

Apache Labs LLC



piHPSDR Controller Users Guide

by

John Melton GØORX/N6LYT

This document contains references to the Apache Labs Transceiver products
<http://www.apache-labs.com>

In cooperation with VK6PH, NRØV, W5WC, K5SO
and the OpenHPSDR Hardware and Software Projects
<http://openhpsdr.org>

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Introduction

Introduction by John Melton GØORX/N6LYT

Thu Aug 5, 2016 12:52 am (PDT) .

Posted by: ["John Melton" g0orx](#)

I think it is time to answer some of the questions about the controller.

Some background ...

I presented a paper at DCC last year on how to build a CAT controller using an Arduino and some buttons and encoders, even one with an LCD screen showing the mode, frequency and an S meter. The idea of this was to try to get people building them.

When I returned I started looking at what a Raspberry Pi (model 2 at the time) could do as a standalone controller. I had already ported WDSP to Linux so had a good starting point. Very soon after I received

an email from LA2NI, Kjell Karlsen asking if my Android code would run on the Raspberry Pi as he wanted to try to build a standalone system with a touch screen. I told him about my early development work on the Raspberry Pi and that started a project that is still on going today.

The idea was not to build an all singing/dancing copy of PowerSDR but to build something that could be used with a small portable system. Kjell has since gone on to build a very nice system using a Hermes and Apollo all built into a small case with the Raspberry Pi (now a model 3).

Abhi (Apache Labs) got interested in the project and wanted to build a controller initially without the built in Hermes/Apollo. Hopefully we will see a complete portable system sometime from Apache Labs.

So, that is what we have today. The software is still in development and new features are being added as well as bugs being fixed. It is designed to use with the radio, not as a remote console. The RPi does not have any audio input but does have audio output. It is currently possible to output the audio locally on the RPi but to connect a microphone you will need to plug a USB audio card into the device. I will be adding support for connecting a microphone to the this as well.

The RPi will work over WiFi using the built in controller. The signal quality will determine what sample rate it will run at. The RPi does not have GigE so cannot connect directly to a radio running the new Ethernet protocol, but will work through a switch or over WiFi. However, it has been tested using a USB to GigE dongle and that does work. Just remember this will not run at the higher sample rates.

I have looked at several other more powerful single board computers, but always I have run into problems with their implementation of the GPIO, which is used to interface the buttons and encoders.

We are using the Raspberry Pi official 7 inch touch screen. This has a resolution of 800x480 so we are struggling with screen real estate.

There is work in progress to also use the controller remotely across the Internet. This will require a server running at the radio that is connected to by a thin client running on the controller. This will stream the audio and spectrum information with all the DSP work being done on the server. It is not based on my gbpsdr3 project but of course that was a good starting point for the design.

Finally, all the software is open source. It will run on a Raspberry Pi without the buttons/encoders. It will also run on other Linux systems and I have even built it and had it running on Mac OS X. I have not tried to build it on Windows as I do not have a Windows system.

-- John g0orx/n6lyt

 **Note:** This Note: this document assumes familiarity with the Apache Transceiver and standard software such as PowerSDR or Thetis. The Apache Transceiver Users Guides are located here: <https://apache-labs.com/al-downloads/1001/ANAN-USER-GUIDES.html>

1. Front panel controls



Switches

S

Encoder

S

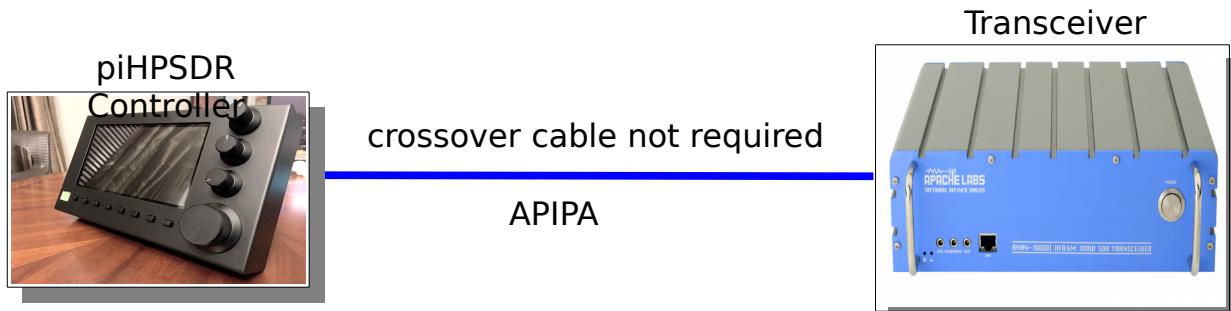
Default assignments of switches and rotary encoders

- Power ON/OFF – switches external 12vdc 2A power to the Controller
- TUN – MOX/TUNE
- S1 - Band
- S2 - Band Stack
- S3 - Mode
- S4 - Filter
- S5 - Noise Blanker
- S6 - AGC
- FN – Function switch to toggle TUNE or MOX button and E1, E2, E3
- E1 -- two functions AF Gain / MIC Gain
- E2 – two function RF Drive / TUNE Drive
- E3 – two function AGC Gain / Rx Attenuation
- E4 VFO – main tuning knob

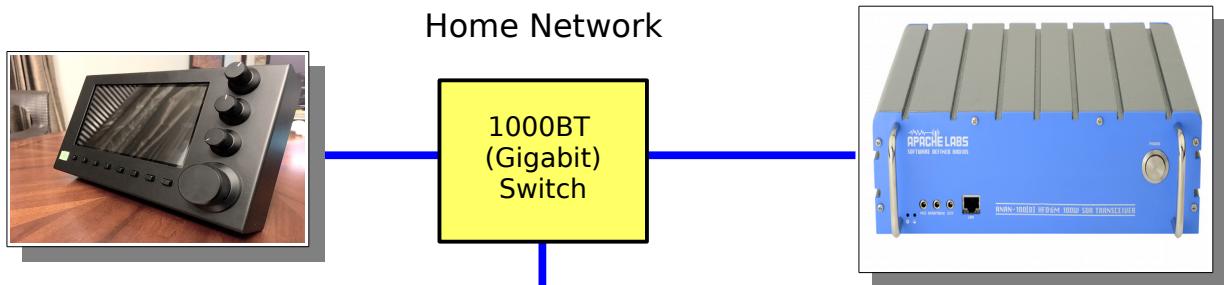
Appendix page 52 has a table showing the Switch, Encoder, and Touch Screen activation details.

Network LAN connection

Auto-negotiation of a the RaspberryPi 100BT Ethernet connection allows operation of the Controller at the 48000, 96000, and 192Ksps sample rates.



The new piHPSDR-Controller can be connected directly to your ANAN Transceiver and each unit will make use of the APIPA assignment for an IP address.



CAT-5 or CAT-6 shielded cables are recommended for connection of the Controller

Controller Hardware requirements

-  13.8vdc 2.5A (minimum 12vdc 2A) Power connection
-  100BT LAN connection to your Apache Transceiver

Controller software requirements:

- PiHPSDR Controller Raspbian Operating System and application program are factory installed on an SDHC card.

If you have purchased the piHPSDR-Controller KIT, you will need to create and install an SDHC card with the RaspberryPi operating system and pihpsdr application.

Instructions for Installation are detailed in the [Install pdf document](#) that is available at:

<https://github.com/g0orx/pihpsdr/raw/master/release/documentation/pihpsdr-install.pdf>

- If you wish to get the latest version of pihpsdr source code, executable binaries, and documentation the instructions are available at:

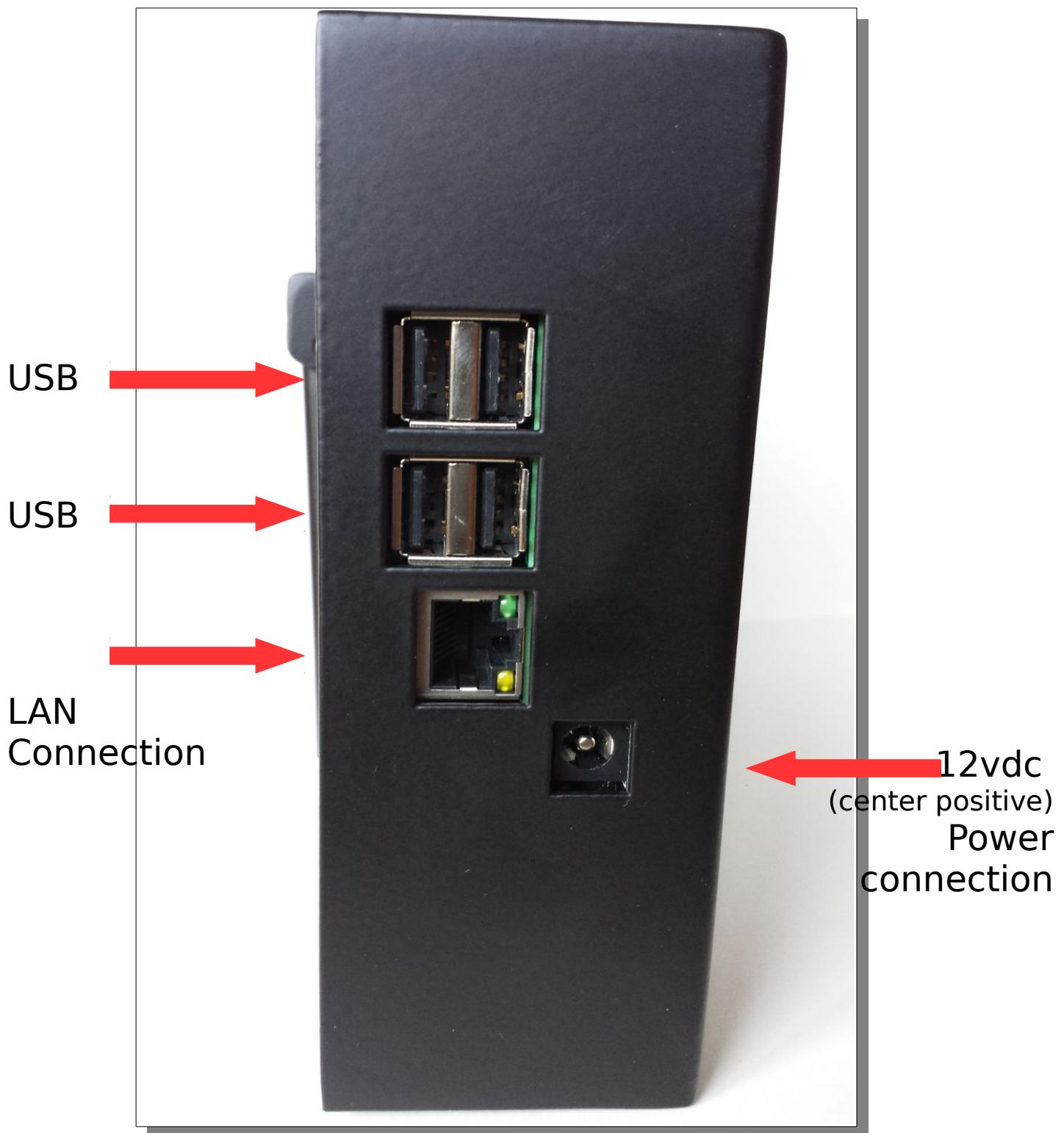
<https://github.com/g0orx/pihpsdr/raw/master/release/documentation/pihpsdr-build.pdf>

Note: it is a good idea to make a backup of your Operating System and piHPSDR software. Use the RaspberryPi Menu → Accessories → SD Card Copier" utility. Use a new SDHC card of the same capacity as the original.

This is easily done using a USB – SDHC card reader/writer dongle plugged into one of the RPi USB ports on the left side of the piHPSDR Controller.

A pdf document reader is included in the standard RaspberryPi operating system distribution.

PiHPSDR Controller - side panel



2. Quick Start Instructions

please refer to front and back panel illustrations

Hardware Setup

- Carefully unpack the piHPSDR Controller.
- Connect a CAT 5/6 Ethernet cable between the rear panel LAN jack with proper access to your Apache Transceiver, Gigabit switch, or suitable router. Please see Network LAN connection page 9.
- Connect the supplied piHPSDR Controller power cable to a **fused** 12vdc typical Amateur Radio power supply.

Software Setup

The piHPSDR Controller software is pre-formatted on the Operating System SDHC card inserted in the RaspberryPi.

Alternative software configurations are not provided by Apache Labs.

A person familiar with the Raspbian operating system may wish to modify or update the contents of the SDHC card using appropriate Linux tools. Please refer to page 10.

Note: pihpsdr is OpenSource. If you would like to compile the program on a Linux system, the source, binaries, and documentation are located at

<https://github.com/g0orx/pihpsdr/tree/master/release/documentation>

3. Discovery

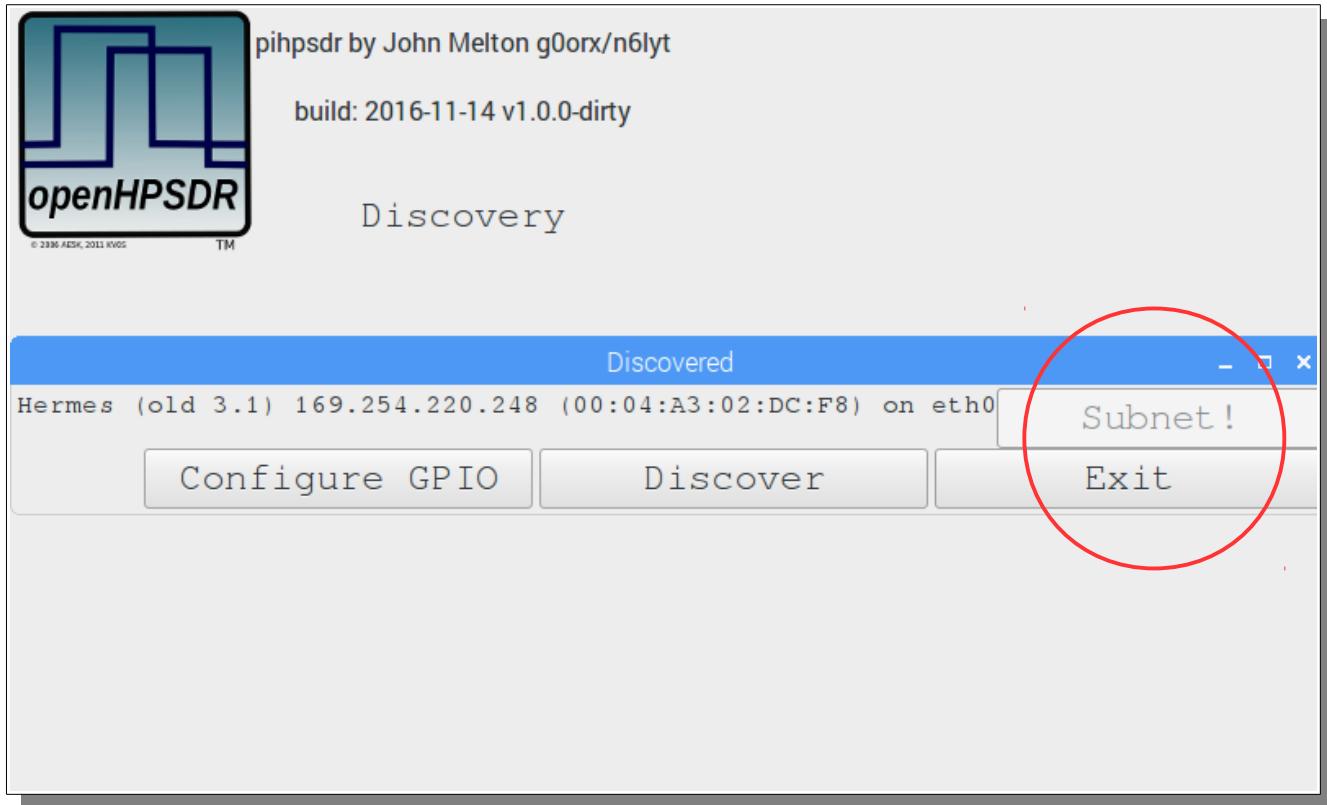
When first started, piHPSDR will try to discover all the HPSDR compatible radios on the network. It will look for devices running both the original (old) and the new Ethernet (new) protocol.

If one or more Transceiver interfaces are found they will be identified by the device type, the software version, the IP address and the MAC address of the device.



If no devices are found you should check connectivity between the radio and the network that piHPSDR is connected to. Tapping on OK will try discovery again. Tapping on Cancel will exit piHPSDR back to the Raspberry Pi desktop.

The discovery protocol will allow a device to see and respond even if they are not on the same subnet. If this is the case, the Start button will be disabled and the text replaced with **Subnet**. The most common cause of this problem is usually that the radio has not been able to get a DHCP address and has defaulted to the Self Assigned IP Address, or the device has a static IP address that is not on the same subnet as the piHPSDR.



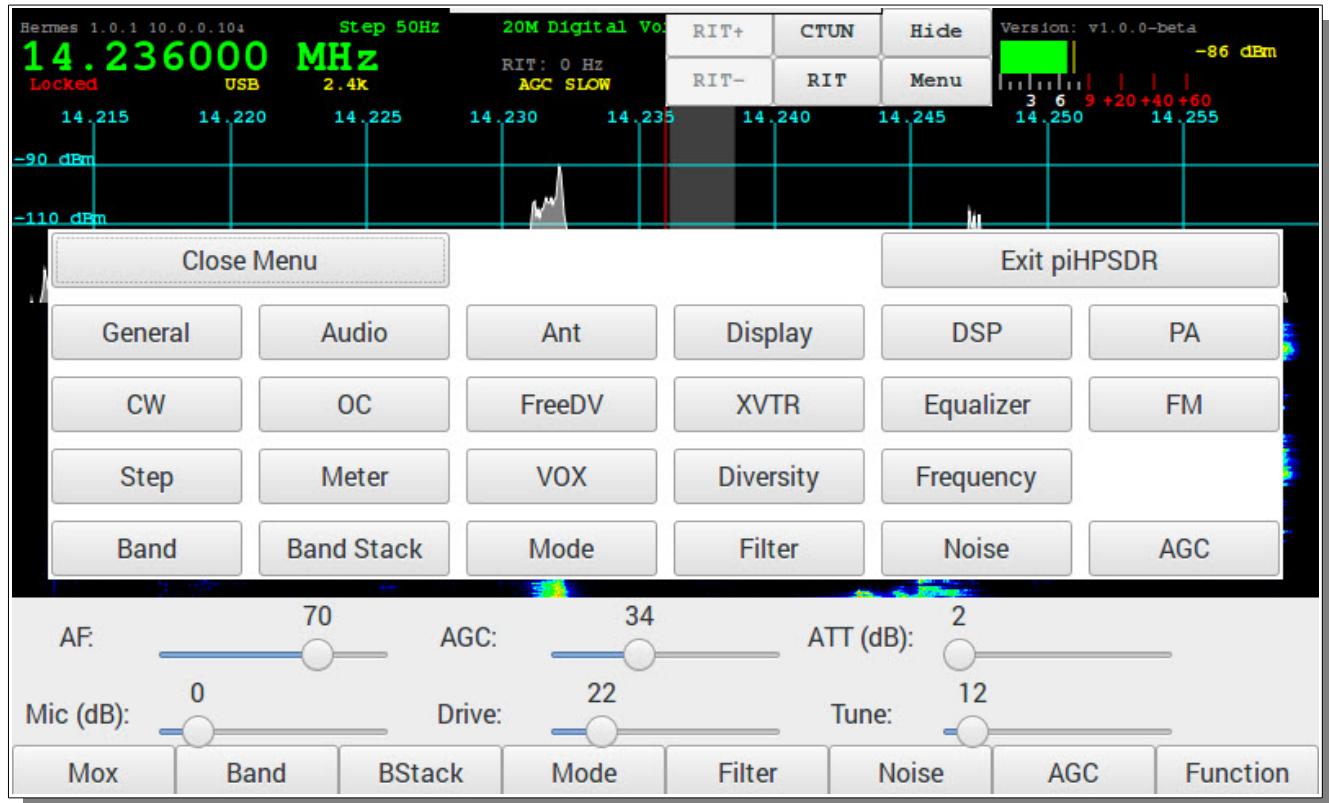
Discovery → Start

Tapping on the Start button will start the radio - on the selected Ethernet interface.



