



Implementation and Analysis of ExpressLRS Under Interference Using GNU Radio

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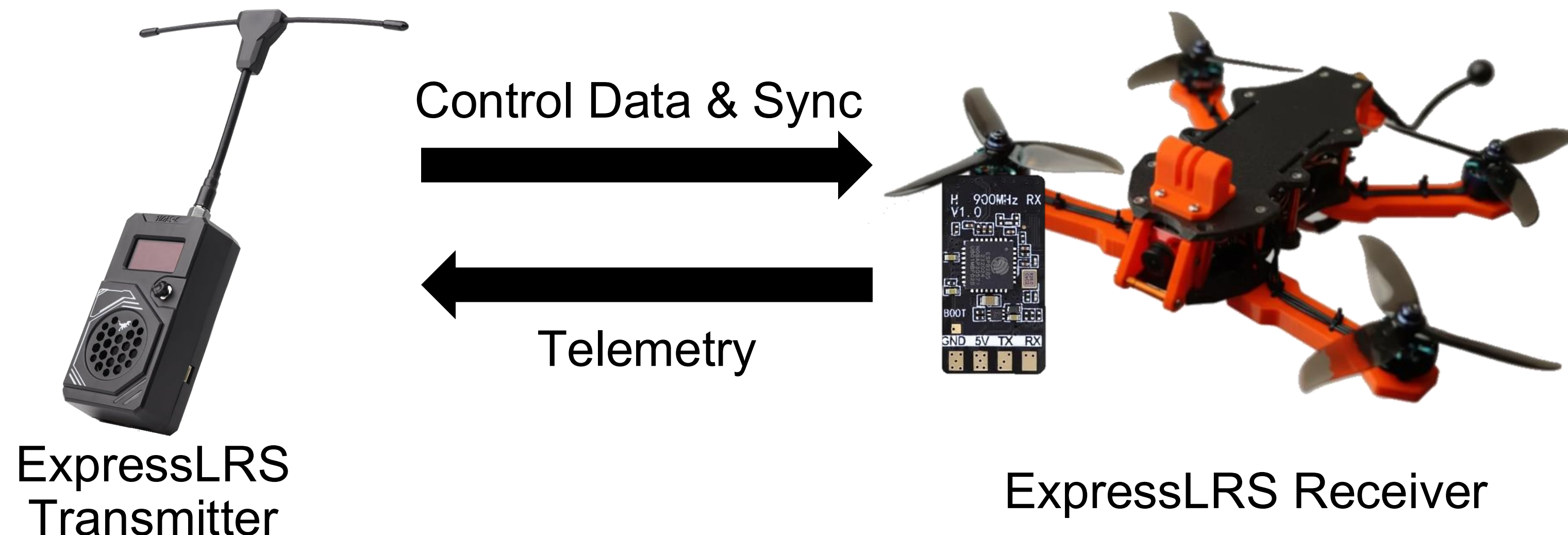
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Introduction to ExpressLRS

- What is ExpressLRS?
 - An open source, high packet frequency radio control link for FPV (First Person View) applications based on LoRa.
 - Designed for low latency, maximum range, and high resilience to interference.
 - Combines LoRa modulation with a frequency-hopping spread spectrum (FHSS).



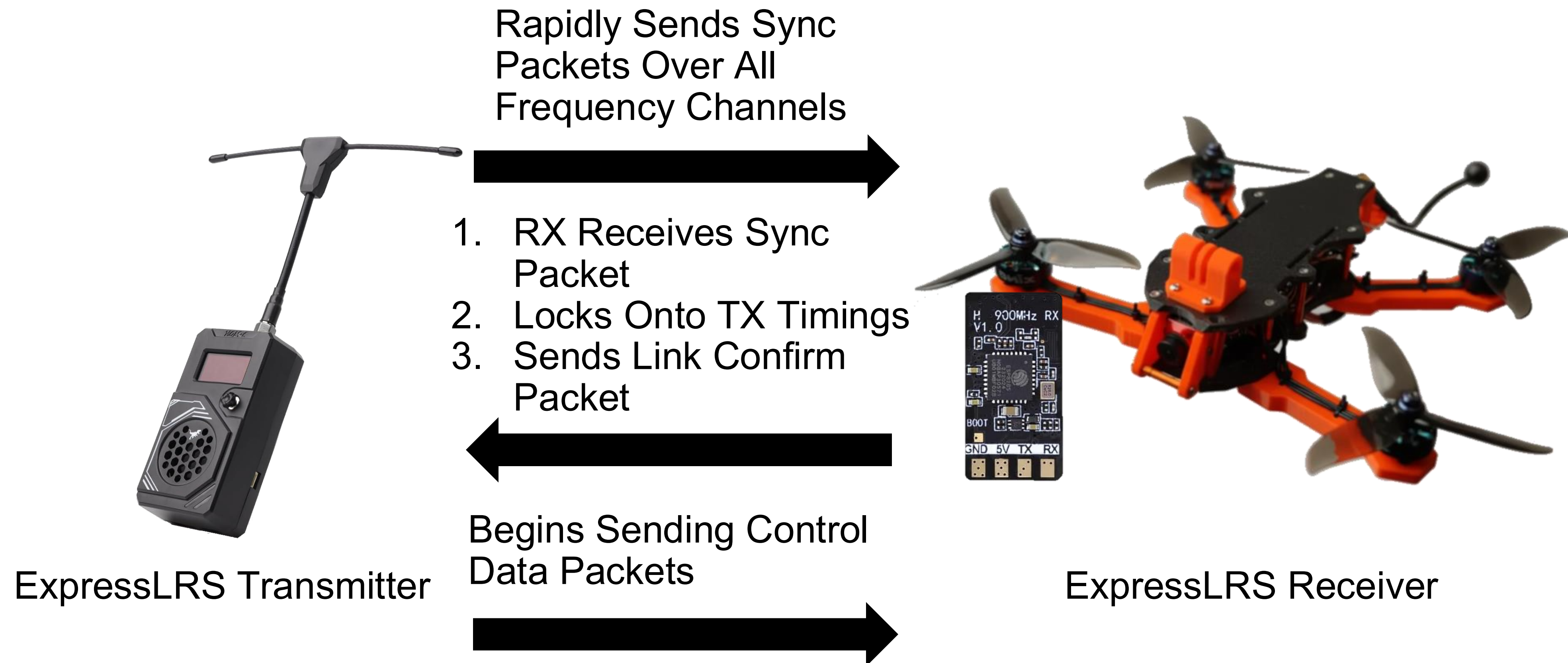
Introduction to ExpressLRS (cont.)



