



PRACTICAL RADIO ASTRONOMY PROJECTS

Sean Johnston

Supervisor: Jose Sabater Montes



PROJECT OUTLINE

- Undertaking small, easily reproduceable radio astronomy projects and providing (if successful):
 - Proof of concept
 - Documentation/Instruction
 - Model results

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 - Sourcing/setting up all hardware/equipment
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- Chosen two in the available time:
 - Meteor Radio Scatter
 - Milky Way HI Emission

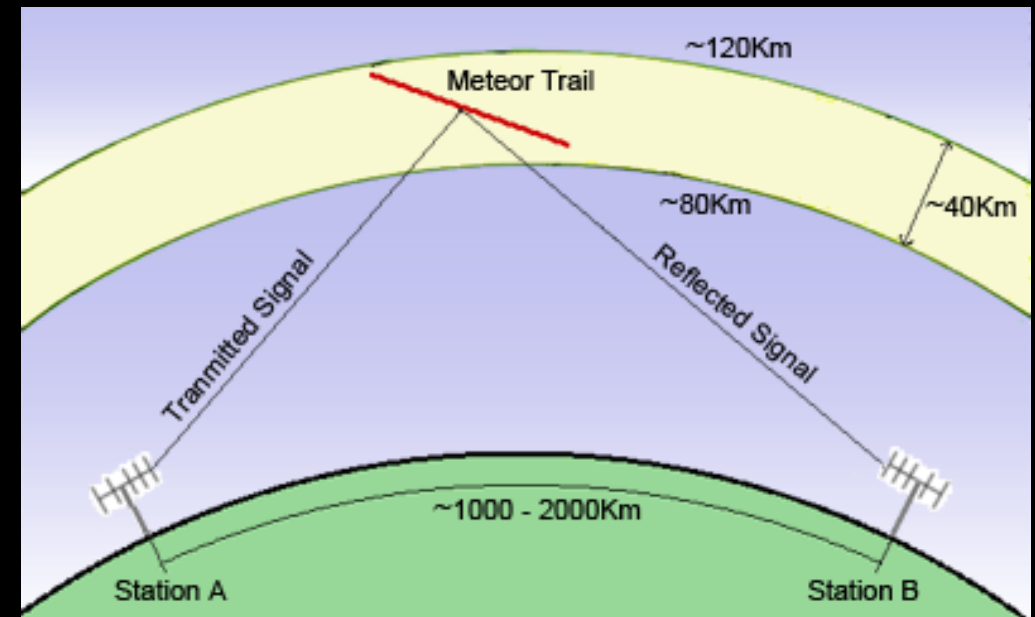


METEOR RADIO SCATTER

- Meteors can create dense trails of ionised gas between 80 - 120 km above the ground

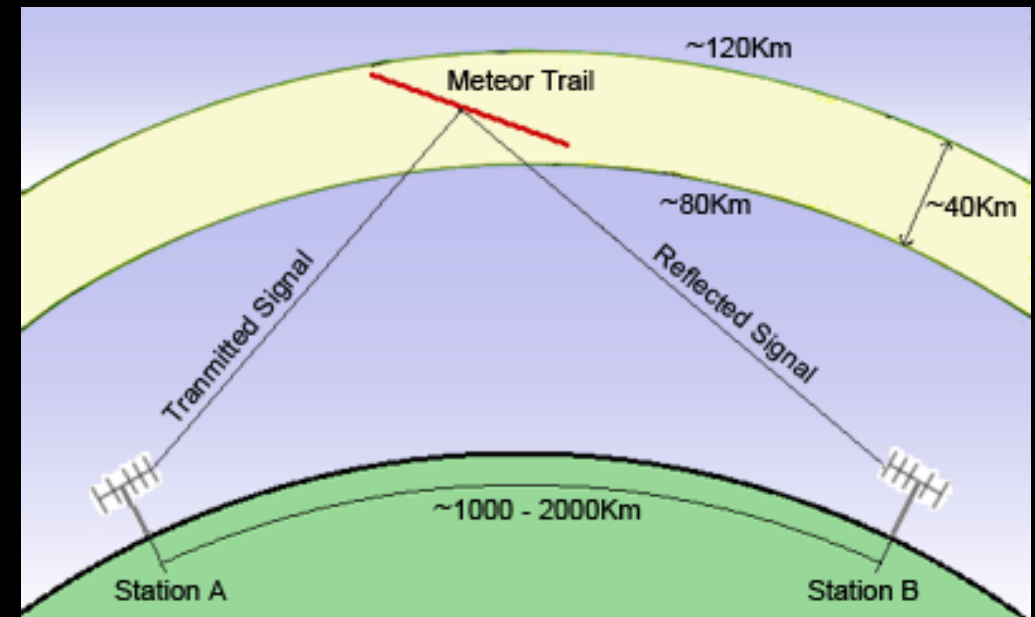
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- Meteors can create dense trails of ionised gas between 80 - 120 km above the ground
- Useful for brief long range communications:
 - Can reflect radio waves in the VHF band
 - They can last for up to a few seconds
 - Typical distances of 1000 – 2000 km





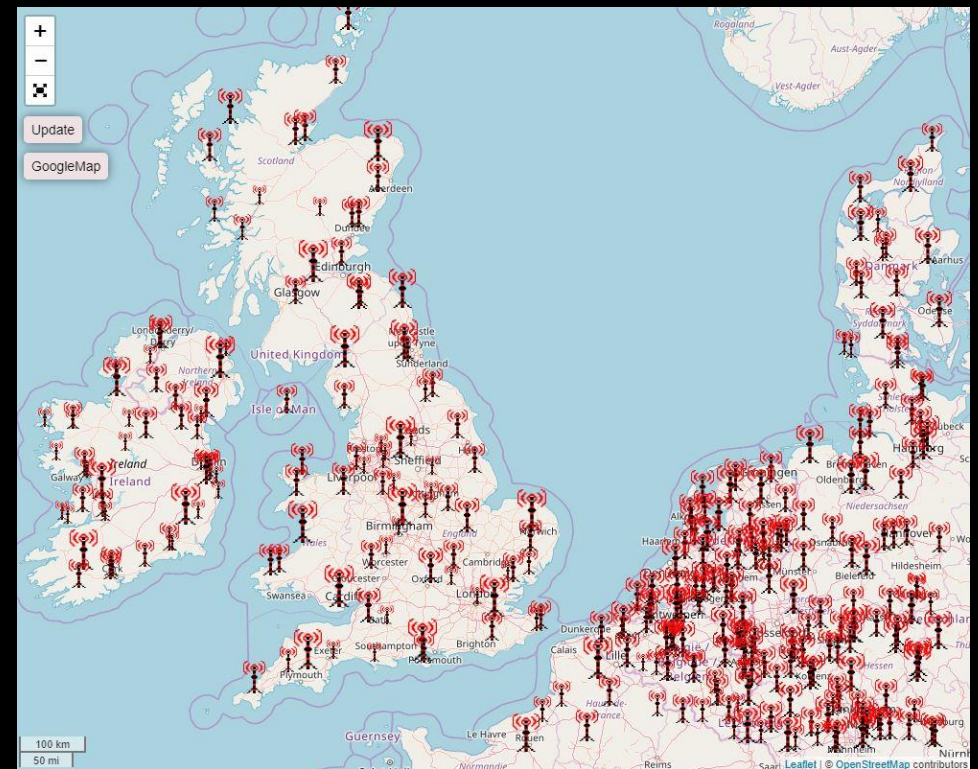
OUR PROJECT

- Decided to use FM band radio frequencies
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 - Available documentation of transmitters
 - Receivers readily/cheaply available

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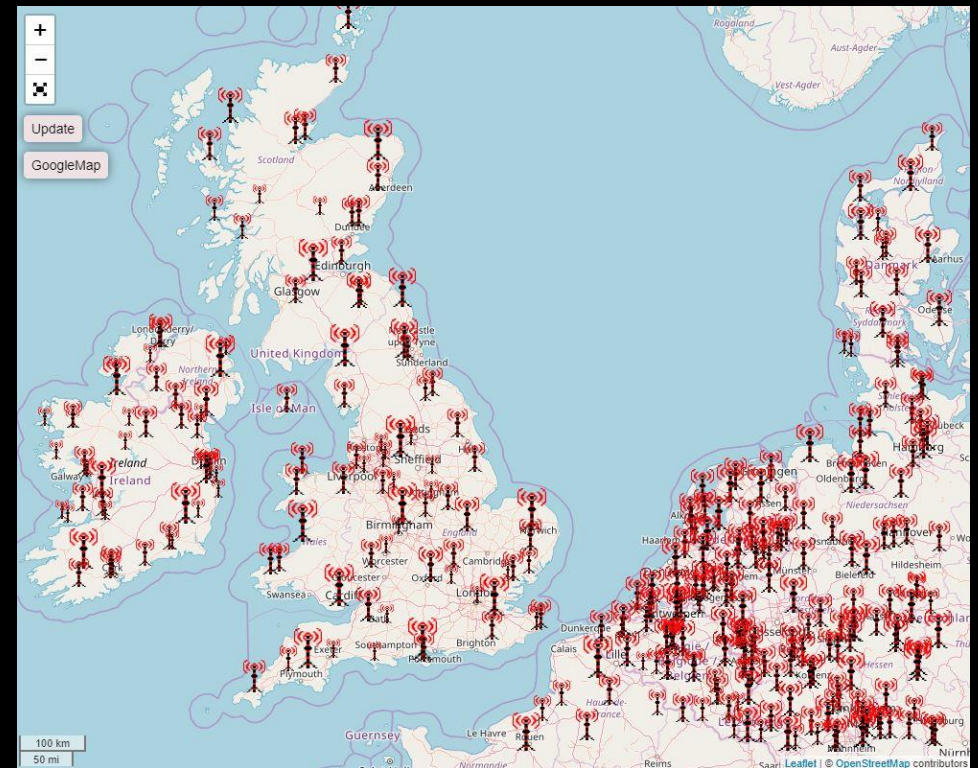
Example FM transmitter map search from
fm.scan.org



OUR PROJECT

- Decided to use FM band radio frequencies
 - Many transmitters across Europe
 - Available documentation of transmitters
 - Receivers readily/cheaply available
- Utilised useful information from *The Radio Sky and How to Observe It* by Jeff Lashley

Example FM transmitter map search from
fmscan.org





HARDWARE

- RTLSDR receiver dongle
- SDRPlay receiver
- Directional Yagi antenna
- Enough cable to rig a small ship
- Laptop
- Antenna mast
- Observatory roof...

