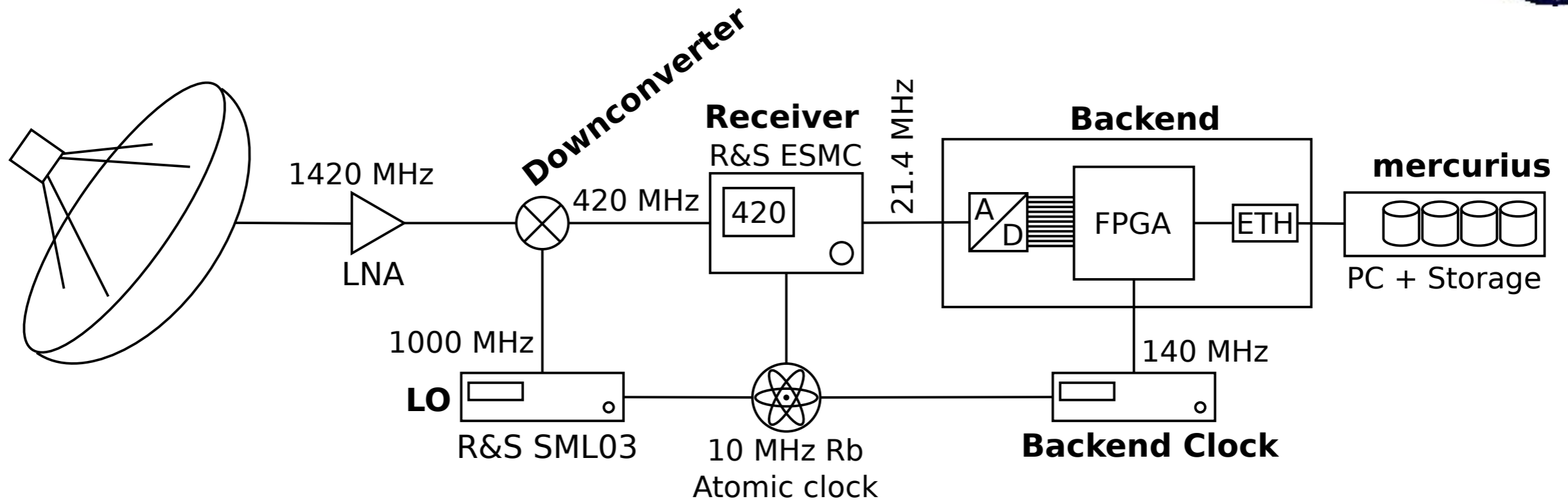


FPGAs bij CAMRAS

Paul Boven
PE1NUT



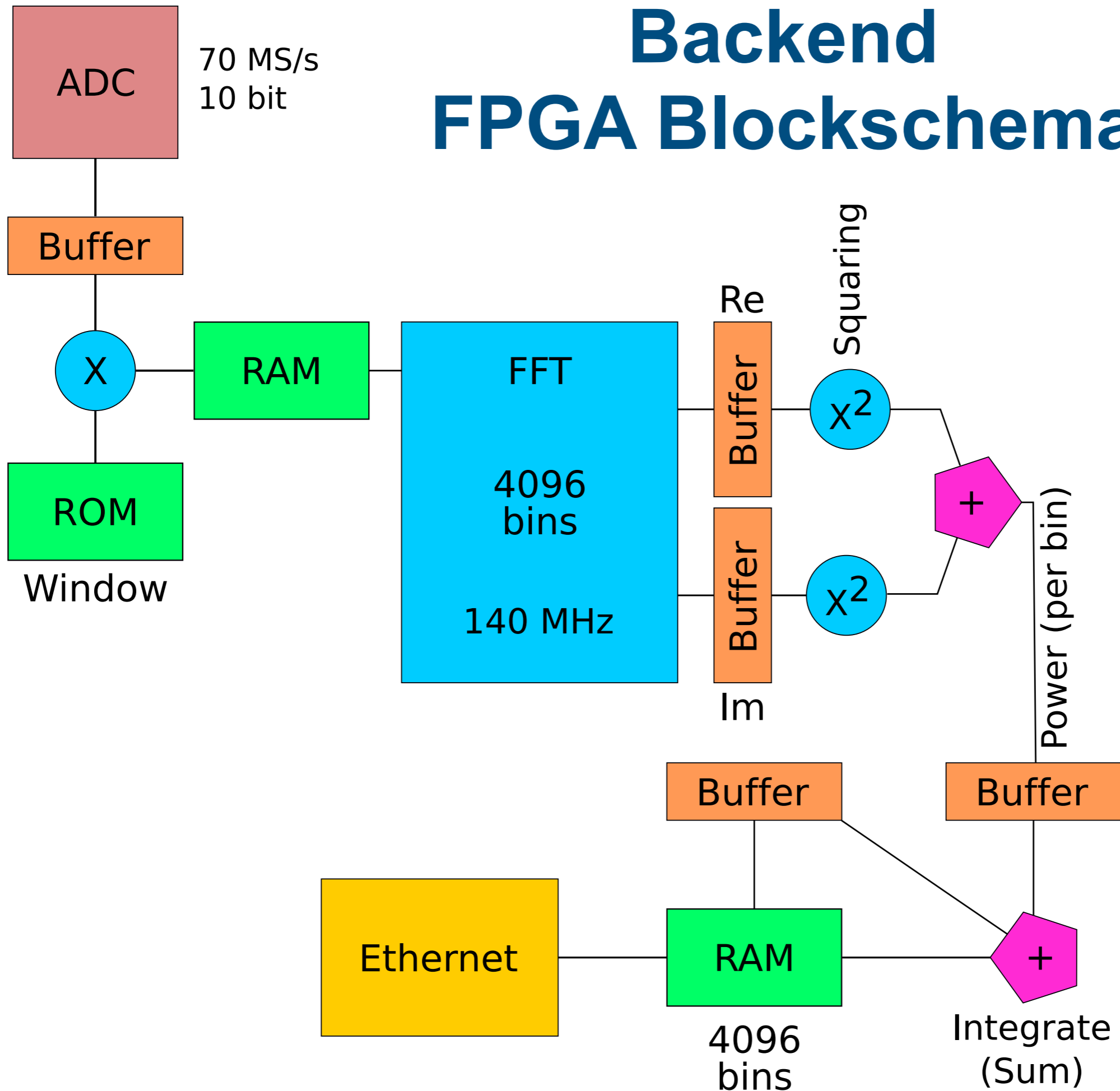
Signaal Schema DT



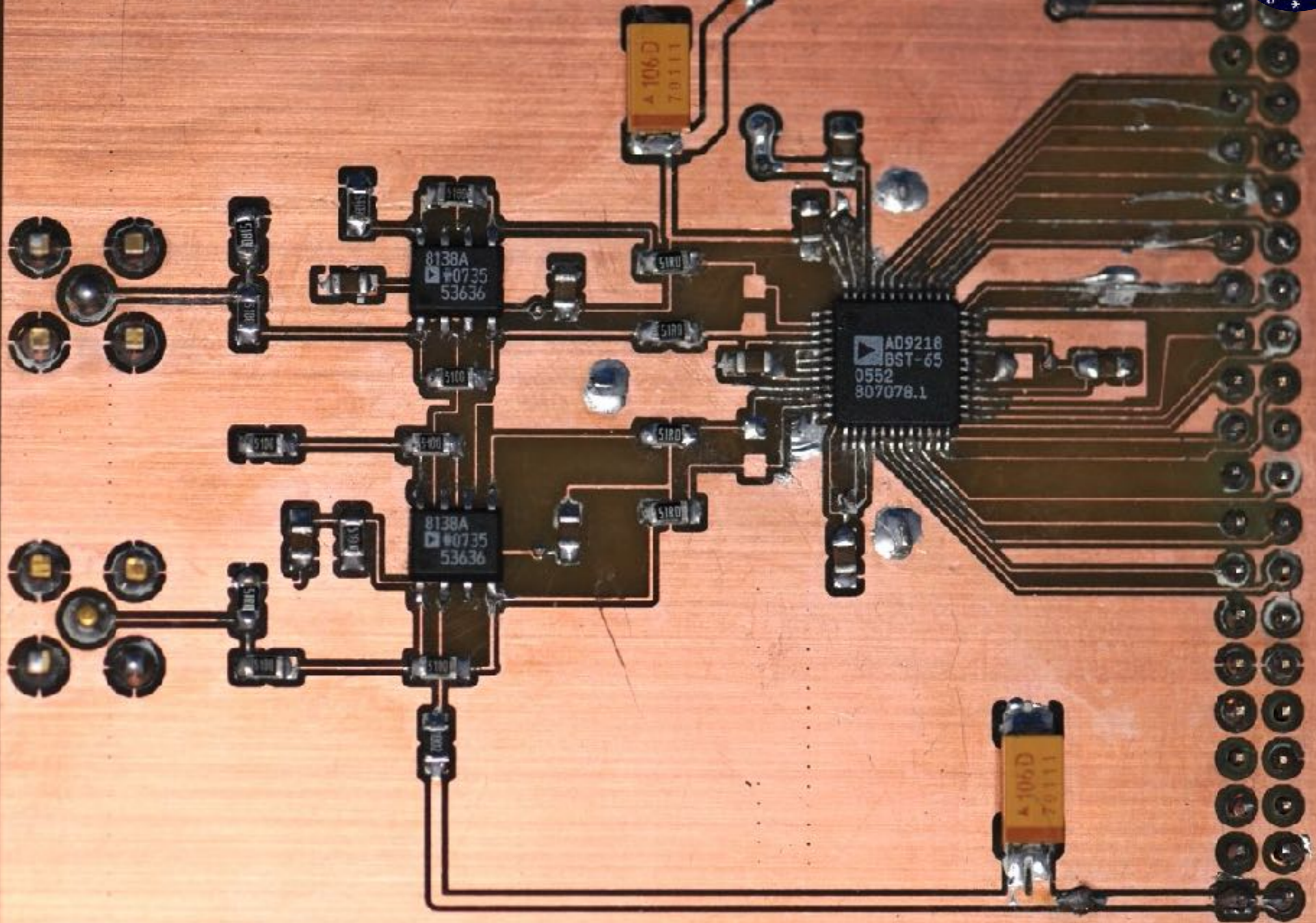
- Hoornantenne en LNA in het brandpunt
- Downconversie naar 21.4 MHz (via 420 MHz)
- IF Bandbreedte: ~25 MHz, gecentreerd 21.4 MHz
- Backend: Sampling op 70 MS/s
- Alle LOs gelockt aan 'huisstandaard'



