



Dept. of Electrical Engineering

IIT BOMBAY

DUAL DEGREE PROJECT STAGE 1

OpenBTS with cognitive capabilities

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Abstract

Our goal is to set up an OpenBTS system with cognitive capabilities. We decide on a frequency channel, to run our cognitive OpenBTS system in, beforehand. First we sense the presence of ongoing calls made by primary users in the predefined frequency channel. If there are ongoing calls in that channel then we wait for the calls to end. As soon as the calls made by primary users end, we start our secondary OpenBTS system to allow secondary users to make calls.

Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Cognitive Radio	2
1.3	Organization	2
2	Software Defined Radio	3
2.1	Introduction	3
2.2	USRP	3
2.3	GnuRadio	3
2.3.1	Introduction	3
2.3.2	What does GNU Radio do?	3
2.3.3	GNU Radio with USRP	4
2.4	OpenBTS	4
3	Spectrum Sensing	5
3.1	Matched filter detection	5
3.2	Energy based detection	5
4	A cognitive base station using GnuRadio and OpenBTS	7
4.1	Motivation	7
A	Codes	9
A.1	senseUplinknStartBTS.py	9

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background

The electromagnetic radio spectrum is a natural resource that remains underutilized [4]. It is licensed by governments for use by transmitters and receivers. With the explosive proliferation of cell phones and other wireless communication devices, we cannot afford to waste our spectral resources anymore.

In November 2002, the Spectrum Policy Task Force, a group under the Federal Communications Commission(FCC) in the United States, published a report saying [1],

“In many bands, spectrum access is a more significant problem than physical scarcity of spectrum, in large part due to legacy command-and-control regulation that limits the ability of potential spectrum users to obtain such access.”

If we were to scan the radio spectrum even in metropolitan places where it's heavily used, we would find that [6] :

1. some frequency bands are unoccupied most of the time,
2. some are only partially occupied and
3. the rest are heavily used.

The underutilization of spectral resources leads us to think in terms of *spectrum holes*, which are defined as [3]:

A spectrum hole is a band of frequencies assigned to a primary user, but, at a particular time and specific geographic location, the band is not being utilized by that user.

The spectrum can be better utilized by enabling secondary users (users who are not licensed to use the services) to access spectrum holes unoccupied by primary users at the location and the time in question. *Cognitive Radio*, which includes software-defined radio, has been promoted as the means to make efficient use of the spectrum by exploiting the existence of spectrum holes. [4][2][5].

1.2 Cognitive Radio

One of the definitions of Cognitive Radio is [4]:

Cognitive radio is an intelligent wireless communication system that is aware of its surrounding environment (i.e., outside world), and uses the methodology of understanding-by-building to learn from the environment and adapt its internal states to statistical variations in the incoming RF stimuli by making corresponding changes in certain operating parameters (e.g., transmit-power, carrier-frequency, and modulation strategy) in real-time, with two primary objectives in mind:

- *highly reliable communications whenever and wherever needed;*
- *efficient utilization of the radio spectrum.*

Besides, a cognitive radio is also reconfigurable. This property of cognitive radio is provided by a platform known as *software-defined radio*. Software-defined Radio (SDR) is basically a combination of two key technologies: digital radio, and computer software.

1.3 Organization

uhmm... more about how this report is organized

Chapter 2

Software Defined Radio

2.1 Introduction

A software radio is a radio system which performs the required signal processing in software instead of using dedicated integrated circuits in hardware. The benefit is that since software can be easily replaced in the radio system, the same hardware can be used to create many kinds of radios for many different transmission standards; thus, one software radio can be used for a variety of applications!

2.2 USRP

2.3 GnuRadio

2.3.1 Introduction

GNU Radio is a free & open-source software development toolkit that provides signal processing blocks to implement software radios. It can be used with readily-available low-cost external RF hardware to create software-defined radios, or without hardware in a simulation-like environment. It is widely used in hobbyist, academic and commercial environments to support both wireless communications research and real-world radio systems.

