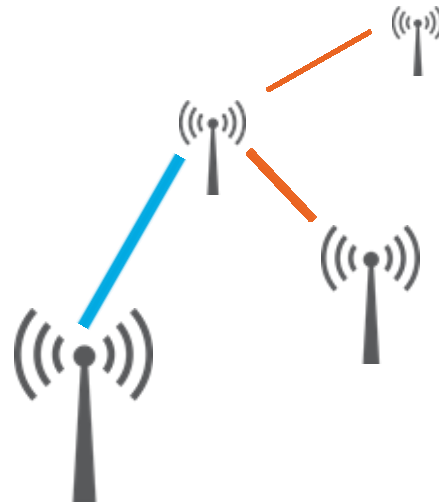


Full Duplex OFDM implementation with USRP boards

GRCon17 Conference



M.Sc. **Sergio Armas Jiménez**



September 14, 2017. San Diego, CA.

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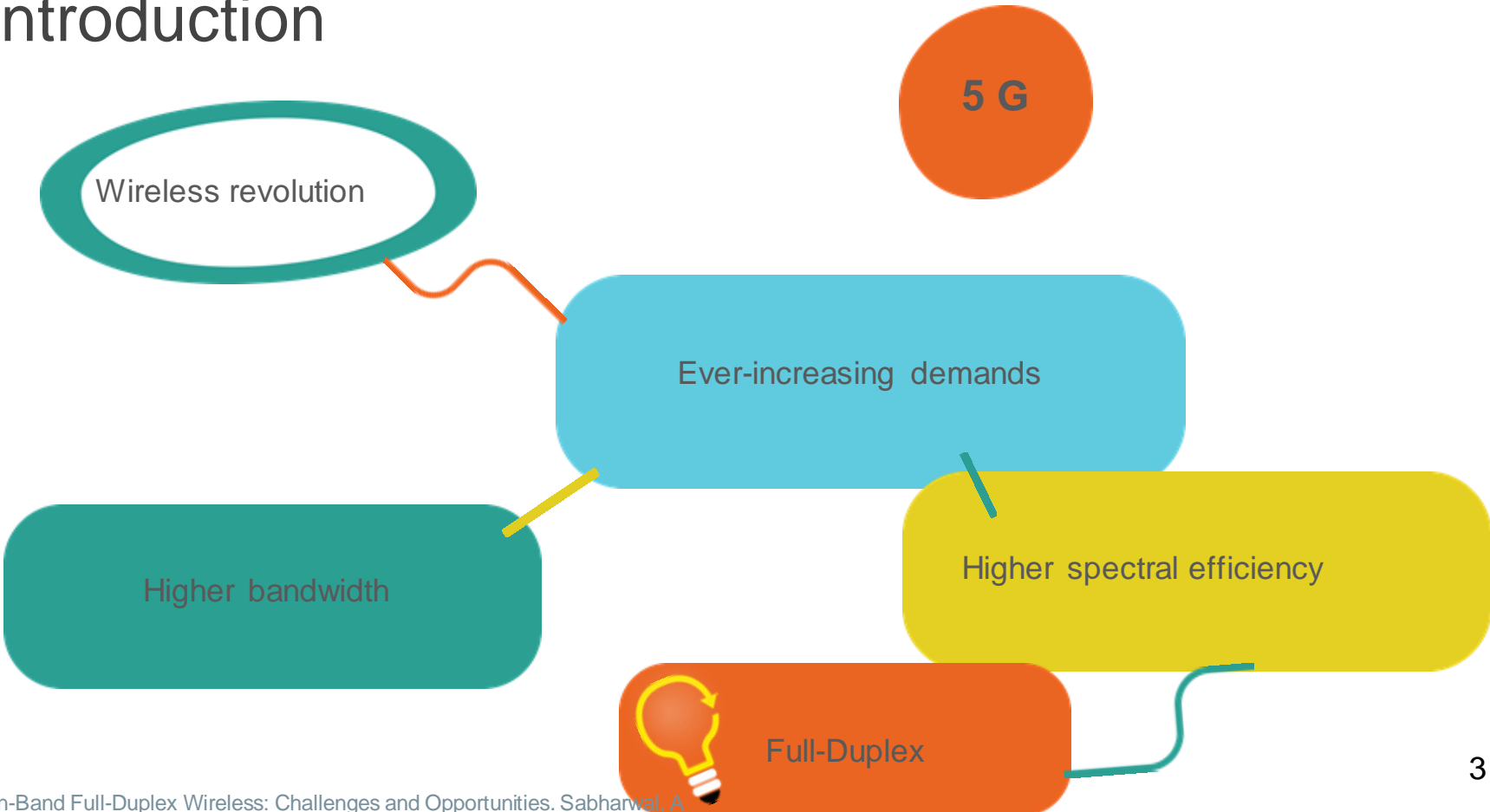
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Introduction



What is Full Duplex?