Backend FPGA Blockscheme



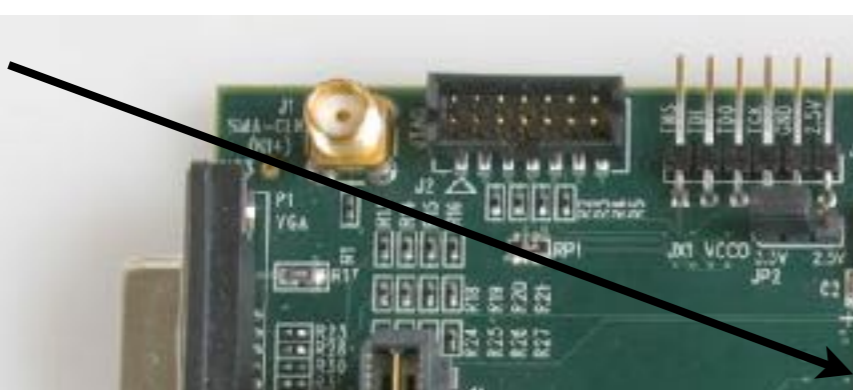
AD9218 65MHz dual 10bit A/D converter



Xilinx Spartan-3A DSP starter kit



FPGA



VGA



5V



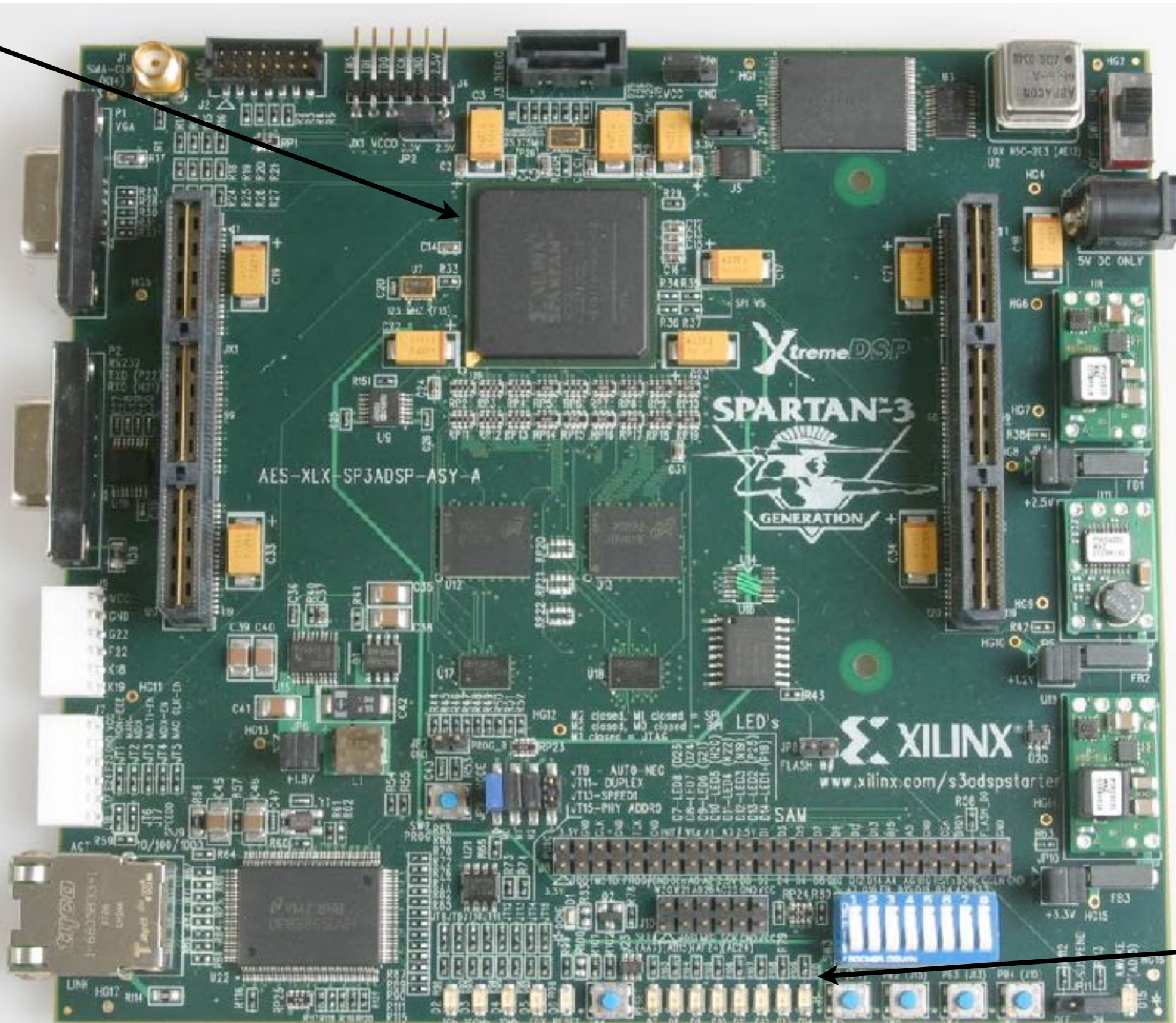
RS232



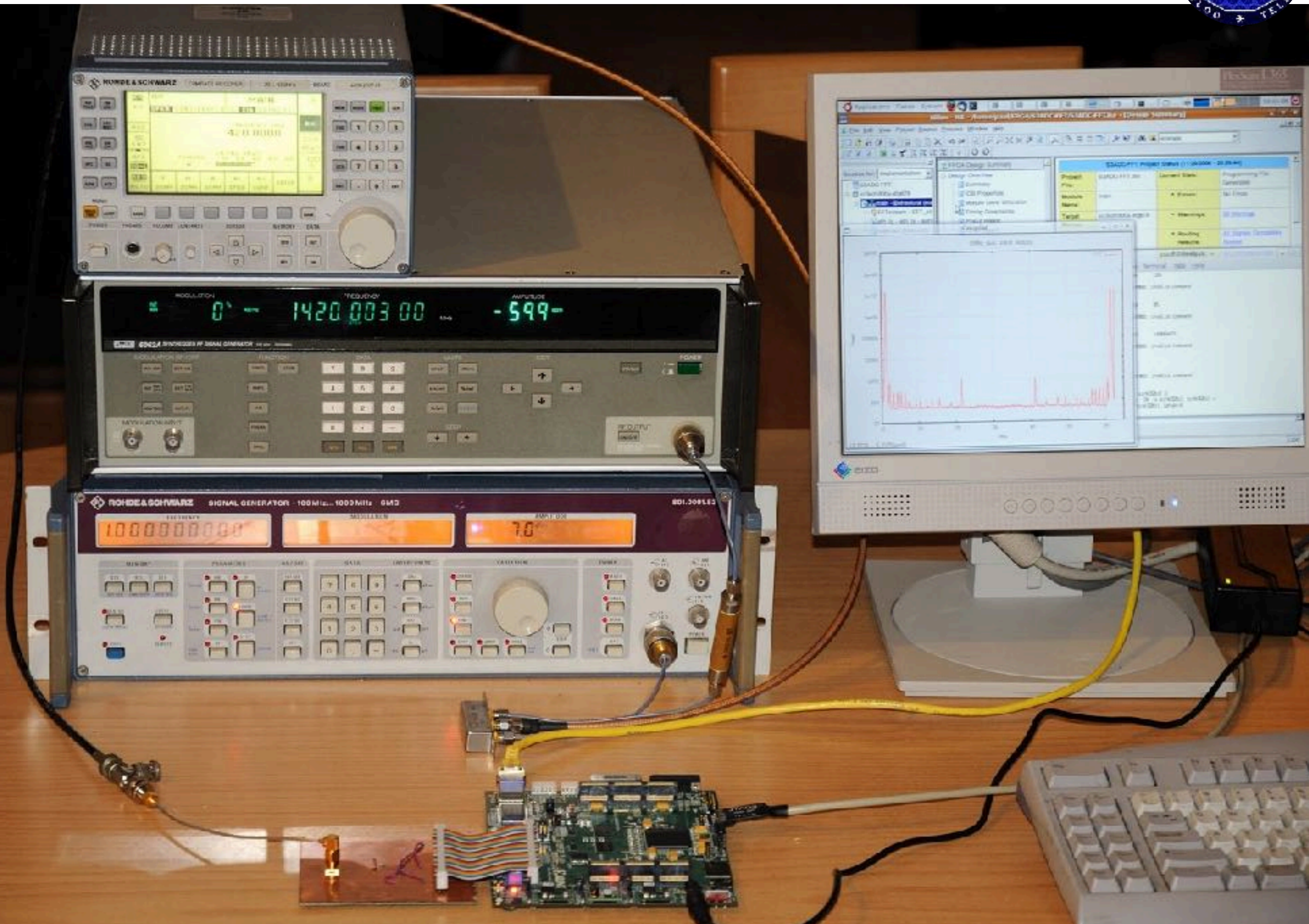
1 Gb/s



LEDS



Op mijn keuken tafel (2008)

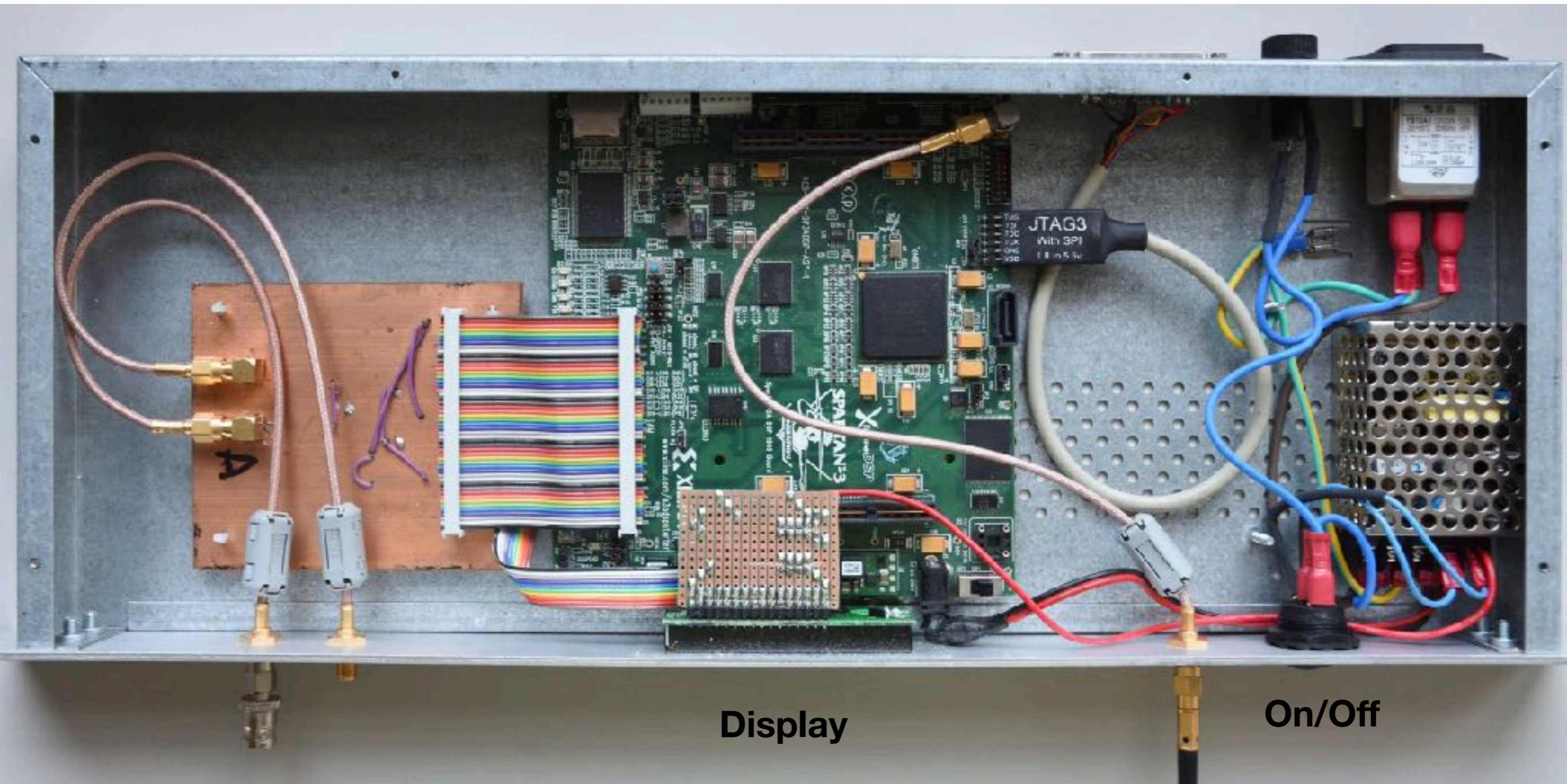


Ingebouwd (2010)



