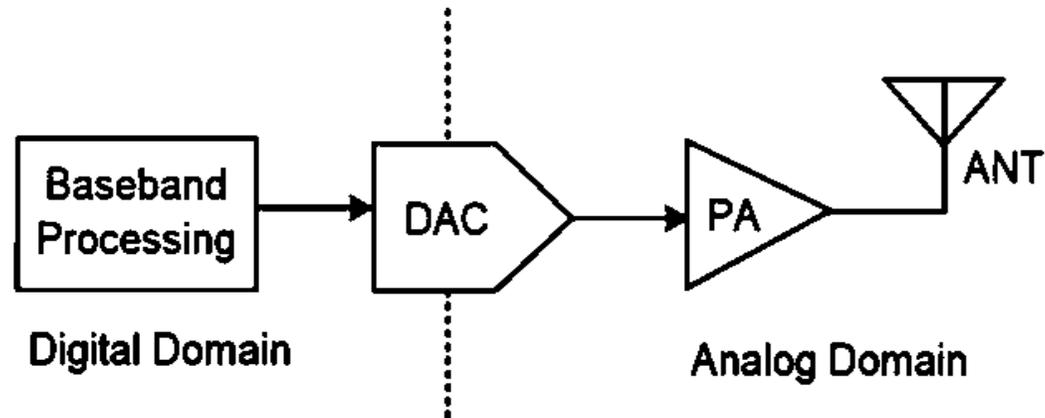
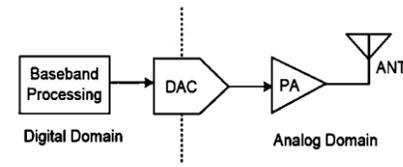


Fundamentals of SDR

RAHSDR480



Introduction to Course



Essentials of SDR

SDR Hardware
Architecture

Communication
Layers

Software for SDR

SDR Selection
Criteria

Application of
SDRs



Module-1: Essentials of SDR

- Communication Block and Terminology
- SDR definition
- Advantage of SDR
- History and Evolution of Radios
- Software Communications Architecture (SCA)
- Software-Defined Networking (SDN)
- Communication Standards and Signals
- Time and Frequency domain
- Decibel units



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-1:Essentials of SDR

RAHSDR480_L01_P01_R01:Communication Block and Terminology



COMMUNICATION BLOCK AND TERMINOLOGY

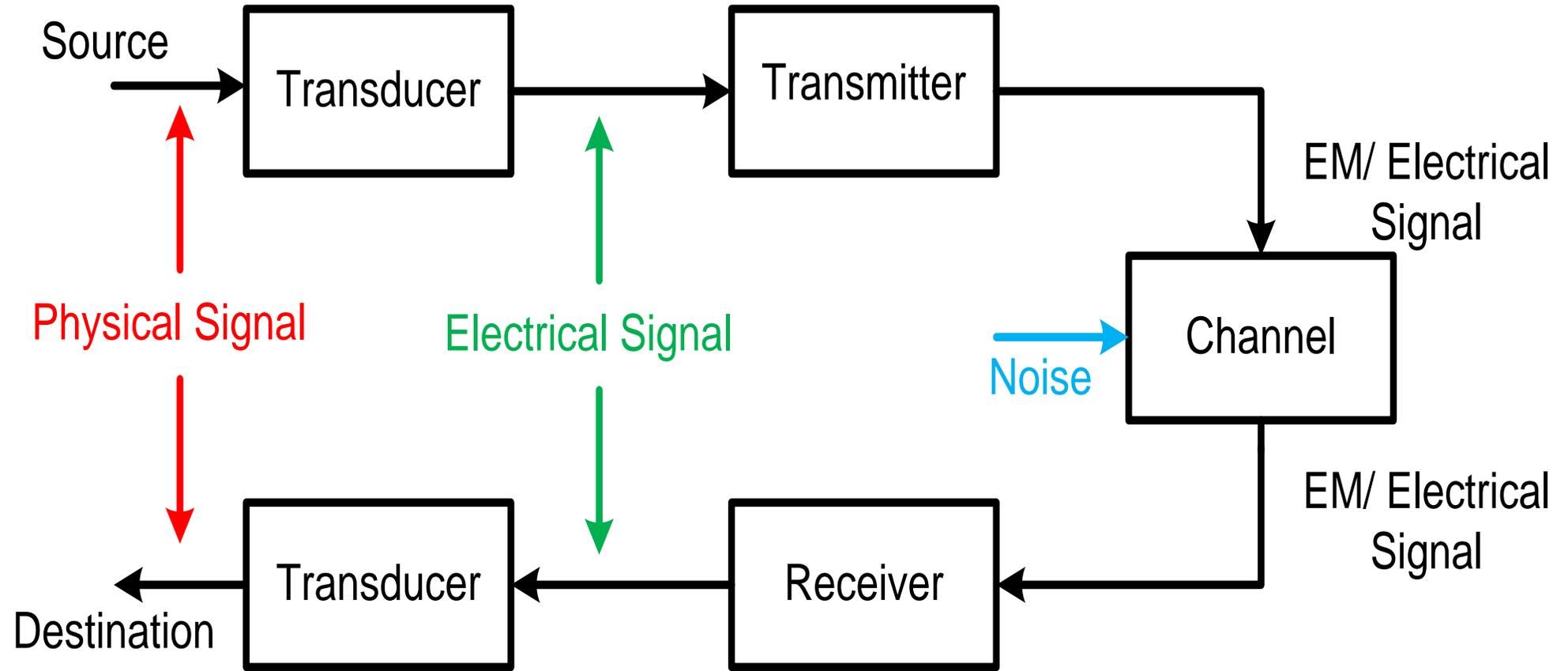
The objective of Communication System is that what we send we can exactly receive it without any loss (ideal case) or with minimum loss (practical case).



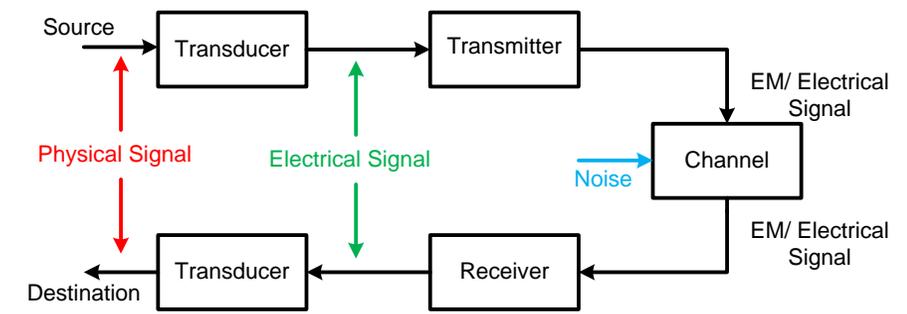
This loss can be minimized using several communication system and methods along with security.



CONT....



CONT....



➤ Source: Information media (Audio, Video, Voice, Words, Picture etc.)

➤ Transducer: Energy conversion from one form to another (Ex: Physical to Electrical or vice-versa or any other.

Example: Microphone –Audio into electrical signals.



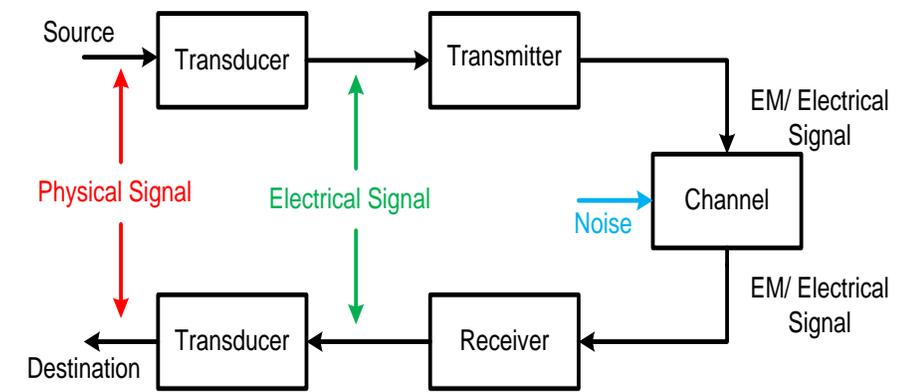
Photo detector – Converts light signals into electrical signals.



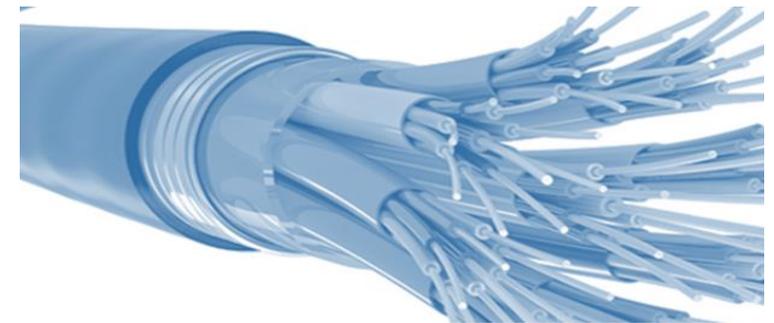
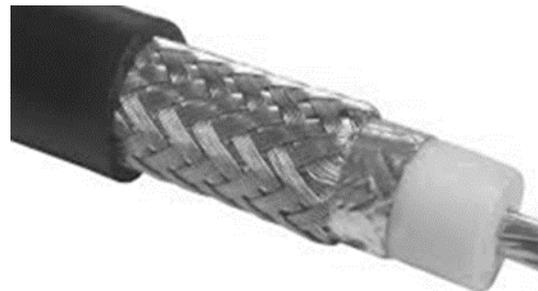
➤ Transmitter: It is a set of equipment used to generate and transmit electromagnetic waves carrying message or signals.



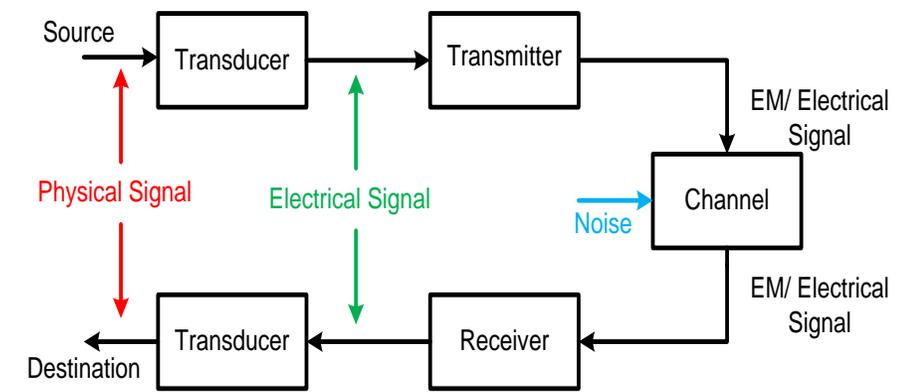
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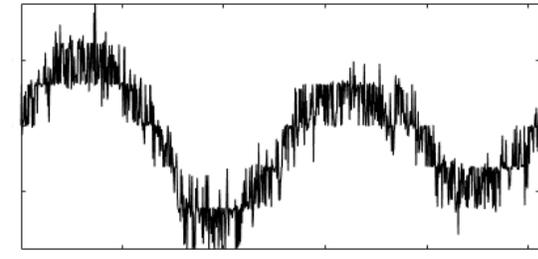
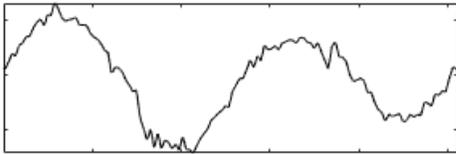
- Channel: Signal propagation medium can be wired (Twisted pair, Parallel wire communication, Coaxial Cable or Optical Fiber cable) or wireless (Free space or Air interface).



CONT....



- **Noise:** Noise is an unwanted signal that interferes with the transmitted signal. The noise signal degrades the transmitted signal quality.

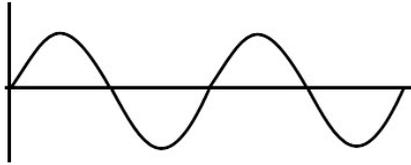


- **Receiver:** A device that accepts a radio signal and deliver information extracted from it.
- **Destination:**



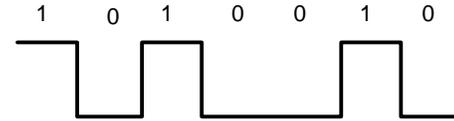
Communication System

Analog



- No privacy
- Cannot merge data from different sources
- No error correction capability

Digital

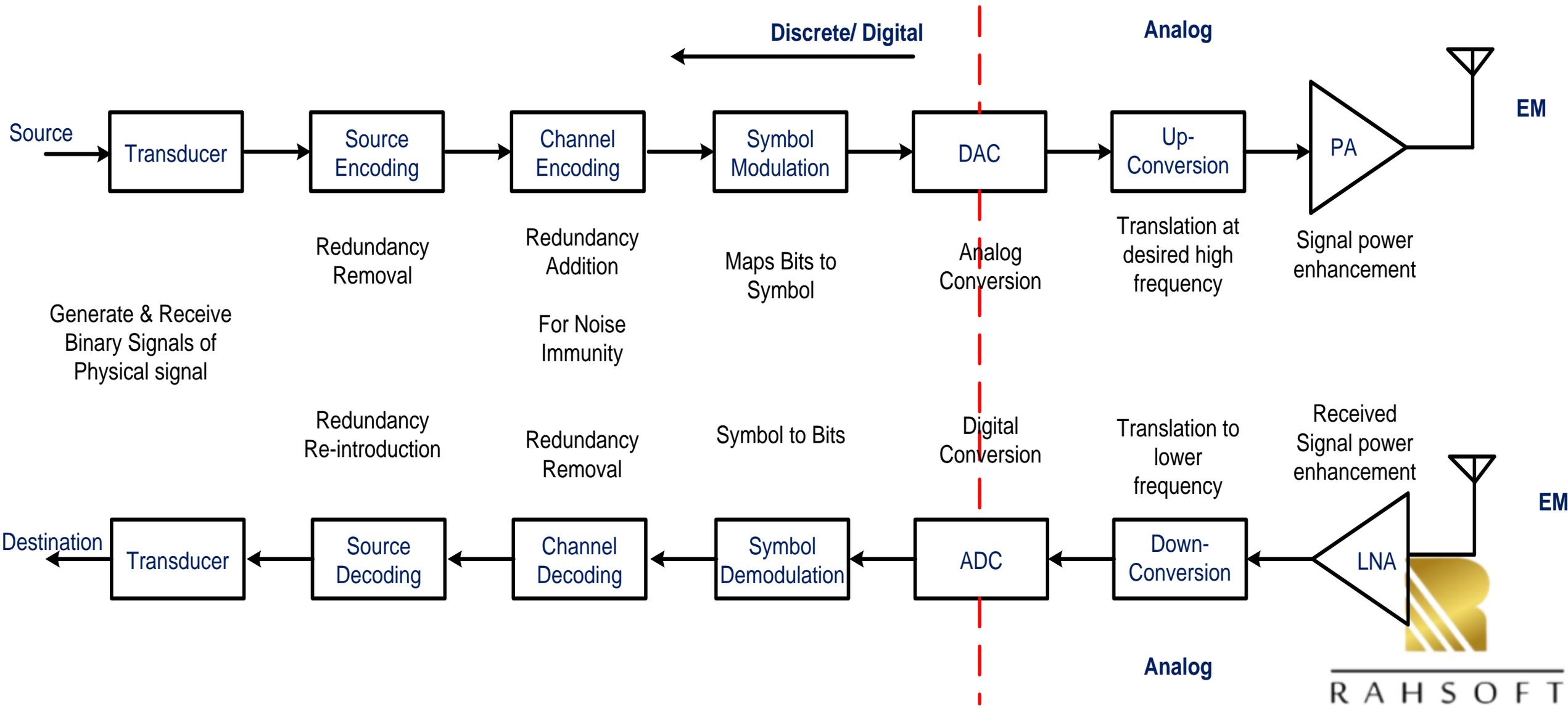


- Privacy preserved (data encryption).
- Can merge different data (voice, video and data) and transmit over a common digital.
- Error correction capability



CONT....

Digital Communication System Block Diagram



In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ **Basic building blocks of Communication**
- ✓ **The common terminology used**
- ✓ **Analog Communication**
- ✓ **Digital communication and its building blocks.**

➤ **Next we are going to learn SDR**



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

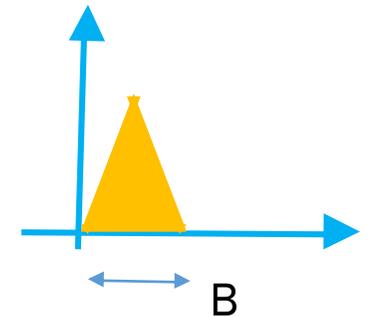
Module-1:Essentials of SDR

RAHSDR480_L01_P02_R01: SOFTWARE DEFINED RADIO



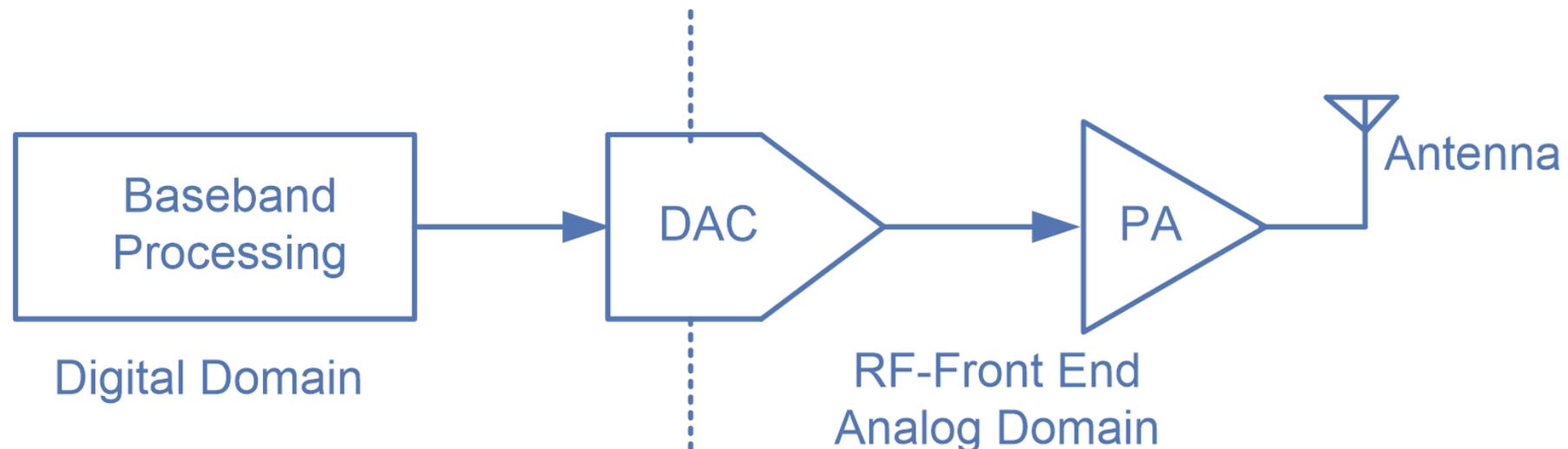
SOFTWARE DEFINED RADIO

- Radio: A System or device incorporating for wirelessly transmitting or receiving electromagnetic waves to enable the transfer of information.
- Software Defined: Use of software in Radio to implement operating functions.
- Software Defined Radio (SDR): Radio in which all or some of the functions of radio are software defined.
- Baseband: It designates a frequency range starting at zero Hertz.



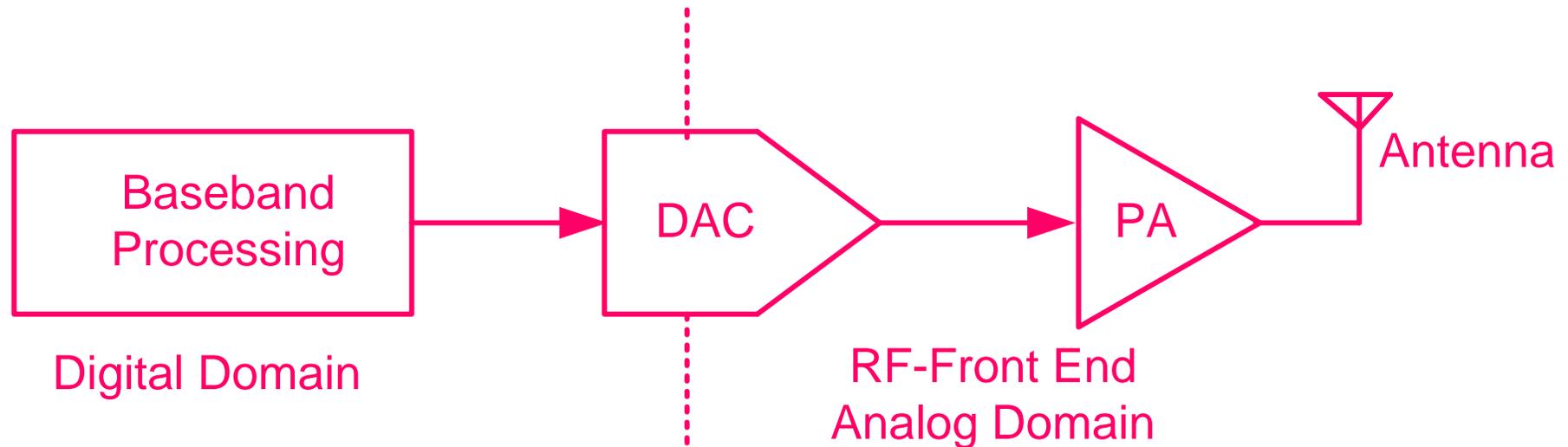
CONT....

- SDR refers to a generic hardware consisting of DSPs/GPP/GPU/FPGA along with RF front end where most of the functional radio modules of a radio system such as signal generation, modulation/demodulation, coding and managing the link layer protocols at the software end are implemented in baseband.
- Unlike the traditional hardware radio, which used Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC) to implement each radio element.

