A new software-defined radio receiver for the BRAMS network

Replacement of the analogue ICOM receiver by a software-defined radio

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Introduction

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A first candidate based on a software-defined radio has been evaluated and its suitability will be presented here.

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- This can only get worse !

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- The market trend is that analogue receivers are being replaced by software defined radios

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- to replace the ICOM
- to improve upon its performance

while keeping the cost low

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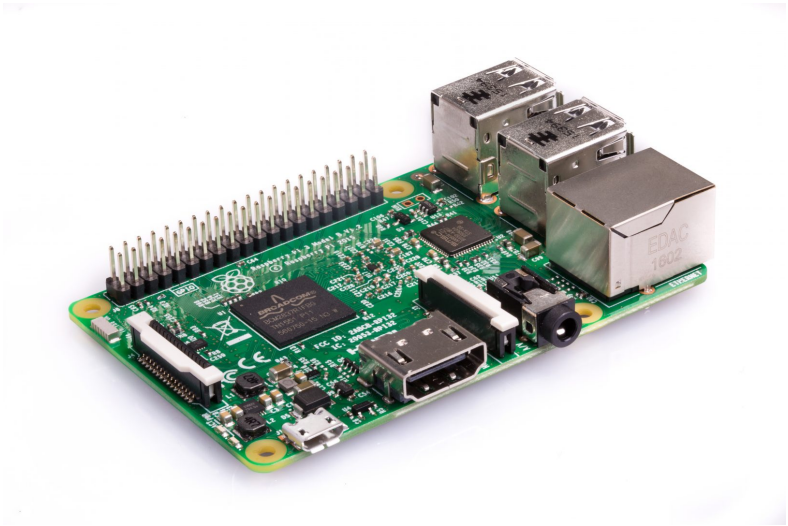
- Dedicated electronic interface to feed the NMEA frames and the 1-PPS signal to the RPi

Raspberry Pi 3B and Funcube Pro+



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- ntpd configured to synchronise the system clock to the GPS signal

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The front-end performance was measured with the nominal configuration for BRAMS (LO freq=49.96 MHz, upper sideband, IF gain=0dB)

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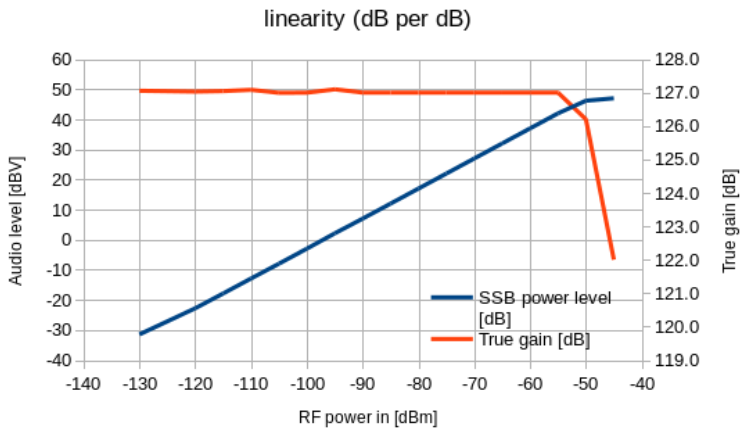

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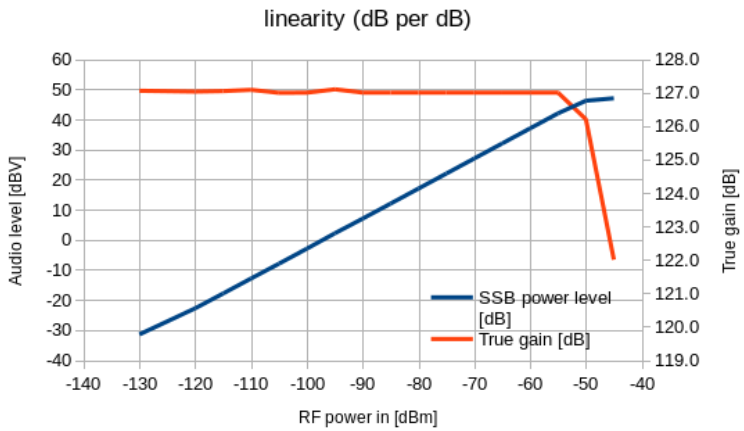

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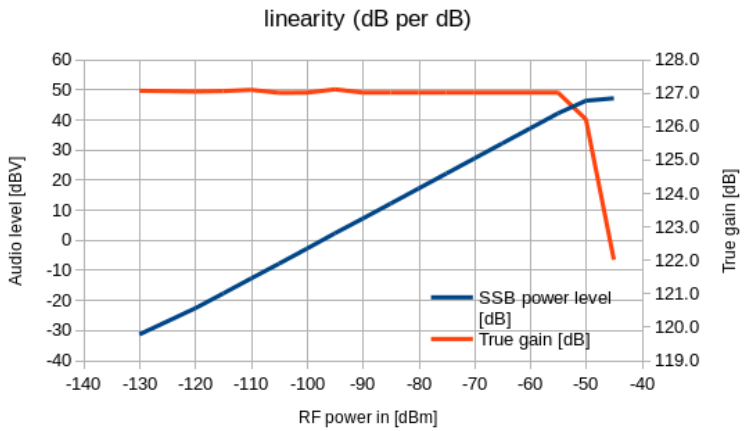

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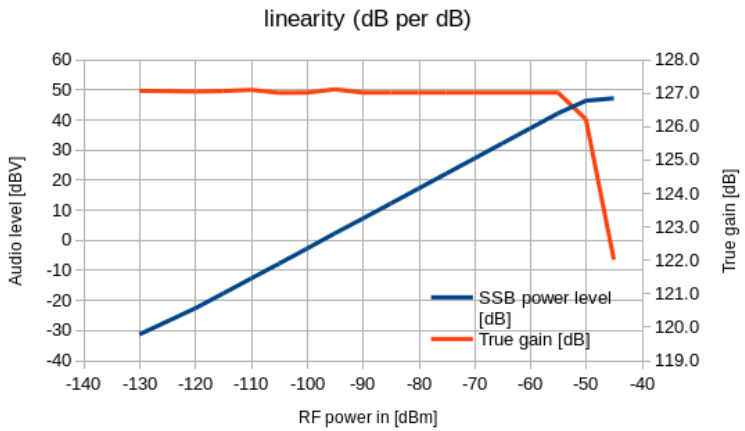

