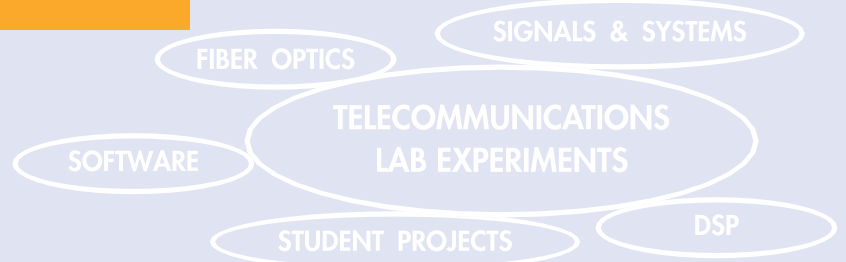


tims

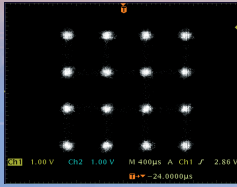
**Telecommunications
Signals & Systems
Lab Equipment**



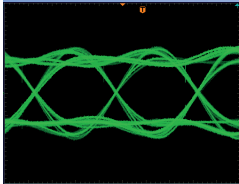
**Telecommunications Theory and Math
by Building Experiments at the
Block Diagram Level**

EMONG
INSTRUMENTS
www.tims.com.au

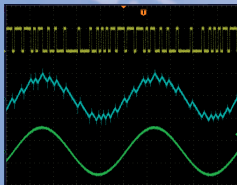
EXAMPLES OF ACTUAL TIMS WAVEFORMS



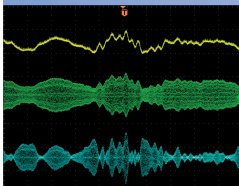
16-QAM



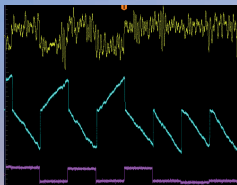
Eye Patterns



Delta Modulation



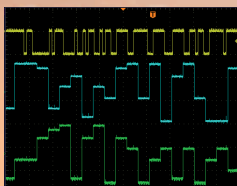
Speech AM & DSB



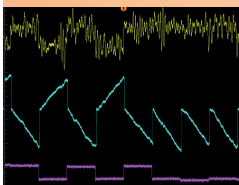
Integrate & Dump



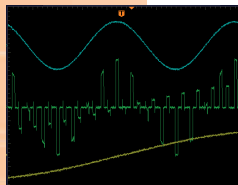
Line Code Encodes



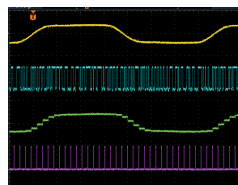
Multi-Level I & Q Signals



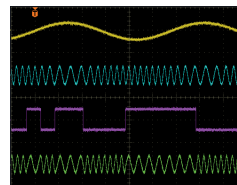
Matched Filter



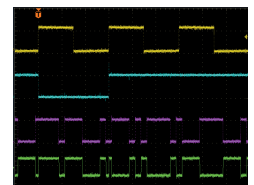
PAM & TDM



PCM



FM and PM



DSSS

TIMS is laboratory teaching hardware for courses in - Wireless, Digital Communications, Fiber Optics and Signals & Systems.

TIMS, Telecommunications Instructional Modeling System, is laboratory teaching equipment for EE and EET students in wireless, telecommunications and signal processing courses.



TIMS in undergraduate labs

TIMS has the distinction of being the only telecommunications lab equipment that can implement practically any form of modulation or coding - keeping pace with the rapid development of telecommunications theory.

- OPEN ENDED ARCHITECTURE

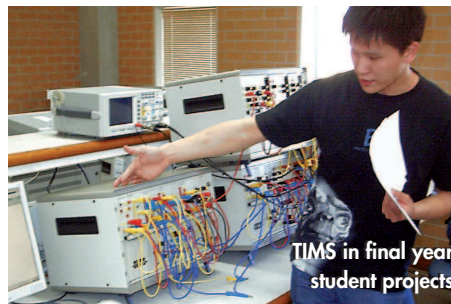
As TIMS is an open-ended architecture system, it has always and will continue to have the capacity to implement the very latest developments in digital and analog modulation and coding.

- SELF CONTAINED

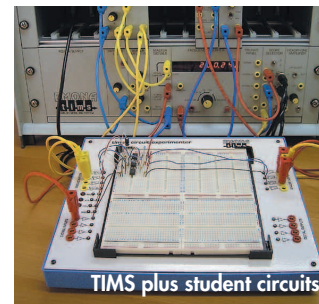
TIMS is self contained requiring only an additional oscilloscope.

- PC-INTERFACE - INSTRUMENTATION, LabVIEW™ and MATLAB™

As well, TIMS can interface to a PC providing data acquisition and spectrum analysis facilities and a range of supporting math applications.



TIMS in final year student projects



TIMS plus student circuits

TIMS is a 'hands-on' lab system where engineering students learn mathematics "by-doing" - through practical experience.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS THEORY

TIMS can implement practically any modulation or coding technique with its modeling approach.

START WITH MATH OR THEORY

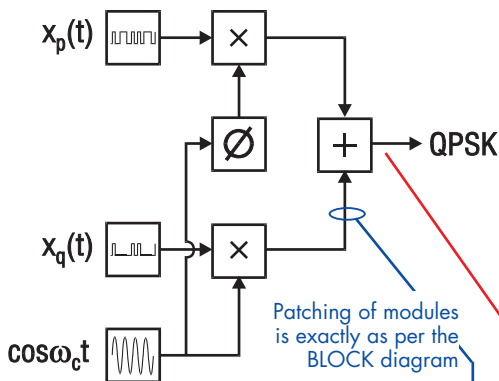
$$x_p(t) \cdot \cos \omega_c t + x_q(t) \cdot \sin \omega_c t = \text{QPSK}$$

where $x_p(t)$ and $x_q(t)$ are alternate elements of a digital sequence.

Telecommunications text books are a source of equations and theories. This is the starting point for a TIMS experiment.



