

Webinars by South Indian SDR User Group (SI-SDR-UG)

23 Oct, 2021 @ https://www.softwaredefinedradio.in/

9.50 p.m. – 11.20 pm (IST)

Meeting ID:

https://meet.google.com/poo-rhxi-ghg

Lab@Home: A Paradigm Shift in Communication and Signal Processing Research and Academics by Software Defined Radio

Dr.R.Gandhiraj, Dept. of ECE, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore





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South Indian SDR User Group

(SI-SDR-UG)

Event #2 (Saturday October 23)

19:00 - 19:10 -- Opening Remarks, Introductions, Community Announcements

19:10 - 19:40 -- "Digital Pre-Distortion Implementation in GNU Radio" by Alekh Gupta 🔝

19:45 - 20:25 -- "Antenna and Computational Electromagnetics" by Yashodan Vivek 🔝

20:30 - 21:45 -- "Silice, a Language for Hardcoding Algorithms into FPGA Hardware" by Dr.Sylvain Lefebvre

21:50 - 23:20 -- "Lab@Home: A Paradigm Shift in Communication and Signal Processing Research and Academics by Software Defined Radio" by Prof.Gandhiraj

23:20 - 23:50 -- "CaribouLite - Edge-SDR, the Low-Cost SDR for Edge Devices" by David Michaeli

23:50 - 00:00 -- Closing Remarks



Acknowledgement

Dedicating this presentation to all my GURUs Almighty Mother Nation







Overview

Introduction

Part I: Signals & Systems foundation

▶ Part II : SDR for Research & Academics

Conclusion



Quotes

"Katrathu Kai Mann Alavu, Kallathathu Ulagalavu"

(Tamil Poet : Avvaiyar)

Meaning: "What you have learned is a mere handful; What you haven't learned is the size of the world"



Quotes

தொட்டனைத் தூறும் மணற்கேணி மாந்தர்க்குக் கற்றனைத் தூறும் அறிவு.

Thirukkural – 396

Meaning: Water will flow from a well in the sand in proportion to the depth to which it is dug, andknowledge will flow from a man in proportion to his learning.

Part 1: Signals & Systems foundations



Nobel Prize winners

- ▶ 1933:WERNER HEISENBERG
- Topic: "The development of quantum mechanics"
- Quote:"...To each stationary state of an atom corresponds a whole complex of parameters which specify the probability of transition from this state to another. There is no direct relation between the radiation classically emitted by an orbiting electron and those parameters defining the probability of emission; nevertheless Bohr's principle of correspondence enables a specific term of the Fourier expansion of the classical path to be assigned to each transition of the atom, and the probability for the particular transition follows qualitatively similar laws as the intensity of those Fourier components...."

https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1932/heisenberg-lecture.pdf



Nobel Prize

- ▶ 1985 : JEROME KARLE
- Laboratory for the Structure of Matter, Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C. 20375-5000, U.S.A
- Topic: "RECOVERING PHASE INFORMATION FROM INTENSITY DATA"
- PQuote: "The concept of a crystal is that of a solid body in which the atomic or molecular units are so arranged as to form an array having three dimensional periodicity. Because of the periodicity, it is possible to describe the arrangements of the atomic composition by means of Fourier series. The type of Fourier series that is used in crystal structure analysis represents the electron density distribution in a crystal.

https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/chemistry/laureates/1985/karle-lecture.pdf