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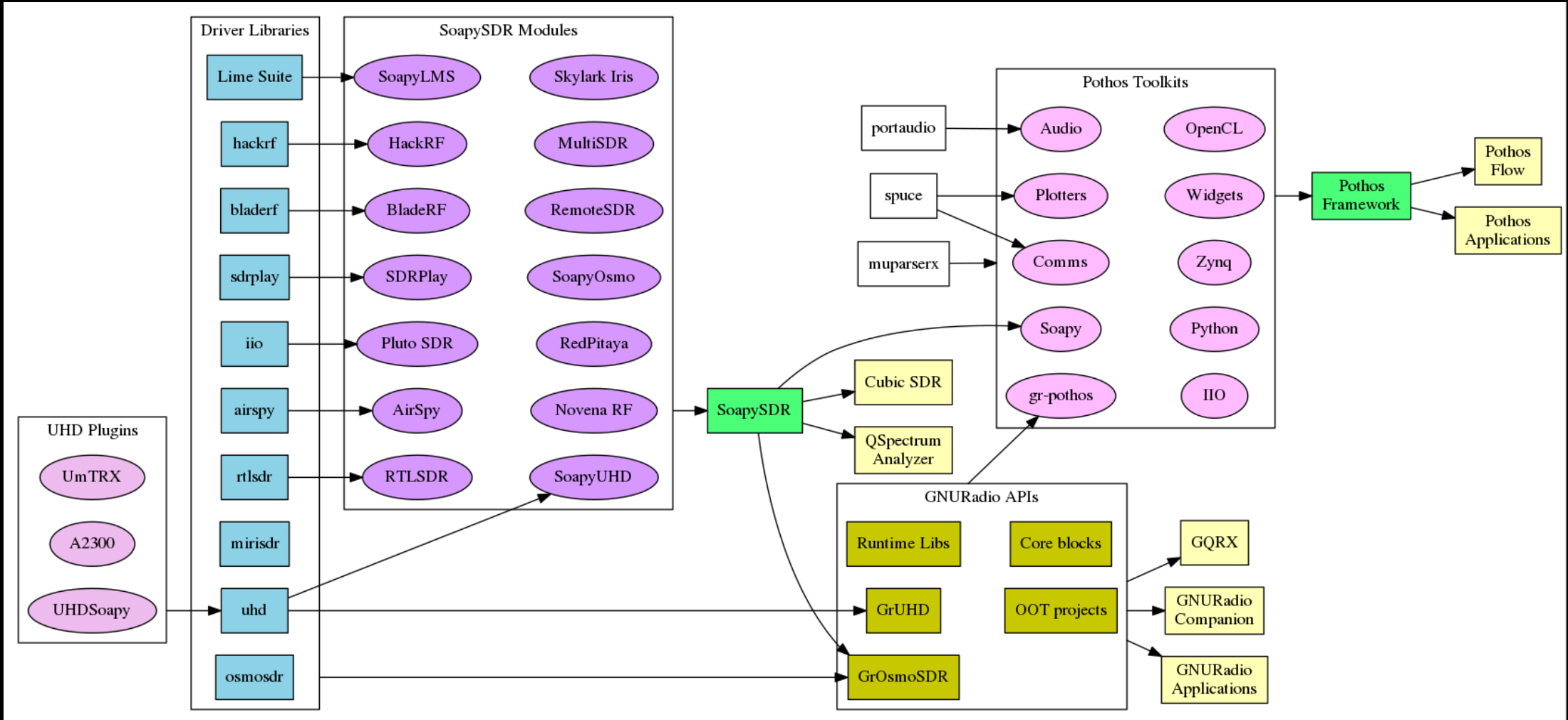
SOFTWARE

- Using software defined radio (SDR) software
 - SDR replaces hardware components with software

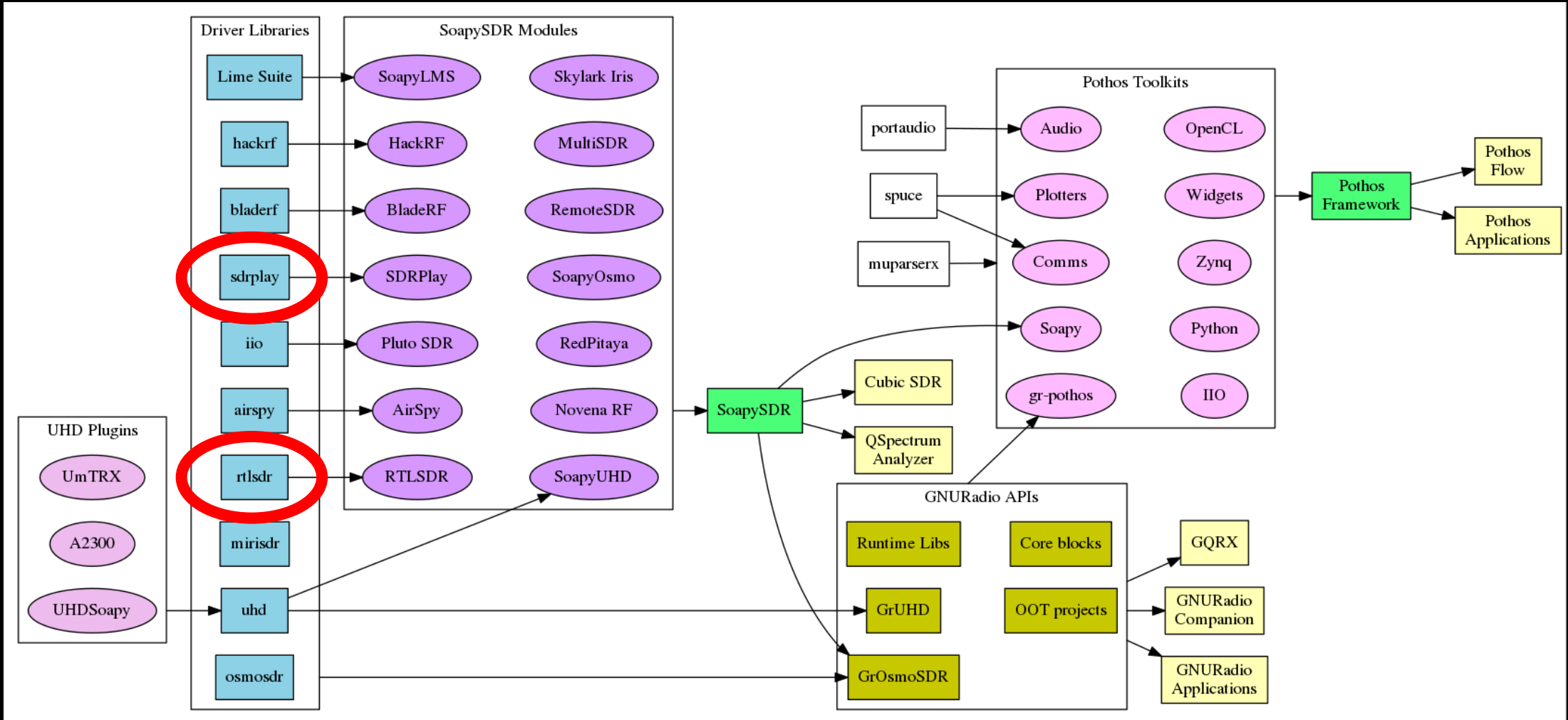
SOFTWARE

- Using software defined radio (SDR) software
 - SDR replaces hardware components with software
- SoapySDR
 - Open-source, vendor neutral, platform independent C/C++ API and runtime library
 - General – can interface with most SDR device types/environments
 - soapy_power terminal command available to obtain power spectrum
 - SoapySDR Python bindings available

