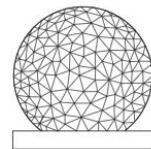


RFSoc for RF Environment Monitoring

Team 26 Critical Design Review
3/22/22

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Isaac Yamnitsky

In
collaboration
with

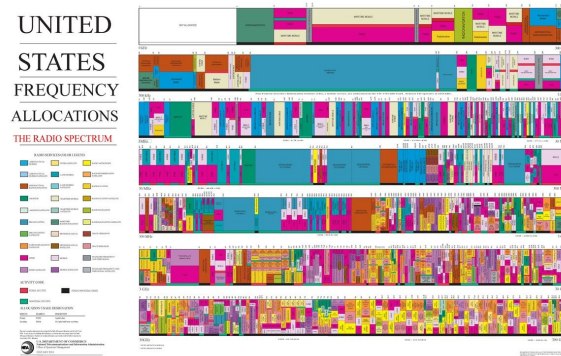


MIT
HAYSTACK
OBSERVATORY

Problem Introduction

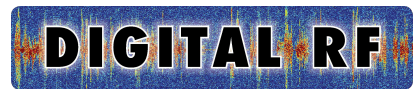
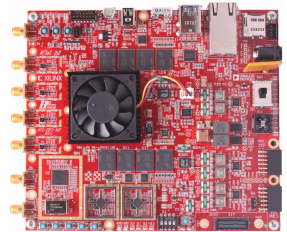
- The RF Spectrum is becoming increasingly congested
 - difficult for researchers in radio astronomy and geoscience to make measurements necessary for their work
 - RF interference mitigation techniques are essential, and they require being able to monitor the wideband RF spectrum
 - The Xilinx RFSoc board shows particular promise for monitoring due to the combination of its wide bandwidth, relative low cost, and ease of use
- Solution: create an interactive web application with a variety of RF spectrum monitoring tools

