

CMPE245
Sept. 7

Sept. 7.

Note: 1^o Homework (RF module
is RF Work in Progress)

Due today Inspection
in Class.

Homework (1st) Due A Week
from Today. Write C/C++,
OR Python to Implement
LISA Algorithm (Phase I)

Such that:

1^o Console Input from user
to Select No. of Bytes
for Synchronization.

For Example: 16 Bytes or
32 Bytes.

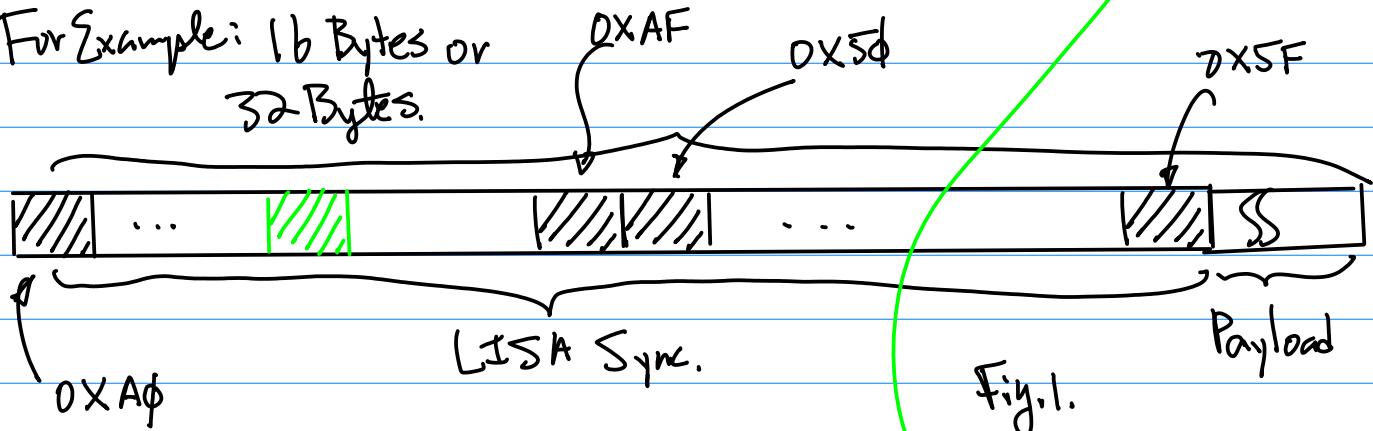


Fig.1.

2^o Note in the future (phase II)

We would like to Extend this Implementation
to Allow a Single Byte (as "Green")
in Fig.1. Matching to the LISA
Sync Field to Establish Synchronization.

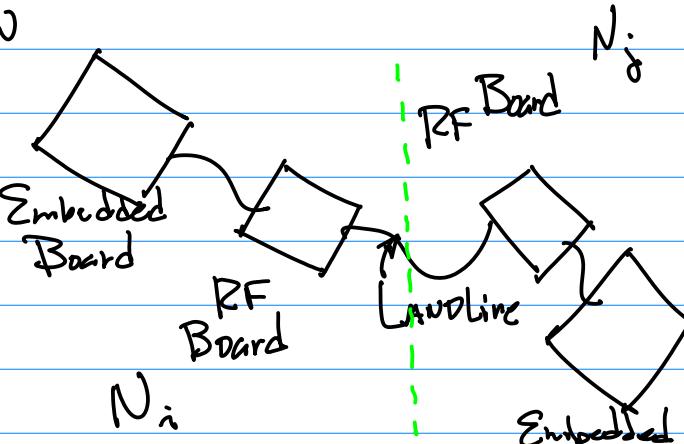
3^o Payload: First Name + Last Name
4 Digits ID + CMPE245 + SJSU

Print the payload message.

Note: Python Implementation on
Jetson Nano, OR R-pie 3 B+ only,
you can do the same.

Note: This homework is for Laptop Based
Implementation.

Based on the Homework (Today, RF Board)
we will continue with "Landline"
Testing Capability.



Example: Ref from the Class

github, ID : 2018F-104 ~

Observation 1: The Minimum Number of Bytes to establish Synchronization is 1. Therefore $\frac{1}{32}$ Bytes for the Sync. \rightarrow

$$\eta = \frac{\text{No. of Bytes to Establish Sync.}}{\text{Total Number of Bytes (32)}} \dots (1)$$

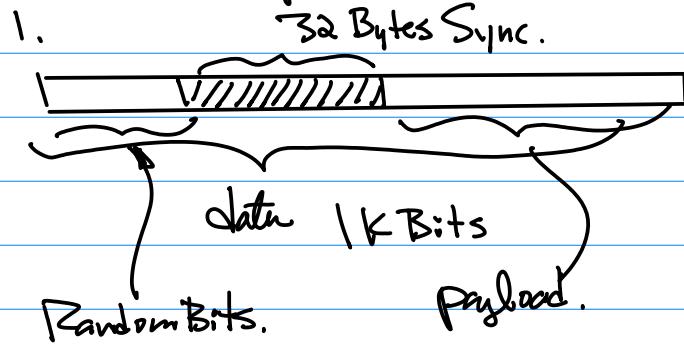
Note: In Software Defined Radio, we can change η (Confidence Level) to trade the quality for Speed if it is allowed.

In Cognitive Radio Design, we would like to have this Ability.

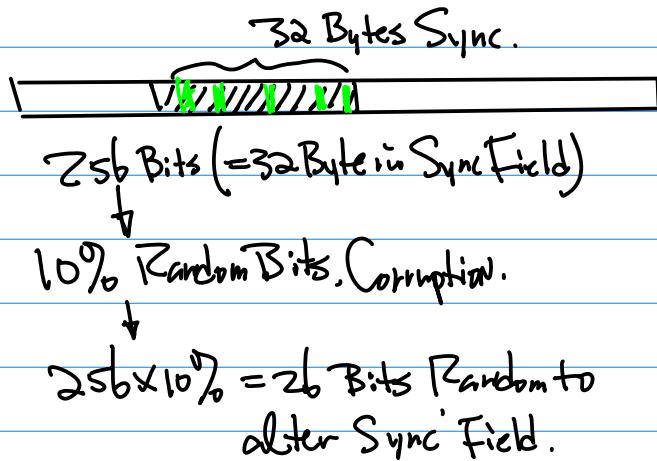
Observation 2: "Linear" Characteristics is from the fact LISA Index is defined from D to F with Linear increment. And "Invariant" Characteristic is due to the fact the ID Index, e.g. Ranging from 0 to F will allow the Algorithm to pinpoint to the Beginning of the payload.

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Example: Homework On LISA from the Class github.



2. Sync Field is Corrupted.



Generate Random Bits. (2b bits).

Use "XOR" Bitwise at Any Arbitrary Location within the Sync Field.

3. User Input for the No. of Bytes (as Confidence Level), then the Code will parse the input file with the Confidence Level to Establish Synchronization.

Sept. 12 (Monday)

Today's Topics: 1° LISA Homework Implementation. 2° Base Band Signal

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Example: LISA Implementation.

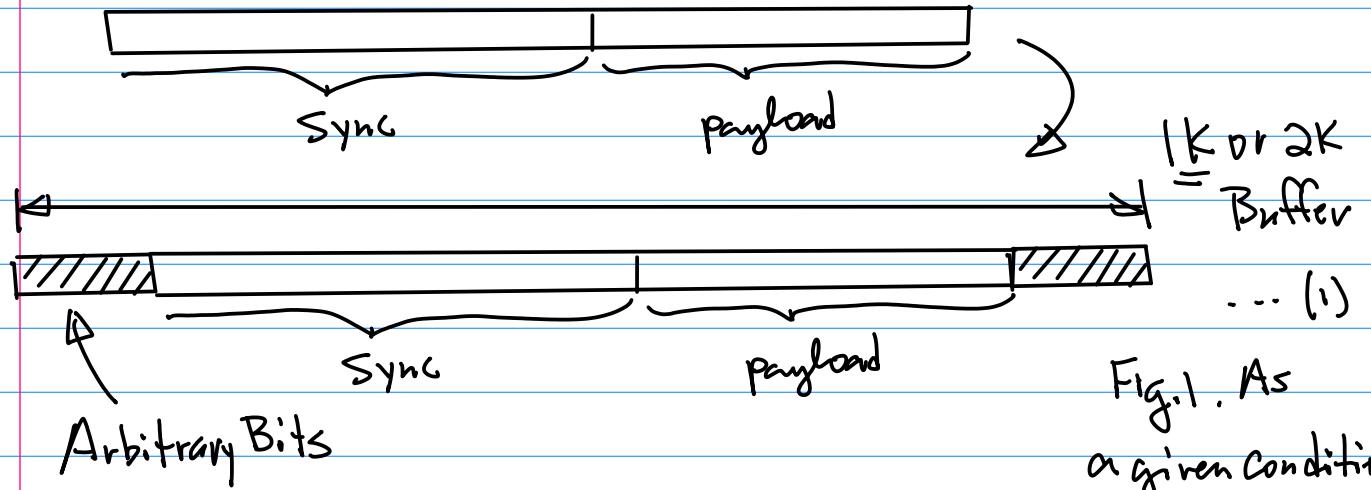
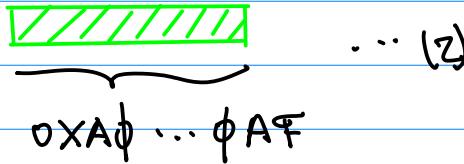


Fig.1. As
a given condition.

Step 2. Create a "mask" Template to Reflect
the matching size that you like



Step 3. Add Random Noise to Fig.1, then move (z) at
the beginning bit (1st Bit) of (1)^{mask}. Such as

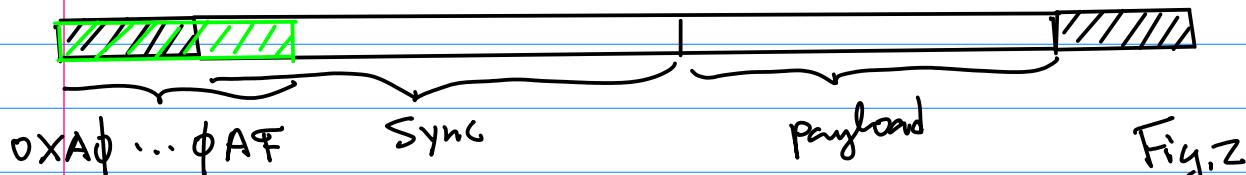


Fig.2
Check the matching result Between (1) (Black) and (2) (green)

if matched, then use the matching index to jump to the
1st Bit of the payload; O/w, Continue By shifting the
mask 1 bit to a newer location.

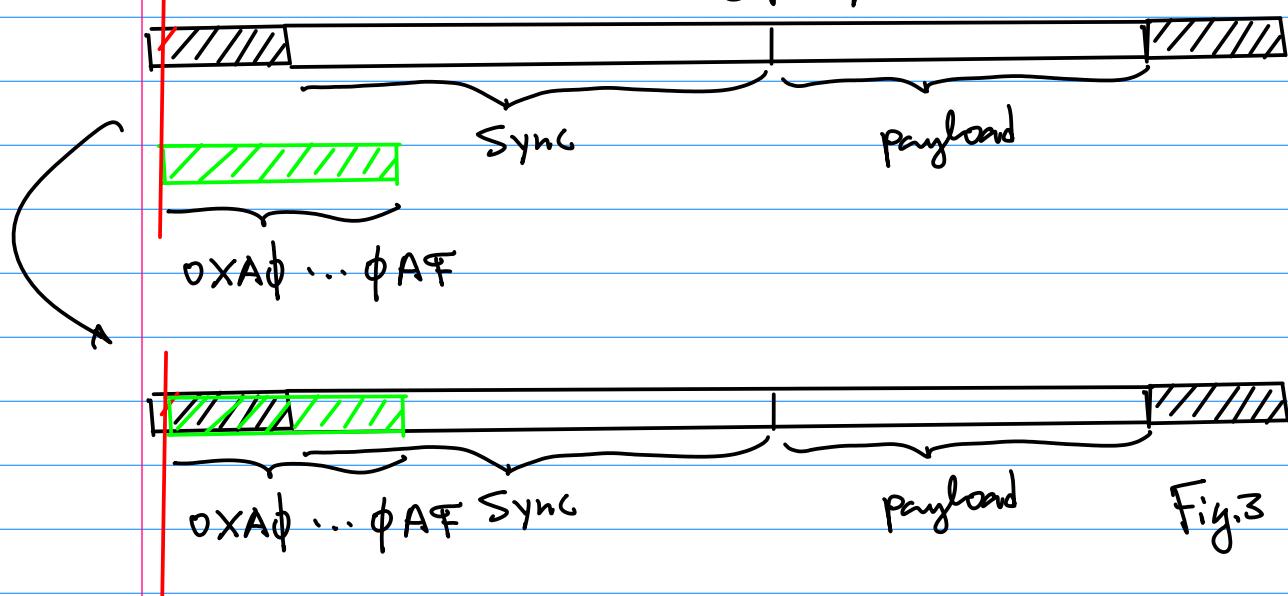


Fig.3

Perform matching operation similar as the one the previous step. If matching is confirmed, then jump to the 1st bit of the payload based on the matching index.

O/w. Continue this process (similar as the previous step) by shifting 1 additional bit to the newer position, repeat the matching process.

This process continues till the matching is found or the input Buffer (Data) is exhausted.

Note: In terms of the Implementation, we have an inner "for-loop" for the "green Region" in Fig.3

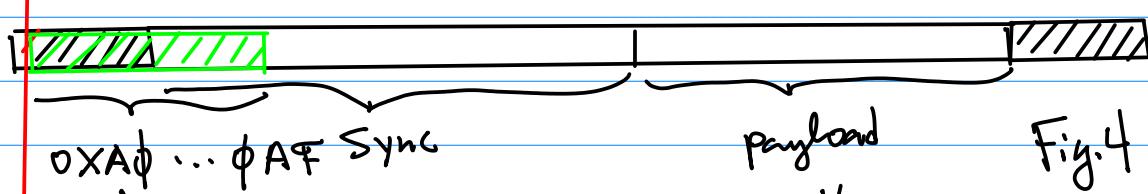


Fig.4

For-Loop for the matching (Inner Loop).

For the "Red Line" (Newer Position), we can have an outer "for-loop"

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The outer loop will continue till the matching is found or the entire Buffer is exhausted;

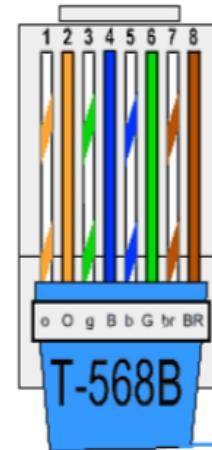
Note: Referente to Convolution (1b)

$$\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} h(k) g(n-k)$$

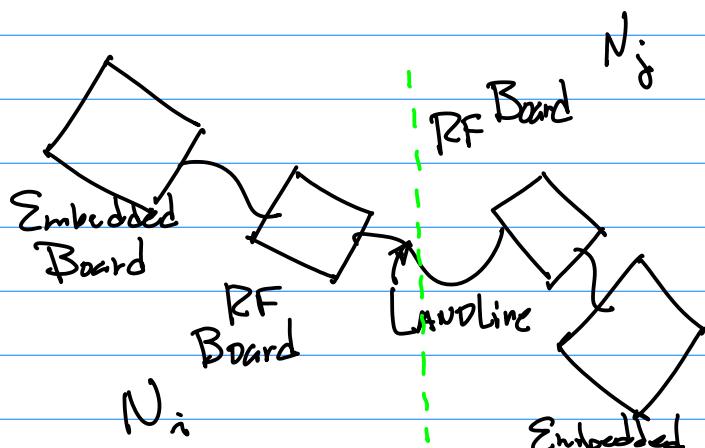
$\overline{\quad}$
Kernel (e.g. mask)

Its implementation is similar.