4. Menu

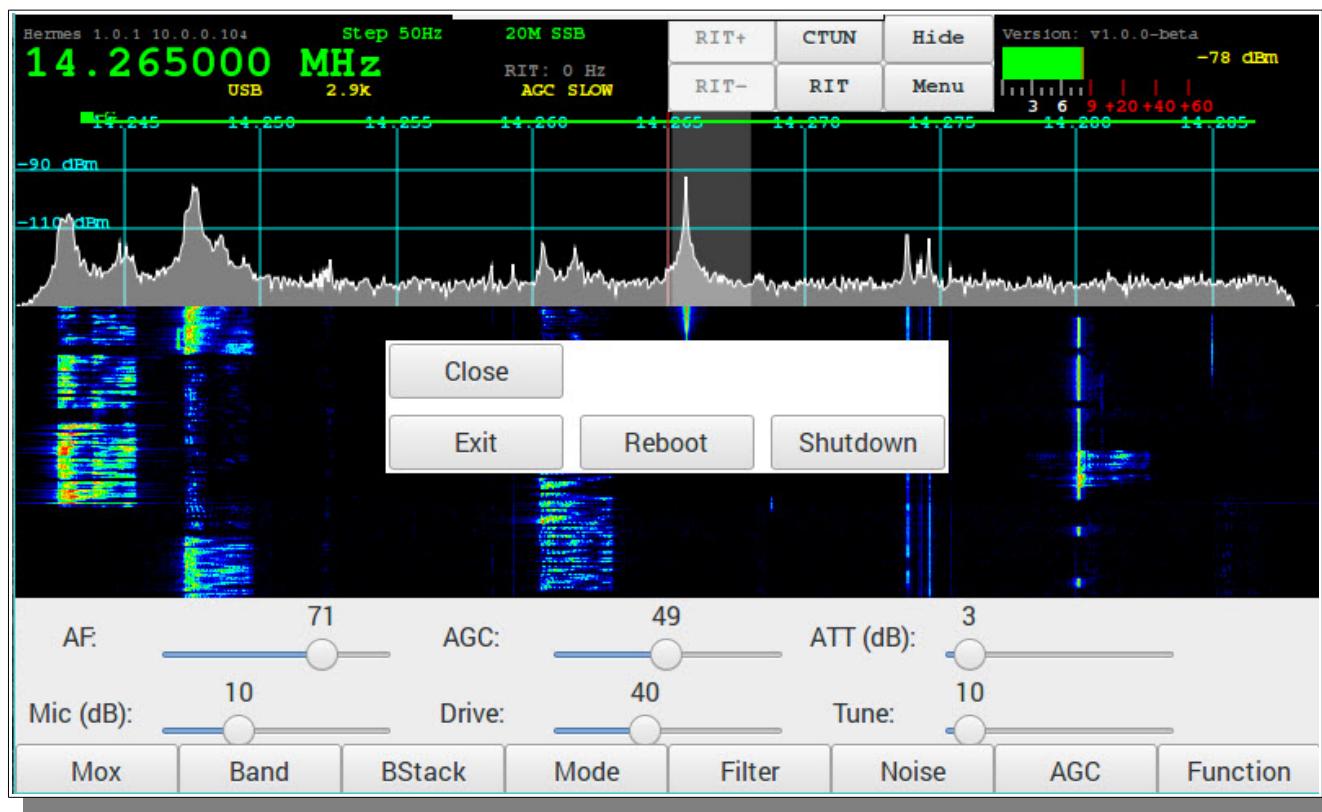
Tapping the **Menu button** brings up the menu dialog.



The menu dialog lets you select the different menu options for configuring the radio.

You can close the menu by tapping on the Close Menu button or by tapping on the Menu button again.

Menu → Exit piHPSDR



The Exit piHPSDR button will bring up another dialog allowing you to end the piHPSDR application in a number of ways:

- Close** - close this dialog box
- Exit** - exit piHPSDR back to the Raspberry Pi Desktop
- Reboot** - reboot the Raspberry Pi
- Shutdown** - Shutdown the Raspberry Pi - (note the Controller power button remains lighted)

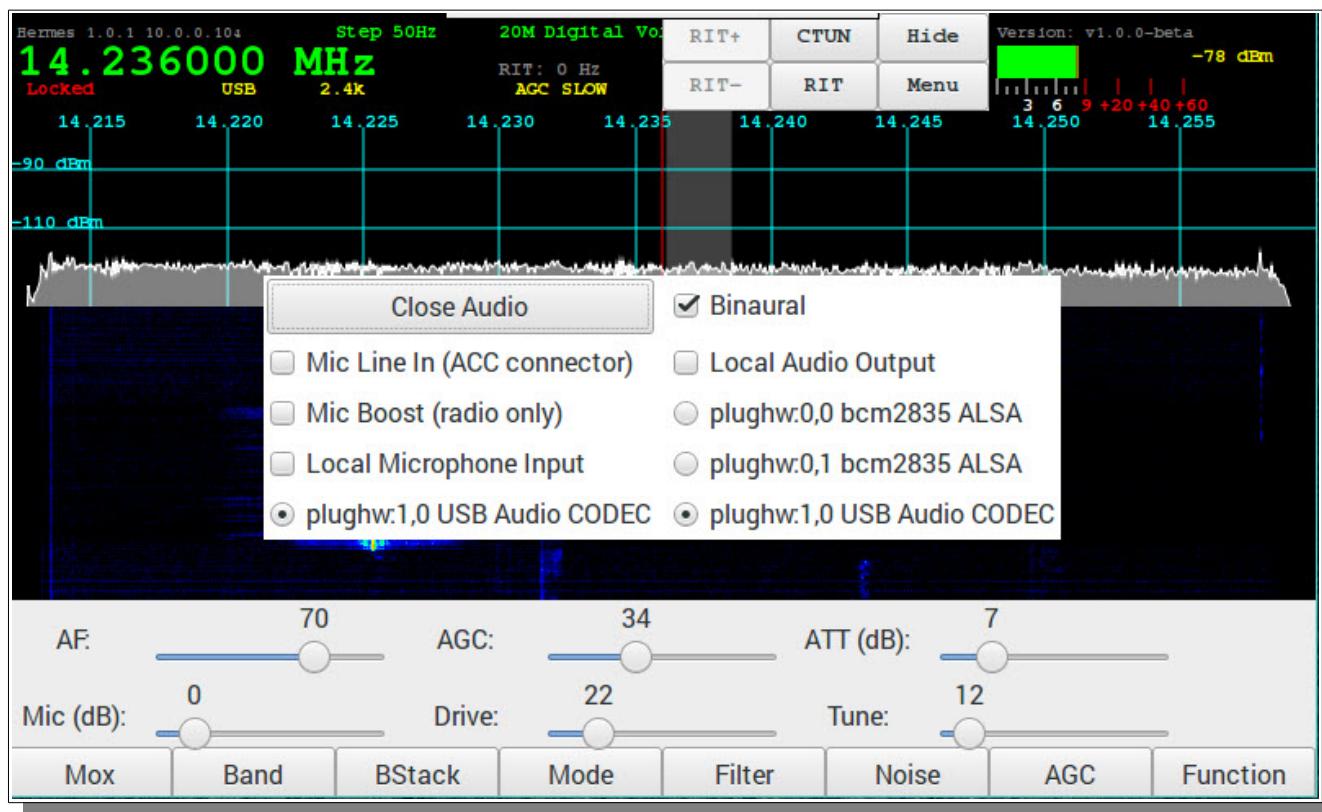
You can also tap the Menu button again to close the Exit Menu and bring up the Menu selection.

Menu → General



- Sample Rate** - The Sample Rate selection selects the width of the Panadapter displayed on the piHPSDR Controller screen. This is the rate which **pihpsdr** uses to decode a portion of the 30Mhz spectrum data from the Apache Transceiver.
Note: 768k and 1.536K are not available on Rpi.
- ALEX** - selects the automatic LPF/BPF filters selected inside each [Apache](#) Transceiver
- APOLLO** - refers to the Linear Amplifier and filters designed by Kjell LA2NI.
- Dither** - Dither is a built-in electronic feature of the Linear Technologies LTC-2208 Analog to Digital Converter chip inside each [Apache](#) Software Defined Radio Transceiver.
- Random** - Ramdom is a built-in electronic feature of the Linear Technologies LTC-2208 Analog to Digital Converter chip inside each [Apache](#) Software Defined Radio Transceiver.
- VFO Encoder Divisor** - The VFO Encoder Divisor lets you adjust the sensitivity of the VFO encoder. The value specifies the number of encoder steps required to step the VFO up or down.
- RIT Step size** - This value will be used to increment Receiver Incremental Tuning when it is selected

Menu → Audio



Mic Line In - When enabled the audio from the radio will come from Line In rather than the microphone socket.

Mic Boost - is a 20db boost of the MIC connected to your [Apache](#) Transceiver.

The Raspberry Pi has both TRRS Jack and external USB Audio input capability.

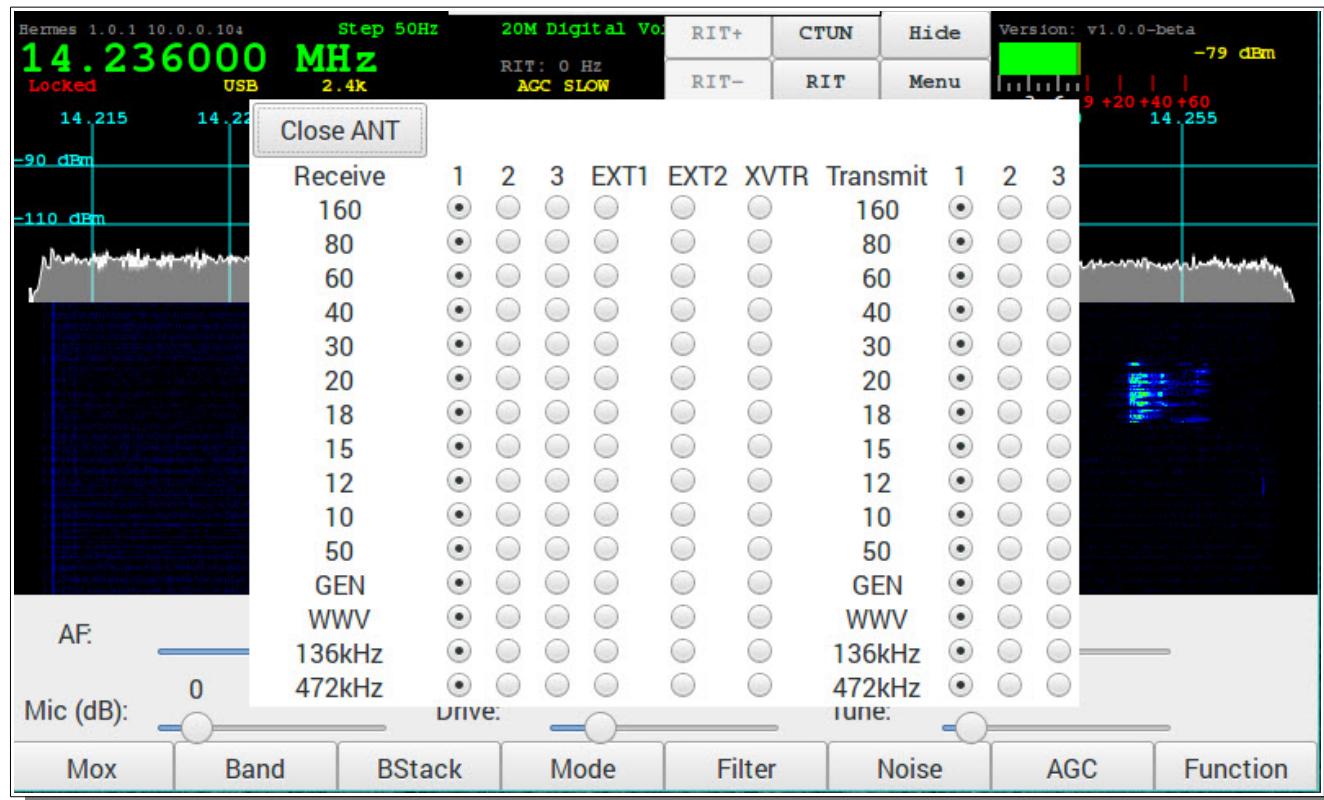
Local Audio - When enabled selects the selected audio interface on the Raspberry Pi to output sound.

Local Microphone Input - When enabled selects the TRRS audio interface on the Raspberry Pi for the microphone input.

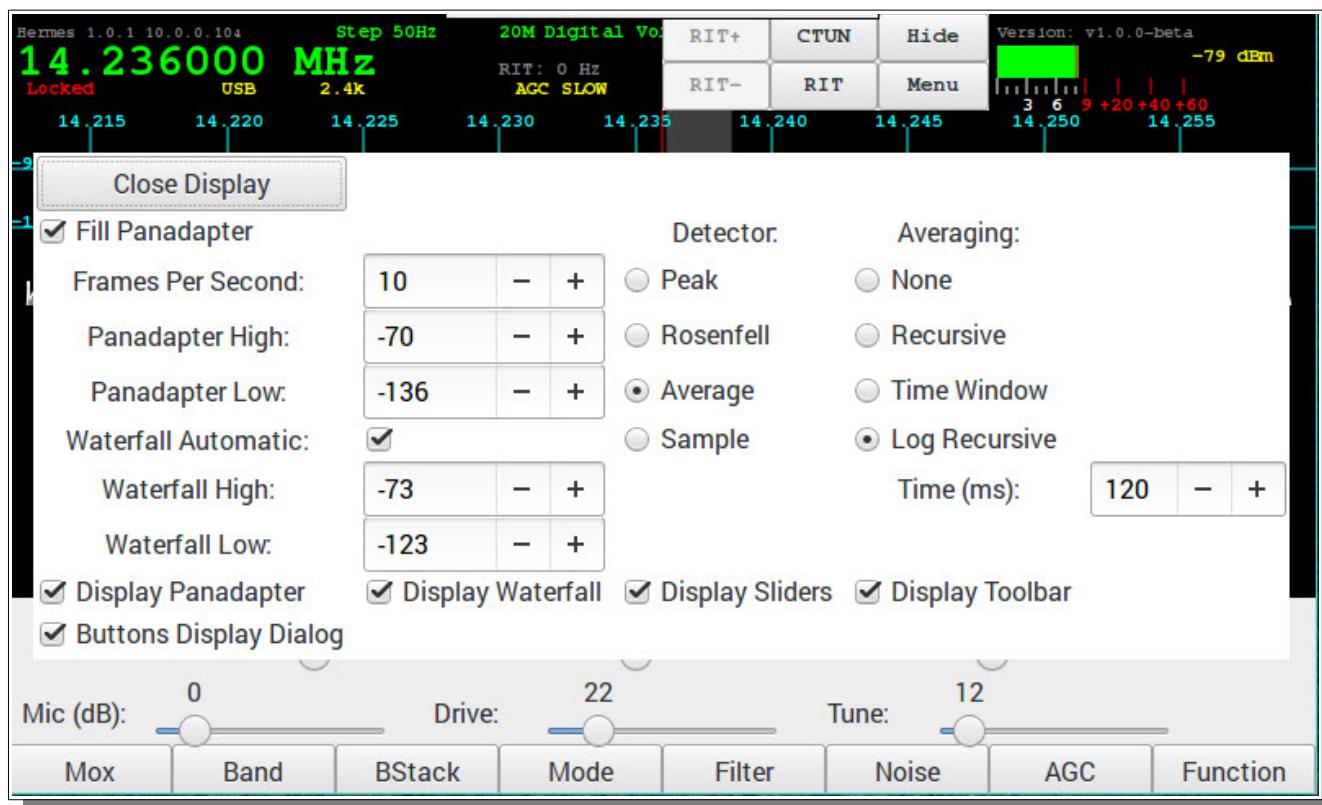
Local Audio Output - When enabled selects the TRRS audio interface on the Raspberry Pi for the audio output.

Menu → ANT

The Ant menu selects which antenna is used for receive and transmit on each band.



Menu → Display



 **Fill Panadapter** – when enabled the panadapter graph will be filled. When not enabled it will be drawn as a line.

 **Frames Per Second** – Update rate of Panadapter and Waterfall

 **Panadapter High** - Maximum signal level displayed in Panadapter

 **Panadapter Low** - Minimum signal level displayed in Panadapter

 **Waterfall Automatic** – When enabled the Waterfall High and Waterfall Low are adjusted automatically.

 **Waterfall High** – When Automatic is not set this will set the maximum signal used in the waterfall.

 **Waterfall Low** - When Automatic is not set this will set the minimum signal used in the waterfall.

 **Detector** – Selects Peak, Rosenfell, Average or Sample for the Panadapter display.

- **Averaging** - Selects the method for averaging the Panadapter display.
- **Display Panadapter** - when selected the Panadapter is displayed on the main screen.
- **Display Waterfall** - when selected the Waterfall display is displayed on the main screen.
- **Display Sliders** - when selected the slider controls are displayed on the main screen.
When the sliders are not displayed the specific slider for the Encoder being adjusted will pop up and will stay visible for 2 seconds after the last adjustment.
- **Display Toolbar** - when selected the toolbar is displayed on the main screen.
- **Buttons Display Dialog** - when selected the presses on the toolbar or the physical buttons displays a dialog to select the options. When not set the button steps forward or reverse (if Function is enabled) through the options.

Menu → DSP



The DSP has options for the DSP functions.

AGC Hang Threshold – sets the HangThreshold for the AGC when enabled.

NR/NR2/ANF – selects where in the DSP processing the noise reduction functions are performed/ The default id Pre AGC processing.

Pre AGC – perform noise reduction pre AGC

Post AGC – perform noise reduction post AGC

NR2 Gain Method – selects the method used for the gain processing. The default is Gamma.

Linear - Gaussian speech distribution, linear amplitude scale

Log - Gaussian speech distribution, log amplitude scale

Gamma - Gamma speech distribution

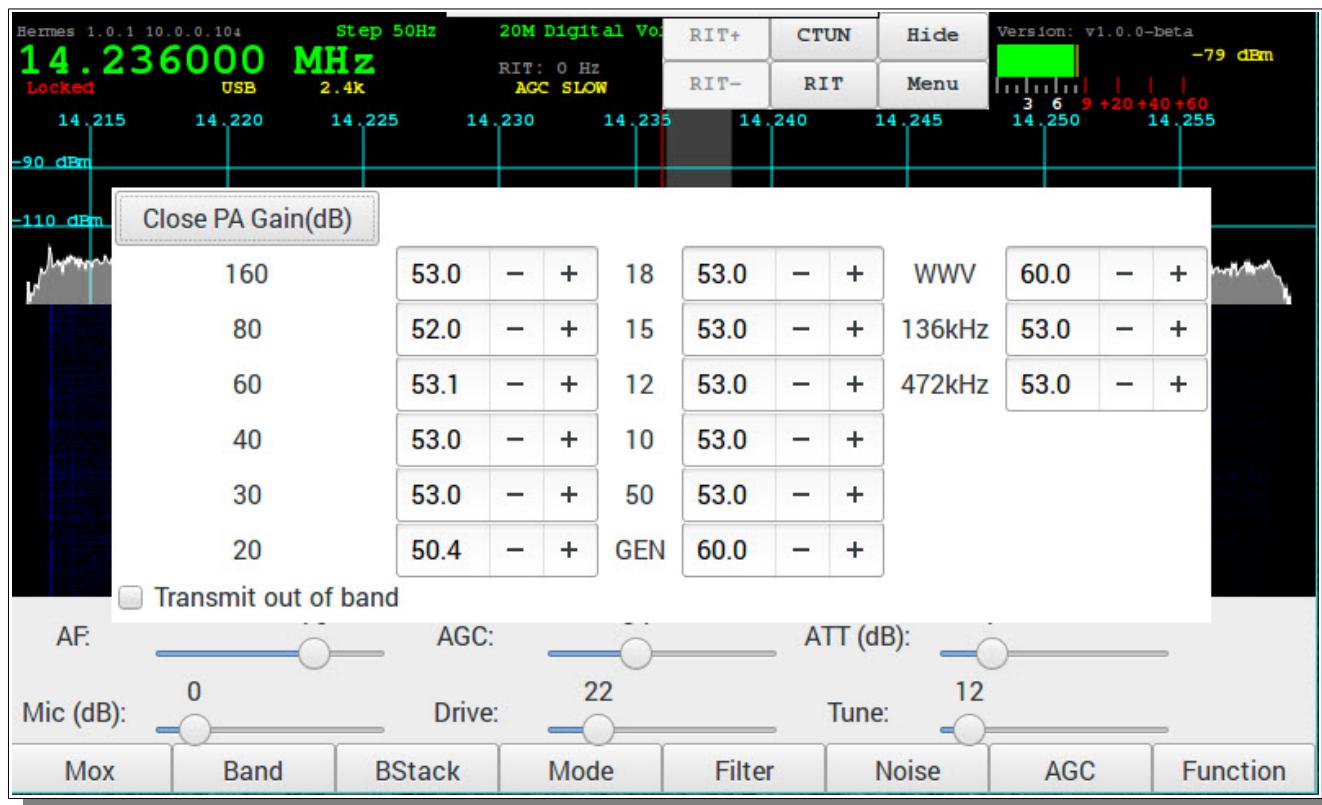
NR2 NPE Method – selects the Noise-Power-Estimation method. The default is OSMS.

