Apply NCK2912 and FXTH87xx to kit
TPMS RX/TX Solution

JASON CHIANG

10th , 05,2016

SECURE CONNECTIONS FOR A SMARTER WORLD

Outline

1. Background
2. NCK2912 parameters description
3. Required H/W and S/W Components
4. FXTH87xx H/W Environment Setup
5. NCK2912 H/W Environment Setup
6. Total TX/RX H/W Setup
7. FXTH87XX RF data format configuration
8. NCK2912 RX test results output to IREC Tool
9. Summary

Background

NCK2912 is a fully integrated single-chip receiver for use in an automotive environment. The device incorporated several commonly used building blocks including a crystal stabilized oscillator, a fractional-N based Phase Locked Loop(PLL) for a accurate frequency selection, Low Noise Amplifier(LNA), attenuator for Automatic Gain Control(AGC), I/Q down-mixer and two high resolution Analog to Digital Converters(ADC). By transforming signals in the digital domain in an early phase, one highly configurable RX channel is available including channel filter, ASK/FSK demodulator, clock-data recovery, bit processor and a micro-controller memory interface(DMA) allowing the micro-controller to complete the data handling and handshaking. NCK2912 has an embedded RISC micro-controller optimized for high performance and low power as well as an EROM for customer application.

The FXTH87XXX is a sensor for use in applications that monitor tire pressure and temperature. It contains the pressure and temperature sensors, an X-axis and a Z-axis accelerometer, a microcontroller, an LF receiver and an RF transmitter all within a single package.

Background(Cont’)

Recently we got feedback from sales and customer, E-Lead, Oringe, Oro-technology. They are interested in FXTH87xx and NCK29xx for solution. This TPMS solution offer customers to quickly evaluate TPMS RX/TX solution by utilizing NXP’s FXTH87XX as transmitter and NCK2912 as receiver to kit 315MHz, 433.92MHz TPMS transmitter and receiver solution. Customer can easily integrate NXP’s FXTH87XX , NCK2912 to design their time-to-market TPMS product quickly.

NCK2912 Parameters

Set frequency

The frequency is set using three bit fields according to the following algorithm. A windows executable is available to assist in this calculation. AFC_MDES is required as input value for the FAC to calibrate the coarse frequency setting for the VCO calibration; LO_INTEGER and LO_FRATIONAL configure the fraction divider.

NCK2912 Parameters(Cont')

Pseudo code algorithm for bitfield values for AFC_MDES, LO_INTEGER, LO_FRACTIONAL

```
If Freq <= 4400000000 / 4  And Freq >= 3100000000 / 4  Then T_fix = 4;
If Freq <= 4400000000 / 8  And Freq >= 3100000000 / 8  Then T_fix = 8;
If Freq <= 4400000000 / 12 And Freq >= 3100000000 / 12 Then T_fix = 12;

Freqx = 27600000;
Freq_sys = Freqx / (SYS_CLK_DIV + 1)
If (SYS_CLK_DIV == 0) Freqx_div = 64; /* corresponds to AFC_FREF_SEL = 0x5 */
If (SYS_CLK_DIV == 1) Freqx_div = 32; /* corresponds to AFC_FREF_SEL = 0x4 */
If (SYS_CLK_DIV == 3) Freqx_div = 16; /* corresponds to AFC_FREF_SEL = 0x3 */
N_fix = 8; /* Recommended VCO divider setting for AFC calibration for all bands */
Fvco = T_fix * Freq;
AFC_MDES = round( (Fvco / N_fix) / (Freq_sys / Freqx_div) );

IF T_fix = 4 /* 880MHz band, FD_DIV1_SELECT = 1, FD_DIV2_SELECT_SEL = 1 */
   LO_INTEGER = floor( Freq / Freqx );
   LO_FRACTIONAL = round(( (Freq - Freqx * LO_INTEGER) / Freqx) * 524288);
END

IF T_fix = 8 /* 440MHz band, FD_DIV1_SELECT = 2, FD_DIV2_SELECT_SEL = 0 */
   LO_INTEGER = floor( 2*Freq / Freqx );
   LO_FRACTIONAL = round(( ( 2*Freq - Freqx * LO_INTEGER) / Freqx ) * 524288);
END

IF T_fix = 12 /* 330MHz band, FD_DIV1_SELECT = 2, FD_DIV2_SELECT_SEL = 0 */
   LO_INTEGER = floor( 2*Freq / Freqx );
   LO_FRACTIONAL = round(( ( 2*Freq - Freqx * LO_INTEGER) / Freqx ) * 524288);
END
```

