

# ECE 531: Software Defined Radio

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## Lecture 5 & 6

### Topics:

- Revisit Windowing, Spectral Leakage, Quantization
- Introduce PlutoSDR hardware
- Introduce Industrial Input / Output (IIO)

# Announcements

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- Lab 1 posted.
  - Due Date Monday February 12<sup>th</sup>
- PlutoSDR hardware needed beginning Lab2
- Windows versions of Software and Drivers linked on D2L
  - GNU Radio
  - IIO Oscilloscope
  - libIIO
  - Pluto USB Drivers

# Sampling Theory

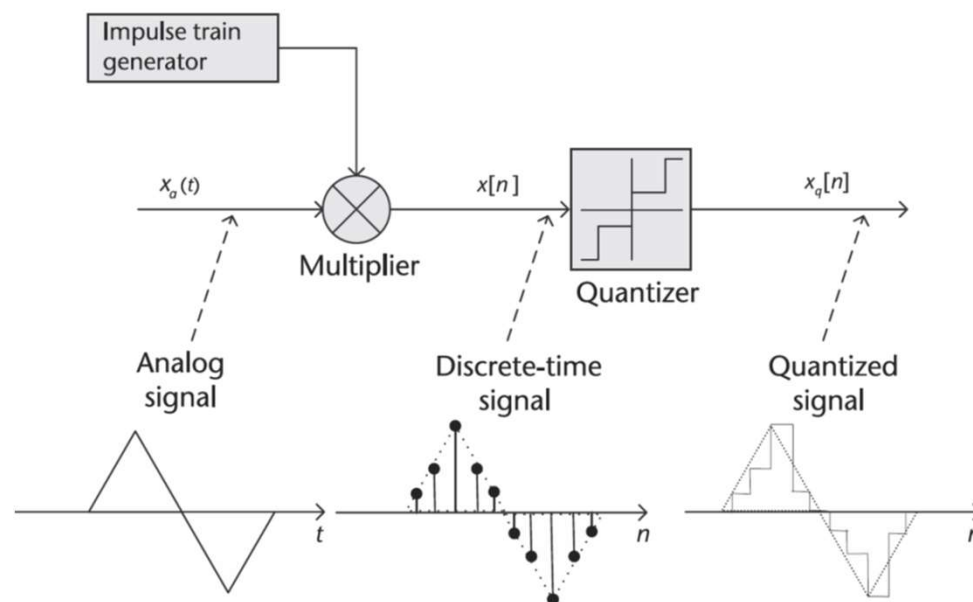
$$x[n] = x(nT_s), \quad -\infty < n < \infty$$

$$p(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - kT_s), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

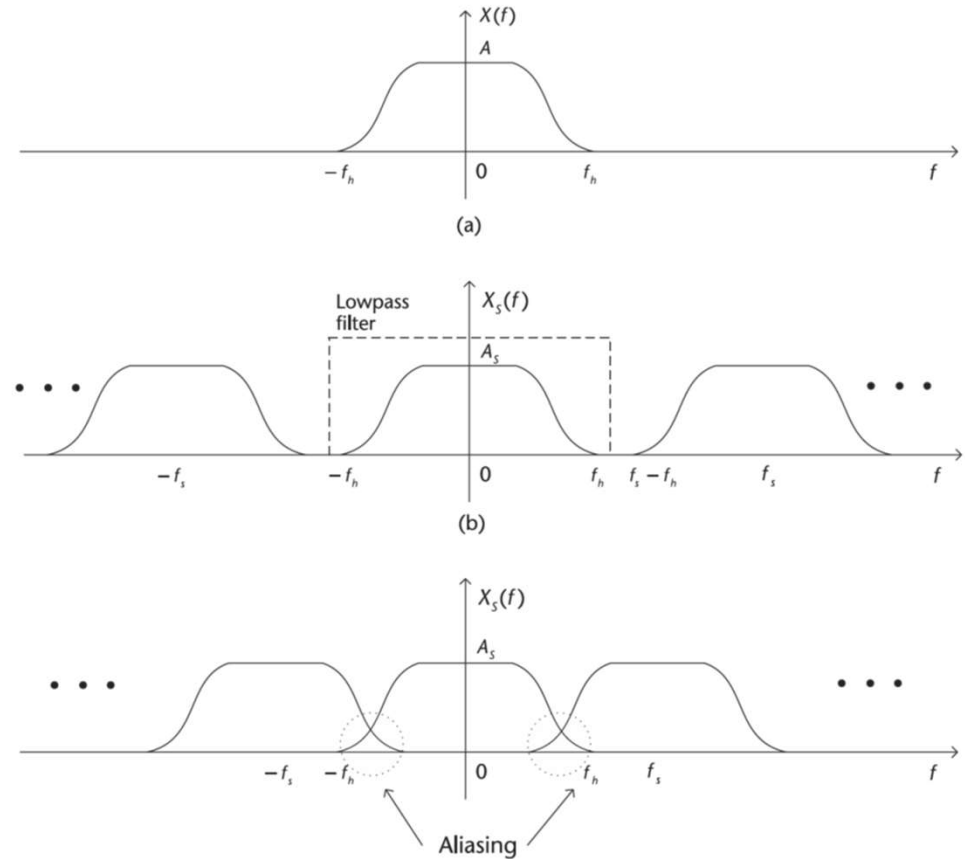
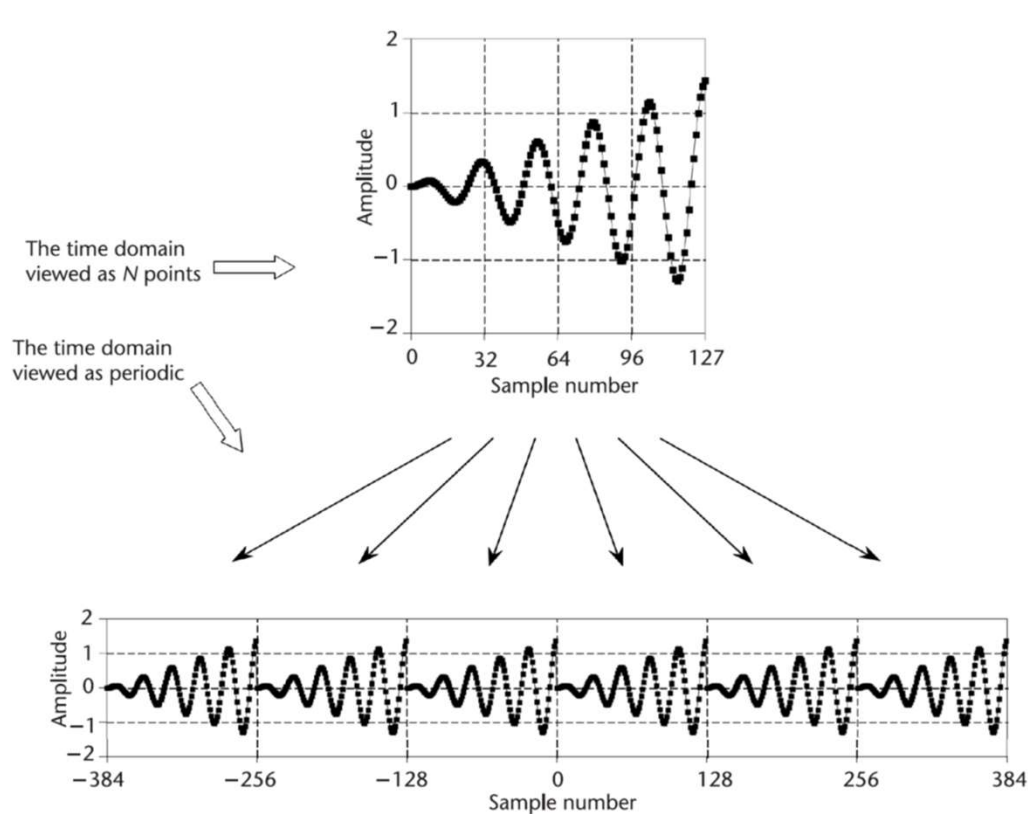
$$x_s(t) = x(t)p(t) = x(t) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - kT_s)$$

