

re-discover radio





SDRs and Stuff

TAPR DCC: October 10, 2015

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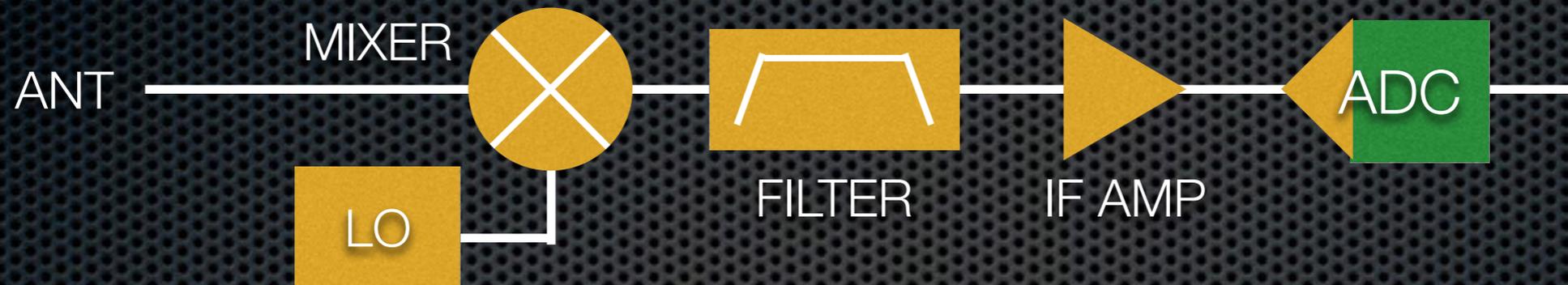
SDRs and Stuff

Agenda

- ▶ Phase noise considerations
- ▶ The ADC Overload Myth
- ▶ Noise Reduction Techniques
- ▶ Wideband Noise Blanking
- ▶ Digital Voice Modes
- ▶ SO2R / Full Duplex
- ▶ Maestro
- ▶ GLASS

Phase Noise Considerations

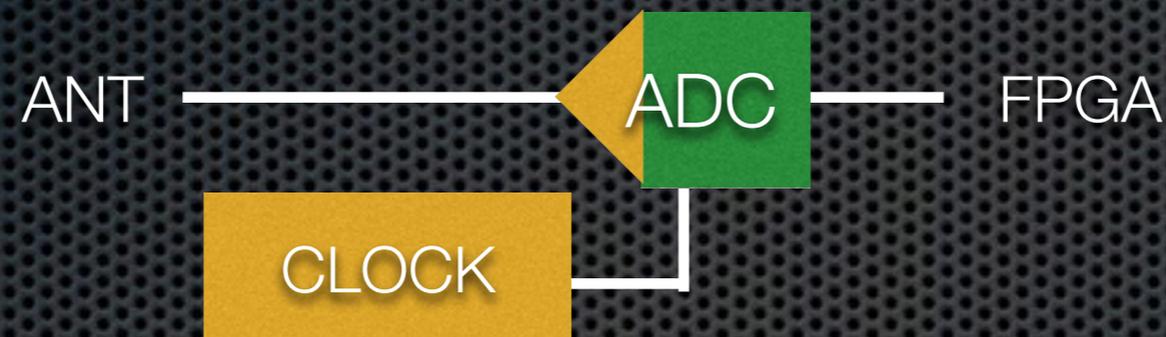
Phase noise imparted at MIX



- ▶ Synthesizer in Superheterodyne
 - ▶ Divided down via DDS — but phase noise worse where you need it most (10m+)
 - ▶ First Mixer is at LOWER frequency: better phase noise
 - ▶ But, phase noise imparted later (2 or 3 oscillators)
 - ▶ Reciprocal Mixing generally exacerbated in subsequent stages ... plus spurs

Phase Noise Considerations

Phase noise imparted at SAMPLING

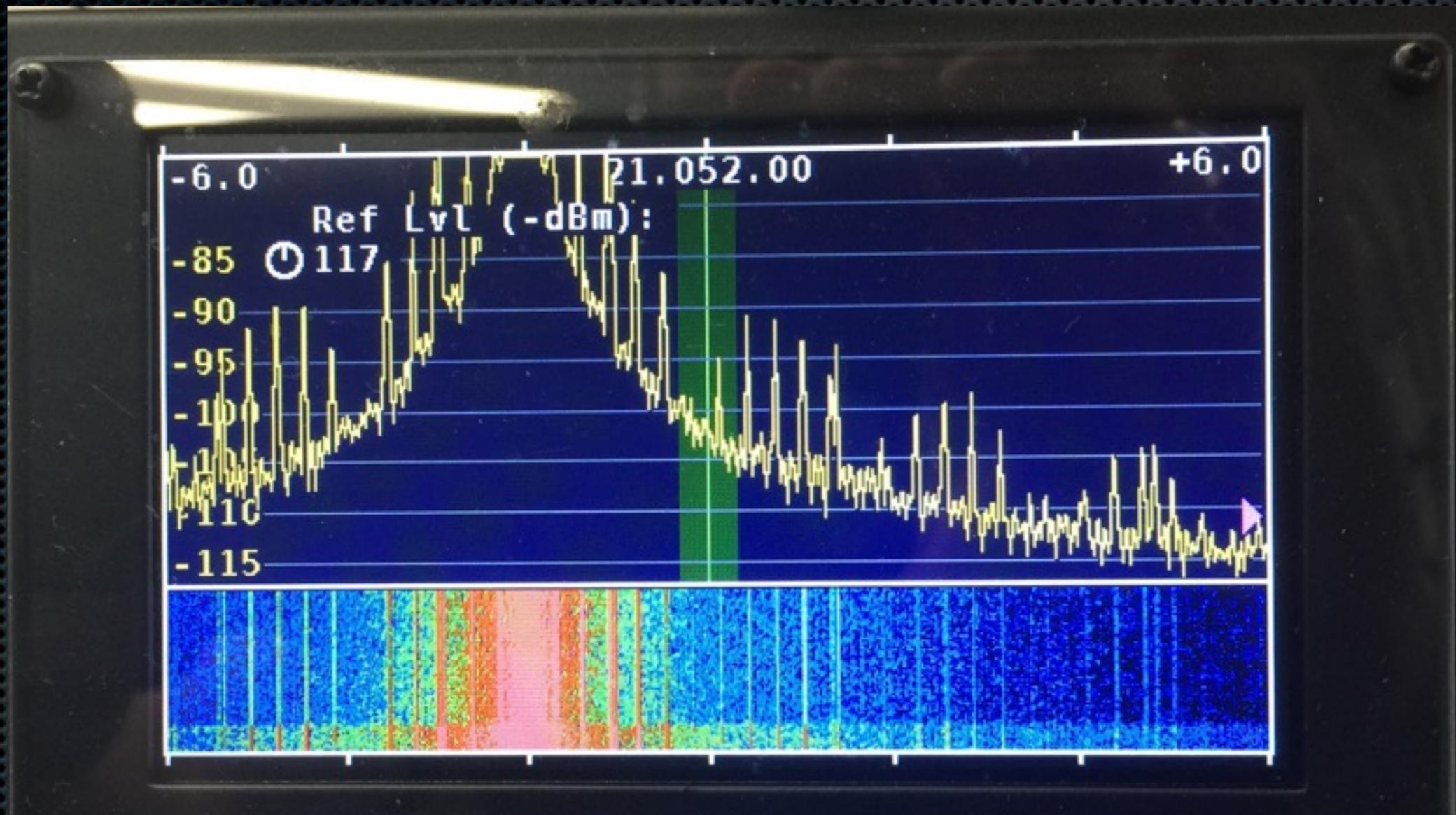


- ▶ Sampling clock in Direct Sampling receiver
 - ▶ Phase noise imparted at sampling
 - ▶ Requirement more stringent because of higher freq
 - ▶ Phase noise imparted only ONCE
 - ▶ So ... oscillator in direct sampling MORE important

How important is Good Phase Noise?

- ▶ What are you trying to do?
- ▶ Single op, rural, modest antennas — not so important
- ▶ Single op, strong neighbors - MAYBE IMPORTANT
- ▶ Multi op, run and mult on same band — IMPORTANT
- ▶ Field day — IMPORTANT

What does bad PN look like?



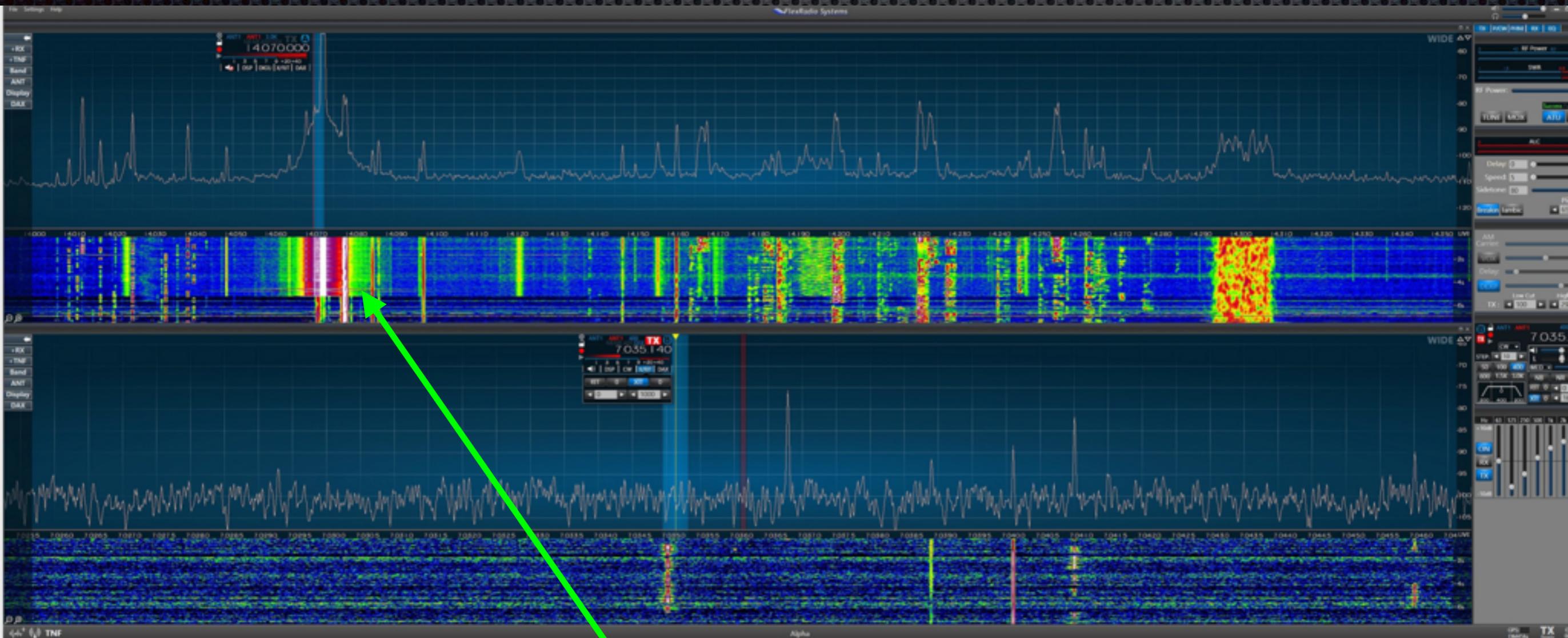
35dB Noise Floor Rise @2kHz

What's possible?



Low Phase Noise

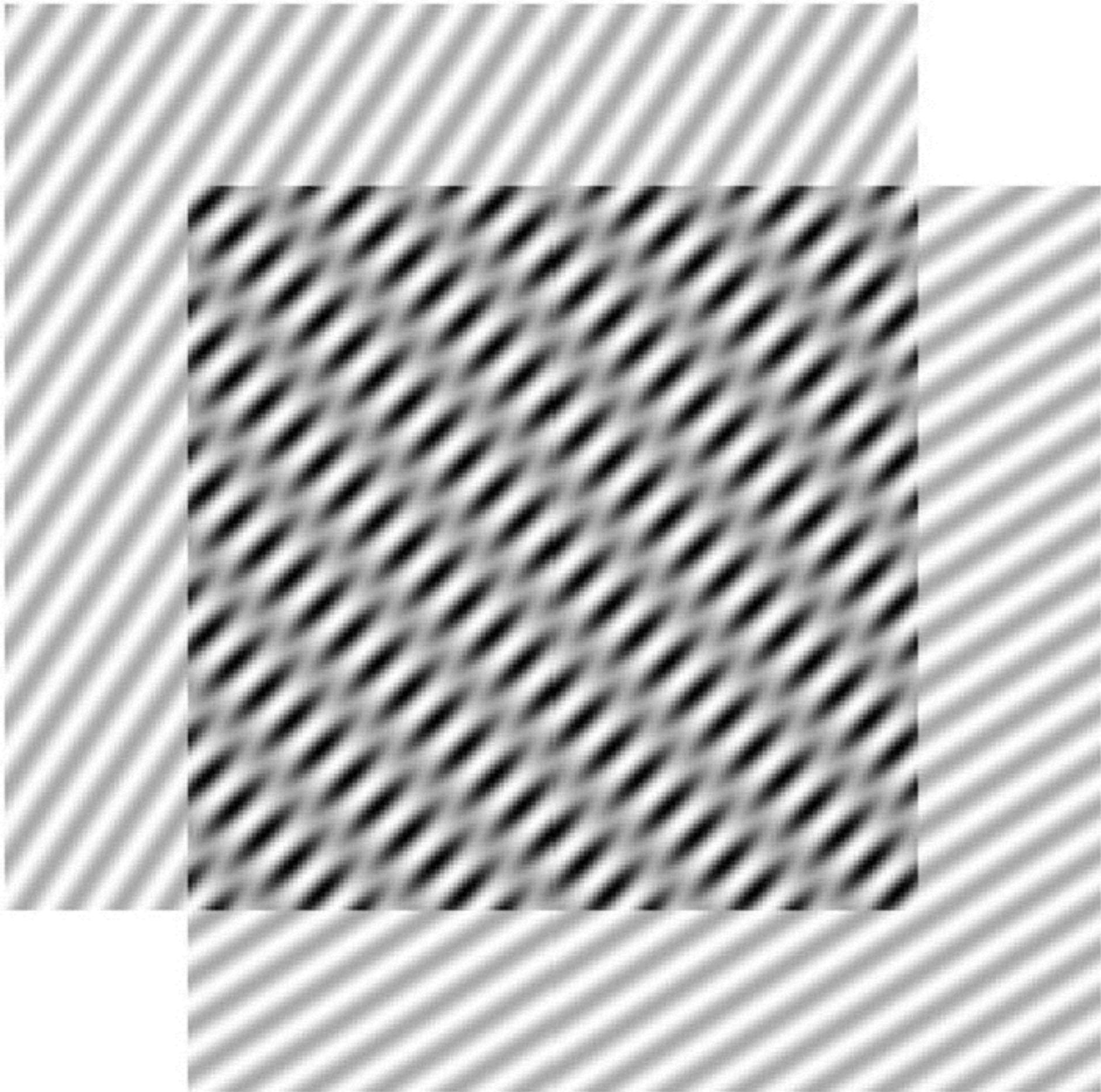
Field Day



100W PSK31

From Adam's Talk Yesterday

- ▶ If $\text{IMD DR3 OR BDR} > \text{RMDR}$, your radio is *RMDR limited*
- ▶ This means the IMD DR3 and/or BDR number are *meaningless*
- ▶ Yesterday's performance number was IMD DR3
- ▶ Now that that's better, RMDR is important



