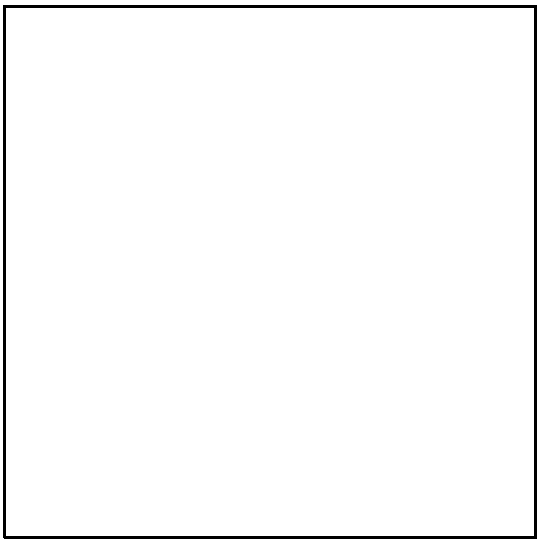
B206mini

Contents

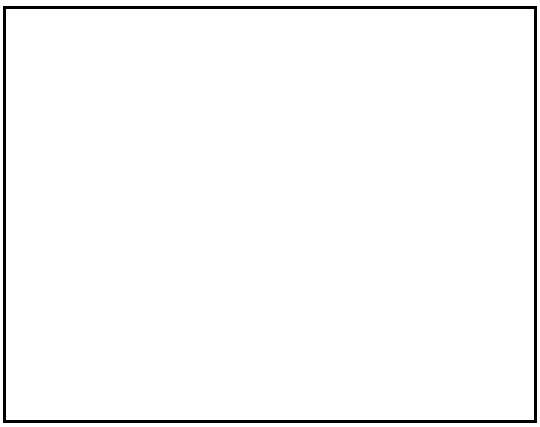
- 1 Device Overview
- 2 Key Features
  - 2.1 B200
  - 2.2 B210
  - 2.3 B200mini
  - 2.4 B200mini-i
  - 2.5 B205mini-i
  - 2.6 B206mini-i
- 3 Frontend Specifications
  - 3.1 Tuning
  - 3.2 Gains
  - 3.3 Bandwidths
- 4 RF Specifications
  - 4.1 RF Performance
  - 4.2 Input/Output Impedance
  - 4.3 Input Power Levels
  - 4.4 RF Performance Data
    - 4.4.1 B200mini / B205mini / B206mini
    - 4.4.2 B200 / B210
- 5 Hardware Specifications
  - 5.1 B200
  - 5.2 B210
  - 5.3 B200mini
  - 5.4 B200mini-i
  - 5.5 B205mini-i
  - 5.6 B206mini-i
- 6 Physical Specifications
  - 6.1 Dimensions
  - 6.2 Weight
  - 6.3 Drawings
    - 6.3.1 B206mini-i
    - 6.3.2 B200mini
    - 6.3.3 B200
    - 6.3.4 B210
    - 6.3.5 B200/B210 Enclosure
  - 6.4 CAD/STP Models
    - 6.4.1 B206mini-i
    - 6.4.2 B200mini
    - 6.4.3 B20xmini-i
    - 6.4.4 B200
    - 6.4.5 B210
    - 6.4.6 B200/B210 Enclosure
- 7 Environmental Specifications
  - 7.1 Operating Temperature Range
  - 7.2 Operating Humidity Range
- 8 Schematics
- 9 Key Component Datasheets
- 10 Enclosures
  - 10.1 B206mini-i
  - 10.2 B200mini
  - 10.3 B205mini
  - 10.4 B200/B210
- 11 FPGA
  - 11.1 B200
  - 11.2 B210
  - 11.3 B200mini
  - 11.4 B205mini/B206mini
- 12 Interfaces and Connectivity
  - 12.1 GPIO
    - 12.1.1 Power on state
    - 12.1.2 Output Current
  - 12.2 Timing Reference Input
    - 12.2.1 B200mini/B200mini-i/B205mini-i/B206mini-i
      - 12.2.1.1 1-PPS
      - 12.2.1.2 10 MHz
    - 12.2.2 B200/B210
      - 12.2.2.1 1-PPS
      - 12.2.2.2 10 MHz
- 13 Certifications
  - 13.1 RoHS
  - 13.2 China RoHS
  - 13.3 Certifications for European Union
- 14 Certificate of Volatility
- 15 Downloads
- 16 FAQ

