

Iris Software Radio Architecture

Paul Sutton

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CREW Training Days
Brussels



Outline

- Software Radio
- Iris Overview
- Iris Architecture
- Getting Started
- Controllers
- OFDM Specifics

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Software Radio

Software Radios Survey, Critical Evaluation and Future Directions

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ABSTRACT

A software radio is a set of Digital Signal Processing (DSP) primitives, a metalevel system for combining the primitives into communications systems functions (transmitter, channel model, receiver . . .) and a set of target processors on which the software radio is hosted for real-time communications. Typical applications include speech/music, modems, packet radio, telemetry and High Definition Television. Low cost high performance DSP chips promote delivery of enhanced communications services as software radios. Time to incorporate a new service into a product is reduced dramatically using this approach. Low costs and new services will continue to increase demand for software radio tool sets and CAD environments.

This paper relates performance of enabling hardware technologies to software radio requirements, portending a decade of shift from hardware radios toward software intensive approaches. Such approaches require efficient use of computational resources through topological consistency of radio functions and host architectures. This leads to a layered

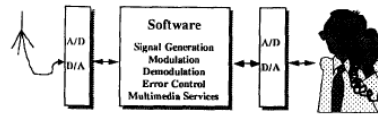


Fig. 1. An Idealized Software Radio

at handset allow all radio transmit, receive, signal generation, modulation/demodulation, timing, control, coding and decoding functions to be performed in software.

This "software" radio of course includes many non-DSP hardware components like RF conversion, RF distribution, anti-aliasing filters, power handling, etc. But the increased performance and continually dropping costs of the enabling technologies of A/D and D/A converters, high speed digital signal distribution, DSP chips and embedded computing are facilitating a shift toward software intensive approaches especially in large scale televisions applications.

- First IEEE paper
— Mitola, 1993

The Software Radio Architecture

As communications technology continues its rapid transition from analog to digital, more functions of contemporary radio systems are implemented in software, leading toward the software radio. What distinguishes software radio architectures? What new capabilities are more economically accessible in software radios than digital radios? What are the pitfalls? And the prognosis?

Joe Mitola

- IEEE Comms Magazine
 - May 1995
 - Special Issue
 - Mitola Guest Editor

We are poised on the threshold of another revolution in radio systems engineering. Throughout the '70s and '80s radio systems migrated from analog to digital in almost every respect from system control to source and channel coding to hardware technology. And now the software radio revolution extends these horizons by liberating radio-based services from chronic dependency on hard-wired characteristics, including frequency band, channel bandwidth, and channel coding. This liberation is accomplished through a combination of techniques that includes multi-band antennas and RF conversion; wideband Analog to Digital (A/D) and Digital to Analog (D/A) conversion (A/D/A conversion); and the implementation of IF, baseband, and bitstream processing functions in general-purpose programmable processors. The resulting software-defined radio (or "software radio") in part extends the evolution of programmable hardware, increasing flexibility via increased programmability. And, in part, it represents an ideal that may never be fully implemented but that nevertheless simplifies and

existence of a large commercial base which sometimes fails to emerge in spite of openness. As system complexity increases, architecture becomes more critical because of its power to either simplify and facilitate system development (a "powerful" architecture) or to complicate development and impede progress (a "weak" architecture).

Radio architectures may be plotted in the phase space of network organization versus channel data rate, as shown in Fig. 1. These architectures have evolved from early point-to-point and relatively chaotic peer networks (e.g., citizens band and push-to-talk mobile military radio networks) toward more hierarchical structures with improved service quality. In addition, channel data rates continue to increase through multiplexing and spectrum spreading. In a multiple-hierarchy application, a single radio unit, typically a mobile terminal, participates in more than one network hierarchy. A software radioterminal, for example, could operate in a GSM network, an AMPS network, and a future satellite mobile network. Multiband multimode military radios and future Personal Communications Systems (PCS) that seamlessly integrate multimedia services across such diverse

JOE MITOLA is a consulting scientist with The MITRE Corporation.

SPW is a registered trade-

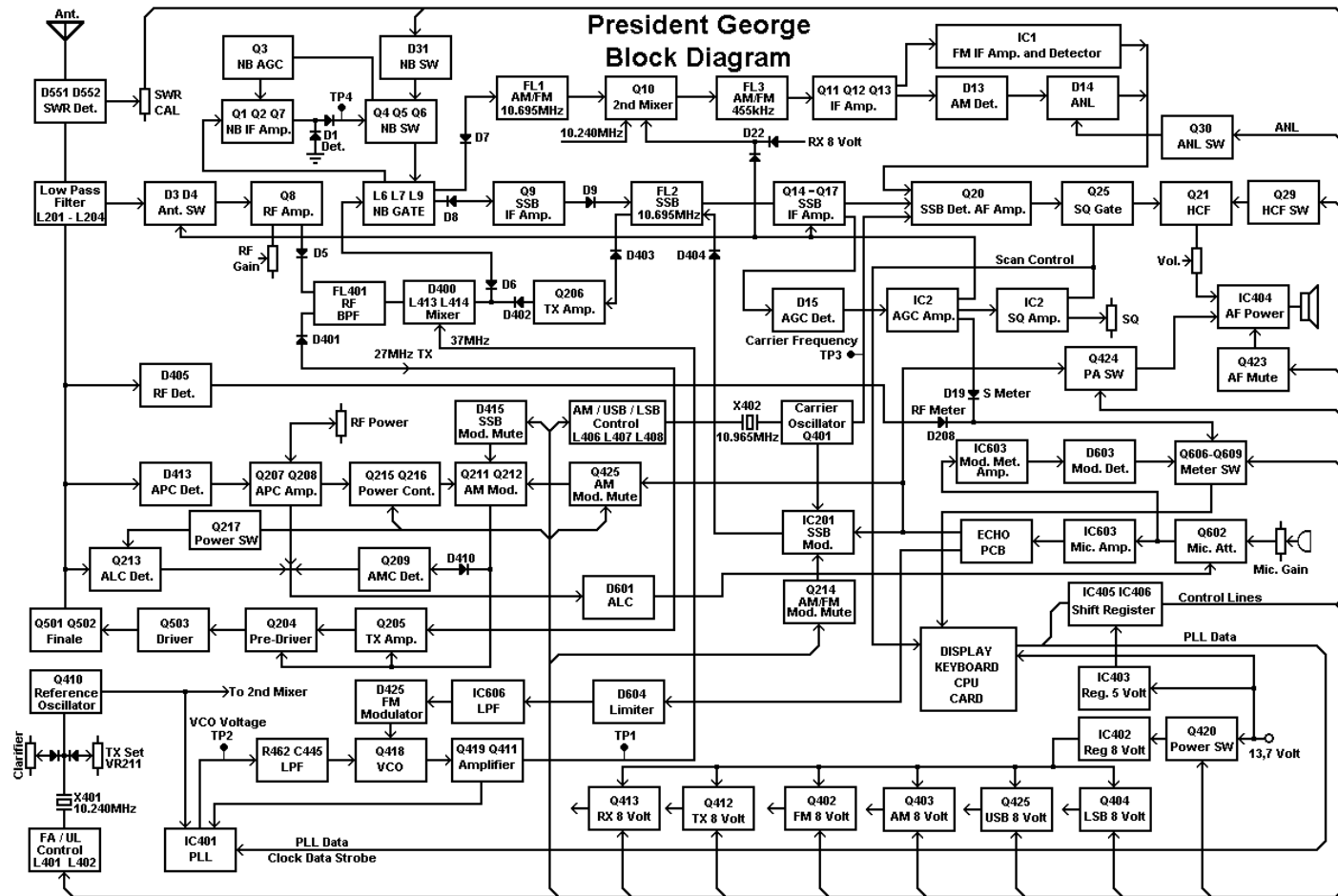


Software Radio

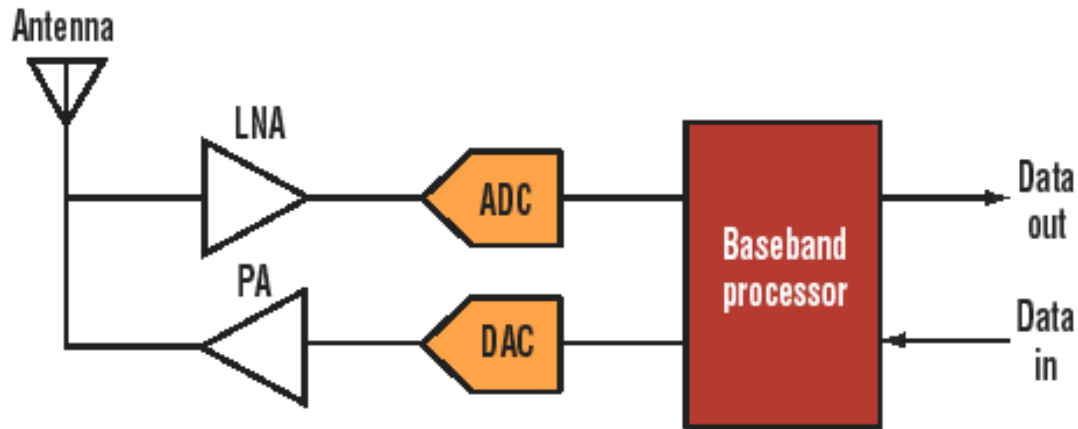
Analog Radio



Analog Radio

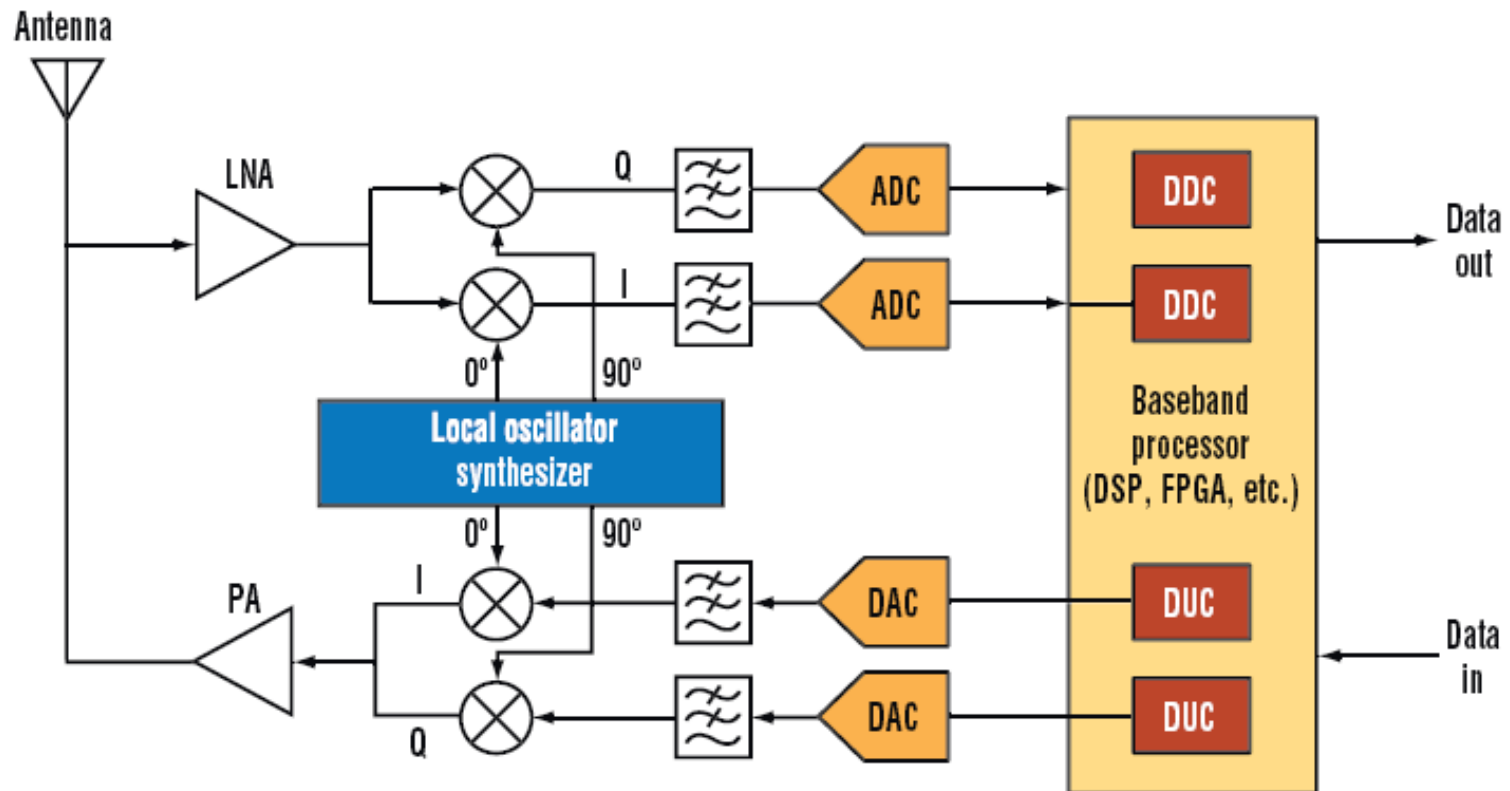


Software Radio



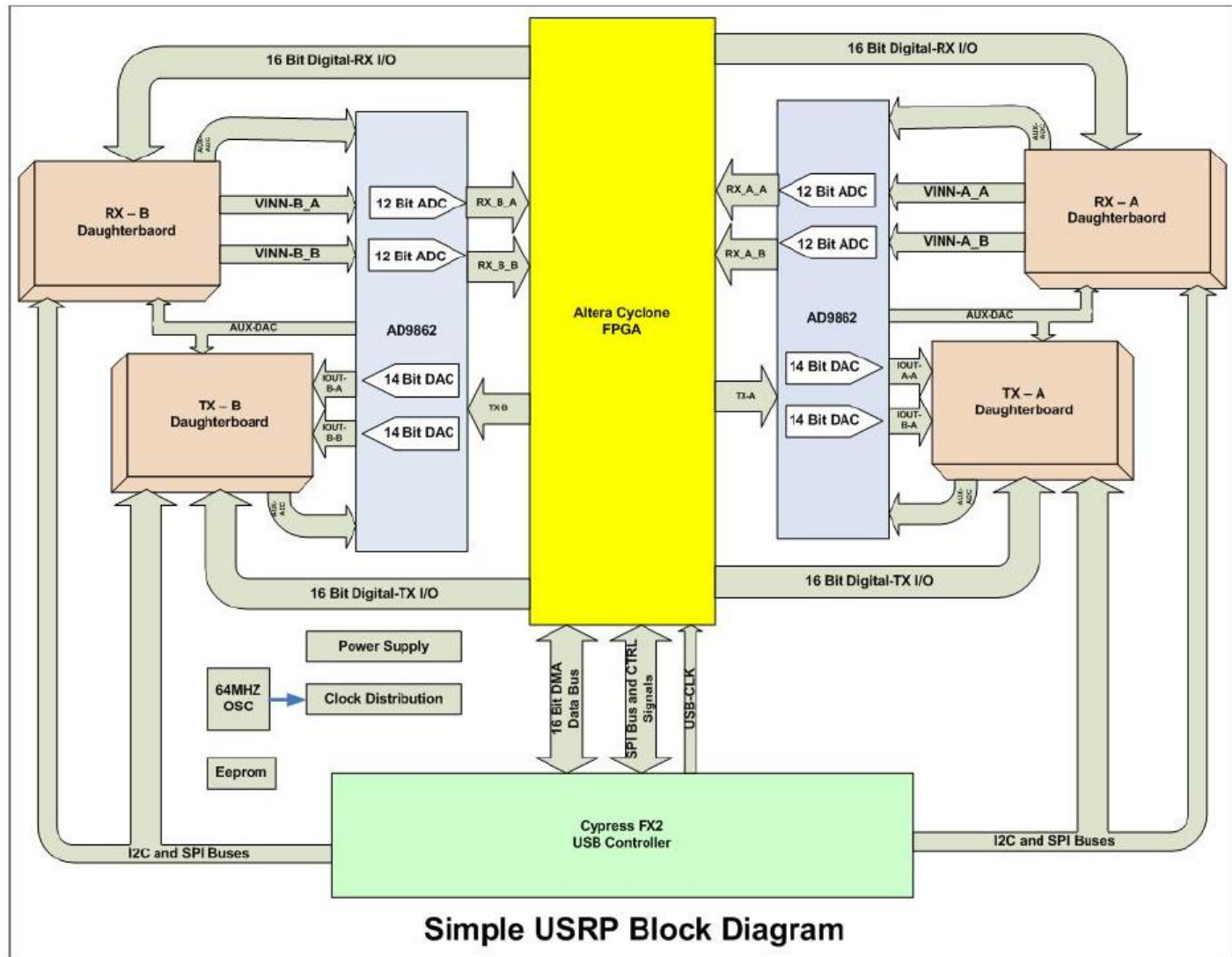
1. In the ideal software-defined radio, the antenna connects directly to the LNA and ADC, or the PA and DAC. The processor handles all radio functions, filtering, up/downconversion, modulation/demodulation, and digital baseband.

Software Radio



2. Today's SDR architecture features the usual I/Q signal paths. The DDC and DUC functions may be separate ICs, or they're performed in the baseband DSP or FPGA.

Software Radio

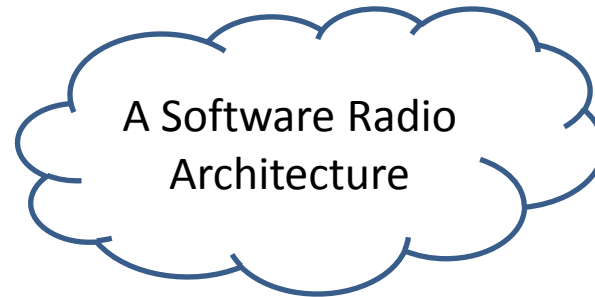


Iris Overview

- Software Radio
- Iris Overview
- Iris Architecture
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What is Iris?

What is Iris?



What is Iris?



Reconfigurable



A Software Radio
Architecture

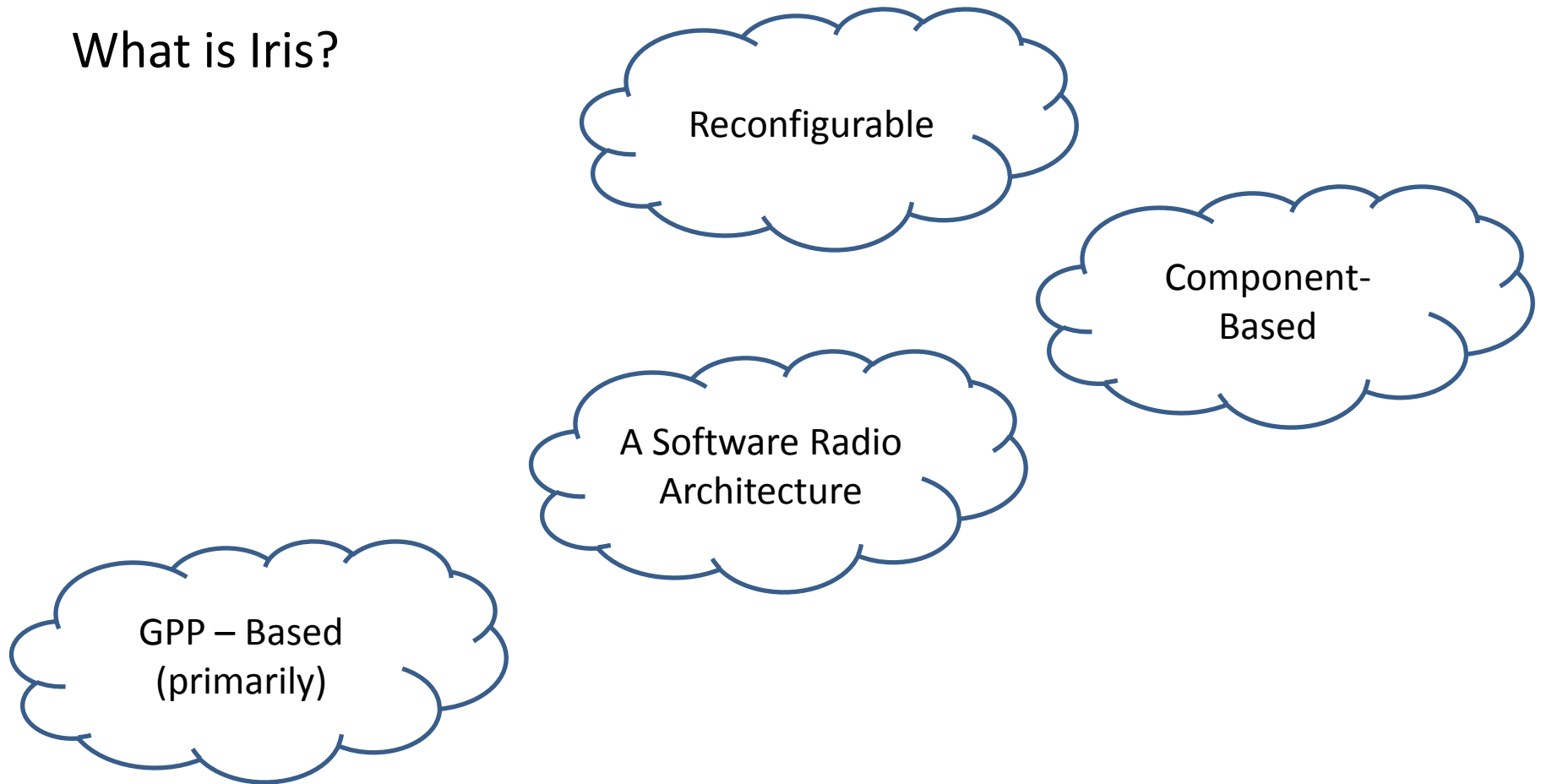
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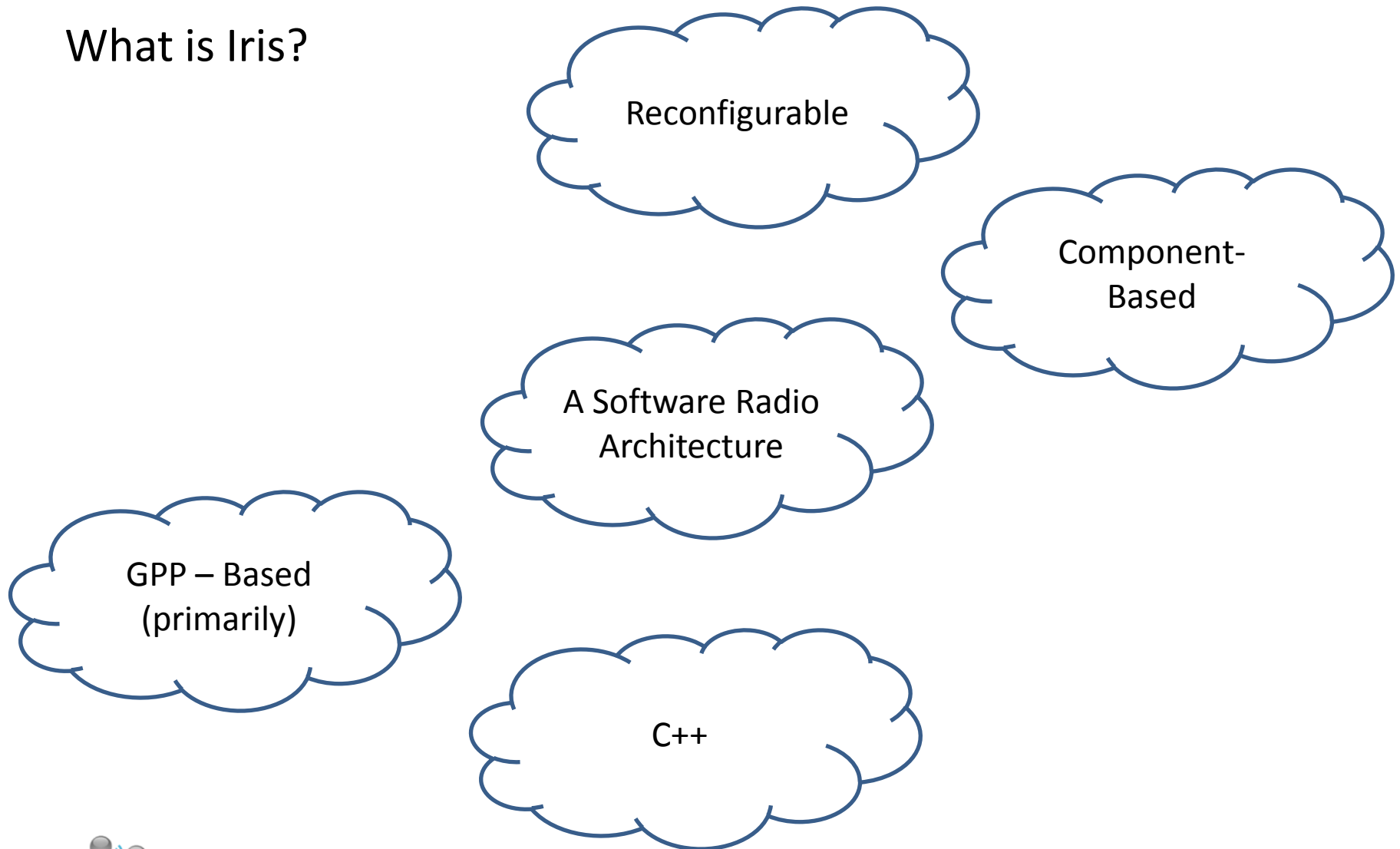
A Software Radio
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GPP – Based
(primarily)

