



AHEAD OF WHAT'S POSSIBLE™

# Intro to SDR and Pluto

JON KRAFT, FAE

FEB 2019

[WWW.ANALOG.COM/RADIOVERSE](http://WWW.ANALOG.COM/RADIOVERSE)

FIND THIS PRESENTATION AND WORKSHOP FILES AT:  
[HTTPS://GITHUB.COM/JONKRAFT](https://github.com/jonkraft)

©2018 Analog Devices, Inc. All rights reserved.



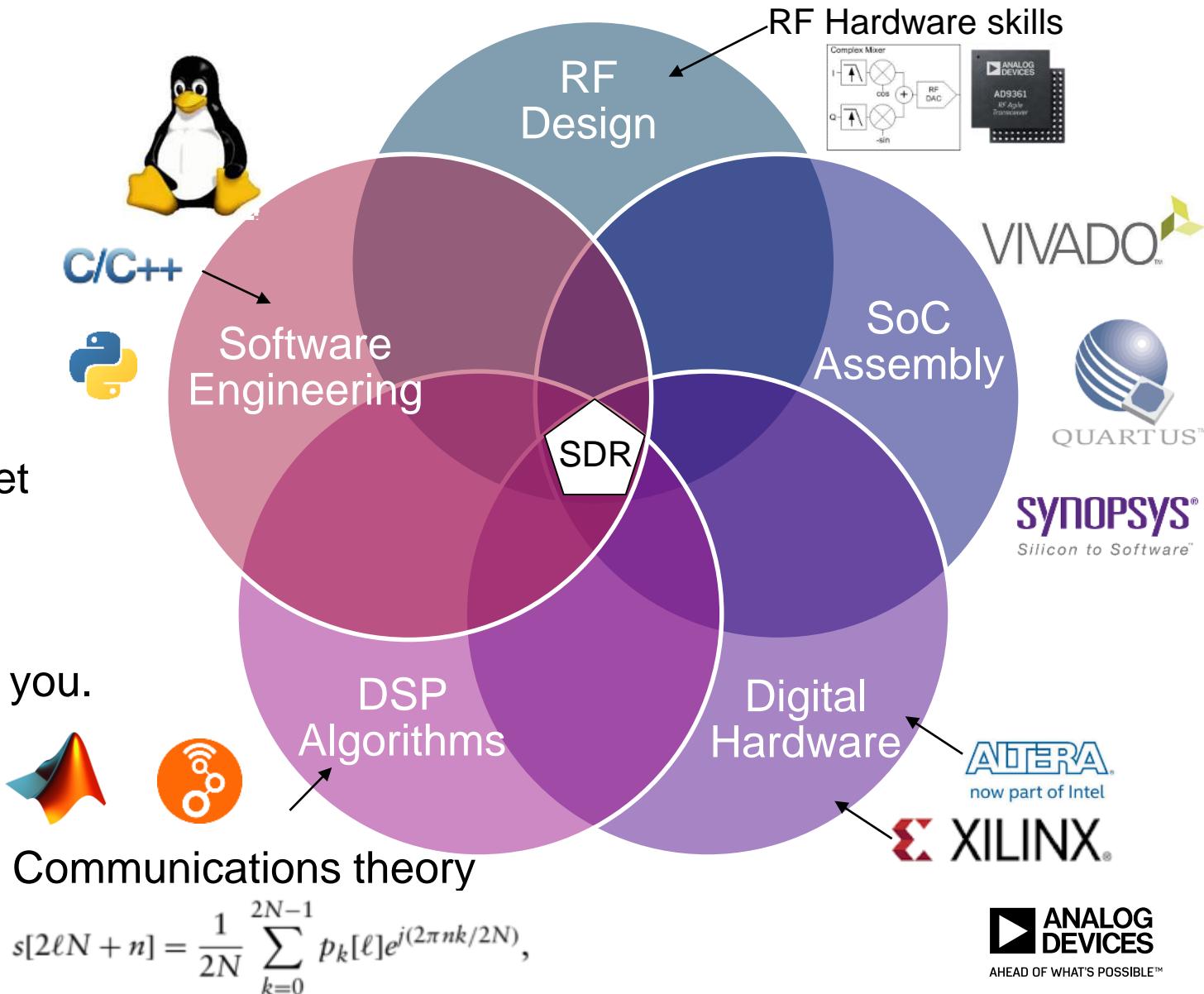
 **FAE TRAINING**  
ANALOG DEVICES, INC.

# Agenda

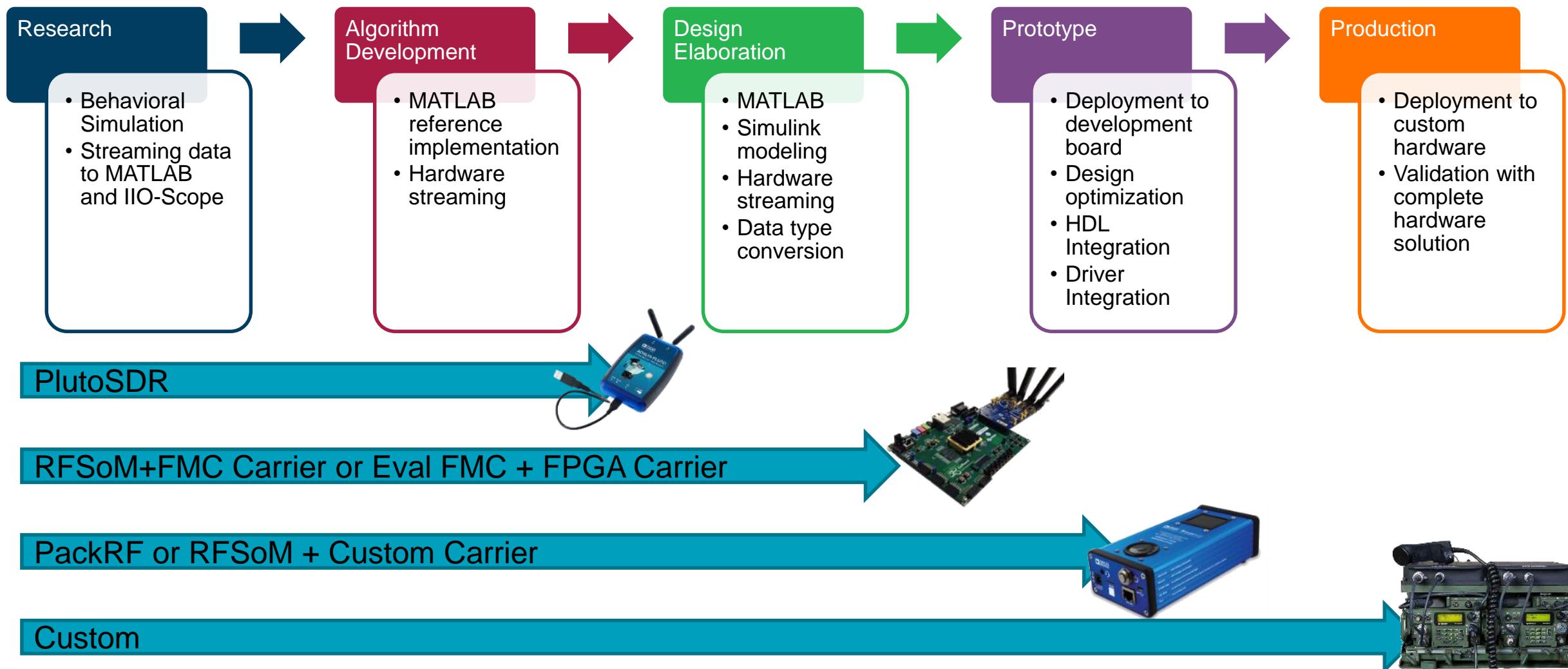
- ▶ Challenges in Getting Started with SDR
- ▶ Zero intermediate frequency (ZIF) radios vs. Super-Heterodyne radios
- ▶ Catalina (AD9361), Mykonos (AD9371), and Talise (ADRV9009) high-level overviews
- ▶ AD9361
- ▶ AD9371
- ▶ ADRV9009
- ▶ Getting Started with Pluto (aka AD936x)
  - Installing IIO Scope and Pluto Drivers
  - Lab Exercises
    - Lab 1: Transmit and Receive a Tone
    - Lab 2: Play Data and View Constellation
    - Lab 3: Receive and Re-Transmit an FM Radio Station

# Challenges in Getting Started with SDR

- Software Defined Radio requires:
  - Hardware Engineers
  - Software Engineers
  - Communications Engineers
  - HDL Engineers
  - Systems Engineers
- So with so much entailed, how can we get started with SDR?
- ADI Has Hardware and Software to help you.



# Design Flow



# ADI's Hardware Prototyping Environment

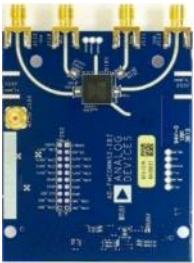
## ADALM-PLUTO

- AD9363
- 1 x Rx, 1 x Tx
- 325 MHz – 3.8GHz
- 200kHz – 20 MHz channel bandwidth



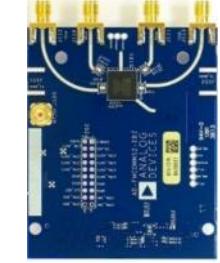
## AD-FMCOMMS2

- AD9361
- 2 x Rx, 2 x Tx
- *tuning range*
  - 2.2 GHz – 2.6GHz
  - 70 MHz – 6GHz
- 200kHz – 56 MHz channel bandwidth



## AD-FMCOMMS3

- AD9361
- 2 x Rx, 2 x Tx
- *tuning range*
  - 2.2 GHz – 2.6GHz
  - 70 MHz – 6GHz
- 200kHz – 56 MHz channel bandwidth



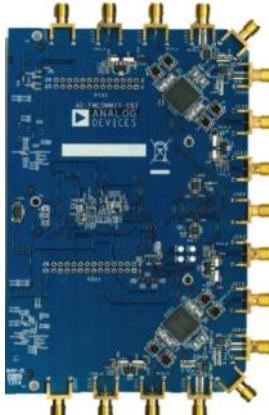
## AD-FMCOMMS4

- *AD9364*
- 1 x Rx, 1 x Tx
- 70 MHz – 6GHz tuning range
- 200kHz - 56 MHz channel bandwidth
- Shipping Now!



## ARRADIO

- AD9361
- HSMC, not FMC
- 2 x Rx, 2 x Tx
- *2.2 GHz – 2.6GHz tuning range*
- 200kHz - 56 MHz channel bandwidth
- Shipping Now!



## AD-FMCOMMS5

- 2 x *AD9361*
- 4 x Rx, 4 x Tx
- *Synchronized RF tuning range*
- 70 MHz – 6GHz tuning range
- 200kHz - 56 MHz channel bandwidth
- Shipping Now!



## ADRV9371-N/PCBZ

## ADRV9371-W/PCBZ

- *AD9371*
- 2 x Rx, 2 x Tx, 2 x Obs, 1x Sniffer
- tuning range
  - 1.8GHz – 2.6GHz
  - 300MHz – 6GHz
- Tx synthesis bandwidth 250 MHz
- Rx BW: 8 MHz to 100 MHz



## ADRV9375-N/PCBZ

## ADRV9375-W/PCBZ

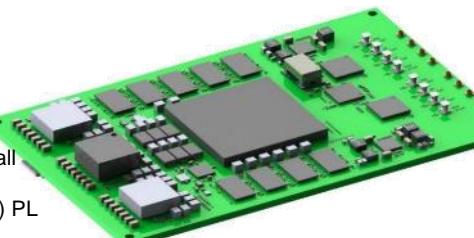
- *AD9375*
- 2 x Rx, 2 x Tx, 2 x Obs, 1x Sniffer
- tuning range
  - 1.8GHz – 2.6GHz
  - 300MHz – 6GHz
- *DPD actuator and adaptation engine for PA linearization*



## ADRV9008-1W/PCBZ (Rx)

## ADRV9008-2W/PCBZ (Tx/Obs)

- *ADRV9008-1, ADRV9008-2, ADRV9009*
- 2 x Rx, 2 x Tx, 2 x Obs, 1x Sniffer
- 75MHz – 6GHz tuning range
- Tx synthesis bandwidth 450 MHz
- Rx BW to 200 MHz

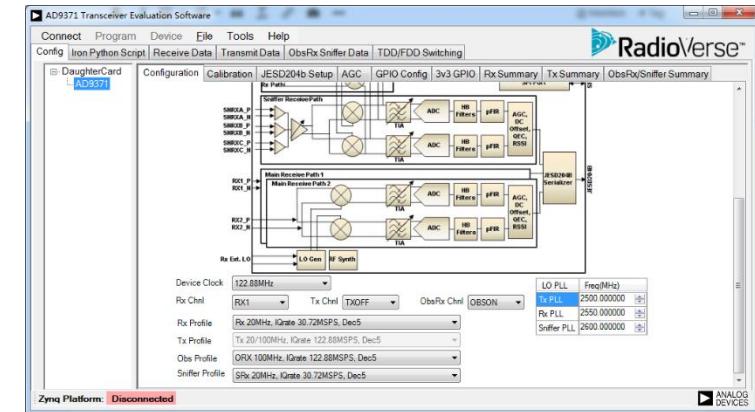
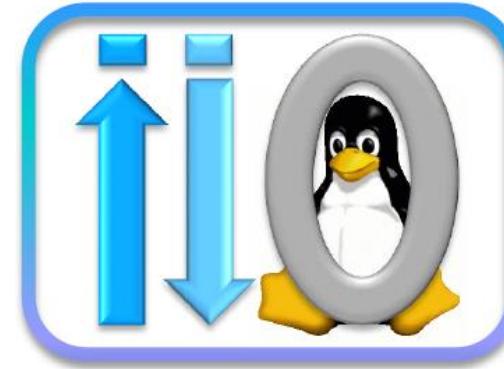


## ADRV9009-ZU11EG

- 2 x *ADRV9009 + Zynq Ultrascale*
- 75MHz to 6GHz tuning range
- Rx BW 200MHz
- Tx synthesis bandwidth 450 MHz
- Integrated LO and Phase synch between all channels and Modules
- 4G x64 w/ECC PS; 4G (2Gb x32 x2Banks) PL
- USB3, USB2, PCIe 3.0 x8, QSFP+, SFP+, 1Gb Ethernet x2, and CPRI

# ADI's Software Prototyping Environment: 4 Main Tools

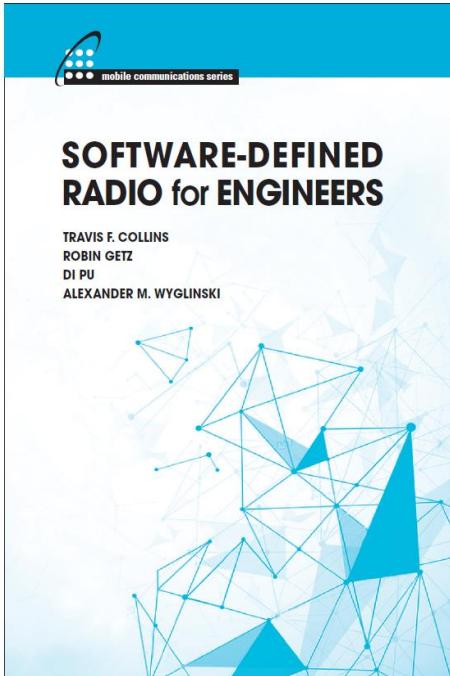
- IIO Oscilloscope
  - Built on the IIO LIB Linux Drivers
  - Data Visualization Application
  - Graphical Configuration Application
- TES GUI
  - For the AD937x and ADRV9008/9 products
  - Evaluation and Python Scripting
- GNU Radio
  - Free Linux Based Graphical Communications Toolbox
  - Great intro to concepts and algorithm development
  - Pluto and AD936x products supported, not AD937x or ADRV9008/9
  - But for prototype and production, better to move to Matlab
- Matlab / Simulink
  - All ADI Transceivers Supported in Matlab
  - Evaluation → Verification → Detailed Design → Prototype
  - See Next Slide for Seminar Details



