

The Digital Abstraction

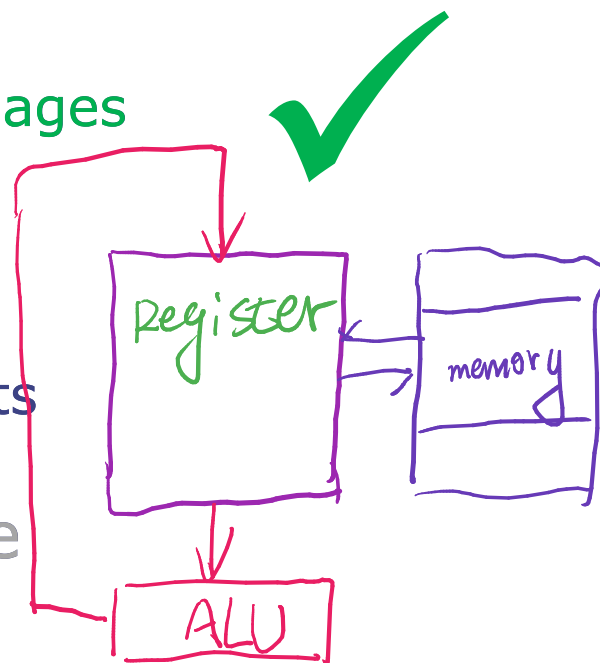
Building Digital Systems in an Analog World

Reminders:

- Lab 1 due today
- Late day policy
- Sign up for Lab 1 checkoff meeting

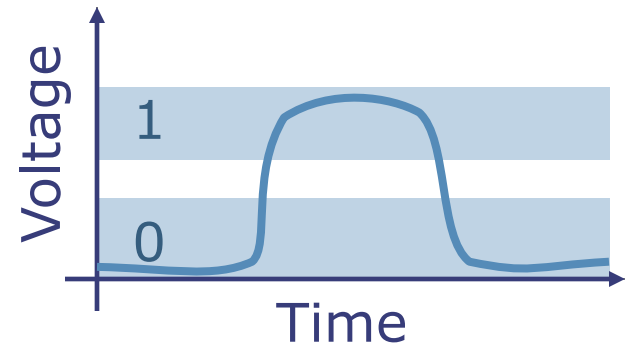
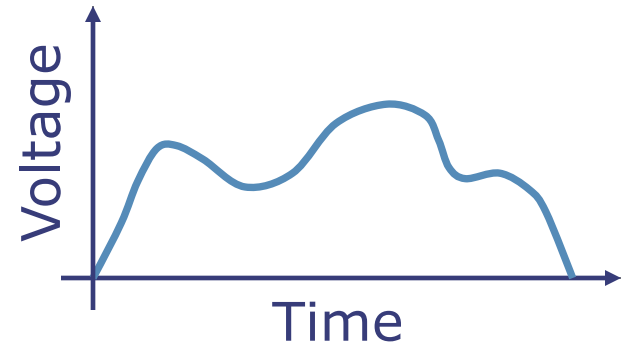
6.004 Course Outline

- **Module 1: Assembly language**
 - From high-level programming languages to the language of the computer
- **Module 2: Digital design**
 - Combinational and sequential circuits
- **Module 3: Computer architecture**
 - Simple and pipelined processors
 - Caches and the memory hierarchy
- **Module 4: Computer systems**
 - Operating system and virtual memory
 - Parallelism and synchronization



Analog vs. Digital Systems

- Analog systems represent and process information using **continuous signals**
 - e.g., voltage, current, temperature, pressure, ...
- Digital systems represent and process information using **discrete symbols**
 - Typically binary symbols (bits)
 - Encoded using ranges of a physical quantity (e.g., voltage)



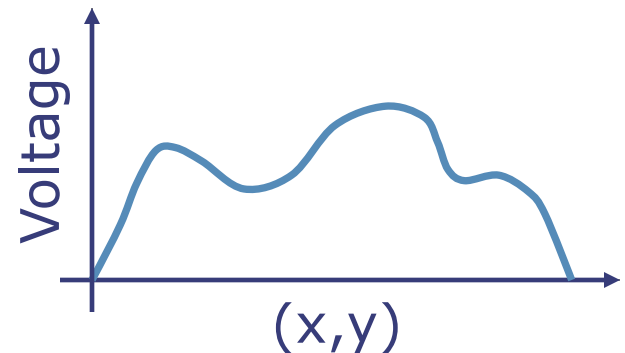
Representing Information with Voltage

Representation of each point (x, y) on a B&W Picture:

0 volts: BLACK
1 volt: WHITE
0.37 volts: 37% Gray
etc.

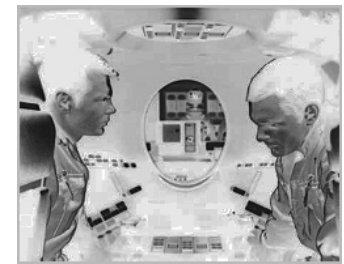
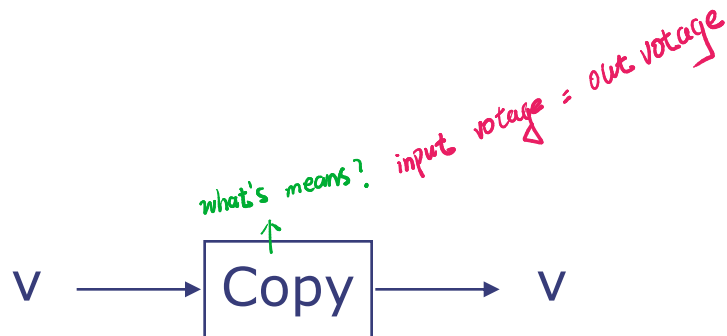


Representation of a picture:
Scan points in some prescribed ^{规定的} order... generate voltage waveform ^{波形图}