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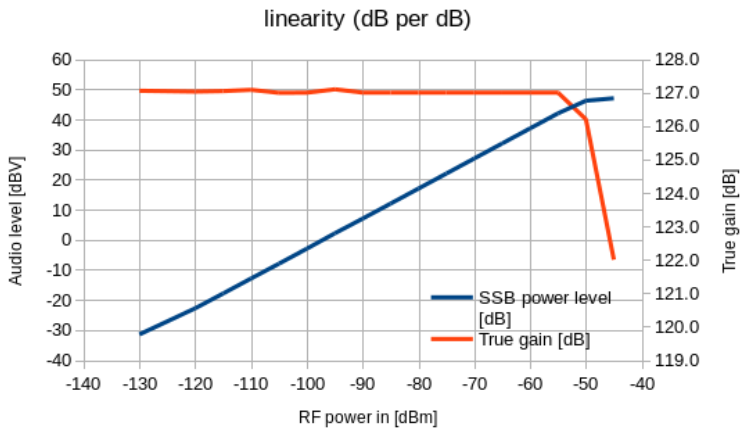

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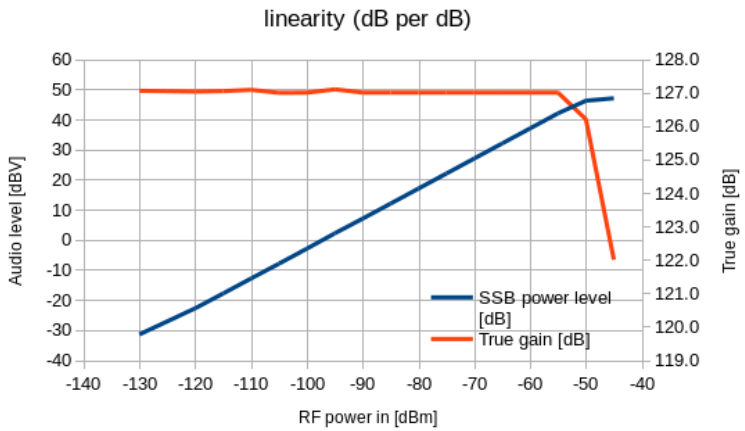

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This is much better than the ICOM !

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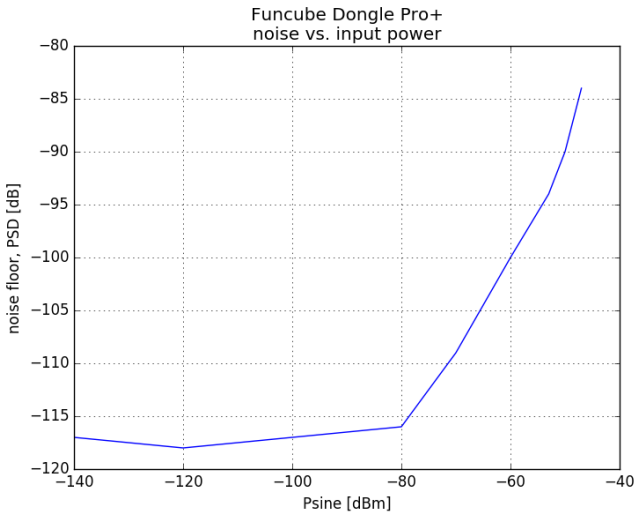
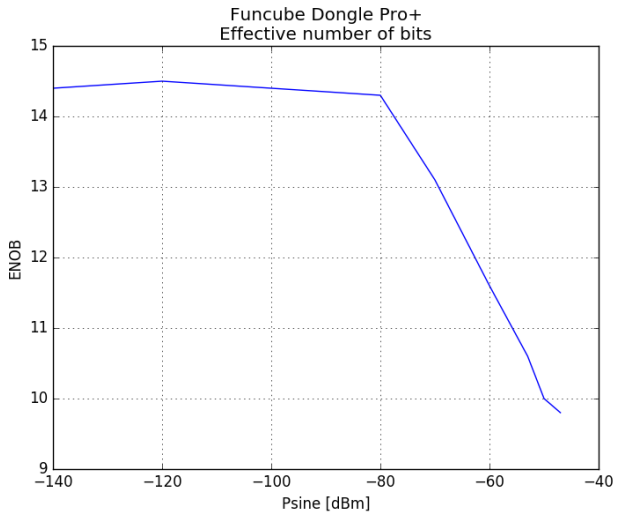


noise power spectral density constant below -80 dBm



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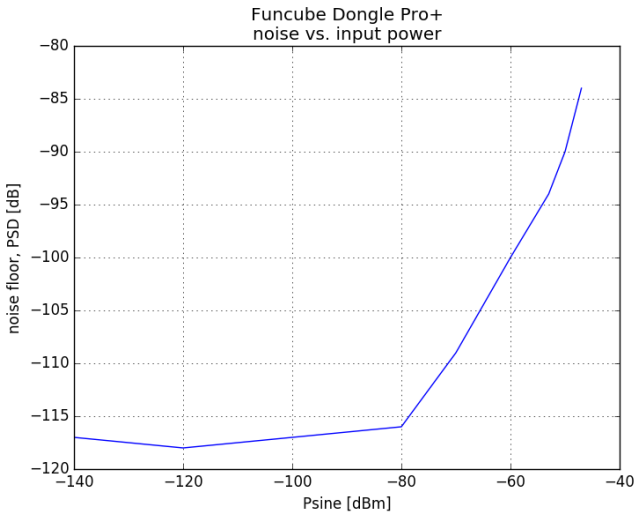

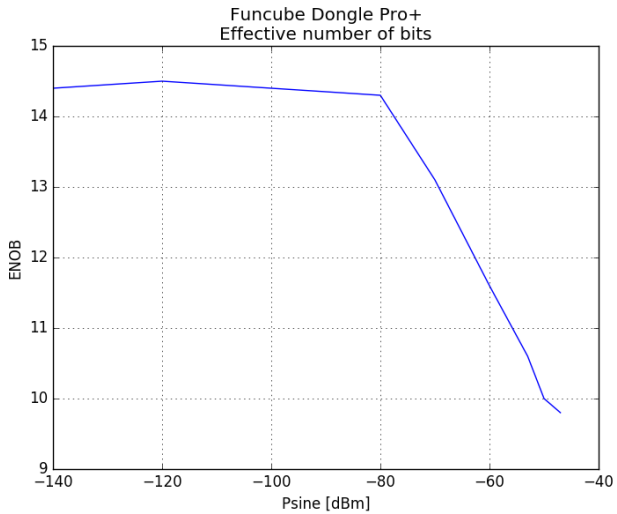

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To mitigate this effect, the Funcube should have its temperature stabilised (not a major hurdle thanks to its very low mass).