ADC Overload Myth

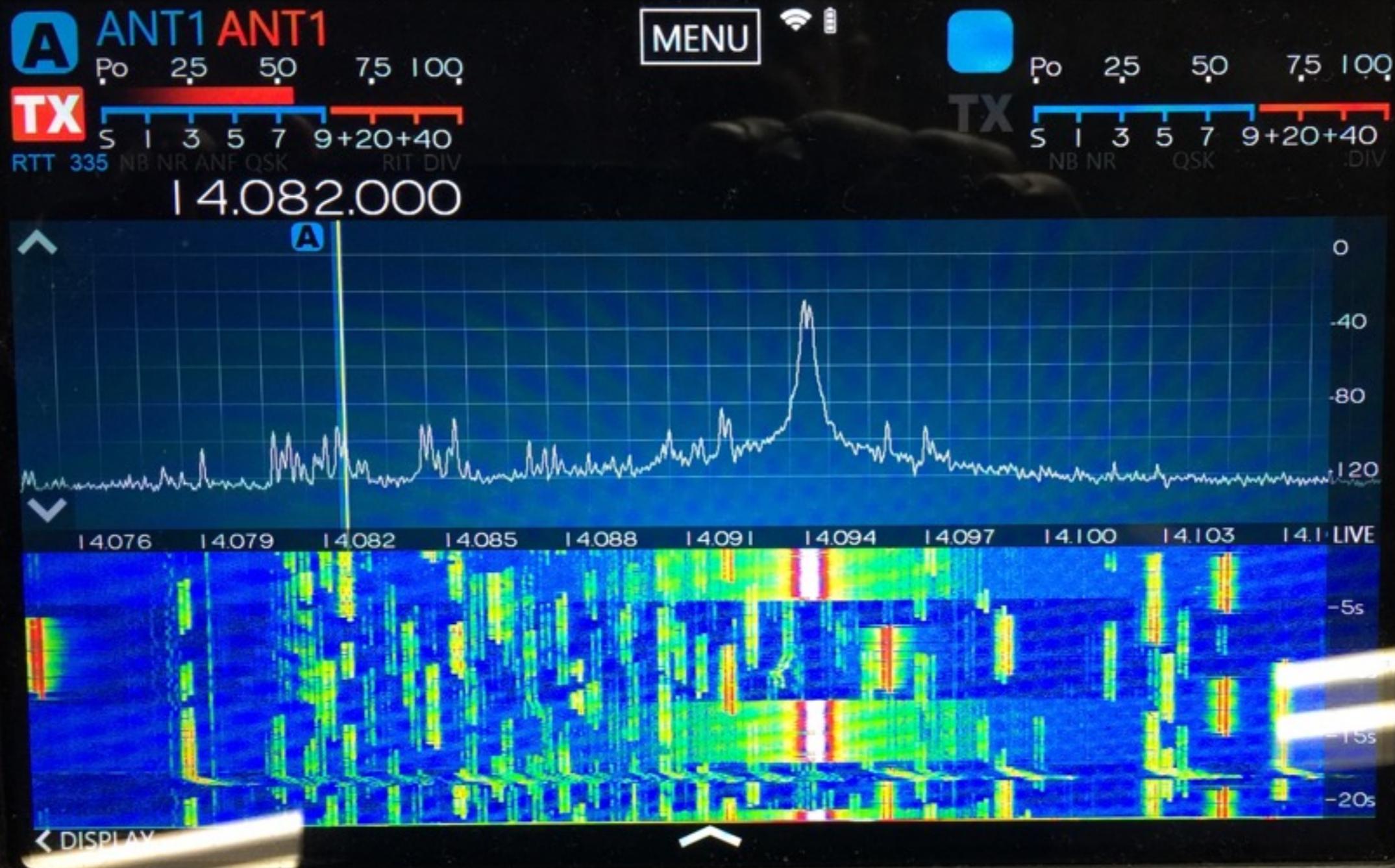


- ▶ Background:
 - ▶ Superheterodyne systems have narrow IFs
 - ▶ Filtering is done in these IFs to reduce signals
 - ▶ Direct Sampling receivers can be exposed to everything
 - ▶ ... they “MUST” overload from seeing everything!

ADC Overload Myth

*“The evangelists for direct sampling SDRs can do all the hand waving they want - the facts are that multiple signals will add to a level that causes clipping in the ADC. It only takes a half dozen or so S9+40 dB signals when the DS SDR has maximum preamplification enabled for best weak signal reception or it only takes *one* neighbor a half mile away with a 1.5KW signal anywhere on the same band to reduce the direct sampling SDR to a mass of clicks and pops.”*

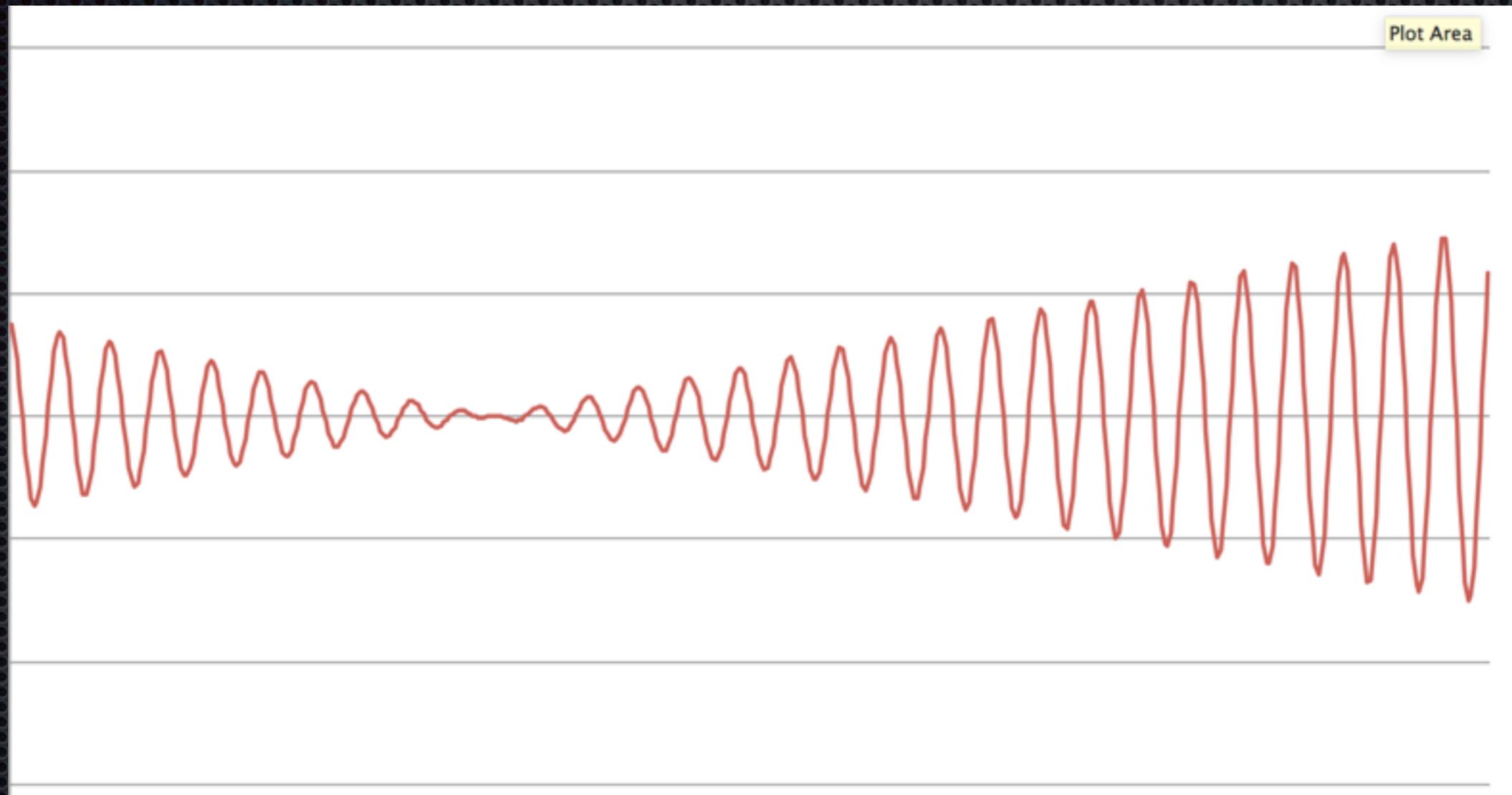
1.5kW Transmitter on 6700



Review of sampled signals

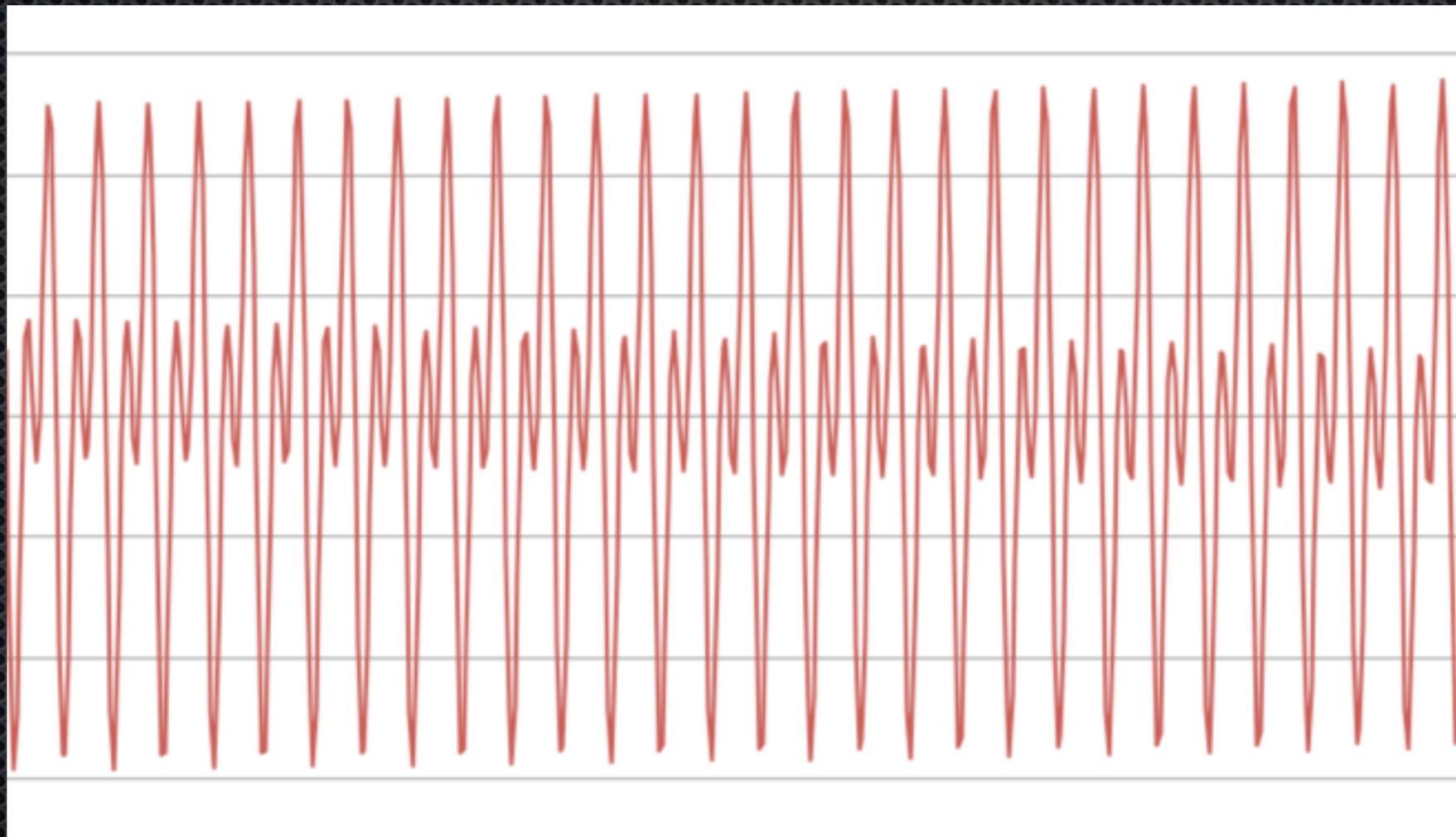
- ▶ You have two signals, A & B
- ▶ Each are on 20m
- ▶ Each measured at 0dBm on my power meter
- ▶ I combine them and take a power meter reading
- ▶ What is the result?
- ▶ +3dBm, but produces a PEP 6dB higher

What does my ADC see?



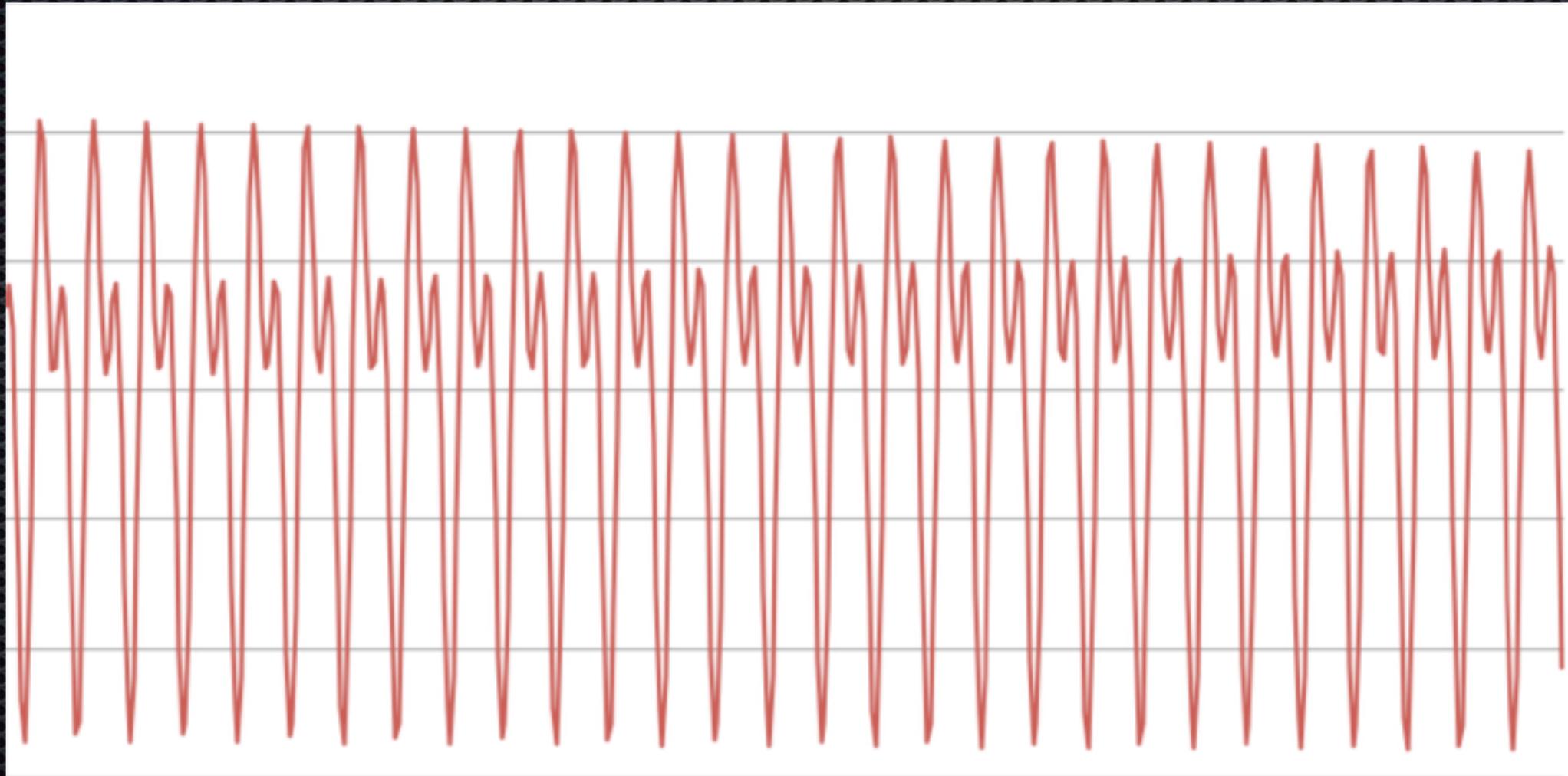
ADC Overload con't

- ▶ What if one signal is on 20m and one is on 10m?