OSMS - Optimal Smoothing Minimum Statistics

MMSE - Minimum Mean -Square Error

NR2 AE Filter - Enable Artifact elimination. Default enabled.

Menu → PA Gain by Band

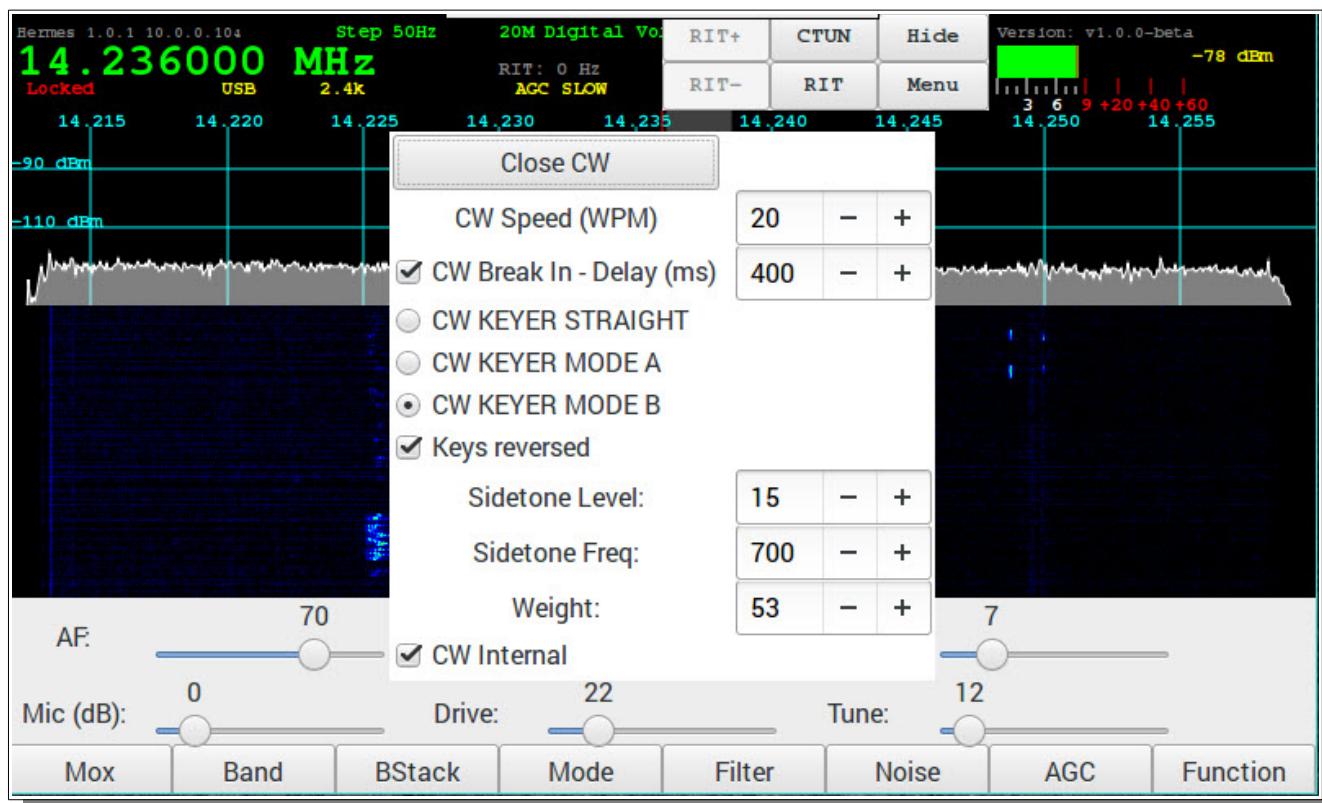


Sets the gain for each band to set the maximum drive level. Note that as the setting are increased the drive level is decreased.



Note: Transmit out of band - enables transmit outside of ham bands. Default disabled.

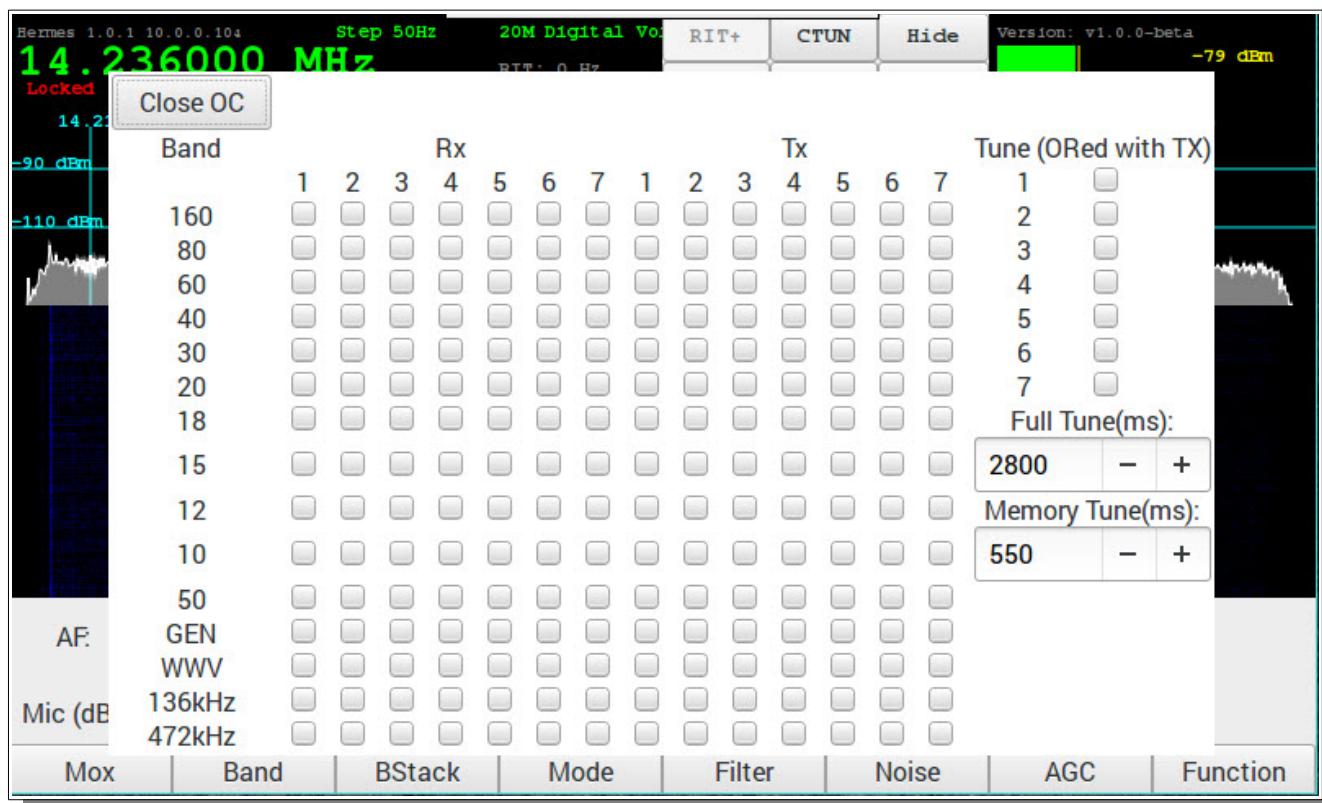
Menu → CW



Controls the firmware CW Keyer.

- CW Speed (WPM) – sets speed of dot/dash generator when in Mode A or Mode B.
- CW Break In – when enabled sets the delay time in milliseconds to switching to receive.
- CW KEYER STRAIGHT – selects the key connected will be a straight key.
- CW KEYER MODE A – selects a paddle key running in Mode A
- CW KEYER MODE B – selects a paddle key running in Mode B
- Keys reversed – when enabled the dot/dash paddles are reversed.
- Sidetone Level – sets the audio level of the sidetone.
- Sidetone Freq – set the frequency of the sidetone.
- Weight – sets the dot/dash weighting.

Menu → OC Open Collector Aux I/O connectors

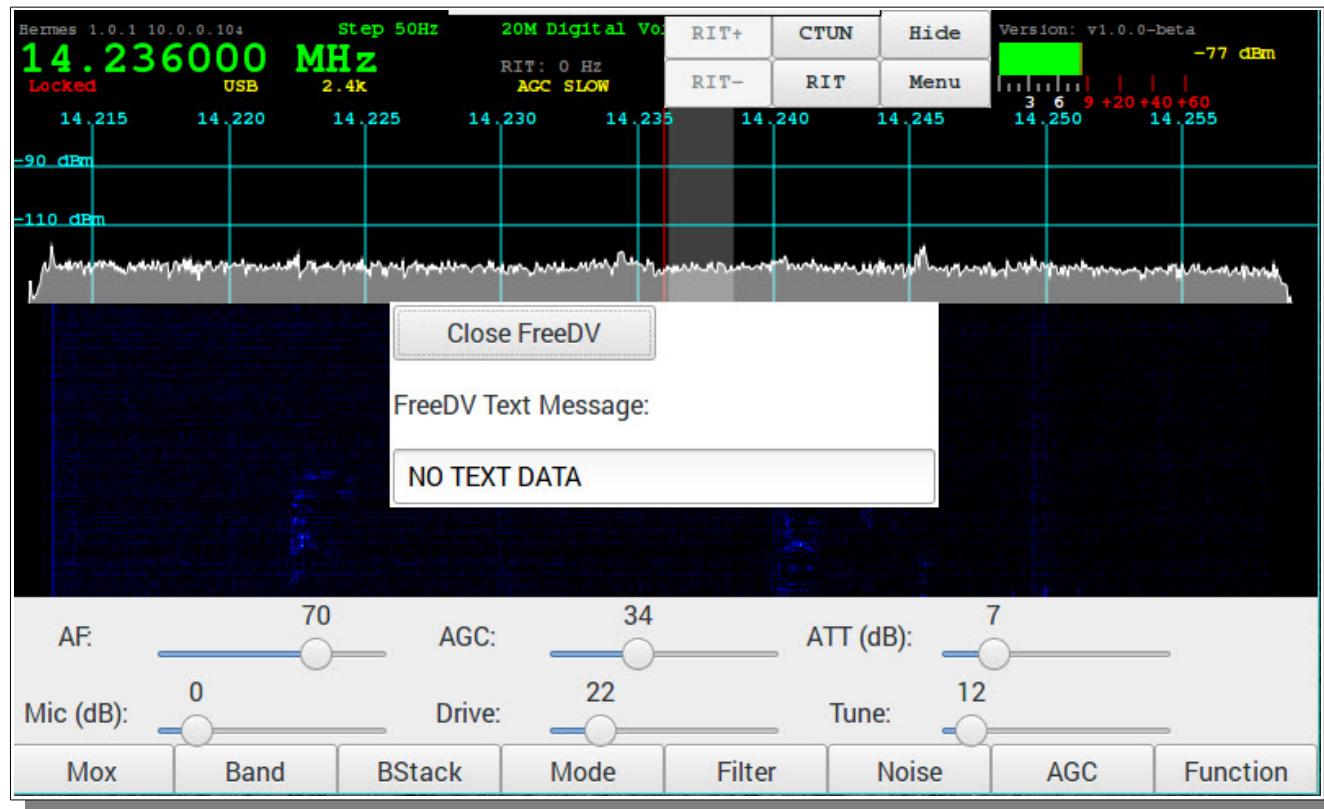


Configure the Open Collector outputs for each band. These can be used to control an external filter when not using the Apache Labs filters or the Alex filters. The default is none are enabled.

When an external ATU is used the Tune option can be used to signal to the ATU to start its tune function. The default is none are enabled.

- Tune – configure an OC to be turned on when Tune is enabled. Currently only the Full Tune is implemented.
- Full Tune – specifies the time the OC is enabled when the Tuning.

Menu → FreeDV



Enter the **FreeDV Text Message** that is send along with the digitized voice.

Menu → XVTR



Configure up to 8 transverters.

- Title – the name as it appears in the Band, Ant and OC menus.
- Min Freq – The minimum frequency in Hz.
- Max Freq – The maximum frequency in Hz.
- LO Freq – The Local Oscillator frequency in Hz.
- Disable PA – When checked the PA will be disabled on transmit.

Note that the frequency the radio is tuned to is the selected frequency minus the LO frequency. In the example above the 144MHz to 146MHz Transverter frequency will be tuned to 28MHz to 30MHz on the radio.

When one or more Transverters are configured they will appear in the band selection dialog and also in the ANT selection menu and the PA Gain menu.

Menu → Equalizer



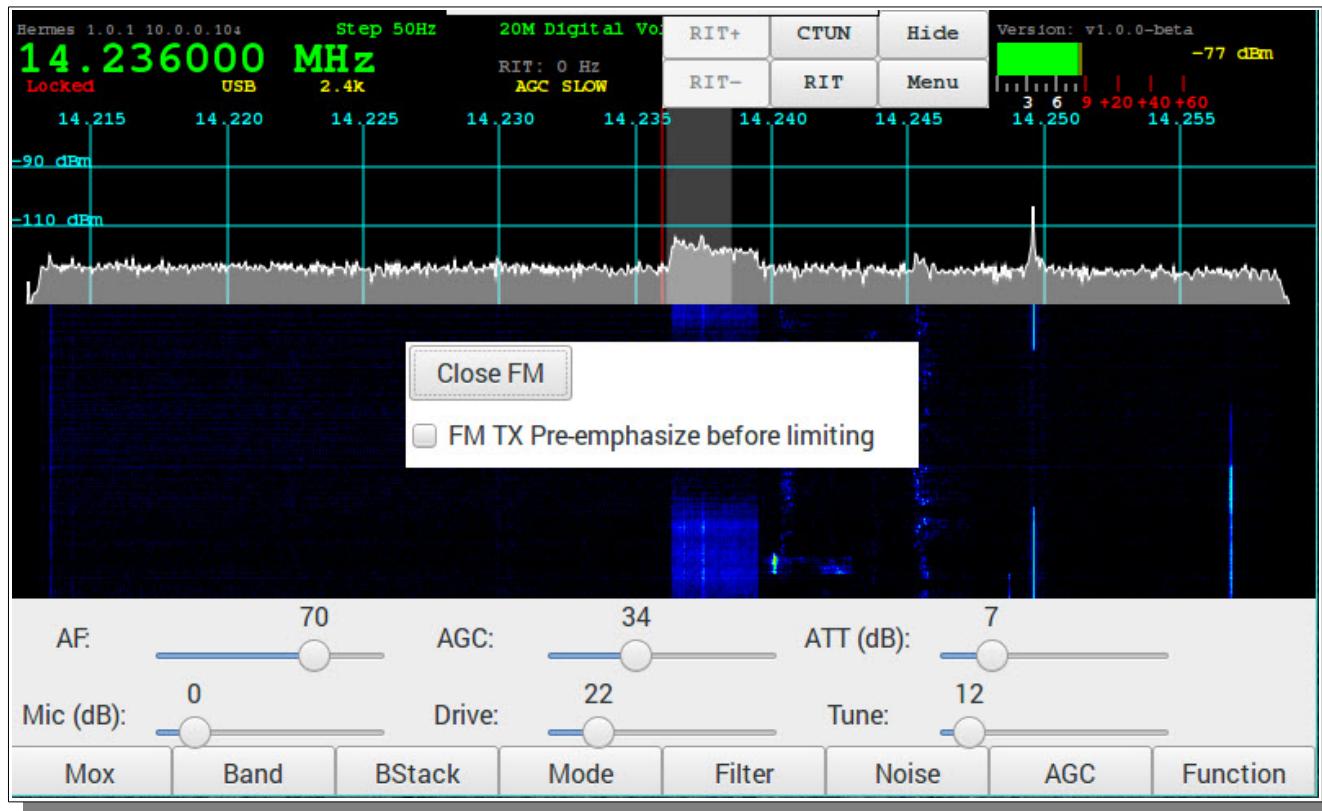
A 3 band graphic **equalizer** is implemented for **both Transmit and Receive**:

- Low** - 0-400 Hz
- Mid** - 400-1500 Hz
- High** - 1500-6000 Hz

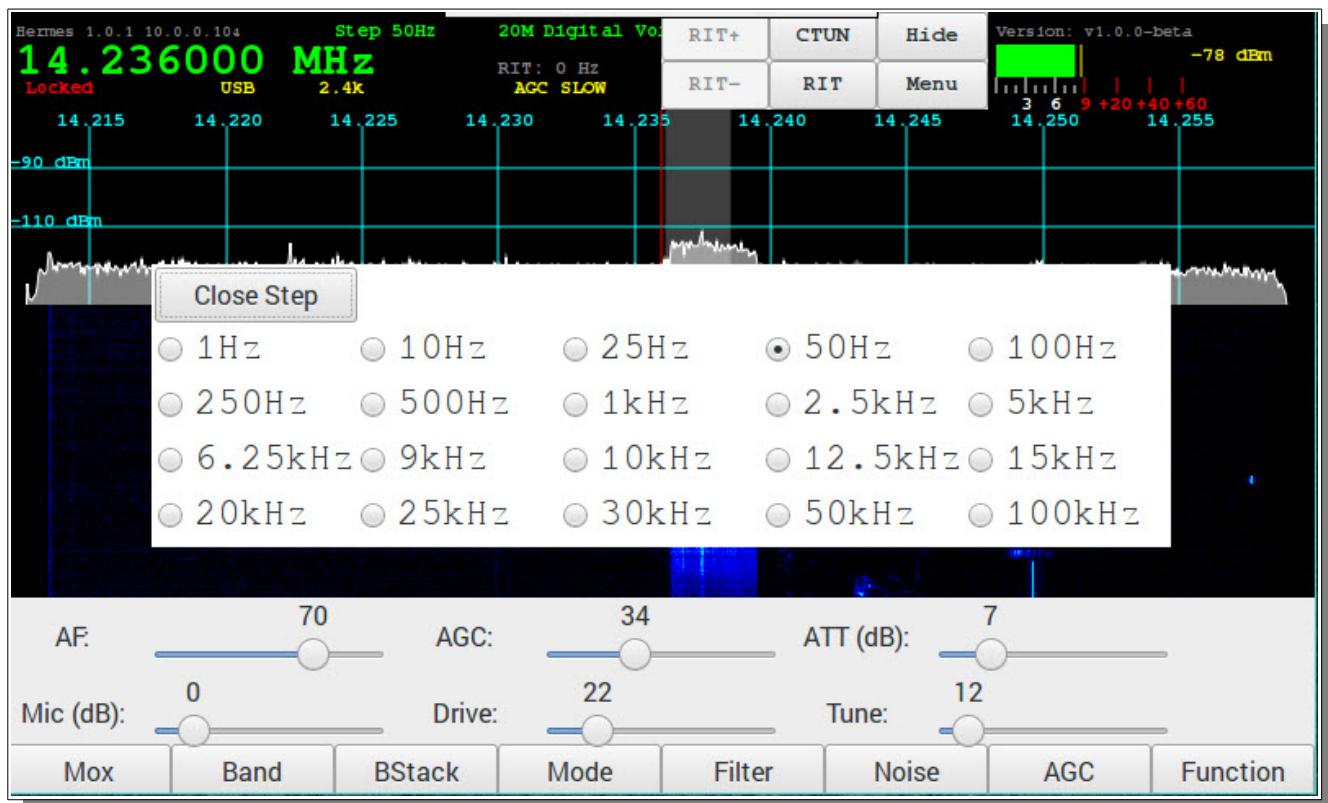
The radio buttons **TX Equalizer** and **RX Equalizer** select which values are displayed.

The equalizers can be enabled by the checkbox **Enable TX Equalizer** or **Enable Rx Equalizer**.

