

ADSP Assignment

by Joshua Asare

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Table of Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Task 1 – HFSS.....	3
2.1	Background research	3
2.2	Base NBFM Modulation and Demodulation	3
2.3	Introduction of a Jammer	4
2.4	Implementation of an anti-jamming technique (FHSS)	6
2.5	Final GNU Radio implementation	7
2.6	Ethical considerations of jamming.....	7
3	Task 2 – RTL-SDR reception of local FM radio.....	7
3.1	Background research	7
3.2	FM Receiver in an SDR Block Diagram	8
3.2.1	Recap of analogue FM signal reception	8
3.2.2	Differences in SDR reception	8
3.3	FM Receiver implementation in GNU Radio	9
3.4	Ethical considerations of SDR technology.....	12
4	Conclusions	12
5	Suggested improvements	12
6	Bibliography	13

1 Introduction

This assignment examines how a communication system may be hardened against noise present at a particular frequency using Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum (FHSS), and separately how a USB RTL-SDR may be used to receive audio from a local radio station.

2 Task 1 – HFSS

2.1 Background research

Narrowband Frequency Modulation (NBFM) gets its name from the properties the FM signals that are being transmitted have. Narrowband FM has “narrow” in the name because the frequency deviation is narrower than in other FM implementations [1]. This means that NBFM can be used for applications such as FM radio and point to point communication where bandwidth may be limited.

2.2 Base NBFM Modulation and Demodulation

Figure 1 below shows the sample audio file, a Cisco Jabber ringtone, after it has been demodulated.

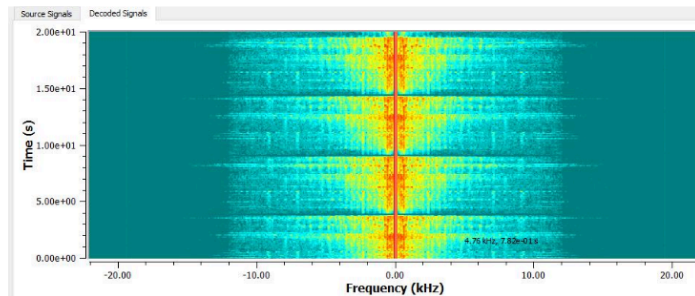


Figure 1: Waterfall sink showing the repeating Cisco Jabber ringtone

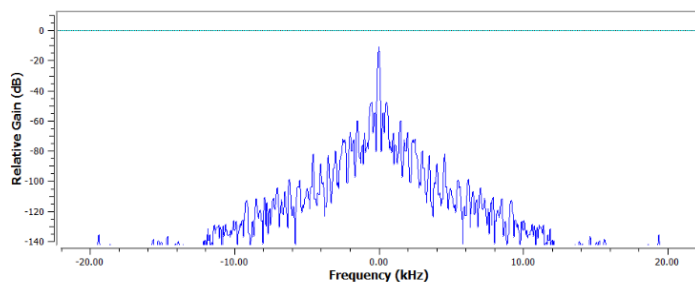


Figure 2: Frequency sink in GNU Radio showing the demodulated signal

The frequency deviation of the signal is 22,050 Hz, shown below.

$$\Delta f = k_f * A_f$$

$$k_f = \text{Modulation index}$$

$$A_m = \text{Audio frequency}$$

Equation 1: Frequency deviation [2]

$$\Delta f = 0.5 * 44,100$$

$$= 22,050 \text{ Hz}$$

The bandwidth of the signal is 88,200 Hz, calculated below:

$$B_T = 2(\Delta f + f_m)$$

$$B_T = 2(22,050 + 44,100)$$

$$= 88,200 \text{ Hz}$$

2

2.3 Introduction of a Jammer

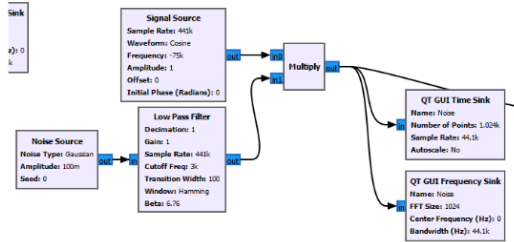


Figure 3: The blocks used to introduce a jammer in GNU Radio

The jammer introduced for this assignment has a variable power and is generated from a gaussian noise source with an amplitude of 0.1, which goes through a low pass filter that has low pass filter, so only a desired window of the original noise source will pass. The frequencies of human speech, which is often transmitted using RF, range from 85 Hz to 4-5 kHz [3]. A cutoff frequency of 3 kHz has been selected in order to jam most of the signal coming through after the noise has been mixed with the carrier frequency.

3

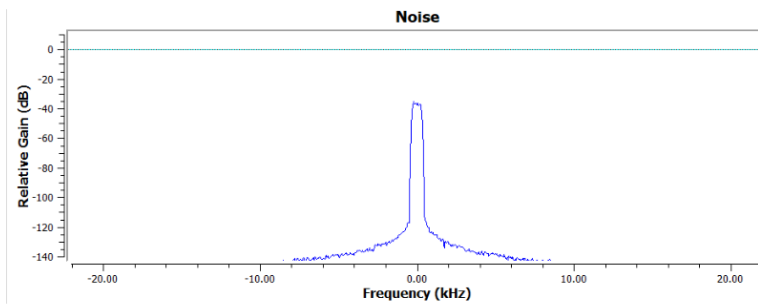


Figure 4: Frequency sink showing the presence of noise

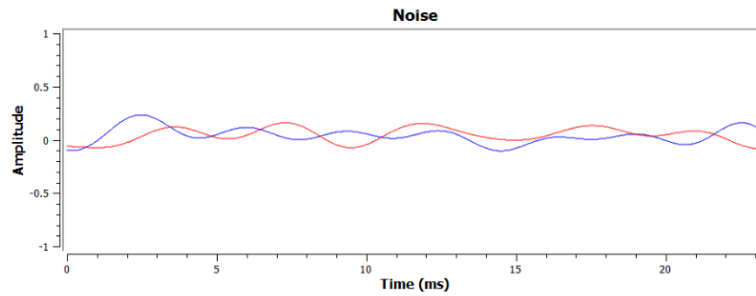


Figure 5: The same noise shown in the time domain

The noise is observed to have a window of approximately 3 kHz, shown above in Figure 4, which comes from the use of a low pass filter at the output of the noise source, with a cutoff frequency of 3000 Hz as shown below in Figure 6.

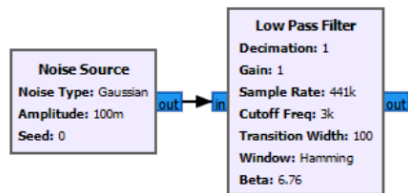


Figure 6: Noise generation block in GNU Radio

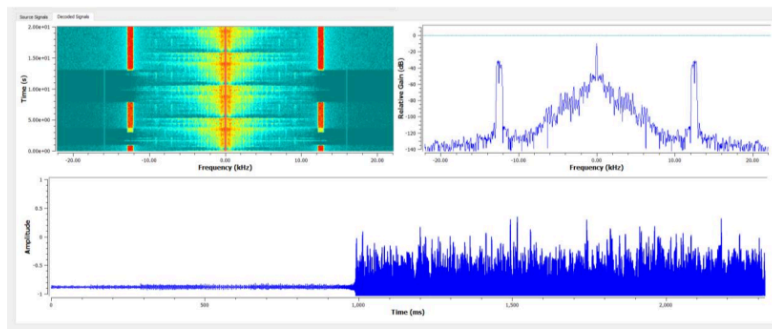


Figure 7: Jamming enabled after 1 second of simulation time in GNU Radio

Figure 10 above shows a screenshot of the demodulated signal before and after enabling jamming. The time domain signal clearly shows the introduction of a lot of noise in the decoded signal.