$$X_s(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) * P(\omega),$$

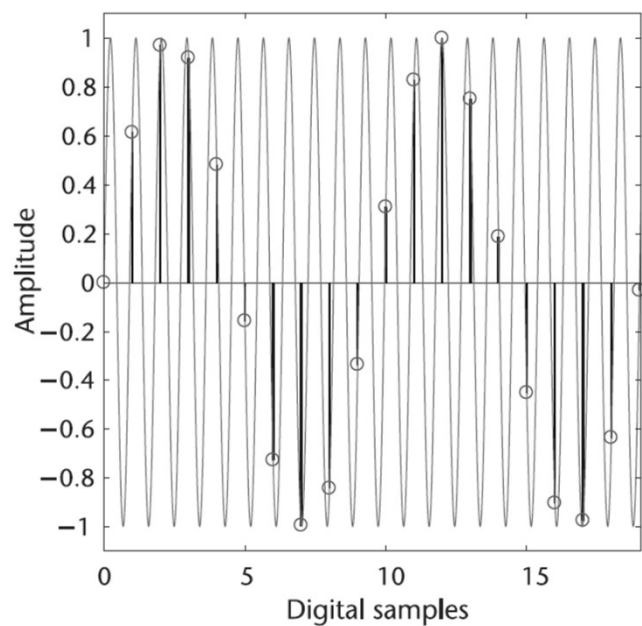
$$X_s(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}T_s} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega - k\omega_s).$$



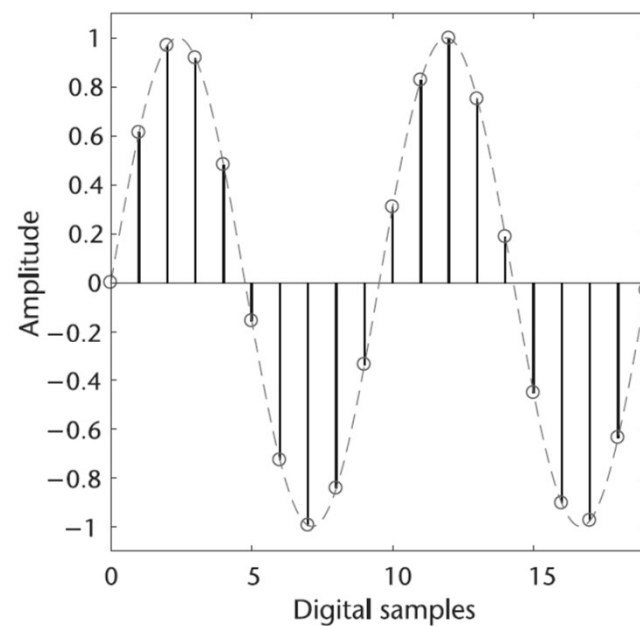
# Sampling Theory Visualized



# Aliasing in Time Domain



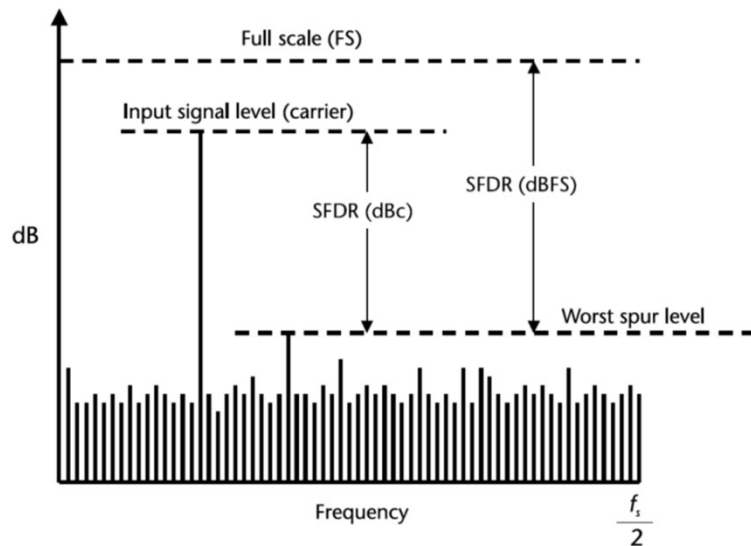
(a)



(b)

# Sampling: Non-ideal Effects

- Aliasing
- May not ideally sample:  $x[n]$ 
  - May instead sample at:  $x[n]*h[n]$
- May have noise:  $y[n] = x[n] + N[n]$
- Fixed point Quantization noise
  - SFDR = Spurious free dynamic range
  - See `sfdr_test.m`



**Table 2.3** Quantization: The Size of a Least Significant Bit

Resolution (N)	$2^N$	Voltage (20 Vpp) <sup>1</sup>	PPM FS	%FS	dBFS
2-bit	4	5.00 V	250,000	25	-12
4-bit	16	1.25 V	62,500	6.25	-24
6-bit	64	313 mV	15,625	1.56	-36
8-bit	256	78.1 mV	3,906	.391	-48
10-bit	1,024	19.5 mV	977	.097	-60
12-bit	4,096	4.88 mV	244	.024	-72
14-bit	16,384	1.22 mV	61.0	.0061	-84
16-bit	65,536	305 $\mu$ V	15.2	.0015	-96
18-bit	262,144	76.2 $\mu$ V	3.81	.00038	-108
20-bit	1,048,576	19.0 $\mu$ V	.953	.000095	-120
22-bit	4,194,304	4.77 $\mu$ V	.238	.000024	-132
24-bit	16,777,216	1.19 $\mu$ V	.0596	.0000060	-144
26-bit	67,108,864	298 nV <sup>1</sup>	.0149	.0000015	-156

<sup>1</sup> 600 nV is the Johnson (thermal) noise in a 10-kHz BW of a 2.2 k $\Omega$  resistor at 25°C.

