

Implementing OFDM Radar & DOA on Direct RF Platforms using IIO and GNURadio

David Winter / Yamakaja

Systems Development Group



AHEAD OF WHAT'S POSSIBLE™



- ▶ In this talk, we will discuss some of the challenges associated with controlling direct RF, or more generally high-speed-transceivers, using the IIO framework: These include computational/uplink bandwidth constraints and RX/TX timing synchronization, and how they can be addressed for bursty systems.

We will then present gr-ofdmradar, a generic OFDM radar and MUSIC/ESPRIT based DOA estimator implementation, and new OOT gr-iio blocks that, in combination with gr-ofdmradar, enable a full OFDM radar system.

Hardware

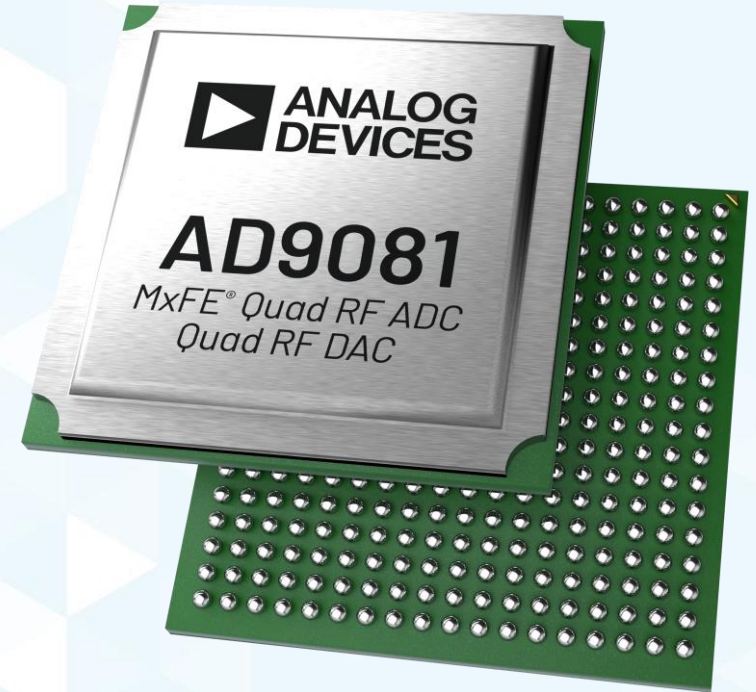
Hardware



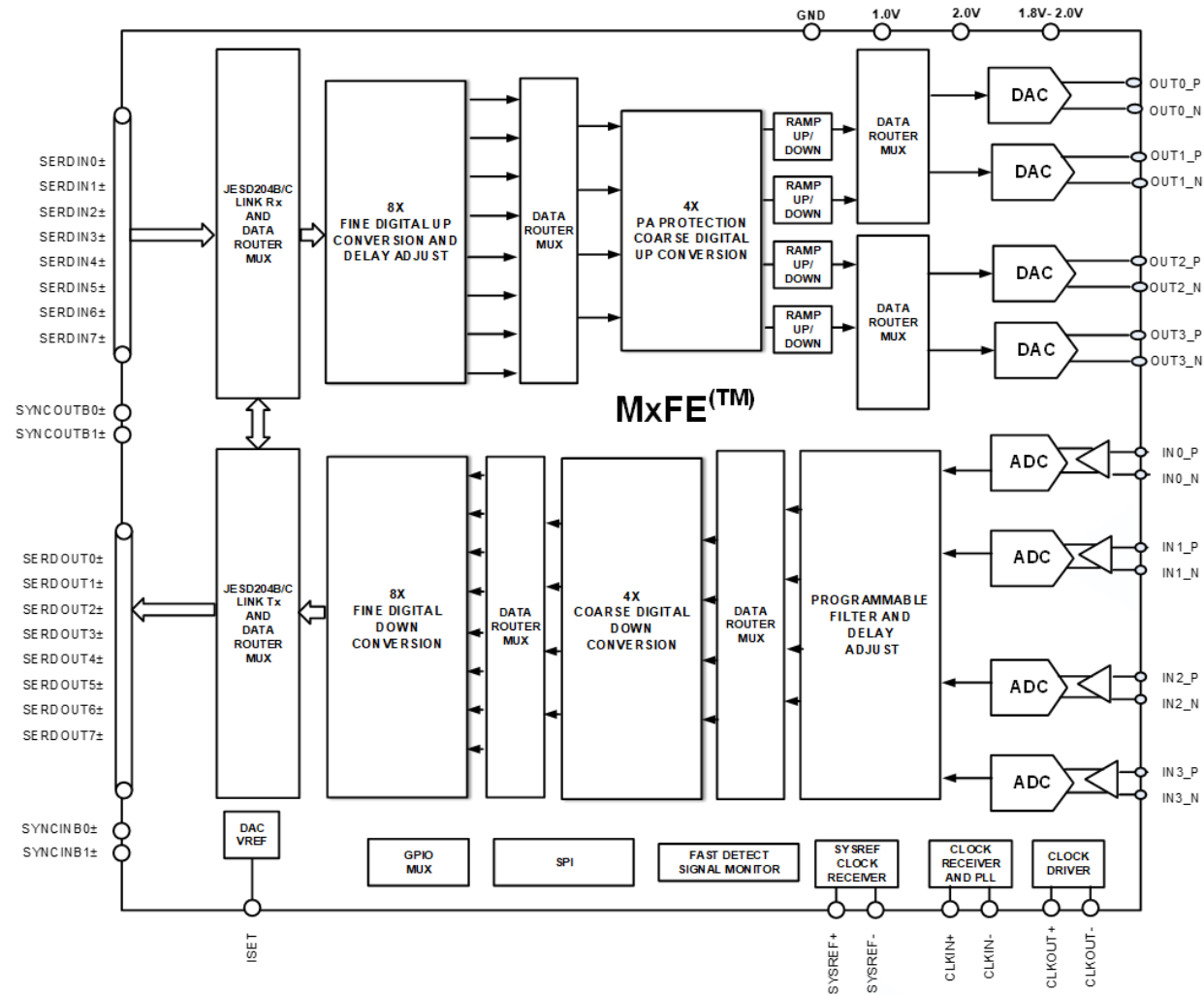
Hardware

- ▶ Carrier: ZCU102
 - Xilinx Zynq UltraScale+ MPSoC
 - 4+2 Core ARM Application+Realtime Cores
 - FPGA

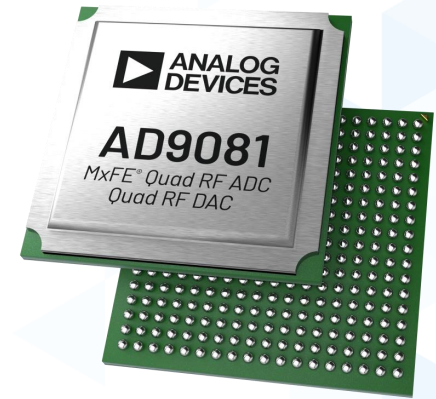
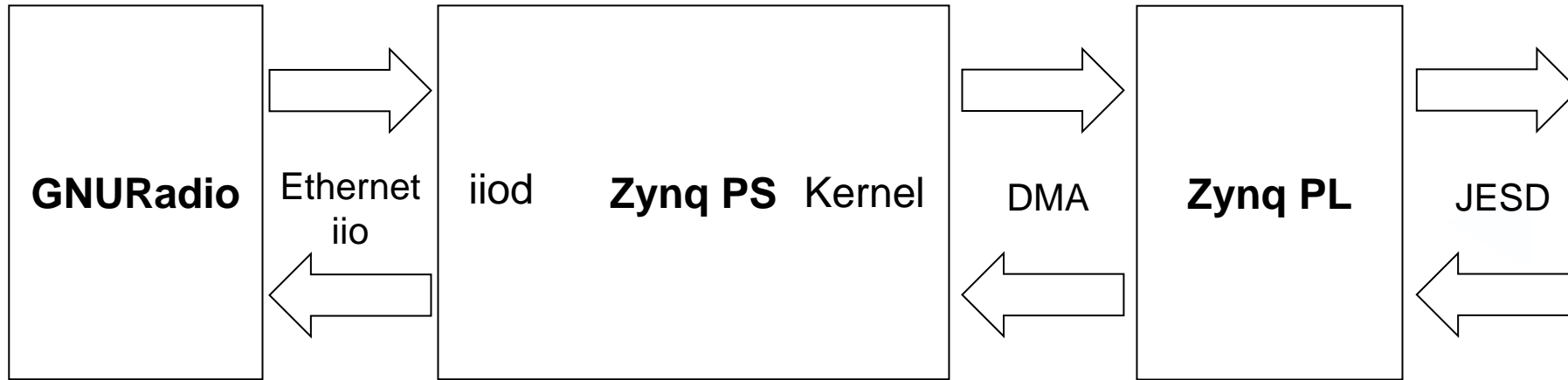
- ▶ RF: AD9081
 - 4x 16-Bit, 12GSPS DAC
 - 4x 12-Bit, 4GSPS ADC
 - 7.5 GHz Analog Bandwidth
 - 8+8 JESD 204 B/C lanes @ up to 25 Gbps / lane
=> up to 200 Gbps SERDES / direction