Information Processing = Computation

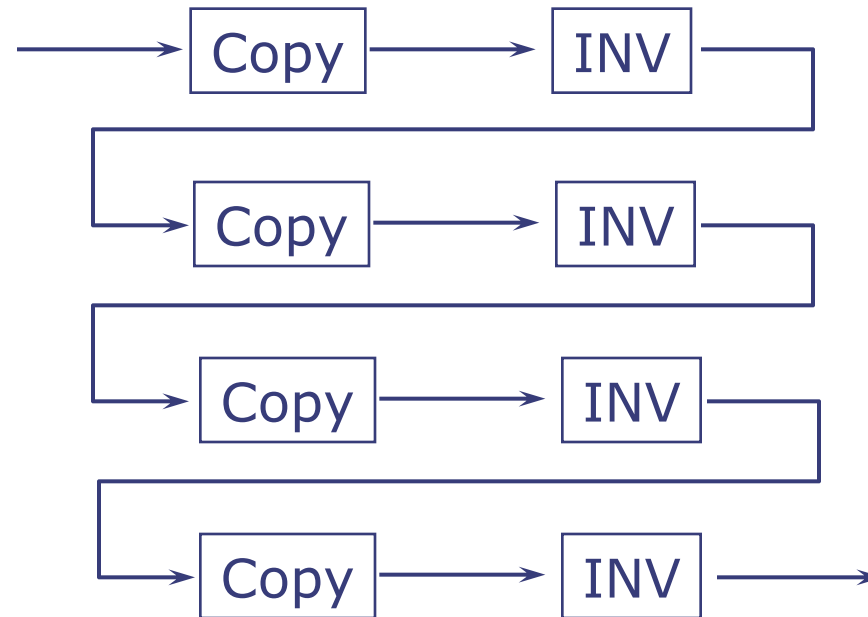
First let's introduce some processing blocks:



Let's Build a System!



input



(Reality)



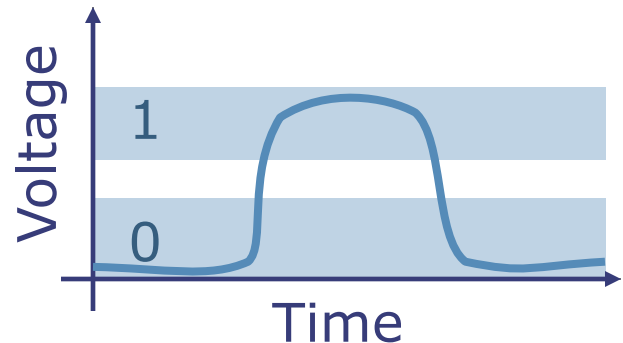
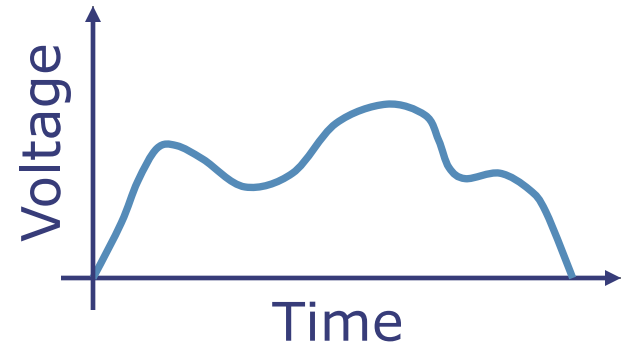
output

Why is input \neq output?

- *Noise*
- *Manufacturing variations* 处理转换的过程中.
- *Components degrade over time* 硬件老化
- ...

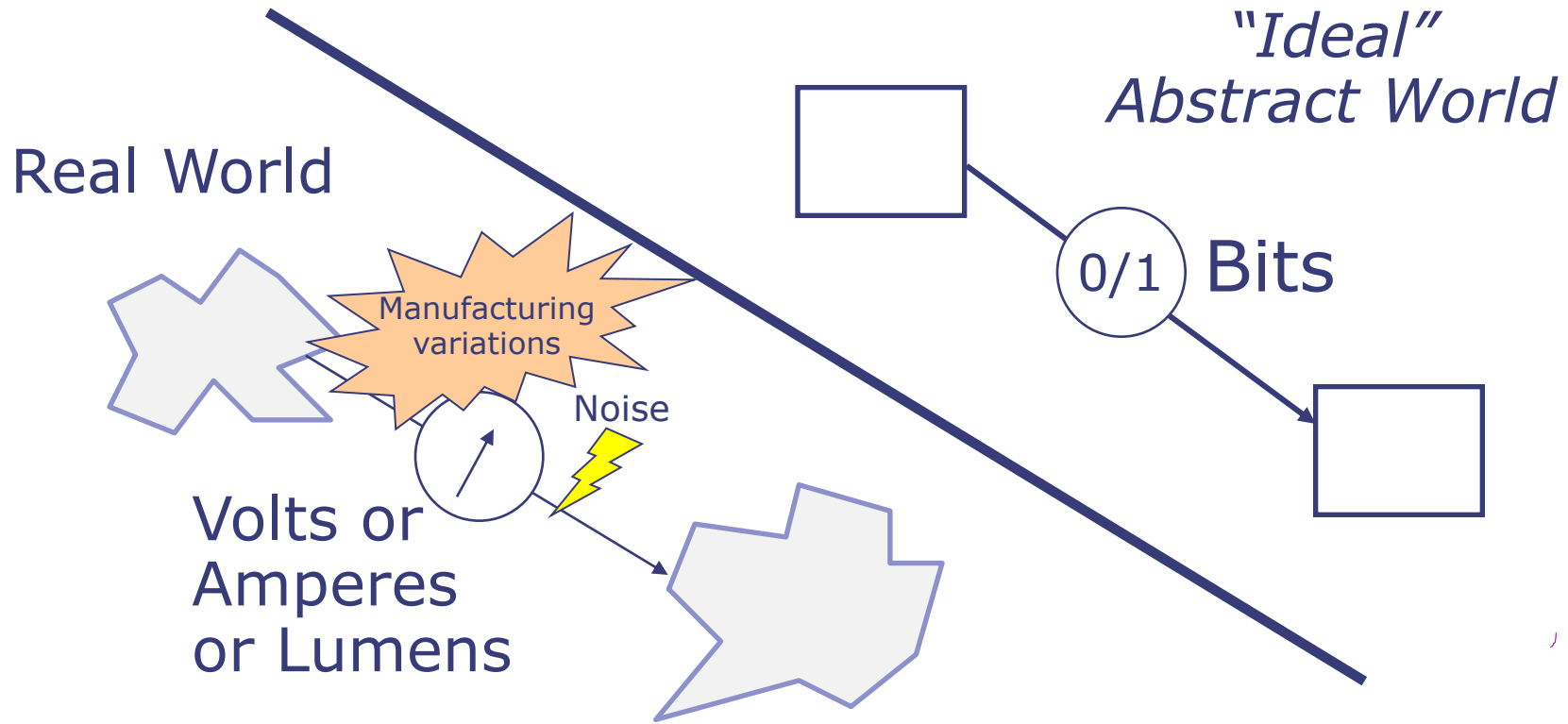
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Digital systems tolerate noise