Full-Duplex (FD) or
In Band Full Duplex (IBFD)

The current communication systems operates in **half duplex** mode or **full duplex out-of-band** mode



Frequency-Division Multiplexing

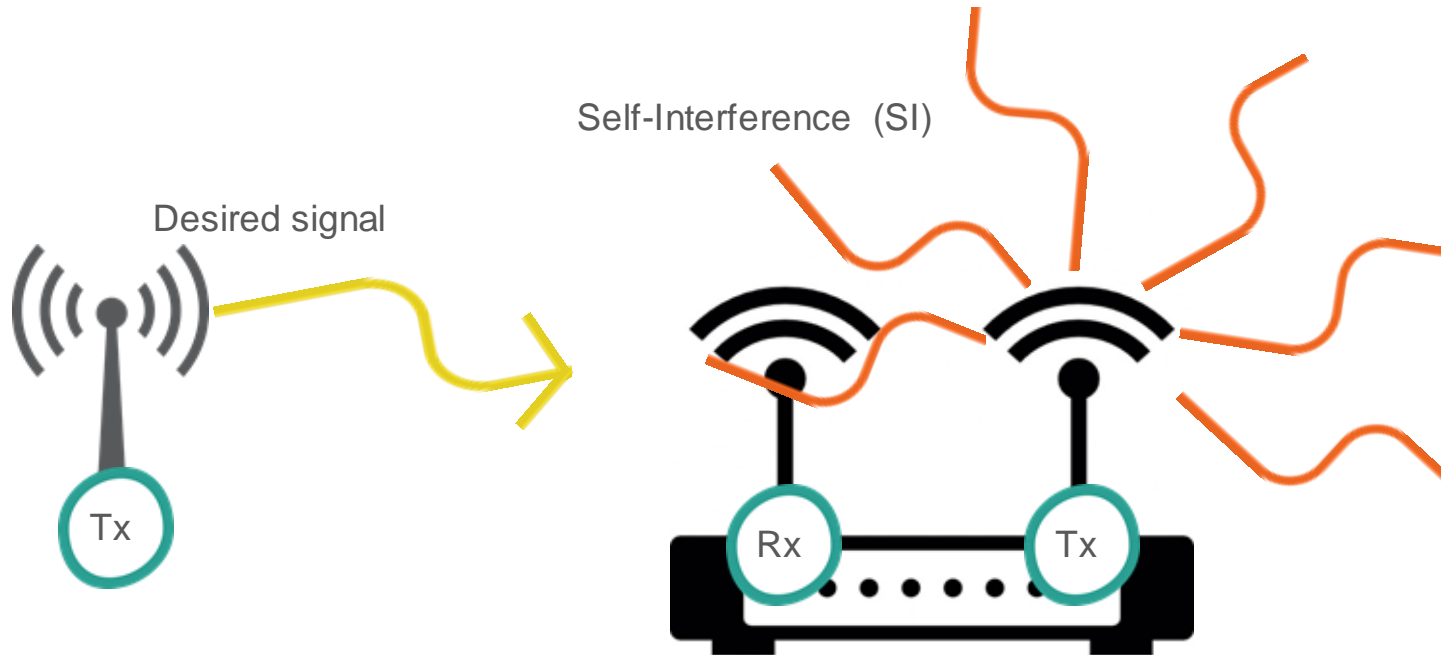


Time-Division Multiplexing

Transmit and receive simultaneously over the **same frequency band** has the potential to **double** the **spectral efficiency**.