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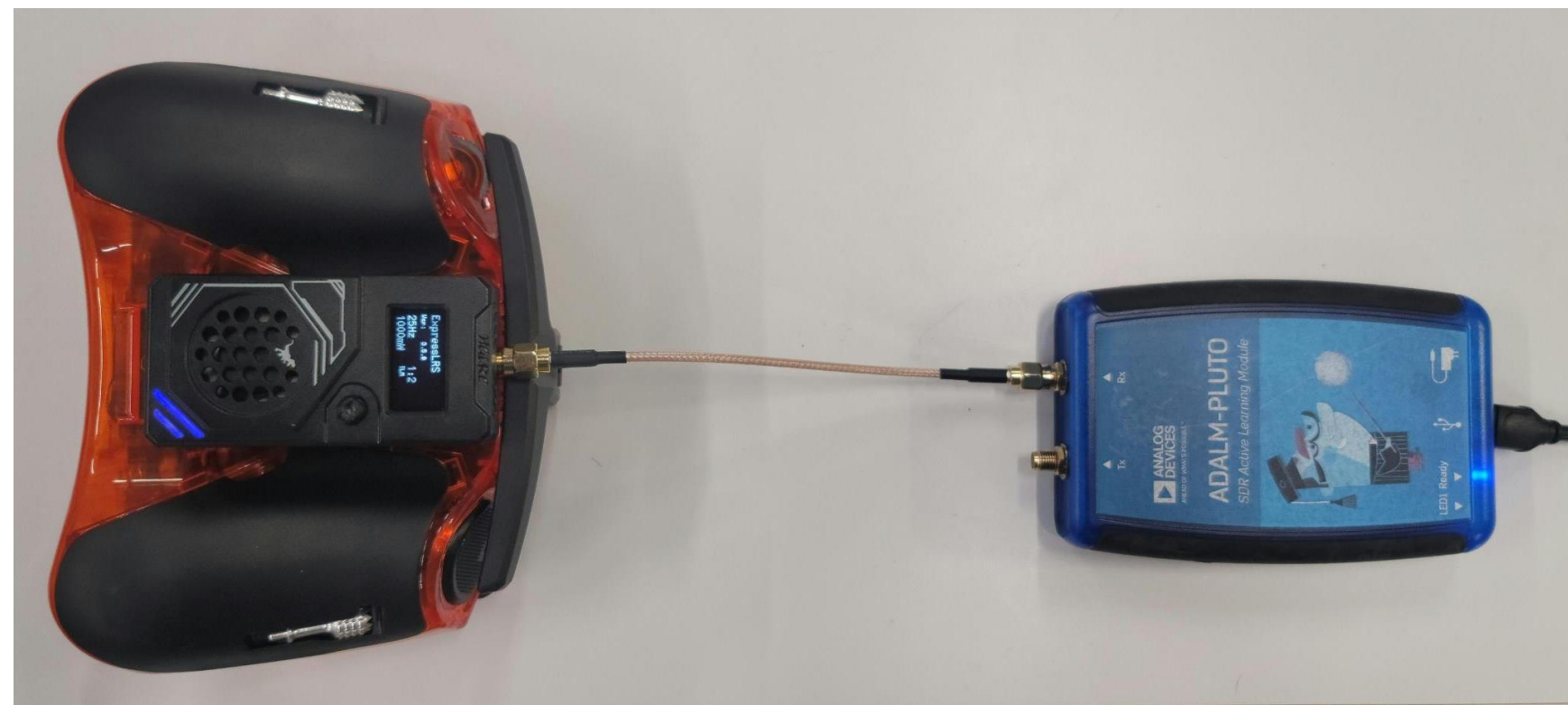
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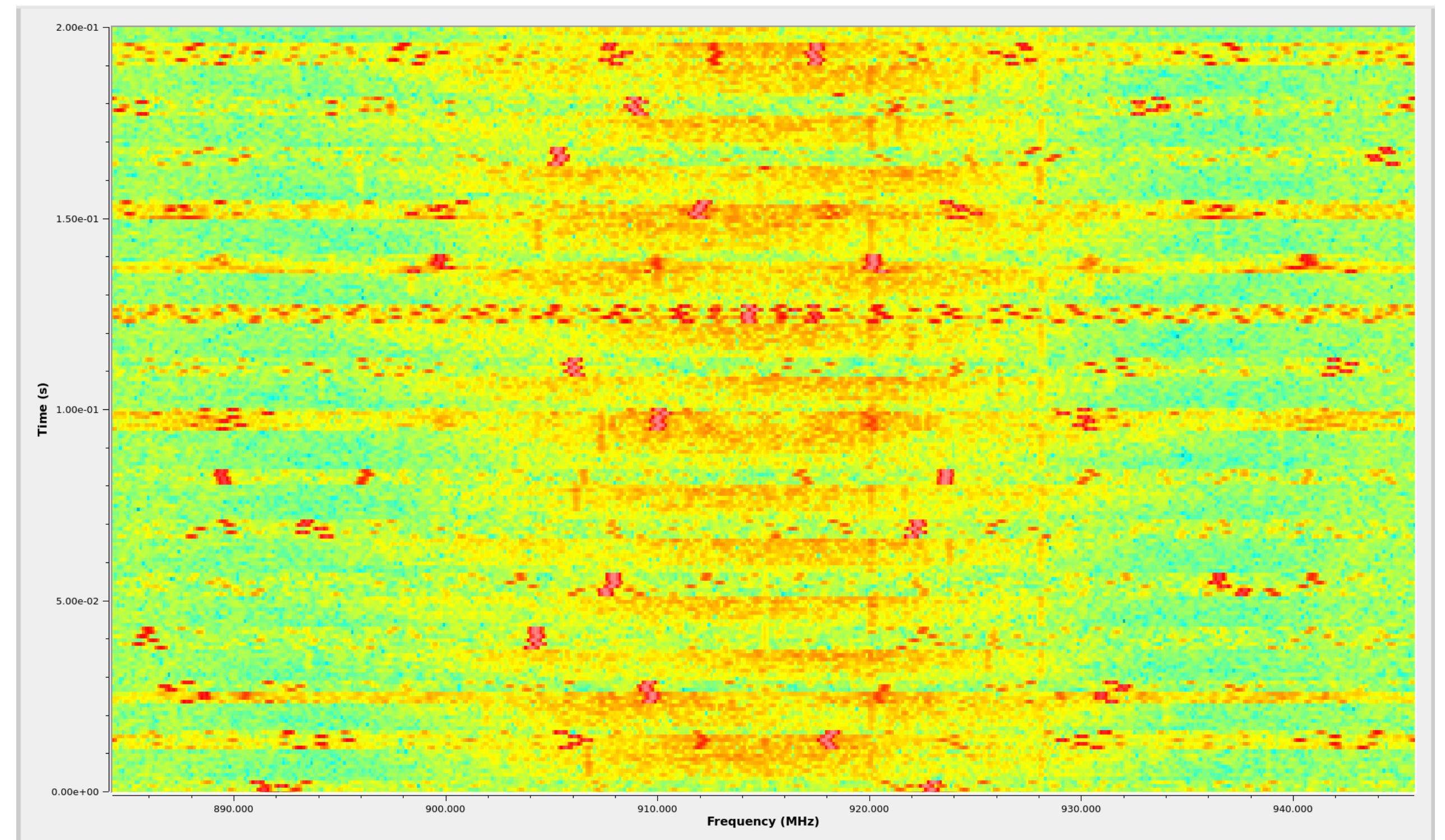
Introduction to ExpressLRS (cont.)



