



AHEAD OF WHAT'S POSSIBLE™



ARM PlutoSDR With Custom Applications

MICHAEL HENNERICH

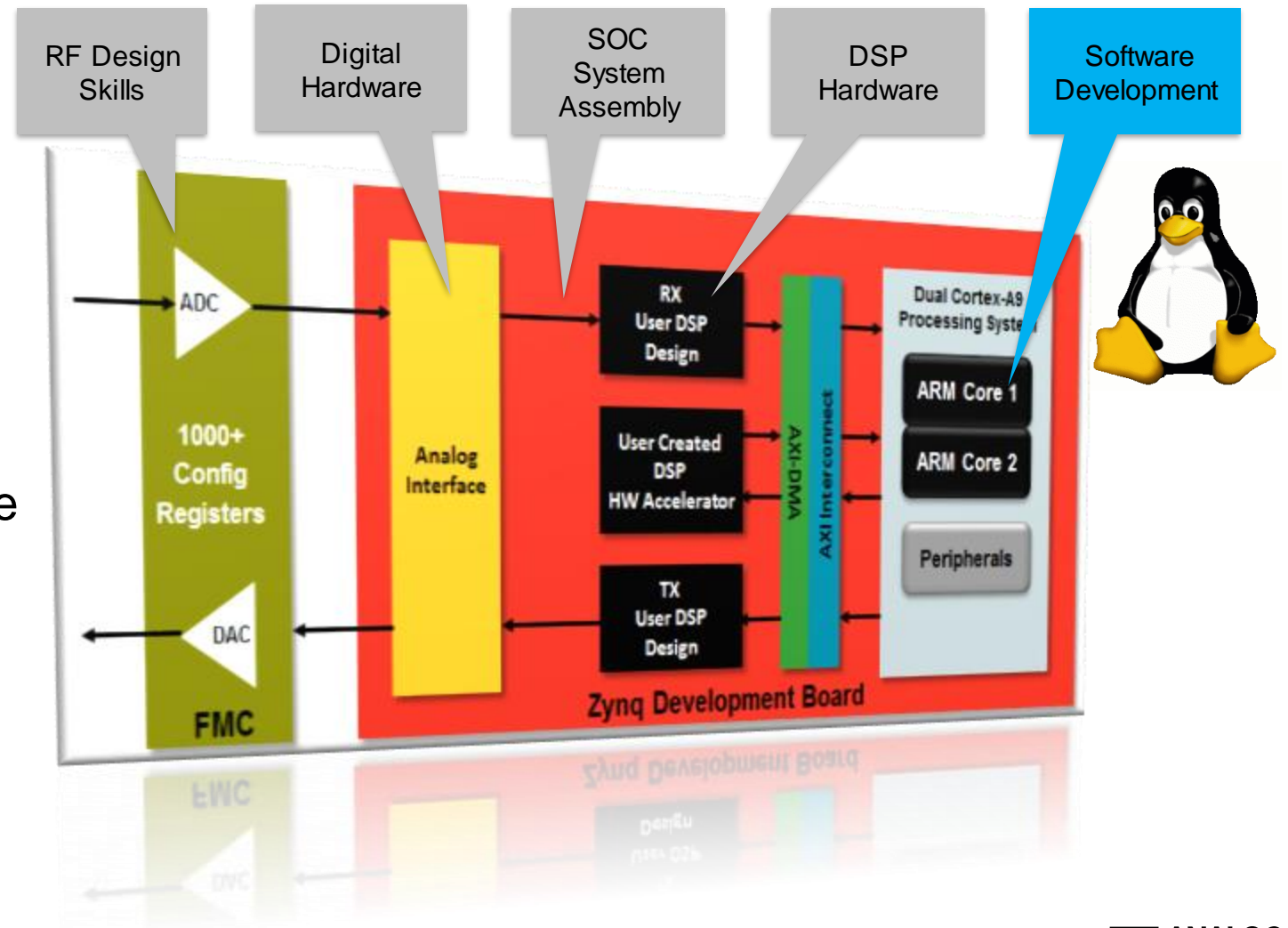


GNU Radio Conference 2018

September 17 - 21, 2018 - Henderson Convention Center, Henderson, Nevada

Agenda

- ▶ PlutoSDR overview
 - System components
 - Connectivity options
- ▶ IIO introduction
 - Concept and Architecture
 - IIO for SDR
- ▶ Custom application libiio C example
- ▶ Building the PlutoSDR Firmware Image
- ▶ Customizing the PlutoSDR filesystem
- ▶ Cross-compiling external applications using sysroot
- ▶ GNU Radio *on* the PlutoSDR
- ▶ IIO on other COTS SDR transceivers

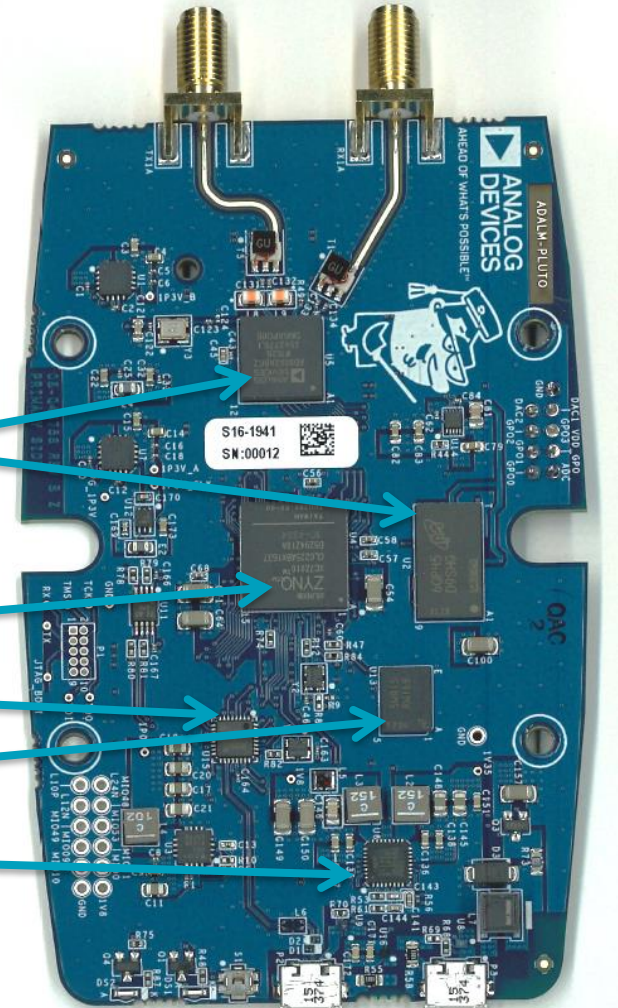
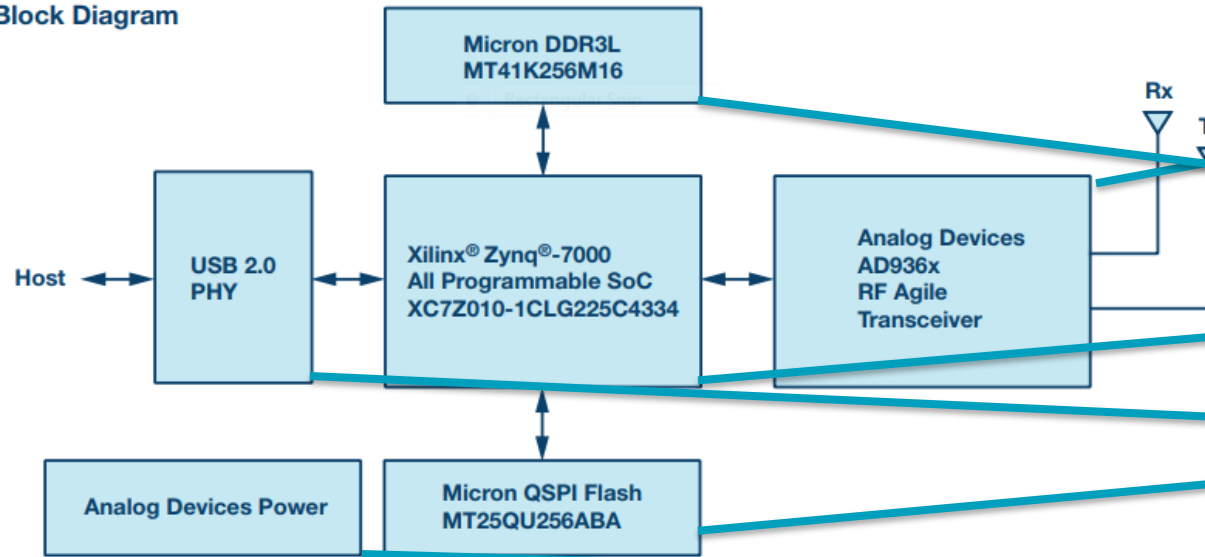


ADALM-PLUTO aka PlutoSDR – What's inside?

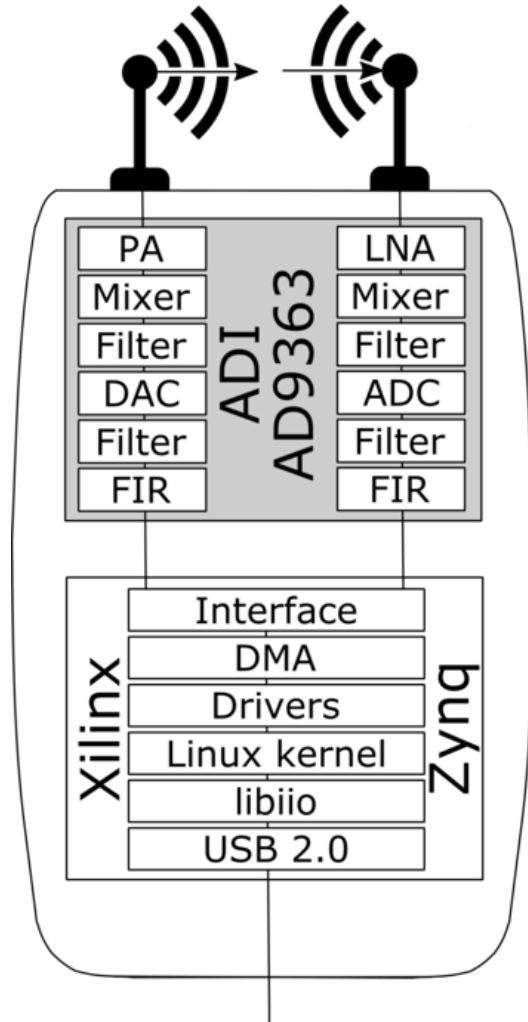


Simplified Block Diagram

- ▶ AD9363
- ▶ Xilinx Zynq-7010
- ▶ 512 MB DDR3
- ▶ 32 MB SPI NOR
- ▶ USB 2.0 OTG



ADALM-PLUTO – Software stack



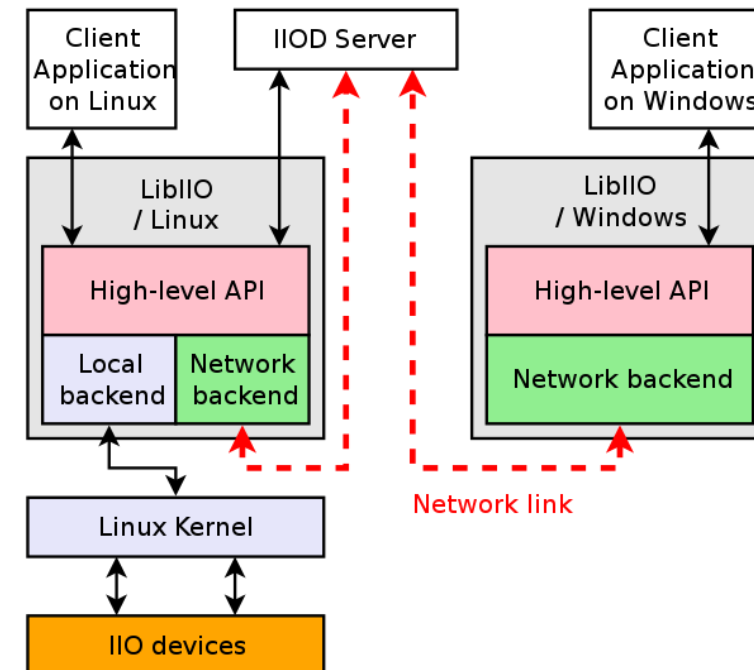
- ▶ Runs Linux inside the device
- ▶ Uses Linux's IIO framework to expose I/Q data and control
- ▶ Multi-Function USB Device
 - Native IIO over USB
 - Serial over USB
 - Kernel console
 - COMx, ttyACMx
 - Ethernet over USB (RNDIS)
 - Mass Storage
 - Device Firmware Update (DFU)
- ▶ USB Host
 - USB dongles

