ETH Course 402-0248-00L: Electronics for Physicists II (Digital)

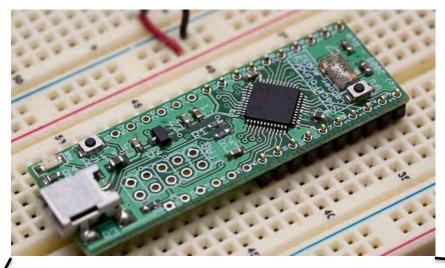
- Taught by: Tobi Delbruck with help from Daniel Fasnacht and Univ. of Edinburgh
- Department: ETH Zurich Department of Physics (D-PHYS)
- Day/Time: Weekly on Fridays from 1315 1700 in Picaardsaal, ETH Hoenggerberg Campus, <u>HPT</u> Room C103
- **Breaks:** No class in some weeks, check schedule on wiki.
- Language: English.
- Credits: 4 credit points.
- **Exam**: There is no exam but students must successfully complete the class exercises. Attendance sheet will be used.
- Class wiki: google "dig delbruck"

www.ini.uzh.ch/~tobi/wiki/doku.php?id=dig:start

Prerequisites

- Companion course: <u>Electronics for Physicists I</u> (Analog), Fall semester, taught by Roland Horisberger.
- The digital course complements the analog course by teaching how to build systems that convert and process analog information.
- You should have had some programming experience, preferably with C. Students (or at least each group of 2-3 students) need a laptop computer, Windows or Linux (but only Windows supported by Tobi). Mac OS can use VM.

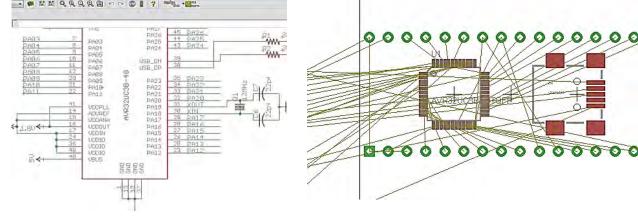
1st half: Embedded systems with microcontrollers



