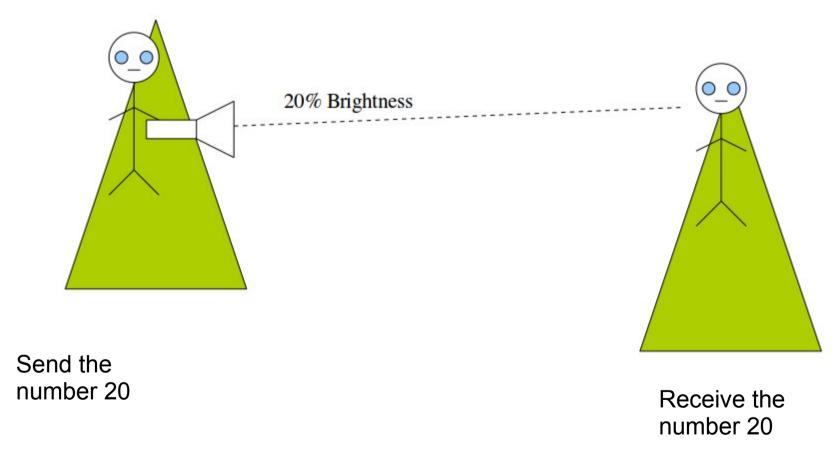
Analogue and Digital Systems

an·a·logue also an·a·log (ăn'ə-lôg', -lŏg')

n.

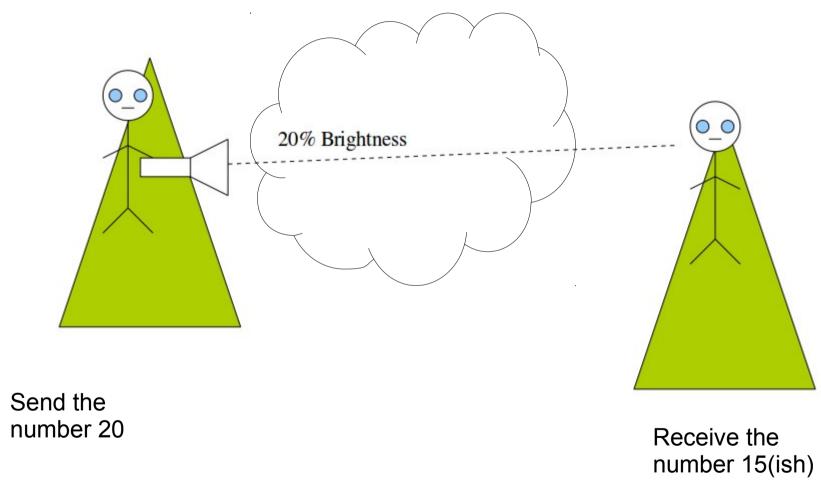
- 1. Something that bears an analogy to something else: Surimi is marketed as an analogue of crabmeat.
- 2. Biology An organ or structure that is similar in function to one in another kind of organism but is of dissimilar evolutionary origin.
- 3. Chemistry A structural derivative of a parent compound that often differs from it by a single element. adj.
- 1. often analog Of, relating to, or being a device in which <u>data are</u> <u>represented by continuously variable, measurable, physical</u> <u>quantities</u>, such as length, width, <u>voltage</u>, or pressure.
- 2. often analog Computer Science Of or relating to an analog computer.