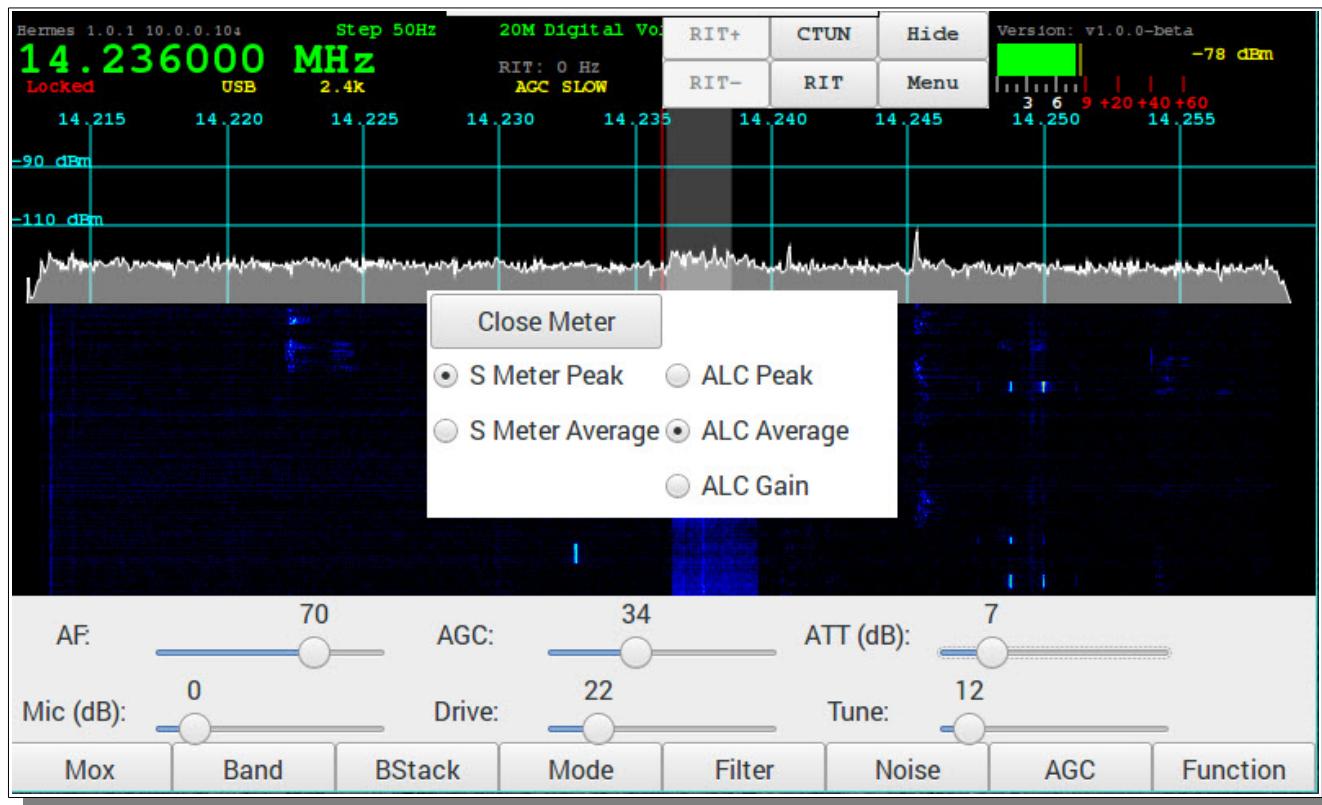
Menu → FM



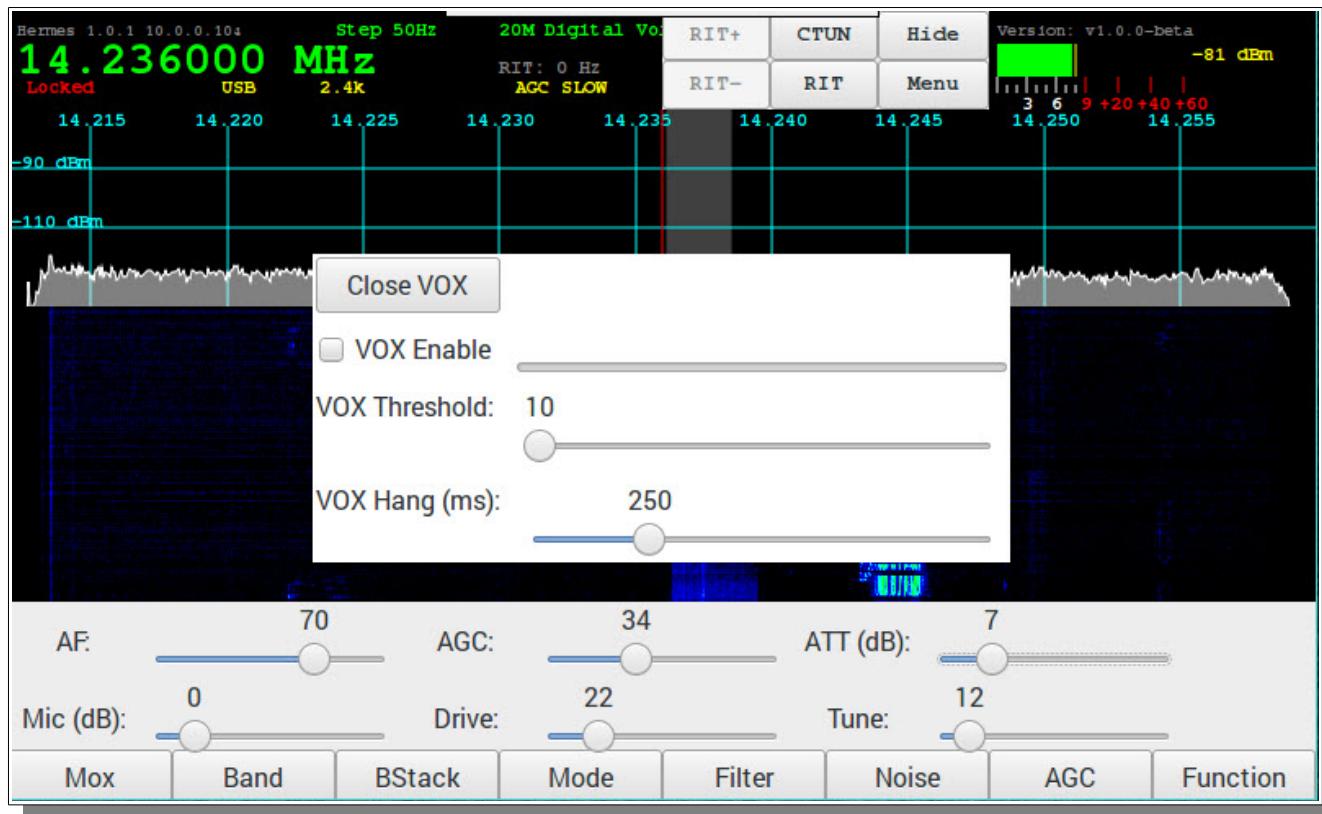
Menu → Step



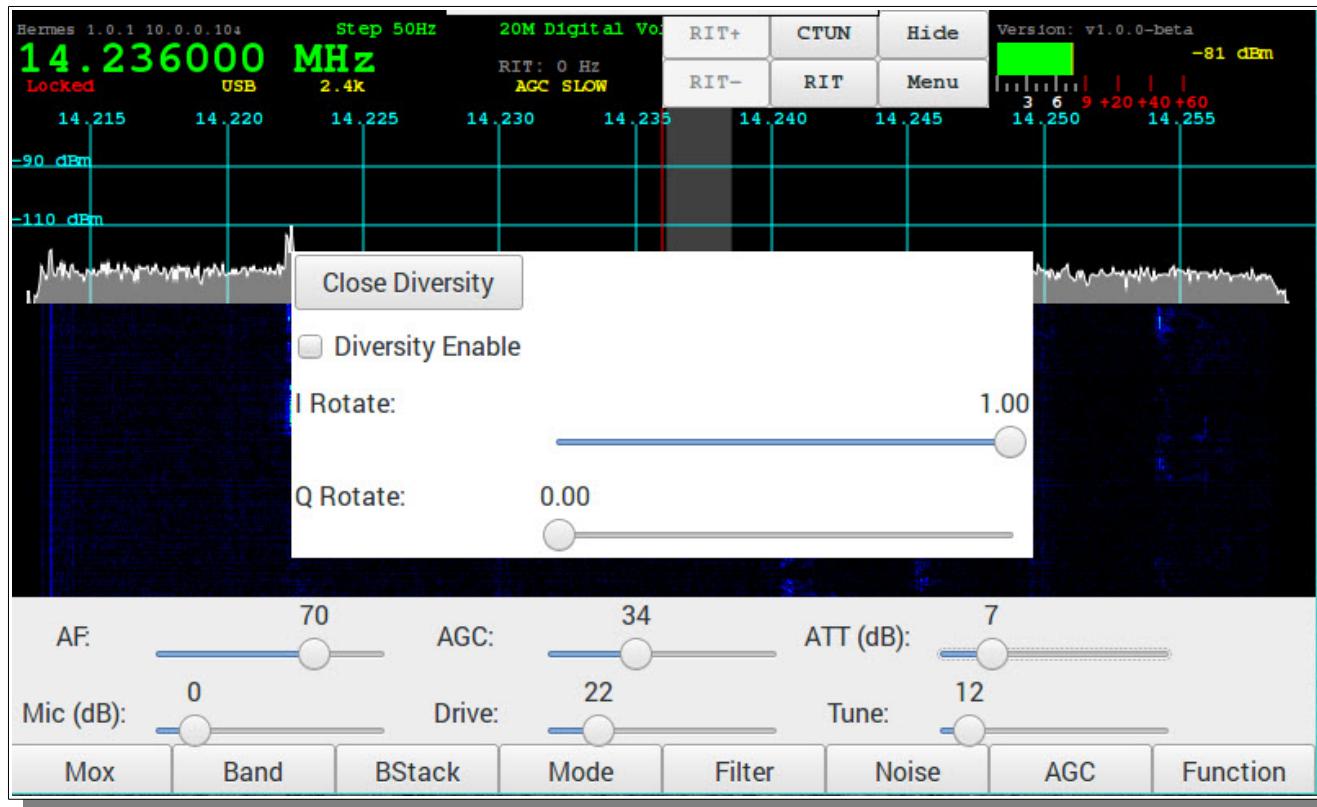
Menu → Meter



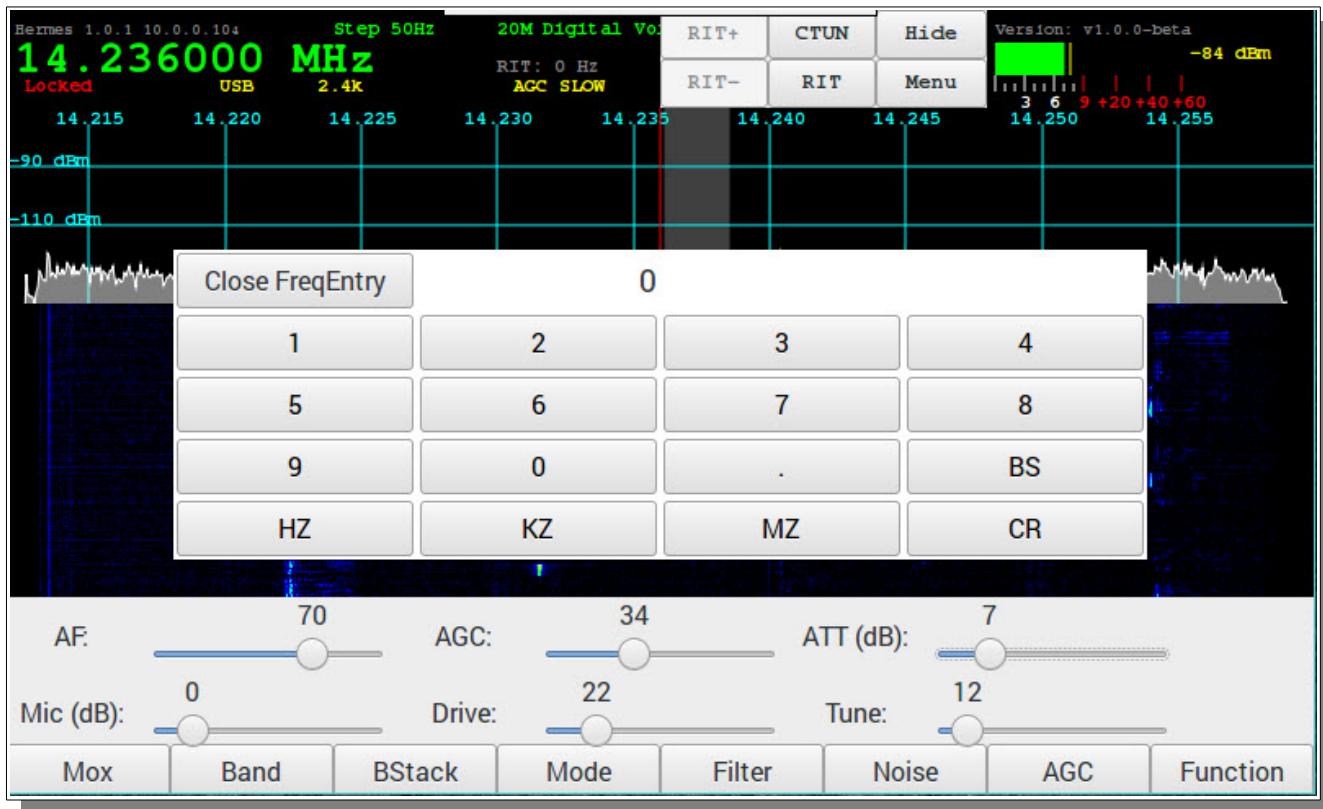
Menu → VOX



Menu → Diversity



Menu → Direct Frequency Entry



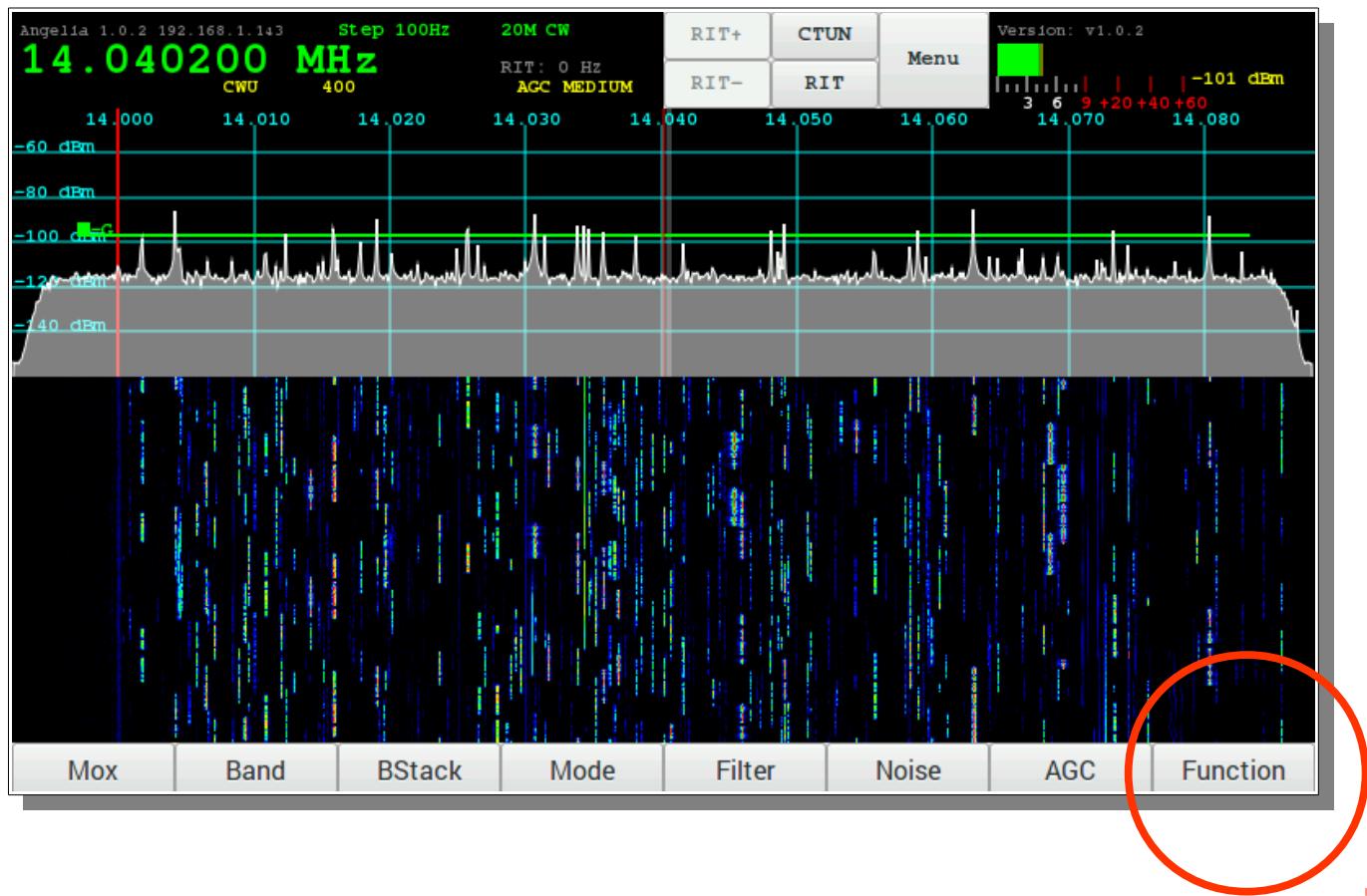
The Direct Frequency Entry allows you to enter a frequency directly using the keypad. The HZ button will take the current value and assume it is Hz and use that value. The KZ button will take the current value and assume it is Khz and use that value. The MZ button will take the current value and assume it is MHz and use that value. If the frequency entered is within the current band then it will just update the frequency. If the frequency is outside of the current band it will select the correct band and will use the last used Band Stack entry for that band. If XVTRs have been configured the frequency search will also include them.

BS – backspace

CR – Clear

5. Screen Controls and Push Buttons

Function



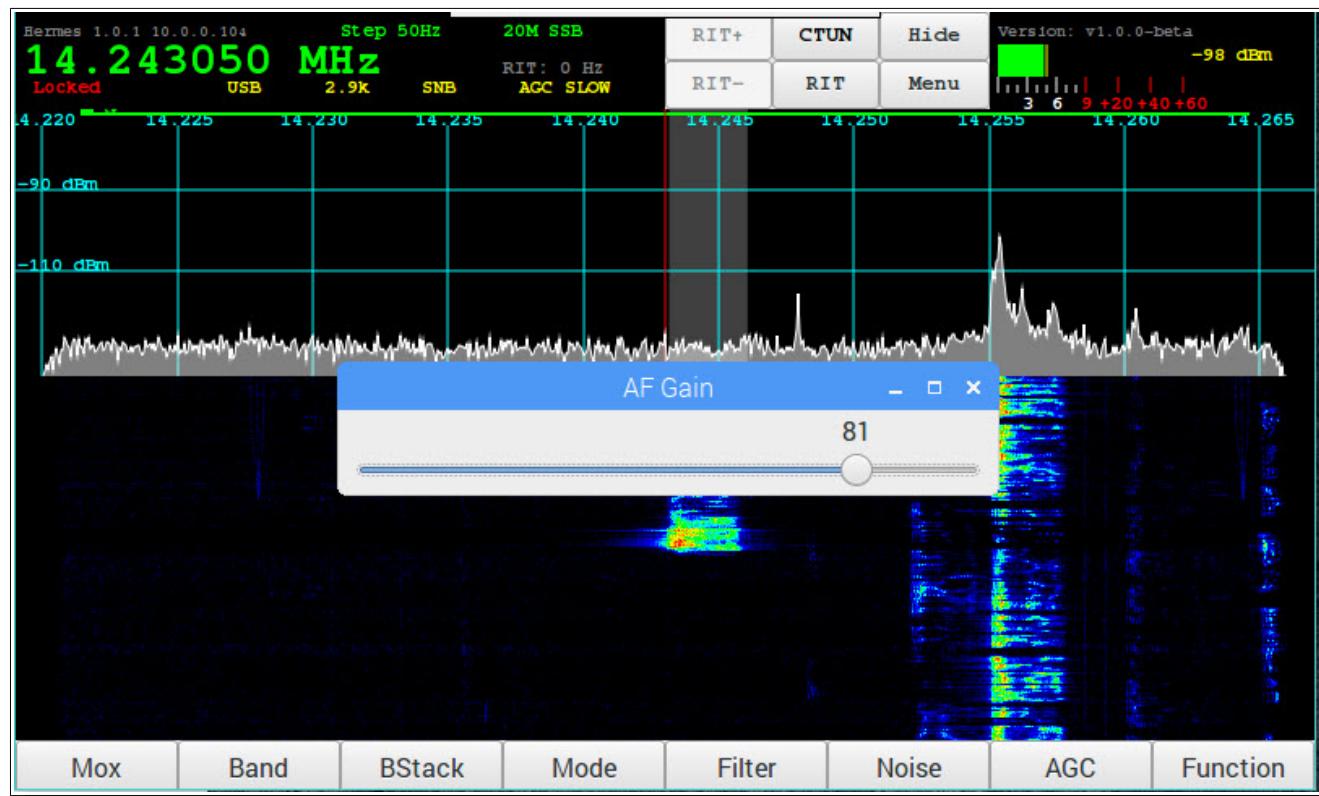
The function touch screen button or physical button enable the optional functions of some of the buttons and encoders.