The constellation diagrams have been shown separately as the unjammed signal displayed an oscillating pattern over time.

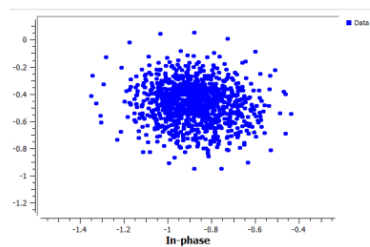


Figure 8: Constellation sink of the jammed signal in GNU Radio

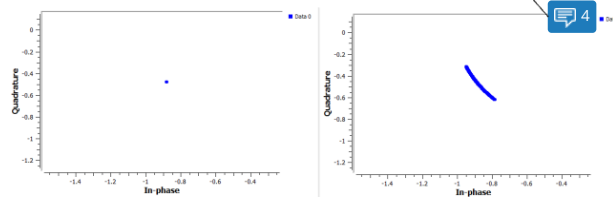


Figure 9: Constellation sink of the signal with no jamming present in GNU Radio

2.4 Implementation of an anti-jamming technique (FHSS)

In order to avoid the jammed signal, the message must be broadcast on a different channel that does not have any noise present. To do this, an option was added such that the frequency that is being used may be changed so that when a channel with noise is identified, the user can change to a different channel to avoid the interference.

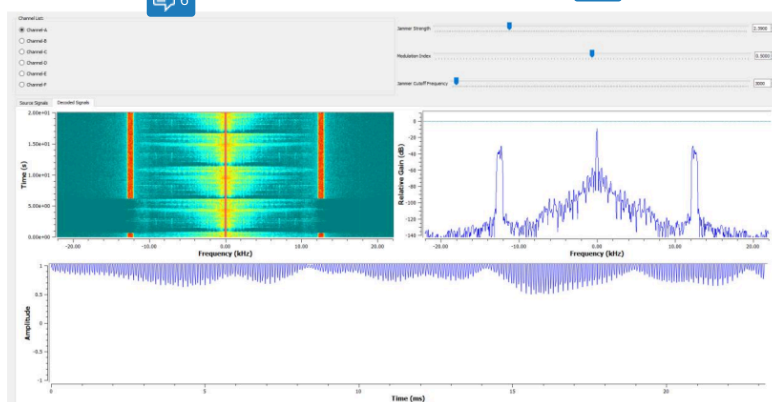


Figure 10: Jammer being turned off and on again in GNU Radio

2.5 Final GNU Radio Implementation

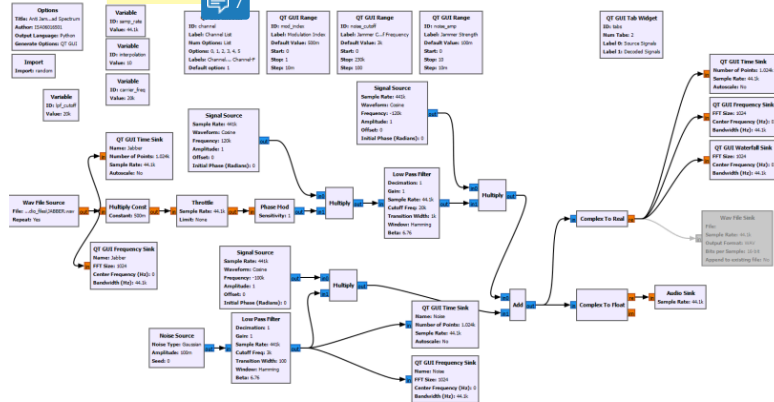


Figure 11: FHSS implementation in GNU Radio

2.6 Ethical considerations of jamming

Jamming can be used for public safety in extreme scenarios, such as terror attacks where a remote device sends a specific signal to an improvised explosive device (IED) [4]. The concept of operation of these devices is to wait in place for a pre-defined signal to be received which signals to the system that a material should be excited such that an energetic event is achieved.