REPRESENT IT AS A BLOCK DIAGRAM

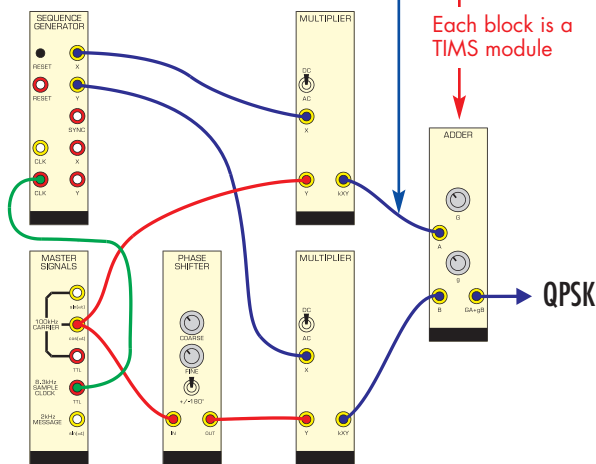


In telecommunications, Math and Theory is always expressed in the universal language of BLOCK DIAGRAMS.

Telecommunications engineers make sense of math and theory through BLOCK DIAGRAMS.



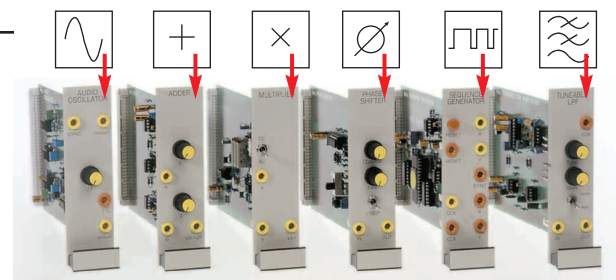
BUILD IT USING TIMS MODULES



TIMS realises telecommunications BLOCK DIAGRAMS with real circuits - and provides students with **real time signals**.



ONE MODULE FOR EACH BLOCK



TIMS is a true hardware math modeling system



TIMS USER & EXPERIMENT MANUALS

Fully documented, turn-key solutions for your lab.

The experiment manuals supplied with TIMS provide a rich source of teaching resources, from introductory to advanced laboratory coursework. **TIMS includes five types of manuals.**

• USER MANUALS

All module capabilities and specifications are outlined in the TIMS User Manuals. Module descriptions are presented in a common format making it very easy for students to quickly grasp the use of any module.

INTEGRATE & DUMP

Two independent functional blocks are provided. The first block is a variable digital delay for TTL level clock signals, and may be used for aligning the phase of a bit clock to a data stream.

The second block includes dual channel sampling, integrate & dump and holding functions which can be switched in three combinations.

Sample & Hold, Integrate & Dump, Integrate & Hold.

A fourth, switch selectable function is only available on channel 1. Pulse Width Modulation, which can be used in PWM, and along with other TIMS modules, in PPM applications.

USE

DIGITAL DELAY
The variable digital delay accepts a standard TTL level signal at the **B.CLK** input and also outputs a standard TTL level signal at the **CLK.OUTPUT**.

Adjusting the **DELAY** control allows the user to vary the phase relationship between the positive edge of the signal at the **B.CLK** input, with respect to the positive edge of the output signal at **CLK.OUTPUT**. Note that this delay cycle of the input signal is not maintained during the digital delay function. The output signal at **CLK.OUTPUT** is a fixed pulse of about 10µsec width.

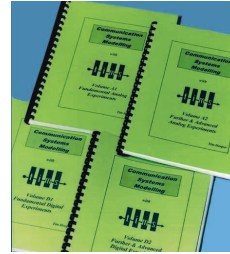
Module name
Concise description of module's function

Labelled front panel illustration

Labelled block diagrams

Detailed user information

• STUDENT TEXT EXPERIMENTS



The five volume **TIMS Student Texts**, over 1,000 pages in total, provide an in-depth coverage of a broad range of wireless and telecom-munications experiments. Included is supporting theoretical information, detailed experimental instructions and challenging questions. Each chapter also includes a tutorial section.

CONVOLUTIONAL CODING

ACHIEVEMENTS: setting up and testing of a convolutional encoder and decoder pair. Inclusion into a noisy, bandwidth-constrained communication system; observation and measurement of changes to BER.

PREREQUISITES: completion of the experiment entitled BER measurement in the noisy channel in this Volume.

ADVANCED MODULES: CONVOLUTIONAL ENCODER, TMS20 DSP-DB (with decoding UTILITIES), and TMS20 DSP-DB; plus all those modules required for the pre- requisite experiment, namely LINE-CODE ENCODER, LINE-CODE DECODER, DECISION MAKER, ERROR COUNTING UTILITIES, WIDEBAND TREE PARAMETER, an extra SEQUENCE GENERATOR, BASEBAND CHANNEL FILTERS, NOISE GENERATOR, TRUNKS are optional.

PREPARATION

The experiment is divided into two parts - A and B. Part A introduces the CONVOLUTIONAL ENCODER module, and a pair of modules which together perform the decoding. These modules are examined in relative isolation. Part B places them into a communications system, where their contribution is to reduce the errors introduced by the noisy, bandwidth-limited channel.

convolutional encoding

It is assumed you have had some introduction to the concept of coding in general, and convolution coding in particular. Sufficient to say that for this experiment there is no need to know any of the theory which goes into this coding scheme, although it would, of course, add to your appreciation of the experiment.

The aim of the experiment is to show that:

- the form of convolutional encoding implemented is such that extra bits are added to a serial input message (data) stream
- after encoding the output bit rate is twice that of the input bit rate

EXPERIMENT - PART A

In Part B of this experiment the encoder and decoder of Part A will become part of a transmission system operating from the 8.333MHz clock of the MASTER SIGNALS module.

Part of this system is a LINE-CODE ENCODER module, which produces a clock at one quarter of this rate, namely 2.0833Mhz.

The convolutional encoding scheme to be implemented requires input data at half this rate again, so it is here produced a 1.0416Mhz clock for the message, provided by a SEQUENCE GENERATOR.

Detailed information about the items was made to be examined - the CONVOLUTIONAL ENCODER, the TMS20 DSP-DB, and the TMS20 DSP-DB - may be found in the Information User Manual. However, it is not necessary to refer to this for the purposes of the experiment. There are several on-board settings to be made, but it is assumed this will have been done by your Laboratory Manager.

encoding

A model of the encoding part of the block diagram of Figure 2 is shown in Figure 3 below.

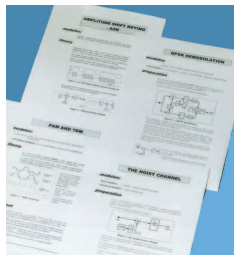
Figure 3: model of the encoding section of Figure 1

To set this model up the following steps are recommended:

- 1) set the SEQUENCE GENERATOR for a short sequence (both suggests of the one-hour period, 8.333Mhz, 107).
- 2) patch up as shown in Figure 3.
- 3) check that the clock and synchronization signals are present, and on the frequencies indicated in Figure 3.

The LINE-CODE ENCODER is being used although for the present no line coding is being implemented. There is no need, then, to patch in the latter.