NCK2912 Parameters (Cont’)

Channel Filter

The channel filter performs the selection of the desired band of interest out of the wide Band IF signal. The filter cut-off frequency is selected by a configurable sample rate conversion Stage. For correct baseband operation, the maximum chip rate of the wanted signal must not Exceed a certain value.

NCK2912 Parameters (Cont')

Name	Width (bits)	Access	Reset value	Description
RX_*_DIGIF_REDUCTION_SELECT	4	R/W	0	Channel filter bandwidth selection 0 to 12: See previous table. 13 to 15: Reserved for future use
RX_*_DIGIF_CHANNEL_FILTER_COEF_SET	1	R/W	0	Selection of channel filter coefficient set 0...360 kHz fundamental BW 1...256 kHz fundamental BW
RX_*_CD_REDUCTION_SELECT	1	R/W	0	Optional additional decimation after the channel filter for power saving (RCD) 0...no decimation (RCD=1) 1...additional decimation by 2 (RCD = 2) Note: The additional decimation by 2 may only be enabled, if resulting SPS_RCF >= 16

Required H/W and S/W Components

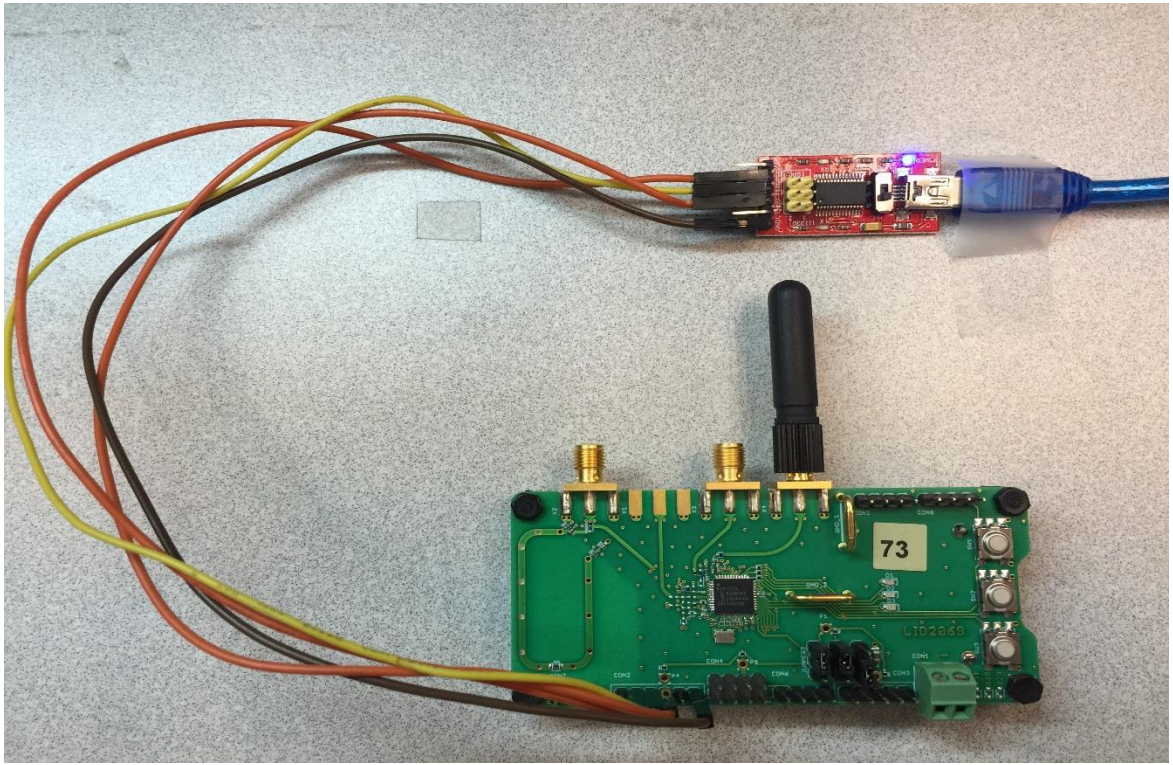
H/W :