When enabled the **Function** text appears in the VFO panel and the Mox button changes to Tune.

In addition the 3 encoders change function:

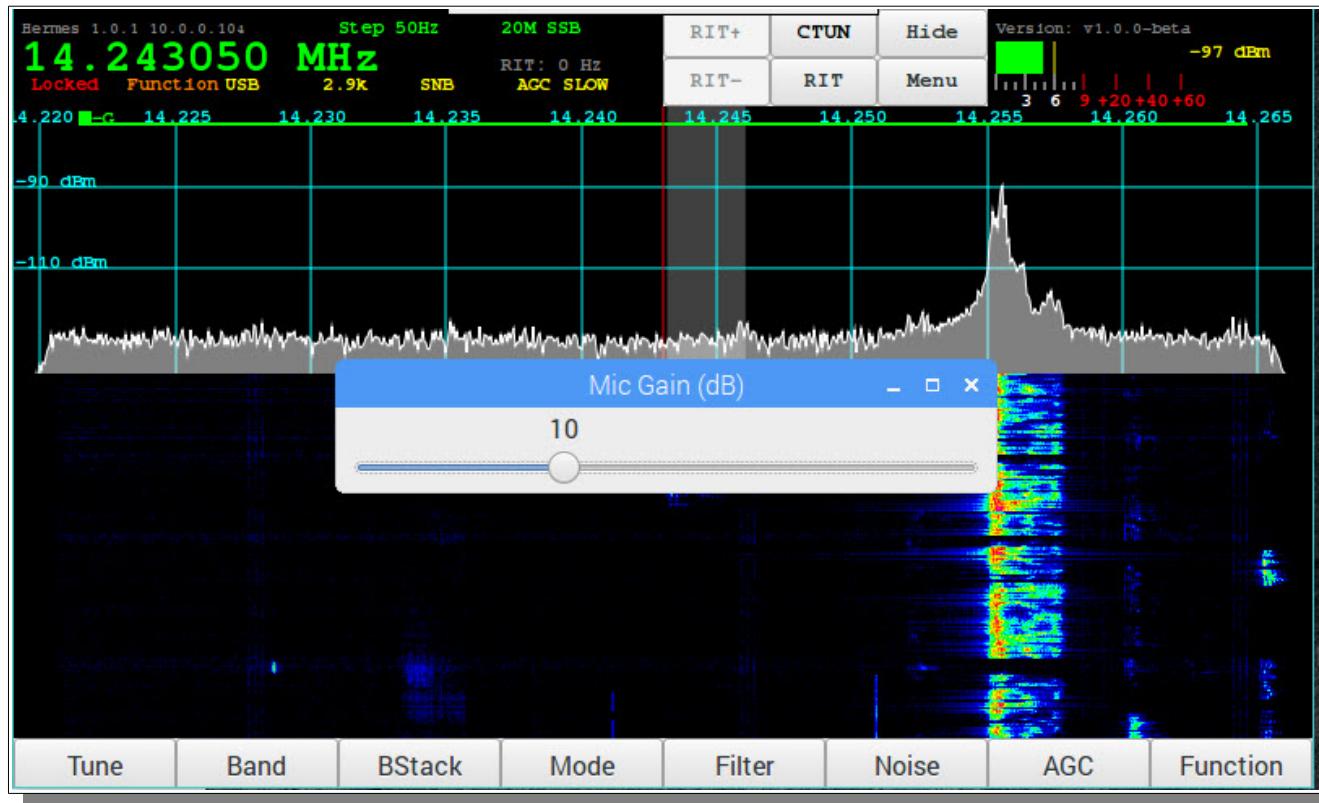
- The **E1** encoder selects **AF Gain** or **Mic Gain** (when Function enabled)
- The **E2** encoder selects **PA Drive Level** or **Tune Drive Level** (when Function enabled)
- The **E3** encoder selects **AGC Gain** or **Rx Attenuation** (when Function enabled)

AF Gain Slider



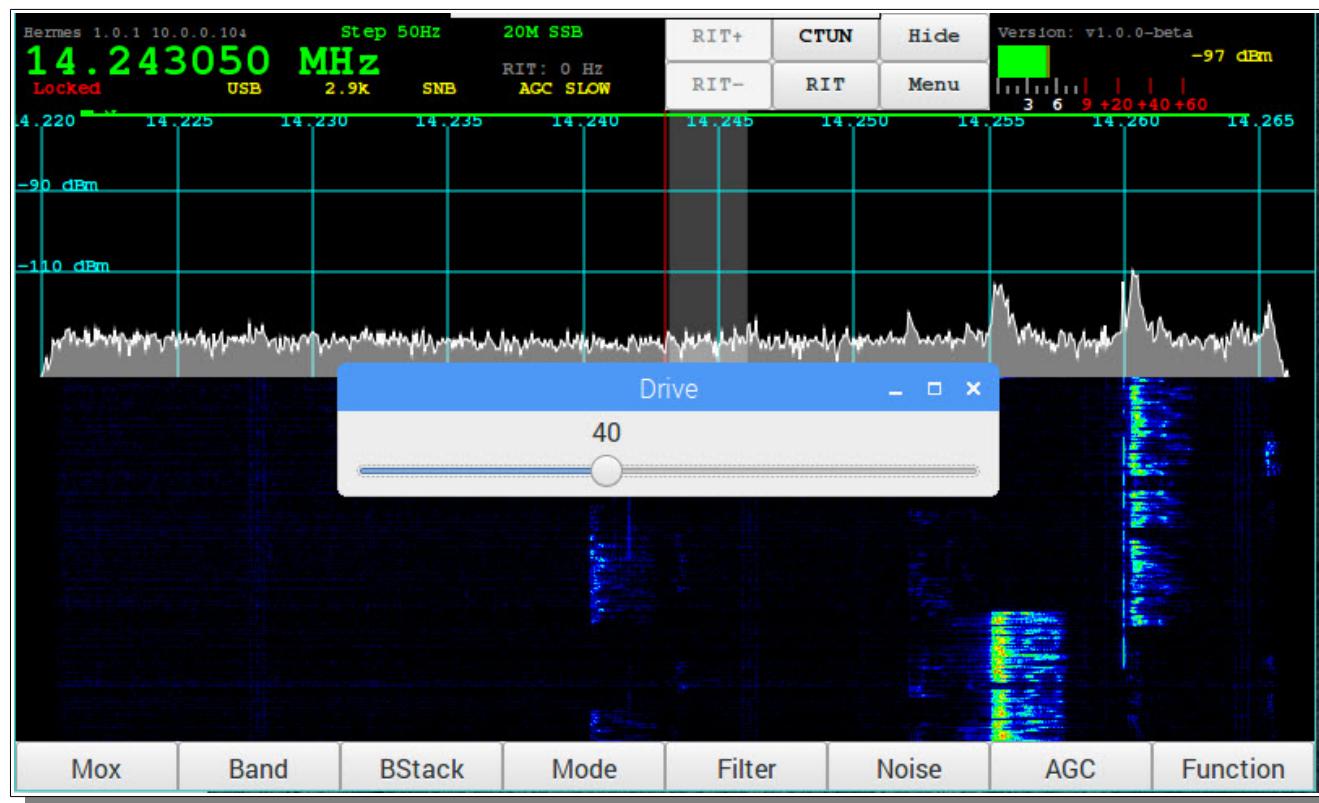
The AF Gain Slider is displayed when the AF Gain encoder (E1) is adjusted and the sliders are not displayed. It will remain for 2 seconds after the last adjustment or will be replaced if an other encoder adjusted or menu selected.

MIC Gain Slider



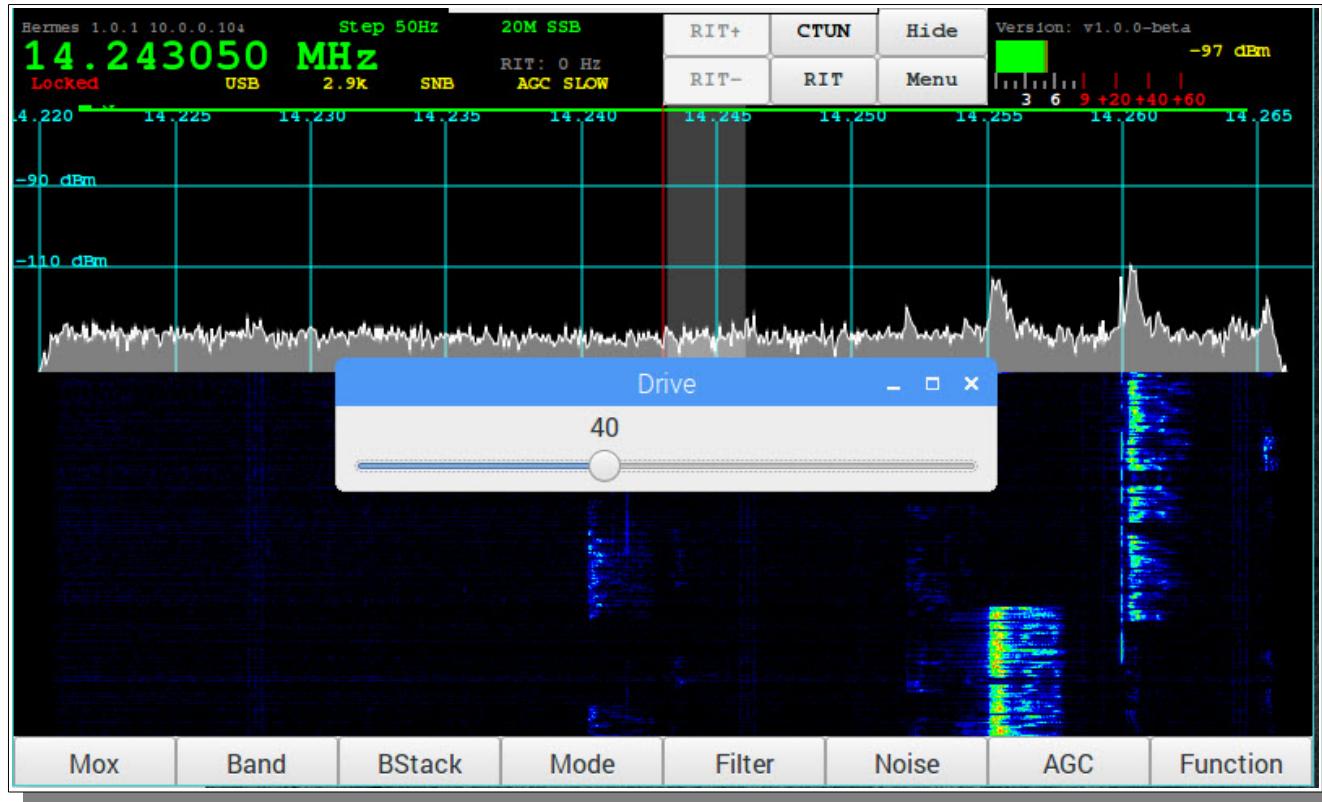
The MIC Gain Slider is displayed when the MIC Gain encoder (E1 and Function or when transmitting) is adjusted and the sliders are not displayed. It will remain for 2 seconds after the last adjustment or will be replaced if an other encoder adjusted or menu selected

PA Drive Slider



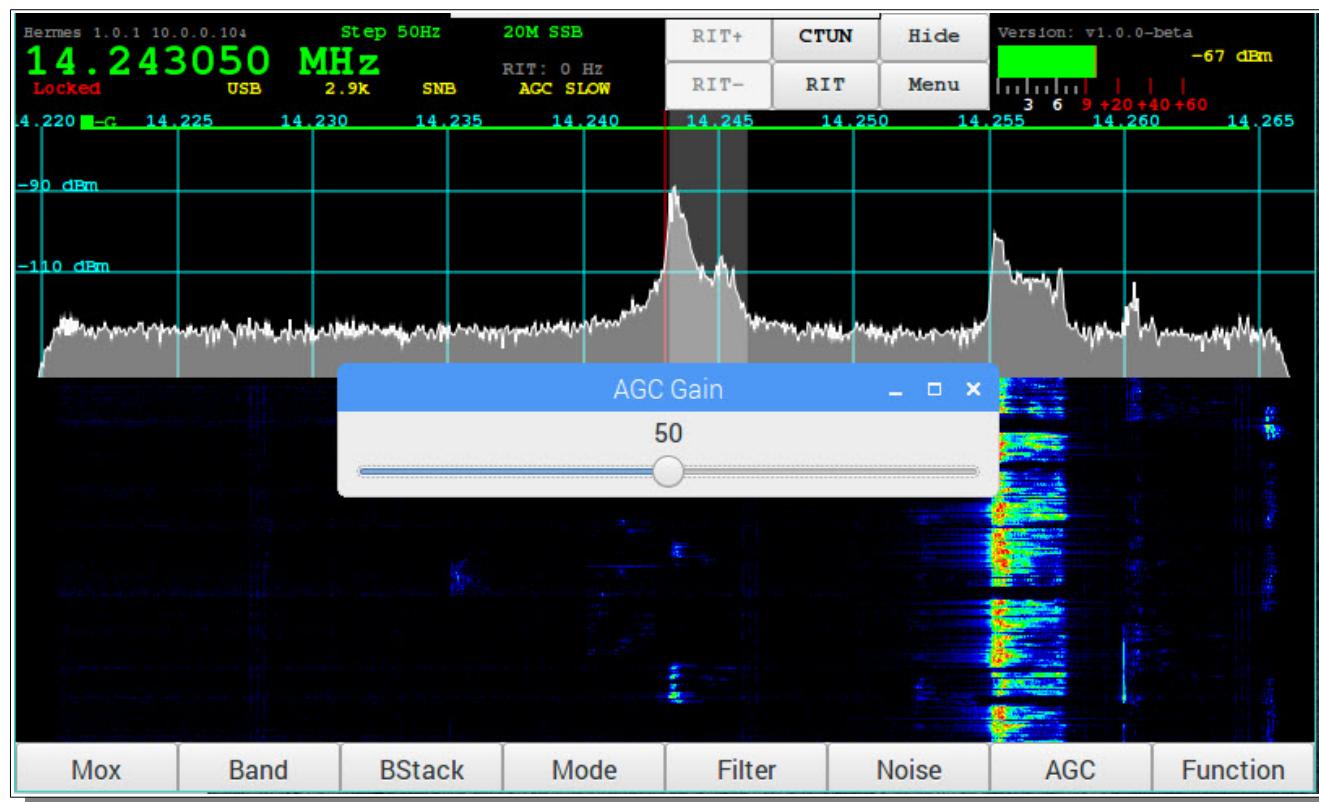
The PA Drive Slider is displayed when the PA Drive encoder (E2) is adjusted and the sliders are not displayed. It will remain for 2 seconds after the last adjustment or will be replaced if an other encoder adjusted or menu selected.

Tune Drive Slider



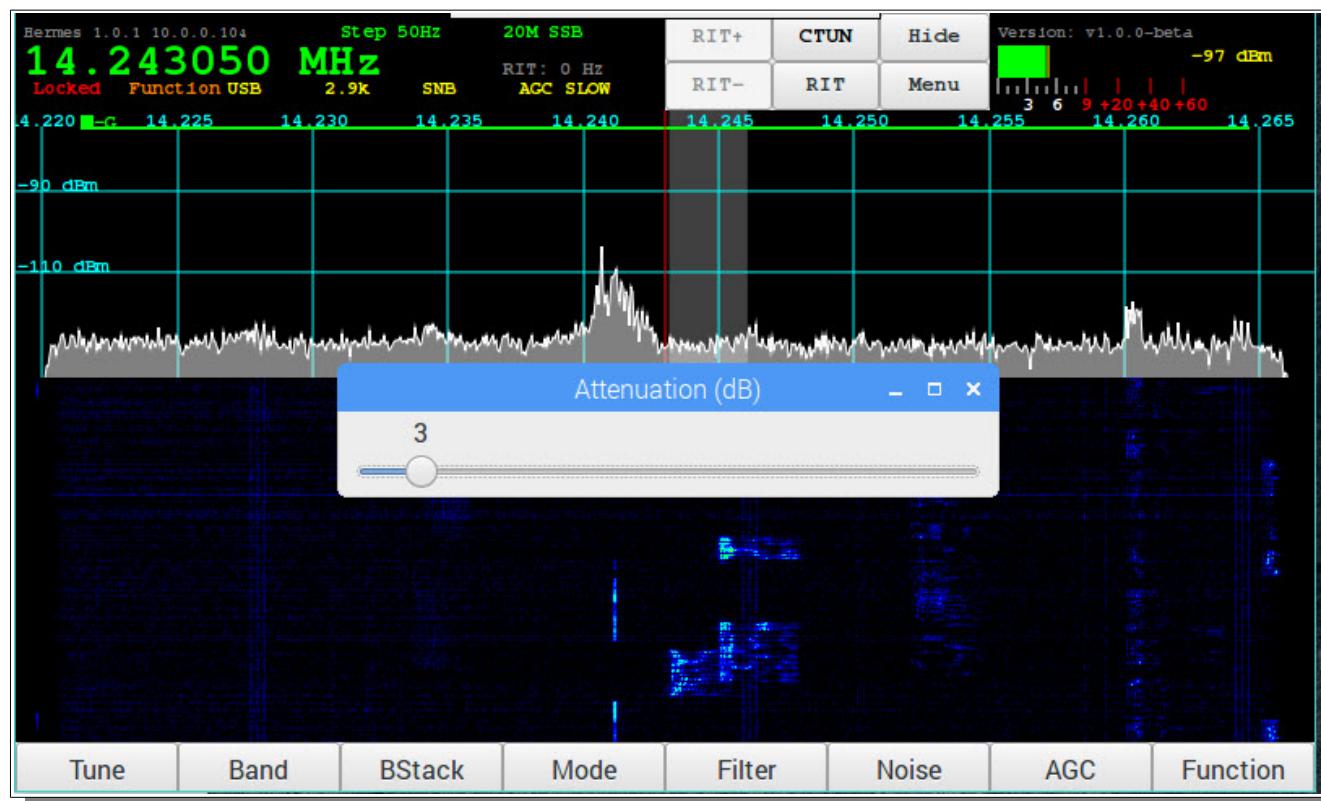
The Tune Drive Slider is displayed when the Tune Drive encoder (E2 and Function or when tuning) is adjusted and the sliders are not displayed. It will remain for 2 seconds after the last adjustment or will be replaced if an other encoder adjusted or menu selected.

AGC Gain Slider



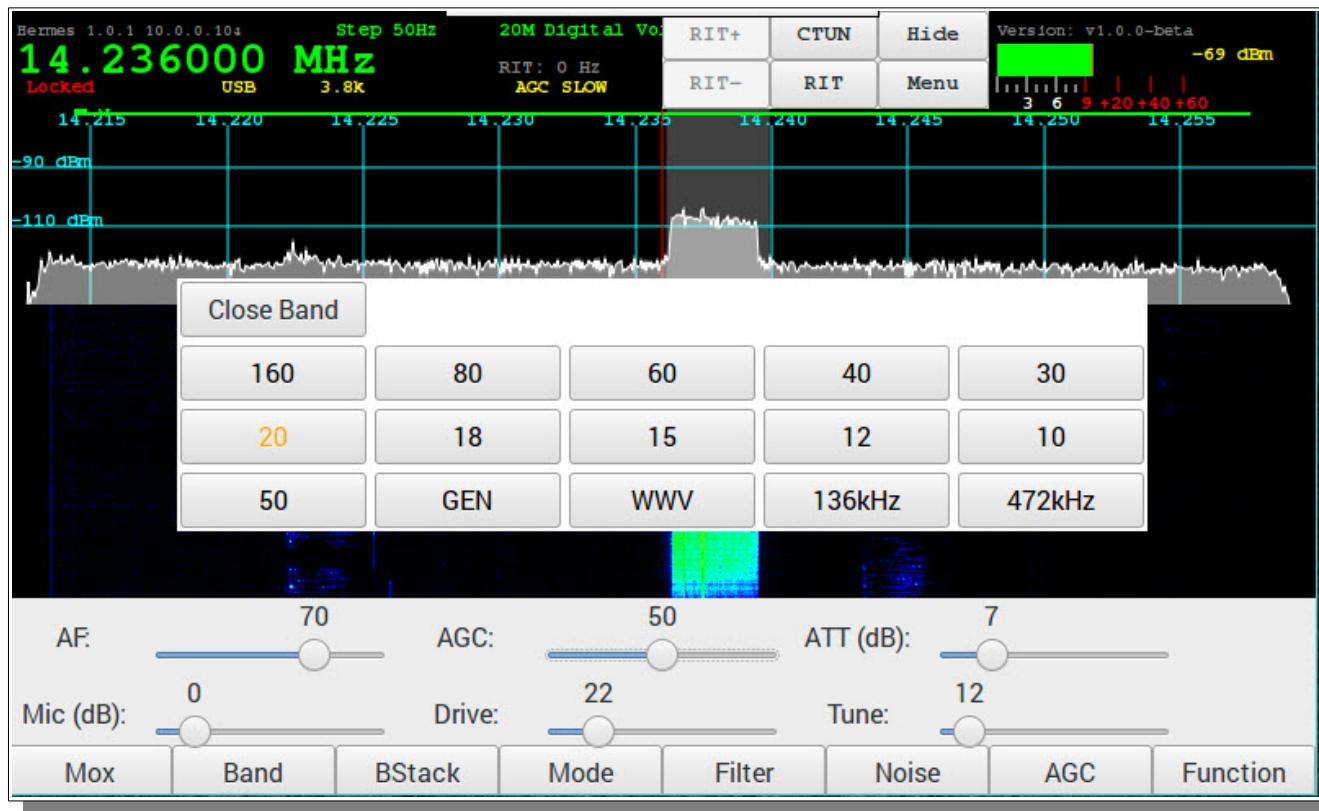
The AGC Gain Slider is displayed when the AGC Gain encoder (E3) is adjusted and the sliders are not displayed. It will remain for 2 seconds after the last adjustment or will be replaced if an other encoder adjusted or menu selected.

