

From bench to deployment The HB9TV-1 linear transponder

using an Analog Devices ADALM-PLUTO



HAMRADIO 2025

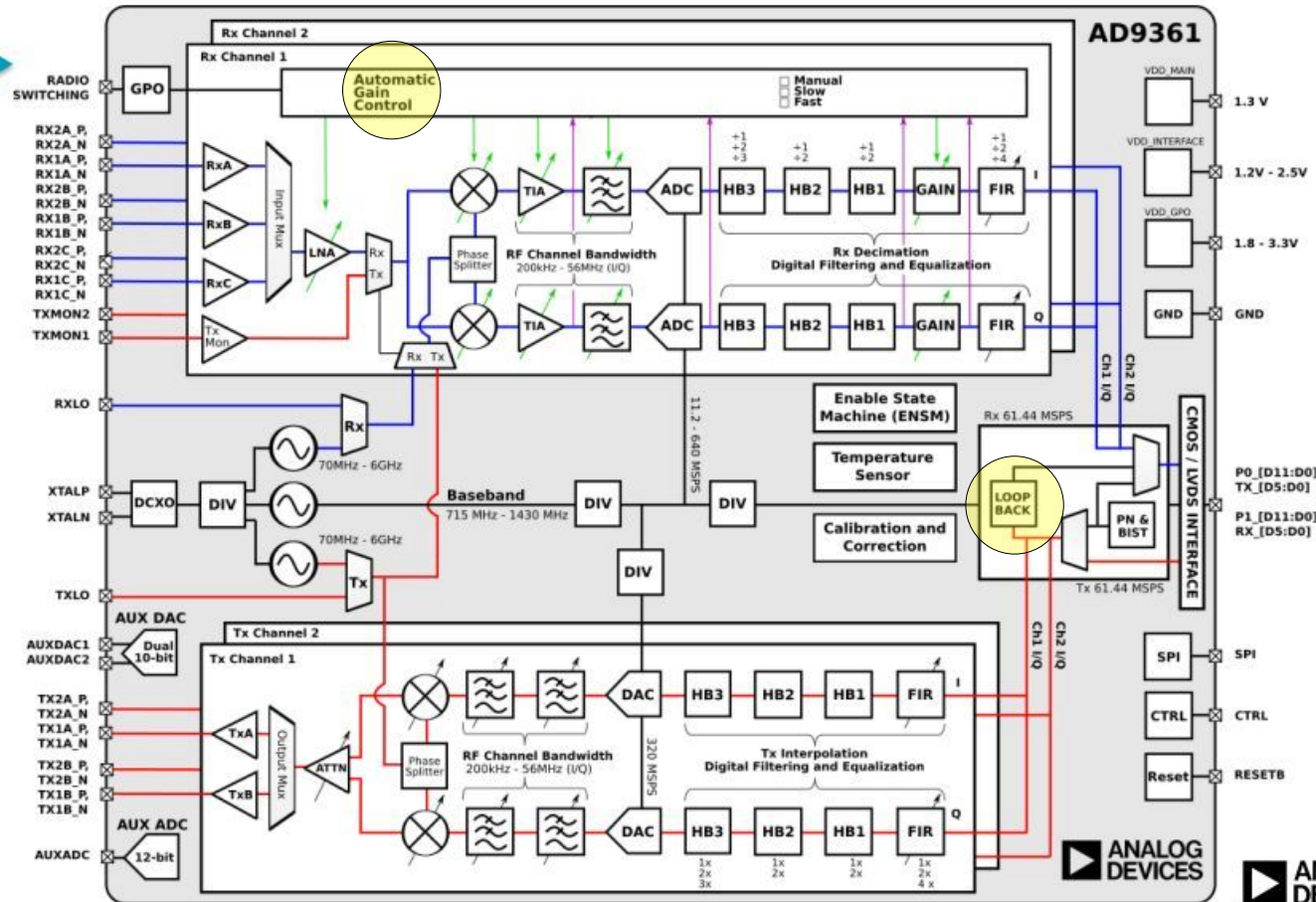
HB9DUG Michel

June 27, 2025

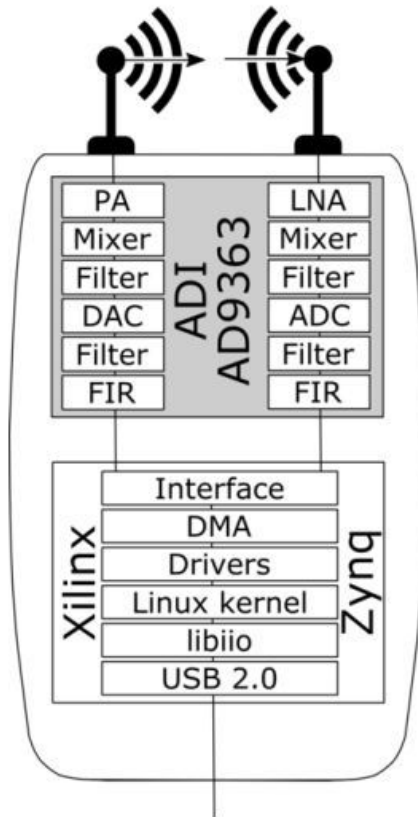
Project hardware



- AD9361: 2 Rx + 2 Tx
- AD9364: 1 Rx + 1 Tx
- AD9363: 2 Rx + 2 Tx
- Major sections:
 - RF input/output paths
 - RF PLL/LO
 - Clock generation
 - ADC/DAC
 - Digital filters
 - Digital interface
 - Enable state machine
 - RX Gain (AGC)
 - TX Attenuation
 - Aux DAC/ADC and GPOs
 - Analog and Digital Correction/Calibration

