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WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator

User Guide

PROTOCOL TEST SOLUTIONS

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This manual is populated throughout with screens captured from a specific version of Ellisys WiMedia Explorer 300 software. All the information contained in the screens are samples and serve as instructional purposes only.

Document Revision History

Date	Revision	Changes
2006-06-16	1.0	Initial release.
2007-01-10	2.0	Major edits to all chapters.
2007-12-12	2.8	New design. Major edits to all chapters.

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Warranty Period

The warranty begins on the date of purchase and covers a period of two (2) years.

Governing Law

These conditions and terms shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the law of Switzerland.

Jurisdiction; Venue

The parties consent to the exclusive personal jurisdiction of, and venue in, the District Court of Geneva, Switzerland.

Table of Contents

About this Manual

Typographic Conventions

Bold is used to indicate menu commands, buttons, and tabs.

Italics are used to indicate fields, pane names, window names and cross references.

`Fixed width` is used to indicate system file names, text typed and code snippets.

A warning symbol describes a possible critical situation and how to avoid it.

An information symbol tells you how to respond to a situation that may arise.

A tip symbol tells you information that will help you carry out a procedure.

Where to Find More Help

Go to the Ellisys website and the following pages for the latest information:

- Ellisys products page - Go to **www.ellisys.com/products/** for the latest product information and documentation.
- Application notes and white papers - Go to **www.ellisys.com/technology/** to find up-to-date information about the technology.
- Distributors - Go to **www.ellisys.com/sales/** to find a list of Ellisys distributors.
- Technical support - Go to **www.ellisys.com/support/** to send a question directly to the Ellisys support team.

1 Ellisys WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator Overview

1.1 Product Overview

The Ellisys WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator is a generator for WiMedia Ultrawideband, Certified Wireless USB protocols and several other protocols based on WiMedia UWB. The WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator verifies product and component reliability by generating reproducible traffic, timing and error scenarios.

The WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator contains a specialized processor designed specifically for WiMedia-based and Certified Wireless USB protocols. The WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator produces sequences of arbitrary frames with programmable inter-frame delay and can wait for any kind of response frame or event. The processor's instruction set enables you to emulate Wireless USB hosts and devices and other various WiMedia equipment.

The WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator’s software allows you to quickly and easily create, edit, and debug scripts. Traces previously recorded by an Ellisys WiMedia Explorer 300 Analyzer can be exported to a script and played back by the generator. This will allow you to quickly understand and fix issues that may arise during device, driver or software development.

1.2 Main Features

The WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator enables you to:

- Emulate most WiMedia equipment, including Wireless USB hosts and devices.
- Perform functional validation and stress testing of protocol stacks.
- Generate arbitrary frames with full control of the frame raw data down to the PHY layer.
- Generate sequences of frames with programmable inter-frame delay.
- Use exported scripts from protocol analysis software to play back error scenarios.
- Test error recovery mechanisms by generating frames with incorrect content or timing.

Visit the product web page at www.ellisys.com/products/wex300/ for the latest product information and documentation.

2 Installing the Ellisys WiMedia Explorer 300

Before installing the Ellisys WiMedia Explorer 300 ensure your computer meets the following requirements:

- Microsoft Windows Installer 3.0 or later. If the installation does not run smoothly, or if the system indicates that there is a version error, update your Windows Installer.
- Microsoft .Net Framework version 2.0.
- Pentium 4, 1.8 GHz or compatible processor, or better.
- 512 MBytes of RAM or more.
- 1024x768 screen display resolution with 256 colors or better.
- USB 2.0 host controller.

2.1 Software Prerequisites

The WiMedia Explorer 300 software requires several software components. Ellisys recommends that you visit the following web pages to update your version of Microsoft .Net Framework and Windows:

- **www.microsoft.com/net** to download the Microsoft .Net Framework version 2.0.
- **windowsupdate.microsoft.com** to update your version of Windows. When using the Windows update service it will automatically download and install the Microsoft .Net Framework version 2.0.

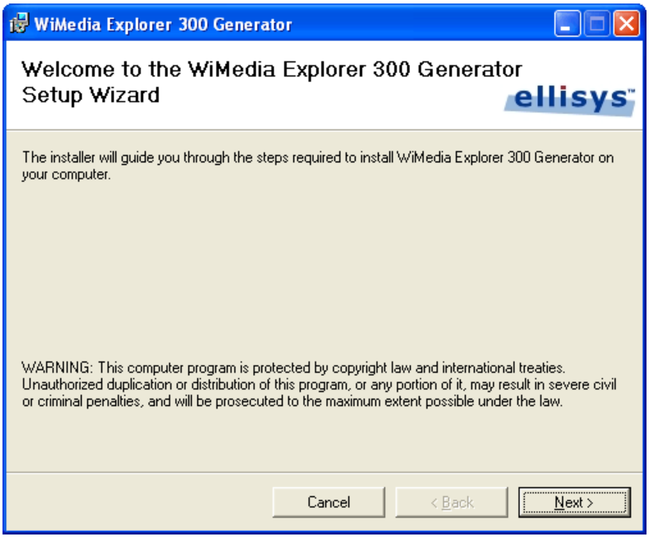
See your System Administrator for more information about updating Microsoft .Net Framework and Windows.

2.2 Installing Software

To install the WiMedia Explorer 300's software:

1. Insert the Ellisys WiMedia Explorer 300 installation CD-ROM that accompanies the product into the computer's CD-ROM drive.

The WiMedia Explorer 300 *Setup Wizard* screen appears:



Welcome to the WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator Setup Wizard

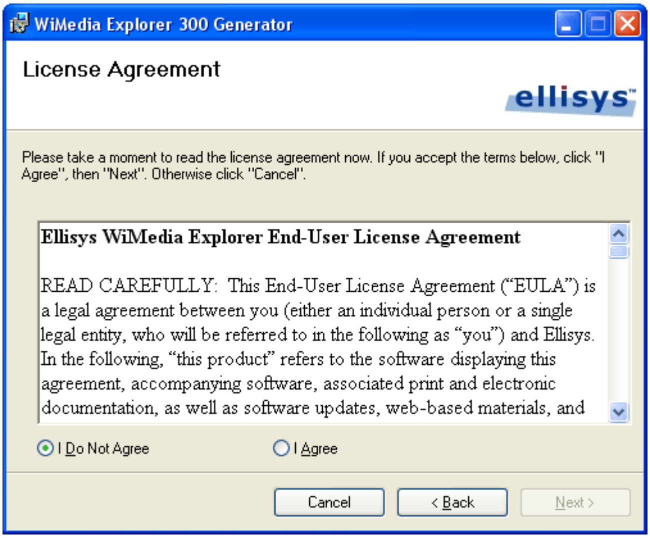
The installer will guide you through the steps required to install WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator on your computer.

WARNING: This computer program is protected by copyright law and international treaties. Unauthorized duplication or distribution of this program, or any portion of it, may result in severe civil or criminal penalties, and will be prosecuted to the maximum extent possible under the law.

If the WiMedia Explorer 300 *Setup Wizard* screen does not appear automatically; Click Start | Run, type `d:\setup.exe` (change `d:` to match the drive letter of your CD-ROM) and click on OK.

2. Read the *Warning* note and click on **Next**.

The WiMedia Explorer 300 *Licence Agreement* screen appears:



Please take a moment to read the license agreement now. If you accept the terms below, click "I Agree", then "Next". Otherwise click "Cancel".

Ellisys WiMedia Explorer End-User License Agreement

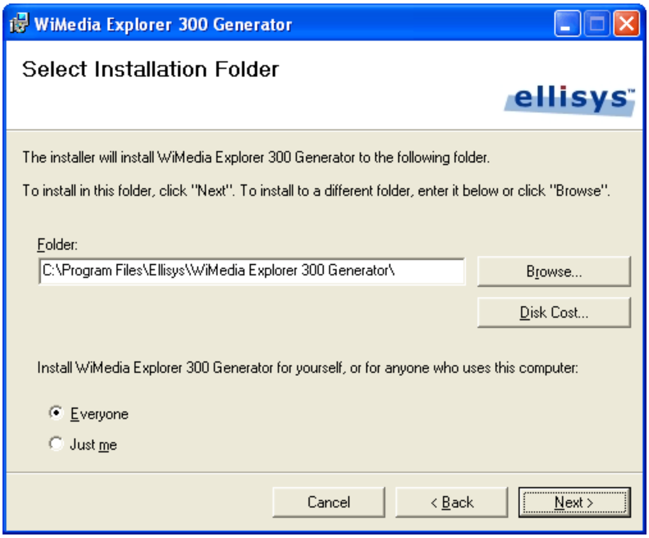
READ CAREFULLY: This End-User License Agreement ("EULA") is a legal agreement between you (either an individual person or a single legal entity, who will be referred to in the following as "you") and Ellisys. In the following, "this product" refers to the software displaying this agreement, accompanying software, associated print and electronic documentation, as well as software updates, web-based materials, and

[✓ I Do Not Agree] I Agree

3. Read the licence agreement carefully and select **I Agree**.

4. Click on **Next**.

The *Select Installation Folder* screen appears:


WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator

Select Installation Folder

The installer will install WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator to the following folder.

To install in this folder, click "Next". To install to a different folder, enter it below or click "Browse".

Folder: C:\Program Files\Ellisys\WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator\

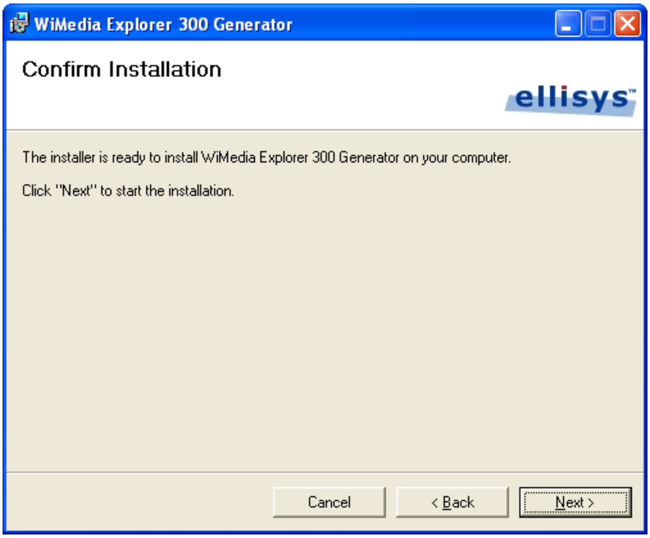
Install WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator for yourself, or for anyone who uses this computer:

(●) Everyone
( ) Just me

5. The default installation folder appears in the *Folder* field. Ellisys recommend that you use the default folder, however if you wish to change this folder click on **Browse** and navigate to the folder required.
6. Select whether anyone or only the user currently logged on can access the software by selecting either **Everyone** or **Just me**.

7. Click on **Next**.

The *Confirm Installation* screen appears:


WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator

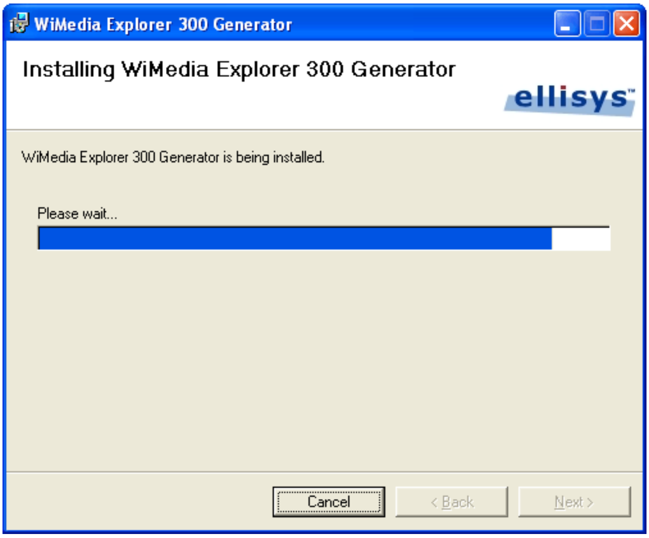
Confirm Installation

The installer is ready to install WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator on your computer.

Click "Next" to start the installation.

8. Click on **Next** to continue the software's installation.

An *Installation Progress* screen appears.



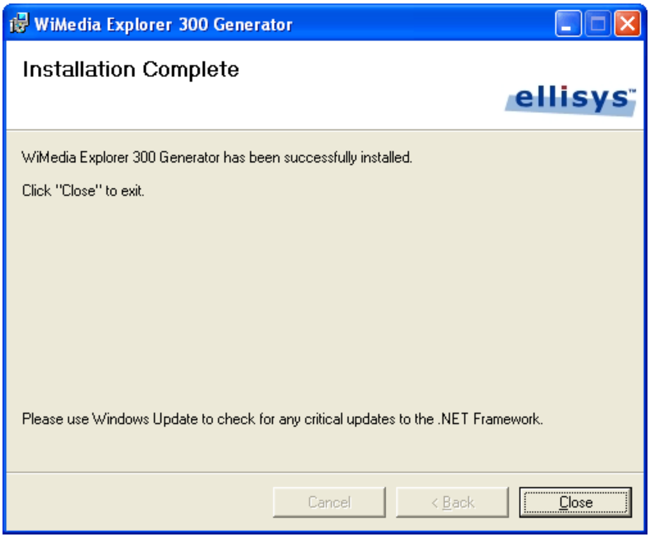
WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator

Installing WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator

WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator is being installed.

Please wait...

When the software has been installed, the *Installation Complete* screen appears:



Installation Complete

WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator has been successfully installed.

Click "Close" to exit.

Please use Windows Update to check for any critical updates to the .NET Framework.

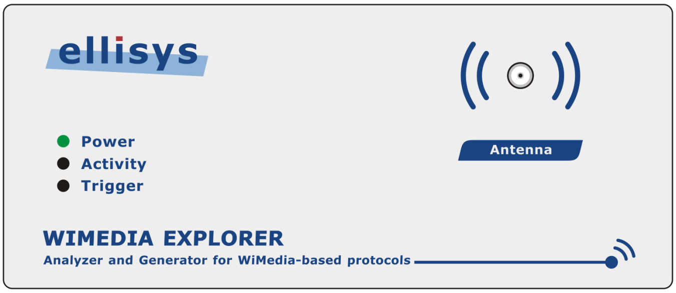
9. Click on **Close**.

