

# Why radio astronomers need things quiet in the middle of a Western Australia desert

December 23 2020, by Kate Chow

---



Panorama of the spectacular night sky over some of the ASKAP antennas at the MRO. Credit: Alex Cherney/CSIRO, Author provided

A remote outback station about 800km north of Perth in Western Australia is one of the best places in the world to operate telescopes that listen for radio signals from space.

It's the site of CSIRO's Murchison Radio-astronomy Observatory ([MRO](#)) and is home to three telescopes (and soon a fourth when half of

the [Square Kilometre Array](#), the world's largest radio [telescope](#), is built there).

But it's important these telescopes don't pick up any other [radio signals](#) generated here on Earth that could interfere with their observations.

That's why the observatory was set up with strict rules on what can and can't be used on site.

## Listening to the sky

One of the [radio telescopes](#) is the Australian Square Kilometre Array Pathfinder ([ASKAP](#)) operated by CSIRO. It's actually an array of 36 individual antennas that work together as one large telescope.

ASKAP can capture high-quality images and scan the whole sky, a bit like a wide-angle lens allowing you to see more through a single viewpoint. It has already found a niche as a [finder](#) and [localiser](#) of fast radio bursts. These are flashes of radio waves in space that last just milliseconds.

The MRO site also hosts the Curtin University-led Murchison Widefield Array ([MWA](#)) telescope, which [has been peering into the universe's "dark ages"](#) and [finding no trace of aliens](#).



Antennas of the Murchison Widefield Array (MWA) low-frequency radio telescope. Credit: Dragonfly Media, Author provided

The other radio telescope is Arizona State University's [EDGES](#), which is looking for signals from the formation of stars and galaxies early in the universe.

These internationally recognized instruments detect mere whispers from space—radio waves that have traveled for billions of light-years before reaching Earth.

But their sensitivity exposes them to sources of unwanted radio frequency interference, known as RFI.

RFI can be caused by radio transmitters, such as mobile phones, CB radios or even wi-fi devices. Electrical equipment such as [power tools](#) can also be a problem.

## Way outback and beyond

What makes the Murchison region an ideal operating environment for limiting RFI is the location has minimal human activity or occupancy. The [Murchison Shire](#) is the size of a small country but with a population of only 100 people.

The Shire covers an area of 49,500km<sup>2</sup>—roughly the size of the Netherlands in Europe.

With the help of the Commonwealth and Western Australia governments, significant regulatory protection has been established to protect the site.

For example, the Australian Radio Quiet Zone Western Australia ([ARQZWA](#)), established by the Australian Communications and Media Authority, created a fixed zone around the MRO site to protect the telescopes from interference. Other groups intending to use transmitting equipment must seek permission first and follow any guidelines given.



The Experiment to Detect the Global EoR Signature (EDGES) instrument.  
Credit: CSIRO, Author provided

## **Switch off everything**

When staff go out to the site for the first time they get training about RFI, health and safety and indigenous culture.

Mobile phones need to be turned off at all times (which is fine, because it's too far from any mobile towers to work anyway).

