

# Communication Systems Design

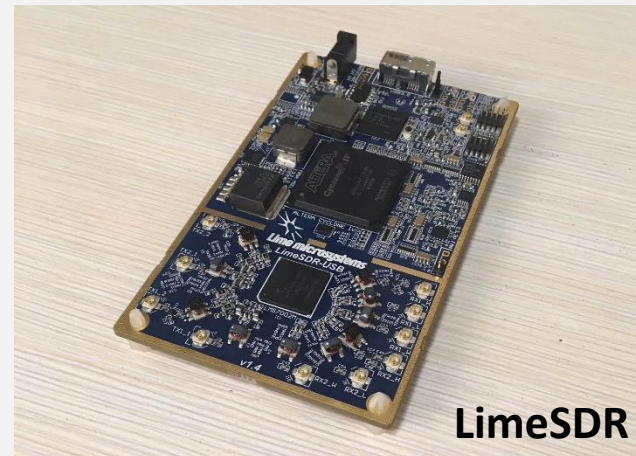
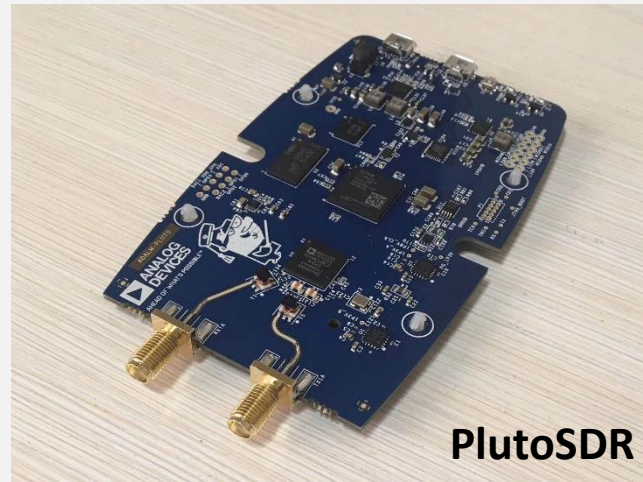
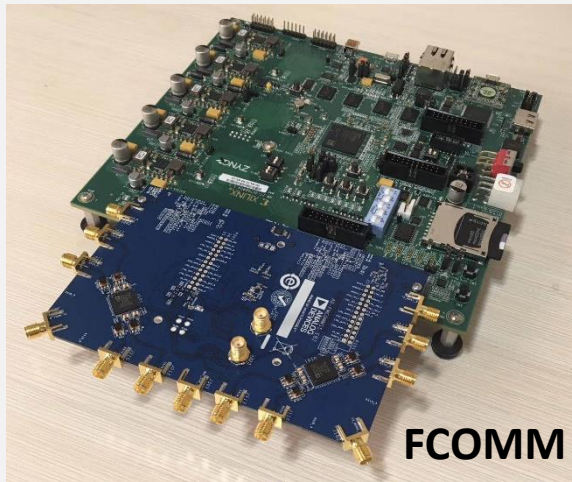
## Lab 3: Packet Transmission using USRP

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**Electrical & Electronic Engineering  
Southern University of Science and Technology**

# Software-Defined Radio (SDR)



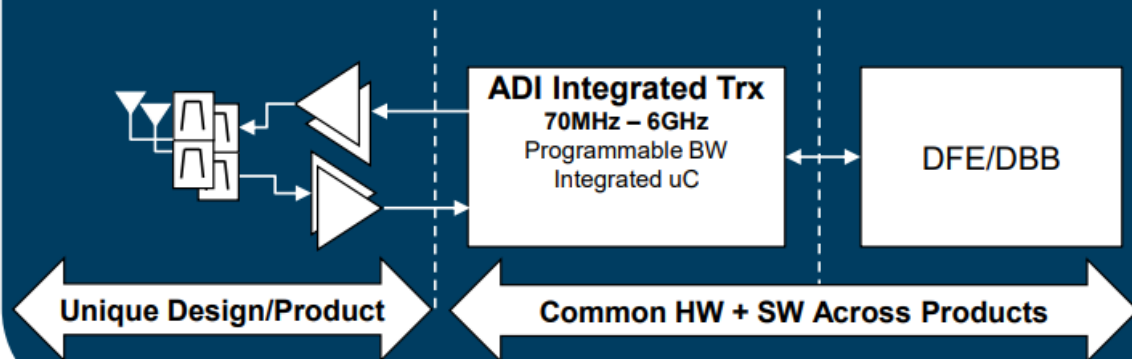
**Why SDR ?**



# Wideband RF Transceiver Benefits

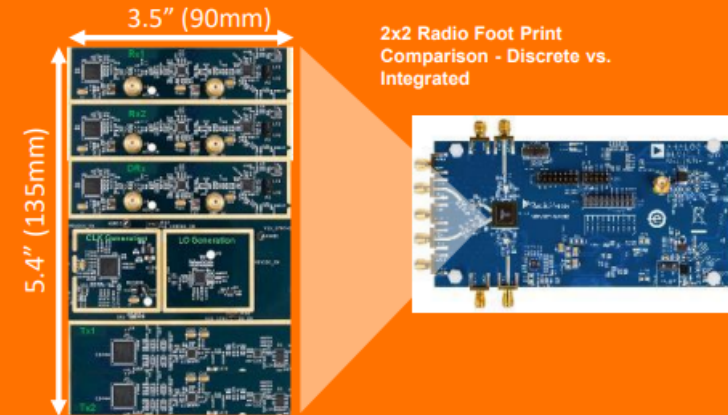
## Highly Reconfigurable

Enables reduced time to market through common HW & SW  
Small Signal Radio Platform



## Highest Level of Integration

Enables higher density radio architectures e.g. M-MIMO

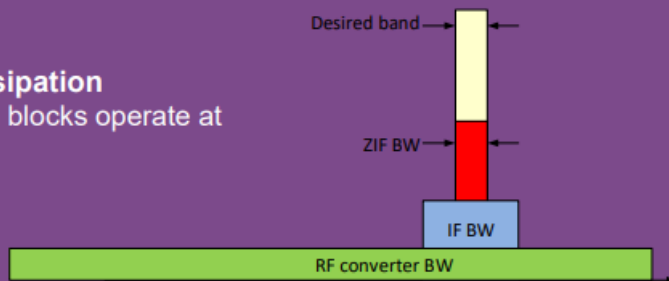


## Lowest Power Consumption

Reduce thermal density, enable lower SWAP radios

### Lowest possible power dissipation

- Highest power consumption blocks operate at minimum bandwidth

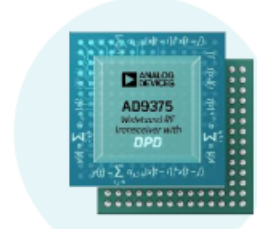


## Lowest System Cost

### Re-use of architecture used in handsets

- Components such as IF filters are eliminated
- RF filters are simplified enabled by the elimination of out-of-band images or aliases

# Wideband RF Transceiver Portfolio Released on RadioVerse™

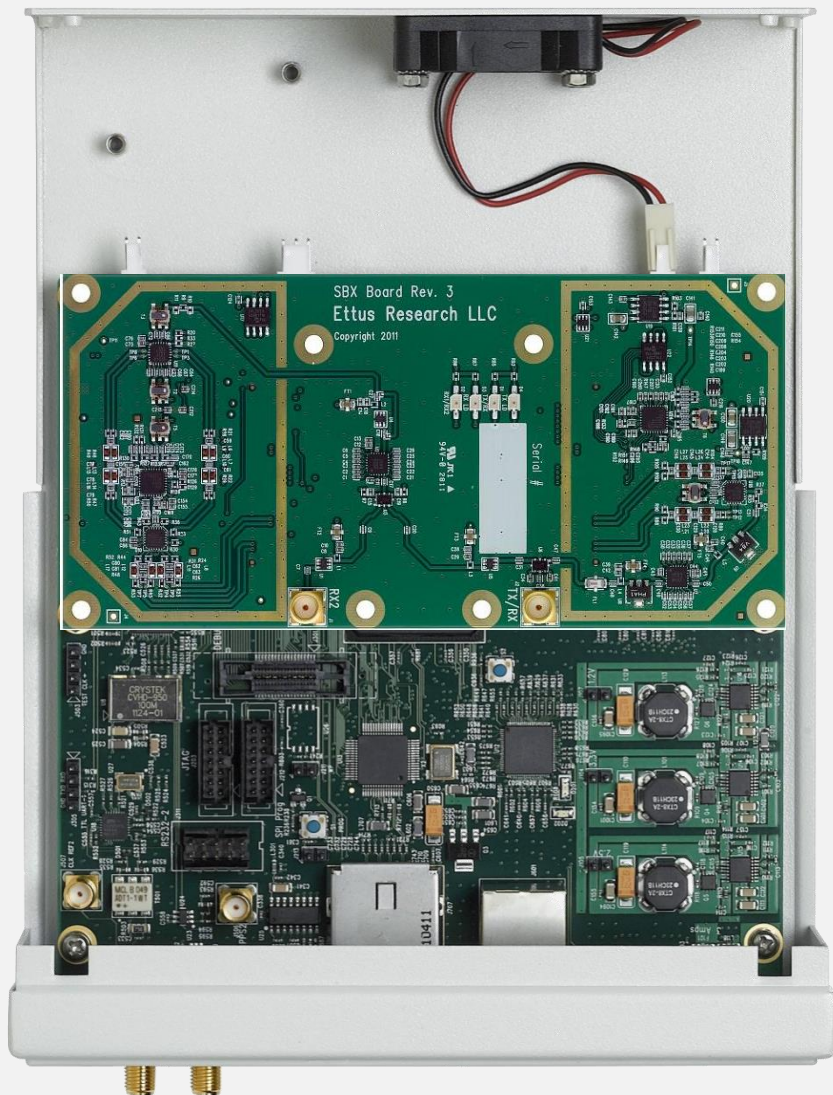


Part #	Applications	Bandwidth	Functionality	RF Tuning Range	Rx Image Rejection*	Rx NF/IIP3**	Tx OIP3*	EVM	Package Size	Data Interface	Price
AD9361	3G/4G Picocell, SDR, Pt-Pt, Satcom, IoT Aggregator	56 MHz	2 Rx, 2 Tx	70 MHz to 6 GHz	50B	3dB/-14dBm	+19dBm	-40 dB	10 mm × 10 mm	CMOS/LVDS	\$175
AD9364	3G/4G Picocell, SDR	56 MHz	1 Rx, 1 Tx	70 MHz to 6 GHz	50dB	3dB/-14dBm	+19dBm	-40 dB	10 mm × 10 mm	CMOS/LVDS	\$130
AD9363	3G/4G Femtocell, UAV, Wireless Surveillance	20 MHz	2 Rx, 2 Tx	325 MHz to 3.8 GHz	50dB	3dB/-14dBm	+19dBm	-34 dB	10 mm × 10 mm	CMOS/LVDS	\$80
AD9371	3G/4G Macro BTS, Massive MIMO, SDR	100MHz Rx, 250MHz Tx	2Tx, 2Rx Orx & SnRx	300 MHz to 6GHz	75dB	1.6dB/+2dBm	+27dBm	-40 dB	12 mm × 12 mm	6GHz JESD204B	\$245
AD9375	3G/4G Small Cell, 3G/4G Massive MIMO	100MHz Rx, 250MHz Tx	2Tx, 2Rx Orx & SnRx	300 MHz to 6GHz	75dB	1.6dB/+2dBm	+27dBm	-40 dB	12 mm × 12 mm	6GHz JESD204B	\$325
ADRV9009	3G/4G/5G TDD macro cell, Massive MIMO, Phased array radar	200MHz Rx, 450MHz Tx	2Tx, 2Rx Orx	75 MHz to 6GHz	75dB	1.6dB/+2dBm	+27dBm	-43 dB	12 mm × 12 mm	12GHz JESD204B	\$319