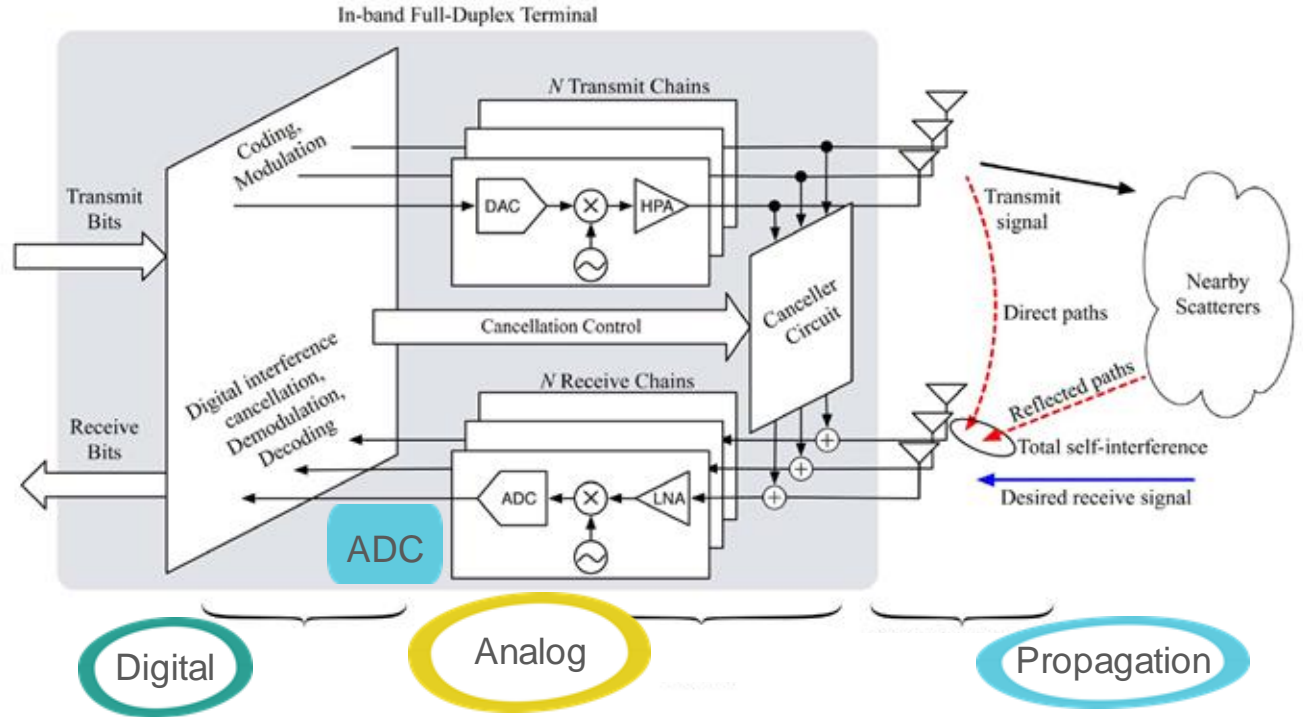


The Self-Interference (SI) problem



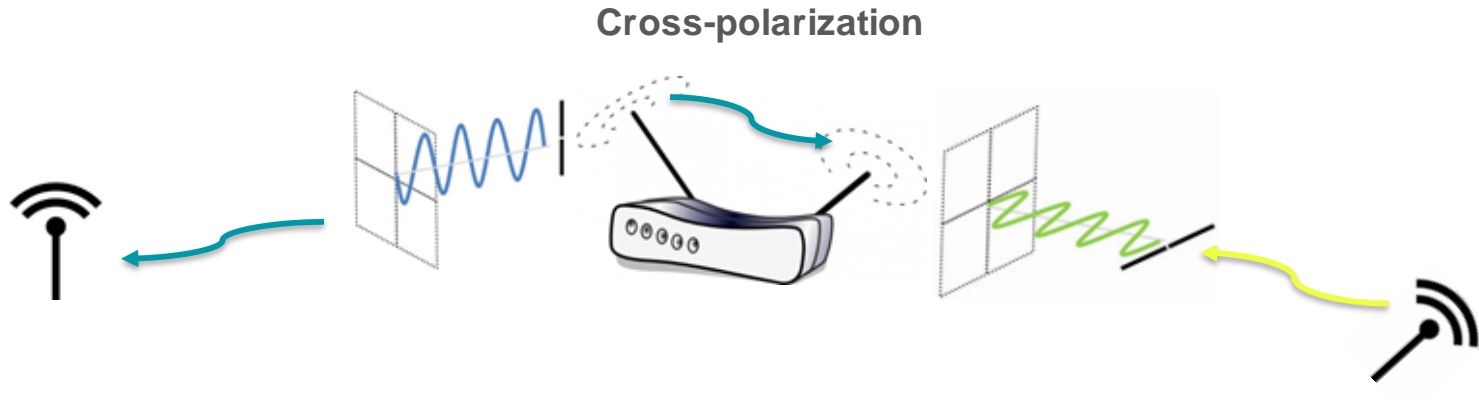
Self-Interference Reduction

Techniques for SI cancellation