UNITED
STATES
FREQUENCY
ALLOCATIONS
THE RADIO SPECTRUM

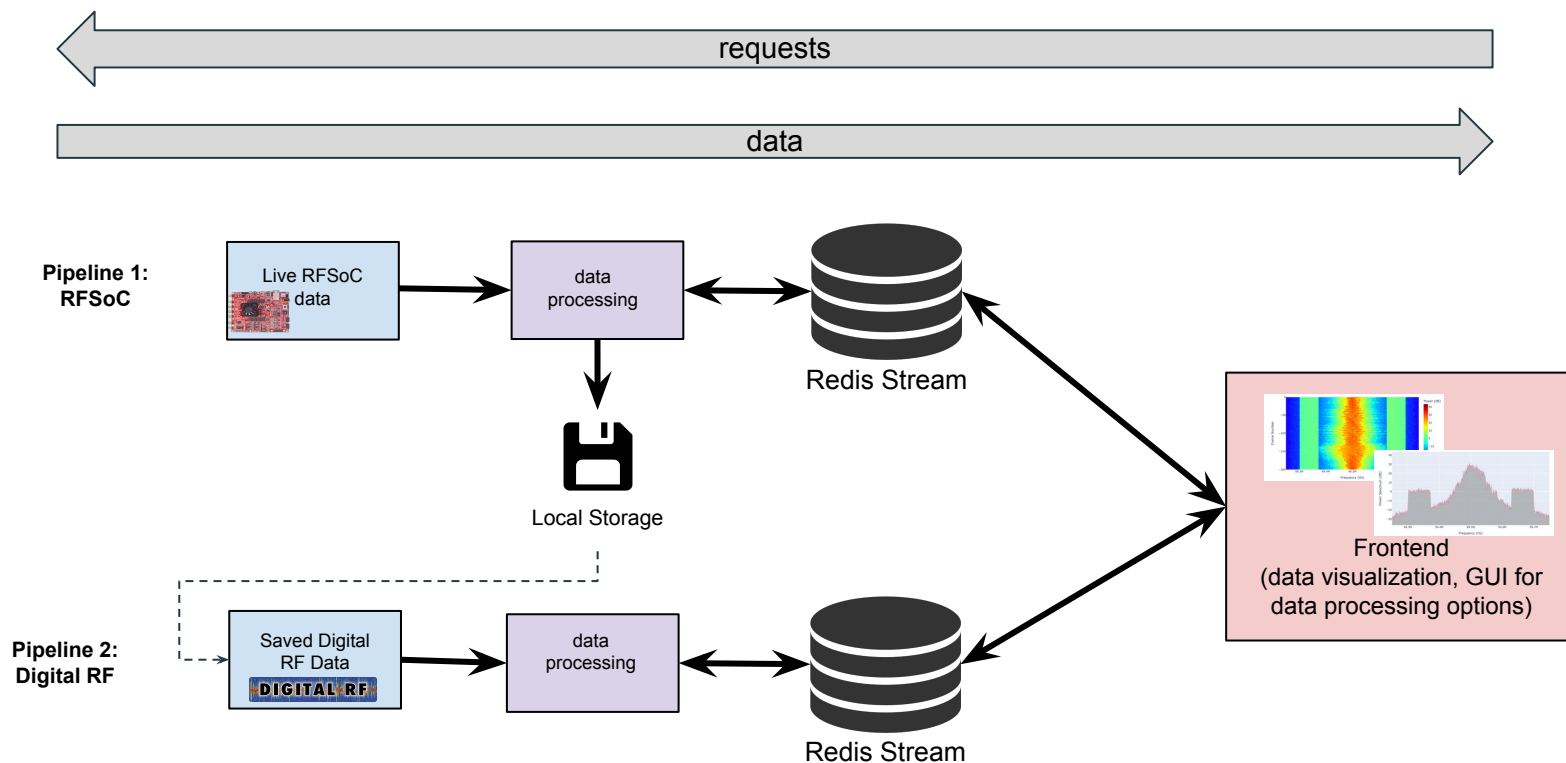


Overview

- End goal: aiding our clients' RF interference mitigation research
 - We aim to create a base application that our clients can extend as needed
- Our project has split into two related but separate pipelines
 - Processing data in the Digital RF format
 - Live streaming data from the Xilinx RFSoc board
- Deliverables:
 - A web application using the Dash framework and Plotly graphs
 - Python scripts for the Xilinx RFSoc Board for pulling, processing, and storing data
 - An API for passing data and requests from the back end/board to the front end via a Redis Database