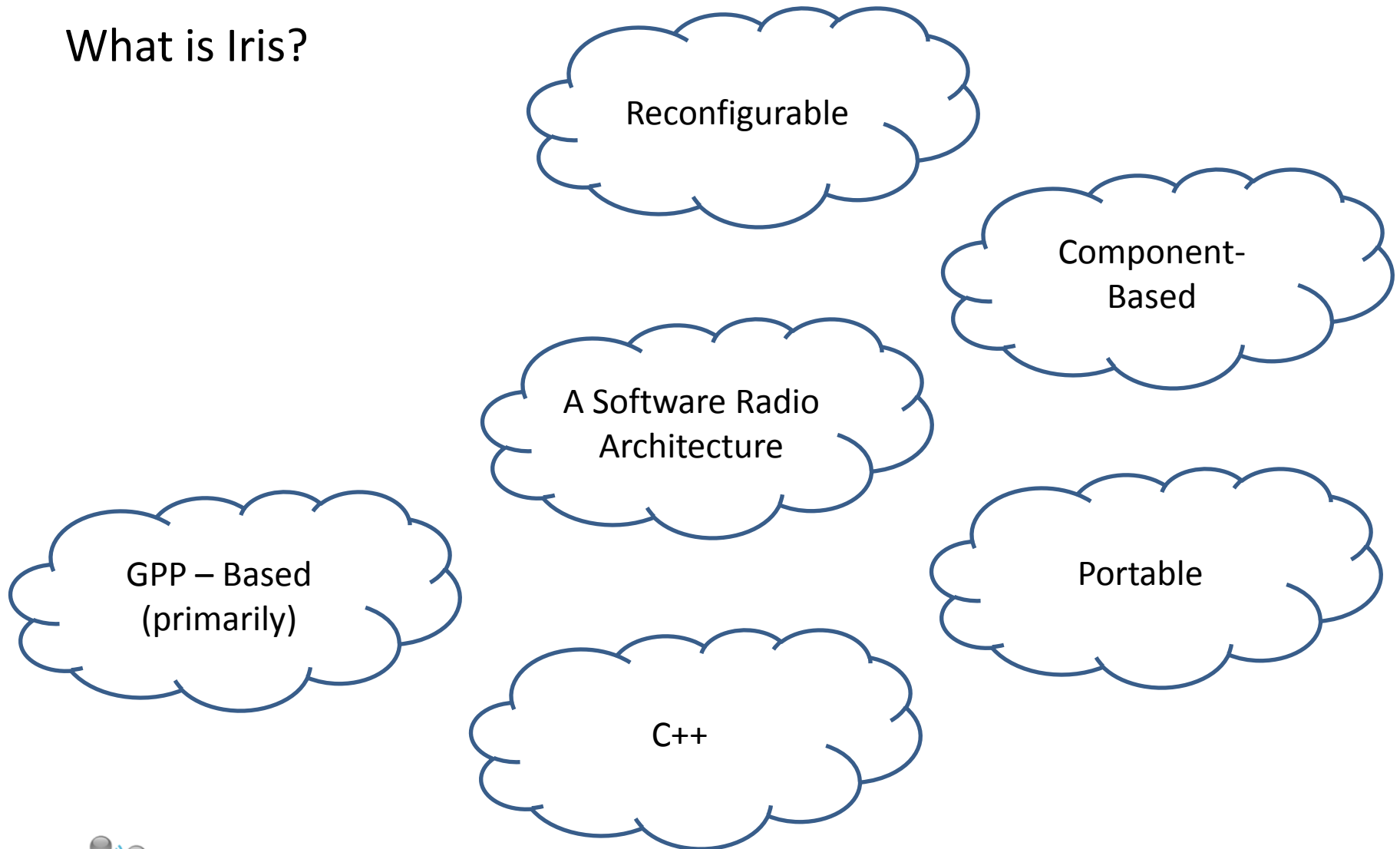
What is Iris?



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What is Iris?

Extensible

Reconfigurable

Component-
Based

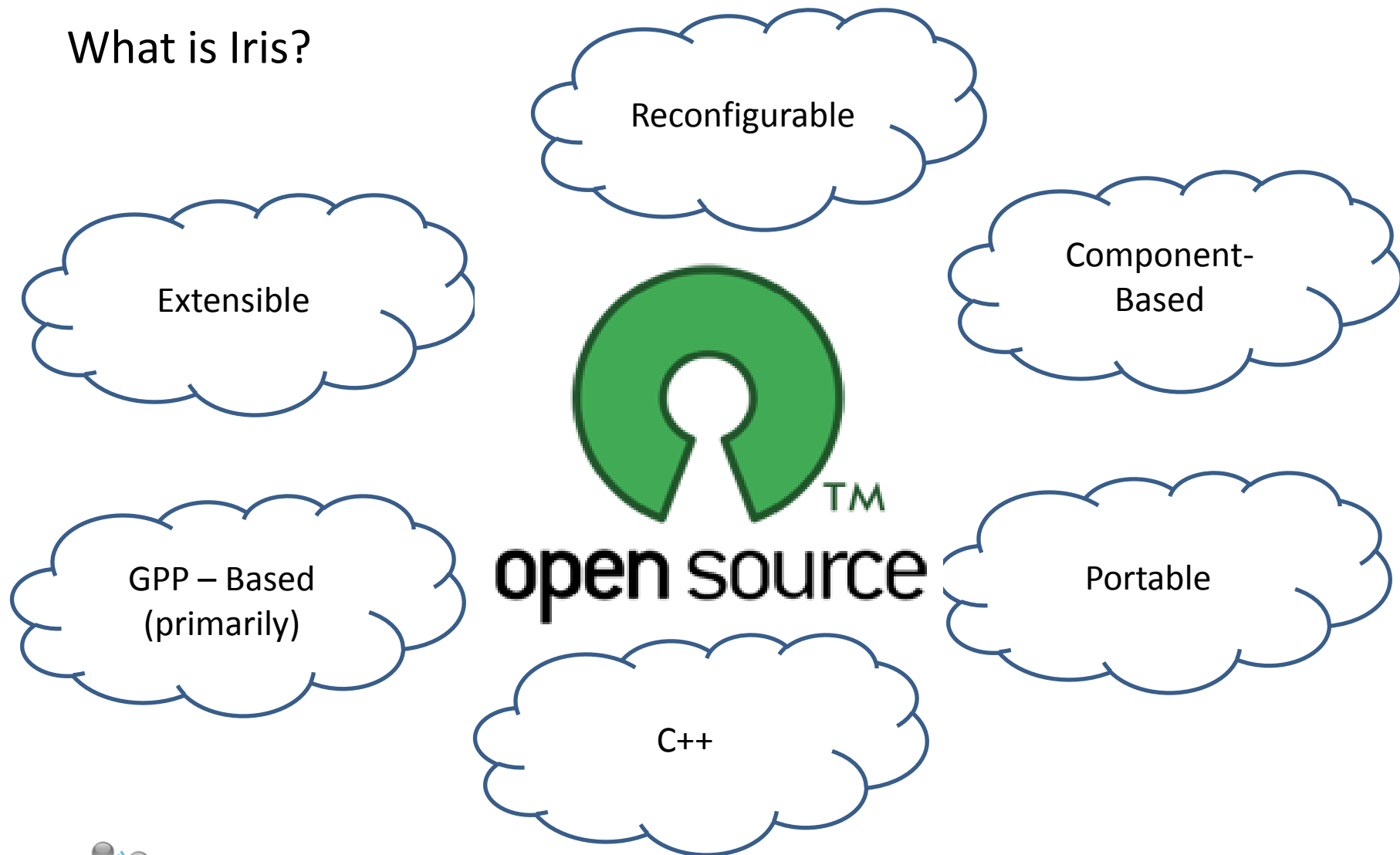
A Software Radio
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GPP – Based
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Portable

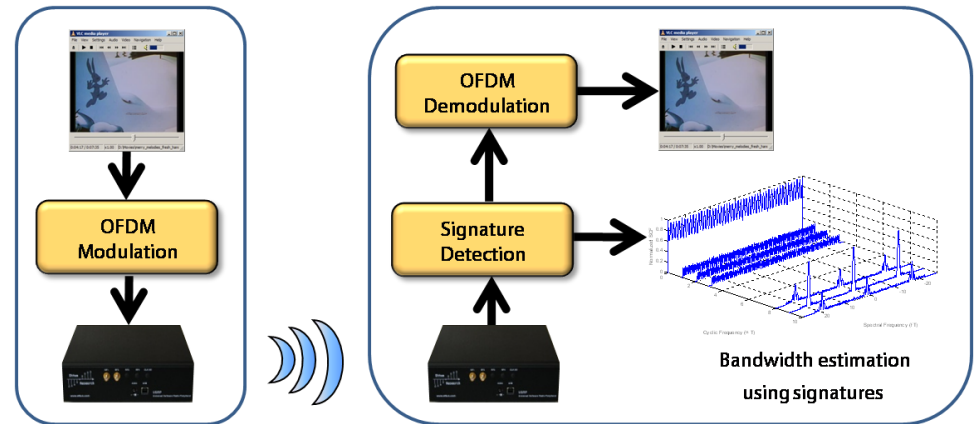
C++

What is Iris?



What can I do with Iris?

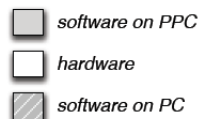
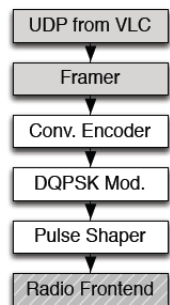
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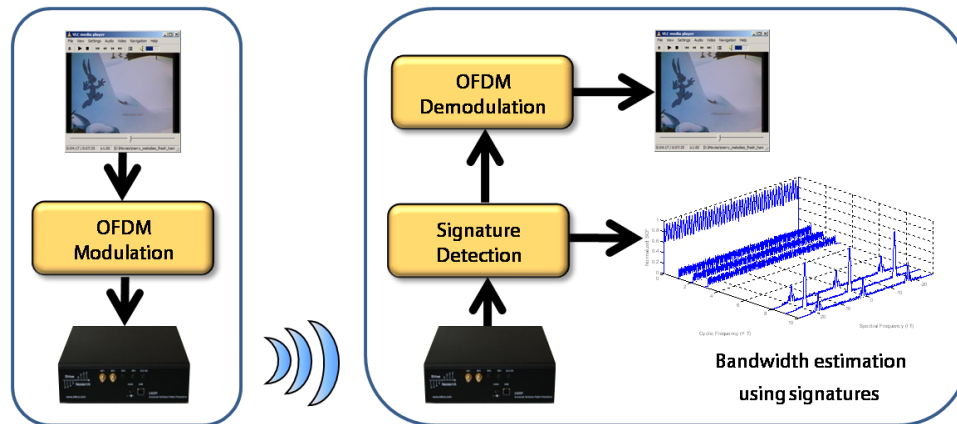
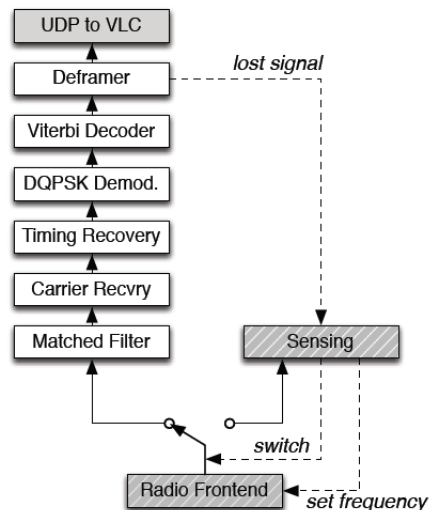
Iris Overview

What can I do with Iris?

Transmission



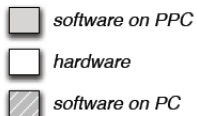
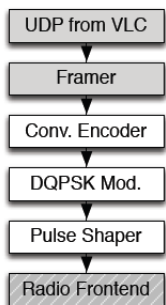
Reception



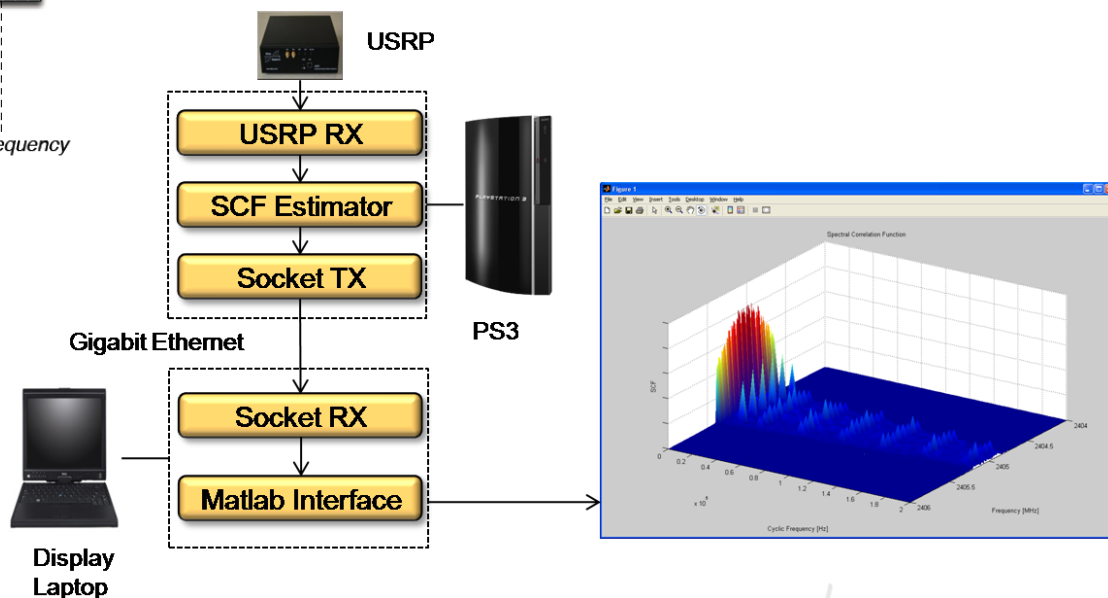
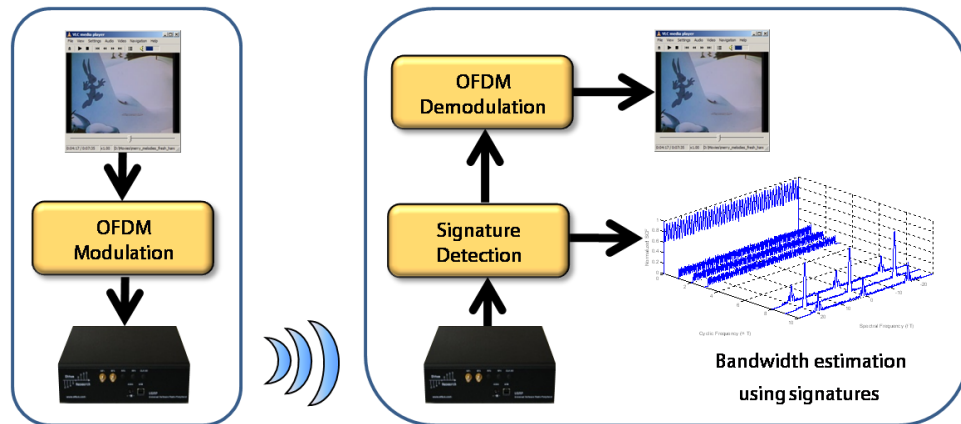
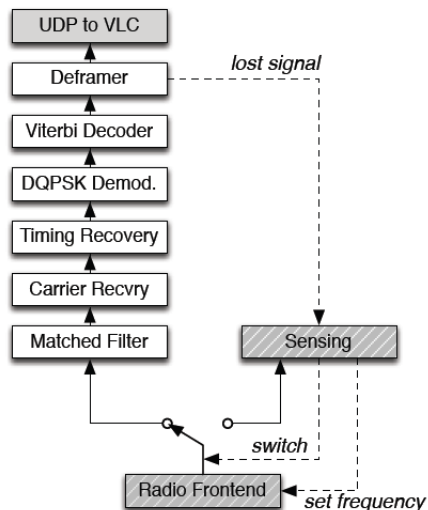
Iris Overview

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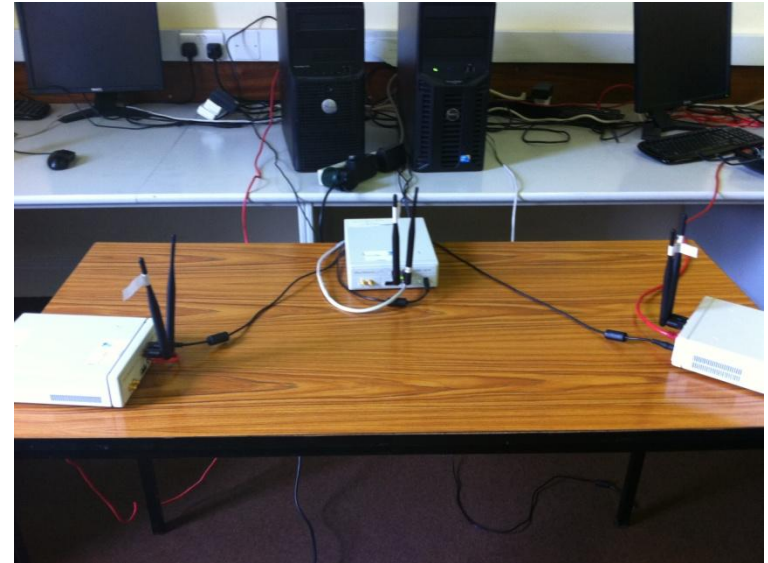
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Reception

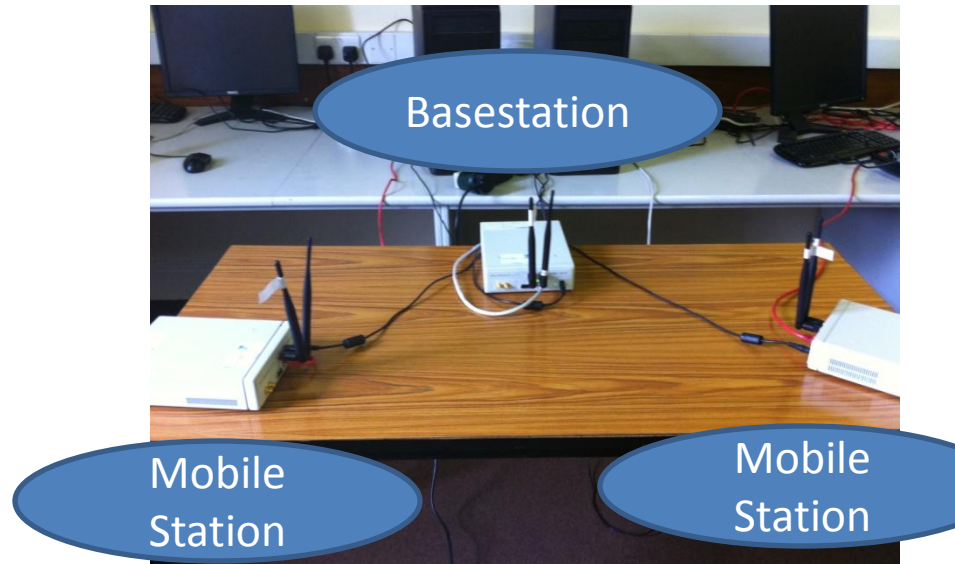


What can I do with Iris?



