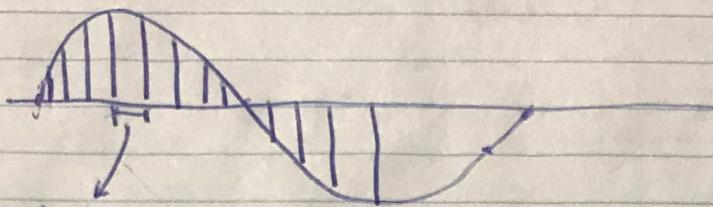


$$P = 1 \text{ msec} \Rightarrow f = 1/P$$



1 msec
0.01 sec
0.1 sec
1 sec

$$T_s = \frac{1 \text{ msec}}{100} = 10 \mu\text{sec}$$

$$y = \sin(2\pi f t) \Rightarrow y[n] = \sin(2\pi f n T_s)$$

$x = \text{linSpace}(0, 2\pi, 100)$

~~Sampling time~~  
Sampling time.

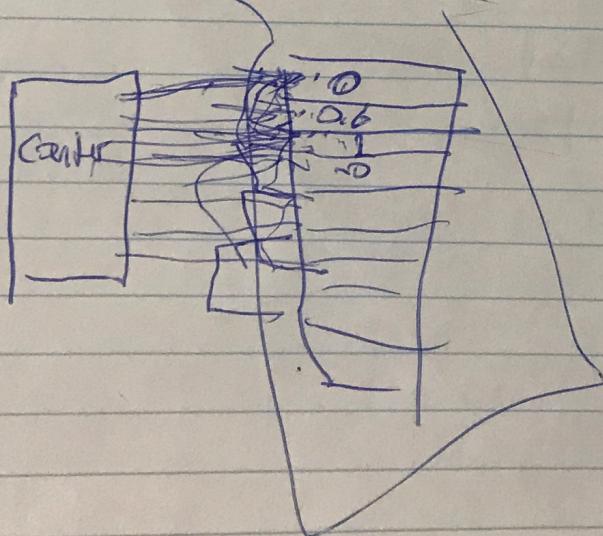
$$t = 0 : T_s : 10^{-3} \rightarrow -T_s$$

