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Low Power Pulse-Based Communication

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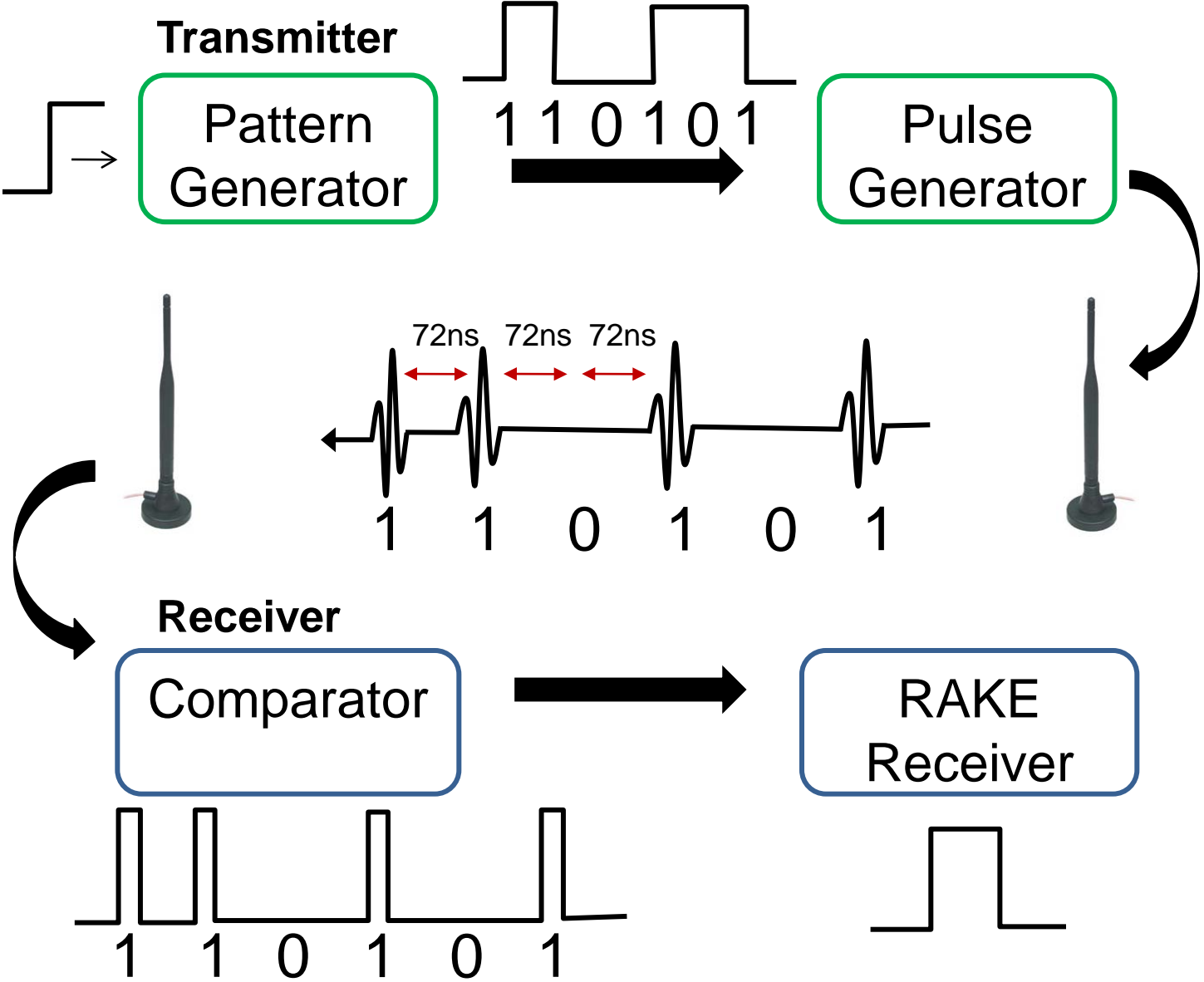


