J.-M Friedt

Basics of radiofrequency

Basics

Software tools

Reception

Emission

Instruments

Conclusion & perspectives

Radiofrequency communication on a budget: a software approach

J.-M Friedt

FEMTO-ST Time & Frequency, Besançon, France Associations Projet Aurore & Sequanux, Besançon, France

Contact: jmfriedt@femto-st.fr

All references available at http://jmfriedt.free.fr

October 12, 2012

3

J.-M Friedt

Basics of radiofrequency Basics

Software tools

Reception

Emission

Instruments

Conclusion & perspectives

Basics of radiofrequency (RF)

The wavelength of an electromagnetic wave is $\lambda = c/f$ or $m = 300/MHz \Rightarrow$ at VHF (30-300 MHz) and UHF (300-3000 MHz), typical wavelengths range from 10 m to 10 cm

- mutiplexing the use of the electromagnetic spectrum
- small dimension antennas replacement of wires
- sensors: frequency is the physical quantity measured with the best accuracy

BUT

strong dependence of the RF characteristics of components ($C = \varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{d}$ and $Y = jC\omega$) \Rightarrow the impedance of the circuit substrate is not negligible, components are not ideal ...

J.-M Friedt

Basics of radiofrequence

- Basics
- Software tools
- Reception
- Emission
- Instruments
- Conclusion & perspectives

• Simplify as much as possible the hardware,

- software based signal processing: flexibility, reliability, multi-purpose hardware
- trend towards replacing all analog communication protocols with digital (television, radio broadcast)
- widely available chips in consumer electronics can be used for less-trivial purposes.

Two reception case examples: NOAA APT satellite reception (VHF, 137.xx MHz), and ACARS plane communication protocol (VHF, 131.725 MHz, AM)

Emission is more challenging: characterization tool & two-chip FM emitter

Outline

J.-M Friedt

Basics of radiofrequent

- Basics
- Software tools
- Reception
- Emission
- Instruments
- Conclusion & perspectives

Software tools

Software approach requires some development tools – exclusively Free OpenSource Software (FOSS):

- GNU/Octave (replacement for Matlab, general purpose signal processing and plotting)¹,
 - New Electromagnetic Code (nec2, antenna radiation pattern ²)
- ngspice ³ or qucs ⁴ (replacement for Agilent ADS)
- gnuradio ⁵ and associated graphical user interface gnuradio-companion ⁶

¹www.gnu.org/software/octave ²www.nec2.org ³ngspice.sourceforge.net ⁴qucs.sourceforge.net ⁵gnuradio.org ⁶www.joshknows.com/grc

$\mathsf{GNU}/\mathsf{Octave}$

Design of a Finite Impulse Response (FIR) filter using GNU/Octave ⁷ (mostly Matlab compatible)

Find b_n so that the future (y) being a linear combination (convolution) of the past (x) matches some known transfer function:

$$y_n = \sum_{k=0..m} b_k x_{n-k}$$

The sampling rate f_e is normalized and knowing its value is fundamental in designing the filter

ffin=4000: fdeb=40: b=firls(160, [0 600 700 900 1000 fe/2]/fe*2, [0 0 1 1 0 0]); x=chirp([0:1/fe:5].fdeb.5.ffin): f=linspace(fdeb,ffin,length(x)); plot(f.filter(b.1.x)): freq=[fdeb:150:ffin]; k=1: for f=freg x=sin(2*pi*f*[0:1/fe:1]); y=filter(b,1,x); sortie(k)=max(y); k=k+1: end hold on;plot(freq,sortie,'r') xlabel('frequence (Hz)') ylabel('magnitude (u.a.)') Top: modelling, blue by filtering a chirp, red by sampling discrete frequencies. Bottom: experimental measurement of a FIR bandpass filter tuned for [700:900] Hz.

⁷J.-M Friedt, *Affichage et traitement de données au moyen de logiciels libres*, GNU/Linux Magazine France, 111 (Dec. 2008), jmfriedt.free.fr/lm_octave_pdf) < ~ 12 October 2012 - Brussels

Radiofrequency communication on a budget: a software approach

J.-M Friedt

Basics of radiofrequence

Basics

Software tools

Reception

Emission

Instruments

Conclusion & perspectives

J.-M Friedt

Basics of radiofrequenc

- Basics
- Software tools
- Reception
- Emission
- Instruments
- Conclusion & perspectives



- SPICE (Simulation Program with Integrated Circuit Emphasis) is not dedicated to RF but a general purpose simulator also suitable to mechanical and thermal simulations ⁸,
- graphical user interface available
 (sourceforge.net/projects/gspiceui) but using the raw
 text-mode configuration file allows for scripting (parameter loop).