# ADC Quantization Error

- PlutoSDR has a 12-bit DAC and ADC
- See
  - sfdr\_test.m
  - dithertest.grc

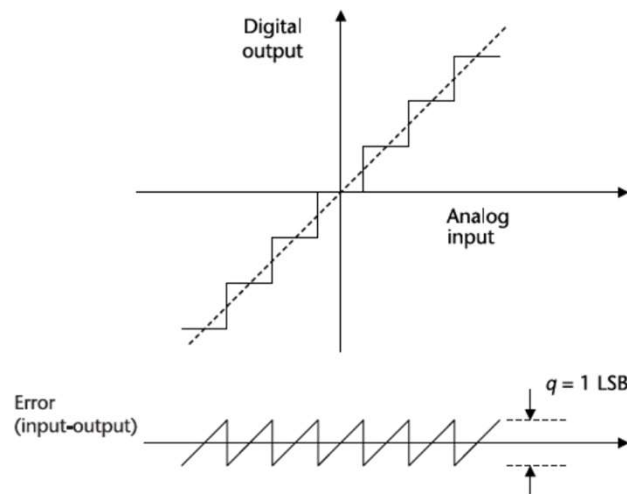


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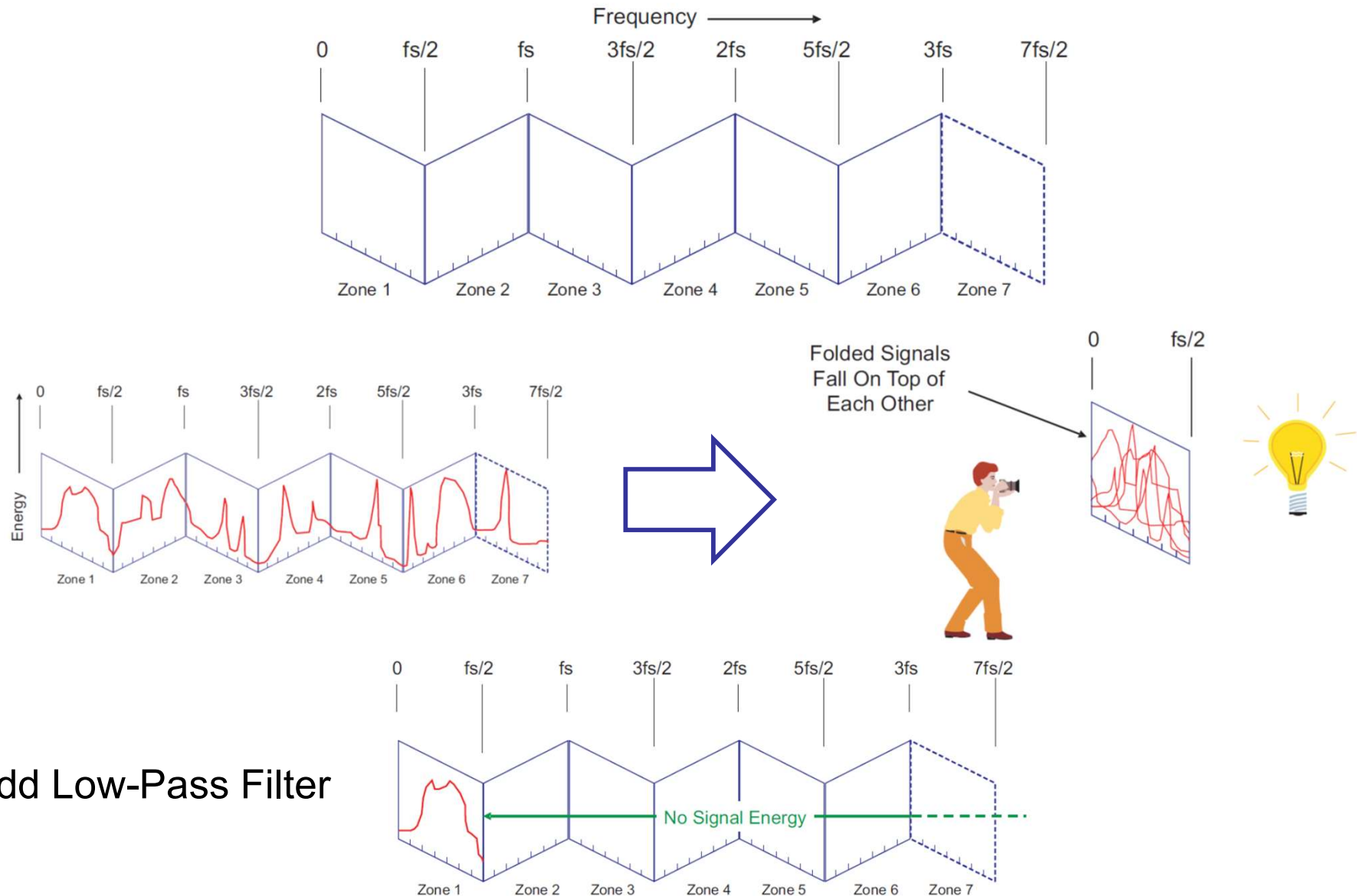
Why not just use a 24- or 26-bit ADC?

# “Atari-Effect”

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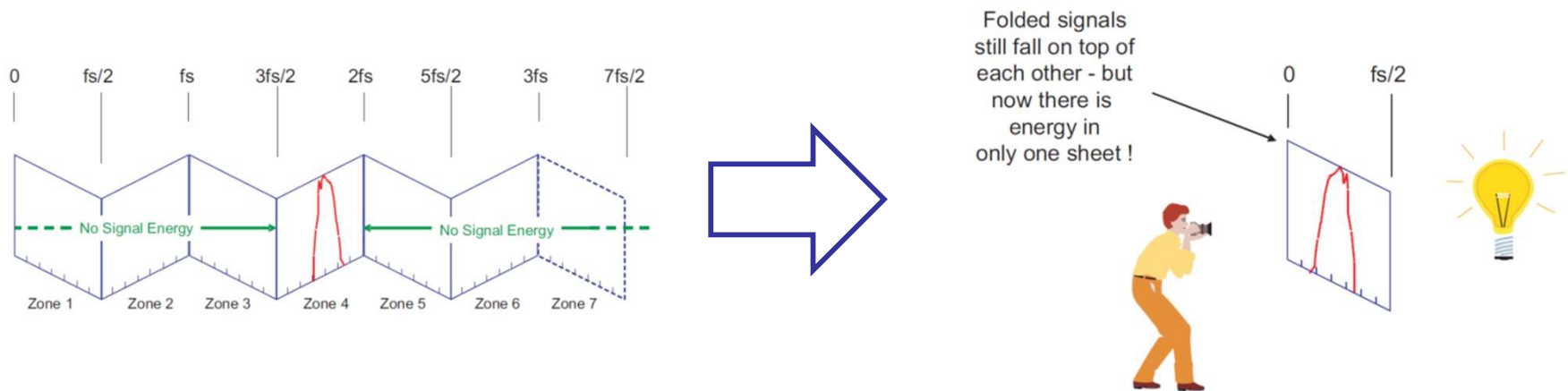


# Baseband Sampling : Fan-fold Visualization

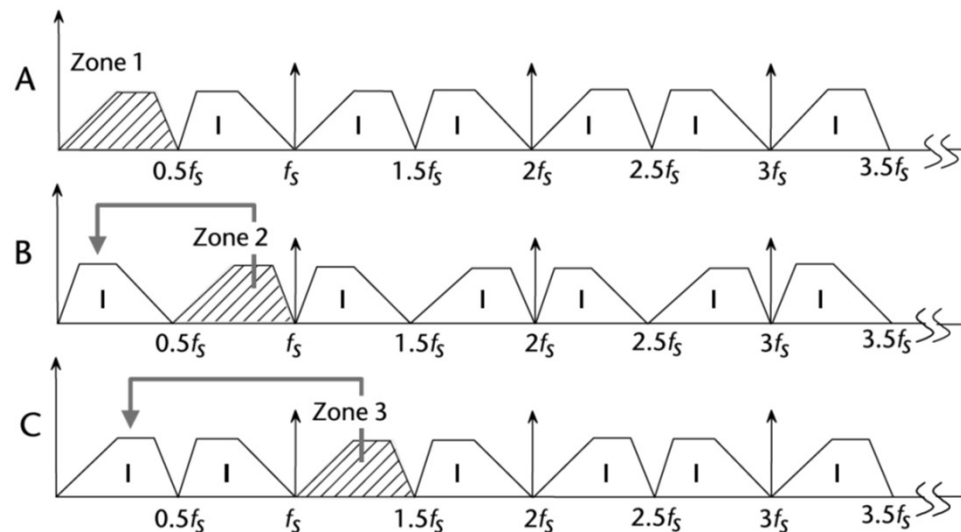


Add Low-Pass Filter

# Under Sampling



Bandpass filter around Nyquist Zone of interest can allow undersampling  
This can allow for lower frequency A/D converters without frequency conversion



# Windowing and Spectral Leakage

- Spectral leakage is caused by discontinuities in the original, noninteger number of periods in a signal and can be improved using windowing.
- Windowing reduces the amplitude of the discontinuities at the boundaries of each finite sequence acquired by the digitizer.
- No window is often called the uniform or rectangular window because there is still a windowing effect.

