

Software Defined Radios An Architectural Viewpoint

Tune In Excitement![™]

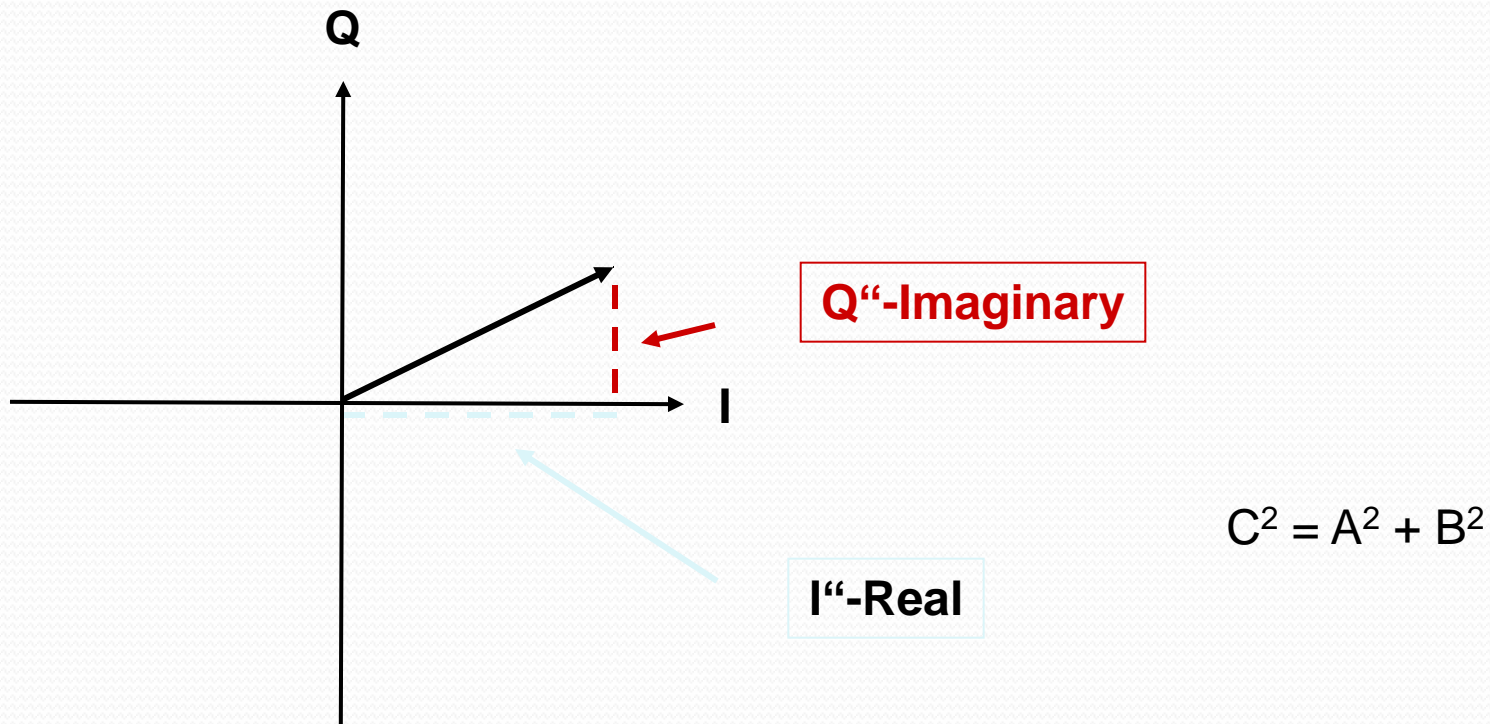
Gerald Youngblood, K5SDR
President



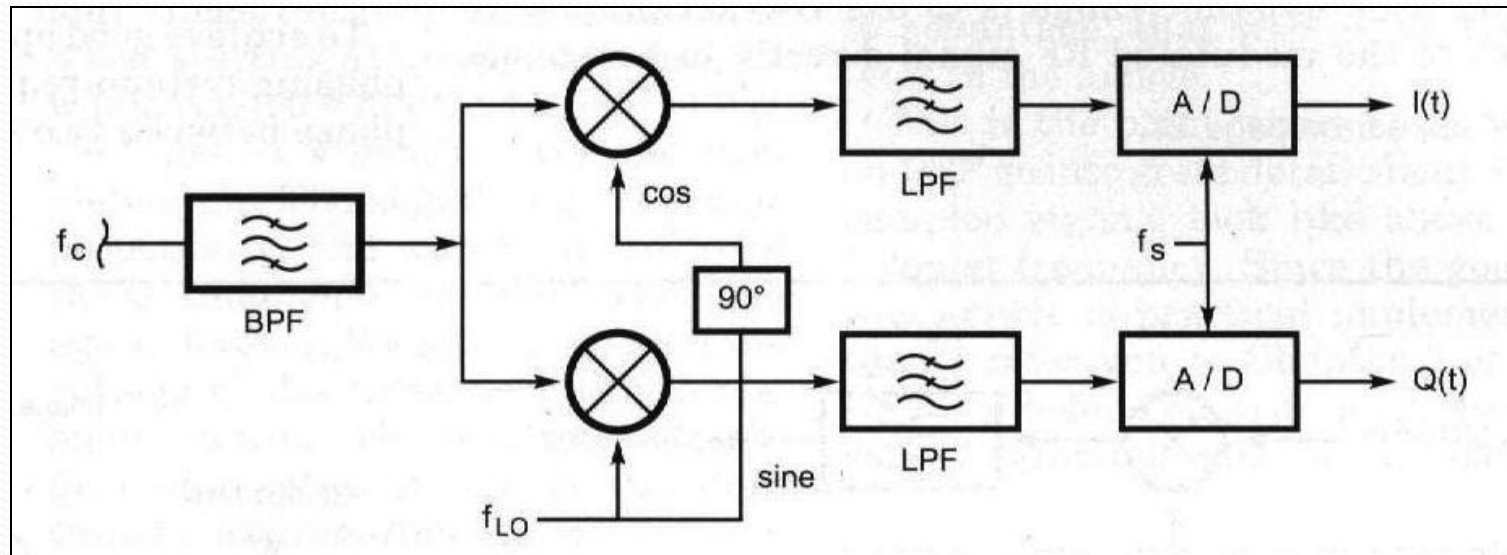
Three Architectures

- Direct I/Q Conversion – PC DSP
- Wideband ADC – FPGA/PC DSP
- Legacy Multi-conversion Analog – DSP Chip Firmware