The WiMedia Explorer 300 software is now installed.

After installing WiMedia Explorer 300 software a new Hardware Wizard may appear. Refer to *2.6, Connecting to the Computer,* on page 20 for more information about installing the USB driver.

2.3 Front Panel Overview

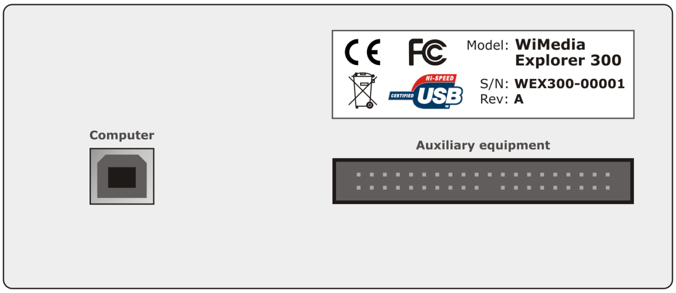
Ellisys WiMedia Explorer 300's front panel:



🟢 **Power**	The *Power* LED is illuminated constant green when connected to a USB 2.0 host controller and working normally.
🔴 **Power**	The *Power* LED is illuminated constant red when connected via a USB 1.1 host controller and working normally. Performance may not be optimal.
🟢 **Power**	The *Power* LED blinks green when connected to a USB 2.0 host controller and the driver is not yet fully installed.
🔴 **Power**	The *Power* LED blinks red when connected to a USB 1.1 host controller and the driver is not yet fully installed.
🟢 **Activity**	The *Activity* LED blinks green when traffic is detected. The blink rate depends on the amount traffic detected, the faster the blink rate the greater amount of traffic detected.
🔴 **Activity**	The *Activity* LED blinks red when traffic is recorded or generated.
🟢 **Trigger**	The *Trigger* LED blinks green when waiting for an event to occur.
🔴 **Trigger**	The *Trigger* LED is illuminated red for a short period when the expected event occurs.

2.4 Back Panel Overview

Ellisys WiMedia Explorer 300's back panel:



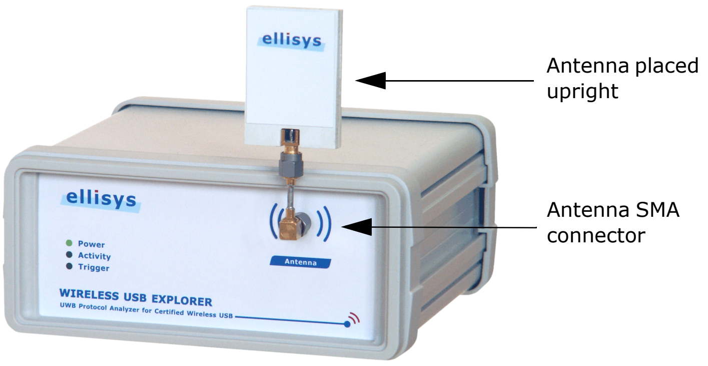
A USB cable must be connected between the *Computer* connector and the computer on which the software runs.

When connecting the USB cable DO NOT force the connector into the WiMedia Explorer 300. The metal part of the connector should not be inserted completely into the connection port. Forcing the connector or inserting all of the metal part of the connector may break the port connection and is not covered by the warranty.

2.5 Mounting the External Antenna

The Ultrawideband antenna connects to the Antenna SMA connector on the front panel. The antenna should be screwed on the front panel connector, tightened by hand, and oriented upright for best performance.

Before mounting the external antenna ensure that the WiMedia Explorer 300 is powered off by disconnecting the USB cable.



Do not use a wrench or other tools, and avoid damage by not over-tightening the connector, however ensure that the antenna is firmly secured.

It is possible to connect a device to the WiMedia Explorer 300 using the Wired Kit which is available as an option. Please refer to the documents that accompanies the Wired Kit for more information on how to connect a device using the Wired Kit.

2.6 Connecting to the Computer

The WiMedia Explorer 300 connects on a USB port, allowing the use of any notebook or desktop computer. The unit is powered by USB and does not require an external adapter. A driver needs to be installed on the computer to ensure proper operation.

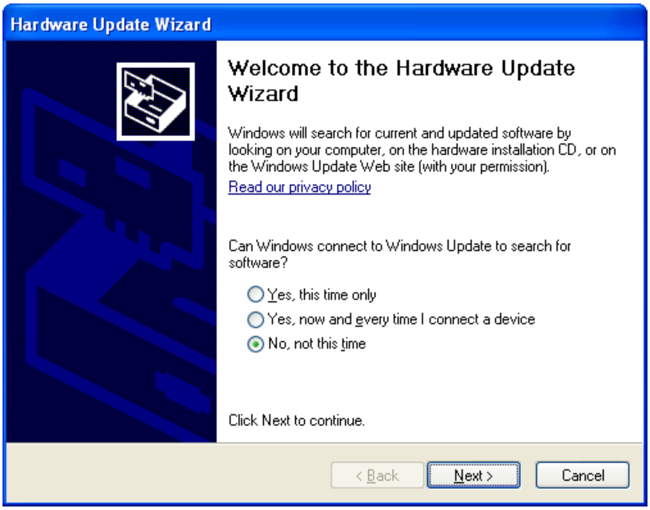
Although the WiMedia Explorer 300 can upload or download data on a full speed USB 1.1 connection, Ellisys strongly recommends that you connect it to a high speed USB 2.0 port to obtain optimal performance. If you experience problems with the WiMedia Explorer 300, please ensure it is connected on a high speed USB 2.0 enabled host controller before contacting technical support.

Follow the steps below to install the USB driver:

1. Connect the WiMedia Explorer 300.
   If you are connecting the WiMedia Explorer 300 for the first time wait until Windows displays a message saying a new device has been discovered and go to *Step 3*.
2. If you want to update a previously installed device driver:

- Open the Device Manager window: **Start | Control Panel**.
- Double-click the **System** icon.
- Click the **Hardware** tab.
- Click on **Device Manager**.
- Click on **Ellisys protocol analyzers**.
- Right-click and select **Update Driver**.

The *Hardware Update Wizard* window opens:



Hardware Update Wizard

Welcome to the Hardware Update Wizard

Windows will search for current and updated software by looking on your computer, on the hardware installation CD, or on the Windows Update Web site (with your permission).

Read our privacy policy

Can Windows connect to Windows Update to search for software?

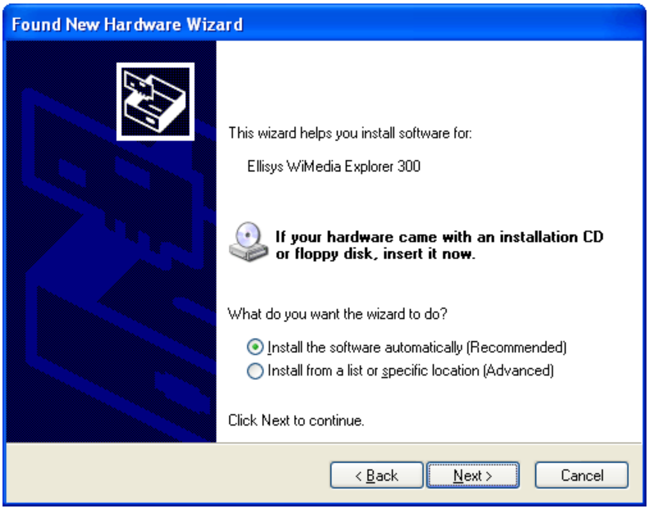
- ○ Yes, this time only
- ○ Yes, now and every time I connect a device
- [✓ No, not this time]

Click Next to continue.

3. Select **No, not this time**.

4. Click on **Next**.

The *Found New Hardware* window appears:



Found New Hardware Wizard

This wizard helps you install software for:

Ellisys WiMedia Explorer 300

If your hardware came with an installation CD or floppy disk, insert it now.

What do you want the wizard to do?

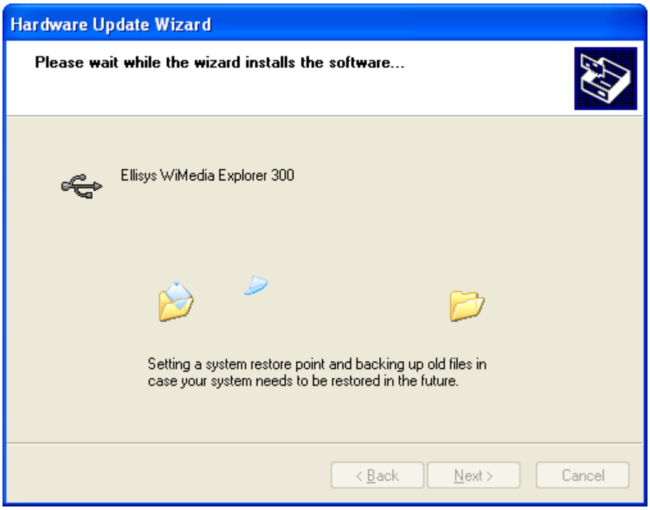
[✓ Install the software automatically (Recommended)]
Install from a list or specific location (Advanced)

Click Next to continue.

5. Select **Install the software automatically (Recommended)**.

6. Click on **Next**.

The *Please wait while the wizard installs the software* window appears:



Hardware Update Wizard

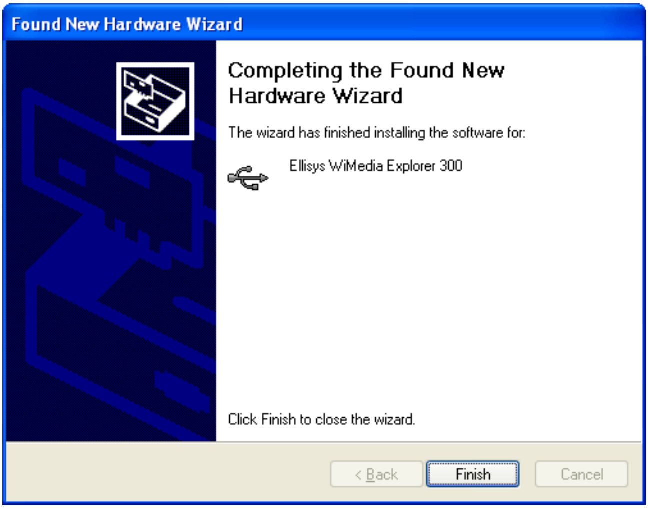
Please wait while the wizard installs the software...

Ellisys WiMedia Explorer 300

Setting a system restore point and backing up old files in case your system needs to be restored in the future.

Windows installs the driver.

When the installation is complete *The wizard has finished installing the software* window appears:



Completing the Found New Hardware Wizard

The wizard has finished installing the software for:

Ellisys WiMedia Explorer 300

Click Finish to close the wizard.

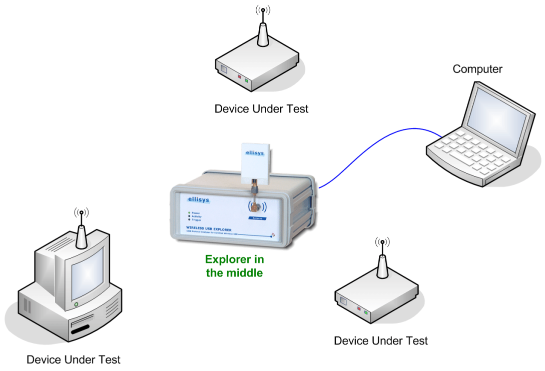
7. Click on **Finish**.

The installation is complete.

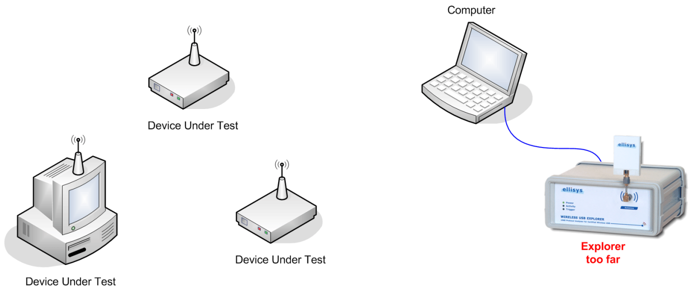
2.7 Placing the WiMedia Explorer 300

The WiMedia Explorer 300 probes and generates Ultrawideband waves. The Ultrawideband circuitry used by the WiMedia Explorer 300 is optimized to have excellent receiver characteristics.

Ellisys strongly recommends using the configuration shown below for optimal performance. Placing the WiMedia Explorer 300 at mid distance between the transmitting units provides the lowest error rate and the best performance:

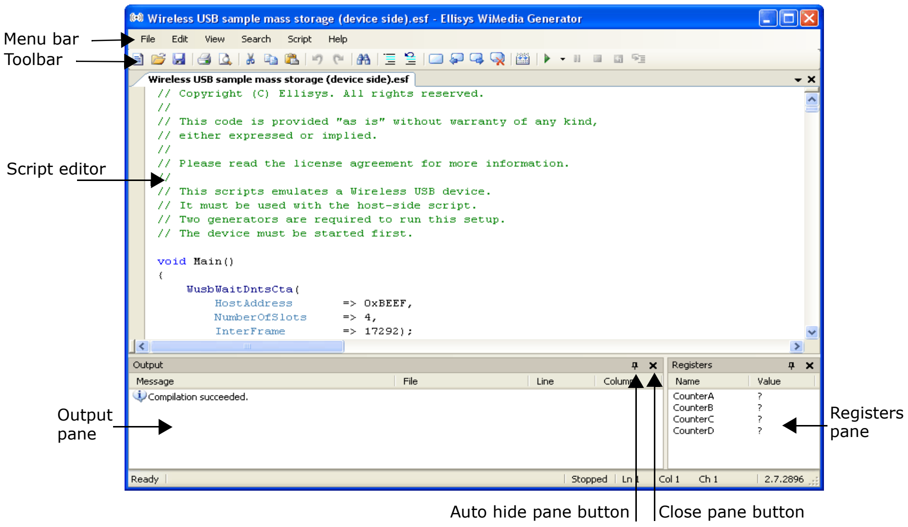


If the WiMedia Explorer 300 is not placed at an equal distance from the transmitting units, this may result in causing transmission issues that are not related to the Devices Under Test:



3 User Interface Reference

The user interface of the Ellisys WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator software contains a number of panes, menus, toolbars and other visual elements.



```
// Copyright (C) Ellisys. All rights reserved.
//
// This code is provided "as is" without warranty of any kind,
// either expressed or implied.
//
// Please read the license agreement for more information.
//
// This scripts emulates a Wireless USB device.
// It must be used with the host-side script.
// Two generators are required to run this setup.
// The device must be started first.

void Main()
{
    WusbWaitDntsCta(
        HostAddress        => 0xBEEF,
        NumberOfSlots      => 4,
        InterFrame         => 17292);
```

Message	File	Line	Column
Compilation succeeded.			

