



Post-Correlation Interference Mitigation

M. Kesteven (ATNF)

F. Briggs (KAI, Groningen)

J. Bell (ATNF)

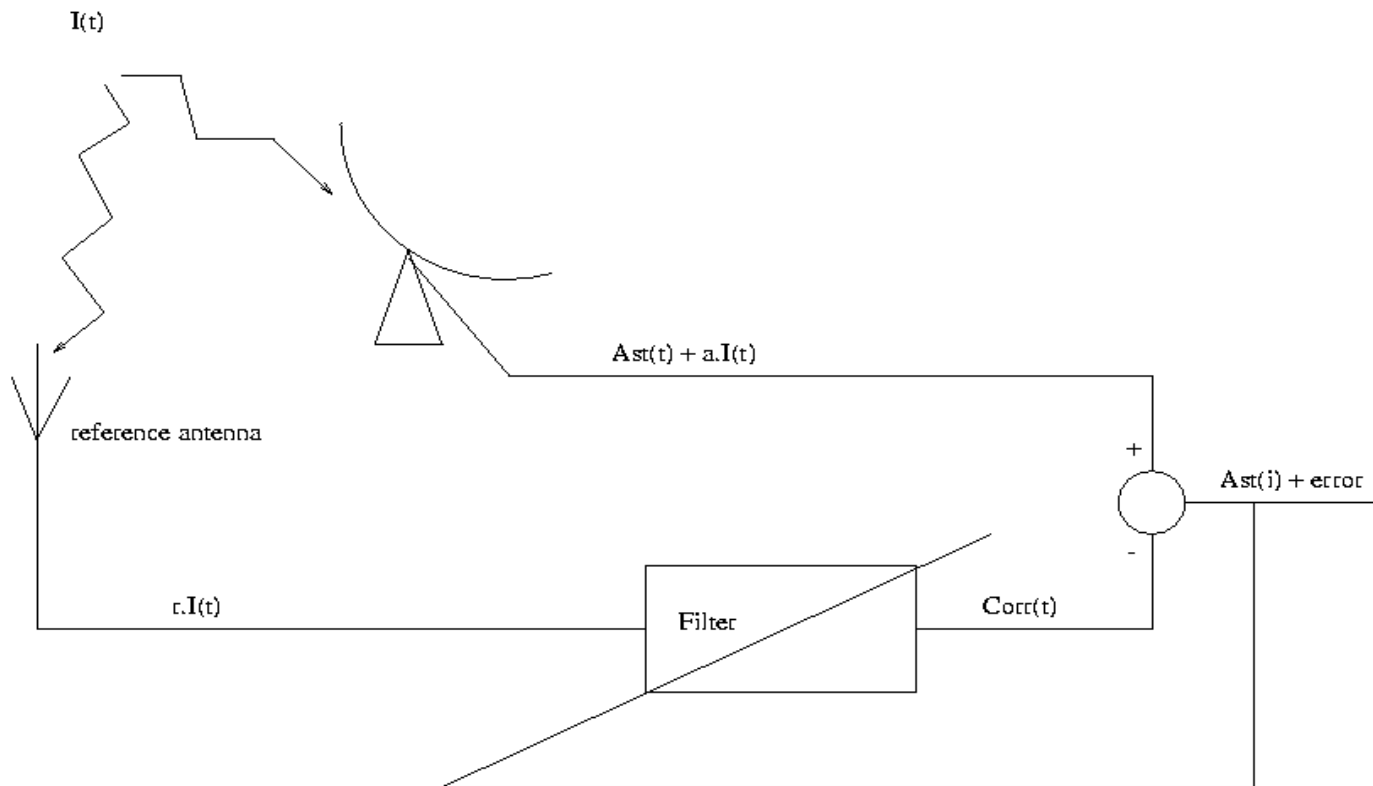
mkesteve@atnf.csiro.au



- **A Post-Correlation equivalent to an Adaptive Filter**
- **Applicable to Single Dish observations**
- **Applicable to Synthesis Array observations**
- **Performance comparable to the Adaptive Filter**
- **Can be implemented with current hardware**



Adaptive Filter (schematic)





