ARGUS

An L-Band Array for Detection of Astronomical Transients



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Background

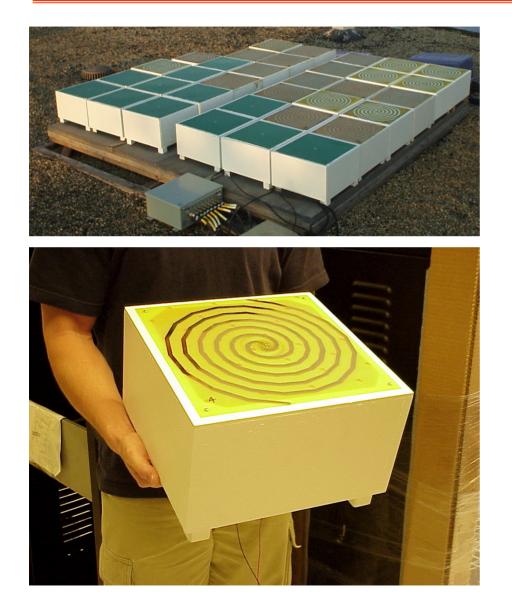
- Traditional radio astronomy uses large, filled-aperture antennas to achieve high sensitivity and spatial resolution.
- The resulting field of view (FOV) is extremely narrow, which limits sensitivity to transient astronomical sources; e.g.,
 - Radio component of gamma ray bursts (GRB)
 - "Giant pulses" associated with some pulsars
 - Other undiscovered natural transients?
 - ETI?
- <u>Argus concept</u>: Use instead large numbers of low gain (broadbeam) elements to achieve sensitivity over the entire sky. Three general strategies:
 - Monitor a "basis set" of beams, search independently in each beam

Tones

- Compare sky images over time
- Monitor the spatial covariance ("visibilities") directly



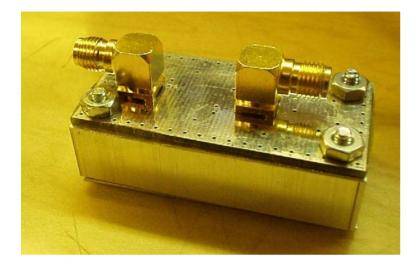
Antenna Array

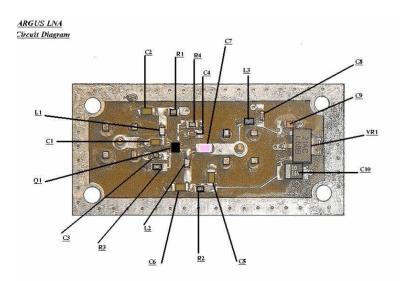


- Currently 34 antenna units in array (not necessarily always arranged as shown)
- Element is planar RHCP spiral on FR4 with tiered ground plane
- VSWR better than 2.5:1 in 900-1700 MHz
- A_e ~ 60 cm² per antenna
 @ 1420 MHz, zenith
- Integrated LNA powered through RF cable (i.e., just one connection)



Low Noise Amplifier (LNA)



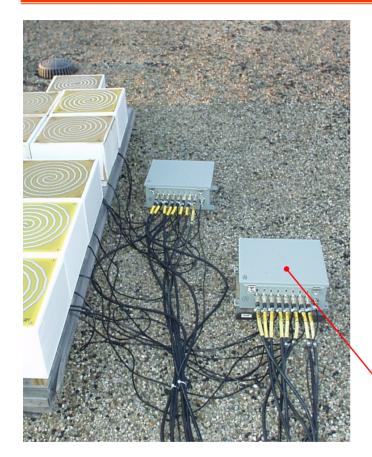


- Embedded in antenna unit
- Simple pHEMT design
- ~ 170°K
- ~ +15 dB gain
- $P_{1dB} \sim -5 dBm$ in band
- 1 GHz highpass