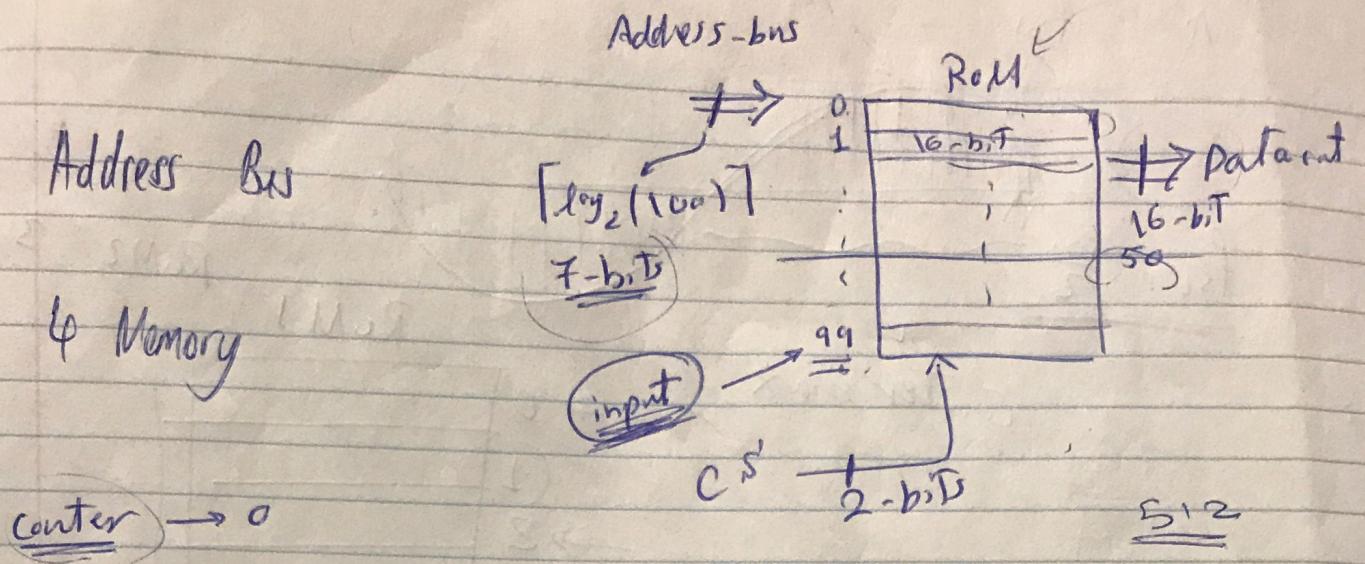
$$f = 1000;$$

$$\text{clock\_50} \rightarrow 50 \text{ MHz} \rightarrow T = 20 \text{ nsec}$$

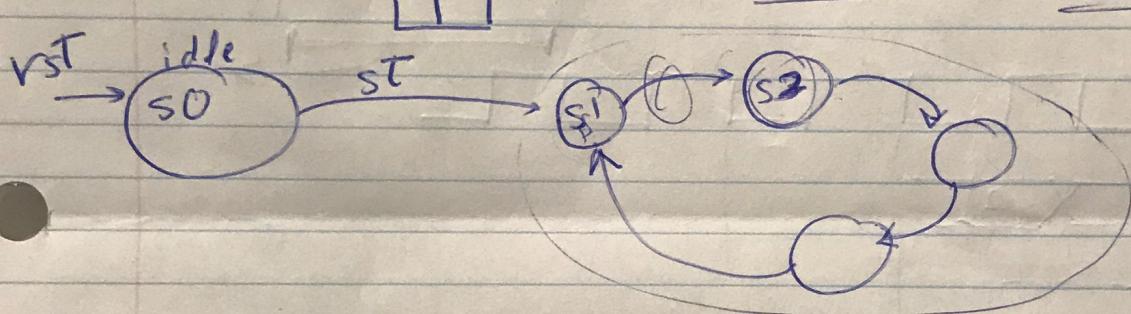
$$T_s \leftarrow \frac{10 \mu\text{sec}}{20 \text{ nsec}} = \underline{\underline{500 \text{ clock}}}$$

$$\frac{0.01}{100} = 10^{-4} = \underline{\underline{10 \mu\text{sec}}} \Rightarrow T_s$$





I/p: waveform type, sampling speed, # of points



FSM  
OIP

P, CS, EN, Lp, cc

center: STD-logic-vector(6 downto 0)

center process (clk, rst)

begin

if  $rst = '0'$  Then

center <= (others => '0');

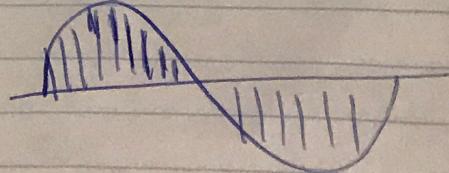
if rising\_edge(clk) then

if len = "110"