The Digital Abstraction

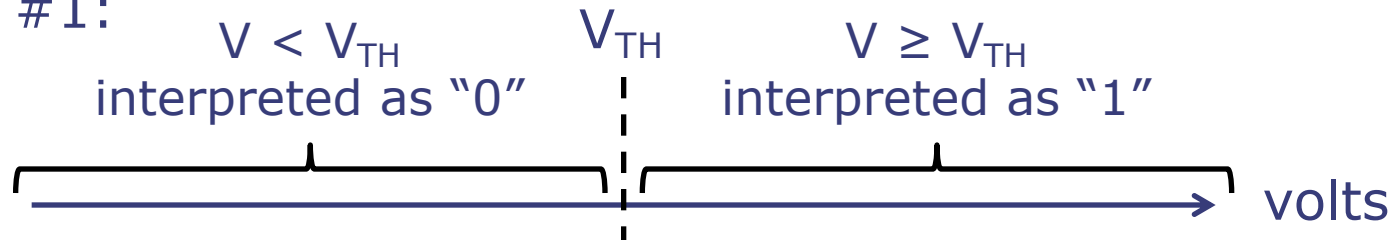


Keep in mind that the world is not digital, we would simply like to engineer it to behave that way. In the end we must use **real physical phenomena** to implement digital designs!

Using Voltages “Digitally”

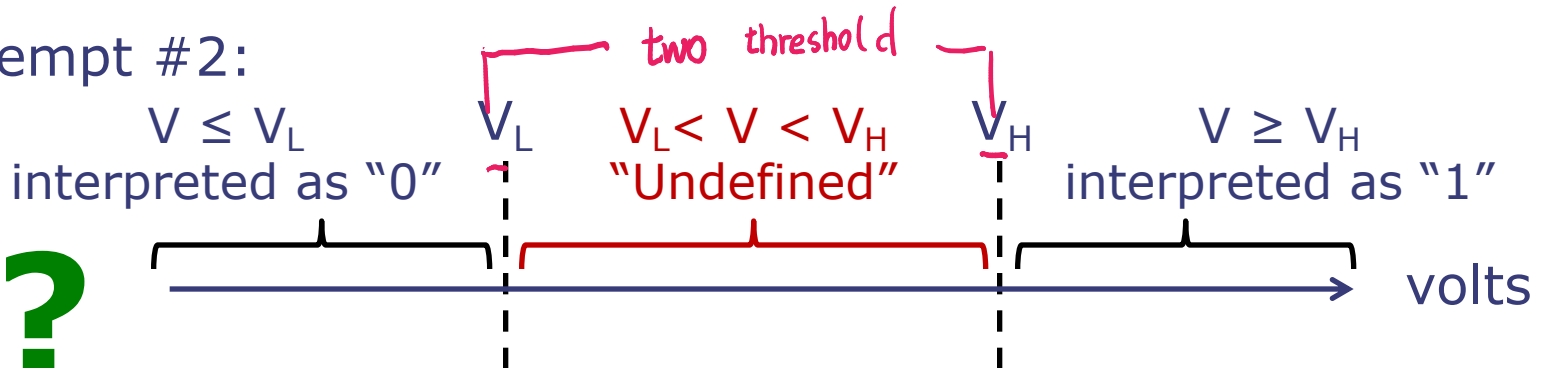
- Key idea: Encode two symbols, “0” and “1” (1 bit)
- Use the same convention for *every* component and wire in our digital system

Attempt #1:

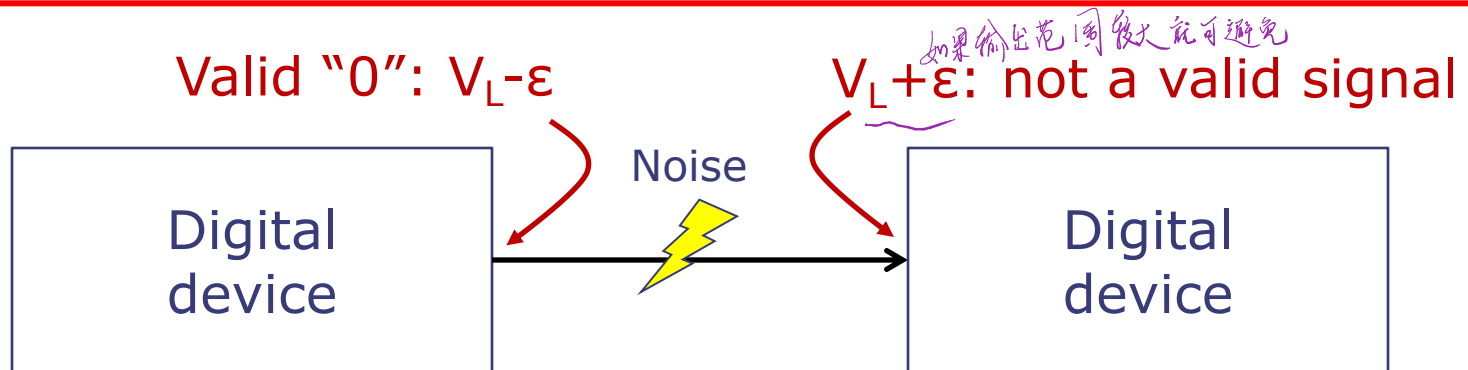


Not quite correct. Why? Hard to distinguish $V_{TH}-\epsilon$ from $V_{TH}+\epsilon$

Attempt #2:



Will This System Work?