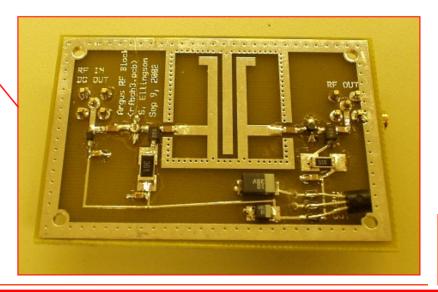


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Line Amp Array

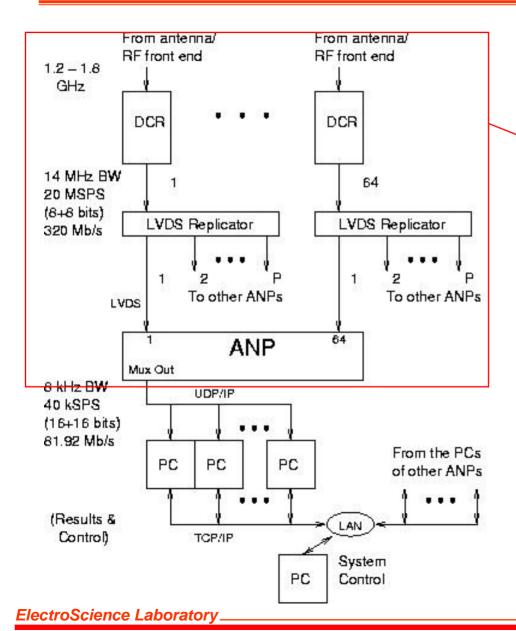


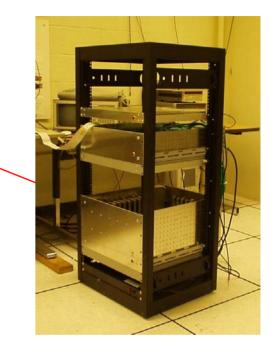
- 1 line amp array per 8 antenna units
- Provides filtering to 1200-1800 MHz and ~ +20 dB gain to drive cable
- Distributes power to LNAs in antenna modules through bias tee arrangement





"Downstairs" Electronics





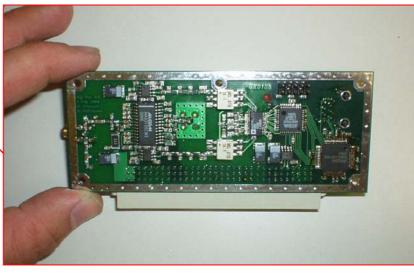
Current Implementation N=32 (24 populated) 60 kHz BW 78.125 kSPS



Direct Conversion Receiver (DCR)

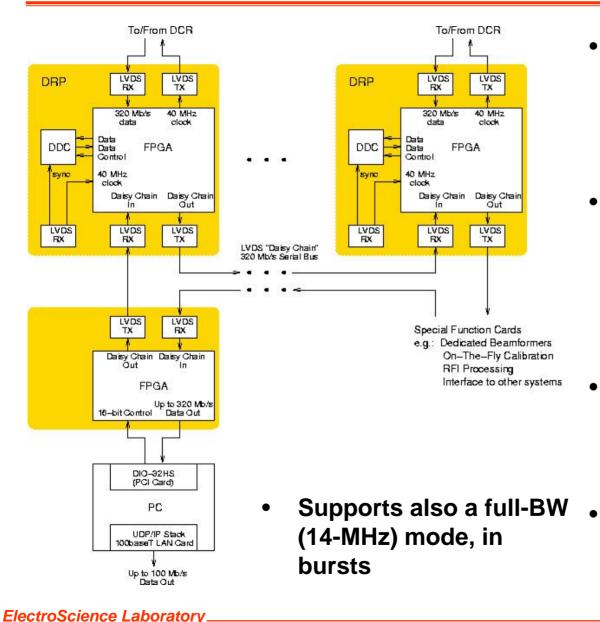


- Moves 14 MHz spectrum from L-band to baseband (I/Q)
- 20 MSPS, 8-bit "I" + 8b "Q"
- Output at 320 Mb/s using LVDS on CAT-5 cable