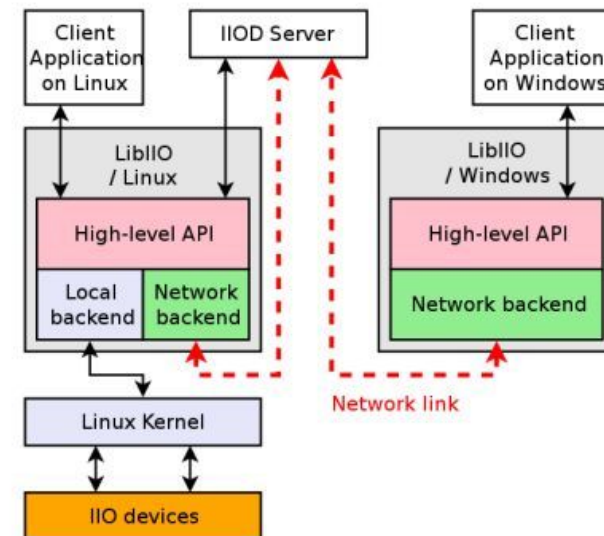


Project hardware



- ▶ Runs Linux inside the device
- ▶ Uses Linux's IIO framework to expose I/Q data and control
- ▶ Multi-Function USB Device
 - Native IIO over USB
 - Serial over USB
 - Kernel console
 - COMx, ttyACMx
 - Ethernet over USB (RNDIS)
 - Mass Storage
 - Device Firmware Update (DFU)
- ▶ USB Host
 - USB dongles

- ▶ Cross Platform
 - Windows
 - Linux
 - MAC
- ▶ Cross framework
 - Stacked libraries based on libiio



Project software

IIO

Linux kernel Industrial Input / Output frame framework

IIO - libiio

System library

Provides high-level C, C++, C# or Python programming interface to IIO

Cross Platform (Linux, Windows, MacOS X, BSD)

<https://github.com/analogdevicesinc/libiio>

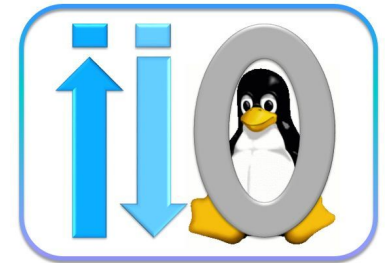
IIO – libiio – Command line tools

iio_info, iio_attr, iio_readdev, iio_writedev et iio_reg
included with the libiio

pyadi-iio

Analog Devices python interfaces for hardware with IIO drivers

<https://analogdevicesinc.github.io/pyadi-iio/guides/quick.html>



Project software (Python)

Python program:

```
#  
# version 1.0 2021-12-20, HB9DUG Michel  
#  
# proto transponder DATV  
# input = 437 MHz  
# output = 1280 MHz  
# rf bandwidth = 2 MHz
```

```
import adi
```

```
# setup interface  
sdr = adi.Pluto('ip:172.22.22.150')  
sdr.sample_rate = 8.192e6
```

```
# Configure RX channel  
sdr.rx_enabled_channels = [0]  
sdr.rx_lo = 437000000  
sdr.rx_rf_bandwidth = 2000000
```

```
# configure TX channel  
sdr.tx_enabled_channels = [0]  
sdr.tx_lo = 1280000000  
sdr.tx_rf_bandwidth = 2000000  
sdr.tx_cyclic_buffer = True
```

```
# Mute TX on power up  
sdr.tx_hardwaregain_chan0 = -60
```

```
# Use RF loop back mode  
sdr.loopback = 2
```

```
# AGC  
sdr.gain_control_mode = 'slow_attack'
```

```
# TX on (-60 to 0 dB)  
sdr.tx_hardwaregain_chan0 = -10
```

```
while True:  
    print(' ')  
    stop = input('Return to Exit')  
    sdr.tx_hardwaregain_chan0 = -60  
    break
```

Project software (IIO Command tools)

The goal : standalone Pluto using the mass storage drive support (USB Flash Drive)