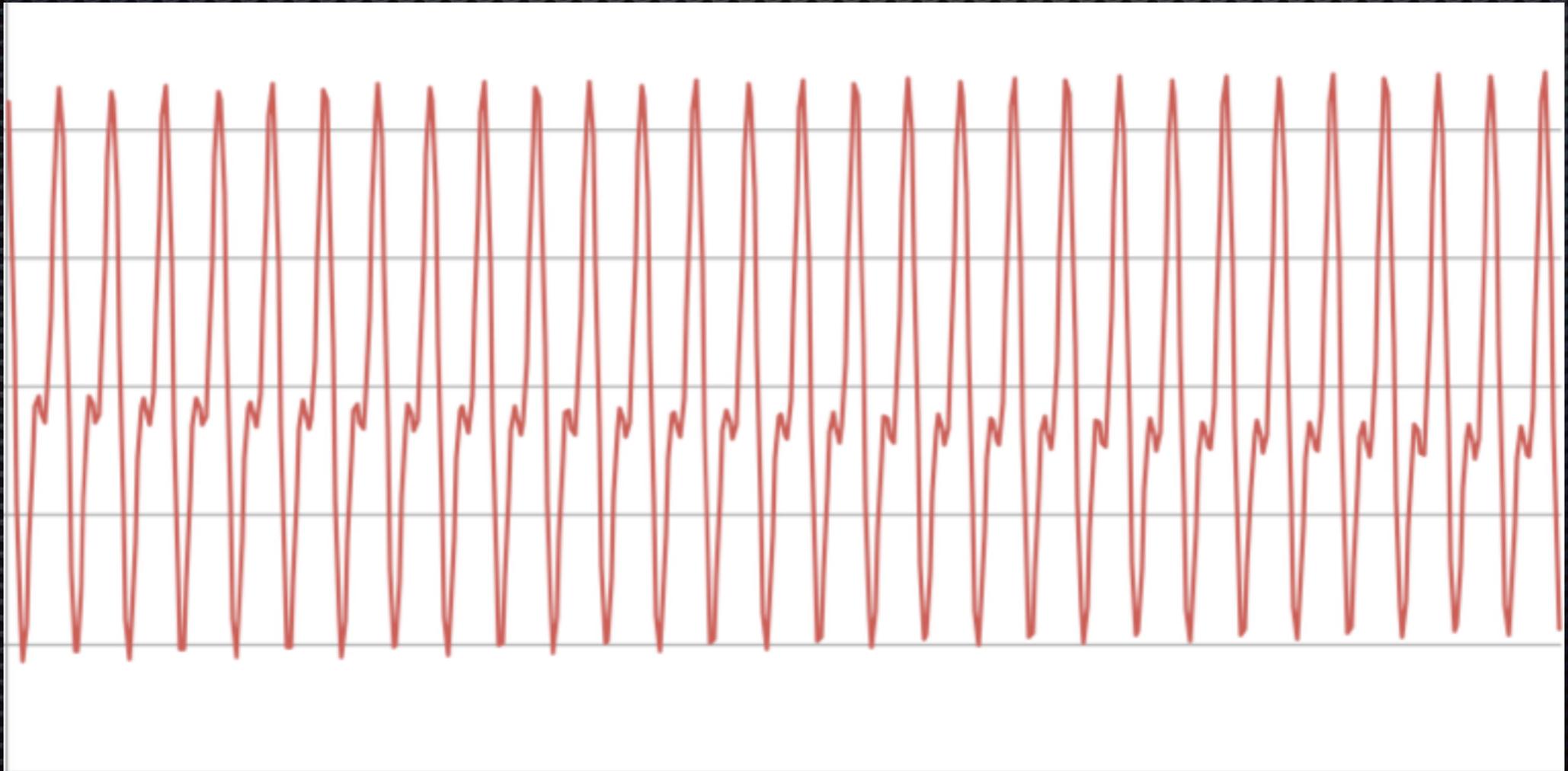
ADC Overload con't

- ▶ What if one signal is weaker: -20dBm & -22dBm



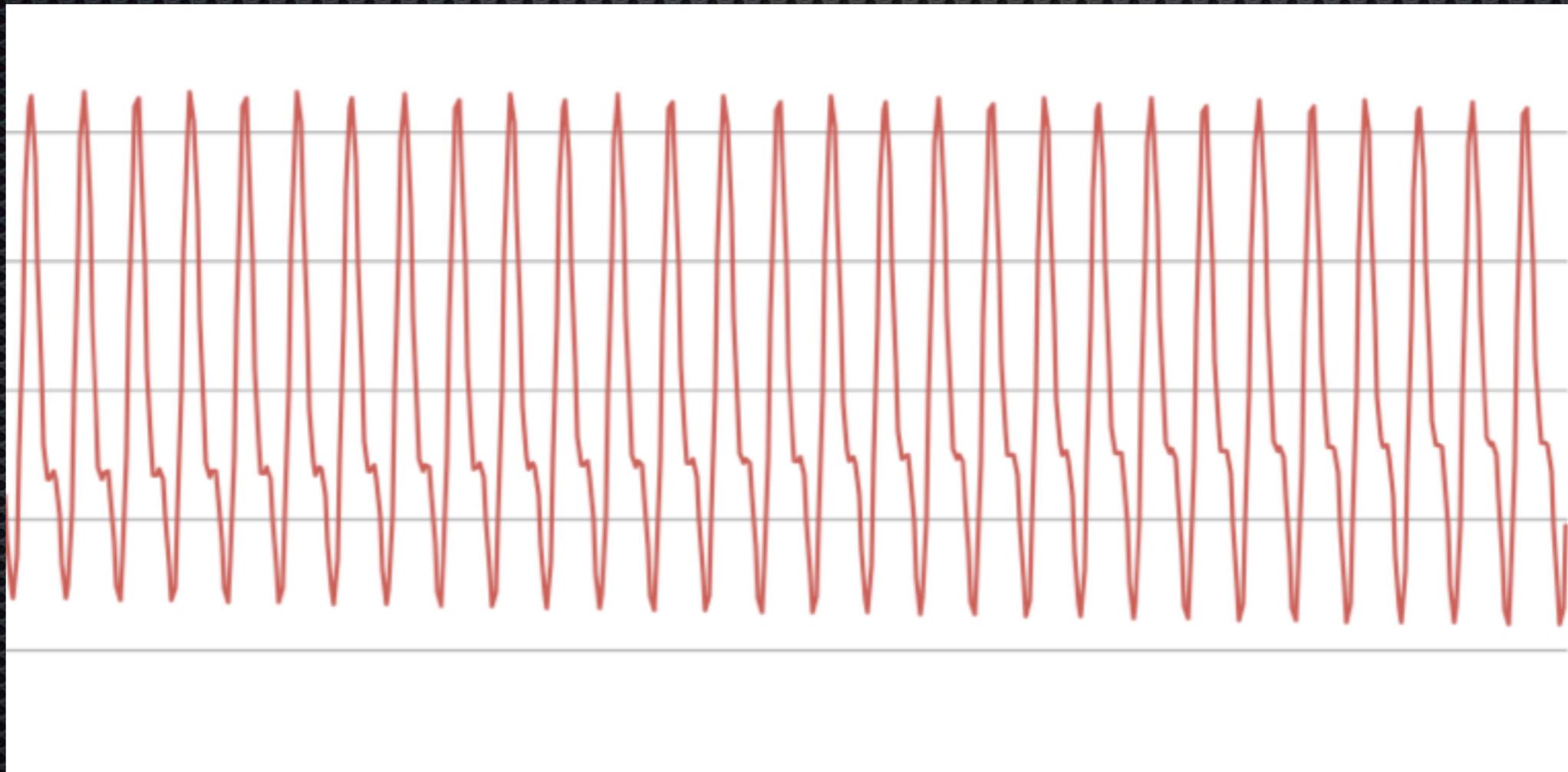
ADC Overload con't

- ▶ What if one signal is weaker: -20dBm & -24dBm



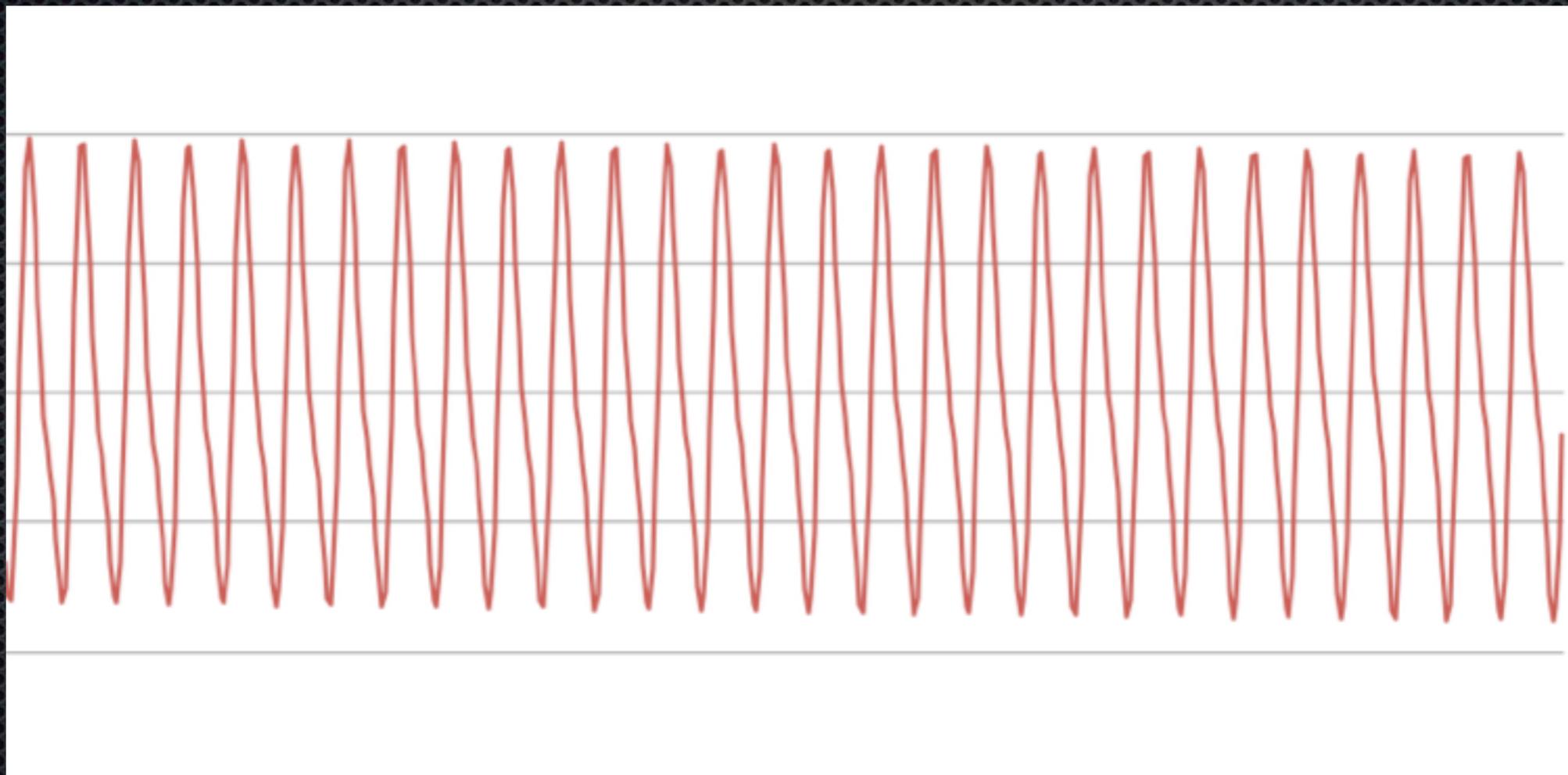
ADC Overload con't

- ▶ What if one signal is weaker: -20dBm & -26dBm



ADC Overload con't

- ▶ What if one signal is weaker: -20dBm & -30dBm



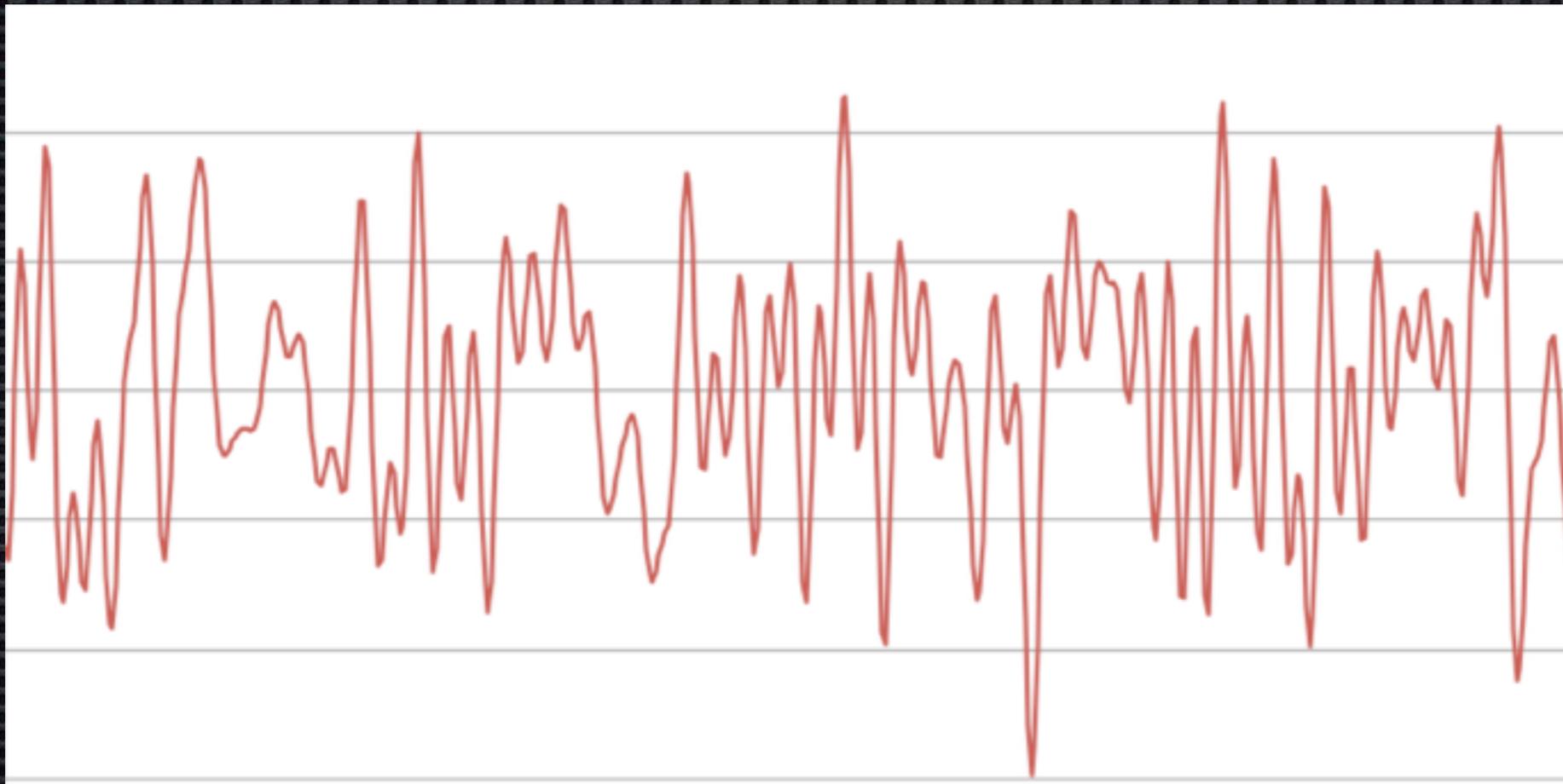
ADC Overload con't

- ▶ one at -23dBm (S9+50), 11 at -33dBm (S9+40)