Quadrature Modulation & Demodulation



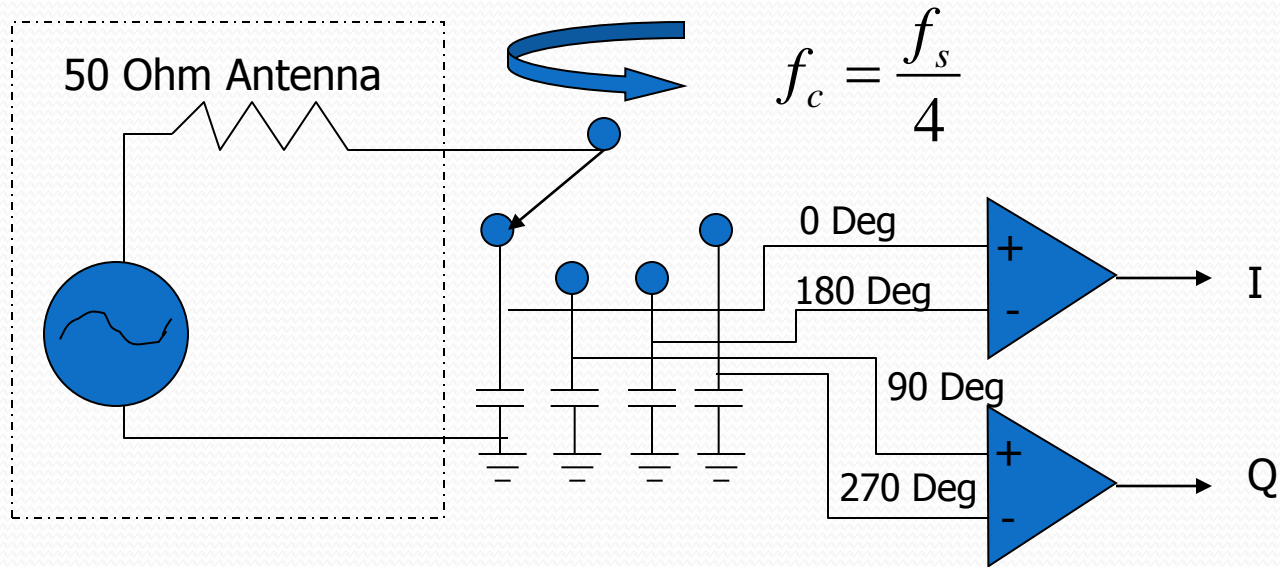
Quadrature Sampling Architecture



$$BW = 2 * \frac{f_s}{2} = f_s$$

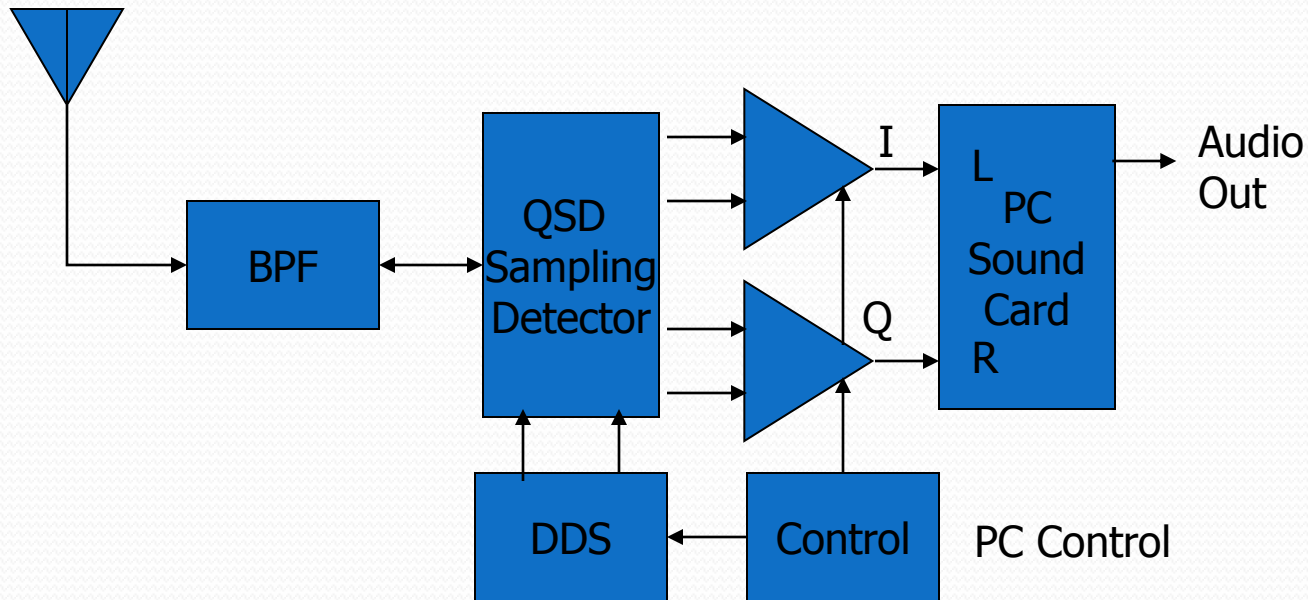
Quadrature Sampling Doubles Bandwidth

Quadrature Sampling Detector



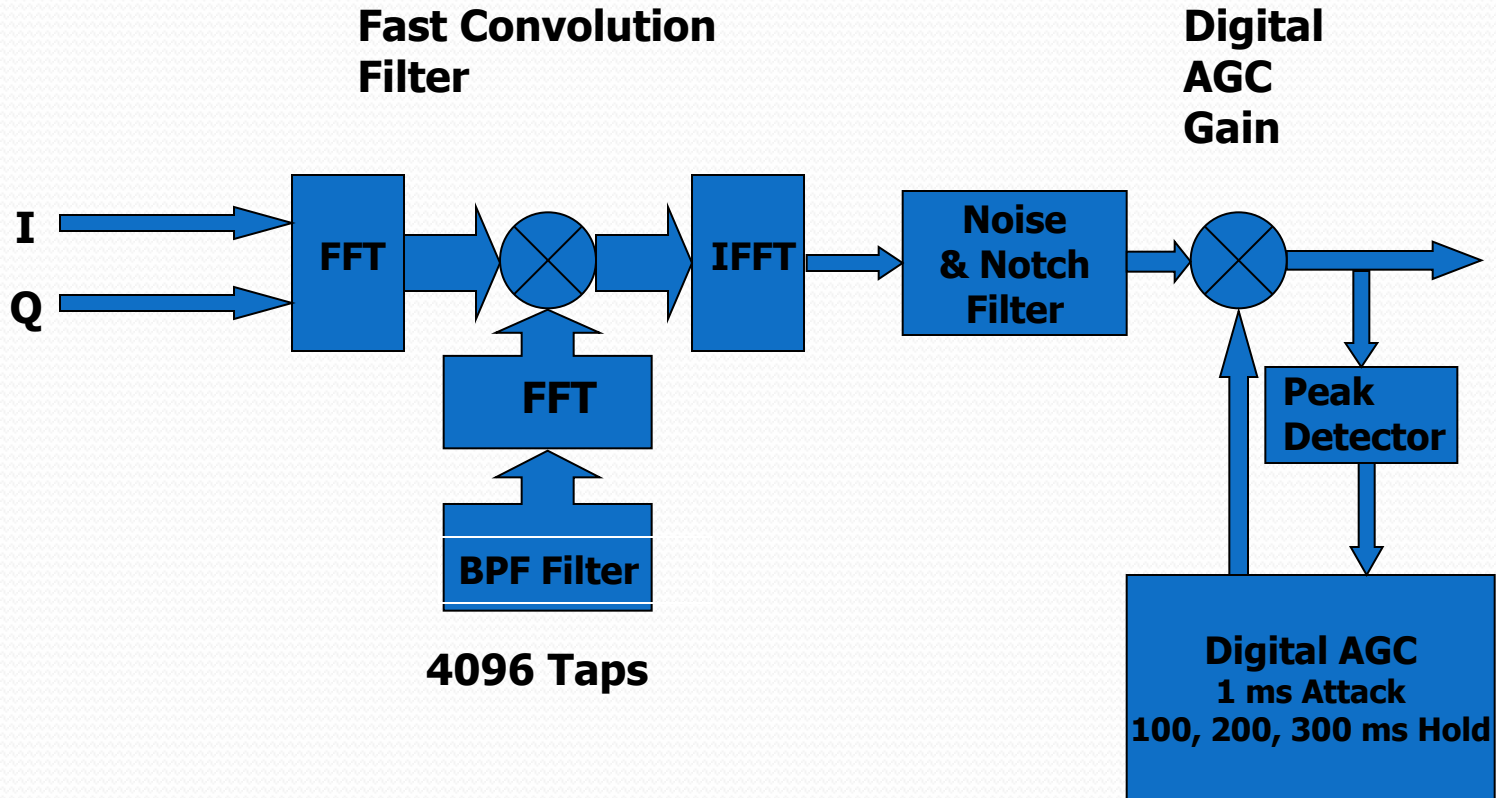
$$BW = \frac{1}{\pi n R_{ant} C_s}$$

SDR-1000 Quadrature Sampling Receiver



Quadrature LO

Basic Software Receiver Architecture

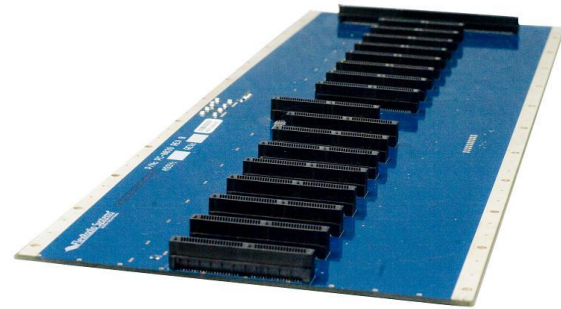
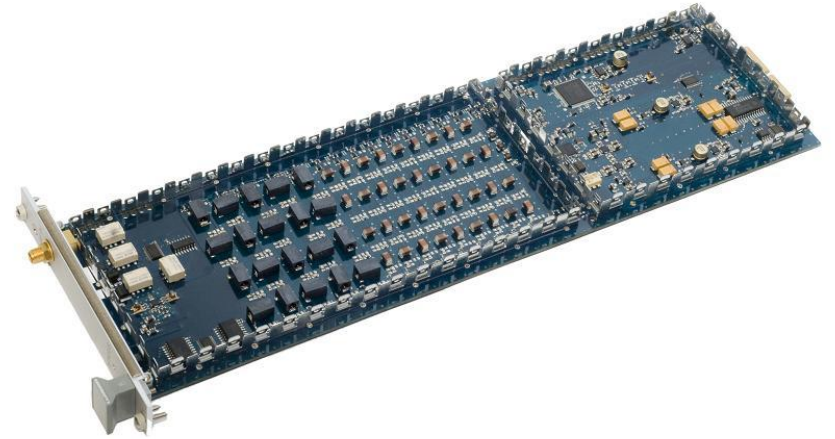


