

GNU Radio and the USRP in Dynamic Spectrum Access

A Survey

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Outline

- 1 Introduction and History
- 2 Dynamic Spectrum
- 3 DARPA Spectrum Challenge
- 4 Summary and Future Directions

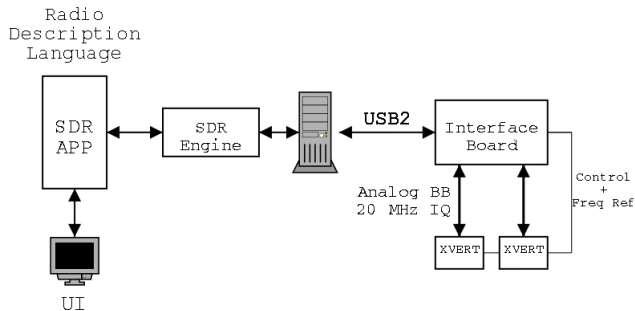
Introduction

- ▶ Who am I?
 - ▶ Core GNU Radio contributor since 2001
 - ▶ Designer of the USRPTM product family (started in 2003)
 - ▶ Founder of Ettus Research (2004)
- ▶ Why am I here?
 - ▶ An interest in Open Spectrum since 1996
 - ▶ Built the USRP to investigate Cognitive Radio and Dynamic Spectrum Access (DSA)

The GNU Radio Story

- ▶ Founded by Eric Blossom in 2001
- ▶ GNU Radio is
 - ▶ A FREE framework for Software Radio
 - ▶ A Platform for experimenting with Digital Communications
 - ▶ A Platform for signal processing on commodity hardware
 - ▶ A platform for high-speed system simulation
- ▶ Little hardware support early on
 - ▶ sound cards
 - ▶ data acquisition card with TV tuner evaluation board
- ▶ GNU Radio Companion graphical design tool first released in 2006

The USRP story



USRP Concept, ca. 2002

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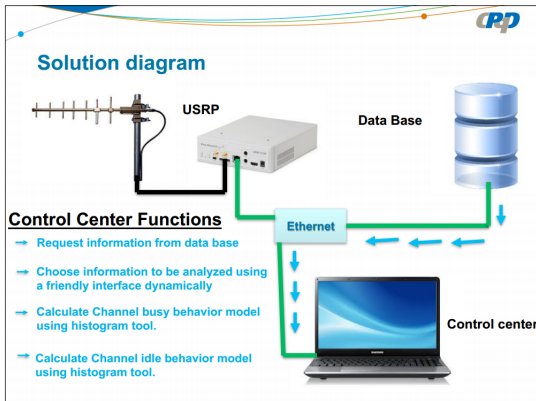
Classes of Dynamic Spectrum work

- ▶ Spectral occupancy studies
- ▶ PHY-layer
- ▶ MAC-layer
- ▶ Sensing, coexistence, and whitespaces
- ▶ Economic and game-theoretic
- ▶ Testbeds

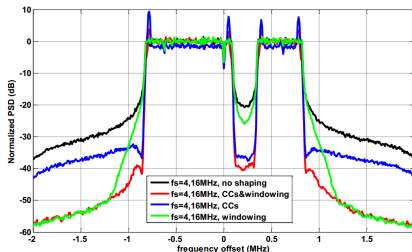
Spectrum Occupancy

“If you can’t measure something, you can’t understand it” – H. James Harrington

- Measurement, data analysis, and modeling are critical to both the technology and policy of Dynamic Spectrum Access



- ▶ Signal design for easy detection at very low SNR
- ▶ Signal design for avoiding occupied spectrum

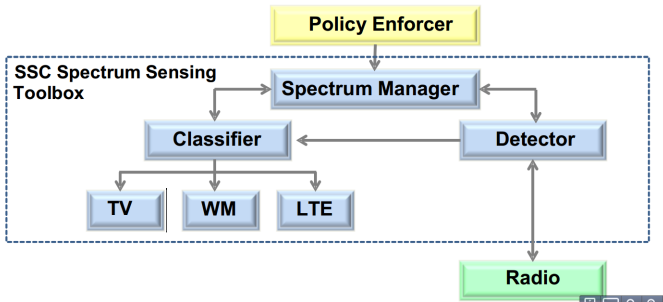


- ▶ System design for avoiding interfering with primary users
- ▶ System design for resilience to interference from primary users

