VLB ARRAY MEMO No. 401

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NATIONAL RADIO ASTRONOMY OBSERVATORY

Socorro, NM

RFI SURVEY FOR THE VLBA

LOS ALAMOS, NM SITE (TA 33)

August 20 to September 28, 1984

Jim Oty

The RFI survey for the proposed VLBA site at Los Alamos, NM was conducted from August 20, 1984 to September 28, 1984. There were two proposed locations within the boundries of Los Alamos National Laboratories (LANL), Sigma Mesa and TA 33 (see VLBA Memo 330). The TA 33 location was selected for this survey as the Sigma Mesa location is more centraly located at LANL and is more likely to have a worse RFI environment than TA 33.

The TA 33 site is located on the southern edge of LANL property and is accesable from State Road 4. The entire TA 33 area is enclosed by a security fence and access is through a gate that is locked during non duty hours. The area is patroled by LANL security.

There are several locations within TA 33 that could be used for a VLBA antenna. A location, at the extreme end of TA 33, was picked for two reasons. This was the only place that was not line of sight to Sandia Crest, the Albuquerque, NM radio and TV transmitter location, and electric power was readily available. The exact location is designated as TA33-HP89 on LANL maps. See figure 1.

A complete RFI survey was completed at this site. The survey included all bands from 75 MHz. to 11.2 GHz. The equipment set up remained basicaly the same for all bands. A mast mounted directional antenna connected to wide band amplifiers driving a spectrum analyzer. Data was collected, stored and plotted by a computer. In order to eliminate intermod from high level out of band signals, band pass or high pass filters were required for the bands below C band. A block diagram of the system is included as figure 2. Plots were produced of the individual bands showing frequency, amplitude and time. Since directional antennas were used, at least four directions were monitored, usualy N, S, E and W. The duration of each plot was normaly two or three hours. Many plots were produced but only those of interest are included here. All other plots are on file for future reference. Table I lists the included plots. The threshold level for harmful RFI for each VLBA band is given in VLBA Memo 81 and listed, along with the measurement threshold, in table II.

A brief check was made at a second location about a mile back toward the main TA 33 complex. Sandia Crest was visible from this location and an attempt was made to determine if there was any increase in levels of signals originating there. This would indicate what natural shielding, if any, was present at the first location. The test at this location was limited as power was obtained from a portable generator. For this test, the antenna was connected directly to the spectrum analyzer and no filter was

used. Single record plots of the spectrum from 50 to 650 MHz. were made from this location and compared to similar plots made at location 1. Table III lists the plots used for this comparison.

This RFI survey was the most comprehensive to date. I hope my technique is improving and that the data produced is satisfactory. While I draw no conclusions as to the acceptability of this site, I would like to include some of my observations.

- 1. The RF environment was the most severe yet encountered. The proximity of a least three high elevation transmitter locations contribute to this Sandia Crest about 40 miles south, No Name Ridge about 20 miles west, and Tesuque Peak about 25 miles east. It was necessary for me to add band pass or high pass filters to my system to eliminate intermod. These high level, out of band signals must be considered when designing highly sensitive receivers used here or at other locations near 'civilization'.
- 2. This location seemed to be free of 'local' computer ascociated interference (except that generated within the monitoring trailer). There was no indication that any interference was coming from the high power accelerators at LANL.
- 3. The commercial power at this loction was very reliable. I detected only one power glitch during the time I was there.
- 4. As mentioned before, security was evident. The area was fenced and LANL security checked regularly. I was issued a key for the main gate of TA 33 for access after normal duty hours.
- 5. There may be some concern about the antenna structure being visible from the Rio Grande. The location at TA33-HP89 could be a problem. From the top of a convenient 65 foot structure, located very near the RFI trailer, the river was visible for some distance. Other locations back toward the main complex do not have this problem as they are some distance from the edge of the gorge.
- 6. Using an inclinometer, I measured the elevation angle of the horizon from three locations, 1, 2, and 3 on figure 1. The surrounding mountains were all below 7 degrees elevation. The highest point on the horizon was a hill at about 135 degrees azimuth, just across the river, that measured 7 degrees. At a location in a depression between 2 and 3, the surrounding horizon was at 8 degrees elevation (location 4, figure 1). The horizon elevation for locations 1, 2 and 3 are plotted in figure 3.