a. FXTH87xx - TPMS transmitter
b. NCK2912 EVB - TPMS receiver
c. FTDI USB/UART board - Interface translation
d. Multilink-Universal

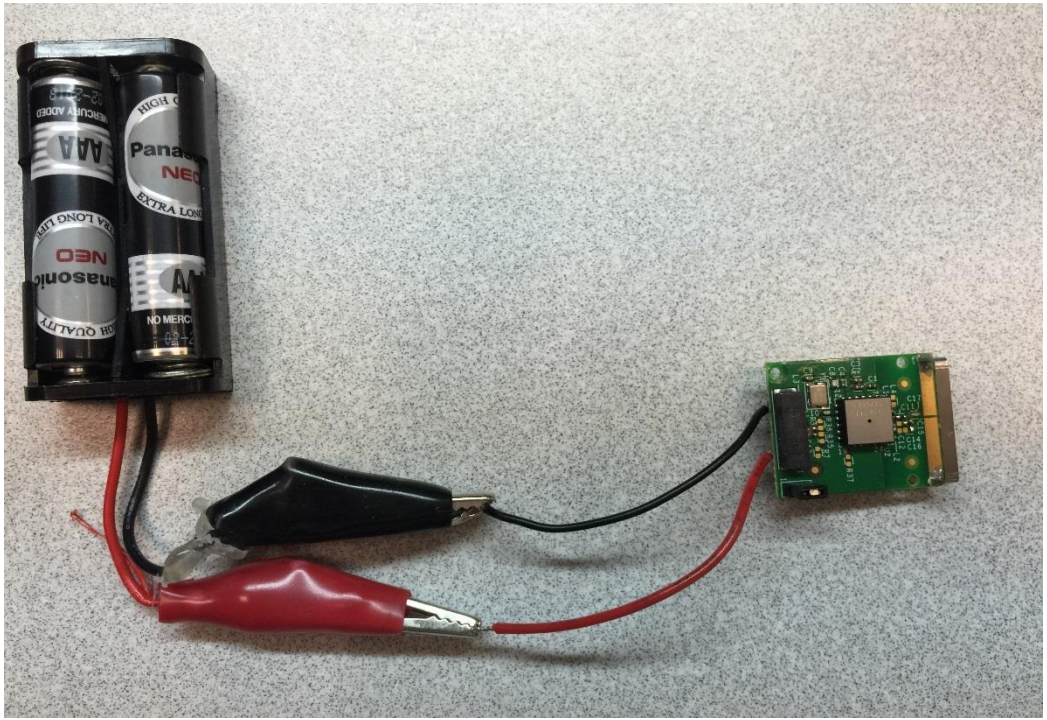
S/W :

a. IREC 5.0.0 – NCK2912 PC Tool
b. CodeWarrior 10.6 – F/W code debugging and downloading