Note: 8 pos



Example: Landline Testing.



Select Pos 1. for Tx (P0.2)
 N_i
Select Pos 3. for Rx (P0.3)
 N_i
Pos 5. Gnd.

Build One Slide PPT. with this Photo, And Connectivity Table

Choose RJ-45 connector and CAT5 or Cat6 Cable for Landline.

GPIO is the protocol for the implementation (Not Ethernet).

Hardware Design — For UCI7664 P0.2 Output
Software Design — For NVDA NANO P0.3 Input
For NVDA NANO

Physical pin(s) of the J2 Connector

P1.JU	PDU.A	J2.JU
P1.31	ADU.5	J2.19
P0.2		J2.20
P0.3		J2.21
P0.21		J2.22
P0.22		J2.23
		P0.2-RED LED J2.24

2021F-109-II-not e-2021-11-10.pdf

Pin#
Pin#

3.3V	SV
GPIO2 (SDA1)	GND
GPIO3 (SCL1)	GND
GPIO4 (GPIO_GCLK)	GPIO14 (UART_TXD0)
GPIO17 (GPIO_GEN0)	GPIO15 (UART_RXD0)
GPIO27 (GPIO_GEN2)	GND
GPIO22 (GPIO_GEN3)	GPIO23 (GPIO_GEN4)
3.3V	GPIO24 (GPIO_GEN5)
GPIO19 (SPI0_MOSI)	GND
GPIO9 (SPI0_MISO)	GPIO25 (GPIO_GEN6)
GPIO11 (SPI0_CLK)	GPIO18 (GPIO_GEN7)
GND	GPIO26 (GPIO_GEN8)
ID_SD (I2C EEPROM)	GPIO07 (SPLICE1_N)
GPIOD	ID_SC (I2C EEPROM)

Note: J

Demo Example
Pin-32

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Homework Implementation.

Software Side { NXP LPC1769, or
LPC11xx
NVDA Jetson NAND

Prerequisite:

Hardware Side: Embedded System

Prototyping.

{ NXP LPC { 1769 ↓ Prototype Board. 2017F-102-lecLayout 2017-2-7.pdf
 | 11CZ4 C110NE Board-B from ebay.
 } NVDA NAND 2021F-114-gpio-nano-v2-h1-2021-10-20.pdf

Step 1. GPIO Sample Code

① Sample code from the github

{ NXP LPC1769 CMPE240-Adv-Microprocessors / 2018S-11-GPIO-2015-1-30.zip
 } NVDA NAND

④ Download LPC1769
Patch.
Build it.

② NXP Developer. www.nxp.com
Sign up as a developer.
Download, Install MCUXpresso.
③ Config the IDE (MCUXpresso).

C/C++ project Semihost CMPE240-Adv-Microprocessors / 1769 patch.zip

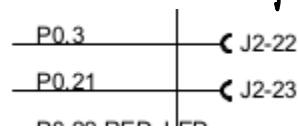
⑤ GPIO Sample code.

CMPE240-Adv-Microprocessors / 2018S-11-GPIO-2015-1-30.zip

To Run the test code, Be sure to have hardware Ready.

CMPE240-Adv-Microprocessors / 2018F / 2022F-101-notes-cmpe240-2022-09-12.pdf

LPCXpresso1769 CD revD(1).pdf — LPCXpresso LPC1769 CMSIS-DAP rev D.sch



Sept. 21. Due Oct. 3rd (Monday).

Note: 1^o Homework for LISA
on the target platform.

Objective:

1. To Implement LISA algorithm
on the target platform, e.g.
LPC1768, or NVDIA NAND.

2. To Establish Communication
Between Node i & Node j. By
Transmitting the following message:

"SJSU_CmpE245_FirstName_LastName_SID(4 Digits)" Submission is on
CANVAS.

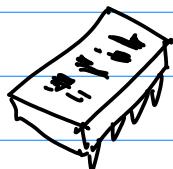
3. The Testing is Landline Testing.

Requirements:

1^o To have 2 Nodes Sync'd on the
Bit Rate, for Example 1 Kbps or
lower;

2^o. Landline Communication.

3^o. Provide LED for Debugging
Purpose, tied to GPIO Output
Port. Using "Toggle" or DIP S/W.



Submission:

1^o Source Code.

2^o Export Project Code for LPC1768
Board;

3^o No more than One Page

Reading Document;

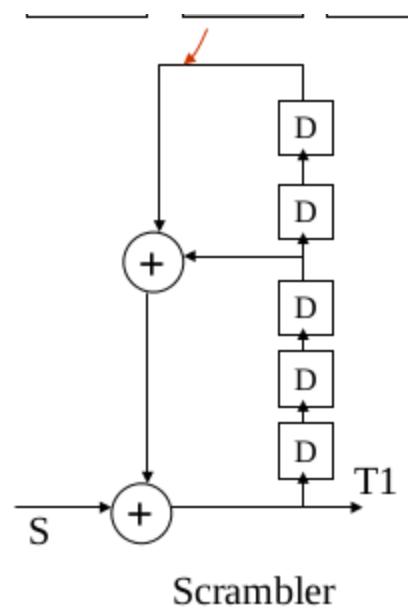
4^o photo of Your Testing Environment
(Testing System Setup).

5^o 10~15 Seconds Video Clips

that Shows the program is working

Note: please Bring your Board to
the Class on the 3rd for Quick
Show-and-tell;

Example: Scrambler/De-Scrambler
Design.



Requirements: 1. Design of the
Scrambler/De-scrambler is
Required. for Order N, odd

$N = 3, 5, 7, \dots, 13, \text{etc.}$

Design Steps for the Scrambler:

1. Divide the Delay Units (n) into 2 Banks. (By half)

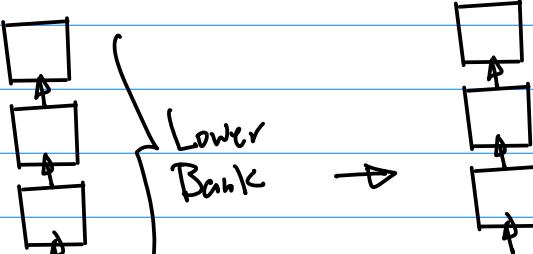
$$\frac{N}{2} \quad | \quad \begin{array}{l} N \text{ is odd Number} \\ \text{Rounded up} \end{array}$$

to define the Lower Bank;
such that it is always 1 order
higher than the Upper Bank.

Example: for $N=7$.

$$\frac{7}{2} = 3.5 \quad \text{Rounded up, } 3.5 \rightarrow 4.$$

Delay Unit for the Low Bank.



Input (S)

2. Define 2 XOR operators / Processing units to form feedback loop.

3. Testing the operation of the Scrambler By Sending:

"SJSU_CmpE245_FirstName_LastName_SID(4 Digits)"

ASCII Coding for letters & Numerals.
Suppose S \rightarrow 0x8F

0x8F

1000 1111

Send Data Out,
MSB first

Test By generating the test
Table, Similar to Table 5.3 below.

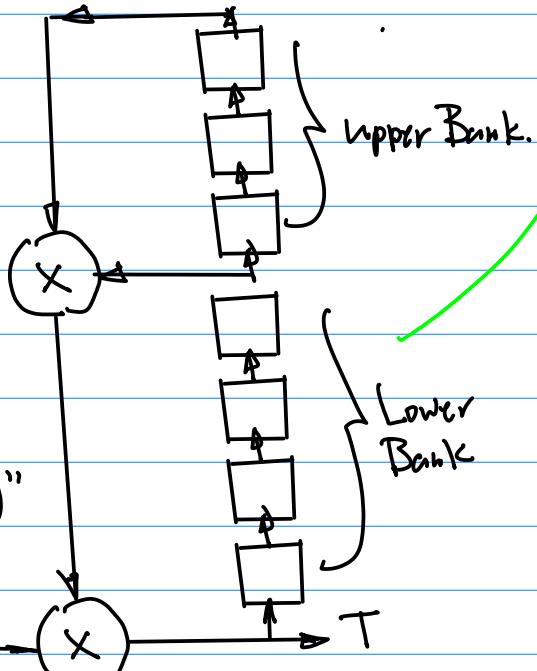
Table 5.3. Input and
of the sc
Figure 5.1

Input	1 0 1 0 1
S	0 0 0 1 0
$D^3 T_1$	0 0 0 0 0
Output	1 0 1 1 1
T_1	

Reference: Di

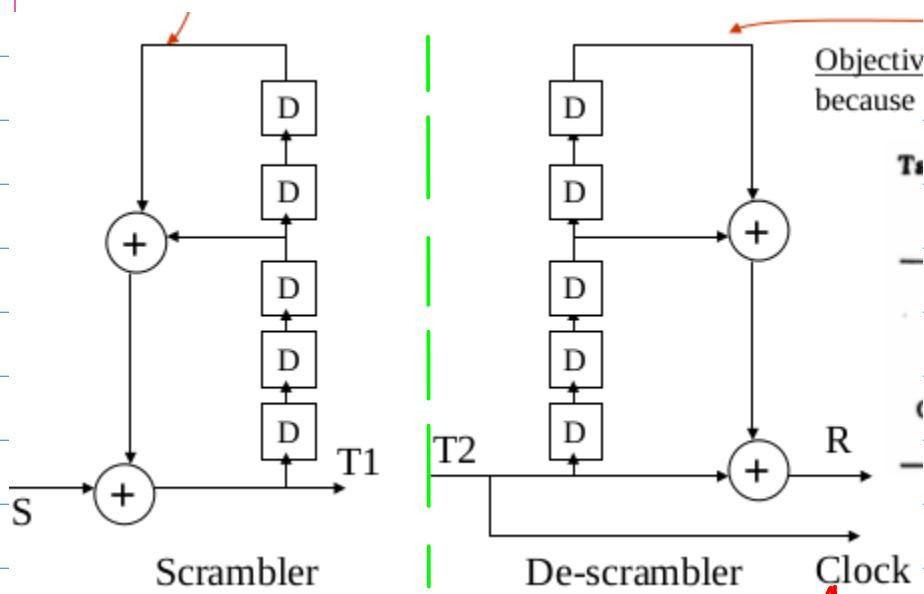
Input S

Lower Bank. $D^3 T_1$
Lower + Upper Bank $D^3 T_1$
Output T



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Note: The Theoretical Analysis and proof of the scrambling/Descrembeling Technique Can be Accomplished By Using Formal Math. Formulation from The Switching Theory.

- Note:
- a. De-scrambler has "Clock" (Sync Extraction Output)
 - b. Mirror type of Architecture of Both System allows Design of De-scrambler to be constructed Accordingly.

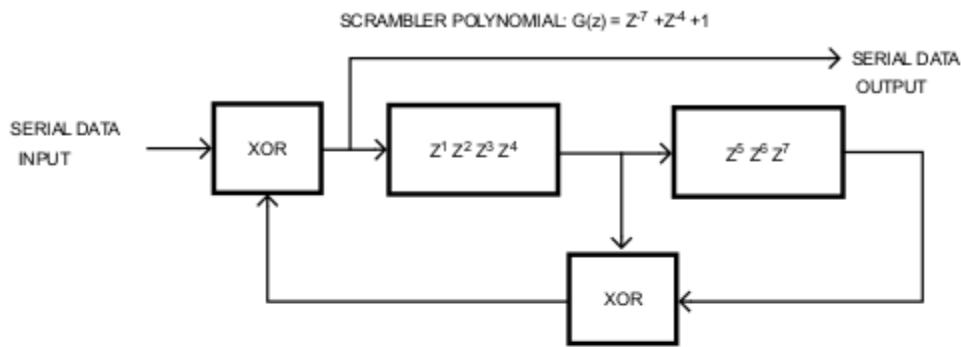


Figure 131—Data scrambler

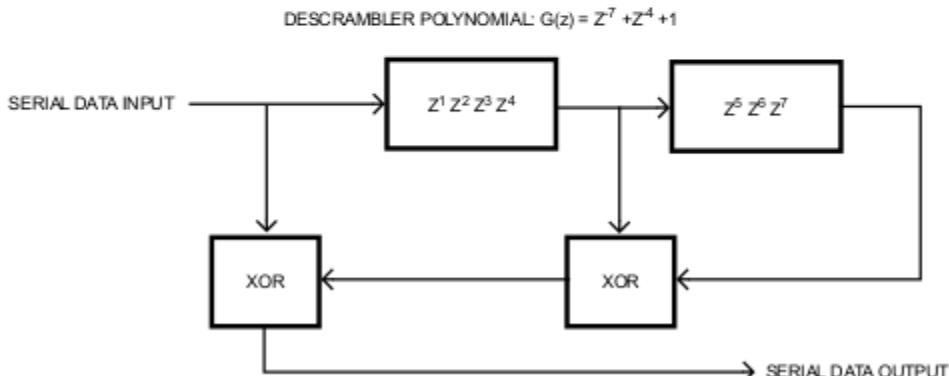


Figure 132—Data descrambler

Consider Base Band Signal Analysis ⇒ Formulation.

Motivation: 1. Analyzing the WiFi Communication, Channel Availability & Allocation. a. Power Spectrum of A modulated Base Band Signal is shown in Both Fig. 141 & Fig. 142.



Figure 141—North American channel selection—non-overlapping

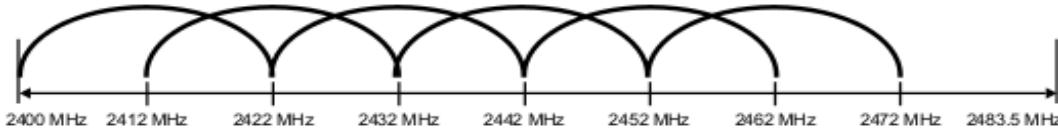


Figure 142—North American channel selection—overlapping

a.
2. Fig 145. f_c : Carrier frequency for IEEE WiFi.