The USRP Bus Series provides a fully integrated, single board, Universal Software Radio Peripheral platform with continuous frequency coverage from 70 MHz ? 6 GHz. Designed for low-cost experimentation, it combines a fully integrated direct conversion transceiver providing up to 56MHz of real-time bandwidth, an open and reprogrammable Spartan6 FPGA, and fast and convenient bus-powered SuperSpeed USB 3.0 connectivity.

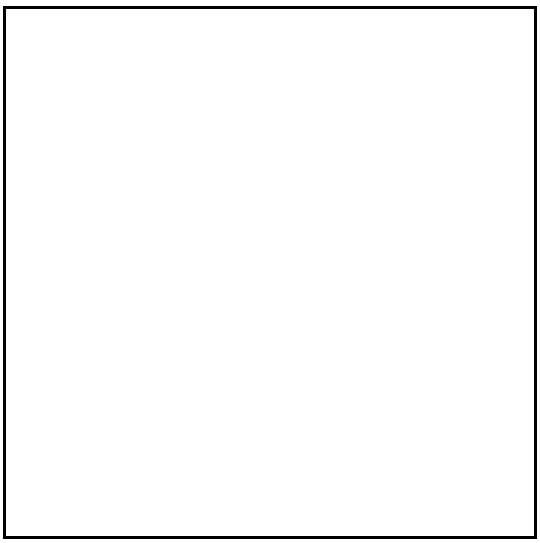
- Xilinx Spartan 6 XC6SLX75 FPGA
- Analog Devices AD9364 RFIC direct-conversion transceiver
- Frequency range: 70 MHz - 6 GHz
- Up to 56 MHz of instantaneous bandwidth
- Full duplex, SISO (1 Tx & 1 Rx)
- Fast and convenient bus-powered USB 3.0 connectivity
- Optional Board Mounted GPSDO



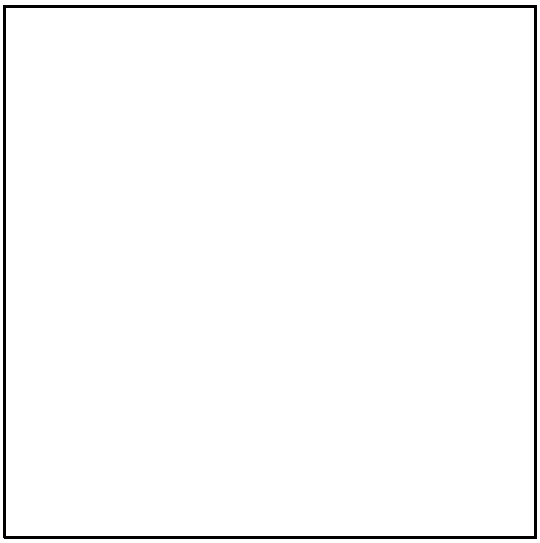
- Xilinx Spartan 6 XC6SLX150 FPGA
- Analog Devices AD9361 RFIC direct-conversion transceiver
- Frequency range: 70 MHz - 6 GHz
- Up to 56 MHz of instantaneous bandwidth (61.44MS/s quadrature)
- Full duplex, MIMO (2 Tx & 2 Rx)
- Fast and convenient bus-powered USB 3.0 connectivity
- Optional Board Mounted GPSDO

