

All Your RFz Are Belong to Me: Hacking the Wireless World with Software Defined Radio

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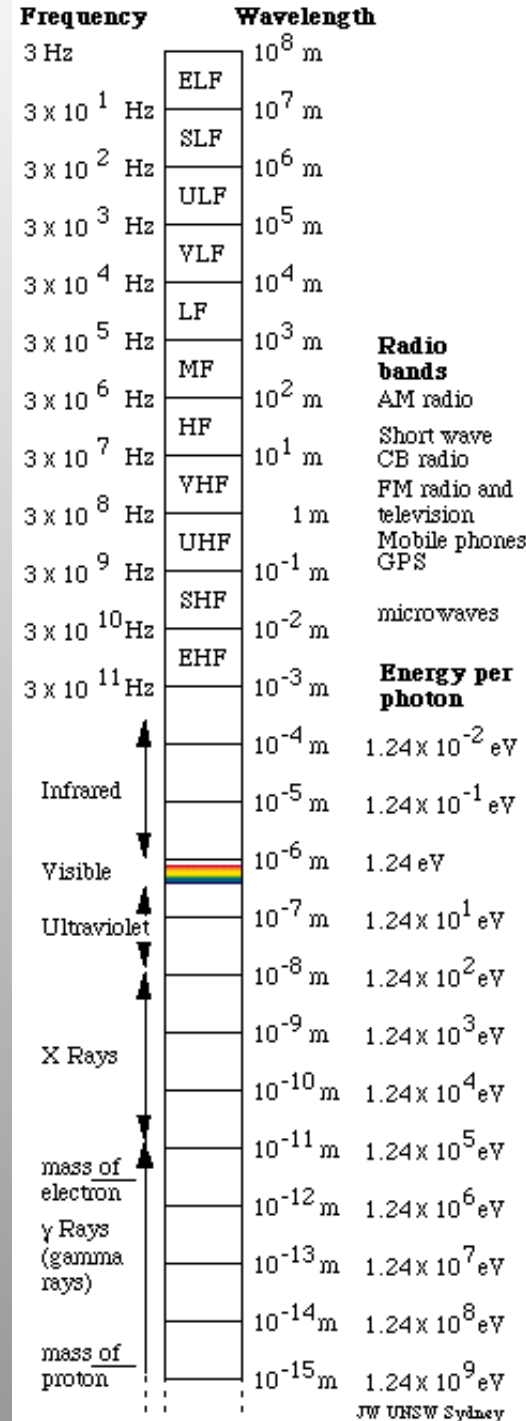


Overview

- RF 101
- The journey into Software Defined Radio
- Hospital pager systems
- Tracking planes
- Decoding satellite-downlink traffic
- Direction Finding

The Electromagnetic Spectrum

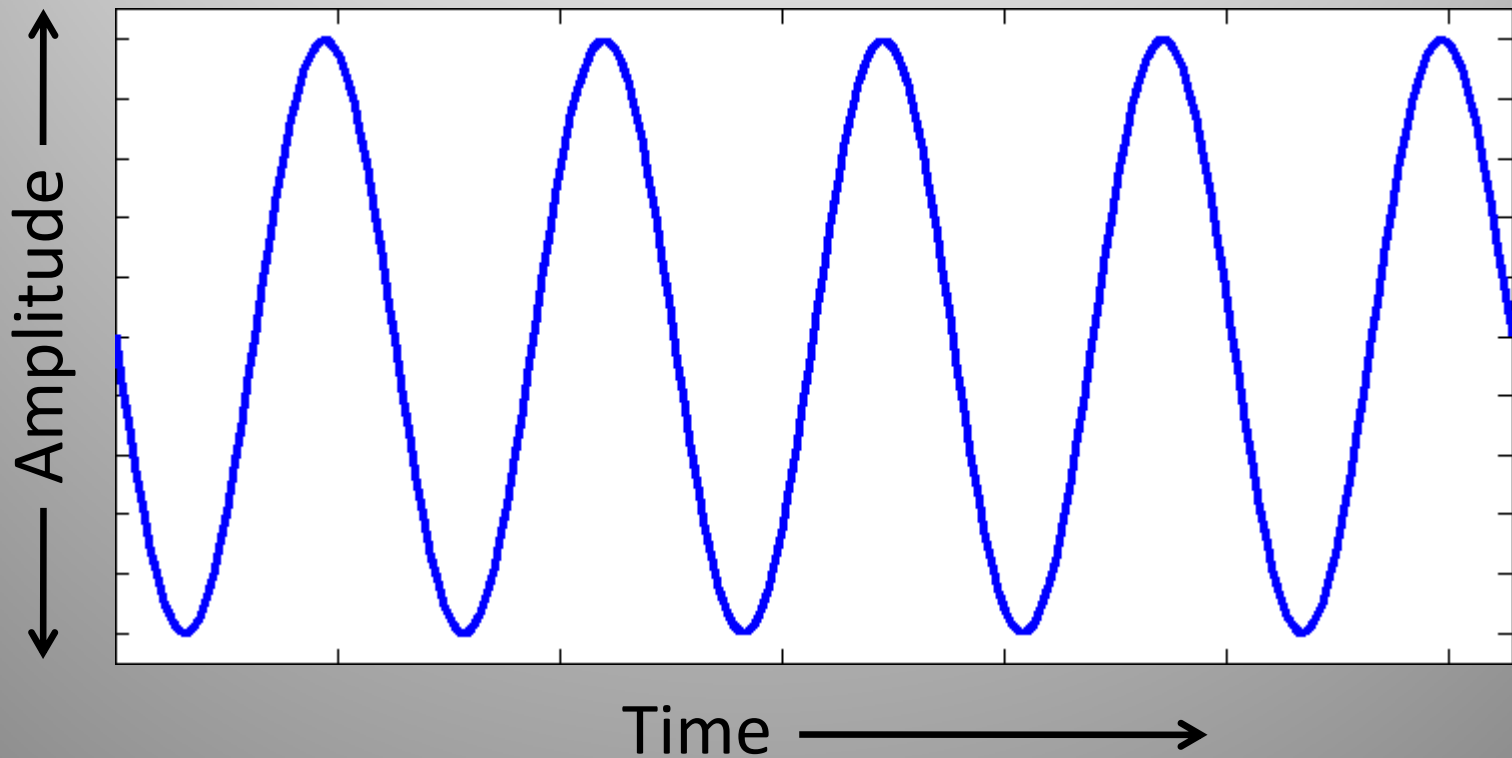
- Electromagnetism: one of four universal forces
- Radio wave exists due to energy being propagated at a particular frequency
- Can create and receive radio waves using electronics





Transmitting Data

- Radio (carrier) wave must be modulated to convey information



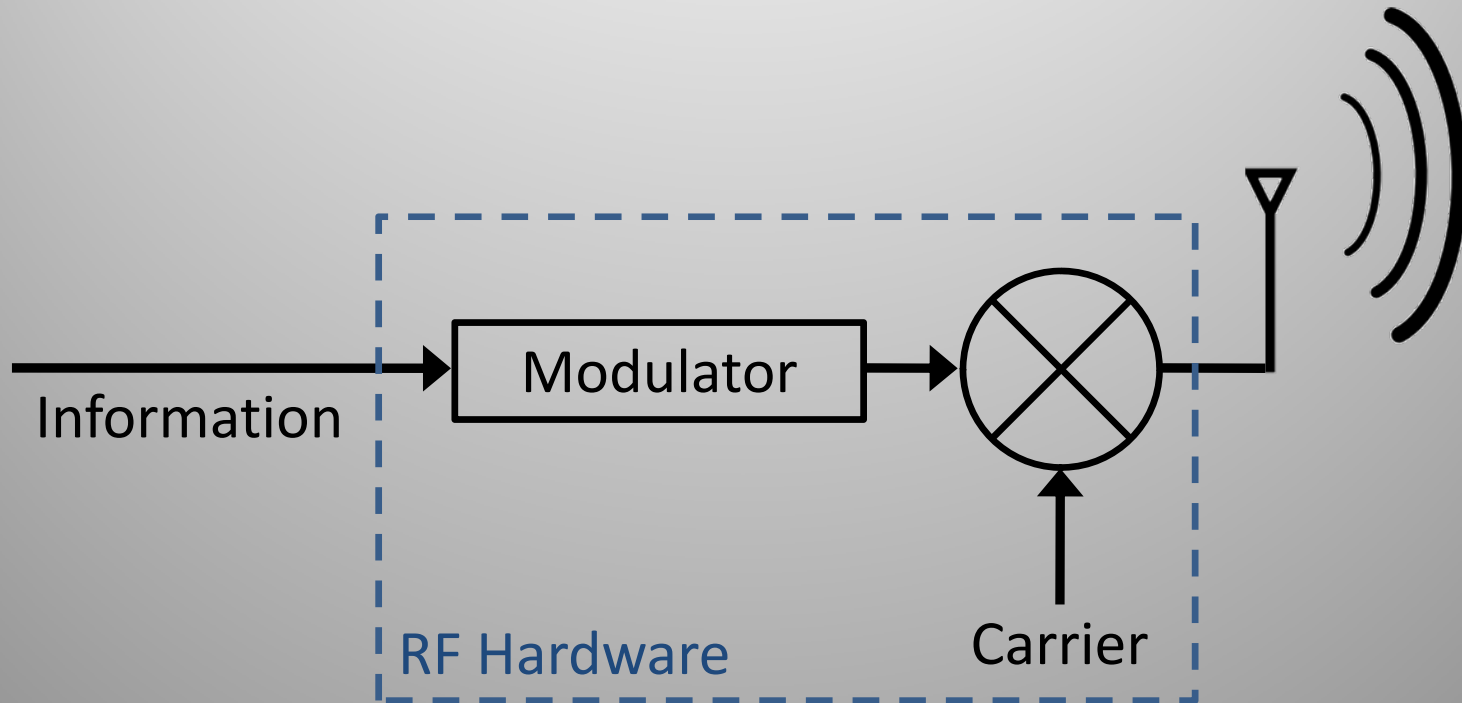


Transmitting Data

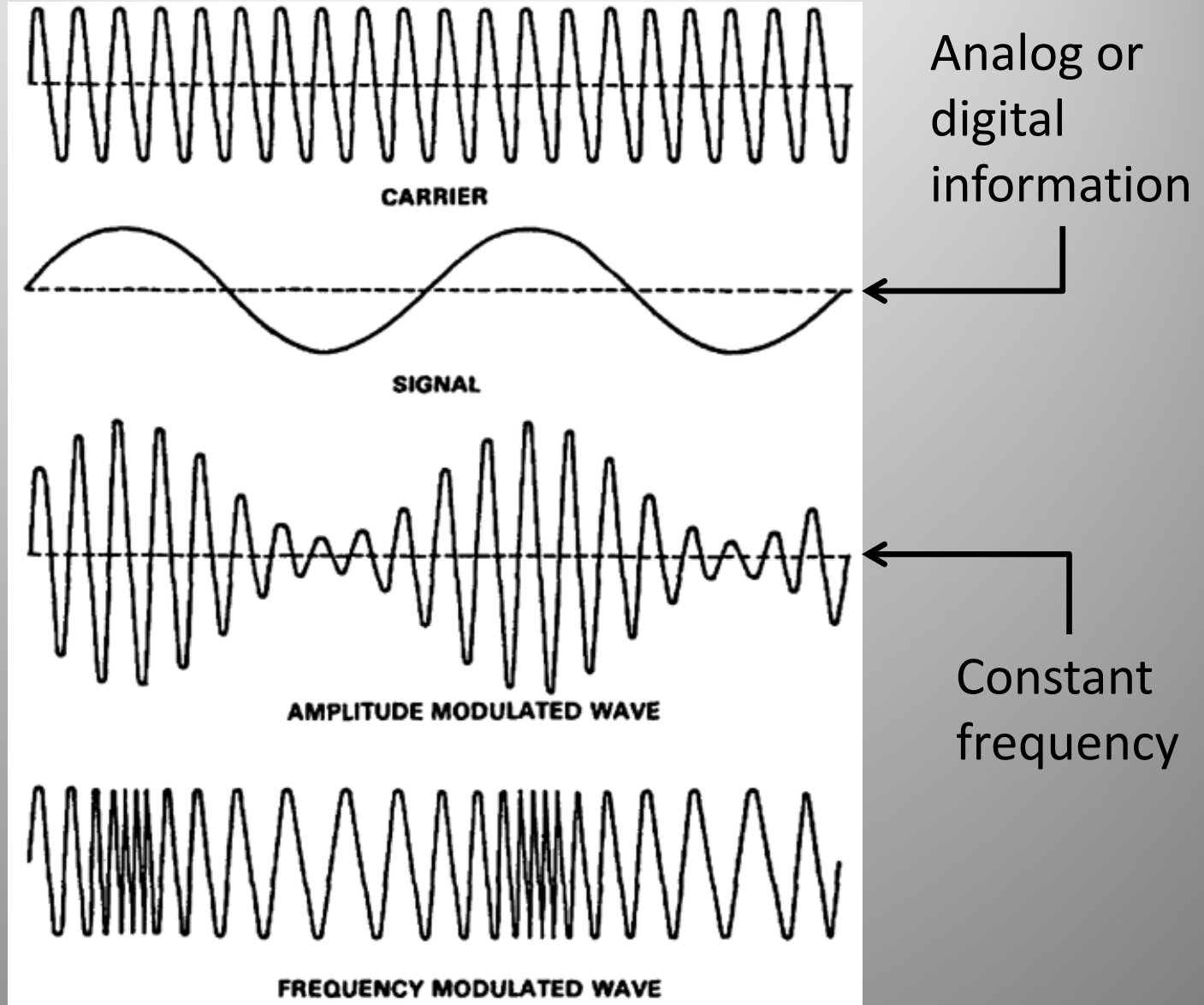
- Radio (carrier) wave must be modulated to convey information
- OOK (**O**n-**O**ff **K**eying)
 - Presence/absence of a signal
- COFDM (**C**oded **O**rthogonal **F**requency-**D**ivision **M**ultiplexing)
 - WiFi, DVB, DAB, WiMAX, UWB, 4G, ADSL, PLC



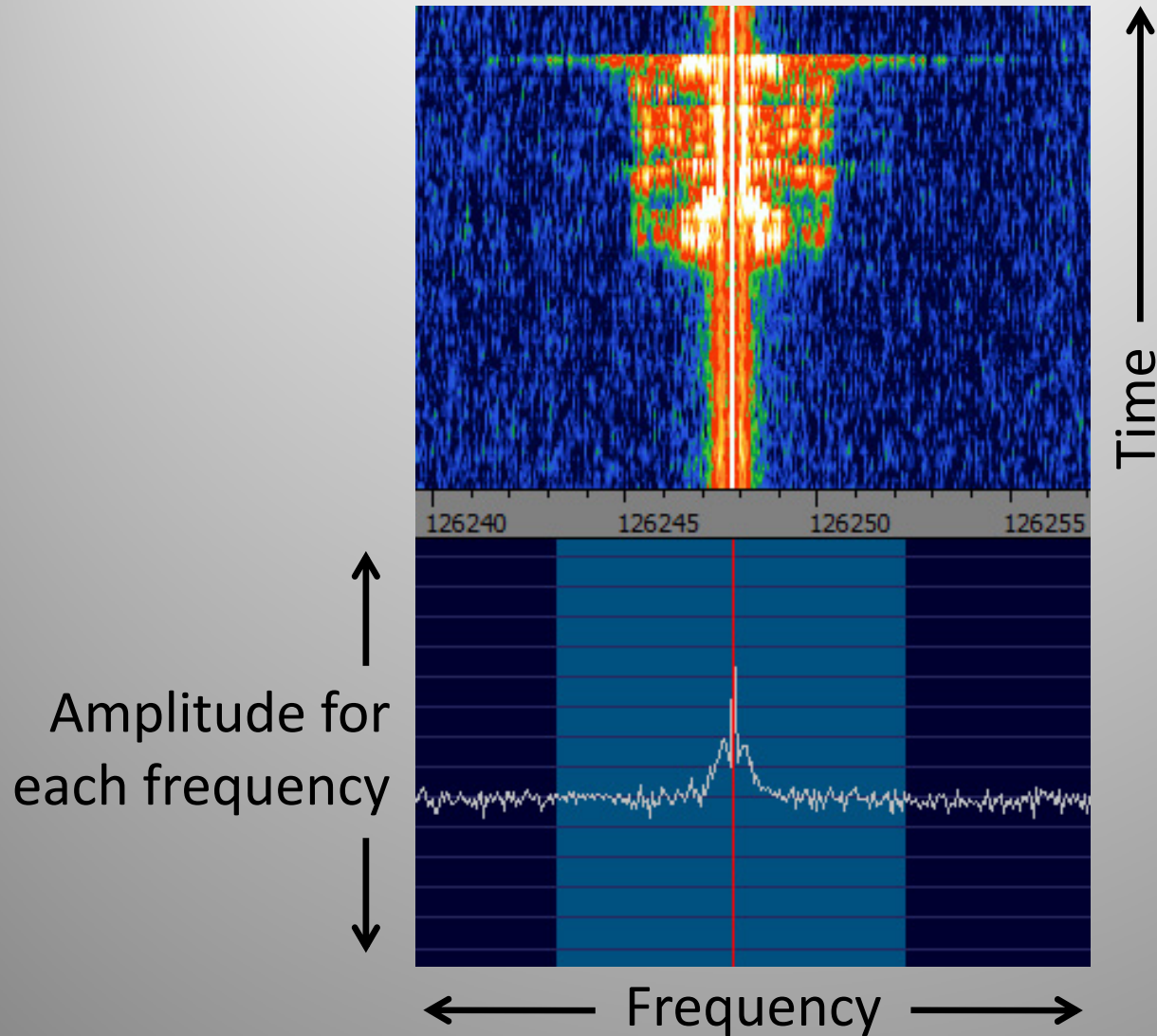
Transmitting Data



AM & FM: In the Time Domain



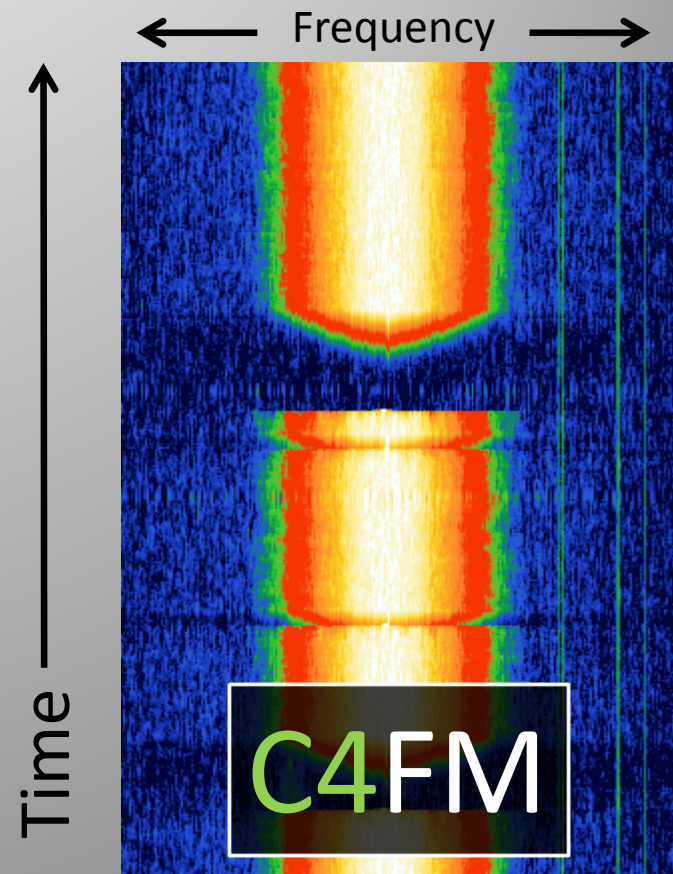
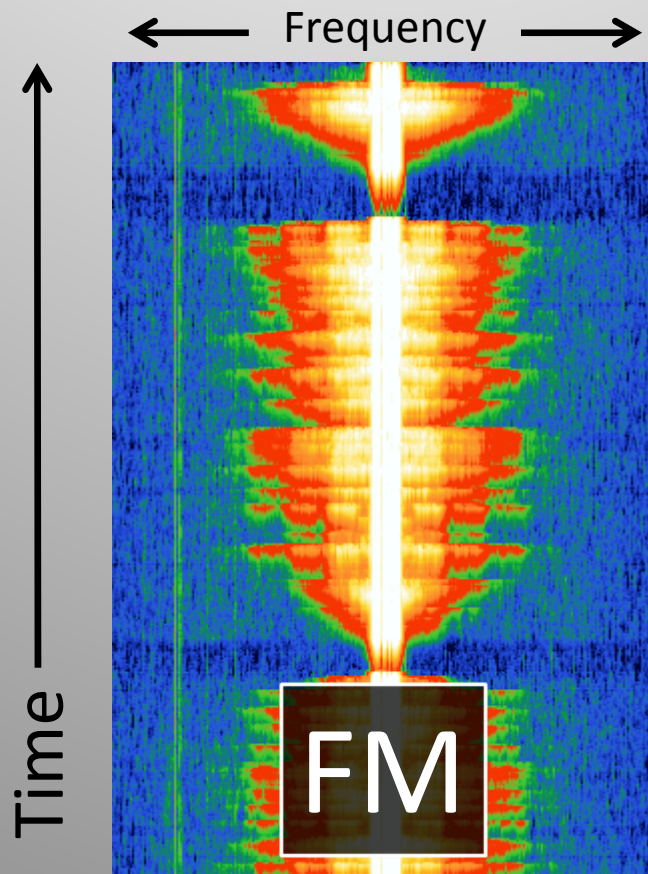
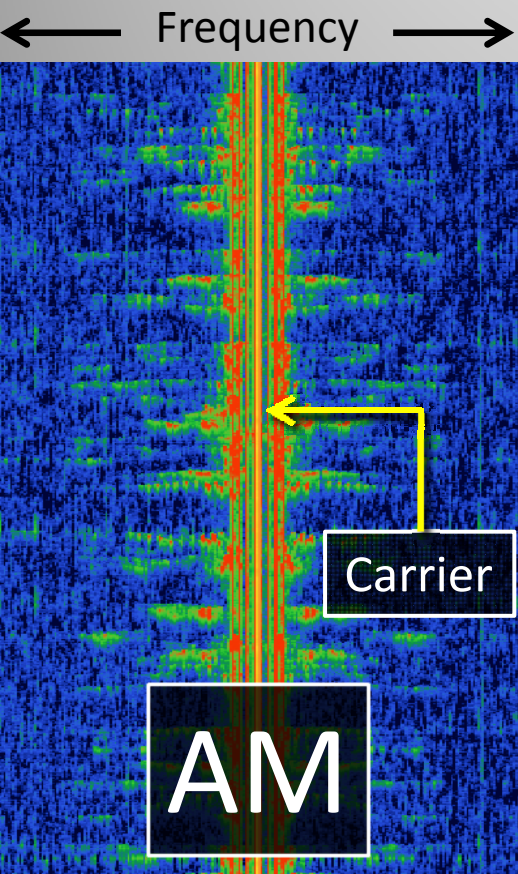
In the Frequency Domain





Modulation

- Modulation technique defines how the signal will look on the spectrum





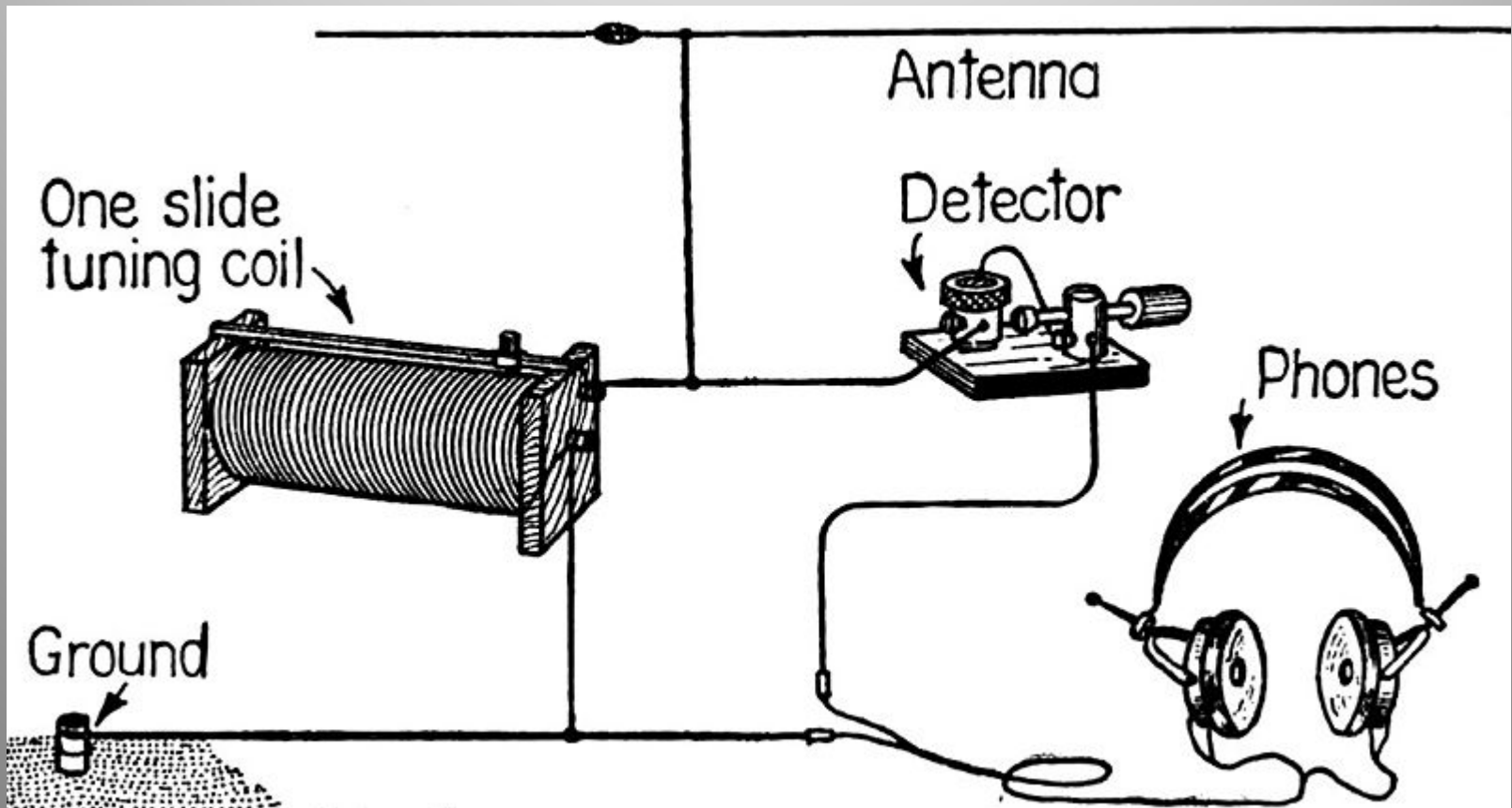
Hardware

- Crystal set receiver
 - Powerful AM transmissions



Hardware

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 - Powerful AM transmissions



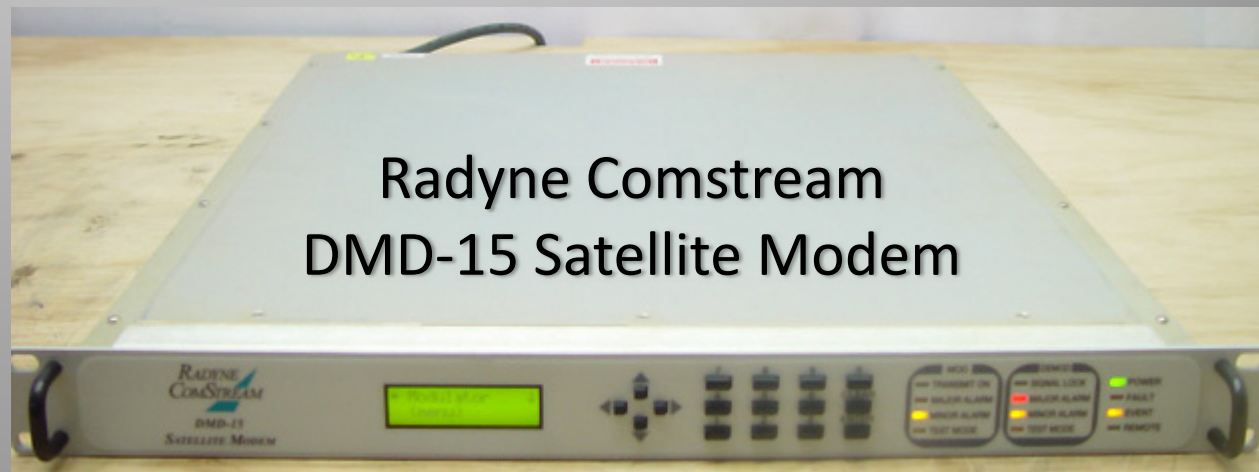


Hardware

- Crystal set receiver
 - Powerful AM transmissions
- More advanced hardware to handle increasingly complex modulation schemes
 - FM, stereo FM, microwave, digital...

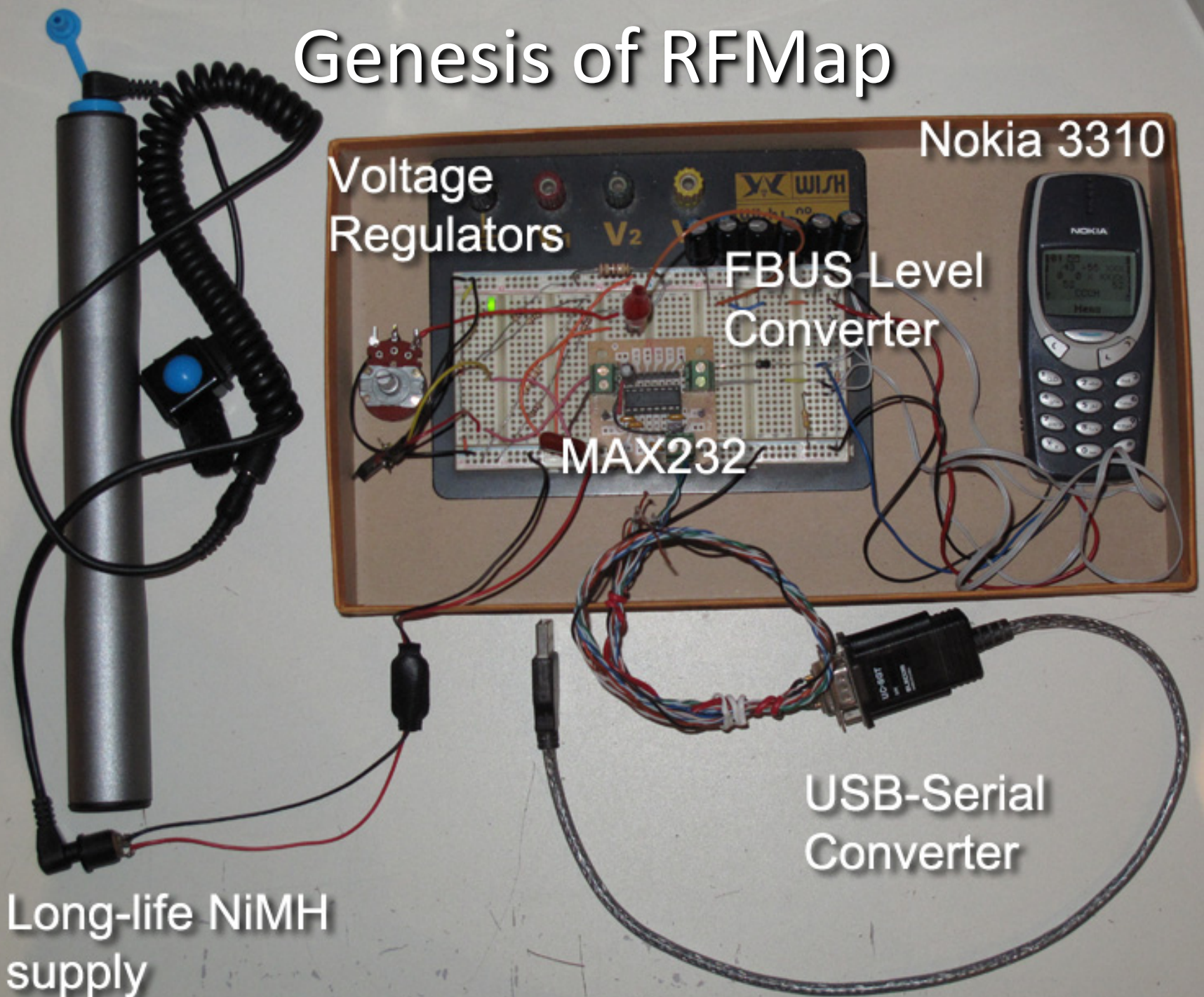
Modulation in Hardware

- **MO**dulation and **DE-M**odulation traditionally performed in hardware
- ‘Black box’ implementation
 - Not re-configurable
- Modern digital hardware allows more flexibility



The journey begins...

Genesis of RFMap



Nokia 3310

Voltage
Regulators

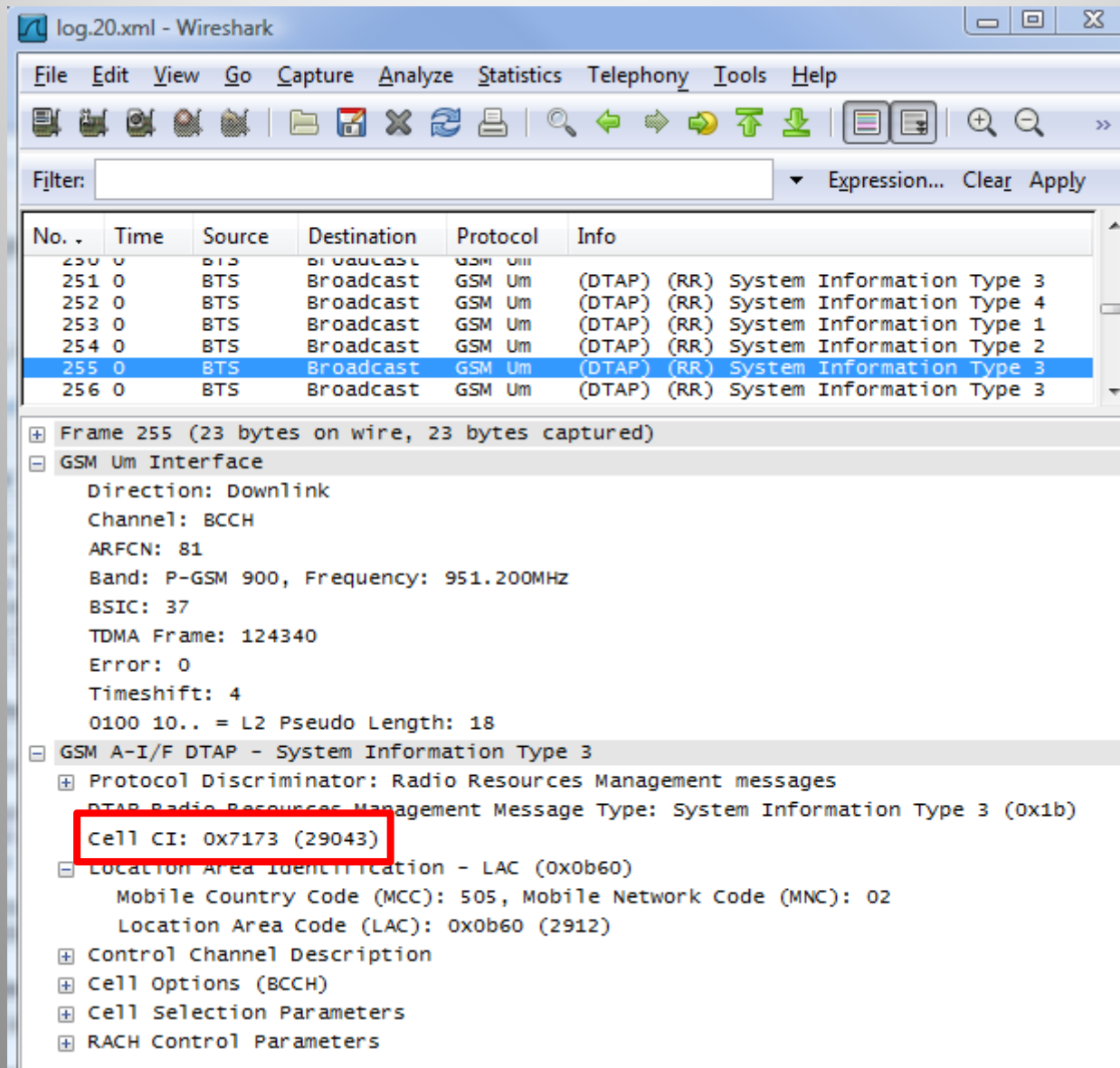
FBUS Level
Converter

MAX232

USB-Serial
Converter

Long-life NiMH
supply

GSM + Gammu + Wireshark



log.20.xml - Wireshark

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Tools Help

Filter: Expression... Clear Apply

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
250	0	BTS	Broadcast	GSM Um	
251	0	BTS	Broadcast	GSM Um	(DTAP) (RR) System Information Type 3
252	0	BTS	Broadcast	GSM Um	(DTAP) (RR) System Information Type 4
253	0	BTS	Broadcast	GSM Um	(DTAP) (RR) System Information Type 1
254	0	BTS	Broadcast	GSM Um	(DTAP) (RR) System Information Type 2
255	0	BTS	Broadcast	GSM Um	(DTAP) (RR) System Information Type 3
256	0	BTS	Broadcast	GSM Um	(DTAP) (RR) System Information Type 3

Frame 255 (23 bytes on wire, 23 bytes captured)

- GSM Um Interface
 - Direction: Downlink
 - Channel: BCCH
 - ARFCN: 81
 - Band: P-GSM 900, Frequency: 951.200MHZ
 - BSIC: 37
 - TDMA Frame: 124340
 - Error: 0
 - Timeshift: 4
 - 0100 10.. = L2 Pseudo Length: 18
- GSM A-I/F DTAP - System Information Type 3
 - Protocol Discriminator: Radio Resources Management messages
 - DTAP Radio Resources Management Message Type: System Information Type 3 (0x1b)
 - Cell CI: 0x7173 (29043)**
 - Location Area Identification - LAC (0x0b60)
 - Mobile Country Code (MCC): 505, Mobile Network Code (MNC): 02
 - Location Area Code (LAC): 0x0b60 (2912)
 - Control Channel Description
 - Cell Options (BCCH)
 - Cell Selection Parameters
 - RACH Control Parameters

Field Test Mode

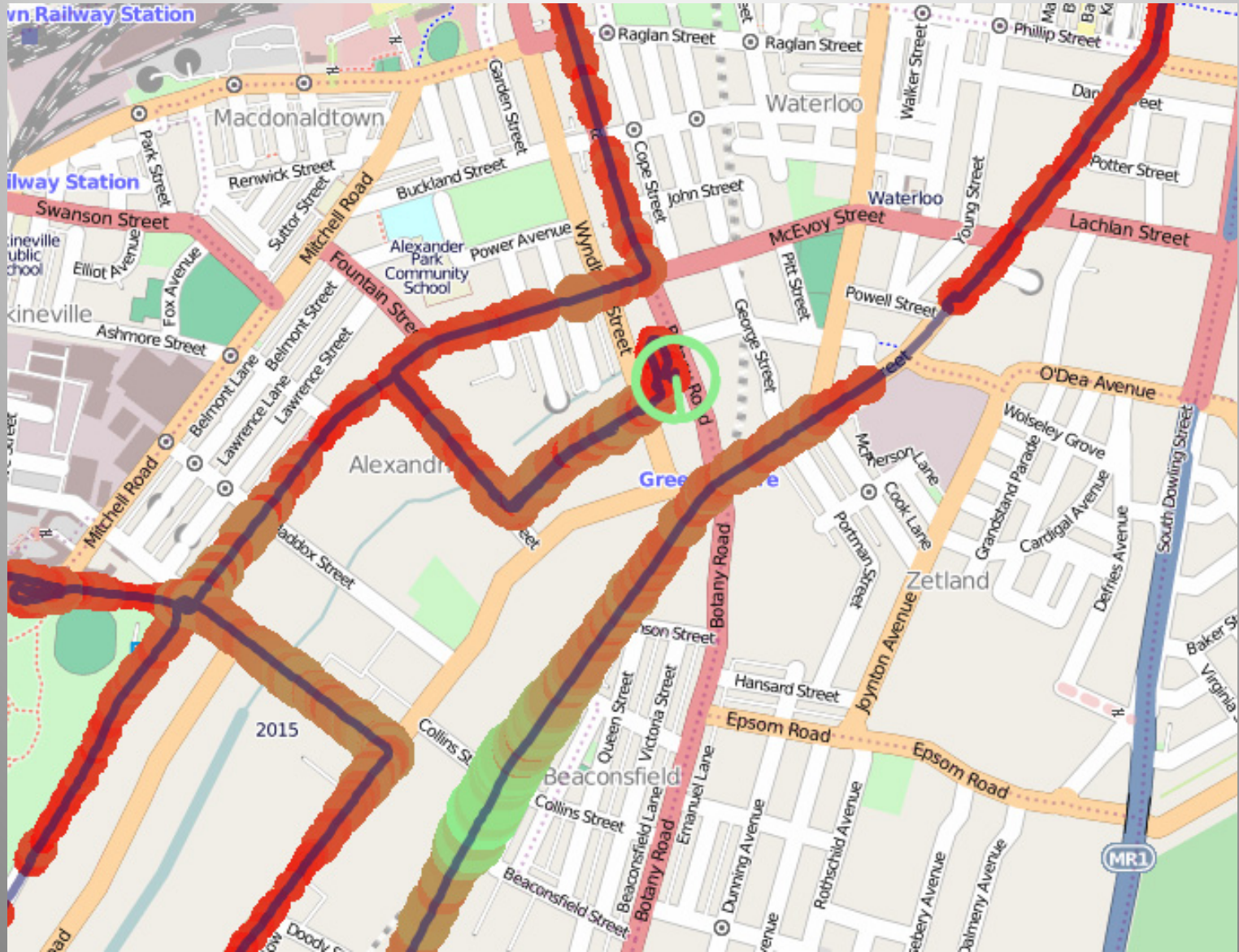
<1983> MDI:d2m/RSSI_RESULTS t=0afe nr=73: D 83:

00 00 b1 b1 00 65 ab a3 b1 a0 a0 a6 9d a1 80 a4 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 aa

The screenshot displays a field test mode interface with several control elements and a data table. At the top, there are radio buttons for 'DTX' (selected), 'RA', 'Own BCCH', and 'Primary configured for TX'. To the right, the 'Primary Channel' is identified as '43 4/5 CCCH' with additional details: 'FN: 2450161', 'RSSI: 66', 'Neighbour: False', and 'Last received: 356540.2440369'. Below these are input fields for 'TA: 0' and 'TX Bias: 49'. On the far right, there are checkboxes for 'Only per...' and 'Only upd...'. The main part of the interface is a table with the following columns: ARCFN, BSIC, RSSI, Frame Number, Logical Channel, Time Shift, Category, Last Received, Time Slot, and Cell. A red arrow points from the left towards the table, specifically highlighting the row with ARCFN 45.

ARCFN	BSIC	RSSI	Frame Number	Logical Channel	Time Shift	Category	Last Received	Time Slot	Cell
55	1/2	36	255D60	SCH	3215	Neighbour	356545.888...		
43	4/5	66	2562F1	CCCH	3215	Primary	356540.245...	0	505/2/2912/7172
63	2/7	58	33D5A	SCH	2603	Neighbour	356552.734...		505/2/2911/6D75
77	5/5	53	33D8D	SCH	2603	Neighbour	356552.362...		505/2/2911/6D76
81	4/5	45	1AF92A	SCH	2	Neighbour	356551.697...		505/2/2912/7173
65	4/5	51	1AF8C4	SCH	1	Neighbour	356552.182...		??/??/??
59	4/3	45	79399	SCH	4423	Neighbour	356551.932...		505/2/2912/28F1
75	0/0	40	33E26	SCH	2604	Neighbour	356551.529...		505/2/2911/6D77
57	5/3	36	255578	SCH	3766	Neighbour	356555.969...		
69	6/7	40	9B6E4	SCH	3023	Neighbour	356551.852...		505/2/2912/5C27
67	1/5	36	781DE	SCH	4847	Neighbour	356622.308...		
49	7/7	35	177112	SCH	4428	Neighbour	356622.308...		505/2/2912/28F2
61		37	24C2C8	SCH	4725	Neighbour	356622.308...		
47		38	24E2B8	SCH	2506	Neighbour	356622.308...		
45		37	1524DC	SCH	3479	Neighbour	356622.308...		
51		30				Neighbour	356622.308...		
53		33				Neighbour	356622.308...		
71		31				Neighbour	356622.308...		
73		37				Neighbour	356622.308...		
79		31				Neighbour	356622.308...		
83		29				Neighbour	356622.308...		
591		19					356626.177...		
595	3/7	31	396CD	SCH	2878		356551.106...		
688		14					356626.177...		
698		15					356626.177...		
702		14					356626.177...		
705		28					356626.177...		

Geolocation with GSM



RFNetMapper

The screenshot displays the RFNetMapper application interface. The central map shows a street grid with green signal strength contours. The left panel contains a table of mobile network data, and the right panel features a GPS status window with various gauges and a level layer manager.

Mobile State

DTX RA On BCCD Primary configured for TX Primary Channel: 43-4-5 C00CH FN: 15809 RSSI: 62 Neighbour: True Last received: 24/07/16 19:08:05

ARFCN	BSC	RSS	Phone Number	Logical Channel	Time Slot	Category	Last Received	Time Slot	Cell
81	4/5	47	IC43C	BCCD	3	Neighbour	24/08/15 11:01	505/2/2912/7173	
43	4/5	42	IC349	C00CH	4	Primary	24/07/16 09:00	505/2/2912/7172	
65	4/5	29	IC303	BCCD	4	Neighbour	24/07/16 09:05	505/2/2912/7171	
77	5/5	26	IC360	BCCD	2899	Neighbour	24/07/16 09:08	505/2/2911/82076	
45	0/2	40	IC380	SCH	4495	Neighbour	24/08/15 09:00	505/2/2932/47CF	
47	3/6	17	IC19F	SCH	4838	Neighbour	24/08/15 02:00	505/2/2912/29F2	
49	3/7	36	188FC	SCH	4011	Neighbour	24/08/17 09:00	505/2/2912/29F2	
51	7/5	18	42410	BCCD	3214	Neighbour	24/08/17 09:00	505/2/2912/29F2	
53	0/6	21	24477	SCH	3479	Neighbour	24/08/17 09:00	505/2/2912/443F	
55	1/2	37	IC34C	SCH	4840	Neighbour	24/08/16 17:00	505/2/2911/5C3D	
57	1/2	29	IC063	BCCD	589	Neighbour	24/07/16 09:00	505/2/2911/29E8	
59	4/3	29	IC084	BCCD	4016	Neighbour	24/07/17 15:00	505/2/2912/29F1	
61	5/4	23	193863	SCH	1300	Neighbour	24/08/17 09:00	505/2/2929/5895	
63	2/7	24	IC058	BCCD	2899	Neighbour	24/07/16 09:00	505/2/2911/82075	
67	1/5	15	IC205	BCCD	4393	Neighbour	24/08/15 09:00	505/2/2911/5C31	
69	8/7	24	19426A	SCH	2558	Neighbour	24/08/17 09:00	505/2/2912/5C2F	
71	5/7	15	1749E3	SCH	2932	Neighbour	24/08/17 09:00	505/2/2912/442B	
73	0/7	20	18C73	SCH	1801	Neighbour	24/08/17 09:00	505/2/2912/5A23	
75	0/9	20	189F4	SCH	1160	Neighbour	24/08/17 09:00	505/2/2911/42077	
79	7/4	14	19114	SCH	4278	Neighbour	24/08/17 09:00	505/2/2912/DA18	
83	0/6	18	44385	SCH	365	Neighbour	24/08/17 09:00	505/2/2911/451C	
591	1/7	12				Neighbour	24/08/17 09:00	505/2/2912/5C2F	
595	3/4	14	699FA	SCH	2495	Neighbour	24/08/17 09:00	505/2/2912/5C2F	
688	11		C8E9F			Neighbour	24/08/17 09:00		
696	11					Neighbour	24/08/17 09:00		
702	11					Neighbour	24/08/17 09:00		
705	13					Neighbour	24/08/17 09:00		

GPS State Window

Center on current, Center now, Add POI, Show POIs, Show current track, Max time, Max points, Start new, Tracks, Show levels, Auto update, Update now, Levels, Zoom

Level Layer Manager


Visible	Points	ARFCN	BSC	Cell	Track	Time	Region
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1721	47					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2056	43					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1629	59					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1833	67					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1833	45					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1616	61					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1823	63					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1758	77					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1829	55					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1719	49					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1712	53					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1695	69					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1612	73					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1657	51					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	192	589					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1583	57					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1643	79					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1644	75					

Determine accuracy by comparing to ground truth:
where are the base stations?

ACMA RadCom Web Interface

acma.gov.au Register of Radiocommunications Licences

Found **10526** sites within about a **200 kms** radius of: **Latitude: -34 17 47.782 Longitude: 150 56 20.778.**
Coordinate Projection: Australian Geodetic Datum 1966 [AGD66]
[\[List Nearby Sites \]](#) [\[New Site Search \]](#)



Pan 3 4 5 6 Zoom IN OUT

Site:
Approx distance:

Refine Search

Show Site names

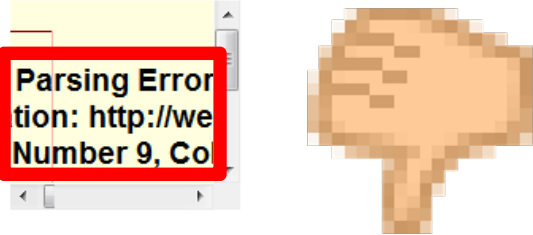
Show ACMA mapgrid

Radius/Zoom

Latitude D M S

Longitude D M S

[\[Use Degrees Decimal \]](#)



Site proximity usage notes;

- Map display accuracy within 10 metres.
- Distances shown are approximations only (they are not latitude compensated).
- To view images correctly, browser's must be able to accept both Javascript and compressed SVG content.
- You can [download](#) the SVG viewer Ver 3.0 from Adobe to view site search results.
- If you do not wish to install the [SVG viewer](#), the [List Nearby Sites](#) link will display the results in table format.
- Use right mouse button for additional SVG pan and zoom functions.
- GMDA 1M 2001 and MAPDATA-2.5M data © Commonwealth of Australia (AUSLIG) 2001.

Enter RFMap...

1mHz

spench.net

List & search loaded sites Map navigation history: Earliest Back Forward Latest 3/3 (Australia)

Search Oz Fly to location Wizard View filter Help

Map Satellite Find me Feedback

Tile Control

Tile collections & groups: (All collections and groups)

On	Name	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NASA SRTM	Shuttle Radar Topographic Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ACMA	All registered ACMA sites
<input type="checkbox"/>	BTS	E-GSM, DCS and W-CDMA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Telstra	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Optus	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Vodafone	
<input type="checkbox"/>	HAM	Amateur radio operators
<input type="checkbox"/>	HAM (new)	Licences since last 2010
<input type="checkbox"/>	Spectrum licence	Mobile spectrum licence sites
<input type="checkbox"/>	PCS	1900 MHz PCS assignments
<input type="checkbox"/>	Telstra (new)	Assignments since late 2010
<input type="checkbox"/>	Optus (new)	Assignments since late 2010
<input type="checkbox"/>	Vodafone (new)	Assignments since late 2010
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Point-to-point	All point-to-point links
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Coordinates	Tile coordinates

Apply to all: [Color swatches]

Coordinates [Color swatches]

Point-to-point [Color swatches]

Opacity: [Slider]

NASA SRTM [Greyscale]

Results will be fetched, but there are too many sites for manual updating - 5 sites loaded, 1 filters applied

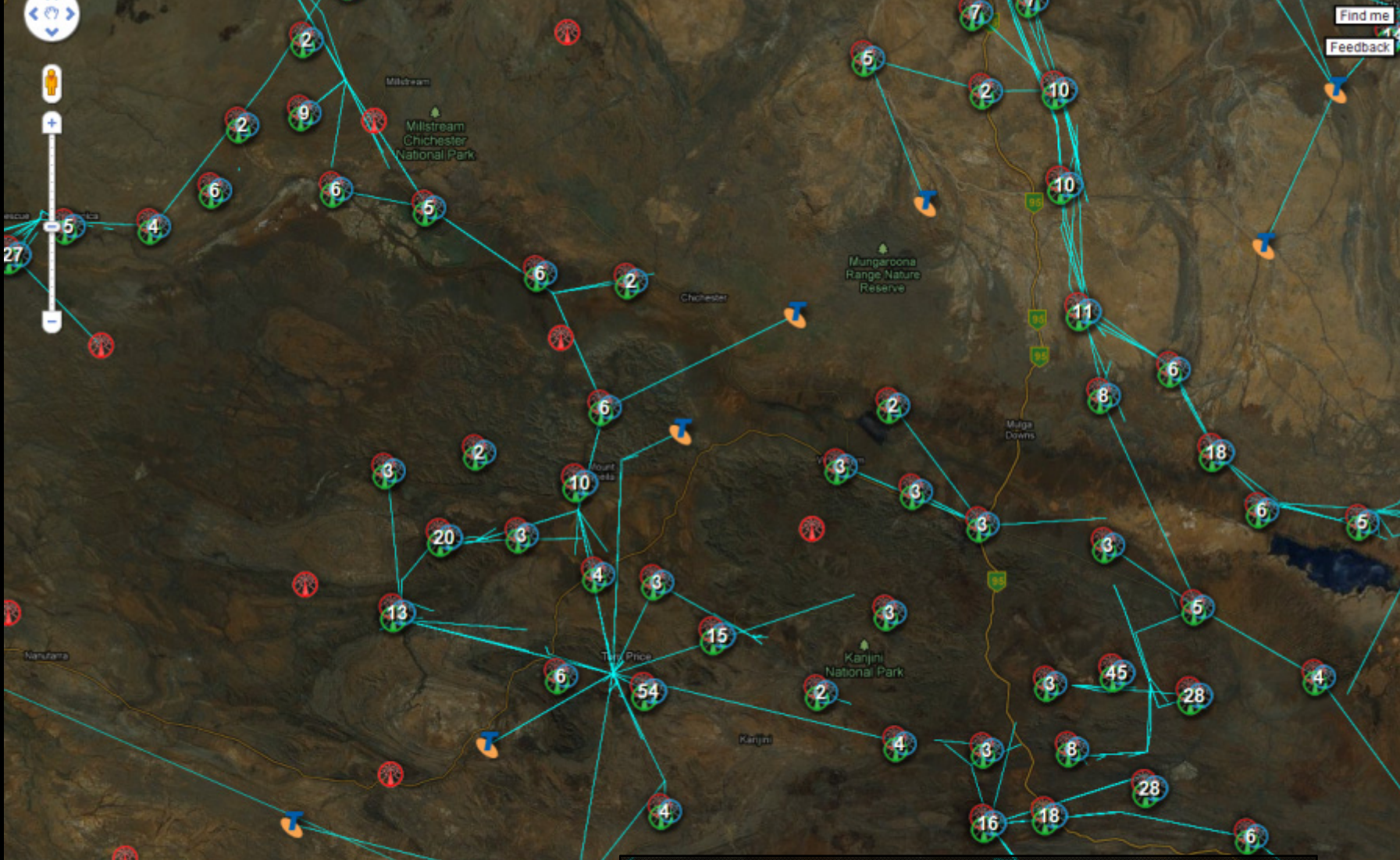
Map data ©2011 DigitalGlobe, Google, Whereis(R), Sensis Pty Ltd Imagery ©2011 NASA, TerraMetrics - Terms of Use

The RFMap web interface



Registered TX Sites

M Apply to all: False colour



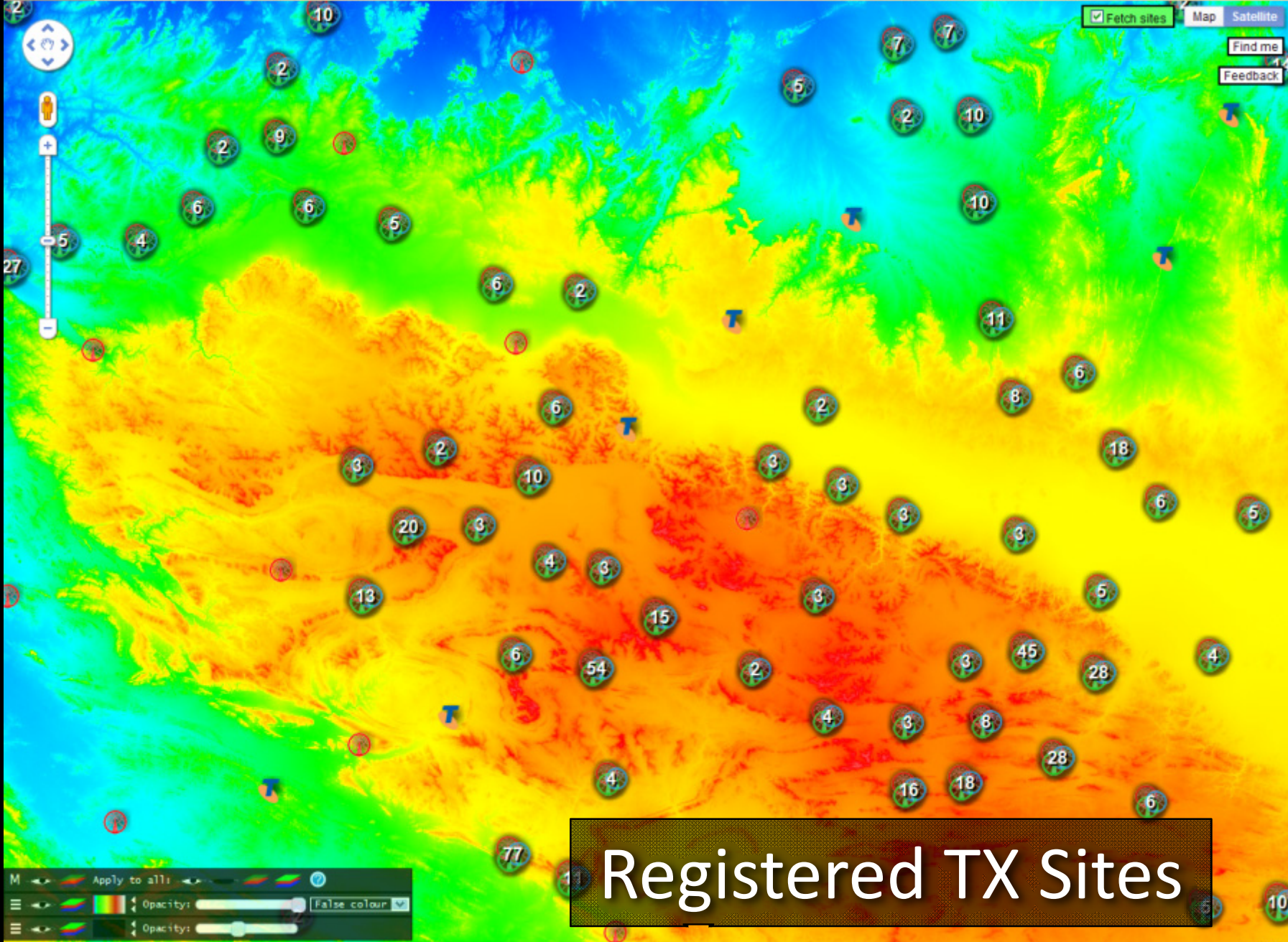
Registered TX Sites

M Apply to all:

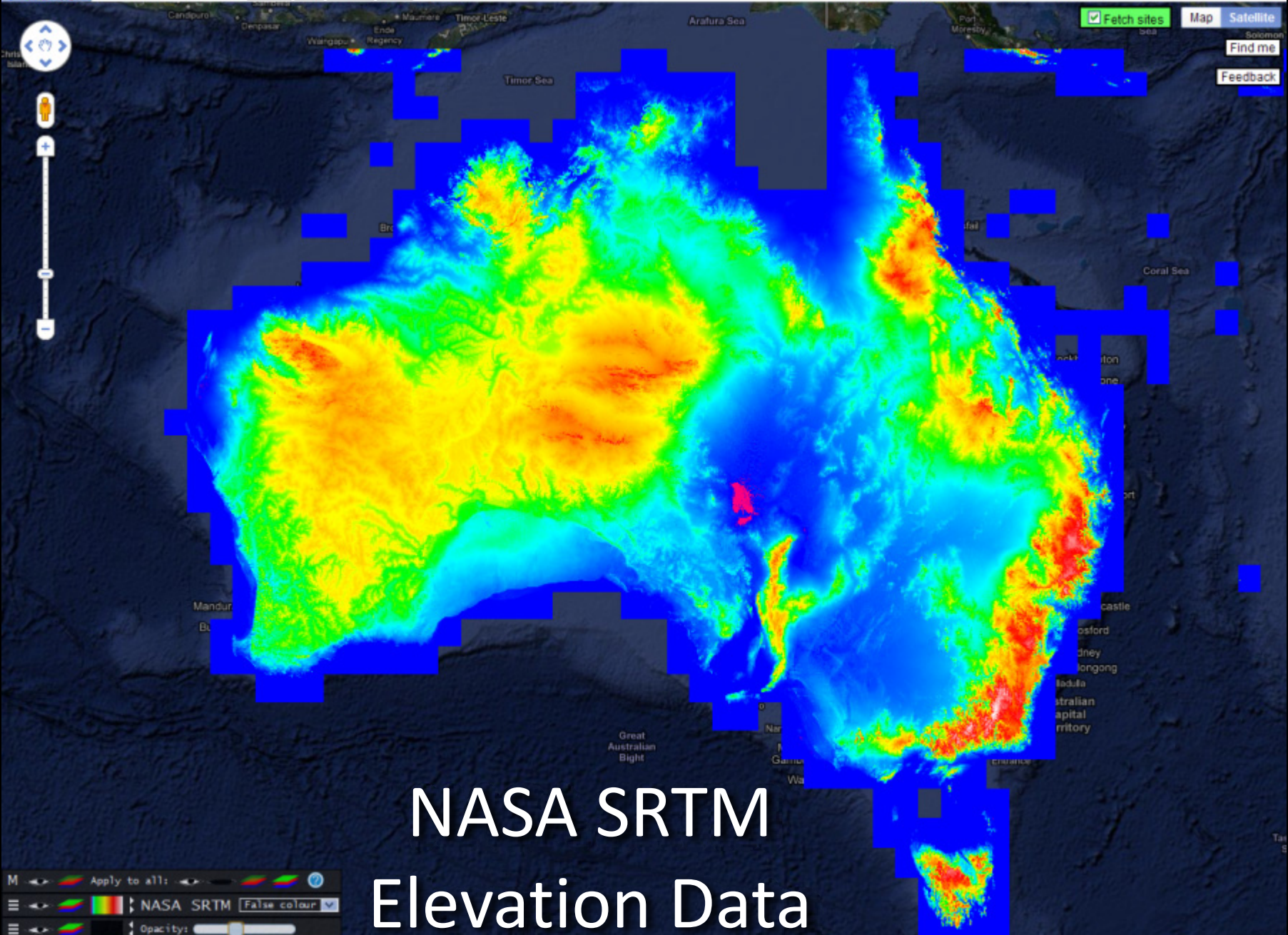
Point-to-point

Opacity: False colour

Opacity:



Registered TX Sites



NASA SRTM Elevation Data

M Apply to all: NASA SRTM False colour Opacity:

Site details: frequency assignments

Description Operations Complex South Tower, Tapleys Hill Road, ADELAIDE AIRPORT

Address SA, 5950

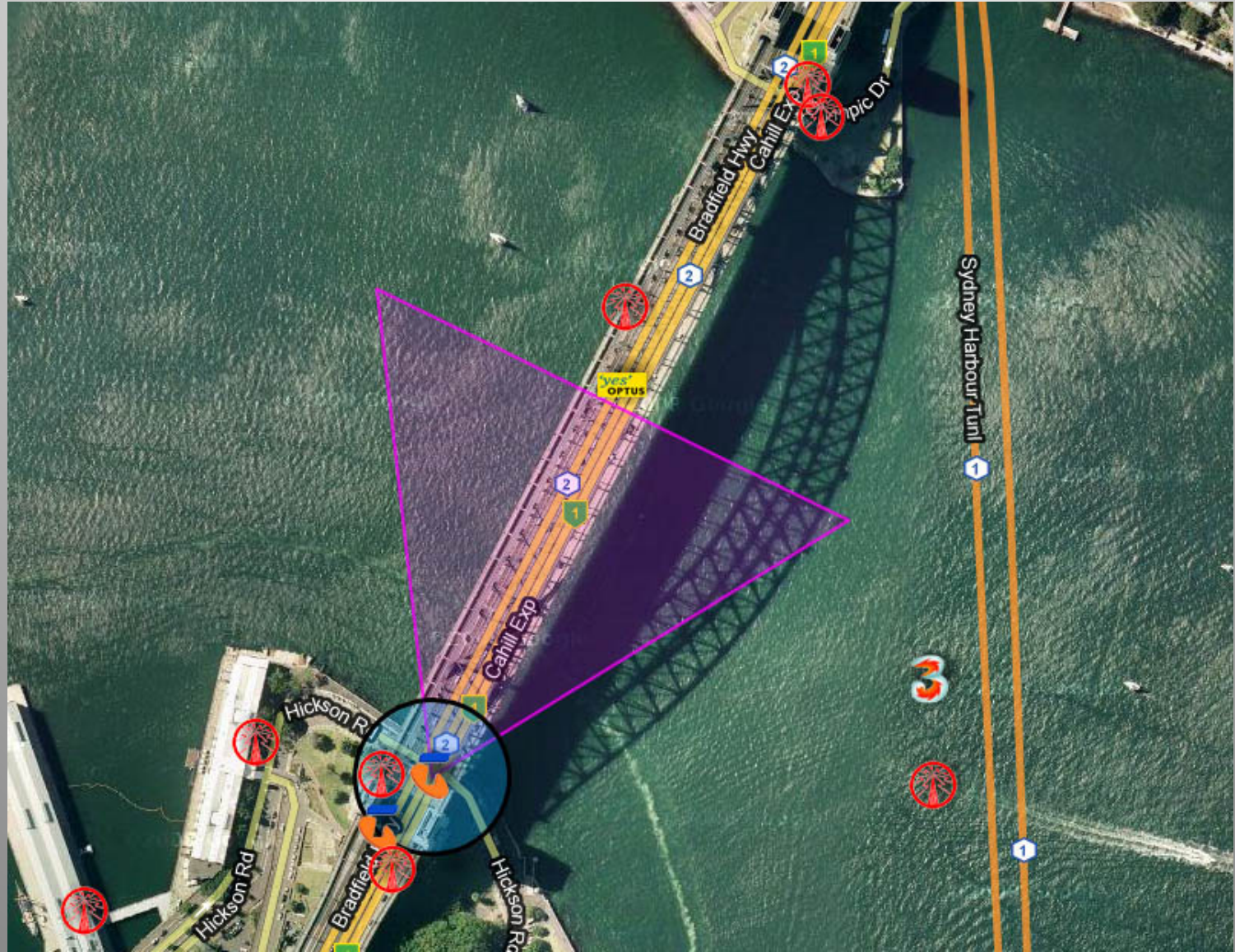
Position -34.9504955391581, 138.519897858627

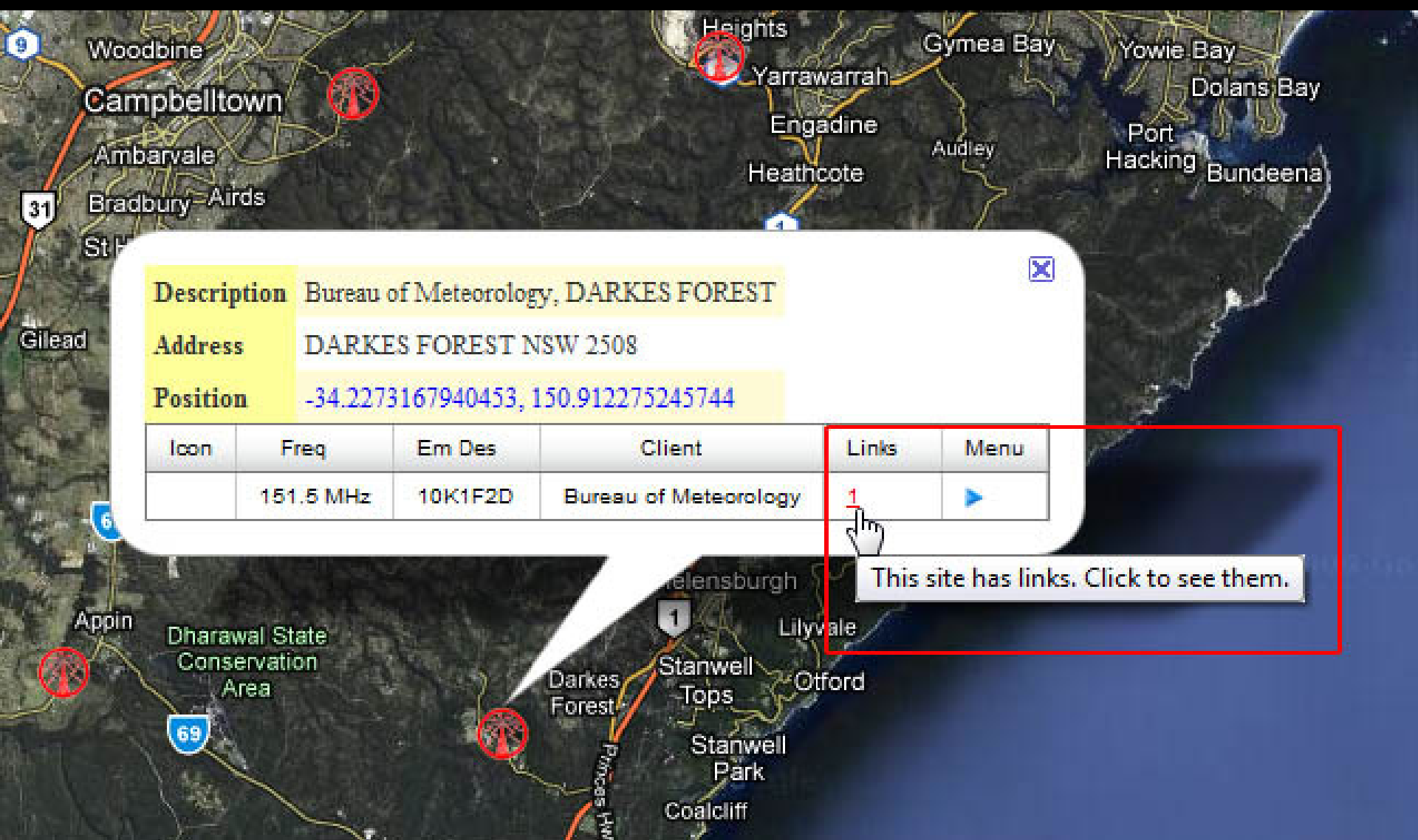
<< first < prev 1 **2** next > last >>

Icon	Freq	Em Des	Client	Links	Menu
	131.45 MHz	13K0A2D	ARINC Incorporated	0	▶
	1.03 GHz	3M75P0N	Airservices Australia	0	▶
	1.09 GHz	3M75P0N	Airservices Australia	0	▶
vodafone	1.9226 GHz	4M32G7WEC	Vodafone Hutchison Australia Pty Limited	634	▶
vodafone	1.9226 GHz	1.088125 GHz - 1.091875 GHz, VZS933, 200W, Corner Reflector (Vertical Polarisation): AEA (521(V))			
vodafone	1.9226 GHz	4M32G7WEC	Vodafone Hutchison Australia Pty Limited	634	▶
vodafone	2.1126 GHz	3M99G7WEC	Vodafone Hutchison Australia Pty Limited	0	▶
vodafone	2.1126 GHz	3M99G7WEC	Vodafone Hutchison Australia Pty Limited	0	▶
vodafone	2.1126 GHz	3M99G7WEC	Vodafone Hutchison Australia Pty Limited	0	▶
	7.732875 GHz	3M50G7W	Airservices Australia	1	▶

<< first < prev 1 **2** next > last >>

Antenna radiation pattern*





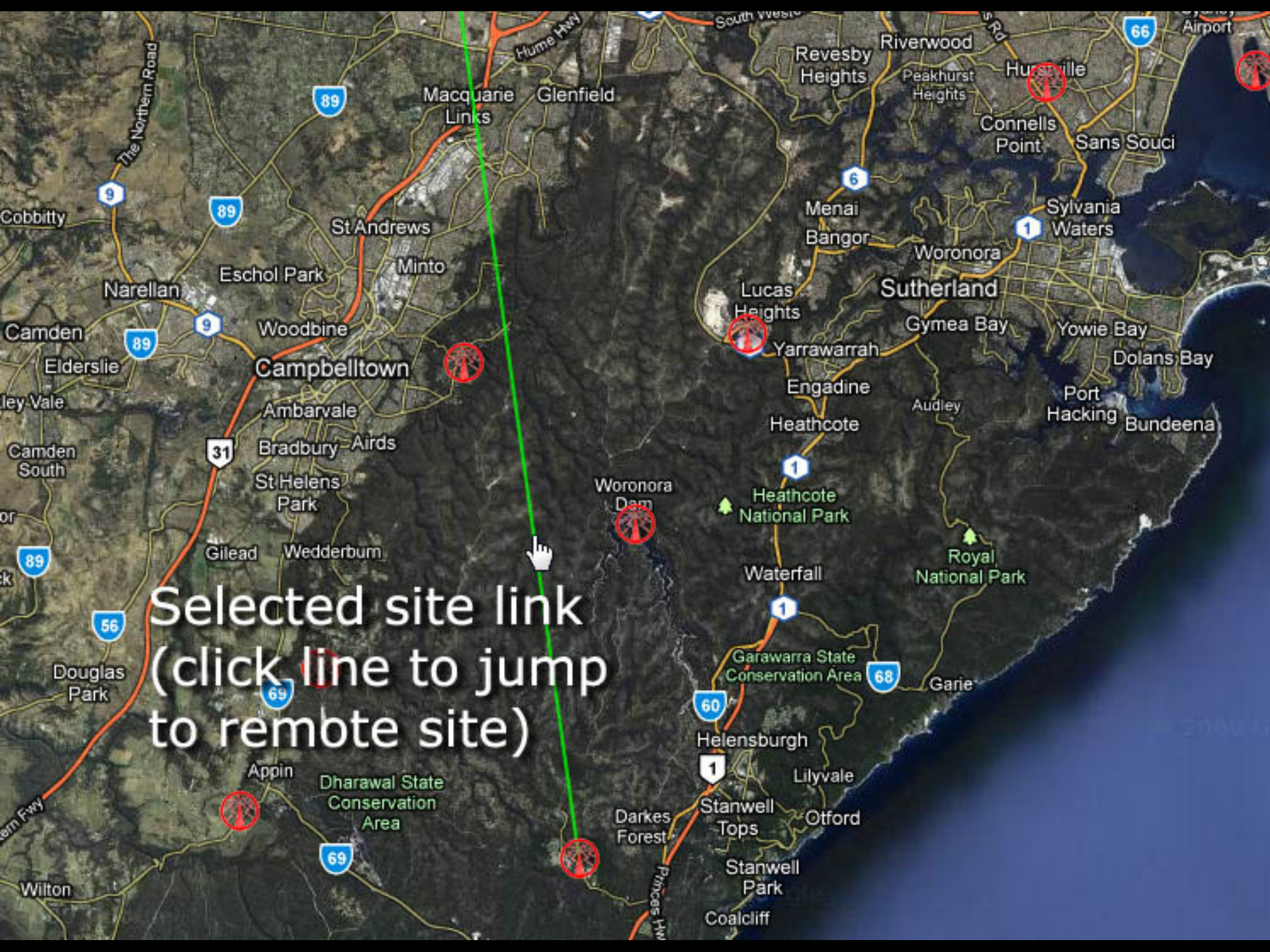
Description Bureau of Meteorology, DARKES FOREST

Address DARKES FOREST NSW 2508

Position -34.2273167940453, 150.912275245744

Icon	Freq	Em Des	Client	Links	Menu
	151.5 MHz	10K1F2D	Bureau of Meteorology	1	▶

This site has links. Click to see them.



Selected site link
(click line to jump
to remote site)

Description Waterboard Tower Villiers Road, HORSLEY PARK

Address HORSLEY PARK NSW 2164

Position -33.8620599886948, 150.850654339945

Sorting by client

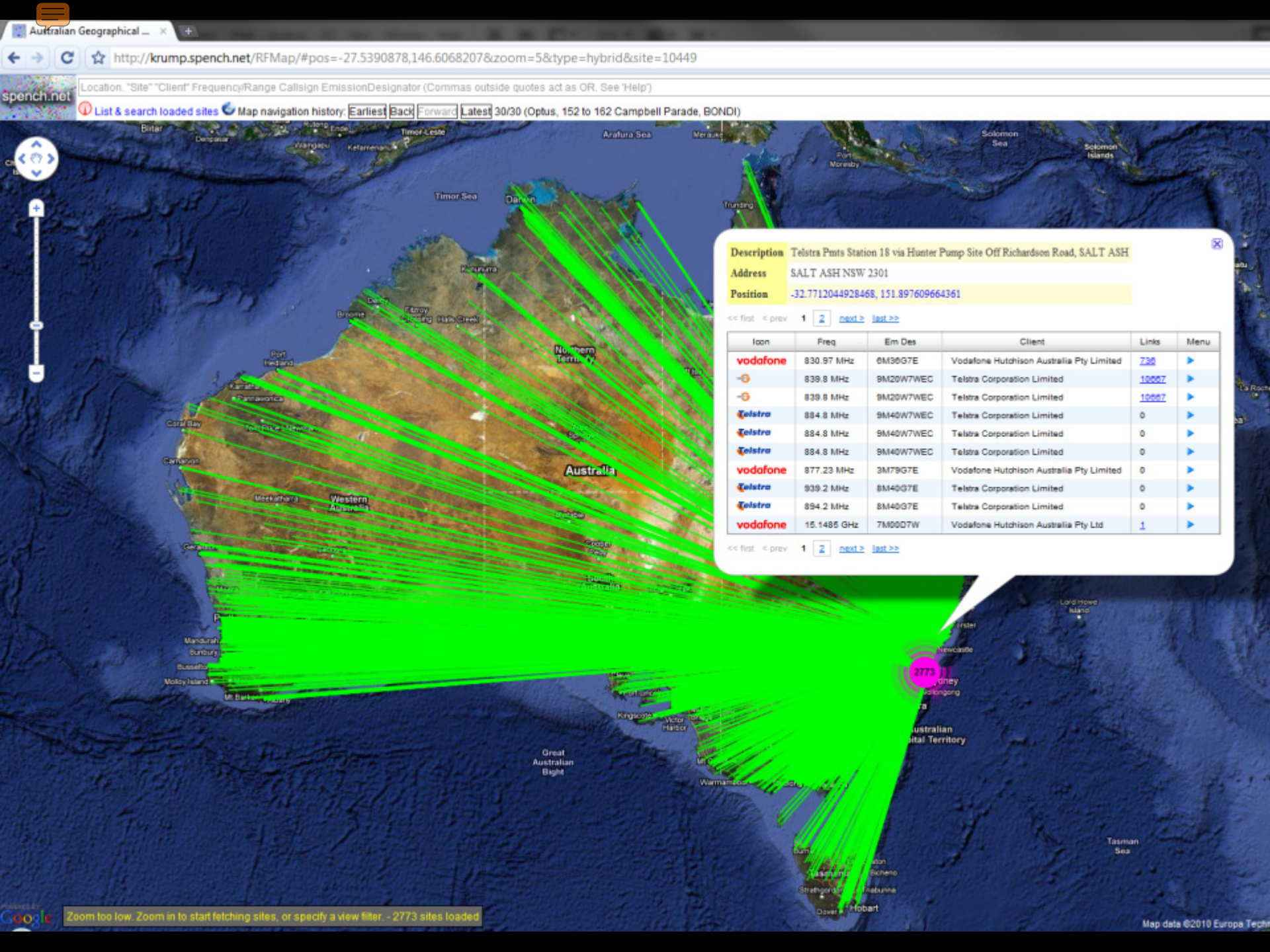
<< first < prev 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 next > last >>

Icon	Freq	Em Des	Client	Links	Menu
	151.5 MHz	10K1F2D	Bureau of Meteorology	1	▶
	151.5 MHz	10K1F2D	Bureau of Meteorology	1	▶
	151.5 MHz	7K50F2D	Bureau of Meteorology	0	▶
	151.5 MHz	7K50F2D	Bureau of Meteorology	0	▶
	152.4 MHz	7K50F2D	Bureau of Meteorology	0	▶
	487.15 MHz	16K0F3E	Chubb Security Australia Pty Ltd	0	▶
	489.975 MHz	16K0F3E	Chubb Security Australia Pty Ltd	1	▶
	481.95 MHz	16K0F3E	Chubb Security Australia Pty Ltd	0	▶
	484.775 MHz	16K0F3E	Chubb Security Australia Pty Ltd	1	▶
	508.325 MHz	16K0F3E	Concrite Pty Ltd	1	▶

<< first < prev 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 next > last >>



Villiers Rd



Description Telstra Pmts Station 18 via Hunter Pump Site Off Richardson Road, SALT ASH

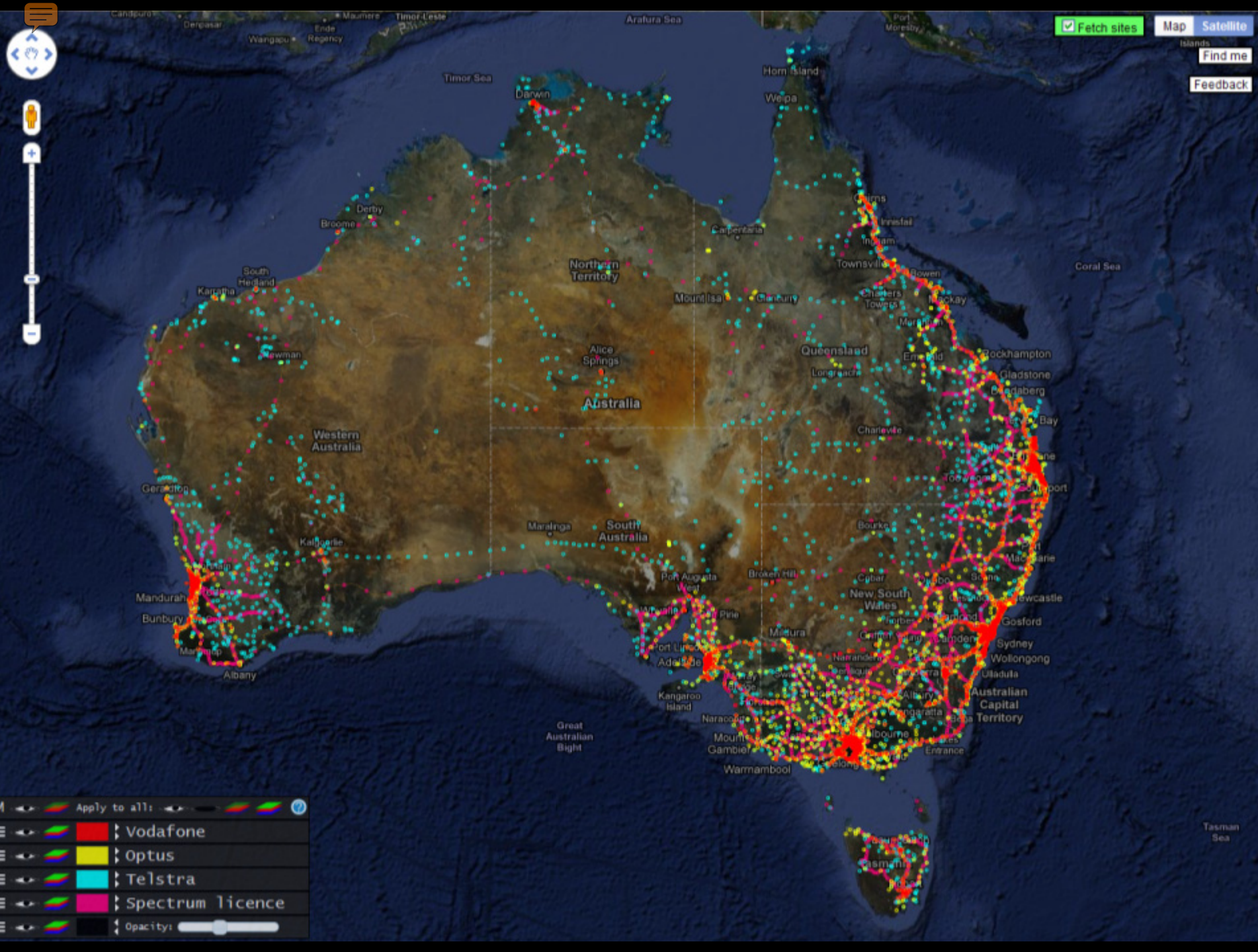
Address SALT ASH NSW 2301

Position -32.7712044928468, 151.897609664361

<< first < prev 1 **2** next > last >>

Icon	Freq	Em Des	Client	Links	Menu
	830.97 MHz	6M36G7E	Vodafone Hutchison Australia Pty Limited	736	
	839.8 MHz	9M20W7WEC	Telstra Corporation Limited	10007	
	839.8 MHz	9M20W7WEC	Telstra Corporation Limited	10007	
	884.8 MHz	9M40W7WEC	Telstra Corporation Limited	0	
	884.8 MHz	9M40W7WEC	Telstra Corporation Limited	0	
	884.8 MHz	9M40W7WEC	Telstra Corporation Limited	0	
	877.23 MHz	3M79G7E	Vodafone Hutchison Australia Pty Limited	0	
	939.2 MHz	8M40G7E	Telstra Corporation Limited	0	
	894.2 MHz	8M40G7E	Telstra Corporation Limited	0	
	15.1485 GHz	7M00D7W	Vodafone Hutchison Australia Pty Ltd	1	

<< first < prev 1 **2** next > last >>



Fetch sites

Map Satellite

Find me

Feedback



M Apply to all:

Vodafone

Optus

Telstra

Spectrum licence

Opacity:

Tasman Sea

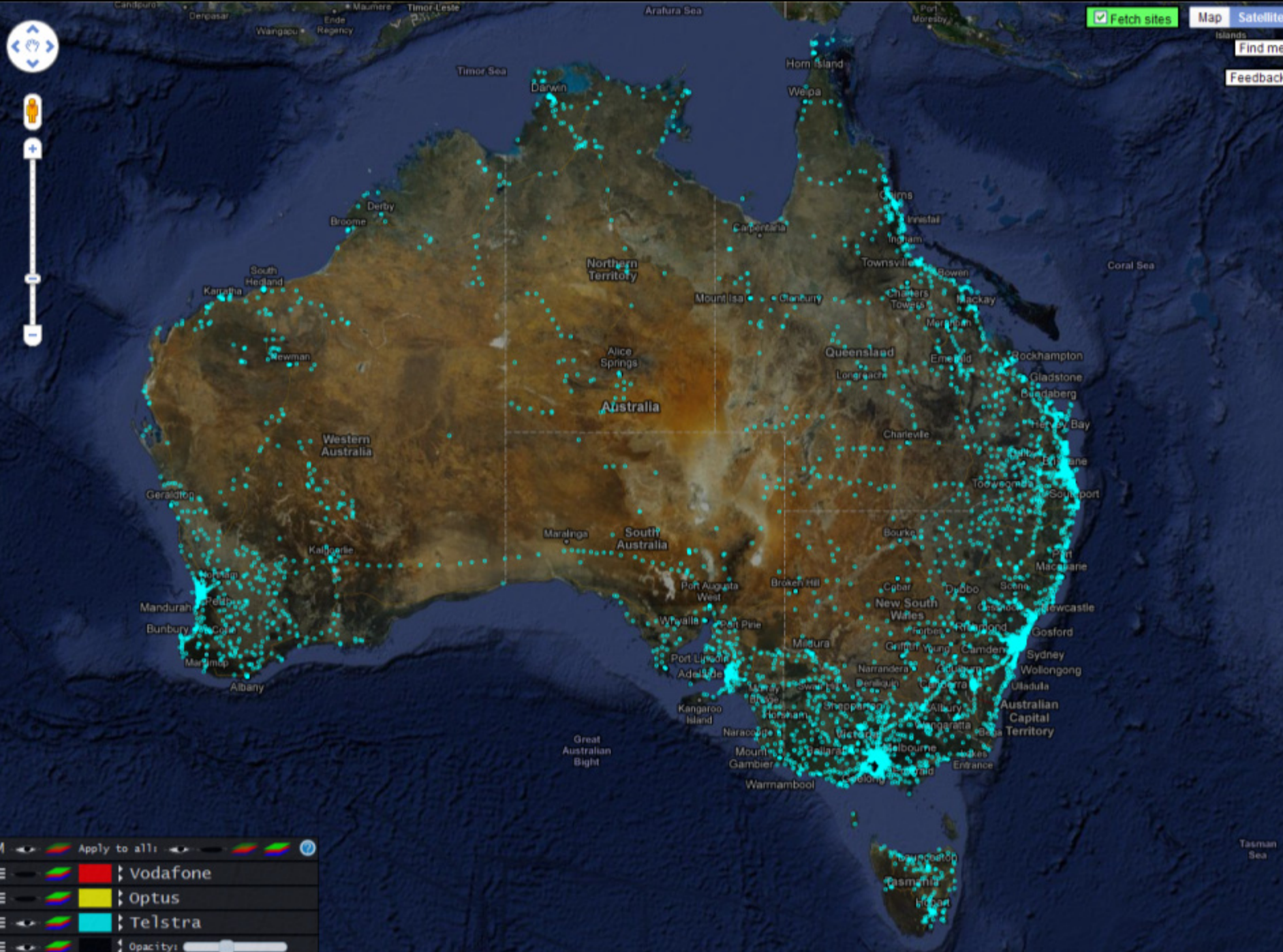


Fetch sites

Map Satellite

Find me

Feedback



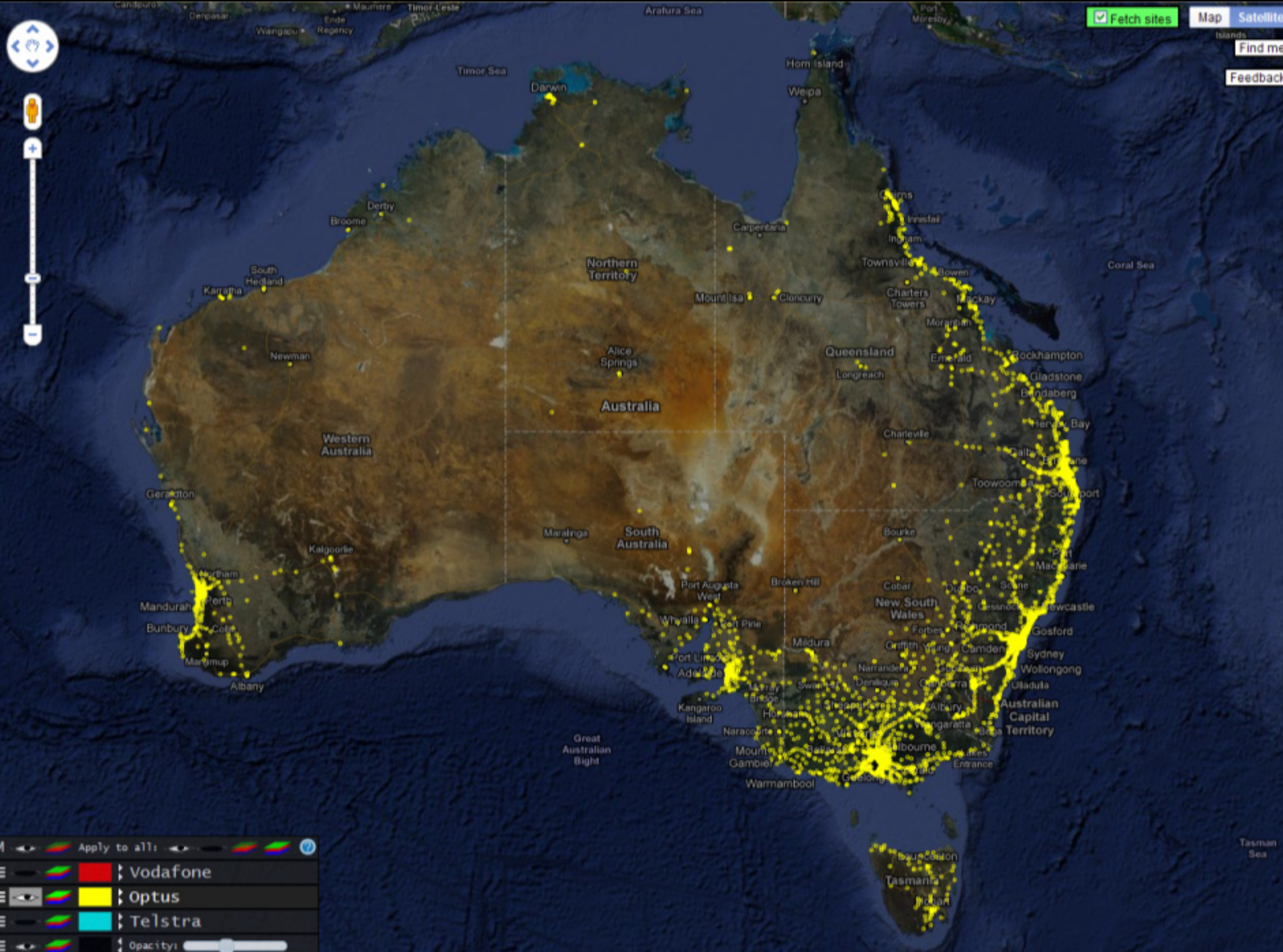
M Apply to all:

Vodafone

Optus

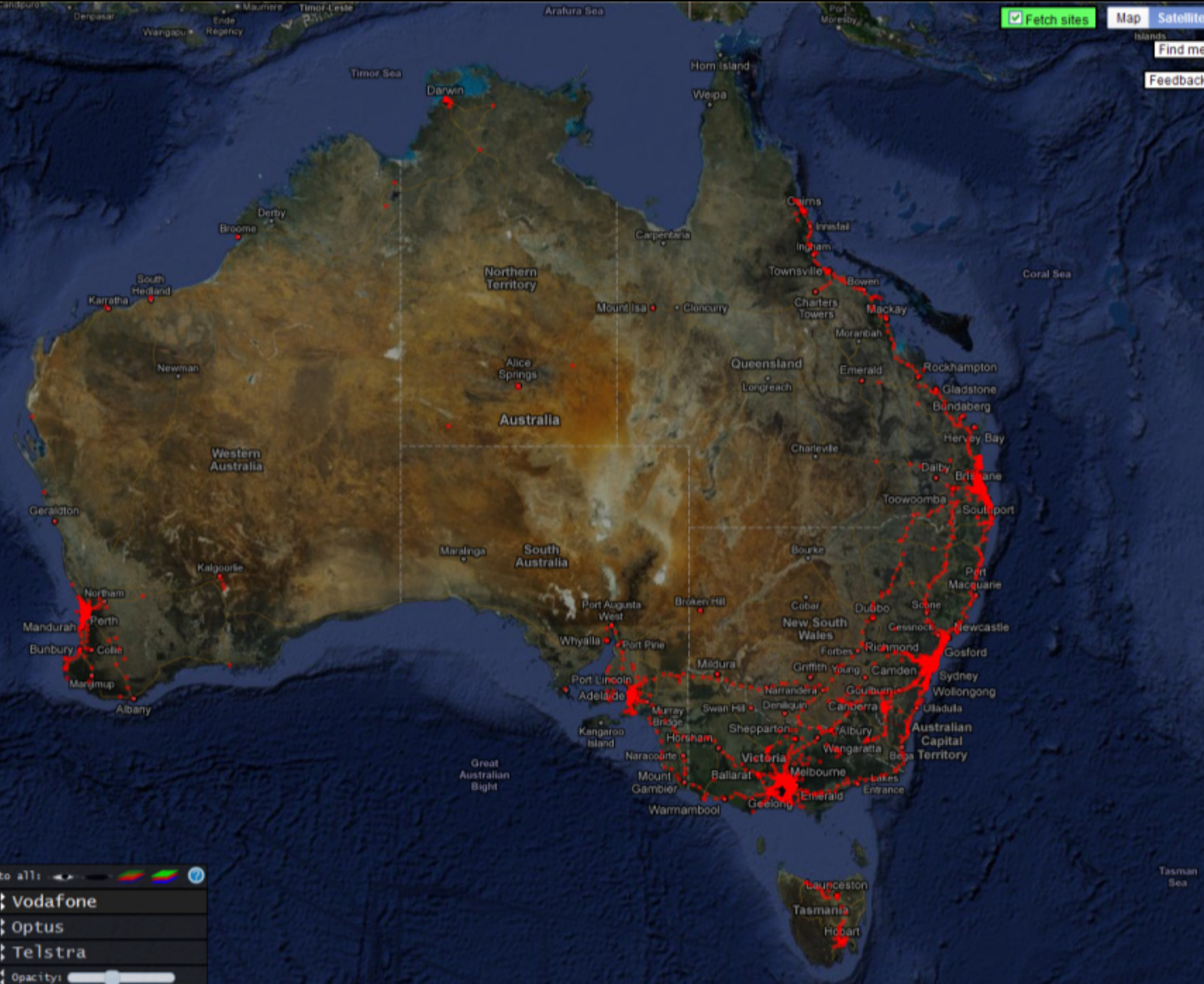
Telstra

Opacity:



M Apply to all:

Vodafone
 Optus
 Telstra
 Opacity:



M Apply to all:

Vodafone

Optus

Telstra

Opacity:

Search Wizard



Mobile Coverage

Amateur Radio Operators

Everything Else



All



Telstra



Optus



Vodafone

Address:

Note: even though site icons may differ from the selected carrier, those sites host co-located networks and will have assignments belonging to the chosen carrier - click on the site marker to find out. Also, results do not include network roaming.

Show relevant tiles ([zoom out if nothing shows](#))

Show this on next visit

Data is updated regularly and can be done on-demand by you.
If you believe sites are **missing**, right-click on the map and select 'Update tiles'.