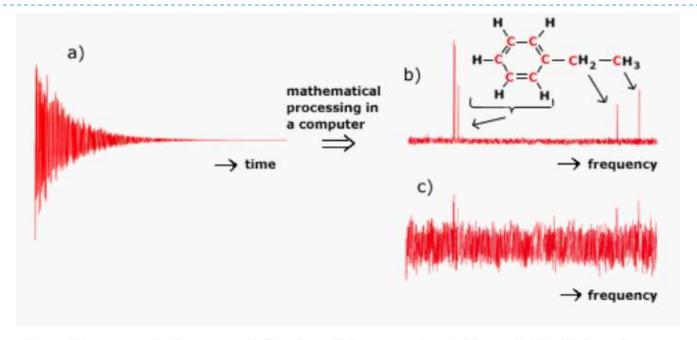


Nobel Prize

- ▶ The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 1991: Richard R. Ernst
- Fourier Transform Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy (FT-NMR)
- A major breakthrough occurred in 1966. Richard R. Ernst then discovered (together with Weston A. Anderson, USA) that the sensitivity of NMR spectra could be increased dramatically if the slow frequency sweep was replaced by short, intense radiofrequency pulses.
- Ernst discovered, however, that it was possible to extract the resonance frequencies from such a signal and to convert the signal into a NMR spectrum by a mathematical operation (Fourier* transformation, FT).
- The type of spectroscopy determines the physical and chemical properties of atoms or the molecules.

https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/chemistry/laureates/1991/illpres/fourier.html





The diagram a) shows a NMR signal from carbon-13 nuclei (which only occur in 1% of all the carbon atoms in nature) in ethyl benzene solution, obtained with the pulse technique by accumulating the response of the nuclear spins to two hundred pulses. The total experiment time was 20 minutes. After Fourier transformation, one obtains the carbon-13 NMR spectrum in the diagram b). If the experiment was performed with the old technique, in the same time one would only manage to perform a single

26 Sweep and the spectrum would look like the diagram c).

ering, Coimbatore



2014: Eric Betzig, Stefan W. Hell and W. E. Moerner, in Chemistry.

Topic: "Super-resolved fluorescence microscopy"

Key: "Fourier Transform"

- 1989: NORMAN F. RAMSEY, in Physics
- Topic "EXPERIMENTS WITH SEPARATED OSCILLATORY FIELDS AND HYDROGEN MASERS"
- Key: "Fourier Transform"
- And many



FT in Anna Univ's ECE curriculum

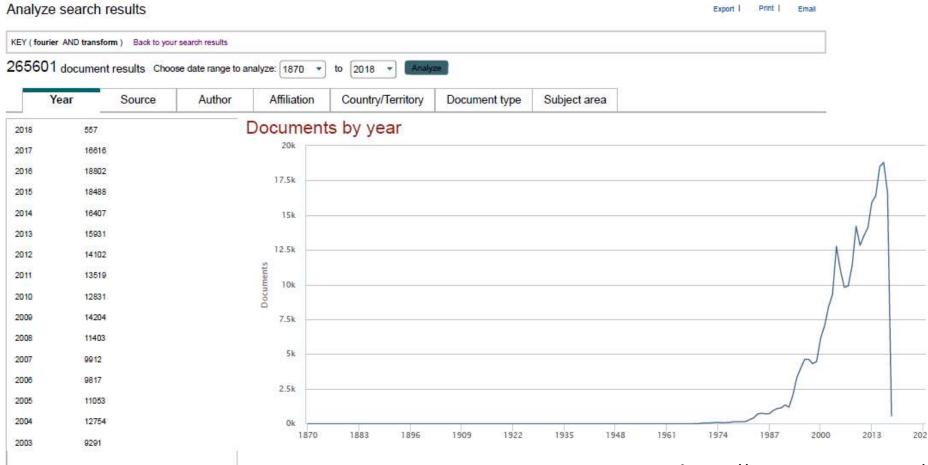
- MA635 I TRANSFORMS AND PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS
- EC6303 SIGNALS AND SYSTEMS
- EC6502 PRINCIPLES OF DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING
- EC6002 ADVANCED DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING
- ▶ IT6005 DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING
- EC6007 SPEECH PROCESSING

https://www.annauniv.edu/academic_courses/01. UG WS upt on 29.06.2015 -F/04.1 & C/21. ECE.pdf