Upstream device transmits a signal at $V_L - \epsilon$, a valid "0". Noise on the wire causes the downstream device to receive $V_L + \epsilon$, which is undefined.

How can we address this?

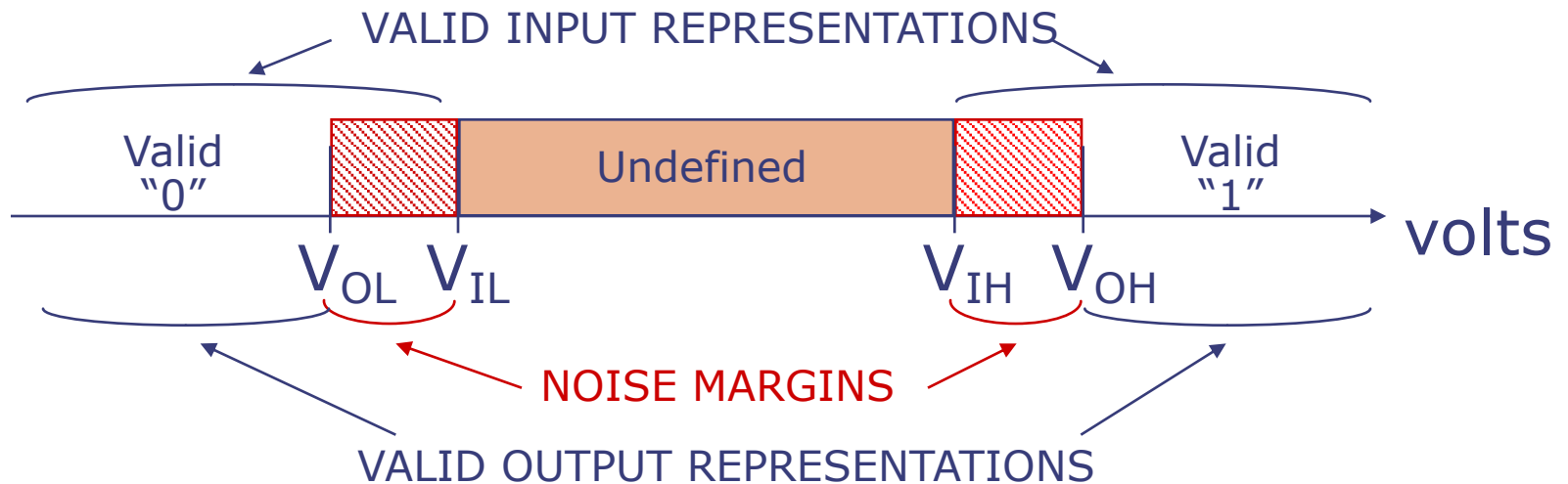
Output voltages should use narrower ranges, so that signal will still be valid when it reaches an input even if there is noise.

Noise Margins

提出

Proposed fix: Different specifications for inputs and outputs

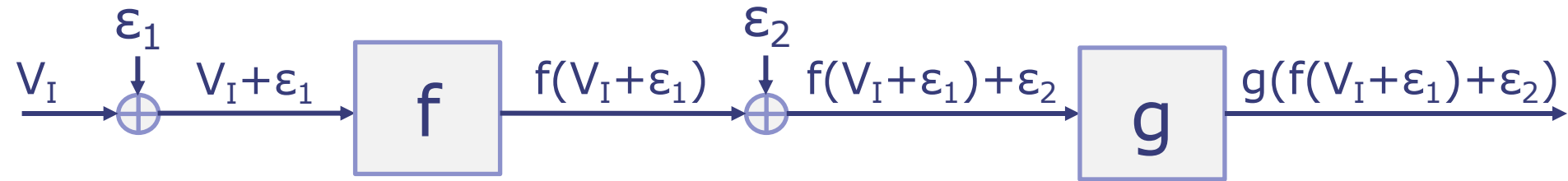
- Digital output: "0" $\leq V_{OL}$, "1" $\geq V_{OH}$
- Digital input: "0" $\leq V_{IL}$, "1" $\geq V_{IH}$
- **$V_{OL} < V_{IL} < V_{IH} < V_{OH}$**



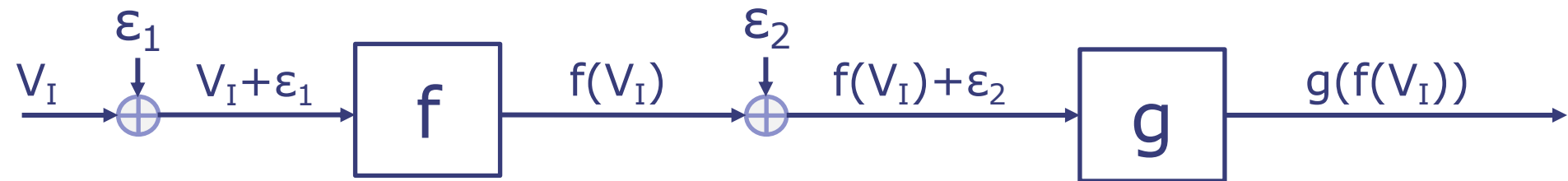
A digital device accepts marginal inputs and provides unquestionable outputs (to leave room for noise).