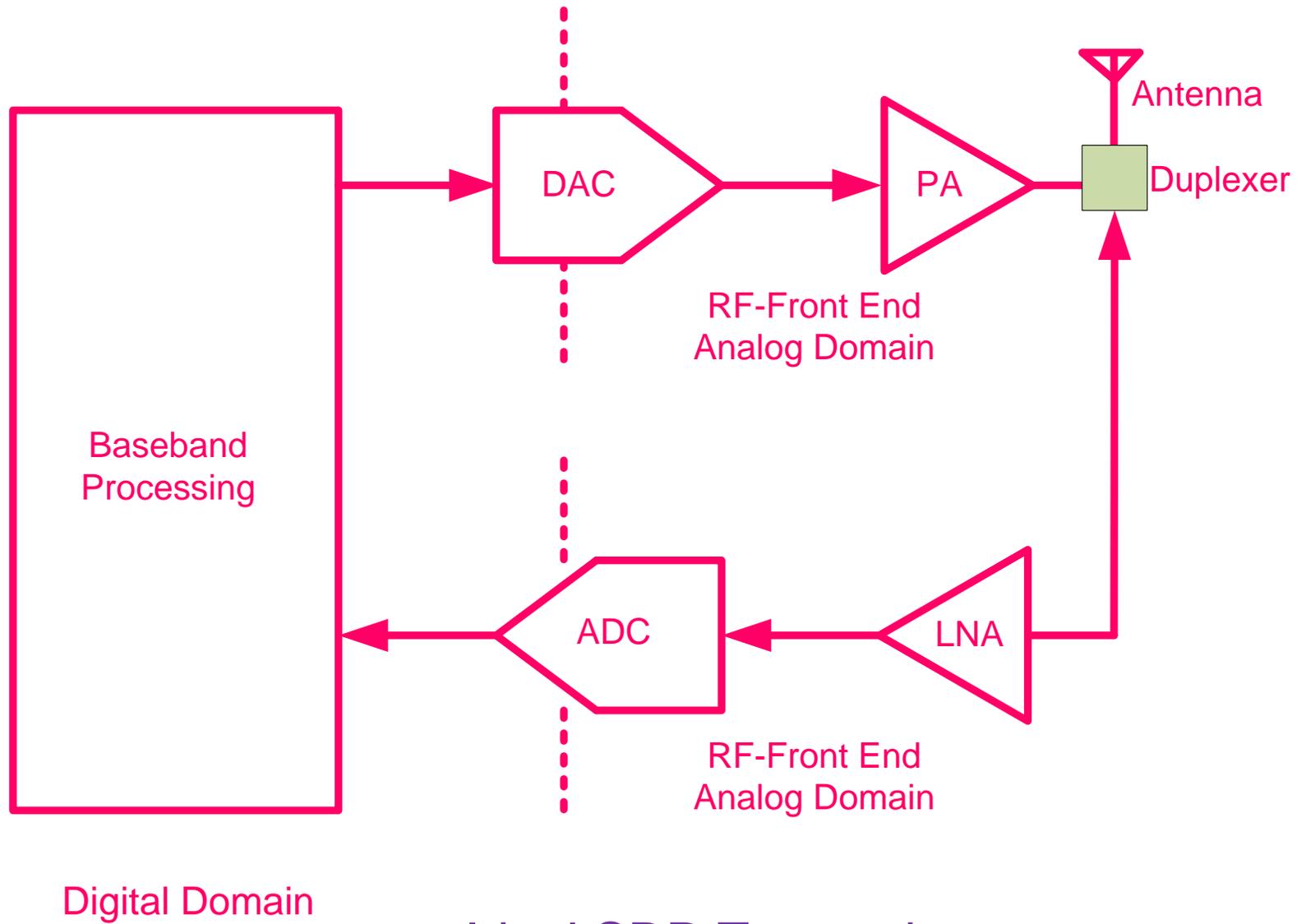


CONT....

- The ideal SDR architecture exploits a DAC almost at the antenna and moves most of the RF typical functions to the digital domain.



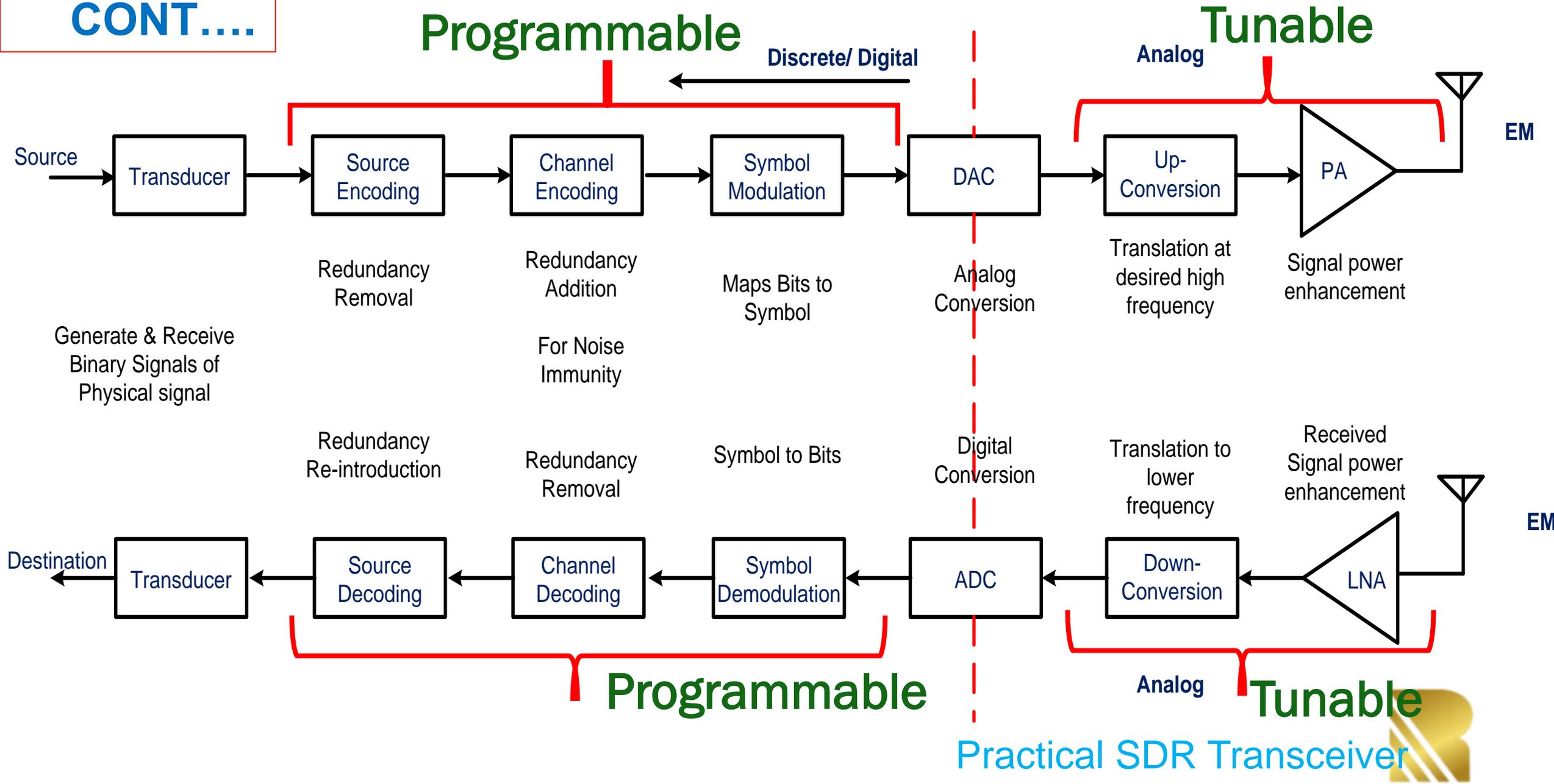
CONT....



Ideal SDR Transceiver



CONT....



Practical SDR Transceiver

In the SDR, the programmable part can be realized in the Software.

In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ SDR and its building blocks along with transition from Digital communication to SDR.
- Next we are going to learn advantage of SDR



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-1:Essentials of SDR

RAHSDR480_L01_P03_R01: ADVANTAGE OF SDR/ What SDR can Do?



ADVANTAGE OF SDR/ What SDR can Do?

➤ Flexibility:

- ✓ By merely editing some code, the designer can change the functionality of a radio system without having to physically change a hardware configuration.
- ✓ New updates are provided to user without any interference.
- ✓ Support different band of operation example: Phone- 2G,3G and 4G all can run on a single handset.
- ✓ This modification functionality could decrease the physical complexity, size, and cost of radio networks by having one device perform multiple functions.



CONT....

➤ Automatic Gain Control:

- ✓ The gain can be tuned with software to meet best performance in the presence of noise.

➤ Digital Filtering:

- ✓ Filters can be implanted by writing codes for desired application, ex. Noise cancellation, echo cancellation etc.



CONT....

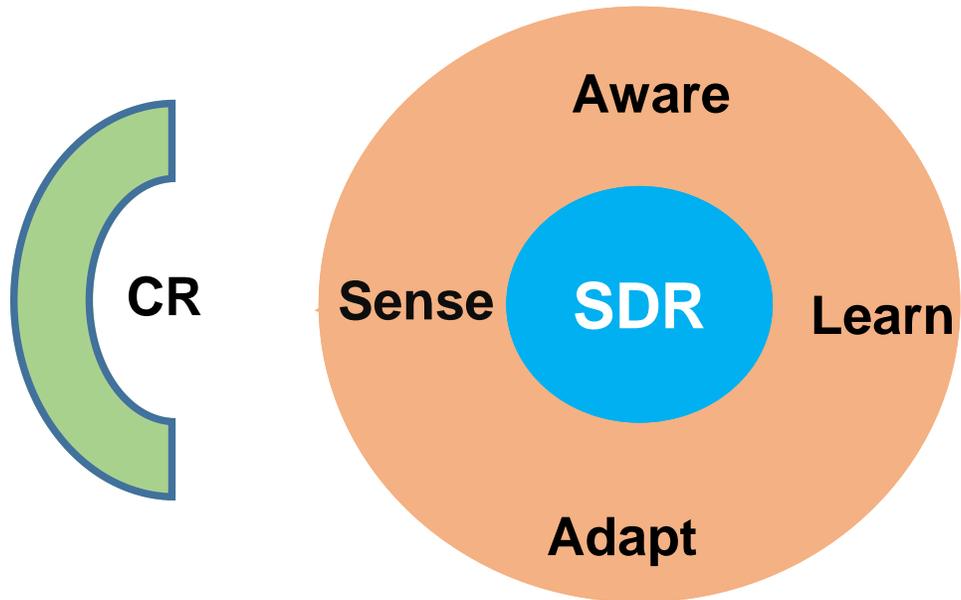
- Diverse community support:
 - ✓ Open source software and hardware's are available using which you can create your own SDR and hence you will be benefit by the work of others.
- Ease of Testing & Implementation:
 - ✓ Ease of Testing & Implementation of communication standards has advantage of SDRs over hardware-defined counterparts.
 - ✓ The testing and implementation would be simpler, cheaper, and quicker.
 - ✓ Allow researchers and developers to design a test-bed for wireless communication systems.



CONT....

➤ Cognitive Radio:

- ✓ Additional hardware in the form of sensors and actuators to enable more cognitive radio applications.



In this topic we have learnt about the

✓ ADVANTAGE OF SDR/ What SDR can Do?

➤ Next we are going to learn History and Evolution of Radios



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-1:Essentials of SDR

RAHSDR480_L01_P04_R01: HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF RADIOS



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HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF RADIOS

1984	E-Systems coins “software radio” term
1991	SPEAKeasy
1992	Joseph Mitola publishes paper about software radio at IEEE
1996	Creation of the SDR Forum
1997	Creation of the JTRS (Joint Tactical Radio System)
1998	Automated code generation for embedded SDR
2001	GNU Radio
2004	FCC first approval of a commercial SDR
2004	2004 PHY processors
2006	TI and Xilinx come together to facilitate embedded SDR development
2009	First commercial single-chip RF front-end
2009	Onward Several Chips/Evaluation Platform from Analog Devices, Texas Instruments and Xilinx are available



CONT....

Conventional Radios



**Li'l 7 built by
Volker
in Italy**

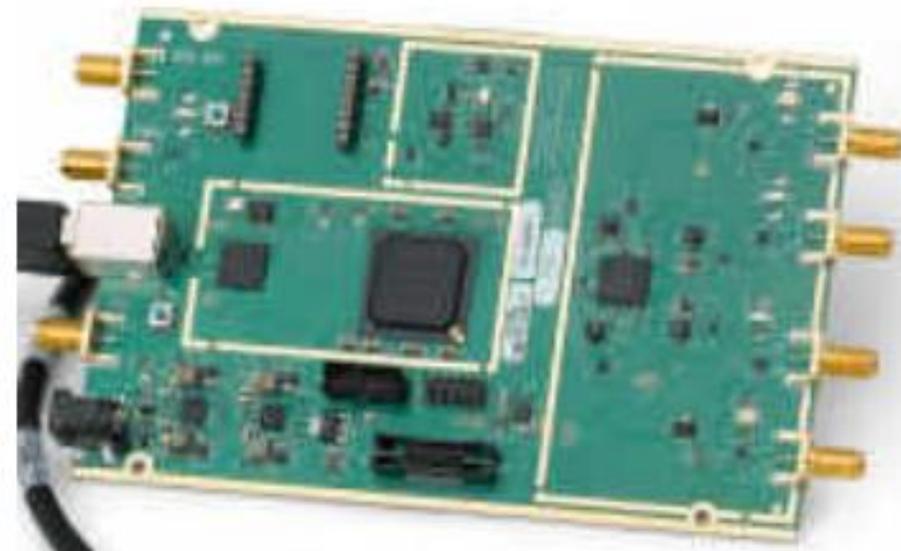
Images retrieved from <http://antiqueradio.org>



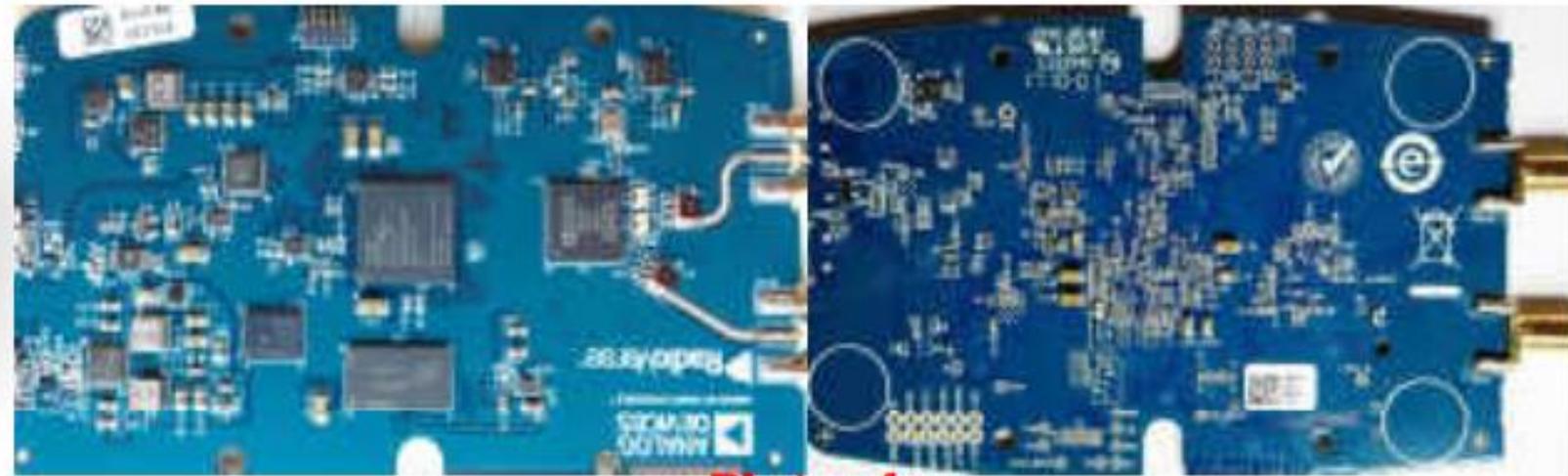
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CONT....

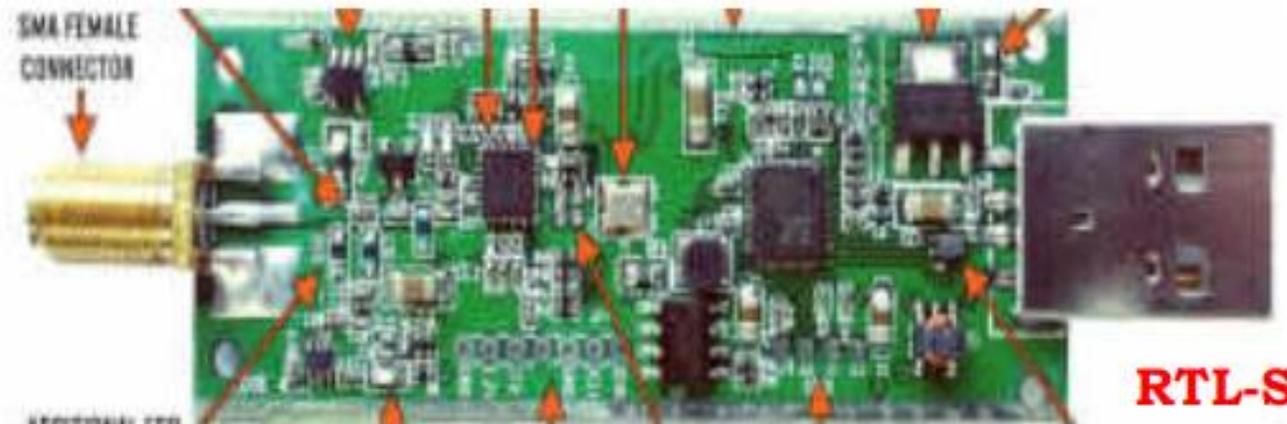
SDRs



USRP B210



Plutosdr



RTL-SDR

<https://www.rtl-sdr.com/buy-rtl-sdr-dvb-t-dongles/>

<http://www.ettus.com/all-products/UB210-KIT/>

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/csete/33235669001/in/photostream/>

<https://digitalxradio.com/2017/11/12/hello-world/>

<https://in.mathworks.com/hardware-support/usrp.html>

<https://www.analog.com/en/design-center/evaluation-hardware-and-software/evaluation-boards-kits/adalm-pluto.html#eb-documentation>

In this topic we have learnt about the

✓ How the Radios has been evolved

➤ Next we are going to learn SCA



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-1:Essentials of SDR

RAHSDR480_L01_P05_R01:SOFTWARE COMMUNICATIONS ARCHITECTURE (SCA)



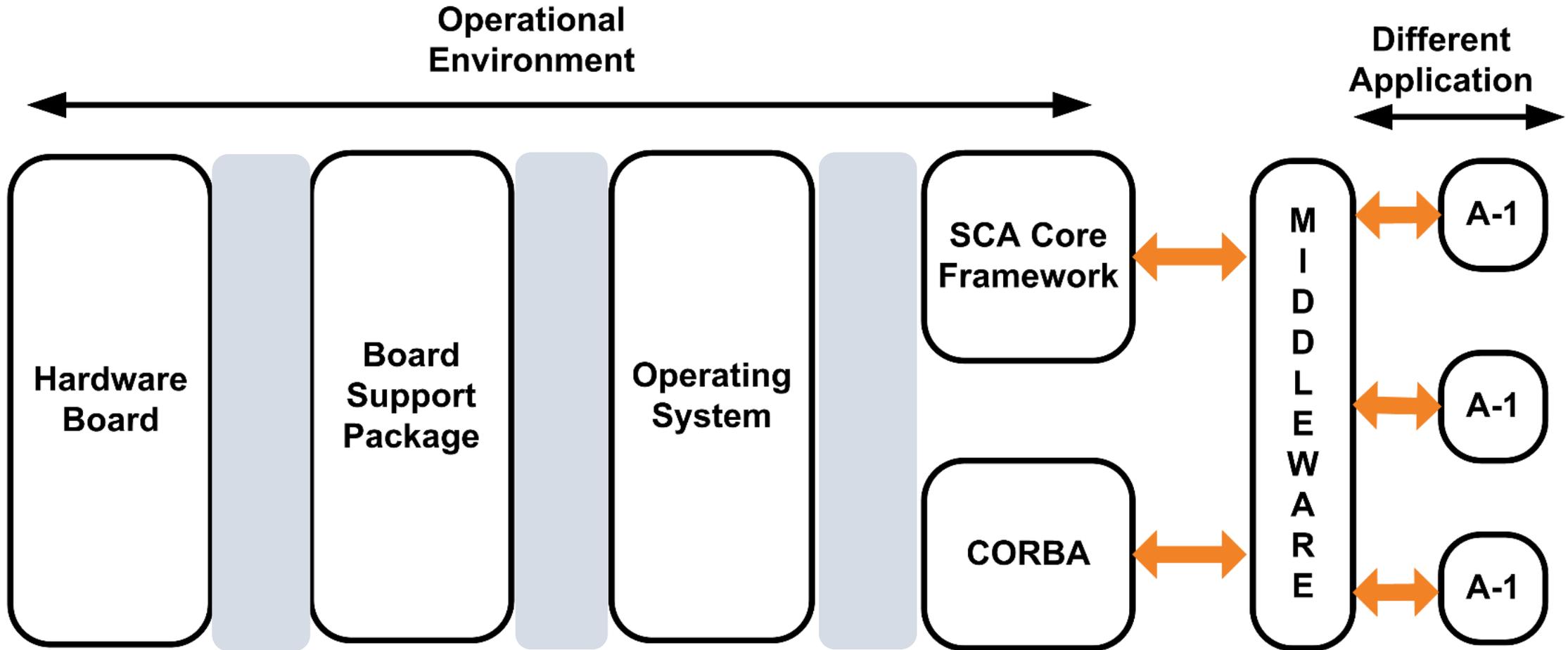
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SOFTWARE COMMUNICATIONS ARCHITECTURE (SCA)

- Architectural framework created to assist in the development of SDR communication.
- Allows application software to be more easily ported across radio platforms.
- It is an open architecture framework.
- Interoperability of communication systems and reduce development and deployment costs.
- Latest version is SCA 4.1.