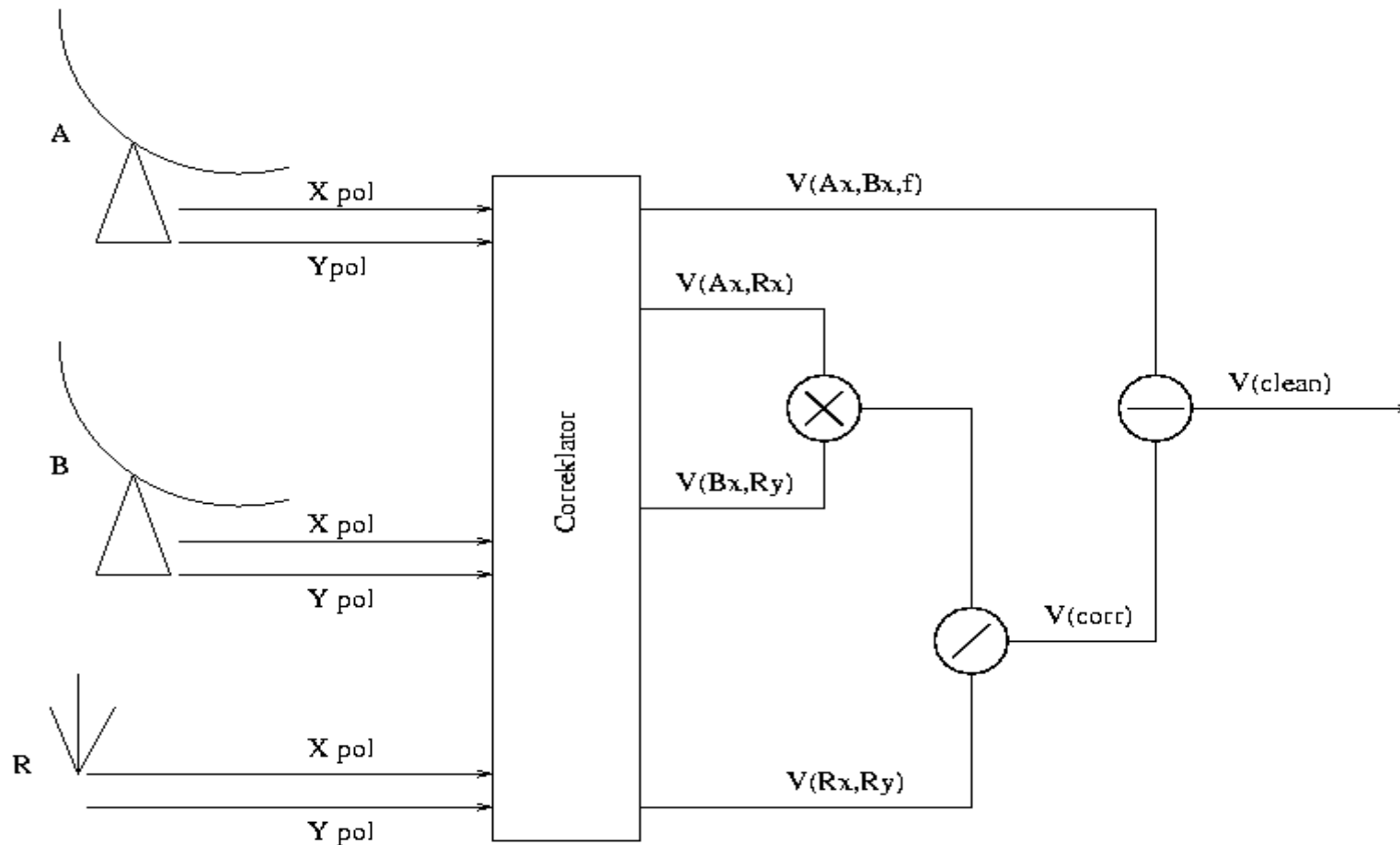
Post-Correlation - Features



- **Tolerant to small number of sampler bits**
- **Tolerant to multi-pathing interference**
- **Tolerant to significant delays between the reference and the astronomy antenna**
- **Tolerant to offset between the array tracking centre and the interference location**
- **Only one reference antenna required even for an array filter**



Post-Correlation Filter





Post-Correlation Filter

$$\mathbf{V}_A(\mathbf{f}) = \mathbf{g}_A(\mathbf{f})\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{f}) + \sum \mathbf{V}_{\text{sky}, A}(\theta, \mathbf{f})$$

$$\mathbf{V}_R(\mathbf{f}) = \mathbf{g}_R(\mathbf{f})\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{f})$$

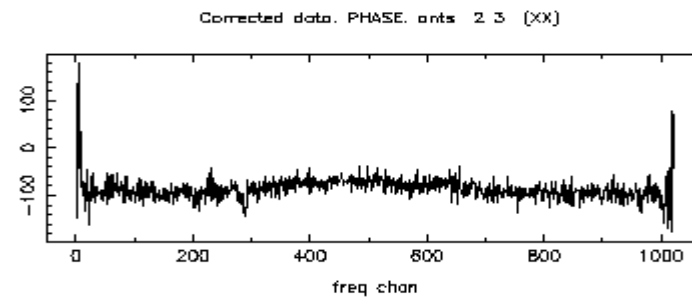
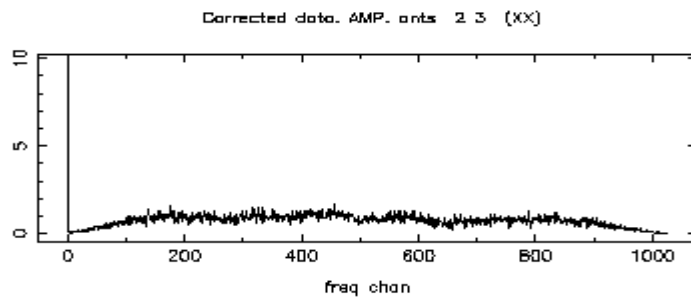
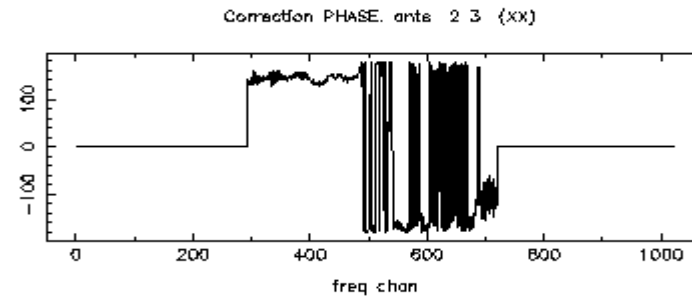
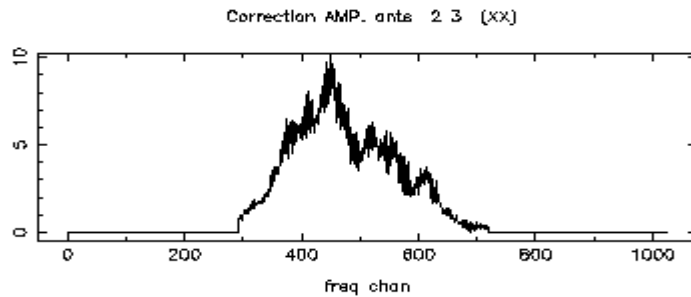
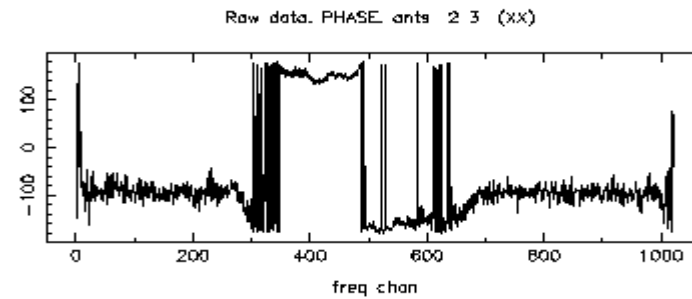
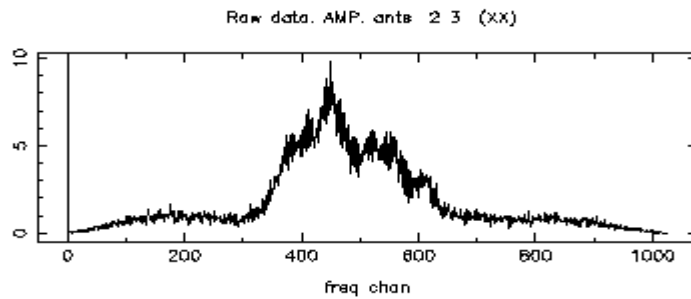
$$\text{Corr}(\mathbf{f}) = \frac{\text{Cross}(\mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{R}_x) \cdot \text{Cross}(\mathbf{B}_x, \mathbf{R}_y)^*}{\text{Cross}(\mathbf{R}_x, \mathbf{R}_y)^*}$$

