Advanced topics in computer networks

Semester Project Report

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Brief Concept Description

The objective of our project was to create an FM station and an FM receiver using our laptops' microphone as input and speakers as output. Finally, we had to be able to decode the FM-RDS packets.

Extra objective: Implement a Stereo FM receiver and transmitter.

Implementation process

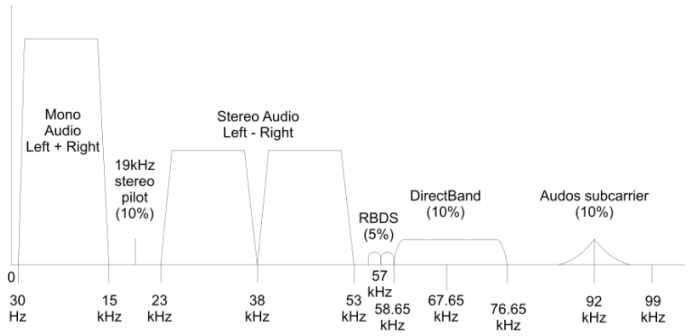
1. Build the FM receiver and make it able to listen to our local existing FM radio frequencies.
2. Build the FM radio transmitter on the second device and achieve communication between the two components.
3. Add all the RDS setting to the receiver from the existing radio stations.
4. Add all the RDS setting to the transmitter and configure it.
5. Implement the STEREO mode on the receiver from existing stereo stations.
6. Implement the STEREO mode on the transmitter and configure it.

Detailed functionality analysis

FM receiver: At first, we have a Pluto-SDR Source component with a fixed frequency of the desired radio station. We added a chooser to the GUI component to easily change frequencies, even during the runtime. We have set the bandwidth to 300 kHz with a sample rate of 768 kHz. After capturing the incoming signal, it is processed by a low-pass filter to cut a frequency of 80 kHz in the baseband. The remaining signal is FM demodulated with the use of a WBFM receiver, reducing the sample rate by half (384 kHz). Then, another low pass filter is used to reduce the frequency to 15 kHz, followed by a reduction of the sample rate to 48 kHz. The output signal is connected to an audio-sink, so that it can be played as sound from our laptop's loudspeakers. The same signal (after the demodulation) is used for the configuration of the RDS packets. The RDS packets have a central frequency of 57 kHz and a simple sideband bandwidth of 2.6 kHz.

FM transmitter: We use a WAV file as input to test our transmission. A rational re-sampler increases the initial sample rate from 48 kHz to 384 kHz and the signal is filtered to 13 kHz using a baseband low-pass filter. The output signal is the sound signal. After that, the RDS encoder module provides us with the RDS message in the form of a float sequence. We multiply that sequence with a sin wave of a 57 kHz central frequency. The sample rate of both signals (sound and RDS) is 384 kHz. Then, we add these two signals and perform FM modulation using a WBFM transmitter, we filter the signal to 80 kHz with a low-pass filter and transmit using the Pluto-SDR sink component with a final sampling rate of 768 kHz.

STEREO FM transmitter: As we can see from the image below, in stereo fm broadcasting, we transmit two signals. The first signal is called mono audio and it is placed in the range 30 Hz-15 kHz in the frequency domain and the second signal is called stereo audio and it is placed in the range 23 kHz - 53 kHz in the frequency domain. The mono audio contains an addition of two signals generated by the audio source and the stereo audio contains a subtraction of the same two signals generated by the audio source. Thus, the only difference from the basic FM transmitter is that we do not get only one input signal from the WAV file, but two. We then transmit two signals, the products of addition and subtraction of the two input signals.



STEREO FM receiver: The only difference from the basic FM receiver is that we receive two signals and we will use them to recreate the products of addition and subtraction of the two initial signals.

Each of the above components has the RDS functionality.

Sources of information and tools used for the implementation

As a first step of approaching this project, we had to search and thoroughly study various similar implementations and scientific publications. We used the IEEE library and Google Scholar as our sources.