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- A new method is needed.

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- Rely on the stability of the sampling rate inside the Funcube.

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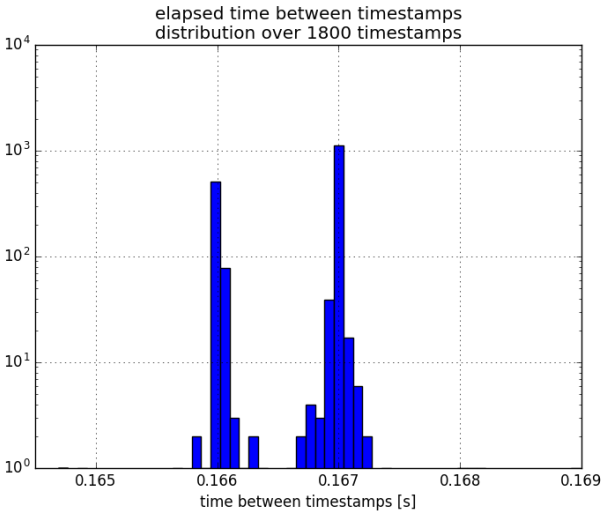

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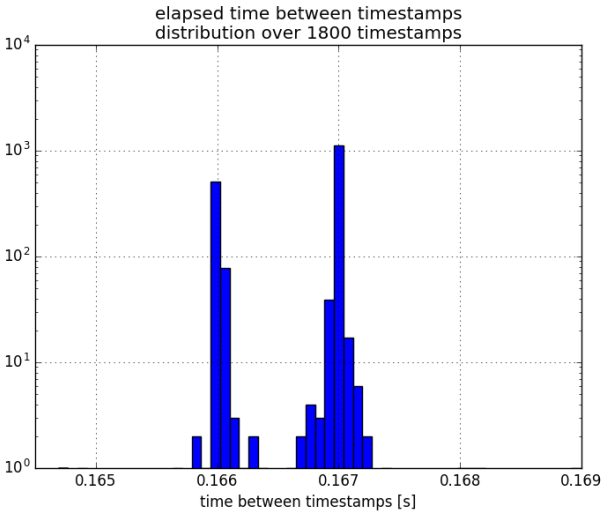

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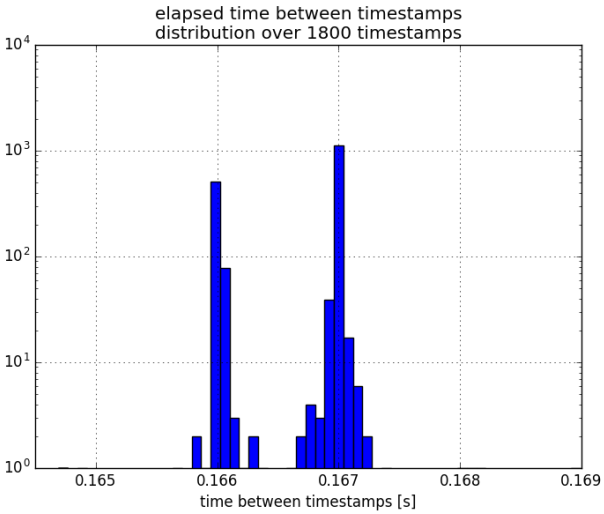

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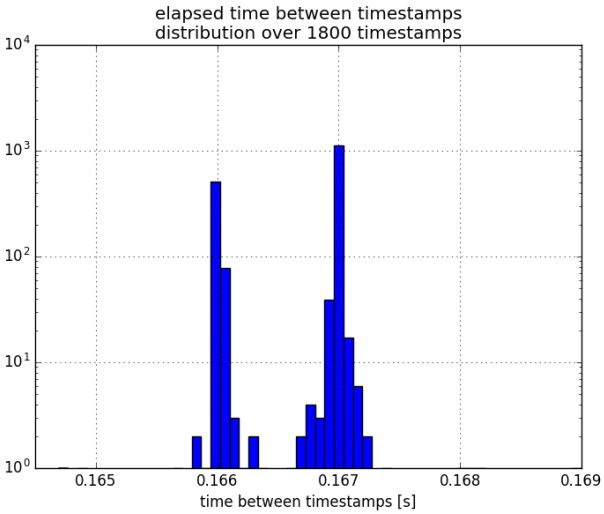

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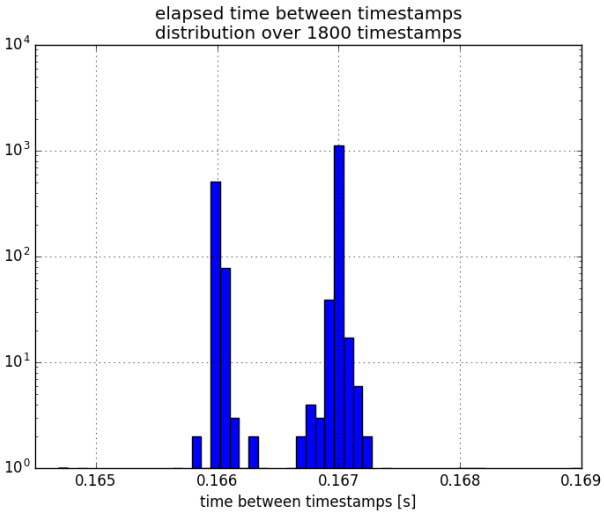

