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**AN OBFUSCATED ANALYSIS AND EXPOSITION  
OF REALLY COOL THINGS THAT ONLY I  
UNDERSTAND AND YOU DO NOT**

by

**Iman A. Student, B.S.E.E.**

A thesis submitted to the  
Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering  
and the  
University of Wyoming  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE  
in  
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Laramie, Wyoming  
May 2025

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by

Iman A. Student

I dedicate this to my parents, who had the good fortune to have me in their lives, and to my dog Spot who helped proof-read this document...



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# Acknowledgments

This is where you write any paragraphs you want to show up on the Acknowledgments page. Traditionally, you use this space to thank your committee members for their help, any funding sources such as an NSF grant that helped you, and so on. This section is up to you (no page or word limit, but exercise restraint) as long as it is written in a professional manner. Be careful you don't end up with a messy page break, such as when the automatic insertion of your name, the university name, and the month and date at the end of this environment is the only thing that shows up on the next page. Write more or less text here to fix it!

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IMAN A. STUDENT

*University of Wyoming*

*May 2025*



# Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Symbols

This is a partial list of abbreviations, acronyms, and symbols used in the text, provided in the hope that it will be helpful to some readers.

## Symbols

- ( ) used for a continuous function.  
[ ] used for a discrete function.

## Greek Letters

- $\alpha$  feedback coefficient for simple IIR filters, such as those used for a type of echo generation for guitar special effects.  
 $\lambda$  wavelength.  
 $\pi$  ratio of a circle circumference to diameter, 3.1415926535897932...  
 $\tau$  time constant.  
 $\omega$  radian frequency.

## A

- $a$  filter coefficient associated with an output term,  $y$ . When used in a transfer function, the  $a$  coefficients are associated with the denominator of the transfer function.  
 $A$  vector or array containing all of the  $a$  terms.  
**ADC** analog-to-digital converter.  
**AIC** analog interface circuit (see codec).

**AGC** automatic gain control.  
**AM** amplitude modulation.  
**ARM** Advanced RISC Machine, a 32-bit reduced instruction set computer (RISC) instruction set architecture (ISA) developed by ARM Holdings.  
**AWGN** additive white Gaussian noise.

## **B**

*b* filter coefficient associated with an input term,  $x$ . When used in a transfer function, the  $b$  coefficients are associated with the numerator of the transfer function.  
*B* vector or array containing all of the  $b$  terms.  
*BW* bandwidth of a bandpass signal.  
**BP** bandpass.  
**BPF** bandpass filter.  
**BPSK** binary phase shift keying.

## **C**

**C** value of capacitance.  
**CD-ROM** Compact disk read-only memory.  
**CISC** complex instruction set computer.  
**codec** coder-decoder. An integrated circuit that contains both an ADC and a DAC.  
**CPU** central processing unit.

## **D**

**DAC** digital-to-analog converter.  
**D.C.** direct current (0 Hz).  
**DDS** direct digital synthesizer or direct digital synthesis.  
**DF-I** direct form I.  
**DF-II** direct form II.  
**DFT** discrete Fourier transform.

**DMA** direct memory access.  
**DSK** DSP starter kit.  
**DSP** digital signal processing or digital signal processor.  
**DTFT** discrete-time Fourier transform.  
**DTMF** dual-tone, multiple-frequency signals as defined by telephone companies.

**E**

**EDMA** enhanced direct memory access.

**F**

**FCC** Federal Communications Commission.  
**FIR** finite impulse response.  
**FFT** fast Fourier transform.  
**FT** Fourier transform.  
 $\mathcal{F}$  Fourier transform.  
 $\mathcal{F}^{-1}$  inverse Fourier transform.  
 $f_h$  highest or maximum frequency that is present in a signal.  
 $F_s$  sample frequency (samples/second) =  $1/T_s$ .

