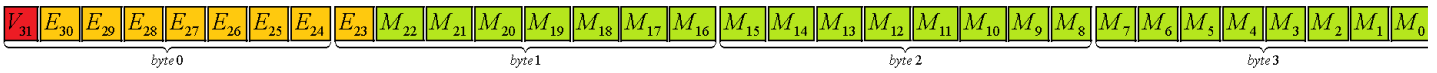


Real numbers inside a computer: float, double, long double and more



SIGN

EXPONENT

MANTISSA

To bias a transistor means to give him a positive or negative preload, a biasing voltage. An unbiased transistor is one without any preload. In that way float is using a biased exponent with preload_value: -127 for values between roughly 10^{-45} and 10^{38} .

$$x_{float} = \underbrace{s}_{\text{algebraic sign}} \cdot \underbrace{m}_{\text{mantissa (significand)}} \cdot e^{\text{exponent} - \text{bias}}$$

with algebraic sign: $s := (-1)^V \Rightarrow V = 0$ then $s = 1$ and $V = 1$ then $s = -1$.

The picture shows: $\underbrace{V_{31}}_{(-1)^{V_{31}}} \underbrace{E_{30} \dots E_{24}}_{E_{30} \cdot 2^7 \dots E_{24} \cdot 2^0} \dots \underbrace{M_{23} \dots M_{16}}_{M_{23} \cdot \frac{1}{2^1} \dots M_{16} \cdot \frac{1}{2^8}} \underbrace{M_7 \dots M_0}_{M_7 \cdot \frac{1}{2^{23}} \dots M_0 \cdot \frac{1}{2^{31}}}$ which are 4 byte (32 bit). Again:

$$x_{float} = (-1)^{V_{31}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{M_{22}}{2^1} + \frac{M_{21}}{2^2} + \frac{M_{20}}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{M_0}{2^{23}} \right) \cdot 2^{(E_{30} \cdot 2^7 + \dots + E_{23} \cdot 2^0) - 127}$$

Thereby the read "1" and "-127" are dark values – not stored inside the 4 byte (32 bit) of any float variable x.

Example: We ask a DIGILENT Max32_Pic32_board with a ET-LCD6610-NXP(Philips) display in which way

float x = 15.123456; is stoared.

```
#include <NXP_FONT.h>

#define myBL 2 // Digital 2 -> BL pinMode(myBL, OUTPUT);
#define myCS 3 // Digital 3 -> #CS pinMode(myCS, OUTPUT);
#define myCLK 4 // Digital 4 -> SCLK pinMode(myCLK, OUTPUT);
#define mySDA 5 // Digital 5 -> SDATA pinMode(mySDA, OUTPUT);
#define myRESET 6 // Digital 6 -> #RESET pinMode(myRESET, OUTPUT);

//Philips(NXP):PCF8833 Header
#define NOP 0x00 // nop
#define SWRESET 0x01 // software reset
#define BSTR0FF 0x02 // booster voltage OFF
#define BSTRON 0x03 // booster voltage ON
#define RDDIDIF 0x04 // read display identification
#define RDDST 0x09 // read display status
#define SLEEPIN 0x10 // sleep in
#define SLEEPOUT 0x11 // sleep out
#define PTLON 0x12 // partial display mode
#define NORON 0x13 // display normal mode
#define INV0FF 0x20 // inversion OFF
#define INVON 0x21 // inversion ON
#define DALO 0x22 // all pixel OFF
#define DAL 0x23 // all pixel ON
#define SETCON 0x25 // write contrast
#define DISPOFF 0x28 // display OFF
#define DISPON 0x29 // display ON
#define CASET 0x2A // column address set
#define PASET 0x2B // page address set
#define RAMWR 0x2C // memory write
#define RGBSET 0x2D // colour set
#define PTLAR 0x30 // partial area
#define VSCRDEF 0x33 // vertical scrolling definition
#define TEOF 0x34 // test mode
#define TEON 0x35 // test mode
#define MADCTL 0x36 // memory access control
#define SEP 0x37 // vertical scrolling start address
#define IDMOFF 0x38 // idle mode OFF
```

The used font is inside #include <NXP_FONT.h>

C:\heute\juni_2011\Arduino\mpide\hardware\pic32\libraries\myLCD.