This requires :

- slowly varying $\{g\} \dots \langle \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{f})\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{f}) \rangle \sim \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{f}) \langle \mathbf{I}(\mathbf{f}) \rangle$
- closure... $g(\mathbf{f})$ is an adequate description of the coupling;
only one interferer in any $(\mathbf{f}) \dots$ but multi - pathing is OK

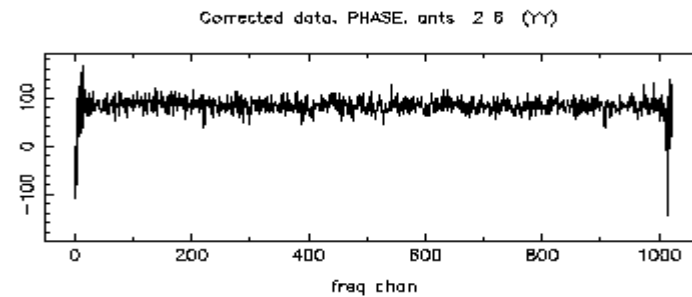
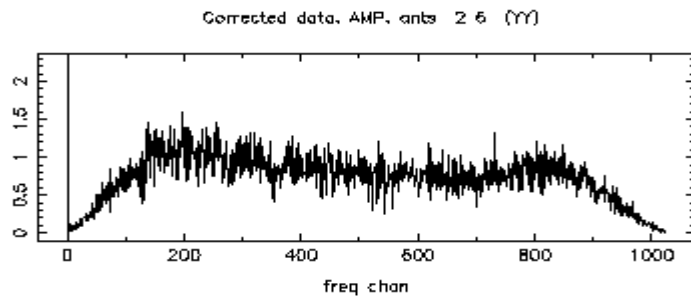
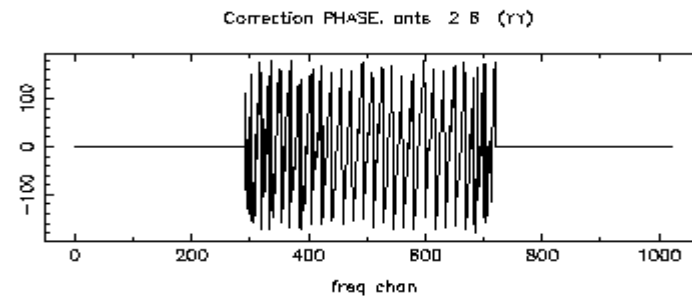
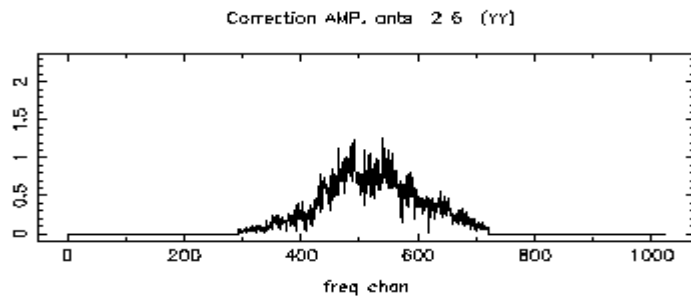
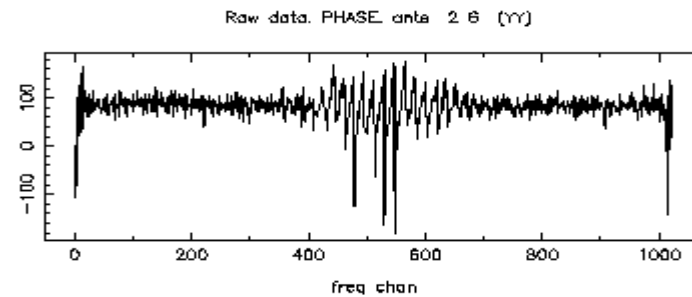
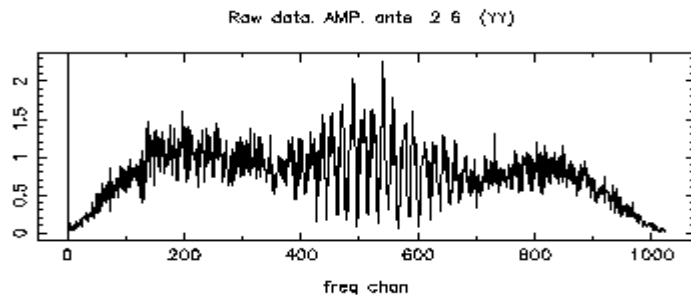