**G**

**GPP** general purpose processor.  
**GPU** graphics processing unit.

**H**

$H(e^{j\omega})$  discrete-time frequency response.  
 $H(j\omega)$  continuous-time frequency response.  
 $h[n]$  discrete-time impulse response or unit sample response.  
 $h[t]$  continuous-time impulse response.  
 $H(s)$  continuous-time transfer or system function.  
 $H(z)$  discrete-time transfer or system function.

**HDTV** high-definition television.  
**HP** highpass.  
**HPF** highpass filter.  
**HPI** host port interface.  
**Hz** hertz (cycles per second).

**I**

**IF** intermediate frequency.  
**IFFT** inverse fast Fourier transform.  
**IIR** infinite impulse response.  
**ISA** instruction set architecture.  
**ISR** interrupt service routine.

**J**

$j$   $\sqrt{-1}$ ; identifies the imaginary part of a complex number. Some authors use  $i$  instead of  $j$ .  
**JTAG** Joint Test Action Group, commonly used as the name of a debugging interface for printed circuit boards and IC chips. Formalized as IEEE Std 1149.1 in 1990.

**L**

$\mathcal{L}$  Laplace transform.  
 $\mathcal{L}^{-1}$  inverse Laplace transform.  
**L** value of inductance.  
**LFSR** linear feedback shift register.  
**LP** lowpass.  
**LPF** lowpass filter.  
**LSB** lower sideband, also used for least significant bit.

**M**

**M** the number of bands in a graphic equalizer.

**MA** moving average.  
**McASP** multi-channel audio serial port.  
**McBSP** multi-channel buffer serial port.  
**ML** maximum likelihood.

## **N**

$n$  index or sample number.  
 $N$  often used as filter order; in other contexts, it is used for the length of a sequence, or for the length of an FFT.  
**NCO** numerically controlled oscillator.

## **O**

**OMAP** Open Multimedia Application Platform, a family of proprietary multi-core system on chips (SoCs) by Texas Instruments.

## **P**

**PC** personal computer.  
**PCM** pulse code modulation.  
**PLL** phase-locked loop.  
**PN** pseudonoise.  
**PSK** phase shift keying.

## **Q**

$Q$  quality factor.  $Q$  = bandwidth of a BP filter divided by its center frequency. The higher the value of  $Q$ , the more selective the BP filter is.  
**QAM** quadrature amplitude modulation.  
**QPSK** quadrature phase shift keying.

## **R**

$r$  magnitude of a pole. This is a measure of how far the pole is from the origin.

**R** value of resistance.  
**RC** resistor-capacitor.  
**RISC** reduced instruction set computer.  
**RF** radio frequency.

**S**

$s$  the Laplace transform independent variable,  $s = \sigma + j\omega$ .  
**SoC** system on chip.

**T**

$\tau$  a dummy variable often used in convolution.  
 $t$  time.  
 $T$  period of a signal or function.  
**TED** timing error detector.  
 $T_s$  sample period =  $1/F_s$ .  
**TI** Texas Instruments.

**U**

$u[n]$  discrete-time unit step function.  
 $u(t)$  unit step function.  
**U.S.** United States (of America).  
**USB** upper sideband; also used for Universal Serial Bus.

**V**

$V$  voltage in Volts.  
 $V_{in}$  input voltage.  
 $V_{out}$  output voltage.  
**VLIW** very long instruction word; this is a type of architecture for DSPs.

**W**

**winDSK** original Windows-based program for the C31 DSK, created by Mike Morrow.

**winDSK6** Windows-based program, the follow-on to winDSK, for the C6x DSK series. It was created by Mike Morrow.

**winDSK8** Windows-based program, the follow-on to winDSK6, for the OMAP-L138 multi-core board). It was created by Mike Morrow.

## **X**

$X(j\omega)$  result of the Fourier transform  $\mathcal{F}\{x(t)\}$ ; it shows the frequency content of  $x(t)$ .

$x[n]$  a discrete-time input signal.

$x(t)$  a continuous-time input signal.

## **Y**

$Y(j\omega)$  result of the Fourier transform  $\mathcal{F}\{y(t)\}$ ; it shows the frequency content of  $y(t)$ .