Name	Value
CounterA	?
CounterB	?
CounterC	?
CounterD	?

```
Ready                    Stopped | Ln 1 | Col 1    Ch 1 | 2.7.2896
```

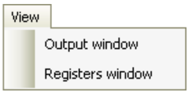
The WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator has several default panes. Each pane displays specific information or allows you to interact with the software for a given task:

- ***Script Editor*** - Shows the current script. The Script Editor also allows editing the script, setting or clearing breakpoints, and placing bookmark to navigate through the script.
- ***Output* pane** - Shows messages about a script after compiling. If there is an error in the script the *Output* pane will show an error description and the error's position: file, line and column.
- ***Register* pane** - Shows the contents of the variables, see *3.14, Working with Registers,* on page 47 for more information.

3.1 Organizing Panes

To open or display a pane:

1. Select **View** in the menu and click on the pane required in the **View** menu.



The selected pane opens.

To close a pane:

1. Click on **Close** ✕ positioned on the top right-hand corner of the title bar of the pane.

The pane closes.

To hide a pane:

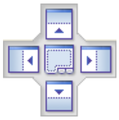
1. Click on **Auto Hide** positioned on the top right-hand corner of the title bar.

The pane is hidden and the pane’s name appears as a tab at the side of the screen.

To move a pane or window:

1. Click on the title bar of a pane or window.
2. Press and hold the left mouse button and drag the pane or window.

A window placer appears:



3. Keep the mouse button pressed and point to one of the following:

- **Center** to open a pane as a floating window in the screen.
- **Top** to move the pane to the top of the screen or pane group.
- **Right** to move the pane to the right of the screen or pane group.

- **Left** to move the pane to the left of the screen or pane group.
- **Bottom** to move the pane to the bottom of the screen or pane group.

3.2 Main Toolbar

The table below shows the WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator toolbar buttons and their actions.

	New Document	Opens a new document.
	Open Document	Opens a folder to allow you open a previous saved file.
	Save Document	Saves a document.
	Print	Opens print options to allow you to print a document.
	Print Preview	Opens the print preview window.
	Cut	Cuts a selection of text.
	Copy	Copies a selection of text.
	Paste	Pastes a selection of copied or cut text.
	Undo	Undoes the previous action.
	Redo	Redoes the previous action.

	Find/Replace	Opens the find and replace window.
	Comment Selection	Comments out one or more lines.
	Uncomment Selection	Uncomment one or more lines.
	Toggle Bookmark	Toggles a bookmark at a selected line.
	Previous Bookmark	Finds the previous bookmark.
	Next Bookmark	Finds the next bookmark.
	Clear Bookmarks	Clears all bookmarks.
	Compile	Compiles a script.
	Run	Runs a stopped or paused script.
	Break	Pauses a script when running.
	Stop	Stops a running script.
	Restart	Stops and restarts a script from the beginning.
	Step	Steps from line to line in the script.

3.3 Main Menu

The table below shows the WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator main menu options and their actions.

File

	New (CTRL + N)	Creates a new file.
	Open (CTRL + O)	Opens a previous saved file.
	Save (CTRL + S)	Saves a file.
	Save As	Saves a file with a new name.
	Page Setup	Opens the Page Setup dialog box that lets you set the page margins and other parameters.
	Print Preview	Opens the Print Preview window.
	Print (CTRL + P)	Prints a file.
	Exit	Exits the software.

Edit

	Undo (CTRL + Z)	Undoes the previous action.
	Redo (CTRL + Y)	Redoes the previous action.
	Cut (CTRL + X)	Cuts a selection of text.
	Copy (CTRL + C)	Copies a selection of text.

	Paste (CTRL + V)	Pastes a selection of copied or cut text.

Edit | Advanced

	Mark Line Modifications	Marks line modifications in the file.
	Highlight Current Line	Highlights the current line in the script.
	Show Column 80 Guide	Displays the column guide in the script.
	Comment Selection	Adds a comment to the current selected line.
	Uncomment Selection	Removes the comment from the selected line.
	Make Uppercase (CTRL + SHIFT + U)	Changes selected lowercase text to uppercase text.
	Make Lowercase (CTRL + U)	Changes selected uppercase text to lowercase text.

Edit | Bookmarks

	Toggle Bookmark	Toggles a bookmark at a selected line.
	Enable Bookmark	Enables the selected bookmark.
	Previous Bookmark	Finds the previous bookmark.
	Next Bookmark	Finds the next bookmark.
	Clear Bookmarks	Clears all bookmarks.
	Insert Snippet Code (CTRL + I)	Opens the Insert Snippet code list.

View

Output window	Opens or closes the Output window.
Registers window	Opens or closes the Registers window.

Search

	Find/Replace (CTRL + F)	Opens the Find/Replace window.
	Find Next F3	Finds the text previously entered in the Find/Replace window.
	Find Previous (SHIFT + F3)	Finds the text previously entered in the Find/Replace window.
	Go To Line (CTRL + G)	Opens the Go To Line window.

Script

	Compile (F7)	Compiles a script.
▶	**Run** (F5)	Runs a stopped or paused script.
‖	**Break**	Pauses a script when running.
■	**Stop** (SHIFT +F5)	Stops a running script.
	Restart	Stops and restarts a script from the beginning.
	Step (F10)	Steps from line to line in the script.
●	**Toggle Breakpoint** (F9)	Toggles a breakpoint at a selected line.

	Clear all Breakpoints (CTRL+SHIFT +F9)	Removes all breakpoints in the script.
	Select a Generator	Opens the Available Generators window.

Help

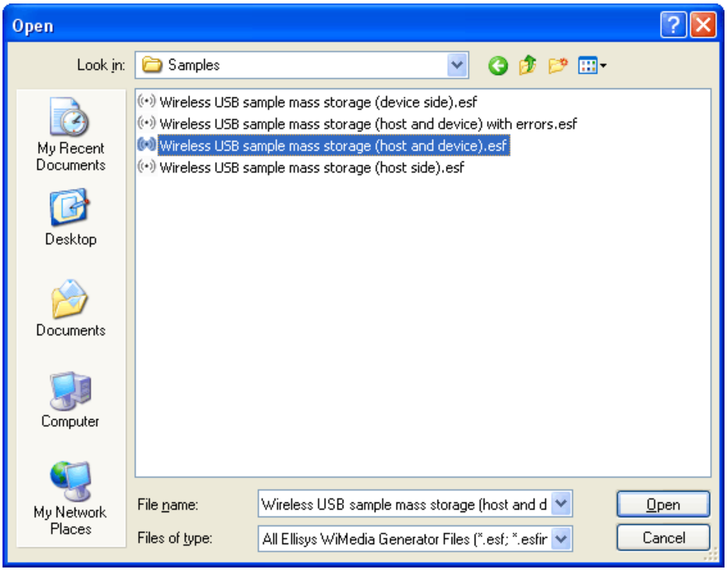
	User Guide	Opens the online user guide.
	Ellisys website	Opens the Ellisys website in your default internet browser.
	Contact support	Opens a form to contact the technical support.
	About	Opens the About window.

3.4 Opening a File

To open a file:

1. Select **File | Open** in the menu or click on **Open Document** .

The *Open File* window appears:



Wireless USB sample mass storage (device side).esf
Wireless USB sample mass storage (host and device) with errors.esf
Wireless USB sample mass storage (host and device).esf
Wireless USB sample mass storage (host side).esf

File name: Wireless USB sample mass storage (host and d
Files of type: All Ellisys WiMedia Generator Files (*.esf; *.esfir

2. Select the file required and click on **Open**.

The selected file opens in the software.

3.5 Saving a File

To save a file:

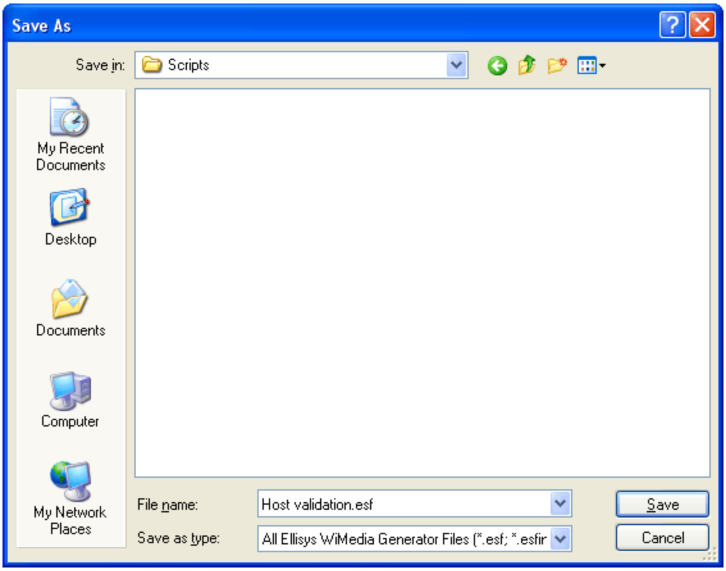
1. Select **File | Save** in the menu or click on **Save Document** .

The file is saved.

To save a file with a new name:

1. Select **File | Save As** in the menu.

The *Save As* window appears:



File name: Host validation.esf

Save as type: All Ellisys WiMedia Generator Files (*.esf; *.esfir

2. Navigate to the directory where the file is to be saved.
3. Enter the required name of the file in the *File name* field and click on **Save**.

The file is saved with the required name and the original file is not modified.

3.6 Printing a File

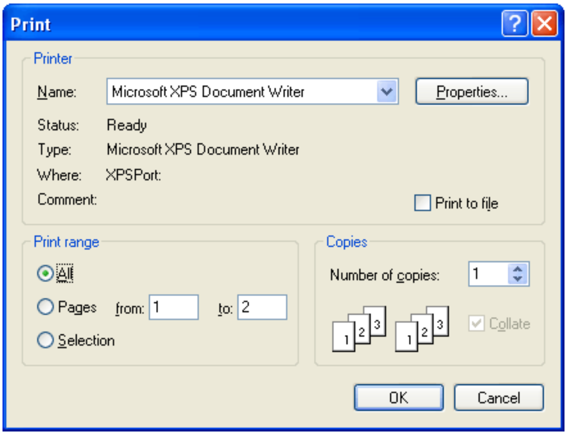
Use the Page Setup option, **File | Page Setup**, to setup how the file should be printed. This option will depend on the printer, please see your printer's documentation for more information.

A file can be very large therefore it is advisable to check the size of the file before trying to print the file.

To print a file:

1. Select **File | Print** in the menu or click on **Print** .

The *Print* window appears:



2. Select the printer and printer setup if required.
3. Click on **OK**.

The file is printed.

3.7 Editing a Script

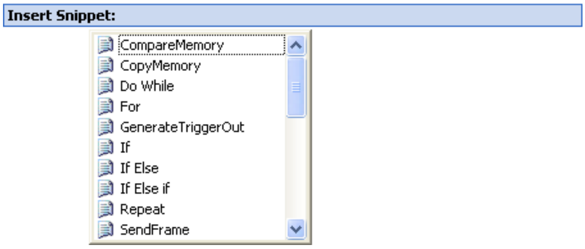
The WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator includes several specialized instructions. Example code for these instructions can be inserted to help you write instructions. An example code is called a code snippet.

A full description of the specialized instructions can be found in *Chapter 5, Instruction Set Reference,* on page 65.

To insert a code snippet:

1. Click on the point in the script where the code snippet is to be inserted.
2. Select **Edit | Insert Code Snippet** in the menu.
   or
   Press CTRL + I.

The *Code Snippet* list appears:


Insert Snippet:

- CompareMemory
- CopyMemory
- Do While
- For
- GenerateTriggerOut
- If
- If Else
- If Else if
- Repeat
- SendFrame

3. Select the code snippet required from the list.

4. Double-click on the code snippet required.
or
Select the snippet required and press ENTER.

The selected code snippet is inserted into the script and can be modified.

3.8 Advanced Editing Features

All the WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator's advanced editing features can be accessed by clicking **Edit | Advanced** in the menu.

To mark or unmark line modifications:

1. Select **Edit | Advanced | Mark Line Modifications** in the menu.

All lines that have been modified are marked with a yellow mark beside the line.

To highlight the current line:

1. Select **Edit | Advanced | Highlighting Current Line** in the menu.

The line with the cursor is highlighted.

To display the column 80 guide:

1. Select **Edit | Advanced | Show 80 Column Guide** in the menu.

The 80 column guide appears as a line in the main script pane.

To comment a selection in a script:

1. Select the lines you want to comment.

2. Click on **Comment Selection**

   or
   Select **Edit | Advanced | Comment Selection** in the menu.

Comment markers are inserted before the selected lines.

To uncomment a selection in a script:

1. Select the commented lines you want to uncomment.

2. Click on **Uncomment Selection**
   or
   Select **Edit | Advanced | Uncomment Selection** in the menu.

Comment markers are removed from the selected lines.

