

Computer Engineering

Prof. Hank Dietz

Henry Clay, May 11, 2016

University of Kentucky
Electrical & Computer Engineering

Computer Engineering

- Electrical Engineers make hardware?
- Computer Scientists make software?
- Computer Engineers **make it all work**:
 - System software; compilers & OS
 - Hardware architecture, logic, & VLSI
 - Understand, design, and implement computing systems to meet goals (performance and/or new abilities)

Computer Engineering Core Topics Include...

- Programming & software engineering
- Basic circuits & digital logic
- Computer architecture
- Compilers
- Operating Systems
- Embedded systems

Early Computers



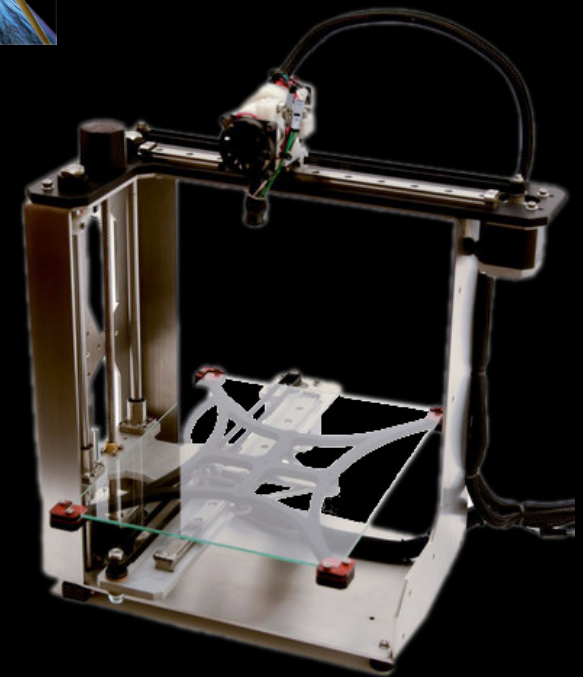
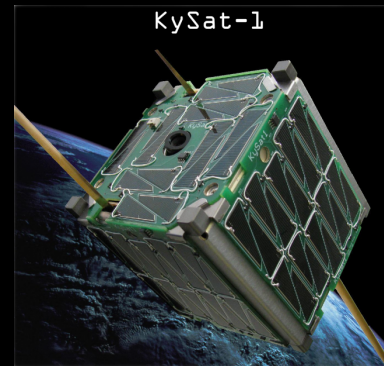
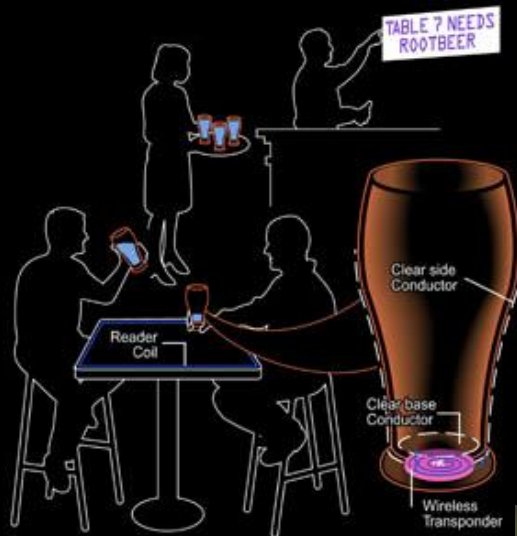
Personal Computers