RX H/W Environment Setup – NCK2912

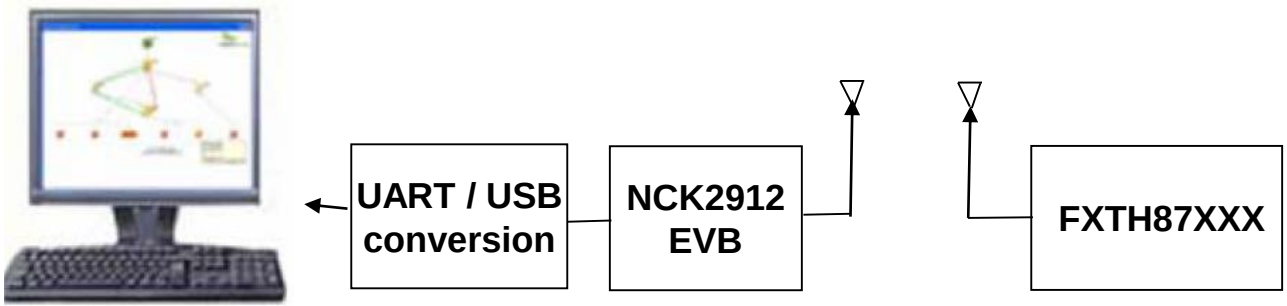


TX H/W Environment Setup – MPXY87xx

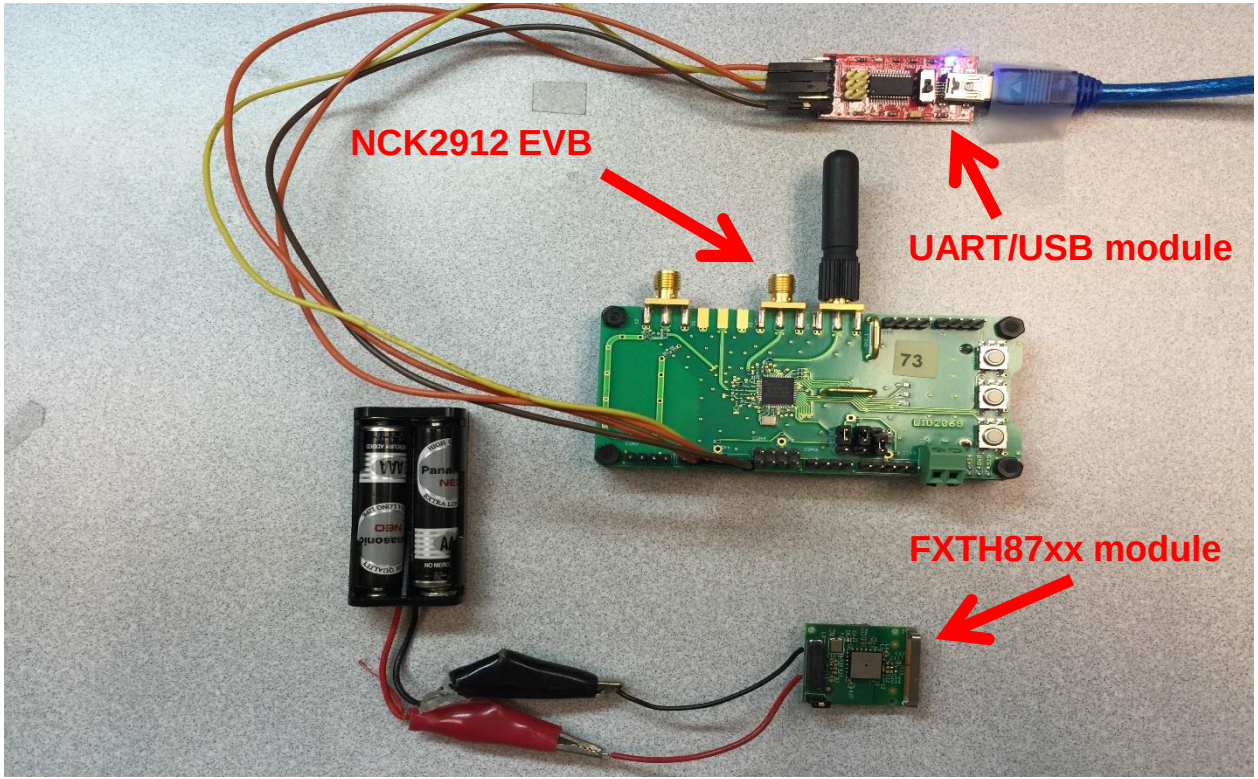


Total H/W Environment Setup

1. **Prepare FXTH87XX EVB as Transmitter. FXTH87XX ’s RF data buffer sends data packet every 40 mS.**
2. **Prepare one NCK2912 EVB as Receiver, and the Received data output to IREC through UART to USB interface.**



