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# AND9313/D

# AX5043 Use as Analog FM Transceiver

## Introduction

This application note describes how to use the AX5043 as an analog FM half-duplex transceiver. A modified AX-RadioLAB project, ax5043\_analog\_FM\_demo, is used to demonstrate FM operation.

## The AX5043\_analog\_FM\_demo Project

The AX5043\_analog\_FM\_demo\_v1.1 project is a modified AX-RadioLAB\_v2.3g project. The SLAVE firmware demonstrates analog FM receive, whereas MASTER firmware demonstrates analog FM transmit. AX-RadioLAB and the AXRadioV2API provide a basic setup, allowing to check for the AX5043 IC, to set some general parameters (e.g. carrier frequency) and to range the PLL.



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# **APPLICATION NOTE**

The default configuration is for 200 kHz wideband (broadcast) FM. For narrow band FM the following changes should be made: The RX bandwidth should be adjusted using AX–RadioLAB. The TX deviation should be adjusted by changing AX5043\_FSKDEV0 in COMMON/fm.c according to the formula in "Transmit side/Software configuration" section.

The following tables list those input parameters of AX–RadioLAB which are relevant here and the derived AX5043 registers relevant for FM operation.

| Parameter         | Panel             | Comment  |
|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| Ref Osc Config    | Pin Configuration | A TCXO should be used for narrow band FM (25 kHz channels). An XTAL is sufficient for common FM radio reception.                                       |
| PA Config         | Pin Configuration | Single ended or differential   |
| VCO Config        | Pin Configuration | Internal or external L, depending of carrier frequency.  |
| Carrier frequency | PHY               |  |
| RFDIV             | PHY               | Depending of carrier frequency   |
| Symbol Rate       | PHY               | AX5043_RXDATARATE is computed from this parameter. In FM RX mode this determines the rate at which the baseband signal is sampled. Typically 100 kS/s. |
| Channel Spacing   | PHY               |  |
| Fxtal             | PHY               |  |
| XTALCAP           | PHY               |  |
| Transmit Power    | PHY               |  |
| RX Bandwidth      | PHY               |  |

# Table 1.

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## Table 2.

| Register              |
|-----------------------|
| AX5043_FREQA3         |
| AX5043_FREQA2         |
| AX5043_FREQA1         |
| AX5043_FREQA0         |
| AX5043_DECIMATION     |
| AX5043_RXDATARATE2    |
| AX5043_RXDATARATE1    |
| AX5043_RXDATARATE0    |
| AX5043_AGCGAIN0       |
| AX5043_AGCTARGET0     |
| AX5043_PHASEGAIN0     |
| AX5043_AMPLITUDEGAIN0 |
| AX5043_FREQDEV10      |
| AX5043_FREQDEV00      |
| AX5043_BBOFFSRES0     |
| AX5043_MODCFGF        |
| AX5043_MODCFGA        |
| AX5043_TXPWRCOEFFB1   |
| AX5043_TXPWRCOEFFB0   |
| AX5043_PLLRNGCLK      |
| AX5043_BBTUNE         |
| AX5043_BBOFFSCAP      |
| AX5043_TMGRXBOOST     |
| AX5043_TMGRXSETTLE    |

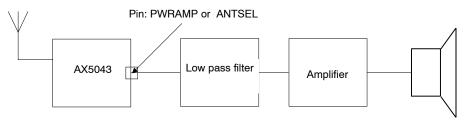
| AX5043_RSSIREFERENCE     AX5043_0xF10     AX5043_0xF11     AX5043_0xF1C     AX5043_0xF21     AX5043_0xF22     AX5043_0xF23     AX5043_0xF26     AX5043_0xF35     AX5043_0xF44     AX5043_0xF44 |
|--|
| AX5043_0xF11     AX5043_0xF1C     AX5043_0xF21     AX5043_0xF22     AX5043_0xF23     AX5043_0xF26     AX5043_0xF34     AX5043_0xF35     AX5043_0xF44     AX5043_PLLLOOP                        |
| AX5043_0xF1C<br>AX5043_0xF21<br>AX5043_0xF22<br>AX5043_0xF23<br>AX5043_0xF26<br>AX5043_0xF34<br>AX5043_0xF35<br>AX5043_0xF35<br>AX5043_0xF44<br>AX5043_PLLLOOP                                 |
| AX5043_0xF21<br>AX5043_0xF22<br>AX5043_0xF23<br>AX5043_0xF26<br>AX5043_0xF34<br>AX5043_0xF35<br>AX5043_0xF44<br>AX5043_PLLLOOP   |
| AX5043_0xF22<br>AX5043_0xF23<br>AX5043_0xF26<br>AX5043_0xF34<br>AX5043_0xF35<br>AX5043_0xF44<br>AX5043_PLLLOOP   |
| AX5043_0xF23<br>AX5043_0xF26<br>AX5043_0xF34<br>AX5043_0xF34<br>AX5043_0xF35<br>AX5043_0xF44<br>AX5043_PLLLOOP   |
| AX5043_0xF26<br>AX5043_0xF34<br>AX5043_0xF35<br>AX5043_0xF44<br>AX5043_PLLLOOP   |
| AX5043_0xF34<br>AX5043_0xF35<br>AX5043_0xF44<br>AX5043_PLLLOOP   |
| AX5043_0xF35<br>AX5043_0xF44<br>AX5043_PLLLOOP   |
| AX5043_0xF44<br>AX5043_PLLLOOP   |
| AX5043_PLLLOOP   |
| -  |
| AX5043 PLLCPI  |
| =  |
| AX5043_PLLVCODIV   |
| AX5043_PLLVCOI   |
| AX5043_XTALCAP   |
| AX5043_0xF00   |
| AX5043_REF   |
| AX5043_0xF18   |