# Rapid Prototyping of RF Systems with Software Defined Radio

**THIS WORKSHOP IS COMING  
TO A CITY NEAR YOU SOON!**

Hard cover text



ADALM-PLUTO SDR



MATLAB Trial



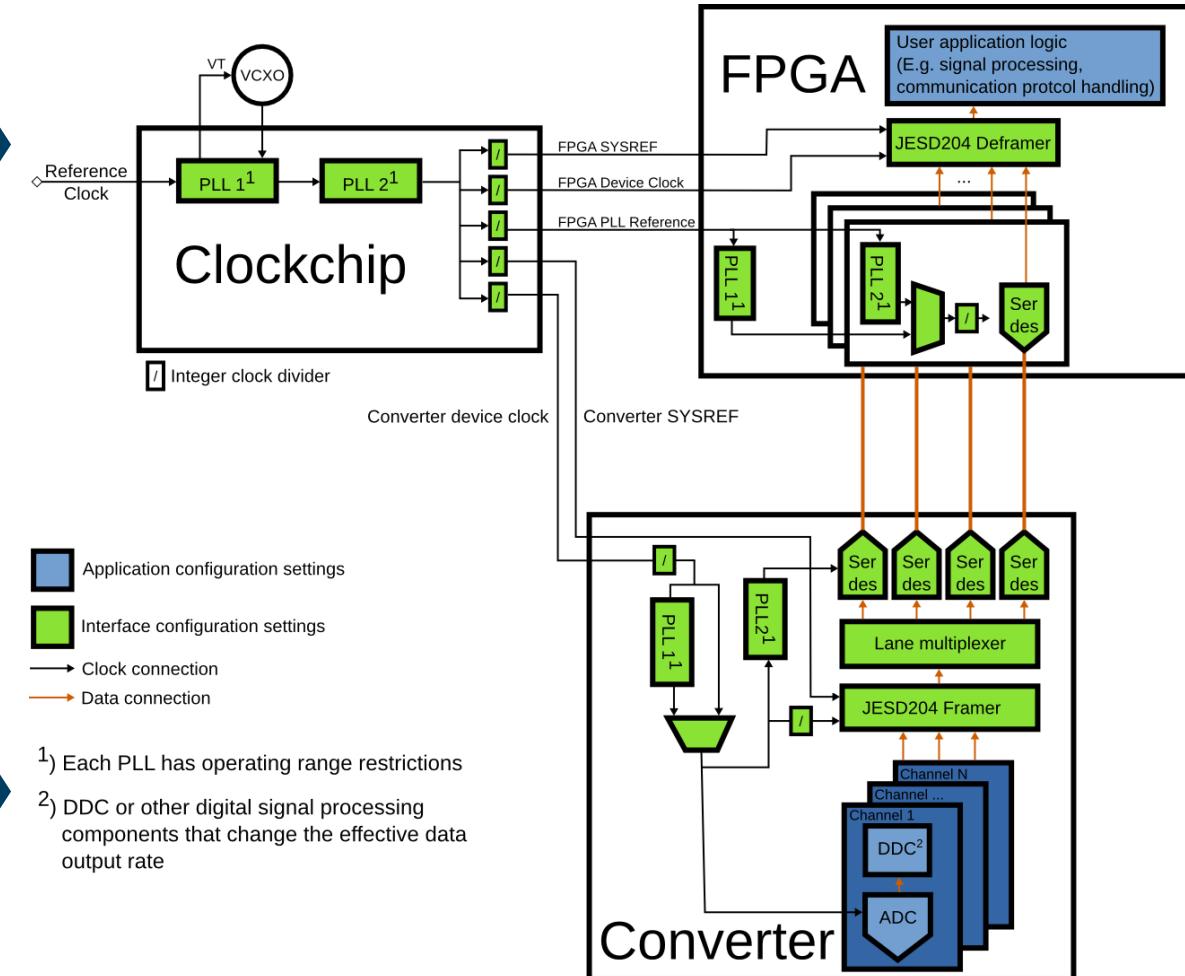
Time	Presenter	Topic
8:00 – 8:30	Richardson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Check In / Coffee</li><li>• Pick up hardware and Textbook</li></ul>
8:30 – 9:00	Analog Devices MathWorks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Debug Software Installation Issues</li><li>• Check Connectivity to hardware</li></ul>
9:00 – 9:10	Richardson	Introductions
9:10 – 9:45	Analog Devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ADI Prototyping Ecosystem (RadioVerse)</li><li>• AD9361 (chip)</li><li>• Pluto SDR (system)</li><li>• Instructor lead demo of dump1090</li></ul>
9:45 – 10:00	MathWorks	Model Based Design
10:00 – 10:45	Analog Devices	IIO infrastructure and Software Tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• capture and control radio with IIO command line tools, and the IIO Oscilloscope</li><li>• Hands on labs (Coffee)</li></ul>
10:45 – 11:15	MathWorks	MATLAB and Simulink and system objects <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hands on labs</li></ul>
11:15 – 11:30	Analog Devices	Data Flow and Transfers
11:30 – 12:30	Analog Devices	Basic communications theory <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hands on labs</li></ul>
12:00 – 12:30	Lunch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hands on labs (Working lunch)</li></ul>
12:30 – 12:45	MathWorks	Advanced Workflows
12:45 – 1:00	Analog Devices	Moving to Custom Hardware
1:00 – 3:00	Analog Devices	Care and Feeding of your AD9361 / Pluto SDR <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Future Transceivers</li><li>• Hands on Lab (Coffee)</li></ul>
3:00 – 4:00	Richardson	Signal Chain <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LNA, PA, PLL, Filters, Up/Down converters &amp; Power for RF Applications</li></ul>
4:00 – 4:15	All	Questions and Answers

# ADI provides complete JESD204B integration solution

## JESD204B Interface Framework

- Open-source HDL and software drivers (Linux & No-OS) for ADI CVT, TRX, CLK solutions
- Support Xilinx and Altera FPGAs
- \$5000 for commercial license and one-on-one support

Includes interoperability report with Altera FPGA and Xilinx FPGA





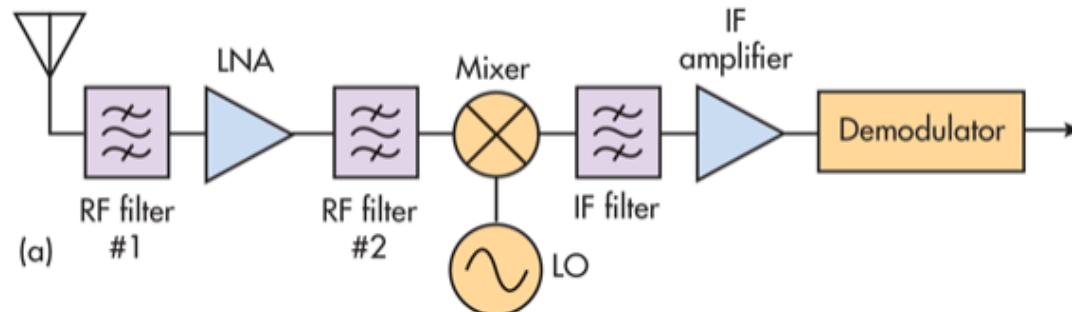
AHEAD OF WHAT'S POSSIBLE™

# ZIF Transceivers

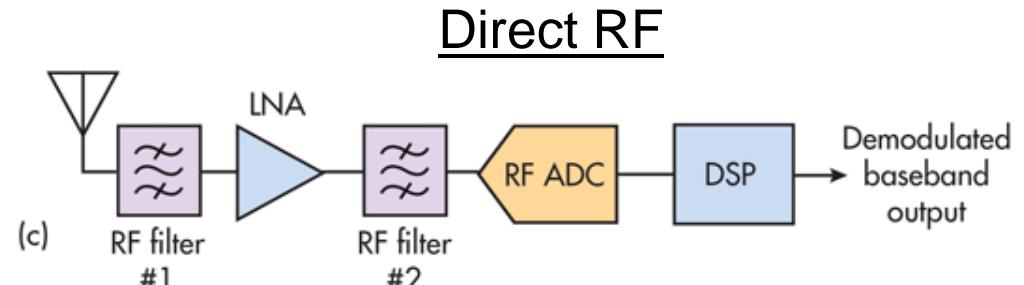
COMPARISON TO SUPERHETERODYNE

# ADI has Solutions for All 3 Primary Topologies

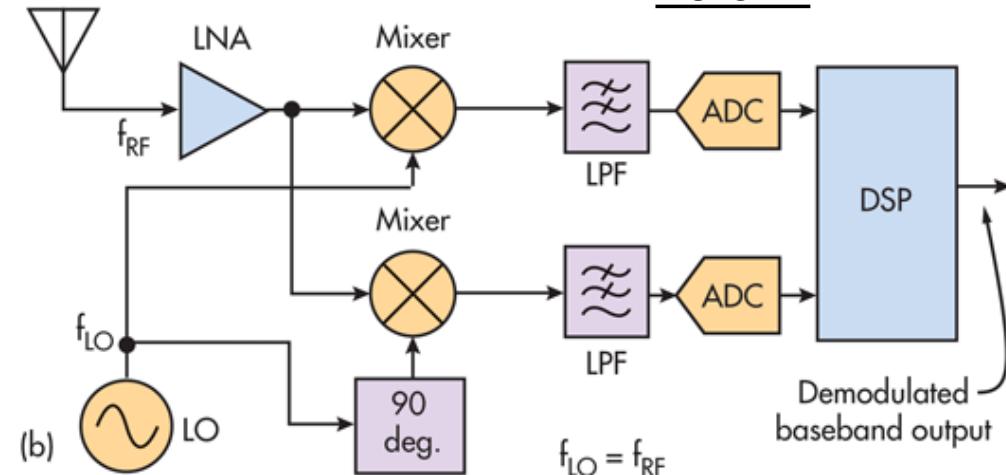
## Superheterodyne



## Direct RF



## Zero IF



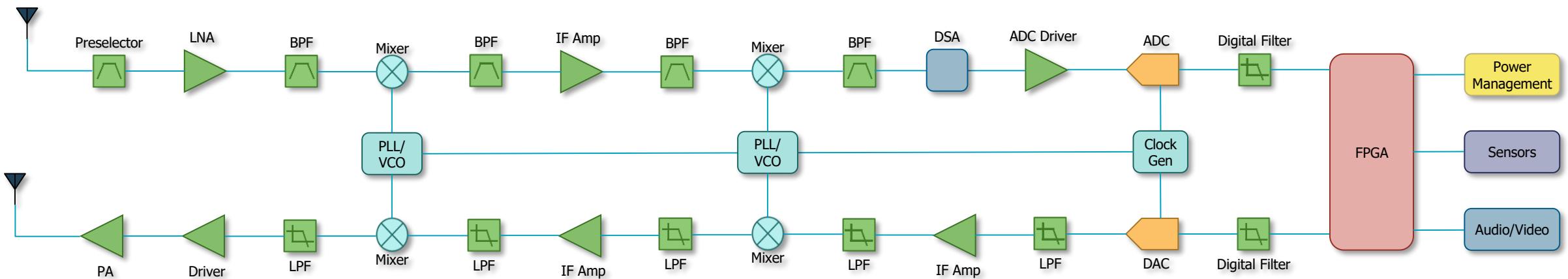
**ADI's Wideband Transceivers**

<https://www.electronicdesign.com/adc/high-speed-rf-sampling-adc-boosts-bandwidth-dynamic-range>

Lou Frenzel | Feb 22, 2017

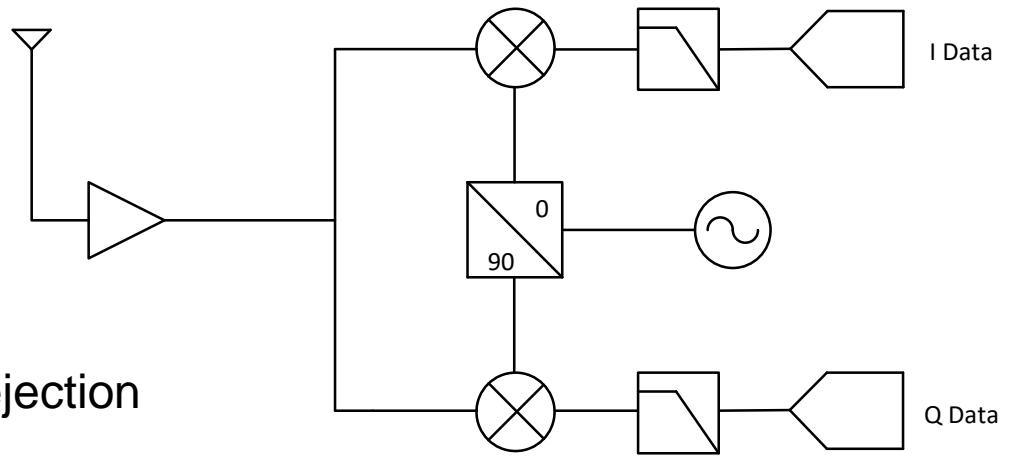
# Super-Heterodyne Overview

- Introduced ~100 years ago
  - Still dominates most designs, in radar and MILCOM/EW/SIGINT
  - Trusted technique, allows for incremental improvements across devices
- High performance at the sacrifice of large size and power
  - Filters, especially in the IF strips, drive this



# Direct Conversion Overview

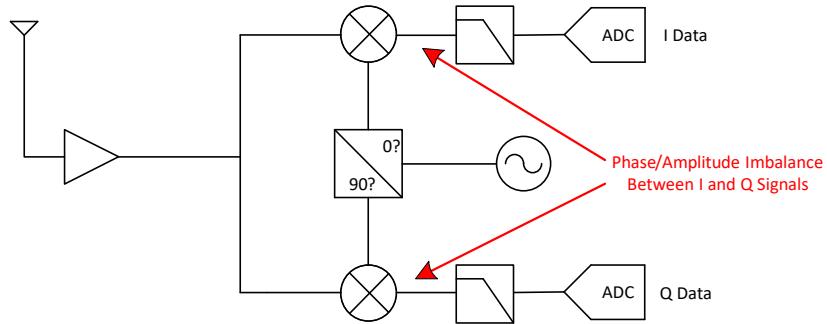
- Direct conversion attempts to simplify the super-heterodyne
- One mixing stage
  - LO = RF
    - Rx goes directly to baseband
    - Tx goes directly to the desired RF frequency
- Removes filtering complexity in the design
  - Filtering takes place at baseband
  - But dependent on mixer performance for LO and image rejection
- Has numerous advantages over the superhet architecture
  - Filtering requirements less stringent
  - Significant reduction in power consumption
    - Resulting from reduced component count and reduced sample rate
  - Significant cost reduction
    - Resulting from reduced component count and filtering requirements



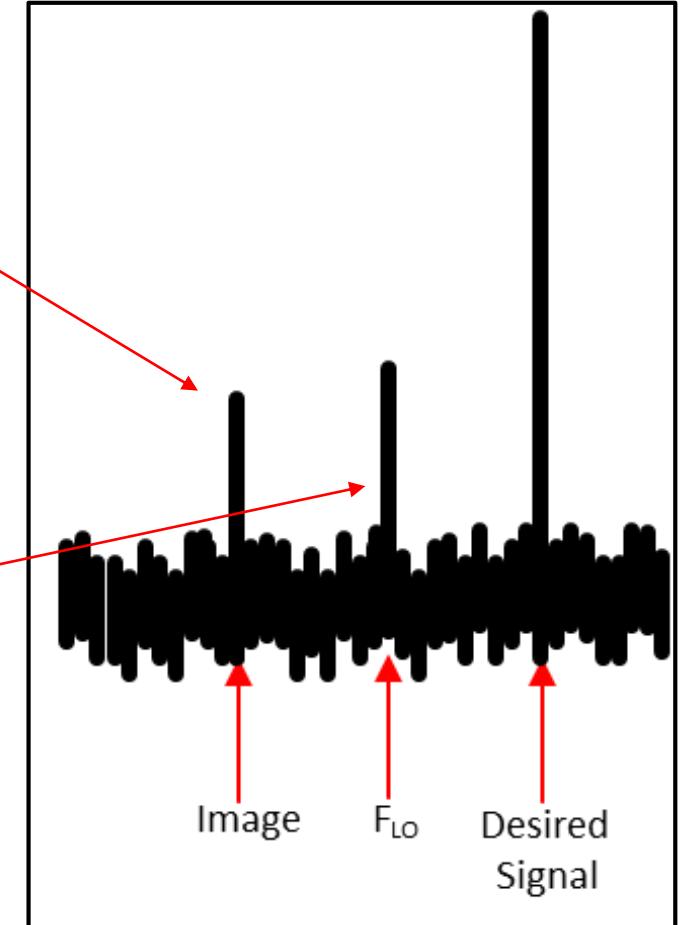
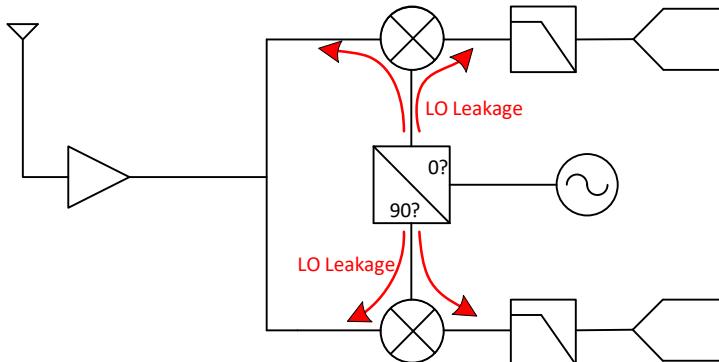
# ZIF Architecture Problems

- Disadvantages over Superhet architecture

- I/Q phase/amplitude imbalance degrades image rejection



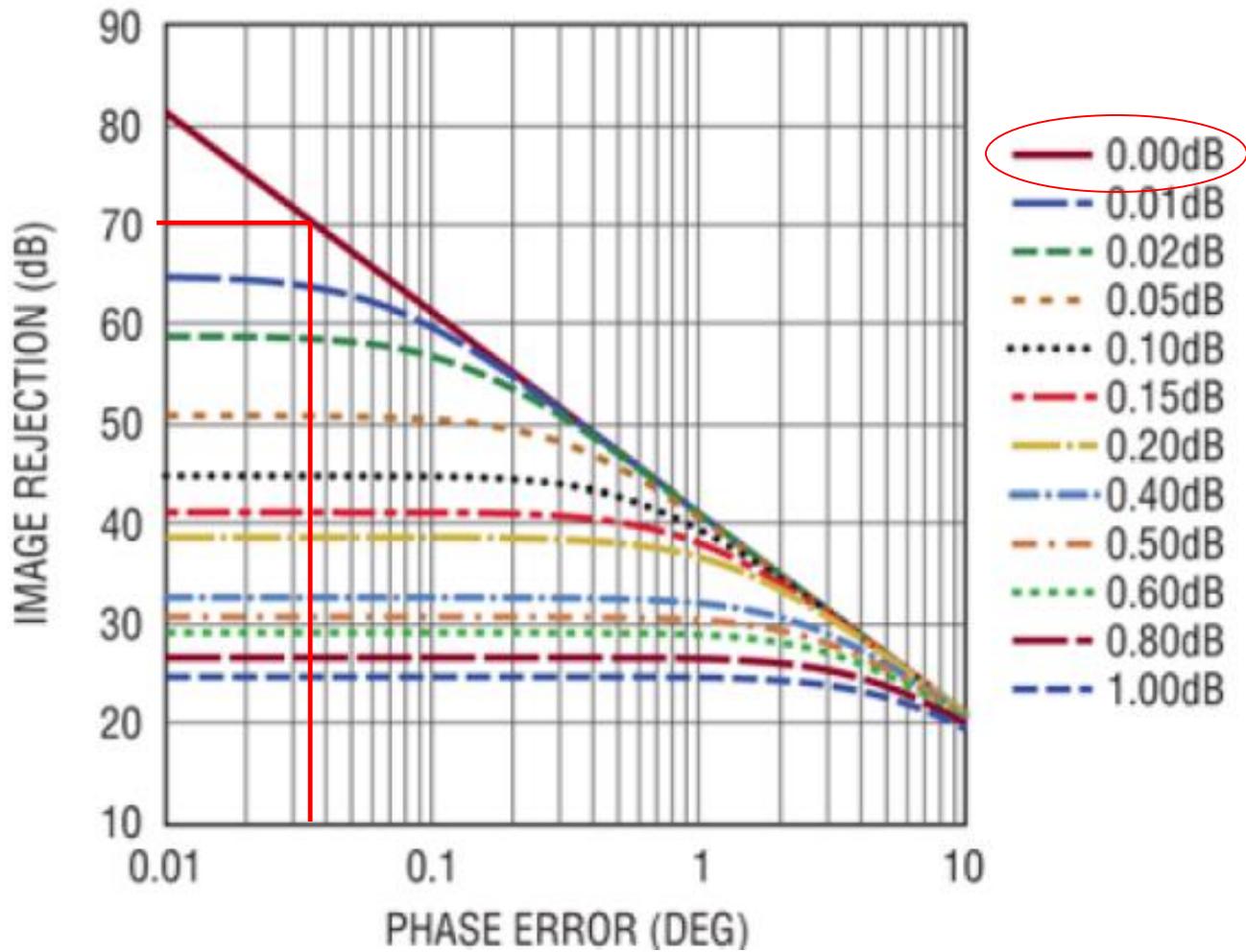
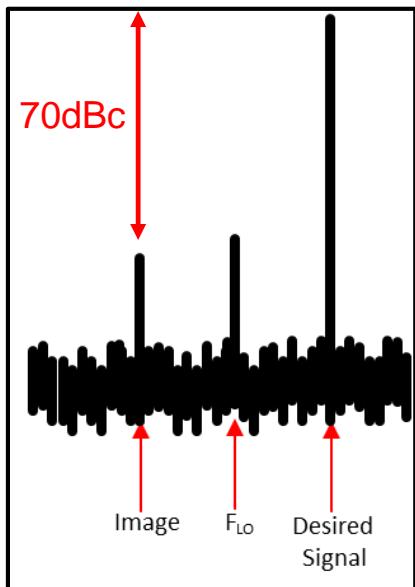
- Poor LO isolation passes LO to RF (LO Leakage) and baseband (DC Offset)