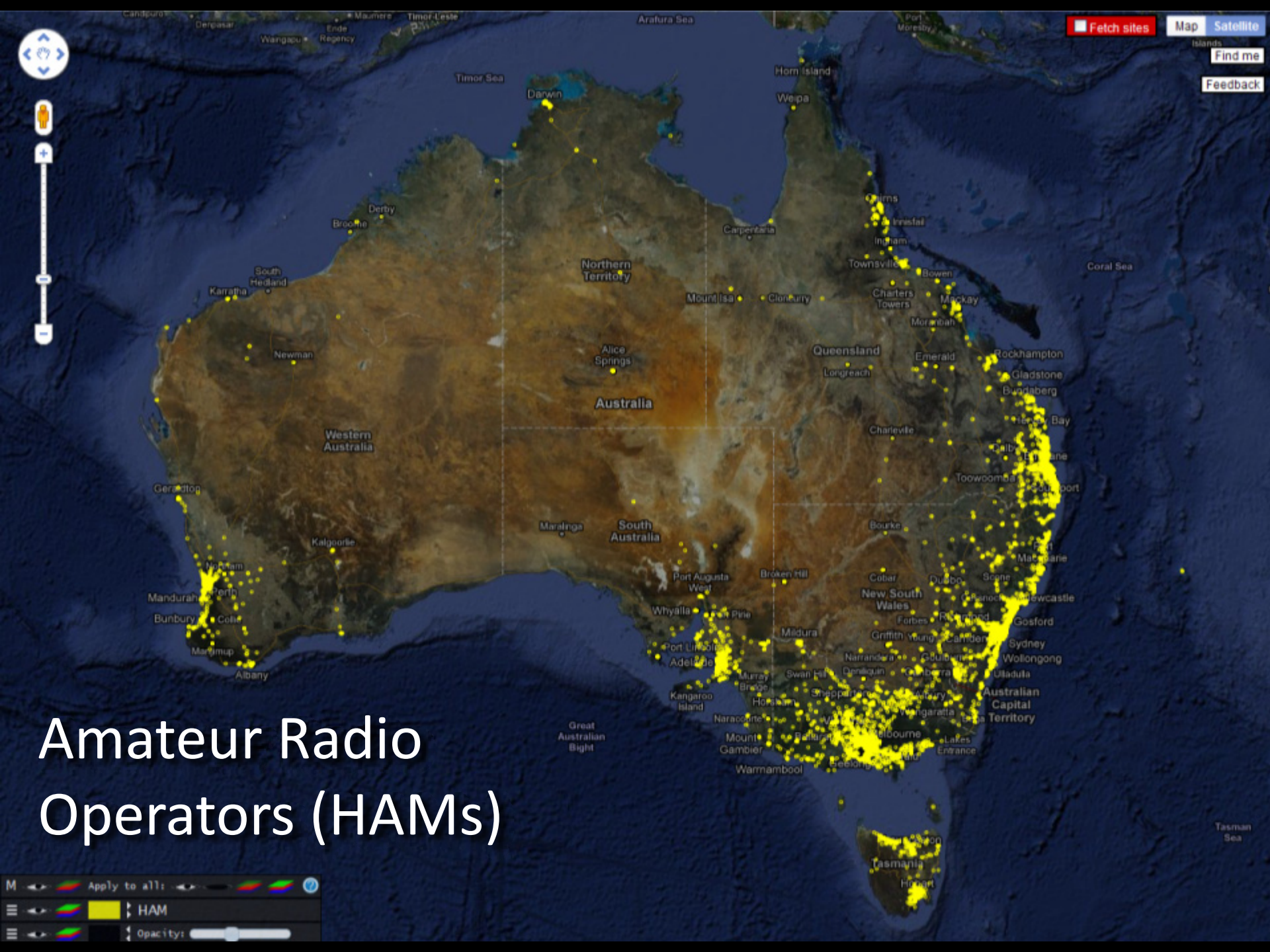
If you wish to perform faster and/or more complex searches, use the [search input text field](#) above the map. The [search overlay](#) will open automatically to help you see how your query will be interpreted. Reading the brief [help](#) dialog is recommended.



Antenna
Radiation
Envelope

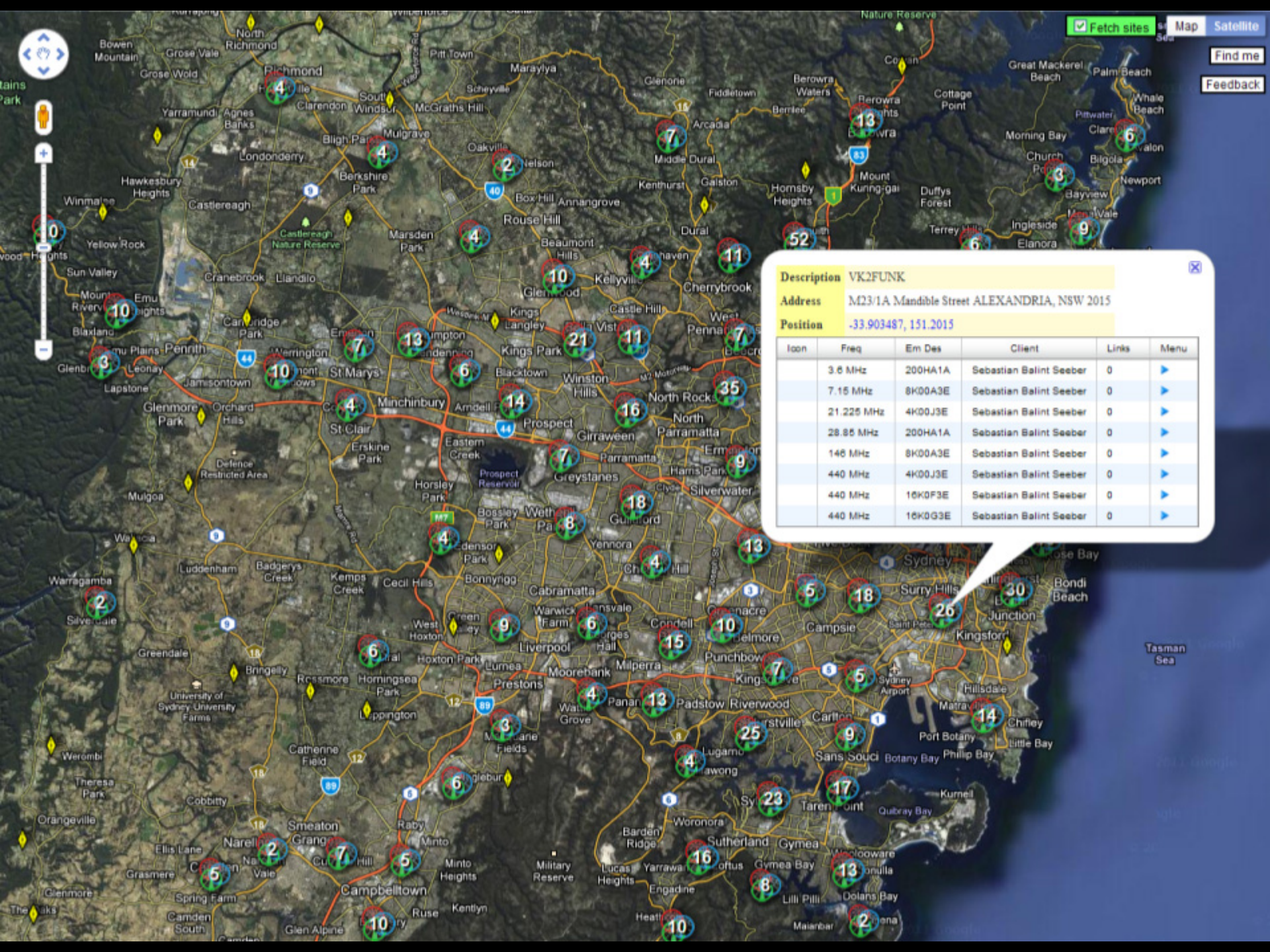


Radiation Heatmap



Amateur Radio Operators (HAMs)

M Apply to all: HAM Opacity: [slider]



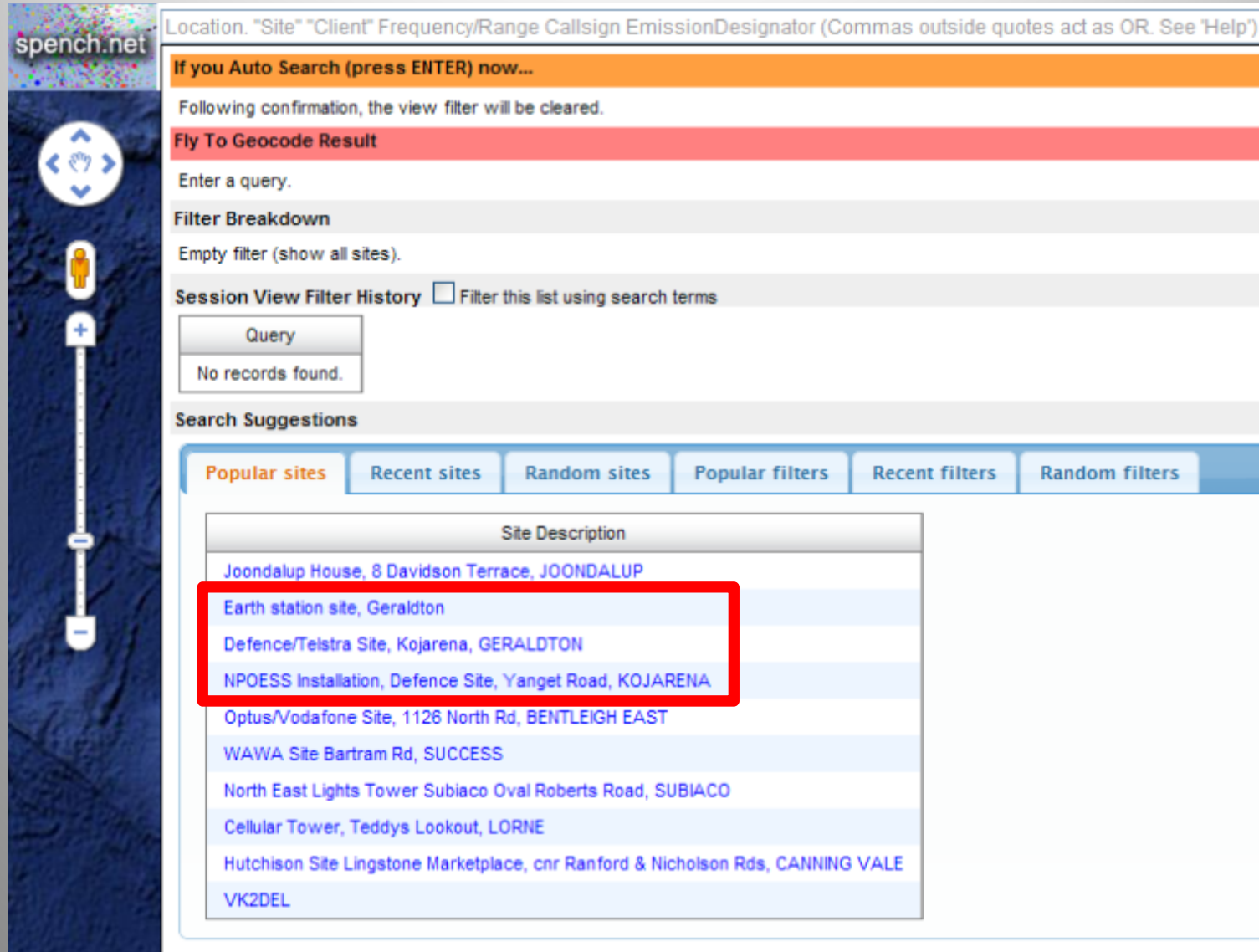
Description VK2FUNK

Address M23/1A Mandible Street ALEXANDRIA, NSW 2015

Position -33.903487, 151.2015

Icon	Freq	Em Des	Client	Links	Menu
	3.8 MHz	200HA1A	Sebastian Balint Seeber	0	▶
	7.15 MHz	8K00A3E	Sebastian Balint Seeber	0	▶
	21.225 MHz	4K00J3E	Sebastian Balint Seeber	0	▶
	28.85 MHz	200HA1A	Sebastian Balint Seeber	0	▶
	146 MHz	8K00A3E	Sebastian Balint Seeber	0	▶
	440 MHz	4K00J3E	Sebastian Balint Seeber	0	▶
	440 MHz	16K0F3E	Sebastian Balint Seeber	0	▶
	440 MHz	16K0G3E	Sebastian Balint Seeber	0	▶

Most popular sites



spench.net

Location. "Site" "Client" Frequency/Range Callsign EmissionDesignator (Commas outside quotes act as OR. See 'Help')

If you Auto Search (press ENTER) now...

Following confirmation, the view filter will be cleared.

Fly To Geocode Result

Enter a query.

Filter Breakdown

Empty filter (show all sites).

Session View Filter History Filter this list using search terms

Query

No records found.

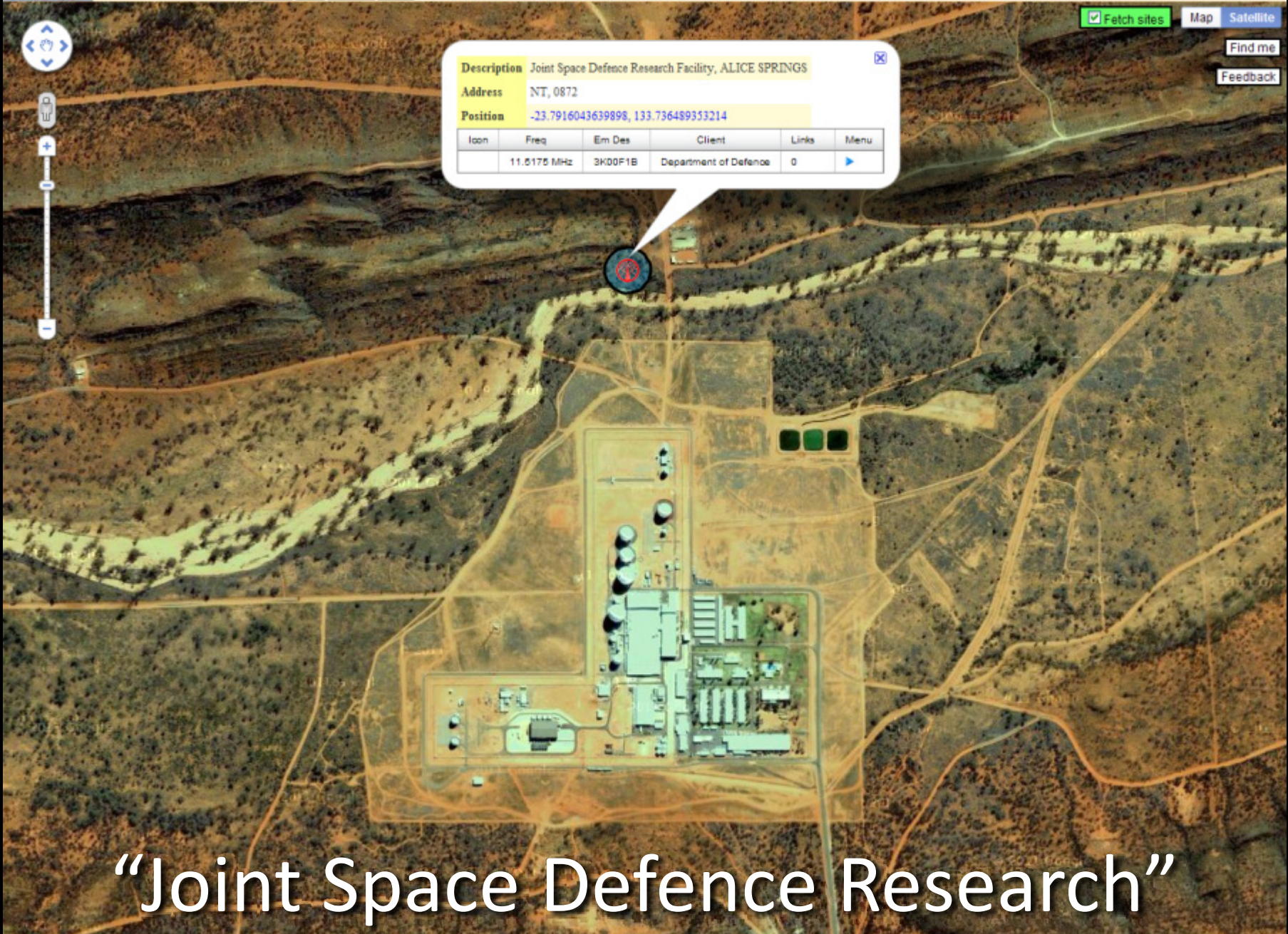
Search Suggestions

Popular sites Recent sites Random sites Popular filters Recent filters Random filters

Site Description
Joondalup House, 8 Davidson Terrace, JOONDALUP
Earth station site, Geraldton
Defence/Telstra Site, Kojarena, GERALDTON
NPOESS Installation, Defence Site, Yanget Road, KOJARENA
Optus/Vodafone Site, 1126 North Rd, BENTLEIGH EAST
WAWA Site Bartram Rd, SUCCESS
North East Lights Tower Subiaco Oval Roberts Road, SUBIACO
Cellular Tower, Teddys Lookout, LORNE
Hutchison Site Lingstone Marketplace, cnr Ranford & Nicholson Rds, CANNING VALE
VK2DEL

Defence & ECHELON





“Joint Space Defence Research”



Upset ADIRU of QF68/71/72 & JQ7 ?



Side note









The Mystery Signal

Rate at which 'messages' were transmitted varied throughout the day:

correlates with increased daytime activity.

Received RF signal → audio → sampled by soundcard → streamed across network

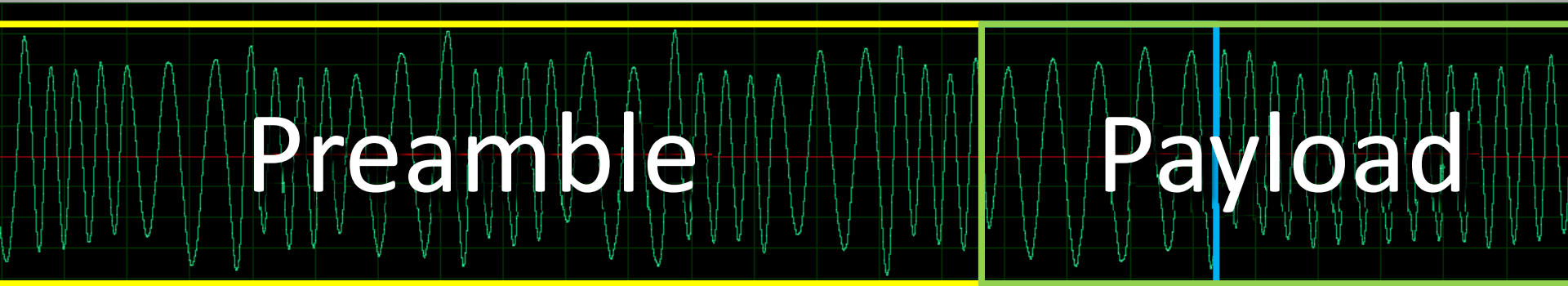




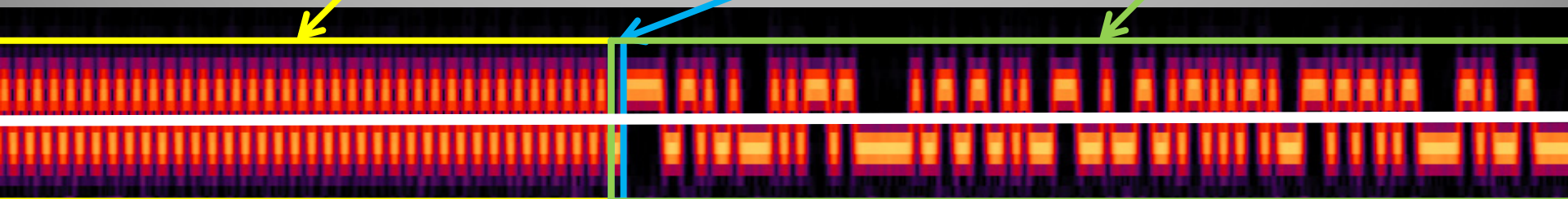
Step One: Look at the signal

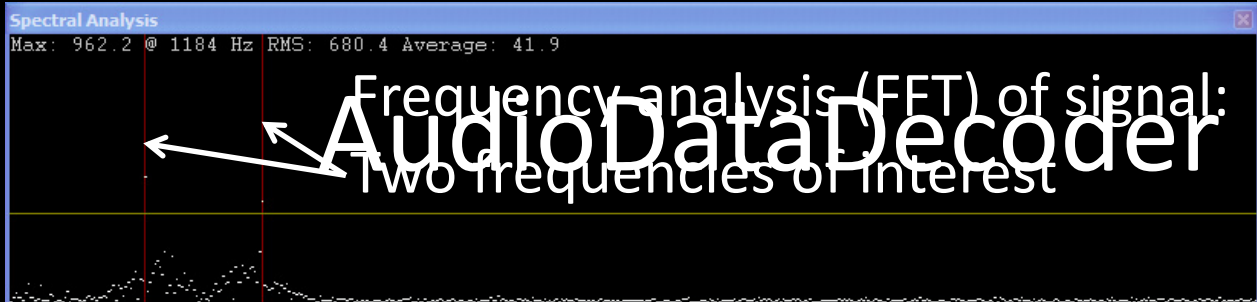
Radio is already set to receive N-FM (narrowband frequency modulated signal)

Signal in the time domain (voltage vs. time):



Signal in the frequency domain (intensity of frequency bins vs. time):





AudioDataDecoder

Source
 Audio server[:port]: Bytes received:

Input format
 Sample rate: Bits/sample: Channels:

FSK Options
 Frequency 1: Frequency 2: Separation:
 Points/transform: Automatically calibrate on pre-data tones

Audio analysis
 Buffer fullness:
 Currently: Transforms/second: Cursor separation:
 Last silence length: Last signal length: Drift:

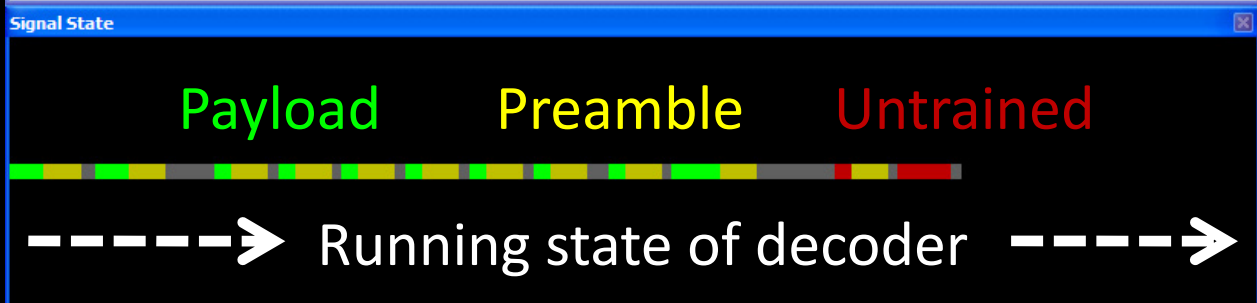
Data format
 Baud rate:
 Data bits: Start bits: Stop bits:

Transmissions

- 00001 (3 bits)
- 00002 (963 bits)
- 00003 (334 bits)
- 00004 (333 bits)
- 00005 (326 bits)
- 00006 (326 bits)
- 00007 (1 bits)
- 00008 (334 bits)
- 00009 (324 bits)
- 00010 (325 bits)
- 00011 (656 bits)
- 00012 (running)

Log

```
Adjusted FSK frequency 2 index
FSK calibration complete
Decoding data
Decoding data
Decoding data
Decoding data
Decoding data
Decoding data
Decoding data
Decoding data
Decoding data
Decoding data
Decoding data
Decoding data
Decoding data
Decoding data
```





Step Two: FFT of 2FSK → Bitstream

- Lock on two frequencies (**F**requency **S**hift **K**eysing)
- Sample intensity of each at regular interval (baud rate)
- Pick which is the strongest:

low = 0 bit, high = 1 bit



Step Three: Data → Information

- The most difficult part, so try all combinations

The screenshot shows a window titled "Decoder 0" with various settings and a data table. The settings include:

- From beginning
- From start offset
- Offset:
- Sync settings
- Show bits
- Columns:
- Invert
- Invert first bit
- Straight
- Differential 0 (NRZ)
- Differential 1 (NRZI)
- Prev 0
- Prev 1
- Manchester 0
- Manchester 1
- Baudot
- 7-bit ASCII
- 8-bit ASCII
- Swap endian-ness
- Enforce control bits
- Start bit
- No stop bits
- Stop bit
- Two stop bits
- Highlight differences
- Show decoded data
- Accumulate data

The data table below has the following columns: Address, Bit 0, Bit 1, Bit 2, Bit 3, Hex, ASCII, and ...

000	01111100	11010010	00010101	11011000	7c d2 15 d8	| ...
004	01111010	10001001	11000001	10010111	7a 89 c1 97	z ...
008	01111010	10001001	11000001	10010111	7a 89 c1 97	z ...
012	01111010	10001001	11000001	10010111	7a 89 c1 97	z ...
016	01111010	10001001	11000001	10010111	7a 89 c1 97	z ...
020	01111010	10001001	11000001	10010111	7a 89 c1 97	z ...
024	01111010	10001001	11000001	10010111	7a 89 c1 97	z ...
028	01111010	10001001	11000001	10010111	7a 89 c1 97	z ...
032	01111010	10001001	11000001	10010111	7a 89 c1 97	z ...
036	01111010	10001001	11000001	10010111	7a 89 c1 97	z ...
040	01111010	10001001	11000001	10010111	7a 89 c1 97	z ...
044	01111010	10001001	11000001	10010111	7a 89 c1 97	z ...
048	01111010	10001001	11000001	10010111	7a 89 c1 97	z ...

Annotations in the image include a green box around the hex values "7a 89 c1 97" in the first column of the data table, a red box around the hex values "7c d2 15 d8" in the second column, and a red arrow pointing from the red box to the text "0x7CD215D8" in the Wikipedia text below.

Wikipedia says:

Code words are transmitted in batches that consist of a sync codeword, defined in the standard as `0x7CD215D8`, followed by 16 others containing the data. Any unused code words are filled with the idle value of `0x7A89C197`. In practice other values are sometimes used to indicate sync and idle.



POCSAG!

- “**P**ost **O**ffice **C**ode **S**tandardization **A**dvisory **G**roup”
 - Standard decoding software didn't work
 - Key: recognisable sequence of bits when idle
- Look for known codewords/repeated bit strings





Hospital Pager Systems

- High power, better penetration than mobiles
- Personnel carry small pagers, each with ID mapped to **Radio Identity Code**
- Mostly numeric pages with phone extension
- Sent via software on any computer at hospital
- Address to multiple recipients, automatically sent to each once
- Delivery not guaranteed



Frequencies

- Shared frequency: 148.1375 MHz (standard)
- Private systems in 800/900MHz band:
Non-standard FSK ignored by decoders

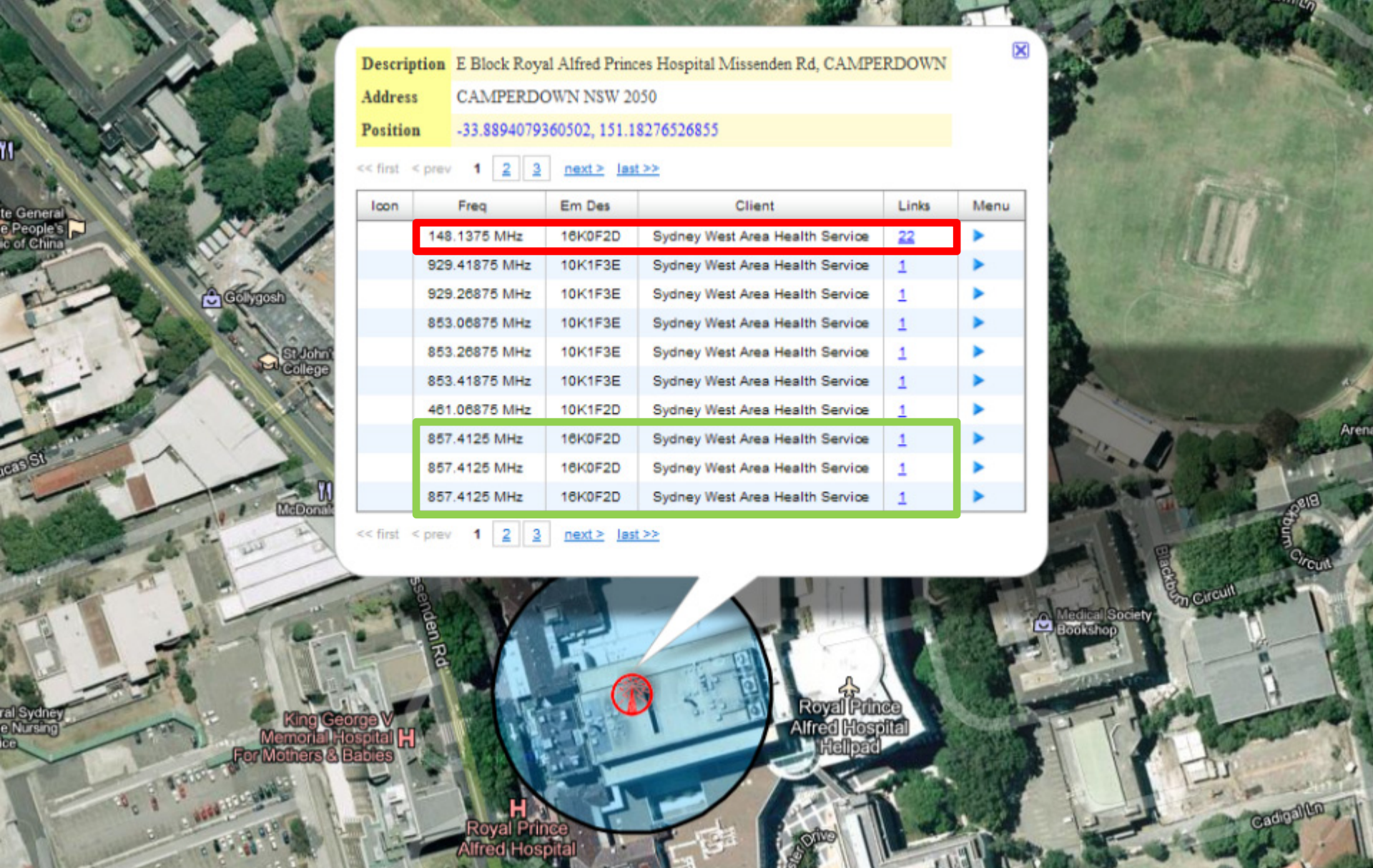


Description E Block Royal Alfred Princes Hospital Missenden Rd, CAMPERDOWN
Address CAMPERDOWN NSW 2050
Position -33.8894079360502, 151.18276526855

<< first < prev 1 2 3 next > last >>

Icon	Freq	Em Des	Client	Links	Menu
	148.1375 MHz	16K0F2D	Sydney West Area Health Service	22	▶
	929.41875 MHz	10K1F3E	Sydney West Area Health Service	1	▶
	929.26875 MHz	10K1F3E	Sydney West Area Health Service	1	▶
	853.06875 MHz	10K1F3E	Sydney West Area Health Service	1	▶
	853.26875 MHz	10K1F3E	Sydney West Area Health Service	1	▶
	853.41875 MHz	10K1F3E	Sydney West Area Health Service	1	▶
	461.06875 MHz	10K1F2D	Sydney West Area Health Service	1	▶
	857.4125 MHz	16K0F2D	Sydney West Area Health Service	1	▶
	857.4125 MHz	16K0F2D	Sydney West Area Health Service	1	▶
	857.4125 MHz	16K0F2D	Sydney West Area Health Service	1	▶

<< first < prev 1 2 3 next > last >>



On RFMap

Sydney West Area Health Service

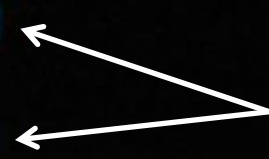


Hospital ID Postfix

#####-20
#####-1
#####-1
#-91
##-1
#####-92
60-60 -60-60
#####-22
#####-38
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ-92
-93-93
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ-92
-82-82
#####-1
#-21
#####-1
#####-92
#####-83

Gosford
North Shore

Prince of Wales: 38, etc.



Sensitive Information

coffee?

starbucks time

username: , password:

AviationMapper



Image by Oscar De Lellis

UTC: 2011-03-02 00:03:32
Sv:27 12 15 09 28 04 02 20 00 00 00 00
Cn:38 39 35 42 08 25 30 13 00 00 00 00
El: 61 26 06 53 14 65 47 01 00 25 02 00

Fix: 6 SVs

HDOP: 1.8

Latitude: 33.9662617 °S

Longitude: 151.5584950 °E

Northing: -3781294.00 m

Easting: 13993282.00 m

VDOP: 2.0

Altitude MSL: 3263.20 m

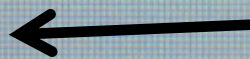
Geoid Separation: 21.10 m

Speed: 164.01 m/s

Course: 154.80 °

10706 ft

590 km/h



YSSY → YMMM



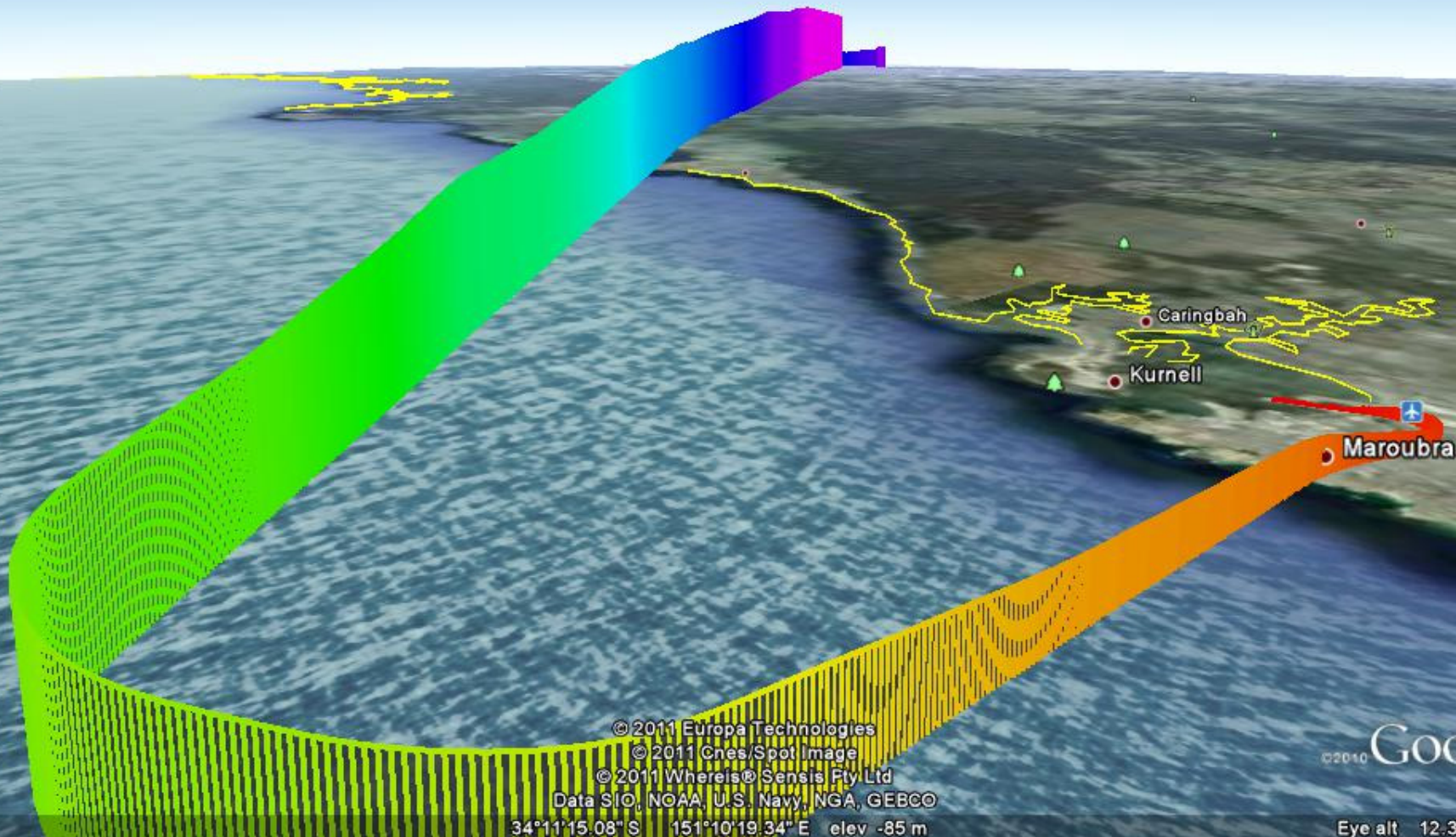
© 2011 Whereis® Sensis Pty Ltd
© 2011 Europa Technologies
© 2011 Cnes/Spot Image
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

©2010 Google

lat -36.473525° lon 148.276967° elev 1056 m

Eye alt 559.39 km

YSSY → YMML



9:13 am

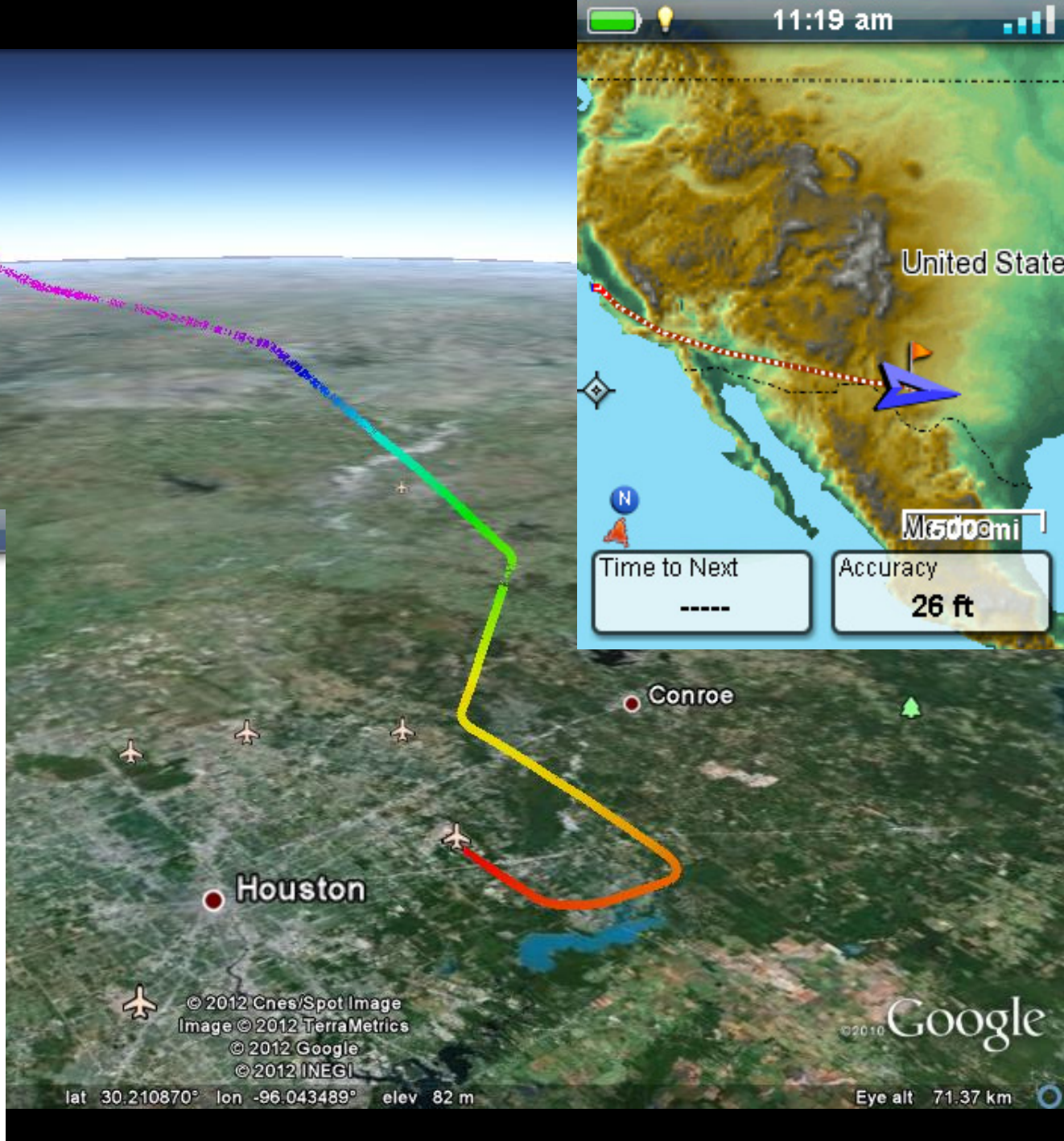
Satellite Excellent	Accuracy 21 ft
Stopped Time 2m 16s	Moving Time 22m 40s
Moving Avg 244.4 Mph	Avg Speed 222.2 Mph
Distance to End -----	Time Travelled 24m 56s
Current Speed 481.1 Mph	Elevation 30700 ft
Heading 125°	Bearing -----

11:19 am



Time to Next

Accuracy
26 ft



© 2012 Cnes/Spot Image
 Image © 2012 TerraMetrics
 © 2012 Google
 © 2012 INEGI
 lat 30.210870° lon -96.043489° elev 82 m

© 2010 Google
 Eye alt 71.37 km

ATCRBS, PSP & SSR

- **Air Traffic Control Radar Beacon System**
 - **Primary Surveillance Radar**
 - **Secondary Surveillance Radar**



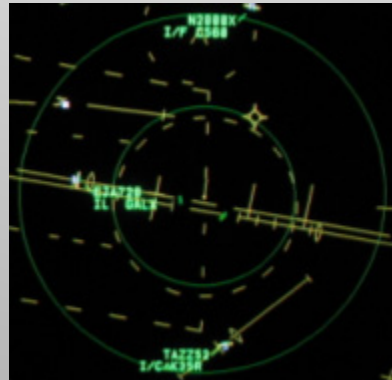
Primary:

- Traditional RADAR
- ‘Paints skins’ and listens for return
- Identifies and tracks primary targets, while ignoring ‘ground clutter’
- Range limited by RADAR equation ($\frac{1}{d^4}$)



ATCRBS, PSP & SSR

- **Air Traffic Control Radar Beacon System**
 - **Primary Surveillance Radar**
 - **Secondary Surveillance Radar**



Secondary:

- Directional radio
- Requires transponder
- Interrogates transponders, which reply with squawk code, altitude, etc.
- Increased range ($\frac{1}{d^2}$)



Description Sydney Terminal Approach Radar, SYDNEY AIRPORT

Address SYDNEY AIRPORT NSW 2020

Position -33.9499189805728, 151.181285079692

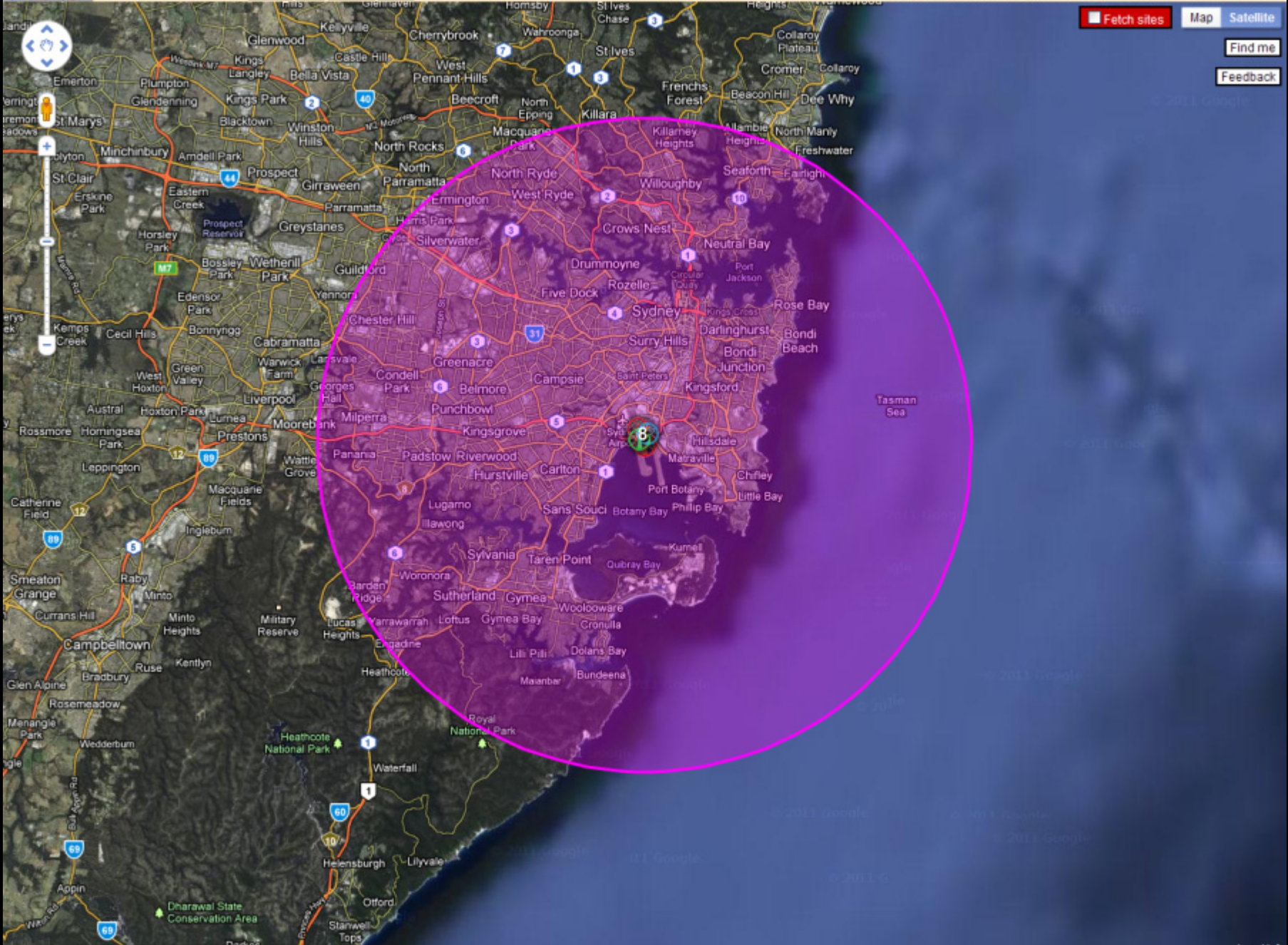
<< first < prev 1 2 next > last >>

Icon	Freq	Em Des	Client	Links	Menu
	2.85 GHz	5M50P0N	Airservices Australia	0	▶
	2.85 GHz	50K0P0N	Airservices Australia	0	▶
	2.847 GHz	2.84725 GHz - 2.85275 GHz, VZN930 THALES ANTENNAS (AN2000S)		17000W	Parabolic:
	2.767 GHz	44M0P0N	Airservices Australia	0	▶
	2.75 GHz	5M50P0N	Airservices Australia	0	▶
	2.75 GHz	50K0P0N	Airservices Australia	0	▶
	1.09 GHz	3M75P0N	Airservices Australia	0	▶
	4.00 GHz	40M0P0N	Airservices Australia	0	▶
	1.03 GHz	3M75P0N	Airservices Australia	0	▶
	4.00 GHz	40M0P0N	Airservices Australia	0	▶

<< first < prev 1 2 next > last >>



Fetch sites Map Satellite Find me Feedback



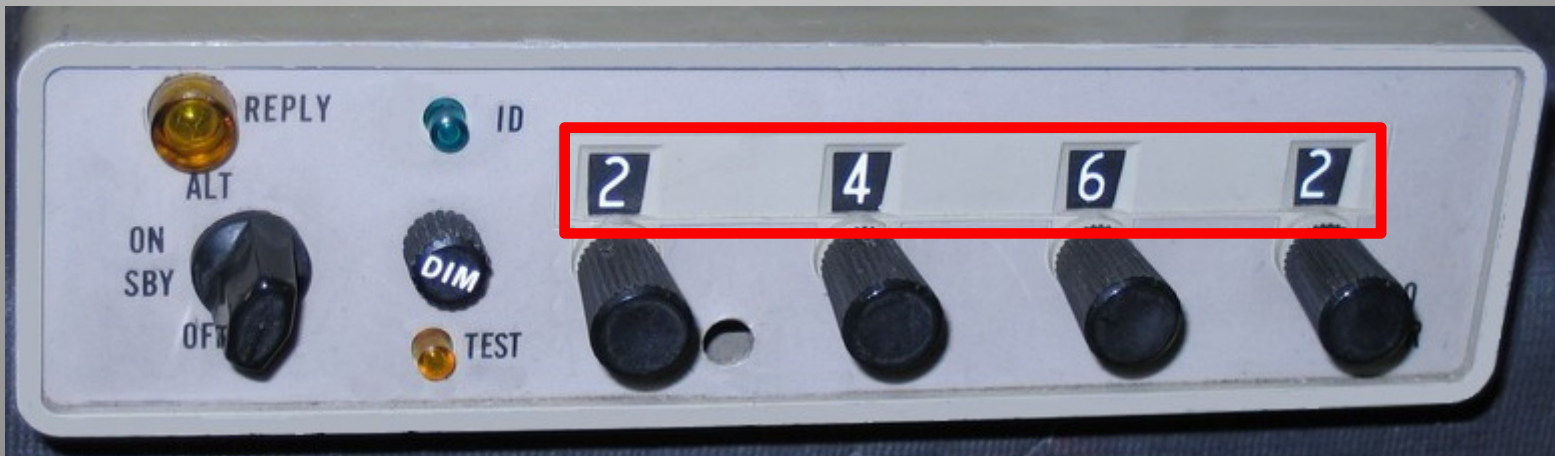


The Modes

- **A**: reply with squawk code
 - **C**: reply with altitude
 - **S**: enables **A**utomatic **D**ependant **S**urveillanc**B**roadcast (ADS-B), and the **A**ircraft/**T**raffic **C**ollision **A**voidance **S**ystem (ACAS/TCAS)
- } SSR
- Mode S not part of ATCRBS, but uses same radio hardware (same frequencies)
 - Increasing problem of channel congestion

The Modes

- **A**: reply with squawk code
 - **C**: reply with altitude
 - **S**: enables **A**utomatic **D**ependant **S**urveillanc**B**roadcast (ADS-B), and the **A**ircraft/**T**raffic **C**ollision **A**voidance **S**ystem (ACAS/TCAS)
- } SSR



Position

Heading

Altitude

Vertical rate

Flight ID

Squawk code

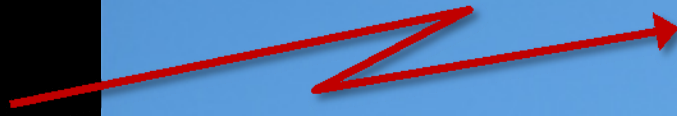
ADS-B



ATC

Uplink:

“All call” / Altitude request



Downlink:

Airframe ID / Altitude response (air-to-ground)



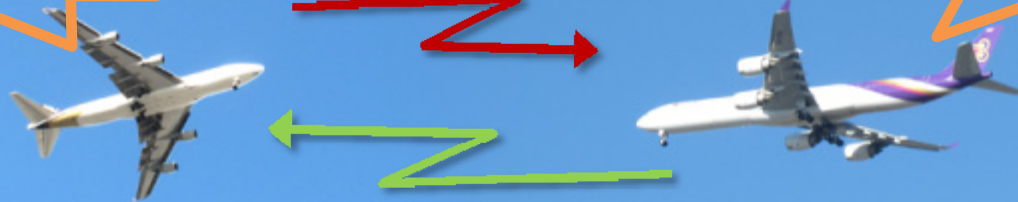
Mode S TX/RX: Linked to ATC (can be at airport, or remote)

ACAS/TCAS

“PULL UP”

“TRAFFIC”

Altitude request

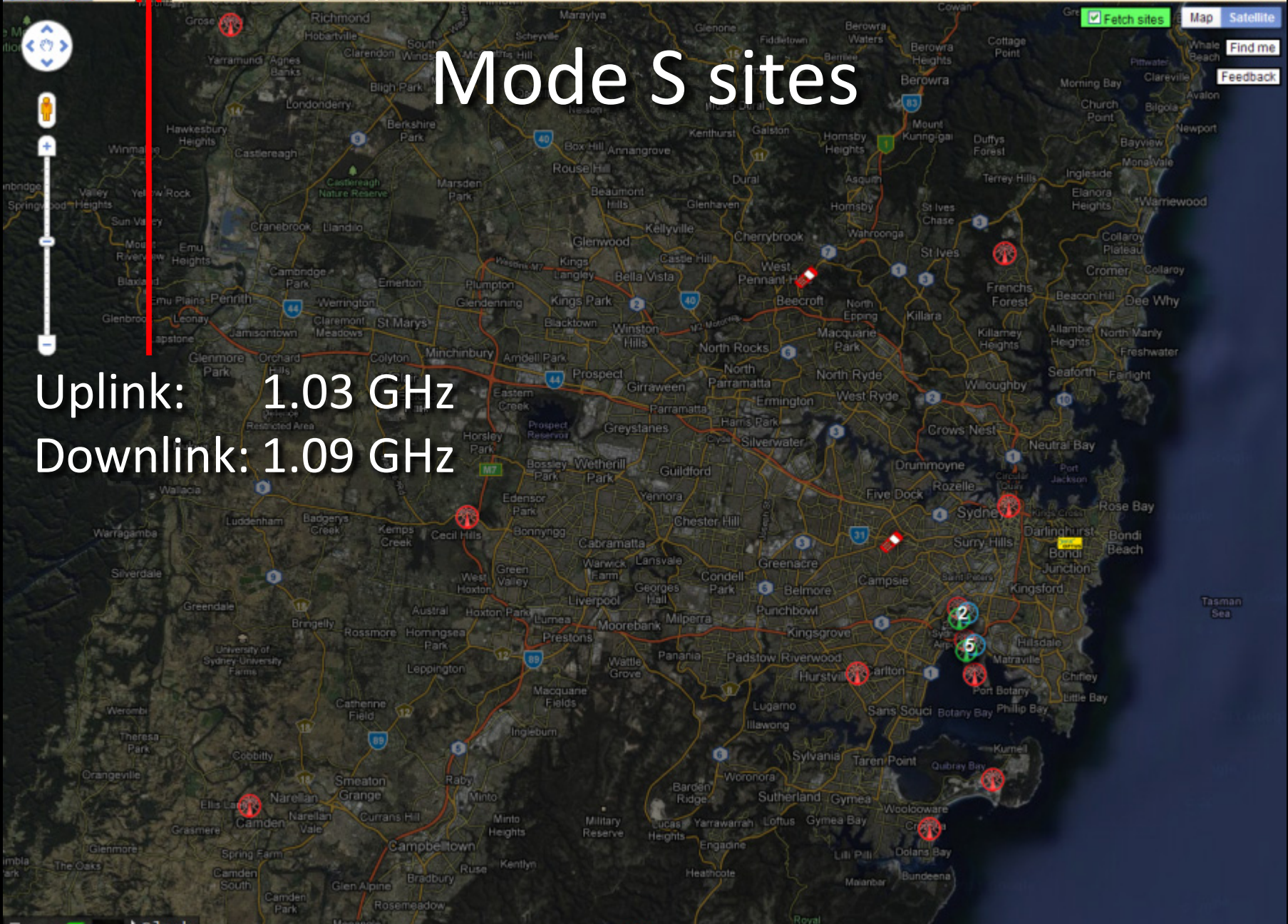
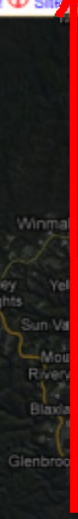


Altitude response (air-to-air)

Mode S sites

Uplink: 1.03 GHz
Downlink: 1.09 GHz

1.03GHz, 1.09GHz



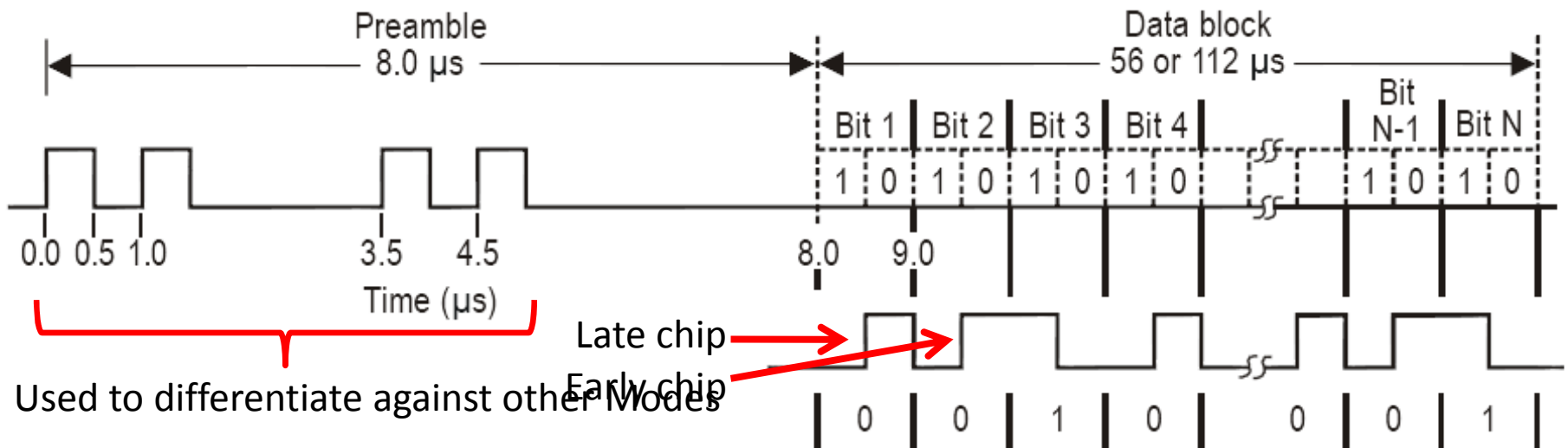
Mode S sites

Uplink: 1.03 GHz
Downlink: 1.09 GHz



Response Encoding

- Data block is created & bits control position of pulses sent by transmitter



Example. — Reply data block corresponding to bit sequence 0010 001

Pulse Position Modulation (AM)



Pulse Position Modulation

- Pulse lasts 0.0000005 seconds ($0.5 \mu\text{s}$)
- Need to sample signal at a minimum of 2 MHz (assuming you start sampling at precisely the right moment and stay synchronised)
- Requires high-bandwidth hardware and increased processing power
- Ideally, oversample to increase accuracy

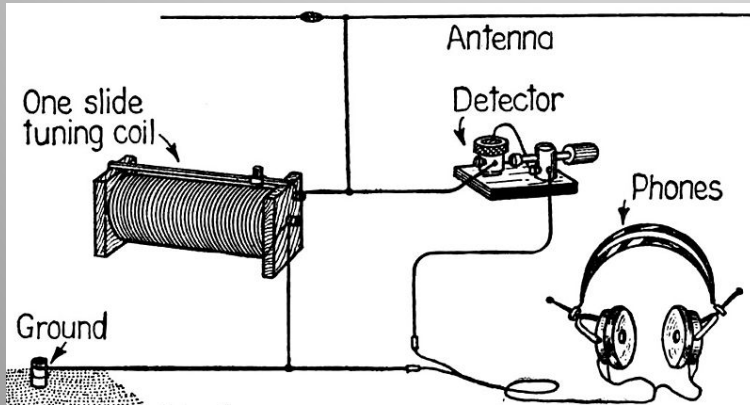
Enter **Software Defined Radio...**

SDR: Digitise the baseband

- Hardware is sophisticated, but purpose is simple: capture a chunk of the RF spectrum and stream it to your computer
- Computer is responsible for doing something useful with baseband data
- Instead of designing RF hardware, write it in software!
- Increased complexity/bandwidth requires more CPU power (pretty cheap)

Software Defined Radio

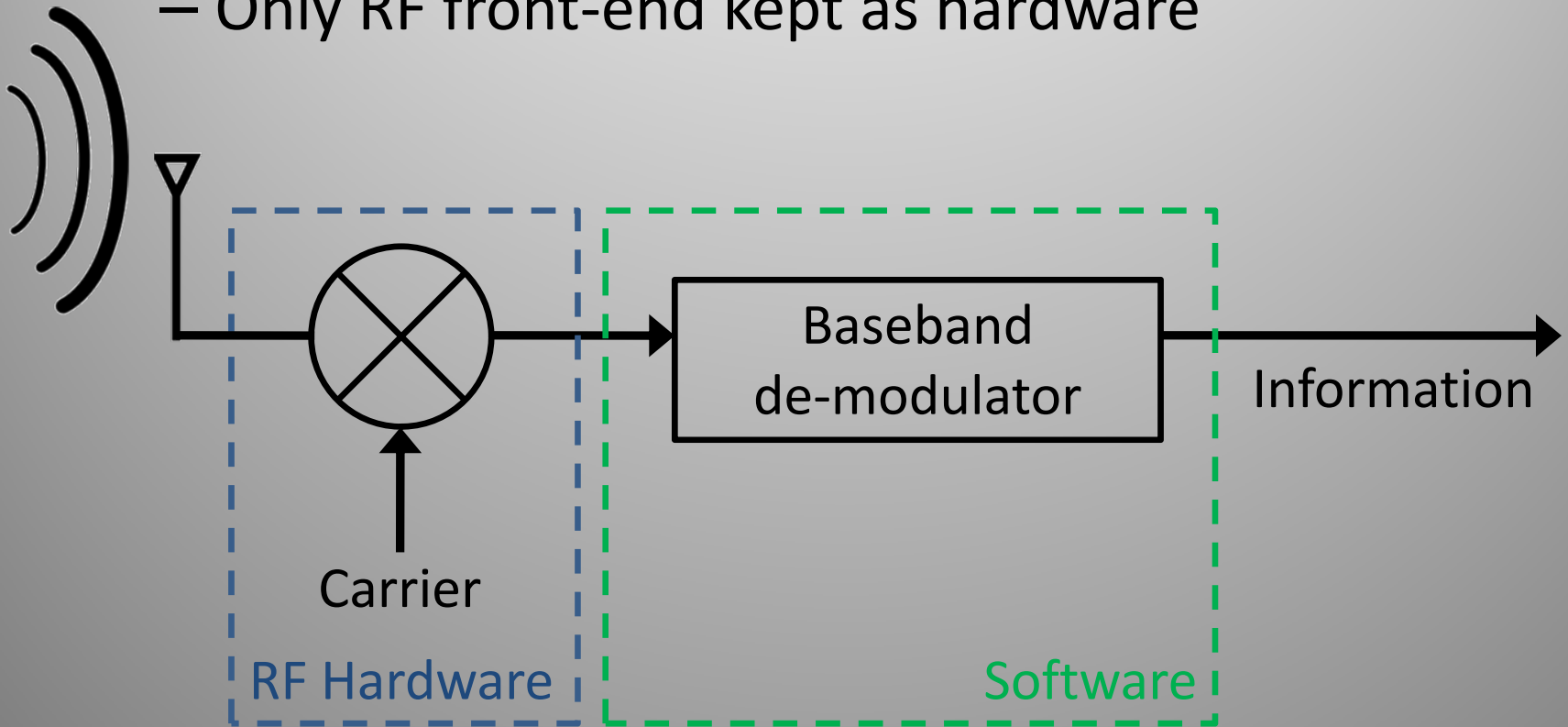
- Hardware → software representation
 - Completely re-configurable
 - Only RF front-end kept as hardware



$$\rightarrow \sqrt{I^2 + Q^2}$$

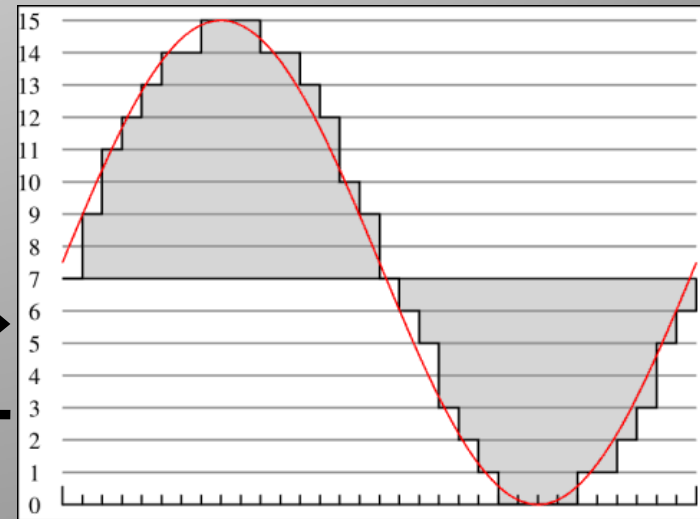
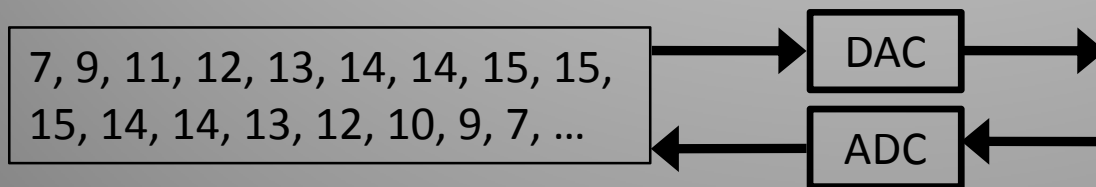
Software Defined Radio

- Hardware → software representation
 - Completely re-configurable
 - Only RF front-end kept as hardware



Software Defined Radio

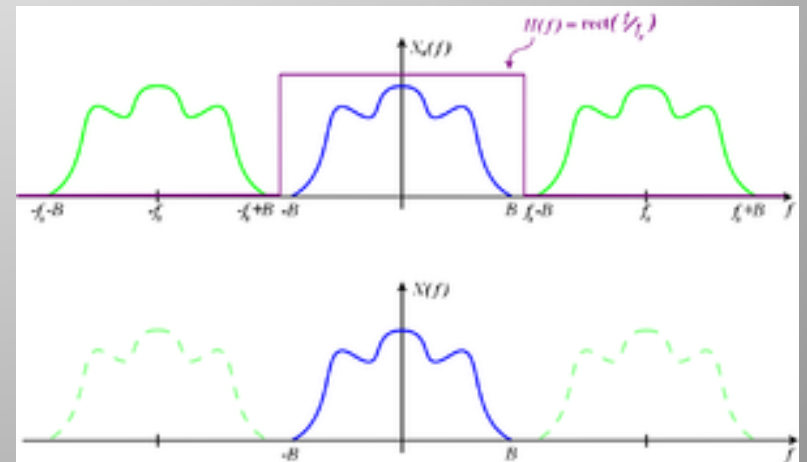
- Hardware → software representation
 - Completely re-configurable
 - Only RF front-end kept as hardware
- Continuous process → discrete & quantised
 - Digital sampling produces voltage levels





Sampling

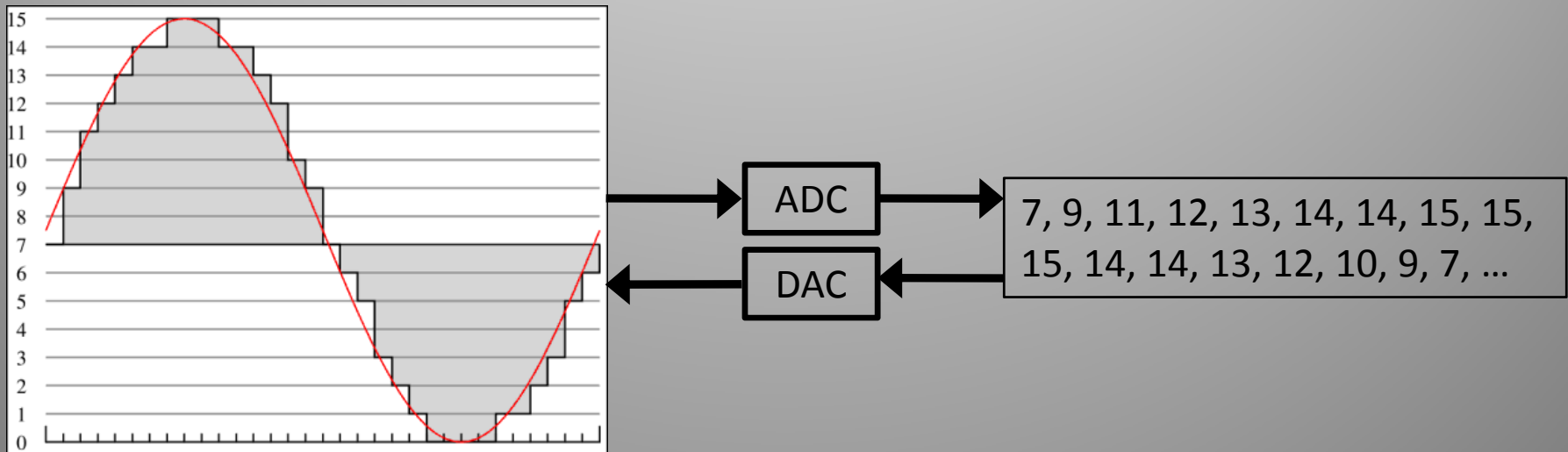
- Nyquist-Shannon Sampling Theorem:
 - “Sample at twice the highest required frequency”
 - Avoid aliasing of signal





Sampling

- Nyquist-Shannon Sampling Theorem:
 - “Sample at twice the highest required frequency”
 - Avoid aliasing of signal
- **Analog-to-Digital Converter (RX)**
- **Digital-to-Analog Converter (TX)**





Sampling

- Nyquist-Shannon Sampling Theorem:
 - “Sample at twice the highest required frequency”
 - Avoid aliasing of signal
- **Analog-to-Digital Converter (RX)**
- **Digital-to-Analog Converter (TX)**
- ADC/DAC rate determines bandwidth*

Reception

- RF front-end down-converts signal to baseband
 - Zero IF receiver
- Sample & quantise baseband signal
- Simple approach would be to sample voltage level (amplitude)
 - Sound card

Real vs. Analytic Signals

- Real signal:
 - Amplitude for each sample
 - One 'real' number
- Analytic signal:
 - Amplitude and phase
 - 'Real' and 'imaginary' components (negative frequency)
 - Encode more information

Quadrature Modulation

- Analytic signals can be sampled by having two ADCs
- Baseband must first be separated into quadrature components (real and imaginary parts)
- Mix baseband with:
 - In-phase local oscillator (I channel)
 - Quadrature-phase LO (Q channel)

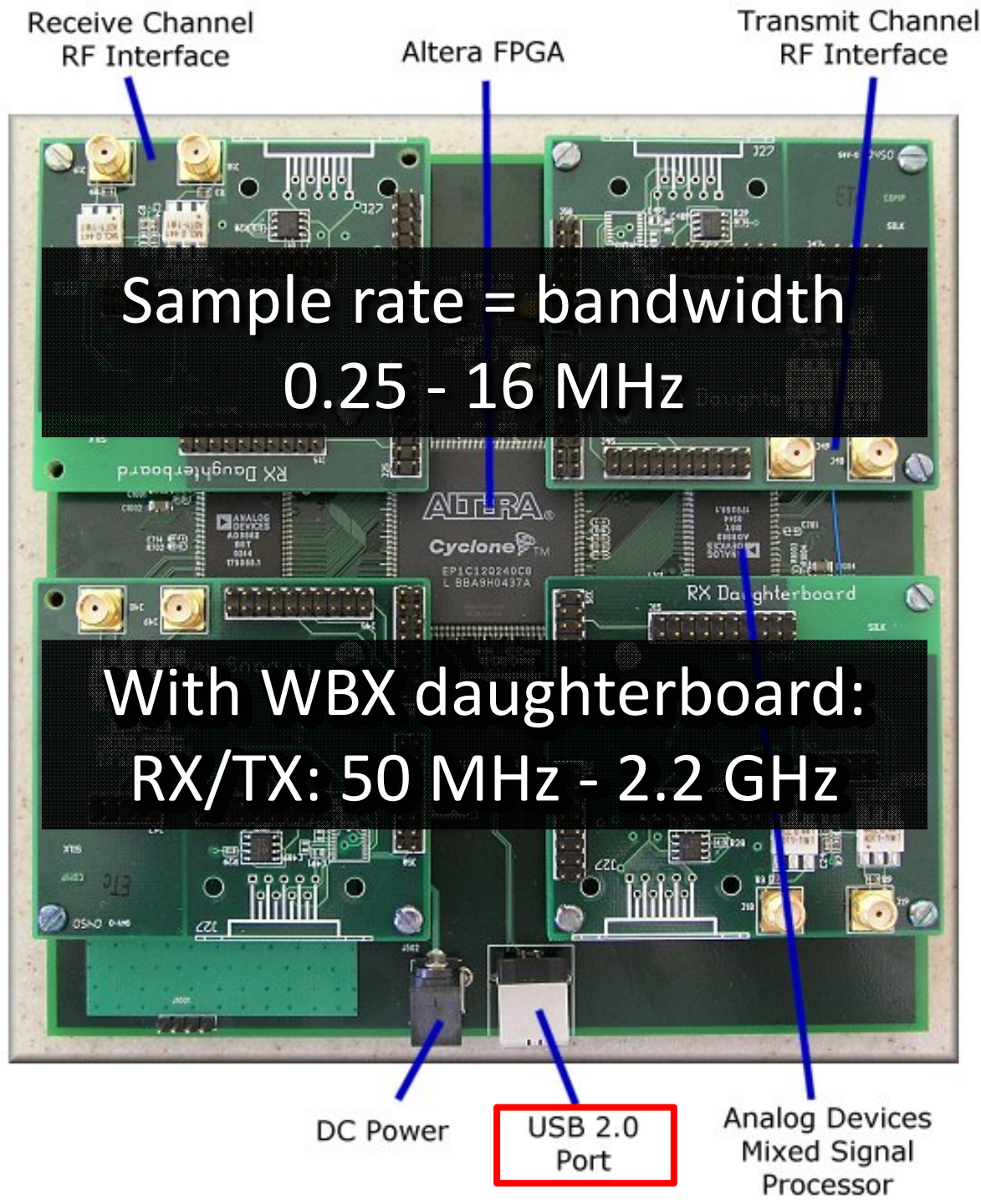
Sample Rate

- Analytic signal has two components
 - I & Q samples per sample time
- Negative frequency
 - Double the bandwidth
- Re-apply Shannon's sampling theorem:
 - Sampling rate directly determines bandwidth
- Produce a stream of complex stream (I/Q samples pairs) at sample rate

SDR (De-)modulation

- Complex stream passed through mathematical functions and state machines

The
Universal
Software
Radio
Peripheral
(USRP 1)

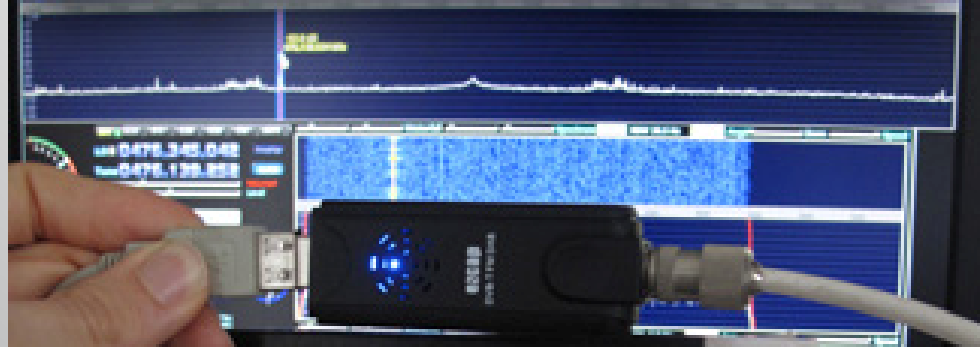




The FUNcube Dongle



Use your USB DVB-T (rtl2832+E4000)
'ezcap' stick for ultra-cheap SDR!
BETA release of ExtIO plugin for
Winrad/HDSDR/Wrplus - get it at:
http://spench.net/r/USRP_Interfaces



USB 2.0 DVB-T Stick

- Watch DVB-T digital TV on your PC or Laptop
- Support both MPEG2, H.264 (MPEG4) encoding
- Support Windows 7 Media Center
- Support Time-Shift, Schedule, EPG

AUD\$36
USD\$20

MPEG2 H.264

ezcap

Host Software

- Receive/transmit baseband samples
 - Analyse & display
 - (De-)modulate
 - Encode/decode (extract information)
- Well-known platforms/programs:
 - LabVIEW
 - MATLAB Simulink

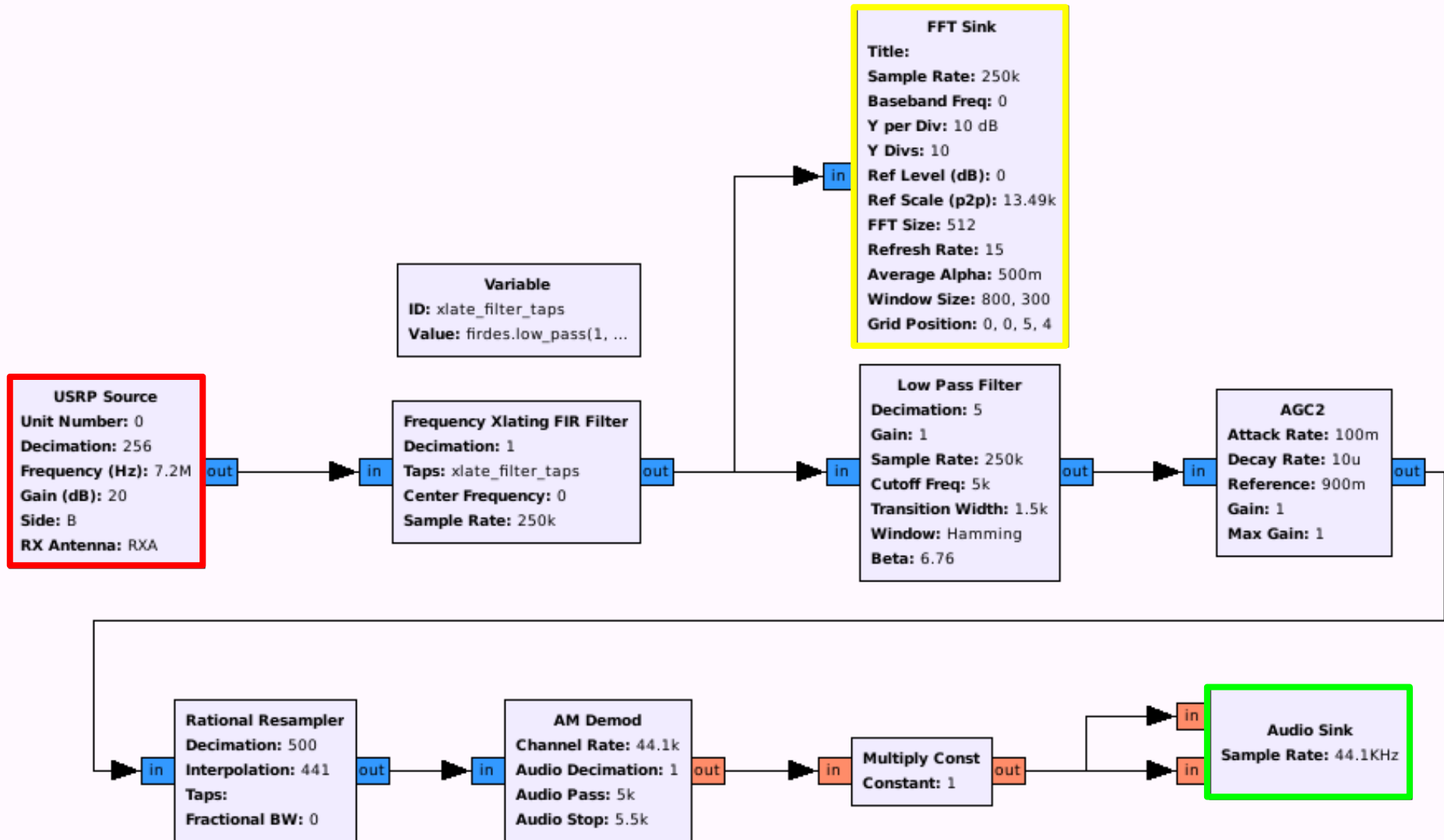
Open source? **No.**



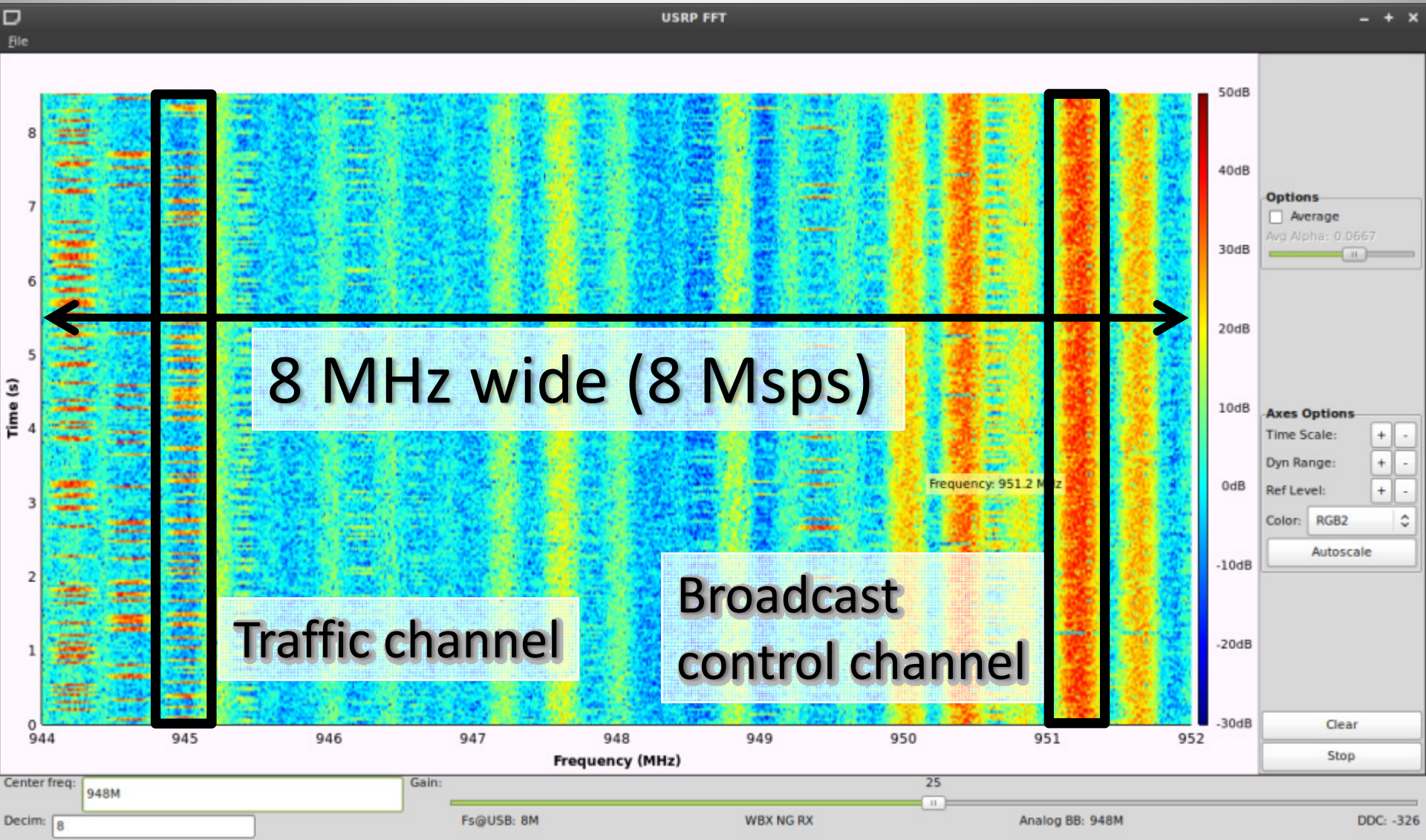
GNU Radio

- Open source signal processing toolkit
- Data flow paradigm
 - Signals flow from sources to sinks
- Intermediary blocks operate on signals
 - Sources & sinks: USRP, sound card, file, network
 - Visualisation: FFT, waterfall, scope
 - Signal types: complex, float, integers
 - Filters: traditional building blocks used in analog and digital RF hardware
- Completely extensible (Python: high level, C++: grunt)

GNU Radio Companion



2G GSM Waterfall



CDMA Detection with GRC

The screenshot displays the GNU Radio Companion (GRC) interface for a W-CDMA detection project. The main workspace shows a flowgraph with three USRP Source blocks connected to three sinks. The USRP Source blocks are labeled '2.1 GHz 3G', '850 MHz NextG', and 'L1 GPS'. The sinks are 'Waterfall Sink', 'FFT Sink', and 'Fast AutoCorrelation Sink'. The 'Waterfall Sink' block is annotated with the text 'Visualise intensity of frequency components over time'. The 'FFT Sink' block is annotated with 'Visualise instantaneous frequency spectrum'. The 'Fast AutoCorrelation Sink' block is annotated with 'Find repeating patterns buried within a signal'. On the right side, a red box highlights the 'Blocks' panel, which lists various filter and processing blocks, including Low Pass Filter, High Pass Filter, Band Pass Filter, Band Reject Filter, Root Raised Cosine Filter, Decimating FIR Filter, Interpolating FIR Filter, FFT Filter, Frequency Xlating FIR Filter, IIR Filter, Filter Delay, Channel Model, Synthesis Filterbank, Analysis Filterbank, Polyphase Resampler, Single Pole IIR Filter, Hilbert, Goertzel, CMA Equalizer, Rational Resampler Base, Rational Resampler, Fractional Interpolator, Keep 1 in N, Moving Average, IQ Comp, and Modulators.