To pick up a byte of a float we use a makro:

```
#define byte_of_x(x, n) *((byte*)&x + n)
```

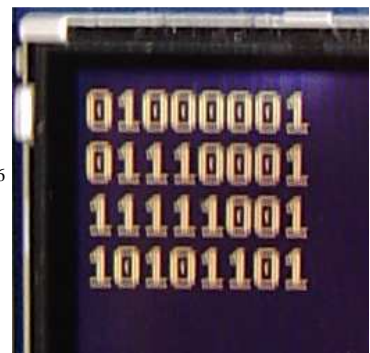
float x_float = 15.123456;

byte_of_x(x_float, 0) is $V_{31}E_{30} \dots E_{24}$

byte_of_x(x_float, 1) is $E_{23}M_{22} \dots M_{16}$

byte_of_x(x_float, 2) is $M_{15} \dots M_8$

byte_of_x(x_float, 3) is $M_7 \dots M_0$



```

#define IDMON 0x39 // idle mode ON
#define COLMOD 0x3A // interface pixel format
#define SETVOP 0xB0 // set Vop
#define BRS 0xB4 // bottom row swap
#define TRS 0xB6 // top row swap
#define DISCTR 0xB9 // display control
// #define DAOR 0xBA // data order (DOR)
#define TCDFE 0xBD // enable/disable DF temperature compensation
#define TCVOPE 0xBF // enable/disable Vop temp comp
#define EC 0xC0 // internal or external oscillator
#define SETMUL 0xC2 // set multiplication factor
#define TCVPAB 0xC3 // set TCVP slopes A and B
#define TCVOPCD 0xC4 // set TCVP slopes c and d
#define TCDF 0xC5 // set divider frequency
#define DF8COLOR 0xC6 // set divider frequency 8-color mode
#define SETBS 0xC7 // set bias system
#define RDTMP 0xC8 // temperature read back
#define NLI 0xC9 // n-line inversion
#define RDID1 0xDA // read ID1
#define RDID2 0xDB // read ID2
#define RDID3 0xDC // read ID3

```

```

// Font sizes
#define SMALL 0
#define MEDIUM 1
#define LARGE 2

```

```

// Booleans
#define NOFILL 0
#define FILL 1

```

```

// 12-bit color definitions
#define WHITE 0xFFF
#define BLACK 0x000
#define RED 0xF00
#define GREEN 0x0F0
#define BLUE 0x00F
#define CYAN 0x0FF
#define MAGENTA 0xF0F
#define YELLOW 0xFF0
#define BROWN 0xB22
#define ORANGE 0xFA0
#define PINK 0xF6A

```

```

#define CS_0 digitalWrite(myCS, LOW);
#define CS_1 digitalWrite(myCS, HIGH);
#define CLK_0 digitalWrite(myCLK, LOW);
#define CLK_1 digitalWrite(myCLK, HIGH);
#define SDA_0 digitalWrite(mySDA, LOW);
#define SDA_1 digitalWrite(mySDA, HIGH);
#define RESET_0 digitalWrite(myRESET, LOW);
#define RESET_1 digitalWrite(myRESET, HIGH);
#define BL_0 digitalWrite(myBL, LOW);
#define BL_1 digitalWrite(myBL, HIGH);
/* End of Define Philips(NXP):PCF8833 Header */

```

```

PROGMEM const unsigned char FONT6x8[] = F_6x8;
PROGMEM const unsigned char FONT8x8[] = F_8x8;
PROGMEM const unsigned char FONT8x16[] = F_8x16;

```

```

//-----Function prototypes-----

```

```

void sendCMD(byte);
void sendData(byte);
void shiftBits(byte);
void lcd_init();
void draw_color_bar();
void lcd_clear(uint16_t, byte, byte, byte);
void LCDPutStr(char*, int, int, int, int);
void LCDPutChar(char, int, int, int, int);
void LCDSetLine(int, int, int, int);
void LCDSetRect(int, int, int, int, unsigned char fill, int);
void LCDSetCircle(int, int, int);
void LCDSetPixel(byte, byte, int);
void LCDSetXY(byte, byte);

```

```

#define byte_of_x(x, n) *((byte*)&x + n)