Jamming could also be used in a negative manner to degrade the function of critical devices. A similar effect is also achieved by repeatedly sending messages on the same frequency [5], however this is discussed in the following task. Planes rely on GPS to give them accurate position information but jamming prevents this information from being properly demodulated. These events have been increasing in the last decade [6] and manufacturers have learnt from previous incidents and implemented internal navigation systems, however these are far less accurate and errors build up over time.

3 Task 2 – RTL-SDR reception of local FM radio

3.1 Background research

Radio broadcasts from the largest broadcaster in the UK, British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), begun in 1922 [7]. FM radios were only available for local radio stations that were networked back to a central broadcasting hub. [8]

3.2 FM Receiver in an SDR Block Diagram

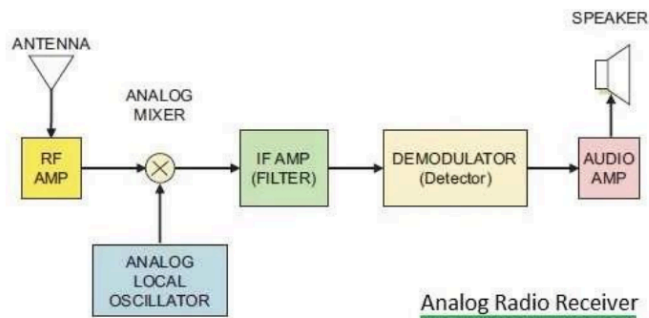


Figure 12: A block diagram of an analogue radio receiver [9]

3.2.1 Recap of analogue FM signal reception

The antenna is responsible for receiving the RF signal and passing it through an RF amplifier which mixes the signal with a local oscillator and intermediate frequency amplifier, before finally demodulating the signal using an envelope detector, or a low pass filter. This demodulated signal can now be passed through an audio amplifier to play it through speakers.

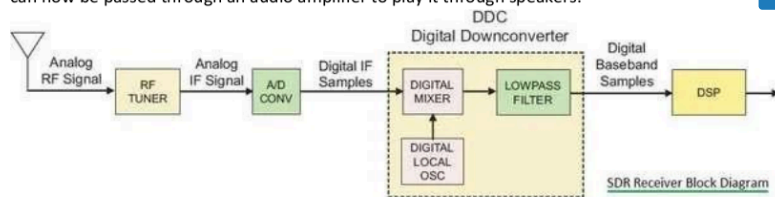


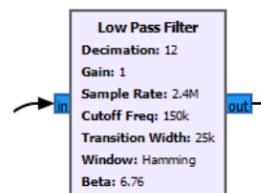
Figure 13: A block diagram of an SDR receiver [8]

3.2.2 Differences in SDR reception

First, an RF tuner is used instead of an analogue local oscillator which is used to down convert signal to an intermediate frequency in a range that the ADC is able to handle [10]. Next, a digital mixer which takes the intermediate frequency signal from the ADC and passes it through a low pass filter to attain discrete digital baseband samples. This stage is done instead of using an envelope detector. From the point the DSP is able to pass the signals to a computer over a USB connection.

[illegible]

A low pass filter (LPF) with a decimation value of 12 has been selected to reduce the sampling frequency entering the filter. As the RTL-SDR source has a channel frequency of 2.4 MHz, this decimation factor reduces the input frequency into the filter to 200 KHz. A hamming window [11] is used to implement the filter, as this has side lobes small with small magnitudes that have little effect on the output of the filter.


$$f = \frac{2,400,000}{12} = 200,000$$

Following the LPF, a block called “Rational Resampler” is used to resample the 200 KHz signal to a frequency to be used with a Wideband Frequency Modulated (WBFM) Receiver block. To achieve a quadrature rate of 480,000, the signal is first interpolated before it is decimated. This is because it is not possible to use only interpolate to achieve a resample rate of 2.4 times. The smallest numerator and denominator that could achieve a resample rate of 2.4 was chosen. An interpolation of 12 was selected alongside a decimation value of 5.