- Jacek Kibilda
- COST Short-Term Scientific Mission
- 2 weeks (no prior knowledge of Iris)
- DSA demo (primary user avoidance)

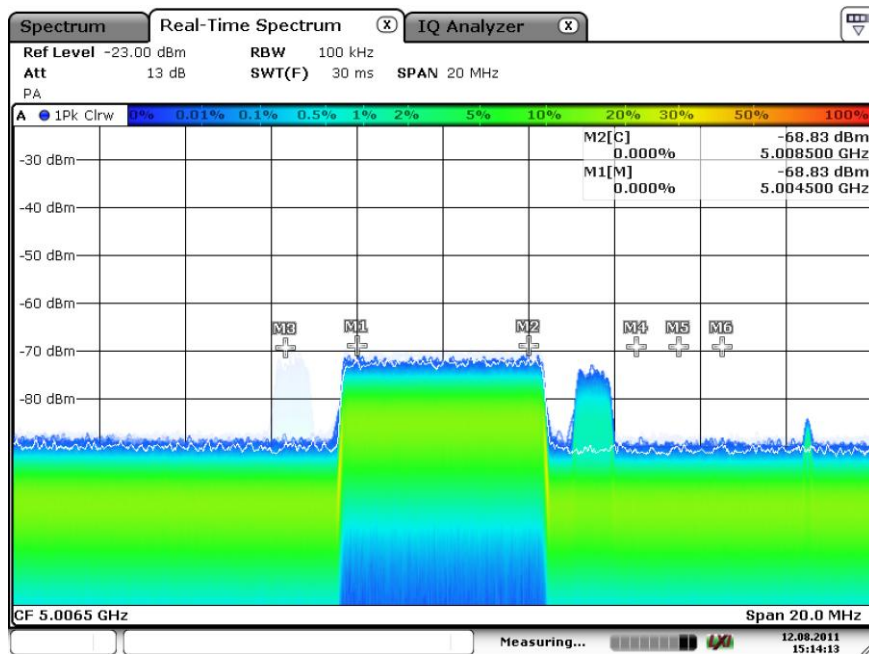
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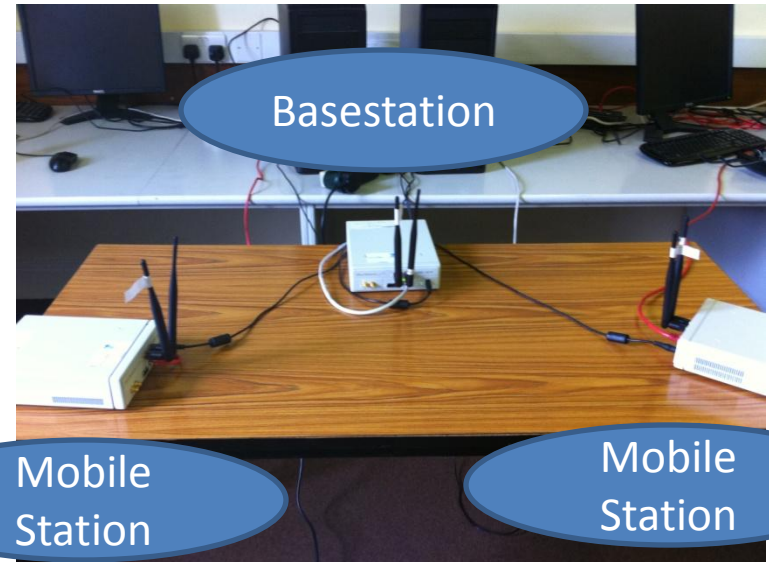
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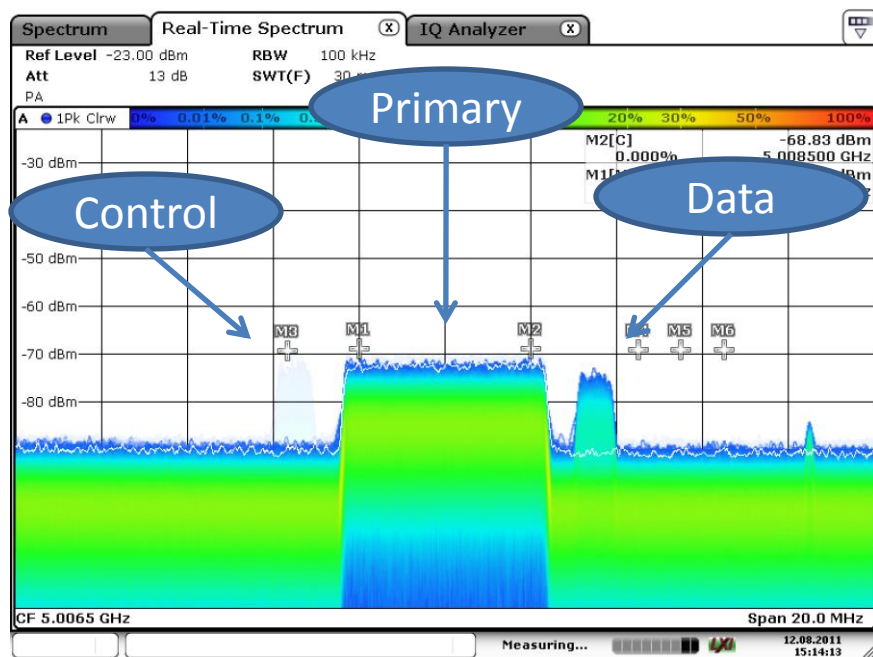
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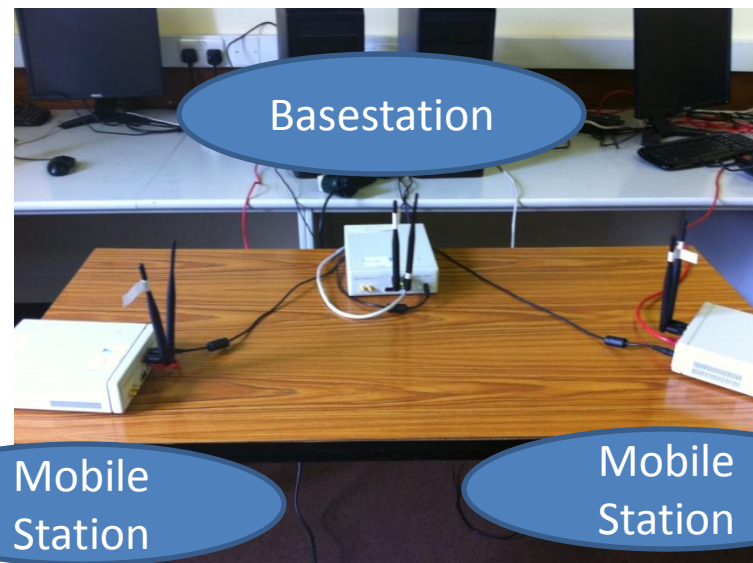
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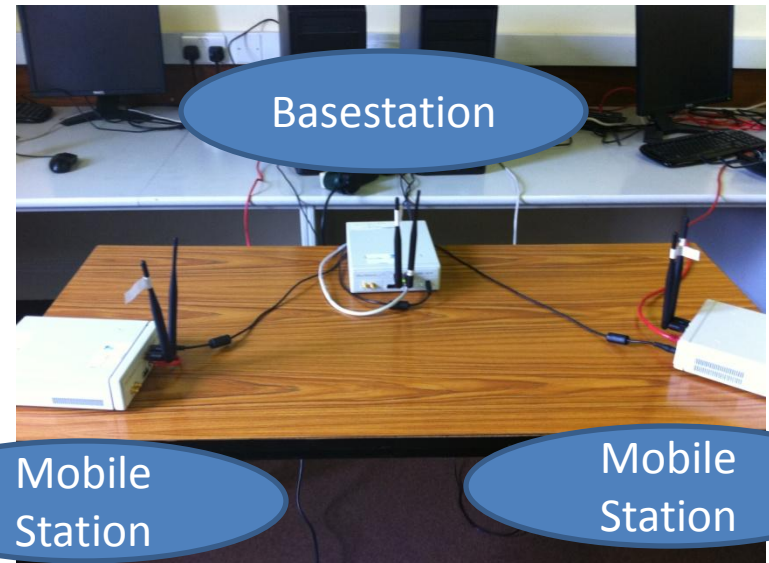
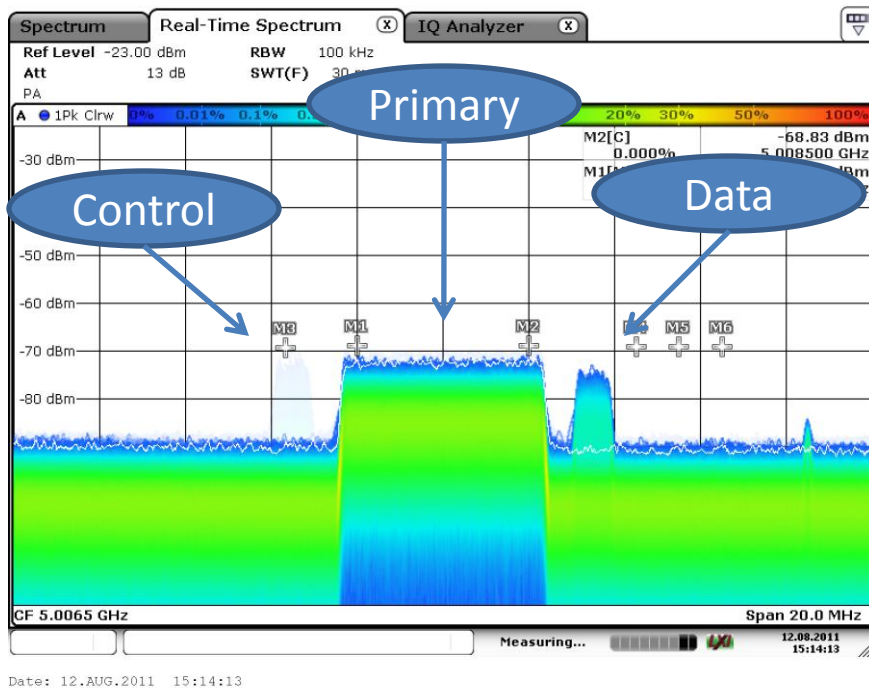
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<http://ledoyle.wordpress.com/2011/08/14/speedy-creation-of-a-cognitive-radio-demo/>

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The Basics...

- A GPP-based software radio architecture
 - Fundamental block is the **component**



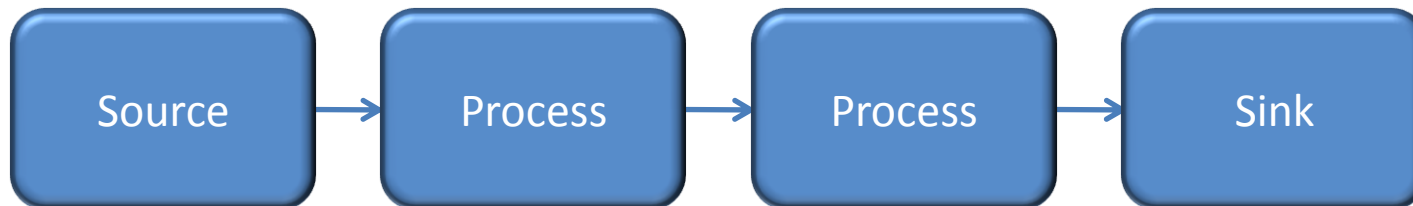
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- Most basic configuration :
 - A source component
 - A sink component
 - Some processing components



The Basics...

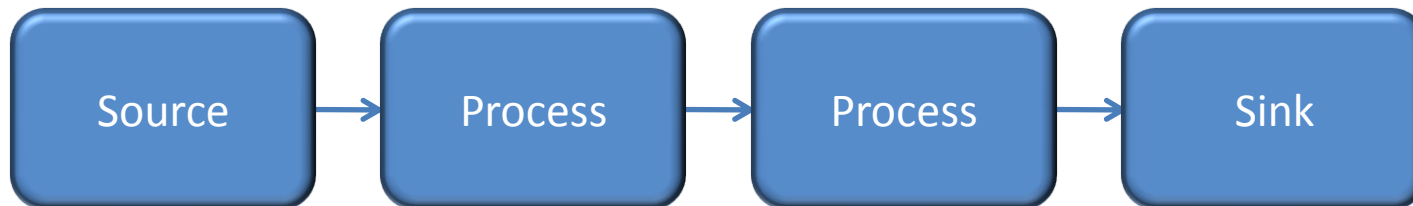
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- XML document describes radio structure

Iris Architecture - The Basics



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<softwareradio name="Radio1">

  <engine name="phyengine1" class="phyengine">

    <component name="filerawreader1" class="filerawreader">
      <parameter name="filename" value="testdata.txt"/>
      <port name="output1" class="output"/>
    </component>

    <component name="ofdmmod1" class="ofdmmodulator">
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Iris Architecture - The Basics



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```

```
</softwareradio>
```



Iris Architecture - The Basics



```
<softwareradio name="Radio1">
```

```
  <engine name="phyengine1" class="phyengine">
```

```
    <component name="filerawreader1" class="filerawreader">
      <parameter name="filename" value="testdata.txt"/>
      <port name="output1" class="output"/>
    </component>
```

```
    <component name="ofdmmod1" class="ofdmmodulator">
      <port name="input1" class="input"/>
      <port name="output1" class="output"/>
    </component>
```

```
    <component name="ofmdemod1" class="ofmdemodulator">
      <port name="input1" class="input"/>
      <port name="output1" class="output"/>
    </component>
```

```
    <component name="filerawwriter1" class="filerawwriter">
      <parameter name="filename" value="out.txt"/>
      <port name="input1" class="input"/>
    </component>
```

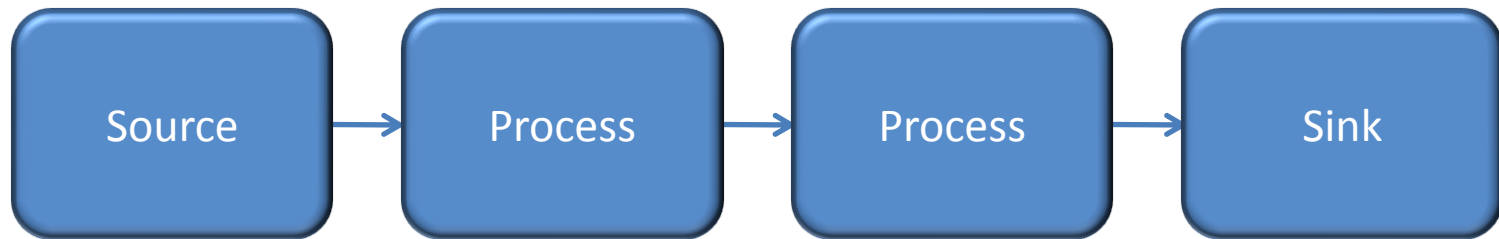
```
  </engine>
```

```
    <link source="filerawreader1.output1" sink="ofdmmod1.input1" />
    <link source="ofdmmod1.output1" sink="ofmdemod1.input1" />
    <link source="ofmdemod1.output1" sink="filerawwriter1.input1" />
```

```
</softwareradio>
```



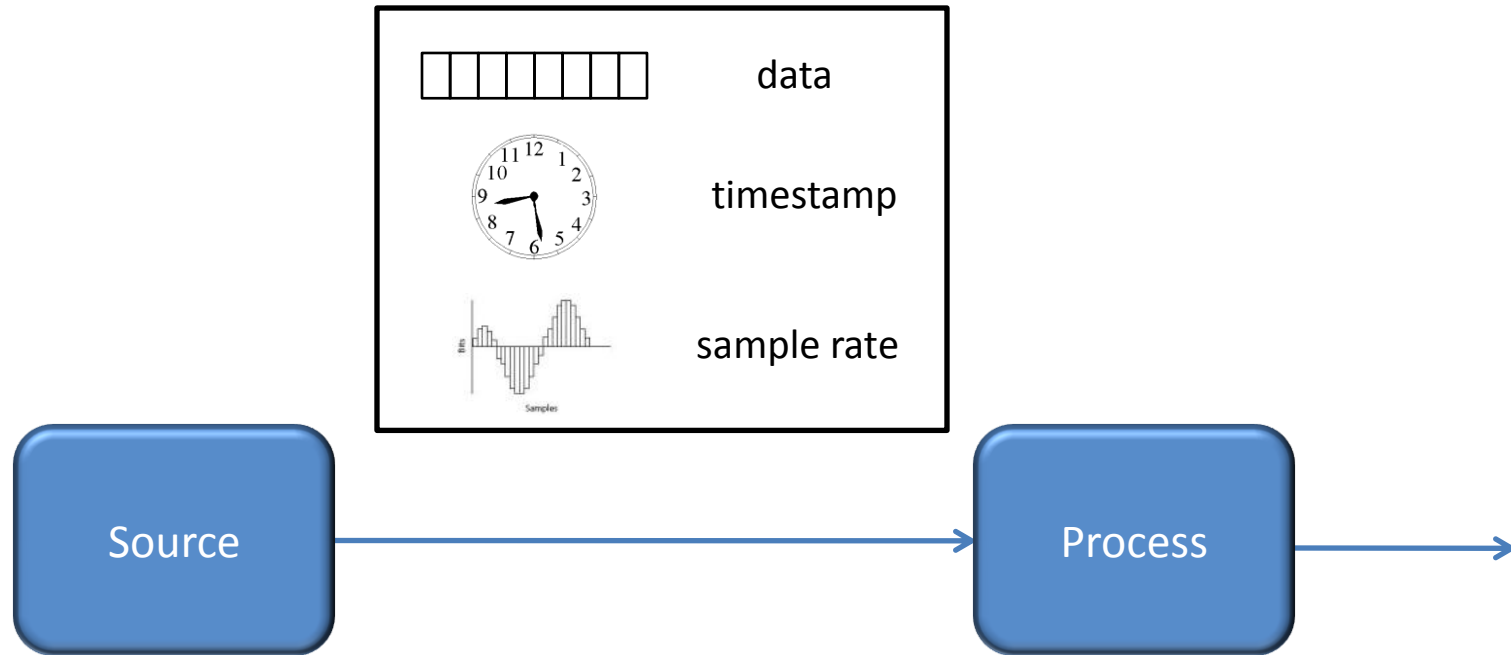
Iris Architecture - The Basics



Iris Architecture - The Basics



Iris Architecture - The Basics

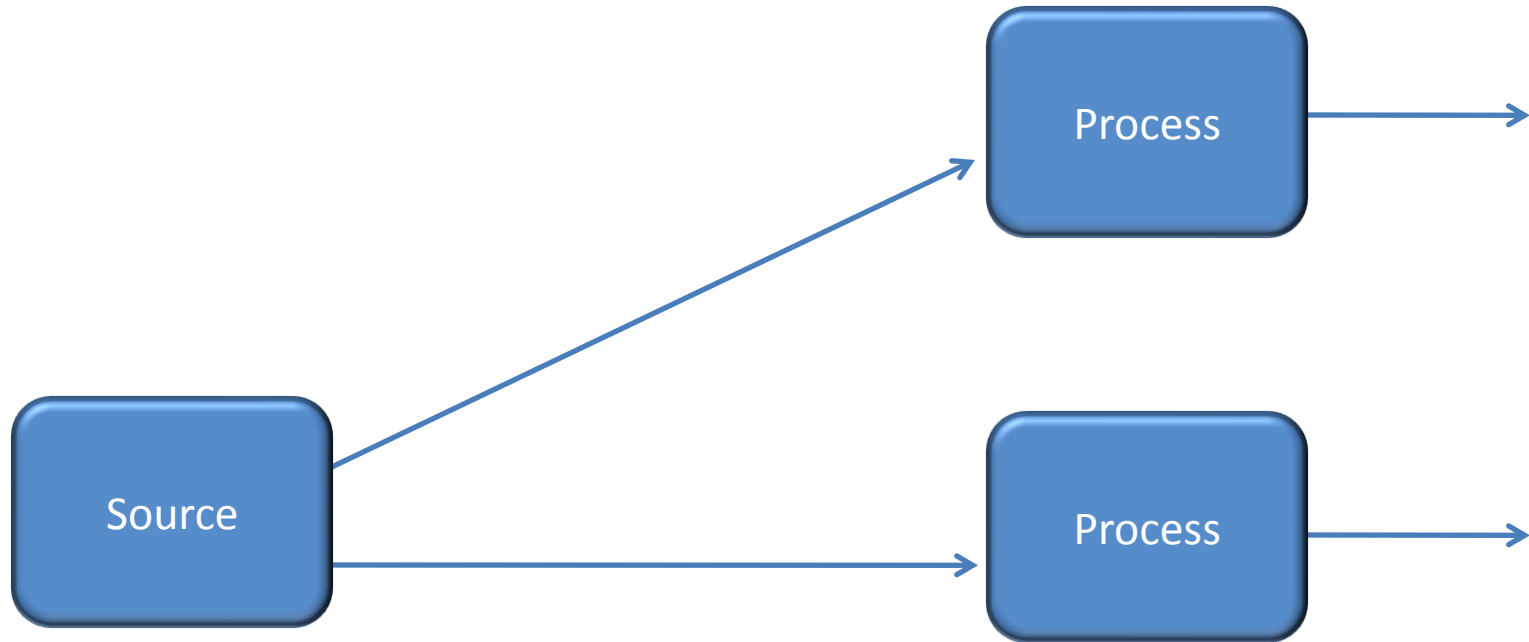


- Data is passed between components in blocks – a **DataSet**
- Vector of data samples
- Metadata – e.g. timestamp, sample rate

