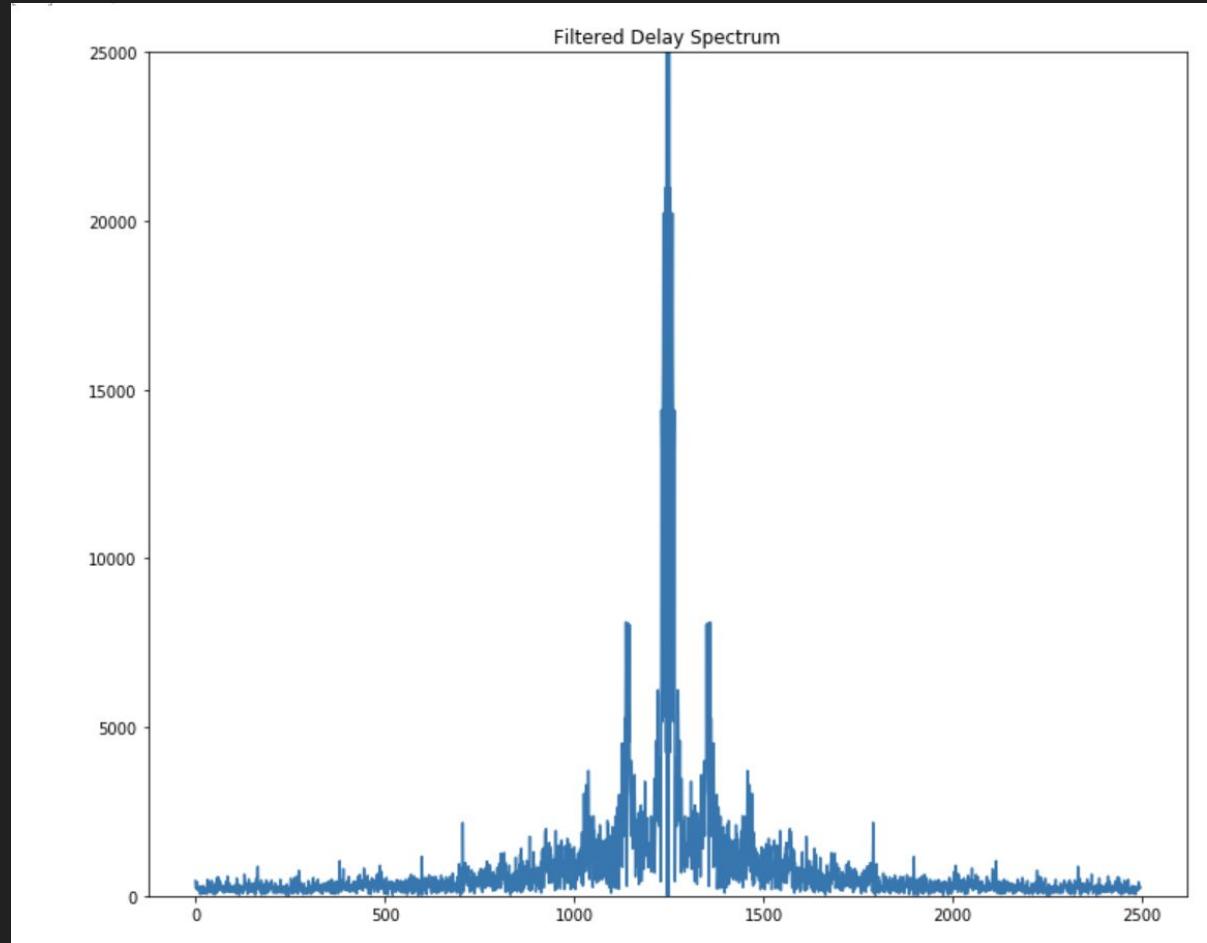


# Run cell 13

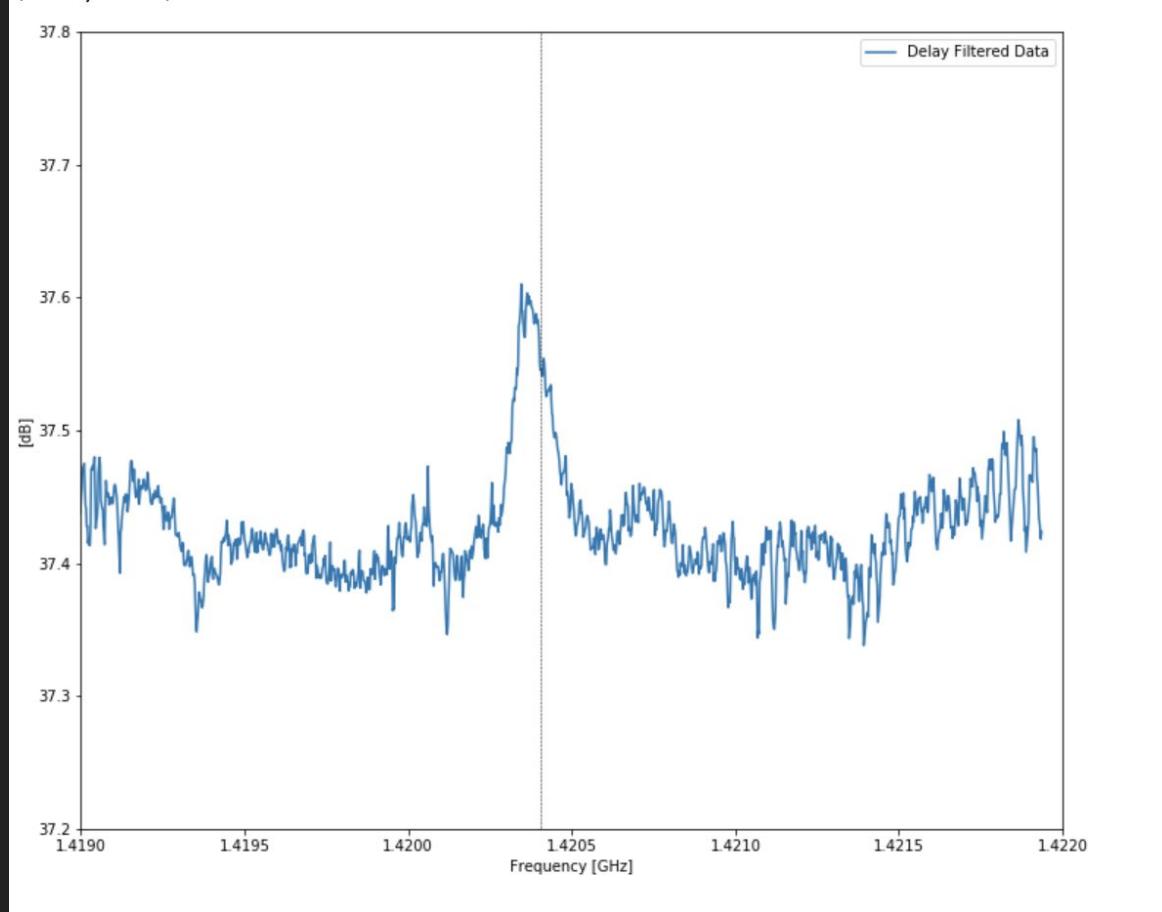
What is delay space?



# Run Cells 14 -16

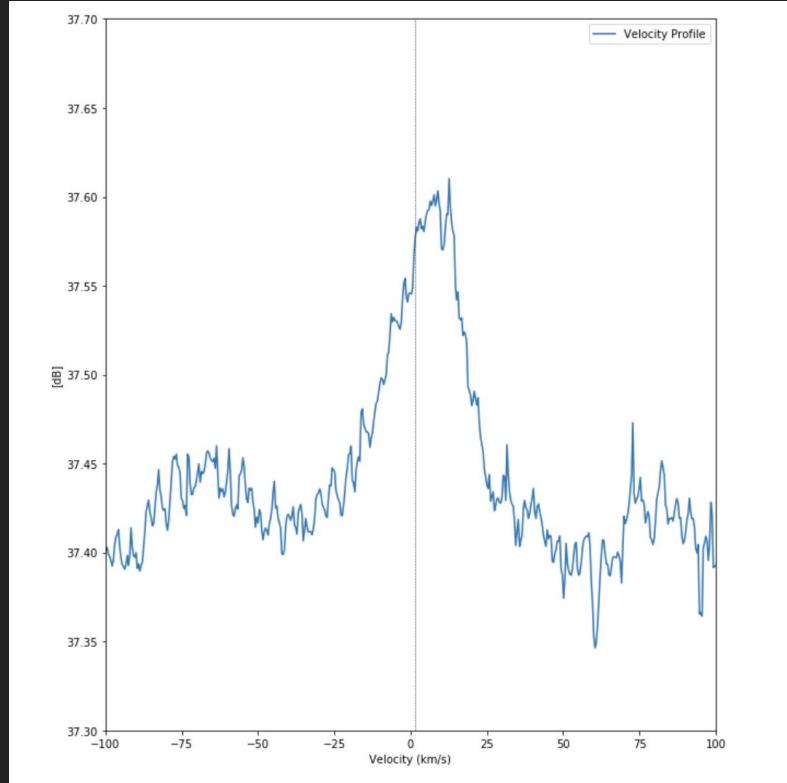


# Run Cell 17-18



# Frequency to Velocity

- Run cell 19 in your notebook.
- Pretty! What does it mean?



# Final results tomorrow! Science is hard.