CONT....



Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA)



CONT....

SCA is published by the Joint Tactical Networking Center (JTNC) to achieve following goals.

➤ **Cost-effective utilization of commercial off the-shelf (COTS) technology.**

➤ **Waveform portability**

➤ **Software reuse**



CONT....

- **Interoperability**
- **Technology insertion**
- **Hardware abstraction**

SCA is complete and robust open SDR architecture, but it is not a requirement to implement SDR technology.

CONT....

- **Benefits of using SCA**
 - ✓ **Interface specifications**
 - ✓ **Application program interfaces (APIs)**
 - ✓ **Behavioral specifications**
 - ✓ **Rules**
- **Operating system for radios which executes applications and controls hardware**
- **Implementation-independent framework which ensures interoperability of SCA products**

- **Next we are going to learn SDN**



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-1:Essentials of SDR

RAHSDR480_L01_P06_R01:SOFTWARE-DEFINED NETWORKING (SDN)

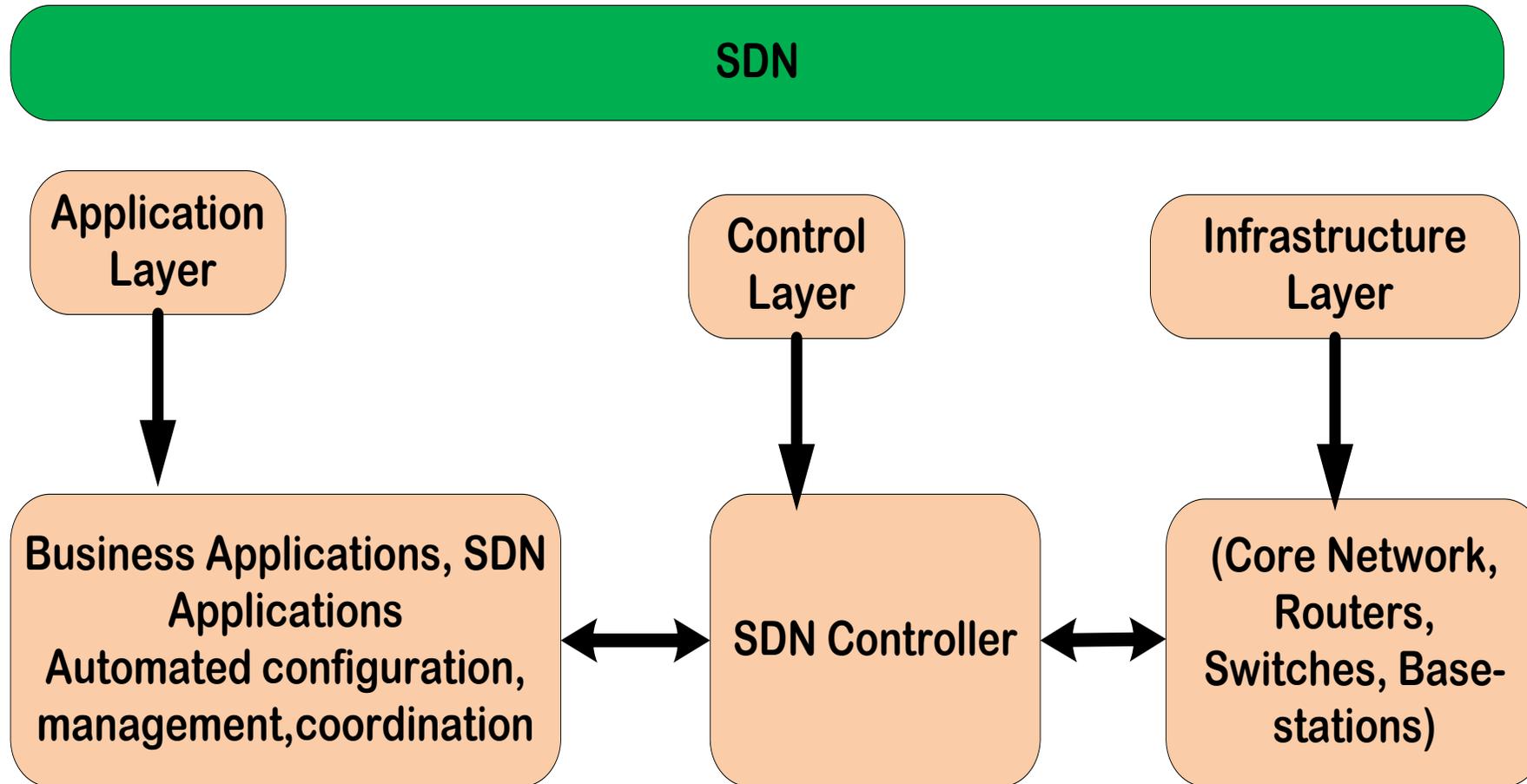


SOFTWARE-DEFINED NETWORKING (SDN)

- SDN technology is an approach to network management that enables dynamic, programmatically efficient network configuration in order to improve network performance and monitoring, making it more like cloud computing than traditional network management.
- SDN permit routers and switches to run simple programs, which can alter forwarding rules, modify a packet or drop it which created today's programmable switches and routers.



CONT....



In this topic we have learnt about the

✓ Benefits of using SDN

➤ Next we are going to learn Communication Standards and Signals



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-1:Essentials of SDR

RAHSDR480_L01_P07_R01: COMMUNICATION STANDARDS and SIGNALS



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COMMUNICATION STANDARDS and SIGNALS

A unified Future proof platform

Analog
AMPS, NMT

Digital
GSM, IS-95

Wireless
WCDMA,
HSPA+, EV-DO

Mobile
Broadband
LTE, LTE-A

High speed
wireless
5G New Radio

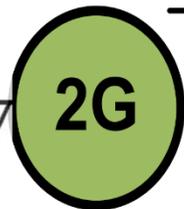
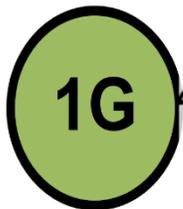
80

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Wearable's
Public safety
Tele-medicine

Video Monitoring
Mobile cloud Computing

Industrial Automation

Vehicle to Vehicle Communication
Smart Cities



CONT....

➤ **Single-tone**

➤ **Two-tone**

➤ **Multi-carrier**

➤ **GSM**



CONT....

➤ **WCDMA**

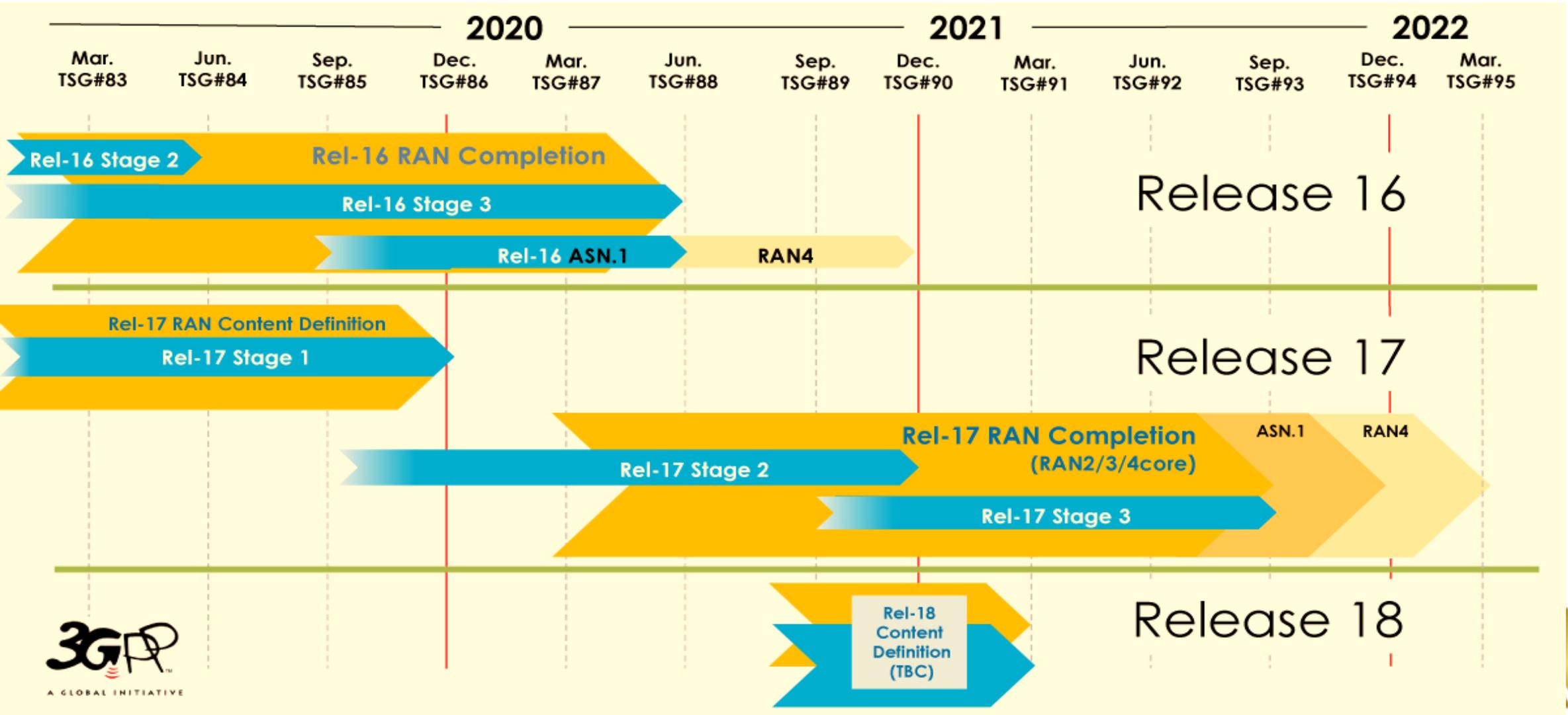
➤ **LTE**

➤ **LTE Carrier aggregation**



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CONT....



In this topic we have learnt about the

✓ **Communication Standards and different signals**

➤ **Next we are going to learn Time and Frequency domain**



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

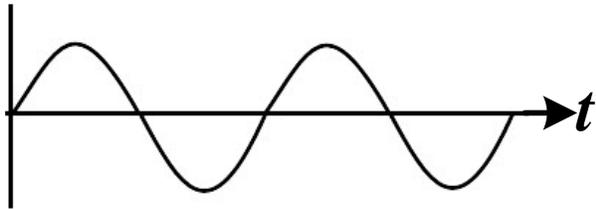
Module-1:Essentials of SDR

RAHSDR480_L01_P08_R01:TIME AND FREQUENCY DOMAIN



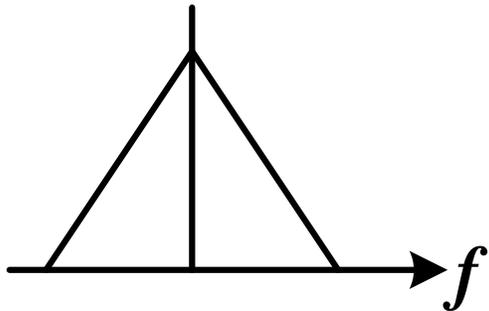
TIME AND FREQUENCY DOMAIN

Time Domain



- Real world is in time domain.
- Independent variable is t

Frequency domain



- Independent variable is f

- Transformation is used to convert a time domain function to a frequency domain function and vice versa.

$y(t)$



$Y(f)$



CONT....

Time Domain How to Measure

- For an electronic signal, the time domain analysis is mainly based on the voltage – time plot or the current – time plot. In a time domain analysis, the variable is always measured against time.
- The CRO and DSO is the most common device when analyzing electrical signals on a time domain.
- Other computer instrumentation, graphs and raw numerical data can be used to analyze data on a time domain.



CRO



DSO

http://www.lodestarelec.com/15-analogue_oscilloscope-s.jpg

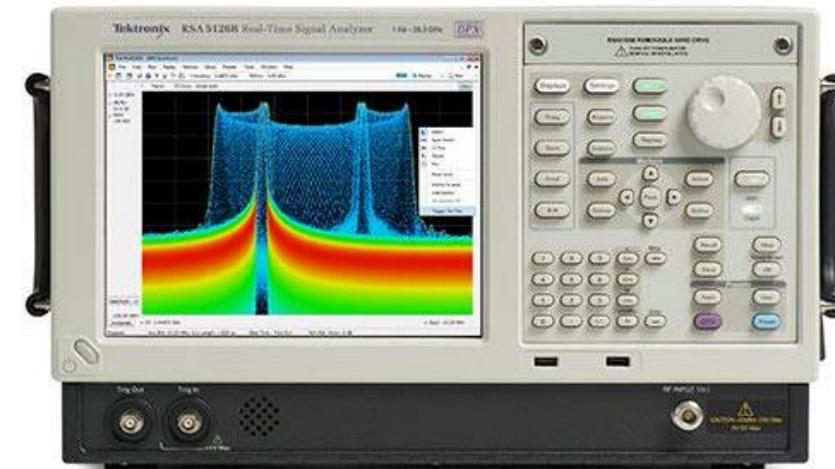
<https://download.tek.com/datasheet/TBS1000-Digital-Storage-Oscilloscope-Datasheet-3GW285576.pdf>

CONT....

Frequency Domain How to Measure

- The most important concept in the frequency domain analysis is the transformation.
- The most common transformation used in the frequency domain is the Fourier transformations.
- Fourier transformation is used to convert a signal of any shape into a sum of infinite number of sinusoidal waves.

Spectrum Analyzer



In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ Time and frequency domain measurements

- Next we are going to learn about Decibel units



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-1:Essentials of SDR

RAHSDR480_L01_P09_R01:DECIBEL UNITS



DECIBEL UNITS

- ✓ Need of decibel?
- ✓ It is easier to measure voltage and current easily at lower frequencies but it is difficult to measure at higher frequencies. Ex: Power of 1000 Watt
- ✓ Use of a logarithmic scale to make calculation simpler and comparison is more useful.
- ✓ Decibel is used to express the ratio of one value of a power or field quantity to another, on a logarithmic scale



Power ratio

The power ratio in decibels (dB) is 10 times base 10 logarithm of the ratio of P_1 and P_0 :

$$Ratio_{dB} = 10 \cdot \log_{10}(P_1 / P_0)$$

Amplitude ratio

The ratio of quantities like voltage, current and sound pressure level are calculated as ratio of squares.

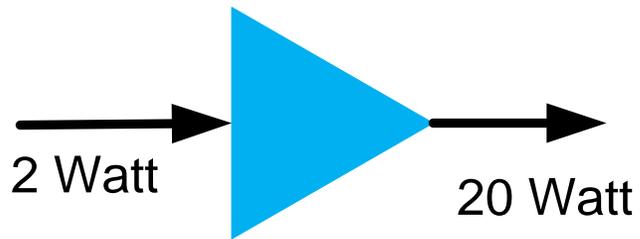
$$Ratio_{dB} = 10 \cdot \log_{10}(V_1^2 / V_0^2) = 20 \cdot \log_{10}(V_1 / V_0)$$



CONT....

The power in decibel-watts ($P_{\text{(dBW)}}$) is equal to 10 times base 10 logarithm of the power in watts ($P_{\text{(W)}}$):

$$P_{\text{(dB)}} = 10 \cdot \log_{10}(P_{\text{(W)}} / 1\text{W})$$



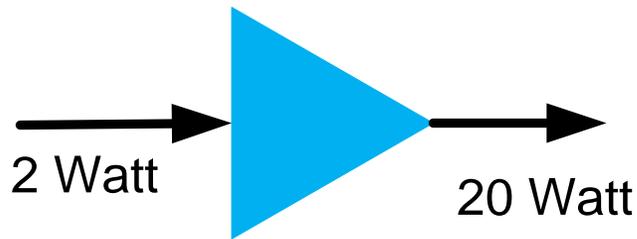
What is input power and output power in dB?



CONT....

The power in decibel-milliwatts (P_{dBm}) is equal to 10 times base 10 logarithm of the power in milliwatts (P_{mW}):

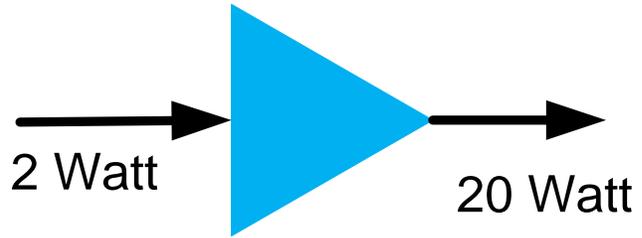
$$P_{\text{dBm}} = 10 \cdot \log_{10}(P_{\text{mW}} / 1\text{mW})$$



What is input power and output power in dBm?



CONT....



➤ What is the Gain of this device?

Power (dBm)	Power (watt)
0	0.001
10	0.01
20	0.1
30	1
40	10
50	100
60	1000
70	10000



CONT....

➤ Convert 15 watt to dB and dBm also verify $P_{dBm} = P_{dB} + 30$



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

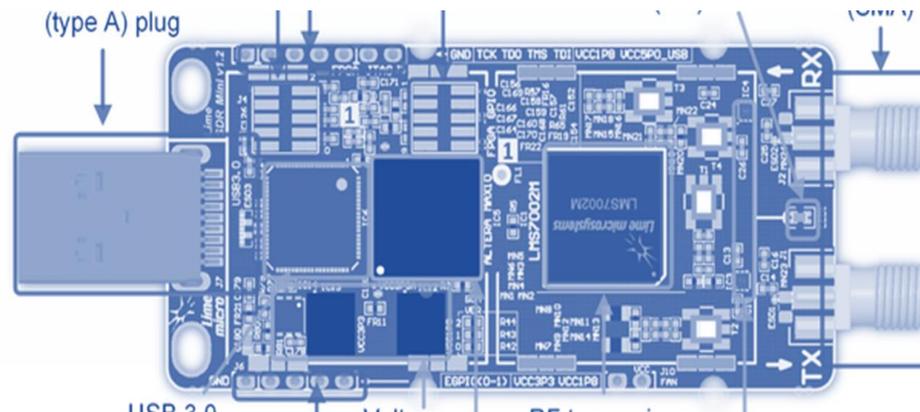
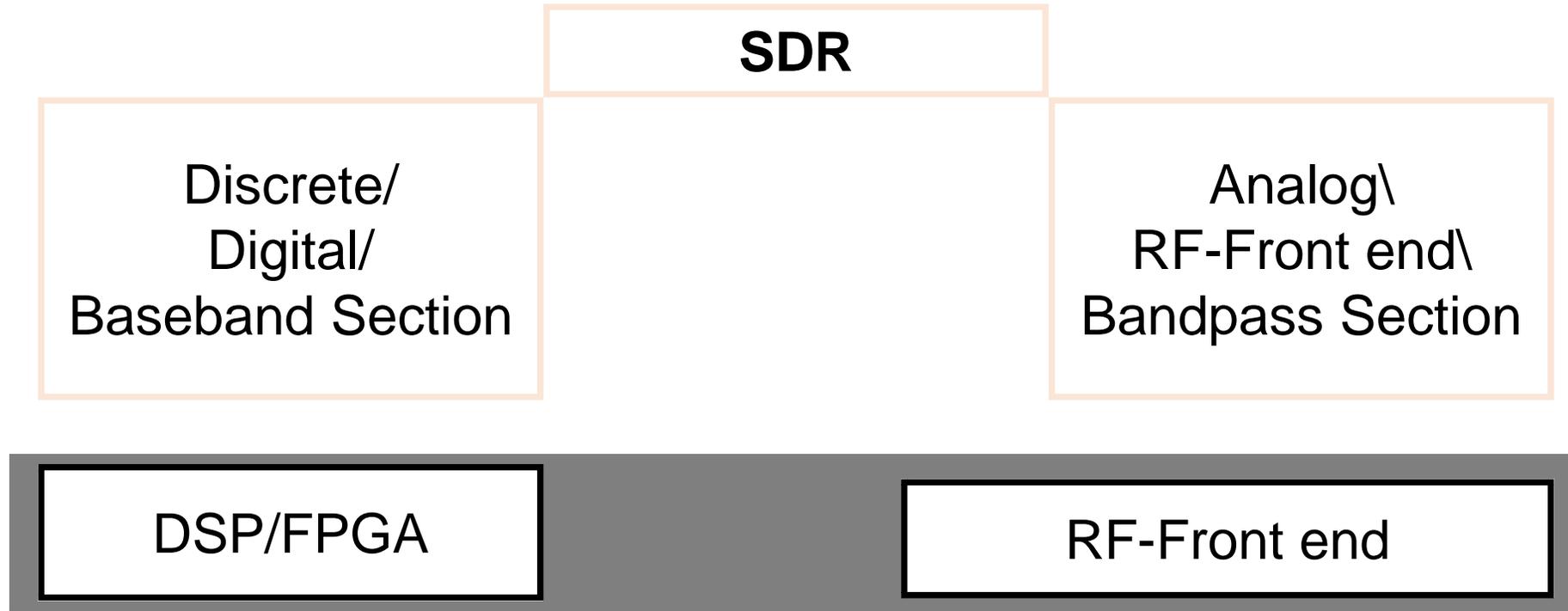
Module-2:SDR Hardware Architecture

RAHSDR480_L02_P01_R01:SDR Hardware



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SDR Hardware



Heterodyne

Homodyne

CONT....

Receiver Selectivity

- Ability of a receiver to select a desired signal in the presence of other unwanted signals.

Receiver Sensitivity

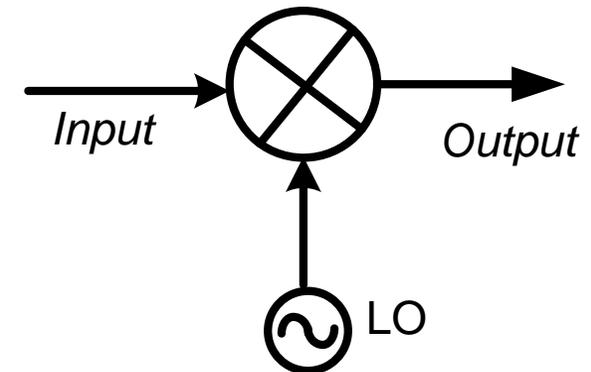
- Lowest signal power level at the input of a receiver which guarantees proper working of a wireless receiver.