Receive Attenuation Slider



The Attenuation Slider is displayed when the Attenuation encoder (E3) is adjusted and the sliders are not displayed. It will remain for 2 seconds after the last adjustment or will be replaced if an other encoder adjusted or menu selected.

Menu or Toolbar → Band Selection

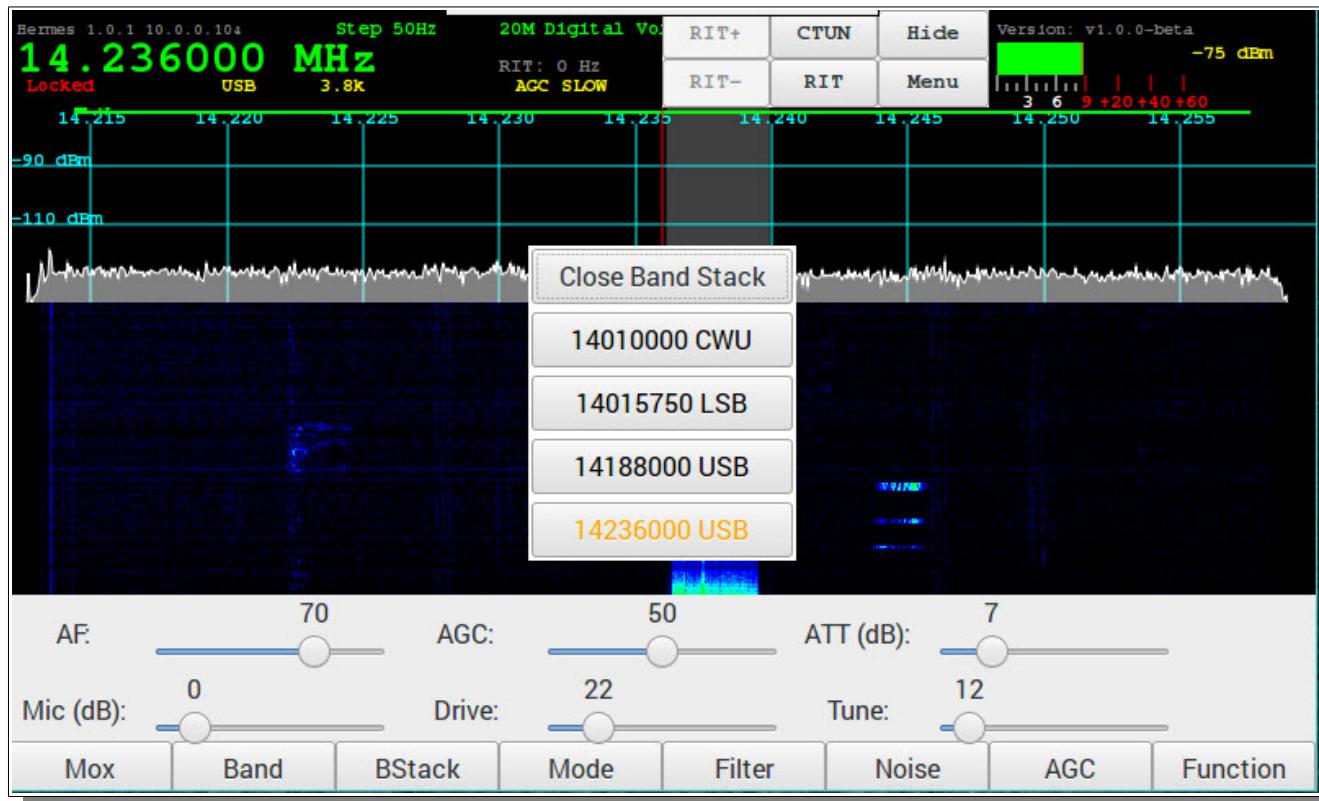


Tapping the Band touch screen button or pressing the physical button will display the list of bands with the current band highlighted in orange.

Tapping the current band will step through the band stack for that band. Tapping on any other band will switch to that band and the last used band stack entry.

Tapping on Close will close the menu.

Menu or Toolbar → Band Stack

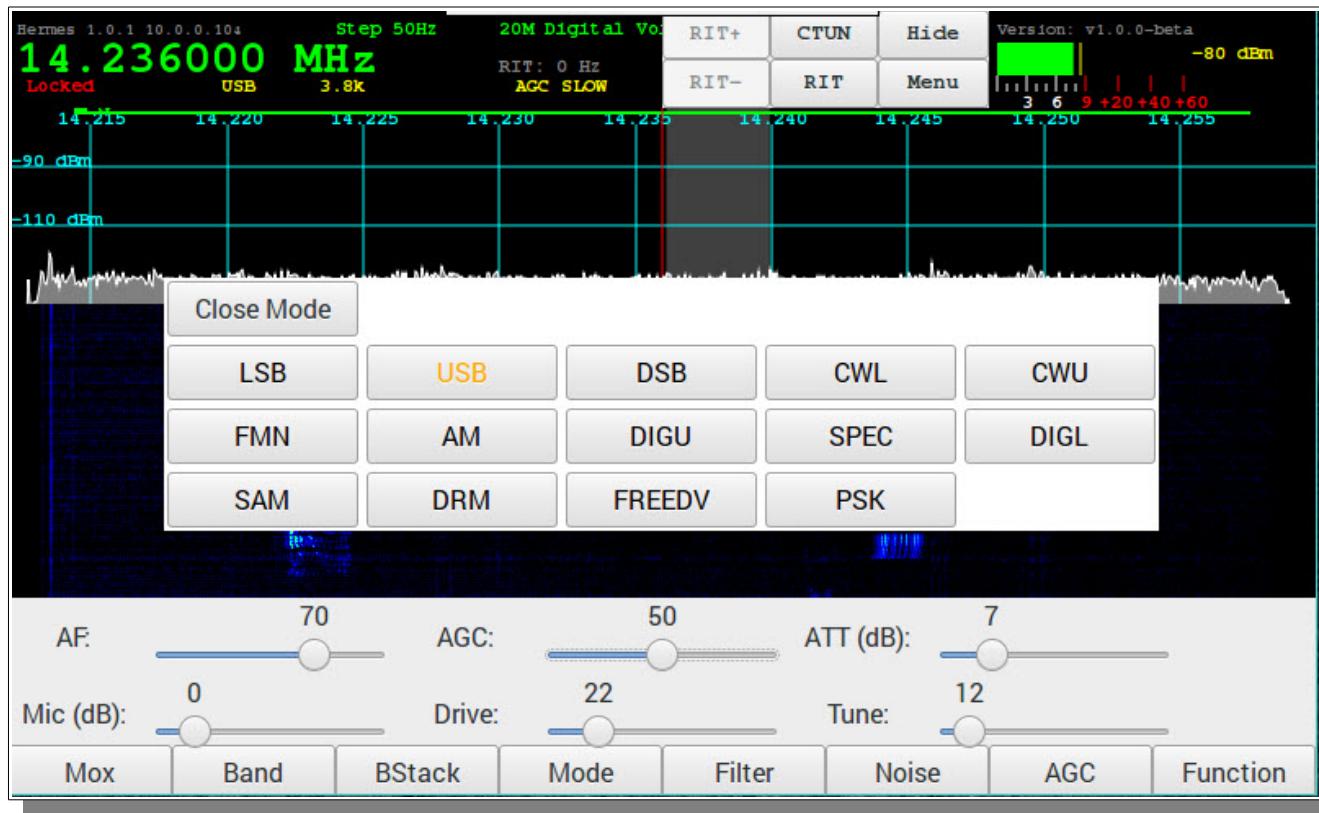


Tapping the BStack touch screen button or the physical button will display the list of Band Stack entries for the current band with the current selection highlighted in orange.

Tapping on an entry will switch to that entry.

Tapping on close will Close the menu.

Menu or Toolbar → Mode



Tapping the Mode touch screen button or pressing the physical button will display the list of modes with the current mode highlighted in orange.

Tapping a mode will switch to the selected mode.

Tapping on Close will close the menu.

Menu or Toolbar → Filter

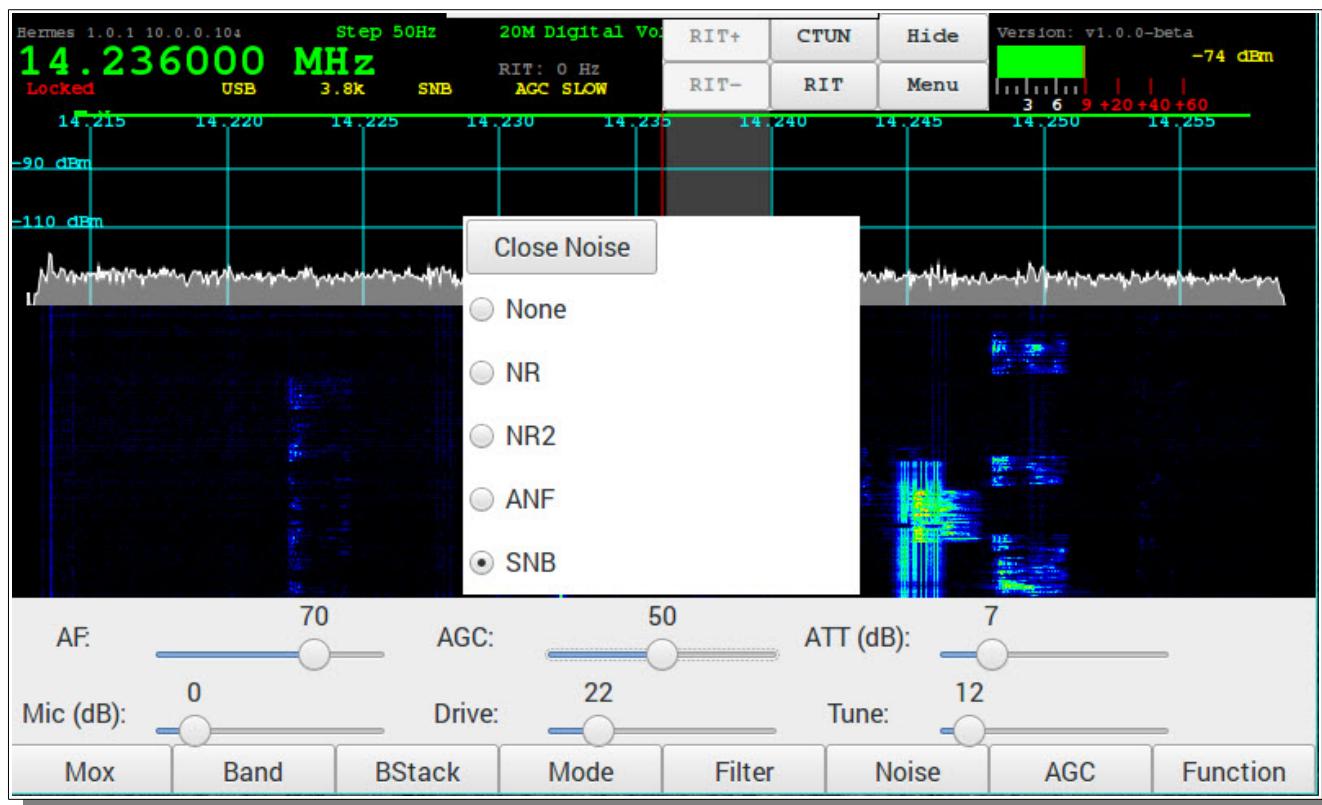


Tapping the Filter touch screen button or pressing the physical button will display the list of filters with the current filter highlighted in orange.

Tapping a filter will switch to the selected filter width.

Tapping on Close will close the menu.

Menu Toolbar → Noise



Tapping the Noise touch screen button or physical button will display the list of noise reduction modes are available.

You can select one of the following functions:

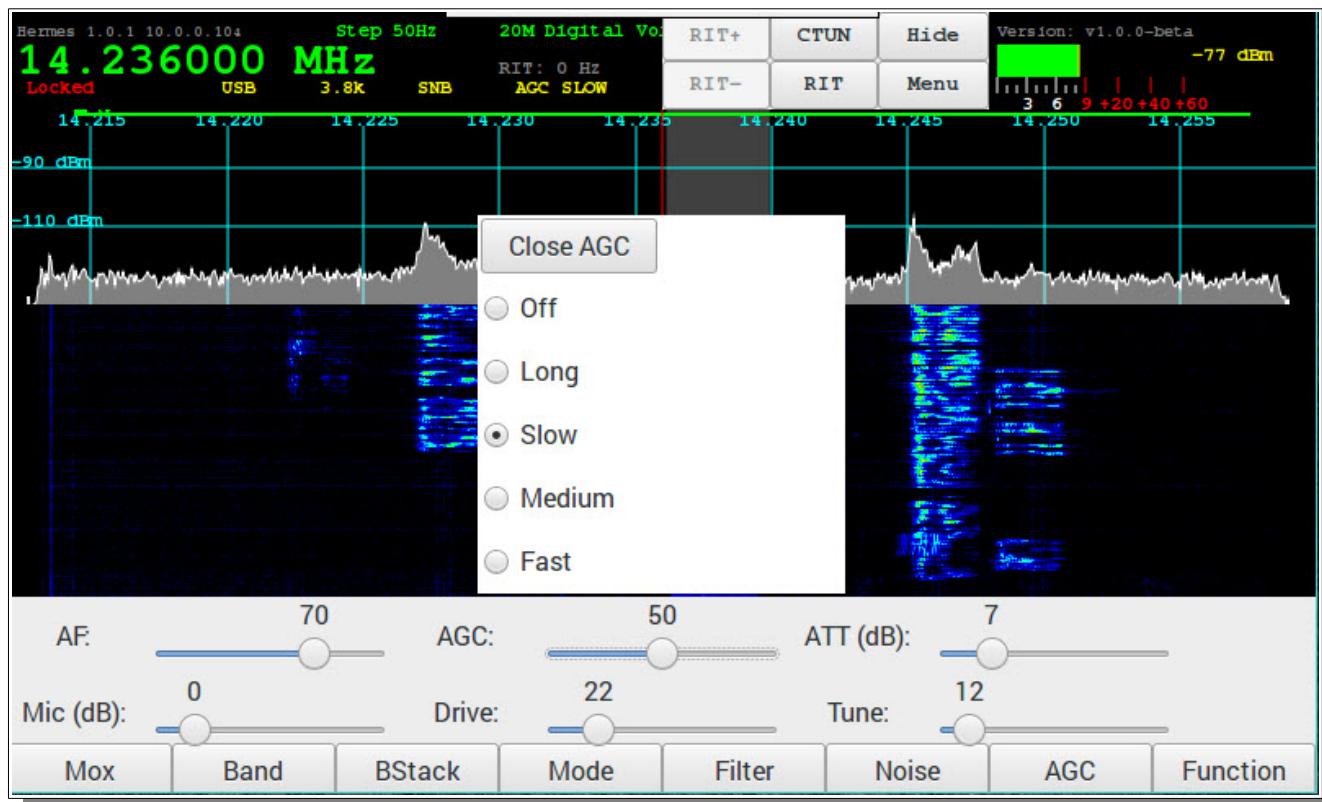
NR - Noise Reduction

NR2 - New NR0V algorithm

ANF - Automatic Notch Filter

SNB - Spectral Noise Blanker

Menu Toolbar → AGC



Tapping the AGC touch screen button or physical button will display the list of AGC options.

Off - AGC disabled

Long - Hangtime = 2000 ms. Decay_time_constant = 2000 ms.

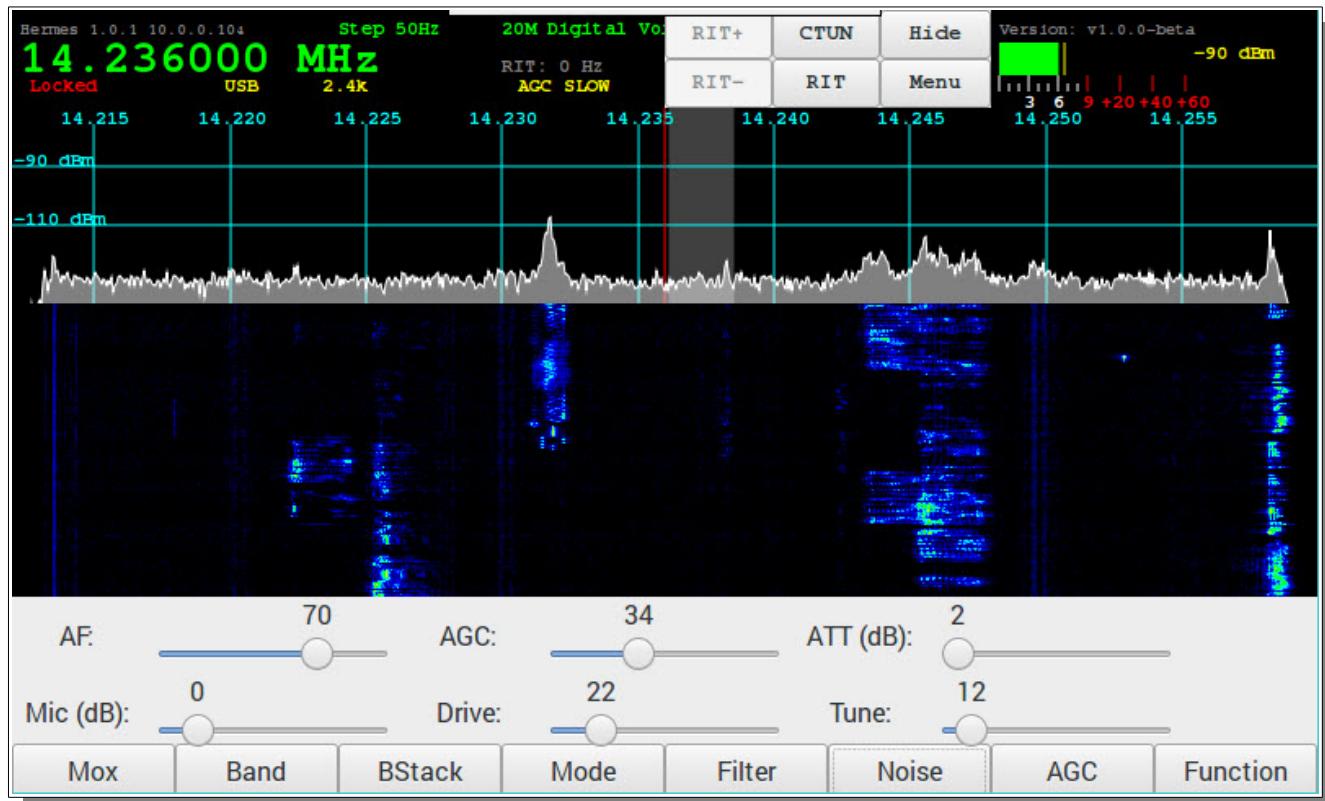
Slow - Hangtime = 1000 ms. Decay_time_constant = 500 ms