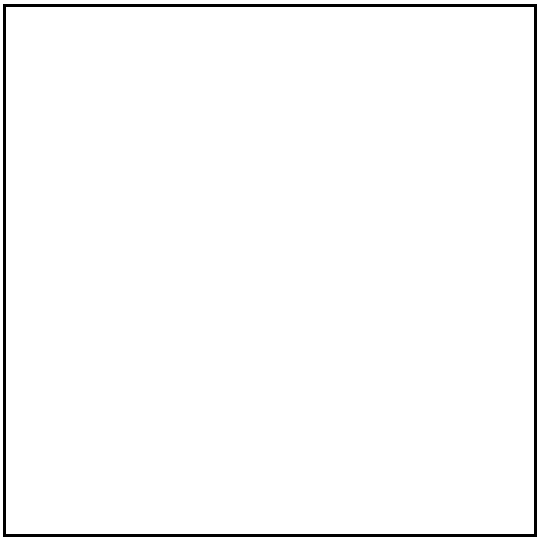


- Xilinx Spartan-6 XC6SLX75 FPGA
- Analog Devices AD9364 RFIC direct-conversion transceiver
- Frequency range: 70 MHz - 6 GHz
- Up to 56 MHz of instantaneous bandwidth
- Full duplex, SISO (1 Tx & 1 Rx)
- Fast and convenient bus-powered USB 3.0 connectivity

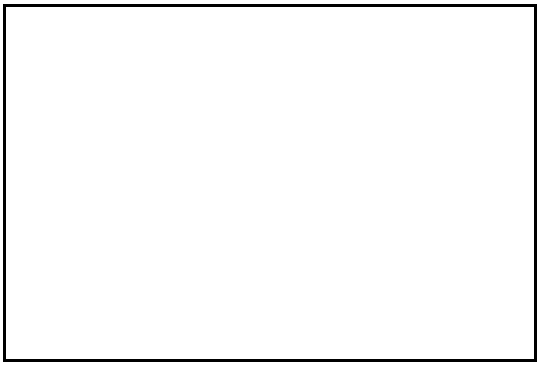


- Industrial-grade Xilinx Spartan-6 XC6SLX75 FPGA
- Analog Devices AD9364 RFIC direct-conversion transceiver
- Frequency range: 70 MHz - 6 GHz
- Up to 56 MHz of instantaneous bandwidth
- Full duplex, SISO (1 Tx & 1 Rx)
- Fast and convenient bus-powered USB 3.0 connectivity





- Industrial-grade Xilinx Spartan-6 XC6SLX150 FPGA
- Analog Devices AD9364 RFIC direct-conversion transceiver
- Frequency range: 70 MHz - 6 GHz
- Up to 56 MHz of instantaneous bandwidth
- Full duplex, SISO (1 Tx & 1 Rx)
- Fast and convenient bus-powered USB 3.0 connectivity



- Industrial-grade Xilinx Spartan-6 XC6SLX150 FPGA
- Analog Devices AD9364 RFIC direct-conversion transceiver
- Frequency range: 70 MHz - 6 GHz
- Up to 56 MHz of instantaneous bandwidth
- Full duplex, SISO (1 Tx & 1 Rx)
- Fast and convenient bus-powered USB 3.0 connectivity

The RF frontend has individually tunable receive and transmit chains. On the B200/200mini/205mini/206mini, there is one transmit and one receive RF frontend. On the B210, both transmit and receive can be used in a MIMO configuration. For the MIMO case on the B210 only, both receive frontends share the RX LO, and both transmit frontends share the TX LO. Each LO is independently tunable between 50 MHz and 6 GHz and can be used with 1 or 2 channels; all channels using the same LO must use the same sampling parameters, including the sample rate and RF center frequency.

All frontends have individual analog gain controls. The receive frontends have 76 dB of available gain; and the transmit frontends have 89.8 dB of available gain. Gain settings are application specific, but it is recommended that users consider using at least half of the available gain to get reasonable dynamic range.

The analog frontend has a seamlessly adjustable bandwidth of 200 kHz to 56 MHz.

Generally, when requesting any possible master clock rate, UHD will automatically configure the analog filters to avoid any aliasing (RX) or out-of-band emissions whilst letting through the cleanest possible signal.