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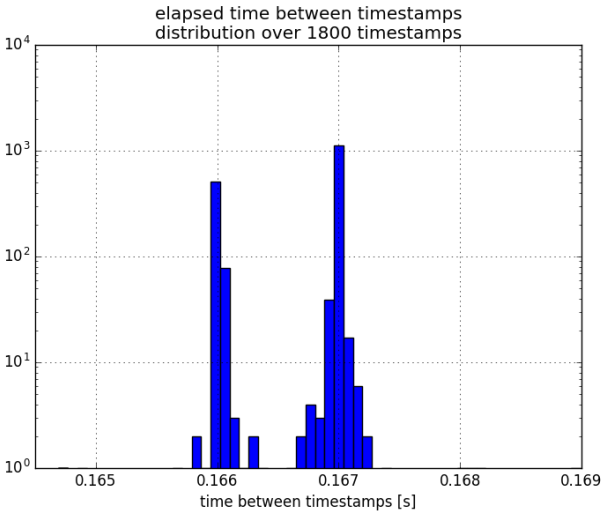

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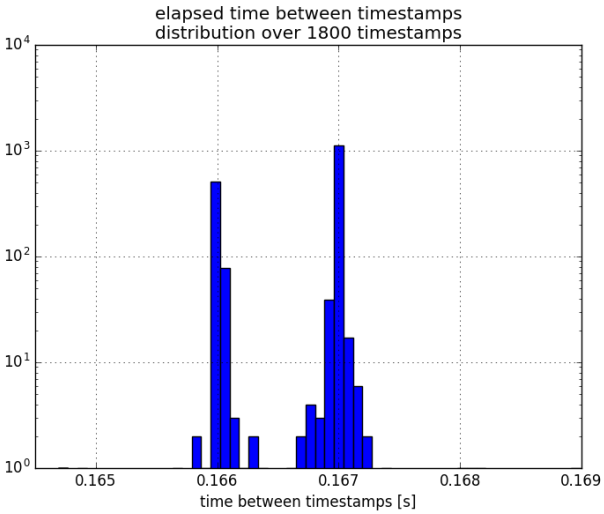

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- A correction can be applied by performing a linear regression on the timestamps.
- This should work because the sampling rate is constant, the system clock has a very low jitter ($<1\mu s$) and there is a time stamp every 1000 samples.

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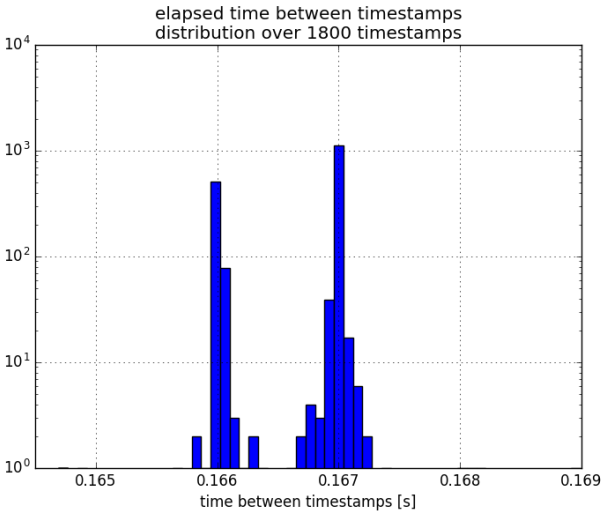

- mean time difference: 166.7 ms as expected
- 2 modes
- occasional excursions of a few ms

- A correction can be applied by performing a linear regression on the timestamps.
- This should work because the sampling rate is constant, the system clock has a very low jitter ($<1\mu$s) and there is a time stamp every 1000 samples.
- This must, of course, be tested.

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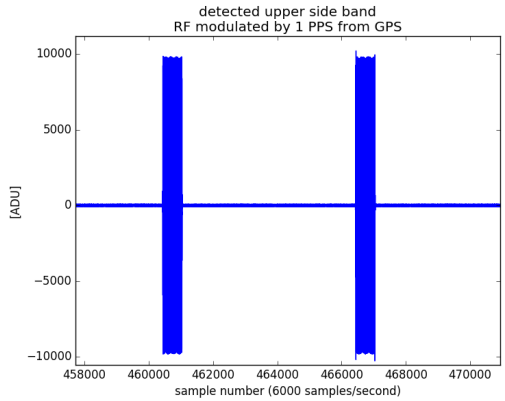

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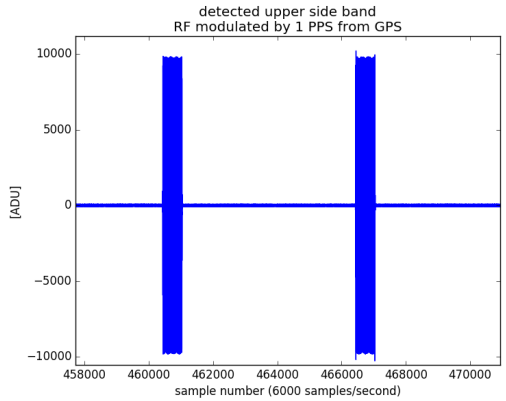

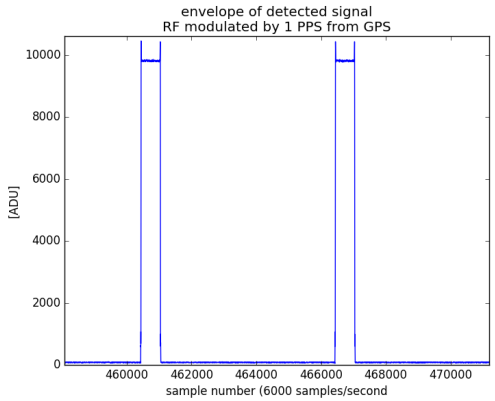

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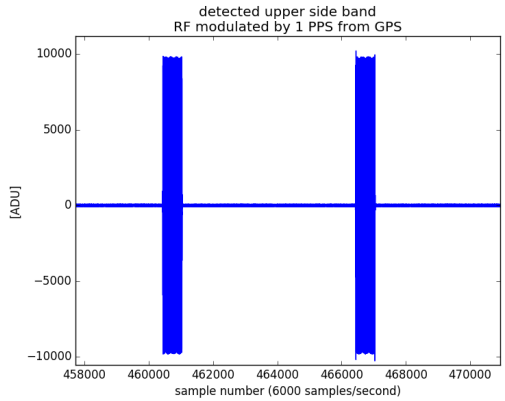

