Massively Improved sBitx Gordon Gibby KX4Z NCS521

Feb. 2024

MY Situation Last Year: Discouraging

- 500kHz Spurs (80 meters)
- Questionable Signal Purity...but close!
- Both my Raspberry 4's.....toasted.

		2023	-02-15 21:1	1:04		
f 0.00 de	3m	Att 20.00 dB		Marker1	14.()306
Ma	arker					
	.030667 MHz .86 dBm		2			
,	6	8		5 3		
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Start RBW Peak	10.000 kHz Table X Axis 14.030667 MHz 16.157333 MHz		Peak 9	X Axis 10.00933:	3 MHz	SV
Start RBW Peak	10.000 kHz Table X Axis 14.030667 MHz 16.157333 MHz 20.410667 MHz	Ampt -8.86 dBm	Peak	X Axis	3 MHz	Stu Stu A
Start RBW Peak 1 2 3 4	10.000 kHz Table X Axis 14.030667 MHz 16.157333 MHz 20.410667 MHz 11.904000 MHz	Ampt -8.86 dBm -55.28 dBm	Peak 9	X Axis 10.00933:	3 MHz	SV A
Start RBW Peak Peak	10.000 kHz Table X Axis 14.030667 MHz 16.157333 MHz 20.410667 MHz 11.904000 MHz 18.206667 MHz	Ampt -8.86 dBm -55.28 dBm -57.15 dBm	Peak 9	X Axis 10.00933:	3 MHz	SV A
Start RBW Peak 1 2 3 4	10.000 kHz Table X Axis 14.030667 MHz 16.157333 MHz 20.410667 MHz 11.904000 MHz	Ampt -8.86 dBm -55.28 dBm -57.15 dBm -59.61 dBm	Peak 9	X Axis 10.00933:	3 MHz	SV A

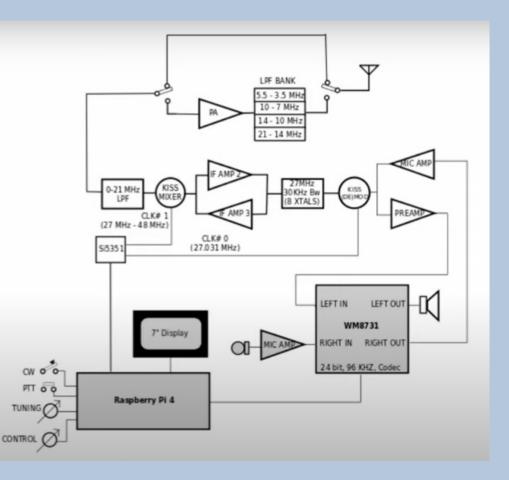
REVIEW: Sbitx Introduction

- SDR architecture
- Modulation / demodulation performed in math
- Rpi4 processor
- Touch Screen
- Any mode you can mathematically describe possible
- FT8 built in
- PSK31 built in
- 10-20-30-40 watts
- Digital filtering



REVIEW: Hybrid SDR Overview

- Heterodyne low-pass filtered 3-30 MHz up to 40 MHz
- Then down to 0-48 kHz
- \$4 WM8731 CD player codec
- (Full Duplex one channel for receive, one channel for transmit)
- Center = 24 kHz

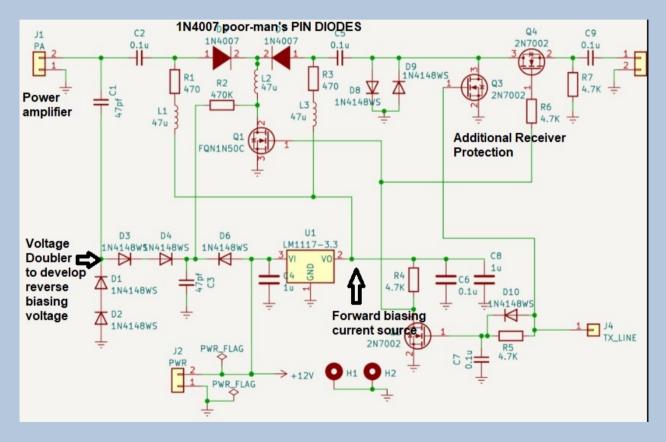


REVIEW: Blowing Finals

- Traced to PARASITIC OSCILLATIONS caused by direct feedback through the transmit/receive relay.
- Great Gnashing of Teeth: followed by development of a diodeswitched T/R system that brought relay-less near full break-in!