$y[n]$  a discrete-time output signal.

$y(t)$  a continuous-time output signal.

## **Z**

$z$  the independent transform variable for discrete-time signals and systems.

$z^{-1}$  a delay of 1 sample.

$Z_c$  impedance of a capacitor.

$\mathcal{Z}$   $z$ -transform.

$\mathcal{Z}^{-1}$  inverse  $z$ -transform.



# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 1.1 The Need for This Research

There are many good reference sources to help you make the most out of using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, both on the Internet and as books. There is also a huge worldwide group of users who willingly share their expertise as needed. Take a look at the web page for the T<sub>E</sub>X Users Group (TUG) at [www.tug.org](http://www.tug.org).

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### 1.2 Previous Research

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# Chapter 2

## Theoretical Background

### 2.1 My First Section

This first work theoretical in this area was performed by Golomb [1]. This is meaningless text used only to test the margins and such. This is meaningless text used only to test the margins and such. This is meaningless text used only to test the margins and such.

#### 2.1.1 A Subsection

Bringing this work to practical fruition has been attributed to Dixon [2]. This is meaningless text used only to test the margins and such. This is meaningless text used only to test the margins and such. This is meaningless text used only to test the margins and such.

#### 2.1.2 Another Subsection

Let's try out an equation. The expression for a double-sideband (with carrier) AM signal is

$$s_{\text{AM}}(t) = A_c[1 + m(t)] \cos(\omega_c t) \quad (2.1)$$

where  $A_c$  is the amplitude of the carrier,  $m(t)$  is the message signal (with amplitude always  $\leq 1$  to prevent overmodulation), and  $\omega_c$  is the carrier frequency expressed in radians/sec [3]. In order to recover the message signal from (2.1), it is necessary to extract the envelope of

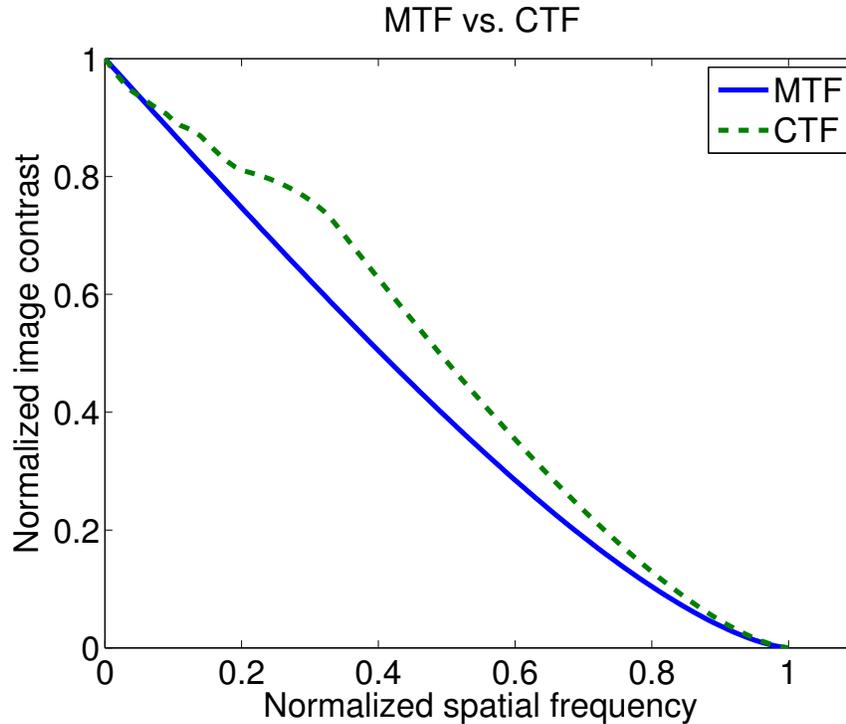


Figure 2.1: A comparison of the modulation transfer function and the contrast transfer function.

the signal  $A_c[1 + m(t)]$ . Once the envelope is obtained, the DC component can be removed with a DC blocking filter, leaving  $A_c m(t)$ , which is a scaled version of the original message signal. This is meaningless text used only to test the margins and such. This is meaningless text used only to test the margins and such. This is meaningless text used only to test the margins and such. This is meaningless text used only to test the margins and such. This is meaningless text used only to test the margins and such.

