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Micro-Processor :

responsible for arithmetic and logical operations and have three parts:

1) (ALU) Arithmetic Logic Unit

2) Control unit

3) registers

1) ALU  $\Rightarrow$  do operations on data

2) Control unit  $\Rightarrow$  coordinates direction steps

3) registers  $\Rightarrow$  store data

④ memory unit  $\Rightarrow$  (cache L1)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{special} \Rightarrow \text{PC, SP, IR} \\ \rightarrow \text{general purpose} \Rightarrow \text{R}_1, \text{R}_2, \dots, \text{R}_n \end{array} \right.$

2) Micro Controller:

Consist of CPU Central Processing Unit and Memory (ram-rom) - input-output devices (Peripherals like (GPIO - I<sup>2</sup>C - Timers - ADC - DAC)

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3) Embedded System:

Small Computer which consist of hardware like Micro Controller and software do a special function like: Fan - key pad - touch pad

Mechatronic systems:

Collection of skills in mechanical engineering  
electronics, control and automation

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N-bit Processor:

indicates number of bits that CPU can  
processing in one cycle

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$MCU \Rightarrow CPU + \text{Peripherals} + \text{Memory}$

$SOC \Rightarrow (\text{High Performance}) MCU + \text{second cores (GPU, DSP)}$

$ECU \Rightarrow SOC + \text{sensors} + \text{actuators} + \text{off-chip controller}$

42)

Micro Processor

ALU

Control Unit

Registers

Micro Controller

Memory (RAM-ROM)

Peripherals like GPIO

IRC

CPU

③ Von-Neuman

Single memory shared  
by both code & data

2 set of cycle required

1 cycle for data fetch  
1 cycle for instruction fetch

Pipelining is not possible

Simple in design

Harvard Architecture

Separate memory for  
both code & data

Single set of clock  
cycle sufficient

Pipelining is possible

Complex in design



# Rom

## 1) PRom

it can program once by user

## 2) EPROM

it can program by user manytime  
cheaper than PRom  
and it needs UV to erase total code

## 3) Masked Rom

it can program once by manufacture

## 5) RAM

### Static RAM

Fast

Small

Expensive

6 transistors

Low Power Consumption

Access at any time

### Dynamic RAM

Slow

Large

Cheaper

one transistor

High Power

Can't at refresh time

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6) CPU can't write on it but  
can write using external device

Type	Volatile	Writable	Erase size	Max erase size	Cost Byte	Speed
SRAM	Yes	Yes	Byte	unlimit	EXPENSIVE	Fast
DRAM	"	"	"	"	CHEAPER THAN SRAM	DRAM > ROM
NV RAM	No	"	"	"	very expensive	Fast
PRAM	"	out time	total code	<del>unlimit</del>	Moderate	"
EEPROM	"	Yes	"	Limit	"	"
FE PRAM	"	"	Byte	"	expensive	Fast to read Slow to write
Flash	"	"	"	all	Moderate	"
Masked ROM	"	once by normal factory	"	unlimit	cheap	Fast