To implement the forementioned topology, we used 2 Adalm-Pluto devices, one to operate as an FM transmitter and the other as an FM receiver. GNU Radio software was used for the implementation of both functionalities, as well as a testing environment. Some of the libraries we used are:

- gr-iio
- gr-rds
- libiio
- libad9361

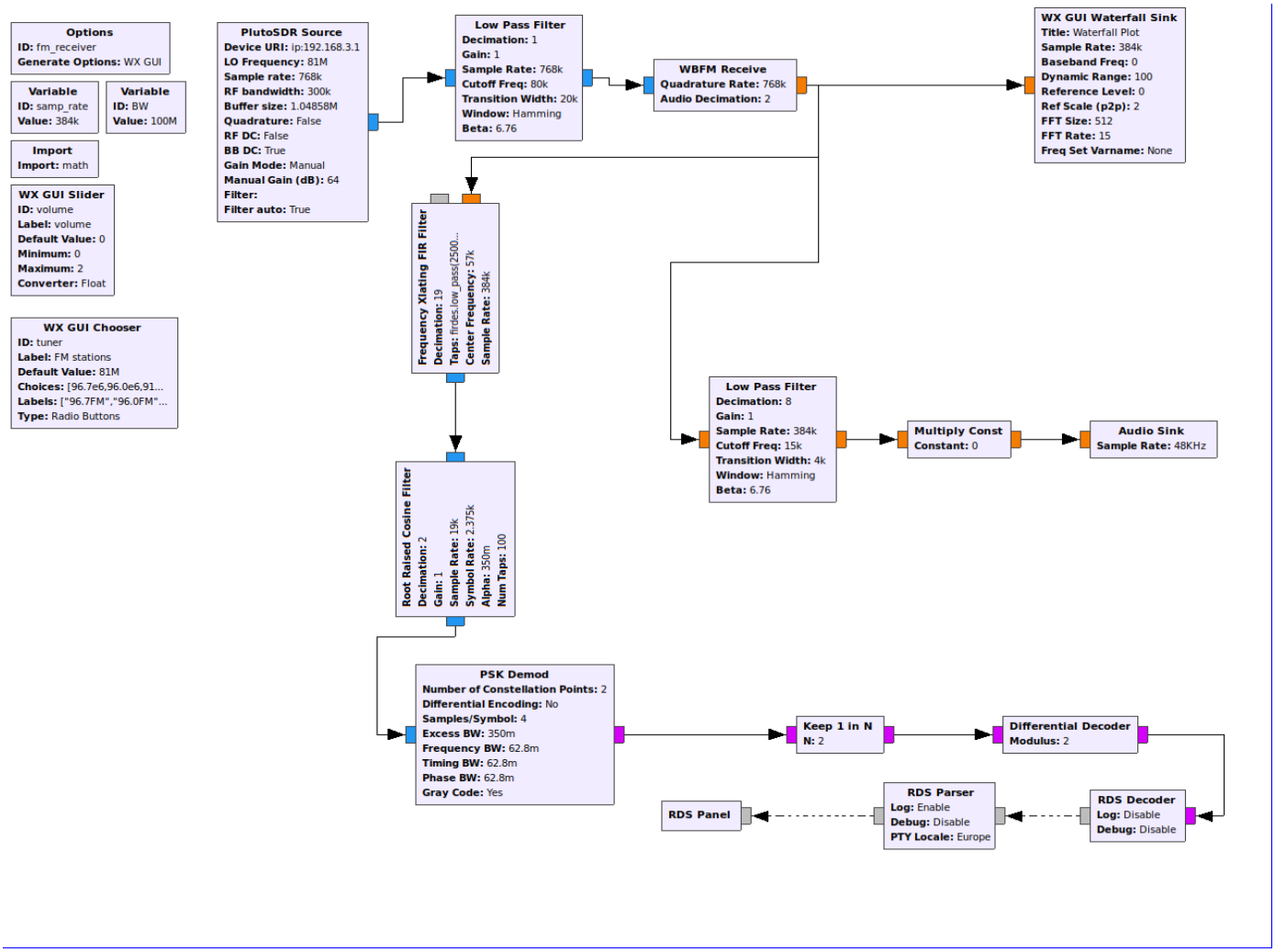
We also consulted the list of frequencies of all the public Greek FM Radio Stations, to test the functionality of the receiver and later, our implementation of RDS decoder.