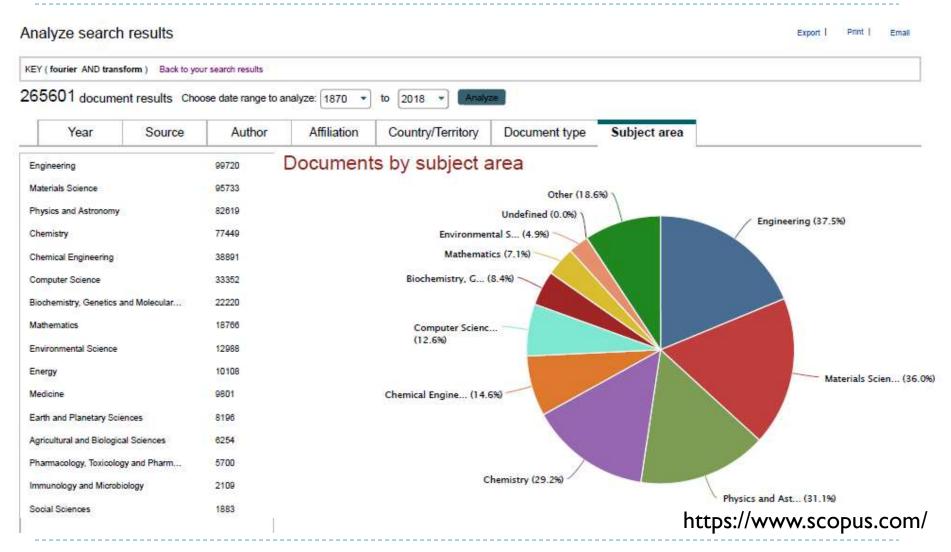
Fourier Transform Research Trend

Analyze search results



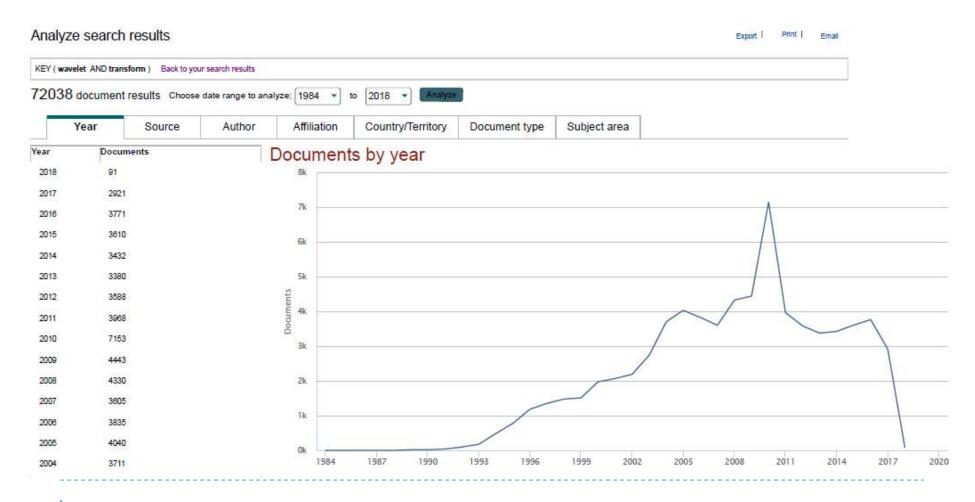


FT in Different Domain



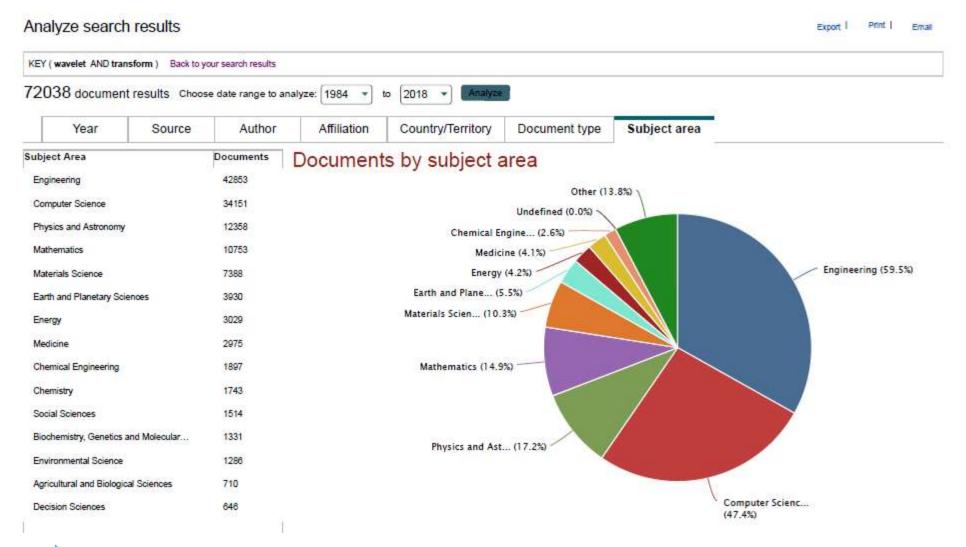


Wavelet Transform: Research trend





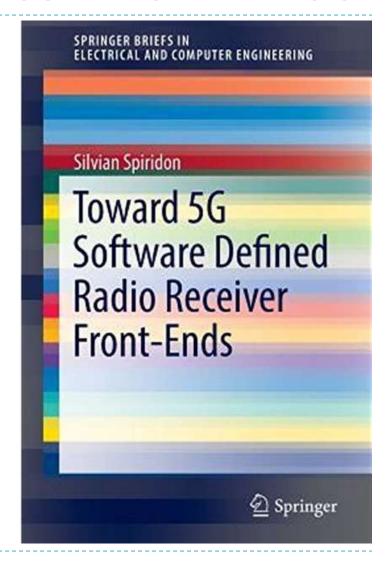
WT in different domain





Book 1:SDR in 5G

- Dr. Silvian Spiridon (B.Sc.-2003, M.Sc.-2004 and Ph.D.-2011) is Principal Scientist with Broadcom Ltd. in Irvine, CA, USA. He is the project leader responsible for the design and development of wireline transceivers, high speed mixed-signal and RF circuits for cable applications.
- Dr. Spiridon is also a Senior Member with IEEE. His main research interest is focused on the development of a standard independent design methodology for wireless transceivers.
- Table of Contents (TOC)





About Book

- This book introduces a new intuitive design methodology for the optimal design path for next-generation software defined radio front-ends (SDRXs). The methodology described empowers designers to "attack" the multistandard environment in a parallel way rather than serially, providing a critical tool for any design methodology targeting 5G circuits and systems.
- Throughout the book the SDRX design follows the key wireless standards of the moment (i.e., GSM, WCDMA, LTE, Bluetooth, WLAN), since a receiver compatible with these standards is the most likely candidate for the first design iteration in a 5G deployment.