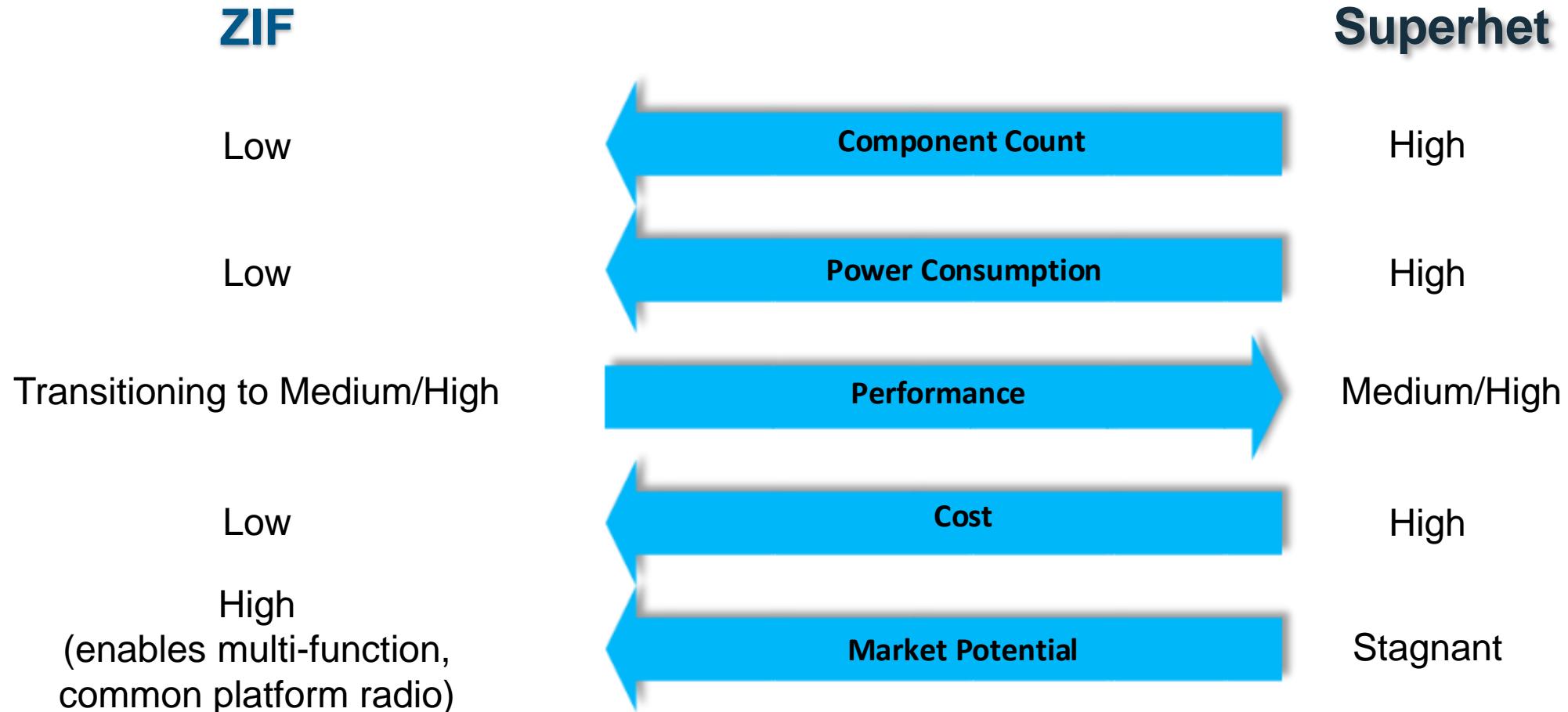
# Image Rejection Challenges

## ► How hard is 70dB image rejection?

- 0.005dB I/Q gain error (11b matching)
- 0.035 deg phase error
  - ~ 30fs LO delay mismatch 4GHz
  - ~1ps LPF group delay matching



# Summary of ZIF Architecture Comparison To Superhet





AHEAD OF WHAT'S POSSIBLE™

## Zero IF SDR Transceivers

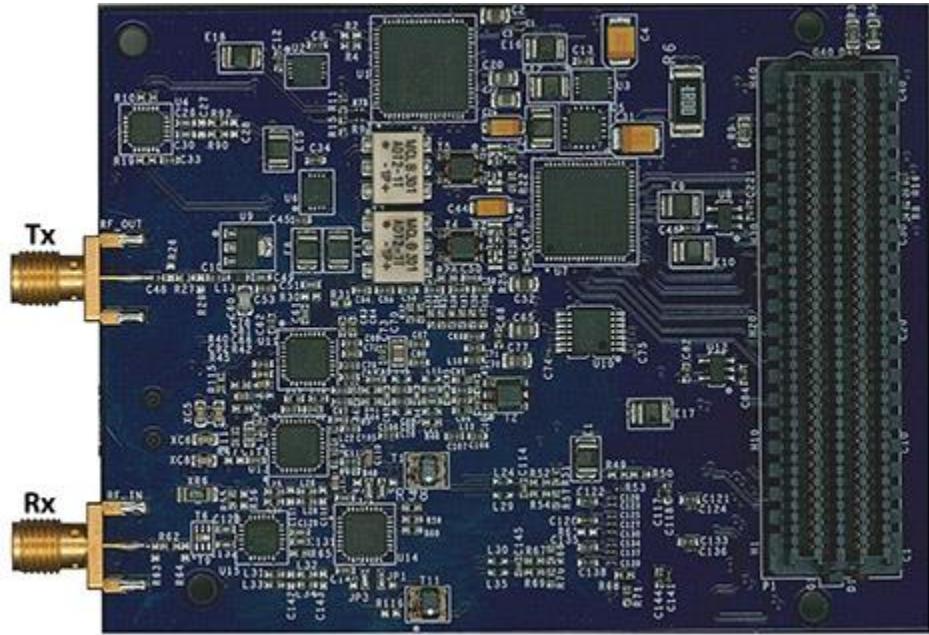
**Catalina (AD936x)**

**Mykonos (AD9371)**

**Talise (ADRV9008/9)**

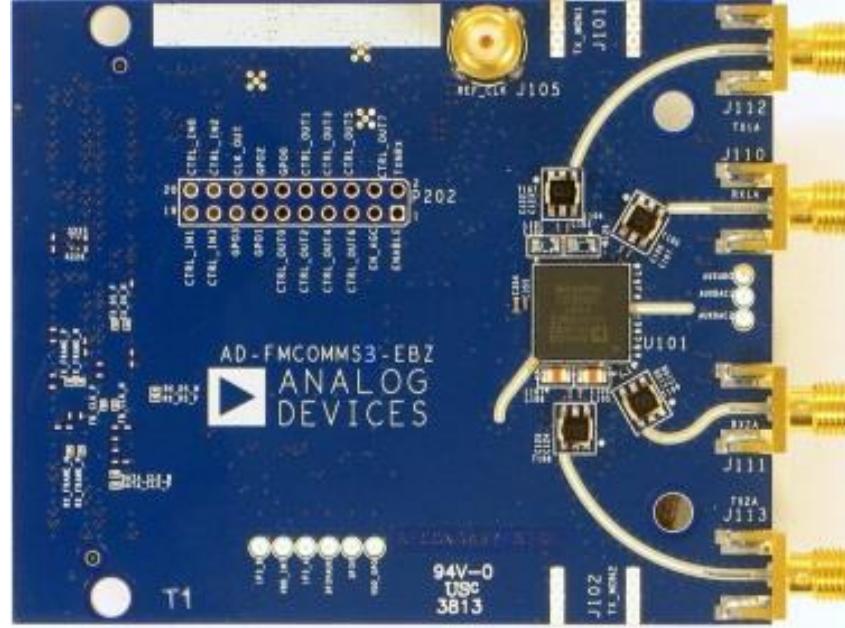
HIGH-LEVEL OVERVIEWS

# Size and Power of Two ZIF Solutions



## AD-FMCOMMS1

- Discrete ZIF, direct RF
- 1Rx, 1Tx
- 400 MHz – 4GHz tuning range
- 200+ MHz channel bandwidth
- Power, Clocks, ADC (AD9625), DAC (AD9162), PLL, DVGA
- Radio Power Consumption=4.5W



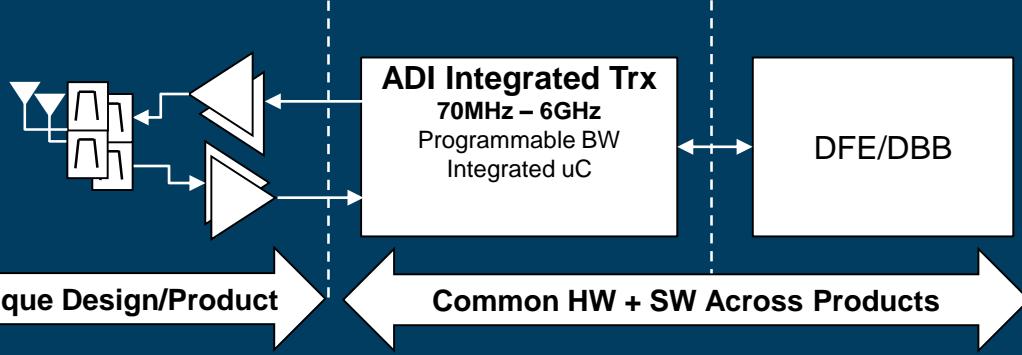
## AD-FMCOMMS3

- AD9361 Integrated
- 2 x Rx, 2 x Tx
- 70 MHz – 6GHz tuning range
- 200kHz - 56 MHz channel bandwidth
- Power, AD9361
- Radio Power Consumption=0.7W

# Wideband RF Transceiver Benefits

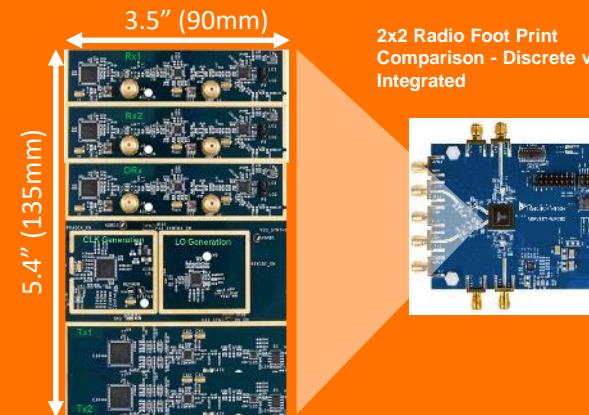
## Highly Reconfigurable

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

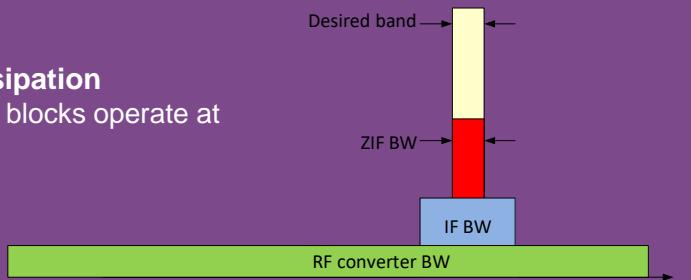


## Lowest Power Consumption

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

# AD9361: 2Rx/2Tx Integrated RF Transceiver (Catalina)

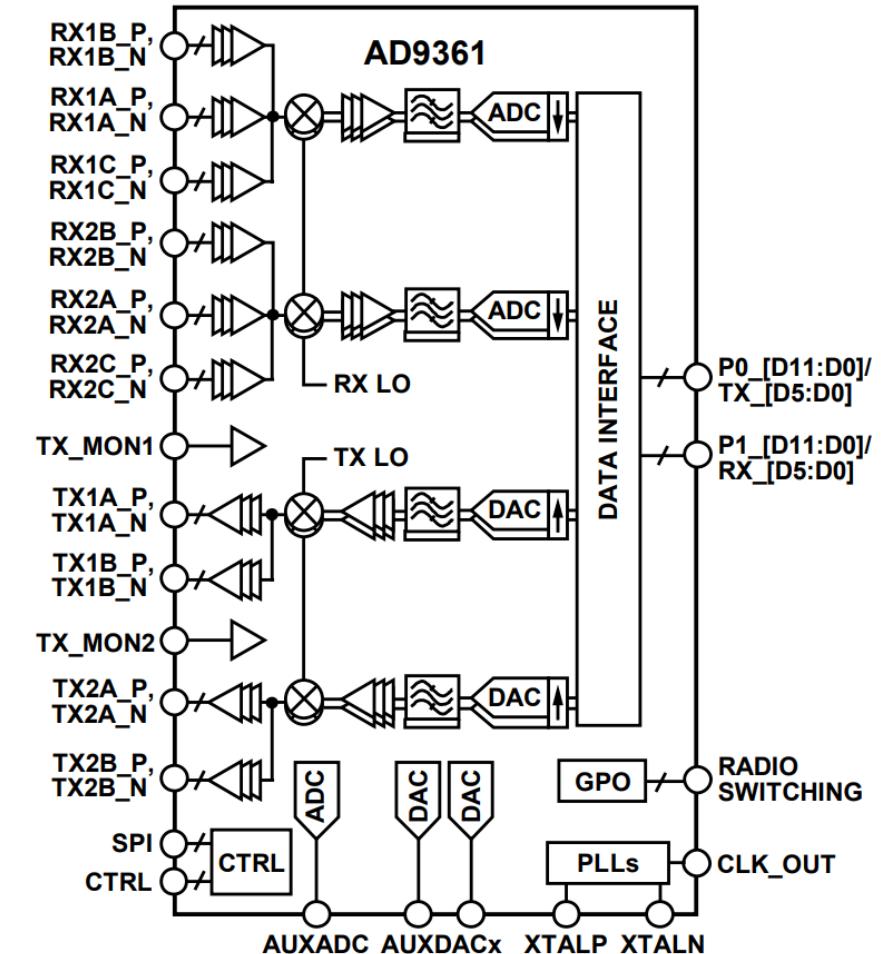
- 2Rx / 2Tx integrated RF transceiver
  - Tuning range: 70 MHz to 6GHz
  - Tunable channel BW: 200KHz to 56MHz
  - FDD/TDD operation



- Performance and power
  - Rx: 2.5dB NF
  - Tx: < -42dB Tx EVM
  - Tx Noise < -157dBm/Hz noise @ 70 MHz offset
  - Tx monitor: > 66dB dynamic range with 1dB accuracy
  - 12 bit ADCs/DACs
  - Phase noise: 0.25° @ 2.5 GHz

- Digital features
  - Rx: DC offset correction, quadrature calibration, AGC, programmable FIR filters
  - Tx: quadrature calibration, programmable FIR filters

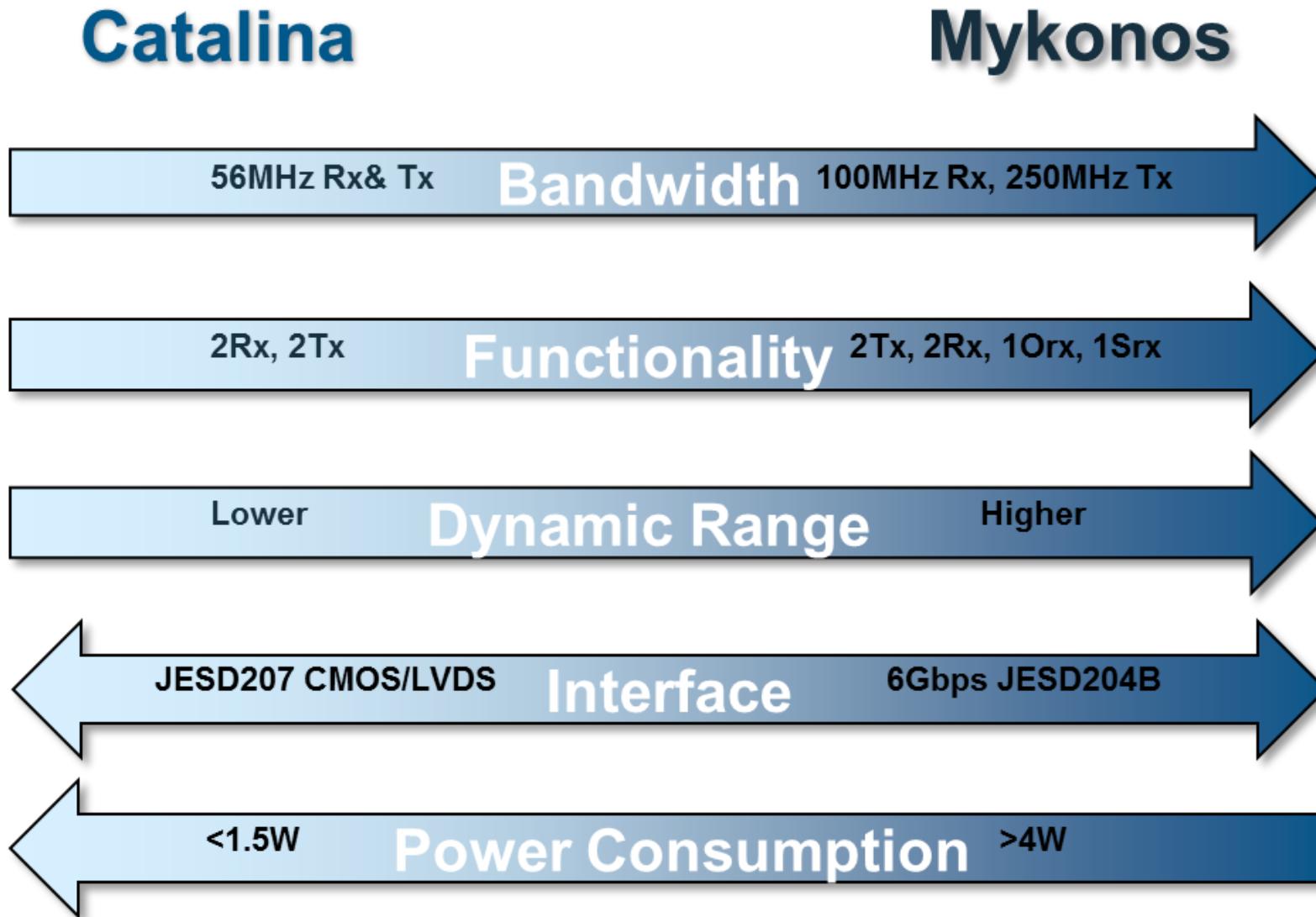
- Typical power: 800-1100 mW
  - 2Rx & 2Tx, 20 MHz BW, 0 dBm Tx power