Ethernet

JTAG
(Parallel) Fuse Mains



Inputs

Display

Clock

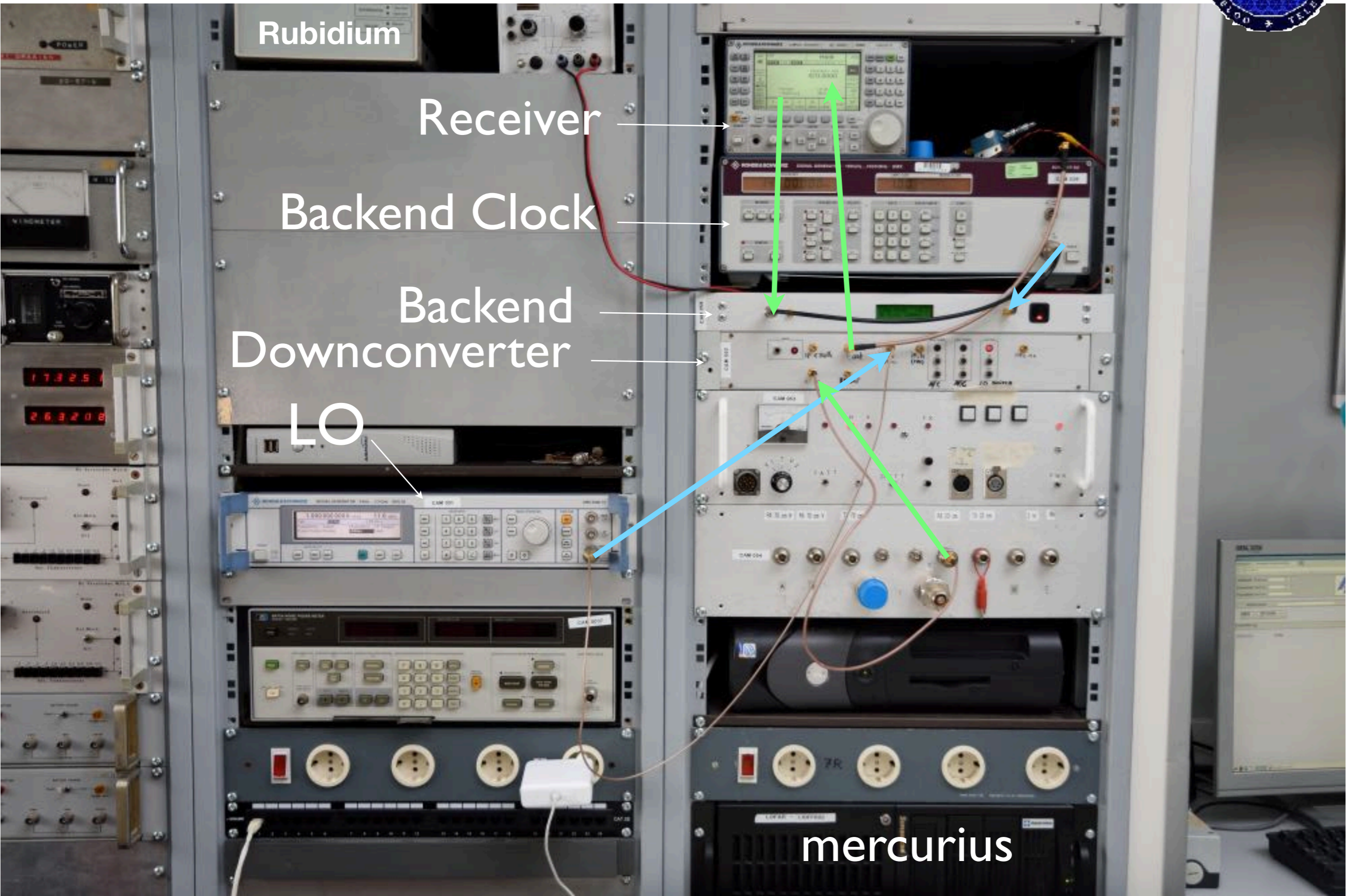
On/Off

CAMRAS Back End



Pulsar Mode v0.2
256bins 140MHz ✓

Signaal Keten (in de DT)



Backend Firmware



Pulsar mode

- 512 samples, 256 bins, 64 integrations
- 137 kHz resolution
- 2136 spectra per second



Line mode

- 4096 samples, 2048 bins, 64 integrations
- 17.1 kHz resolution
- 267 spectra per second



Raw mode (ADC mode)

- 70M samples / second, 10 bit
- Sends 700Mb/s to RAID server
- 300GB per hour



SDR mode (GNU Radio Compatible)

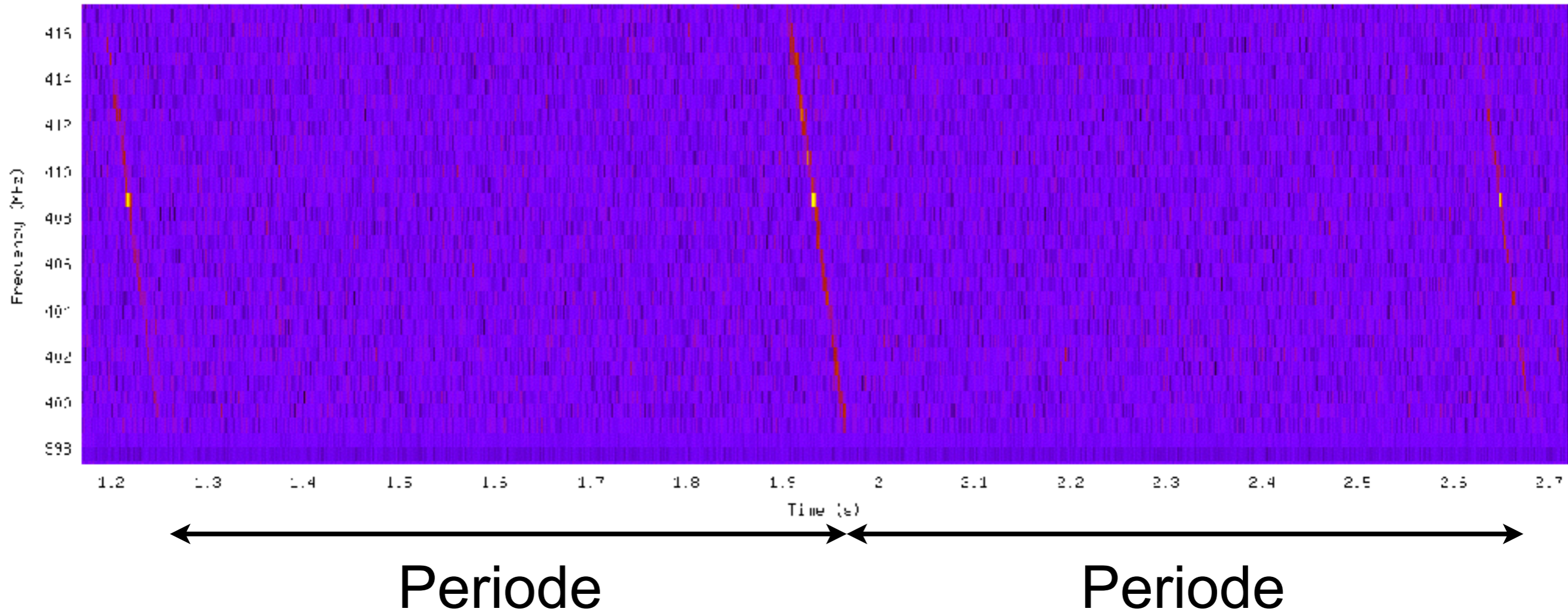
- Output: 5 MS/s IQ (5MHz)
- 16 bit interleaved

Draaiende lijn geeft timing van backend aan

Pulsar Signaal



PSR E0329-51 single pulses, 610kHz bin - 2003-10-15 www.carras.nl

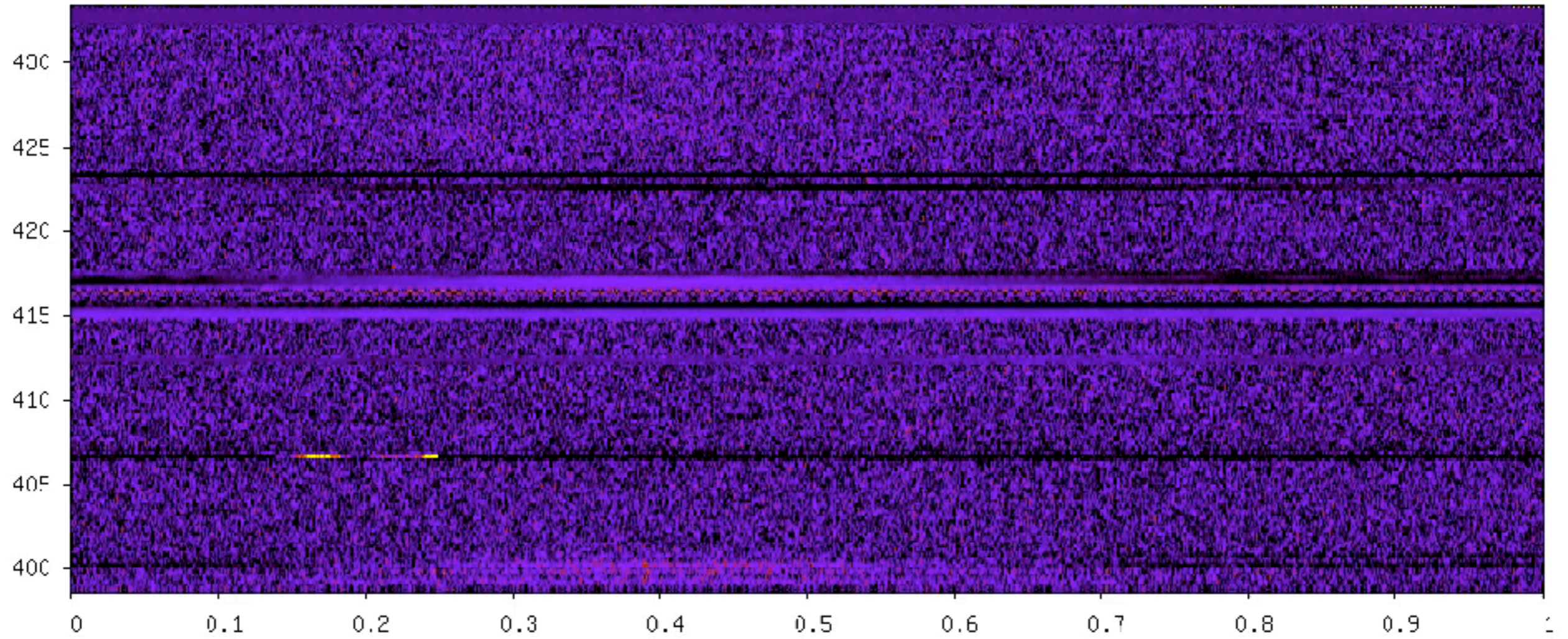


Vaste afstand tussen de pulsen, periode is heel stabiel.
Pulsen staan scheef door 'dispersie'