• LABSHEET EXPERIMENTS



TIMS LabSheet Experiments are a massive library of concise, single sheet experiments which provide a rich source of experiment ideas and serve to provide an accelerated familiarization for newcomers to the TIMS modeling environment.

BPSK

modules
basic modules: QUADRATURE UTILITIES, SEQUENCE GENERATOR, TUNABLE OF advanced modules: DECISION MAKER, LINE-CODE DECODER, LINE-CODE ENCODER, PHASE SHIFTER
optional advanced: 100 MHz CHANNEL FILTERS

preparation
This Lab Sheet involves the generation of a binary phase shift modulated carrier, transmission via a bandwidth channel, followed by demodulation and "cleaning up" of the received waveform by a DECISION MAKER. This experiment is complete in itself, and will serve to introduce the actual Lab Sheet entitled **BPSK and BER**.

Figure 1: block diagram of BPSK generator and channel

Figure 2: block diagram of BPSK demodulator and decoder

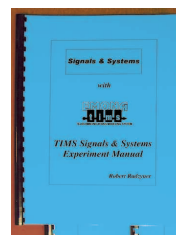
transmitter & channel model
The transmitter and receiver models of the block diagrams are shown in Figures 3 and 4. Some simplifications are possible. For example:

- the BPSK as the 100 MHz CHANNEL FILTERS module may be omitted. In this case there is no need to compensate for the channel delay, as the PHASE SHIFTER may be

Figure 3: transmitter model
No adjustments are necessary. With a short sequence and an oscilloscope triggered by the SEQUENCE GENERATOR sync output, confirm transmitter performance by inspecting the appropriate waveforms.

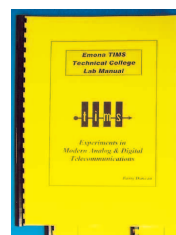
Figure 4: receiver model
Before inserting modules:
Set the sub-unit SW2 to LP (short sequence) on each SEQUENCE GENERATOR. Set the sub-unit SW1 of the DECISION MAKER to NRZ. Set SW2 to "OUT".
Then patch up the receiver.
Note both carrier and bit clock are visible from the transmitter. Set the receiver bandwidth (mid-range of the TUNABLE LPF), and measure gain. Adjust the PHASE SHIFTER for maximum signal at the detector input, then measure the gain to set this to 20 peak (over average noise level). Observe the eye pattern at this point as long sequence is preferred, and measure the eye height to the clock, and adjust the detector gain to the eye center. Verify the sequence at the LINE-CODE DECODER output. Is it correct? Finally can be received by a 100 MHz display of the carrier phase set by the modulus of the detector output, set to unity gain, in almost any part of the signal path.
Display a sequence at the modulus at the DECISION MAKER input (synchronize the oscilloscope to the state-of-charge SYNC signal), and note where the eye-pattern method has placed the decision point. Would you have chosen differently using this alternative display?
Check your preferred display (eye pattern or step-height) and reduce the receiver bandwidth until you consider it the minimum possible for reliable message recovery. Check the detector-decoder performance under these conditions. remember a bandwidth change will reinitialize re-initialization of the local carrier clock, so will cause a re-initialization of the detector decision point. This is normal except with sequential experiments.
Change from the NRZL to NRZM, and note how that a polarity inversion in the signal path no longer affects the decoded output. remember any change of line code requires a change of the sub-unit SW1 of the DECISION MAKER, followed by a reset of the LINE-CODE DECODER (from panel buttons).

• SIGNALS & SYSTEMS EXPERIMENTS MANUAL



The **TIMS Signals & Systems Experiments Manual** makes it possible for students to experience at first hand the interaction between the theory and mathematics of the signals and systems textbook with the real world of hardware and of signals in wires and waves. In this first volume, catering for the introductory level, experiments have been designed to provide hands-on exercises covering most of the key concepts and challenges.

• TECHNICAL COLLEGE LAB MANUAL



The Emona TIMS **Technical College Lab Manual** presents TIMS telecommunications systems experiments in a carefully paced manner, aimed at younger students who do not have a university-level grounding in mathematics. 19 chapters range in topics from introduction to modelling equations, analog & digital modulation, through to CDMA fundamentals.



TIMS IMPLEMENTS ALL OF THIS AND MORE

Select your curriculum from the experiment list below.

TIMS DOCUMENTED EXPERIMENTS:

- Adaptive Delta Modulation
- AM - Amplitude Modulation
- AM - Amplitude Modulation II
- Amplifier Overload
- Armstrong's Phase Modulator
- ASK - Introduction
- ASK - Demodulation Advanced
- ASK - Generation Advanced

- Baseline Wander and Line Coding
- BER Instrumentation
- BER Measurement - Introduction
- Bit Clock Regeneration
- Block Coding and Decoding
- Block Coding Gain
- Block Coding - error correcting
- BPSK - Introduction
- BPSK - Demodulation Advanced
- BPSK - Modulation Advanced
- BPSK and BER
- Broadcasting

- Carrier Acquisition - PLL
- CDMA - 2 Channel
- CDMA - Introduction
- CDMA - Multichannel
- CDMA - Processing Gain
- CDMA at Carrier Frequencies
- Complex Analog Messages
- Convolutional Coding
- Costas Loop

- Delta Demodulation
- Delta Modulation
- Delta-sigma Modulation
- Digital Signal Recovery with the Decision Maker
- Digital Noise in Baseband & Block Coded Channels
- DPSK and BER
- DPSK and Carrier Acquisition
- DSBSC - Generation
- DSSS - Spread Spectrum

- Envelope Detection
- Envelopes
- Equalization for ISI
- Eye Patterns
- Eye Patterns & BER

- FDM - Frequency Division Multiplex
- FHSS: Fast & Slow Hopping
- FHSS and Bit Error Rate Performance
- FHSS: Hybrid DSSS/FHSS System
- Fiber Optic Transmission, Splitting and Combining
- Fiber Optic - Bidirectional Transmission
- Fiber Optic - WDM Transmission
- FM - Demodulation by PLL
- FM - Demodulation by Zero Crossing Counting
- FM - Deviation Multiplication

- FM, Wideband - Generation by VCO
- FM - Synchronous Demodulation
- FM and Bessel Zeros
- Frequency Synthesis with the PLL
- FSK - Envelope Demodulation
- FSK - Generation

- Intro to DSP: Analog & Digital Implementations
- Introduction to TIMS
- GFSK - Gaussian FSK
- ISB - Independent Sideband
- ISI: PAM & ASK over band-limited channels