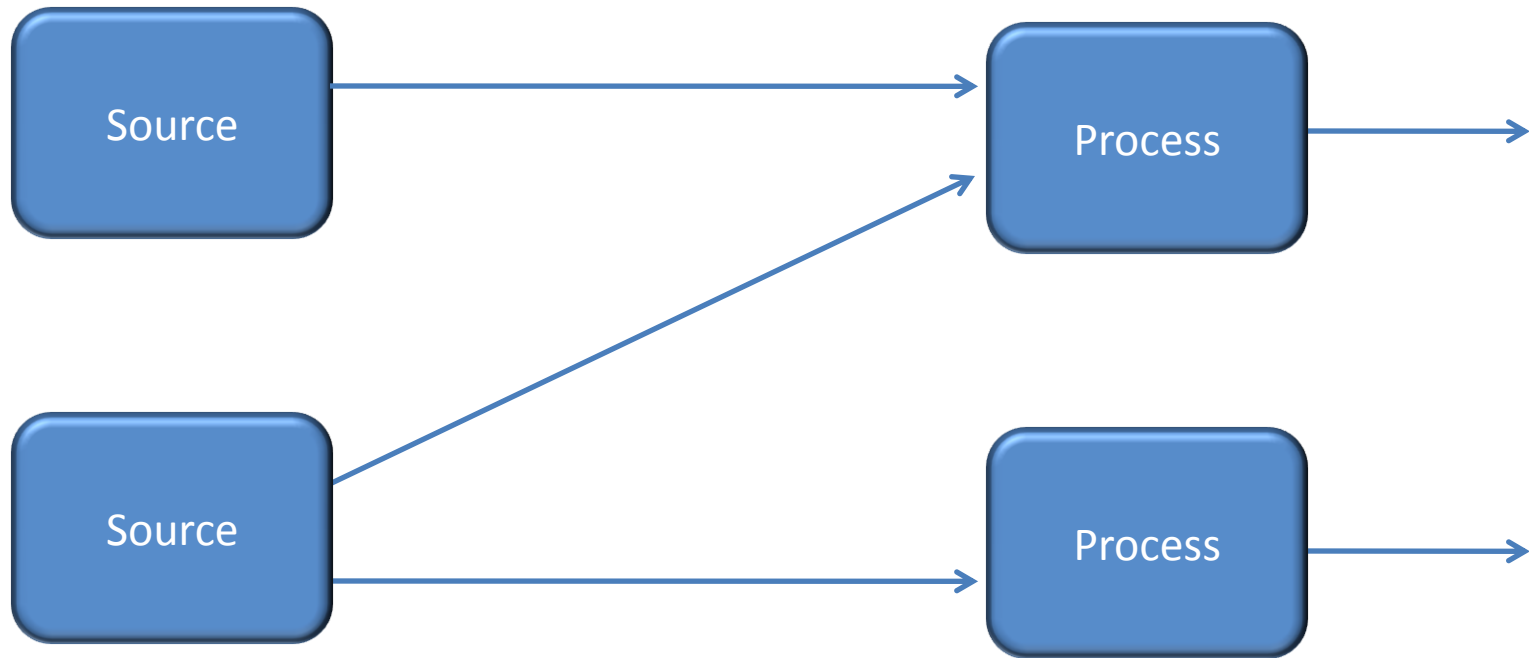
Iris Architecture - The Basics



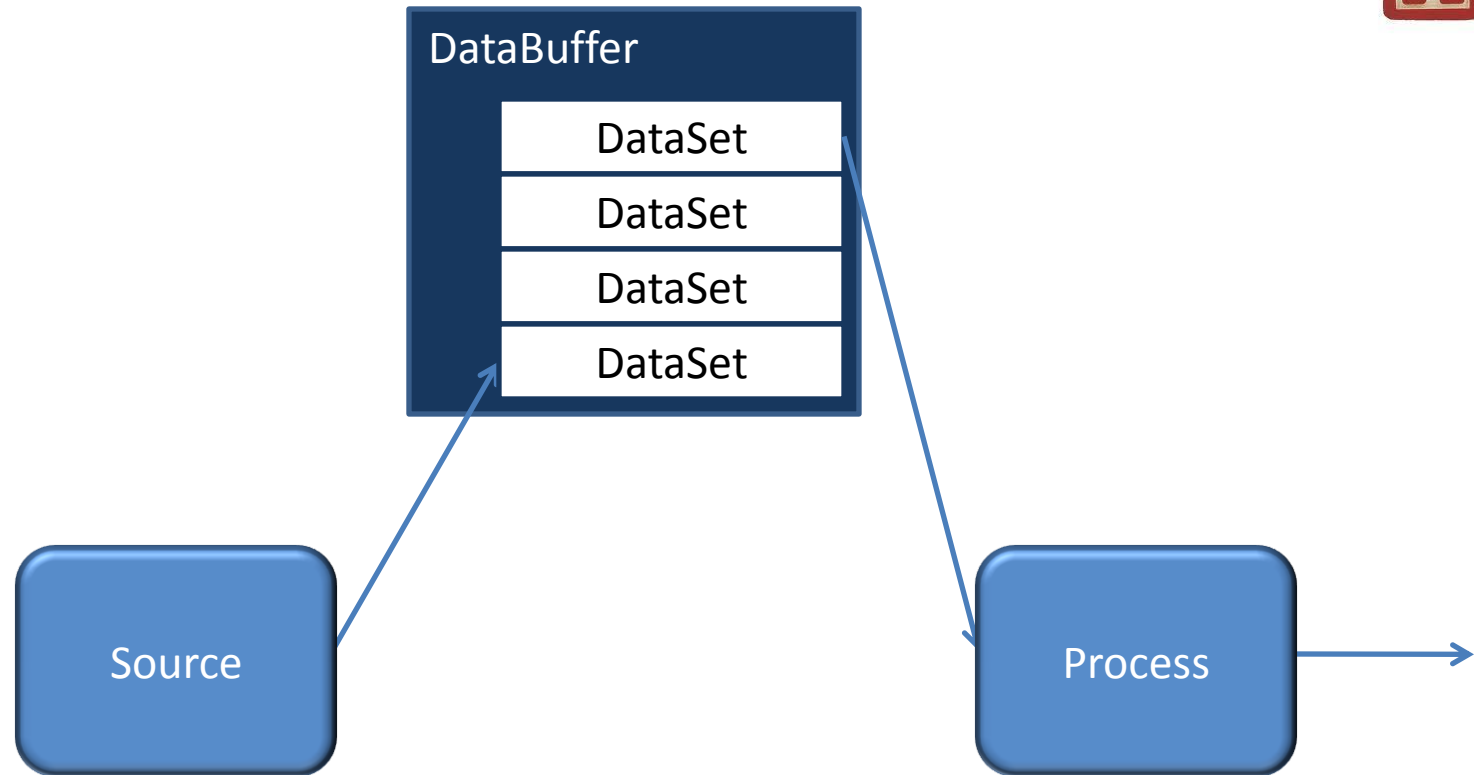
Iris Architecture - The Basics



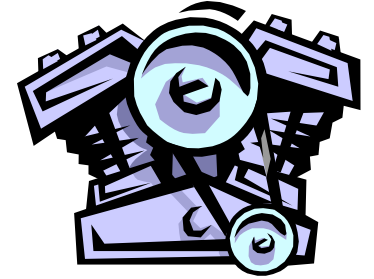
Iris Architecture - The Basics



Iris Architecture - The Basics

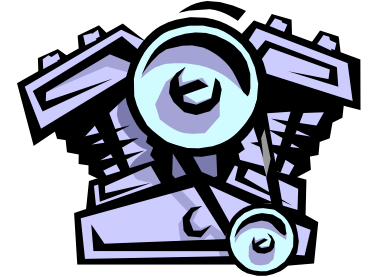


Engines



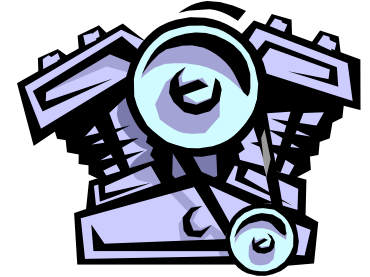
Engines

- *An engine*
 - The environment within which one more components operates
 - Defines its own data-flow mechanism
 - Defines its own reconfiguration mechanisms
 - Runs one or more of its own threads
 - Provides a clean interface for the Iris system



Engines

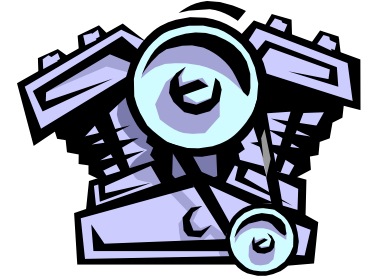
- An *engine*
 - The environment within which one more components operates
 - Defines its own data-flow mechanism
 - Defines its own reconfiguration mechanisms
 - Runs one or more of its own threads
 - Provides a clean interface for the Iris system

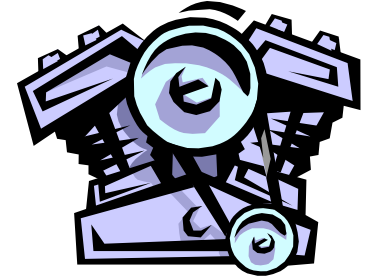


Executes a section of the flow graph

Completely up to the engine how that's done

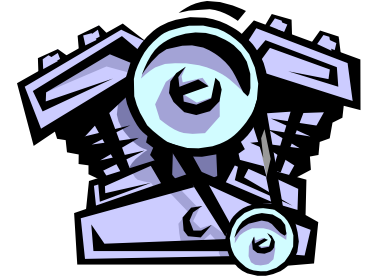
- Two engine types:
 - PHY Engine
 - Stack Engine





- PHY Engine

- Maximum flexibility
- One thread per engine
- Data-driven execution
- One or more components per engine
- Multiple component inputs / outputs
- Unidirectional data flow
- No fixed relationship between the inputs and outputs of a component
- Flexible blocksizes



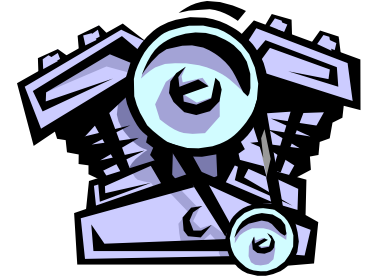
PHY Engine

Usrp
Receiver

Signal
Analyser

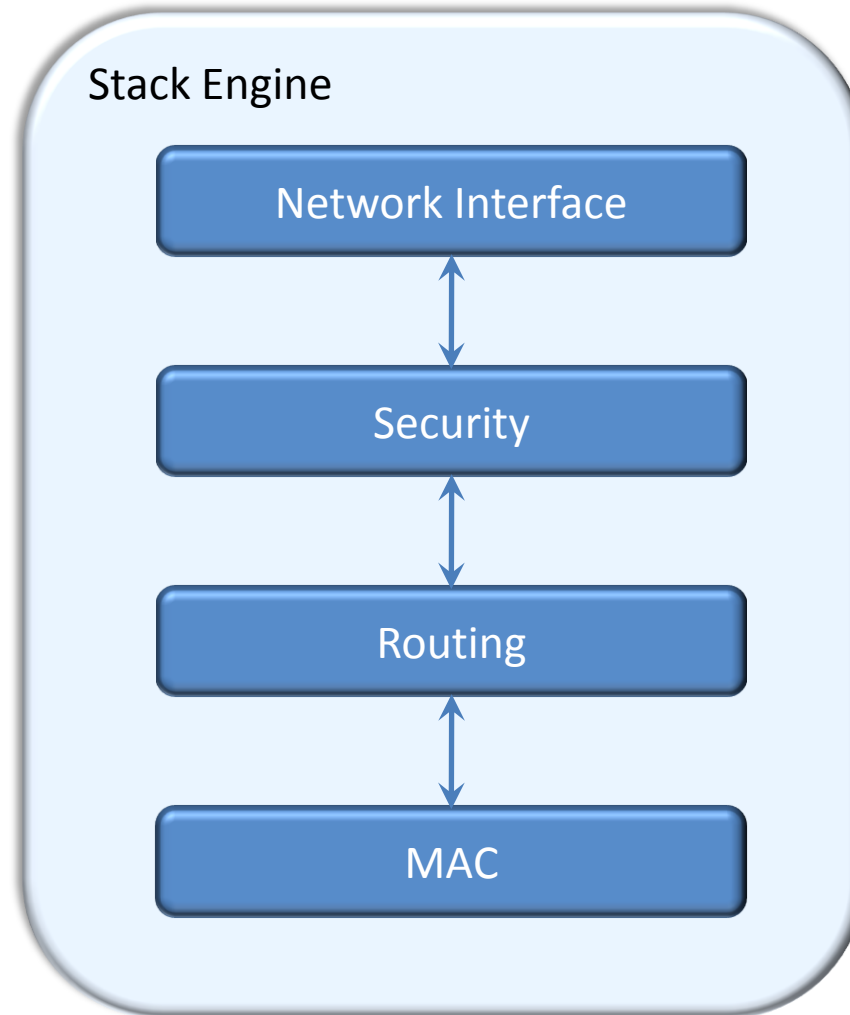
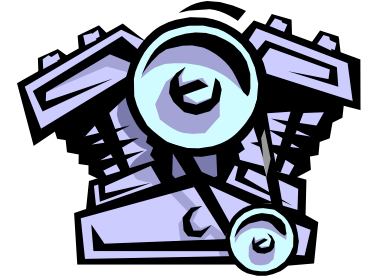
OFDM
Demodulator

File
Writer



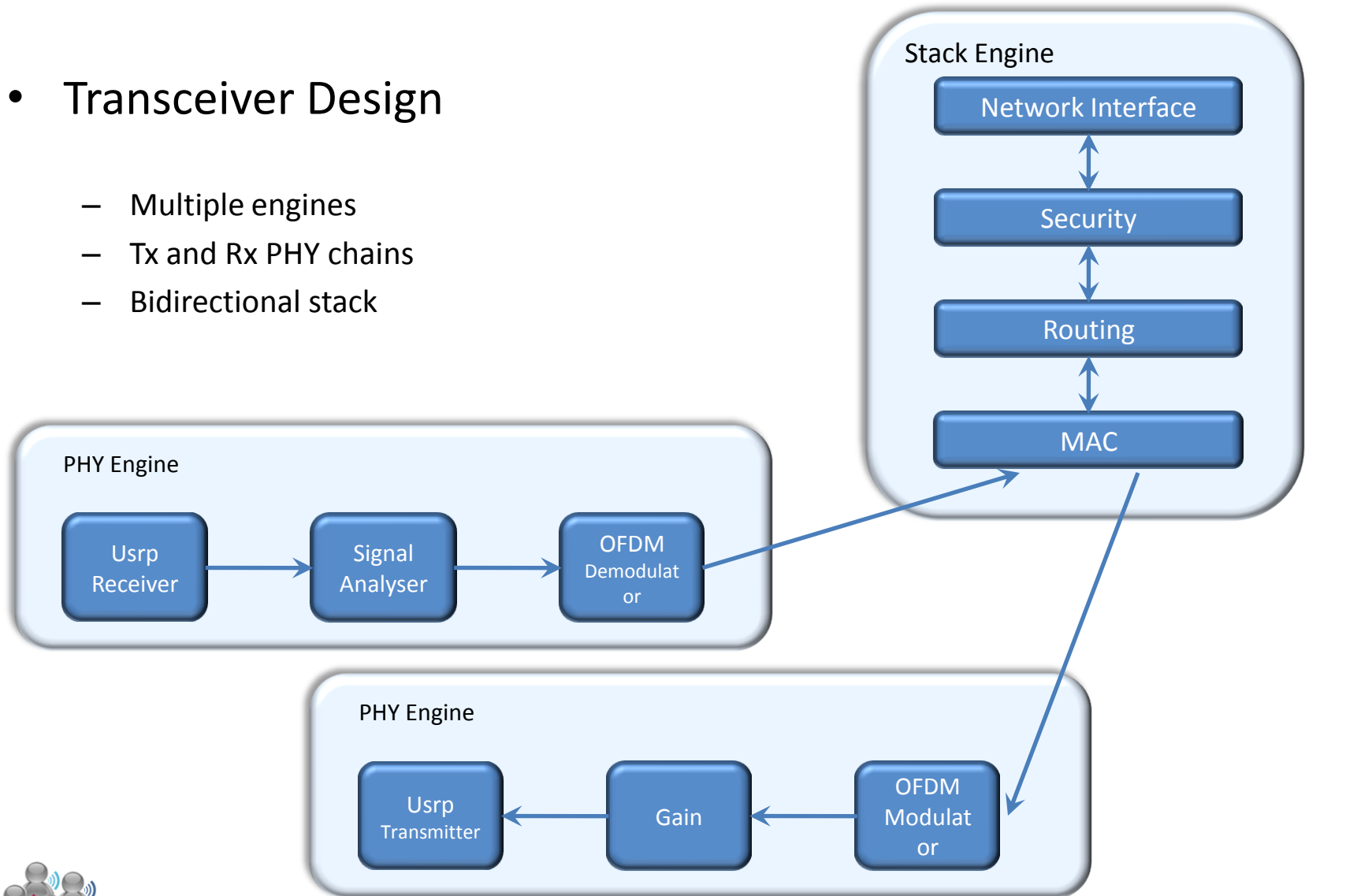
- Stack Engine
 - Network stack architecture
 - Components are layers within the stack
 - Each component runs its own thread
 - Bidirectional data flow
 - Supports e.g. MAC layer implementations

Iris Architecture - Engines



- Transceiver Design

- Multiple engines
- Tx and Rx PHY chains
- Bidirectional stack



A PHY Component



A PHY Component



ExampleComponent

```
ExampleComponent(std::string name);  
  
void calculateOutputTypes(  
    std::map<std::string, int>& inputTypes,  
    std::map<std::string, int>& outputTypes);  
  
void registerPorts();  
  
void initialize();  
  
void process();
```

Iris Architecture - PHY Components



```
ExampleComponent::ExampleComponent(std::string name)
: PhyComponent(name,                                // component name
               "example",                            // component type
               "An example phy component",           // description
               "Paul Sutton",                        // author
               "0.1")                               // version
{
    registerParameter(
        "exampleparameter",                          // name
        "An example parameter",                      // description
        "0",                                          // default value
        true,                                        // dynamic?
        example_x,                                   // parameter
        Interval<uint32_t>(0,5));                    // allowed values
}
```

exampleparameter



```
ExampleComponent::ExampleComponent(std::string name)
: PhyComponent(name,                               // component name
               "example",                           // component type
               "An example phy component",           // description
               "Paul Sutton",                        // author
               "0.1")                               // version
{
    registerParameter(
        "exampleparameter",                          // name
        "An example parameter",                      // description
        "0",                                          // default value
        true,                                        // dynamic?
        example_x,                                   // parameter
        Interval<uint32_t>(0,5));                    // allowed values
}
```

exampleparameter



```
void ExampleComponent::registerPorts()
{
    registerInputPort("input1", TypeInfo< uint32_t>::identifier);
    registerOutputPort("output1", TypeInfo< uint32_t >::identifier);
}

void ExampleComponent::calculateOutputTypes(
    std::map<std::string,int>& inputTypes,
    std::map<std::string,int>& outputTypes)
{
    //One output type - always uint32_t
    outputTypes["output1"] = TypeInfo< uint32_t >::identifier;
}
```


Iris Architecture - PHY Components

exampleparameter



```
void ExampleComponent::registerPorts()
{
    registerInputPort("input1", TypeInfo< uint32_t>::identifier);
    registerOutputPort("output1", TypeInfo< uint32_t >::identifier);
}

void ExampleComponent::calculateOutputTypes(
    std::map<std::string,int>& inputTypes,
    std::map<std::string,int>& outputTypes)
{
    //One output type - always uint32_t
    outputTypes["output1"] = TypeInfo< uint32_t >::identifier;
}
```

input1



output1



Iris Architecture - PHY Components

exampleparameter



```
void ExampleComponent::process()
{
    DataSet<uint32_t>* readDataSet = NULL;
    getInputDataSet("input1", readDataSet);
    std::size_t size = readDataSet->data.size();

    DataSet<uint32_t>* writeDataSet = NULL;
    getOutputDataSet("output1", writeDataSet, size);

    copy(readDataSet->data.begin(), readDataSet->data.end(),
        writeDataSet->data.begin());

    writeDataSet->timeStamp = readDataSet->timeStamp;
    writeDataSet->sampleRate = readDataSet->sampleRate;

    releaseInputDataSet("input1", readDataSet);
    releaseOutputDataSet("output1", writeDataSet);
}
```

input1



output1



A Stack Component



A Stack Component



```
ExampleComponent(std::string name);  
  
void initialize();  
  
void start();  
  
void stop();  
  
void processMessageFromAbove(boost::shared_ptr<StackDataSet> set);  
  
void processMessageFromBelow(boost::shared_ptr<StackDataSet> set);
```

Iris Architecture - Stack Components



```
ExampleComponent::ExampleComponent(std::string name)
    : StackComponent(name,                                // Component name
                      "example",                          // Component type
                      "An example stack component",        // Description
                      "Paul Sutton",                      // Author
                      "0.1")                              // Version
{
    registerParameter("exampleparameter",
                      "An example parameter",
                      "0",
                      true,
                      example_x,
                      Interval<uint32_t>(0,5));
}
```

Iris Architecture - Stack Components



```
ExampleComponent::ExampleComponent(std::string name)
    : StackComponent(name,                                // Component name
                      "example",                          // Component type
                      "An example stack component",        // Description
                      "Paul Sutton",                      // Author
                      "0.1")                              // Version
{
    registerParameter("exampleparameter",
                      "An example parameter",
                      "0",
                      true,
                      example_x,
                      Interval<uint32_t>(0,5));
}
```

exampleparameter

Iris Architecture - Stack Components



```
void ExampleComponent::processMessageFromAbove(  
    boost::shared_ptr<StackDataSet> set)  
{  
    sendDownwards(set); // Simply send the message on  
}  
  
void ExampleComponent::processMessageFromBelow(  
    boost::shared_ptr<StackDataSet> set)  
{  
    sendUpwards(set); // Simply send the message on  
}
```

exampleparameter

Iris Architecture - Stack Components



```
void ExampleComponent::processMessageFromAbove(  
    boost::shared_ptr<StackDataSet> set)  
{  
    sendDownwards(set); // Simply send the message on  
}  
  
void ExampleComponent::processMessageFromBelow(  
    boost::shared_ptr<StackDataSet> set)  
{  
    sendUpwards(set); // Simply send the message on  
}
```

example parameter



Getting Started

- Software Radio
- Iris Overview
- Iris Architecture
- **Getting Started**
- Controllers
- OFDM Specifics

Getting Started

- Code: <https://github.com/software radiosystems>
- Redmine: <http://www.software radiosystems.com/redmine/projects/iris>
- Mailing Lists: <http://www.software radiosystems.com/mailman/listinfo>

Getting Started

- Demo 1
 - Checkout core from github
 - Explore directories
 - CMake configuration & dependencies
 - Build, test & install
- Checkout modules (switch to demo branch)
- Explore directories
- CMake configuration & dependencies
- Build, test, benchmark & install

Getting Started

- Demo 2
 - Remote OFDM demo
 - Command line options
 - Parametric reconfiguration via XML
 - Display on analyser

Controllers

- Software Radio
- Iris Overview
- Iris Architecture
- Getting Started
- **Controllers**
- OFDM Specifics

Controllers

- So far...
 - We can create a radio
 - and reconfigure it manually

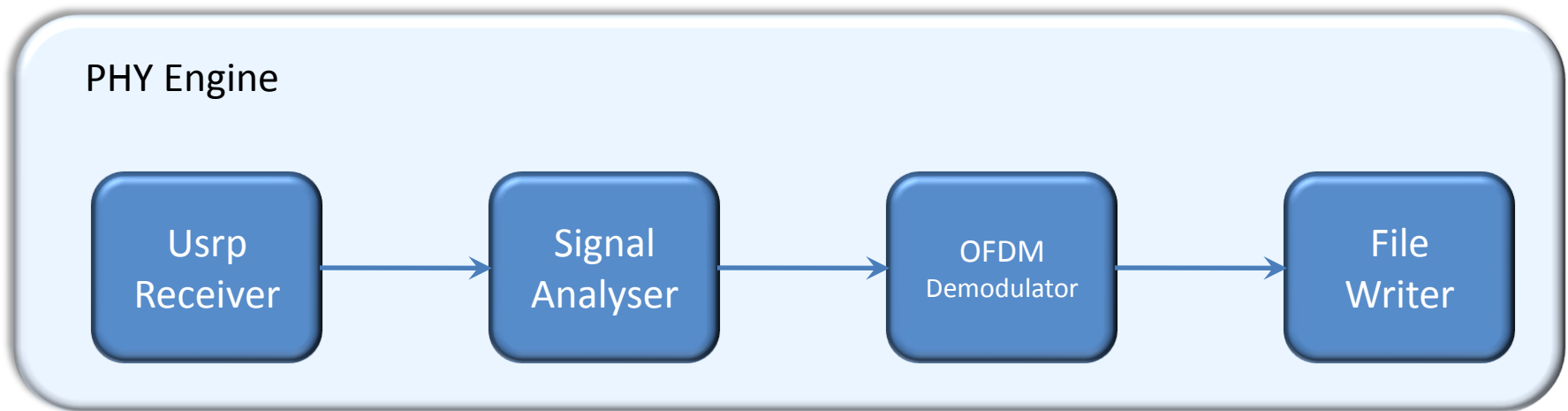


Controllers

- So far...
 - We can create a radio
 - and reconfigure it manually
- How to reconfigure **dynamically**?

