

## Research on a Multi-source RFI Mitigation Algorithm Using a Reference Antenna Array Post-print

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### Abstract

We propose a multi-source radio frequency interference (RFI) mitigation method based on a reference antenna array to address the challenge of RFI from multiple directions in radio observation equipment. It introduces a sampling point correction technique using a multi-channel parallel cross-correlation computation method, enhancing the effectiveness of frequency domain adaptive RFI fast mitigation algorithms. The design implements an RFI component detection method based on cross-correlation coefficient thresholds to effectively reduce new interference frequency components introduced by the reference antenna array. Simulated RFI signals and baseband signals of pulsar J0332+5434 observed by the Nanshan 26 m Radio Telescope (NSRT) were used to test the algorithm proposed in this paper. Simulation results demonstrate that the simulated radio telescope signals after RFI mitigation closely match the original pulsar data in profile and phase, confirming the effectiveness of the proposed method.

### Full Text

#### Preamble

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Research on a Multi-source RFI Mitigation Algorithm Using a Reference Antenna Array

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## Abstract

We propose a multi-source radio frequency interference (RFI) mitigation method based on a reference antenna array to address the challenge of RFI arriving from multiple directions in radio observation systems. The method introduces a sampling point correction technique using a multi-channel parallel cross-correlation computation approach, which enhances the effectiveness of frequency-domain adaptive RFI fast mitigation algorithms. The design implements an RFI component detection method based on cross-correlation coefficient thresholds to effectively reduce new interference frequency components introduced by the reference antenna array. We tested the proposed algorithm using simulated RFI signals and baseband signals of pulsar J0332+5434 observed by the Nanshan 26 m Radio Telescope (NSRT). Simulation results demonstrate that the simulated radio telescope signals after RFI mitigation closely match the original pulsar data in profile and phase, confirming the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Key words: methods: data analysis – techniques: interferometric – (stars:) pulsars: individual

## 1. Introduction

Modern radio telescopes are evolving toward larger apertures, higher sensitivity, and wider bandwidths to expand the boundaries of astronomical observations and explore more distant, deeper, and fainter astronomical signals. However, increasing human radio activities are causing significant radio frequency interference (RFI). RFI sources, which are closer to radio telescopes and emit stronger signals compared to astronomical signals, severely degrade the quality of astronomical data. Traditional RFI mitigation methods primarily involve blocking affected frequency channels, especially those contaminated by narrowband signals from human activities. However, as radio telescope observation bandwidths continue to expand \cite{Price\_{2018}}, the electromagnetic environment becomes more complex, which could negatively impact the scientific potential of wideband receivers \cite{Zhang\_{2024b}} and reduce the telescope's ability to detect distant celestial objects and faint targets.

Previous scholars have explored various approaches to RFI mitigation. Zhang et al. (2013) proposed establishing a radio-quiet zone around the Five-hundred-meter Aperture Spherical radio Telescope (FAST), which effectively reduces ground-based RFI impact, although challenges persist from artificial Earth satellites \cite{Zhang\_{2013}}. Kocz et al. (2010) used a Phased Array Feed (PAF)

for spatial filtering to mitigate RFI by reducing the telescope's gain in the RFI direction. This method demands high precision in the telescope's surface and a large number of PAF elements \cite{Wang\_2024}. When the RFI source is near the telescope's pointing direction, it is difficult to achieve effective mitigation by simply adjusting the antenna's directional gain. Offringa et al. (2010) introduced methods such as SumThreshold and AOFlagger for the Low-Frequency Array (LOFAR) \cite{Offringa\_2023, Zhang\_2023b}. Yang et al. (2020) achieved high accuracy using deep learning to detect RFI in time-frequency domain plots. Scientists seek to use wideband receivers for broad continuous spectrum signals, but channel identification may reduce the effectiveness of blocking methods based on RFI observation bandwidth. Therefore, more researchers are exploring active RFI mitigation methods \cite{Morello\_2021}.