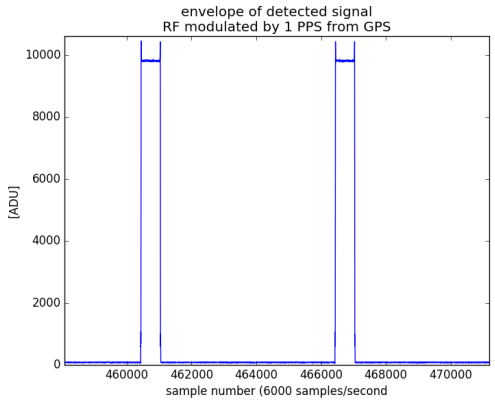

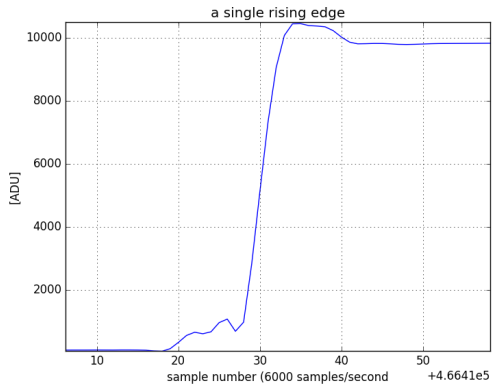

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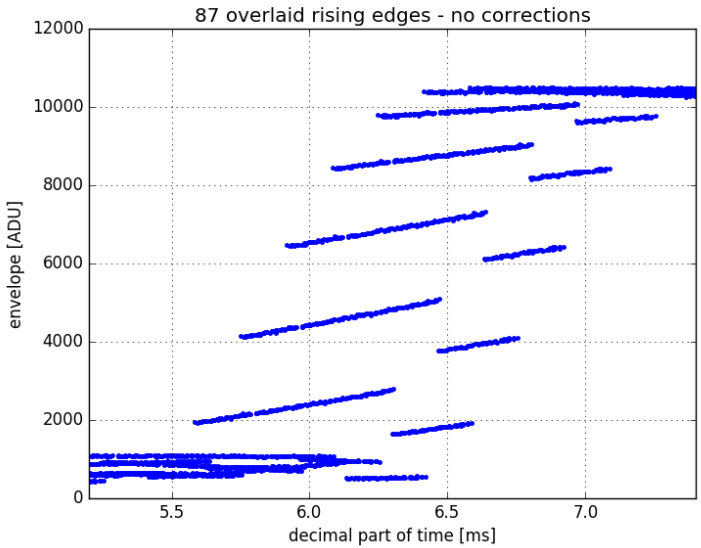

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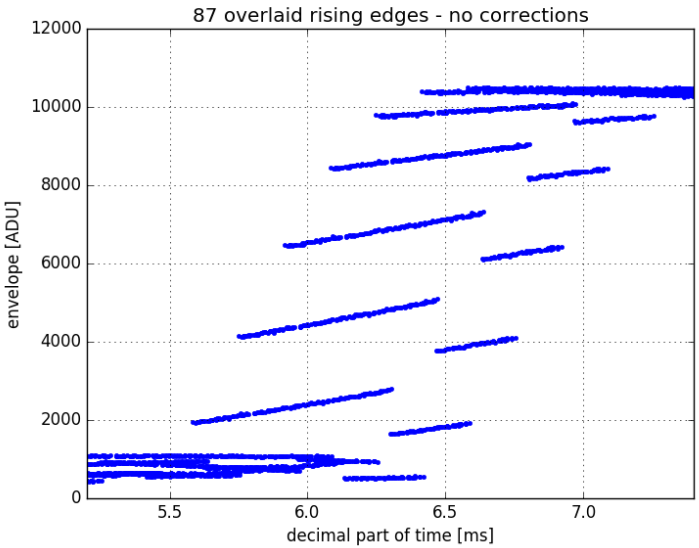

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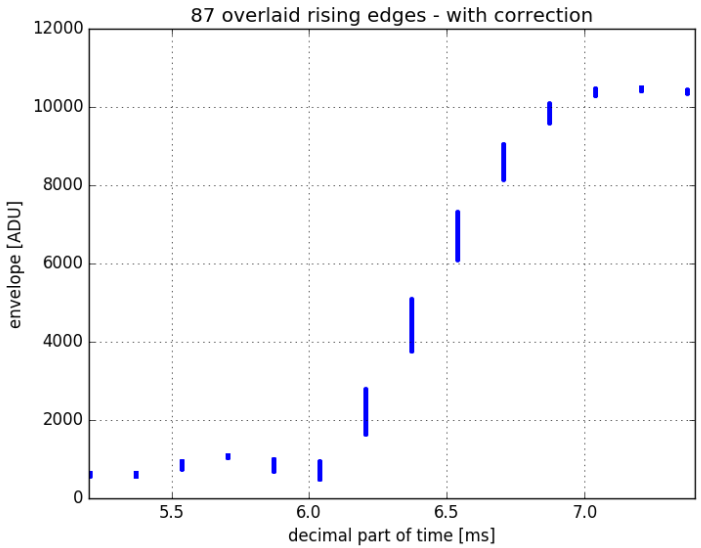

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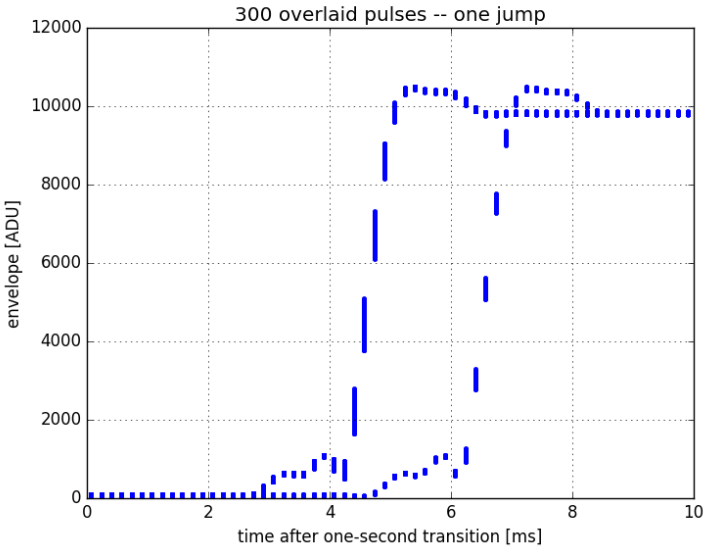