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SDR Setup Capturing a COTS 915Mhz ELRS Transmitter in its “Search Phase”



Resulting Spectrogram

Core Concepts of LoRa & FHSS

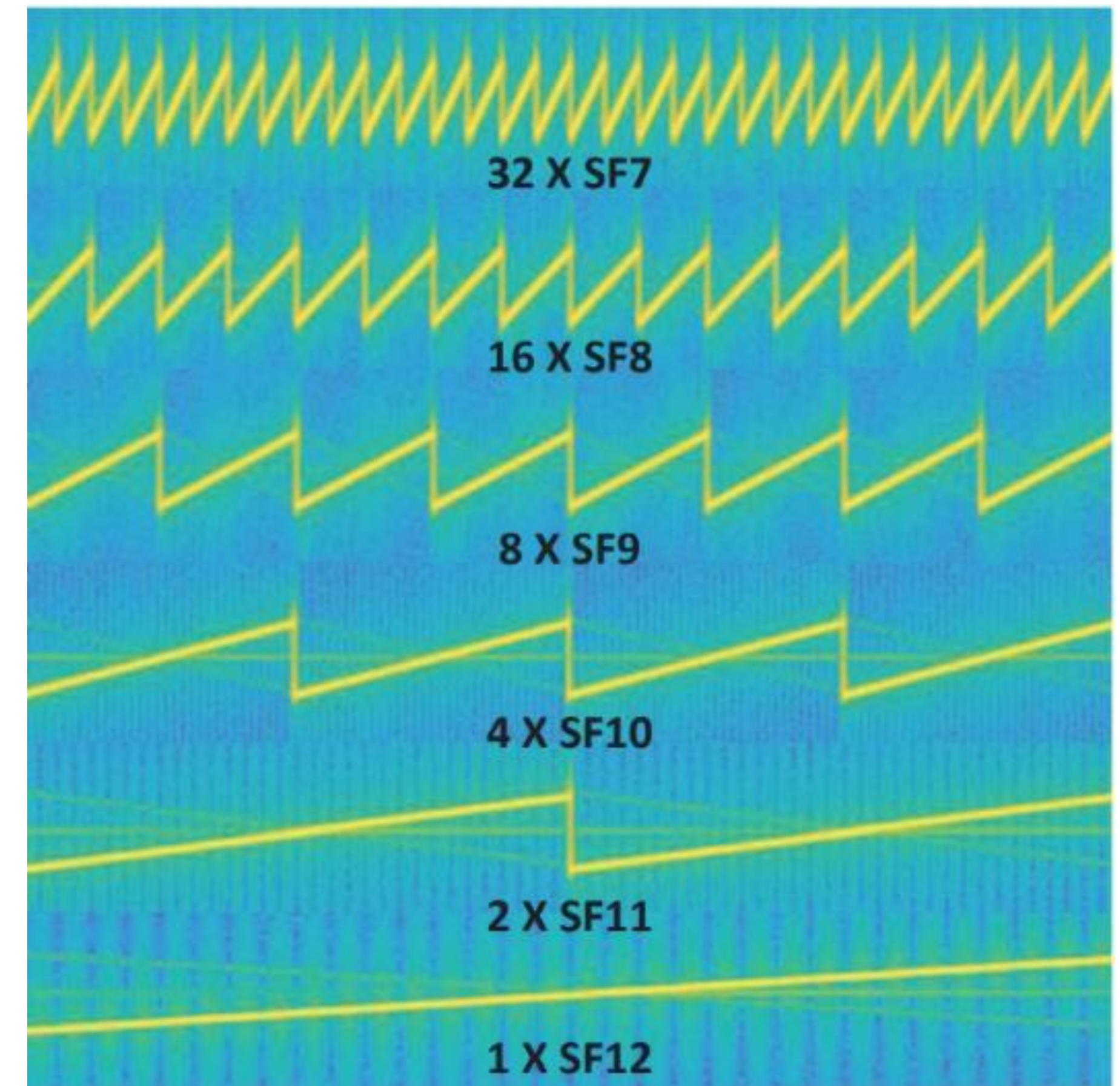


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- LoRa (Long Range) Physical Layer
 - Developed by Semtech.
 - Utilizes **Chirp Spread Spectrum (CSS)**.
 - **Spreading Factor (SF)** is the key parameter that trades data rate for range and latency.
 - A higher SF increases each symbol's air time, making it easier to distinguish from noise.



from Borges et al., "On the Simulation of LoRaWAN Networks: A Focus on Reproducible Parameter Configuration," 2024.

Core Concepts of LoRa & FHSS (cont.)



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- ExpressLRS Frequency-Hopping (FHSS)
 - Employs an FHSS scheme where the transceiver's center frequency is updated at a configurable, packet-based interval.
 - The hopping sequence is generated pseudo-randomly on the TX & RX.
 - The binding phrase on TX & RX seeds the generation.
 - Sync packets from TX maintain RX's position in the sequence to counter hardware drift.