Argus Narrowband Processor (ANP)



- Arranges samples into snapshots using serial bus "daisy chain" architecture
- Same architecture enables additional processing & interfaces to other systems
 - Snapshots exit to PC at 40 kSPS (N=64) or 78.125 kSPS for N=32)
 - Data is broadcast over a LAN using UDP/IP (81.92 Mb/s)



Digital Receiver/Processor (DRP)

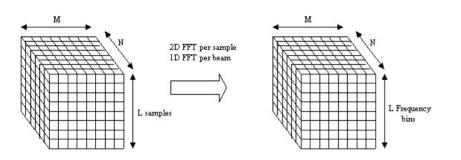


- "Tune and Zoom" within 14 MHz digital passband using AD6620 Digital Downconverter
- N=64: 34 kHz BW @ 40.000 kSPS
 N=32: 60 kHz BW @ 78.125 kSPS
- Corrects (small) I/Q imbalance from DCR





Signal Detection & Analysis

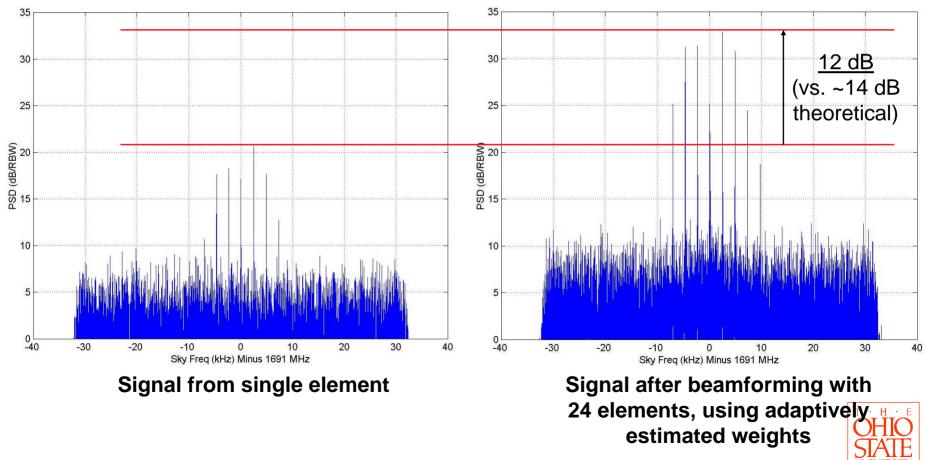


- Implemented in C on Linux PCs
- Each PC recieves the full array output via LAN broadcast
 - Unlimited number of processing nodes
 - Unlimited number of simultaneous
 users
- Examples of processing software:
 - Beamform-FFT to detect tones
 - Beamform-Matched Filter to detect
 pulses
 - Tones from subband visibilities
 - Pules from full-band visibities
 - **RFI characterization & mitigation**
 - Anything you can write in C!



Adaptive Beamforming Example

- 1691 MHz (WEFAX) emission from geostationary satellite GOES-EAST
- Relatively weak signal (normally requires 1-m dish and good LNA)



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Summary & Current Status

- T_{sys} ~ 215 °K per element
- N=64 (Goal System)
 - Sensitivity ~ (10⁻²⁰ W m⁻² Hz⁻¹) (cos θ) (B τ) ^{-1/2}
 - B = 34 kHz instantaneous bandwidth
 - Strongest astrophysical sources (~1 kJy) detectable in τ ~ 30 s
 - ~US\$64K (\$1K/channel) for complete system
- Cost scales linearly with B in this design, up to B=14 MHz
- Currently, one N=24 (recently completed) expandable to 32, plus one N=8 (pilot) system
- No transients detected, yet...
- Thanks: SETI Institute, NAAPO, OSU