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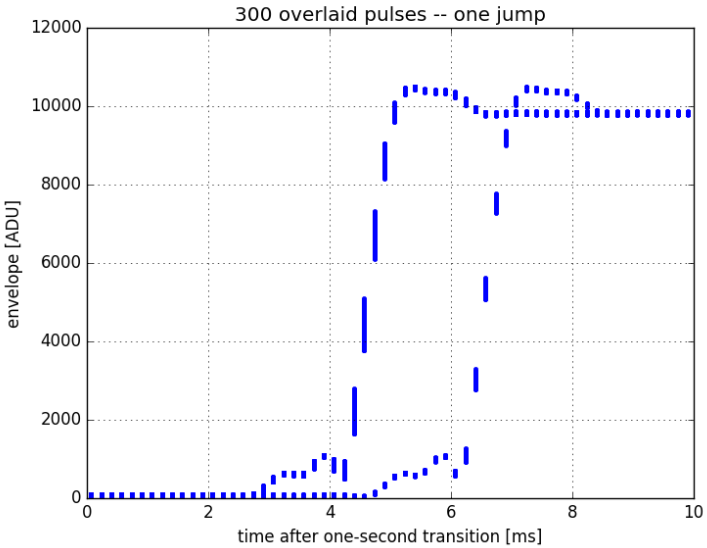

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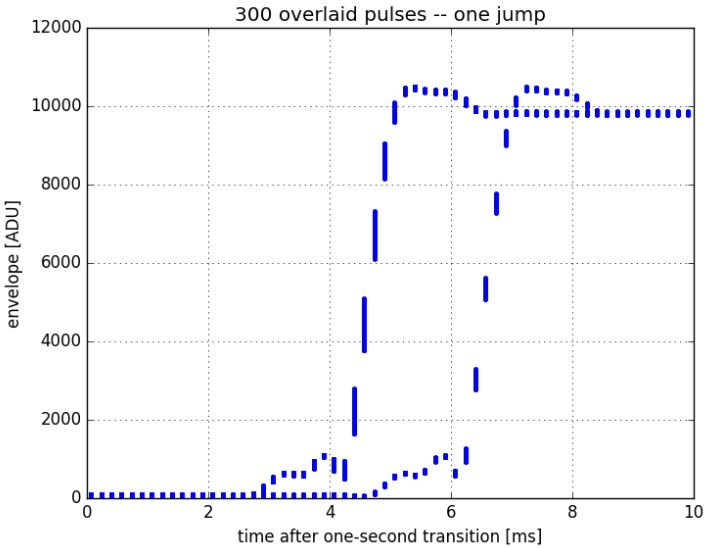

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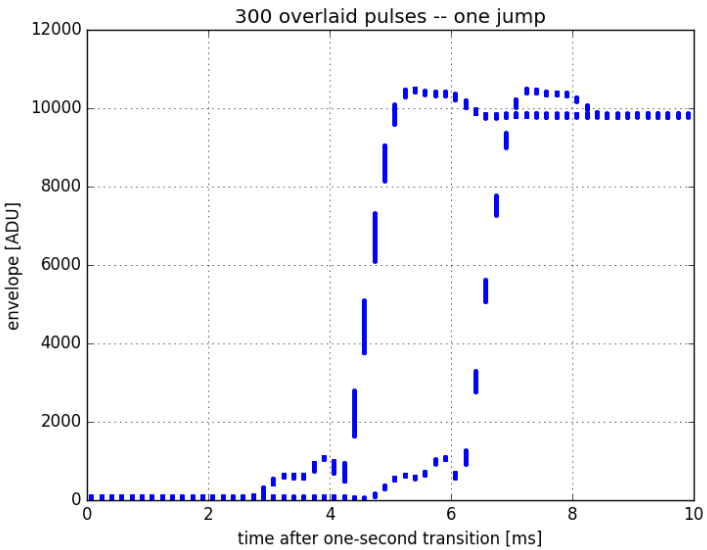

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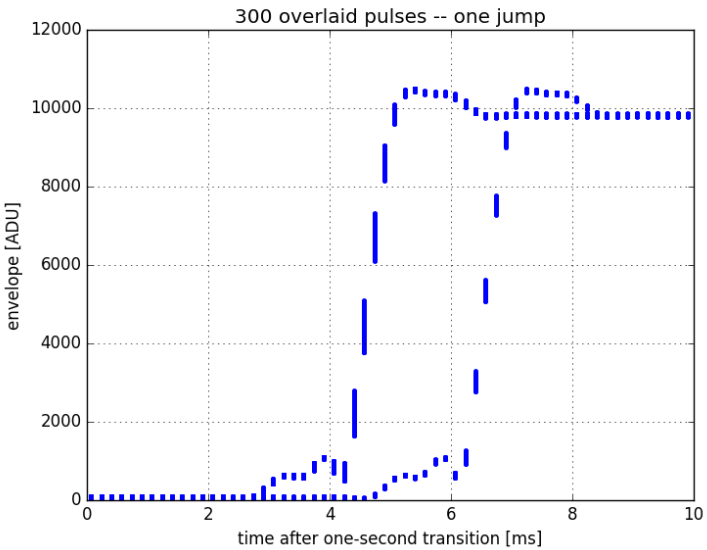

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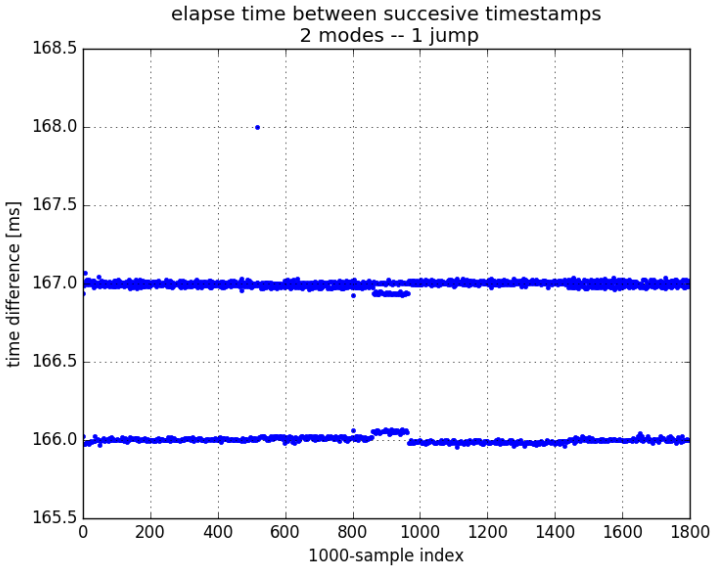