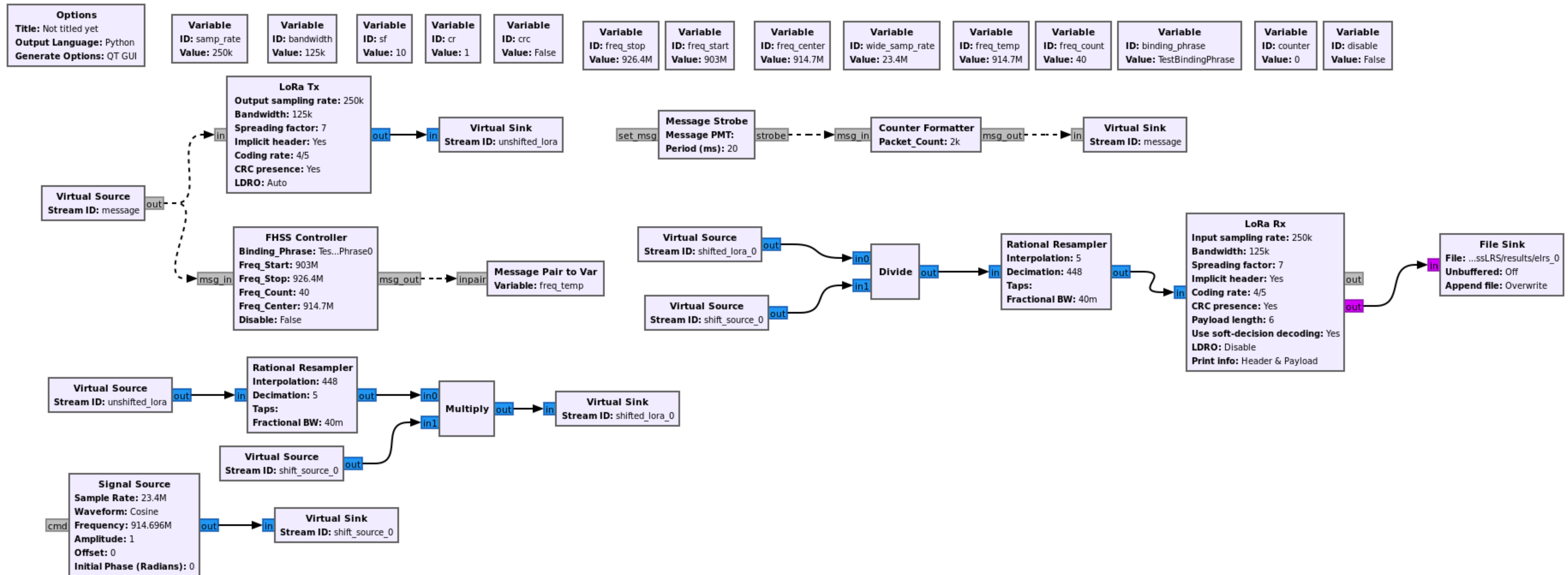
GNU Radio Implementation



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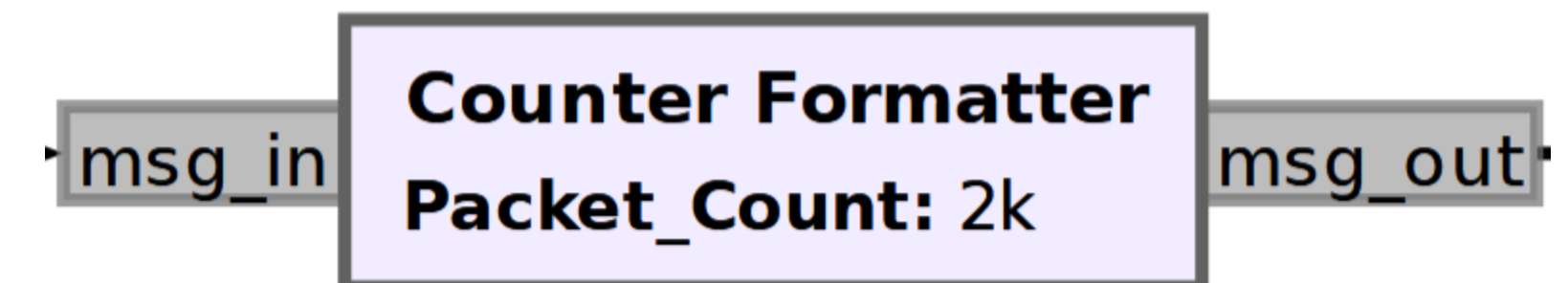
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The Counter Formatter Block

- Generates sequenced 6-byte UTF-8 strings.
- Emulates the payload portion of an ELRS packet that is also 6 bytes.
