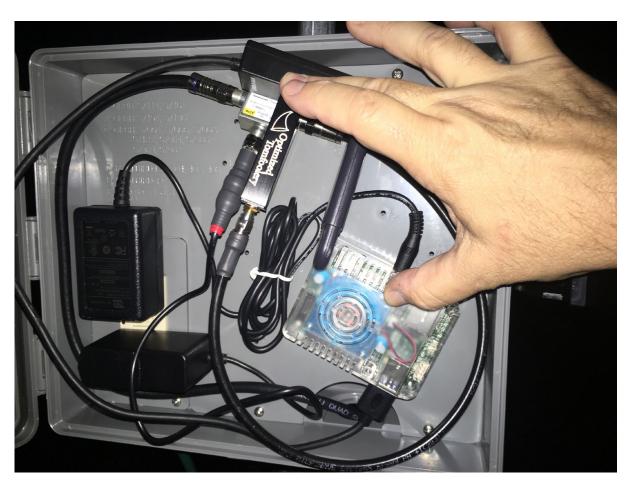
LNB on a Stick

An inexpensive portable 10GHz receive station that is accessible from the internet



The Goal

Phase 4 Ground is an open source amateur radio communications system that implements the DVB-S2/X communications protocol for amateur space and terrestrial use. For more information about Phase 4 Ground and the non-profit that supports it, please visit https://openresearch.institute/

The receiver design is challenging, with up to 10MHz bandwidths, 5GHz uplink, 10GHz downlink, adaptive coding and modulation, Generic Stream Encapsulation, and a price point for the transceiver of less than \$1000.

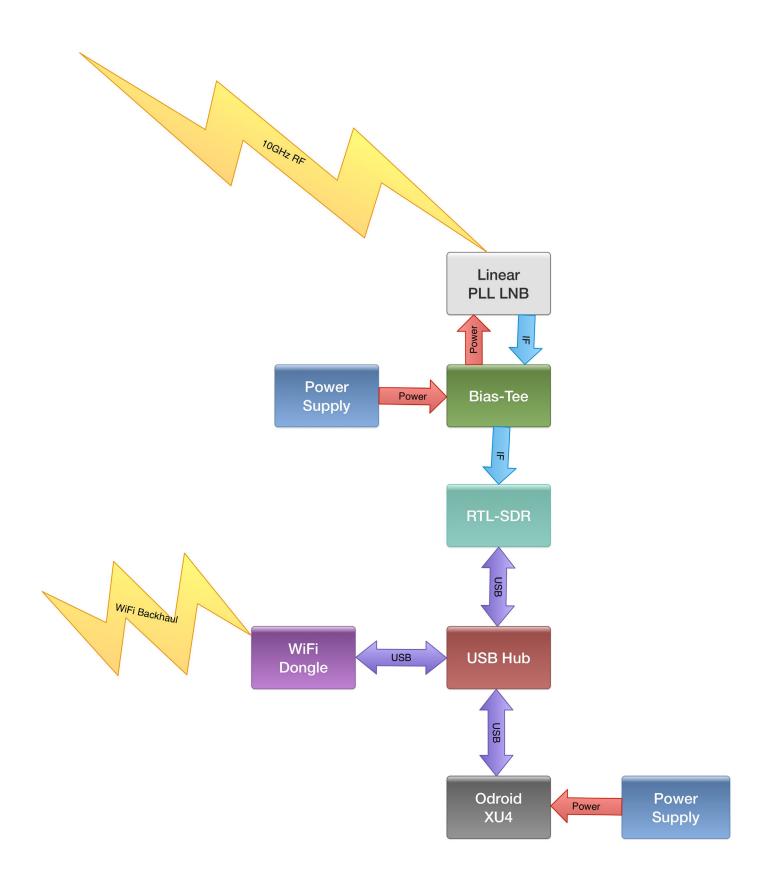
There are many aspects of this project. This paper discusses some of the ongoing receiver experiments.

