271: Introduction to Digital Circuits and Systems

- Professor Scott Hauck, EEB-307Q (hauck@uw.edu)
  - Office Hours: stop by or email w/schedule for a slot


- TAs (EEB-361):
  - Brian Hsu (brianhsu@uw.edu)
  - Nick Sycamore (ys264@uw.edu)
  - Pengyu Yang (yangp8@uw.edu)

- TA Office Hours: most times most weekdays (check website)
Grading

- 25% - Homeworks
- 40% - Labs
- 15% - Midterm Exam
- 20% - Final Exam

Homework is due at the end of class on the specified date.

Late penalties:
- <24 hours: -10%
- <48 hours: -30%
- <72 hours: -60%
- >72 hours: not accepted
Joint Work Policy

- Labs will be done alone, homeworks in groups of 1-2.
  - Students may not collaborate on labs/projects, nor between groups on the specifics of homeworks.
  - All submitted student work must be from their own efforts, and not any other source.

- OK:
  - Studying together for exams
  - Discussing lectures or readings
  - Talking about general approaches
  - Help in debugging, tools peculiarities, etc.

- Not OK:
  - Developing a lab together
  - Checking homework answers between groups

- Violation of these rules is at minimum:
  - Loss of twice the points of that assignment.
  - Report of Academic Misconduct to Dean’s Level.
  - Potentially fail class, be expelled from UW.
Class & Lab Meetings

- Labs:
  - Each student assigned a lab kit, can work where-ever.
  - *There are no specific assigned lab times.*
  - TAs have large blocks of office hours to help with labs, homeworks, class material, etc.
  - Signups for lab demos will be posted shortly.

- Labs are an integral portion of the class learning. Failure to make a good-faith effort at the labs is grounds for failing the class.
Motivation

- **Readings**: 1.1-1.3, 1.5-1.6.2, 2.1-2.2.2

- Electronics an increasing part of our lives
  - Computers & the Internet
  - Car electronics
  - Robots
  - Electrical Appliances
  - Cellphones
  - Portable Electronics

- Class covers digital logic design & implementation
Example: Car Electronics

- Door Ajar (DriverDoorOpen, PassDoorOpen):

- High-beam indicator (lights, high beam selected):
Example: Car Electronics (cont.)

- Seat Belt Light (driver belt in):

- Seat Belt Light (driver belt in, passenger belt in, passenger present):
Basic Logic Gates

- **AND**: If all inputs are True (A and B), then Out is True

- **OR**: If any input is True (A or B), then Out is True

- **Inverter (NOT)**: If A is False, then Out is True
TTL Logic
Digital vs. Analog

Digital:
only assumes discrete values

Binary/Boolean (2 values)
yes, on, 5 volts, high, TRUE, "1"
no, off, 0 volts, low, FALSE, "0"

Analog:
values vary over a broad range continuously
Advantages of Digital Circuits

- Analog systems: slight error in input yields large error in output
- Digital systems more accurate and reliable
  - Readily available as self-contained, easy to cascade building blocks
- Computers use digital circuits internally
- Interface circuits (i.e., sensors & actuators) often analog

*This course is about logic design, not system design (processor architecture), not circuit design (transistor level)*
**Combinational vs. Sequential Logic**

**Sequential logic**

No feedback among inputs and outputs.

Outputs are a function of the inputs only.

Network implemented from logic gates.

The presence of feedback distinguishes between **sequential** and **combinational** networks.

**Combinational logic**

No feedback among inputs and outputs.

Outputs are a function of the inputs only.
Black Box (Majority)

- Given a design problem, first determine the function
- Consider the unknown combination circuit a “black box”

Truth Table
“Black Box” Design & Truth Tables

- Given an idea of a desired circuit, implement it
  - Example: Odd parity - inputs: A, B, C, output: Out
Boolean Elements

**Algebra:** variables, values, operations

In Boolean algebra, the values are the symbols 0 and 1
- If a logic statement is false, it has value 0
- If a logic statement is true, it has value 1

**Operations:** AND, OR, NOT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>X AND Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>0</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X</th>
<th>NOT X</th>
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<tr>
<td>0</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>X OR Y</th>
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Boolean Equations

Boolean Algebra
values: 0, 1
variables: A, B, C, . . ., X, Y, Z
operations: NOT, AND, OR, . . .

NOT X is written as \( \overline{X} \)
X AND Y is written as \( X \cdot Y \), or sometimes \( X \ Y \) or \( X \& Y \)
X OR Y is written as \( X + Y \)

Deriving Boolean equations from truth tables:

\[
\begin{array}{c|cc}
A & B & \text{Carry} & \text{Sum} \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
\end{array}
\]

Carry = OR'd together product terms for each truth table row where the function is 1
if input variable is 0, it appears in complemented form; if 1, it appears uncomplemented

Sum =
Boolean Algebra

Another example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Cin</th>
<th>Cout</th>
<th>Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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Sum =

Cout =
Boolean Algebra (cont.)

Reducing the complexity of Boolean equations

Laws of Boolean algebra can be applied to carry out function to derive the following simplified expression:

\[ \text{Cout} = \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Cin</th>
<th>Cout</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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</table>

Verify equivalence with the original Carry Out truth table:

place a 1 in each truth table row where the product term is true

each product term in the above equation covers exactly two rows in the truth table; a row can be "covered" by more than one term