Critical problems occurred and troubleshooting

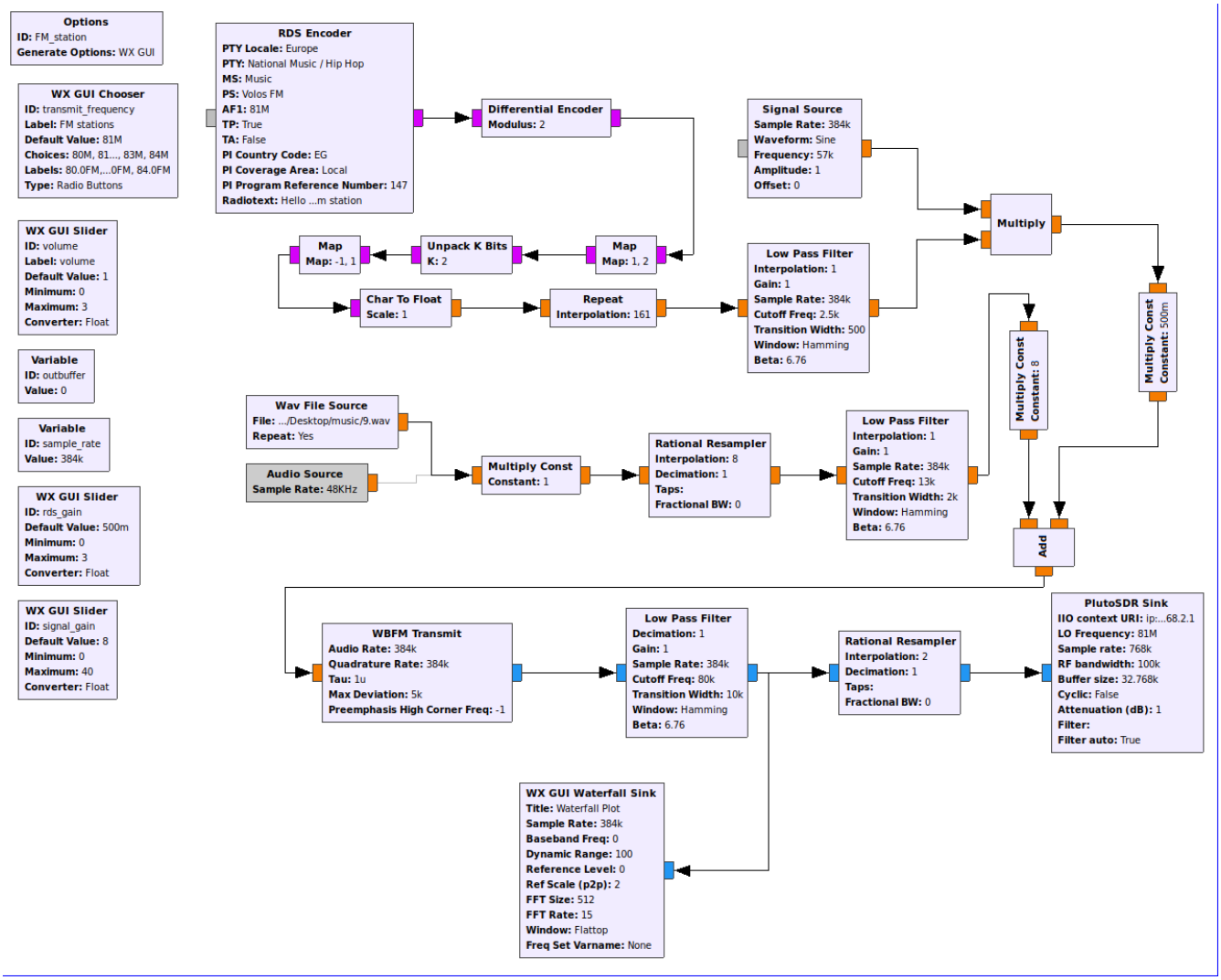
- We did not use the proper sample rate values, which resulted in that we could not properly decode the captured signals.
- We did not make a proper use of the low pass filters; thus our transmission had a lot of interference.

