

08: Expansion Cards and System Interfaces

IT1206 - Computer Systems

Level I - Semester 1





Sub Topics

- 1. Expansion slots
 - 1. PCI
 - 2. ISA
 - 3. AGP
- 2. Expansion cards
 - 1. Graphics accelerator card
 - 2. Sound card
 - 3. Network card
 - 4. TV and Video capture card
 - 5. USB card and USB Hub
 - 6. Fire-wire card

Sub Topics

- 3. Interfaces
 - 1. IDE with Master-slave setting
 - 2. SATA
 - 3. SCSI
 - 4. Standard Serial and Parallel port
 - 5. Universal serial bus
 - 6. Fire-wire

PC Motherboard

 Please watch this video to understand key components of a PC Motherboard.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b2pd3Y6aBag



Image Source – "PowerCert Animated Videos" youtube video on "Motherboards Explained" https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b2pd3Y6aBaq

Help Note

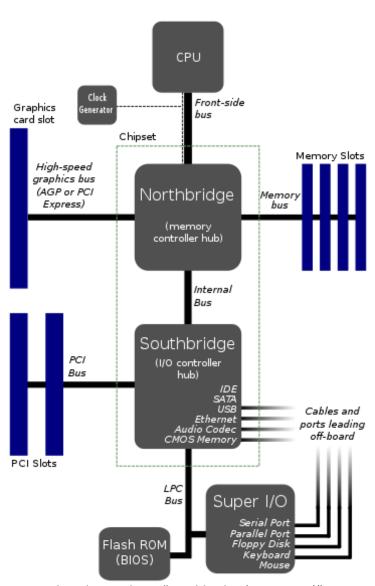
- You can search for online video materials such as YouTube videos for these topics.
- You will be able to find materials in your native language.



8.1 Expansion Slots

- In a typical PC motherboard there are sockets which we can plug additional **hardware units** to extend the functionalities of the PC.
- These pluggable hardware units are typically referred as expansion cards.
 - Sound Card
 - Graphics Accelerator Card
 - Network Card
- The sockets that are used to plug these expansion cards are called "Expansion Slots".
 - PCI ISA AGP

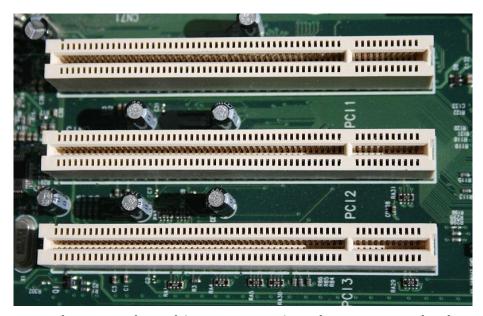
Bus Architecture



 Common bus architecture is given in this figure.

8.1.1 PCI Slot

- PCI stands for **P**heripharal **C**omponent **I**nterconnect
- PCI standard was introduced in 1990s.
- It's a hybrid standard of ISA and VL-Bus (earlier buses)
- Compatible exapansion cards can be plugged



Three 5-volt 32-bit PCI expansion slots on a motherboard

8.1.2 ISA Slot

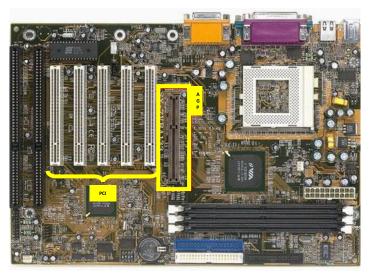
- ISA stands for **I**ndustry **S**tandard **A**rchitecture
- Slots in 8 bit and 16 bit were available
- PCI was introduced as a successor standard (ISA was much slower in data transmission)
- ISA is no longer in use



Five 16-bit and one 8-bit ISA slots on a motherboard.

8.1.3 AGP Slot

- AGP stands for **A**ccelerated **G**raphic **P**ort
- An improved version of PCI to cater the requirement of accelerated graphic processing
- AGP was gradually replaced by PCI-Express slot which is more advanced version of graphics processing



AGP Slot on a motherboard

8.2 Expansion Cards

- An eletronic circuit unit that builts into a circuit board and can be inserted into an expansion slot on a motherboard is referred to as an Exapansion Card.
- Expansion cards can be installed and removed according to the requirements.
- Ex.
 - Sound Card
 - Network Card

8.2.1 Graphics Accelerator Cards

- These cards are inserted into PCI, AGP or PCI-Express slots
- Graphics processing involves with computationally intensive operations. Thus, that burden is transferred to Graphics Accelerator unit while CPU handling general computational operations.
- Modern graphics cards have its own processor and RAM

8.2.2 Sound Cards

- Sound card manipulate audio signals
- It uses Digital-to-Analog converter to transfer digital audio form to analog signals that can be issued through speackers.
- Similarly, Analog-to-Digital coverter is used to transfer analog form of a signal to digital form that can be represented in a computational form.