Supercomputers



Embedded Computers



It's All About Being Smart

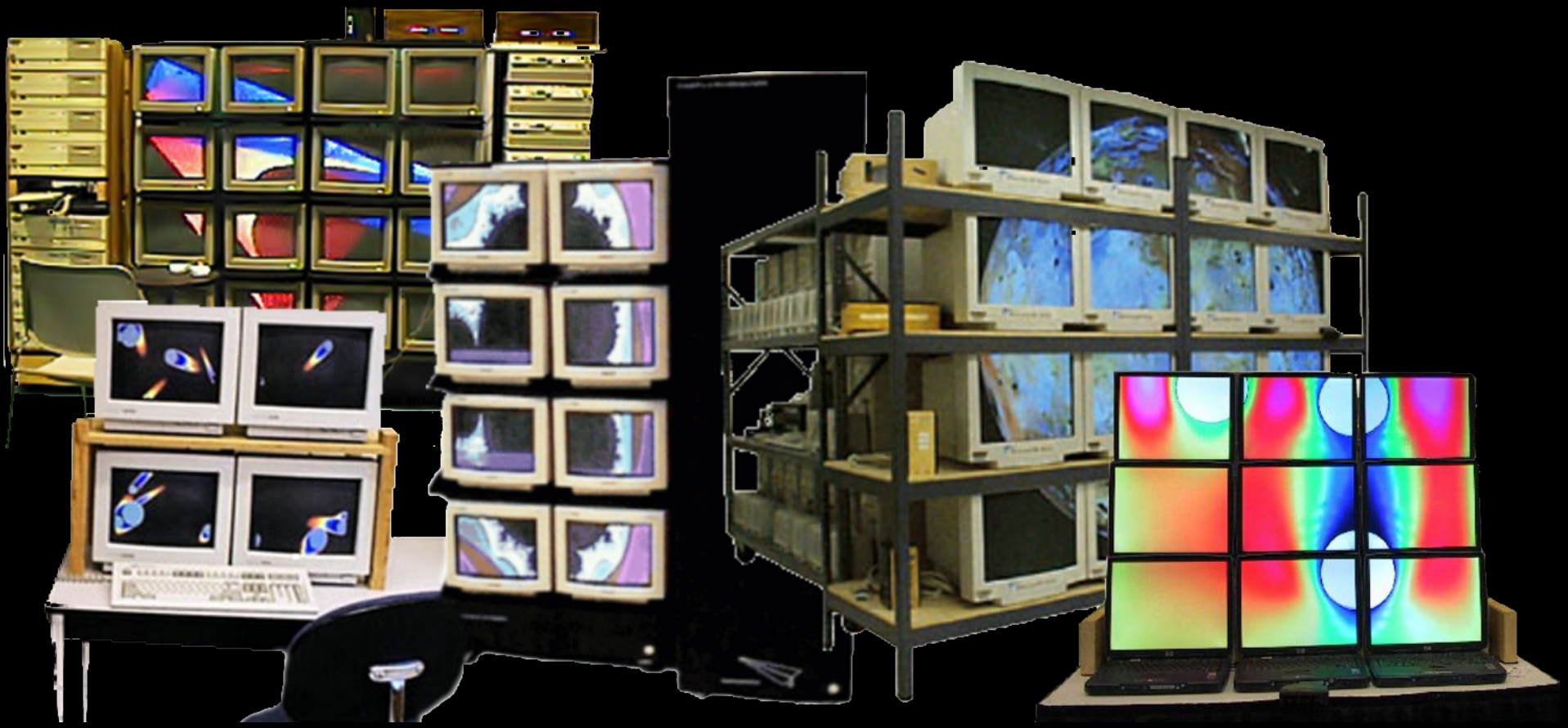
- Building and using powerful computers as tools amplifies human intelligence
- Embedding computers in things makes them able to act intelligently

Supercomputers

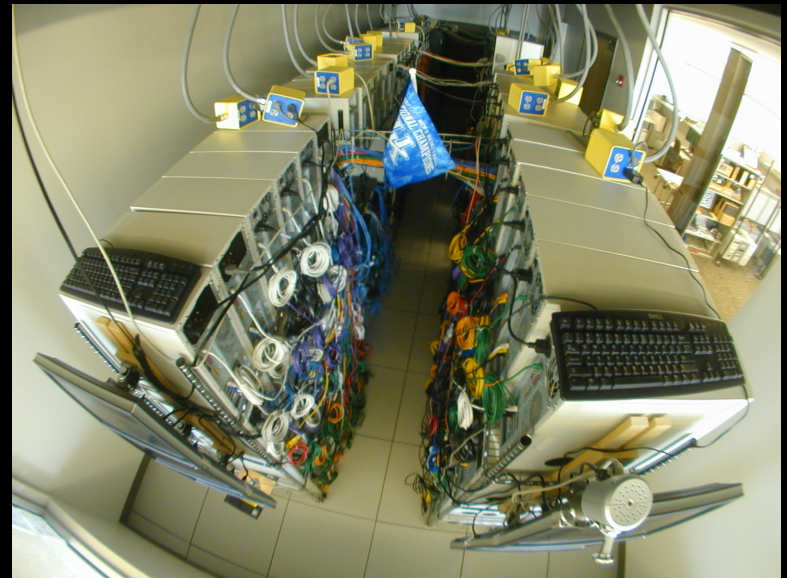
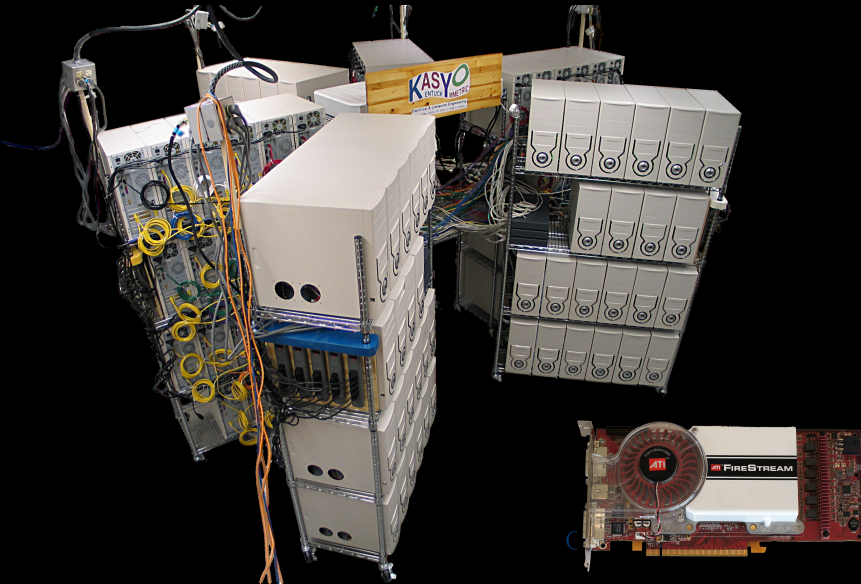
Computers that can solve big problems and can ***scale*** to solve bigger problems.

- Mostly about **parallel processing**
- Need not be huge, expensive, etc.
- We make them able to **do new things**
- We make them **cheap**:
Clusters, SWAR, GPUs...

A New Supercomputer Thing: Video Walls



Cheap Supercomputers



How Cheap?

A GFLOPS is
1,000,000,000 add or multiply per second

1992 MasPar MP1 \$1,000,000 / GFLOPS

How Cheap?

A GFLOPS is
1,000,000,000 add or multiply per second

1992	MasPar MP1	\$1,000,000 / GFLOPS
2000	KLAT2	\$650 / GFLOPS
2003	KASY0	\$84 / GFLOPS
2010	NAK	\$0.65 / GFLOPS

Best now under \$0.15 / GFLOPS...

Computational Photography

Cameras create a model of a scene;
use computation to enhance camera abilities
and / or to process the data captured.

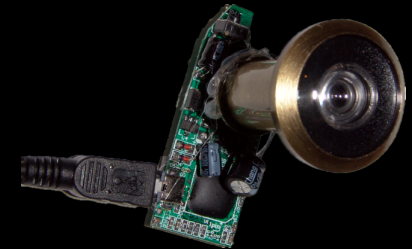
- Detection / manipulation of image properties
- Intelligent computer control of capture
- New camera / sensor / processing models

Fixing Fuji



“White Orbs”

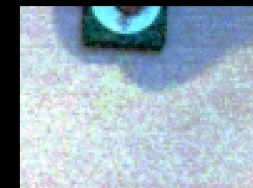
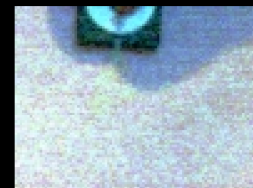
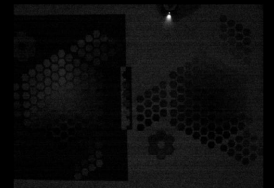
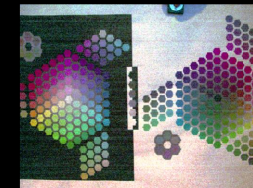
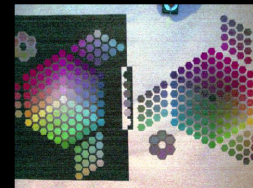




Normal processing

RGB extraction

IR extraction

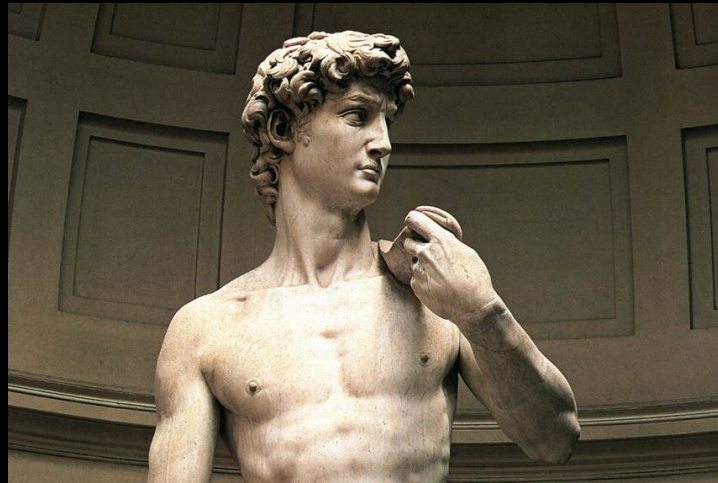


Making Technologies

3D printing and other “rapid prototyping,” such as laser cutters, CNC mills, etc.

- Looks like Mechanical Engineering, but:
 - Materials (e.g., PLA for 3D printing)
 - Computer control for smart, generic, tools
 - Computer Aided Design / Manufacturing (CAD / CAM)
- Many issues yet to be resolved, such as design for manufacturability

Subtractive Building



"Every block of stone has a statue inside it and it is the task of the sculptor to discover it."
– *Michelangelo*

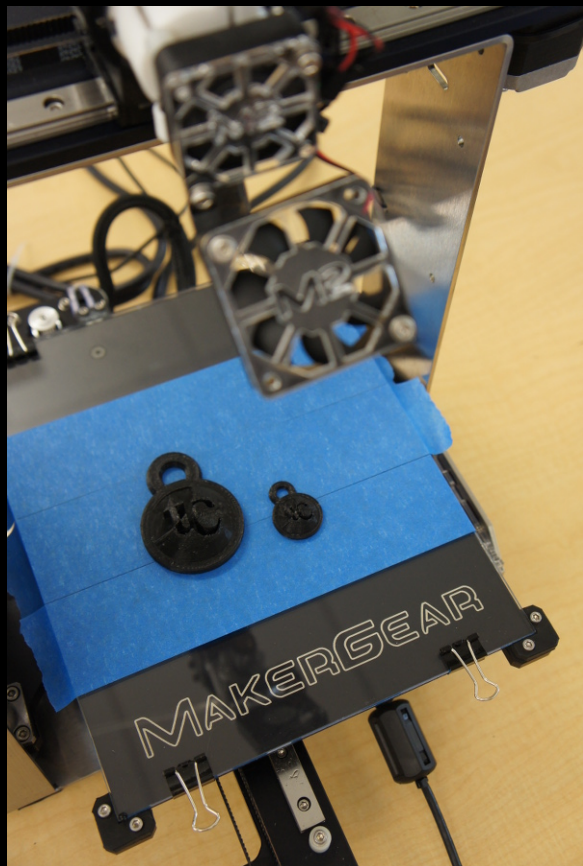
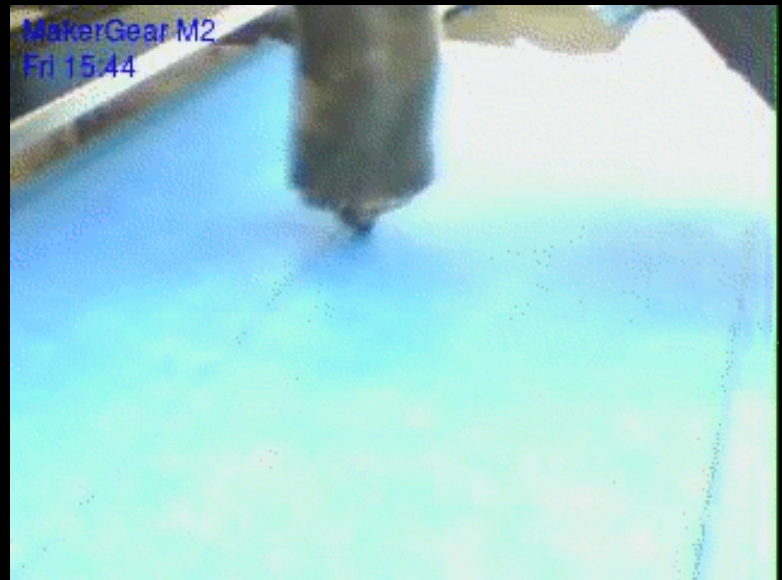
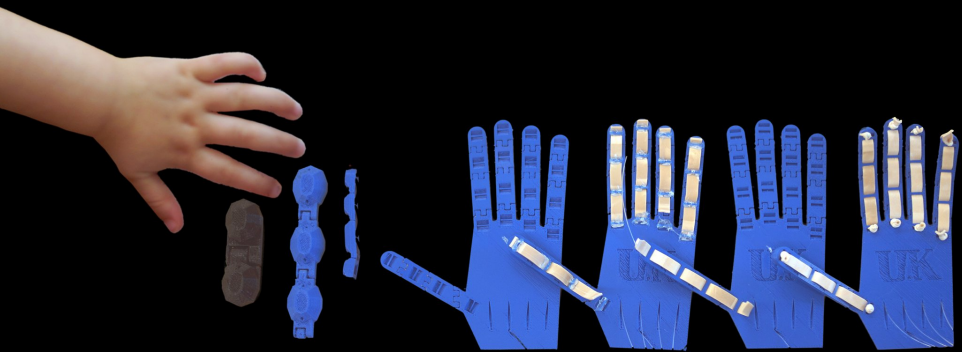
Additive Building

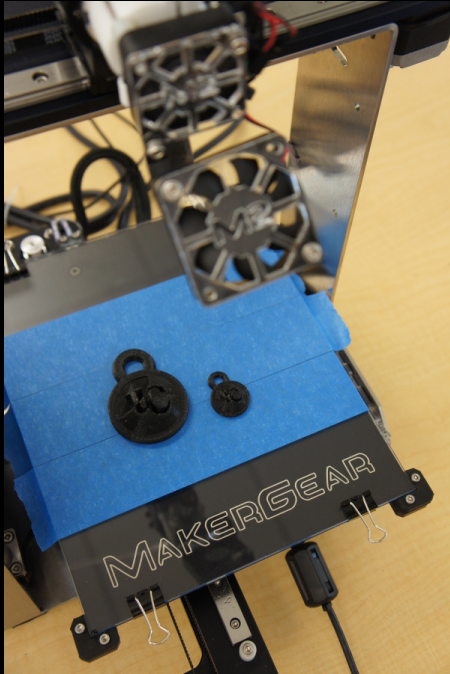


“The whole is greater than the sum of its parts.”
– *Aristotle*

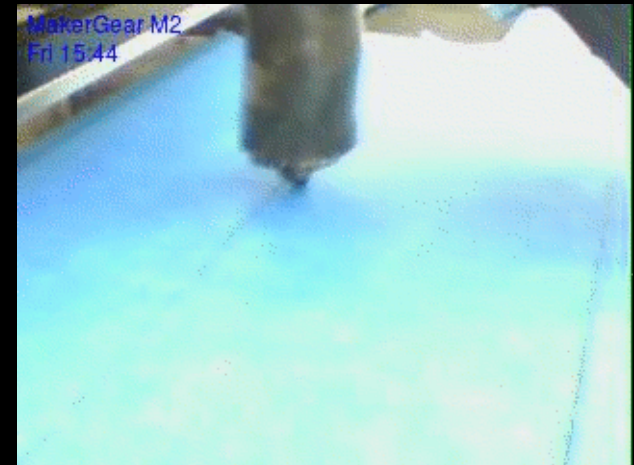
How To Make Stuff

- People used to make things by hand... but **humans make and use tools**
- Most tools are special purpose; they only make a particular type of thing
- Using **computer control** we can build **smart, generic, tools** – even tools that can build themselves
(**RepRap**: Replicating Rapid prototyper)



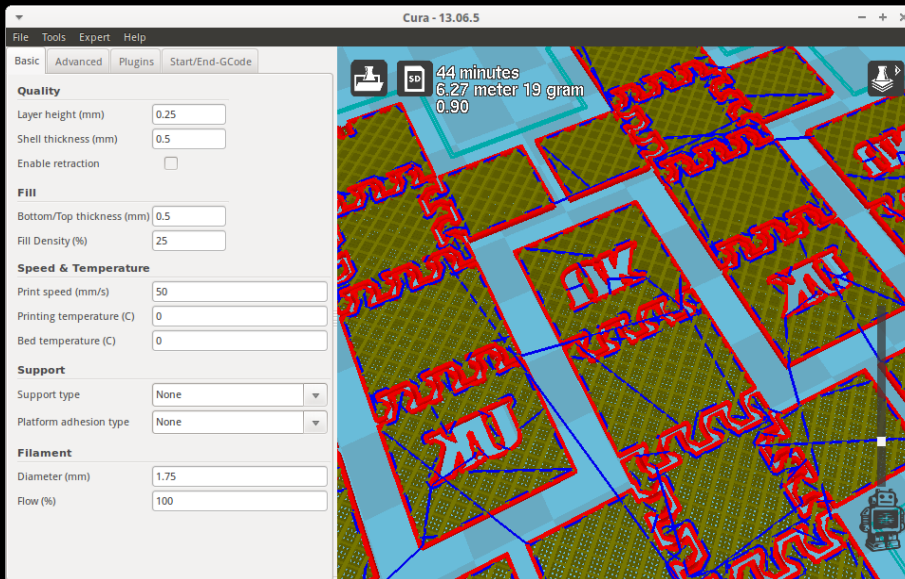


3D Printing



- \$1700 MakerGear M2, \$400 Wanhao I3
- We extrude 1.75mm diameter PLA filament to make 0.25mm tall “threads”
- PLA extrudes around 180° – 210°C
- No clamping; extrusion bonds to hot bed

Print-Assembled Hinges



```
G1 X90.062 Y143.899 E2.97592
G1 X89.502 Y143.229 E3.05532
G1 X88.872 Y142.279 E3.15897
G1 X88.262 Y141.249 E3.26782
G1 X87.812 Y140.339 E3.36013
G1 X82.282 Y126.599 E4.70690
G1 X81.972 Y125.579 E4.80383
G1 X81.432 Y123.169 E5.02841
G1 X81.332 Y122.429 E5.09631
G1 X81.242 Y119.949 E5.32196
G1 X81.252 Y119.199 E5.39016
```

- Can't have unsupported structures...
45-degree overhangs are ok
- 3D model > STL > slicing > gcode

```

module fingertip(wide=10, long=11, thick=6) {
// make a finger segment
assign(inset=1) // inset of top of finger
assign(bandwide=6+2*tol) // width of rubber band
difference() {
hull() {
// bottom of segment
translate([0, long/4, 0])
cube([wide, long/2, thick/2], center=true);
translate([0, (long-wide)+wide/2, 0])
cylinder(r=wide/2, h=thick/2, center=true);

// top of segment
translate([0, wide/2, thick/2])
cylinder(r1=wide/2, r2=wide/2-inset, h=thick/2, center=true);
translate([0, (long-wide)+wide/2, thick/2])
cylinder(r1=wide/2, r2=wide/2-inset, h=thick/2, center=true);
}

// hole for muscle wire
translate([0, long, thick/4+sqrt(2)])
rotate([90, 0, 0])
cylinder(r=1, h=long*2, center=true, $fn=4);

// spot to tuck end of muscle wire
translate([0, long, thick/4+sqrt(2)])
rotate([90, 0, 0])
sphere(r=2, $fn=4);

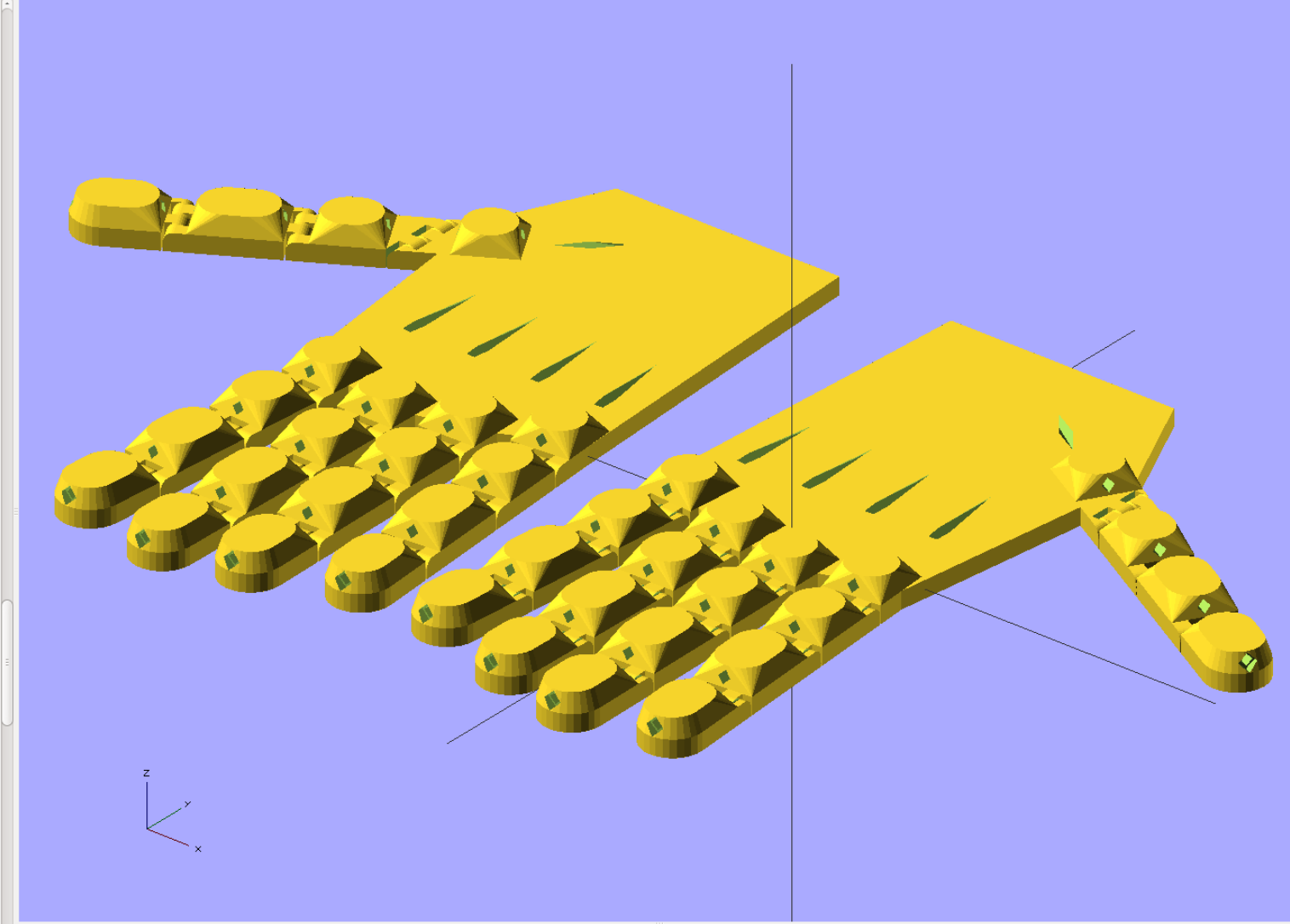
// loop for rubber band
translate([0, long-thick/2-(bandwide/2*sqrt(2))/2, -thick/4])
difference() {
rotate([0, 90, 0])
sphere(r=bandwide/2*sqrt(2), $fn=4);
translate([0, 0, -sqrt(2)*bandstrap])
rotate([0, 90, 0])
sphere(r=bandwide/2*sqrt(2)+0.001, $fn=4);
}
}
}

module finger(wide=10, long=11, thick=6, nofing=0) {
assign(firstlong=1*long)
assign(twolong=1.25*long)
assign(tiplong=1.25*long)
union() {
if (nofing == 0)
translate([0, wide+thick/4+tol, 0])
union() {
translate([0, firstlong+thick/2+2*tol, 0])
union() {
translate([0, twolong+thick/2+2*tol, 0])
union() {
hingen([wide, thick/2];
translate([0, thick/4+tol, 0])
fingtip(wide, tiplong, thick);
}
}
hingen([wide, thick/2];
translate([0, thick/4+tol, 0])
fingseg(wide, twolong, thick);
}
}
hingen([wide, thick/2];
translate([0, thick/4+tol, 0])
fingseg(wide, firstlong, thick);
}
}

difference() {
// hand base
fingseg(wide, wide, thick);
translate([0, -wide, 0])
cube([2*wide, 2*wide, 2*thick], center=true);
}
}
}

module thumb(wide=10, long=11, thick=6) {

```



varea: yes
 Vertices: 30104
 Halfedges: 99064
 Edges: 49532
 Halfacets: 39020
 Facets: 19510
 Volumes: 39
 Total rendering time: 0 hours, 20 minutes, 0 seconds

Questions?

Aggregate.Org 
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