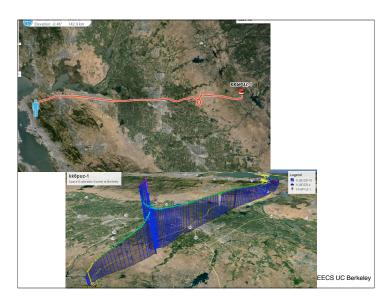


Lecture 22 Lab 4: Frequency Calibration using GSM Compressed Sensing

M. Lustig, EECS UC Berkeley

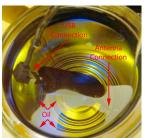


M. Lustig, EECS UC Berkeley

## Lab 4

- · SDR crystal oscillator has often has offset
- · Also drifts with temperature
- · Cellphones do the same!
- · GSM protocol has built in synchronizations

**GSM Frequency Correction Channel** 

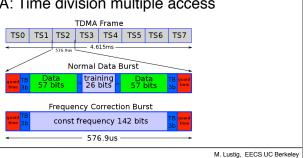


http://sdrformariners.blogspot.com/2013/12/cooling.html

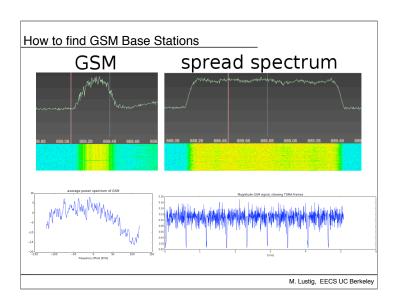
M. Lustig, EECS UC Berkeley

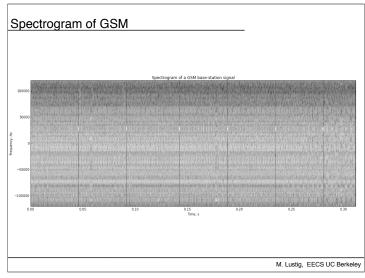
## GSM-850

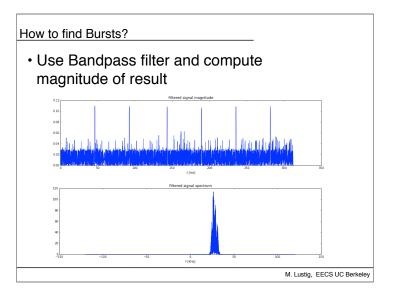
- Frequencies 200KHz channels
  - -Uplink 824-849
  - -Downlink 869-849
- TDMA: Time division multiple access

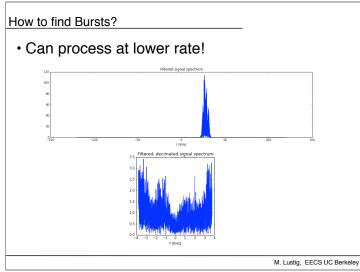


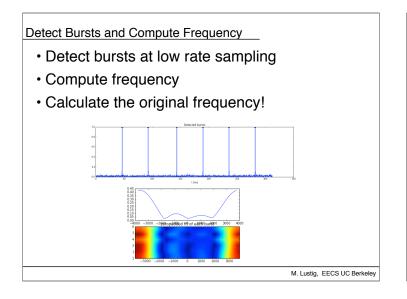
 Pure frequency bursts @67.7083KHz Control Channel Multi-Frame TS2 TS5 frequency correction bursts M. Lustig, EECS UC Berkeley

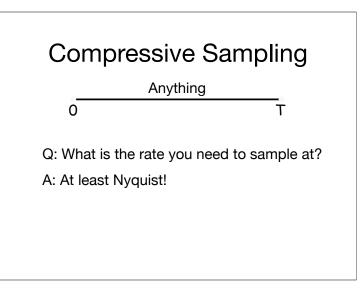










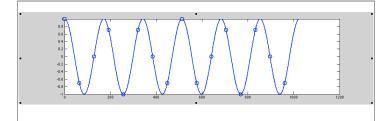


## Compressive Sampling

Something 0 T

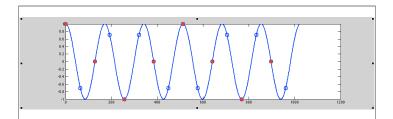
Q: What is the rate you need to sample at?

A: Maybe less than Nyquist....



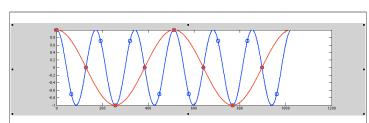
You are given samples of an harmonic function. You know there's only 1 frequency, but you don't know which.

- 1. Is it Nyquist sampled?
- 2. How would you reconstruct?



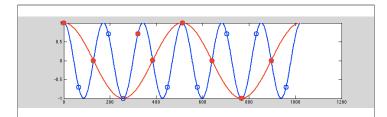
You collect half the samples at half the rate

- 1. Is it Nyquist sampled?
- 2. Can you reconstruct?



You collect half the samples at half the rate

- 1. What's the problem?
- 2. How can it be resolved?



Non-uniform sampling solves the ambiguity!

1. What if there are 2 frequencies? What would you do?