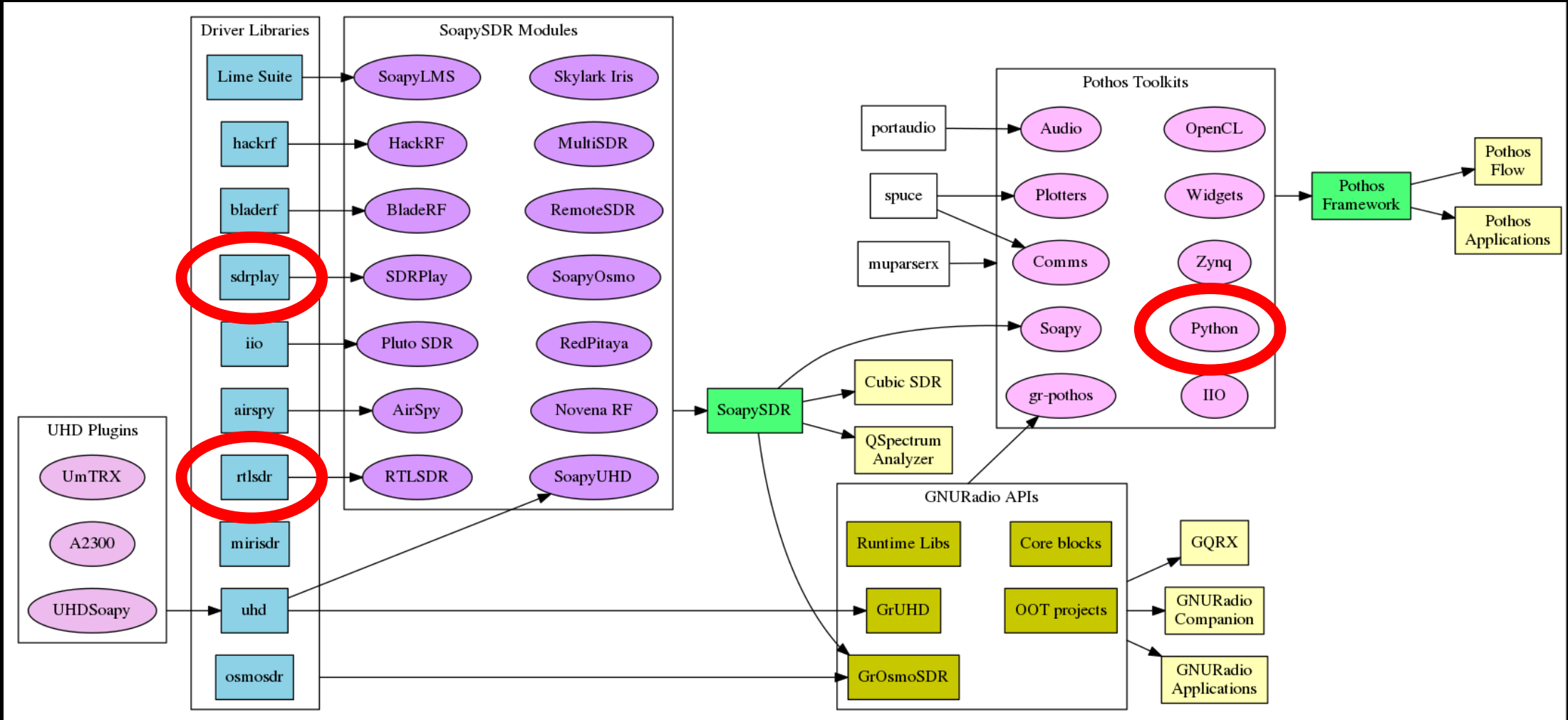
SOAPYSDR ECOSYSTEM



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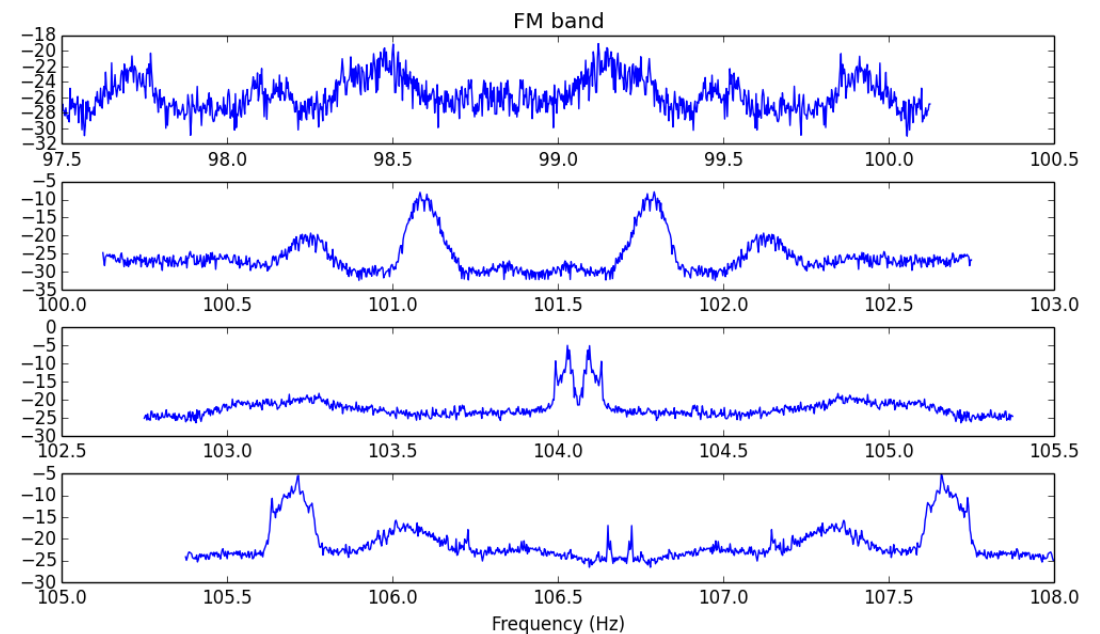
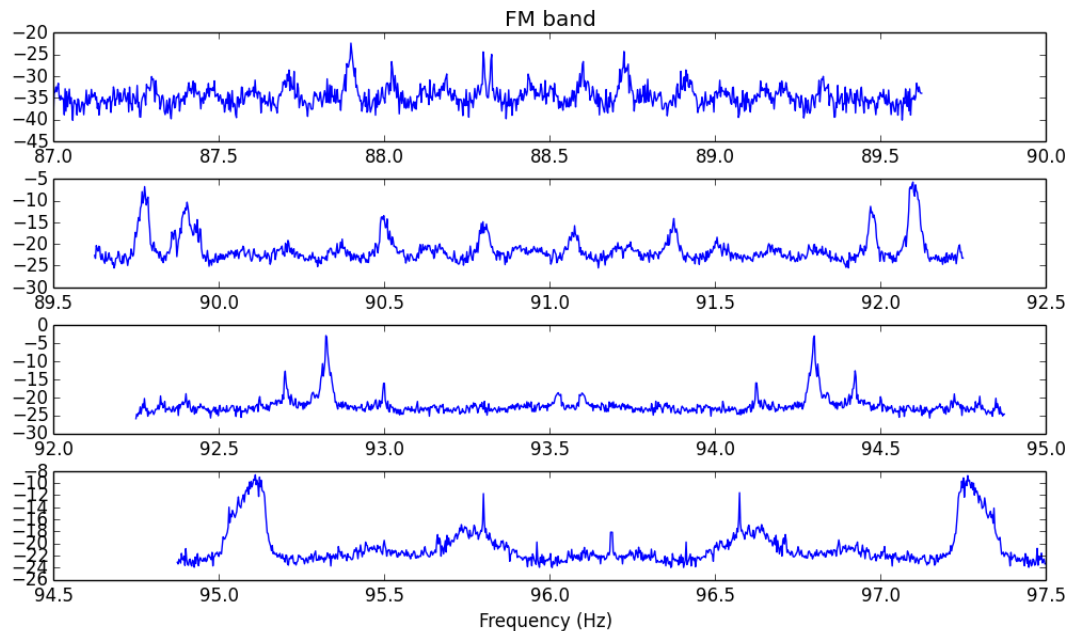
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 - Open-source, vendor neutral, platform independent C/C++ API and runtime library
 - General – can interface with most SDR device types/environments
 - soapy_power terminal command available to obtain power spectrum
 - SoapySDR Python bindings available
- Ran into many issues attempting to install software and then getting it to work with the hardware...