Options
ID: top_block

Variable
ID: decim
Value: 20

Variable
ID: samp_rate
Value: 3.2M

Variable Slider
ID: gain
Label: Gain
Default Value: 20
Minimum: 0
Maximum: 50
Converter: Float

USRP Source
Unit Number: 0
Decimation: 20
Frequency (Hz): 2.1125G
Gain (dB): 10
Side: A
RX Antenna: RX2

2.1 GHz 3G

USRP Source
Unit Number: 0
Decimation: 20
Frequency (Hz): 842.5M
Gain (dB): 25
Side: A
RX Antenna: RX2

850 MHz NextG

USRP Source
Unit Number: 0
Decimation: 20
Frequency (Hz): 1.57542G
Gain (dB): 15
Side: A
RX Antenna: RX2

L1 GPS

Waterfall Sink
Title: Waterfall Plot
Sample Rate: 3.2M
Baseband Freq: 0
Dynamic Range: 100
Reference Level: 50
Ref Scale (p2p): 2
FFT Size: 512
FFT Rate: 15

Visualise intensity of frequency components over time

FFT Sink
Title: FFT Plot
Sample Rate: 3.2M
Baseband Freq: 0
Y per Div: 10 dB
Y Divs: 10
Ref Level (dB): 50
Ref Scale (p2p): 2
FFT Size: 1.024k
Refresh Rate: 30

Visualise instantaneous frequency spectrum

Fast AutoCorrelation Sink
Title: W-CDMA F...Correlation
Sample Rate: 3.2M
Baseband Freq: 0
Size: 131.072k
Rate: 5
Y per Div: 10 dB
Ref Level (dB): 50
Average Alpha: 300m
Window Size: 1.024k, 240

Find repeating patterns buried within a signal

Blocks

- [Sources]
- [Sinks]
- [Graphical Sinks]
- [Operators]
- [Type Conversions]
- [Stream Conversions]
- [Misc Conversions]
- [Synchronizers]
- [Level Controls]
- [Filters]
 - Low Pass Filter
 - High Pass Filter
 - Band Pass Filter
 - Band Reject Filter
 - Root Raised Cosine Filter
 - Decimating FIR Filter
 - Interpolating FIR Filter
 - FFT Filter
 - Frequency Xlating FIR Filter
 - IIR Filter
 - Filter Delay
 - Channel Model
 - Synthesis Filterbank
 - Analysis Filterbank
 - Polyphase Resampler
 - Single Pole IIR Filter
 - Hilbert
 - Goertzel
 - CMA Equalizer
 - Rational Resampler Base
 - Rational Resampler
 - Fractional Interpolator
 - Keep 1 in N
 - Moving Average
 - IQ Comp
- [Modulators]

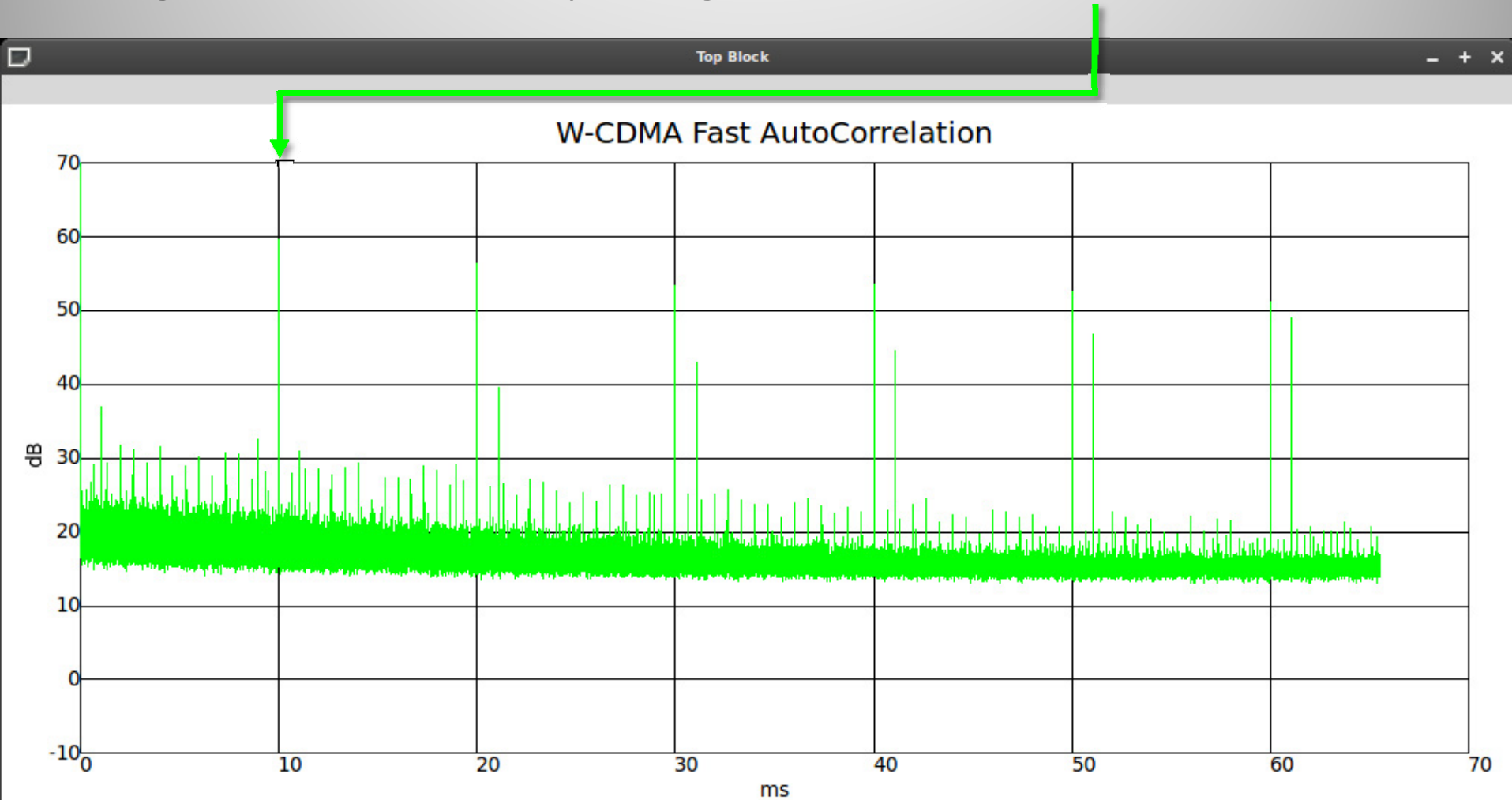
Loading: "/home/mint/Documents/UDP Modez.grc"
>>> Done

Loading: "/home/mint/Documents/W-CDMA.grc"
>>> Done

Showing: "/home/mint/Documents/W-CDMA.grc"

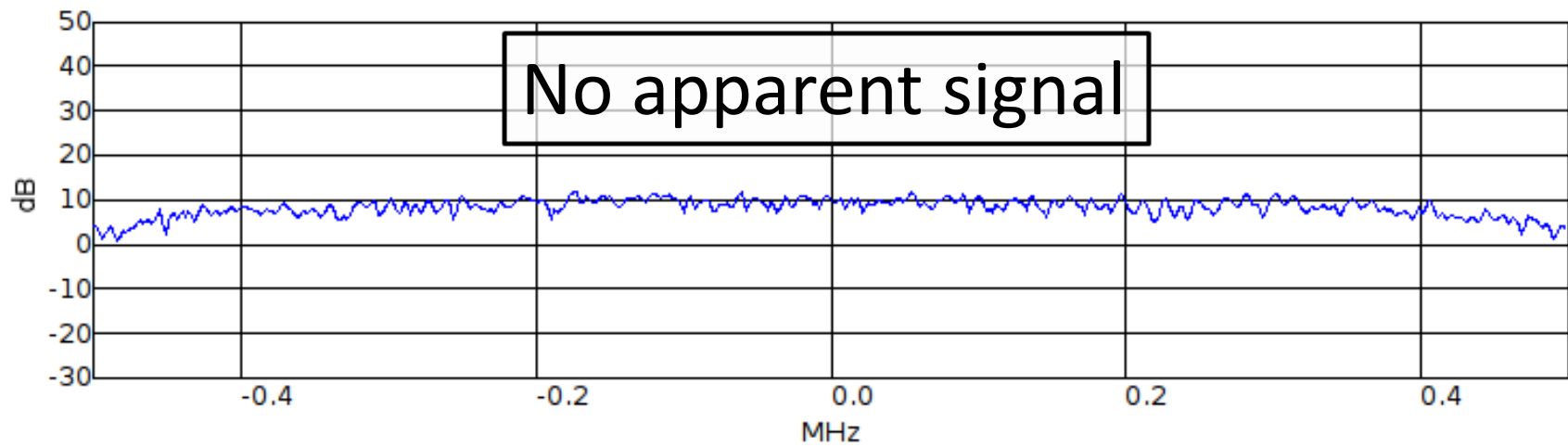
3G W-CDMA

Signature of UMTS: repeating data in CPICH at 10 ms intervals

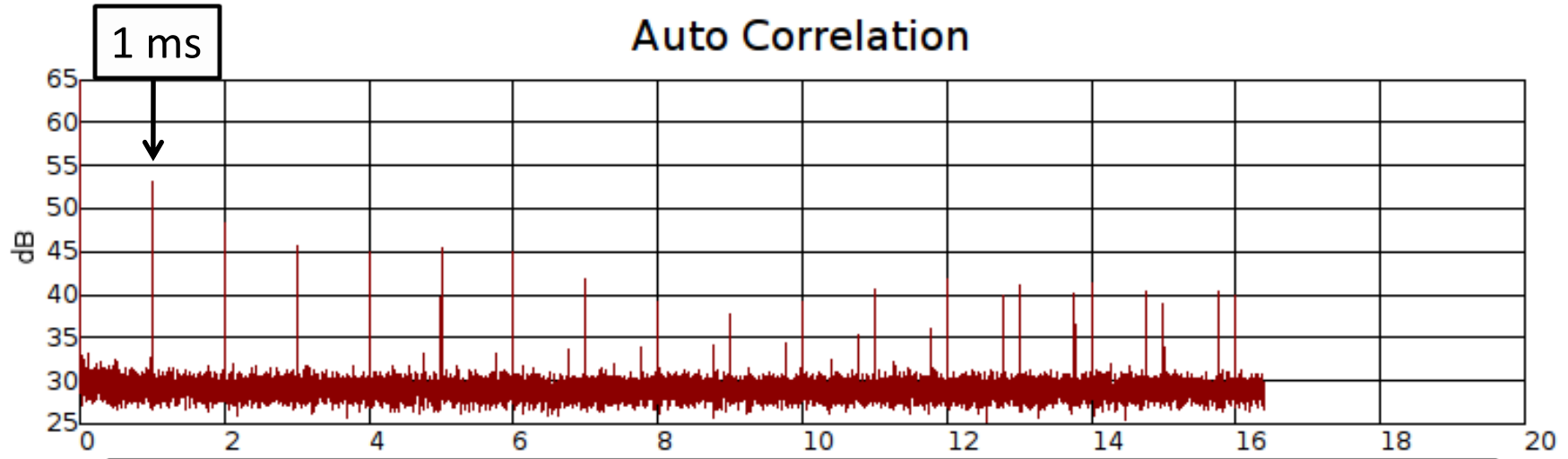


File

FFT



Auto Correlation



Cyclic 1023 bit code @ 1.023 MHz chip rate

Center freq: 1.575426 GHz

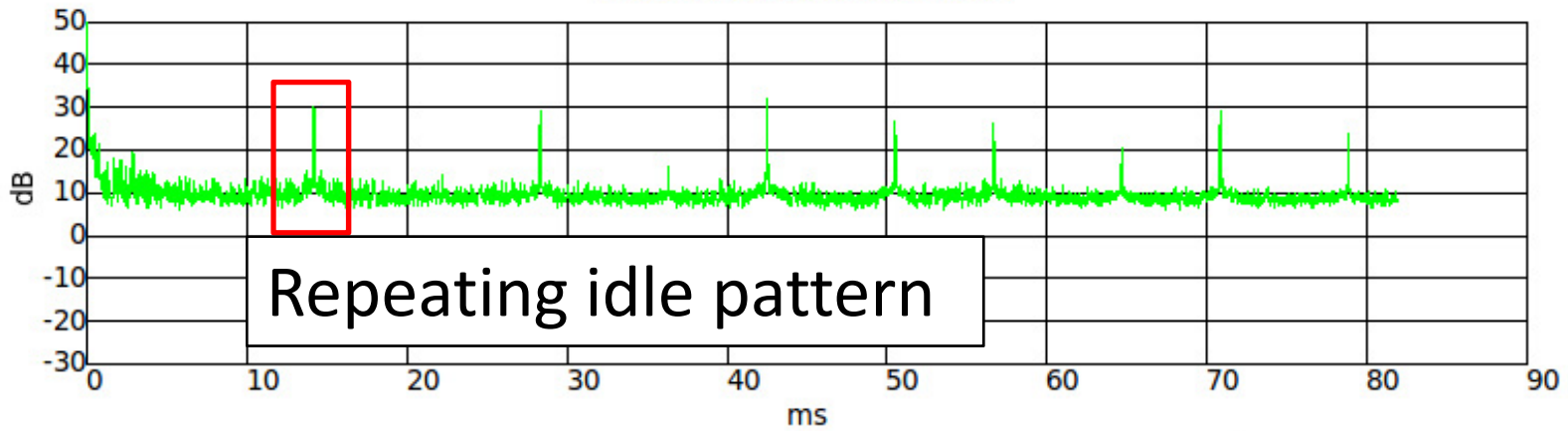
Decim: Fs@USB: 1M DBS Rx Analog BB: 1.5755G DDC: 80

OK

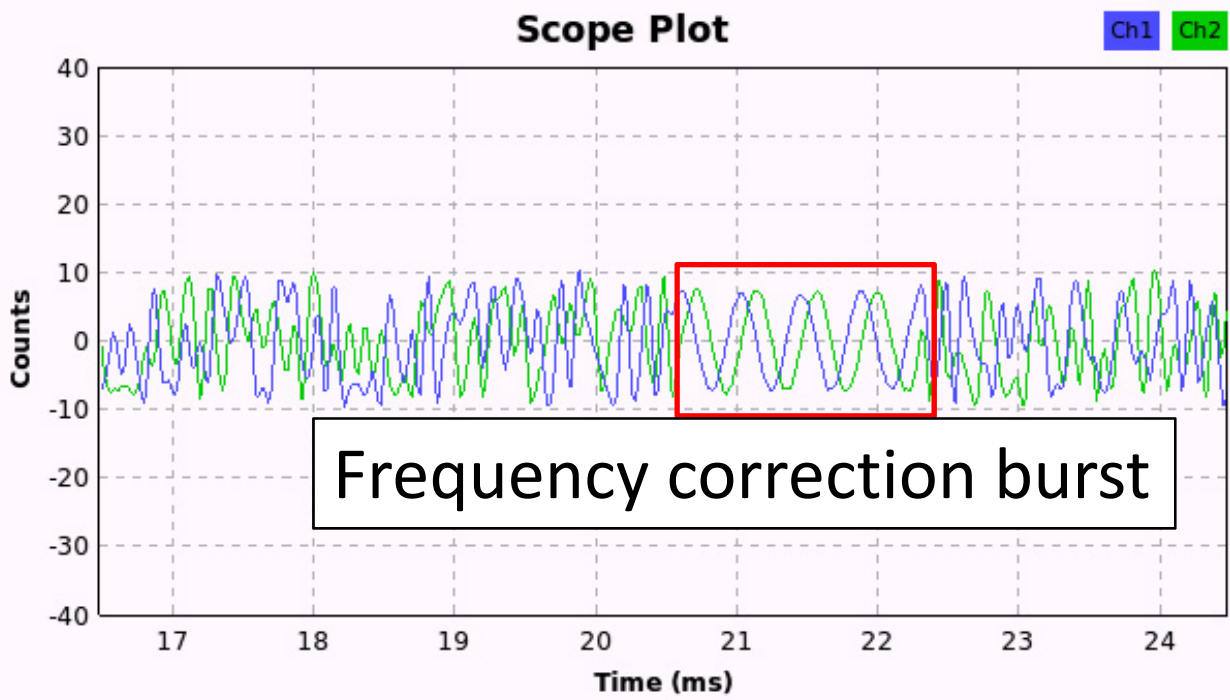
TETRA

BB Demod Xtra

Fast AutoCorrelation



Scope Plot



Axes Options

Secs/Div: + -

Counts/Div: + -

Y Offset: + -

T Offset: ||

Autorange

Channel Options

Ch1 Ch2 Trig XY

Coupling: DC

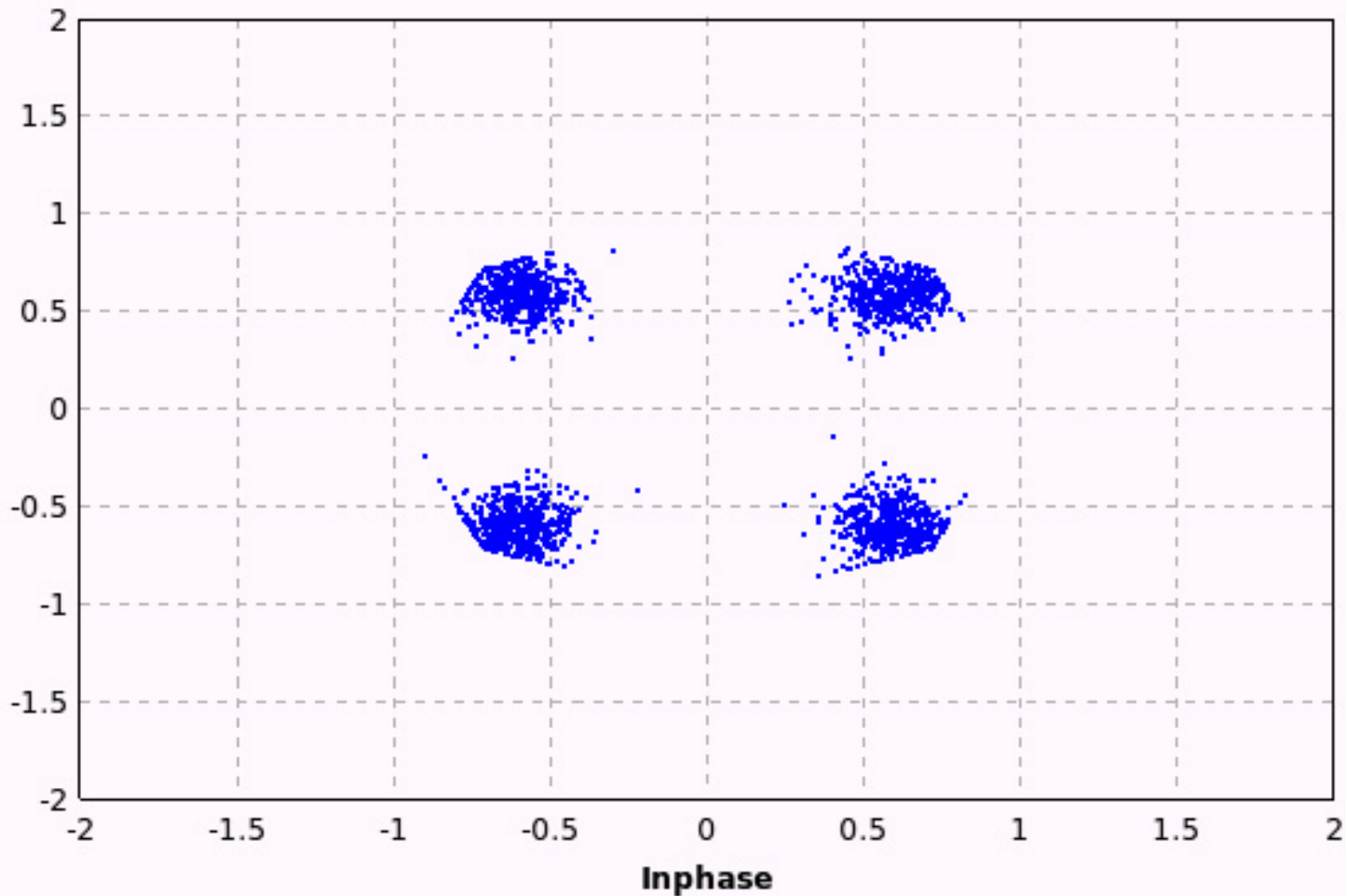
Marker: Line Link

BB

Demod

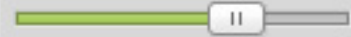
Xtra

TETRAz

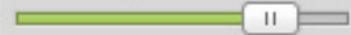


Options

Alpha: 10m



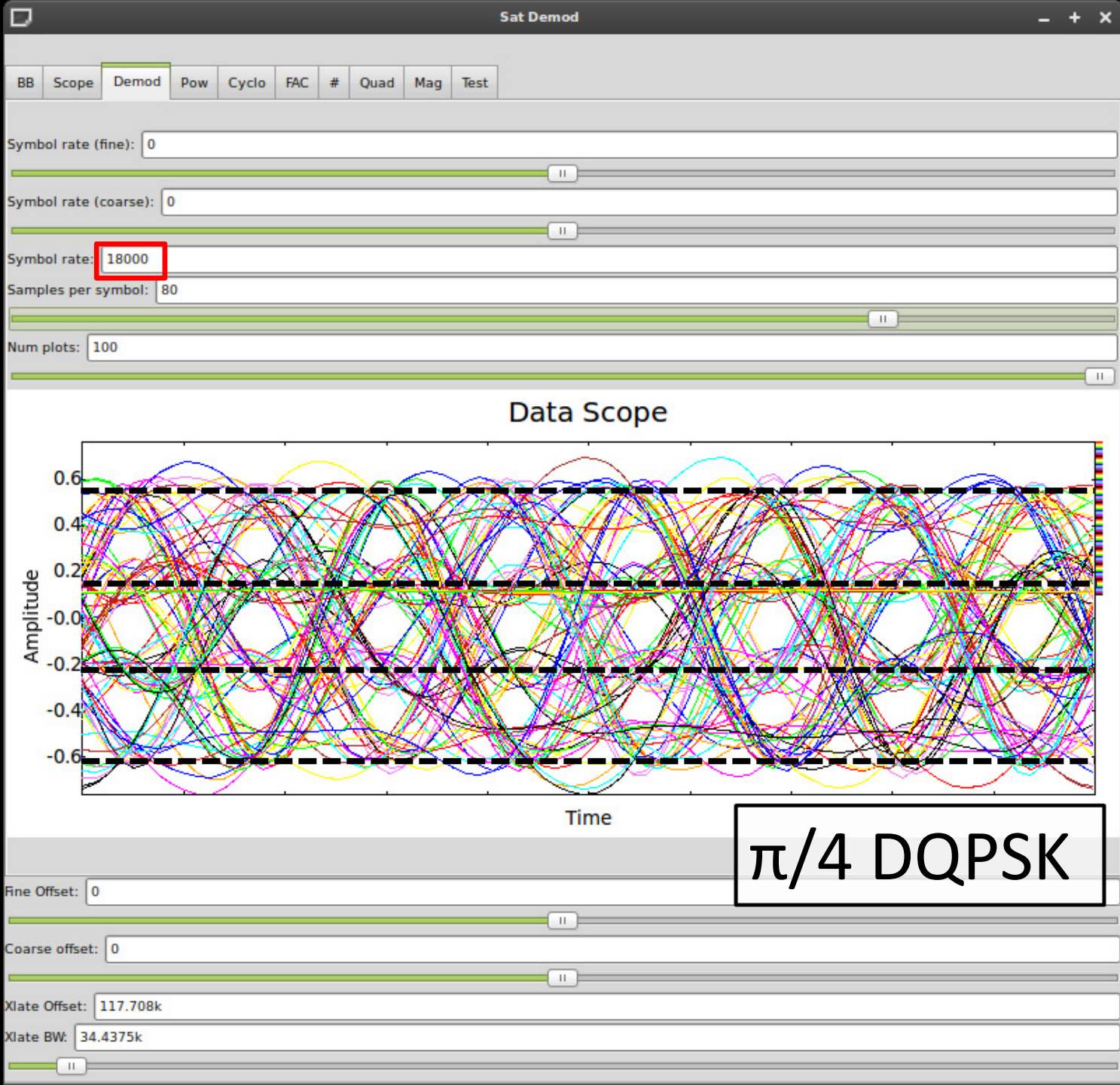
Gain Mu: 50m



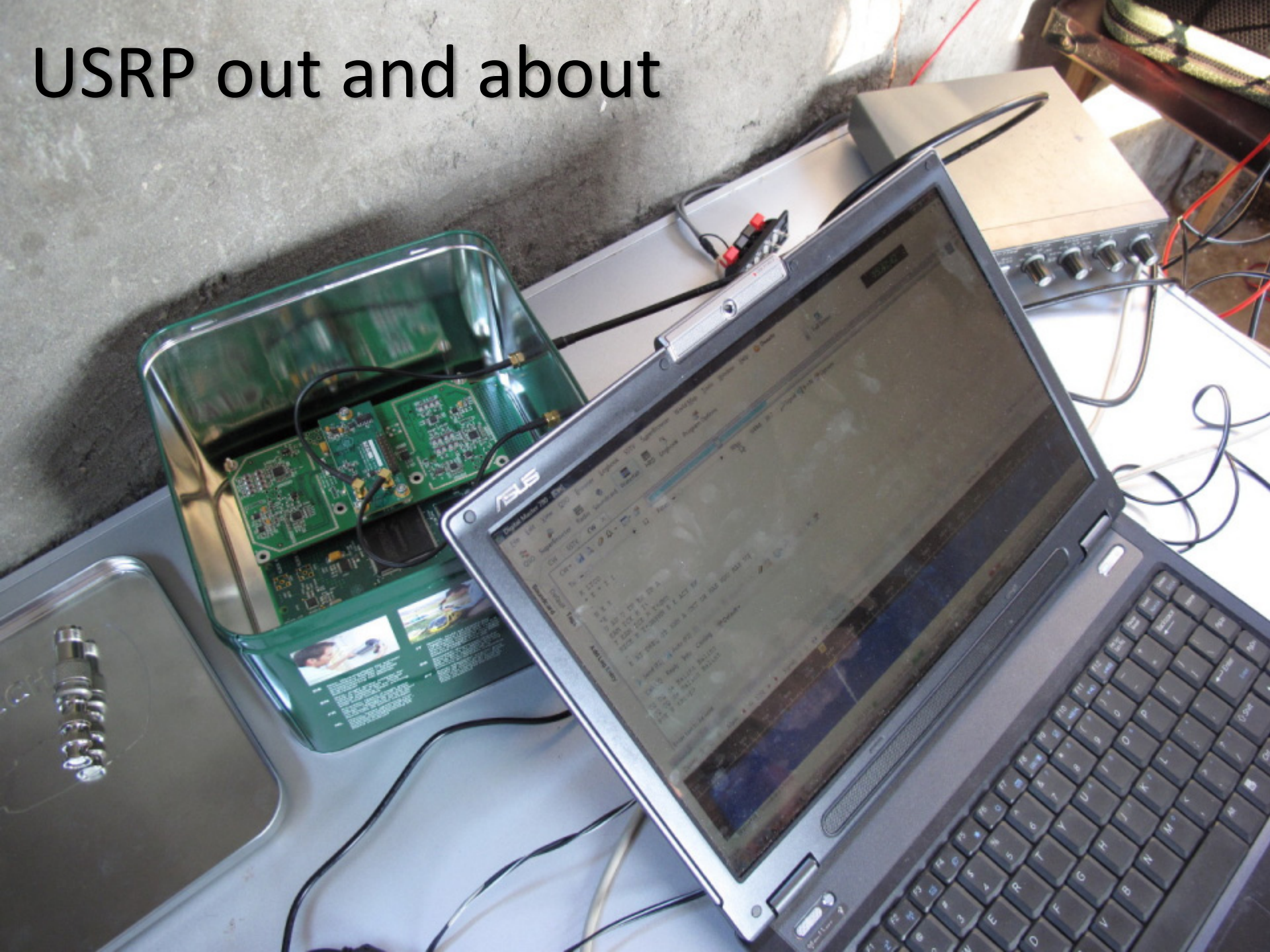
Marker: Dot Medium



Stop



USRP out and about





ShowOptions

Select Sound Card

Select Sample Rate

Stop

Minimize

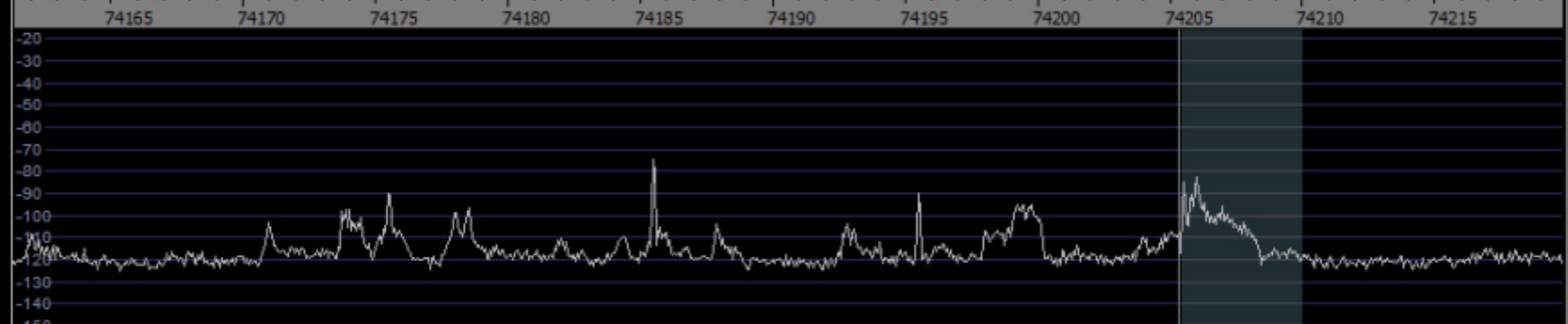
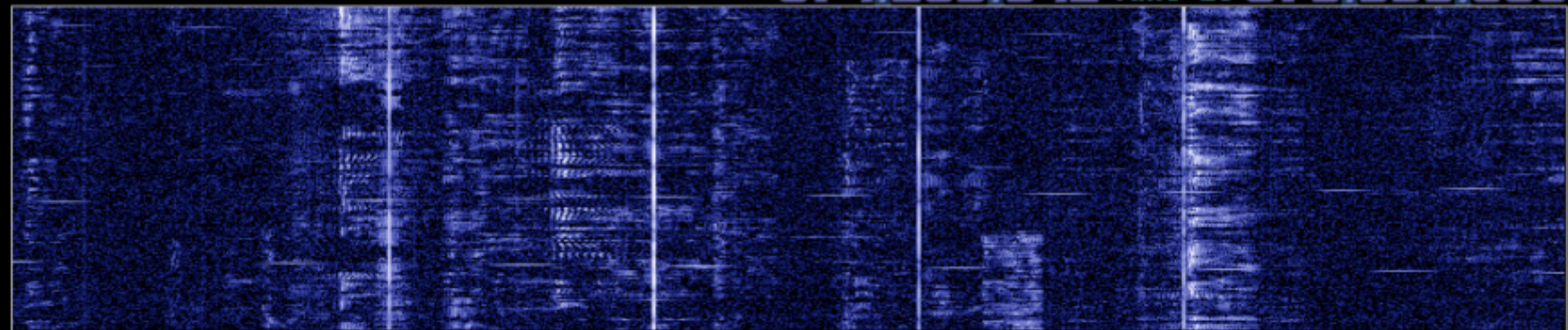
About

Exit

Gain

Contrast

074.205.342 Tune LO 073.993.000



Speed

/10

F

Rev

WF Avg

RBW 61.0 Hz

AM

ECSS

FM

LSB

USB

CW

DRM

Gain

Contrast



Fast Slow

AGC On

Thr Vol

Mute

pk

bs

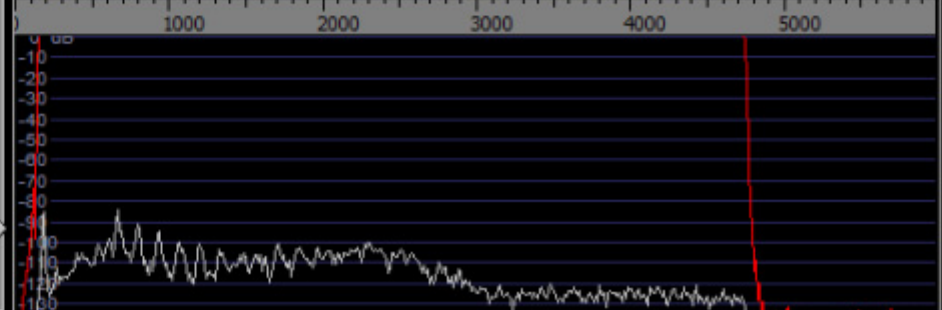
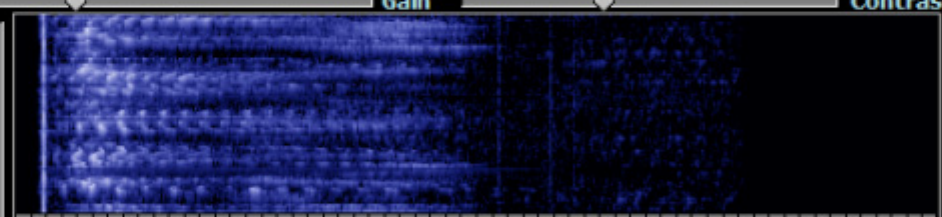
sql

Squelch

Avg SP1 Avg SP2

6

2



Speed

F

R

WF Avg

RBW 11.7 Hz

Privilege

Time

Mix

Freq.

ZAP

AFC

Block

N. Red.

CW Peak

NB

Notch1

Desp

Notch2

Notch

F1 1000.0 Hz
 BW1 200 Hz
 F2 1500.0 Hz
 BW2 200 Hz

21/05/2011 4:09:36 PM

CPU Load



WRplus (35%)
 Total (77%)

Amateur Digital Modes

The screenshot displays the Digital Master 780 software interface. The title bar reads "Digital Master 780 - [RTTY-45]". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, QSO, Browser, Logbook, SSTV, SuperBrowser, World Map, Tools, Window, Help, and Donate. The toolbar contains icons for QSO, SuperBrowser, Radio, Soundcard, Waterfall, HRD, Logbook, and Program Options. A digital clock shows 15:40:40. The main window is titled "RTTY-45" and shows a text window with the following content:

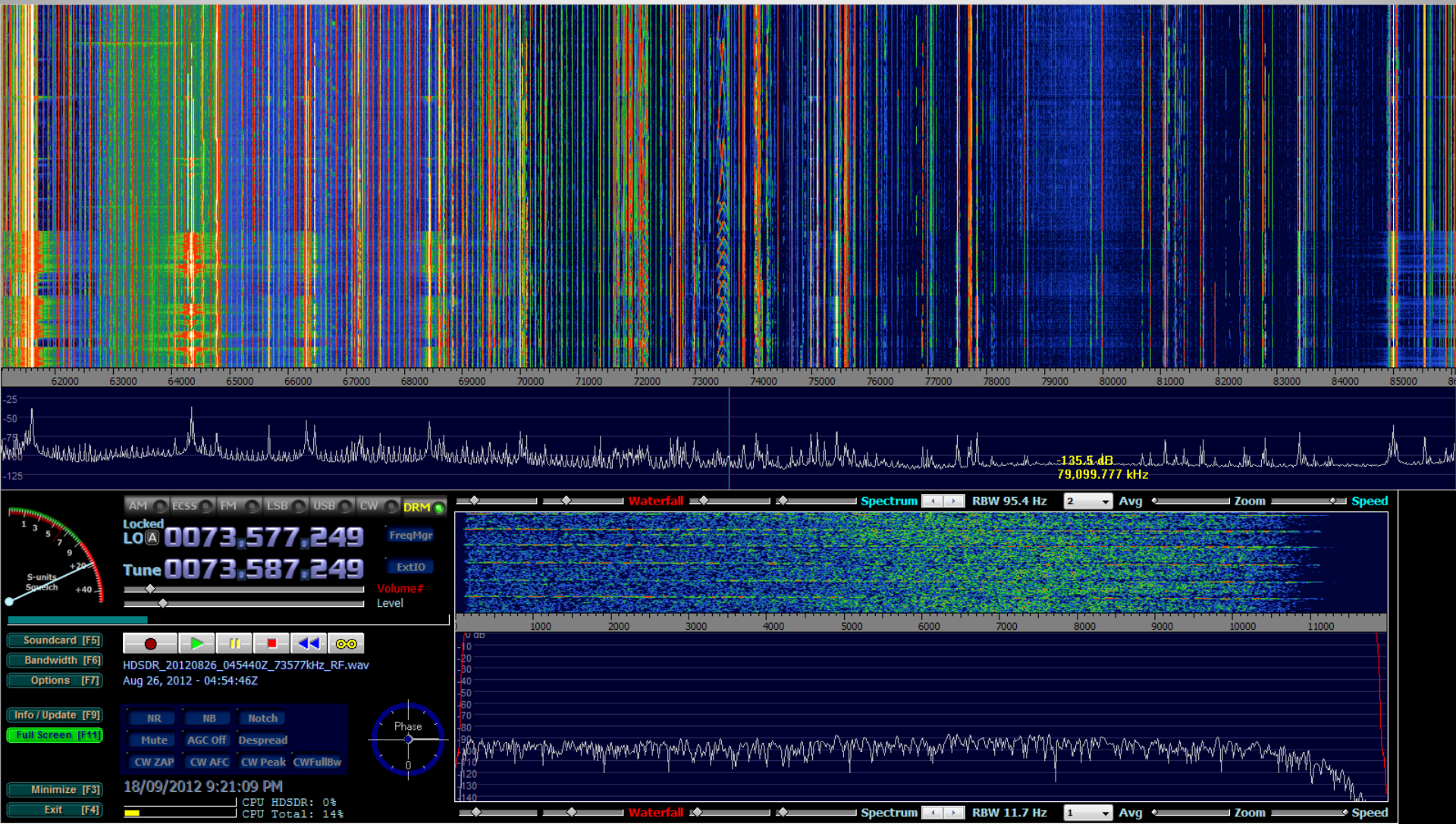
```
UR4EWT MNIINX SEYSFOR FB RTTY QSO  
HESTITO YOU AND YOURS  
73 ES GUDDX  
WLL UEL LOTWQEQSL, OR DIRECT/BURO  
SK URUFEW E K7:# '  
  
E CQ DX CQ DX DE UR4EWT LUYEWIHCQ :1 DE UR4'#744EWT NTPG  
-  
B  
9
```

Below the text window are controls for Send (F1), Auto (F2), Pause (F3), Stop (F4), Repeat, and Call CQ, Reply, Info, Closing, and Default. The text window also contains the text:

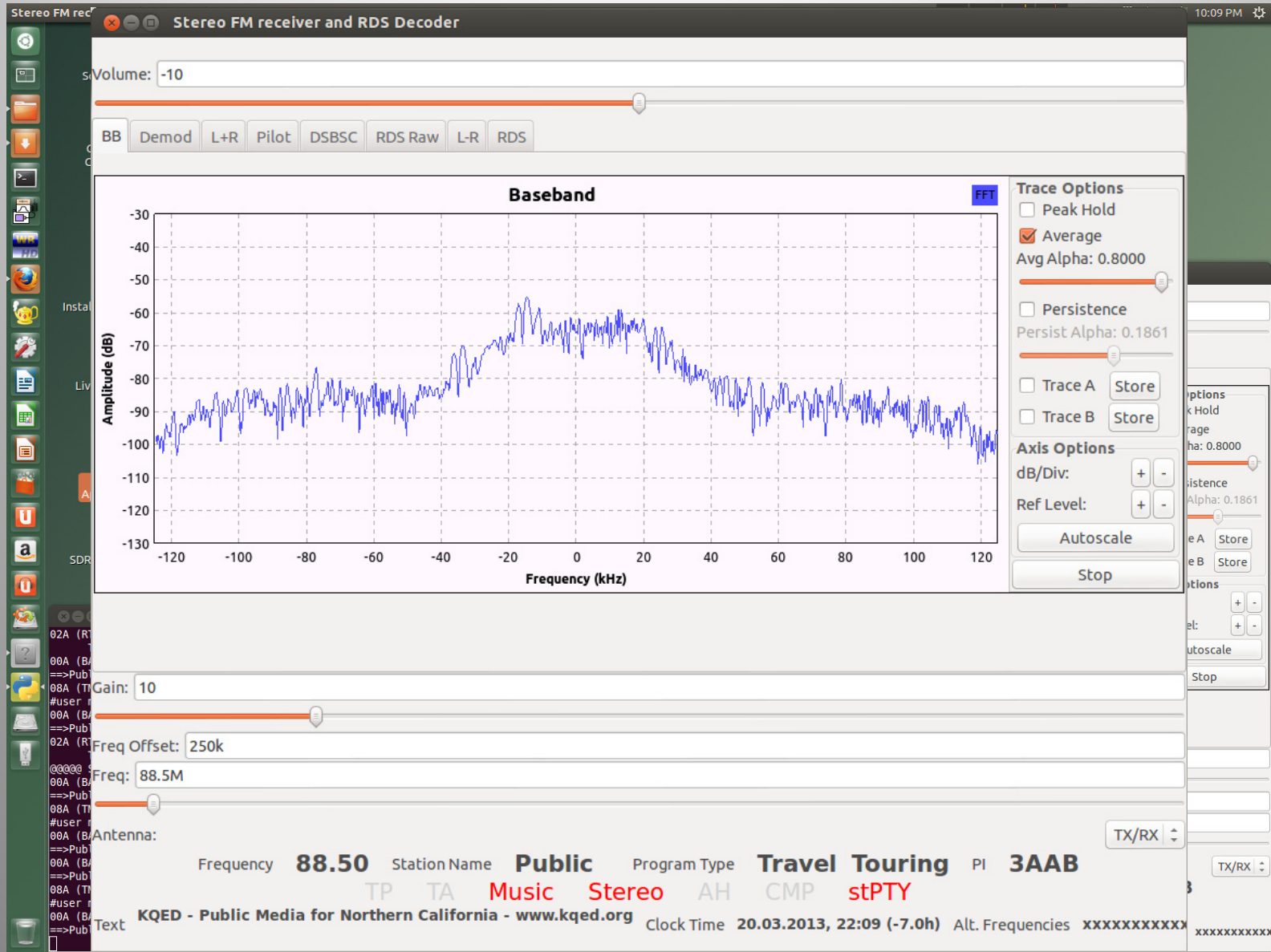
```
CQ CQ de Balint Balint  
CQ CQ de Balint Balint  
PSE K <stop>
```

The bottom section of the interface is the Waterfall display, showing a frequency spectrum from 100 to 3900 kHz. The current frequency is 1182 kHz. The waterfall shows a strong signal at 1182 kHz. The status bar at the bottom indicates CPU: 22%, Audio: 94%, Soundcard RX: 7996.59Hz, and HRD Logbook: Not Connected. The system tray shows the time 15:40.

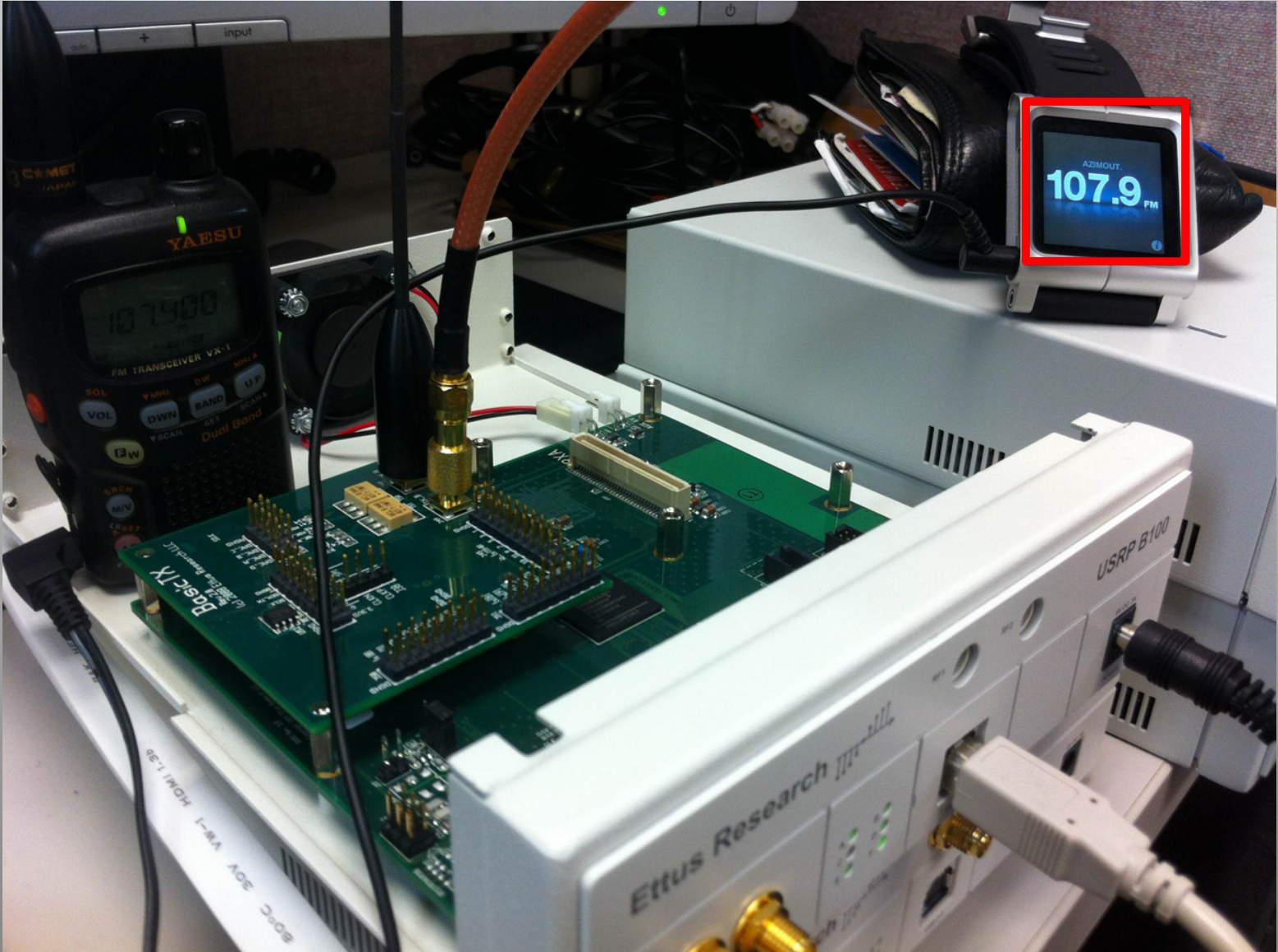
The Entire HAM Band



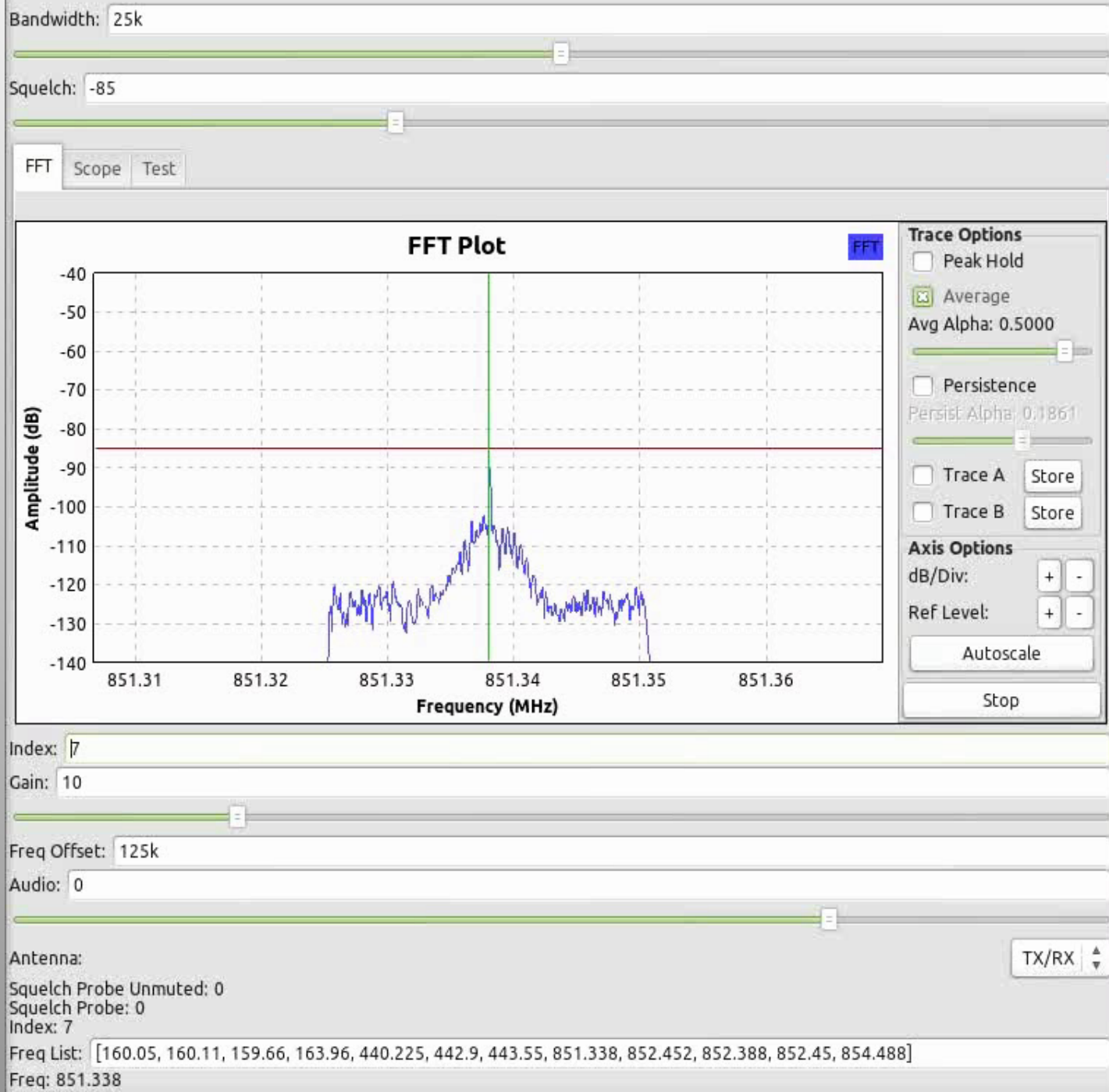
Stereo FM with RDS: Receiver



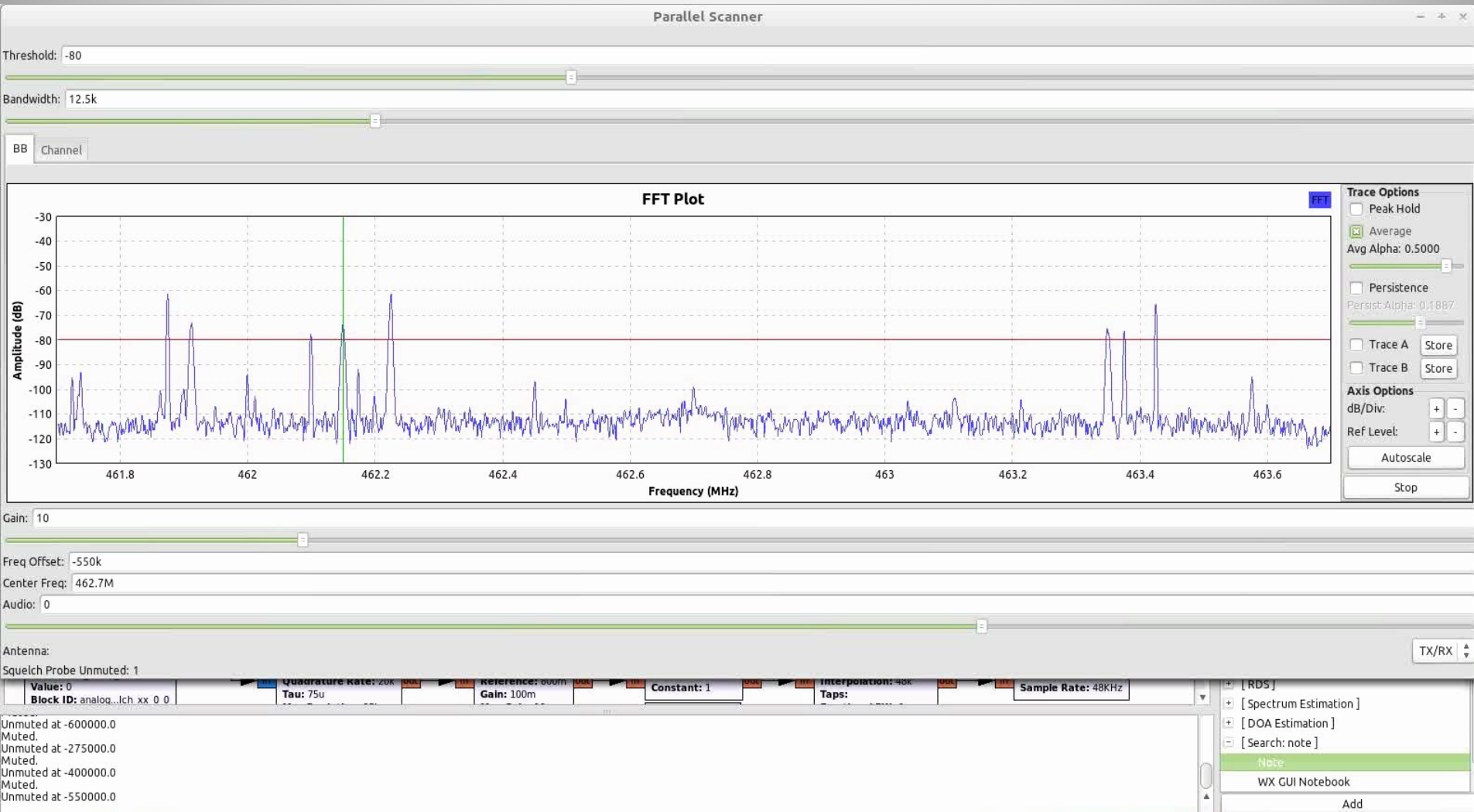
Stereo FM with RDS: Transmitter



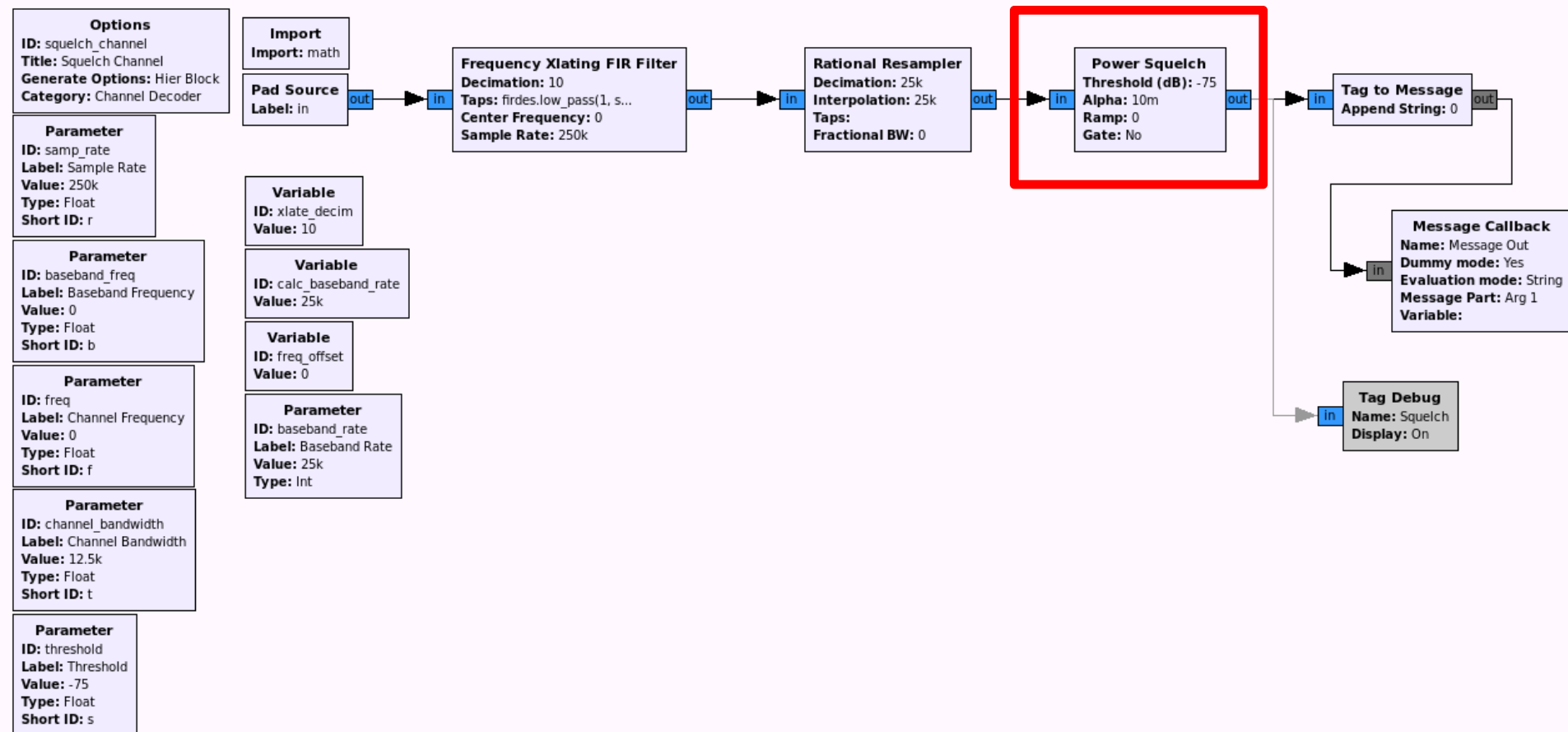
Sequential Scanning



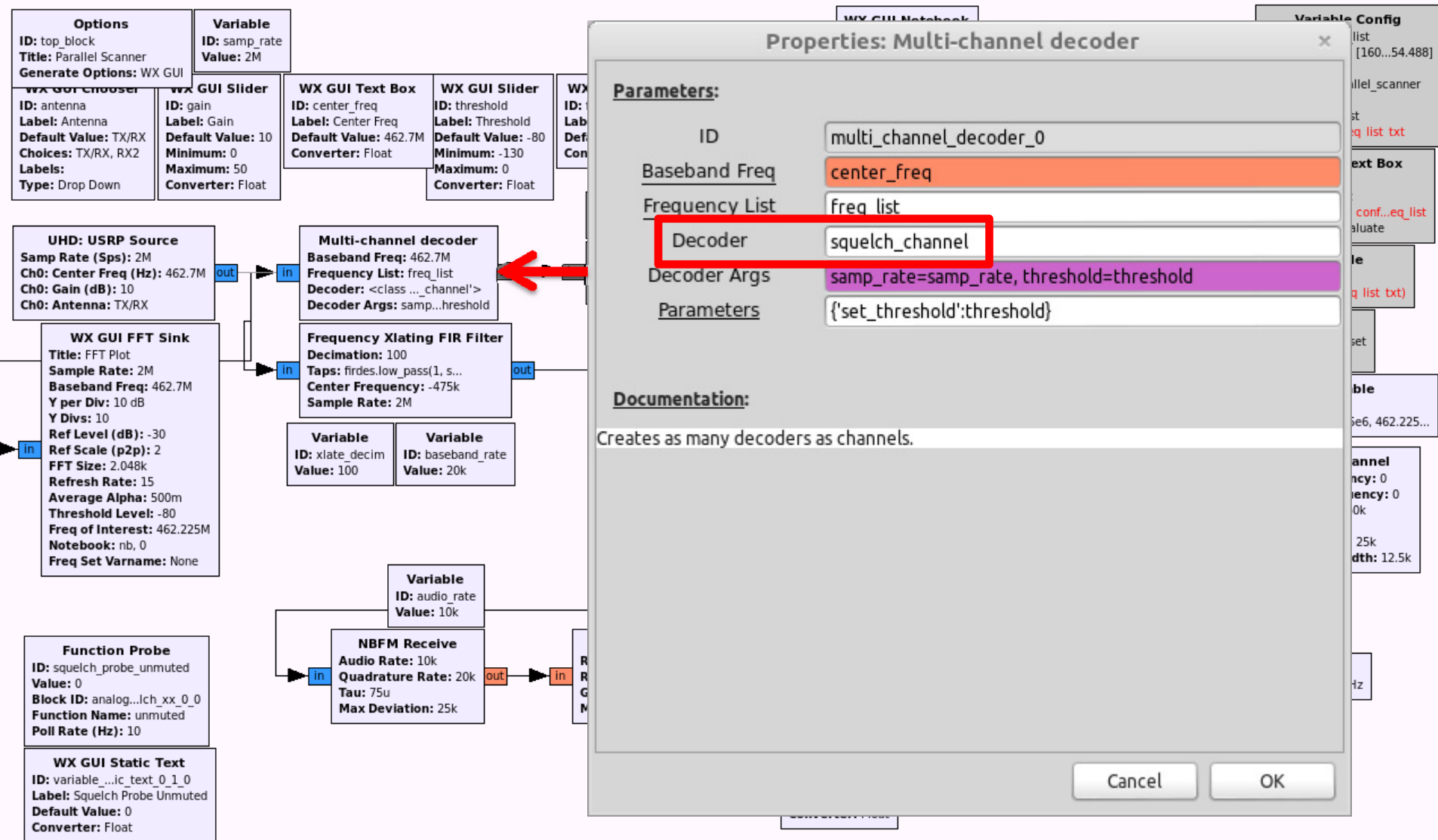
Parallel Decoding



Parallel Decoding: 1



Parallel Decoding: N

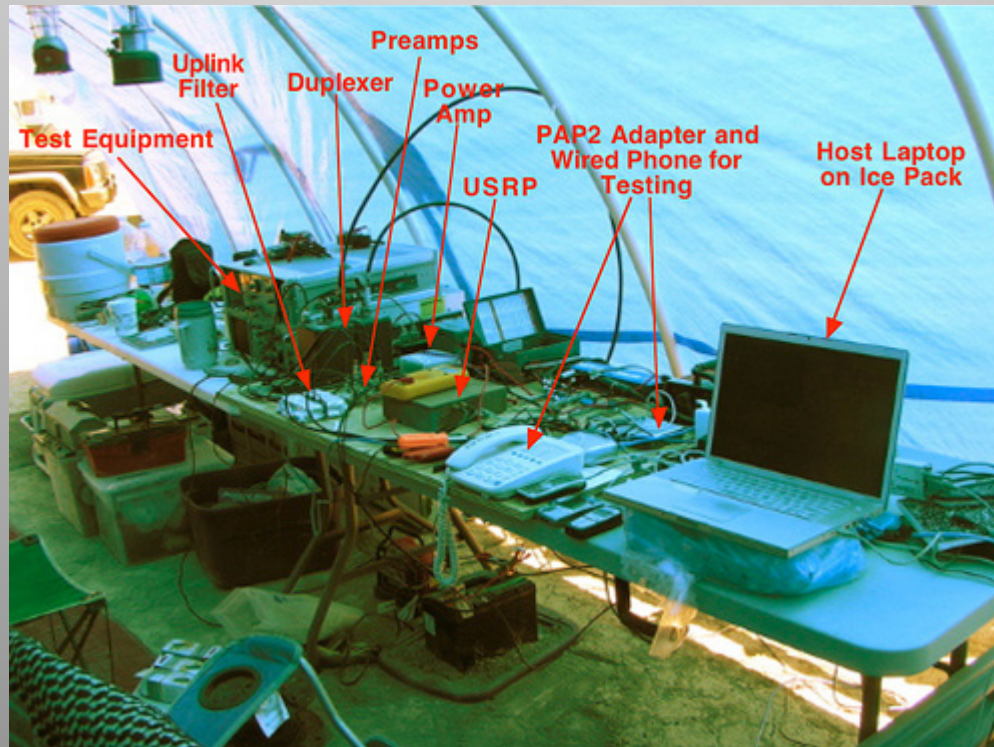




OpenBTS



- Open-source 2G GSM stack
 - Asterix softswitch (PBX)
 - VoIP backhaul



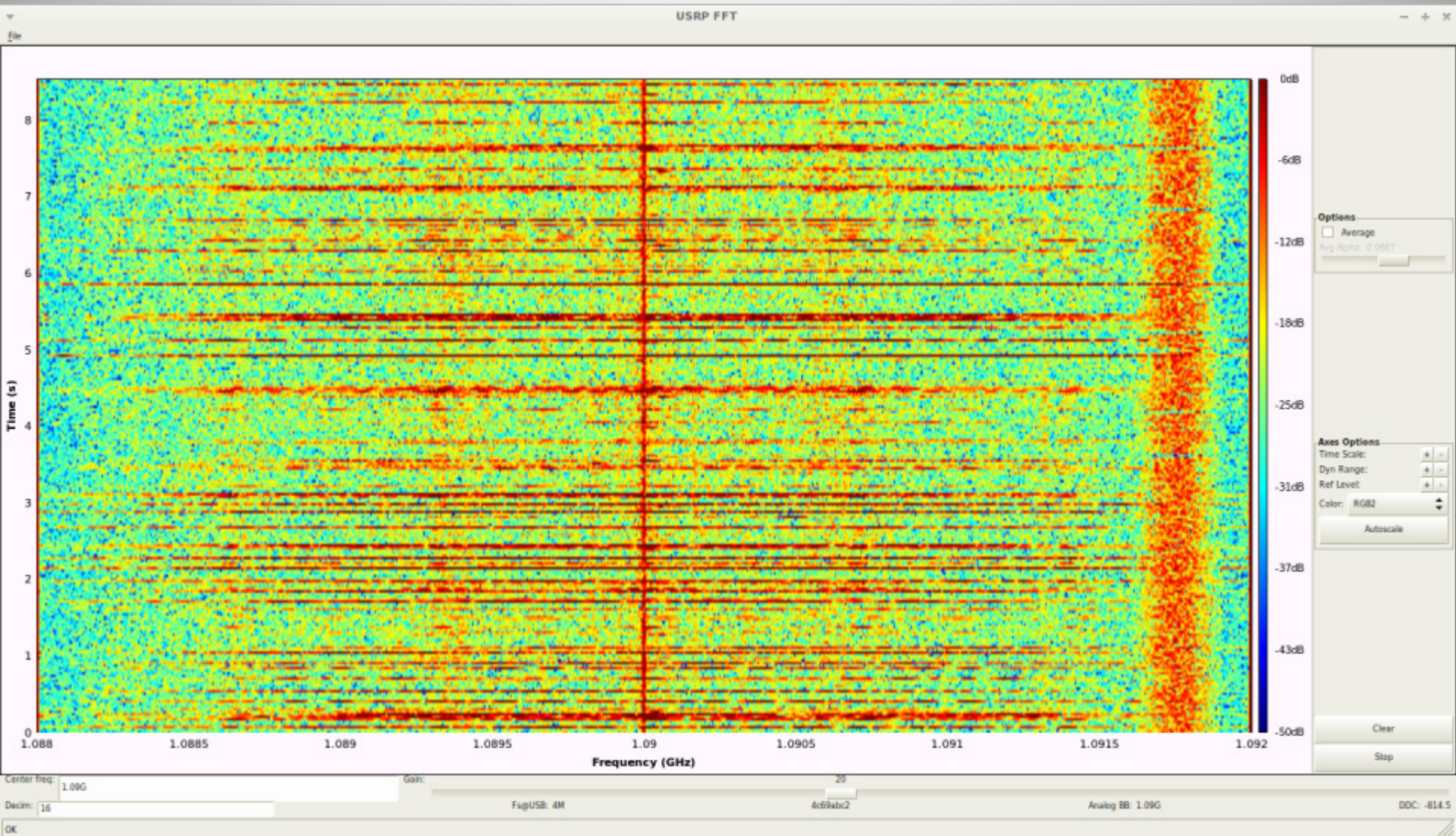
802.11agp decoding

- 10/20 MHz OFDM
- gr-ieee-802-11
- BPSK & QPSK

Other Applications of SDR

- Radio astronomy
- Passive radar
- DVB-S decoder
- Tracking pedestrian foot traffic in shopping malls
- Much more...

Mode S Waterfall



radioraus

recreational! raw! rutabagas! riveting! random! rdap! ridiculous! redundant!

radio related rambling

Four Level FSK & Motorola RD-LAP: Perhaps you have an interest in some of the following topics:

- Technical characteristics of Motorola's RD-LAP wireless data transmission protocol (same protocol as used on DataTAC networks).
- A real world example of TCM (Trellis Coded Modulation). For a nice introduction to TCM please see tutorial 23b at [complextoreal](#).
- MDTs (Mobile Data Terminals) / MDCs (Mobile Data Computers), especially as related to public safety and police use in the greater Huntsville, Alabama area.
- The FBI's [NCIC](#) database system
- Security aspects of such systems vis a vis the scanner radio enthusiast
- A delightfully stimulating application of the [Ettus Research USRP](#) and the [GNURadio](#) based SDR

Illustration 1: Sample Mode S Transponder Squawk received on 1090 MHz with 3.2MHz sample rate.

Equipment used:

All from Ettus Research (<http://www.ettus.com/custom.html>):

- USRP With DBSRX 800 MHz – 2.4 GHz Daughterboard
- LP0926 Log Periodic Antenna

The sampling rate was selected at 3.2MHz (USRP decimation 20) to avoid DBSRX or computer generated frequency spurs that appear at ± 2 MHz relative to 1090 MHz. Aviation transponder selected bandwidth is thus sufficient to catch each individual pulse.

MODE S Data Example:

The data from the illustration above is sliced at a level of about 250 A.U. and then processed into a stream of 0.5 μ S pulses. After the 8 μ S Mode S header we have a stream of data bits encoded for a '0' bit; the data bit rate is 1 megabit / second. With received data highlighted in yellow the above example becomes:

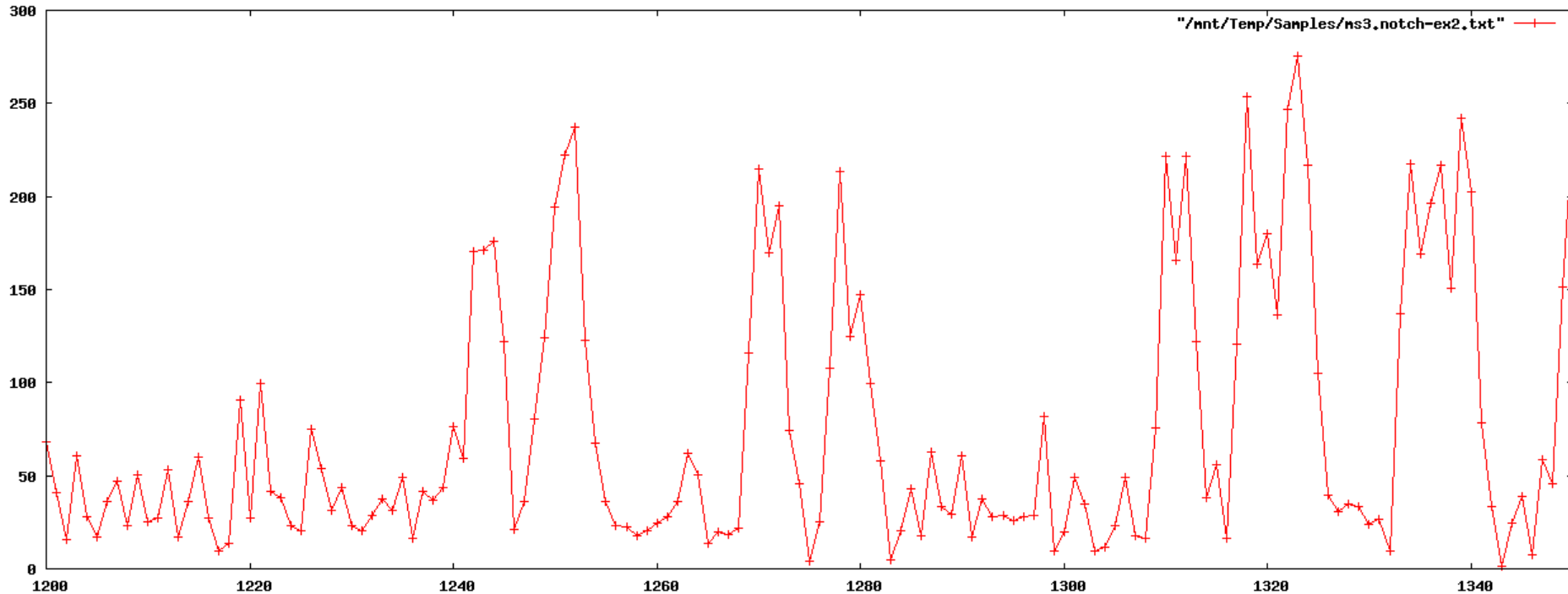
1010000101000000	MODE S Header: Pulses at 0, 1, 3.5, and 4.5 μ S
0110011010 01011	Format Number: DF = 11; (ALL CALL REPLY)
100110 101	Capability
100110010110011010100110100110100110010110101001 1010010111101101101001110	MODE S Address: Hex A5DB4E (or 51355516 octal)
101010100110011010101010011010100110010101010101 111101011111011101000000	Parity

Downlink format (DF) 11 does not include altitude information. However, just with the MODE S address we may go to web pages such as <http://www.airframes.org/> and learn more about aircraft number N477CA, type, owner, et cetera.

Receivable 1090 MHz Traffic:

MODE C	Traditional aircraft squawk codes
MODE S	Traditional aircraft squawk codes
MODE A	Traditional aircraft squawk codes

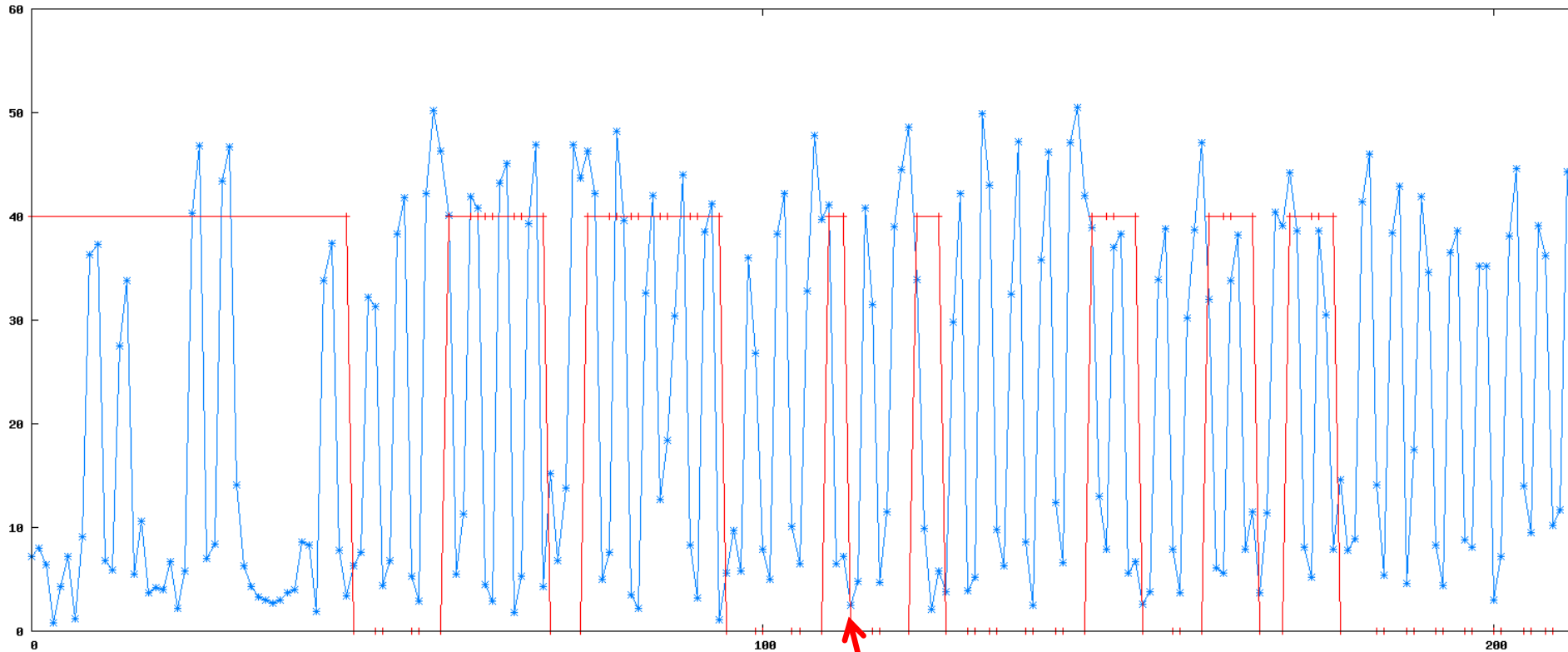
Time Domain



Preamble

Frame

Time Domain



Preamble

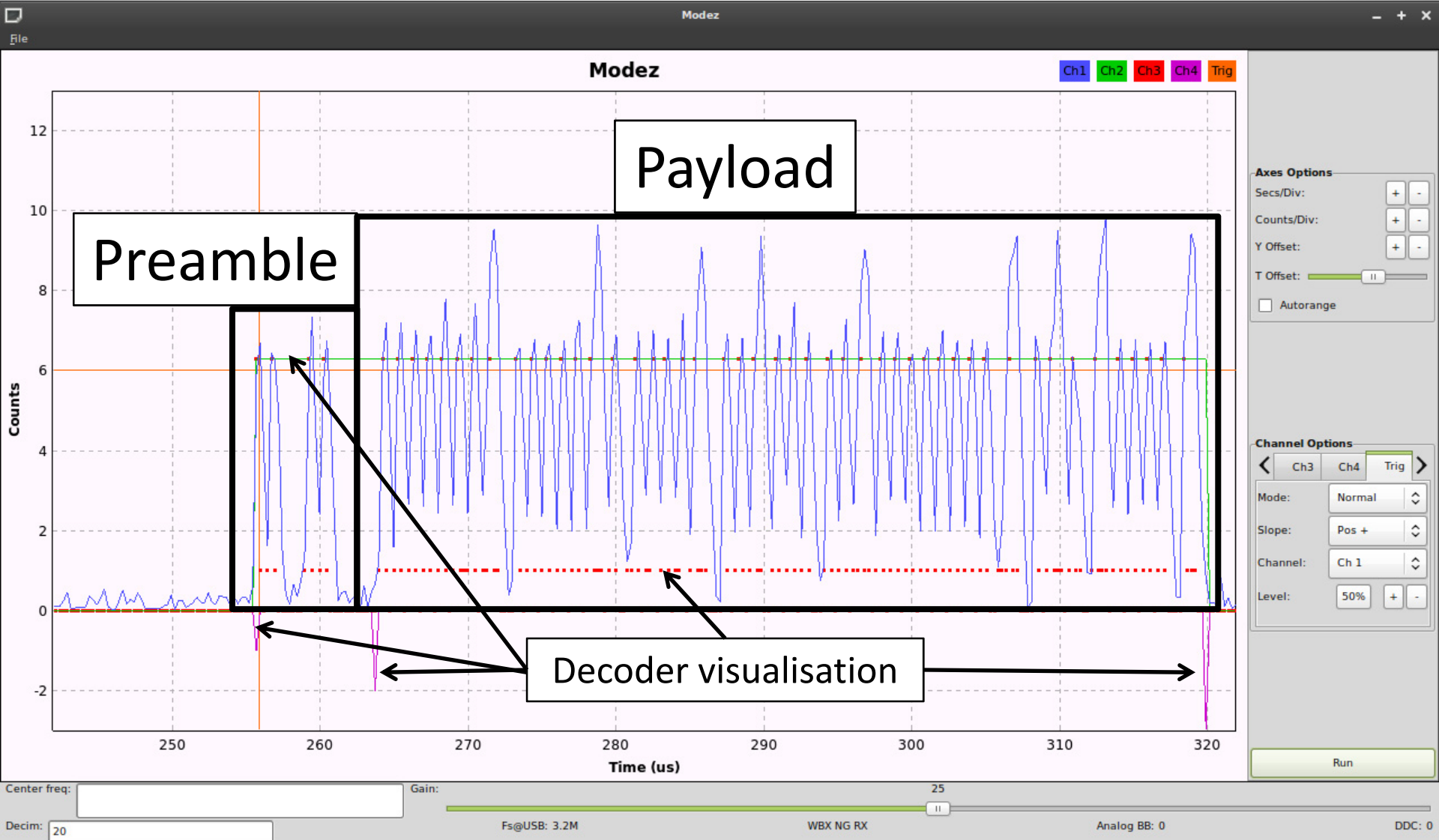
Frame →

Data bits from early/late chips

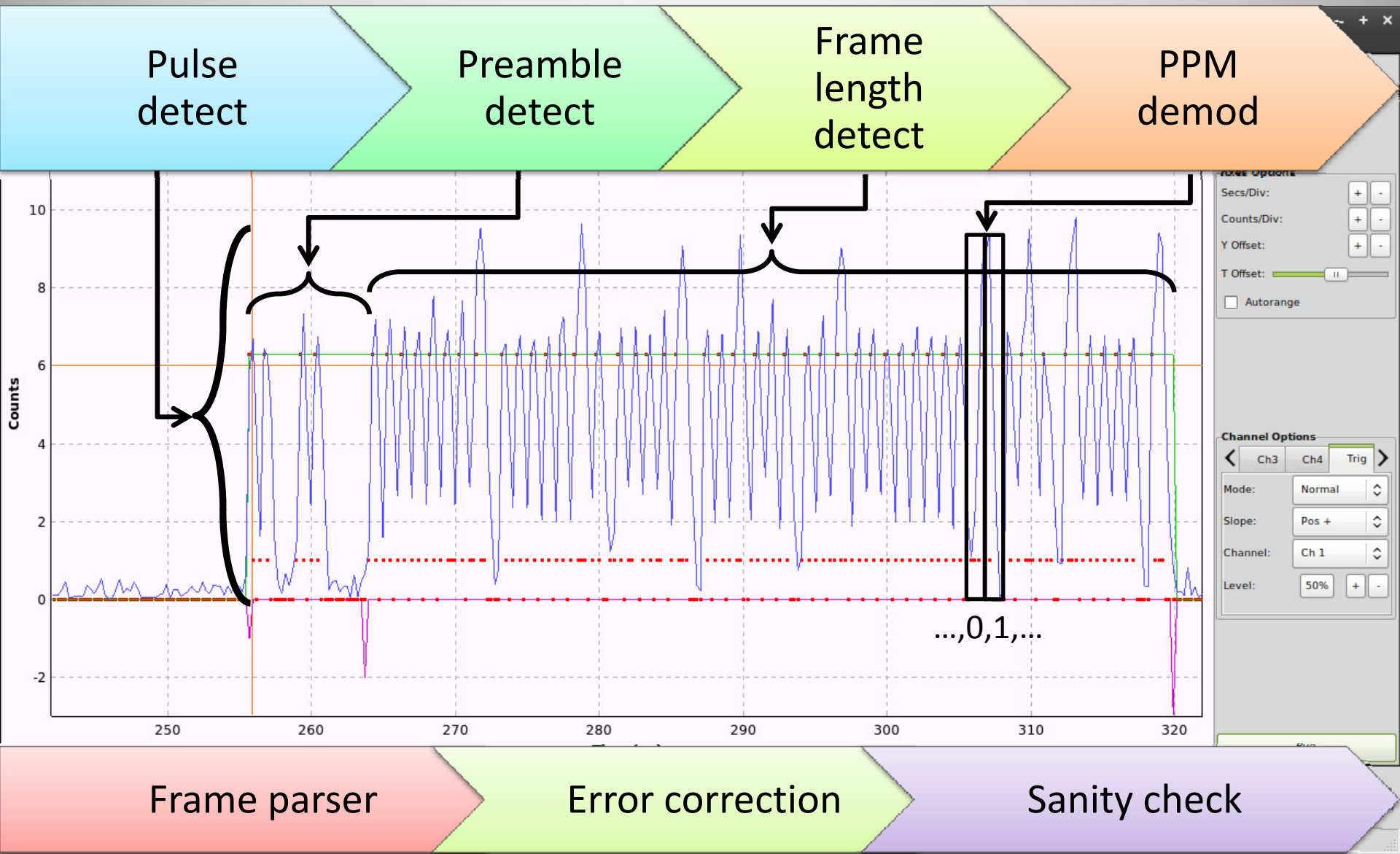
Starting Points

- gr-air by Eric Cottrell
 - Separates processing into several different GR blocks which detect/decode:
 1. Pulses
 2. Mode S preamble
 3. Frame length
 4. PPM chips/bits
- gr-air-modes by Nick Foster
 - Less complex (fewer steps) → better performance
 - Less overhead by using PMTs instead of passing state structs as 'samples' through GR runtime

Mode S Response: AM signal



Mode S Decoder Structure





Mode S Frame Types

- Several **Downlink Formats (DF)**
 - Short/long frames (56/112 bits)
- Contains **Airframe Address (AA)**
 - 24-bit transponder address allocated by ICAO
- Appended CRC
 - ‘Normal’ mode (syndrome = 0)
 - Address overlaid mode (syndrome = AA)
- DF 11: All call, 5/20: Identity (squawk code), 0/4/16/20: Altitude...



ADS-B: Extended Squitter

- Several ES types (DF 17):
 - Standard: position, altitude, heading, vertical rate, flight ID, transponder code
 - System information
 - Aircraft capabilities/status (e.g. autopilot enabled)
 - Aircraft intent
 - Traffic information
 - TCAS resolution advisories (“Pull up!”)

Sqwk: 1517

1,367.78 km/h
Sqwk: 1036

7c6c5e VO2951
38000 ft
1,772.65 km/h
Sqwk: 1333
7c6ca0 J5T458
32000 ft
1,785.06 km/h
Sqwk: 1512

7c6d98 QFA532
37125 ft
1,771.56 km/h
Sqwk: 1531

a2b371 UPS1530
33925 ft
1,600.45 km/h
Sqwk: 1501

7c6d36 VO2527
30025 ft
1,770.47 km/h
Sqwk: 1457

a2dea7 UPS34
34975 ft
1,417.95 km/h

B96004 ETD451
27000 ft
1,503.86 km/h
Sqwk: 1535

7c3fca
19000 ft
839.91 km/h
Sqwk: 3246

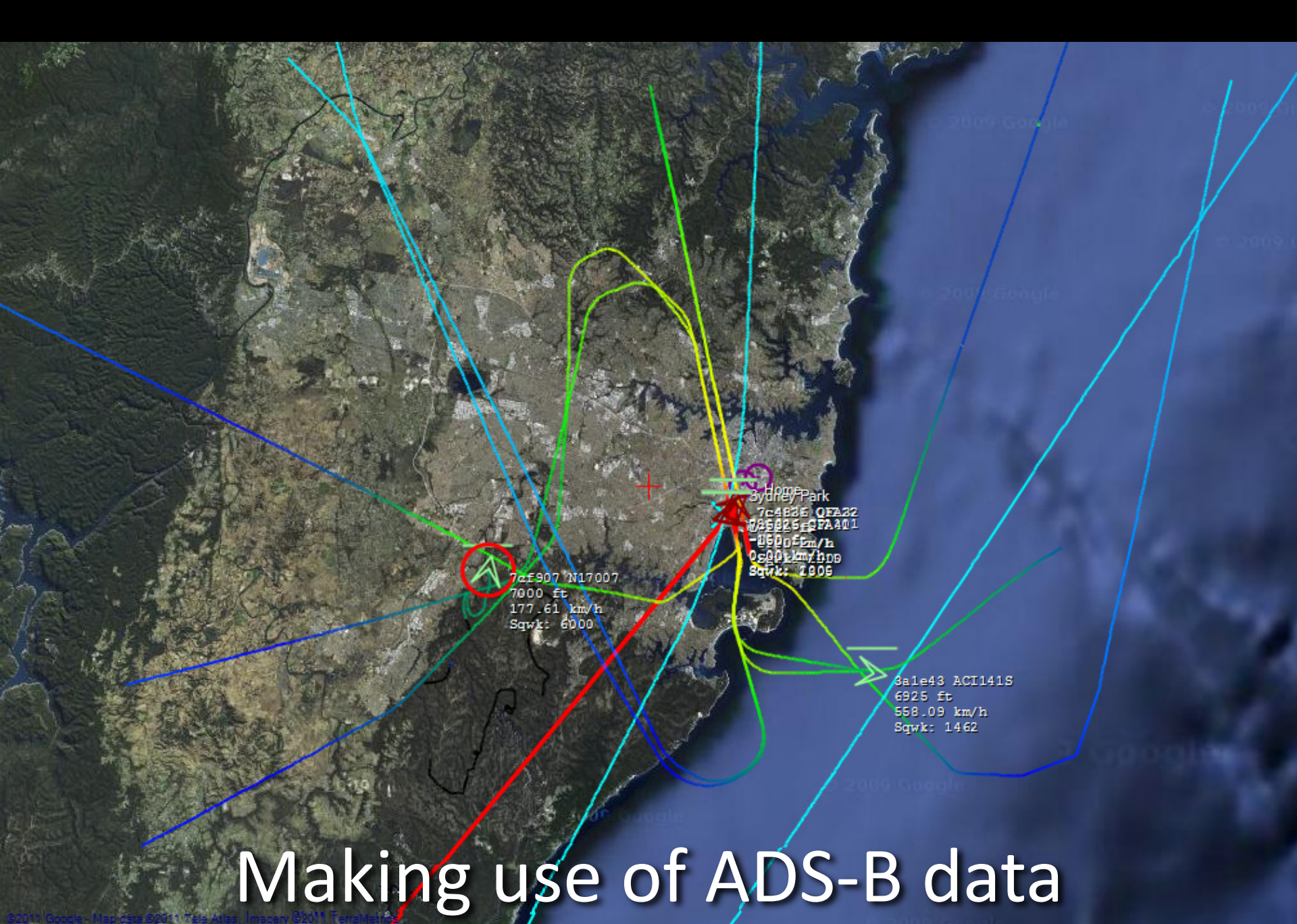
7c8032 RXA232
13625 ft
818.30 km/h
Sqwk: 1344

7c8031 RXA338
5225 ft
1,111.22 km/h
Sqwk: 1317
7c6d1c ETD478
36975 ft
1,369.17 km/h
Sqwk: 1432

7c6de2 QFA642
29275 ft
1,870.06 km/h
Sqwk: 4061

Making use of ADS-B data

7c6d9e QFA443

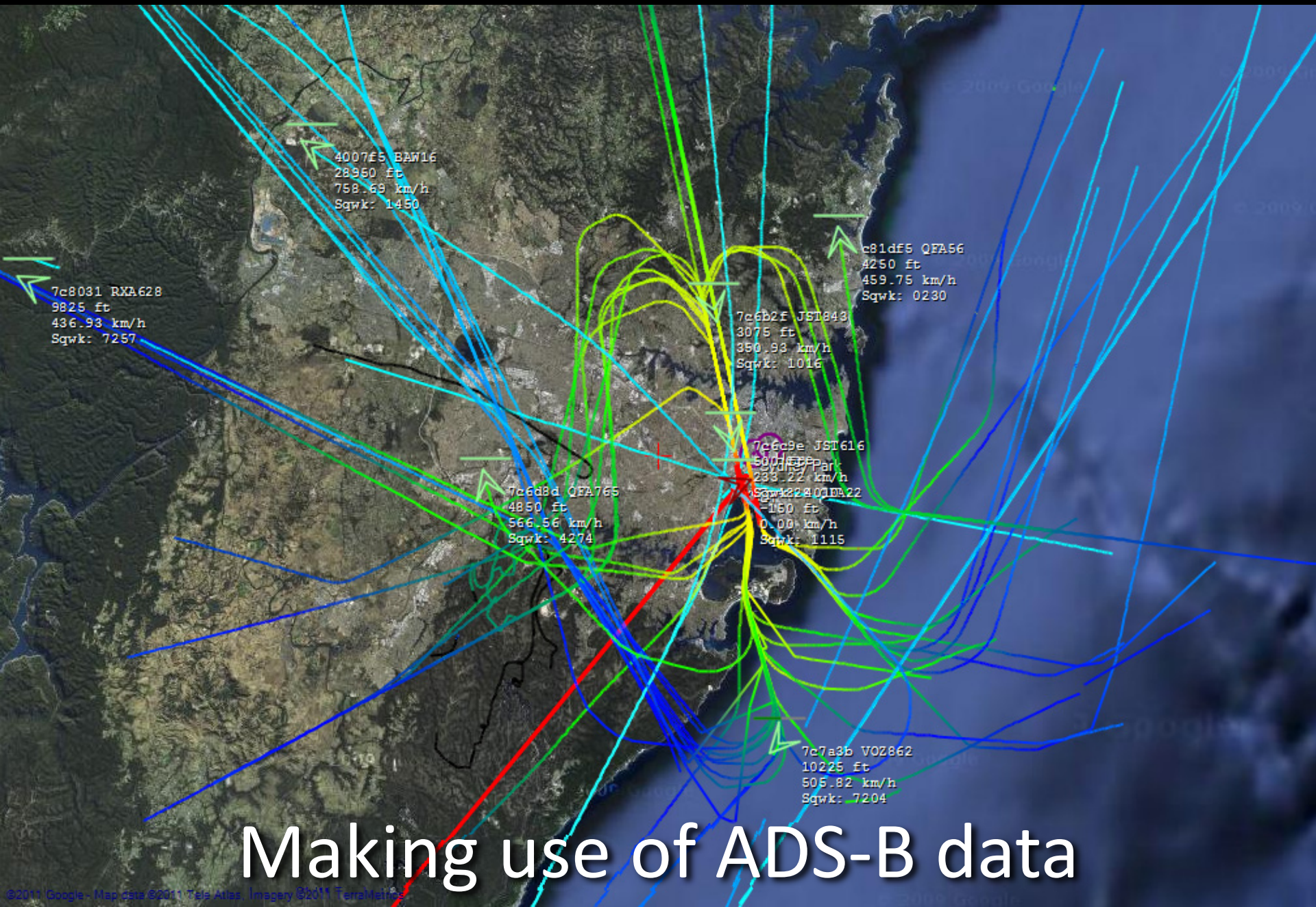


7c4E907 N17007
7000 ft
177.61 km/h
Sqwk: 6000

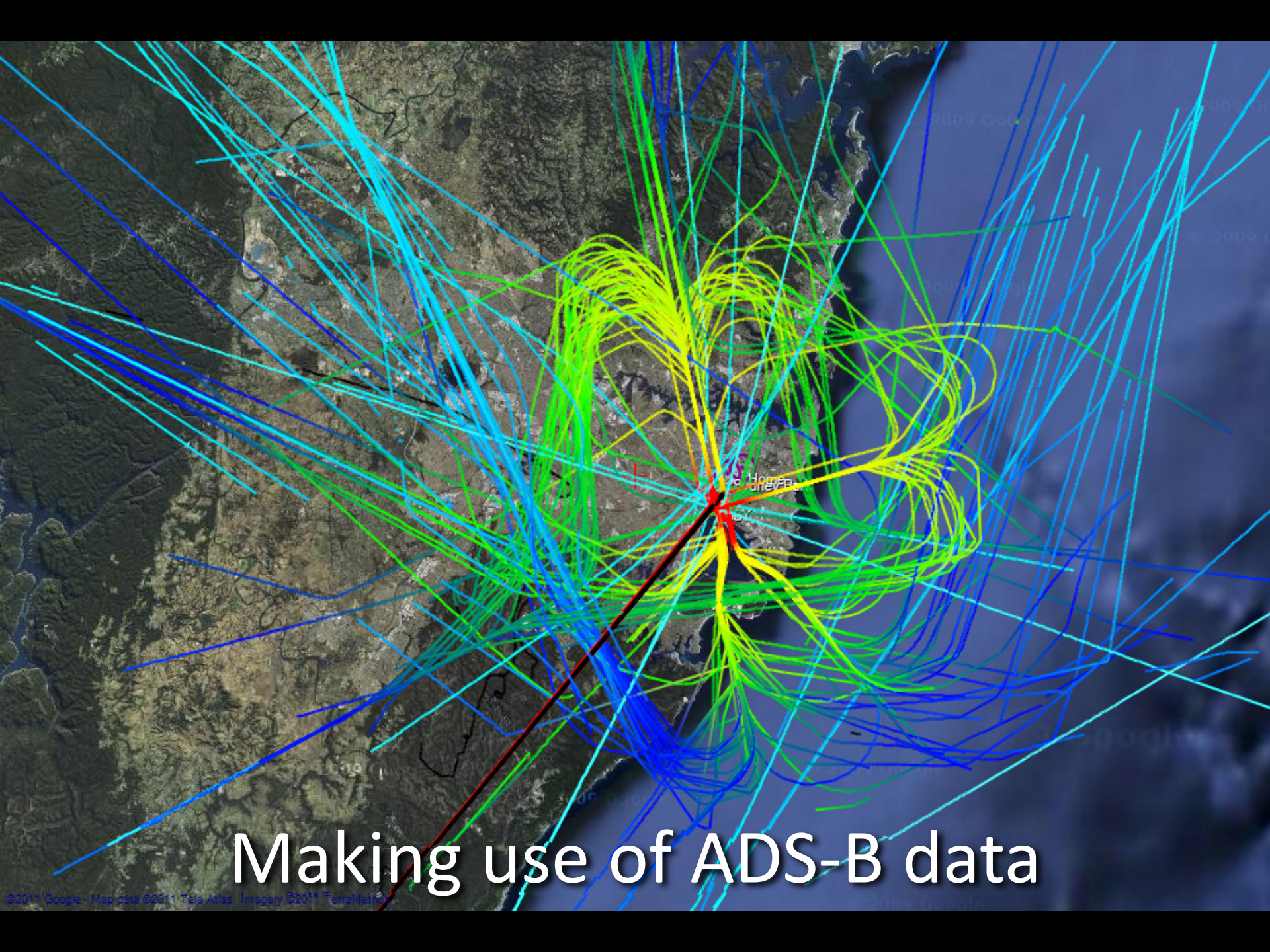
Sydney Park
7c4886 QFA32
02E026 FCF4101
7050 ft/h
0600 km/h
Sqwk: 1806

3a1e43 ACI141S
6925 ft
558.09 km/h
Sqwk: 1462

Making use of ADS-B data



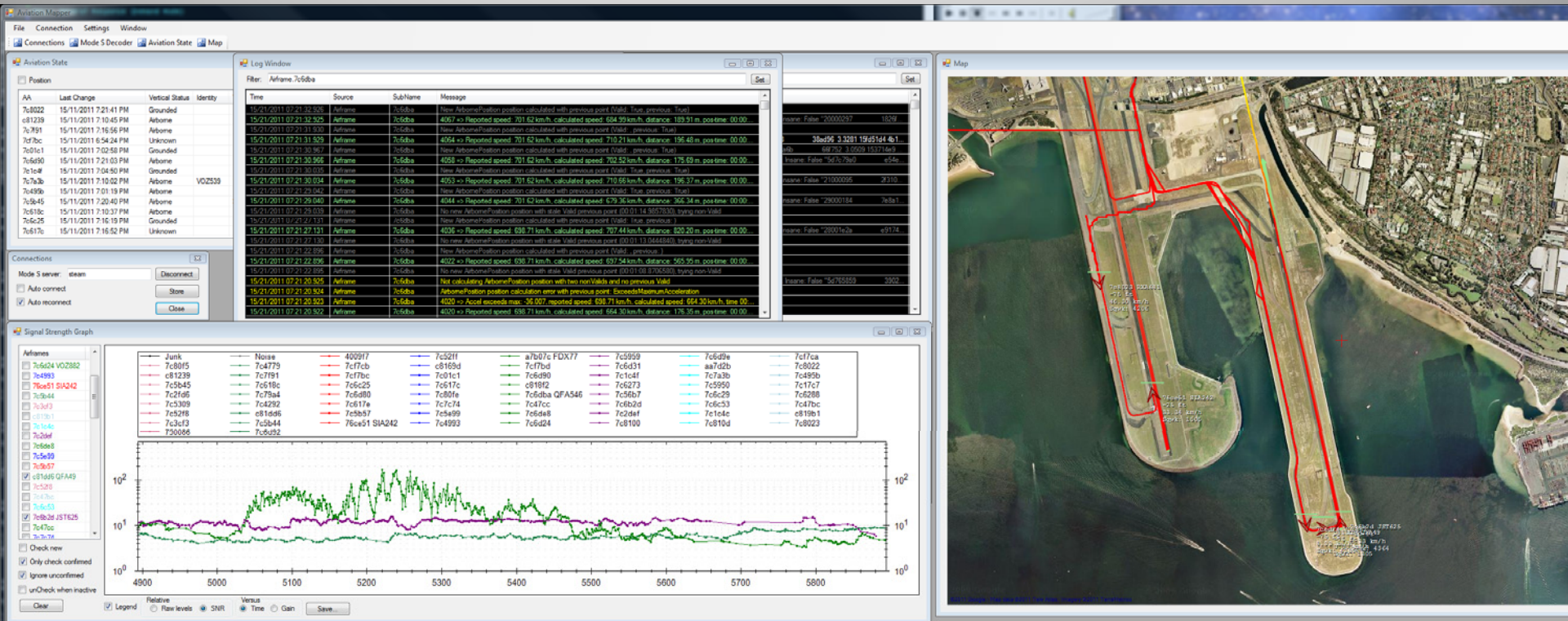
Making use of ADS-B data

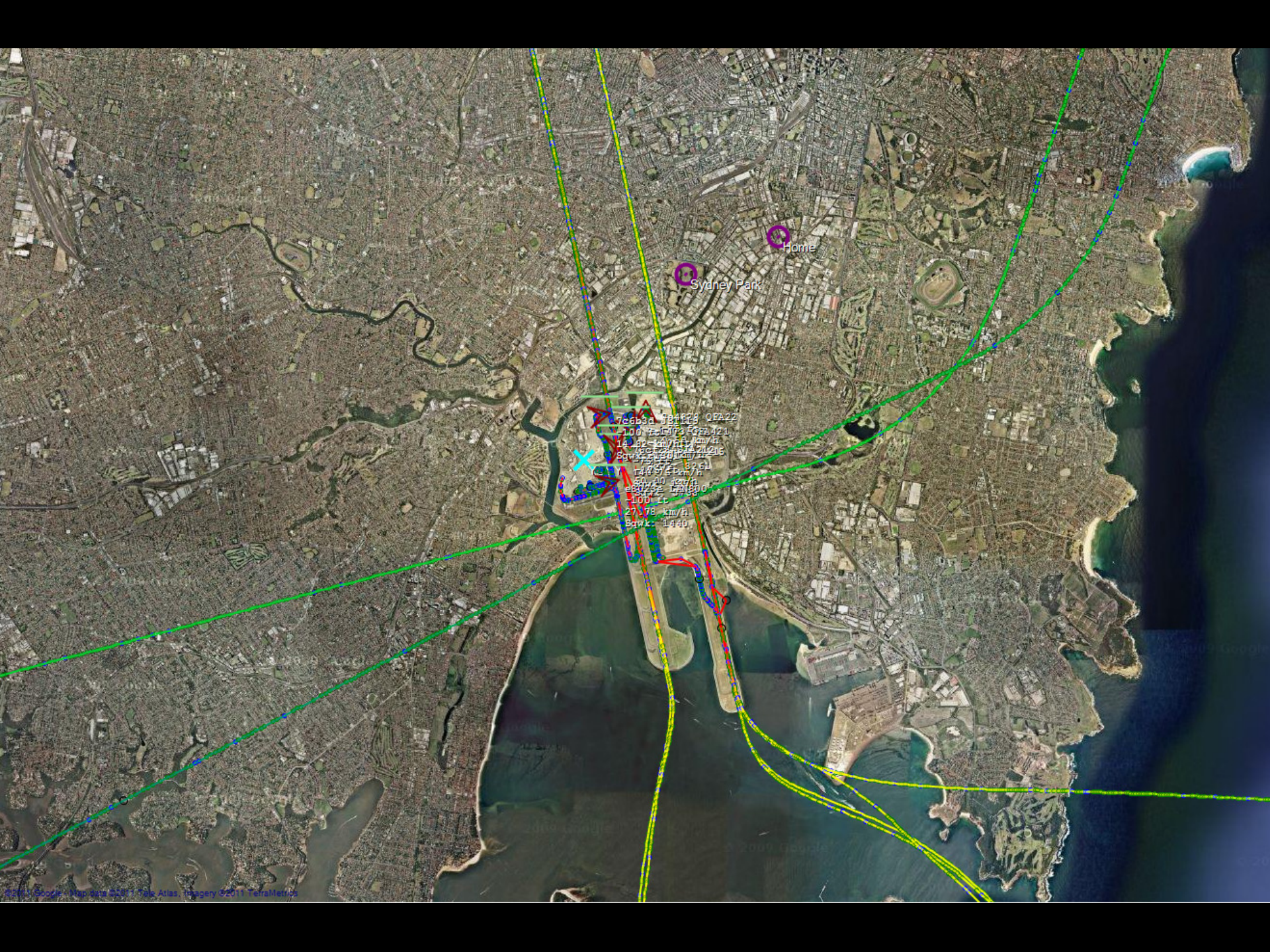


Making use of ADS-B data

AviationMapper

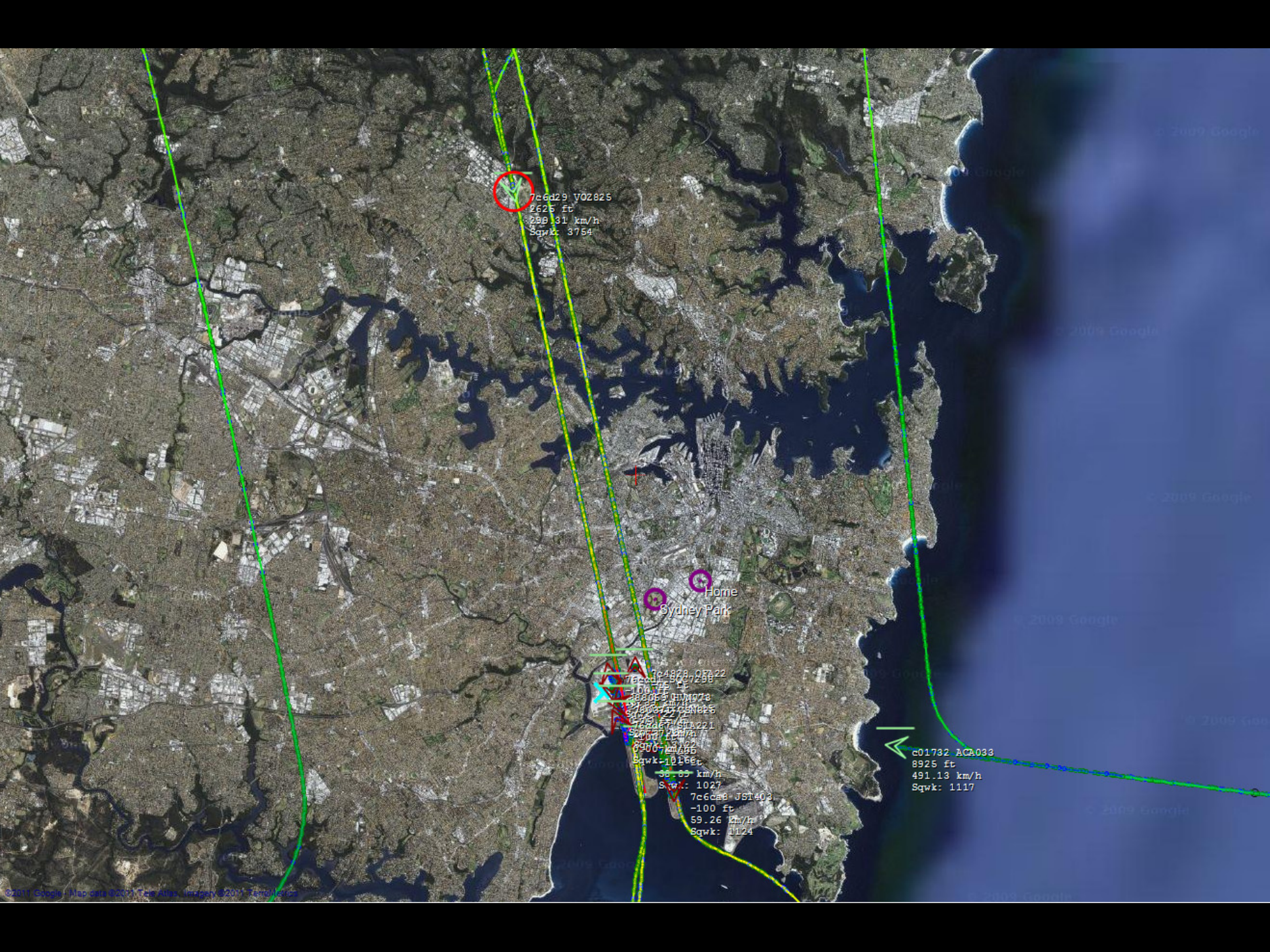
- Connects to Mode S decoder server
- Tracks & plots airframes, collects statistics
- Provides state server for web streaming





Sydney Park
Home

781678 QFA22
100.00 km/h
140.00 km/h
80.00 km/h
27.78 km/h
Bqwk: 1440



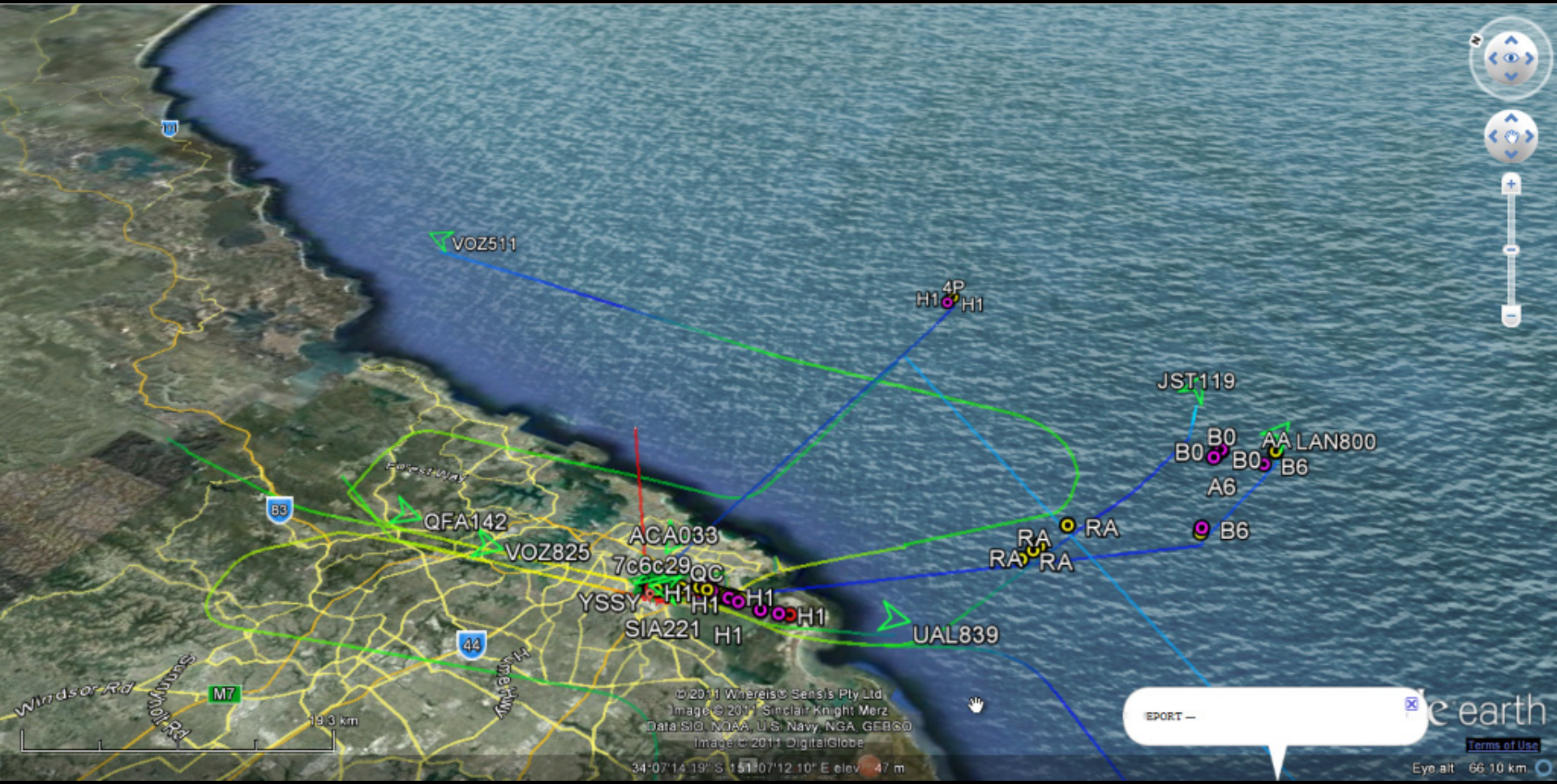
7c6d29 V02825
2625 ft
259.31 km/h
Sqwk: 3754

Home
Sydney Park

7c4878 2F822
-100 ft
59.26 km/h
Sqwk: 1124

7c6ca8 J81403
-100 ft
59.26 km/h
Sqwk: 1124

c01732 ACA033
8925 ft
491.13 km/h
Sqwk: 1117



Navigation controls including a compass, a 3D view button, a zoom-in (+) button, a zoom-out (-) button, and a reset button.