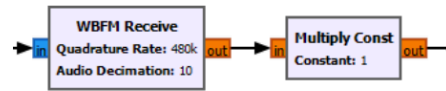


Figure 16: Gain applied to the output of the WBFM receiver

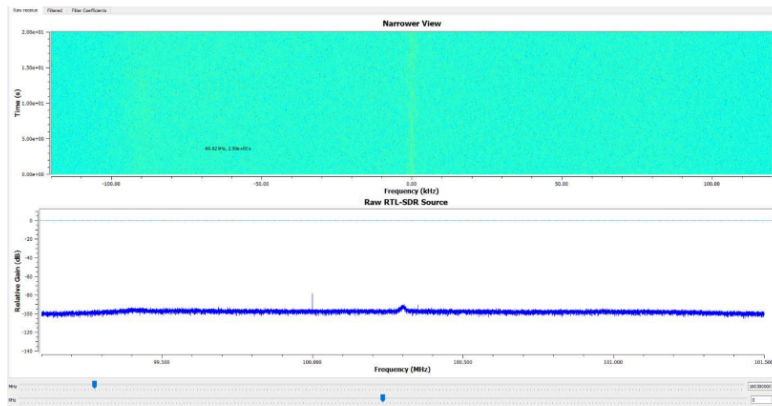


Figure 17: Waterfall sink and frequency sink on the raw RTL-SDR signal with a 0.23 m dipole

An additional stage to apply gain to the demodulated signal has the gain set to 1. During testing of hardware, it was found that using a shorter dipole antenna which can be extended from 5 to 13 cm resulted in a degraded signal as shown above in Figure 17, where it was found that setting the gain to a value greater of 1 was required to hear the transmitted audio from a local radio station. Instead, a dipole which can be extended from 0.23 to 1 m was used, as this is closer to the resonant frequency [12] of the dipole.

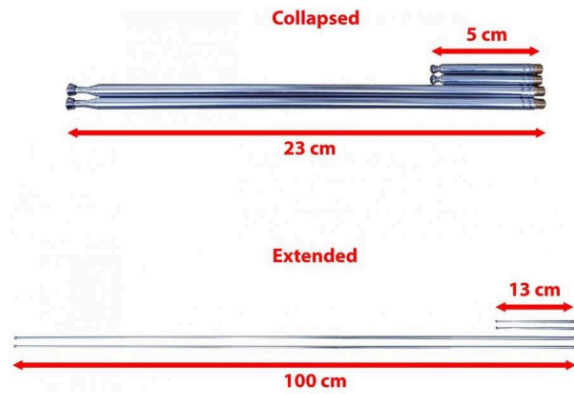


Figure 18: The two pairs of dipole antenna used with the RTL-SDR V4 [13]

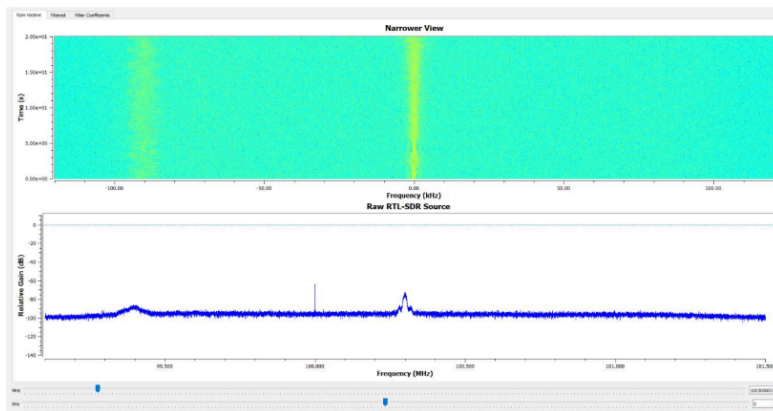


Figure 19: Waterfall sink and frequency sink on the raw RTL-SDR signal with a 1m dipole

After changing the dipole used on the RTL-SDR, an improvement of 20dB was observed, from approximately -90 dB shown in Figure 17 to approximately -70 dB in Figure 19.