PHASE 1: ATTAINING FUNCTIONALITY

- First tasks involved getting the software to work and produce **reasonable** outputs
 - Had initial issues with the FFT applications:

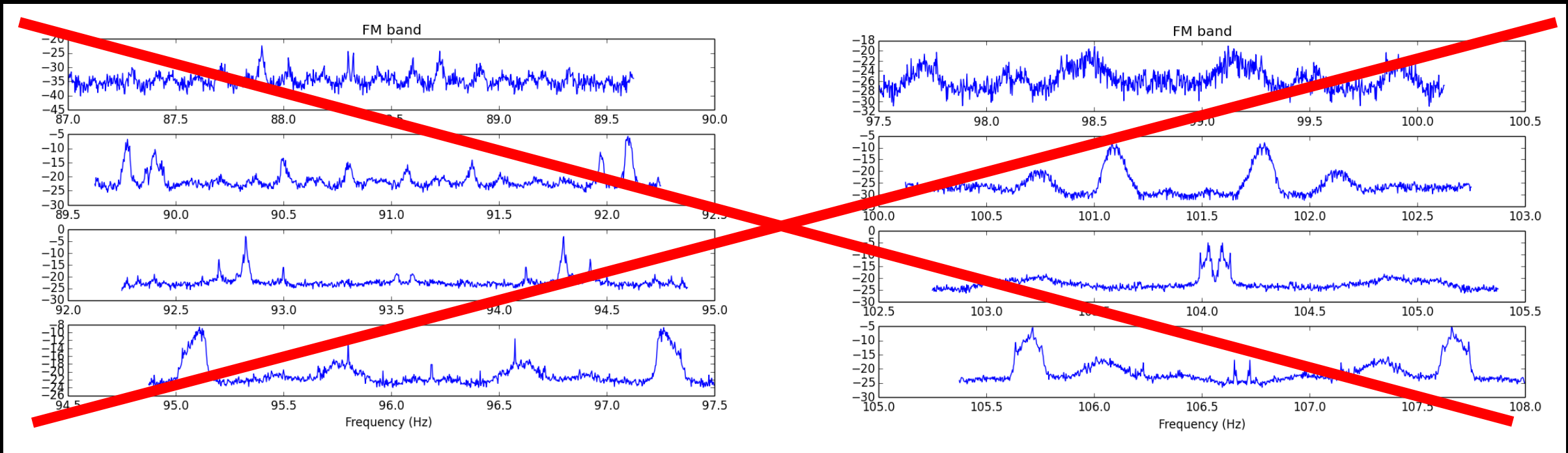
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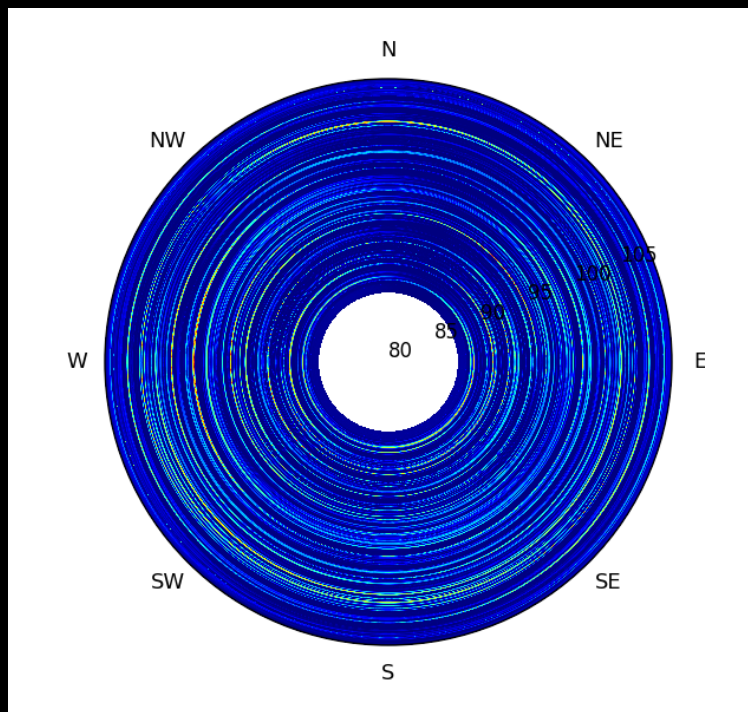
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 - File sizes extremely large – 100 MB for 10 seconds at 2.4 MHz sampling rate
- Managed to install SoapySDR Python bindings
 - Wrote Python script to run receivers
- Also got soapy_power power spectrum terminal command working
- Python script and soapy_power provide two methods for gathering data

PHASE 2: LOCAL RADIO MAP

- Next was production of a local radio map using directional Yagi antenna
 - Would provide information about suitable (quiet) directions/frequency bands to use

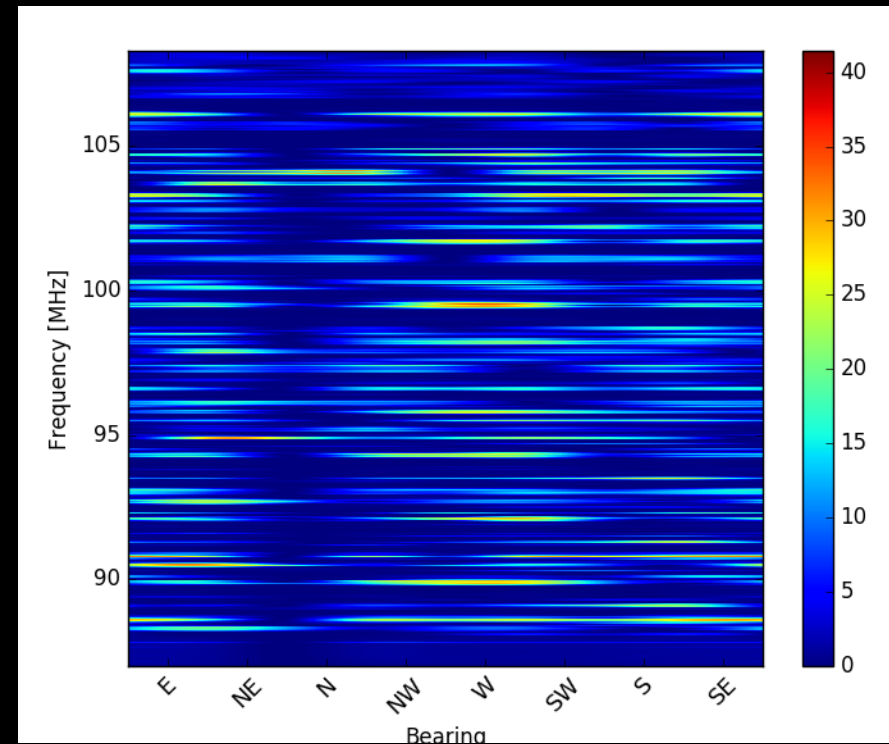
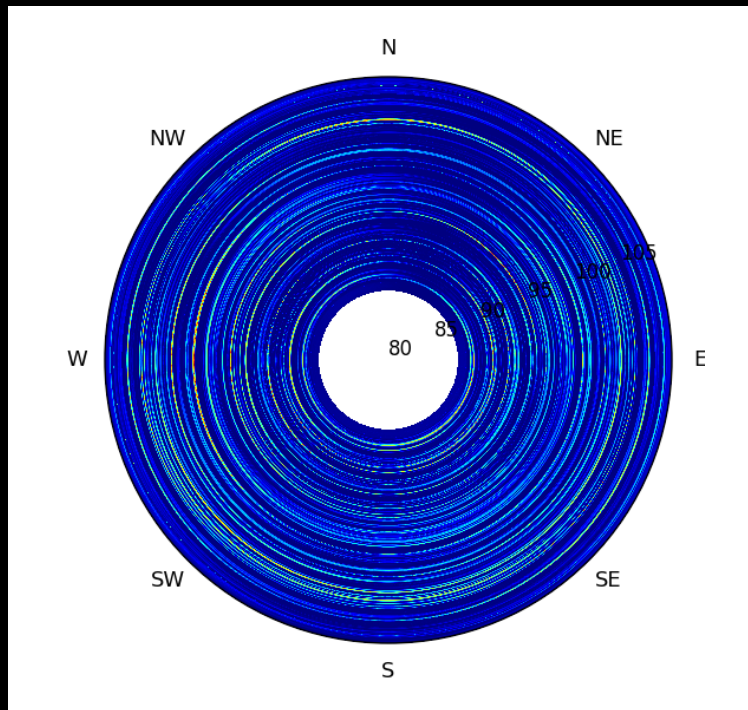
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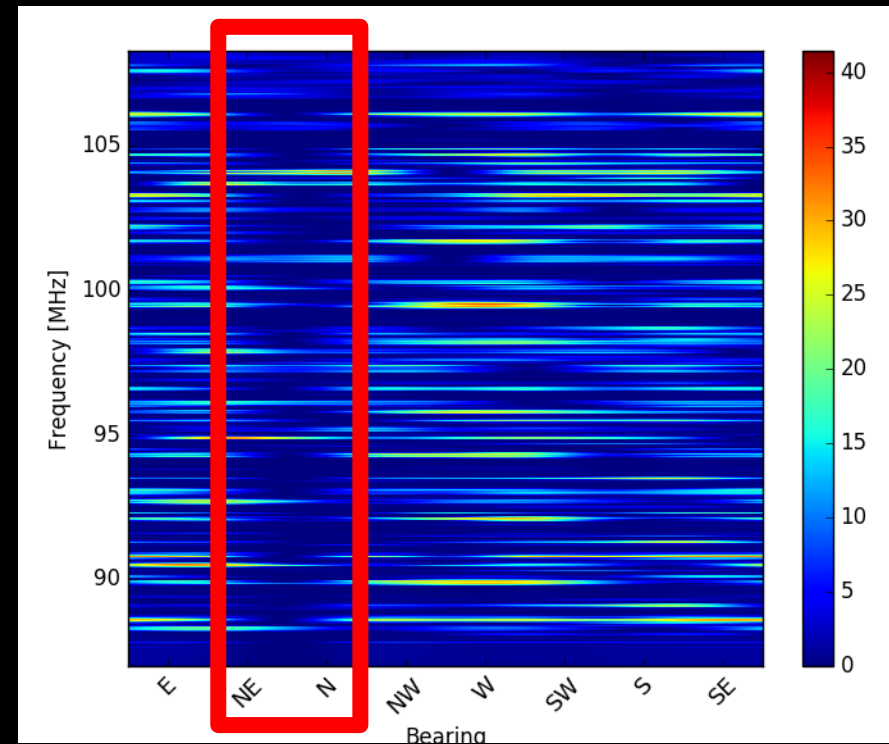
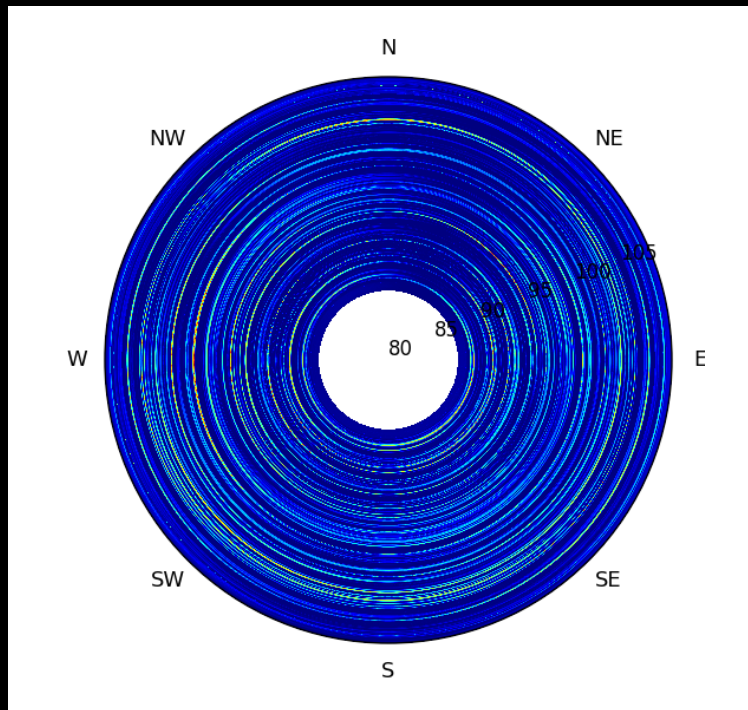
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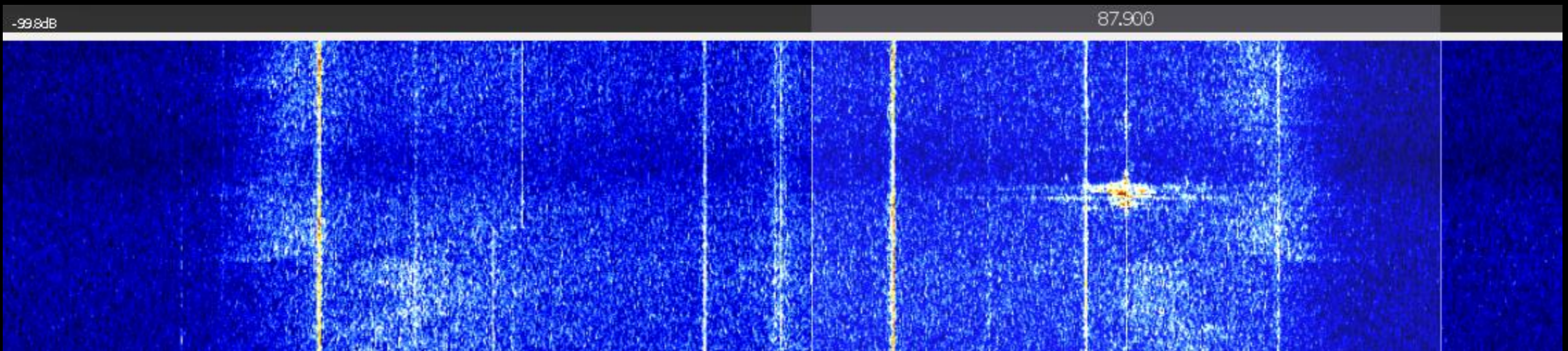