\* typical performance @ 2.6GHz

\*\* AD9371 cascaded analysis with external LNA NF = 1.1dB, Gain = 19.5dB, IIP3 = 33dB (HMC8175A broadband LNA). Typical Performance @ 2.6GHz

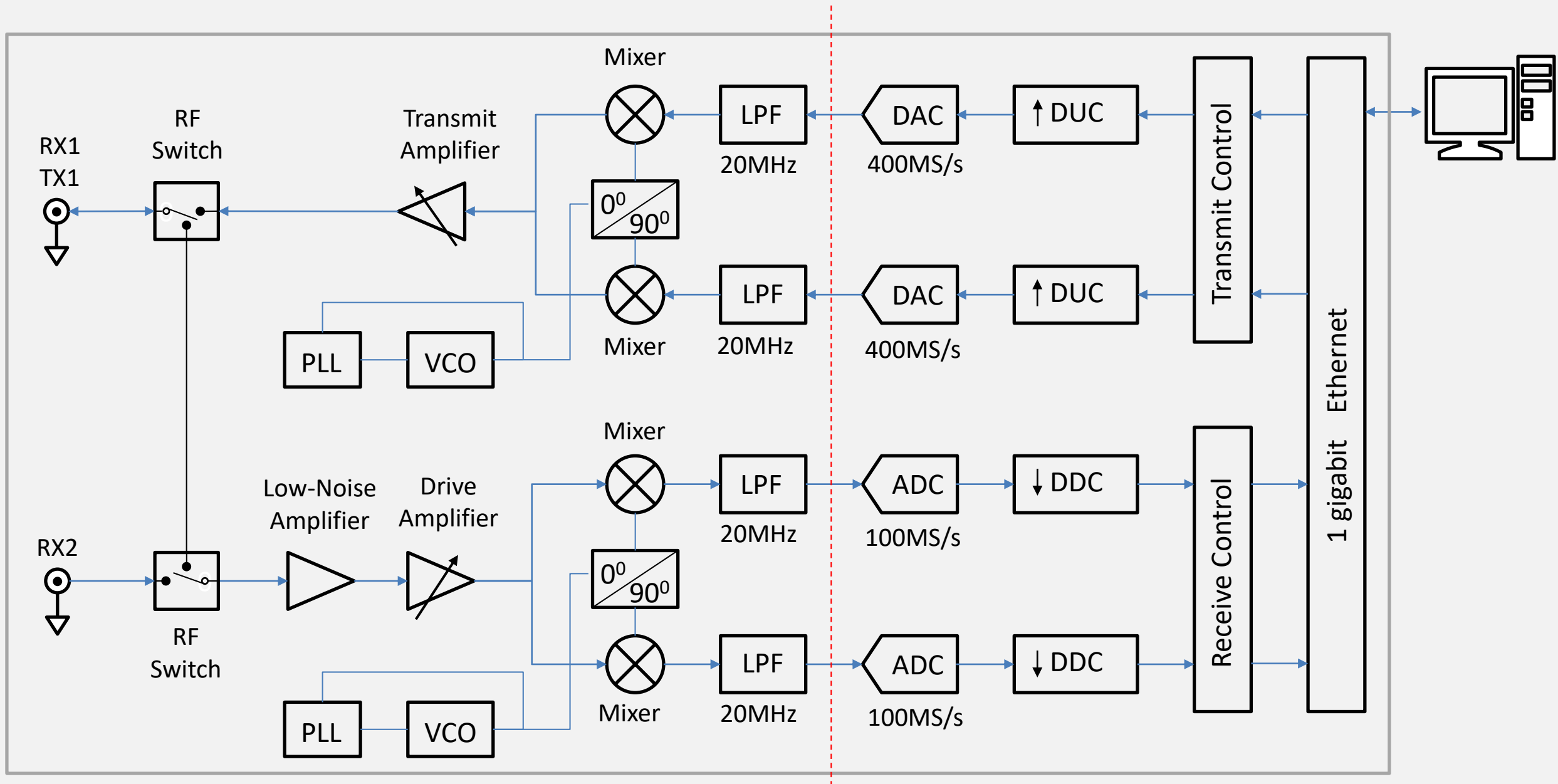
\*\* AD9361 assumes internal LNA, typical performance @ 2.6GHz

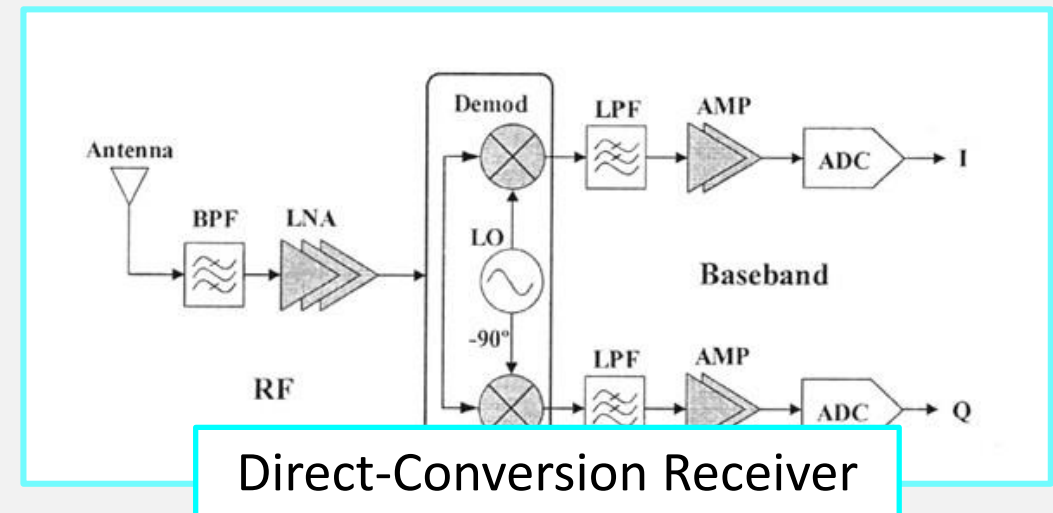
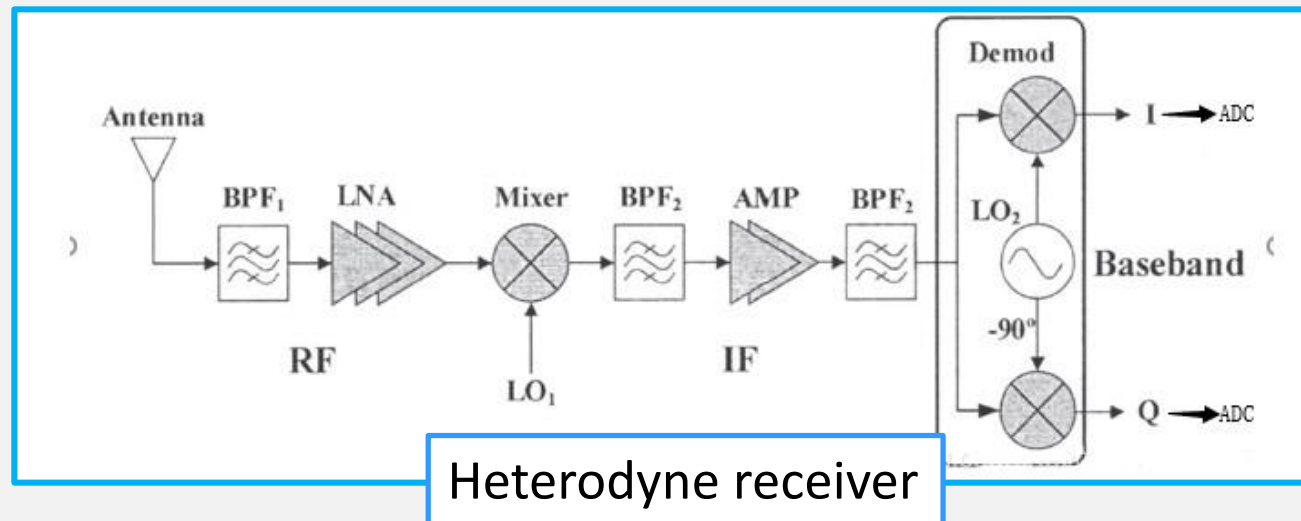
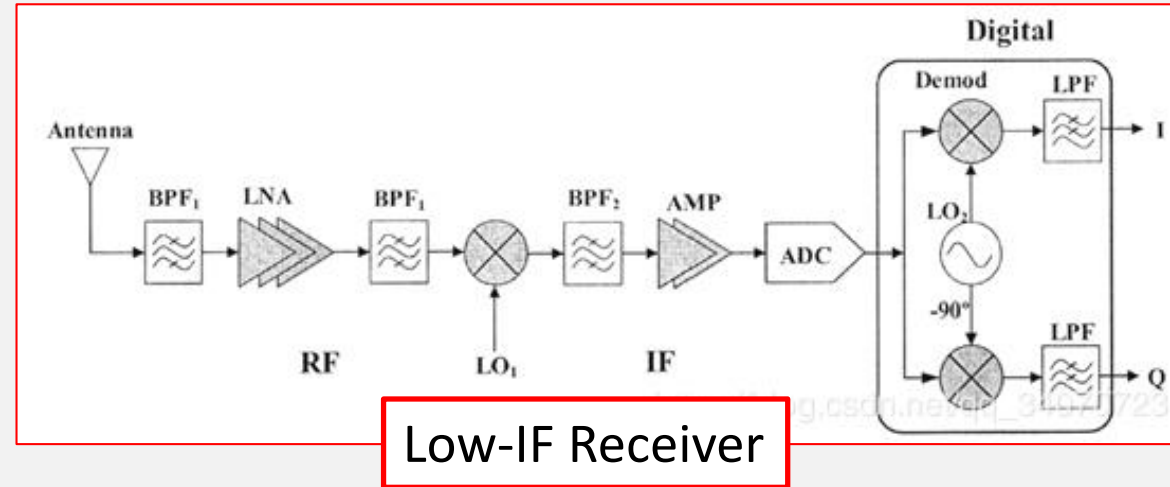