Analogue signalling



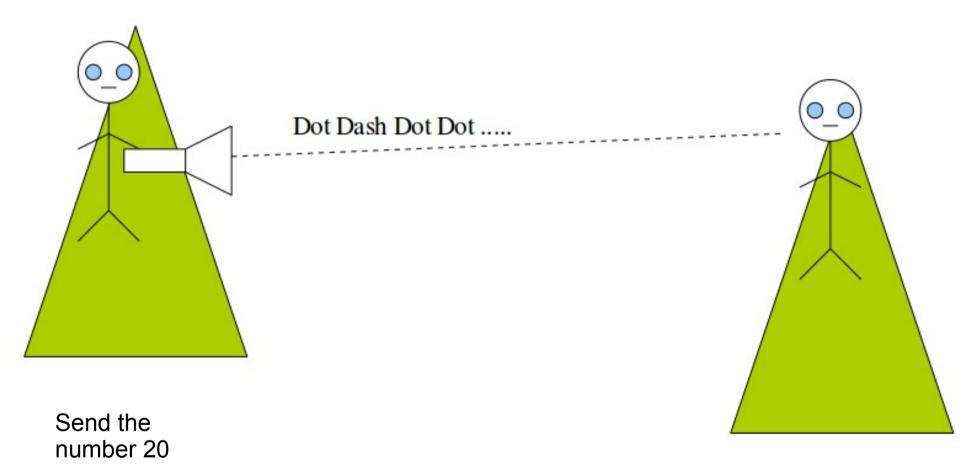
Brightness is an analogue of the value

Analogue signalling



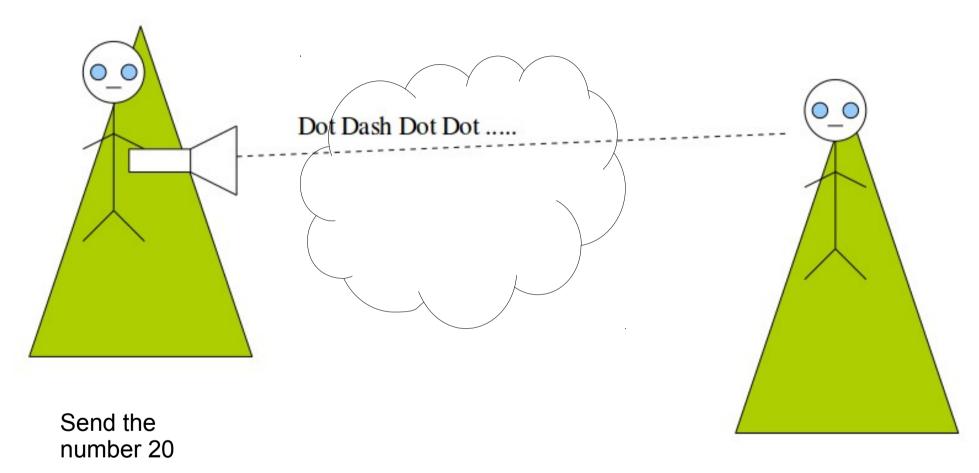
Brightness is an analogue of the value

Digital signalling



Receive the number 20

Digital signalling



Receive the number 20

Analogue electrical signalling



Send 200mV Receive 200mV

Analogue electrical signalling

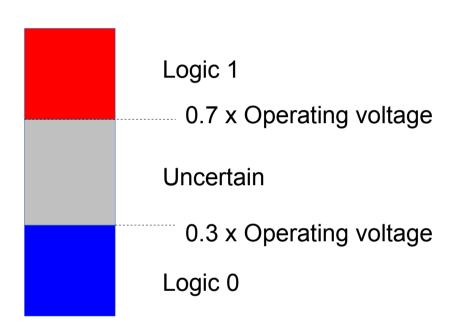
Damage to wire



Send 200mV Receive 120mV

Digital signal bands

Logic levels



Digital electrical signalling



Digital electrical signalling



Tolerant of some signal loss and interference

Bits, bytes, nibbles and words

- Byte
 - A contraction of the words By and Eight
 - Contains 8 bits
 - Values in range
 - 0000 0000 to 1111 1111
 - Decimal 0 to 255

Bits, bytes, nibbles and words

Nibble

- Half a byte
- Contains 4 bits
- Can be represented as a single Hexadecimal digit