Synthesis Array Filtering



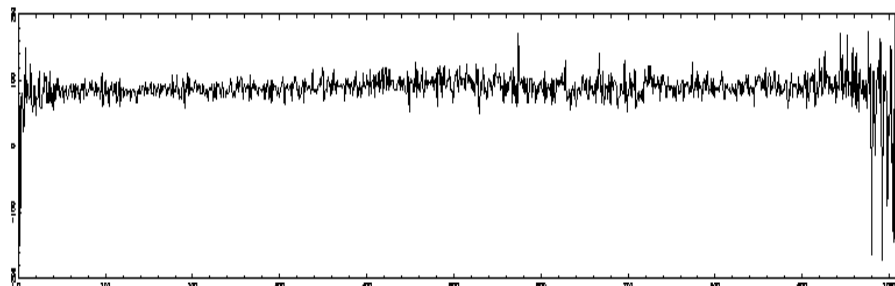
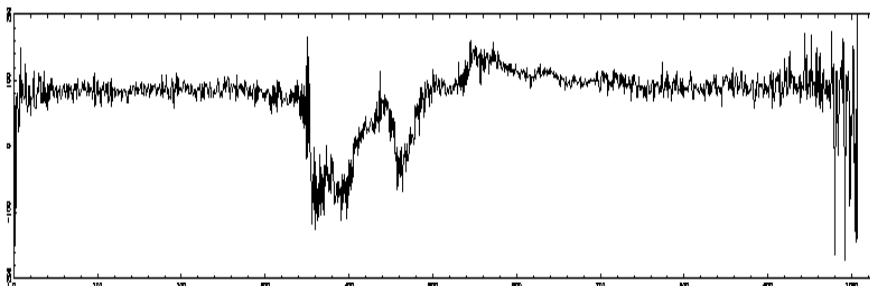
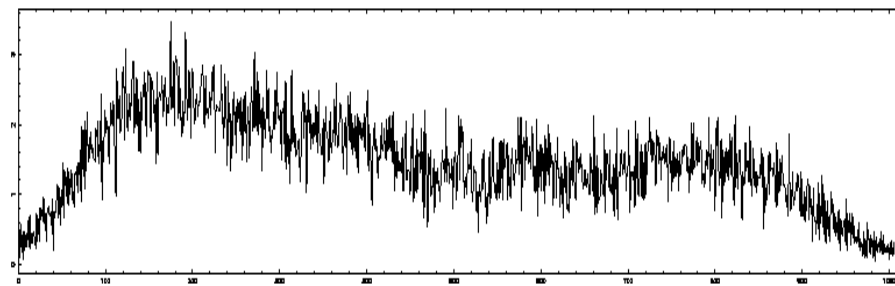
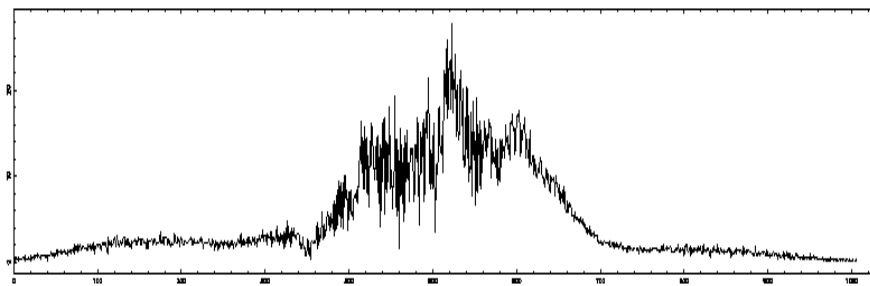
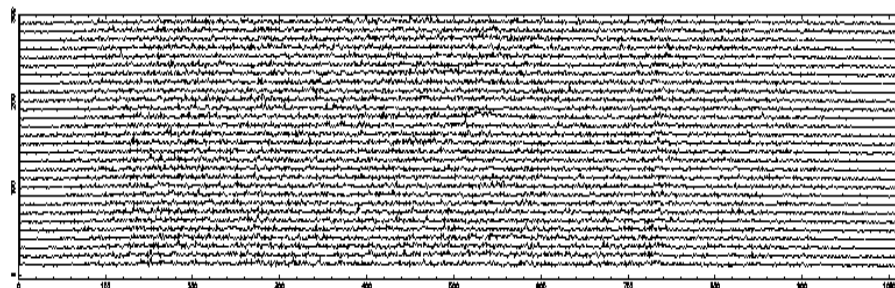
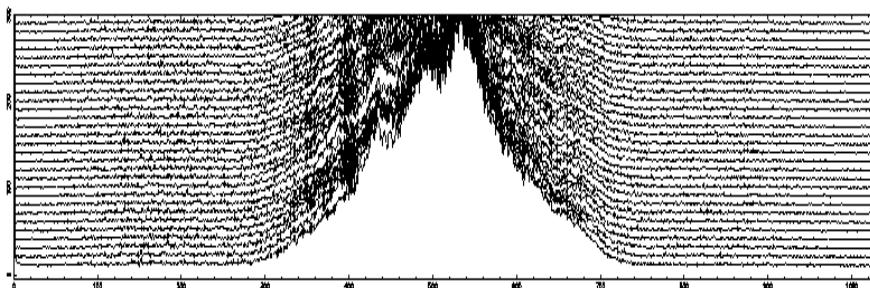