Pulsar B0329+54

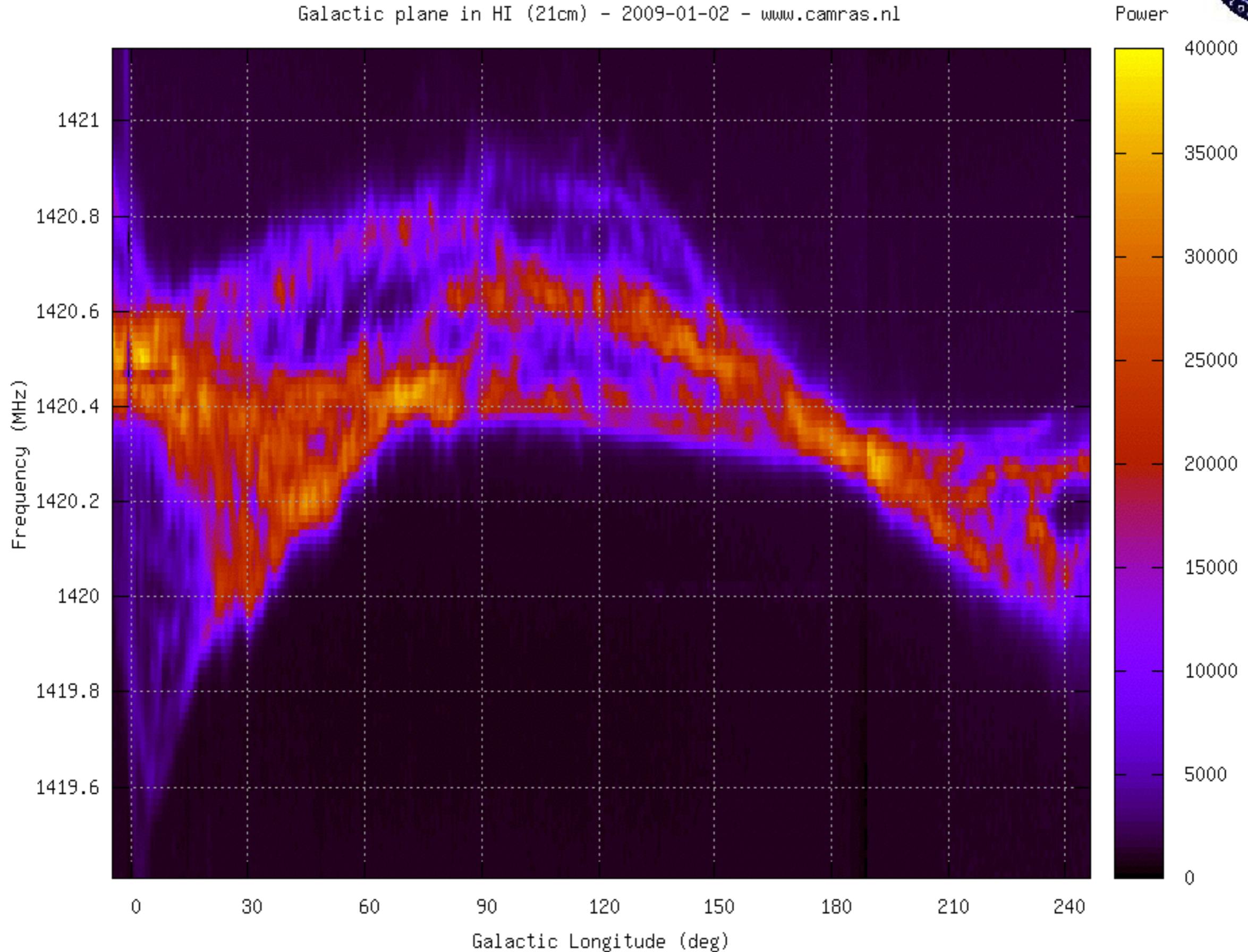
B0329+54 2010-03-15, sec. 0.00

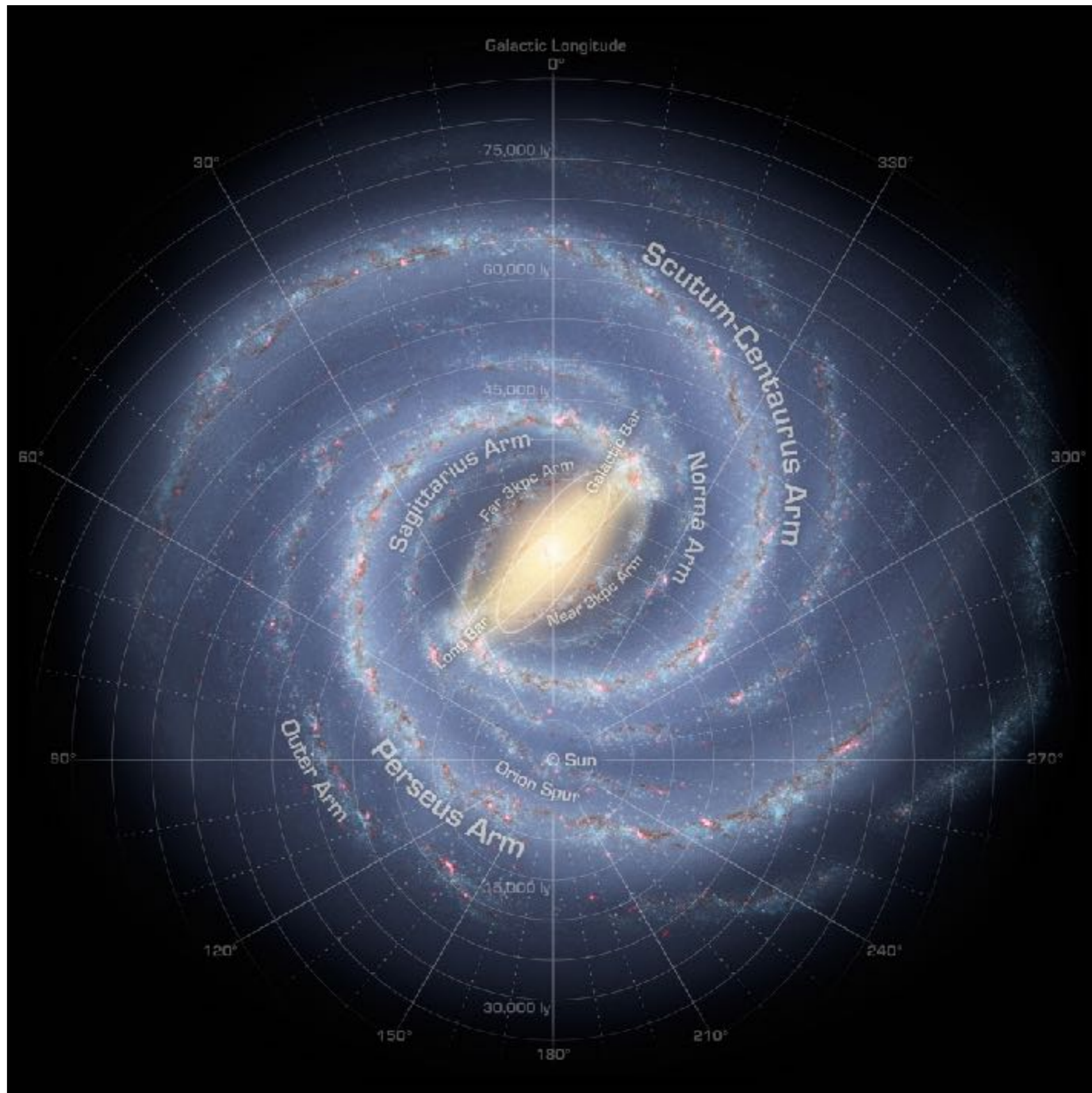


Waterstof in onze Melkweg



Galactic plane in HI (21cm) - 2009-01-02 - www.camras.nl



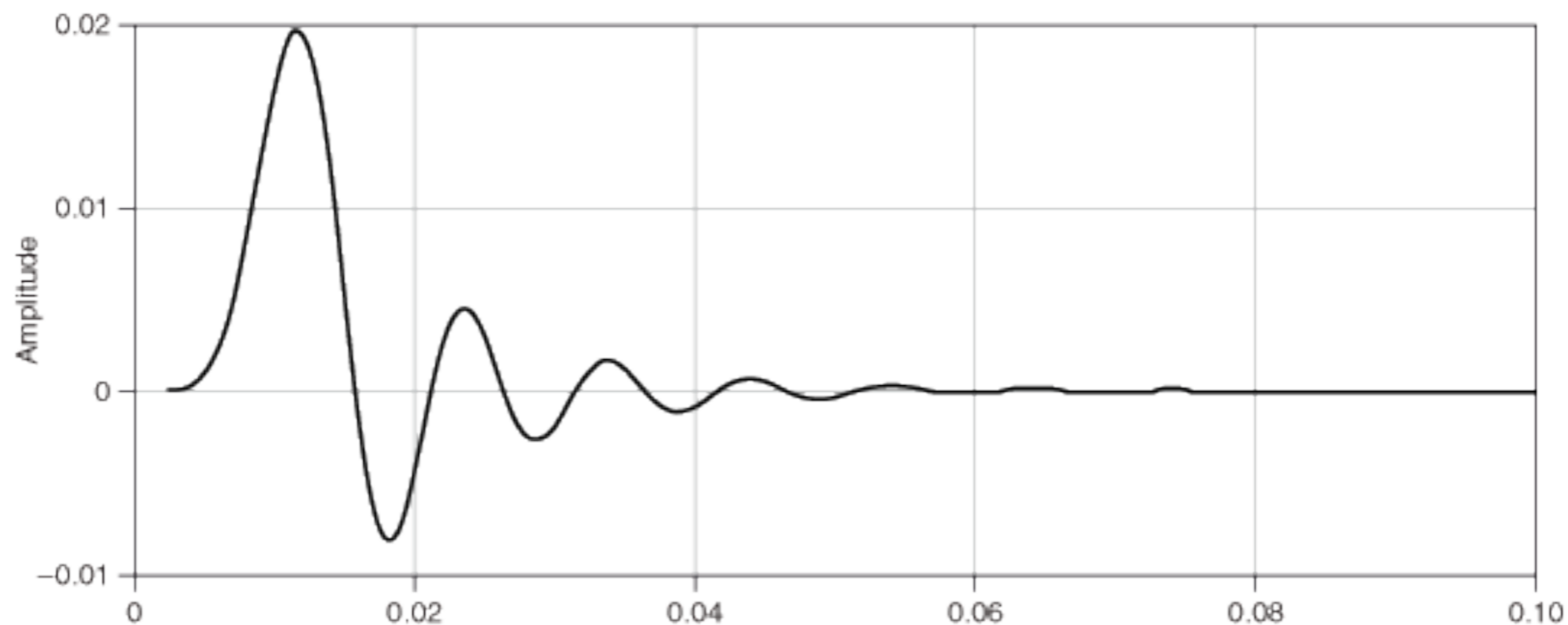




Finite Impulse Response

Er zijn veel manieren om een filter te begrijpen

- Tijd domein - wat gebeurt er met de samples?
- Frequentie domein - wat gebeurt er bij welke frequentie?
- Impuls respons - Hoe ziet de output er uit van 1 puls?



Finite Impulse Response

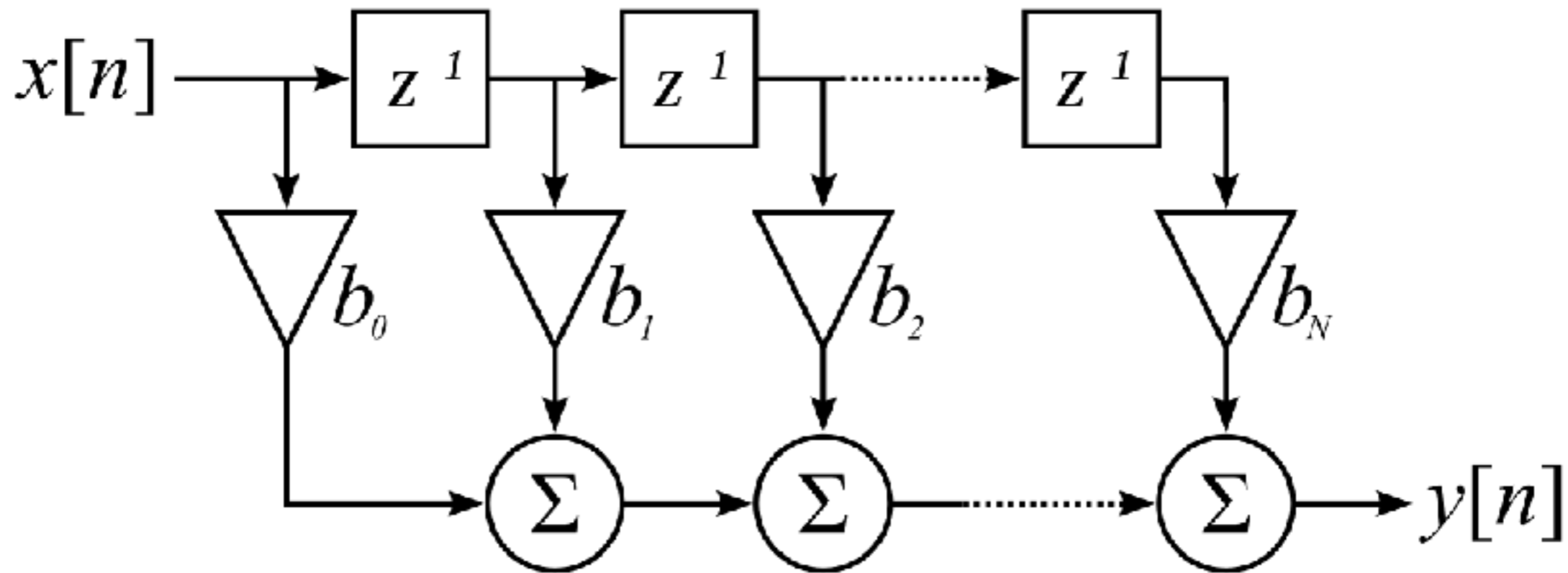


Image Source: Wikipedia

- $x[n]$: Input samples
- z^{-1} : Vertraging (delay van 1 sample)
- b_n : Coefficienten
- Σ : Optellen
- $y[n]$: Gefilterde samples

Finite Impulse Response



- Coefficients bepalen gedrag van het filter
 - Low-pass, Band-pass, High-pass, phase shifter, ...
- Scherper, vlakker, dieper -> Meer coëfficiënten
- Meer coefficients -> meer vertraging, meer rekenwerk
- Hoe komen we aan die coëfficiënten?
 - In GnuRadio: `firdes.low_pass_2(gain, sample rate, cutoff frequency, transition width, attenuation)`
 - Online: <http://t-filter.engineerjs.com/>

T-Filter

Firefox File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Window Help

TFilter - Free online FIR filter design

t-filter.engineerjs.com

Gain vs. Frequency Impulse Response Source Code

Feature Request Enterprise IIR Design

Demo Time!

