

Lecture #26– Wrap Up! (final lecture)

ESE 150 –
DIGITAL AUDIO BASICS

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 DeHon
Additional Material © 2014 Farmer

1

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 DeHon, Additional Material © 2014 Farmer

LECTURE TOPICS

- × Review
- × Generalize
- × Final
- × Engineering Disciplines
- × What's Next?

2

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 DeHon, Additional Material © 2014 Farmer

CLASS STORY: ONE SLIDE

- × Sound can be converted to/from bits
 - + And compressed
 - + Without loss of information
- × More information can be discarded without humans noticing → fewer bits
- × Process this information with inexpensive machines
- × Store it for retrieval
- × Send it between machines
 - + Even if not directly connected

Compress

3

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 DeHon, Additional Material © 2014 Farmer

IN THE PROCESS

- × Sampling
- × Signal Processing
- × Frequency Domain
- × Compression
- × Human Hearing
- × Optimization
- × Processing Requirements
- × Hardware (gates)
- × Sharing hardware (OS)
- × Networking
- × Sensing and Actuation
- × User Interfaces
- × Intellectual Property

4

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 DeHon, Additional Material © 2014 Farmer

COURSE MAP

Music (1) → MIC → A/D → CPU → D/A → speaker

sample (2,5) → freq (4) → psycho-acoustics (3) → compress (6)

domain conversion (7,8,9) → 10101001101 → NIC → Cloud → NIC → MP3 Player / iPhone / Droid (11)

EULA (14) → click OK

5

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 DeHon, Additional Material © 2014 Farmer

ESE150


Compression,
MP3s,
Psychoacoustics, and
Everything

6

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2020 © University of Michigan, 2014 Farmer

VIRTUALIZATION OF THE WORLD

- × Can represent **things** as bits
 - + Sound, pictures, movies
 - + Location, situation, ...
 - + shapes, circuits, drugs, DNA
- × Cheap/powerful ways to automatically manipulate
 - + ...and reproduce



TRON 1982

7

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2020 © University of Michigan, 2014 Farmer

AUDIO

- × Told detail story in terms of Audio
- × 1D signal
- × Sample in time
- × Quantize amplitude
- × Quantize fine enough
 - + Lose no information that humans can perceive

8

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2020 © University of Michigan, 2014 Farmer

IMAGES

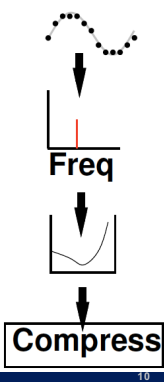
- × 2D signal
- × Quantize in space into pixels
- × Quantize amplitude of pixels
- × Quantize fine enough
 - + Lose no information human can perceive
 - + 0.1 mm at 30cm (50 cycles per degree)
 - + "Retina" Display 57 pixels per degree
 - × 128 pixels/cm

9

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2020 © University of Michigan, 2014 Farmer

IMAGE PROCESSING ONE SLIDE

- × Images can be converted to/from bits
 - + And compressed
 - + Without loss of information
- × More information can be discarded without humans noticing → fewer bits
- × Process this information with inexpensive machines
- × Store it for retrieval
- × Send it between machines
 - + Even if not directly connected



10

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2020 © University of Michigan, 2014 Farmer

COMPRESS IMAGES

- × How do we compress images?
 - + Lossless?
 - + Lossy?

11

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2020 © University of Michigan, 2014 Farmer

MOTION PICTURES

- × 3D signal
- × Sample in time
- × Quantize in space into pixels
- × Quantize amplitude of pixels
- × Sample fine enough
 - + Lose no information human can perceive
 - + 30 frames per second

12

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2020 by David A. Patterson, University of Colorado Boulder © 2014 Farmer

VIDEO PROCESSING ONE SLIDE

- × **Motion can be converted to/from bits**
 - And compressed
 - Without loss of information
- × **More information can be discarded without humans noticing → fewer bits**
- × **Process this information with inexpensive machines**
- × **Store it for retrieval**
- × **Send it between machines**
 - Even if not directly connected

13

13

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2020 by David A. Patterson, University of Colorado Boulder © 2014 Farmer

COMPRESS VIDEOS

- × **How do we compress videos?**
 - + Lossless?
 - + Lossy?