The adaptive RFI mitigation algorithm is based on the assumption of correlation between a reference interference signal and the radio telescope's interference signal. This method requires the reference antenna to avoid or minimize receiving astronomical signals, akin to spatial filtering \cite{Liu\_2024}. Adaptive filters can dynamically adjust filter tap coefficients \cite{Zhang\_2023a} and have wide applications for their effective interference suppression and multipath cancellation in astronomy. Researchers such as Kesteven et al. (2005) have applied adaptive algorithms to suppress RFI in pulsar observations. Szadkowski (2021) tested adaptive filters using Forward Prediction Error (FPE) and Least Mean Squares (LMS) algorithms on narrowband communication signals with the AERA cosmic-ray detector \cite{Szadkowski\_2020}. Finger et al. (2018) implemented adaptive filtering on FPGA, achieving real-time suppression of multi-carrier RFI on band-limited signals from FAST.

Wu et al. (2024) found that phase offsets between the reference interference signal and the radio telescope's interference signal greatly affect adaptive RFI mitigation effectiveness. They proposed an RFI algorithm based on phase correction to enhance mitigation efficacy. The phase offset depends on the direction of the RFI source. When the telescope points in a fixed direction, a fixed phase offset can be calculated and corrected using cross-correlation operations for stationary RFI sources. However, real electromagnetic environments at radio telescopes are complex and involve multiple interference sources. For stationary RFI sources in different directions, correcting the phase of a single-reference antenna signal alone cannot align it with all interference components of the radio telescope.

Reference antenna arrays hold promise for addressing the complex interference challenges faced by radio telescopes, including signals from communication base stations with relatively fixed positions on the horizon but variable frequencies, radar signals, and slowly moving mobile communication devices. By further enhancing the aperture and pointing accuracy of the reference antennas, it may also be feasible to utilize reference signal arrays to mitigate satellite RFI.

## 2. Multi-source RFI Mitigation Algorithm Description

In the case of a single RFI source, the difference in distance to the radio telescope and the reference antenna causes a phase difference in the baseband signals received by both antennas. Equation (1) specifies the sampling point offset resulting from this phase difference:

$$P_{\text{offset}} = \left\lceil \frac{\Delta s \cdot f_s}{c} \right\rceil$$

where  $P_{\text{offset}}$  indicates the sampling point offset of the RFI signal in the baseband signals received by the two antennas,  $\Delta s$  represents the distance difference from the RFI source to the two antennas,  $c$  is the speed of electromagnetic wave propagation in the medium,  $f_s$  denotes the receivers' sampling rate, and  $\lceil \cdot \rceil$  signifies the ceiling function. In most cases, RFI sources are sufficiently far from the telescope, assuming they are in the far-field region where RFI signals can be treated as plane waves.

As shown in Figure 1 [Figure 1: see original paper], when the relative positions between the RFI source and the two antennas remain constant, the only factor affecting the distance difference between the RFI source and the antennas is the direction of the RFI source. When the radio telescope points in a fixed direction, the sampling point offset of the RFI signal in the baseband signals received by the antennas can be computed through cross-correlation operations. When the RFI source, radio telescope, and reference antenna are aligned in a straight line, the sampling point offset of the RFI signal in the baseband signals of the antennas reaches its maximum, as defined by Equation (2):

$$P_{\text{max\_offset}} = \left\lceil \frac{S_{T\&R} \cdot f_s}{c} \right\rceil$$

where  $P_{\text{max\_offset}}$  represents the maximum possible sampling point offset, and  $S_{T\&R}$  denotes the distance between the radio telescope and the reference antenna. The number of points for cross-correlation operations should exceed the maximum possible sampling point offset; due to computational constraints, this is typically set at 15–25 times  $P_{\text{max\_offset}}$ . In this paper,  $N$  is taken as  $20 \times P_{\text{max\_offset}}$ , with fewer points required for higher interference signal power.

When multiple RFI sources from different directions are simultaneously present, a single-aperture reference antenna can only capture one data stream and cannot separate RFI signal components with different sampling point offsets. One approach is to use multiple reference antennas based on the spatial filtering concept. These antennas are positioned in different directions to obtain multiple streams of RFI reference signals. Each stream undergoes separate sampling point offset correction before being combined into a single RFI reference signal, as illustrated in Figure 2 [Figure 2: see original paper].