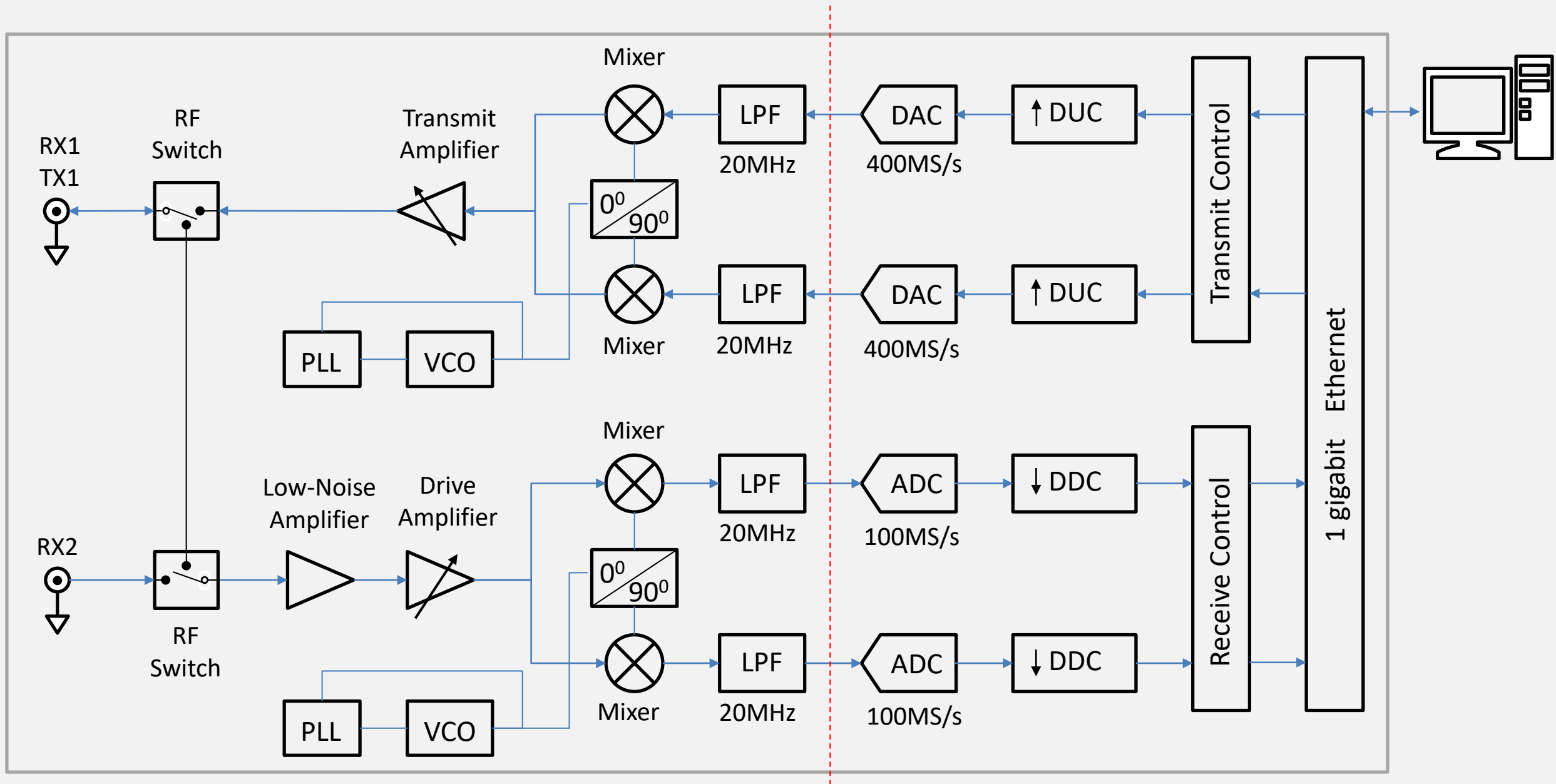
USRP

Daughter board	Frequency range
SBX	400 - 4400MHz
WBX	50 - 2200MHz
XCVR2450	2400 - 2500MHz
Basic	1 - 250MHz

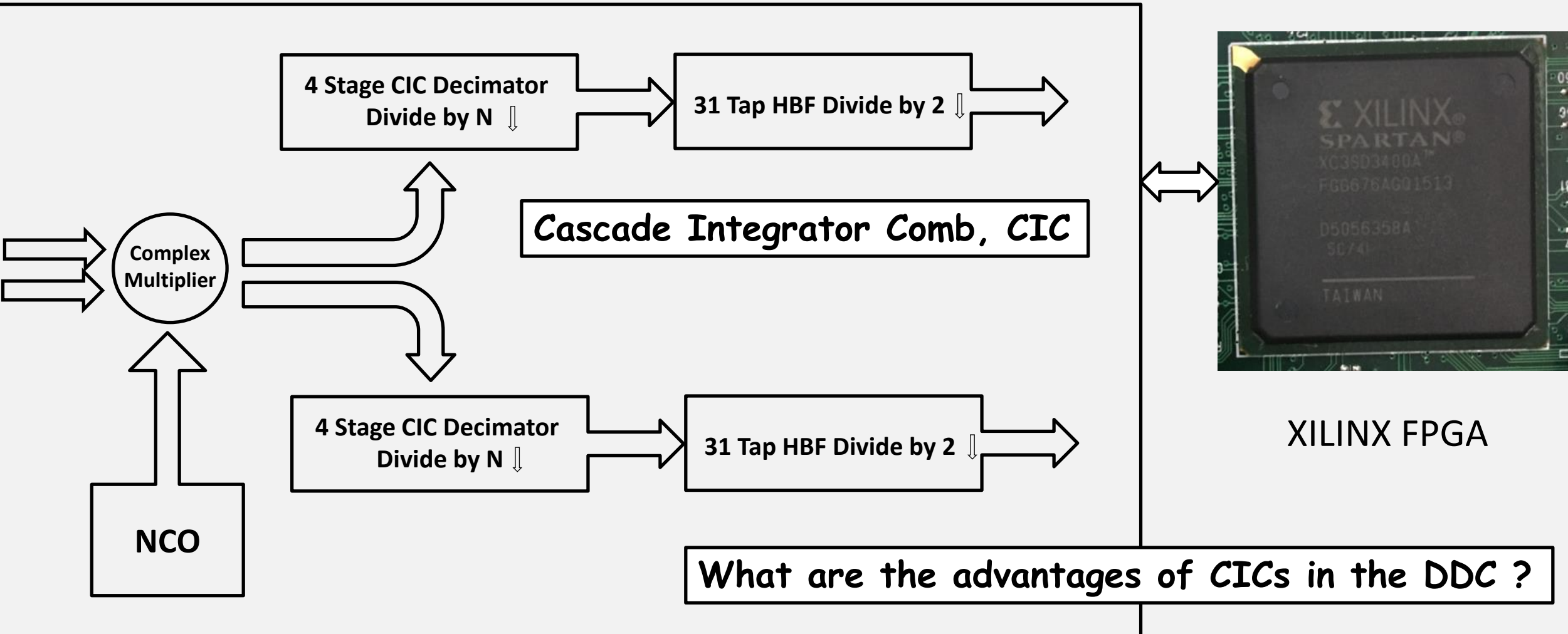




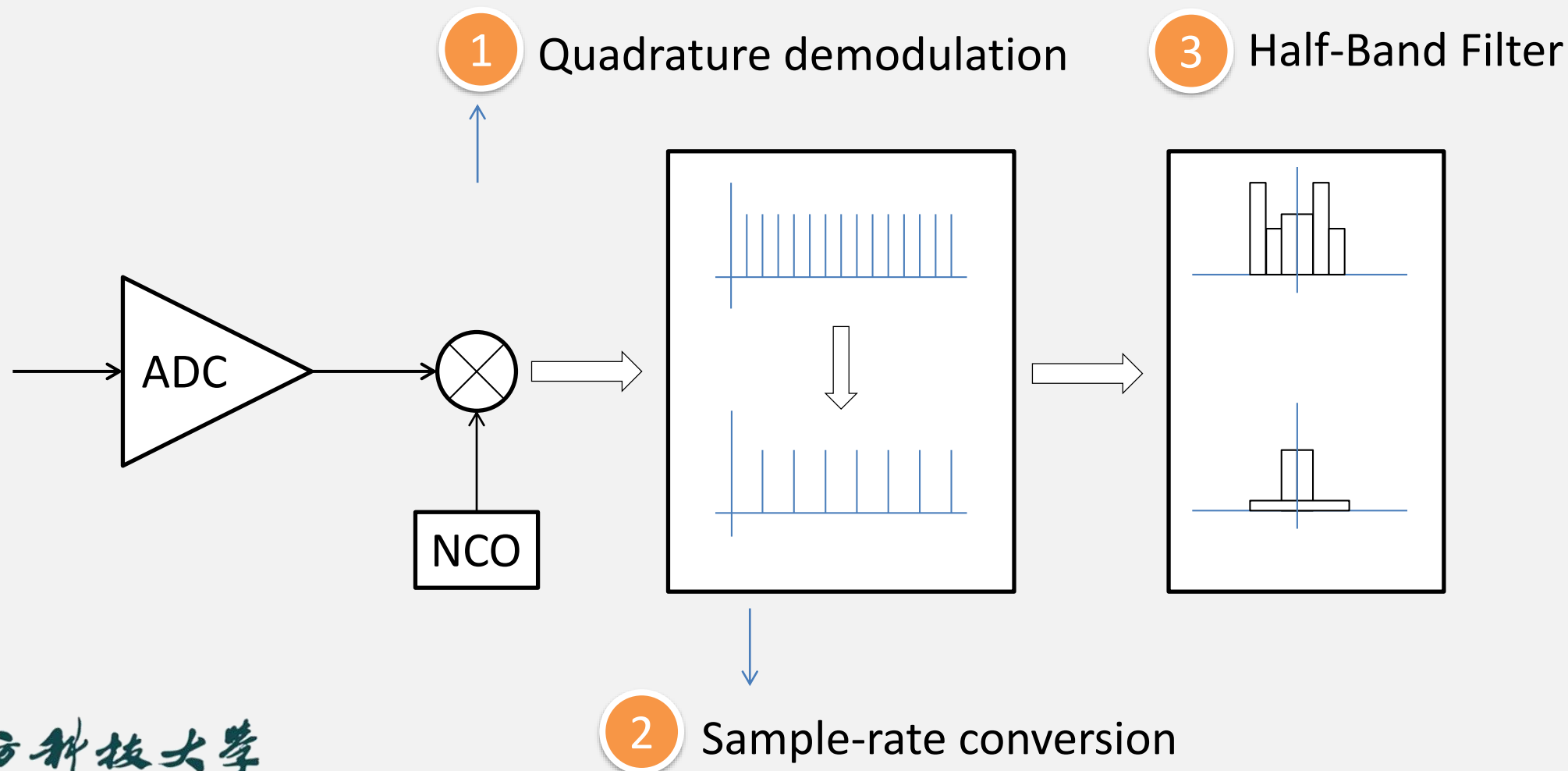




# DDC architectures



# Digital Down Converter







# **USRP Connection**

“Here, then, we have, in the very beginning, the groundwork for something more than a mere guess.”