- Line-Coding & Decoding

- Matched Filter Detection
- MSK, OQPSK, $\pi/4$ -QPSK, $\pi/4$ -DQPSK
- Modeling Equations
- Modem: Binary Data via Voiceband
- Modem: Multi-Level Data via Voiceband
- Modem: Data Rates & Voiceband Modems -TX
- Modem: Data Rates & Voiceband Modems -RX
- Multi-channel Digital Fiber Link
- Multi-level QAM & PSK

- Noisy Channel
- Noise Generation using Binary Sequences

- OFDM Principles - Introduction

- PAM & TDM
- PCM & Bit Clock Regeneration
- PCM Decoding
- PCM Encoding
- PCM TDM
- PCM-TDM 'T1' Implementation
- PDM - Phase Division Multiplex - Demodulation
- PDM - Phase Division Multiplex - Generation
- PLL - Phase Lock Loop
- Power Measurements
- PPM - Pulse Position Modulation
- PRBS Messages & Sequence Synchronization
- Product Demodulation
- Pulse Shaping - Introduction
- Pulse shaping for band-limited channels
- PWM - Pulse Width Modulation

- QAM - Demodulation
- QAM - Generation
- QAM and 4-PSK
- QASK - Modulation
- QASK - Demodulation
- QPSK - Generation
- QPSK - Demodulation

- Sampling & Reconstruction
- Sampling with Sample-&Hold

- Signal Constellations 4/8/16QAM and 4/8/16PSK
- SNR in AM Demodulated Signals
- SNR performance of SSB and DSBSC
- SONET - TDM and Byte Interleave Mux
- SONET Data Frame
- SONET transmission via an optical link
- Spread Spectrum Principles
- Speech in Telecommunications
- SSB Demodulation
- SSB Generation
- SSB Linear Amplifier Measurements
- Superheterodyne
- System fault finding

- TCM - Coding Gain
- TCM - Trellis Coding
- TDM
- Timing jitter in Band Limited Channels
- Ultra Wide Band - Introduction to UWB Principles
- Unknown Signals - 1
- Wave Analyzer - Spectrum Analysis
- Weaver's SSB Demodulator
- Weaver's SSB Generator

SIGNALS & SYSTEMS EXPERIMENTS MANUAL:

- Special Signals - characteristics and applications
- Modeling Linear and Non-linear Systems with TIMS
- Unraveling Convolution
- Comparing Responses in the Time and Frequency Domains
- A Fourier Series Analyzer
- Spectrum Analysis of Various Signal Types
- Getting Started with Poles and Zeros in the Laplace Domain
- Sampling and Aliasing
- Getting Started with Analog-Digital Conversion
- Discrete-Time Filters - Finite Impulse Response
- Using Poles and Zeros in the z plane: Discrete-time Filters
- Discrete-time Filters - Practical

STUDENT PROJECT CAPABILITIES:

- Building electronic circuits with the **TIMS-820 Wire-wrapping Project Module**
- Implementing functions in a CPLD with the **TIMS-830 Programmable Digital Project Module**
- Solderless breadboarding of electronic circuits with the **TIMS-840 Circuit Experimenter**
- Programming DSP implementation with the **TIMS-DSP Module Set**

NOTE: This list is constantly expanding as new modules are released and new experiments are written.



TIMS PRODUCT RANGE

The TIMS block-diagram approach is implemented in TIMS hardware, software & via the internet hardware.

1. Emona TIMS Lab Hardware

TIMS-301 Hands-on lab hardware experiments

The **TIMS-301 System** is a true, real-time, hardware mathematical modeling system. TIMS is similar in concept to traditional "analog computers" with a high degree of specialisation to easily implement almost any analog or digital modulation, coding or signal processing scheme.

TIMS has the unique capacity to be continuously and inexpensively expanded to implement the very latest developments in telecommunications and signal theory.

The TIMS System is made up of different plug-in and fixed modules. The fixed modules are the most commonly used and are built into the TIMS-301 System Unit. The plug-in modules slide into the System Unit's rack (the top half of the System) and are selected according to the experiment you wish to implement.

Each TIMS plug-in module realises a fundamental telecommunications/signals building block and these blocks are

used and re-used in different experiments. No single TIMS module is a complete experiment. TIMS modules include a wide variety of analog, digital and DSP building block functions.



Students quickly become familiar with the TIMS front panel conventions and are able to easily incorporate different modules into their experiments. This enables students to focus on learning and experiencing the mathematical and theoretical concepts which are often difficult to comprehend without actual hands-on experience through manipulation of real-world signals.

2. TutorTIMS - Simulation Software

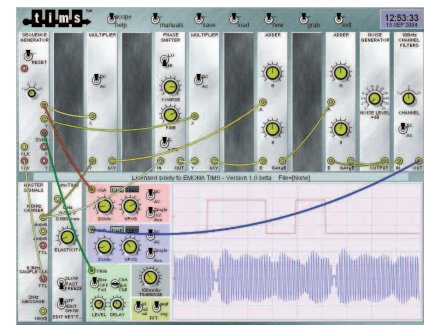
TIMS Simulator for pre-lab learning

TutorTIMS is a TIMS telecommunications experiments simulator which looks just like the TIMS lab equipment.

All front panel controls *mimic* the TIMS lab hardware system, with true point-and-click technology. No programming or syntax entry is required. So students can start patching telecommunications experiments in minutes.

TutorTIMS is ideal for helping students prepare at home before attending hands-on labs at college.

Three versions of TutorTIMS are available:



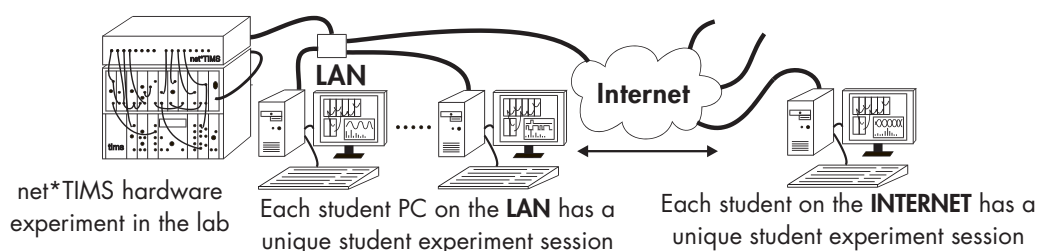
- **TutorTIMS-Advanced**
Unlimited User, 25-User, 15-User, 5-User, 1-User, Annual 30-User via Internet access.