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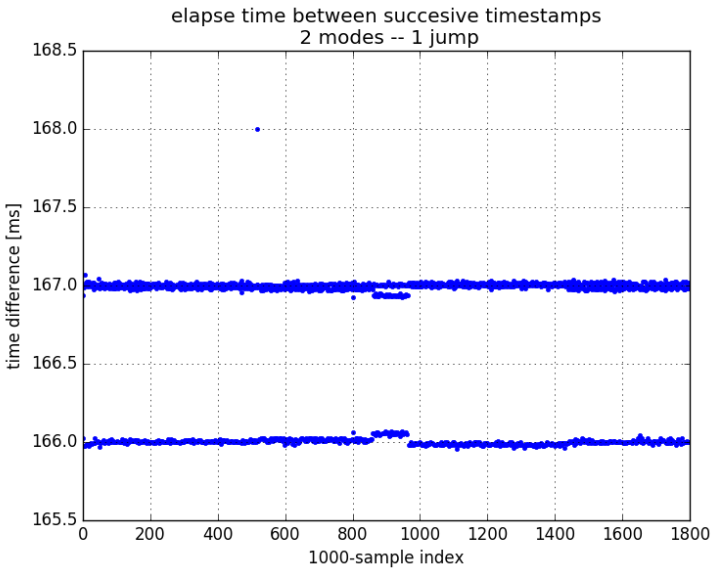

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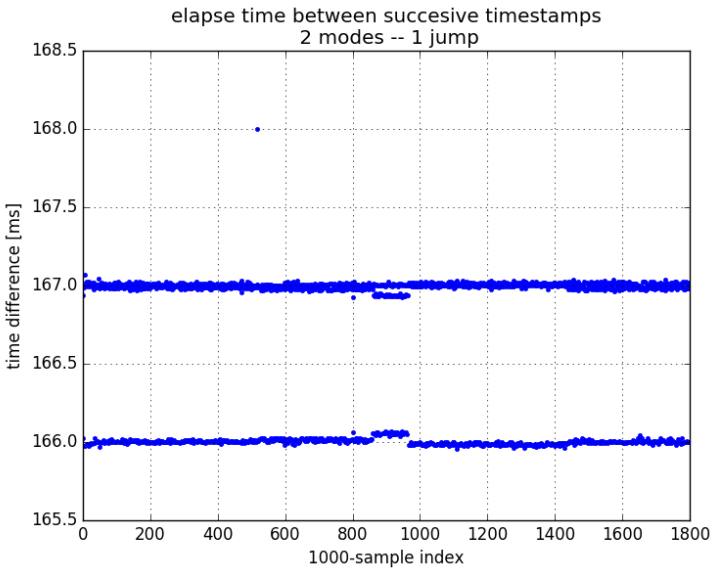

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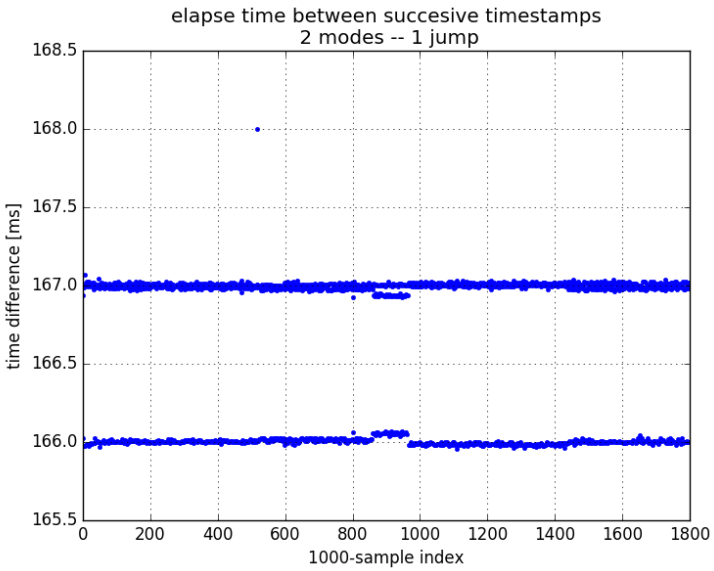

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- 1 jump at index ≈510: dropped samples ==> increased time between timestamps

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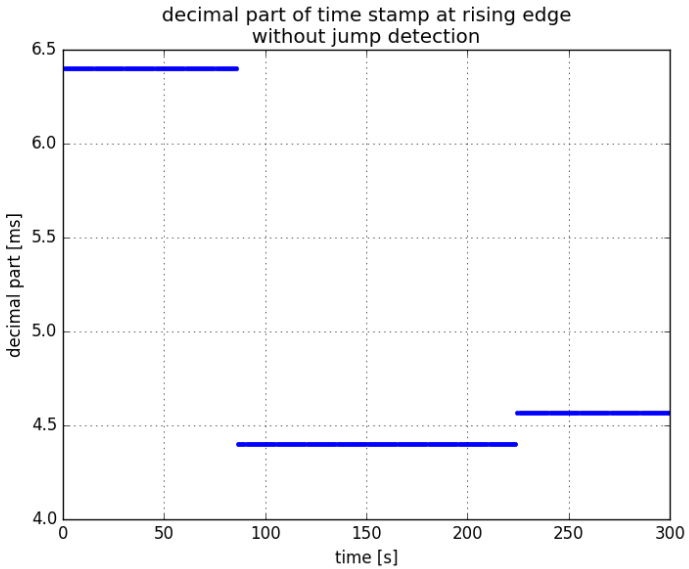

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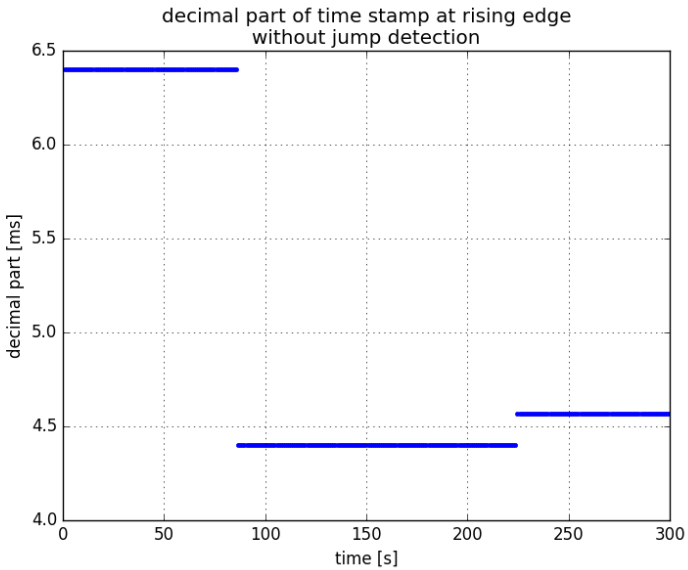