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A sound card for PCI bus

8.2.3 Network Card

- Network card assists the host computer to communicate with an external devise through network connectivity.
- There can be wired and wireless network cards that facilitate wired and wireless network connectivity.
- Through a network connectivity, a computer can access shared resources, communicate with external entities, etc.
 - https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_card
 - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_interface_controller

8.2.4 TV and Video Capture Card

- These cards allows a computer to receive television signals.
 As a result, a user can watch TV programs in a computer.
- Video capture feature allows the computer to record TV programs.
- Sometimes, these TV cards can be used with FM radio frequencies. Thus, a user can listen to FM radio channels.

8.2.5 USB Card and USB Hub

- USB stands for <u>U</u>niversal <u>Serial</u> <u>Bus</u>
- In order to add one or more USB sockets to the computer, a USB card can be plugged into an expansion socket.
- Many devises can be connected via USB interfaces.
 - Mouse/ Keyboard
 - Printer/ Scanner
 - Camera



A four USB 2.0 socket expansion card for PCI

8.2.6 Fire-wire card

- Fire-wire is an interface standard which was introduced for faster data transfer.
- Fire-wire card allows a Fire-wire device or peripheral to be connected to a computer.
- The Fire-wire cable supplies the electricity to the device it is connected with. Thus, a devise with moderate power requirement can operate without a separate power supply.

8.3 Interfaces

- In communication, interface is an electronic circuit that allows sending and receiving data according to a well defined standard.
- There are different types of communication interfaces are available in a computer.
 - IDE
 - SATA
 - Network Interface
 - USB

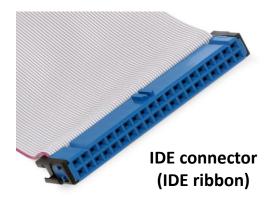
8.3.1 IDE

• IDE stands for **I**ntegrated **D**rive **E**lectronics and it is formally called the AT Attachment (ATA) interface.

Commonly used to connect Hard Disks and CD/DVD drives

to the motherboard.

- Three main components
 - Devise with IDE interface
 - IDE Connector
 - IDE Socket





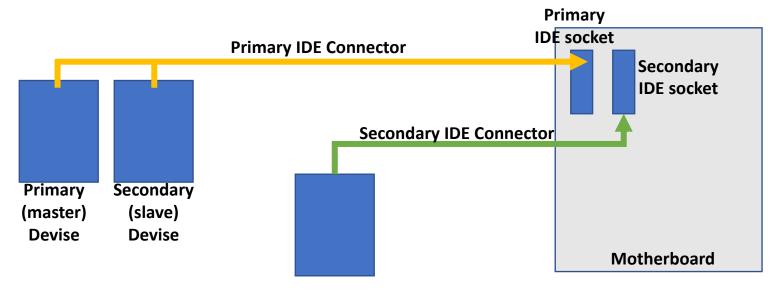
Two IDE interface on a motherboard

8.3.1 IDE (Cont.)

- A single IDE interface and a connector can connect two devices to a computer. In such configuration, one device is designated as primary (or master), and the other device is designated as secondary (or slave).
- Typically, desktop motherboards came with two IDE sockets. Each socket can connect can connect two devises with master-slave configuration.

8.3.1 IDE Master-Slave Configuration

- Following figure depicts master-slave configuration of devises using a IDE connector.
- Jumper settings at the devise help to determine the master and slave devises connected to a IDE ribbon.



8.3.2 SATA

- SATA stands for <u>Serial ATA</u> which was introduced as a efficient data transfer compared to ATA (IDE).
- No master/slave configurations and hence easier to use.
 With all these benefits, SATA replaced the use of IDE (ATA)

from desktop computers.



Seven pin SATA connector

8.3.3 SCSI

- SCSI stands for **S**mall **C**omputer **S**ystem **I**nterface.
- SCSI is an older technology compared to IDE and SATA. But it is still in use for some of the advantages it has over other technologies.
- There are different variants of SCSI and Serial Attached SCSI (SAS) is regarded as a norm for data centres due to higher data rate, reliability and simplicity.

8.3.4 Standard Serial and Parallel port

- Both Serial and Parallel ports are old fashioned ports that are non-existent in modern computers.
- Serial port was used to connect modems, terminal and other peripherals.
- Parallel port was used to connect printers.



Parallel Port



Serial Port Connector

8.3.5 Universal serial bus

- USB stands for <u>U</u>niversal <u>S</u>erial <u>B</u>us.
- USB has mainly replaced the use of Serial and Parallel ports from computers and many other interface types are being replaced due to fast, reliable and simple use.
- Allows plug & play for many devices.
- Watch the video USB Ports, Cables, Types, & Connectors
 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pIZREjck9jg

8.3.6 Fire-wire

- The IEEE 1394 standard is commonly known as Fire-wire. It was introduced to faster and realiable data transfer.
- The connector cable carries both power and data that allows devices to operate without a separate power supply.
- Fire-wire was popular among multimedia community due to its extremely faster data transfer which enables connecting audio/video devices to a computer.

External References

- Expansion Cards [YouTube]
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5wmBu7f5PCs

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