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Design Objectives

- Carrier-less (baseband) communication
 - Low power consumption
- Data transmission through E.M. pulses
- Generation of short pulses
 - Large bandwidth
 - Fast data transmission rate
- Accurate reception of transmitted data

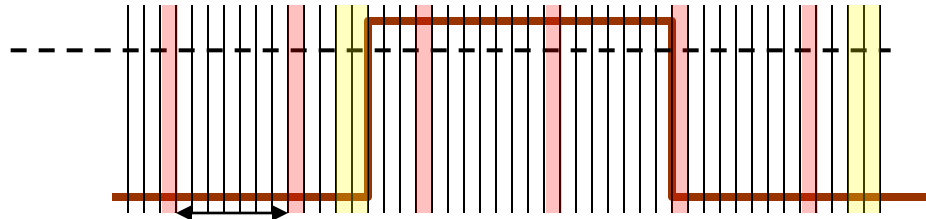
Design Overview



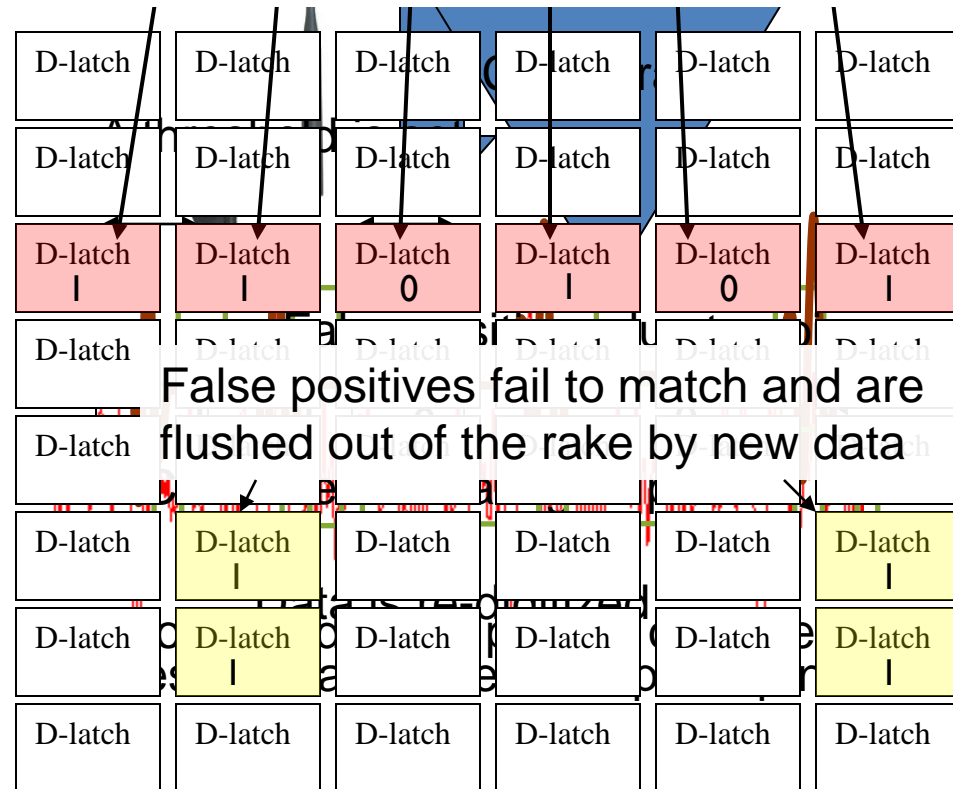
Summary

- Each bit is coded into a pattern of 1's and 0's
- A sequence of pulses is generated from that pattern
- There is a unit time during which a pulse represents '1'
- Data is transmitted through noisy channel
- Signal is re-digitized
- Noise creates false positives
- RAKE rejects false positives
- Digital data is recovered

The signal is broken up into small time windows
And is sampled by the latches
Data to be transmitted serially