Review: Auto-Bias Developing TR Switch

- Brilliance: voltage doubler from the RF itself!
- Mosfets used to control DC biasing
- 2N7002
- Bias current only has to support RECEIVE
- Transmitter always connected to antenna
- Transmitter stages depowered when not transmitting
- Receiver only connected when receiving



Things began to improve

But only AFTER my talk of last year...





8 02/18/24



Or **\$11.41** /mo (6 mo). Select from 1 plan **/prime** Overnight FREE Returns ~

May be available at a lower price from other sellers, potentially without free Prime shipping.

Eligible for Return, Refund or Replacement within 30 days of rece ~ | Product support included ~

Size: 4GB

- Was finally able to purchase replacement Pi's for burned out units
- Gave up on +5VDC internal supply and went with stock wall wart MADE for the Raspbery Pi4 –
- Finally able to turn the unit back on!!

9 02/18/24

3. Raised PA idle from 0.25 to 0.36 A

• Single digit improvement in IMD responses, but helpful.



"tunable" spur!

DEVELOPER EDITION:

- 11th harmonic of operating frequency beating with Local Oscillator-- only observed on 80 meters
- Here are the observed data from before and now some math that explains it:

4. Lowered Si5351 drive current to 2mA

	 Operating 	Spur	11th harmonic	Local Oscillator	Implied Bandpass
	 Frequency 	Frequency	of operating	that goes with	Filter (should be constant)
 (MEAS)URED) (MEASURED) frequency)frequency	making that spur	
	• 3.500	5.008 MHz	38.5 MHz	43.508 MHz	40.008 MHz
	• 3.510	4.912 MHz	38.61	43.522 MHz	40.012
	• 3.520	4.816 MHz			
	• 3.600	4.012	39.6 MHz	43.612 MHz	40.012 MHz
	• 3.620	3.808 MHz	39.82	43.628 MHz	40.008 MHz
	• 3.640	3.640 MHz			

• SOLUTION: Increasing PA idle to 0.360 Amps and decreasing Si5351 drive significantly reduced this....

- (red boxes in photo)
- All seemed to help except the one in the +V line to the PA finals – which hurt
- I added one additional 0.1 uF chip capacitor in parallel with
- C73 to filter the +V to the FSA3157 better
- C74 to filter the midpoint adjustment better
- C8 and 9 to filter the +V to the Si5351
- That made what appeared to be even further improvements to the 11thharmonic/LO IMD mixing product such tht they were in the -44 to -50 dBcarrier range and of little further concern between 3.5 and 3.620 MHz. !