- Edgar Allan Poe, The Gold Bug

# 5 steps to connect a USRP

- Step 1. Install Support Package for USRP® Radio
- Step 2. Configure Host Computer
- Step 3. Verify Hardware Connection
- Step 4. Load FPGA and firmware images for USRP® radio
- Step 5. Verify MATLAB Connection to USRP® Radio



 MathWorks® 产品 解决方案 学术 支持 社区 活动

Hardware Support

Search Hardware Support

Hardware Support

Overview | Search Hardware Support | Request hardware support

试用软件 联系销售

## USRP® Support Package from Communications System Toolbox

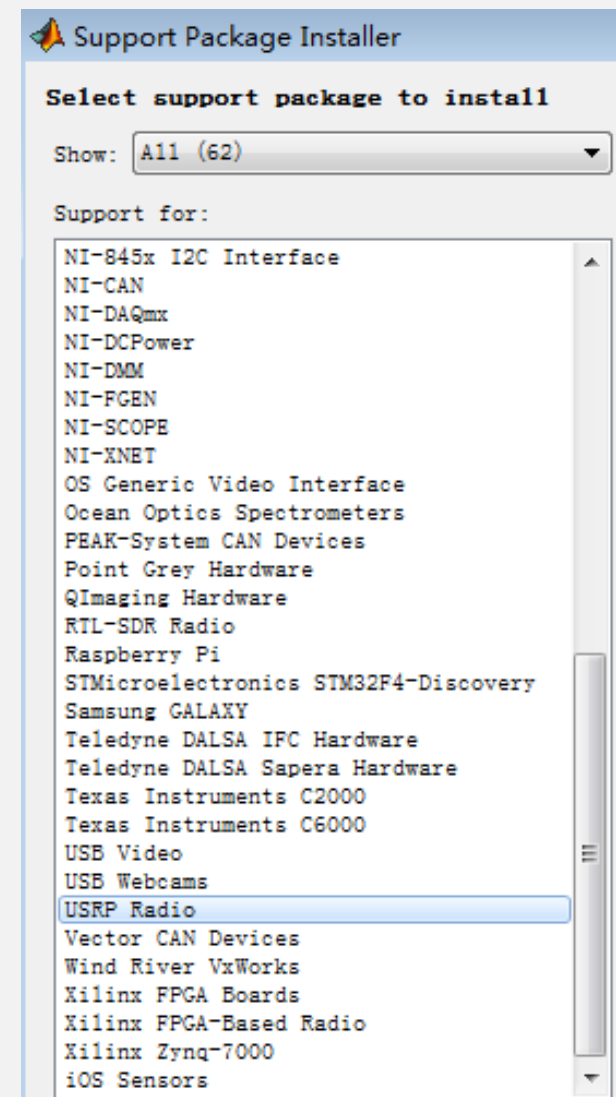
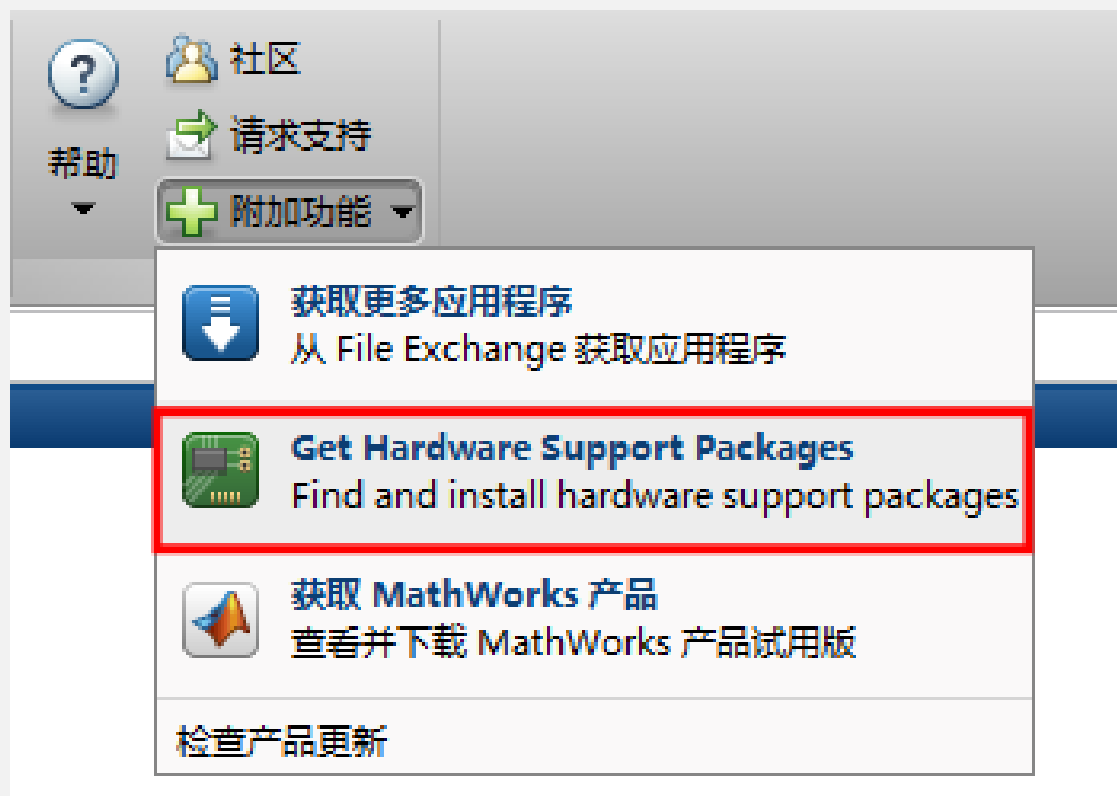
*Design and prototype software-defined radio (SDR) systems using USRP® with MATLAB and Simulink.*

### Ready to install?

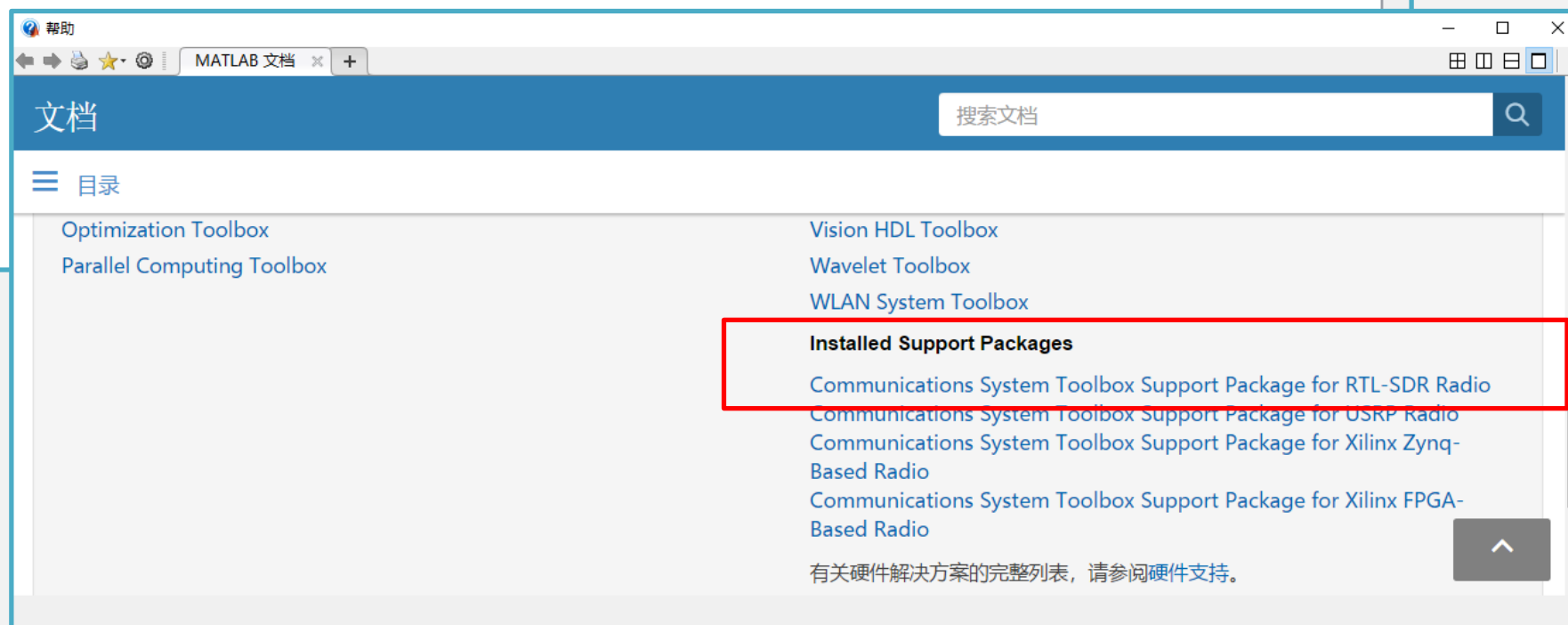
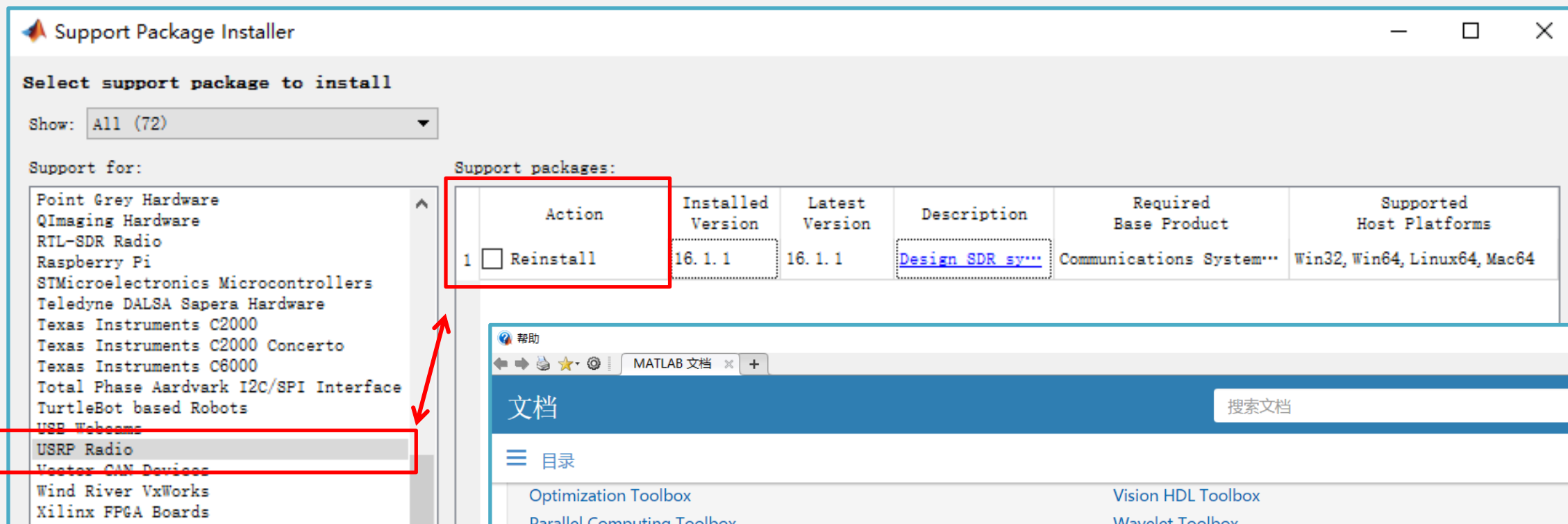
Before installing the support package, confirm you have the correct setup. [View system requirements and installation options.](#)