Digital Systems are Restorative

Analog systems: Noise accumulates



Digital systems: Noise is canceled at each stage

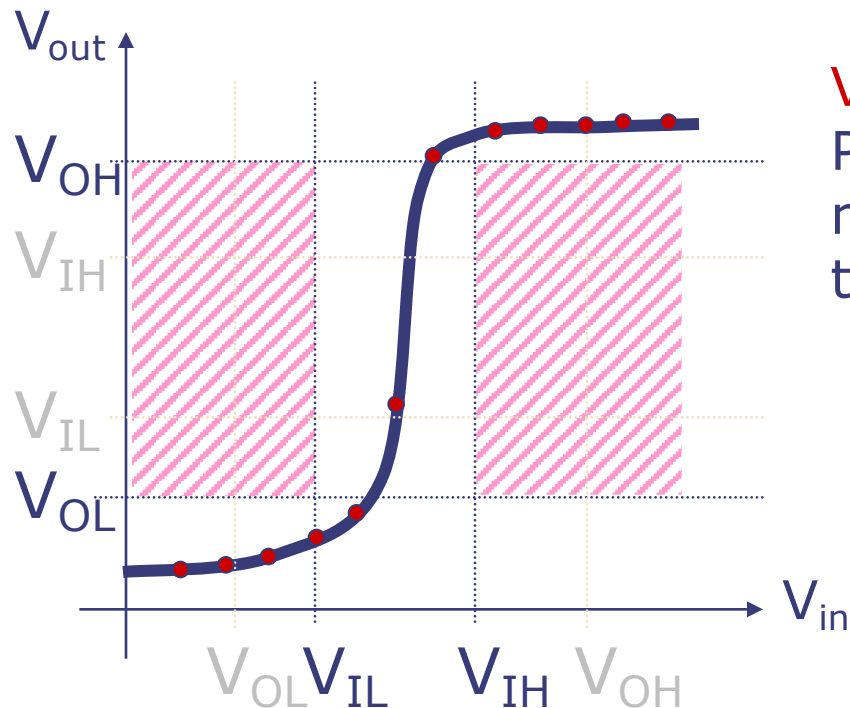


直观的

Intuitively, canceling noise requires *active components*,
i.e., components that inject energy into the system

Voltage Transfer Characteristic

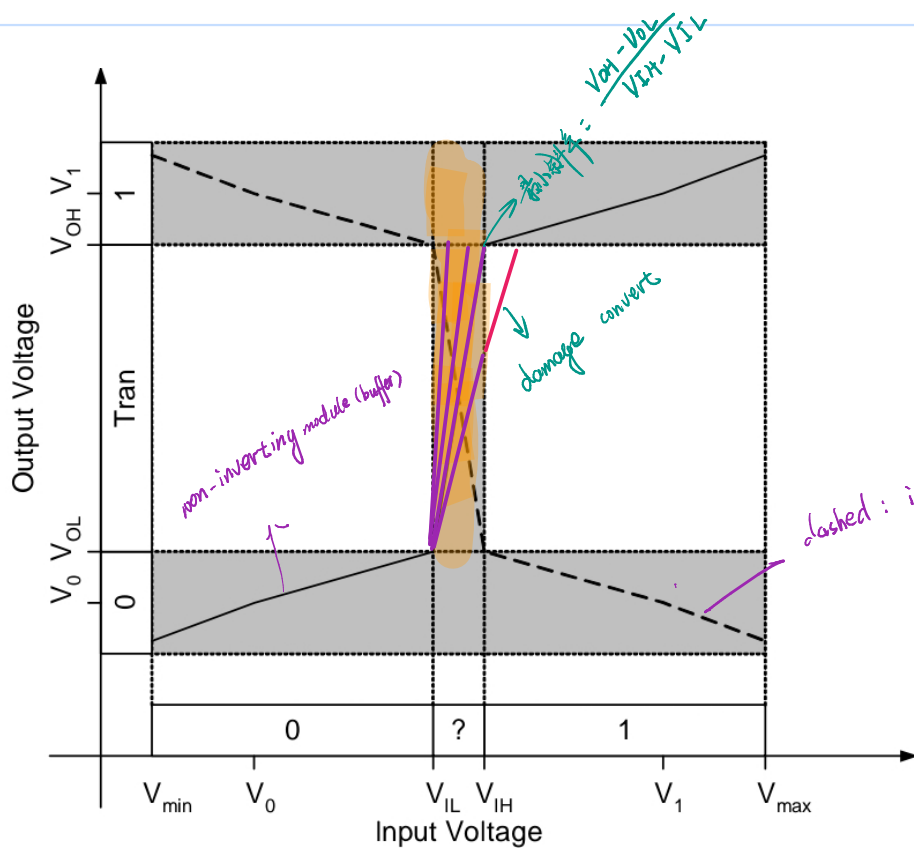
Buffer: A simple digital device that copies its input value to its output



Voltage Transfer Characteristic (VTC):
Plot of V_{out} vs. V_{in} where each measurement is taken after any transients have died out.

Note: VTC does not tell you anything about how fast a device is — it measures static behavior, not dynamic behavior.