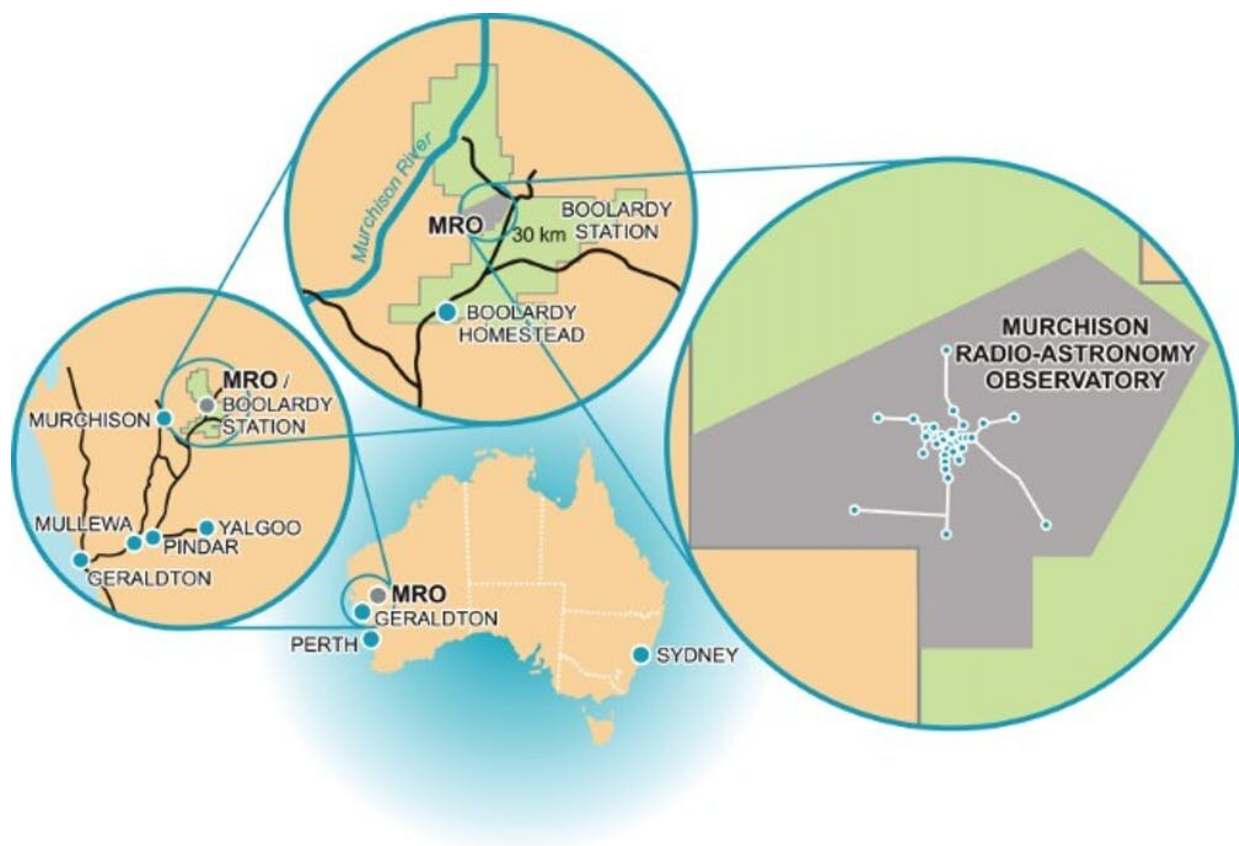
Bluetooth devices (wireless mice or fitness trackers) should be switched off or left behind, laptops should have Bluetooth and Wi-Fi switched off. The list goes on.

The MRO control building has a double RFI door to enter through—think airlock-style in any sci-fi movie.

The site has a hybrid power station with solar panels that deliver up to 40% of the observatory's power.

During the day, when the the clean energy system generates more power than the site requires, the excess energy is stored in a 2.5MWh lithium-ion battery, one of the largest in Australia.

The design specifications of the MRO power station ensure the facility contains the RFI generated by its own electronic systems.



The location of the MRO on Boolardy Station in WA. Credit: CSIRO, Author

provided

## **You can't stop everything**

Unfortunately, as with all Earth-based locations, the telescopes receive RFI from orbiting satellites, which fall under international jurisdiction. The site also receives signals from aircraft safety beacons on commercial flights over the region.

Astronomers have developed software to remove this RFI from data as it usually overwhelms any astronomical signals.

We've also had several recorded occasions (usually during summer) when radio signals from as far away as Perth have been detected, due to atmospheric ducting. This is where the atmosphere effectively "guides" the radio waves much further than they would normally travel, due to changes in the atmospheric layers. Fortunately this is very rare.

The MRO has been in existence for about ten years, one of the newest such observatories in the world, but the 3,450km<sup>2</sup> Boolardy pastoral station on which it stands was established back in the 1850s.

The traditional owners are the Wajarri Yamatji, who have lived in the region for tens of thousands of years. Together we negotiated an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) in 2009 for the current telescopes, and we are negotiating a second one to allow the construction of the SKA.

Protection of the indigenous heritage is a significant component of this agreement and a major responsibility for the Australian government, CSIRO and the SKA organization.

We also work collaboratively with neighboring pastoralists to ensure they can carry on their daily work, including practices such as mustering, in a way that is compatible with radio astronomy.



Aerial view of the MRO power station, which has an array of 5,280 solar panels and battery with RFI shielding. Credit: CSIRO, Author provided

### **Visitors are not welcome**

Due to the remoteness of the MRO and the [radio](#) quiet rules and regulations, even those involved with the projects are discouraged from visiting (I've only been to the site once).

Tourists are discouraged. We've distributed fact sheets to locals and visitor centers to explain this in more detail.



But you can visit the [site](#) remotely. We've created a cool techy replacement where you can take a [virtual tour of this unique and wondrous place](#).

This article is republished from [The Conversation](#) under a Creative Commons license. Read the [original article](#).

Provided by The Conversation

Citation: Why radio astronomers need things quiet in the middle of a Western Australia desert (2020, December 23) retrieved 25 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2020-12-radio-astronomers-quiet-middle-western.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--