 - ELRS packets can be 8 or 13 bytes each, we are emulating the 8 bytes packets.
 - The CRC portion of the ELRS packet is emulated by allowing the LoRa TX block to produce 16-bit CRCs.
- Can be configured by the user to produce up to 99,999 sequenced packets.
- Is triggered to activate by a message strobe block.





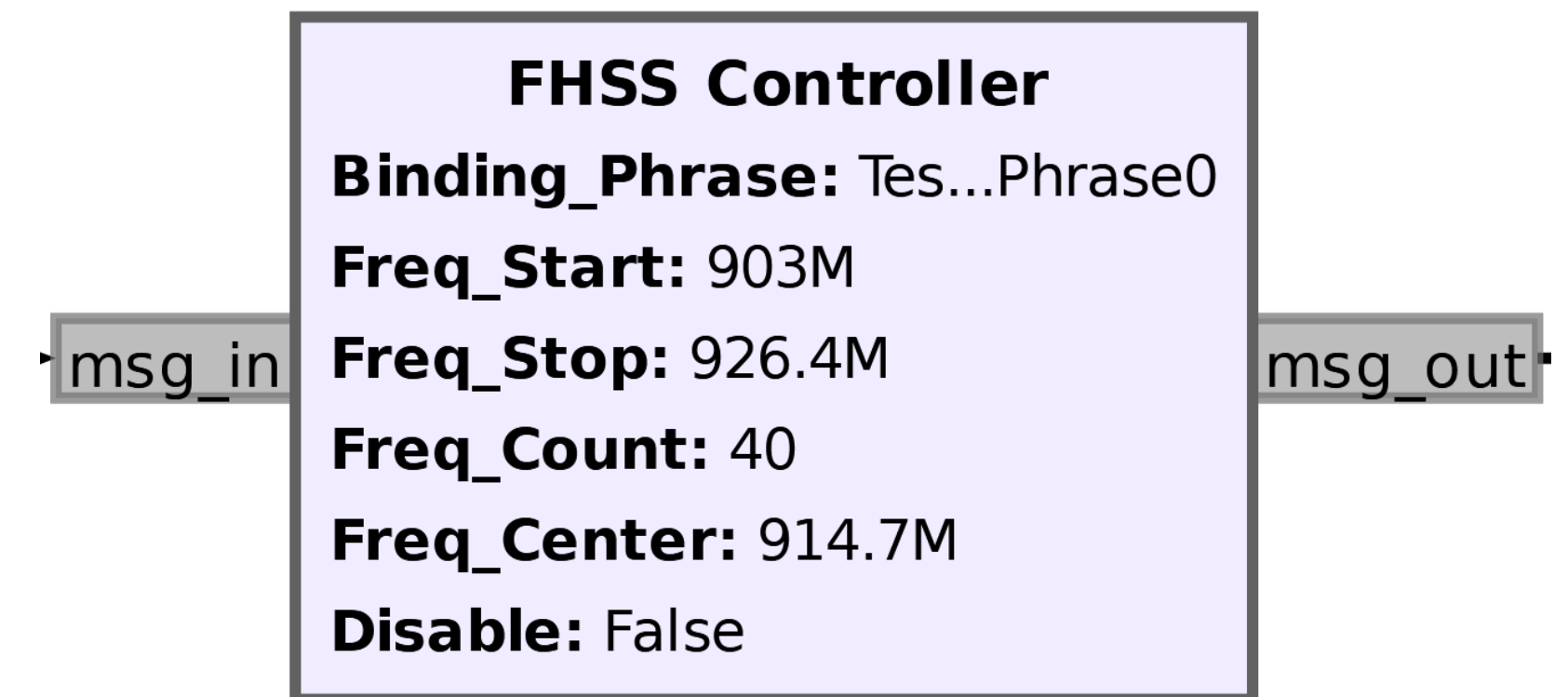
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The FHSS Controller Block