2.3.2 What does GNU Radio do?

It does all the signal processing. You can use it to write applications to receive data out of digital streams or to push data into digital streams, which is then transmitted using hardware.

GNU Radio has software equivalents of real world radio system components like filters, demodulators, equalizers, etc. These are usually referred to as blocks. You can create a complex system by connecting various blocks. If you cannot find some specific blocks, you can even create your own blocks and add them.

Most of GNU Radio has been implemented using the Python programming language, and the performance-critical parts have been implemented using C++. Typically, a GNU Radio user writes his applications in Python, unless he has some performance-critical needs. Thus, GNU Radio gives its users an easy-to-use, rapid application development environment.

2.3.3 GNU Radio with USRP

The USRP and the host computer make up the hardware part of the SDR system. The host computer must run a compatible software package such as GNU Radio or Simulink to complete the SDR system. In this project we are using GNU Radio as the software platform.

GNU Radio communicates with the USRP through the USRP Hardware Driver (UHD) software. The UHD provides a host driver and an Application Programming Interface (API) for the USRP. GNU Radio uses the UHD to set user-specified parameters like RF center frequency, antenna selection, gain, sampling rate, interpolation, decimation, etc.

2.4 OpenBTS

Chapter 3

Spectrum Sensing

3.1 Matched filter detection

3.2 Energy based detection

Chapter 4

A cognitive base station using GnuRadio and OpenBTS

4.1 Motivation

Appendix A

Codes

A.1 senseUplinknStartBTS.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
#
# Copyright 2005,2007,2011 Free Software Foundation,
# Inc.
#
# This file is part of GNU Radio
#
# GNU Radio is free software; you can redistribute it
# and/or modify
# it under the terms of the GNU General Public License
# as published by
# the Free Software Foundation; either version 3, or (
# at your option)
# any later version.
#
# GNU Radio is distributed in the hope that it will be
# useful,
# but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied
# warranty of
# MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.
# See the
# GNU General Public License for more details.
#
# You should have received a copy of the GNU General
```

```

    Public License
# along with GNU Radio; see the file COPYING. If not,
# write to
# the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin
# Street,
# Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA.
#

```

```

from gnuradio import gr, eng_notation
from gnuradio import blocks
from gnuradio import audio
from gnuradio import filter
from gnuradio import fft
from gnuradio import uhd
from gnuradio.eng_option import eng_option
from optparse import OptionParser
import sys
import math
import struct
import threading
import time
import sqlite3
import os
import subprocess
from datetime import datetime

```

```

sys.stderr.write("Warning: _this_may_have_issues_on_some
    _machines+Python_version_combinations_to_seg_fault_
    due_to_the_callback_in_bin_statitics.\n\n")

```

```

class ThreadClass(threading.Thread):
    def run(self):
        return

```

```

class tune(gr.feval_dd):
    """
    This class allows C++ code to callback into python.
    """
    def __init__(self, tb):
        gr.feval_dd.__init__(self)
        self.tb = tb

```



```

def eval(self, ignore):
    """
    This method is called from blocks.
    bin_statistics_f when it wants
    to change the center frequency. This method
    tunes the front
    end to the new center frequency, and returns
    the new frequency
    as its result.
    """

    try:
        # We use this try block so that if
        # something goes wrong
        # from here down, at least we'll have a
        # prayer of knowing
        # what went wrong. Without this, you get a
        # very
        # mysterious:
        #
        # terminate called after throwing an
        # instance of
        # 'Swig::DirectorMethodException' Aborted
        #
        # message on stderr. Not exactly helpful
        ;)

        new_freq = self.tb.set_next_freq()

        # wait until msgq is empty before
        # continuing
        while(self.tb.msgq.full_p()):
            #print "msgq full, holding.."
            time.sleep(0.1)

        return new_freq

    except Exception, e:
        print "tune:_Exception:_", e

```

```

class parse_msg(object):
    def __init__(self, msg):
        self.center_freq = msg.arg1()
        self.vlen = int(msg.arg2())
        assert(msg.length() == self.vlen * gr.
               sizeof_float)

