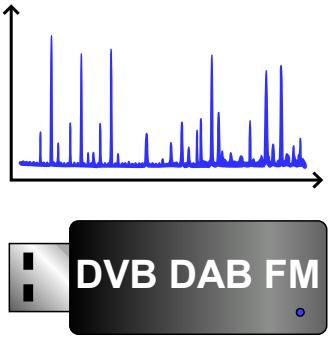


# RTLSDR Scanner

Wideband RF Spectrum Scanning

http://eartoearoak.com/software/rtlsdr-scanner

# Contents

## Copyright



## License



## Contributors

Contributors to this document and the RTLSDR Scanner can be found at the GitHub page: https://github.com/EarToEarOak/RTLSDR-Scanner/graphs/contributors

## Further Information

General information: http://eartoearoak.com/software/rtlsdr-scanner

Installation instructions: http://eartoearoak.com/software/rtlsdr-scanner/rtlsdr-scanner-installation

Code repository: https://github.com/EarToEarOak/RTLSDR-Scanner

# Introduction

## What is RTLSDR Scanner?

RTLSDR Scanner is a wideband spectrum analyser for RTLSDR dongles which allows the visualisation of radio frequency signals.

The software is cross-platform and runs under Linux, Windows and OS X.

RTLSDR Scanner provides both GUI and command line interfaces.

## Required Hardware

- A PC, Mac or an embedded Linux platform such as the Raspberry Pi.
- A compatible RTLSDR dongle, see the OsmoSDR page for more details at http://sdr.osmocom.org/trac/wiki/rtl-sdr

## Installation

Installation of the RTLSDR driver and library dependencies are beyond the scope of this document, further details can be found at: http://eartoearoak.com/software/rtlsdr-scanner/rtlsdr-scanner-installation

# Common Terms

## Band Offset

The frequency offset where data is taken from to give a smooth scan and overcome the non-linear frequency response of the dongle.

## Calibration

The frequency compensation to apply to scanning to overcome errors in the dongle, specified in parts per million (ppm).

## Dongle

The RTLSDR USB device to use to sample the radio data.

## Dwell

The time spent sampling at each frequency step, longer dwell times will slow the scanning speed but potentially reduce noise.  For short-lived signals a fast dwell time should be used otherwise it's amplitude may be significantly reduced.

## FFT Size

The number of bins used for Fast Fourier Transform analysis,  larger values give an increased frequency resolution but require more computational power and higher memory usage.

## Gain

The gain (amplification) specified in Decibels (dB) to set the dongle to during a scan.

## Geometric Mean

A type of mean (average) which indicates the typical value rather than the average value.

## Local Oscillator (LO)

The frequency offset to apply to scans if an external frequency converter (mixer) is used.  Up and down converters are used to extend the tuning range to the dongle.  For up-converters the offset is positive and negative for down-converters.

## Mean

The average.

## Resolution Bandwidth (RBW)

The minimum frequency between two separate peaks.

## Scan

One or more sweeps of the frequency range.

## Server

A dongle connected to a network which provides data via the *rtl_tcp* utility.

## Spectral Flatness

A measure of how flat the spectrum is.  Pure white noise has a flatness of 1, this will decrease towards zero as more distinct signals appear above the noise floor

## Sweep

A single pass of the frequency range.

## Power Spectral Density

The method for converting the radio data into a frequency spectrum.

## Window Function

A mathematical function used to reduce the effects of spectral leakage and noise when analysing data.  Most users will probably want to leave this at it's default (Hamming window).