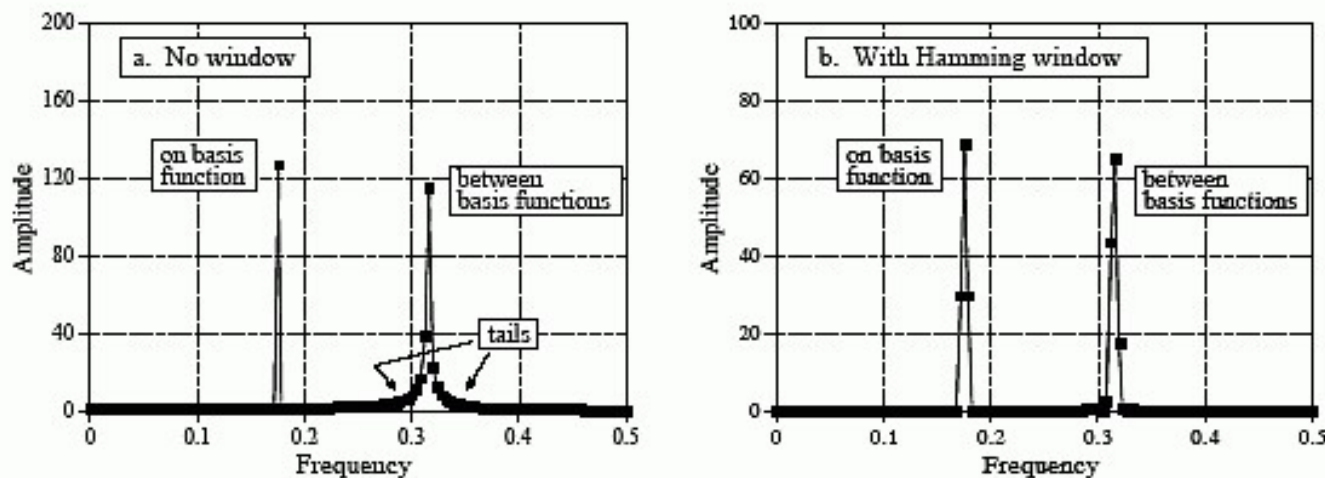
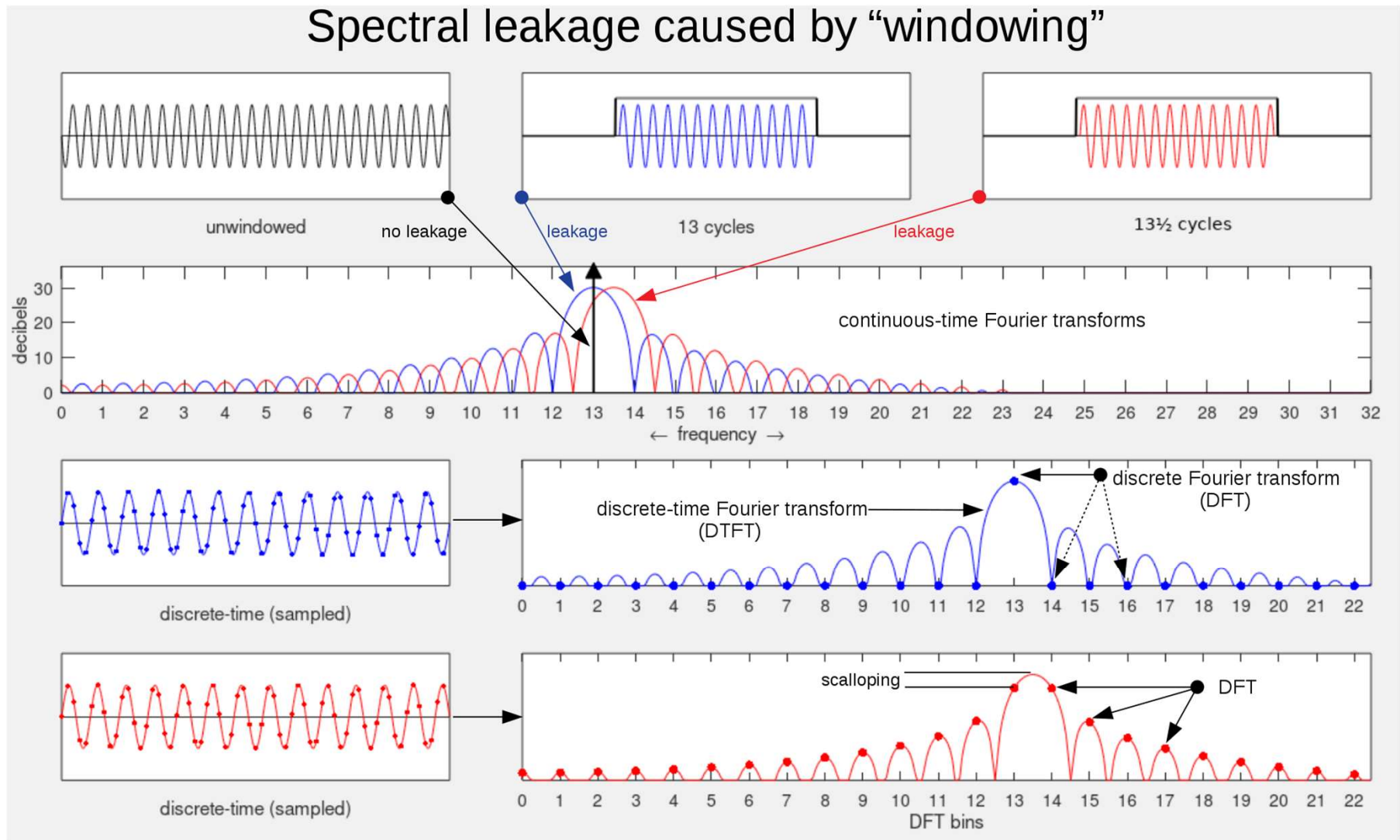


FIGURE 9-4

Example of using a window in spectral analysis. Figure (a) shows the frequency spectrum (magnitude only) of a signal consisting of two sine waves. One sine wave has a frequency exactly equal to a basis function, allowing it to be represented by a single sample. The other sine wave has a frequency *between* two of the basis functions, resulting in *tails* on the peak. Figure (b) shows the frequency spectrum of the same signal, but with a Hamming window applied before taking the DFT. The window makes the peaks look the same and reduces the tails, but broadens the peaks.

Source: *The Scientist and Engineer's Guide to Digital Signal Processing* By Steven W. Smith.

# Windowing and Spectral Leakage



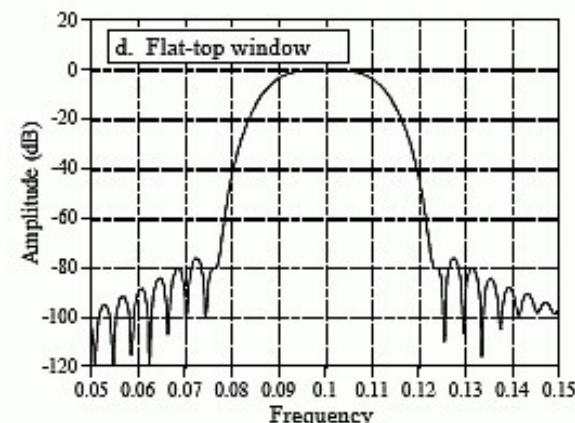
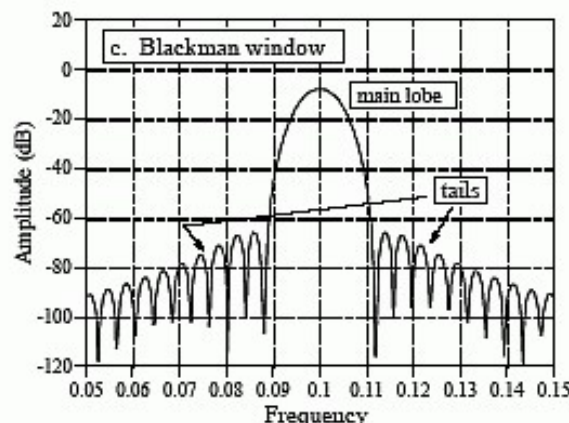
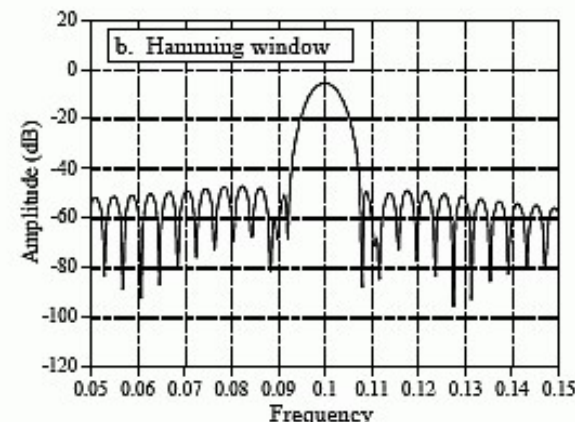
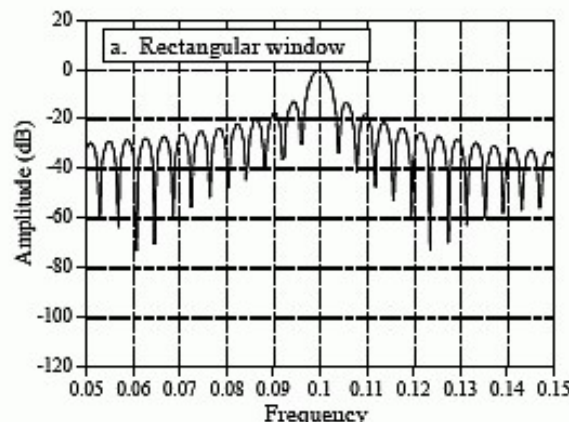
Interactive plots at:

[https://jackschaedler.github.io/circles-sines-signals/dft\\_leakage.html](https://jackschaedler.github.io/circles-sines-signals/dft_leakage.html)



# Window Functions (Cont)

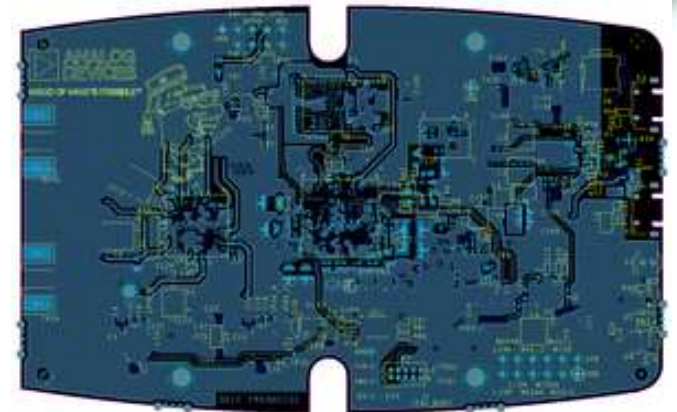
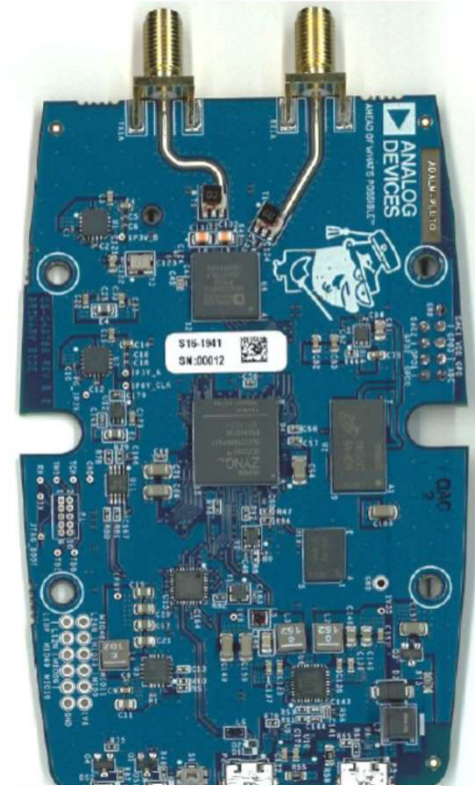
- Rect Window:
  - Narrowest main lobe but largest side lobes
- Hamming and Blackman Window
  - Lower side lobes but wider main lobe
- Flat-top Window:
  - Used when accurate measurement of peak is desired
  - Minimal scalloping loss



Source: *The Scientist and Engineer's Guide to Digital Signal Processing* By Steven W. Smith.  
More on window functions at: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Window\\_function](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Window_function)

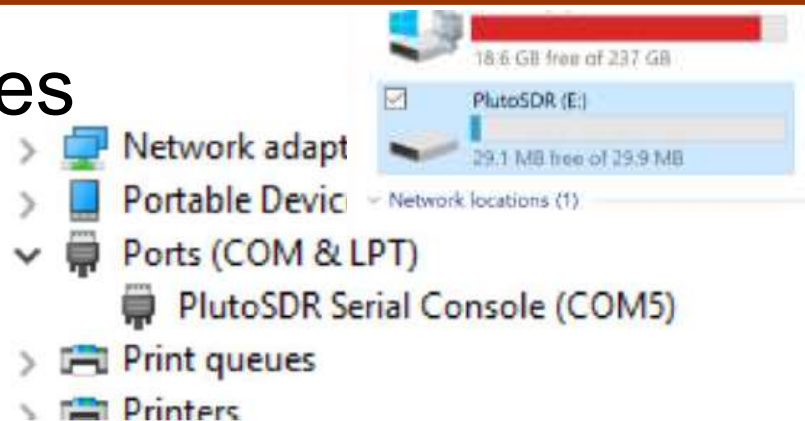
# PlutoSDR

- Open Hardware
  - Schematics Available
    - <https://wiki.analog.com/university/tools/pluto/hacking/hardware>
  - Board Layout
    - Cadence Allegro, Gerber, BOM
  - Firmware HDL
    - <https://github.com/analogdevicesinc/plutosdr-fw>



# Connecting with PlutoSDR

- Pluto Enumerates three devices
  - Mass storage
  - Ethernet (RNDIS)
  - Serial
- Linux and Windows have support for all three options
  - MacOS requires HoRNDIS install for networking
- The automounter will look for special file names:
  - runme[0-9].sh (shell script)
  - runme[0-9] (binary file)
- Pluto will automount any USB storage devices connected to USB OTG



# AD936x – Analog Baseband

- Full Duplex Transceiver

RF Transceiver

LO tuning range

Bandwidth

▶ AD9363 (Default ADALM-PLUTO)	325 - 3800 MHz	20 MHz
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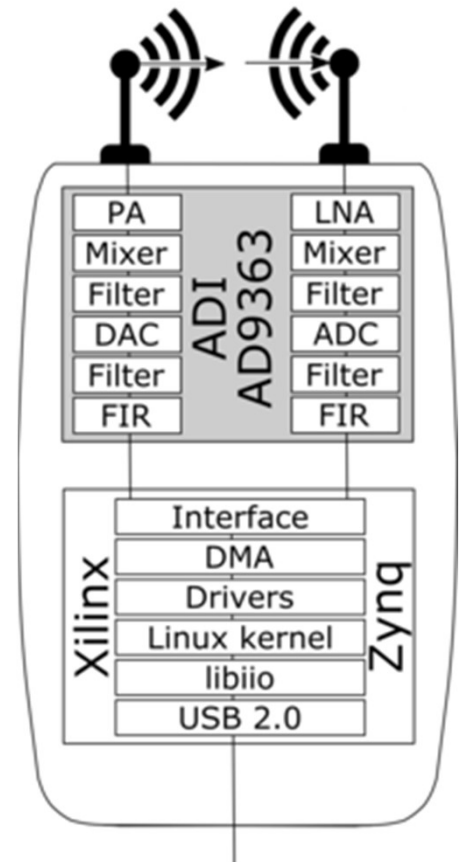
▶ AD9364	70 - 6000 MHz	56 MHz
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- Advertised Specification
  - AD9363 Transceiver
  - Tuning Range: 325 MHz to 3800 MHz
  - Up to 61.44 Mega Samples per Second (MSPS)
  - 20 MHz RF bandwidth
- Running “Out of Spec” (with firmware “hack”)
  - Change of firmware device string makes firmware believe an AD9364 transceiver is available
  - Necessary to tune FM broadcasts
  - Tuning Range: 70 MHz to 6000 MHz
  - 56 MHz RF bandwidth
- MATLAB Hardware Support does this update automatically
- [https://wiki.analog.com/university/tools/pluto/users/customizing#updating\\_to\\_the\\_ad9364](https://wiki.analog.com/university/tools/pluto/users/customizing#updating_to_the_ad9364)

