OpenCPI
Peak Detector Component Data Sheet

OpenCPI Release: v2.4.7

Revision History

Revision	Description of Change	Date
v1.3		2/2018
v1.4		10/2018
v1.5	Convert Worker to Version 2 HDL API	4/2019
v1.7	Updated port/property/interface tables for accuracy. Resource Utilization Table removed	07/2020

Summary - Peak Detector

Name	peak_detector
Worker Type	Application
OpenCPI Release	v2.4.7
Last Update	07/2020
Component Library	ocpi.tutorial.components
Workers	peak_detector.hdl, peak_detector.rcc
Tested Platforms	c7-x86_64, Ettus E310(PL), isim, linux-x13_3-arm, linux-x13_4-arm, Matchstiq-Z1(PL)(Vivado 2017.1 and ISE 14.7), xsim

Functionality

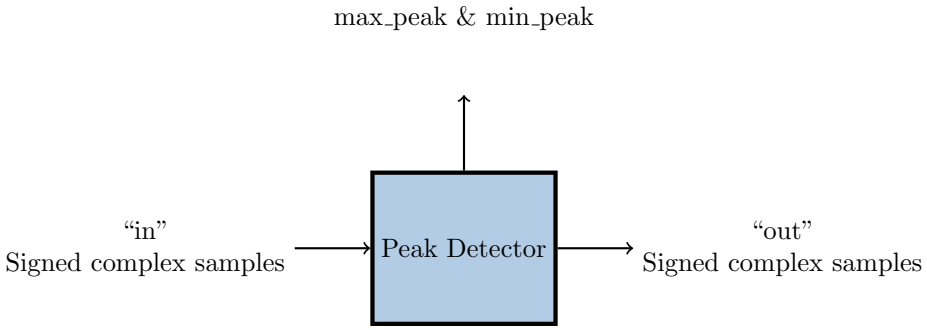
The Peak Detector worker utilizes the OCPI *iqstream_protocol* for both input and output ports. The *iqstream_protocol* defines an interface of 16-bit complex signed samples. The worker calculates the maximum and minimum peaks of the I/Q data arriving at its input port, and passes the input data through to the output port.

The Peak Detector worker uses two local variables to keep track of the maximum and minimum peak amplitudes. To ensure the peaks are detected correctly, the variable used to keep track of the maximum peak is initialized to the most negative value represented in a signed 16-bit number (-32768), and the minimum peak is initialized to the most positive value represented in a signed 16-bit number (32767).

Upon completion, the Peak Detector returns the most positive I or Q sample value with the `max_peak` property and the most negative with the `min_peak` property. *This is not the value of the vector represented by I and Q, but simply the max/min value of the I and Q samples taken independently.*

Block Diagrams

Top level



Component Properties

Name	Type	SequenceLength	ArrayDimensions	Accessibility	Valid Range	Default	Description
max_peak	Short	-	-	Volatile	Standard	-	Maximum peak value
min_peak	Short	-	-	Volatile	Standard	-	Minium peak value

Worker Properties

peak_detector.rcc

Name	Type	SequenceLength	ArrayDimensions	Accessibility	Valid Range	Default	Description
max_peak	Short	-	-	Volatile	Standard	-	Maximum peak value
min_peak	Short	-	-	Volatile	Standard	-	Minium peak value

peak_detector.hdl

Name	Type	SequenceLength	ArrayDimensions	Accessibility	Valid Range	Default	Description
max_peak	Short	-	-	Volatile	Standard	-	Maximum peak value
min_peak	Short	-	-	Volatile	Standard	-	Minium peak value

Component Ports

Name	Producer	Protocol	Optional
in	False	iqstream_protocol	False
out	True	iqstream_protocol	False

Worker Interfaces

peak_detector.rcc

Name	Producer	Protocol	Optional
in	False	iqstream_protocol	False
out	True	iqstream_protocol	False

peak_detector.hdl

Type	Name	Producer	Protocol	Optional	DataWidth	Clock	ClockDirection	WorkerEOF	InsertEOM
StreamInterface	in	False	iqstream_ protocol	False	32	(control clock)	-	False	False
StreamInterface	out	True	iqstream_ protocol	False	32	(control clock)	-	False	True

Control Timing and Signals

The Peak Detector worker uses the clock from the Control Plane and standard Control Plane signals.

Performance and Resource Utilization

peak_detector.hdl

Test and Verification

A single test case is implemented to validate the peak_detector component. An input file is generated (via *generate.py*) containing complex signed 16-bit samples with a tone at 13 Hz. The input data is passed through the worker, so the output file should be identical to the input file. The worker measures the minimum and maximum amplitudes found within the complex data stream. These values, reported as properties, are compared with min/max calculations performed during verification (*verify.py*).