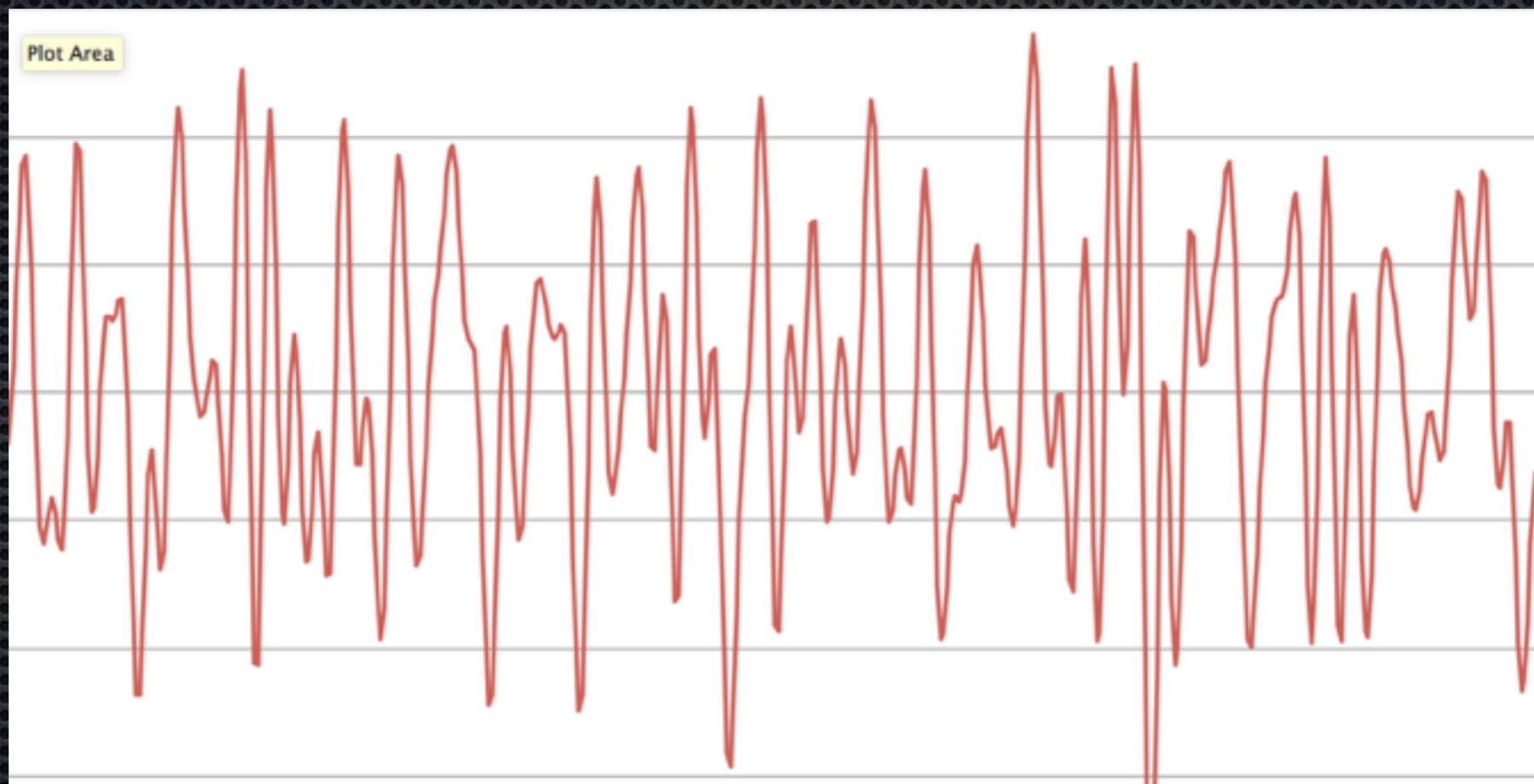
ADC Overload con't

- ▶ one at -23dBm (S9+50), **99** at -33dBm (S9+40)



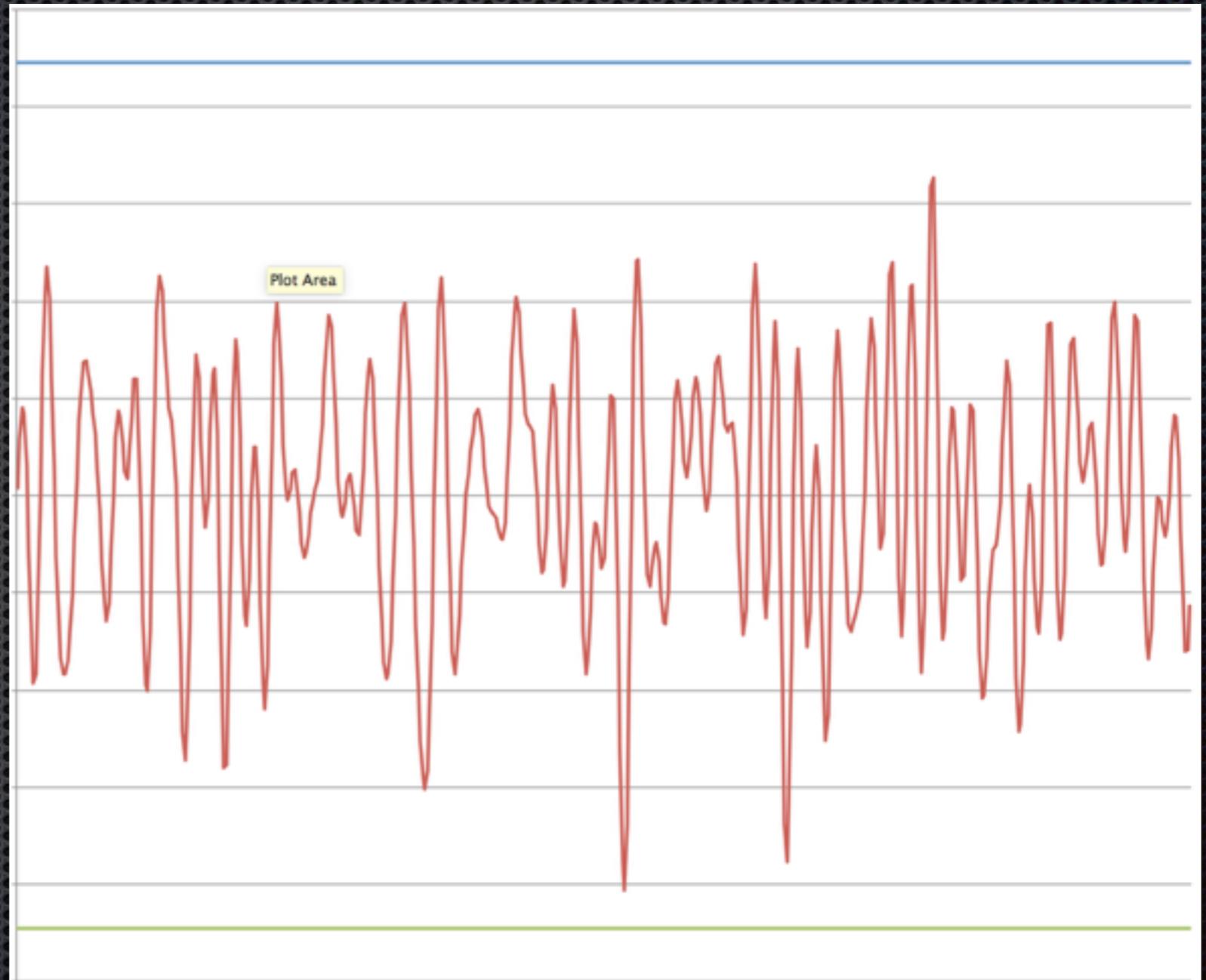
ADC Overload con't

- ▶ one at **100** at -33dBm (S9+40)



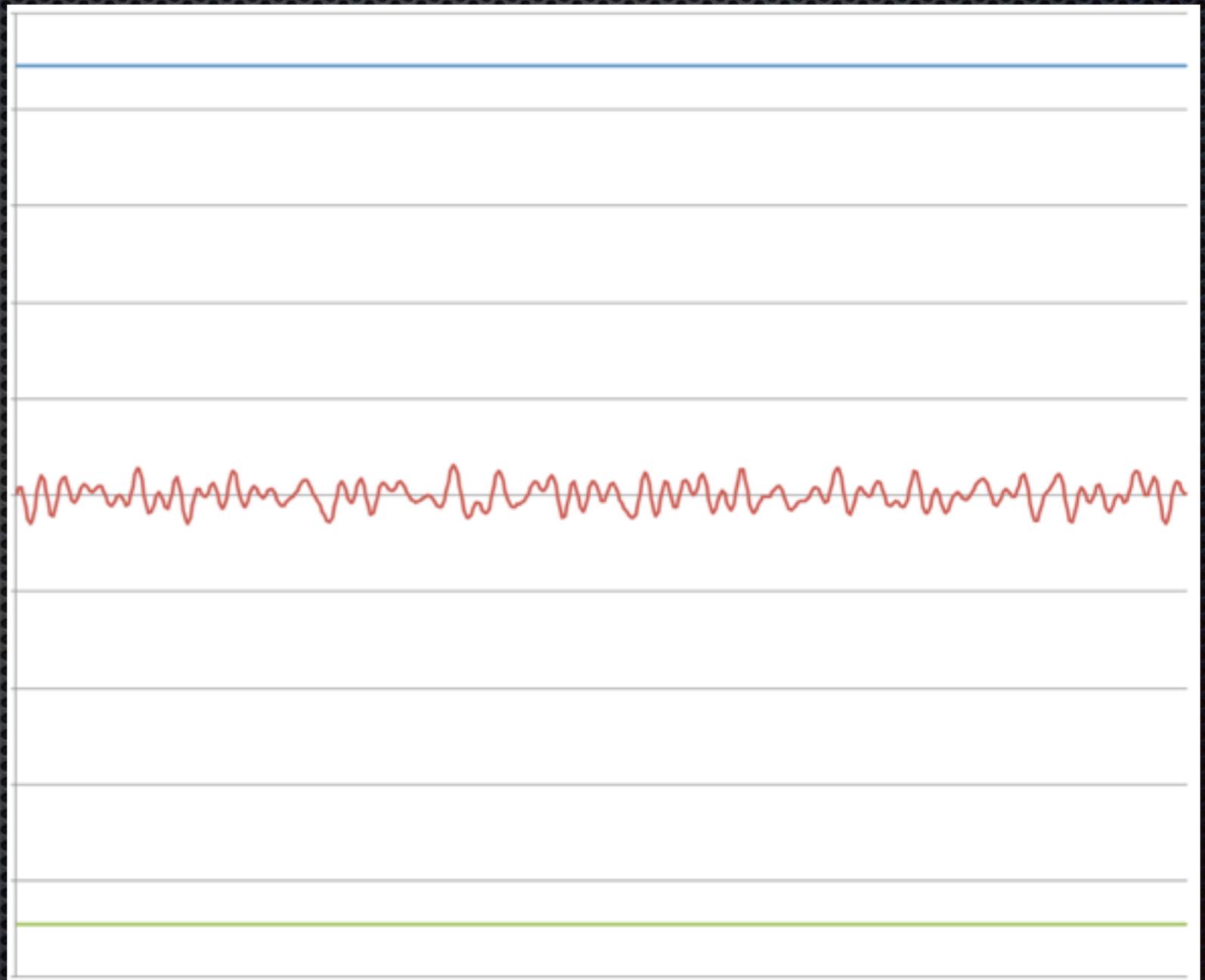
ADC Overload con't

- ▶ **100** at -33dBm (S9+40) showing full scale, preamp on



ADC Overload con't

- ▶ **100** at -33dBm (S9+40) showing full scale, preamp off



WHAT is going on?

- ▶ Signals may ADD or SUBTRACT at any instant
- ▶ The more signals there are, the more the result looks like Gaussian noise
- ▶ An overload, when it occurs, is brief and inconsequential
- ▶ Random phase, frequency and power do not add up to one huge number ...
- ▶ ADC overload from a large number of signals is a myth

ADC Overload Myth

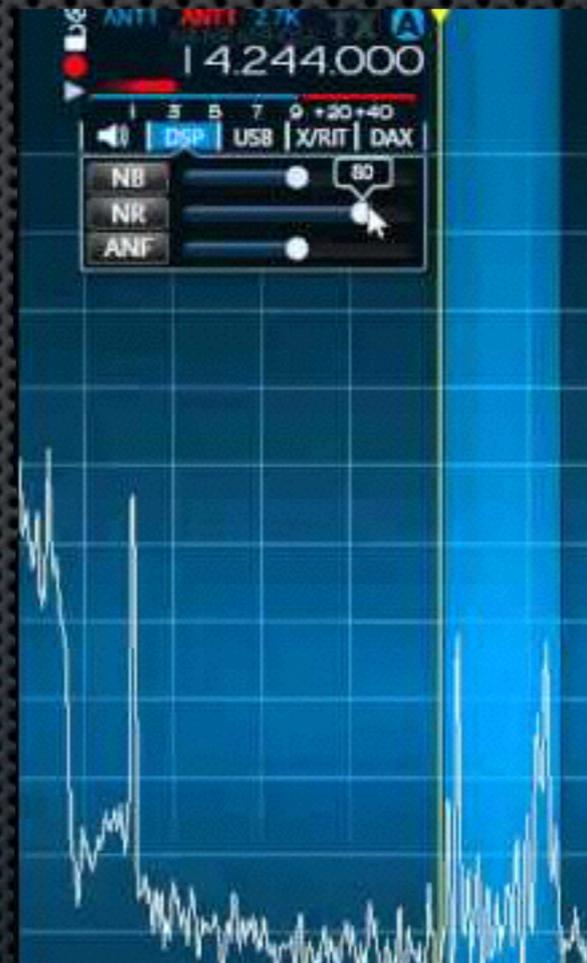
MYTH BUSTED

Autocorrelation

- ▶ Informal Definition:
 - ▶ The similarity between observations as a function of the time lag between them

Noise Mitigation Systems

- ▶ Noise Reduction
- ▶ Noise Blanker
- ▶ Automatic Notch Filter
- ▶ Notch Filter
- ▶ Audio Peaking Filter



Noise Reduction (NR)

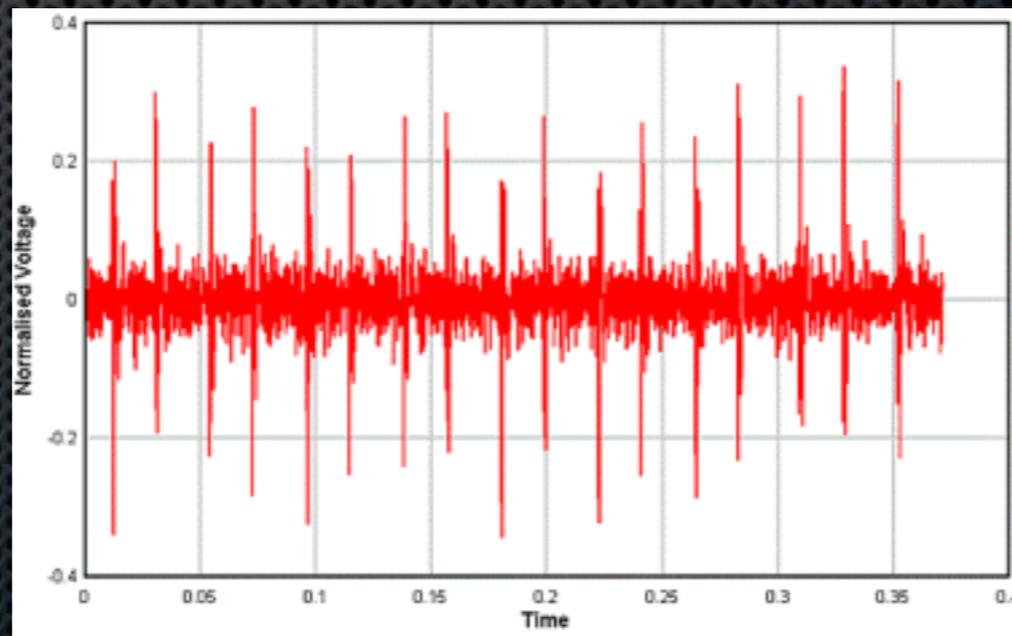
- ▶ Automatic filter
- ▶ Coefficients dynamically adjusted
- ▶ deemphasize all non-autocorrelated signals
- ▶ Applications:
 - ▶ Best: reduce random noise in presence of CW
 - ▶ Good: reduce random noise in presence of voice