Hardware - AD9081



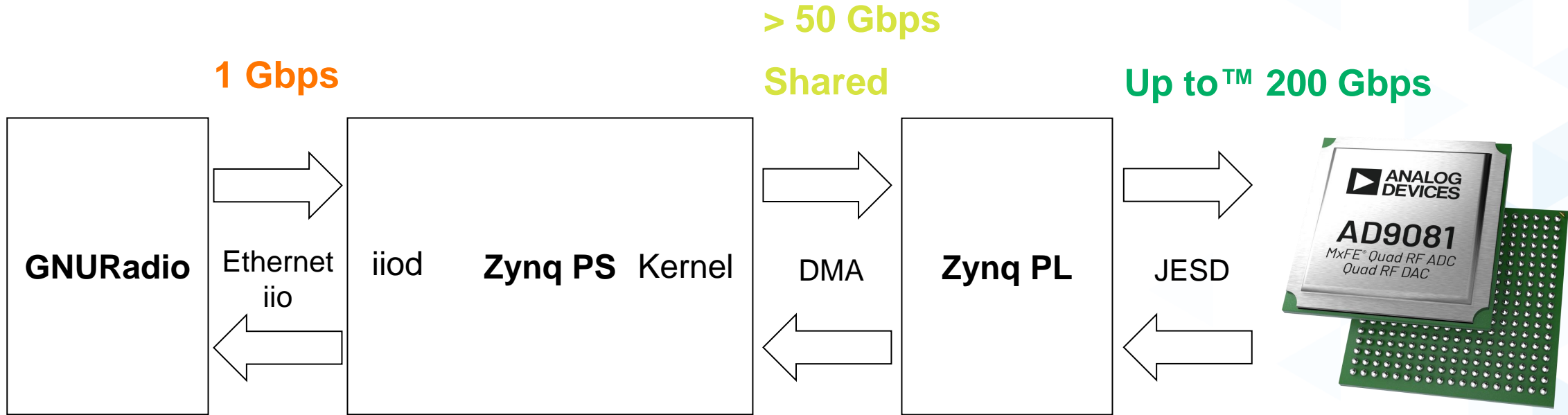
Hardware - Datapath



Hardware - Configuration

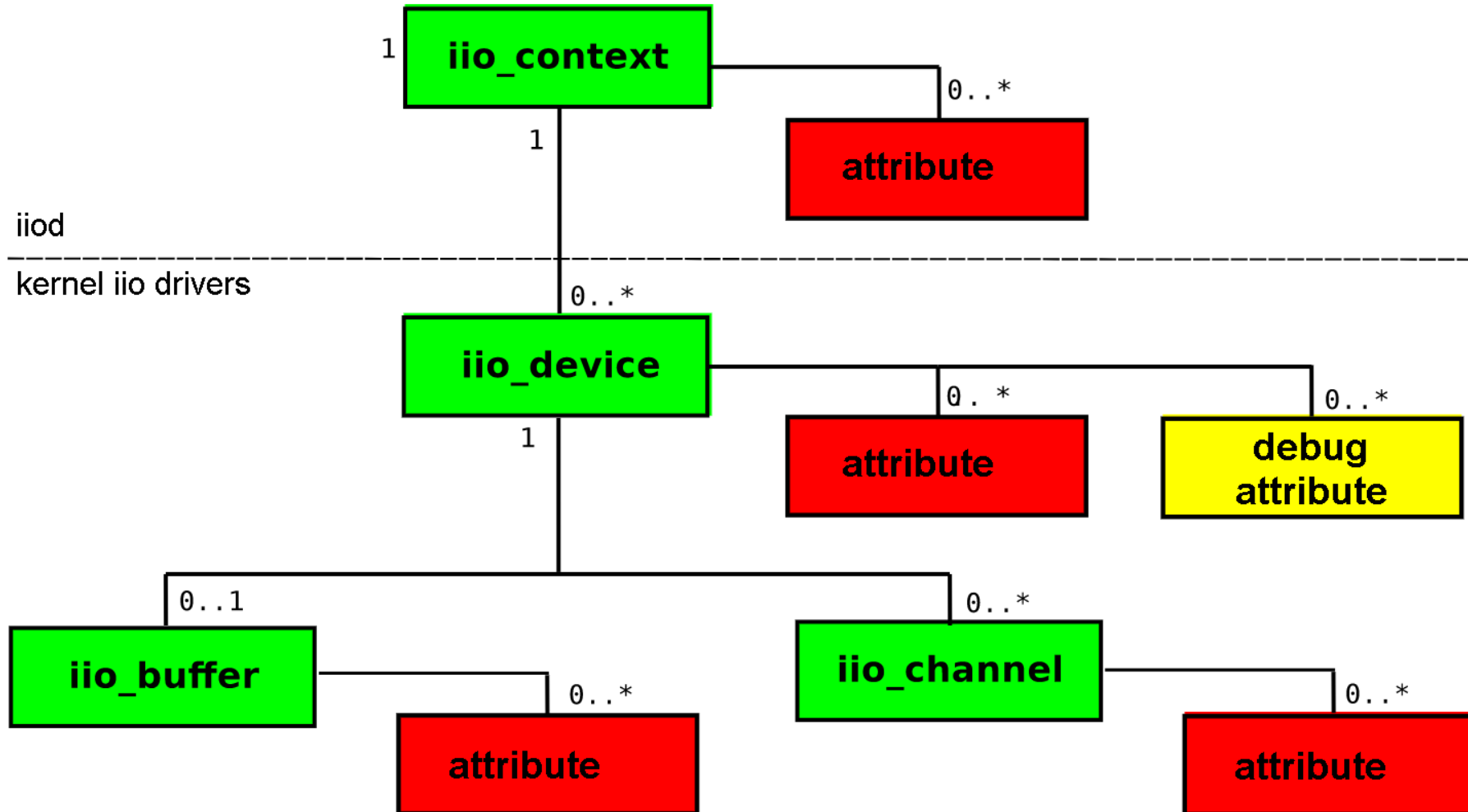
- ▶ Sample rate: 250 MS/s / Channel, 32-bit complex samples
- ▶ Total: 32 Gbps
- ▶ Sample memory: Block RAM (2^{18} samples RX + 2^{18} samples TX)