$f_c \sim 24 \text{ GHz} \rightarrow 11$ channels.
then $11 f_c$

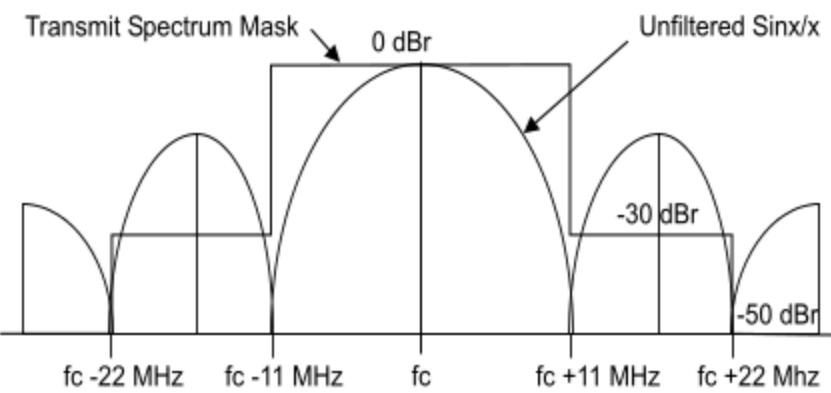
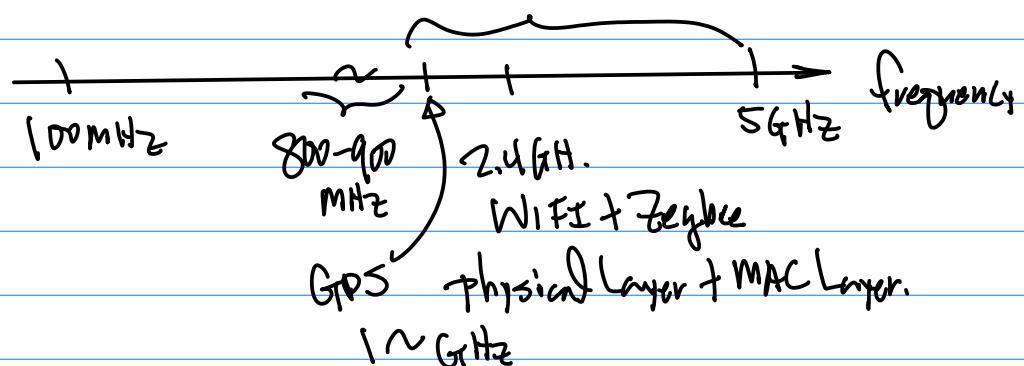


Figure 145—Transmit spectrum mask

pp.60

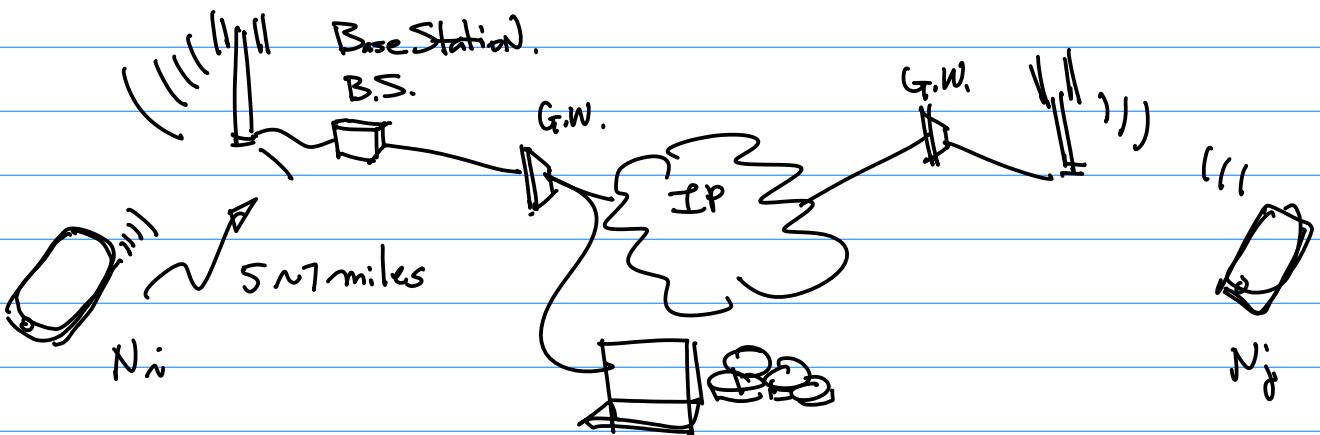
b. Base Band Spectrum.
Defines the Bandwidth:
 $f_c + 11 \text{ MHz} - (f_c - 11 \text{ MHz})$
 $= 22 \text{ MHz}$.

c. 80% of the Energy of WiFi has to be kept Within the Bandwidth.



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Sept. 26. Monday.

Note: 1. Check Homework on
CANVAS. LISA on the
target platform with R.F.
Board.

2. Optional Target Platform: NVDA

Jetson NANO, 5-b pieces (part)

Sample code have been posted
on github.

- 2022F-104-#2021F-114-gpio-connector-sys...
- 2022F-104b-python-gpio-jetson-nano #202...
- 2022F-105-sd-card-bring-up-nano-2021-10...
- 2022F-106-nomachine-remote-nano-2021-...
- 2022F-107-config#2021F-114b-pwm-nano...

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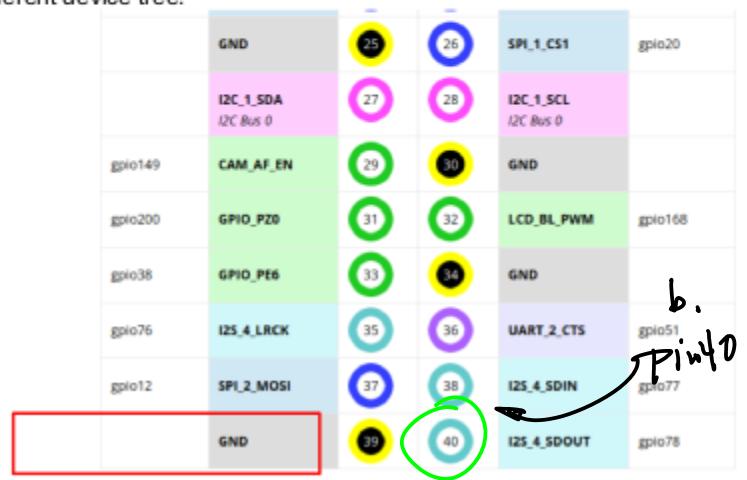
Step 1. Background, Pin Assignment. J41. Two Pins for GPIO. (Input, Output Each)

Pin 12	gpio79	input
Pin 40	gpio78	Output

NVIDIA Jetson Nano J41 Header Pinout

<https://www.jetsonhacks.com/nvidia-jetson-nano-j41-header-pinout/>

Note: I2C and UART pins are connected to hardware and should not be reassigned. By default, all other pins (except power) are assigned as GPIO. Pins labeled with other functions are recommended functions if using a different device tree.



1. take Pin 1 Vcc (3.3V) and Pin 39 GND to test out LED, make sure you can light up a LED with 220 Ohm resistor in series.

Sysfs GPIO	Name	Pin	Pin	Name
3.3 VDC Power		1	2	5.0 VDC Power
I2C_2_SDA	I2C Bus 1	3	4	5.0 VDC Power
I2C_2_SCL	I2C Bus 1	5		GND
		7	8	UART_2_Tx /dev/ttyTHS1
		9		UART_2_RX /dev/ttyTHS1
GPIO216	AUDIO_MCLK	10		
GND		11	12	I2S_4_SCLK
GPIO50	UART_2_RTS	13	14	GND
GPIO14	SPI_2_SCK	15	16	SPI_2_CS0
GPIO194	LCD_TE	17	18	SPI_2_CSD
3.3 VDC Power		19	20	GND
GPIO16	SPI_1_MOSI	21	22	SPI_2_MISO
GPIO17	SPI_1_MISO	23	24	SPI_1_CSD
GPIO18	SPI_1_SCK	25	26	SPI_1_CS0
GND		27		SPI_1_CS1

Pin 12
a

b.
Pin 40.

Step 2. Bring-up the System. Note: Power (Wall mount Adaptor, ~4000mA)
SD Card. 32GB.

Download A Software → Put/Copy the Pre-Built.
"Flasher" Kernel Image

<https://2022F-105-sd-card-bring-up-nano-2021-10-28.pdf>

Write Image to MicroSD Card

<https://developer.nvidia.com/embedded/community>



Prerequisite:

1. A micro-SD card (minimum 16GB) and SD card reader with USB interface;
2. A 5V 3A MicroUSB power supply;
3. An Ethernet cable;

Step 1. Download SD card OS image from Nvidia to your host machine, laptop, the zipped file size is 6.1G, unzip it to get OS image, e.g., *.img file, ref:

<https://developer.nvidia.com/embedded/learn/get-started-jetson-nano-devkit/write>

Harry Li, Ph.D.

```
harry@workstation:~/media/harry/keystore/backup-2020-2-15/5.05/CMPE245$ ls -l
total 0
harry@workstation:~/media/harry/keystore/backup-2020-2-15/5.05/CMPE245$ cd /etc/letsencrypt/2024/01/24/etcd-le/certs/jetson-nano-sd-image-disk-load$ ls
cert.pem
privkey.pem
fullchain.pem
privkey.pem
harry@workstation:~/media/harry/keystore/backup-2020-2-15/5.05/CMPE245$ cd -
```

Step 2. Write the image to your microSD card by following the instructions from Nvidia, first you will need to download the writer software "etcher" to your host machine from this site:

(2.1) for Linux host, Download, install, and launch Etcher
<https://www.balena.io/etcher/>



Use USB card r
your host mach
start it to write



The program *
10-15 minutes
then it will vali



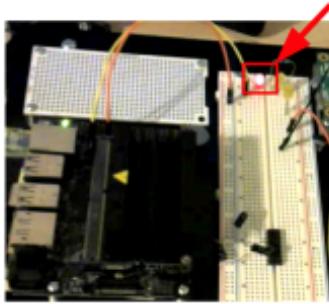
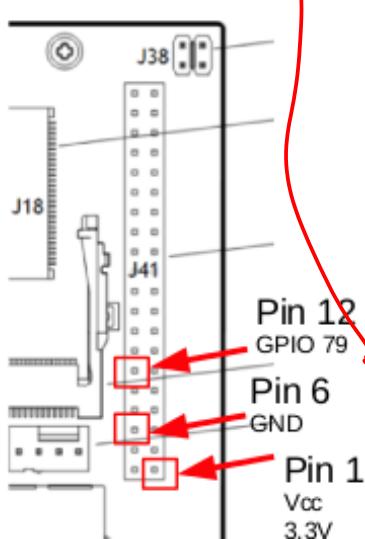
Step 3. Test GPIO Input/Output

Ground By Command Line
Instruction.

See Ref on the
github, 2022F-104~

Command Line Information.

Testing J41 40 Pin Connector



We can control our LED

```
# Map GPIO Pin
# gpio79 = pin 12
$ echo 79 > /sys/class/gpio/gpio79/unexport
# Set Direction
$ echo out > /sys/class/gpio/gpio79/direction
# Bit Bangin'!
$ echo 1 > /sys/class/gpio/gpio79/value
$ echo 0 > /sys/class/gpio/gpio79/value
# Unmap GPIO Pin
$ echo 79 > /sys/class/gpio/gpio79/unexport
# Query Status
$ cat /sys/class/gpio/gpio79/value
In the above code, the 1 look at the Jetson Nano header.
```

Step 5. In order to program

GPIO Port. First Choose
High Level Programming
Language, Such as Python

or C++. Python is
Recommended. Then, to
Be Able to program device
drivers.

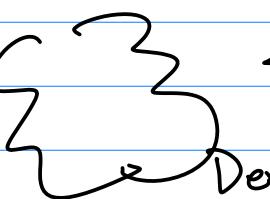
Note: please choose Ubuntu
18.04 for the target
platform.

Part A



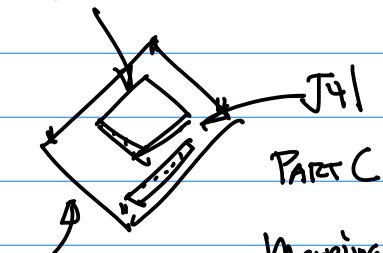
OS.
Kernel Image
for the target
(Jetson NAND)

PART B



Device Driver

Jetson NAND



Part C

Mapping of Device Driver(s) from
the OS. Kernel to the target
hardware is done by
"Configuration" process.

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Note: Run Configuration Python Code if Pins Added Note By Factory Default.

Recommended To Use Configuration Mapping.

Step 1. Fix bugs from the distribution

Configuration of Pins with jetson-io.py

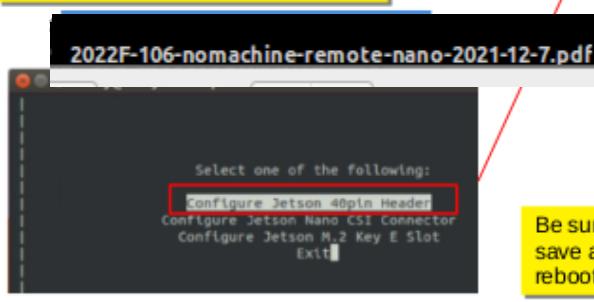
```
$sudo find /opt/nvidia/jetson-io/ -mindepth 1 -maxdepth 1 -type d -exec touch {}/_init__.py;
```

```
$sudo /opt/nvidia/jetson-io/config-by-pin.py -p 5
```

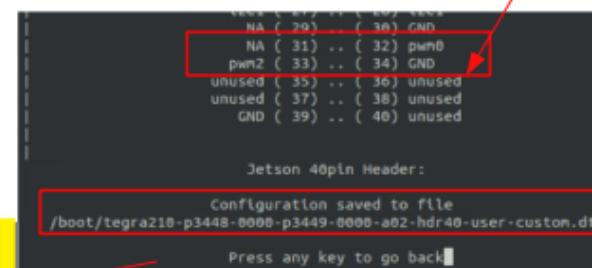
```
harry@harry-desktop:~$ sudo /opt/nvidia/jetson-io/config-by-pin.py -p 5
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/opt/nvidia/jetson-io/config-by-pin.py", line 84, in <module>
    main()
  File "/opt/nvidia/jetson-io/config-by-pin.py", line 39, in main
    jetson = board.Board()
  File "/opt/nvidia/jetson-io/jetson/board.py", line 229, in __init__
    self.dtb = _board_get_dtb(self.compat, self.model, dtbdr)
  File "/opt/nvidia/jetson-io/jetson/board.py", line 114, in _board_get_dtb
    raise RuntimeError("No DTB found for %s" % model)
RuntimeError: No DTB found for NVIDIA Jetson Nano Developer Kit!
```

```
$sudo mkdir -p /boot/dtb
$ls /boot/*.dtb | xargs -I{} sudo ln -s {} /boot/dtb/
```

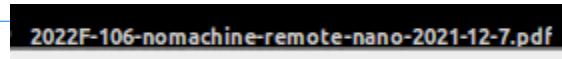
Step 2. Run jetson-io.py to configure pins



Be sure to choose save and reboot to reboot the system



Step b. Setup Remote Access for the purpose of using your laptop keyboard, mouse, and display.