Automatic Notch Filter (ANF)

- ▶ Automatic filter
- ▶ Coefficients dynamically adjusted
- ▶ deemphasize all autocorrelated signals
- ▶ Applications:
 - ▶ Best: remove carrier in SSB signal
 - ▶ OK: remove carrier in CW band

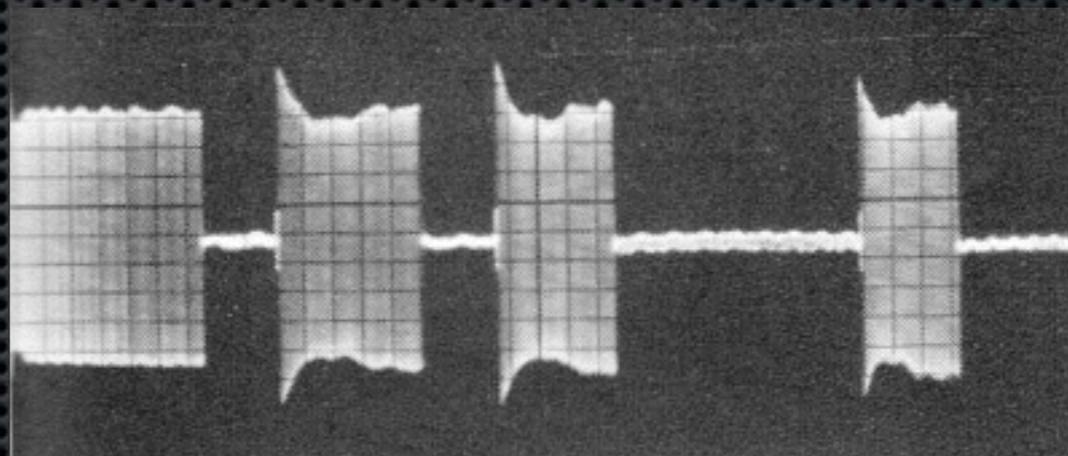
Noise Blanker (NB)

- ▶ Detect an impulse signal in time-domain
- ▶ Remove any noise samples (typical = set to zero)
- ▶ Rely on receiver to self-heal
- ▶ But ...
 - ▶ What does an impulse look like in a 36kHz IF??



Noise Blanker discussion

- ▶ The minimum rise time possible is $\frac{2}{f_s}$
- ▶ ... so for a 36kHz IF this is 55us
- ▶ So narrow band noise blankers false on strong signals



Noise Blanker Discussion

- ▶ What to do?
 - ▶ Use a “noise receiver” away from strong signals
 - ▶ Observe a wider bandwidth, decreasing minimum rise time

SmartSDR WNB

- ▶ Digests samples at 24.576Msps (440Mbps)
- ▶ Adapts to changing conditions
 - ▶ Noise levels, effects of filtering, signal levels
- ▶ Has a control to set the aggressiveness of the algorithm
- ▶ Technically, not a blanker
- ▶ Works on a panadapter and any included slice receivers

SmartSDR WNB Demo



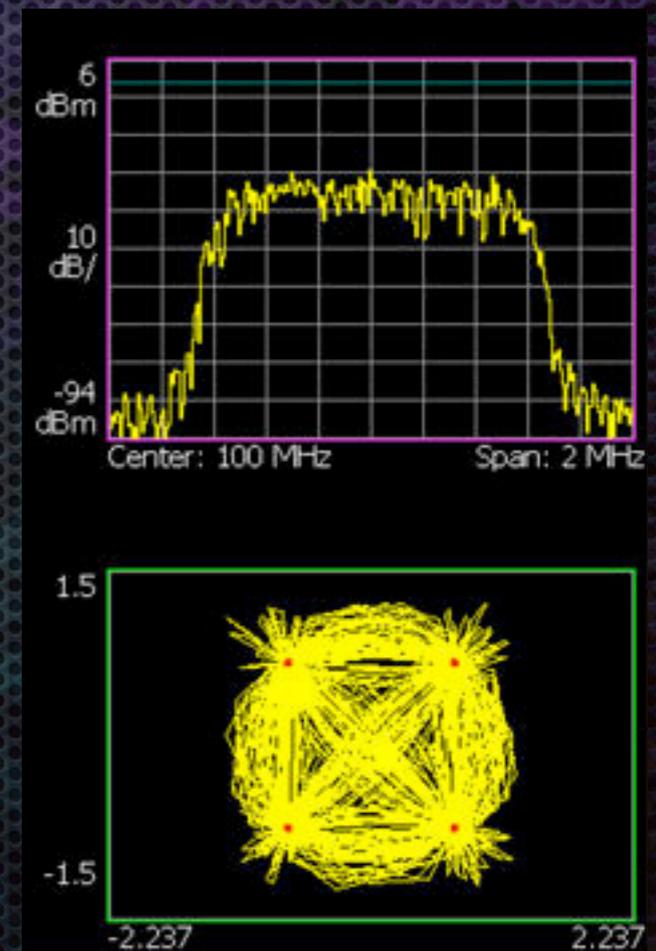
SmartSDR WNB

- ▶ In the video, we are refactoring something like 1,500 samples each blanking period
- ▶ This was power line noise
 - ▶ frequency = 60/120Hz
- ▶ Samples refactored per second = 180,000 !
- ▶ Samples used per second = 24,396,000 ... oh

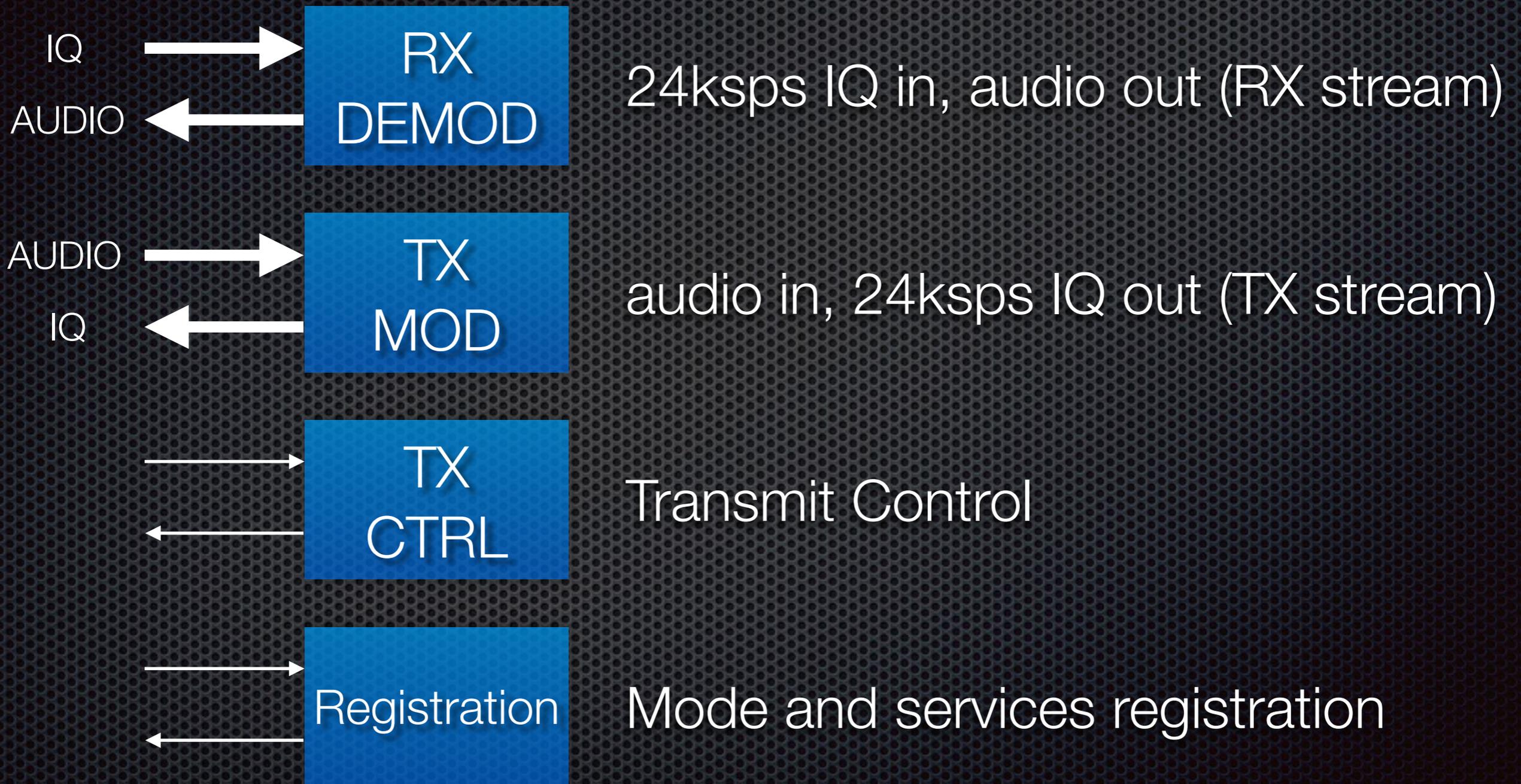
Waveform API

Examples: CODEC2, D-STAR, System Fusion, PSK31, RTTY, CODEC2, WSJT, etc.

- ▶ Open Source Wrapper
- ▶ Enable development of waveforms on PC
- ▶ Could remain on PC or moved inside radio
- ▶ Inside radio runs as a separate process alleviating open source issues



Voice Mode (voice ↔ IQ)



SmartSDR

Introducing D-STAR Capability

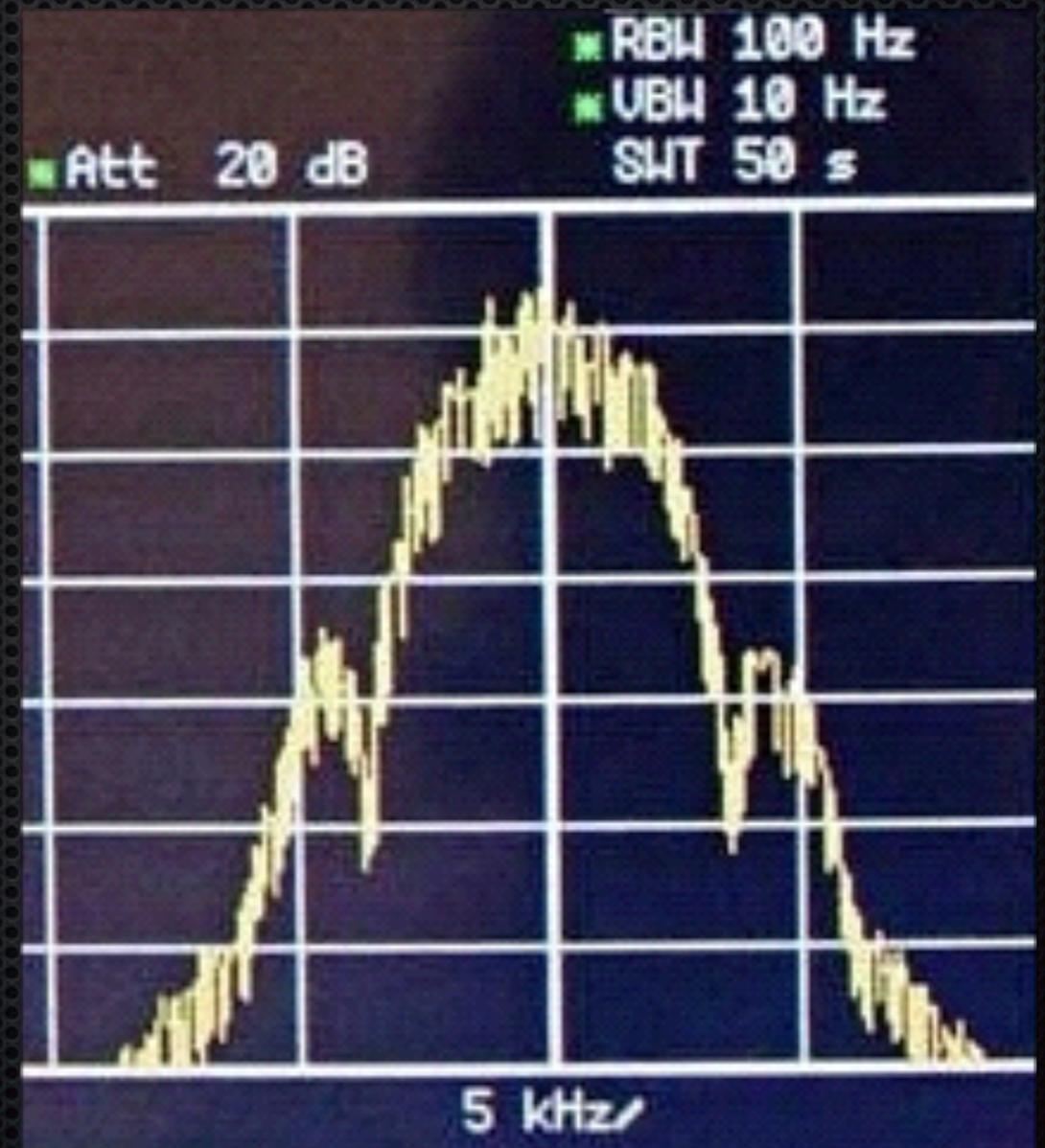
- ▶ For all FLEX-6000s
- ▶ Both HF and VHF (6700)
- ▶ via ThumbDV device
- ▶ Open Source
- ▶ Expandable
- ▶ With FLEX-6000 transverter access, can be used on ANY band

D-STAR

SmartSDR

Digital Voice Interoperability Platform

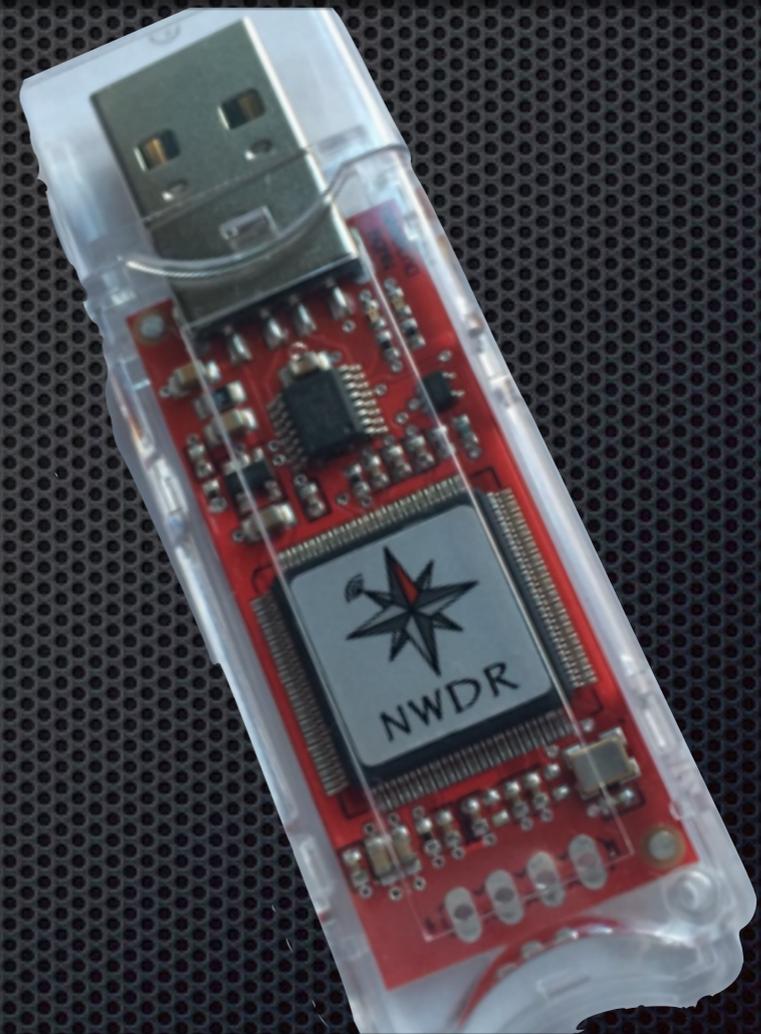
- ▶ Waveform API enabler
- ▶ CODEC2/FreeDV
- ▶ D-STAR
- ▶ ...more to come!