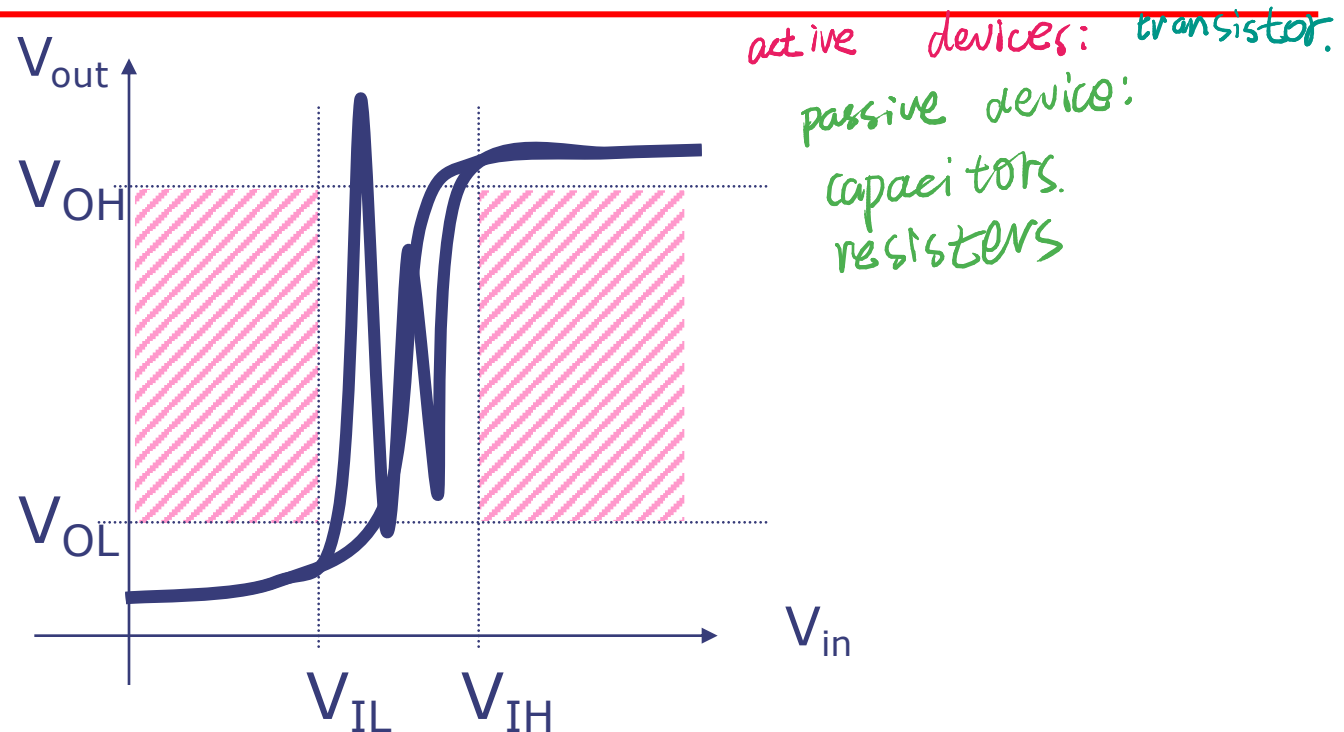
VTC must avoid the shaded regions (aka "forbidden zones"), which correspond to *valid* inputs but *invalid* outputs.



Digital Design A system Approach

Figure - 1.5

Voltage Transfer Characteristic



- 1) Note the center white region is taller than it is wide ($V_{OH} - V_{OL} > V_{IH} - V_{IL}$). Net result: device must have **GAIN** > 1 and thus be **ACTIVE**
斜率
- 2) Note the VTC can do anything when $V_{IL} < V_{IN} < V_{IH}$

Types of Digital Circuits

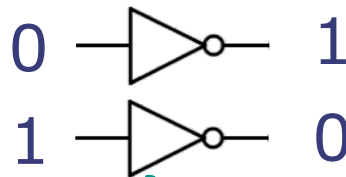


- Combinational circuits

- Do not have memory
- Each output is a function of current input values

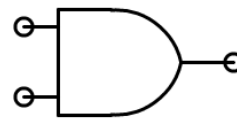
- Examples:

Inverter



buffer

AND



Output is 1 if both inputs are 1, 0 otherwise

- Sequential circuits

- Have memory, i.e., *state*
- Each output depends on current state + current inputs

Digital Abstraction Problem

Suppose that you measured the voltage transfer curve of the device shown below. Can we find a signaling specification (V_{IL} , V_{IH} , V_{OL} , V_{OH}) that would allow this device to be a digital inverter?