Temp
-40°C – +85°C

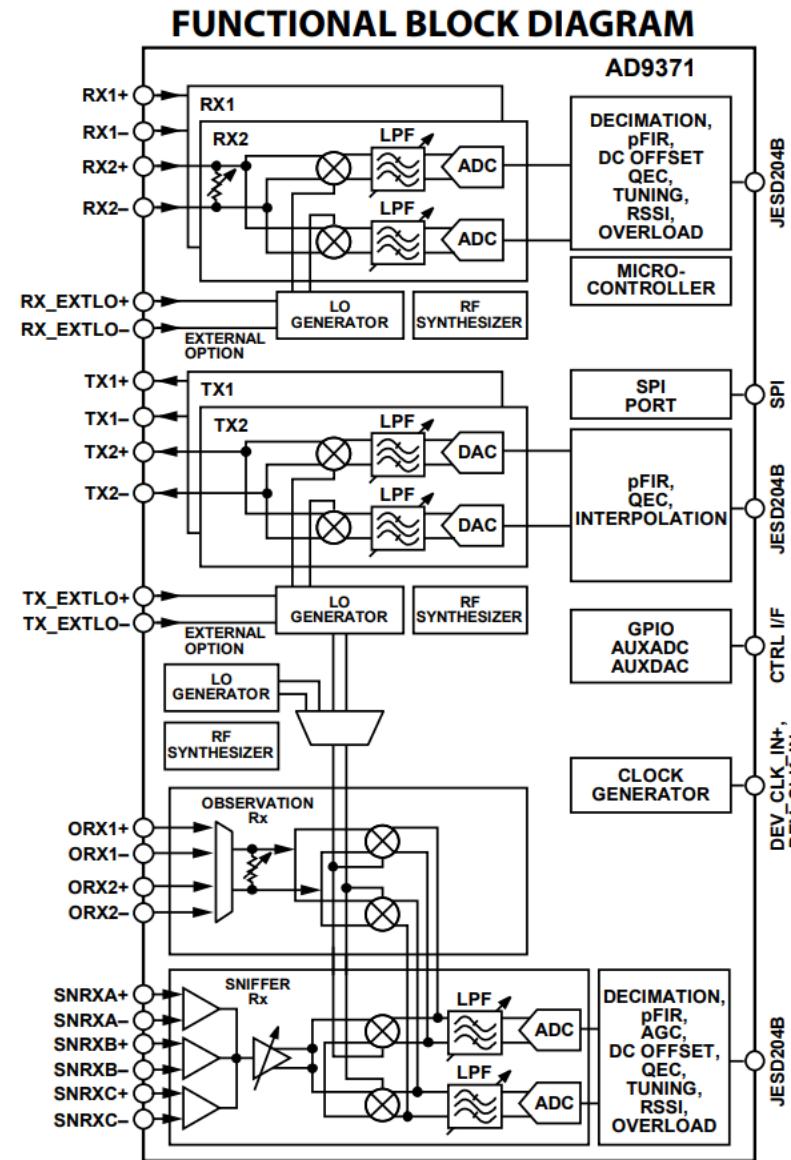
Package
144- CSP_BGA (10x10mm) Pb-Free

# AD9361 (Catalina) vs AD9371 (Mykonos)



# AD9371 Integrated, Dual RF Transceiver With Observation Path (Mykonos)

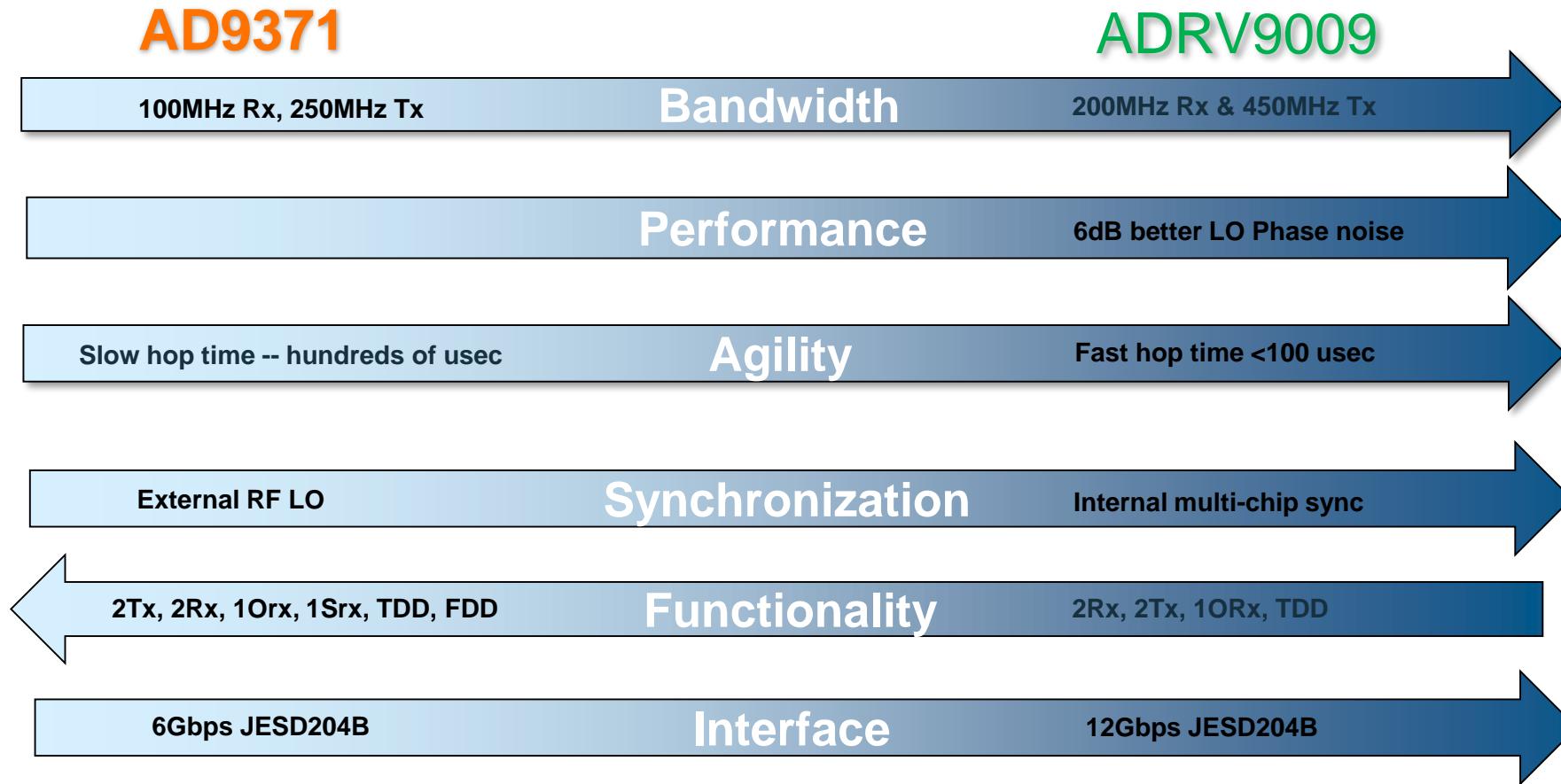
- Integrated dual-traffic Rx and Tx
  - Tuning range:  $300\text{MHz} < F_c < 6\text{GHz}$
  - FDD/TDD operation
- Receiver
  - Max Rx BW = 100MHz
  - NF: 12dB
  - IIP<sub>3</sub>: 22dBm
  - IIP<sub>2</sub>: 65dBm
  - Gain range/step (dB): 30/0.5
- Transmitter
  - Max Tx BW = 250MHz
  - 64dB ACLR (4 UMTS Carriers)
  - OIP3: 27dBm (5dB atten)
  - Gain range/step (dB): 42/0.05
- Integrated observation and sniffer Rx
  - Max ORx BW = 250MHz
    - 2 inputs
  - Max SRx BW = 20MHz
    - Contains LNA
    - Dedicated LO
    - 3 inputs
- Total power (@ max bandwidth)
  - 2x Rx = 2.7W
  - 2x Tx = 3.7W
  - 2x Rx, 2x Tx, ORx = 4.86W
- Digital features
  - Tx/Rx QEC, DC offset, LO leakage
  - 6GSPS JESD204-B interface



Package  
196- CSP\_BGA  
(12x12mm) Pb-Free



# AD9371 vs ADRV9009

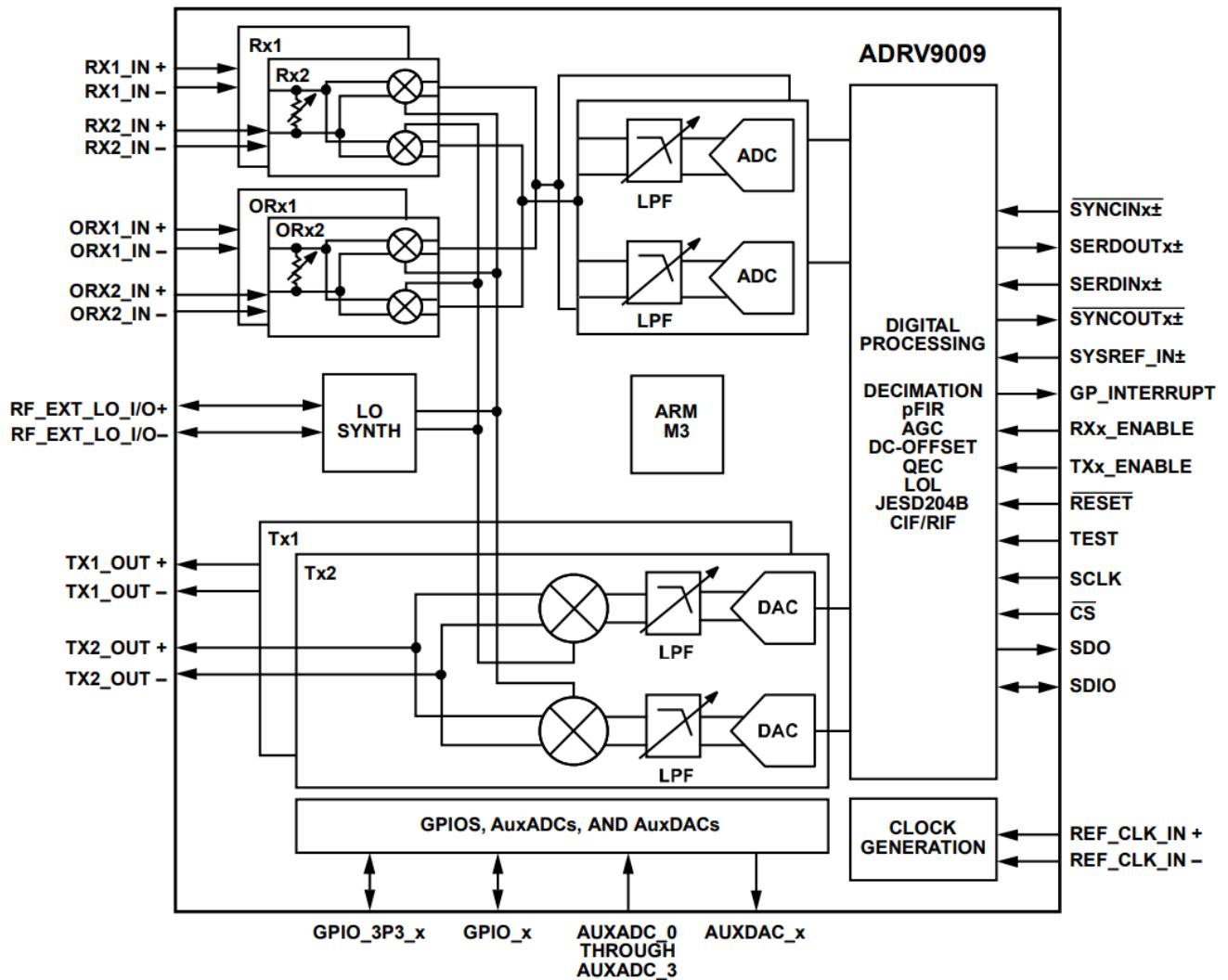


- Widest bandwidth, highest performance integrated radio solution from 75MHz to 6GHz
- Common platform design for 2G/3G/4G/5G base stations
- Supports multi-chip LO phase synchronization
- Enhanced frequency agility with fast frequency hopping and precalibration profiles

# ADRV9009 Functionality & Block Diagram

- **TDD operation**
- **Bandwidth:** 200 MHz receiver, 450 MHz transmitter and observation receiver
- **Integration:** dual transmitters, dual receivers and observation receivers with shared input
- **Tuning Range:** 75MHz to 6GHz
- **Interface:** 12 Gbps JESD204B
- **Power Consumption:** 4.6W\*
- **Multi-chip LO phase synchronization**
- **Package:** 12x12 BGA

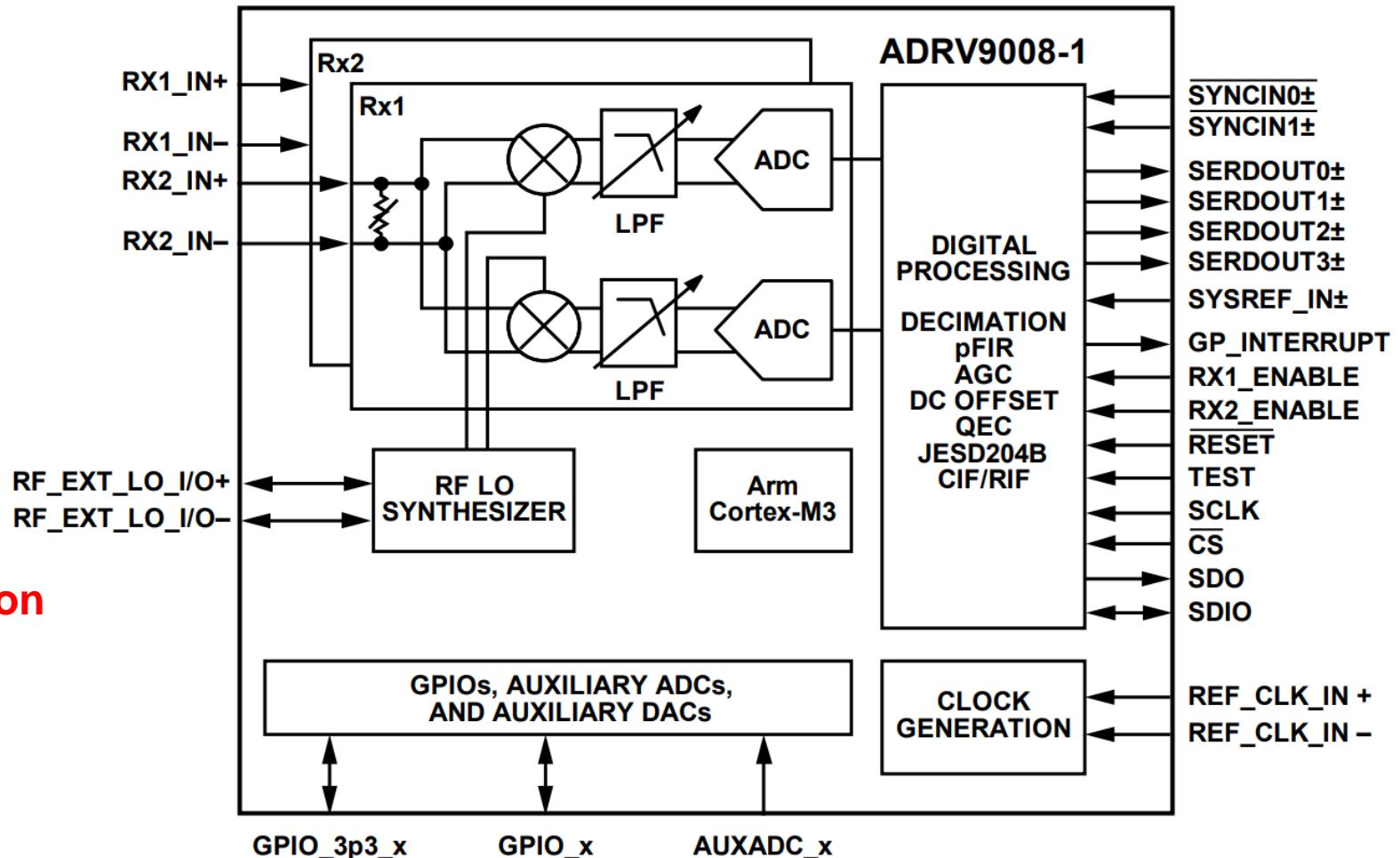
\*For 50% Rx/Tx Duty Cycle, Orx on, 200MHz/450MHz BW, 0dB attenuation