Legend:
- ripple bounds (grey shaded area)
- desired gain (yellow line)
- actual gain (red line)

```
-0.00682044382621123  
0.004862378468793245  
-0.005944911305876701  
-0.006292877042351732  
-0.0058823627025007635  
-0.003722035308545146  
-0.00018913333727380674  
0.0051251701371504725  
0.01227474130313550  
0.021174615886323352  
0.0315583796886485  
0.042012673547399585  
0.05497258120616413  
0.0687778618882611  
0.07772081500131162  
0.08710535305690156  
0.09420114099015136  
0.09884544632460836  
0.1003030200147009  
0.09884544632460836  
0.09420114099015136  
0.08710535305690156  
0.07772081500131162  
0.0687778618882611  
0.05497258120616413  
0.042012673547399585  
0.0315583796886485  
0.021174615886323352  
0.01227474130313550  
0.0051251701371504725  
-0.00018913333727380674  
-0.003722035308545146  
-0.006292877042351732  
-0.005944911305876701  
-0.004862378468793245  
-0.00682044382621123
```

from	to	gain	ripple	act. rd
0 Hz	2.5 Hz	1	5 dB	3.87 dB
5 Hz	35 Hz	0	-40 dB	-10.85 dB

sampling freq: 70 Hz
desired #taps: minimum
actual #taps: 37

DESIGN FILTER

I am working on **TFilter2**. Screenshot here. Features include CIC (Sinc) filters, effect of quantization, save/load/share, aliasing visualization, and signal chain.

If you want to **advertise here**, contact me at peterisza@gmail.com.

TFilter is being used by many tech companies and universities.

Buy me a beer Tweet

Copyright © 2011 Peter Isza

Finite Impulse Response

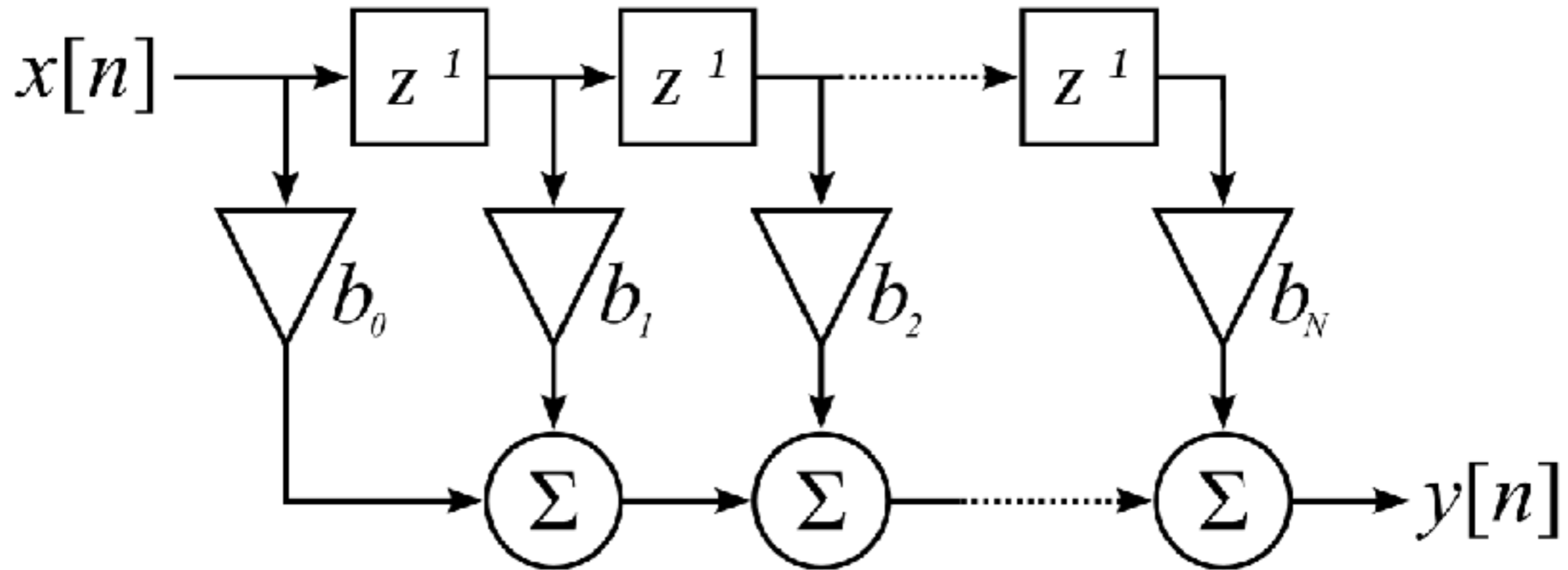
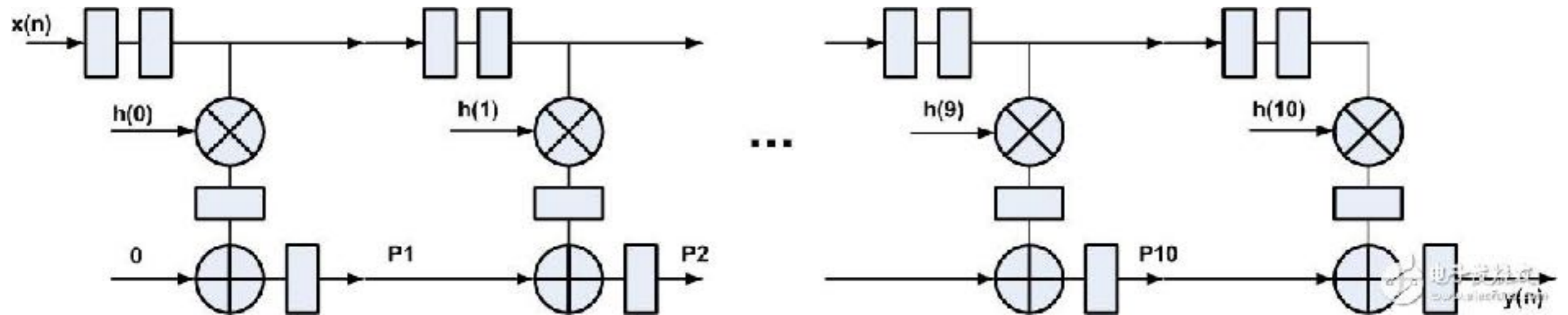


Image Source: Wikipedia

- $x[n]$: Input samples
- z^{-1} : Vertraging (delay van 1 sample)
- b_n : Coefficienten
- Σ : Optellen
- $y[n]$: Gefilterde samples

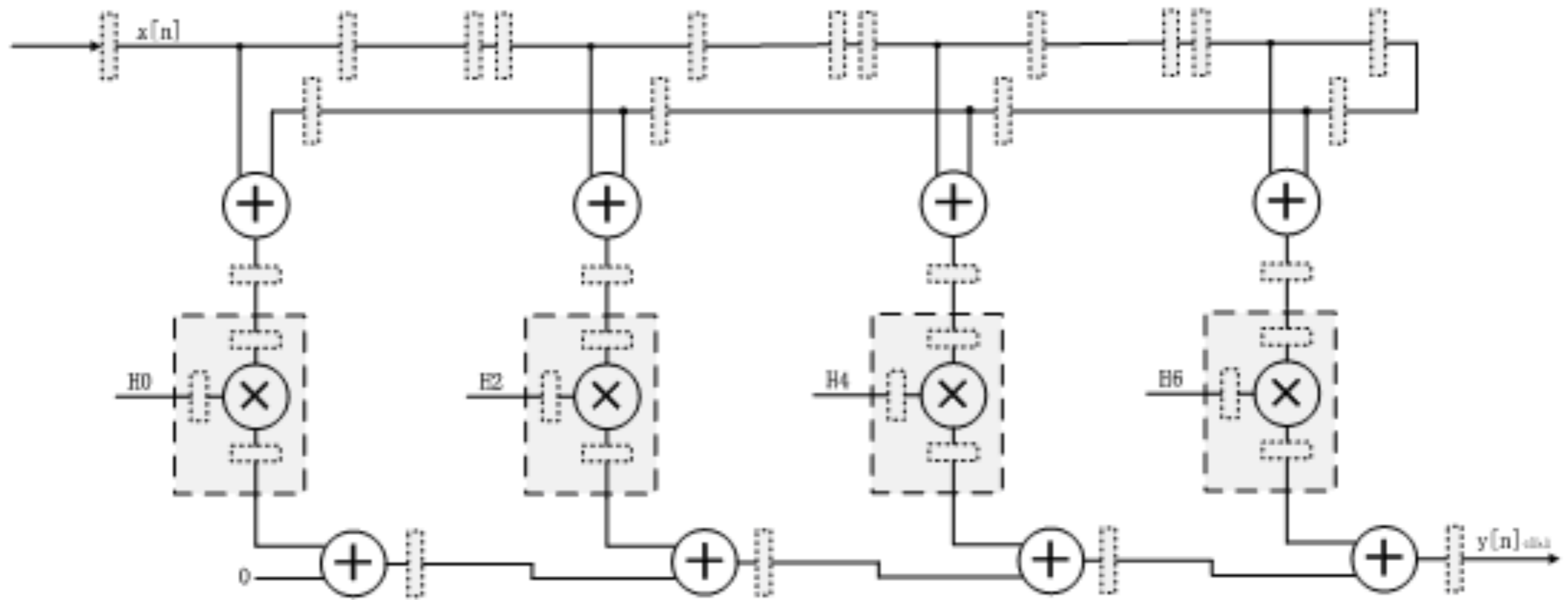


FIR in FPGA: Systolic



- Voeg extra delays toe in input en output chain (pipeline)
- Optelling neemt nu maar 2 inputs, kan met kloksnelheid
- Delay van het filter neemt toe