The pattern is recognized by the rake and the sent bit is recovered



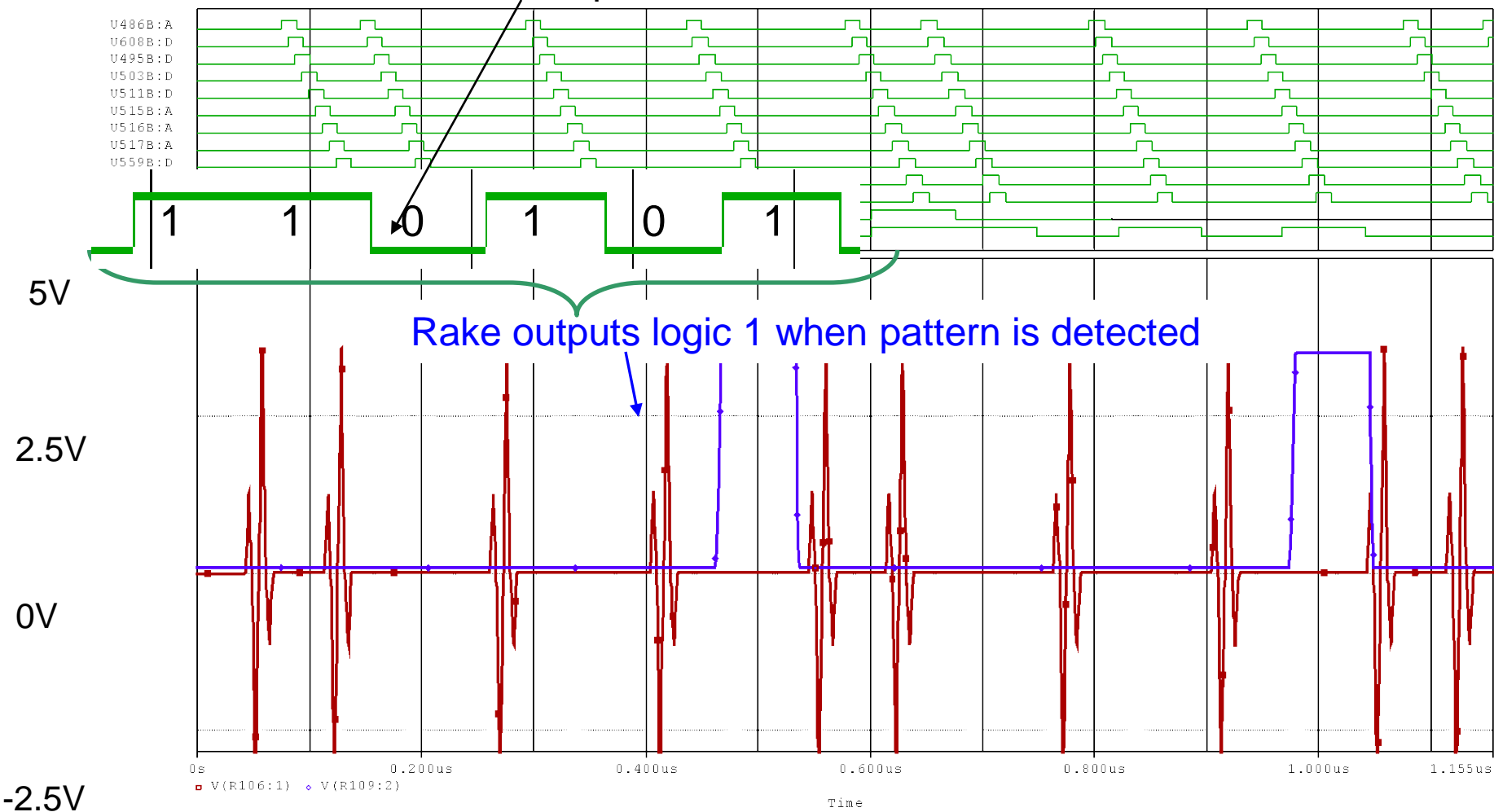
Spikes ripple through delay line