Hardware - Datapath



Radar and IIO

Sample timing and IIO



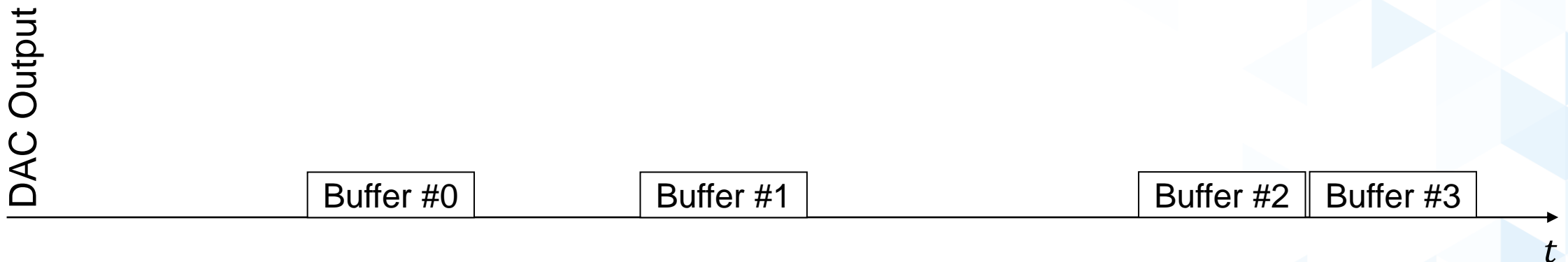
Sample timing and IIO

```
IIO context has 3 attributes:
  ip,ip-addr: 192.168.3.1
IIO context has 4 devices:
  iio:device0: ams <...>
  iio:device1: hmc7044 <...>
  iio:device2: axi-ad9081-rx-hpc (buffer capable)
    17 channels found:
      voltage0_i: (input, index: 0, format: le:S16/16>>0)
      15 channel-specific attributes found:
        attr 0: adc_frequency value: 4000000000
        <...>
      <...>
    4 device-specific attributes found:
      attr 0: adc_clk_powerdown value: 0
      attr 1: filter_fir_config ERROR: Permission denied (-13)
      attr 2: loopback_mode value: 0
      attr 3: multichip_sync value: 0
    3 buffer-specific attributes found:
      <...>
    9 debug attributes found:
      <...>
    No trigger on this device
  iio:device3: axi-ad9081-tx-hpc (buffer capable)
    24 channels found:
      voltage0_i: (output, index: 0, format: le:S16/16>>0)
      4 channel-specific attributes found:
        <...>
      attr 3: sampling_frequency value: 250000000
```

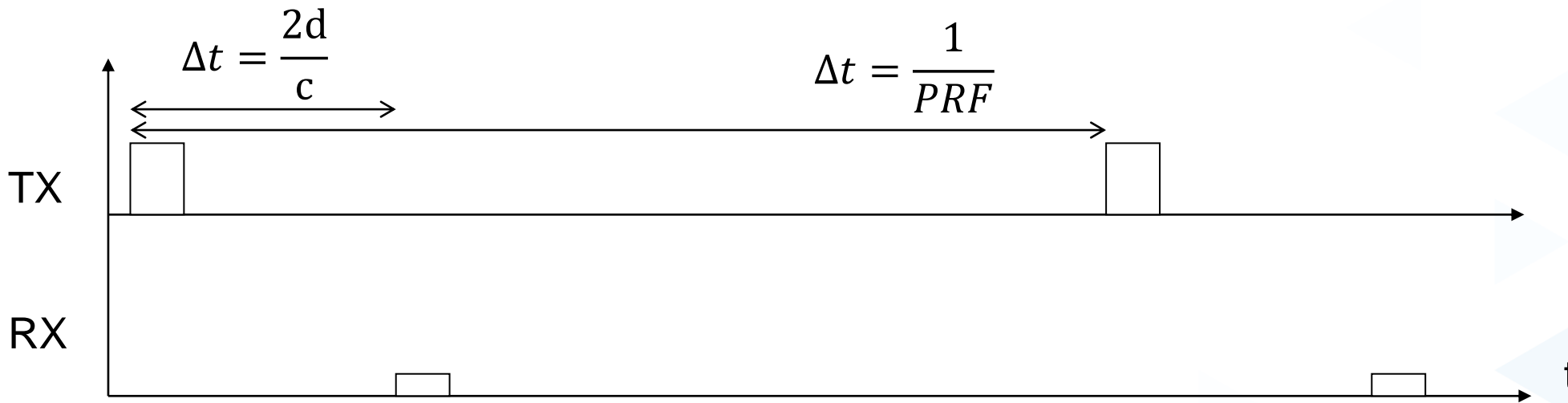
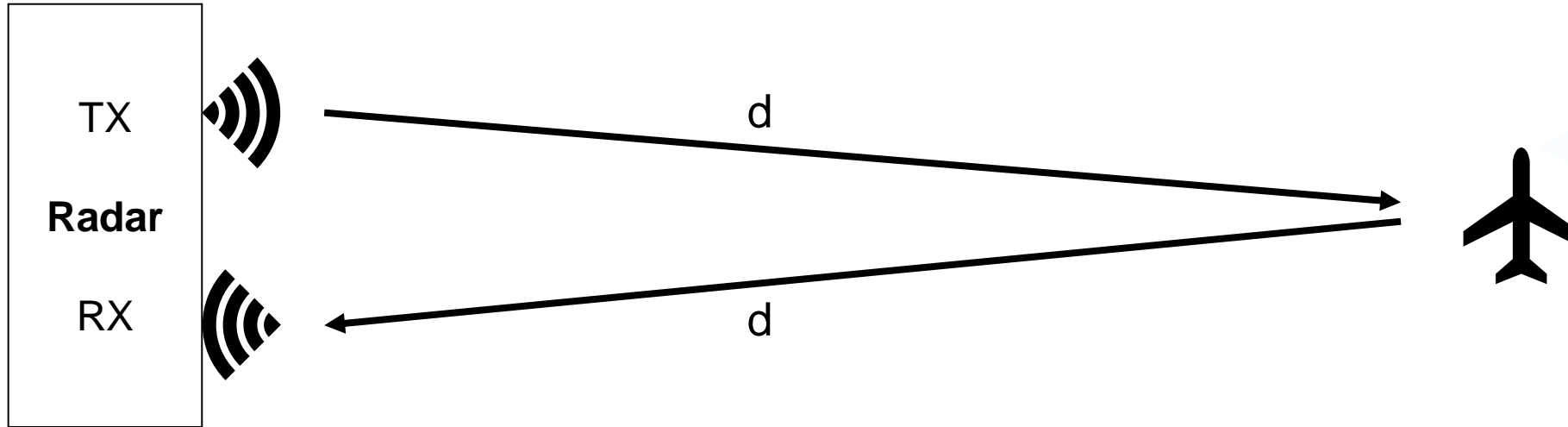
Sample timing and IIO