© 2011 Whereis® Sensis Pty Ltd
Image © 2011 Sinclair Knight Merz
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image © 2011 DigitalGlobe

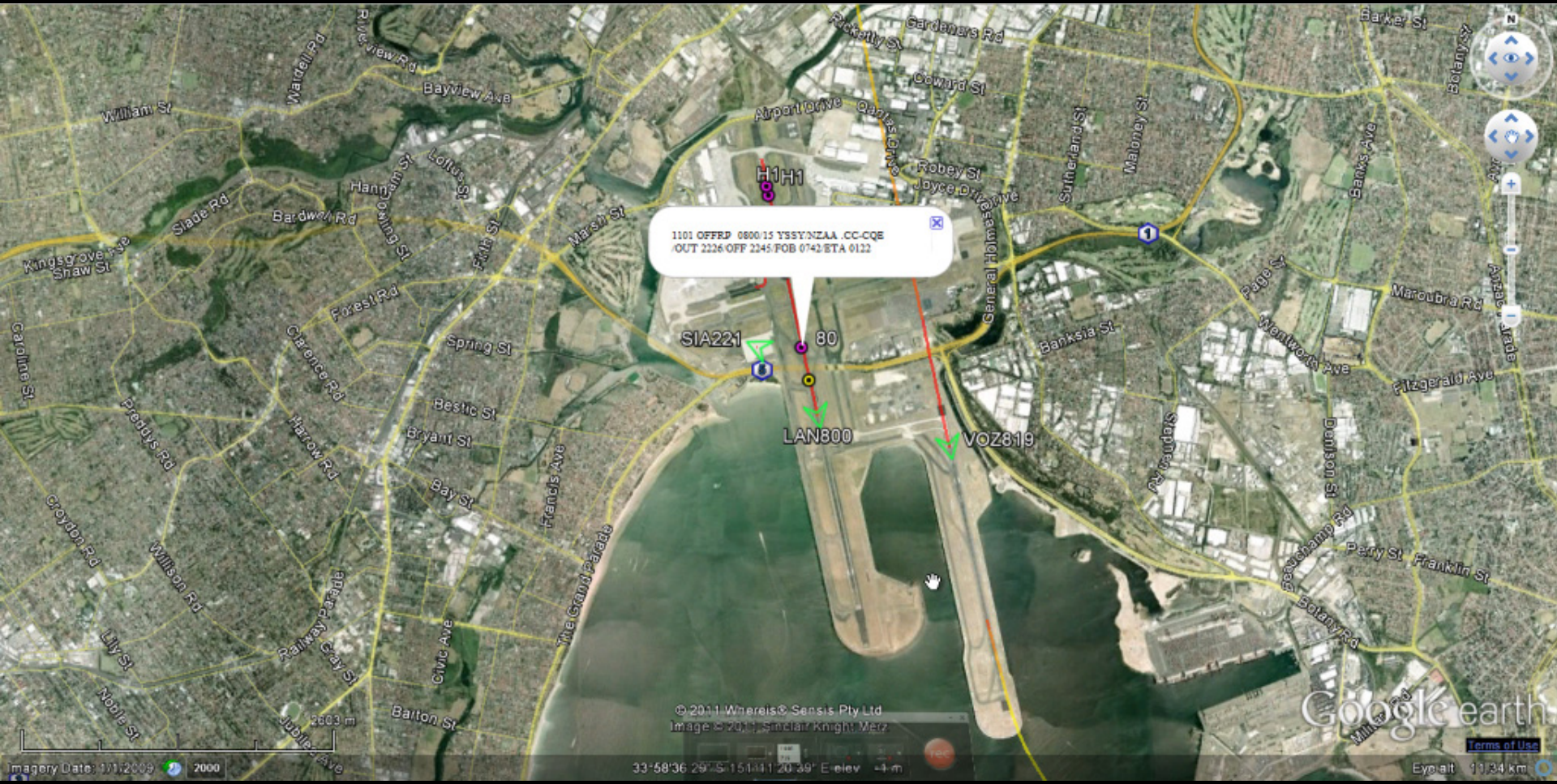
34°07'14.19" S 151°07'12.10" E elev 47 m

EXPORT —

Google Earth logo

[Terms of Use](#)

Eye alt 66.10 km



1101 OFFRP 0800 15 YSSYNZAA CC-CQE
OUT 2226 OFF 2245 FOB 0742 ETA 0122

SIA221

80

LAN800

VOZ819

© 2011 Whereis© Sensis Pty Ltd
Image © 2011, Sinclair Knight Merz

Google Earth

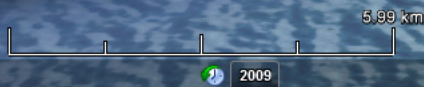
Imagery Date: 10/1/2009 2000

33°58'36.29\"

Eye alt 11.34 km

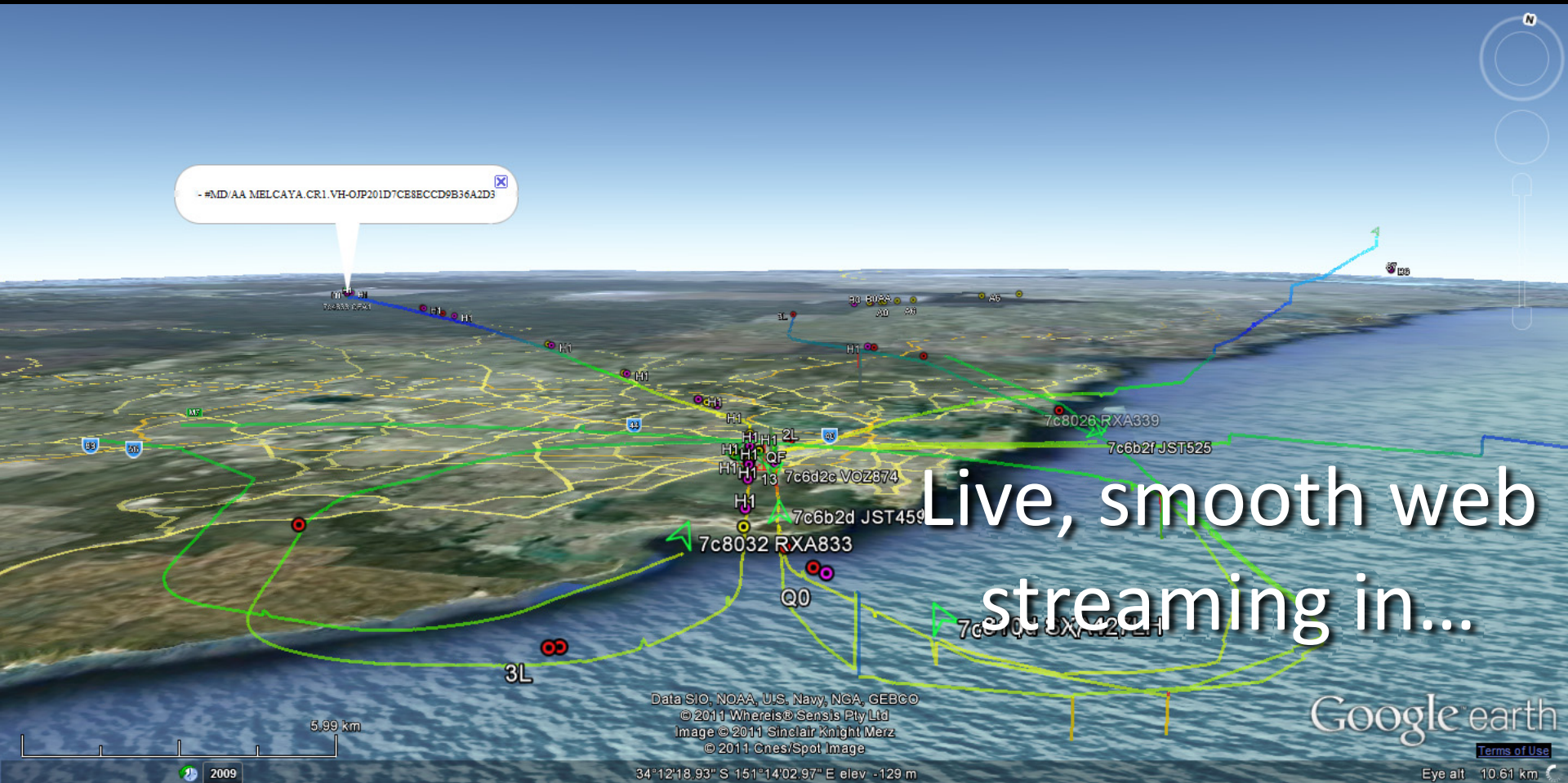
-#MD/AA MELCAYA.CR1.VH-OP201D7CE8ECCD9B36A2D3

Live, smooth web streaming in...



Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
© 2011 Whereis® Sensis Pty Ltd
Image © 2011 Sinclair Knight Merz
© 2011 Cnes/Spot Image
34°12'18.93" S 151°14'02.97" E elev -129 m

Google earth
[Terms of Use](#)
Eye alt 10.61 km



Modez Mk I





Modez Mk IIpoint5



Modez Mk III



7c8031 RZA674
0 ft
61.20 km/h
Sqwk: 3707

7c810d RZA339
0 ft
64.80 km/h
Sqwk: 1041

7cf3d1
42350 ft
111.60 km/h

7c6d38 VOZ973
0 ft
0.00 km/h
Sqwk: 1452

Ground vehicle with Mode S!
(inspecting perimeter?)



7c6c32 TGW343
35000 ft
803.38 km/h
Sqwk: 1041

7cf85c REGL1
38800 ft
851.12 km/h
Sqwk: 1425

7c6dd8 QFA922
18875 ft
740.69 km/h
Sqwk: 1432

7c7a3b VOZ321
38000 ft
835.71 km/h
Sqwk: 1355

76ced0 SQC7290
36000 ft
836.74 km/h
Sqwk: 0151

7c80fb 133664
7700 ft
516.56 km/h
Sqwk: 4002

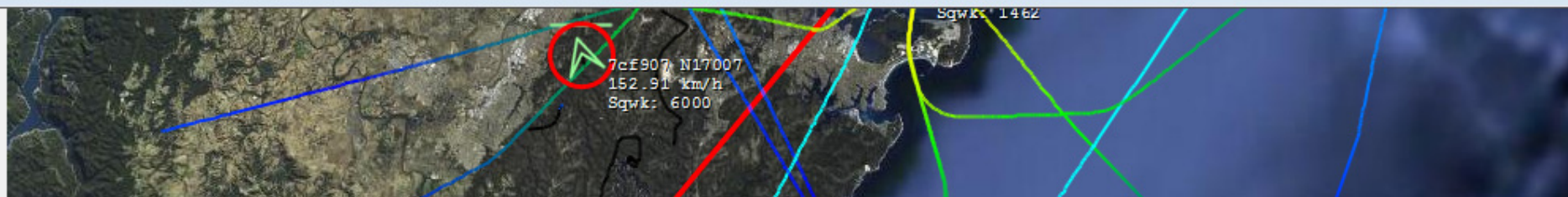
7c6d31 VOZ411
23850 ft
910.08 km/h
Sqwk: 3726

7c6c92 JST747
31850 ft
852.10 km/h
Sqwk: 4265

89611b UAE418
27200 ft
933.50 km/h
Sqwk: 1545

Position

AA	Last Change	Vertical Status	Identity	Transponder	Altitude	Rate	Position	Speed	Heading	Distance
7c6289	16/11/2011 2:55:53 PM	Airborne			725					
7c6a7e	16/11/2011 1:29:35 PM	Airborne								
7c5310	16/11/2011 2:54:13 PM	Grounded		4253	-150					
7cf7cb	16/11/2011 2:49:52 PM	Grounded		7722						
780236	16/11/2011 2:56:58 PM	Grounded	CPA101	2000	-150	0	33°56'14.7095"S,151°10'08.5533"E	0.00 kts	253.1250°	4.81 km
7c80f5	16/11/2011 2:41:54 PM	Grounded			-125					4.60 km
7c52fa	16/11/2011 2:24:15 PM	Grounded			-125					
7c6d2b	16/11/2011 2:25:52 PM	Grounded		4361	-125					63.82 km
7cf8f3	16/11/2011 2:55:53 PM	Airborne	PLUTO07	2501	31000					
8a02b7	16/11/2011 1:37:10 PM	Airborne		1354		2432		362.40 kts	288.3350°	87.73 km
76cd64	16/11/2011 2:43:08 PM	Grounded	SIA231	2221	-125	0		0.00 kts	295.3125°	5.15 km
7c6d80	16/11/2011 2:40:56 PM	Airborne		7212	24375					
7cf7be	16/11/2011 2:50:46 PM	Unknown			29000					
7c6d96	16/11/2011 2:56:28 PM	Grounded				0		0.00 kts	98.4375°	
7c81d2	16/11/2011 2:52:15 PM	Airborne		3646	30075					
7c7a38	16/11/2011 1:36:33 PM	Grounded		3760	-175	0	33°56'18.9551"S,151°10'57.7963"E	13.50 kts	348.7500°	4.26 km
7c6d37	16/11/2011 2:43:32 PM	Airborne			13125					54.98 km
7c6d2c	16/11/2011 2:53:49 PM	Airborne	VOZ1421	1372	27800	1280	33°29'19.1607"S,150°44'38.2874"E	416.43 kts	345.9638°	62.59 km
7c6c5b	16/11/2011 2:45:53 PM	Airborne			22925					50.02 km
7c6c9e	16/11/2011 2:55:18 PM	Airborne			32500	1984		426.43 kts	233.7751°	70.44 km
3a1e43	16/11/2011 2:56:00 PM	Airborne	AC1141S	1462	125	2176	33°57'12.3486"S,151°10'40.1397"E	152.78 kts	169.0578°	5.95 km



AA	Last Change	Vertical Status	Identity	Transponder	Altitude	Rate
a74647	28/05/2011 8:27:51 AM	Airborne				
a9b40d	28/05/2011 8:27:37 AM	Airborne		1717	11875	
a78dd7	28/05/2011 8:27:15 AM	Airborne				
a59b5e	28/05/2011 8:28:23 AM	Airborne			15100	
acdde3	28/05/2011 8:28:21 AM	Airborne			6825	
a733b4	28/05/2011 8:27:55 AM	Airborne			1800	
a2e28f	28/05/2011 8:28:18 AM	Airborne			32000	
a096cd	28/05/2011 8:28:22 AM	Airborne		3725	11600	
a83951	28/05/2011 8:28:22 AM	Airborne			2125	
ab4151	28/05/2011 8:28:19 AM	Airborne			3875	
a1b1bc	28/05/2011 8:27:58 AM	Airborne			19575	
ac7f4e	28/05/2011 8:28:13 AM	Airborne			65800	
ab4c15	28/05/2011 8:28:22 AM	Airborne	2246		13825	3712
aae233	28/05/2011 8:28:22 AM	Airborne			10300	
a22426	28/05/2011 8:28:21 AM	Airborne	SCOTSUXX		9775	-128
acae9a	28/05/2011 8:28:06 AM	Airborne			9800	
ab473a	28/05/2011 8:28:15 AM	Airborne			6775	
ad0119	28/05/2011 8:28:18 AM	Airborne			18225	
a72b6b	28/05/2011 8:28:22 AM	Airborne			18825	
100000	28/05/2011 8:27:37 AM	Airborne				
a699a6	28/05/2011 8:27:32 AM	Airborne				
a1a2e0	28/05/2011 8:27:59 AM	Airborne			3800	
a3ca18	28/05/2011 8:28:20 AM	Airborne			17050	
a6dd66	28/05/2011 8:28:23 AM	Airborne			2000	
3c7202	28/05/2011 8:27:59 AM	Airborne	BER7393		6525	2432

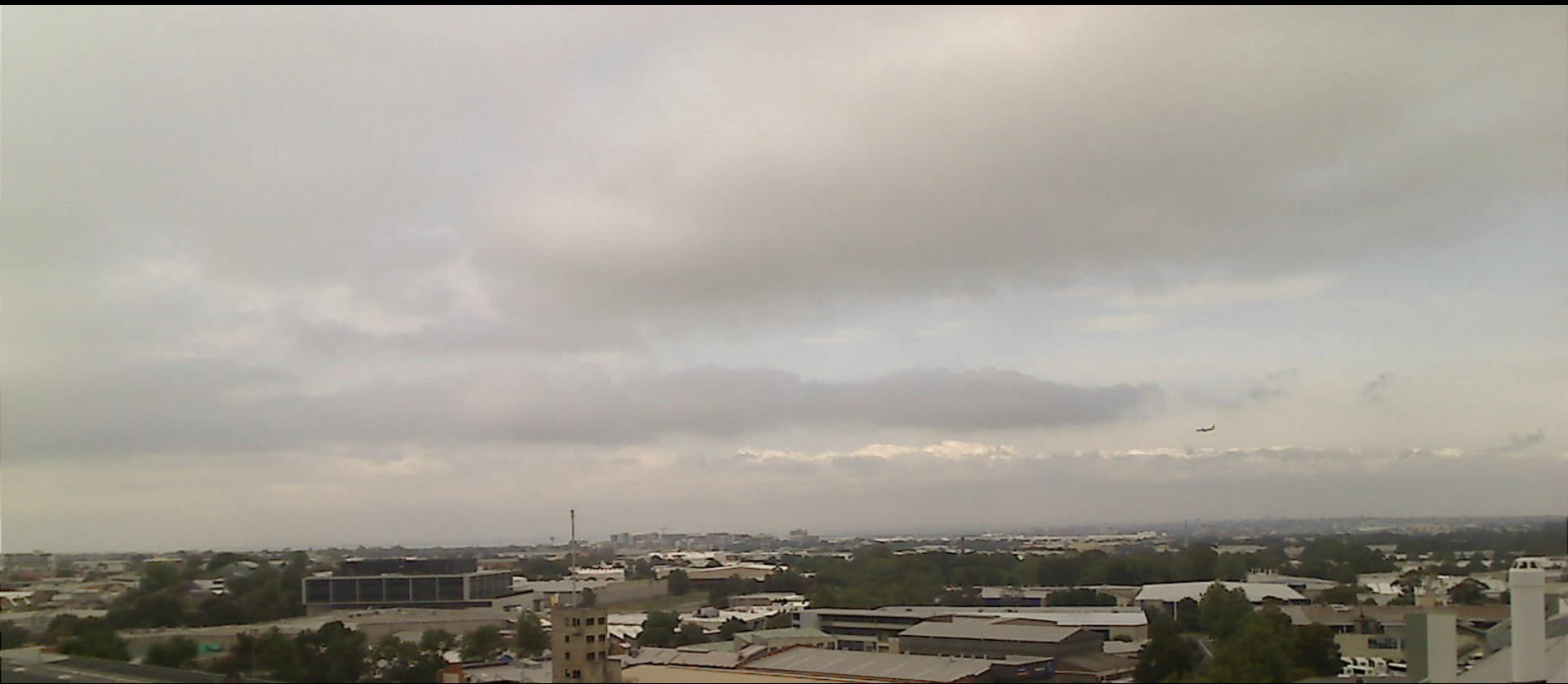
Next Level Modez



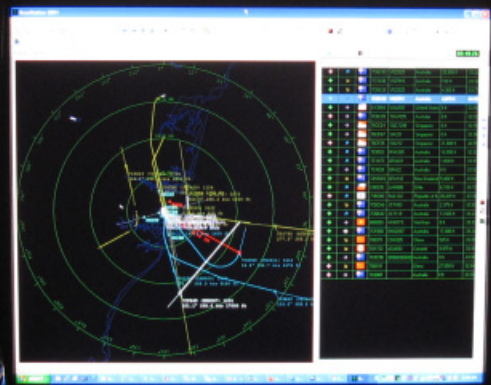
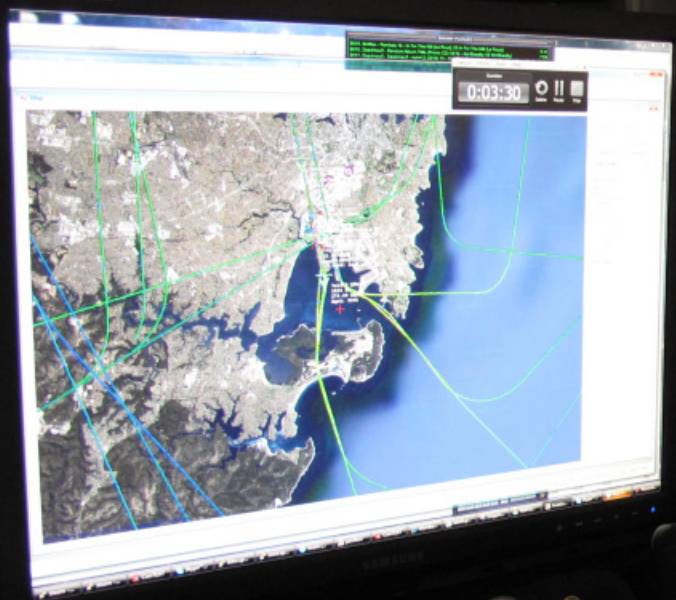


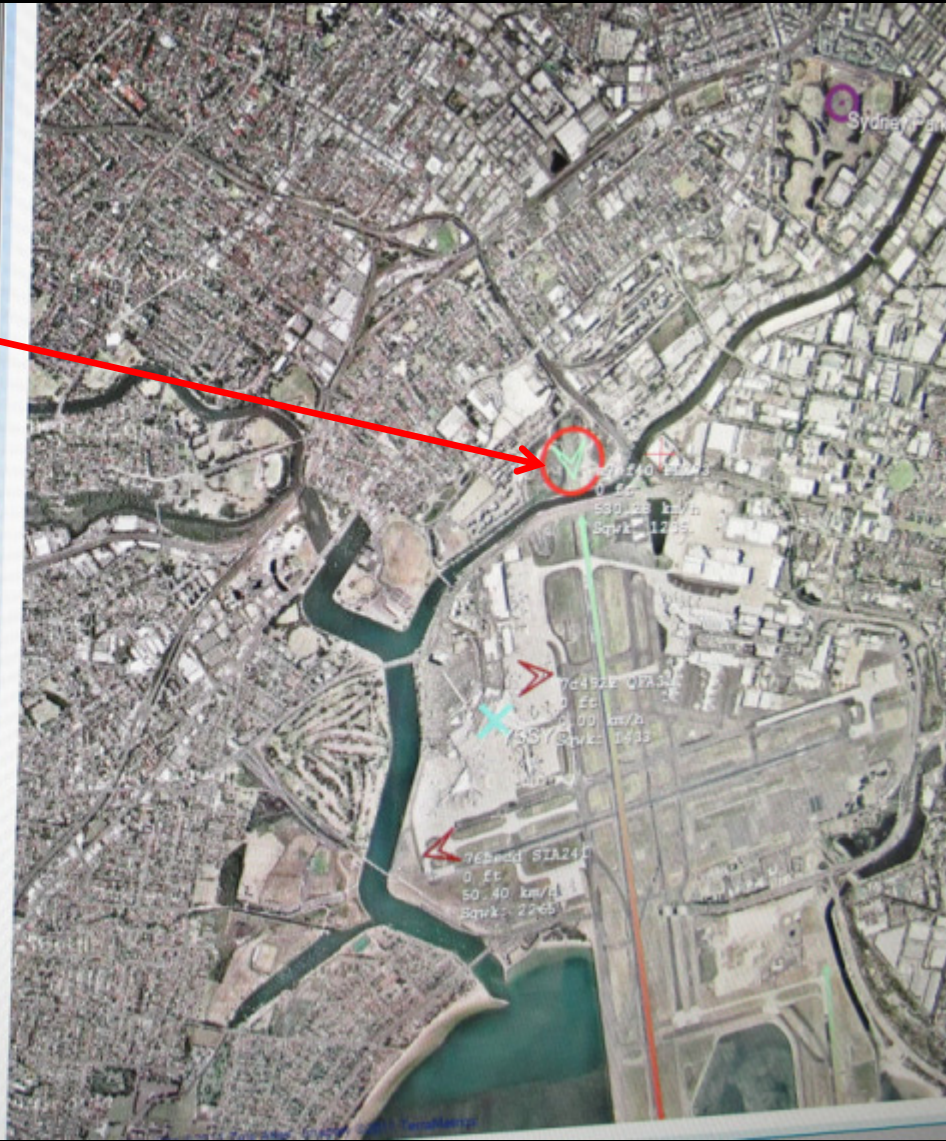












BorIP

- Allows USRP 1 and computer to be separated by LAN
 - Control radio via TCP
 - Stream baseband via UDP
- Seamless drop-in for GR
 - If it can't find a local device, try remote
 - Everything just works (USRP Source, GR, etc)

BorIP

- Allows USRP 1 and computer to be separated by LAN

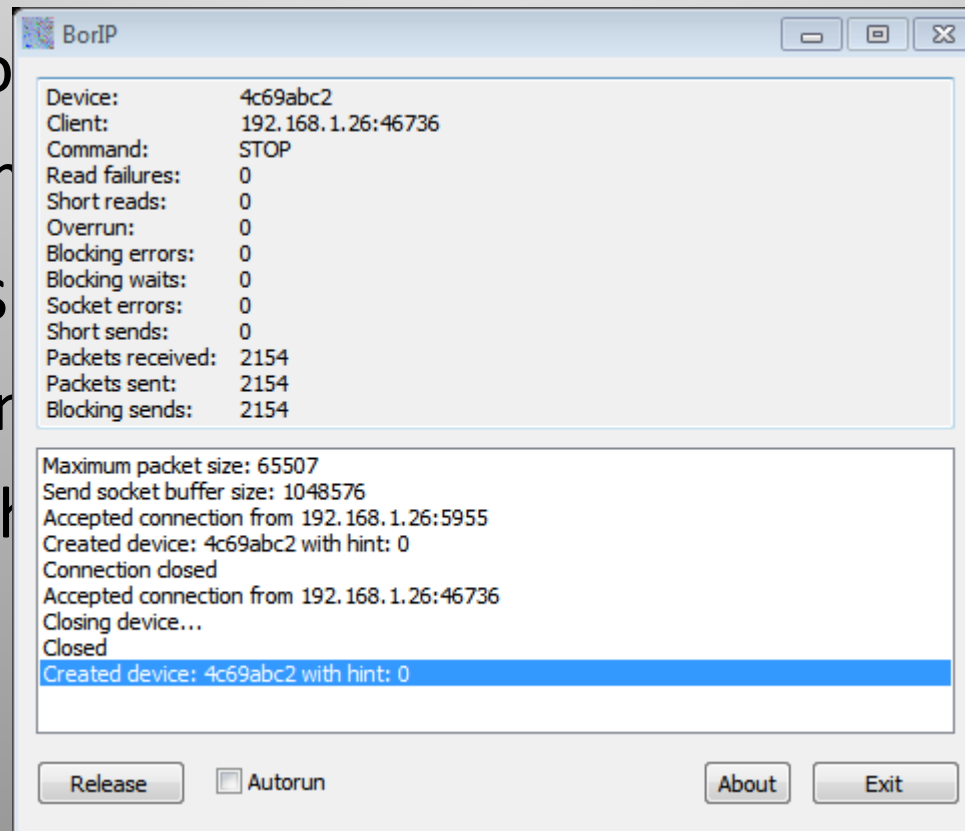
- Control

- Stream

- Seamless

- If it can

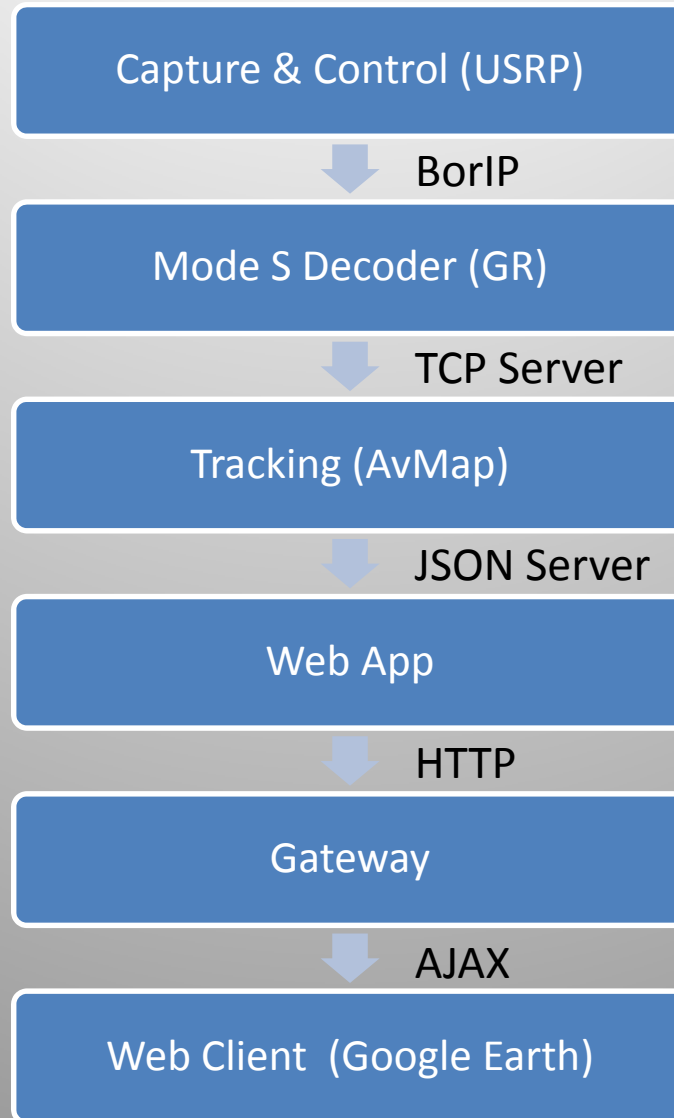
- Everything



R, etc)



Antenna to Google Earth



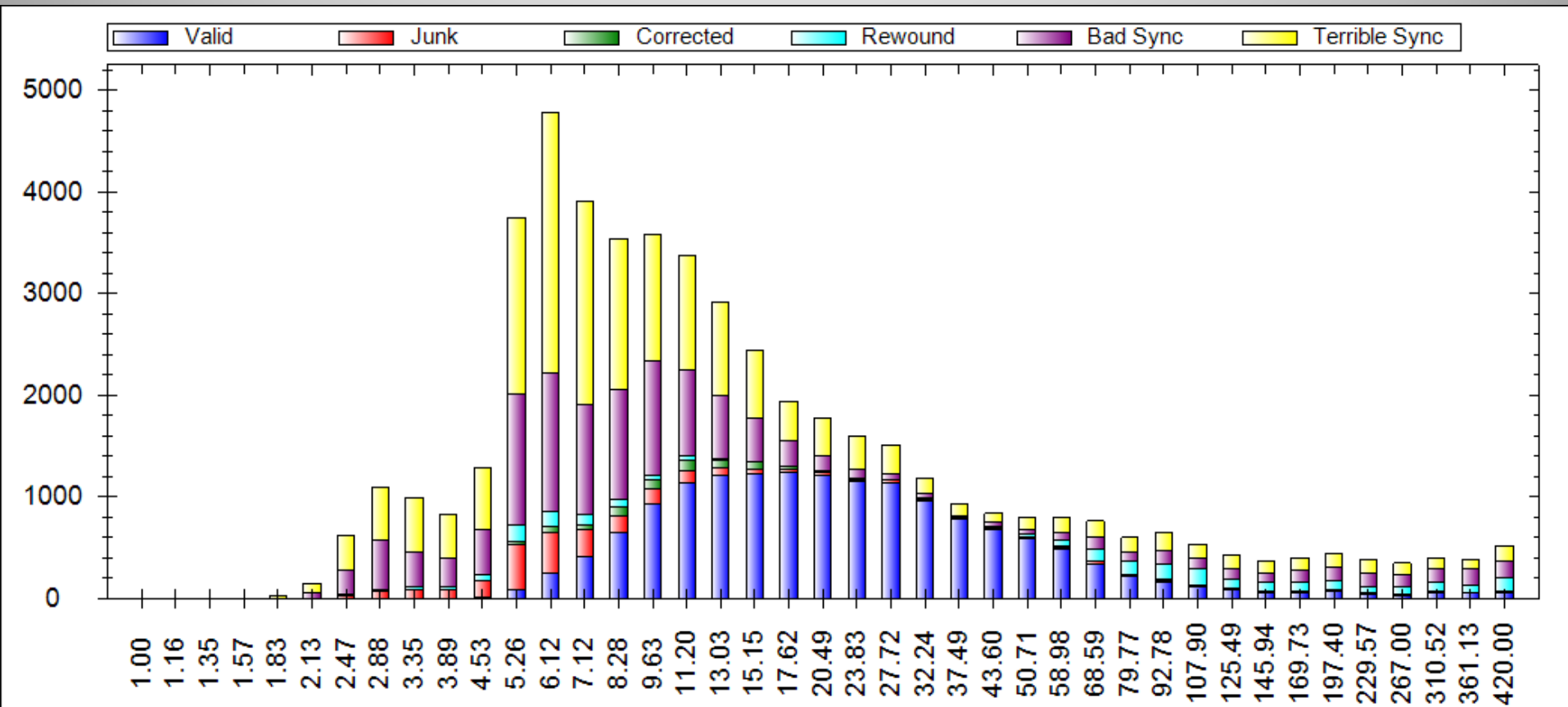
Modez Evolution

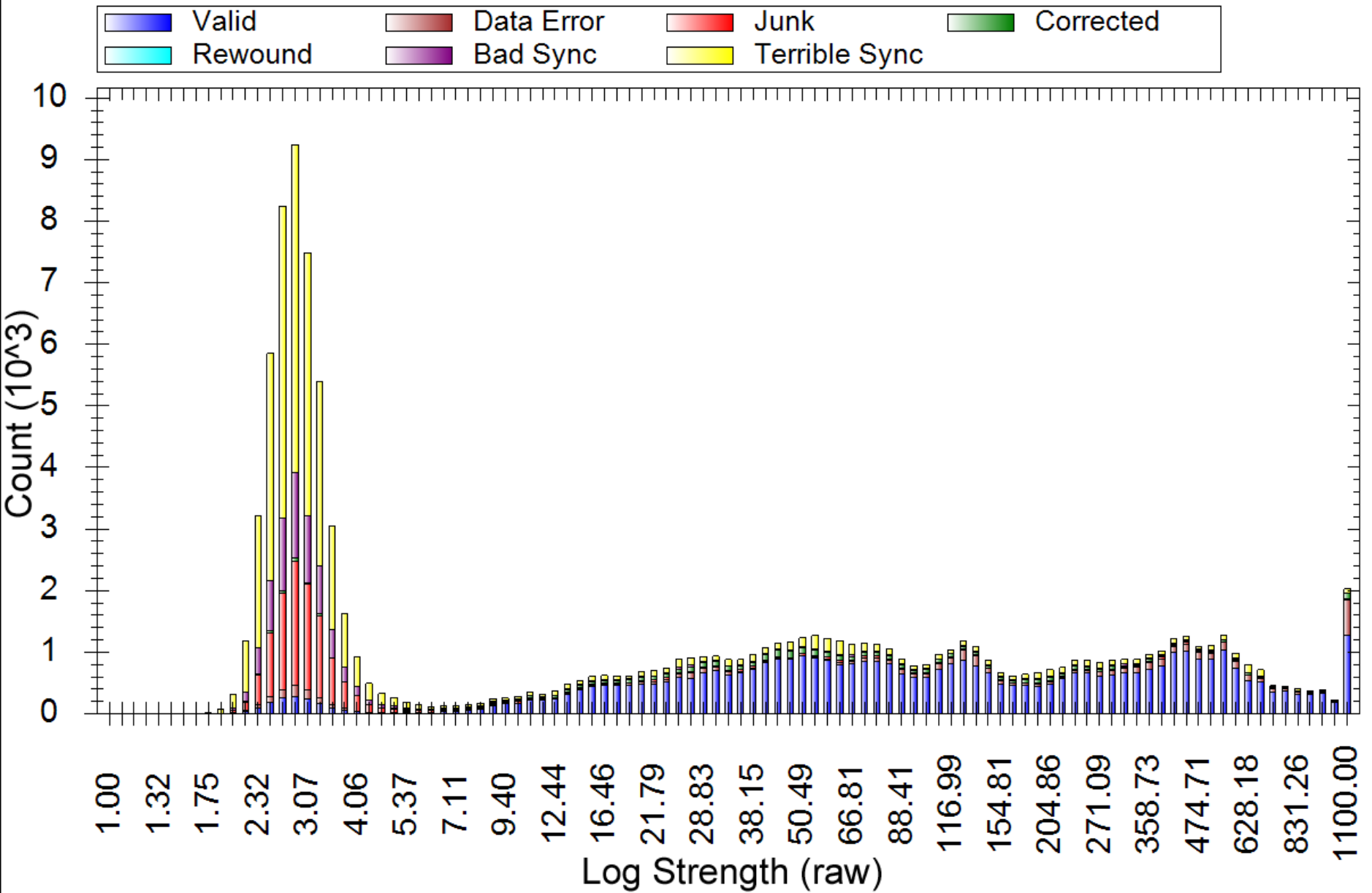
- Goal is to increase SNR
 - Increase gain: tuned antenna
 - Drop noise floor: front-end filter (GSM is nearby) & optimal sample rate to avoid artifacts (spurs)



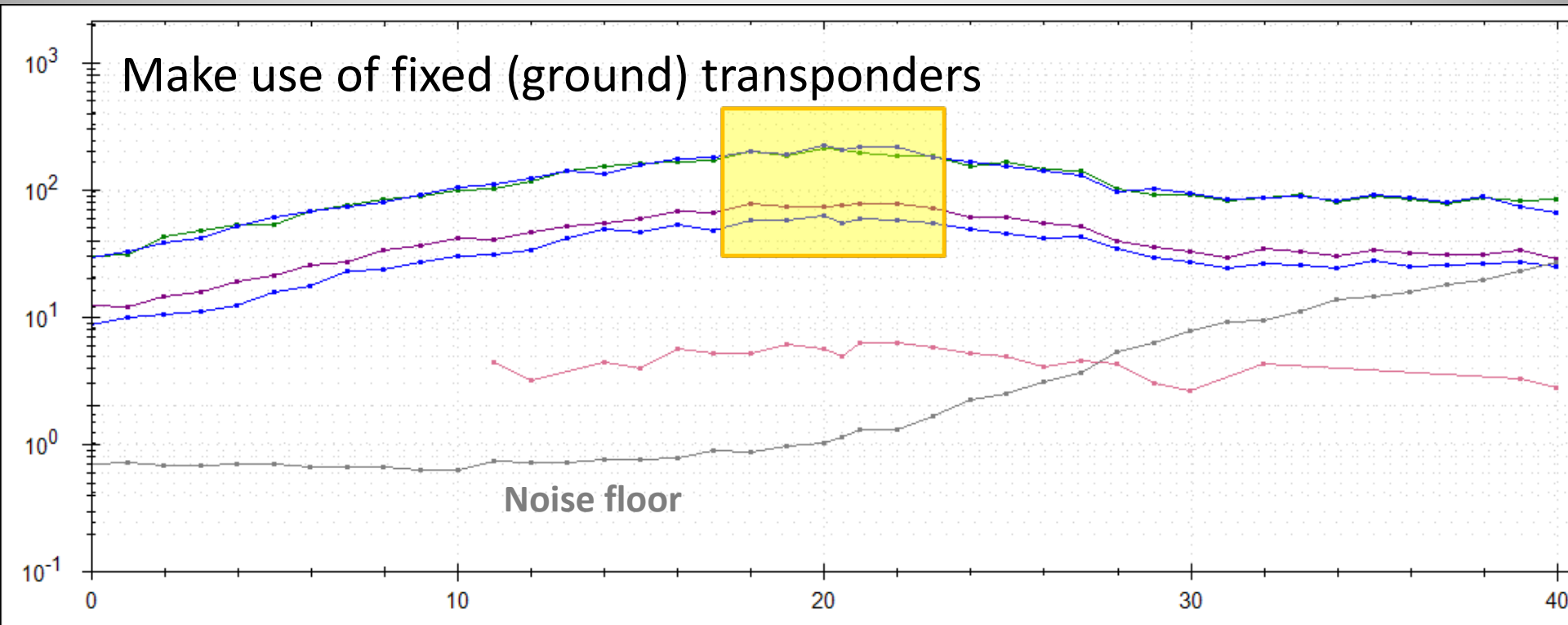
Signal Strength Distribution

- Evaluate how well decoder is doing



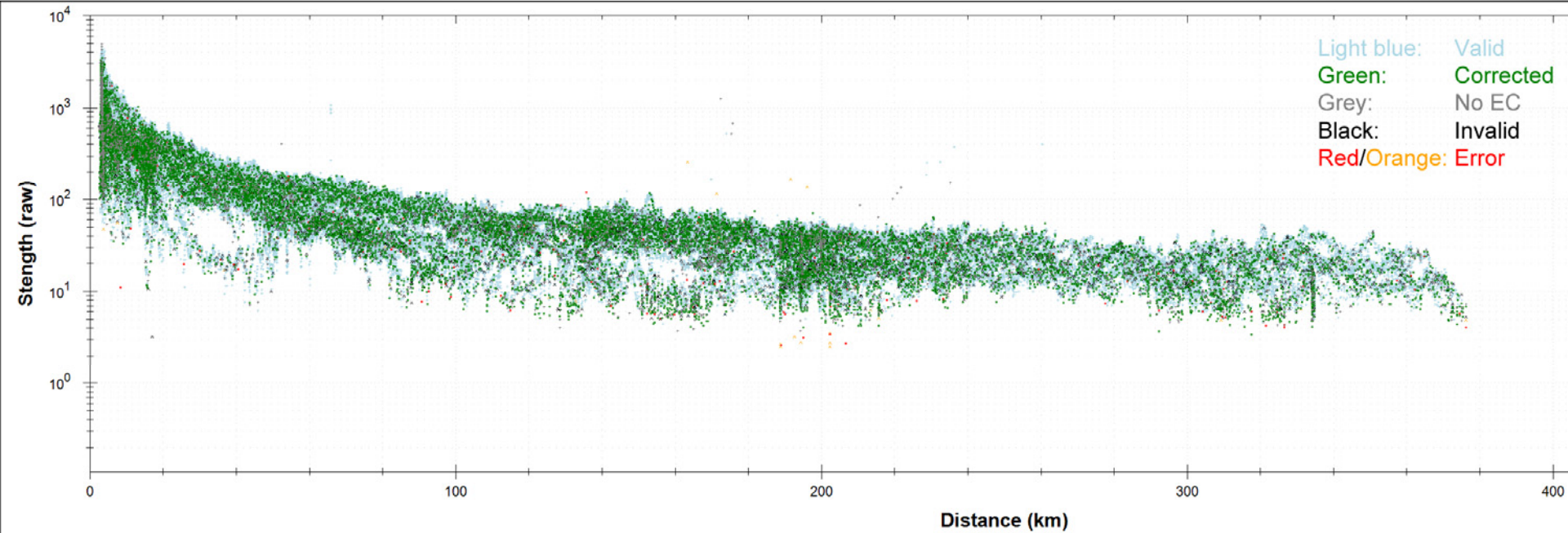


SNR vs. Gain

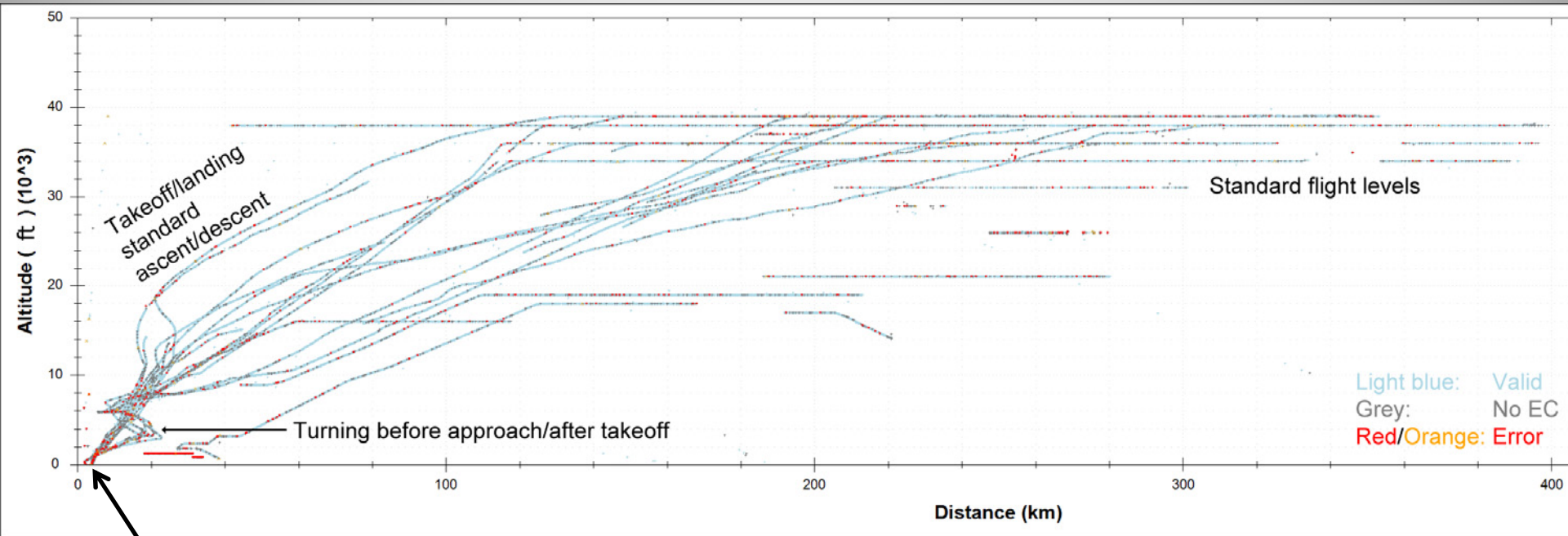


← Change USRP/WBX gain →

Strength vs. Distance

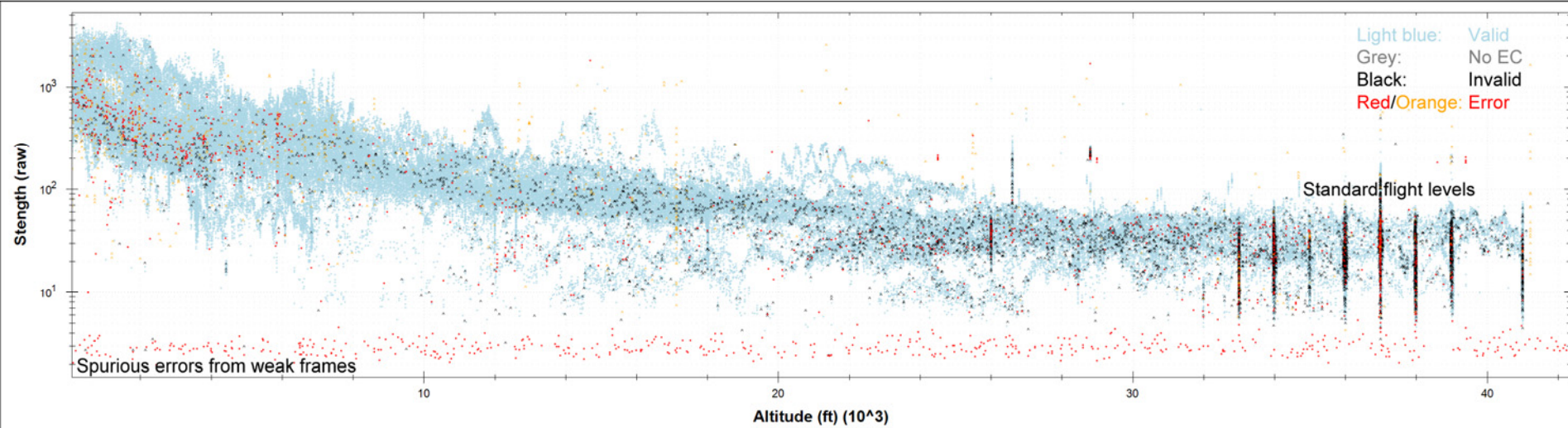


Altitude vs. Distance

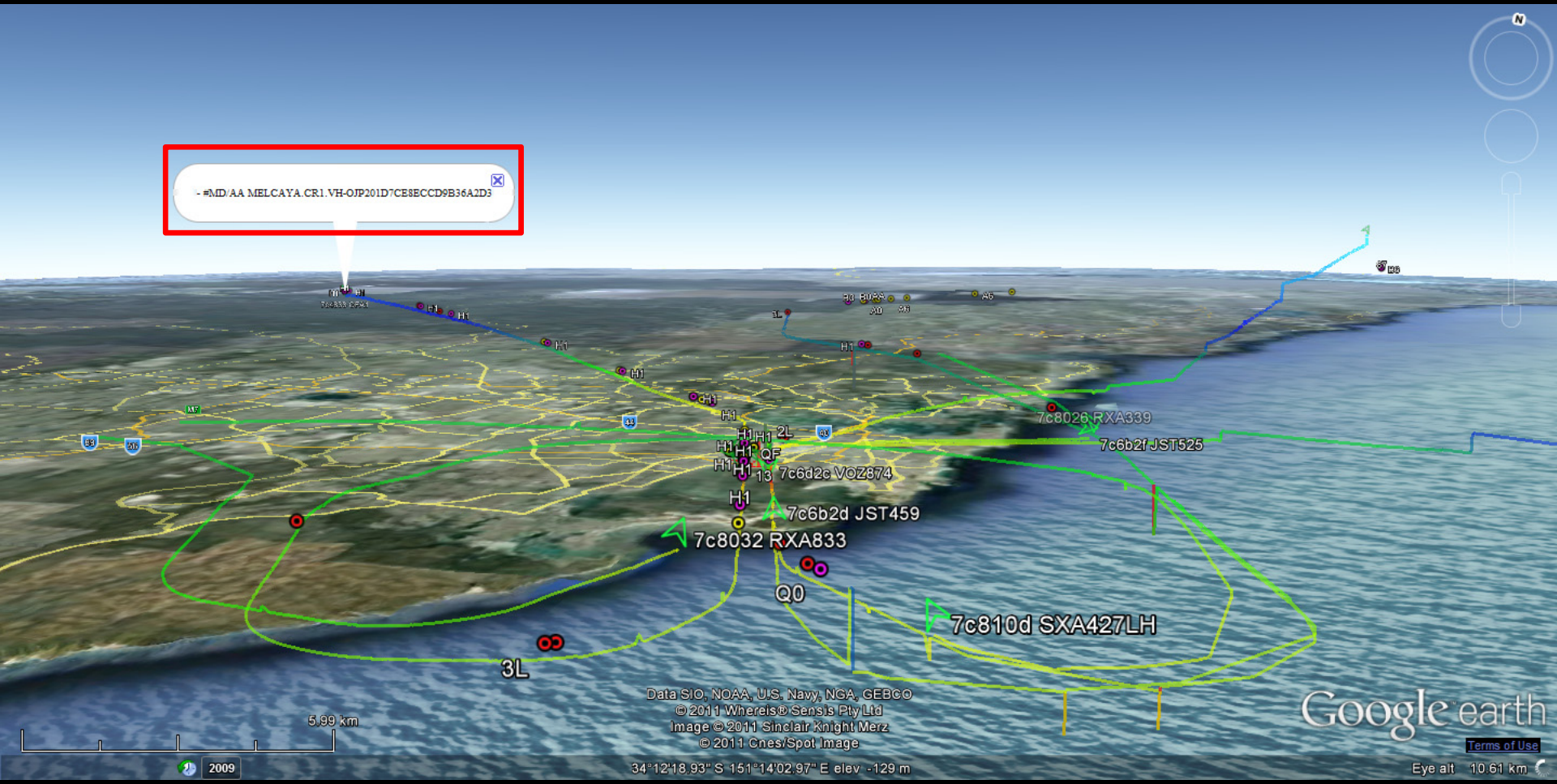


Helps to live close to the airport

Strength vs. Altitude



-#MD/AA MELCAYA.CR1.VH-0/P201D/7CE8ECCD9B36A2D3



Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
© 2011 Whereis® Sensis Pty Ltd
Image © 2011 Sinclair Knight Merz
© 2011 Cnes/Spot Image

Google earth

Terms of Use

Eye alt 10.61 km

34°12'18.93" S 151°14'02.97" E elev -129 m

2009

5.99 km

3L

7c810d SXA427LH

7c8032 RXA833

Q0

7c6b2d JST459

7c6d2c VOZ874

2L

QF

7c6b2f JST525

7c8026 RXA339

08

3L

BUPA

A5

01

01

01

H1

H1

H1

H1

H1

M1

7c833 RP31



ACARS

- **Aircraft Communication and Reporting System**
- ‘Text messaging’ for aircraft
- Wide-reaching network
 - VHF ground stations
 - HF datalink
 - SATCOM
- Manual and automated messages between:
 - Cockpit, ATC, airline ops & airport ground staff
 - Avionics/engines, airline maintenance & equipment (engine) manufactures

Streaming

- Listening to primary & secondary frequencies
- Decoded, combined, JSON-ified & served

```
Time: 2011-11-15 22:42:17.894000
Station: Home
Frequency: 131.55 MHz
Mode: S (downlink, LCN: 19)
Address: VH-OJD
Ack: NAK
Label: H1: System and engineering data
Block: 6
Message #: C15A
Flight ID: QF0021
#CFB/BLVBOCR.
```

```
A RPT20 PG1 L-APU REAL
B VH-OJD 15NOV11 1142 QFA21 YSSY/RJAA 685-2270-011 RR-508 ES
```

```
1 489 100.0 92.8
2 GND
3 OPEN
4 OFF 0.83
5 OFF 100
6 ON ON 226 226
7
```

```
Time: 2011-11-15 22:42:18.111000
Station: Home
Frequency: 131.55 MHz
Mode: S (uplink, LCN: 19)
Address: A6-ECV
Ack: 7
Label: _<DEL>: General Response (Demand Mode)
Block: P
```

```
Time: 2011-11-15 22:42:22.203000
Station: Home
Frequency: 131.55 MHz
Mode: S (downlink, LCN: 19)
Address: VH-OJD
Ack: NAK
Label: H1: System and engineering data
Block: 7
Message #: C15B
Flight ID: QF0021
#CFB NORM 14.1
8 OPEN 20
9 ON 28
10 ON 202
11 MES 32 32
12 NORM 70 70
13 OPEN 53 53
14 102
15 94 61 0
16 2266 CHG 2
17 1760 27
18 15NOV11 11:42:13
19
```

xlate_fine: 0

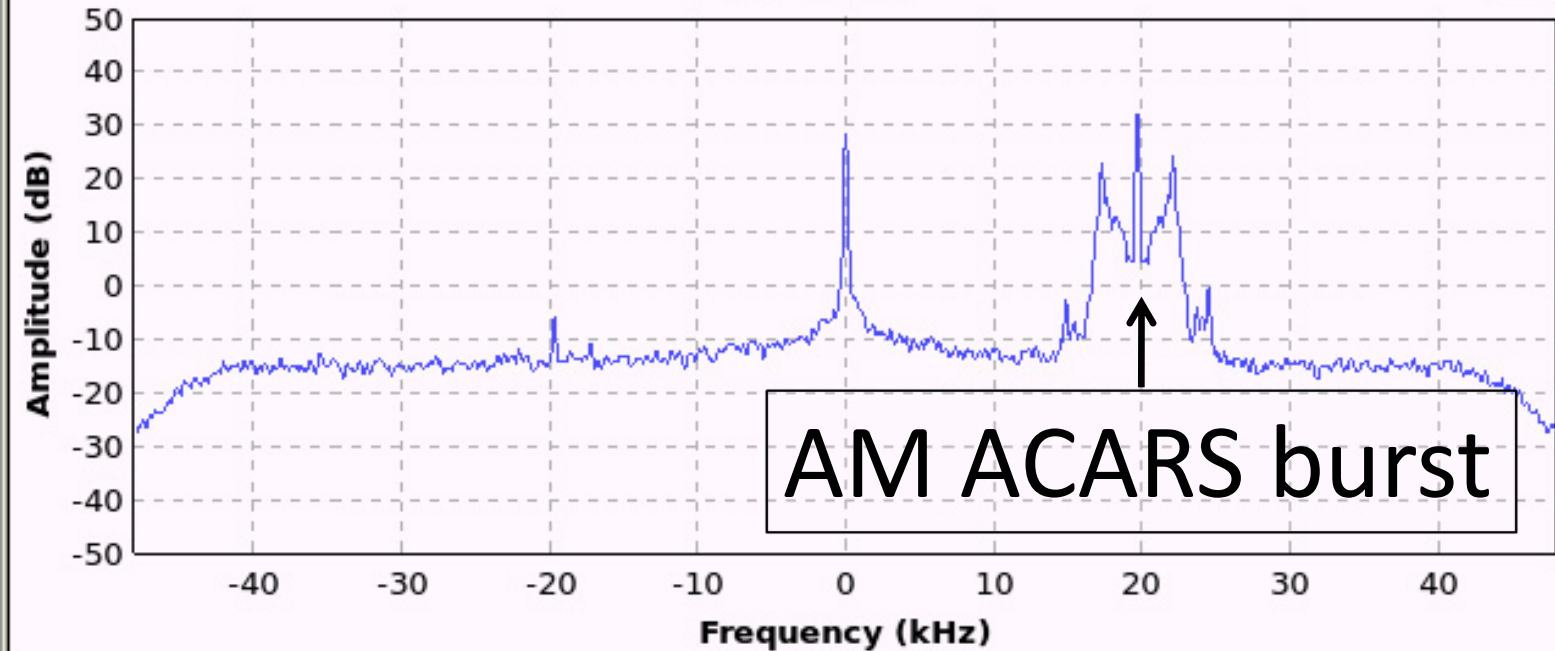
xlate_coarse: 20k

xlate_bw: 8k

Main PLL AGC Xlate BB Levels

FFT Plot

FFT



Trace Options

- Peak Hold
- Average
- Avg Alpha: 0.0631
- Persistence
- Persist Alpha: 0.0956
- Trace A
- Trace B

Axis Options

dB/Div: + -

Ref Level: + -

am_bw: 5k

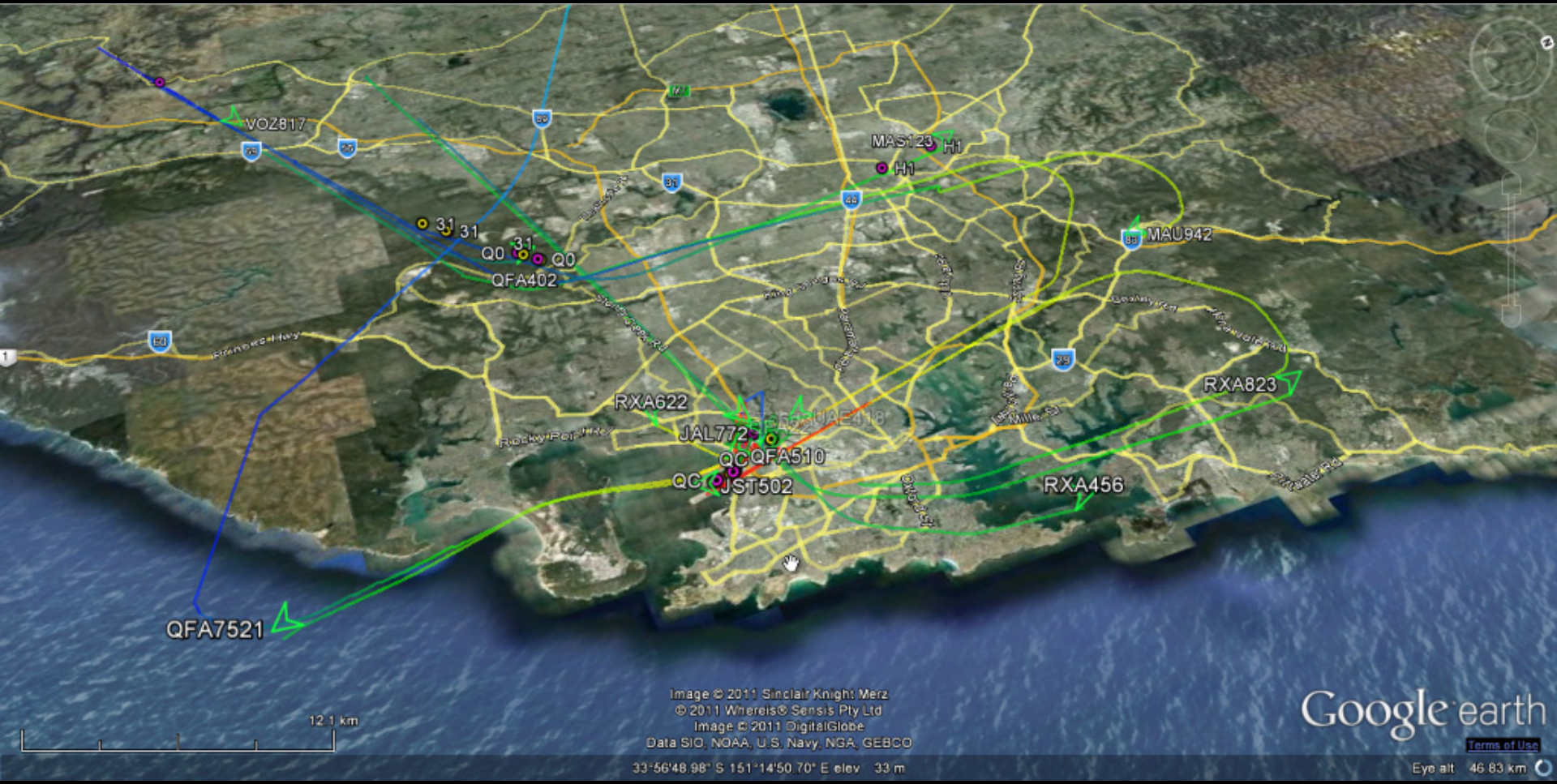


Image © 2011 Sinclair Knight Merz
© 2011 Whereis® Sensis Pty Ltd
Image © 2011 DigitalGlobe
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

33°56'48.98" S 151°14'50.70" E elev 33 m

Google earth

[Terms of Use](#)

Eye alt 46.83 km

4/17/2012 10:45 pm
 4/16/2012 4/17/2012



22:45:46 AEST
 12:45:46 UTC
 Mode S: OK
 ACARS: OK

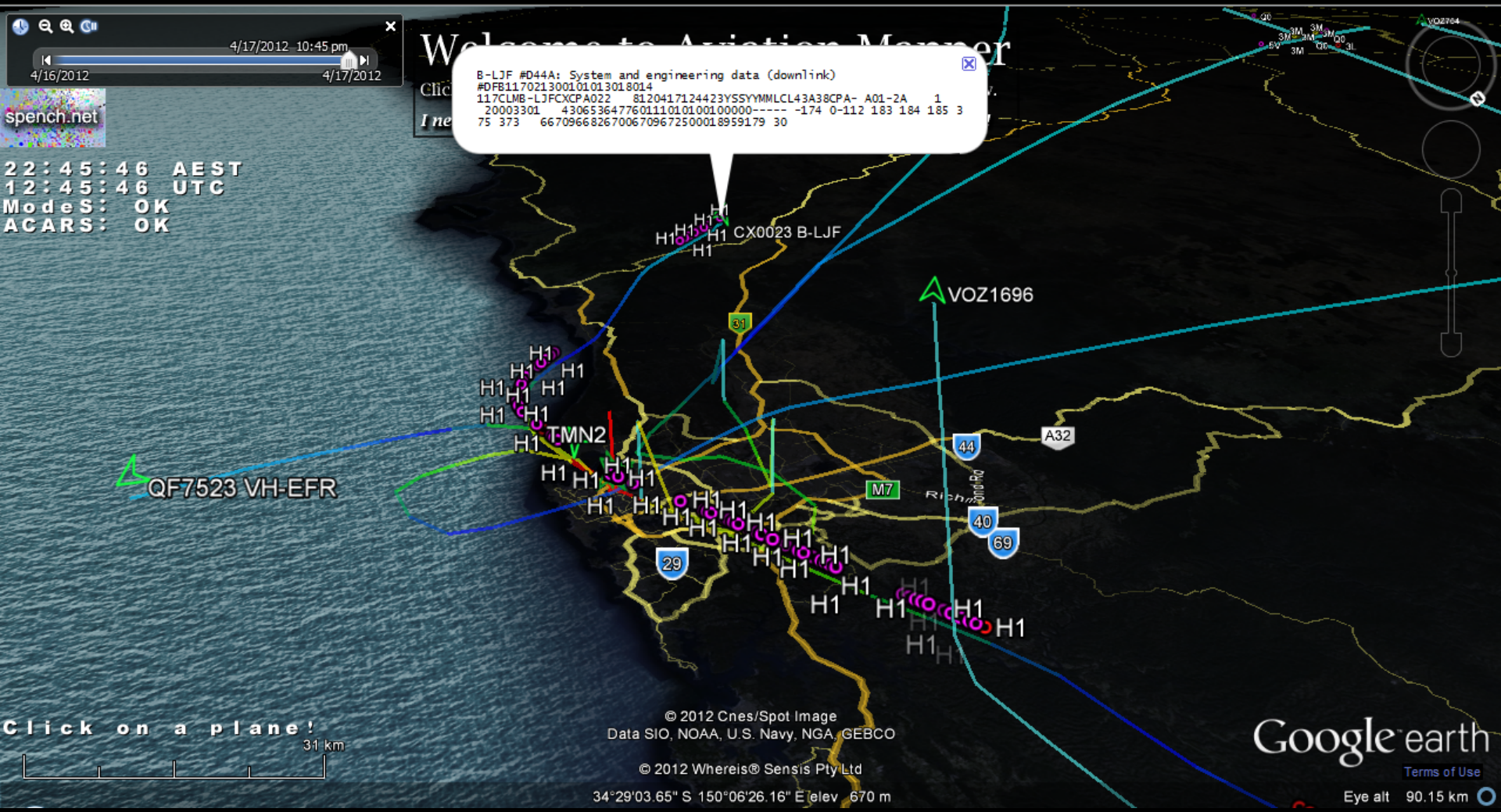
Welcome to AviationMapper

B-LJF #D44A: System and engineering data (downlink)
 #DFB117021300101013018014
 117CLMB-LJFCXCPA022 8120417124423YSSYMMMLCL43A38CPA- A01-2A 1
 20003301 4306536477601110101001000000----- -174 0-112 183 184 185 3
 75 373 66709668267006709672500018959179 30

Click on a plane!
 31 km

© 2012 Cnes/Spot Image
 Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
 © 2012 Whereis® Sensis Pty Ltd
 34°29'03.65" S 150°06'26.16" E elev 670 m

Google Earth
 Terms of Use
 Eye alt 90.15 km



Examples

Time: 2011-11-16 09:12:24.073000
Station: Home
Frequency: 131.55 MHz
Mode: s (uplink, LCN: 19)
Address: 9M-MPO
Ack: NAK
Label: 31: Airline Defined Message
Block: W

S

1. TOILET CC1-INOP
2. ROW 30-31 DEFG-CARPET FLOOR VERY WET
2. GALLEY 3-CART LIFT FLOODED

Examples

Time: 2011-11-16 09:49:00.255000
Station: Home
Frequency: 131.45 MHz
Mode: 2 (either)
Address: VN-A375
Ack: NAK
Label: H1: System and engineering data (downlink)
Block: 4
Message #: C12A
Flight ID: VN0773
#CFB.1/MPF/ANVN-A375/FIHAVN773
/DM111115224900NOV1514042244PFR1/DAVVTS/DSYSSY/FR383141VSC
1,,,,,,LAV 37,HARD,140505;237346CIDS1 1,,,,,,DEU A
(200RH2),HARD,140505;383141VSC 1,,,,,,LAV 53,HARD,174906;

Examples

Time: 2011-11-16 09:49:06.844000
Station: Home
Frequency: 131.45 MHz
Mode: 2 (either)
Address: VN-A375
Ack: NAK
Label: H1: System and engineering data (downlink)
Block: 5
Message #: C12B
Flight ID: VN0773
#CFB383141VSC 1,,,,,,LAV 61,HARD,202806;344137WXR2
1,,,,,,WXR MOUNTING TRAY (5SQ),INTERMITTENT,203506,EOR

spench.net

4/13/2012

2012

Welcome to Aviation Mapper

Click here for info, feedback and to share - if you like this, let me know.
I need to find a new receiver site near the airport ASAP - please help!

ModeS: OK
 ACARS: OK



LV-ZRA #C71C: System and engineering data (downlink)
 #CFBAULT, 212606; 2128455 MAINTENANCE STATUS CRG VENT, 213006/FR212300VC X2
 , , , , , , GÁLY LAV DUCT CLOGGED , HARD , , EOR

H1 'System and engineering data' regarding the (failure of) toilets?



Click on a plane!



Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
 © 2012 Cnes/Spot Image
 © 2012 Whereis® Sensis Pty Ltd

33°51'01.32" S 151°24'46.54" E elev -60 m

<http://maps.spench.net/aviation/>

Google earth

Terms of Use

Eye alt 786.43 km

4/15/2012 9:45 pm
4/14/2012 4/15/2012



21:02:32 AEST
11:02:32 UTC
ModeS: Terminated
ACARS: OK

Welcome to Aviation Mapper

Click here for info, feedback and to share - if you like this, let me know.
I need to find a new receiver site near the airport ASAP - please help!

<http://maps.spench.net/aviation/>

International & cross-country flight paths sent as flight plans using IFR waypoints

Click on a plane!

2709 km

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
© 2012 Cnes/Spot Image
© 2012 Whereis® Sensis Pty Ltd

3°56'15.16" N 93°48'49.69" E elev -1305 m

Google earth

Terms of Use

Eye alt 5231.14 km

Waiting for krump-dev...

4/27/2012 5:06 pm

Welcome to Aviation Mapper

Click here for info, feedback and to share - if you like this, let me know.

I need to find a new receiver site near the airport ASAP - please help!



15:46:23 AEST
05:46:23 UTC
ModeS: OK
ACARS: OK

Auto Balloons
 Trails
Trails need more CPU

QF0012 VH-OJM

© 2012 Whereis© Sensis Pty Ltd

Image © 2012 Sinclair Knight Merz

Click on a plane!

164 ft

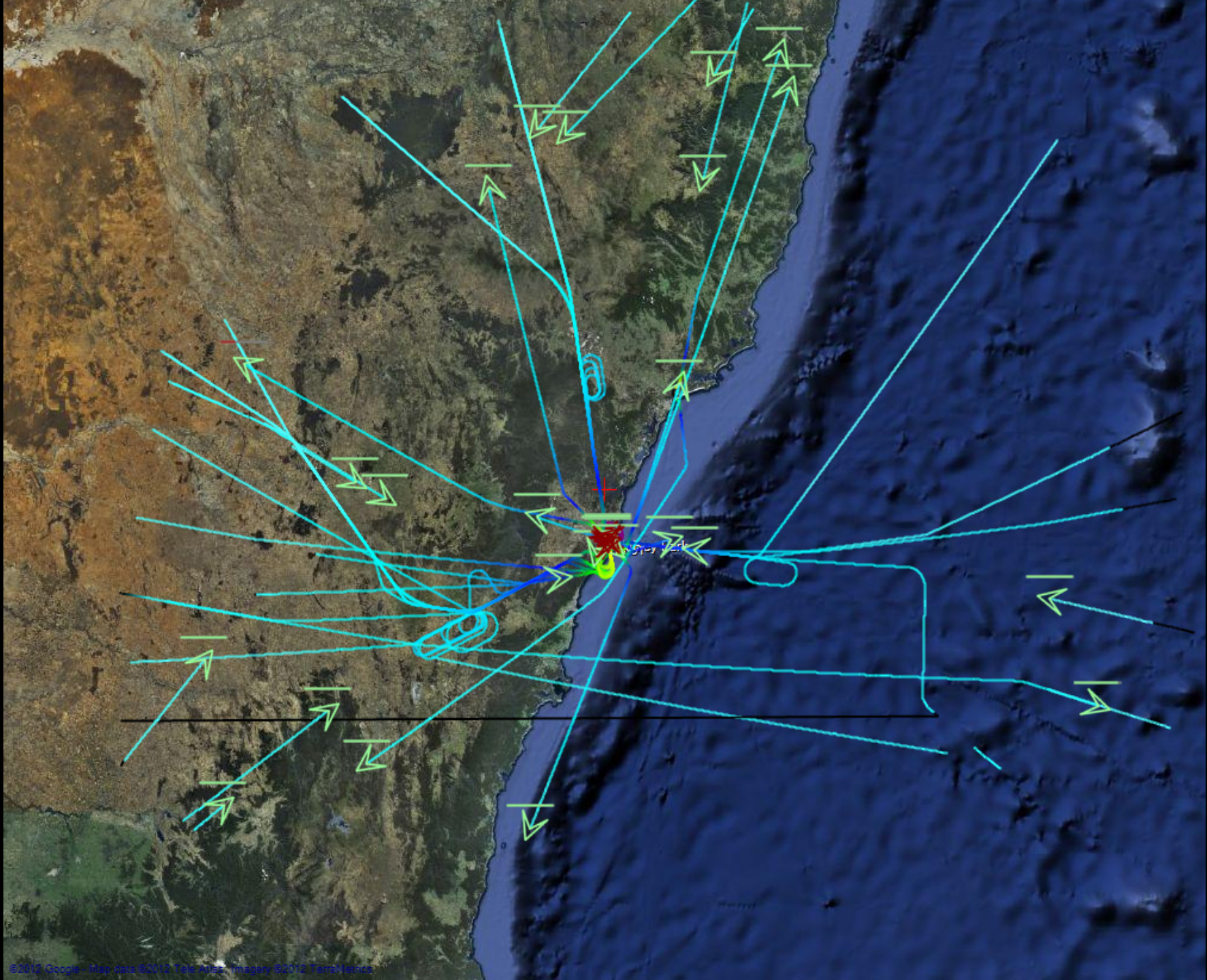
Imagery Date: 1/1/2009 2000

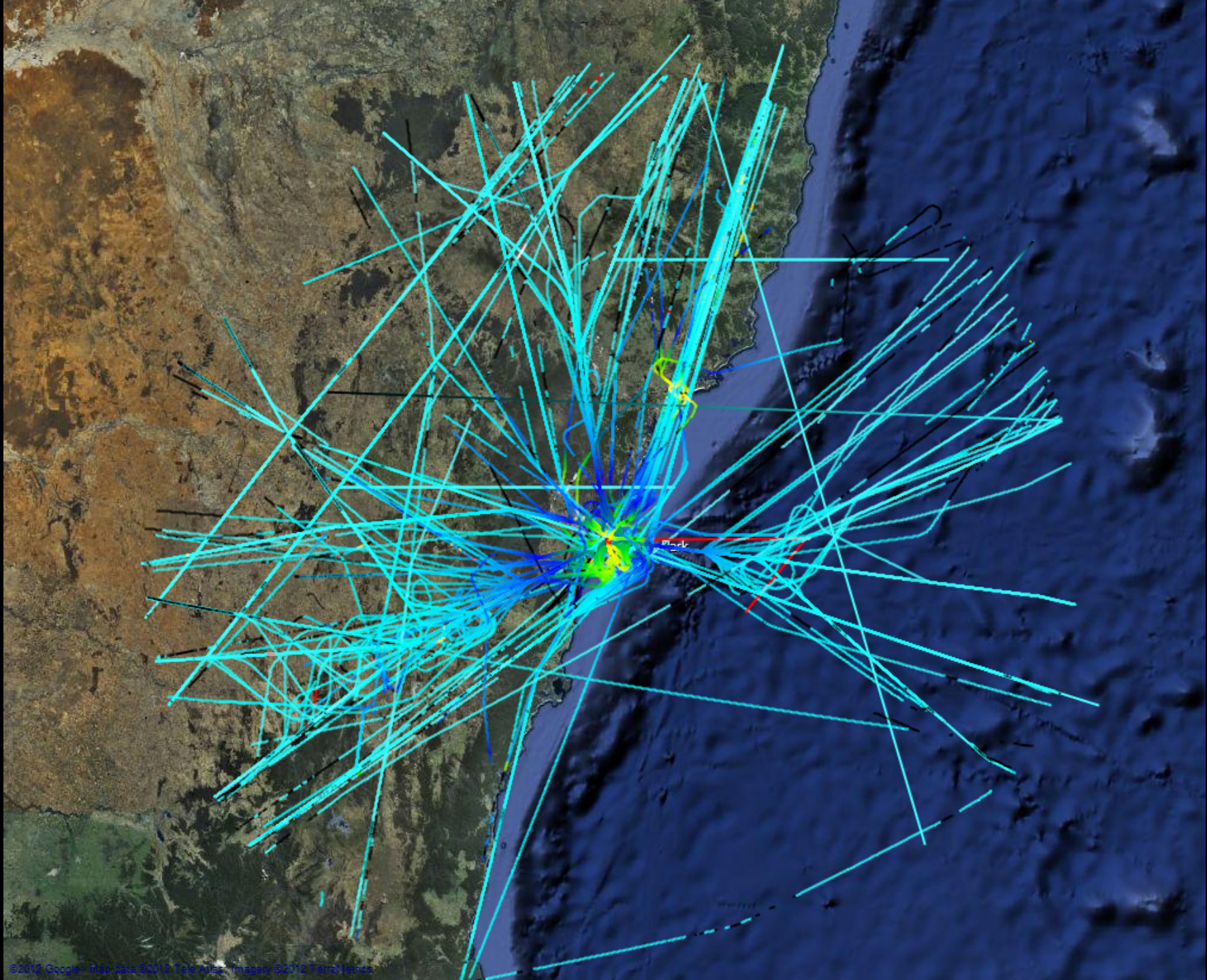
33°56'03.95" S 151°10'05.37" E elev 25 ft

Google earth

Terms of Use

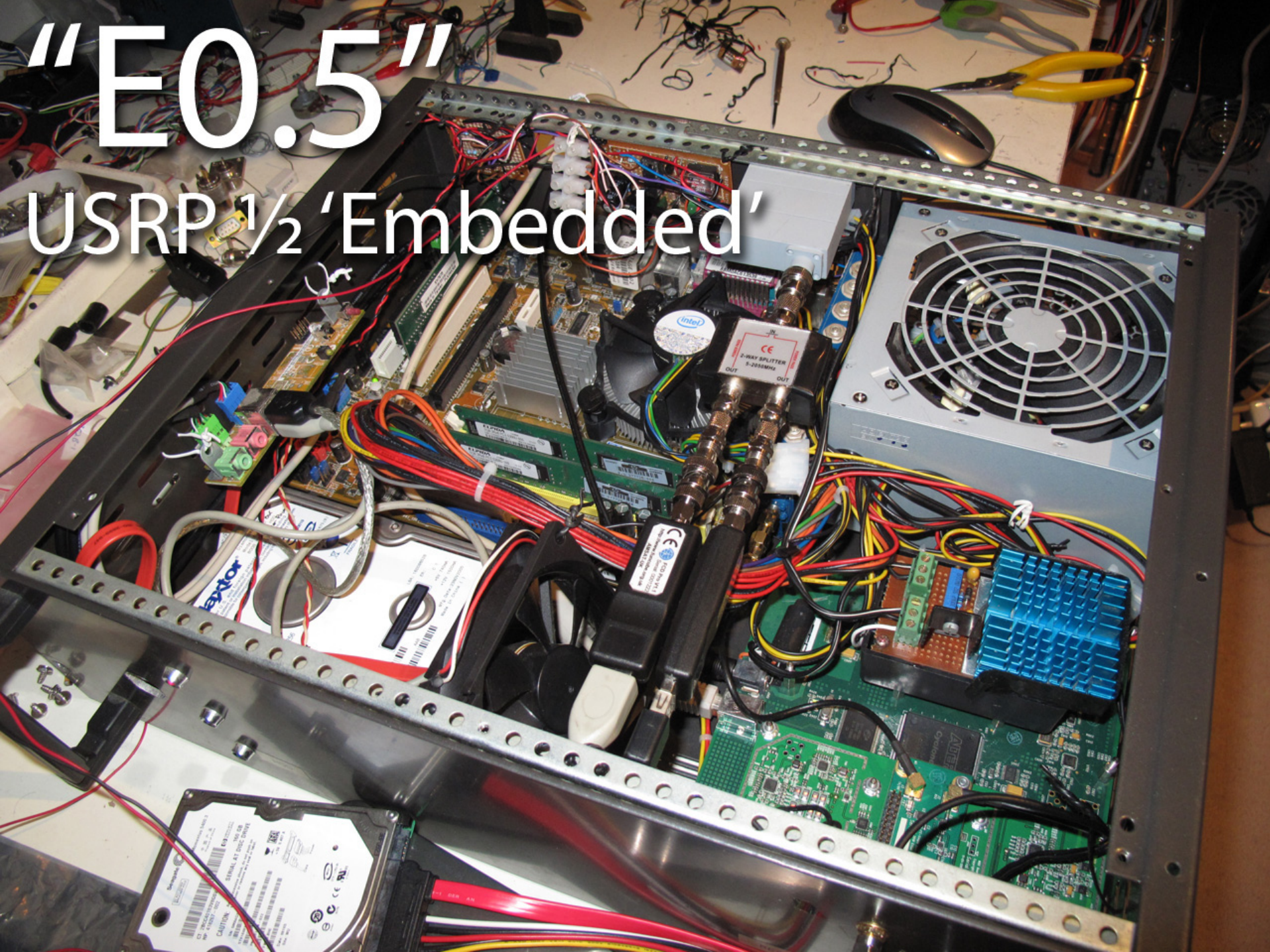
Eye alt 760 ft

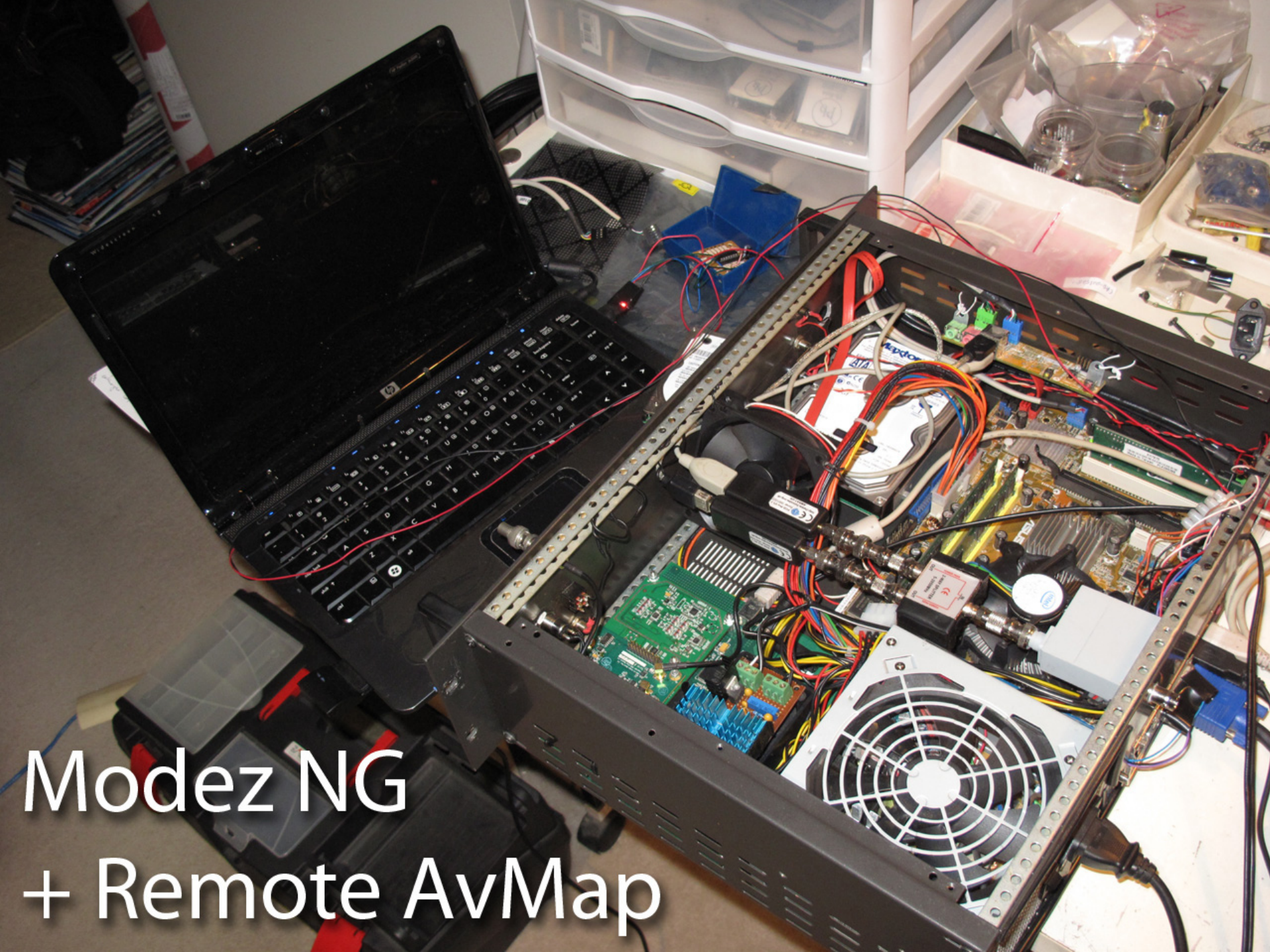




"E0.5"

USRP 1/2 'Embedded'





Modez NG
+ Remote AvMap



Modez NG



AvMap's view:



a835d1 VRD1757
30600 ft
795.21 km/h

a47557 AAL73
34000 ft
779.22 km/h
Sqwk: 5676

NoiseBridge

a82a883VRDVRD746
375350 ft
505329 km/h
Sqwk: 3641

Ettus

ab856c VRD958
31575 ft
848.60 km/h

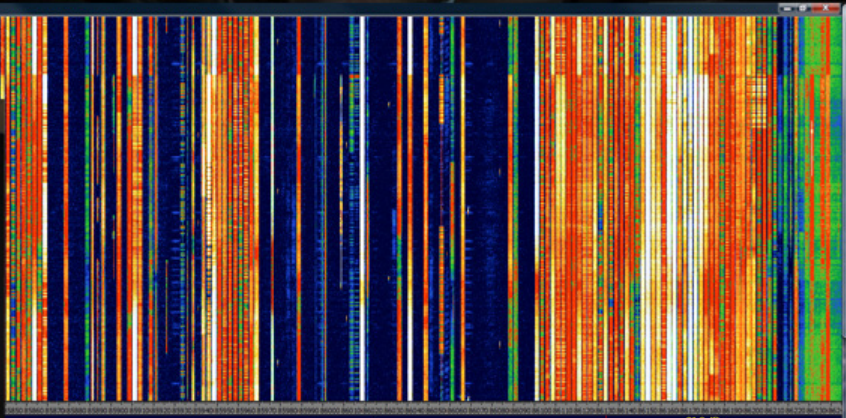
89611e UAE226
675 ft
366.10 km/h
Sqwk: 3645

aaa244
-25 ft
6c50 UAL73
25.00 km/h

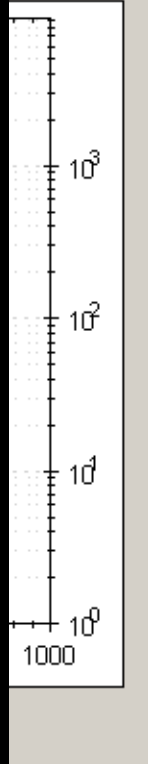
8990dc EVA18
10975 ft
475.68 km/h
Sqwk: 6244

4006ac
0.00 km/h

a835d1 VRD1757
25 ft
245.23 km/h



Last Change	Vertical Sta...	Identity	Transponder	Altitude	Rate	Position	Speed	Heading	Distance
6/04/2013 2:21:45 PM	Airborne	CPA882	3322	700	-704	33°57'19.9292"N,118°22'05.1619"W	131.97 kts	263.0365°	509.42 km
6/04/2013 2:23:10 PM	Airborne								
6/04/2013 2:24:09 PM	Airborne		1320	1225					
6/04/2013 2:17:18 PM	Airborne								
6/04/2013 2:24:03 PM	Airborne		4626						
6/04/2013 2:21:16 PM	Airborne			7950					
PM	Airborne		6704	2675					
PM	Airborne			22450					
PM	Airborne			32000					515.86 km
PM	Unknown	TEST1234							
PM	Airborne			17075	7048	33°49'26.5320"N,118°08'35.9204"W	406.45 kts	58.8912°	541.63 km



Map

Centre Cull
 IFR User
 VFR Continuous
 Airframe Info Messages

View information:
 Map zoom: 9
 Map centre:
 33.8658544540718
 -118.289794921875
 Mouse:
 33.3803556667537
 -119.056091308594
 Click:
 33.6717827836443
 -118.361206054688

HFDL

PC-HFDL

X

X



US Dept of State Geographer
© 2012 Google
© 2012 Tele Atlas
© 2012 Mapabc.com

lat 26.040498° lon 98.494735° elev 3003 m

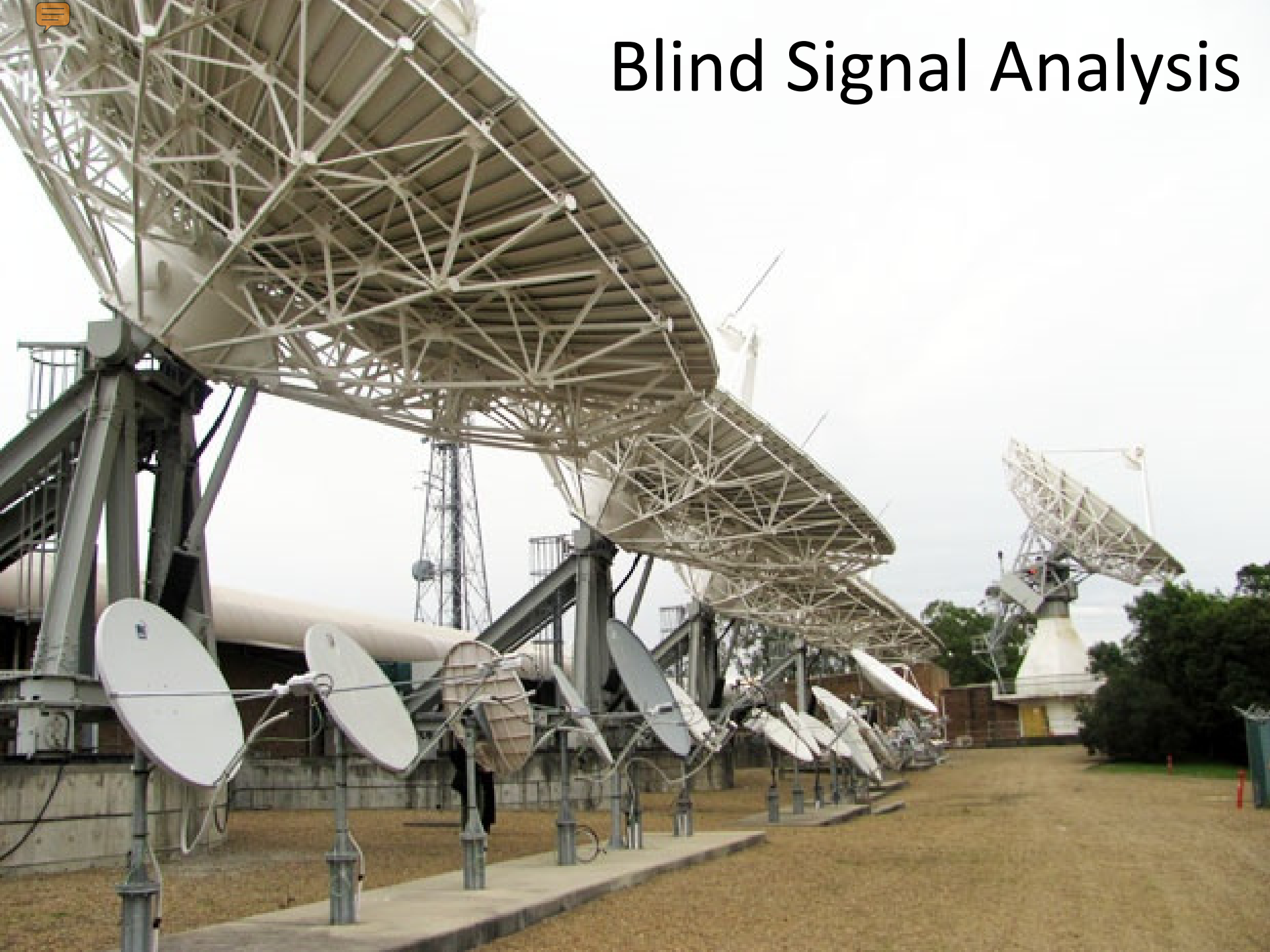
Google
© 2010
Eye alt 4407.20 km

What about no ADS-B?

- No position reports
- Signal is high bandwidth
- Multiple remote USRPs can be sync'd with GPSDO
- Perform multilateration on non-ADS-B ('plain old' Mode S)
- Calculate position from TDOA



Blind Signal Analysis



Recap

- Lots of different types of satellites
- Variables:
 - Purpose: comms, weather, MIL, amateur
 - Payload: transponders, cameras/sensors
 - Orbit: **L**ow **E**arth **O**rbit, geostationary (geosync)
 - Frequencies: uplink, downlink, beacon, command
- Two categories:
 - **Intelligent**: communication with on-board systems
 - **Dumb**: relay information with linear transponders

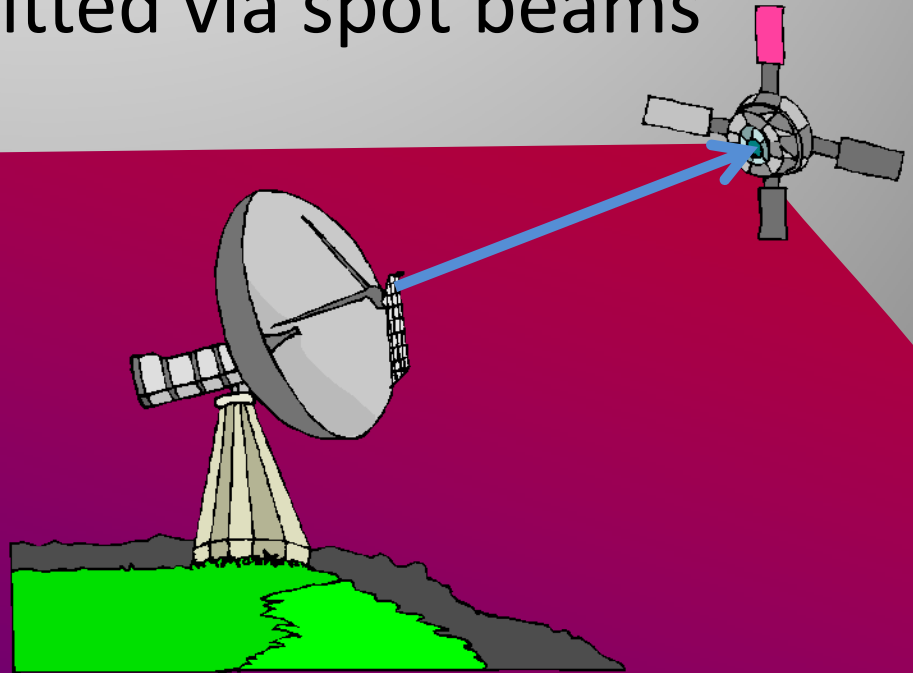
Wide-area re-broadcast

- RF megaphone (e.g. satellite TV)
- Single dish sends beam on uplink to satellite



Wide-area re-broadcast

- RF megaphone (e.g. satellite TV)
- Single dish sends beam on uplink to satellite
- Linear transponder shifts raw RF to downlink frequency, re-transmitted via spot beams



Wide-area re-broadcast

- RF megaphone (e.g. satellite TV)
- Single dish sends beam on uplink to satellite
- Linear transponder shifts raw RF to downlink frequency, re-transmitted via spot beams
- Cover any entire country





Wide-area re-broadcast

- RF megaphone (e.g. satellite TV)
- Single dish sends beam on uplink to satellite
- Linear transponder shifts raw RF to downlink frequency, re-transmitted via spot beams
- Cover any entire country
- Linear transponders are **dumb**: re-broadcast anything onto coverage area

TT&C and UPC

- **T**elemetry, **T**racking and **C**ommand
- Need to be able to send commands to satellite
 - Change payload configuration
 - Multiplexing
 - Switch between redundant systems
 - Orbit
- Check on health of satellite/payload
 - Beacon + telemetry
- Measure affect of weather (combat rain fade)
 - **U**plink **P**ower **C**ontrol
 - Turn up transmitter power (keep at min. = save \$\$\$)

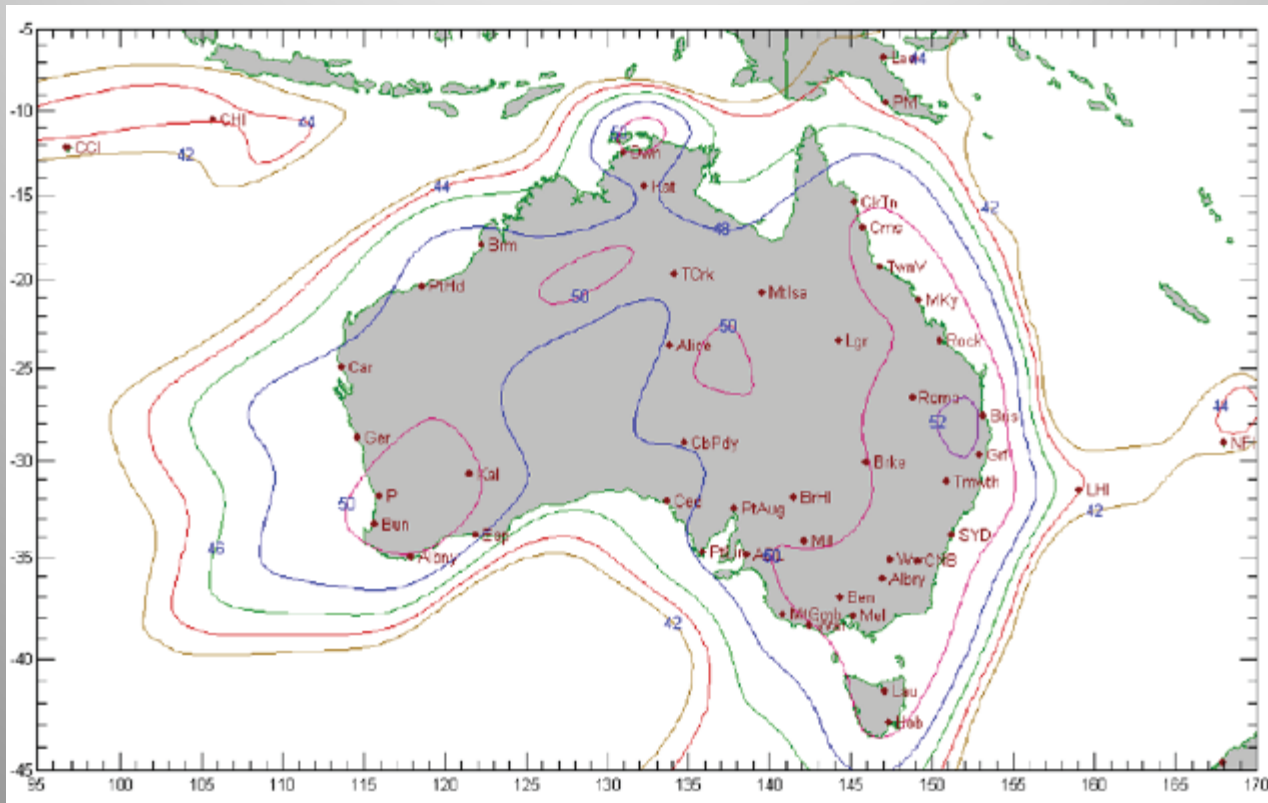


Optus D1



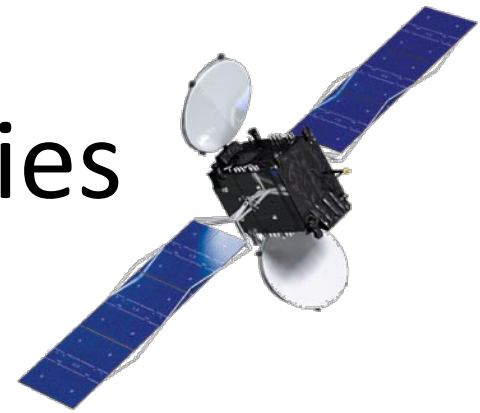
- 24 Ku band transponders
 - Multiplexed spot beams service Aus and NZ
 - Uplink: 14.0 - 14.5 GHz
 - Downlink: 12.25 - 12.75 GHz
 - Bandwidth: 54 MHz
- Mainly TV (wideband DVB-S)
 - ABC, SBS, Se7en, Nin9, SkyNZ
- Some other (narrowband) things...

