

# Audio Transmission And Reception over RF

Final MTP Phase-II

Electronic Systems

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under the guidance of

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Jun 30 ,2020

# Introduction

- ① Access for gradually tapered spaces like ground tunnels and enemy occupied buildings is very difficult.
- ② For solving this problem, a camera and audio receiver is mounted on trained animal.
- ③ Camera captures the images and sends back to the control center.
- ④ Control center sends the audio command to the animal via transmitter to receiver.
- ⑤ Trained animal performs the action as per command



Image Source: IITB EE Communication lab documents

# Basic Audio Trans-Receiver

## Block Diagram

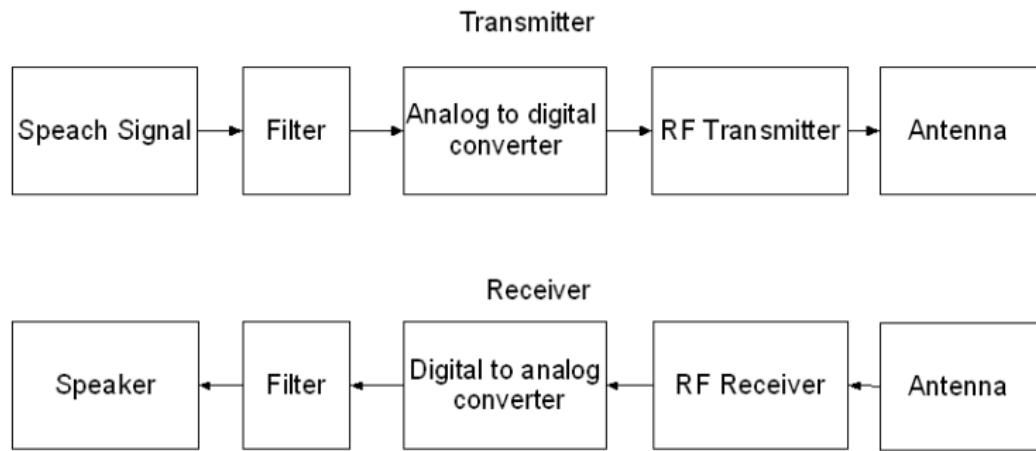


Figure: Audio on RF

# Motivation

## Problem??

- ① ADC Resolution: 12bits (Need 2 bytes to store the sampled value)
- ② Considering ADC sampling rate 8000 samples/sec
- ③ For 100 samples, capturing time is :  $12.5 \text{ msec}$  ( $100 \times 125 \mu \text{ sec}$ )
- ④ Considering RF data Transmitting bit Rate (symbol rate): 50 kbps
- ⑤ If consider 14 bytes RF frame overheads then time required to transmit one RF packet :  $34.2 \text{ msec}$  [ $\frac{214 \times 8}{50000}$ ]
- ⑥ **Transmitting time > Sampled capturing time**

Real time data transmission is not possible

# Motivation

Solution??

- ① ADC Resolution: 12bits (Need 2 bytes to store the sampled value)
- ② Considering ADC sampling rate 8000 samples/sec
- ③ For 100 samples, capturing time is :  $12.5 \text{ msec}$  ( $100 \times 125 \mu \text{ sec}$ )
- ④ Considering RF data Transmitting bit Rate (symbol rate): 50 kbps
- ⑤ Apply compression technique and convert 16 bits data into 4 bits encoded signal.
- ⑥ If consider 14 bytes RF frame overheads then time required to transmit one RF packet :  $10.56 \text{ msec}$  [ $\frac{66 \times 8}{50000}$ ]
- ⑦ **Transmitting time < Sampled capturing time**

Real time data transmission is now possible

# Motivation

## Proposal

- ① For one to one data transfer from transmitter to receiver, symbol rate is required 200 kbps at 8000 sampling rate.
- ② Using the technique of **ADPCM**, same data can be transferred with symbol rate 50 kbps.
- ③ 75% reduction in communication data bit-rate for same performance.
- ④ Effective task handling and processor utilization is required during implementation.
- ⑤ Fast ADPCM encoder- decoder algorithm for ARM controller at lower operating speed.
- ⑥ Synchronization between transmitter and receiver.

