

模拟与数字电路

Analog and Digital Circuits



课程主页 扫一扫

第二讲：数字的二进制表达与数字逻辑
Lecture 2: **Digit Presentation and Digital Logic**
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Instructor : Chixiao Chen

提纲

- 复习
 - 模拟信号与数字信号的差别？
- 数字电路的二进制表达
- 二进制 反相器电路
- 基本逻辑门，及其CMOS拓扑电路结构



数字电路与进制

- 数字电路与模拟电路的区别：离散化

十进制(Decimal): 以十为基数的记数体制

用十个数码表示：

1、2、3、4、5、6、7、8、9、0

遵循**逢十进一、借一当十**的计数规律

$$\begin{aligned}157 &= 1 \times 100 + 5 \times 10 + 7 \times 1 \\&= 1 \times 10^2 + 5 \times 10^1 + 7 \times 10^0\end{aligned}$$

数码

权重

一个n位整数和m位小数的十进制数V

$$d_{n-1} d_{n-2} \dots d_0 . d_{-1} \dots d_{-m}$$
$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$
$$10^{n-1} \quad 10^{n-2} \quad 10^0 \quad 10^{-1} \quad \dots \quad 10^{-m}$$

按权值展开：

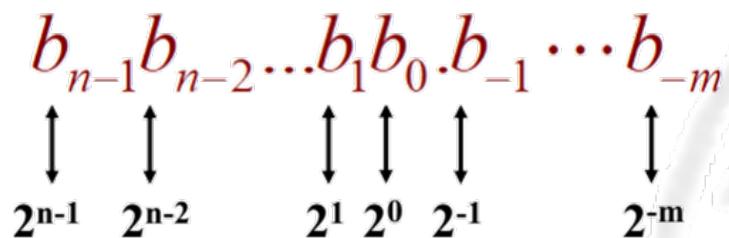
$$\begin{aligned}V &= d_{n-1} \times 10^{n-1} + d_{n-2} \times 10^{n-2} + \dots + d_1 \times 10^1 + d_0 \times 10^0 \\&\quad + d_{-1} \times 10^{-1} + d_{-2} \times 10^{-2} + \dots + d_{-m} \times 10^{-m} \\&= \sum_{i=-m}^{n-1} d_i \times 10^i\end{aligned}$$

取值

权重

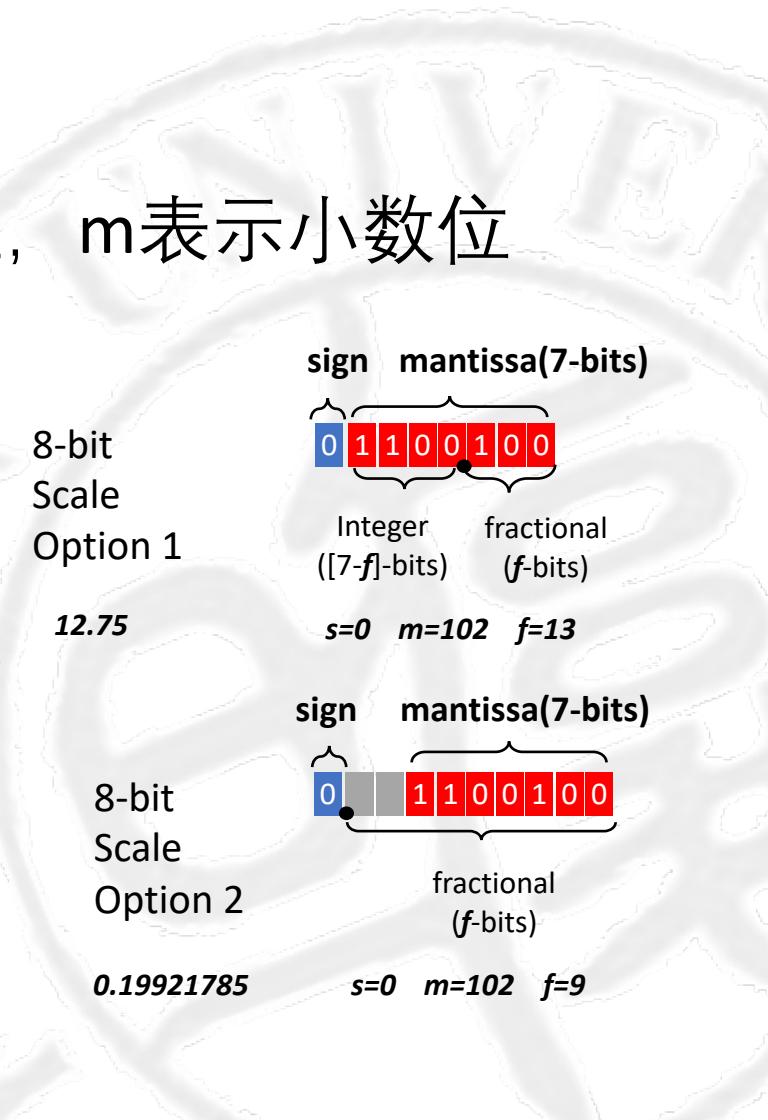
二进制定点数

- 二进制不仅能表示整数，也能表示定点小数
- 对于一个 $(n+m+1)$ 位二进制数， n 表示整数位， m 表示小数位



- 展开得到

$$\begin{aligned} V &= b_{n-1} \times 2^{n-1} + b_{n-2} \times 2^{n-2} + \dots + b_1 \times 2^1 + b_0 \times 2^0 \\ &\quad + b_{-1} \times 2^{-1} + b_{-2} \times 2^{-2} + \dots + b_{-m} \times 2^{-m} \\ &= \sum_{i=-m}^{n-1} b_i \times 2^i = \sum_{i=-m}^{n-1} b_i \times W^i \end{aligned}$$