CONT....

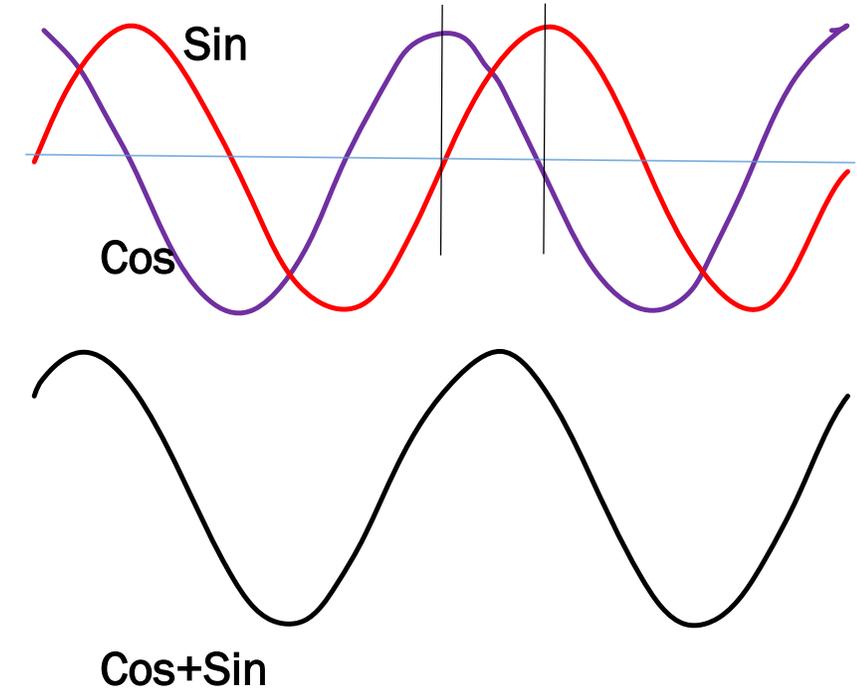
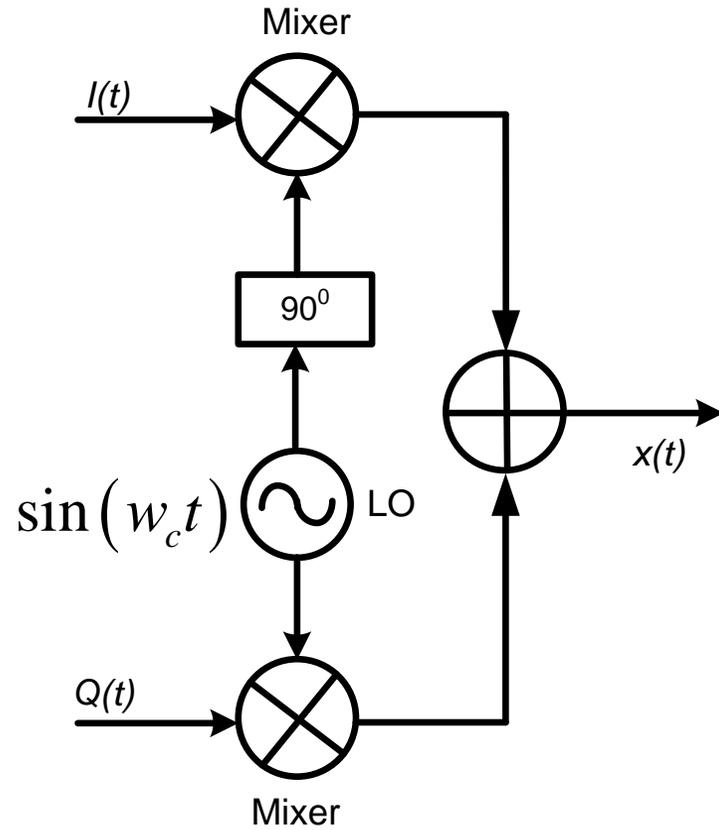
Frequency mixer

- Using Input and LO (two signals)are applied to a mixer, yields new signals at the sum and difference of the original frequencies in ideal mixer.
- Other frequency components may be present in a practical mixer.
- Used to shift signals from one frequency range to another, also known as heterodyning.
- Ex: In Superheterodyne receiver is a mixer used to translate the received signals to a IF.
- Used to modulate a carrier signal in radio transmitters.



CONT....

Quadrature Modulation



In this topic we have learnt about the

✓ **SDR Hardware, Sensitivity, Selectivity, Frequency Mixer, Quadrature Modulation**

➤ **Next we are going to Super-Heterodyne Architecture**



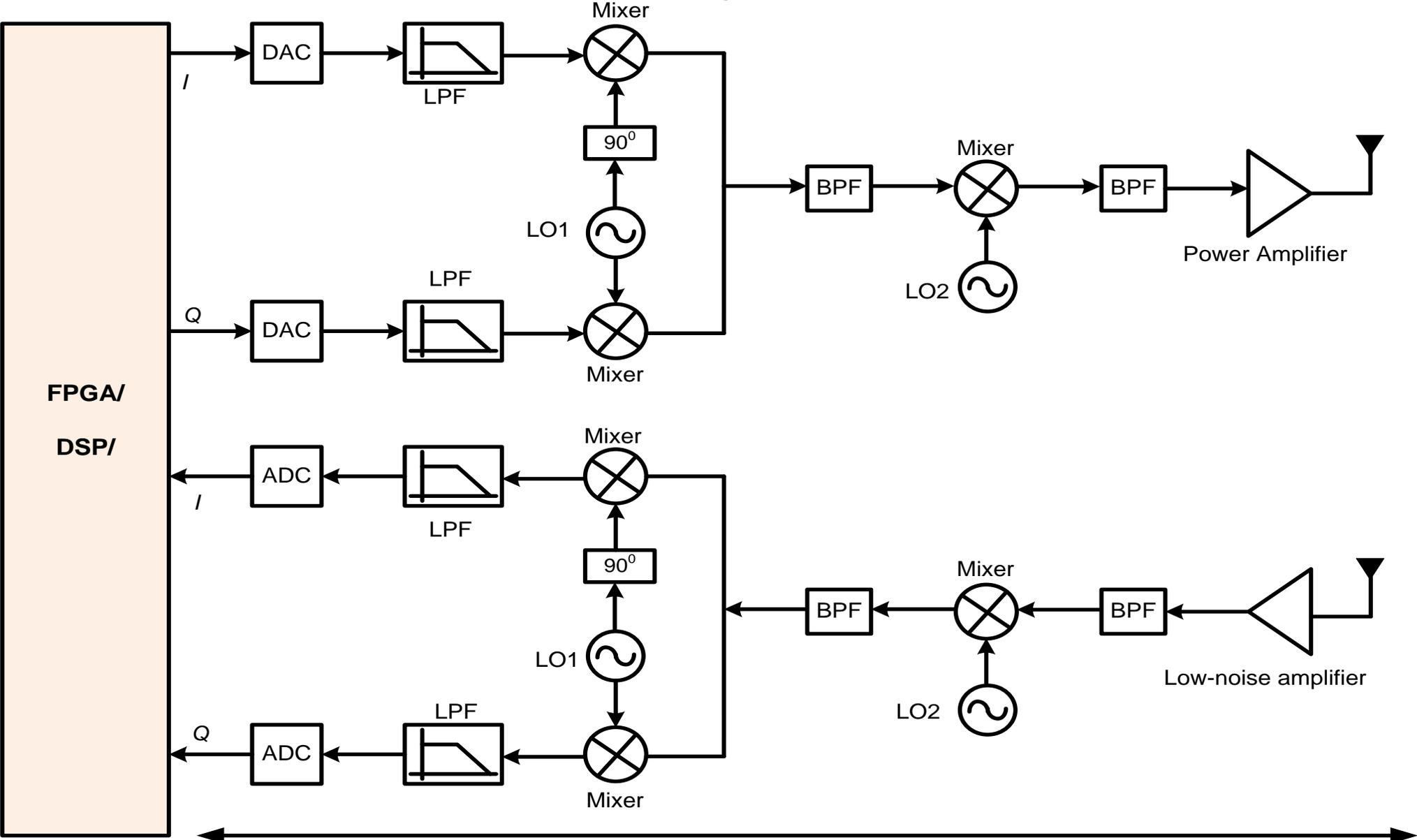
Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-2:SDR Hardware Architecture

RAHSDR480_L02_P02_R01:Super-Heterodyne Architecture



Super-Heterodyne Architecture



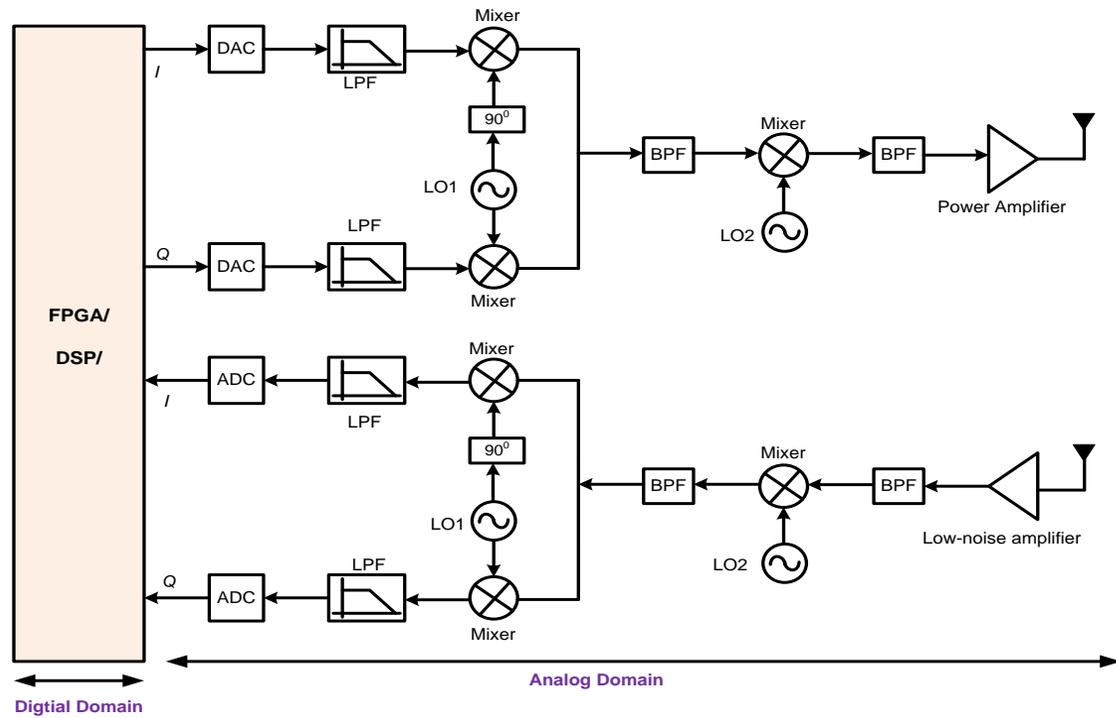
Digital Domain

Analog Domain



RAHSOFT

CONT....



In this topic we have learnt about the

✓ **Super-Heterodyne Architecture**

➤ **Next we are going to learn Homodyne Architecture**



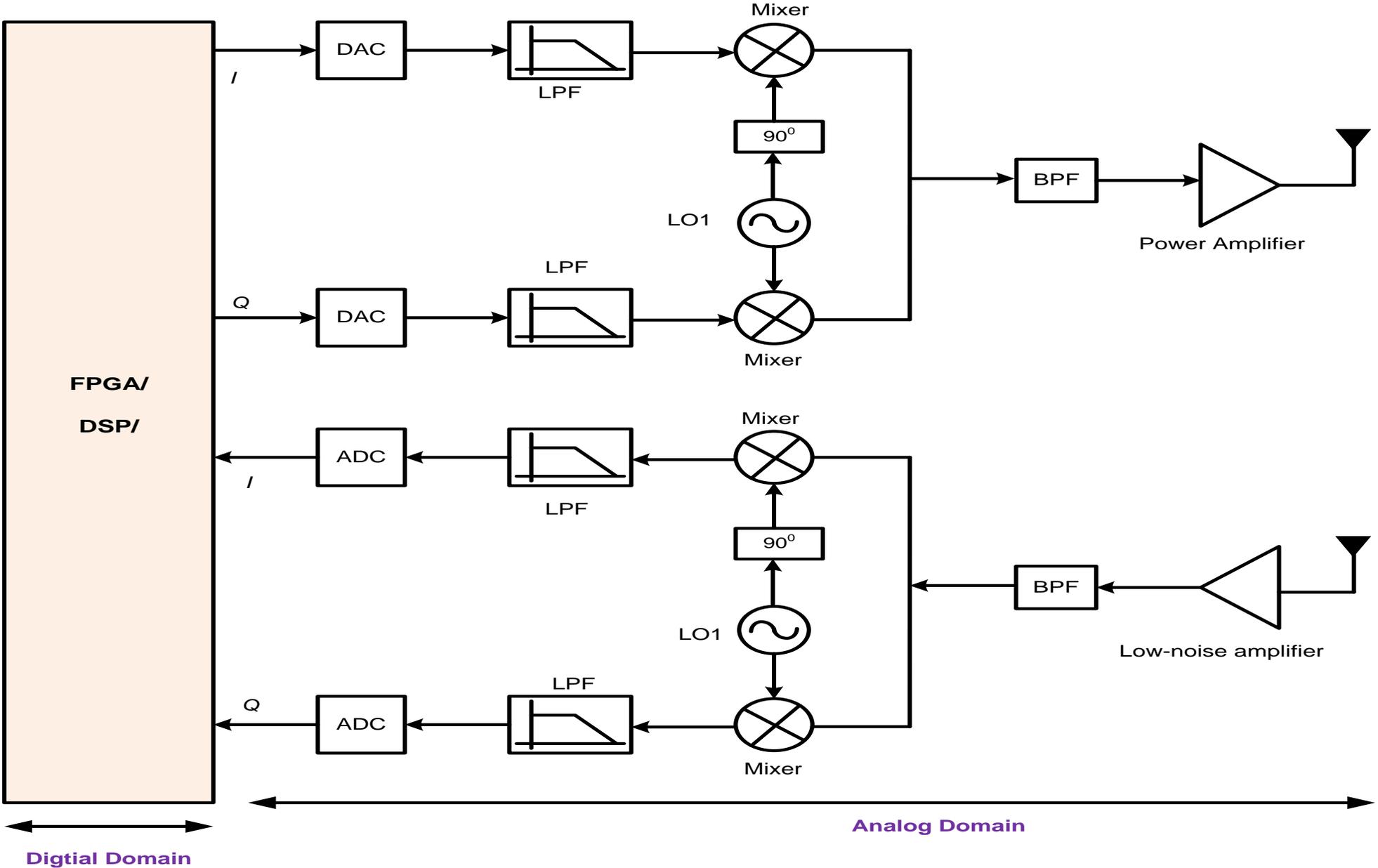
Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-2:SDR Hardware Architecture

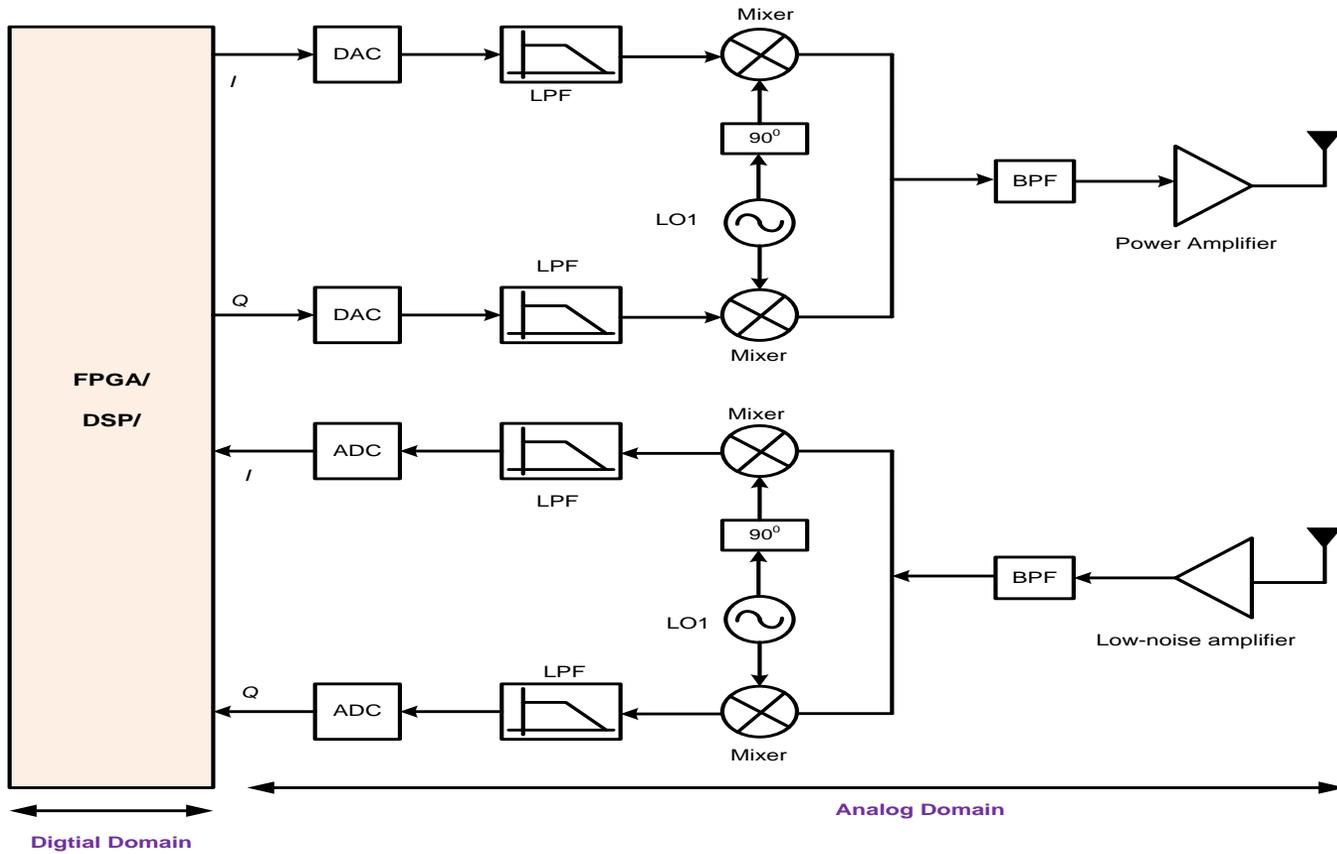
RAHSDR480_L02_P03_R01:Homodyne Architecture



Homodyne Architecture



CONT....



In this topic we have learnt about the

➤ **Homodyne Architecture**

➤ **Next we are going to learn Lo Leakage and DC Offset**



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

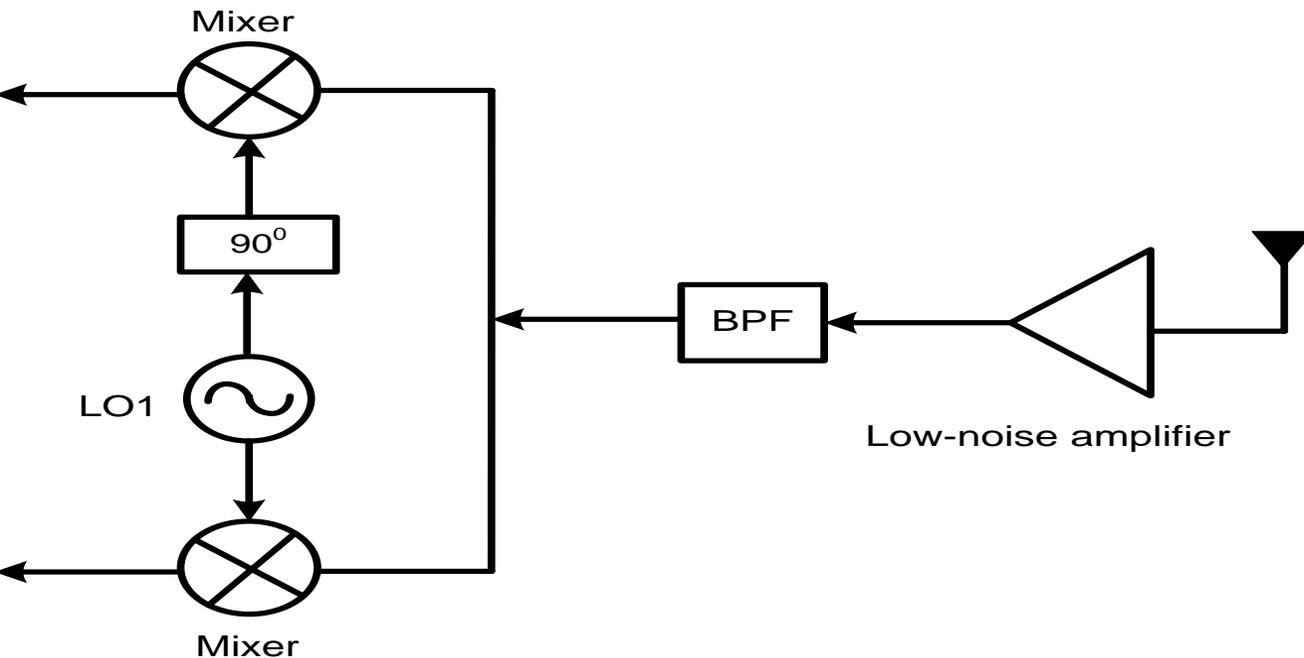
Module-2:SDR Hardware Architecture

RAHSDR480_L02_P04_R01:LO LEAKAGE AND DC OFFSET



LO LEAKAGE AND DC OFFSET

- Since LO is not perfect, there is LO leakage which causes self-mixing at mixer to produce a DC component.
- This contribute to a large DC offset due to high gain of receiving chain.



$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \quad \cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$$

CONT....