FIRST DETECTION!

- Then made test run using CubicSDR
 - Real-time signal viewer
 - Data from *The Radio Sky* book to determine peak shower direction and our local radio map to determine frequency
 - Located suitable commercial radio stations in Denmark at 87.9 MHz
 - First successful meteor event detection

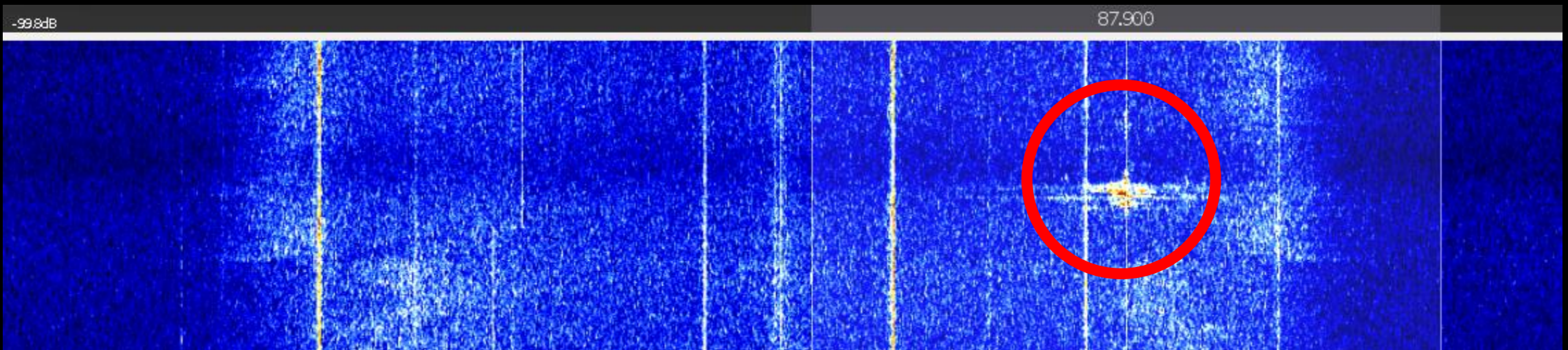
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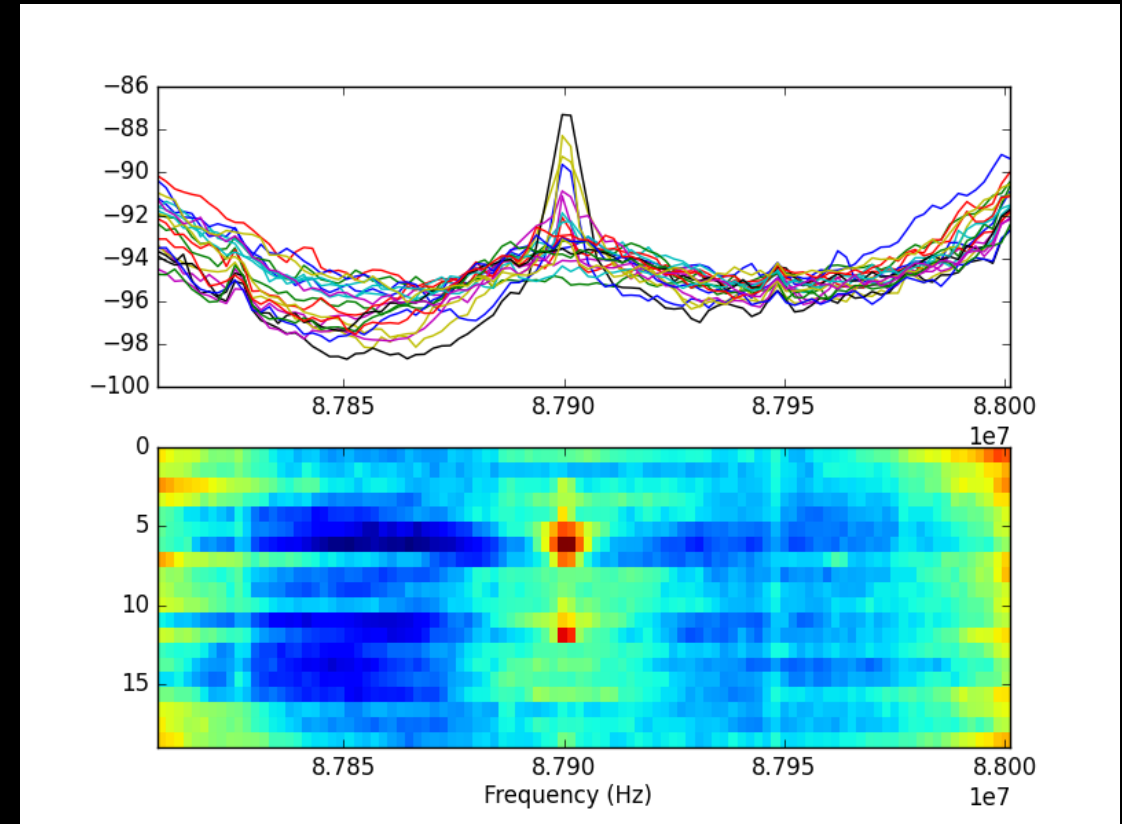


PHASE 3: SOME ACTUAL DATA

- Following successful detection, took a run of data
 - Total time of 20 minutes
 - 0.1 second integrations
 - Contained one confident event