If you, however, happen to have a very strong interferer within half the master clock rate of your RX LO frequency, you might want to reduce this analog bandwidth. You can do so by calling uhd::usrp::multi_usrp::set_rx_bandwidth(bw).

The property to control the analog RX bandwidth is bandwidth/value.

UHD will not allow you to set bandwidths larger than your current master clock rate.

The USRP B200/210/200mini/205mini/206mini are derived from the Analog devices AD936x integrated transceiver chip. The overall RF performance of the device is largely governed by the transceiver chip itself.

- B206mini RF specifications
- B200mini/205mini RF specifications
- B200/210 RF specifications
- SSB/LO Suppression: It is based on the AD9364 performance. Refer AD9364 Datasheet and Reference Manual for more information.
- Tx Phase Noise:
    - **B200mini/205mini/206mini**
      Above 1.5?GHz, to achieve optimized transmit (TX) phase noise performance, it is recommended to tune the USRP device to center frequencies that are integer multiples of internal clock signals.
      For best results, use tuning frequencies that are integer multiples of the following step sizes:
        - 1.5GHz to 3GHz: 20MHz step size
        - 3GHz to 6GHz: 40MHz step size

All RF Ports are matched to 50 Ohm with -10dB or better return loss generally. Detailed test is pending.

- The maximum input power for the B200/210/200mini/205mini/206mini is -15 dBm.

- Media:B20xmini RF Performance Data.pdf

- Media:B200 RF Performance.pdf

- Ettus Research recommends to always use the latest stable version of UHD

- Current Hardware Revision: 6
- Minimum version of UHD required: 3.8.4
- B200 Rev 5 (AD9364-based board) requires minimum UHD 3.8.4

- Current Hardware Revision: 5
- Minimum version of UHD required: 3.6.0

- Current Hardware Revision: 2
- Minimum version of UHD required: 3.9.0

- Current Hardware Revision: 2
- Minimum version of UHD required: 3.9.0

- Current Hardware Revision: 1
- Minimum version of UHD required: 3.9.2

- Current Hardware Revision: 1
- Minimum version of UHD required: 4.9.0

- B206mini-i
    - 8.4 x 5.1 x 0.8 cm (Board-only)
    - 8.5 x 5.5 x 1.8 cm (Enclosed)
- B200mini/B205mini 5.0 x 8.4 cm
- B200/B210 9.7 x 15.5 x 1.5 cm

- B206mini
    - Enclosed 108 g
    - Board-only 25 g
- B200mini 24.0 g
- B200/B210 350 g

- B206mini Board only
- B206mini Enclosure

- Board only
- B20xmini Enclosure

- Board only

- Board only

- Enclosure

- B206mini with Enclosure
- Enclosure only
- Board only

- B200mini with Enclosure
- Enclosure only
- Board only

- B20xmini-i Thermal Insert

- Board only

- Board only

- Enclosure

- B200 / B210: 0 - 40 °C
- B200mini - Board Only: 0 - 40 °C
- B200mini - With Enclosure: -20 - 60°C
- B200mini-i / B205mini-i / B206mini - Board Only: 0 - 45 °C
- B200mini-i / B205mini-i / B206mini - With I-Grade Enclosure: -40 - 75°C

- 10% to 90% non-condensing

For detailed design files such as schematics and certain other more in-depth USRP documentation submit a request via the Support Request Manager.

