





Sensing FM A P Nicholson



# Research problem - anomalies inside spectral bands

Convert high-data rate complex signal processing to low-data event signals

Inherently parallel - multiple RX antennas

Heirarchy of high to low BW loops, data → events conversion



# Toy world - anomalies inside FM band

# The toy world model

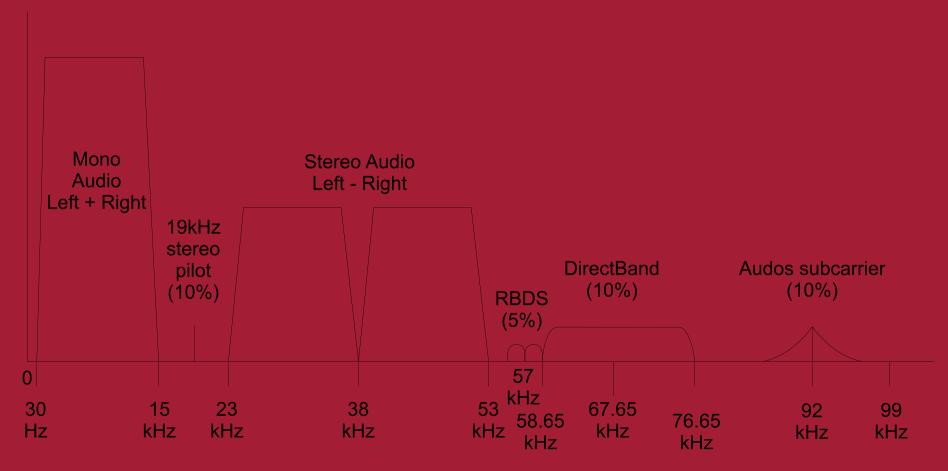
FM signals on 87 MHz to 107 MHz are known, published, and finite in number.

Carrier frequencies are constant over time.

Known RF tower locations and fixed sets of carrier frequencies per tower (FM stations).

The construction of the RF baseband (modulated on the carrier frequency) is a known standard.





"Typical spectrum of composite baseband FM signal"



# Toy world - anomalies inside FM band

## The hardware setup

Use a SDR dongle connected to PC to collect I/Q samples in 2 MHz BW around a centre frequency. Sample rate 2.048MS/s

Scan the band of frequencies in 87 MHz to 107 MHz. 10 scans per region of interest.

Uses a TCP/IP model to communicate with the SDR via "rtl\_sdr" package, using tcp\_ip server "rtl\_tcp". Matlab uses tcp/ip sockets to talk to "rtl\_tcp" instead of to SDR directly.



# MATLAB sensing - outer loop of event generation.

Outer loop does the following across the entire FM spectrum:

Sets gain / sample rate / frequency of SDR - centre frequency on 2 MHz slice.

Takes 2^18 I/Q samples (convert to complex number for FFT processing) per band

Do 64 FFTs using 2^12 samples per band.

Keep a running average of FFTs across the entire FM spectrum.



Outer loop event detection:

Do findpeaks on averaged power spectrum using a set of high and low adaptive minimum peak height → threshold the power in observed signals.

(minpeakdistance 200kHz, meanpeakwidth 2\*freq\_step : FM signal broadcast specs)

Estimate noise floor using average of power spectrum, with peaks removed.