Synthesis Array Filtering





ATCA - 1503 MHz; 4 MHz BW





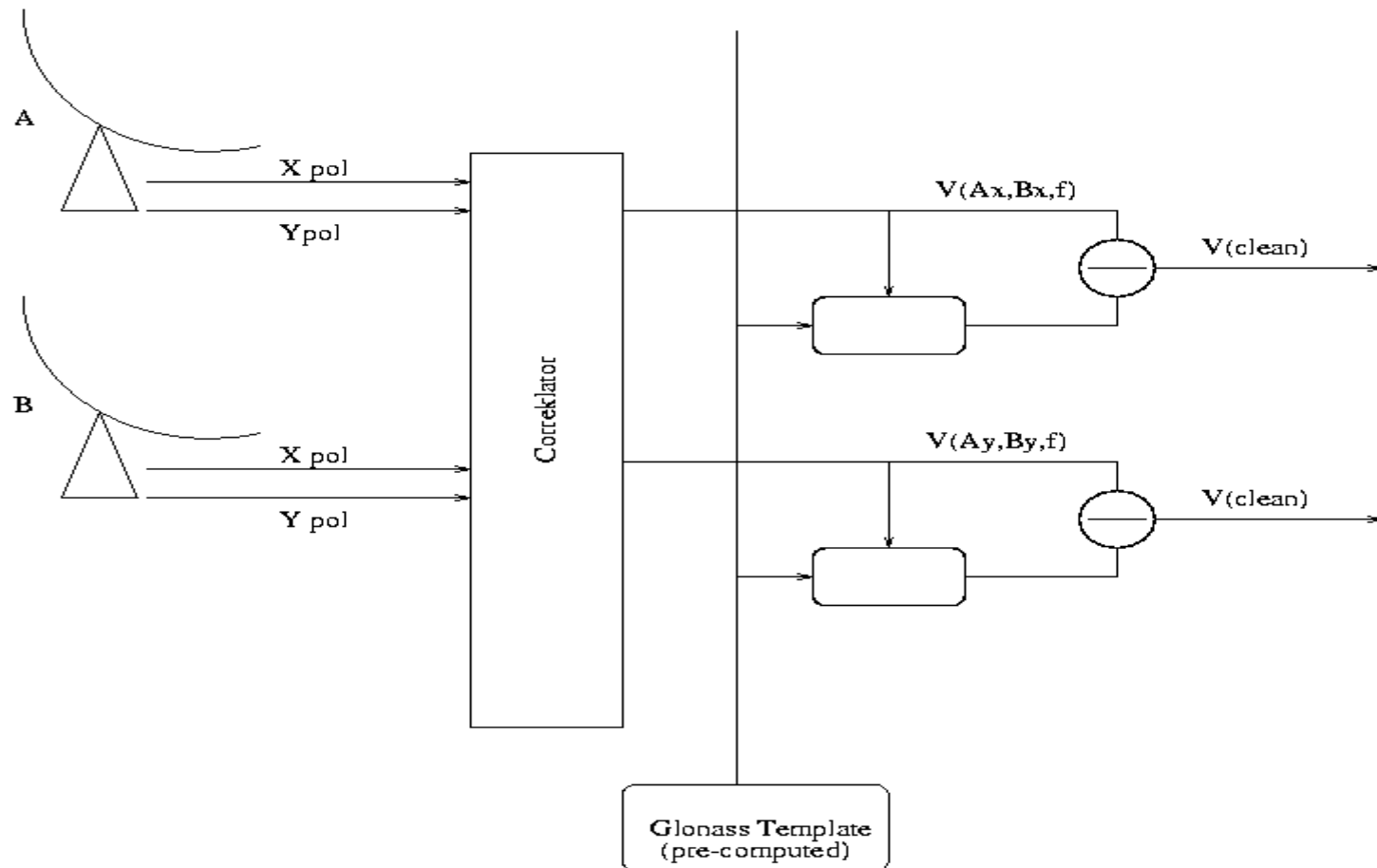
Hardware



- **Reference Antenna + conversion chain**
- **Additional Correlator resources. Equivalent to adding one extra antenna to the array.**
- **Enjoys all the flexibility of the observatory correlator**