Butterworth low pass filter simulation: transfer function as a function of parameter value

⁸J.-M Friedt, *Introduction à SPICE3 : simulation de circuits électroniques, et au-delà*, OpenSilicum 1 (Janvier-Mars 2011), jmfriedt, free, fr/lm_spice, pdf

J.-M Friedt

- Basics of radiofrequency
- Basics
- Software tools
- Reception
- Emission
- Instruments
- Conclusion & perspectives

SPICE simulator

- SPICE (Simulation Program with Integrated Circuit Emphasis) is not dedicated to RF but a general purpose simulator also suitable to mechanical and thermal simulations ⁸,
- graphical user interface available
 (sourceforge.net/projects/gspiceui) but using the raw
 text-mode configuration file allows for scripting (parameter loop).



Time-domain evolution of the voltage of Chua's chaotic circuit, and phase-space strange attractor (requires an accurate model of op-amp).

⁸J.-M Friedt, Introduction à SPICE3 : simulation de circuits électroniques, et au-delà, OpenSilicum 1 (Janvier-Mars 2011), jmfriedt_free_fr/lm_spice.pdf 12 October 2012 = Brussels

J.-M Friedt

Basics of radiofrequency

- Basics
- Software tools
- Reception
- Emission
- Instruments
- Conclusion & perspectives

NEC antenna radiation pattern simulation

- Radiofrequency \Rightarrow requires a radiating element (antenna) to grab or generate signal
- Two fundamental parameters: impedance at operating frequency, and directivity (radiation pattern)
- Time consuming to tune experimentally



Radiation pattern of a crossed dipole (circular polarization) antenna as a function of height to a conducting ground plane.

J.-M Friedt

Basics of radiofrequency

Basics

Software tools

Reception

Emission

Instruments

Conclusion & perspectives

NOAA satellite receiver

- Analog front end, digital DDS defines the mixer frequency (RX2 at www.rig.org.uk/shop.htm, 100 euros)
- Software decoding using sound card
- Satelllites rotating around the Earth at 800 km altitude (90 minute period), continuously transmitting the received light intensity (scanning probe microscopy approach !)



Received image ranges from Scandinavia to Mauritania ⁹(pixel 4×4 km²)

⁹J.-M Friedt, Satellite image eavesdropping: a multidisciplinary science education project, European Journal of Physics **26** (Aug. 2005) pp.969-984 jmfriedt.free.fr/ejp196357p16.pdf, or J.-M Friedt, S. Guinot, La réception d'images météorologiques issues de satellites : principes de base, GNU/Linux Magazine France, Hors Série 24 (Février 2006), jmfriedt.free.fr/LM_sat1.pdf =>> = <<</p>

J.-M Friedt

Basics of radiofrequence

Basics

Software too

Reception

Emission

Instruments

Conclusion & perspectives

Digital protocol decoding: gnuradio

EZCAP based on the Elonics E4000 chip (${\leq}20$ \$ DVB tuner USB dongle) is a general purpose 2.5 MS/s dual channel ADC with a zero-IF RF front end



 \Rightarrow if the RF front end is not used, convenient fast acquisition card (faster sampling rate than sound card, but lower resolution)¹⁰

¹⁰J.-M Friedt, G. Goavec-Mérou, *La réception radiofréquence définie par logiciel* (Software Defined Radio – SDR) GNU/Linux Magazine France 153 (Octobre 2012), pp.4-33, jmfriedt.free.fr/lm_sdr.pdf ¹² October 2012 – Brussels

J.-M Friedt

Basics of radiofrequence

Basics

Software tools

Reception

- Emission
- Instruments
- Conclusion & perspectives



Digital protocol decoding: gnuradio

- Frequency shift keying: the demodulator output is immediately representative of the bit coding.
- Decoding the digital information is a matter of threshold, identify message beginning, and checksum verification

(a)