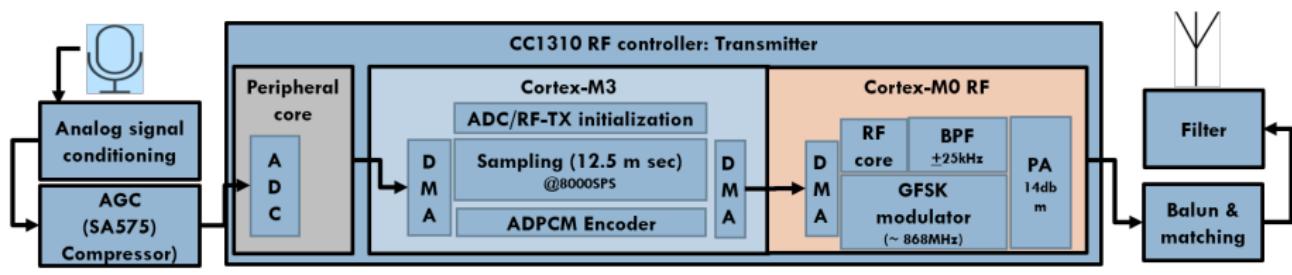
# MTP Phase-2 Activities

Completed

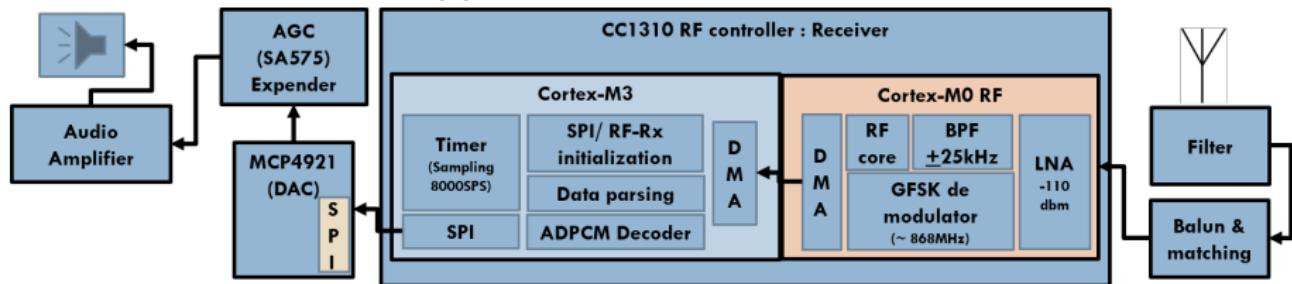
- ① ADPCM technique implementation and testing
- ② Implementation and testing at higher sampling rate (8kSPS)
- ③ Synchronization between transmitter and receiver
- ④ DAC interface with higher sampling
- ⑤ MIC interface and signal conditioning
- ⑥ Speaker interface with audio amplifier
- ⑦ Simulation and Prototype development
- ⑧ Design calculation and costing
- ⑨ Schematic design and BOM creation
- ⑩ Schematic design with automatic gain controller.
- ⑪ Testing and troubleshooting
- ⑫ Reporting, documentation and version control

