

MATLAB EVAL-AD4080ARDZ guide

This document is a guide for getting from the base MATLAB installation all the way to measuring samples from the EVAL-AD4080ARDZ board. The overall steps will be:

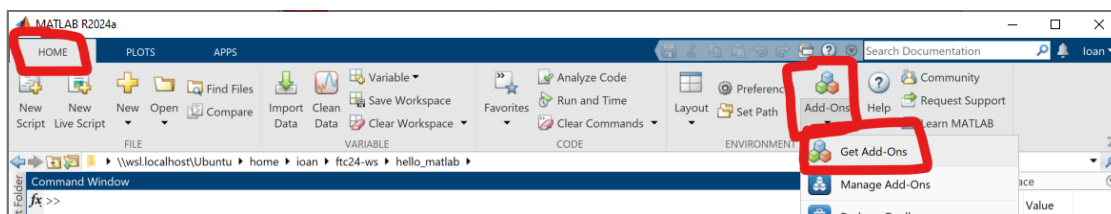
1. Installing the Precision Toolbox (and all of its dependencies)
2. Setting up iio context forwarding because the MATLAB bindings don't support serial contexts
3. A very short MATLAB program that connects to the board and reads samples

Install the Precision Toolbox

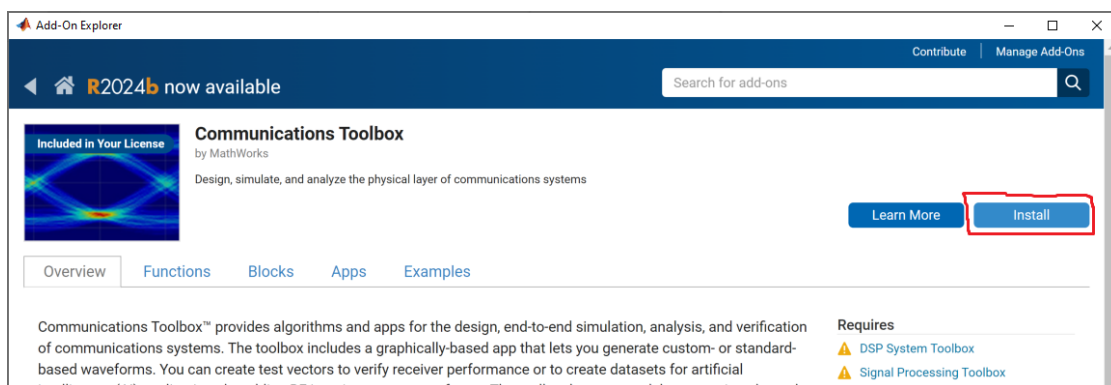
The Precision Toolbox depends on libiio bindings which further depend on the Communications toolbox. These dependencies are not automatically installed by MATLAB and must be installed manually, in reverse order, as follows.

1. Install Communications Toolbox

Open the MATLAB Add-on Explorer:



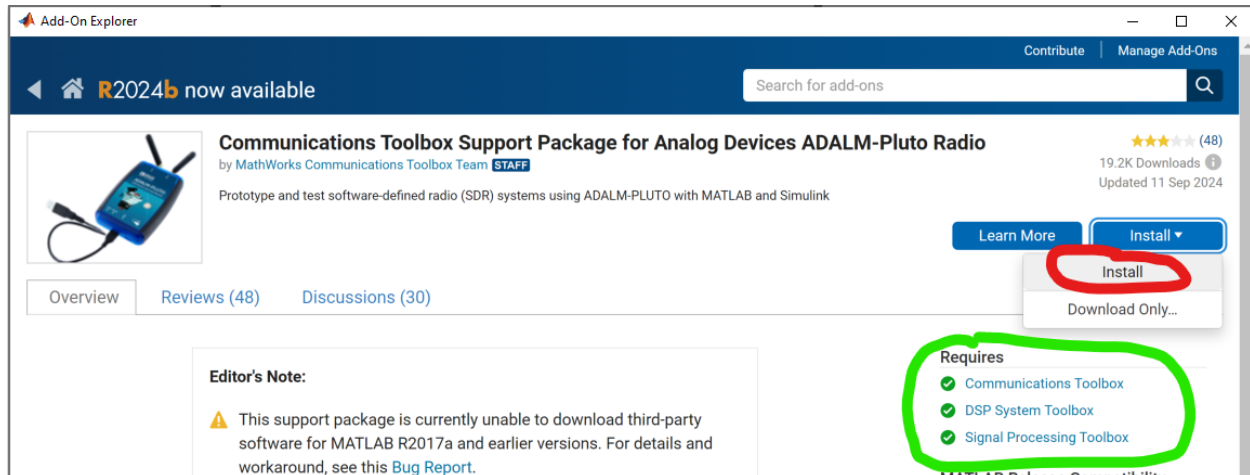
In the add-on explorer, find and install the [Communications Toolbox](#):



This will also install its dependencies: **DSP System Toolbox**, **Signal Processing Toolbox**, if they are not already installed. As of October 2024, the download size is about 450MB, and the install size is around 1.3GB.