14

14

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2020 by David A. Patterson, University of Colorado Boulder © 2014 Farmer

3D OBJECT CAPTURE AND REPRODUCTION

makerbot.com

15

15

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2020 by David A. Patterson, University of Colorado Boulder © 2014 Farmer

VIRTUALIZATION OF THE WORLD

- × **Can represent things as bits**
 - + Sound, pictures, movies
 - + Location, situation, ...
 - + shapes, circuits, drugs, DNA
- × **Cheap/powerful ways to automatically manipulate**
 - + ...and reproduce

16

16

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2020 by David A. Patterson, University of Colorado Boulder © 2014 Farmer

WORLD OF BITS

- × **What else can we capture as bits?**
- × **Reproduce from bits?**

17

17

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2020 by David A. Patterson, University of Colorado Boulder © 2014 Farmer

- × http://news.cnet.com/8301-27083_3-20079504-247/prosthetic-dentistry-print-your-own-teeth/
- × <http://phys.org/news/2011-02-3d-bio-printers-skin-body.html>
- × <https://www.nbcnews.com/mach/science/digital-smell-technology-could-let-us-transmit-odors-online-chats-ncna940121>
- × <https://www.makepartsfast.com/3d-printed-circuit-boards-how-theyre-made-and-why-they-matter/>
- × <https://time.com/6162775/tiktok-3d-printed-houses/>
- × <https://cen.acs.org/food/food-science/3D-printed-foods-enter-kitchen/100/i5>
- × <https://www.3dnatives.com/en/3d-printed-drugs-personalized-medicine-140520204/>


18

18

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 Penn Engineering Material © 2014 Farmer

DNA

- × Natures bitstream
- × Can read into bits
- × Can reproduce from bits
- × Digitize organisms....
- × Those bits control behavior
- × Control function of cells
 - + Even what the cells manufacture and produce



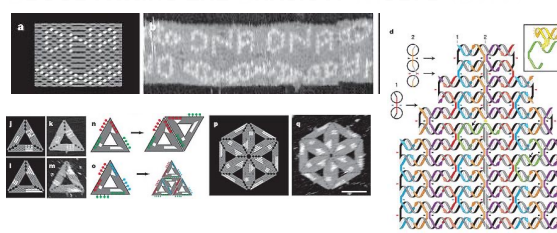
http://www.astrochem.org/sci_img/dna.jpg

19

19

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 Penn Engineering Material © 2014 Farmer

PROGRAMMING THE PHYSICAL WORLD (DNA)



- × How do we program DNA?
 - + Self-assemble into arbitrary useful structures?
 - + Perform specific functions in cells?
 - + ...becoming a problem of information and computation

[Winfree & Rothemund, CALTECH]

20

20

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 Penn Engineering Material © 2014 Farmer

LIMITS?

- × What can't we capture and reproduce from bits?

22

22

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 Penn Engineering Material © 2014 Farmer

CLARKE'S LAWS

1. When a distinguished but elderly scientist states that something is possible, he is almost certainly right.
2. When he states that something is impossible, he is very probably wrong. The only way of discovering the limits of the possible is to venture a little way past them into the impossible.
3. Any sufficiently advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic.

23

23

Penn Engineering

ESE

Part 2

ADMINISTRATIVE INTERLUDE: FINAL

24

24

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 Penn Engineering Material © 2014 Farmer

FINAL

- × Final Office Hours: (see piazza)
 - + Sunday 5/1, Monday 5/2, Tuesday 5/3
- × Final: Wednesday (5/4)
 - + Like Midterm (but 2 hours, so longer)
 - × Closed book; bring calculator
 - + 15% of grade
 - + Comprehensive (intent...does tend to weight 2nd half)
 - + Last few years final and answers linked to syllabus
 - × Probably mix ideas from first and second half
 - × Last year was online/open-book (so less representative)

25

25

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 DeHon Additional Material © 2014 Farmer

FINAL TOPICS

Pre Midterm	Post midterm
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> × Data representation in bits × Sounds waves × Sampling × Quantization × Nyquist × Lossy/lossless compression × Common case × Frequency domain × Psychoacoustics × Perceptual coding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> × Combinational Logic × Finite-State Machines × Stored-Program Processors × Processing Requirements × Process Virtualization × Networking × Sensing, Actuation, Control × User Interface × Intellectual Property

26

26

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 DeHon Additional Material © 2014 Farmer

ENGINEERING DISCIPLINES

27

27

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 DeHon Additional Material © 2014 Farmer

UNDERSTANDING

- × **Computer Engineering**
- × **Electrical Engineering**
- × **Computer Science**
- × **Systems Science and Engineering**