For a 1 m dipole antenna, the resonant frequency is calculated by:

$$f = \frac{c}{2L}$$

Equation 3: Resonant frequency of a dipole antenna [12]

$$f = \frac{300,000,000}{2 * 1}$$

$$= 150,000,000$$

And the corresponding wavelength is calculated by:

$$c = f\lambda$$

Equation 4: The general wave relationship [14]

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{300,000,000}{150,000,000}$$

$$= 2 \text{ m}$$

Using a dipole which has a resonant wavelength of 2 m compared to 0.26 m is preferred as it is closer to the wavelength of the transmitted signals, which are approximately 100 MHz. The dipole with length 1 m has a resonant frequency of 150 MHz, whereas the dipole with length 0.23 m has a resonant frequency of 1.15 GHz.

3.4 Ethical considerations of SDR technology

The Flipper Zero [15] is an example of RF technology that is widely available and has amassed negative attention [16] [17] due to concerns of its potential use to aid criminal activity and case studies which have shown the device to be used for disruptive denial-of-service style attacks that impede the major function of wireless devices such as laptops and medical equipment [5].

The intended audience for the Flipper Zero is “pentesters and geeks” [15] however there are concerns that these types of technology allow criminals easier access to tools to aide illegal activities [16] [17].

16

While this device does not use SDR technology (it instead uses a discrete Texas Instruments Sub-1 GHz wireless transceiver [18]), it operates across frequencies that the RTL-SDR is able to operate across. Further development of RF technologies such as the Flipper Zero would certainly see benefit from using an SDR.

4 Conclusion

17

The FM based task looked at a radio broadcast across a single frequency, which in the presence of jamming, would not be lost. However, if frequency hopping were to be used on the broadcast side, the signal could be restored by tuning the SDR to a different frequency that doesn't have any jamming present.

18

19

5 Suggested improvements

The reception of local FM radio stations using the RTL-SDR would benefit from using a dipole antenna which has a resonant frequency closer to the carrier frequency of the modulated audio signal.

6 Bibliography

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ADSP Assignment

GRADEMARK REPORT

FINAL GRADE

GENERAL COMMENTS

63/100

Feedback on A4HEP Learning Objectives

B1: Demonstrates a good application of knowledge in problem-solving. You have successfully met the requirements for this learning outcome.

B2: Effectively analyses problems and reaches logical conclusions. You have successfully met the requirements for this learning outcome.

B3: Proper selection and application of computational and analytical techniques. You have successfully met the requirements for this learning outcome.

B6: Successfully applies a systems approach to problem-solving. You have successfully met the requirements for this learning outcome.

B8: Demonstrates strong ethical analysis and informed decision-making. You have successfully met the requirements for this learning outcome.

B12: Effectively applies laboratory and workshop skills in investigations. You have successfully met the requirements for this learning outcome.

PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3



Comment 1 | Knowledge & Understanding (20)

A good understanding of the NBFM concept is demonstrated. However, the explanation of NBFM is brief and could be expanded with more details.

PAGE 4



Comment 2 | Cognitive Skills (20)

The
example calculation is well-appreciated.



Comment 3 | Knowledge & Understanding (20)

A strong grasp of
jammer application is evident, with a clear introduction to noise.

PAGE 5

PAGE 6



Comment 4 | Cognitive Skills (20)

Observations on the constellation sinks are well presented, but providing a brief explanation of the constellation sink values would enhance clarity.