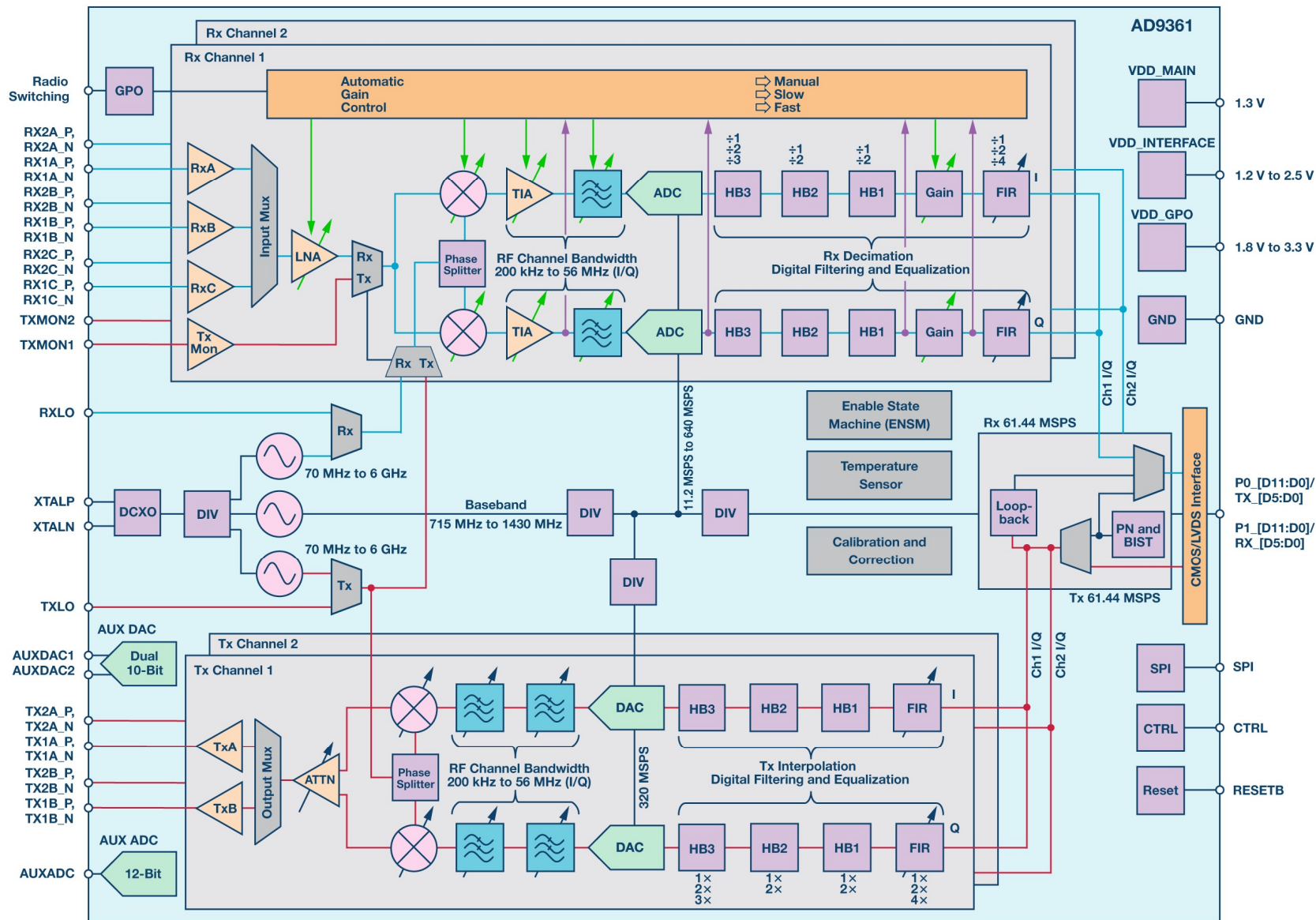


# ADI PlutoSDR Hardware

- Analog RF Section
  - Antennas, RF filters, input MUX, LNA, gain, attenuation, mixer
- Analog Baseband Section
  - Analog filters, ADC, DAC
- DSP Section
  - Fixed halfband filters
    - (decimation/interpolation)
  - 128-tap FIR filter
  - Xilinx Zynq
    - FPGA Fabric
    - Embedded ARM Processor
- I/Q data is then passed up USB to a host computer for further signal processing
  - (i.e. GNU Radio, MATLAB)
- Note: There are no preselect or output filters on the PlutoSDR
  - Can cause out-of-band interference!!

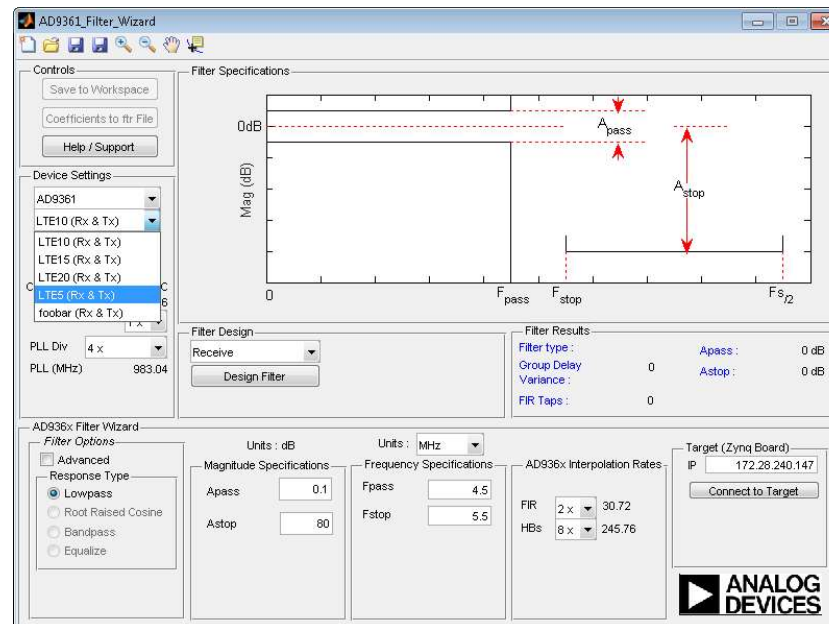


# Analog Devices AD936x Transceiver



# AD936x Digital Filters

- Half bands, FIR and clocking determine the data rate of Pluto
- Multistage half band filters interpolate or decimate digitally for TX / RX respectively
  - Allows Sigma-Delta converters to run at a highly oversampled rate while providing 12 bit resolution
- Multiple options for loading FIR
  - Auto-filter options in gr-iio, IIO-Scope, and libad9361
  - Filters can be custom created with AD9361 filter wizard
    - <https://wiki.analog.com/resources/eval/user-guides/ad-fmcomms2-ebz/software/filters>