$$V_{OL} < V_{IL} < V_{IH} < V_{OH}$$

$$V_{in} \leq V_{IL} \implies V_{out} \geq V_{OH}$$

$$V_{IL} = 1$$

为什么不能产生0?
是一个理想输出.
实际过程很难产生

$$V_{OH} = 4$$

$$V_{in} \geq V_{IH} \implies V_{out} \leq V_{OL}$$

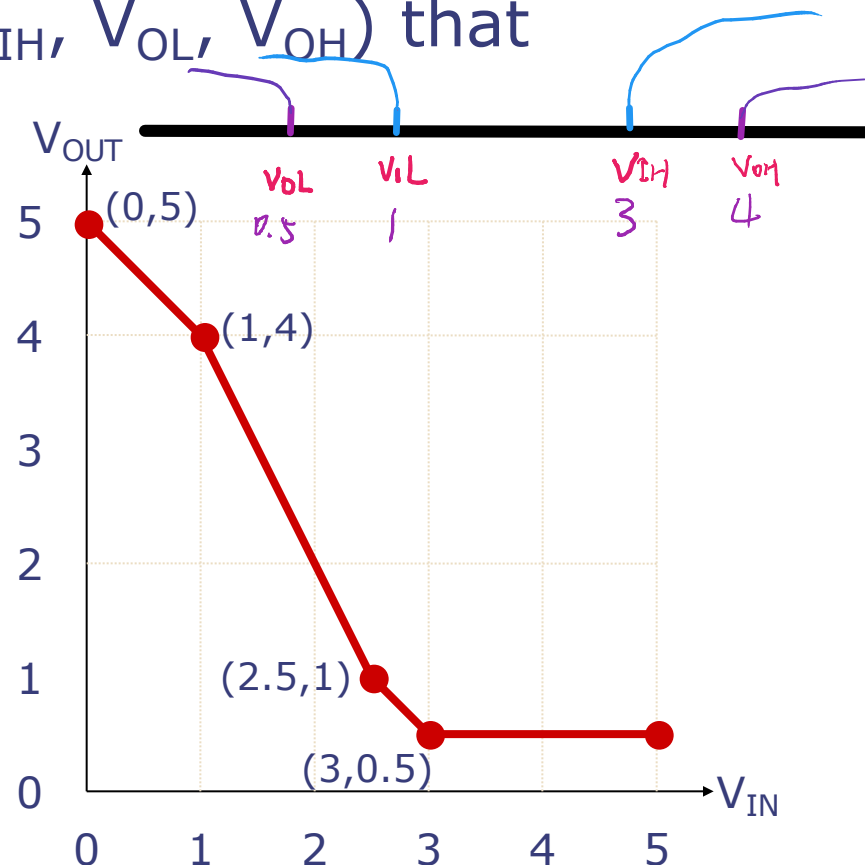
$$V_{IH} = 3$$

$$V_{OL} = 0.5$$

$$\text{Low NM} = 0.5$$

noise margin

$$\text{High NM} = 1$$



Introduction to Combinational Circuits

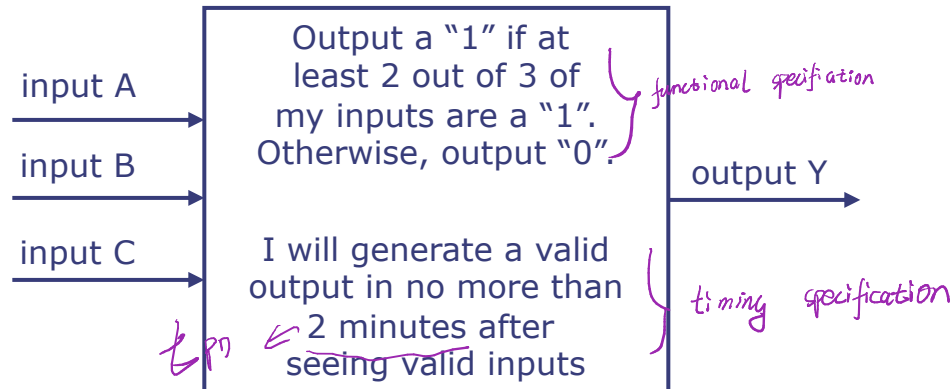
Combinational Devices

A combinational device is a circuit element that has

- one or more **digital inputs**
- one or more **digital outputs**
- a **functional specification** ^{功能规范} that details the value of each output for every possible combination of valid input values ^{what is the circuit does?}
- a **timing specification** ^{时序规范} consisting (at a minimum) of a propagation delay (t_{PD}): an upper bound ^{上界} on the required time to produce valid, stable output values from an arbitrary set of valid, stable input values

Static discipline

传播延迟



Composing Combinational Devices

A set of interconnected elements is a combinational device if

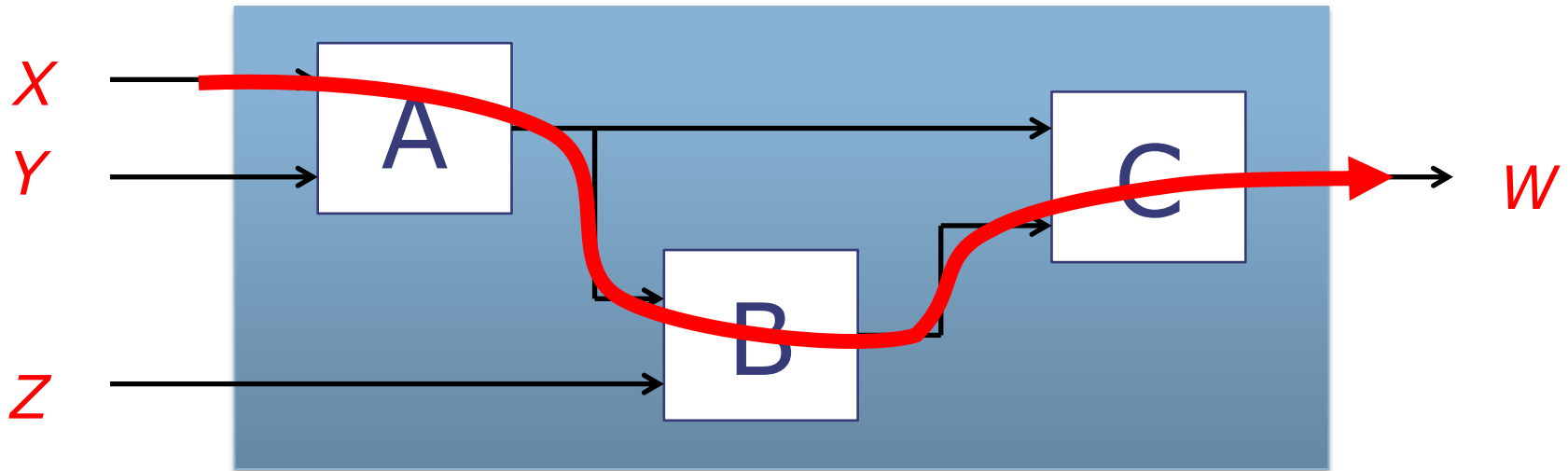
- each circuit element is combinational
- every input is connected to exactly one output or to a constant (0 or 1)
- the circuit contains no directed cycles

有向循环、

Example: Is This a Combinational Device?

A, B, and C are combinational devices.

Is the following circuit a combinational device?



Does it have digital inputs? **Yes**

Does it have digital outputs? **Yes**

Can you derive a functional description?

导出

$$W = f_C(f_A(X, Y), f_B(f_A(X, Y), Z))$$

Can you derive a t_{PD} ?

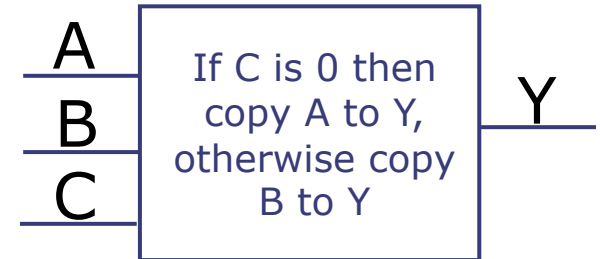
为什么是 sum of three?

$$t_{PD} = t_{PD,A} + t_{PD,B} + t_{PD,C}$$

我们总是考虑 longest path.

