

The Grainger College of Engineering

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN



Team 37: M.E.L.O.D.I.C

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Question

Is there a chart for the UHF-R that shows how the Group and Channel correspond to a particular frequency?

Answer

G1 = 470 to 530 MHz; U.S. TV channels 14 thrugh 23 H4 = 518 to 578 MHz; U.S. TV channels 22 through 31 J5 = 578 to 638 MHz; U.S. TV channels 32 through 41 (Illegal in the U.S. after June 2020) L3 = 638 to 698 MHz; U.S. TV channels 42 through 51 (Illegal in the U.S. after June 2020) X1 = 944 to 952 MHz; U.S. studio transmitter links. (Special order only. Sales manager approval needed).

Question

Why do I hear about TV channels when discussing frequencies for wireless mics?

Answer

Many professional wireless microphones use the same frequencies as broadcast television stations.

Direct conflict with a TV signal causes short range or dropouts. Though it is not possible for an wireless mic receiver to "hear" anything from a digital TV transmission, the DTV signal acts as a very strong broadband radio noise source. In some systems this may result in increased noise or distortion in the audio output.

Commonly Asked Questions on Shure Wireless Audio Forums.

Common issues with wireless audio systems.

Many UHF wireless audio systems operate within the T-Band spectrum, which suffers interference from terrestrial television. These systems must switch channels manually or automatically to avoid interference within the 470-700 MHz range. Many UHF systems are also too costly for amateur musicians.

How can MELODIC solve these issues? Offer an open-source ISM digital wireless audio streaming link.

- Adaptive frequency hopping for ISM coexistence.
- Configurable Differential Mono/Single-Ended Stereo Line-In and Line Out.
- Operation in ISM band for FCC unlicensed use.
- <\$30 to manufacture a single unit.



Why MELODIC?

Musician's Essential Link for Optimized Digital Instrument Connection

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High Level Requirements



CD Quality Audio

- 44.1kHz sampling rate
- Bit depth of 16

Coexist with other 2.4GHz wireless protocols

- Co-existence with other ISM protocols such as WiFi and Bluetooth.
- PER < 1%
- Transmission of 44.1 KHz sampling rate.

Straightforward GUI

- LCD
- Display battery, network stats, device identification





RF and Audio Subsystem

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RF Design Requirements

- 1. AFH successfully negates the effects of frequency dependent interference.
- 2. RF Power Output Configurable to +10dBM

Audio Design Requirements

- 1. End-to-End latency must not exceed 20 ms.
- 2. Input and Output impedance must be 10 KOhm and 600 Ohm respectively.
- 3. Codec must use sampling rate of 48 KHz at 16 bit depth.

RF Considerations

- Characteristic Impedance of Differential Traces ~70 Ohms
- Characteristic Impedance of Single Ended Lines must be ~ 50 Ohms
- RF must be isolated from digital and analog signaling.
- Crystal must have proper load capacitance for frequency stability.

Power Considerations

- All power supplies need decoupling capacitors.
- Analog and digital supplies for transceiver/MCU needed to be filtered with ferrite beads to negate high frequency EMI.
- Codec registers need to be programmed to use internal buck to convert 3.3V IO voltage to 1.8V digital and analog voltages.

Audio Considerations

- Line-In needed a .47uf capacitor for proper charging/discharging time constant for ADC.
- Codec registers needed to be programmed for 10k
 Ohm input impedance typical for audio.
- Codec registers needed to be programmed for HPF with DC cutoff.







Audio Codec Programming



Initialize internal clock dividers and device mode registers. (Protocol Slave and Master)

- 1. Pull reset pin high to reset device.
- 2. Enable internal software reset through I2C
- 3. Set NDAC/ADC divider to 1 and MDAC/ADC divider to 4 for ADC and DAC sampling frequency of 48 KHz. This is based on a 10.2475 MHz device input clock.
- 4. Program oversampling ratio to 64 as per the datasheet for 48KHz sampling rate.
- Set DAC to use PRB_P8 mode which allows for 4 biquad filters and dynamic range compression, and uses the interpolation filter B.

Initialize power blocks. (Protocol Slave and Master)

- 1. Disable AVDD from external supply.
- 2. Power on the internal AVDD buck/LDO
- 3. Power on all the analog blocks.