Comment 5 | Knowledge & Understanding (20)

The
implementation of anti-jamming techniques should also include a discussion on FHSS, highlighting its advantages and applications.



Comment 6 | Engagement with Lit (20)

The
phrase "*different channel*"
indicates a sound understanding and accurate application of FHSS.

PAGE 7



Comment 7 | Practical Skills (25)

The other blocks
from Task 1 should be mentioned. Despite this, the sink outputs effectively
illustrate observations supporting all Task 1 sections.



Comment 8 | Practical Skills (25)

The GNU Radio blocks for FHSS are shown. However, a more detailed explanation of how these blocks function is needed.



Comment 9 | Knowledge & Understanding (20)

Ethical considerations are well-discussed, with relevant real-time applications.

PAGE 8



Comment 10 | Cognitive Skills (20)

The introduction to FM broadcast is engaging, and the concepts of signal transmission and reception via FM are well explained.



Comment 11 | Cognitive Skills (20)

Mathematical expressions representing the complex function should be addressed here.



Comment 12 | Cognitive Skills (20)

Each block is described thoroughly, and a strong comparison is made between traditional FM and SDR.

PAGE 9



Comment 13 | Cognitive Skills (20)

The blocks for Task 2 are appropriately captured, with the values of LPF and decimation factors presented alongside explanations.

PAGE 10



Comment 14 | Cognitive Skills (20)

The research and observations on the dipole antenna are noteworthy.

PAGE 11



Comment 15 | Cognitive Skills (20)

The calculation of antenna length, including relevant formulas and testing, reflects a keen interest in the subject, which is commendable.

PAGE 12



Comment 16 | Transferable Skills (15)

Ethical considerations regarding SDR usage are briefly touched upon, and the impacts are well articulated.



Comment 17 | Cognitive Skills (20)

The degradation of the signal due to noise and the effectiveness of FHSS in recovering it should be explained.



Comment 18 | Transferable Skills (15)

The document is well-organized with satisfactory documentation.



Comment 19 | Cognitive Skills (20)

Task 1 (iv) is entirely absent, where a comparison between NBFM, noise-added signals, and FHSS-processed signals should be analysed.

PAGE 13



Comment 20 | Engagement with Lit (20)

References are frequently used, which enhances the quality of writing.

PAGE 14

GRADING FORM: ADSP_GRADING_TEMPLATE

JOSHUA ASARE

63.30

ENGAGEMENT WITH LIT (20)

Task 1: Demonstrate understanding of NBFM, jamming effects, and FHSS. Citations and research on related topics. Task 2: Show understanding of SDR receiver principles and signal representation. Evaluate research on SDR technology and related topics.



Task 1: Satisfactory understanding. Basic research is present but lacks depth or clarity in citations.

6.2

Task 2: Good understanding of SDR principles with relevant research, though minor gaps in citations or depth exist. 7

13.2

KNOWLEDGE & UNDERSTANDING (20)

Task 1 (i) Understanding NBFM, modulation, and demodulation. Exploring bandwidth, frequency deviation, and impact on signal quality. Task 1 (ii) Analysing jamming effects by studying noise sources and interference. Observing impact via frequency, time domain, and constellation diagrams. Task 1 (iii) Investigating FHSS to reduce interference and evaluating its effectiveness. Task 1 (iv) Comparing original, jammed, and FHSS signals. Studying Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR), clarity, and system efficiency. Task 1 (v) Understanding ethical issues in jamming. Discussing legal aspects and FHSS benefits for security. Task 2 (i) Designing a WBFM receiver using RTL-SDR and GNU Radio. Studying block functions and sampling. Task 2 (ii) Visualising signals via waterfall plots, frequency sinks, and time-domain analysis. Studying SNR, stability, and filtering. Task 2 (iii) Evaluating privacy and interference issues. Analysing societal benefits like improved efficiency and technology.