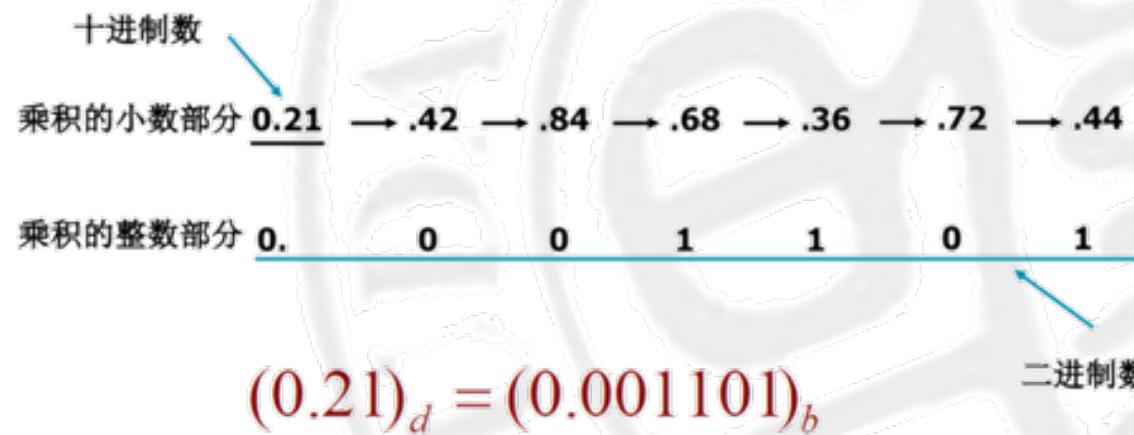


二进制与十进制的转换

例: 1011010.11 转换为10进制数

$$\begin{aligned}V &= 1 \times 2^6 + 0 \times 2^5 + 1 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 \\&\quad + 0 \times 2^0 + 1 \times 2^{-1} + 1 \times 2^{-2} \\&= 64 + 16 + 8 + 2 + 0.5 + 0.25 \\&= 90.75\end{aligned}$$

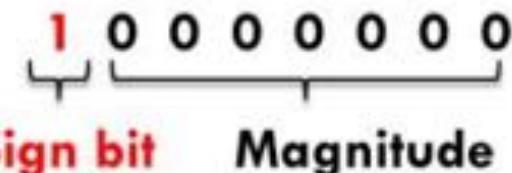
例2 十进制小数0.21转换为二进制数, 要求转换误差小于 2^{-6} 。



数字信号的表示方法

- 源码

□ Thus, for **n-bit** word, the first bit is the **sign bit** and **n-1** bits represent the **magnitude** of the number.



- 反码 (1's complement)

□ The 1's complement of an N-digits binary integer B:
1's complement = $(2^N - 1) - B$

- 补码 (2's complement)

□ 2's complement = $\begin{cases} 2^N - B, & B \neq 0 \\ 0, & B = 0 \end{cases}$

Example : Convert -5_{10} to 4-bit 1's complement

$$\begin{aligned} 1's \text{ complement} &= (2^4 - 1) - 5 \\ &= (16 - 1) - 5 \\ &= 10_{10} \rightarrow 1010_2 \end{aligned}$$

Example 1: Convert -5_{10} to 4-bit 2's complement

$$\begin{aligned} 2's \text{ complement} &= 2^4 - 5 \\ &= 16 - 5 \\ &= 11_{10} \rightarrow 1011_2 \end{aligned}$$

数字信号的表示方法

1's Complement Subtraction

- $16_{10} - 5_{10} \rightarrow 16_{10} + (-5_{10})$
- $\rightarrow 10000_2 + (11010_2)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10000 \\ + 11010 \\ \hline 101010 \\ + \quad \quad \quad 1 \\ \hline 01011 \end{array} \rightarrow 11_{10}$$

2's Complement Subtraction

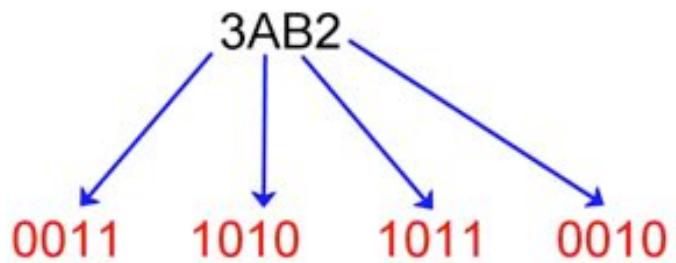
- $16_{10} - 5_{10} \rightarrow 16_{10} + (-5_{10})$
- $\rightarrow 10000_2 + (11011_2)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10000 \\ + 11011 \\ \hline 101011 \end{array} \rightarrow 11_{10}$$

- Generating 2's complement is **more complex** than other representations.
- However, 2's complement arithmetic is **simpler** than other arithmetic.

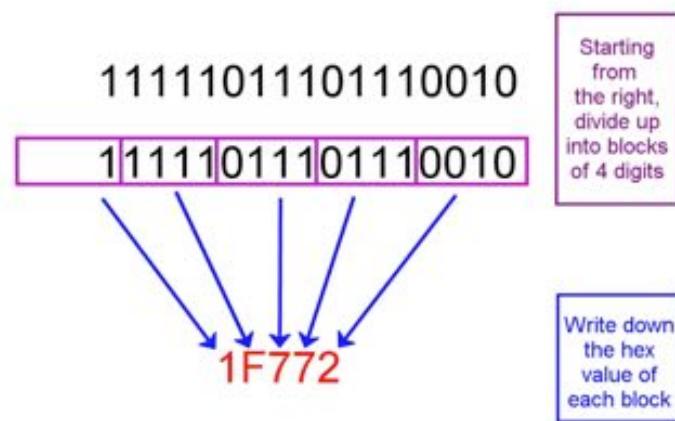
十六进制 (Hexadecimal)

