

Digital Design

Digital Design

Introduction

Intro

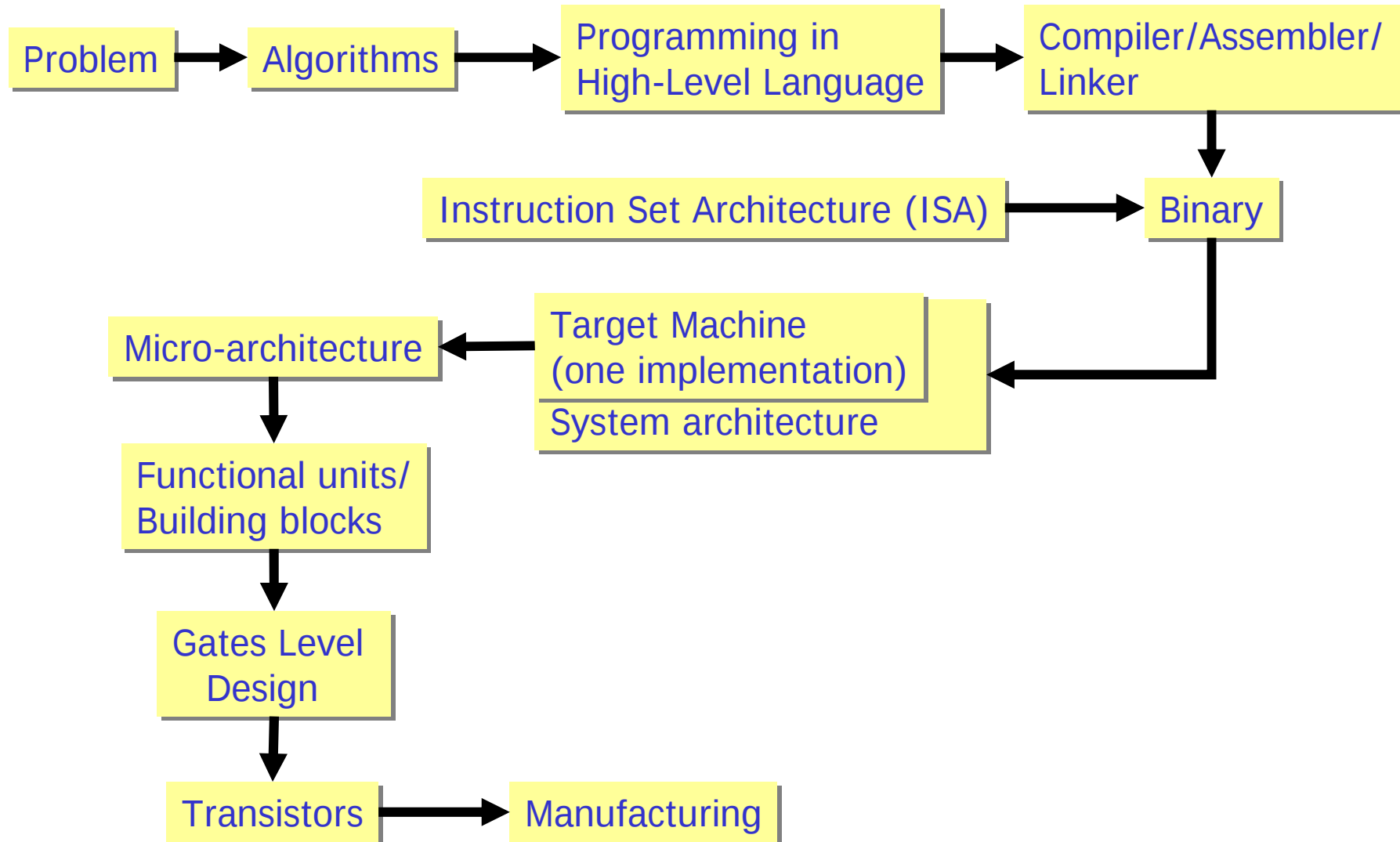
Digital Design Principle

- Number systems
- Boolean algebra
- Switch and CMOS design
- Combinational logic
 - Logic gates
 - Building blocks: de/mux, de/encoder, shifters, adder/subtractor, multiplier
 - Logic minimization
 - Mixed logic
- Sequential logic
 - Latches, Flip-flops
 - Counters
 - State machines: Mealy/Moore machines

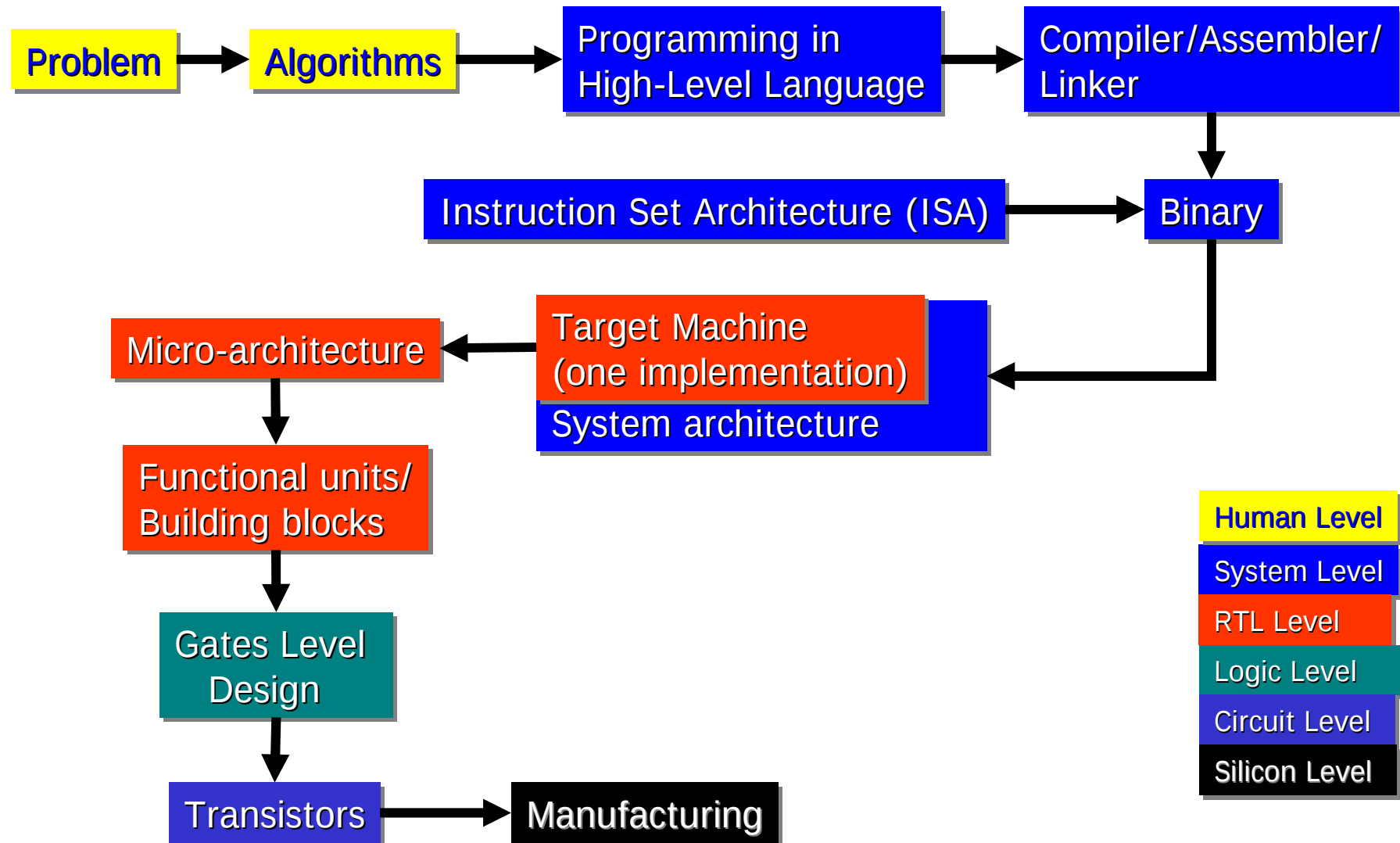
Intro

- **Memory and Programmable Devices**
 - Register, RAM, ROM, PLA, PAL
- **Architectural concept**
 - Instruction set architecture (ISA)
 - Stored-Program Computer and Sequential Control (von Neumann architecture)
 - Datapath
 - Branches
- **Processor and Software Convention**
 - MIPS ISA
 - Procedural calls: Stack