# System Block Diagram

## Transmitter - Receiver



(a) Audio on RF Transmission



(b) Audio on RF Reception

# Hardware Block Diagram

## Transmitter

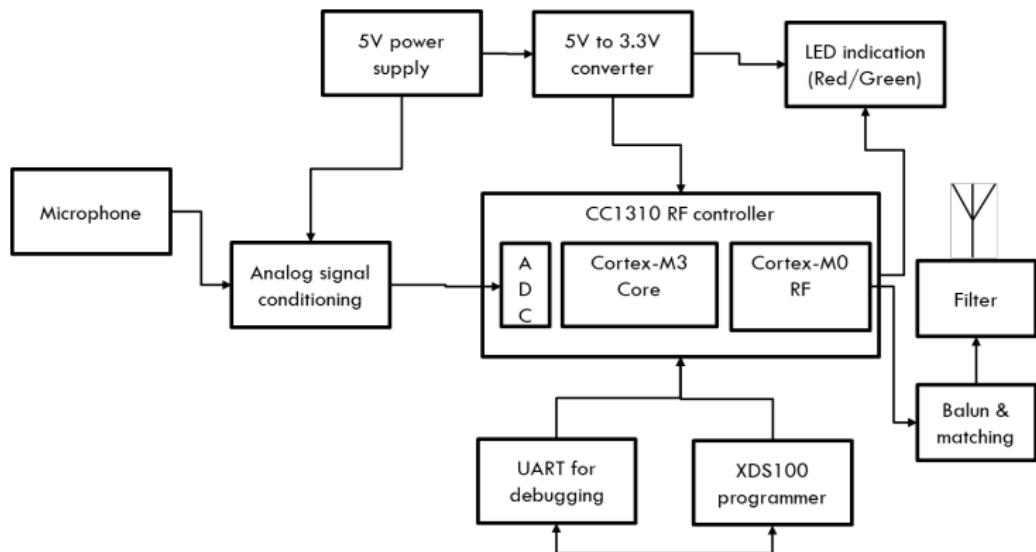


Figure: Audio on RF Transmission

# Hardware Block Diagram

## Receiver

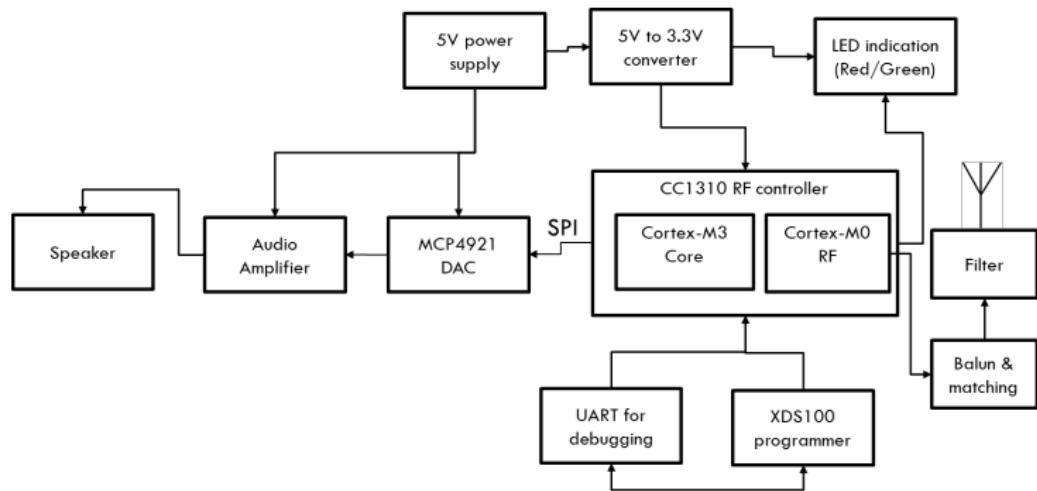


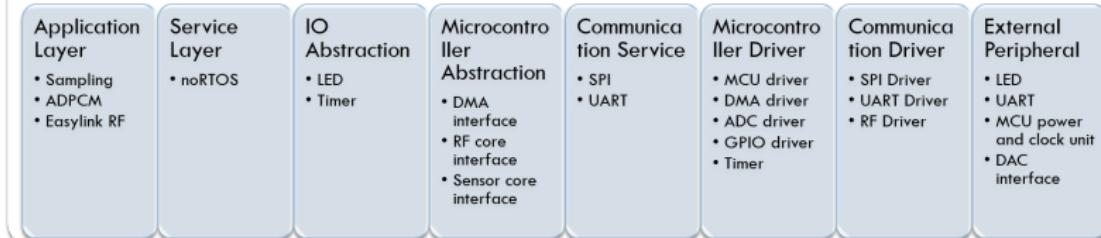
Figure: Audio on RF Reception

# Software Architecture

## Transmitter and Receiver

- ① For Radio interface **RF Simplelink proprietary TI library** is used.
- ② **ADPCM** technique is used for data compression and expansion.
- ③ **noRTOS** for avoiding extra processor overheads.
- ④ **DMA ping pong** mechanism for peripheral data transmission for better processor utilization.
- ⑤ **SmartRF studio** for RF command configuration.
- ⑥ Simultaneous processing of RF , main and sensor core.

## Software Architecture



# RF Frame

## EasyLink API reference and Frame Structure

### RF Frame Transmission

- ① EasyLink layer is initialized by calling `EasyLink_init()`.
- ② TX is enabled by calling `EasyLink_transmitAsync()`
- ③ Entering TX can be immediate or scheduled
- ④ An Async operation can be cancelled with `EasyLink_abort()`

### RF Frame Reception

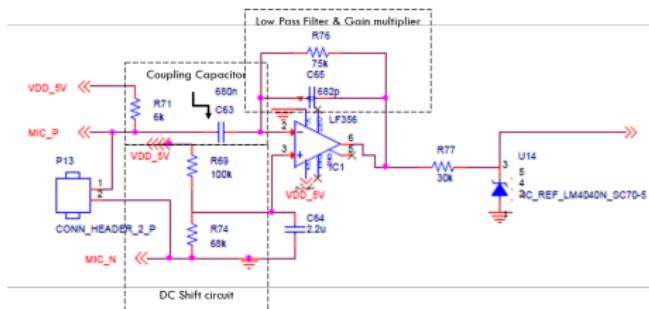
- ① EasyLink layer is initialized by calling `EasyLink_init()`.
- ② RX is enabled by calling `EasyLink_receiveAsync()`
- ③ Entering RX can be immediate or scheduled
- ④ An Async operation can be cancelled with `EasyLink_abort()`

Preamble	Syncword	Length	Address	Seq no	Code	Index	CRC
4B	4B	1B	1B	2B	50B	2B	2B

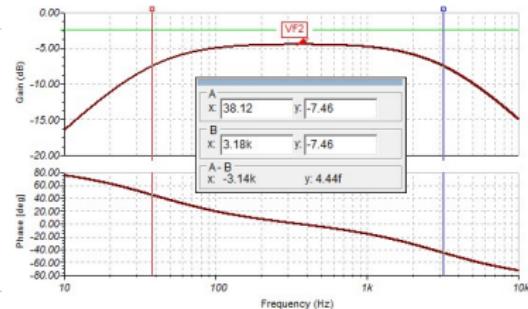
# Analog Signal Conditioning

## Schematic

- ① Input coupling capacitor for DC blocking and passing signal above freq 40 Hz
- ② A low pass filter of cutoff frequency 3 Khz in feedback circuit.
- ③ A 2V DC shift for uni-polar analog signal detection