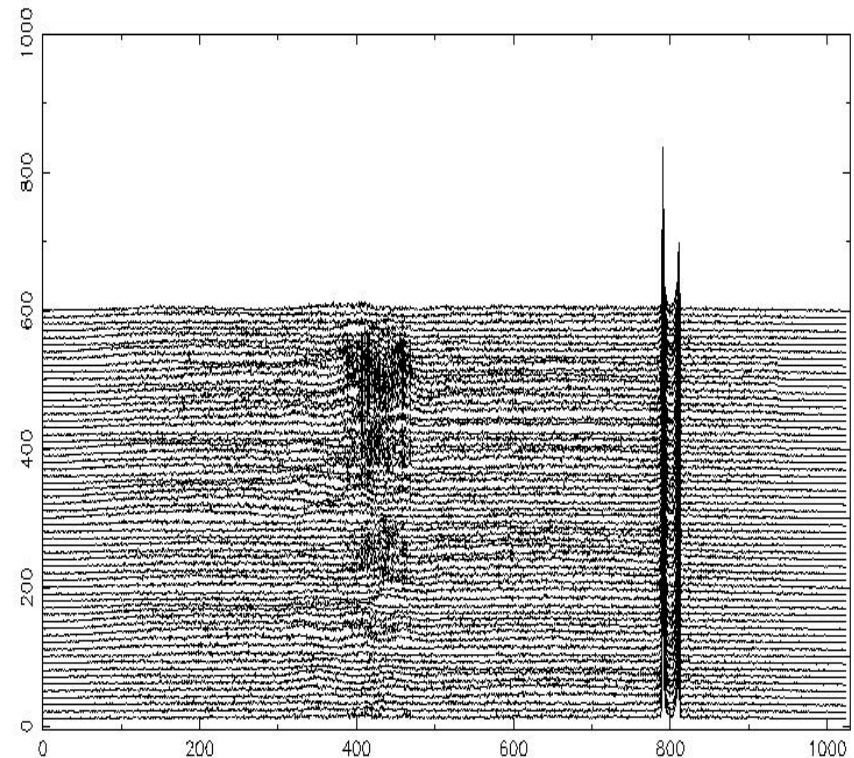
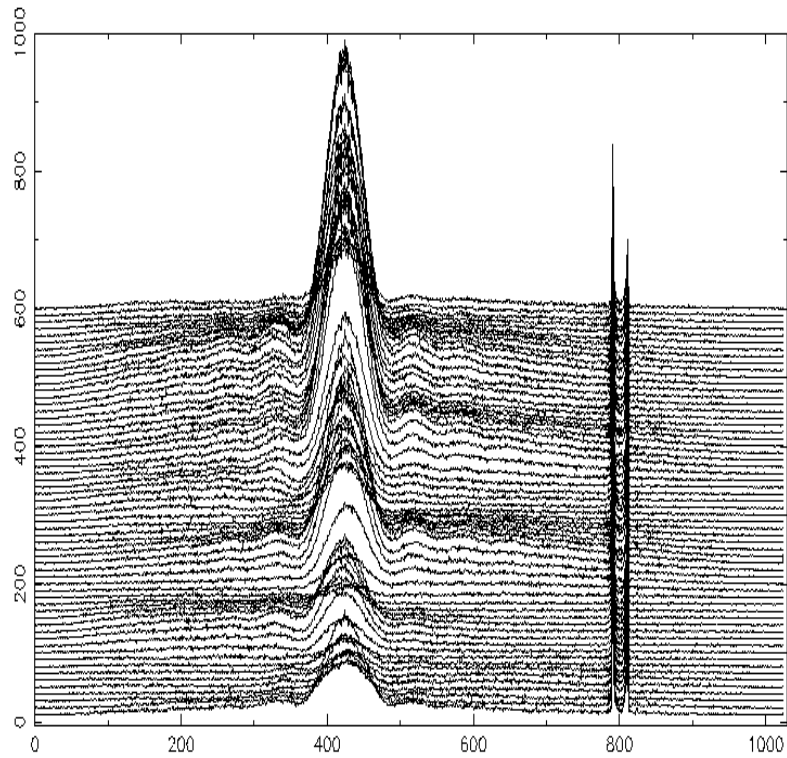