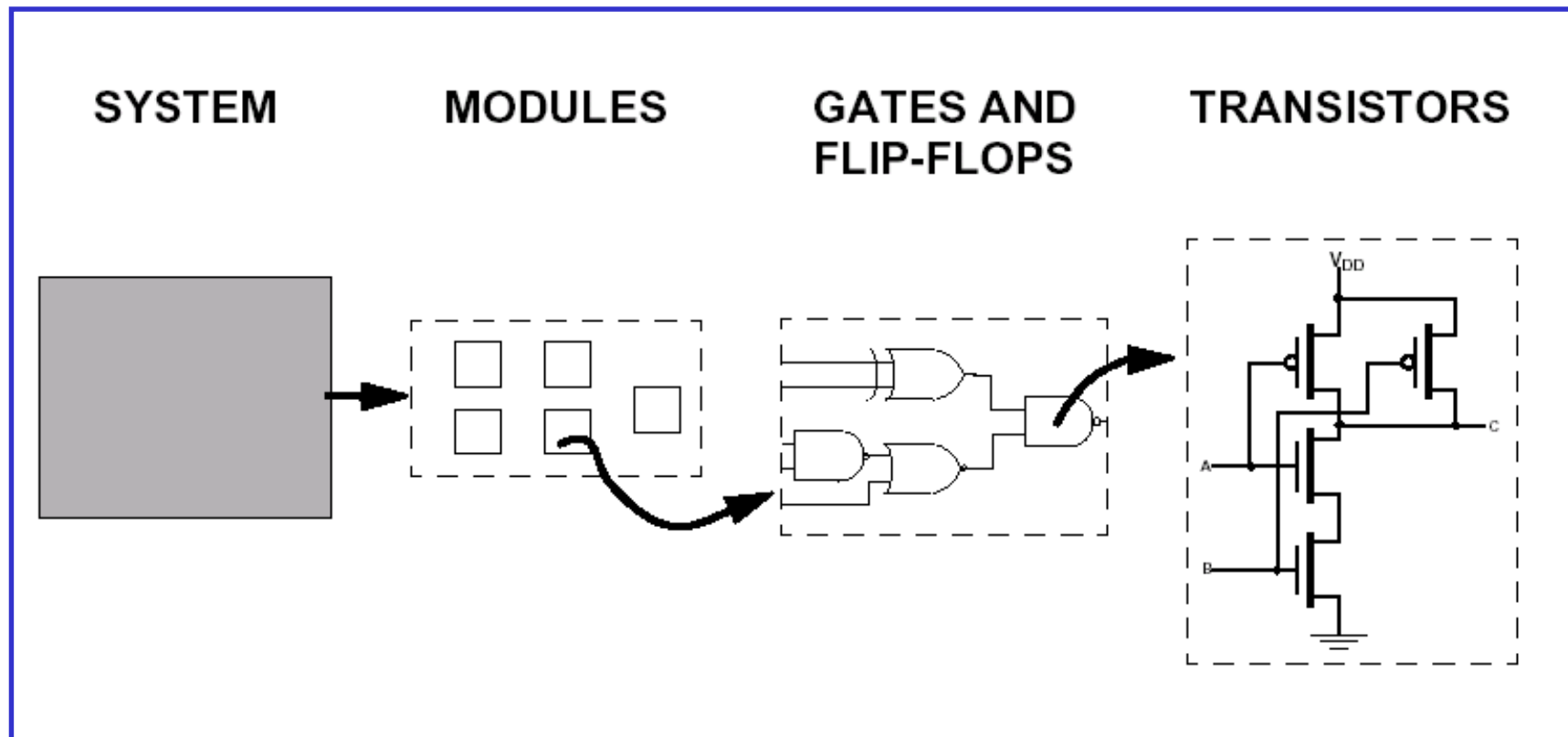
Hierarchy of Computation



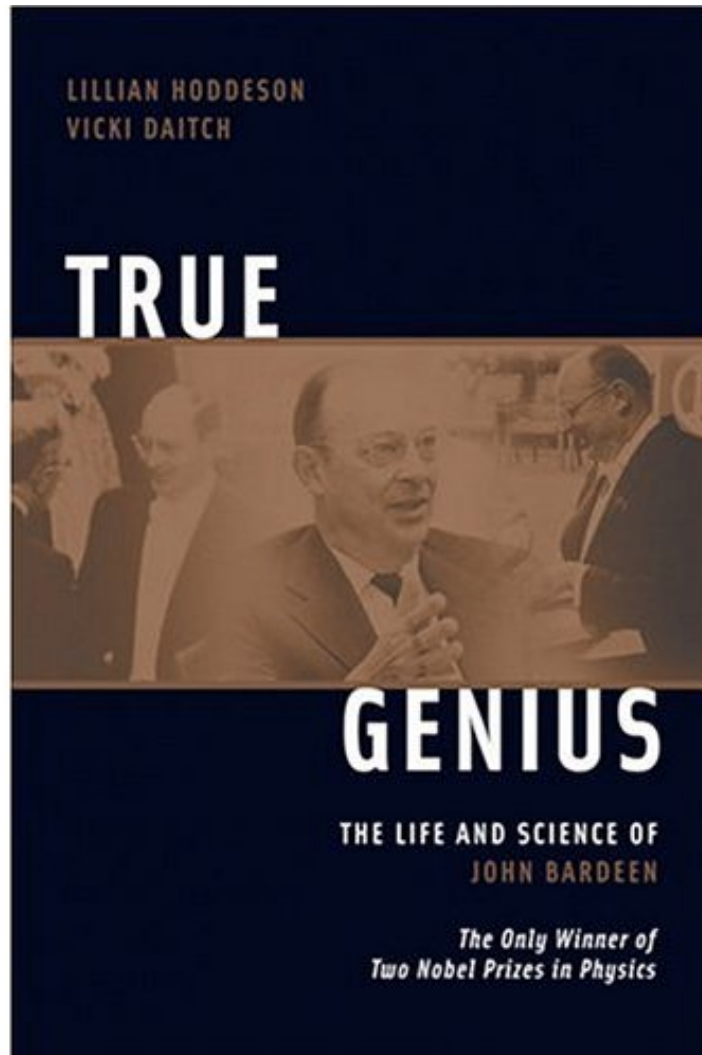
Hierarchy of Computation



Zooming into a System Component



First Transistor



John Bardeen
William Shockley
Walter Brattain
Circa. 1947, Bell Labs

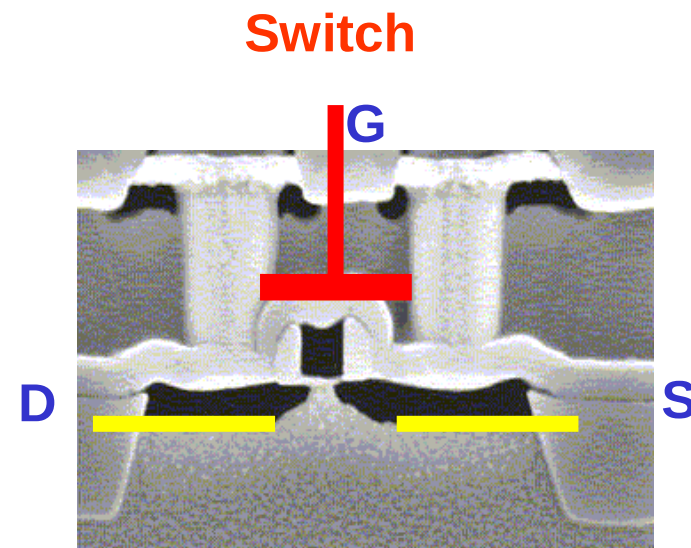
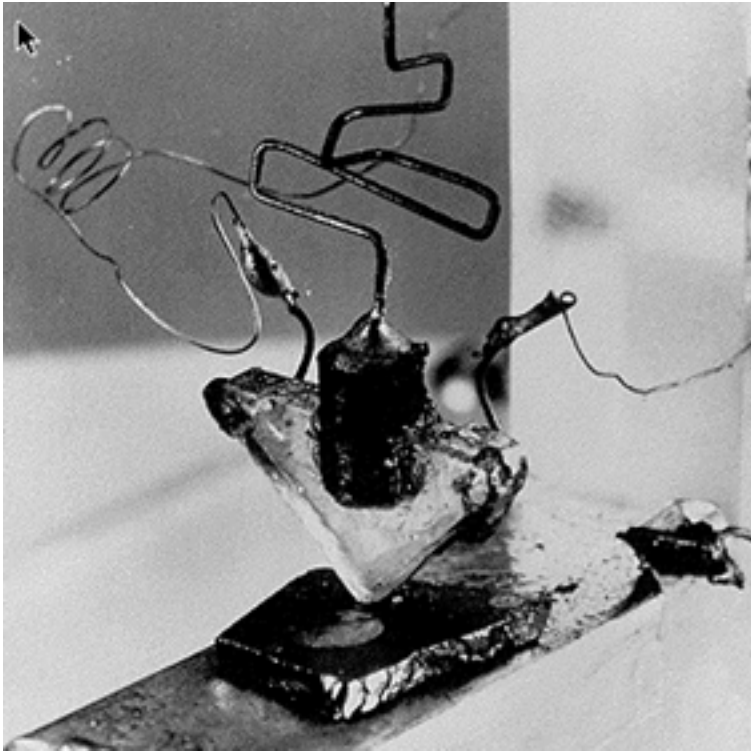
Nobel Prize in Physics 1956