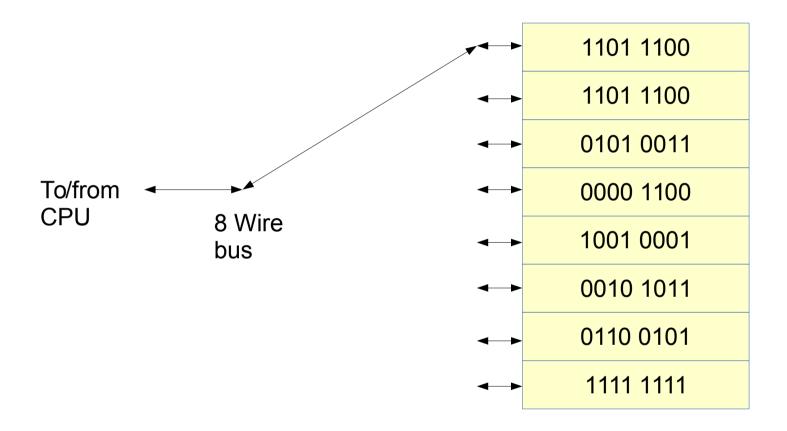
Bits, bytes, nibbles and words

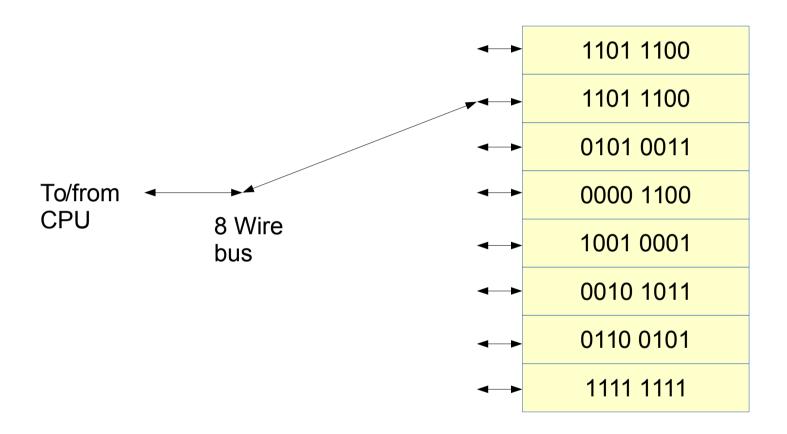
Word

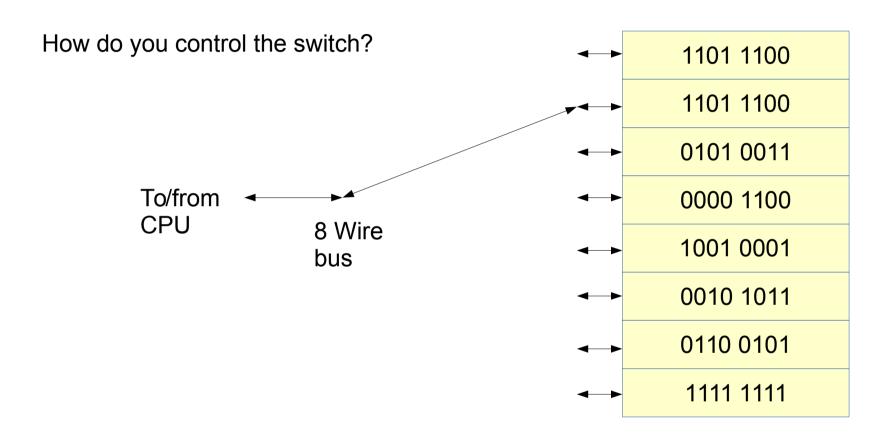
- Architecture dependant
- Sometimes 16 bits (2 bytes)
- Sometimes 32 bits (4 bits)
- 16 bits: 0 to 65535
- 32 bits: 0 to 4294967296

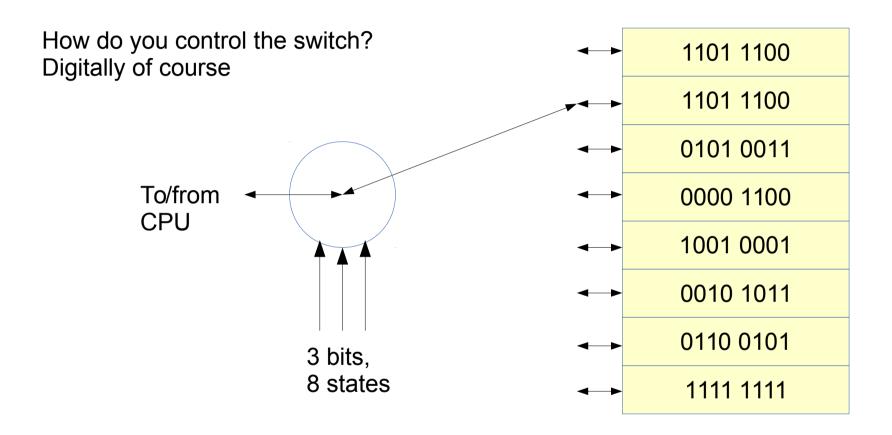
How many wires do we need to access all bits? Suppose there were 1024 bytes (1KiB)?