# Reference Clock Stability

- Oscillator Crystals are not perfect
- Inaccuracies lead to phase noise, frequency error, etc
  - Can be corrected using
    - Frequency correction algorithms
    - Different oscillator (at added cost)
- An indication of how much your crystal deviates from its nominal value is given in ppm (parts per million)
- The PlutoSDR uses the RXO3225M SMD XO
  - 40 MHz
  - $< \pm 25$  ppm

$$df = \frac{f \times \text{ppm}}{10^6}$$

$$f = 40,000,000 \text{ Hz}$$

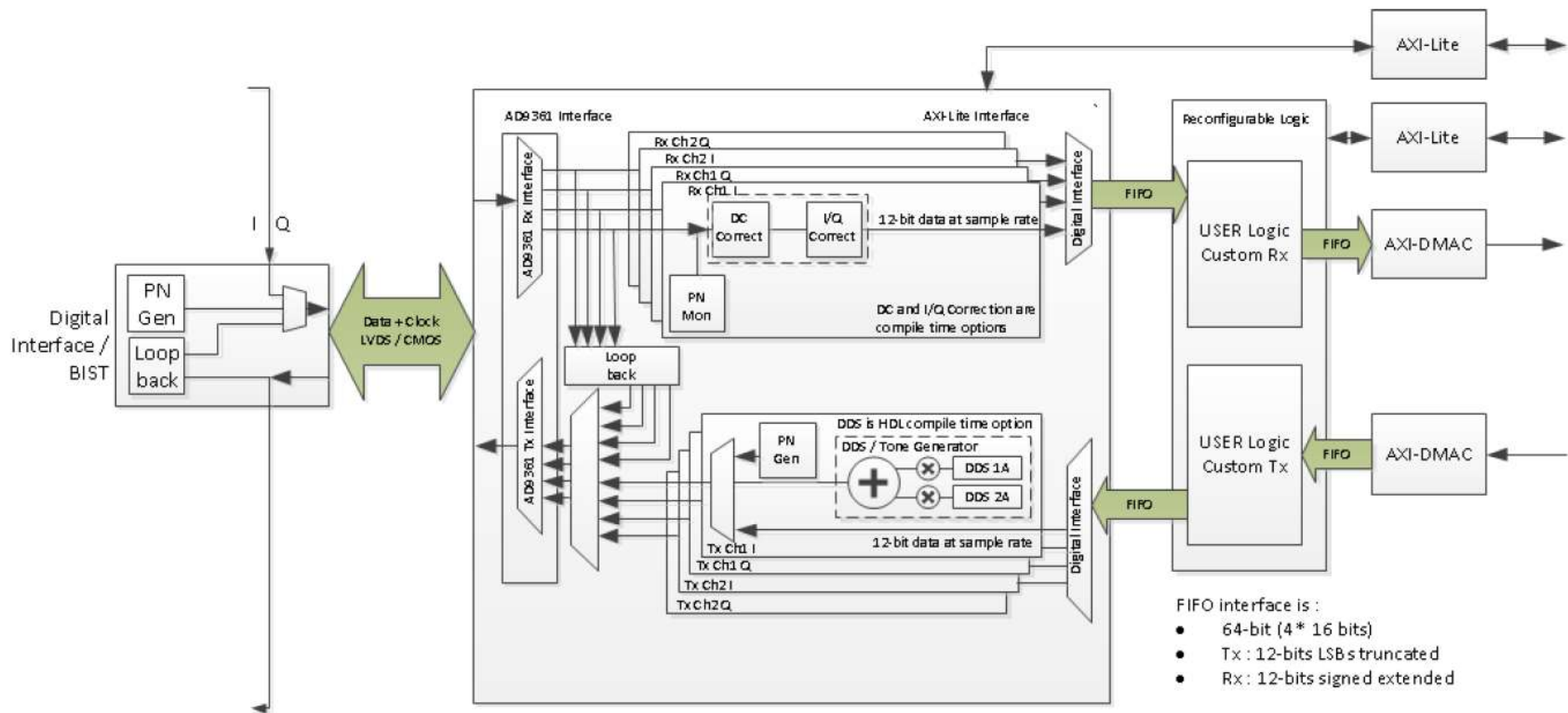
$$\text{ppm} = \pm 25 \text{ ppm}$$

$$\text{Variation (df)} = \pm 1000 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_{\min} = 39,999,000$$

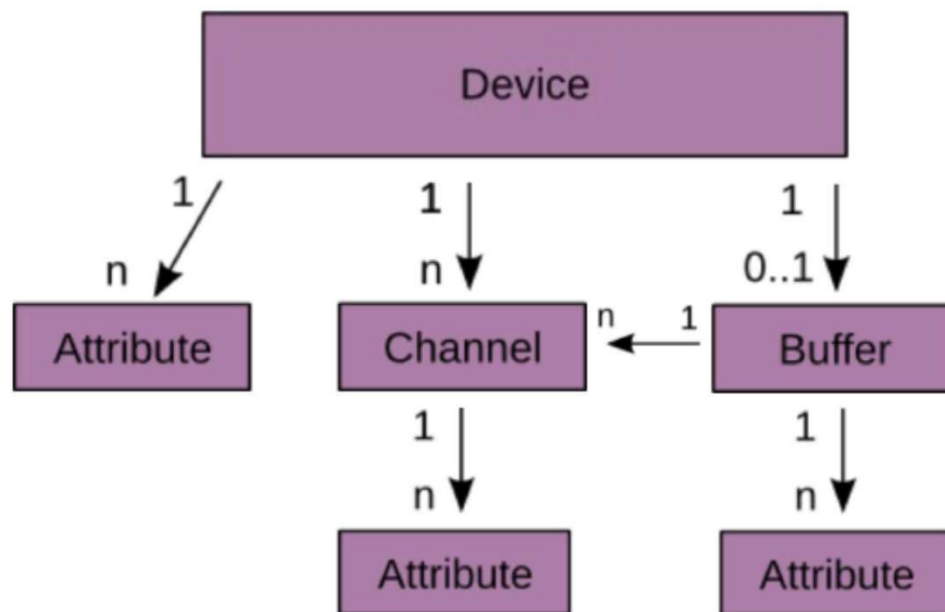
$$f_{\max} = 40,001,000$$

# HDL : Digital Loopback



# Industrial Input / Output (IIO)

- IIO subsystem not unique to Pluto or SDR
  - Open source standard exists in Linux kernel
  - For PlutoSDR,
    - IIO driver runs in Linux kernel on the embedded ARM
    - libiio, library for accessing IIO devices runs on both ARM and Host
    - iiod – IIO Daemon allows remote connections to IIO clients, runs on ARM
- All device parameters are accessed through IIO and accessible through the Linux filesystem with sysfs



# IIO Devices

```
192.168.2.1 - PuTTY
# cd /sys/bus/iio/devices/
# ls
iio:device0 iio:device1 iio:device2 iio:device3 iio:device4
# cd iio\:device0
# cat name
adml177
# ls
dev          in_voltage0_raw  of_node          uevent
in_current0_raw  in_voltage0_scale power
in_current0_scale  name            subsystem
# cat in_voltage0_raw
725
# cat in_voltage0_scale
6.433105468
#
```