Heterodyne

➤ $RF=LO1+LO2$

Homodyne

➤ $RF=LO1$



RAHSOFT

In this topic we have learnt about the

✓ **LO LEAKAGE AND DC OFFSET**

➤ **Next we are going to learn I/Q MISMATCH OR I/Q IMBALANCE**



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

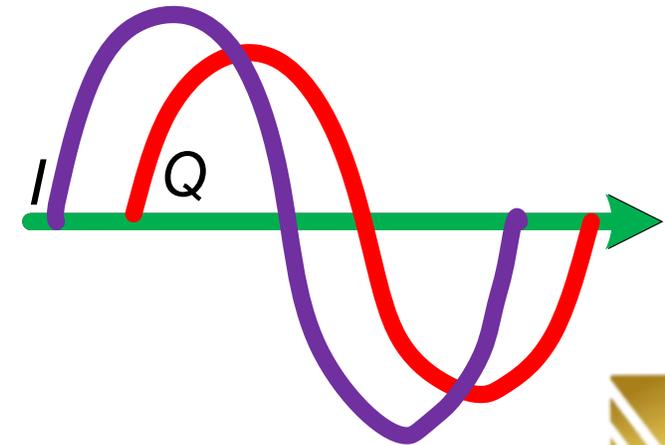
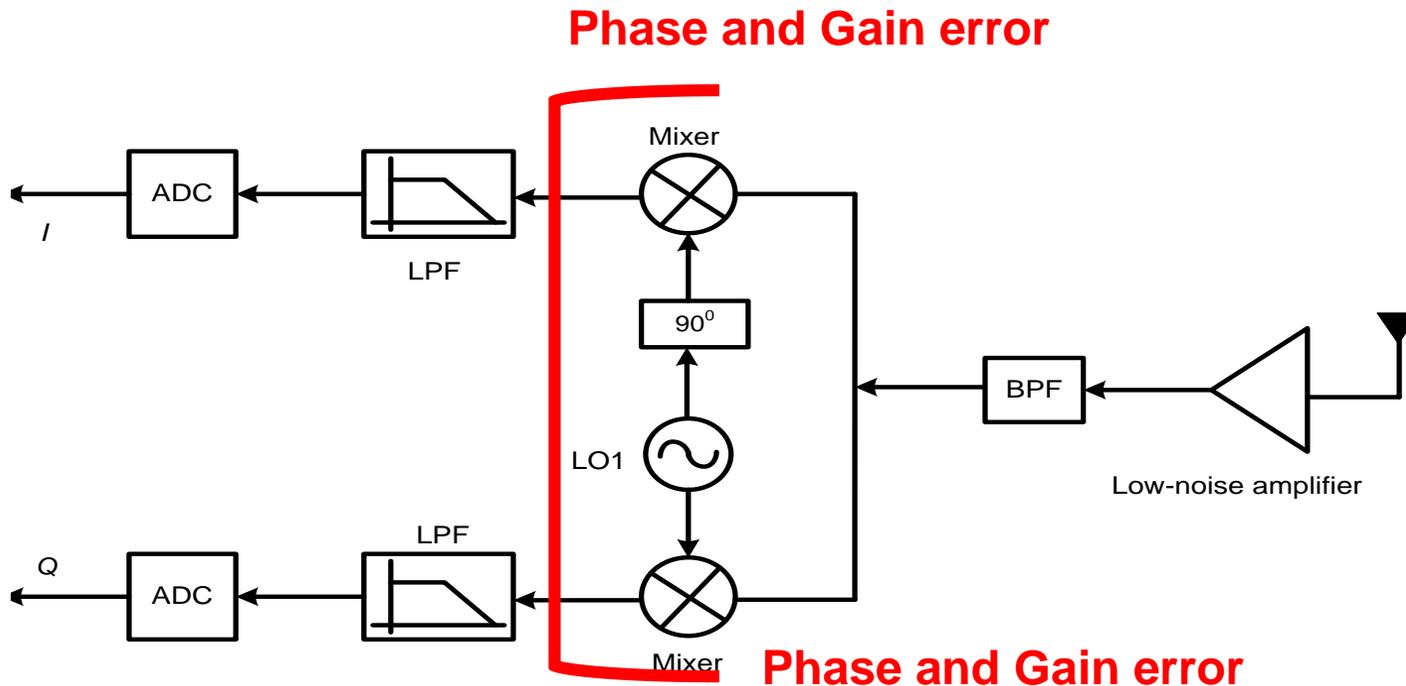
Module-2:SDR Hardware Architecture

RAHSDR480_L02_P05_R01:I/Q MISMATCH OR I/Q IMBALANCE

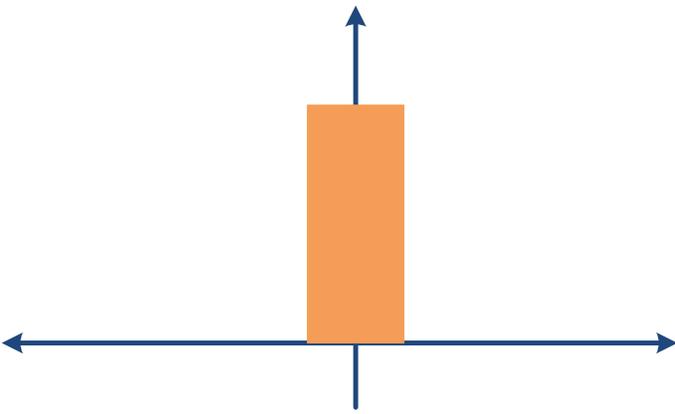


I/Q MISMATCH OR I/Q IMBALANCE

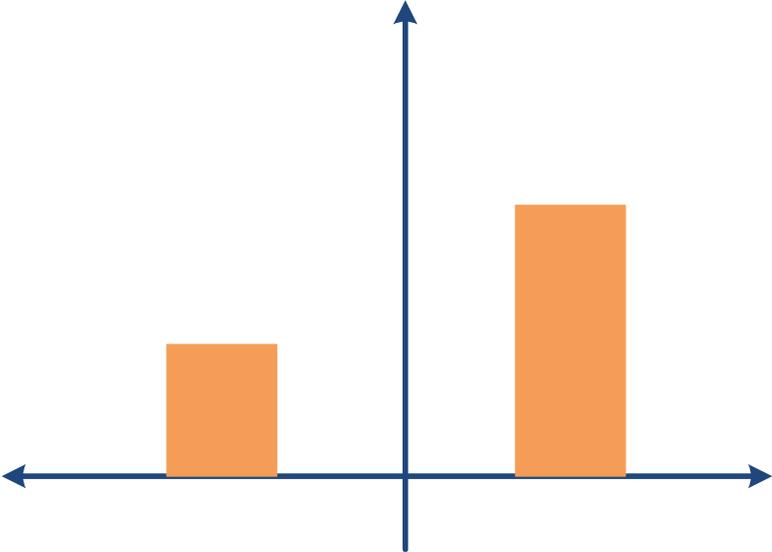
- Since the 90 degree phase shift is not ideal since it is an analog component.
- The matched pair of mixers is converting the same input signal with the dual version of the LO.
- Mismatches between the two LO signals and/or between two paths of down-conversion mixers, cause signals to be corrupted, either due to amplitude or phase differences.



CONT....



CONT....



In this topic we have learnt about the

✓ I/Q MISMATCH OR I/Q IMBALANCE

➤ Next we are going to learn HETERODYNE ARCHITECTURE
ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-2:SDR Hardware Architecture

RAHSDR480_L02_P06_R01:HETERODYNE ARCHITECTURE ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES



HETERODYNE ARCHITECTURE ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

➤ Advantages

- Can easily adapt itself to many different standards requirements achieving a very good sensitivity and selectivity.
- DC offset of the first few stages is removed by BPF, and that of the last stage is suppressed by the total gain in the proceeding stages.
- The LO frequency is out of the band and suppressed by BPF.

➤ Disadvantages

- Need of many external components, i.e. the image rejection filter, complexity of the structure causes problems if a high level of integration is necessary.
- It is a major drawback from the costs point of view.



In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ **HETERODYNE ARCHITECTURE ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES**
- **Next we are going to learn HOMODYNE ARCHITECTURE ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES**



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-2:SDR Hardware Architecture

RAHSDR480_L02_P07_R01:HOMODYNE ARCHITECTURE ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES



HOMODYNE ARCHITECTURE ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

➤ Advantages

- Less complex and easy integration on chip.
- Easy availability of baseband signal.

➤ Disadvantages

- DC offset
- IQ imbalance



In this topic we have learnt about the

✓ **HOMODYNE ARCHITECTURE ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES**

➤ **Next we are going to learn Comparison of both Architecture**



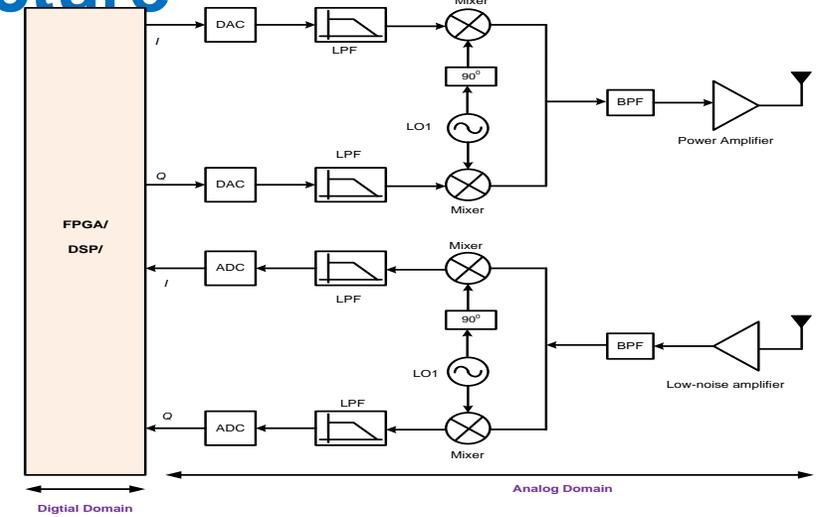
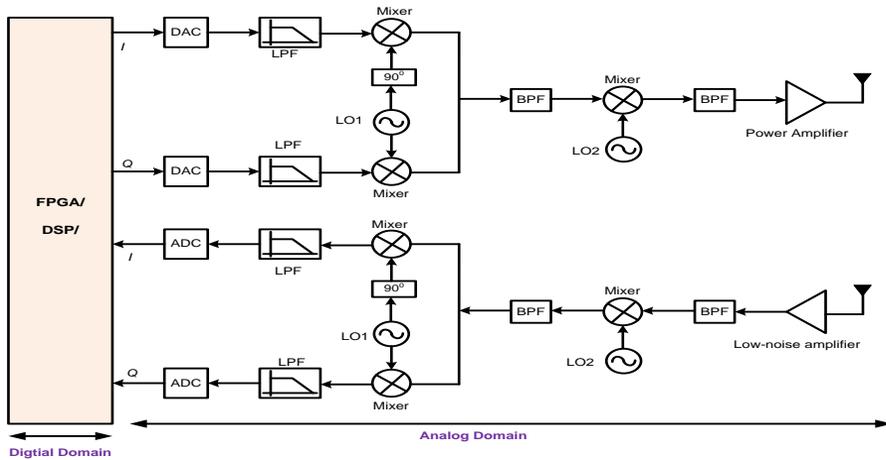
Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-2:SDR Hardware Architecture

RAHSDR480_L02_P08_R01:Comparison of both Architecture



Comparison of both Architecture



- High complex, & difficult for chip based implementation.
- DC offset and LO leakage and IQ imbalance is not much significant.
- Costly due to more extra analog component.

- Easier for chip-based implementation.
- DC offset and LO leakage and IQ imbalances are very much significant.
- Less costly.



In this topic we have learnt about the

✓ **Comparison of both Architecture**

➤ **Next we are going to learn SDR Companies**



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-2:SDR Hardware Architecture

RAHSDR480_L02_P09_R01:SDR Companies-I



SDR Companies

Analog Devices (Front-End)

ICs	Bandwidth (MHz)	Function	Frequency (GHz)
AD9361	56	2Rx, 2Tx	0.07-6
AD9364	56	1Rx, 1Tx	0.07-6
AD9363	20	2Rx, 2Tx	0.325-3.8
AD9371	100 Rx, 250 Tx, ORx	2Rx, 2Tx, ORx, SnRx	0.3-6
AD9375	100 Rx, 250 Tx, ORx	2Rx, 2Tx, ORx, SnRx	0.3-6
ADRV9009	200 Rx, 450 Tx, ORx	2Rx, (1 ORx), 2Tx	0.075-6
ADRV9008-1	200 Rx	2Rx	0.075-6
ADRV9008-2	450 Tx, ORx	2Tx, 1 ORx	0.075-6
ADRV9026	200 Rx, 450 Tx, ORx	4Rx, 4Tx, 2 ORx	0.075-6
ADRV9002	.12 to > 40	2Rx, 2Tx	0.03-6



CONT....

Front-End

Baseband

Applications

	Evaluation Boards	Carrier Platforms	
AD936x	AD-FMCOMMS2 (AD9361), AD-FMCOMMS3 (AD9361), AD-FMCOMMS4 (AD9364), AD-FMCOMMS5 (AD9361)	Xilinx® ZC706, ZC702, VC707, KC705, AC701, ZedBoard™, MITX045	3G/4G Pico cell, SDR, 3G/4G macro BTS, massive MIMO, Radar, Test equipment, Phased Array, UHF, VHF, Satellite Communication, Point-to-point communication
AD9371	ADRV9371-N/PCBZ, ADRV9371-W/PCBZ	EVAL-TPG-ZYNQ3, Xilinx ZC706	
AD9375	ADRV9375-W/PCBZ, ADRV9375-N/PCBZ	EVAL-TPG-ZYNQ3, Xilinx ZC706	
ADRV9008 ADRV9009	ADRV9009-W/PCBZ, ADRV9008-1W/PCBZ, ADRV9008-2W/PCBZ	EVAL-TPG-ZYNQ3, Xilinx ZCU102, Intel® Arria® 10 SoC	
ADRV9026	ADRV9026-HB/PCBZ, ADRV9026-MB/PCBZ, ADRV9026-LB/PCBZ	ADS8-V2EBZ, ADS9-V2EBZ, Intel Arria 10 SoC	
ADRV9002	ADRV9002NP/W1/PCBZ, ADRV0992/NP/W2/PCBZ	Xilinx ZC706 (others TBA)	

In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ **Analog Device based SDR**
- **Next we are going to learn other SDRs**



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-2:SDR Hardware Architecture

RAHSDR480_L02_P010_R01:SDR Companies-II



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CONT....

National Instruments

USRP-2900
USRP-2901
USRP-2920
USRP-2921
USRP-2922
USRP-2930
USRP-2932
USRP-2940

- Many others with frequency range from 50 MHz to 6GHz



CONT....

LimeSDR

ICs	Frequency (GHz)	Bandwidth (MHz)	Function	Duplex	Sampling Rate (MSPS)
LMS6002D	03-3.8	28	SISO	Full	40
LMS7002M	0.0001-3.8	>60	MIMO	Half and Full	ADC-160 DAC-640

Open source

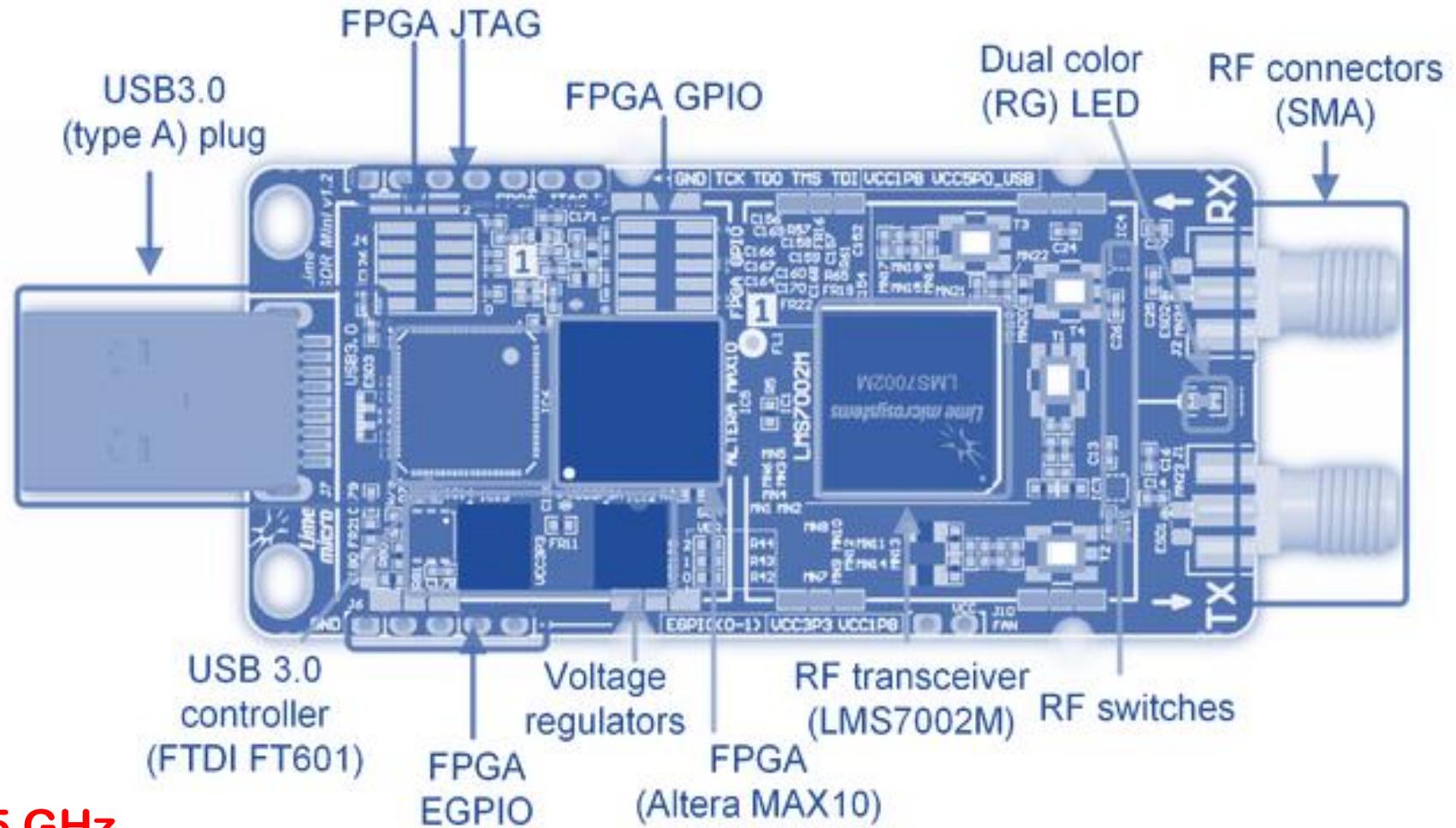
<https://limemicro.com/technology/>



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CONT....

LimeSDR



Frequency Range: 10 MHz - 3.5 GHz

RF Bandwidth 30.72 MHz

Sample Rate: 30.72 MSPS

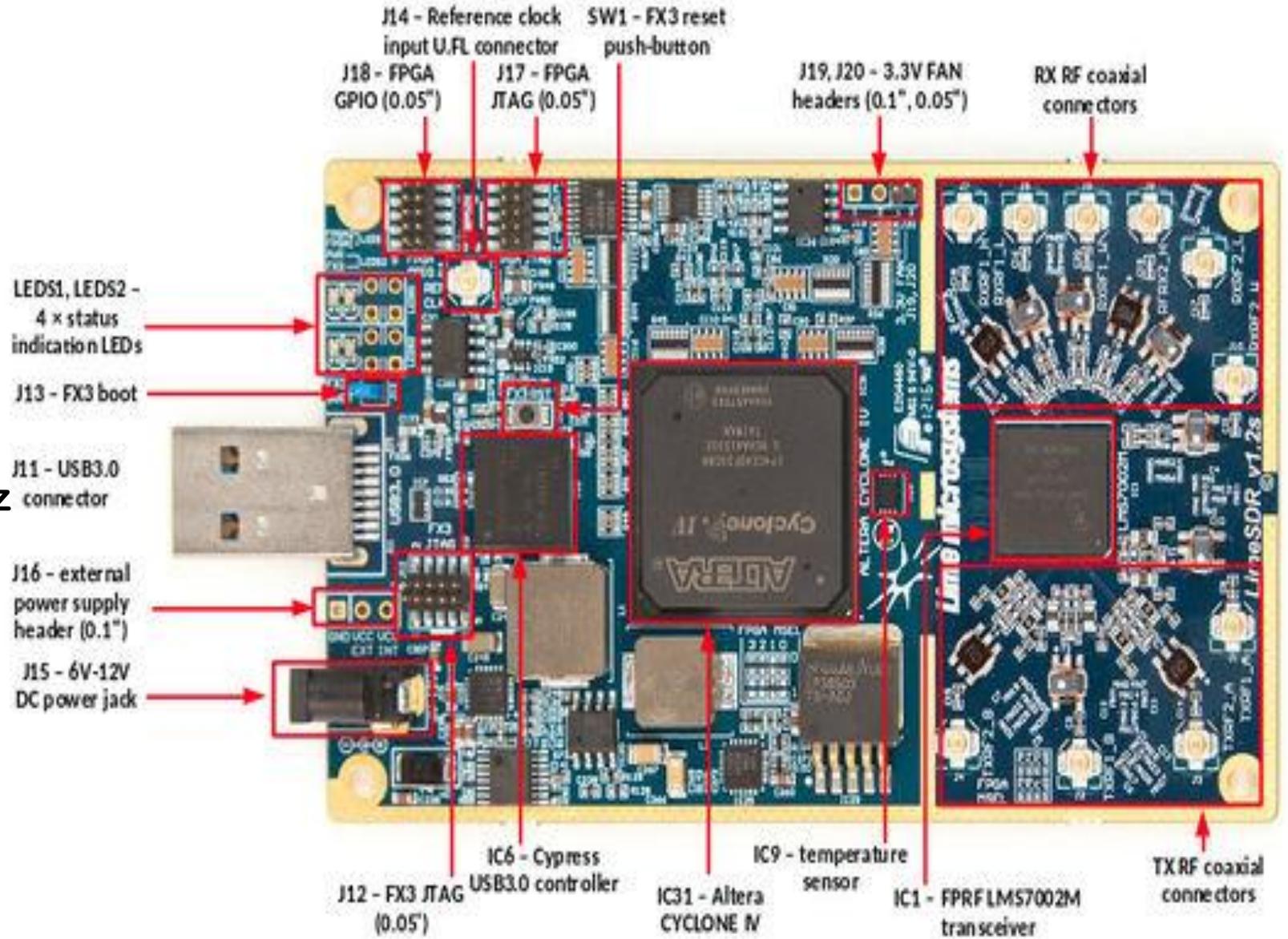
Tx & Rx Channel: 1



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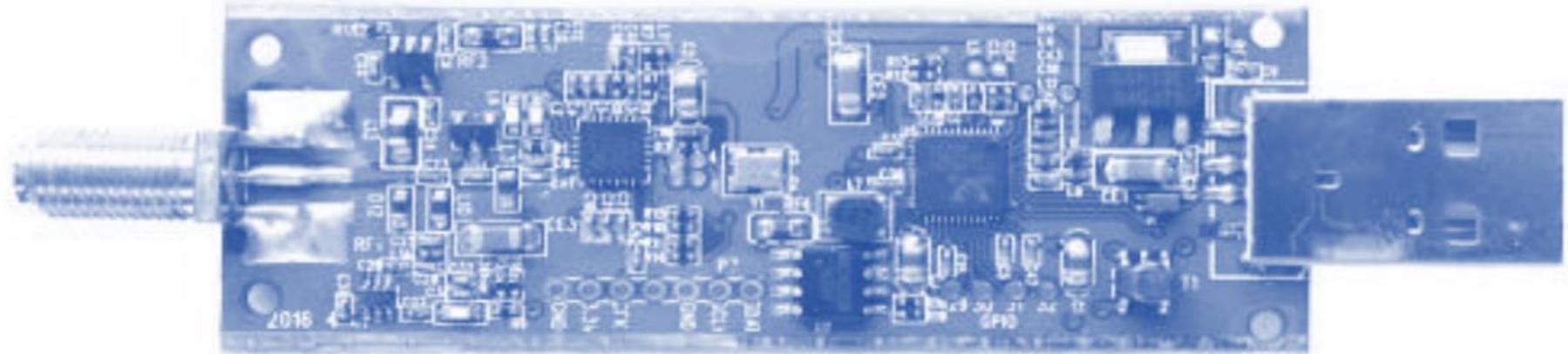
CONT....

