# RF 101 - from Hz, to GHz in 1h You can't smell it unless you got burned

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## Who am I?

- ► Hacker
- ▶ I am addicted to cool hobies
- ▶ No formal education in RF
- ▶ I learn by doing
- $\blacktriangleright$  My employer does not care if my opinion is considered to reflect theirs

## About presentation

- ▶ Feel free to take pictures
- ▶ github.com/nemanjan00/rf-basics
- ▶ Questions will be on the end
- ▶ Idea is, hopefully anyone from beginner to advanced RF guy will learn something
- ▶ It is just introduction, to give you basic intuitive understanding of RF

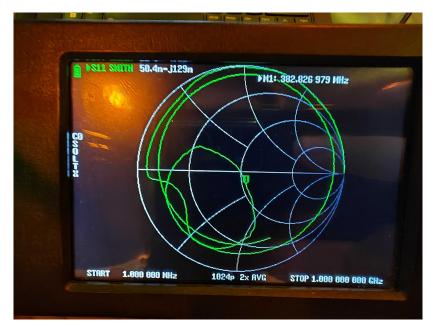
### Oscillation

- ► Constant does not carry any information (DC)
- ► Sinewave (or any other kind)

#### Resonance

- ► Capacitance
  - Reservoir and water that changes flow speed
- ▶ Inductance
  - ▶ Heavy pendulum and inertia
- ▶ Capacitance and inductance cancel each other out and we get resonance
- ▶ Antenna "likes" to *transmit* and *receive* energy of that frequency
- Antenna can be RF antenna, microphone/speaker, light source/sensor, etc.

#### Smith chart



### Frequency and wavelength

- ▶ Frequency is how many times per second oscillation happens (Hz)
  - ► Hz, kHz, MHz, THz...
- ▶ Wavelength is how much wave travels during one oscillation (m)
- ► Higher frequency shorter wavelength

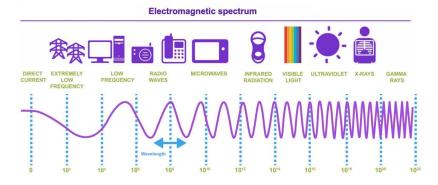


Figure 1: Spectrum example

## Amplitude

- ► In case of sound, it is air pressure (dBA)
- ▶ In case of RF, it is dBm
- ▶ What is dB?
  - ightharpoonup 0dB = 1x
  - ightharpoonup 10dB = 10x
  - ightharpoonup 20dB = 100x
  - ightharpoonup 30dB = 1000x
- ► Scale is log, not linear
- ▶ Why dB?
  - ► Huge amount of dynamic range
  - ► Inverse square law not linear
- ▶ What is dBm then?
  - ▶ dBm is power compared to 1mW
  - -10 dBm = 0.1 mW
  - ightharpoonup 10 dBm = 10 mW

## Filtering

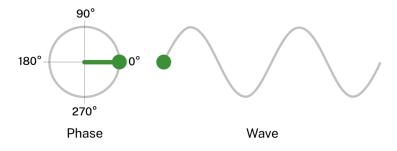
- When you transmit, you just add your oscillation to sum of all other oscillations around
- ▶ You can extract that oscillation from sum of a lot of oscillations
- ► Antenna is a filter
- ► Frequency response

#### Modulation

- How do we encode useful data in oscillation
- ▶ We turn it on/off?
- ► We change amplitude?
- ► We slightly change frequency?
- ► We slightly change phase?
- ▶ Some combination?
- ► Multiple carriers?
- ▶ No carrier? (or a lot of carriers?)
- ▶ FM (frequency modulation), AM (amplitude modulation), PM (phase modulation) you can modulate both analog and digital waveform

# What is phase?

▶ Rewinding or jumping around sinewave

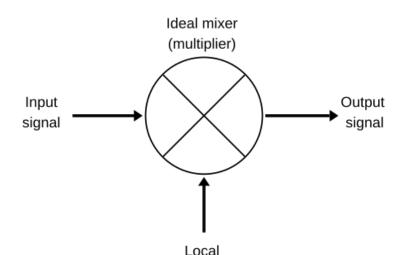


# Digital modulation, and effects of square signal on RF (harmonics)

- ▶ Squarewave signal contains frequency elements of a lot of frequencies
- ▶ More bandwith
- $\blacktriangleright$  Filtering before transmitting (Filter 10kB/s signal to 20kHz low pass)
  - ▶ Note: 1 bit == 1 symbol

### Mixing

- ▶ You can shift around that oscillation to other frequencies
- ▶ New signal is sum and difference of new signals
- Warning (DC offset) it is good idea to stay away from exactly 0Hz and to remove DC