Glonass Excision



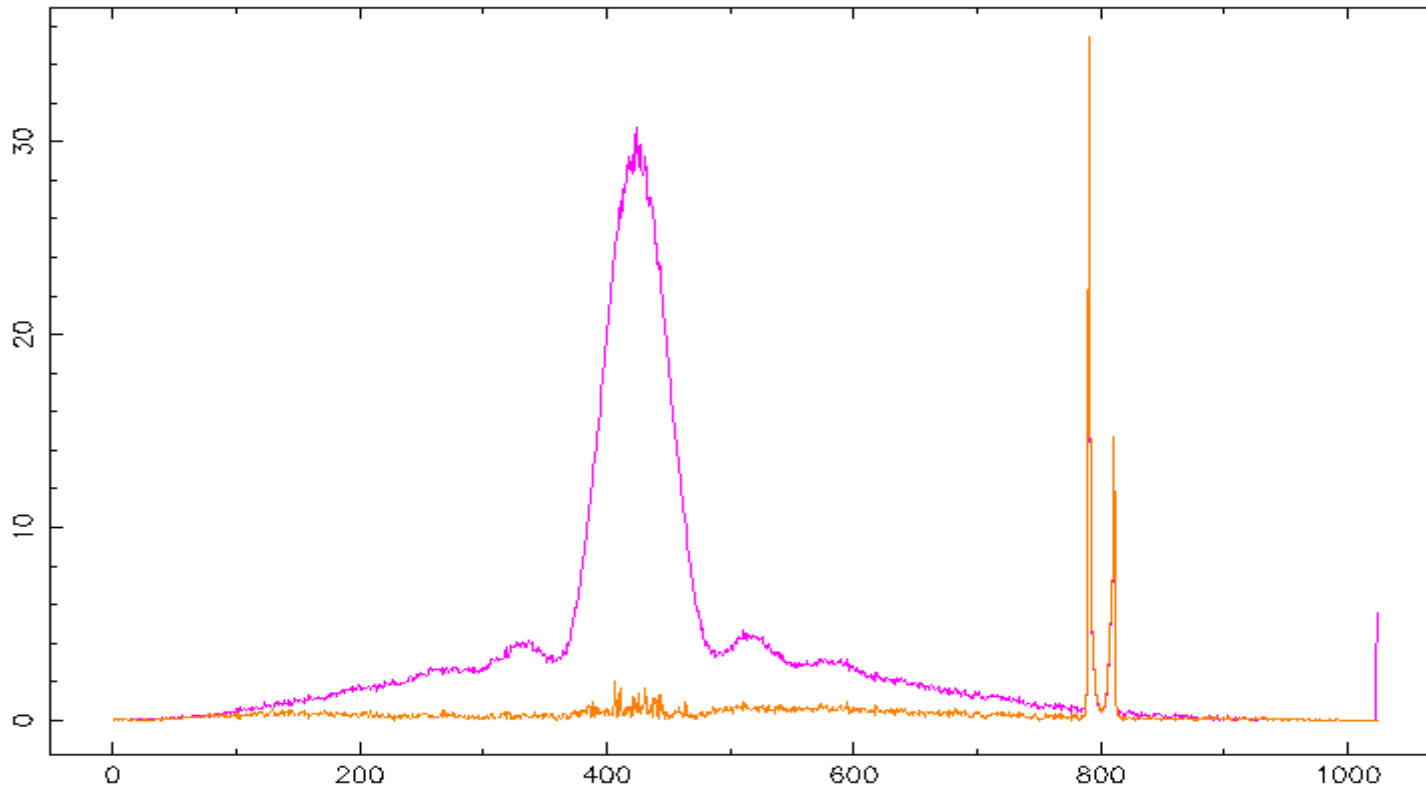


Glonass Excision





Glonass excision





SKA ?



In a tied - array (eg, an SKA station), we have :

$$V_{tied - array}(f) = \sum V_{elements}(f) = I(f) \cdot \sum g_{element}(f)$$

Post - Correlator filtering is therefore applicable
in this case.



Conclusions

- **The Post-Correlation Interference cancellation works well.**
- **The hardware requirements are realistic (but non-trivial)**
- **The additional computing requirements are modest**
- **The system is flexible.**



Post-Correlation RFI excision



- **Overview of the scheme**
- **Application 1 - Single Dish**
- **Application 2 - Synthesis Array**
- **Parametric Filter - Glonass Excision**
- **Extension to SKA**