(a) Mic Interfacing

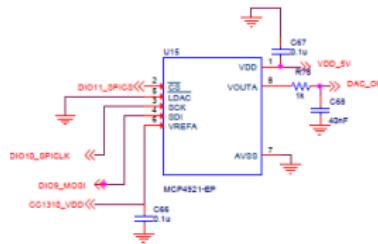


(b) Frequency Response

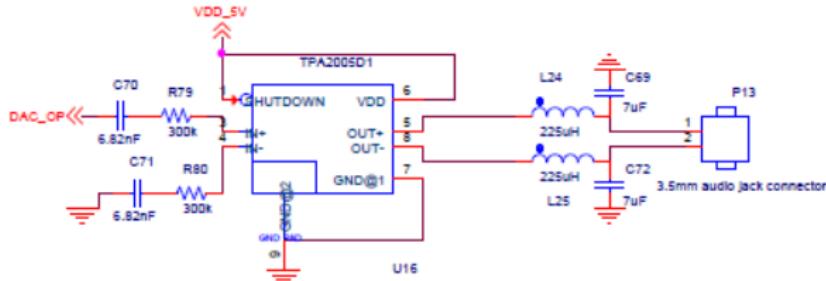
# Audio Amplifier and LC Filter

## Schematic

- ① 12 bits resolution DAC with fast settling time  $4.5 \mu\text{ sec}$
- ② TPA2005D1 Class D audio amplifier as audio driver with unity gain.
- ③ Audio amplifier and LC filter for pass-band frequency range 75 Hz to 4 kHz