FNA Beam Coverage

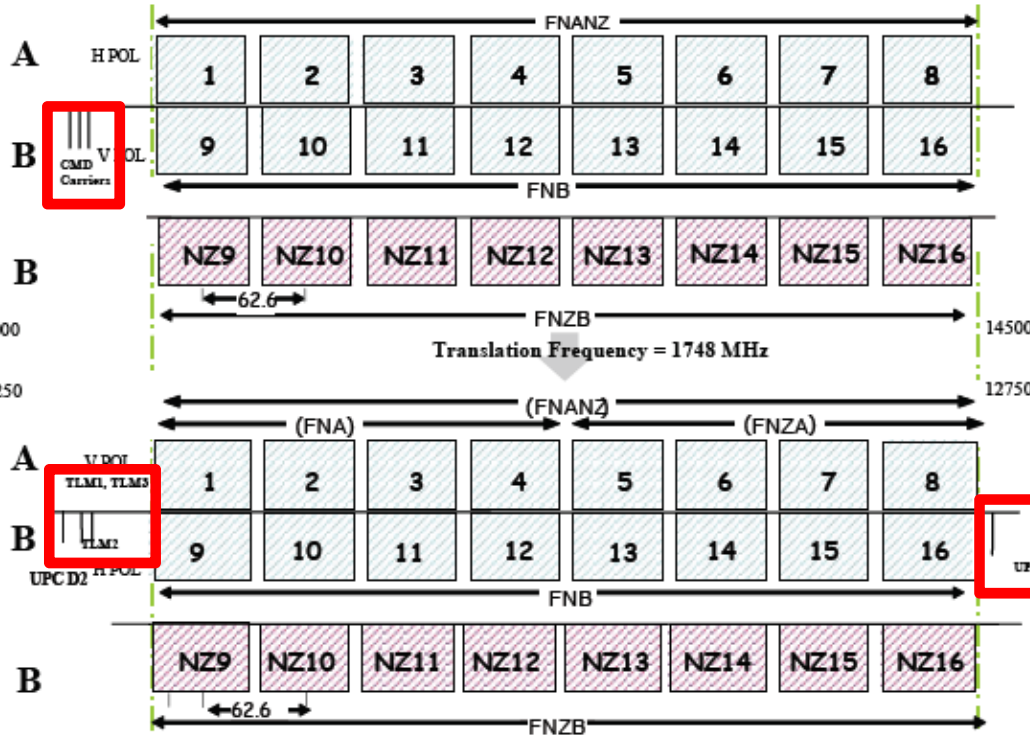


Effective Isotropic Radiated Power (EIRP)

D1 Channel Frequencies



Uplink



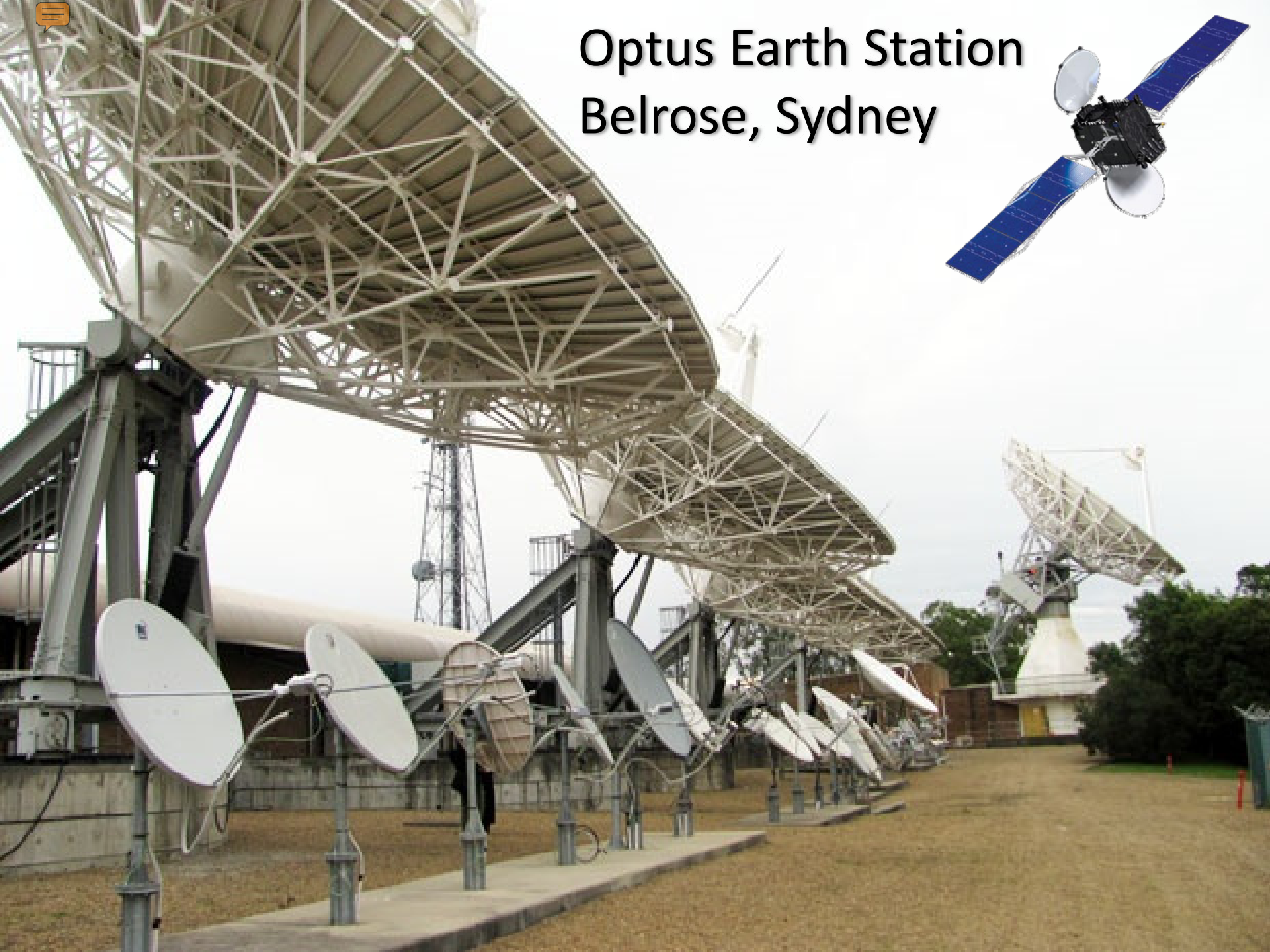
FSS Australia Centre Frequencies (MHz)		
Channel	Uplink	Downlink
1	14029.90	12281.90
2	14092.50	12344.50
3	14155.10	12407.10
4	14217.70	12469.70
5	14280.30	12532.30
6	14342.90	12594.90
7	14405.50	12657.50
8	14468.10	12720.10
9	14029.90	12281.90
10	14092.50	12344.50
11	14155.10	12407.10
12	14217.70	12469.70
13	14280.30	12532.30
14	14342.90	12594.90
15	14405.50	12657.50
16	14468.10	12720.10
TLM1		12243.25
TLM2		12245.25
TLM3		12243.25
UPC		12749.50

FSS NZ Centre Frequencies (MHz)		
Channel	Uplink	Downlink
NZ9	14029.90	12281.90
NZ10	14092.50	12344.50
NZ11	14155.10	12407.10
NZ12	14217.70	12469.70
NZ13	14280.30	12532.30
NZ14	14342.90	12594.90
NZ15	14405.50	12657.50
NZ16	14468.10	12720.10

Downlink

D1

Optus Earth Station Belrose, Sydney





Challenger Drive

Description Optus Earth Station, Challenger Drive, BELROSE

Address Belrose NSW 2085

Position -33.7173419166118, 151.211467206693

<< first < prev 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 next > last >>

Icon	Freq	Em Des	Client	Links	Menu
	12.765 GHz	28M0G7W	3GIS Pty Limited	1	▶
	13.031 GHz	28M0G7W	3GIS Pty Limited	1	▶
	13.087 GHz	28M0G7W	DIGITAL DISTRIBUTION AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	1	▶
	12.821 GHz	28M0G7W	DIGITAL DISTRIBUTION AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	1	▶
	13.031 GHz	28M0F7W	DIGITAL DISTRIBUTION AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	1	▶
	12.765 GHz	28M0F7W	DIGITAL DISTRIBUTION AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	1	▶
	10.735 GHz	40M0D7W	Foxtel Management Pty Limited	1	▶
	11.225 GHz	40M0D7W	Foxtel Management Pty Limited	1	▶
	10.815 GHz	40M0D7W	Foxtel Management Pty Limited	1	▶
	11.305 GHz	40M0D7W	Foxtel Management Pty Limited	1	▶

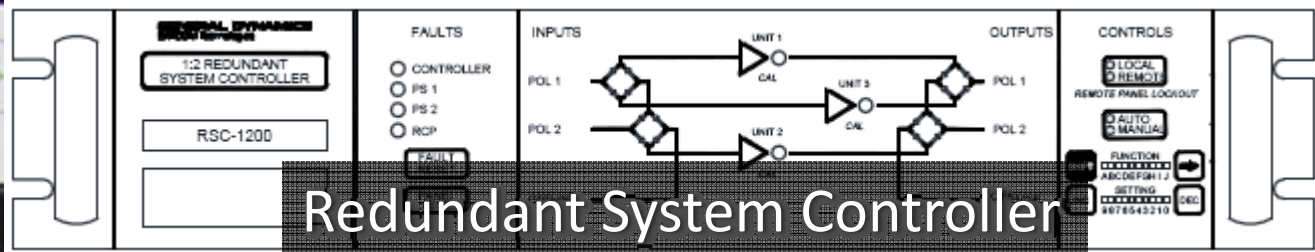
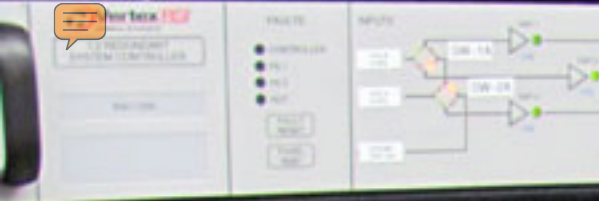
< first < prev 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 next > last >>



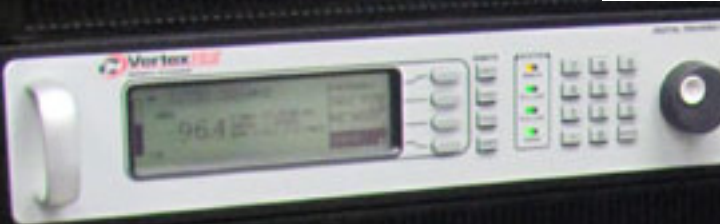
Spot the satellite modem



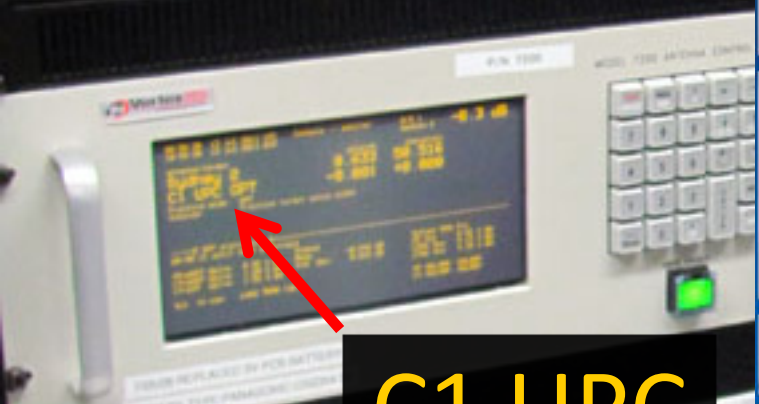
Radyne Comstream
Satellite Modem
DMD-15



Redundant System Controller



Digital Tracking Receiver



Antenna Control System

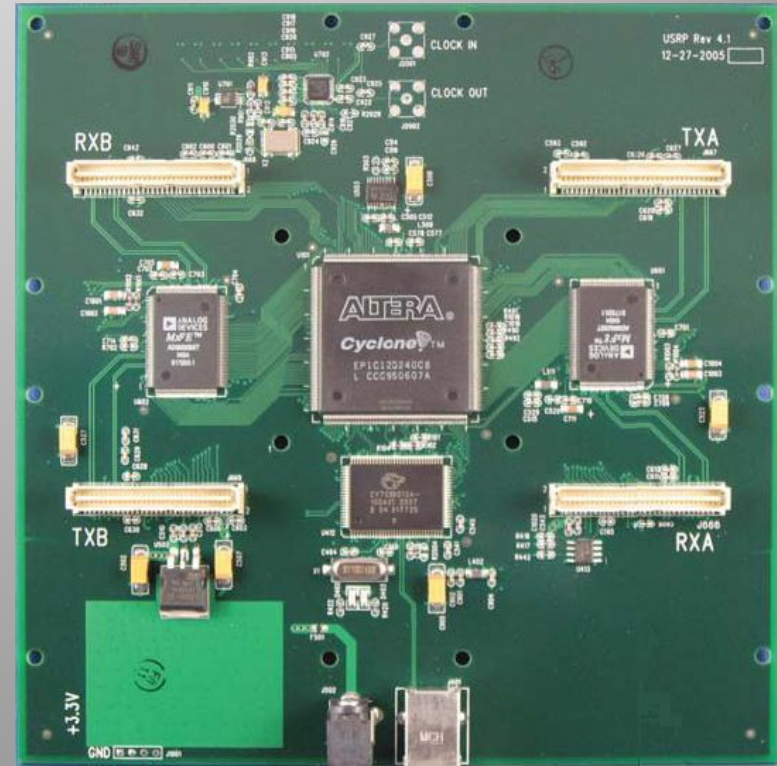
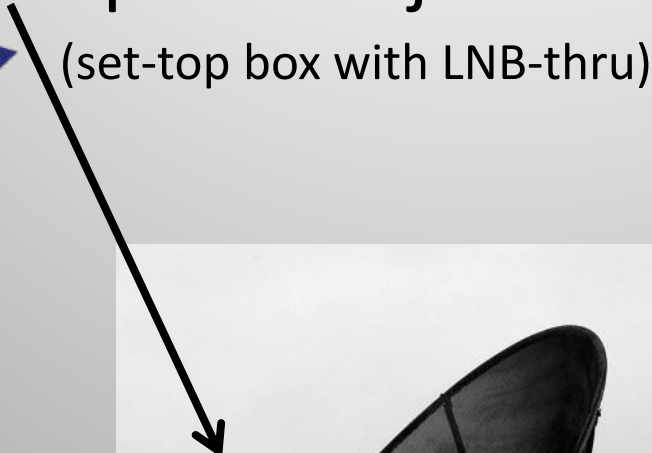
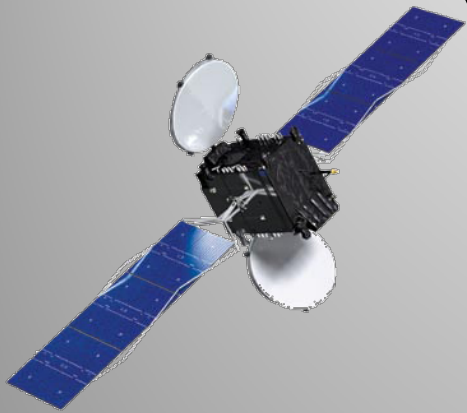
C1 UPC





What you need

Dish + LNB + power injector + USRP + GNU Radio
(set-top box with LNB-thru)





Low Noise Block down-converter



Subtract 11.3 GHz from downlink frequency: 950 - 1450 MHz

Ku Band High Power TM Transmitters



Applications

- Satellite TC&R subsystems
- Telemetry and ranging transmission and modulation

Main features

- Ku Band
- Compatible with most of bus interfaces (command & telemetry formats)
- Power supplies 22 to 100V
- High power output, 8W EOL, 10W BOL (through SSPA)
- Flight Proven design
- Modulation Index selection
 - By Command
 - Automatic according to modulating tones number

Technologies

- Microwave Integrated Circuit
- Surface Mount Printed Circuit Board
- Thick Film Hybrid

Background

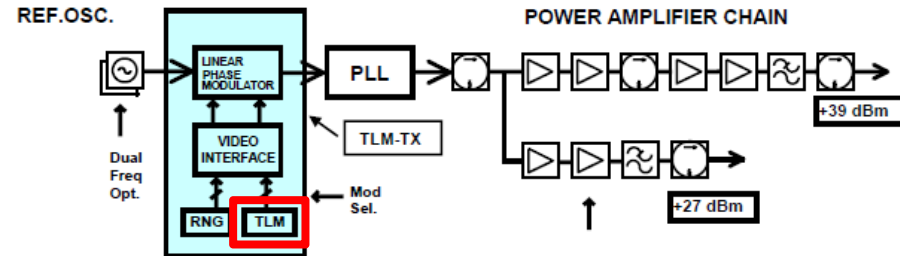
- AMC 14 - AMC 15 - AMC 16
- BSAT 2 A - BSAT 2 B
- BSAT 2 C
- BSAT3A
- ECHOSTAR 10
- ECHOSTAR 7
- GE 2A (NIMIQ2)
- HORIZON 2
- JCSAT 10
- JCSAT 11
- JCSAT 9
- NEWSKIES 6
- NEWSKIES 7
- OPTUS D1
- OPTUS D2
- Panamsat 11
- RAINBOW
- Thor2

Technical Description

- The unit consists of two modules:
 - MPLL module
 - Baseplate module

- The baseplate module houses the DC/DC converter board, which supplies the power voltages to the RF section, and the telemetry interface board, and the Solid State Power Amplifier (SSPA).
- The MPLL module includes all the microwave and RF circuitry to generate and modulate the Ku-band carrier. The modulation inputs interface is implemented on the Telemetry Interface board that is usually tailored on customer's requirements
- The reference crystal oscillator generates a frequency at about 100 MHz, depending on the exact transmitter frequency. The design is based upon a grounded-base configuration with an AT-cut quartz crystal resonator, oscillating in overtone mode. An analog thermal compensation network is implemented.
- Modulation indices may be selected by commands or, as option, automatic selection may be implemented. In this case a specific circuit keeps constant the total power of the modulation signal in presence of one, two or three input signals, in whatever combination
- The signal level emerging from the loop is about +10dBm. The following medium power Ku-band amplifier chain provides +27 dBm power level; it is composed by three single ended stages using GaAs FET devices. The following SSPA, delivering 8W E.O.L. power level, is a single ended design, based on two power GaAs FET devices
- As an option, the unit can be equipped with an extra, independent amplifier chain, having an output power up to 0.5 W E.O.L. In this case the transmitter unit can operate in two functional modes: low power mode (0.5W), with high power output isolated (<-30dBm) and high power mode (8W), with low power output isolated (-15dBm)

Ku Band High Power Telemetry Transmitter Block Diagram



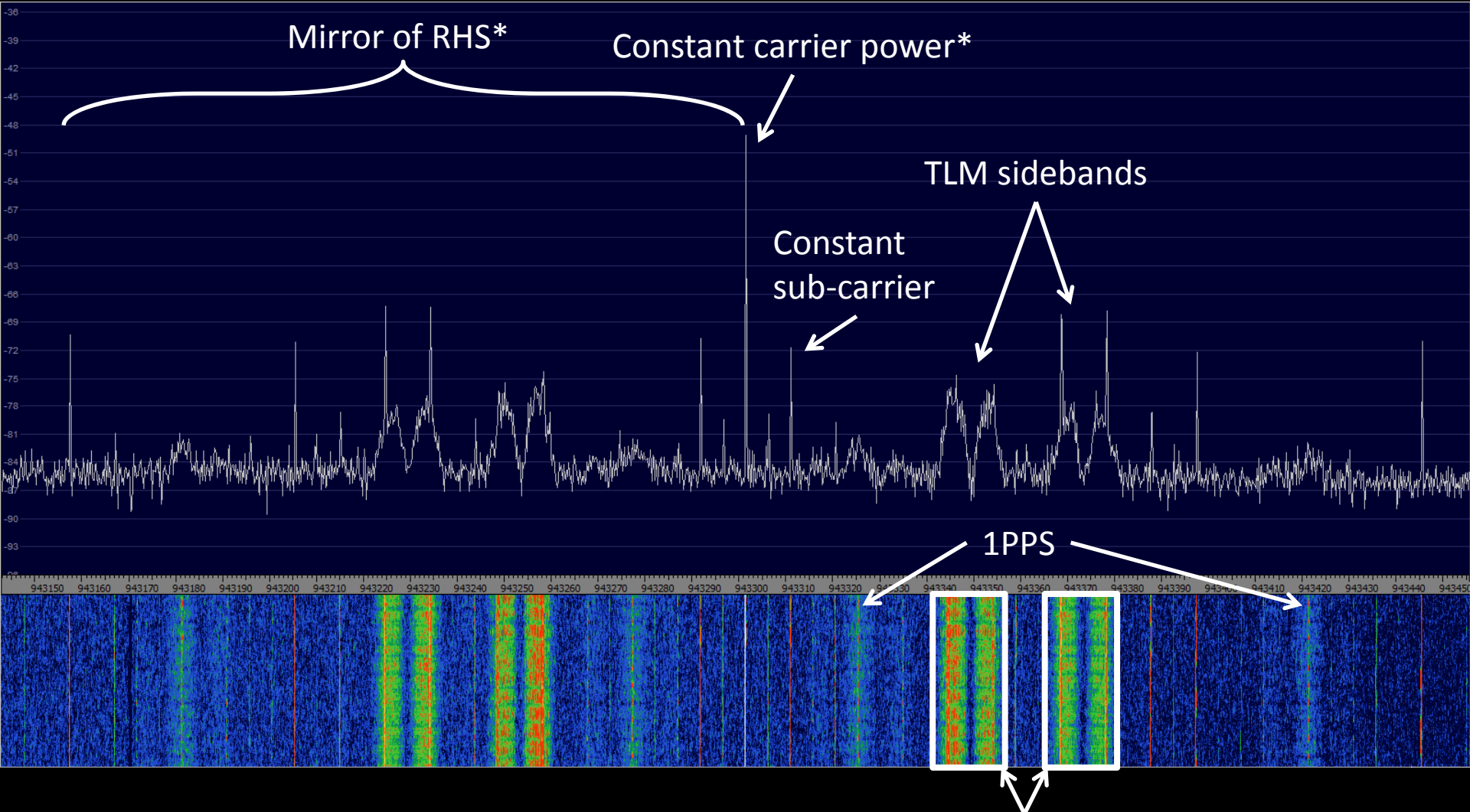
Main Performances

Output Frequency	10.7 – 12.7 GHz
Frequency Stability	± 10 ppm Std Stability Opt ± 5 ppm High Stability Opt
Output Power Level	≥ 38.5 dBm (7W) EOL, up to 40dBm (10W) BOL (25C)
Extra Output	≥ 27 dBm EOL Dual Power Opt
Output Phase Noise	< 4 deg _{rms} @ 10 Hz to 1 MHz
PM modulation index	Up to 2.4 radpk
Mod.Index Selection	By command Automatic according to mod.tones number
Modulation Linearity	± 3%
Modulation Op.Mode	TM1, TM2, RNG1, RNG2, RNGS + TMs
DC/DC converter	55/71V – 22/43V (16Vpp max in the range for best efficiency)
Command Interface	HLC
Qualification Temp. Range	-25 / +65 °C

Mass, Dimensions and Consumption

DC Power Consumption	High power mode <55W Low power mode <18W (Dual Power Opt)
Mass Properties	< 2 kg
Outline Dimensions	250 x 130 x 80 mm

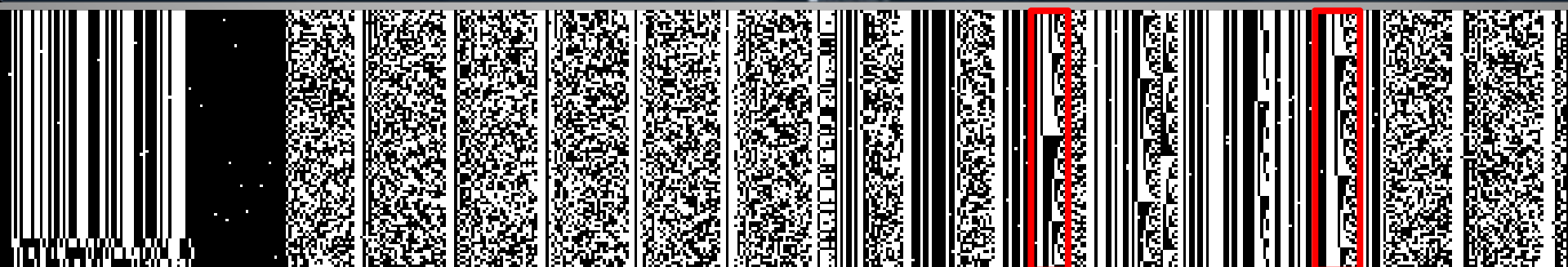
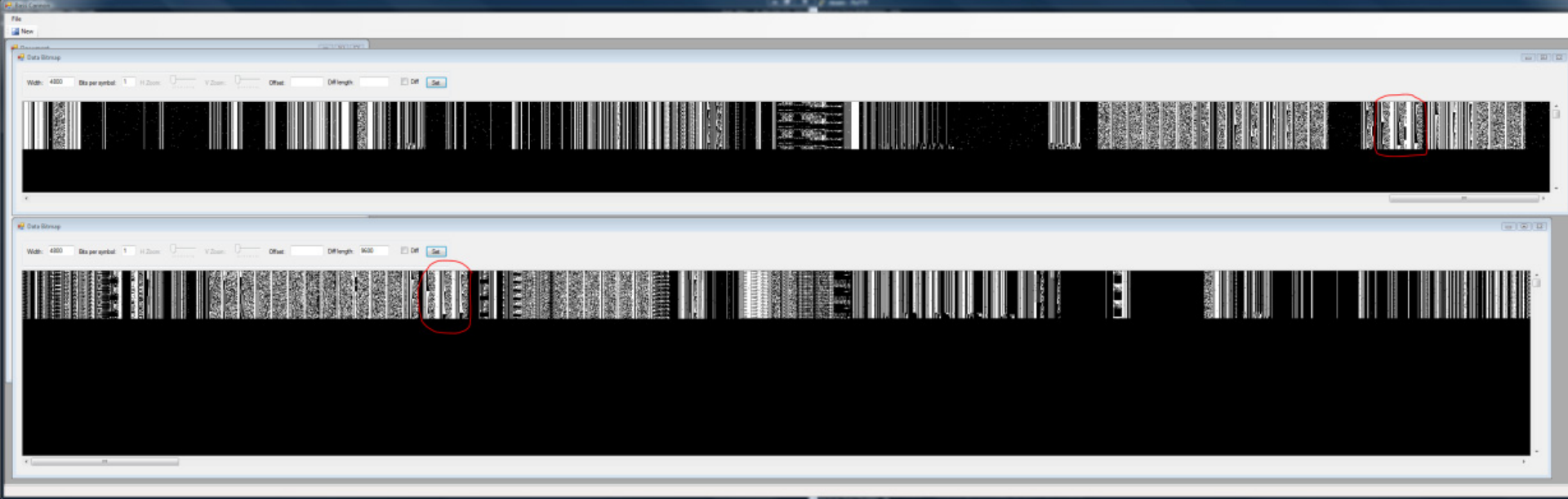
D1 TLM1: 12243.25 MHz

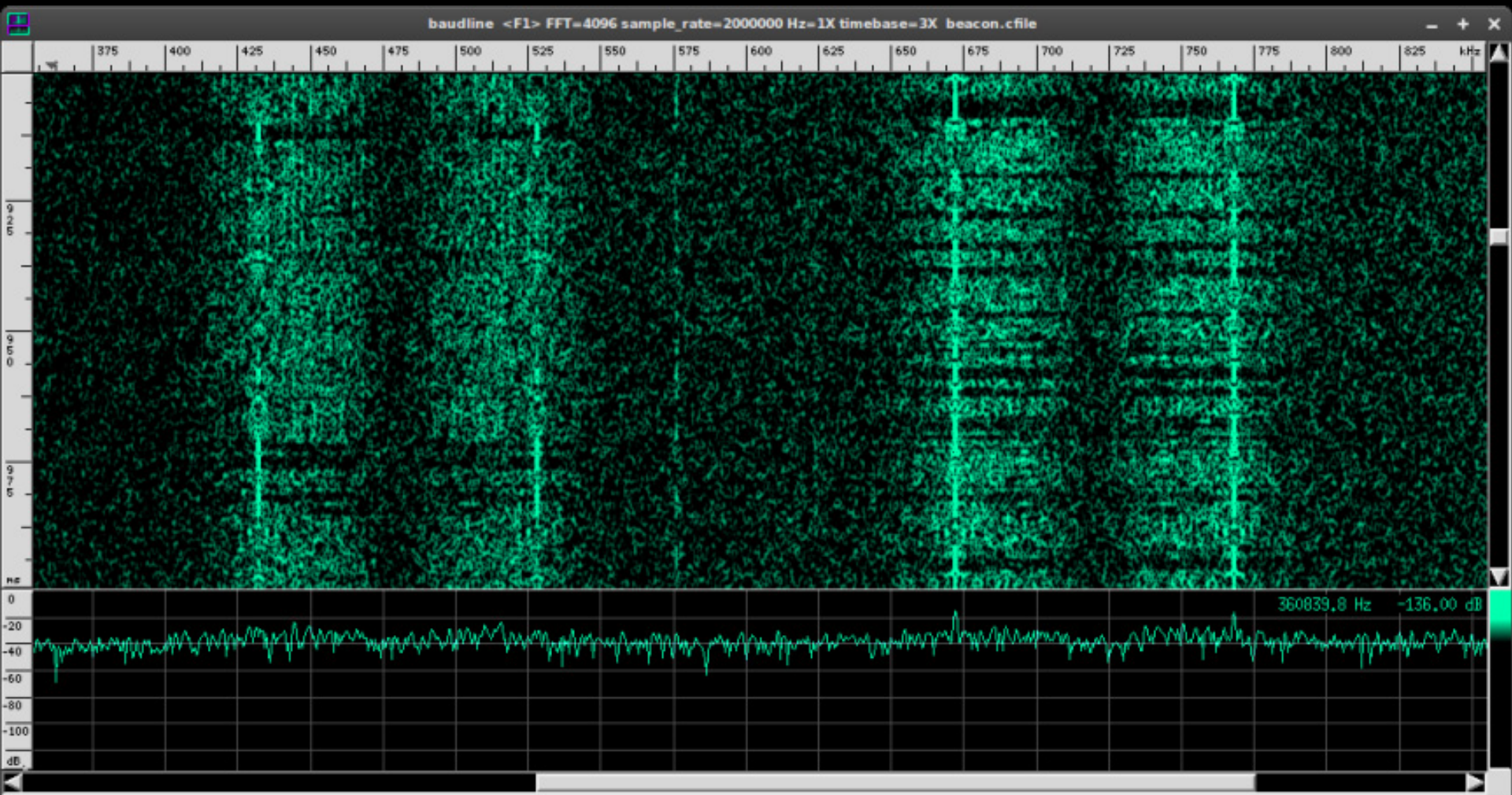


Beacon with **Phase Modulation*** (PM): 1PPS and two telemetry streams (sidebands)



Visualisation





BB Scope Demod Pow Cyclo FAC # Quad Mag Test

Symbol rate (fine): 0

0



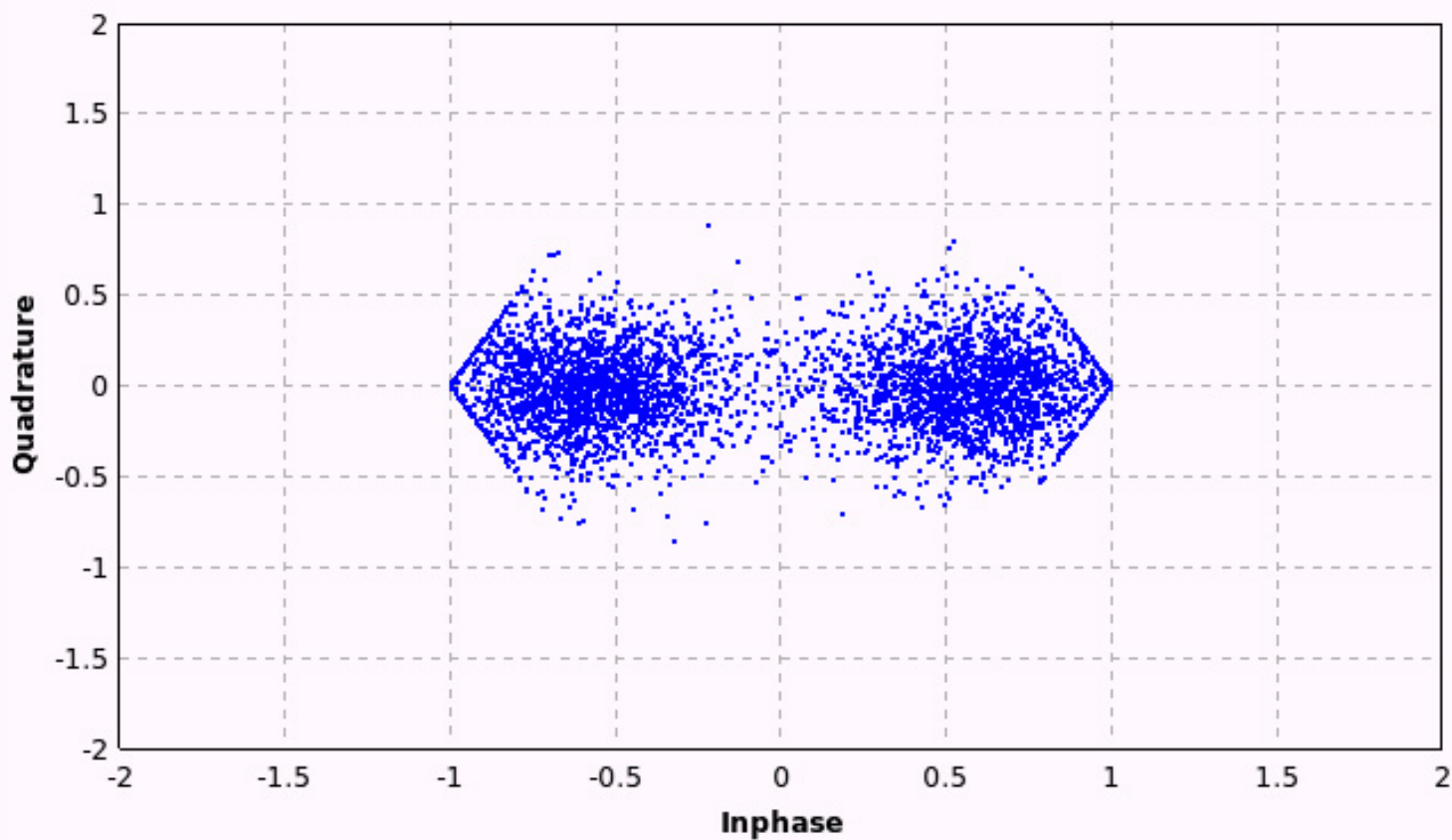
sym_rate_coarse: 0

0



Symbol rate: 9600

9600



Options

Alpha: 5m

5m



Gain Mu: 5m

5m

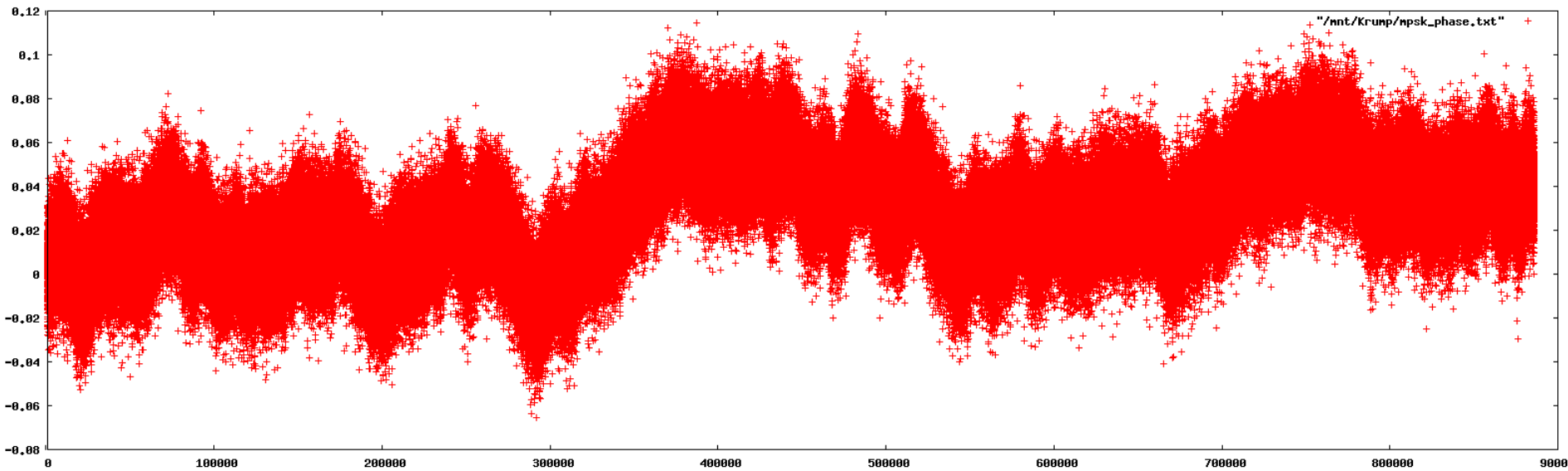
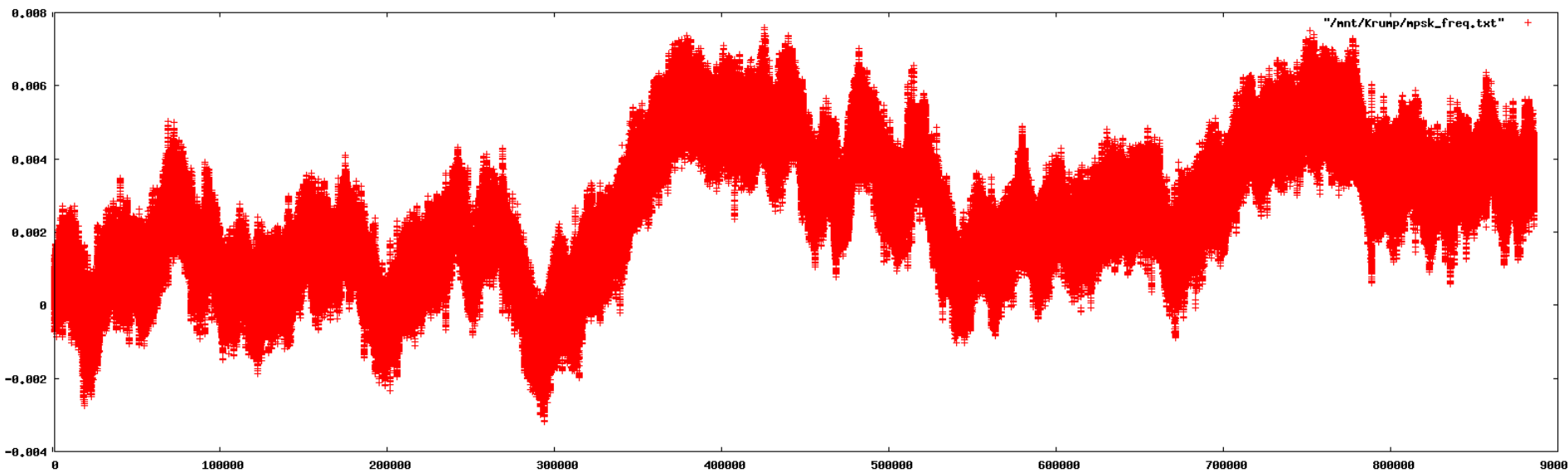


Marker: Dot Medium



Run

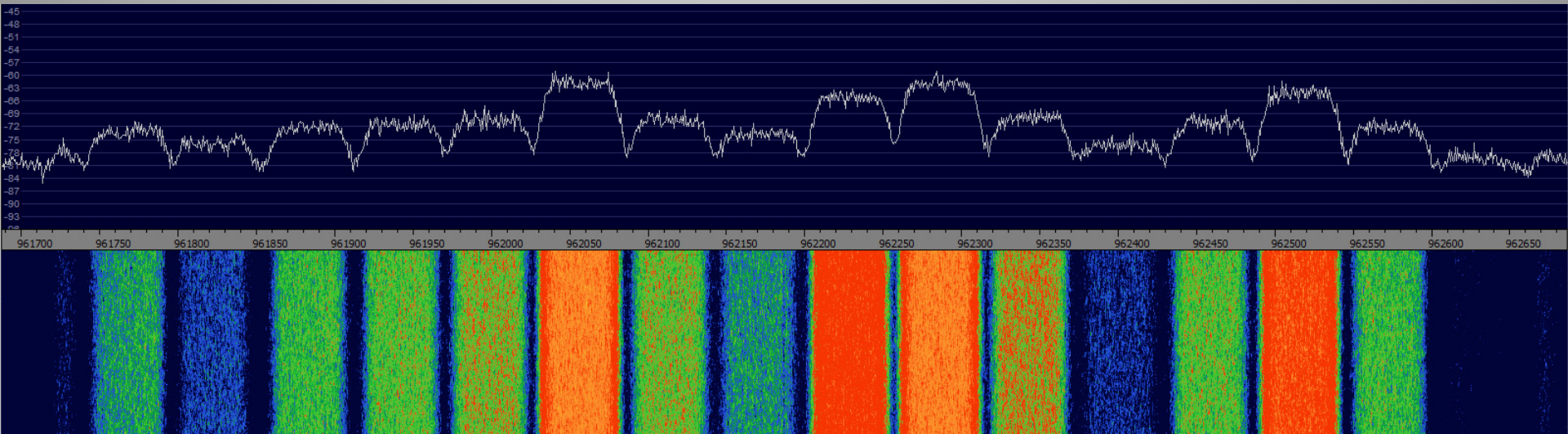
PSK Debug Output





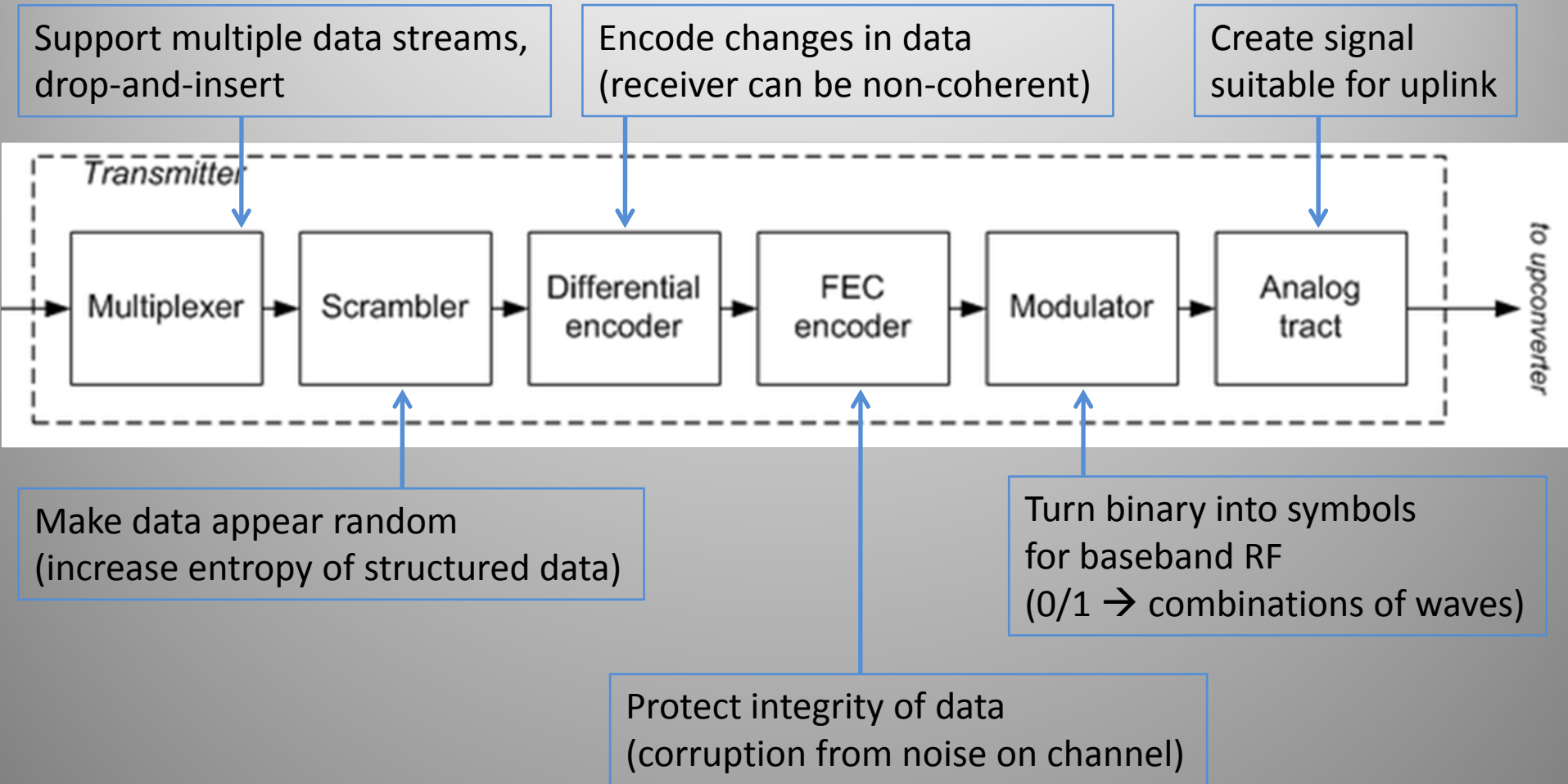
Data Streams

- All sorts of continuous streams of varying bandwidth
- Streams created by manipulating raw data to optimise for transmission over long distance
- Receiver must be able to lock on and decode





Modulation: pick your parameters



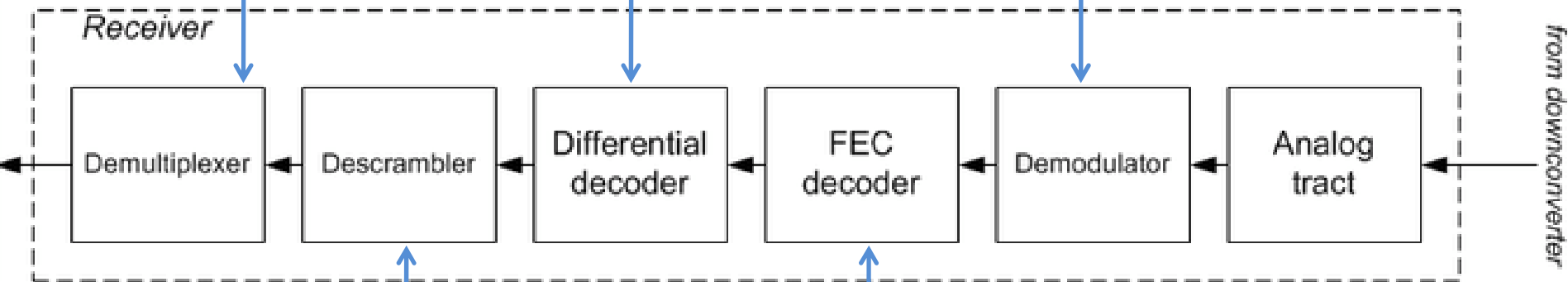


Demodulation: easy when you know

Are there multiple streams?
How are they multiplexed?

Is it differential, or
what defines a 0/1?


What is the modulation?
Symbol rate? Require coherence?
What is the phase difference?
Need to conjugate complex plane?



Possible to determine if it is scrambled
(calculate stats), but what is the scrambler?
Is it additive or multiplicative?
How is it synchronised?

Which FEC(s) is used?
Is it a concatenated code?
What is the code rate?
What is the block size?
How is it synchronised?





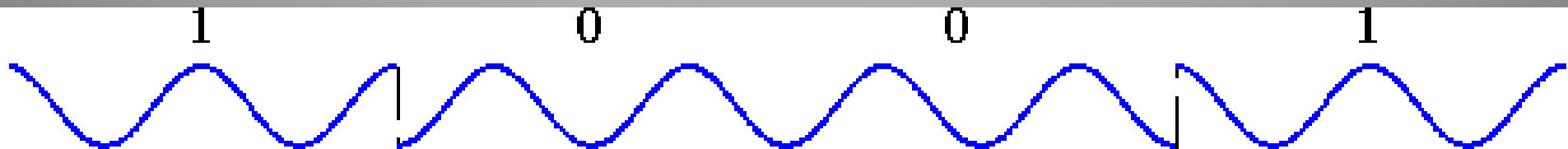
If you don't know...

- Try the most common/default options (RTFMM):
 - Modulation: **P**hase **S**hift **K**eying (BPSK, QPSK)
 - Convolutional code: NASA, K=7 (Voyager Probe)
 - Scrambler: IESS-803 (**I**ntelsat **B**usiness **S**ervice)
- Still need to try each combination of:
 - Differential decoding, synchronisation offset, symbol mapping
- Best option is to try every permutation automatically
- Assuming decent SNR, low **Bit Error Rate** is an indicator you're heading the right way!



Aside: PSK, Symbols & Bits

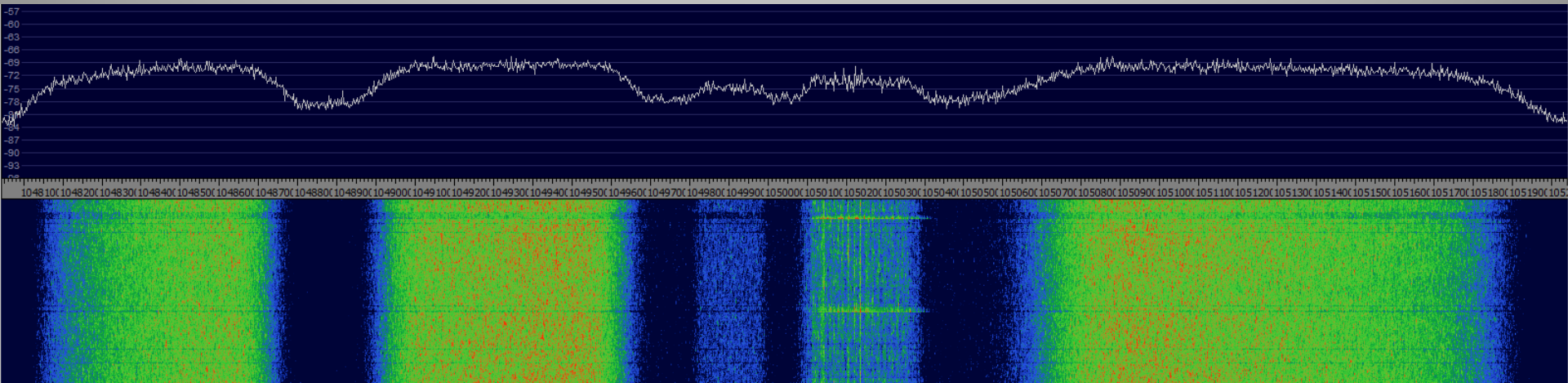
- PSK uses changes in phase of a signal (carrier) to convey data
- Demodulator detects phase changes and outputs symbols
- Order of PSK determines # bits in 1 symbol
 - Many bits/symbol thanks to imaginary numbers (I/Q)
- Raw bit rate = symbol rate x (# bits/symbol)
 - Binary PSK (BPSK): 1 bit/symbol
 - Quaternary PSK (QPSK): 2 bits/symbol
 - 8PSK: 3 bits/symbol, etc...



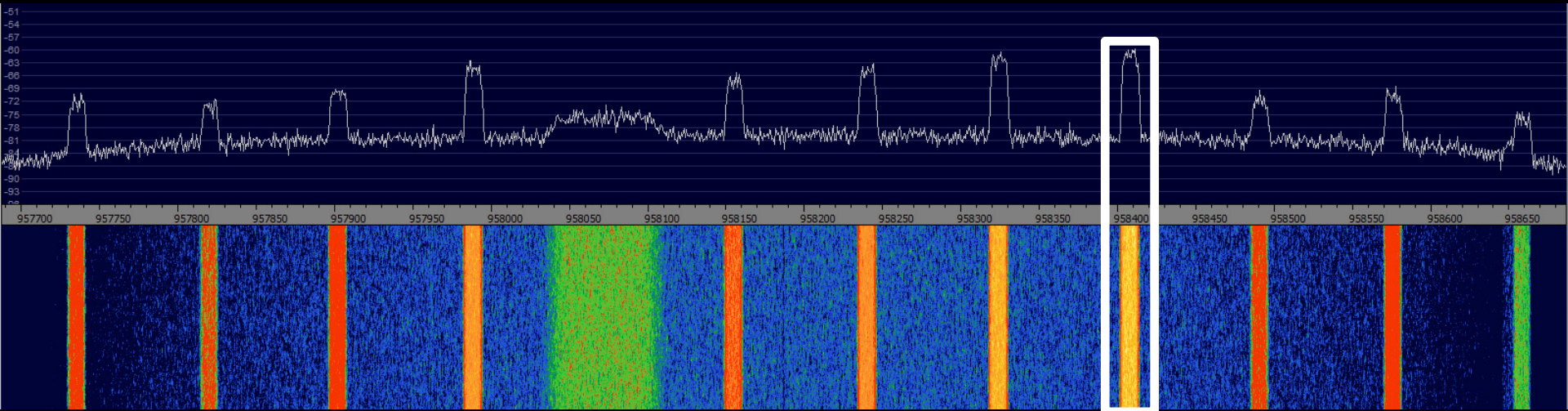


Determining modulation & rate

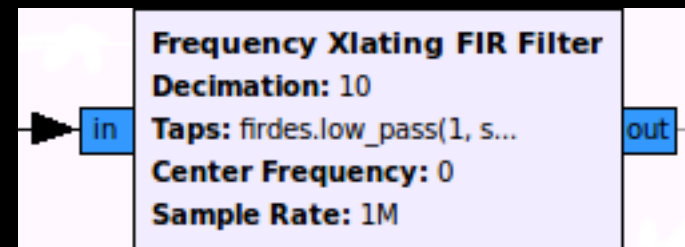
- Assuming PSK, easy to determine:
 - Modulation order: multiply the signal by itself
 - Symbol rate: multiply the signal by a lagged version of itself (cyclostationary analysis)
- Only a few GR blocks required do this



Let's try one...

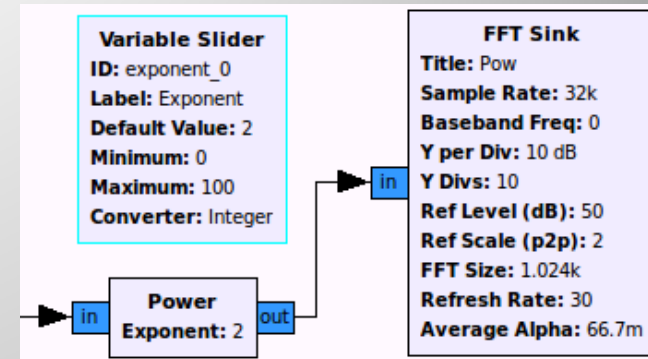


- Feed entire baseband spectrum into GR
- Perform 'channel selection' to isolate stream of interest (create new baseband centred on stream)

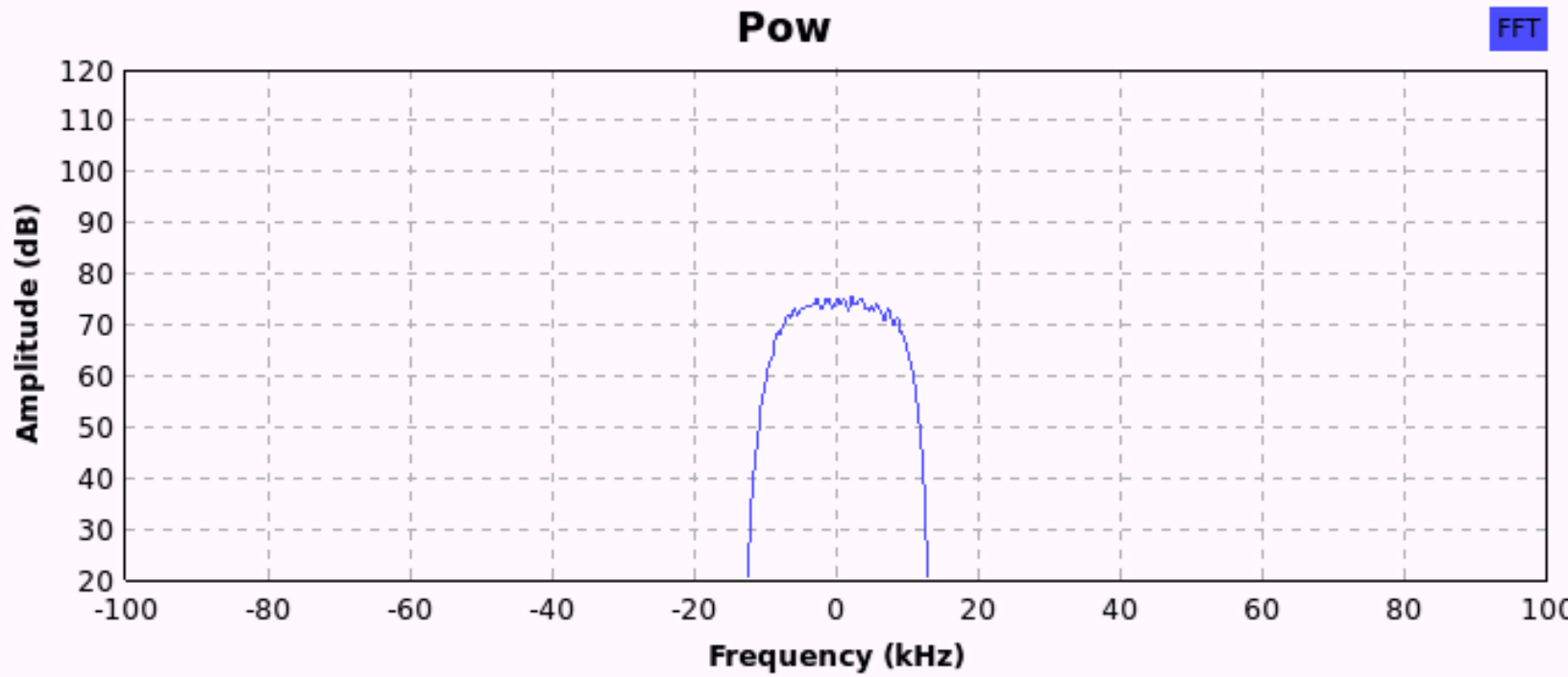


Determine PSK order

- Start at 2 and go up
- Stop when spike appears



Exponent: **2**



Trace Options

- Peak Hold
- Average
- Avg Alpha: 0.0667
- Trace A
- Trace B

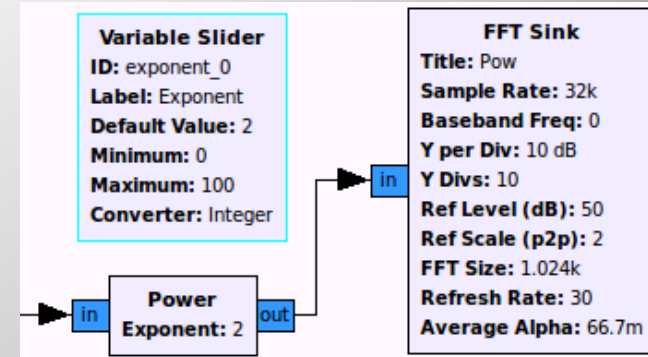
Axis Options

dB/Div:

Ref Level:

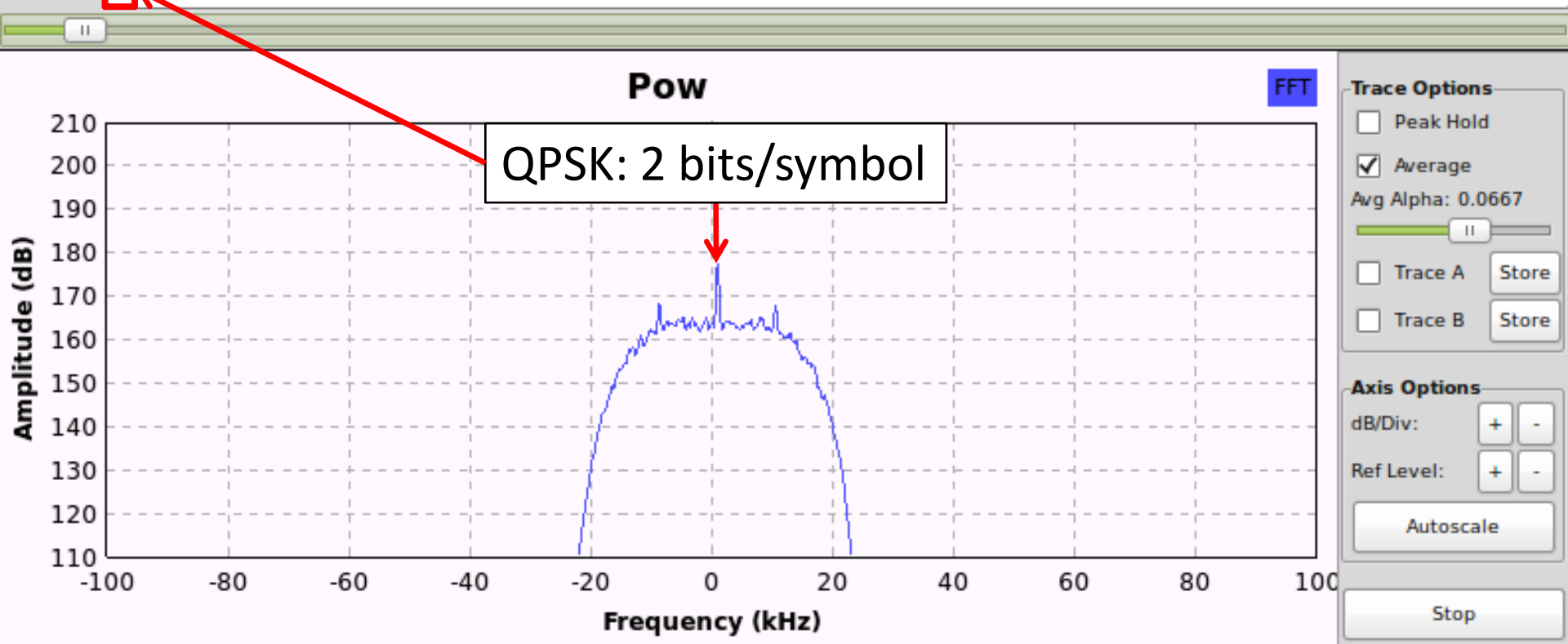
Determine PSK order

- Start at 2 and go up
- Stop when spike appears



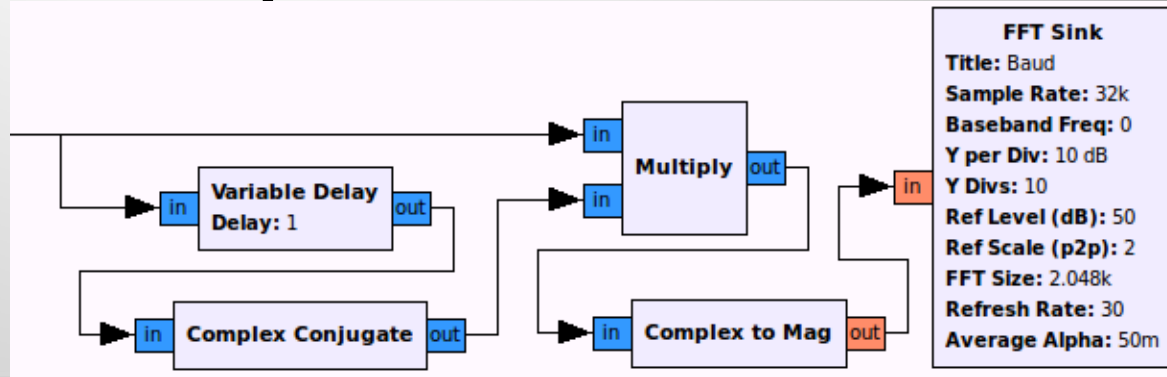
Exponent:

4

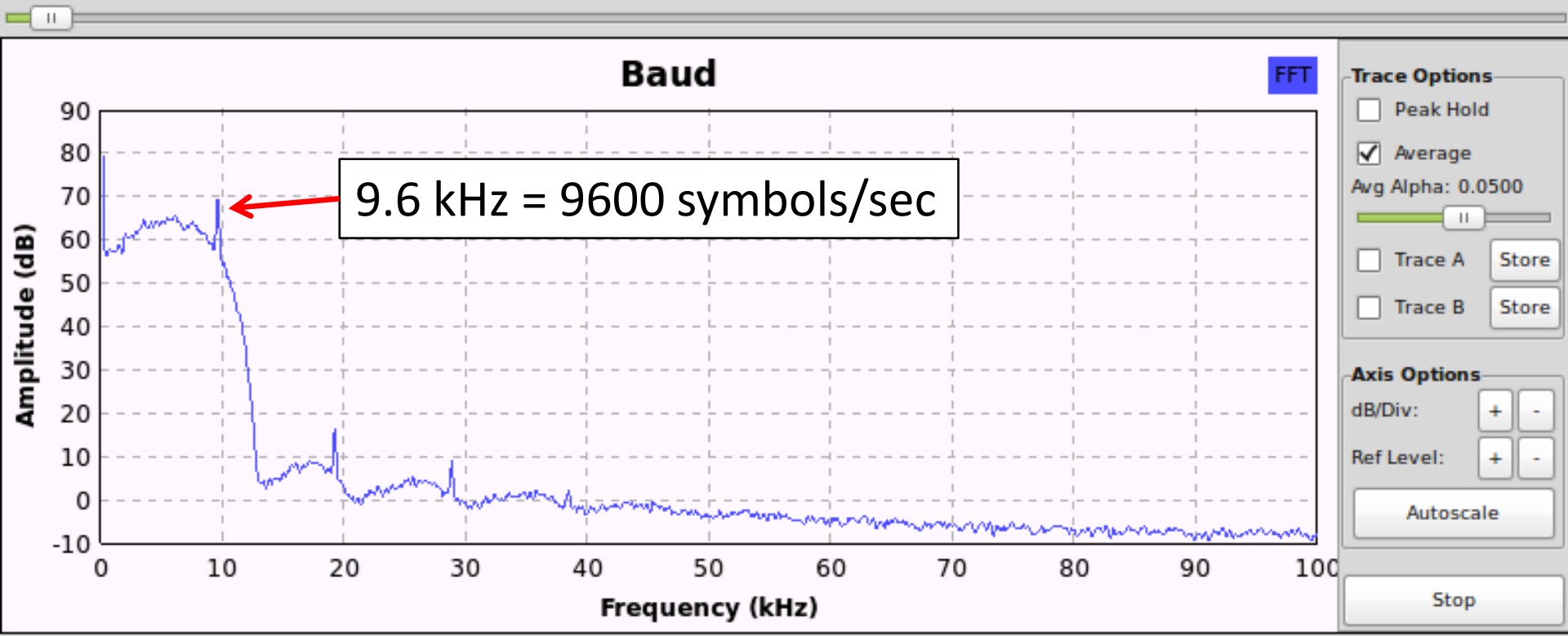


Determine Symbol Rate

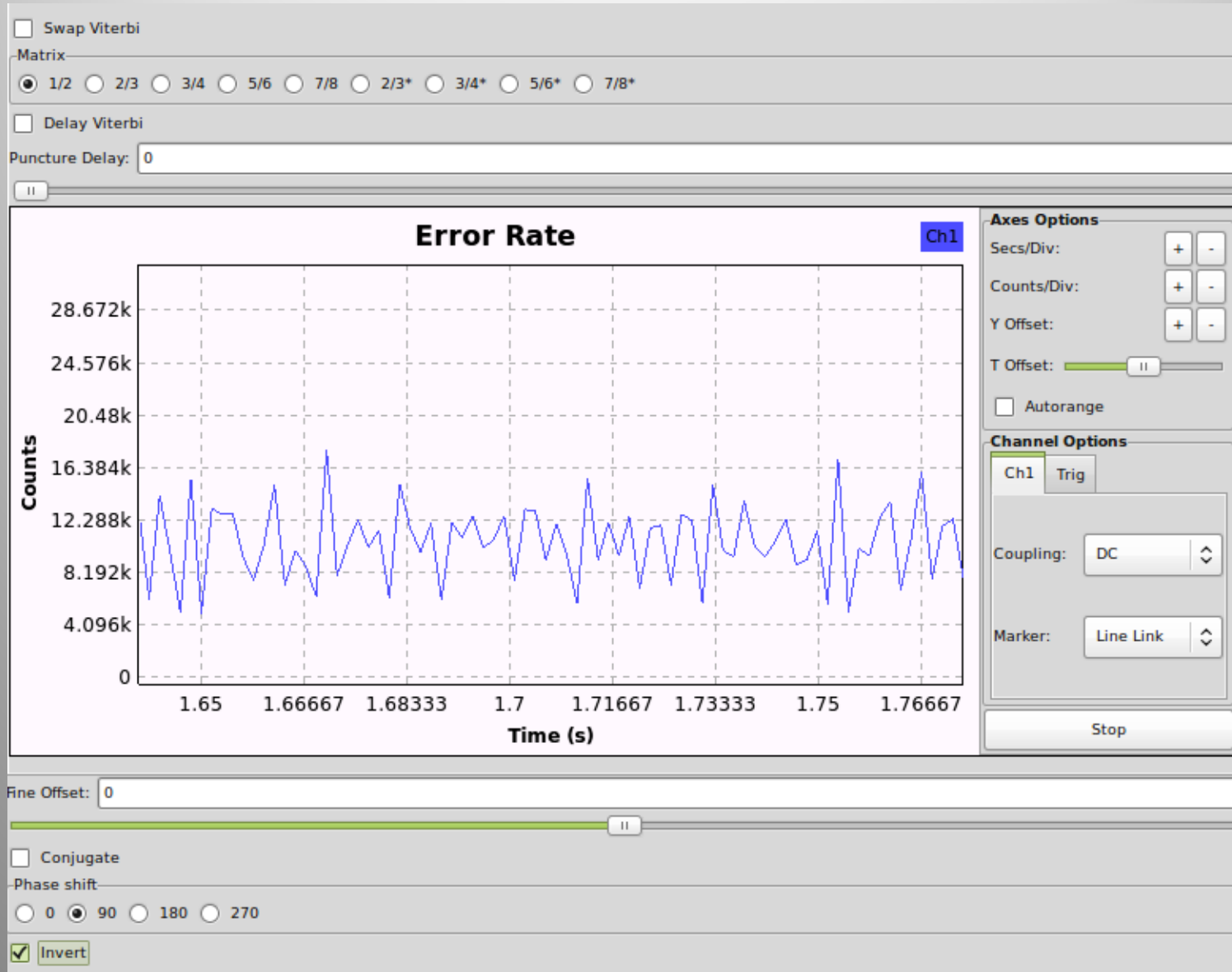
- Find first peak



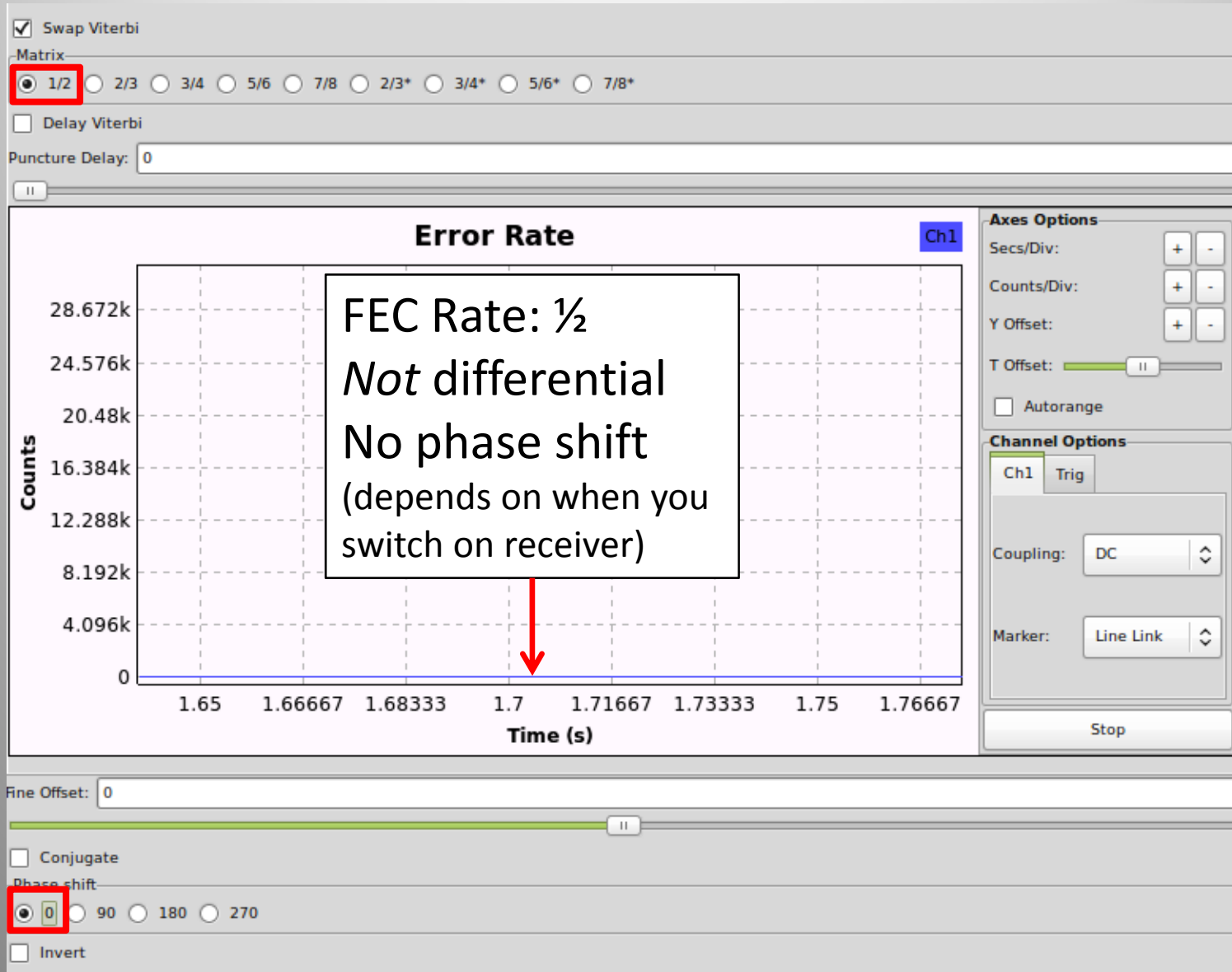
Nominal samples per symbol: 2

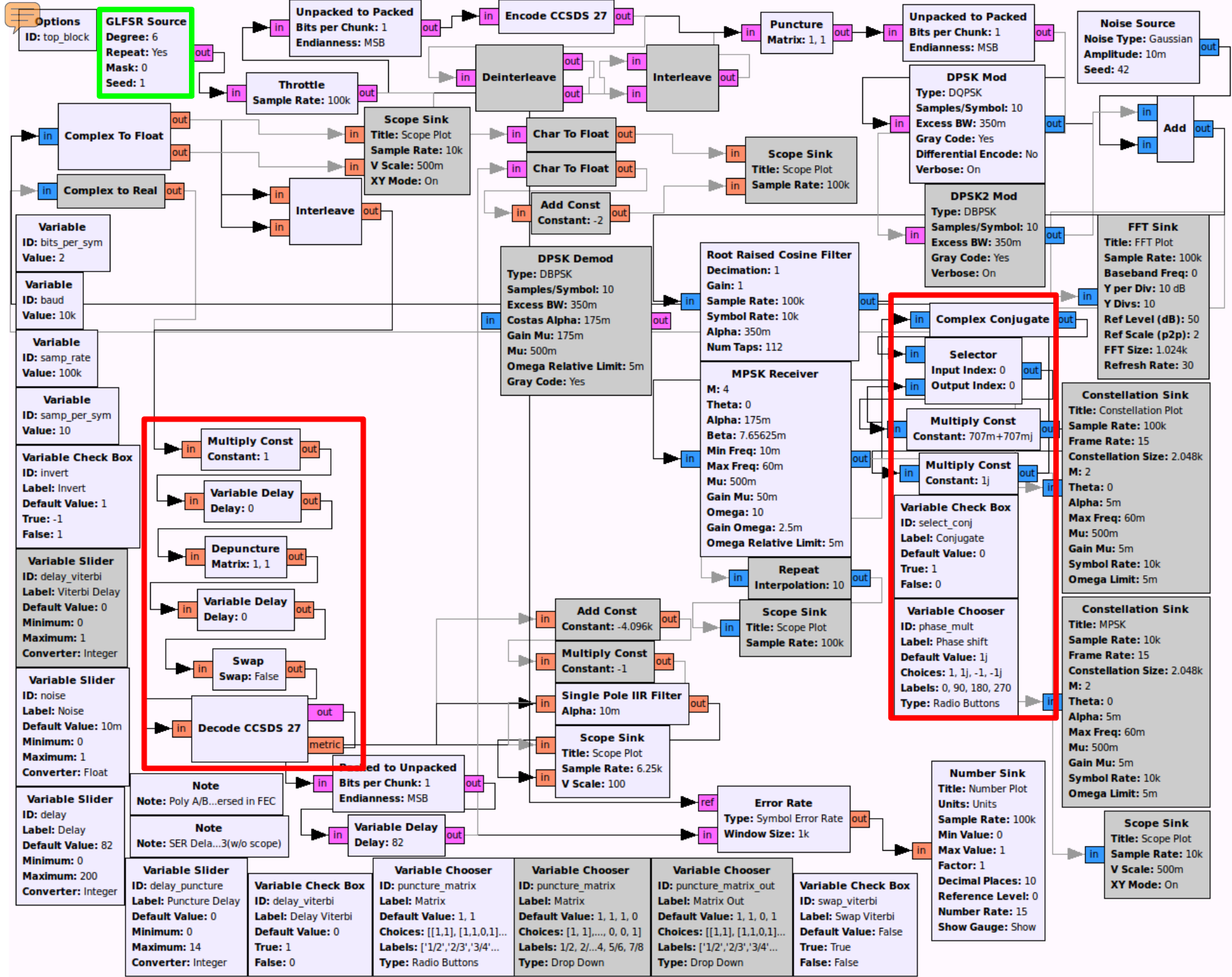


Try synchronisation & FEC

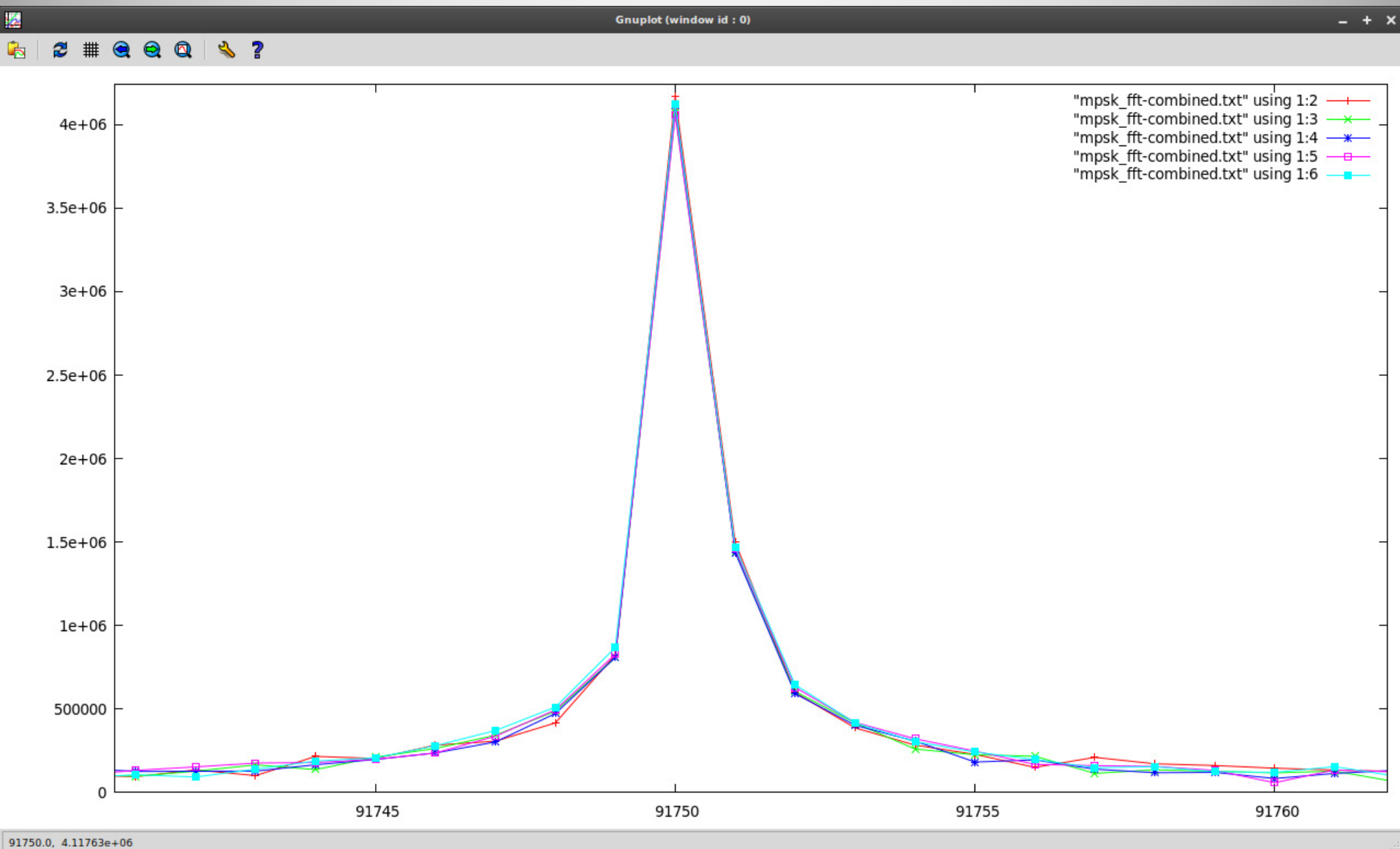


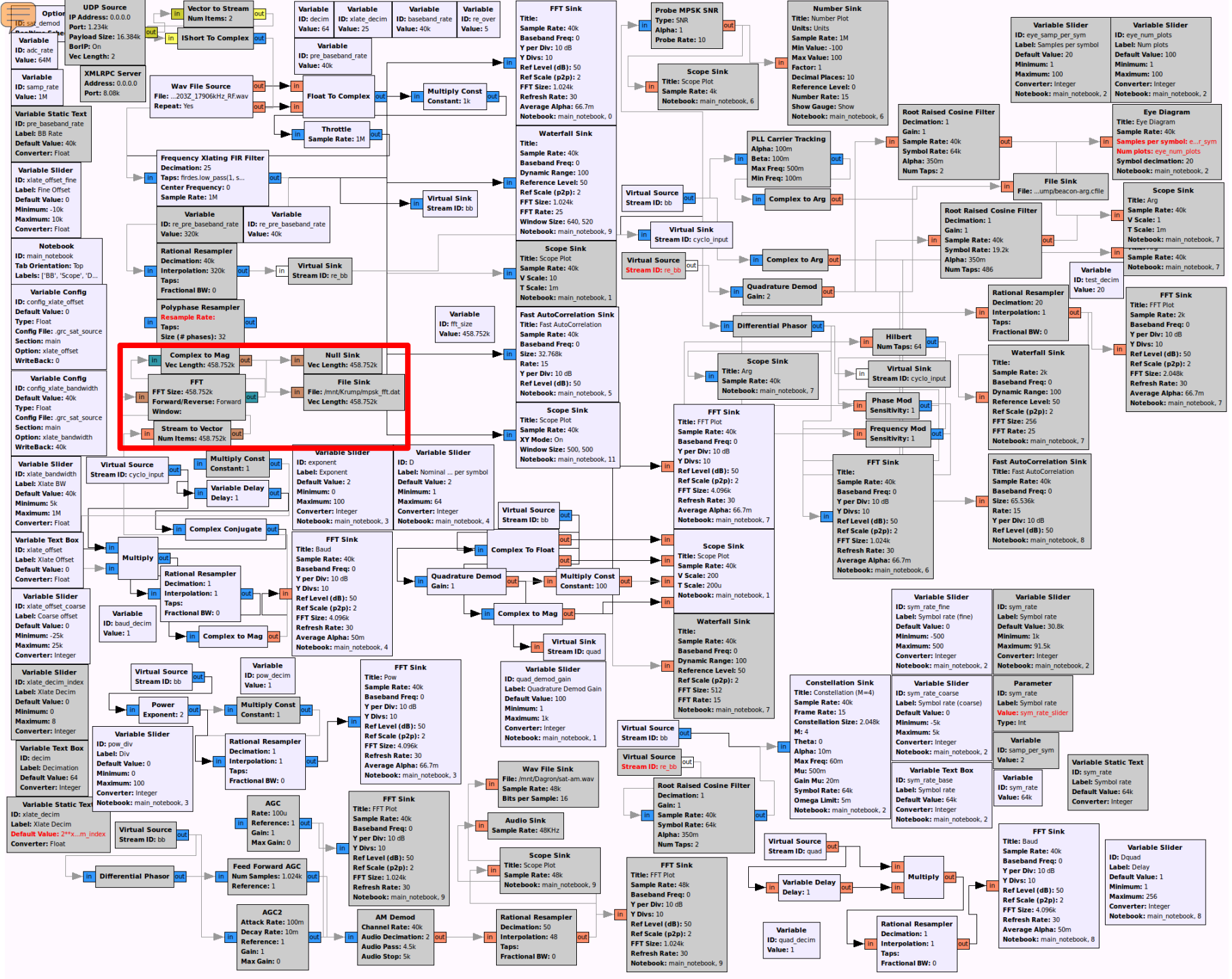
Try synchronisation & FEC

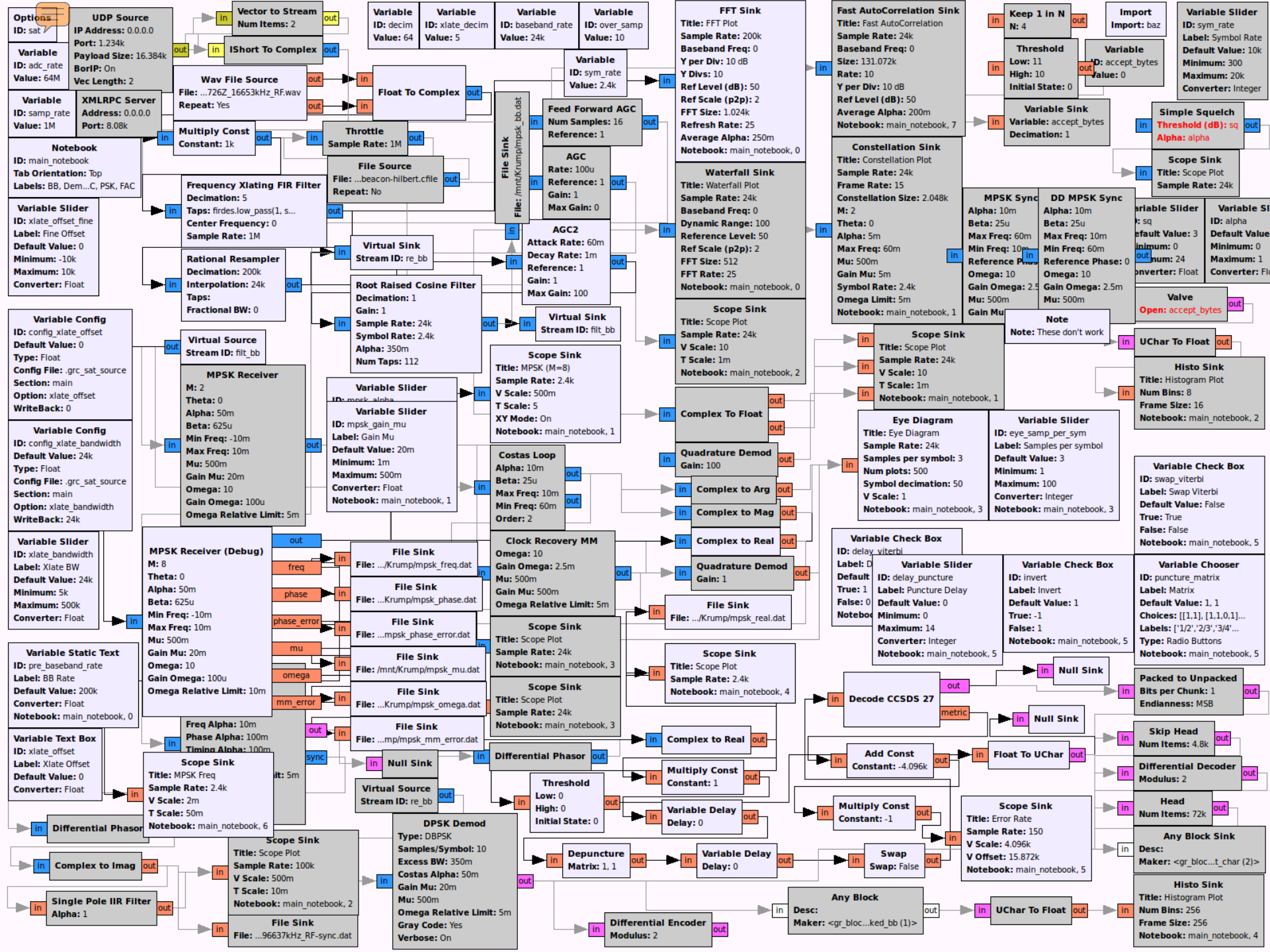


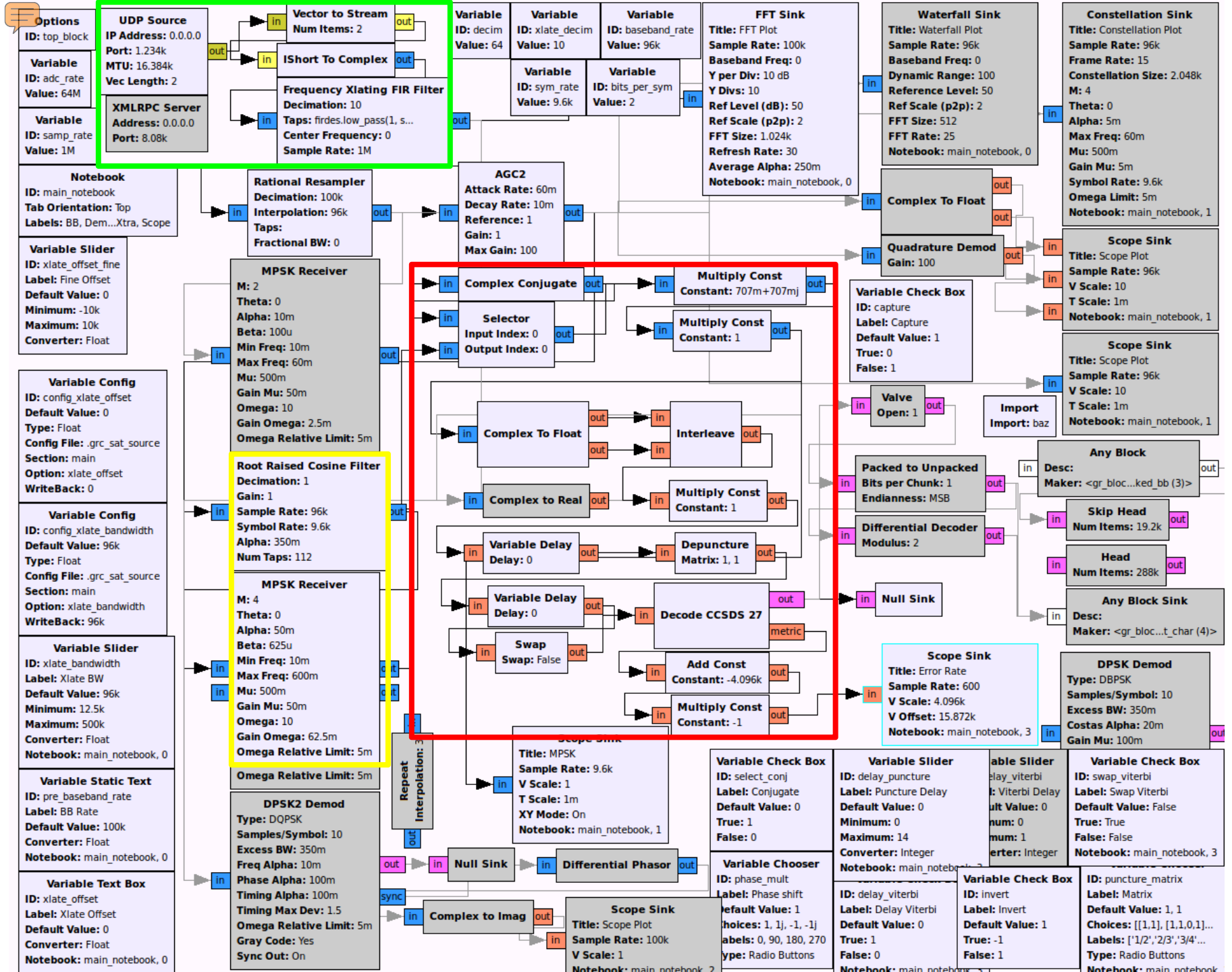


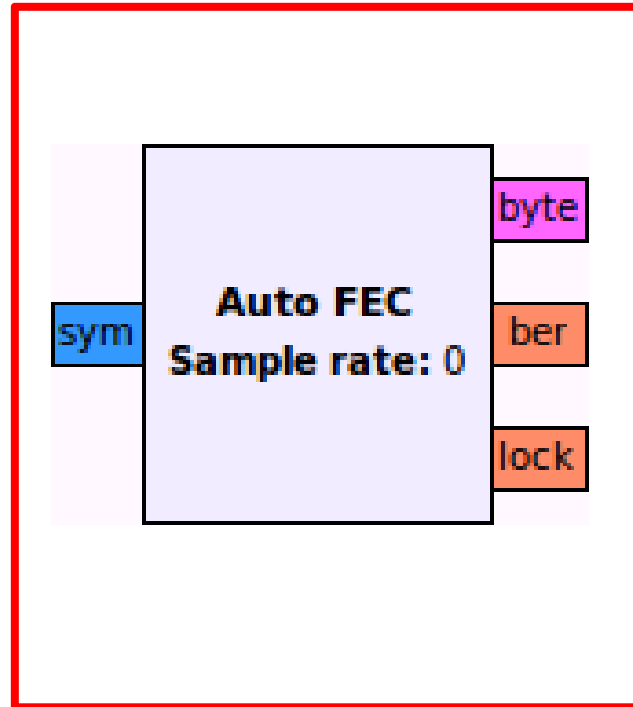
Find Precise Symbol Rate











Auto FEC

Creating Auto-FEC:

```
sample_rate:          800000
ber_threshold:        2048
ber_smoothing:        0.01
ber_duration:         8192
ber_sample_decimation: 1
settling_period:     4096
pre_lock_duration:    8192
```

De-puncturer relative rate: 1.000000

==> Using throttle at sample rate: 800000

==> Using lock throttle rate: 50000

Auto-FEC thread started: Thread-1

Skipping initial samples while MPSK receiver locks: 4096

Reached excess BER limit: 11437.1352901 , locked: False , current puncture matrix: 0 , total samples received: 12289

Applying lock value: 0

Beginning search...