        # FIXME consider using NumPy array
        t = msg.to_string()
        self.raw_data = t
        self.data = struct.unpack('%df' % (self.vlen,),
                                   t)

class my_top_block(gr.top_block):

    def __init__(self):
        gr.top_block.__init__(self)

        usage = "usage: %prog [options] [down_freq]"
        parser = OptionParser(option_class=eng_option,
                               usage=usage)
        parser.add_option("-a", "--args", type="string",
                           default="",
                           help="UHD device device_
                                address_args [default=%
                                default]")
        parser.add_option("", "--spec", type="string",
                           default=None,
                           help="Subdevice of UHD device
                                where appropriate")
        parser.add_option("-A", "--antenna", type="
                                string", default=None,
                                help="select Rx Antenna where
                                appropriate")
        parser.add_option("-s", "--samp-rate", type="
                                eng_float", default=10e6,
                                help="set sample_rate [
                                default=%default]")
        parser.add_option("-g", "--gain", type="

```

```

eng_float", default=None,
                                help="set_gain_in_dB_(default
                                _is_midpoint)")
parser.add_option("", "--tune-delay", type="
eng_float",
                                default=0.25, metavar="SECS",
                                help="time_to_delay_(in_
                                seconds)_after_changing_
                                frequency_[default=%
                                default]")
parser.add_option("", "--dwell-delay", type="
eng_float",
                                default=0.25, metavar="SECS",
                                help="time_to_dwell_(in_
                                seconds)_at_a_given_
                                frequency_[default=%
                                default]")
parser.add_option("-b", "--channel-bandwidth",
type="eng_float",
                                default=9.7656e3, metavar="Hz
                                ",
                                help="channel_bandwidth_of_
                                fft_bins_in_Hz_[default=%
                                default]")
parser.add_option("-l", "--lo-offset", type="
eng_float",
                                default=0, metavar="Hz",
                                help="lo_offset_in_Hz_[
                                default=%default]")
parser.add_option("-q", "--squelch-threshold",
type="eng_float",
                                default=None, metavar="dB",
                                help="squelch_threshold_in_dB
                                _[default=%default]")
parser.add_option("-F", "--fft-size", type="int
", default=None,
                                help="specify_number_of_FFT_
                                bins_[default=samp_rate/
                                channel_bw]")
parser.add_option("", "--real-time", action="
store_true", default=False,

```

```

                                help="Attempt to enable real-
                                    time scheduling")

(options , args) = parser.parse_args()
if len(args) != 1:
    parser.print_help()
    sys.exit(1)

self.channel_bandwidth = options.
    channel_bandwidth

self.down_freq = eng_notation.str_to_num(args
    [0])
self.up_freq = self.down_freq - 45e6


if not options.real_time:
    realtime = False
else:
    # Attempt to enable realtime scheduling
    r = gr.enable_realtime_scheduling()
    if r == gr.RT_OK:
        realtime = True
    else:
        realtime = False
        print "Note: failed to enable realtime
            scheduling"

# build graph
self.u = uhd.usrp_source(device_addr=options.
    args ,
                                stream_args=uhd.
                                    stream_args('fc32')
                                )

# Set the subdevice spec
if(options.spec):
    self.u.set_subdev_spec(options.spec , 0)

```

```

# Set the antenna
if(options.antenna):
    self.u.set_antenna(options.antenna, 0)

self.u.set_samp_rate(options.samp_rate)

self.usrp_rate = usrp_rate = self.u.
    get_samp_rate()

self.lo_offset = options.lo_offset

if options.fft_size is None:
    self.fft_size = int(self.usrp_rate/self.
        channel_bandwidth)
else:
    self.fft_size = options.fft_size

self.squelch_threshold = options.
    squelch_threshold

s2v = blocks.stream_to_vector(gr.
    sizeof_gr_complex, self.fft_size)

mywindow = filter.window.blackmanharris(self.
    fft_size)
ffter = fft.fft_vcc(self.fft_size, True,
    mywindow, True)
power = 0
for tap in mywindow:
    power += tap*tap

c2mag = blocks.complex_to_mag_squared(self.
    fft_size)

tune_delay = max(0, int(round(options.
    tune_delay * usrp_rate / self.fft_size))) #
    in fft_frames
dwell_delay = max(1, int(round(options.
    dwell_delay * usrp_rate / self.fft_size))) #
    in fft_frames

```