# IQ signal

- ▶ When mixing in the middle of some signal, it gets reflected on both sides of 0Hz
- ▶ To combat that, we mix it with same frequency, with 90 degrees offset and we digitize it as 2 different signals
- ► This allows us to have negative frequencies

# Digitizing

- ► Nyquist rule
  - ▶ 20MSPS ADC can reliably capture 10Mhz signal
- ▶ ADC (analog to digital converter) is a filter
- ► Frequency response of ADC
- ▶ Dynamic range
- ► AGC (automatic gain control)

# Digital filtering

- ▶ Imperfect, just as analog filtering
- ▶ CPU intensive

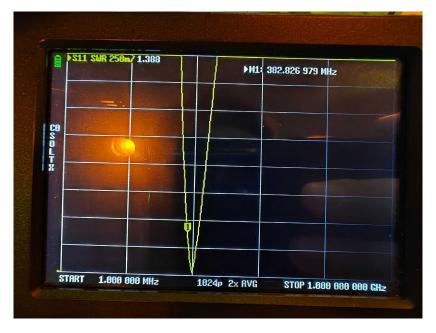
# Digital mixing

- ▶ Really simple
- ▶ Just multiply IQ with LO signal

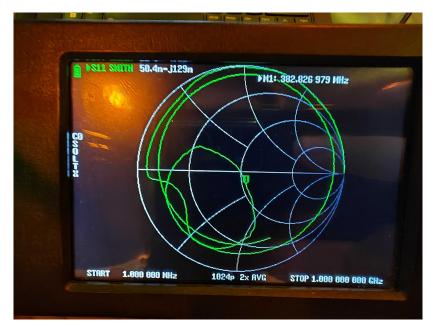
# Impedance and impedance matching

- ▶ Impedance match == you are sending V that is "expected" further on in the circuit
- When you turn on circuit, you see ringing, that is caused by impedance mismatch
- ▶ We induce current in return path, in reverse direction
- ▶ We "prepare" flow of current for impedance of termination (antenna)
- $\triangleright$  50Ohm as standard good balance between power handling and loss
- ➤ VSWR (or SWR, as hams call it) difference between expected impedance (50Ohm -> 75Ohm == 1:1.5 VSWR)
- ▶ Reflection can fry transmitter
- ▶ Reflections cause distortion
- ▶ Smith chart

## **VSWR**



#### Smith chart



### Tuning antenna

- ▶ Antenna is "terminator" for transmission line
- Needs to be the same impedance as transmission line (or we need impedance transformer)
- ▶ We are measuring how good antenna terminates circuit, but not really how good antenna is (50Ohm resistor)
- ► Antenna radiation pattern and gain
  - Reference antenna dBd and dipole dBi isotropic antenna (does not exist)
- ► Field strength measurement (0dBi antenna)

# Spectrum analysis

- ▶ We can measure power over frequencies
- ▶ FFT Converts time domain to frequency domain
- ▶ Swept spectrum analyzer (with filter and RF detector)

# Modulation analysis

- ► Modulation examples:
  - ► FSK (Frequency shift keying)
  - ► ASK (Amplitude shift keying)
  - ▶ PSK (Phase shift keying)
  - ▶ QAM (Quadrature amplitude both phase and amplitude)

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- ► Eye diagram
- ► Constellation diagram

#### SDR uses for hackers

- Replay attack
- Using URH (universal radio hacker) to figure out modulation parameters and demodulate data
- ▶ YardStickONE and other based CC1101 or similar chips for TX and RX
  - Once you know modulation parameters, fastest way to implement RX and TX is using modems that are premade
- ► Tools like flipper zero try to take data, recognize it and understand the meaning
  - ▶ Rolling code
  - ► Encryption (Keeloq)
- ► Rolljam (Samy Kamkar)

# Recommended tools

- ► VNA
  - NanoVNA
  - LiteVNA if you want more from it
- ► Spectrum analyzer
  - ► TinySA Ultra
- $\triangleright$  SDR
  - ► RTLSDR Blog V4 On cheap
    - ▶ BladeRF for best experience
    - ► HackRF If you want something that works on cheap
- ▶ Pre made modems
  - ► YardStickONE
  - ► Evil RF Crow
- ► Software
  - ► SDR++ Best overall performance
  - ▶ SDRAngel Ready to use demodulators/modulators, but, a bit unstable
    - ▶ GNURadio Building block of great things, but, a bit limited
  - ▶ URH (Universal radio hacker) for reversing 433MHz

### Contact

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