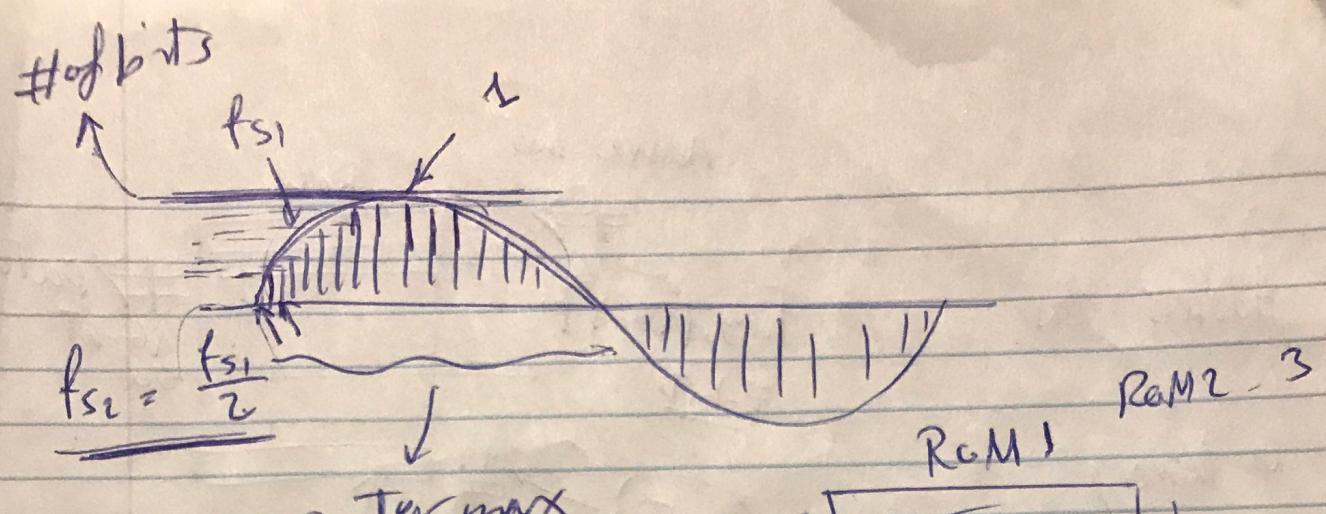
center <= center + 1;

end if;

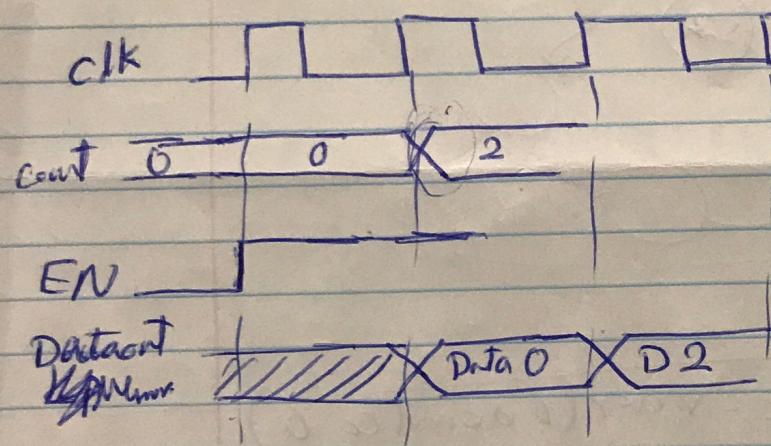
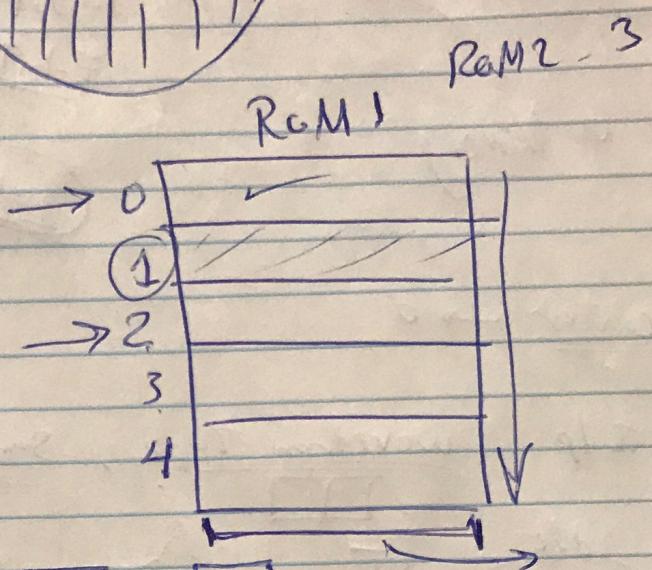
end process;



Hilroy



Counter max



$\frac{1}{ms}$   
100 data paths