[Get support package](#)

# Step 1. Install Support Package for USRP® Radio

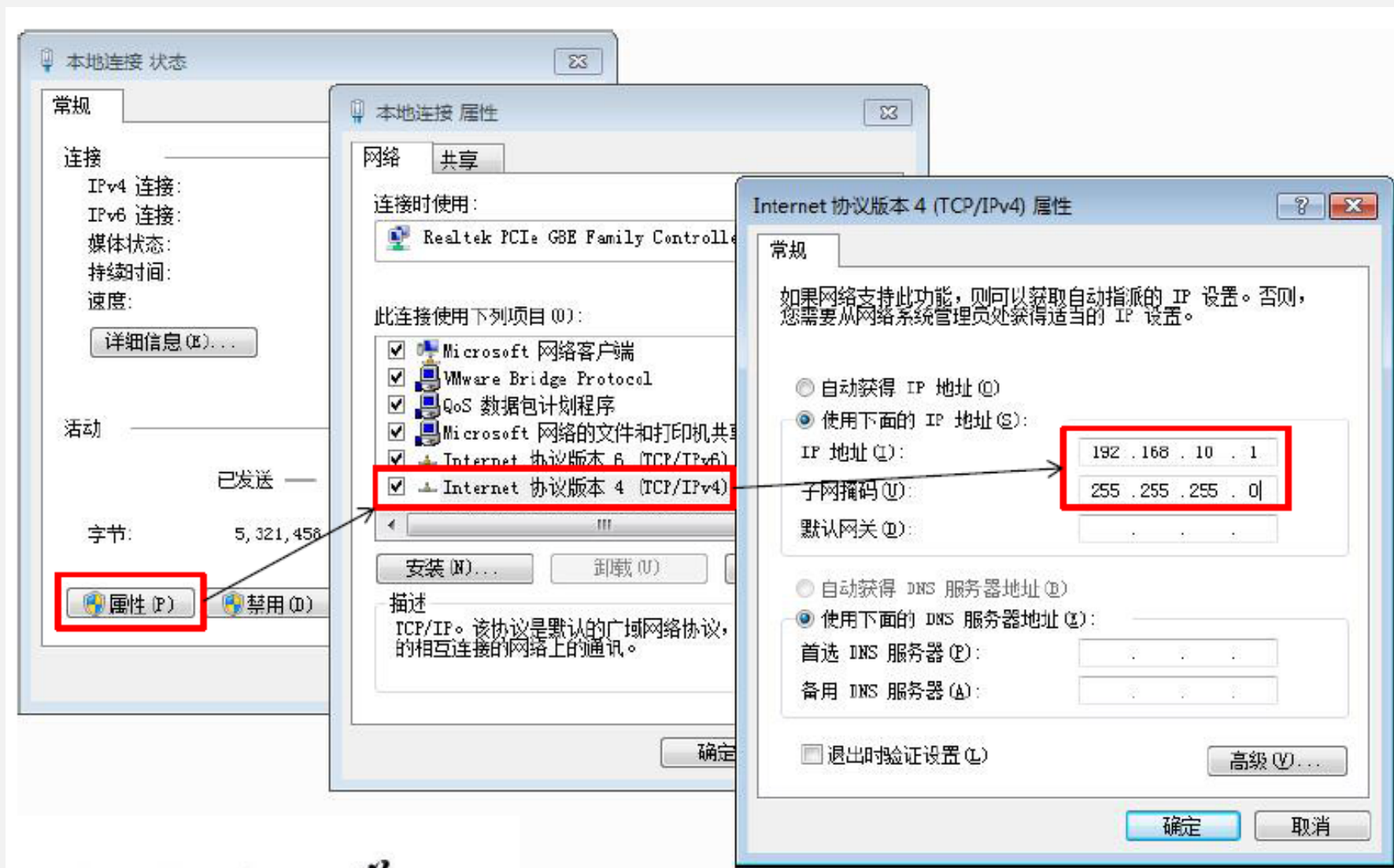


# Successful Installation



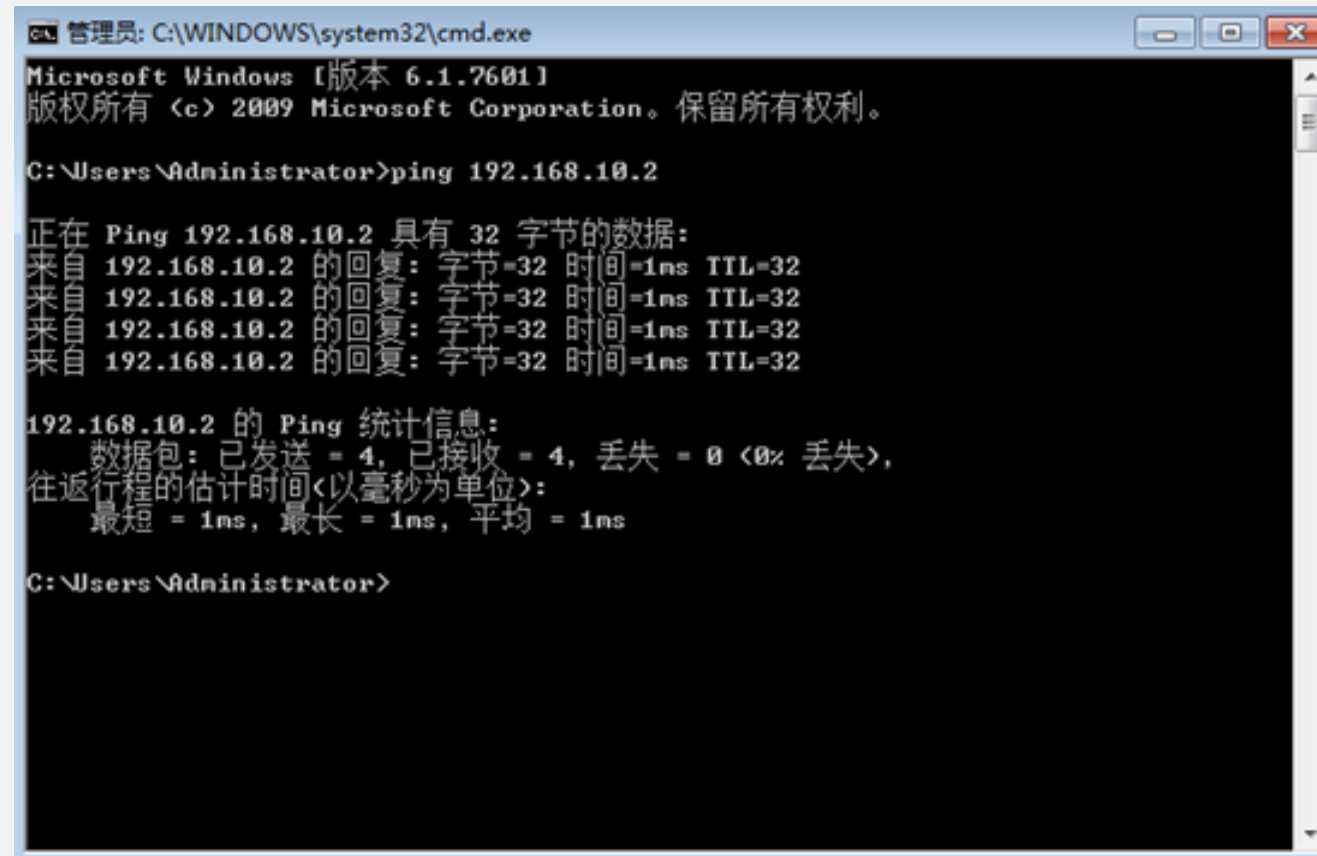


## Step 2. Configure Host Computer



## Step 3. Verify Hardware Connection

>>ping 192.168.10.2



```
管理员: C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [版本 6.1.7601]
版权所有 (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。

C:\Users\Administrator>ping 192.168.10.2

正在 Ping 192.168.10.2 具有 32 字节的数据:
来自 192.168.10.2 的回复: 字节=32 时间=1ms TTL=32
来自 192.168.10.2 的回复: 字节=32 时间=1ms TTL=32
来自 192.168.10.2 的回复: 字节=32 时间=1ms TTL=32
来自 192.168.10.2 的回复: 字节=32 时间=1ms TTL=32

192.168.10.2 的 Ping 统计信息:
    数据包: 已发送 = 4, 已接收 = 4, 丢失 = 0 (0% 丢失),
    往返行程的估计时间(以毫秒为单位):
        最短 = 1ms, 最长 = 1ms, 平均 = 1ms

C:\Users\Administrator>
```