▶ Cross Platform

- Windows
- Linux
- MAC

▶ Cross framework

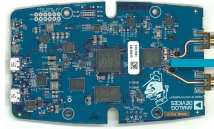
- Stacked libraries based on libiio



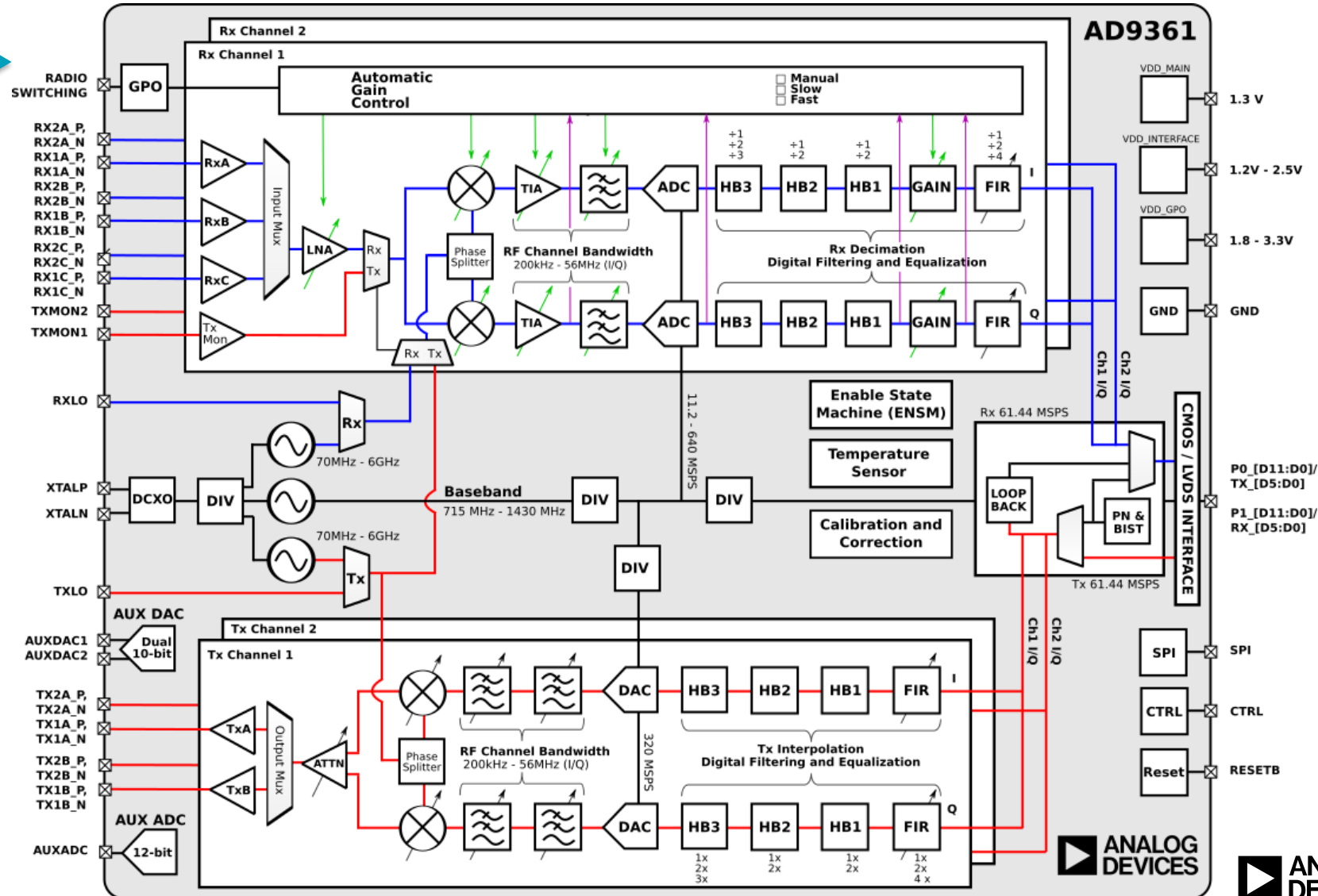
AD936x – Under the Hood

For more information:

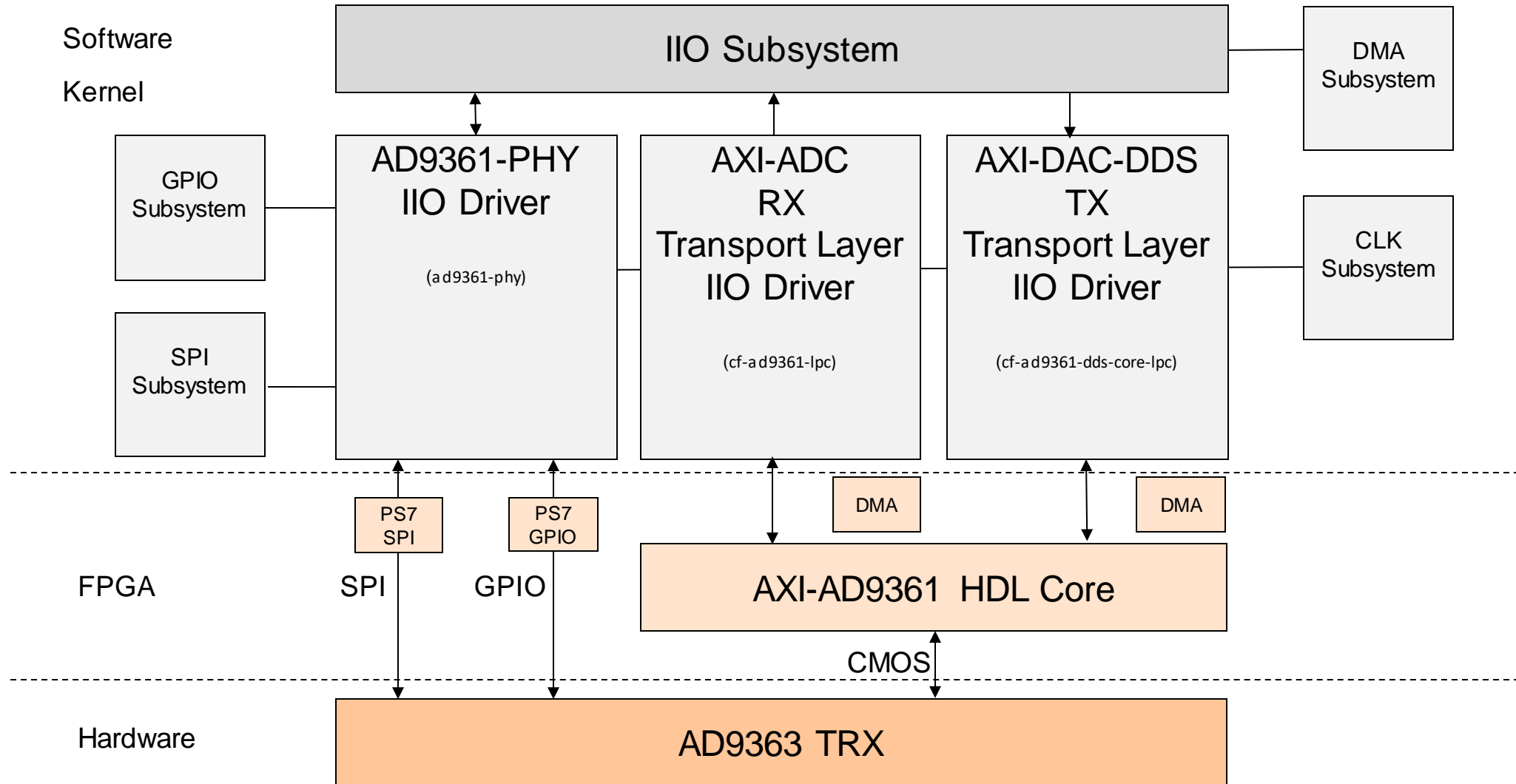
- <http://www.analog.com/ad9361>
- <http://www.analog.com/ad9364>
- <http://www.analog.com/ad9363>



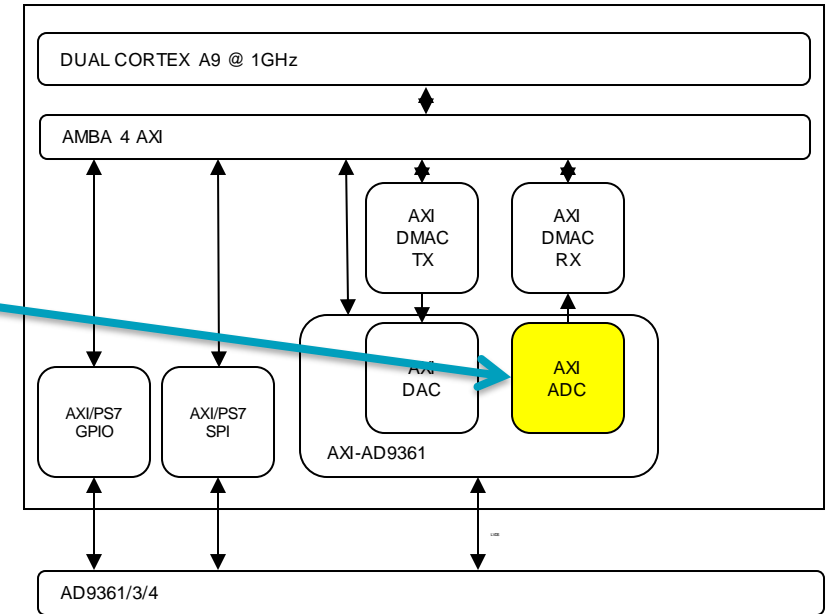
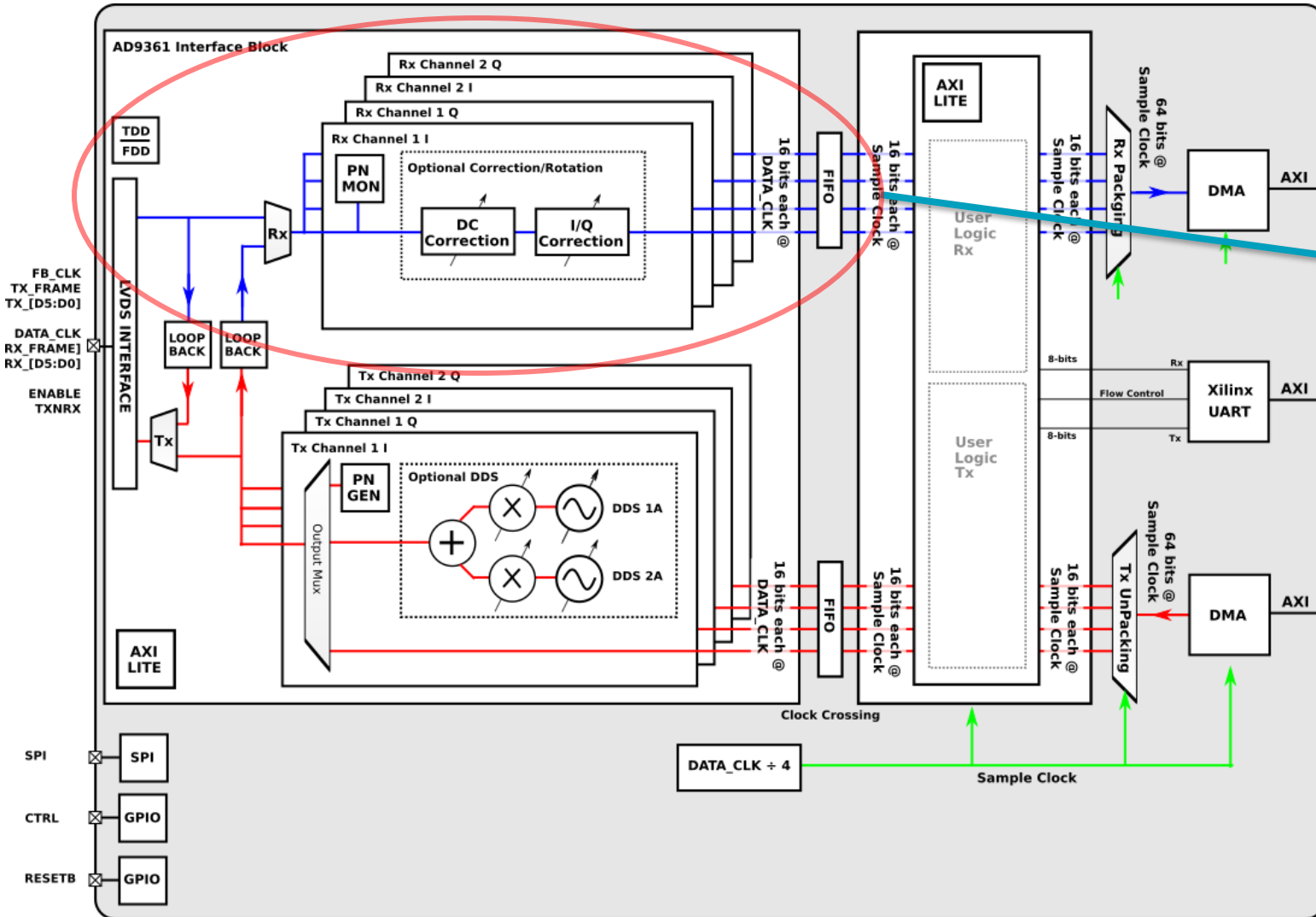
- ▶ AD9361: 2 Rx + 2 Tx
- ▶ AD9364: 1 Rx + 1 Tx
- ▶ AD9363: 2 Rx + 2 Tx
- ▶ Major sections:
 - RF input/output paths
 - RF PLL/LO
 - Clock generation
 - ADC/DAC
 - Digital filters
 - Digital interface
 - Enable state machine
 - RX Gain (AGC)
 - TX Attenuation
 - Aux DAC/ADC and GPOs
 - Analog and Digital Correction/Calibration