- **TutorTIMS-Basic** Unlimited User, and
- **TutorTIMS-FreeWare**
Available as a free download at www.webtims.com

3. net*TIMS - TIMS Experiments via the Internet

Distance-learning hardware experiments

net*TIMS allows professors to set-up real TIMS telecommunications experiments in their own laboratory which many students can simultaneously access and control from within the lab and *at a distance* to carry out the experiments.





TIMS-301 SYSTEM UNIT and BASIC MODULE SET

TIMS-301 /C BASIC SYSTEM

A convenient starting point. Includes the System Unit (FIXED modules) and the most useful set of multi-useable plug-in modules (BASIC Module Set)

The TIMS-301 and TIMS-301C kit includes:

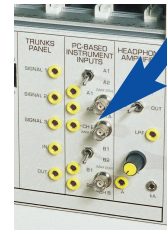
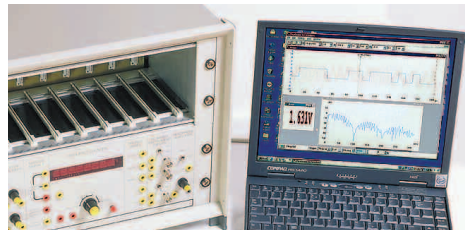
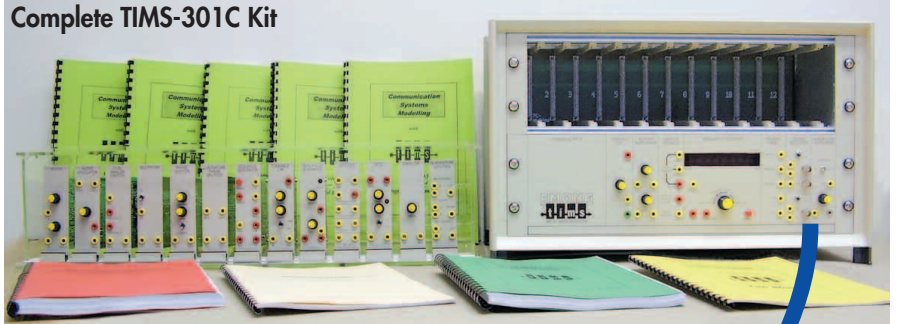
- The TIMS-301/C System Unit
- 13 plug-in modules of the BASIC Module SET (see BASIC module list below)
- User Manuals;
- Student Text experiment manuals
- LabSheet experiment manuals;
- Modules Storage Box
- Standard accessories

TIMS-301 and TIMS-301C

TIMS-301C has an in-built PC-Based, 2 channel scope and spectrum display (FFT) multi-instrument. Complete with PC software and cables. Requires an external PC (not included in TIMS-301C price).



Complete TIMS-301C Kit



TIMS-301C with built-in PC Instrumentation: LabVIEW™ and MATLAB™ compatible

TIMS-301 SYSTEM UNIT with FIXED Modules

The FIXED MODULES are the most commonly used modules.

The TIMS-301 and 301C both include:

- 12-Slot Rack for plug-in modules
- Master Oscillators
- Buffer Amplifiers
- Frequency and Event Counter
- Variable DC Voltage Output
- Oscilloscope Display Selectors
- TIMS Trunks Outputs
- Power Supply

The TIMS-301C also includes:

- PC-based virtual instrument - 2 channels plus trigger input, with wide bandwidth scope and spectrum analyzer displays, true RMS voltmeter and frequency counter.

TIMS-301 BASIC Module Set (PLUG-IN modules)

- TIMS-147 **Adder**
- TIMS-148 **Audio Oscillator**
- TIMS-149 **Dual Analog Switch**
- TIMS-150 **Multiplier**
- TIMS-151 **Phase Shifter**
- TIMS-152 **Quadrature Phase Splitter**
- TIMS-153 **Pseudorandom Sequence Generator**
- TIMS-154 **Tuneable Low Pass Filter**
- TIMS-155 **Twin Pulse Generator**
- TIMS-156 **Utilities**
- TIMS-157 **Voltage Controlled Oscillator**
- TIMS-158 **60kHz Low Pass Filter**
- TIMS-425 **Quadrature Utilities**

TIMS-301C EXPERIMENTS documented in the TIMS Experiment Manuals:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to TIMS • Modeling of math equations • AM modulation (2 methods) • Envelopes/envelope recovery • DSBSC mod and demod • SSB mod - phasing method • SSB demod - phasing method • Product demodulation • Phase lock loop • FM modulation & demod | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armstrong's Phase modulator • PAM generation • TDM generation • FDM generation or recovery • PDM generation or recovery • PWM mod and recovery • Eye diagrams • Introduction to Pulse shaping • Noise generation • Sampling Theorem and reconstruction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QAM generation or demod • BPSK mod and demodulation • QPSK mod or demodulation • ASK mod and demodulation • QASK mod or demodulation • FSK modulation (2 methods) • Carrier acquisition - PLL • Complex analog messages • Spread spectrum generation |
|---|---|--|

ORDERING INFORMATION:

TIMS-301 Standard System
or TIMS-301C PC-Enabled System

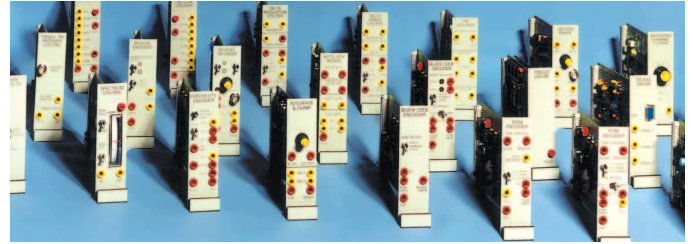


TIMS ADVANCED PLUG-IN MODULES (options)

A broad and growing range of additional TIMS Modules used for implementing any modulation or coding scheme.

TIMS ADVANCED modules include over 50 specialised building blocks to expand the range of analog, digital and digital signal processing (DSP) experiments. Student Project modules are also available for students to experiment with discrete electronic circuits and CPLD-based digital electronic implementation within telecommunications.

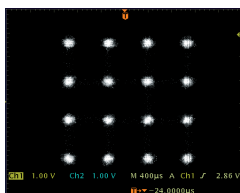
New ADVANCED modules are continuously being developed to include the latest developments in telecommunications and signal processing theory.