Total H/W Environment Setup

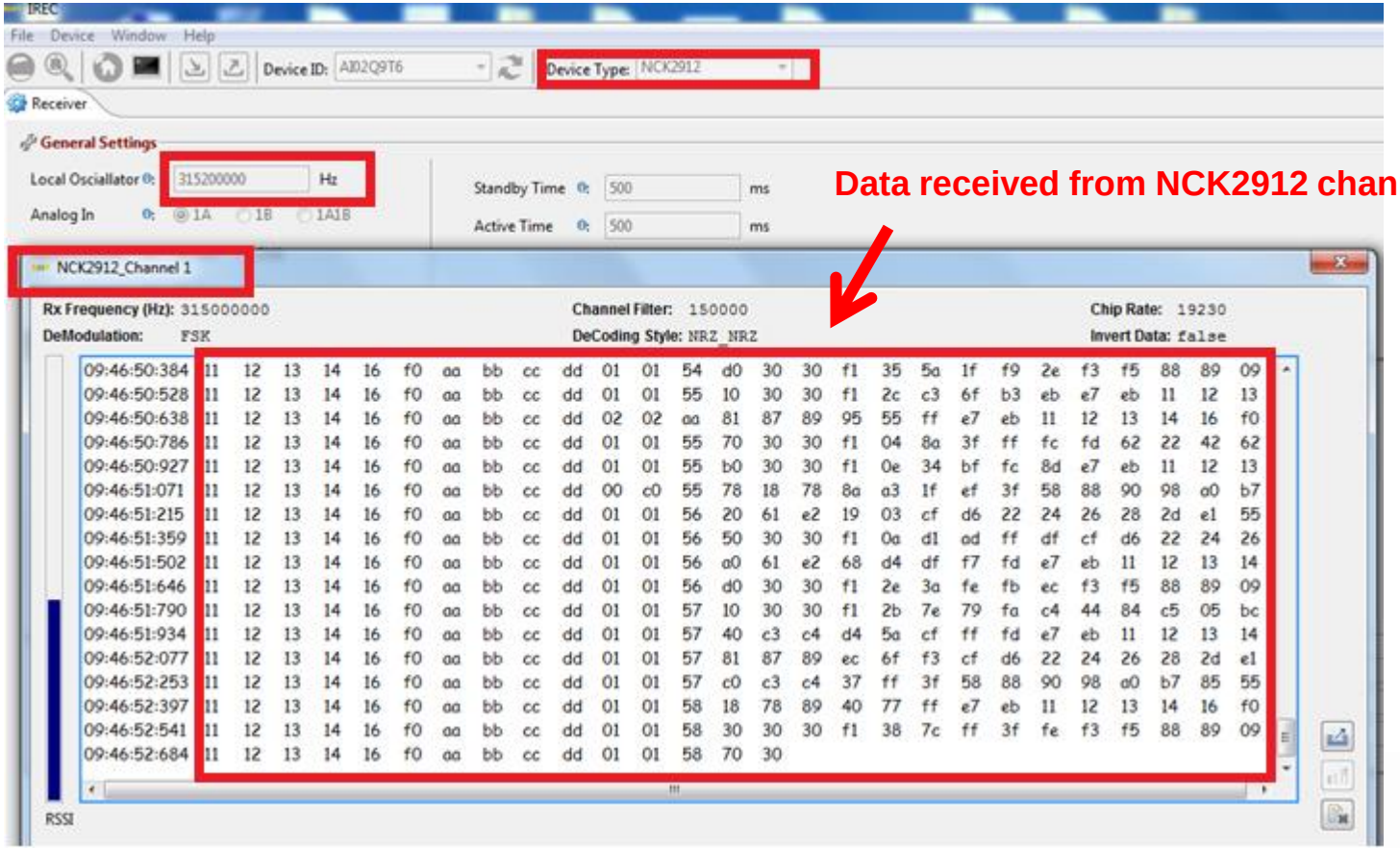


FXTH87XX RF data format configuration

```
au8RFDataForCS[3u]  = (UINT8) (0x11);                    // Sync word
au8RFDataForCS[4u]  = (UINT8) (0x12);                    // Sync word
au8RFDataForCS[5u]  = (UINT8) (0x13);                    // Sync word
au8RFDataForCS[6u]  = (UINT8) (0x14);                    // Sync word
au8RFDataForCS[7u]  = (UINT8) (Payload_Length);          // Payload length, 0x18=24 bytes
au8RFDataForCS[8u]  = (UINT8) (0xF0);          // MKW01 receiver address (NODE_ADDRESS 0xF0 or BROADCAST_ADDRESS 0xFF)
au8RFDataForCS[9u]  = (UINT8) (0xaa);                    // Tire ID
au8RFDataForCS[10u] = (UINT8) (0xbb);                    // Tire ID
au8RFDataForCS[11u] = (UINT8) (0xcc);                    // Tire ID
au8RFDataForCS[12u] = (UINT8) (0xdd);                    // Tire ID
au8RFDataForCS[13u] = (UINT8) (u16CompPressure >> 8u);   // Pressure
au8RFDataForCS[14u] = (UINT8) (u16CompPressure);
au8RFDataForCS[15u] = (UINT8) (u16CompAccelZ >> 8u);     // Z-axis acceleration
au8RFDataForCS[16u] = (UINT8) (u16CompAccelZ);
au8RFDataForCS[17u] = (UINT8) (u16CompAccelX >> 8u);     // X-axis acceleration
au8RFDataForCS[18u] = (UINT8) (u16CompAccelX);
au8RFDataForCS[19u] = (UINT8) (gu8CompVolt);             // Voltage
au8RFDataForCS[20u] = (UINT8) (gu8CompTemp);             // Temperature
au8RFDataForCS[21u] = (UINT8) (u8StatusAcq);             // Status Acquisition