Let  $x$  denote the signal received by the radio telescope in Figure 2, and let  $r_1$ ,  $r_2$ , and  $r_3$  denote the signals received by the reference antennas. The sampling point offset calculation formula is as follows:

$$O_j = \arg \max_{n \in [0, N-1]} \left| \sum_{i=0}^{L-1} x[i] \cdot r_j^*[i+n] \right|$$

where  $\arg \max_n$  represents the value of  $n$  when the expression inside the parentheses reaches its maximum, and  $N$  denotes the number of points involved in the sampling point offset calculation between the radio telescope signal and the reference antenna signal, with  $N > P_{\max\_offset}$ .  $r_j$  represents the  $j$ th reference antenna signal,  $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ , where  $k$  denotes the number of reference antennas.  $O_j$  denotes the offset in samples of the  $j$ th reference antenna signal relative to the homologous RFI signal in the radio telescope signal.

The formula for the synthesized reference RFI signal is given as follows:

$$r[i] = \sum_{j=1}^k r_j[i + O_j]$$

In Equation (4),  $r$  denotes the combined RFI signal, while the meanings of other symbols remain unchanged.

Using all reference antenna data to synthesize the final reference RFI signal may introduce interference signals that were originally absent in the radio telescope. For instance, when the reference antenna points toward the sidelobe or null direction of the radio telescope, the RFI signal measured by the radio telescope in that direction is typically weaker than that measured by the reference antenna. Including such reference antenna data in the final baseband reference signal could introduce frequency components not present in the radio telescope. One potential solution is to incorporate correlation detection when calculating phase offsets. The cross-correlation coefficient is calculated as:

$$\rho_{xr_j} = \frac{c_{xr_j}}{\sqrt{c_{xx} \cdot c_{r_j r_j}}}$$

where  $c_{xr_j}$  denotes the covariance between the radio telescope signal and the RFI component from the  $j$ th reference antenna,  $c_{xx}$  represents the variance of the radio telescope signal,  $c_{r_j r_j}$  is the variance of the  $j$ th reference antenna signal, and  $\rho_{xr_j}$  indicates the cross-correlation coefficient between the radio telescope signal and the RFI component from the  $j$ th reference antenna. If the cross-correlation coefficient falls below a certain threshold, it indicates that the RFI component is not present in the radio telescope signal. As a result, data from that reference antenna are excluded from subsequent RFI signal synthesis steps.

The obtained reference RFI signals are subjected to frequency domain adaptive RFI fast mitigation as depicted in Figure 3 [Figure 3: see original paper]. Here,  $M$  denotes the filter order, and  $L$  represents the length of data processed each time, both set to 64 for this experiment.  $r$  denotes the reference RFI signal.  $y_{\text{out}}$  signifies the output data after RFI mitigation. The “add zero” operation extends the input data length to  $L + M$  by padding zeros, while “delay” introduces a one-cycle delay for the input.  $w$  signifies the tap coefficients of the adaptive filter.  $\mu$  stands for the iteration step size of the adaptive filter, set to 0.07 in this experiment, and  $\gamma$  is the regularization factor, set to 0.01.  $\|u\|_2$  represents the Euclidean norm of the input signal.  $x$  represents the radio telescope signal.  $\hat{y}_{-1,0}$  is the zero vector.

In Equation (6):

$$u_k = \text{FFT}([x_{k,0}, \dots, x_{k,L-1}, 0, \dots, 0]^T)$$

where  $k$  denotes the current data block index, superscript  $T$  indicates matrix transpose, and “FFT” denotes Fast Fourier Transform.

In Equation (7):

$$d_k = \text{FFT}([0, \dots, 0, r_{k,0}, \dots, r_{k,L-1}]^T)$$

In Equation (8):

$$y_k = \text{IFFT}(u_k \circ w_k)$$

where  $\circ$  denotes element-wise vector multiplication, known as the Hadamard product, and “IFFT” represents the Inverse Fast Fourier Transform. The operation extracts the last  $L$  elements from the result, hence  $y_k = \text{IFFT}(u_k \circ w_k)_{\text{last } L \text{ elements}}$ .

In Equation (9):

$$e_k = d_k - \text{FFT}(y_k)$$

where  $e_k$  denotes the error matrix between the radio telescope signal and the filter input signal.