To change text case:

1. Select the text required in the script.
2. Select **Edit | Advanced | Make Uppercase** to change the text's case from lowercase to uppercase.

or

3. Select **Edit | Advanced | Make Lowercase** to change the text's case from uppercase to lowercase.

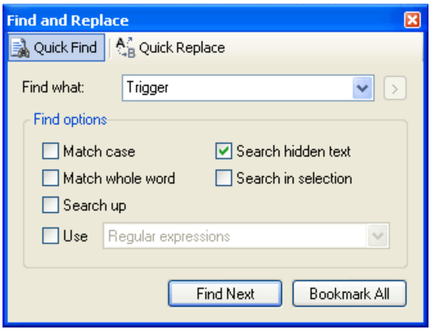
3.9 Searching

Search, find and replace options can be accessed by clicking **Search** in the menu.

To search text:

1. Click on **Find/Replace**
   or
   Select **Search | Find** in the menu.
   or
   Press CTRL + F.

The *Find/Replace* window appears:


Find and Replace

Quick Find | Quick Replace

Find what: Trigger

Find options

- [ ] Match case
- [✓] Search hidden text
- [ ] Match whole word
- [ ] Search in selection
- [ ] Search up
- [ ] Use Regular expressions

Find Next | Bookmark All

2. Enter what you need to be found in the *Find what* field.

or

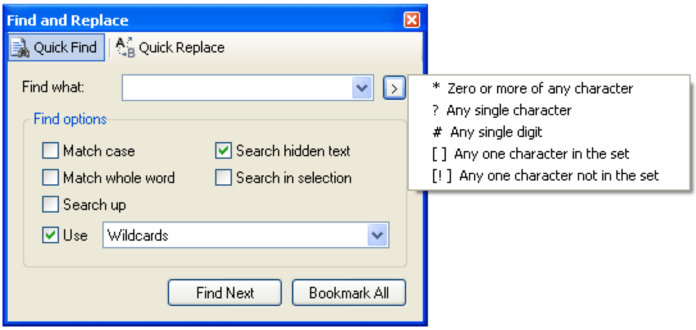
3. Select the **Use** check box if you want to use Regular expression or Wildcards.

Regular expressions or Wildcards can be selected as an option.

4. If you selected the **Use** check box, select *Regular expression* or *Wildcards* from the drop-down list. The **Right Arrow** > beside the *Find What* field becomes enabled.

5. Click on **Right Arrow** .

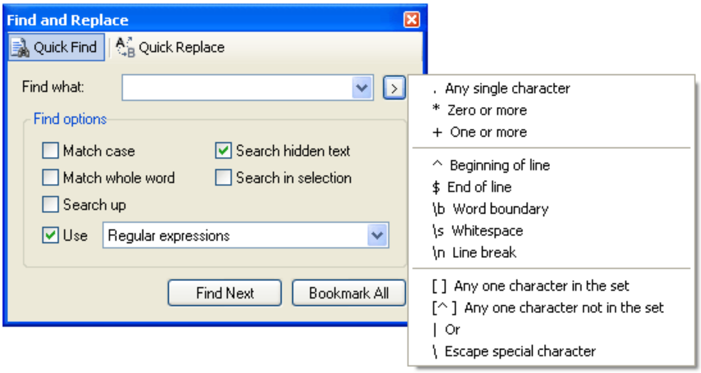
If *Wildcards* has been selected from the *Use* drop-down list a *Wildcard list* appears;


Find and Replace
Quick Find | Quick Replace
Find what:
Find options
☐ Match case ☑ Search hidden text
☐ Match whole word ☐ Search in selection
☐ Search up
☑ Use: Wildcards
Find Next | Bookmark All

* Zero or more of any character
? Any single character
Any single digit
[ ] Any one character in the set
[!] Any one character not in the set

6. Select the Wildcard required.

If *Regular expression* has been selected from the *Use* drop-down list a *Regular expression list* appears:


Find and Replace
Quick Find | Quick Replace
Find what:
Find options
☐ Match case ☑ Search hidden text
☐ Match whole word ☐ Search in selection
☐ Search up
☑ Use: Regular expressions
Find Next | Bookmark All

. Any single character
* Zero or more
+ One or more
^ Beginning of line
$ End of line
\b Word boundary
\s Whitespace
\n Line break
[ ] Any one character in the set
[^] Any one character not in the set
| Or
\ Escape special character

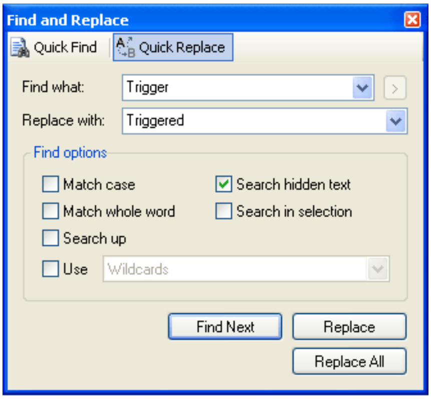
7. Select the Regular expression required.
8. Select the required search options check boxes.
9. Click on the required button: **Find Next** to find the next occurrence or **Bookmark All** to bookmark all occurrences.

The selected search is performed.

To replace text:

1. Click on **Find/Replace** and then click **Quick Replace**
   or
   Select **Search | Replace** in the menu.
   or
   Press CTRL + H.

The *Find/Replace* window appears:



Find what: Trigger
Replace with: Triggered
[ ] Match case
[✓] Search hidden text
[ ] Match whole word
[ ] Search in selection
[ ] Search up
[ ] Use Wildcards

2. Enter what you need to be found in the *Find what* field.
3. Enter the replacement text in the *Replace with* field.
4. Select the required search options check boxes.
5. Click on the required button: **Find Next** to find the next occurrence or **Replace or Replace All** to respectively replace the next occurrence or all occurrences.

The selected replacement is performed.

3.10 Working with Bookmarks

A bookmark is a useful tool that enables you to mark lines of code to help you navigate through a script.

All the bookmark options can be accessed by selecting **Edit | Bookmarks** in the menu.

To toggle a bookmark:

1. Select a line where the bookmark is to be inserted.

2. Click on **Toggle Bookmark**
   or
   Select **Edit | Bookmarks | Toggle Bookmark** in the menu.

The bookmark is inserted beside the selected line.

To enable a bookmark:

1. Click on the line beside the bookmark.
2. Select **Edit | Bookmarks | Enable Bookmark** in the menu.

The selected bookmark is enabled.

To move to the next or previous bookmark:

1. Click on **Next Bookmark**
   or
   Select **Edit | Bookmarks | Next Bookmark** in the menu.

A flashing cursor appears beside the next bookmark.

2. Click on **Previous Bookmark**
   or
   Select **Edit | Bookmarks | Previous Bookmark** in the menu.

A flashing cursor appears beside the previous bookmark.

To remove all bookmarks:

1. Click on **Clear Bookmark**
   or
   Select **Edit | Bookmarks | Clear Bookmark** in the menu.

All bookmarks in the script are removed.

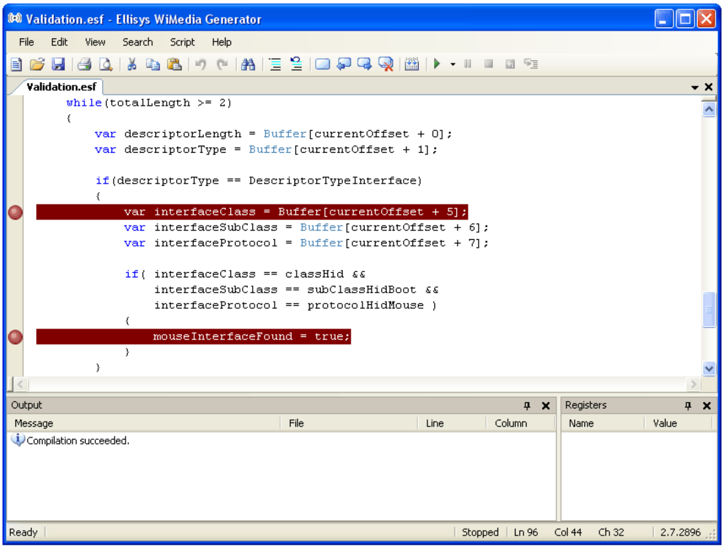
3.11 Working with Breakpoints

A breakpoint is a point in a program which is used to temporarily halt the execution of that program.

To insert a breakpoint:

1. Select a line where the breakpoint is to be inserted.
2. Select **Script | Toggle Breakpoint** in the menu
   or
   Press F9.

A breakpoint is inserted beside the selected line.



```
while(totalLength >= 2)
{
    var descriptorLength = Buffer[currentOffset + 0];
    var descriptorType = Buffer[currentOffset + 1];

    if(descriptorType == DescriptorTypeInterface)
    {
        var interfaceClass = Buffer[currentOffset + 5];
        var interfaceSubClass = Buffer[currentOffset + 6];
        var interfaceProtocol = Buffer[currentOffset + 7];

        if( interfaceClass == classHid &&
            interfaceSubClass == subClassHidBoot &&
            interfaceProtocol == protocolHidMouse )
        {
            mouseInterfaceFound = true;
        }
    }
```

```
Compilation succeeded.
```

To remove all breakpoints:

1. Select **Script | Clear All Breakpoint** in the menu.

All breakpoints in the script are removed.

3.12 Compiling a Script

To compile a script:

1. Open a script file as described in *3.4, Opening a File,* on page 35.
   or
   Create a new script file and save it.

2. Click on **Compile**
   or
   Select **Script | Compile** in the menu.

The WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator compiles the script.

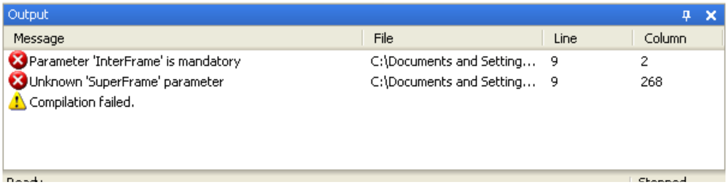
If the compilation is successful a *'Compilation Succeeded'* message will appear in the *Output* pane.

If the compilation is unsuccessful a *'Compilation Failed'* message will appear in the *Output* pane. A list of errors will also be listed in the *Output* pane.

To find an error in a compiled script:

1. Compile a script as described in *3.12, Compiling a Script,* on page 44.

The compilation errors are listed in the *Output* pane under the *Message* colunm.



Output

Message	File	Line	Column
Parameter 'InterFrame' is mandatory	C:\Documents and Setting...	9	2
Unknown 'SuperFrame' parameter	C:\Documents and Setting...	9	268
Compilation failed.			

2. Double-click on the error description you require in the *Output* pane.

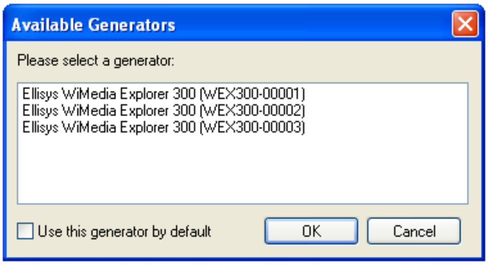
The line that contains the error is highlighted in the main script pane.

3.13 Running a Script

To select a generator:

1. Select **Script | Select a generator** in the menu.

The *Available Generators* window appears:



Available Generators

Please select a generator:

Ellisys WiMedia Explorer 300 (WEX300-00001)
Ellisys WiMedia Explorer 300 (WEX300-00002)
Ellisys WiMedia Explorer 300 (WEX300-00003)

2. Select the required generator and click on **OK**.

It is advisable to select a generator as the default generator by clicking the **Use this generator by default** check box. This will stop the *Available Generators* window appearing every time you run the software.

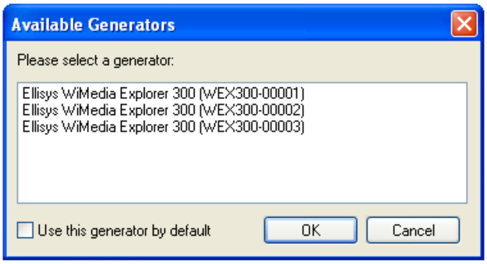
The generator is selected.

To run a script:

1. Open a script file as described in *3.4, Opening a File,* on page 35
   or
   Create a new script file and save it.

2. Click on **Run**
   or
   Select **Script | Run** in the menu.

If you did not select a generator as a default generator then the *Available Generators* window appears:



Ellisys WiMedia Explorer 300 (WEX300-00001)
Ellisys WiMedia Explorer 300 (WEX300-00002)
Ellisys WiMedia Explorer 300 (WEX300-00003)

3. Select on the required generator and click on **OK**.

The script runs using the selected generator.

To break or pause a script:

1. Run a script as described in *3.13, Running a Script,* on page 45.

2. Click on **Break**
   or
   Select **Script | Break** in the menu.

The script is paused.

To stop a script:

1. Run a script as described in *3.13, Running a Script,* on page 45.

2. Click on **Stop**
   or
   Select **Script | Stop** in the menu.

The script stops.

To restart a script:

1. Click on **Restart**
   or
   Select **Script | Restart** in the menu.

The script is restarted.

To step a script:

1. Click on **Step**
   or
   Select **Script | Step** in the menu.
   or
   Press F10.

The script is run command by command.

3.14 Working with Registers

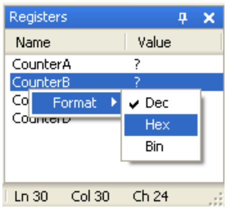
This section describes how you can work with registers. For more information about registers see *4.10, Counters,* on page 55.

All registers are displayed in the *Registers* pane.

To select a register format:

1. Right-click on one of the registers in the *Registers* pane.

The *Format* submenu appears:



2. Click on the format require; **Dec**, **Hex** or **Bin**.

The register format is changed to the selected format and the numbers are displayed.

4 Language Reference

4.1 Comments

Single line comments are done using the // characters.

```
void Main()
{
    // This is a single line comment
    CopyMemory(Src       => [ 0x00, 0x00 ],
               Dst       => Buffer,
               DstOffset => 200);
}
```

Multi line comments are open using the /* characters, and are closed using the */ characters.

```
void Main()
{
/* This is a multi line comment the prevents the
following instruction to be executed

    CopyMemory(Src       => [ 0x00, 0x00 ],
               Dst       => Buffer,
               DstOffset => 200);
*/
}
```

4.2 Include Files

Files can be included using the `include` directive.