- Implements the FHSS logic.
 - Accepts a binding phrase that will be used to seed the generation of the FHSS sequence.
 - Allows the user to set values to emulate existing ELRS domains or define their own.
 - Domains in ELRS are regional specific settings to comply with local regulations.
 - Settings in photo depict “FCC915”.
 - Can be disabled entirely if needed, reverting to standard LoRa at the specified center frequency.





The FHSS Controller Block (cont.)

- The seed generated from the MD5 hashed binding phrase seeds the RNG function.
 - The RNG function is a 16-bit Linear Congruential Generator (LCG).
- The seeded LCG is then used to perform a Fisher-Yates shuffle on a list of channel indices.
- The logic for generating the FHSS sequence is simplified compared to the original firmware due to not incorporating synchronization channels.

```
uid_bytes = md5(str(f'-DMY_BINDING_PHRASE="{binding_phrase}"') \
    .encode('utf-8')).digest()[:6]
self.seed = (uid_bytes[2] << 24) | (uid_bytes[3] << 16) \
    | (uid_bytes[4] << 8) | (uid_bytes[5] ^ self.OTA_VERSION_ID)
self.freq_sequence = [0] * self.num_primary_bands
self.fhss_index = 0

self.build_random_fhss_sequence()

def elrs_rng(self):
    self.seed = (0x343FD * self.seed + 0x269EC3) % 0x80000000
    return self.seed >> 16

def build_random_fhss_sequence(self):
    # Only build if freq_count is valid
    if self.freq_count < 2: return

    for i in range(self.num_primary_bands):
        self.freq_sequence[i] = i % self.freq_count

    for i in range(1, self.num_primary_bands):
        if (i % self.freq_count) != 0:
            offset = (i // self.freq_count) * self.freq_count
            rand = (self.elrs_rng() % (self.freq_count - 1)) + 1
            self.freq_sequence[i], self.freq_sequence[offset + rand] = \
                self.freq_sequence[offset + rand], self.freq_sequence[i]
```



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Software-In-The-Loop (SITL) Testing

- All tests were conducted around measuring the Packet Error Rate (PER) that a single ELRS transmitter and receiver pair experiences from interference caused by up to four other ELRS transmitters.
- A baseline measurement was taken with the individual ELRS transmitter and receiver pair before another ELRS transmitter was enabled.
- LoRa Transceiver was configured with a bandwidth of 125KHz, a sample rate of 250KSps, a coding rate of 4/5, and utilizes an implicit header with CRC enabled.
- The variables that were tested were:
 - Number of frequency channels testes: 10 through 40.
 - Spreading Factor (SF): SF7 through SF10.
 - Number of simultaneous transmitters.
- We tested each configuration over 5000 packet transmissions.