SmartSDR v1.5

September 2015

- ▶ Wideband Impulse Noise Blanker
- ▶ RTTY mode
- ▶ D-STAR Mode
- ▶ Full Duplex (RX/TX simultaneously)
- ▶ 1-Radio SO2R (FLEX-6700)
- ▶ DX/Contesting additions



Single Radio SO2R

September, FLEX-6700

- ✦ Today, SO2R requires two radios (doubles cost)
- ✦ Connection devices (more cost)



403A

MONTENEGRO



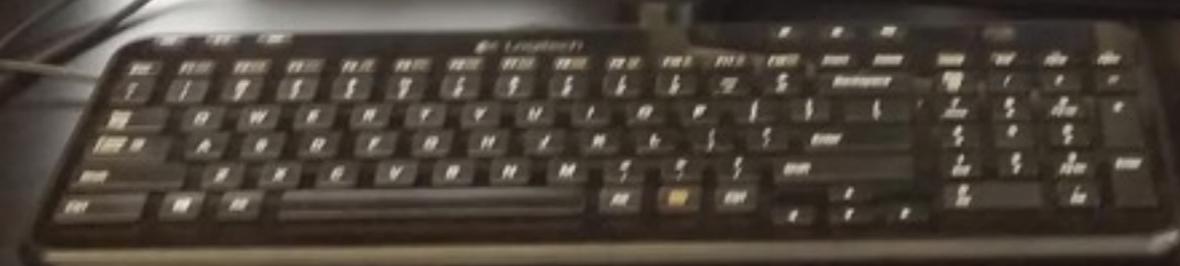
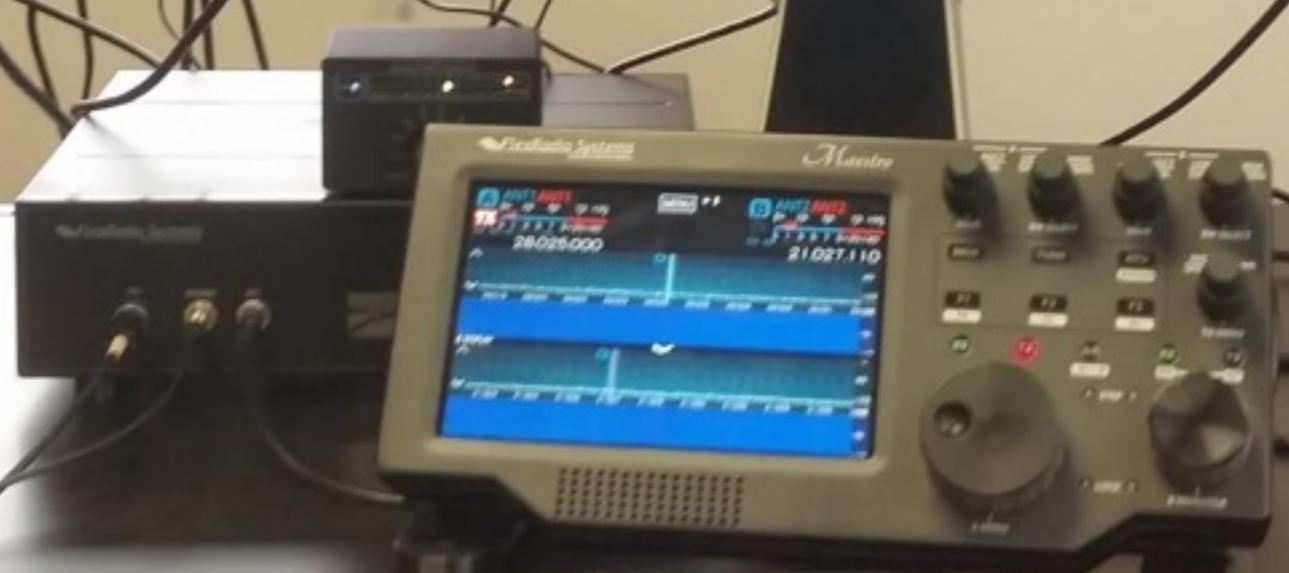
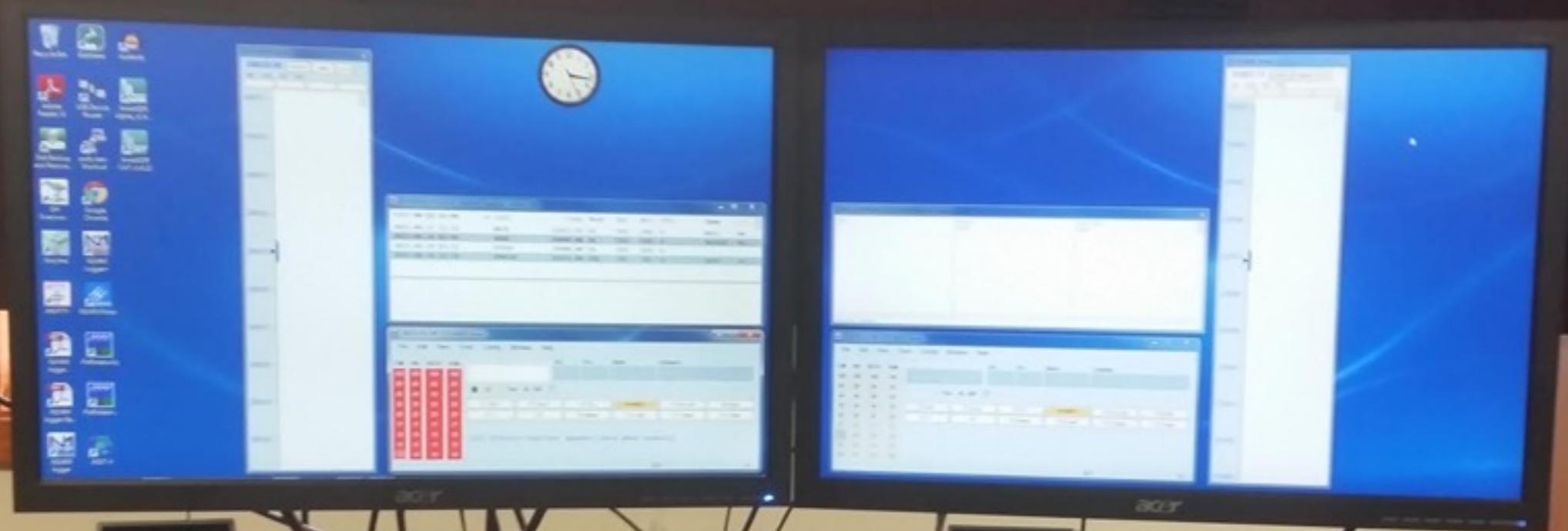
Single Radio S02R

September, FLEX-6700

- ✦ With SmartSDR v1.5,
ONE radio (lower cost)
- ✦ No connection devices
(lower cost, simplicity)



Single Radio SO2R



Current Priorities

- ▶ DXing and Contesting (4Q15)
- ▶ Maestro (4Q15)
- ▶ v2.0 (Full Internet Remote, 1H16)



“SO2R Box”

Early 2016

- ✦ Provides 1-Radio SO2R capability to all FLEX Signature Series Transceivers
- ✦ Contest filters
- ✦ Antenna switching for SO2R



“SO2R Box”

Early 2016

- ✦ Cuts the cost of SO2R contesting in HALF
- ✦ Eliminate all the complexities
- ✦ Simplifies operations and station construction
- ✦ Simplifies station reconfiguration



Maestro

The interviews...

- ▶ Continued to hear that knobs/buttons are important
- ▶ Often, existing products maligned for complexity
- ▶ Station reconfiguration time frustrating
- ▶ Integration in SO2R, M/1, M/2, M/M stations a problem
- ▶ The dream of simple remote operation...

Maestro

Control surface and more...



Maestro

Control surface and more

- ▶ Essentially a remotable SmartSDR with knobs & buttons
- ▶ Can be used in place of a computer to run any FLEX-6000
- ▶ Optimized to have just frequently used controls
- ▶ Let's take a closer look ...



Maestro

Display

- ▶ WXGA (1280x800) 8" IPS Cap Touch
- ▶ Can show one or two panafalls
- ▶ Up to two slices
- ▶ Cap touch, pinch to zoom, buttons and pop-up menus
- ▶ Built on SmartSDR API

FlexRadio Systems

A RX_A ANT1
Po 25 50 75 100
TX 5 1 3 5 7 9+20+40
USB 2.9 NB NR QSK AGC-M RIT DIV
14.290.089



Maestro Controls

Slice A

Slice B
or
RIT/XIT



Maestro

Capabilities



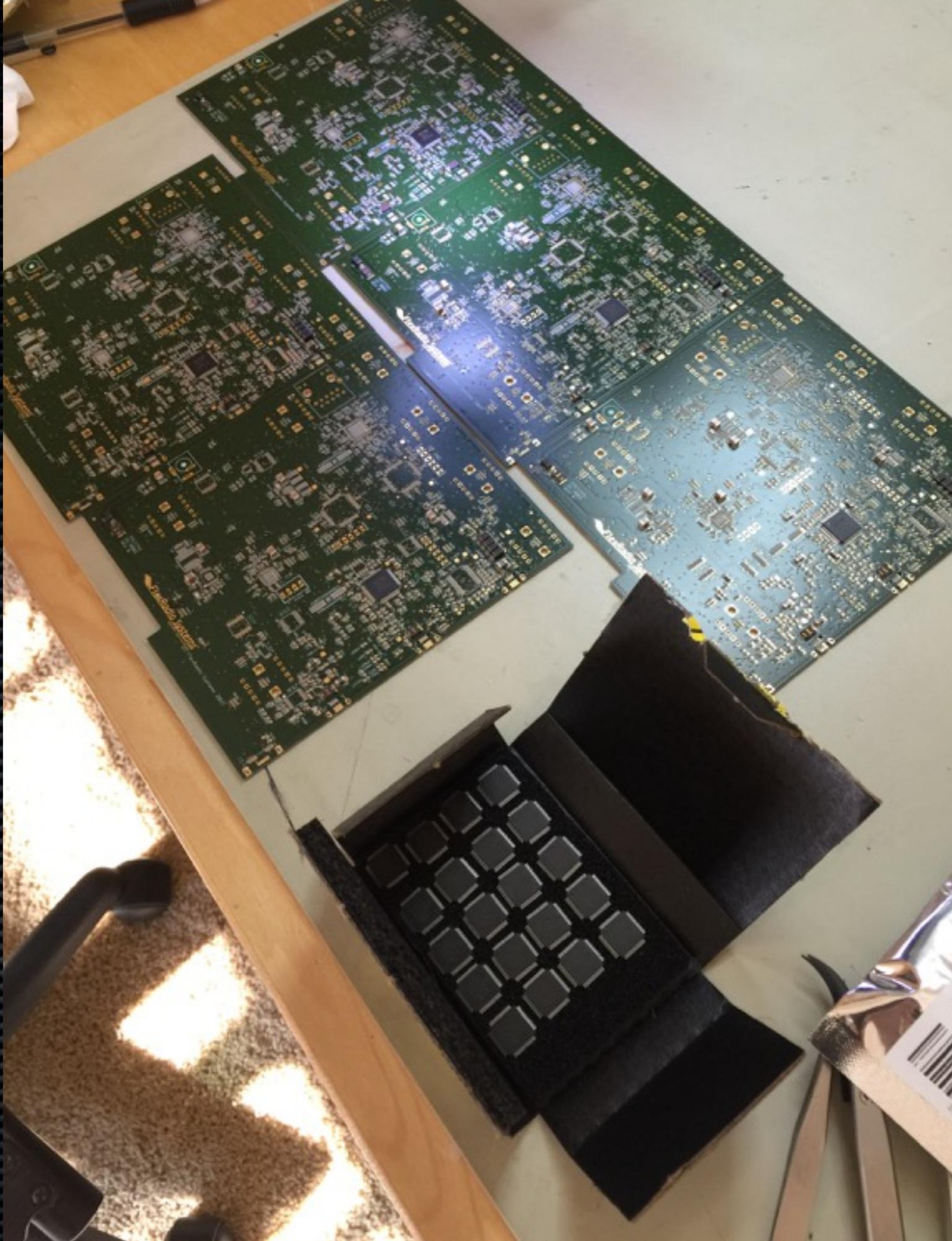
- ▶ Integrated CW keyer
- ▶ Mic, headphones, line in/out
- ▶ ~6 hours of battery life or plug-in (12V nom.)
- ▶ WiFi (802.11 a/b/g/n) and wired Ethernet (1GbE)
- ▶ VESA mount for Public Safety comms, mobile use, etc

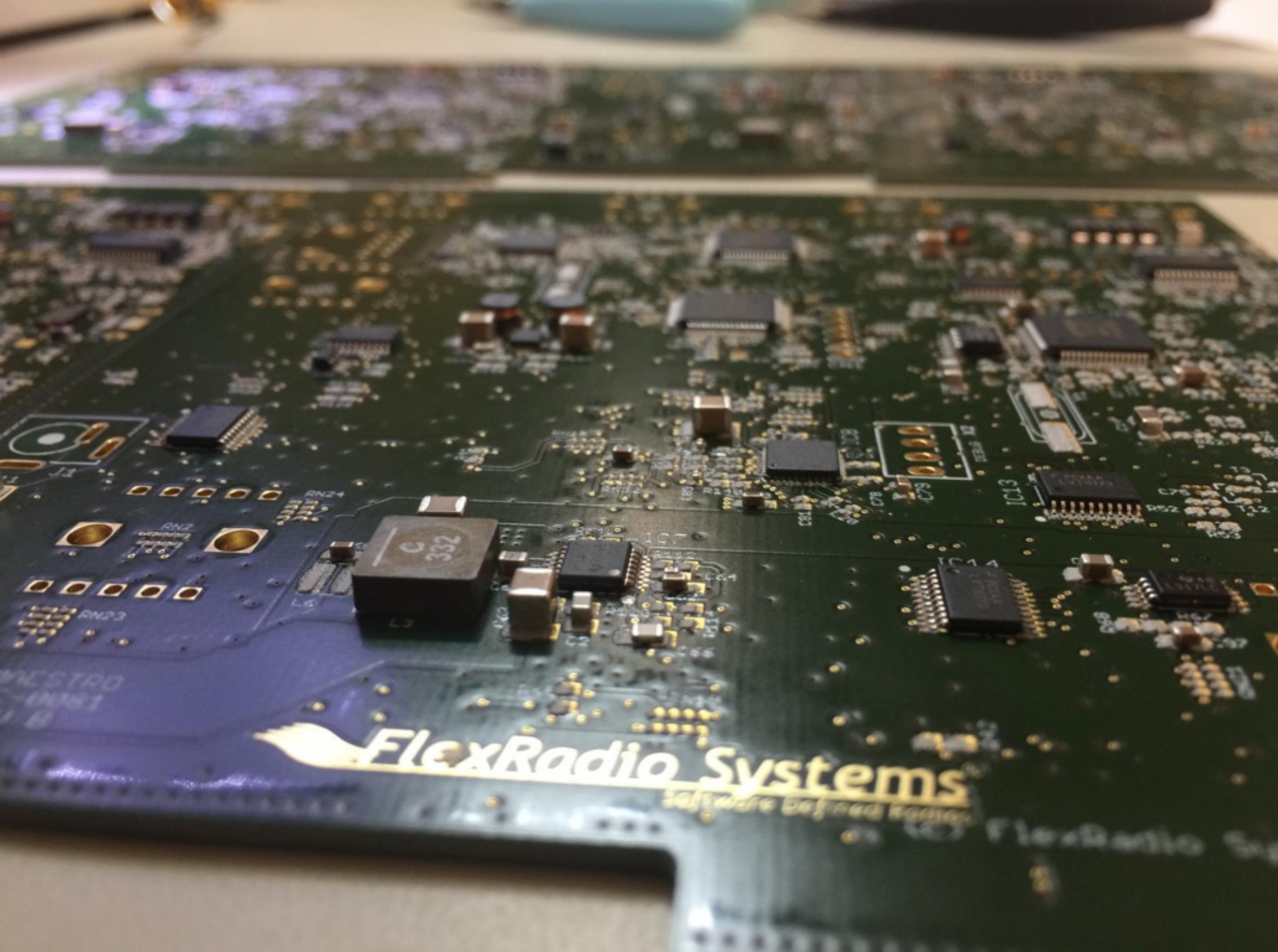
Maestro

What's next?