(a) MCP4921 Interface

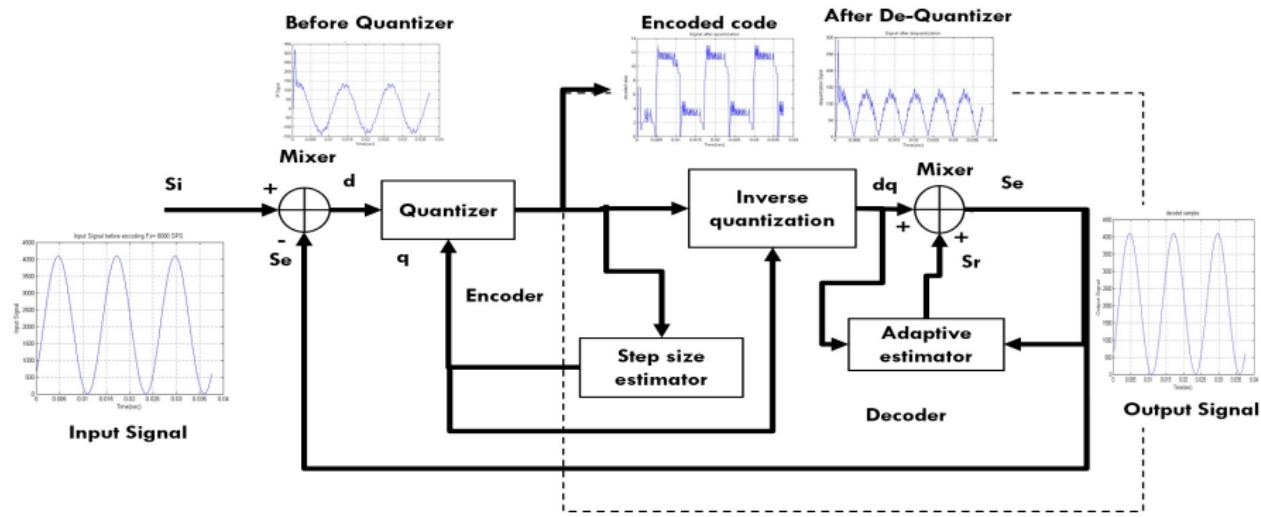


(b) Audio amplifier and LC filter

# Adaptive Differential Pulse Code Modulation Technique

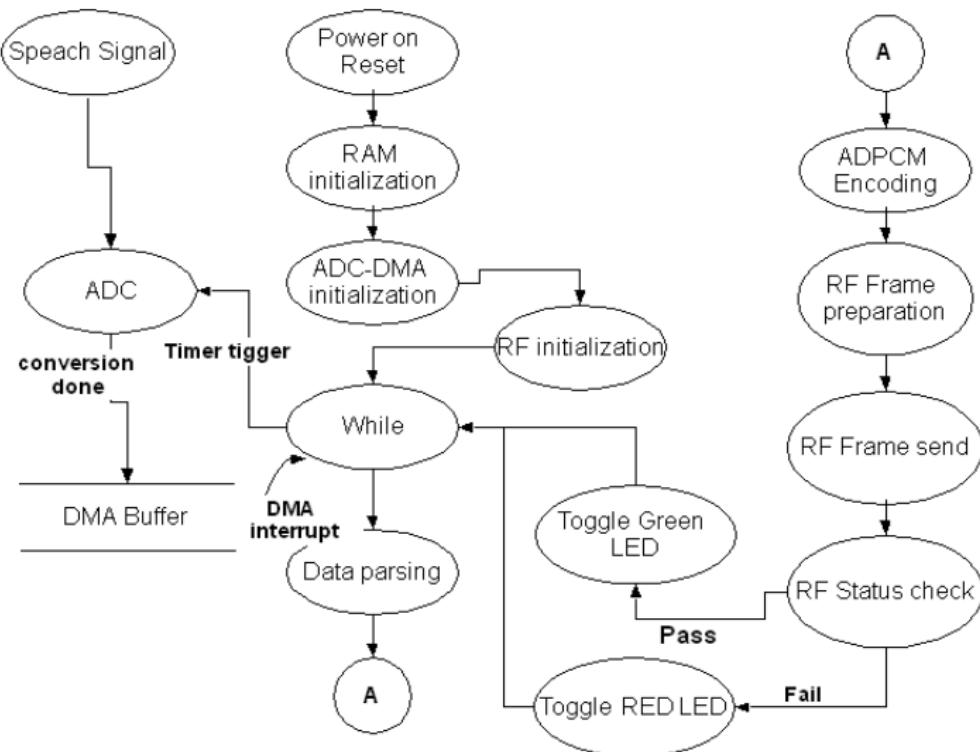
## Code Generation and Decoding

- ① Inbuilt decoder in encoder logic
- ② Index and size of quantization is fixed in a table during the initialization.
- ③ Synchronization between encoder and decoder.



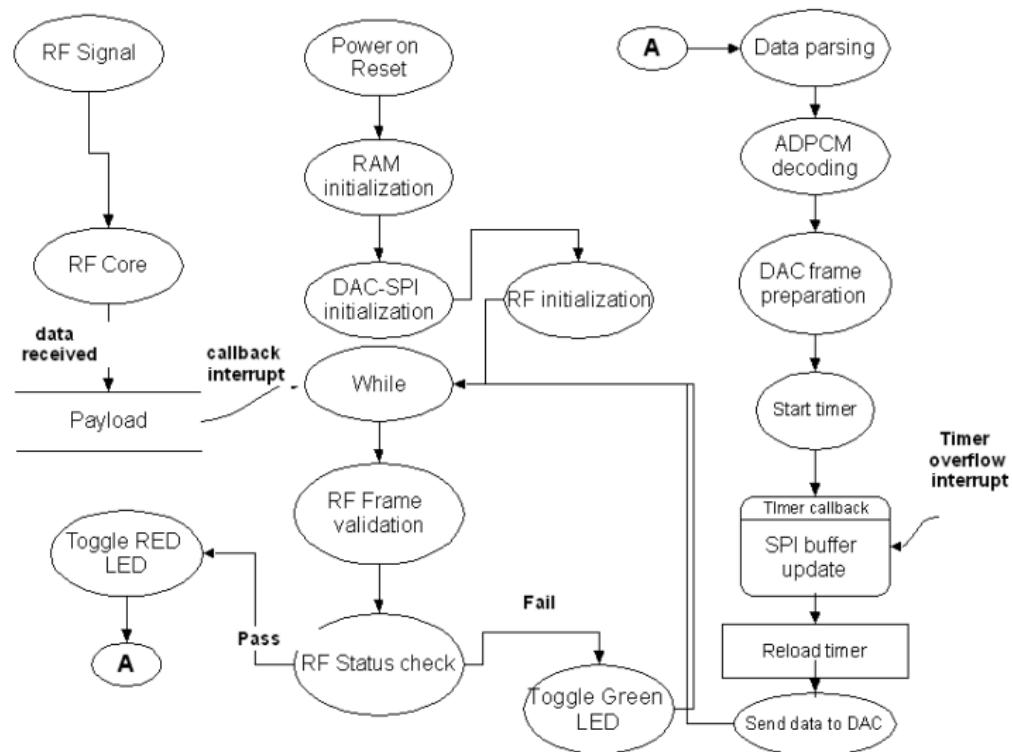
# Data Flow Diagram

## Transmitter



# Data Flow Diagram

## Receiver



# Firmware Memory Utilization

## Transmitter and Receiver

Name	Origin	Length	Used	Unused	% Utilization
FLASH	00000000	00020000	0000ae4a	000151b6	34%
SRAM	20000000	00005000	000019b0	00003650	32%

Table: Transmitter :CC1310 Memory utilization

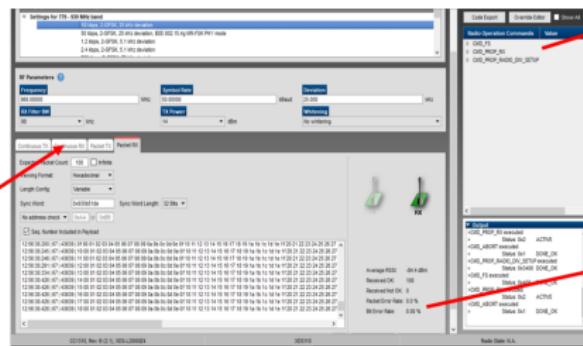
Name	Origin	Length	Used	Unused	% Utilization
FLASH	00000000	00020000	0000b02e	00014fd2	34%
SRAM	20000000	00005000	00001a50	000035b0	33%