CDRX-3200 32 Channel Synchronous Receiver



- 32 Fully Independent Receivers
- Synchronous to GPS System
- 1 ns Time Stamping
- 200 kHz Channels
- 100 kHz – 100 MHz Tuning
- IMD DR₃: >105 dB @ 100 Hz
- Phase Noise: < -150 dBc/Hz
- GigE Streaming I/Q Data
- 7U Chassis, 100W Total

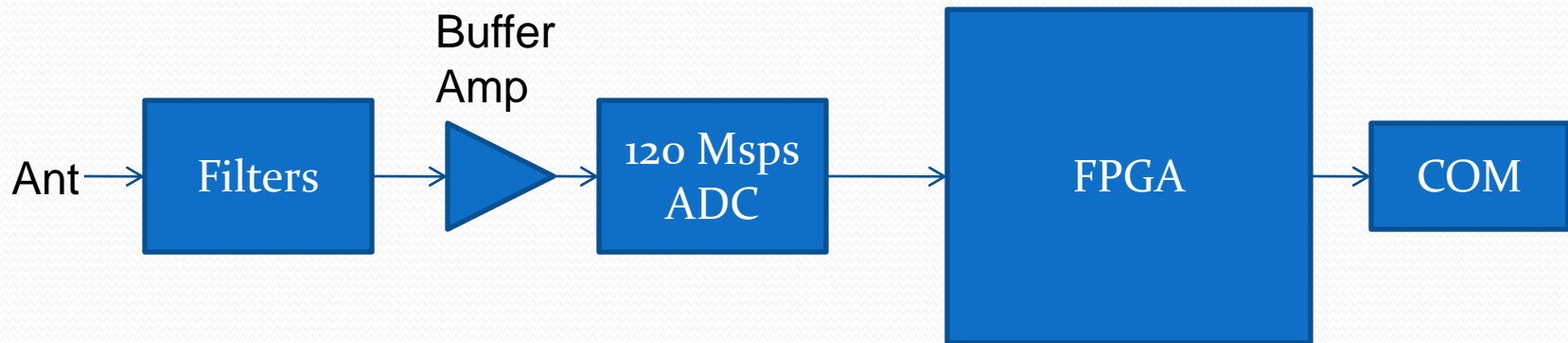
CDRX in the Raw



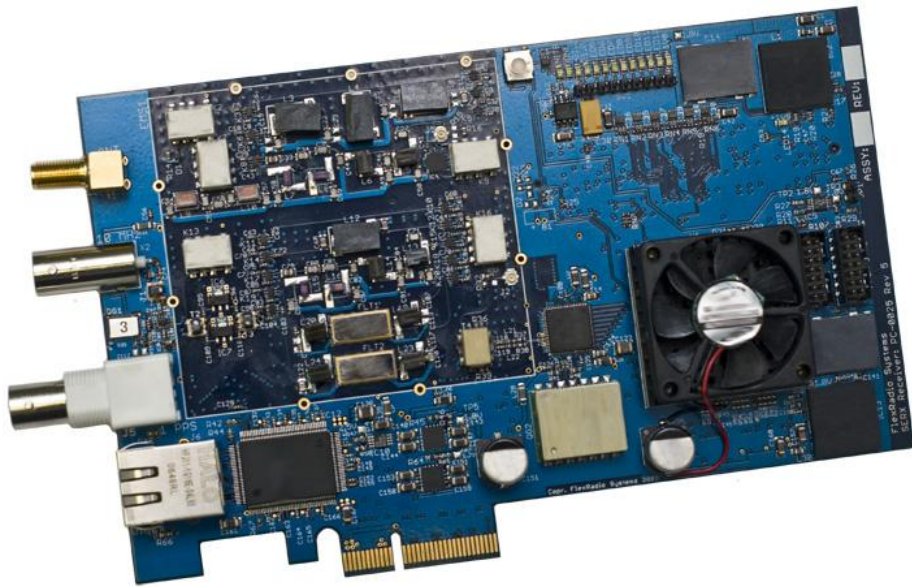
CDRX-3200 In The Rack



Wideband Sampling SDR



SERX-16 Survey Receiver

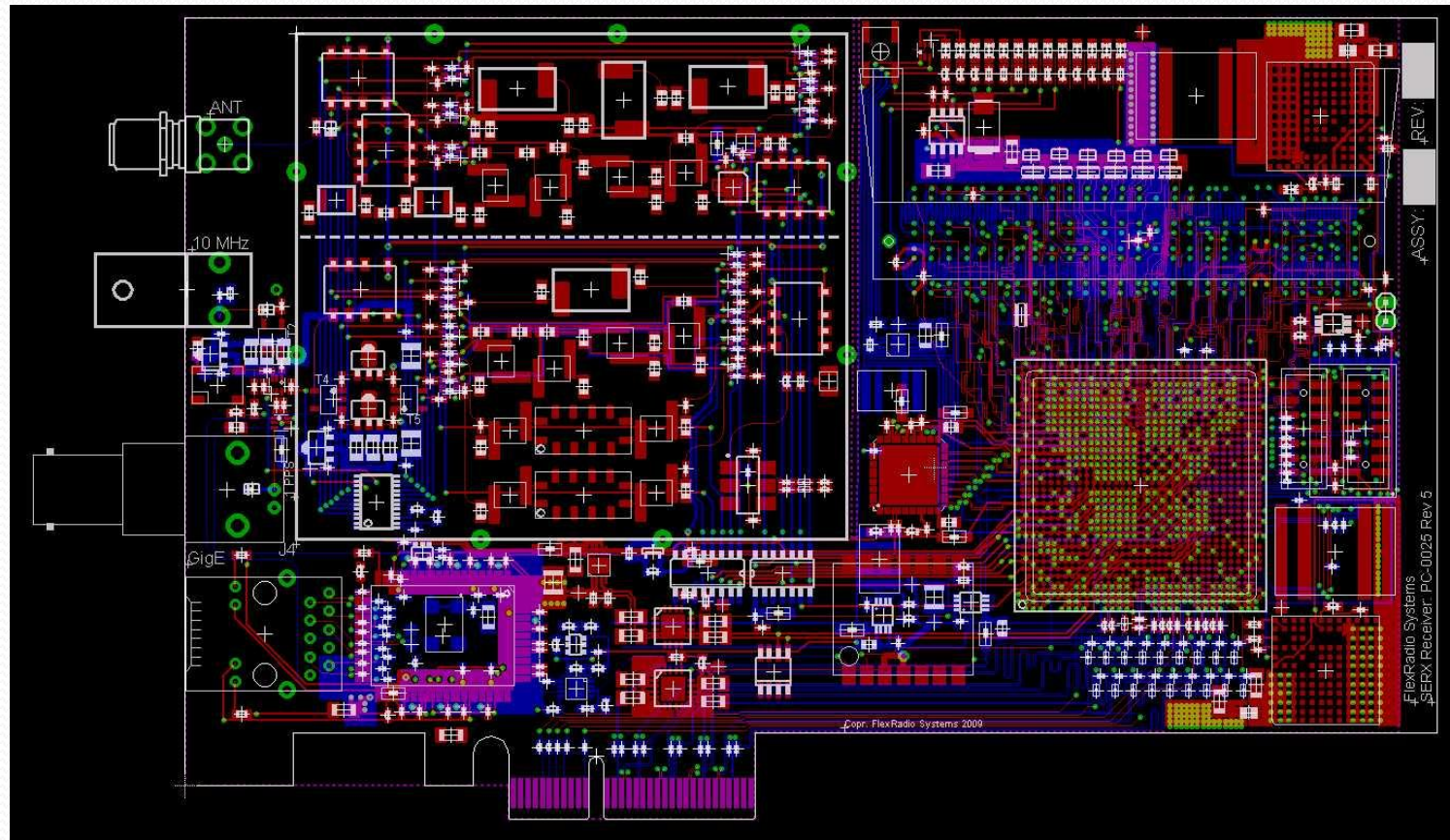


- 180MSPS Direct Sampling Receiver
- 16 Streaming 250kHz Channels
- Polyphase Down Sampling DDCs
- DDCs Combine for Reconstruction
- Real-time FFT (256–8192 bins)
- DDC look-back up to 4.3 seconds
- >90dB Wideband SFDR
- Phase Noise: <-150 dBc/Hz
- RX Bands: HF & Low VHF
- 70MHz and 140MHz 25 MHz BW IF
- Optional full wideband I/Q stream
- PCI Express x4 Lanes (GigE Opt.)
- Virtex-5 SX95T FPGA