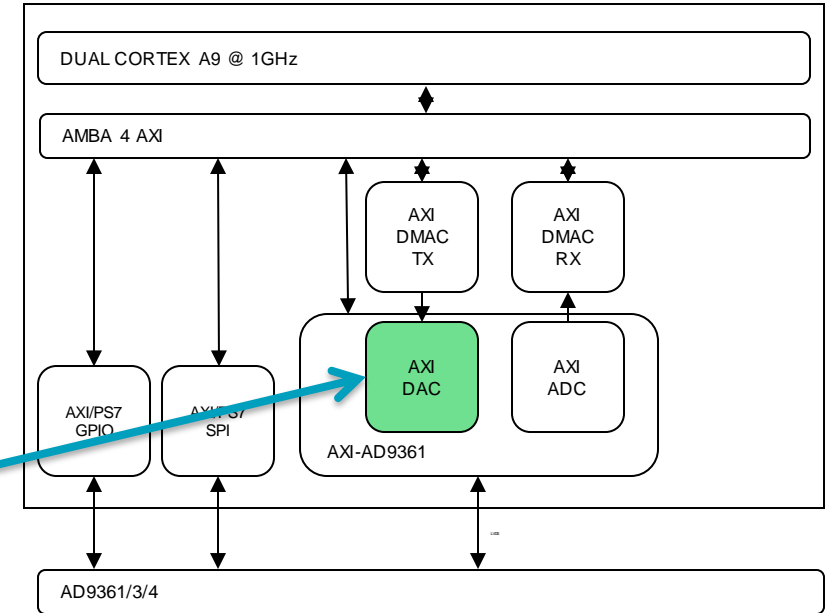
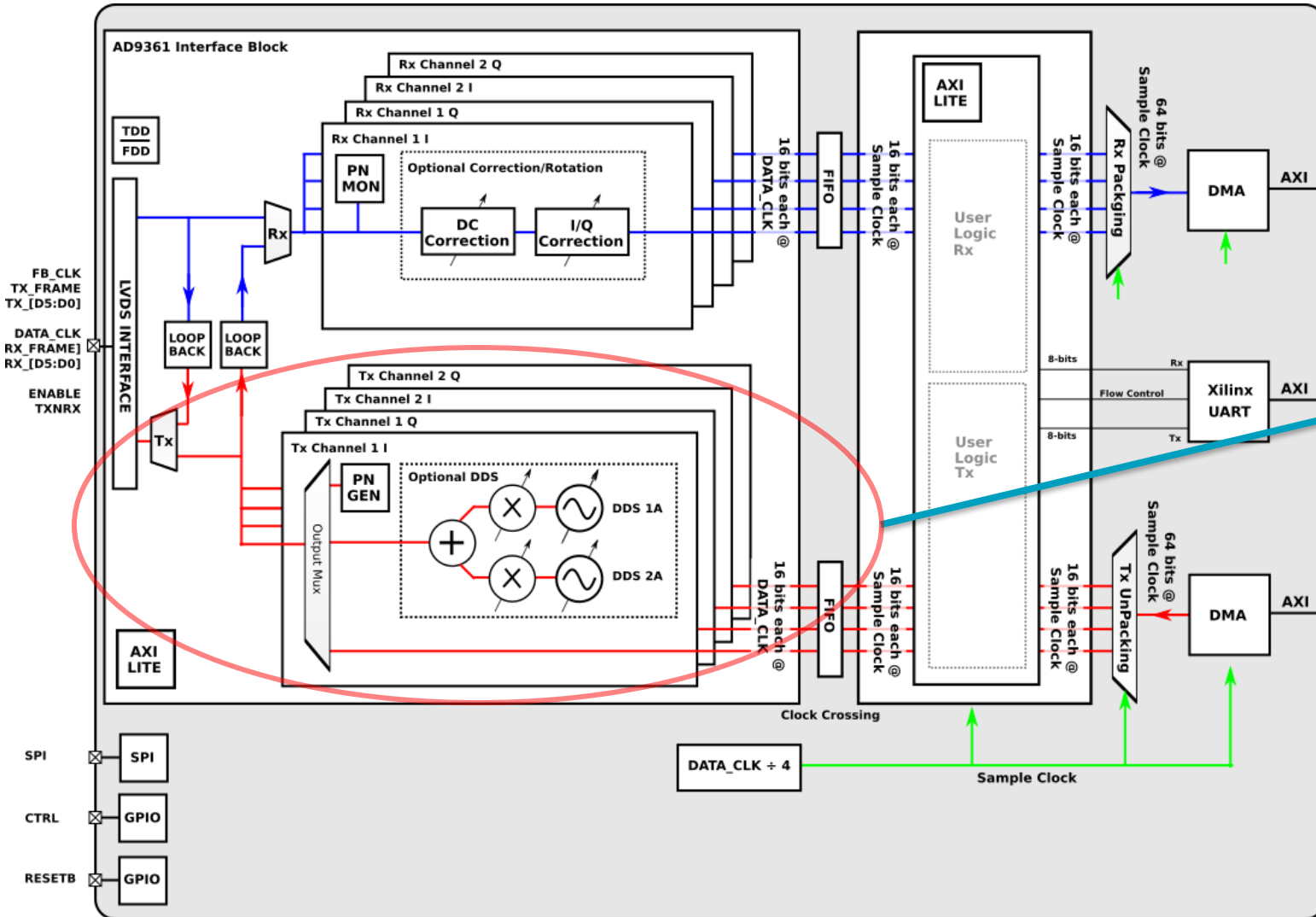
Software, Programmable Logic & Hardware