# Graphical User Interface

## Main Window

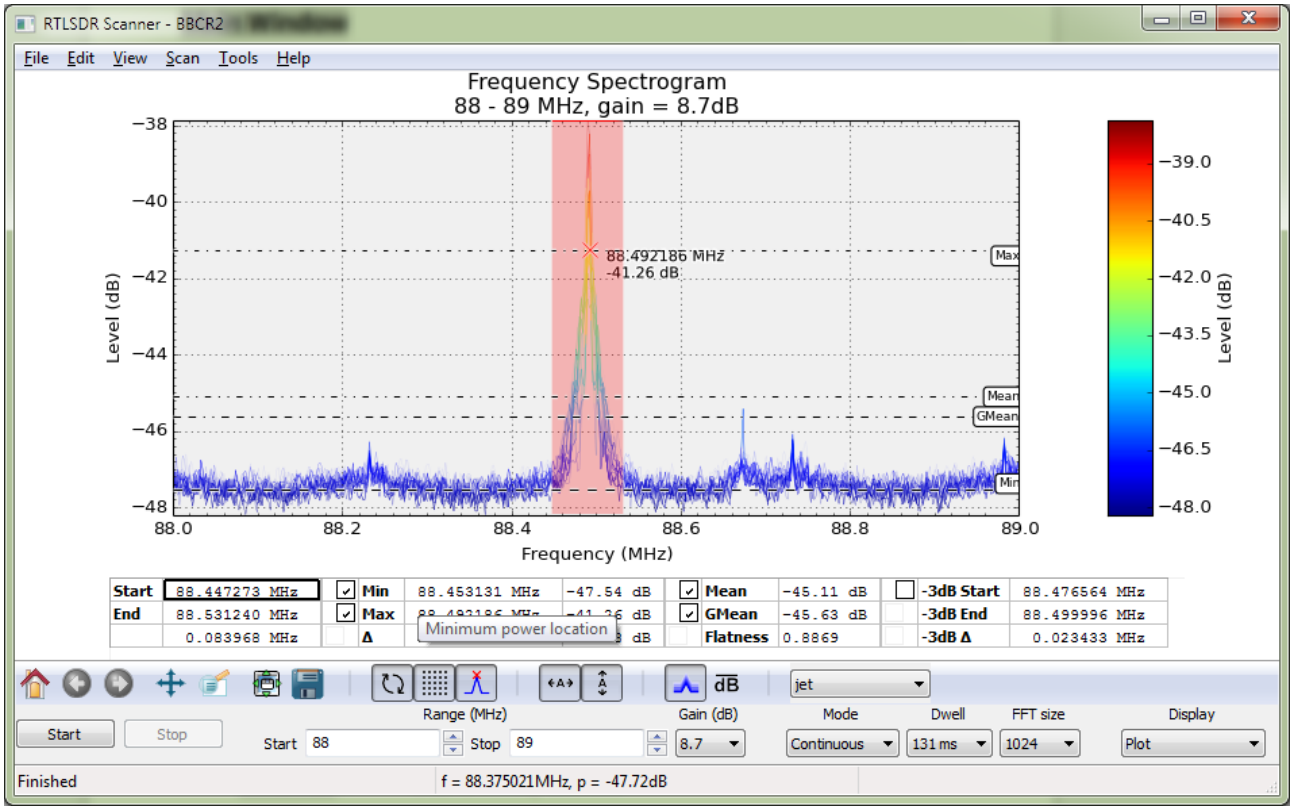


*Image 1: Main Window*

The main window is split into 4 main areas; the Menu Bar, the Graph, the Measurement Table and Tool Bar.

### Menu Bar

#### *File*

- Open... Open a scan.
- Recent Files... A list of recently used files.
- Save As... Save a scan.
- Export... Export a scan
- Properties... Properties of the current scan.
- Exit Exit the program.

### *Edit*

- Preferences... Show the preferences page.
- Advanced prefs... Advanced software settings
- Devices... Device settings

### *Scan*

- Start Start a scan.
- Stop Immediately stop the scan.
- Stop at end Stop scanning at the end of the current sweep.

### *Tools*

- Compare... Compare two scans.
- Auto Calibration... Attempt to calibrate the dongle with a known frequency.

### *Help*

- Help... Open up further information from the RTLSDR Scanner page.
- About... Basic information about the program

## Graph

A plot of the scanned spectrum, three modes are currently available; Plot, Spectrogram and 3D Spectrogram.