▶ IIO Buffers

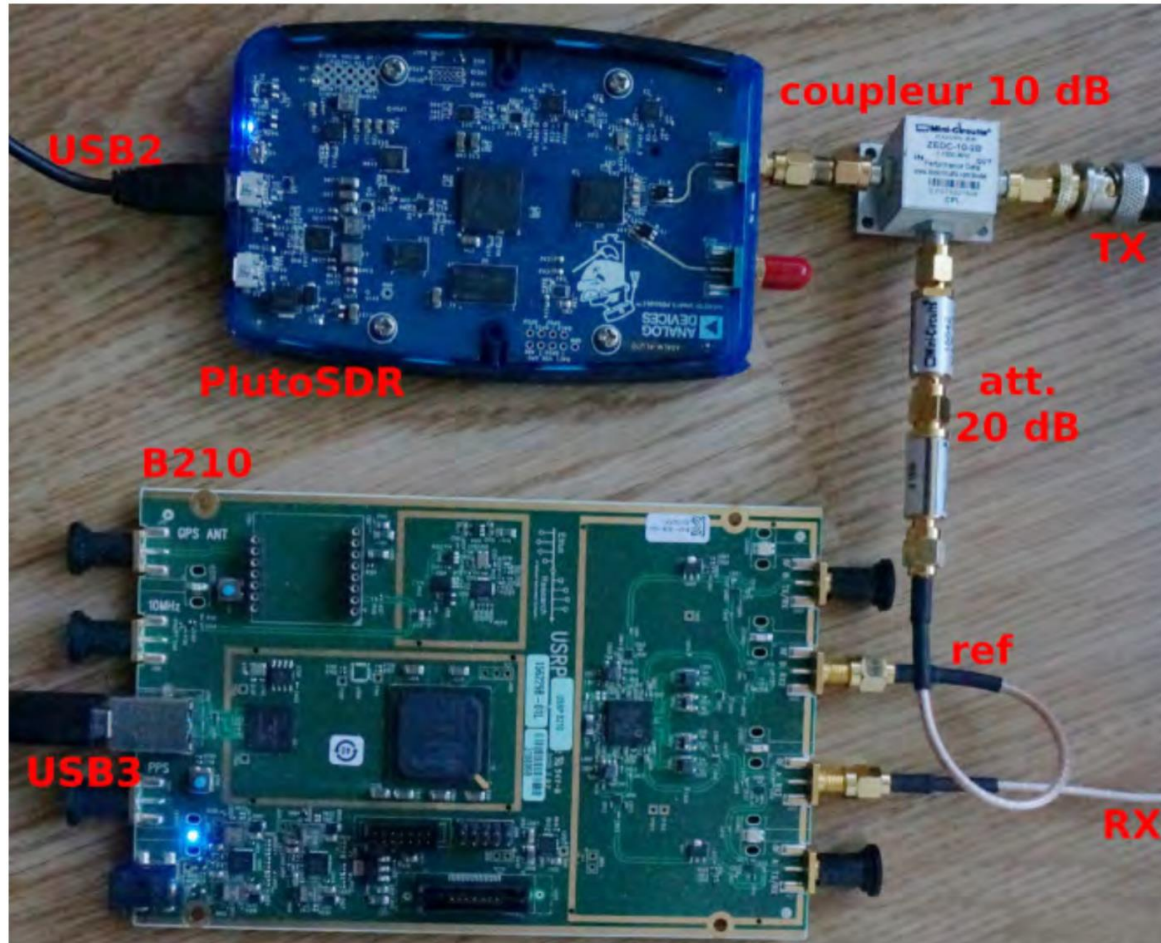
- On the target device: Multiple physically contiguous blocks of memory supporting each buffer
- Only a single memory block will be accessible to userland at a time
- The other blocks are either waiting to be read, or already empty
 - In both cases, their contents will be overridden as new samples become available
 - If the transport or client can't keep up: Samples may not be contiguous from buffer to buffer!
- Conclusion: At high sample rates, our OFDM frame must fit into a single buffer



Pulse Radar



Radar



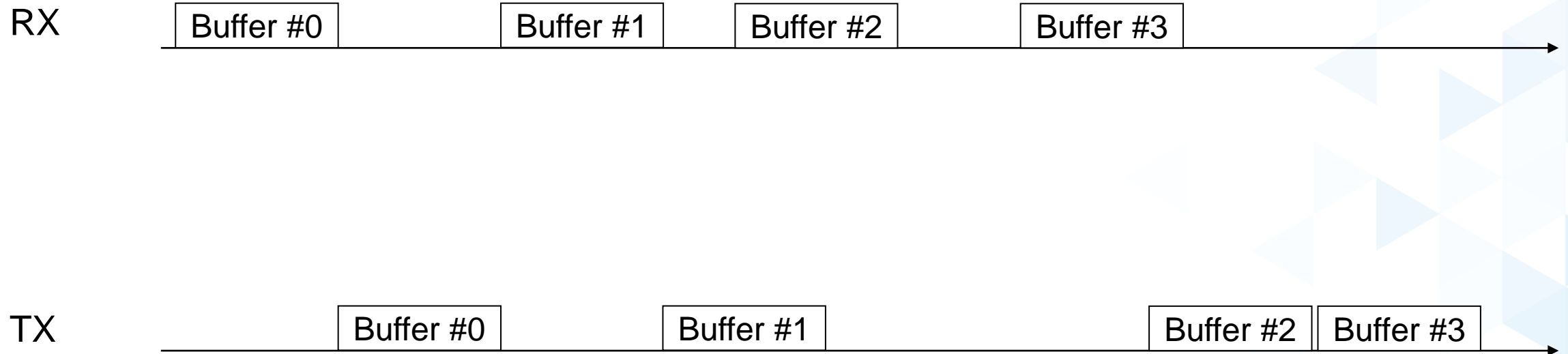
- ▶ FRIEDT, Jean-Michel; FENG, Weike. Software defined radio based Synthetic Aperture noise and OFDM (Wi-Fi) RADAR mapping. **Proceedings of the GNU Radio Conference**, [S.l.], v. 5, n. 1, sep. 2020. Available at: <https://pubs.gnuradio.org/index.php/grcon/article/view/71>. Date accessed: 03 sep. 2021.

Sample timing and IIO

- ▶ But: RX and TX are provided by two different devices
 - Their buffers are independent
- ▶ IIO currently does NOT support operations similar to USRPs timed commands
 - Timestamped buffers are on the TODO list
- ▶ What we need:
 - Precise control over when the RX buffer is read from & the TX buffer is played
 - I.e. there should be a *fixed* time offset between every i-th RX and TX sample
 - Repeatable
 - Configurable