Table: Receiver :CC1310 Memory utilization

# RF Range Test

Tested In Phase-1

- ① Testing is done on uncompressed signal (Without ADPCM)
- ② Able to detect signal up to -84.4 dbm as received signal strength indicator
- ③ Radio configuration and data testing has been done via **SmartRF studio** on fixed data stream.



Frequency: 868Mhz  
Symbol rate: 50kbps  
Deviation: 25 KHz  
Rx filter BW: 96 kHz  
Tx power : 14 dBm

Radio operation commands:

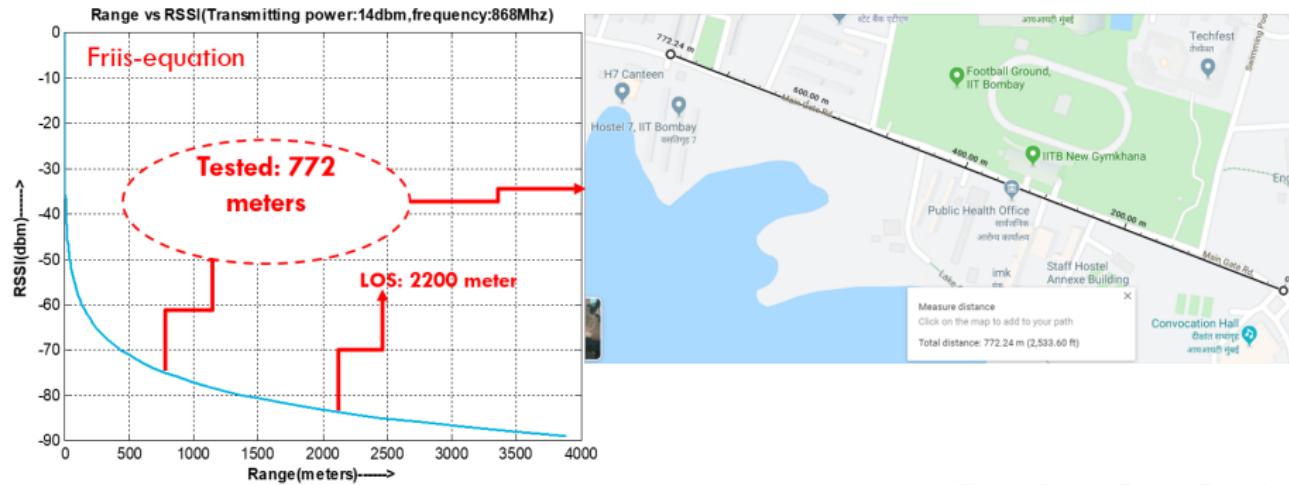
1. CMD\_FS
2. CMD\_PROP\_RX
3. CMD\_PROP\_RADIO\_DEV\_SETUP

Average RSSI: -84.4 dBm  
Received OK: 100  
Received not OK: 0  
Packet error rate: 0.0%  
Bit error rate: 0.00%

# RF Range Test

Tested In Phase-1

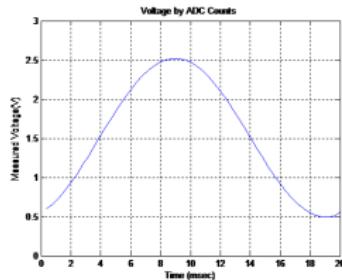
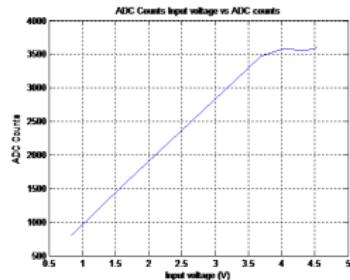
- ① Range has been checked **H7 Canteen and convocation hall** inside IITB campus.
- ② Testing has been done via **SmartRF studio** on fixed data stream.
- ③ Google map and GPS error is excluded in range value



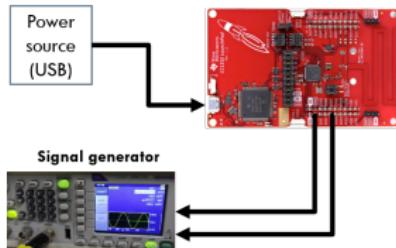
# Test Setup

## Analog Input vs ADC output

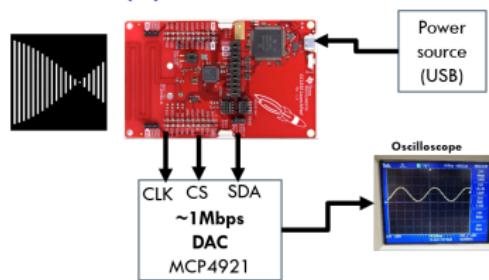
- ① 12 bits ADC resolution with internal ref voltage 4.3V.
- ② Fast ADC conversion time :  $5 \mu\text{seconds}$