```

self.msgq = gr.msg_queue(1)
self._tune_callback = tune(self)          # hang
      on to this to keep it from being GC'd
stats = blocks.bin_statistics_f(self.fft_size ,
      self.msgq,
                                     self.
                                     _tune_callback
                                     , tune_delay
                                     ,
                                     dwell_delay)

# FIXME leave out the log10 until we speed it
      up
#self.connect(self.u, s2v, ffter, c2mag, log,
      stats)
self.connect(self.u, s2v, ffter, c2mag, stats)

if options.gain is None:
    # if no gain was specified, use the mid-
      point in dB
    g = self.u.get_gain_range()
    options.gain = float(g.start()+g.stop())
      /2.0

self.set_gain(options.gain)
print "gain = ", options.gain

def set_next_freq(self):
    target_freq = self.up_freq

    if not self.set_freq(target_freq):
        print "Failed to set frequency to",
            target_freq
        sys.exit(1)

    return target_freq

def set_freq(self, target_freq):

```

```

"""
Set the center frequency we're interested in.

Args:
    target_freq: frequency in Hz
    @rypte: bool
"""

r = self.u.set_center_freq(uhd.tune_request(
    target_freq, rf_freq=(target_freq + self.
    lo_offset), rf_freq_policy=uhd.tune_request.
    POLICY_MANUAL))
if r:
    return True

return False

def set_gain(self, gain):
    self.u.set_gain(gain)

def main_loop(tb):

    # use a counter to make sure power is less than
    threshold
    lowPowerCount = 0
    lowPowerCountMax = 10
    print 'fft_size', tb.fft_size
    N = tb.fft_size

    while 1:

        # Get the next message sent from the C++ code (
        blocking call).
        # It contains the center frequency and the mag
        squared of the fft
        m = parse_msg(tb.msgq.delete_head())

        # m.center_freq is the center frequency at the

```

```

        time of capture
        # m.data are the mag_squared of the fft output
        # m.raw_data is a string that contains the
        binary floats.
        # You could write this as binary to a file.

center_freq = m.center_freq
bins = 10
power_data = 0

for i in range(1, bins+1):
    power_data += m.data[N-i] + m.data[i]
power_data += m.data[0]
power_data /= ((2*bins) + 1)

power_db = 10*math.log10(power_data/tb.
    usrp_rate)
power_threshold = -95

if (power_db > tb.squelch_threshold) and (
    power_db > power_threshold):
    print datetime.now(), "center_freq",
        center_freq, "power_db", power_db, "in_u
        se"
    lowPowerCount = 0
else:
    print datetime.now(), "center_freq",
        center_freq, "power_db", power_db
    lowPowerCount += 1
    if (lowPowerCount > lowPowerCountMax):
        down_freq = center_freq + 45e6
        startOpenBTS(down_freq)
        break

def startOpenBTS(downFrequency):

    arfcn=int((downFrequency-935e6)/2e5)

```



```

if ( arfcn < 0 ):
    print "ARFCN_must_be_>_0_!!!"
    sys.exit(1)
print 'ARFCN=', arfcn
#DB modifications
t=(arfcn ,)
conn=sqlite3.connect("/etc/OpenBTS/OpenBTS.db")
cursor=conn.cursor()
cursor.execute("update_config_set_valuestring=?_
    where_keystring='GSM.Radio.C0'",t)
conn.commit()

#start the OpenBTS
f=subprocess.Popen(os.path.expanduser('~/ddp-stage
    -1-and-openbts/runOpenBTS.sh'))
f.wait()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    t = ThreadClass()
    t.start()

    tb = my_top_block()
    try:
        tb.start()
        main_loop(tb)

    except KeyboardInterrupt:
        pass

```


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