Systemic Symmetric Half Band

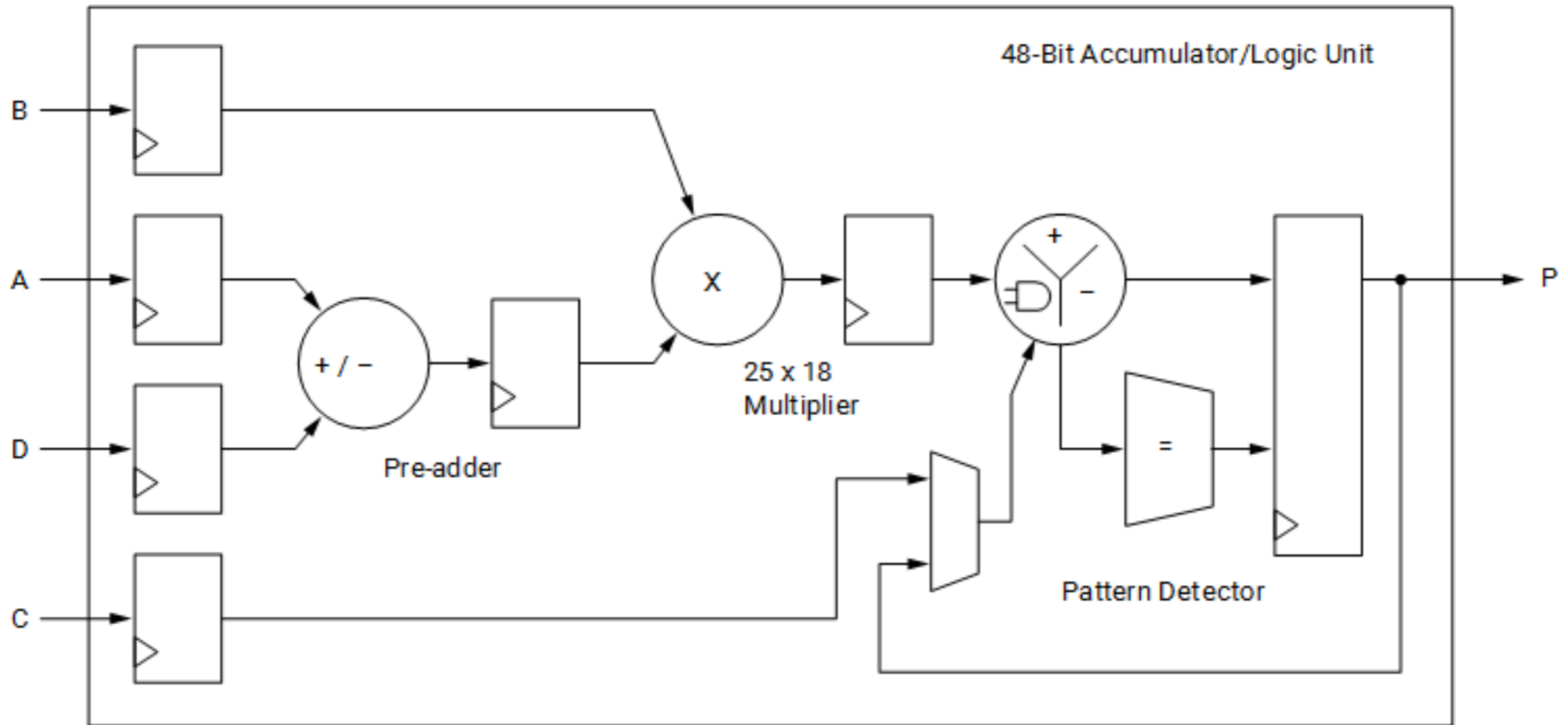


Maakt gebruik van:

- Helft van de coëfficiënten is nul
- Coëfficiënten zijn symmetrisch
- Gebruikt maar 1/4e van de multipliers

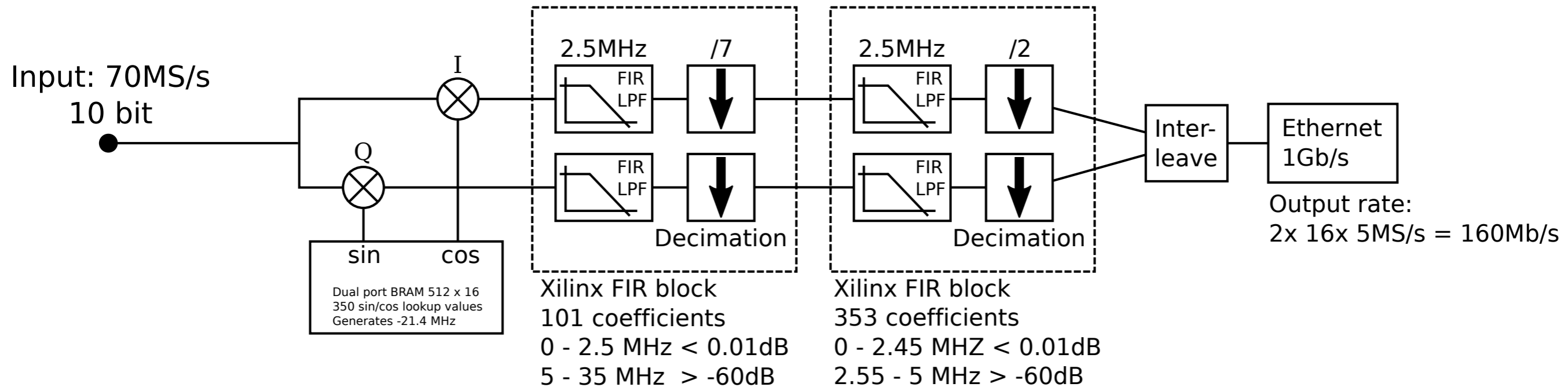
Past perfect in de hardware DSP blocks van de FPGA

FPGA DSP Block (Xilinx DSP48)

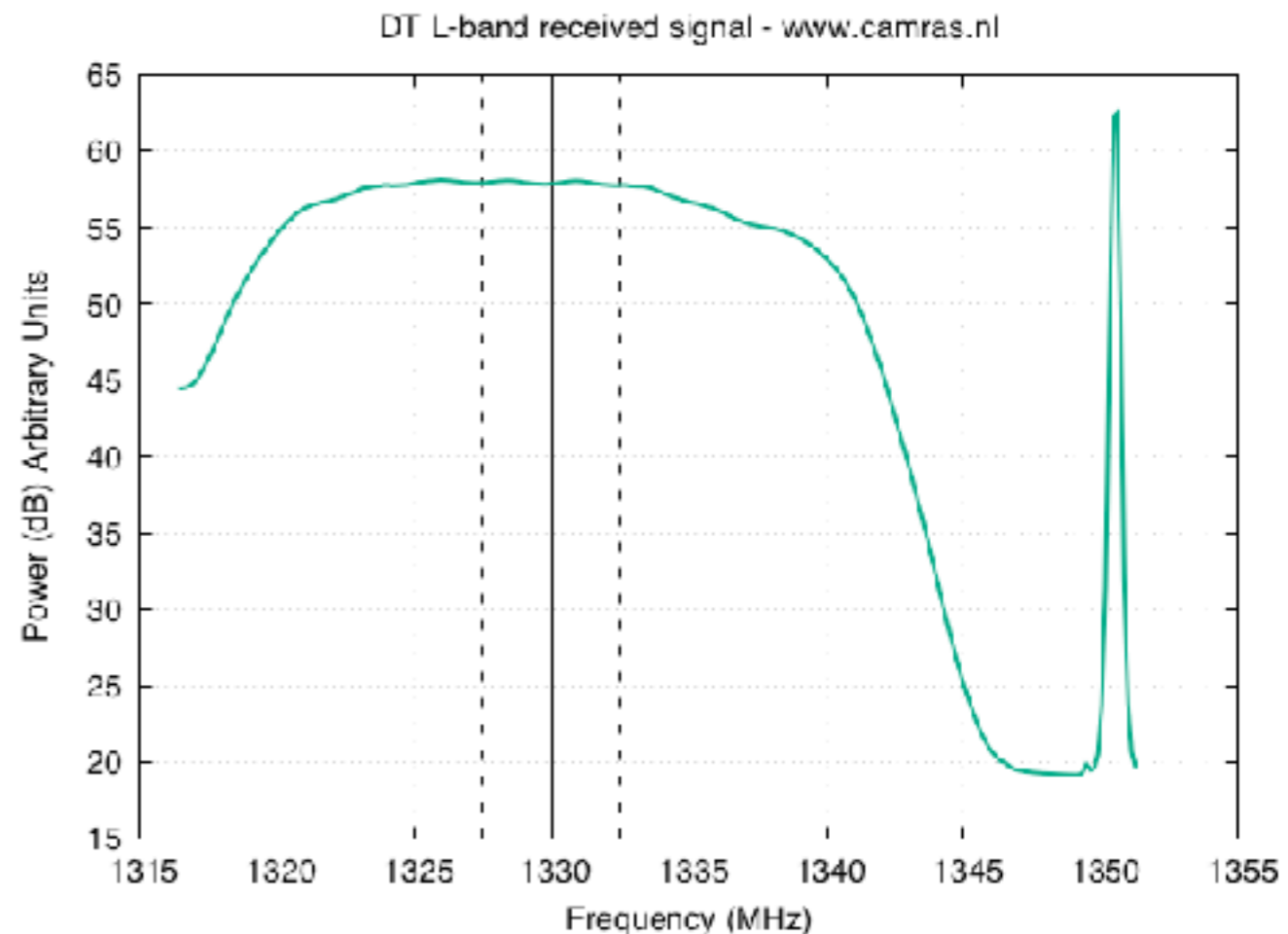


X13497-121417

GNU Radio Mode



- Cascaded FIR filter
 - First Filter: Large transition band
 - Second filter: steep halfband
- Implemented in FPGA
- Input: 70Ms/s real samples
- Output: 5Ms/s complex data
- GnuRadio compatible:
 - Interleaved 16 bits ints
 - Ethernet UDP Jumbo Frames
- 160Mb/s traffic



De resolutie van een Radio Telescoop



$$\theta \approx 1.2 \lambda/D \quad (\lambda = \text{golflengte, } D = \text{diameter})$$



Hubble Space Telescope:
 $\lambda = 600\text{nm}$ (zichtbaar licht)
 $D = 2.4\text{m}$
 $\theta = 0.06$ boogseconde

Dwingeloo radio telescoop
 $\lambda = 6\text{cm}$ (5GHz)
 $D = 25\text{m}$
 $\theta = 600$ boogseconden



Gezocht: Telescoop van 250 km?