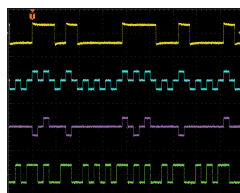
Advanced Modules Alphabetical List

- TIMS-410 **100kHz Channel Filters**
- TIMS-401 **Baseband Channel Filters**
- TIMS-420 **Bit Clock Regeneration**
- TIMS-414 **Block Code Encoder**
- TIMS-415 **Block Code Decoder**
- TIMS-427 **CDMA Encoder (Multi-Sequences Source)**
- TIMS-428 **CDMA Decoder**
- TIMS-840 **Circuit Experimenter**
- TIMS-416 **Convolutional Code Encoder**
- TIMS-417 **Convolutional Decoder Firmware**
- TIMS-402 **Decision-Maker Module**
- TIMS-403 **Delta Modulation Utilities**
- TIMS-404 **Delta Demodulation Utilities**
- TIMS-435 **Digital Channel Error Generator**
- TIMS-424 **Digital Utilities**
- TIMS-1050 **DSP-HS DSP Development Module**
- TIMS-405 **Error Counting Utilities**
- TIMS-240 **Expansion Rack**
- TIMS-210 **Extender Card**
- TIMS-505 **Fiber Optic Coupler**
- TIMS-503R **Fibre Optics Transmitter (red)**
- TIMS-503G **Fibre Optics Transmitter (green)**
- TIMS-504 **Fibre Optics Receiver**
- TIMS-506 **Fiber Optic WDM Filters**
- TIMS-421 **FM Utilities**
- TIMS-434 **Frequency Hop Spread Spectrum**
- TIMS-418 **Integrate & Dump, Sample & Hold**

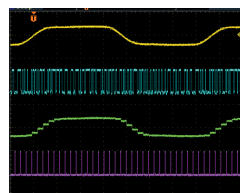
- TIMS-436 **Laplace**
- TIMS-406 **Line-Code Encoder**
- TIMS-407 **Line-Code Decoder**
- TIMS-422 **M-Level Encoder**
- TIMS-423 **M-Level Decoder**
- NEW TIMS-438 **MSK, $\pi/4$ -DQPSK, OQPSK Encoder (& RRC)**
- NEW TIMS-439 **MSK, $\pi/4$ -DQPSK, OQPSK Decoder**
- TIMS-408 **Noise Generator**
- TIMS-412 **PCM Encoder**
- TIMS-413 **PCM Decoder**
- TIMS-250 **Perspex Module Storage Box**
- TIMS-830 **Programmable CPLD Project Module**
- TIMS-820 **Project Module (Wire-wrapping)**
- TIMS-425 **Quadrature Utilities**
- TIMS-429 **SONET/SDH STS-1 Multiplexer**
- TIMS-430 **SONET/SDH STS-1 Demultiplexer**
- TIMS-431 **SONET/SDH STS-3 Multiplexer**
- TIMS-432 **SONET/SDH STS-3 Demultiplexer**
- TIMS-433 **SONET/SDH STS-1/3 Clock Regenerator**
- TIMS-411 **Spectrum Utilities**
- TIMS-426 **Speech Module**
- TIMS-419 **Trellis-Coded Modulation Firmware**
- TIMS-409 **True RMS Voltmeter**
- TIMS-201 **Trunks Driver**
- TIMS-202 **Trunks Receiver and TIMS-BUS**
- NEW TIMS-440 **Tuneable Data Comms Filters (dual lin.phase)**
- NEW TIMS-441 **Ultra Wideband**
- TIMS-437 **z-Transform**
- TIMS-501/502 **100kHz Tx & 100kHz Rx Antenna Set**



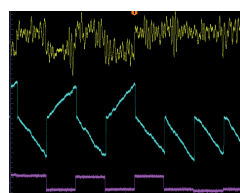
16-QAM



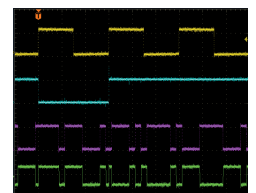
Line Code Encoding



PCM



Matched Filter



DSSS



ENHANCING THE TIMS-301/C BASIC KIT

To add to the TIMS-301/C experiment capabilities, either -

- Choose from predefined kits listed here, or
- Choose from a list of TIMS experiments and Emona will prepare a custom proposal.

(A) EVAL-16 KIT : adding a range of quantitative, SNR, BER & digital experiments

Add another 4 x BASIC and 12 x ADVANCED modules to the TIMS-301/C to build a comprehensive and advanced telecommunications laboratory system

TIMS-301/C KIT

The Basic TIMS-301 System which includes -

- TIMS-301/C System Unit and 13 x BASIC modules

PLUS

TIMS EVAL-16 KIT

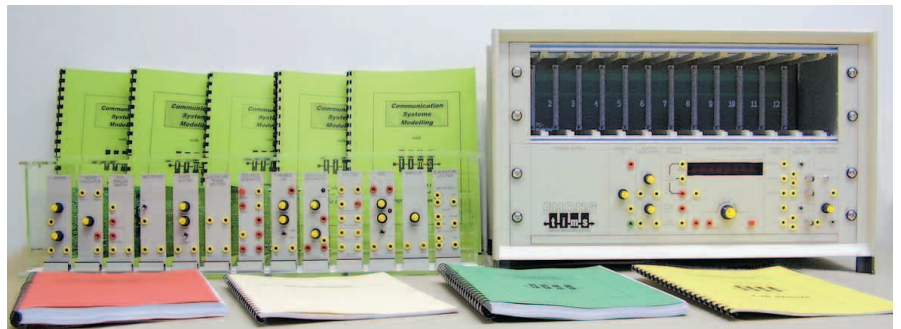
A kit of 16 additional TIMS modules:

Additional BASIC modules include

- TIMS-151 Phase Shifter
- TIMS-153 Sequence Generator
- TIMS-154 Tuneable LPF
- TIMS-157 VCO

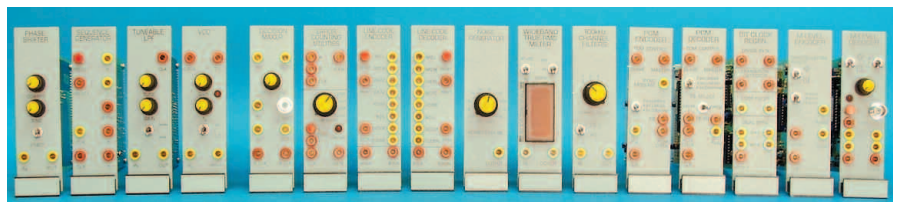
Additional ADVANCED modules

- TIMS-402 Decision Maker
- TIMS-405 Error Counting Utilities
- TIMS-406 Line-Code Encoder
- TIMS-407 Line-Code Decoder
- TIMS-408 Noise Generator
- TIMS-409 TRMS Volt Meter
- TIMS-410 100kHz Channel Filters
- TIMS-412 PCM Encoder
- TIMS-413 PCM Decoder
- TIMS-420 Bit Clock Regeneration
- TIMS-422 M-Level Encoder
- TIMS-423 M-Level Decoder