2nd half: Logic design with FPGA



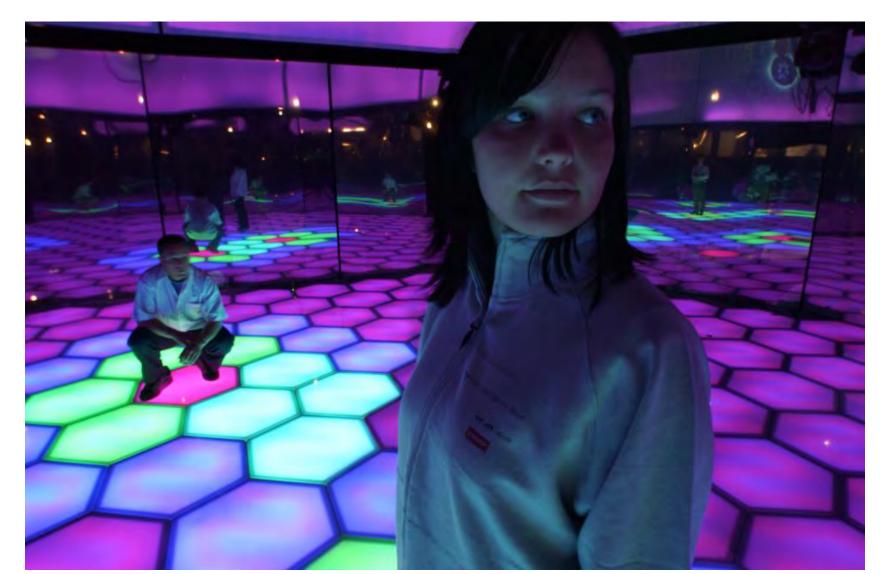




PCB SMD assembly

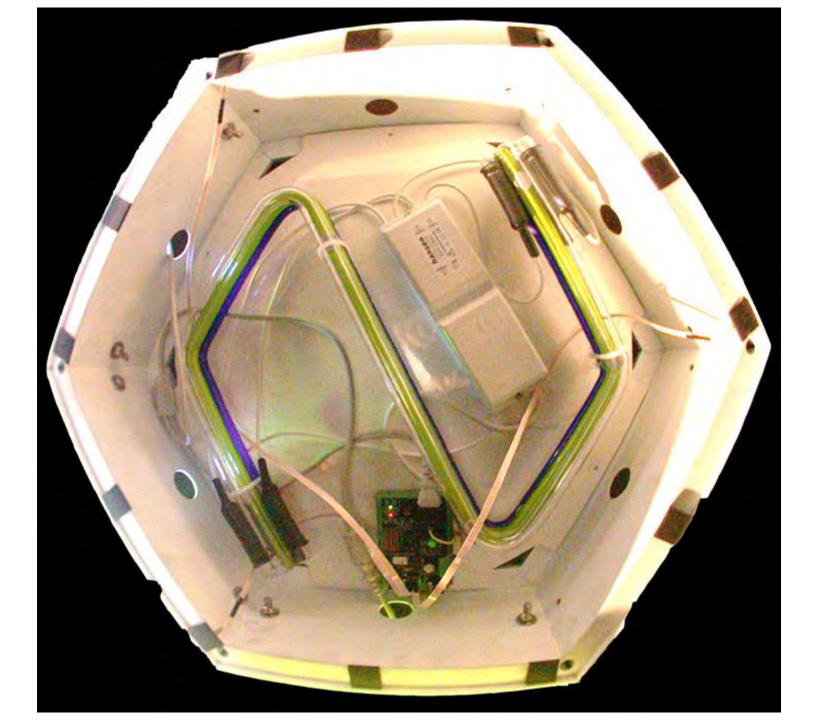
PCB design and layout

Embedded system design example Ada's luminous tactile floor

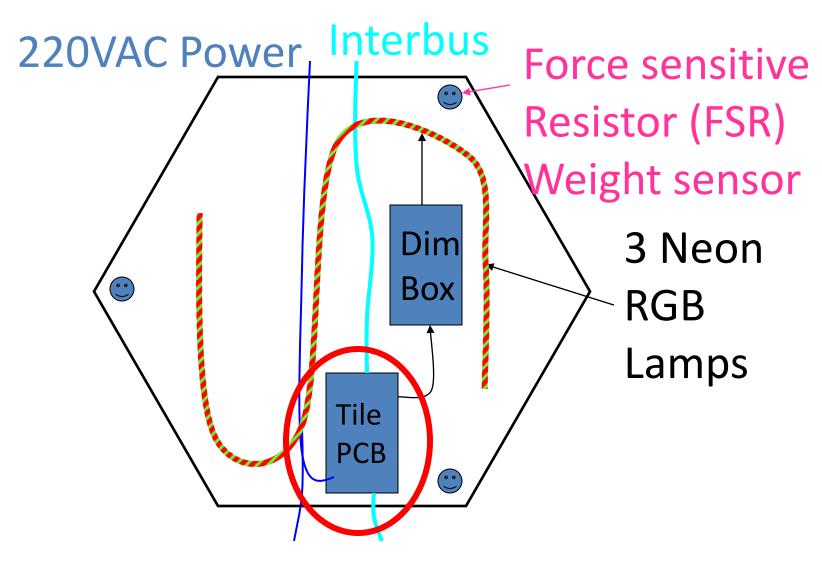


Ada's luminous tactile floor

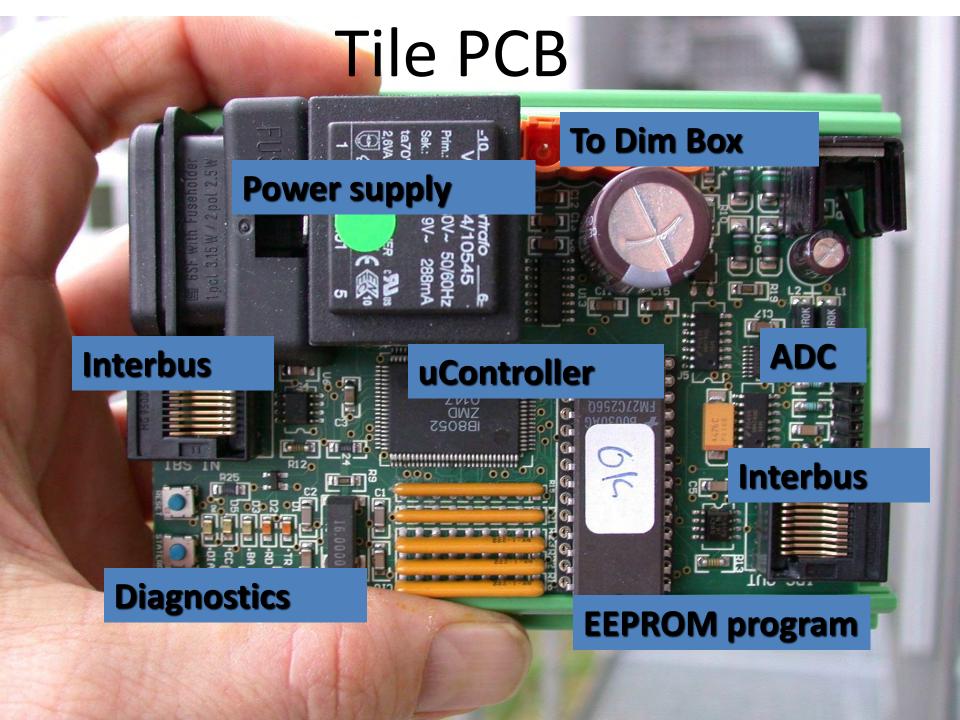




Neon Tile



Part of floor's "Interbus" network **X 32 33 34 35 36 37 38** 20 20 27 26 25 24 23 115 16 17 18 18 28 21 22 1011011110000070070 86 87 [88] 89 [90] 91 92 [93 94 [95] 96] 4 5 84 83 82 81 80 79 78 77 76 76 5 5 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 6 1 60 59 58 57 56 55 54 53 52 51 7 7 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 134 33 32 31 16 14 13 12 11



