

USRP Host Performance Tuning Tips and Tricks

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This application note provides various tips and tricks for tuning your host computer for best performance when working with USRP devices.

Ensure your CPU governor is set to `performance`. This can be done with the Linux utility `cpufrequtils`.

Install `cpufrequtils` with the command below:

```
sudo apt install cpufrequtils
```

You can then set the CPU governor to `performance` per core by issuing the command:

```
sudo cpufreq-set -c $core_number -g performance
```

To set the CPU governor to `performance` for all cores:

```
for ((i=0;i<$(nproc --all);i++)); do sudo cpufreq-set -c $i -r -g performance; done
```

You can then verify that the CPU governor has been set by running the command:

```
cpufreq-info
```

When UHD spawns a new thread, it may try to boost the thread's scheduling priority. If setting the new priority fails, the UHD software prints a warning to the console, as shown below. This warning is harmless; it simply means that the thread will retain a normal or default scheduling priority.

```
UHD Warning:
Unable to set the thread priority. Performance may be negatively affected.
Please see the general application notes in the manual for instructions.
EnvironmentError: OSError: error in pthread_setschedparam
```

To address this issue, non-privileged (non-root) users need to be given special permission to change the scheduling priority. This can be enabled by creating a group `usrp`, adding your user to it, and then appending the line `@usrp - rtprio 99` to the file `/etc/security/limits.conf`.

```
sudo groupadd usrp
sudo usermod -aG usrp $USER
```

Then add the line below to end of the file `/etc/security/limits.conf`:

```
@usrp - rtprio 99
```

You must log out and log back into the account for the settings to take effect. In most Linux distributions, a list of groups and group members can be found in the `/etc/group` file.

There is further documentation about this in the User Manual at the link below.

- [Threading Notes section of the User Manual](#)

This applies to USRP devices connected via Ethernet, such as the N200, N210, N300, N310, N320, N321, X300, X310, E320, X410, X440.

Note that these settings will not persist across a reboot.

```
sudo sysctl -w net.core.wmem_max=33554432
sudo sysctl -w net.core.rmem_max=33554432
sudo sysctl -w net.core.wmem_default=33554432
sudo sysctl -w net.core.rmem_default=33554432
```

To make these settings persistent, set or add the following in `/etc/sysctl.conf`:

```
net.core.wmem_max=33554432
net.core.rmem_max=33554432
net.core.wmem_default=33554432
net.core.rmem_default=33554432
```

This applies to Ethernet connected USRPs (N2xx, N3xx, X3xx, E320).

For 1 Gigabit connections, the MTU should be set to `1500`.

For 10 Gigabit connections, the MTU should be set to `9000`.

It is important to set the value and **not** leave it is `automatic`

This applies to Ethernet connected USRPs using a 10 Gb interface (X3xx, N3xx, E320).

Increasing the Ring Buffers on the NIC may help prevent flow control errors at higher rates.

```
sudo ethtool -G <interface> tx 4096 rx 4096
```

DPDK is supported on N3xx, X3xx and E320 USRPs. DPDK replaces the traditional Linux networking stack with a low overhead user-land based driver. Additional details of using DPDK can be found in the UHD Manual located at the following link: https://files.ettus.com/manual/page_dpdk.html

In some applications which require the highest possible CPU performance per core, disabling hyper-threading can provide roughly a 10% increase in core performance, at the cost of having fewer core threads. Hyper-threading is disabled within the BIOS and how to do this varies by motherboard manufacturer. With other techniques listed here, disabling hyper-threading should only be done as a last resort to seek absolute maximum performance from the CPU.

In some cases, disabling the KPTI protections for the Linux Kernel can increase performance by 10-15%. It is important to note the ramification making this modification can have. This modification is only recommended for systems that absolutely require the best performance and are not connected to the internet.

- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meltdown_\(security_vulnerability\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meltdown_(security_vulnerability))
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spectre_\(security_vulnerability\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spectre_(security_vulnerability))

Disabling KPTI protections can be done by adding the lines below to your `/etc/default/grub` file at `GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX_DEFAULT=""`

```
pti=off spectre_v2=off lltf=off nospec_store_bypass_disable no_stf_barrier
```

After modifying the `grub` file, run the following command to update your configuration and reboot:

```
sudo update-grub
```