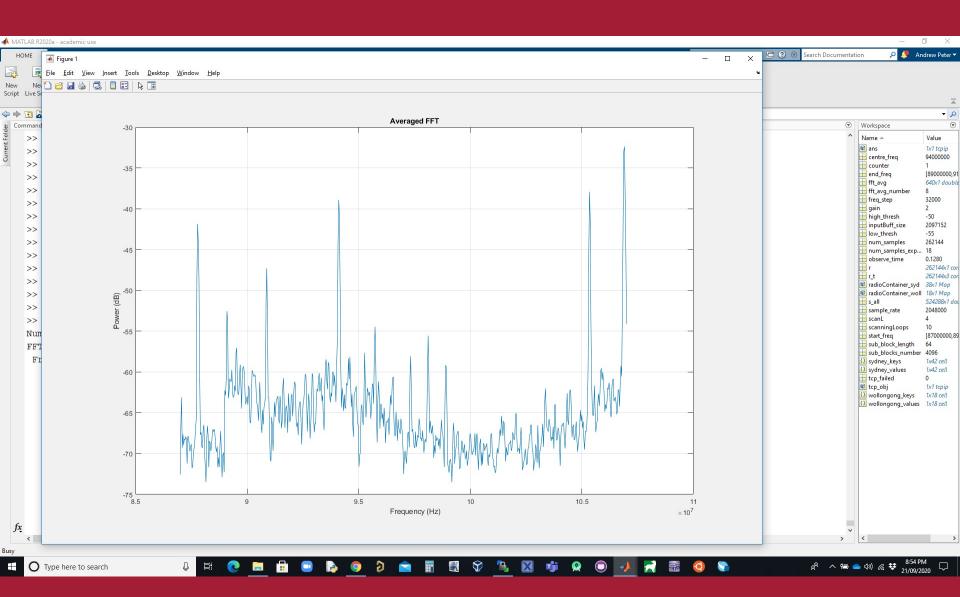
Adapt our threshold peak heights to keep number of peaks to reasonable number, without going below noise floor.

Map discovered signal peak to known FM stations → Classify peak into either known or unknown station.

emit EVENT (freq of peak, power, time, region, threshold, known?)

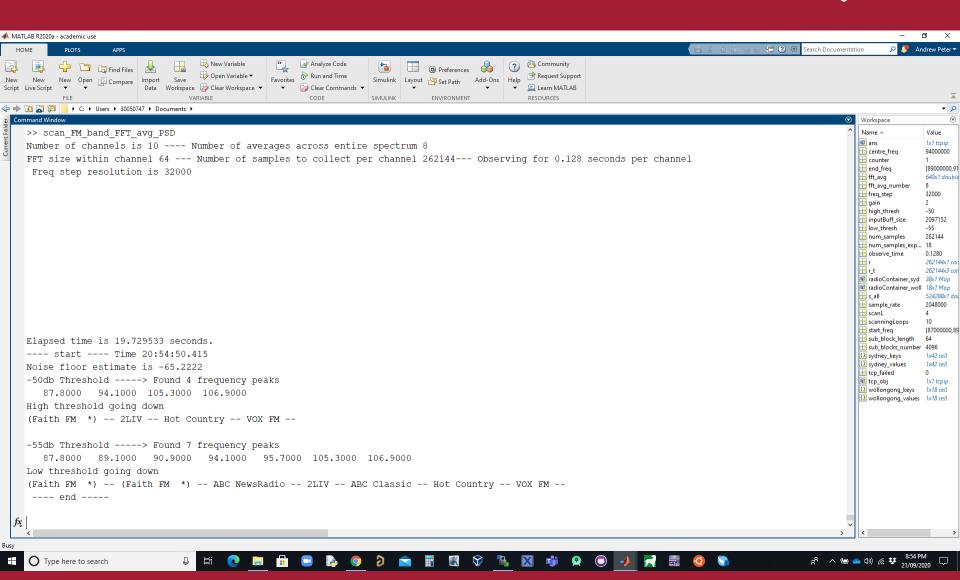






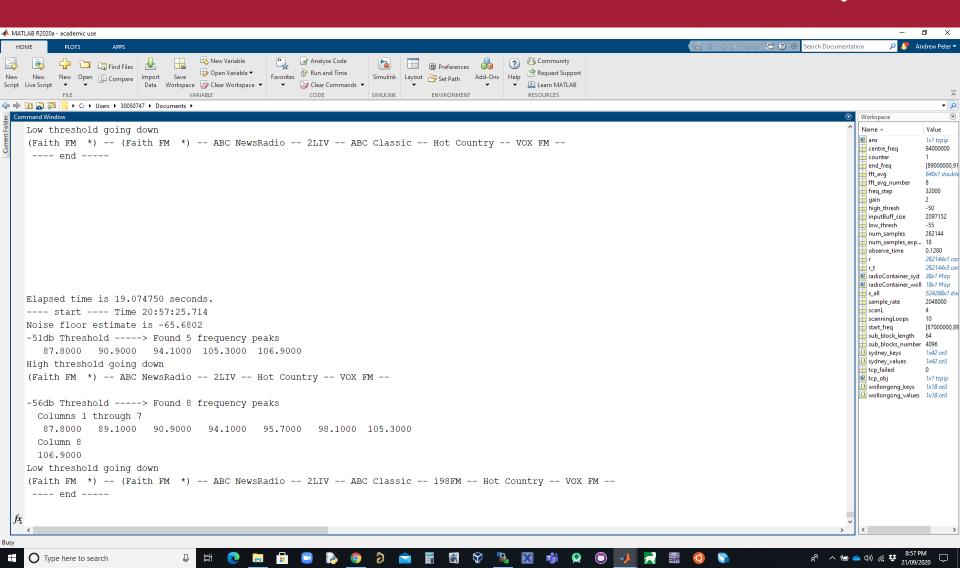
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# MATLAB sensing - inner loop of event generation.