In Equation (10):

$$\Phi_k = \text{FFT}(e_k \circ \text{conj}(u_k))$$

where  $\|\cdot\|_2$  represents the Euclidean norm, and “conj” denotes conjugation. Let  $\Phi$  denote the cross-correlation matrix between the filter input signal and

the error signal. We take the first  $M$  values of the operation result, hence  $w_{k+1} = w_k + \mu \cdot \text{IFFT}(\Phi_k)_{\text{first } M \text{ elements}}$ .

In Equation (12), the zero vector  $\hat{y}_{-1,0} = 0_L$ . Adding regularization and normalization factors during the filter coefficient iteration process can effectively enhance the algorithm's robustness.

### 3. Nanshan 26 m Radio Telescope Baseband Data Testing

Part of the baseband observation data of pulsar J0332+5434 from the Nanshan 26 m Radio Telescope (NSRT; Zhang et al. 2024a) was used as an astronomical signal in the simulation experiment. Because the interference signals are generated by simulation, a segment of single-polarization data from the ultra-wideband receiver with a 10 MHz bandwidth and minimal interference was chosen. Specific parameters are listed in Table 1, and the dynamic spectrum is shown in Figure 4 [Figure 4: see original paper].

#### 3.1. Simulated RFI Signals

Due to hardware constraints, the experiment simulated seven signals. Each signal was generated using complex frequency-sweep simulations, with parameters detailed in Table 2. RFI1 to RFI5 from Table 2 were added to the astronomical data to simulate five random RFIs received by the radio telescope, and RFI8 from Table 2 was added to simulate broadband RFI received by the telescope. The simulated spectrum of the radio telescope signal is depicted in Figure 5 [Figure 5: see original paper], while the spectrum of simulated RFI signals in the radio telescope is shown on the left side of Figure 6 [Figure 6: see original paper]. The real and imaginary parts of RFI1 to RFI7 from Table 2 were attenuated to simulate seven random RFIs measured by small-aperture reference antennas, shown on the right side of Figure 6 [Figure 6: see original paper]. RFIs from different directions exhibit sampling point offsets in both the radio telescope and reference antennas, so random sampling point offsets were added when generating reference antenna RFI signals. The entire simulated RFI generation process is illustrated in Figure 7 [Figure 7: see original paper].

#### 3.2. Synthesized RFI Reference Signal

The cross-correlation coefficients between the seven reference antenna signals generated in Section 3.1 and the radio telescope signal were calculated, and their absolute values were computed to obtain the data presented in Table 3. As described in Section 3.1, the radio telescope signal does not include RFI6 and RFI7 components. Introducing  $\text{ref\_}\{\text{RFI6}\}$  and  $\text{ref\_}\{\text{RFI7}\}$  during the RFI signal synthesis process would introduce new interference into the radio telescope signal, significantly compromising the quality of astronomical data. Table 3 shows that the cross-correlation coefficients between  $\text{ref\_}\{\text{RFI6}\}$ ,  $\text{ref\_}\{\text{RFI7}\}$ , and the radio telescope signal are notably lower compared to other reference antenna signals. This indicates that cross-correlation coefficients can be used to

determine whether an interference component from a specific reference antenna exists in the radio telescope signal.

For this simulation experiment, a cross-correlation coefficient threshold of 0.01 was chosen. Reference signals with cross-correlation coefficients below 0.01 were discarded and not included in the final synthesized baseband reference signal. The sampling point offset operation was applied to the remaining  $\text{ref\_RFI}$  signals as described in Equation (3), and the results were used in Equation (4) to synthesize the RFI reference signal, combining multiple reference antenna signals into a single baseband RFI reference signal with phase alignment.

Calculating the correlation coefficients and sampling point offsets involves a significant computational load, making real-time computation impractical and unnecessary. Under conditions where the radio telescope remains stationary and RFI sources are relatively static or move slowly, the computation interval for these coefficients and offsets can be adjusted based on these conditions to remain stable in practical applications.

## 4. Results Analysis

The adaptive RFI mitigation algorithm was implemented on an NVIDIA 3090 GPU, leveraging its high parallel processing capability for efficient handling of large-scale astronomical data. Figure 8 [Figure 8: see original paper] shows the spectrum of raw pulsar baseband data, the simulated radio telescope data spectrum after adding RFI signals, and the spectrum of the pulsar data after RFI mitigation. The spectrum shows that the RFI mitigation algorithm effectively removed the simulated RFI signals from the raw pulsar baseband data without introducing new interference or affecting other pulsar frequency components. In Figure 8, after RFI mitigation, only slight deviations are seen at the interference frequencies, while other frequency components closely match the original pulsar baseband data.