FPGA HDL Cores – RX

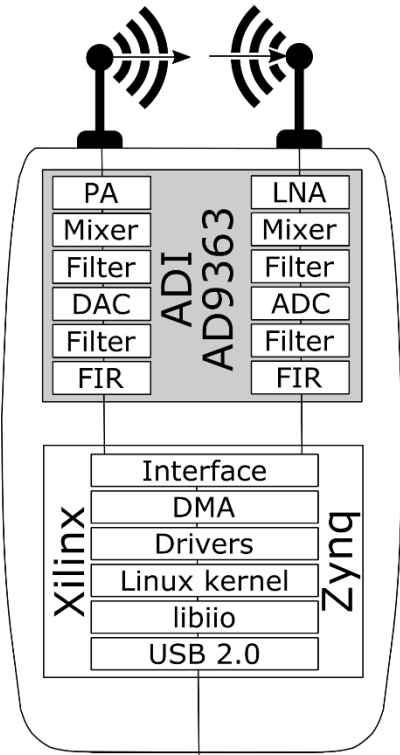


FPGA HDL Cores – TX

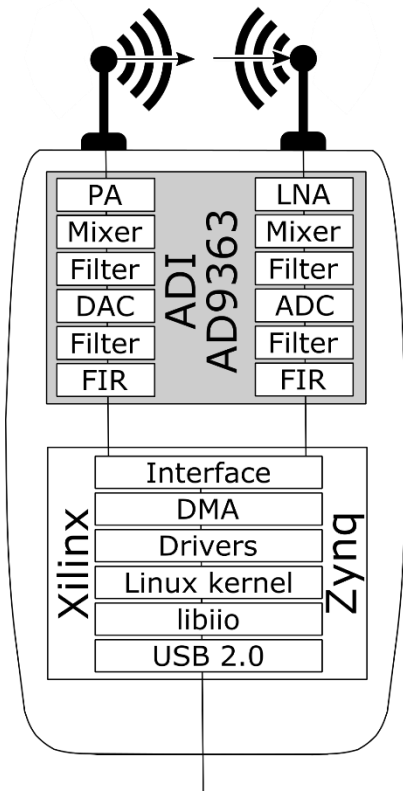


ADALM-PLUTO USB OTG Connectivity Options

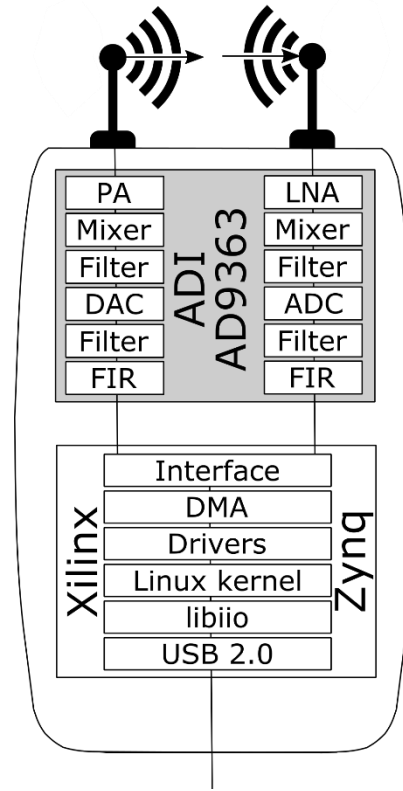
Connect to host



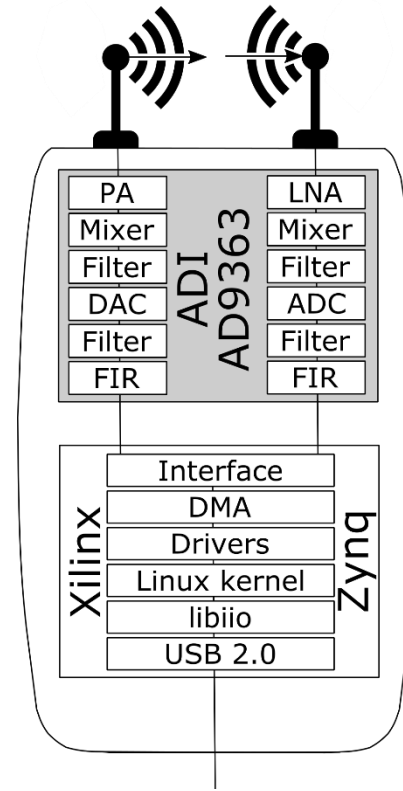
USB Thumb Drive



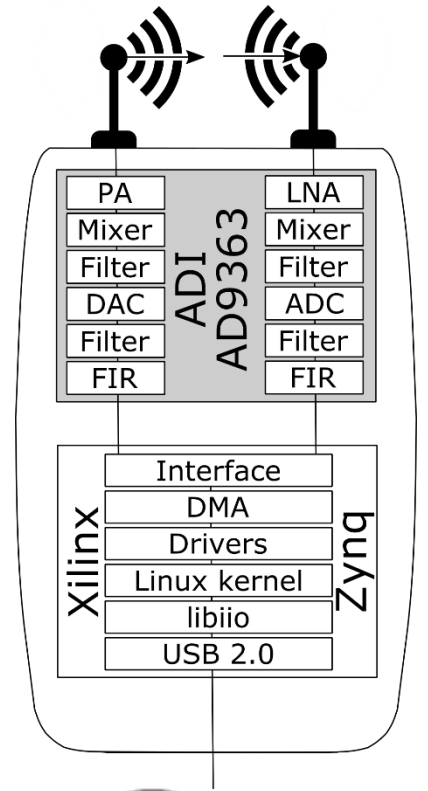
USB LAN



USB WiFi

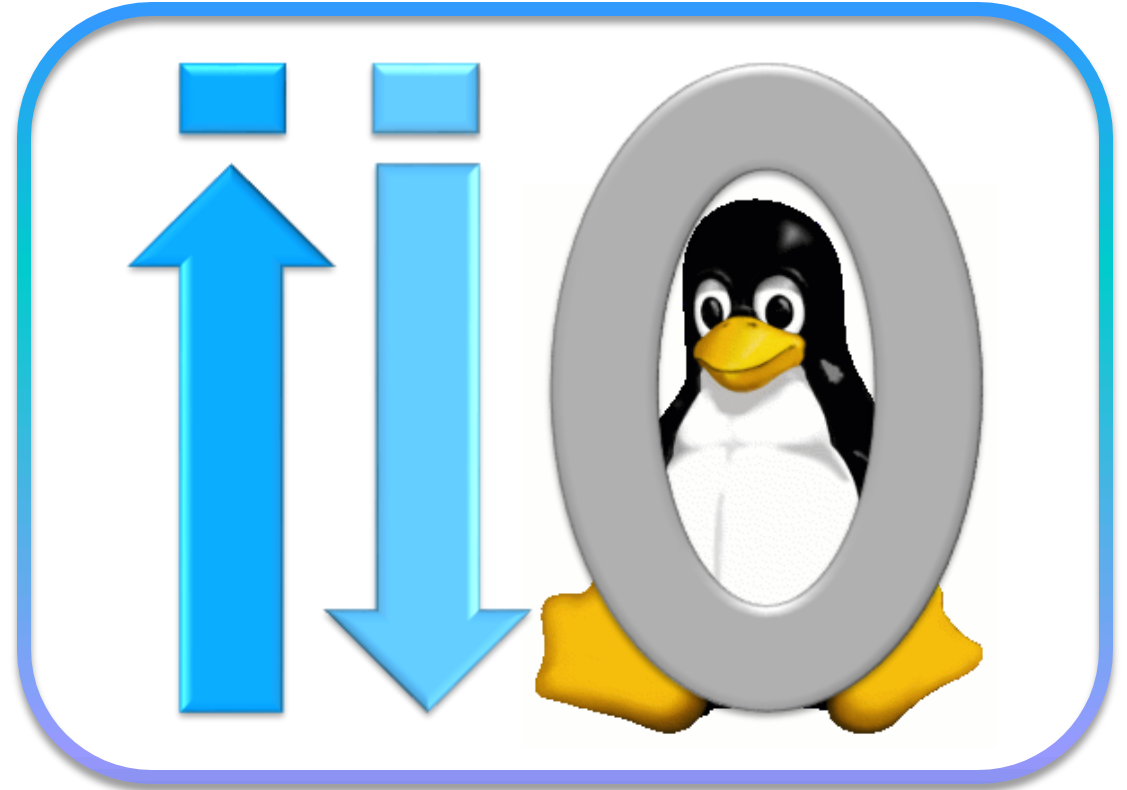


USB Audio



What is IIO?

- ▶ Linux kernel **I**ndustrial **I**nterface / **O**utput framework
 - Not really just for Industrial IO
 - All non-HID IO
 - ADC, DAC, light, accelerometer, gyro, magnetometer, humidity, temperature, pressure, rotation, angular momentum, chemical, health, proximity, counters, etc.
- ▶ In the upstream Linux kernel for 10 years.
- ▶ Mailing list:
 - linux-iio@vger.kernel.org



<https://www.kernel.org/doc/html/latest/driver-api/iio/index.html>

Why use IIO for SDR?

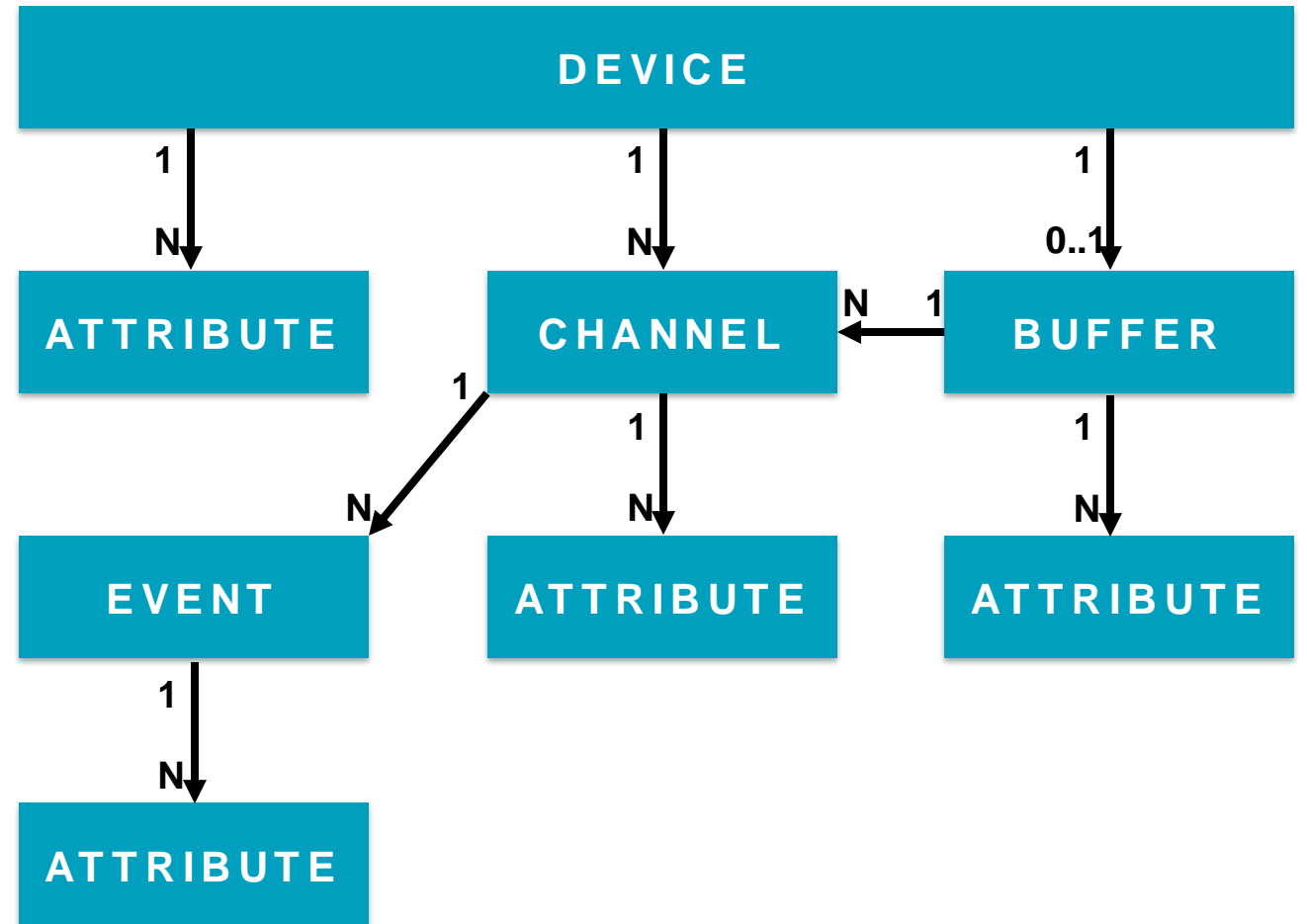
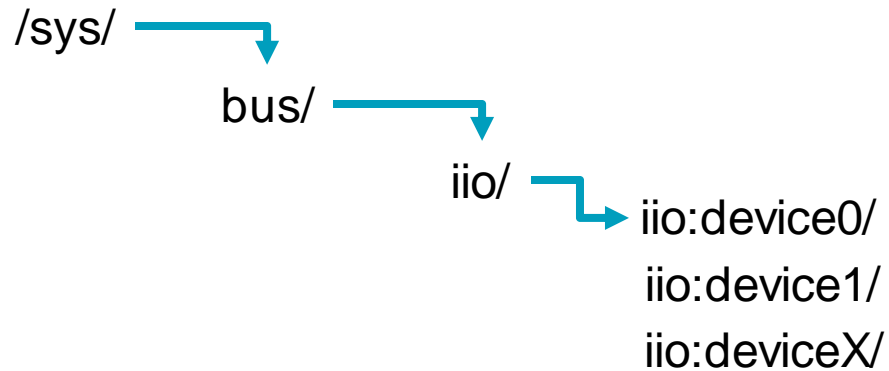


- ▶ Provides hardware abstraction layer
 - Allows sharing of infrastructure
 - Allows developers to focus on the solution
 - Allows application re-use

- ▶ Kernel drivers have low-level & low-latency access to hardware
 - MMIO
 - Interrupts
 - DMA
 - Memory
- ▶ IIO provides fast and efficient data transport
 - From device to application
 - From application to device
 - From device to network/storage

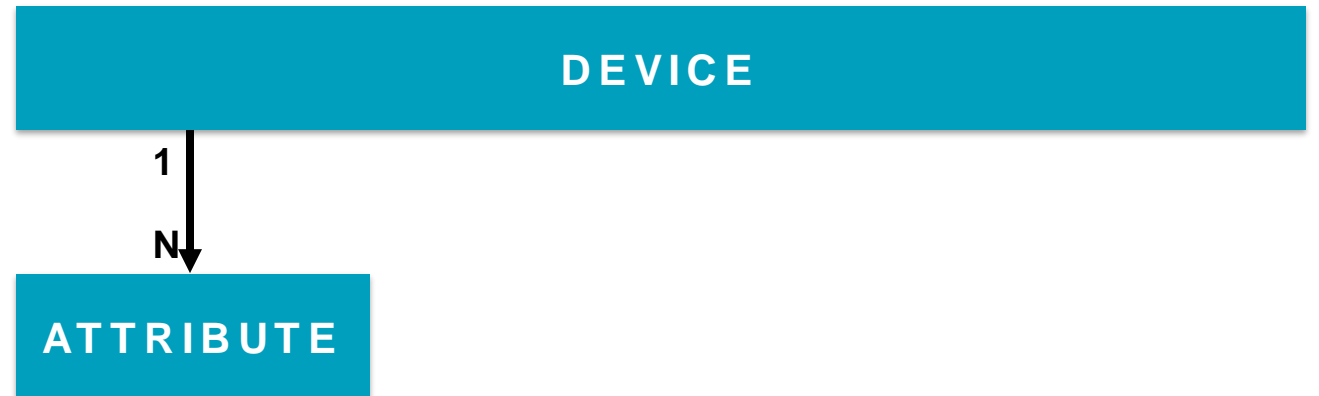
IIO – Devices

- ▶ Main structure
- ▶ Typically corresponds to a single physical hardware device
- ▶ Represented as directories in sysfs



IIO – Attributes

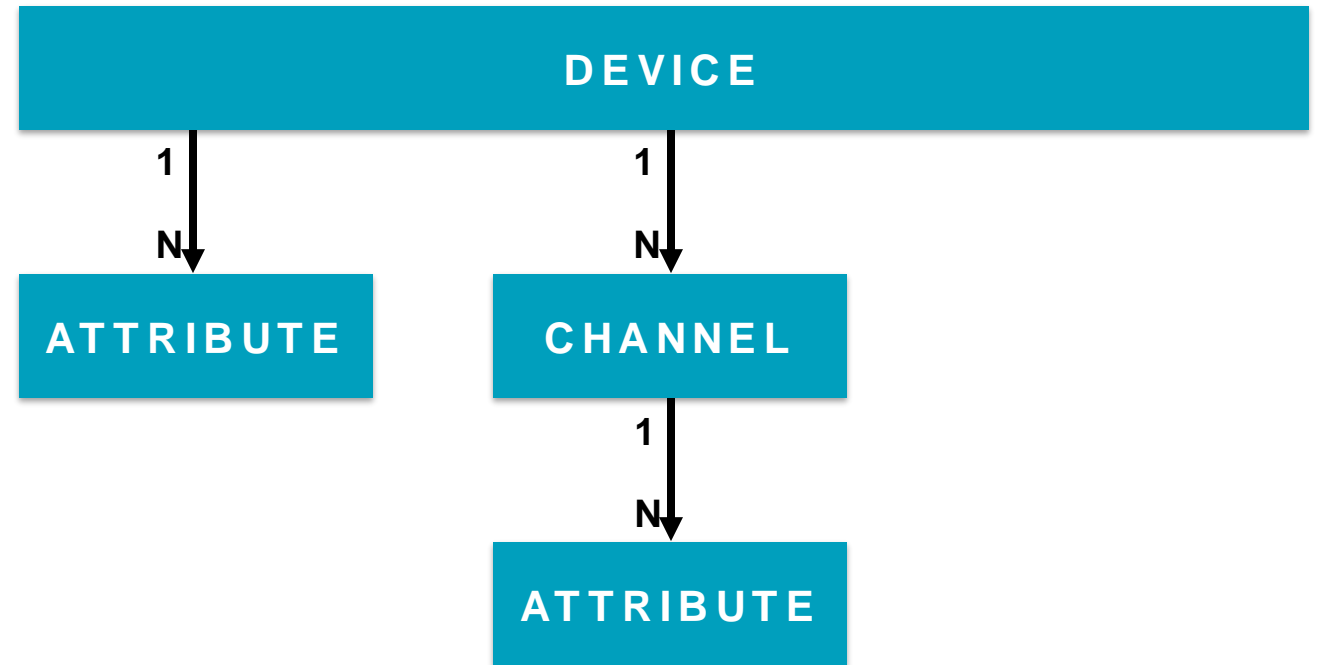
- ▶ Describe hardware capabilities
- ▶ Allow to configure hardware features
 - SAMPLING_FREQUENCY
 - POWERDOWN
 - PLL_LOCKED
 - SYNC_DIVIDERS
 - etc.
- ▶ Represented as files in sysfs



```
# ls /sys/bus/iio/devices/
iio:device0 iio:device1 iio:device2 iio:device3 iio:device4
# cat /sys/bus/iio/devices/*/name
adm1177
ad9361-phy
xadc
cf-ad9361-dds-core-lpc
cf-ad9361-lpc
#
```