Inner loop does the following across discovered frequencies (from events from outer loop), which could be asynchronously to outer loop on another SDR dongle:

Sets gain / sample rate / frequency of SDR

Takes 2^19 I/Q samples (convert to complex number for FFT processing) per peak

Do the spectral correlation function (2-D FFT of time lag product of the signal with itself)



Spectral correlation function is a 2D FFT of time-lagged signal with itself.

Zero-time lag is just FFT of  $x^2$  – power spectral density.

Can choose range of the time lags to analyse.



Inner loop event detection:

Findpeaks on the SCF function: e.g can you find the 19 kHz pilot tone?

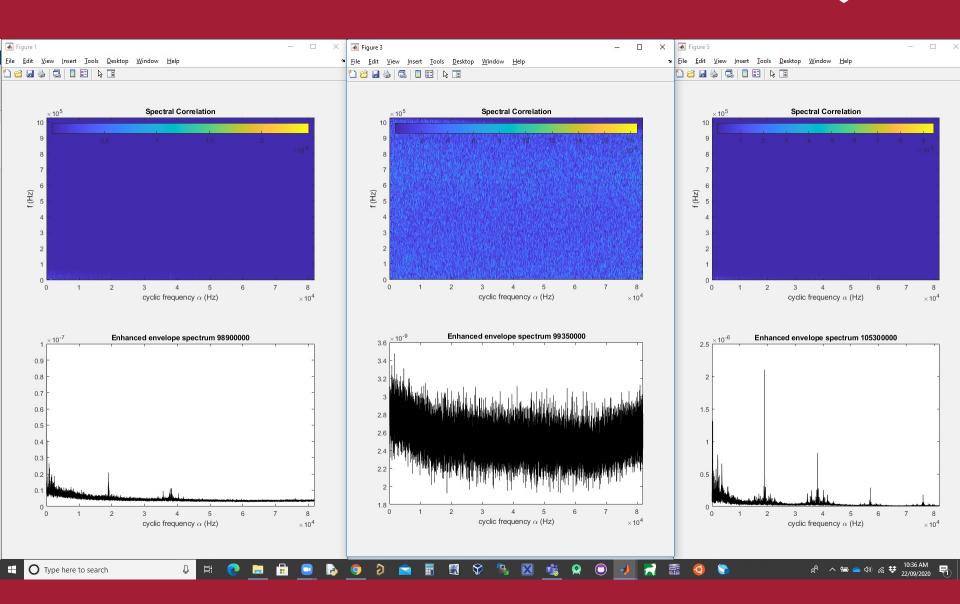
Emit EVENT ((freq of peak, power, time, region, threshold, known?), (pilot?))

Can expand to other features inside FM baseband – e.g RDS Radio Data System, which is inserting digital streams in conventional FM baseband.

→ Real-time event processing to discern anomalies, e.g "pirate FM station" e.g an event which contains on-going transmission from an unknown station with a pilot tone









**MATLAB** scripts →

scan\_FM\_band\_FFT\_avg\_PSD.m (outer)
Demo\_Fast\_SC.m (inner)

https://github.com/neuromorphicsystems/neuromorphic-rf-scene-analysis



### **Going further:**

Build multiple SDR sensing station → make outer/inner loops parallel

Navigating by FM scene → analyse region events over time & power level changes of stations etc