SERX-16 Survey Receiver

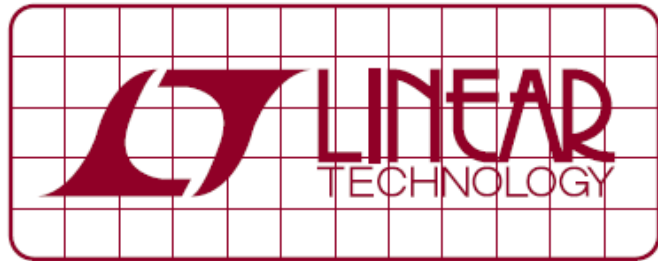


180 Msp/s Direct Sampling RX



Direct Conversion vs. High Speed Sampling SDRs

Analyzing ADC Signal Chains



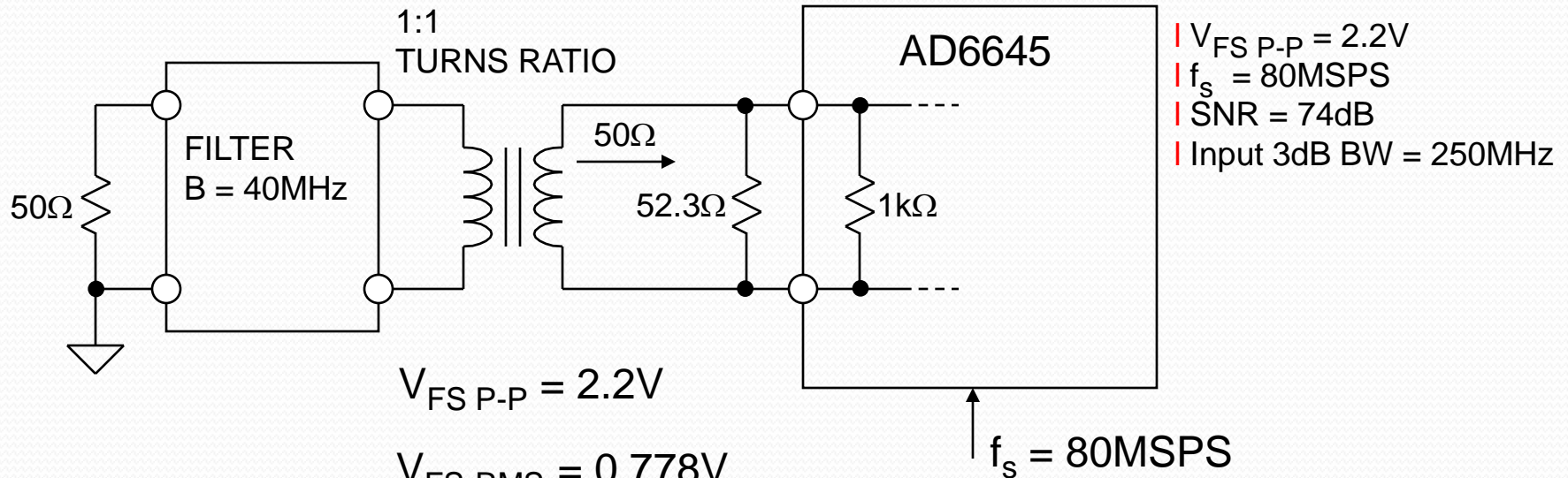
DESIGN NOTES

Signal Chain Noise Analysis for RF-to-Digital Receivers

Design Note 439

Cheng-Wei Pei

Example Calculation of Noise Figure Under Nyquist Conditions for AD6645



$$V_{FS\ P-P} = 2.2V$$

$$V_{FS-RMS} = 0.778V$$

$$P_{FS} = \frac{(0.778)^2}{50} = 12.1mW$$

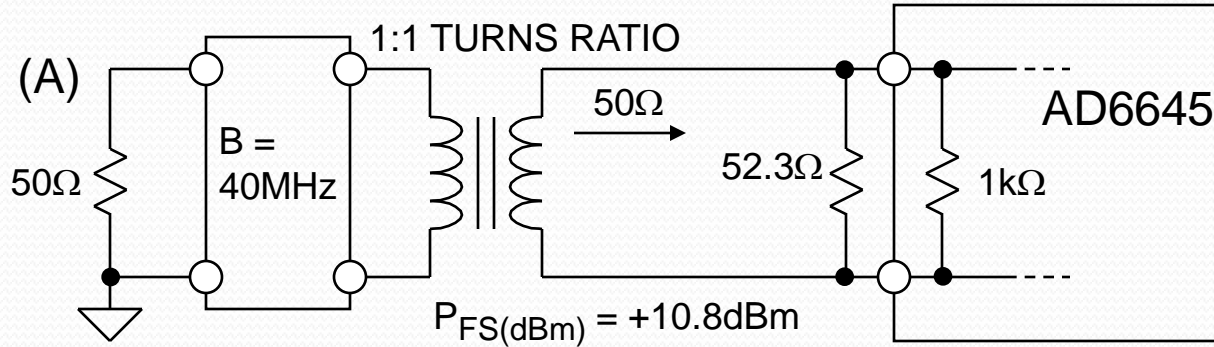
$$P_{FS(dBm)} = +10.8dBm$$

$$NF = P_{FS(dBm)} + 174dBm - SNR - 10 \log_{10} B$$

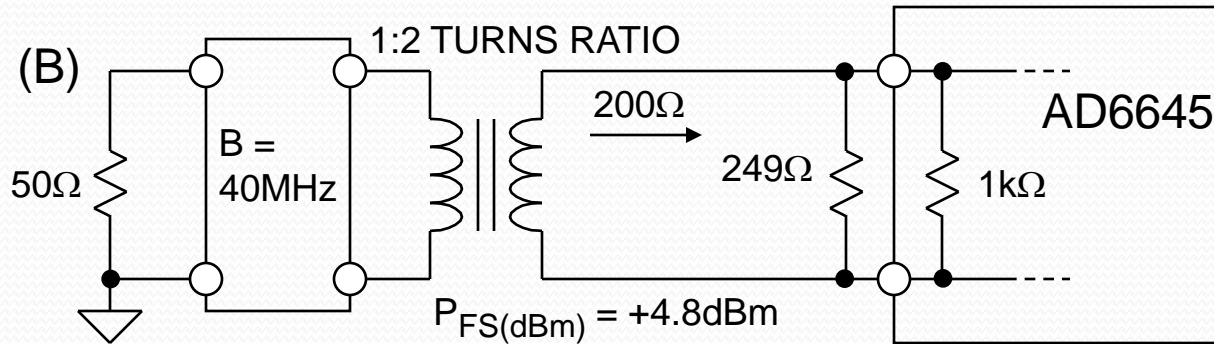
$$= +10.8dBm + 174dBm - 74dB - 10 \log_{10}(40 \times 10^6)$$

$$= 34.8dB$$

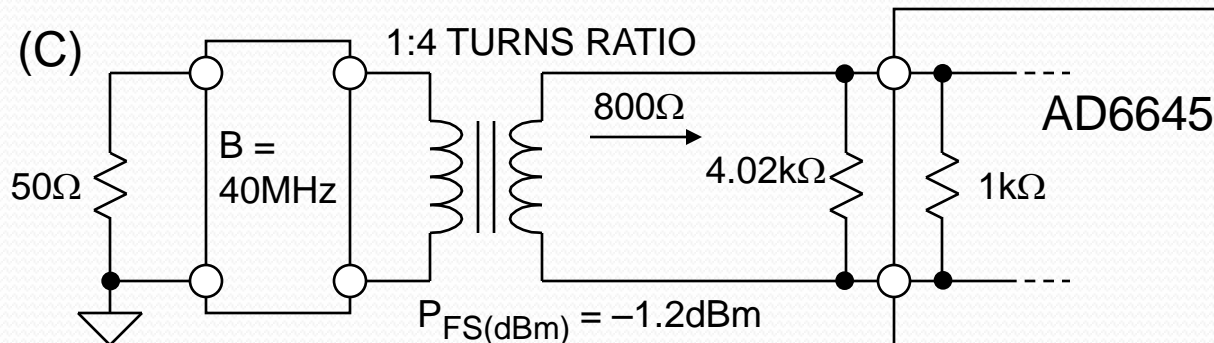
Using RF Transformers to Improve Overall ADC Noise Figure



| $V_{FS\ p-p} = 2.2V$
| $f_s = 80MSPS$
| SNR = 74dB
| Input 3dB BW = 250MHz
NF = 34.8dB



