

INTRODUCTION TO DIGITAL DESIGN CONCEPTS



OVERVIEW & INTRODUCTION

"Digital Design Underpins the creation of the myriad of imaginative digital devices that surround us"

-- William I. Fletcher

The very basic digital design can be defined as the science of organizing arrays of simple switches into what is called a discrete system that performs transformations on two-level-(binary) information in a meaningful and predictable way







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NEW WORDS...

- Underpins
- Myriad
- Discrete Systems
- Transformations
- Predictable

- Periodic
- Quantization



PIONEERS

- George Boole (1854)
- Claude Shannon (1938)

"Seldom will you find a field of study as vast as that of digital design" – William I. Fletcher



ANALOG VS DIGITAL

ANALOG VS DIGITAL

- Analog
 - Refers to something that is continuous
 - Is a set of specific points of data and all possible points in between
 - Is a continuous wave form that changes smoothly over time
- Digital
 - Refers to something that is discrete
 - Specific points of data with no other points in between
 - A digital signal is discrete. It can have only a limited number of defined values. Typically 1 and 0







ANALOG AND DIGITAL DATA

- Data can be analog or digital
- Human voice is an example of analog data.
 - When somebody speaks, a continuous wave is created in the air. This can be captured by a microphone and converted to an analog signal





ANALOG AND DIGITAL DATA (CONT.)

- An example of digital data is data stored in the memory of computer in the form of 0s and 1s
- It is usually converted to a digital signal when it is transferred from one position to another inside or outside the computer







PERIODIC SIGNALS

- A signal is a periodic signal if it completes a pattern within a measurable time frame, called period, and repeats that pattern over identical subsequent periods
- The completion of one full pattern is called a cycle
- A period is defined as the amount of time (in seconds) required to complete one cycle





APERIODIC SIGNALS

- An aperiodic, or nonperiodic, signal changes constantly without exhibiting a pattern or cycle that repeats over time
- It has been proved by a Fourier transform that any aperiodic signal can be decomposed into an infinite number of periodic signals





DIGITAL SIGNALS

- Most digital signals are aperiodic and period or frequency is not appropriate
- Bit interval (instead of period) and bit rate (instead of frequency) are used to describe digital signals
- The bit interval is the time required to send one single bit. The bit rate is the number of bit intervals per second (bits per second: bps)





ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERSION

- In ADC, we are representing the information contained in continuous wave form as a series of digital pulses
- The problem is how to translate information from an infinite number of values to a discrete number of values without sacrificing sense or quality
- A well-known of ADC technique is called pulse code modulation (PCM)





PULSE CODE MODULATION (PCM)

- PCM modifies the pulses created by PAM to create a completely digital signal
- To do so, PCM first quantizes the PAM pulses. Quantization is a method of assigning integral values in a specific range to sampled instances









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DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG CONVERSION

• Digital-to-analog conversion or digital-to-analog modulation is the process of changing one of the characteristics of an analog signal based on the information in a digital signal (0s and 1s)







REERENCESLDES



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LEARNING DOMAIN, CTE STANDARDS AND STUFF LIKE THAT...

• Learning Domain

[] cognitive [] affective[] psychomotor

- What are some cognitive skills required for success in your pathway?
- What are some affective skills required for success in your pathway?
- What are some psychomotor skills required for success in your pathway?
- Time:
 - Lecture
 - Lab

- Standards
 - CTE
 - CCSS
 - NCSS







APPENDIX



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APPENDIX A: LICENSE & ATTRIBUTION

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APPENDIX B: ATTRIBUTION FOR SOURCES USED

- <u>An Engineering Approach To Digital Design</u> William I.
 Fletcher
- Digital Design (3rd Edition) Pratik Chauhan
- <u>COMPLETE DIGITAL DESIGN</u> A Comprehensive Guide to Digital Electronics and Computer System Architecture - Mark Balch