Auto Run Support
runme[XX].sh

```
#
# version 1.0  2022-05-01
#
# HB9TV / HB9DUG
#
# proto transponder DATV
# input = 437 MHz
# output = 1280 MHz
# rf bandwidth = 2 MHz
# sample rate = 4096 MHz

# Configure sample rate
iio_attr --uri "ip:192.168.2.1" -c ad9361-phy voltage0 sampling_frequency 4096000

# Configure RX channel
iio_attr --input-channel --uri "ip:192.168.2.1" -c ad9361-phy voltage0 rf_port_select A_BALANCED
iio_attr --input-channel --uri "ip:192.168.2.1" -c ad9361-phy voltage0 gain_control_mode slow_attack
iio_attr --input-channel --uri "ip:192.168.2.1" -c ad9361-phy voltage0 rf_bandwidth 2000000
iio_attr --uri "ip:192.168.2.1" -c ad9361-phy altvoltage0 frequency 437000000

# configure TX channel
iio_attr --output-channel --uri "ip:192.168.2.1" -c ad9361-phy voltage0 rf_port_select A
iio_attr --output-channel --uri "ip:192.168.2.1" -c ad9361-phy voltage0 hardwaregain -10.000000
iio_attr --output-channel --uri "ip:192.168.2.1" -c ad9361-phy voltage0 rf_bandwidth 2000000
iio_attr --uri "ip:192.168.2.1" -c ad9361-phy altvoltage1 frequency 1280000000

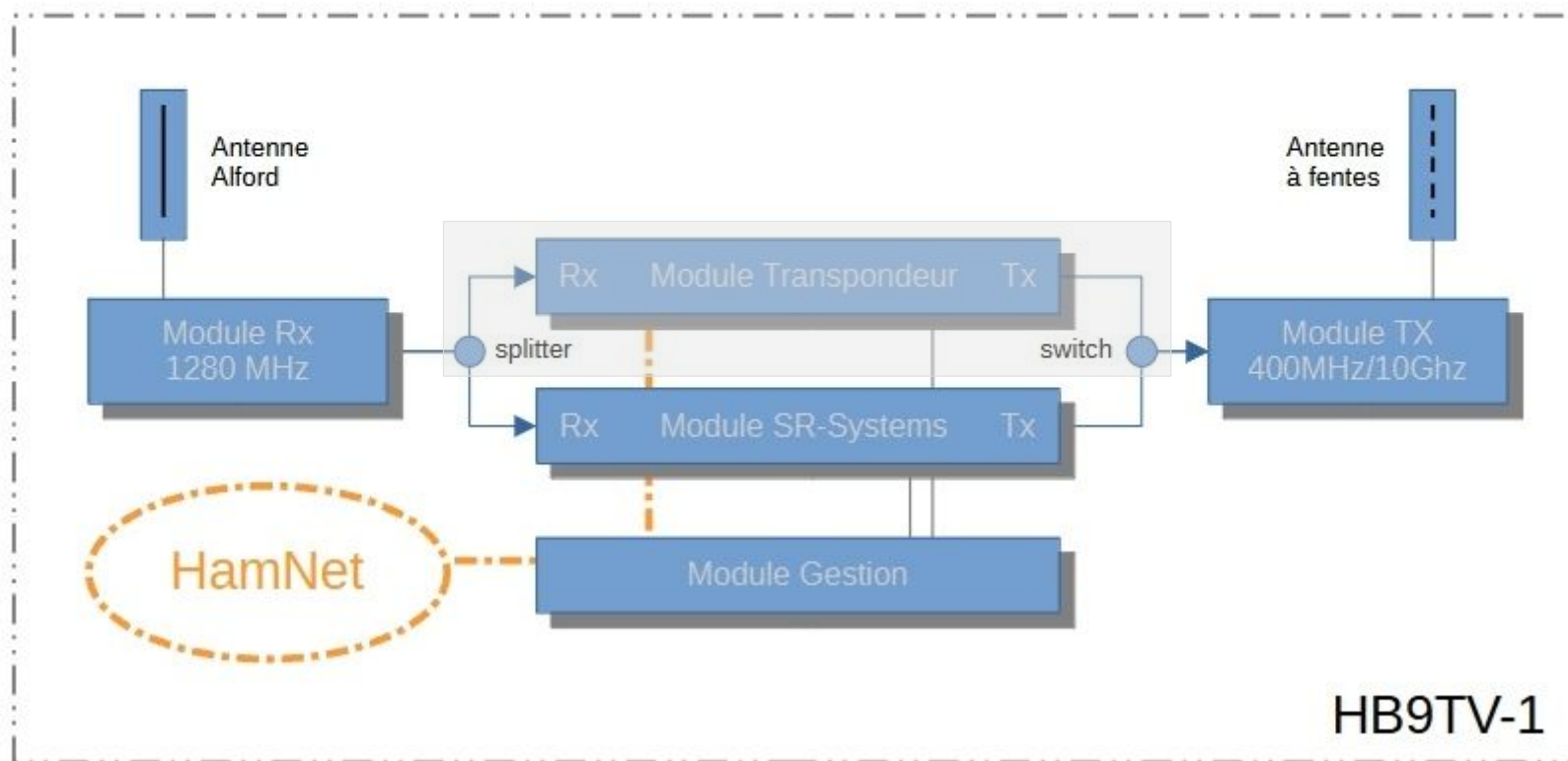
while :
do
    echo "Press <CTRL+C> to exit."
    sleep 1
done
```