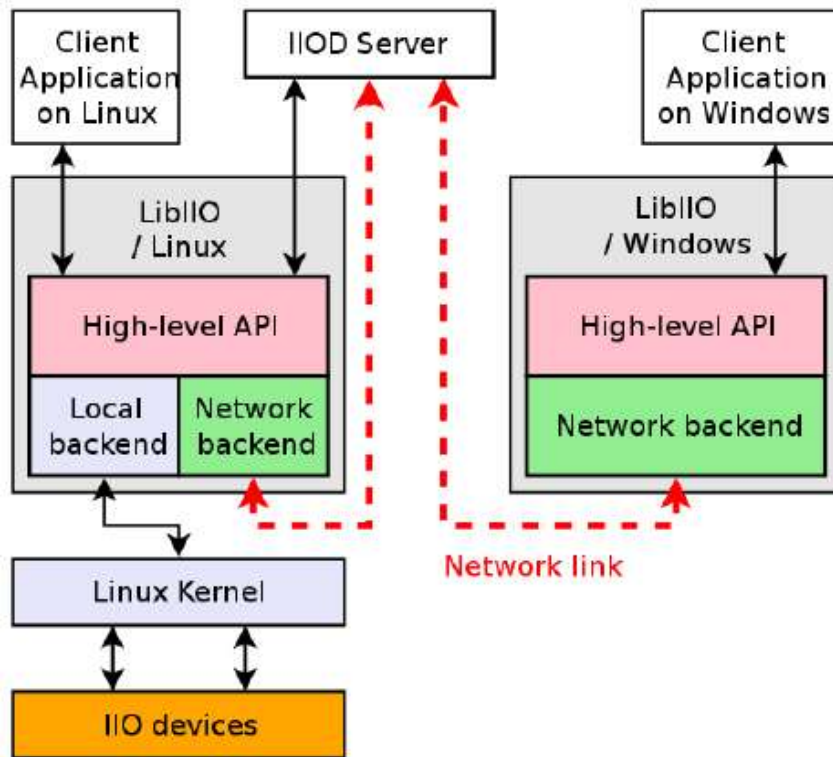


# IIO Buffers

```
192.168.2.1 - PuTTY
# cd /sys/bus/iio/devices/iio\:device4/
# cat name
cf-ad9361-lpc
# ls
buffer          in_voltage_sampling_frequency
dev             in_voltage_sampling_frequency_available
in_voltage0_calibbias      name
in_voltage0_calibphase    of_node
in_voltage0_calibscale    power
in_voltage1_calibbias     scan_elements
in_voltage1_calibphase    subsystem
in_voltage1_calibscale    uevent
in_voltage_samples_pps
# ls scan_elements/
in_voltage0_en      in_voltage0_type  in_voltage1_index
in_voltage0_index  in_voltage1_en    in_voltage1_type
# cat scan_elements/in_voltage0_type
le:S12/16>>0
# ls buffer/
data_available  enable          length          watermark
#
```



# LibIIO



```
struct iio_context *ctx;  
struct iio_device *dev;  
struct iio_channel *ch;
```

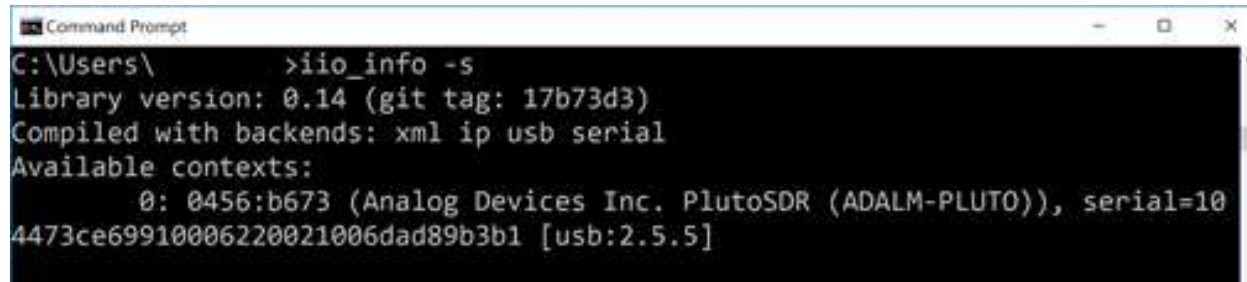
```
/* Error handling is missing */
```

```
ctx = iio_create_default_context();  
dev = iio_context_get_device(ctx, 0);  
ch = iio_device_get_channel(dev, 0);
```

```
iio_device_attr_write_longlong(dev, "sample_rate", 1000);  
iio_channel_attr_write_double(ch, "scale", 0.525);
```

Network link

# libIIO Command Line Tools

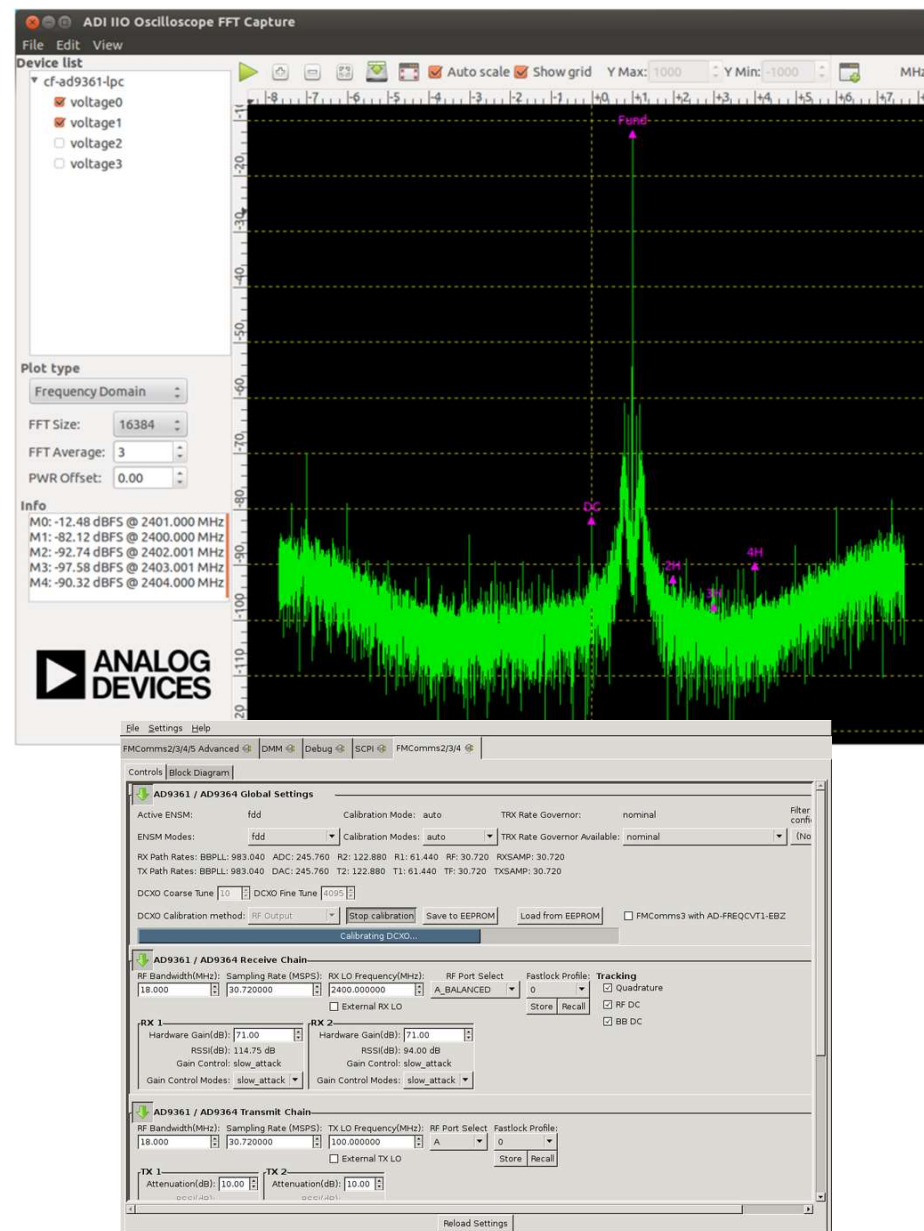


```
Command Prompt
C:\Users\>iio_info -s
Library version: 0.14 (git tag: 17b73d3)
Compiled with backends: xml ip usb serial
Available contexts:
    0: 0456:b673 (Analog Devices Inc. PlutoSDR (ADALM-PLUTO)), serial=10
4473ce69910006220021006dad89b3b1 [usb:2.5.5]
```

- **iio\_adi\_xflow\_check**
  - Overflow/underflow testing
- **iio\_attr**
  - Attribute reading and writing
- **iio\_genxml**
  - Generate xml from context tree
- **iio\_info**
  - Find devices and list attributes
- **iio\_readdev**
  - Read from stream devices
- **iio\_reg**
  - Read and write to registers
- **iio\_writedev**
  - Write to stream devices

# IIO Oscilloscope

- Open source C program
- Capture and display data
  - Time domain
  - Frequency domain
  - Constellation plot
- Plugins for IIO devices
  - Set device configuration
  - Read attributes
- Very useful for debugging and troubleshooting
- Included on Linux VM released to class
- Windows installer uploaded



# Basic Hardware Setup

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- MATLAB and GNU Radio are capable of acting as an IIO client
- We will begin discussing this next class...