

To the University of Wyoming:

The members of the Committee approve the thesis of Iman A. Student presented on May 6, 2025.

Claude E. Shannon, Chairperson

Robert E. Heinlein, Outside Member

Homer S. Simpson

,

APPROVED:

John E. McInroy, Head, Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

Michael V. Pishko, Dean, College of Engineering and Applied Science

Student, Iman A., An Obfuscated Analysis and Exposition of Really Cool Things That Only I Understand and You Do Not, M.S., Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, May, 2025.

This is where you write your abstract. Here are the guidelines on the abstract according to UW and the ProQuest/UMI organization (the company that archives theses and dissertations from universities worldwide).

For a masters thesis, the abstract should ideally be around 60 to 80 words in length. If you must, you can exceed this length, but the abstract cannot exceed one page. Any abstract text that exceeds 150 words will be truncated to the first 150 words (and any non-textual content will be removed) by ProQuest for the online databases, although your full abstract will be preserved in the complete electronic (PDF) version of your thesis.

For a Ph.D. dissertation, the abstract should ideally be no longer than 350 words. If the abstract exceeds 350 words, it will be truncated to the first 350 words (and any non-textual content will be removed) by ProQuest for the online databases, although your full abstract will be preserved in the electronic (PDF) version of your dissertation. In any case, the dissertation abstract cannot exceed two pages (one page is preferred).

New paragraph. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance.

New paragraph. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance.

New paragraph. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance.

line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance.

**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

Copyright © 2025

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...

Contents

List of Figures	vii
List of Tables	ix
List of Computer Programs	xi
Acknowledgments	xiii
Chapter 1 Introduction	1
1.1 The Need for This Research	1
1.2 Previous Research	1
1.3 Dissertation Overview and Organization	2
Chapter 2 Theoretical Background	3
2.1 My First Section	3
2.1.1 A Subsection	3
2.1.2 Another Subsection	3
2.2 My Second Section	4
2.3 My Third Section	7
Appendix A Supporting Topics	9
A.1 My First Section	9
A.1.1 A Subsection	9
A.1.2 Another Subsection	9

A.2 My Second Section	10
A.3 My Third Section	10
Appendix B Equipment and Setup	11
B.1 My First Section	11
B.1.1 A Subsection	11
B.1.2 Another Subsection	11
B.2 My Second Section	12
B.3 My Third Section	12
B.3.1 A Subsection	12
B.3.2 A Subsection	13
Appendix C Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Symbols	15
References	21

List of Figures

2.1	MTF versus CTF.	4
2.2	Common types of lenses.	5

List of Tables

2.1	Results of the experiment testing for recognition of occluded objects.	7
-----	--	---

List of Computer Programs

2.1	Main program for simple frame-based processing using ISRs.	5
2.2	Simple MATLAB FIR filter example.	6

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!

New paragraph. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance. This line is meant to check the margins and text appearance.

IMAN A. STUDENT

University of Wyoming

May 2025

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^AT_EX, 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_EX Users Group (TUG) at www.tug.org.

A blank line starts a new paragraph. 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. 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.

1.2 Previous Research

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. 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.

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 ≤ 1 to prevent overmodulation), and ω_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

