# Introduction

The project is to create an accurate, low distortion signal generator for sine, square and triangle waveforms, alongside a frequency meter for the same. This will be implemented using an ARM processor carrier board from ST Microelectronics (STM32F407VGT6) fitted with various peripherals.

The project will be split into two parts, software and hardware. From the combination of these two parts, the maximum possible frequency range for the waveforms needs to be achieved, and again for the frequency meter using the lowest power achievable. The input signal to the frequency meter on the board is provided by the hardware and displays the frequency on the LCD display. Further work on the product may include using the LCD screen, I2C connector, USB connector, and Direct Digital Synthesis (DDS) using an AD9850 chip to generate accurate pulse and arbitrary functions.

*This product will be for indoor use and have an operational temperature of -20°C to 30°C. Protection against water resistance/humidity and dust will be considered at a later date. The housing of the board doesn’t currently exist so it is susceptible to being dropped and large vibrations. Operational lifetime will be made as long as possible. Minimal power consumption will optimize battery life but ideal power will be supplied by an external power supply.*

Sam Beedell and Jonathan Caine make up the software team. They have been focusing on creating achievable concepts to generate high frequency signals and measure waveforms from the DAC, also the most efficient way to output signals on specific GPIO pins. With solid concepts made they can implement each level confidently and then begin to achieve the further requirements, with consideration of their relevant limitations.

Alex Brown and Liyu Ding make up the hardware team. Their main focus so far has been experimentation with the hardware generation of the required signals, particularly investigating the limits of the various methods available. Future work will involve designing a switching circuit, the dc offset and amplifier circuit as well as working out the best method to convert an incoming signal into a useable input for the software team to measure the frequency.

# Specification

## Level 2 System Requirements

* Generate a sine wave from 0.01Hz to 10MHz with a maximum amplitude of +/- 12V.
* Generate a square wave from 0.01Hz to ?Hz with a maximum amplitude of +/- 12V.
* Generate a triangle wave from 0.01Hz to ?Hz with a maximum amplitude of +/- 12V.
* Measure the frequency of sine, square and triangle waves from 0.01Hz to ?Hz with a minimum signal of 0.1V rms.
* Control the amplitude of sine, square and triangle waves by sending control signals to a digital potentiometer, which will control the gain of the amplifier circuit.
* Create a pulse generator from ?Hz to ?Hz with a maximum amplitude of +12V.
* Measure the duty cycle for digital waveforms.
* Vary the duty cycle for digital waveforms.
* Amplitude modulate an input signal by using a sine wave to send control signals to a digital potentiometer, which will control the gain of the amplifier circuit.
* Frequency modulate an input signal by feeding it into the ADC and using the resulting values to vary the frequency of the output signal, based on a sine wave with a fixed frequency.
* Power supply of 5V to the external board.
* LCD

## Further Requirements

* Generate square waves using DDS on the AD9850 chip.
* Generate sine waves using DDS on the AD9850 chip.
* Create a random noise generator using the internal PR sequence generator.

# Software Design/Implementation

## Tasks so Far

After following a few brief example programs provided as part of lab script 1 [REF ME], we started the wave generation section.

To start with we generated a square wave with a 50:50 duty cycle, by outputting a high for 5 milliseconds followed by a low for 5 milliseconds on GPIO pin PA0. This gave a nice clean square wave which we viewed on the oscilloscope, and measured the frequency and period. The theoretical period was 10 milliseconds giving a 100Hz frequency, however when measured on the oscilloscope the period was 32 milliseconds and the frequency at 31.25Hz. Consequently this method of setting the frequency is very poor in terms of accuracy, and therefore unsuitable given our specification.

Before progressing further, we felt that it was appropriate to be able to measure the frequency of the waves we were generating. This is because lab script 1[REF ME] stated that we should display the frequency of the current wave being generated on the LCD screen, and be able to use the buttons to adjust the frequency and duty cycle. So in order to display the frequency and adjust it, we need to know what the current frequency is, so we started investigating the input capture function of the timers.

## Tasks Still to Complete

# Hardware Design/Implementation

## Tasks so Far

The hardware team so far has been working together to investigate a variety of circuits for generation of the square, triangle and sine waves. Their main focus has been trying to generate a 1MHz signal from each circuit, with 100 kHz being the absolute minimum requirement to achieve the level one design. They have managed to generate all three types of signal with varying degrees of success in terms of the highest frequency obtained.

**Square-waves**

Three circuits have been utilised for square wave generation so far: a Schmitt trigger configuration and two astable multivibrator circuits as described on the Intersil datasheet [1]. Figure 1 shows the Schmitt trigger circuit, with a LM318 op-amp; a TL071 was also used though it has a lower slew rate than the LM318 meaning it would be less likely to achieve the 1MHz goal. Figure 2, below, shows the output from this circuit set up as given in the lab script [2] to give a 400Hz frequency output.