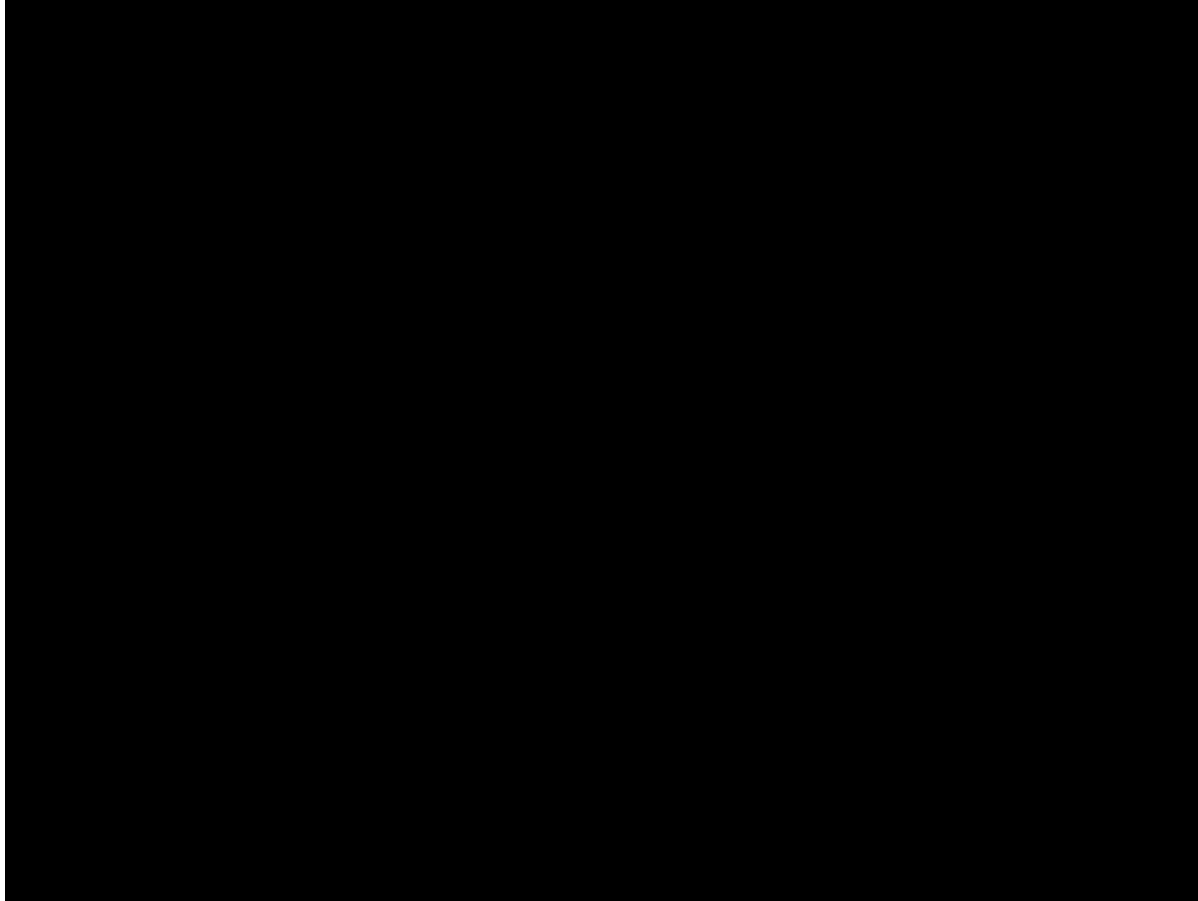
System Block Diagram



Front End — Completed Work

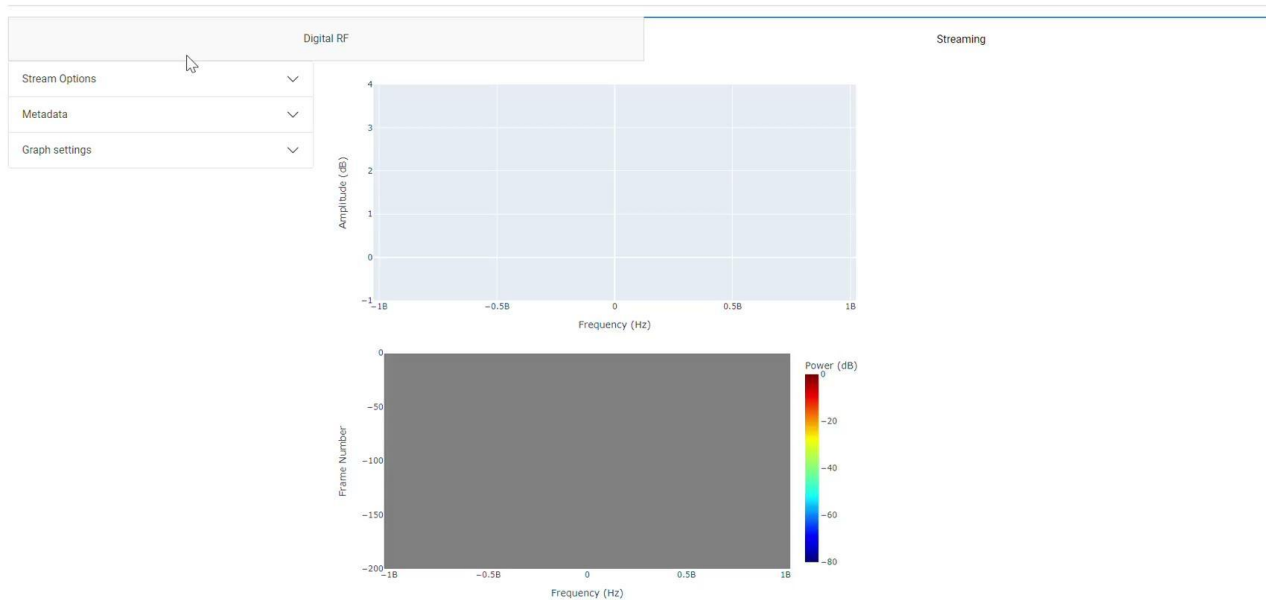
- Spectrum and waterfall spectrogram plots
- User can toggle axis scales, track max/min points, change color scheme of graph
- Metadata is displayed
- Digital RF Playback
 - Able to play back stored digital RF data
 - User can select channel and other options
 - User can pause, play, and rewind data
- Live Streaming
 - User can select between any currently active stream
 - Able to stream live data
 - User can pause and play data