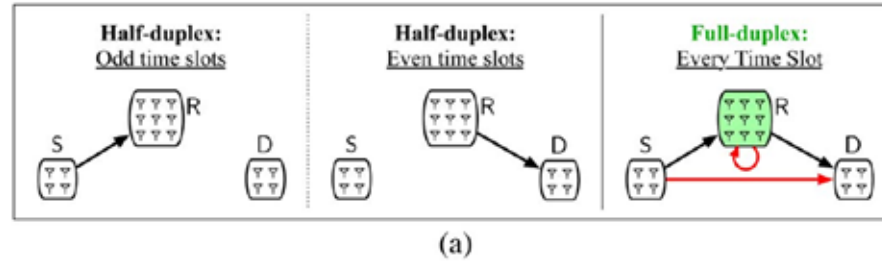
Techniques for SI reduction

Propagation domain

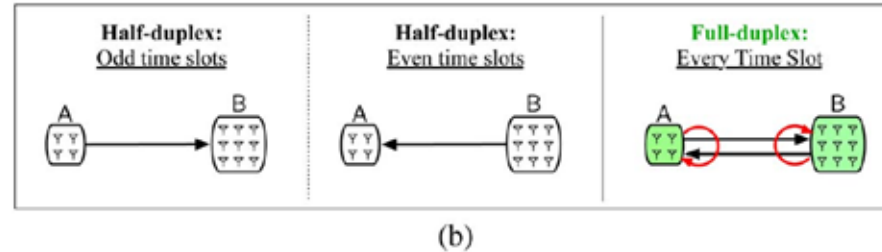


Three basic topologies

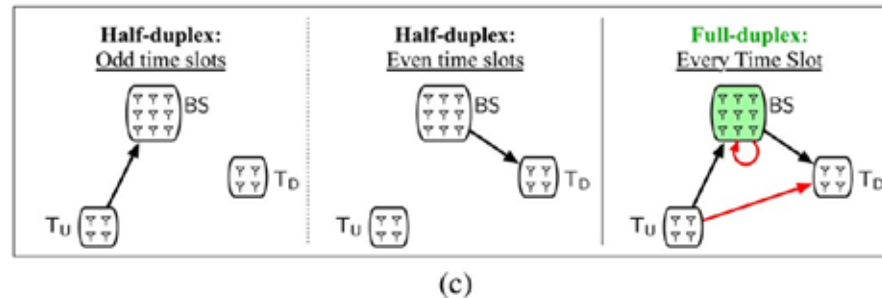