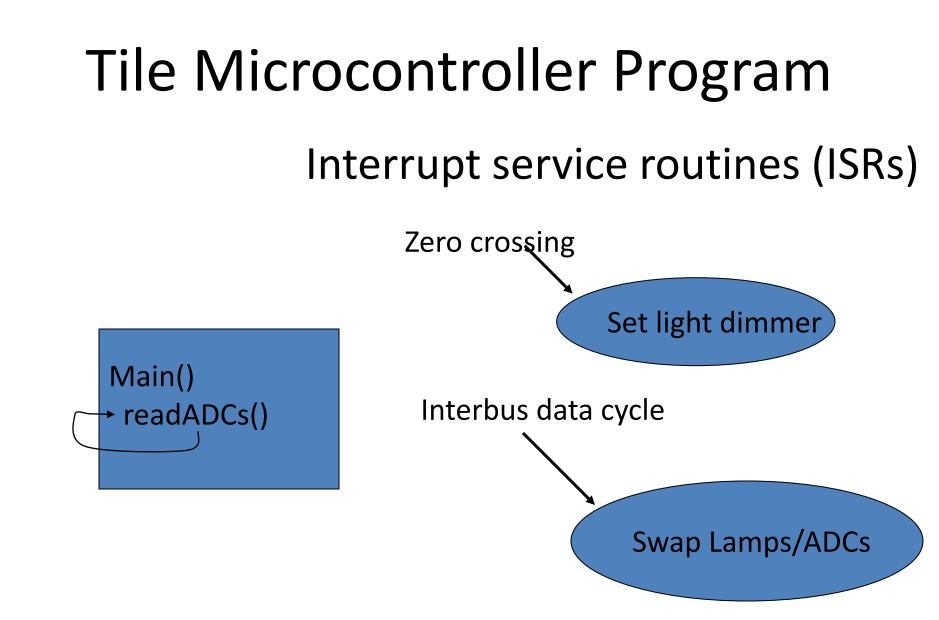
PCB assembly







X 500

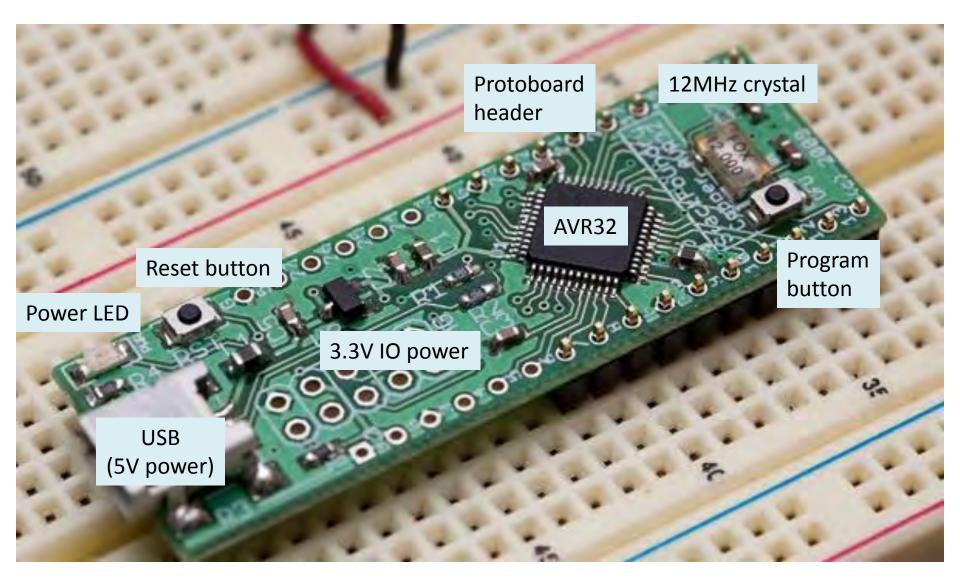


1000 lines C/assembler code running on 8052 derivative Two demo tiles have been running continuously for >5 years!

The AVR32 AT32UC3B1256

- AT = Atmel: Big microcontroller company
- 32 = 32 bit architecture
- UC3 = Atmel microcontroller family
- B = more powerful and expensive variant (\$7 each @25 units)
- 1 = revision
- 256 = 256kB internal high speed flash memory (32kB single cycle SRAM)