NF = 28.8dB



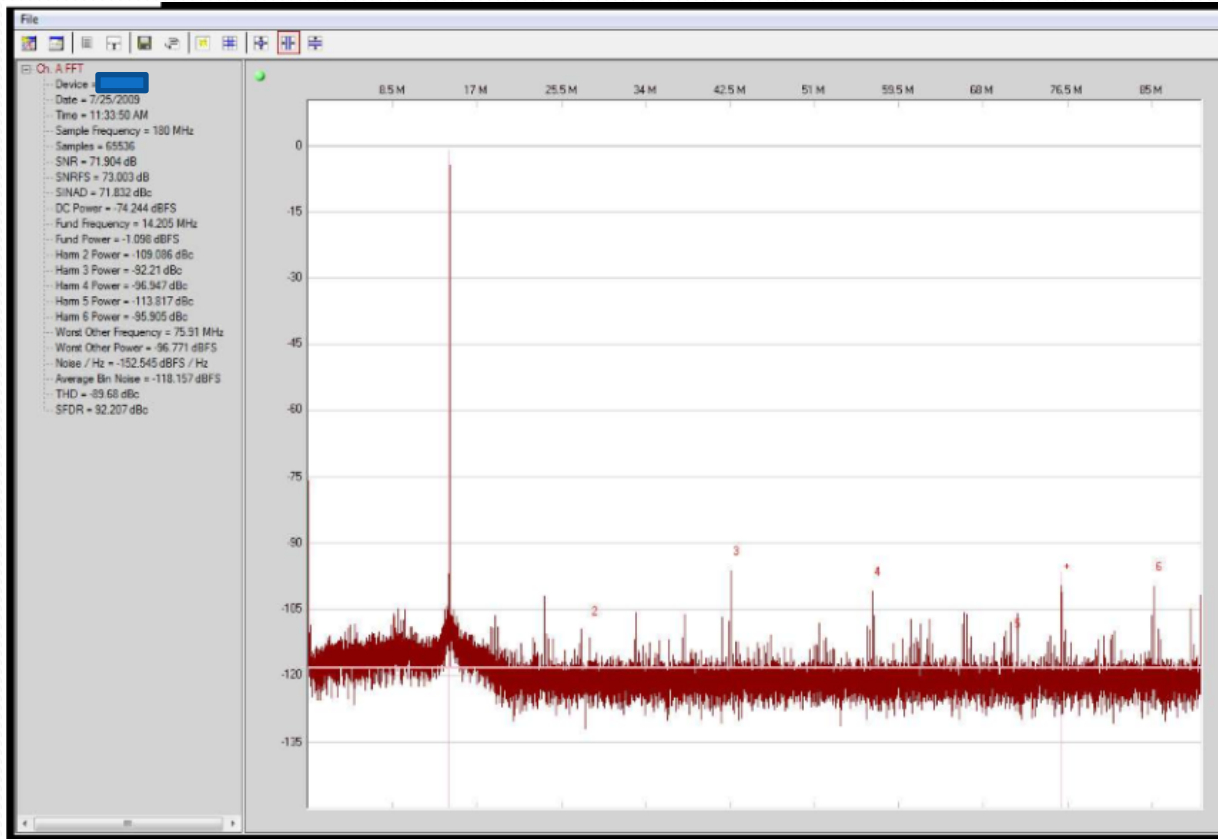
NF = 22.8dB

ADC 1 Hz DR Comparisons

	AK5394	PCM4222	ADS5483-135	ADS5485-200	LTC2208-130	ADC - L	ADC - A	Unit
Overload Vpk	2.4	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.125	1.125		1 Vpk
Overload Vrms	1.6968	1.9796	1.0605	1.0605	0.795375	0.795375	0.707	Vrms
30 MHz SNR (@ 0 dBFS)	121	121	79.2	75	77.7	77	75	dB
2X BW for Audio Fs/2	40,000	40,000	135,000,000	200,000,000	130,000,000	160,000,000	210,000,000	Hz
Overload dBm @ 50 Ohms	17.6	18.9	13.5	13.5	11.0	11.0	10.0	dBm
1:1 NF	27.6	28.9	30.0	32.5	29.2	29.0	28.8	dB
Noise Power dBm/Hz	-146.4	-145.1	-144.0	-141.5	-144.8	-145.0	-145.2	dBm
1 Hz Dynamic Range	164.0	164.0	157.5	155.0	155.8	156.0	155.2	dB

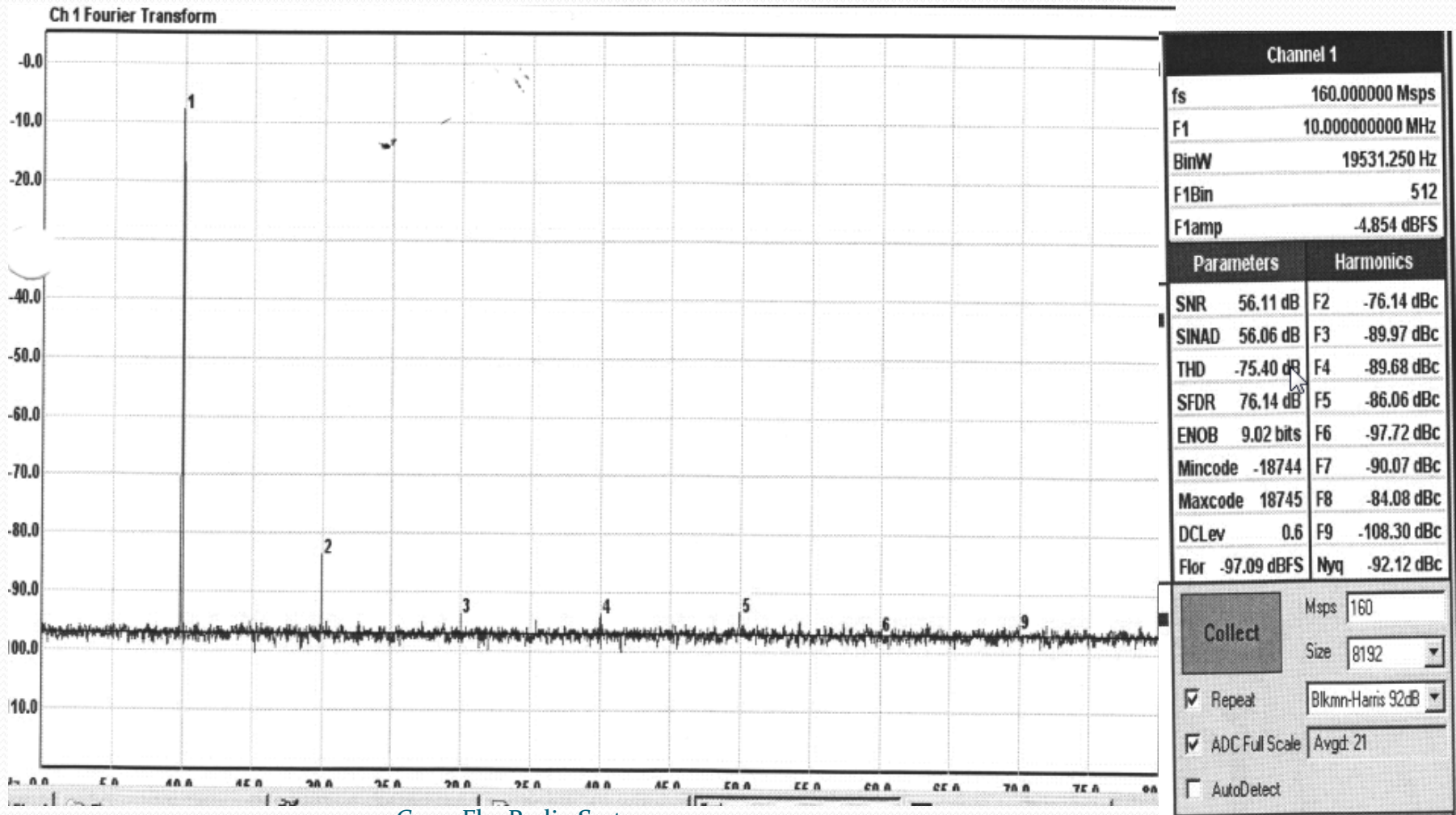
SERX: 92 dBc SFDR @ -1 dBFS

180 Msp



LTC6400-20 & 160 Msp/LTC2209

SFDR



Measured QSD/Baseband vs. High Speed ADCs

QSD/Baseband

- SFDR ADC Limited: 110 dB
- BDR: ~129 dB
- IIP₃: ~ +31 dBm
- IMD DR₃: ~107 dB
- Limited SFDR Change
- Bandwidth – 200 kHz
- Image centered at DC