Further AX5043 register settings relevant for analog FM operation are hard coded in the COMMON/set\_fm\_tx() and COMMON/set\_fm\_rx() routines. They are described in the further sections of this document.

AX5043 registers related to preamble matching and the packet engine are irrelevant for analog FM operation.

# **Receive Side**

Hardware Setup





The AX5043 features a bitstream DAC, which can output a demodulated baseband signal. The output can be configured to be on pin ANTSEL or PWRAMP. On the ON Semiconductor DVK2b modules PWRAMP is used. To convert the bitstream into an audio signal a low pass filter and an amplifier are required. The low pass filter on the DVK2b modules is first order with a cutoff frequency of 1.8 kHz. For better audio quality a higher order filter is required.

# Software Configuration

Analog FM mode is selected by setting AX5043\_MODULATION = 0x0B.

- The following points have to be considered:
  - 1. RX bandwidth and IF configuration function as in other receive modes.
  - 2. The formula for AX5043\_RXDATARATE is the same as for digital receive modes, except that BITRATE is replaced by f<sub>SR</sub>, the sampling rate of the baseband signal.
  - 3. AX5043\_RXPARAMSETS = 0x00 ensures that the RX parameter set 0 is used at all times. Therefore receiver parameter sets 1, 2 and 3 are not used. Registers related to preamble matching and the packet engine are not used.

- 4. Bit timing recovery should be disabled by setting AX5043\_TIMEGAIN0, AX5043\_DRGAIN0 and AX5043\_MAXDROFFSET to 0.
- 5. The AFC loop controlled by AX5043\_FREQGAINA and AX5043\_FREQGAINB (TRKFREQ) us used as an FM demodulator. The AFC loop controlled by AX5043\_FREQGAINC and AX5043\_FREQGAIND (TRKRFFREQ) is used for tracking static frequency offsets. AX5043\_FREQUENCYLEAK > 0 prevents the demodulator loop from tracking static frequency offsets.
  6. In the formulas for AX5043\_IFFREQ, AX5043\_DECIMATION and
  - AX5043\_DECIMATION and AX5043\_RXDATARATE listed in the AX5043 Programming Manual, the quantity  $f_{xtal}$  should be replaced by  $f_{xtal}/2^{(ADCCLKMUX)}$ , where ADCLKMUX = 0xF35[1:0].

The following table shows register settings for FM radio reception with a 16 MHz reference.

# Table 3.

| Register               | Value    | Calculation / Comment   |  |  |
|------------------------|----------|---|--|--|
| AX5043_MODULATION      | 0x0B     | Analog FM   |  |  |
| AX5043_IFFREQ          | 0x0666   | 25 kHz (f_xtal = 16 MHz)  |  |  |
| AX5043_RXPARAMSETS     | 0x00     | only use receiver parameter set 0   |  |  |
| AX5043_TIMEGAIN0       | 0x00     | disable bit timing recovery, which would only add jitter  |  |  |
| AX5043_DRGAIN0         | 0x00     | off   |  |  |
| AX5043_MAXDROFFSET     | 0x000000 | off   |  |  |
| AX5043_MAXRFOFFSET2    | 0x80CCCC | track at LO1, max 50 kHz @ f_xtal = 16 MHz  |  |  |
| AX5043_FREQUENCYGAINA0 | 0x0F     | off   |  |  |
| AX5043_FREQUENCYGAINB0 | 0x02     | bandwidth of "inner" AFC loop used for FM demodulation. $f_3dB = 0.115*BR$ .<br>This is the fastest setting available |  |  |
| AX5043_FREQUENCYGAINC0 | 0x1F     | off   |  |  |
| AX5043_FREQUENCYGAIND0 | 0x08     | bandwidth of "outer" AFC loop (tracking frequency mismatch),<br>78 Hz @ BR = 100 kbps, f_xtal = 16 MHz                |  |  |

