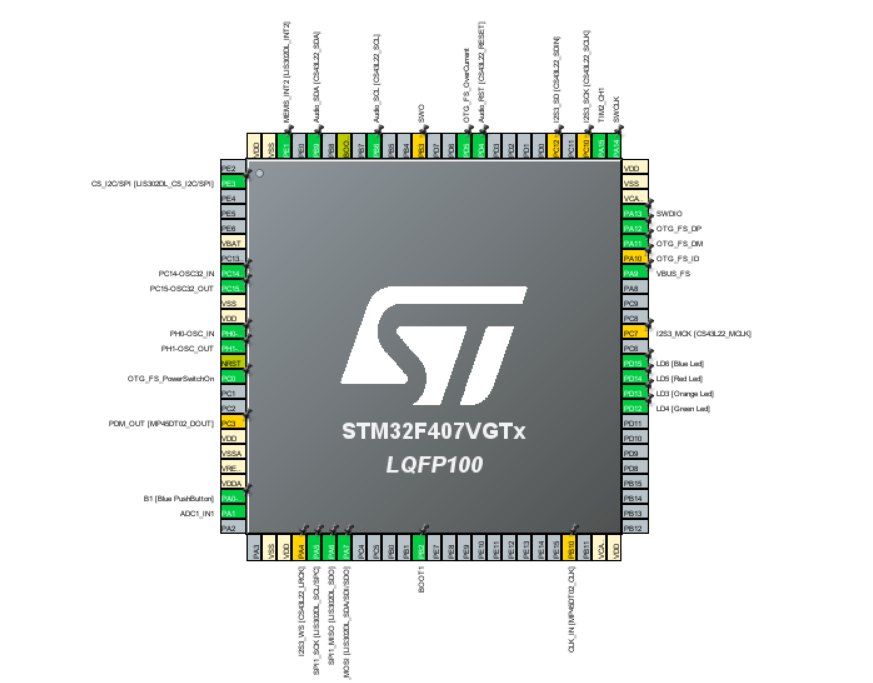
**Sampling:**

The current sampling method involves using the 12-bit ADC on the STM32F4 Discovery Board. The data is sampled using the built-in ADC and transmitted to a PC over serial using USB Full-Speed. Below is a screenshot of the pin configuration of the Discovery board:



The sampling rate is configured using the built-in timer TIM2 which has a clock speed of 84 MHz. The counter period has thus been configured to 700 to create a sampling rate of 120 ksps. This has all been done in the STM32F407\_ADC file saved under the ADC folder.

The sampled data is read using another Python script called SerialReader.py which reads in the raw integers, formats them to be legible, and saves them to an output.txt file. This script is also saved under the ADC folder.

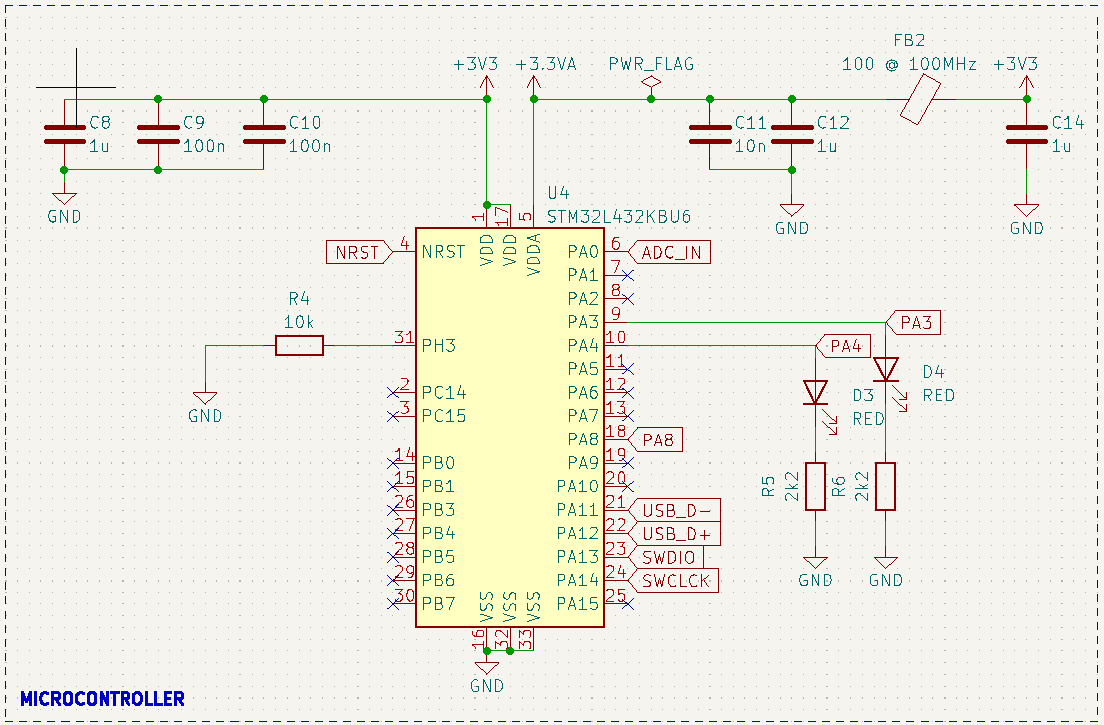
The connections between the Discovery board and the radar and amplifier work as follows:

The radar is wired using a leftover Veroboard from last year which connects the CDM324 to the JYVA2 amplifier. The output of the amplifier is connected to pin PA1 on the Discovery board which has been configured to be the ADC input. The Veroboard is also connected to 5V and GND on the Discovery board.