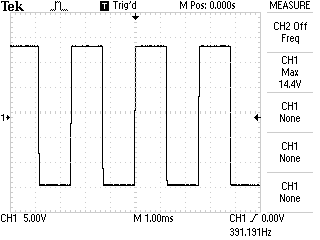


Figure 2 Oscilloscope display for the Schmitt trigger

As can been seen this configuration gives a very clear square wave output. The next task was to work out whether to change the capacitor or the resistor to vary the frequency as both components effect this. Figures 3 and 4 show the generation of a 100Hz wave, with the circuit represented by figure 3 having a different capacitor and that represented by figure 4 using a different resistor to the one in the initial circuit. It is quite clear that at low frequencies it doesn’t matter which component is changed as both give the same result.

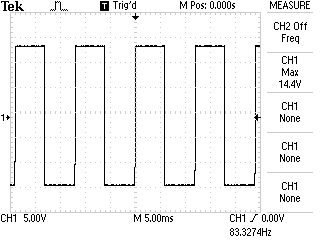
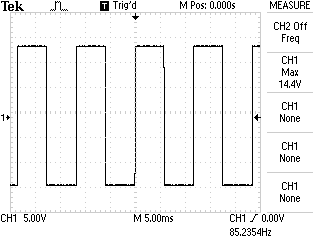


Figure 1 Output due to changing the capacitor Figure 2 Output due to changing the resistor

It was then decided to try a frequency of 10 kHz again varying just one of the components. Again both produced the same results however, as can be seen in Figures 5 and 6, the slew rate of the op-amp became a limiting factor and thus the rise and fall times for the square wave have increased significantly. This circuit is clearly unsuitable for use in the function generator as it is unable to produce precise square waves at even moderately high frequencies.

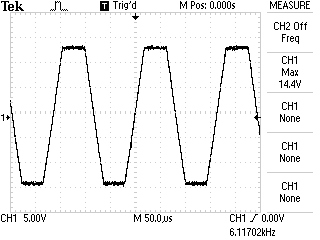
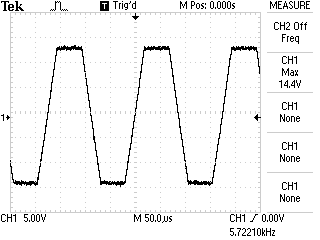


Figure 5 Output with fixed resistor value Figure 6 Output with a fixed capacitor value

The next circuit investigated utilised the 7555 timer IC as part of a multivibrator circuit, set up following figure 2B from the datasheet [1]. This configuration allows for the duty cycle to be varied as well as the frequency, however it was quickly found that trying to adjust one would also cause the other to change and that it would be difficult to achieve a fixed 50/50 duty cycle while also being able to change the frequency. Fortunately the datasheet provided another circuit (Figure 2A from [1]) that had a fixed 50/50 duty cycle; this circuit has two outputs, both of which have been considered. Figure 7 shows both of these outputs for a 1 kHz square wave, each one giving a very clean signal.

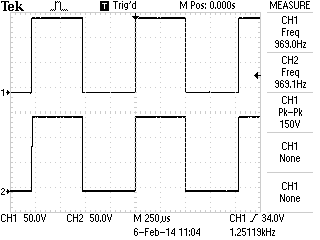


Figure 7 Output from the 7555 circuit set up to give a fixed 50/50 duty cycle

The next step was to attempt to output a 100 kHz signal; this is show in figure 8.

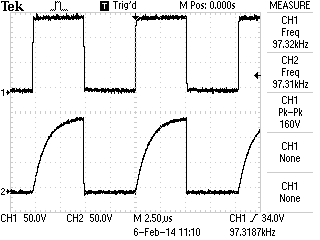


Figure 8 The 7555 circuit outputting an approximate 100kHz wave

Here the outputs have become much noisier and the alternate output’s rise time is affected drastically by the capacitor. Ultimately a 700kHz output was obtained, though the signal at this point had a noticeable rise time and was fairly noisy, the other output at this frequency was giving a saw tooth wave, figure 9 shows the scope display.

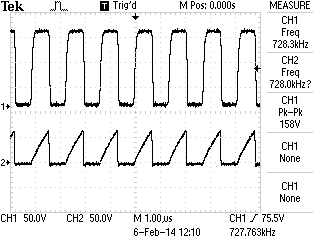


Figure 9 The maximum possible value from the 7555 circuit

The team found that a frequency much higher than this would be hard to obtain as both the resistor (100Ω) and the capacitor (100pF) were heading towards being dominated by the internal resistance and capacitance of the wiring used to create the circuit. It was also decided to check that this circuit operated correctly at very low frequencies. Figure 10 shows a 0.01Hz signal. The scope was unable to measure such low frequencies however a very clean signal was obtained meaning that this circuit could be used if the software team struggled to generate lower frequency signals.