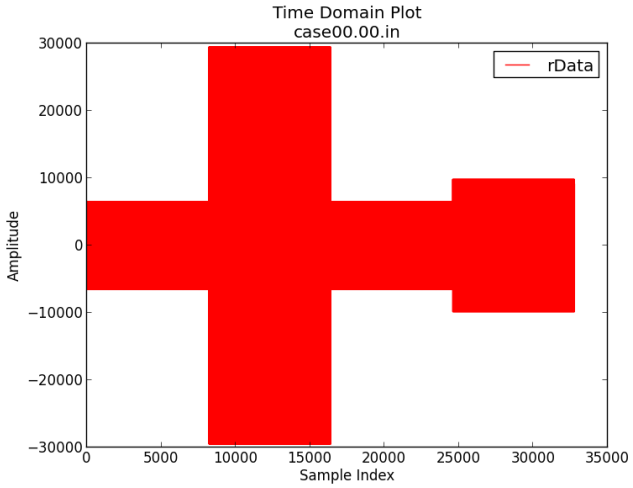


Figure 1: Input Time Domain Tone

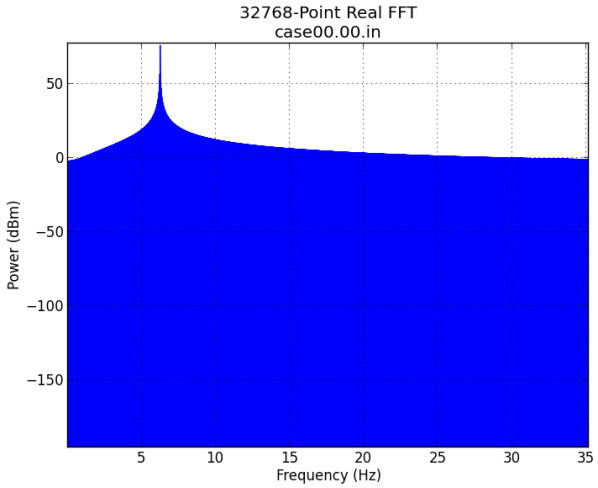


Figure 2: Input Frequency Domain Tone

The output file is first checked that the data is not all zero, and is then checked for the expected length of 32,768 complex samples. Once these quick checks are made the minimum and maximum values are calculated from the file and then compared with the UUT reported values. Figures 3 and 4 depict the output of the Peak Detector worker, where the time domain plot displays the first 200 complex samples.

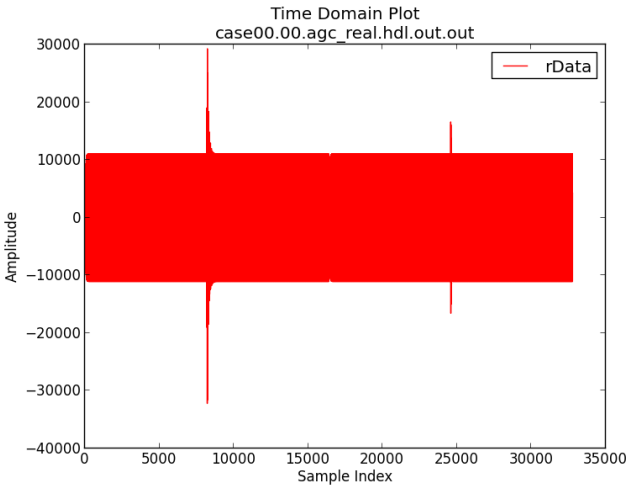


Figure 3: Output Time Domain Tone

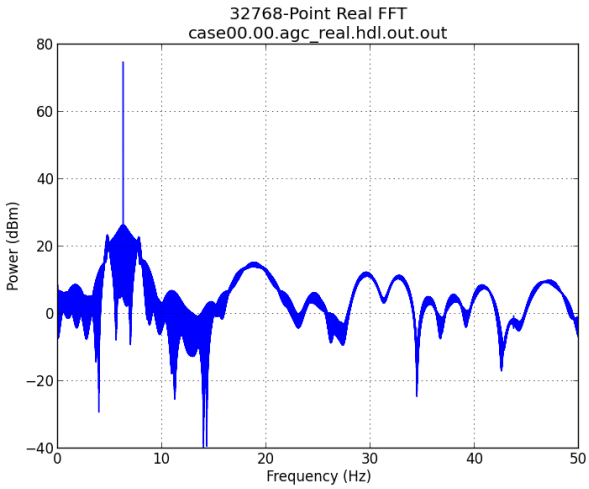


Figure 4: Output Frequency Domain Tone