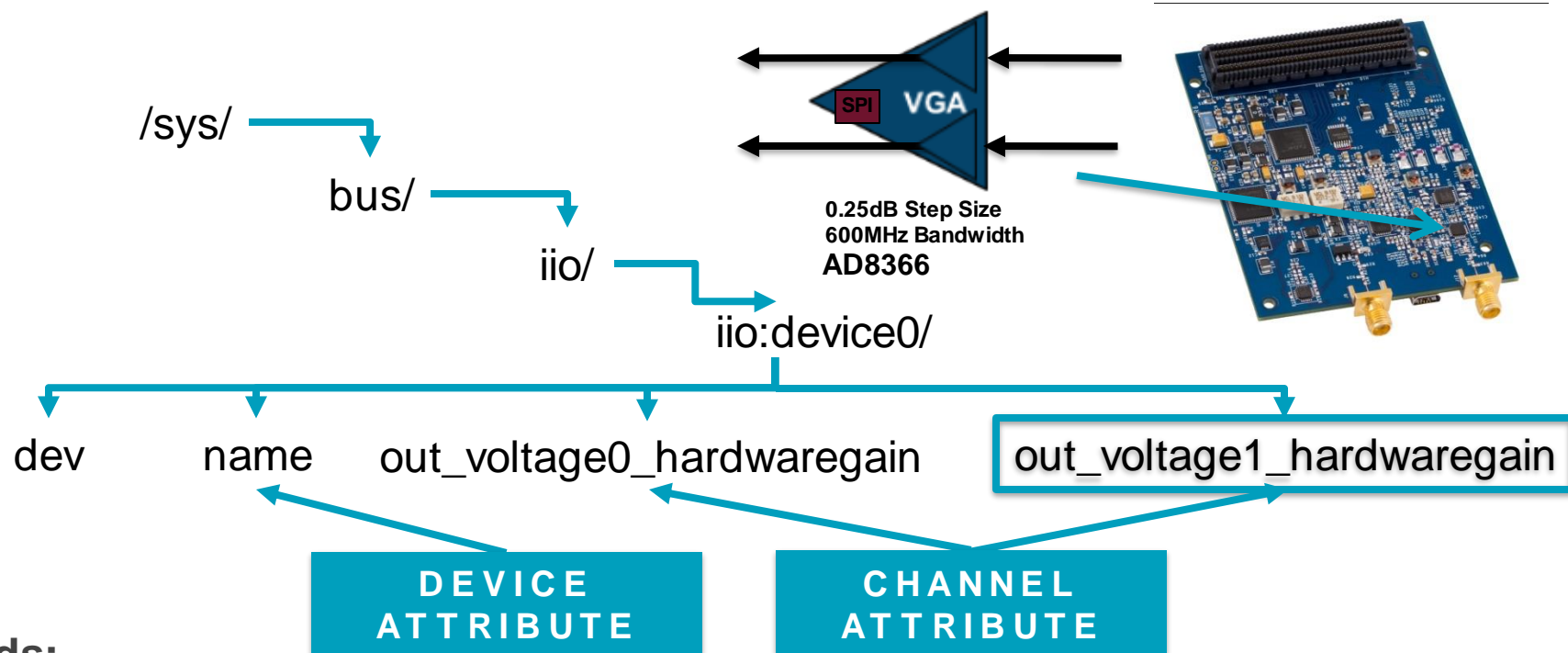
IIO – Channels

- ▶ Representation of a data channel
- ▶ Has direction, type, index and modifier
 - Direction
 - IN
 - OUT
 - Type
 - IIO_VOLTAGE
 - IIO_TEMP, etc.
 - Index
 - 0..N
 - Modifier
 - IIO_MOD_I, IIO_MOD_Q
- ▶ Channel Attributes provide additional information
 - RAW
 - SCALE
 - OFFSET
 - FREQUENCY
 - PHASE
 - HARDWAREGAIN
 - etc.



- ▶ Example: Read voltage from ADC Channel X in mV
 - ▶ $VoltageX_mV = (in_voltageX_raw + in_voltageX_offset) * in_voltageX_scale$

Example Device: AD8366 VGA/PGA Gain Control

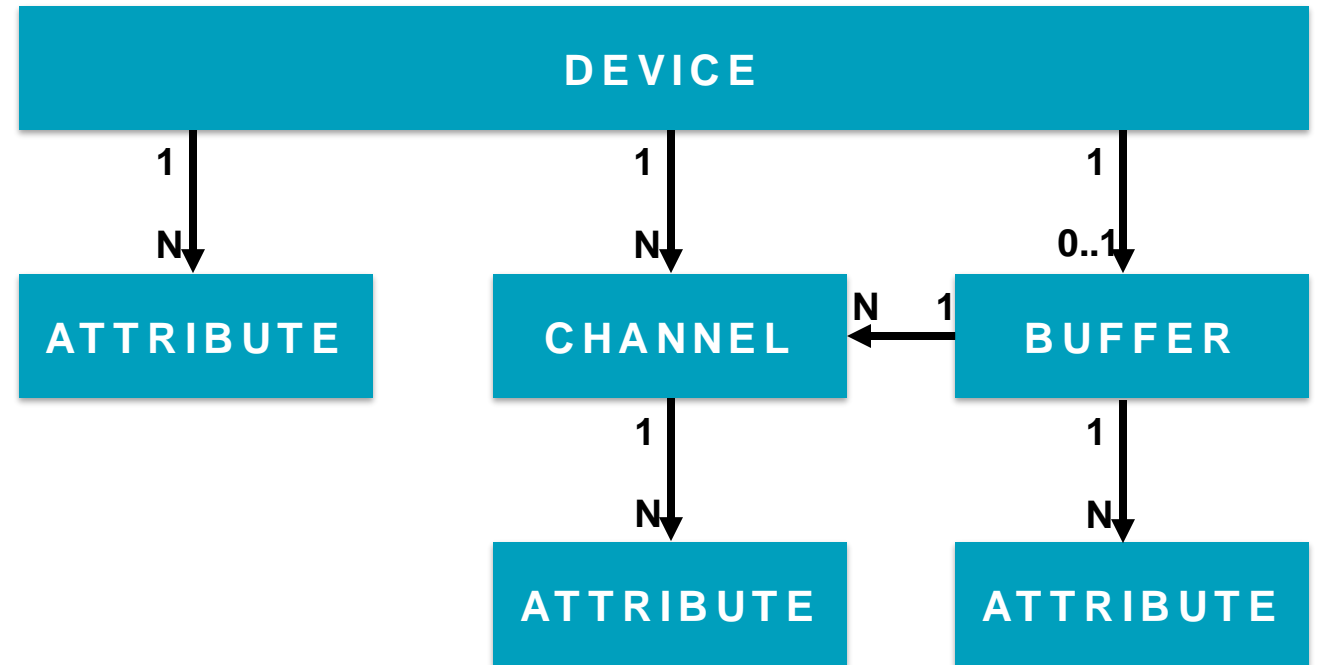


Shell Commands:

```
/sys/bus/iio/iio:device0 # cat name
ad8366-lpc
/sys/bus/iio/iio:device0 # echo 6 > out_voltage1_hardwaregain
/sys/bus/iio/iio:device0 # cat out_voltage1_hardwaregain
5.765000 dB
```

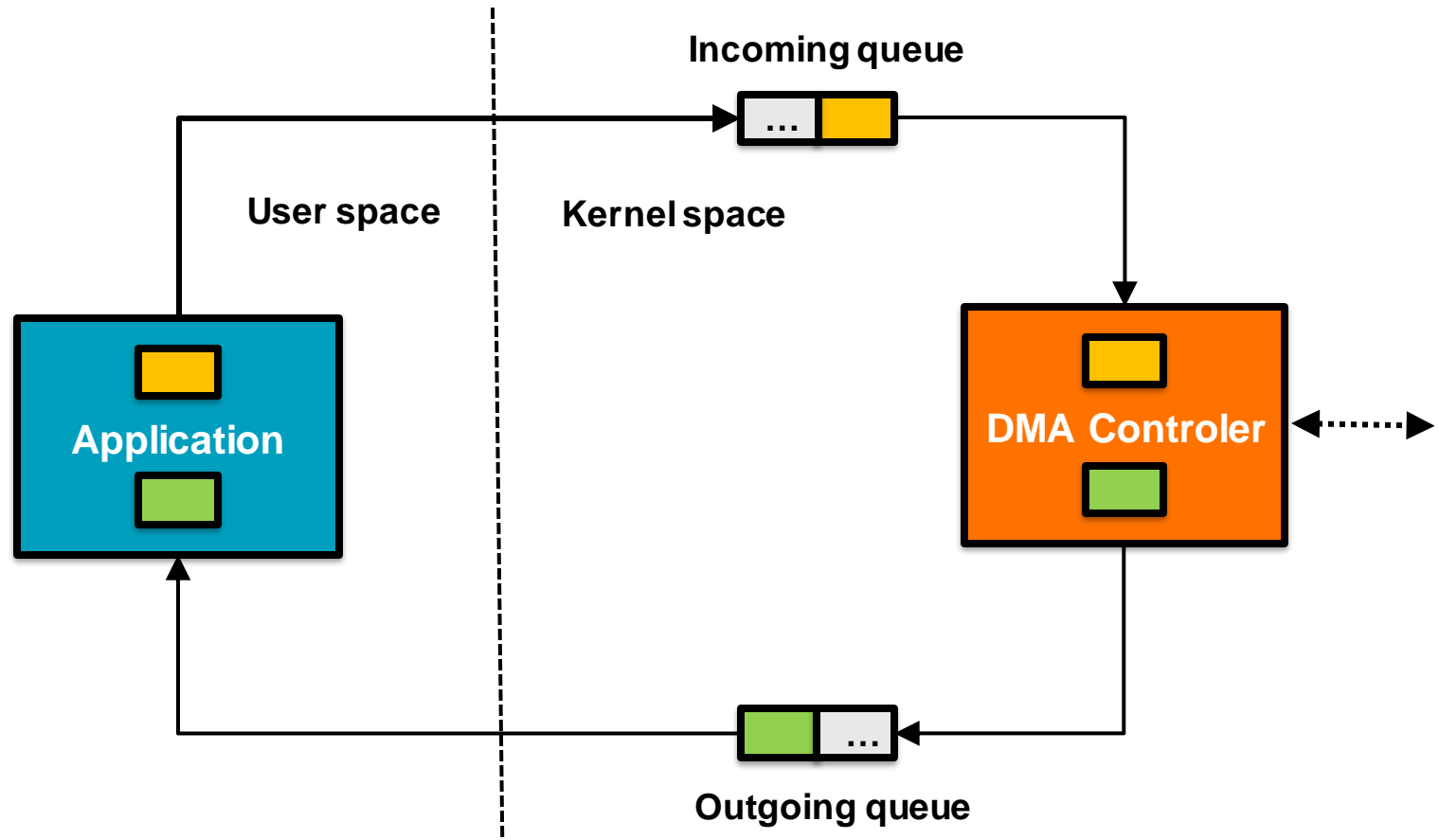
IIO – Buffers

- ▶ Used for continuous data capture/transmit
- ▶ Channels can be enabled/disabled
- ▶ Channels specify their data layout
 - [be|le]:[s|u]bits/storagebitsXrepeat[>>shift]
- ▶ /dev/iio:deviceX allows read()/write() access
- ▶ Configuration using sysfs files
- ▶ Support for different buffer implementations
 - Software FIFO
 - DMA Buffer
 - Device specific buffer



IIO – DMA buffer

- ▶ DMA is used to copy data from device to memory
- ▶ `mmap()` is used to make data available in the application
- ▶ Allows low overhead high-speed data capture
- ▶ Data is grouped into chunks (called DMA blocks) to manage ownership
 - Either application or driver/hardware owns a block
 - Samples per block are configurable
 - Number of blocks are configurable