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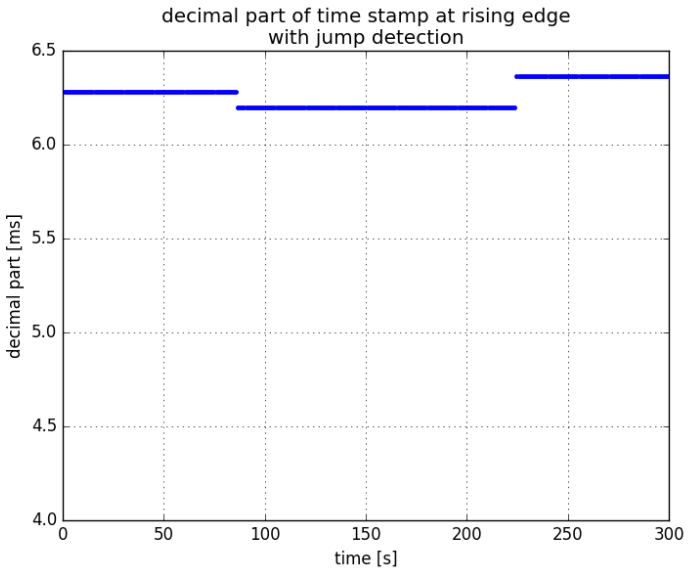

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- for the 323 seconds where the time stamp was declared dubious, the time error was bounded by the measured discontinuity of a few ms

Simultaneous observation with BEUCCL

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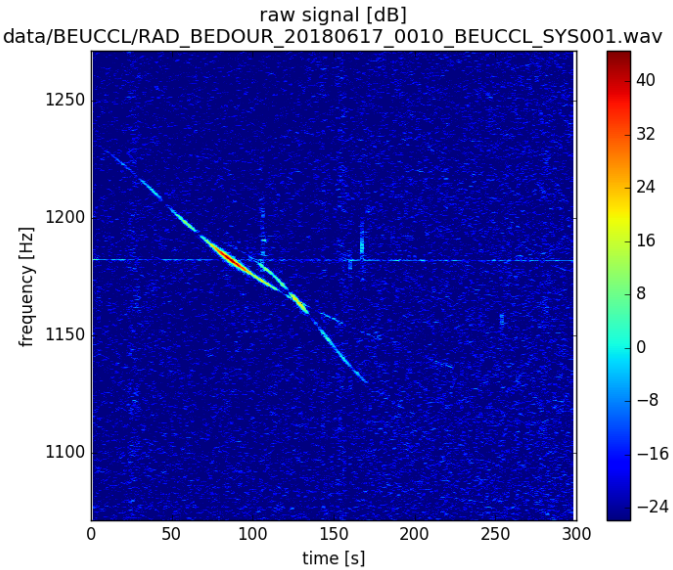

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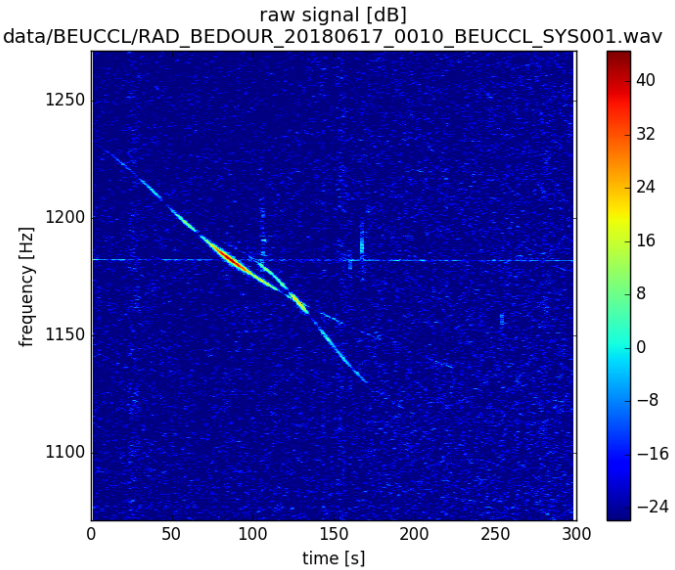

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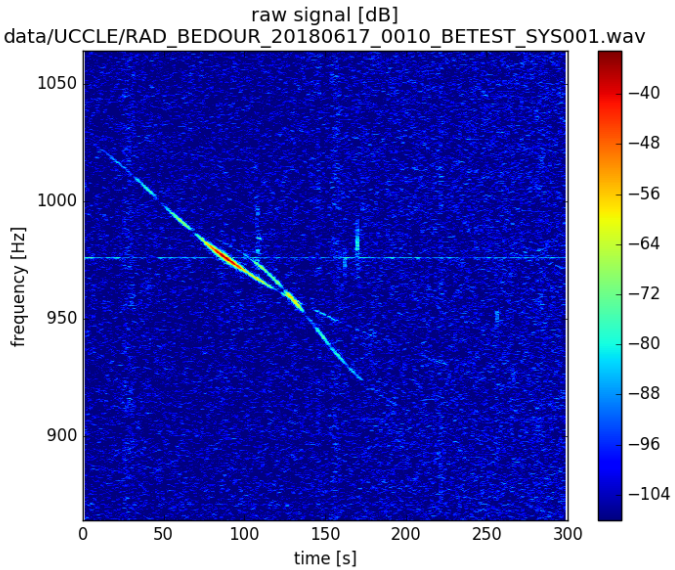

Funcube

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The evaluation of the other front-end alternatives should continue (in particular with respect to the timing issue).

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This is a very serious contender. If it does not exhibit the sample loss of the Funcube, it may be the better option.

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- further testing and characterisation in progress

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- The SDRplay RSP2 would probably be suitable (to be confirmed by phase stability tests on a pair of receivers).

The end