First Transistor



**John Bardeen
William Shockley
Walter Brattain**

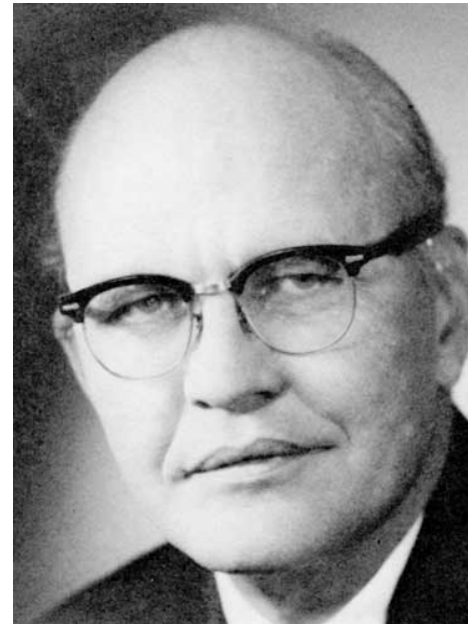
First Transistor



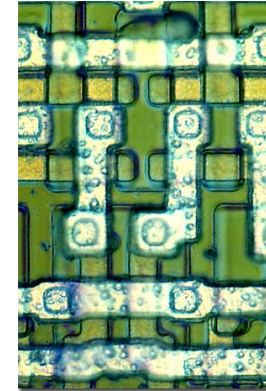
The inventors of the integrated circuit



Robert Noyce



Jack Kilby
Nobel Prize in Physics 2000

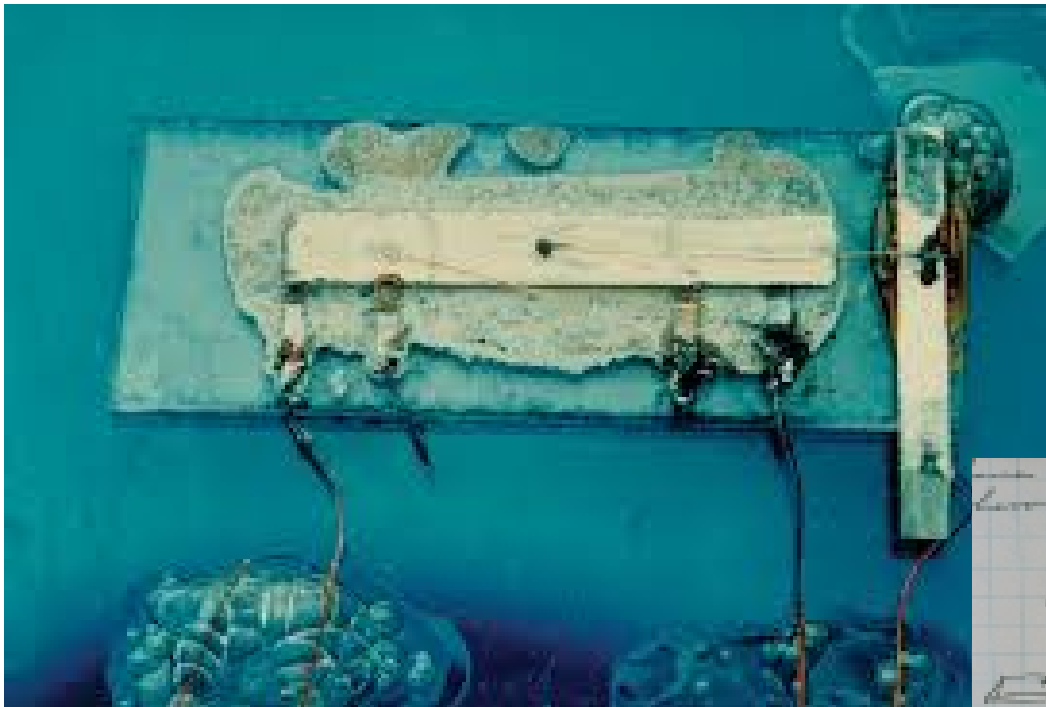


The inventors of the integrated circuit

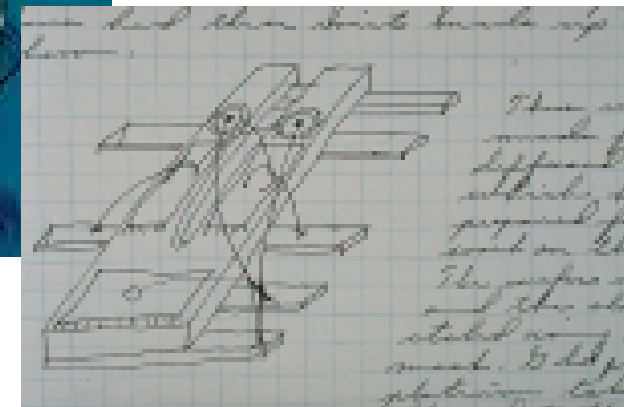


Jack Kilby with first integrated circuit

The inventors of the integrated circuit



**First integrated circuit
tested 12.09.1958**



**Jack Kilby first design
of an integrated circuit**

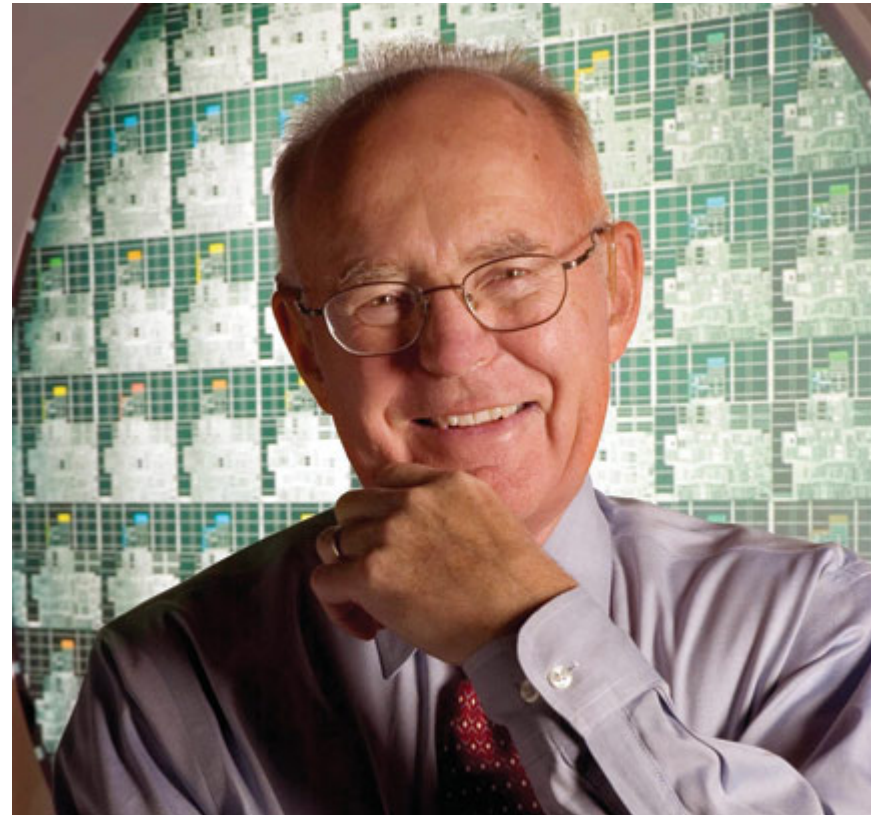
Fairchild