Converting Hex to Binary



$$3AB2_{16} = 11101010110010_2$$

Converting Binary to Hex



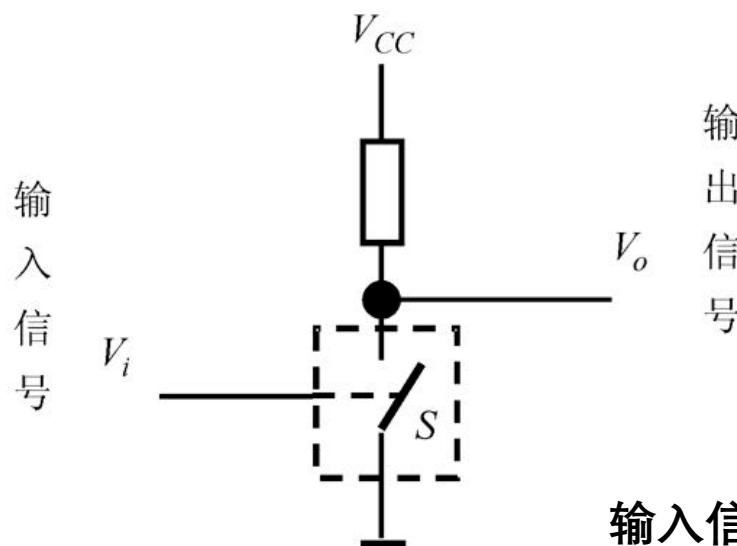
$$1111011101110010_2 = 1F772_{16}$$

Decimal	Binary	Hexadecimal
0	0000	0
1	0001	1
2	0010	2
3	0011	3
4	0100	4
5	0101	5
6	0110	6
7	0111	7
8	1000	8
9	1001	9
10	1010	A
11	1011	B
12	1100	C
13	1101	D
14	1110	E
15	1111	F