The data stored in the output.txt file is then visualised using the spectrogram in the Plots.ipynb script. This plots a normal spectrogram as well as a Gaussian Smoothed spectrogram for visualisation of the data.

**PCB**

The PCB was designed to include the amplification circuitry as well as the sampling circuitry. The sampling is done using an STM32L4 chip which has a 12-bit ADC. The circuitry for this PCB looks as follows:



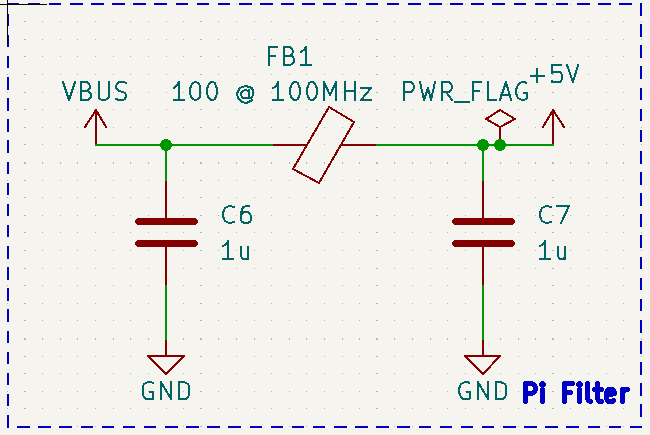
This was designed using the tutorials from Phil’s Lab as a reference. The two tutorials used are:

His basic PCB design guide: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aVUqaB0IMh4>

His RF PCB design guide: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=14_jh3nLSsU&t=1499s>

The system is powered using USB which has ESD protection which was also designed using guidance from the RF PCB design guide. The 5V from the USB is dropped down to 3V3 using a voltage regulator (Phil’s Lab uses it in his basic PCB design guide) which is used to power the microcontroller.

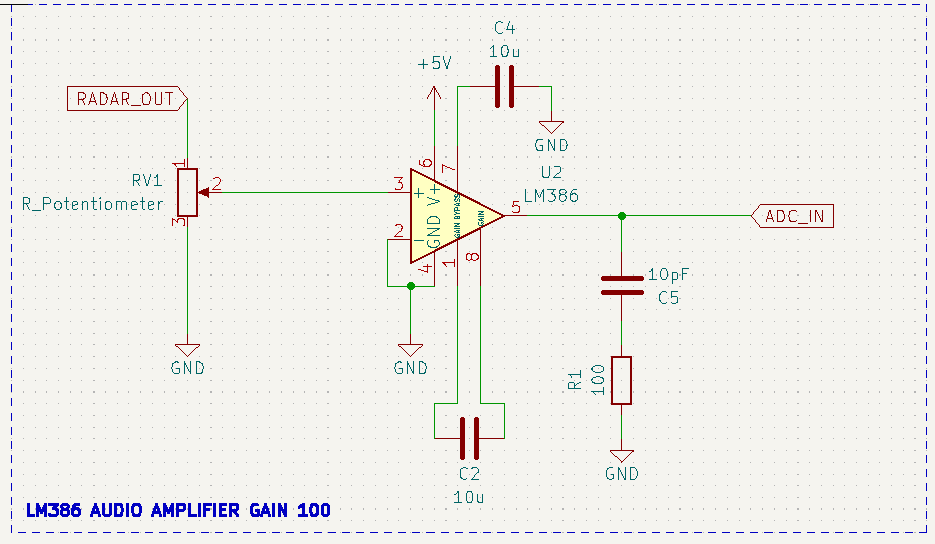
The 5V used to power the radar goes through a Pi Filter which is mentioned by Phil’s Lab in various videos.



This Pi filter is supposed to decrease the power supply noise from the USB.

The amplifier circuit was designed to replicate the LM386 amplifier module recommended by Butterfield in <https://blog.durablescope.com/post/BuildASpeedCameraAndTrafficLogger/>.

This is the amplifier module being replicated: <https://www.diyelectronics.co.za/store/audio/1943-lm386-audio-amplifier-module-200x-gain.html>



**Preliminary Testing Setup**

A preliminary testing setup using the Raspberry Pi 4, STM32F4 Discovery Board, JYVA2 and the CDM324 is being designed to be used while waiting for the PCB to arrive. This setup will be powered by a USB power which was selected using information from: <https://www.powerbankexpert.com/best-raspberry-pi-power-bank/>. The selected power bank is: <https://www.takealot.com/romoss-30000mah-sense-8-portable-powerbank/PLID91262824?gad_source=1&gclid=Cj0KCQjwq86wBhDiARIsAJhuphlU8R9r_vR3qNQwqa36rNNXkwlNft8lyQeLt2XboAPI-klBbQuyImAaAgEkEALw_wcB&gclsrc=aw.ds>.