

zed-audio-dsp

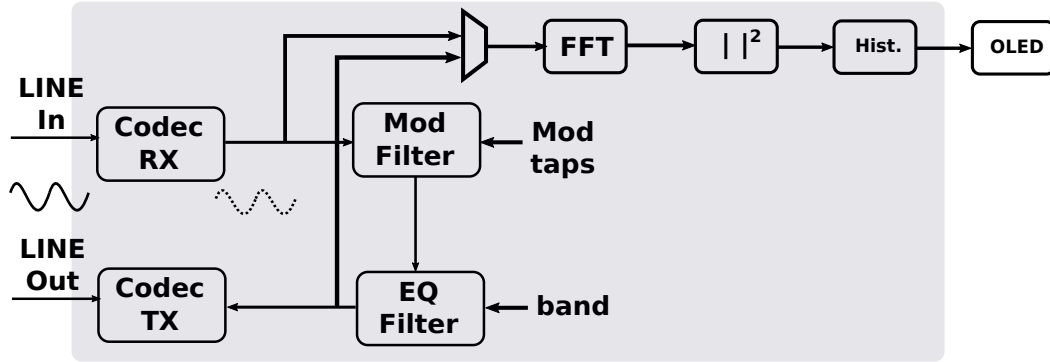
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1 System



Bloc design

All processing is real time and synchronous to the input stream. The initial data rate is 1.152 Gb/s (much more than needed), we reduce it to a 24 kHz (a little more than needed), which means our internal rate is now 576 kB/s. Data rate reduction is done using a CIC decimation filter.

The modulation filter as well as the EQ filter are controlled from the User Interface.

The FFT processes either the direct RX input or the output signal. This allows to visualize the effect of the modulation & the EQ filters. Switching is done in real time on user specs.

The resulting power spectrum is converted to histogram & displayed on the onboard OLED display. The display is 128x32 pixel wide, which in our case gives a spectral resolution of 187.5 Hz on the display, which is more than decent. The internal data stream obviously needs a final interpolation, this is done by a CIC interpolation filter, feeding a 1.152 Gb/s stream to the TX side. The CIC interpolation filter is strictly symmetrical to the CIC decimation filter.

1.1 CIC filters

CIC filter being defined by R, M, N parameters where

- R : decimation/interpolation factor
- M : time delay, can either be 1 or 2 cycle
- N : number of stages

To reduce the initial rate from 1.152 Gb/s we fix $R = 128$.

Both the interpolation & decimation filters are comprised of a N stages of integration filters & comb filters.

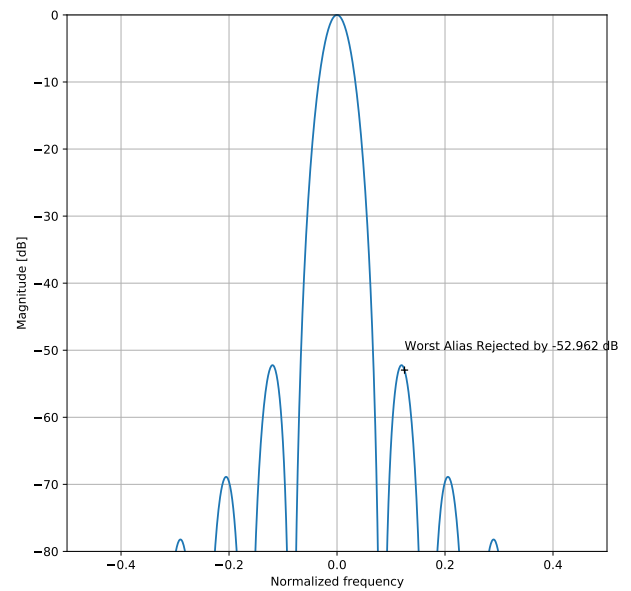
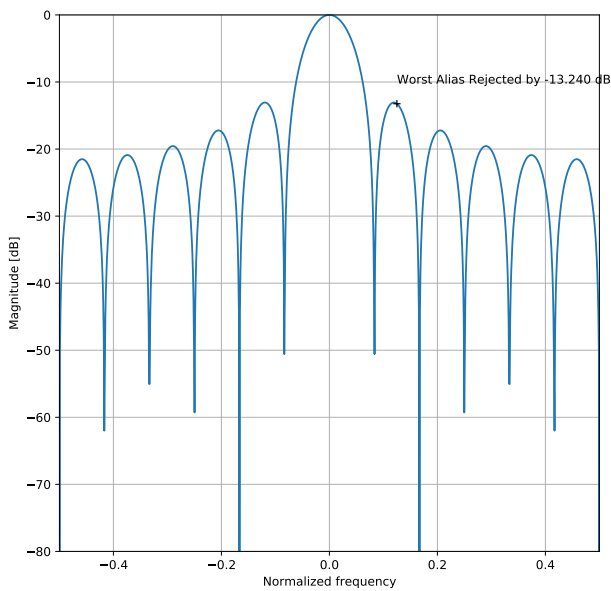
The `$git/dsp/cic.py` Python script can plot the frequency response of a given CIC filter:

```
$git/dsp/cic.py R=4 M=1 N=12
```

```
$git/dsp/cic.py R=8 M=2 N=4
```