Part Number	Description	Schematic ID (Page)
Mini-Circuits TCM1-63AX+	Transformer	T1 (1,3); T2 (1,3)
Analog Devices AD9364	RF Transceiver	U1 (2)
Analog Devices AD9361	RF Transceiver	U2 (2,8)
AD9361/AD9364 Product Page	RF Transceiver	-
Xilinx Spartan-6 Product Page	FPGA	U1 (2,3,4,6); PG1 (6); U18B, U18C (7); U18D (8); U18E, U18F (9); U18G, U18H (10)
XC6SLX75 / XC6SLX150	FPGA	
ADF4001	Frequency Synthesizer	U101 (1)
CYUSB3014	FX3: SuperSpeed USB Controller	U3 (5,6); U13 (5)
EZ-USB FX3? Product Page		
SKY13317	Antenna Switch	U801, U810 (8)
BD3150L50100A00	Balun	U802, U808, U809, U815 (8)
PGA?102+	Amplifier	U804, U817 (8)
VCTCXO	VCTCXO (B200mini only)	-
525L20DA40M0000	VCTCXO (B200/B210 only)	X100 (1)
Jackson Labs LC_XO Spec Sheet Manual	Optional GPSDO (B200/B210 only)	U100 (1)

- SMA connectors should be torqued to 4 inch-pounds

- B206mini I-Grade Enclosure

- B200mini C-Grade Enclosure
- B200mini I-Grade Enclosure

- B205mini I-Grade Enclosure

- USRP B200/B210 Enclosure
  - Full Steel Enclosure
  - Compatible with green USRP B200 and B210 devices (revision 6 or later)
  - Front and rear K-Slots for anti-theft protection

- Utilization statistics are subject to change between UHD releases. This information is current as of UHD 3.9.4.

```
Device utilization summary:
---------------------------

Selected Device : 6slx75fgg484-3
```

```
Slice Logic Utilization:
 Number of Slice Registers:           15781  out of  93296    16%
 Number of Slice LUTs:                19987  out of  46648    42%
    Number used as Logic:             15983  out of  46648    34%
    Number used as Memory:             4004  out of  11072    36%
       Number used as RAM:              972
       Number used as SRL:             3032

Slice Logic Distribution:
 Number of LUT Flip Flop pairs used:  24062
   Number with an unused Flip Flop:    8281  out of  24062    34%
   Number with an unused LUT:          4075  out of  24062    16%
   Number of fully used LUT-FF pairs: 11706  out of  24062    48%
   Number of unique control sets:       434

IO Utilization:
 Number of IOs:                         172
 Number of bonded IOBs:                 155  out of    280    55%
    IOB Flip Flops/Latches:             124

Specific Feature Utilization:
 Number of Block RAM/FIFO:              144  out of    172    83%
    Number using Block RAM only:        144
 Number of BUFG/BUFGCTRLs:                4  out of     16    25%
 Number of DSP48A1s:                     76  out of    132    57%


Device utilization summary:
---------------------------

Selected Device : 6slx150fgg484-3


Slice Logic Utilization:
 Number of Slice Registers:           29310  out of  184304   15%
 Number of Slice LUTs:                36486  out of  92152    39%
    Number used as Logic:             29279  out of  92152    31%
    Number used as Memory:             7207  out of  21680    33%
       Number used as RAM:             1752
       Number used as SRL:             5455

Slice Logic Distribution:
 Number of LUT Flip Flop pairs used:  43635
   Number with an unused Flip Flop:   14325  out of  43635    32%
   Number with an unused LUT:          7149  out of  43635    16%
   Number of fully used LUT-FF pairs: 22161  out of  43635    50%
   Number of unique control sets:       723

IO Utilization:
 Number of IOs:                         180
 Number of bonded IOBs:                 163  out of    338    48%
    IOB Flip Flops/Latches:             148

Specific Feature Utilization:
 Number of Block RAM/FIFO:              186  out of    268    69%
    Number using Block RAM only:        186
 Number of BUFG/BUFGCTRLs:                4  out of     16    25%
 Number of DSP48A1s:                    152  out of    180    84%


Device utilization summary:
---------------------------

Selected Device : 6slx75csg484-3


Slice Logic Utilization:
 Number of Slice Registers:           15949  out of  93296    17%
 Number of Slice LUTs:                19963  out of  46648    42%
    Number used as Logic:             16140  out of  46648    34%
    Number used as Memory:             3823  out of  11072    34%
       Number used as RAM:              972
       Number used as SRL:             2851

Slice Logic Distribution:
 Number of LUT Flip Flop pairs used:  23859
   Number with an unused Flip Flop:    7910  out of  23859    33%
   Number with an unused LUT:          3896  out of  23859    16%
   Number of fully used LUT-FF pairs: 12053  out of  23859    50%
   Number of unique control sets:       429

IO Utilization:
 Number of IOs:                         123
 Number of bonded IOBs:                 114  out of    328    34%
    IOB Flip Flops/Latches:             147

Specific Feature Utilization:
 Number of Block RAM/FIFO:              110  out of    172    63%
    Number using Block RAM only:        110
 Number of BUFG/BUFGCTRLs:                6  out of     16    37%
 Number of DSP48A1s:                     76  out of    132    57%
 Number of PLL_ADVs:                      1  out of      6    16%


Device utilization summary:
---------------------------

Selected Device : 6slx150csg484-3


Slice Logic Utilization:
 Number of Slice Registers:           15949  out of  184304     8%
 Number of Slice LUTs:                19963  out of  92152    21%
    Number used as Logic:             16140  out of  92152    17%
    Number used as Memory:             3823  out of  21680    17%
       Number used as RAM:              972
       Number used as SRL:             2851

Slice Logic Distribution:
```

```
 Number of LUT Flip Flop pairs used:  23859
   Number with an unused Flip Flop:    7910  out of  23859    33%
   Number with an unused LUT:          3896  out of  23859    16%
   Number of fully used LUT-FF pairs: 12053  out of  23859    50%
   Number of unique control sets:       429

IO Utilization:
 Number of IOs:                         123
 Number of bonded IOBs:                 114  out of    338    33%
    IOB Flip Flops/Latches:             147

Specific Feature Utilization:
 Number of Block RAM/FIFO:              110  out of    268    41%
    Number using Block RAM only:        110
 Number of BUFG/BUFGCTRLs:                6  out of     16    37%
 Number of DSP48A1s:                     76  out of    180    42%
 Number of PLL_ADVs:                      1  out of      6    16%
```