7. A high voltage power line crosses the Rio Grand Gorge about 1 1/2 mile upstream (east) of the TA 33 site. This power line is line of sight from all locations and could pose a problem if plans to upgrade it to $345 \mathrm{kv}$ are approved.

(4) TABLE I TA 33-HP 89

P1o	t Frequency	Filter Fc/BW	Comments	
1	50 - 100 MHz	None	North	
2	50 - 100 MHz	None	South	
3	74 - 76 Mhz	75/2	South, between CH4 and CH5	
4	300 - 350 MHz	325/50	Note internaly generated commputer rails. High level signals are air/ground comm.	
5	550 - 650 MHz	600/100	Signals are at CH 28 and CH 34 from the east. These are not local TV channels. Other directions clean.	
6	1350 - 1550 MHz	1500/1000		
7	1550 - 1750 MHz	1500/1000	Signals at upper end of band are coming from Tesuque Peak.	
8	2150 - 2350 MHz	HP2000	No signals from any direction above 2190 MHz.	
9	4.6 - 4.8 GHz	None	No signals found from 4.6 to 5.2 GHz. This is a typical	
10	4.8 - 5.0 GHz	None	plot.	
11	5.0 - 5.2 GHz	None		
12	5.9 - 6.4 GHz	None	One signal at 5.945 GHz. from the east.	
13	5.94 - 5.95 GHz	None	Expanded plot of 5.945 GHz.	
14	7.9 - 8.4 GHz.	None	Typical of 7.9 to 8.9 GHz.	
15	8.4 - 8.9 GHz	None	Shows only signals found.	
16	10.2 -10.7 GHz	None	Typical plot of 10.2 to 11.2GHz. No signals.	
17	10.7 11.2 GHz	None		

(5) TABLE II HARMFUL INTERFERENCE LEVELS

VLBA TUNNING	HARMFUL INTERFERENCE	RFI MEASURED
RANGE	LEVELS (Note 1)	
50 - 100 MHz.	*	-150 dBW/m^2
310 - 340 MHz.	-151 dBW/m^2	-152 dBW/m^2
580 - 640 MHz.	-146 dBW/m^2	-148 dBW/m^2
1.35 - 1.75 GHz.	-135 dBW/m^2	-130 dBW/m^2
2.175 - 2.425 GHz.	*	-128 dBW/m^2
4.6 - 5.1 GHz.	-120 dBW/m^2	-130 dBW/m^2
4.99 - 5.0 GHz. (Sub-band)	-127 dBW/m^2	-130 dBW/m^2
5.9 - 6.4 GHz.	-120 dBW/m^2	-122 dBW/m^2
8.0 - 8.8 GHz.	*	-116 dBW/m^2
10.2 - 11.2 GHz.	-110 dBW/m^2	-113 dBW/m^2

Note 1: These levels, from VLB Array Memo No. 81, are increased by 10 dB since ground based RFI is likely to enter the antenna through 0 dBI sidelobes rather than the +10 dBI sidelobes assumed in Memo 81.

Note 2: These levels are threshold levels from Table I plots.

* These frequency bands not included in memo 81.

(6) TABLE III

Plot		Filter	
#	Frequency	Fc/BW	Comments
18	50 - 150 MHz	None	Baseline plot from site 1.
19	50 - 150 MHz	None	Same as above but from second site. Ch 4 and 5 show <10 dB increase.
20	150 - 650 MHz	None	Baseline plot from site 1.
21	150 - 650 MHz	None	Ch 7 and 13 show about 10 dB increase. CH 14 and 23 about 20 dB. Ch 11 is Santa Fe channel.