6. Removed ALL circuitry from +12 Analog Line

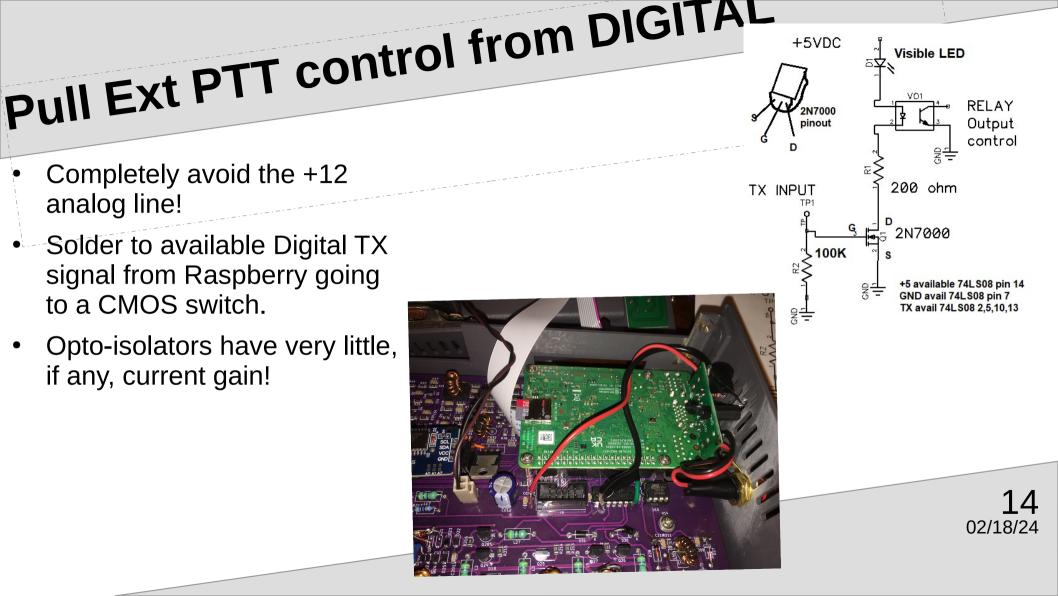
- +12VDC feeds all stages of Transmitter Amplifiers switched ON/OFF for T/R
- ANY signal coupled to these stages via +V gets MIXED through their nonlinearities-- and I had connected to that to run my circuit for external relays...
- FAR better to make modifications that connect to the DIGITAL outputs directly from the Raspberry Pi....than to add even a few cm of wire to the ANALOG +12 lines

13

02/18/24

• With all these improvements, the DE was reasonably FCC-compliant.

- Completely avoid the +12 analog line!
- Solder to available Digital TX signal from Raspberry going to a CMOS switch.
- Opto-isolators have very little, if any, current gain!



During DE installation

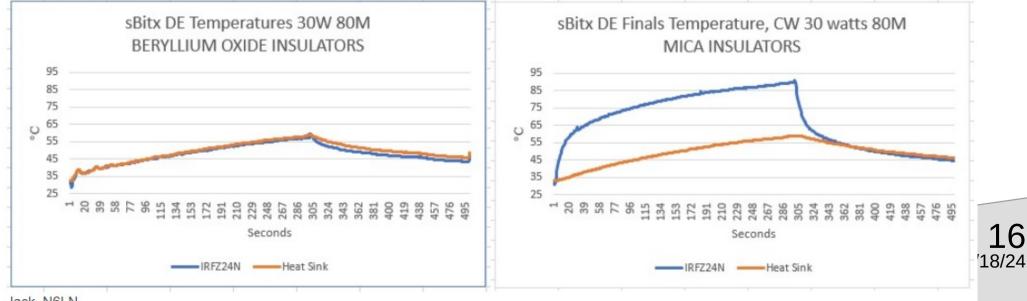
(Not connected up.... Just Positioned...



Aluminum Nitride Insulators

FAR better heat conduction from the MOSFET PA devices.

Work by Jack, N6LN. AlN about as good as beryllium oxide and less toxicity conccern.



Jack, N6LN

Version 2 hardware released!!

- BIG form factor change much thinner!
- NO RELAYS AT ALL
 - VERY IMPRESSIVE
 - Possible concern over 80M IMDs (increase diode switching current)
 - Do I raise \$\$ and risk a purchase??



Able to get a cast-off V2

- Owner: "Never transmitted"
- Received condition: Receiver works!
- Concluded careful study of the transmitter purity was in order
- CANNOT be certain what VOM measurements I made during this time...

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• You'll understand why later...