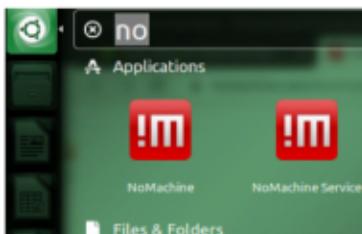
Nomachine for Jetson NANO

<https://www.nomachine.com/download/download&id=116&s=ARM>

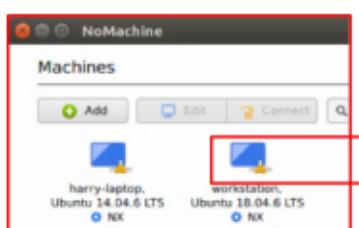
Aarch64 version 7.74_1; size: 42.29 MB, type: TAR.GZ

Follow nomachine website info for installation, I have installed it in my \Document\NX folder, you could install it in \usr\NX folder

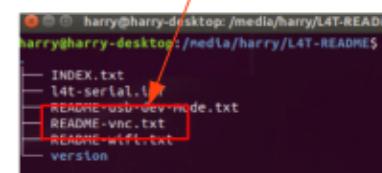
On nano after the installation, you can see this



Once you start nomachine on your laptop, and enter the right user name and password of the nano, you can see it now

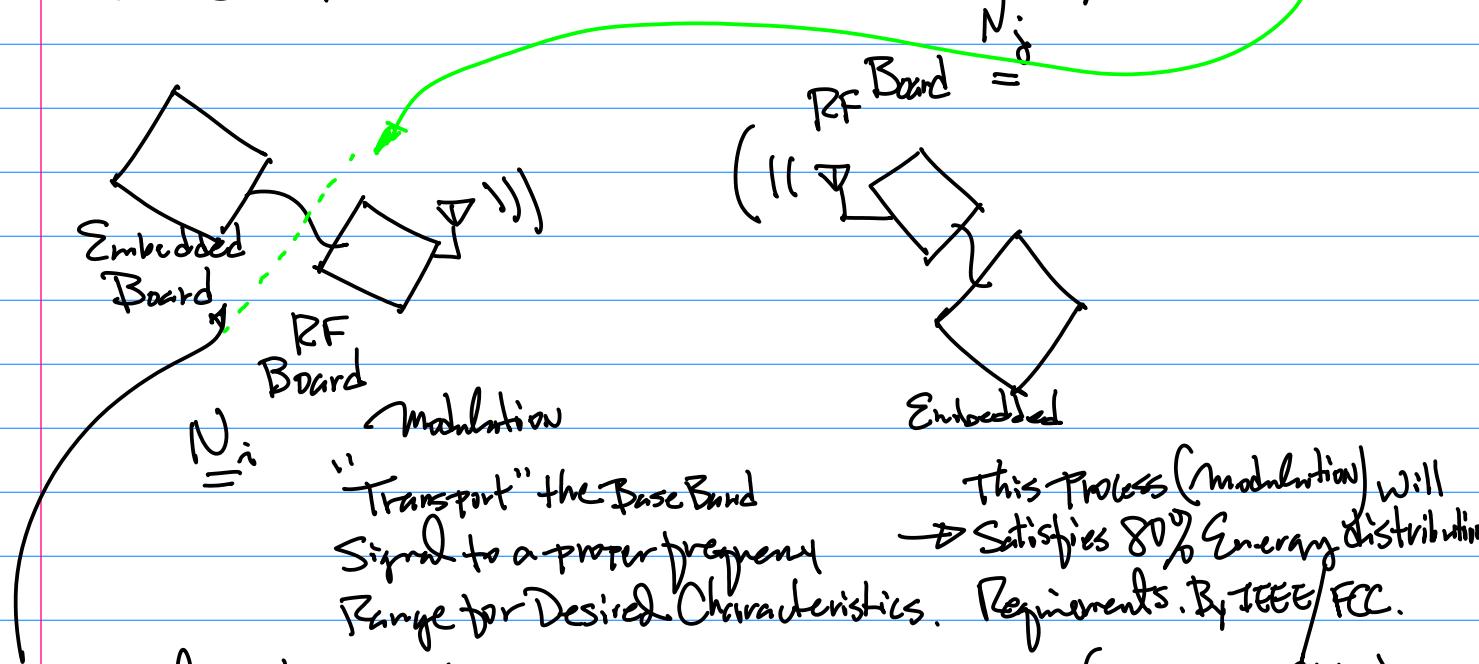


Note: From NVDA L4T installation on NANO, you can see VNC installation readme, below



Continued for the Base Band Signal Discussion.

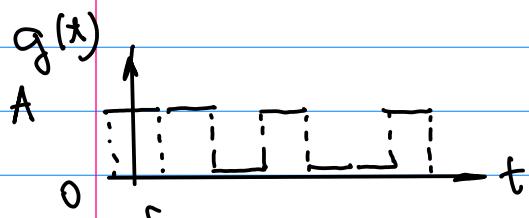
Example: Communication B/W $N_i \& N_j$
"SJSU-CmPE245" To Be Sent. \rightarrow ASCII \rightarrow "0's & '1's", Base Band Signal



- a. The Waveform "Shape" of the Base Band Signal is well designed to meet the 80% energy requirement.
- b. The "Transporting" (e.g. modulation) is most effective and provide "Robustness" (e.g. Resisting to Random Noise)

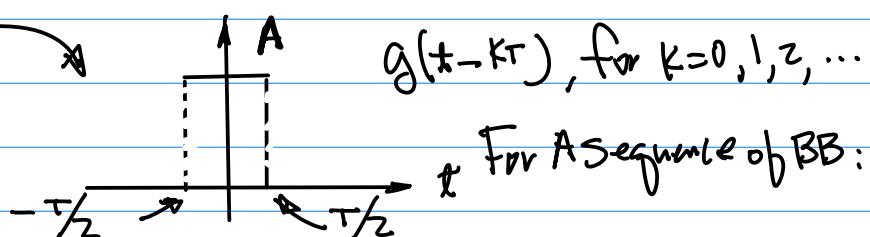
Example: Base Band in Time Domain.

Given a Sequence of A B.B. (Base Band) Signal, in Figure 1.



$$g(t) = \begin{cases} A & t \in [-T/2, T/2] \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$g(t - kT), \text{ for } k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

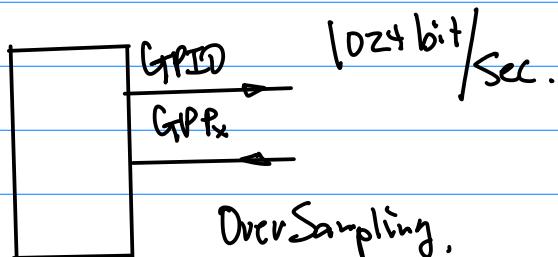


For A Sequence of BB:

$$\sum_{k=0}^N g(t - kT) \xrightarrow{\text{Define Fourier Transform}} F[g(t)] \triangleq \frac{1}{T} \int_T g(t) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt \dots \{z\}$$

$$g(t) \longleftrightarrow F[g(t)]$$

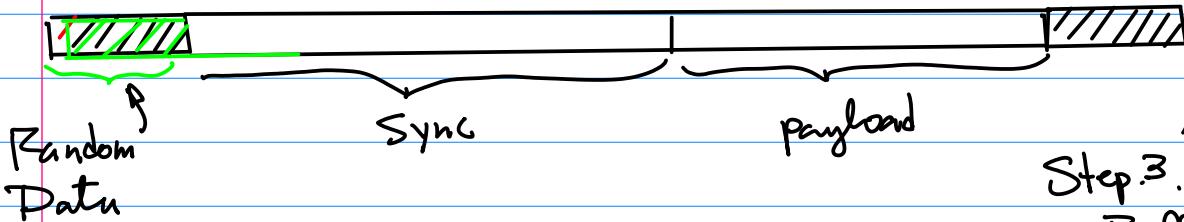
$$F[g(t)] = A T \frac{\sin \pi f t}{\pi f} \quad \dots (3)$$



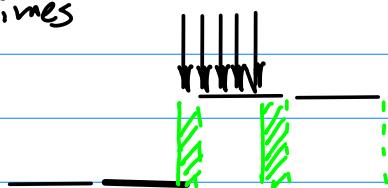
Sept 28 Wed.

Note 1^o. Regarding the Homework on Landline testing of LiSA.

Buffer of 1K or 2K bits for the Homework can be implemented.



2^o Consider Using OverSampling.
e.g. for each bit, Read 5 Times



"Voting", Majority Samples

Will be considered as the actual Bit Value.

↓
GPIO Reading. 5x faster than the Bit Rate. for bit Rate = 1 Kbps (= 1024 bits/sec.) → Need Clock with Interrupt to define the GPIO Reading.

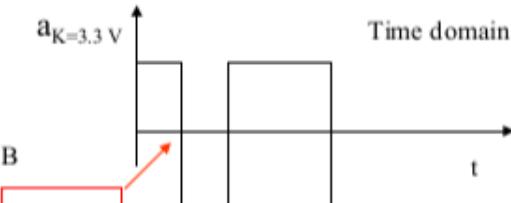
Step 1. → Step 2 for Every 5 Consecutive Read,
Read from GPP_x (a) Clock Rate 5x Bit Rate Voting Mechanism is employed to get one Bit

Step 3. fill in the 1K Buffer, Continue till the Buffer is filled.
Step 4. Start "LiSA" ← Parsing to establish Sync.

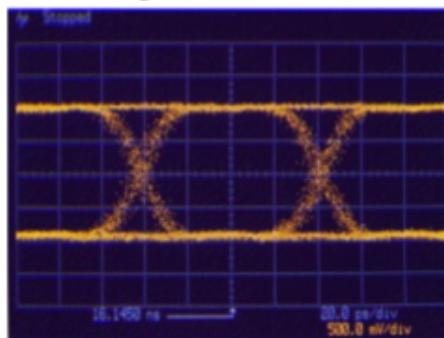
Example: BaseBand Signal Analysis

Base Band Signal

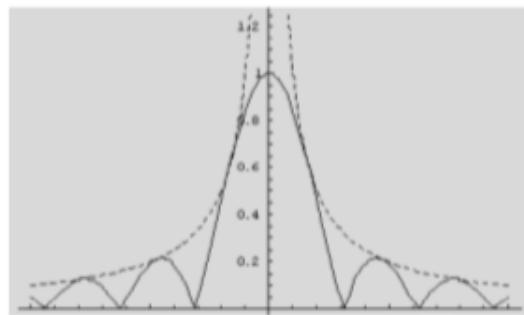
A Definition: Signal transmitted near zero frequency range without frequency modulation.



B 3×10^{-6} Mathematical Description of Base Band Signal, see lecture notes.



Frequency domain



Eye Pattern:
Characterization of
Base Band Signal

IEEE 802.11b
Standard pp. 56

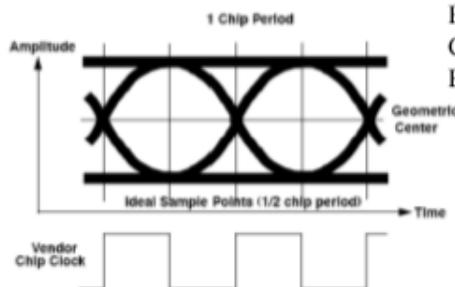
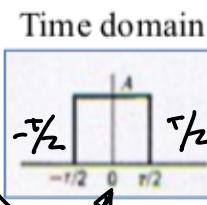


Figure 149—Chip clock alignment with baseband eye pattern

Han, T. D. D. S. C. I. C. M. D. E. 2427/OKAA

Base Band Signal Formulation

a.
 T One
period, One
Bit



$$g(t) = \begin{cases} A & \text{for } [-T/2, T/2] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \dots (1)$$

$$\boxed{At \frac{\sin \pi f t}{\pi f t}} \dots (2)$$

Example: Calculation of bandwidth

Let equation (2) = 0, then we have

$$\Pi * f * T = k * \Pi$$

Let $k=1$ for the first pair of zero crossings, we have

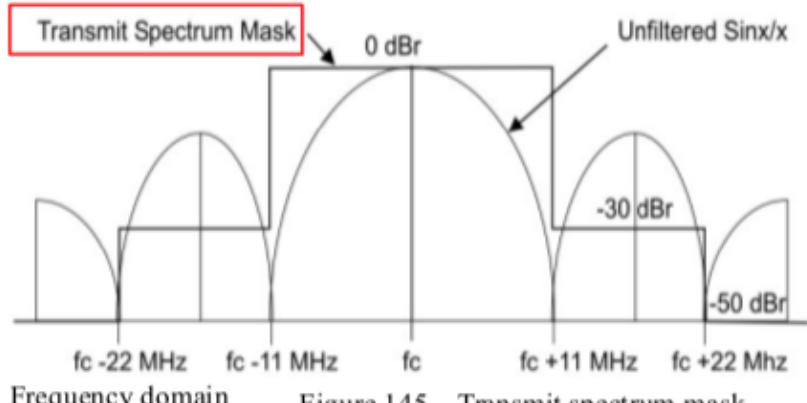


Figure 145—Transmit spectrum mask from IEEE 802.11 b, pp. 60

Counting both sides of the spectrum, we have

$$\boxed{BW = 2/T} \dots (3)$$

$$b. f_b = \frac{1}{T_b}$$

$$f_{frequency} \\ BW = 2 f_b$$

Consider the Definition / Derivation of the Bandwidth (BW).

From BB Signal in Eqn(1), Pg 3.
We perform F.T. in Eqn(2).

$$A_T \frac{\sin \pi f T}{\pi f T}$$

We can define a Power Spectrum of the Signal By using its F.T.

$$P(f) = \sqrt{Re[F(f)]^2 + Im[F(f)]^2} \quad \dots (3)$$

where $F(f) \stackrel{?}{=} F[g(t)]$
Fourier Transform of $g(t)$.

Real Part of the F.T.

$$Re[F(g(t))]$$

Imaginary Part:

$$Im[F(g(t))]$$

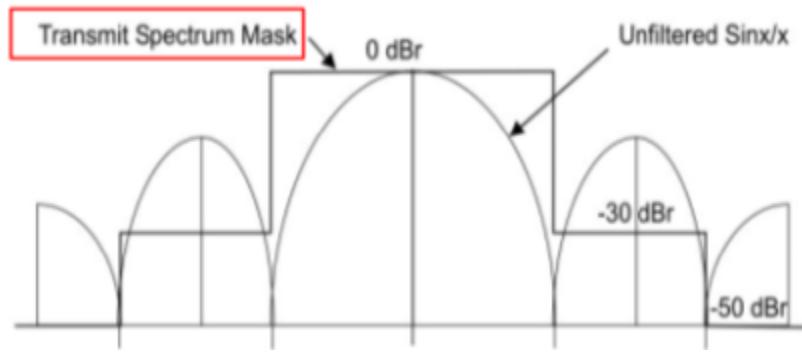
$$\text{Note: } g(t) \longleftrightarrow F[g(t)] \\ = F(f)$$

Note for the F.T. of the Baseband Signal $g(t)$, it is the following,

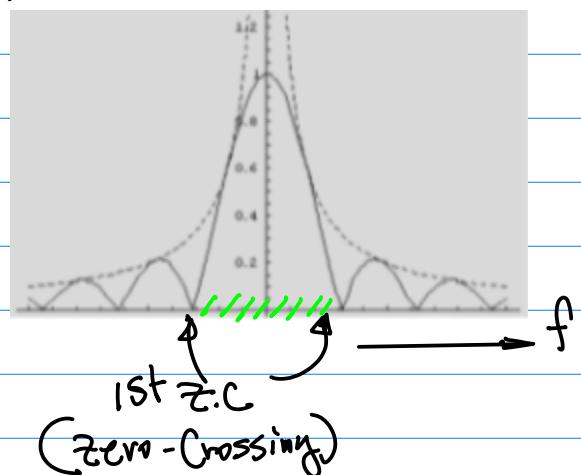
$$A_T \frac{\sin \pi f T}{\pi f T}$$

which only has the Real Part, therefore its F.T and Power Spectrum is the Same.

Plot the power spectrum.