# ADRV9008-1 Functionality & Block Diagram

- **FDD Rx operation**
- **Bandwidth:** 200 MHz receiver
- **Integration:** dual receivers
- **Tuning Range:** 75MHz to 6GHz
- **Interface:** 12 Gbps JESD204B
- **Power Consumption:** 2.48W\*
- **Multi-chip LO phase synchronization**
- **Package:** 12x12 BGA
- Pin compatible with ADRV9009

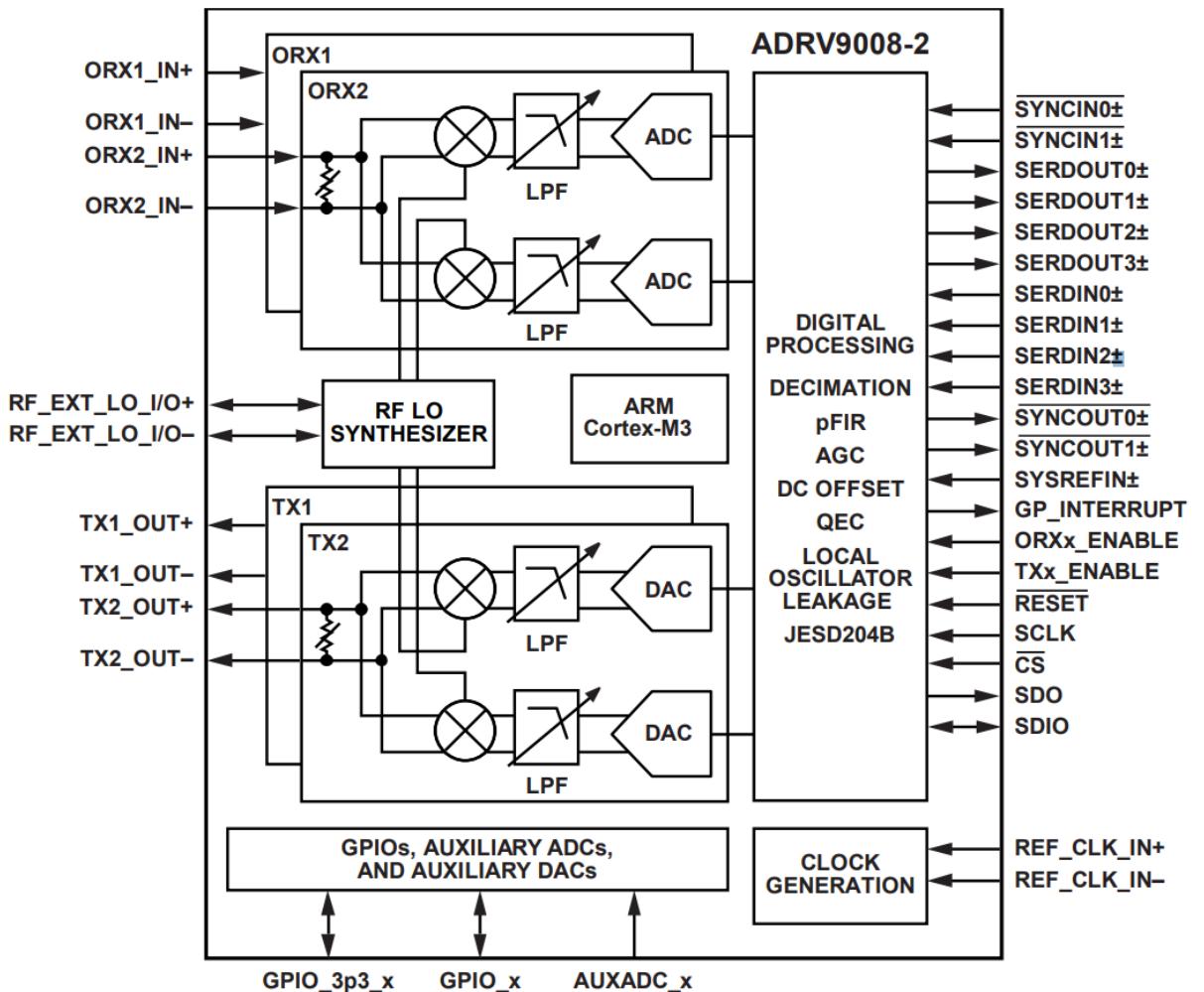
\*For 2Rx, 200MHz BW



# ADRV9008-2 Functionality & Block Diagram

- **FDD Tx/Orx operation**
- **Bandwidth:** 450 MHz transmitter and observation receiver
- **Integration:** dual transmitters, observation receiver with dual inputs
- **Tuning Range:** 75MHz to 6GHz
- **Interface:** 12 Gbps JESD204B
- **Power Consumption:** 4.34W Tx, 1.25W Orx \*
- **Multi-chip LO phase synchronization**
- **Package:** 12x12 BGA
- Pin compatible with ADRV9009

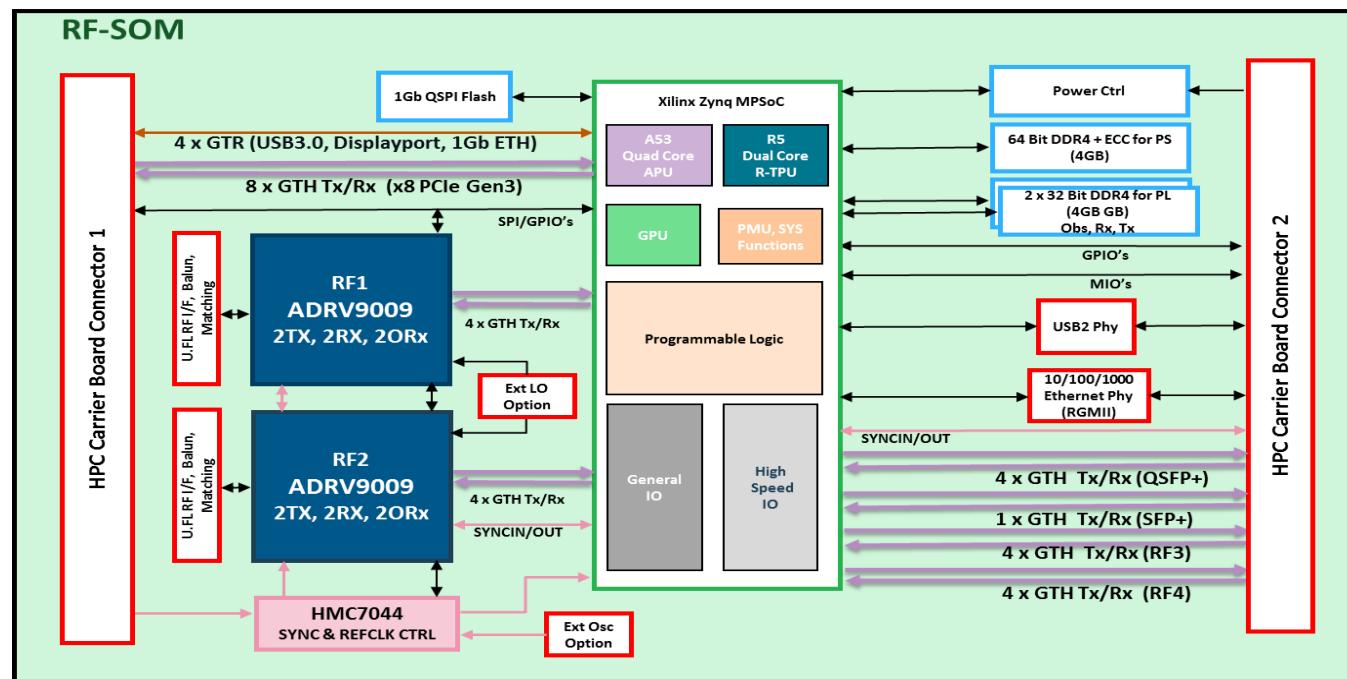
\*For 450MHz BW, 0dB attenuation



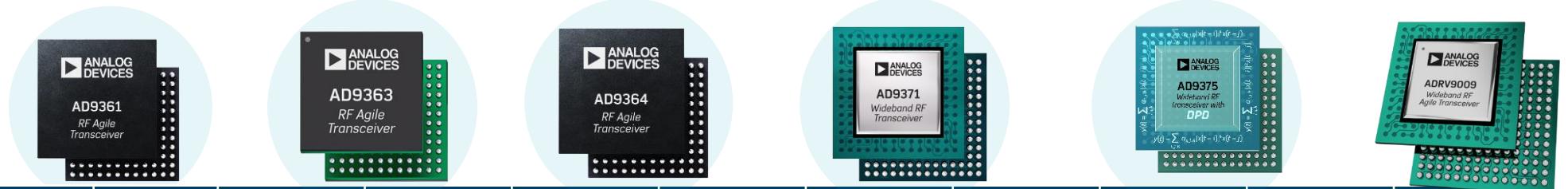
# Introduce ADRV9009 System-on-Module (RF-SOM)

- Supports up to 4x ADRV9009 that can be synced in Freq & Phase
- Scalable with multiple RF-SOM's synced together
- I/O connector: USB 3.0, 10Gb Ethernet, PCIe x8
- 96mm x 160mm
- Comes with open source code support package hosted on GitHub
- Qualified 'production ready' module to speed up prototyping and integration into final production.
- Allows customers to focus on their own areas of differentiation
- Broad range of applications in cellular infrastructure, radar, portable defence and instrumentation

Engineering Sample  
Available in 2018Q4



# 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 x 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 x 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 x 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 x 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 x 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 x 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

## Intro to ADALM-Pluto

LEARN SDR CONCEPTS AND TOOLS WITH PLUTO!



# Agenda for Pluto Labs using IIO Scope

- ▶ Pluto Introduction
- ▶ Pluto Installation
  - Update Drivers (if necessary)
  - IIO Oscilloscope
  - Verify Installation
- ▶ Pluto Lab 1: Transmit and Receive a Tone
- ▶ Pluto Lab 2: Play Data and View Constellation
- ▶ Pluto Lab 3: Receive and Transmit FM Radio
- ▶ Pluto Lab 4: Transmit FM Radio between Two Plutos



# Pluto is a Great Way to Get Started with Software Defined Radio!

- Pluto is a great way to get started with ADI's software defined radio products.
  - Pluto is a full AD9363 Transceiver with Xilinx Zync 7010 FPGA
  - The AD936x eval software and Design tools work with Pluto
  - Pluto is a low cost (\$150) solution to eval and learn the tools, vs. the full FPGA development boards (\$4k)
- [www.analog.com/adalm-pluto](http://www.analog.com/adalm-pluto)
- Use with:
  - ADI's IIO-Scope (same program that AD936x eval boards use)
  - GNURadio, SDRangel, Matlab, etc.
- Free companion textbook here:
  - <https://www.analog.com/sdrforengineers>
- Online lectures here:
  - <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLBfTSoOqoRnOTBTLahXBixaDUNWdZ3FdS>



# Install Drivers and IIO Scope

## ► Download the USB drivers:

- Windows:
  - <https://wiki.analog.com/university/tools/pluto/drivers/windows>
- Mac and Linux:
  - <https://wiki.analog.com/university/tools/pluto/drivers/osx>

## ► Download the LIBIIO drivers:

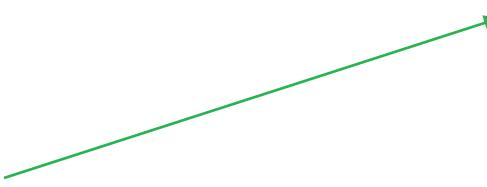
- <https://github.com/analogdevicesinc/libiio>
- Scroll down to find the installation package for your OS:

## ► Download IIO-Oscilloscope:

- [https://wiki.analog.com/resources/tools-software/linux-software/iio\\_oscilloscope](https://wiki.analog.com/resources/tools-software/linux-software/iio_oscilloscope)

## ► More info on Pluto:

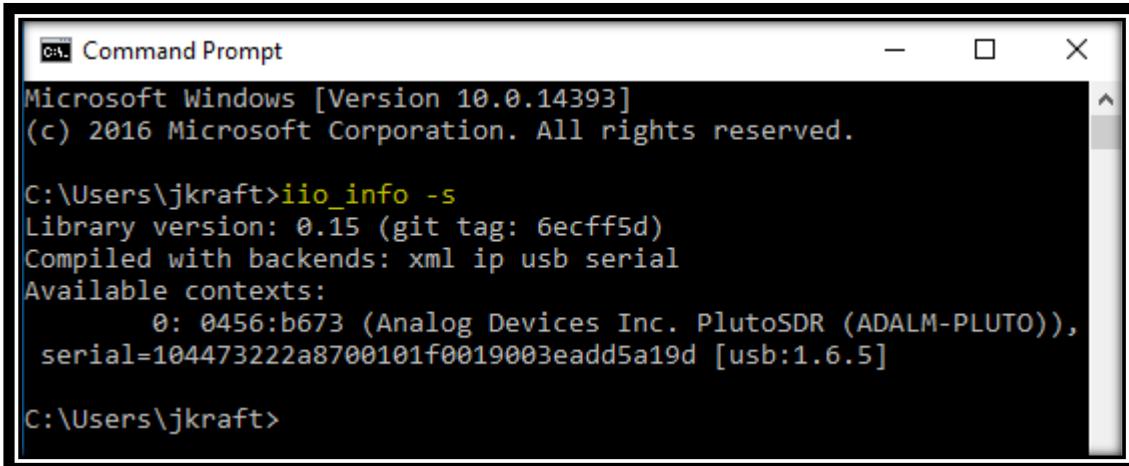
- <https://wiki.analog.com/university/tools/pluto/users>



Operating System	GitHub master status	Version	Primary Installer Package	Alternative Package, tarball or zip
Windows		Windows 10 Windows 8.1 Windows 8 Windows 7		
OS X		OS X High Sierra (v 10.13)		
		macOS Sierra (v 10.12)		
		OS X El Capitan (v 10.11)		
Linux		Ubuntu Bionic Beaver (v 18.04) <sup>1</sup>		
		Ubuntu Xenial Xerus (v 16.04) <sup>1</sup>		
		Ubuntu Trusty Tahr (v 14.04) <sup>1</sup>		
		CentOS 7		
		CentOS 6		

# Now Check Your Installation

- ▶ Plug Pluto into USB:
  - You should see the blue “Ready” LED is on, and the blue “LED1” is blinking
  - Only one USB cable is required. Plug this into the middle port with the USB symbol.
    - The other USB port, with the power plug icon, is for power only. So if you wanted to run an automated script on Pluto, with no computer connected, then you could power Pluto from this port. But that's a topic for another day....
- ▶ Then verify that the LIB IIO drivers have been installed
  - Open the command prompt
  - Type “iio\_info -s”
  - You should see something like this:



A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Command Prompt". The window shows the following text output:

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.14393]
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\jkraft>iio_info -s
Library version: 0.15 (git tag: 6ecff5d)
Compiled with backends: xml ip usb serial
Available contexts:
    0: 0456:b673 (Analog Devices Inc. PlutoSDR (ADALM-PLUTO)),
      serial=104473222a8700101f0019003eadd5a19d [usb:1.6.5]