э

Digital protocol decoding: gnuradio

Beyond the use of the readily available signal processing blocks, use the basic functions of gnuradio (demodulation) and add our own processing functonalities:

- record the demodulated signal as a binary file
- develop all processing algorithms under a scipting language (GNU/Octave, SciPy)
- convert these algorithms to C(++)
- ④ comply with gnuradio-companion block architecture

J.-M Friedt



J.-M Friedt

craft=.TC-IF IB/827/68/OT 0700/0821/0002 Reception .026.0.38.123E7.077.082.102.3.001.2 a=44 31 33 45 D13E 51209050744/DAEDDN

Digital protocol decoding: gnuradio

Beyond the use of the readily available signal processing blocks, use the basic functions of gnuradio (demodulation) and add our own processing functonalities:

- record the demodulated signal as a binary file
- develop all processing algorithms under a scipting language (GNU/Octave, SciPy)
- convert these algorithms to C(++)
- ② comply with gnuradio-companion block architecture

(日) (同) (日) (日)

J.-M Friedt

Basics of radiofrequency

Basics

Software tools

Reception

Emission

Instruments

Conclusion & perspectives

SDR-based reception of signals from space

- S. Markgraf has demonstrated reception of NOAA satellite using the EZCAP dongle: http://rof.li/pic/groundplane/
- J.A. Lázaro at Barcelona has demonstrated the reception and decoding of GPS signals using this SDR: http://www.gnss-sdr.org/documentation/ gnss-sdr-operation-realtek-rt12832u-usb-dongle-dvb-t-receiver

Decoding raw GPS information opens the realm of atmospheric research (moisture, ionospheric electron density, secondary reflection of GPS signals)

3

J.-M Friedt

- Basics of radiofrequenc
- Reception
- Emission
- Instruments
- Conclusion & perspectives

Radiofrequency emission

- Challenge of complying with regulations: requires characterization of multiple parameters (emitted power, harmonics, spurious)
- Intrinsic radiofrequency transducer characterization: Quartz Crystal Resonator as gravimetric detector (ten ng/cm² typical resolution) and quartz tuning fork as scanning probe distance sensor
- Availability of digitally controled radiofrequency sources: Direct Digital synthesizer (DDS) – Analog Devices AD9851 & AD9954S
- Availability of I/Q demodulators, power detectors (AD8302, AD8362) \Rightarrow homemade network analyzer (S₂₁)





J.-M Friedt

- Basics of radiofrequen
- Dasies
- Software tools
- Reception
- Emission
- Instruments
- Conclusion & perspectives

Scanning probe microscopy application

- Having identified the signal-distance transfer function (bijective), raster scan the probe over the surface of the object to be characterized.
- Either closed loop (keep the operating poing of the sensor: increased range and linearity related to the transducer) or open loop (record signal as a function of position – fast !) ¹¹



¹¹J.-M Friedt, E. Carry, Introduction to the quartz tuning fork, American Journal of Physics (May 2007), pp.415-422, jmfriedt.free.fr/proof_AJP_diap.pdf = OQC 12 October 2012 - Brussels

J.-M Friedt

- Basics of radiofrequency
- Basics
- Software tools
- Reception
- Emission
- Instruments
- Conclusion & perspectives

Quality factor tuning

- Oscillation is only an asymptotic case of injecting more energy in a band pass filter (resonator) than the losses.
- By injecting energy in phase or out of phase with the electromechanical transducer current, quality factor *Q* (defined as stored energy/energy lost during each period) is increased or decreased.
- Application to scanning probe microscopy: the higher the Q, the more accurate the resonance definition, but the longer the settling time $(Q/\pi \text{ periods}) \Rightarrow$ use in liquid (increase) or air (lower) Q tuning



J.-M Friedt

Basics of radiofrequence

Basics

Software tools

Reception

Emission

Instruments

Conclusion & perspectives

GPS disciplined oscillator

- Acoustics (electromechanical resonators) provides high short term stability (< 10 s) but long term drift due to aging and temperature depenence.
- GPS is basically a combination of information gathered from atomic clocks onboard satellites, beamed to Earth using a radiofrequency link. The time information is provided to the user as the 1 PPS output ¹².