Gnuradio implementations

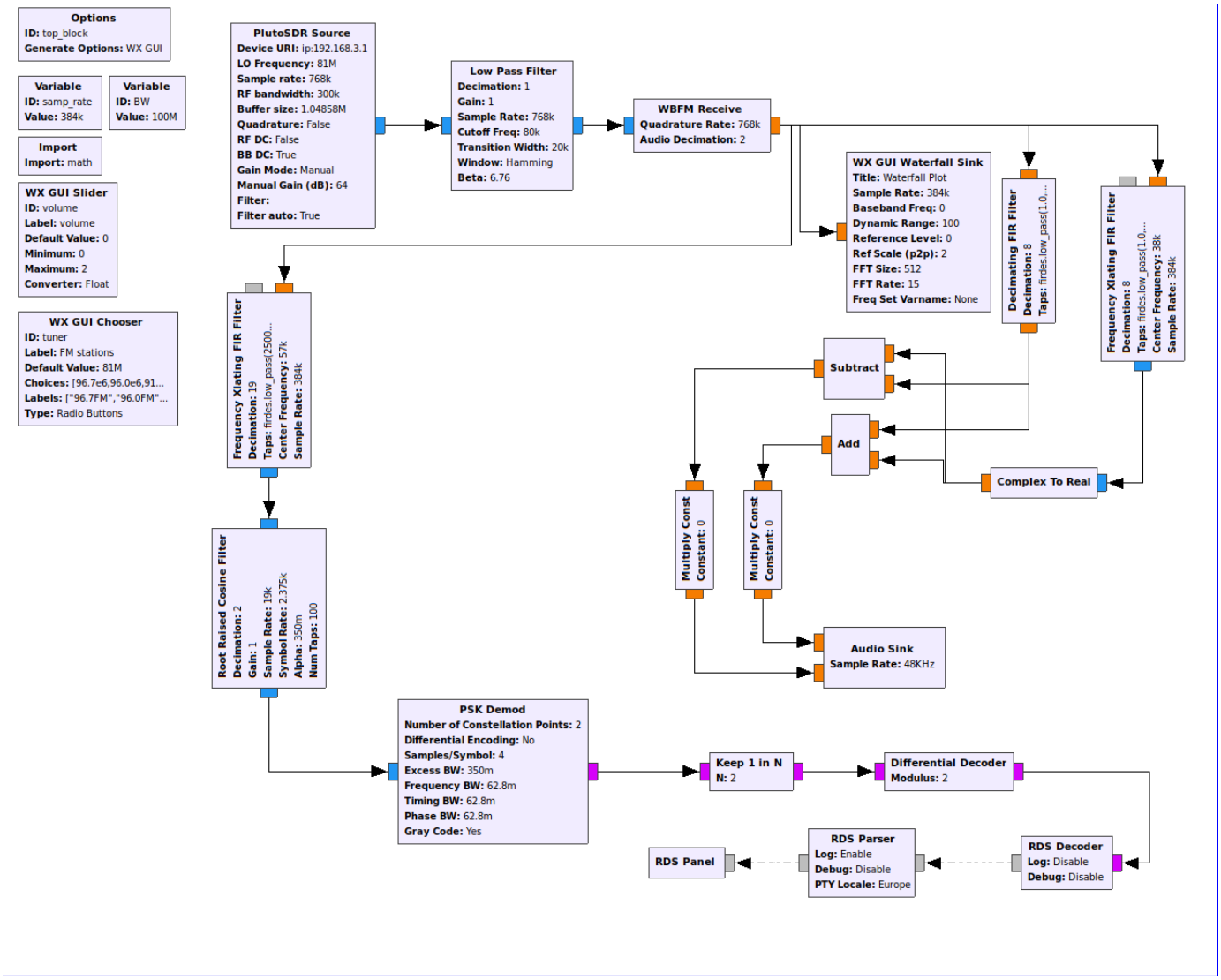
FM receiver with rds



FM transmitter with rds



STEREO FM receiver with rds



STEREO FM transmitter with rds