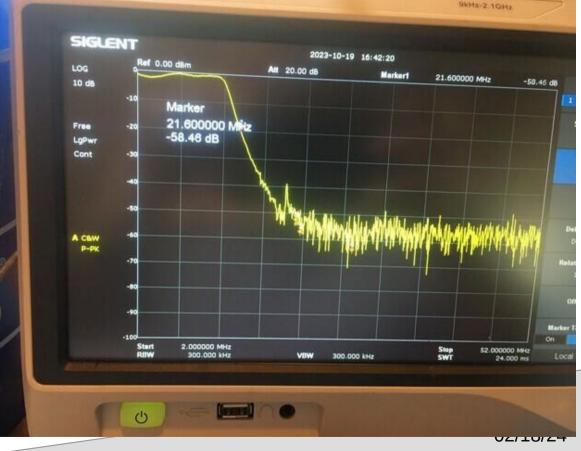
BIG PROBLEMS when measured

- HUGE spurs..... approx
 -22dBc (way out of spec)
- Weeks and Weeks of effort to figure out.
- Thread with hundreds of entries on BITX20
- Finally figured out
- IN PROCESS...learned a LOT about the design.



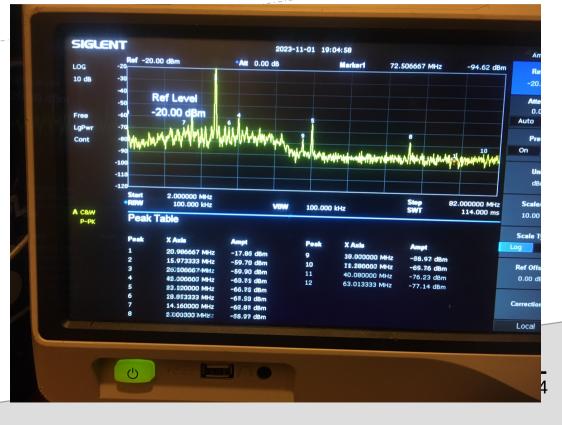
Divide and Conquer: Check Low Pass Filters

- First suspicion was inadequate low pass filtering.
- Opposite! Absolutely EXCELLENT!
- That's at least 55 dB of absolute isolation
- Would work even if harmonics SAME as fundamental!
- Very impressive



Check Direct Thru Filter

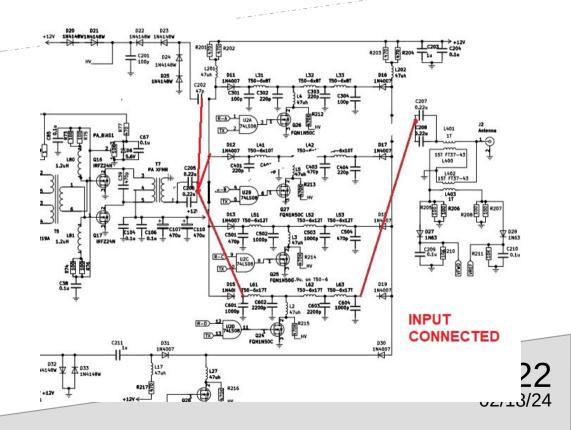
 Wired directly thru filter – good output!



Blamed every diode in sight...
 Extensive testing to see which diodes

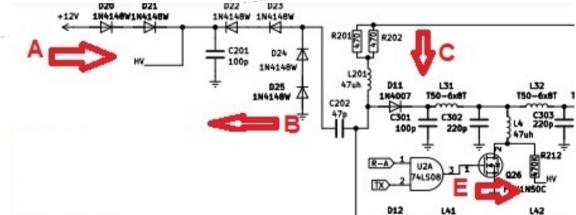
added what spurs....relatively fruitless

• Tried with/without just about every switching diode posssible....



Finally: signal is bypassing the filters HOW?