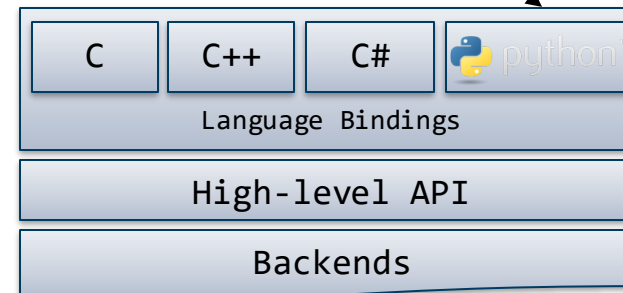
IIO – libiio

- ▶ System library
- ▶ Abstracts away low level details of the IIO kernel ABI
 - Kernel ABI is designed to be simple and efficient
 - libiio focuses on ease of use
- ▶ Provides high-level C, C++, C# or Python programming interface to IIO (Language bindings)
 - Write your IIO application in your favorite language
- ▶ Cross Platform (Linux, Windows, MacOS X, BSD)
- ▶ Available as
 - Official DEBIAN package
 - RPM package
 - OpenEmbedded Layer meta-oe/libiio
 - Buildroot package
 - Windows or Mac OS X installer
 - Etc.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import iio

ctx = iio.Context()

for dev in ctx.devices:
    print dev.name
```



For more information:

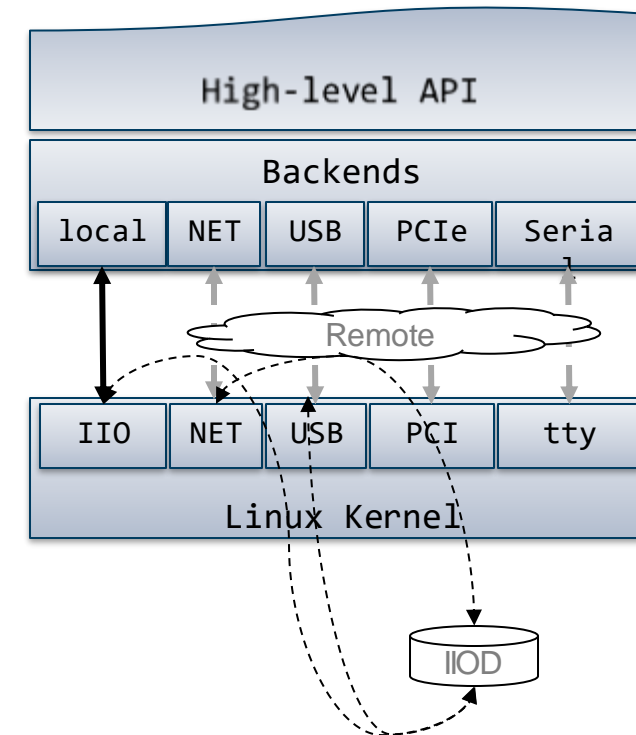
<https://github.com/analogdevicesinc/libiio>

http://wiki.analog.com/resources/tools-software/linux-software/libiio_internals

<http://analogdevicesinc.github.io/libiio/>

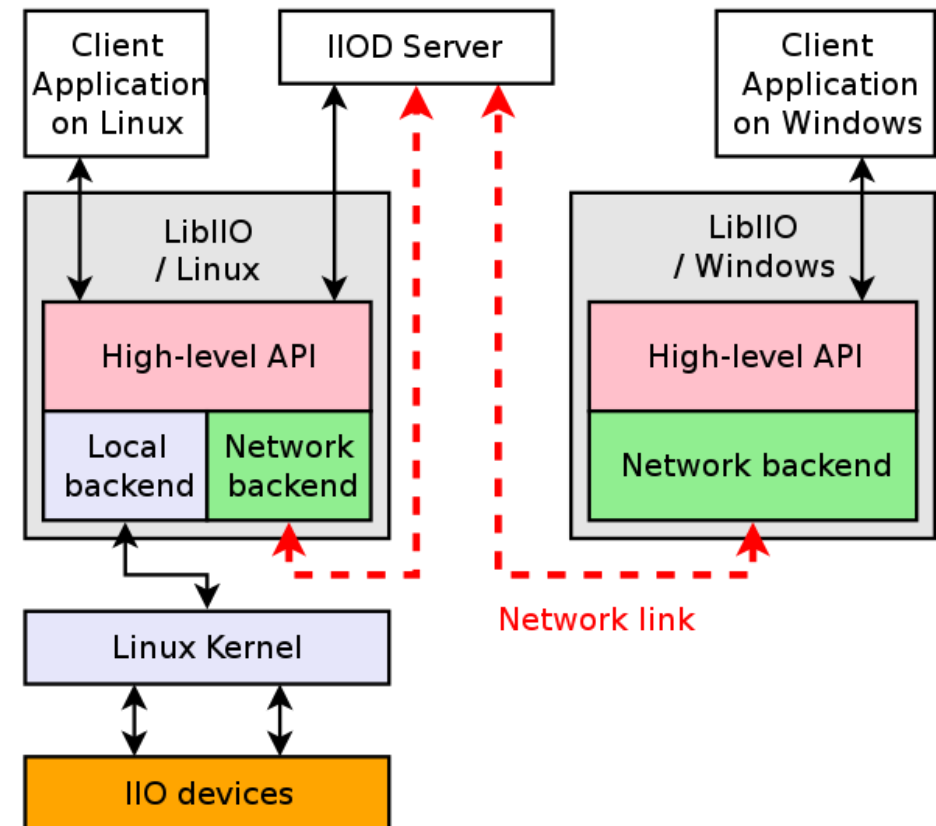
IIO – libiio – Backends

- ▶ Support for backends
 - Backend takes care of low-level communication details
 - Provide the same API for applications
 - Transparent from the applications point of view
- ▶ Multiple backends
 - Local, directly uses the Linux kernel IIO ABI
 - Network, uses network protocol to talk to (remote) iiod server which uses it's local backend
 - USB, SERIAL
- ▶ Allows to create flexible and portable applications
 - Write once, deploy everywhere
 - E.g. develop application on PC, deploy on embedded system (SoC, FPGA)



IIO – iiod

- ▶ Allows multiplexing between multiple readers/writers
- ▶ Provides support for remote clients via:
 - TCP/IP
 - USB
 - Serial
- ▶ Applications do not need system level privileges
- ▶ Transparent from the applications point of view



IIO – libiio – Command line tools

- ▶ **iio_info** : Information about all IIO devices, backends and context attributes
 - `iio_info -u ip:192.168.2.1`
- ▶ **iio_attr** : Read and write IIO attributes
 - `iio_attr -c ad9361-phy altvoltage0 frequency 245000000`
- ▶ **iio_readdev** : Read samples from an IIO device
 - `iio_readdev -u usb:1.100.5 -b 100000 cf-ad9361-lpc | pv > /dev/null`
- ▶ **iio_writedev** : Write samples to an IIO device
 - `iio_readdev -b 100000 cf-ad9361-lpc | iio_writedev -b 100000 cf-ad9361-dds-core-lpc`
- ▶ **iio_reg** : Read or write SPI or I2C registers in an IIO device (useful to debug drivers)
 - `iio_reg adrv9009-phy 0`

Custom Applications



IIO – libiio – example

► Controlling the transceiver

- The code snippet to the right is a minimalistic example without error checking. It shows how to control the AD936x transceiver via a remote connection.

1. Create IIO IP Network context.

1. Instead of ip:xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx it'll also accept
 1. local:
 2. usb:XX.XX.X
 3. serial:/dev/ttyAMA0,115200n8

2. Get the AD936x PHY device structure

3. Set the TX LO frequency

4. Set RX baseband rate

```
#include <iio.h>

int main (int argc, char **argv)
{
    struct iio_context *ctx;
    struct iio_device *phy;

    ctx = iio_create_context_from_uri("ip:192.168.2.1");

    phy = iio_context_find_device(ctx, "ad9361-phy");

    iio_channel_attr_write_longlong(
        iio_device_find_channel(phy, "altvoltage0", true),
        "frequency",
        2400000000); /* RX LO frequency 2.4GHz */

    iio_channel_attr_write_longlong(
        iio_device_find_channel(phy, "voltage0", false),
        "sampling_frequency",
        5000000); /* RX baseband rate 5 MSPS */

    receive(ctx);

    iio_context_destroy(ctx);

    return 0;
}
```

Driver Documentation: <https://wiki.analog.com/resources/tools-software/linux-drivers/iio-transceiver/ad9361>

IIO – libiio – receive example

► Receiving data

1. Get the RX capture device structure
2. Get the IQ input channels
3. Enable I and Q channel
4. Create the RX buffer
5. Fill the buffer
6. Get the layout of the buffer
7. Process samples

```
int receive(struct iio_context *ctx)
{
    struct iio_device *dev;
    struct iio_channel *rx0_i, *rx0_q;
    struct iio_buffer *rxbuf;

    dev = iio_context_find_device(ctx, "cf-ad9361-lpc");

    rx0_i = iio_device_find_channel(dev, "voltage0", 0);
    rx0_q = iio_device_find_channel(dev, "voltage1", 0);

    iio_channel_enable(rx0_i);
    iio_channel_enable(rx0_q);

    rxbuf = iio_device_create_buffer(dev, 4096, false);
    if (!rxbuf) {
        perror("Could not create RX buffer");
        shutdown();
    }

    while (true) {
        void *p_dat, *p_end, *t_dat;
        ptrdiff_t p_inc;

        iio_buffer_refill(rxbuf);

        p_inc = iio_buffer_step(rxbuf);
        p_end = iio_buffer_end(rxbuf);

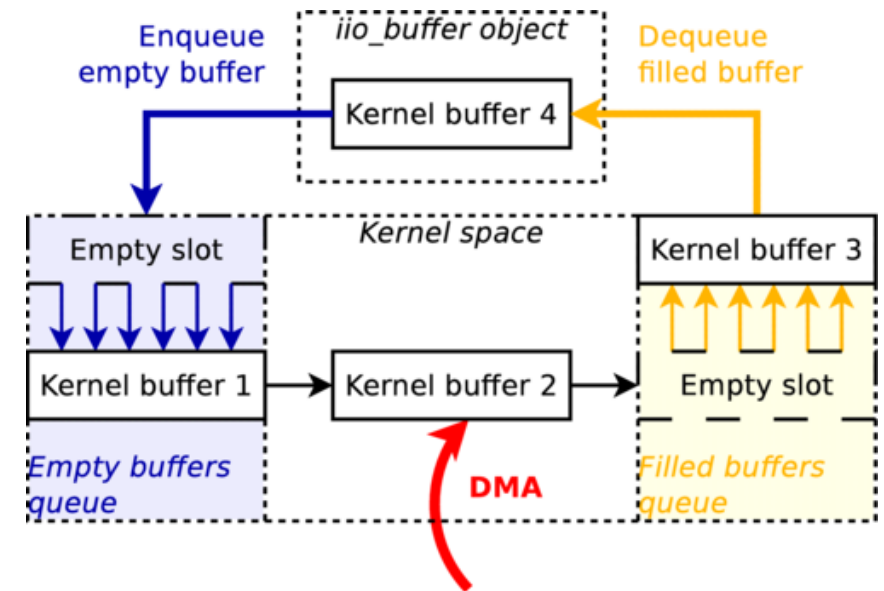
        for (p_dat = iio_buffer_first(rxbuf, rx0_i); p_dat < p_end; p_dat += p_inc, t_dat += p_inc) {
            const int16_t i = ((int16_t*)p_dat)[0]; // Real (I)
            const int16_t q = ((int16_t*)p_dat)[1]; // Imag (Q)

            /* Process here */
        }
    }

    iio_buffer_destroy(rxbuf);
}
```


IIO System considerations

- ▶ Buffer handling, sizes and counts
 - Typically set to a frame or chunk size suitable for signal processing (e.g. $N \times \text{FFT_size}$)
 - Small buffers -> less latency but more overhead
 - Large buffers -> less overhead but more latency
 - Number of discrete buffers are configurable, default is 4.
 - [iio_device_set_kernel_buffers_count\(\)](#)
 - Capturing starts as soon as the buffer is created [iio_device_create_buffer\(\)](#)
 - FIFO like behavior – new data is dropped
- ▶ IIO buffer DMA max block size
 - Max buffer size is limited by the **max_block_size** parameter
 - Default 16M
 - Can be adjusted
 - `sysfs: /sys/module/industrialio_buffer_dma/parameters/max_block_size`
 - Kernel command line:
`industrialio_buffer_dma.max_block_size=size_in_bytes`



IIO - System considerations

- ▶ Linux Contiguous Memory Allocator (or CMA)
 - Allocation of big, physically-contiguous memory blocks
 - Reserve memory early at boot time
 - Kconfig menu “Device Drivers” -> “Generic Driver Options”-> “Contiguous Memory Allocator”
 - Kernel command line option *cma=size_in_bytes*
 - PlutoSDR default 256M

- ▶ IIO context timeout
 - May be triggered by low sample rates and large buffers
 - [iio_context_set_timeout\(\)](#) timeout parameter set to 0 disables the timeout

Building the PlutoSDR Firmware Image

► Download and install Xilinx FPGA Tools

- Vivado HLx 2017.2: WebPACK and Editions - Linux Self Extracting Web Installer
 - During installation check under design tools Software Development Kit (SDK)
 - Under devices SoC make sure Zynq-7000 is selected
 - Xilinx gcc tools are distributed as 32-bit binaries you may need to add 32-bit libs

