# Adaptive Hopping

Model : Philips SCD630,SCD630H ,SCD620,SCD620H

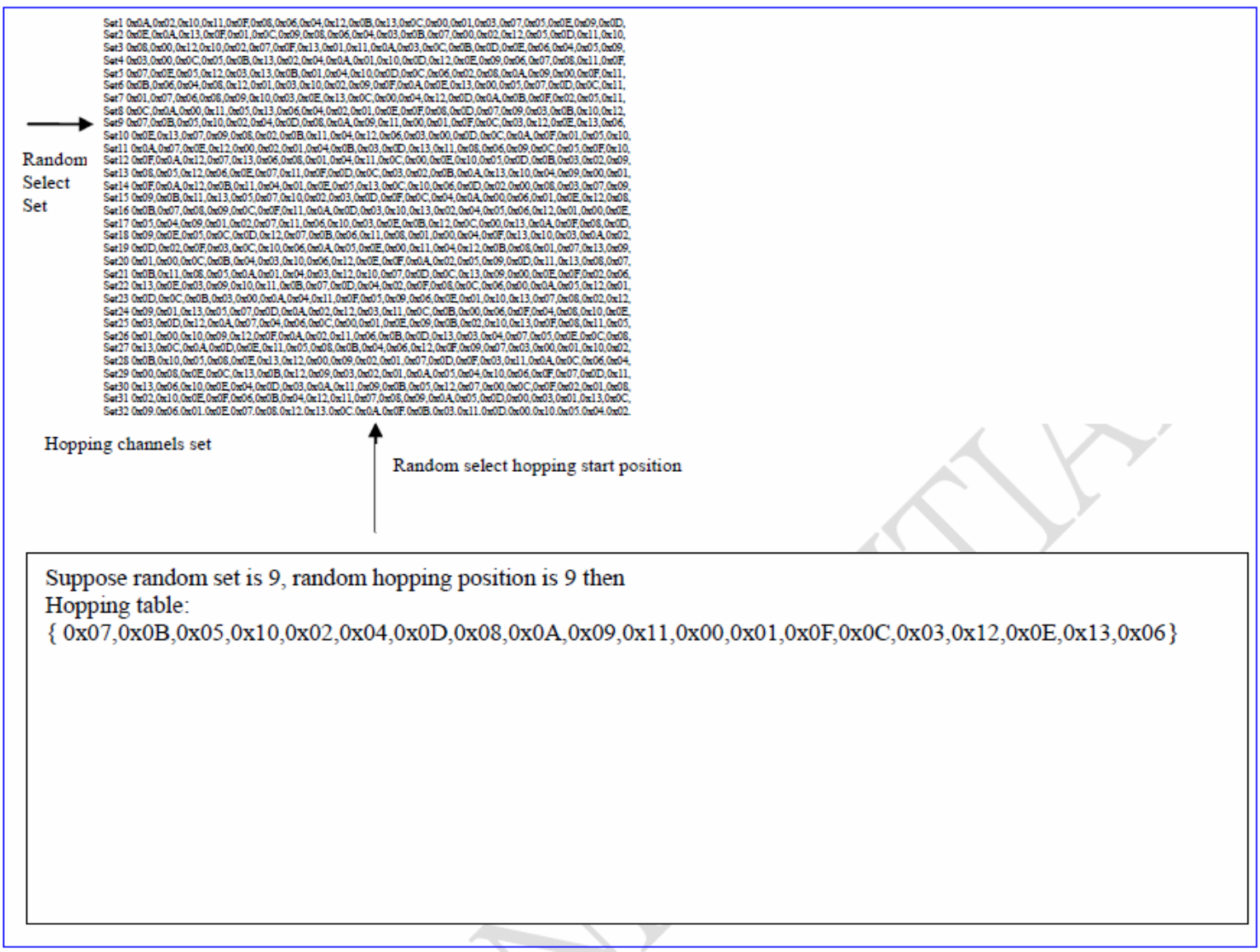
A. There are 32 sets of hopping sequence on “sensor side”. Every set contain two sub set: 20 non-overlap hopping channels (total used 20 channels form 2409-2466Mhz). The sequence on both sets is full random.

B. After wake up, the “sensor side” choices one set and the start position by random

C. The “sensor side” calculates the channel quality by ACK information and “Access request” fail (if channel fail add 20 and if packet lost add “lost packets”/32).

D. If one channel is too bad (fail count>5), places it onto the non-used channel set and gets one good channel form non-used channel set.

E. If one channel has good quality, reset the fail count to 0.




Suppose random set is 9, random hopping position is 9 then
Hopping table:
{ 0x07,0x0B,0x05,0x10,0x02,0x04,0x0D,0x08,0x0A,0x09,0x11,0x00,0x01,0x0F,0x0C,0x03,0x12,0x0E,0x13,0x06}