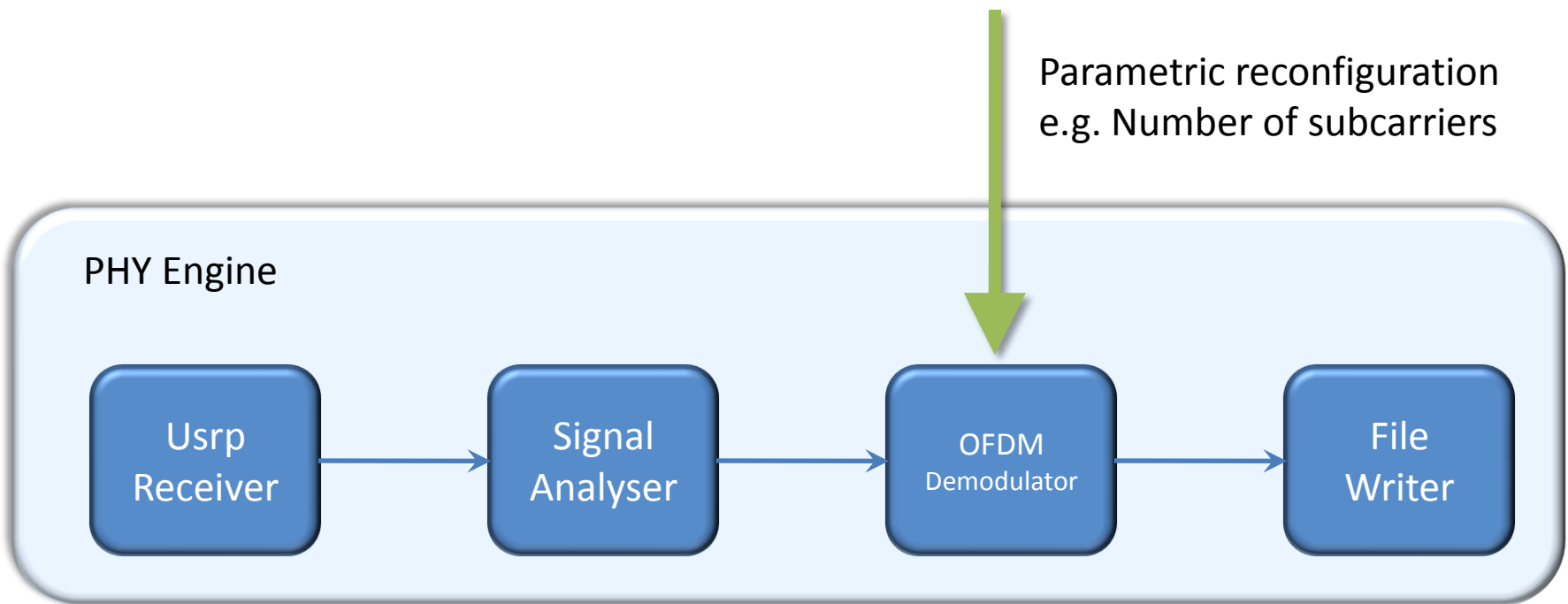
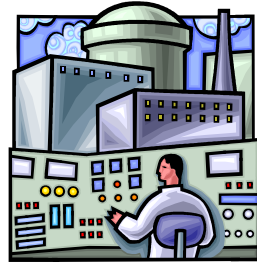


Controllers



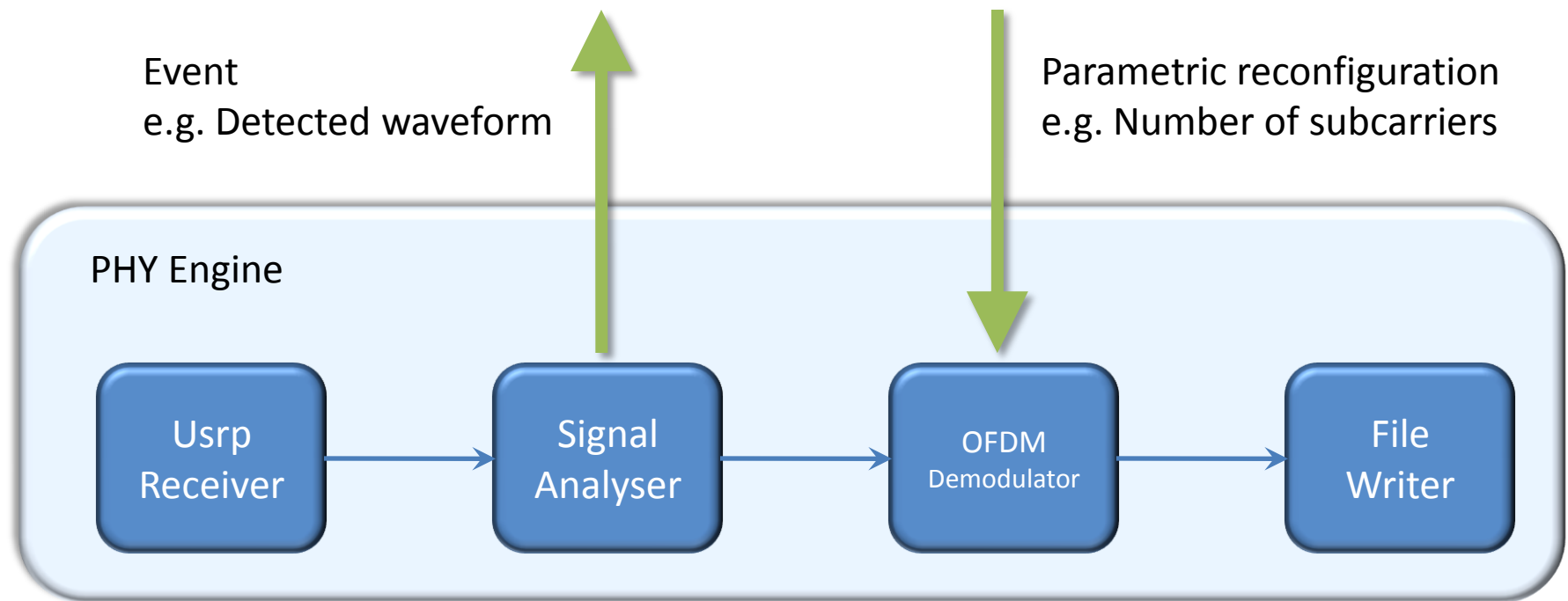
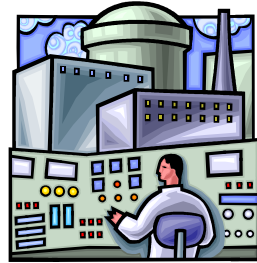
Controllers

- Parameters

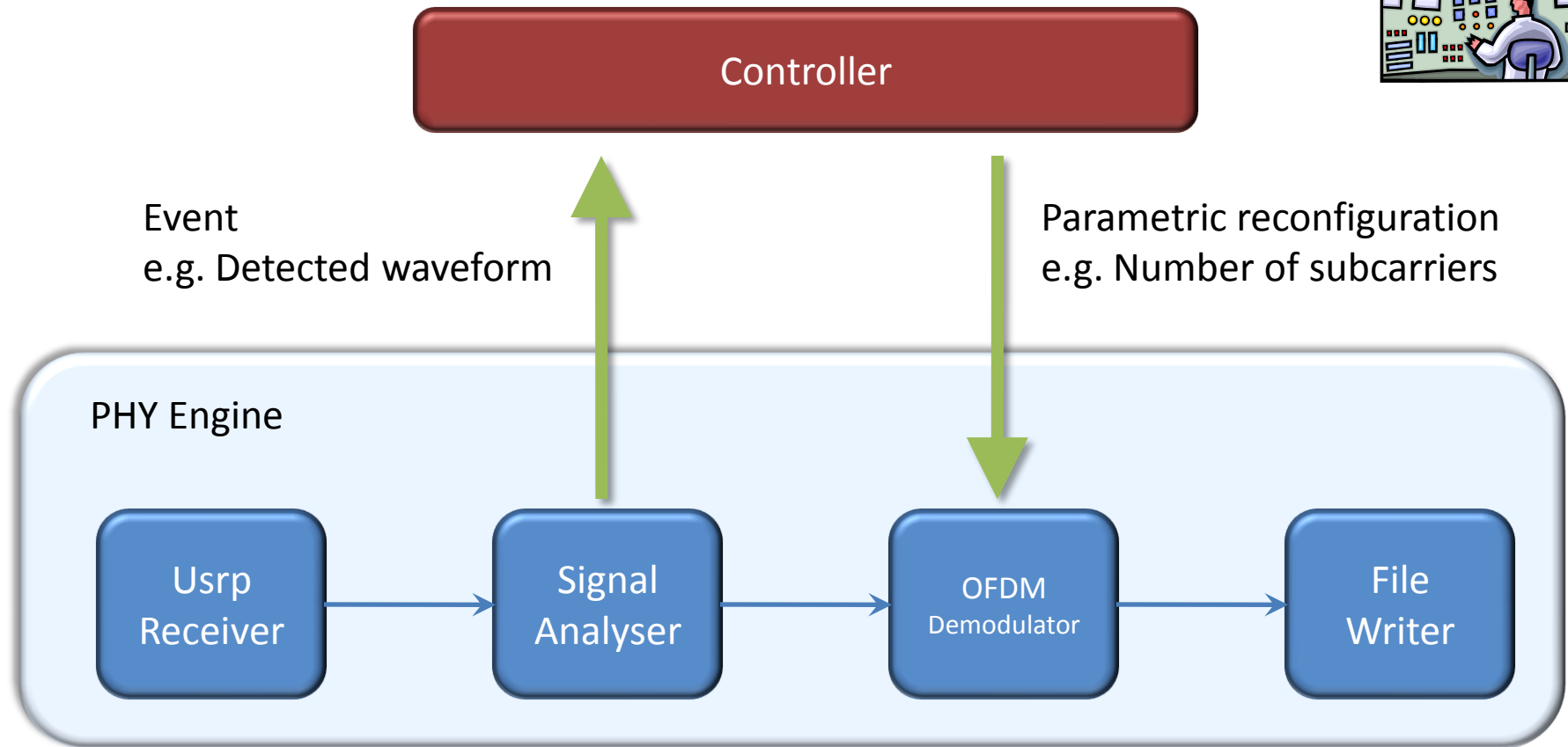
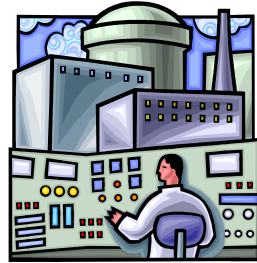


Controllers

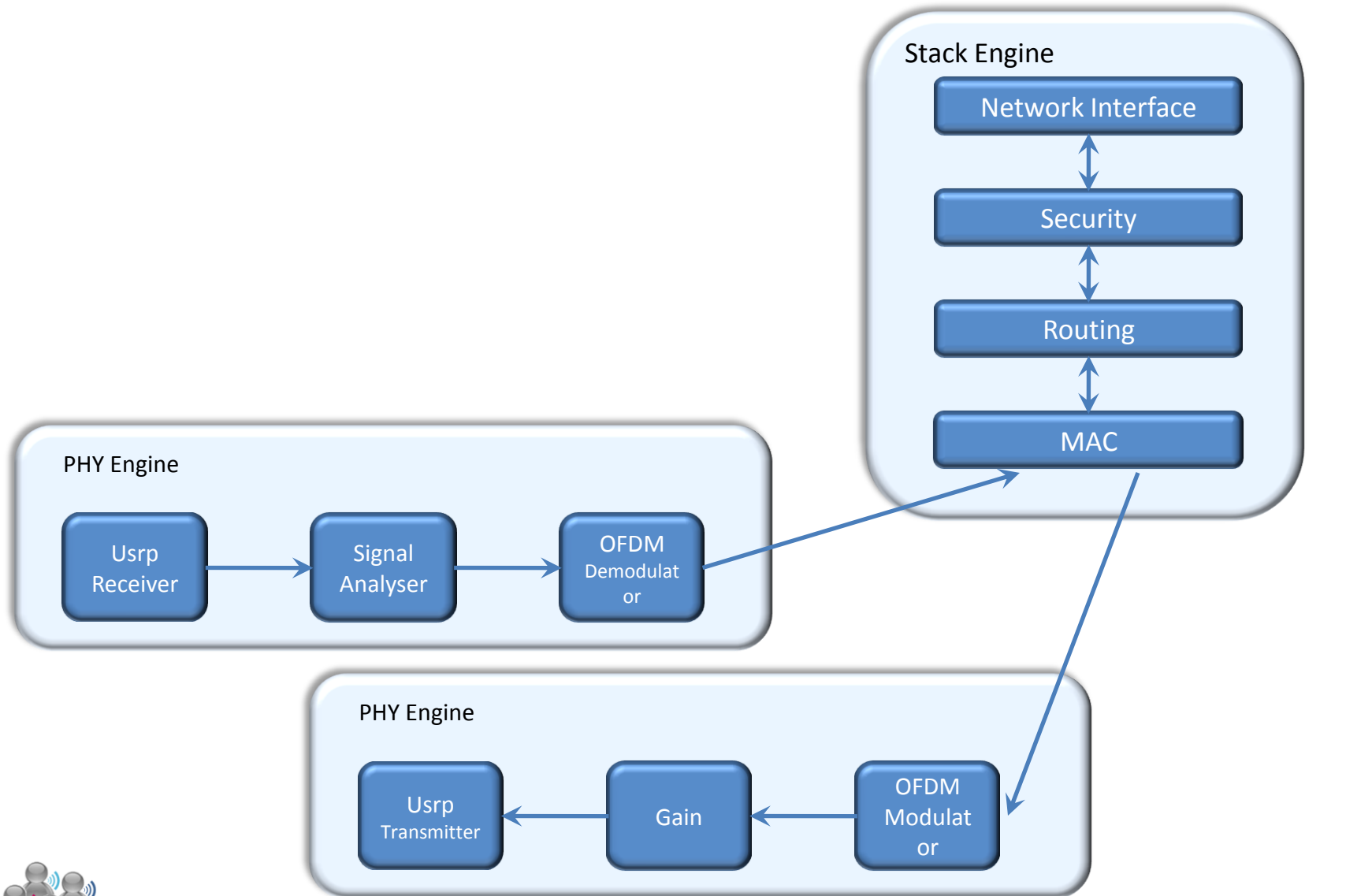
- Events



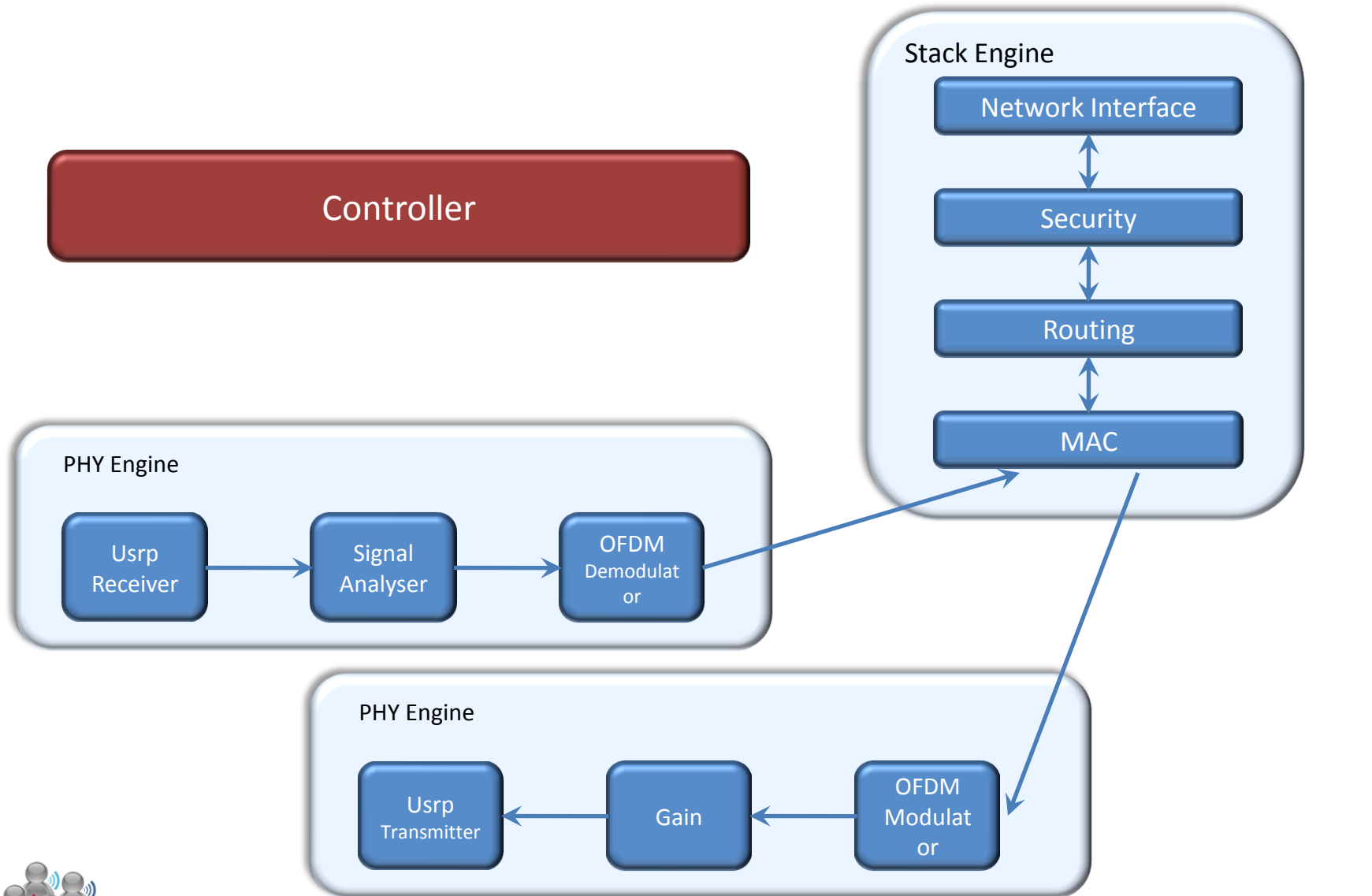
Controllers



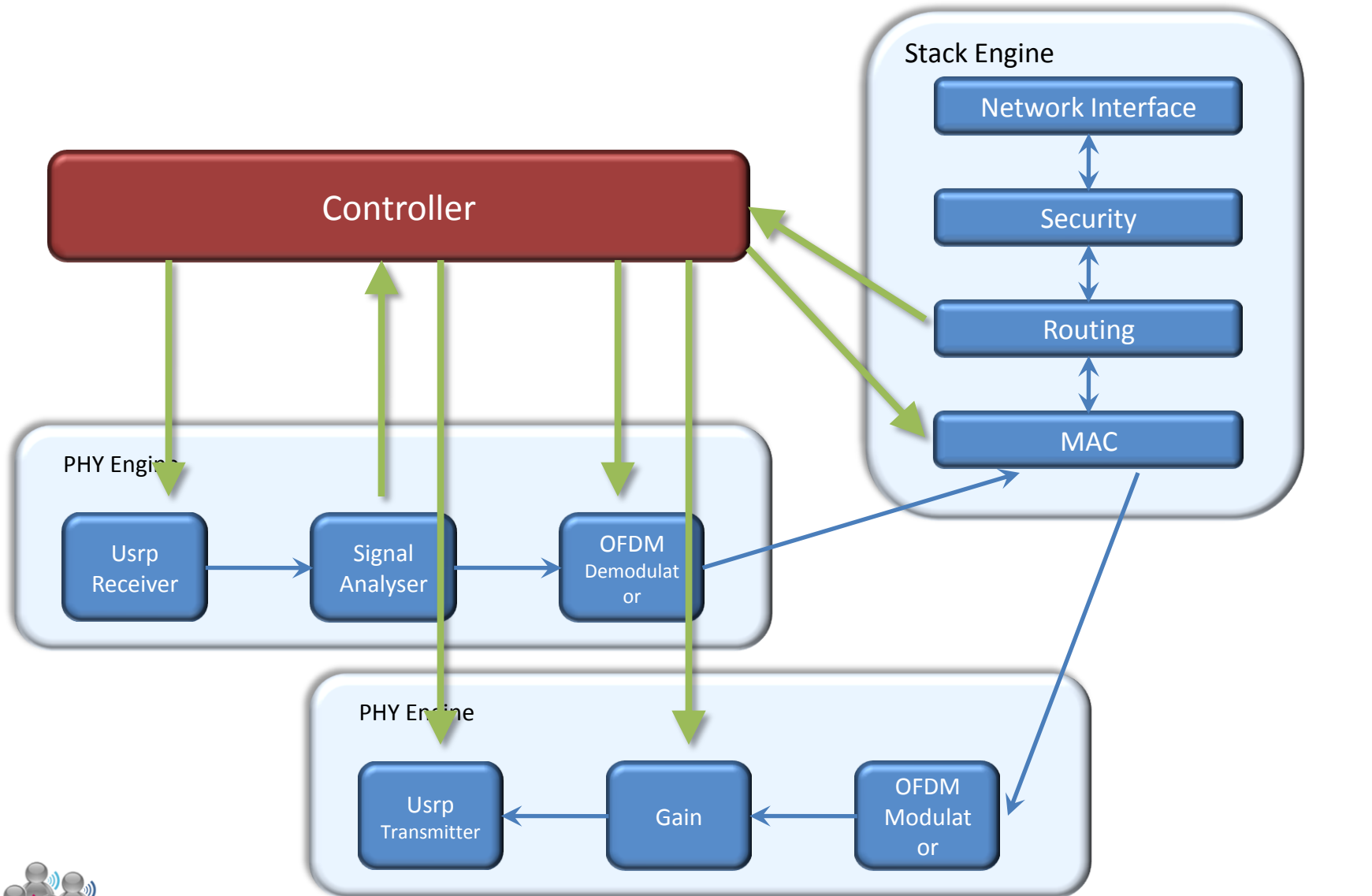
Controllers



Controllers



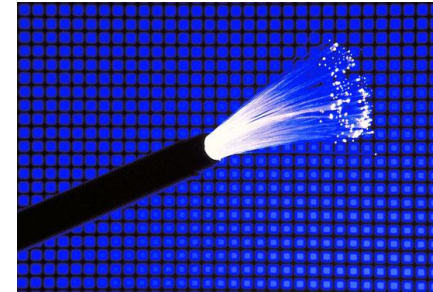
Controllers



- Demo 3
 - Remote OFDM demo with controller
 - Display on analyser

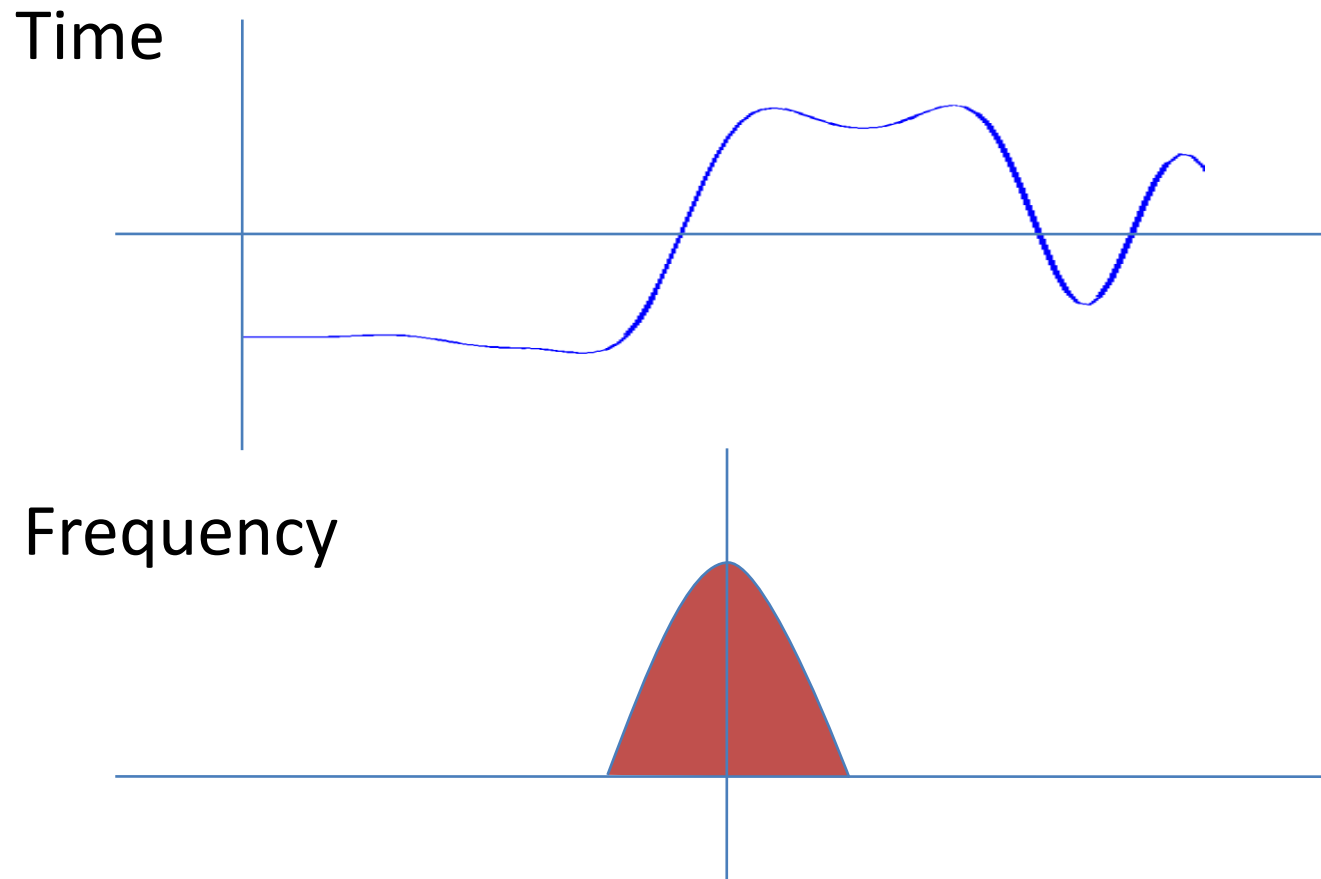
- Software Radio
- Iris Overview
- Iris Architecture
- Getting Started
- Controllers
- **OFDM Specifics**