# Step 4. Load FPGA and firmware images for USRP® radio

```
>> sdruload('Device','n210_r4')
```

命令行窗口

```
>> sdruload('Device', 'n210_r4')
----- begin libuhd driver construction output -----
----- begin libuhd status message output -----
Opening a USRP2/N-Series device...
----- end libuhd status message output -----
----- begin libuhd status message output -----
Current recv frame size: 1472 bytes
----- end libuhd status message output -----
----- begin libuhd status message output -----
Current send frame size: 1472 bytes
```

命令行窗口

```
to n210_r4 device at 192.168.10.2. Would you like to continue? [yes/no]: yes

Writing images using usrp_simple_net_burner.py ...

==== Start messages from third party application ====
USRP-N2XX found.
Hardware type: n210_r4
Flash size: 4194304
Sector size: 65536

Begin FPGA write: this should take about 1 minute...
Erasing 1572864 bytes at 1572864
Writing image
Verifying data
Read back 1311644 bytes
Success.
Time elapsed: 52.356000 seconds

Begin firmware write: this should take about 1 second...
Erasing 31744 bytes at 3145728
Writing image
Verifying data
Read back 16383 bytes
Success.
Time elapsed: 1.173000 seconds

==== End messages from third party application ====
```

# Step 5. Verify MATLAB Connection to USRP® Radio

```
>> findsdru
```

```
ans =
```

```
IPAddress: '192.168.10.2'  
Status: 'Success'
```

```
>> probesdru
```

```
/
  RX Dboard: A
  ID: SBX (0x0054)
  Serial: F3D7CA
  -----
  /
  |   RX Frontend: 0
  |   Name: SBXv3 RX
  |   Antennas: IX/RX, RX2, CAL
  |   Sensors: lo_locked
  |   Freq range: 400.000 to 4400.000 Mhz
  |   Gain range PGA0: 0.0 to 31.5 step 0.5 dB
  |   Connection Type: IQ
  |   Uses LO offset: No
  -----
  /
  |   RX Codec: A
  |   Name: ads62p44
  |   Gain range digital: 0.0 to 6.0 step 0.5 dB
  |   Gain range fine: 0.0 to 0.5 step 0.1 dB
  -----
```

```
窗口
-----
Device: USRP2 / N-Series Device
-----
/
  Mboard: N210r4
  hardware: 2577
  mac-addr: 00:80:2f:0a:d8:aa
  ip-addr: 192.168.10.2
  subnet: 255.255.255.255
  gateway: 255.255.255.255
  gpsdo: none
  serial: F3C1F3
  FW Version: 12.3
  FPGA Version: 10.0
  -----
  Time sources: none, external, _external_, mimo
  Clock sources: internal, external, mimo
  Sensors: mimo_locked, ref_locked
  -----
  /
  |   RX DSP: 0
  |   Freq range: -50.000 to 50.000 Mhz
  -----
  /
  |   RX DSP: 1
  |   Freq range: -50.000 to 50.000 Mhz
  -----
```

# >> help sdru

命令行窗口

```
>> help sdru
```

Communications System Toolbox Support Package for USRP(R) Radio

[Documentation for USRP\(R\) Radio](#)

Functions

- [findsdru](#) - Find USRP(R) radios connected to host computer and report status
- [getSDRuDriverVersion](#) - UHD(R) driver version on the host computer
- [probesdru](#) - Detailed USRP(R) radio information
- [sdruexamples](#) - Open index of USRP(R) Radio examples
- [sdruload](#) - FPGA and firmware image loader for USRP(R) radios
- [setsdruip](#) - Set USRP(R) radio IP address

System Objects

- [comm.SDRuTransmitter](#) - Send data to the USRP(R) Radio
- [comm.SDRuReceiver](#) - Receive data from the USRP(R) Radio

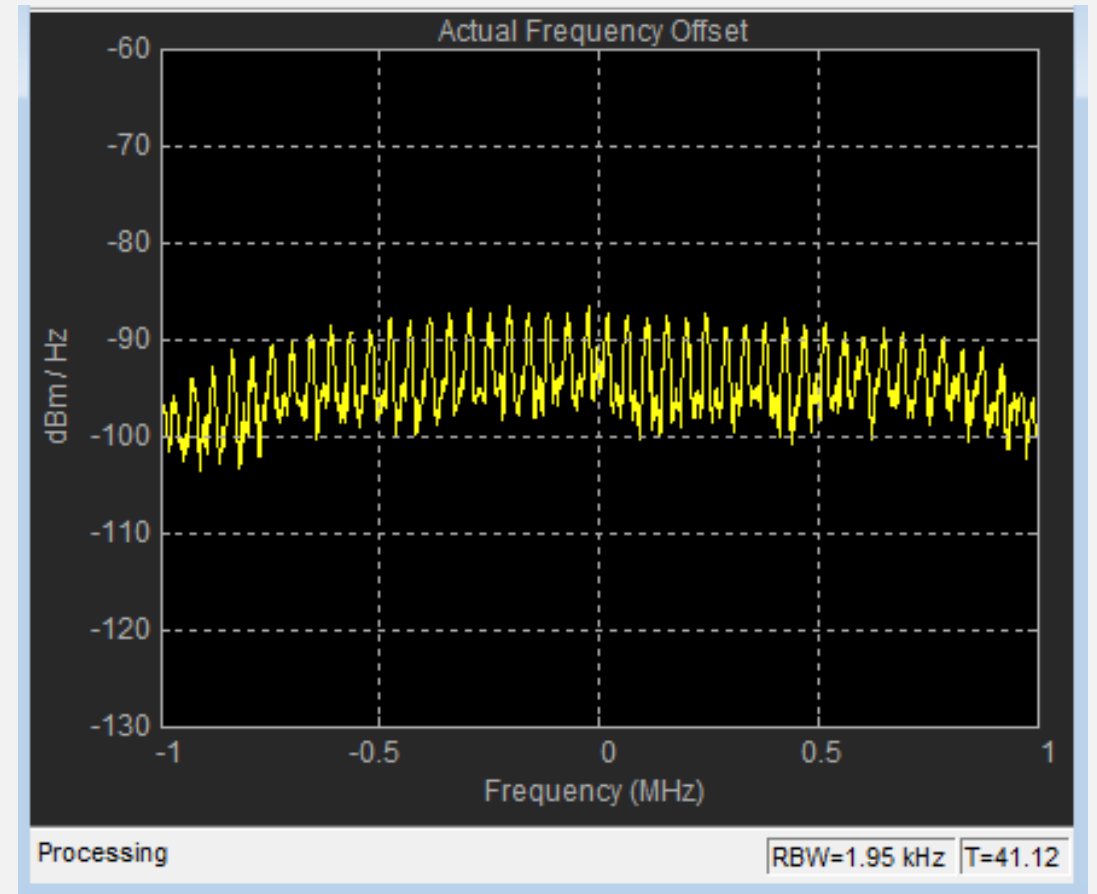
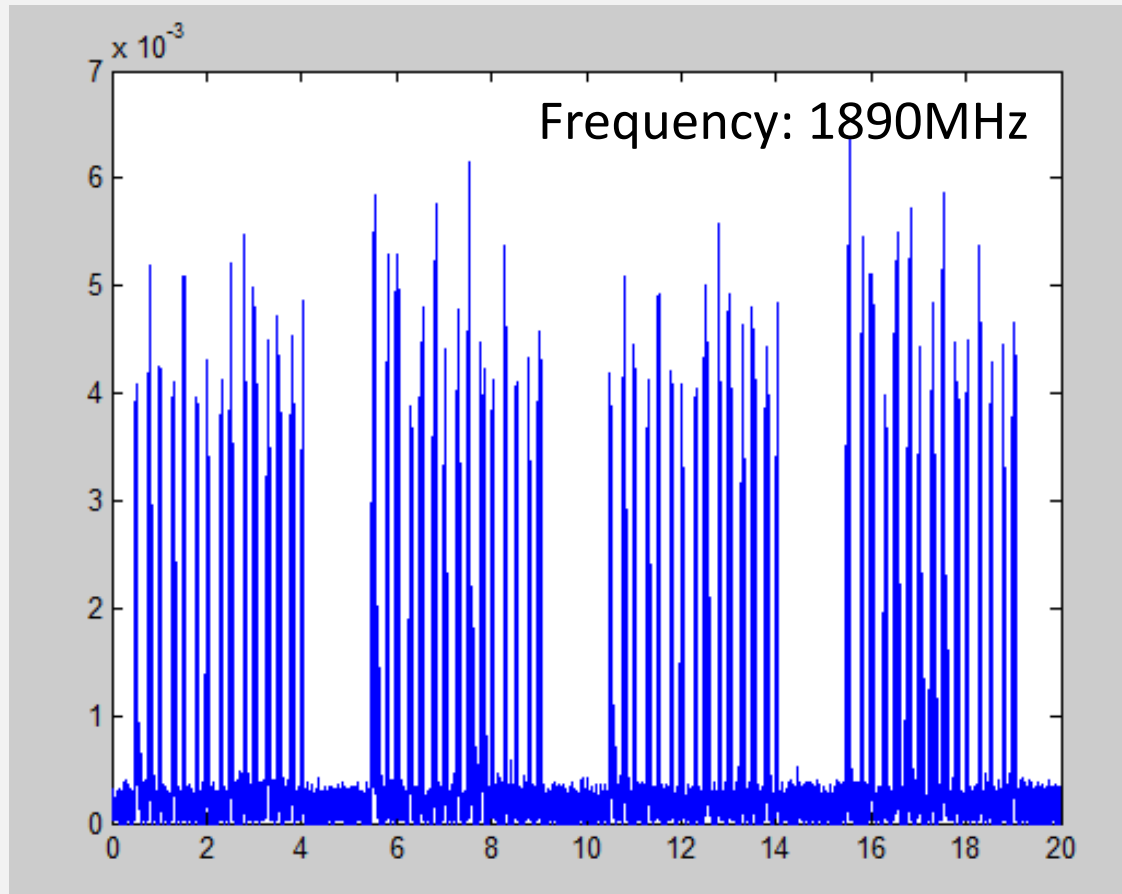
Blocks

- [sdrulib](#) - Open the block library for USRP(R) Radio

USRP, USRP2, UHD, and Ettus Research are trademarks of National Instruments Corp.