RF Transceiver: LMS7002M MIMO
FPGA: Altera Cyclone IV
Frequency range: 100 kHz – 3.8 GHz
Bandwidth: 61.44 MHz
2x2 MIMO



CONT....

RTL-SDR



Bandwidth: Up to 2.4 MHz stable
ADC: RTL2832U 8-bits
Frequency Range: 500 kHz – 1766 MHz

<https://www.rtl-sdr.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/RTL-SDR-Blog-V3-Datasheet.pdf>



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CONT....

Parameters	HackRF One	Ettus B200	Ettus B210	PlutoSDR	RTL-SDR	LimeSDR
Freq. Range	1MHz-6GHz	70MHz-6GHz	70MHz-6GHz	300MHz- 3.8GHz	22MHz- 2.2GHz	100kHz- 3.8GHz
Bandwidth	20MHz	61.44MHz	61.44MHz	20MHz	3.2MHz	61.44MHz
DAC/ADC	8 bits	12 bits	12 bits	12 bits	8 bits	12 bits
Sample Rate	20MSPS	61.44MSPS	61.44MSPS	40MSPS	3.2MSPS	61.44MSPS
Tx Channels	1	1	2	1	0	2
Receivers	1	1	2	1	1	2
Duplex	Half	Full	Full	Full	N/A	Full



In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ **SDR Companies and their SDR systems**
- **Next we are going to do a Tear down of a SDR**



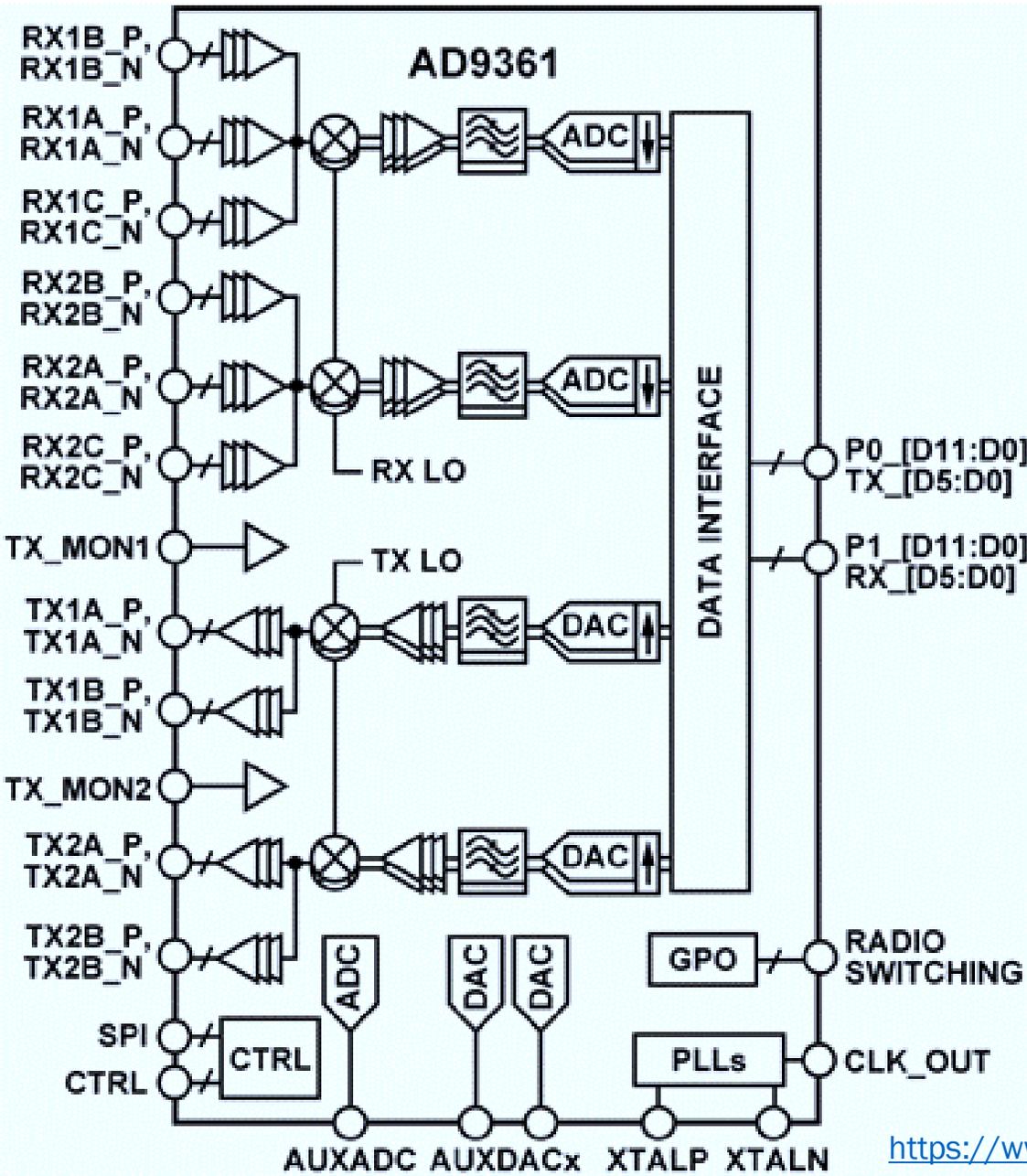
Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-2:SDR Hardware Architecture

RAHSDR480_L02_P11_R01:Tear down of a SDR-I



Tear down of a SDR



- 2 × 2 transceiver
- Integrated 12-bit DACs and ADCs
- TX range: 47 MHz to 6.0 GHz
- RX range: 70 MHz to 6.0 GHz
- Tunable channel bandwidth: <200KHz to 56 MHz
- Automatic and manual gain control
- APPLICATIONS

Point to point communication systems

Femtocell/picocell/microcell base stations

General-purpose radio systems

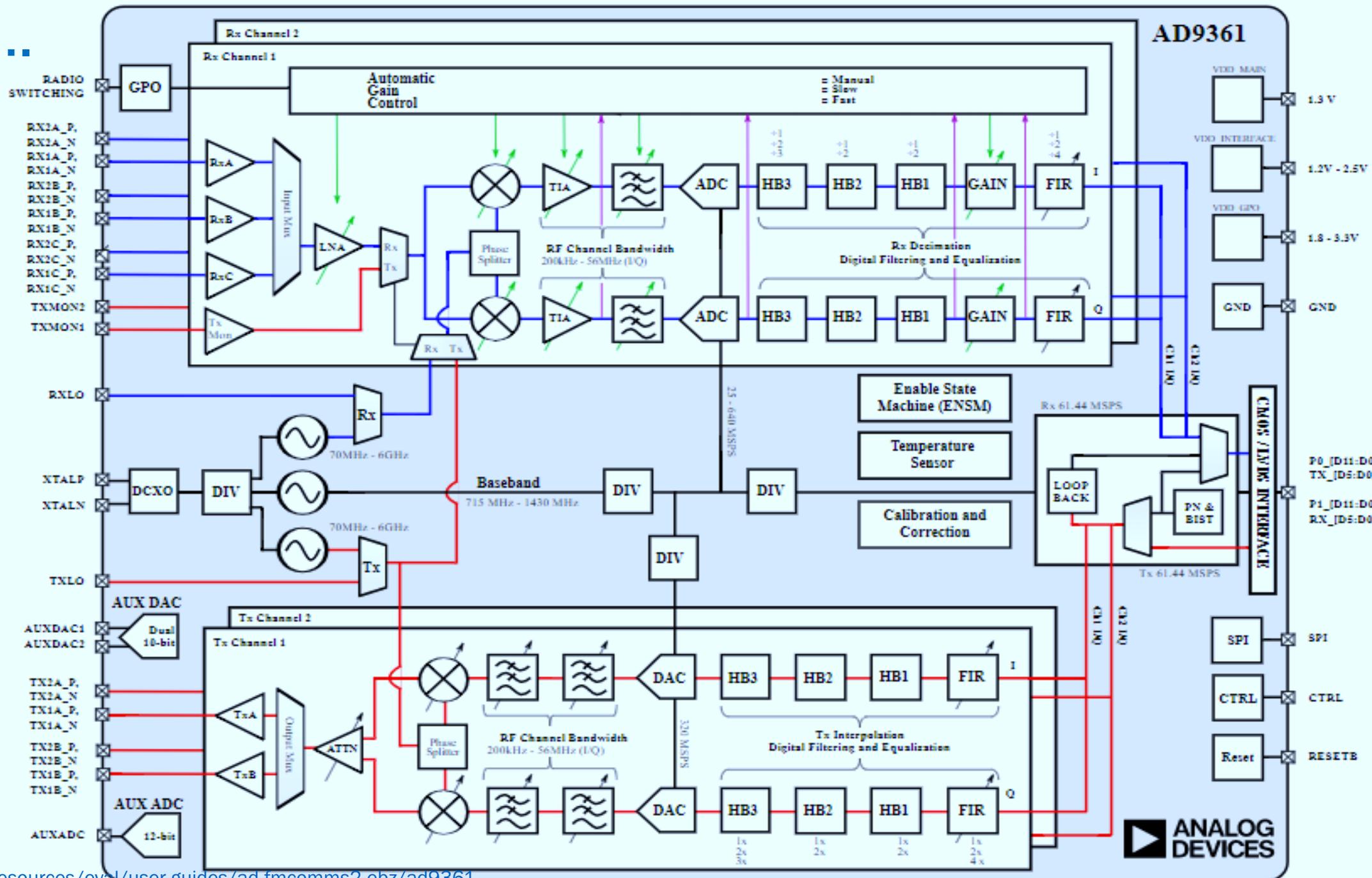
Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-2:SDR Hardware Architecture

RAHSDR480_L02_P12_R01:Tear down of a SDR-II

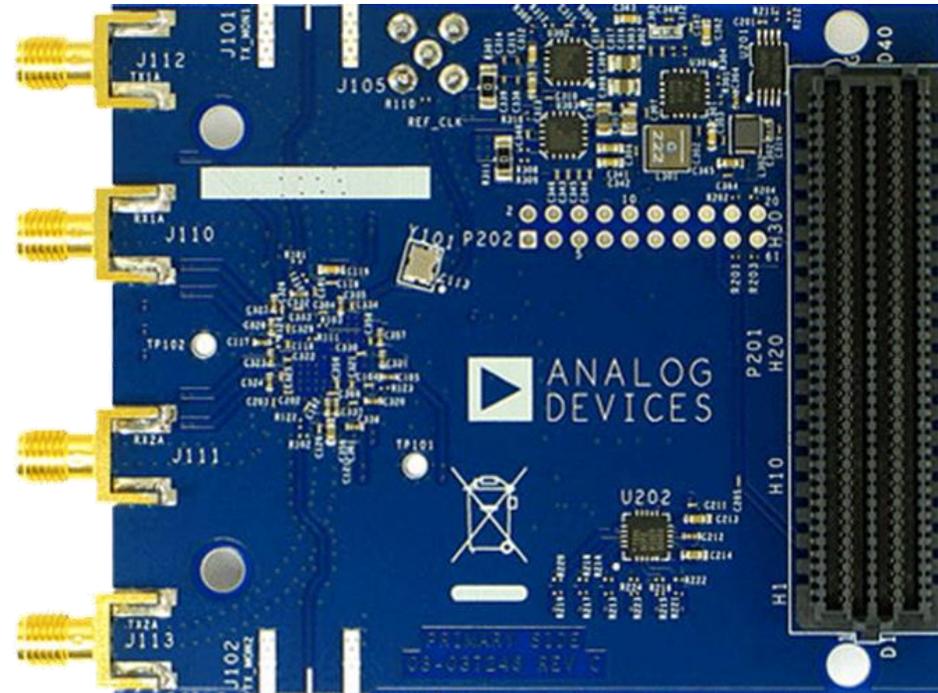
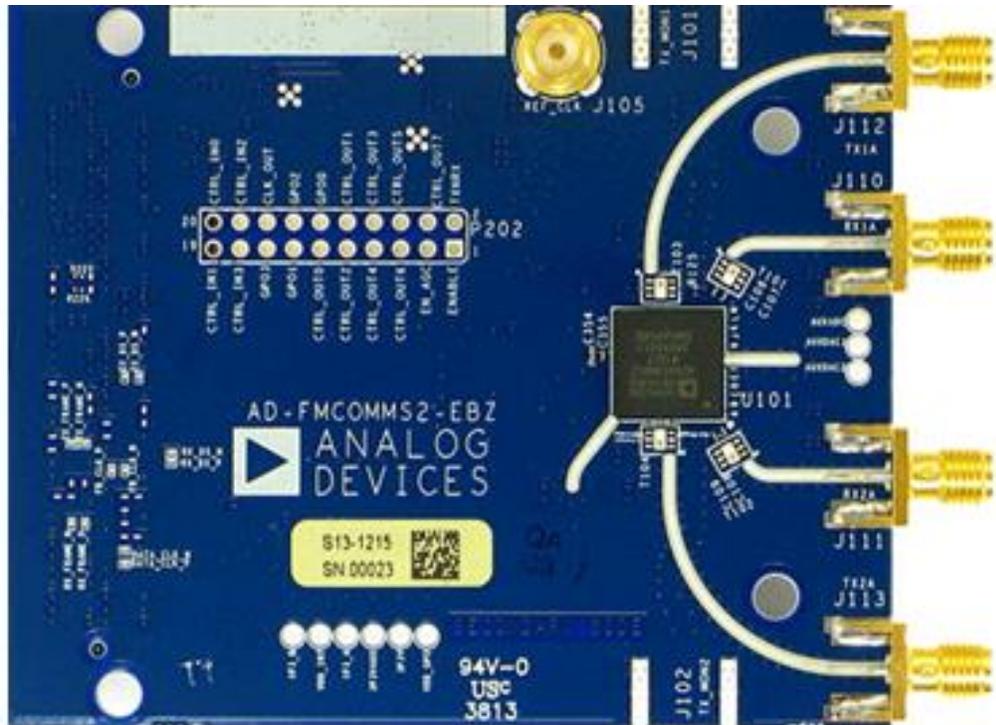


CONT....



CONT....

AD-FMCOMMS2-EBZ



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In this topic we have learnt about the

✓ **Tear down of a SDR**

➤ **Next we are going to learn Module-3: Communication Layer**



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-3:Communication Layer

RAHSDR480_L03_P01_R01:Motivation



Motivation



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-3:Communication Layer

RAHSDR480_L03_P02_R01:Communication Layer



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Communication Layer

OSI-7
layers

Application	Data	Network access to application, ex. Web Browser
Presentation	Data	Encryption (HTTPS)
Session	Data	Start and End session
Transport	Segments	End to End Connection and Reliability
Network	Packets	Determine best path for sink, Logical addressing (IP)
Data Link	Frames	Switches, Physical addressing
Physical	Bits	Media, Signal, Binary Transmission, Network Interface Cards

In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ **Communication Layer**
- ✓ **Next we are going to learn Module-4: Software for SDR**



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-4:Software for SDR

RAHSDR480_L04_P01_R01: Processing Architecture for SDR



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Processing Architecture for SDR

- **General Purpose Processor**
- **Digital Signal Processor**
- **Field Programmable Gate Arrays**
- **Graphics Processing Unit**
- **Advanced RISC Machine**



In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ Processing Architecture for SDR
- ✓ Next we are going to learn SDR Software



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-4:Software for SDR

RAHSDR480_L04_P02_R01: SDR Software



RAH S O F T

SDR Software

- **The development environment is a pre-built packages.**
- **Signal Processing Blocks.**
- **Open Source.**
- **Hardware Support.**
- **Available Platform**



CONT....

S.N.		Platform	Type
1.	SDR#	Windows	Free
2.	HDSDR	Windows	Free
3.	SDR-RADIO.COM V2/V3	Windows	Free
4.	Linrad	Windows/Linux/macOS	Free
5.	GQRX	OSX/Linux	Free
6.	CubicSDR	Linux/Windows/macOS	Free
7.	SDRUno	Windows	Free
8.	SigDigger	Linux	Free
9.	ShinySDR	GNU Radio	Free
10.	WebRadio	Linux	Free
11.	OpenWebRX	Python Based	Free
12.	Sodira	Windows	Trial/Paid
13.	SDR Touch	Android	Trial/Paid
14.	RTLSDR Scanner	Windows	Free
15.	Pothos SDR	Windows	Free
16.	Advance Design System (ADS)	Windows	Trial/Paid
17.	NI Labview	Linux/Windows	Trial/Paid
18.	SDR angel	Linux/Windows	Free
19.	IIO Oscilloscope	Linux/Windows/macOS	Free
20.	GNU Radio	Linux/Windows/macOS	Free
21.	MATLAB	Linux/Windows/macOS	Trial/Paid
22.	Scilab	Linux/Windows/macOS	Free
23.	SystemVue	Windows	Trial/Paid
24.	Python	Linux/Windows/macOS	Free

In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ **SDR Software**
- ✓ **Next we are going to learn IIO Oscilloscope**



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-4:Software for SDR

RAHSDR480_L04_P03_R01: IIO Oscilloscope



IIO Oscilloscope

- The ADI IIO Oscilloscope is a cross platform GUI application, which demonstrates the interface of different transceiver boards.
- It supports data transmission and capture and data can be plotted in time domain, frequency domain, constellation and cross-correlation.
- This application shows several settings of SDRs to modify and view using GUI.
- Transmit only designed signals.



AD9361 / AD9364 Global Settings

Active ENSM: fdd Calibration Mode: auto TRX Rate Governor: nominal Filter FIR configuration: (None)

ENSM Modes: fdd Calibration Modes: auto TRX Rate Governor Available: nominal

RX Path Rates: BBPLL: 983.040 ADC: 245.760 R2: 122.880 R1: 61.440 RF: 30.720 RXSAMP: 30.720
TX Path Rates: BBPLL: 983.040 DAC: 122.880 T2: 122.880 T1: 61.440 TF: 30.720 TXSAMP: 30.720

XO Correction: 40000037

Auto Filter

AD9361 / AD9364 Receive Chain

RF Bandwidth(MHz): 18.000 Sampling Rate (MSPS): 30.719999 RX LO Frequency(MHz): 2400.000000 RF Port Select: A_BALANCED Fastlock Profile: 0

External RX LO

Tracking

- Quadrature
- RF DC
- BB DC

RX 1

Hardware Gain(dB): 71.00

RSSI(dB): 107.25 dB

Gain Control: slow_attack

Gain Control Modes: slow_attack

AD9361 / AD9364 Transmit Chain

RF Bandwidth(MHz): 18.000 Sampling Rate (MSPS): 30.719999 TX LO Frequency(MHz): 2450.000000 RF Port Select: A Fastlock Profile: 0

External TX LO

TX 1

Attenuation(dB): 10.00

CONT....

TX 1
Attenuation(dB): 10.00
RSSI(dB): 0.00 dB

 **FPGA Settings**

Transmit / DDS

DMA Buffer

Sampling Rate (MSPS) 30719999

DDS

cf-ad9361-dds-core-lpc

TX 1

DDS Mode: DAC Buffer Output

DAC Buffer Settings

File Selection

(None)  Load

Scale(dBFS): 0.0 dB

DAC Channels

- voltage0
- voltage1



CONT....