OR,



Define the Bandwidth of the Baseband

Note:

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_T g(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt$$

Where

$$e^{-j2\pi f t} = \cos 2\pi f t - j \sin 2\pi f t$$

(Euler Formula)

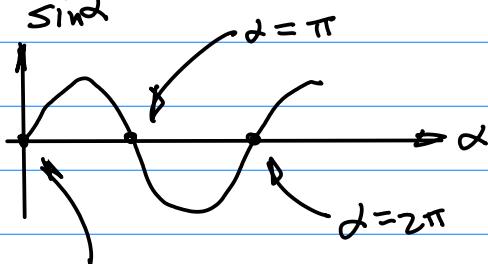
$$\text{Let } A_T \frac{\sin \pi f T}{\pi f T} = 0$$

$$A_T \frac{\sin \pi f T}{\pi f T} = 0$$

Multiplying $\pi f T$ By Both Sides of the Equation

$$\sin \pi f T = 0$$

Sind



$$\sin \omega = 0 \rightarrow \omega = 0$$

Hence,

$$\pi f T = k\pi$$

for $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$\pi f T = k\pi$$

$$f = k/T$$

frequently Index, where $k=1$ for the 1st Z.C.

$$f = 1/T$$

Now, the other side in the Frequency Range, we have $f = -1/T$ for the 1st Z.C.

To find the Bandwidth, we have

$$\text{B.W.} = 1/T - (-1/T) = 2/T \quad \dots (4)$$

Example: Find the Bandwidth of the Signal in Our Homework.

Sol:

$$\text{B.W.} = 2/T$$

$T = 1/f$, f is the Bit Rate which is 1 Kbps.

$$f = 1024 \text{ Hz}$$

$$T = 1/1024$$

$$\therefore \text{B.W.} = 2/T = 2f = 2048 \text{ Hz}$$

Observation 1: B.W and Bit Rate are

Connected by Equation(4). To Double the Bit Rate, By Eqn(4), we have to Double the Bandwidth, which is NOT desirable or practical. From Nowon, we will try to Develop Technology to increase the Bit Rate while keep the Same Bandwidth.

Consider The Tool for Analyzing the Energy Distribution of A given R.F. (e.g. of A Base Band Signal).

Source. BB

Why:



PWR AMP + ANT

RF. Modulator

ChpE245
Sept. 28, 22

18

Define D.F.T. for this purpose:

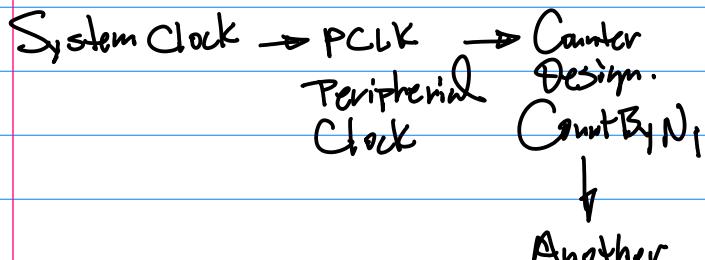
$$\overline{X}(m) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-j2\pi \frac{mn}{N}} \dots (5)$$

Oct 5.

Q&A Session.

Timer/Timing

Background On Time Design.

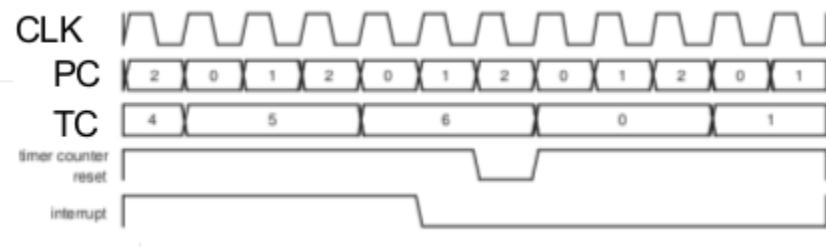


Match Register. $\Rightarrow f = \frac{f_{\text{PCLK}}}{N_1 N_2}$ Count By N_1

Reg_m = $N_1 N_2$ More Granulation/Resolution.

\downarrow
 Trigger An Interrupt. (Waveform, pp.3)

2017F-120-INT-TIMER-Part2-v3-HL-2017-12-4.pdf



1. Note:
SPRs.

PR: Prescaler Register. TC: Timer Counter.
PC : Prescale Counter. MR: Match Register

19

(3) Set Prescaler

Note: 4 important registers, PR, PC, TC, and MR

Two steps: first, PCLKSEL register, Peripheral Clock Selection register, Timer0 clock; Section 4.7.3, pp. 57;

2nd, ~~LPC TIM0->PR~~ Prescaler register, When the ~~Prescale Counter (PC)~~ is equal to PR, ~~Timer Counter (TC)~~ is incremented by 1; e.g., TC is incremented every PR+1 cycles of PCLK.

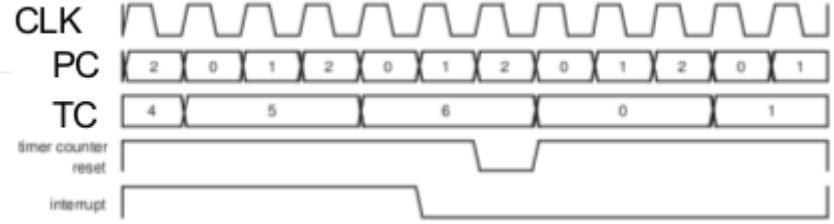
Bit	Symbol	Description
1:0	PCLK_WDT	Peripheral clock select
3:2	PCLK_TIMER0	Peripheral clock select
5:4	PCLK_TIMER1	Peripheral clock select

2. Algorithm.

Example:

Given PR = 2, MR = 6; An interrupt generated on match.

- (1) at every clock, PC \rightarrow PC+1;
- (2) when PC = PR, TC \rightarrow TC+1 ;
- (3) when TC = MR, INT generated.



PR: Prescaler Register. TC: Timer Counter.
PC : Prescale Counter. MR: Match Register

Suppose $f_{PCLK} = 20 \text{ MHz} = 20 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$.
 $f_{INT} = 1 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}$.

$$f_{PCLK} = K \cdot f_{INT} \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\text{where } K = N_1 \cdot N_2 = N_{PR} \cdot N_{MR} \quad \dots (2)$$

Hence,

$$f_{PCLK} = N_{PR} \cdot N_{MR} \cdot f_{INT} \quad \dots (3)$$

$$f_{PCLK}/f_{INT} = N_{PR} \cdot N_{MR}$$

$$\frac{20 \times 10^6}{1 \times 10^3} = N_{PR} \cdot N_{MR}$$

$$2 \times 10^4 = N_{PR} \cdot N_{MR}$$

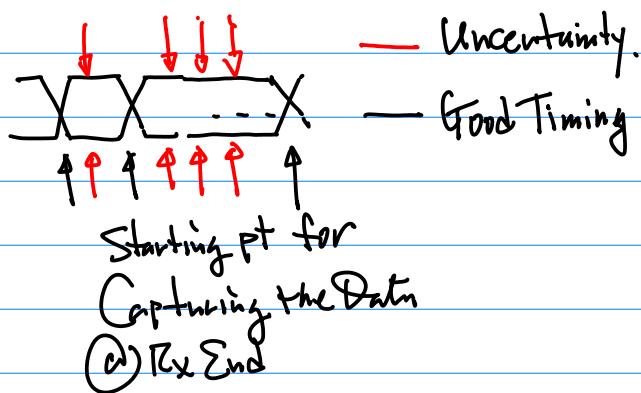
Assume 8-bit minimum
usable
[0, 255]

$$\text{Let } N_{PR} = 255$$

$$N_{MR} = \frac{2 \times 10^4}{255}$$

$$\approx 78$$

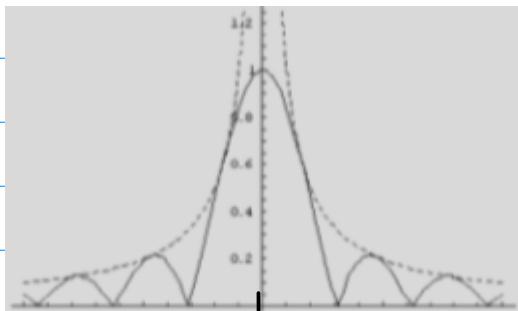
Breadn
B.B. (Wire Wrapping) Soldering
 $\sim 5 \text{ MHz} \sim 20 \text{ MHz} \sim 50 \text{ MHz}$



$$N_i(T_x) \quad N_j(R_x)$$

$$f_{cuk_i} \quad f_{cuk_j} = 5f_{cuk_i}$$

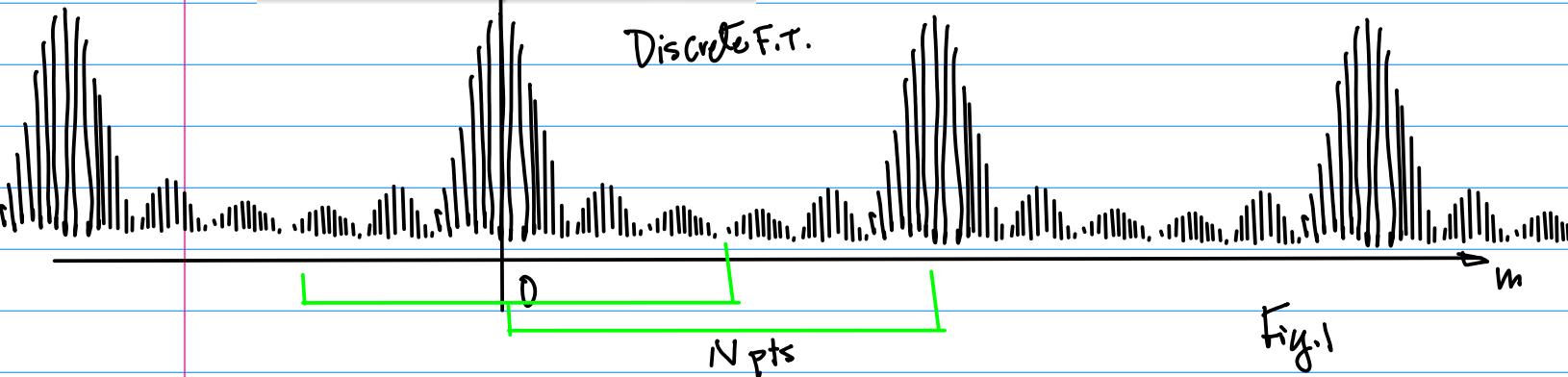
Example: Power Distribution / Power Spectrum



Continuous F.T.

Sampling Theorem.

$$f_{Sampling} \geq 2f_{Max}$$



Oct. 10 (Monday).

Note: 1. In-Class Homework
Show & Tell, Demo, Debugging.

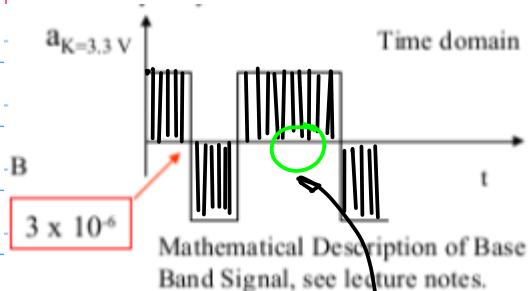
Theoretical Background on Power Spectrum Interpretation

1. Nyquist Sampling Theorem.

$$f_{Sampling} \geq 2f_{Max} \dots (1)$$

The Sampling Speed $f_{Sampling}$ has to greater than or equal to Twice the Highest Frequency of the Signal.

Note: 1.



Sampling Time $\Delta t_{\text{Sampling}}$

$$\text{Sampling} = \frac{1}{f_{\text{Sampling}}} \dots (z)$$

Samplings By a microprocessor.

$$f_{\text{Sampling}} = \frac{1}{\Delta t_{\text{Sampling}}}$$

2. from the Power Spectrum Illustration in Fig.1, pp20, it is a periodic function, the period is equal to N .

$$P(m) = P(m+KN), \dots (z)$$

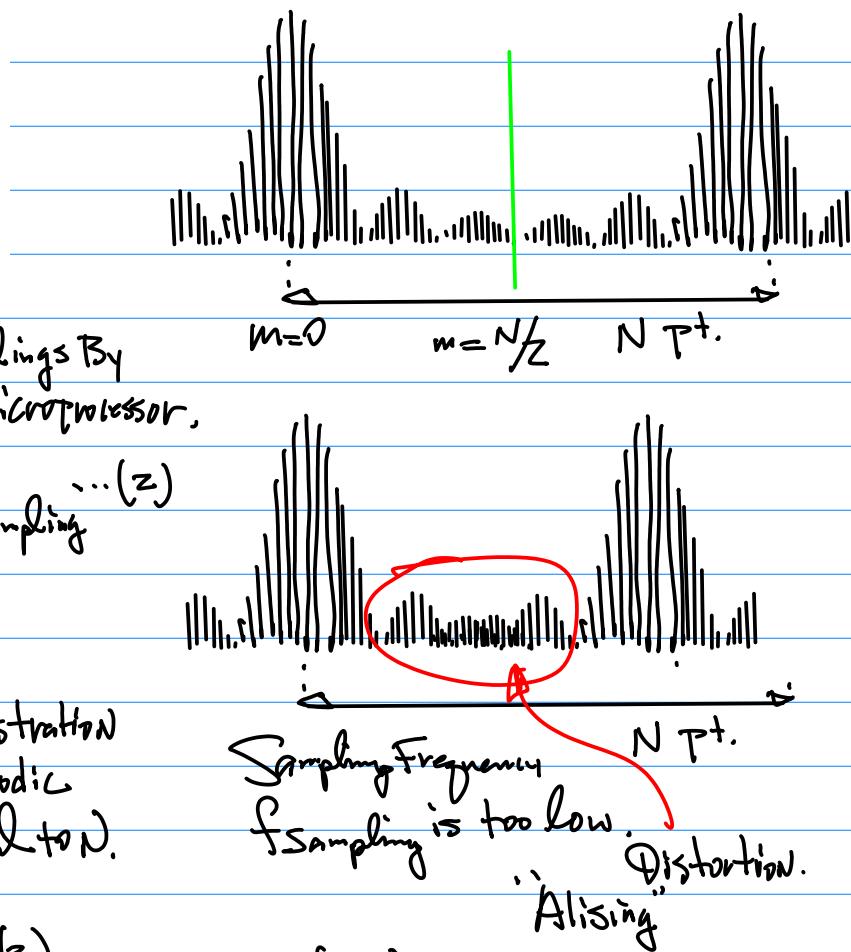
$$\text{for } k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

N is the Number of the pts.
in One Period;

3. Focus Our Discussion on One period,
that $m=0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$;

4. $P(m)|_{m=0}$ is D.C. Component.
The Highest Frequency Index $m=N/2$
For FFT Computation $N=2^x$

5.



Oct.12 (Wed). ~~The Oct.30 (Sunday)~~
Note: 1° Project on Wireless (RF)
Communication ON Sync. (LISA = Implementation).

1.1 Two Nodes, N_i and N_j for Rx, Tx
Communication. Sending/Decoding
the message (Same as the LandLine
Homework). Make Sure to Have
adequate Distance Between Rx & Tx.

1.2 Capture Up to 30 Second Video to
Demonstrate the Success of the
Communication of the 2 Nodes.

1.3. Photo of the Entire System Setup.
Laptop, Prototype Board, RF Board with

Rx and/or Tx.

1.4. In the RF Board Implementation,
Be sure to keep/have the Landline
Testing Circuit;

1.5 One Screen Capture of your IDE or
Software Execution Environment, And
Show program executed successfully,
with your personal identifier, such
as a file folder with your Name.

1.6 Update the status ON the Semester
Long Project (using LORA module).

Option to consider: WiFi is
acceptable, if using WiFi module,
please visit me during office hours.