# Frequency Scanning



# Flow Graph



```
graph TD; A[Configuration Parameters] --> B[Create Objects]; B --> C[Loop Write/Read]; C --> D[Release Resources];
```

**Configuration Parameters**

**Create Objects**

**Loop Write/Read**

**Release Resources**

## Configuration Parameters



## Create Objects



## Loop Write/Read



## Release Resources

```
fc          = 1890e6; % Center frequency (Hz)
FrontEndSampleRate = 2e6; % Samples per second
FrameLength  = 40000;
```

```
hSDRu = comm.SDRuReceiver('192.168.10.2', ...
    'CenterFrequency', fc, ...
    'Gain', 30, ...
    'DecimationFactor', 50, ...
    'SampleRate', FrontEndSampleRate, ...
    'FrameLength', FrameLength, ...
    'OutputDataType', 'double');
```

```
hSpectrum = dsp.SpectrumAnalyzer(...
    'Name', 'Actual Frequency Offset',...
    'Title', 'Actual Frequency Offset', ...
    'SpectrumType', 'Power density',...
    'FrequencySpan', 'Full', ...
    'SampleRate', FrontEndSampleRate, ...
    'YLimits', [-130,-60],...
    'SpectralAverages', 50, ...
    'FrequencySpan', 'Start and stop frequencies', ...
    'StartFrequency', -1000e3, ...
    'StopFrequency', 1000e3,...
    'Position', figposition([50 30 30 40]));
```

**Configuration Parameters**



**Create Objects**



**Loop Write/Read**



**Release Resources**

```
radio = findsdru(hSDRu.IPAddress);  
if strncmp(radio.Status, 'Success', 7)  
e=0;
```

```
% Loop Read  
while ( true )  
    [data, len]= step(hSDRu);  
  
    if len < FrameLength  
        e=e+1;  
        disp ( 'Not enough samples returned!' ) ;  
        disp(e)  
    else  
        Ti = [0:20/FrameLength:20-10/FrameLength] ;  
        plot (Ti,abs(data));  
        drawnow ;  
        data = data - mean(data); step(hSpectrum, data);  
    end  
end
```

```
end  
  
% Release all System objects  
release(hSDRu);  
release(hSpectrum);
```





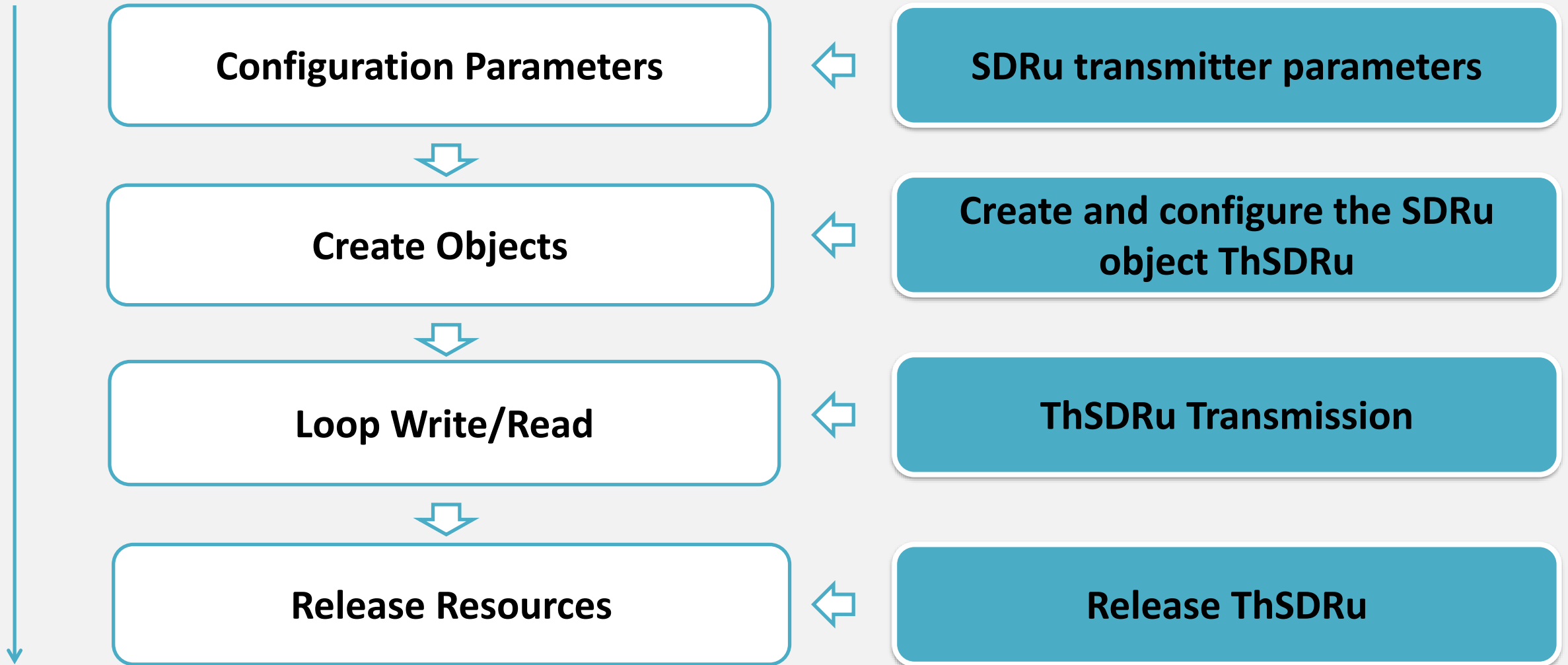
# ***USRP Implementation***

“I never am really satisfied that I understand anything; because, understand it well as I may, my comprehension can only be an infinitesimal fraction of all I want to understand.”

- Ada Lovelace



# Transmitter Flow Graph



# SDRu transmitter parameters

## %SDRu transmitter parameters

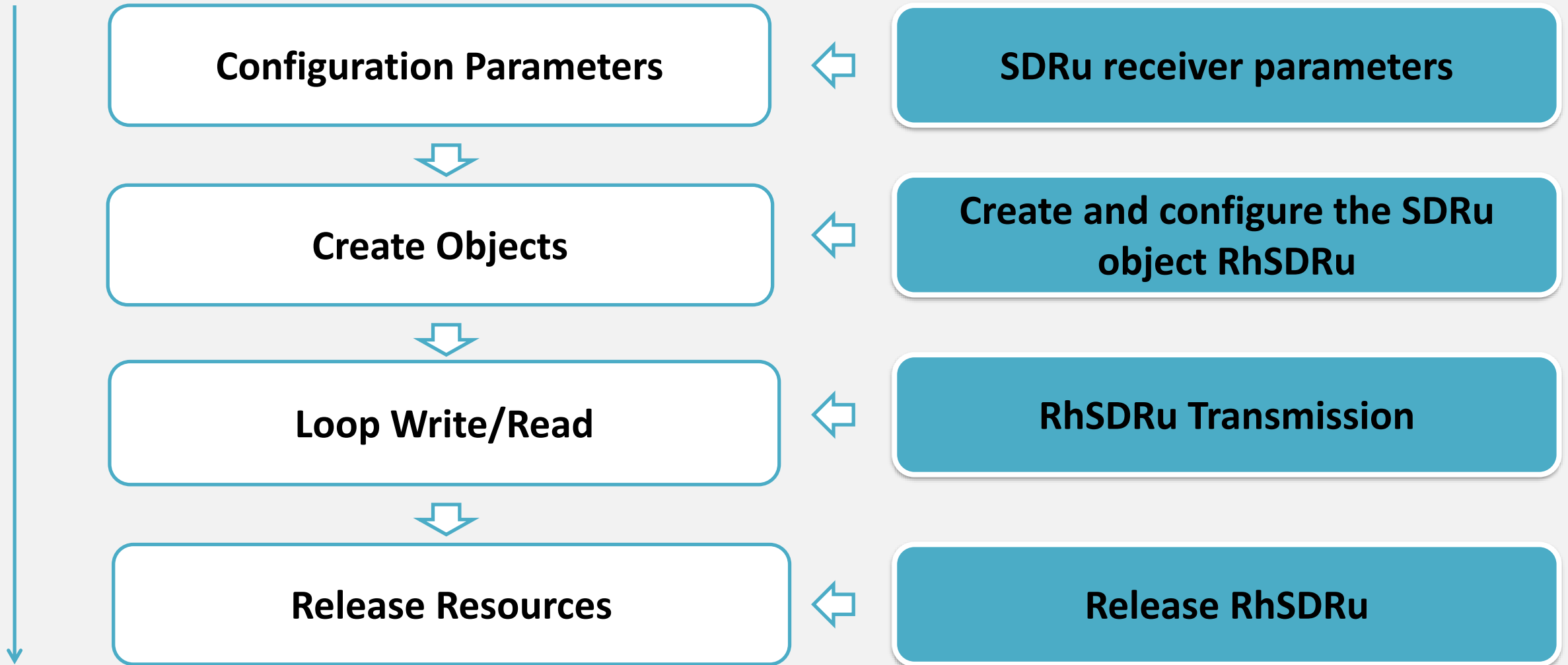
```
TSimParams.USRPCenterFrequency = 900e6;  
TSimParams.USRPGain = 25;  
TSimParams.USRPInterpolation = 1e8/TSimParams.Fs;  
TSimParams.USRPFrameLength =  
TSimParams.Upsampling*TSimParams.FrameSize*TSimParams.RxBufferedFrames;
```

# Create and configure the SDRu object ThSDRu

## %Create and configure the ThSDRu

```
ThSDRu = comm.SDRuTransmitter('192.168.10.2', ...  
    'CenterFrequency',    prmQPSKTransmitter.USRPCenterFrequency, ...  
    'Gain',               prmQPSKTransmitter.USRPGain, ...  
    'InterpolationFactor', prmQPSKTransmitter.USRPInterpolation);
```

# Receiver Flow Graph



# SDRu receiver parameters

## %SDRu receiver parameters

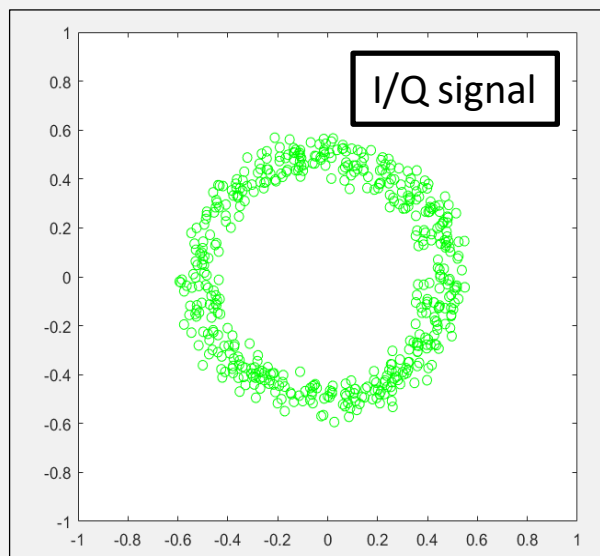
```
SimParams.USRPCenterFrequency = 900e6;  
SimParams.USRPGain = 31;  
SimParams.USRPPDecimationFactor = SimParams.MasterClockRate/SimParams.Fs;  
SimParams.USRPPFrontEndSampleRate = 1/SimParams.Fs;  
SimParams.USRPPFrameLength =  
SimParams.Upsampling*SimParams.FrameSize*SimParams.RxBufferedFrames;
```