The example below shows a script that includes a file and use then the macro declared inside.

```
include "MyInclude.esf"

void Main()
{
    // Calls a function declared in MyInclude.esf
    SendPulseAndWaitAnswer(10, 2s);
}
```

4.3 Constants Declaration

Constants can be declared with the `const` keywork.

The example below shows a script that defines two constants.

```
const NormalState = StateMachine.Running;
const DefaultTimeout = 450ms;

void Main()
{
    WaitForState(State   => NormalState,
                 Timeout => DefaultTimeout);
}
```

4.4 Variables Declaration

Variables are instantiated with the `var` keyword. The variable can be initialized at declaration with a value. If no initial value is specified the variable will not be initialized.

```
var myVar;
var myVar1 = 10;
var myVar2 = CounterB;
var myVar3 = myVar1 * myVar2;
```

There is no restriction on variables declaration location. Variables can be declared anywhere in the script. The scope of the variable depends on the declaration location.

```
var myGlobalVar = 0;
void MyMacro() { myGlobalVar = 10; }

void Main()
{
       var myVar = 0;

       for(var i=0; i<10; i++)
       {
               myVar += 1 << i;
       }

       Sleep( myVar );
}
```

4.5 Functions Declaration

Functions can be used to save typing and improve the understanding of a script. Functions accept parameters and can optionally return a value.

The example below shows a script that defines a function for sending a trigger pulse and waiting until an answer is received.

```
void SendPulseAndWaitAnswer(MaxRetries,
                            MaxTime)
{
    repeat(MaxRetries)
    {
        GenerateTriggerOut(Output => BncOut,
                           Mode   => PulseHigh);

        WaitTriggerIn(Input     => BncIn,
                      Condition => RisingEdge,
                      Timeout   => MaxTime);

        if(!TimeoutOccured)
        {
            exit;
        }
    }
}

void Main()
{
    SendPulseAndWaitAnswer(10, 2s);
    SendPulseAndWaitAnswer(100, 20ms);
    SendPulseAndWaitAnswer(10, 2s);
}
```

The following example shows a function returning a value based on a parameter:

```
var ComputeSlotPosition(Index)
{
      return Index * 85;

}


TimerA = ComputeSlotPosition(CounterB);
```

4.6 Function Calls

The parameters of functions calls are explicit. The syntax for specifying parameters values is `param => value`. The parameters order is thus not relevant as the parameter is fully identified by its name. The examples below shows a function with two parameters `Param1` and `Param2`; the value 10 is assigned to `Param1` and the value 20 is assigned to `Param2`:

```
SampleMacro( Param1 => 10, Param2 => 20 );
SampleMacro( Param2 => 20, Param1 => 10 );
```

When an instruction, a function has only one parameter its name can be omitted. For example:

```
Sleep( Duration => 10us );
```

can also be written as:

```
Sleep( 10us );
```

Parameters are optional when they have a default value. If the parameter is not specified in the call, the default value is used. The example below defines a macro with two parameters. Param1 is mandatory and Param2 has a default value of 0. Since Param2 is not specified in the call, the value 0 will be used as default.

```
void SampleFunction(Param1, Param2 = 0)
{
        Sleep( Param 1 + Param2 );
}

void Main()
{
        SampleFunction( Param1 => 10us );
}
```

4.7 Enumerations Declarations

Enumerations can be used to give names to known values.
The example below shows a script that defines several error codes.

```
enum ErrorCode
{
    NoError = 0,
    Timeout = 1,
    SequenceMismatch = 2,
    Unspecified = 3
}
```

The example below shows a script that declares a unique number for each state of a state machine.

```
enum StateMachine
{
    Stopped,
    Paused,
    Running,
    Unspecified
}

void main()
{
    var currentState = GetMachineState();

    if(currentState == StateMachine.Unspecified)
    {
        currentState = StateMachine.Stopped;
    }

    SetMachineState(currentState);
}
```

4.8 Namespaces Declarations

Namespaces can be used to isolate some portions of code to avoid name collision in big scripts.

The example below shows a script that declares a namespace and then use functions defined by this namespace.

```
namespace UtilityFunctions
{
    void WaitSpecialEvent(Event, Timeout)
    { /* ... */ }

    void GenerateSpecialEvent(Event, Param = 0)
    { /* ... */ }
}

void WaitAndGenerate(Event)
{
    UtilityFunctions.WaitSpecialEvent(Event, 50ms);
    UtiliyFunctions.GenerateSpecialEvent(Event);
}

using namespace UtilityFunctions;

void main()
{
    WaitSpecialEvent(Event, 200ms);
    WaitAndGenerate(Event);
}
```

The example below shows a scripts that declare two namespaces, each with a function that has the same name.

```
namespace TimingFunctions
{
    void WaitAnswer(Timeout) { /* ... */ }
}

namespace ProtocolFunctions
{
    void WaitAnswer(AnswerId) { /* ... */ }
}

void main()
{
    TimingFunctions.WaitAnswer(400ms);
    ProtocolFunctions.WaitAnswer(Handshake);
}
```

4.9 Buffer Usage

The hardware contains a buffer of 8192 bytes available for memory comparison and copy operations. It can be accessed with the `Buffer` keyword for reading as well as for writing. Example:

```
Buffer[0 to 3] = [ 0, 1, 2, 3 ];
Buffer[0 for 4] = CounterB;
CounterA = Buffer[10 for 4];
```

The last received frame can be accessed with the `LastRxFrame` keyword. `LastRxFrame` is read only. Example:

```
Buffer[2 to CounterB] = LastRxFrame[2 to CounterB];
CounterC = LastRxFrame[5];
```

4.10 Counters

Counters are useful for example to count errors, special conditions, etc. Several counters are available in the generator, namely `CounterA` to `CounterH`. The value of the counters is indicated in the Registers window.

The example below shows a script that repetitively sends a pulse on the output BNC connector and waits for a rising edge on the input BNC connector. If the rising edge is not detected within 500 milliseconds the script increments `CounterA`.

```
repeat(1000)
{
    GenerateTriggerOut(Output => BncOut,
                       Mode   => PulseHigh);

    WaitTriggerIn(Input     => BncIn,
                  Condition => RisingEdge,
                  Timeout   => 500ms);

    if(TimeoutOccurred)
    {
        // Keep the error count in Counter
        CounterA++;
    }
}
```

4.11 Timers

Timers are useful for example to measure or generate precise timing sequences. Several timers are available in the generator. Timers can be started, stopped or modified. It is possible to wait until a timer reaches a specified value or to change the current value of a timer.

The example below shows a script that measure the duration of a trigger pulse and generates one that lasts three times this duration.

```
Timer0 = 0;
Timer1 = 0;

WaitTriggerIn(Input     => BncIn,
              Condition => RisingEdge);

StartTimer(0);

GenerateTriggerOut(Output => BncOut,
                   Mode   => ForceHigh);

WaitTriggerIn(Input     => BncIn,
              Condition => FallingEdge);

StartTimer(1);
StopTimer(0);

WaitTimer(Index         => 1,
          TargetValue   => Timer0 * 2,
          TimingRespect => Hard);

GenerateTriggerOut(Output => BncOut,
                   Mode   => ForceLow);

StopTimer(1);
```

4.12 Stop Keyword

The `stop` keyword stops the execution of the generator. This is useful for example to stop the generator when a required condition is not met.

```
WaitTriggerIn(Input     => BncIn,
              Condition => FallingEdge,
              Timeout   => 100ms);

if(TimeoutOccurred)
{
    // Condition not met: stop execution
    stop;
}
```

4.13 Breakpoint Keyword

The `breakpoint` keyword breaks the execution of the generator. The execution can be resumed by the user from the breakpoint.

```
WaitTriggerIn(Input     => BncIn,
              Condition => FallingEdge,
              Timeout   => 100ms);

if(TimeoutOccurred)
{
    // Condition not met: break execution
    breakpoint;
}
```

4.14 If Statement

The `if` statement executes instructions conditionally depending on a condition. Conditions are described in *4.21, Conditional expressions,* on page 63.

The example below shows a script that increments `CounterA` if the button is pressed, and `CounterB` otherwise. When `CounterA` reaches `10`, `CounterB` is reset to `0`.

```
WaitButton(Index => 0,
           Timeout => 0ms,
           Condition => HighLevel);

if(MatchOccurred)
{
    CounterA++;
}
```

```
else
{
    CounterB++;
}

if(CounterA >= 10)
{
    CounterB = 0;
}
```

4.15 Switch Statement

The `switch` statement executes instructions conditionally depending on the value of the specified variable.

The example below shows a script that increments `CounterA` if the value of the variable is 0, increments `CounterB` if the value is 1 and resets both to zero in other cases.

```
switch(CounterC)
{
    case 0:
        CounterA++;
        break;

    case 1:
        CounterB++;
        break;

    default:
        CounterA = 0;
        CounterB = 0;
        break;
}
```

4.16 Repeat Statement

The `repeat` statement executes instructions the specified count of times. A repeat statement can be stopped with the exit keyword. Up to four repeat statements can be imbricated.

The example below shows a script that pulses high the state of the output BNC connector for 200 milliseconds every seconds. It does this 10 times.

```
repeat(10)
{
    GenerateTriggerOut(Output => BncOut,
                       Mode   => ForceHigh);

    Sleep(200ms);

    GenerateTriggerOut(Output => BncOut,
                       Mode   => ForceLow);

    Sleep(800ms);
}
```

4.17 While Statement

The `while` statement executes instructions as long as a specified condition is true. The condition is checked before the instruction is executed. A while statement can be stopped with the exit keyword. Up to four while statements can be imbricated.

The example below shows a script that toggles the state of the output BNC connector every 200 milliseconds until the input BNC connector presents a high logic level.

```
while(true)
{
    GenerateTriggerOut(Output => BncOut,
                       Mode   => Toggle);

    WaitTriggerIn(Input     => BncIn,
                  Condition => HighLevel,
                  Timeout   => 200ms);

    if(MatchOccurred) { exit; }
}
```

4.18 Do While Statement

The `do while` statement executes instructions as long as a specified condition is true. The condition is checked after the instruction is executed. A while statement can be stopped with the exit keyword. Up to four do while statements can be imbricated.

The example below shows a script that generates a pulse on the output BNC connector until the input BNC connectors presents a high logic level.

```
do
{
    GenerateTriggerOut(Output => BncOut,
                       Mode   => PulseHigh);

    WaitTriggerIn(Input     => BncIn,
                  Condition => LowLevel,
                  Timeout   => 0);

} while(MatchOccurred);
```

4.19 For Statement

The `for` statement executes instructions in a loop a certain number of times. A for statement can be stopped with the exit keyword. Up to four for statements can be imbricated.

The example below shows a script that generates 20 pulses on the output BNC connector.

```
for(var i=0; i<20; i++)
{
    GenerateTriggerOut(Output => BncOut,
                       Mode   => PulseHigh);
}
```

4.20 Mathematical expressions

The Ellisys script language supports the following mathematical operators: `+`, `-`, `*`, `/`, `%`, `&`, `|`, `^`, `>>` and `<<`.

The examples below show how to use these operators and how to combine them. In all these examples, `a` must be a variable; `b` and `c` can be variables or a literals.

The following example assigns the value 20 to `a`:

```
a = 20;
```

The following example assigns the value 0xAB12 (43,794 in decimal) to `a`:

```
a = 0xAB12;
```

The following example adds the value of `b` to the value of `c` and assigns the result to `a`:

```
a = b + c;
```

The following example subtract the value of `c` from the value of `b` and assigns the result to `a`:

```
a = b - c;
```

The following example multiplies the value of `b` with the value of `c` and assigns the result to `a`:

```
a = b * c;
```

The following example divides the value of `b` by the value of `c` and assigns the result to `a`:

```
a = b / c;
```

The following example divides the value of `b` with the value of `c` and assigns the rest of the integer division to `a`:

```
a = b % c;
```

The following example performs a mathematical AND operation between the value of `b` and the value of `c` and assigns the result to `a`:

```
a = b & c;
```

The following example performs a mathematical OR operation between the value of b and the value of c and assigns the result to a:

```
a = b | c;
```

The following example performs a mathematical XOR operation between the value of b and the value of c and assigns the result to a:

```
a = b ^ c;
```

The following example performs a right shift operation between the value of b and the value of c and assigns the result to a:

```
a = b >> c;
```

The following example performs a left shift operation between the value of b and the value of c and assigns the result to a:

```
a = b << c;
```

The following example demonstrates how to combine expressions to produce more complex results:

```
a = ((b & 0x0F) * 12) >> (c + 1);
```

4.21 Conditional expressions

The conditions that can be tested are `MatchOccurred` and `TimeoutOccured`. These two flags are set by instructions that wait specific conditions.

Conditional expressions can be used as condition of execution or termination with several statements, including `if`, `while` and `do while`.

The following example executes the specified code if `a` equals `b`:

```
if(a == b) { /* insert code here */ }
```

The following example executes the specified code if `a` is different from `b`:

```
if(a != b) { /* insert code here */ }
```

The following example executes the specified code if `a` is greater than `b`:

```
if(a > b) { /* insert code here */ }
```

The following example executes the specified code if `a` is greater than or equal to `b`:

```
if(a >= b) { /* insert code here */ }
```

The following example executes the specified code if `a` is less than `b`:

```
if(a < b) { /* insert code here */ }
```

The following example executes the specified code if `a` is less than or equal to `b`:

```
if(a <= b) { /* insert code here */ }
```

5 Instruction Set Reference

The WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator includes several specialized instructions. These instructions are divided into six distinct categories:

- Timing operations
- Buffer operations
- Trigger operations
- PHY-oriented operations
- UWB-oriented operations
- Wireless USB-oriented operations

5.1 Sleep Instruction

The `Sleep` instruction waits a precise duration which can be specified in several units. The duration can be specified in units of time (seconds, milliseconds, microseconds and nanoseconds) or in 66 MHz clock cycles.

Example

```
Sleep ( Duration => 1.5ms );
Sleep ( 1.5ms );
```

Parameter List

Duration	
Description	Amount of time to wait.
Type	Time expressed in 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,295 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of $15.15\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. **`1000`** (without unity) is not allowed.