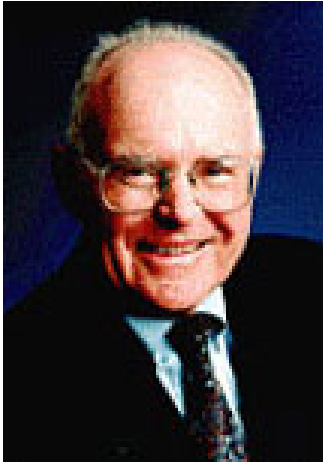
Fairchild



Gordon E. Moore circa. 1965



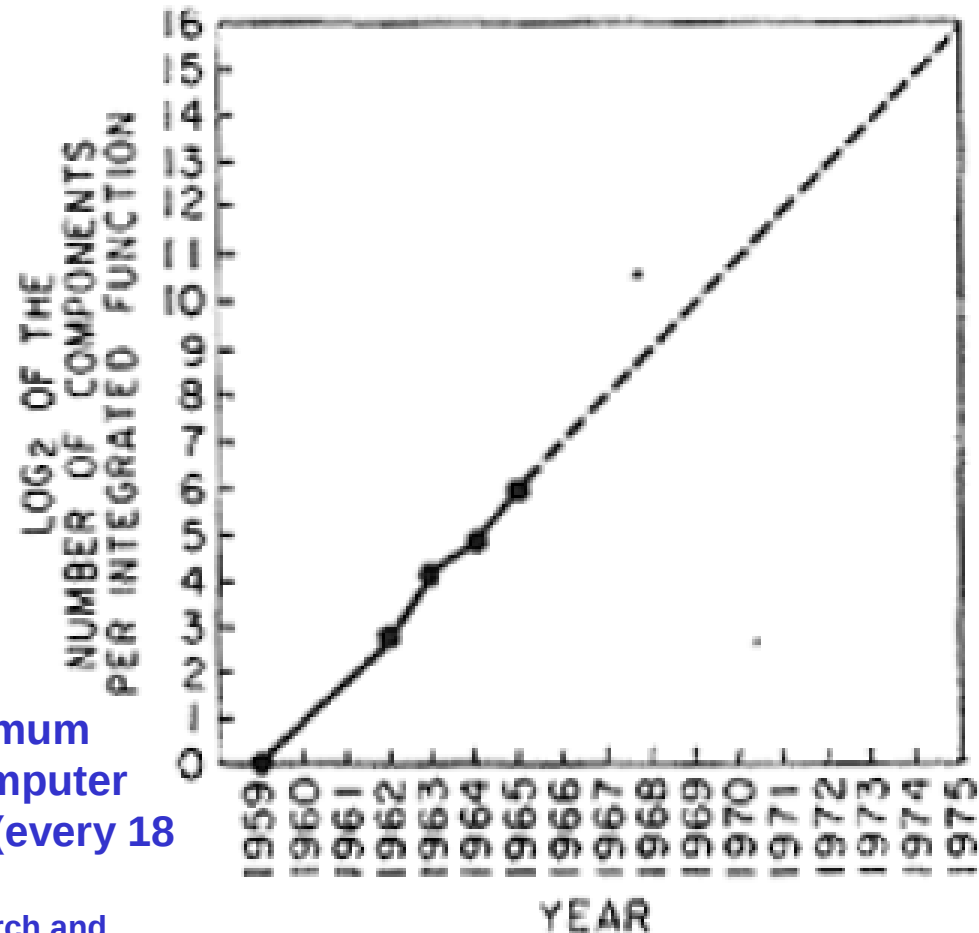
Moore's Law



Gordon Moore
Co-founder of Intel in 1968.

Moore predicted that the maximum number of transistors on a computer chip would double every year (every 18 months).

In 1965 Moore was Director at the Research and Development Laboratories, Fairchild Semiconductor division of Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corp.



Ref.:

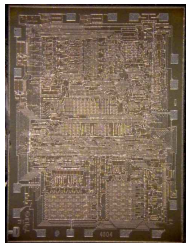
<http://www.intel.com/research/silicon/mooreslaw.htm>

Moore's Law

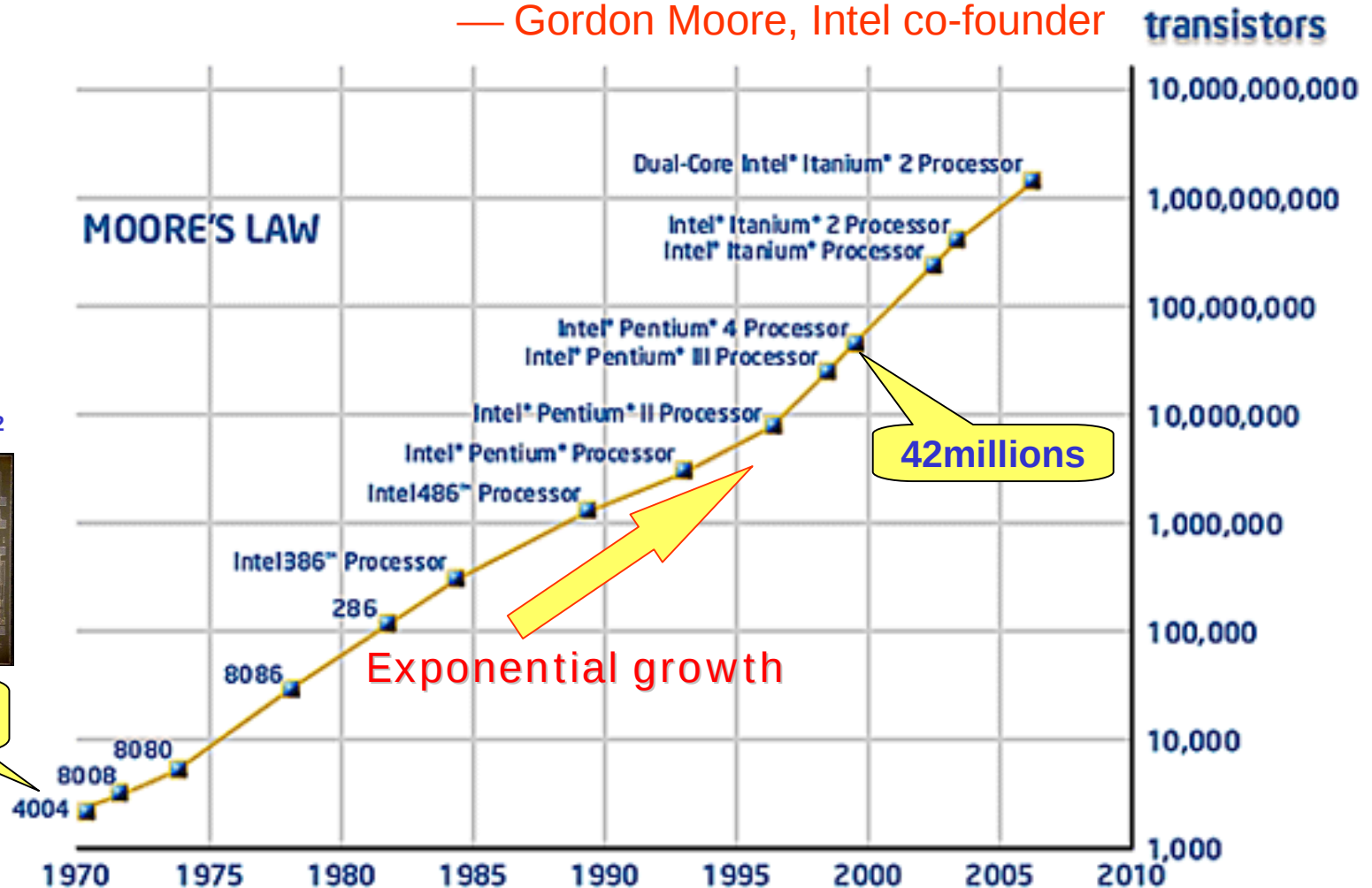
Transistor count will be doubled every 18 months