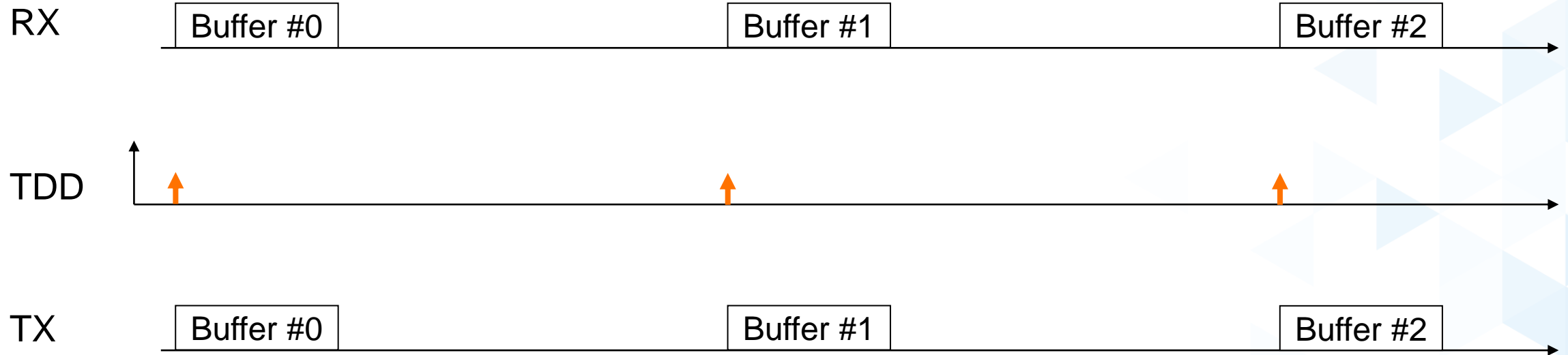
Sample timing and I/O

- ▶ Streaming samples over slow™ link, without hardware changes



Sample timing and I/O

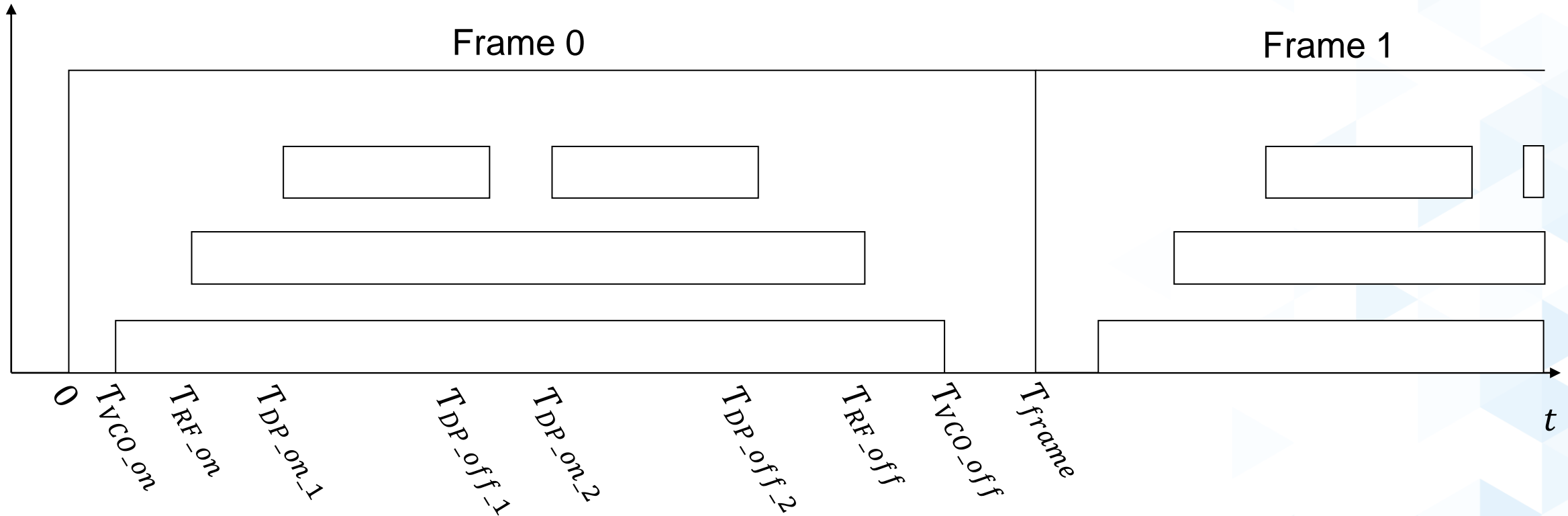
- ▶ Streaming samples over slow™ link, with timing division duplexing (TDD) hardware



Sample timing and IIO – Timing Division Duplexing Engine

- ▶ A 24 bit counter with a bunch of configurable registers to compare against
- ▶ Simplified: Used to gate RX DMA input valid / TX DMA output ready
- ▶ Synchronous RX and TX clock domains guarantee cycle-accurate operation
 - Note: This configuration requires symmetrical sample rates

Sample timing and I/O – TDD Engine



Sample timing and IIO – TDD Engine

QT GUI Range
Id: t_0
Default Value: 17.95m
Start: 0
Stop: 1
Step: 1m

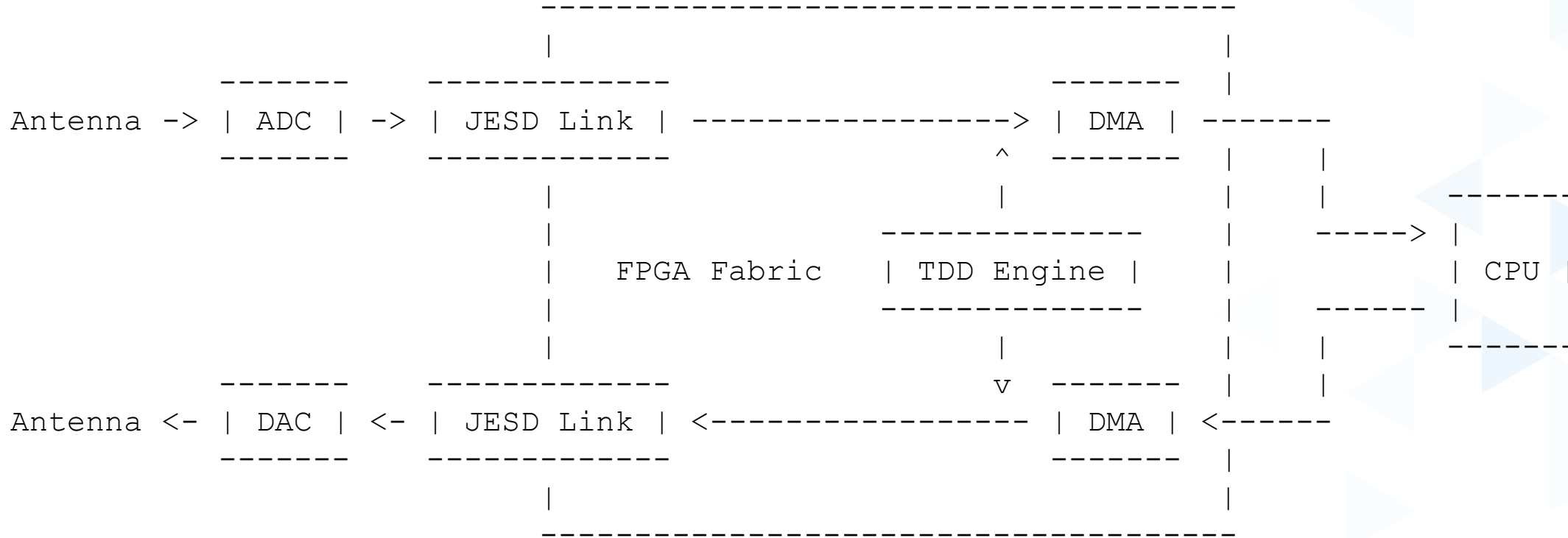
TDD Control
IIO context URI: ip:...68.3.1
Frame Length [ms]: 30
Burst Count: 0
Terminal Type: Master

Properties: TDD Control

General	Advanced	Primary Timing	Secondary Timing
RX DMA On [ms]	0.02		
RX DMA Off [ms]	0.03		
RX RF On [ms]	0		
RX RF Off [ms]	0		
RX VCO On [ms]	0		
RX VCO Off [ms]	0		
TX DMA On [ms]	t_0		
TX DMA Off [ms]	t_0+0.01		
TX RF On [ms]	0		
TX RF Off [ms]	0		
TX VCO On [ms]	0		
TX VCO Off [ms]	0		

OK Cancel Appl

Sample timing and I/O



OFDM Radar

- ▶ Less conventional approach - processing very similar to that of OFDM
- ▶ Operating principle:
 - FDE, transform estimated channel response to time domain
 - Comparing repeated estimates yields doppler information
- ▶ Advantages
 - Facilitates the combination of Radar and Communications (Not covered here)
 - Very high processing gain (Low TX power)
 - Nice properties for DSP
- ▶ Disadvantages
 - OFDM => High PAPR
 - Comparatively low range / supported delay spread
 - Simultaneous RX & TX, possibly high dynamic range requirement due to TX-RX coupling

OFDM Radar

- ▶ Described by Martin Braun in „OFDM Radar Algorithms in Mobile Communication Networks“, Karlsruher Institut für Technologie (KIT), 2014
<https://publikationen.bibliothek.kit.edu/1000038892>

■ *Forschungsberichte aus dem
Institut für Nachrichtentechnik des
Karlsruher Instituts für Technologie*