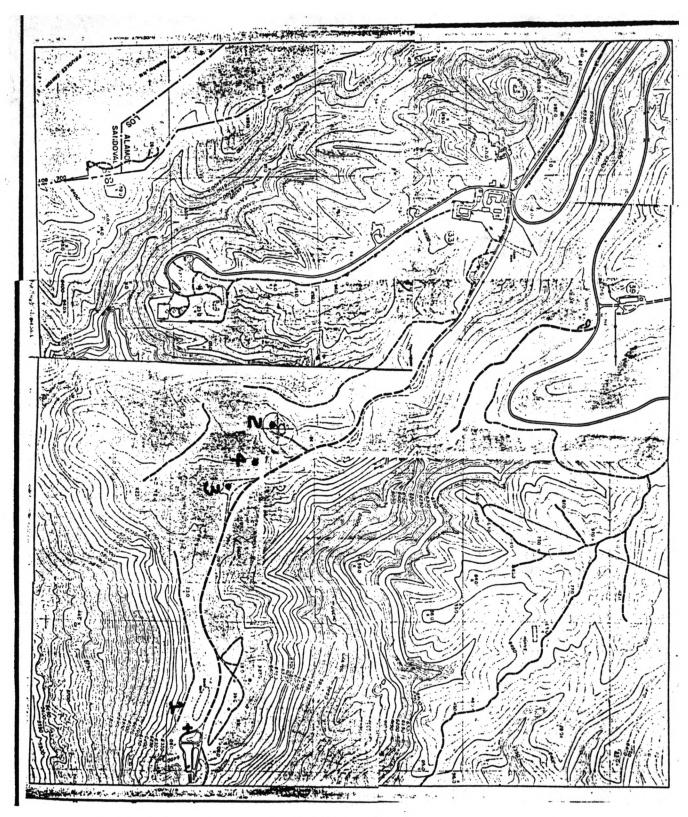


FIGURE 1

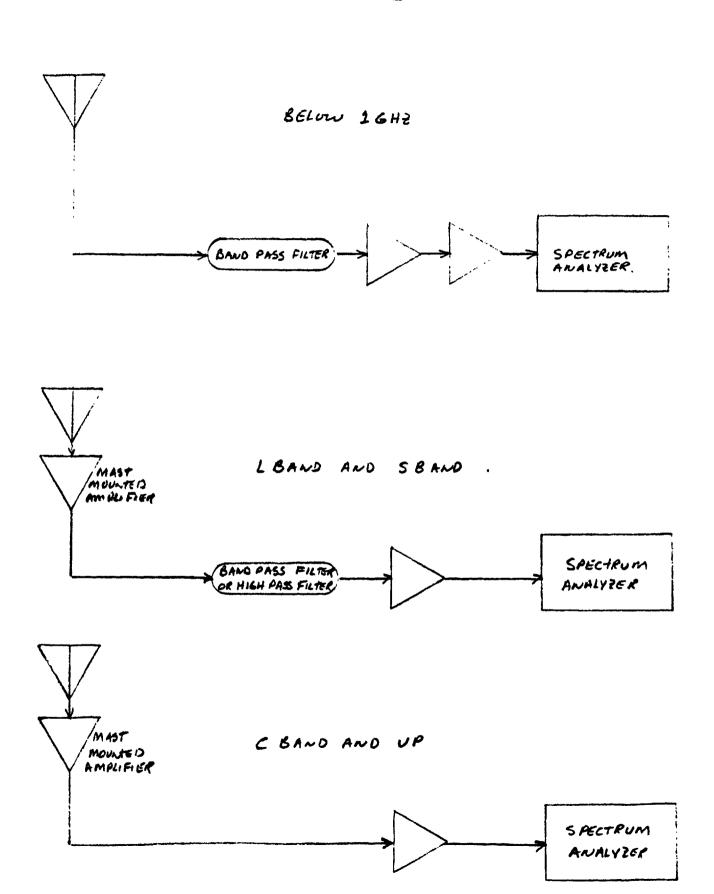
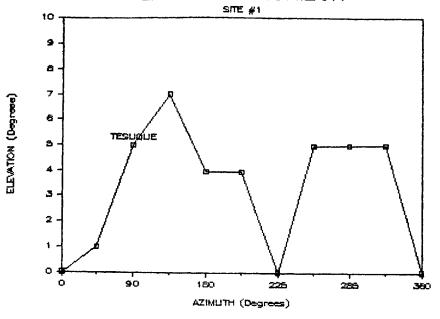


FIGURE 3 LANL TA33 HORIZON



LANL TA33 HORIZON