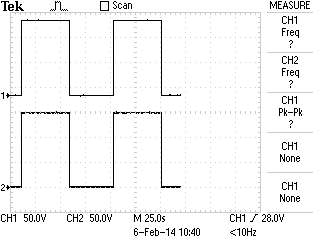


Figure 10 Using the 7555 to generate a very low frequency signal

After some research on the internet the team came across a circuit designed to generate a triangle wave [3]. Changing R1 to a variable potentiometer allowed the frequency to be adjusted. Currently the team have achieved a top frequency of about 500Hz; they have been limited by the fact that as the frequency increases the amplitude of the output waveform decreases. Beyond 500Hz the amplitude was so small that the signal barely registered on the oscilloscope. The team plan further research to find a circuit capable of achieving a higher frequency without the amplitude drop witnessed with the current setup.

The final task the team have so far accomplished is to build a simple Wien Bridge sine wave generator based on the circuit diagram from [2]. Due to the slew rate limitations a LM318 op-amp was used in this circuit. So far this circuit has been used to generate a 400kHz sine wave although at this frequency the sine wave was starting to look more like a triangle wave. The team again preferred to switch the capacitor for each multiple of ten frequency jump, with the idea that this set up is relatively easy to achieve with a simple switching circuit along with a digital potentiometer. Further experimentation is still needed to try and generate a clearer sine wave at high frequencies.

Overall the team feels that due to the limitations of the components the higher frequency generation should be done via software, with potential for the low frequency generation to be carried out in hardware. Their main focus going forward will be on implementing the digital potentiometer in the dc offset and amplification circuit.

## Tasks Still to Complete

**Switching circuit**

Switching circuits are supposed to be used for designing an integrated circuit for changing between three kinds of waveforms and vary their frequencies. Multiple switch or analogue switches controlled by processer such as DG201 quad SPST Switch and DG409 dual 4--‐1 mul0plexer will be used. This task will base on the final specific design of the oscillator circuits and the relationship between frequency of waveforms and components in oscillator circuit. For example, change the value capacitors is one of the solutions of changing sine wave frequency for Wien Bridge oscillator. In this case, circuit like figure [1] might be used and resistors connected with Half DG409 will be replaced by different value capacitors.

Limitation of this solution is that frequencies could not be varied into specific values, only several fixed value are available. In order to solve this, team will try to figure out the way of using other designs like variable resistors or using digital potentiometer.

**Compare CMOS square wave oscillator with 7555**

4093 CMOS is another square wave generator which was suggested to use in lab script. Although team already got a working 7555 square wave oscillator, some limitations of that circuit still exist. It is worth to build a CMOS oscillator and see what will happen and compare with 7555 oscillator.

**Better triangle wave generator**

Current triangle wave generator is just able to generate a fixed-frequency triangle wave. Team haven’t found the relationship between its frequency and components in the circuit.

Team planning to try to build a Schmitt trigger circuit and add an inverter at the output of trigger circuit for generating triangle wave. Circuit diagram figure [2] is added in appendix.

**Pulse generator**

This is a level 2 requirement. Team planning to use 7555 timer to build a pulse generator, circuit diagram figure [3] is added in appendix.

**Investigate other sine wave generators**

Wien bridge oscillator is the only circuit team have tried for sine wave generator. It works but has limitations when team tried to get high frequency waveform. In order to get higher frequency sine wave, it is necessary to try other kinds of sine wave oscillators such as RC Phase Shift Oscillator and Digital Shift register based Sine Wave Oscillator.

**Create amplifier and dc offset stage**

In order to control waveforms’ amplitude, team planning to design an amplifier circuits with variable resistors to change gain of the circuit. Circuit diagram figure [4] is added in appendix.

**Comparator with and without hysteresis**

Comparator would be used for convert waves produced by oscillators into digital signals. Team plan to build a circuit as figure [5] shows. Output signal of LM 319 will be connected into an N bit counter. Counter will count for N seconds and give output signals to GPIO. Hardware team will build both comparator circuits that with and without hysteresis and compare difference between them and decide which one should be used as final design.