```

```

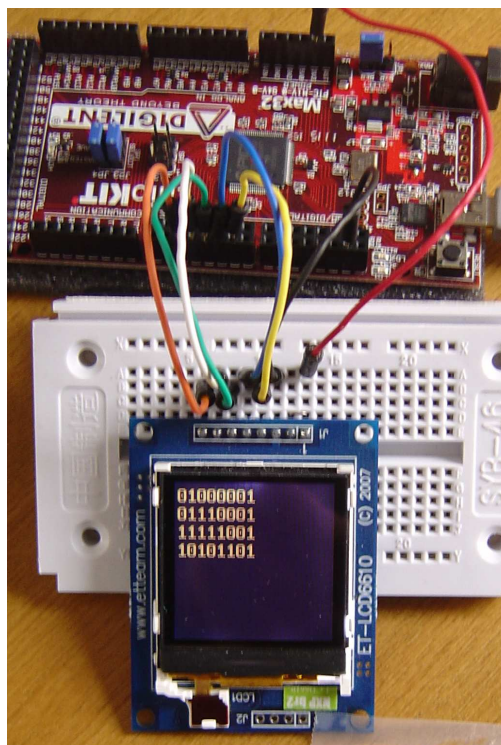
char *my_ftoa(float val, char *str)
{
    //static char buffer[10];
    char *cp; cp=str;
    int v, v0, rest, rest0;
    char c;
    v0 = (int)val; v=v0;
    rest0=(int)((val-(int)val)*10000000); rest = rest0;
    do {
        v /= 10;
        cp++;
    } while(v != 0);
    do {
        rest /= 10;
        cp++;
    } while(rest != 0);
    cp++; //wegen ','
    *cp-- = 0;
    do {
        c = rest0 % 10;
        rest0 /= 10;
        c += '0';
        *cp-- = c;
    } while(rest0 != 0);
    *cp-- = '.';
    do {
        c = v0 % 10;
        v0 /= 10;
        c += '0';
        *cp-- = c;
    }

```

```

int i,j;
for(i = sizeof(x_float) - 1; i >= 0; i--)
{
    x_byte[i] = byte_of_x(x_float, i);
    txt[8]=0;
    for (j=0;j<8;j++){
        if (x_byte[i] & (1<<j))
            txt[7-j]='1';
        else
            txt[7-j]='0';
    }
    LCDPutStr(txt,50-15*i,2,LARGE,ORANGE,BLACK);
}

```



Bits of float x_float = 15.123456;

01000001 01110001 11111001 10101101

15,123456 = VEEEEEEE EMMMMMMM MMMMMMMMM MMMMMMMMM

15/2 = 7 remainder 1 consider as least significant bit

7/2 = 3 remainder 1

3/2 = 1 remainder 1

1/2 = 0 remainder 1 $\xrightarrow{\text{in that way}}$ 0001111

```

} while(v0 != 0);
return cp;
}

//-----Arduino-Main Code starts here-----

void setup()
{
  pinMode(myBL, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(myCS, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(myCLK, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(mySDA, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(myRESET, OUTPUT);
  digitalWrite(myBL, HIGH);
  digitalWrite(myCS, HIGH);
  digitalWrite(myCLK, HIGH);
  digitalWrite(mySDA, HIGH);
  digitalWrite(myRESET, HIGH);
  lcd_init();
  delay(500);
  /*bigin-----my_ftoa-----
  lcd_clear(BLACK,0,0,131,131);
  char txt[16];
  #define pi 3.1234567
  my_ftoa(pi, txt);
  LCDPutStr(txt,50,2,LARGE,ORANGE,BLACK);
  /*-----end*/

  lcd_clear(BLACK,0,0,131,131);
  char txt[16];
  unsigned char x_byte[4];
  float x_float = 15.123456;
  int i,j;
  for(i = sizeof(x_float) - 1; i >= 0; i--)
  {
    x_byte[i] = byte_of_x(x_float, i);
    txt[8]=0;
    for (j=0;j<8;j++){
      if (x_byte[i] & (1<<j))
        txt[7-j]='1';
      else
        txt[7-j]='0';
    }
    LCDPutStr(txt,50-15*i,2,LARGE,ORANGE,BLACK);
  }

  /*
  LCDPutStr((char*)"LCD6610", 5, 40, LARGE, YELLOW, BLACK);
  LCDPutStr((char*)"132X132", 20, 40, LARGE, CYAN, BLACK);
  LCDPutStr((char*)"Color Graphic LCD", 37, 17, SMALL, CYAN, BLACK);
  LCDPutStr((char*)"ArduinoPIC_Max32", 50, 2, LARGE, RED, WHITE);
  LCDPutStr((char*)"SMALL GREEN", 70, 37, SMALL, GREEN, BLACK);
  LCDPutStr((char*)"MEDIUM BLUE", 81, 25, MEDIUM, BLUE, BLACK);
  LCDPutStr((char*)"LARGE PINK", 90, 27, LARGE, PINK, BLACK);
  LCDPutStr((char*)"MEDIUM MAGENTA", 107, 12, MEDIUM, MAGENTA, BLACK);
  LCDPutStr((char*)"SMALL ORANGE", 119, 30, SMALL, ORANGE, BLACK);
  */
}

void loop()
{}

void sendCMD(byte data)
{
  CS_1
  CLK_0
  CS_0
  SDA_0
  CLK_1
  CLK_0

  shiftBits(data);
  CLK_0
  CS_1
}

void sendData(byte data) {

  CS_1
  CLK_0
  CS_0
  SDA_1
  CLK_1
  CLK_0

  shiftBits(data);
  CLK_0
  CS_1
}

void shiftBits(byte data)
{
  byte Bit;

  for (Bit = 0; Bit < 8; Bit++) // 8 Bit Write
  {
    CLK_0 // Standby SCLK
    if((data&0x80)>>7)
    {
      SDA_1
    }
    else
    {
      SDA_0
    }
    CLK_1 // Strobe signal bit
    data <<= 1; // Next bit data
  }
}