Very Long Baseline Interferometry



JIVE

Joint Institute for VLBI
ERIC

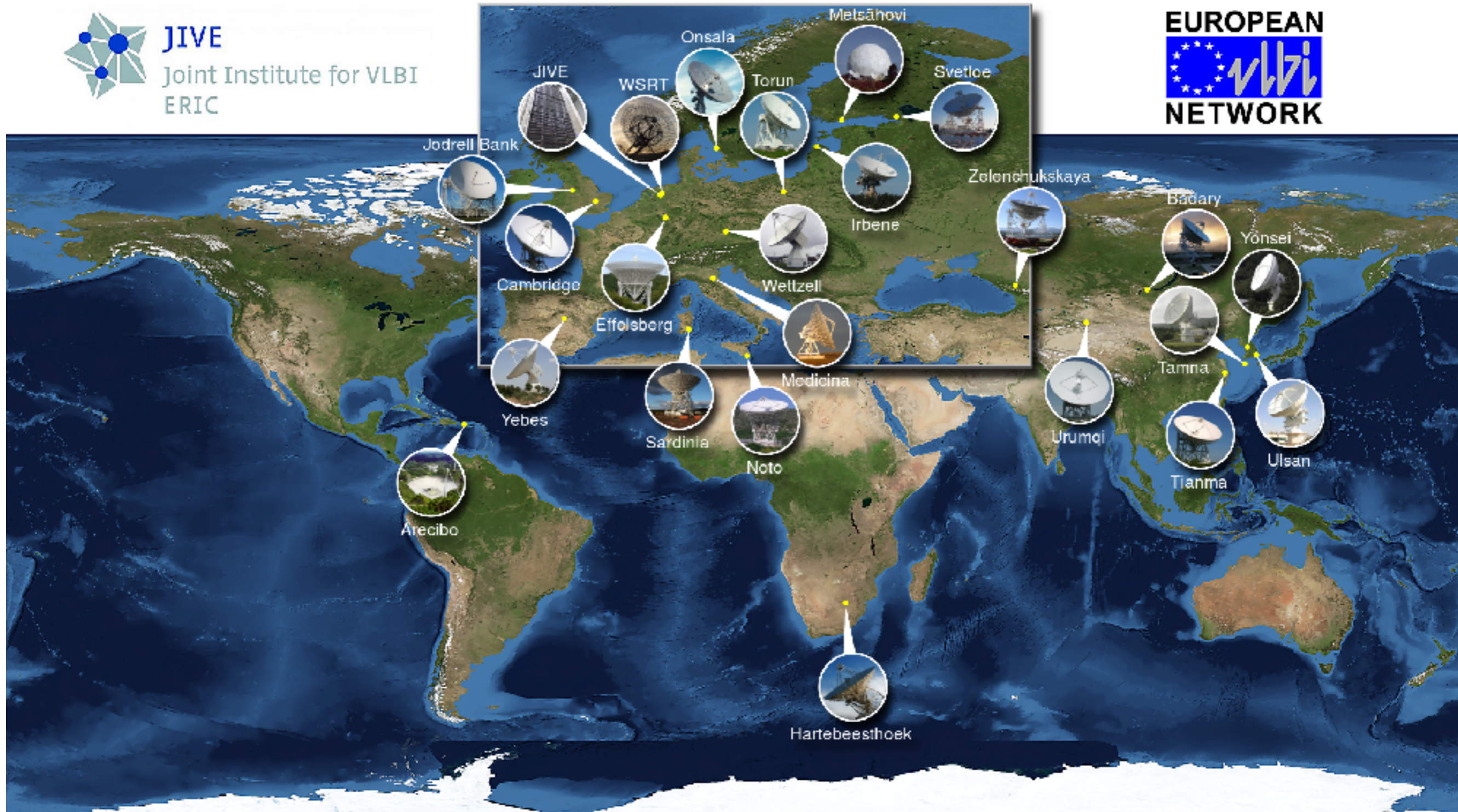
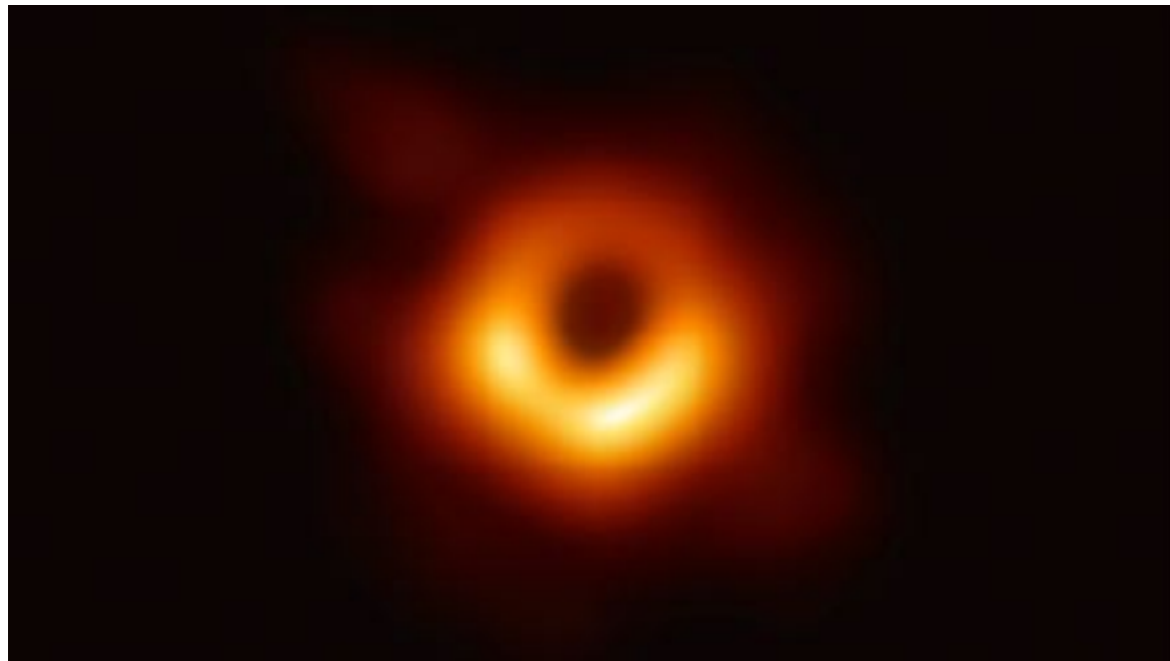
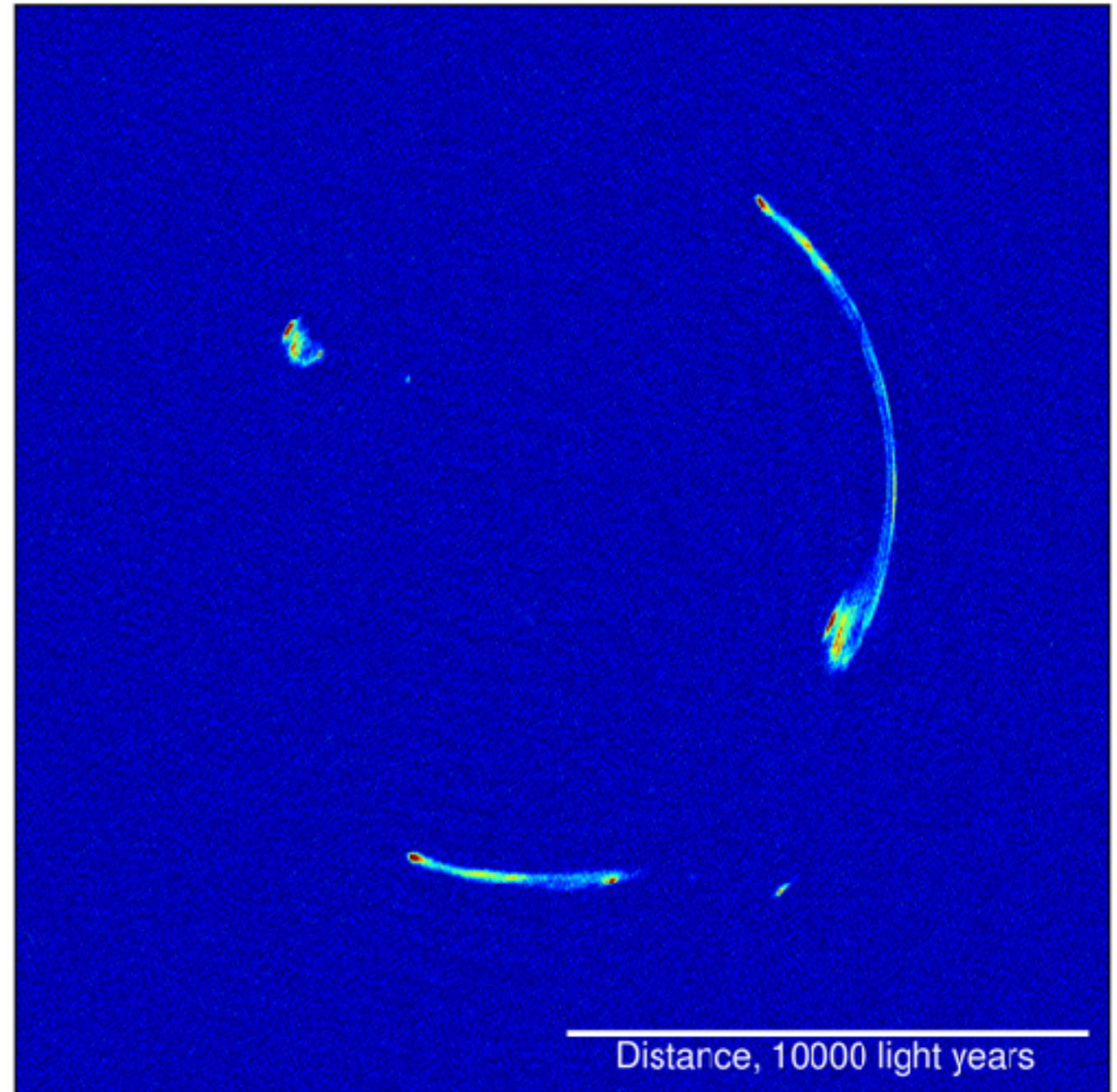


Image by Paul Boven (boven@jive.eu). Satellite image: Blue Marble Next Generation, courtesy of Nasa Visible Earth (visibleearth.nasa.gov).

VLBI Voorbeelden



Zwart gat in M87 - EHT Consortium



Einstein Ring - C. Spingola e.a.



White Rabbit

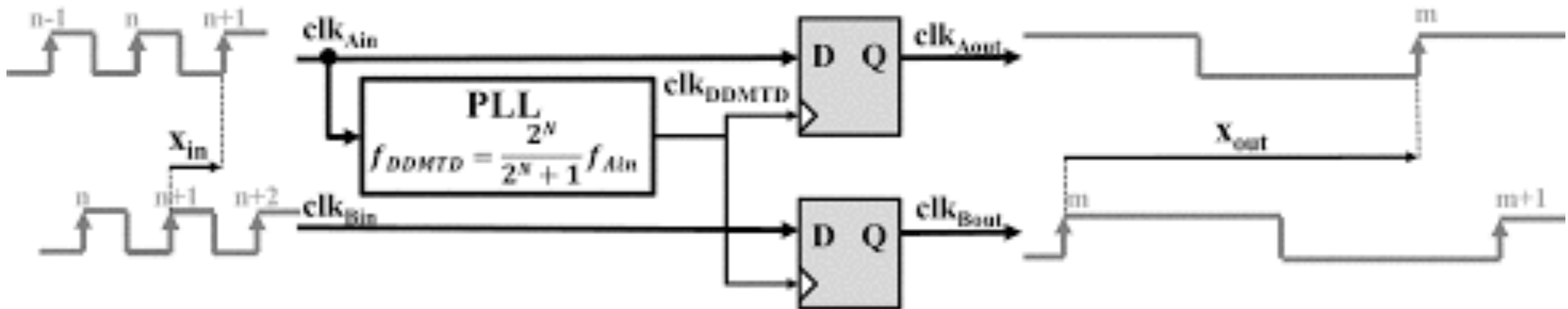
- Een open standaard voor distributie van tijd en frequentie
- 1ns over 10km, naar 1000-en eindpunten
- Origineel ontwerp door CERN, vrijgegeven als open hardware



- Glasvezel (single mode, single fiber) voor distributie
- Timing van de RTT in FPGA (ps resolutie)
- Tijd-referentie van WSRT (waterstof maser)
 - via 35km (en 169km) fiber naar DT
- Stabiliteit: ruim beter dan $10E-14$!



DDMTD



- Digital Dual Mixer Time Difference
- White Rabbit: Input is 62.5 MHz
- $N=14$: Helper is 62.496185 MHz
- Verschil: 3.814 kHz
- Resolutie: 1 ps, 30 Hz bandbreedte



Nieuw Backend

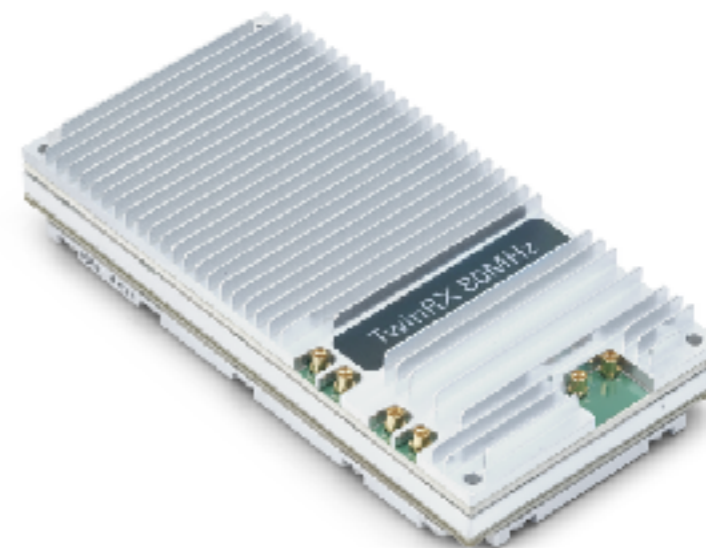
Ettus X310

- Dual 10Gb/s SFP+
- Big FPGA
- Twee TwinRX modules
 - 10 MHz - 6GHz
 - Elk 2x 80 MHz Bandbreedte