Medium - Hang is turned OFF. Decay_time_constant = 250 ms

Fast - Hang is turned OFF. Decay_time_constant = 50 ms

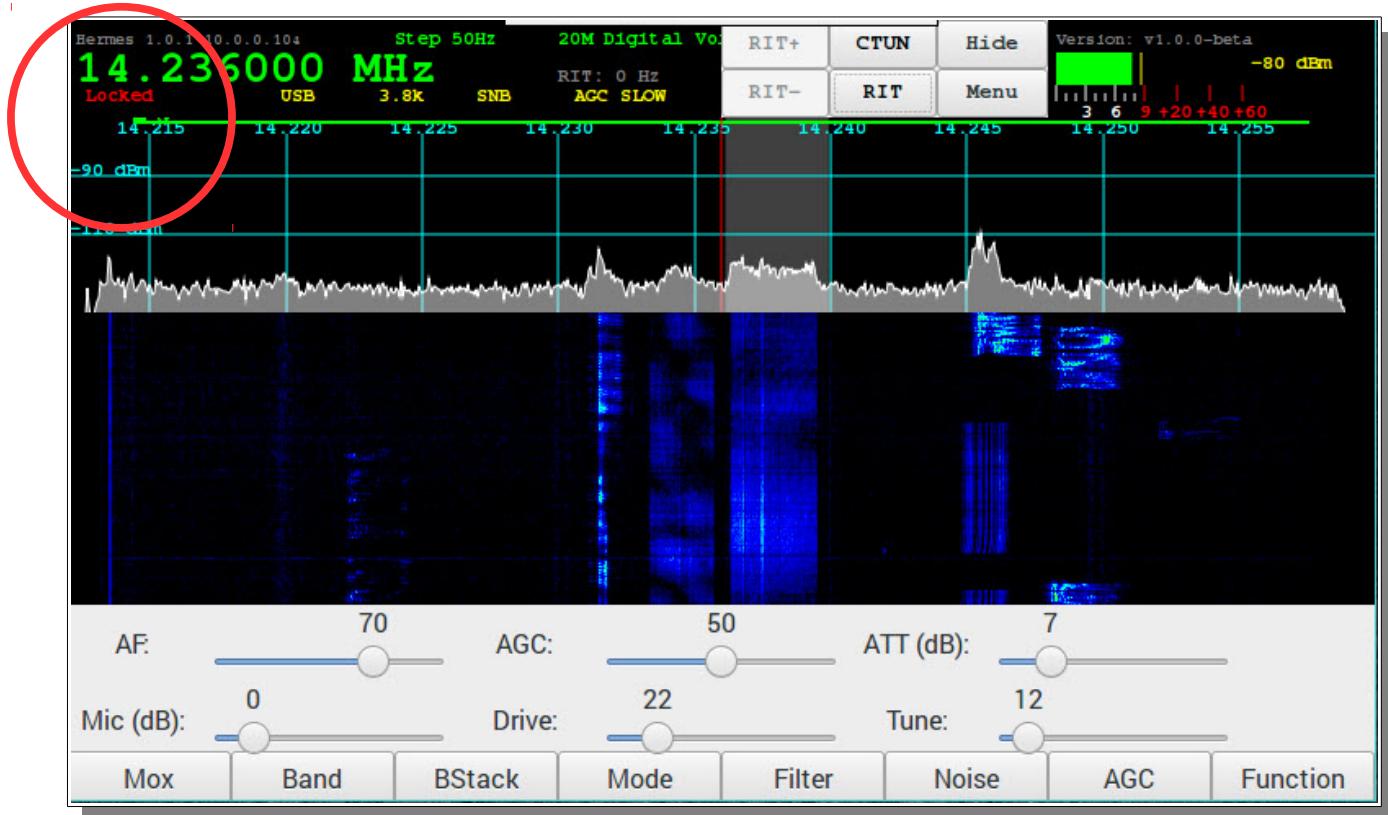
The AGC Gain levels are adjusted using the AGC encoder (or the AGC Slider if no encoders).

Main screen HIDE



The purpose of the HIDE option is to minimize the pihpsdr application window and to then provide easy access to the RaspberryPi operating system and secondary applications such as Fldigi.

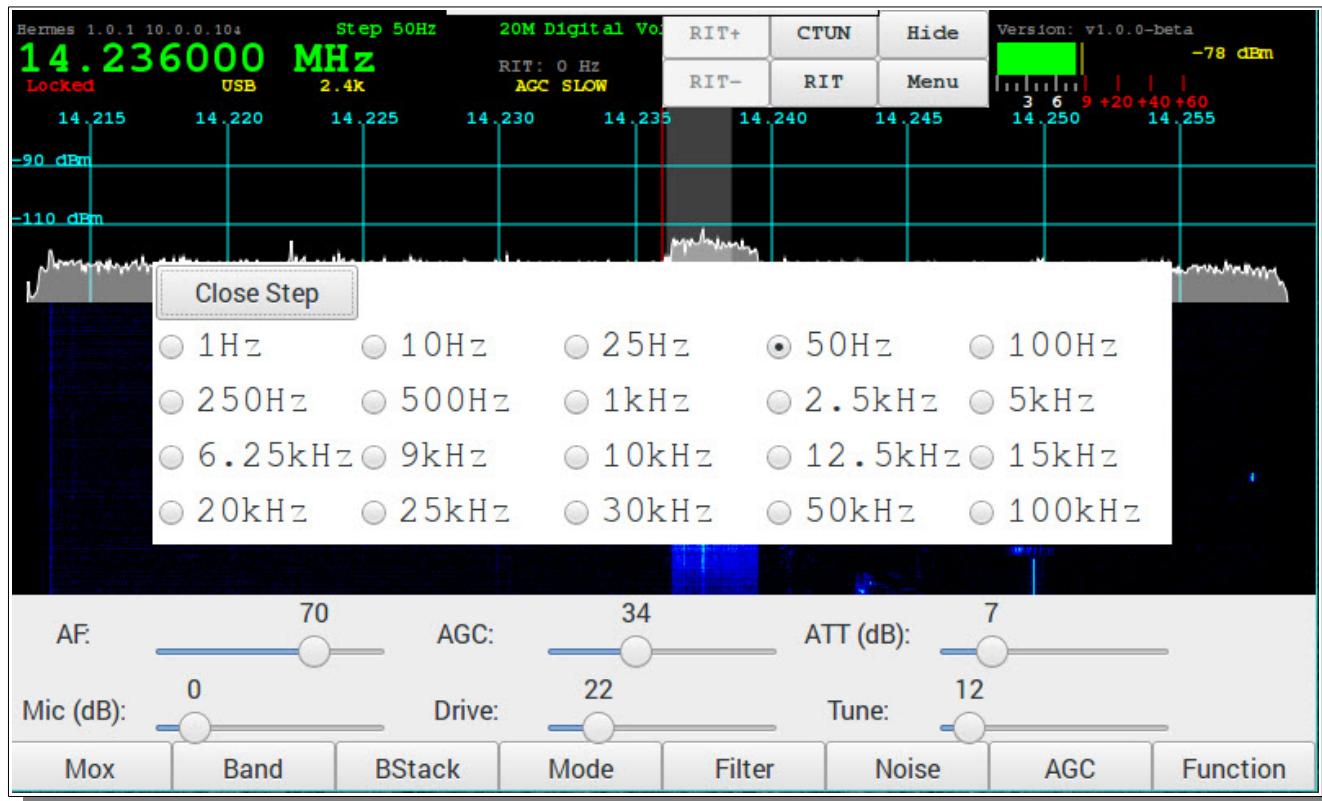
Touch VFO Lock



The VFO can be locked by pressing the button on the AF Gain encoder or by tapping on the left side of the VFO display. To unlock press the AF Gain encoder button again or tap on the left side of the VFO display.

When locked the text will be displayed in Red on the VFO.

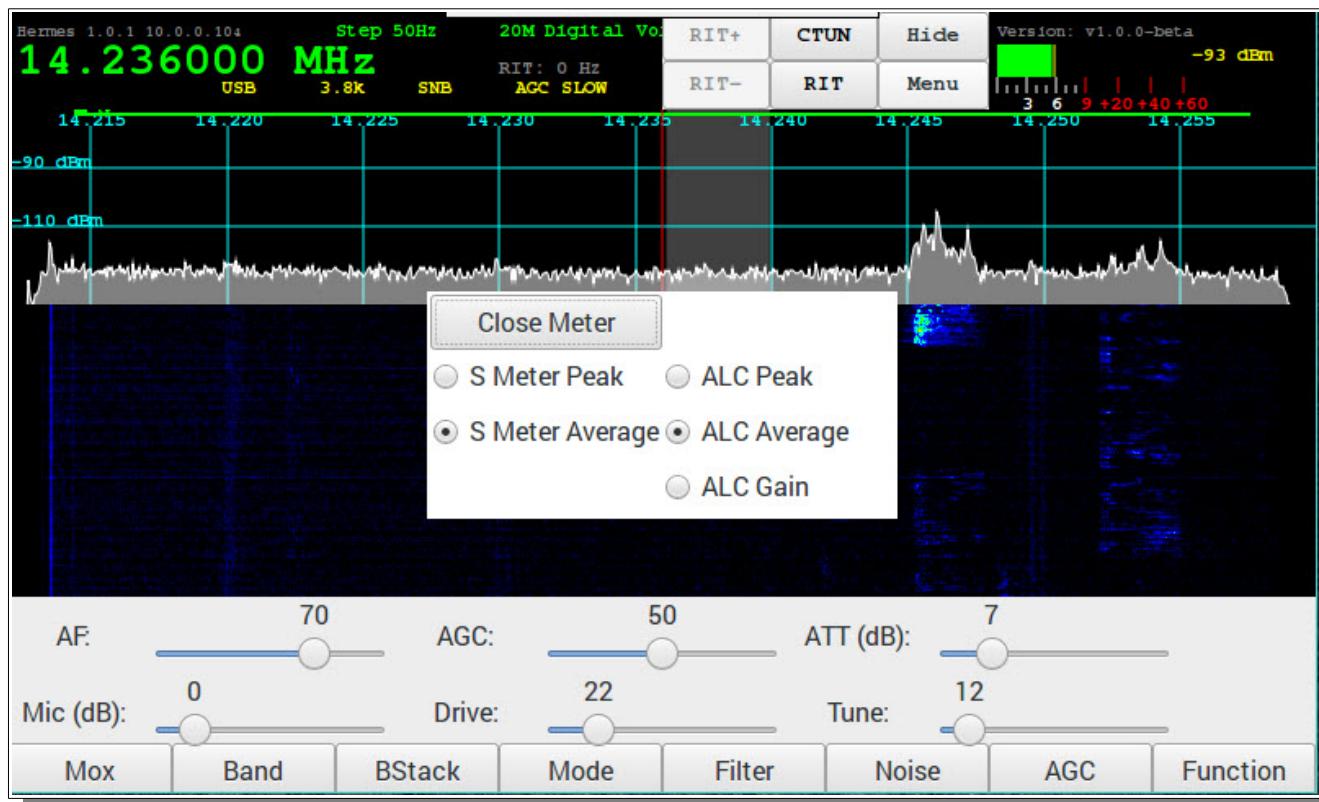
Menu or Touch → VFO Step



By tapping on the right side of the VFO the menu to select the step rate can be selected.

This will set the stepping rate when using the VFO encoder, dragging the panadapter or waterfall or using a mouse wheel

Menu or Touch → Meter



Tapping on the Meter will display a list of options for updating the meter.

6. Tuning

VFO Encoder

The VFO encoder can be used to tune the radio. By turning the encoder clockwise and anticlockwise the frequency will increment or decrement by the amount of the step value.

The General Menu has a field to set the resolution of the encoder.

Touch Screen

Touching and dragging on the panadapter or waterfall will move the frequency up or down. Note that it will move in step increments.

Tapping a frequency on the panadapter or waterfall will move to that frequency.

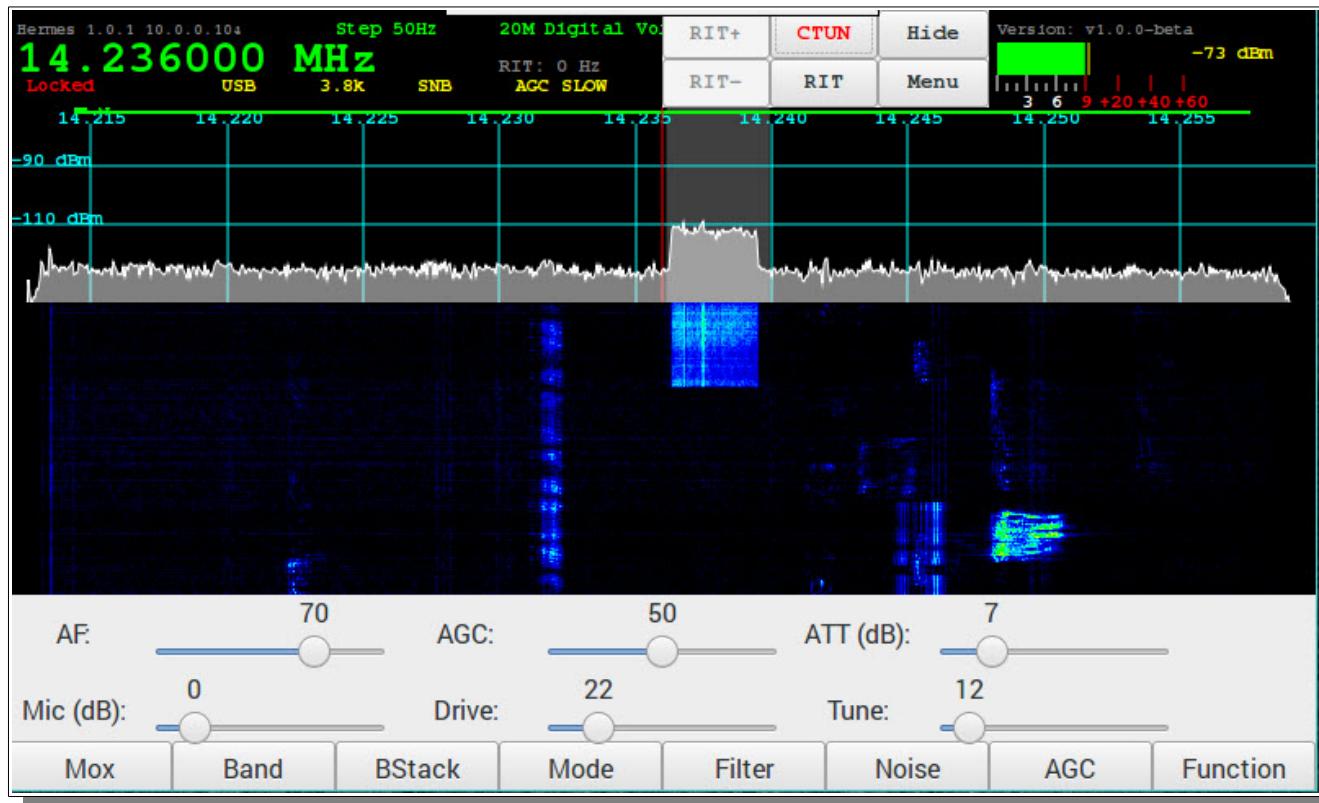
Mouse

Left down and holding then dragging while on the panadapter or waterfall will move the frequency up or down.

Left clicking will move to the selected frequency.

Moving the scroll wheel will increment or decrement the frequency by the step value.

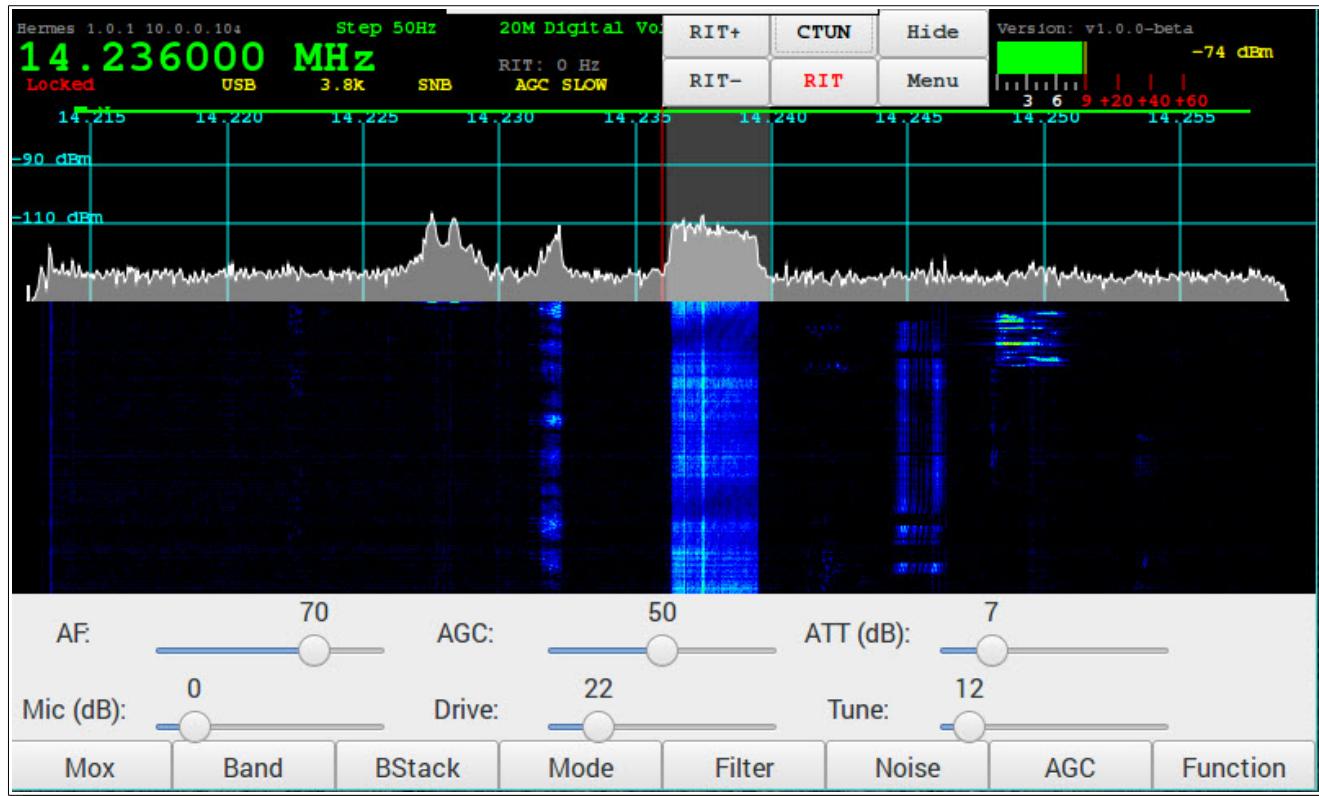
CTUN - Click Tuning



Tapping on the CTUN button will enable or disable the click tuning function. When the function is enabled the CTUN button text will be red.