5.2 StartCountdown Instruction

The `StartCountdown` instruction starts a countdown timer in the generator. Two countdown timers can run simultaneously.

Example

```
StartCountdown ( Index => 0, Duration => 65538us );
StartCountdown ( 65538us );
```

Parameter List

Index	
Description	Index of the countdown timer.
Range	0 to 1.
Default	0
Example	**0** to use the countdown timer with index 0. **1** to use the countdown timer with index 1.

Duration	
Description	Amount of time to wait.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of 15.$\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	**1.32ms** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **600ns** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **3960clk** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. **1000** (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

5.3 WaitCountdownReached Instruction

The `WaitCountdownReached` instruction waits the countdown timer reaches its nominal value.

Example

```
WaitCountdownReached(
       Index            => 0,
       Timeout          => 500ms,
       TimingRespect    => Hard);
```

Parameter List

Index	
Description	Index of the countdown timer.
Range	0 to 1.
Default	0
Example	`0` to use the countdown timer with index 0. `1` to use the countdown timer with index 1.

Timeout	
Description	Timeout after which the instruction is aborted.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of 15.$\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	Waits for ever if not specified.
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. **`1000`** (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

TimingRespect	
Description	Specifies if the processor breaks if the countdown value was already reached at the time the wait was called.
Range	`Soft` or `Hard`.
Default	`Soft`
Example	**`Soft`** to continue even if the countdown value was already reached. **`Hard`** to break script execution if the countdown value was exceeded. This value helps detecting timing errors in scripts.

5.4 StartTimer Instruction

The `StartTimer` instruction starts the specified timer.

Example

```
StartTimer(1);
```

Parameter List

Index	
Description	Specifies the index of the timer to start.
Type	0 to 2.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	**`0`** will use timer 0.

5.5 StopTimer Instruction

The `StopTimer` instruction stops the specified timer.

Example

```
StopTimer(2);
```

Parameter List

Index	
Description	Specifies the index of the timer to stop.
Type	0 to 2.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	`0` will use timer 0.

5.6 WaitTimer Instruction

The `WaitTimer` instruction waits until the specified timer reaches the specified value.

Example

```
WaitTimer(
        Index              => 1,
        TargetValue        => 60s);
```

Parameter List

Index	
Description	Specifies the index of the timer to wait on.
Type	0 to 2.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	`0` will use timer 0.

TargetValue	
Description	Specifies the target value to wait on.
Type	0 to 4,294,967,295 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of $15.15\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	**`10500`** will match when the specified timer reaches value 10500. **`132ms`** will match when the specified timer reaches value 8,712,000, which equals to 132ms at 66 MHz.

Timeout	
Description	Timeout after which the instruction is aborted.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of $15.15\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. **`1000`** (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

TimingRespect	
Description	Specifies if the processor breaks if the countdown value was already reached at the time the wait was called.
Range	`Soft` or `Hard`.
Default	`Soft`
Example	**`Soft`** to continue even if the countdown value was already reached. **`Hard`** to break script execution if the countdown value was exceeded. This value helps detecting timing errors in scripts.

5.7 CopyMemory Instruction

The `CopyMemory` instruction copies bytes from a location of the user buffer to another location.

Example

```
CopyMemory(
        Src                 => [ 0x00, 0x00 ],
        Dst                 => Buffer,
        DstOffset           => 200);

CopyMemory(
        Src                 => Buffer,
        SrcOffset           => 0,
        Dst                 => Buffer,
        DstOffset           => 200,
        Length              => 2);

CopyMemory(
        Src                 => LastRxFrame,
        SrcOffset           => 15,
        Dst                 => Buffer,
        DstOffset           => 15,
        Length              => 60);
```

Parameter List

Src	
Description	The source data to copy to the destination.
Type	Inline bytes (max 8192 bytes) or `Buffer` or `LastRxFrame`.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	**`[ 0x00, 0x09, 0x00, 0xE0, 0x00 ]`** to copy these bytes. **`Buffer`** to copy bytes from the user buffer.

SrcOffset	
Description	Offset in the source data of the first byte to use.
Range	0 to 8191.
Default	`0`
Example	**`0`** will copy from the beginning of the PHY header when `LastRxFrame` is specified or from offset 0 of the user buffer when `Buffer` is used. **`5`** will copy from the beginning of the MAC header when `LastRxFrame` is specified or from offset 5 of the user buffer when `Buffer` is used. **`15`** will copy from the beginning of the payload when `LastRxFrame` is specified or from offset 15 of the user buffer when `Buffer` is used.

Dst	
Description	The destination where the source will be copied.
Type	`Buffer`
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	**`Buffer`** is the only acceptable value.

DstOffset	
Description	Offset in the destination buffer of the first data byte to copy.
Range	0 to 8191.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	**`0`** will copy source bytes at offset 0 of the destination buffer. **`22`** will copy source bytes at offset 22 of the destination buffer.

Length	
Description	Length of the data to copy.
Range	0 to 8192.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	**`5`** will copy 5 bytes.

5.8 CompareMemory Instruction

The `CompareMemory` instruction compares bytes from a location of the user buffer to another.

Example

```
CompareMemory(
        Src                 => Buffer,
        SrcOffset           => 60,
        Dst                 => [ 0x00, 0x00 ] );

CompareMemory(
        Src                 => Buffer,
        SrcOffset           => 0,
        Dst                 => Buffer,
        DstOffset           => 200,
        Length              => 40);

CompareMemory(
        Src                 => LastRxFrame,
        SrcOffset           => 5,
        Dst                 => Buffer,
        DstOffset           => 5,
        Length              => 10);
```

Parameter List

Src	
Description	The first sequence of bytes to compare.
Type	Inline bytes (max 8192 bytes) or `Buffer` or `LastRxFrame`.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	**`[ 0x00, 0x09, 0x00, 0xE0, 0x00 ]`** to compare the specified bytes with the bytes specified in Dst. **`Buffer`** to compare bytes in the user buffer with the bytes specified in Dst.

SrcOffset	
Description	Offset in the source data of the first byte to compare.
Range	0 to 8191.
Default	`0`
Example	**`0`** will compare from the beginning of the PHY header when `LastRxFrame` is specified or from offset 0 of the user buffer when `Buffer` is used. **`5`** will compare from the beginning of the MAC header when `LastRxFrame` is specified or from offset 5 of the user buffer when `Buffer` is used. **`15`** will compare from the beginning of the payload when `LastRxFrame` is specified or from offset 15 of the user buffer when `Buffer` is used.

Dst	
Description	The second sequence of bytes to compare.
Type	`Buffer` or `LastRxFrame`.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	**`Buffer`** to compare bytes defined in `Src` with data in the user buffer. **`LastRxFrame`** to compare bytes defined in `Src` with data contained in the last received frame.

DstOffset	
Description	Offset in the destination buffer of the first data byte to compare.
Range	0 to 2047.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	**`0`** will compare from offset 0 of the user buffer when `Buffer` or `LastRxFrame` is used. **`200`** will compare from offset 200 of the user buffer when `Buffer` or `LastRxFrame` is used.

Mask	
Description	Mask to apply on each byte of the data to compare. The mask is applied with an AND operator.
Type	Inline bytes (max 8192 bytes).
Default	`0xFF` for all bytes specified in Data.
Example	`[ 0x0F, 0x0F, 0xFF, 0xF0, 0xFF ]` will use these bytes for the mask.

Length	
Description	Length of the data to compare.
Range	0 to 2047.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	`5` will copy 5 bytes.

5.9 WaitButtonPressed Instruction

The `WaitButtonPressed` instruction waits on user action on the specified button of the trigger board.

Example

```
WaitButtonPressed(
        Index                 => 0,
        Timeout               => 10s);
```

Parameter List

Index	
Description	Selects the button to wait on.
Range	0 to 1.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	`0` will wait until Button0 is pressed on the trigger board. `1` will wait until Button1 is pressed on the trigger board.

Timeout	
Description	Timeout after which the instruction is aborted.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of $15.15\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	Waits for ever if not specified.
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. **`1000`** (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

5.10 WaitTriggerIn Instruction

The `WaitTriggerIn` instruction waits on the specified input of the trigger board.

Example

```
WaitTriggerIn(
       Input             => BncIn,
       Condition         => RisingEdge,
       Timeout           => 5s);
```

Parameter List

Input	
Description	Selects the input on which the condition should be waited on.
Range	`Any`, `BncIn`, `DigitalIn0` to `DigitalIn3`.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	**`Any`** waits on any inputs of the trigger board. **`BncIn`** waits on the BNC input of the trigger board.

Condition	
Description	Specifies the trigger condition.
Range	`RisingEdge`, `FallingEdge`, `HighLevel`, `LowLevel`.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	**`RisingEdge`** waits on a rising edge condition. **`HighLevel`** waits on a high level condition.

Timeout	
Description	Timeout after which the instruction is aborted.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of $15.15\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	Waits for ever if not specified.
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. **`1000`** (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

5.11 GenerateTriggerOut Instruction

The `GenerateTriggerOut` instruction generates a condition on the specified output of the trigger board.

Example

```
GenerateTriggerOut(
        Output                  => BncOut,
        Mode                    => PulseHigh);
```

Parameter List

Output	
Description	Selects the output to generate the trigger on.
Range	`All`, `BncOut`, `DigitalOut0` to `DigitalOut3`.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	**`All`** generates the condition on all outputs of the trigger board. **`BncOut`** generates the condition on the BNC output.

Mode	
Description	Specifies the trigger mode.
Range	`PulseHigh`, `PulseLow`, `ForceHigh`, `ForceLow`, `Toggle`.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	**`PulseHigh`** generates a positive pulse on the output. **`ForceLow`** forces a low-level on the output. **`Toggle`** inverts the current level of the output.

5.12 SetChannel Instruction

The `SetChannel` instruction sets the TX channel and the RX channel of the WiMedia PHY, as specified in the WiMedia MAC/PHY Interface 1.0 specification.

Example

```
SetChannel( Channel => 0x0D );
SetChannel( 0x0D );
```

Parameter List

Output	
Description	Ultrawideband channel to switch on.
Range	0 to 63.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	**`0x0D`** will switch on Band Group 1, TFC 5. **`0x0F`** will switch on Band Group 1, TFC 7. **`14`** will switch on Band Group 1, TFC 6.

5.13 SetTxPowerAttenuation Instruction

The `SetTxPowerAttenuation` instruction sets the attenuation of the transmitter.

Example

```
SetTxPowerAttenuation( Attenuation => 7 );
SetTxPowerAttenuation( 7 );
```

Parameter List

Attenuation	
Description	Attenuation specified in dB.
Range	0 to 15.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	**`0`** specifies an attenuation of 0 dB (max power). **`15`** specifies an attenuation of 15 dB (min power).

5.14 SendFrame Instruction

The `SendFrame` instruction transmits the specified raw frame over-the-air. Any kind of correct or incorrect WiMedia frame can be sent using this instruction.

There is a delay of 1.0us between the execution of the instruction and the actual RF transmission.

Example

```
SendFrame(
       RawData        => [ 0x00, 0x28, 0x00, 0x90,
                           0x00, 0x40, 0x1C, 0xFE,
                           0x00, 0xEF, 0xBE, 0x00,
                           0x00, 0x00, 0x80 ],
       Interval       => 17.554us,
       Spacing        => SIFS,
       ComputeFcs     => false);

SendFrame(
       RawData        => Buffer,
       RawDataOffset  => 20,
       Interval       => 17.554us,
       Spacing        => SIFS,
       ComputeFcs     => true);
```

Parameter List

RawData	
Description	Raw data to be used (including PHY header, MAC header, payload and FCS as specified in the WiMedia MAC/PHY Interface 1.0).
Type	Inline bytes (min 15 bytes, max 4114 bytes) or `Buffer`.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	**`[ 0x00, 0x00, 0x40, 0x00, 0x00, 0x40, 0x06, 0x5A, 0xB0, 0x57, 0xC0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x39, 0x00 ]`** to use these bytes for the instruction. **`Buffer`** to use bytes from the user buffer.

RawDataOffset	
Description	Offset of the data bytes in the raw data.
Range	0 to 8191.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory when `Buffer` is used in `RawData`. This parameter cannot be used when inline bytes are specified in `RawData`.
Example	**`0`** will start matching at the beginning of the PHY header. **`5`** will start matching at the beginning of the MAC header. **`15`** will start matching at the beginning of the payload.

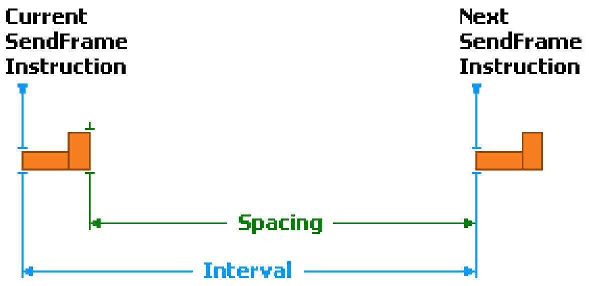
Interval	
Description	Delay between the beginning of this instruction and the beginning of the next instruction.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of 15.15$\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	`0`
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. **`1000`** (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

Spacing	
Description	Delay between the end of this instruction and the beginning of the next instruction.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of 15.15$\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	`MIFS`
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. **`1000`** (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

Note that a spacing of at least MIFS (Minimum Inter Frame Spacing) shall be respected between two consecutive SendFrame instructions. This can be achieved by specifying the correct Interval value, or by setting a Spacing of MIFS (MIFS is a globally defined constant equal to 1.875us).

It is possible to generate invalid spacings for testing purposes but this must be done with care because some PHY components will not be able to receive another frame after a duration shorter than MIFS.

ComputeFcs	
Description	Specifies if the FCS bytes should be computed automatically by the hardware instead of using the specified values.
Type	Boolean (`True` or `False`).
Default	`False`
Example	**`True`** to replace the specified FCS bytes with the computed FCS. **`False`** to leave the specified FCS bytes as is.



5.15 WaitFrame Instruction

The `WaitFrame` instruction waits for a frame matching the specified criteria.