The "bronze" board



AVR32 capabilities

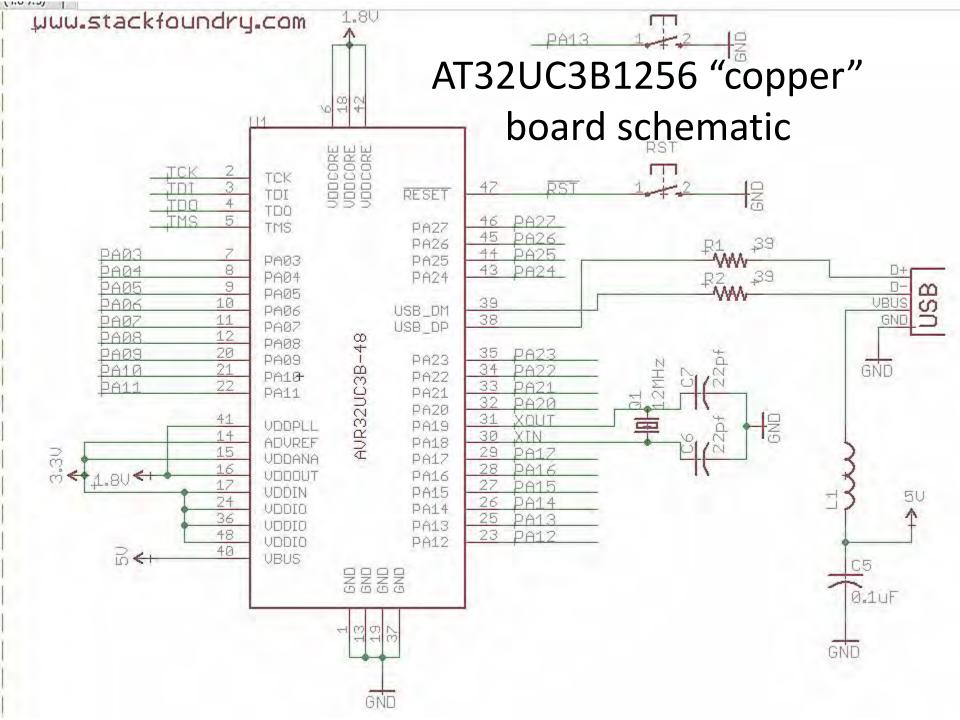
• System Functions

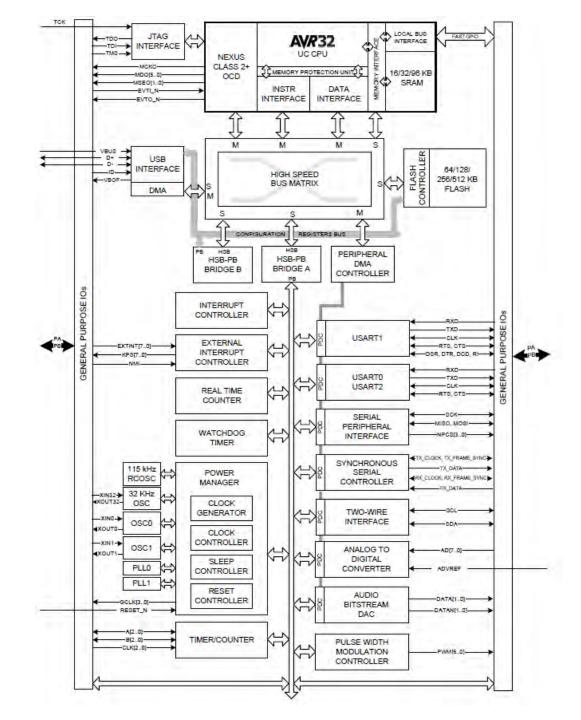
- Power and Clock Manager
- Two Multipurpose Oscillators
- Watchdog Timer, Real-Time Clock
 Timer

Interrupt Controller

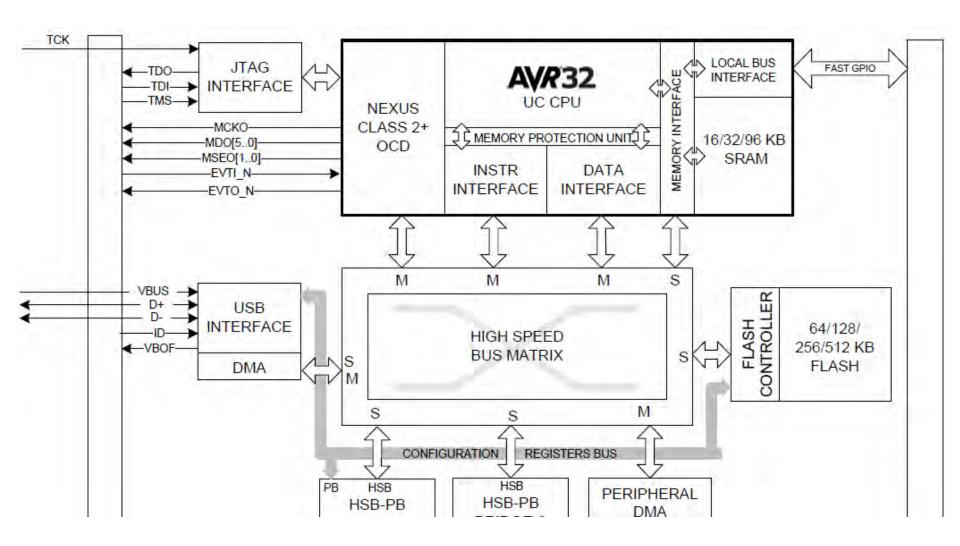
- Auto-vectored Low Latency Interrupt
 Service with Programmable Priority
- Universal Serial Bus (USB)
 - Device 2.0 Full Speed (12Mbps~1MBps)