— Gordon Moore, Intel co-founder

10 μm
13.5mm²

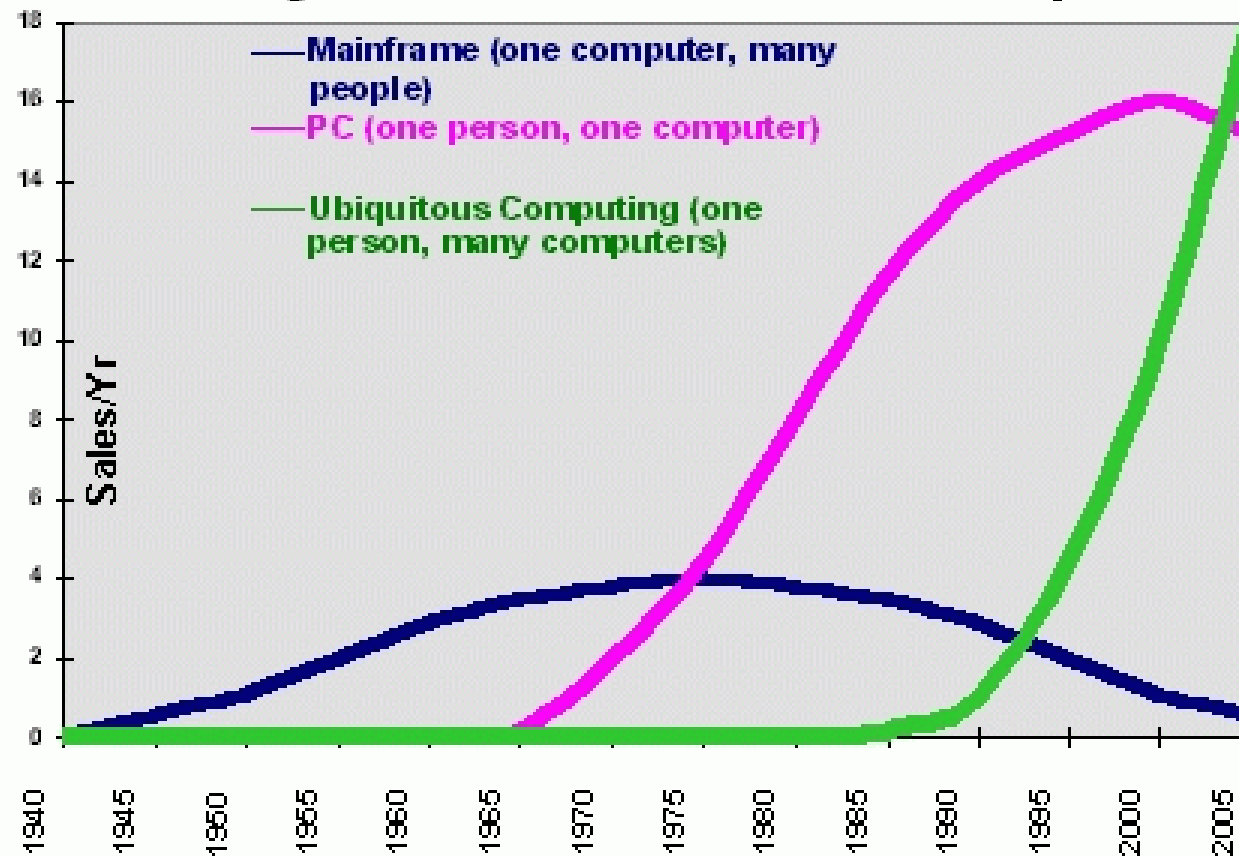


2,250

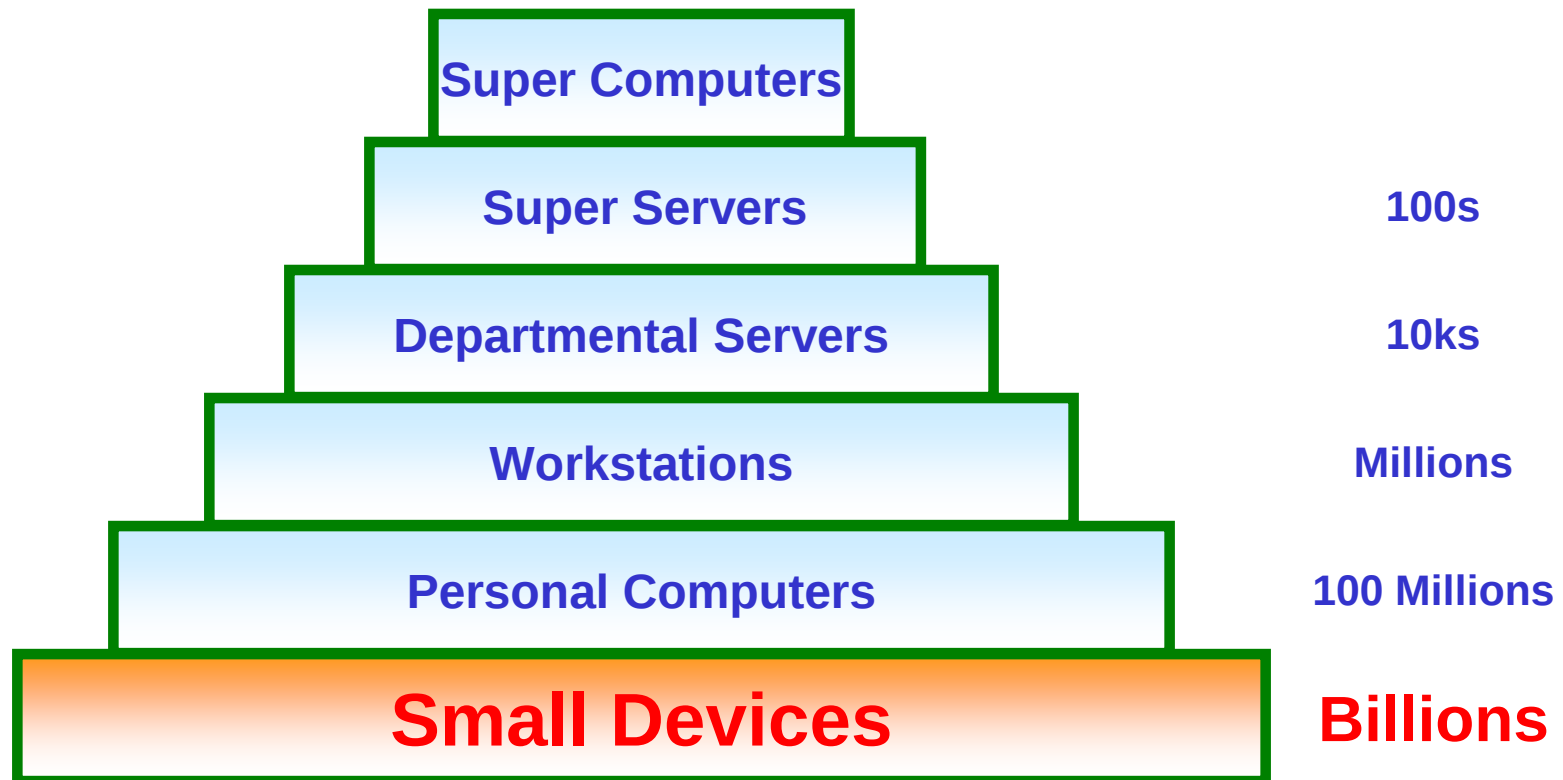


Trends in Computing

The Major Trends in Computing

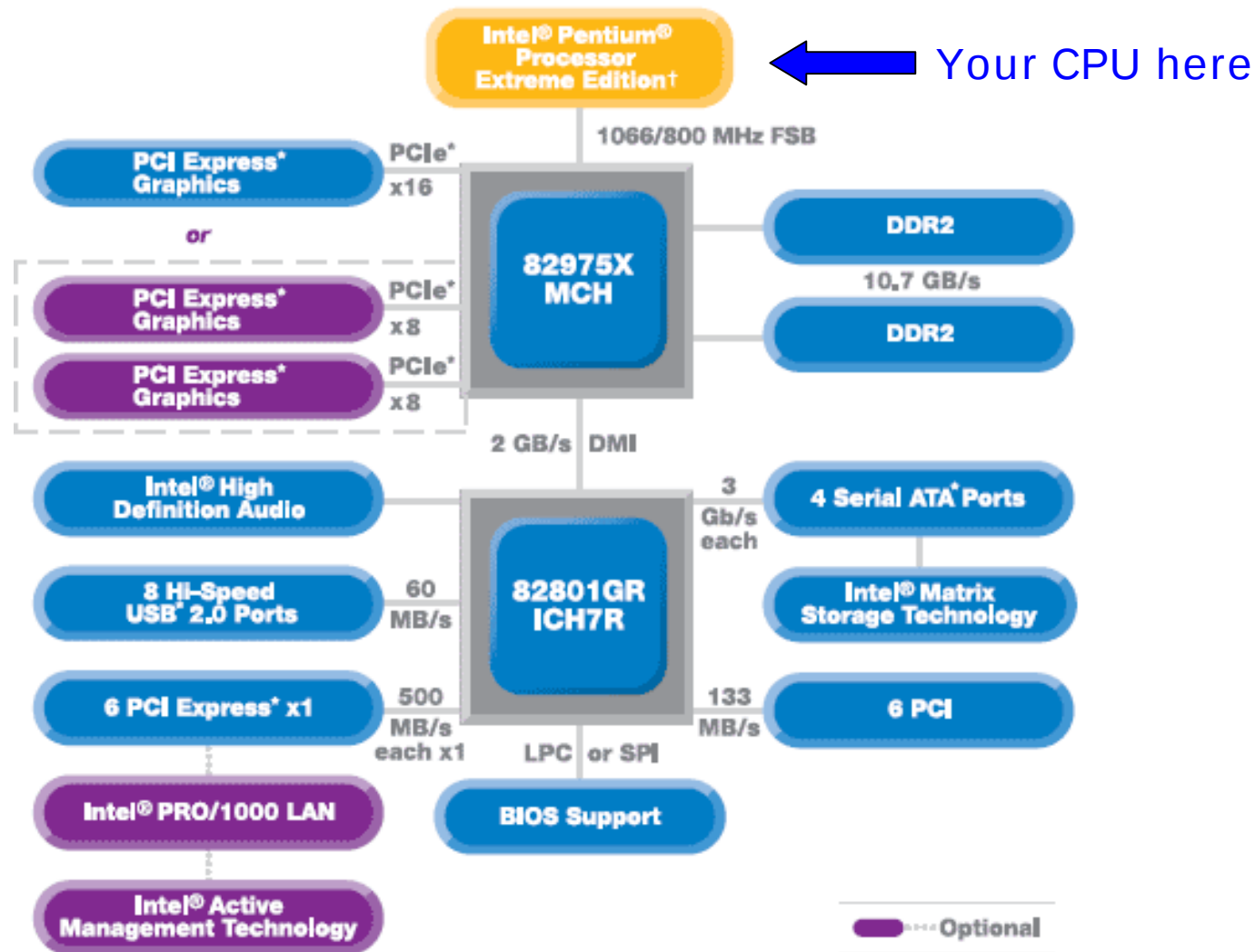