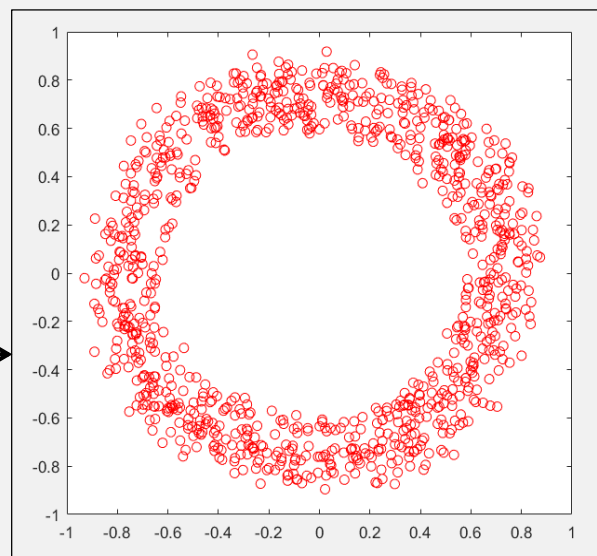
# Create and configure the SDRu object RhSDRu

```
RhSDRu = comm.SDRuReceiver(...  
    'IPAddress',      prmQPSKReceiver.Address, ...  
    'CenterFrequency', prmQPSKReceiver.USRPCenterFrequency, ...  
    'Gain',           prmQPSKReceiver.USRPGain, ...  
    'DecimationFactor', prmQPSKReceiver.USRPDecimationFactor, ...  
    'FrameLength',    prmQPSKReceiver.USRPFramLength, ...  
    'OutputDataType',  'double');
```

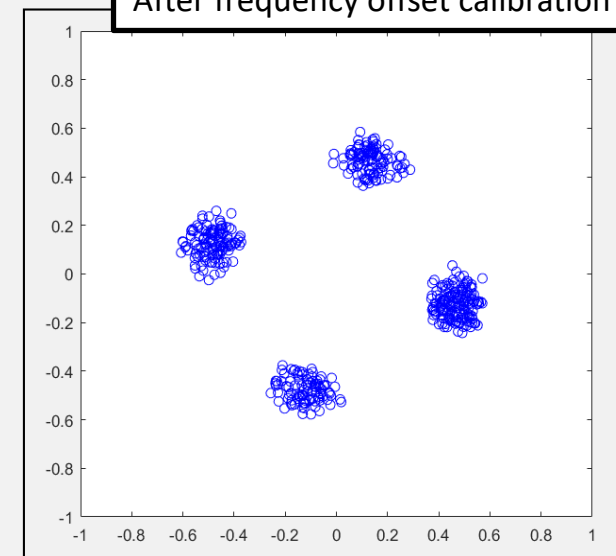
# Hello world Transmission



After AGC  
and matched  
filtering



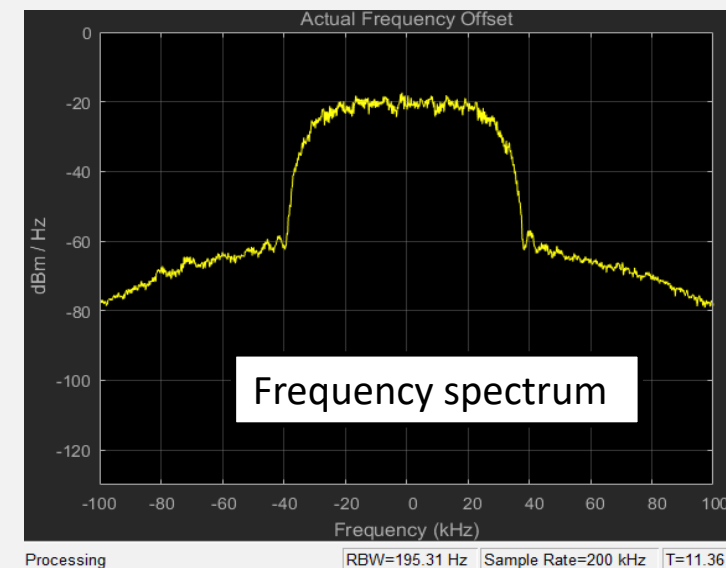
After frequency offset calibration



命令行窗口

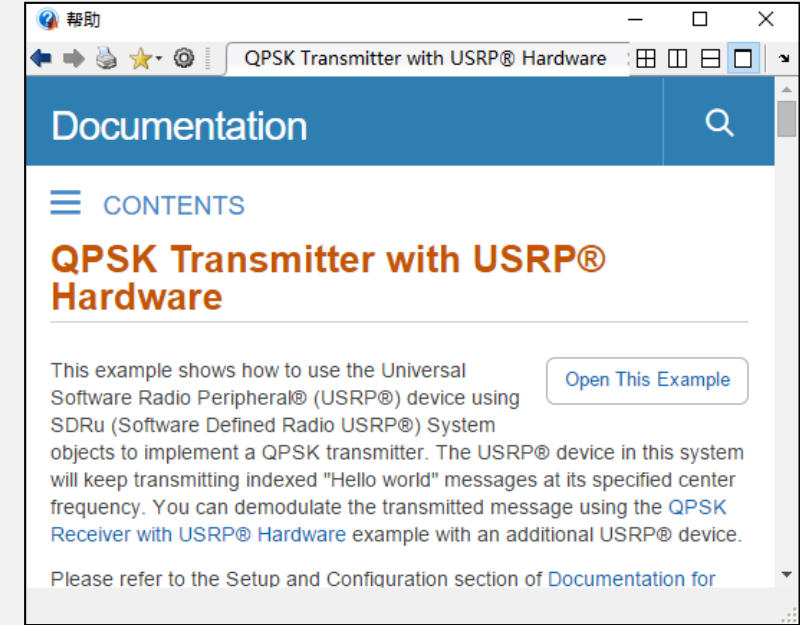
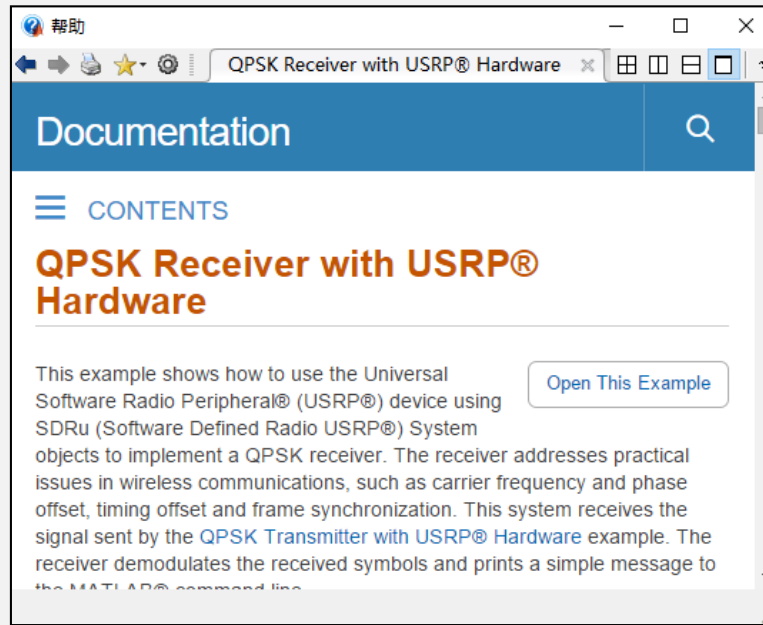
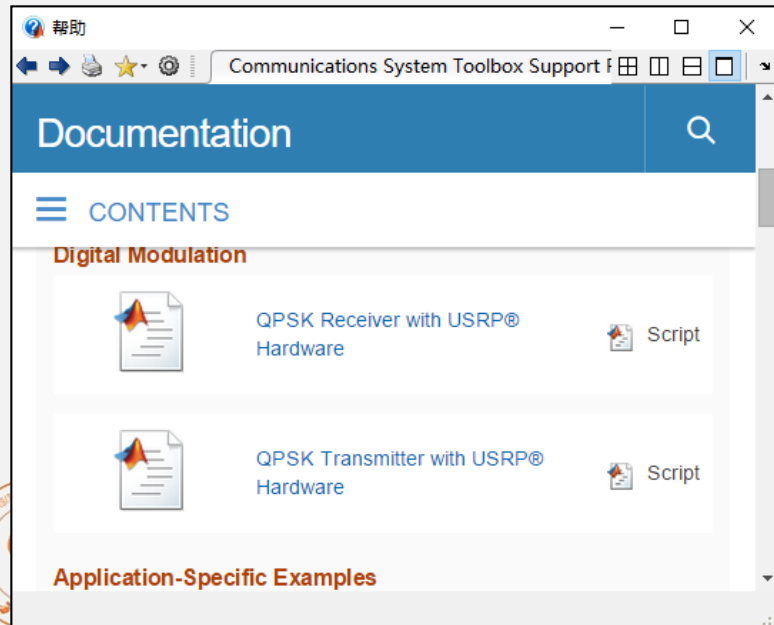
Received message

```
Hello world 004
Hello world 005
Hello world 006
Hello world 007
Hello world 008
Hello world 009
Hello world 010
Hello world 011
Hello world 012
Hello world 013
Error rate is = 0.000368.
Hello world 014
Hello world 015
Hello world 016
Hello world 017
```



# Assignments

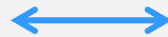
- 4/16/64-QAM simulation (Lab2)
- Text recover with Pre-Recorded data.



## subfunction

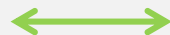
## Revision

sdrupskreceiver\_init.m



```
hRx = sdruQPSKRxR( ...  
    'DesiredAmplitude', 1, ...  
    'ModulationOrder', prmQPSKReceiver.M, ...  
    'DownsamplingFactor', prmQPSKReceiver.Downsampling, ...
```

runSDRuQPSKReceiver.m



```
% Rx parameters  
SimParams.BarkerLength = 13; % Number of Barker code symbols  
SimParams.DataLength = (SimParams.FrameSize - SimParams.BarkerLength)*4;  
SimParams.MessageLength = 112; % Number of message bits per frame, 7 ASCII  
SimParams.FrameCount = 100;
```

QPSKCoarseFrequencyCompensator.m



```
obj.pCoarseFreqEst = comm.QAMCoarseFrequencyEstimator( ...  
    'FrequencyResolution', obj.CoarseCompFrequencyResolution, ...  
    'SampleRate', currentSampleRate);
```

- Question ?

