

# DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING WITH BEAGLE BONE BLACK

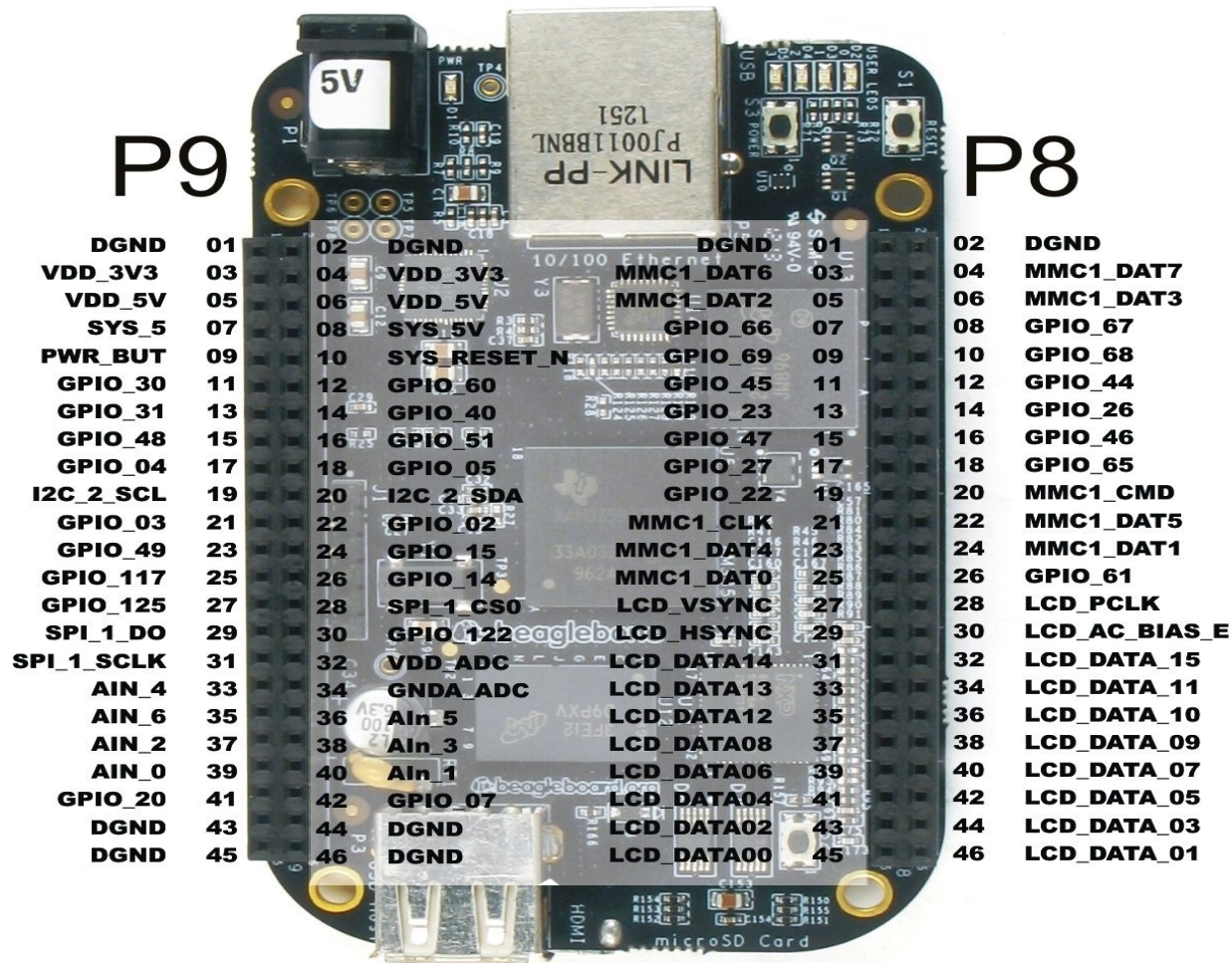
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DO YOU KNOW :

WHAT IS BBB?