- The author explains the fundamental choice the designer has to make regarding the optimal channel selection: how much of the blockers/interferers will be filtered in the analog domain and how much will remain to be filtered in the digital domain. The system-level analysis the author describes entails the direct sampling architecture is treated as a particular case of mixer-based direct conversion architecture.
- This allows readers give a power consumption budget to determine how much filtering is required on the receive path, by considering the ADC performance characteristics and the corresponding blocker diagram.



Book 2

Fa-Long Luo, Element CXI, San Jose, California Dr. Fa-Long Luo is an IEEE Fellow and the Chief Scientist of two leading international companies, headquartered in Silicon Valley, dealing with software-defined radio and wireless multimedia. He is also an Affiliate Full Professor at the University of Washington. From 2007 to 2011, he was the founding editor-in-chief of the International Journal of Digital Multimedia Broadcasting. From 2011 to 2012, he was the chairman of the IEEE Industry DSP Standing Committee and technical board member of the IEEE Signal Processing Society. He is now associate editor of the IEEE Access and IEEE Internet of Things Journal. He has 33 years of research and industry experience in signal processing, multimedia, communication and broadcasting with realtime implementation, applications and standardization and has gained international recognition. He has published 5 books, more than 100 technical papers, and has 18 patents in these fields. He was awarded the Fellowship by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation of Germany.