- ▶ Control of a computer and large display (fairly easy)
- ▶ Multiple Maestros on a single radio
- ▶ WAN use (away from the shack)
- ▶ Who knows ...





FlexRadio Systems
Software Defined Radio

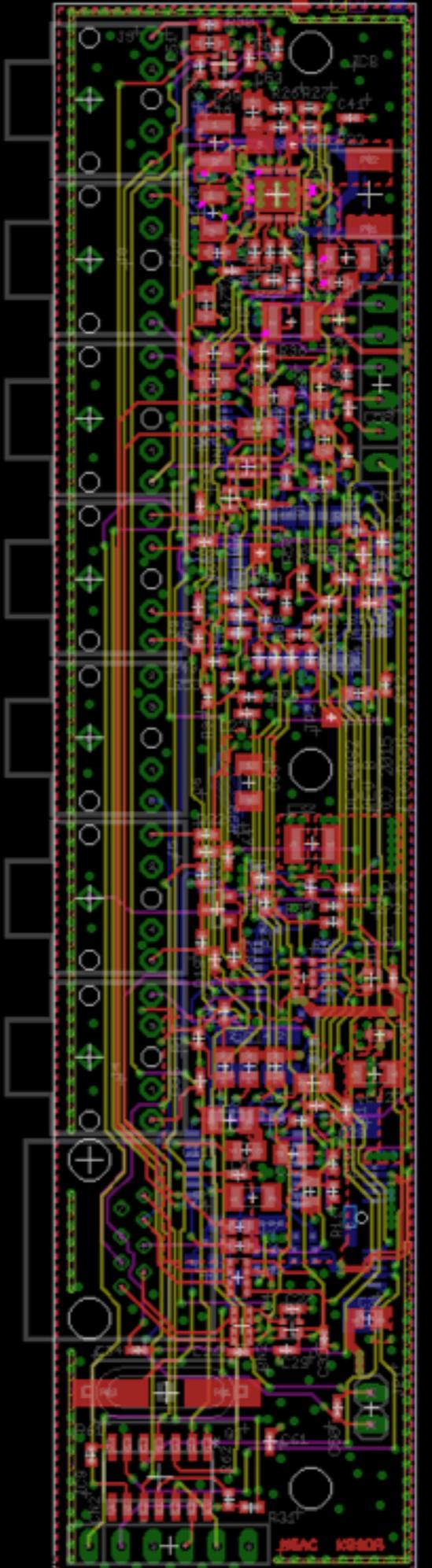
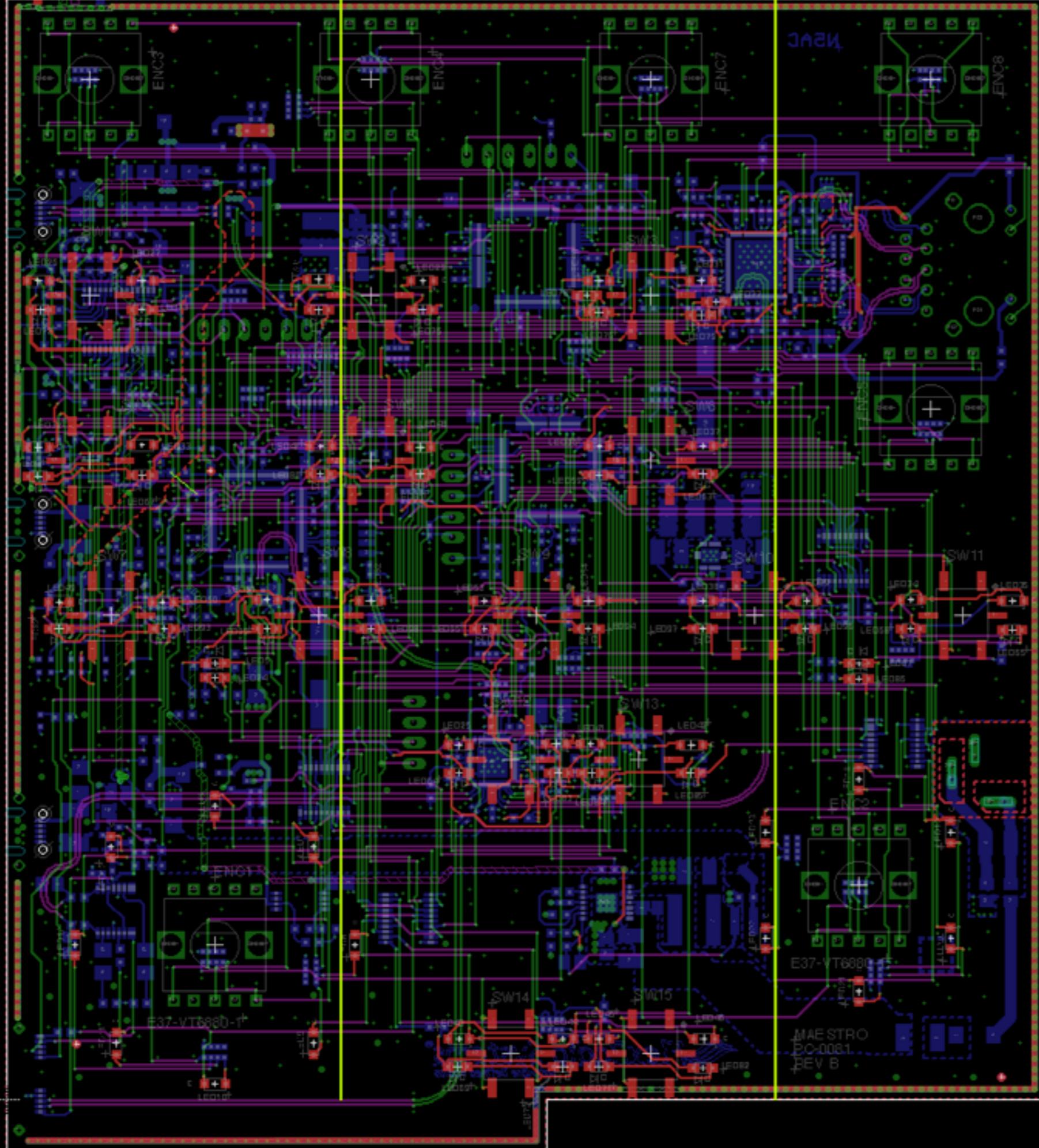
MESTRO
-M81
1 B

FlexRadio Sys

Maestro

By the numbers

	Controller	Audio
Layers	6	6
Vias	2,494	543
SMD Pads	1,582	547
ICs	22	11



Global AIS on Space Station



May 2015

GLASS Project Overview

GLASS Project

GLASS Project

- Global AIS on Space Station (GLASS) is a collaborative applied research and development project to assess the practical value of AIS data collected on the International Space Station (ISS) for maritime operations and worldwide MDA
- Majority funded by CASIS, an organization selected by NASA to maximize use of the ISS U.S. National Laboratory
 - Two-year initiative beginning September 2014
 - CASIS contribution of more than \$500,000
 - All participants making significant in-kind contributions



Rationale

04

- ❑ Nearly all commercial ships are tracked using Automatic Identification System (AIS)
- ❑ AIS receivers are typically limited to line-of-site signal reception
- ❑ GLASS to acquire world-wide, real-time AIS data from ISS
- ❑ ISS ideally suited to maximize reception of AIS signals and offers opportunities for upgrades and maintenance by on-board crew
- ❑ Better information will enhance commercial business, improve national security, protect the environment, and provide economic and societal benefits



Team & Roles

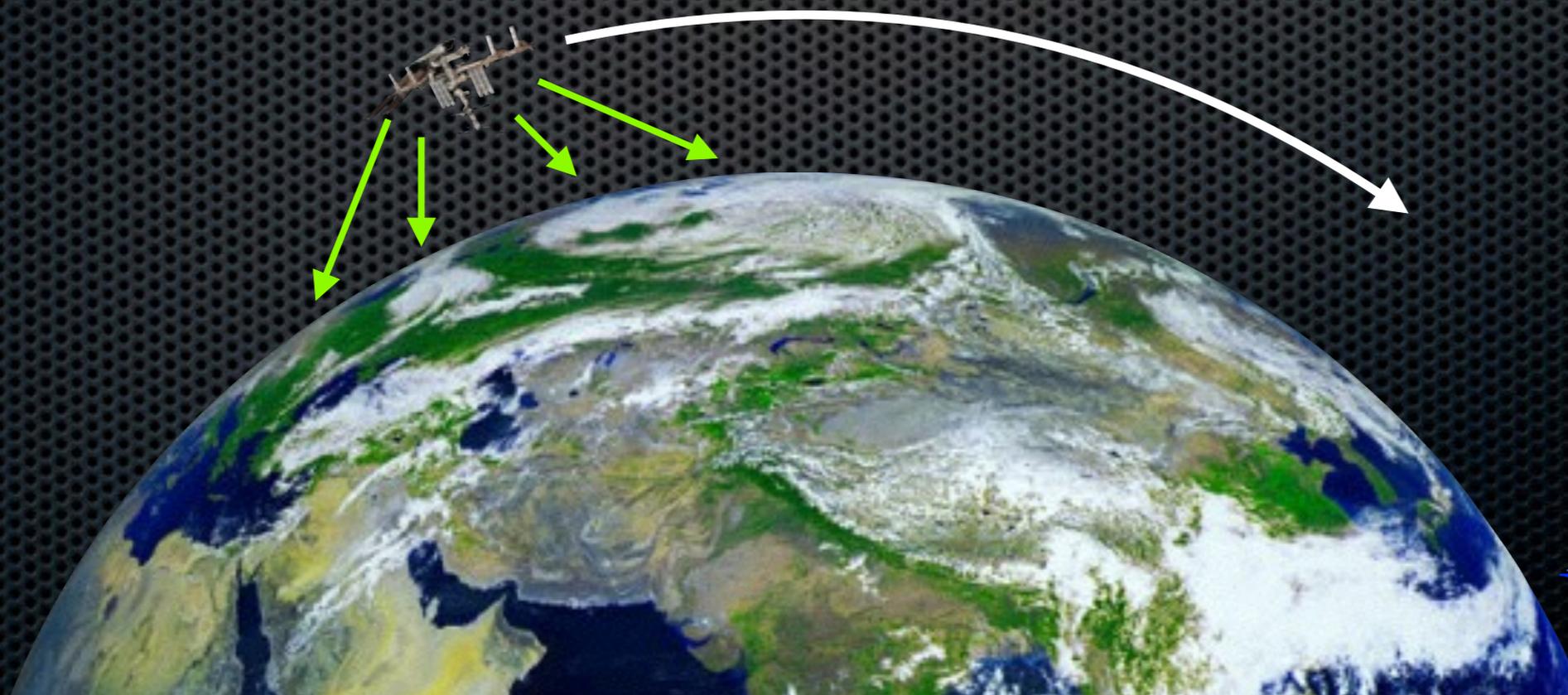
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- ❑ **JAMSS America, Inc.** – principal investigator and project integrator
- ❑ **University of Hawaii** – co-investigator, maritime researcher and GLASS operational evaluator
- ❑ **Greater Houston Port Bureau** – co-investigator, maritime consultant and GLASS operational evaluator
- ❑ **Mare Liberum Consulting, L.P.** – co-investigator, data systems and AIS signal processing/analysis
- ❑ **Flexitech, LLC** – consultant, aerospace radio communications technologies
- ❑ **VPI Engineering, FlexRadio Systems & Flexitech, LLC** – developers, GLASS space segment system



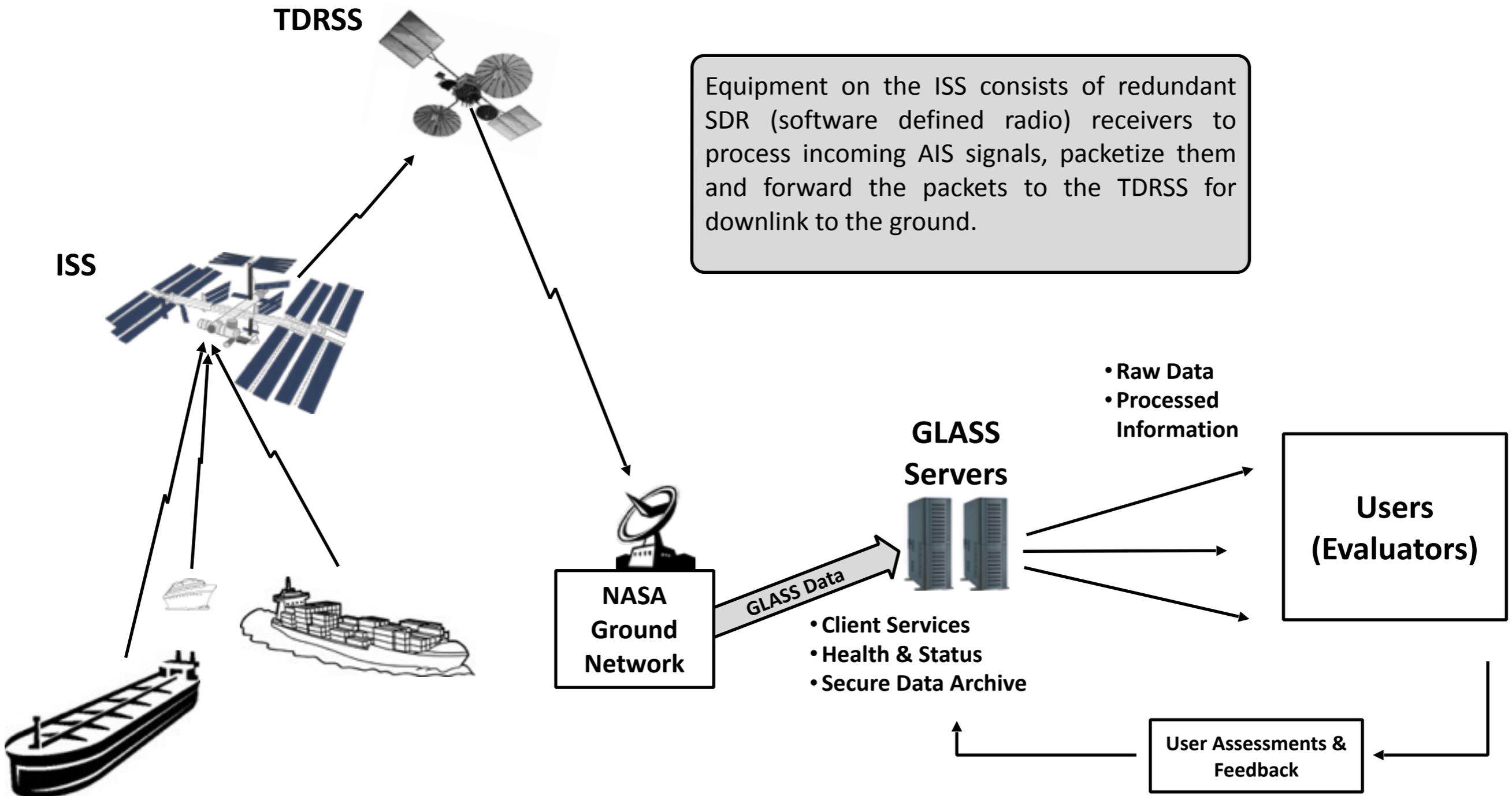
Why FlexRadio?