Applying rotation: 1j

Reached excess BER limit: 11870.4144919 , locked: False , current puncture matrix: 0 , total samples received: 24586

Applying rotation: 1

Applying conjugation: 0

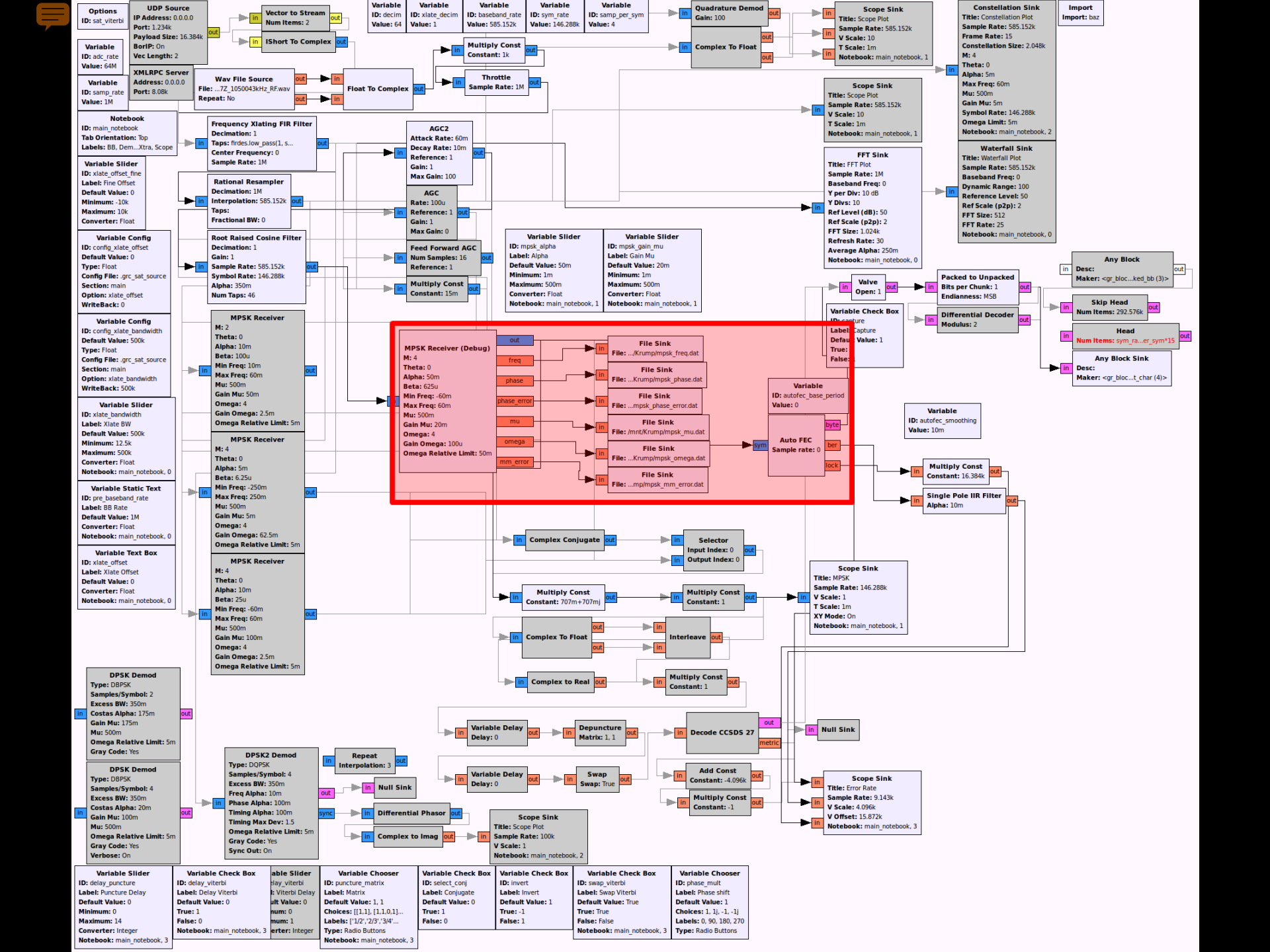
Locking current XForm

=====

FEC locked: 1/2

=====

Applying lock value: 1



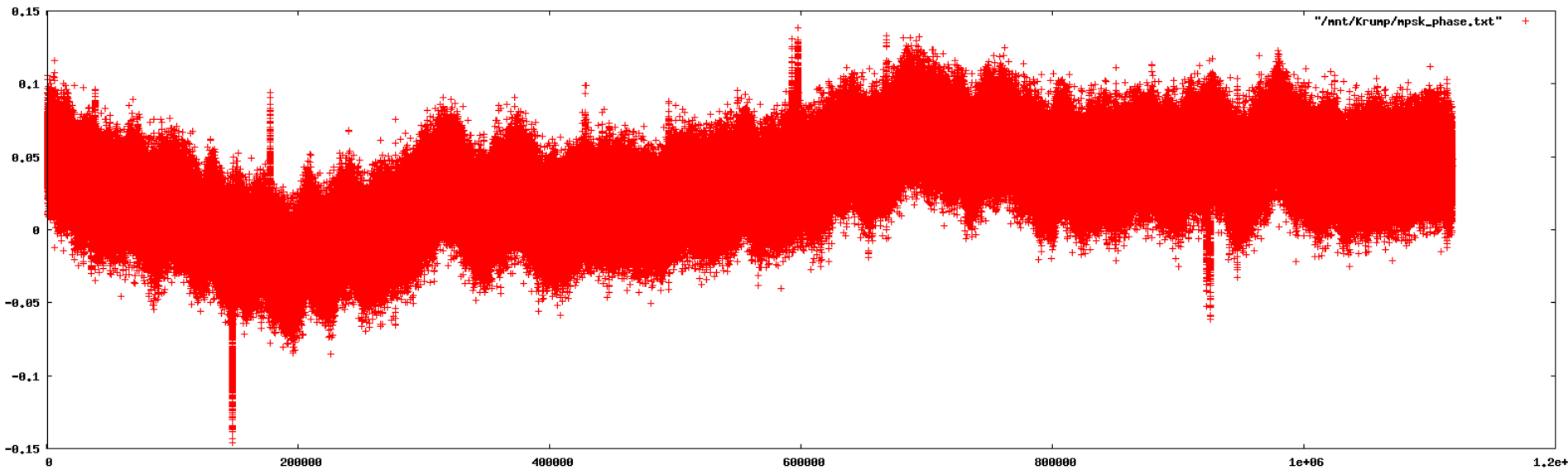


Demodulated & error-corrected

- Symbol rate = 9600 symbols/sec
- Pre-FEC raw bit rate = 19200 bits/sec
- Post-FEC raw bit rate = 9600 bits/sec ($\frac{1}{2}$ rate)

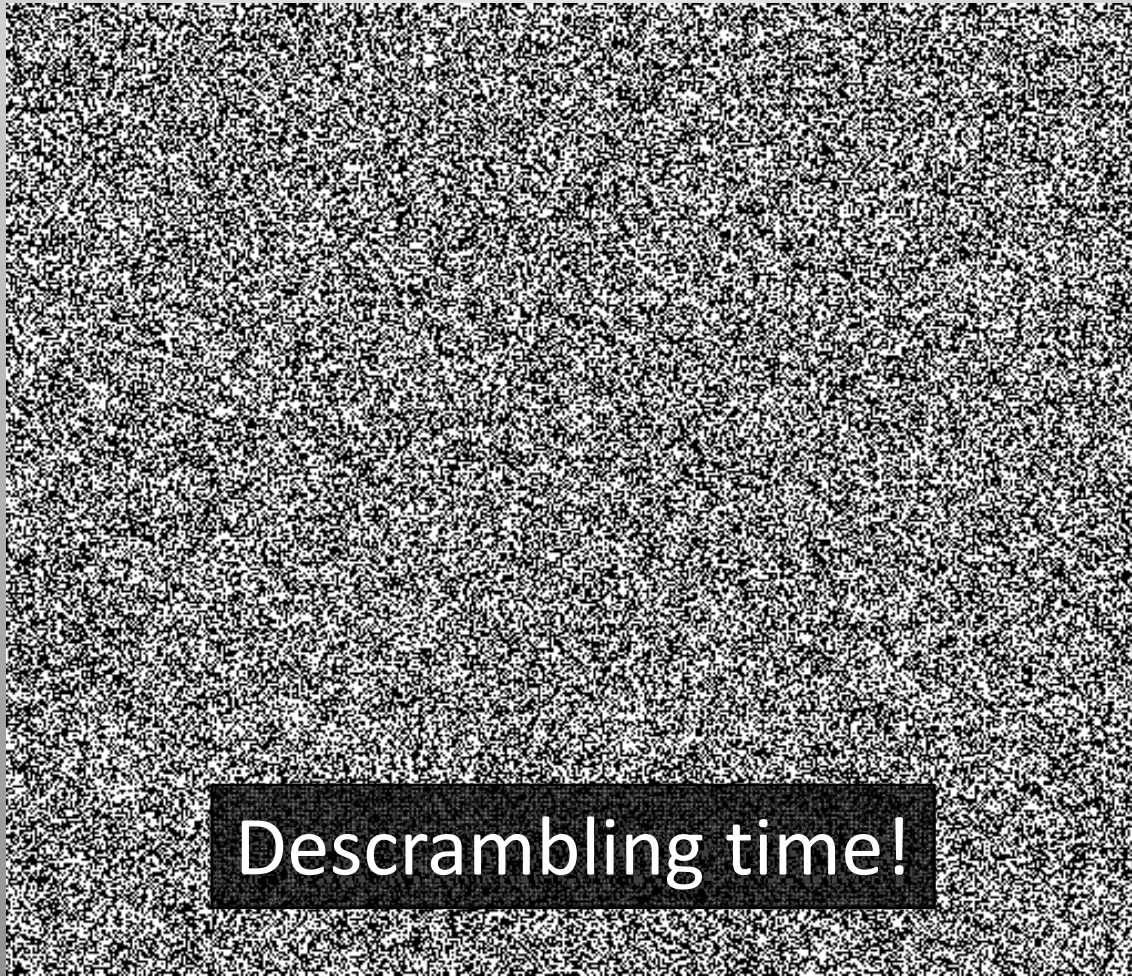
- Visualise data: look for additional clues
 - Differential encoding
 - Scrambling
 - Structure

QPSK Phase Debug



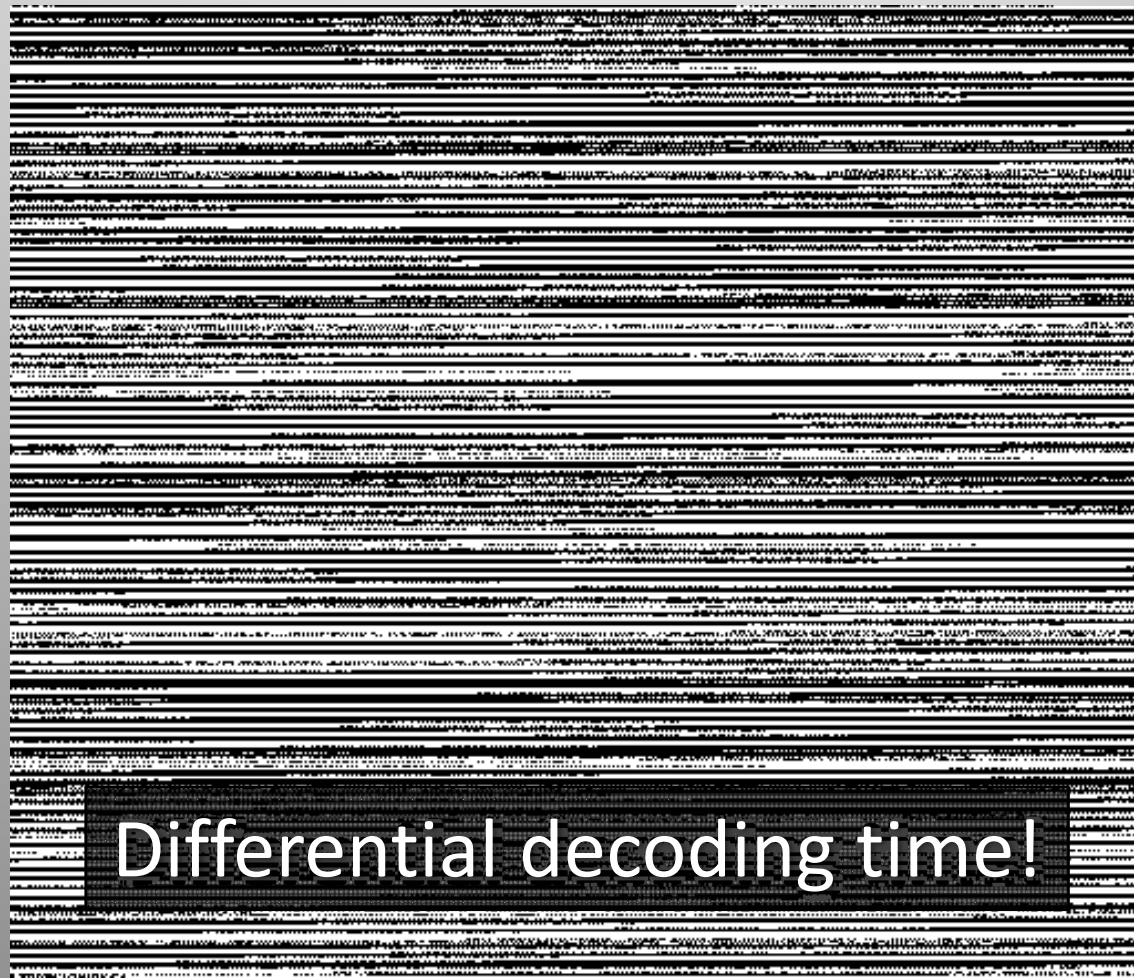
Visualisation

- Raw data (0: black, 1: white)



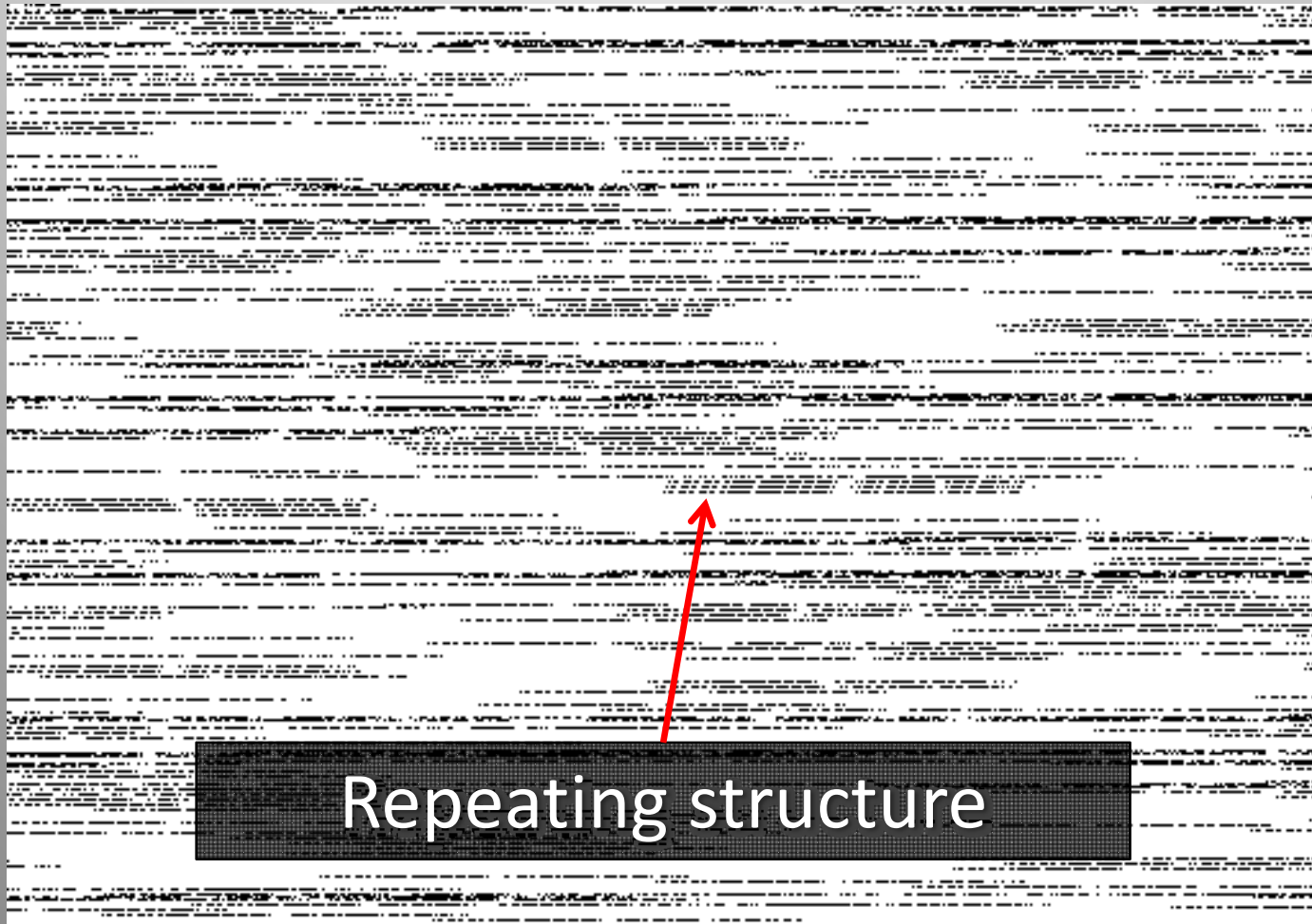
De-scrambled

- Better, but long runs of 0s and 1s (not ideal)



Diff. decoded & de-scrambled

- Structured, asynchronous packets of data!



Repeating structure

Pattern Search

- Search for repeating strings of bits
- Try to find frame header
- Clue: sudden increase in # of occurrences

```
44 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 00000001000011101000000010001011101111111011 (dffd1017080)
44 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 000000011000000011111000010111101010101111111 (feabd0f8180)
44 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 0000000110000101111000010111101010101111111 (feabd0fa180)
44 bits #0004-0004[+0000, /0000]: 00000001100000110000100010111101010101111111 (feabd10c180)
```

```
43 bits #0000-0005[+0001, /0000]: 0110111100110000001001100110001000011000000 (1846640cf6)
```

```
42 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 000000011001000111010011000011000010000000 (430cb8980)
42 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 000000010000010000100000011001101100000010 (10366042080)
42 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 000000011001000100011011000000111110000000 (7c0d88980)
42 bits #0001-0003[+0000, /0000]: 000000010000111010000000100010111011111110 (1fd1017080)
42 bits #0003-0003[+0000, /0000]: 000000011000100111010011000011000010000000 (430cb9180)
42 bits #0000-0004[+0002, /0000]: 000000110000011000010001011110101010111111 (3f55e8860c0)
```

```
41 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 00000001000011001001110000100111110000000 (3e4393080)
41 bits #0003-0003[+0000, /0000]: 00000001000101001001110000001111110000000 (3f0328280)
41 bits #0001-0003[+0000, /0000]: 0000000100001110100000001110110110000001 (1036f017080)
41 bits #0000-0003[+0001, /0000]: 000000010000111010000000100010111011111110 (fee880b840)
41 bits #0000-0004[+0002, /0000]: 000000010000111010000000101000001010111110 (1f505017080)
41 bits #0006-0006[+0000, /0000]: 0000000100000100001000001011111110000000 (3fa042080)
```

```
40 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 11000010001011111100101000001000110000000 (18829f443)
40 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 0110000101111111010100001000110000000111 (e0310afe86)
40 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 0000000100001110100000001000101100111111 (fcd1017080)
40 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 0001110100101110011010000001000110000001 (81881674b8)
40 bits #0000-0003[+0001, /0000]: 00000001000011101000000011110110110000001 (81b780b840)
40 bits #0000-0003[+0001, /0000]: 00000001000100111010011000011000010000000 (21866c8c0)
40 bits #0001-0004[+0000, /0000]: 0000000100001110100000001000101110111111 (fd1017080)
40 bits #0001-0004[+0000, /0000]: 0000000100001110100000001111011011000000 (36f017080)
40 bits #0001-0005[+0000, /0000]: 0000000100001110100000001010000010101111 (f505017080)
40 bits #0006-0006[+0000, /0000]: 000000010000010000100000101111110000000 (1fa042080)
```

```
39 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 1111101001011110011110100001000110000000 (c42f3a5f)
39 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 00100000001111110100101110000101111111 (7f43a5fc04)
39 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 000000010101010100100011010001111000001 (41e2c4aa80)
39 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 011101001011100110100000010001100000010 (2062059d2e)
39 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 0111110100101110011110100001000110000000 (1885e74be)
39 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 010110100101110001100000001000110000000 (c4063a5a)
39 bits #0000-0003[+0001, /0000]: 000000100010100100111000000111111000000 (1f81c9440)
39 bits #0000-0004[+0001, /0000]: 000000100001110100000001000101110111111 (7ee880b)
39 bits #0000-0004[+0001, /0000]: 000000100001110100000001111011011000000 (1b780b8)
39 bits #0000-0005[+0002, /0000]: 00000001000011101000000010100000010101111 (7a8280b)
39 bits #0000-0006[+0004, /0000]: 00000010000010000100000010111111000000 (1fd0210)
39 bits #0166-0172[+0000, /0000]: 111111010011000100110001001100100010000000 (9919197)
```

```
38 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 01001000101110100001100001000110000000 (62185d12)
38 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 11110100101111101110100001000110000001 (206217bc)
38 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 00011000010111001011010000100011000000 (c42d3a18)
38 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 00110000101111100110100001000110000000 (62167d0c)
38 bits #0001-0003[+0000, /0000]: 00000001010101010010001101000111100000 (1e2c4aa80)
38 bits #0000-0003[+0001, /0000]: 11111010010111001111010000100011000000 (c42f3a5f)
38 bits #0000-0003[+0001, /0000]: 01110100101110011010000001000110000001 (2062059d2e)
38 bits #0000-0006[+0004, /0000]: 00000001000001000010000001011111000000 (fd021040)
38 bits #0000-0172[+0000, /0000]: 1111110100110001001100010011001000000 (4c8c8cbf)
```

```
37 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 111011000000001110101101100000001000000 (40dae037)
37 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 1011010010111101101000000100011000000 (6205bd2d)
37 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 00000001111010000101110011010101111111 (1fd6743780)
37 bits #0000-0003[+0001, /0000]: 000000101010101001000110100011100000 (f1625540)
37 bits #0000-0010[+0008, /0000]: 000000010000010000100000101111111010 (bfa042080)
37 bits #0000-0010[+0008, /0000]: 000000010000010000100000010111111010 (dfa042080)
37 bits #0000-0010[+0008, /0000]: 0000000100000100001000000101111110001 (11fa042080)
```

```
38 bits #0000-0006[+0004, /0000]: 00000010000010000100000010111111000000 (fd021040)
38 bits #0000-0172[+0166, /0000]: 11111101001100010011000100110010000000 (4c8c8cbf)
37 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 11101100000000111010110110000001000000 (40dae037)
37 bits #0002-0002[+0000, /0000]: 1011010010111101101000000100011000000 (6205bd2d)
```

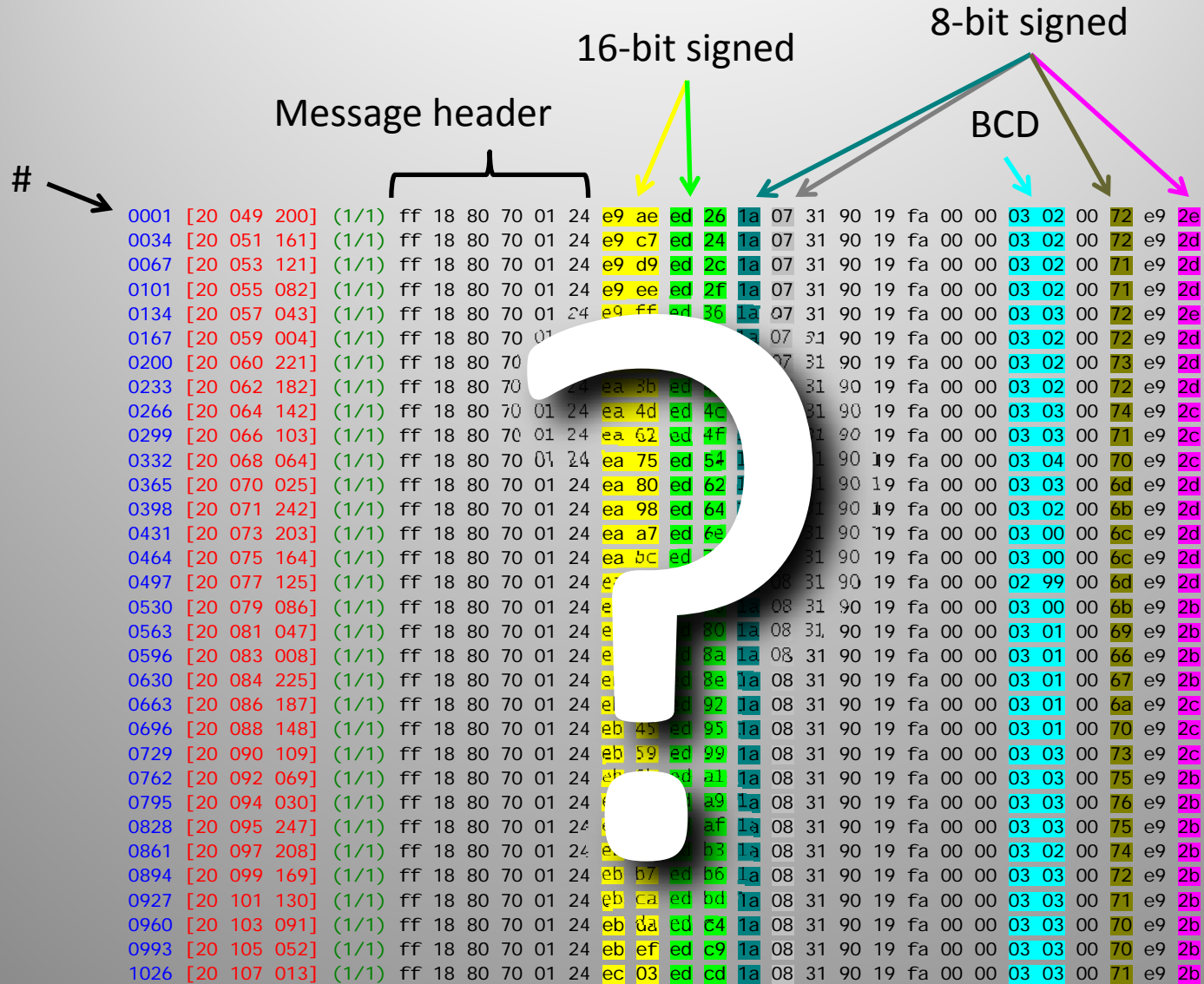
Preceding 1s are just part of 'idle' stream when no data is being sent

Frame analysis

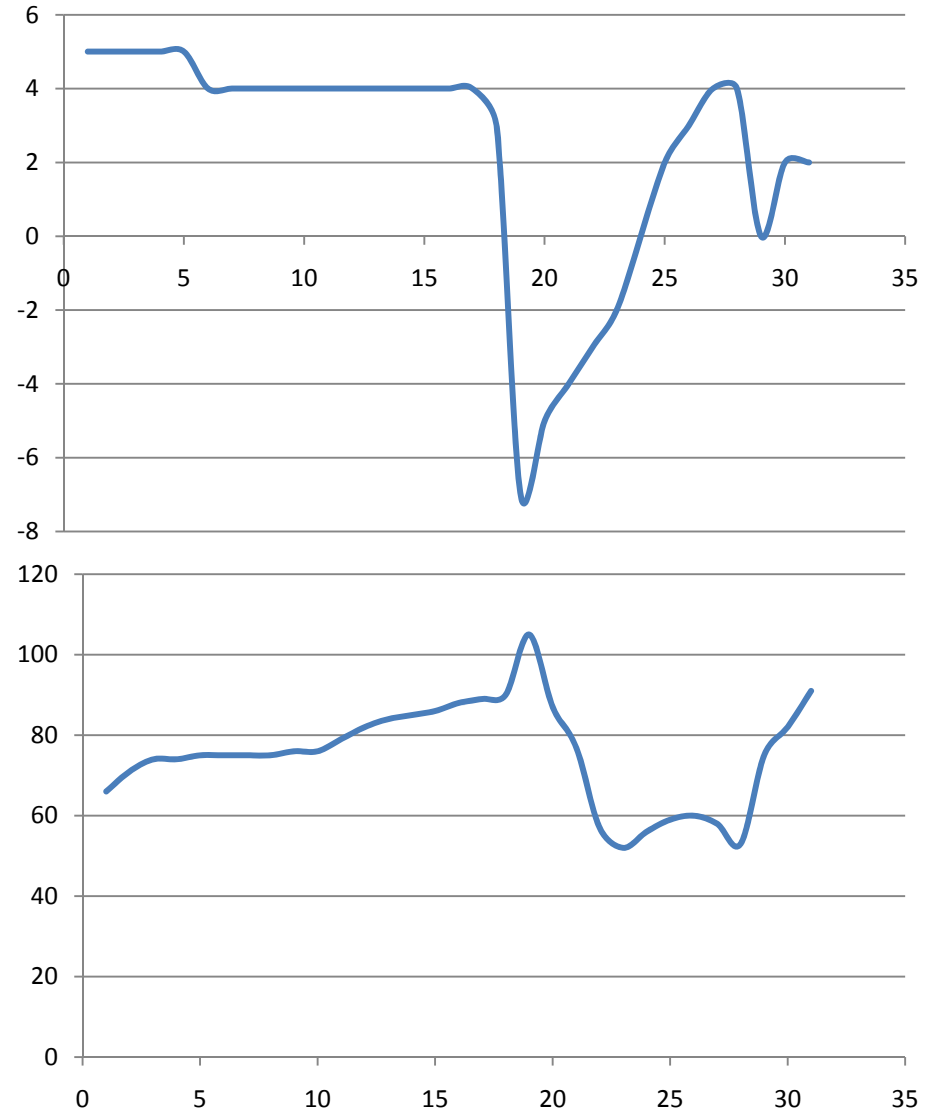
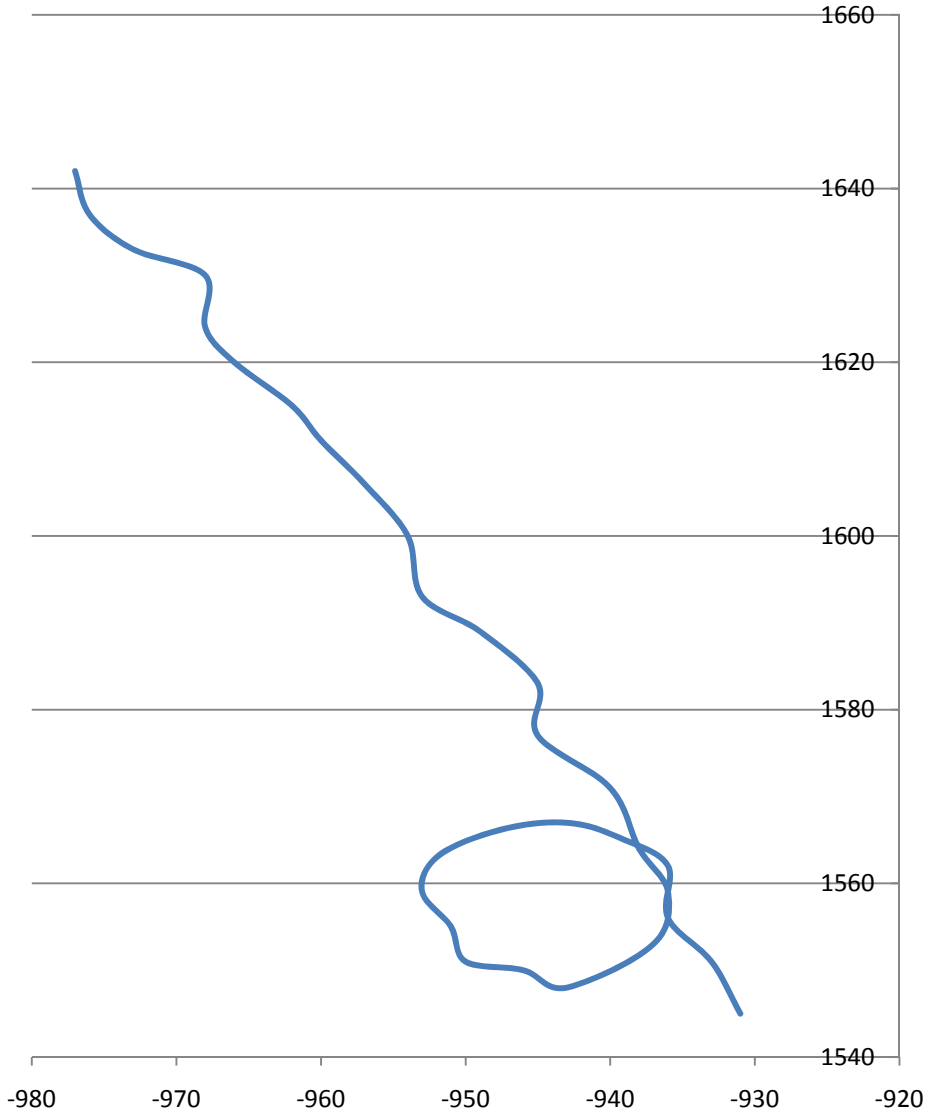
- Header
 - SYN SYN SYN (EBCDIC)
- Character-oriented encoding:
 - SOH
 - STX
 - ETX
 - CRC (CCITT-16)
- Numbers of fixed-length messages
 - Each contains an ID

32	32	32	01	222.
0c	40	10	02	.@..
fd	09	32	32	..22
00	c3	ff	18	....
80	70	00	09	.p..
20	4c	0c	f9	L..
00	00	1f	d7	....
00	00	00	00	....
00	01	0c	86	....
e8	55	ff	18	.U..
80	70	00	50	.p.P
1f	2c	0e	74	.,.t
00	00	1f	cf	....
00	00	00	00	....
00	01	0c	7c	...|
e8	55	ff	18	.U..
80	70	01	aa	.p..
12	8a	07	ce	....
00	00	1f	ef	....
00	00	00	00	....
00	01	0d	73	...s
e8	58	ff	18	.X..
80	40	04	4c	.@.L
03	8b	01	c8	....
07	02	30	02	..0.
19	8c	00	00	....
00	76	00	88	.v..
88	53	10	03	.S..
15	58		.X	

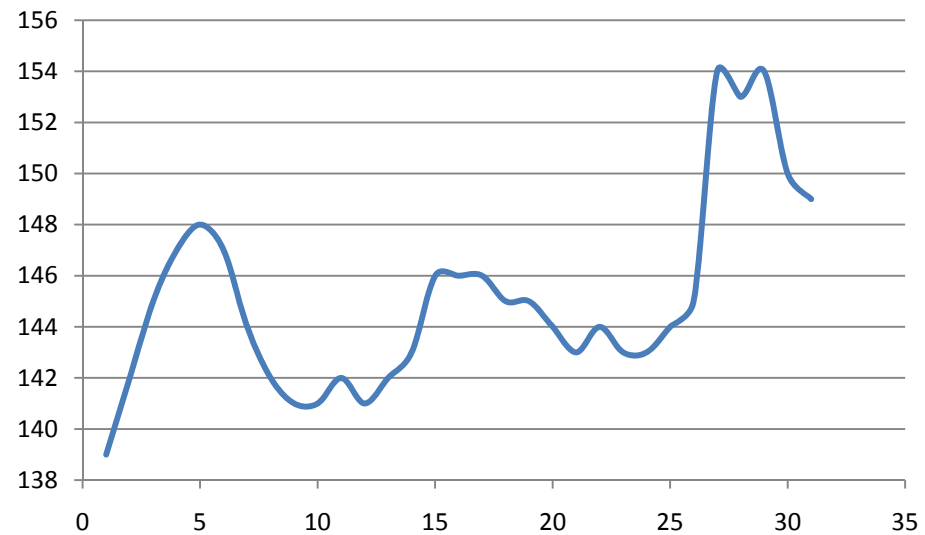
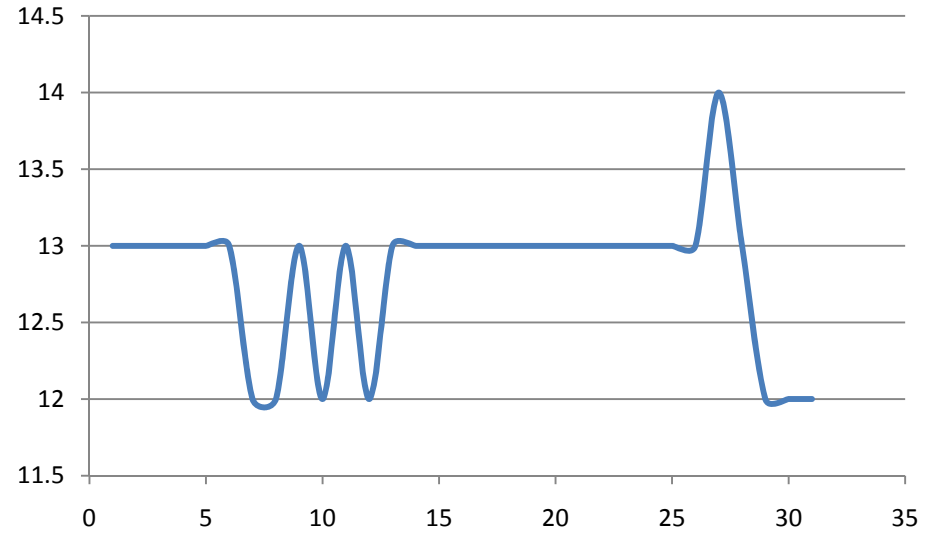
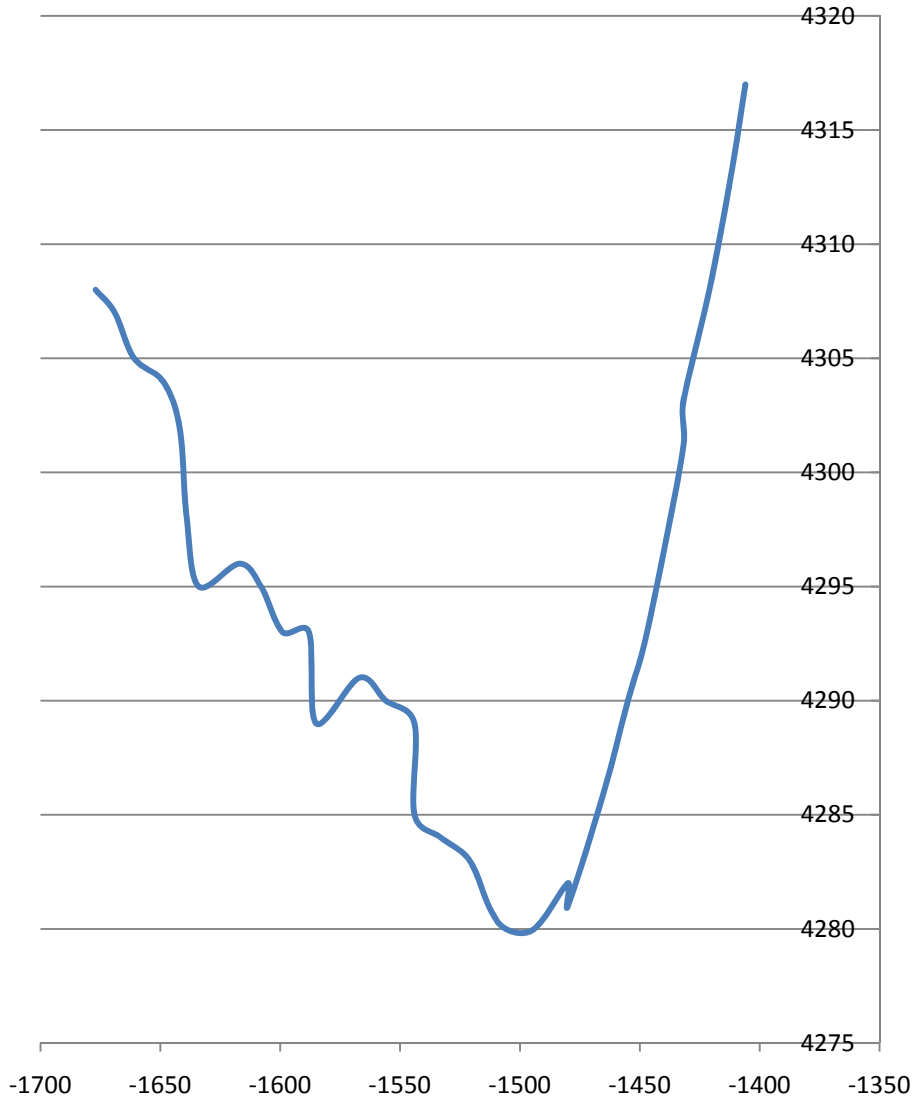
Un-pack & find patterns



Graphing the Data



Graphing the Data





ShowOptions

Select Sound Card

Select Sample Rate

Minimize

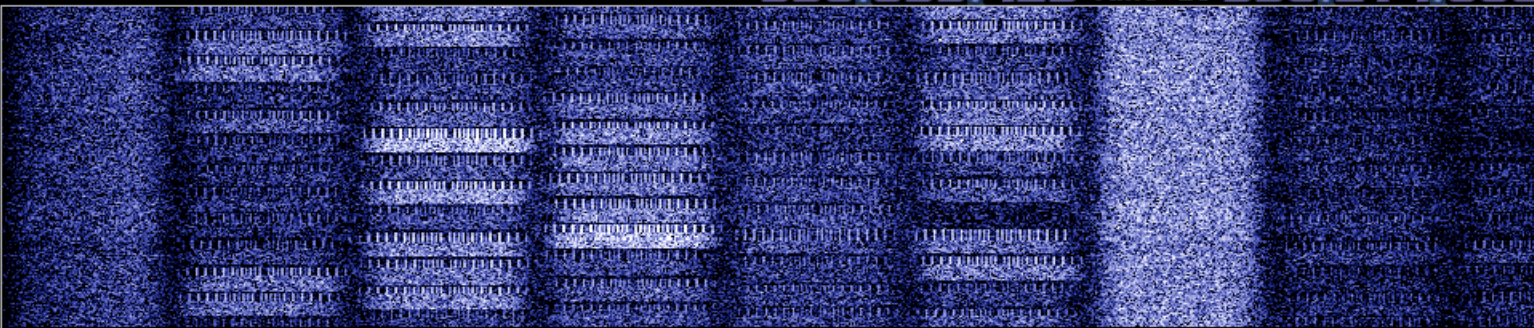
About

Exit

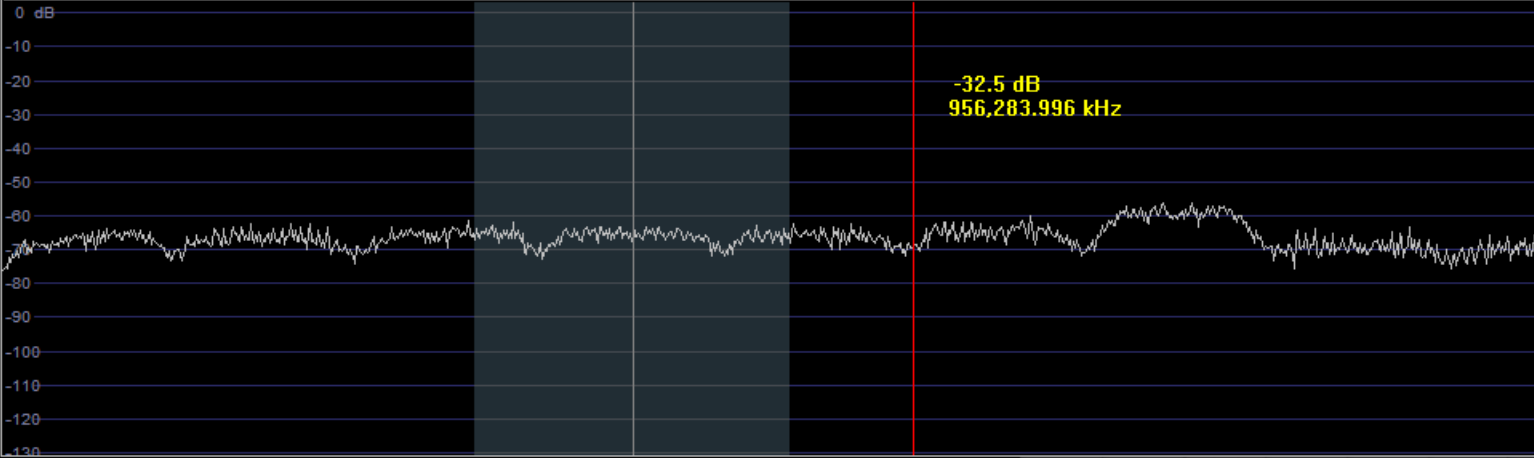
Gain

Contrast

956.099.425 Tune LO 956.214.660



955800 955900 956000 956100 956200 956300 956400 956500 956600



-32.5 dB
956,283.996 kHz

Speed

/10

F

Rev

WF Avg

RBW 976.6 Hz

AM

ECSS

FM

LSB

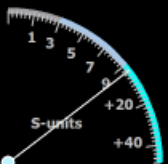
USB

CW

DRM

Gain

Contrast



Wide BW FM
Post D. BP Filter
Deemph. 50uS
Hc 3000 Hz
Lc 250 Hz

Vol

Mute
avg
bs
sql

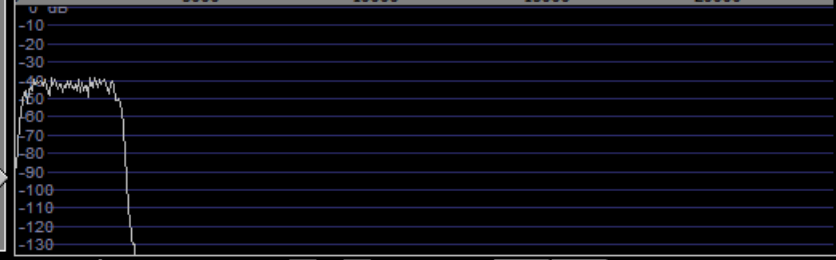
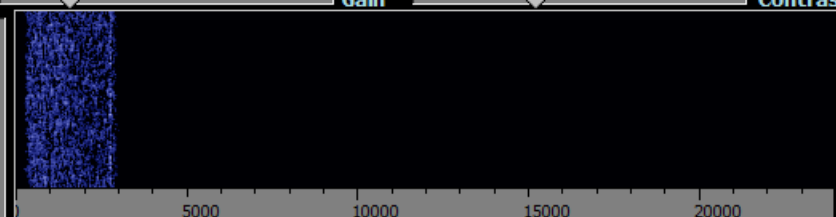
Squelch

-102

Avg SP1 Avg SP2

6

2



Speed

F

N

WF Avg

RBW 46.9 Hz

HSDR 20110725 070652Z 956215kHz RF.wav
Jul 25, 2011 - 07:07:46Z



Privilege

Time Mix Freq.

ZAP AFC Nlock
N. Red. CW Peak
NB Notch1
Desp Notch2

Notch
F1 1000.0 Hz
BW1 200 Hz
F2 1500.0 Hz
BW2 200 Hz

24/10/2011 11:40:36 PM

CPU Load



WRplus (8%)
Total (10%)



ShowOptions

Select Sound Card

Select Sample Rate

Minimize

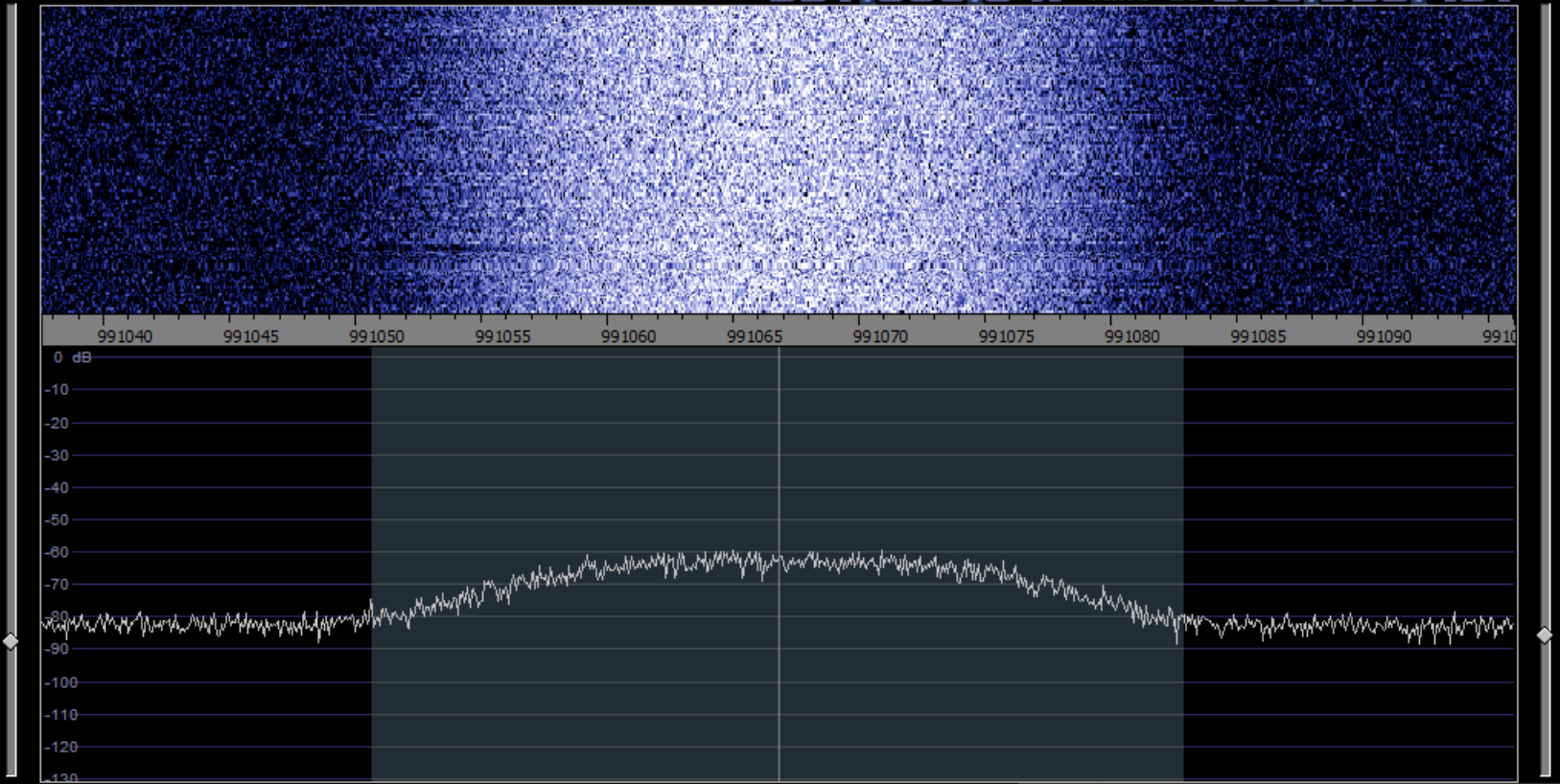
About

Exit

Gain

Contrast

991.066.847 Tune LO 990.995.401



Speed /10

F

Rev

WF Avg

RBW 61.0 Hz

AM

ECSS

FM

LSB

USB

CW

DRM

Gain

Contrast



Mid BW FM

Hc 3000 Hz
Lc 250 Hz

Vol

Mute
avg
bs
sql

-102

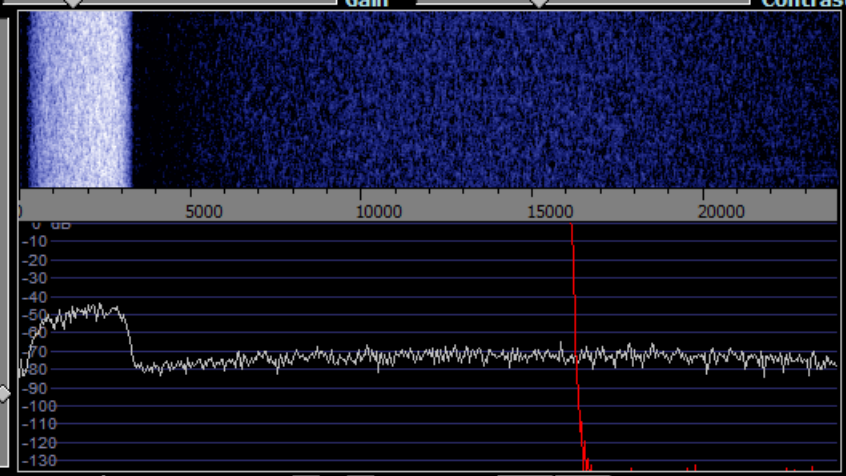
Squelch

Avg SP1

Avg SP2

6

2



Speed

F

N

WF Avg

RBW 46.9 Hz

HSDR 20110725 065558Z 990995kHz RF.wav
Jul 25, 2011 - 06:56:43Z



Privilege

Time Mix Freq.

ZAP

AFC

Mlock

N. Red.

CW Peak

NB

Notch1

Desp

Notch2

Notch

F1 1000.0 Hz
BW1 200 Hz
F2 1500.0 Hz
BW2 200 Hz

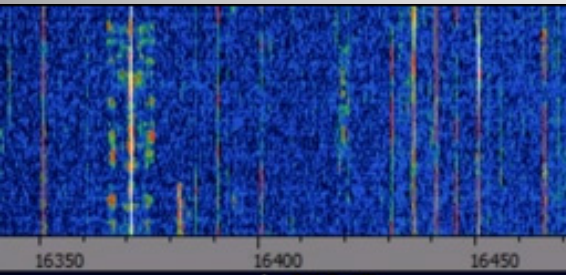
25/10/2011 12:40:25 PM

CPU Load

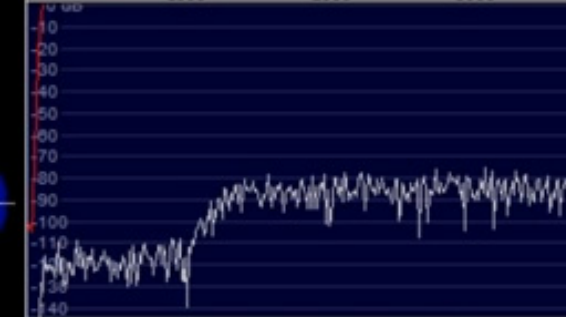
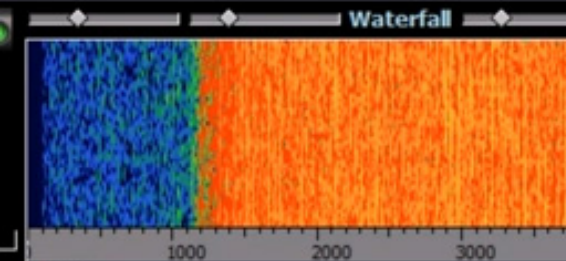


WRplus (14%)
Total (25%)

STANAG 4285



-34.3 dB
16,401.322 kHz



STANAG-4285

STANAG-4285 is specified by the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) Military Agency for Standardization in "Characteristics of 1200 / 2400 / 3600 Bits per Second Single Tone Modulators / Demodulators for HF Radio Links" (16. February 1989).

Parameter	Value
Frequency range	HF
Operation modes	Broadcast/Simplex FEC
Modulation	8-PSK
Center frequency	1800 Hz
Symbol rate	2400 Bd
Receiver settings	DATA, CW, LSB or USB
Input format(s)	AF, IF

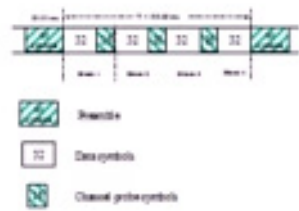
The modulation technique used in this mode consists of **phase shift keying** (8-PSK) of a single tone sub-carrier of 1800 Hz. The modulation speed (symbol rate) is always 2400 Bd.

Using different M-PSK modulations and FEC (Forward Error Correction) coding rates, serial binary user information (raw data) accepted at the line side input can be transmitted at different user data rates.

STANAG 4285 single tone waveform has the following characteristics which may be selected from **Options [Frame Format...]**:

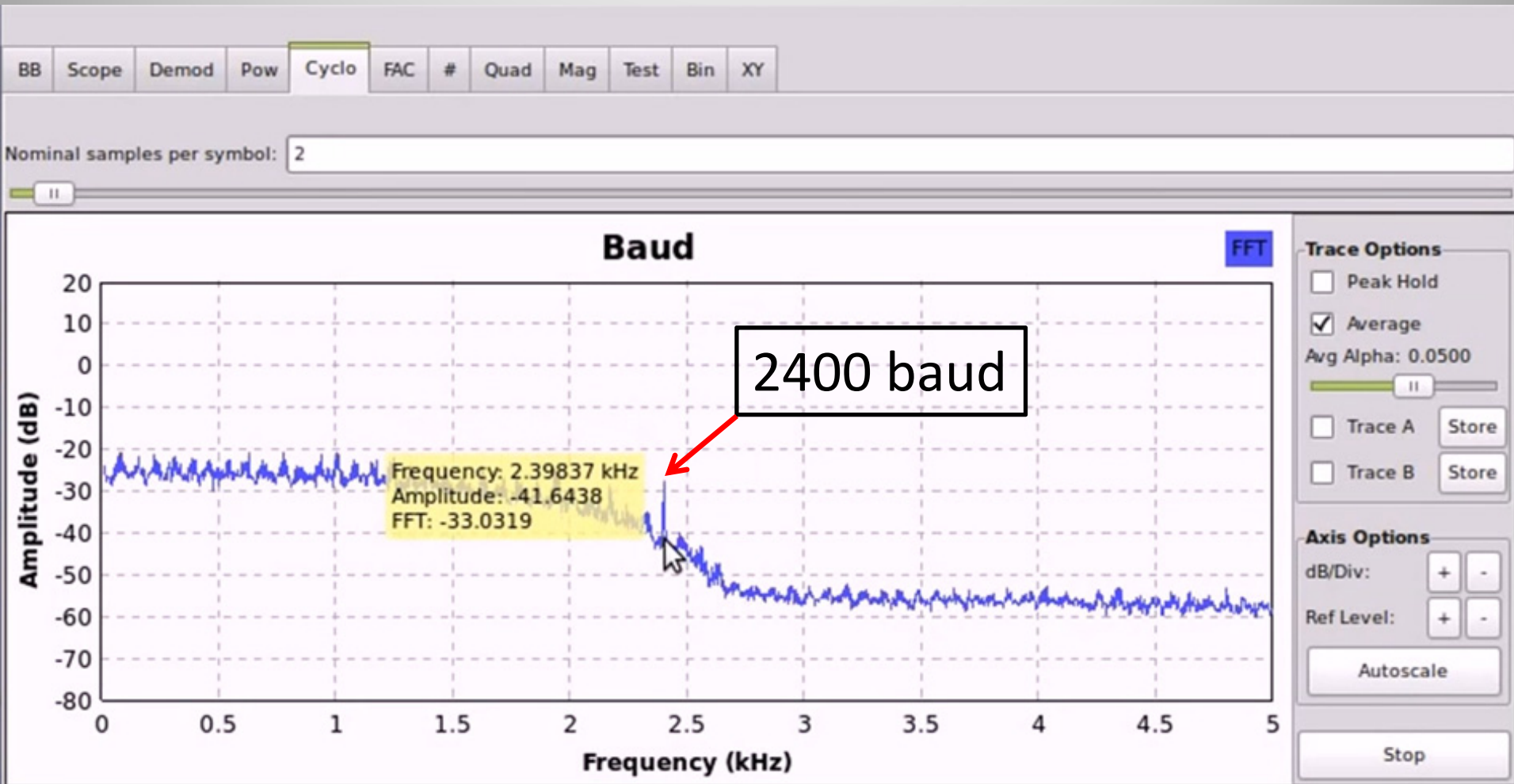
Baud Rate	User data rate (bps)	User data rate (bps)	FEC coding rate	Interleaver	No. of unknown 8-phase symbols (User Data)	No. of known 8-phase symbols (Channel Probe)
2400	2400	3 (8-PSK)	2 / 3	SHORT or LONG	32	16
2400	1200	2 (QPSK)	1 / 2	SHORT or LONG	32	16
2400	600	1 (BPSK)	1 / 2	SHORT or LONG	32	16
2400	300	1 (BPSK)	1 / 4	SHORT or LONG	32	16
2400	150	1 (BPSK)	1 / 8	SHORT or LONG	32	16
2400	75	1 (BPSK)	1 / 16	SHORT or LONG	32	16
2400	3600	3 (8-PSK)	No coding	ZERO	32	16
2400	2400	2 (QPSK)	No coding	ZERO	32	16
2400	1200	1 (BPSK)	No coding	ZERO	32	16

The user data is transmitted using a continuous frame structure. Each frame begins with a 33.33 ms preamble containing 80 symbols, the next 176 symbols are divided into four 32-symbol data segments and three 16-symbol channel probe segments.

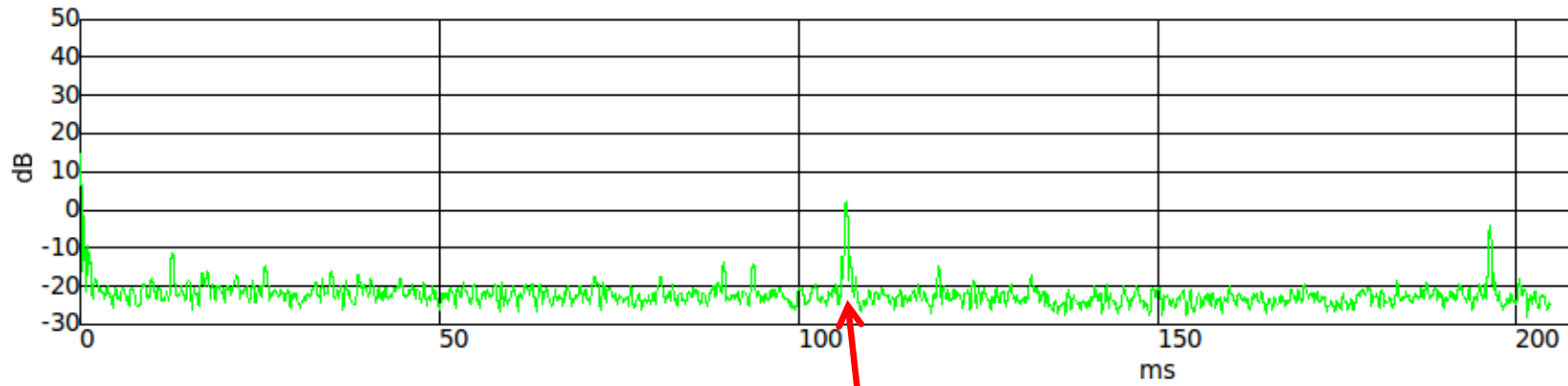


At the end of transmission, a certain bit-pattern (in hexadecimal notation, 4B65A5B2, MSB first) is sent to **mark** the end of message (EOM). The

STANAG 4285



Fast AutoCorrelation



80 (preamble) +
4 x 32 (data) +
3 x 16 (channel probe)
@ 2400 bps
= **106.66 ms**

Fine Offset: 0

Coarse offset: 0

Xlate Offset: -306.325k

Xlate BW: 5k



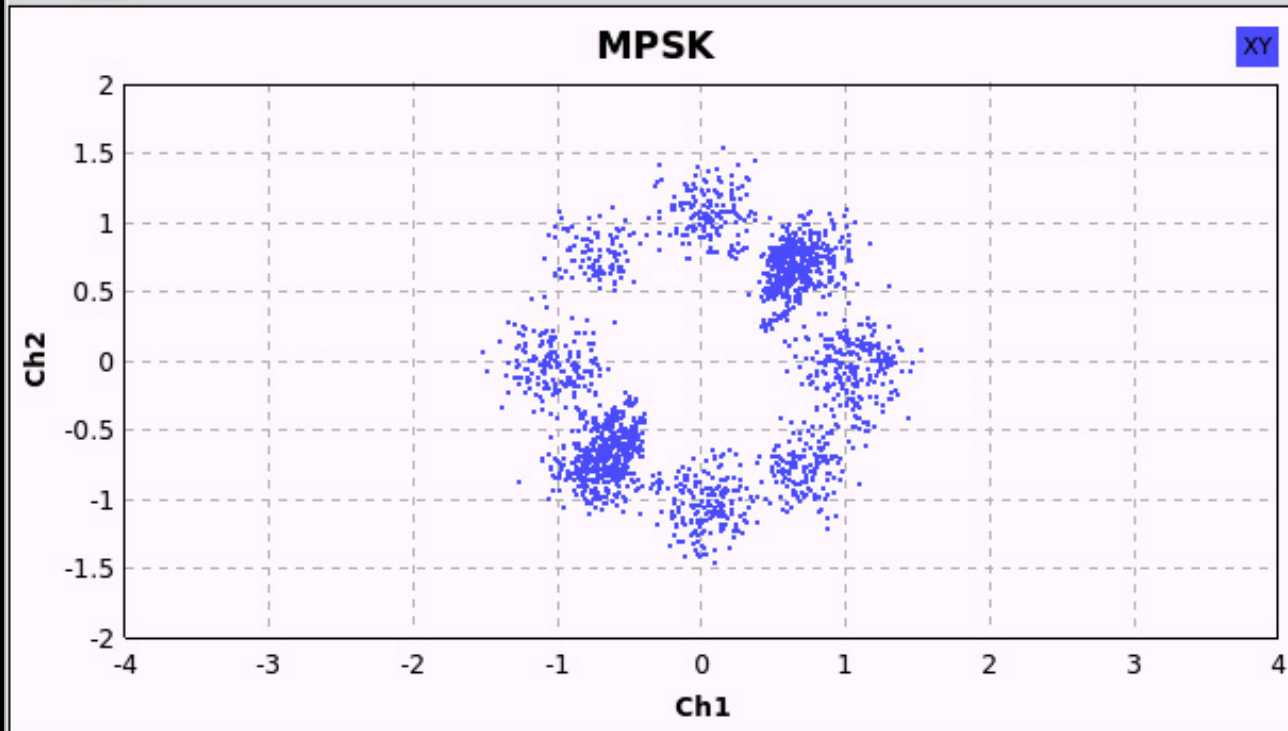


BB Demod Xtra Eye Histo FEC PSK FAC

Gain Mu: 10.481m



Alpha: 20.96m



Axes Options

X/Div: + -

Y/Div: + -

X Off: + -

Y Off: + -

Autorange

Channel Options

Ch1	Ch2	Trig	XY
-----	-----	------	----

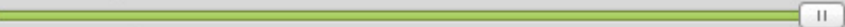
Channel X: Ch 1 ⌵

Channel Y: Ch 2 ⌵

Marker: Dot Med ⌵

Stop

Fine Offset: 0

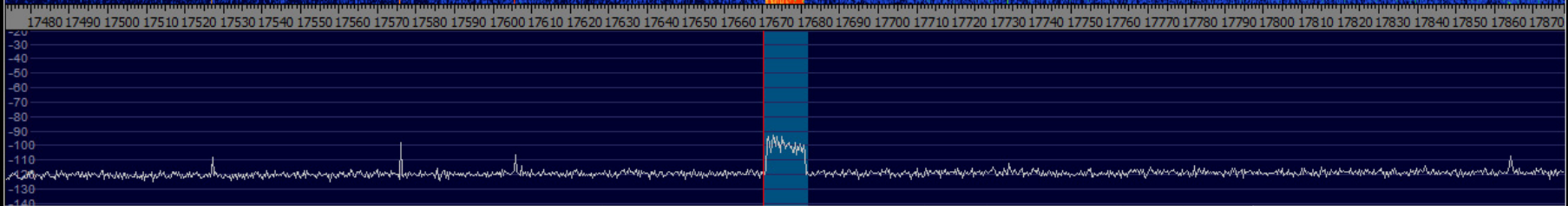


Xlate Offset: -306.325k

Xlate BW: 5k



Digital Radio Mondiale



AM ECSS FM LSB USB CW **DRM**

Locked
LO(B) **0017,905,579** FreqMgr
Tune **0017,670,027** ExtIO
S-units Squelch +20 +40 Volume# Level

Soundcard [F5] HSDR_20111228_222203Z_17906kHz_RF.wav
Samplerate [F6] Dec 28, 2011 - 22:23:09Z
Options [F7]

Info / Update [F9] NR NB Notch
Full Screen [F11] Mute AGC Off Despread
CW ZAP CW AFC CW Peak CW FullBw

27/02/2012 6:13:03 PM
CPU:HSDR (21%)
CPU:Total (34%)

Phase

Waterfall Spectrum RBW 30.5 Hz 2 Avg Speed
Zoom

1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000 11000

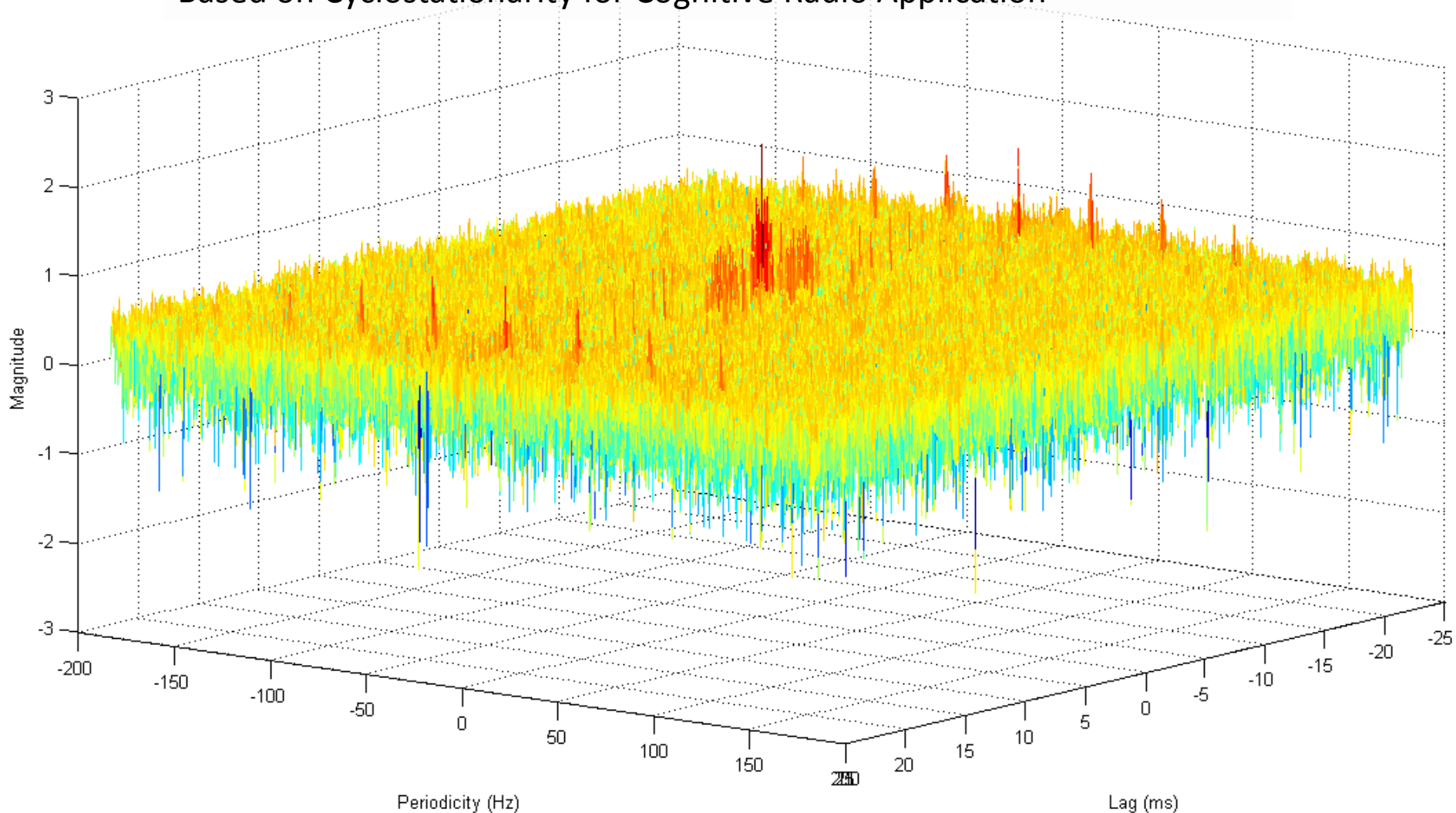
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
-100
-110
-120
-130
-140

Waterfall Spectrum RBW 23.4 Hz 1 Avg Speed



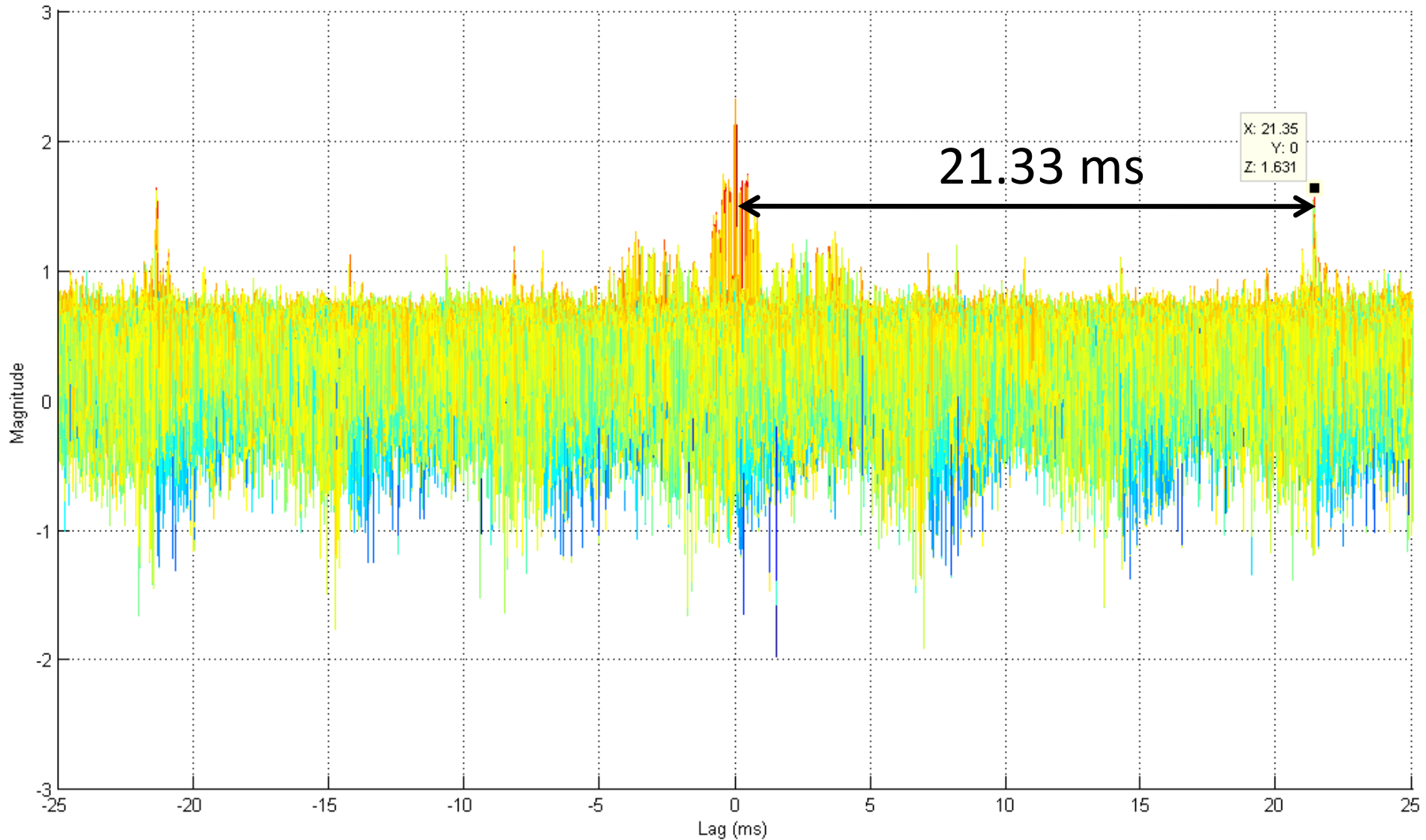
Cyclic Autocorrelation Function

Han, Sohn & Mounq, "A Blind OFDM Detection and Identification Method Based on Cyclostationarity for Cognitive Radio Application"

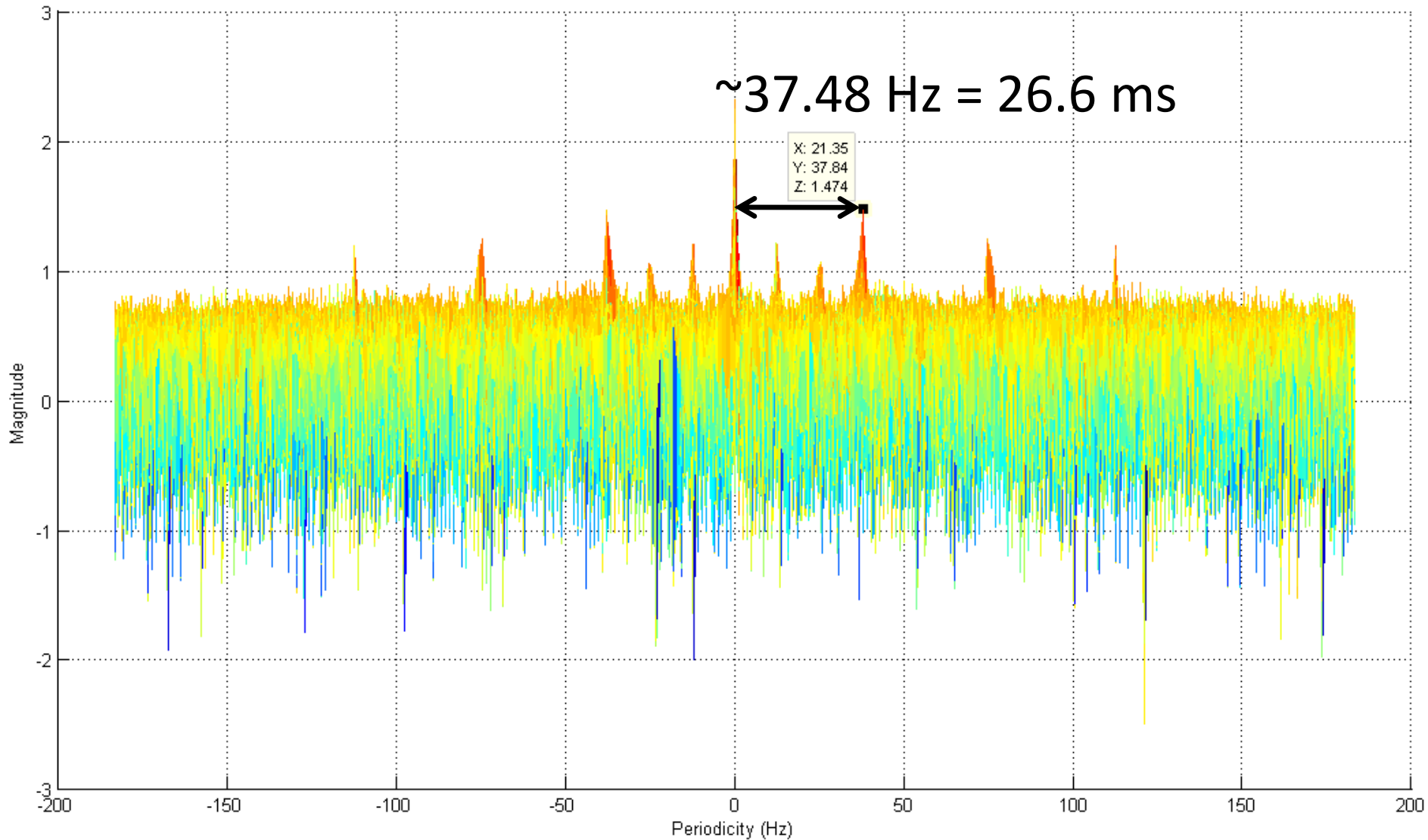




Un-guarded Symbol Time

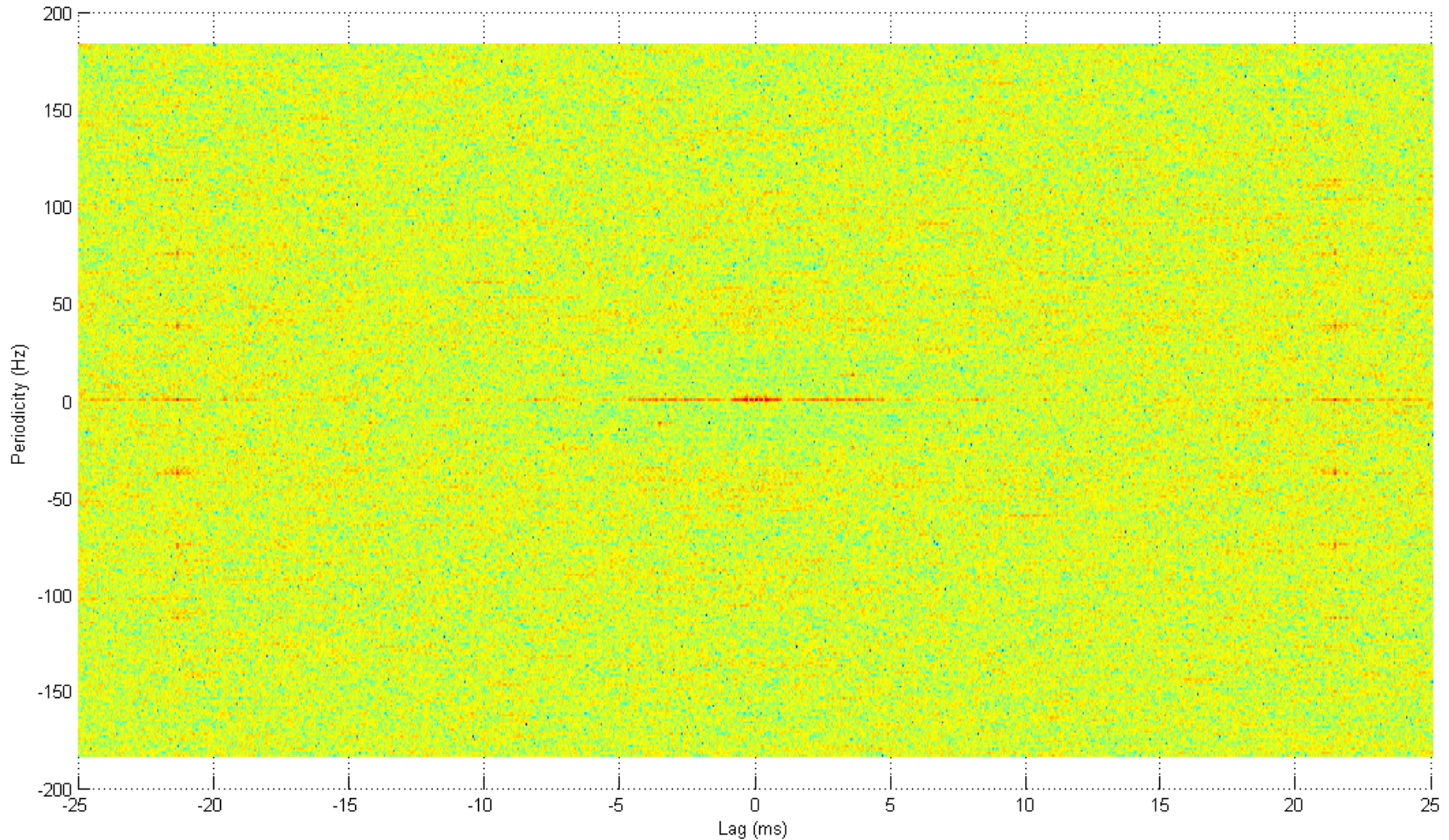


Total Symbol Duration





Top-down DRM Symmetry

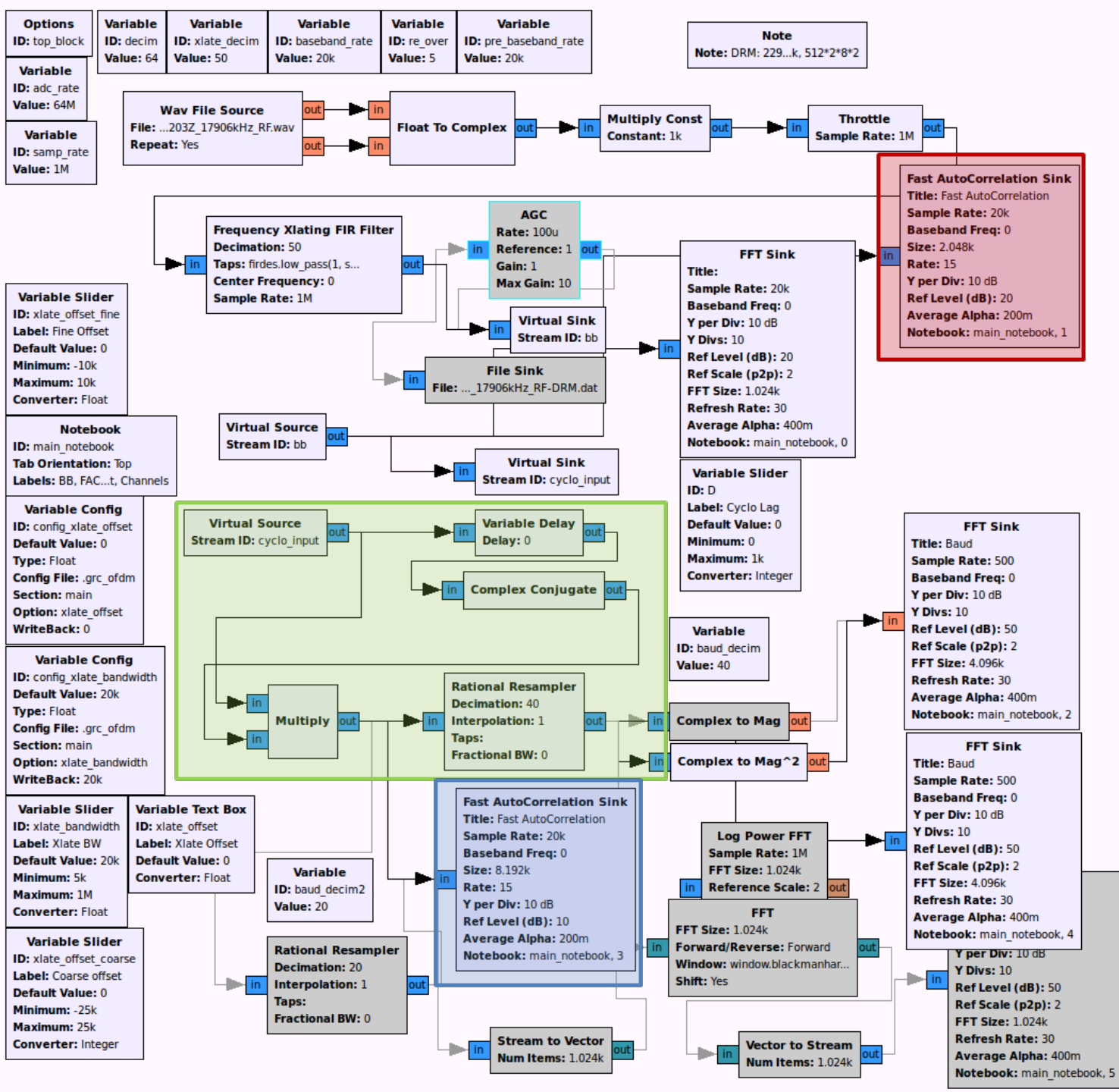




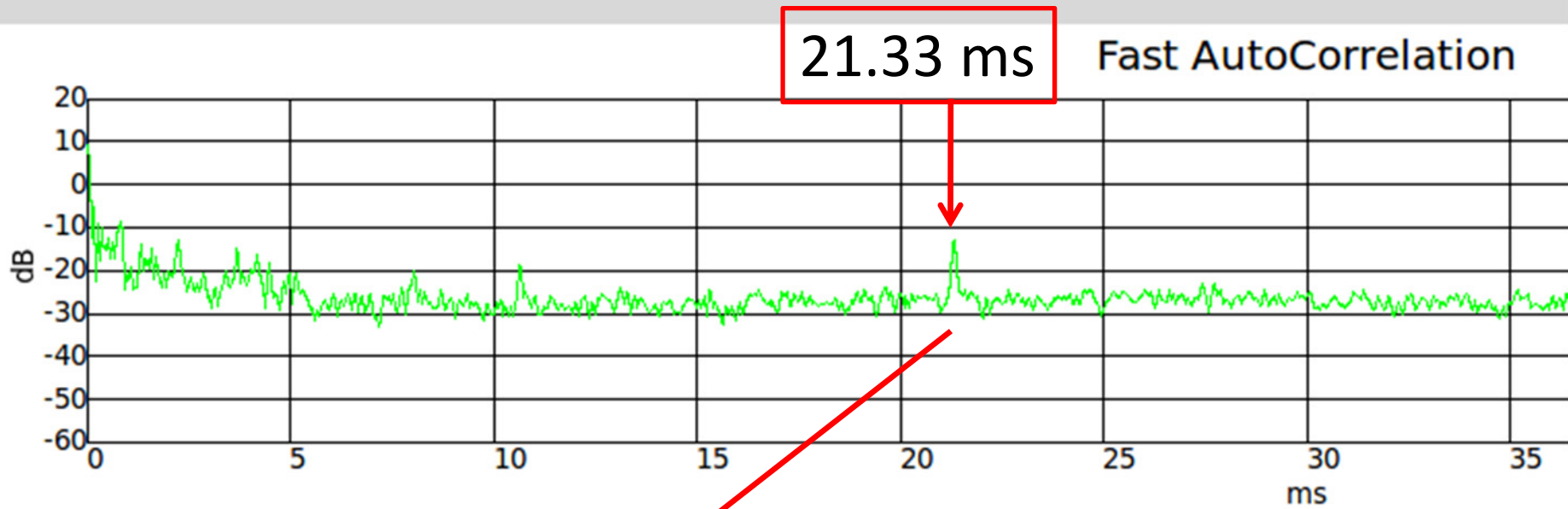
DRM Class B

<u>Modulation property</u>	<u>Value</u>
Un-guarded symbol time	21.33 ms
Sub-carrier spacing	46 7/8 Hz
Guard interval	5.33 ms
Total symbol duration	26.66 ms
Guard interval ratio	1/4
Symbols per frame	15

← 1 / (21.33 ms)



BB FAC Cyc CAF Test



$$(1 \text{ Msps} / 50) \times 21.33 \text{ ms} = 426.6$$

Fine Offset: 0

Coarse offset: 0

Xlate Offset: 229.8k

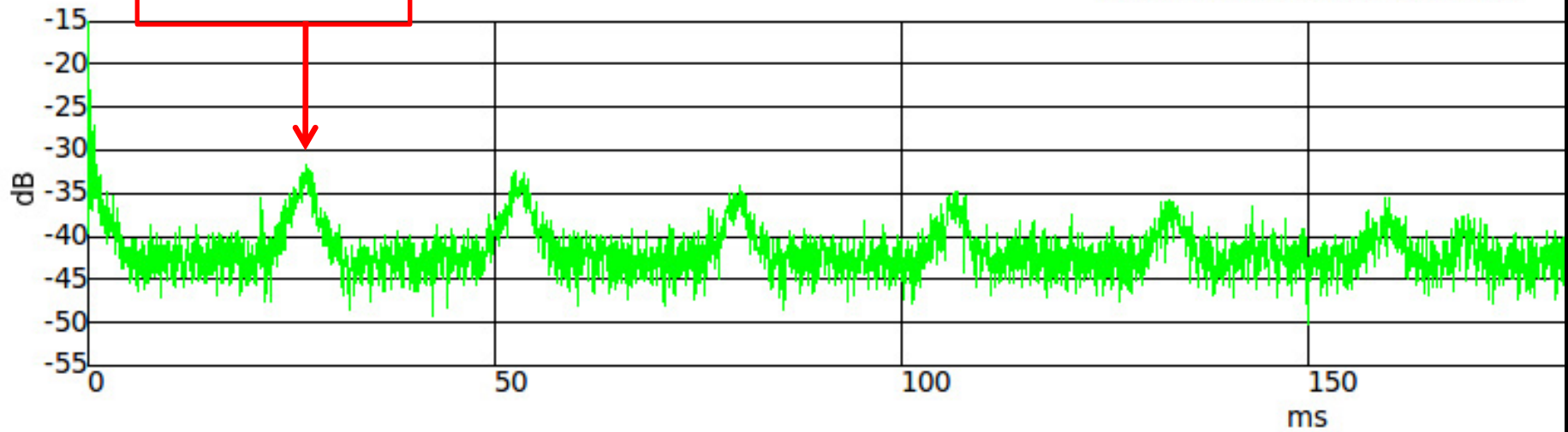
Xlate BW: 10.97k

Cyclo Lag: 427

BB FAC Cyc CAF Test Channels

26.66 ms

Fast AutoCorrelation



Fine Offset: 0

Coarse offset: 0

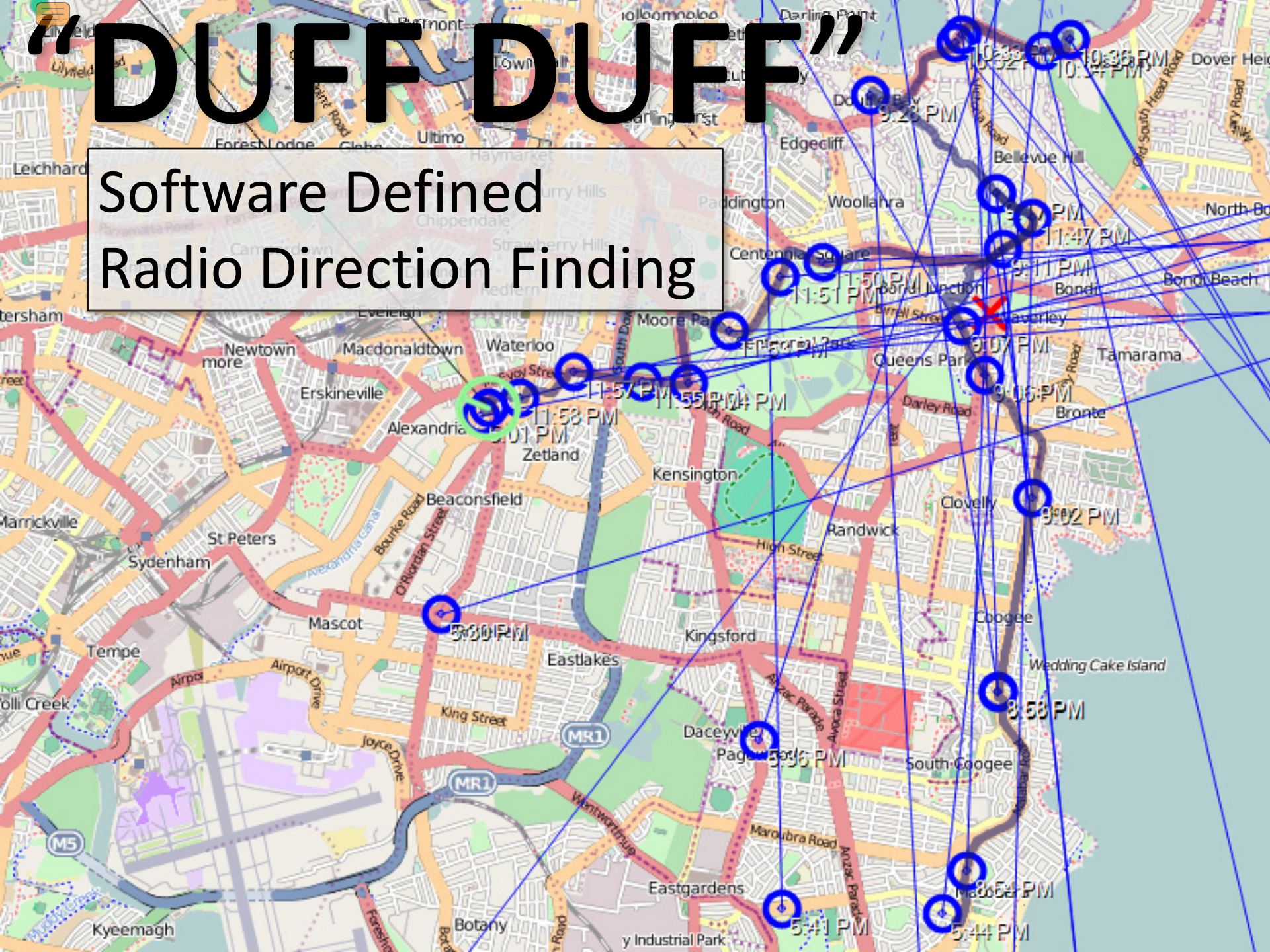
Xlate Offset: 229.8k

Xlate BW: 10.97k

Cyclo Lag: 427

“DUFF DUFF”

Software Defined
Radio Direction Finding



11:58 PM

11:57 PM

11:55 PM

11:54 PM

10:36 PM

11:51 PM

11:50 PM

11:47 PM

11:44 PM

11:07 PM

11:06 PM

10:36 PM

9:02 PM

8:58 PM

3:36 PM

8:51 PM

8:51 PM

5:41 PM

5:44 PM

5:44 PM



DF Usage

- Radio navigation
 - Predecessor to RADAR
- SIGINT
- Emergency aid
 - Avalanche rescue
- Wildlife tracking
- Reconnaissance
 - Trajectory tracking
- Sport?!

Rotatable
loop antenna





History

- WW I & II
 - Y-stations along the British coastline
 - Find bearing to U-boats in Atlantic
 - ‘U-Adcock’ system
 - Four 10m high vertical aerials around hut →
 - DF goniometer (angle measurement) & radio





DF for HF

- HF: 3-30 MHz
 - long wavelengths → large distances
- HF/DF = “HUFF DUFF!”
- Used for SIGINT
- Large installations:
AN/FLR-9 array near Augsburg, Germany →





Amateur RDF

- 'Fox hunts'
- Competitor on '2-meter band' ARDF course



Highly-directional Yagi antenna

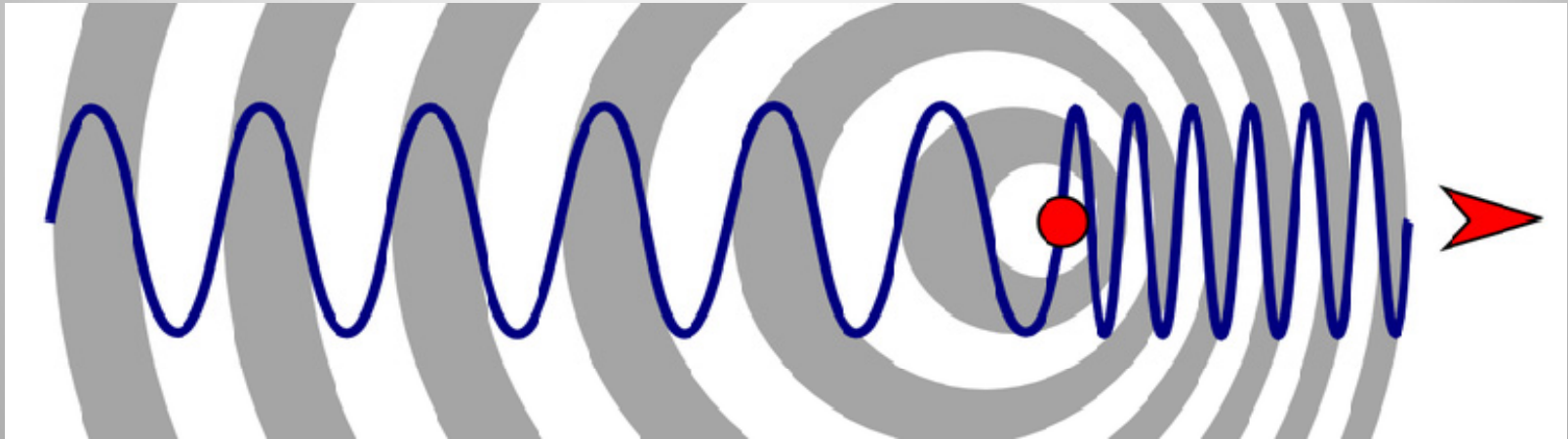
Crazy-serious German HAM



(Pseudo-) Doppler DF

- Exploit Doppler shifting of radio waves caused by motion of an antenna
- Measure the shift in detected signal
 - Determine direction of transmission

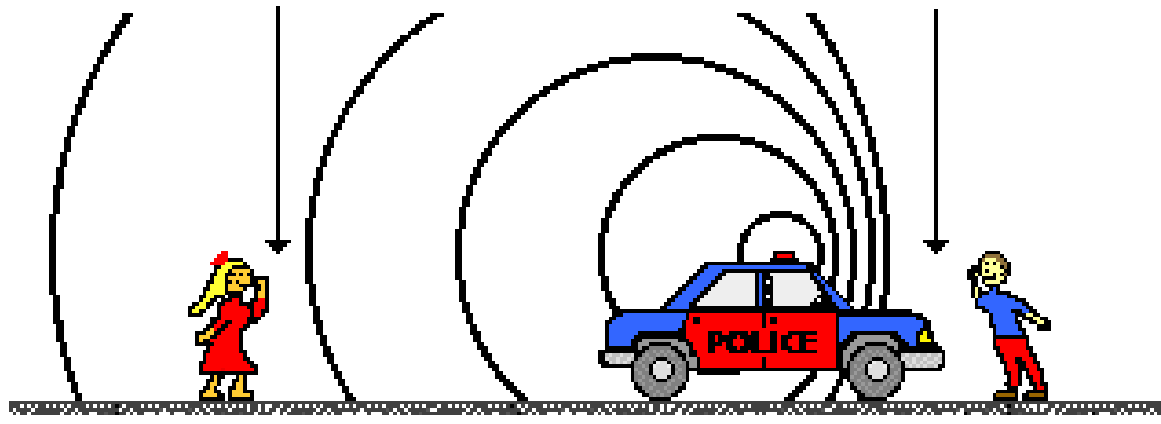
Recap: Doppler Effect



The Doppler Effect for a Moving Sound Source

Long Wavelength
Low Frequency

Small Wavelength
High Frequency





Aside: Siren Misconception

“...the **observed** frequency **increases** as the object approaches an observer and then **decreases** only as the object passes the observer.”