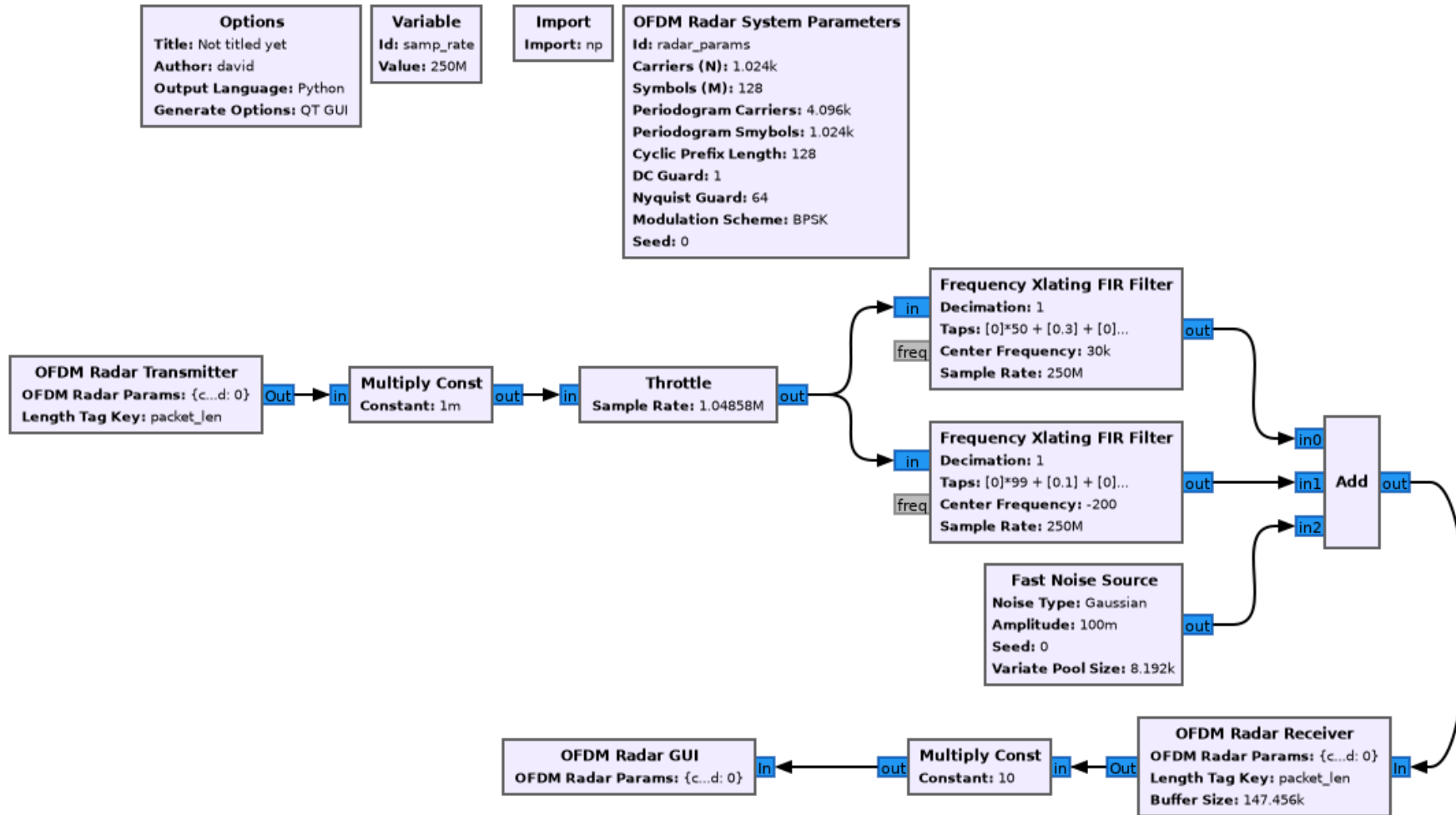


Martin Braun

■ **OFDM Radar Algorithms
in Mobile Communication
Networks**

■ Band 31

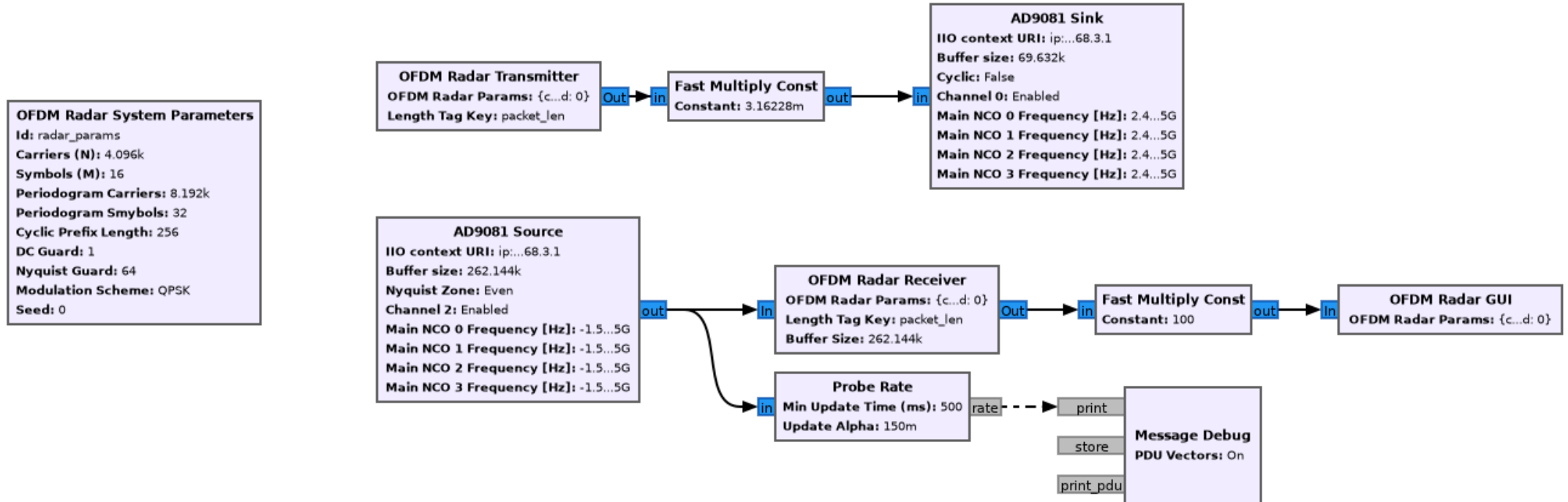
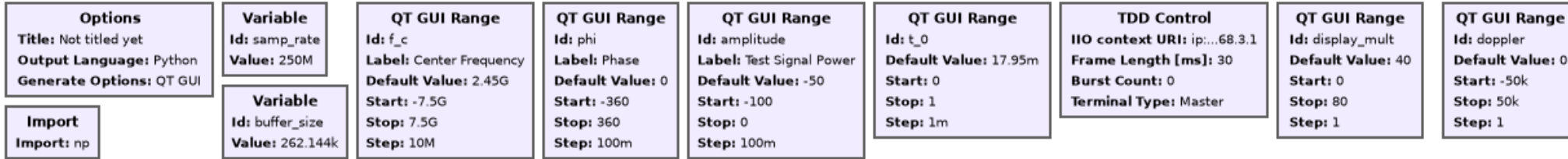
gr-ofdmradar