```
michael@HAL9000:~/devel$ dpkg --add-architecture i386
```

```
michael@HAL9000:~/devel$ apt-get update
```

```
michael@HAL9000:~/devel$ sudo apt-get install libc6:i386 libstdc++6:i386
```

► Install other build dependencies

```
michael@HAL9000:~/devel$ sudo apt-get install git build-essential fakeroot libncurses5-dev libssl-dev ccache
```

```
michael@HAL9000:~/devel$ sudo apt-get install dfu-util u-boot-tools device-tree-compiler libssl1.0-dev mtools
```

► Clone and build the Firmware image

```
michael@HAL9000:~/devel$ git clone --recursive https://github.com/analogdevicesinc/plutosdr-fw.git
```

```
michael@HAL9000:~/devel$ cd plutosdr-fw
```

```
michael@HAL9000:~/devel/plutosdr-fw$ export CROSS_COMPILE=arm-xilinx-linux-gnueabi-
```

```
michael@HAL9000:~/devel/plutosdr-fw$ export PATH=$PATH:/opt/Xilinx/SDK/2017.2/gnu/arm/lin/bin
```

```
michael@HAL9000:~/devel/plutosdr-fw$ export VIVADO_SETTINGS=/opt/Xilinx/Vivado/2017.2/settings64.sh
```

```
michael@HAL9000:~/devel/plutosdr-fw$ make
```

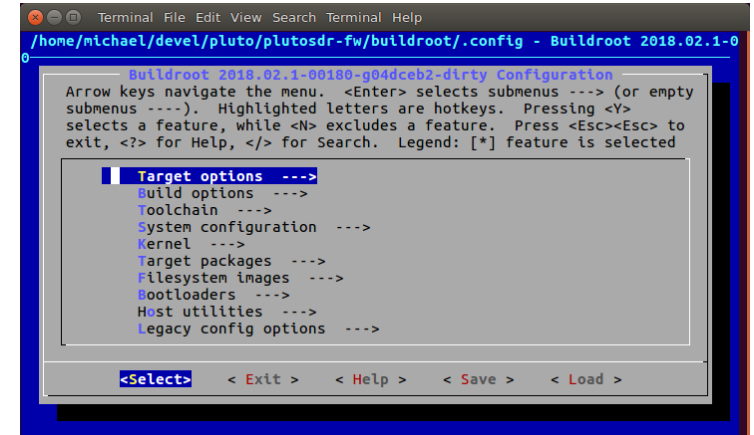
Customizing the PlutoSDR filesystem

► Customize buildroot target packages

```
michael@HAL9000:~/devel/plutosdr-fw/buildroot$ make menuconfig
```

```
michael@HAL9000:~/devel/plutosdr-fw/buildroot$ make savedefconfig
```

```
michael@HAL9000:~/devel/plutosdr-fw$ make
```

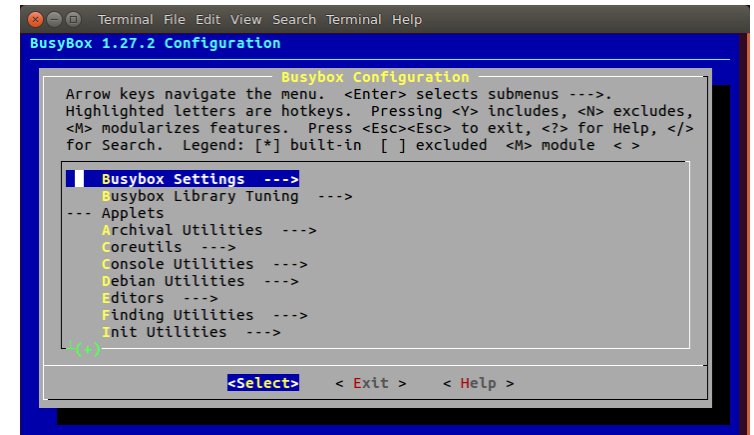


► Customize buildroot busybox tools

```
michael@HAL9000:~/devel/plutosdr-fw/buildroot$ make busybox-menuconfig
```

```
michael@HAL9000:~/devel/plutosdr-fw/buildroot$ cp output/build/busybox-*/.config board/pluto/busybox-*.config
```

```
michael@HAL9000:~/devel/plutosdr-fw$ make
```



Customizing the PlutoSDR filesystem

Adding files

- ▶ For temporary modifications
 - Modify the target filesystem directly and then rebuild the image

```
michael@HAL9000:~/devel/plutosdr-fw$ cp ~/foobar.sh buildroot/output/target/sbin/
```

```
michael@HAL9000:~/devel/plutosdr-fw$ make
```

- ▶ For permanent additions

- Post-build scripts
 - Are shell scripts called after Buildroot builds all the selected software, but before the rootfs images are assembled.

```
michael@HAL9000:~/devel/plutosdr-fw$ cat buildroot/board/pluto/post-build.sh
```

```
[- snip -]
```

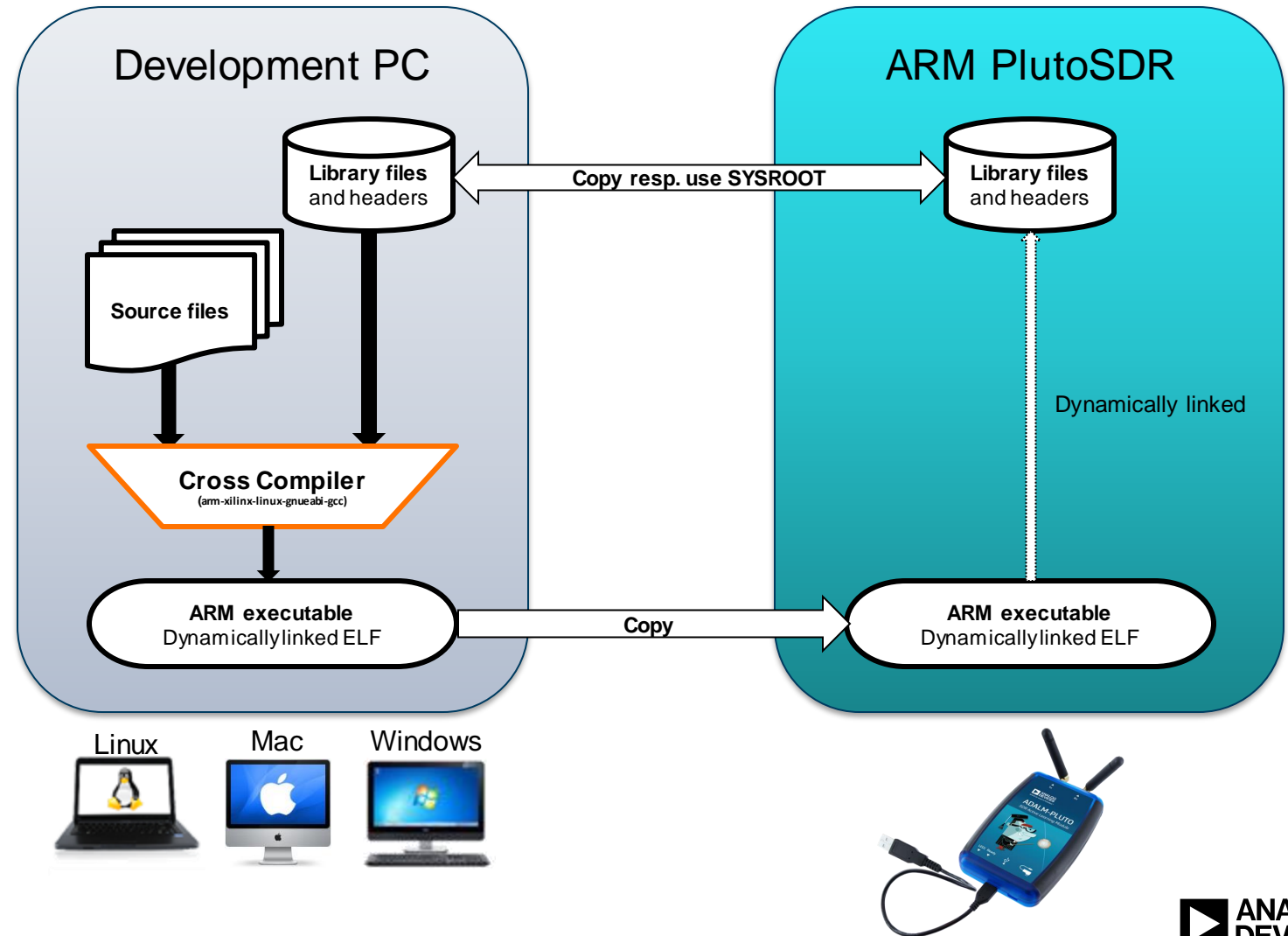
```
${INSTALL}-D -m 0644 ${BOARD_DIR}/input-event-daemon.conf ${TARGET_DIR}/etc/
```

```
[- snip --]
```

- Filesystem overlays
 - A tree of files that is copied directly over the target filesystem after it has been built.
 - <https://buildroot.org/downloads/manual/manual.html>

Cross-compiling external applications using SYSROOT

- ▶ Along with each PlutoSDR firmware release vX.XX we also provide the buildroot generated SYSROOT.
 - `sysroot-vX.XX.tar.gz`
- ▶ This allows you to later compile dynamically linked applications that can be executed on the PlutoSDR.



Options to copy files to the PlutoSDR

► Customizing the PlutoSDR filesystem

► Scp - Transferring files over SSH

- # scp SomeFile [root@192.168.2.1:/SomePath](#)
 - Password: *analog*
 - # **sshpass -p analog** scp SomeFile [root@192.168.2.1:/SomePath](#)
 - If you host PC supports Avahi/Zeroconf try using hostname: root@pluto
- SSH key on the PlutoSDR changes every boot. Avoid storing the key using this ssh_config:
 - https://github.com/analogdevicesinc/plutosdr_scripts/blob/master/ssh_config

► USB OTG Host Mode - **Mass Storage Drive Support**

- Supports FAT/FAT32 filesystems
- Automount and safe unmount support
- LED1 mount indicator
- **Auto Run Support**
 - `runme[XX][.sh]`

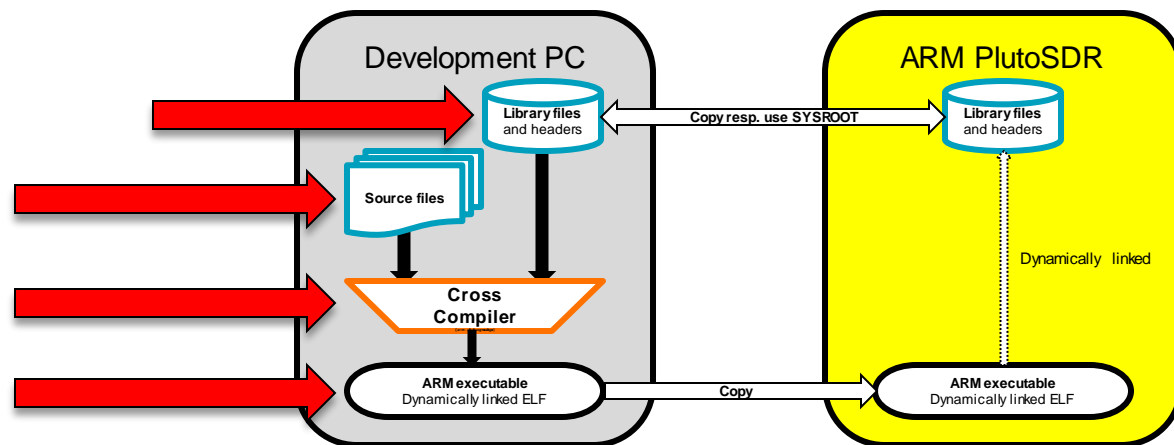
```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
/media/sda/SomeEXEC
```

```
runme01.sh
```

Cross-compiling external applications using sysroot – Example ADS-B dump1090