Emerging Platform Pyramid

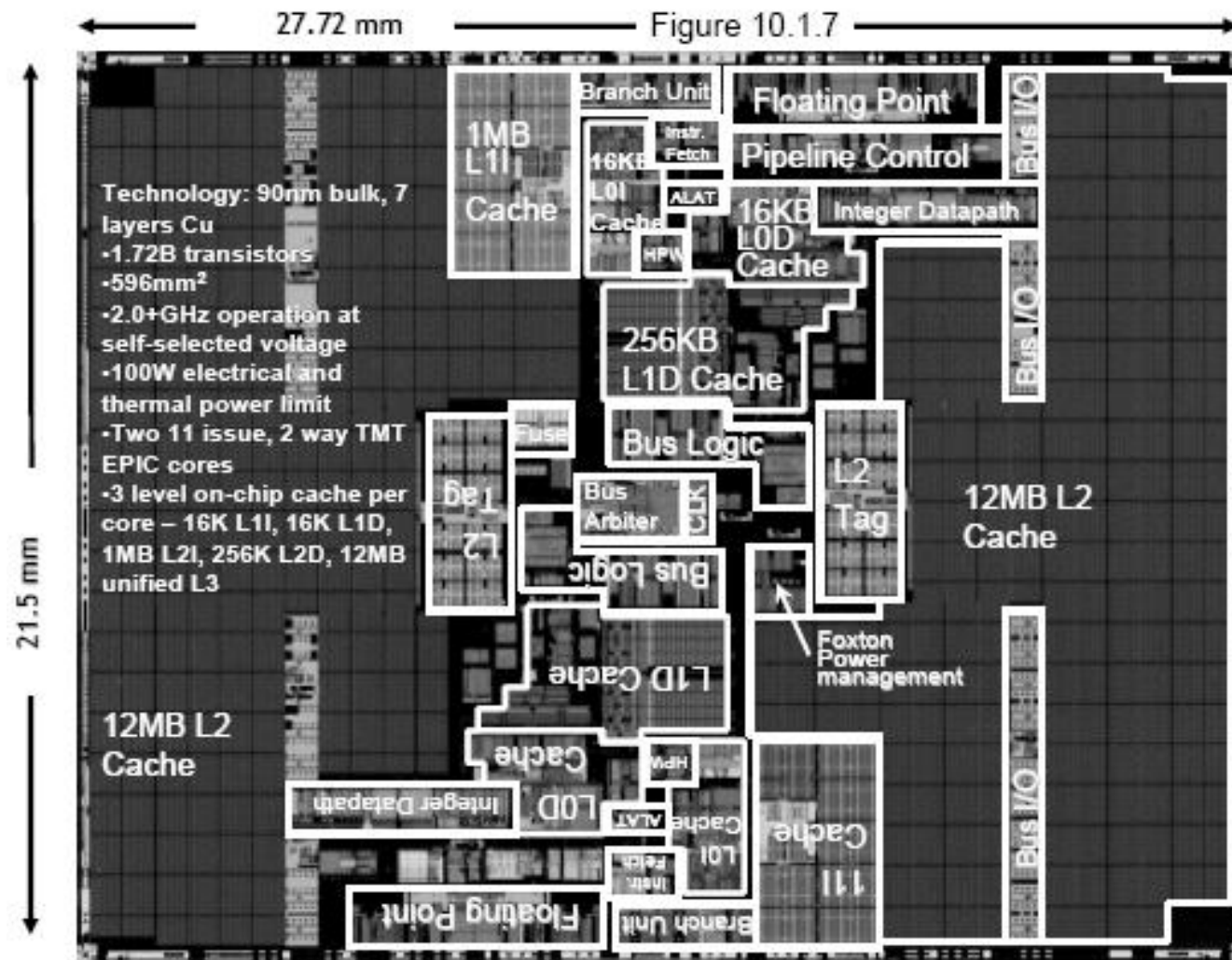


David Culler, U.C. Berkeley
ISRG Retreat

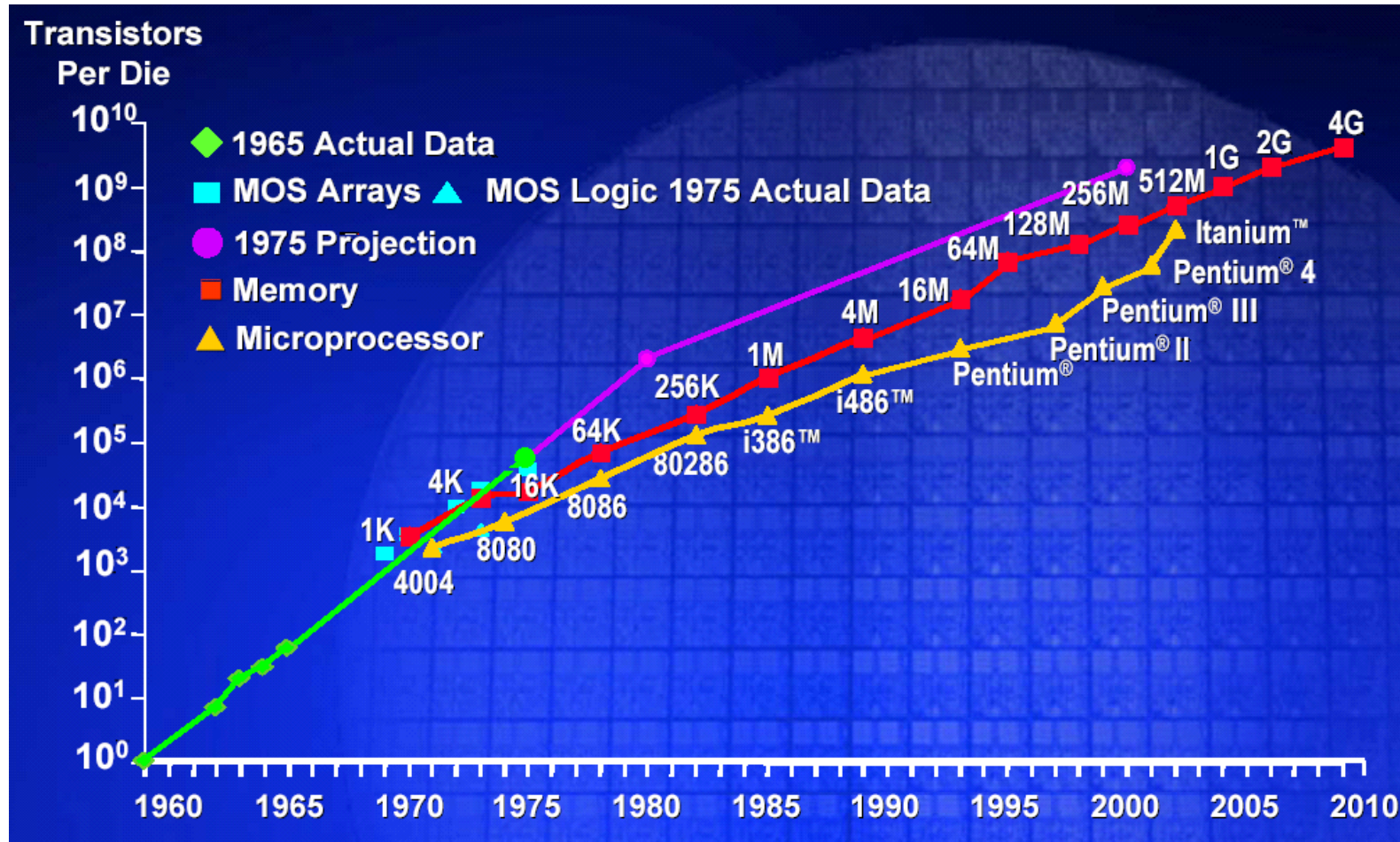
A Generic Intel-based PC System



Dual-Core Itanium 2 (Montecito)