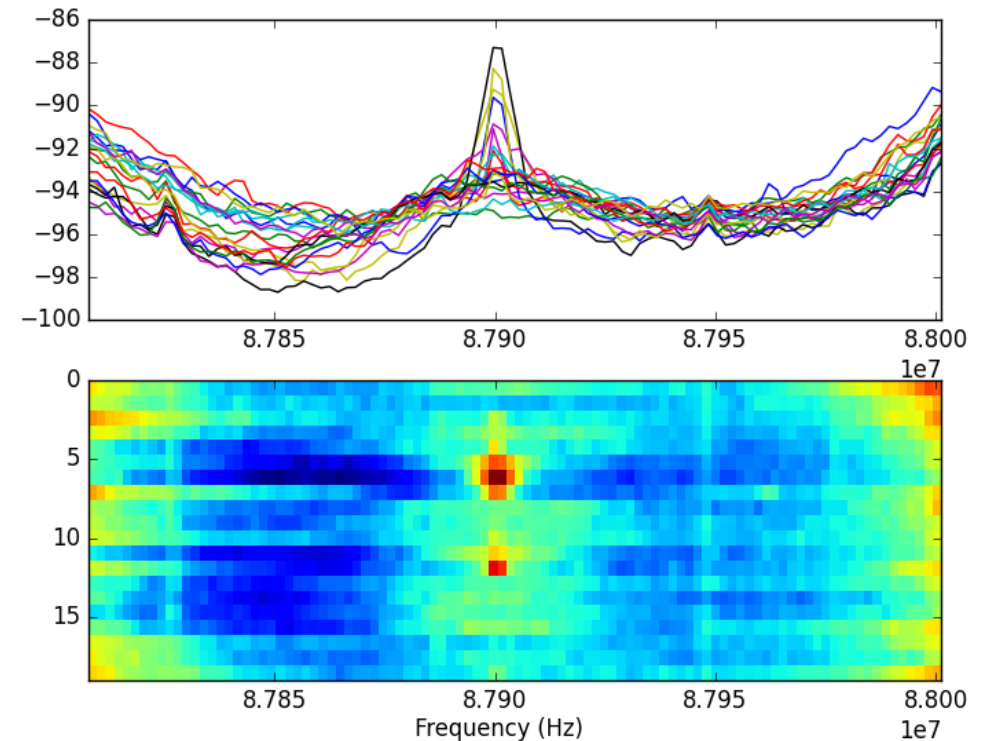
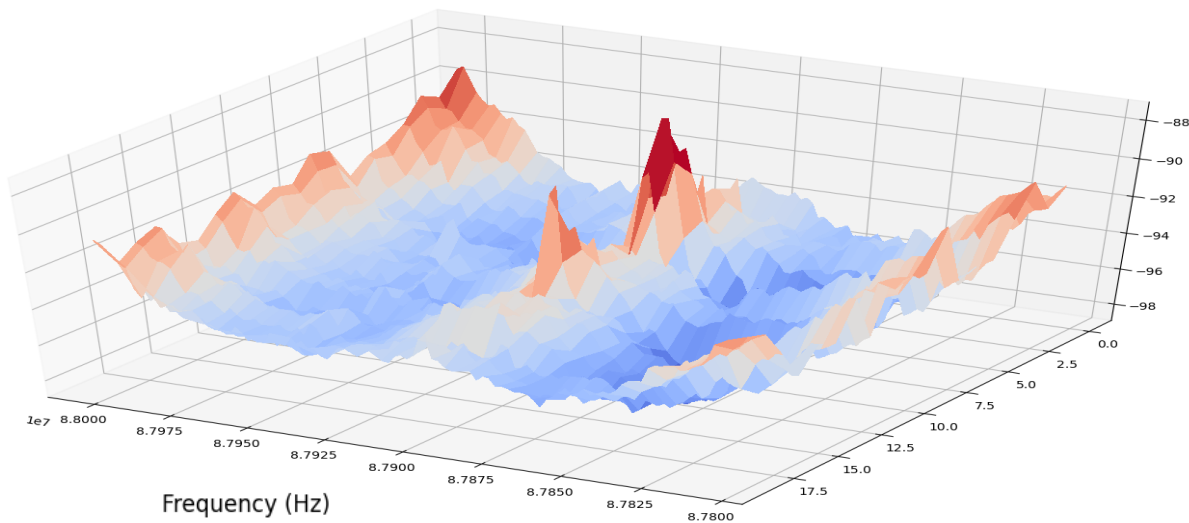
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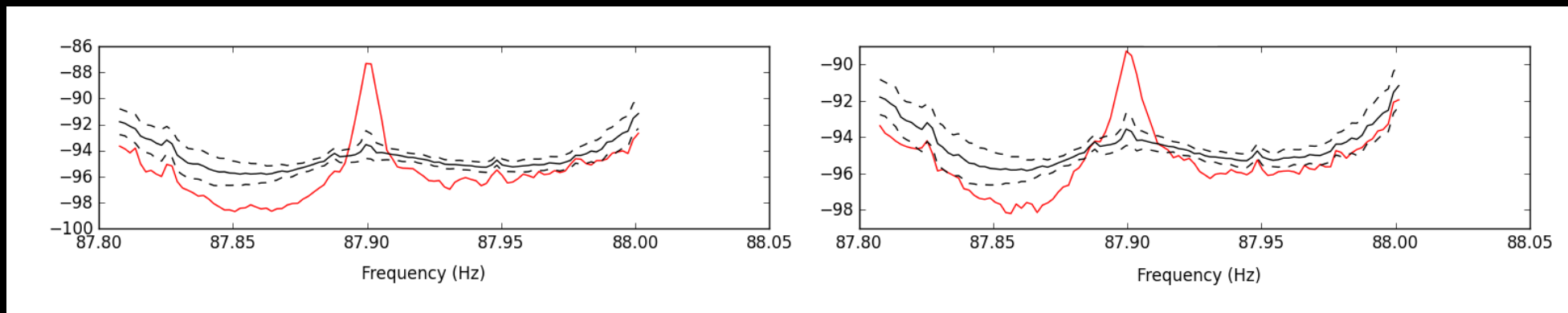


PHASE 4: SOME PROPER ANALYSIS

- Then wrote an event detection script
 - Calculates a moving median and standard deviation of past integrations (around 50 or so)
 - Compares next integration to these statistics
 - Determines if the integration contains an event by comparing the deviation from the median value to some threshold number of standard deviations (for example: 6.3)

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PHASE 5: AUTOMATION?

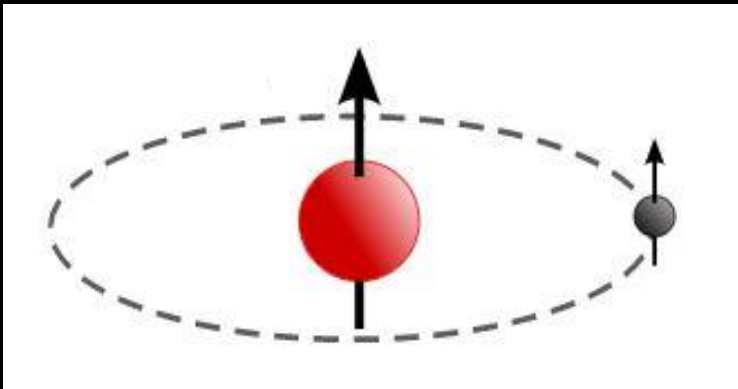
- Combined event detection code and receiver driver code to allow for on-the-fly event detection
 - After each integration is taken, compares with statistics etc.
- By this point, time dictated we move on to our second project

MILKY WAY HI EMISSION

- Neutral Hydrogen atoms are distributed throughout the Milky Way galaxy
- These atoms have two energy states determined by the relative spins of the proton and electron:
 - State with spins aligned has higher energy
 - When electron spin flips to lower energy, photon is released with frequency 1420 MHz and wavelength 21 cm

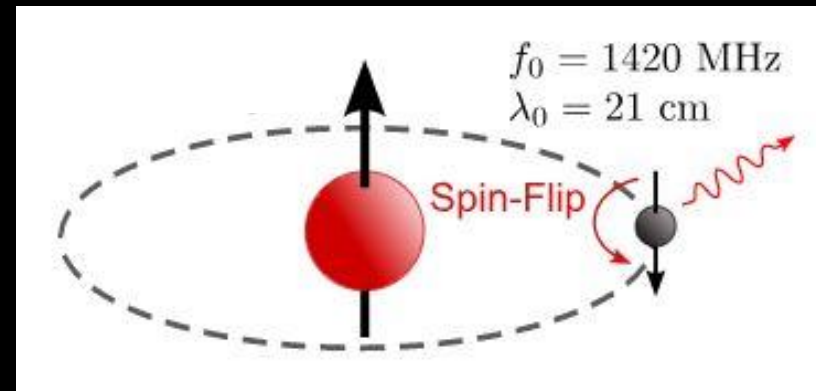
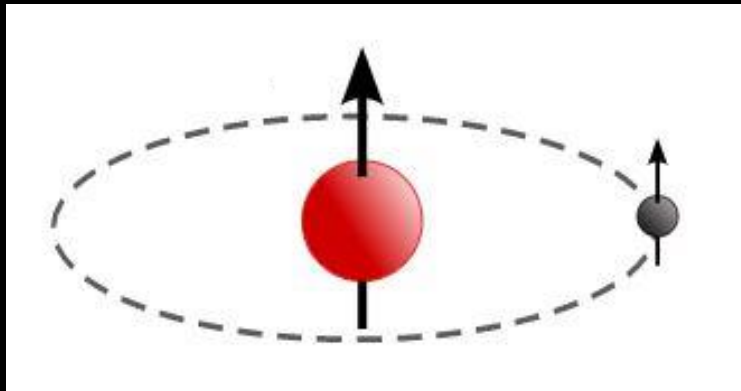
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MILKY WAY HI EMISSION