“...**Higher sound pressure levels** make for a small decrease in **perceived pitch** in low frequency sounds, and for a small increase in perceived pitch for high frequency sounds.”



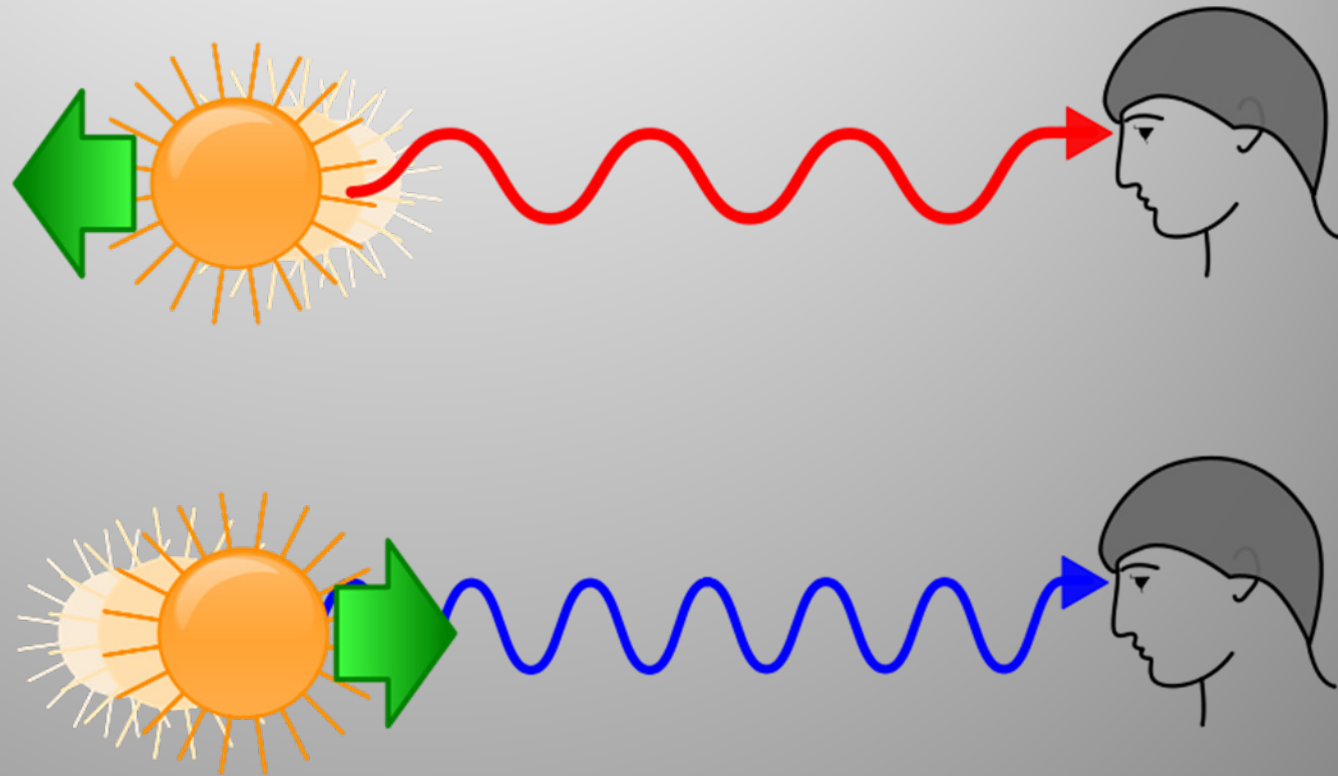
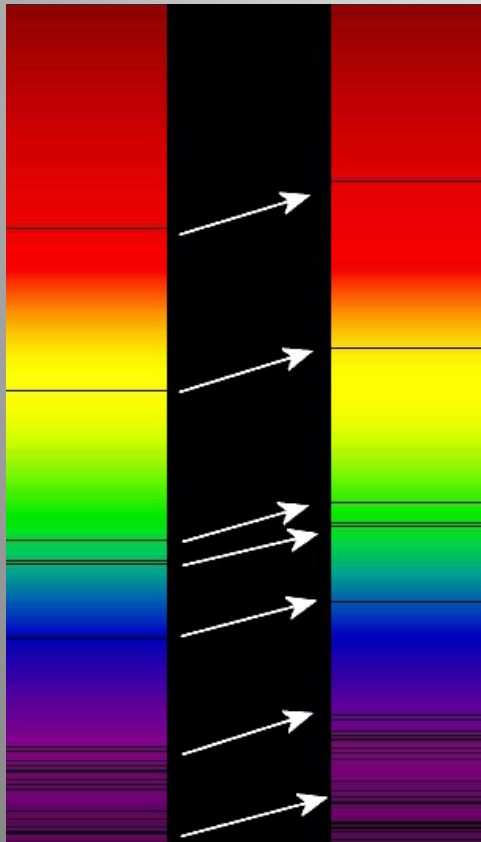
A Swan



Doppler
Effect



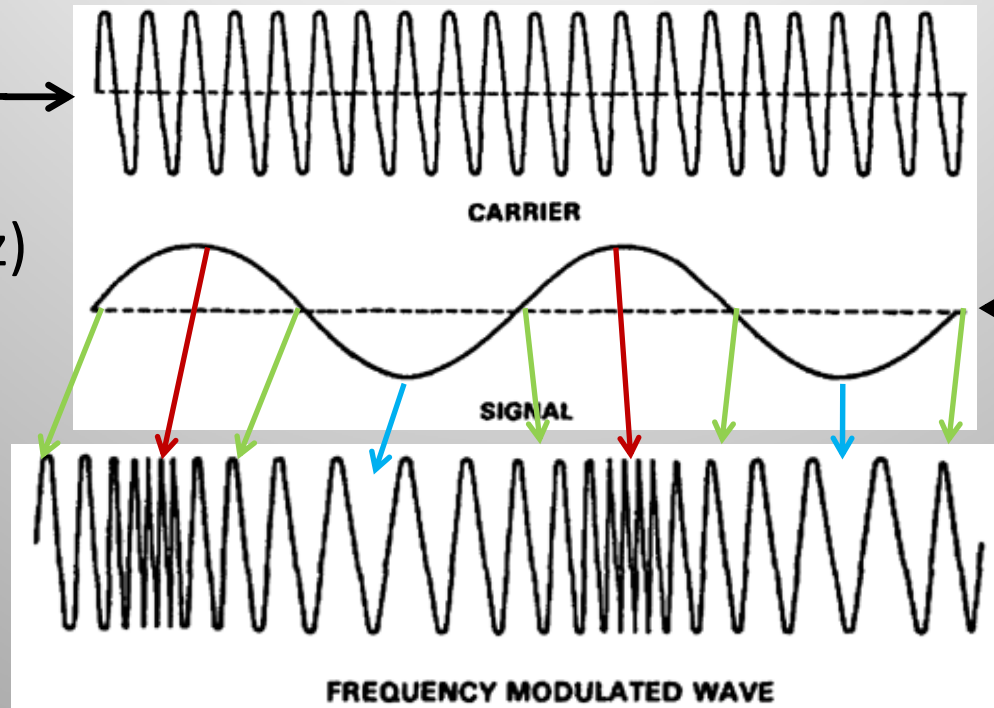
Cosmological Redshift



Expansion of space, not motion of radiating object!

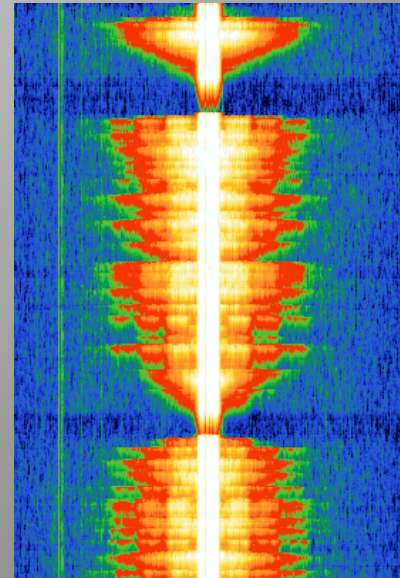
Frequency Modulation 101

'Main' transmission frequency (e.g. 105.7 MHz)

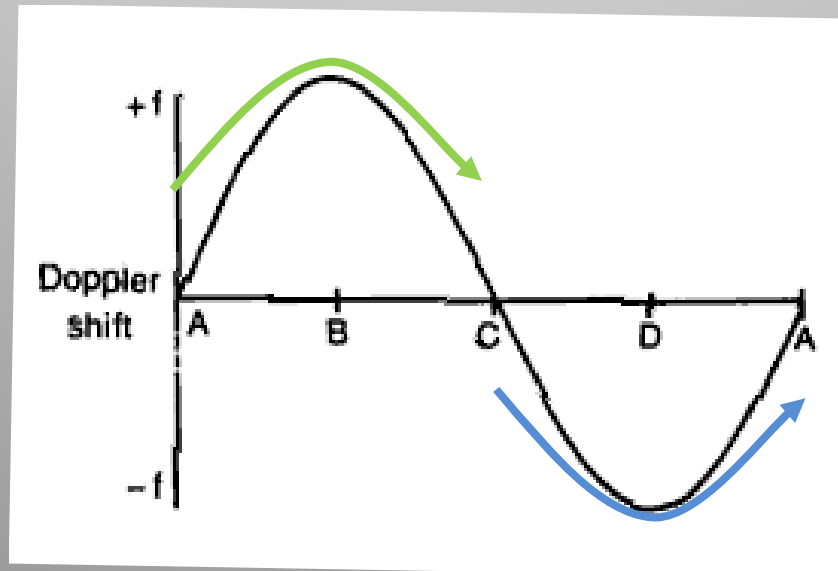
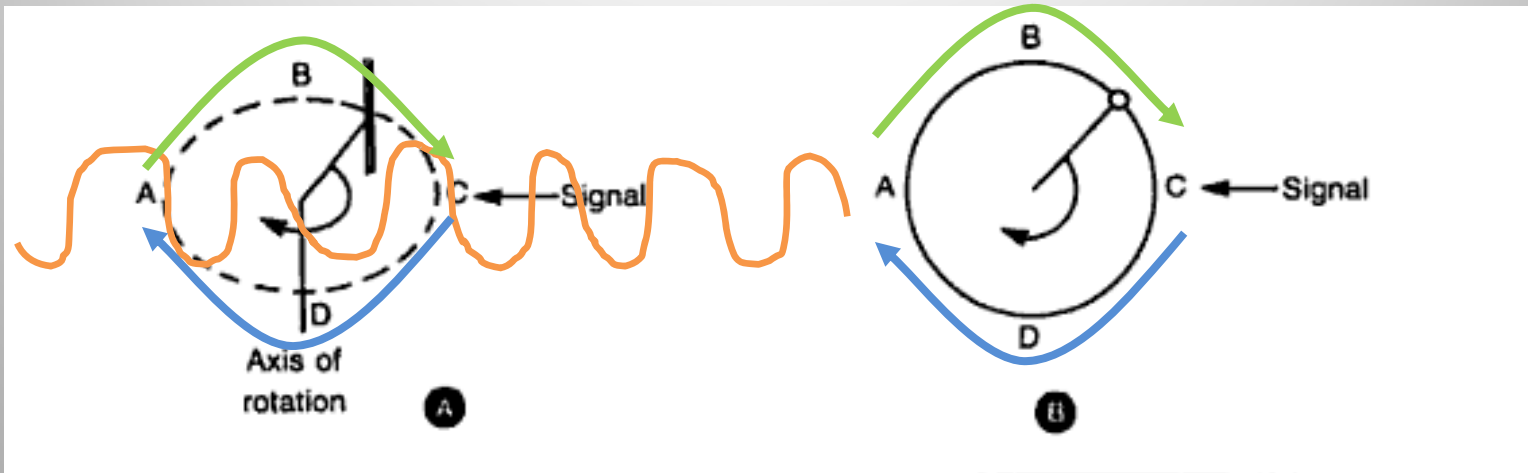


Analog or digital Information to be transmitted

Frequency modulation changes the carrier's frequency
→ Moves the carrier slightly left/right of its original position on frequency plot



Physically Rotated Antenna



Joseph Moell,
"Transmitter Hunting:
Radio Direction
Finding Simplified",
1987 (McGraw-Hill)

Doppler Shift

- Doppler shift of received signal used to calculate angle of transmitter
- Easy with an FM radio!
- Frequency Modulation:
 - Shifts the centre (carrier) frequency about based on the original modulating signal
 - Doppler shift just moves it around some more
- FM receiver detects Doppler as an extra tone!

Extra tone: sine wave

DOPPLER SINE WAVE VS. SIGNAL DIRECTION

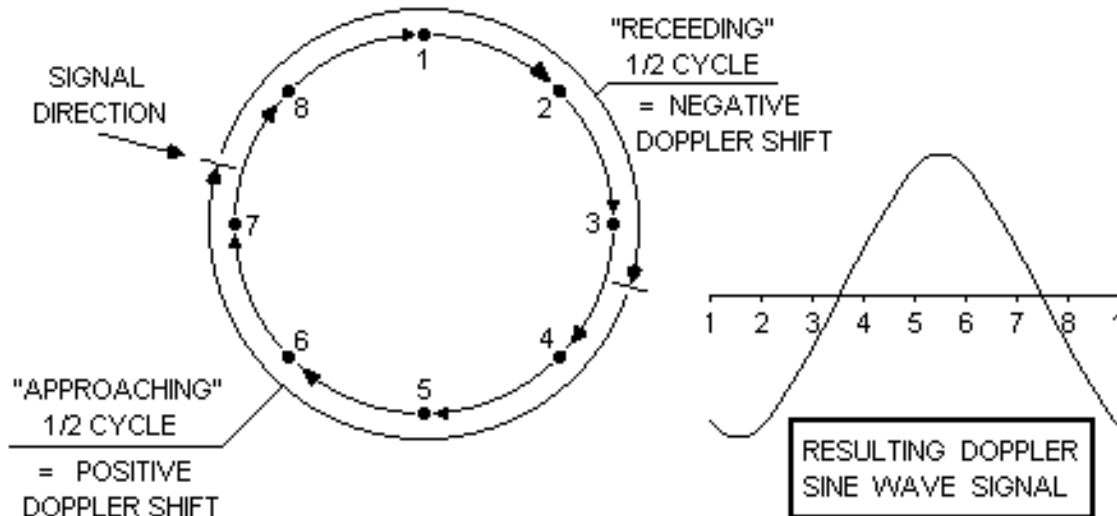


FIGURE 2

The sine wave zero - crossing at the end of the positive half - cycle signals the exact instant when the hypothetical antenna is nearest the signal source

Mechanical Rotation Rate

- Doppler equation relates:
 - Doppler shift
 - Radius of antenna
 - Angular velocity (rotation rate)
 - Frequency of signal
- For a small antenna setup tuned to 2m wavelength (~ 150 MHz), requires:

38600 RPM

~ 643 rot/sec

Pseudo-Doppler

- Array of **fixed** antennas
- Switch **electronically** between them
 - ‘Simulate’ physical rotation

PRODUCING DOPPLER SHIFT ON A RECEIVED SIGNAL USING STATIONARY ANTENNAS

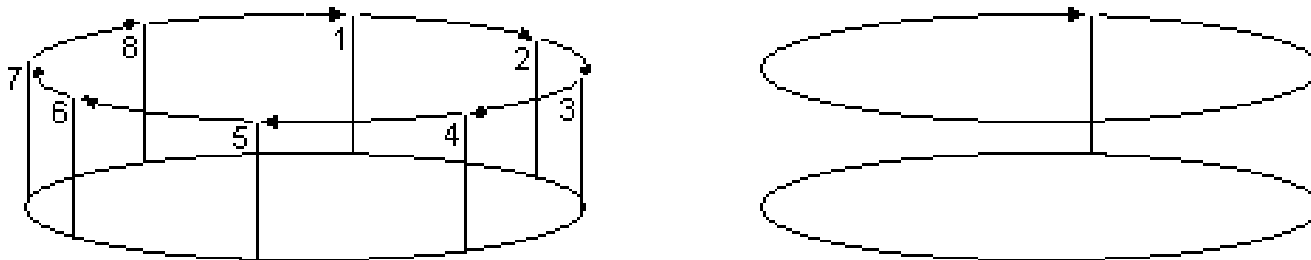
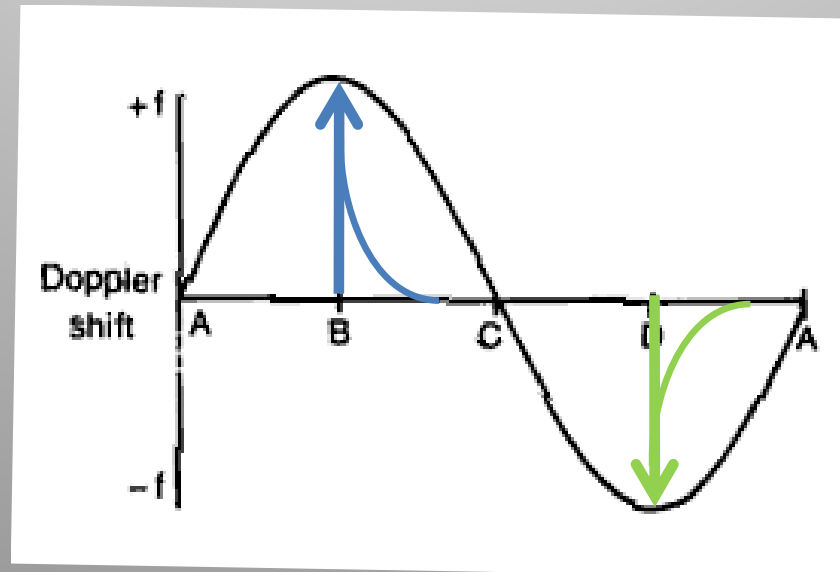
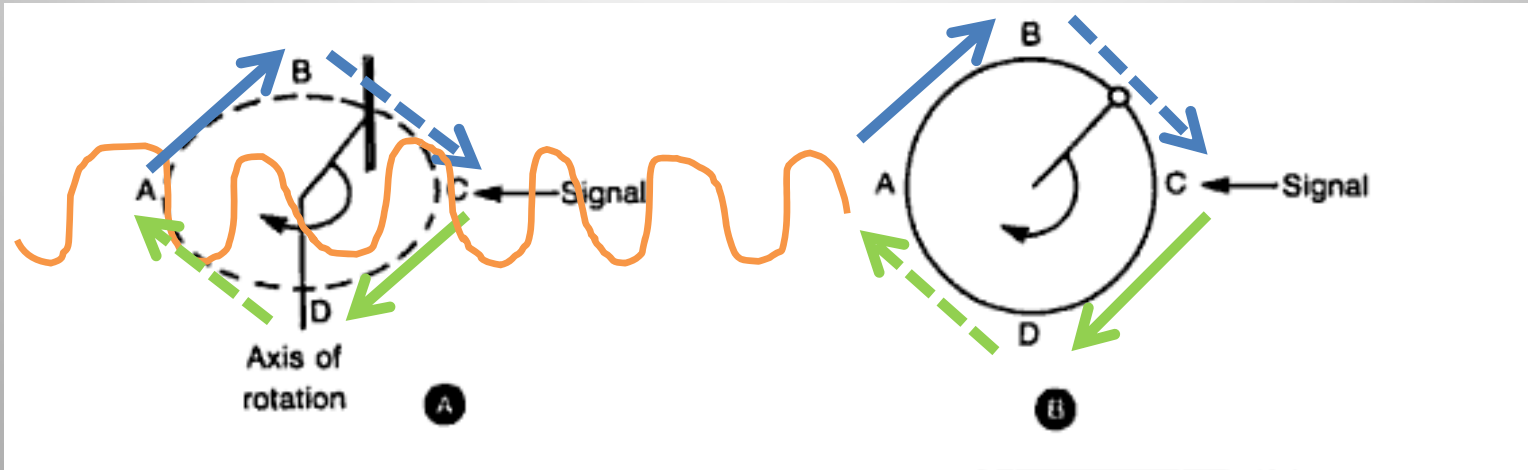


FIGURE 1

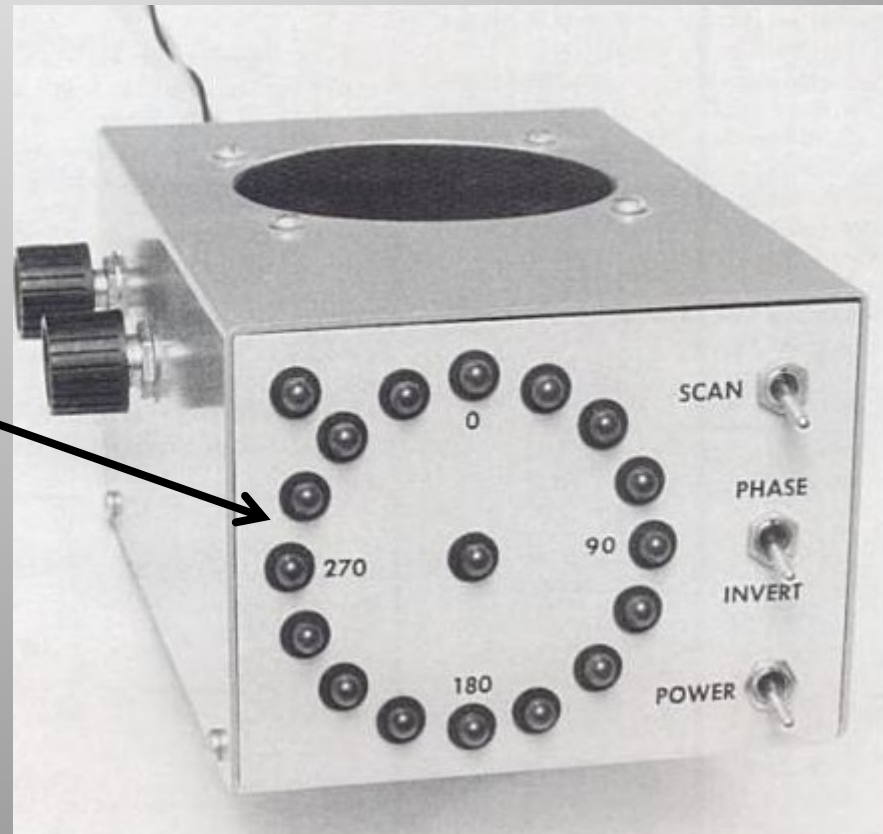
Switching a receiver between 8 stationary antennas (arranged in a circle) simulates the action of a single, *hypothetical* antenna, moving in a circle.

Electronically Rotated Antenna



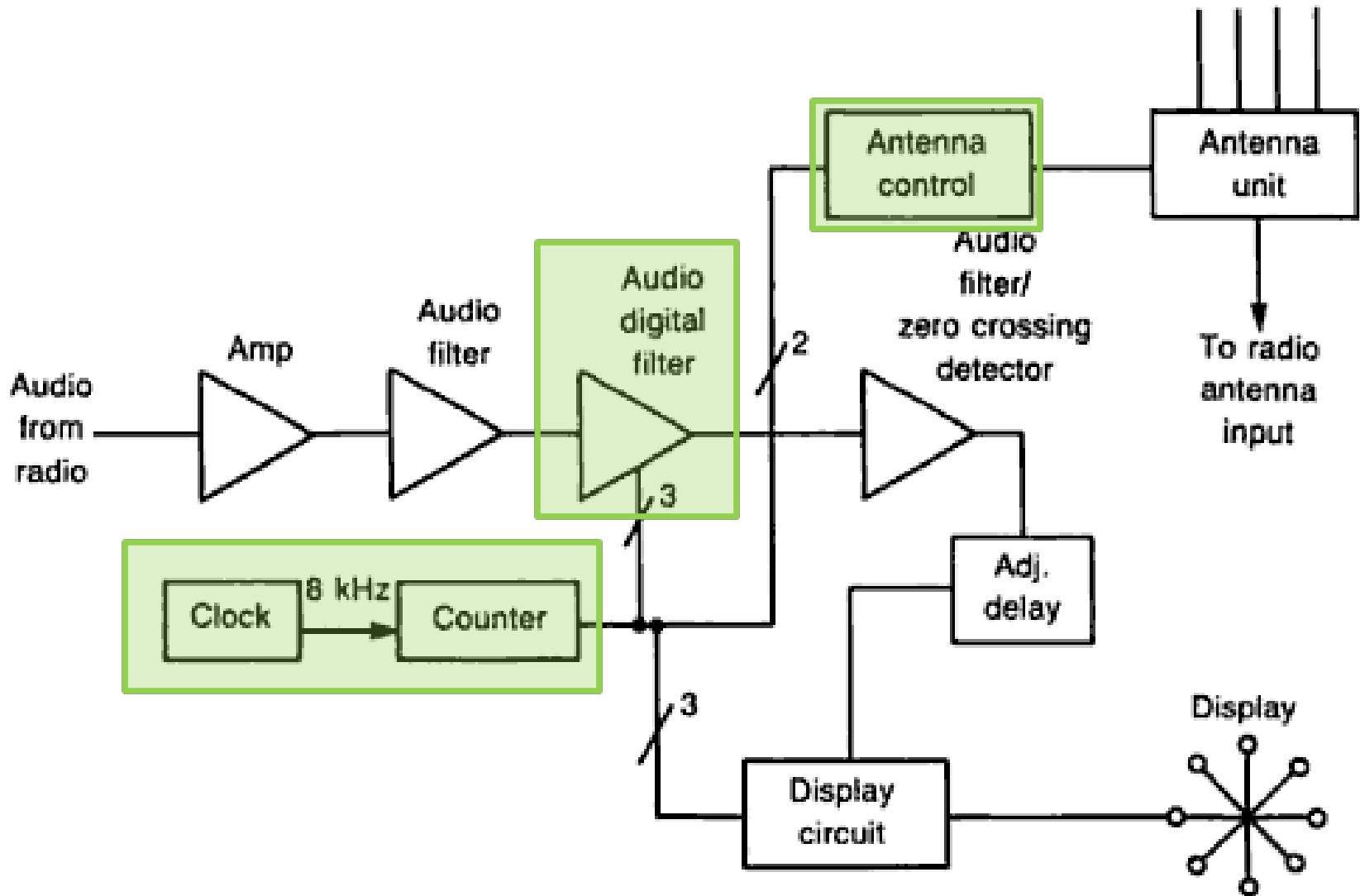
Home-made RDF

- ‘Roanoke Doppler’
- Four antennas
- Control box →
- Plug in **any standard FM radio**
- LEDs indicate direction →

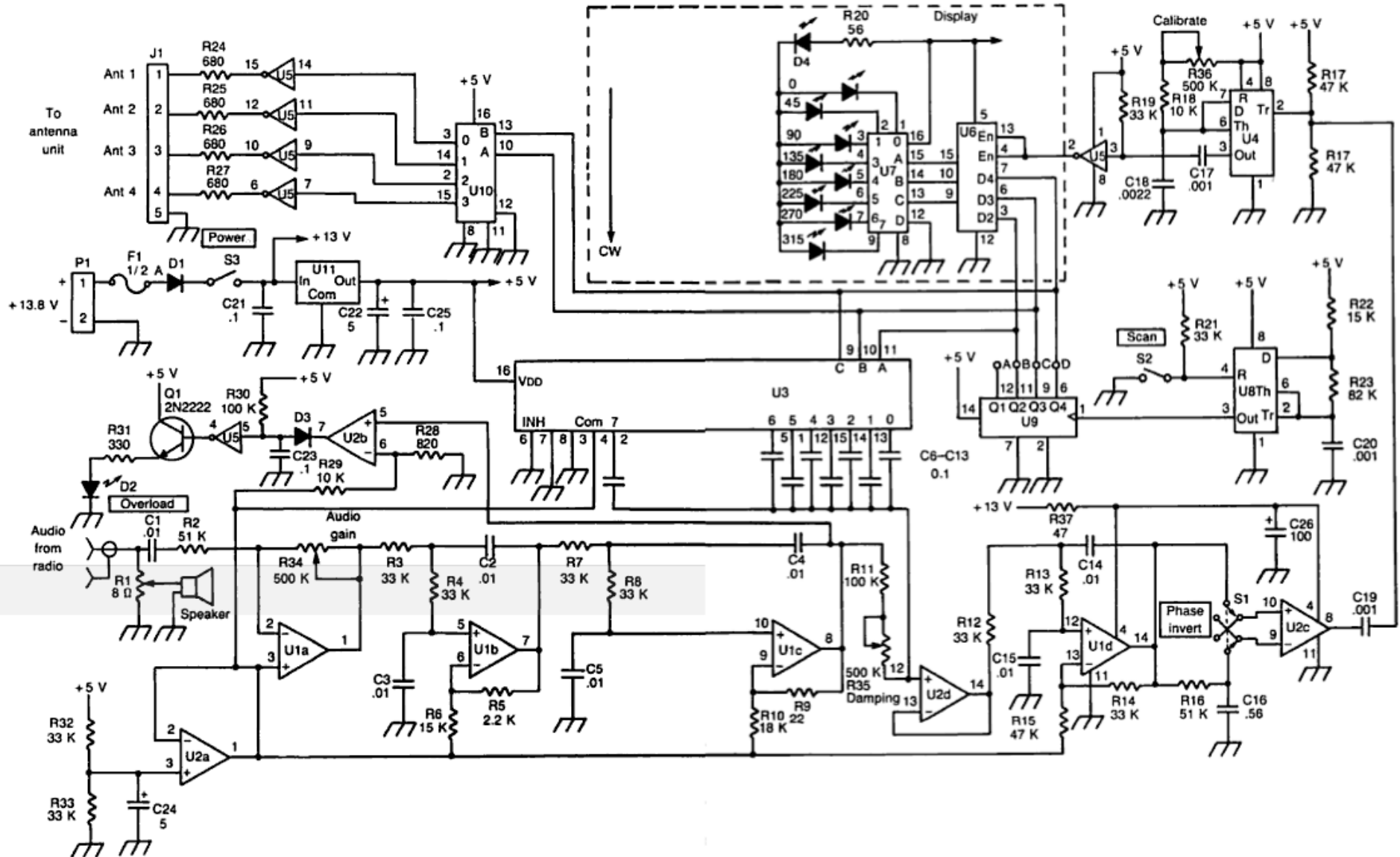


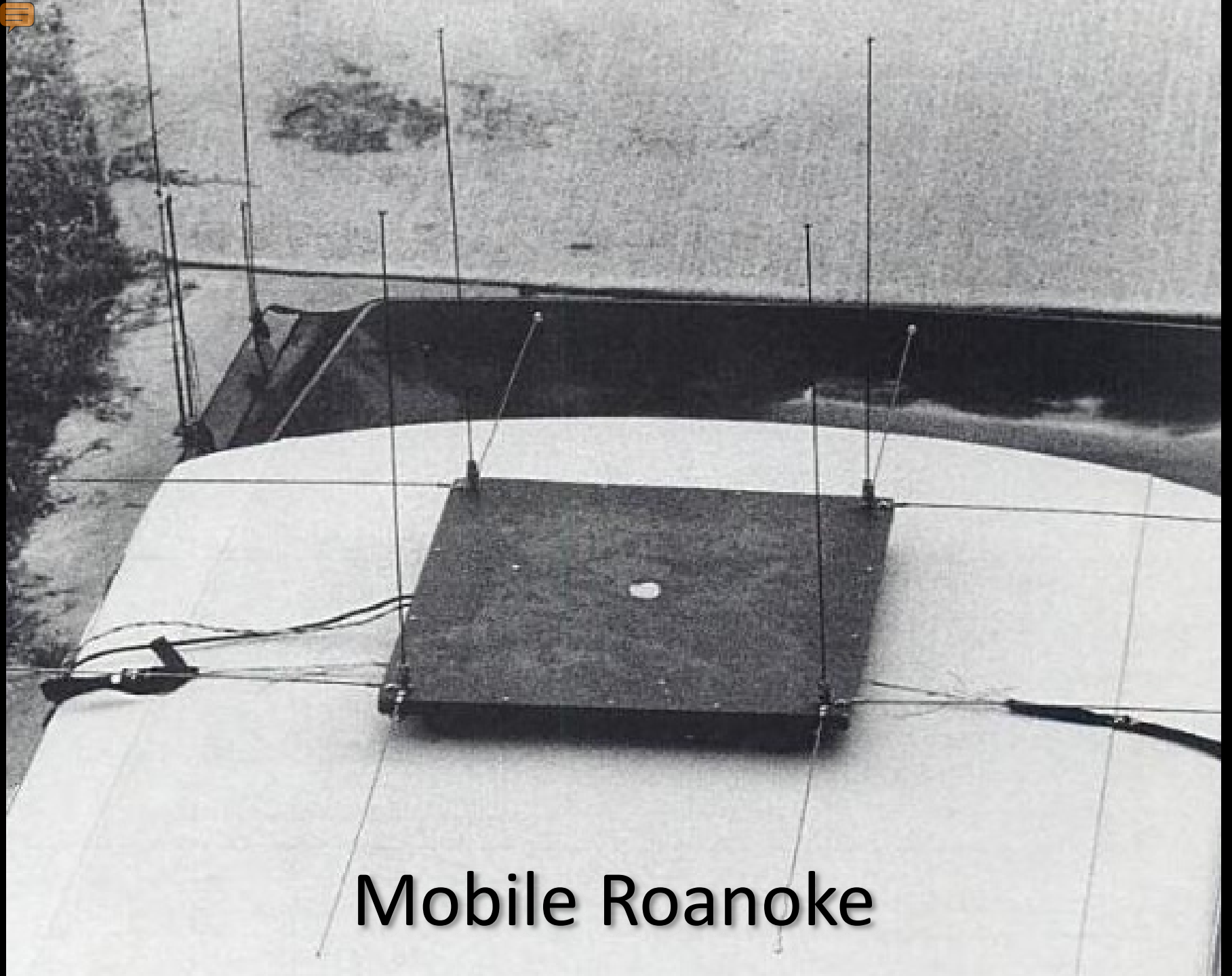
Joseph Moell,
“Transmitter Hunting:
Radio Direction Finding Simplified”,
1987 (McGraw-Hill)

Block Diagram



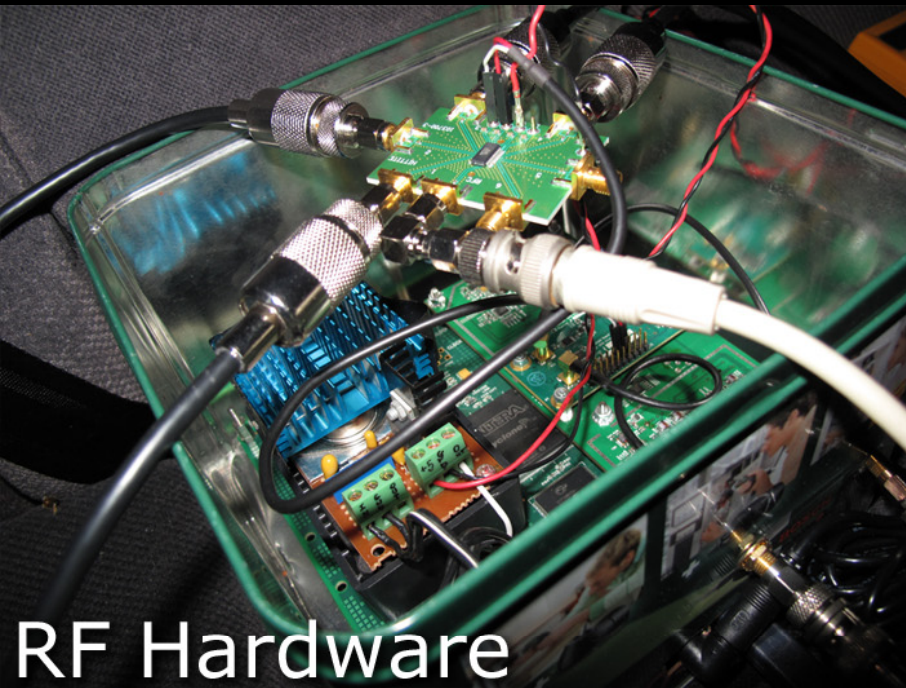
Circuit Diagram





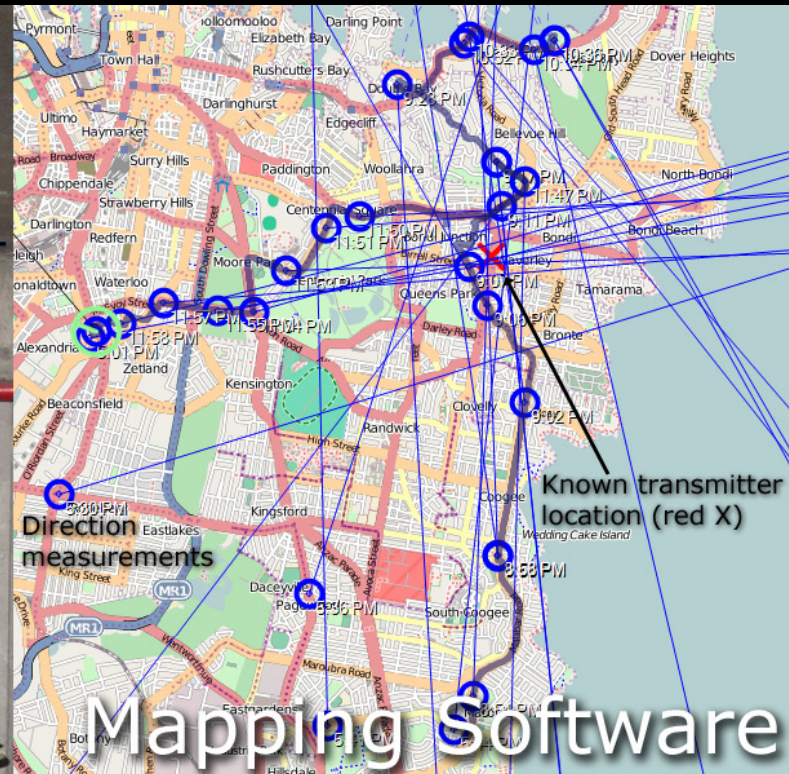
Mobile Roanoke

Time to go colour...



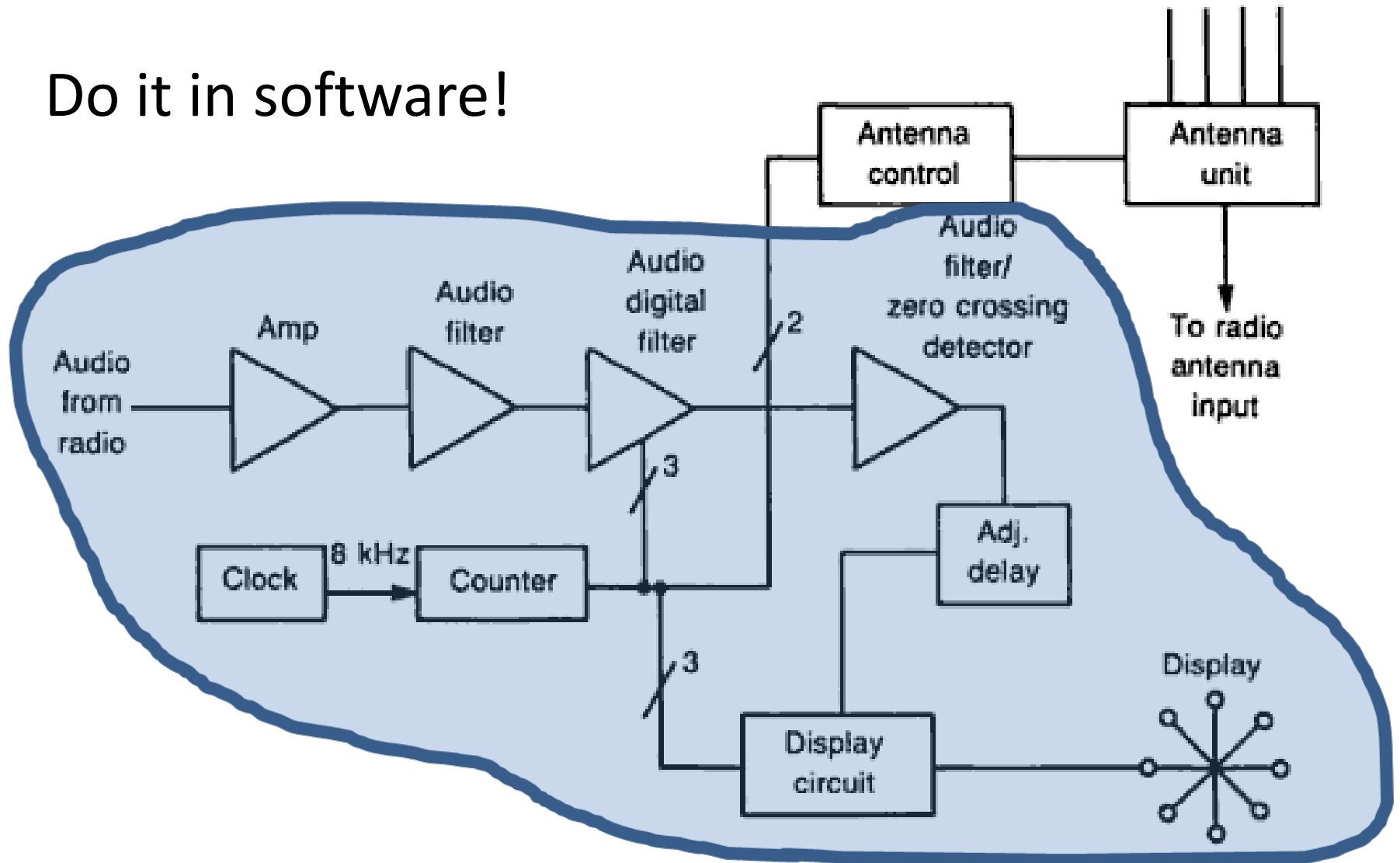
Software-Defined Radio

Direction Finding

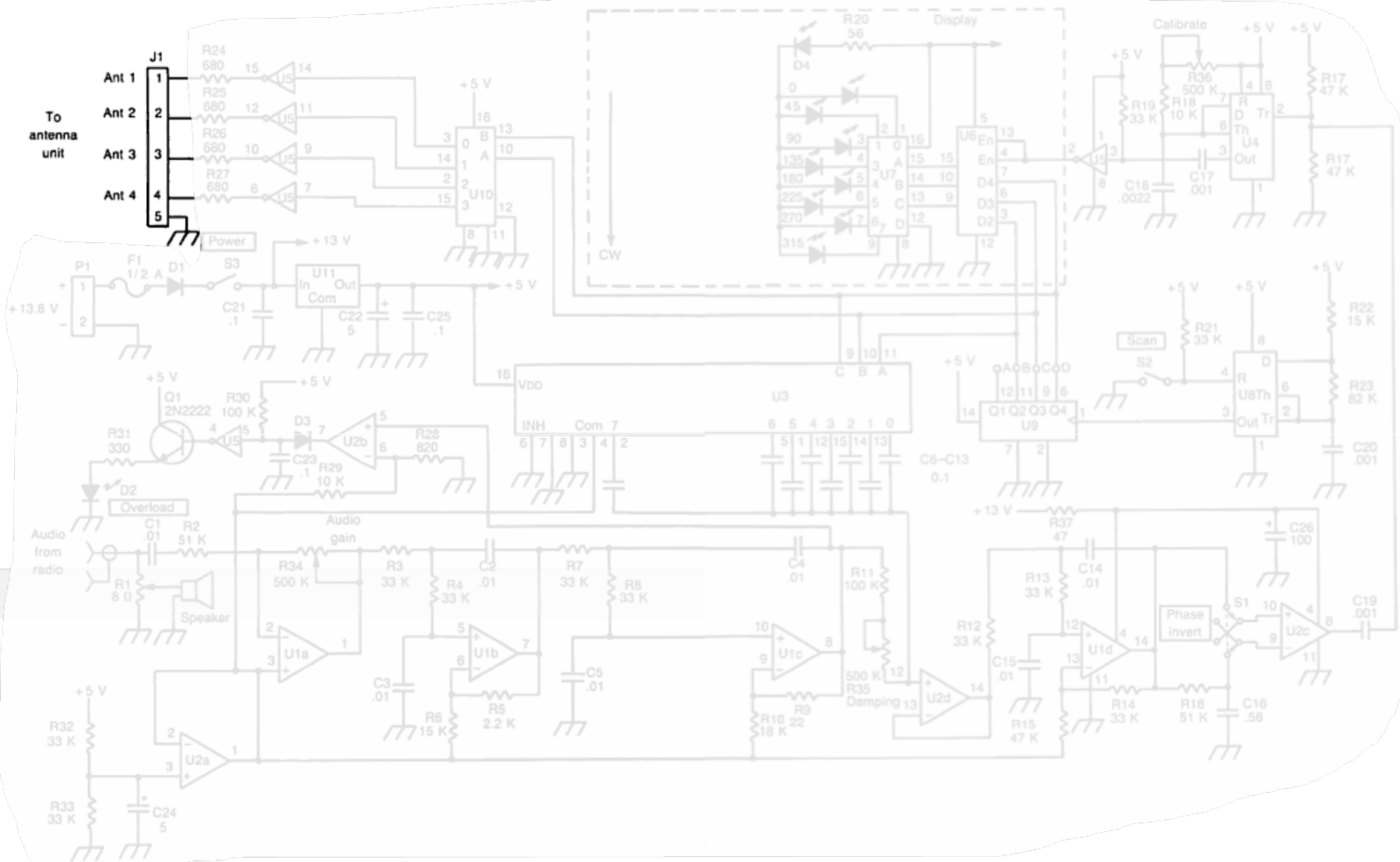


Software Defined RDF

Do it in software!



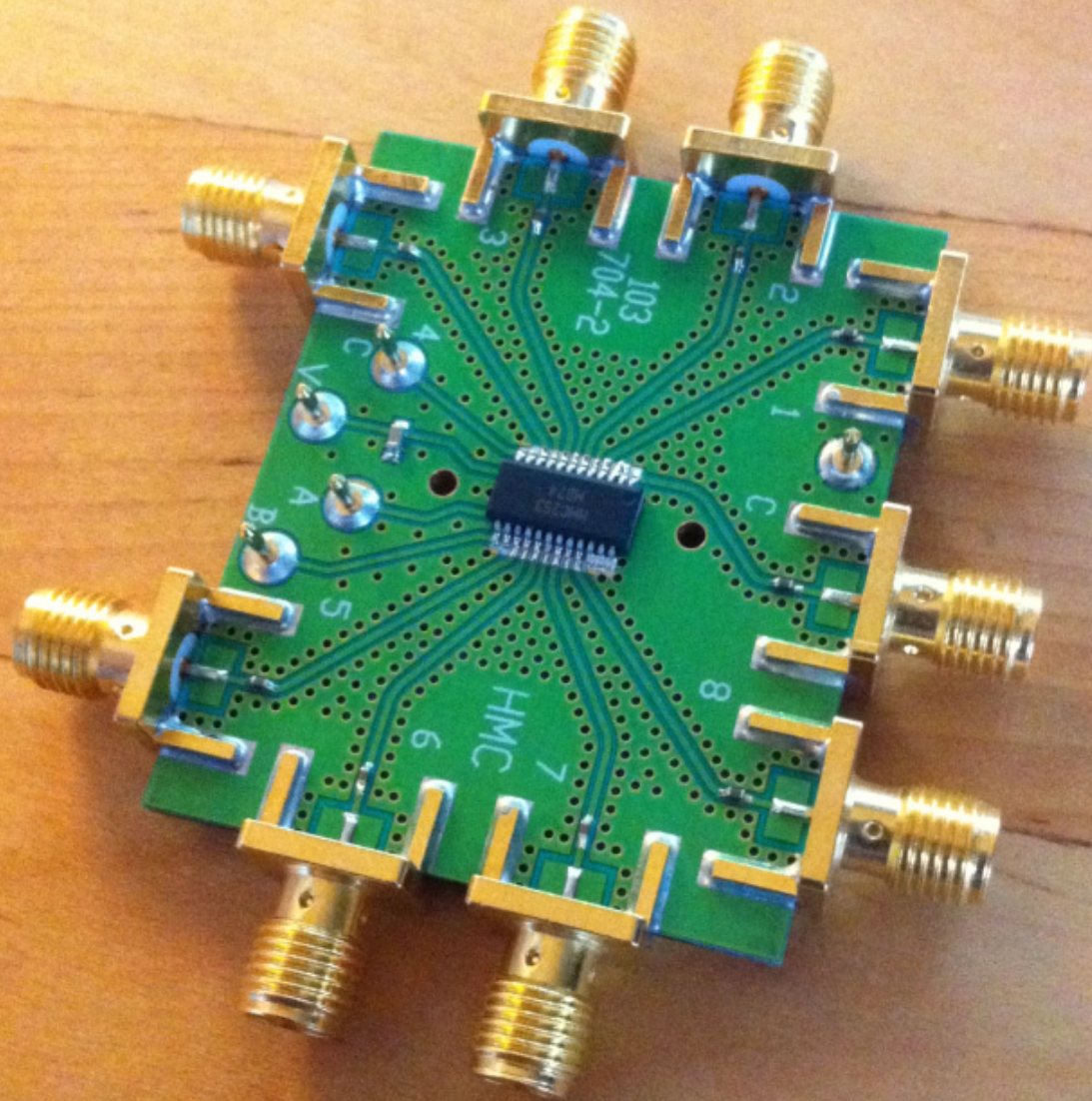
Software Defined RDF





Antenna
Array

Antenna Switch

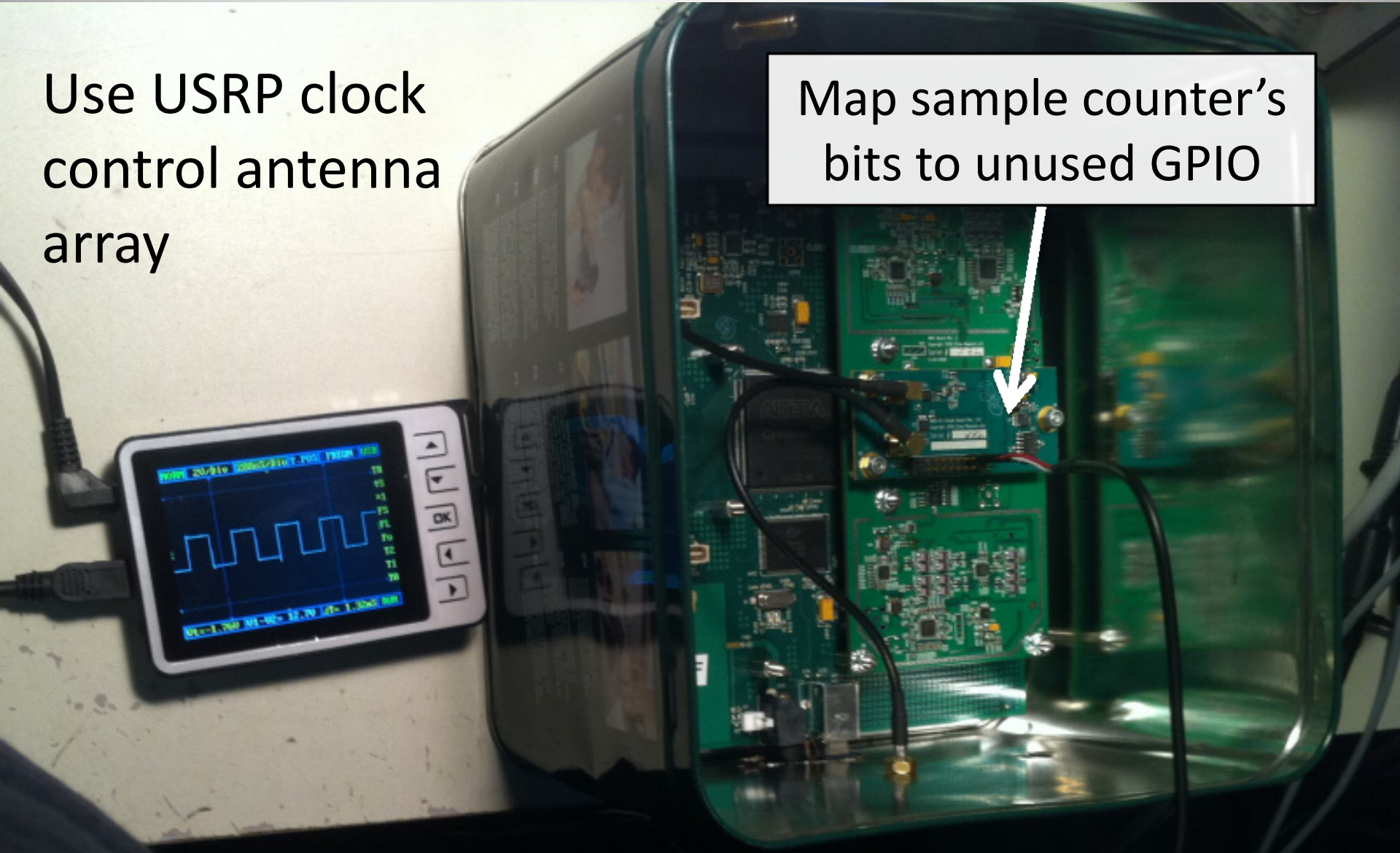




FPGA Modification

Use USRP clock control antenna array

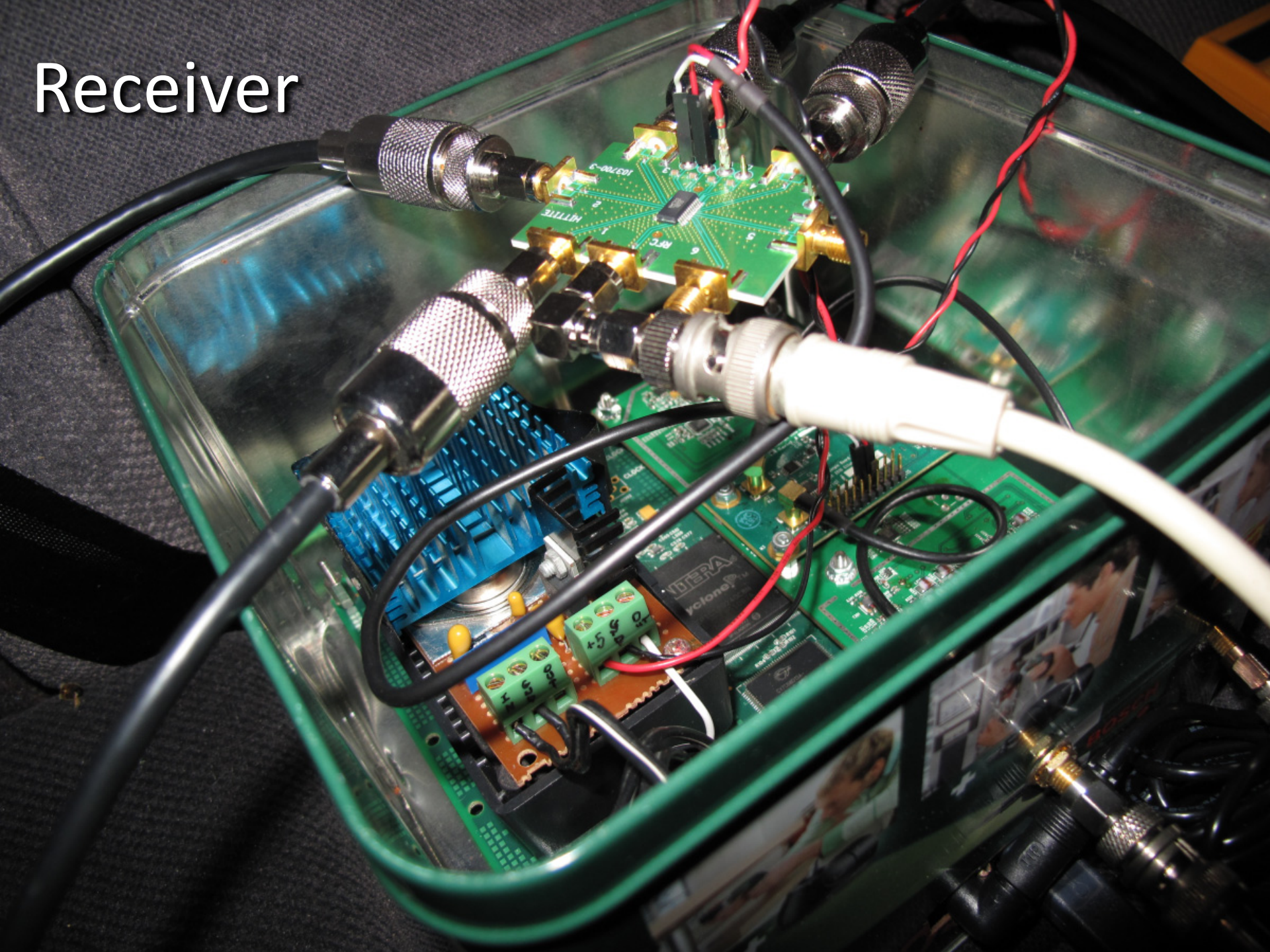
Map sample counter's bits to unused GPIO



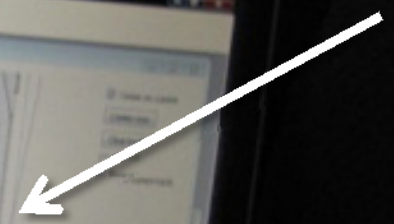
Modification Bonuses

- Using FPGA clock ensures antenna switching is in lockstep with samples arriving at host
 - Same clock domain → host-side ‘just works’
 - Use host-generated sine wave as reference
- FPGA’s sample counter begins at zero for each stream start
 - Calibrate array orientation just once

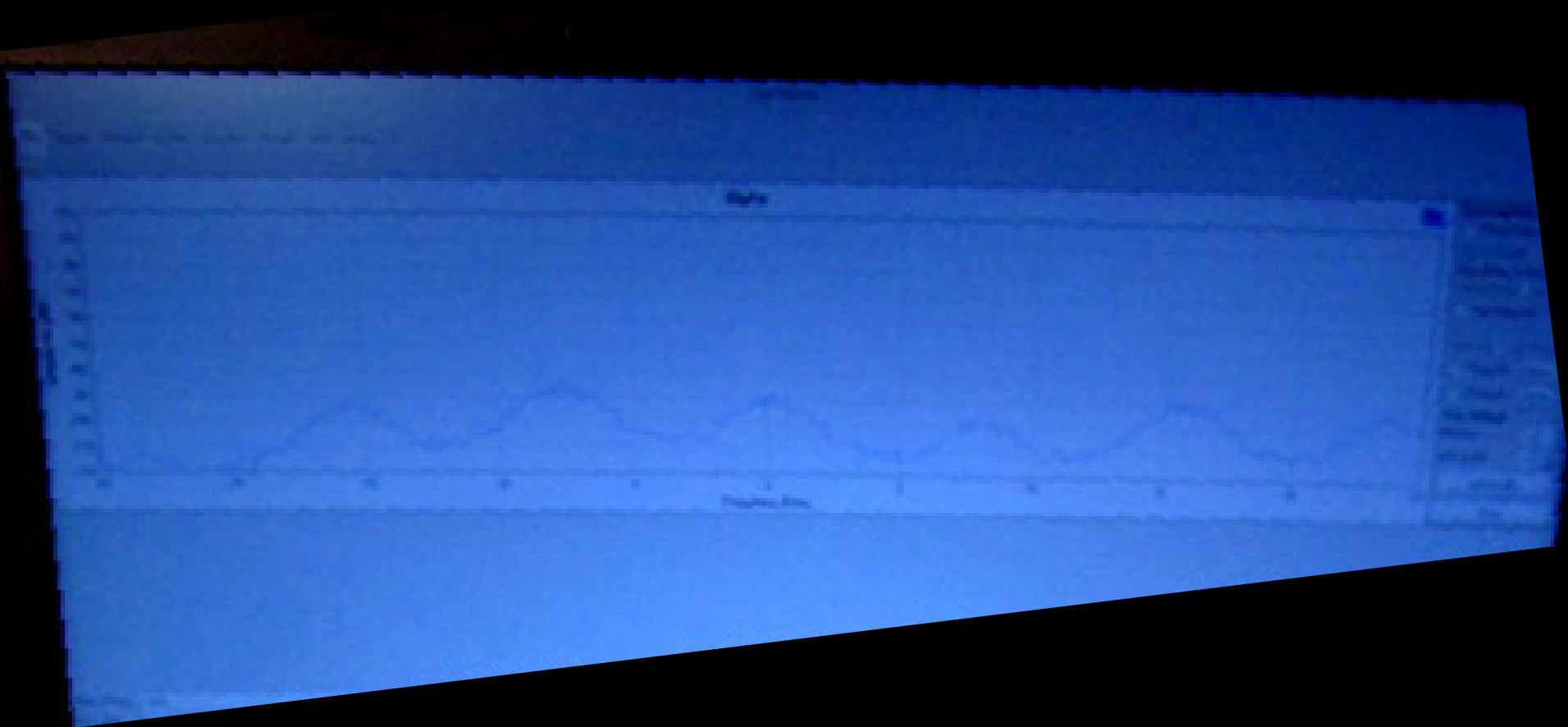
Receiver



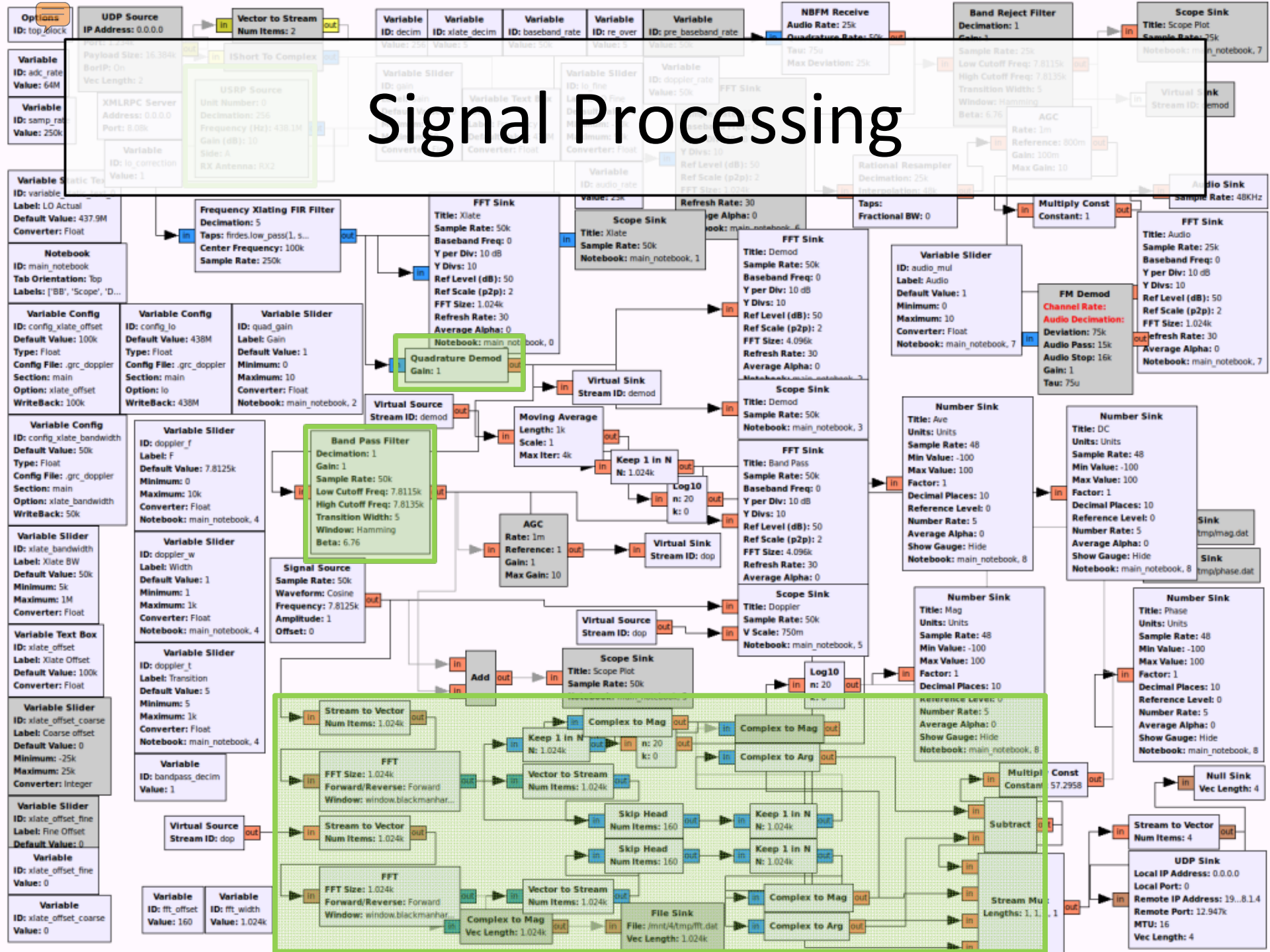
Processing & Display

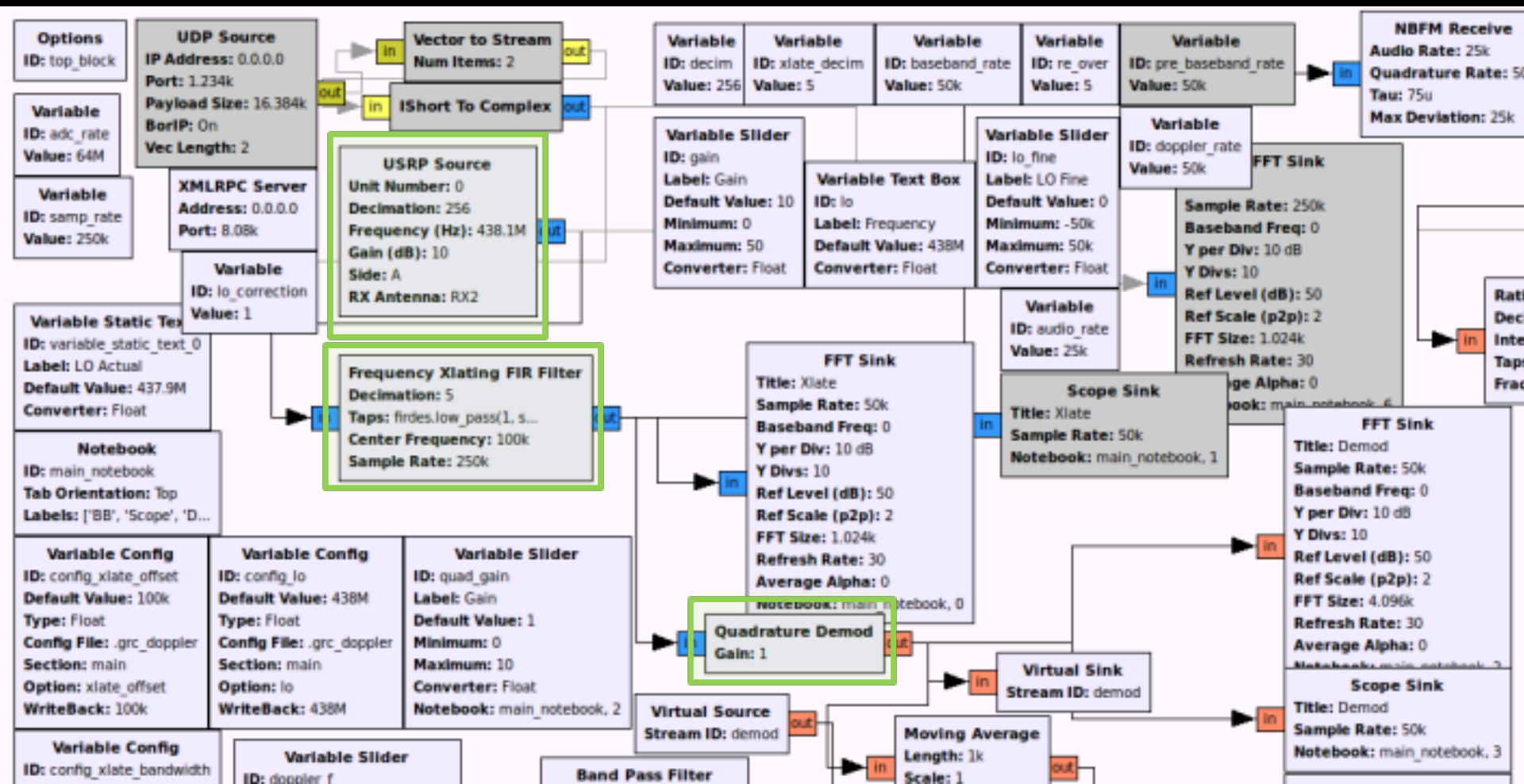


Switching affecting spectrum



Signal Processing





Tricks

- Only need to know:
 1. Sample rate (FPGA clock / decimation)
 2. Which bit of sample counter is MSB of switch

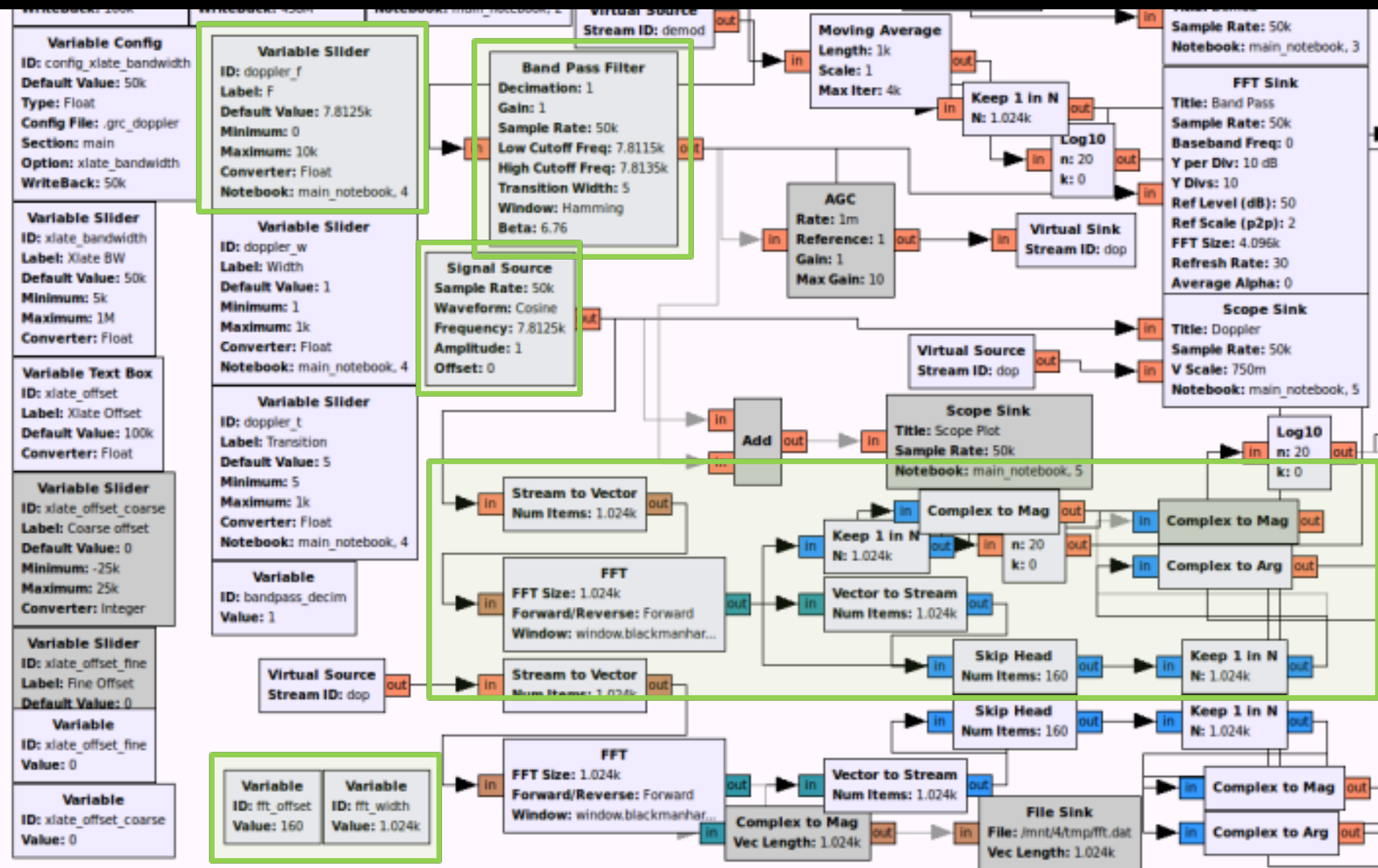
$$(64 \text{ MHz} / 256) = \mathbf{250 \text{ ksps}}$$

31st and **32nd** bits used

$$\rightarrow 250\text{k} / 32 = 7.8125 \text{ kHz tone}$$

For Xlate **decim 5 & 1024 FFT bins**, tone sits in:

$$((250 \text{ ksps} / 5) / 1024) * 7812.5 = \mathbf{160 \text{ exactly}}$$



Variable Config
 ID: config_xlate_bandwidth
 Default Value: 50k
 Type: Float
 Config File: .grc_doppler
 Section: main
 Option: xlate_bandwidth
 WriteBack: 50k

Variable Slider
 ID: doppler_f
 Label: F
 Default Value: 7.8125k
 Minimum: 0
 Maximum: 10k
 Converter: Float
 Notebook: main_notebook, 4

Variable Slider
 ID: xlate_bandwidth
 Label: Xlate BW
 Default Value: 50k
 Minimum: 5k
 Maximum: 1M
 Converter: Float

Variable Slider
 ID: doppler_w
 Label: Width
 Default Value: 1
 Minimum: 1
 Maximum: 1k
 Converter: Float
 Notebook: main_notebook, 4

Variable Text Box
 ID: xlate_offset
 Label: Xlate Offset
 Default Value: 100k
 Converter: Float

Variable Slider
 ID: doppler_t
 Label: Transition
 Default Value: 5
 Minimum: 5
 Maximum: 1k
 Converter: Float
 Notebook: main_notebook, 4

Variable Slider
 ID: xlate_offset_coarse
 Label: Coarse offset
 Default Value: 0
 Minimum: -25k
 Maximum: 25k
 Converter: Integer

Variable
 ID: bandpass_decim
 Value: 1

Variable Slider
 ID: xlate_offset_fine
 Label: Fine Offset
 Default Value: 0

Virtual Source
 Stream ID: dop

Variable
 ID: xlate_offset_fine
 Value: 0

Variable ID: fft_offset Value: 160
Variable ID: fft_width Value: 1.024k

Variable
 ID: xlate_offset_coarse
 Value: 0

Sample Rate: 50k
Notebook: main_notebook, 3

FFT Sink
 Title: Band Pass
 Sample Rate: 50k
 Baseband Freq: 0
 Y per Div: 10 dB
 Y Divs: 10
 Ref Level (dB): 50
 Ref Scale (p2p): 2
 FFT Size: 4.096k
 Refresh Rate: 30
 Average Alpha: 0

Scope Sink
 Title: Doppler
 Sample Rate: 50k
 V Scale: 750m
 Notebook: main_notebook, 5

Virtual Source
 Stream ID: dop

Scope Sink
 Title: Scope Plot
 Sample Rate: 50k
 Notebook: main_notebook, 5

Log10
 n: 20
 k: 0

Complex to Mag
 n: 20
 k: 0

Complex to Arg

Keep 1 in N
 N: 1.024k
 n: 20
 k: 0

Vector to Stream
 Num Items: 1.024k

Skip Head
 Num Items: 160

File Sink
 File: /mnt/4/tmp/fft.dat
 Vec Length: 1.024k

Keep 1 in N
 N: 1.024k

Complex to Mag
Complex to Arg

Add

Stream to Vector
 Num Items: 1.024k

FFT
 FFT Size: 1.024k
 Forward/Reverse: Forward
 Window: window.blackmanhar...

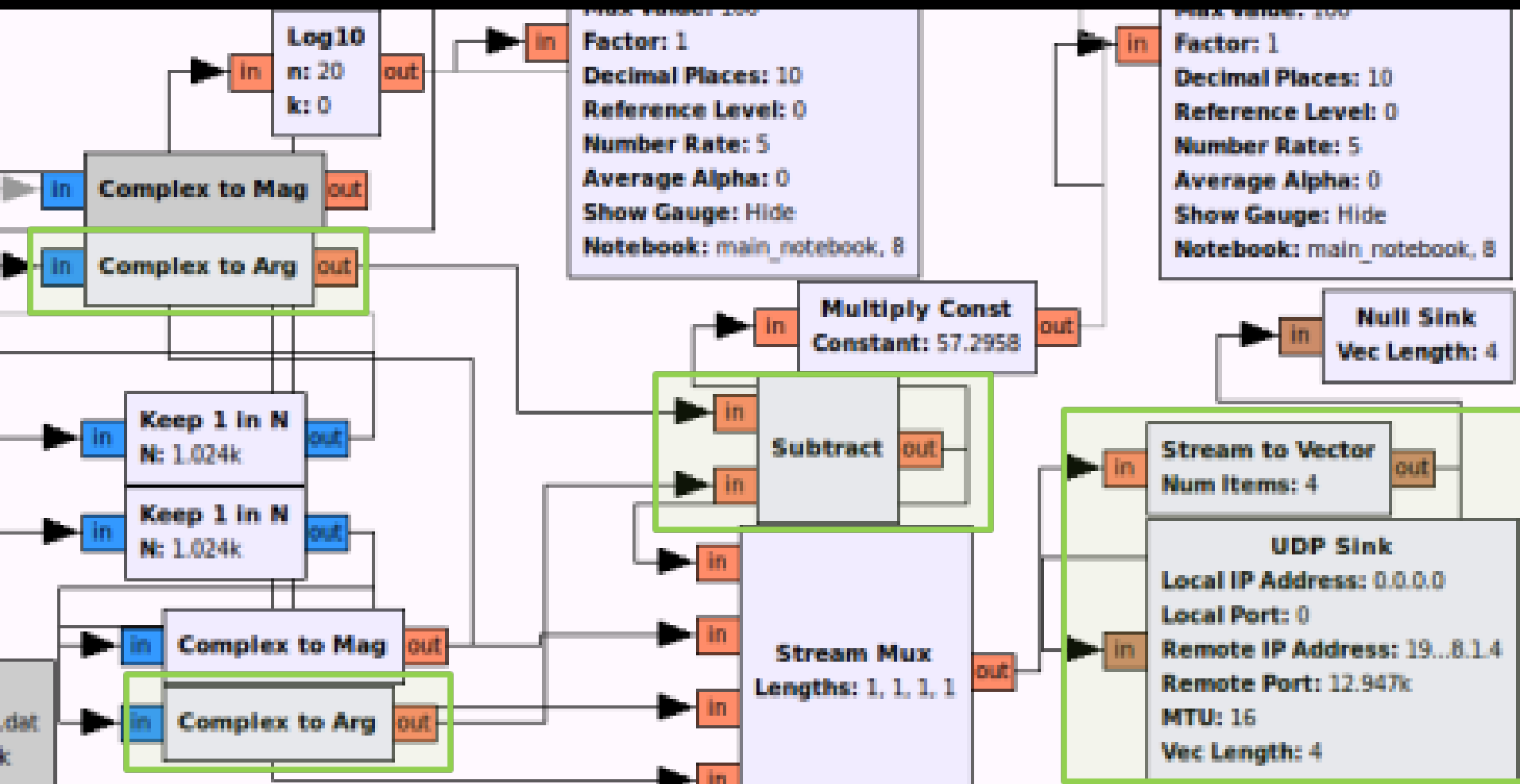
Stream to Vector
 Num Items: 1.024k

FFT
 FFT Size: 1.024k
 Forward/Reverse: Forward
 Window: window.blackmanhar...

Complex to Mag
 Vec Length: 1.024k

Vector to Stream
 Num Items: 1.024k

Complex to Arg



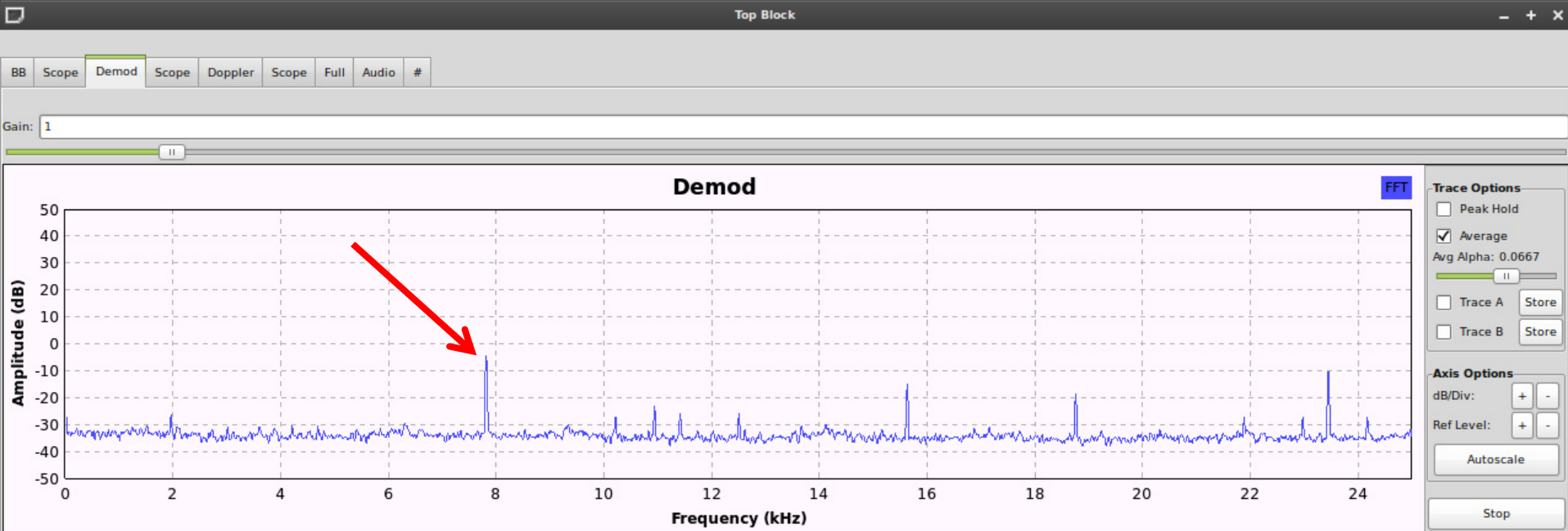
Magic of SDR

FM (quadrature) demodulation:

→ Multiply current signal sample by complex conjugate of previous one and find the argument (angle)

```
for (int i = 0; i < noutput_items; i++) {  
    gr_complex product = in[i] * conj(in[i-1]);  
    out[i] = d_gain * arg(product);  
}
```

Doppler sine wave



Frequency plot (FFT) of FM-demodulated signal

Xlate Offset: 100k

LO Fine: 0

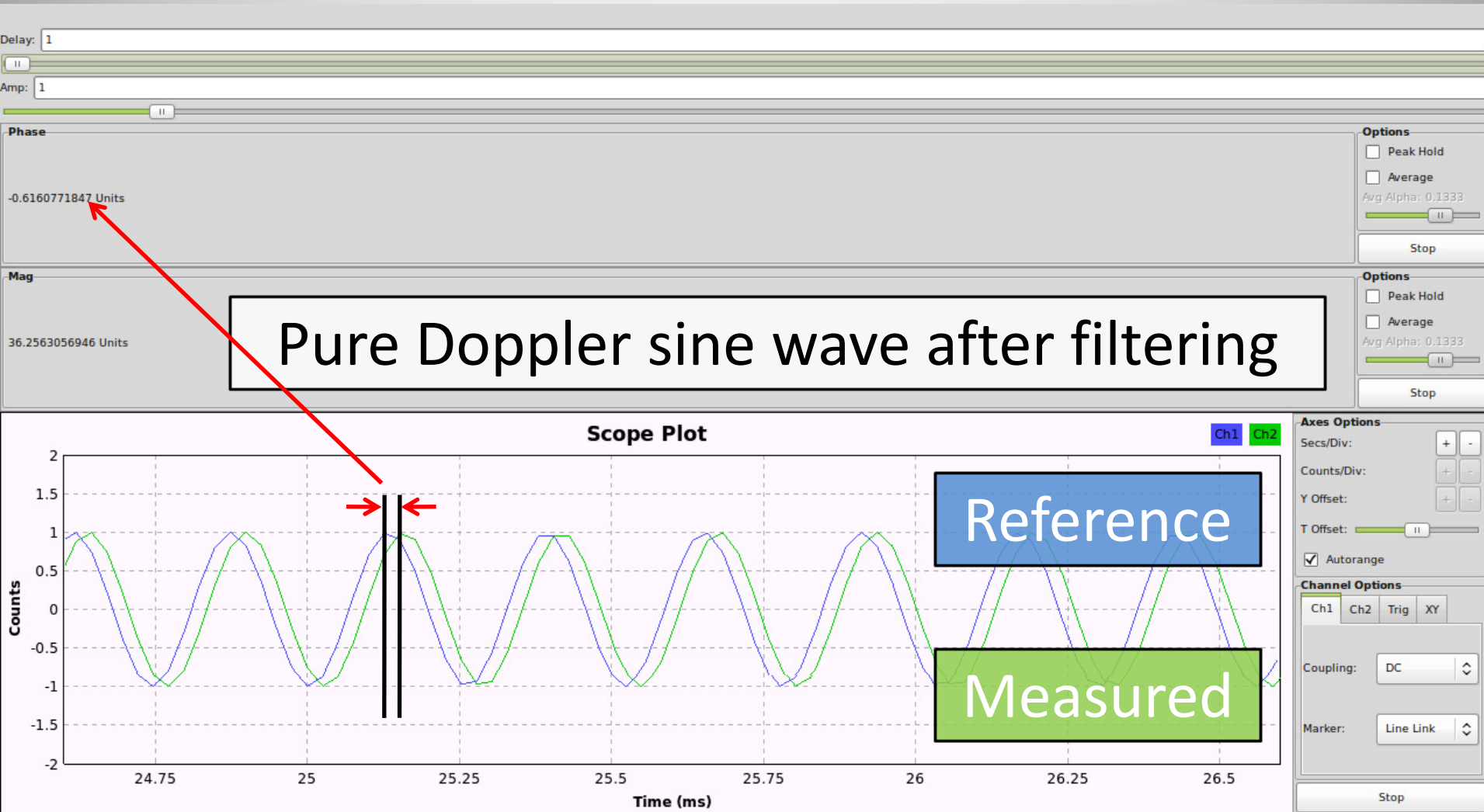
LO: 416.201M

Xlate BW: 20k

LO Actual: 416.109M

Gain: 10

Doppler sine wave



Pure Doppler sine wave after filtering

Reference

Measured

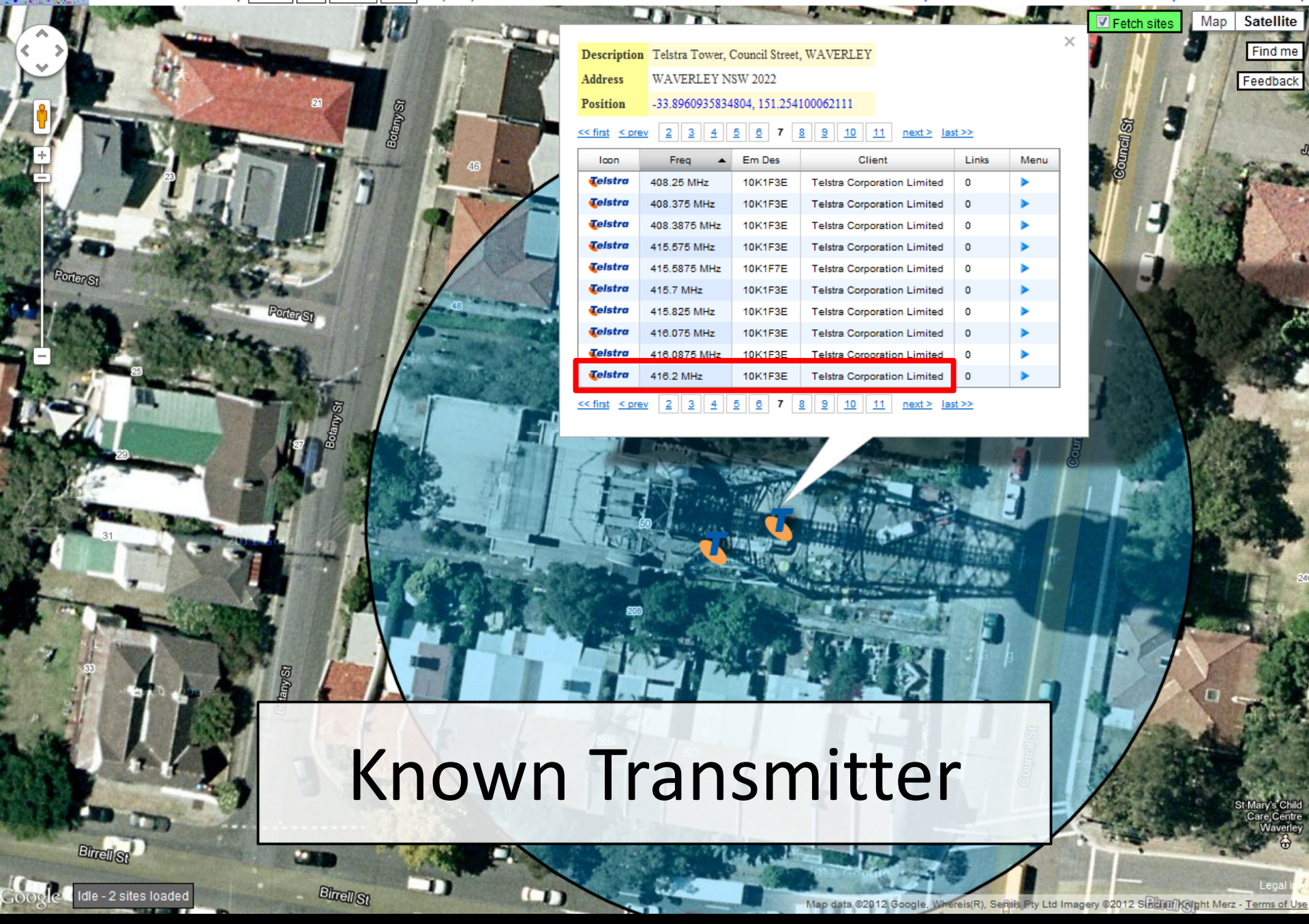
Find a target



Telstra Tower on Council St







Description Telstra Tower, Council Street, WAVERLEY

Address WAVERLEY NSW 2022

Position -33.8960935834804, 151.254100062111

<< first < prev 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 next > last >>

Icon	Freq	Em Des	Client	Links	Menu
Telstra	408.25 MHz	10K1F3E	Telstra Corporation Limited	0	▶
Telstra	408.375 MHz	10K1F3E	Telstra Corporation Limited	0	▶
Telstra	408.3875 MHz	10K1F3E	Telstra Corporation Limited	0	▶
Telstra	415.575 MHz	10K1F3E	Telstra Corporation Limited	0	▶
Telstra	415.5875 MHz	10K1F7E	Telstra Corporation Limited	0	▶
Telstra	415.7 MHz	10K1F3E	Telstra Corporation Limited	0	▶
Telstra	415.825 MHz	10K1F3E	Telstra Corporation Limited	0	▶
Telstra	418.075 MHz	10K1F3E	Telstra Corporation Limited	0	▶
Telstra	418.0875 MHz	10K1F3E	Telstra Corporation Limited	0	▶
Telstra	418.2 MHz	10K1F3E	Telstra Corporation Limited	0	▶

<< first < prev 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 next > last >>

Known Transmitter

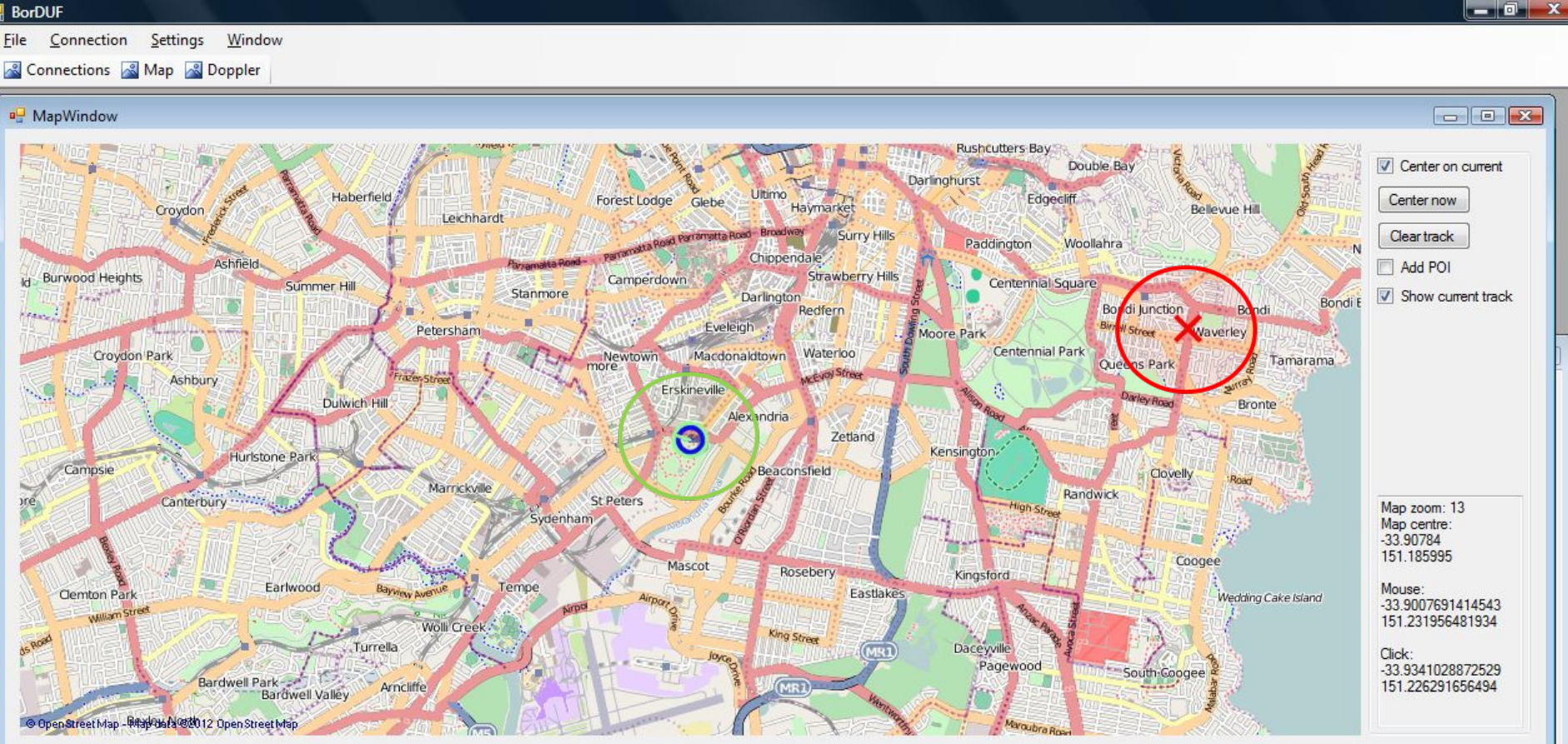
Start

BorDUF

File Connection Settings Window

Connections Map Doppler

MapWindow



Center on current
Center now
Clear track
Add POI
Show current track

Map zoom: 13
Map centre:
-33.90784
151.185995

Mouse:
-33.900769141543
151.231956481934

Click:
-33.9341028872529
151.226291656494

Connections

GPSd server: 127.0.0.1 Disconnect

Radio server: 192.168.2.151:8080 Store

Auto connect Auto reconnect Close

Strength: 48.007309773200

Threshold: 40 Offset: 90

Manual Reverse Set

Frequency: Set

GPS 3D 33°54'28.2240"S,151°11'09.5820"E 287.900 0.8

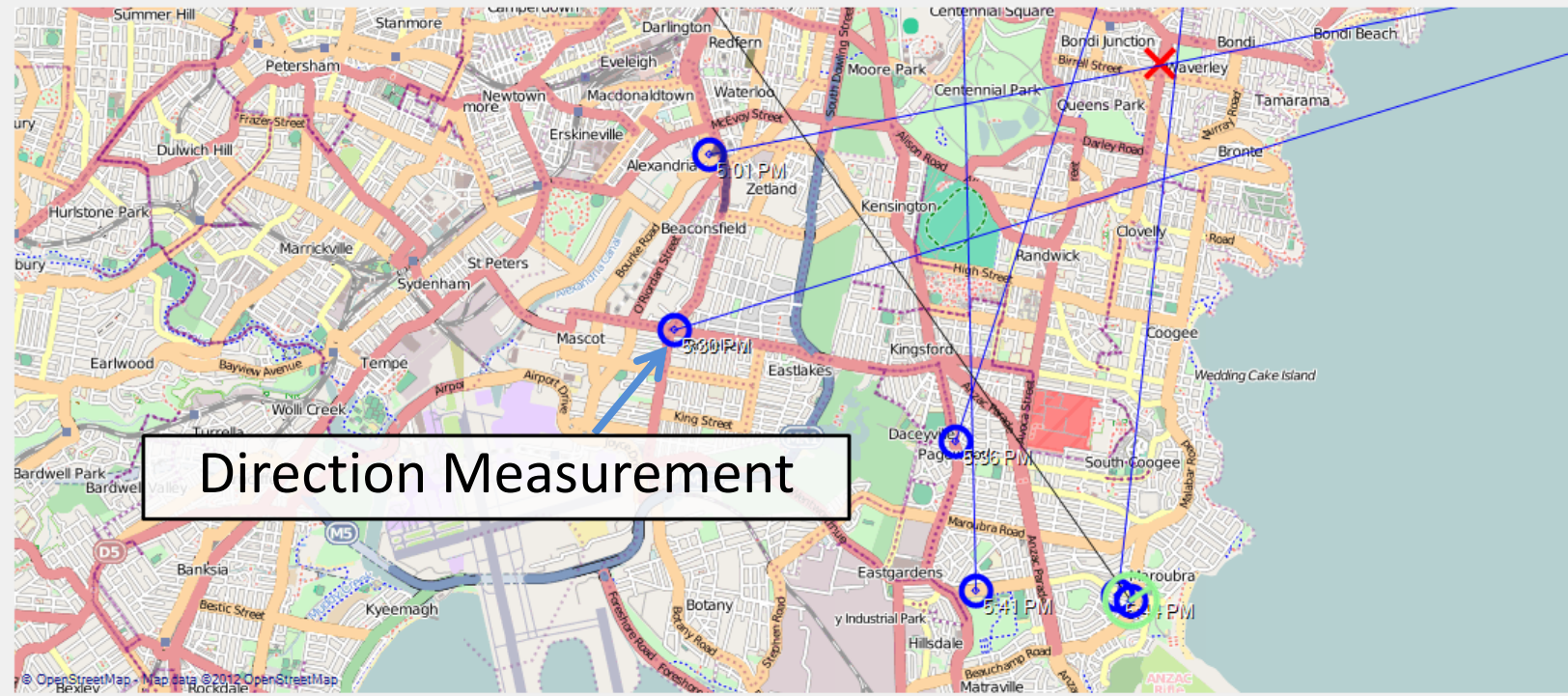
Drive

BorDUF

File Connection Settings Window

Connections Map Doppler

MapWindow



Center on current
Center now
Clear track
Add POI
Show current track

Map zoom: 13
Map centre:
-33.9234204143784
151.210670471191

Mouse:
-33.9564605253484
151.136684417725

Click:
-33.950195282757
151.189212799072

Threshold: 35 Offset: -90
Manual Reverse DC: -93
Frequency: 0.000 Squelch

Disconnect
Store
Close

```
Right turn across zero: 345.204208351021 -> 137.65247698504 (offset: 0, phase: 137.65247698504)
Left turn across zero: 21.7949970377273 -> 354.973537203917 (offset: -1, phase: -5.02646279608314)
Right turn across zero: 354.973537203917 -> 4.71455173497964 (offset: 0, phase: 4.71455173497964)
Left turn across zero: 4.71455173497964 -> 357.017484973422 (offset: -1, phase: -2.98251502657848)
Right turn across zero: 359.153312447641 -> 3.31471812496387 (offset: 0, phase: 3.31471812496387)
Left turn across zero: 3.31471812496387 -> 359.322345969221 (offset: -1, phase: -0.677654030779308)
Right turn across zero: 349.539411379498 -> 16.8431918517381 (offset: 0, phase: 16.8431918517381)
Left turn across zero: 52.9474761817771 -> 306.962607565523 (offset: -1, phase: -53.0373924344768)
Right turn across zero: 323.920956406668 -> 26.4533226554594 (offset: 0, phase: 26.4533226554594)
```

GPS 3D 33°56'52.9140"S,151°15'03.3000"E 177.700 0 m/s 0.8

Complications

- Line-Of-Sight
 - Beware of reflections
 - Descending into 'valley'...
 - Reflections in urban areas
 - Multiple wavefronts will 'confuse' FM detector
 - Doppler

Complications: Coogee

BorDUF

File Connection Settings Window

Connections Map Doppler

MapWindow

The screenshot shows a map application window titled 'MapWindow' displaying a map of Sydney, Australia. The map is overlaid with a complex network of blue lines and circular markers, representing a network or data visualization. A green rectangular box highlights the Coogee area, and a black arrow points from a text box labeled 'Line of sight' to this area. The map includes various geographical features and labels for suburbs and streets. On the right side of the window, there is a control panel with several buttons and checkboxes: 'Center on current', 'Center now', 'Clear track', 'Add POI', and 'Show current track' (checked). Below these controls, there is a section for map zoom and center coordinates, and another section for mouse coordinates. The bottom of the window shows the OpenStreetMap logo and copyright information.