HB9TV-1 Deployment

The goal : to integrate a linear transponder module on the HB9TV-1 DATV Repeater

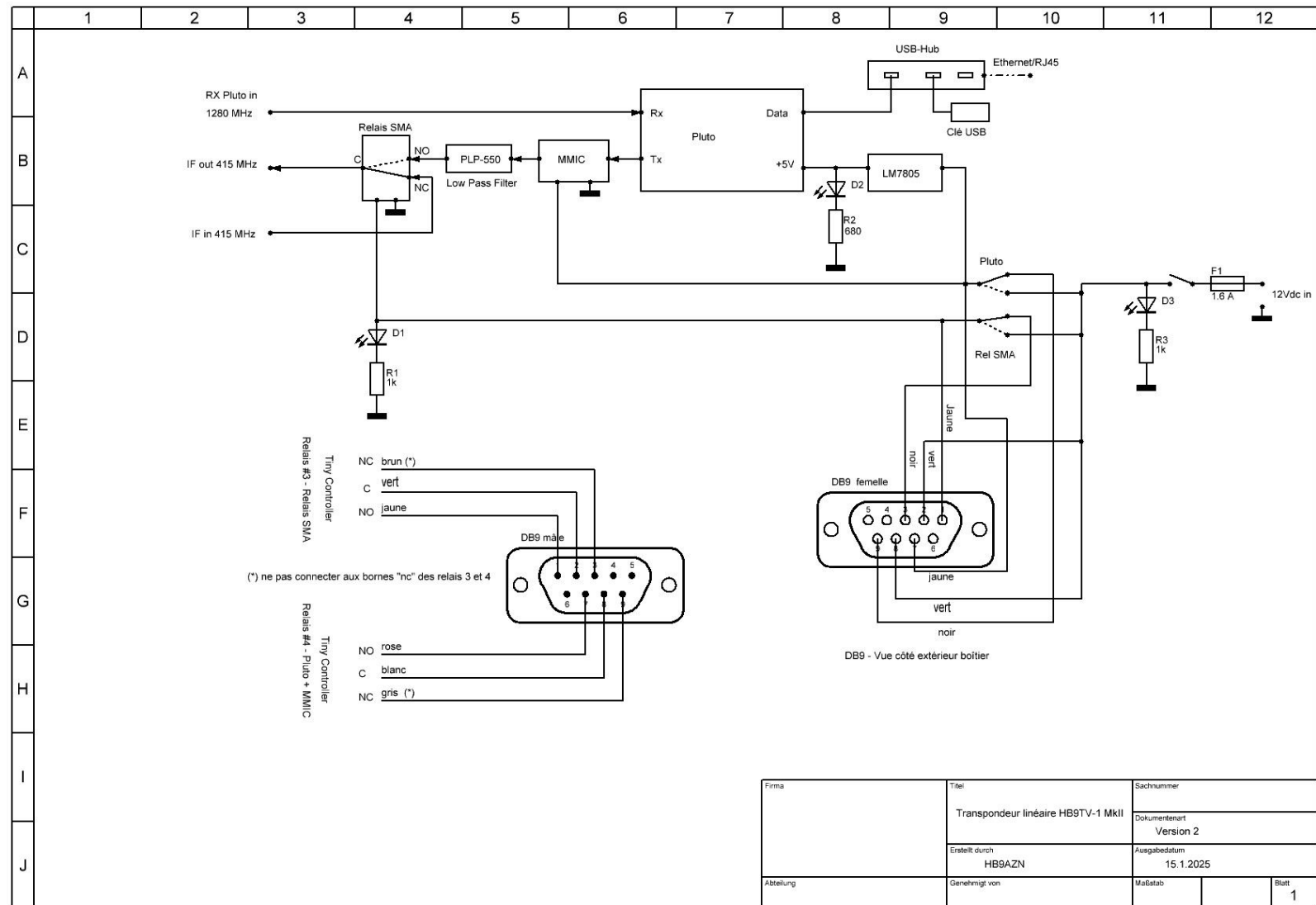
HB9DUG / 2024-12-01

HB9TV
powered by arald



HB9TV-1 Deployment

The linear transponder module



HB9TV-1 Deployment

Remote management via HAMNET

Status

Up time 9 sec, 48 min, 21 hour, 6 day ... 2025-06-23;11:45:17

Version: 1.47b7

VCC supply = 12.6 V

Temperature = 31 C

Window

EN ▼

on

TX 10G

on

Rx Unit

off

Relais SM/

on

Pluto

on

PWM out's

Inputs

Analog_sensor

Alimentati

Monitor P_i

Téléalim R

Téléalim R

I alim

off

off

1252

12.52

95

0.09

1236

12.36

1236

12.36

1726

1.68

Temperature sensor

Températu

26.0

Humidité

44.6

CO₂

Pm2.5/10

T1

°C

H1

%

CO₂

ppm

P2.5/10

ug/m3

ug/m3

Digital input state

INP1D

Lock Rx 23cm