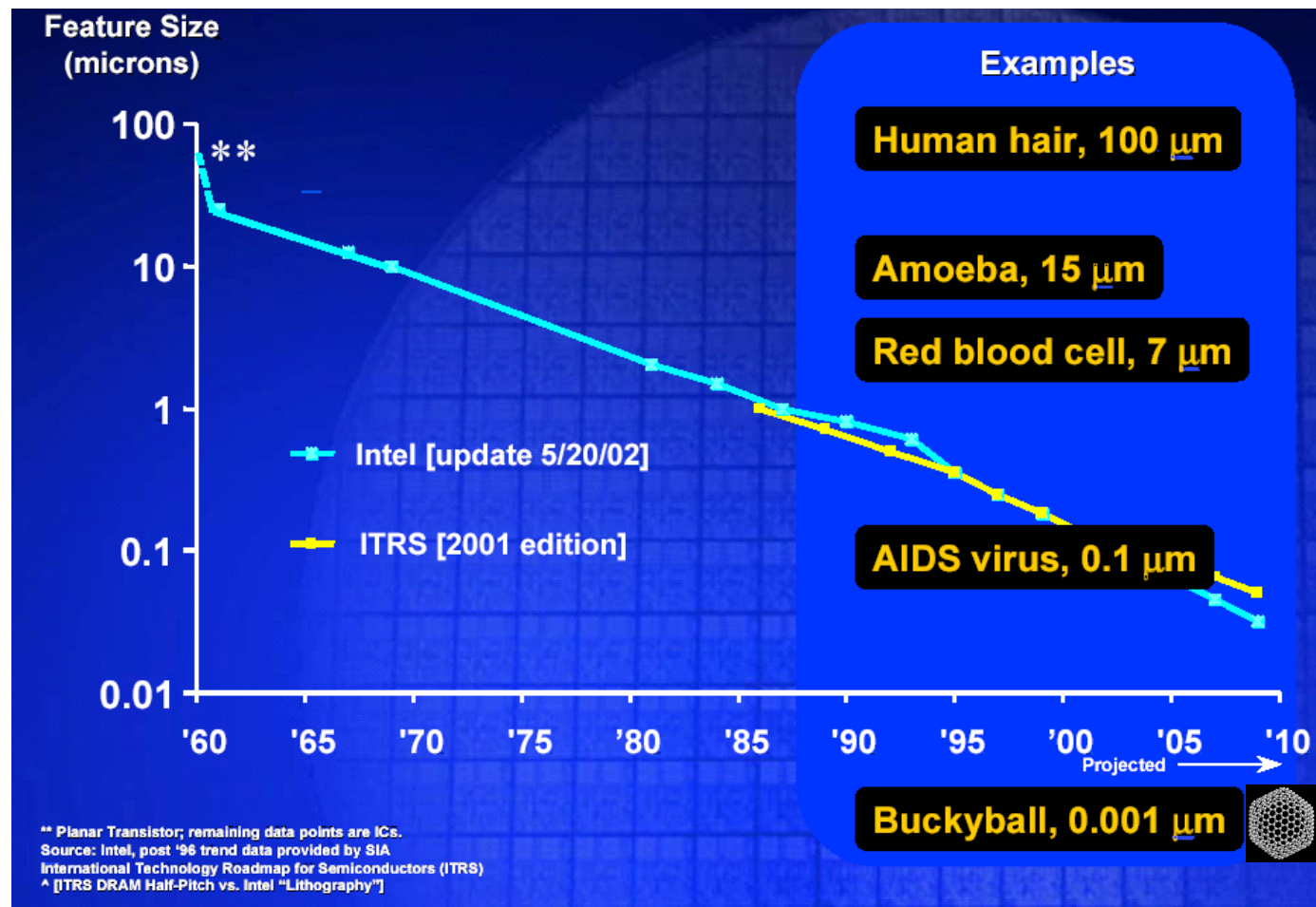


Integrated Circuit Complexity



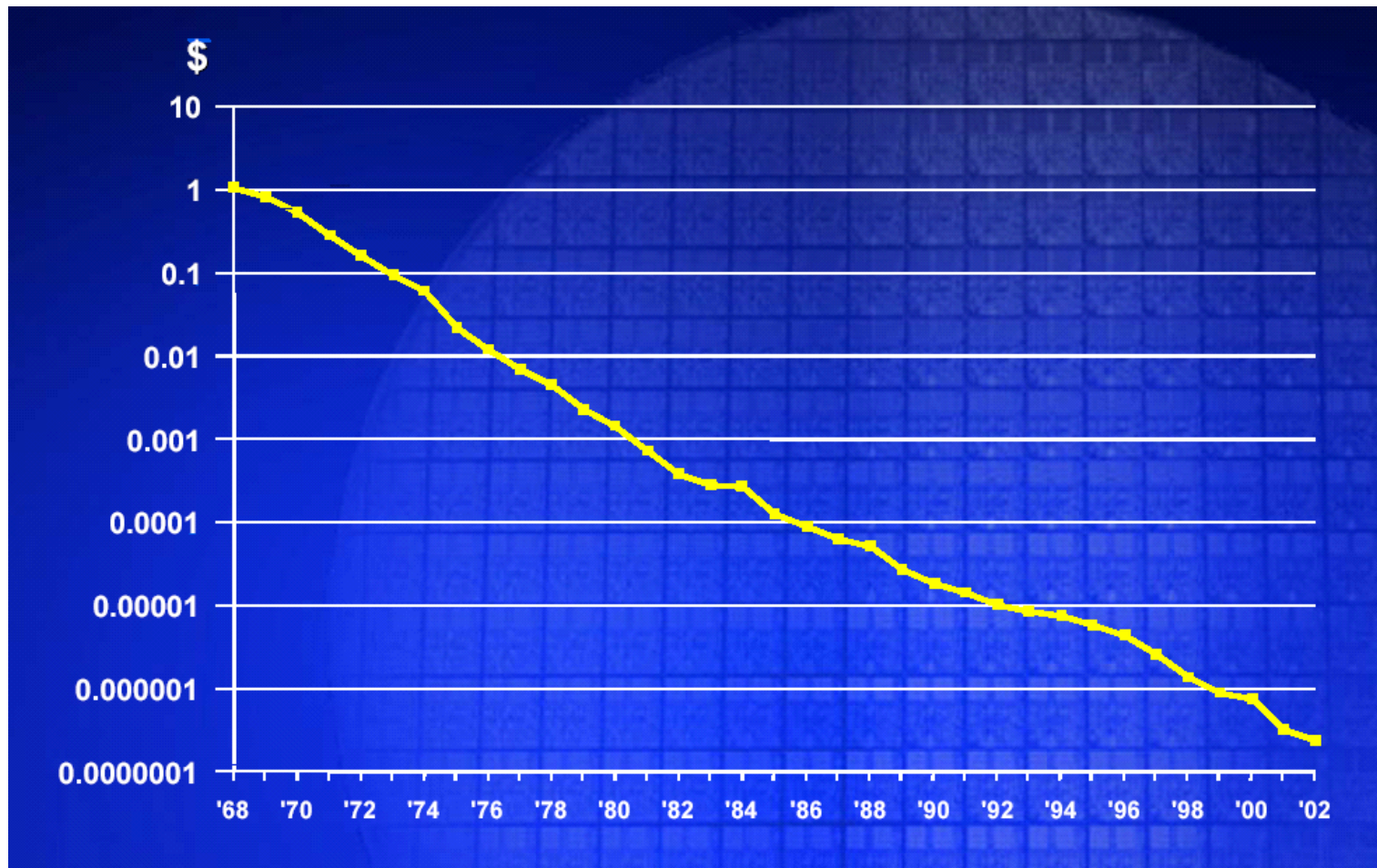
Source: Intel

Minimum Feature Size



We are currently at 0.065 μm (65nm) and moving towards 0.045 μm

Average Transistor Price



Source: Dataquest

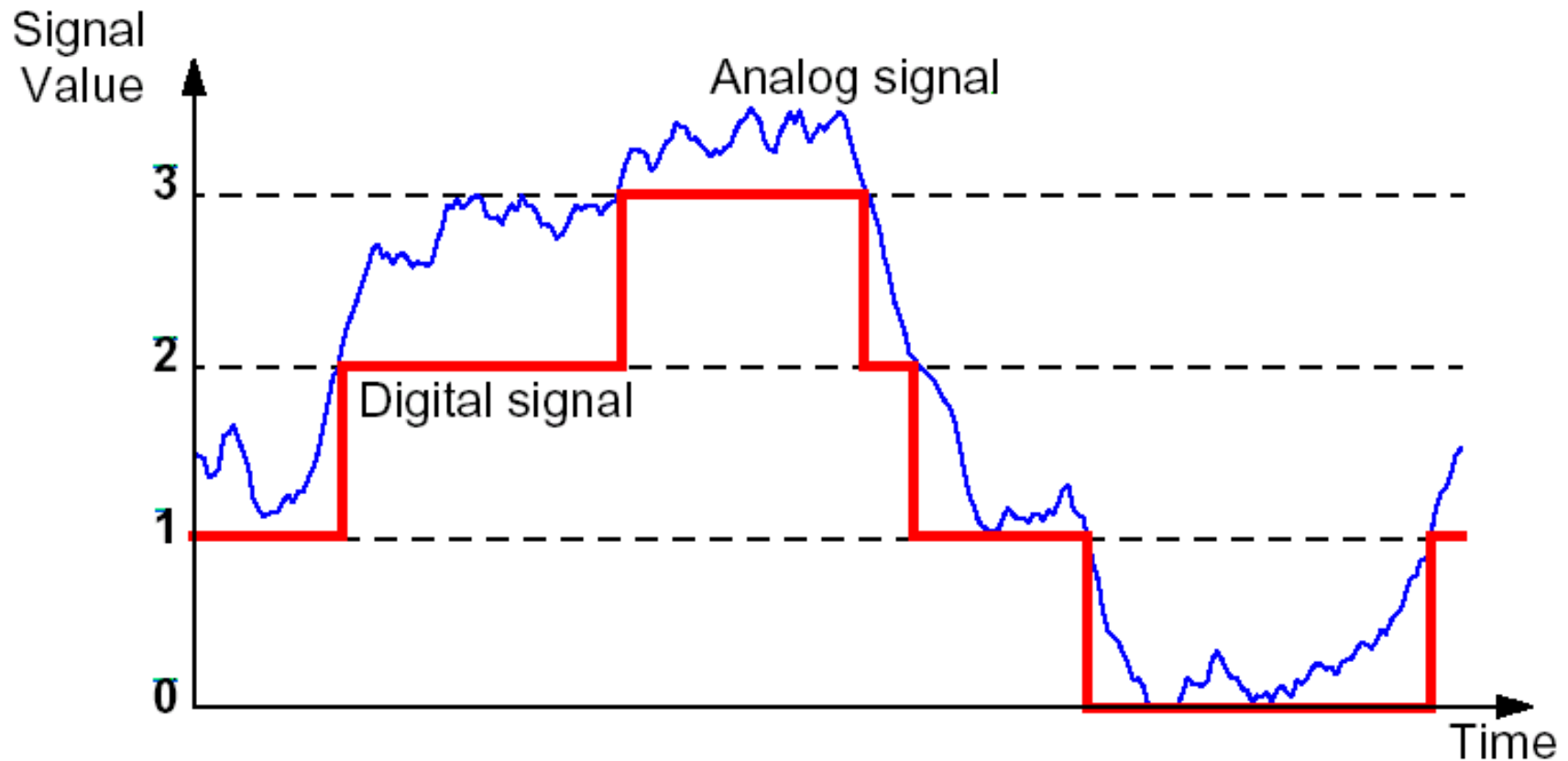