B200/B210/B200mini/B206mini - USB 3.0

The hardware power on state and UHD initial state for the front-panel GPIOs is high-Z. For the B2xx, B2xxmini there are no external pull-ups/pull-downs for the GPIO pins, but the FPGAs do have them and they are configured as follows: B2xx: pull-up, B2xxmini: pull-up.

The GPIOs are configured as LVCMOS33 outputs with pull-ups on the B2xx. The strength for LVCMOS and LVTTL on Spartan 6 is 12 mA if not otherwise specified.

- 1-PPS or 10 MHz input

- Maximum: -5V / +5V
- Minimum: 0V / +2.5V

- Maximum: 0V / +5V
- Minimum: 0V / +1.8V

OR

- +10dBm ~ +27dBm

- Maximum: 5V

- Maximum: 15dBm (3.5Vpp into 50 ohms)

As of December 1st, 2010 all Ettus Research products are RoHS compliant unless otherwise noted. More information can be found at http://ettus.com/legal/rohs-information

Management Methods for Controlling Pollution Caused by Electronic Information Products Regulation

Chinese Customers

National Instruments is in compliance with the Chinese policy on the Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) used in Electronic Information Products. For more information about the National Instruments China RoHS compliance, visit ni.com/environment/rohs_china.

In order to ensure compliance with EU certifications for radio equipment, a ferrite bead (included in kits with NI part number 785825-01 and 785826-01) should be affixed onto the GPIO cable, if in use. This is achieved by opening the snap-on ferrite bead and enclosing it around the GPIO cable(s).

In addition to the part numbers listed above, these ferrite beads can be sourced through Fair-Rite using part number 0443164251.

Found on the NI Product Certifications lookup tool:

- B200/B210 Letter of Volatility
- B200mini/205mini Letter of Volatility
- B206mini Letter of Volatility

FPGA Resources

UHD Stable Binaries

UHD Source Code on Github

This is a list of frequently asked questions on the USRP B200/B210/B200mini.