OFDM Specifics

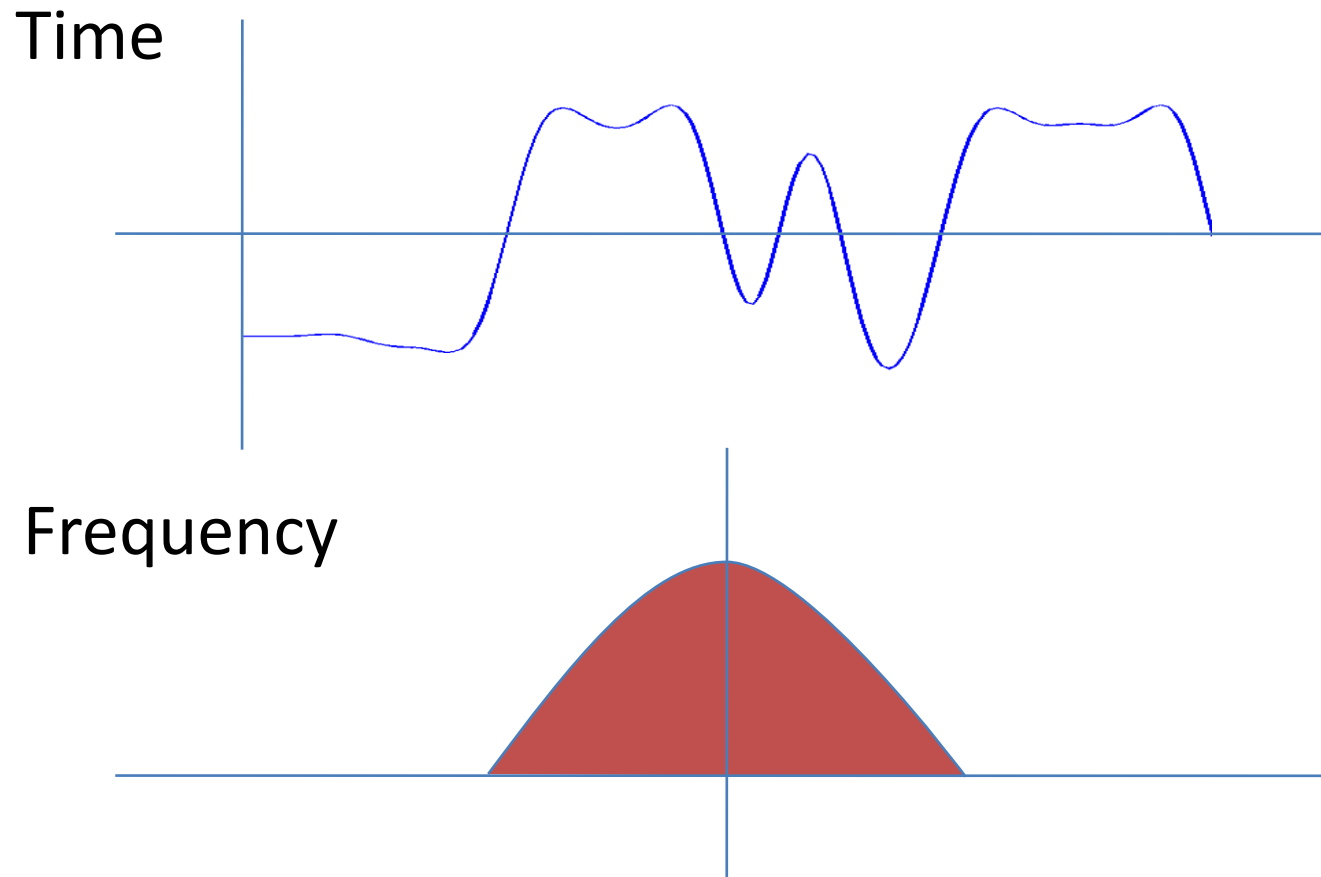


Single-Carrier Systems

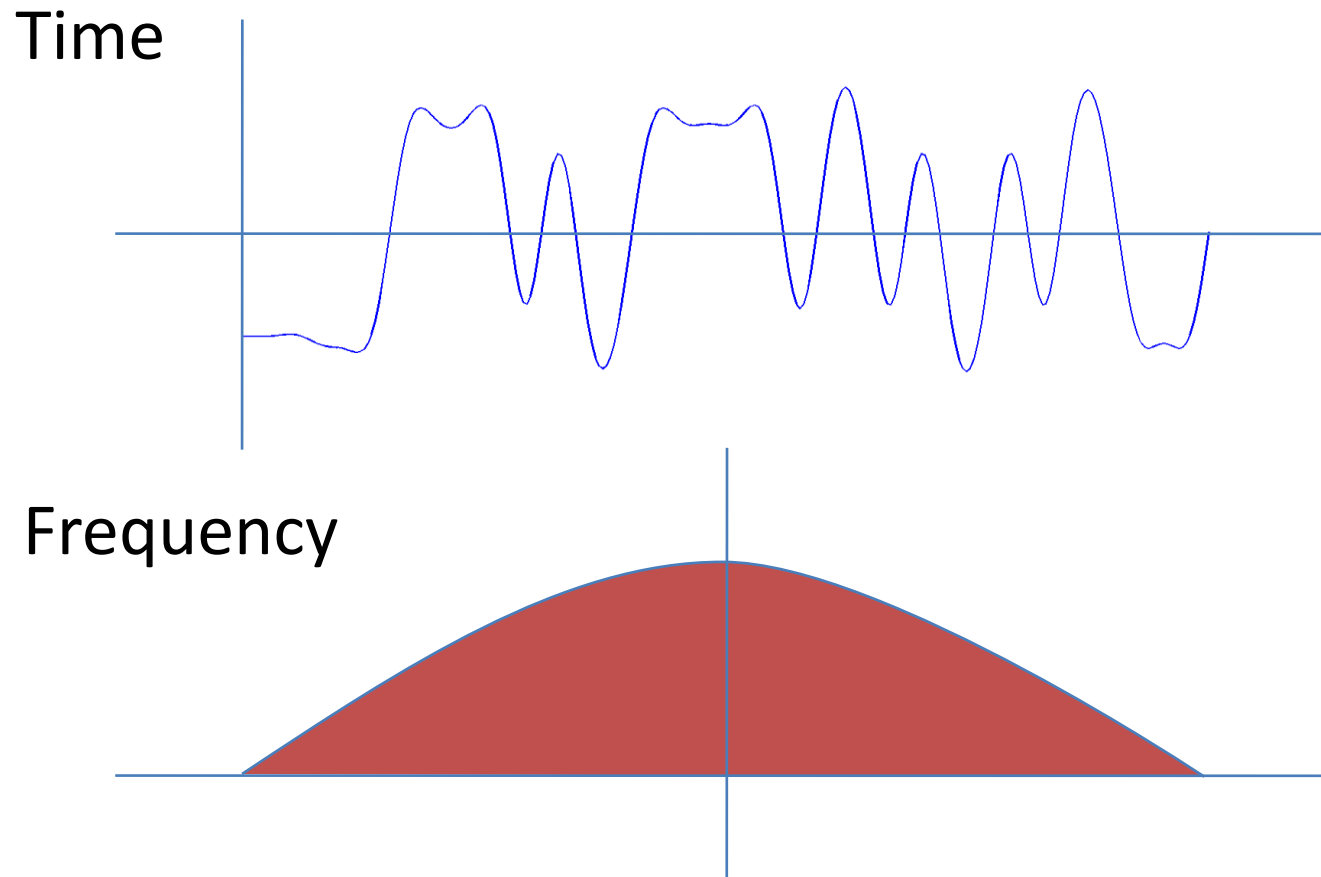
Single-Carrier Systems



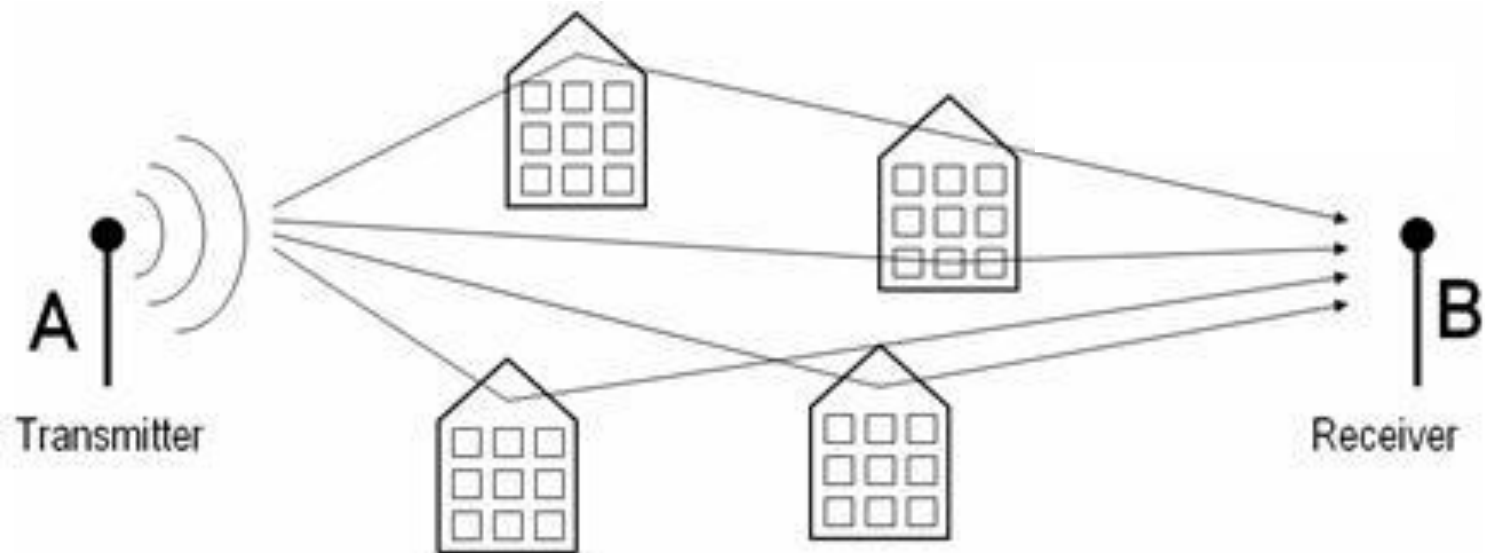
Single-Carrier Systems



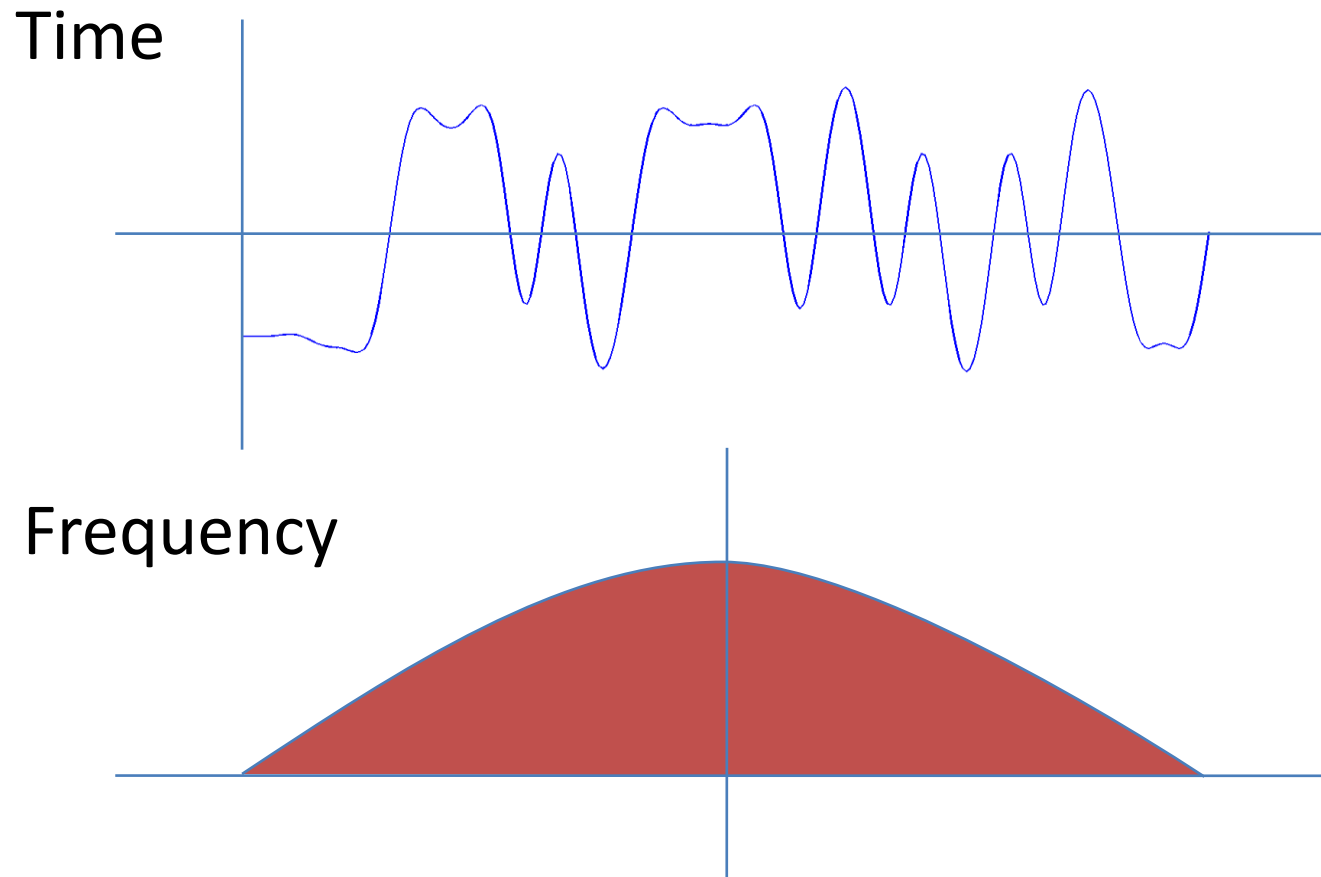
Single-Carrier Systems



Multipath Propagation

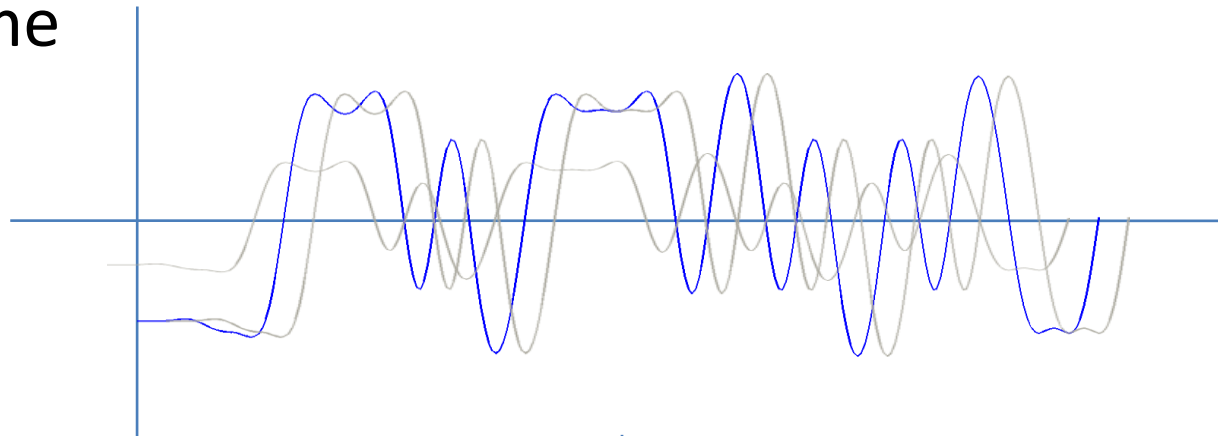


OFDM Specifics

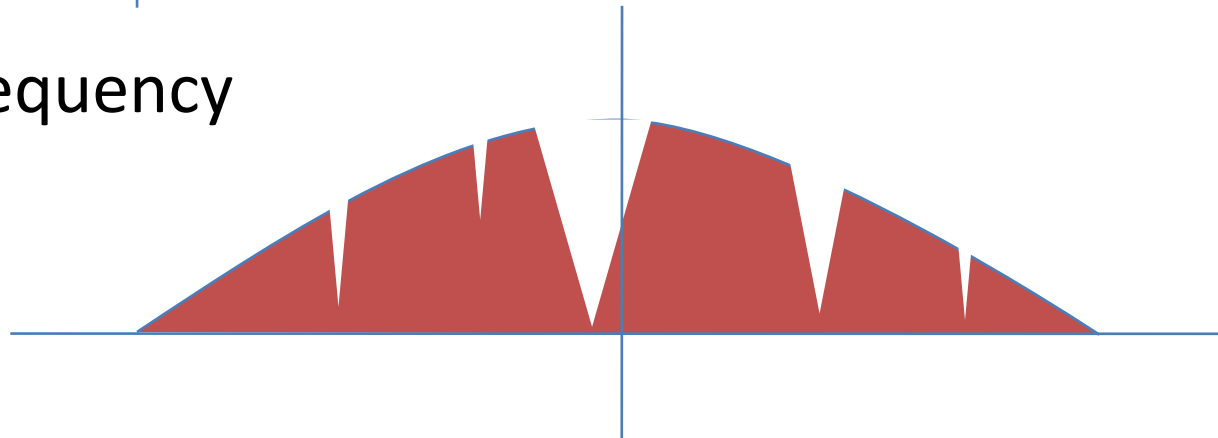


OFDM Specifics

Time



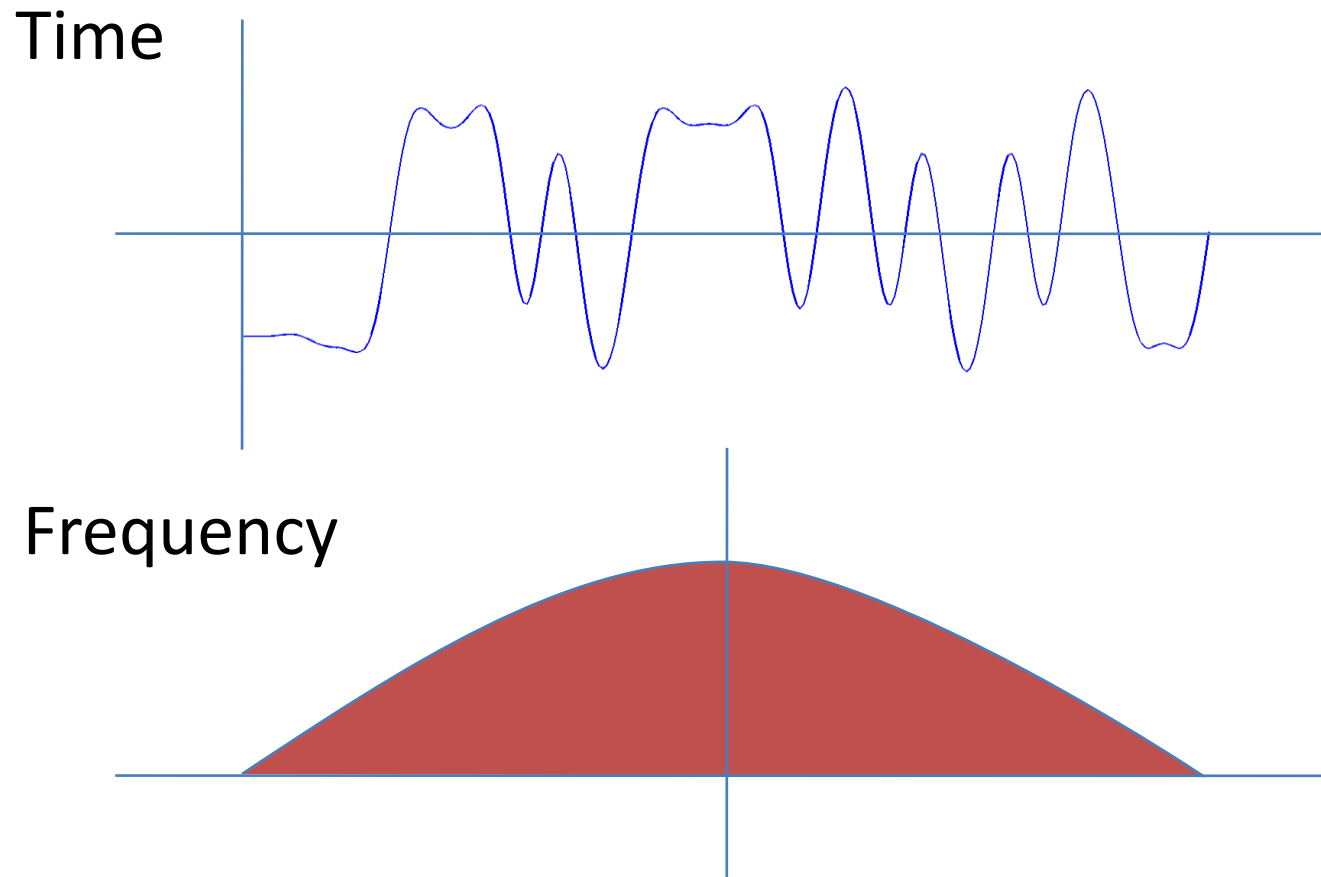
Frequency



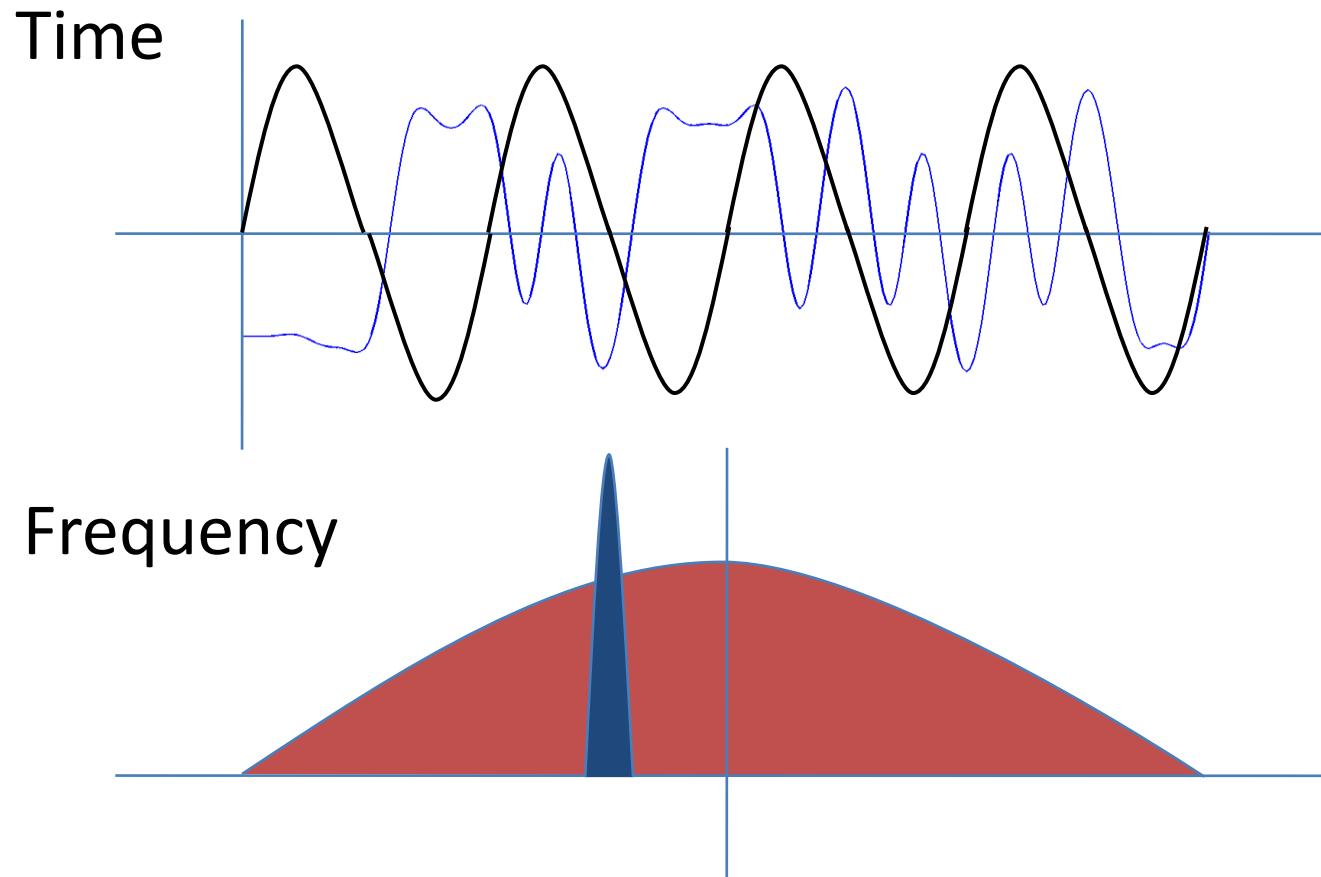
Narrowband Interference