Example

```
WaitFrame(
        Length            => 128,
        Type              => Data,
        DestAddress       => 0x0002,
        SourceAddress     => 0x0001,
        Interval          => 17.554us,
        Spacing           => 10us,
        Timeout           => 500ms);

WaitFrame(
        Type              => Beacon,
        Timeout           => 70ms,
        MatchOnlyValidFcs => true);
```

Parameter List

Length	
Description	Length of the payload to match (not including PHY header, MAC header or FCS).
Range	0 to 4095.
Default	The length of the payload is ignored if this parameter is not specified.
Example	`128` will match a frame containing 128 bytes of payload. In this case the total frame length will be 147 bytes. The PHY header is always 5 bytes, the MAC header is always 10 bytes, and the FCS is always 4 bytes.

Type	
Description	Type of frame to match
Range	0 to 7. The following constants can also be used: `Beacon`, `Control`, `Command`, `Data` and `AggregatedData`.
Default	The type of the frame is ignored if this parameter is not specified.
Example	**`Data`** will match data frames. **`5`** will match the first frame that contains value 5 in the MAC frame type field.

DestAddress	
Description	Destination address of the frame to match.
Range	0 to 65535.
Default	The destination address is ignored if this parameter is not specified.
Example	**`0xABCD`** will match frames directed to the device 0xABCD. **`1000`** will match frames directed to the device 1000. The value can be specified in decimal or hexadecimal.

SourceAddress	
Description	Source address of the frame to match.
Range	0 to 65535.
Default	The source address is ignored if this parameter is not specified.
Example	**`0x1234`** will match frames coming from the device 0x1234. **`11`** will match frames coming from the device 11. The value can be specified in decimal or hexadecimal.

MatchOnlyValidFcs	
Description	Specifies if the instruction will only match frames with valid FCS.
Type	Boolean (`True` or `False`).
Default	`False`
Example	**`True`** will break the script if a match occurs and the FCS of the received frame is valid. **`False`** will break the script if a match occurs independently of the FCS value of the received frame.

Interval	
Description	Delay between the beginning of this instruction and the beginning of the next instruction.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of $15.15\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	`0`
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. **`1000`** (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

Spacing	
Description	Delay between the end of this instruction and the beginning of the next instruction.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of $15.15\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	`MIFS`
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. **`1000`** (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

Timeout	
Description	Timeout after which the instruction is aborted.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of $15.\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	Waits for ever if not specified.
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. **`1000`** (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

5.16 WaitDataPattern Instruction

The `WaitDataPattern` instruction waits on raw data that matches the specified pattern from the defined offset.

Example

```
WaitDataPattern(
       Data              => [ 0x0A, 0x17, 0x7F ],
       Mask              => [ 0x0F, 0xFF, 0xFF ],
       Offset            => 5, // Skip PHY header
       Interval          => 15us,
       Spacing           => 0,
       Timeout           => 500ms);

WaitDataPattern(
       Data              => Buffer,
       DataOffset        => 0,
       Mask              => Buffer,
       MaskOffset        => 12,
       Length            => 6,
       Offset            => 5, // Skip PHY header
       Interval          => 15us,
       Spacing           => 0,
       Timeout           => 500ms);
```

Parameter List

Data	
Description	Data pattern to match on.
Type	Inline bytes (max 1024 bytes) or `Buffer`.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	**`[ 0x00, 0x09, 0x00, 0xE0, 0x00 ]`** to match on these bytes. **`Buffer`** to match on bytes specified in the user buffer.

DataOffset	
Description	Offset in the buffer of the first data byte to use.
Range	0 to 8191.
Default	`0`
Example	**`0`** will start matching at the beginning of the PHY header. **`5`** will start matching at the beginning of the MAC header. **`15`** will start matching at the beginning of the payload.

Mask	
Description	Mask to apply on the data pattern. The mask is applied with an AND operator.
Type	Inline bytes (max 1024 bytes) or `Buffer`.
Default	0xFF for all bytes specified in Data.
Example	**`[ 0x0F, 0x0F, 0xFF, 0xF0, 0xFF ]`** will use these bytes for the mask.

MaskOffset	
Description	Offset in the mask of the first byte to use.
Range	0 to 8191.
Default	`0`
Example	**`0`** will start matching at the beginning of the PHY header. **`5`** will start matching at the beginning of the MAC header. **`15`** will start matching at the beginning of the payload.

Length	
Description	Length of the specified data pattern.
Range	0 to 1023.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	**`5`** will match 5 bytes.

Offset	
Description	Offset in the frame raw data at which the data pattern starts matching.
Range	0 to 8191.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	**`0`** will start matching at the beginning of the PHY header. **`5`** will start matching at the beginning of the MAC header. **`15`** will start matching at the beginning of the payload.

MatchOnlyValidFcs	
Description	Specifies if the instruction will only match frames with valid FCS.
Type	Boolean (`True` or `False`).
Default	`False`
Example	**`True`** will break the script if a match occurs and the FCS of the received frame is valid. **`False`** will break the script if a match occurs independently of the FCS value of the received frame.

Interval	
Description	Delay between the beginning of this instruction and the beginning of the next instruction.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of $15.15\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	`0`
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. **`1000`** (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

Spacing	
Description	Delay between the end of this instruction and the beginning of the next instruction.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of $15.15\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	`MIFS`
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. **`1000`** (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

Timeout	
Description	Timeout after which the instruction is aborted.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of $15.15\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	Waits for ever if not specified.
Example	`1.32ms` means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. `600ns` will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. `3960clk` means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. `1000` (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

5.17 WaitSignature Instruction

The `WaitSignature` instruction waits on raw data matching the specified pattern anywhere in a frame.

Example

```
WaitSignature(
       Data                  => [ 0x00, 0x09, 0x00,
                                  0xE0, 0x00 ],
       Mask                  => [ 0x0F, 0x0F, 0xFF,
                                  0xF0, 0xFF ],
       Interval              => 17.752,
       Timeout               => 500ms);

WaitSignature(
       Data                  => Buffer,
       DataOffset            => 200,
       Mask                  => Buffer,
       MaskOffset            => 400,
       Timeout               => 500ms);
```

Parameter List

Data	
Description	Data pattern to match on.
Type	Inline bytes (max 16 bytes) or `Buffer`.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	**`[ 0x00, 0x09, 0x00, 0xE0, 0x00 ]`** to match on these bytes. **`Buffer`** to match on bytes specified in the user buffer.

DataOffset	
Description	Offset in the data of the first byte to use.
Range	0 to 8191.
Default	`0`
Example	**`0`** will start matching at the beginning of the PHY header. **`5`** will start matching at the beginning of the MAC header. **`15`** will start matching at the beginning of the payload.

Mask	
Description	Mask to apply on the data pattern. The mask is applied with an AND operator.
Type	Inline bytes (max 16 bytes) or `Buffer`.
Default	`0xFF` for all bytes specified in Data.
Example	**`[ 0x0F, 0x0F, 0xFF, 0xF0, 0xFF ]`** will use these bytes for the mask.

MaskOffset	
Description	Offset in the mask of the first byte to use.
Range	0 to 8191.
Default	`0`
Example	**`0`** will start matching at the beginning of the PHY header. **`5`** will start matching at the beginning of the MAC header. **`15`** will start matching at the beginning of the payload.

MatchOnlyValidFcs	
Description	Specifies if the instruction will only match frames with valid FCS.
Type	Boolean (`True` or `False`).
Default	`False`
Example	**`True`** will break the script if a match occurs and the FCS of the received frame is valid. **`False`** will break the script if a match occurs independently of the FCS value of the received frame.

Interval	
Description	Delay between the beginning of this instruction and the beginning of the next instruction.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of $15.15\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	`0`
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. **`1000`** (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

Spacing	
Description	Delay between the end of this instruction and the beginning of the next instruction.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of 15.15$\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	`MIFS`
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. **`1000`** (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

Timeout	
Description	Timeout after which the instruction is aborted.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of 15.15$\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	Waits for ever if not specified.
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. **`1000`** (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

5.18 WusbDeviceNotification Instruction

The `WusbDeviceNotification` instruction helps sending device notifications to the host. It waits for a specific Wireless USB MMC containing a CTA IE, looks for a DNTS CTA matching the criteria, and then transmits the supplied raw data at the specified time.

Example

```
WusbDeviceNotification(
        HostAddress         => 0xBEEF,
        NumberOfSlots       => 16,
        SlotToTransmit      => 0,
        Timeout            => 500ms,
        RawData            => [ 0x00, 0x01,
                                0x02, 0x03,
                                0x04 ],
        Interval           => 17.752us);

WusbDeviceNotification(
        HostAddress        => 0xBEEF,
        NumberOfSlots      => 16,
        SlotToTransmit     => 0,
        Timeout            => 500ms,
        RawData            => Buffer,
        RawDataOffset      => 200,
        Interval           => 17.752us);
```

Parameter List

HostAddress	
Description	Address of the Host sending the MMC to match.
Range	0 to 65535.
Default	The host address is ignored if this parameter is not specified.
Example	`0xB1E5` will match frames coming from the host with address 0xB1E5.

NumberOfSlots	
Description	Number of slots of the DNTS to match.
Range	0 to 255.
Default	The number of slots is ignored if this parameter is not specified.
Example	`7` will match DNTS CTA IE containing 7 slots.

SlotToTransmit	
Description	Slot in wich the notification should be sent.
Range	0 to 31.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	`2` will transmit the raw data in slot number 2.

wStartOffset	
Description	Offset from the nominal wStart value as specified in the Certified Wireless USB Specification.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	-8,191 to +8,191 clock cycles or -124.106 to +124.106 microseconds with a precision of $15.15\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	`0`
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. **`1000`** (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

MatchOnlyValidFcs	
Description	Specifies if the instruction will only match frames with valid FCS.
Type	Boolean (`True` or `False`).
Default	`False`
Example	**`True`** will break the script if a match occurs and the FCS of the received frame is valid. **`False`** will break the script if a match occurs independently of the FCS value of the received frame.

Interval	
Description	Delay between the beginning of this instruction and the beginning of the next instruction.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of $15.15\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	`0`
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. `1000` (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

Spacing	
Description	Delay between the end of this instruction and the beginning of the next instruction.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of $15.15\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	`MIFS`
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. `1000` (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

Timeout	
Description	Timeout after which the instruction is aborted.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of $15.15\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	Waits for ever if not specified.
Example	`1.32ms` means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. `600ns` will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. `3960clk` means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. `1000` (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

RawData	
Description	Raw data to be used (including PHY header, MAC header, payload and FCS as specified in the WiMedia MAC/PHY Interface 1.0).
Type	Inline bytes (min 15 bytes, max 4114 bytes) or `Buffer`.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.

Example	`[ 0x00, 0x00, 0x40, 0x00, 0x00, 0x40,`
	`  0x06, 0x5A, 0xB0, 0x57, 0xC0, 0x00,`
	`  0x00, 0x39, 0x00 ]` to use these bytes for the instruction.
	`Buffer` to use bytes from the user buffer.

RawDataOffset	
Description	Offset in the raw data of the first byte to use.
Range	0 to 8191.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory when `Buffer` is used in `RawData`. This parameter cannot be used when inline bytes are specified in `RawData`.
Example	`0` will start matching at the beginning of the PHY header. `5` will start matching at the beginning of the MAC header. `15` will start matching at the beginning of the payload.

ComputeFcs	
Description	Specifies if the FCS bytes should be computed automatically by the hardware instead of using the specified values.
Type	Boolean (`True` or `False`).
Default	`False`
Example	**`True`** to replace the specified FCS bytes with the computed FCS. **`False`** to leave the specified FCS bytes as is.

5.19 WusbDeviceTransmit Instruction

The `WusbDeviceTransmit` instruction helps sending device packets to the host. It waits for a specific Wireless USB MMC containing a CTA IE, looks for a DT CTA matching the criteria, and then transmits the supplied raw data at the time specified by the host.

Example

```
WusbDeviceTransmit (
       HostAddress        => 0xBEEF,
       DeviceAddress      => 1,
       DeviceEndpoint     => 0,
       Timeout            => 500ms,
       RawData            => [ 0x00, 0x01,
                               0x02, 0x03,
                               0x04 ],
       Interval           => 17.855us);
```

Parameter List

HostAddress	
Description	Address of the Host sending the MMC to match.
Range	0 to 65535.
Default	The host address is ignored if this parameter is not specified.
Example	**`0xB1E5`** will match frames coming from the host 0xB1E5.

DeviceAddress	
Description	Address of the Device in the DNTS to match.
Range	0 to 65535.
Default	This field is ignored if this parameter is not specified.
Example	`0x0001` will match frames coming from the device 0x0001

DeviceEndpoint	
Description	Endpoint of the Device in the DNTS to match.
Range	0 to 15.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	`1` will match device endpoint 1.

wStartOffset	
Description	Offset from the nominal wStart value as specified in the Certified Wireless USB Specification.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	-8,191 to +8,191 clock cycles or -124.106 to +124.106 microseconds with a precision of 15.15$\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	0
Example	`1.32ms` means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. `600ns` will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. `3960clk` means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. `1000` (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

MatchOnlyValidFcs	
Description	Specifies if the instruction will only match frames with valid FCS.
Type	Boolean (`True` or `False`).
Default	`False`
Example	**`True`** will break the script if a match occurs and the FCS of the received frame is valid. **`False`** will break the script if a match occurs independently of the FCS value of the received frame.

Interval	
Description	Delay between the beginning of this instruction and the beginning of the next instruction.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of 15.15$\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	`0`
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. **`1000`** (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

Spacing	
Description	Delay between the end of this instruction and the beginning of the next instruction.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of 15.15$\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	`MIFS`
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. **`1000`** (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

Timeout	
Description	Timeout after which the instruction is aborted.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of $15.15\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	Waits for ever if not specified.
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. **`1000`** (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

RawData	
Description	Raw data to be used (including PHY header, MAC header, payload and FCS as specified in the WiMedia MAC/PHY Interface 1.0).
Type	Inline bytes (min 15 bytes, max 4114 bytes) or `Buffer`.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.

Example	**`[ 0x00, 0x00, 0x40, 0x00, 0x00, 0x40,`**
	`0x06, 0x5A, 0xB0, 0x57, 0xC0, 0x00,`
	`0x00, 0x39, 0x00 ]` to use these bytes for the instruction.
	`Buffer` to use bytes from the user buffer.