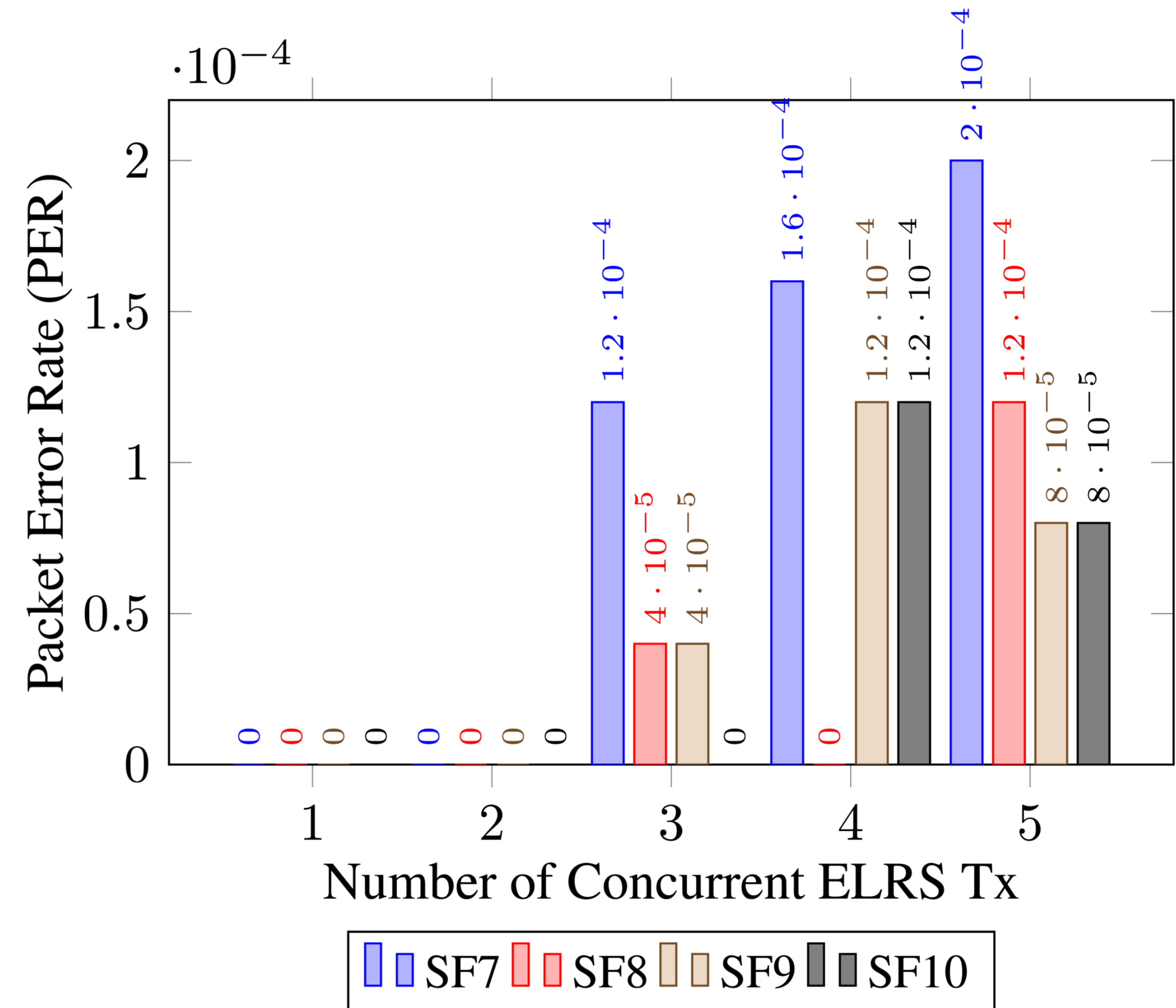
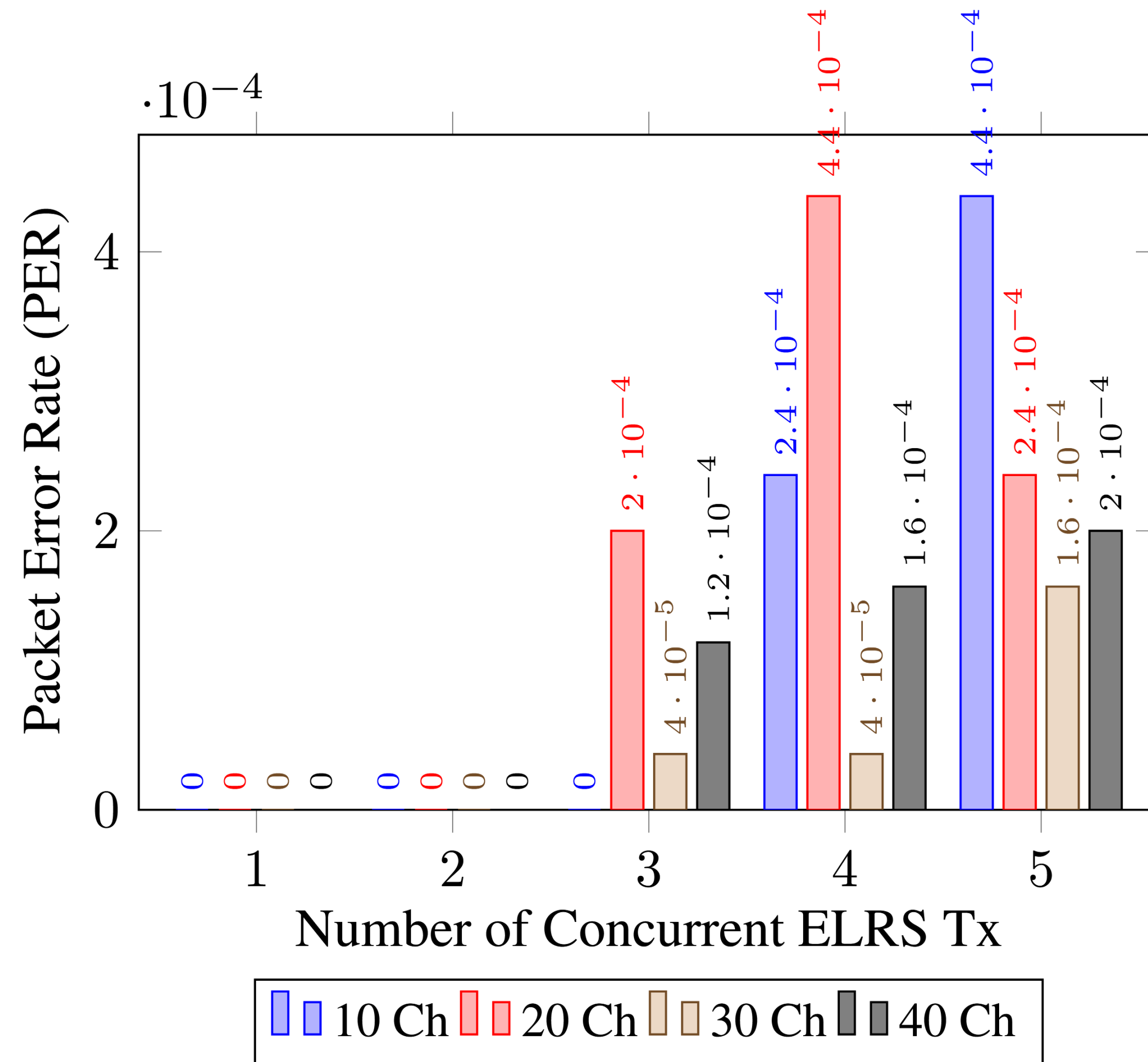
Software-In-The-Loop (SITL) Results