Relay



Bidirectional

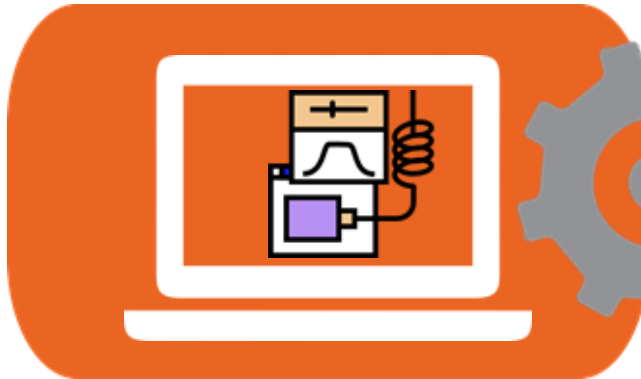


Base station



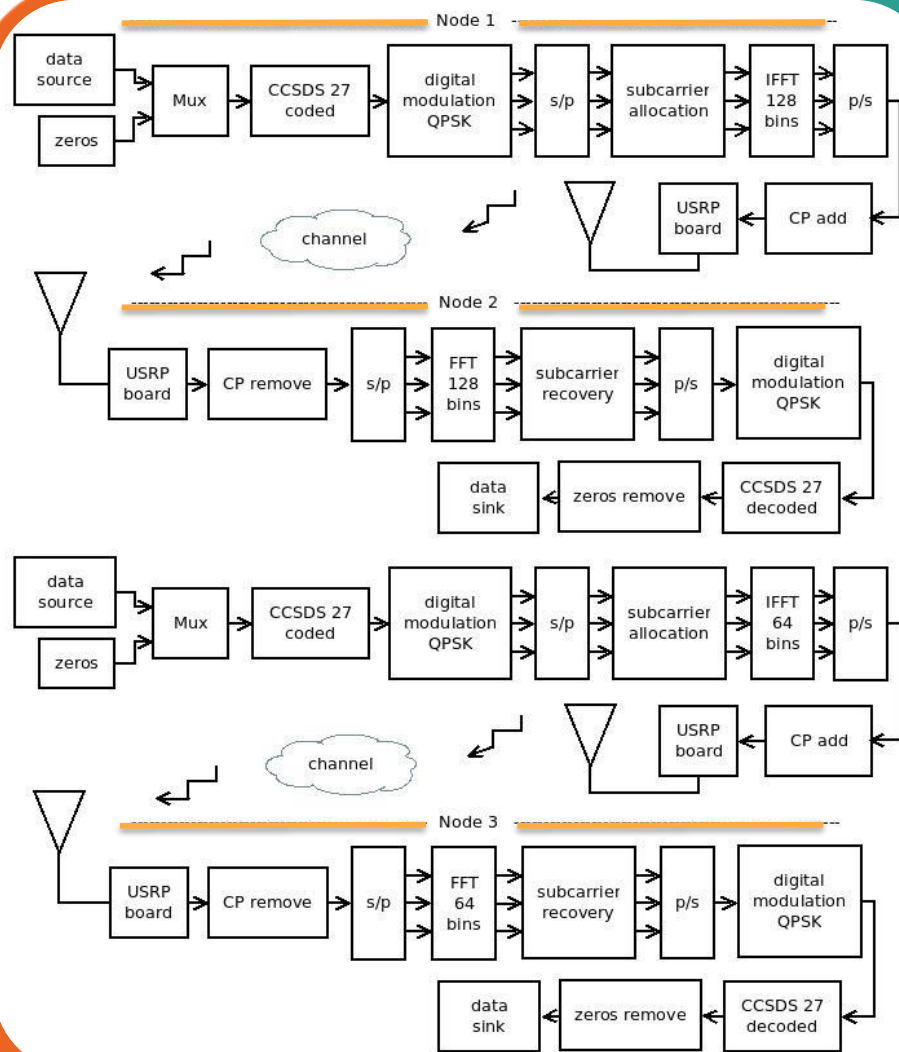
Software and hardware for implementation