(a) ADC with DC



(b) ADC with AC



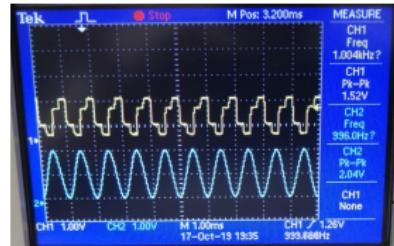
# Prototype Testing

## Transmitter Analog Input vs Receiver DAC output

- ① Data captured at ADC sampling frequency 4kHz without delta modulation.

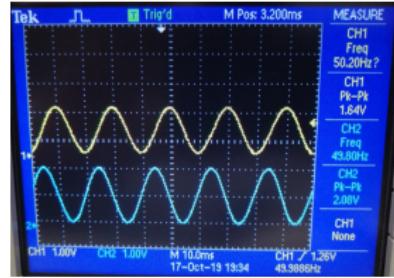
- ② ADC Input frequency: 1kHz @  $2V_{PP}$

- ③ DAC output frequency: 1.004kHz @  $1.52V_{PP}$



- ① ADC Input frequency: 50Hz @  $2V_{PP}$

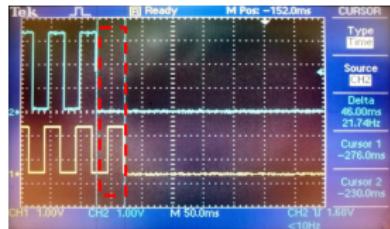
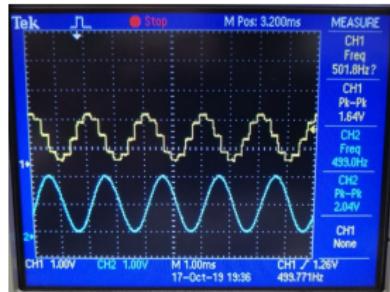
- ② DAC output frequency: 50.2Hz @  $1.64V_{PP}$



# Prototype Testing

## Transmitter Analog Input vs Receiver DAC output

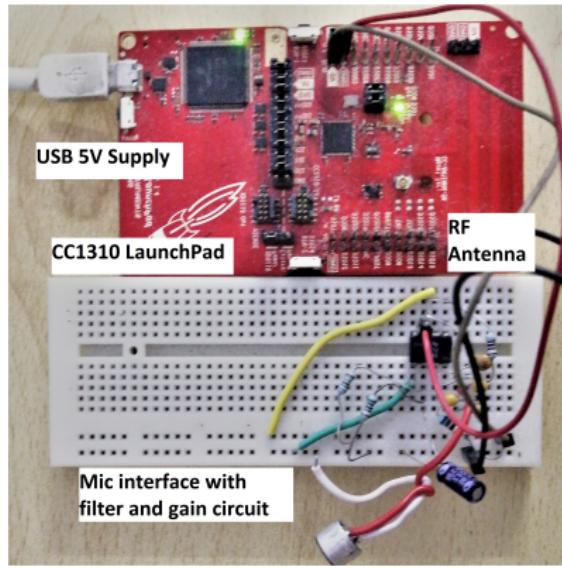
- ① Data captured at ADC sampling frequency 4kHz without delta modulation.
- ② ADC Input frequency: 500Hz @  $2V_{PP}$
- ③ DAC output frequency: .502kHz @  $1.64V_{PP}$
- ④ Input to output delay is 46 msec @4kSPS sampling rate.
- ⑤ Measured delay is improved up-to 30 msec in Phase 2 by increasing sampling rate @8kSPS.



# Hardware Prototype

## Transmitter

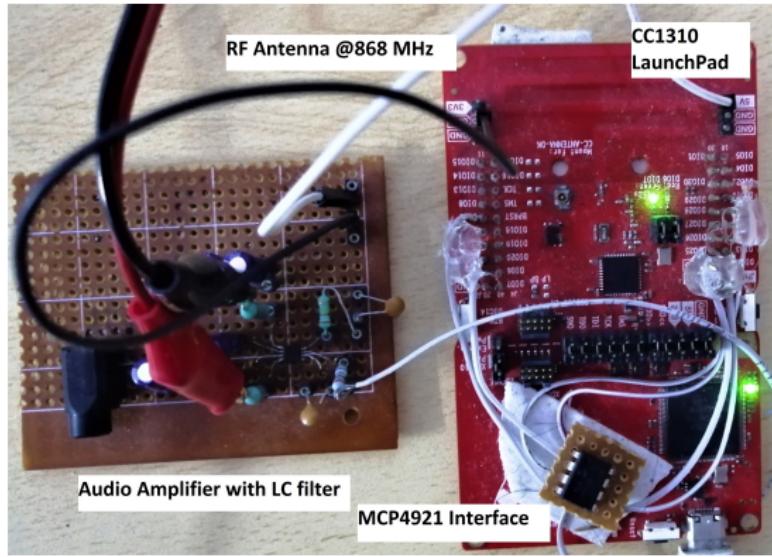
- ① Final prototype with audio input and delta modulation encoder.
- ② LED is indicating the healthiness of communication
- ③ Power supply is given by USB power bank.