Note: Midterm is scheduled on
the 31st. Monday.

Example: On NAND a. Ref; b. Datasheet, TRM (Technical Requirements.
pdf 400 pages)

Timer Interrupt Service Routine on Na

<https://forums.developer.nvidia.com/t/timer-interrupt-service-routine-using-in-jet>

1. Jetson Nano already uses TMR10, TMR11, TMR12 and TMR13.

2. So I want to use TMR0 for ISR.

3. What is the IRQ number for TMR0 and how to change TMR0 frequency.

4. If I want to use ISR in kernel space, I should call "request_irq" function. In "request_irq" function, first argument is IRQ number as I know, but the datasheet does not seem to have this information.

5. How do you modify the TMR0 frequency?

1. The default ISR rate is 1000 Hz. A long time ago the default in Linux (and most operating systems) was 100 Hz. The method for changing it was (and probably still is) via a kernel feature (selecting 100 Hz or 1000 Hz and then build a new kernel and install it). I don't know if this has evolved to allow changing this dynamically.

2. Many IRQ numbers are listed in "/proc/interrupts". Note that many hardware devices can only be routed to the first core, CPU0 (software IRQ can be serviced by any core, but the hardware must have access to

```
harry@harry-desktop:~$ cat /proc/interrupts
CPU0      CPU1      CPU2
 1:          0          0
 2:          0          0
 3:          0          0
 4:          0          0
 6:          0          0
 9: 69966      0          0
10:          0      67684
11:          0          0
12:          0          0
13:      306      0          0
18:          0          0
19:          0          0
20:          0          0
```

c. Sample Code C++ Reading.

Build A Test Circuit LED on/off

f. Communication Between C++ and
Python. Based on TCP/IP.

Note: Need to Download Kernel
Source, J.P. 4.5.1 (For Example,
Ubuntu 18.04 OS. Packages for
DCNN, T.F.)

2019.

Run `# menuconfig`)

c. Chapter 8 Timer

```
harry@harry-desktop:~$ cat /proc/interrupts
CPU0      CPU1
 1:          0          0
 2:          0          0
 3:          0          0
 4:          0          0
 6:          0          0
 9: 69966      0
10:          0      67684
11:          0          0
12:          0          0
13:      306      0
18:          0          0
19:          0          0
20:          0          0
```

d. NAND
2G

```
harry@harry-desktop:~$ cat /proc/interrupts
CPU0      CPU1
 1:          0          0
 2:          0          0
 3:          0          0
 4:          0          0
 6:          0          0
 9: 69966      0
10:          0      67684
11:          0          0
12:          0          0
13:      306      0
18:          0          0
19:          0          0
20:          0          0
```

Example: Frequency in D.F.T.

Given D.F.T as Follows.

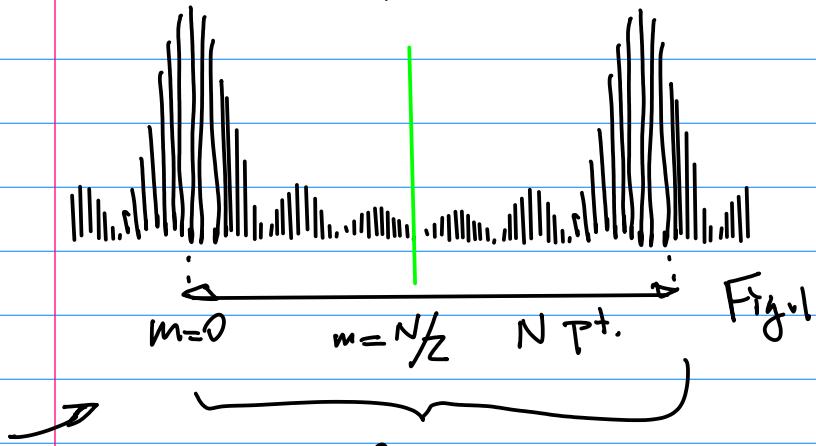
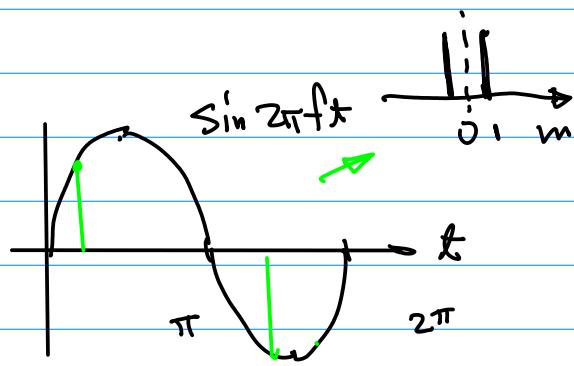
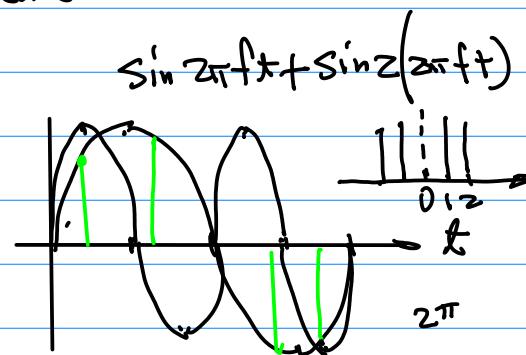


Fig.1



100% Information of the Signal is Captured by the Sampling Result.



Note:

- 1° Frequency Range of the Base Band Signal \rightarrow
- Sampling Freq. f_{Sampling}

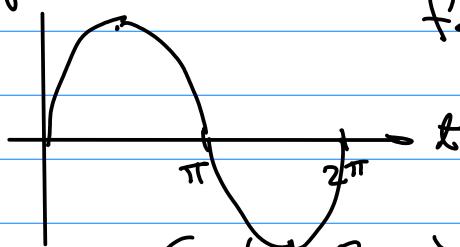
One period $N \rightarrow$ Sampling Frequency.

2° Highest Frequency of the Signal Being Sampled is $f_{\text{max}} = f_{\text{Sampling}}/2$

The Signal may have the freq. Beyond what was Sampled (if Nyquist Sampling was not Implemented).

3° To Test out the Content Above,

- a. Generates a Signal



Compute its power Spectrum By using FFT Code on the Class GitHub.

Now Sampling Frequency.

$$f'_{\text{Sampling}} = 2(f_{\text{Sampling}})$$

Homework on Power Spectrum Computation. (Due One week, Oct.)

1° Laptop as a platform;

2° Use the Sample C Code Posted on the Class GitHub.

$$f_{\text{Sampling}} > 2f_{\text{max}}$$

f_{max} fundamental frequency.

Sample Code

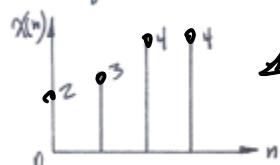
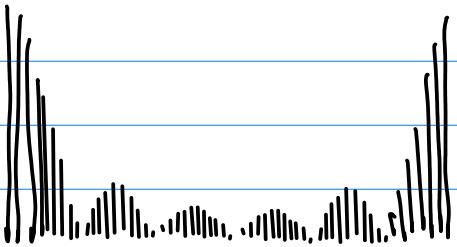
```

87 int main(void)
88 {
89     float arr[16] = {0.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0,
90                      4.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0,
91                      0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0,
92                      0.0, 0.0, 0.0};
```

a. Add "f" for Porting from FORTRAN to C.

b. $N=2^x$ for Sampling
 $x=4$ bits for Sampling
Observation of frequency & Visualization.

CMPE245-Embedded-Wireless/2018F/2019F-101-#2pwr-fft.c

1) Given A Discrete Signal $x(n)$ as follows, find its D.F.T.So
By Definition D.F.T. isHint: The $p(m)$ of the Signal in b, should looks like the following.

Continued from the Homework Requirements.

3. $N=2^x$, for Example $N=2^5$ or 16 .4. Compute FFT, then the power Spectrum $P(m)$, Plot your Result.

5. The Signal should be:

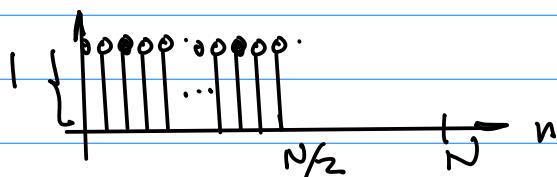
a). $\sin 2\pi f t \rightarrow$ Discrete Signal

$$b) \sin 2\pi \frac{mn}{N} + \sin 2\left(2\pi \frac{mn}{N}\right)$$

$$c) \sin 2\pi \frac{mn}{N} + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\left(2\pi \frac{mn}{N}\right)$$

6. Then, Base Band Signal with

$$x(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq n \leq N/2 \\ 0 & \text{o/w.} \end{cases}$$



Aliasing Distortion.

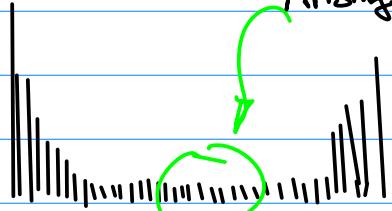


Fig.1.

Oct.17 (monday)

Note: 1st midterm, Scheduled on Nov. 7th (Monday), In-person.
Submission online to CANVAS;
Please Bring 1) your Laptop; 2)
Your Prototype System; Execution of
the code is required; 3) Blank
Printer Papers are Needed, take
photos, convert to pdf, then Submission
to Homework on FFT (One week, Oct.24),
On CANVAS.

3^o Project 1 (LISA), 10 pt.

Oct 31 (Monday), Submission
to CANVAS.

Example: Energy Distribution Index

$$\eta = \frac{(\text{Energy of the Signal up to the frequency } m')}{(\text{Total Energy of the Signal})} \dots (1)$$

gives the total Energy of the Signal. ... (2)

$$\text{Where } P(m) = \sqrt{P_{\text{Re}}^2[\mathcal{X}(m)] + P_{\text{Im}}^2[\mathcal{X}(m)]} \dots (3)$$

$$\text{And } \mathcal{X}(m) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-j2\pi \frac{mn}{N}} \dots (4)$$

Euler Equation EULER

$$e^{-j2\pi \frac{mn}{N}} = \cos 2\pi \frac{mn}{N} - j \sin 2\pi \frac{mn}{N} \dots (5)$$

Note:

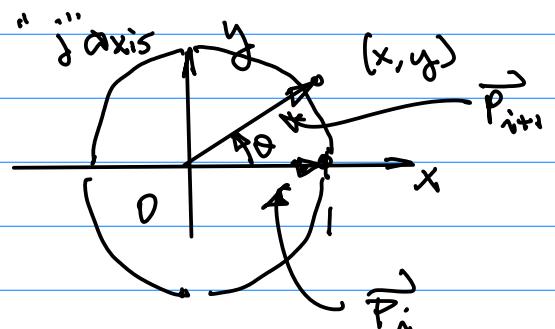
P_{Re} : Real Part of A Complex function, or A Complex Number.

Example: Given $z+j4$, then

$$\text{Re}[z+j4] = 2, \text{ And}$$

$$\text{Im}[z+j4] = 4.$$

Real Number x .



$$\text{For } z+j4 \Rightarrow \text{Mag} = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{4+16} = \sqrt{20}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{4}{2} \left(\frac{\text{Im}}{\text{Re}} \right) = \tan^{-1} 2$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} P(m) = P(0) + P(1) + P(2) + \dots + P(N-1)$$

Energy of the Signal up to the frequency Index m' .

$$\sum_{m=0}^{m'} P(m) \dots (b)$$

Hence, Eqn (2) & (b) together,

$$\eta = \frac{\sum_{m=0}^{m'} P(m)}{\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} P(m)} \dots (7)$$

where m' as a frequency index for the Base Band Signal.

CmpE245

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Note: To find m^1 for the Base Band.

1. N period $\rightarrow f_{\text{Sampling}}$
2. $f_{\text{Sampling}} \geq 2f_{\text{max}}$
Nyquist Theorem.
3. f_{Sampling} is given;
4. Base Band Bandwidth Is Given; $f_{\text{BB}} \rightarrow m^1$

Example: Suppose we have

$$f_{\text{Sampling}} = 1 \text{ KHz}; \text{ Suppose}$$

$$\text{B.W.} = 500 \text{ Hz} \quad (\text{Assume } f_{\text{Sampling}} \geq 2f_{\text{max}}).$$

$$\text{And } N = 1024$$

Calculate energy index By Eqn (7)

$$\text{So} \quad \text{Total Energy: } \sum_{n=0}^{1023} P(m);$$

$$m^1 = 1024 / (f_{\text{Sampling}} / \text{B.W.})$$

where

$$f_{\text{Sampling}} / \text{B.W.} = \frac{1000}{500} = 2$$

$$\text{Hence } m^1 = 1024 / 2 = 512$$

So

$$\sum_{m=0}^{511} P(m).$$

$$\text{Therefore } \sum_{m=0}^{511} P(m)$$

$$\eta = \frac{\sum_{m=0}^{511} P(m)}{\sum_{n=0}^{1023} P(m)}$$

Oct. 17, 22

Oct. 24. (Monday)

1. Nov. 2nd Midterm Exam. 30%.

- ① Printer Paper
- ② Prototype System
- ③ Smart Phone for Photo taking Purpose to upload Answer Sheets. ;
- ④ One page Formula is permitted ;
~3 Questions.

Subject Area: Energy Distribution index η ;
Power Spectrum;

Today's Topics:

1. Semester Long Project Planning.
LoRa Module for Industrial IoT Applications.

Homework (0 pts) Update the plan and Status of LoRa project preparation.

Due 1 week from Today. Oct. 31.

Example: a. SX127x Family; b. Wider Frequency Range, 137MHz ~ 1GHz (1.02GHz)

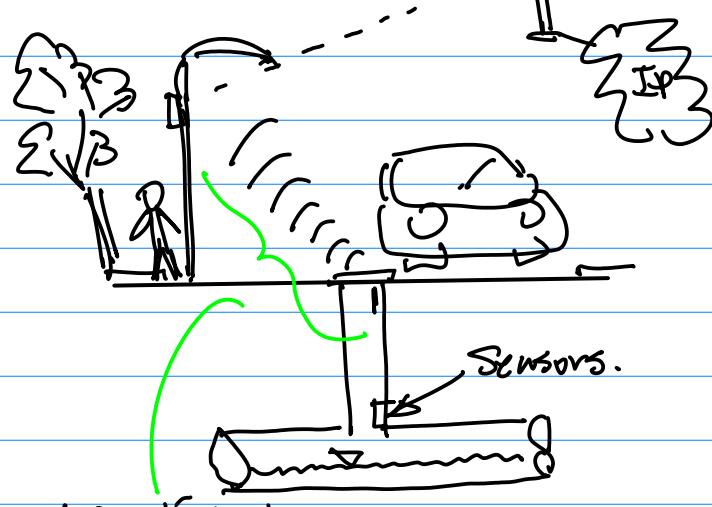
<https://www.semtech.com/wireless-rf/lora-connect>

SX1276 | 137MHz to 1020MHz Long Range Low ... - Semtech

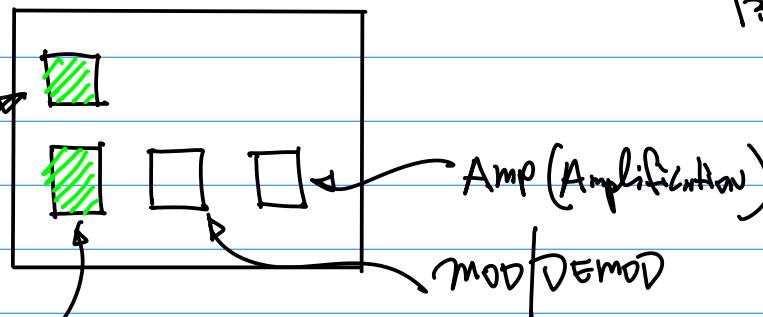
The SX1276 transceiver features the LoRa long range modem that provides ultra-long range

Wifi ~300FT; Cellphone ~5 miles

30FT 300FT
B.T. WiFi:
LORA ~ $\frac{1}{2}$ mile



Comparison Between LoRa & ASK Module



1. Architecture Aspects :

MAC (Media Access Layer)

Such as: Sync., Scrambling/Desrambling,
Error Detection/Correction; Freq Hopping;

V.S. ASK module.