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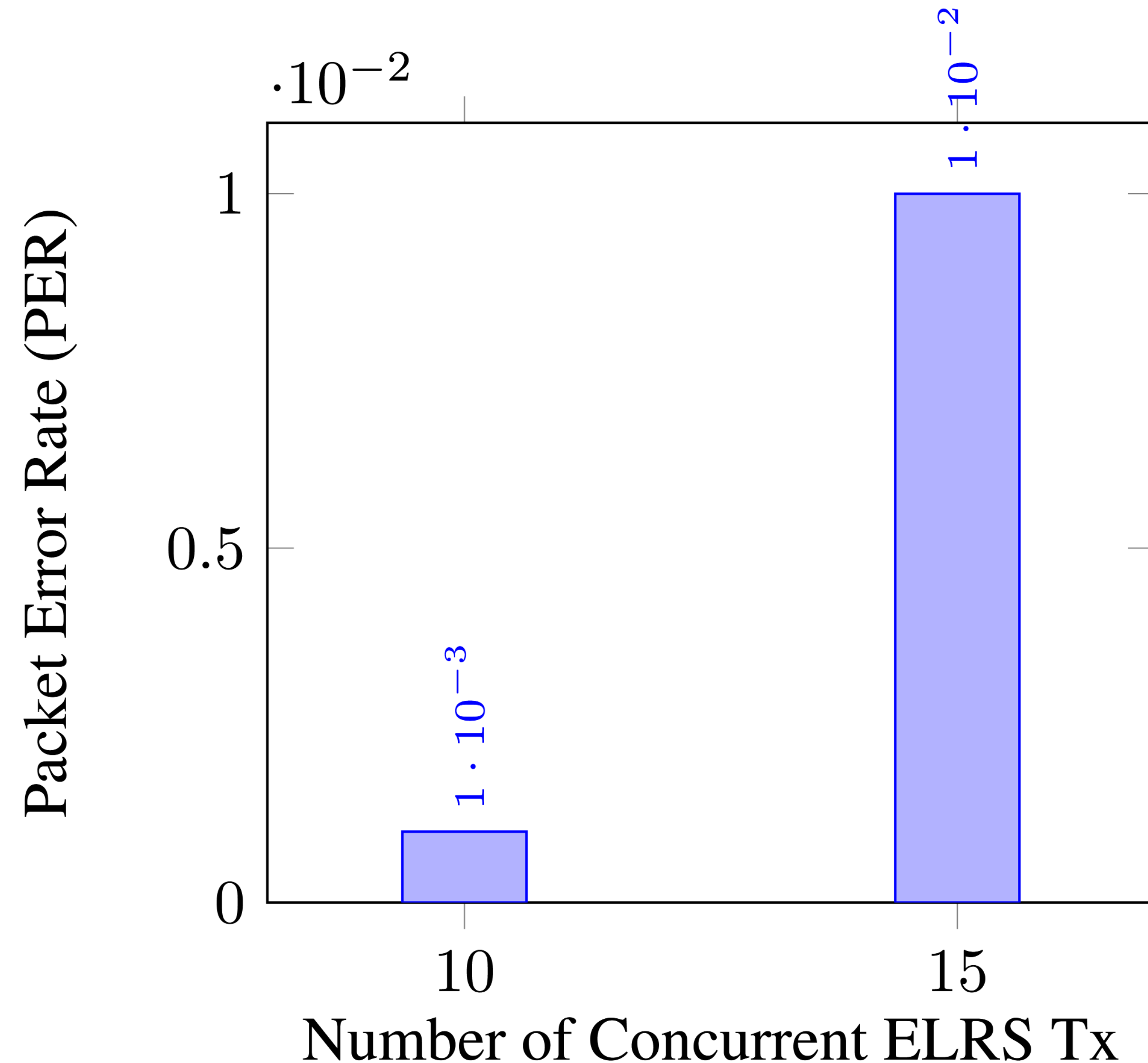
Software-In-The-Loop (SITL) Results (cont.)



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Challenges and Limitations

- SITL Simulation Scaling Limit
 - The simulation was limited to approximately 15 transmitters.
 - High computational load led to timing jitter.
- Hardware-in-the-Loop (HITL)
 - Planned tests on ADALM-Pluto could not be completed successfully.
 - Unpredictable latency broke the precise time-alignment required to correctly de-hop the signal.

Future Work



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- Full, more robust, implementation of ExpressLRS with advanced features such as dual diversity transmission.
- Overcome timing limitations by moving the high-level protocol simulation to a discrete-event simulation platform (e.g., MATLAB).
- Move the entire implementation to an FPGA platform to eliminate software-based timing issues and enable true real-time performance.

Demo

- <https://youtu.be/D0aBrkvM-GE>



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Thank you! Questions



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- Data and source code is available under:

https://github.com/Diamond-D0gs/GNU_Radio_ExpressLRS

References

- [1] Borges, M. V., Souza, R. D., Damasceno, H. G., & Dias, U. S. (2024). *On the Simulation of LoRaWAN Networks: A Focus on Reproducible Parameter Configuration*. ResearchGate. Technical Report.
- [2] Joachim, T., & Burg, A. (2024). Design and implementation of lora physical layer in gnu radio. *Proceedings of the GNU Radio Conference*, 9(1). Retrieved from <https://pubs.gnuradio.org/index.php/grcon/article/view/145>