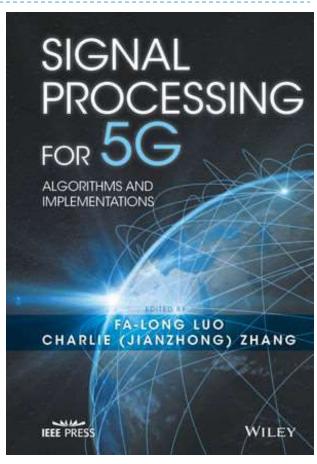


Table of Content (TOC)

http://as.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-1119116465.html



Charlie (Jianzhong) Zhang, Samsung Research America, USA

Charlie (Jianzhong) Zhang is Vice President and head of the Standards and Research Lab with Samsung Research America at Dallas, where he leads research and standard efforts for 5G cellular systems and next generation multimedia networks. From Aug 2009 to Aug 2013, he served as the Vice Chairman of 3GPP RAN1 working group and led development of LTE and LTE-Advanced technologies such as 3D channel modeling, UL-MIMO and CoMP, Carrier Aggregation for TD-LTE, etc. Before joining Samsung, he was with Motorola from 2006 to 2007 working on 3GPP HSPA standards, and with Nokia Research Center from 2001 to 2006 working on IEEE 802.16e (WiMAX) standard and EDGE/CDMA algorithms. He received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Dr. Zhang is also an IEEE Fellow.



About Book

- Signal processing techniques have played the most important role in wireless communications since the second generation of cellular systems. It is anticipated that new techniques employed in 5G wireless networks will not only improve peak service rates significantly, but also enhance capacity, coverage, reliability, low-latency, efficiency, flexibility, compatibility and convergence to meet the increasing demands imposed by applications such as big data, cloud service, machine-to-machine (M2M) and mission-critical communications.
- This book is a comprehensive and detailed guide to all signal processing techniques employed in 5G wireless networks. Uniquely organized into four categories, New Modulation and Coding, New Spatial Processing, New Spectrum Opportunities and New System-level Enabling Technologies, it covers everything from network architecture, physical-layer (down-link and up-link), protocols and air interface, to cell acquisition, scheduling and rate adaption, access procedures and relaying to spectrum allocations. All technology aspects and major roadmaps of global 5G standard development and deployments are included in the book. Key Features:



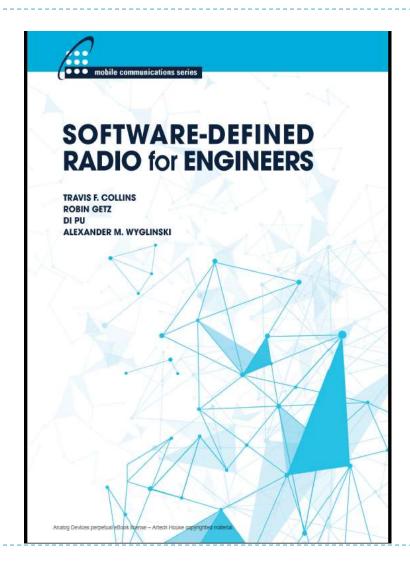
About Book

Key Features:

- Offers step-by-step guidance on bringing 5G technology into practice, by applying algorithms and design methodology to real-time circuit implementation, taking into account rapidly growing applications that have multi-standards and multi-systems.
- Addresses spatial signal processing for 5G, in particular massive multiple-input multiple-output (massive-MIMO), FD-MIMO and 3D-MIMO along with orbital angular momentum multiplexing, 3D beamforming and diversity.
- Provides detailed algorithms and implementations, and compares all multicarrier modulation and multiple access schemes that offer superior data transmission performance including FBMC (Filter Bank Multi-Carrier), GFDM (Generalised Frequency Division Multiplexing), F-OFDM, UFMC (Universal Filtered MultiCarrier), SEFDM, FTN, MUSA, SCMA and NOMA.
- Demonstrates the translation of signal processing theories into practical solutions for new spectrum opportunities in terms of millimeter wave, full-duplex transmission and license assisted access.
- Presents well-designed implementation examples, from individual function block to system level for effective and accurate learning.
- Covers signal processing aspects of emerging system and network architectures, including ultra-dense networks (UDN), software-defined networks (SDN), deviceto-device (D2D) communications and cloud radio access network (C-RAN).