Pre- and Post-Correlation filters

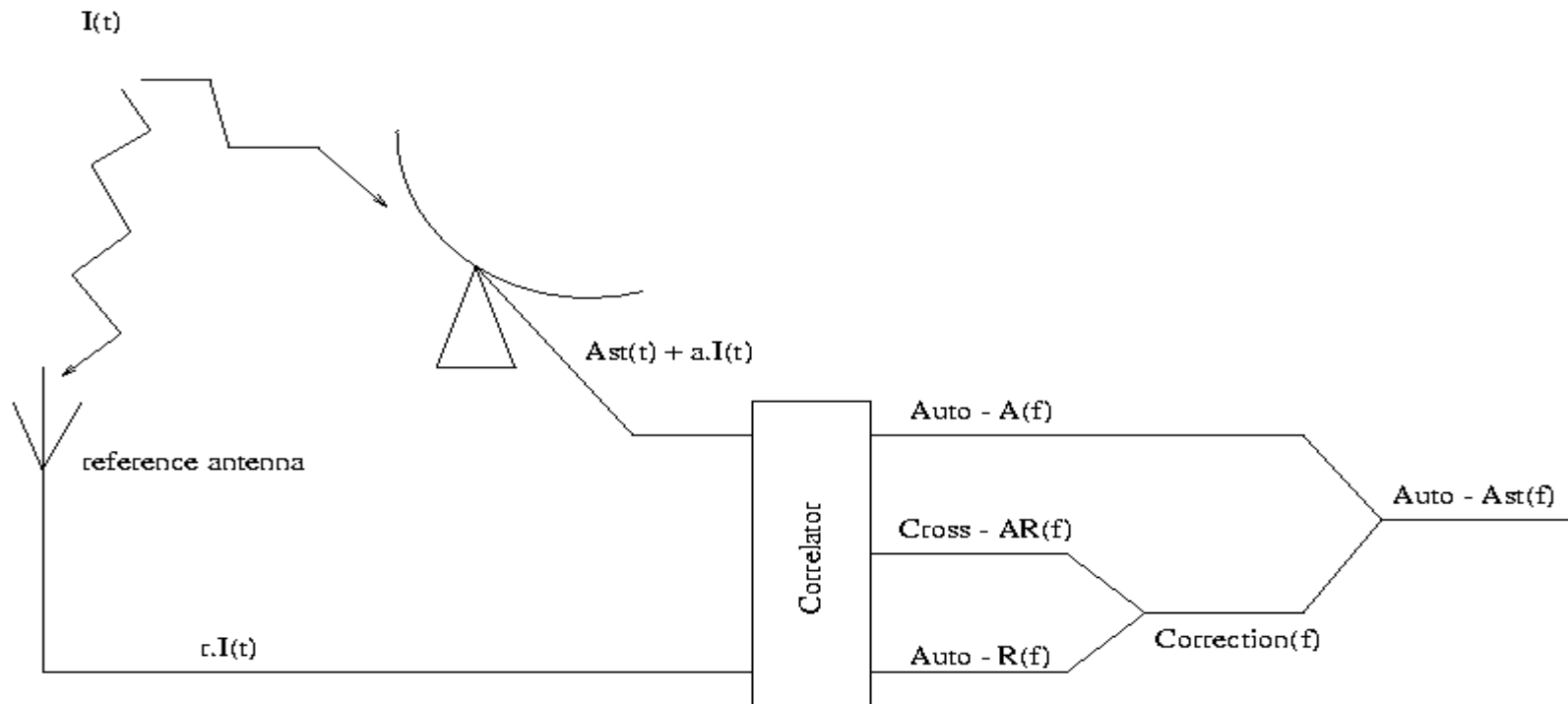
Different Philosophies



- **Adaptive filter operates at the sampling rate to recover the message**
- **Time scale is Nyquist rate (sub- μ seconds)**
- **There is no “message” in astronomy - we want average spectra**
- **Time scale is long (seconds)**

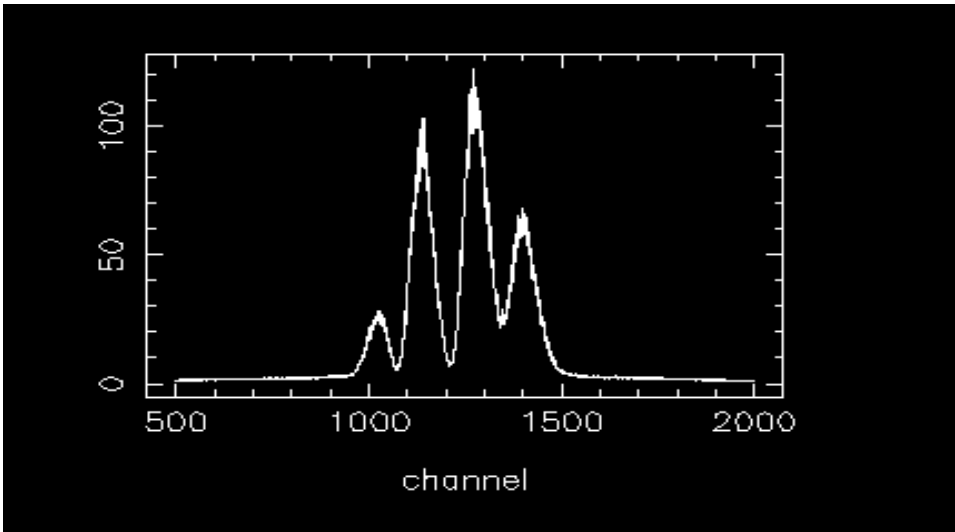


Post-Correlation Filter

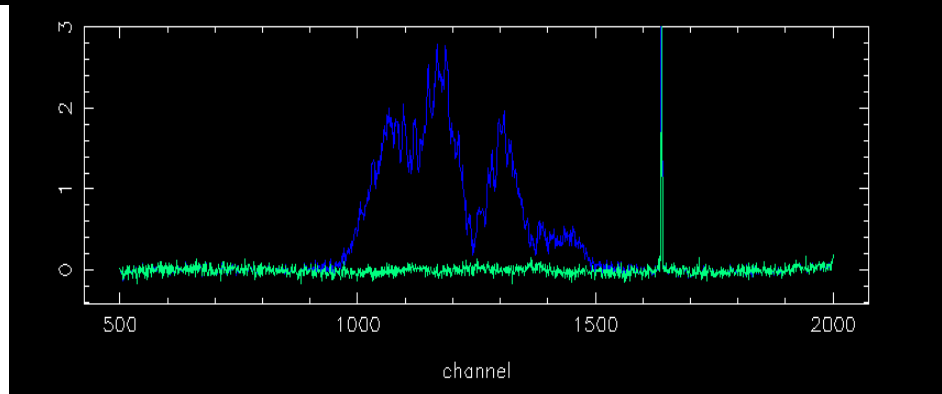
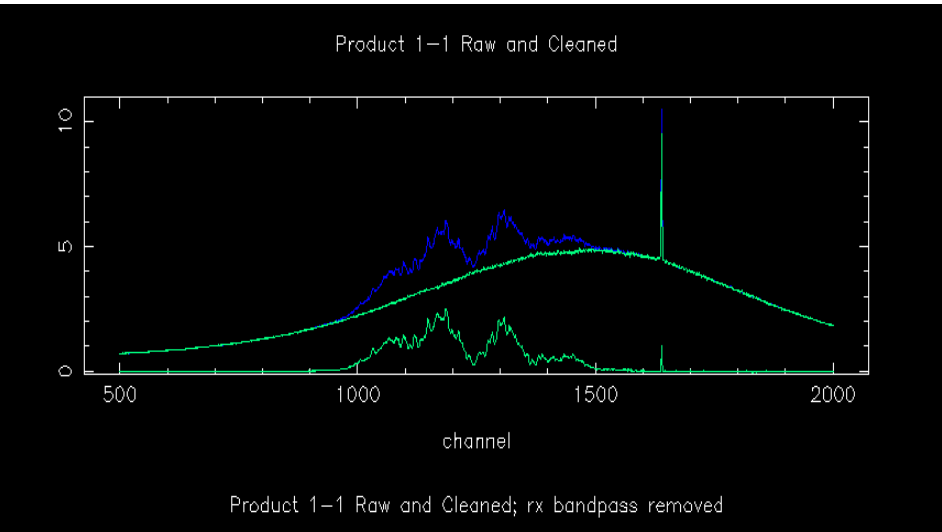




Single Dish - Autocorrelation



Reference antenna



Parke 64m