OFDM Radar



gr-ofdmradar



OFDM Radar - Demo



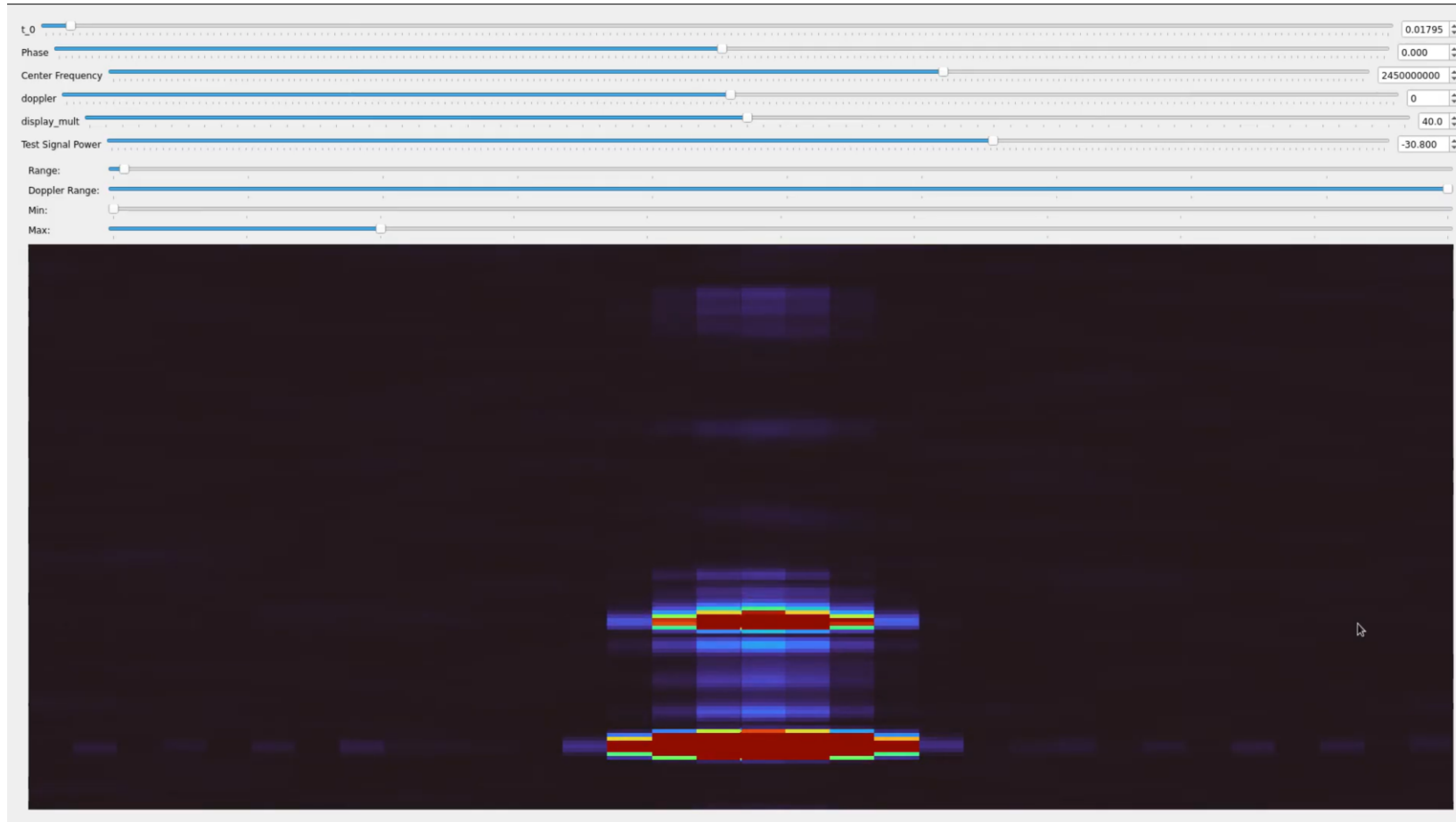
OFDM Radar - Demo



OFDM Radar - Demo



OFDM Radar - Demo



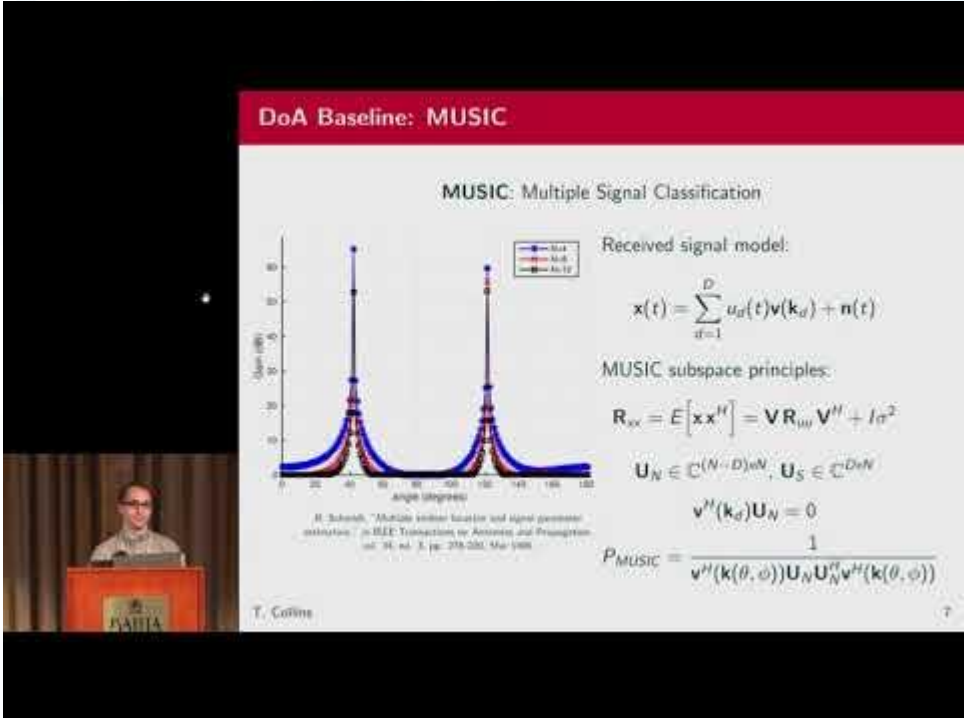
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gtTILs929aU>

Direction of Arrival

gr-ofdmradar

Direction of arrival (DoA)

- ▶ For a module dedicated to DOA see gr-doa:
github.com/EttusResearch/gr-doa
- ▶ „GRCon17 - gr-doa: GNU Radio Direction Finding - Travis Collins“:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_UBPVi1vp2s



DoA Baseline: MUSIC

MUSIC: Multiple Signal Classification

Received signal model:

$$x(t) = \sum_{d=1}^D u_d(t)v(\mathbf{k}_d) + n(t)$$

MUSIC subspace principles:

$$\mathbf{R}_{xx} = E[\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^H] = \mathbf{V}\mathbf{R}_{uu}\mathbf{V}^H + I\sigma^2$$
$$\mathbf{U}_N \in \mathbb{C}^{(N-D) \times N}, \mathbf{U}_S \in \mathbb{C}^{D \times N}$$
$$\mathbf{v}^H(\mathbf{k}_d)\mathbf{U}_N = 0$$
$$P_{MUSIC} = \frac{1}{\mathbf{v}^H(\mathbf{k}(\theta, \phi))\mathbf{U}_N\mathbf{U}_N^H\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{k}(\theta, \phi))}$$

H. Schmidt, "Multiple emitter location and signal parameter estimation," in IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation, vol. 34, no. 3, pp. 276-281, Mar 1986.