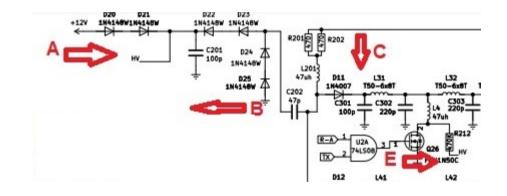
- Multiple paths of control of switching diodes
- +12 can bias
- RF HV can bias
- Band control can bias
- On and on

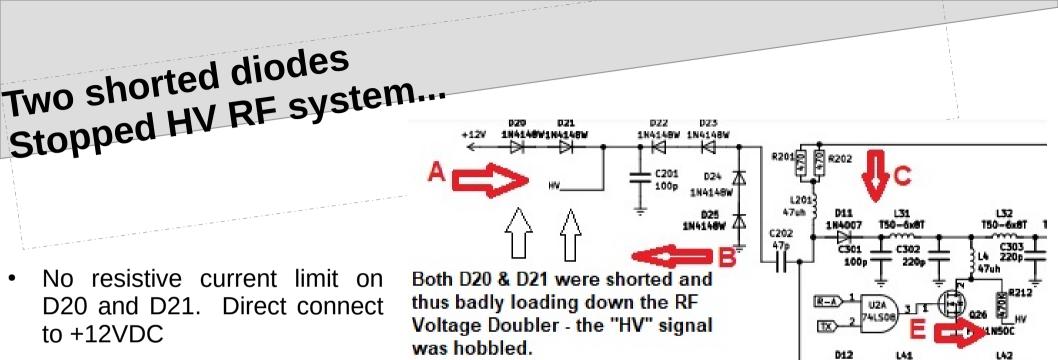


23

How is signal getting around? Extremely complicated T/R Switching

- Multiple paths to control.
- Days and days of testing and adjusting different parts of the switching controls of the diodes....
- Hunting for how energy is bypassing the excellent filters...





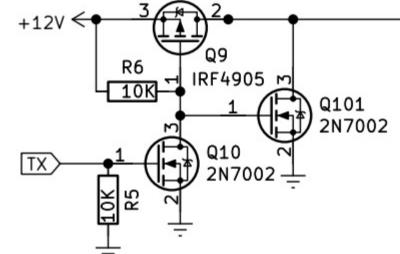
- An errant VOM lead could have fried them at any point.
- Added ~150 ohms in series as protective for them after repair.
- Works FINE

25

In the process... discovered Q101 was fried.... Somewhat risky MOSFET switching

Q9 and Q101 can potentially BOTH be on – a short across the power supply. One of the two will be toasted. And Q101 is much smaller!

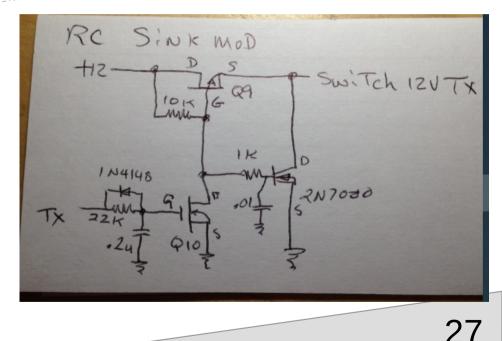
Q9 is a powerful IRF4905



26



- Allison had fixed it with RC delay
- I recommended 150-200 ohms in the drain of Q101 protective



Software now includes HTML interface Remote operation easy.



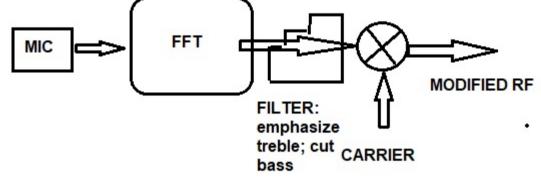
Really working Unit now!

- Started using for various nets
- Created my own desktop mic for it
- (Hi-output electret, -24dB)
- Works FB into SB-200 vacuum tube amp



High School Science Fair Experiment "Goal-directed microphone FFT filtering to improve intelligibility in the face of noise"

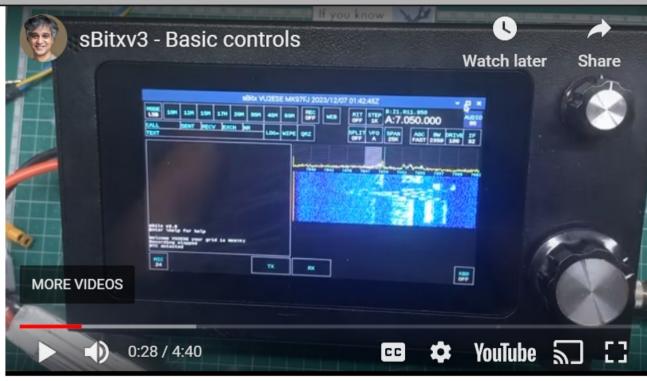
• Take advantage of the FFT representation of voice to add treble, cut bass and see if better intelligibility in the face of added noise in the received signal...