X310

- FPGA: Xilinx Kintex7-410T
 - 406,720 cells
 - 1540 multipliers
 - >500 pins

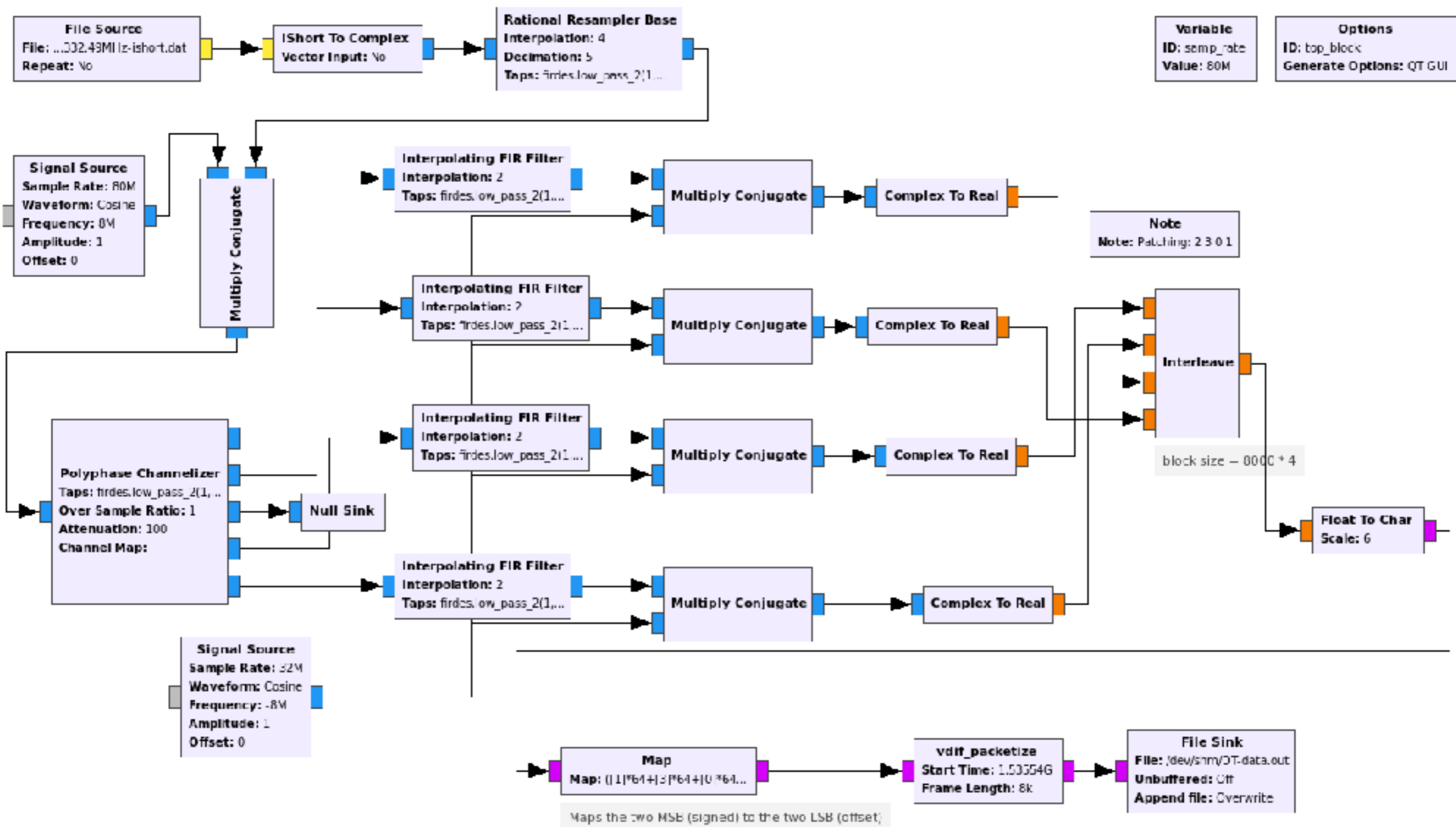


TwinRX

Gebruik voor VLBI:

- RFNOC processing in FPGA
- H-Maser clock via White Rabbit

Dwingeloo VLBI

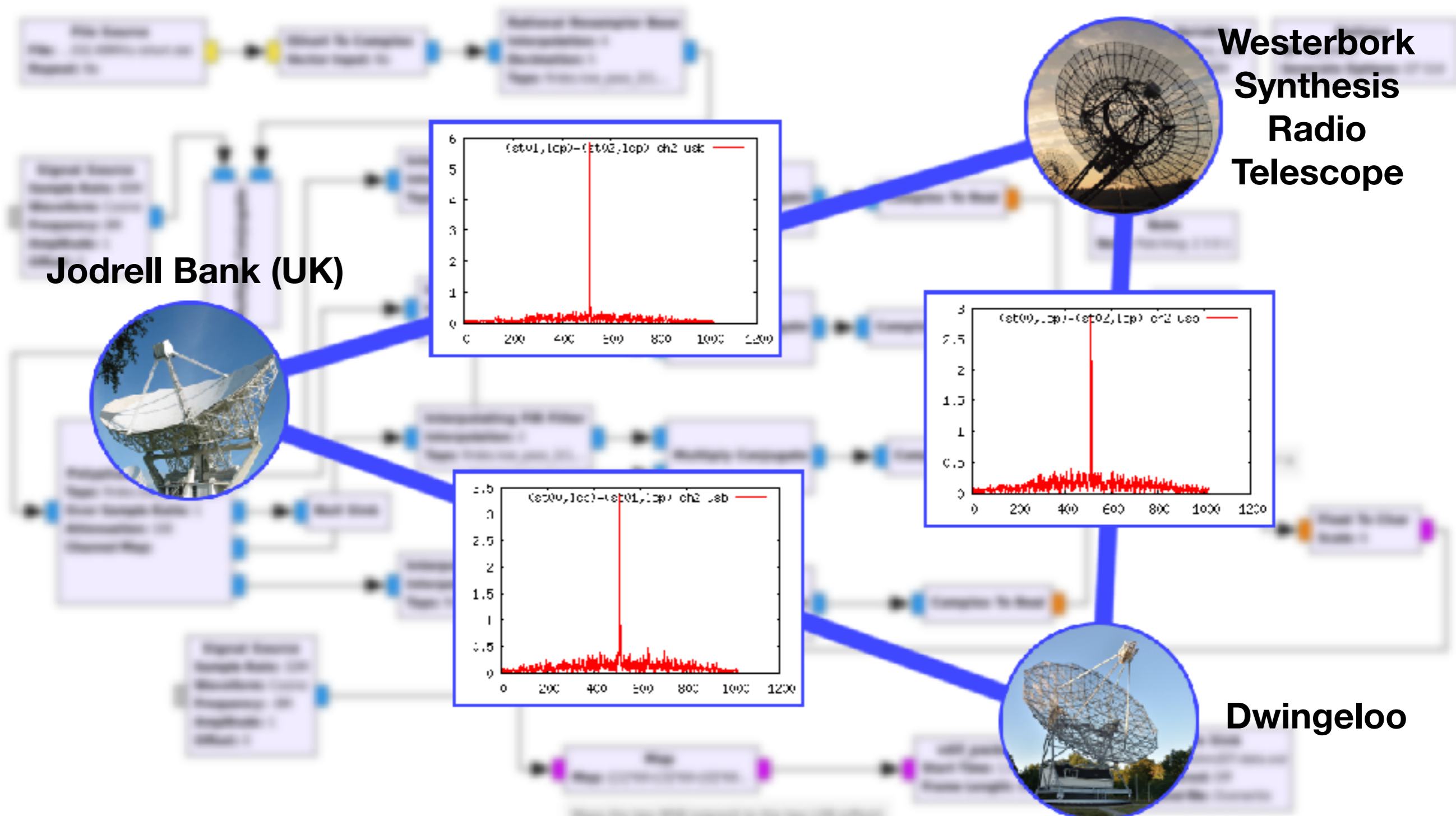


- Runs on Ettus X310 with dual TwinRX
- Four of these flowcharts to get 256MHz of spectrum, 1024Mb/s data

Dwingeloo VLBI fringes (again) !



2018-08-25



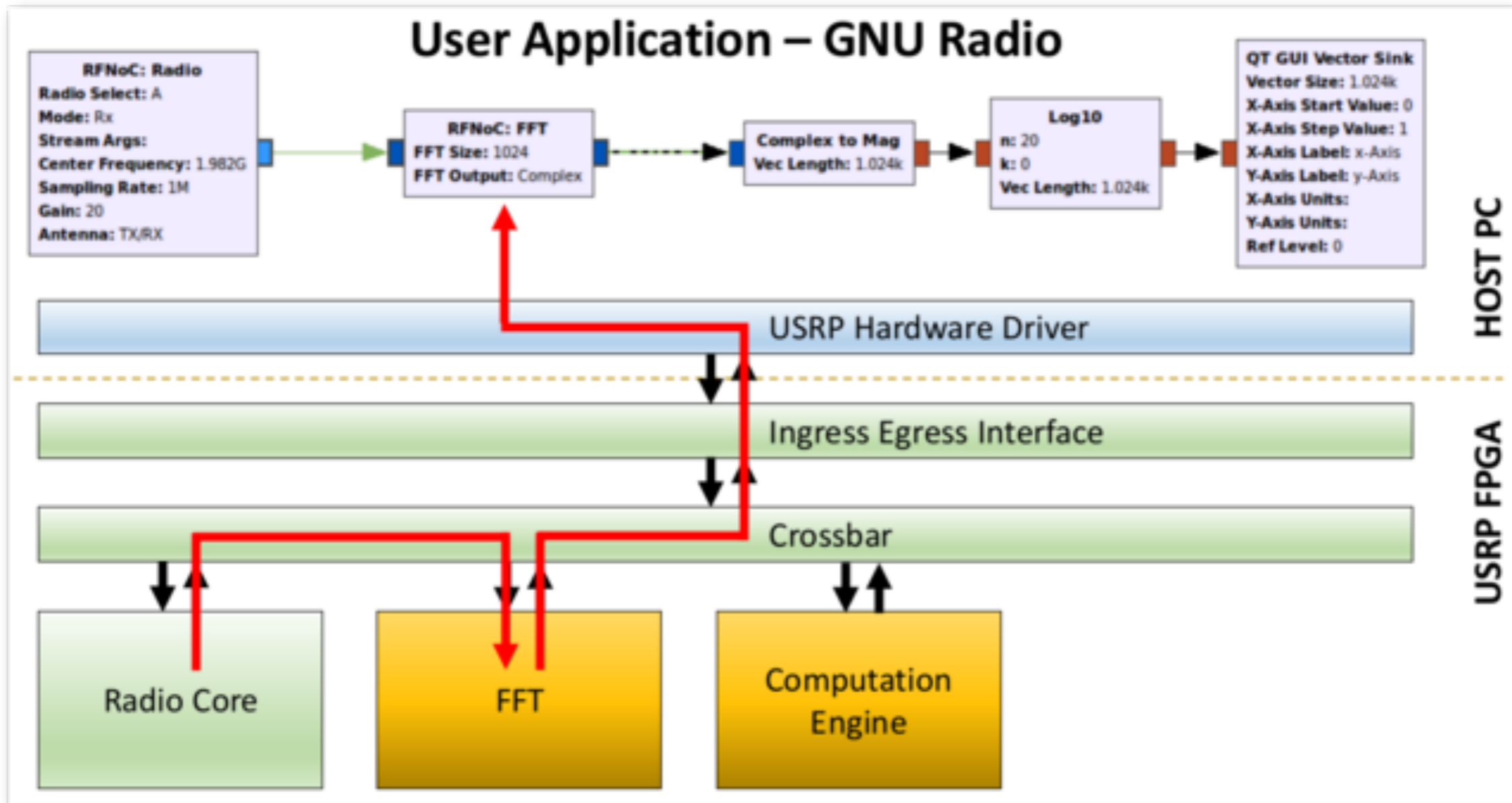
Jodrell Bank (UK)

Westerbork
Synthesis
Radio
Telescope

Dwingeloo

- Using a Rubidium (Now: White Rabbit link to H-Maser in WSRT)

RFNoC



- Deel van de signal-processing flowchart in FPGA
- Nu bezig VLBI flowchart om te zetten in Verilog
- RF-NoC: RF Network-on-Chip
- Module om eigen firmware voor USRP te schrijven

Contact Houden



- Website: <http://www.camras.nl/>
- Mail: info@camras.nl
- Gitlab: <http://gitlab.camras.nl/public>
 - Inclusief ontwerp van backend
- Twitter:
 - @Radiotelescoop (Dutch, general public)
 - @PI9CAM (English, more technical)
- Observatie data:
 - <http://charon.camras.nl/public>
 - Pulsars, SETI, DSLWP-B
- Nieuwe vrijwilligers zijn welkom!