RawDataOffset	
Description	Offset in the raw data of the first byte to use.
Range	0 to 8191.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory when `Buffer` is used in `RawData`. This parameter cannot be used when inline bytes are specified in `RawData`.
Example	**`0`** will start matching at the beginning of the PHY header. **`5`** will start matching at the beginning of the MAC header. **`15`** will start matching at the beginning of the payload.

ComputeFcs	
Description	Specifies if the FCS bytes should be computed automatically by the hardware instead of using the specified values.
Type	Boolean (`True` or `False`).
Default	`False`
Example	**`True`** to replace the specified FCS bytes with the computed FCS. **`False`** to leave the specified FCS bytes as is.

5.20 WusbWaitDntsCta Instruction

The `WusbWaitDntsCta` instruction helps sending device packets to the host. It waits for a specific Wireless USB MMC containing a CTA IE and looks for a DNTS CTA matching the criteria. This instruction is usually followed by a `SendFrame` Instruction for transmitting the required frame at the desired time.

Example

```
WusbWaitDntsCta(
        HostAddress         => 0xBEEF,
        NumberOfSlots       => 16,
        Timeout             => 500ms,
        Interval            => 15.568us);
```

Parameter List

HostAddress	
Description	Address of the Host sending the MMC to match.
Range	0 to 65535.
Default	The host address is ignored if this parameter is not specified.
Example	**`0xB1E5`** will match frames coming from the host 0xB1E5.

NumberOfSlots	
Description	Number of slots of the DNTS to match.
Range	0 to 255.
Default	This field is ignored if this parameter is not specified.
Example	`7` will match DNTS CTA IE containing 7 slots.

MatchOnlyValidFcs	
Description	Specifies if the instruction will only match frames with valid FCS.
Type	Boolean (`True` or `False`).
Default	`False`
Example	**`True`** will break the script if a match occurs and the FCS of the received frame is valid. **`False`** will break the script if a match occurs independently of the FCS value of the received frame.

Interval	
Description	Delay between the beginning of this instruction and the beginning of the next instruction.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of $15.15\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	`0`
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. **`1000`** (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

Spacing	
Description	Delay between the end of this instruction and the beginning of the next instruction.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of $15.15\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	`MIFS`
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. **`1000`** (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

Timeout	
Description	Timeout after which the instruction is aborted.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of $15.15\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	Waits for ever if not specified.
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. **`1000`** (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

5.21 WusbWaitDtCta Instruction

The `WusbWaitDtCta` instruction helps sending device packets to the host. It waits for a specific Wireless USB MMC containing a CTA IE and looks for a DT CTA matching the criteria. This instruction is usually followed by a `SendFrame` Instruction for transmitting the required frame at the desired time.

Example

```
WusbWaitDtCta(
        HostAddress         => 0xBEEF,
        DeviceAddress       => 1,
        DeviceEndpoint      => 0,
        Timeout             => 500ms,
        Interval            => 15.598us);
```

Parameter List

HostAddress	
Description	Address of the Host sending the MMC to match.
Range	0 to 65535.
Default	The host address is ignored if this parameter is not specified.
Example	**`0xB1E5`** will match frames coming from the host 0xB1E5.

DeviceAddress	
Description	Address of the Device in the DNTS to match.
Range	0 to 65535.
Default	This field is ignored if this parameter is not specified.
Example	**`0x0001`** will match frames coming from the device 0x0001

DeviceEndpoint	
Description	Endpoint of the Device in the DNTS to match.
Range	0 to 15.
Default	No default value; this parameter is mandatory.
Example	**`1`** will match device endpoint 1.

MatchOnlyValidFcs	
Description	Specifies if the instruction will only match frames with valid FCS.
Type	Boolean (`True` or `False`).
Default	`False`
Example	**`True`** will break the script if a match occurs and the FCS of the received frame is valid. **`False`** will break the script if a match occurs independently of the FCS value of the received frame.

Interval	
Description	Delay between the beginning of this instruction and the beginning of the next instruction.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of 15.15$\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	`0`
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. **`1000`** (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

Spacing	
Description	Delay between the end of this instruction and the beginning of the next instruction.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of 15.15$\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	`MIFS`
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. `1000` (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

Timeout	
Description	Timeout after which the instruction is aborted.
Type	Time expressed as 66 MHz clock cycles or seconds.
Range	0 to 4,294,967,296 clock cycles or 0 to 65 seconds with a precision of 15.15$\overline{15}$ nanoseconds.
Default	Waits for ever if not specified.
Example	**`1.32ms`** means 1,320 microseconds or 87,120 clock cycles. **`600ns`** will be floored down to 39 clock cycles. **`3960clk`** means 3,960 clock cycles or 60 microseconds. `1000` (without unity) is not allowed and will generate a warning.

Frequently Asked Questions

Q **The WiMedia Explorer 300 transmits data using a USB 2.0 connection. Do I need a USB 2.0 host controller?**

A Although the WiMedia Explorer 300 can upload or download data on a full speed USB 1.1 connection, Ellisys strongly recommends that you connect it to a high speed USB 2.0 port to obtain optimal performance. If you experience problems with the WiMedia Explorer 300, please ensure it is connected on a high speed USB 2.0 enabled host controller before contacting technical support.

Q **What is the maximum amount of data that I can analyze with the Ellisys WiMedia Explorer 300 Analyzer?**

A The Analyzer uses the host-computer memory and hard disk to store analyzed data. The maximum quantity of data is therefore limited by the size of the analysis computer's central memory (RAM) and hard disk.

Q **What is the maximum amount of data that I can generate with the Ellisys WiMedia Explorer 300 Generator?**

A The Generator uses its internal memory to store data to be generated. The maximum quantity of data is therefore limited by the size of the internal memory.

Q **I have been told that Ultrawideband or WiMedia has not yet been regulated in my country. Can I start developing UWB or WiMedia devices without causing unauthorized interferences?**

A Wireless information is transmitted over the air between devices through electromagnetic fields. These fields must stay within certain limits that have already been defined and accepted in the USA but regulations are still in progress in many other countries. Ellisys proposes a Wired Kit to connect the system under test with high frequency cables. Please contact the Ellisys sales team for more information.

Q **Is it possible to upgrade the firmware of the WiMedia Explorer 300?**

A Yes, the firmware is automatically updated with each new software release. No user intervention is required; the latest version of the firmware will be downloaded when you run the most recent version of the software.

Q **What can I connect to the large connector on the back of the product?**

A The Auxiliary Equipment connector enables hardware extensions. Several options are currently available and others may be provided in the future. Please contact the Ellisys sales team for more information.

Q **I cannot run the software installation file, why?**

A The software installation file requires Microsoft Windows Installer 3.0 or higher, which is available for download from the Microsoft web site.

Q **When my wireless devices are not generating frames the WiMedia Explorer 300 records a few invalid frames. What are these frames?**

A The invalid frames are observing are called false detects. These sporadic false detects are caused by ambient noise. They can be safely ignored or filtered.

Q **The frame error rate is quite high. What can I do?**

A Please follow the WiMedia Explorer 300 placement recommendations in *2.7 Placing the WiMedia Explorer 300*, on page 25. If the frame error rate continues to be high, bring the transmitting units closer and/or try working at a lower data rate.

Need more help?

Go to the Ellisys web site and the following pages for the latest information:

- Ellisys products page - Go to **www.ellisys.com/products** for the latest product information and documentation.
- Application notes and white papers - Go to **www.ellisys.com/technology** to find up-to-date information about the technology.
- Distributors - Go to **www.ellisys.com/sales/** to find a list of Ellisys distributors.
- Technical support - Go to **www.ellisys.com/support/** to send a question directly to the Ellisys support team.

Glossary

This glossary lists terminology terms, abbreviations and acronyms that you may come across while reading this User Guide and working with Ellisys products.

ACK	Acknowledgment code - Usually sent at the end of successful transaction.
Addr	Address - A field used to identify a given device.
Analyzer	An instrument that capture traffic exchanged between devices.
Antenna	An apparatus for sending or receiving electromagnetic waves.
API	Application Programming Interface - A set of functions used by a program to communicate with another.
Bandwidth	The transmission capacity of an electronic pathway such as a communication line, computer bus or computer channel.
Beacon	A data structure sent periodically to enable device discovery, dynamic network organization and support for mobility.
BIN	Binary - A representation of values that uses two symbols, typically 0 and 1.
BER	Bit Error Rate - The number of bits in error divided by the total number of bits.
BNC	Bayonet-Neill-Concelman - A connector for coaxial cables.
Bookmark	A stored location for quick retrieval at a later date.
bps	Bits per second - The measurement of the speed of data transfer in communication systems.
Breakpoint	The location in a program used to temporarily halt the program for testing and debugging.
Code Snippet	A small piece of program code usually used to guide the user.
CSV	Comma-separated Values - A delimited data format that has fields separated by the comma character and records separated by new lines.
CTA	Channel Time Allocation - An amount of time during which a Wireless USB device is allowed to use the channel for transmission or reception.

Dec	Decimal - A representation of values that uses ten symbols, typically 0 to 9.
DestAddr	Destination Address - A field that identifies the recipient of a packet of information.
DNTS	Device Notification Time Slot - Used to let a Wireless USB device send a notification, as for example to emulate wired USB signaling events.
DR	Device Receive - Used to send data to a Wireless USB device.
DT	Device Transmit - Used to let a Wireless USB device transmit data.
DUT	Device Under Test - A device that is being analyzed or debugged.
EDX	Ellisys index file - A file format used to index information found in another file.
EFO	Ellisys file format - A file format used to store information captured by an analyzer.
ESE	Ellisys settings file - A file format used to store user settings.
EUI-48	Unique identifier partly assigned by the IEEE RAC and partly defined by the manufacturer of an equipment to uniquely identify a networking device.
FCS	Frame Check Sequence - A number added to a stream of information that is used for error detection.
FIFO	First In First Out - A storage method that retrieves first the item stored for the longest time.
FER	Frame Error Rate - A measure of the number of frames in error divided by the total number of frames.
Frame	A block of data transmitted over a communication link. A frame can usually encapsulate one or more packets.
Gbps	Gigabits per second - 1,073,741,824 bits per second.
GByte	Gigabytes - 1,073,741,824 bytes.
HCS	Header Check Sequence - A number added to a header that is used for error detection.
Hex	Hexadecimal - A representation of values that uses sixteen symbols, typically 0 to 9 and A to F.
Handshake	The resulting status of a data exchange.

Host	A computer that acts as a source of information or signals.
IDE-type connector	A type of electric connector usually attached to a flat ribbon cable.
IE	Information Elements - A data structure that contains one or several fields that can be decoded using the corresponding specification.
LED	Light Emitting Diode - Display and lighting technology commonly used on electronic equipment to indicate their status.
Kbps	Kilobits per second - 1,024 bits per second.
KByte	Kilobytes - 1,024 bytes.
Loop	A repetition within a program or script.
MAC	Media Access Control - Usually an electronic component that performs protocol-level encapsulation, decapsulation, integrity checking and scheduling.
MAC address	A number that identify the recipient of a packet of information. MAC addresses are commonly coded using EUI-48.
Mbps	Megabits per second - 1,048,576 bits per second.
MByte	Megabytes - 1,048,576 bytes.
MIC	Message Integrity Check - A cryptographic checksum used in the handshaking process to verify the integrity of the packet.
MIFS	Minimum Inter Frame Spacing - The minimum time between two consecutive frames.
MMC	Micro-scheduled Management Command - A structure for maintaining Wireless USB channel and accomplishing data communications.
NAK	Negative Acknowledgement - An answer to a request that can express anything but acceptance.
OFDM	Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing - OFDM's spread spectrum technique distributes the data over a large number of carriers that are spaced apart at precise frequencies.
Packet	A block of data that is transmitted over a communication link. A packet can be encapsulated in a lower-level frame.
Payload	The actual data in a packet minus all headers attached for transport and minus all descriptive metadata.

PHY	In wireless communications, the PHY enables the actual transmission by transforming over-the-air frames into electrical signals that are transmitted to a MAC, or vice-versa.
Protocol	The format and procedures that govern the transmitting and receiving of data.
RX	A communication abbreviation for receive.
Scambler	A device or software program that encrypts data.
ScrAddr	Source Address - A field that identifies the sender of a packet of information.
Script	A set of instructions that is executed without user interaction.
Security key	A numeric code that is used for encryption and security purposes.
SIFS	Standard Inter Frame Spacing - The time that is expected between two frames.
Snippet	A small piece of program code that guides the user in how to write a specific instruction.
SOF	Start of Frame - A packet used for USB time synchronization.
Stream	The continuous flow of data from one place to another.
Time Slot	Interval of time in which a device is allowed to transmit or receive data.
TX	A communication abbreviation for transmit.
Ultra wideband	A technology for transmitting information spread over a large bandwidth (>500 MHz) aimed to share spectrum with other users. WiMedia UWB is an UWB protocol defined by the WiMedia Alliance.
USB	Universal Serial Bus - An interface that connects between a computer and peripheral devices (such as a keyboard, game controllers, telephone, printer, etc.).
UWB	Ultra wideband - A technology for transmitting information spread over a large bandwidth (>500 MHz) aimed to share spectrum with other users. WiMedia UWB is an UWB protocol defined by the WiMedia Alliance.
WdntsCTA	Device Notification Time Slot - Used to let a Wireless USB device send a notification, as for example to emulate wired USB signaling events.
WdrCTA	Device Receive - Used to send data to a Wireless USB device.

WdtCTA	Device Transmit - Used to let a Wireless USB device transmit data.
WiMedia	WiMedia is an ISO-published radio platform standard for high-speed ultra wideband (UWB) wireless connectivity. With efficient power consumption and high data rates.
Wireless	A radio transmission that does not use cable and can possibly transmit information over the air.
WUSB	Wireless USB - An evolution of USB that enables wireless communication over WiMedia Ultra-wideband.
XML	Extensible Markup Language - A reasonably human-legible structured language aimed to facilitate the sharing of data across heterogeneous information systems.

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