A toolbar is available under the graph which allows panning and zooming in addition to plot specific commands.

The mouse wheel can be used to zoom 2 dimensional plots by first clicking the graph.

Further options are available by right-clicking the graph.

### *Standard Controls*

-  Home Zoom to the default limits of the plot.
-  Back Zoom to the previous view of the plot.
-  Forward Zoom to the next plot view.
-  Pan Pan the plot.
-  Zoom Zoom to an area of the plot.
-  Subplots Change the margins of the plot.

- Save — Save the current plot as an image.
- Live update — Update the plot as new data is processed (can be slow).
- Grid — Display a grid on the plot.
- Label peak — Display a marker and label at the most recent peak.
- Auto frequency — Auto range the frequency axis to display all data.
- Auto level — Auto range the level axis to display all data.
- Colour map — The mapping of levels to colour.

### *Plot*

A plot of the level versus frequency.

#### *Additional Controls*

- Fade plots — Fade previous sweeps
- Average plots — Average all the sweeps.

### *Spectrogram*

A plot of time versus frequency, level is displayed as colour. Often called a waterfall plot.

#### *Additional Controls*

- Auto time — Auto range the time axis to display all data.

### *3D Spectrogram*

A three dimensional plot of frequency versus time versus level.

#### *Additional Controls*

- Auto time — Auto range the time axis to display all data.
- Wireframe — Plot the spectrum as a wireframe instead of colouring the faces.

## Measurement Table

To perform measurements of the spectrum use the middle mouse button to drag a selection box over the area of interest (in Plot or Spectrogram displays). Measurements are taken from the last sweep.

## Tool Bar

The tool bar is used to control the main functions of the scanner.

- Start — Start a scan.

- Stop — Immediately stop the scan.
- Range — The frequency range.
  - Start — The start frequency in megahertz.
  - Stop — The end frequency in megahertz.
- Gain — The dongle gain in Decibels.
- Mode — Perform a single or multiple sweeps.
  - Single — Only run a single sweep
  - Continuous — Run multiple sweeps until the scan is stopped,
- Dwell — The dwell time for each scanning step.
- FFT Size — The number of FFT bins to calculate.
- Display — The type of plot to display.