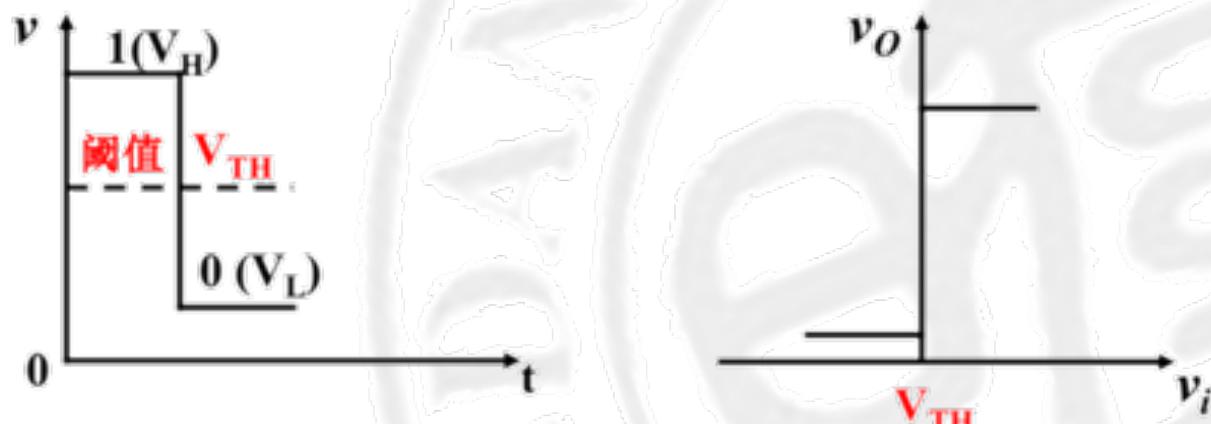
现代数字系统多采用二进制

二进制系统：

- { 逻辑高 (Logic 1) – 高电平
- 逻辑低 (Logic 0) – 低电平



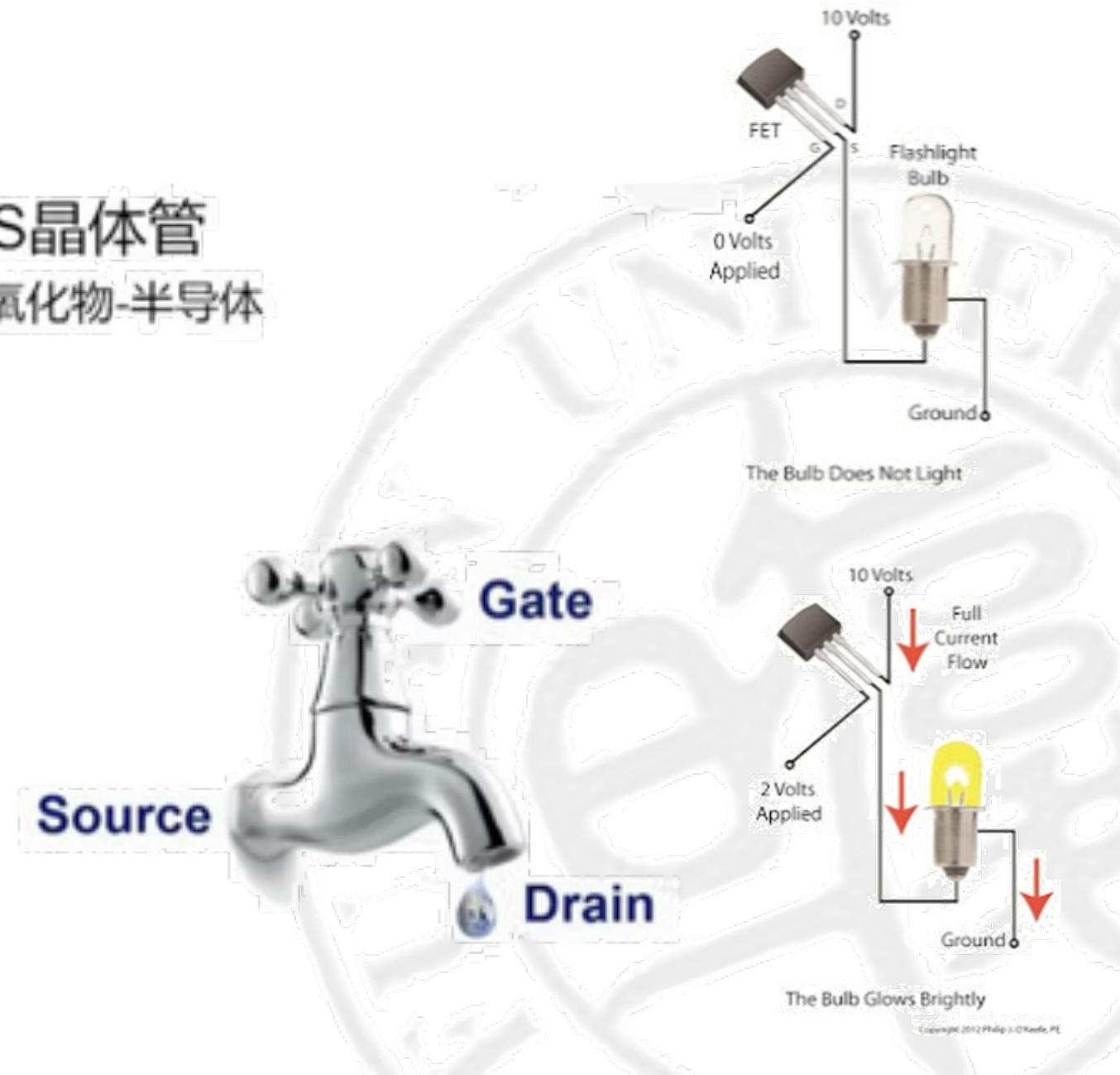
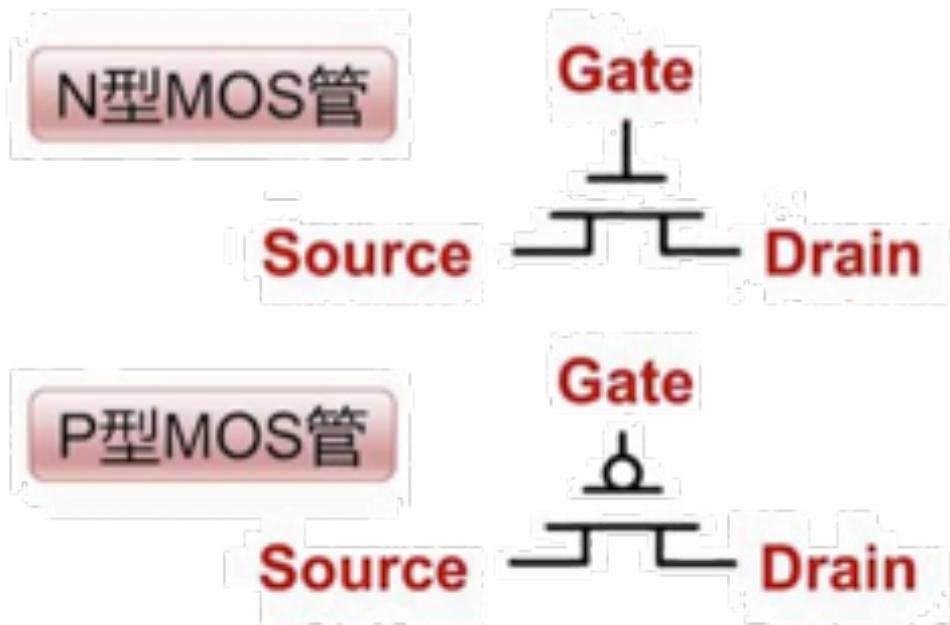
用电路的两个状态---高电平 (1) 和低电平 (0) 来表示二进制数，数码的产生，存储和传输简单、可靠。