Complete TIMS-301 Kit

PLUS



PLUS the additional BASIC and ADVANCED modules

Additional EVAL-16 KIT EXPERIMENTS documented in the TIMS Experiment Manuals:

• Experiment capabilities include all of the TIMS-301/C Experiments listed on PAGE 7, plus all of the following:

- Carrier acquisition - PLL
- The noisy channel
- BER instrumentation
- Bit clock regeneration

- Signal Constellations - 4/8/16-QAM and 4/8/16-PSK
- Eye diagrams & BER
- FM demodulation - PLL
- Detection with the Decision Maker
- BER measurement
- QAM and 4-PSK detailed

- FSK - envelope demodulation
- BPSK and BER
- PRBS Sequence Synchronization
- Line Coding and Decoding
- PCM Encoding and Decoding
- ASK - advanced experiments
- BPSK - advanced experiments
- DPSK and BER

ORDERING INFORMATION:

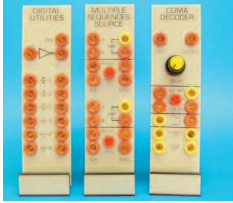
- TIMS-301/301C Basic System
- + (A) TIMS-EVAL-16 KIT
- OR TIMS-301/301C Basic System
- + Custom selection to suit your requirements



ENHANCING THE TIMS-301/C BASIC KIT - continued

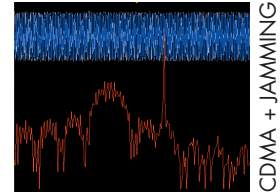
(B) TIMS-CDMA Spread Spectrum Module Option

Add the 3 modules listed here to the TIMS-301 and EVAL-16 KIT for Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS) and CDMA experiments



Additional ADVANCED modules include

- TIMS-424 **Digital Utilities**
- TIMS-427 **Multi Sequences Source**
- TIMS-428 **CDMA Decoder**



EXPERIMENTS¹ documented in the TIMS Experiment Manuals:

- CDMA - Introduction
- CDMA - Processing Gain
- CDMA - 2 Channel with BER Measurement

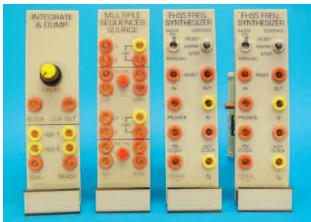
¹More advanced CDMA experiments are also available as an additional option.

ORDERING INFORMATION:

- TIMS-301/301C Basic System
- + (A) TIMS-EVAL-16 KIT
- + (B) TIMS-CDMA KIT
- OR TIMS-301/301C Basic System
- + Custom selection to suit your requirements

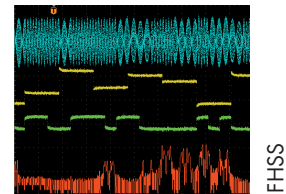
(C) TIMS-FHSS Frequency Hop Module Option

Add the 4 modules listed here to TIMS-301 + EVAL-16 + TIMS-CDMA KITS for Frequency Hop Spread Spectrum (FHSS) experiments



Additional ADVANCED modules

- TIMS-418 **Integrate & Dump**
- TIMS-427 **Multi Sequences Source**
- TIMS-434 **Frequency Hop Synthesizer module x 2**



EXPERIMENTS² documented in the TIMS Experiment Manuals:

- Introduction to FHSS using FSK
- FHSS: Fast and Slow Hopping
- FHSS and BER Performance

Additional experiments which can be implemented using modules sets A to D:

- Sampling with the Sample & Hold
- PPM and PWM - advanced
- Matched filter detection with BER
- Binary data tx via voiceband channel

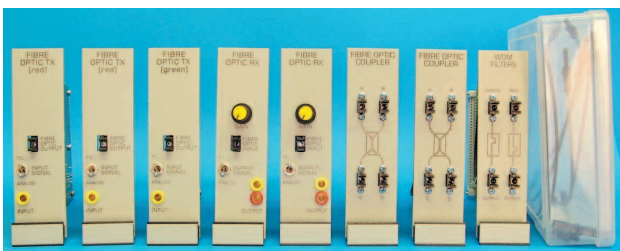
More advanced FHSS experiments are also available as an option.

ORDERING INFORMATION:

- TIMS-301/301C Basic System
- + (A) TIMS-EVAL-16 KIT
- + (B) TIMS-CDMA KIT
- + (C) TIMS-FHSS KIT
- OR (A) TIMS-301/301C Basic System
- + Custom selection to suit your requirements

(D) TIMS-AdvFO Advanced Fiber Optics Option

Add the 8 modules listed here to TIMS-301 to demonstrate the underlying principles of fiber optics links - WDM and bi-directional



Additional ADVANCED modules include

- TIMS-503R **FO Transmitter (RED) x 2**
- TIMS-504G **FO Transmitter (GREEN) x 1**
- TIMS-504N **FO Receiver x 2**
- TIMS-505 **Fiber Optic Coupler x 2**
- TIMS-506 **WDM Filters x 1**
- TIMS-510S **Fiber Optic Cable Set x 1**

EXPERIMENTS documented in the TIMS Experiment Manuals:

- Fiber Optic Transmission
- Optical Losses
- Optical Signal Splitting and Combining
- Bi-directional (same wavelength) communication via a single fiber
- WDM - Wave Division Multiplex
- SONET via an Optical Link

ORDERING INFORMATION:

- TIMS-301/301C Basic System
- + (D) TIMS-AFO KIT
- + TIMS-SONET module set (optional)
- OR TIMS-301/301C Basic System
- + Custom selection to suit your requirements

NOTE: The TIMS fiber optics modules can be used with any TIMS digital or analog signal, for example, SONET, PCM, CDMA, Delta Modulation, etc.