```

$$0,123456 / \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0,123456 \cdot 2 = 0,246912$$

↑ *most significant bit*

$$0,246912 / \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0,246912 \cdot 2 = 0,493824$$

$$0,493824 / \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0,493824 \cdot 2 = 0,987648$$

$$0,987648 / \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0,987648 \cdot 2 = 1,975296$$

$$0,975296 / \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0,975296 \cdot 2 = 1,950592$$

$$0,950592 / \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0,950592 \cdot 2 = 1,901184$$

$$0,901184 / \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0,901184 \cdot 2 = 1,802368$$

$$0,802368 / \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0,802368 \cdot 2 = 1,604736$$

$$0,604736 / \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0,604736 \cdot 2 = 1,209472$$

$$0,209472 / \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0,209472 \cdot 2 = 0,418944$$

$$0,418944 \cdot 2 = 0,837888$$

$$0,837888 \cdot 2 = 1,675776$$

$$0,675776 \cdot 2 = 1,351552$$

$$0,351552 \cdot 2 = 0,703104$$

$$0,703104 \cdot 2 = 1,406208$$

$$0,406208 \cdot 2 = 0,812416$$

$$0,812416 \cdot 2 = 1,624832$$

$$0,624832 \cdot 2 = 1,249664$$

$$0,249664 \cdot 2 = 0,499328$$

$$0,499328 \cdot 2 = 0,998656$$

$$0,998656 \cdot 2 = 1,997312$$

$$0,997312 \cdot 2 = 1,994624$$

$$0,994624 \cdot 2 = 1,989248$$

$$0,989248 \cdot 2 = 1,978496$$

$$15,123456 = 1111,000111110011010110011111$$

normalize to = 1,1110001111110011010110011111 · 2³; *comma shifted about 3 digits*

dark values = 1,1110001111110011010110011111 · 2³⁼¹³⁰⁻¹²⁷

Exponent : 130 = 1000010; *algebraic sign* : + is 0

$$15,123456 = 01000001 \ 01110001 \ 11111001 \ 10101100 \ \underbrace{11111\cdots}_{\text{round to 1}}$$

$$x_float = \underbrace{01000001}_{\text{byte 0}} \ \underbrace{01110001}_{\text{byte 1}} \ \underbrace{11111001}_{\text{byte 2}} \ \underbrace{10101101}_{\text{byte 3}} \ \leftarrow \text{we end as we started.}$$

```

void lcd_init()
{
    // Initial state
    CLK_0
    CS_1
    SDA_1

    // Hardware Reset LCD
    RESET_0
    delay(100);
    RESET_1
    delay(100);

    // Sleep out (command 0x11)
    sendCMD(SLEEP_OUT);

    // Inversion on (command 0x20)
    //sendCMD(INVON); // seems to be required for this controller
    sendCMD(INVOFF);

    // Color Interface Pixel Format (command 0x3A)
    sendCMD(COLMOD);
    sendData(0x03); // 0x03 = 12 bits-per-pixel

    // Memory access controller (command 0x36)
    sendCMD(MADCTL);
    sendData(0xC8); // 0xC0 = mirror x and y, reverse rgb

    // Write contrast (command 0x25)
    sendCMD(SETCON);
    sendData(63); // contrast
    delay(1000);

    // Display On (command 0x29)
    sendCMD(DISPON);
}

void draw_color_bar()
{
    lcd_clear(RED,0,0,131,33);
    lcd_clear(GREEN,0,34,131,66);
    lcd_clear(BLUE,0,67,131,99);
    lcd_clear(WHITE,0,100,131,131);
}

void lcd_clear(uint16_t color, byte x0, byte y0, byte x1, byte y1)
{
    uint16_t xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax;
    uint16_t i;

    // best way to create a filled rectangle is to define a drawing box
    // and loop two pixels at a time
    // calculate the min and max for x and y directions
    xmin = (x0 <= x1) ? x0 : x1;
    xmax = (x0 > x1) ? x0 : x1;
    ymin = (y0 <= y1) ? y0 : y1;
    ymax = (y0 > y1) ? y0 : y1;

    // specify the controller drawing box according to those limits
    // Row address set (command 0x2B)
    sendCMD(PASET);
    sendData(xmin);
    sendData(xmax);

    // Column address set (command 0x2A)
    sendCMD(CASET);
    sendData(ymin);
    sendData(ymax);

    // WRITE MEMORY
    sendCMD(RAMWR);

    // loop on total number of pixels / 2
    for (i = 0; i < (((xmax - xmin + 1) * (ymax - ymin + 1)) / 2) + 1; i++)
    {
        // use the color value to output three data bytes covering two pixels
        // For some reason, it has to send blue first then green and red
        sendData((color << 4) | ((color & 0xF0) >> 4));
        sendData(((color >> 4) & 0xF0) | (color & 0x0F));
        sendData((color & 0xF0) | (color >> 8));
    }
}

void LCDPutStr(char *pString, int x, int y, int Size, int fColor, int bColor)
{
    // loop until null-terminator is seen
    while (*pString != 0x00)
    {
        // draw the character
        LCDPutChar(*pString++, x, y, Size, fColor, bColor);

        // advance the y position
        if (Size == SMALL)
            y = y + 6;

        else if (Size == MEDIUM)
            y = y + 8;

        else
            y = y + 8;

        // bail out if y exceeds 131
        if (y > 131) break;
    }
}

void LCDPutChar(char c, int x, int y, int size, int fColor, int bColor)
{

```

```

int i,j;
unsigned int nCols;
unsigned int nRows;
unsigned int nBytes;
unsigned char PixelRow;
unsigned char Mask;
unsigned int Word0;
unsigned int Word1;
unsigned char *pFont;
unsigned char *pChar;
unsigned char *FontTable[] = {(unsigned char *)FONT6x8,
                              (unsigned char *)FONT8x8,
                              (unsigned char *)FONT8x16};

// get pointer to the beginning of the selected font table
pFont = (unsigned char *)FontTable[size];

// get the nColumns, nRows and nBytes
nCols = *pFont;
nRows = *(pFont + 1);
nBytes = *(pFont + 2);
// get pointer to the last byte of the desired character
pChar = pFont + (nBytes * (c - 0x1F));
// Row address set (command 0x2B)
sendCMD(PASET);
sendData(x);
sendData(x + nRows - 1);
// Column address set (command 0x2A)
sendCMD(CASET);
sendData(y);
sendData(y + nCols - 1);
// WRITE MEMORY
sendCMD(RAMWR);
// loop on each row, working backwards from the bottom to the top
for (i = nRows - 1; i >= 0; i--)
{
    // copy pixel row from font table and then decrement row
    PixelRow = *pChar++;
    // loop on each pixel in the row (left to right)
    // Note: we do two pixels each loop
    Mask = 0x80;
    for (j = 0; j < nCols; j += 2)
    {
        // if pixel bit set, use foreground color; else use the background color
        // now get the pixel color for two successive pixels
        if ((PixelRow & Mask) == 0)
            Word0 = bColor;
        else
            Word0 = fColor;
        Mask = Mask >> 1;

        if ((PixelRow & Mask) == 0)
            Word1 = bColor;
        else
            Word1 = fColor;
        Mask = Mask >> 1;

        // use this information to output three data bytes
        // For some reason, it has to send blue first then green and red
        sendData((Word0 << 4) | ((Word0 & 0xF0) >> 4));
        sendData(((Word0 >> 4) & 0xF0) | (Word1 & 0x0F));
        sendData((Word1 & 0xF0) | (Word1 >> 8));
    }
}

// terminate the Write Memory command
sendCMD(NOP);
}

void LCDSetLine(int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1, int color)
{
    int dy = y1 - y0;
    int dx = x1 - x0;
    int stepx, stepy;
    if (dy < 0) { dy = -dy; stepy = -1; } else { stepy = 1; }
    if (dx < 0) { dx = -dx; stepx = -1; } else { stepx = 1; }
    dy <<= 1; // dy is now 2*dy
    dx <<= 1; // dx is now 2*dx
    LCDSetPixel(x0, y0, color);
    if (dx > dy)
    {
        int fraction = dy - (dx >> 1); // same as 2*dy - dx
        while (x0 != x1)
        {
            if (fraction >= 0)
            {
                y0 += stepy;
                fraction -= dx; // same as fraction -= 2*dx
            }
            x0 += stepx;
            fraction += dy; // same as fraction -= 2*dy
            LCDSetPixel(x0, y0, color);
        }
    }
    else
    {
        int fraction = dx - (dy >> 1);
        while (y0 != y1)
        {
            if (fraction >= 0)
            {
                x0 += stepx;
                fraction -= dy;
            }
            y0 += stepy;
            fraction += dx;
            LCDSetPixel(x0, y0, color);
        }
    }
}

```

```

}

void LCDSetRect(int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1, unsigned char fill, int color)
{
    int xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax;
    int i;

    // check if the rectangle is to be filled
    if (fill == FILL)
    {
        // best way to create a filled rectangle is to define a drawing box
        // and loop two pixels at a time
        // calculate the min and max for x and y directions
        xmin = (x0 <= x1) ? x0 : x1;
        xmax = (x0 > x1) ? x0 : x1;
        ymin = (y0 <= y1) ? y0 : y1;
        ymax = (y0 > y1) ? y0 : y1;

        // specify the controller drawing box according to those limits
        // Row address set (command 0x2B)
        sendCMD(PASET);
        sendData(xmin);
        sendData(xmax);

        // Column address set (command 0x2A)
        sendCMD(CASET);
        sendData(ymin);
        sendData(ymax);

        // WRITE MEMORY
        sendCMD(RAMWR);

        // loop on total number of pixels / 2
        for (i = 0; i < (((xmax - xmin + 1) * (ymax - ymin + 1)) / 2) + 1; i++)
        {
            // use the color value to output three data bytes covering two pixels
            // For some reason, it has to send blue first then green and red
            sendData((color << 4) | ((color & 0xF0) >> 4));
            sendData(((color >> 4) & 0xF0) | (color & 0x0F));
            sendData((color & 0xF0) | (color >> 8));
        }
    }
    else
    {
        // best way to draw an unfilled rectangle is to draw four lines
        LCDSetLine(x0, y0, x1, y0, color);
        LCDSetLine(x0, y1, x1, y1, color);
        LCDSetLine(x0, y0, x0, y1, color);
        LCDSetLine(x1, y0, x1, y1, color);
    }
}

void LCDSetCircle(int x0, int y0, int radius, int color)
{
    int f = 1 - radius;
    int ddF_x = 0;
    int ddF_y = -2 * radius;
    int x = 0;
    int y = radius;
    LCDSetPixel(x0, y0 + radius, color);
    LCDSetPixel(x0, y0 - radius, color);
    LCDSetPixel(x0 + radius, y0, color);
    LCDSetPixel(x0 - radius, y0, color);
    while (x < y)
    {
        if (f >= 0)
        {
            y--;
            ddF_y += 2;
            f += ddF_y;
        }
        x++;
        ddF_x += 2;
        f += ddF_x + 1;
        LCDSetPixel(x0 + x, y0 + y, color);
        LCDSetPixel(x0 - x, y0 + y, color);
        LCDSetPixel(x0 + x, y0 - y, color);
        LCDSetPixel(x0 - x, y0 - y, color);
        LCDSetPixel(x0 + y, y0 + x, color);
        LCDSetPixel(x0 - y, y0 + x, color);
        LCDSetPixel(x0 + y, y0 - x, color);
        LCDSetPixel(x0 - y, y0 - x, color);
    }
}

void LCDSetPixel(byte x, byte y, int color)
{
    LCDSetXY(x, y);
    sendCMD(RAMWR);
    // For some reason, it has to send blue first then green and red
    sendData((color << 4) | ((color & 0xF0) >> 4));
    sendData(((color >> 4) & 0xF0));
    sendCMD(NOP);
}

void LCDSetXY(byte x, byte y)
{
    // Row address set (command 0x2B)
    sendCMD(PASET);
    sendData(x);
    sendData(x);

    // Column address set (command 0x2A)
    sendCMD(CASET);
    sendData(y);
    sendData(y);
}

```