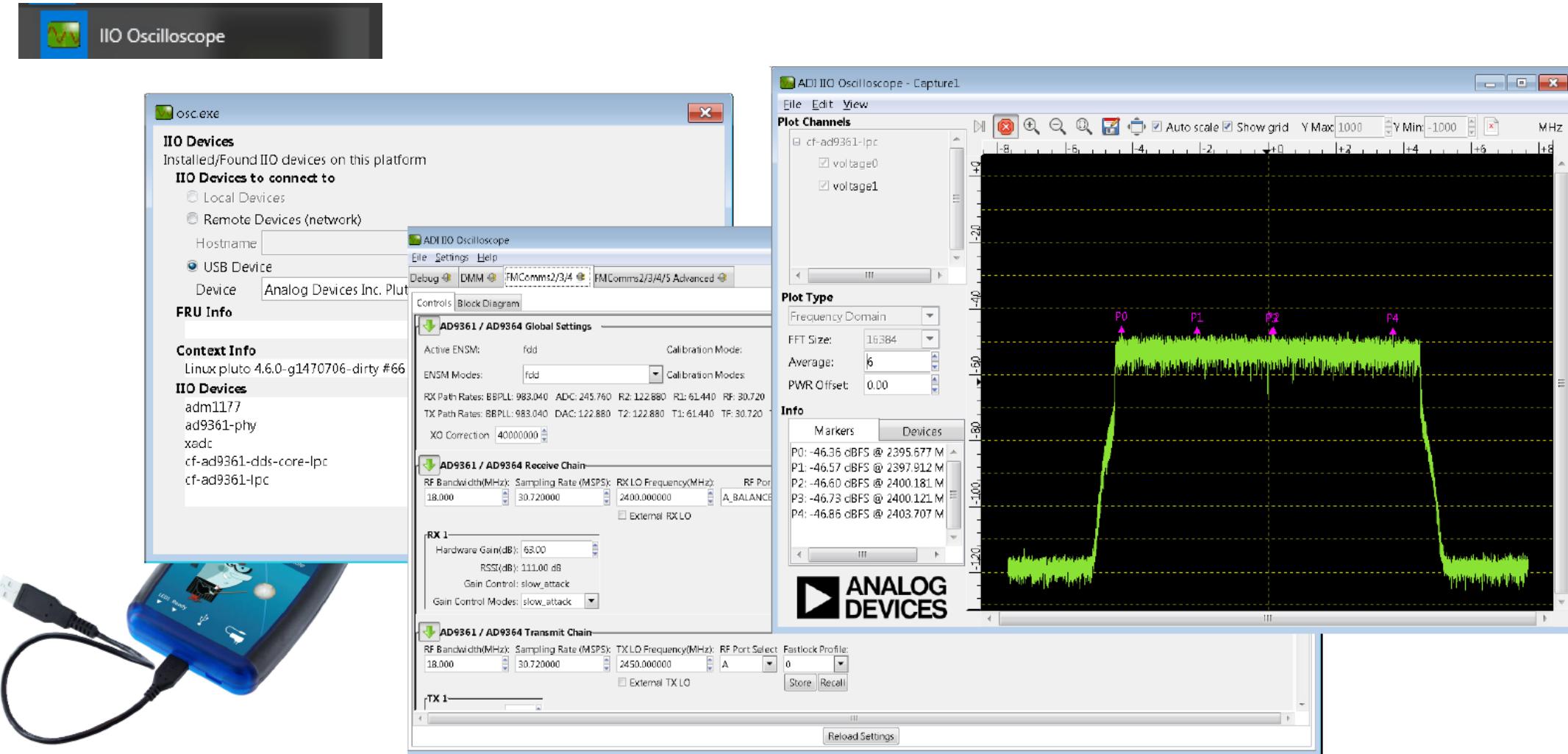
C:\Users\jkraft>
```

- ▶ Library version refers to the IIO scope driver library. If you don't see it, then you didn't install IIO Scope drivers properly
- ▶ The serial number and USB information (i.e. 1.6.5) will be unique to your Pluto and computer. But if you see it, then it means that your computer can see the Pluto device on USB

# Update Pluto (if necessary)

- ▶ Update Pluto Firmware here:
  - <https://wiki.analog.com/university/tools/pluto/users/firmware>
- ▶ Widen the RF interface of Pluto to 70M to 6 GHz, and BW to 56MHz. Go to “Updating to the AD9364” on this page:
  - <https://wiki.analog.com/university/tools/pluto/users/customizing>
- ▶ More info on Pluto here:
  - <https://wiki.analog.com/university/tools/pluto/users>

# Plug in Pluto and Launch IIO Scope:



©2018 Analog Devices, Inc. All rights reserved. ©2016 Analog Devices, Inc. All rights reserved.

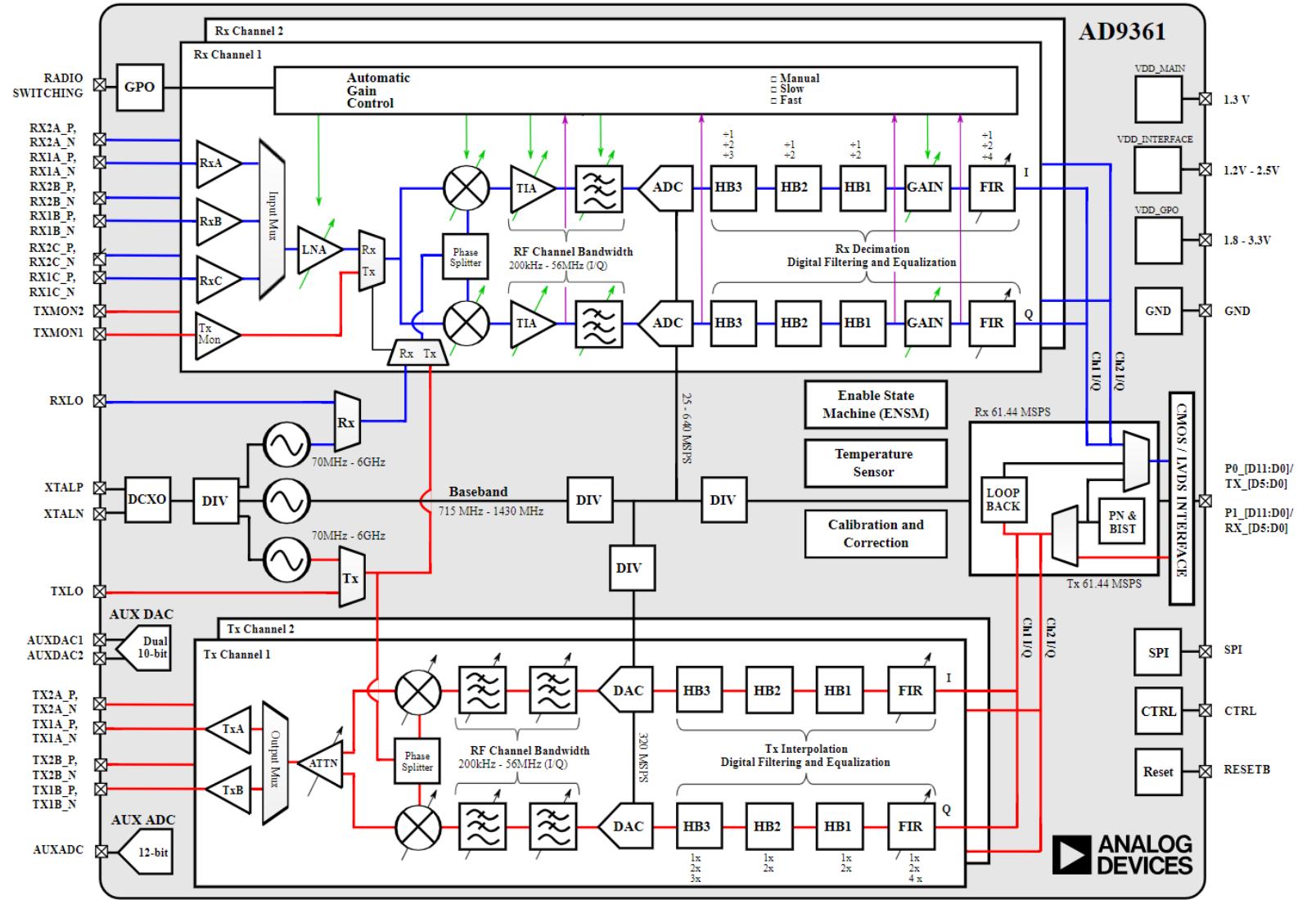
# Some Background Info Before We Start Our Labs

# Warning About Transmitting!

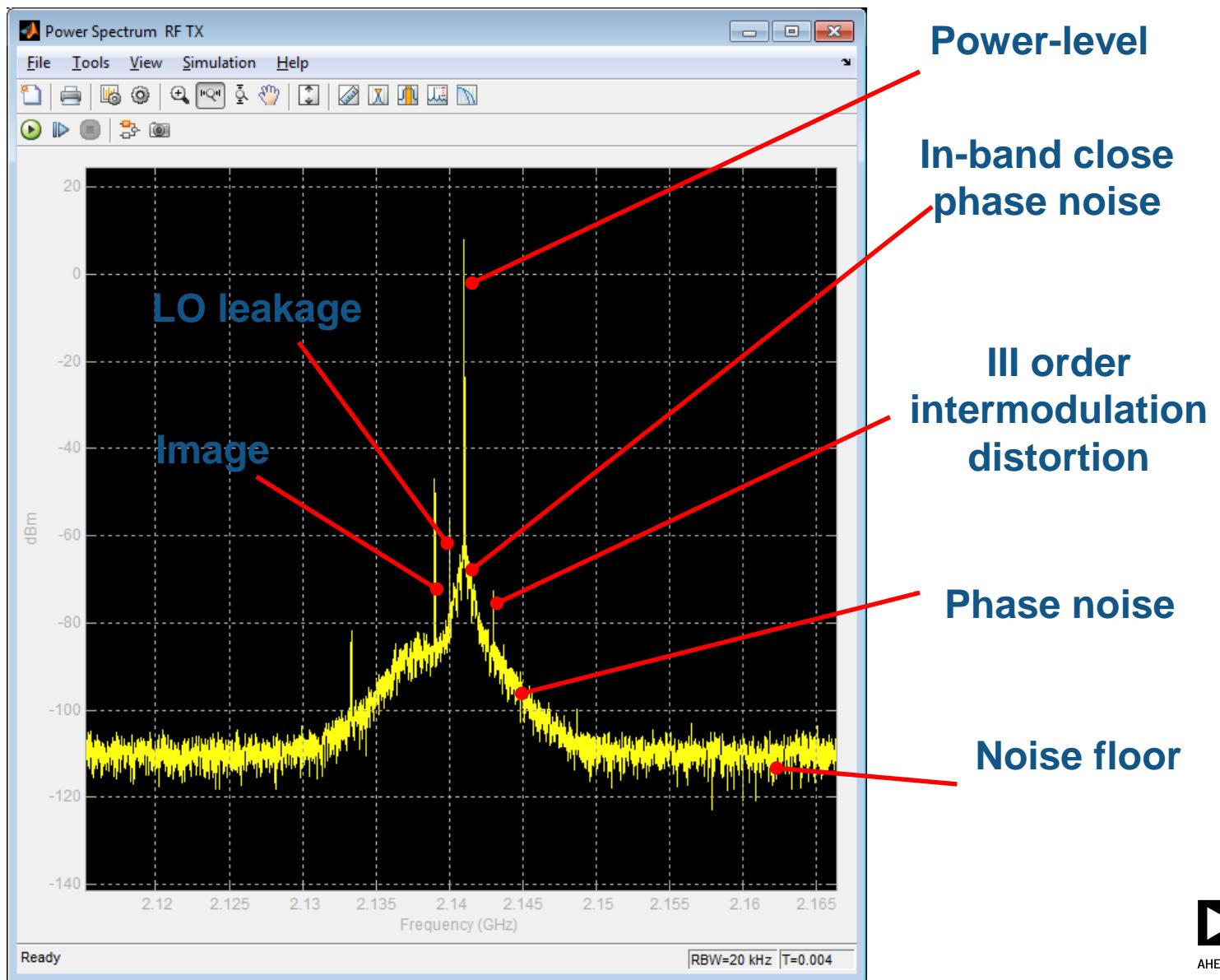
- Transmit only when and where you are legally allowed to!
- This is your responsibility to know.
- There are many emergency radio bands
  - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International\\_distress\\_frequency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_distress_frequency)
  - Note the civilian aircraft emergency band at 121.5 MHz. Stay far away from this!!!!
- DO NOT transmit ANYTHING on any of these bands
  - Either intentionally or unintentionally (via harmonics)
  - These bands are always being watched and authorities will triangulate your “distress” call!
- Use the ISM bands!
  - 864 to 870 MHz, 2.4 to 2.5 GHz, and 5.725 to 5.875 GHz.
- So be careful about your settings!
  - Use Pluto’s programmable bandwidth filter to filter your transmissions to the MINIMUM bandwidth
  - Transmit at the MINIMUM power level (put your Tx antenna close to your Rx antenna)
  - Choose your LO frequency so that you are away from these bands.
- I am not a lawyer! Nor am I offering legal advice! Learn what is permitted in your country!
  - Here’s the FCC (USA) guidance for low power transmission in the FM Bands:
    - <https://www.fcc.gov/media/radio/low-power-radio-general-information>



# Details of the AD936x (Refer back to this slide during the labs)



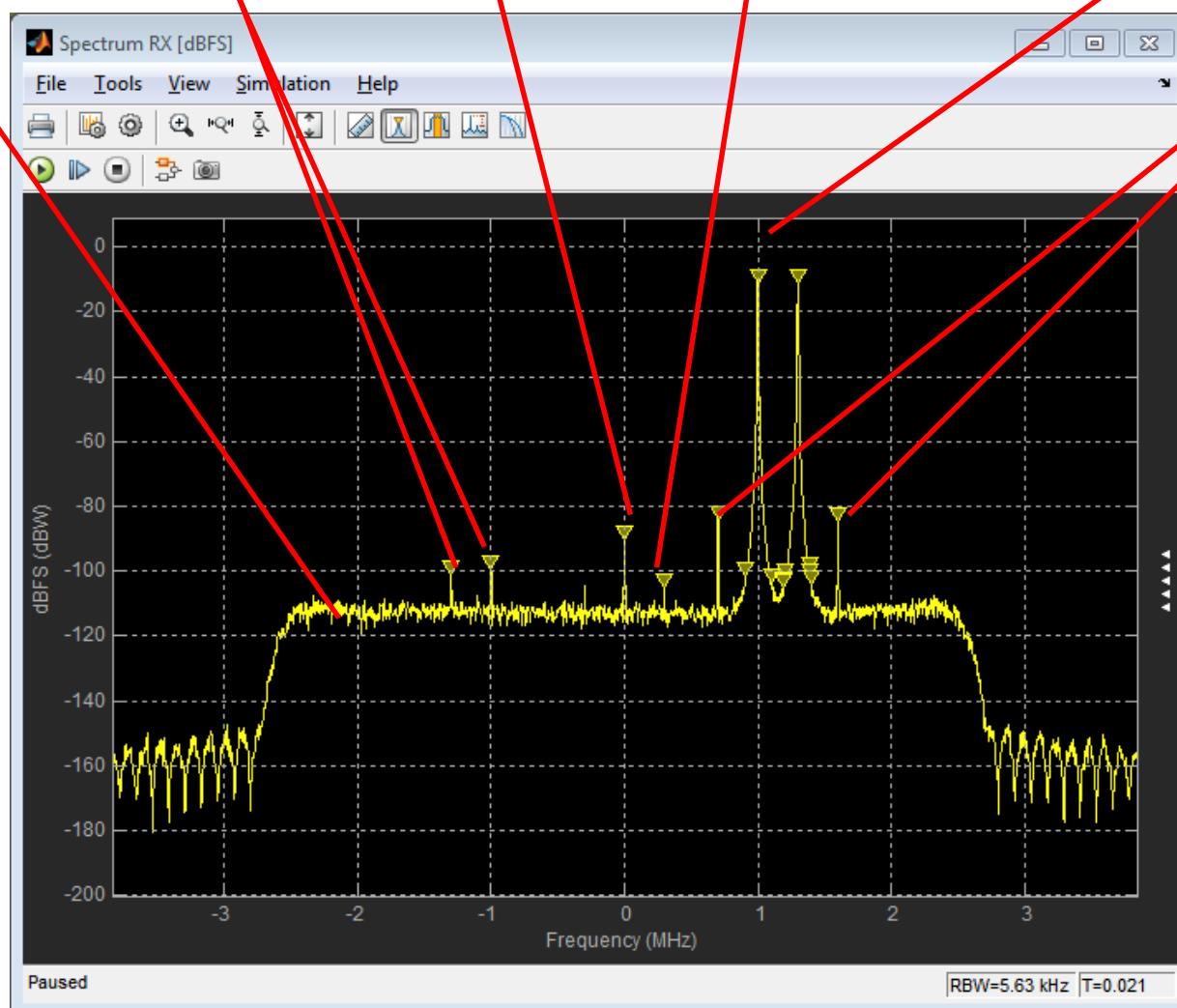