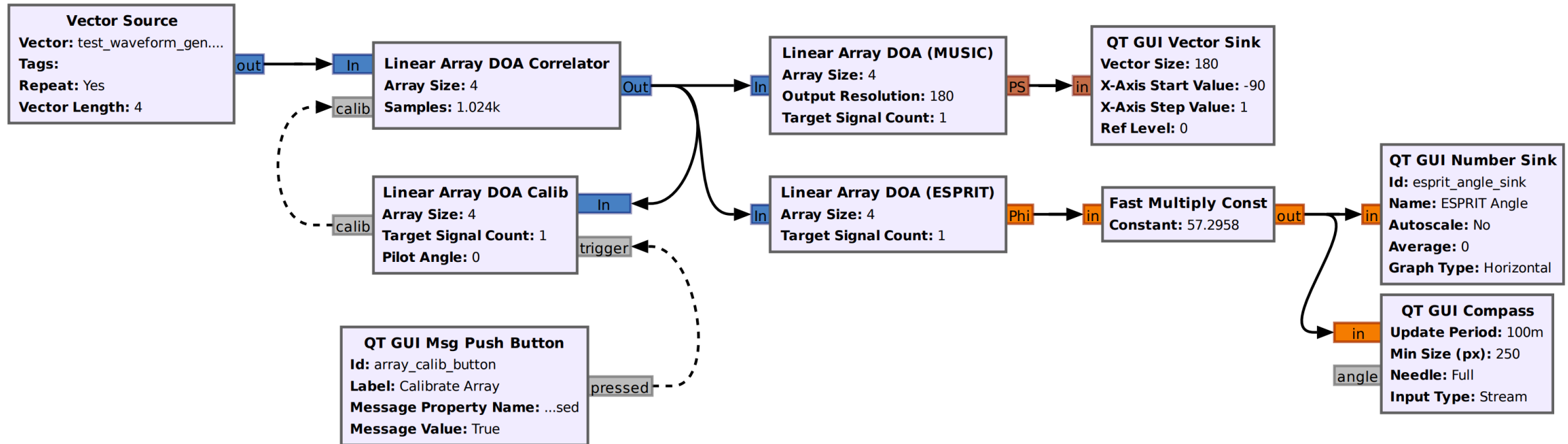
T. Collins

„GRCon17 - gr-doa: GNU Radio Direction Finding - Travis Collins“

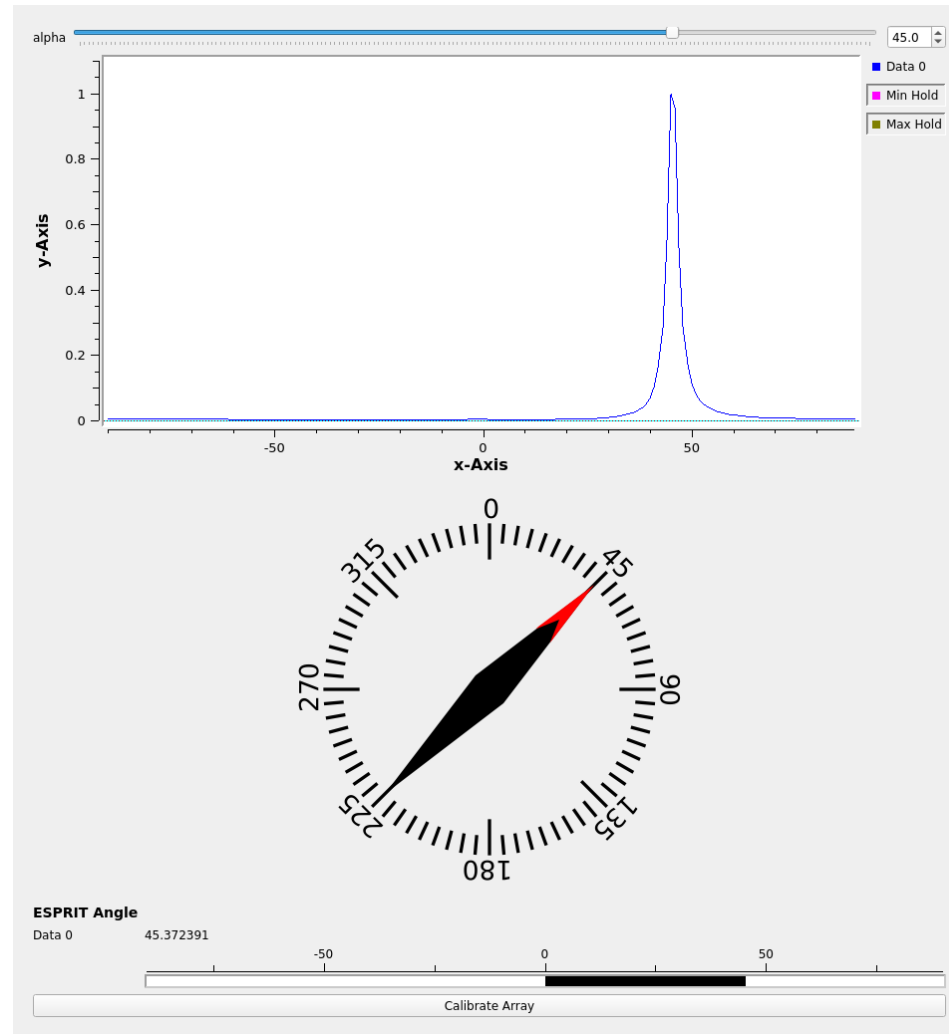
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_UBPVi1vp2s

DOA - Flowgraph

Options Title: Not titled yet Author: david Output Language: Python Generate Options: QT GUI	Variable Id: samp_rate Value: 1M	Variable Id: array_size Value: 4	Variable Id: samples Value: 1.024k	Variable Id: targets Value: 1	Variable Id: output_resolution Value: 180	QT GUI Range Id: alpha Default Value: 0 Start: -90 Stop: 90 Step: 1
	Python Module Id: test_waveform_gen	Variable Id: SNR Value: 0		Import Import: np		



DOA - Simulation



Conclusion

gr-ofdmradar

- ▶ Hardware agnostic module implementing
 - OFDM Radar
 - DOA
 - MUSIC Pseudo-Spectrum
 - ESPRIT
 - Calibration by pilot
- ▶ <https://github.com/Yamakaja/gr-ofdmradar>

TDD Engine

- ▶ Implementing timing critical applications requires hardware support
- ▶ The TDD engine provides an easy option to time repetitive operations accurately
- ▶ **Only transfer interesting data over congested links!**

TDD Engine - Pluto

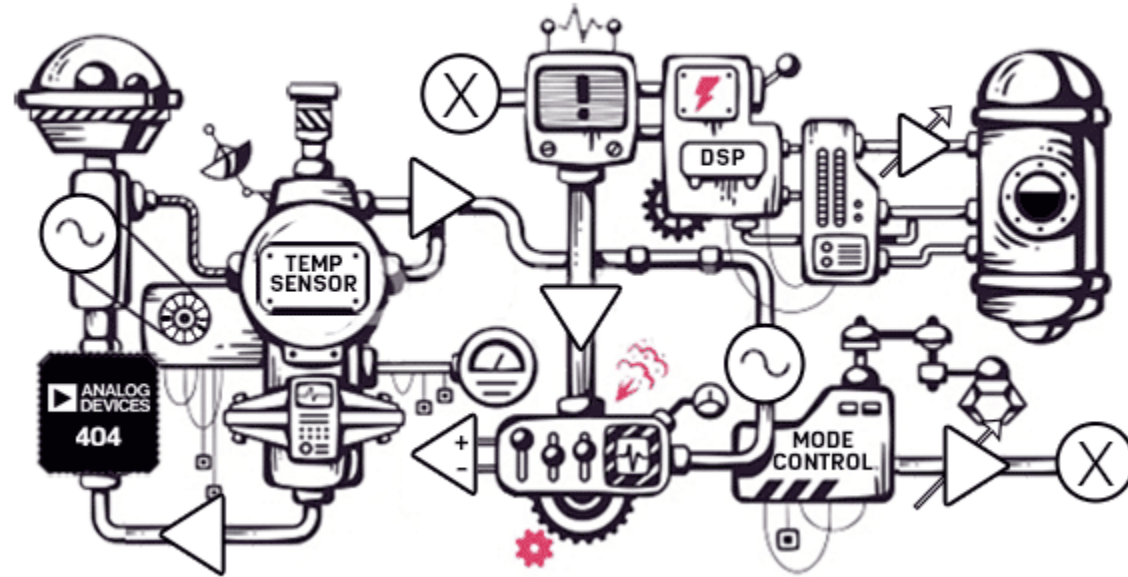
- ▶ The TDD engine is already a part of the Pluto, but not exposed
 - The IIO Interface can be enabled by including the driver and a modified device tree
 - May be available in future firmware versions:
<https://github.com/analogdevicesinc/linux/pull/1655>
 - Functionality is slightly different, for more information see the Wiki page below
- ▶ https://wiki.analog.com/resources/eval/user-guides/ad-pzsdr2400tdd-eb/reference_hdl



Outlook

- ▶ IIO buffer metadata (Smiliar to VRT)
 - RX/TX Timestamps
 - GPIO Control (Amplifiers, FFH, etc.)
 - Buffer loss detection
- ▶ IIO speed improvements
 - Async (network) protocol
 - Zero copy operation
- ▶ <https://github.com/analogdevicesinc/libiio>

- ▶ **System Deep Dive:** https://wiki.analog.com/resources/eval/user-guides/ad9081_fmca_ebz/radar
- ▶ gf-ofdmradar
 - „OFDM Radar Algorithms in Mobile Communication Networks“, Karlsruher Institut für Technologie (KIT), 2014
<https://publikationen.bibliothek.kit.edu/1000038892>
 - <https://github.com/Yamakaja/gr-ofdmradar>
 - AD9081 / TDD blocks: <https://github.com/Yamakaja/gnuradio/tree/feature/gr-iio-tdd>
 - <https://github.com/EttusResearch/gr-doa>
- ▶ AD9081 / ZCU102 Reference Design
 - Product Page: <https://www.analog.com/en/products/ad9081.html>
 - HDL Reference Design: https://wiki.analog.com/resources/eval/user-guides/ad9081_fmca_ebz/ad9081_fmca_ebz_hdl
 - Linux Driver: <https://wiki.analog.com/resources/tools-software/linux-drivers/iio-mxfe/ad9081>



Ahhh, technology. We can't find that page.

Thanks
Q & A