## Properties Window

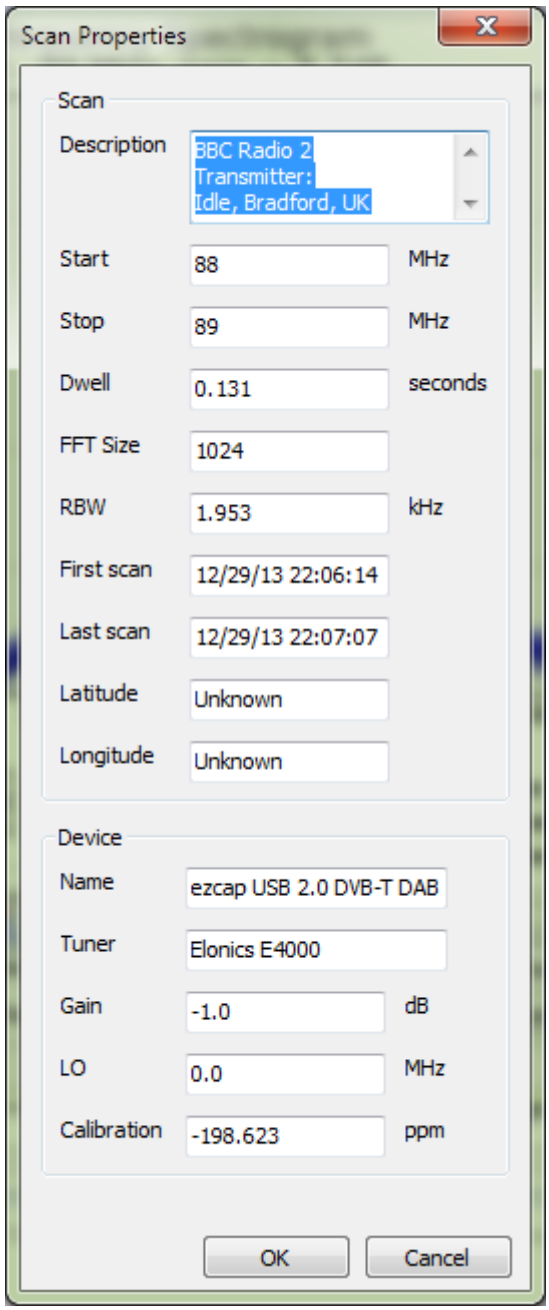


*Image 2: Properties Window*

Displays the known properties of the scan. Latitude and longitude information may be edited here.

# Preferences Window

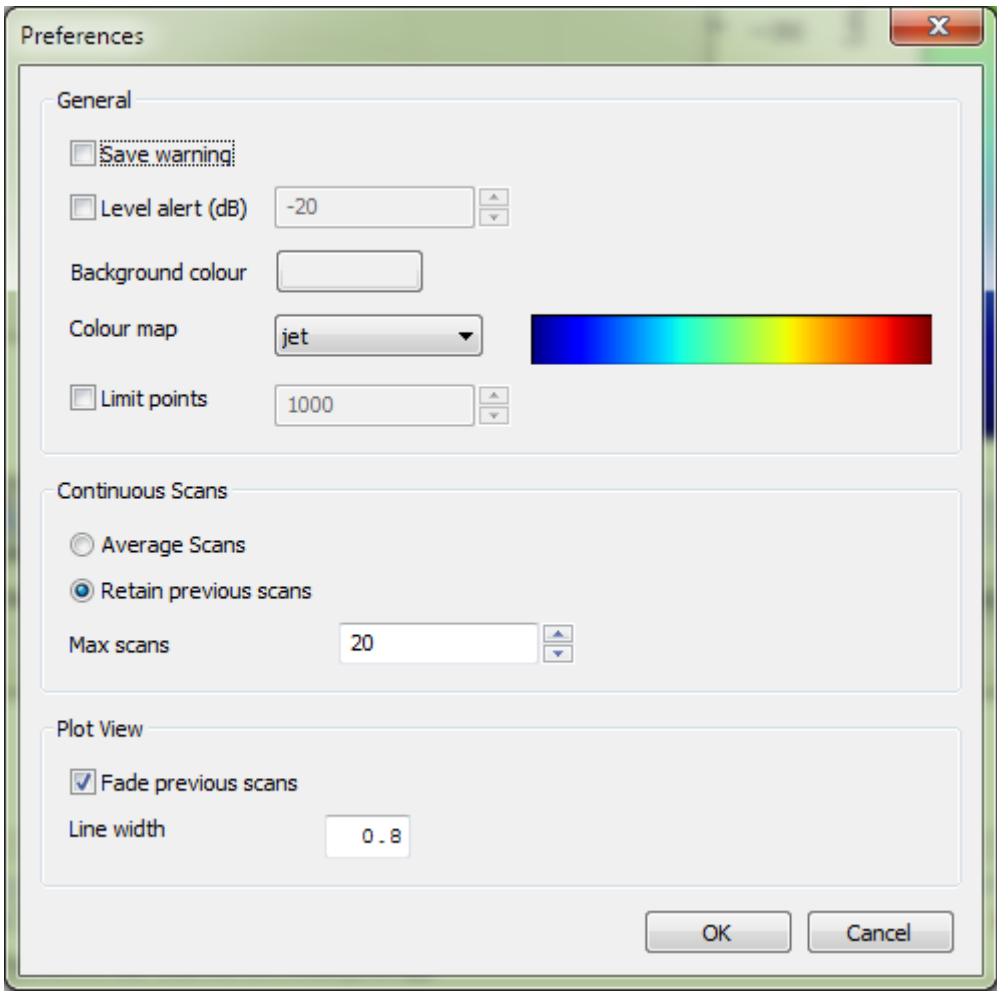


*Image 3: Preferences Window*

Allows generalised customisation of the software.