LTC6400-20 & LTC2209

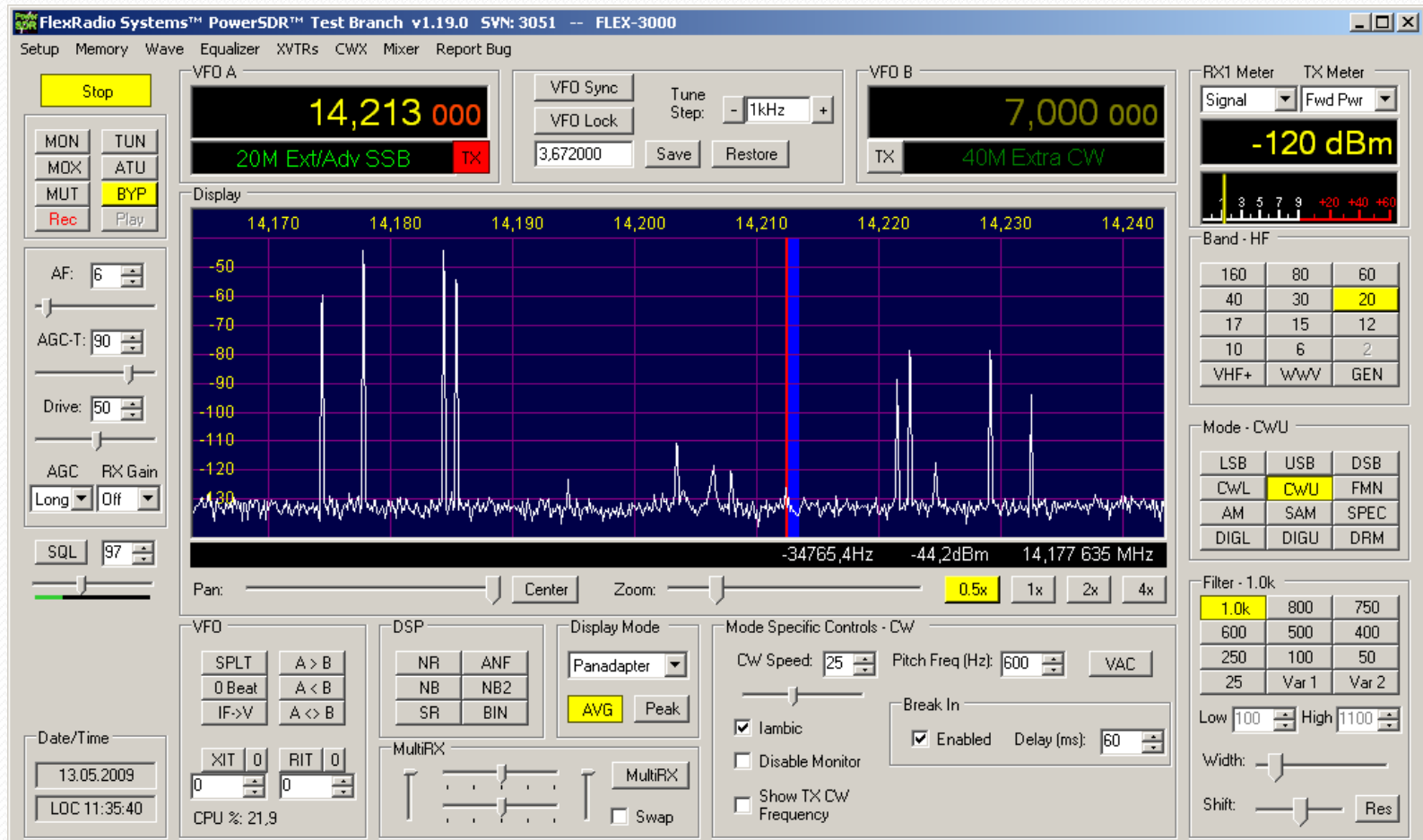
- SFDR ADC Limited: ~90 dB
- BDR: ~123 dB
- IIP₃: ~ +30 dBm
- IMD DR₃: ~110 dB
- SFDR Decreases w/Freq.
- Bandwidth $F_s/2$
- Image at Nyquist

Eliminating the Direct Conversion Image... SDR Magic!

Four Channel Signal Combiner For WBIR Testing



WBIR Off – Now you see them

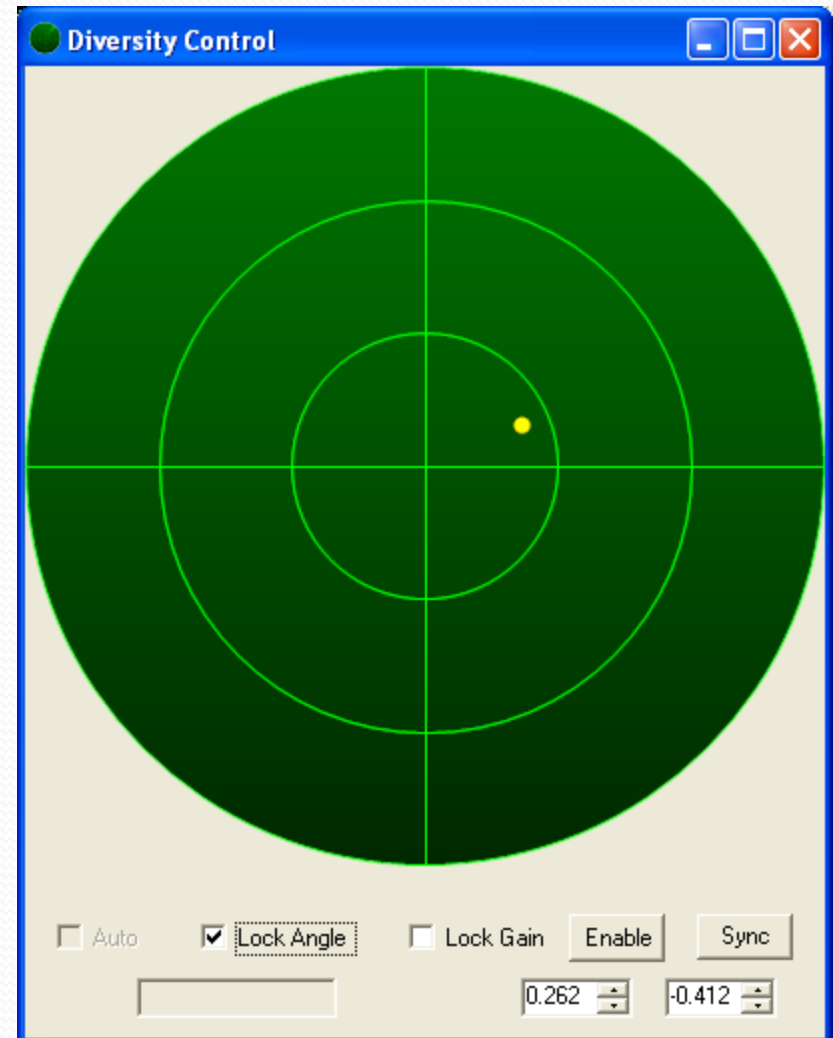


WBIR Magic! Now you don't

The screenshot displays the FlexRadio Systems PowerSDR software interface. The main window title is "FlexRadio Systems™ PowerSDR™ Test Branch v1.19.0 SVN: 3051 -- FLEX-3000". The interface is divided into several sections:

- Top Panel:** VFO A is set to 14,213 000 kHz with "20M Ext/Adv SSB" and "TX" mode. VFO B is set to 7,000 000 kHz with "40M Extra CW" and "TX" mode. Controls include VFO Sync, VFO Lock, Tune Step (1kHz), Save, and Restore.
- Left Panel:** Includes a "Stop" button, mode selection (MON, TUN, MOX, ATU, MUT, BYP, Rec, Play), and various gain and filter settings (AF: 6, AGC-T: 90, Drive: 50, AGC, RX Gain, SQL: 97).
- Center Panel:** A spectrum display showing a signal at 14,210 kHz. The frequency range is from 14,170 to 14,240 kHz. The signal level is -34765.4 Hz and -44.0 dBm. The display shows a peak at 14,177.635 MHz.
- Right Panel:** RX1 Meter and TX Meter showing -120 dBm. A Band - HF table is visible, and Mode - CWU is selected.
- Bottom Panel:** VFO, DSP, Display Mode, and Mode Specific Controls - CW. The CW Speed is 25, Pitch Freq (Hz) is 600, and CW Speed is 25. The CW mode is set to CWU.