- This emission will be stronger in directions that contain more of the galaxy
 - i.e. looking toward the centre as opposed to looking out from the plane
- As Earth rotates through one day, different parts of the galaxy will be overhead
 - Can leave a detector pointed in a fixed direction over one day to measure this changing HI intensity



HARDWARE + SOFTWARE

- 2.1 m radio dish
- Biquad antenna
 - Currently in the process of fabricating this

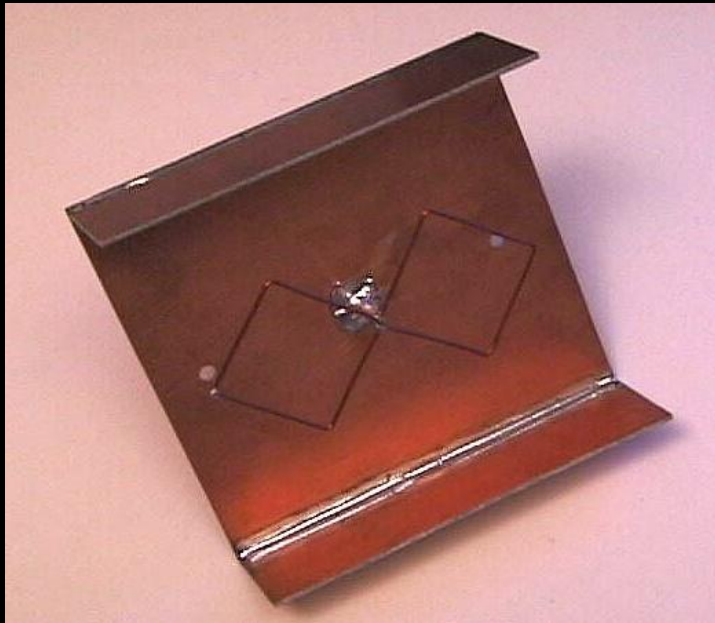
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- Software the same as in meteor scatter project
- Hopefully no more software issues...

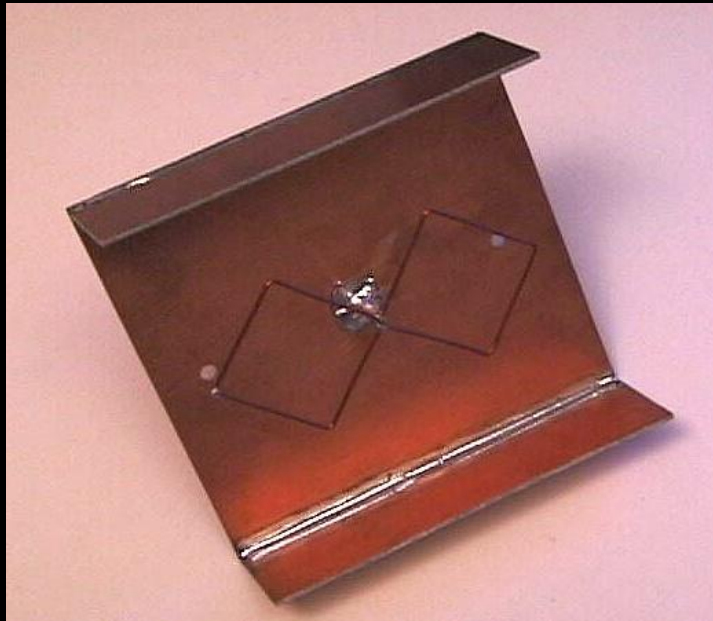


PHASE 1: CONSTRUCTION

- Currently in the process of fabricating a biquad antenna
 - Back plate
 - Reflectors
 - Antenna element – sized to target wavelength

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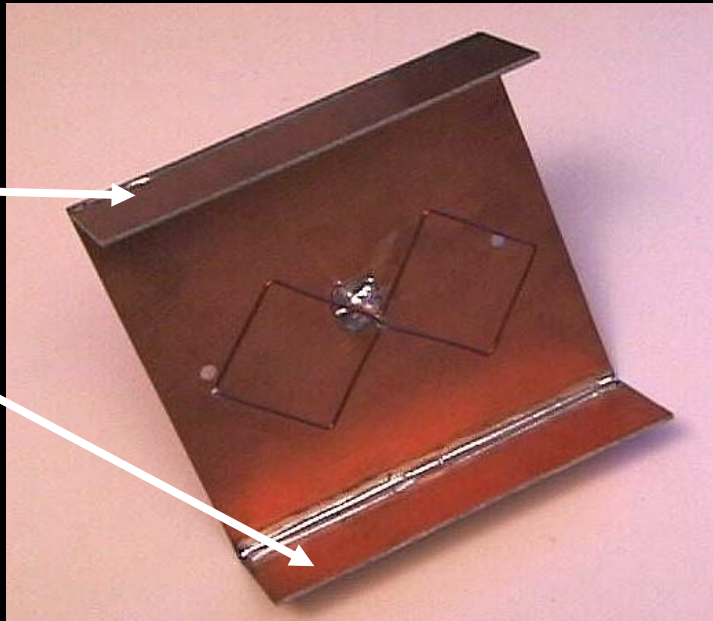
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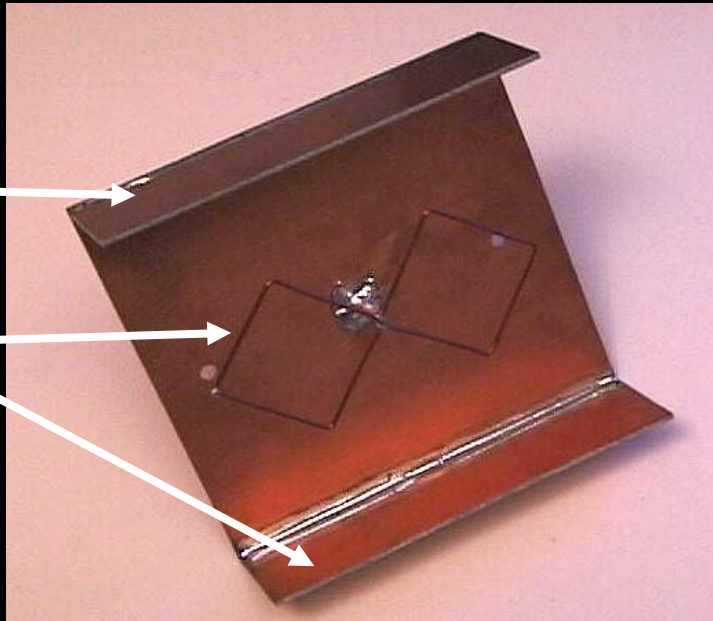


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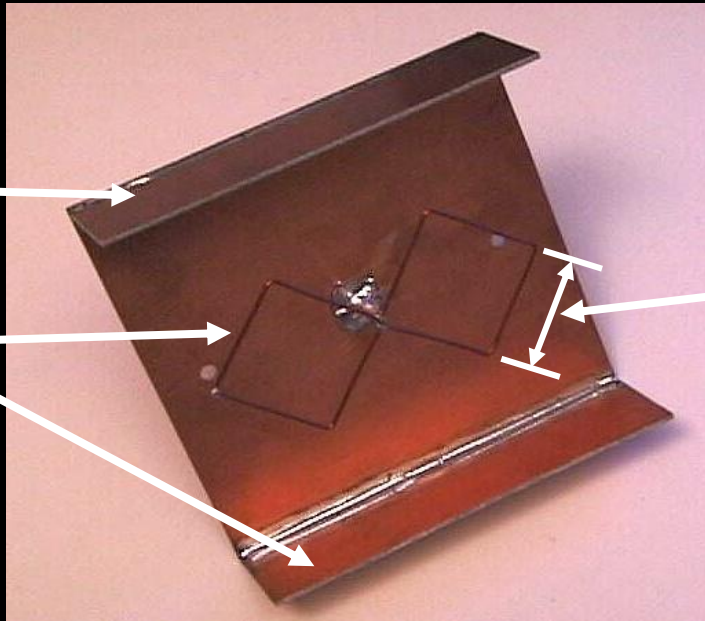


