

L12: I/O Systems

Name: _____

ID: _____

Synchronous and Asynchronous Buses

Synchronous Bus (e.g., processor-memory buses)

- ▶ Includes a clock in the control lines and has a fixed protocol for communication that is relative to the clock
- ▶
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Asynchronous Bus (e.g., I/O buses)

- ▶ It is not clocked, so requires a handshaking protocol and additional control lines (ReadReq, Ack, DataRdy)
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- ▶ ☹️ To avoid clock **skew**, they cannot be long if they are fast

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Synchronous and Asynchronous Buses

Synchronous Bus (e.g., processor-memory buses)

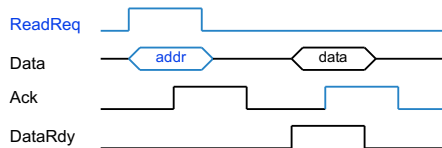
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- ▶ 😊 Can be lengthened without worrying about clock skew
- ▶ 😞 Slow(er)
- ▶ 😞 More complex due to handshaking protocol

Asynchronous Bus Handshaking Protocol

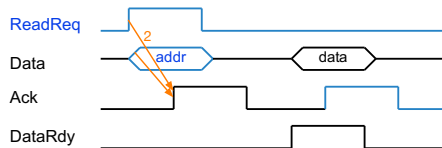
Example: data from Memory to I/O devices



1. I/O device requests by raising `ReadReq` & putting `addr` on the data lines
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
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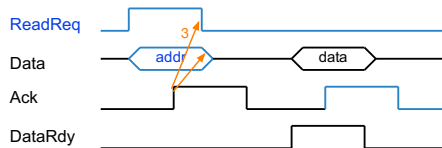
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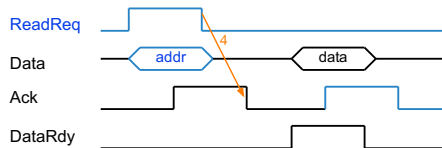
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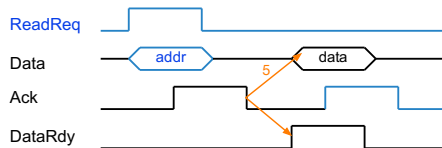
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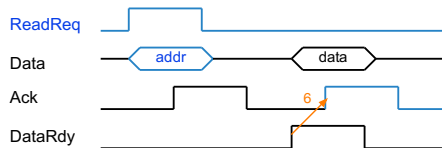
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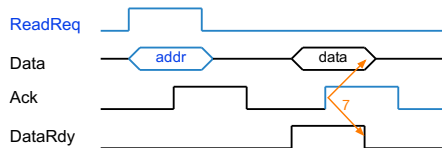
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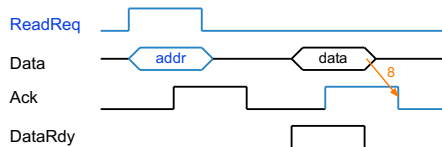
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Asynchronous Bus Handshaking Protocol

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8. I/O device sees `DataRdy` go low and drops `Ack`