Synchronous Diversity Reception Radar



Software vs. Firmware Defined Radios

Contrasting Software & Firmware Defined Radios

SDR

- PC CPU Follows Moore's Law
- Unlikely PC Obsolescence
- Totally Flexible User Interface
- Interactive Code/Debug
- GPL Open Source

FDR

- DSP IF – Fixed Performance
- Likely DSP Obsolescence
- Limited Disp/Ctrl Flexibility
- Special Hardware ICE Debug
- Open/Closed Source Issues

Moore's Law Keeps Making PC Based SDRs Better

SDR-1000 Development System →

SDR-1000 Project Began →

SDR-1000 Shipped →

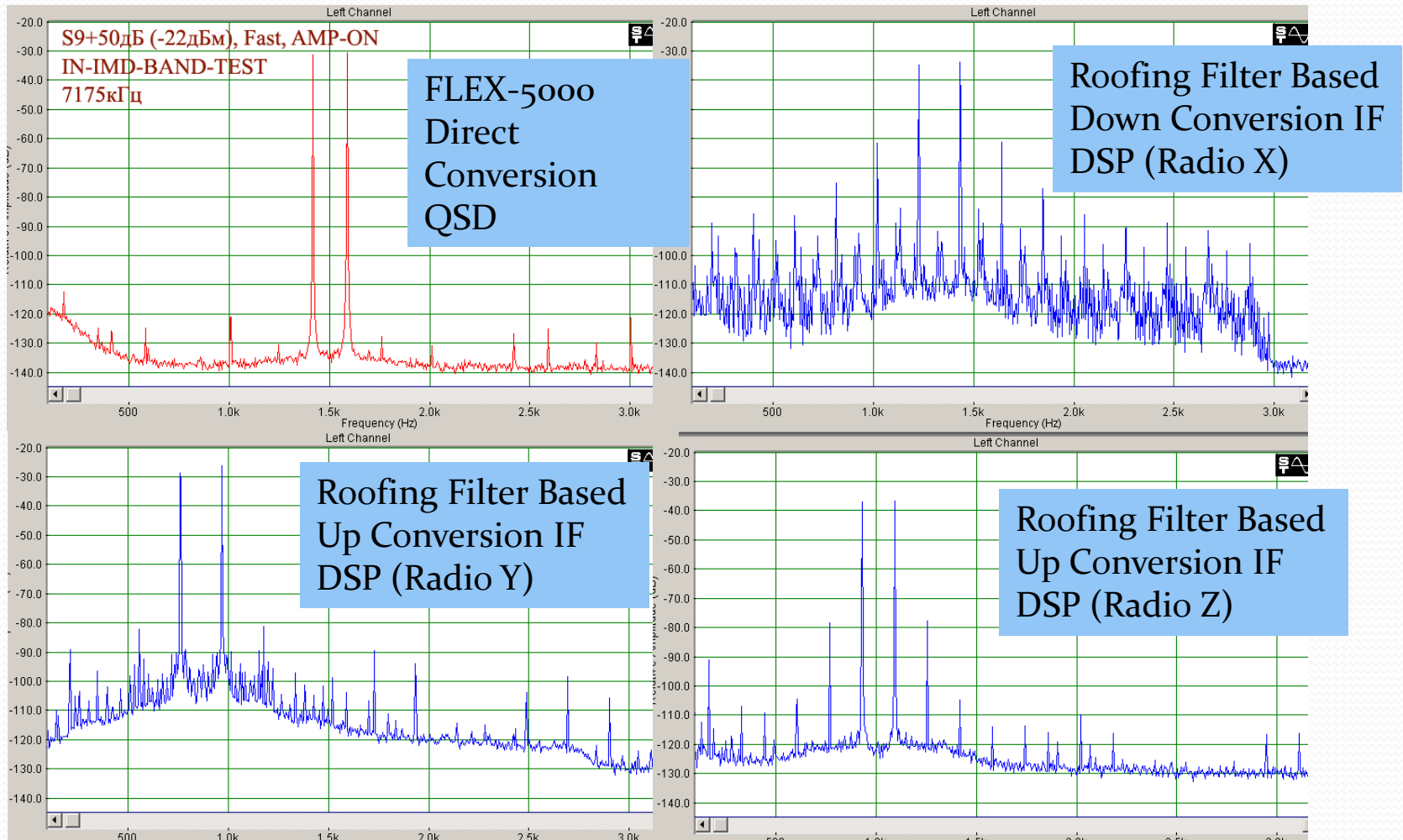
FLEX-5000 Shipped →

FLEX-3000 Shipped →

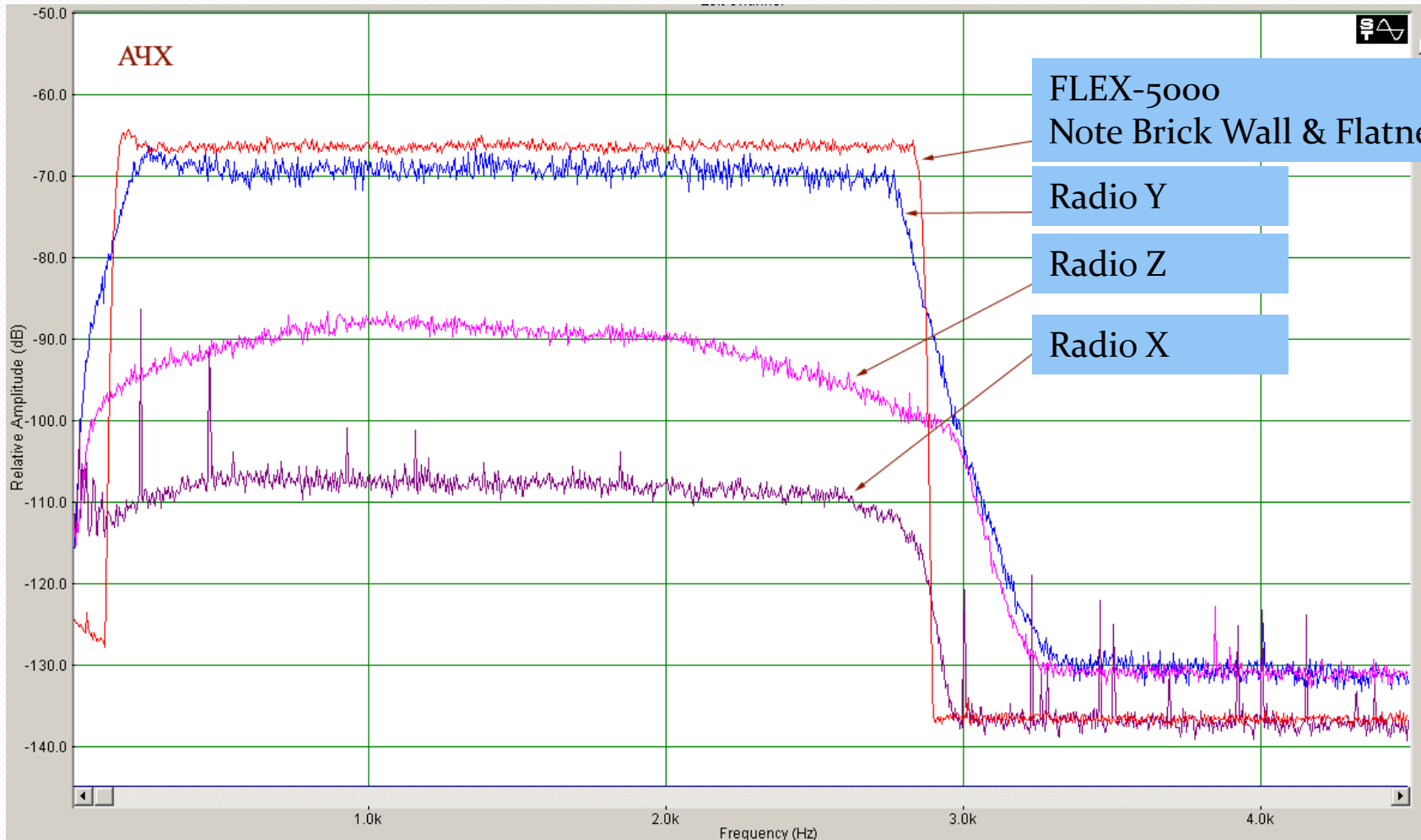
FLEX-1500 Shipped →

Processor	Transistor count	Date of introduction	Manufacturer	Process
Intel 4004	2,300	1971	Intel	10 μm
Intel 8008	3,500	1972	Intel	10 μm
Intel 8080	4,500	1974	Intel	6 μm
Intel 8088	29,000	1979	Intel	3 μm
Intel 80286	134,000	1982	Intel	1.5 μm
Intel 80386	275,000	1985	Intel	1.5 μm
Intel 80486	1,180,000	1989	Intel	1 μm
Pentium	3,100,000	1993	Intel	0.8 μm
AMD K5	4,300,000	1996	AMD	0.5 μm
Pentium II	7,500,000	1997	Intel	0.35 μm
AMD K6	8,800,000	1997	AMD	0.35 μm
Pentium III	9,500,000	1999	Intel	0.25 μm
AMD K6-III	21,300,000	1999	AMD	0.25 μm
AMD K7	22,000,000	1999	AMD	0.25 μm
Pentium 4	42,000,000	2000	Intel	180 nm
Atom	47,000,000	2008	Intel	45 nm
Barton	54,300,000	2003	AMD	130 nm
AMD K8	105,900,000	2003	AMD	130 nm
Itanium 2	220,000,000	2003	Intel	130 nm
Cell	241,000,000	2006	Sony/IBM/Toshiba	90 nm
Core 2 Duo	291,000,000	2006	Intel	65 nm
AMD K10	463,000,000/758,000,000 ^[1]	2007	AMD	65 nm
Itanium 2 with 9MB cache	592,000,000	2004	Intel	130 nm
Core i7 (Quad)	731,000,000	2008	Intel	45 nm
POWER6	789,000,000	2007	IBM	65 nm
Six-Core Opteron 2400	904,000,000	2009	AMD	45 nm
Six-Core Core i7	1,170,000,000	2010	Intel	32 nm
Dual-Core Itanium 2	1,700,000,000 ^[2]	2006	Intel	90 nm
Six-Core Xeon 7400	1,900,000,000	2008	Intel	45 nm
Quad-Core Itanium Tukwila	2,000,000,000 ^[3]	2010	Intel	65 nm
8-Core Xeon Nehalem-EX	2,300,000,000 ^[4]	2010	Intel	45 nm