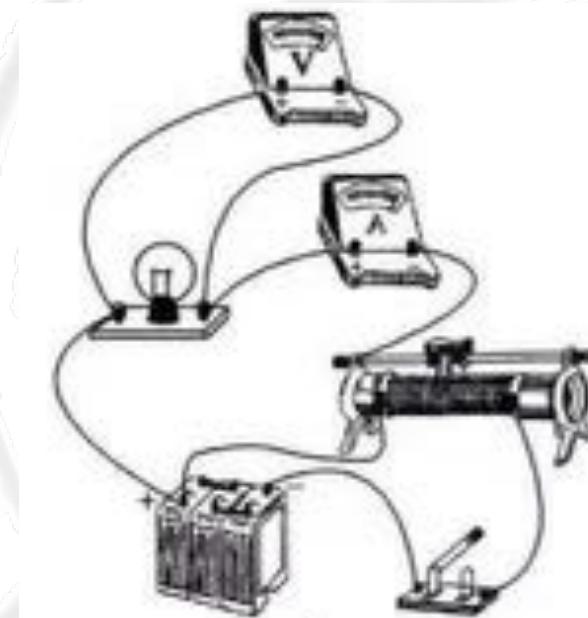
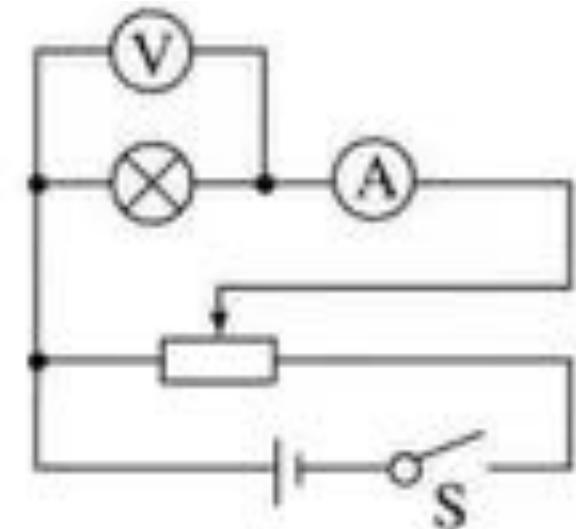
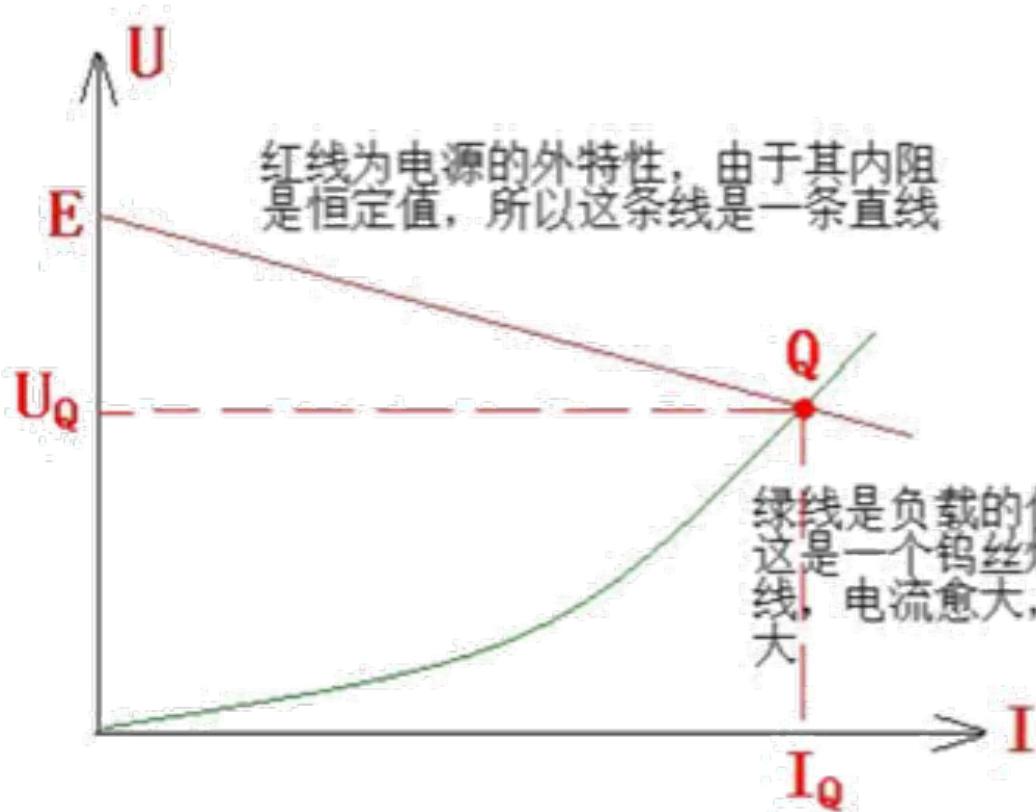
输入信号 v_i 控制S工作在截止和导通两个状态， S = 晶体管

晶体管 Transistor

- 现代集成电路中通常使用MOS晶体管
 - Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor : 金属-氧化物-半导体