28

28

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 DeHon Additional Material © 2014 Farmer

INFORMATION AS UNIFIER

- × **EE**
 - + Signal processing, control
 - + Electrical systems to process
- × **CIS**
 - + Algorithms, software, strategy
- × **MEAM**
 - + Capture, reproduce, control
- × **BE**
 - + Cellular behavior, synthetic Biology
- × **SSE**
 - + Resuable math and information processing

29

29

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 DeHon Additional Material © 2014 Farmer

DATA SCIENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING

- × **How do we make sense of raw data?**
- × **Turn it into useful information?**
- × **Use it to control things?**
- × **Automate the processing and adaptation (learning)**
- × **Mathematics developed in**
 - + EE, Systems, Statistics, Operations Management, ...
- × **Implemented in**
 - + Programming languages and algorithms – CIS
- × **Implemented on and enabled by**
 - + Computer hardware designed and optimized by CMPEs
- × **Enables**
 - + Autonomous Vehicles, Robots, Assistance, Business, Science, Engineering,

30

30

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 DeHon Additional Material © 2014 Farmer

PROCESSING FOR MACHINE LEARNING

- × **At core Linear Algebra**
 - + Dot Products
 - + Matrix Operations
 - × matrix-vector multiplication, matrix-matrix multiplication
- × **Same computation we have been using for Audio processing**
 - + Dot Products, Fourier Transforms
- × **Hardware we explored in Lab 7, 8 postlabs is a relevant starting point**
- × **Learn more: ESE539**

31

31

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 DeHon Additional Material © 2014 Farmer

Topic	CSCI	CMPE	EE	ESE
Analog Circuits		ESE215	ESE215	
Compress	CIS121	CIS121		
Nyquist, Fourier			ESE224, ESE325	ESE224, ESE325
Optimization	CIS320	(many)		ESE204
Digital Logic	CIS240	CIS240, ESE370, ESE532		
Processor	CIS471	CIS471		
OS	CIS380	CIS380		
Embedded, Actuation		ESE350, ESE421, CIS441	ESE350, ESE421	ESE350, ESE421
IP		EAS545	ESE545	ESE545
Networking		ESE407 or CIS553	ESE407	ESE407
UI				ESE543

32

32

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 DeHon Additional Material © 2014 Farmer

(NOTES FOR PREVIOUS SLIDE)

- × **Bold – required**
- × Not bold – restricted elective
- × Simplified to fit on one slide
 - + (e.g. should show many more analog circuits courses as restricted-electives for EE)

33

33

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 DeHon Additional Material © 2014 Farmer

HOLISTIC/UNIFIED ENGINEERING

- × Today's devices and products crosscutting
- × Fewer that fit in one silo
- × Harder to draw boundary

34

34

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 DeHon Additional Material © 2014 Farmer

WHAT'S NEXT?

35

35

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 DeHon Additional Material © 2014 Farmer

"MOORE'S LAW" TODAY

Moore's Law: The number of transistors on microchips doubles every two years. Moore's law describes an empirical regularity that the number of transistors on integrated circuits doubles approximately every two years. The achievement is helped in other aspects of technological progress in computing – such as processing speed or the price of memory.

Transistor count

- × Exponential growth in Integrated Circuit (IC) capacity
- × Driven by a geometric shrink in transistor feature size

36

36

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 DeHon Additional Material © 2014 Farmer

MOORE'S LAW ENABLED

- × MP3 players
- × Smart phones and tablets
- × Digital cameras
- × Digital video recorders and players
- × Realistic Games
- × Skype, Zoom
- × DNA sequencing
- × Autonomous Vehicles, Drones
- × Alexa, Siri
- × Ubiquitous Machine Learning, Data Analytics

37

37

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 © University of Michigan
2014 Farmer

CONTINUED SCALING

- × **What will continued Moore's Law Scaling enable next?**

38

38

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 © University of Michigan
2014 Farmer

PARTING THOUGHT

- × **From 1st computer to PCs in 30 years**
 - + Eniac 1946→ Apple 1976
- × **From first PCs to iPhone next 30 years**
 - + Apple 1976→iPhone 2007
- × **What will next 30 years hold?**
 - + Beginning of your career
- × **What will you imagine, create, enable?**

39

39

Based on slides © 2013, 2019–2022 © University of Michigan
2014 Farmer

REMEMBER

- × **Lecture and Lab feedback form**
- × **No lecture (or lab) Wednesday**
 - + (this is last lecture)

40

40