0

INP2D

Lock Rx70cm

0

INP3D

Alim Rx

0

INP4D

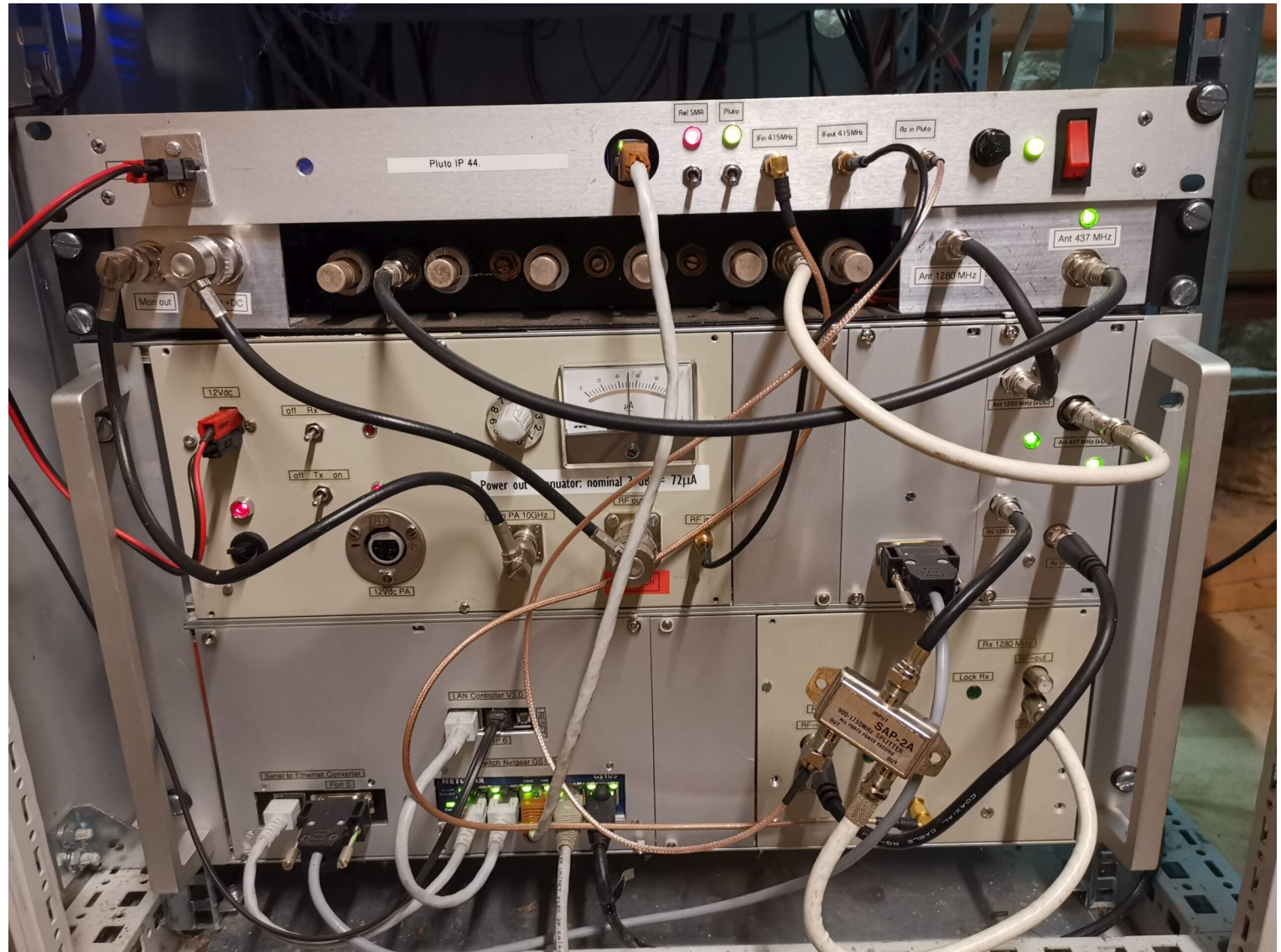
Alim Tx

1

- Power/Energy

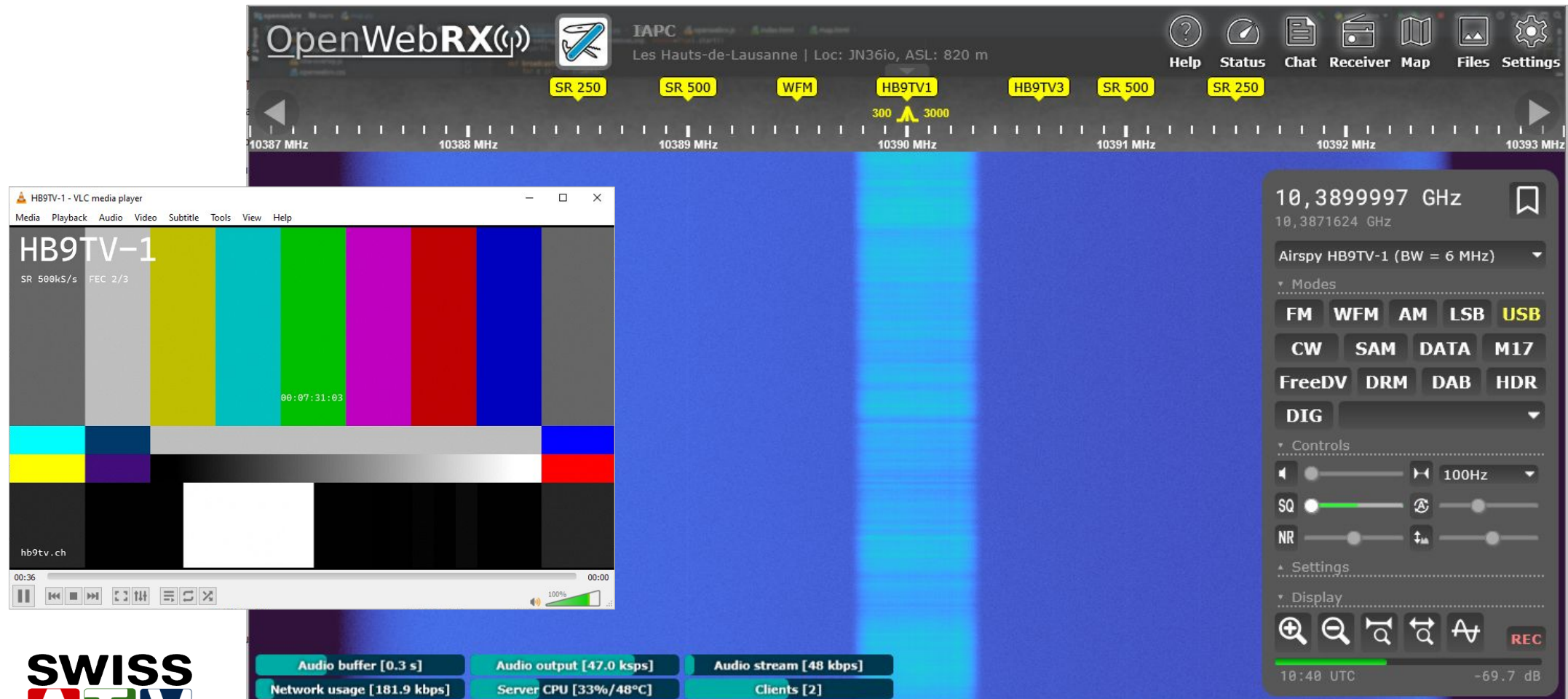
HB9TV-1 Deployment

The HB9TV-1 rack and antennas



HB9TV-1 Deployment

The HB9TV-1 Spectrum Monitor <http://sdr10ghz-fro.iapc.ch:2173/>



HB9TV-1 Deployment

The software

- based on a standalone Pluto
- Remote management via HAMNET
- using the PlutoDVB2 firmware from Evariste F5OEO (serveur MQTT Mosquito)
- at standby, the transponder should transmit a test card (thanks to the firmware's ability to stream a local TS file)

```
init_mire() {  
    $(mosquitto_pub -t $cmd_root/tx/dvbs2/frequency -m $tx_mire_freq)  
    $(mosquitto_pub -t $cmd_root/tx/dvbs2/sr -m 500000)  
    $(mosquitto_pub -t $cmd_root/tx/dvbs2/frame -m long)  
    $(mosquitto_pub -t $cmd_root/tx/dvbs2/constel -m qpsk)  
    $(mosquitto_pub -t $cmd_root/tx/dvbs2/fec -m 2/3)  
    $(mosquitto_pub -t $cmd_root/tx/dvbs2/pilots -m 1)  
    $(mosquitto_pub -t $cmd_root/tx/dvbs2/tssourcemode -m 1)  
    $(mosquitto_pub -t $cmd_root/tx/dvbs2/tssourcefile -m /media/sda1/mire-hb9tv1-sr500-23-audio-600s.ts)  
    $(mosquitto_pub -t $cmd_root/tx/gain -m $tx_xpdr_gain)  
    echo "1: init mire done"  
}
```

```
init_rx_channel() {  
    $(mosquitto_pub -t $cmd_root/rx/frequency -m $rx_xpdr_freq)  
    $(mosquitto_pub -t $cmd_root/rx/modegain -m slow_attack)  
    iio_attr --input-channel --uri $sdr_ip -c ad9361-phy voltage0 rf_port_select A_BALANCED  
    iio_attr --input-channel --uri $sdr_ip -c ad9361-phy voltage0 rf_bandwidth $rx_rf_bw  
    echo "2: init rx channel done"  
}
```