知识回顾：伏安特性曲线



用于表达二进制电路的晶体管状态

当 $V_i = V_{GS} < V_T$, NMOS 截止。

MOSFET 在截止状态, $V_{OH} \approx V_{DD}$

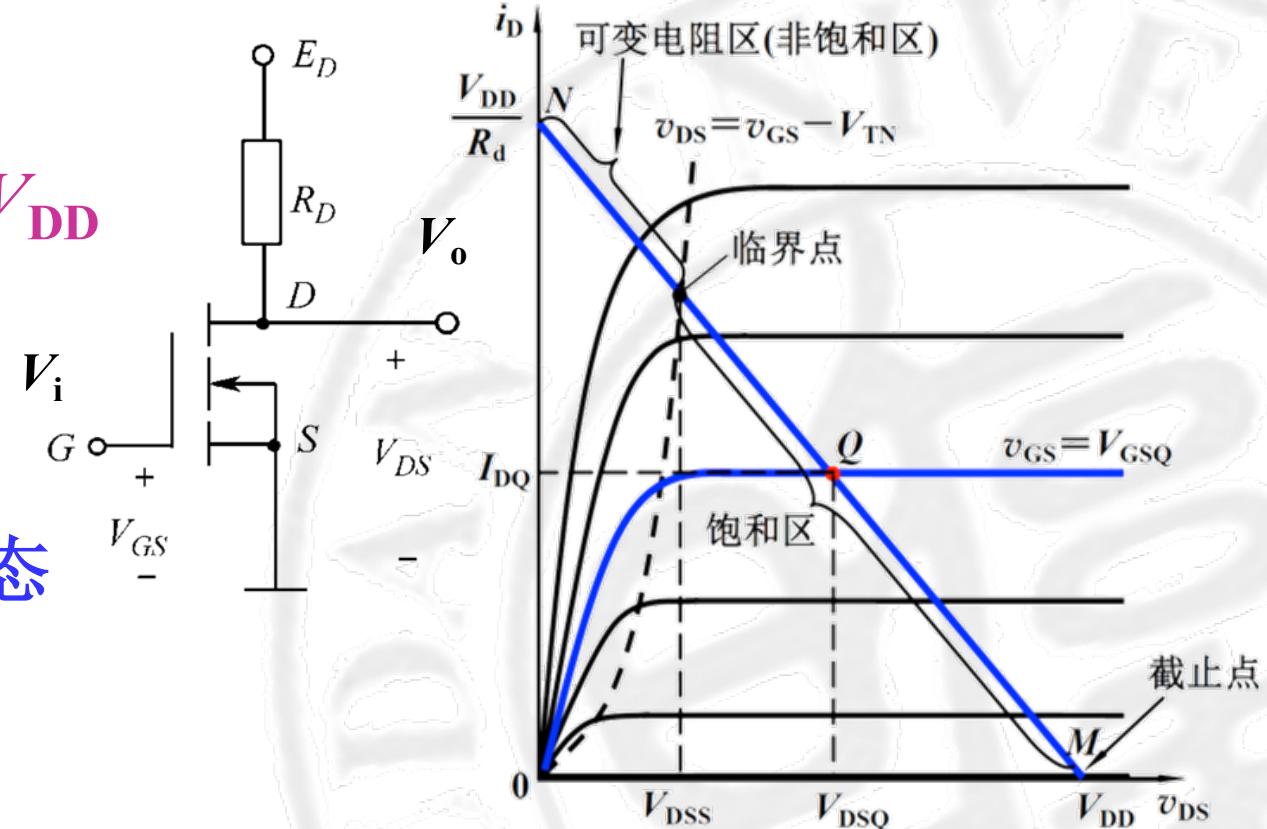
当 输入高电平 $V_i = V_{DD} > V_T$

我们希望MOSFET 在 _____ 状态

V_{OL} 可由图解法求出 V_{DS}

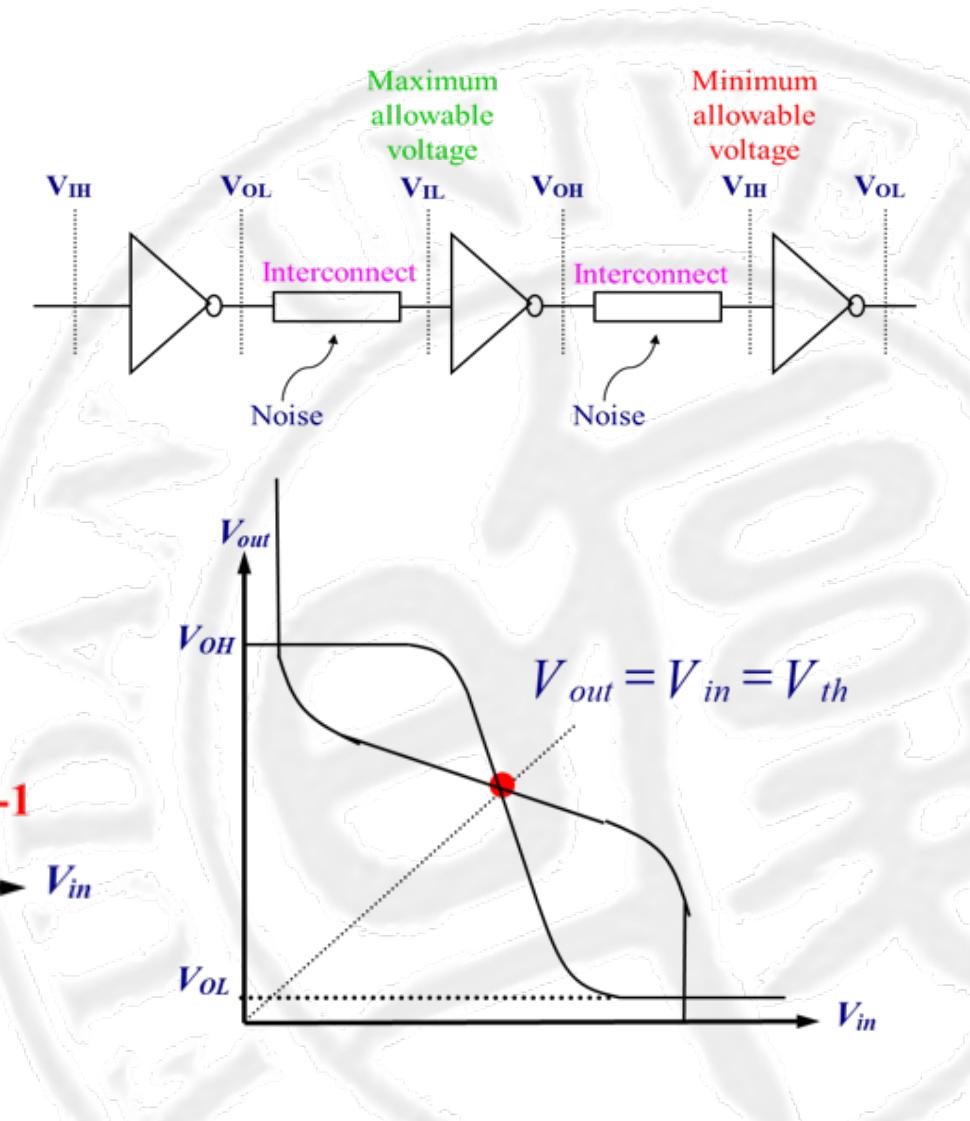
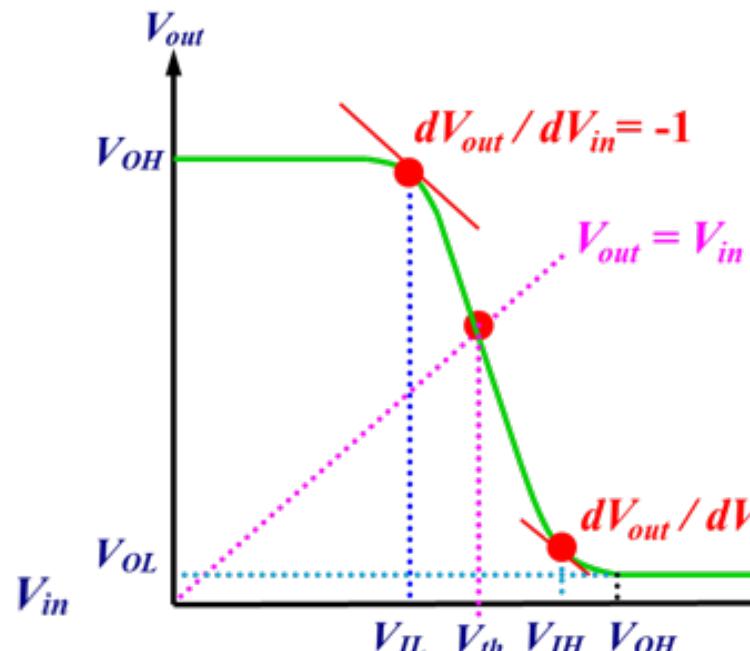
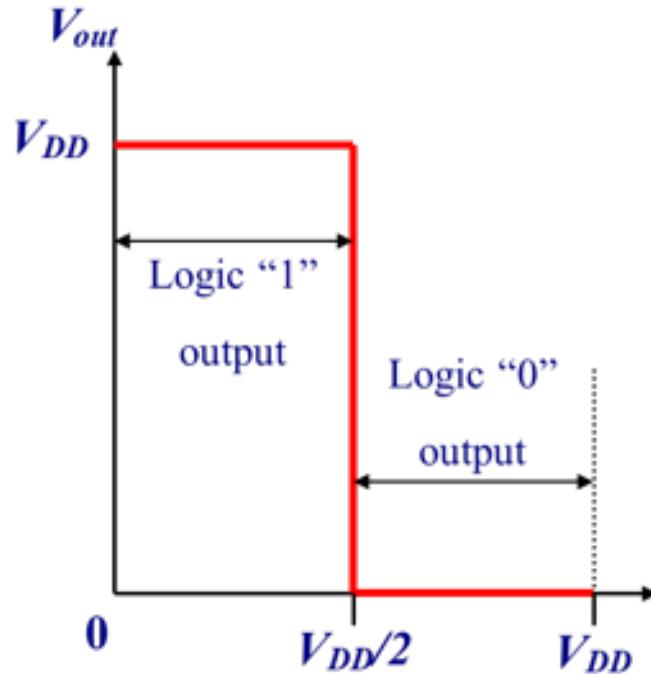
输入低电平, MOS 截止, 输出高电平;