ADI IIO Oscilloscope - Capture1



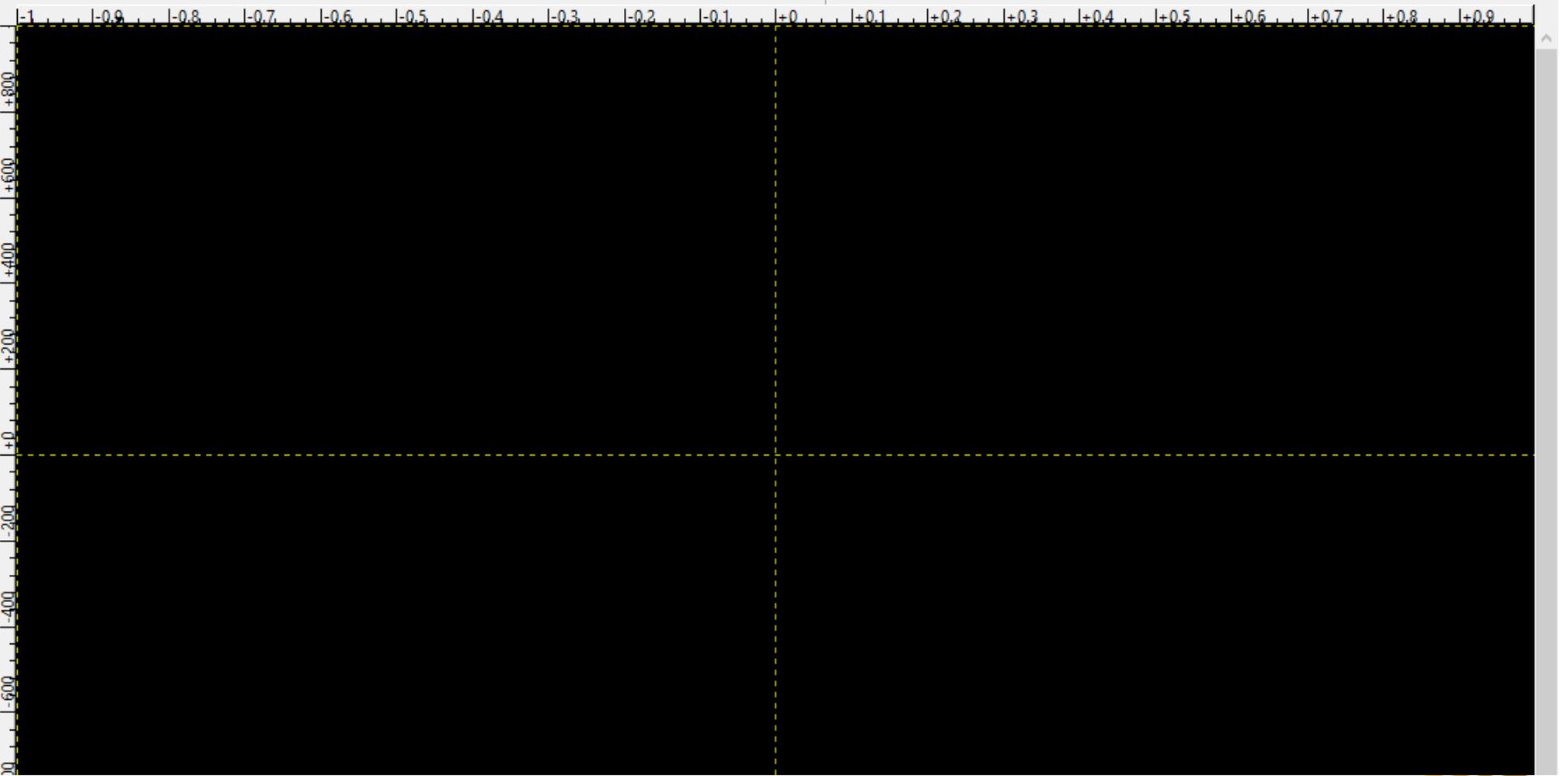
File Edit View

Plot Channels

Enable All

⏪ ⏩ 🔍 🔍 🔍 📄 🔄 Auto scale Show grid Y Max: 1000 Y Min: -1000

Samples



Plot Type

Time Domain
 400 Samples
 Graph Type: Lines

Info

Markers Devices

Info panel content area with a scroll bar.

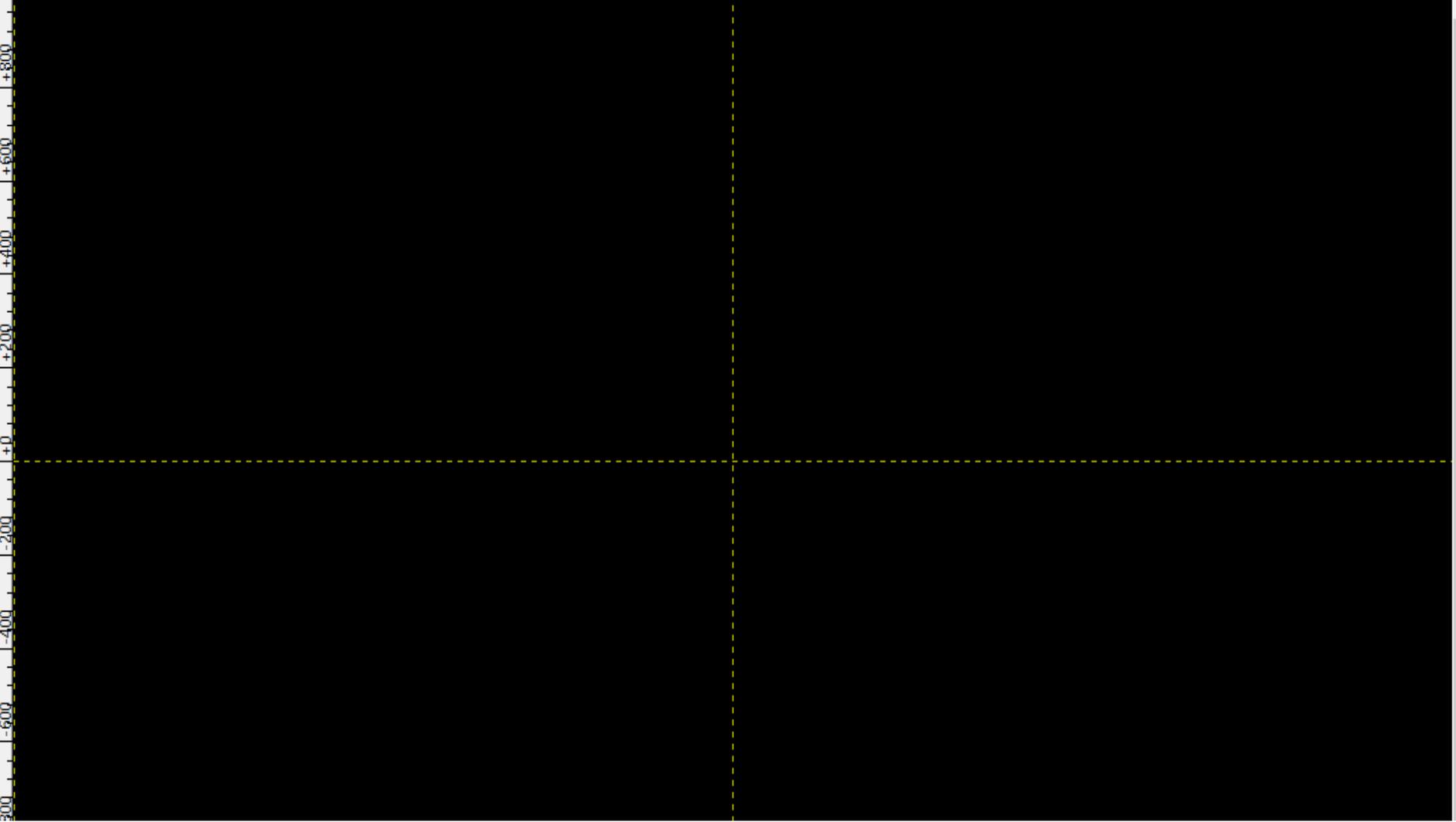
Plot Channels

Enable All

⏪ ⏩ 🔍 🔍 🔍 📄 🔄 Auto scale Show grid Y Max: 1000 Y Min: -1000

Samples

-1 -0.9 -0.8 -0.7 -0.6 -0.5 -0.4 -0.3 -0.2 -0.1 | 0 | +0.1 | +0.2 | +0.3 | +0.4 | +0.5 | +0.6 | +0.7 | +0.8 | +0.9



Plot Type

Frequency Domain
FFT Size: 16384
Average: 1
PWR Offset: 0.00

Info

Markers Devices

Empty list area for markers and devices.



In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ IIO Oscilloscope
- ✓ Next we are going to learn GNU RADIO



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-4:Software for SDR

RAHSDR480_L04_P04_R01: GNU RADIO



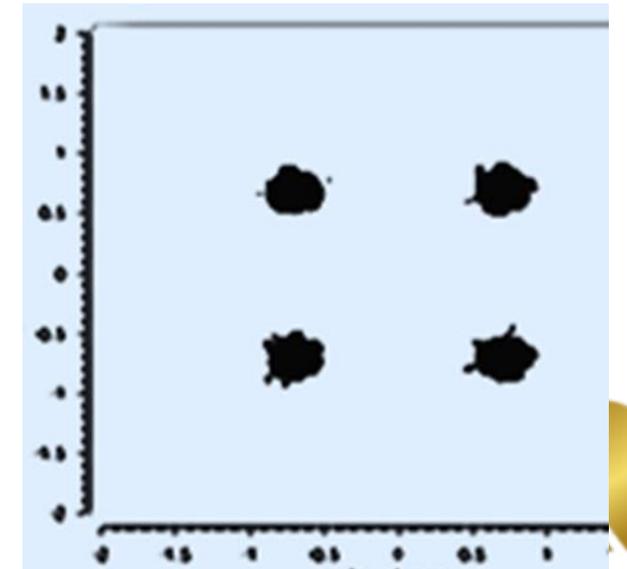
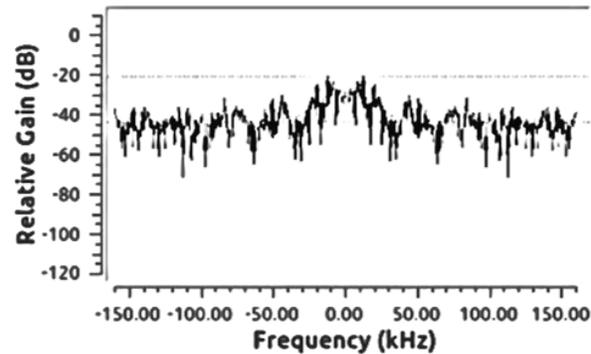
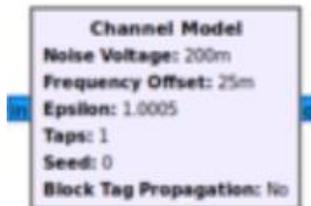
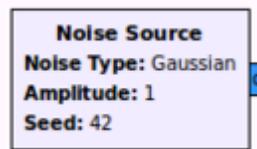
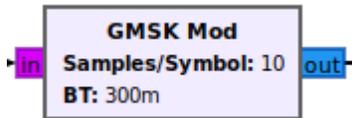
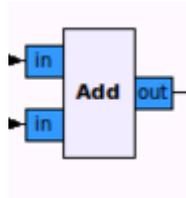
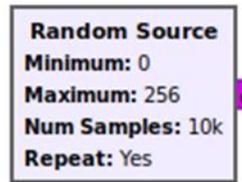
GNU RADIO

- GNU Radio is an open source Software toolkit for SDR that offers signal processing blocks for the implementation of SDRs.
- Provides hardware support along with simulation like environment.
- Broadly used in research, industry, academia, and hobbyist environments to support both wireless communications research and real-world radio systems.



CONT....

- The individual processing stages can be thought of blocks which can be configured.



Waveform Generation

- Constant Source
- Noise Source
- Signal Source
(Square, Sine etc.)

Modulators

- AM Demod
- Continuous Phase Modulation
- PSK Mod / Demod
- GFSK Mod / Demod
- GMSK Mod / Demod
- QAM Mod / Demod
- WBFM Receive
- NBFM Receive

Math Operators

- Abs
- Add
- Complex Conjugate
- Divide
- Integrate
- Log10
- Multiply
- RMS
- Subtract



Filters

- Band Pass / Reject Filter
- Low / High Pass Filter
- IIR Filter
- Generic Filter bank
- Hilbert
- Decimating FIR Filter
- Root Raised Cosine Filter
- FFT Filter

Channel Models

- Fading Model
- Dynamic Channel Model
- Frequency Selective Fading Model

Instrumentation

- Constellation Sink
- Frequency Sink
- Histogram Sink
- Number Sink
- Time Raster Sink
- Time Sink
- Waterfall Sink



Fourier Analysis

- FFT
- Log Power FFT
- Goertzel (Resamplers)
- Fractional Resampler
- Polyphase Arbitrary Resampler
- Rational Resampler (Synchronizers)
- Clock Recovery MM
- Correlate and Sync
- Costas Loop
- FLL Band-Edge
- PLL Freq Det
- PN Correlator
- Polyphase Clock Sync



In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ **GNU RADIO**
- ✓ **Next we are going to learn NI LabVIEW**



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-4:Software for SDR

RAHSDR480_L04_P05_R01: NI LabVIEW



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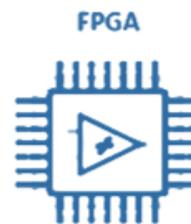
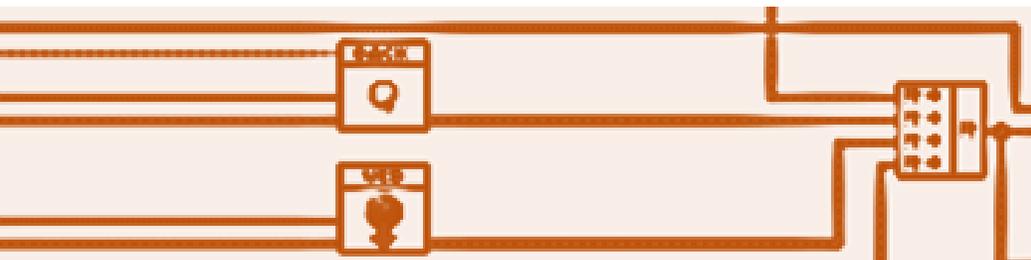
NI LabVIEW

- A graphical programming interface where the created user interfaces is integrated into the development cycle.
- This graphical approach allows non-programmers to build programs by drag & drop of the virtual representations of lab equipment with which they are already familiar.
- LabVIEW programs-subroutines are termed virtual instruments (VIs). Each VI has three components: a block diagram, a front panel, and a connector pane.



CONT....

- Also useful in Industrial application & data acquisition.
- Can program FPGA.



In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ NI LabVIEW
- ✓ Next we are going to learn Python



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-4:Software for SDR

RAHSDR480_L04_P06_R01: Python



RAHSOFT

Python

- Python is an open source Software toolkit for SDR that offers signal processing blocks for the implementation of SDRs.
- Lot of pre-built signal Processing Libraries are available.



In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ Python
- ✓ Next we are going to learn **MATLAB**



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-4:Software for SDR

RAHSDR480_L04_P07_R01: MATLAB



MATLAB

- MATLAB or matrix laboratory is a programming language & numerical computing environment developed by MathWorks.
- Operations like matrix manipulations, plotting of functions and data, implementation of algorithms, creation of user interfaces, and interfacing with programs written in other languages.
- Also consist of Simulink where option of block wise programming is available.
- Useful in engineering, science, and economics.



In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ **MATLAB**
- ✓ Next we are going to learn **Scilab**



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-4:Software for SDR

RAHSDR480_L04_P08_R01: Scilab



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Scilab

- Scilab is a free and open-source, cross-platform numerical computational package and a high-level, numerically oriented programming language.
- It can be used for signal processing, statistical analysis, image enhancement, fluid dynamics simulations, numerical optimization, and modeling, simulation of explicit and implicit dynamical systems and symbolic manipulations.
- Xcos is a graphical editor to design hybrid dynamical systems models. Models can be designed, loaded, saved, compiled and simulated.
- Xcos is freely available and distributed with Scilab.



CONT....

The screenshot displays the Scilab 6.1.0 Console interface. The main console window shows the startup execution process, including the loading of the initial environment and a prompt for user input. The interface is divided into several panels: a File Browser on the left, a Variable Browser on the top right, a Command History panel below the Variable Browser, and a News feed panel at the bottom right.

File Browser: Shows the current directory as `C:\Users\SDR_1\Documents\Scilab\`. The file list includes `Scilab` and `..`.

Scilab 6.1.0 Console: Displays the following text:

```
Startup execution:
loading initial environment

-->
```

Variable Browser: Contains a table with the following data:

Name	Value	Type	Visibility	Memory
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ans	1x1	Boolean	local	212

Command History: Shows the command `.....// -- 28/09/2020 10:52:42 -- //`.

News feed: Features a navigation bar with left and right arrows and the text "Web tools in Scilab 6.1". Below it is a section titled "Web tools in Scilab 6.1" with the following text:

Leverage the new functions for server communication, based on the well known web protocol HTTPS:
[GET](#) to simply get data from remote location [POST](#) to exchange data with the server through the request

CONT....

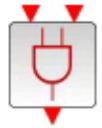
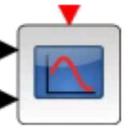
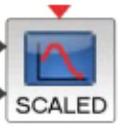
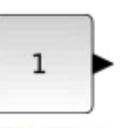
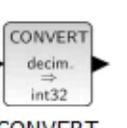
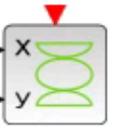
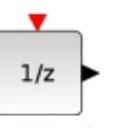
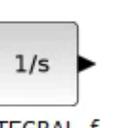
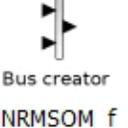
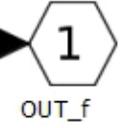
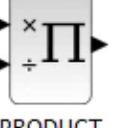
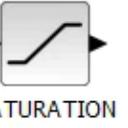
Palette browser - Xcos

Palettes View



Palette browser - Xcos

- Palettes
- Recently Used Blocks
 - Continuous time systems
 - Discontinuities
 - Discrete time systems
 - Lookup Tables
 - Event handling
 - Mathematical Operations
 - Matrix
 - Electrical
 - Integer
 - Port & Subsystem
 - Zero crossing detection
 - Signal Routing
 - Signal Processing
 - Implicit
 - Annotations
 - Sinks
 - Sources
 - Thermo-Hydraulics
 - Demonstrations Blocks
 - User-Defined Functions

 ANDBLK	 BIGSOM_f	 CMSCOPE	 SCALE_CMSCOPE	 CONST_m	 CONVERT	 CSCOPYX	 DEMUX DEMUX	 DOLLAR_f	 INTEGRAL_f	 IN_f
 LOGICAL_OP	 MUX MUX	 Bus creator NRMSOM_f	 OUT_f	 PRODUCT	 RELATIONALOP	 SATURATION	 Dynamic SWITCH2_m

In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ Scilab
- ✓ Next we are going to learn SDR Angel



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-4:Software for SDR

RAHSDR480_L04_P09_R01: SDR Angel



RAHSDR

SDR Angel

- SDR angel is an signal analyzer frontend to various hardware.
- Blade RF
- Hack RF
- LimeSDR
- PlutoSDR
- SoapySDRa
- USRP
- XTRX



CONT....

The screenshot displays the SDRangel software interface. The top-left corner shows the application title "SDRangel" and a menu bar with options: File, View, DeviceSets, Window, Preferences, and Help. Below the menu bar is a "Fileinput" section with a "R0" label and a "48k" sample rate indicator. A digital display shows "0,000,000 kHz". Below this is a status bar with "00000k 00b CRC" and a timestamp "2015-01-01 00:00:00.000". A playback control section includes a play button, a volume slider set to "1", and two time displays both showing "00:00:00.000".

The main area is divided into two sections. The top section is the "Spectrum Display", which shows a frequency range from 434.980 to 435.020 MHz on the x-axis and a power level from -100 to 0 dBm on the y-axis. The bottom section is the "Presets" table, which has columns for "Freq (MHz)", "M", and "Description".

On the right side of the interface, there is a "Channels" panel with a "R0" label. At the bottom of the interface, there is a toolbar with icons for "Presets" and "Commands".

In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ SDR Angel
- ✓ Next we are going to learn SDR Sharp



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-4:Software for SDR

RAHSDR480_L04_P10_R01: SDR Sharp



RAHSDR

SDR Sharp

➤ The best free SDR software for Airspy and RTL-SDR dongles!

The screenshot displays the SDR Sharp software interface. At the top, the title bar reads "AIRSPY SDR# v1.0.0.1757 - AIRSPY". The main window features a central spectrum plot with a frequency axis from 99.000 M to 107.000 M and a dBFS axis from -130 to -20. A prominent red vertical line is positioned at approximately 102.600 M, with the label "FM Broadcast" below it. The plot shows a wide, flat noise floor at approximately -120 dBFS. To the left of the plot is a settings panel with various controls:

- Source:** AIRSPY
- Device SN:** <none>
- Gain:** 0
- Sample rate:** (dropdown)
- Decimation:** None
- Display:** Unknown
- Bias-Tee:** Tracking Filter
- SpyVerter:** Enable HDR
- PPM:** 0.00
- Radio:** NFM AM LSB USB WFM DSB CW RAW
- Filter:** Blackman-Harris 4
- Bandwidth:** 2,00,000
- Order:** 250
- Squelch:** 50
- CW Shift:** 1,000

On the far left, a sidebar contains a list of modules: Audio, AGC, Display, Audio Noise Reduction *, IF Noise Reduction *, Baseband Noise Blanker *, IF Noise Blanker *, Demodulator Noise Blanker *, Recording *, Zoom FFT *, Band Plan *, Frequency Manager *, and Signal Diagnostics *. On the right side, there are vertical sliders for Zoom, Contrast, Range, and Offset.

In this topic we have learnt about the

✓ SDR Sharp

✓ Next we are going to learn SystemVue



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-4:Software for SDR

RAHSDR480_L04_P11_R01: SystemVue



RAHSOFT

SystemVue

- Connect system-level design to RF circuit simulation. Verify physical layer system designs. Interoperate with test equipment while wireless standards evolve.
- Validate baseband and RF integration early
- Streamline verification with pre-built test benches
- Easily connect to test equipment
- Perform 5G architecture development and validation
- Create and verify algorithms with baseband libraries
- Simulate real-world scenarios.
- Standards libraries.