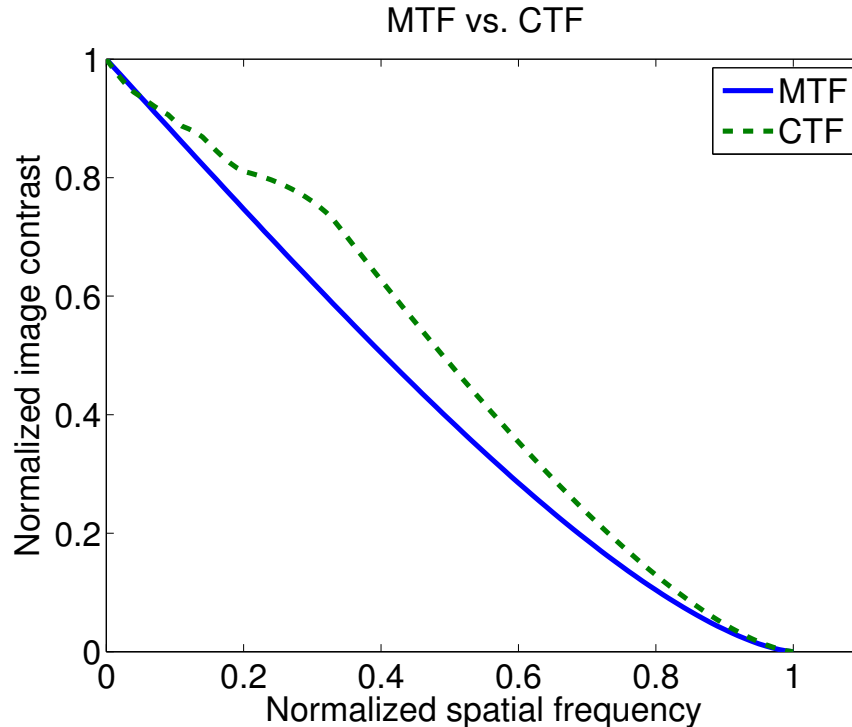


Figure 2.1: A comparison of the modulation transfer function and the contrast transfer function.

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.

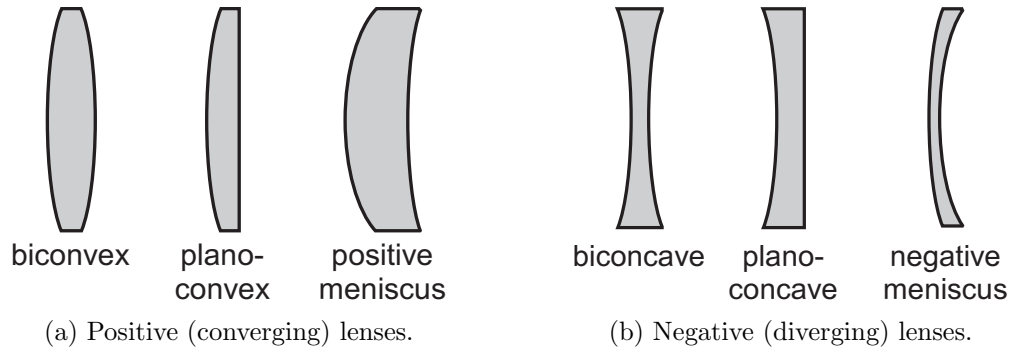


Figure 2.2: Common types of lenses.

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?

How about some MATLAB code? Note you have to specify the language since MATLAB wasn't the default language in the "listings" setup.

Listing 2.2: Simple MATLAB FIR filter example.

```
% This m-file is used to convolve x[n] and B[n]
2 %
% Assumes that both x[n] and B[n] start at n = 0
4 %
% written by Dr. Thad B. Welch, PE {t.b.welch@ieee.org}
6 % copyright 2001
% completed on 13 December 2001 revision 1.0
8
% Simulation inputs
10 x = [1 2 3 0 1 -3 4 1];           % input vector x[n]
    B = [0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25];     % FIR filter coefficients B[n]
12
% Calculated terms
14 PaddedX = [x zeros(1,length(B)-1)]; % zeros pads x[n] to flush the
    [+]  
    n = 0:(length(x) + length(B) - 2); % plotting index for the
    [+]  
16 y = filter(B, 1, PaddedX);     % performs the convolution

18 % Simulation outputs
    stem(n, y)                     % output plot generation
20 ylabel('output values')
    xlabel('sample number')
```

New paragraph. 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. 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. 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. 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.

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	68.9262
P51	6.7955	3.7622	53.9320
F4	5.7648	5.5956	48.3343
F14	6.9371	3.9662	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.

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. 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.

Appendix A

Supporting Topics

A.1 My First Section

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.

A.1.1 A Subsection

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.

A.1.2 Another Subsection

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.

Appendix B

Equipment and Setup

B.1 My First Section

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.

B.1.1 A Subsection

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.

B.1.2 Another Subsection

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.

B.3.2 A Subsection

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. 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. 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. This is meaningless text used only to test the margins and such. This is meaningless text used only to test the margins and such.

Appendix C

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

α feedback coefficient for simple IIR filters, such as those used for a type of echo generation for guitar special effects.