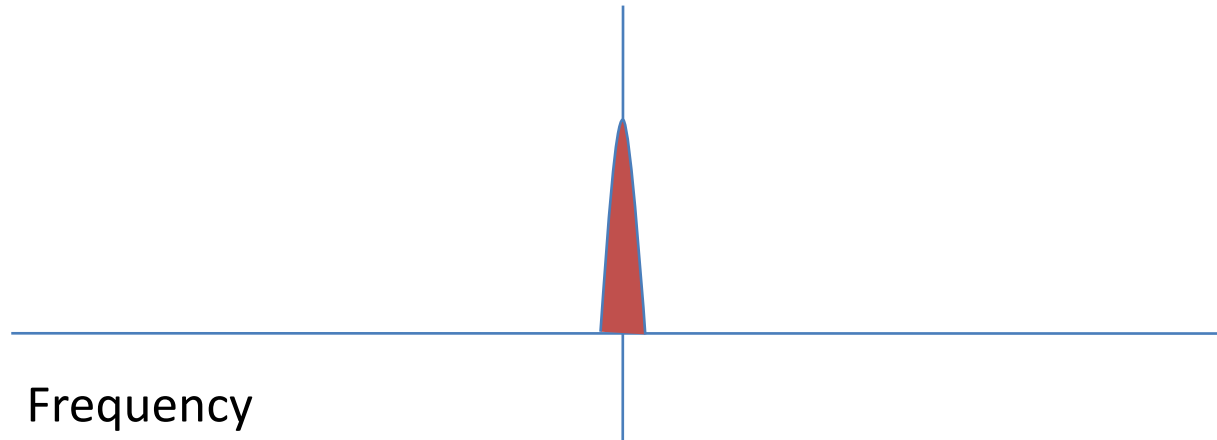
OFDM Specifics



OFDM Specifics

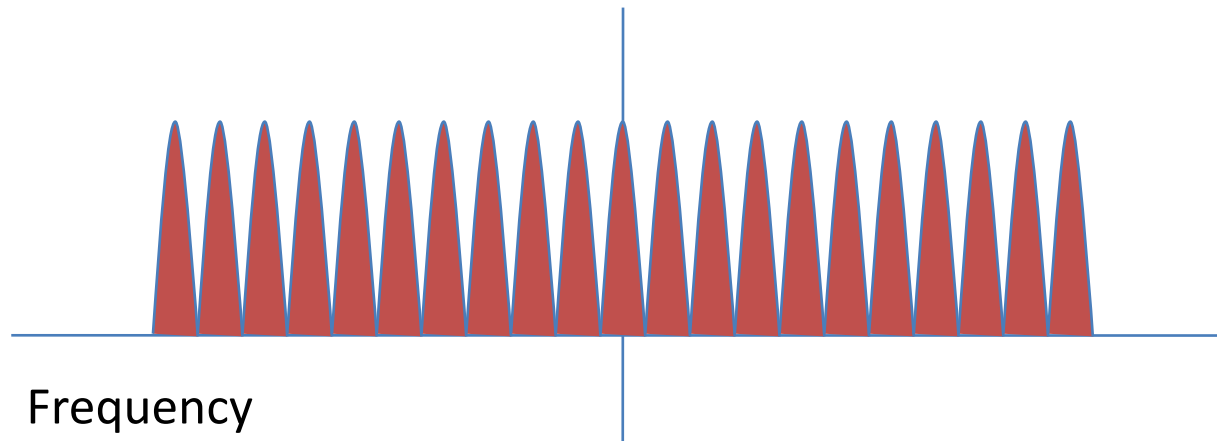


Single-Carrier System

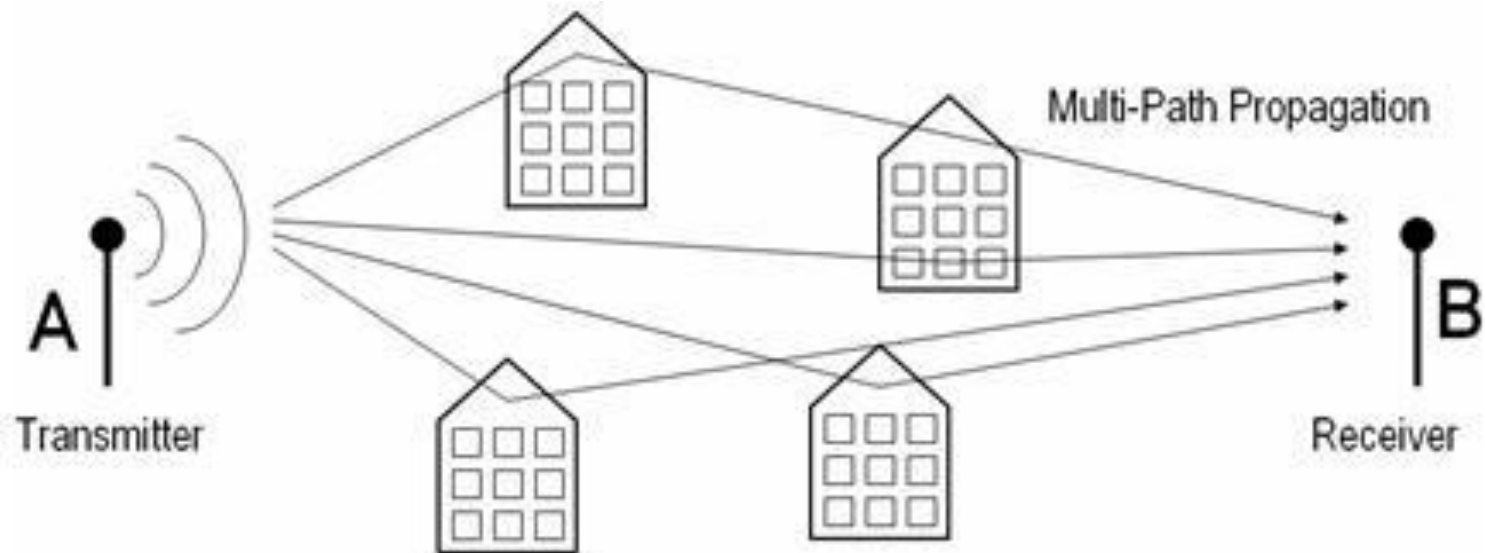


Multi-Carrier System

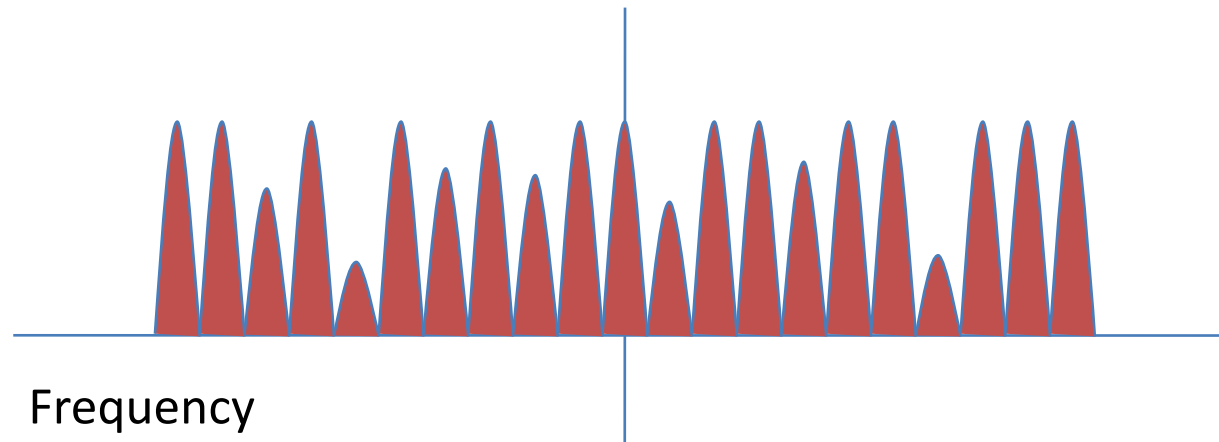
Frequency Division Multiplexing (FDM)



OFDM Specifics



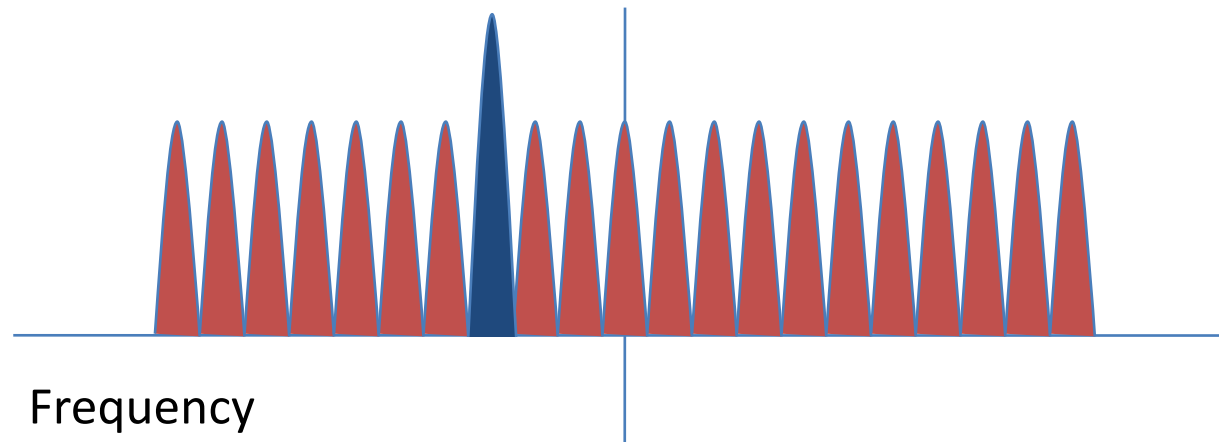
OFDM Specifics



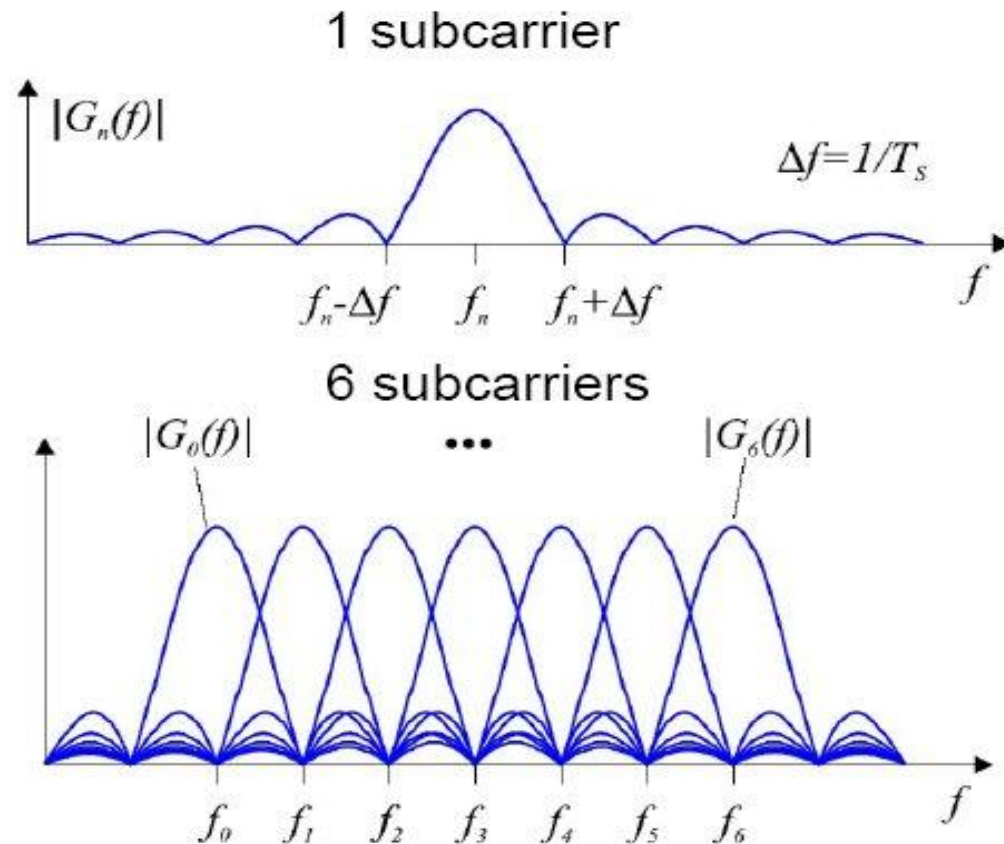
OFDM Specifics



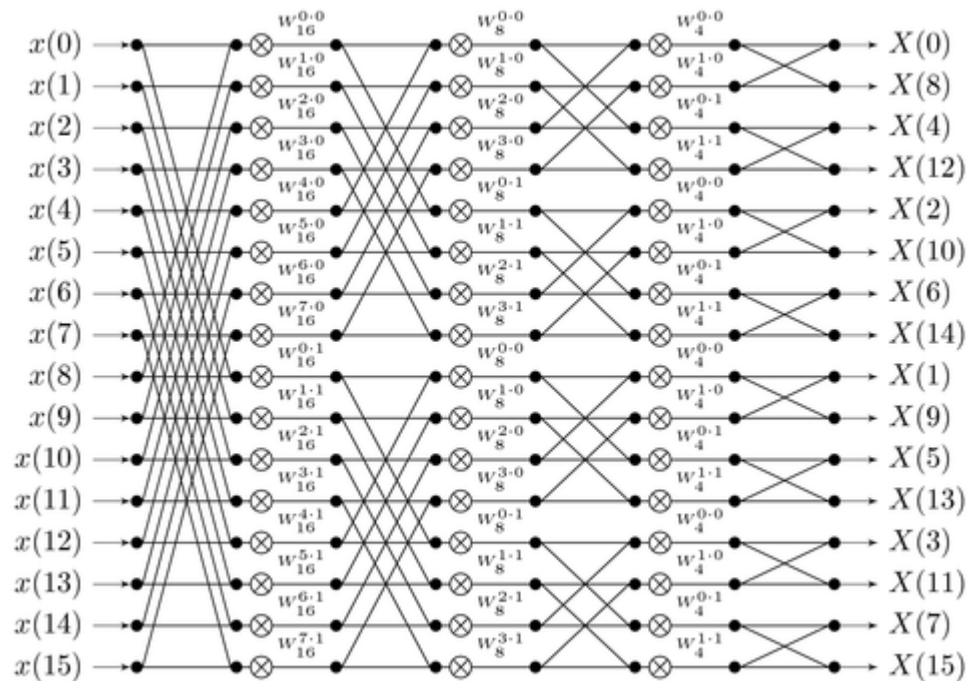
OFDM Specifics



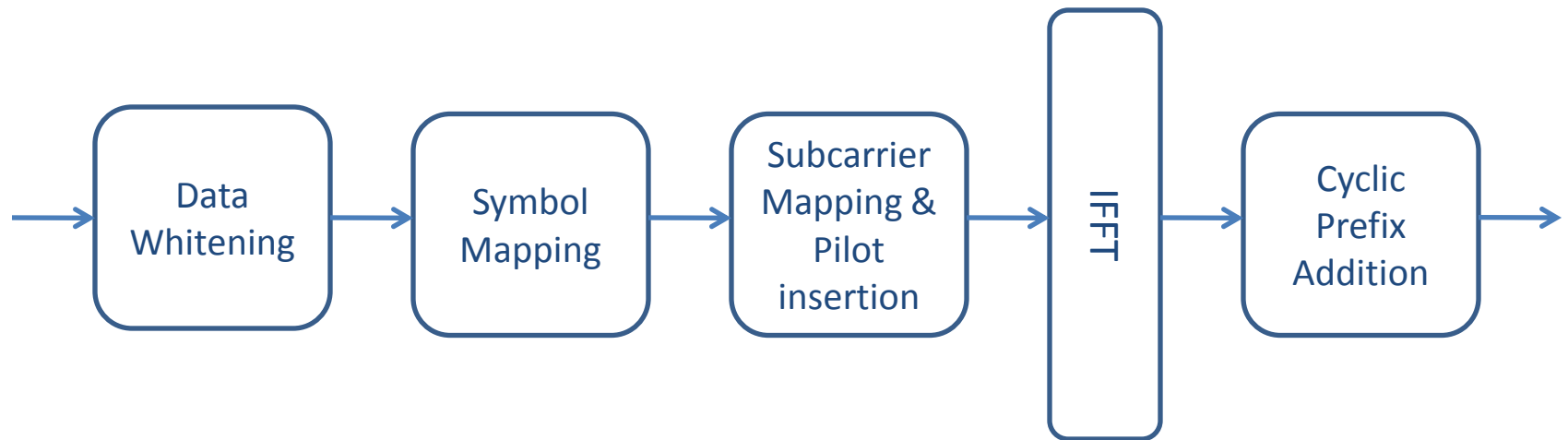
Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing



Fast Fourier Transform



- OFDM Modulation



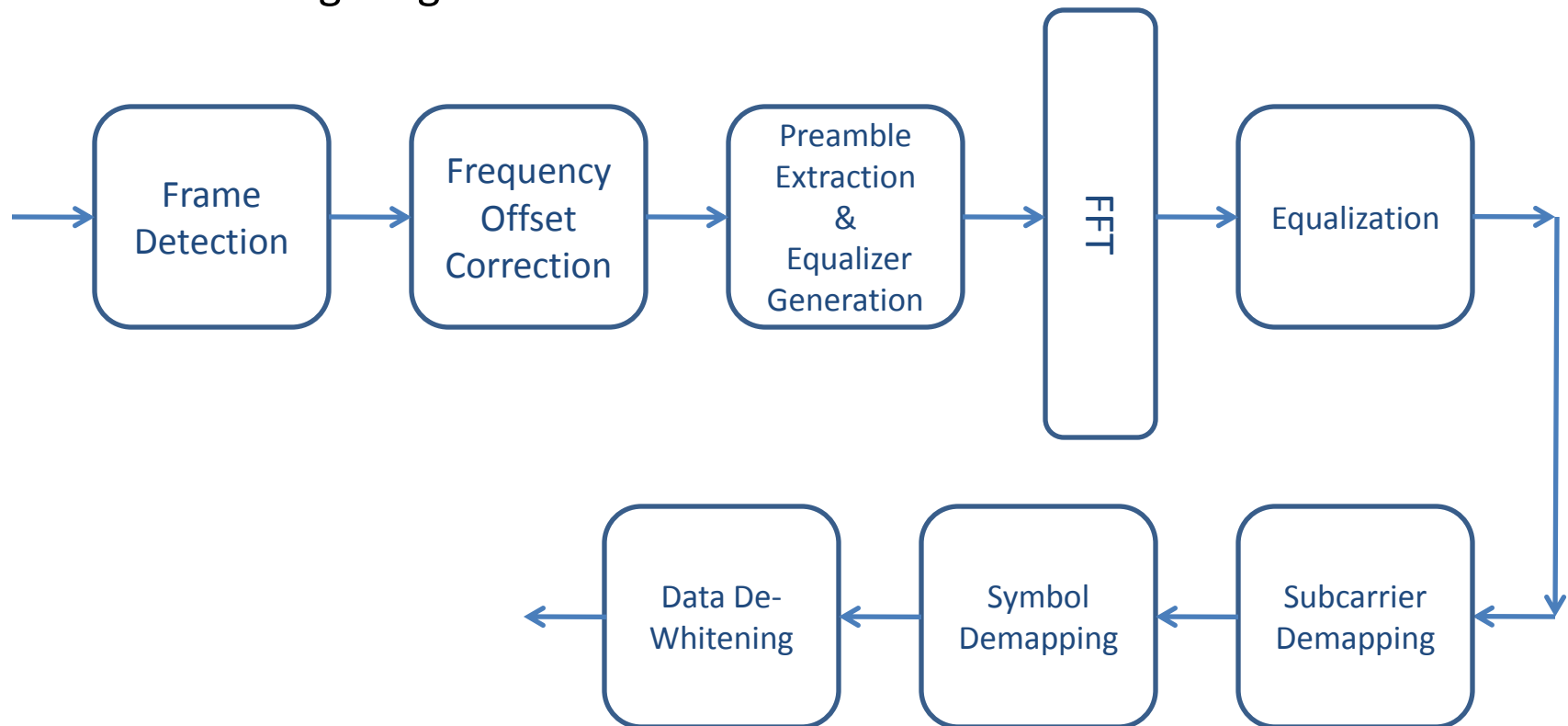
- Demo 4
 - OFDM Modulator

- OFDM Frame Structure



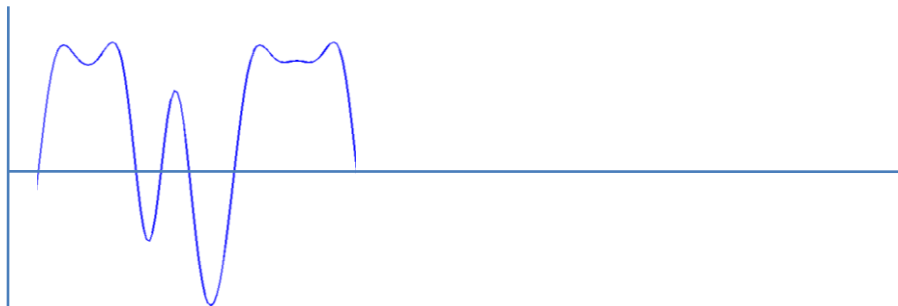
- OFDM Demodulation

- Receiving a signal?

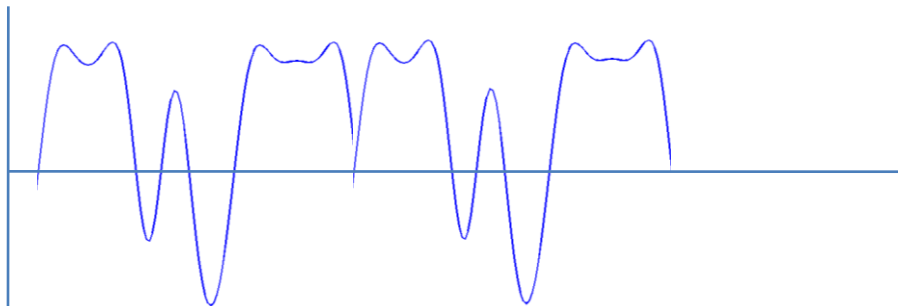


- OFDM Demodulation
 - Time synchronization
 - Frequency synchronization

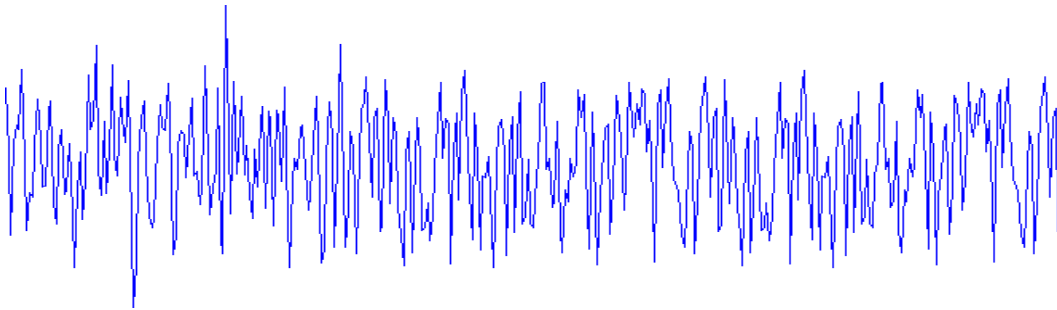
- OFDM Demodulation
 - Time synchronization
 - Frequency synchronization



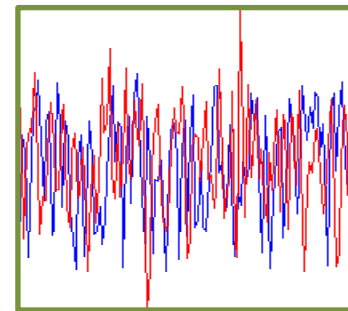
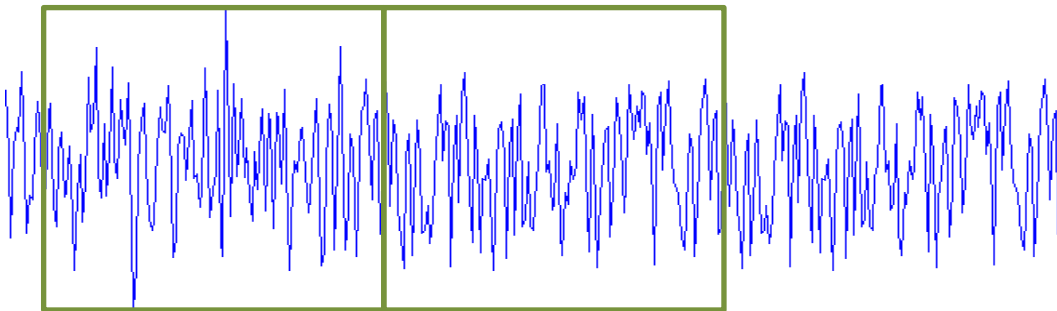
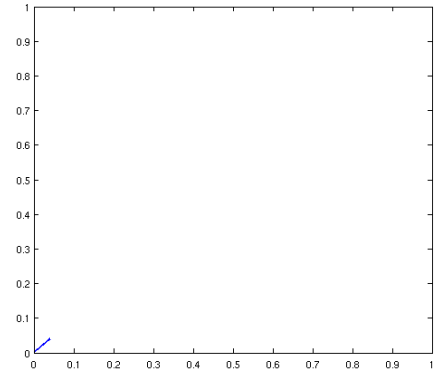
- OFDM Demodulation
 - Time synchronization
 - Frequency synchronization



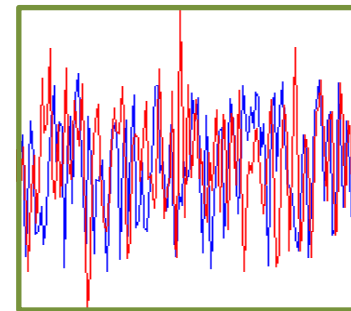
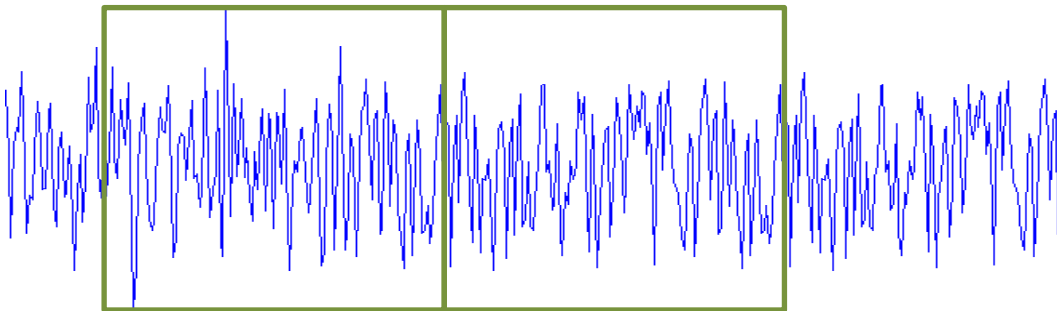
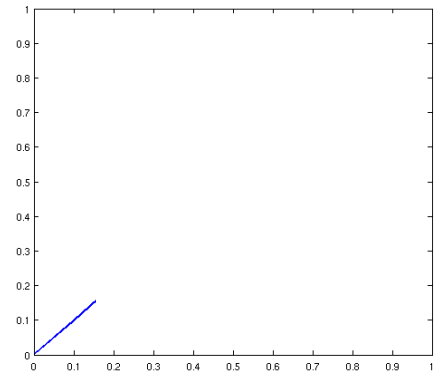
- OFDM Demodulation
 - Time synchronization
 - Frequency synchronization



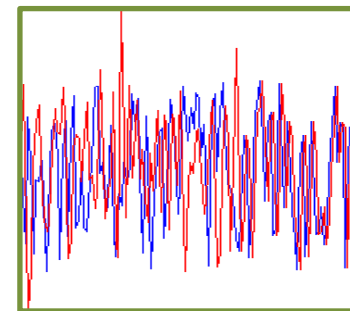
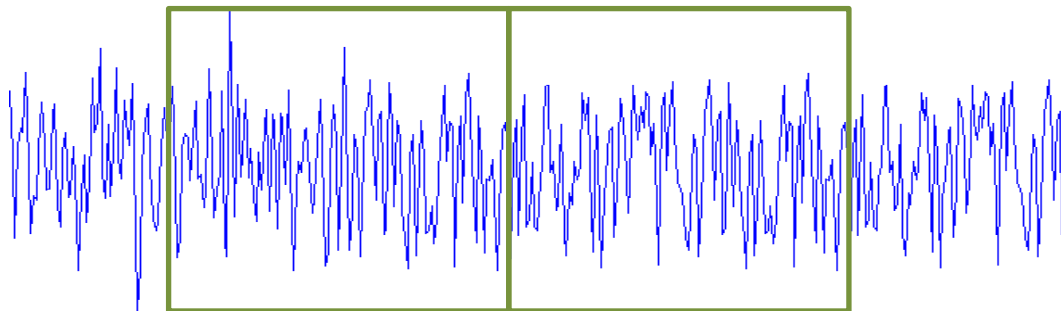
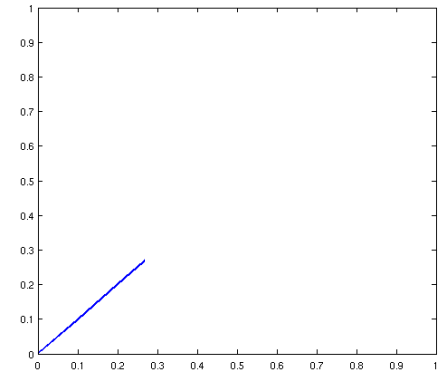
- OFDM Demodulation
 - Time synchronization
 - Frequency synchronization



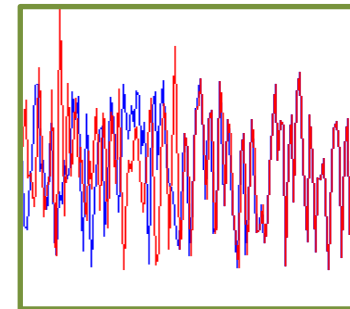
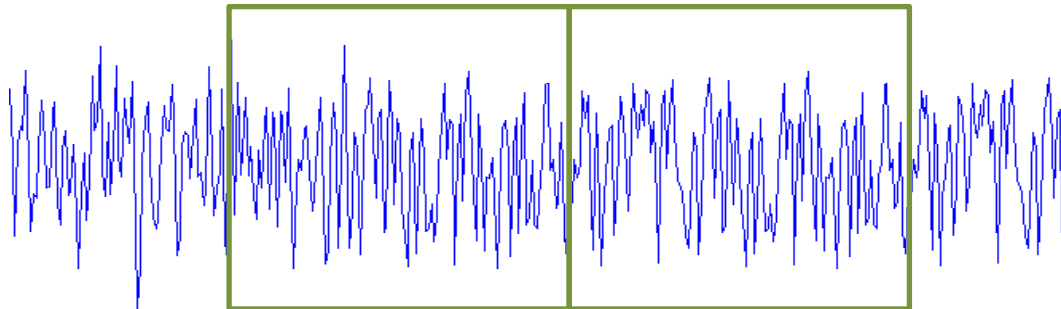
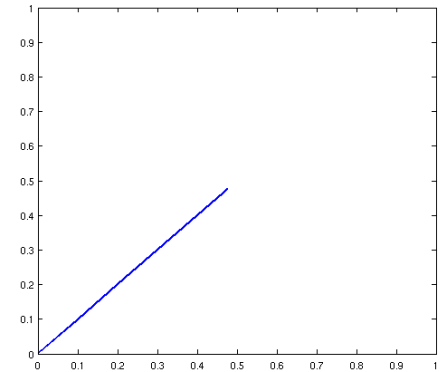
- OFDM Demodulation
 - Time synchronization
 - Frequency synchronization



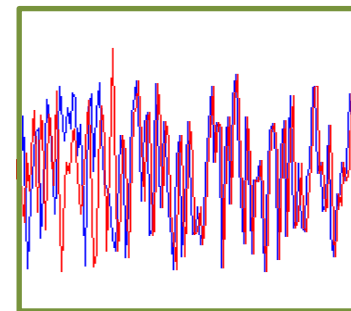
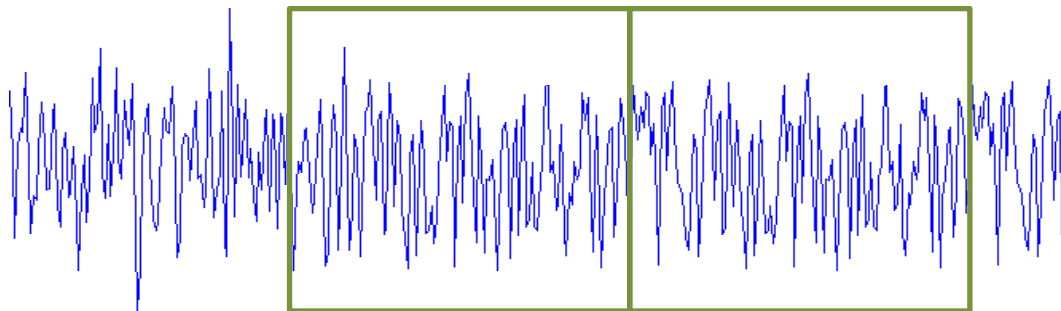
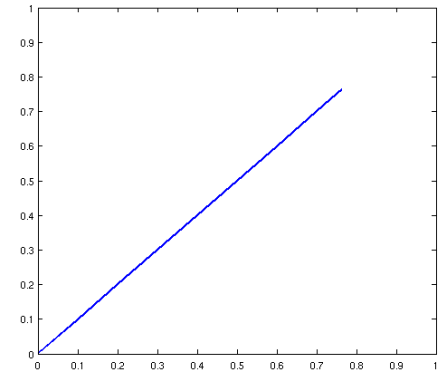
- OFDM Demodulation
 - Time synchronization
 - Frequency synchronization



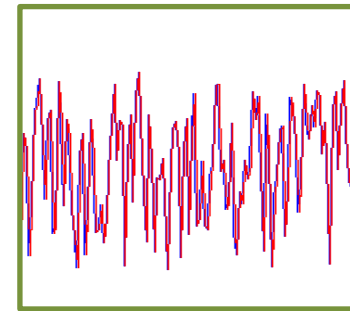
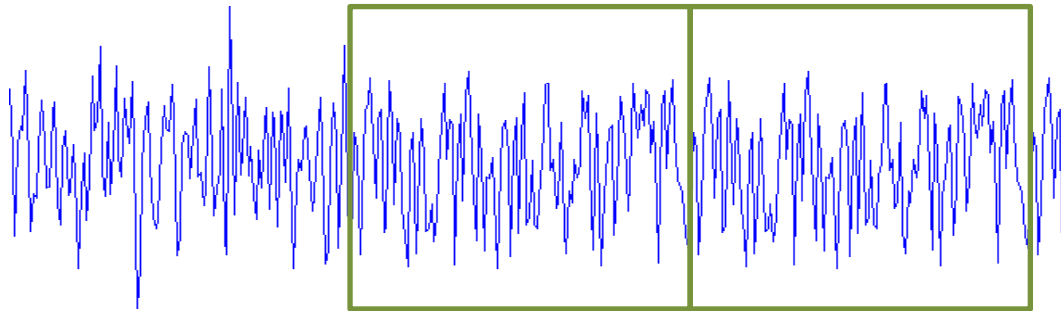
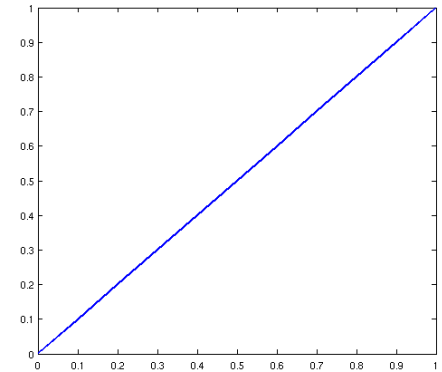
- OFDM Demodulation
 - Time synchronization
 - Frequency synchronization



- OFDM Demodulation
 - Time synchronization
 - Frequency synchronization



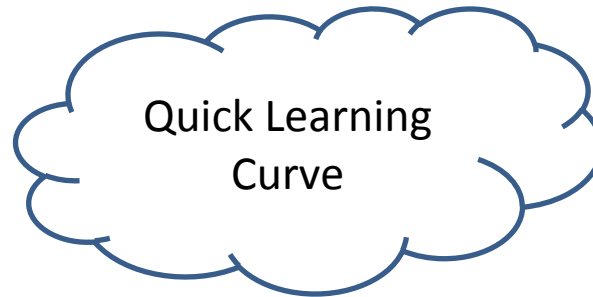
- OFDM Demodulation
 - Time synchronization
 - Frequency synchronization



- Demo 5
 - OFDM Demodulator

Why use Iris?

Why use Iris?



Why use Iris?

Open Source

Quick Learning
Curve

Why use Iris?

Open Source

Quick Learning
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Easy to
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Why use Iris?

Open Source

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Easy to
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Small Project

Why use Iris?

Quickly
Implement
Complex Systems

Open Source

Quick Learning
Curve

Easy to
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Small Project

Try it out

<https://github.com/software radiosystems>

Thank you

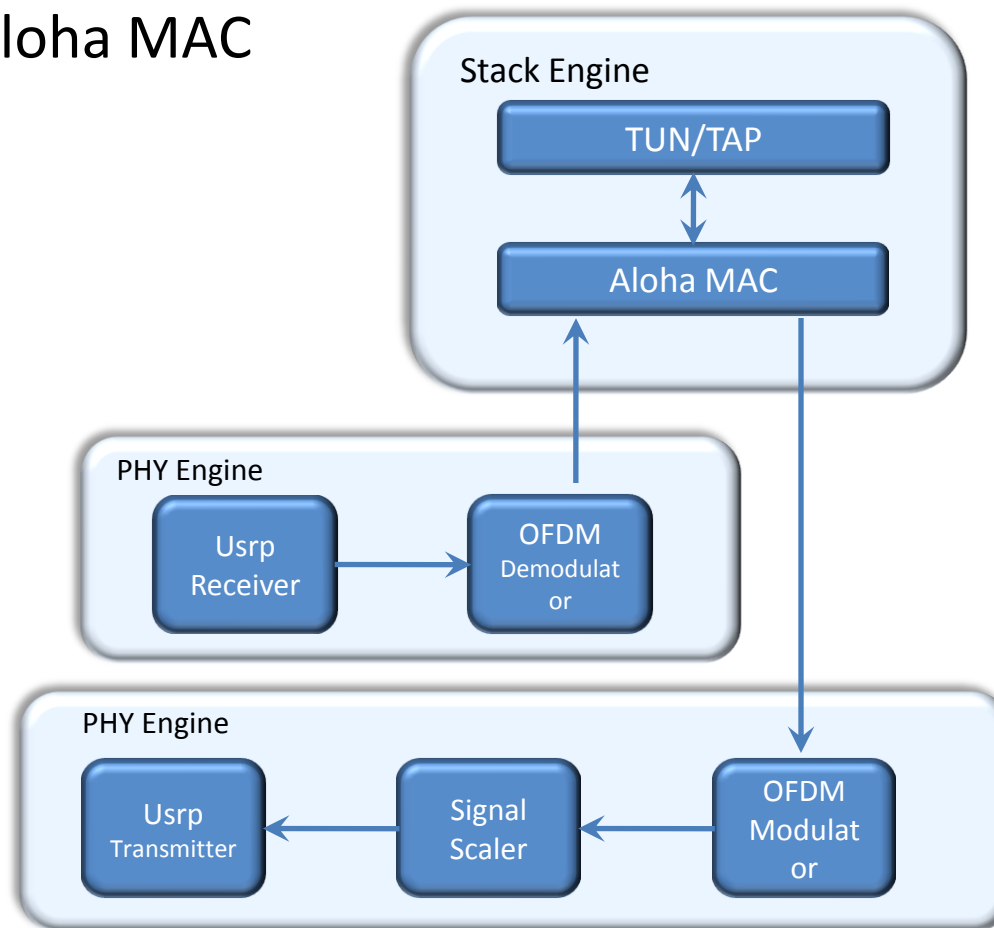
suttonpd@tcd.ie

paul@software radiosystems.com

Additional Material

MAC Development with Iris

- Simple Aloha MAC



- Simple Aloha MAC
 - Send packet
 - Wait for ACK
 - Receive ACK / Timeout
 - Resend packet

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- Simple Aloha MAC
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