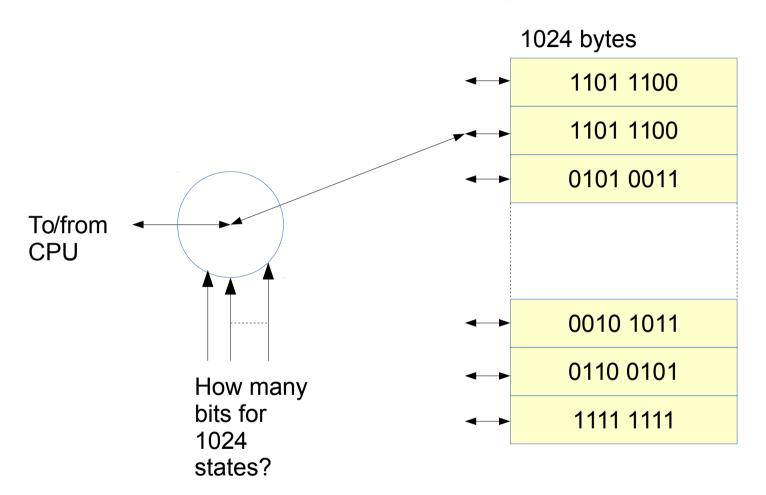
1101 1100
1101 1100
0101 0011
0000 1100
1001 0001
0010 1011
0110 0101
1111 1111

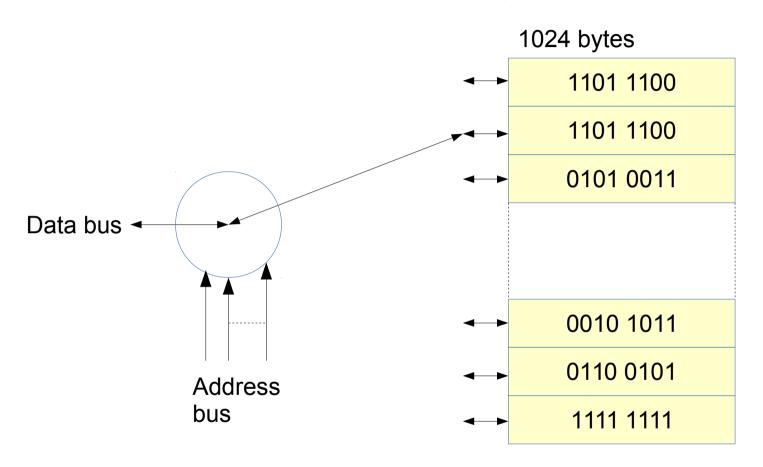


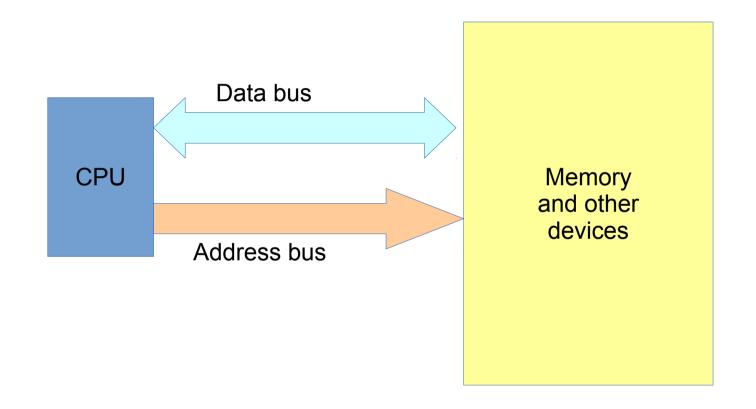












Accessing particular memory locations from C

 Pointers allow us access particular memory locations in C

```
int *ptr;
ptr=0x12345678;
*ptr = 0;
```