```
Terminal File Edit View Search Terminal Help
~/devel$ wget -q https://github.com/analogdevicesinc/plutosdr-fw/releases/download/v0.29/sysroot-v0.29.tar.gz
michael@HAL9000:~/devel$ tar xzf sysroot-v0.29.tar.gz
~/devel$ git clone -q https://github.com/PlutoSDR/dump1090.git
michael@HAL9000:~/devel$ cd dump1090
michael@HAL9000:~/devel/dump1090$ export PATH=$PATH:/opt/Xilinx/SDK/2017.2/gnu/arm/lin/bin
~/devel/dump1090$ CC=arm-xilinx-linux-gnueabi-gcc CFLAGS=-sysroot=./staging LDFLAGS=-sysroot=./staging make
arm-xilinx-linux-gnueabi-gcc -sysroot=./staging -c dump1090.c
arm-xilinx-linux-gnueabi-gcc -sysroot=./staging -c anet.c
arm-xilinx-linux-gnueabi-gcc -g -o dump1090 dump1090.o anet.o -sysroot=./staging -liio -lpthread -lm -lad9361
michael@HAL9000:~/devel/dump1090$ file dump1090
dump1090: ELF 32-bit LSB executable, ARM, EABI5 version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked, interpreter /lib/ld-linux.so.3, for GNU/Linux 2.6.32, not stripped
~/devel/dump1090$ scp dump1090 root@192.168.2.1:/sbin/
root@192.168.2.1's password:
dump1090
100% 73KB 72.9KB/s 00:00
michael@HAL9000:~/devel/dump1090$
```



GNU Radio *on* the PlutoSDR: Proof of Concept

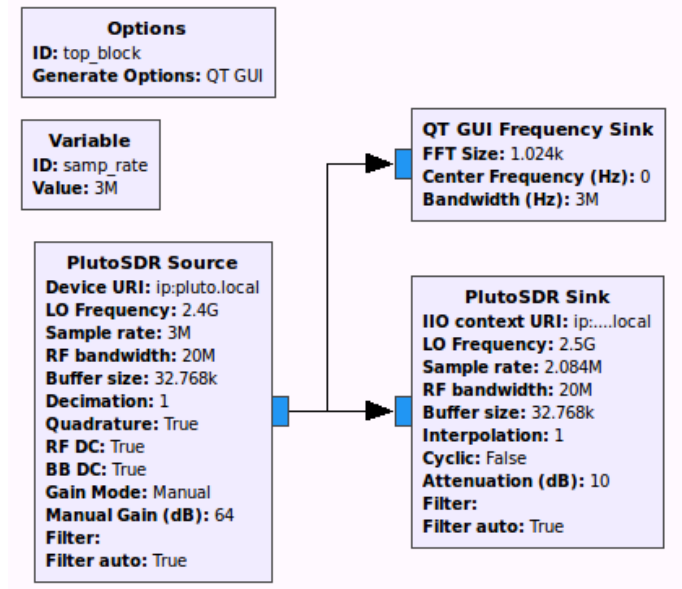


► Basic concept:

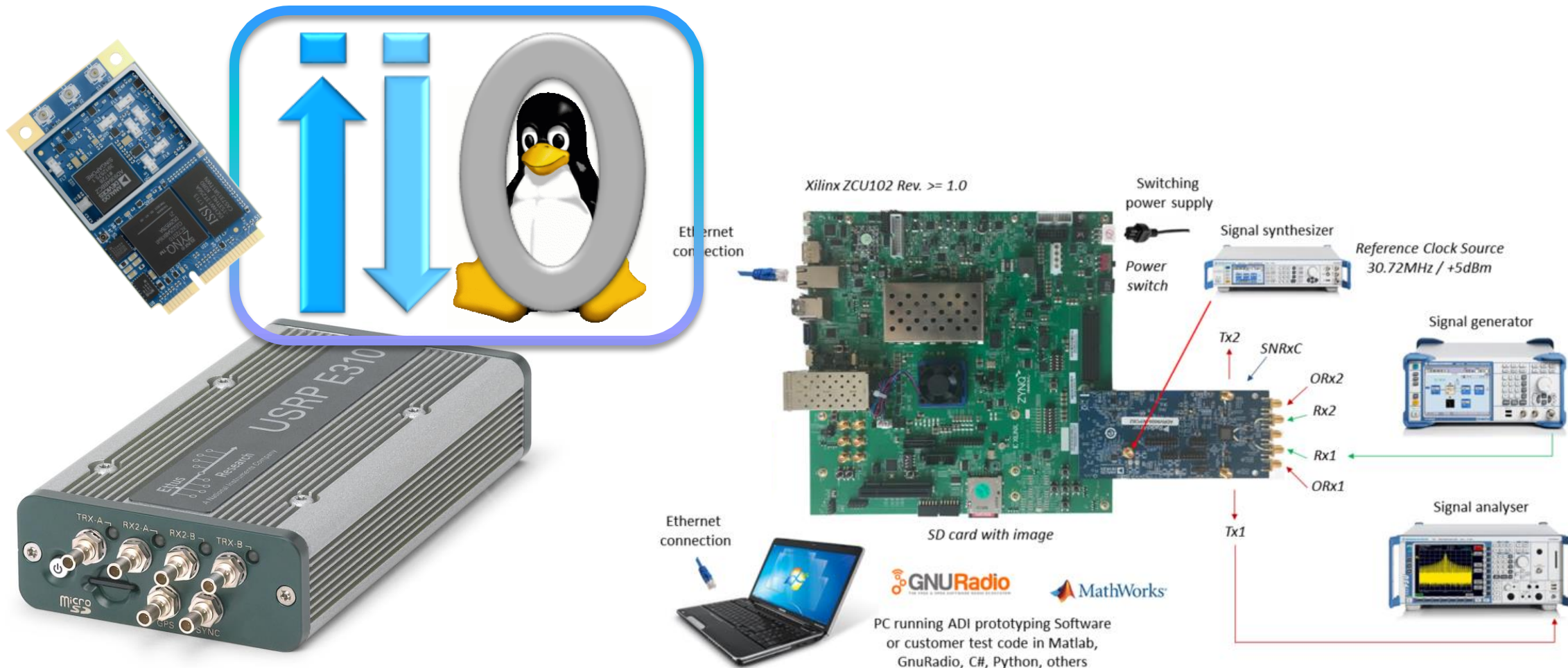
- Copy some Ubuntu armhf userland to a USB Flash Drive
- Enable ext4 filesystem support in the kernel
- Mount FlashDrive
- Switching from the PlutoSDR buildroot to the Ubuntu root filesystem
 - Using busybox **switch_root** command
 - chroot into a new filesystem and exec a new init process out of the new filesystem
- Launch GNU Radio or use apt-get to install it

► Please see here:

- <https://ez.analog.com/university-program/f/discussions/98761/gnu-radio-on-the-plutosdr-proof-of-concept>

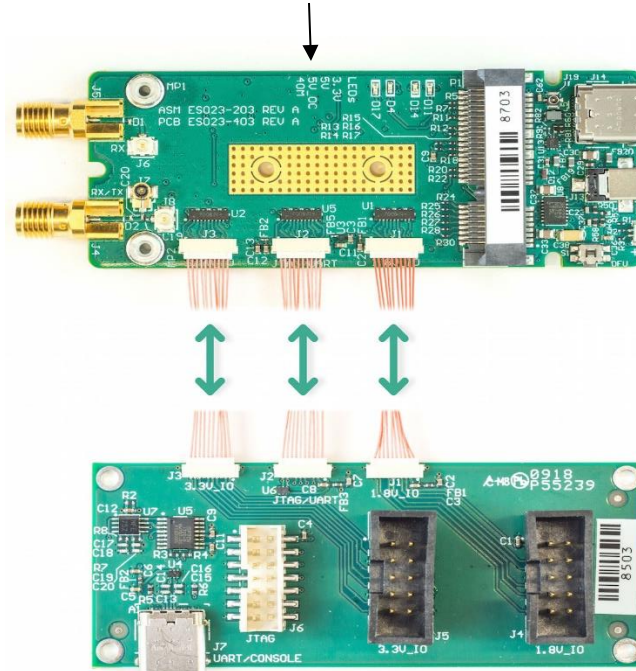


IIO on ARM enabled COTS SDR Transceivers and FPGA/FMC



Sidekiq Z2 Evaluation Kit

- ▶ PlutoSDR Firmware can be build for EPIQ Sidekiq Z2
 - Mini PCIe card form factor
 - AD9364
 - LNA, RF filtering
 - High-precision reference clock
- ▶ Follow the PlutoSDR firmware build instructions with the exception that the TARGET variable must be set.
 - **TARGET=sidekiqz2**



Simple Carrier Card x 2
(SMA x 2, USB-C, DC power input accepting 6V-17V DC)

I/O Breakout Board x 1
(JTAG, serial console, GPIO access)



michael@HAL9000:~/devel/plutosdr-fw\$ TARGET=sidekiqz2 make

Ettus E310



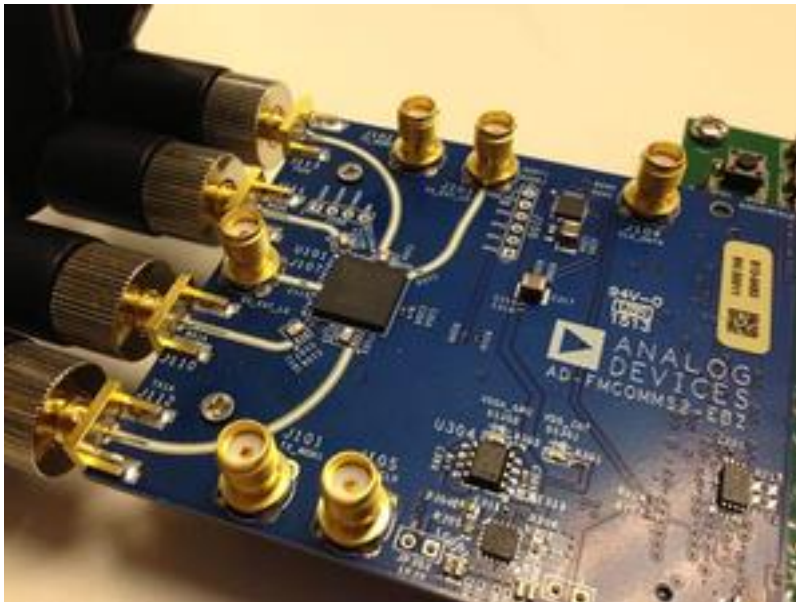
- ▶ Software support
 - RX, TX filter banks
 - USB, Ethernet, RTC, Sensors, LEDs, etc.
- ▶ Missing support
 - Half Duplex Antenna switching
 - Software power down
 - Synchronization with PPS time reference

- ▶ Building the FPGA boot files
 - Sources
 - <https://github.com/analogdevicesinc/hdl/tree/master/projects/usrpe31x>
 - Documentation
 - <https://wiki.analog.com/resources/fpga/docs/build>
 - <https://wiki.analog.com/resources/tools-software/linux-software/build-the-zynq-boot-image>
- ▶ Building the kernel and device tree
 - Sources
 - <https://github.com/analogdevicesinc/linux>
 - Documentation
 - <https://wiki.analog.com/resources/tools-software/linux-build/generic/zynq>
 - Kernel config: zynq_e310_defconfig
 - Device tree: zynq-e310.dts

FPGA/FMC

- ▶ Analog Devices maintains a number of High Speed Data Acquisition and RF Transceiver reference designs supporting various Intel and Xilinx FPGA carriers:

- A10 SoC
- C5 SoC
- ZCU102
- KCU105
- ZC706
- ZC702
- Zedboard
- KC705
- VC707



- ▶ RF Transceivers:

- ADRV9009
- ADRV9008-1, ADRV9008-2
- AD9375
- AD9371
- AD9361
- AD9364
- AD9363

- ▶ https://wiki.analog.com/resources/tools-software/linux-software/zynq_images

Support



- <https://ez.analog.com/community/university-program>
 - ADALM-PLUTO users
- <https://ez.analog.com/community/fpga>
 - FPGA Developers
- <https://ez.analog.com/community/linux-device-drivers/linux-software-drivers>
 - libiio users and developers
 - Driver users and developers
- linux-iio@vger.kernel.org
 - IIO mailing list



AHEAD OF WHAT'S POSSIBLE™

Q&A

THANKS

VISIT OUR WORKSHOPS

Introduction to the ADALM-PLUTO SDR, Linux's IIO, and Open-Source Toolchains
Tuesday 15:45 - 17:30 & Wednesday 12:45 - 15:15

Systems Programming on the IIO based radios within the IIO Framework
Tuesday 09:30 - 12:00