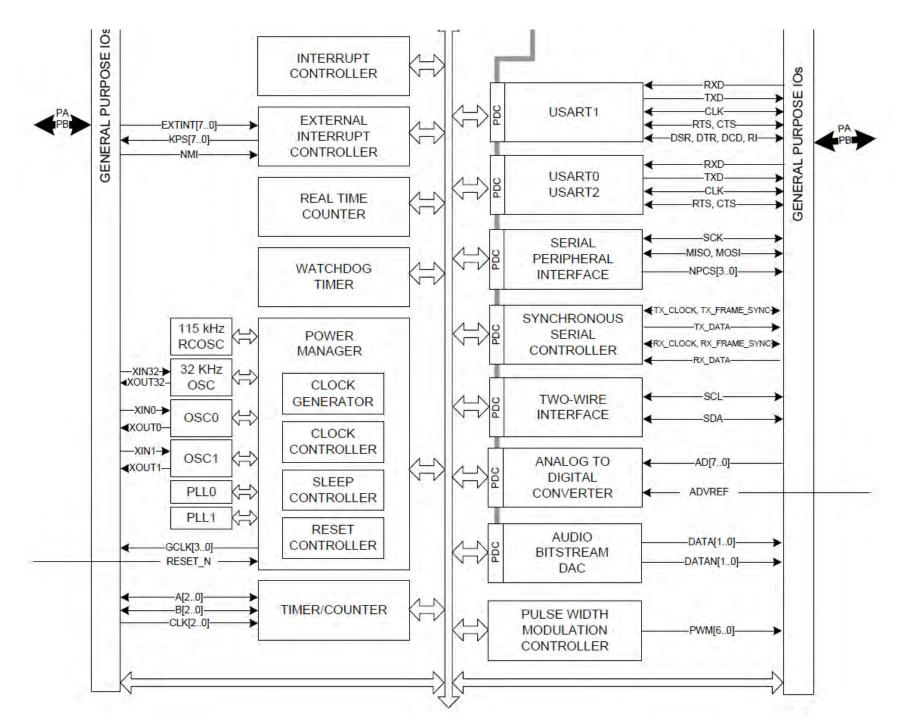
- One Three-Channel 16-bit Timer/Counter (TC)
- One 7-Channel 20-bit Pulse Width Modulation Controller (PWM)
- Three Universal Synchronous/Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitters (USART)
- One Master/Slave Serial Peripheral Interfaces (SPI) with Chip Select Signals
- One 8-channel 10-bit Analog-To-Digital Converter, 384ks/s
- 16-bit Stereo Audio Bitstream DAC





AVR32



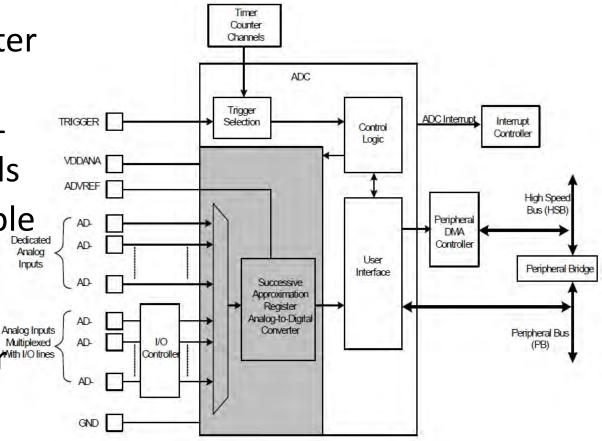


AVR32 datasheet – ~700 pages

- Intro/Core features: 200pp
- Peripherals: 400pp (e.g. USB 180pp, GPIO 19pp)
- Electrical characteristics: 20pp

AVR32 Analog to Digital converter

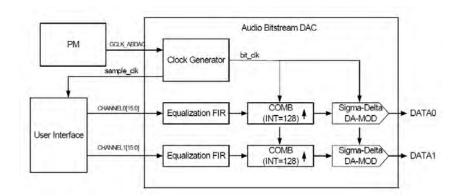
- 10-bit Successive approximation register (SAR) type
- 6 multiplexed singleended input channels
- Max combined sample rate 384ks/s
- External trigger
- Hardware sequencer^{Multiplexed}
- Peripheral DMA