## General

- Save warning — Warn if a scan has not been saved before overwriting or exiting.
- Level alert — Beep if the scan level is equal or greater than this level.
- Background colour — The background colour of graph planes.
- Colour map — The mapping to convert a level to colour in the view.
- Limit points — The maximum number of points to plot.

### Continuous Scans

Options pertaining to the continuous scan mode.

- Average scans Average the current sweep with the previous one.
- Retain previous scans Keep previous sweeps.
- Max scans Maximum number of sweeps to keep

### Plot View

Settings related to the plot display

- Fade previous scans Fade out older scans in the view.
- Line width Line width to use when plotting

## Advanced Preferences Window

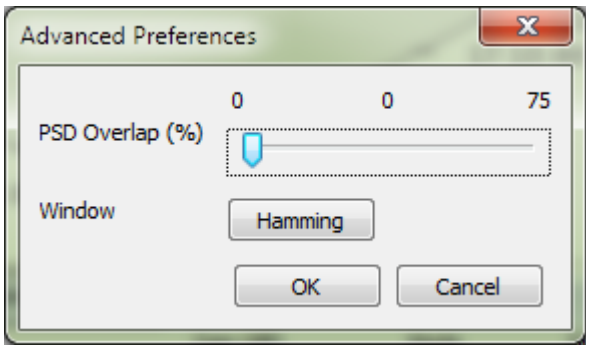


*Image 4: Advanced Preferences Window*

Advanced settings.

- PSD overlap Overlap percentage for power spectral density calculations.
- Window Change the window function used while scanning.

## Devices Window

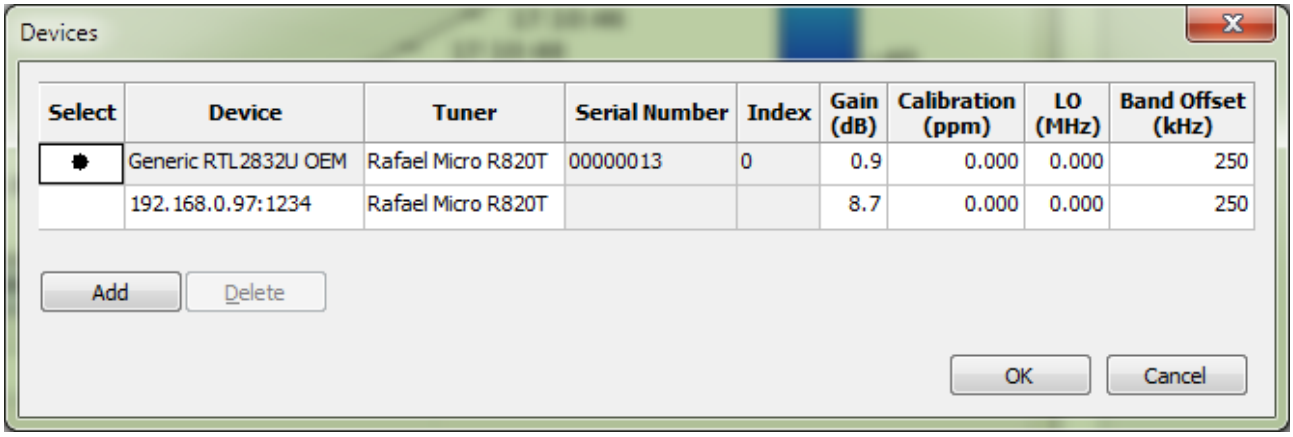


*Image 5: Devices Window*

A list of currently detected dongles and server settings.