GNU Radio Companion and USRP

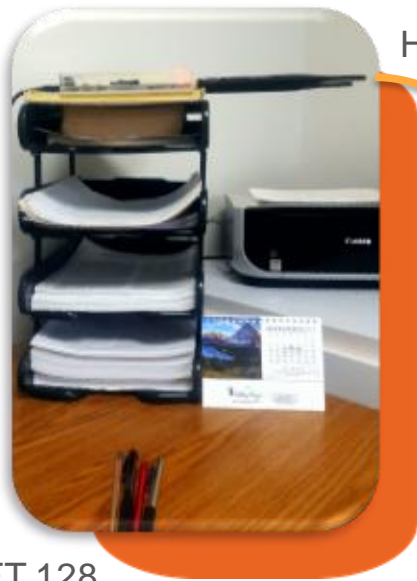


70 MHz - 6 GHz
89.5 dB
USB 3.0

Block diagram



Experiment setup



IFFT 128

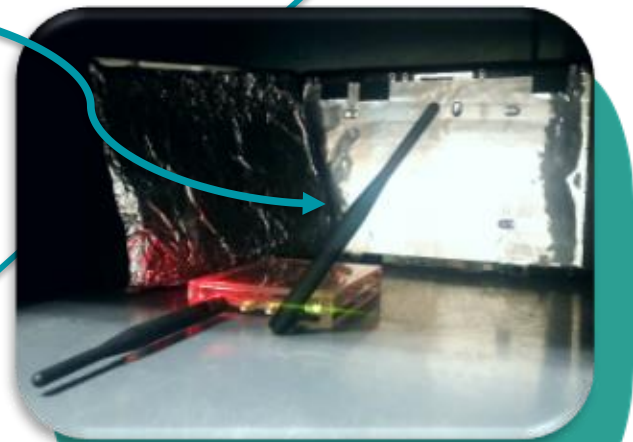
FFT 128 /
IFFT 64



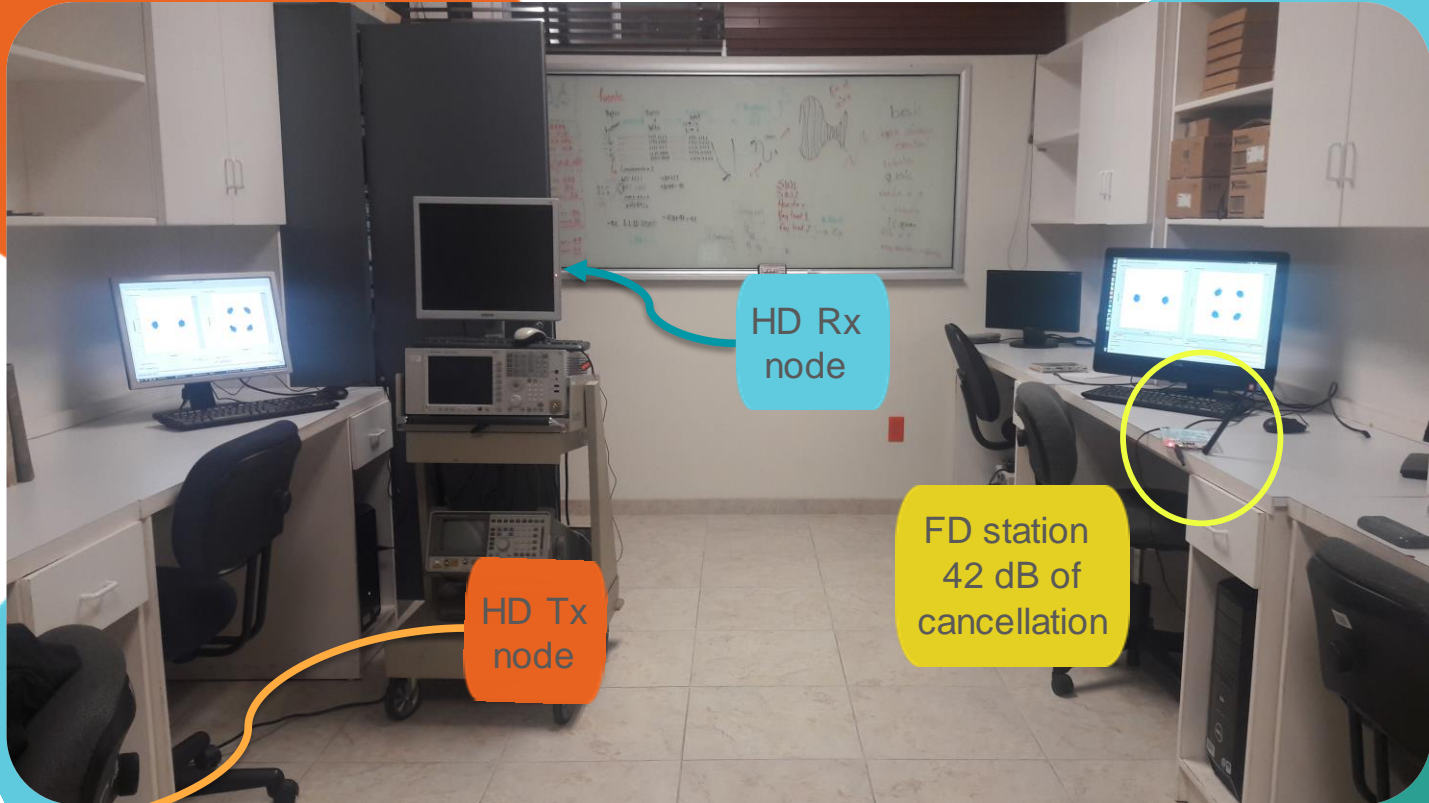
FFT 64



HD Rx



Experiment setup

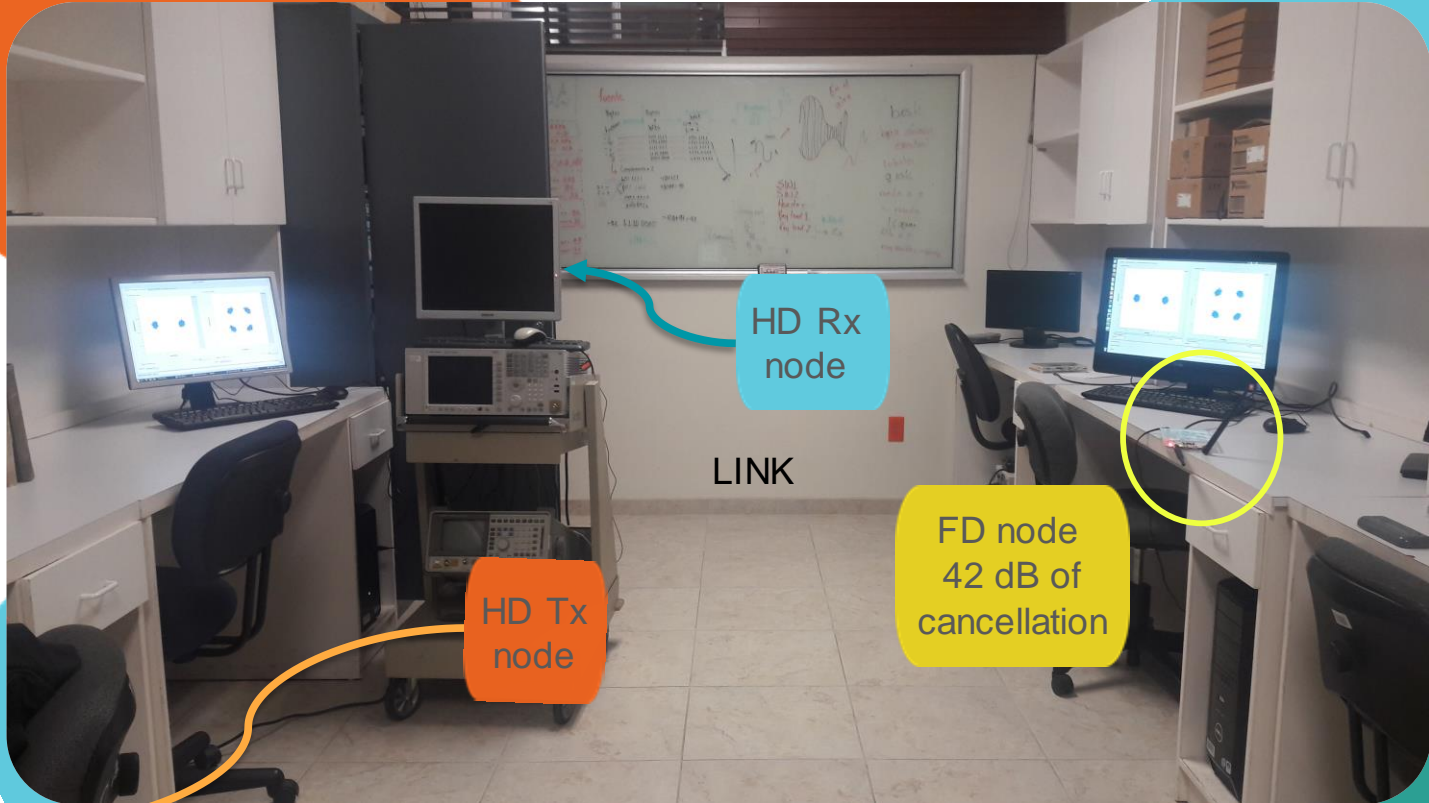


HD Rx node

FD station
42 dB of
cancellation

HD Tx node

Experiment setup [video]



Conclusions

- It is possible to achieve a very good level of cancellation (42dBs) by making an orthogonal arrangement between the transmitting and receiving antennas of the same Full Duplex node.
- It is possible to avoid synchronization, between the transmitting antenna and the receiver, of the same Full Duplex node, using Fourier transform of different sizes.

The bandwidth is the same for both Fourier transform and use the same frequency channel.

- Applying suppression in analog and digital domains, the total level of cancellation should be much better.

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