输入高电平, MOS 导通, 输出低电平。非门, NOT Gate, 反相器



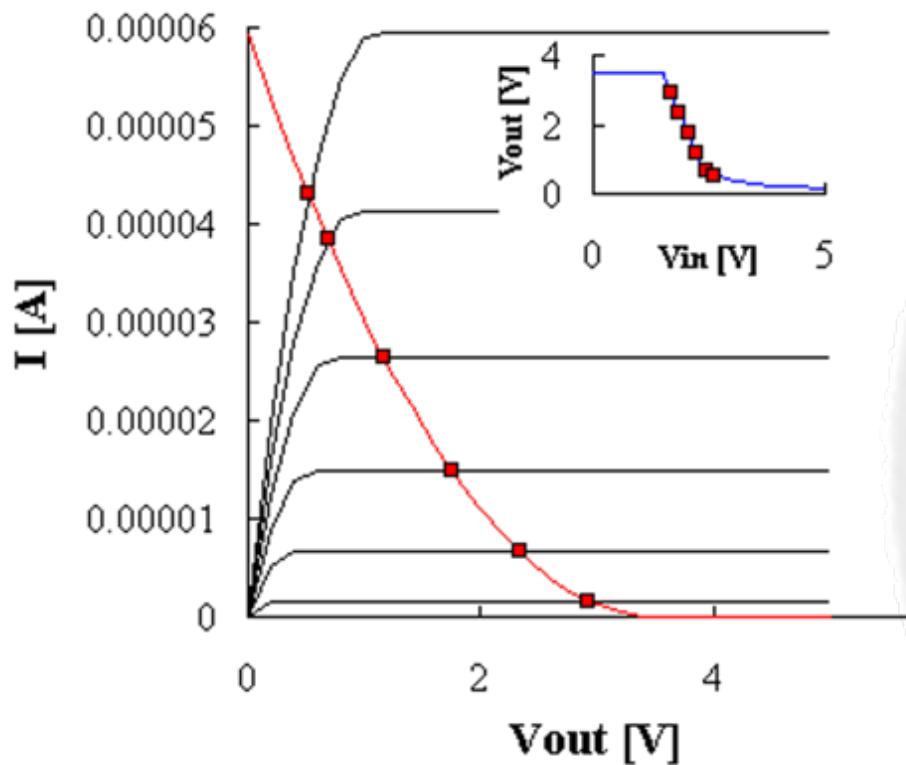
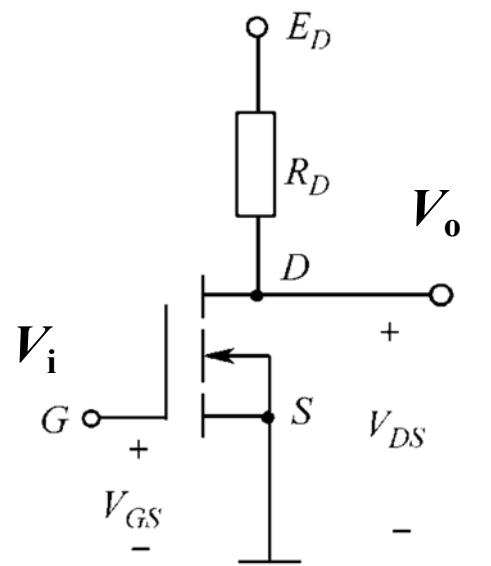
反相器的电压传输曲线