- Select — Use this column to select a device to scan with.
- Device — Displays the name of the dongle or the host and port of a server.
- Tuner — The tuner type in the dongle.
- Serial Number — The serial number of the dongle (not supported for servers)
- Index — The USB index of the dongle.
- Gain — The gain to set the dongle to in Decibels.
- Calibration — The frequency calibration to apply to the dongle in parts per million.
- LO — Local oscillator offset – used with frequency converters.
- Band offset... — Click to open the band offset window.
- Add — Add a server
- Delete — Delete the currently select server

## Window Function Window

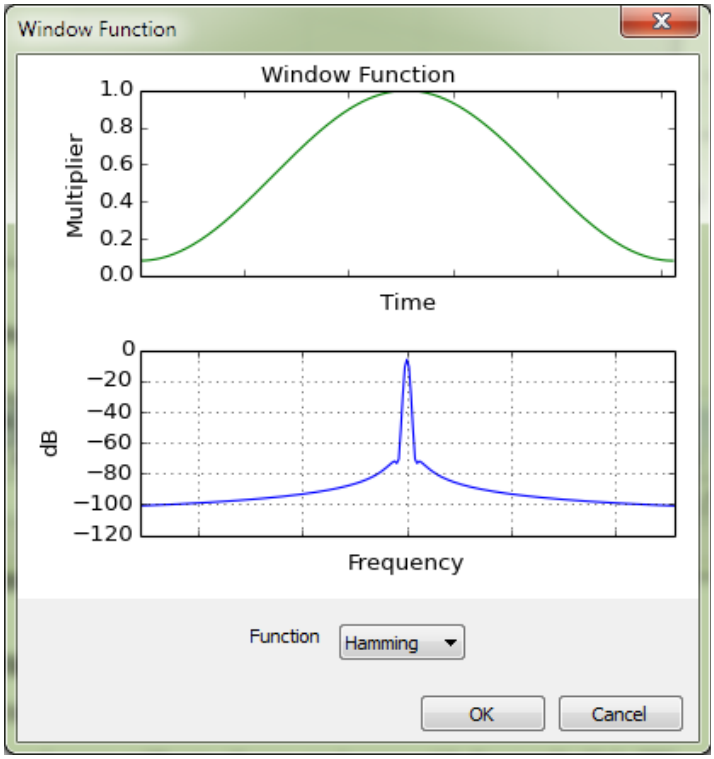


*Image 6: Window Function*

Allows the setting of the window function that the scanner applies to incoming samples. This window is meant primarily for educational purposes as the default Hamming window gives the best results.

The first graph (green) displays how the window function tapers off data at the beginning and end of the sample to reduce leakage and noise when the sample is converted into frequency data.

The bottom graph (blue) displays the frequency response of the window function. The software takes data from the flattest sections of the graph ignoring the large peak which corresponds to 0Hz.

## Compare Window

Allows you to load two different scans and display the difference between them if their frequency bins coincide.

The first plot is shown in blue, the second in green and the difference in red.

## Auto Calibration Window

Basic calibration to a **known** signal.

Set the frequency and press calibrate, if you are happy with the result click OK.

Suitable signals are constant, unwavering signals such as that from a signal generator.

Real world sources such as FM radio transmissions can be used although the precision is reduced. In these cases it is recommended to set the dwell time to 1000ms to reduce errors.