Demonstration – Digital RF playback



Demonstration – Simulated Live Streaming

Spectrum Monitoring Dashboard



Front End — Remaining Work

- UI improvements
- Improving robustness, error handling
- Adding in commands/requests for active interaction with RFSoc board
 - Current streaming is “passive” - only pulling data
- Adding a request form for downloading Digital RF data from the board

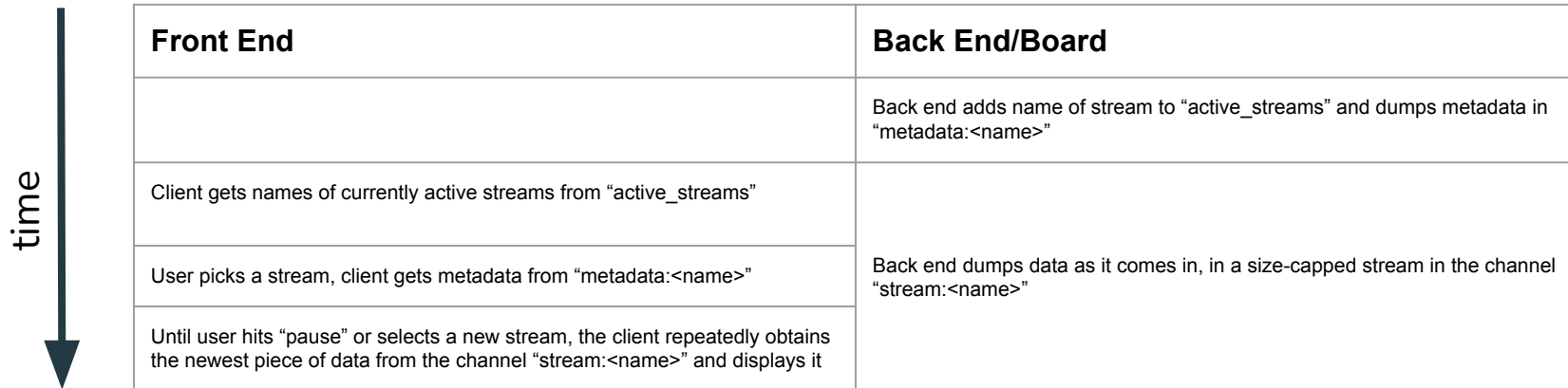
Redis Communication – Digital RF Playback

time



Front End	Back End
	Server initializes "request-id" to 0
	Server subscribes to all channels with the format "requests:?"
Client increments "request-id", sends request for DigitalRF Channel Data using by pushing requested file to the channel "requests:<req_id>:channels"	
	Server responds with list of channels in "responses:<req_id>:channels"
Client obtains list of channels in "responses:<req_id>:channels".	
User selects options for playback (number of bins, etc), client increments "request-id", and sets request parameters in "requests:<req_id>:data"	
	Server sends metadata for request in the channel "responses:<req_id>:metadata"
Client obtains metadata for request in "responses:<req_id>:metadata"	
	Server dumps the DigitalRF data in the channel "responses:<req_id>:stream"
Client reads and displays each piece of data from "responses:<req_id>:stream"	