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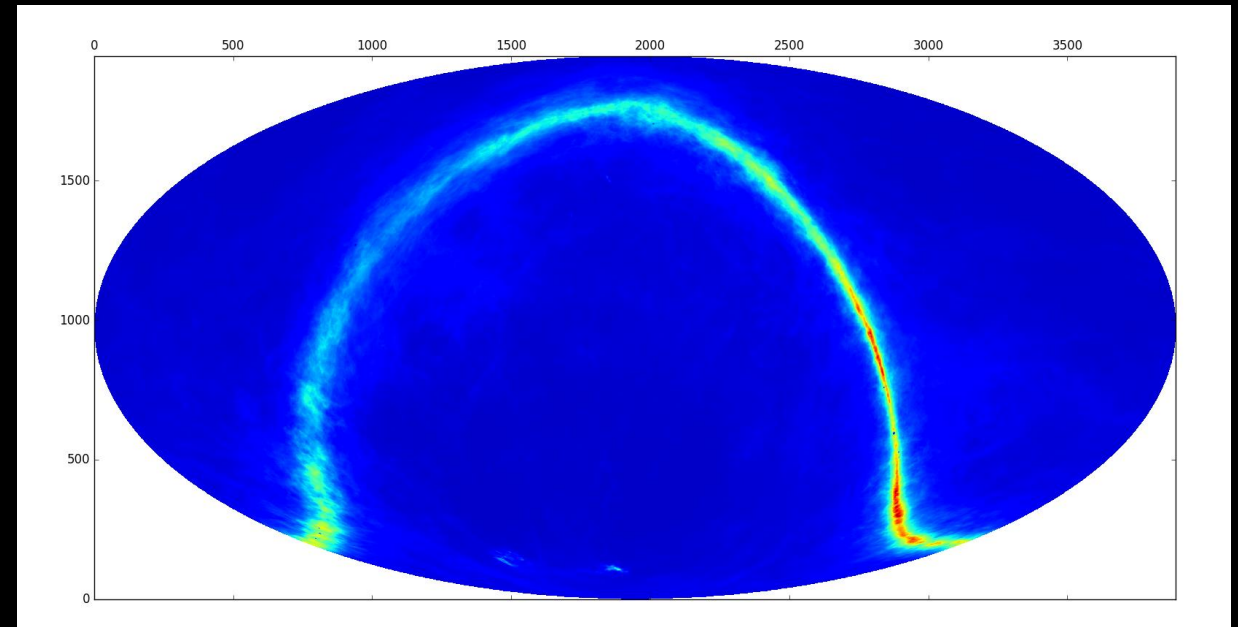


PHASE 1B: SIMULATION

- In the meantime:
 - Using HI full sky FITS images to simulate output data
 - Using Python astropy and pyephem modules

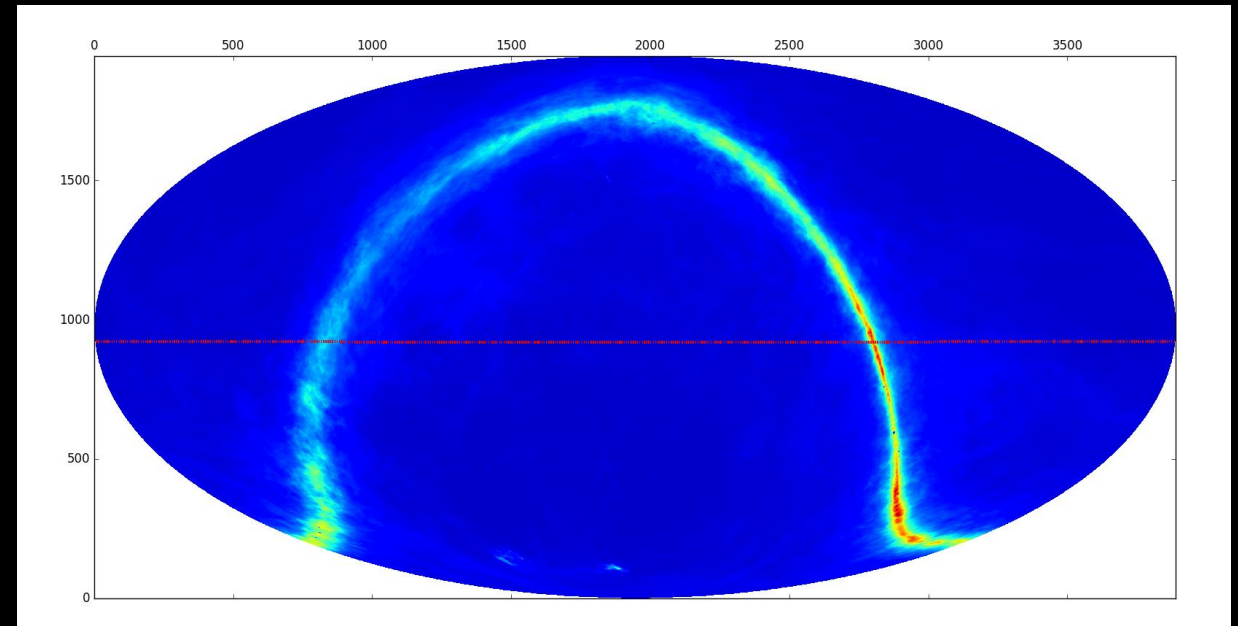
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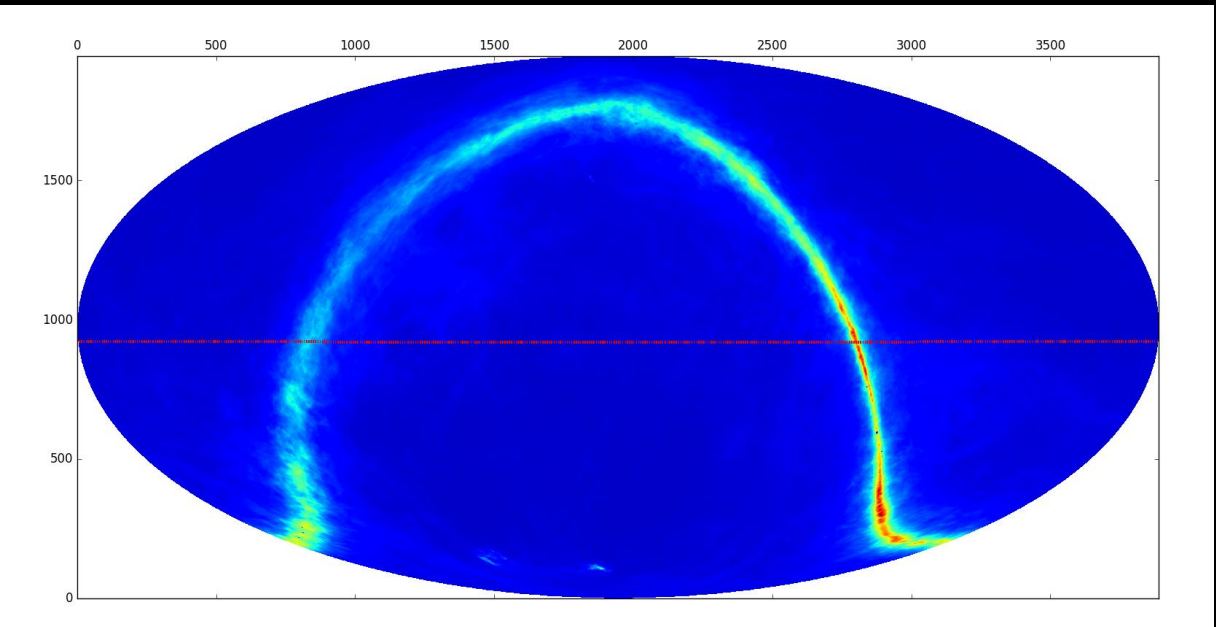
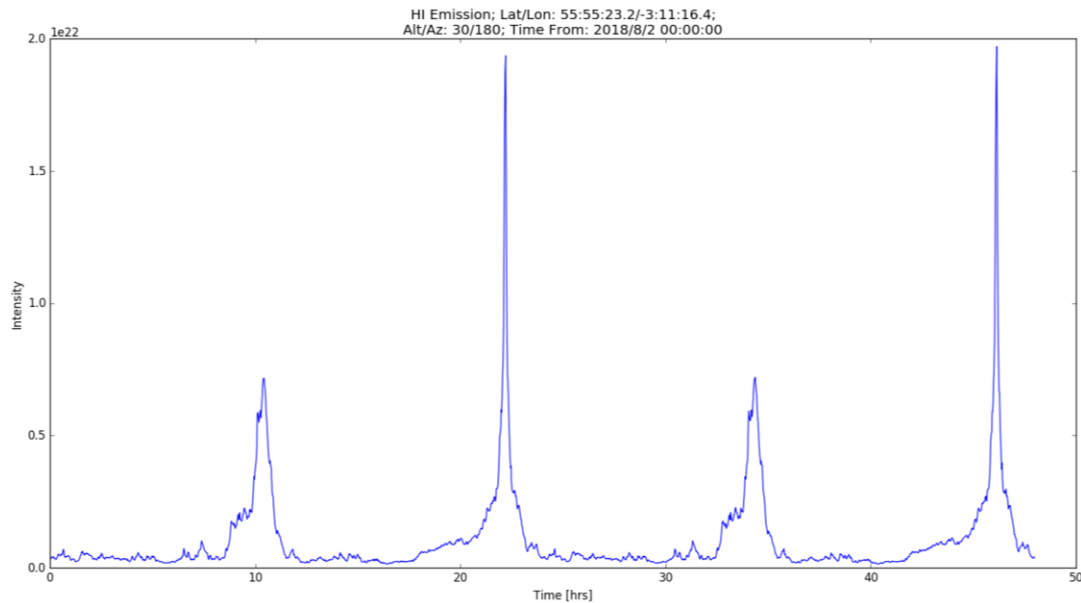
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PHASE 2+: EVERYTHING ELSE

- Hope to have antenna built soon and will commence taking data
- Experiment with different observation altitudes
- Compare to simulated data
- Possible solar interference during daytime?

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- Hope to have antenna built soon and will commence taking data
- Experiment with different observation altitudes and possible solar interference during daytime
- Possible permanent installation of equipment if successful

The image features a solid black background. At the top, there is a decorative, wavy border with a color gradient. From left to right, the colors transition from a warm orange-red, through yellow and green, to a bright cyan-blue. The text "QUESTIONS?" is centered in the black area.

QUESTIONS?