In Figure 9 [Figure 9: see original paper], it is clear that the added simulated RFI signals heavily impacted the pulsar profile. After RFI mitigation using the RFI component detection and sampling point offset correction algorithm (Figure 9, bottom), the pulsar profile closely matches the one in Figure 4 [Figure 4: see original paper]. Figure 10 [Figure 10: see original paper] illustrates the effectiveness of the RFI mitigation algorithm on broadband interference signals. The spectrum and dynamic spectrum in Figures 10 and 11 [Figure 11: see original paper] indicate that the proposed RFI mitigation algorithm is also effective against broadband interference signals.

### 4.1. The Impact of Sampling Point Alignment on the Effectiveness of RFI Mitigation

To illustrate the critical role of sampling point offset correction in RFI mitigation for radio telescopes, Figure 12 [Figure 12: see original paper] shows the spectrum after RFI mitigation without using sampling point offset correction,

along with the original pulsar spectrum and the spectrum of the simulated radio telescope signal after adding RFI signals. Wu et al. (2024) treat RFI suppression as a system identification problem. When there is a sampling point offset between the reference antenna and the RFI signals in the radio telescope, this problem transforms into a prediction problem, potentially reducing RFI mitigation effectiveness. Figure 13 [Figure 13: see original paper] illustrates the dynamic spectrum of pulsars obtained using this approach.

#### 4.2. The Effect of Interference Introduced by the Reference Antenna Array on RFI Mitigation Effectiveness

To demonstrate the crucial role of RFI component detection algorithms in radio telescope RFI mitigation, Figure 14 [Figure 14: see original paper] shows the spectrum of the simulated radio telescope signal after adding RFI signals, the simulated reference RFI signals, and the spectrum after RFI mitigation. Observing Figure 14, it can be noted that the simulated reference RFI signals contain frequency components from 1265.5 to 1266.3 MHz that are not present in the simulated radio telescope signal. These components impact the spectrum of the pulsar signal after interference mitigation. Furthermore, these new interference components alter the original reference signal power, thereby reducing the mitigation algorithm's effectiveness on other interference frequencies. Using the reference signals depicted in the middle of Figure 14 for RFI mitigation produces the dynamic spectrum of the pulsar shown in Figure 15 [Figure 15: see original paper].

In Figure 16 [Figure 16: see original paper], compared to the spectrum obtained with RFI component detection algorithms applied, the spectrum obtained without these algorithms shows new frequency components near 1266 MHz that are not originally present in the simulated radio telescope signal. These components are introduced by the reference interference signals depicted in the middle panel of Figure 14. However, due to their relatively low amplitude, their impact on the pulsar profile after folding integration is minimal.

The SNR values in Table 4 are calculated using PSRCHIVE. Table 4 shows that sampling point offset correction significantly improves RFI mitigation, while the RFI component detection algorithm has only a limited impact on pulsar profile quality. However, as demonstrated in Figure 16, RFI component detection significantly enhances the quality of the spectrum.

## 5. Conclusions

This paper introduces a multi-source RFI suppression method based on a reference antenna array, focusing on addressing complex RFI challenges in radio telescope observations. Experimental verification was conducted using base-band data of pulsar J0332+5434 observed by NSRT and simulated complex swept-frequency RFI signals. The study reveals that traditional single-reference antennas struggle to capture interference signals from all directions and cannot

correct sampling point offsets for specific directional RFI signals. In contrast, using a reference antenna array allows for separate correction of RFI signals from different directions and sampling point offsets, synthesizing a baseband reference signal where all RFI components are aligned. This significantly enhances the effectiveness of the mitigation algorithm. Additionally, to address the issue of potential new interference introduced by the reference antenna array, this paper proposes an RFI component detection algorithm. By setting a cross-correlation coefficient threshold, it determines whether RFI components detected by various reference antennas are present in the radio telescope signal, effectively preventing the introduction of new interference signals. This ensures the robustness and reliability of the frequency-domain adaptive RFI mitigation algorithm.

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