# Hardware Prototype

## Receiver

- ① Final prototype with audio output and delta modulation decoder.
- ② LED is indicating the healthiness of communication
- ③ Power supply is given by USB power bank.



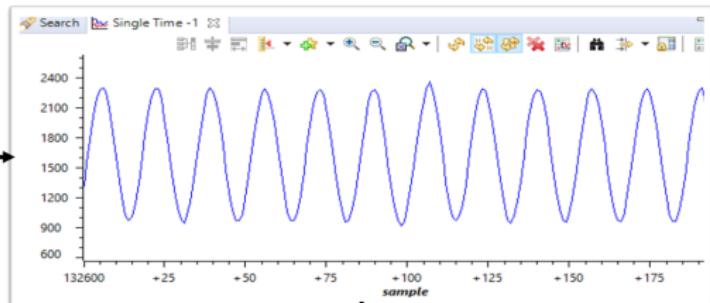
# Modular Testing

Transmitter: signal before encoder vs Receiver : signal after decoder

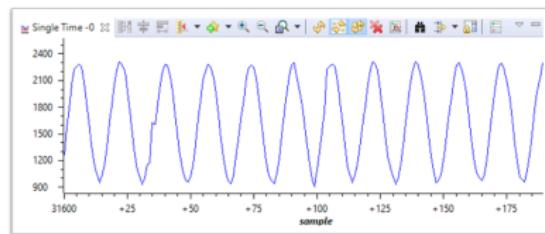
- ① ADC and DAC sampling rate is 8KSPS.
- ② Delta modulation is implemented during testing
- ③ Results are captured on CCS IDE developed by TI.



Input Injection from PC 3.5mm jack



Receive Samples after ADPCM decoding



Transmitter ADC Samples before ADPCM encoding

# BOM and Costing

## Transmitter

- ① Total cost of electronics is coming approximately **10.38\$**.
- ② Cost is calculated as reference of DigiKey price from quantity 500 to 4K as per applicable.
- ③ Mechanical, PCB , Antenna , battery cost is excluded

Quantity	Parts	Cost (\$)
1	LS L296-P2Q2-1 RLED	0.11821
1	LS LPL296-J2L2-25 GLED	0.11821
1	BLM18HE152SN1 Inductor	0.06619
1	LF356 Opamp	0.297
1	CC1310F128RGZT	4.8564
1	TPS79601DR	2.3403
1	LM4040N	0.5292
1	32.768kHz Xtal	0.77
1	24MHz Xtal	0.77
27	capacitors	0.04131
11	Resistors	0.01474
6	Indicators	0.4662

# BOM and Costing

## Receiver

- ① Total cost of electronics is coming approximately **12.04\$**.
- ② Cost is calculated as reference of DigiKey price from quantity 500 to 4K as per applicable.
- ③ Mechanical, PCB , Antenna , battery cost is excluded

Quantity	Parts	Cost (\$)
1	LS L296-P2Q2-1 RLED	0.11821
1	LS LPL296-J2L2-25 GLED	0.11821
1	BLM18HE152SN1 Inductor	0.06619
1	TPA2005D1	0.35
1	CC1310F128RGZT	4.8564
1	TPS79601DR	2.3403
1	MCP4921EP	1.49
1	32.768kHz Xtal	0.77
1	24MHz Xtal	0.77
1	3.5mm audio jack connector	0.4832
31	capacitors	0.0474
9	Resistors	0.0121
8	Indicators	0.6216

# Conclusion

- A prototype proof of concept is developed for audio transmission and reception.
- Delta modulation technique is implemented for utilizing same channel bandwidth (Symbol rate 50 kbps) with higher sampling rate (8kSPS).
- Hardware filter implementation for noise suppression.
- Prototype is tested up-to 750 meters line of sight at 14dbm power transmission via mono-pole PCB antenna
- Proprietary protocol to synchronize the transmitter and receiver during delta modulation
- Smart processor handling for effective utilization

## Future Work

- Interfacing with automatics gain controller (companding circuit) and testing
- Can be replaced the DAC MCP4921 and driver circuit with **codec circuit** for better voice quality and noise suppression.
- High power and high efficient antenna designing to communicate between transmitter and receiver.
- Forward error correction (FEC) mechanism for frame auto correction for long range communication.
- PCB layout and product development testing with new hardware.

Q & A ??

Thank You!!!