200 Hz In-Band IMD Comparisons



Filter Shape Factor



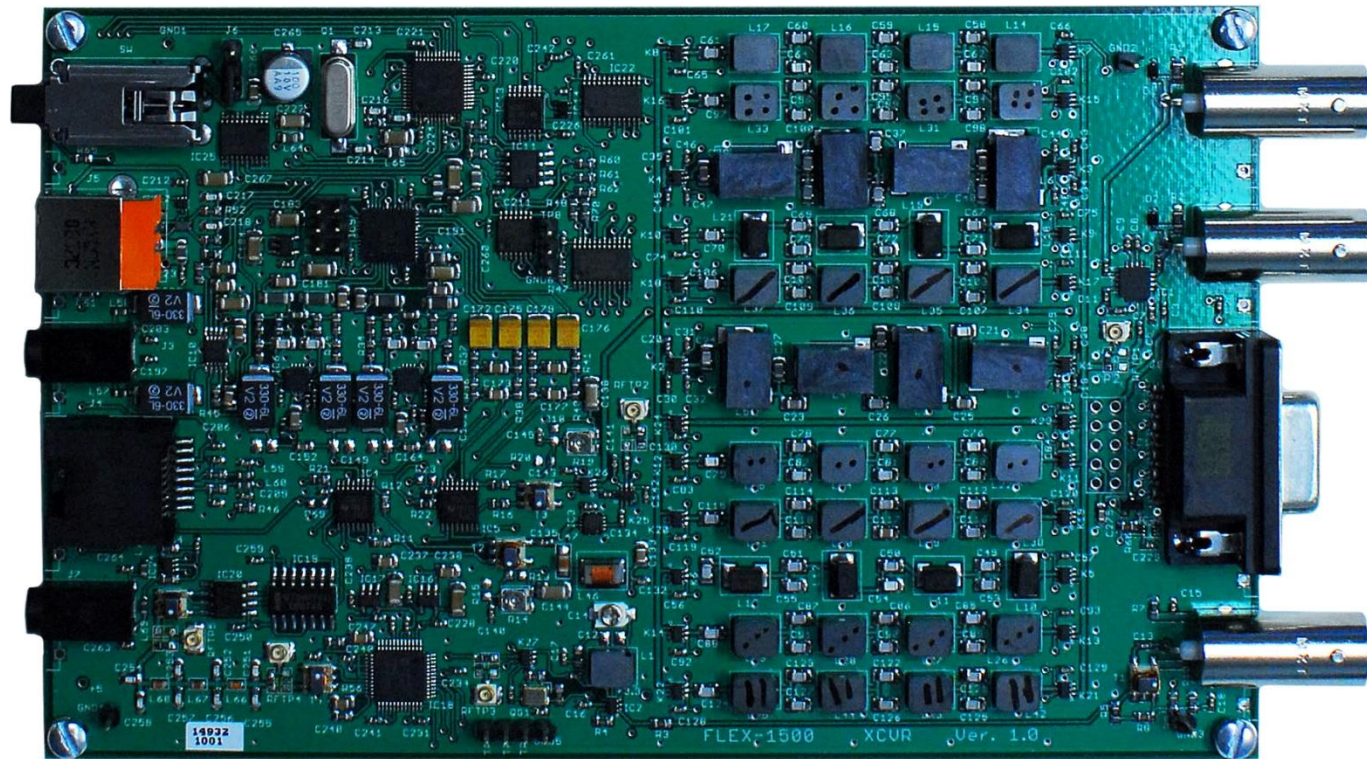
New Products for 2010

Introducing the FLEX-1500



- 160-6m
- 48 kHz Panadapter
- >80 dB IMD DR₃
- All Mode
- 5W PEP & CW
- 0 dBm Transverter IF
- 10 MHz Ref. Input
- USB Interface
- Only 1.2 Pounds
- 4" W x 6" D x 2" H

FLEX-1500 Transceiver Board



Introducing PowerSDR™ 2.0

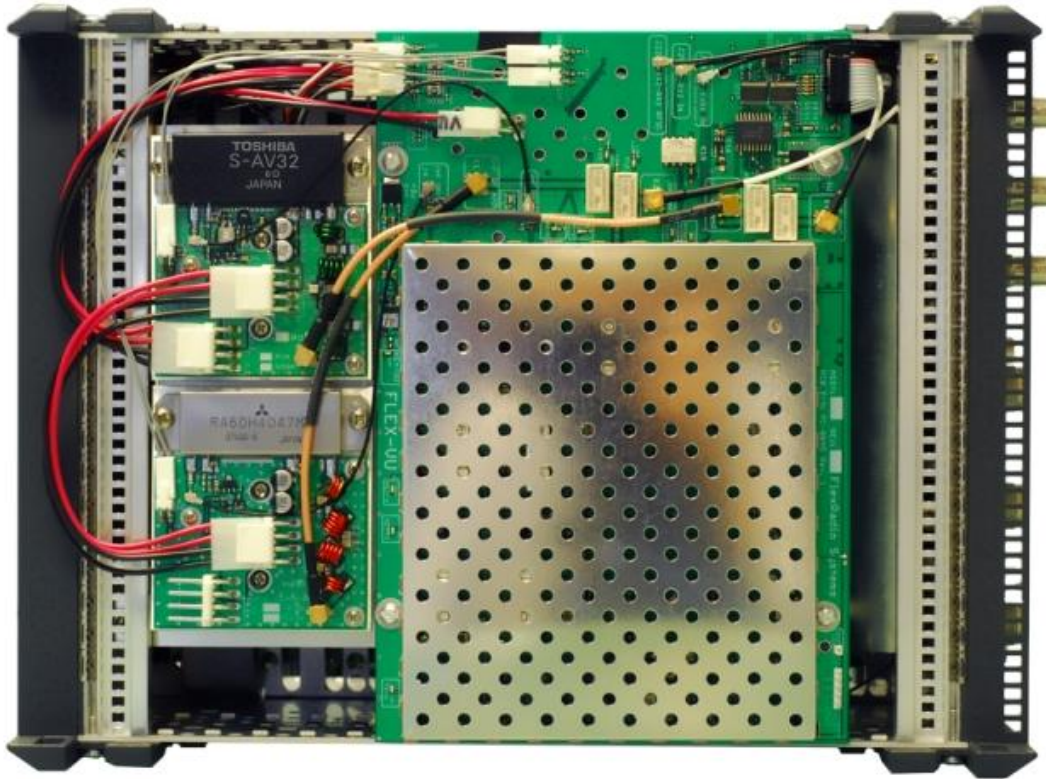


The screenshot displays the PowerSDR 2.0 software interface, which is a software-defined radio (SDR) application. The interface is divided into several windows, each representing a different radio channel. Each window contains a control panel with various settings and a waveform display. The control panels include fields for frequency, mode, and power, as well as buttons for 'START', 'STOP', 'MUTE', and 'UNMUTE'. The waveform displays show the signal being received on each channel. The FlexRadio Systems logo is visible in the top right corner of the interface.

See it - Work it - Log it

Tune In Excitement !

FLEX-VU5k VHF/UHF Upgrade for FLEX-5000



- 2 m and 70 cm
- All Mode Operation
- Cross Band Full Duplex
- Satellite Modes B & J
- 60W Output
- +17 dBm Option
- Reference Locked LOs
- Dedicated V & U BNCs

**Radios that just keep
getting better.™**

Software Defined Radios An Architectural Viewpoint

Tune In Excitement![™]

Gerald Youngblood, K5SDR
President