WHAT IS DSP ?

# LET'S HAVE A LOOK



## PROBLEM STATEMENT:

B17 :WRITE A C++/ PYTHON PROGRAM TO GENERATE A SINE WAVE OF PROGRAMMABLE FREQUENCY AND CAPTURE SAMPLES AT PROGRAMMABLE FREQUENCY (MAX UP AS PER NYQUIST SAMPLING THEOREM) AND RECONSTRUCT THE SINE WAVE USING COLLECTED SAMPLES USING ARM CORTEx A5/A9. USE OSCILLOSCOPE TO CALCULATE SIGNAL FREQUENCY.

# THE EXPERIMENT

# THE OLDER WAY

## WHAT DO YOU NEED

- BBB
  - CRO
  - Computer
  - Hands on Python
  - Resistor
  - Capacitor
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# 8 PWMs and 4 timers

P9

DGND	1	2	DGND
VDD_3V3	3	4	VDD_3V3
VDD_5V	5	6	VDD_5V
SYS_5V	7	8	SYS_5V
PWR_BUT	9	10	SYS_RESETN
GPIO_30	11	12	GPIO_60
GPIO_31	13	14	EHRPWM1A
GPIO_48	15	16	EHRPWM1B
GPIO_4	17	18	GPIO_5
I2C2_SCL	19	20	I2C2_SDA
EHRPWM0B	21	22	EHRPWM0A
GPIO_49	23	24	GPIO_15
GPIO_117	25	26	GPIO_14
GPIO_125	27	28	ECAPPWM2
EHRPWM0B	29	30	GPIO_122
EHRPWM0A	31	32	VDD_ADC
AIN4	33	34	GNDA_ADC
AIN6	35	36	AIN5
AIN2	37	38	AIN3
AIN0	39	40	AIN1
GPIO_20	41	42	ECAPPWM0
DGND	43	44	DGND
DGND	45	46	DGND

P8

DGND	1	2	DGND
GPIO_38	3	4	GPIO_39
GPIO_34	5	6	GPIO_35
TIMER4	7	8	TIMER7
TIMER5	9	10	TIMER6
GPIO_45	11	12	GPIO_44
EHRPWM2B	13	14	GPIO_26
GPIO_47	15	16	GPIO_46
GPIO_27	17	18	GPIO_65
EHRPWM2A	19	20	GPIO_63
GPIO_62	21	22	GPIO_37
GPIO_36	23	24	GPIO_33
GPIO_32	25	26	GPIO_61
GPIO_86	27	28	GPIO_88
GPIO_87	29	30	GPIO_89
GPIO_10	31	32	GPIO_11
GPIO_9	33	34	EHRPWM1B
GPIO_8	35	36	EHRPWM1A
GPIO_78	37	38	GPIO_79
GPIO_76	39	40	GPIO_77
GPIO_74	41	42	GPIO_75
GPIO_72	43	44	GPIO_73
EHRPWM2A	45	46	EHRPWM2B

Up to 8 digital I/O pins can be configured with pulse-width modulators (PWM) to produce signals to control motors or create analog voltage levels, without taking up any extra CPU cycles.