In this topic we have learnt about the

✓ **SystemVue**

✓ **Next we are going to learn Module-5:SDR SELECTION CRITERIA**



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-5:SDR SELECTION CRITERIA

RAHSDR480_L05_P01_R01: MOTIVATION



MOTIVATION

- This module covers the different aspects of SDR so that we can choose our SDR based on parameters such as:
 - Bandwidth
 - Transmitter Power
 - Frequency Coverage
 - Dynamic Range
 - Cost - Efficiency Trade-off
 - RF Input to Receiver
 - Error-vector magnitude (EVM)



In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ **MOTIVATION** for SDR selection
- ✓ Next we are going to learn **Bandwidth & Sampling rate**



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-5:SDR SELECTION CRITERIA

RAHSDR480_L05_P02_R01: Bandwidth & Sampling rate



Bandwidth & Sampling rate

- Requirement of signal transmission e.g. GSM, WCDMA, LTE or LTE-CA
- Tone transmission
- FM transmission
- How much bandwidth need to be monitored if uses as a spectrum analyzer?

EX:

Nyquist Criteria:



In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ **Bandwidth & Sampling rate**
- ✓ **Next we are going to learn TRANSMITTER POWER**



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-5:SDR SELECTION CRITERIA

RAHSDR480_L05_P03_R01: TRANSMITTER POWER



TRANSMITTER POWER

- Total power required for transmission.
- Data sheet generally talk about power of transmitter for single tone.
- Channel power decreases with increase in bandwidth.



In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ **TRANSMITTER POWER**
- ✓ Next we are going to learn **FREQUENCY COVERAGE**



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-5:SDR SELECTION CRITERIA

RAHSDR480_L05_P04_R01: FREQUENCY COVERAGE



FREQUENCY COVERAGE

- Need of transmission e.g
- VHF, UHF, 5G sub 6 GHz



In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ **FREQUENCY COVERAGE**
- ✓ Next we are going to learn **DYNAMIC RANGE**



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-5:SDR SELECTION CRITERIA

RAHSDR480_L05_P05_R01: DYNAMIC RANGE



DYNAMIC RANGE

- Signal-to-noise-ratio (SNR) = $6.02 N + 1.76$ dB
- Quality of transmission



In this topic we have learnt about the

✓ **DYNAMIC RANGE**

✓ Next we are going to learn **Cost-Efficiency Trade-off**



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-5:SDR SELECTION CRITERIA

RAHSDR480_L05_P06_R01: Cost-Efficiency Trade-off



Cost-Efficiency Trade-off



In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ **Cost-Efficiency Trade-off**
- ✓ **Next we are going to learn Error-Vector Magnitude**



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

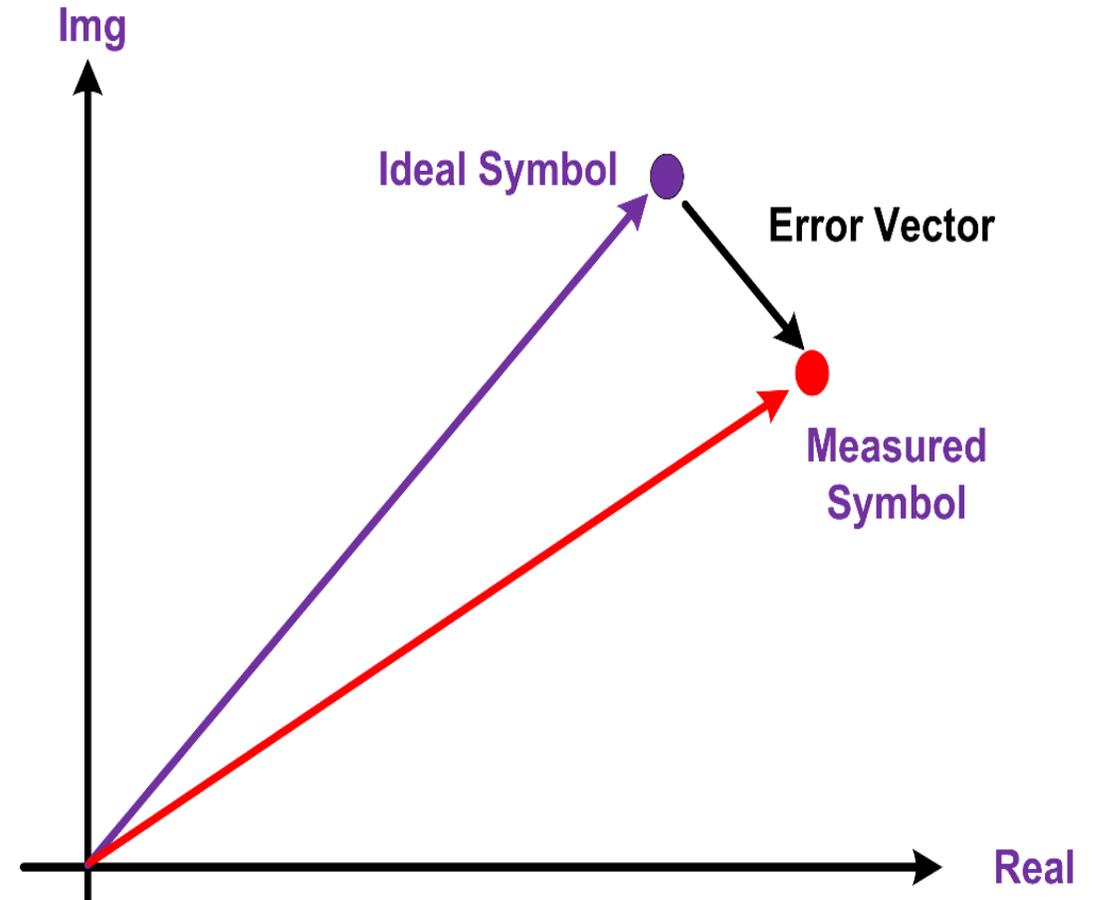
Module-5:SDR SELECTION CRITERIA

RAHSDR480_L05_P07_R01: Error-Vector Magnitude



Error-Vector Magnitude

- The modulation quality of the transmission is determined using the EVM metric.
- To compute EVM, the received constellation is compared with the ideal constellation.
- The error vector for each point in the constellation is measured to provide accurate modulation performance.



In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ Error-Vector Magnitude
- ✓ Next we are going to learn **MAXIMUM RF INPUT TO RECEIVER**



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-5:SDR SELECTION CRITERIA

RAHSDR480_L05_P08_R01: MAXIMUM RF INPUT TO RECEIVER



MAXIMUM RF INPUT TO RECEIVER

- Maximum input power to avoid the damage to receiver



In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ **MAXIMUM RF INPUT TO RECEIVER**
- ✓ **Next we are going to learn Module-6:Application of SDRs**



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-6:Application of SDRs

RAHSDR480_L06_P01_R01: Radio Access Network- (RAN)



Radio Access Network- (RAN)

- The RAN is the link between the network and the phone and it provide radio access and coordinate the management of resources across the radio sites.
- Part of mobile communication system.



Radio Access Network- (RAN)

- GRAN: GSM Radio access network
- GERAN: GSM-Enhanced Data rates for GSM Evolution (EDGE) RAN
- UTRAN: Universal Mobile Telecommunications Service (UMTS) RAN
- E-UTRAN: Evolved UMTS Terrestrial RAN
- C-RAN: Cloud RAN or Centralized RAN
- V-RAN: Virtual RAN
- O-RAN: Open RAN



In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ Radio Access Network- (RAN)
- ✓ Next we are going to learn Open Radio Access Network- (O-RAN)



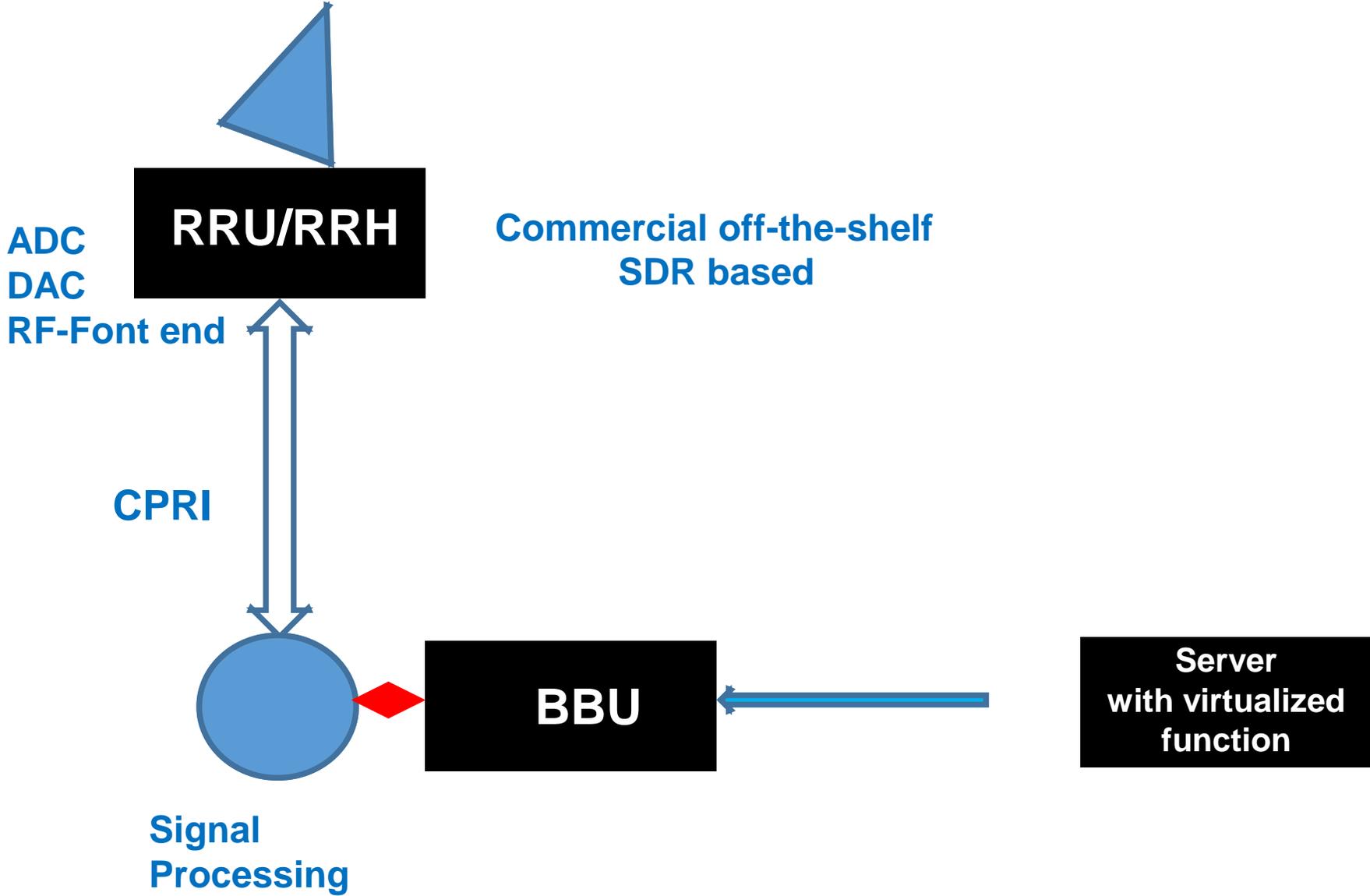
Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-6:Application of SDRs

RAHSDR480_L06_P02_R01: Open-Radio Access Network- (O-RAN)



Open-Radio Access Network- (O-RAN)



In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ **Open Radio Access Network- (O-RAN)**
- ✓ **Next we are going to learn Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)**



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-6:Application of SDRs

RAHSDR480_L06_P03_R01: Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)



Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)

- European GNSS Agency the GNSS refers to a constellation of satellites providing signals from space that transmit positioning and timing data to GNSS receivers. The receivers then use this data to determine location. By definition, GNSS provides global coverage.
- Using SDR software program the focus on signal processing also it control multiple processes inside the receiver.
- Europe's Galileo, the USA's NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS), Russia's Global'naya Navigatsionnaya Sputnikovaya Sistema (GLONASS) and China's BeiDou Navigation Satellite System. Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System NavIC (Navigation with Indian Constellation)



In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ **Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)**
- ✓ **Next we are going to learn Radar applications**



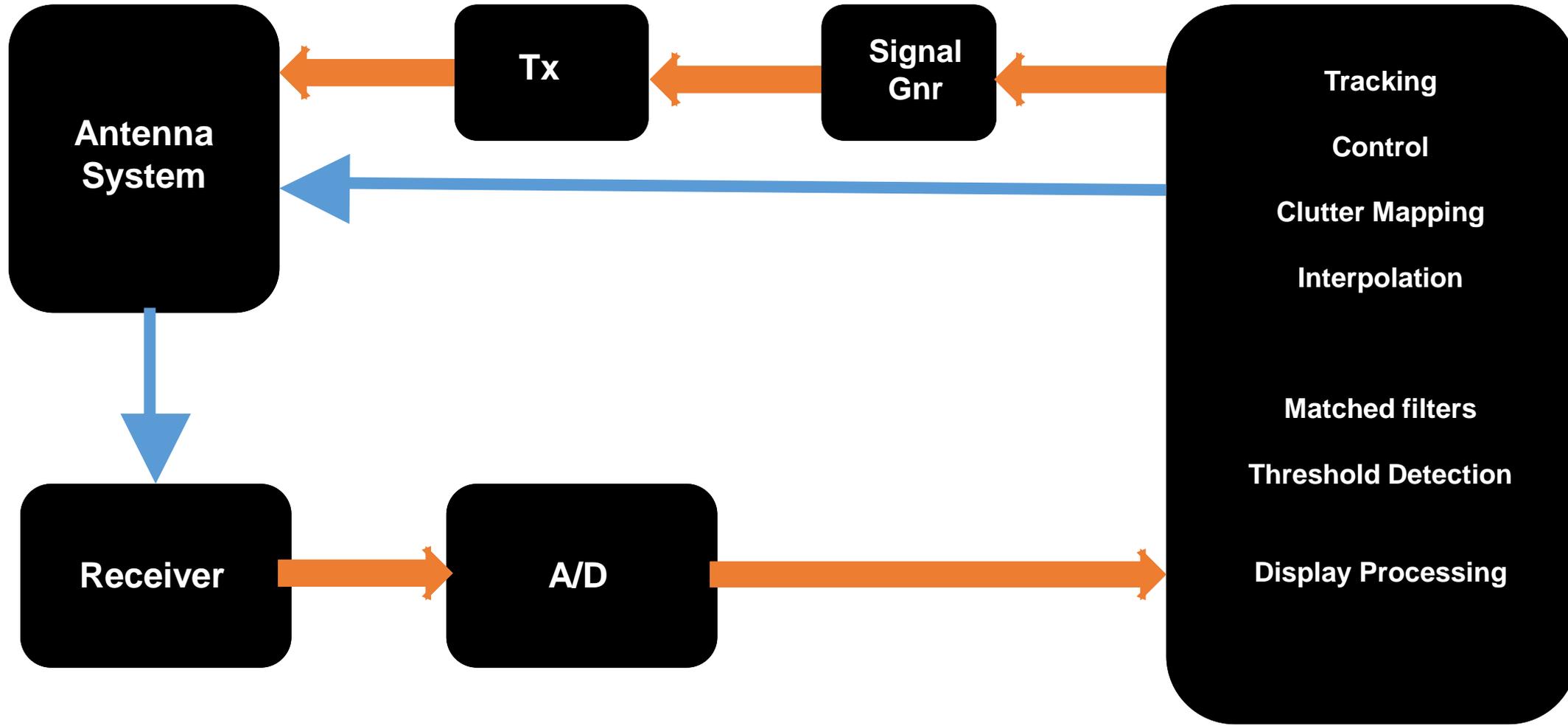
Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-6:Application of SDRs

RAHSDR480_L06_P04_R01:Radar applications



Radar applications



In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ **Radar applications**
- ✓ **Next we are going to learn Ham Radio**



Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-6:Application of SDRs

RAHSDR480_L06_P05_R01:Ham Radio



RAHSOFT

Ham Radio

- Amateur radio, also known as ham radio, is the use of radio frequency spectrum for purposes of non-commercial exchange of messages, wireless experimentation, self-training, private recreation, radio sport, contesting, and emergency communication.
- The term "amateur" is used to specify "a duly authorized person interested in radio electric practice with a purely personal aim and without commercial interest“.



In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ **Ham Radio**
- ✓ **Next we are going to learn Signal Generator**



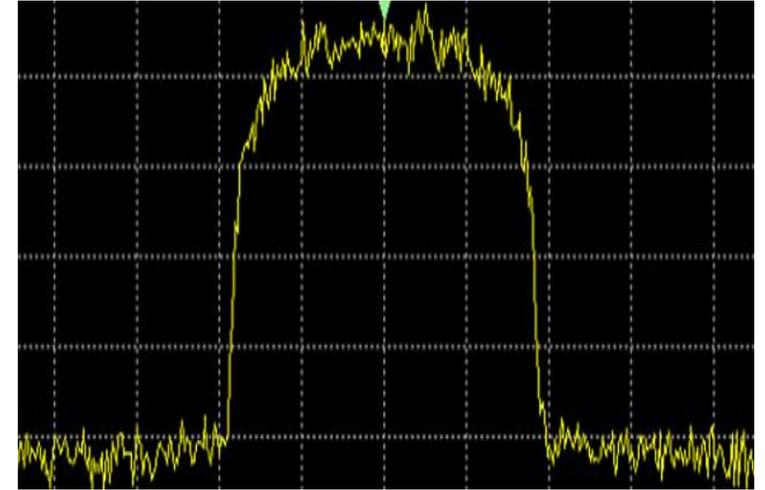
Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-6:Application of SDRs

RAHSDR480_L06_P06_R01: Signal Generator



Signal Generator



In this topic we have learnt about the

- ✓ **Signal Generator**
- ✓ **Next we are going to learn Signal Analyzer**



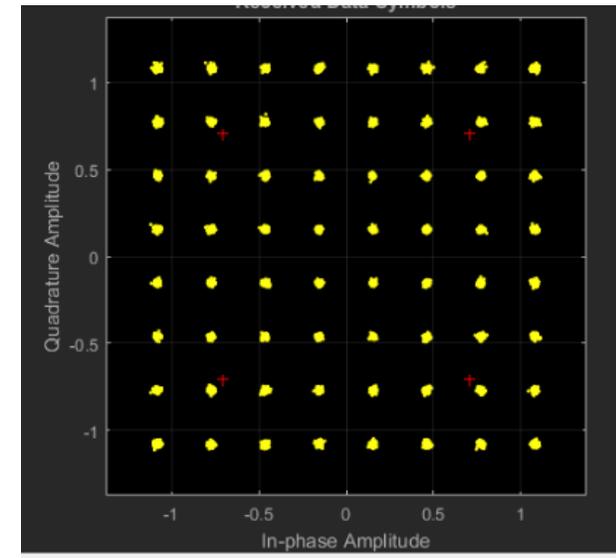
Fundamentals of SDR:RAHSDR480

Module-6:Application of SDRs

RAHSDR480_L06_P07_R01:Signal Analyzer



Signal Analyzer

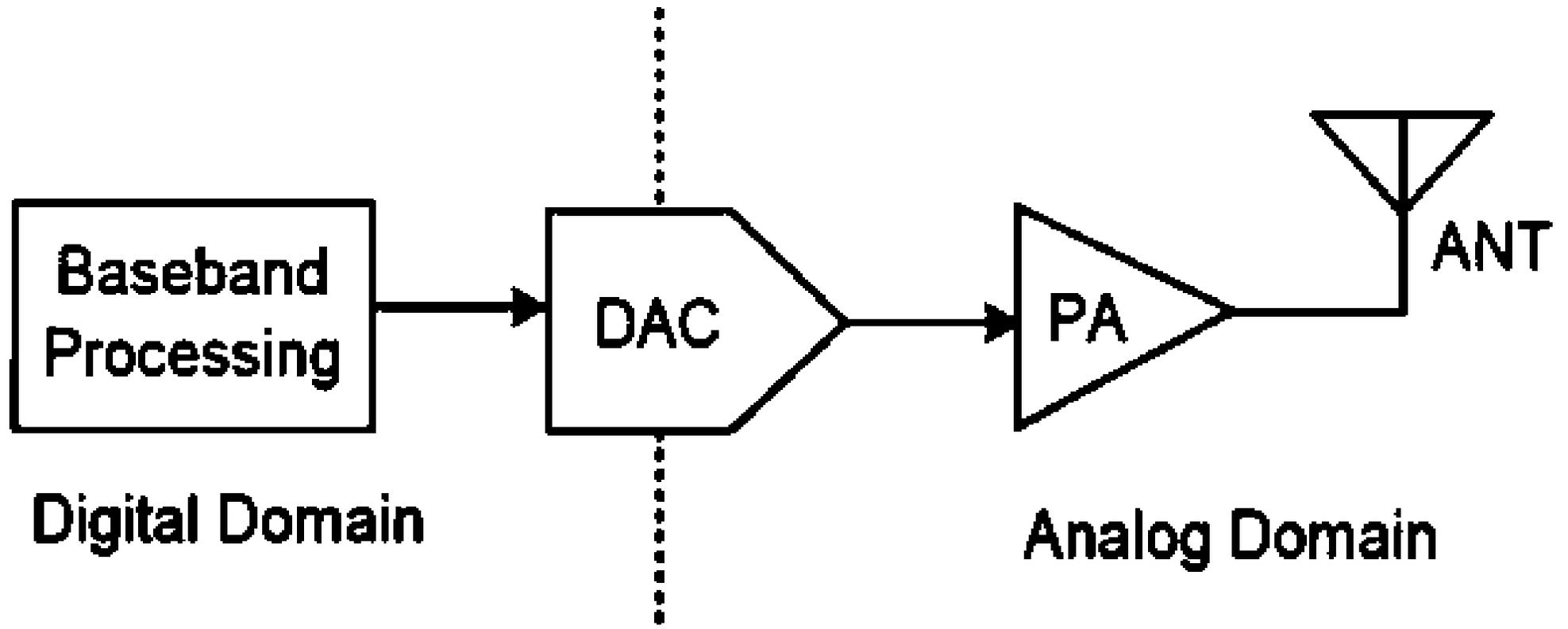


In this topic we have learnt about the

✓ **Signal Analyzer**

✓ **Next we are going to learn _____**





Please comply with local laws when performing radio experiments