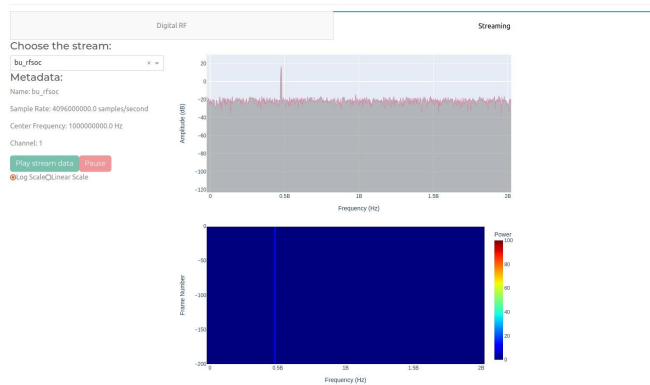
Redis Communication – Streaming



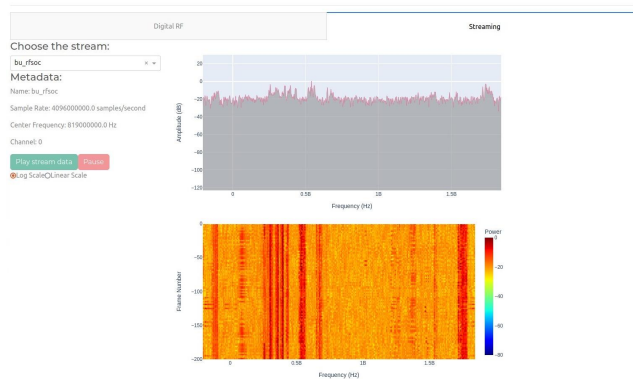
Board — Completed Work

- Successfully pulling raw data off board
- Converting raw data to spectrum data using Fast Fourier Transforms
- Pushing spectrum data and metadata to remote Redis Server
- Testing the board in loopback mode and with antennas connected