- 理想传输曲线 vs. 实际传输曲线



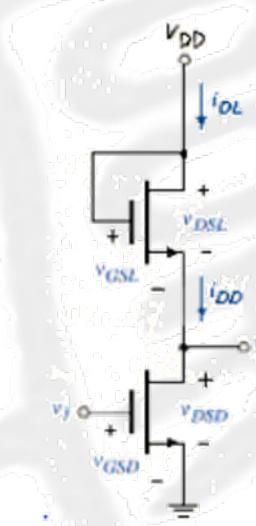
反相器的电压传输曲线

- 基于电阻负载的NMOS的反相器电压传输曲线



电阻负载的NMOS反相器问题：

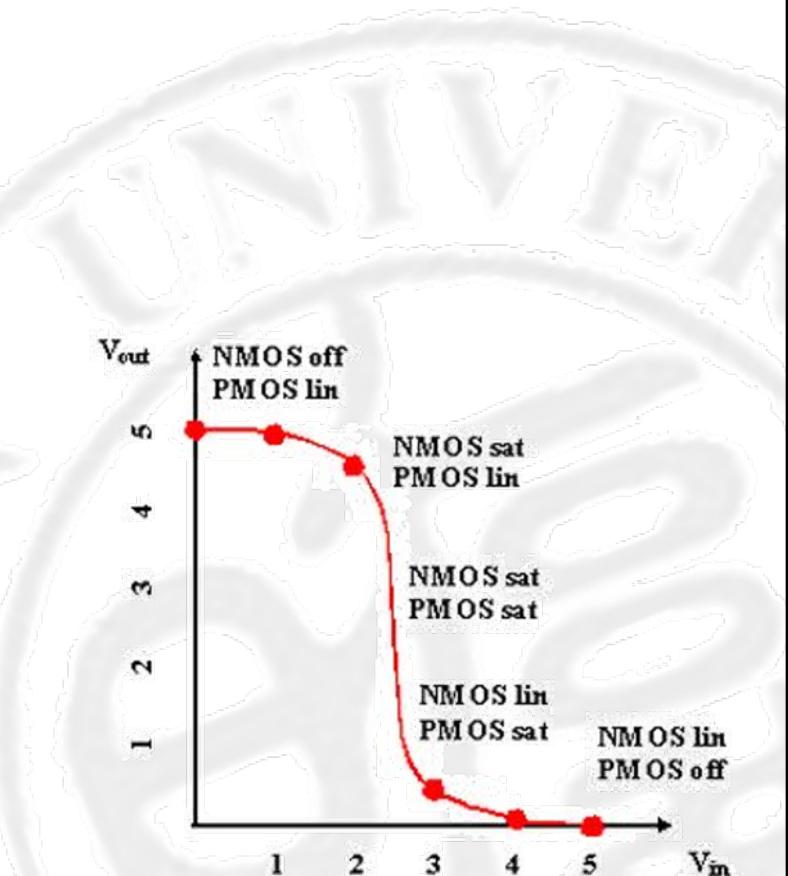
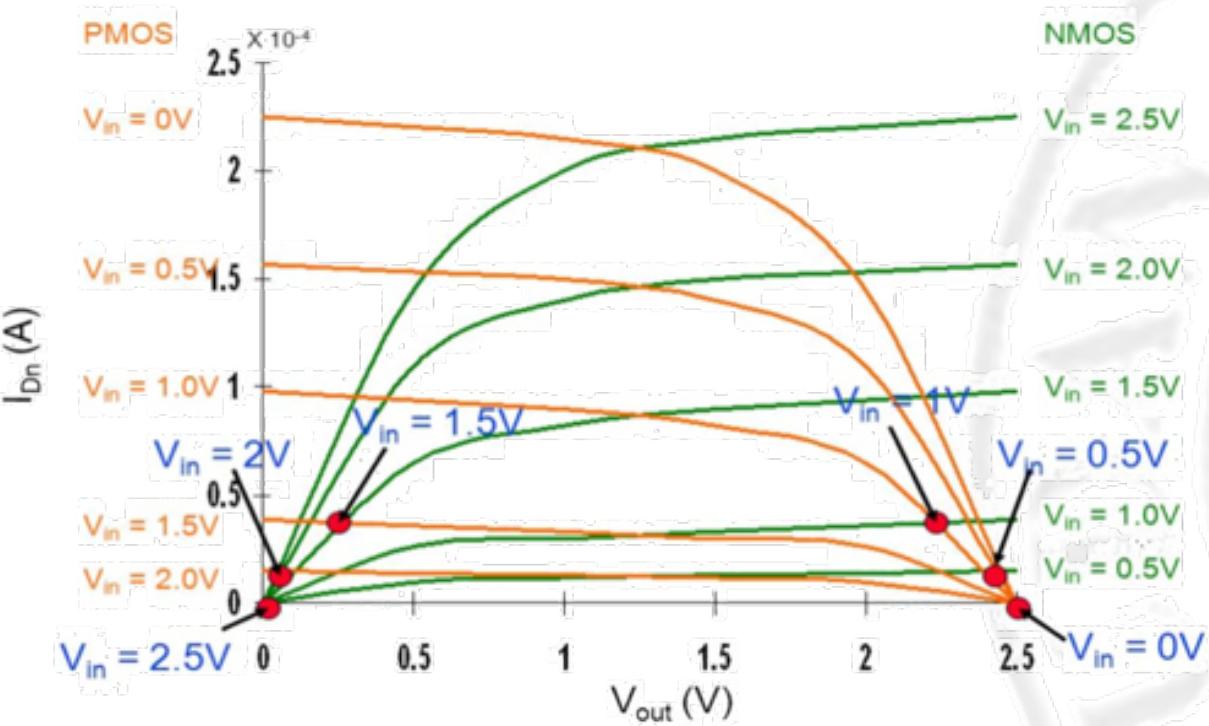
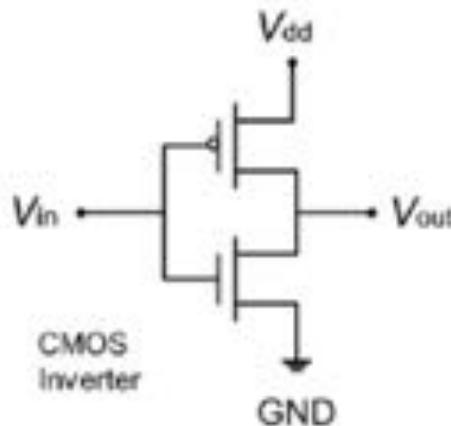
- 1) 输出高电平和输出低电平的电流差别巨大
- 2) 电阻实现在集成电路工艺上的困难
- 3) 输出低电平随电阻变化而变化



CMOS反相器的电压传输曲线

- CMOS反相器

无论输出高电平还是低电平，都没有静态电流



高电平 (1) 和低电平 (0)
是稳定的VDD和GND

非二进制 数字系统

- 为什么二进制？

数字系统是离散化的系统，不仅有二进制。但是，二进制是所有系统中最鲁棒（稳定的系统）

- 我们日常生活中有非二进制的数字电路么？

NAND Flash