- ▶ Two channels with up to four doppler regions = 8CH
- ▶ Access to samples from receivers (Waveform API)
- ▶ Ethernet output to get samples to ground station

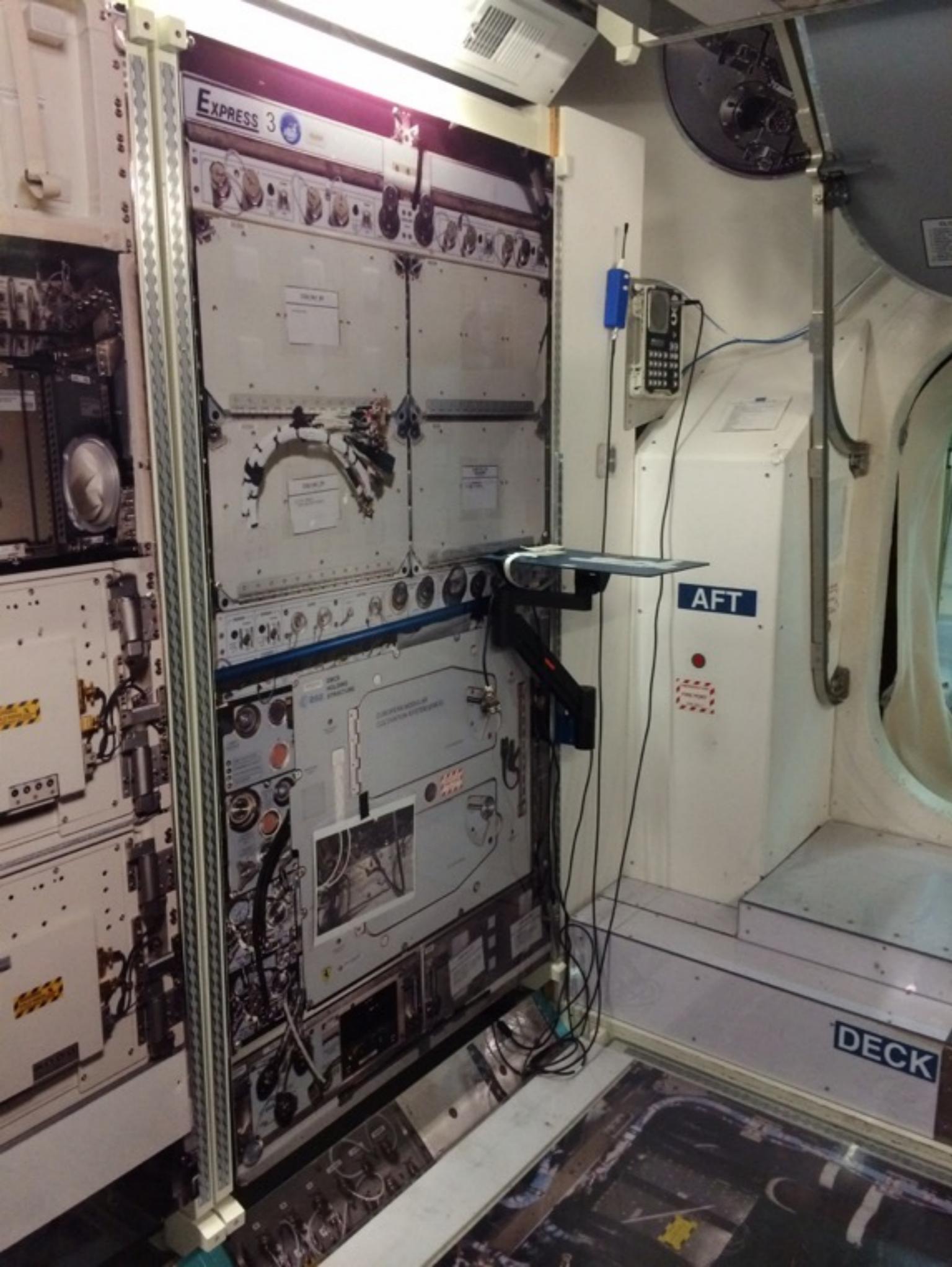


Project Overview

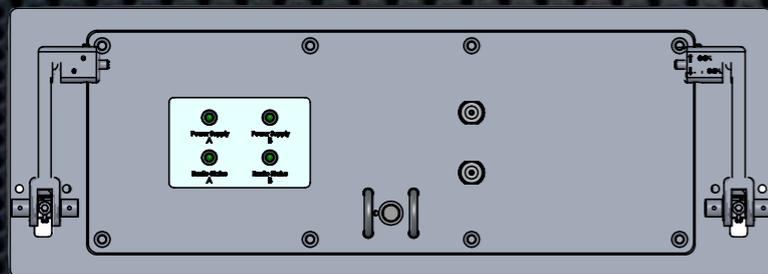
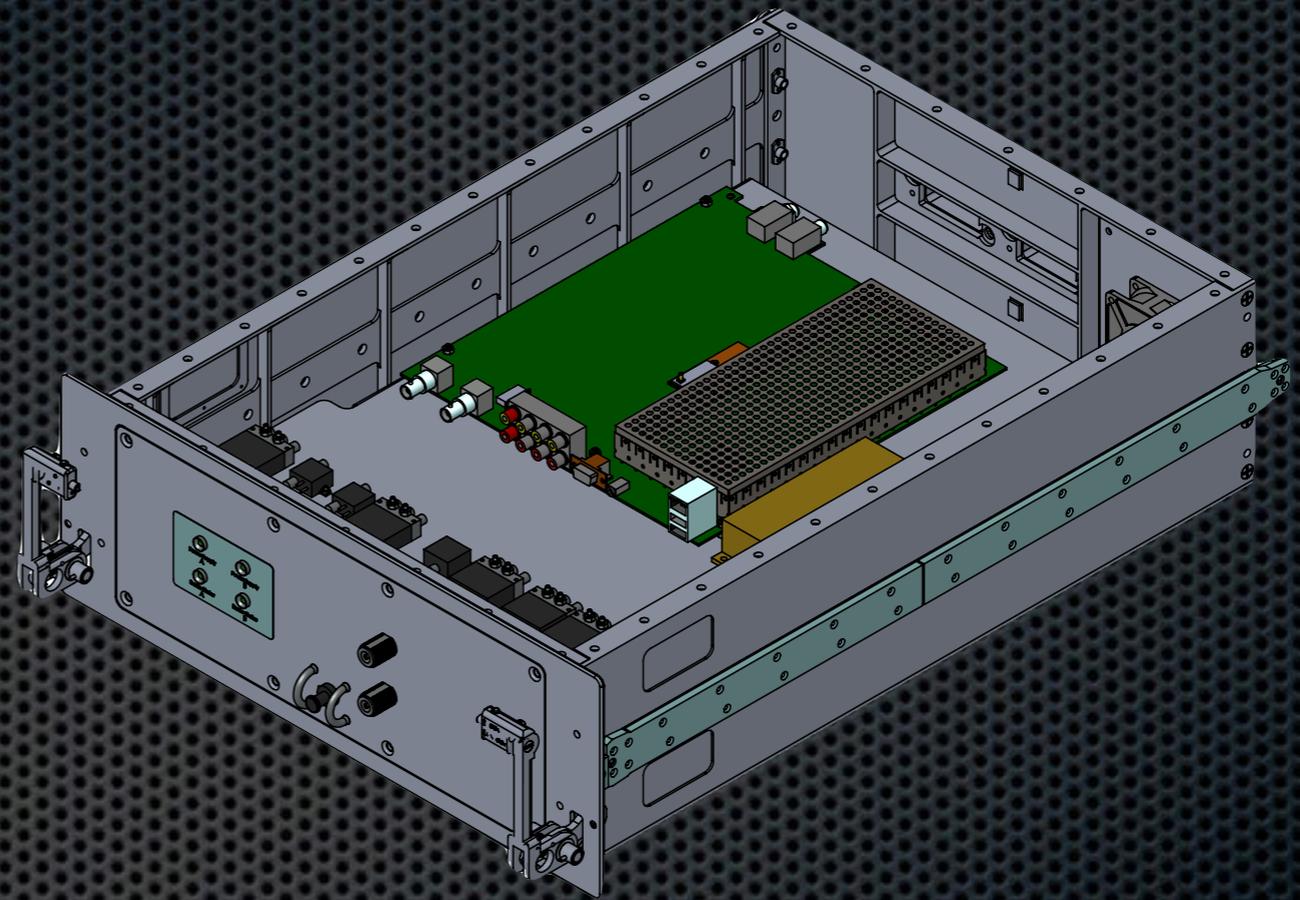
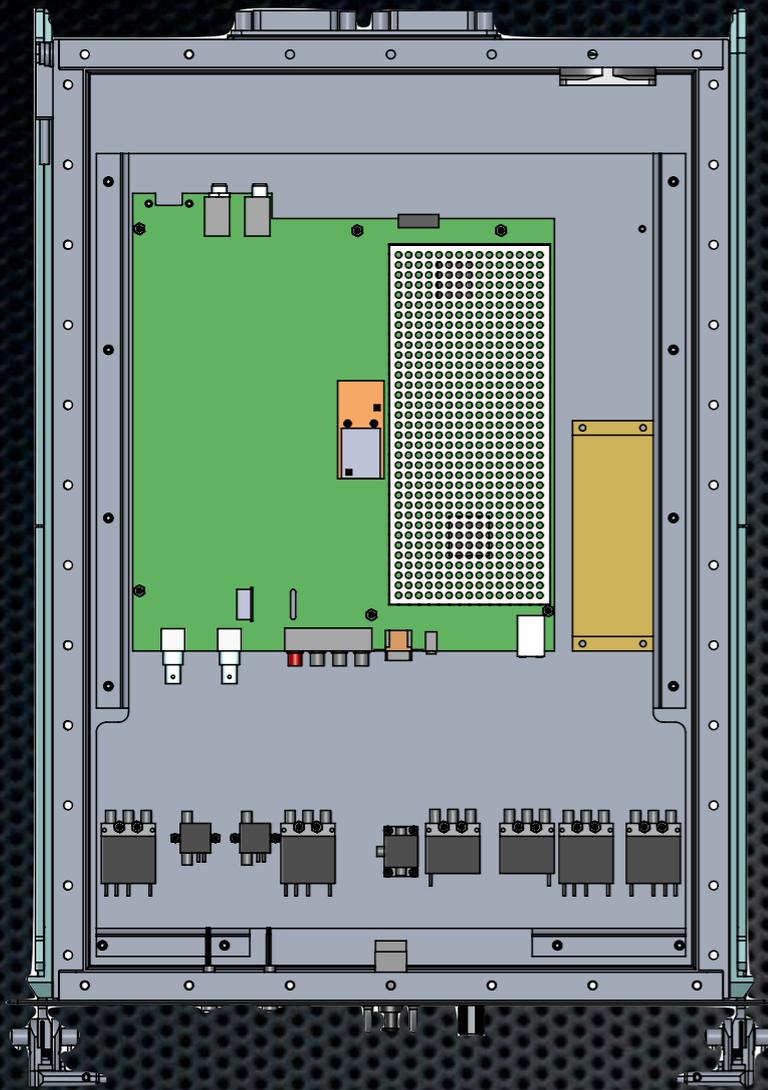
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ISS – International Space Station
TDRSS – Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System



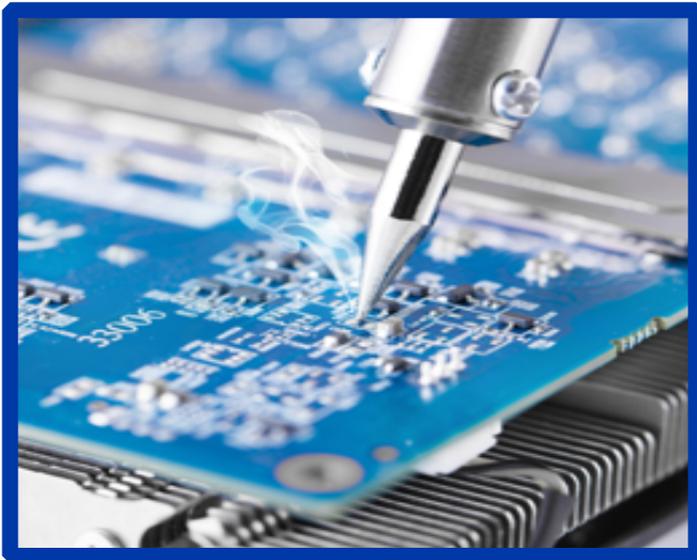
Express Racks



GLASS Express Rack Drawer

Schedule

6

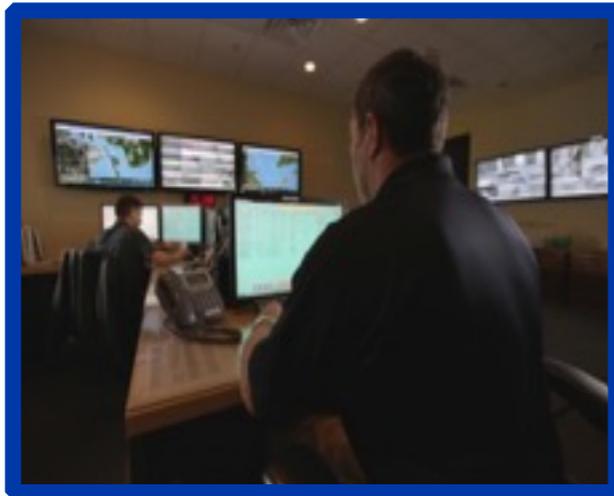


- ❑ Grant awarded (September 2014)
- ❑ Hardware/software development (initiated October 2014)
- ❑ Equipment launched to ISS and readied for operation (late 2015)
- ❑ System operation and data collection (12-month duration)
- ❑ Final assessment and report
- ❑ Project completion (late 2016)
- ❑ Commercial business initiation (2017)

Anticipated Value

7

“Better information will enhance commercial business, improve national security, protect the environment, and provide economic and societal benefits.”



- ❑ Enhanced global competitiveness
- ❑ Adaptation to supply chain disruptions
- ❑ Improved protection of U.S. Exclusive Economic Zones
- ❑ Decreased environmental impacts
- ❑ Increased environmental protection
- ❑ Decreased illegal activities
- ❑ Expedited emergency response
- ❑ Enhanced education and training
- ❑ Data mining for societal benefit



Questions?

re-discover radio