2. Distance. Longer distance.

3. Frequency Range. (Wider Freq.).

350~433MHz

137MHz

Wif:

2.4GHz 5GHz

800~900MHz 1.02GHz

C.R. (Cognitive Radio)

Communication Capability.

Selection/Evaluation Matrix:

1° Freq Range: 137MHz ~ 1.02GHz;

2° SPI or I2C

Existing Sample Code On
Cmpe245 Class GitHub.

3° Cost/Performance: ~\$10-15

4° Scalability into Real Applications.

Oct. 21, 22

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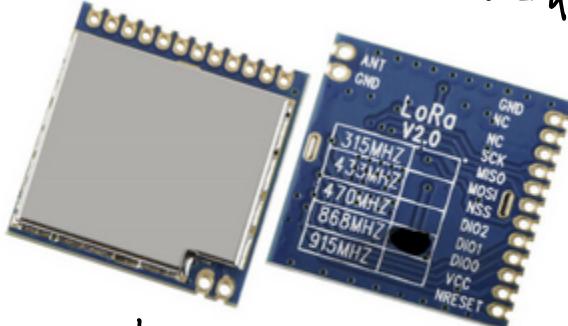
https://ozrobotics.com/shop/lora1276-c1-868-ce-certified-spi-interface-100mw-sx1276-868mhz-4km-wireless-transceiver-modules/?gclid=EAIAIQobChMI9qzmrPH5-gIVVQytBh3QoQzXEAQYBiABEgluZ_D_BwE

Example: Design for the Semester
Long Project with LoRa.

Ref:

2018F-116-lec8-lora-RF.pdf

Promising: a. Freq Range 315, 433, 470, 868, and 915 MHz;



b. SPI I/F MISO, MOSI, SCK

c. GPP pins for the Test I/F.

d. SX1276 Chip. Sample Code

Comparable. e. Cost

Lora1276-C1-868 CE Certified
SPI Interface 100mW SX1276
868MHz 4KM Wireless
Transceiver Modules

\$16.50

- 2PCs LoRa1276-C1-868 868MHz Modules
- 2PCs 868MHz Spring Antennas

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People who viewed this item also viewed

	SX1278 LoRa Ra-02 433M Spread Spectrum Module for Smart Home \$6.18 + \$3.50 shipping
	433M SX1278 Lora Ra-02 Long-Distance RF Wireless Module IPEX Socket for \$3.61 + \$3.20 shipping

Lora Ra-02 433M Wireless Transceiver Module SX1278 IPEX Socket Smart Home Alarm Condition: New Quantity: 1 More than 10 sold Price: US \$3.83

Note: for LTC1769 { SPI GPP

Sx1276 SCH	LTC1769 PIN
RFI_LF(P.1)	SCK ✓ JB-7
VR_ANA(P.2)	VIO3V3
VBAT1(P.3)	SI ✓ JB-5
VR_DIG(P.4)	GND
NRESET(P.7)	SSEL1 ✓ JB-8
DIO0(P.8)	MISO1 ✓ JB-6
DIO2(P.10)	GPIO (P.0.2) JB-21
RFO_HF(P.22)	VIO3V3
VBAT2(P.24)	GND
GND(CON P.32)	GND
VDD_FEM(CON P.34)	VIO3V3

Harry Li, Ph.D.

2018F-116-lec8-lora-RF.pdf

https://www.ebay.com/itm/153541209648?chn=ps&norover=1&mkevt=1&mkrid=711-117182-37290-0&mkcid=2&mkscid=101&itemid=153541209648&targetid=1262779894729&device=c&mktype=&googleloc=9032168&poi=&campaignid=14859008593&mkgroupid=130497710760&rlsatarget=pla-1262779894729&abId=9300678&merchantid=108817104&gclid=EAIAIQobChMI9qzmrPH5-gIVVQytBh3QoQzXEAQYCSABEglmNPD_BwE

For Connector JB,
See Next Page from the
SCH.

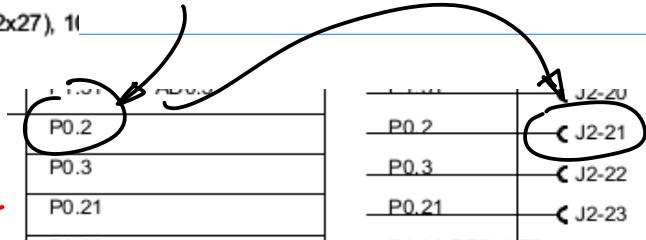
Note: Pin Connectivity: { SPI (4 pins)
GPP (1 pin)
PWR/GND (6 pins)

[https://github.com/hualili/CMPE240-Adv-Microprocessors/blob/master/2018F/LPCXpresso1769_CD_revD\(1\).pdf](https://github.com/hualili/CMPE240-Adv-Microprocessors/blob/master/2018F/LPCXpresso1769_CD_revD(1).pdf)

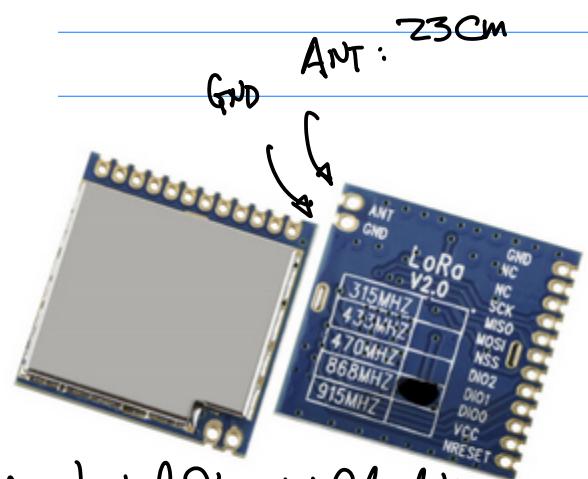
LPCXpresso	
GND	
VIN (4.5-5.5V)	
VB (battery supply)	
RESET_N	
P0.9	MOSI1 ✓
P0.8	MISO1 ✓
P0.7	SCK1 ✓
P0.6	SSEL1 ✓
DA	P0.0 TXD3/SDA1
CL	P0.1 RXD3/SCL1
	P0.18 MOSI0
	P0.17 MISO0
TX	P0.15 TXD1/SCK0
	P0.16 RXD1/SSEL0
	P0.23 AD0.0
	P0.24 AD0.1
	P0.25 AD0.2
	P0.26 AD0.3/AOUT
	P1.30 AD0.4
	P1.31 AD0.5

GND	J2-1
EXT_VIN	J2-2
VRAT	J2-3
TARGET_RESET	J2-4
P0.9	J2-5
P0.8	J2-6
P0.7	J2-7
P0.6	J2-8
P0.0	J2-9
P0.1	J2-10
P0.18	J2-11
P0.17	J2-12
P0.15	J2-13
P0.16	J2-14
P0.23	J2-15
P0.24	J2-16
P0.25	J2-17
P0.26	J2-18
P1.30	J2-19
P1.31	J2-20

Note: # of 2



Suppose Design with DFRobotics Module (SX1276)

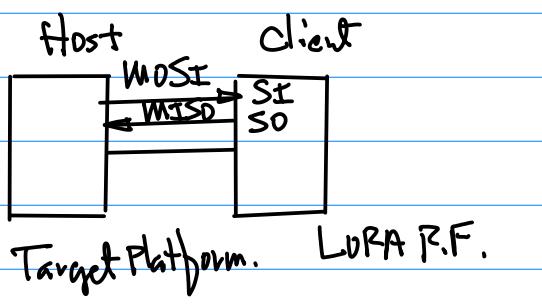


ANT physical Dimension Calculation
is Based ON 433 MHz.

Note: Document your Design with R.P.T. (1 slide
for Pin Connectivity Table).

Oct. 26 (W).

Example: Design Guideline for LoRa R.F.
Communication.



$$L_{ANT} = \lambda / 4 \quad \dots (1)$$

where λ is the Wave Length.

$$\lambda = c/f \quad \dots (2)$$

C Speed of the Light 3×10^8 m/s; f: frequency

$$\text{Wavelength} = 300,000 \text{ kilometers} / 435 \text{ MHz}$$

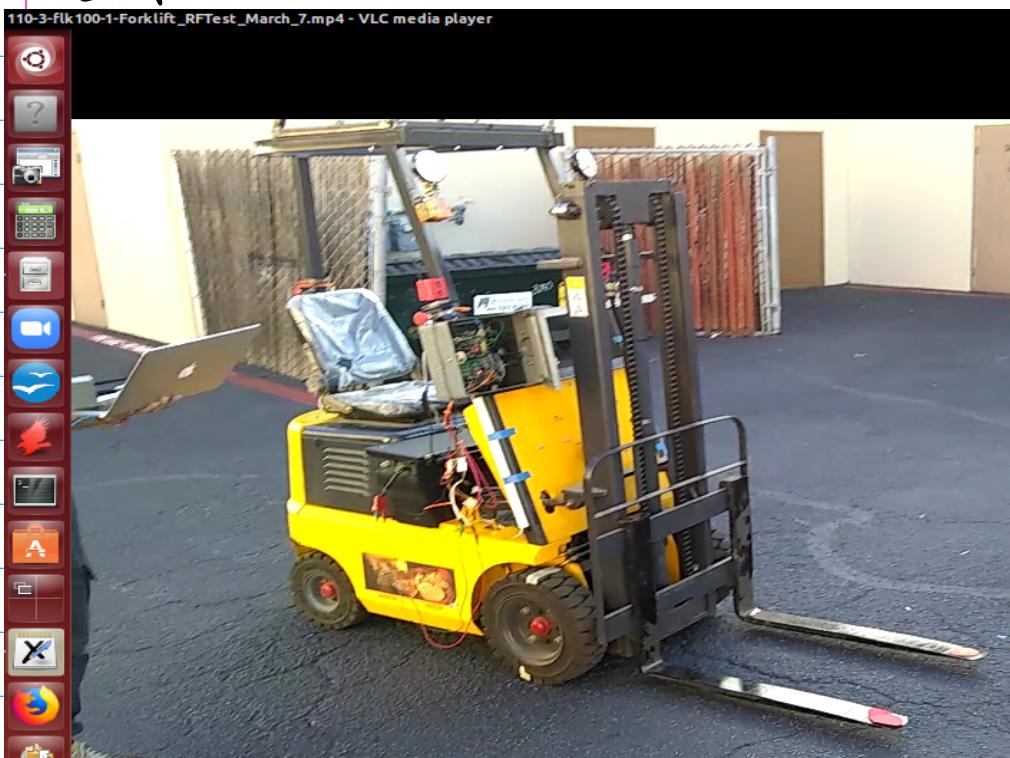
$$= 300000000 / 435000000$$

$$= 300 / 435$$

$$= 0.69 \text{ meters}$$

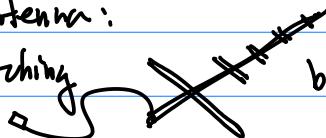
$$L_{ANT} = \lambda / 4 = \frac{0.69 \text{ m}}{4} = 17.25 \text{ cm}$$

Example with RF Communication

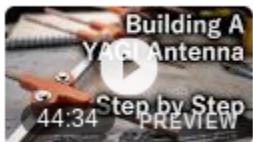


Note: Yagi Directional Antenna:

a. Input Impedance Matching



b. Physical Dimension

[Building A Directional Yagi Antenna for 144 VHF or 433 UHF](#)

YouTube · Concentric Machining

Dec 14, 2020

c. Gain.

d. Connector SMA, or SMB Type
for Better Impedance Matching.

Ads · Shop sma yagi 4g lte antenna



SMA Yagi 4G

LTE Antenna

\$20.00

Elechee



Yagi

Directional

\$29.99

Amazon.com



RF Solutions -

ANT-MF-...

\$116.61

Digi-Key

Now, GND : Build Common GND.

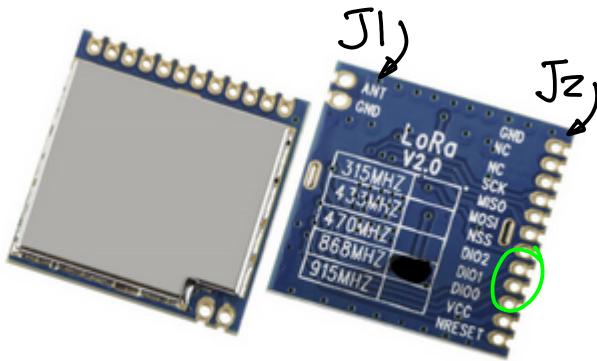
NC : No Connection, Leave it
Untouched

CMPE424S

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Note: DIO0, DIO1, DIO2 : 3 GPIO
Now, for Vcc 5V DC ??
Check Datasheet



NRESET: Reset. P2.13 (J6-21)

Negation Active Low.