# Typical TX Spectrum for a Direct Conversion Receiver



# Typical RX Spectrum for a Direct Conversion Receiver

Typical RX Spectrum:

In-band noise    Images    DC Offset    IM2    Fundamental    IM3



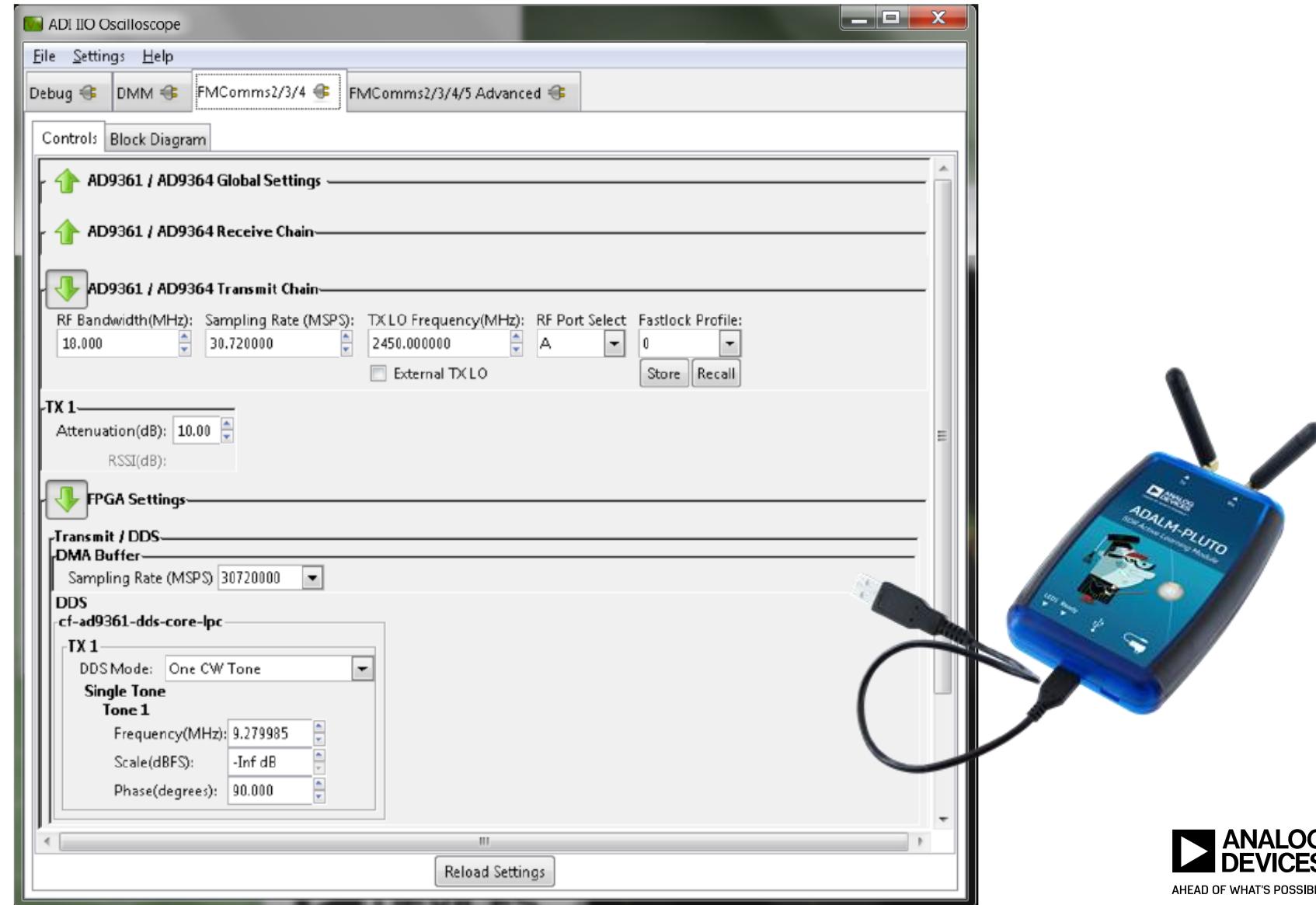
# Pluto Lab 1: Transmit and Receive a Tone

# Pluto Lab 1: Transmit and Receive a Tone

Controlling the output.

From this window, you can examine and change the the RF bandwidth, the DAC sample rate, the Tx LO Frequency, and the signals that are being sent from the FPGA to the AD9363 inside the ADALM-PLUTO SDR.

For now, set things to a single tone at -3dB scale, at 30.72 MSPS, with a 18 MHz bandwidth, at a TX LO of 2450 MHz.



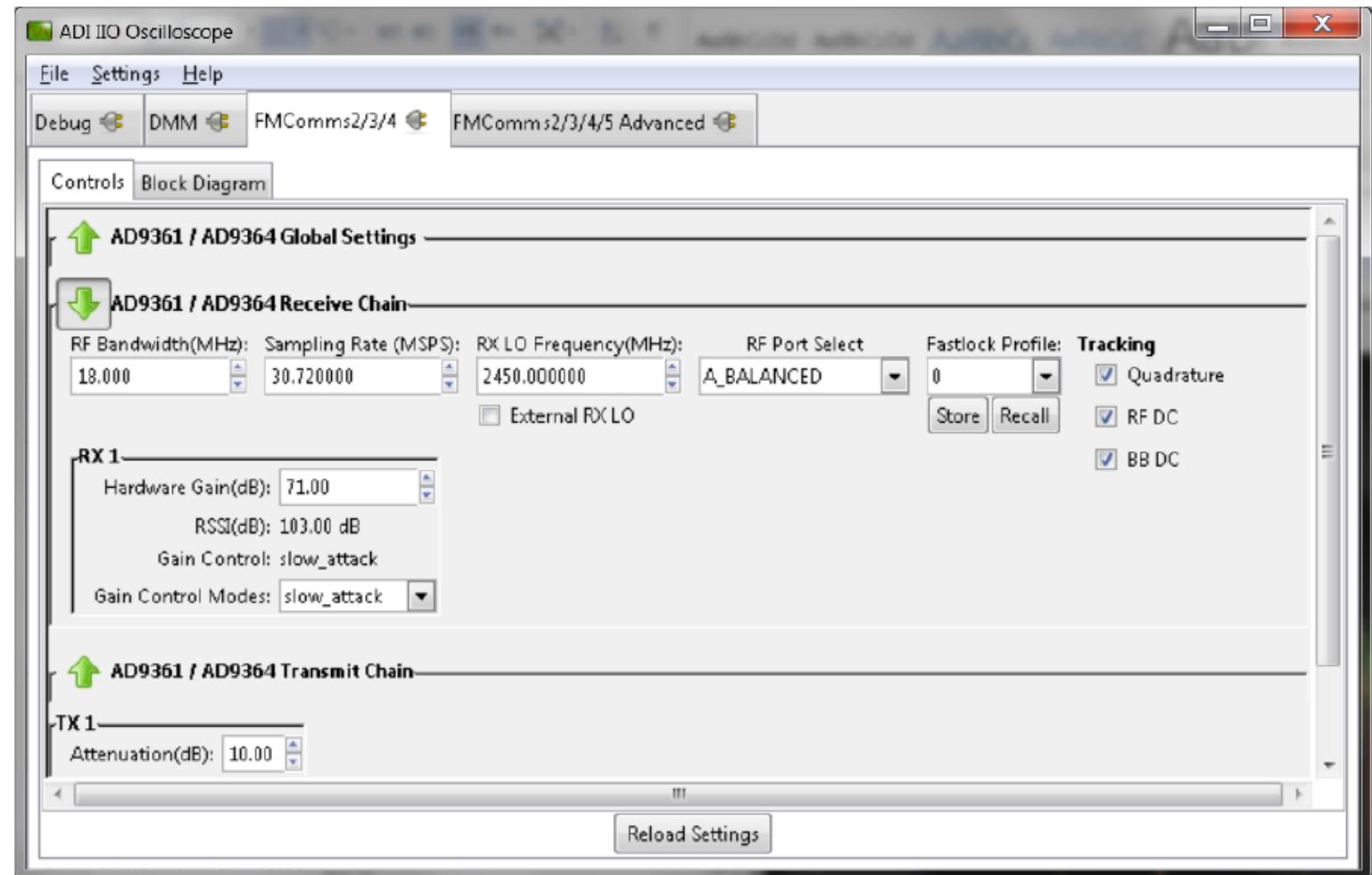
# Pluto Lab 1: Transmit and Receive a Tone

Set the Rx RF BW, Sampling Rate, RX LO, and AGC mode as shown.

Create a plot and explore things in the various domains: time, frequency and constellation

Observe the effect of FFT size and Average

- Average=0 is max hold
- Average=128 is min hold



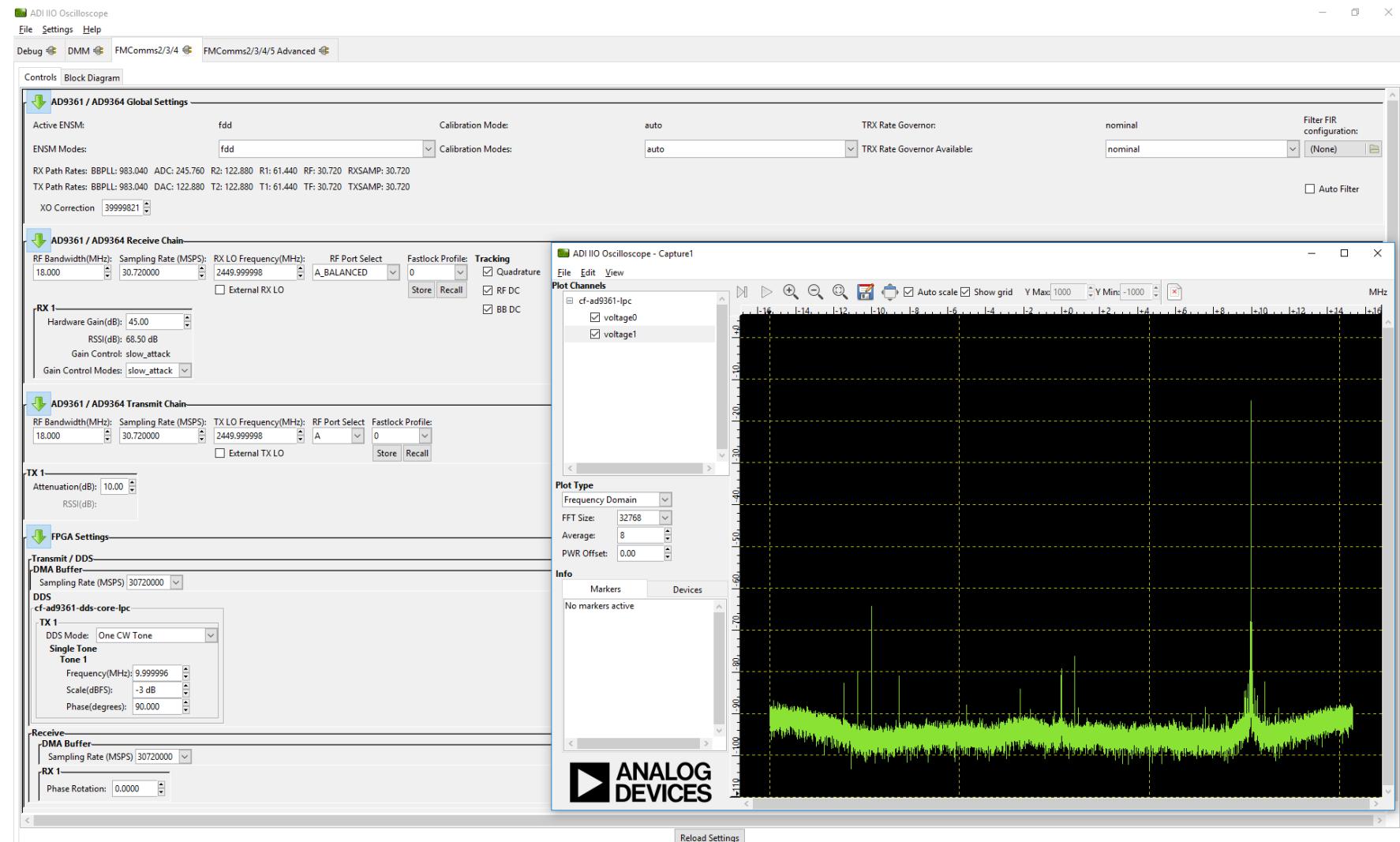
# Pluto Lab 1: Transmit and Receive a Tone

Right click on the plot and select “Image Markers” or “Single Tone Markers”

Try unchecking some of the Tracking Calibrations

Try creating two tones  
3 MHz, 5 MHz,  
-10dB per tone

Try changing TX1 attenuation  
from 10 dB to 20 or 30dB.  
- What happens to the spurs?  
- What happens to Hardware  
Gain?



## Pluto Lab 2: Play Data and View Constellation

# Pluto Lab 2: Play Data and View Constellation in IIO-SCOPE

Play back a file:

- Set DDS mode to “DAC Buffer Output”
- Select file (i.e. QPSKwithFILT\_30.72M.txt)

Use the included 2.4 GHz antennas

Look at the Constellation

- Try using points, instead of lines
- Increase # of points to 8192 or 16384

Why are things rotated?

Apply a phase rotation to RX1

Then try it with the SMA cable connected to Rx and Tx



# Pluto Lab 2: Play Data and View Constellation in IIO-SCOPE

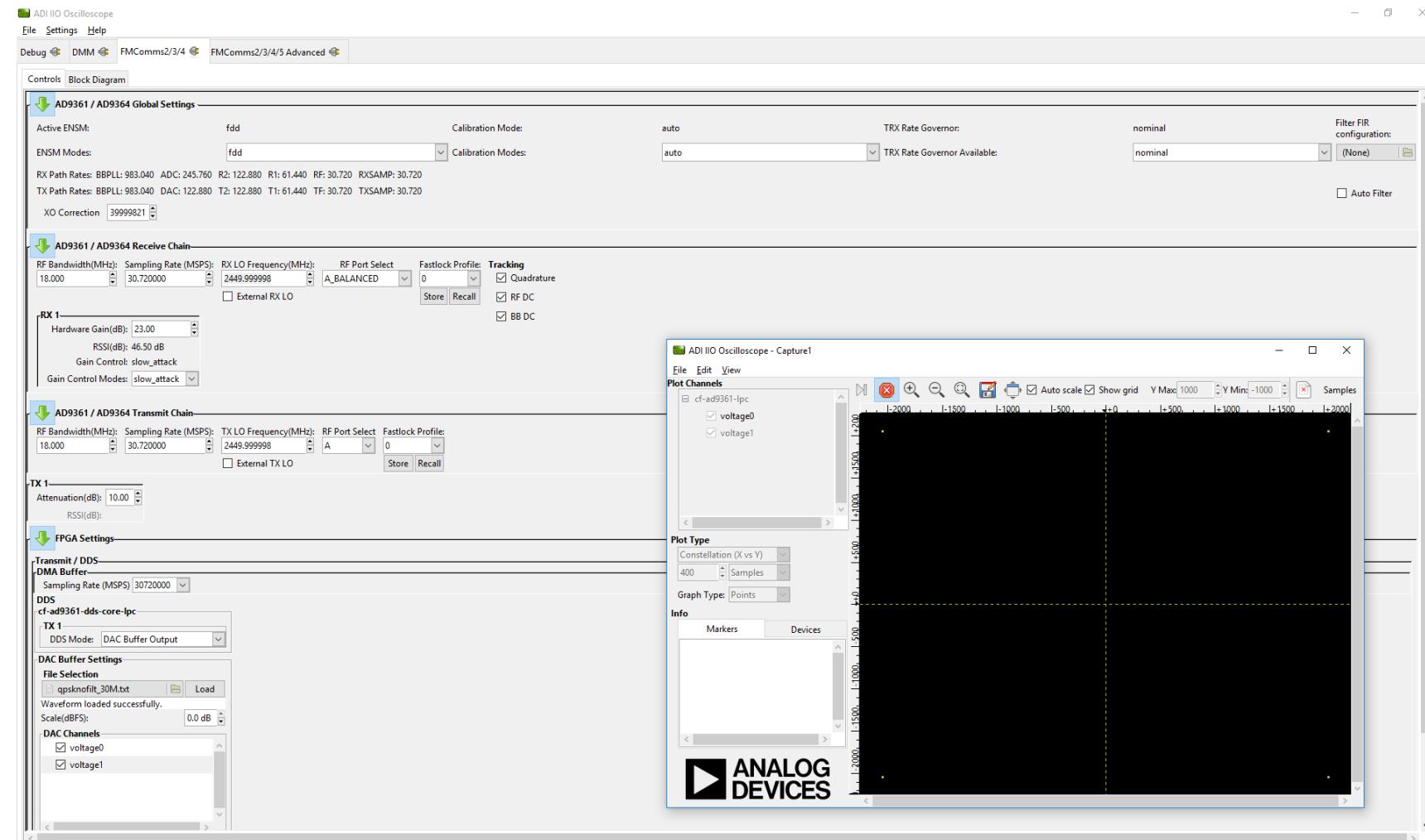
Load file:  
QPSKwithFILT\_30.72M.txt

Go to FMComms Advanced Tab

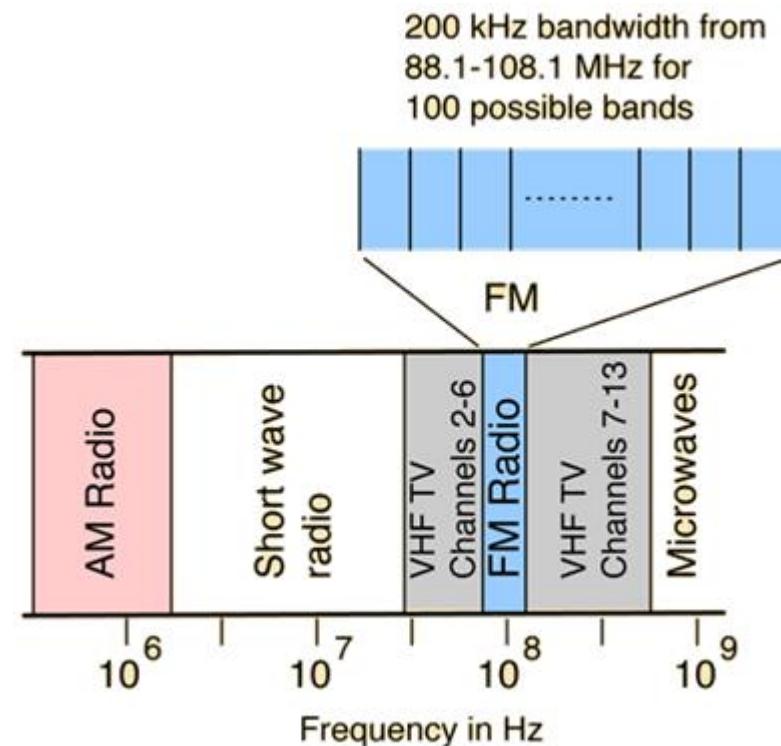
Under Loopback, select Digital TX->Digital RX

- Going into digital loopback let's you look at the file.
- Everything that is sent is looped back to the receive side

Look at the constellation now.  
You may need to add lines to see the points.

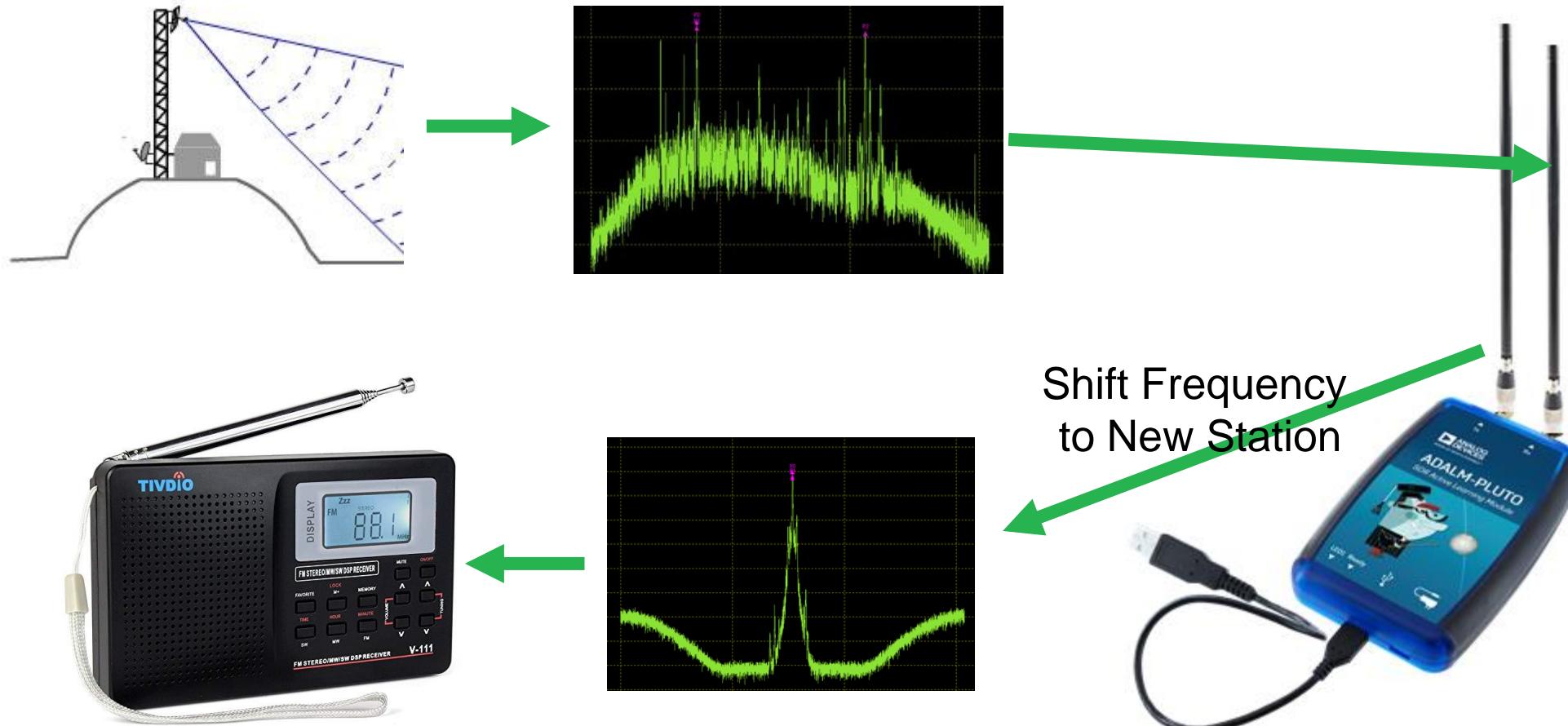