HB9TV-1 Deployment

The software

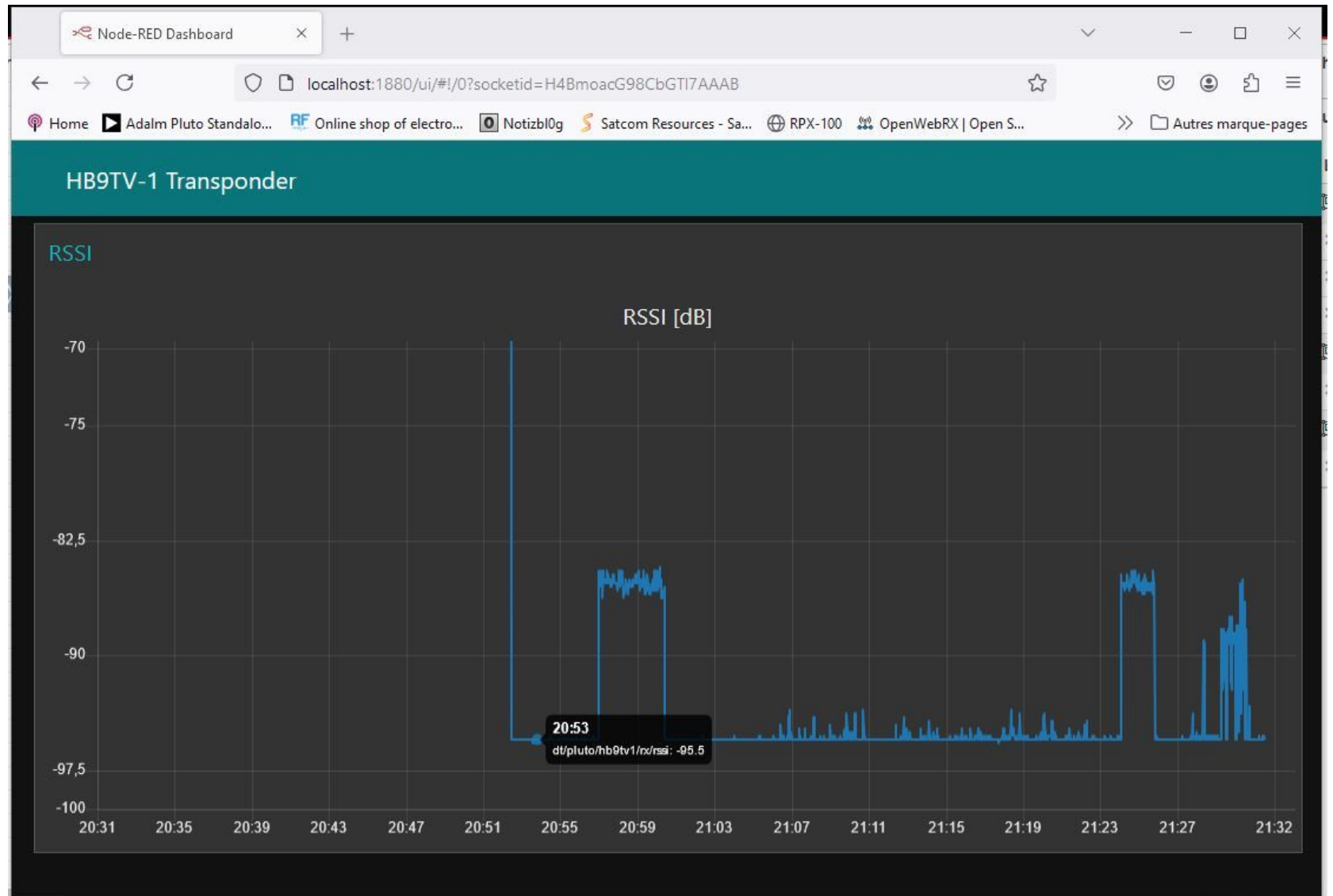
```
init_tx_channel () {  
    $(mosquitto_pub -t $cmd_root/tx/frequency -m $tx_xpdr_freq)  
    iio_attr --output-channel --uri $sdr_ip -c ad9361-phy voltage0 rf_port_select A  
    iio_attr --output-channel --uri $sdr_ip -c ad9361-phy voltage0 rf_bandwidth $tx_rf_bw  
    echo "3: init tx channel done"  
}
```

```
waitlock() {  
    while :  
    do  
        rssi_db=$(mosquitto_sub -t $dt_root/rx/rssi -C 1)  
        echo $rssi_db  
  
        rssi=$(( ${rssi_db%*}.* ))  
        sleep 0.5  
  
        if [ $rssi -le $rx_level ]; then  
            iio_attr --uri $sdr_ip -D ad9361-phy loopback 2 1>/dev/null # rf loopback mode rx -> tx  
        else  
            $(mosquitto_pub -t $cmd_root/tx/stream/mode -m dvbs2-ts)  
        fi  
    done  
}
```

```
trap exit_script SIGINT SIGTERM  
init_mire  
init_rx_channel  
init_tx_channel  
  
$(mosquitto_pub -t $cmd_root/tx/mute -m 0)  
  
while :  
do  
    waitlock  
done
```

HB9TV-1 Deployment

MQTT + Node-RED = Monitoring tools



HB9TV-1 Deployment

Testing



HB9TV-1 Deployment

The measures

MESURES RELAIS LINÉAIRE HB9TV-1

mode DATV

RX 10 GHz : parabole Fuba 80 cm, LNB 10'390 MHz LO 9'750 MHz, IF 640 MHz offset 200 Khz