2. Install libiiio bindings

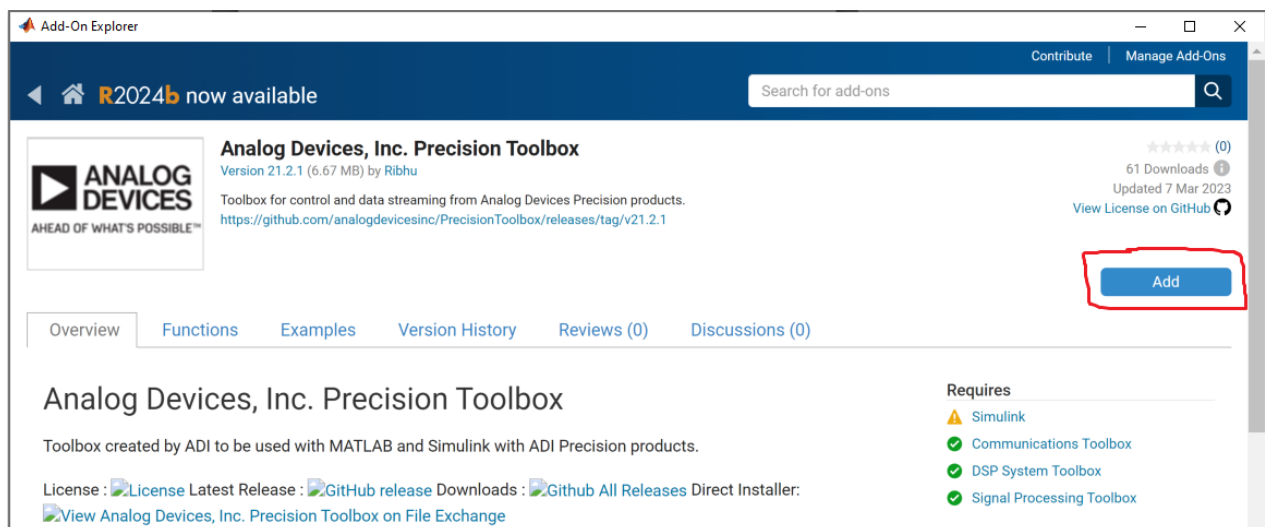
The libiiio MATLAB bindings can be installed through the [ADALM-Pluto support package](#) or the [Xilinx Zynq-Based Radio support package](#), even though we will not be using the Pluto or Xynq-based radios themselves. The following screenshots use the Pluto package, but the process should basically be the same, shall you choose the other variant.



Notice how all three required toolboxes are checked.

3. Install Precision Toolbox

In the MATLAB Add-on Explorer, look up and install the **Analog Devices, Inc. Precision Toolbox**:



As of october 2024, installation takes less than 10 seconds.

Forward the iio serial context

Because the MATLAB libiio bindings do not yet support the serial backend, we must use iiod as a middleman. This will require using a linux-based system, which may be: a Raspberry Pi, a Windows Subsystem for Linux instance, a Virtual Machine running a Linux distro, etc.

Install libiio

Download and install the latest libiio build from <https://github.com/analogdevicesinc/libiio/releases>

For Ubuntu / Debian-based distributions, after downloading the `libiio-....deb` file, double click it to install using a GUI or run the following command: `sudo dpkg -i libiio-....deb`

After installing, run `iio_info -V` and check that the installed libiio supports the serial backend:

```
$ iio_info -V
iio_info version: 0.26 (git tag:a0eca0d)
Libiio version: 0.26 (git tag: a0eca0d) backends: local xml ip usb serial
$
```

Run iiod to forward the serial context over ip

Run the following command (or a variation thereof) to use iiod to forward the `serial:/dev/ttyACM0,230400,8n1` to port 50905:

```
$ iiod -u serial:/dev/ttyACM0,230400,8n1 -p 50905
```

If you need to forward a different context (e.g. in case the device shows up as something different from `/dev/ttyACM0`, or if you want to forward another device), just change the `-u ...` parameter.

On WSL, it might complain about avahi, but that's safe to ignore. Leave this process running.

Get board class for the EVAL-AD4080ARDZ

Many Analog Devices precision ADC boards are already supported by the Precision Toolbox, but the EVAL-AD4080ARDZ isn't. We provide a **minimal** implementation of the `adi.AD4080.Rx` class at: https://github.com/cristina-suteu/ftc24-ws/tree/main/hello_matlab/+adi. Download the `+adi` folder and copy it to your working folder (or just work within this repository).

Your directory structure should look like:

```
matlab_current_folder
├─ +adi
│   └─ +AD4080
│       └─ Rx.m
├─ your_script.m
└─ ...
```

Connect to the board and read samples using MATLAB

Finally! The following code should connect to the EVAL-AD4080ARDZ (via the forwarded context), read a 16k window of samples, convert them to volts, and plot:

```
rx = adi.AD4080.Rx;
rx.uri = 'ip:172.18.228.187:50905'; % Change this to the IP address on
                                   % which iiod is listening

rx.SamplesPerFrame = 16384;
rx.EnabledChannels = [1];

data = rx();
data = data * rx.Scale / 1e3; % Scale is in mV

plot(data);

% Delete the system object
release(rx);
```

And there you have it! Once measured, `data` is just an array of samples, which you can now process whichever way you like!