au8RFDataForCS[22u] = (UINT8) (FrameID >> 8);            // Frame ID: keep alive counter
au8RFDataForCS[23u] = (UINT8) (FrameID);
au8RFDataForCS[24u] = (UINT8) (Verification_Type);       // Verification Type: MKW01 CRC, FXTH CRC, checksum or no verification
au8RFDataForCS[25u] = (UINT8) (Frame_Display);       // Frame display: hyperterminal, Sensor GUI or selection to be done on the MKW01 side
au8RFDataForCS[26u] = (UINT8) (0xC1);                    // Fixed data => can be modified by the user
au8RFDataForCS[27u] = (UINT8) (0xC2);                    // Fixed data => can be modified by the user
au8RFDataForCS[28u] = (UINT8) (0xC3);                    // Fixed data => can be modified by the user
au8RFDataForCS[29u] = (UINT8) (0xC4);                    // Fixed data => can be modified by the user  */
```

Data sent out from Transmitter

Output Results at IREC tool (NCK2912 Receiver)



Summary

From NCK2912 IREC Tool results, we saw NCK2912 can receive TPMS data sending from FXTH87xx, TPMS transmitter after parameters configuration at transmitter and receiver side are proper setup. Parameters need to be fine-tuned are summarized below.

FXTH87xx TX:

a. TX_Speed_Fast timing
b. Baud rate
c. Transmit Frame size
d. Transmit data buffer
e. Operating Frequency
f. Frequency Deviation
g. Coding style format
h. Modulation type

NCK2912 RX :

a. Chip rate
b. Decoding style format
c. Demodulation type
d. Decoding format
e. Decoding packet size
f. Frequency Deviation
g. Decoding Frequency

SECURE CONNECTIONS
FOR A SMARTER WORLD