

Definition

Micro-processor : ^{Meaning} Simply it's an ALU + CU + Registers + Cores on Single IC chip

Microcontroller : it's a CPU with Ram, Rom and I/O port on Single IC chip

Embeded system : any system has a MCU ~~with~~ to control the system

Mechatronic system : ~~is~~ any system Combines between mechanical and electronic ^[var] devices

n-bit processor : ~~ap~~ processor works only on n-bit of data at a time

data larger n-bits has to be broken to pieces to be processed

Q2.

Q2

MCU

- ⇒ specific purpose
- ⇒ has Ram, Rom and I/O ports
- ⇒ ~~system~~ might be can't add any external Ram, Rom...
- ⇒ Ideal for application with low cost, time, size

MPU

- general purpose
- no Ram, Rom and I/O ports
- System might be expensive cause we will add Ram, Rom and I/O ports
- give designer a free choice to decide Ram, Rom, I/O ports

Q3

Von-Neuman

- ⇒ data and instructions on one memory

one bus, from cpu to memory

Harvard

- two memories one for data and second for instructions

every memory has a special bus, from cpu to memory

Q4

✓ P_{ROM} :-

- ⇒ kind of Rom
- ⇒ user programmable
- ⇒ One time programmable (OTP)

EPROM :-

- ⇒ kind of Rom
- ⇒ Can programmed thousands of time and erased program on it
- ⇒ ~~erase~~ UV device is used for ~~erasing~~ erasing EPROM
- ⇒ Can't select any byte to delete it

EEPROM :-

- ⇒ kind of hybrid
- ⇒ Can programmed and erased thousands of time
- ⇒ erase by electrical signal
- ⇒ Select any byte and delete it

Flash :-

- ⇒ the updated version of EPROM
- ⇒ Fast, non volatile, low cost, high density
- ⇒ Can programmed while it's in system board

Mask Rom :-

- ⇒ not user programmable, by IC manufacturer
- ⇒ cheaper than other kinds of Roms and OTP

Q5

SRAM:-

- ⇒ Storage cells are made of 6T1P1s and don't require refreshing in order to keep their data
- ⇒ each cell has 6 transistors

DRAM:-

- ⇒ 1 transistor and 1 capacitor
- ⇒ volatile and fast compare with flash
- ⇒ need refreshing to keep their data
- ⇒ cheaper than SRAM

NVRAM:-

- ⇒ it's ~~an~~ SRAM + Backup Battery or SRAM + EEPROM
when power-off data will copy to EEPROM
and when power turns on data will return to SRAM from EEPROM
- ⇒ CPU can read and write data.

Q6

⇒ CPU doesn't have access to write on Rom, but
i can write on Rom by external device.

Type	volatile	writable	Erase size	Max. Erase size	Cost	speed
SRAM	yes	yes	byte	unlimited	expensive	fast
DRAM	yes	yes	byte	unlimited	moderate	moderate
Masked Rom	No	No	N/A	N/A	cheap	fast
PRAM	No	once	N/A	N/A	moderate	fast
EPROM	No	yes	all chip	limited	moderate	fast
EEPROM	No	yes	byte	limited	expensive	fast to read slow to write
Flash	No	yes	sector	limited	moderate	fast to read slow to write
VRAM	No	yes	byte	unlimited	expensive	fast