Blue: recovered digital output

Red: input

Green: intermediate nodes in rake

D-latches capture and store data



Rake outputs logic 1 when pattern is detected

0

0.2μs

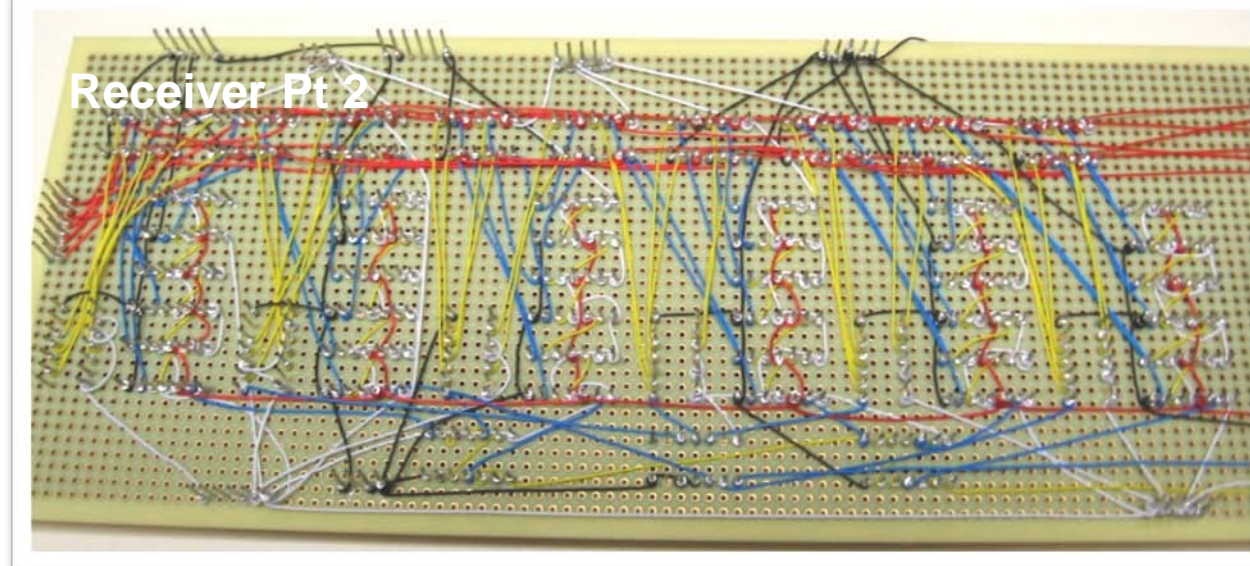
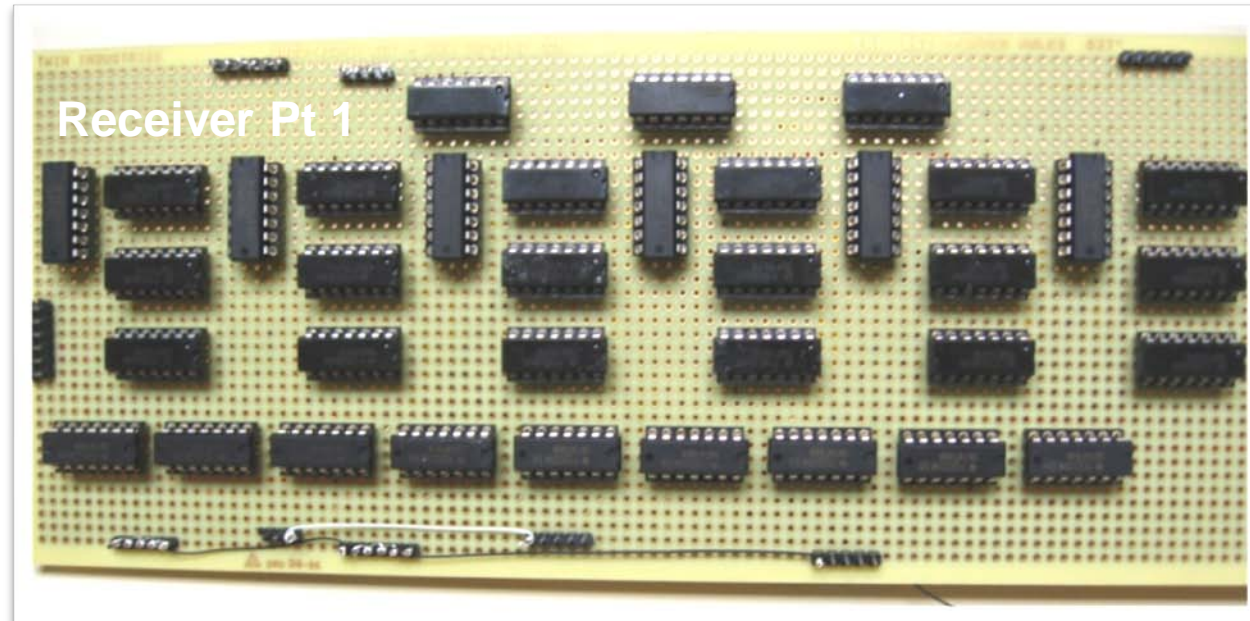
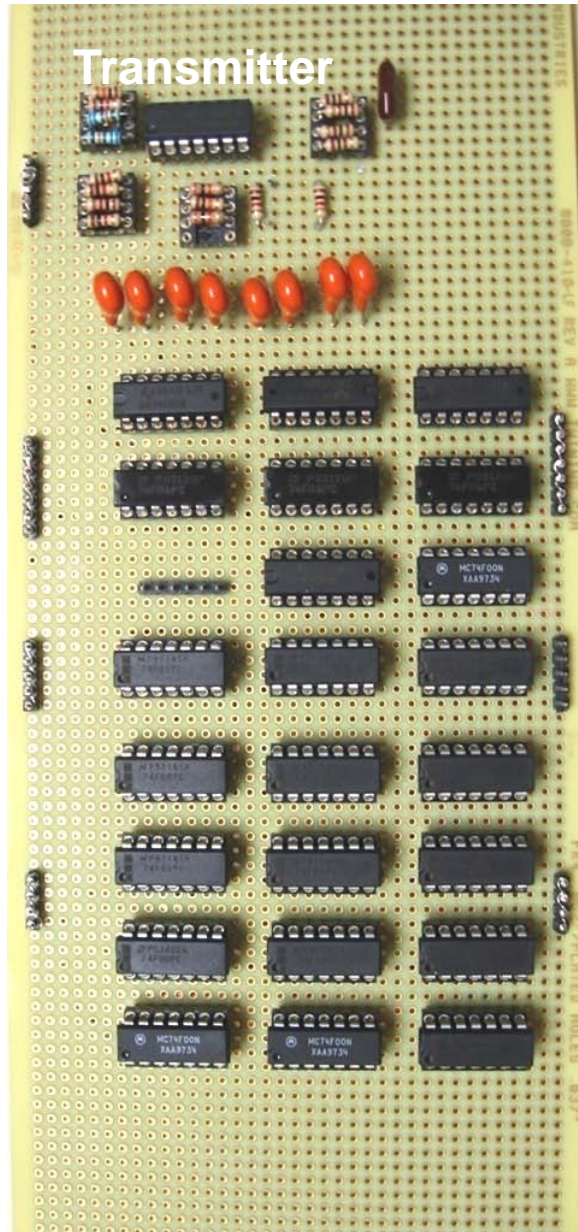
0.4μs