30

V3 Hardware/software

- December 14, 2023
- Improved software in many ways
- Better connection to CODEC
- Went down in power to IRF510, more stable, more resilient 25W
- Better documentation



TELNET PORT API

- V3 addition from Ashhar
- Unidirectional: controls radio
- Port 8081
- ~ 56 commands
- Well documented.
- Allows 3rd party control, without having to edit sBitx code!

Search ...

Q

USING SBITX

Setting up

- Entering Text
- First time Setup
- Basic Operations
 Bandwidth & Filters
- Split Operating
- Macros
- CW Operations
- SSB Operation
- FT8 Operation
 Using Third-party Software/Modems
- Using Third-party Software/Moder
 Wiring up the sBits v3 Board kit
- Writing up the SBRX V3 Board Rit
 Using Third-party Software/Modems
- Updating the sBitx
- sBitx v3 Commands Reference

RECENT POSTS

- Testing of sBitx at HF Signals
- Updating the sBitx
- May 4th update for sbitx
- Syncing the Real time clock
- Connecting the sBits to Internet

ARCHIVES

- May 2023
- October 2022
- September 2022
 - CATEGORIES
 - How it works

Reference : sBitx v3 Commands

This is an experimental feature and it is only meant for the developers for the present.

In addition to the visual controls, the sBitx also supports text commands that allow the same functionality as the graphical controls.

These commands can be entered in the native UI by preceding the text with a backslash (\) or pressing the CMD key of the on-screen keyboard.

In the web UI, press the **CMD** button in the bottom of the page to open the Commands console. The commands can be entered directly into the web UI's command console without the backslash.

These are text commands that can be entered from the keyboard

Basic Radio Commands

MYCALLSIGN [text]

Sets the operator (your) callsign. This is used just once when you are setting up your radio with your callsign. If a friend is using the radio, they should set it to their callsign for the macros, FT8 and the logger to work properly.

MYGRID [6 letters]

This is a 6 letter code to indicate the approximate location of your station on Earth.

Sets the operator (your) Maidenhead grid location. It is used just once when you are setting up your radio with your callsign. If the radio's location is changed, you should update the grid location.

FREQ frequency

Sets the operating frequency of the radio. The frequency can be specified in Hz or KHz. You can also use the short form of just f. Both of the following examples set the frequency to 7035 KHz: FREQ 7035

- f 7035000
- AUDIO 0-100



USER COMMUNITY AWAKENS

- Moves from fixing problems...to creating new utilities.
- JJ W9JES Creates sBitx
 Toolbox

	sBITX Toolbox	~ ^ X
Add Remove Update	About	
sBitx sBitx Web sBITX Manager	sBitx web	sBITX Manager
sBITX Scanner sBITX EZ Tools	sBITX Scanner	sBITX EZ Changer
sBITX Backlight Control sBITX Screen Resizer	TX Backlight Control	sBITX Screen Resizer
PSK Reporter Power Off Reboot	JS8Call	Fldigi
Keyboard Custom Application	PSK Reporter	Power Off
Reboot		

ICOM EMULATOR

- Despite the BITX20 / Farhan efforts, unlikely to replace ALL extant ham radio software with Linux-compatible code on the Raspberry Pi
- Waste of effort?
- Legacy code doesn't normally connect over Internet ports....uses serial ports / USB
- Best to provide an EMULATOR



Fascinating different views of what is actually important and useful in a new radio....