λ wavelength.

π ratio of a circle circumference to diameter, 3.1415926535897932...

τ time constant.

ω 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. $Q = \text{bandwidth of a BP filter divided by its center frequency}$. 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

τ 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.

References

- [1] S. W. Golomb, *Shift Register Sequences*. Laguna Hills, CA: Aegean Park Press, 1982.
- [2] R. C. Dixon, *Spread Spectrum Systems with Commercial Applications*, 3rd ed. John Wiley & Sons, 1994.
- [3] L. W. Couch, II, *Digital and Analog Communication Systems*, 6th ed. Prentice Hall, 2001.
- [4] W. J. Smith, *Modern Optical Engineering*, 2nd ed. McGraw-Hill, 1990.
- [5] T. E. Bleier, G. P. Heckert, S. J. Jarzombek, H. Wolf, and C. H. G. Wright, “Opportunity for an X-band relay capability in support of the space test range,” in *Proceedings of the 1989 IEEE Military Communications Conference*, Boston, MA, October 1989.
- [6] A. B. Carlson, P. B. Crilly, and J. C. Rutledge, *Communication Systems*, 4th ed. McGraw-Hill, 2002.
- [7] G. R. Cooper and C. D. McGillem, *Modern Communications and Spread Spectrum*. McGraw-Hill, 1986.
- [8] K. Feher, *Digital Communications: Satellite/Earth Station Engineering*. Prentice Hall, 1983.
- [9] —, *Wireless Digital Communications: Modulation and Spread Spectrum Applications*. Prentice Hall PTR, 1995.
- [10] J. D. Gibson, *Principles of Digital and Analog Communications*, 2nd ed. Macmillan, 1993.
- [11] G. Keiser, *Optical Fiber Communications*. McGraw-Hill, 1983.
- [12] B. P. Lathi, *Modern Digital and Analog Communications Systems*, 3rd ed. Oxford University Press, 1998.
- [13] W. C. Y. Lee, *Mobile Cellular Telecommunications*, 2nd ed. McGraw-Hill, 1995.
- [14] M. M.-K. Liu, *Principles and Applications of Optical Communications*. Irwin, 1996.

- [15] R. L. Peterson, R. E. Ziemer, and D. E. Borth, *Introduction to Spread Spectrum Communications*. Prentice Hall, 1995.
- [16] T. Pratt and C. W. Bostian, *Satellite Communications*. John Wiley & Sons, 1986.
- [17] J. G. Proakis, *Digital Communications*, 4th ed. McGraw Hill, 2001.
- [18] —, *Digital Communications*, 2nd ed. McGraw-Hill, 1989.
- [19] P. M. Shankar, *Introduction to Wireless Systems*. John Wiley & Sons, 2002.
- [20] B. Sklar, *Digital Communications: Fundamentals and Applications*, 2nd ed. Prentice Hall, 2001.
- [21] S. V. Vaddiparty, K. M. Price, G. P. Heckert, and C. H. G. Wright, “Milsatcom inter-satellite link architecture,” in *Proceedings of the AIAA 14th International Communications Satellite Systems Conference*, Washington, DC, March 1992.
- [22] T. B. Welch, C. H. G. Wright, and M. G. Morrow, *Real-Time Digital Signal Processing: From MATLAB to C with C6x DSPs*, 2nd ed. Boca Raton, FL (USA): CRC Press, 2012.
- [23] C. H. G. Wright, G. P. Heckert, and T. E. Bleier, “Low-cost design approach for a space-based data relay,” in *Proceedings of the 1991 IEEE Military Communications Conference*, Fairfax, VA, October 1991.
- [24] R. E. Ziemer and R. L. Peterson, *Introduction to Digital Communication*. Macmillan, 1992.
- [25] C. E. Cook, F. W. Ellersick, L. B. Milstein, and D. L. Schilling, Eds., *Spread Spectrum Communications*. IEEE Press, 1983.
- [26] K. Feher, Ed., *Advanced Digital Communications: Systems and Signal Processing Techniques*. Prentice Hall, 1987.
- [27] J. D. Gibson, Ed., *The Mobile Communications Handbook*. CRC Press, 1996.