EC415 Final Project Part B: GNU Radio

Individual Contributions:

Python - 50% each

Decoder.py – Gerard Devlin

Encoder.py - Mario Han

GRC Flowgraphs - 50% each

Receiver Flowgraph - Mario Han

Transmitter Flowgraph – Gerard Devlin and Mario Han

For the transmitter flowgraph, the team worked together on implementing it; however, we struggled getting it working so Gerard was able to go to office hours to get some help and complete it.

Transceiver Flowgraph – Gerard Devlin

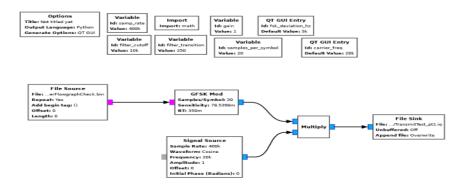
Questions

1. The CRC is in the packet found from decodertest.bin is 0xf5a0096f

Terminal output:

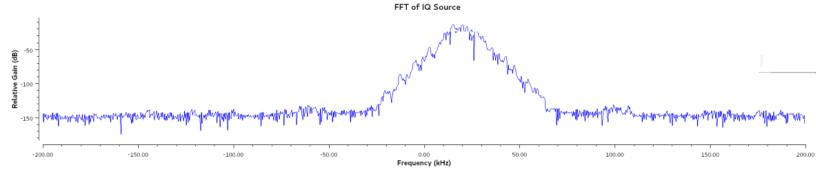
```
Milestone 2: Checking if Receiver Flowgraph works!
The CRC is: 0xf5a0096f
CRC Check:
True
```

2. The samples/symbol in our GFSK mod is 20 and the sample rate is 400k samples/sec. Thus, 400k/20 is 20k symbols/sec.



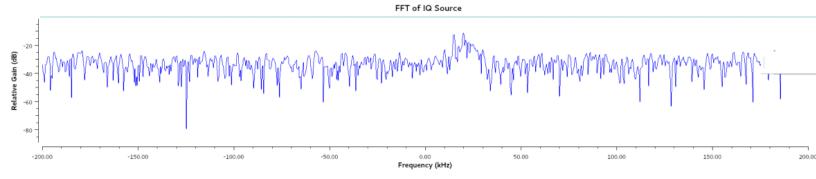
3. Difference between the peak amplitude and the base is 120 therefore 120 dB/ sqrt(2) = about 85 dB. Thus, 85 dB -140 dB (the base) = -55 dB. By estimating where -55 dB is located on the graph, we estimate the half power bandwidth is about 31 kHz (2 kHz to 33 kHz)

FFT of IQ source when noise voltage is set to 0 V:



4. We raised the noise voltage on increments of 0.25 V and tested the results by looking at the errors we got running TransmitterTest_pt2.bin and seeing how many errors we get. For noise voltage of 1.75 V, we only get false.

FFT of IQ Source when noise voltage is set to 1.75 V:

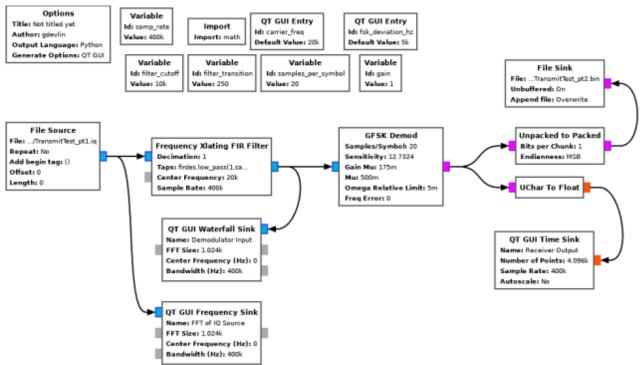


Terminal output:

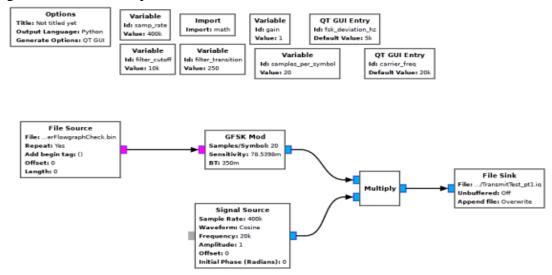
```
CRC Check:
False
F
```

Flow Graphs

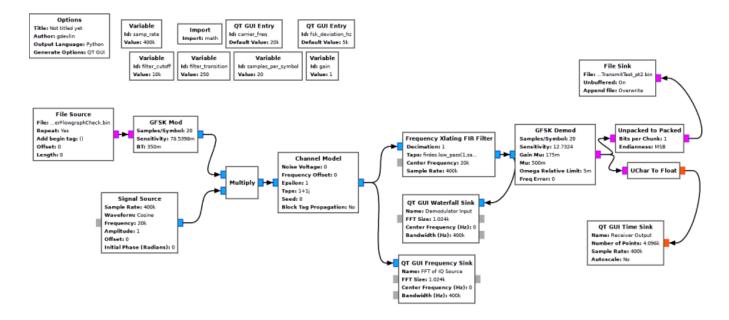
Receiver Flow Graph: The receiver flow graph was implemented using lab5 as a template. We only had to alter a few variables to ensure the correct carrier frequencies, sample rate, etc. The receiver takes in a signal and applies a low pass filter to it. It then passes the signal into the GFSK Demod block, which will demodulate the GFSK modulated signal. Finally, the unpacked to packed block takes 1 bit per byte passed to it and combines it back into bytes of data. The result is stored in a bin file through the file sink block.



Transmitter Flow Graph: The transmitter flowgraph takes in a message through the bin file in the file source block. That gets passed to the GFSK mod block where the message is converted into GFSK symbols. The output is our baseband signal. The next step is to mix the baseband with the carrier to get the passband signal. This is done by multiplying the baseband by a cos wave with the desired carrier frequency. The modulated passband signal is stored in an iq file with the file sink block.



Transceiver flow graph: The transceiver is simply a combination of the transmitter and receiver. The first part is the transmitter. It takes the message, modulates it, and then inputs it to the channel model. That passes it into the receiver flowgraph (described above). The channel model allows us to simulate noise in the signal.



Evidence of Complete System

Step 1:

Encode a message:

```
bash-4.2$ python EncoderTemplate.py M5_transceiver.bin

File path = "M5_transceiver.bin"

Enter a message: Milestone 5: A complete system. Encode, Transmit, Receive Decode!

your message: Milestone 5: A complete system. Encode, Transmit, Receive Decode!

bash-4.2$
```

Step 2:

Run the transceiver

(flowgraph looks the same as above)

Step 3:

Decode the message:

```
Milestone 5: A complete system. Encode, Transmit, Receive, Decode!
The CRC is: θx8f3b8143
CRC Check:
True
Milestone 5: A complete system. Encode, Transmit, Receive, Decode!
The CRC is: θx8f3b8143
CRC Check:
True
```