Audio stereo bitstream DAC

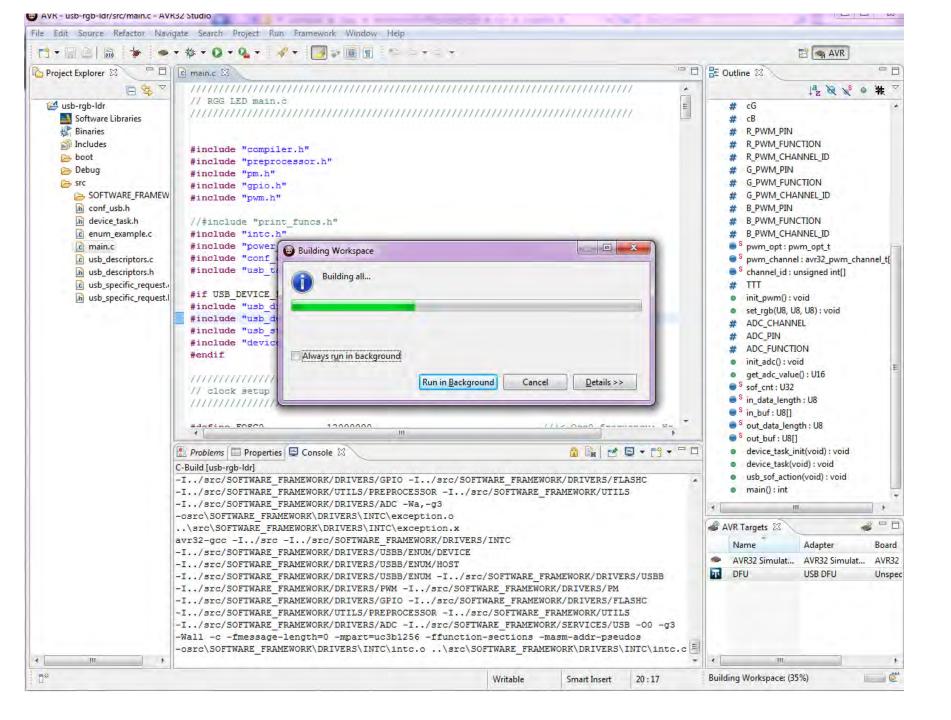
The Audio Bitstream DAC converts a 16-bit sample value to a digital bitstream with an average value proportional to the sample value

- Oversampled D/A conversion architecture
 - Oversampling ratio fixed 128x
 - FIR equalization filter
 - Digital interpolation filter: Comb4
 - 3rd Order Sigma-Delta D/A converters
- Digital bitstream outputs
- Parallel interface
- Connected to DMA Controller for background transfer without CPU intervention

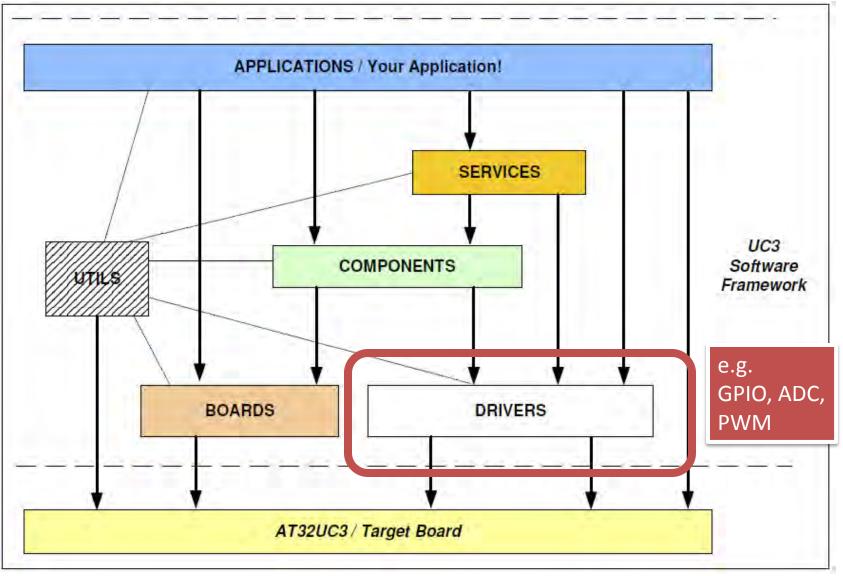


AVR32 Studio

- Eclipse IDE
- gcc 'tool chain'
- Integrated DFU



AVR32 Software Framework



Exercise 1

- Installing and running AVR32 tools.
- Importing Daniel's usb-rgb-ldr^{*} example project.
- Installing libusb USB driver and 'copper' board.
- Programming sample copper board with usb-rgb-ldr.
- Installing python and pyusb.
- Running usb-rgb-ldr on copper board with LDR and RGB LEDs added.
- Arranging time for soldering your own copper or 'bronze' board.
- Exercise 2: probably debugging and repairing your own copper board, adding RGB LED and LDR

* LDR=Light dependent resistor, RGB LED=Red/Green/Blue Light Emitting Diode

Surface mount soldering exercise



Finding INI=Inst. of Neuroinformatics