## Band Offset Window

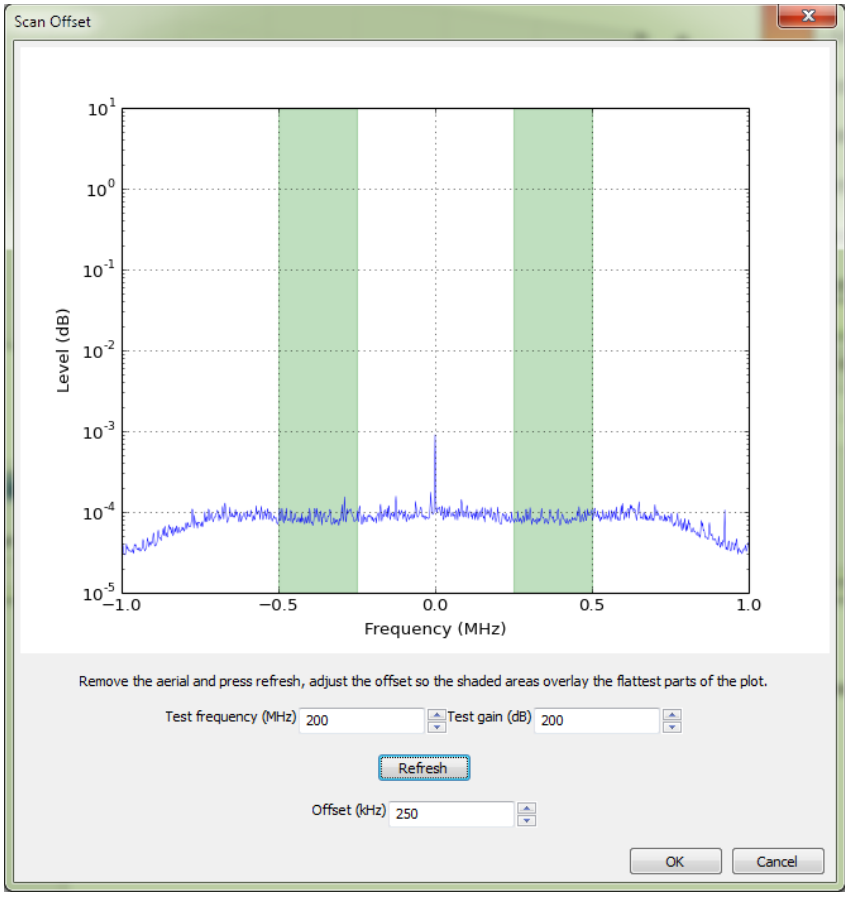


*Image 7: Band Offset Window*

This window allows you to select the flattest part of the spectrum returned by the dongle, to improve the quality of the scan.

- Disconnect the antenna from the dongle and ideally replace it with a 50 ohm load.
- Press refresh and wait for the spectrum to be displayed.
- Adjust the offset so the green bars cover the flattest section.

# Command Line Interface

Scanning can be initiated from the command line.

## Format

```
rtlsdr_scan.py    [-h]
                  [-s START] [-e END]
                  [-g GAIN] [-d DWELL] [-f FFT] [-l LO]
                  [-i INDEX | -r REMOTE]
                  [file]
```

## Switches

### File

The file name to save the scan to, either ending in '.rfs' for native file or '.csv' to export to a comma separated values file.

### Start

-s, --start  Start of the frequency range in megahertz.

### End

-e, --end  End of the frequency range in megahertz.

### Gain

-g, --gain  Scan gain in Decibels (optional, default – 0dB).

### Dwell

-d, --dwell  Dwell time in seconds (optional, default – 131ms).

### FFT

-f, --fft  The number of FFT bins (optional, default – 1024).

### LO

-l, --lo  The local oscillator offset in megahertz (optional, default – 0MHz).

### Index

-i, --index The zero-based index of the dongle (optional, cannot be used with -r).

### Remote

-r, --remote The server host and port (optional, cannot be used with -i).

### Help

-h, --help Display help information (optional).

## Examples

Scan from 88 to 108 MHz, saving to 'scan.rfs'

```
rtlsdr_scan.py -s 88 -e 108 scan.rfs
```

Scan from 430 to 436MHz, with a gain of 8.7dB and a dwell of 16ms, saving to 'test.rfs.:

```
rtlsdr_scan.py -s 430 -e 436 -g 8.7 -d 16 test.rfs
```

Scanning using a second dongle:

```
rtlsdr_scan.py -s 88 -e 108 -d 1 scan.rfs
```

Scan using a server by name:

```
rtlsdr_scan.py -s 88 -e 108 -r rtlserver:1234 scan.rfs
```

Scan using a server by address:

```
rtlsdr_scan.py -s 88 -e 108 -r 192.168.0.22:1234 scan.rfs
```

# Illustration Index

# Alphabetical Index