Center on current
Center now
Clear track
Add POI
 Show current track

Map zoom: 13
Map centre:
-33.9101722874505
151.241569519043

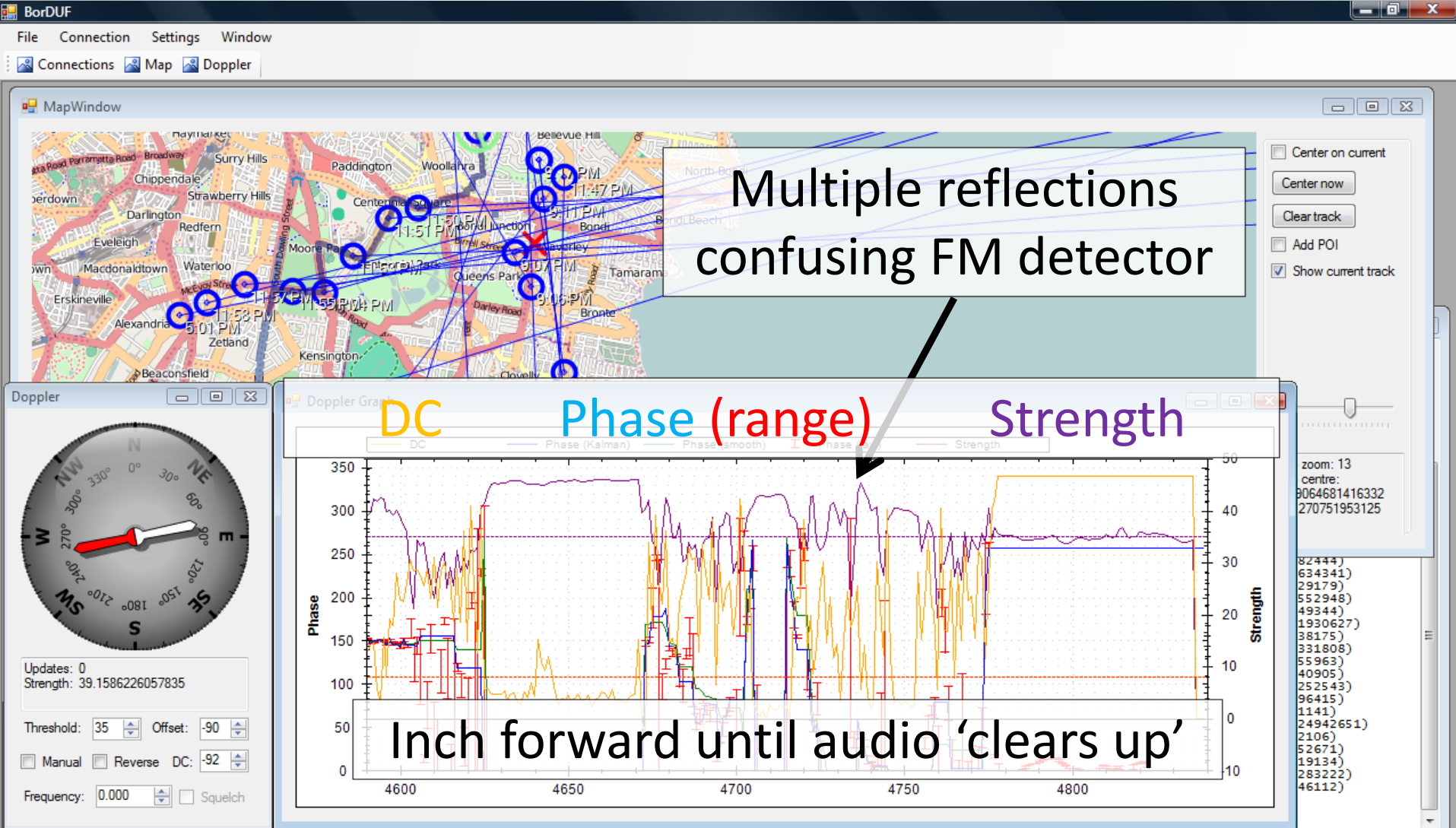
Mouse:
-33.9024788815091
151.17582321167

Click:
-33.9368089010041
151.29186630249

Line of sight

© OpenStreetMap - Map data ©2012 OpenStreetMap

Listen: Multipath



Done

BorDUF - [MapWindow]

File Connection Settings Window

Connections Map Doppler

Center on current

Center now

Clear track

Add POI

Show current track

Map zoom: 13
Map centre:
-33.9064681416332
151.270751953125

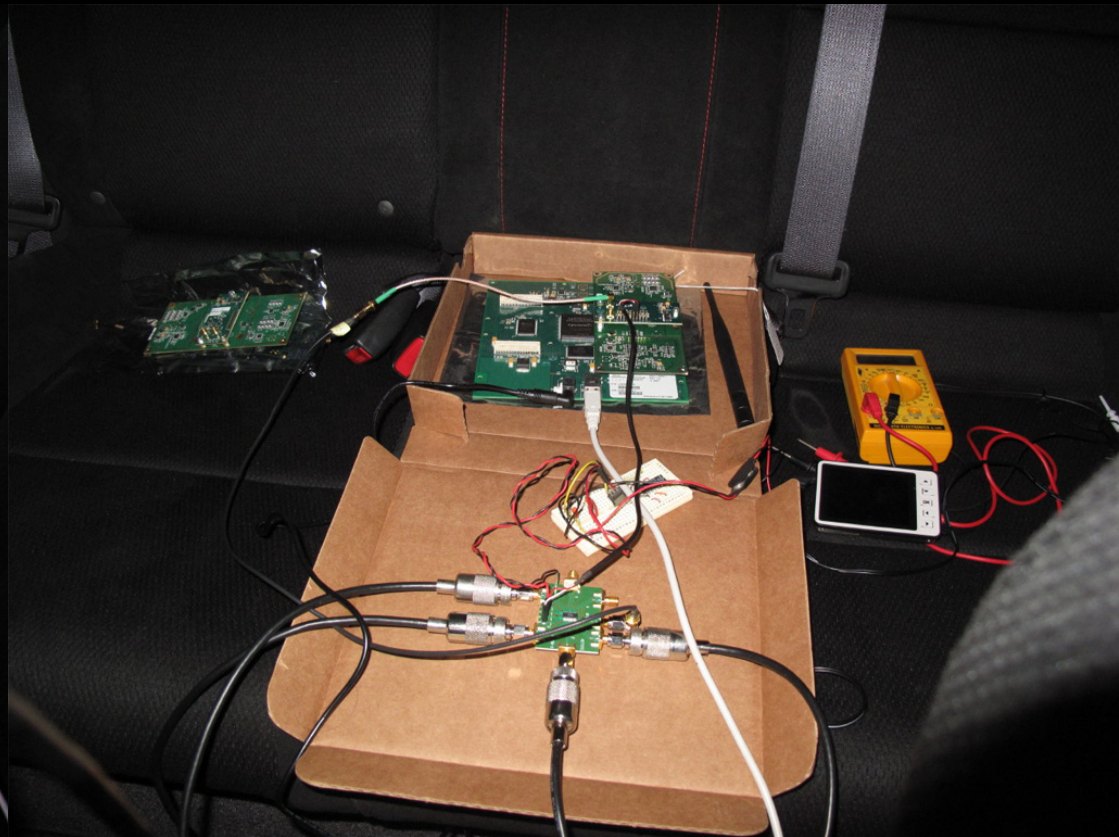
Mouse:
-33.9338180386977
151.268005371094

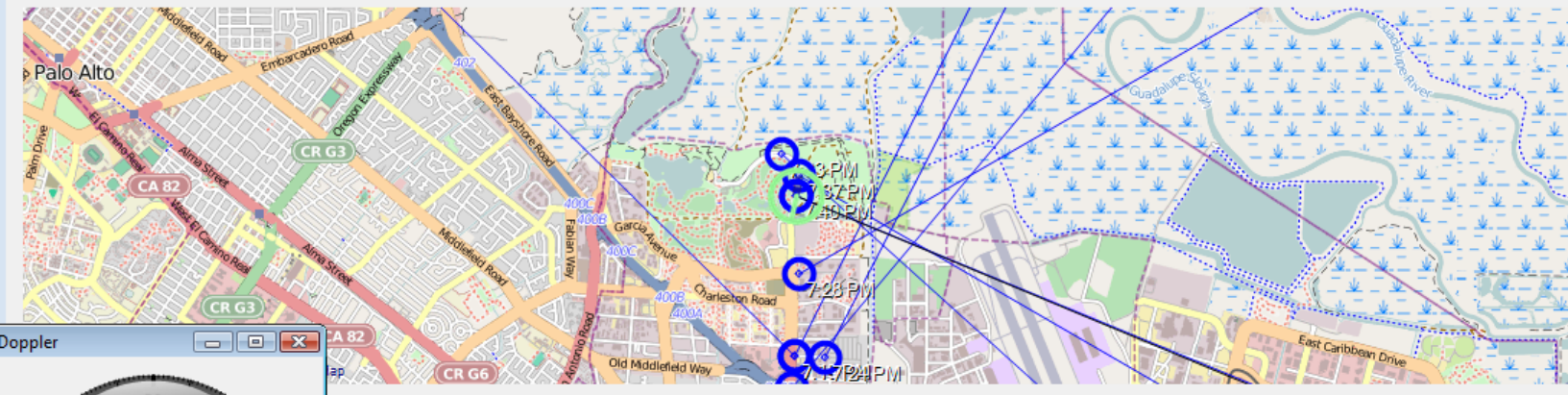
Click:
-33.9135913560992
151.326541900635

© OpenStreetMap - Map data © 2012 OpenStreetMap

GPS 3D 33°52.1220'S,151°14.44.1960'E 076.800 0 m/s 1.2

Closer to (my new) home





Center on current

Center now

Clear track

Add POI

Show current track

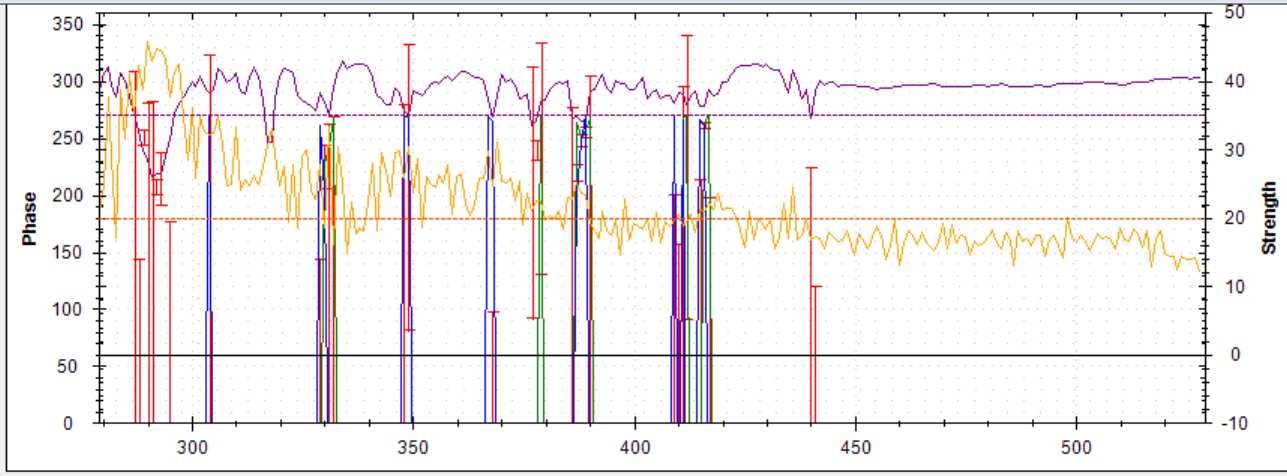


Updates: 43
Strength: 40.4121494123098

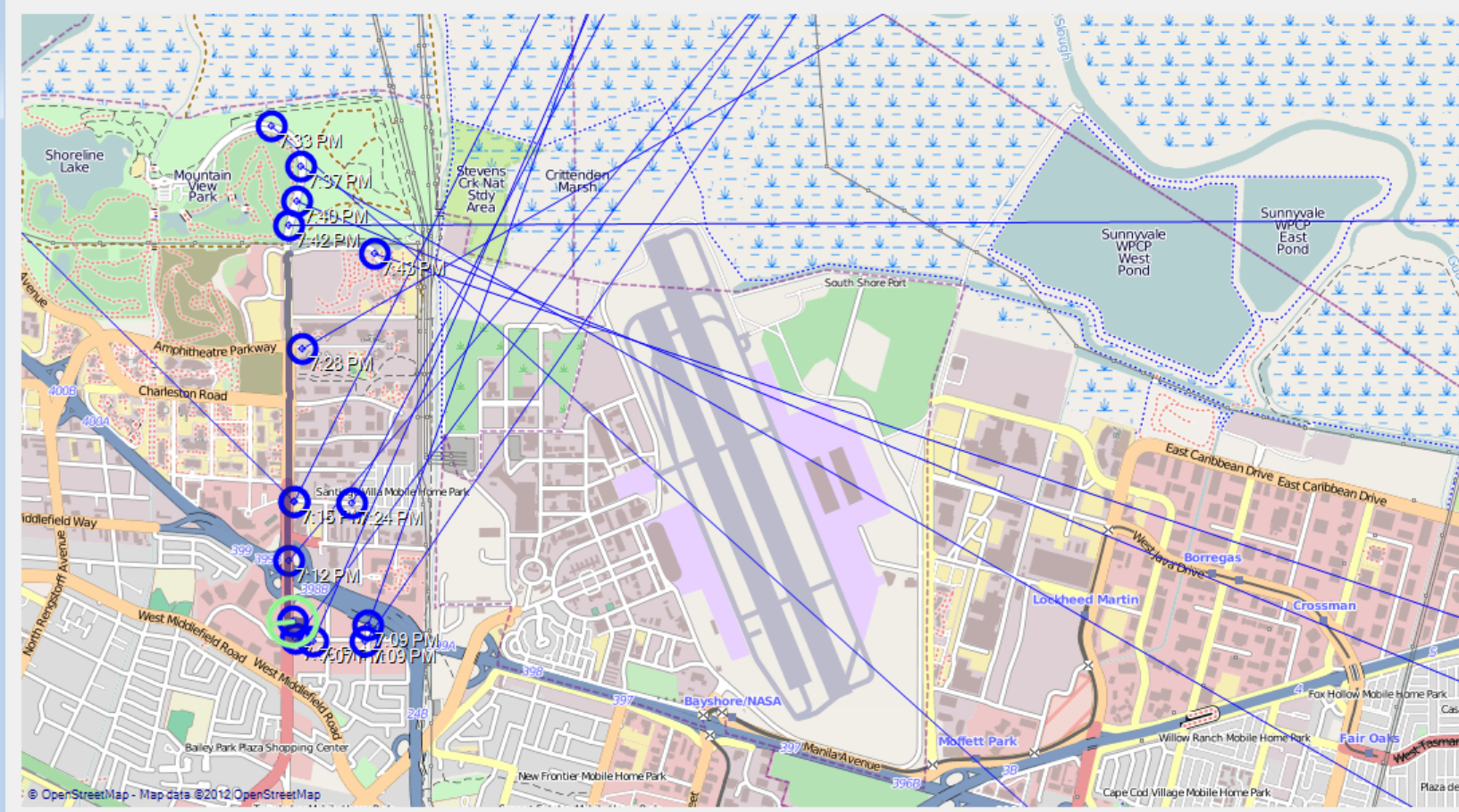
Threshold: 35 Offset: -90

Manual Reverse DC: -80

Frequency: 0.000 Squelch



- 2659342)
- 59)
- 78497395)
- 259419)
- 839766286)
- 893056)
- 096886375)
- 540519)
- 7677959504)
- 670448)
- 5722486)
- 2116244659)
- 2228148)
- 086838732202)
- 6525021)
- 1750909972)
- 70712956)
- 27751085)
- 6156612)
- 5107070131)

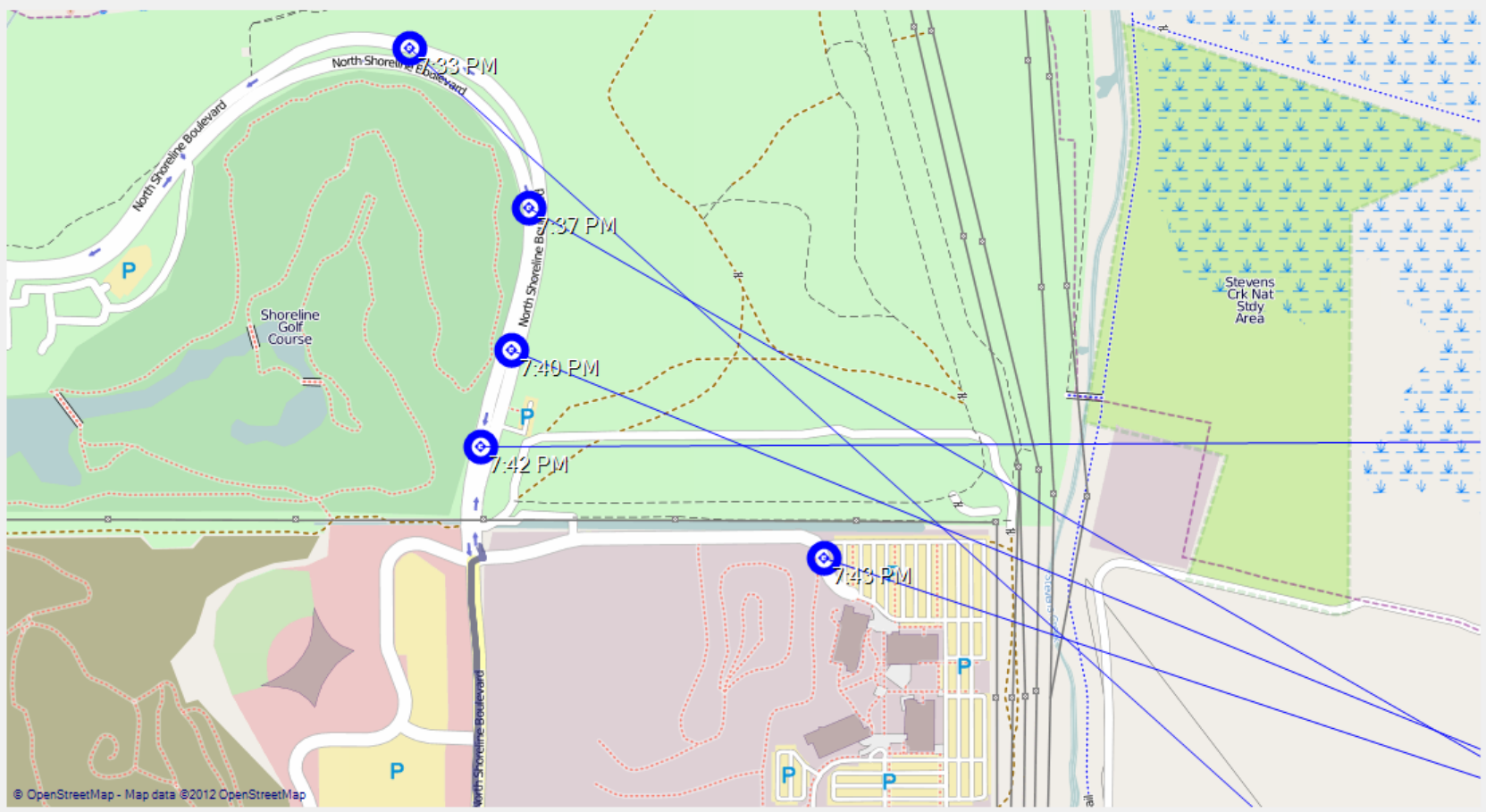


- Center on current
- Center now
- Clear track
- Add POI
- Show current track

Map zoom: 14
Map centre:
37.4201401337024
-122.04909324646

Mouse:
37.42245708462281
-122.042999267578

Click:
37.4227985926785
-122.057418823242

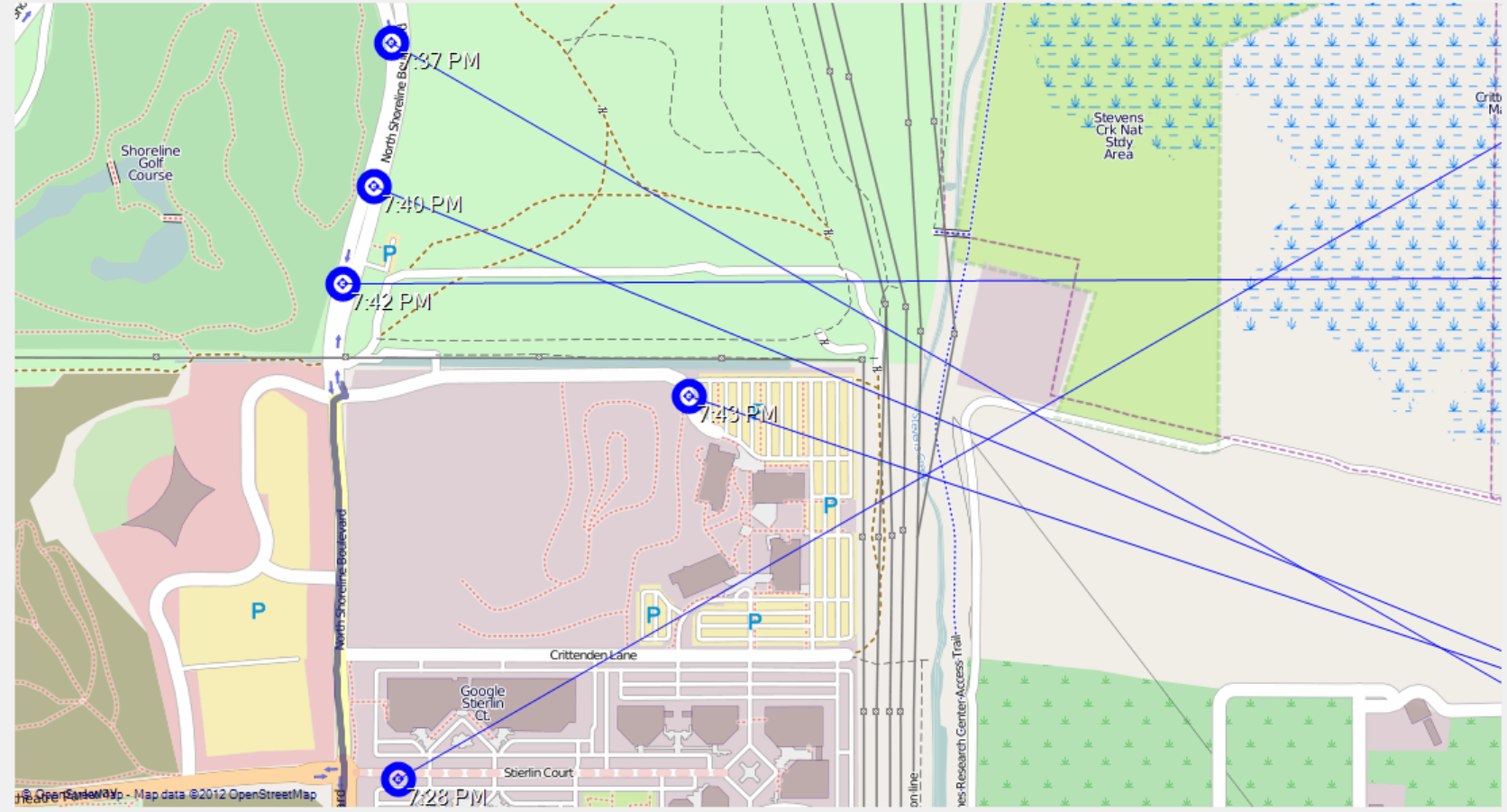


- Center on current
- Center now
- Clear track
- Add POI
- Show current track

Map zoom: 16
Map centre:
37.430066315033
-122.073791027069

Mouse:
37.4286264224701
-122.074134349823

Click:
37.4297851181876
-122.070572376251

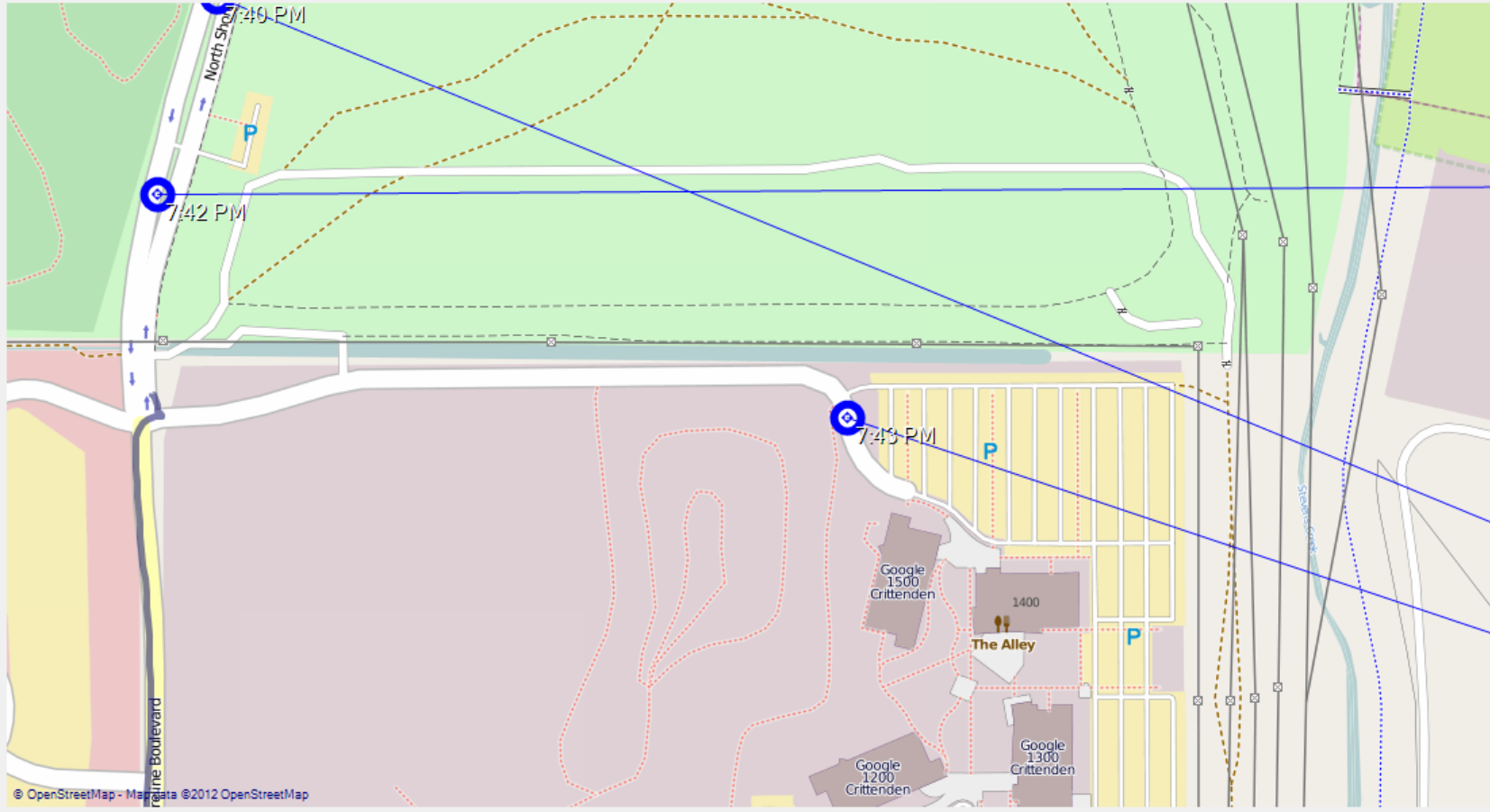


- Center on current
- Center now
- Clear track
- Add POI
- Show current track

Map zoom: 16
Map centre:
37.4279959481486
-122.071409225464

Mouse:
37.4299895920407
-122.068576812744

Click:
37.4262748966204
-122.070572376251



- Center on current
- Center now
- Clear track
- Add POI
- Show current track

Map zoom: 17
Map centre:
37.4281919069524
-122.073286771774

Mouse:
37.42656458133
-122.077299356461

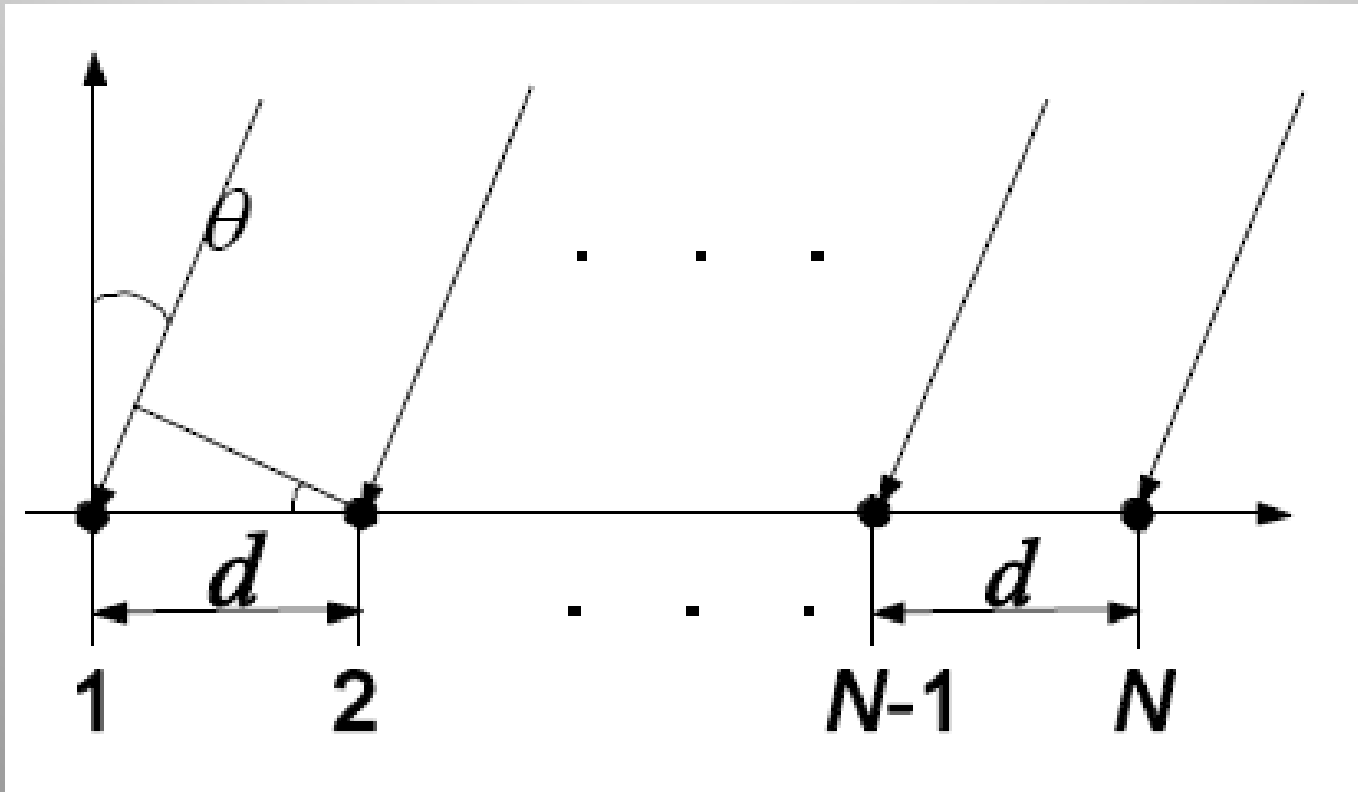
Click:
37.4265305008341
-122.072782516479

Method 2: Super-resolution algorithms

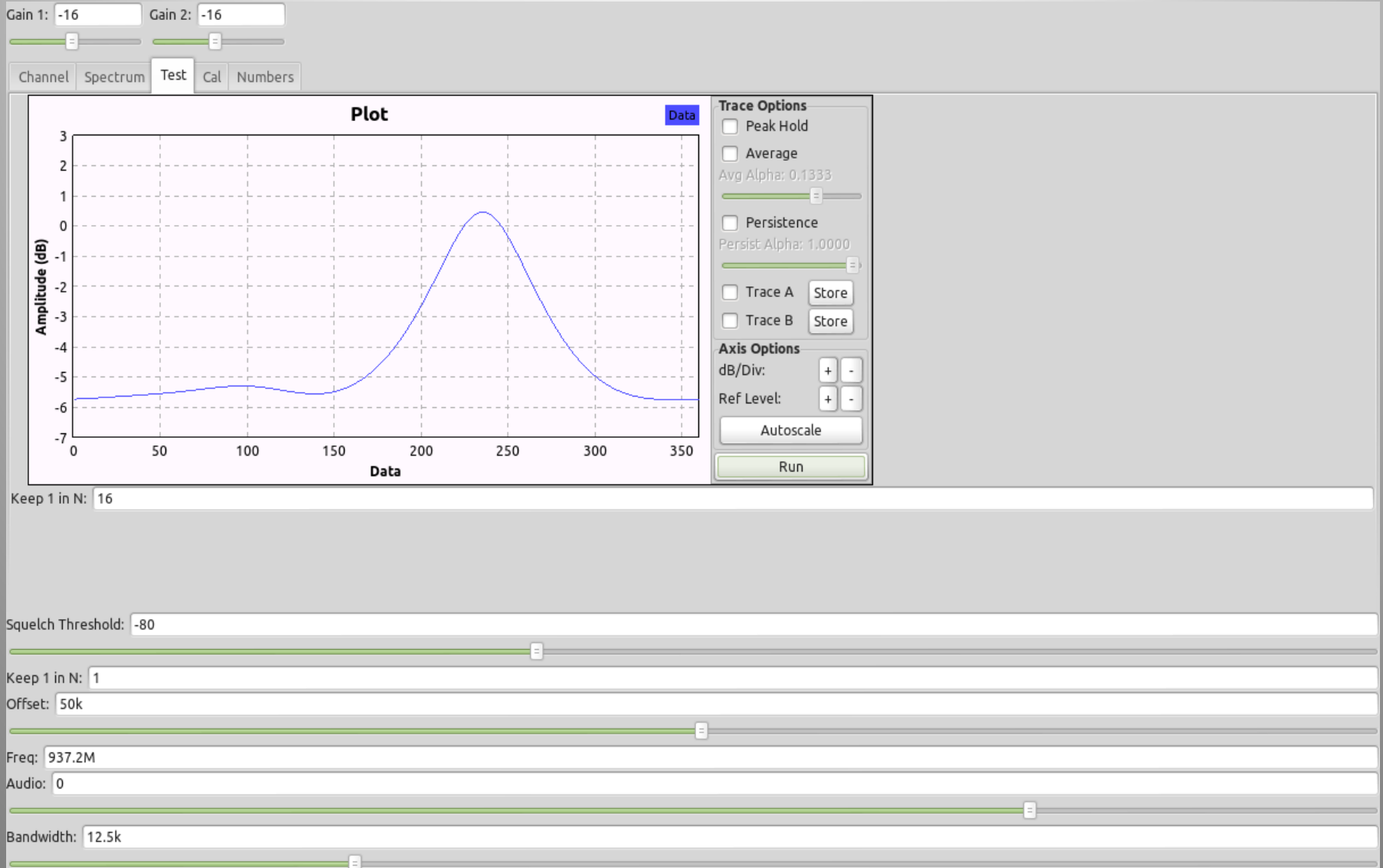
- Simultaneously receive multiple streams
 - One stream per antenna → antenna array
- Apply a mathematical model
 - Linear (far-field) wavefront approaching antenna array
 - Model/calibrate for antenna response
- MUSIC: **M**ultiple **S**ignal **C**lassification
 - Sample signal at each antenna (assuming sinusoids)
 - Maths (sample correlation matrix, eigenvector decomposition, orthogonal signal/noise subspaces)
 - Search through array response to find peak → DOA



Wavefront impinging on antenna array

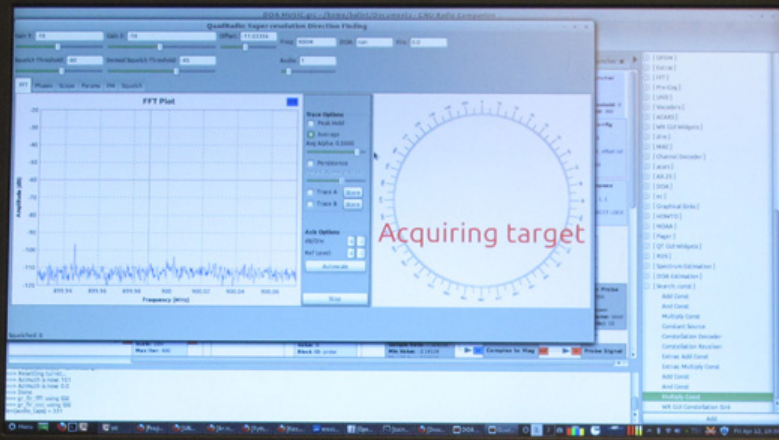
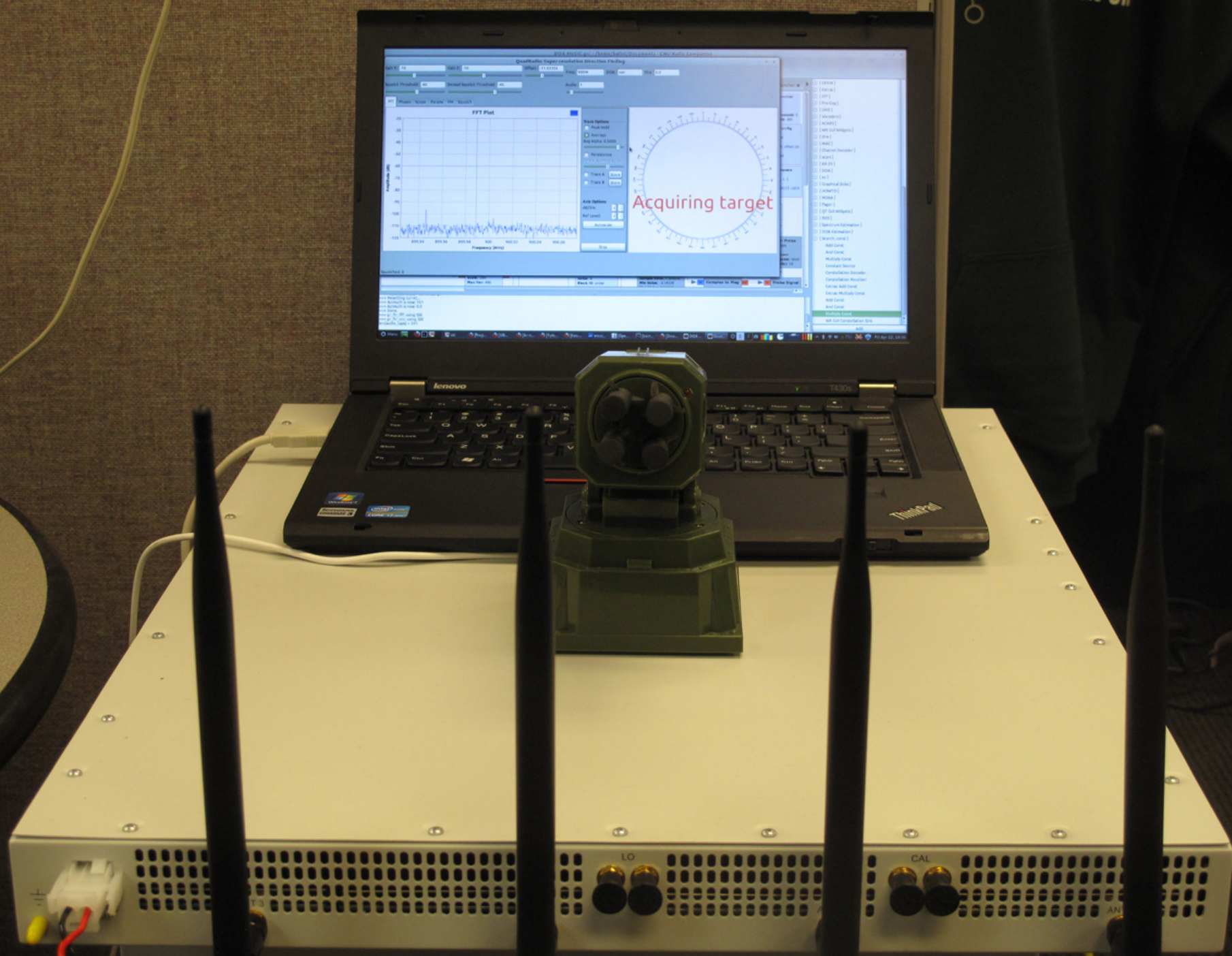


Find maximal array response



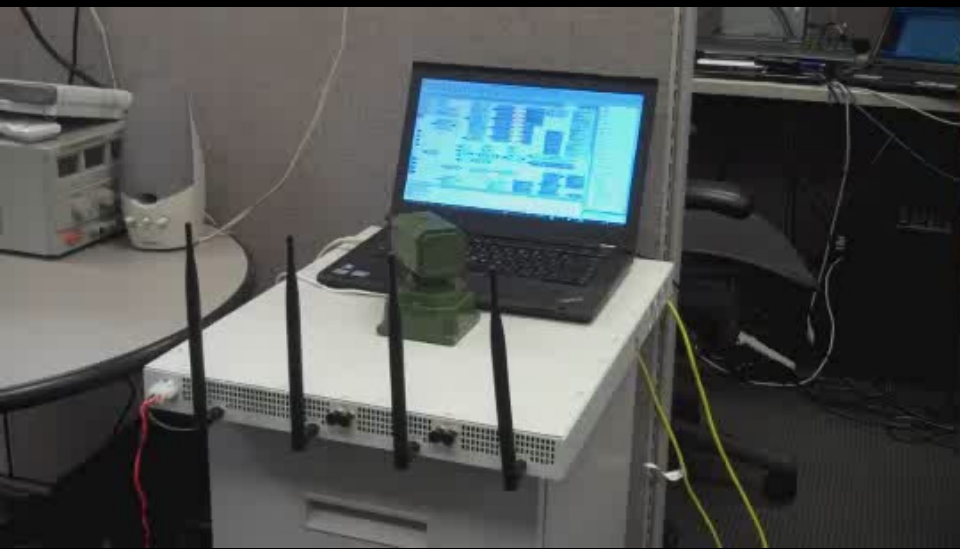
Advantages

- Much higher resolution
 - Assuming model is correct & system is calibrated
- Detect & process multiple signals of interest simultaneously!
- However...
 - you need more (coherent) radios.



LO

CAL

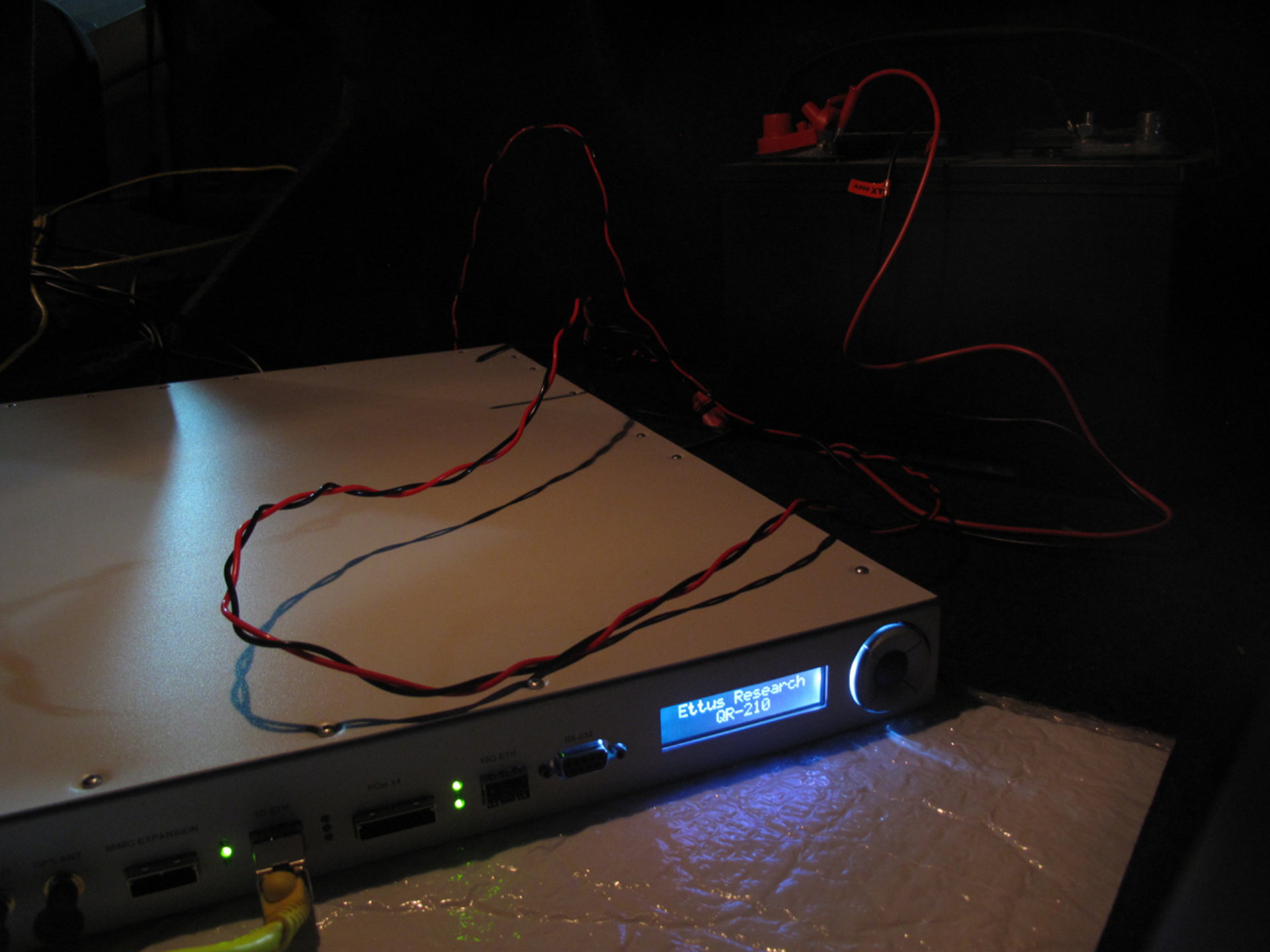








Chesapeake
moving



Ettus Research
QR-210

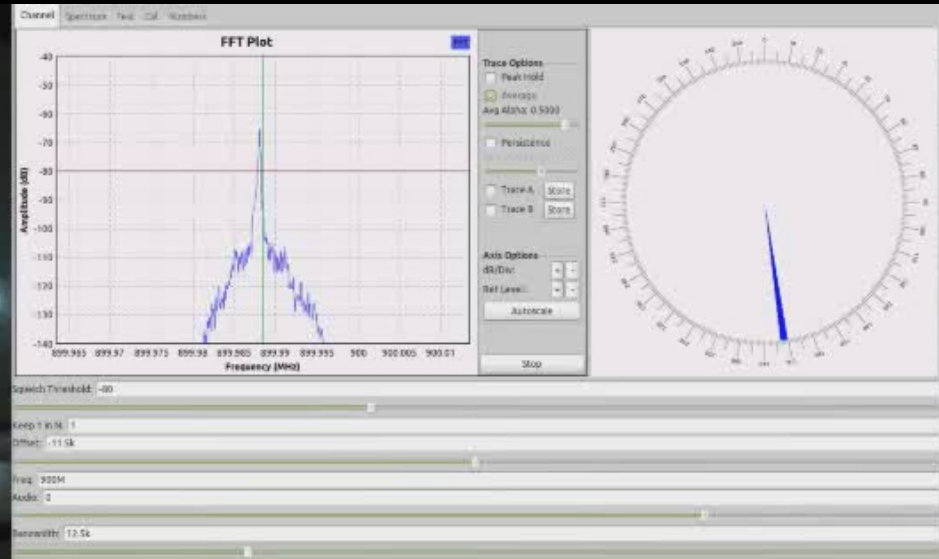
POWER
MINI-EXPANSION

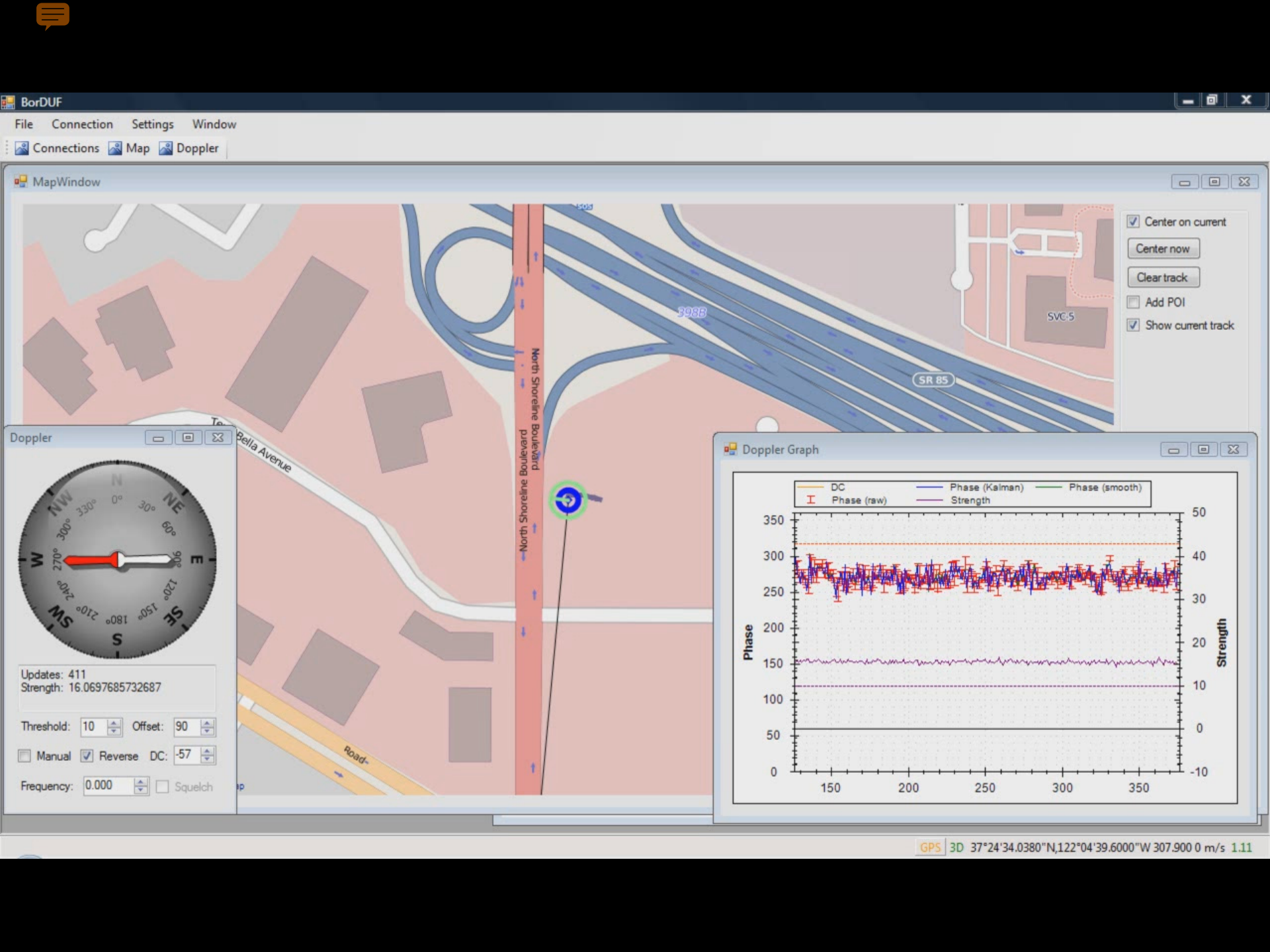
PCMCIA

100 ETH

1394

100 ETH





BorDUF

File Connection Settings Window

Connections Map Doppler

MapWindow

- Center on current
- Center now
- Clear track
- Add POI
- Show current track

Doppler



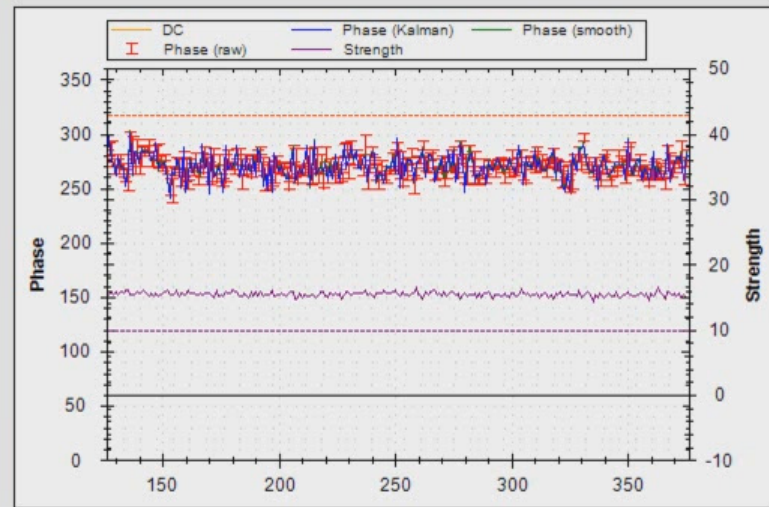
Updates: 411
Strength: 16.0697685732687

Threshold: 10 Offset: 90

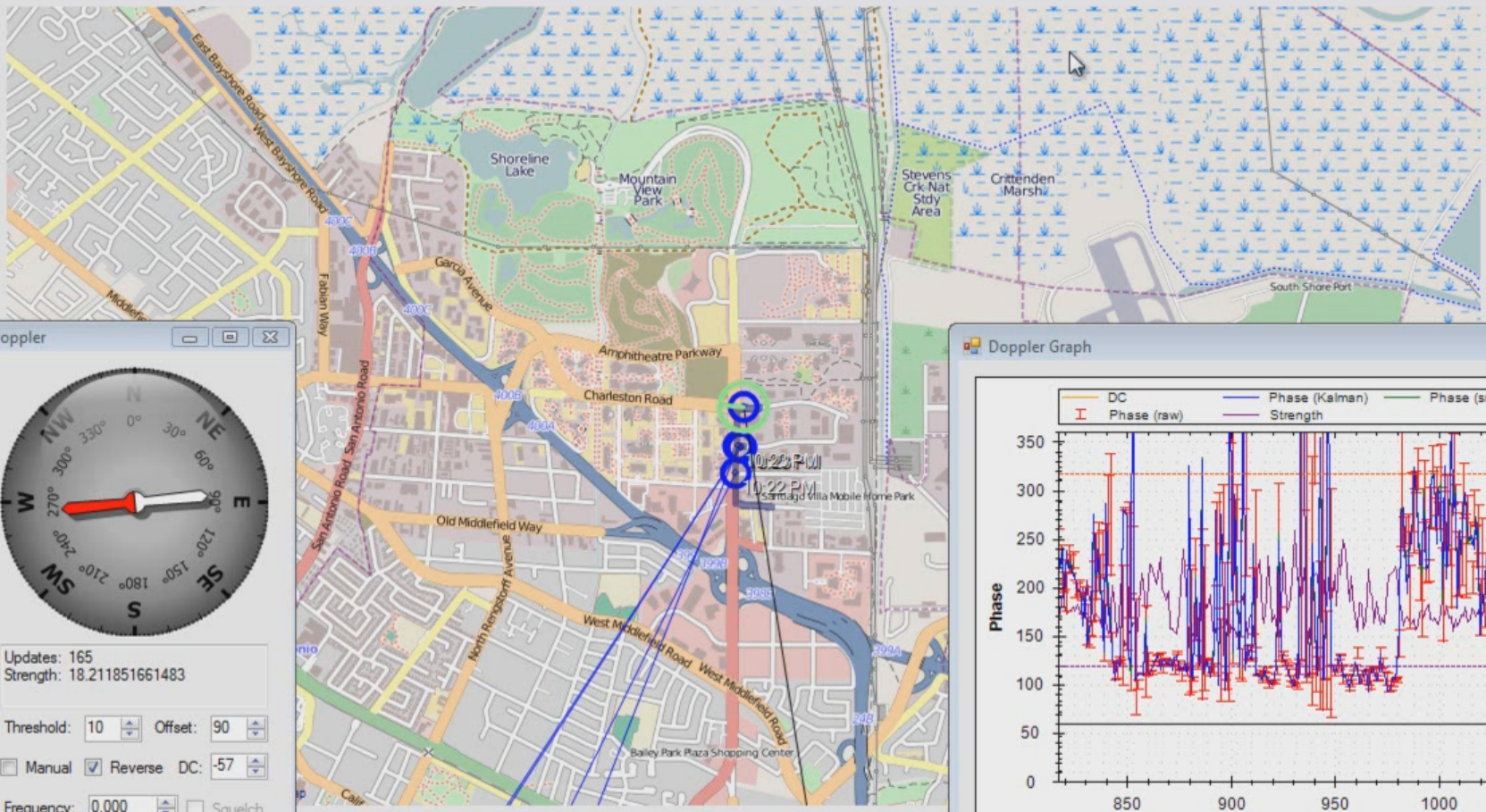
Manual Reverse DC: -57

Frequency: 0.000 Squelch

Doppler Graph



GPS 3D 37°24'34.0380"N, 122°04'39.6000"W 307.900 0 m/s 1.11



- Center on current
- Center now
- Clear track
- Add POI
- Show current track

Doppler



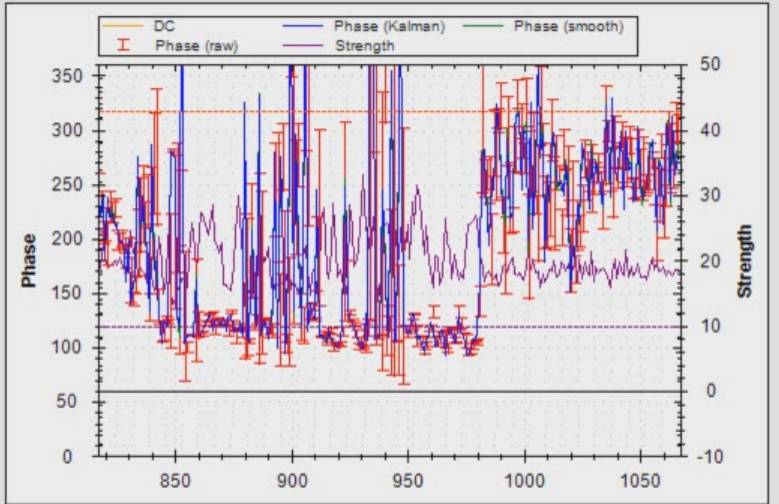
Updates: 165
Strength: 18.211851661483

Threshold: 10 Offset: 90

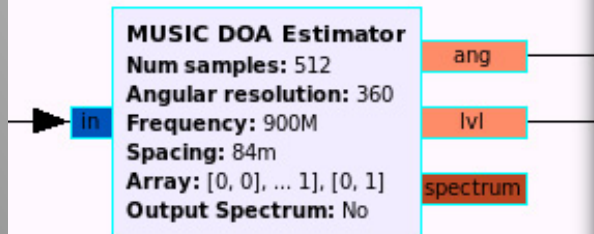
Manual Reverse DC: -57

Frequency: 0.000 Squelch

Doppler Graph



GNU Radio MUSIC DOA block



Properties: MUSIC DOA Estimator

Parameters:

ID	baz_music_doa_0
Num antennas	4
Num signals	1
Num samples	512
Angular resolution	360
Frequency	900e6
Spacing	0.084
Array	[[0,0],[1,0],[1,1],[0,1]]
Output Spectrum	No ▾

Documentation:

MUSIC DOA Estimator

Parameters:
n: number of expected sinusoids, $n < m$
m: dimension of the correlation matrix. Governs the quality of the estimate.
nsamples: considered samples per estimate

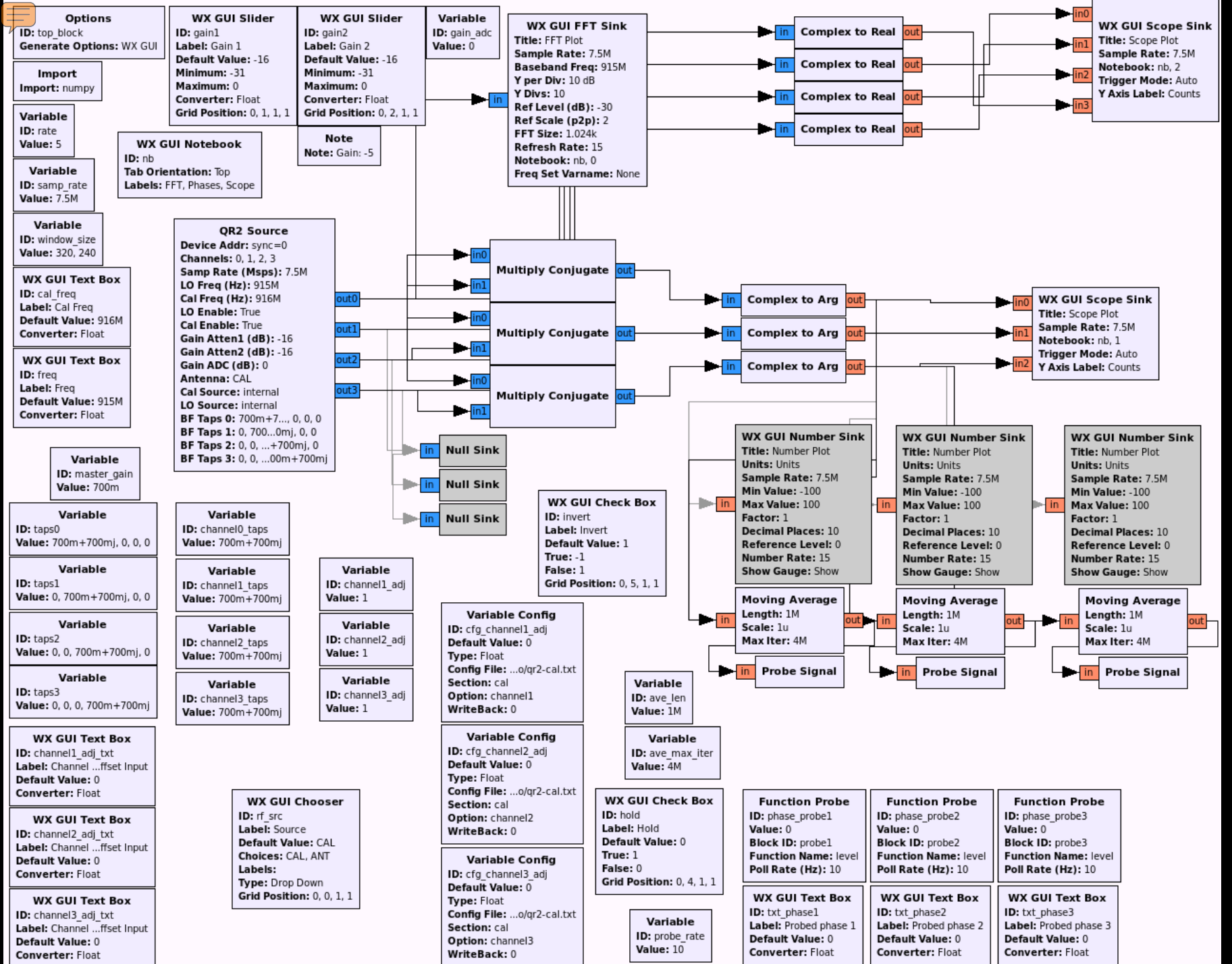
MUSIC (Multiple Signal Classification) is a subspace oriented parametric spectrum estimator.

It works primarily by correlating a series of samples in a correlation matrix.

Cancel OK

Calibration

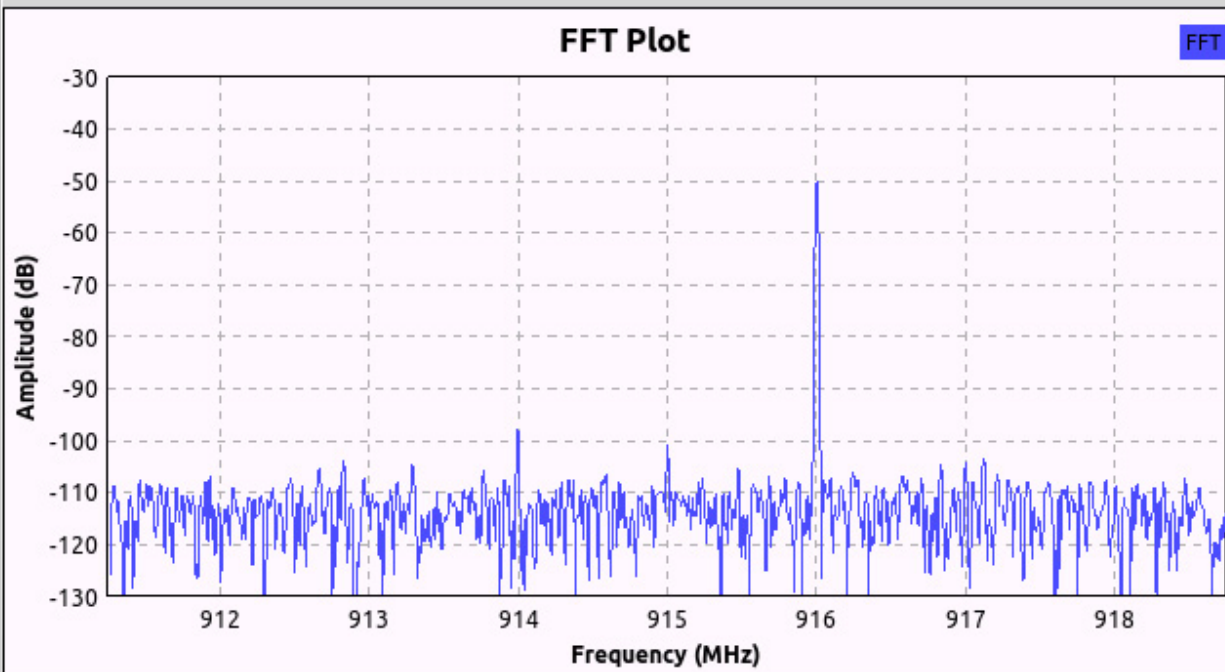
- Use shared Local Oscillator
- Inject shared tone in each channel
- Calculate per-channel phase differences
 - w. r. t. reference channel
- Apply corrections
- Periodically re-calibrate



Top Block

Source: CAL Gain 1: -16 Gain 2: -16 Hold Invert

FFT Phases Scope



Trace Options

- Peak Hold
- Average
- Avg Alpha: 0.1333
- Persistence
- Persist Alpha: 0.1889
- Trace A
- Trace B

Axis Options

dB/Div:

Ref Level:

Freq: 915M

Cal Freq: 916M

Probed phase 3: -57.5379m

Probed phase 2: -344.164m

Probed phase 1: 2.26746m

Channel 3 Phase Offset Input: 181.716m

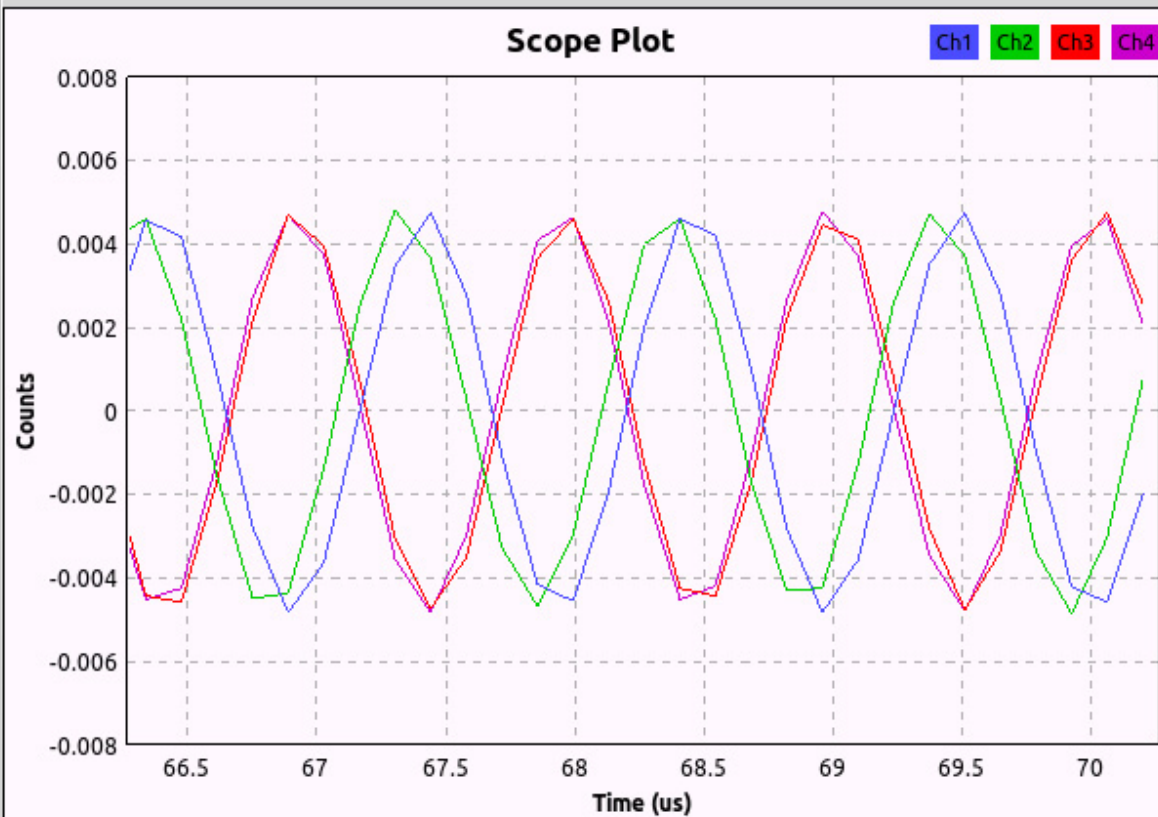
Channel 2 Phase Offset Input: 386.061m

Channel 1 Phase Offset Input: 594.121m

Top Block

Source: CAL Gain 1: -16 Gain 2: -16 Hold Invert

FFT Phases Scope



Persistence
Analog Alpha: 0.0994

Axes Options
 Secs/Div: + -
 Counts/Div: + -
 Y Offset: + -
 T Offset: [Slider]

Autorange

Channel Options
 Ch1 Ch2 Ch3

Coupling: DC

Marker: Line Link

Stop

Freq: 915M

Cal Freq: 916M

Probed phase 3: -57.6652m

Probed phase 2: -344.528m

Probed phase 1: 2.28574m

Channel 3 Phase Offset Input: 0

Channel 2 Phase Offset Input: 0

Channel 1 Phase Offset Input: 0

Top Block

Source:

CAL

Gain 1: -16

Gain 2: -16



Hold

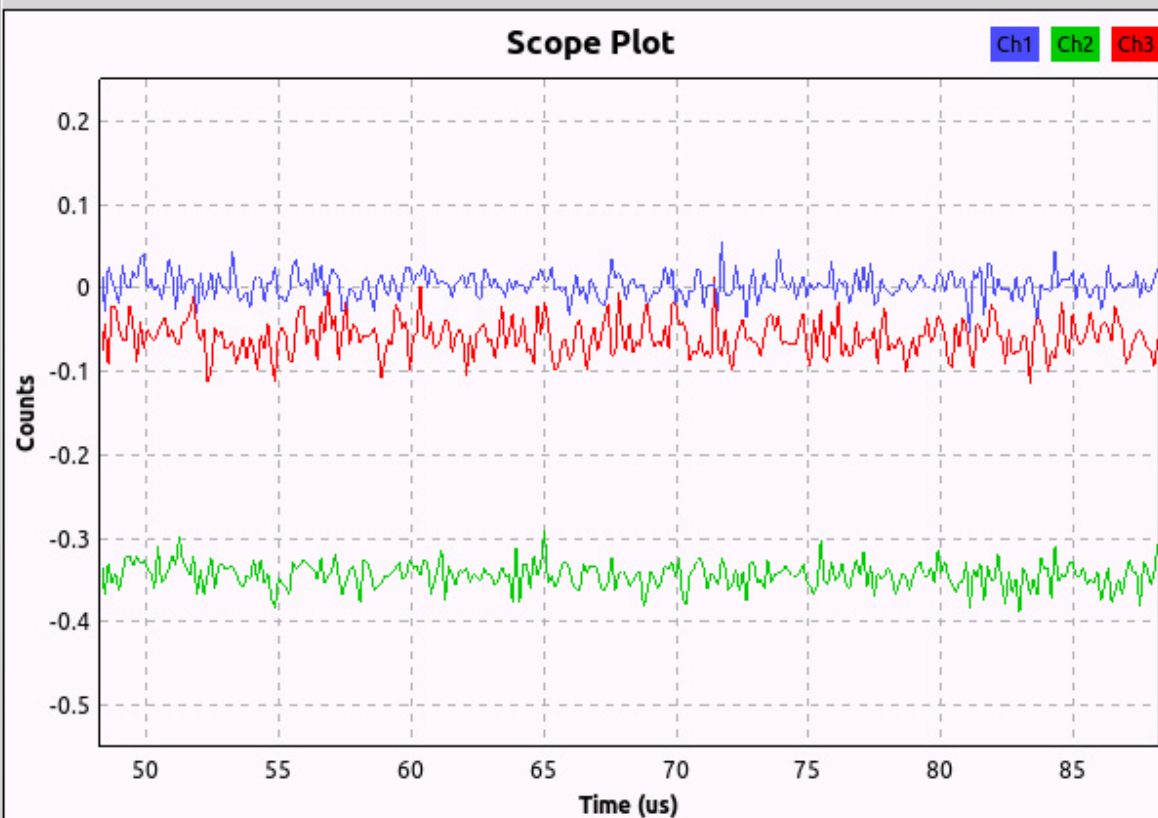


Invert

FFT

Phases

Scope



Persistence

Analog Alpha: 0.0994

Axes Options

Secs/Div: + -

Counts/Div: + -

Y Offset: + -

T Offset: =

Autorange

Channel Options

Ch1

Ch2

Ch3

Coupling: DC

Marker: Line Link

Stop

Freq: 915M

Cal Freq: 916M

Probed phase 3: -57.5955m

Probed phase 2: -344.187m

Probed phase 1: 2.29332m

Channel 3 Phase Offset Input: 181.716m

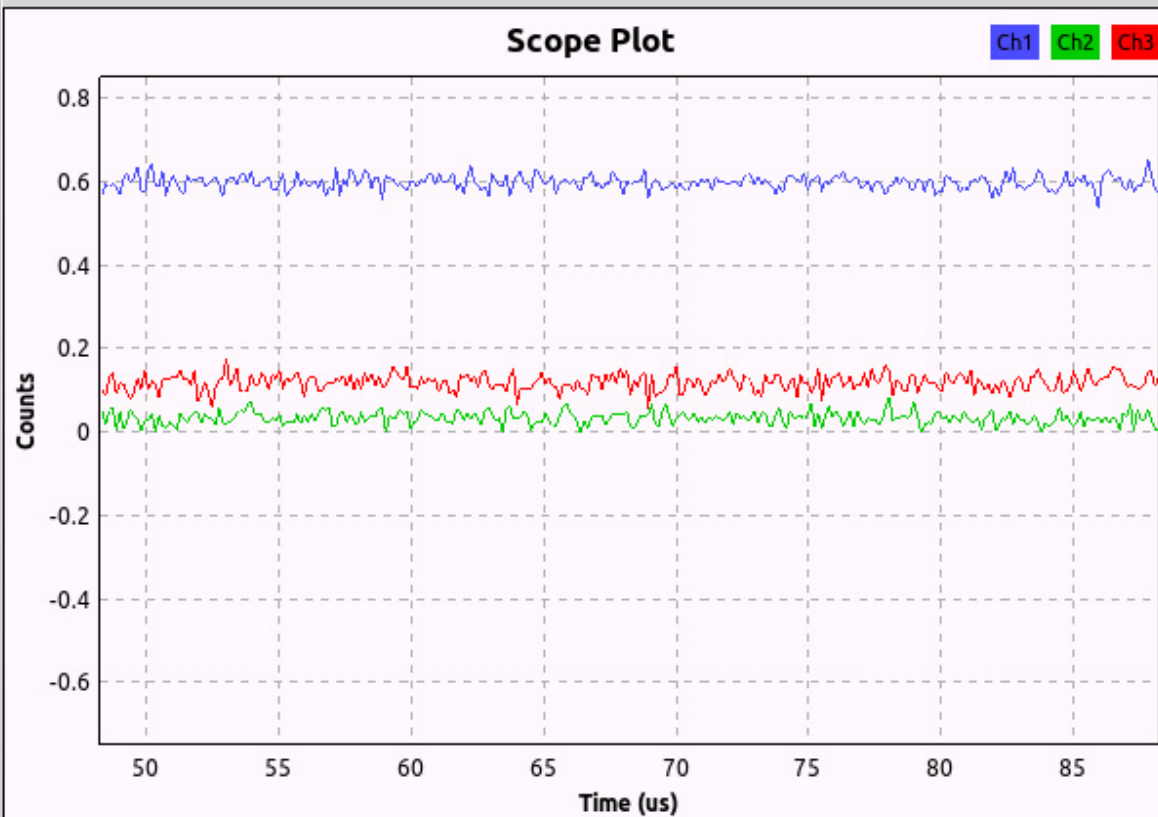
Channel 2 Phase Offset Input: 386.061m

Channel 1 Phase Offset Input: 594.121m

Top Block

Source: CAL Gain 1: -16 Gain 2: -16 Hold Invert

FFT Phases Scope



Persistence
Analog Alpha: 0.0994

Axes Options
Secs/Div: + -
Counts/Div: + -
Y Offset: + -
T Offset: [Slider]

Autorange

Channel Options
Ch1 Ch2 Ch3

Coupling: DC

Marker: Line Link

Stop

Freq: 915M

Cal Freq: 916M

Probed phase 3: 119.943m

Probed phase 2: 34.8406m

Probed phase 1: 597.494m

Channel 3 Phase Offset Input: 119.943m

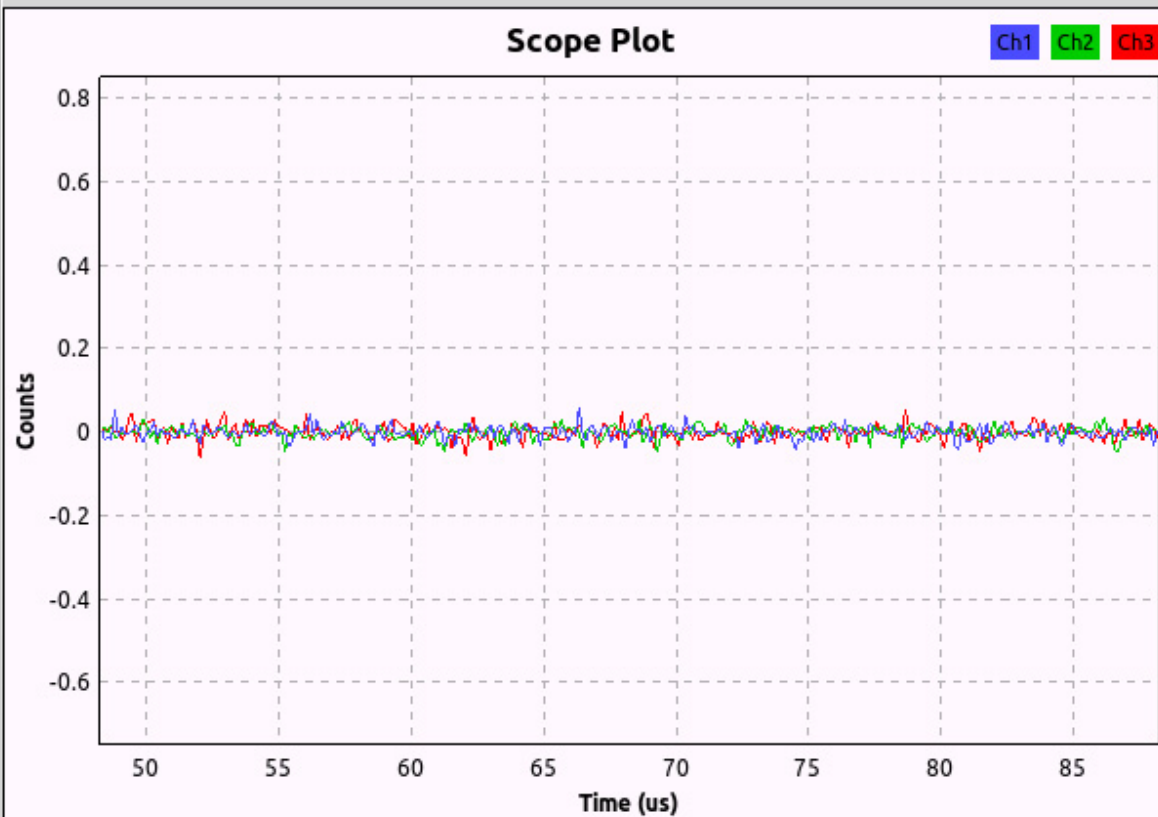
Channel 2 Phase Offset Input: 34.8406m

Channel 1 Phase Offset Input: 597.494m

Top Block

Source: CAL Gain 1: -16 Gain 2: -16 Hold Invert

FFT Phases Scope



Persistence
Analog Alpha: 0.0994

Axes Options
Secs/Div: + -
Counts/Div: + -
Y Offset: + -
T Offset: =

Autorange

Channel Options
Ch1 Ch2 Ch3

Coupling: DC

Marker: Line Link

Stop

Freq: 915M

Cal Freq: 916M

Probed phase 3: 119.943m

Probed phase 2: 34.8406m

Probed phase 1: 597.494m

Channel 3 Phase Offset Input: 119.943m

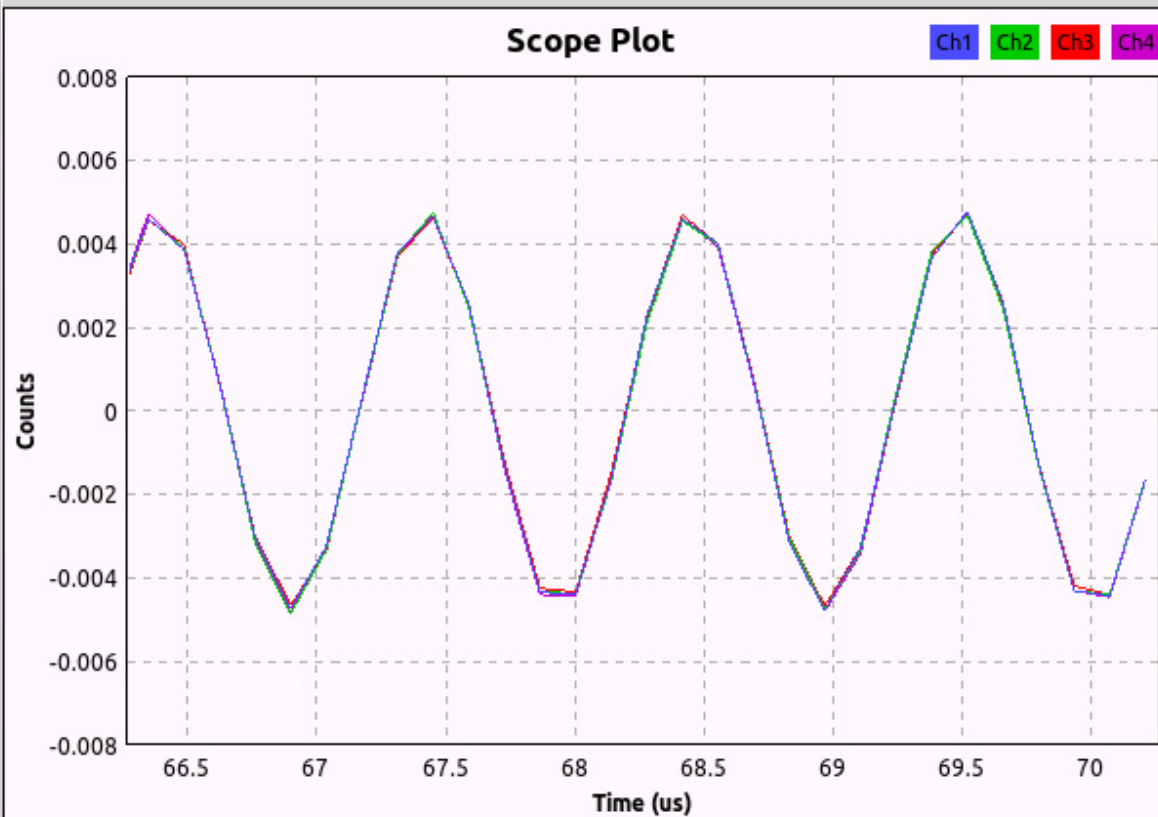
Channel 2 Phase Offset Input: 34.8406m

Channel 1 Phase Offset Input: 597.494m

Top Block

Source: CAL Gain 1: -16 Gain 2: -16 Hold Invert

FFT Phases **Scope**



Persistence
Analog Alpha: 0.0994

Axes Options
Secs/Div: + -
Counts/Div: + -
Y Offset: + -
T Offset: =

Autorange

Channel Options
Ch1 Ch2 Ch3

Coupling: DC

Marker: Line Link

Stop

Freq: 915M

Cal Freq: 916M

Probed phase 3: 1.78844m

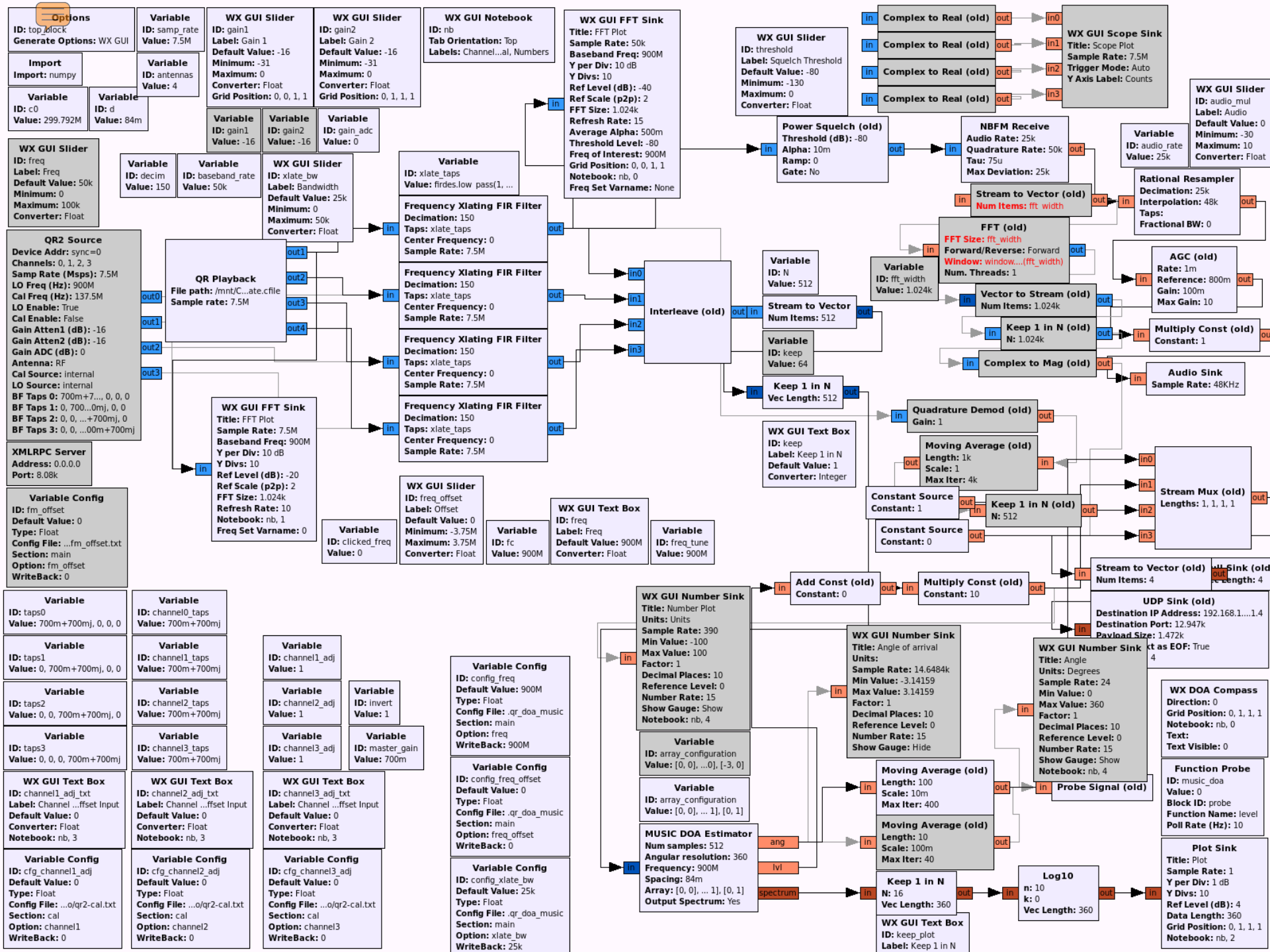
Probed phase 2: -170.943u

Probed phase 1: -37.9453u

Channel 3 Phase Offset Input: 123.942m

Channel 2 Phase Offset Input: 34.8406m

Channel 1 Phase Offset Input: 597.494m



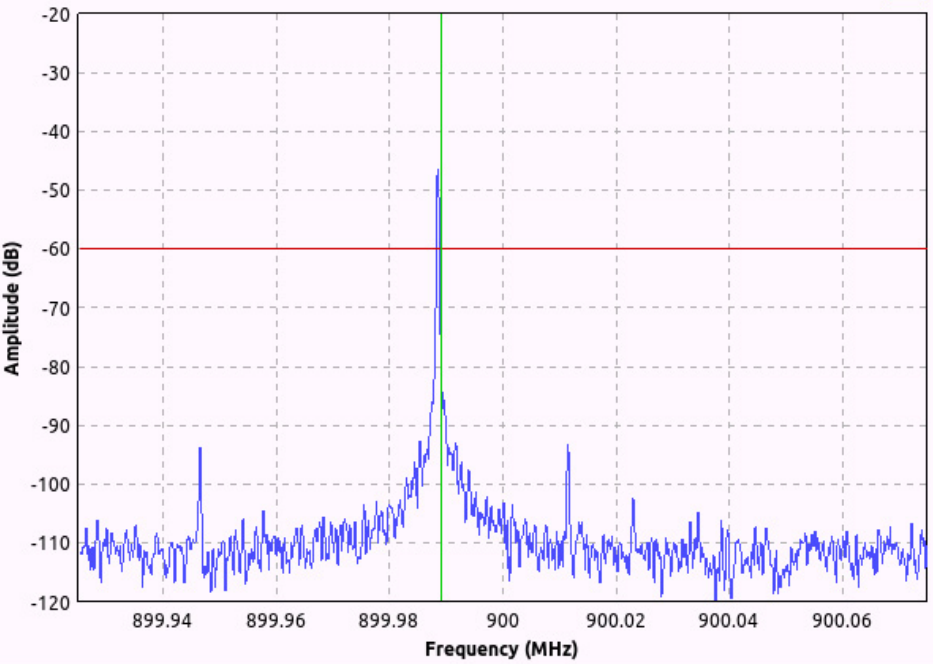
QuadRadio: Super-resolution Direction Finding

Gain 1: Gain 2: Offset: Freq: DOA: Fire:

Squelch Threshold: Demod Squelch Threshold: Audio:

- FFT
- Phases
- Scope
- Params
- FM
- Squelch

FFT Plot



Trace Options

- Peak Hold
- Average
Avg Alpha: 0.5000
- Persistence
Persist Alpha: 0.1755
- Trace A
- Trace B

Axis Options

dB/Div:

Ref Level:



Squelched: 1



Police Checklist

- Car's rego paper
- Amateur Radio licence
- Antenna structural redundancy
- Dress code
- Clean-shaven
- Hide Motorola XTS radios
- Avoid turning around and trying to desperately disconnect antennas



Gedanken: TX

DO NOT TRY THIS AT...

WHEREVER!

Gedanken: Pagers

- Don't like a doctor/nurse?
 - Send them on many a wild goose chase
- Is your arch-nemesis in hospital?
 - Tell them to remove the *other* *****
- Need to distract security?
 - Issue an 'automated' alert

Gedanken: Mode S

- Want to reach cruising altitude a little quicker?
 - Put a 'plane' heading towards you (at a slightly lower altitude)
- Think the pilot made the wrong choice in deciding to land?
 - Put a 'plane' on the runway
- Want to display a message on everyone's radar screen?
 - Spell one using 'aircraft marker' art

Gedanken: ACARS

- Don't want to fly on a particular aircraft?
 - Send a severe fault report
- Was the flight a little bumpy?
 - Send an engine performance report to RR with large vibration values
- Need to message the cockpit privately?
 - Address the message to cockpit printer #1

Gedanken: Satellite

- Uplink power is generally kept at the minimum level to save money
- Depends on the weather:
 - Clear sky: a few W
 - Heavy rain: a few kW
- Turn yours up to (theirs + 1)

“... If a malfunctioning UPC system is used in conjunction with a malfunctioning UPC system can interfere with other services and even damage a satellite TWTA, UPC systems must be approved by Optus before use and are strictly limited in the amount of uplink compensation permitted. Details of the amount of UPC permitted under various operating conditions may be obtained from Optus.”

Remember: be legal and be....



+



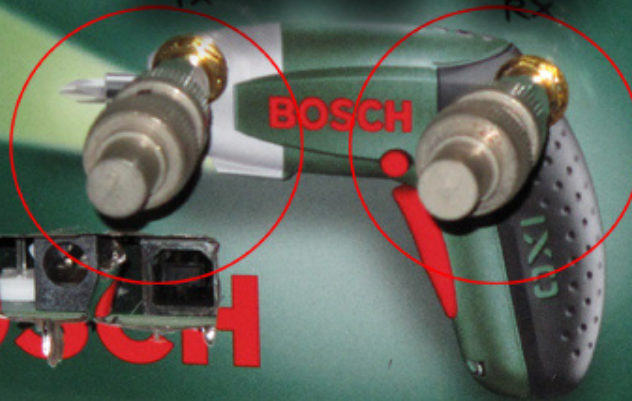
+



SAFE



BOSCH



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