Route and Output DAC for Single-Ended Stereo Line-In (Protocol Slave)

- 1. Route the left and right DAC to the line-out left and right ports.
- 2. Unmute the line-out drivers with 0dB of gain.
- 3. Set DAC digital volume output to 0dB.
- 4. Power up line out drivers
- 5. Power up the left and right DAC
- 6. Unmute the left and right DAC.

Route and Input ADC for Single-Ended Stereo Line-Out (Protocol Master)

- 1. Route the IN1L input to the positive terminal of ADC with 10 K-ohm input
- 2. Route the CM1L common mode output to negative terminal of ADC with 10 K-ohm input.
- 3. Repeat above for the IN1R port.
- 4. Unmute the left and right programmable gain amplifiers.
- 5. Power up the left and right ADC.
- 6. Unmute the left and right ADC.



Initialize Digital Filter Constants for Line-In DC filter. (Protocol Master) **# DC FILTER LEFT CHANNEL** w 30 00 08 # Select register page 8 w 30 18 7F # n0 + n1 * z^-1 w 30 19 FF # H(z) = -----w 30 1A 00 # 2^23 - d1 * z^-1 w 30 1C 80 # w 30 1D 01 # The constants are defined as w 30 1E 00 # n0 = 32767 * 256 w 30 20 7F # n1 = -32767 * 256 w 30 21 FC # d1 = 32768 * 256 * (1-2^13) w 30 22 00 # This gives a filter with cutoff at approx. 1 Hz **# DC FILTER RIGHT CHANNEL** w 30 00 09 # Select register page 9 w 30 20 7F # n0 + n1 * z^-1 w 30 21 FF # H(z) = -----w 30 22 00 # 2^23 - d1 * z^-1 w 30 24 80 # w 30 25 01 # The constants are defined as w 30 26 00 # n0 = 32767 * 256 w 30 28 7F # n1 = -32767 * 256 w 30 29 FC # d1 = 32768 * 256 * (1-2^13) w 30 2A 00 # This gives a filter with cutoff at approx. 1 Hz





Wireless Audio Testing and Verification

Wireless Test Setup





Two MELODICs in an ISM coexistence environment

Decode	d data	
Index	Name	Value
[0:3]	N_TIMESLOTS	136229 (0x00021425)
[4:7]	N_RX_PKT	6012 (0x0000177C)
[8:11]	N_RX_PKT_FAIL	4814 (0x000012CE)

Protocol slave PS_RF_STATS register values after a couples seconds of audio streaming

)]	PEAK_VALUE	18 (0x0012)	Maximum absolute peak value observed
)]	MEAN_VALUE	0	Mean absolute value (filtered)
1]	PEAK_VALUE	32767 (0x7FFF)	Maximum absolute peak value observed
1	MEAN VALUE	23233 (0x5AC1)	Mean absolute value (filtered)

Protocol slave PS_RF_STATS register value with protocol master transmitting audio

Ultimately, samples are transmitted but PER causes them to be muted. If PER was <1% then samples would have outputted unmuted.

Why such a high PER?

1

Inexperience in RF design simulation.

To find the proper differential trace lengths, I used the PCBWay online calculator.

To verify, I used Keysight ADS S-Parameter simulation of edge-coupled transmission line with thickness of Inner Cu. and Front Cu. height.

Simulation did not take into account certain geometries of the actual tracks or it's length, nor take into account other layers on the board. Measurement plane was only done between CC8530 to balun and balun to SMA port.

How this could have been mitigated.

The PCBWay calculator is only an approximation of the true equations.

The ADS S-Parameter Simulation should have been a 1:1 match geometrically with the board layout.

Board simulation should have taken into account the different layers, not just Front Cu., Mid. Prepreg, and Inner Cu.

S-Parameter simulation should have taken into account geometric discontinuities between ports and should have modeled entire RF front end.





Power Subsystem

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Power Subsystem





9V-3.3V Buck Converter



Power Design Requirements

- 1. The buck converter must provide stable 3.3V from the 9V battery
- 2. Average noise on 3.3V line must be less than 50 mV p-p
- 3. Power conversion efficiency must be at least 85% under full load.
- 4. The battery must be able to last a minimum of 5 hours with adequate charge.