#### Table 3.

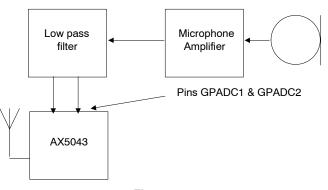
| Register             | Value | Calculation / Comment   |
|----------------------|-------|---|
| AX5043_FREQUENCYLEAK | 0x04  | FREQUENCYGAINB0 + 2, prevents the demodulator AFC loop from tracking static frequency offsets |
| AX5043_DACCONFIG     | 0x03  | output TRKFREQUENCY (= demodulated signal) on DAC   |
| AX5043_DACVALUE1     | 0x00  |   |
| AX5043_DACVALUE0     | 0x0c  | DACSHIFT = 12 bit. This gives maximum volume, downshifting further gives smaller volume       |
| AX5043_PINFUNCPWRAMP | 0x05  | Use PWRAMP pin as DAC output  |
| AX5043_PWRMODE       | 0x09  | FULL RX   |

With this settings the AX5043 will output a FM radio channel at the set frequency. It is possible to connect a

standard high impedance ear piece directly to the pins on the DVK2b module to listen to the radio.

#### **Transmit Side**

Hardware Setup





The baseband (audio) signal should be applied differentially to pins GPADC1 and GPADC2 (Pins 25 and 26) when using the standalone AX5043. The baseband (audio) signal should be applied differentially to pins TST2 and TST1 (Pins 27 and 28) when using the SoC AX8052F143.

The two single ended GPADC input signals should swing around the common mode voltage of 800 mV. The maximum common mode range is  $\pm 100$  mV. The maximum differential input signal is 1Vpp. Thus the maximum negative input signal is ((800 mV - 250 mV)) - (800 mV + 250 mV)) = -500 mV, the maximum positive input signal is ((800 mV + 250 mV) - (800 mV - 250 mV)) = 500 mV. The single ended input impedance of each GPADC pin is 50 k $\Omega$ . A microphone signal should be amplified to  $\pm 500 \text{ mVpp}$  differential signal.

#### Software Configuration

Analog FM mode is selected by setting AX5043\_MODULATION = 0x0B.

The register FSKDEV has a special meaning when FM modulation is selected. It defines the conditioning of the ADC signal prior modulation.

AX5043\_GPADCPERIOD controls the rate at which the analog baseband signal is sampled. AX5043\_TXRATE has no meaning in FM mode.

#### Table 4.

| Register          | Value | Calculation / Comment   |
|-------------------|-------|---|
| AX5043_MODULATION | 0x0B  | Analog FM   |
| AX5043_FSKDEV2    | 0x00  |   |
| AX5043_FSKDEV1    | 0xC0  | GPADC13, enable sign extension and offset (=midcode) subtraction.   |
| AX5043_FSKDEV0    | 0x07  | $ \begin{array}{l} f_{deviation} = \pm  65 \ \text{kHz} \ [\text{max} \ / \ \text{min} \ \text{ADC} \ \text{value} \ \text{gives} \\ f_{deviation} = \pm  f_{xtal} \ / \ 2^{(AX5043\_FSKDEV0[2:0]+1)}, \ \text{allowed} \ \text{values} \ \text{are} \ 07 \end{array} $ |

#### Table 4.

| Register           | Value | Calculation / Comment  |
|--------------------|-------|--|
| AX5043_GPADCPERIOD | 0x07  | $F_s$ = $f_{xtal}/32/GPADCPERIOD$ $\rightarrow$ 5 gives 100 kHz @ $f_{xtal}$ = 16 MHz. This determines the sampling rate, AX5043_TXRATE has no meaning in FM mode.                       |
| AX5043_GPADCCTRL   | 0x06  | continuous sampling of GPADC13   |
| AX5043_PINFUNCDATA | 0x04  | Enables continuous TX operation, rather than powering up the PA only if there is committed FIFO data. This is similar to wire mode, except that no data is read from the pin in FM mode. |
| AX5043_PWRMODE     | 0x0D  | FULL TX  |

#### Conclusion

It is possible to implement FM audio and data transceivers with the AX5043.

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