Accessing particular memory locations from C

The * operator implies "contents of"

The & operator implies "address of"

Accessing particular memory locations from C

Pointer are typed
 int *iptr=0x12345678;
 char *cptr=0x12345678;
 iptr++;
 cptr++;

What addresses do these pointers point to now?

```
#define REGISTER_32(ADDRESS) (*((volatile unsigned int *)(ADDRESS)))
```

#define GPIO0_BASE 0x50000000

#define GPIO0DATA REGISTER_32(GPIO0_BASE + 0x3ffc)

#define GPIO0DIR REGISTER_32(GPIO0_BASE + 0x8000)

:

:

GPIODATA = 0x12345678

#define REGISTER_32(ADDRESS) (*((volatile unsigned int *)(ADDRESS)))

#define GPIO0DATA

REGISTER_32(0x50000000 + 0x3ffc)

```
#define GPIO0DATA (*((volatile unsigned int *)(0x50000000 + 0x3ffc)))
```

:

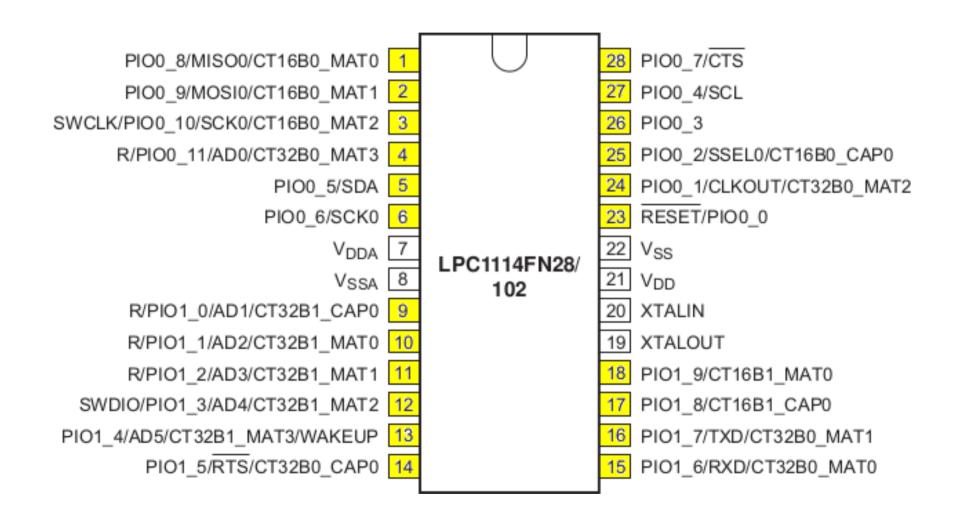
:

GPIODATA = 0x12345678

(*((volatile unsigned int *)(0x50000000 + 0x3ffc))) = 0x12345678

What does the word volatile mean?

LPC1114 I/O Pins



Blinky

```
#include "lpc111x.h"

void delay(unsigned len)
{
    while(len--);
}

void ConfigPins()
{
    SYSAHBCLKCTRL |= BIT6 + BIT16; // Turn on clock for GPIO and IOCON IOCON_PIO0_2 &= ~(BIT1+BIT0); // ensure Pin 25 behaves as GPIO GPIO0DIR |= BIT2; // Make Pin 25 an output GPIO0DIR &= ~BIT8; // Make Pin 0 an input GPIO0DATA = 0; // 0 output initially
}
```

Blinky

```
int main()
    ConfigPins();
    while(1)
        if (GPIO0DATA & BIT8)
            GPIO0DATA ^= BIT2;
            delay(1000000);
```

- Manufacturer's data sheet defines all of the addresses for the device
- Definitions are associated with these definitions in a header file
- Header file is included in application programs