Additional GPIO pin

P0.27
P0.28
P2.13

P0.27-I2C_SDA
P0.28-I2C_SCL
P2.13

For target platform

LPCC1769. P0.2 (J6-21) — DIO0 (J210)
P0.3 (J6-22) — DIO1 (J219)
P0.21 (J6-23) — DIO2 (J218)

Table 1. Connectivity Table for
LoRa SX1276

Pin	Platform	J2-J6
P0.2		
P0.3		
P0.21		
DN 22		

LPCC1769

LoRa

ANT (NC)

MOSI P0.9 | J6-5

MISO P0.8 | J6-6

SCK P0.7 | J6-7

SSSEL P0.6 | J6-8

<https://fritzing.org/>

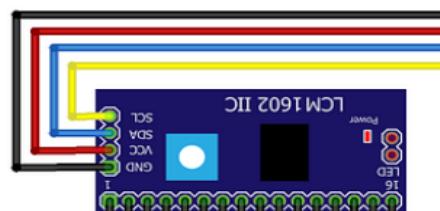
fritzing

electronics
made easy

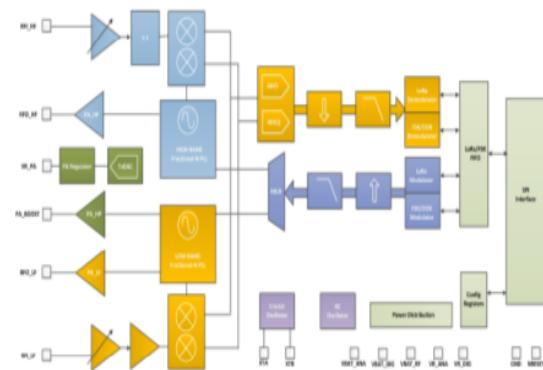
Projects Parts Download Learning Services Control

Example: LoRa Datasheet

[sx1276_77_78_79.pdf](#)

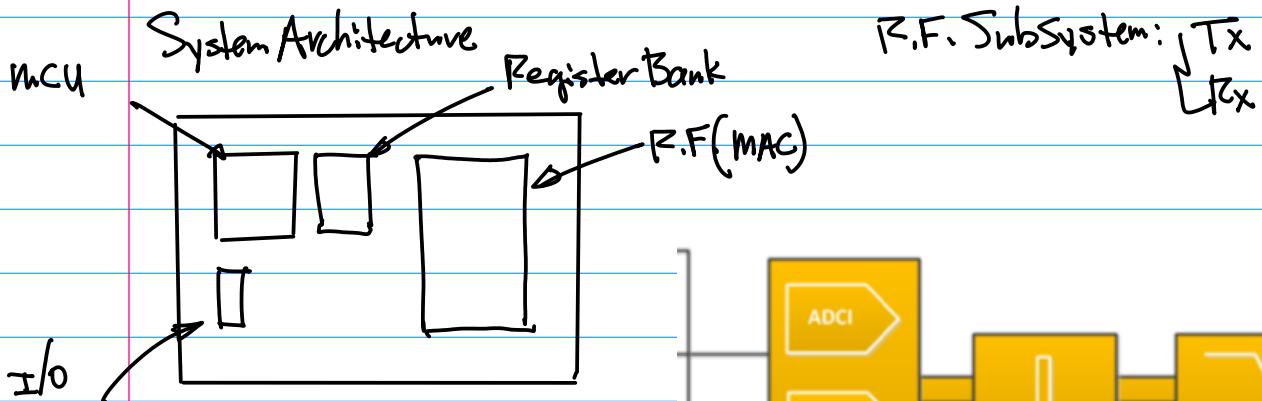


Pneumatic Cylinder control using

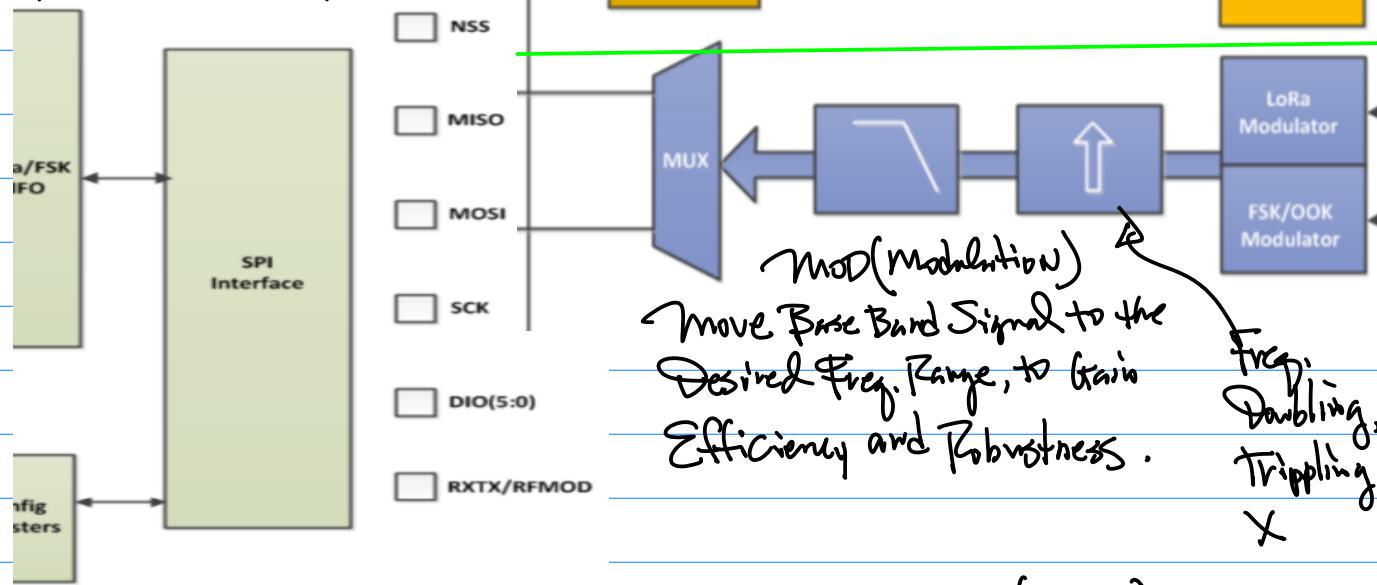


Fusion360 On-Line

<https://accounts-staging.autodesk.com/logon?resume=%2Fas%2F80WAa%2Fresume%2Fas%2Fauthorization.ping&spentity=null#username>



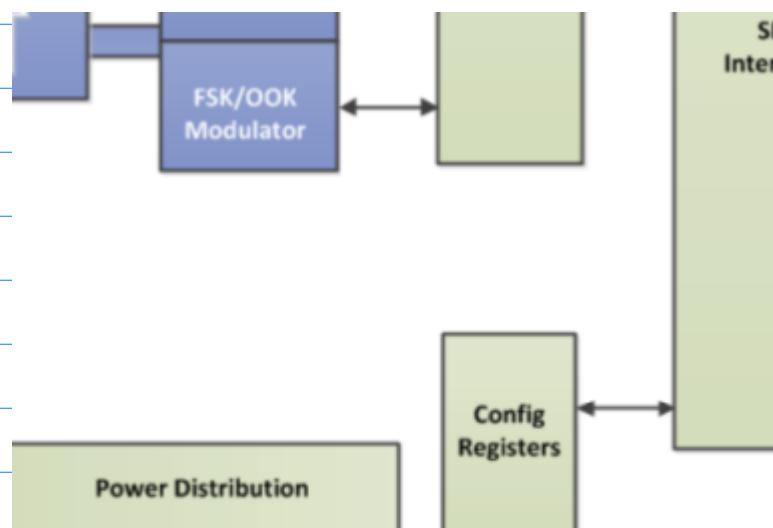
a. I/O Block: SPI I/F.



b. Register Bank, Configuration Registers.

Special-Purpose Registers

{	CON : (Control/Config)
DR.. : (Data Register).	



Oct. 31 (Monday).

1. In-Class project Demo.

2. Review Session for

the coming mid-term 01
Wed (2nd Nov.).1^o 3 Questions.
About

Design, Algorithmic Description

LISA (Sync.), Scrambling /

De-Scrambling ; BaseBand
Signal, Bandwidth, Energy
Index ; Power Spectrum,

DFT, FFT;

2° Bring Prototype System and the Laptop with the code of your Homework, projects.
(Power Spectrum, FFT, LISA)

3° Hardware Design Question:

a. Target platform, pin Connectivity;
Schematics of the Board Implementation;

b. Please Bring Your Cellphone to take photo of your System;

4° Screen Capture of the program execution may be required.

Have screen Capture Software tool Ready;

5° Theoretical Questions, such as Power Spectrum, Hand Calculation is required;

6° Need Internet connection.

7° Bring Printer Papers to write your answer;

8° One page Formula is allowed.
But No. Calculation Examples or Verbal Explanation.

IEEE 802.11b \Rightarrow Sync Field \Rightarrow
LISA

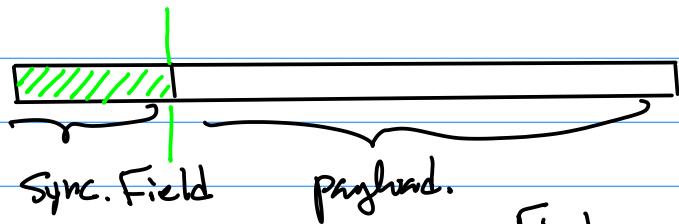


Fig. 1

Payload : Timing Extraction / Recovery.
7th Order By IEEE.

System Block Diagram.

Note: Scrambling / De-scrambling only applied to the payload;

Base Band Signal, $Ae^{\frac{-j\pi f t}{T_f}}$

Bandwidth; $B.W = \frac{2}{T_f}$

D.F.T, Power Spectrum.

$$P(m) = \sqrt{Re[\mathcal{X}(m)] + Im[\mathcal{X}(m)]^2}$$

$$\mathcal{X}(m) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{N} mn}$$

Matrix Formula ✓

$$e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{N} mn} = \cos \frac{mn}{N} - j \sin \frac{mn}{N}$$

Energy Index η .

Nov. 7 (Monday).

Note: 1° mid-term Exam Key to Be Posted on CANVAS By today;

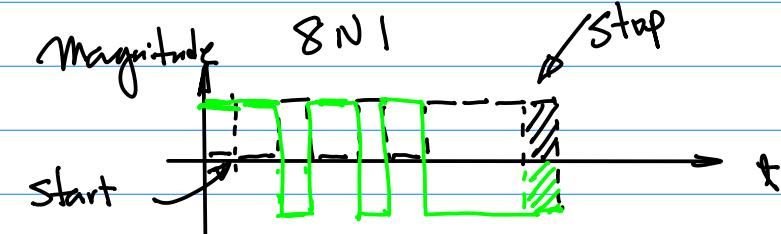
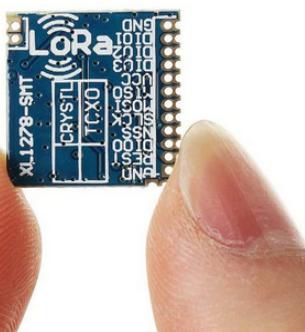
2° LoRa module. Alternative on Am2319.
SPI I/F Recommended, UART is also Available.

https://www.amazon.com/Comimark-SX1278-Wireless-Mental-Arduino/dp/B07W6ZPH7D/ref=sr_1_4?keywords=lora+module&qid=1667862533&sr=8-4

For RS232

Fig. 1b

- Super Anti-jamming (Channel Suppression Ratio: 56db)
- High Receiving Sensitivity - 139 dbm. (32M Passive 10ppm Crystal)
- ISM multi-band, no need to apply for free use of frequency.
- Optional multi-frequency, multiple transmission rates. It can be used in FDMA and FM technology.
- Intelligent reset, low voltage monitoring, timed wake-up, low power mode, sleep mode.
- Low Power Receiving Current: 10-12 mA
- 256-bit FIFO TX/RX



Logic "0" $\rightarrow [3.3 \sim 18 \text{ VDC}]$;

Logic "1" $\rightarrow [-3.3 \sim -18 \text{ VDC}]$;

Distance is short.

PSK \rightarrow BPSK \rightarrow DPSK \rightarrow CCK

Example: Modulation & Demodulation

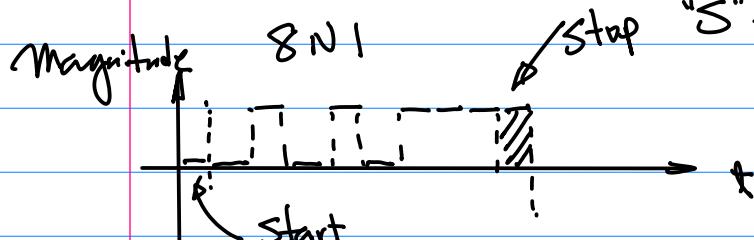
2017F-108-Characterization of BB Signals.pdf

Given A Base Band Signal $x(n)$

ITS F.T. $X(n)$

UART: Protocol Level

RS232:



RS485
Modified: { Differential Pair is added.
Removal "GND" pin in Communication.
for multiple client.

Extended distance. By Changing the Freq Characteristics of the Signal

Consider the Theoretical Background,

Given $x(t)$ and its F.T.

$$x(t) \longleftrightarrow X(f)$$

Suppose

$$x_1(t) \leftrightarrow X_1(f)$$

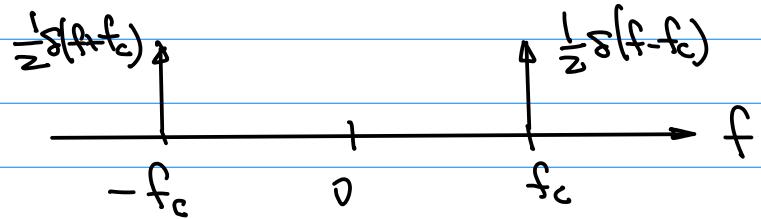
$$x_2(t) \leftrightarrow X_2(f)$$

then,
 $a x_1(t) \leftrightarrow a X_1(f)$
 $(X(f)) \triangleq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$

So for F.T. of $\alpha x(t)$:

for Egntz),

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{T} \int_T \alpha x(t) e^{-j 2 \pi f t} dt \\ &= \alpha \left(\frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-j 2 \pi f t} dt \right) \\ &= \alpha \mathcal{X}(f) \end{aligned}$$



$$\alpha x_1(t) + b x_2(t) \leftrightarrow$$

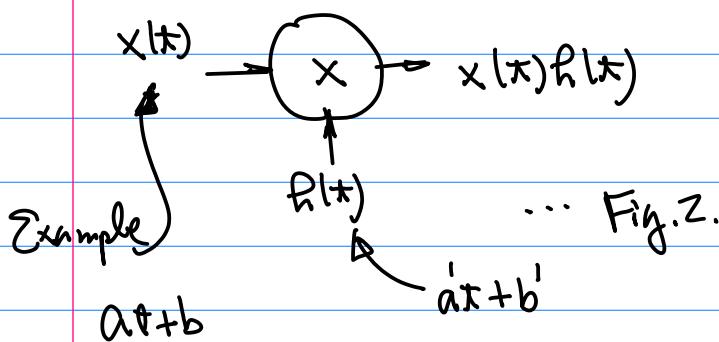
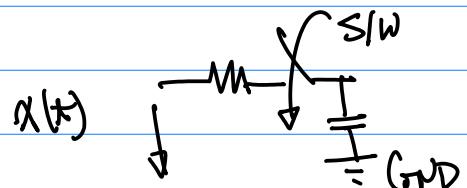
$$\alpha \mathcal{X}_1(f) + b \mathcal{X}_2(f)$$

Now, Consider 2 Signals,

$x(t)$ as a Base Band Signal

$h(t)$ as a modulating signal

Property 1: Impulse Function $\delta(t)$ can be utilized to Sample a given function in the Time Domain.



... Fig. 2.

$$(a t + b)(a' t + b') = a a' t^2 + \dots$$

Example: Suppose in Fig. 2, we have
modulating signal $h(t) = \cos 2\pi f_c t$

C: "Carrier frequency"

Observation): $h(t) \leftrightarrow H(f) \dots (1)$

If $h(t) = \cos 2\pi f_c t$, then

$$H(f) = \frac{1}{2} [\delta(f-f_c) + \delta(f+f_c)] \dots (2)$$

$x(t) \delta(t-t_0) \rightarrow$ the Sampling of the input signal

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \delta(t-t_0) dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{t_0-\Delta t} x(t) \delta(t-t_0) dt +$$

$$\int_{t_0-\Delta t}^{t_0+\Delta t} x(t) \delta(t-t_0) dt +$$

$$\int_{t_0+\Delta t}^{+\infty} x(t) \delta(t-t_0) dt$$



$t_0 - \Delta t \quad t_0 \quad t_0 + \Delta t$

$$\int_{t_0-\Delta t}^{t_0+\Delta t} x(t) \delta(t-t_0) dt = x(t_0)$$

CmpE445

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Ans Note $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1 \text{ for } t=0$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-t_0) dt = 1 \text{ for } t=t_0$$