Will the USRP B200/B210 work with USB 2.0?

Yes, both the USRP B200 and USRP B210 will fall back to the USB 2.0 standard if a USB 3.0 port is not available. There are several things to consider. First, the USB 2.0 data rates are slower. Depending on the USB controller, operating system, and other factors, you may achieve a sample rate up to 8 MS/s with USB 2.0. Also, you may not be able to bus-power the USRP B200/B210 in USB 2.0 mode.

What samples rates should I expect with USB 3.0? USB 2.0?

The performance and throughput of USB 3.0 can vary between host controllers. Ettus Research recommends using the Intel Series 7, 8, and 9 USB controllers. In Linux, the command `lspci` will show the USB controller on the system.

When can I power the USRP B200/B210/B200mini off USB?

The experience will vary across various controllers. Generally speaking, bus-power is ideal for SISO operation. If you are using both channels of a USRP B210 we recommend an external power supply. We sell an external power supply that works with a variety of USRPs.

MIMO operation with the USRP B210 is not recommended when using the USRP B210 on bus-power. It is also not recommended to run the B210 on bus-power if a GPS-disciplined oscillator is installed.

How much power does the USRP consume?

The table below shows power consumption (Watts) of a USRP B210 run with a 6V power supply. Figures on a 5V supply (USB power), or with a USRP B200 will be moderately lower. The sample rates shown are aggregate sample rates on the USB 3.0 interface.

	5 Msps	15.36 Msps	30.72 Msps	56 Msps	61.44 Msps
1 RX	1.92	2.112	2.184	2.508	
2 RX	2.148	2.436	2.508	2.64	
1 TX	2.184	2.34	2.352	2.22	
2 TX	2.76	2.88	2.904	2.64	
Full Duplex (1x1)	2.508	2.736	2.796	3.168	
2x2 MIMO	3.252	3.588	3.672	4.11	4.092

Can I build a multi-unit system with the USRP B200/B210?

It is possible to synchronize multiple USRP B200/B210 devices using the 10 MHz/1 PPS inputs and an external distribution system like to the OctoClock-G. However, USB 3.0/2.0 performance varies dramatically when multiple devices are streaming through the same controller. Generally, we recommend using the USRP N200/N210 if you need to build a high-channel count system.

Can I access the source code for the USRP B200/B210?

Yes. The USRP B200/B210 is supported by the USRP Hardware DriverTM software. You can find the driver and FPGA source code for the USRP B200/B210, and all other USRP models, in the UHD git repository:

http://files.ettus.com/manual/page_build_guide.html

What operating systems does the USRP B200/B210 work on?

The USRP B200/B210 is supported on Linux, OSX (MacOSX / macOS) and Windows.

Does the USRP B200/B210 work with GNU Radio?

Yes. The USRP B200/B210 work with our GNU Radio plugin - gr-uhd.

Does the USRP B200/B210 work with MATLAB and Simulink?

Yes. You need to install the Communications System Toolbox Support Package for USRP Radio.

Does the USRP B200/B210 work with OpenBTS?

Yes. This is a third-party application and you can find instructions here: OpenBTS - Build, Install, Run.

For support, please sign up and contact the OpenBTS mailing list.

What tools do I need to program the FPGA?

The USRP B200 and USRP B210 include a Spartan 6 XC6SLX75 and XC6S150, respectively. The USRP B200 can be programmed with the free version of Xilinx tools, while the larger FPGA on the USRP B210 requires a licensed seat.

Can I use a GPSDO with the USRP B200/B210?

Ettus Research offers a Board-Mounted GPS-Disciplined OCXO and a Board-Mounted GPS-Disciplined TCXO, which are compatible with the USRP B200/B210. These provide a high-accuracy XO, which can be disciplined to the global GPS standard. Please note: When the GPSDO OCXO model is integrated on the USRP B200/B210, the device should be powered with an external supply instead of USB bus power. The TCXO version can be USB bus powered.