0.6μs

0.8μs

1μs

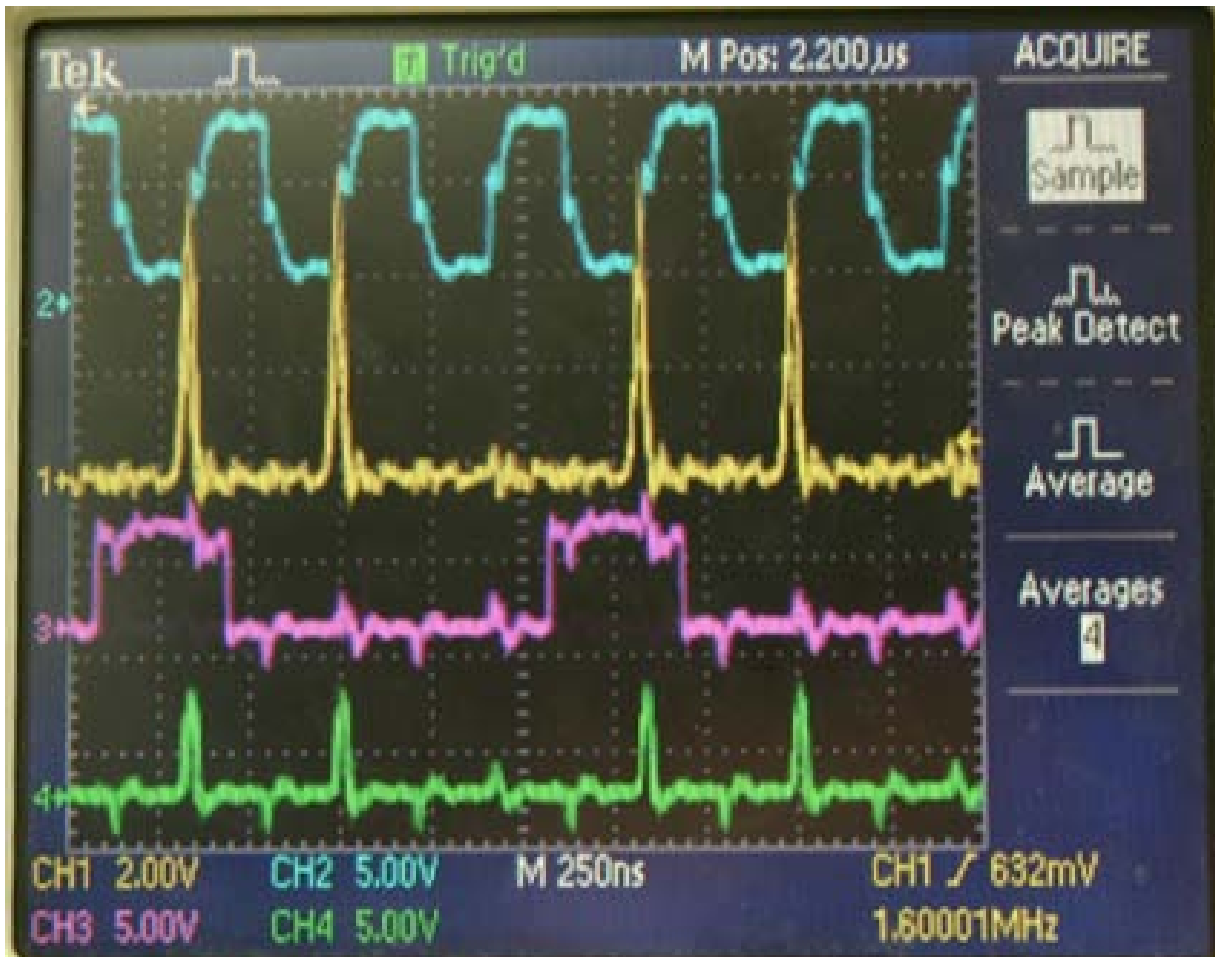
Transmitter/Receiver Circuits



Experimental Results

Low noise signal

Pattern: 110110



Blue: Clock

Yellow: Filtered incoming pulses

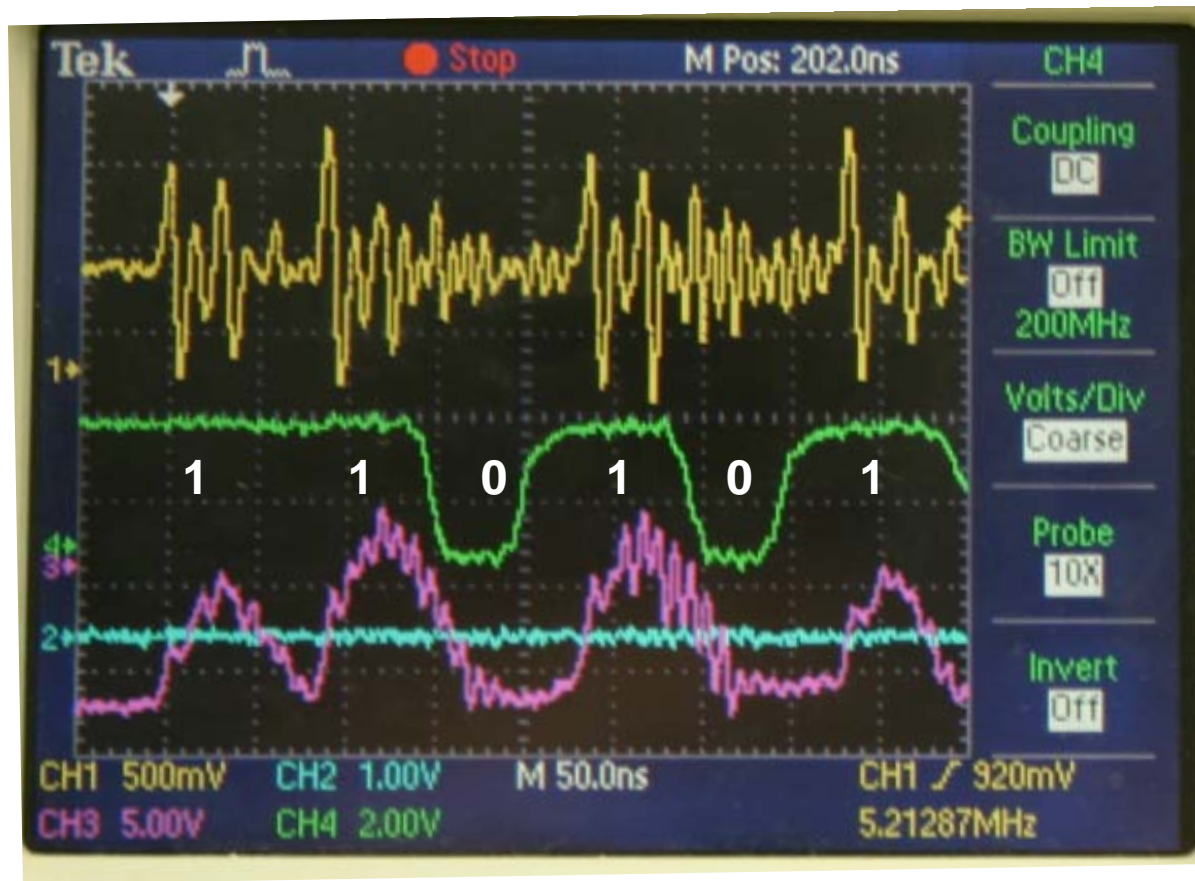
Purple: Digital output

Green: Digital pulses moving through the delay line

Experimental Results

Noisy signal

Pattern: 110101



Yellow: Incoming noisy pulses

Green: Recovered digital data (110101)

Purple: Output of the comparator circuit

Blue: Threshold



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Conclusion



- Computer simulations have shown data transmission under low noise condition
- The circuits have been implemented using discrete devices
- Testing of the transmitter and receiver have shown promising results
- Timing issues are the most persistent problems
- **Despite these problems data was recovered successfully**

Further work:

- Transmission through antennas at various distances
- Implementation of integrated circuit design to obtain
 - Faster and more accurate pulses
 - Faster comparisons
 - Smaller devices