¹²J.-M. Friedt, A. Masse, F. Bassignot, Les microcontroleurs MSP430 pour les applications faibles consommations – asservissement d'un oscillateur sur le GPS, GNU/Linux Magazine France 98, Octobre 2007, jmfriedt.free.fr/lmimsp430 pdf q ~ 12 Octobre 2012 – Brussels

J.-M Friedt

Basics of radiofrequency

. .

Reception

Emission

Instruments

Conclusion & perspectives

GPS disciplined oscillator

- Acoustics (electromechanical resonators) provides high short term stability (< 10 s) but long term drift due to aging and temperature depenence.
- GPS is basically a combination of information gathered from atomic clocks onboard satellites, beamed to Earth using a radiofrequency link. The time information is provided to the user as the 1 PPS output ¹².



The 10 K temperature variation would have yielded 40 Hz variation, while the GPS disciplined oscillator variation (peak to peak) is less than 5 Hz. Temperature variations are visible on the control signal.

¹²J.-M. Friedt, A. Masse, F. Bassignot, Les microcontroleurs MSP430 pour les applications faibles consommations – asservissement d'un oscillateur sur le GPS, GNU/Linux Magazine France 98, Octobre 2007, jmfriedt.free.fr/lm_msp430 pdf) <</p>

J.-M Friedt

- Basics of radiofrequency
- Software too
- Reception
- Emission
- Instruments
- Conclusion & perspectives

GPS disciplined oscillator

- Acoustics (electromechanical resonators) provides high short term stability (< 10 s) but long term drift due to aging and temperature depenence.
- GPS is basically a combination of information gathered from atomic clocks onboard satellites, beamed to Earth using a radiofrequency link. The time information is provided to the user as the 1 PPS output ¹².



The 10 K temperature variation would have yielded 40 Hz variation, while the GPS disciplined oscillator variation (peak to peak) is less than 5 Hz. Temperature variations are visible on the control signal.

¹²J.-M. Friedt, A. Masse, F. Bassignot, Les microcontroleurs MSP430 pour les applications faibles consommations – asservissement d'un oscillateur sur le GPS, GNU/Linux Magazine France 98, Octobre 2007, jmfriedt.free.fr/lm_msp430 pdf) < </p>

- J.-M Friedt
- Basics of radiofrequency
- Basics
- Software to
- Reception
- Emission
- Instruments
- Conclusion & perspectives

Two-chip digital FM emitter

- Frequency modulation = vary the frequency of the emitted carrier ω_c at a rate proportional to the input signal (excursion and modulation frequency) $signal(t) = A \times sin\left(\omega_c t \frac{\Delta f}{f_m}sin(\omega_m t)\right)$
- AD9954 provides a look-up table (LUT) with the (radio)frequencies to be emitted ⇒ a microcontroller ¹³ samples the input signal, programs the LUT *sampling rate* while the carrier frequency is fixed





¹³J.-M Friedt, É. Carry, *Développement sur processeur à base de cœur ARM7 sous GNU/Linux*, GNU/Linux Magazine France 117 (Juin 2009), pp.40-59, jmfriedt.free.fr/lm_arm.pdf

12 October 2012 - Brussels

Conclusion

Radiofrequency communication on a budget: a software approach

- J.-M Friedt
- Basics of radiofrequency
- Basics
- Software tools
- Reception
- Emission
- Instruments
- Conclusion & perspectives

- Software approach for flexibility and hardware cost reduction (single hardware for multiple uses)
- Exclusively open-source tools, here running under GNU/Linux, but now often available for proprietary operating systems
- Wide (and increasing) availability of radiofrequency components in (cheap) consumer electronics
- Understanding the detailed behaviour of these components allows for diverting from their original purpose

Beyond radiofrequency: embedded digital electronics (microcontroller), game console & organizers (iPod),

routers









• • • • • • • • • • • • •

- J.-M Friedt
- Basics of radiofrequency
- Basics
- Software tools
- Reception
- Emission
- Instruments
- Conclusion & perspectives

- Software approach for flexibility and hardware cost reduction (single hardware for multiple uses)
- Exclusively open-source tools, here running under GNU/Linux, but now often available for proprietary operating systems
- Wide (and increasing) availability of radiofrequency components in (cheap) consumer electronics
- Understanding the detailed behaviour of these components allows for diverting from their original purpose

Beyond radiofrequency: embedded digital electronics (microcontroller), game console & organizers (iPod), routers







Conclusion