- an integrator stage is defined as $H(z) = \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$
- a comb stage is defined as $H(z) = 1 - z^{-M}$
- total CIC filter response is therefore $H(z) = \left| \frac{1-z^{-M}}{1-z^{-1}} \right|^N$
- the total magnitude response is approximated by $H(\nu) = \left| \frac{\sin(RM\pi\nu)}{RM\sin(\pi\nu)} \right|^N$
- the worst alias is encountered at frequency $\nu = \frac{3}{2MR}$

Increasing N (number of stages) increases the filter performance:



Comparing a CIC decimation filter with $N=2$ stages, the Increasing the number of stages to $N=8$ improves the worst alias rejection to -53 dB

We fix $N = 8$ in our case, not to consume too much resources. This will give a rejection of -53 dB for the worst alias ever encountered.

We introduce a compensation filter (in the form of an FIR filter) to compensate for the $f(\nu) = \frac{\sin(\nu)}{\nu}$ shape of the CIC frequency response (as seen in previous plot).

If we do not compensator for the CIC response, the entire bandwidth becomes almost unusable.

The compensation filter response is the exact inverse of the CIC filter response $G(z) = \frac{1}{H(z)}$ in the output frequency domain.

1.2 CIC compensation filter

The CIC compensation filter is designed using the python script `$git/dsp/cic-compensator.py`.

```
$git/dsp/cic-compensator.py R=4 M=1 N=12
$git/dsp/cic-compensator.py R=8 M=2 N=4
```

CIC filter compensation will be implemented in both the decimation & the interpolation filter, using Xilinx's optimized FIR filter IP core.

1.3 FFT Histogram

The Histogram IP core converts the power spectrum from the

1.4 CIC compensation filter

The CIC compensation filter is designed using the python script `$git/dsp/cic-compensator.py`.

```
$git/dsp/cic-compensator.py R=4 M=1 N=12
$git/dsp/cic-compensator.py R=8 M=2 N=4
```

1.5 FFT Histogram

The Histogram IP core converts the power spectrum from the magnitude IP core to a histogram to be displayed on the OLED.

It is a simple mapping of the resulting power spectrum to a 2D array (X,Y) describing the power spectrum along a frequency axis.

2 Simulation

Install ghdl to easily simulate modules that come with a testbench:

```
git clone https://github.com/ghdl/ghdl
cd ghdl
./configure
make
sudo make install
```

Once this is done, you can safely simulate a module that comes with a testbench by using *make* in its `sim` folder. For example:

```
cd $git/ip/adau1761/sim
make
```