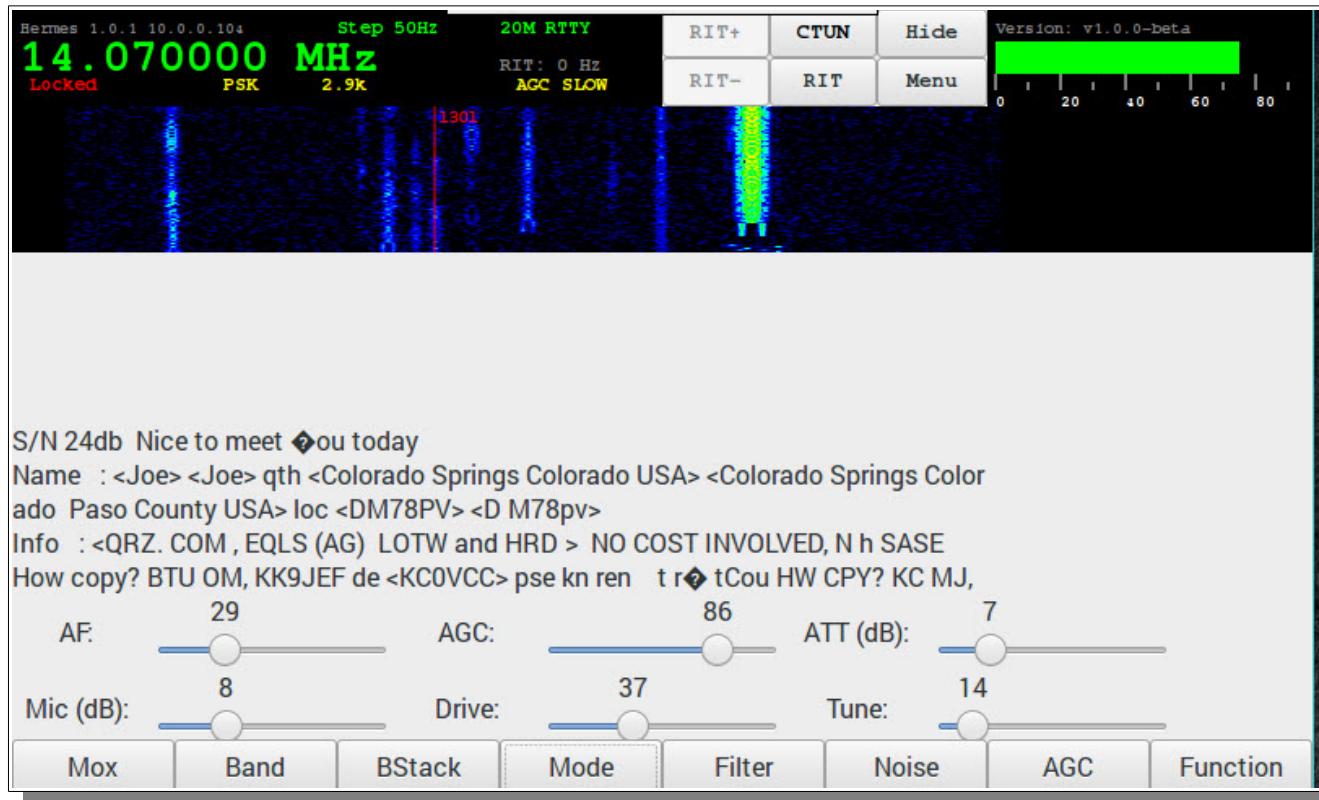
When CTUN is enabled tuning is restricted to be within the passband currently being received. The tuned frequency and filter moves withing the current passband without scrolling the panadapter or waterfall left or right.

RIT - Receiver Incremental Tuning

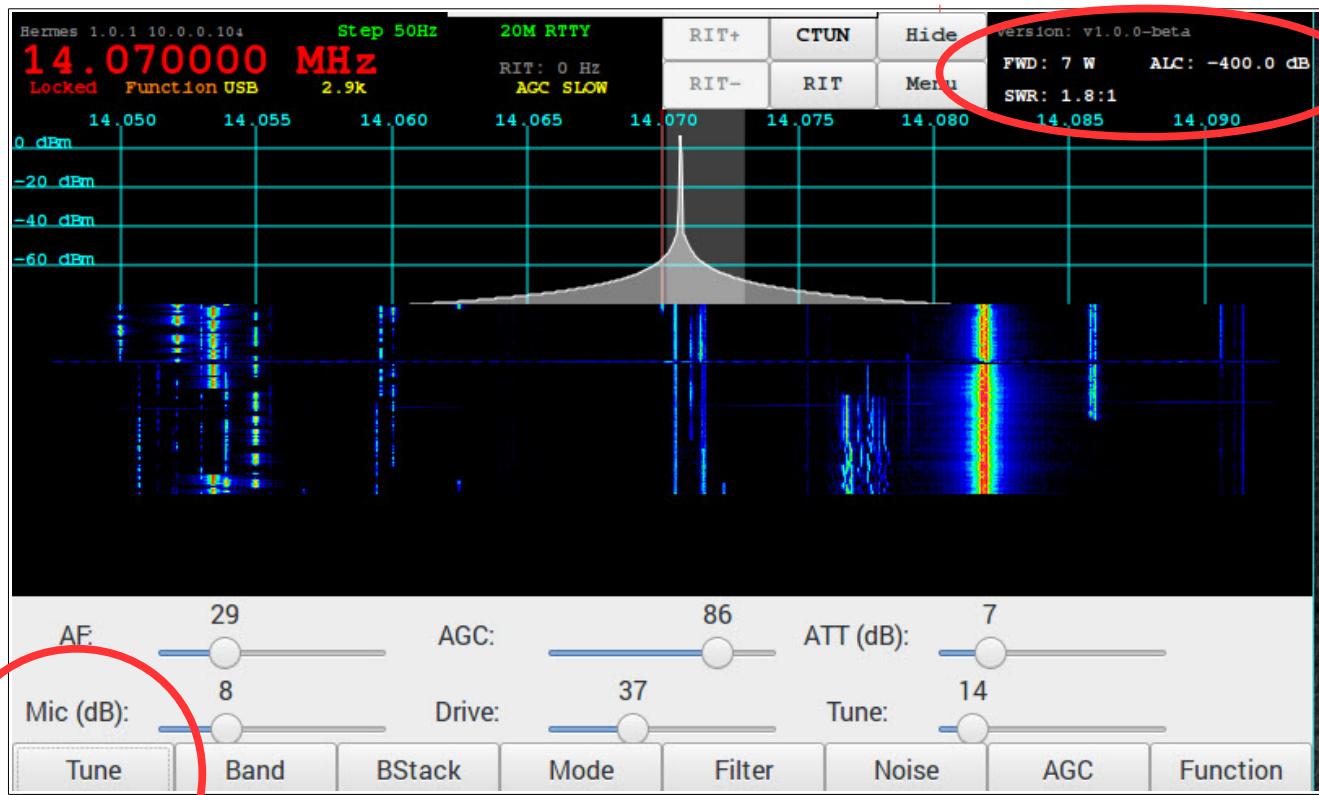


Tapping on the RIT button will enable RIT. The RIT+ and RIT- buttons can be tapped or held to increment decrement the RIT frequency in Hz.

7. Mode PSK31 - Receive

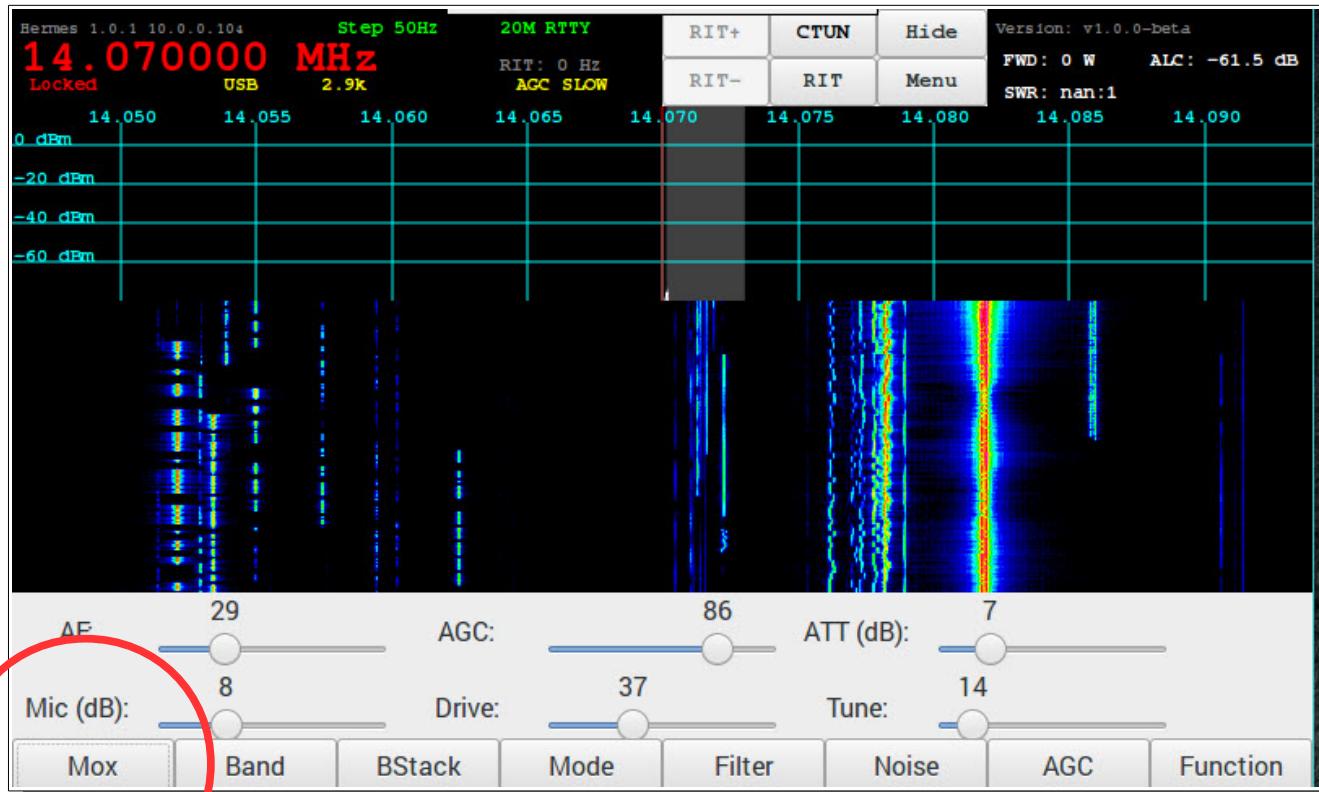


TUNE/SWR/FWD power



When the Function button is selected, it toggles the TUNE/MOX button on the far left. FWD power and SWR can then be read in the top of the pihpsdr window.

MOX Button



8. Appendix

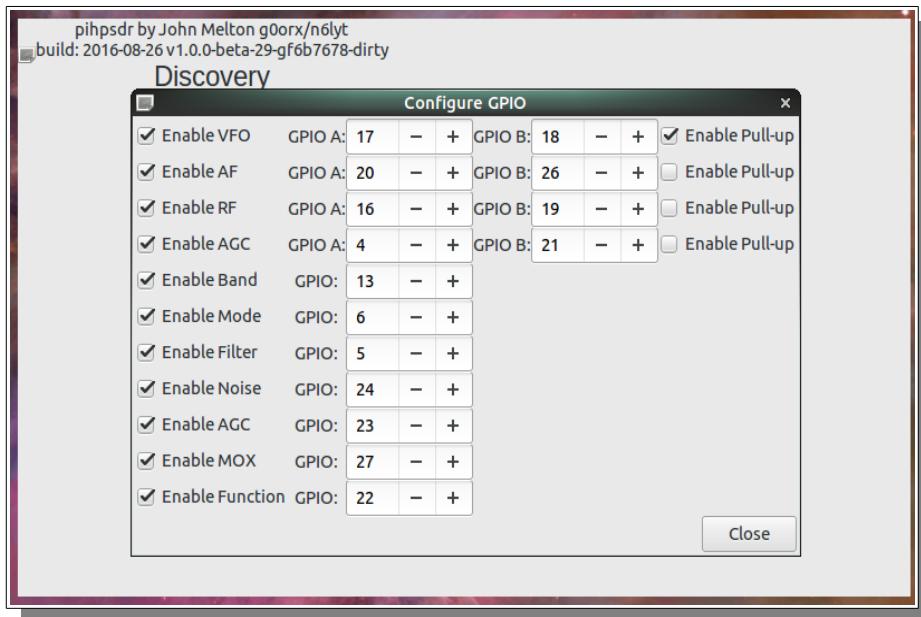
Encoders and Switches

Factory Switch/Encoder/Touch activation

Switch or Encoder	Function	Touch Screen	GPIO A	GPIO B
 Power ON/OFF	Controller power on/off	Controller power on/off		
 TUN - TUNE button	generates a carrier with Tune power selection slider	generates a carrier with Tune power selection slider		
 S1 - Band	10 HF Bands + General Coverage + WWV + LF + XVRT	10 HF Bands + General Coverage + WWV + LF + XVRT	13	
 S2 - Mode	LSB USB DSB CWL CWU FMN AM DRM FreeDV PSK	LSB USB DSB CWL CWU FMN AM DRM FreeDV PSK	6	
 S3 - Filter	10 IF Filter widths	10 IF Filter widths	5	
 S4 - Noise	5 Noise Reduction modes	5 Noise Reduction modes	24	
 S5 -AGC	5 AGC Decay settings	5 AGC Decay settings	4	
 S6 - MOX	Space bar toggle for PTT or MOX button	Space bar toggle for PTT or MOX button	27	
 FN - Function	Function switch to toggle TUNE or MOX button displayed on the bottom left of the screen	Function switch to toggle TUNE or MOX and the action of E1, E2, E3 knobs	22	
 E1 --	two functions AF Gain / MIC Gain	two functions AF Gain / MIC Gain	20	26
 E2 -	two function RF Drive / TUNE Drive	two function RF Drive / TUNE Drive	16	19
 E3 -	two function AGC Gain / Rx ATTEN	two function AGC Gain / Rx	4	21

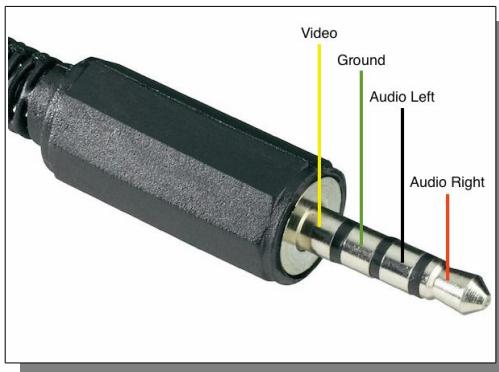
Switch or Encoder	Function	Touch Screen	GPIO A	GPIO B
		ATTEN		
E4 VFO - Main tuning knob	-----	-----	17	18
Menu	-----	Main piHPSDR Menu		
Menu → Band		Select band		
Menu → Band Stack	3 to 5 level quick freq change	3 to 5 level quick freq change	13	
Menu → Mode	Mode	Mode	6	
Menu → Filter	IF Filter width	IF Filter Width	5	
Menu → Noise	Noise Blanker mode	Noise Blanker Mode	24	
Menu → AGC	Automatic Gain	Automatic Gain	4	21
Locked	Right click on VFO Frequency to toggle Frequency Lock	Touch VFO Frequency to toggle Frequency Lock		
Meter	Right click on S- Meter for S- Meter and ALC peak/average	Touch S-Meter for S-Meter and ALC peak/average		

GPIO pin Assignments (RaspberryPi)



RaspberryPi-3b TRRS connector

The four wire **TRRS** audio/video connector on the RaspberryPi-3b should be used carefully. The Video output may connect incorrectly on a standard 3-pin Stereo plug.



Adafruit has an adapter that may be helpful for experimenters:

<URL: <https://www.adafruit.com/products/2914> >



SparkFun has an open wire plug and cable

<URL: <https://www.sparkfun.com/products/11580> >



MIC Input is easily done with an inexpensive USB adapter

<URL: <https://www.adafruit.com/product/1475>>



9. Reference materials

G0ORX Friedrichshafen pdf and video

Friedrichshafen 2016 publication

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/fva5d5mi93c93tq/AAD6dU-eBMR0cVK-E95hJC5la?dl=0>

Jacinto Rebelo CU2ED for his Homebrew of a pihpsdr Controller

Kjell Lasen LA2NI for his complete RPi-e System

F'Hafen video on YouTube:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U7QfP28YjCw>

10. Volunteer Programmers can help with ideas

PureSignal

SPLIT for DX

PSK31 Transmit encoding

RTTY receive decoding

Thin Pipe Remote Audio/Video

Panadapter color selection

IF-shift, Hi-Cut, Low-Cut

Apache Support

Apache Labs International Support

Technical support for ANAN-10 from the factory is available via the Apache Labs Yahoo Group

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/apache-labs/>

or directly via email <support@apache-labs.com>

Apache Yahoo Support Group

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/apache-labs/>

OpenHPSDR Group

Instructions relating to joining the OpenHPSDR Group reflector are here:

<http://lists.openhpsdr.org/listinfo.cgi/hpsdr-openhpsdr.org>

The OpenHPSDR archives may also be searched here:

<http://lists.openhpsdr.org/mmsearch.cgi/hpsdr-openhpsdr.org>

The latest version of the OpenHPSDR User Manual can be obtained from

<http://openhpsdr.org/documents.php> Author Phil Harman VK6PH

Apache Service and Repair

1023 Tower B4, Spaze I-Tech Park

Sector - 49, Sohna Road

Gurgaon - 122001

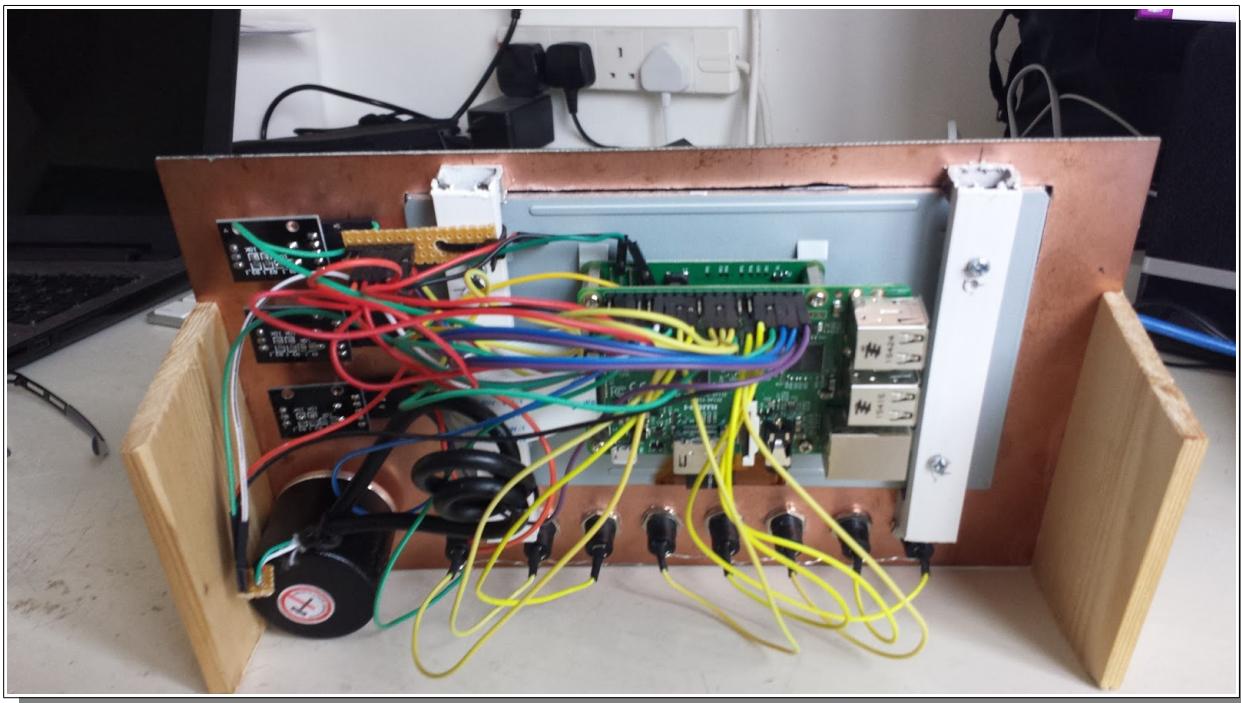
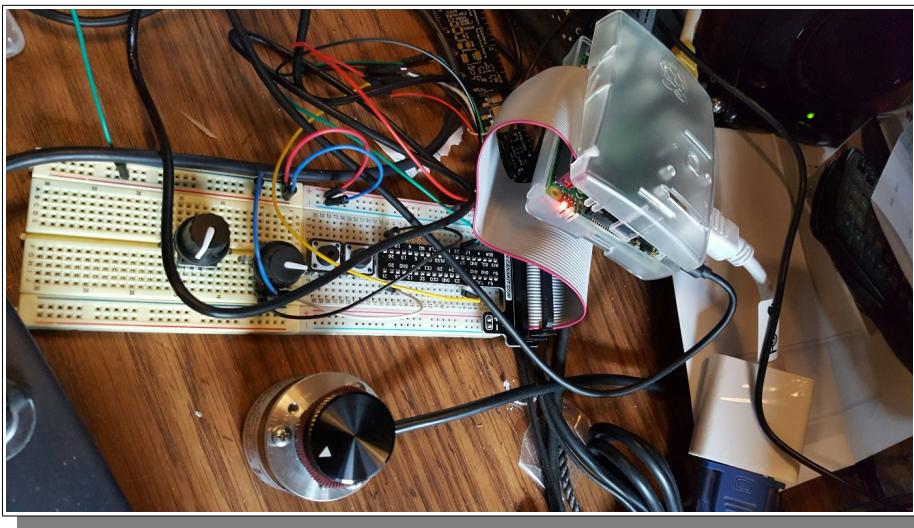
Haryana, India

Tel: 91-0124-4245173/4/5 (10AM - 6PM IST]

Email: support@apache-labs.com

Website: <http://www.apache-labs.com>

Early prototypes by John Melton G0ORX



Note: pihpsdr is OpenSource. If you would like to run the program on a Linux system, the source, binaries, and documentation are located here:
<http://g0orx.blogspot.com/>

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