SIGNALS & SYSTEMS EXPERIMENTS MANUAL

A new volume of experiments that help students to relate the complex math of Signals & Systems to the real-world



OVERVIEW

The TIMS Signals & Systems Experiments Manual makes it possible for students to experience at first hand the interaction between the theory and mathematics of the signals and systems textbook with the real world of hardware and of signals in wires and waves. In this first volume, catering for the introductory level, experiments have been designed to provide hands on exercises covering most of the key concepts and challenges, including:

VOLUME 1 TIMS Signals & Systems Experiments:

SECTION 1 -

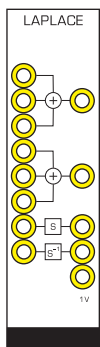
- Lab 1: Special signals - characteristics and applications
- Lab 2: Modeling linear and nonlinear systems with TIMS
- Lab 3: Unraveling convolution
- Lab 4: Comparing responses in the time and frequency domains
- Lab 5: A Fourier series analyzer
- Lab 6: Spectrum analysis of various signal types

SECTION 2 -

- Lab 7: Getting Started with Poles and Zeros in the Laplace Domain
- Lab 8: Sampling and aliasing
- Lab 9: Getting started with analog-digital conversion
- Lab 10: Discrete-Time Filters - Finite Impulse Response
- Lab 11: Using poles and zeros in the z plane: Discrete-time filters
- Lab 12: Discrete-time filters - practical

TIMS LAPLACE & z-TRANSFORM MODULES

The LAPLACE and z-TRANSFORM are two specialised TIMS modules. They are used to implement continuous-time and discrete-time filters and structures, designed in the s-plane and z-plane respectively.

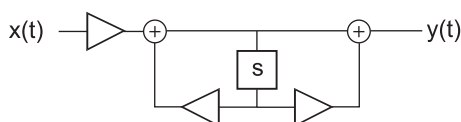


TIMS-436

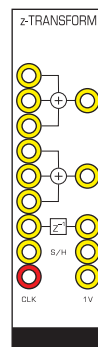
LAPLACE Module

The implementation of continuous-time system equations and transfer functions using Laplace transform operators is an essential part of system design and analysis. These elements are the basis of active filters which are common in everyday electronic systems design. Applications include:

- Filters: Lowpass, Highpass, Notch, Allpass, Bandpass
- Integrator- Differentiator phase shifter



- First Order LTI System with Differentiator

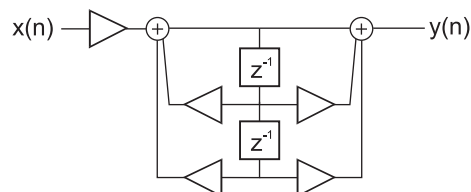


TIMS-437

z-TRANSFORM Module

The z-transform provides the essential tools for the analysis and implementation of discrete-time systems represented by recursive equations. The delay operator (z^{-1}) is the basis of DSP digital filter implementations and also switched capacitor filters, common in everyday electronic systems design. Applications include:

- FIR Filters
- IIR Filters
- Convolution
- Sample & Hold
- Analog Unit Delay



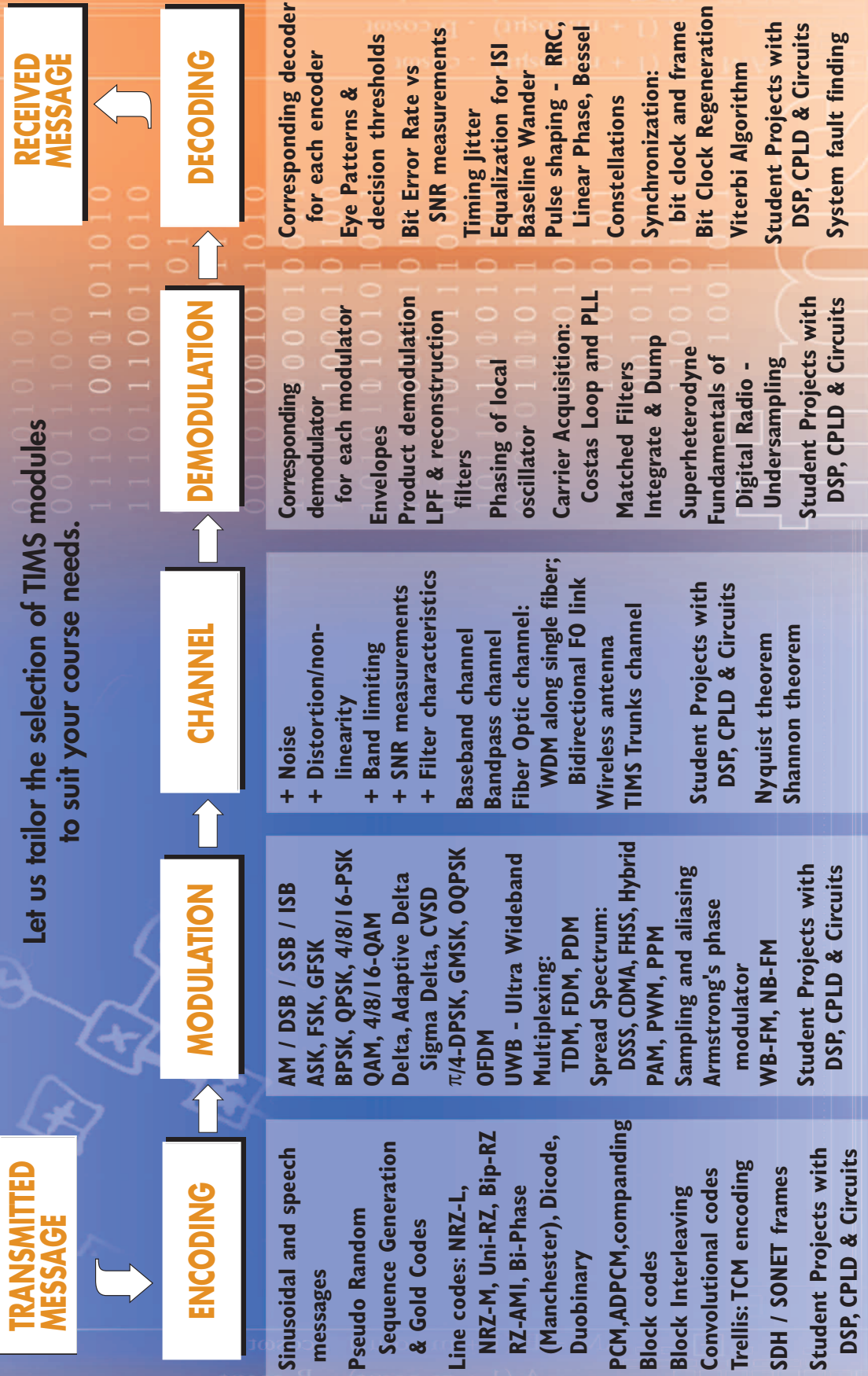
- Second Order Section - Direct Form II Biquad Stage (requires two z-TRANSFORM modules)

TIMS EXPERIMENTS AND THE TRANSMISSION MODEL

A simplified block diagram of a telecommunications system is shown below as five elements:

ENCODING - MODULATION - CHANNEL - DEMODULATION - DECODING

This diagram is a summary of the schemes which TIMS currently implements.



Let us tailor the selection of TIMS modules to suit your course needs.

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Email: sales@tims.com.au



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