## 2.2 My Second Section

Let's see how a floating figure is formatted. As we see in Figure 2.1, the optical measures of MTF and CTF are not equal [4]. Note that for a figure environment, the caption comes *after* the definition of the figure itself.

Sometimes you want to combine two subfigures into one main figure. The `subfig` package, loaded automatically with the UW thesis and dissertation files, can easily do this.

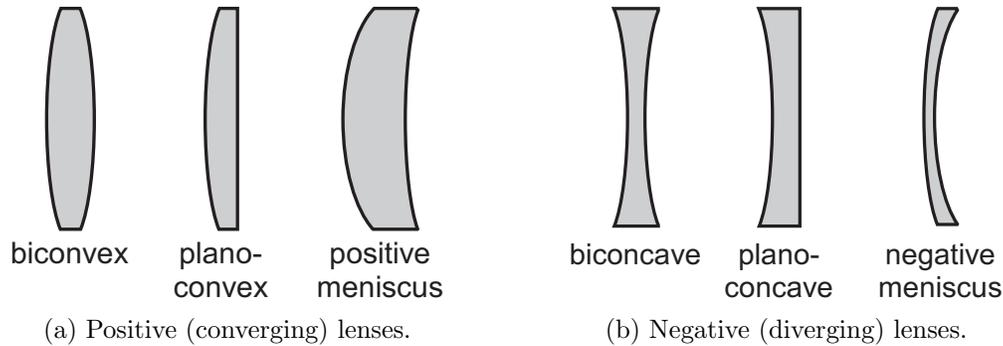


Figure 2.2: Common types of lenses.

You just use the `\subfloat` command as shown in the  $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$  source file below (it won't show up in the PDF file, of course, only the result of the command shows up there).

Some common shapes for individual positive and negative lenses, and their associated names, are shown in Fig. 2.2.

How about listings of computer programs? The main program (`main.c`) is very basic, as shown below. Note that unless your advisor objects, program listings should be single-spaced, which can be controlled with the `\spacing` command as shown. If you have longer and/or many program listings, it's usually better to place them in an appendix.

Listing 2.1: Main program for simple frame-based processing using ISRs.

```

1 #include "..\Common_Code\DSK_Config.h"
  #include "frames.h"
3
4 int main() {
5     // initialize all buffers to 0
6     ZeroBuffers();
7
8     // initialize DSK for selected codec
9     DSK_Init(CodecType, TimerDivider);
10
11    // main loop here, process buffer when ready
12    while(1) {
13        if(IsBufferReady()) // process buffers in background
14            ProcessBuffer();
15    }
16 }

```

Wasn't that a nice program?



Table 2.1: Results of the third experiment, showing Euclidean distance to nearest eigenspace model point. Smaller numbers represent “better” recognition. This experiment tested for recognition of occluded objects.

	Occluded F4	Occluded F14	Occluded Tornado
Tornado	13.8922	6.4154	<b>68.9262</b>
P51	6.7955	3.7622	53.9320
F4	<b>5.7648</b>	5.5956	48.3343
F14	6.9371	<b>3.9662</b>	48.2957
F22	4.8605	5.6179	45.3576

## 2.3 My Third Section

Now let’s see how a table is formatted. The minimum distance to a nearest cluster point is given in Table 2.1. Note that for a table environment, the caption comes *before* the definition of the table itself.

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# Appendix A

## Supporting Topics

### A.1 My First Section

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#### A.1.1 A Subsection

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#### A.1.2 Another Subsection

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# Appendix B

## Equipment and Setup

### B.1 My First Section

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#### B.1.1 A Subsection

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