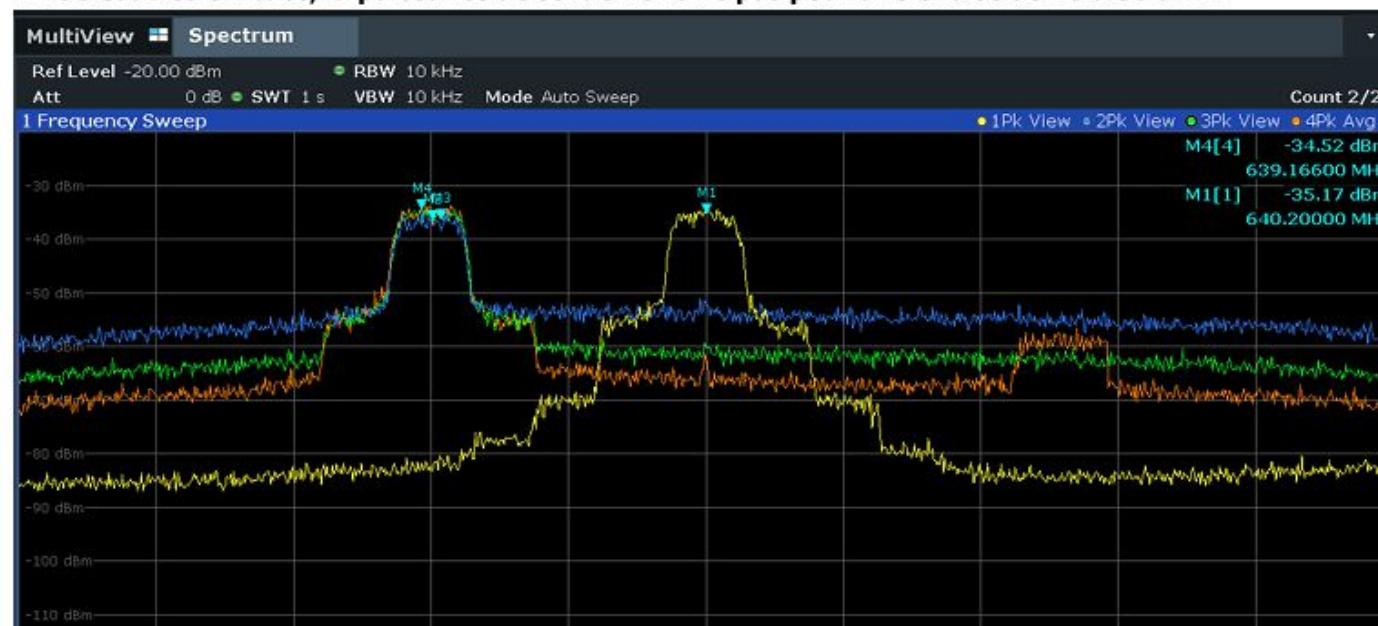
TX 1280 MHz : OBS, DATV-Easy 3.08, PLUTO et PA (nominal max 36 dBm), antenne panneau 15 dB

Mesures de la sortie du relais en fonction de la puissance entrée, ouverture > 9dBm

couleur		Frequence entrée relais	Fréquence sortie relais	IF LNB + offset	SR	Sortie Relais dBm	Sortie LNB dBm	MER RX dB
Ces glissem Vidéo								
Jaune	Mire centrale	na	10390.000	640.200	250	na	-35.17	20.0
Bleue	TX HB9IAM	1279.00	10389.000	639.200	250	10.0	-36.44	17.0
Verte	TX HB9IAM	1279.00	10389.000	639.200	250	20.0	-36.70	21.0
Orange	TX HB9IAM	1279.00	10389.000	639.200	250	25.0	-36.70	22.0

note : Une puissance du TX > 23 dBm augmente les épaules et l'intermodulation par saturation

L'AGC est très efficace, la puissance de sortie ne varie pas pour une entrée de 10 à 30 dBm !



Thanks to Pierre HB9IAM for his detailed report on the linear transponder measurements, available here : <https://hb9tv.ch/lhistoire/hb9tv-1-transpondeur/>

References



HB9TV-1 Transpondeur

Suite au prototype de transpondeur linéaire construit et tester début 2022 (voir articles dans [HBradio 1/2022](#), [CQ-TV 275](#) et présentation au [Forum DATV / HAMRADIO 2022](#)), l'équipe de [HB9TV](#) a décidé d'installer cette technologie sur le relais DATV HB9TV-1.

Un module transpondeur linéaire a été construit intégrant un Adalm-Pluto avec un interface Hub USB/Ethernet équipé d'une carte SD permettant de stocker des fichiers (mire, programmes, etc.). La connexion Ethernet par le Hamnet permet la gestion du Pluto à distance. Le module intègre encore un ampli 400 MHz et un filtre sur sa sortie émission.

Grâce à la conception modulaire du relais existant HB9TV-1, les chaînes réception et émission sont utilisées telles quelles. En entrée, un splitter 3dB fournit le signal au relais «standard» et au transpondeur ; en sortie, un relais commute le signal d'émission en provenance soit du relais «standard» soit du transpondeur.

HB9DUG / 2024-12-01



<https://hb9tv.ch/lhistoire/hb9tv-1-transpondeur/>



<https://hb9tv.ch/>



Home

Les paramètres

L'histoire

1ère mondiale?

Un mode transpondeur linéaire a été installé sur le relais DATV HB9TV-1

Les détails



HB9TV-1



HB9TV-2

Après la mise en route du relais HB9 IBC-1 de la Barillette, il était tentant de réaliser un pont entre le



HB9TV-3

A l'été 2004, la chance nous sourit. Un OM nous signale du matériel à



ARALD

L'idée d'un relais ATV pour le bassin lémanique germa en juillet 1993. En novembre 1993, Un projet prend forme et le consortium ARALD – Amateur Radio ATV La Dôle est fondé...

Thank you for your attention !