- ▶ Protocol design for detecting other users
 - ▶ Sensing
 - ▶ Packet loss or channel condition
- ▶ Protocol design for avoiding those users
 - ▶ in time
 - ▶ in frequency
- ▶ Rendezvous in uncertain channel conditions
 - ▶ Each side might sense different primary usage

Spectrum Sensing

- Spectrum Sensing Toolbox from Shared Spectrum Company



- Built around the USRP E110



- ▶ COGEU
 - ▶ [http://www.ict-cogeu.eu/pdf/COGEU_D5.4%20\(ICT_248560\).pdf](http://www.ict-cogeu.eu/pdf/COGEU_D5.4%20(ICT_248560).pdf)
- ▶ Original Microsoft whitespace demonstration radio used USRP

- ▶ University of Houston Wireless Amigo Lab
 - ▶ USRP2-based testbed for cooperative cognitive radios
 - ▶ Investigating coalition-forming games
- ▶ http://www.cis.temple.edu/~wu/research/publications/Publication_files/crowncom2.pdf

Testbeds

- ▶ Large testbeds are critical to demonstrating real-world CR and DSA success
- ▶ Open access lowers the barrier to entry
- ▶ Emulab at University of Utah
 - ▶ <https://www.emulab.net/>
- ▶ ORBIT/Winlab at Rutgers University
 - ▶ <http://www.orbit-lab.org/>
- ▶ CORNET at Virginia Tech
 - ▶ <http://cornet.wireless.vt.edu/>

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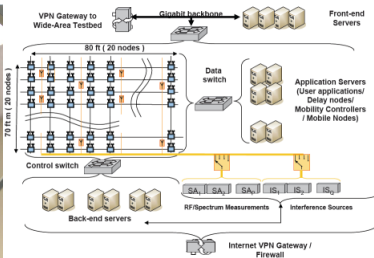
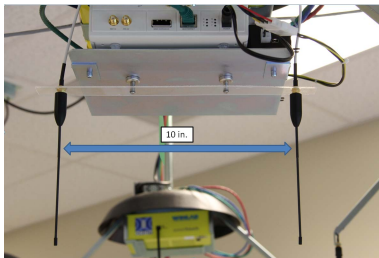
DARPA Spectrum Challenge

“The DARPA Spectrum Challenge is a competition to demonstrate a radio protocol that can best use a given communication channel in the presence of other dynamic users and interfering signals.”

- ▶ In the tradition of other successful DARPA challenges
- ▶ Year-long competition started in 2013
- ▶ \$150k in prize money
- ▶ 90 teams registered, 46 teams qualified, 18 to compete in finals
- ▶ Both competitive and cooperative challenges

Spectrum Challenge

- ▶ Hosted at Rutgers Open-Access Research Testbed for Next-Generation Wireless Networks (ORBIT)



- ▶ 200 Total nodes, ~50 USRPs

Spectrum Challenge

- ▶ Each team allocated 2 USRP nodes
- ▶ Other USRP nodes used to generate interference or to monitor the competition in real time
- ▶ Two teams compete head to head to see who can transfer files the quickest
- ▶ In cooperative mode, teams score higher when their partners do well
- ▶ Finals March 19th and 20th in Arlington, VA
 - ▶ Open to the public but you have to register
- ▶ <http://darpa.mil/spectrumchallenge>

Third Generation of USRP

- ▶ Easy integration of multiple processing paradigms, especially large FPGA fabric
- ▶ Very large bandwidth (56 to 160 MHz), very wide frequency coverage
- ▶ Massive MIMO scalability
- ▶ Three family members to start
 - ▶ High integration and ease of use, extremely low cost – B200/B210
 - ▶ Low power, handheld MIMO – E300
 - ▶ High capability and extreme performance and expandability – X300/X310
- ▶ RF Network on Chip Architecture
 - ▶ Common FPGA design allows for portable IP development
 - ▶ Enable easy FPGA programming without hand written Verilog

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What have we accomplished?

- ▶ USRP-based Cellphone Base Stations, both GSM and LTE
- ▶ GNU Radio is the dominant platform for research in SDR, Cognitive Radio and DSA
- ▶ Open Source leads to reproducible research
- ▶ Huge library of code available
 - Open Source means you don't have to reinvent the wheel
- ▶ Numerous testbeds
- ▶ Heavy presence in specialized radios, prototyping, research, etc.