- Good knowledge of NBFM. Concepts are well-explained, though a bit more depth or clarity could improve it. 1.475
- Good knowledge of jammer effects with minor room for added depth. 1.425
- Satisfactory understanding. Basic explanations, but limited detail or accuracy. 1.8
- No understanding. Signals are misunderstood, with no meaningful SNR or performance analysis. 0
- Basic understanding. Explanations of ethics and benefits are incomplete or unclear. 1.7
- Satisfactory understanding. Basic explanations of block functions and sampling principles, but lacking depth. 2.05
- Minimal knowledge. Little effort to explain sinks or signal stages, with significant inaccuracies. 1.1
- Limited grasp. Descriptions are vague or incorrect, with noticeable gaps. 0.875

10.4

COGNITIVE SKILLS (20)

Task 1 (i) NBFM Modulation and Demodulation: Understands modulation, demodulation, bandwidth, and clarity. Task 1 (ii) Add a Jammer: Evaluates noise, interference, and signal impact in frequency, time, and constellation domains. Task 1 (iii) Implement FHSS for Anti-Jamming: Applies FHSS to reduce interference and compare signal

stability. Task 1 (iv) Analysis and Comparison: Compares original, jammed, and FHSS signals using frequency and time-domain tools. Task 1 (v) Ethics and Impact: Assesses legal and societal effects of interference in secure communication. Task 2 (i) Setup and Design of WBFM Receiver: Designs WBFM receiver, focusing on setup, bandwidth, and stability. Task 2 (ii) Analysis and Visualisation: Examines signal analysis, error detection, and filtering techniques. Task 2 (iii) Ethics and Impact: Reviews interference impact and decision-making in WBFM technology.



- Satisfactory setup, limited interpretation of parameters. 1.35
- Satisfactory analysis, limited clarity. 1.375
- Basic implementation with unclear reasoning. 1.5
- Minimal effort, significant inaccuracies. 0.9
- Basic discussion with unclear reasoning. 1
- Basic attempt with unclear or incomplete receiver configuration and bandwidth management. 1.55
- Basic analysis with unclear reasoning or incomplete use of visualisation tools. 1.525
- Limited discussion with vague or incorrect reasoning about ethical considerations. 0.825

10

PRACTICAL SKILLS (25)

Task 1: Hands-on experience in transmitter and receiver setup, understanding signal bandwidth and frequency deviation. Implementing noise sources and analysing interference effects using frequency, time, waterfall, and constellation sinks. Applying FHSS techniques for anti-jamming and evaluating signal clarity through SNR analysis and stage comparisons. Developing an awareness of secure communication and legal implications. Task 2: Practical implementation of RTL-SDR receiver setup, signal representation, and processing. Understanding block functionality, decimation factors, and performing signal analysis using waterfall and frequency sinks. Visualising constellation diagrams and evaluating signal stability through SNR measurements. Comparing different demodulation stages for performance optimisation.



- Shows good practical skills in simulating NBFM and using FHSS for anti-jamming. Jammer introduction and signal analysis are effective, but

20

minor gaps exist in explaining parameters like bandwidth and frequency deviation. Comparisons of signal stages are clear but need more depth.

12.5

- Shows good practical skills with a well-configured RTL-SDR receiver and accurate signal representation. Minor gaps in explaining block functionality or decimation factors. Signal analysis and visualisation are effective but lack some detail. Comparisons across stages are clear but need more depth. 7.5

TRANSFERABLE SKILLS (15)

Enhancing mathematical integration and simulation skills using GNU Radio and RTL-SDR. Developing ethical reasoning and effective communication for teamwork and professional interactions. Practising systematic reporting, structured problem-solving, and clear presentation skills.



Displays satisfactory transferable skills by completing basic setups for NBFM and RTL-SDR tasks. Analysis and documentation are present but lack detail and depth. Ethical considerations are mentioned but underdeveloped.

9.7