Power Subsystem



The buck converter must provide stable 3.3V from the 9V battery





Power Subsystem





2. Average noise on 3.3V line must be less than 50 mV p-p

- Average noise is 37mV p-p
- Only hysteretic ripple is present
- Achieved

3. Power conversionefficiency must be at least85% under full load

- Efficiency varies under differing loads
- 60mA max load
- Attached a 55Ω resistor and read input values
- Achieved a maximum efficiency of 82.5%



Power Substation





4. The battery must be able to last a minimum of 5 hours with adequate charge

- 60mA max output current
- Assuming average efficiency of 80%
- 27.5mA draw at 9V
- Average 9V 550mAh
- 20hr battery life

Power Subsystem





Setbacks:

- Incorrect parts orders
- Missing PCB order
- Insufficient design values
 - Csnub value increased to 4.4uF

Solutions:

- Doubled up components on pads
- Used larger parts





Control Subsystem

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Control Subsystem





Original Design

- STM32F103C8T6 MCU acts as host interface to program and read stats from ICs
- Programs CC8530 RF IC and TLV320AIC3204
 Audio Codec using SPI and I2C buses respectively
- 16x2 LCD displays necessary info





New Control Block Diagram

New Design

- CC8530 and TLV320AIC3204 ICs interfaced using Texas Instruments Purepath Wireless Configurator/Commander
- Devices are Flash-Programmed as Master or Slave
- Flashing LED shows Pairing/Paired Devices once relevant SPI commands are sent



SPI Commands for Pairing in Host-Controlled Mode

- One CC85xx is flash-programmed with Host-Controlled Master Firmware
- NWM_CONTROL_ENABLE is invoked by the master to begin pairing process
- NWM_DO_SCAN is invoked by slave, master device ID is returned
- NWM_DO_JOIN is invoked by slave with master ID as argument
- Use NWM_GET_STATUS on both master and slave to see information about current audio network
- Use PS_AUDIO_STATS and PS_RF_STATS to see RF and Audio statistics (used in verification)

	Decode	ed data		
	Network Name		Value	Description
Master Device ID		DEVICE_ID[31:0]	558283385 (0x2146BA79)	Network ID of current network (device ID of master). A value of 0 means no active network connection
	[0]	MANF_ID[31:0]	1	Manufacturer ID of protocol master (0=not connected)
	[0]	PROD_ID[31:0]	16 (0x00000010)	Product ID of protocol master (0= not connected)
	[0]		3	Reserved
	[0]	WPM_DSC_EN	1	Indicates that master supports data side channel communication
	[0]	WPM_MFCT_FILT	0	Indicates that master only accepts slaves with matching manufacturer ID into network
	[0]	WPM_PAIR_SIGNAL	0	Indicates that master is signaling that it is attempting to pair with a new slave
	[0]	WPM_ALLOWS_JOIN	1	Indicates that master can accept more slaves into network
Scan Result	[0:1][14	:0] JOIN_TO[11:0]	100 (0x0064)	Timeout in increments of 10 ms for joining network. (0=infinite). Using a дотм_то value below 50(=500 ms) is not recommended.
Becomes Parameter for NWM_DO_JOIN		DEVICE_ID[31:0]	558283385 (0x2146BA79	 A) Network ID of network to join (device ID of master). A value of 0x00000000 means leave network if currently connected. A value of 0xFFFFFFF means join any network where master is currently attempting to pair with a new slave

NWM_DO_SCAN and NWM_DO_JOIN SPI Operations





Figure 52 – SPI interface wait state

****MISO Bus read high always before and after CSn pulled low, making reading debugging/statistics bytes impossible*****

Setbacks:

- Interfacing with STM32 MCU proved difficult
- No Serial Interface on ST-Link
- Texas Instruments' Proprietary SPI Interface Difficult to Work with
- LCD Debugging nearly impossible without precise timing
- Final control unit PCB didn't work (soldering issues)

Solutions:

- Used Texas Instruments Purepath Wireless
 Configurator/Commander as Control Unit
- Time permitted, we could have used a TI MSP430 MCU, designed to interface with TI ICs, to solve SPI timing issues
- Retry soldering STM32 board (given more time)

Future of MELODIC





Improvements:

- Human-friendly user interface and enclosure.
- Inclusion of PA/LNA for the RF signal chain.
- Create one board for all three subsystems.
- Single audio master capable of transmitting to multiple slaves.
- Add another audio port to allow for differential stereo.
- Add both XLR and ¼ inch. TRS. as audio master inputs. (Might require a rack-mountable enclosure)



Questions?

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IMAGE

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Summary Thank You Questions Contact Information

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