34

Physical Layer: RS232 via UARTs

- UARTS provide in-built driver • provision of Windows COM ports, and Linux / dev USB0
- Reliable at 115200 without • handshaking







Ver 0.1 Interface Software

- Fixed / dev/ttyUSB0
- 115200 baud
- Unidirectional
- Implements FREQ control
- Implements TX
- Implements RX
- Adequate for WINLINK Client
- Adequate for WINLINK Server
- Adequate for ION2G ALE

Software: https://qsl.net/nf4rc/Tech/icomemulator.zip

Groups.io wiki page: https://groups.io/g/BITX20/wiki/36021

36

```
int main (void)
     fd set readfds, testfds;
     ssize t rd;
     struct termios new termios, old termios;
     struct serial struct sstruct;
        FILE *fp1; // file pointer for capture file
              command, bytectr; // GLG use
        int
        printf("Hello, world!\n");
     printf ("SimpleTerm\n(c) 2005-2012 SCS GmbH & Co. KG, Hanau, Germany\npress CTRL-C to end program\n");
     if (lock device (serdev) < 0)
          // error
          fprintf (stderr, "Could not lock %s\n", serdev);
          return EXIT FAILURE;
     if ((ser = open (serdev, O RDWR | O NOCTTY)) == -1)
          // Error
          fprintf (stderr, "Could not open %s\n", serdev);
          unlock device (serdev);
          return EXIT FAILURE;
                                                                                                     37
                                                                                                  02/18/24
     if(socketstart()!=0
                 printf ("Could not open telnet socket \n");
```

My V2 Go-Box

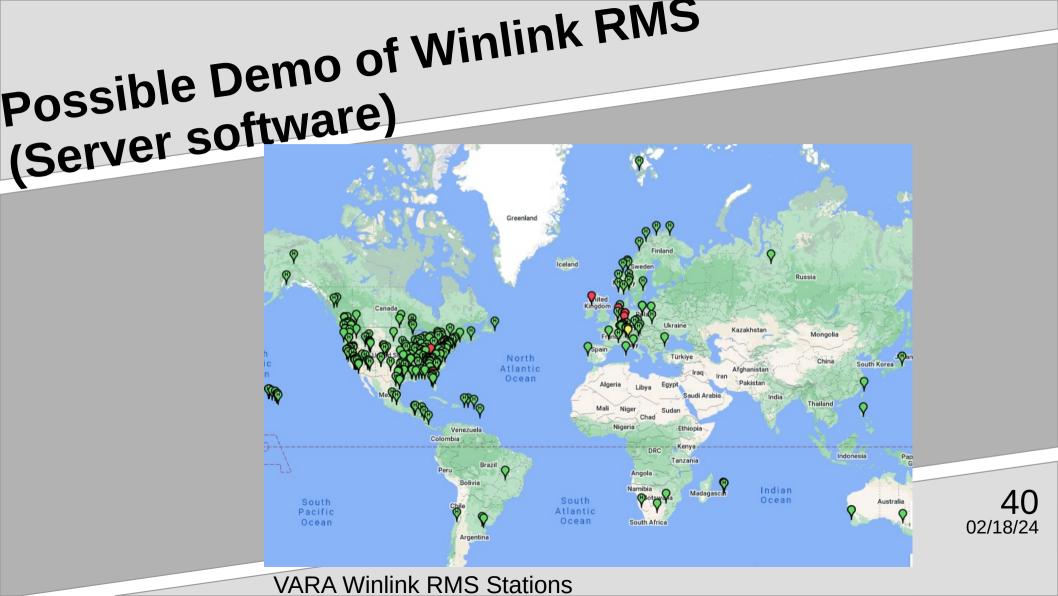
- Radio
- 150W \$50 power supply with no discernible RF hash
- Auto antenna tuner
- External soundcard system
- Custom power/current
 meter



My DE Go-Box (unfinished)

• Power supply and little else at time of writing.





Fascinating and working radio!

• \$399 – in many ways, for hams who want to experiment, this is now a STEAL.