## Pluto Lab 3: Receive and Re-Transmit an FM Radio Station



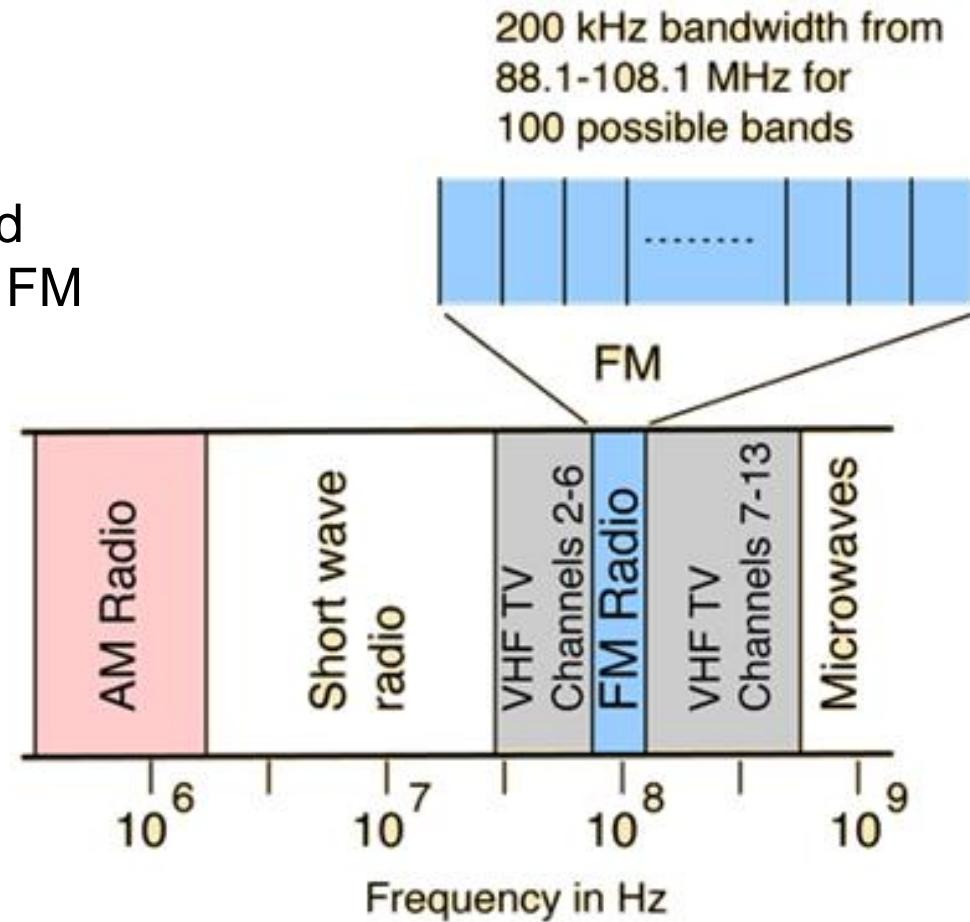
# Pluto Lab 3: Rx and Tx FM Radio

- We'll use Pluto to Receive, shift the carrier frequency, and then retransmit FM Radio station



# Pluto Lab 3: Rx and Tx FM Radio

- ▶ FM Radio is 87.9MHz to 107.9MHz (centered at 97.9 MHz)
- ▶ Each station is spaced 200kHz apart.
- ▶ The included Pluto antennas are GREAT at 2.4 GHz and EXTREMELY bad at 100MHz. You'll need to buy some FM Antennas.
- ▶ You'll want an FM Radio for parts of this lab.

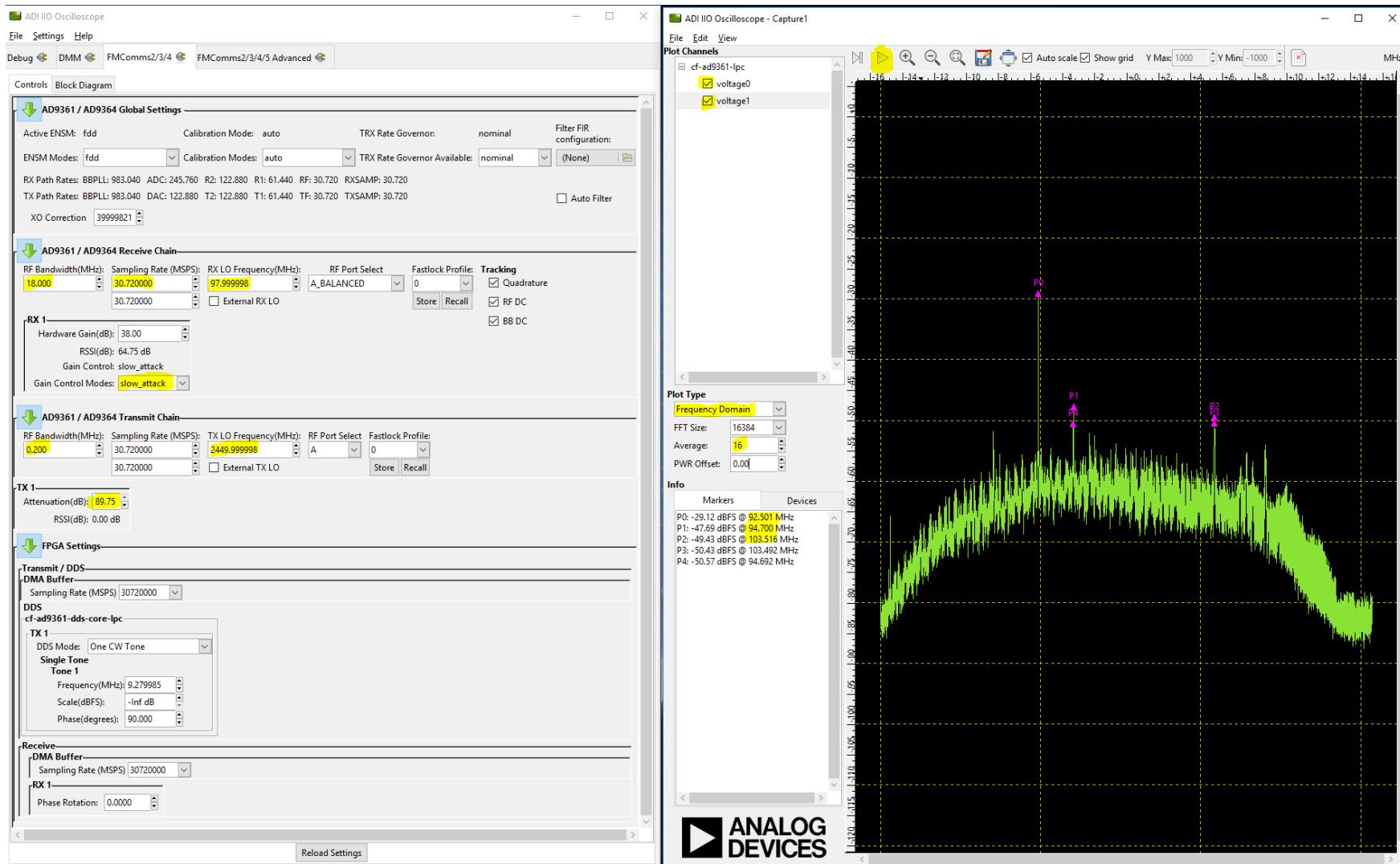


# Pluto Lab 3: Rx and Tx FM Radio

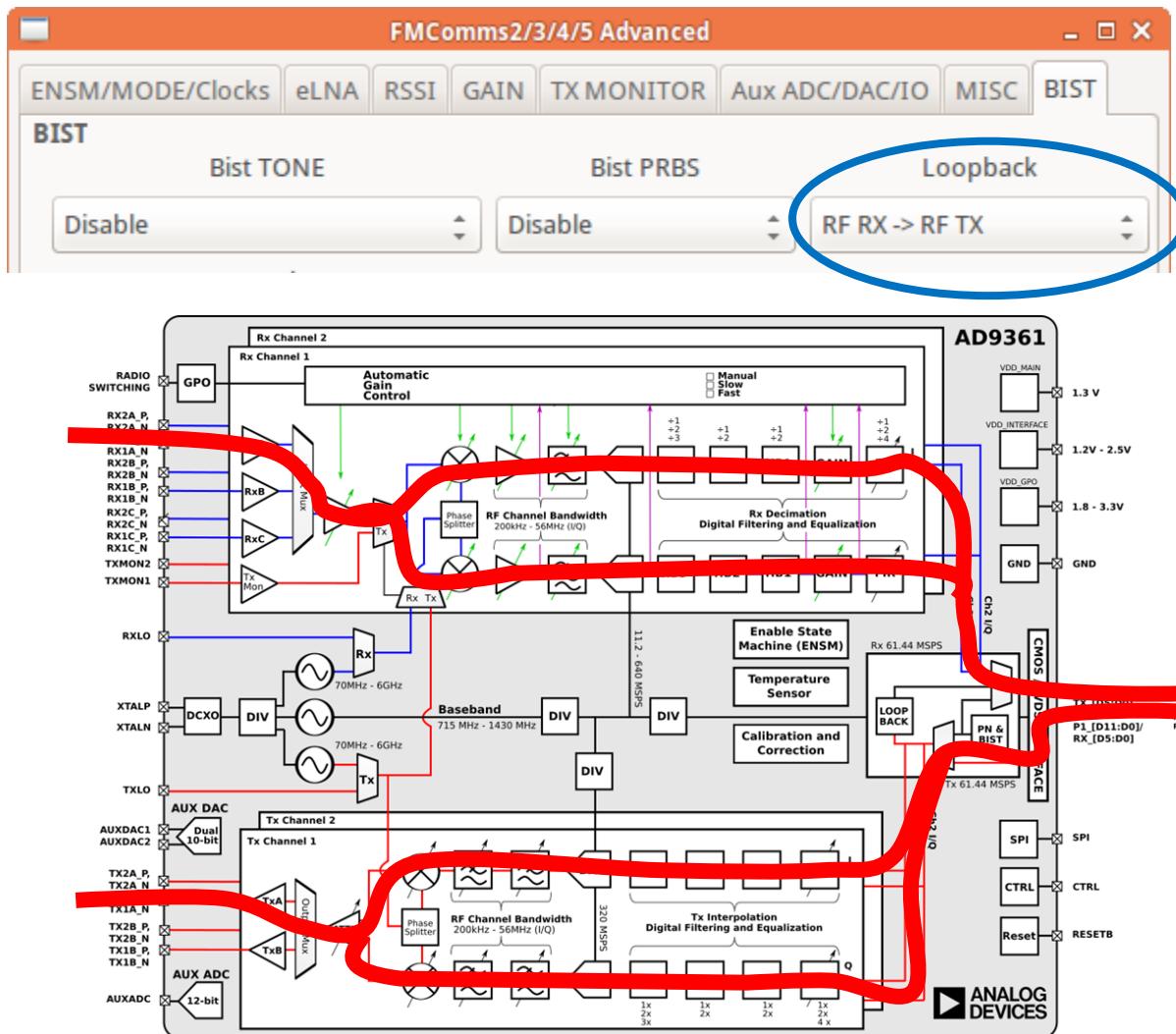
Let's first scan the FM spectrum to see what stations we can pick up. Set:  
RF BW to 18MHz  
Sample rate to 30.72MSPS  
RX\_LO to 97.9 MHz  
Gain control to Slow Attack

Set TX1 attenuation to 89 dB.  
This will quiet out TX1 so it doesn't interfere with our station selection.

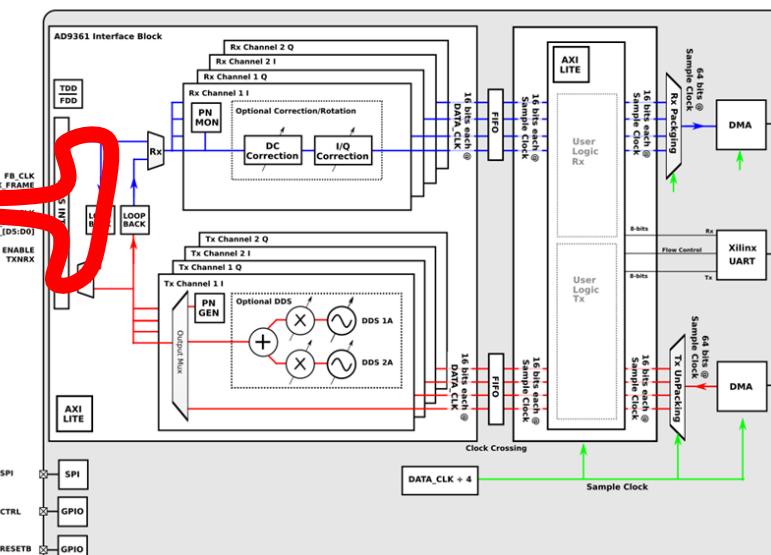
Plot the Frequency Domain.  
Right Click on the plot and turn on peak markers.



# Loopback Paths



- ▶ Reuse the loopback paths for testing and development
- Investigate hardware RF issues without software or FPGA interaction
  - Signal still digitalized, still goes through filters
  - will see RF impairments due to AD9361 setup
  - Output will be baseband copy of input
  - LO (Rx/Tx) interaction will occur if the same frequency – use different frequencies
- Investigate digital FPGA or software algorithm issues without RF impairments



# Pluto Lab 3: Rx and Tx FM Radio

Now set RX\_LO to a strong station that we saw on the previous slide (103.5 MHz in this example).

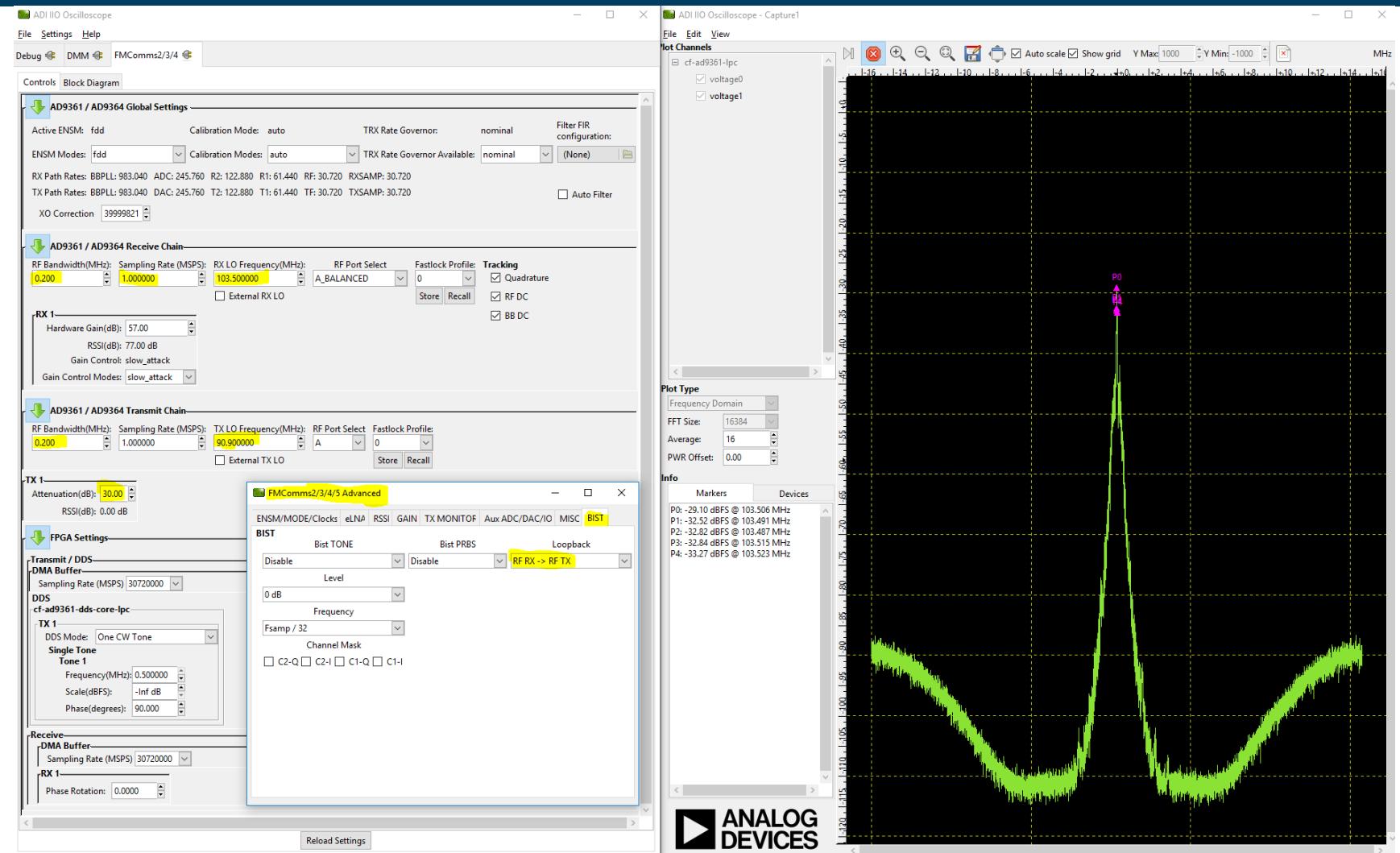
Set Rx RF BW to 200kHz and sampling to 1MSPS

Now, let's transmit on some other FM frequency.

- If you have a radio, tune it to a spot where no strong signal was observed. (90.9MHz for example this). You should hear static or weak radio stations.
- Now set the TX to 90.9MHz (or your selected station) and attenuation to 89 dB.

Go to FMComms Advanced  
Tab→BIST→Loopback→RF RX to RF TX

Now decrease the TX attenuation until your radio picks up the re-broadcasted station. Something around 20 or 30 dB should work well. There's no need to make it stronger than it needs to be!



ANALOG  
DEVICES

ANALOG  
DEVICES™  
AHEAD OF WHAT'S POSSIBLE™

# Pluto Lab 4: Transmit FM Radio at 2.4 GHz!

- Consider how you could use 2 Pluto's to send the FM Radio Station:

