

1.2 Notation

Insert after 1.2.5 Hexadecimal notation

1.2.6 Binary notation

Numerical values composed of a sequence of 0s and 1s indicate a binary interpretation of the corresponding number, presented in the transmission order (least significant bit - LSB - first). For example, a decimal value of 44453 (0xADA5) is represented by the transmission bit sequence of 10110101 10100101.

The conversion between the hexadecimal and transmission bit sequence can be explained as follows. Two consecutive hexadecimal symbols represent 1 byte = 8 bits of data, which are transmitted LSB first. In the example above, the transmitted value is composed of 2 bytes (16 bits) i.e. 0xAD and 0xA5. 0xAD is represented in binary by 10101101 (most significant bit - MSB - first), while 0xA5 - by 10100101 (MSB first). Next, each block of 8 consecutive bits is inverted, producing LSB first sequences of 10110101 and 10100101, respectively. Finally, all the LSB first binary sequences transmitted one after another compose a transmission bit sequence of 10110101 10100101.

Another example of the binary notation can be found in Clause @@92.xx@@, where the BURST_DELIMITER is represented by the hexadecimal value of 0x497BAC469F04C88FD, which corresponds to the transmission bit sequence of 10 11101001 01011101 00100011 10010110 00001111 00110010 00010001 10111111.

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