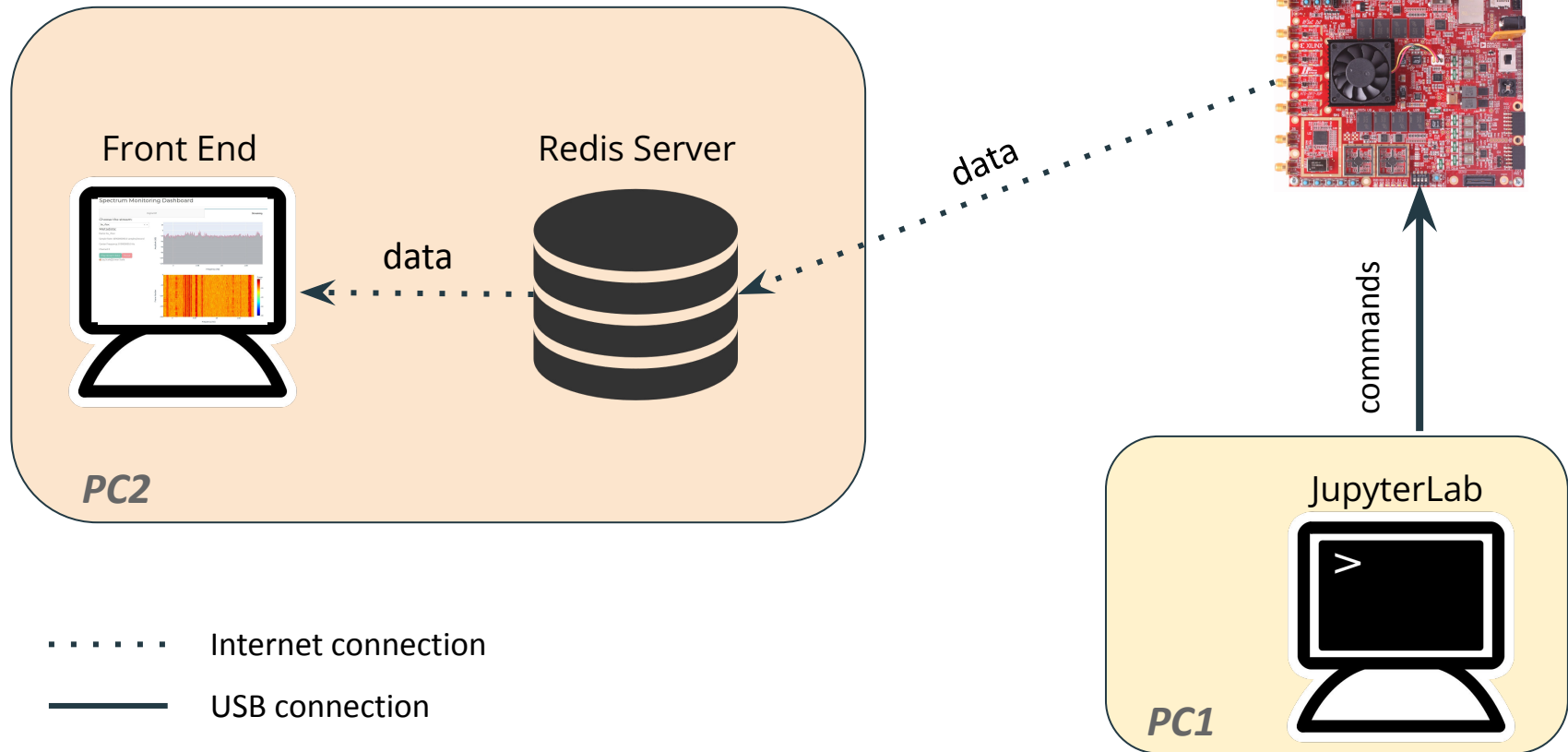
Spectrum Monitoring Dashboard



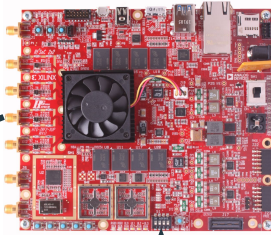
Spectrum Monitoring Dashboard



Current Board Setup

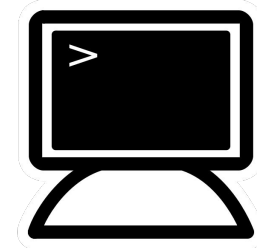


RFSoc



commands

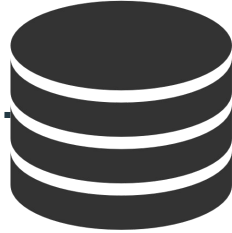
JupyterLab



PC

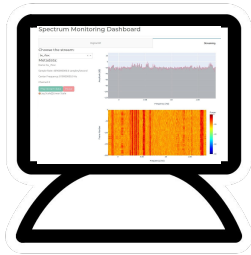
data

Redis Server



data

Front End



PC

- Internet connection
- USB connection

Board — Remaining Work

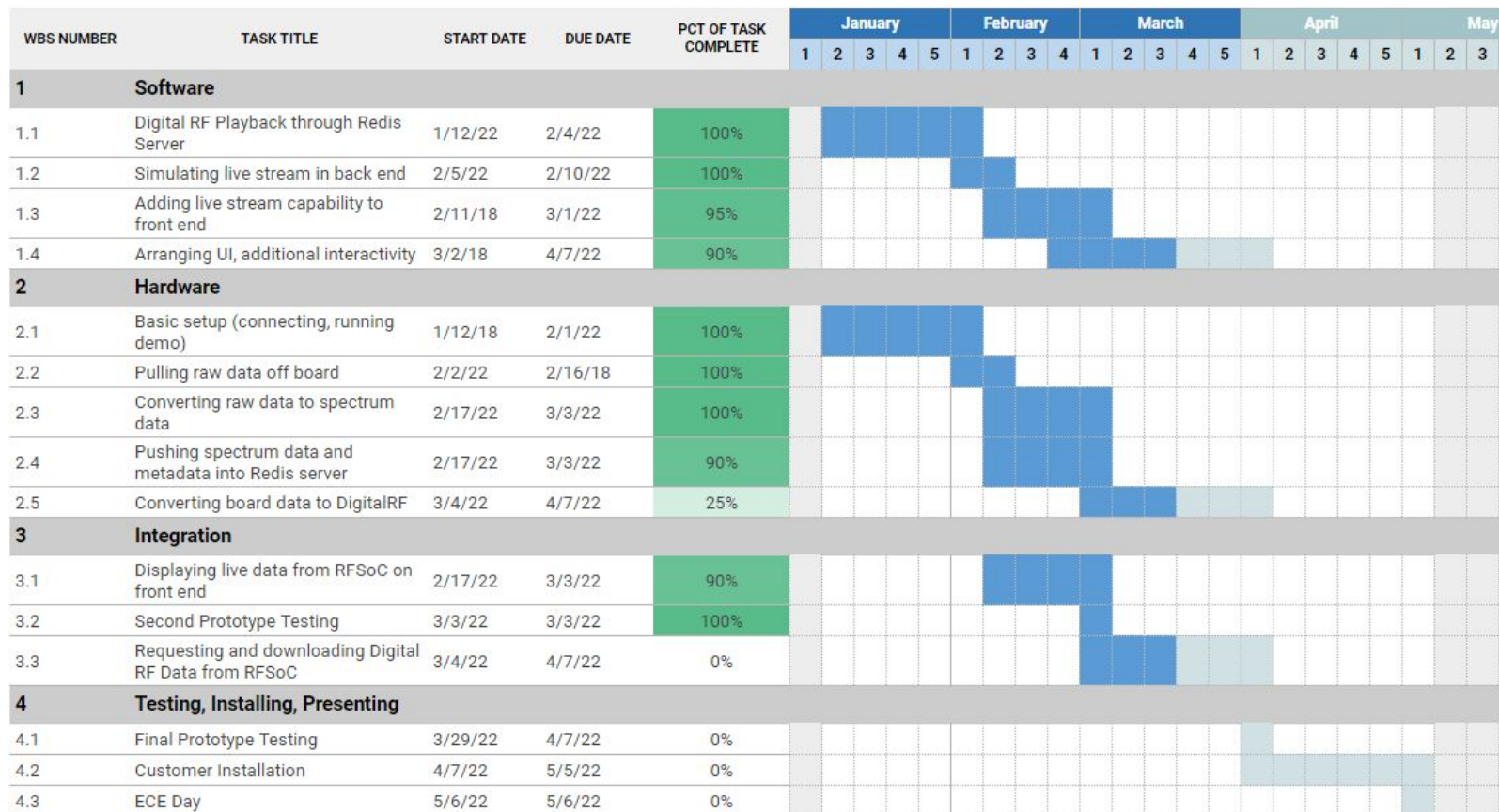
Primary

- Saving live RFSoc data in Digital RF format and being able to select which part of the spectrum to save
- Streaming a band and time limited set of raw IQ data

Secondary

- Accelerating the Numpy FFT function with the PYNQ framework by taking advantage of the hardware in the FPGA of the board
- Digital Down Conversion of the data
- Having the two receivers on, capturing each one a Nyquist Zone (0-2, 2-4) GHz

Gantt Chart



Thank you!

Questions?