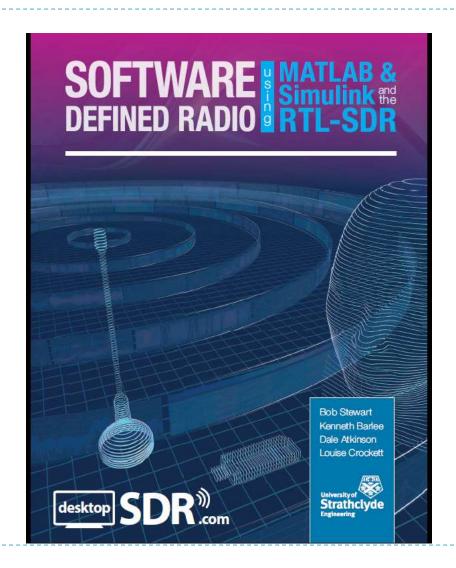














Signal Processing Algorithms in 5G

Key terminologies

- 3D channel modeling
- massive-MIMO
- FD-MIMO (Full Dimension MIMO)
- 3D-MIMO along with orbital angular momentum multiplexing,
- ▶ 3D beamforming and diversity
- ► FBMC (Filter Bank Multi-Carrier)
- GFDM (Generalized Frequency Division Multiplexing)
- ► F-OFDM (Filtered-OFDM (F-OFDM)
- UFMC (Universal Filtered MultiCarrier),
- SEFDM (Spectrally efficient frequency division multiplexing)
- FTN (Faster-than-Nyquist Signaling)
- MUSA (Multi User Shared Access)
- SCMA (Sparse Code Multiple Access)
- NOMA (Non-Orthogonal Multiple Access)



Weblinks for Demo

- http://falstad.com/fourier/
- http://www.falstad.com/dfilter/

MIT OPEN COURSE WARE (MIT-OCW)

- Main link
- https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/find-bytopic/#cat=engineering&subcat=electricalengineering&spe c=signalprocessing



Fourier Series & Transform

- MIT OCW
- Author:

Instructor(s)
Prof. Dennis Freeman
MIT Course Number - 6.003
As Taught In Fall 2011

- {CT, DT } Fourier series & Transform
- Link: Click here
- Gram-Schmidt Orthogonalisation
- Fourier Series & Filter design Applet
- DEMO using <u>Audacity</u>



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Part II: SDR for Research & Academics



Part II: SDR for Research & Academic

Lab@Home: A Paradigm shift in Communication and Signal Processing Research and Academics by Software Defined Radio

Context: How to use, SDR framework for the following engineering courses

- Signals and Systems
- Digital Signal Processing
- Multi Rate Signal Processing
- Analog Communication
- Digital Communication
- Wireless Communication
- Click here for PPT



Support

- https://www.nutaq.com/blog/5g-research-nutaq
- https://myriadrf.org/blog/tag/5g/
- http://www.openairinterface.org/

GNU Radio resources

- https://github.com/kit-cel/gr-gfdm
- http://claws.be/spectrum-challenge/node/20
- http://sdr-lab.com/
- <u>https://www.nutaq.com/blog/accelerating-massive-mimo-wireless-waveform-deployment-using-gnu-radio</u>
- https://www.nutaq.com/support/gnu-radio-plug-in-nutaq-sdrs



Support

- https://arxiv.org/pdf/1501.00035.pdf
- https://www.analog.com/en/design-center/evaluation-hardware-and-software/evaluation-boards-kits/adalm-pluto.html



Queries ???



Thank You