This Experiment

LNB on a Stick is the first set of experiments for a portable, remote, 10GHz receiver that will successfully recover Phase 4 Ground signals. These signals may be terrestrial, from space, or from sources such as balloon launches. With a communications backhaul, these receivers can be easily monitored on the web.

In the photo above are all the components in the equipment box¹: a processor to run the software, a bias-tee to provide power to the linear PLL-style LNB, an RTL-SDR to receive the intermediate frequency from the LNB, power supply, USB hub, and a WiFi dongle to connect to a local LAN.

Block Diagram



Construction, Cost, Software, Testing

Construction requirements for the first revision were minimal as the station was composed of commercial off the shelf (COTS) parts.

Bench testing before deployment is highly recommended.

\$240	Total
\$15	USB 3.0 hub
\$40	outdoor umbrella stand
\$20	10ft mast
\$20	wifi dongle
\$25	linearly polarized PLL style LNB
\$35	sprinkler box with outlet
\$0	SDMG loan Bias-T
\$25	Noelec Smart RTLSDR
\$60	Odroid XU4

An F to SMA cable was contructed to connect the RTL-SDR to the bias-tee. An existing F to F cable was shortened in order to match the length of the mast.

For full bandwidth Phase 4 Ground performance, a quality bias-tee like the MiniCircuits ZABT-2R15G+ is recommended. This can increase the cost by nearly \$50.

Software used for the first revision was openwebrx available at https://github.com/simonyiszk/openwebrx

The station was placed at the associated software-defined radio (SDR) aggregator website as https://sdr.hu/?q=W5NYV

Openwebrx is open source, multi-user SDR receiver software with a web interface. It takes the output from the RTL-SDR, does a variety of demodulation and presentation tasks, and provides an http server so that the waterfall, control panel, and 3D visualization are presented within any modern browser.

SDR.hu is a website where an openwebrx station can register the reporting station. A simple process for requesting and including a key in the configuration file for openwebrx is necessary. After that is done, the station can be listed at SDR.hu. Obtaining the key and being listed at SDR.hu isn't necessary in order to use openwebrx. Assuming the processor onboard the LNB on a Stick is reachable, it will serve the webpages directly. In fact, the direct internet address of the station is the information listed at SDR.hu. Being listed at SDR.hu is a convenience, not a requirement, to monitor the station with a browser.

There are several other SDR aggregators that are functionally equivalent to SDR.hu. The selection of openwebrx was driven by the ease of installation and the familiar user interface. Reports and usage were solicited and deployment performance was observed.

The most immediate and pressing problem was the tendency for the Odroid to overheat. The Odroid is a capable and popular embedded processor, but it runs hot even in indoor environments. Inside a box, even with ventilation holes, in direct sun, caused temperatures as reported by the Odroids five temperature sensors to exceed the shutdown limits on hot days. This was not unexpected, but it was more severe than anticipated. See a sample of the temperature log at right. Temperatures are in Celsius. Location is San Diego, CA, USA. Ambient temperatures were 25-26 Celsius for the time the sensors were reporting. The Odroid throttles at 95 Celsius and shuts down at 115 Celsius.

```
odroid@odroid: ~
                 <u>S</u>earch
                        <u>Terminal</u>
     <u>E</u>dit
           <u>∨</u>iew
                                 <u>H</u>elp
[sensor0
            75000
sensor1
           74000
sensor2
           78000
           81000
sensor3
sensor4
           69000]
[2018-07-09 13:05:01-07:00]
           75000
[sensor0
sensor1
           75000
           79000
sensor2
sensor3
           80000
sensor4
           69000]
[2018-07-09 13:10:01-07:00]
[sensor0
           75000
sensor1
sensor2
           81000
sensor3
sensor4
           700001
[2018-07-09 13:15:01-07:00]
[sensor0
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           74000
sensor1
sensor2
sensor3
           82000
sensor4
           690001
[2018-07-09 13:20:01-07:00]
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sensor1
sensor2
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sensor3
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sensor4
           70000]
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sensor3
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sensor4
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sensor2
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sensor2
           84000
sensor3
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sensor4
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sensor2
sensor3
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sensor4
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odroid@odroid:~$
```