**Detail of design**

* Environment consideration
* Input protection, output impedance, power supplies
* Power consumption – minimisation of power
* Component list, housing, form factor

# Gantt Chart

# References

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| [1] | Intersil, “ICM7555 datasheet,” 24 August 2006. [Online]. Available: http://www.elec.york.ac.uk/internal\_web/meng/yr3/modules/Design\_Construction/ICM7555%20better%20data%20sheet.pdf. [Accessed 8 February 2014]. |
| [2] | D. Chesmore, “Design and Constuction,” January 2014. [Online]. Available: http://www.elec.york.ac.uk/internal\_web/meng/yr3/modules/Design\_Construction/Design%20and%20Construction%20Lab%20Script%202014.pdf. [Accessed 8 February 2014]. |
| [3] | P. Marian, “555 Triangle Waveform Generator Circuit,” Electro Schematics, May 2010. [Online]. Available: http://www.electroschematics.com/5004/555-triangle-waveform-generator/. [Accessed 10 February 2014]. |

# Appendix

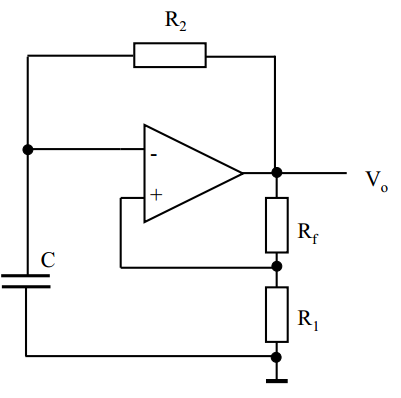


Figure 1 Schmitt trigger oscillator circuit diagram

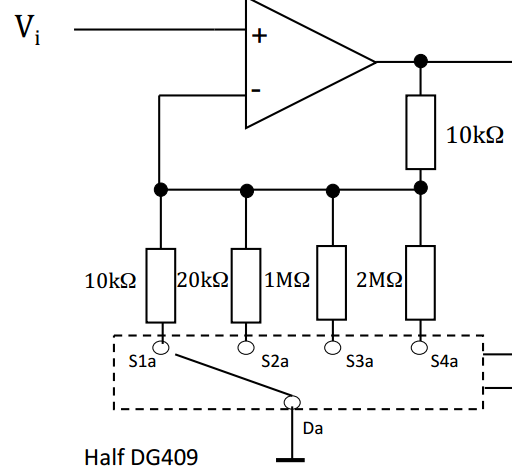


Figure. 11 <http://www.elec.york.ac.uk/internal_web/meng/yr3/modules/Design_Construction/Generating%20Signals.pdf>

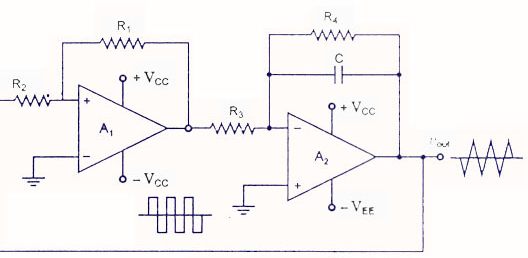


Figure. 12 <http://www.circuitstoday.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/triangular-waveform-using-schmitt-trigger-and-integrator.jpg>

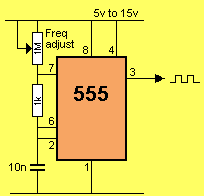


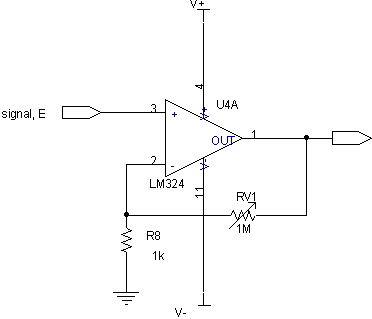
Figure. 13 <http://www.talkingelectronics.com/projects/555/Page2-555.html> 

Figure. 14 <http://homepages.which.net/~paul.hills/Circuits/PowerServo/PowerServo.html>

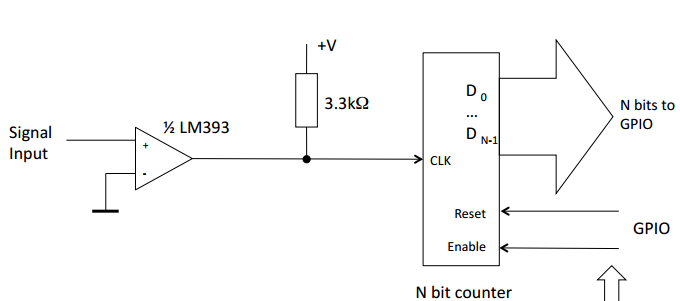


Figure .15 <http://www.elec.york.ac.uk/internal_web/meng/yr3/modules/Design_Construction/Measuring%20Frequency.pdf>