# THE NEWER WAY

DAC MCP4725

BBB

Hands on Python

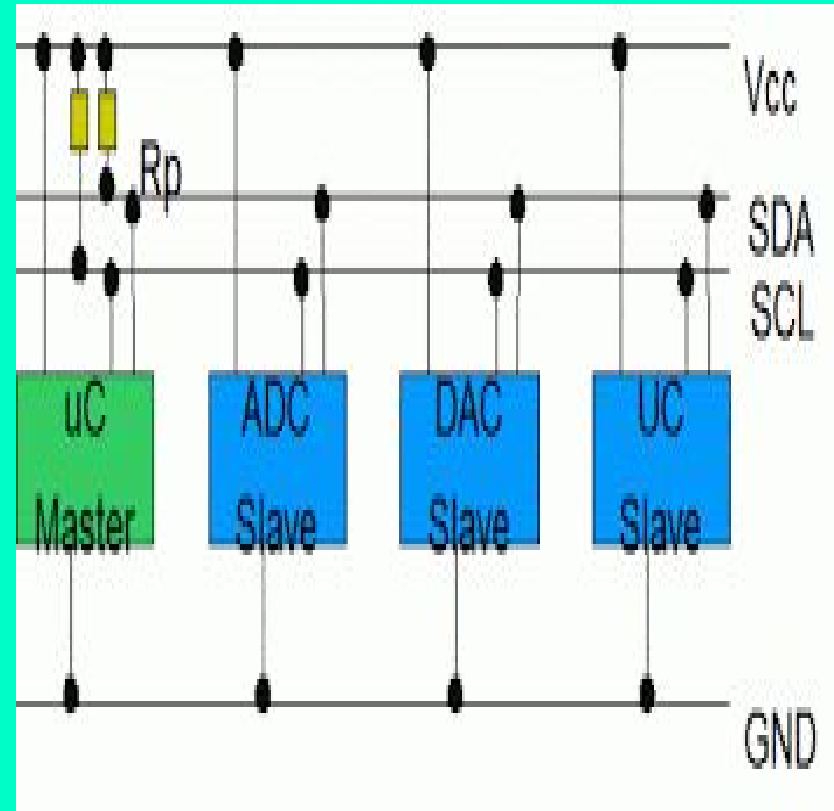
Computer

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# I<sup>2</sup>C

**I<sup>2</sup>C (Inter-Integrated Circuit)**, pronounced *I-squared-C*, is a multi-master, multi-slave, single-ended, serial computer bus invented by Philips Semiconductor (now NXP Semiconductors). It is typically used for attaching lower-speed peripheral ICs to processors and microcontrollers. Alternatively I<sup>2</sup>C is spelled *I2C* (pronounced *I-two-C*) or *IIC* (pronounced *I-I-C*).



# 2 I2C ports

P9

DGND	1	2	DGND
VDD_3V3	3	4	VDD_3V3
VDD_5V	5	6	VDD_5V
SYS_5V	7	8	SYS_5V
PWR_BUT	9	10	SYS_RESETN
GPIO_30	11	12	GPIO_60
GPIO_31	13	14	GPIO_40
GPIO_48	15	16	GPIO_51
I2C1_SCL	17	18	I2C1_SDA
I2C2_SCL	19	20	I2C2_SDA
I2C2_SCL	21	22	I2C2_SDA
GPIO_49	23	24	I2C1_SCL
GPIO_117	25	26	I2C1_SDA
GPIO_125	27	28	GPIO_123
GPIO_121	29	30	GPIO_122
GPIO_120	31	32	VDD_ADC
AIN4	33	34	GNDA_ADC
AIN6	35	36	AIN5
AIN2	37	38	AIN3
AIN0	39	40	AIN1
GPIO_20	41	42	GPIO_7
DGND	43	44	DGND
DGND	45	46	DGND

P8

DGND	1	2	DGND
GPIO_38	3	4	GPIO_39
GPIO_34	5	6	GPIO_35
GPIO_66	7	8	GPIO_67
GPIO_69	9	10	GPIO_68
GPIO_45	11	12	GPIO_44
GPIO_23	13	14	GPIO_26
GPIO_47	15	16	GPIO_46
GPIO_27	17	18	GPIO_65
GPIO_22	19	20	GPIO_63
GPIO_62	21	22	GPIO_37
GPIO_36	23	24	GPIO_33
GPIO_32	25	26	GPIO_61
GPIO_86	27	28	GPIO_88
GPIO_87	29	30	GPIO_89
GPIO_10	31	32	GPIO_11
GPIO_9	33	34	GPIO_81
GPIO_8	35	36	GPIO_80
GPIO_78	37	38	GPIO_79
GPIO_76	39	40	GPIO_77
GPIO_74	41	42	GPIO_75
GPIO_72	43	44	GPIO_73
GPIO_70	45	46	GPIO_71

THANK YOU

For Queries

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