Functional Specifications

- There are many ways to specify the function of a combinational device



- We will use two systematic approaches:
 - Truth tables** enumerate the output values for all possible combinations of input values
 - Boolean expressions** are equations containing binary (0/1) variables and three operations: AND (\cdot), OR ($+$), and NOT (overbar)

$$Y = \bar{C} \cdot A + C \cdot B$$

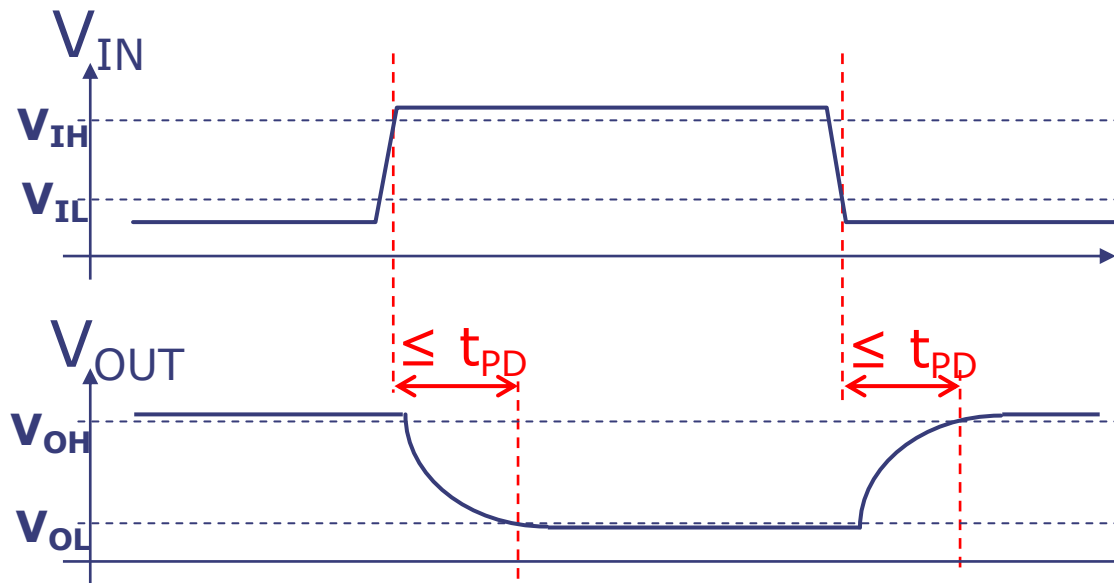
Truth Table

C	B	A	Y
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

Any combinational function can be specified as a truth table or Boolean expression (next lecture)

Timing Specifications

- Propagation delay (t_{PD}): An upper bound on the delay from valid inputs to valid outputs

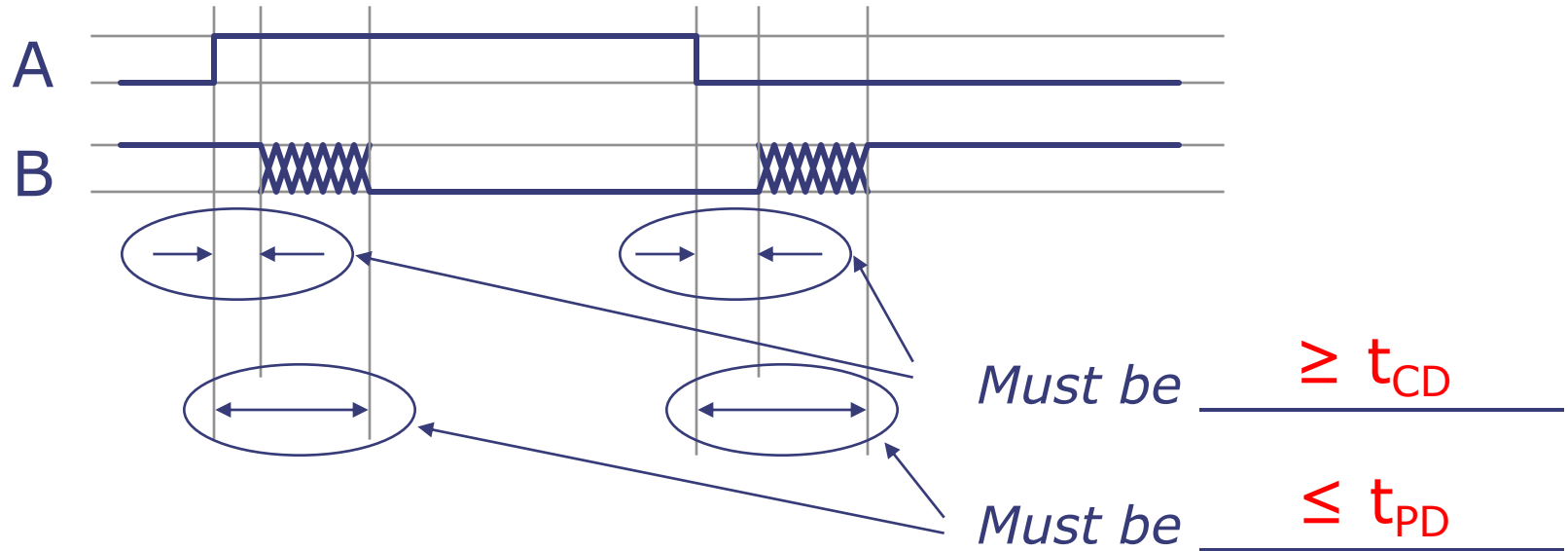


Goal:
Minimize
 t_{PD} !

- Contamination delay (t_{CD}): A lower bound on the delay from invalid inputs to invalid outputs
 - Used later (for sequential logic), can ignore for now

污染延迟

The Combinational Contract



No promises during 

Summary

- Digital systems tolerate noise
- Digital encoding
 - Valid voltage levels for representing “0” and “1”
 - Undefined range avoids mistaking “0” for “1” and vice versa
 - Noise margins require tougher standards for outputs than for inputs
- Combinational devices
 - Have Tinkertoy-set simplicity, modularity
 - Predictable composition: “parts work → whole thing works”
 - Must obey *static discipline*
 - Digital inputs & outputs: restores marginal input voltages
 - Complete functional specification
 - Valid inputs lead to valid outputs in bounded time

Thank you!

Next lecture:
Boolean Algebra