Processor Market Segmentation

High Performance
(e.g., Intel 32/64, AMD, Itanium, IBM POWER, BlueGene, Sun T1, etc)

Embedded / low-power
(e.g., ARM, MIPS, Xscale)

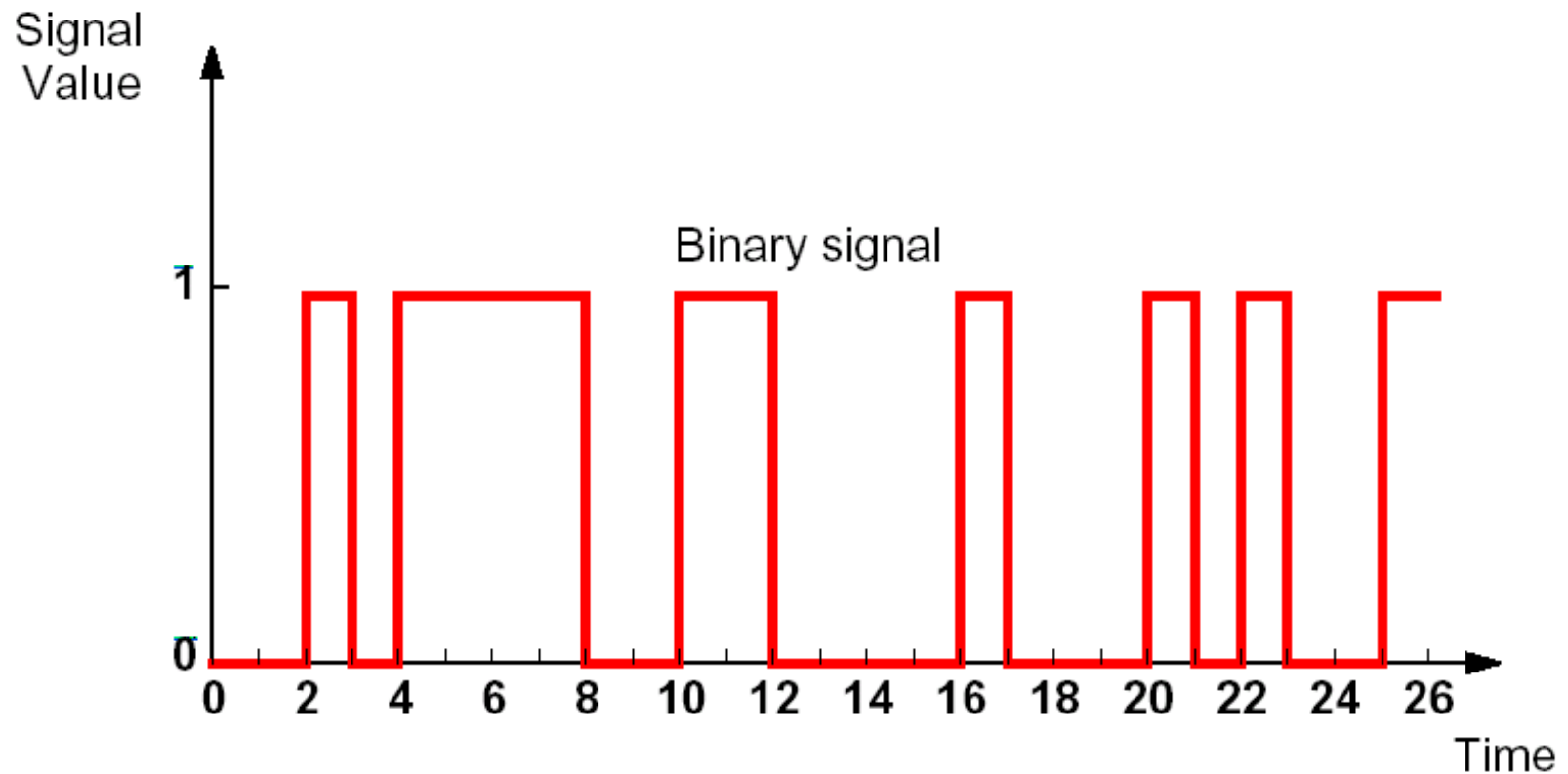
Special purpose
(e.g., DSP, NVidia)

Analog versus Digital Signal



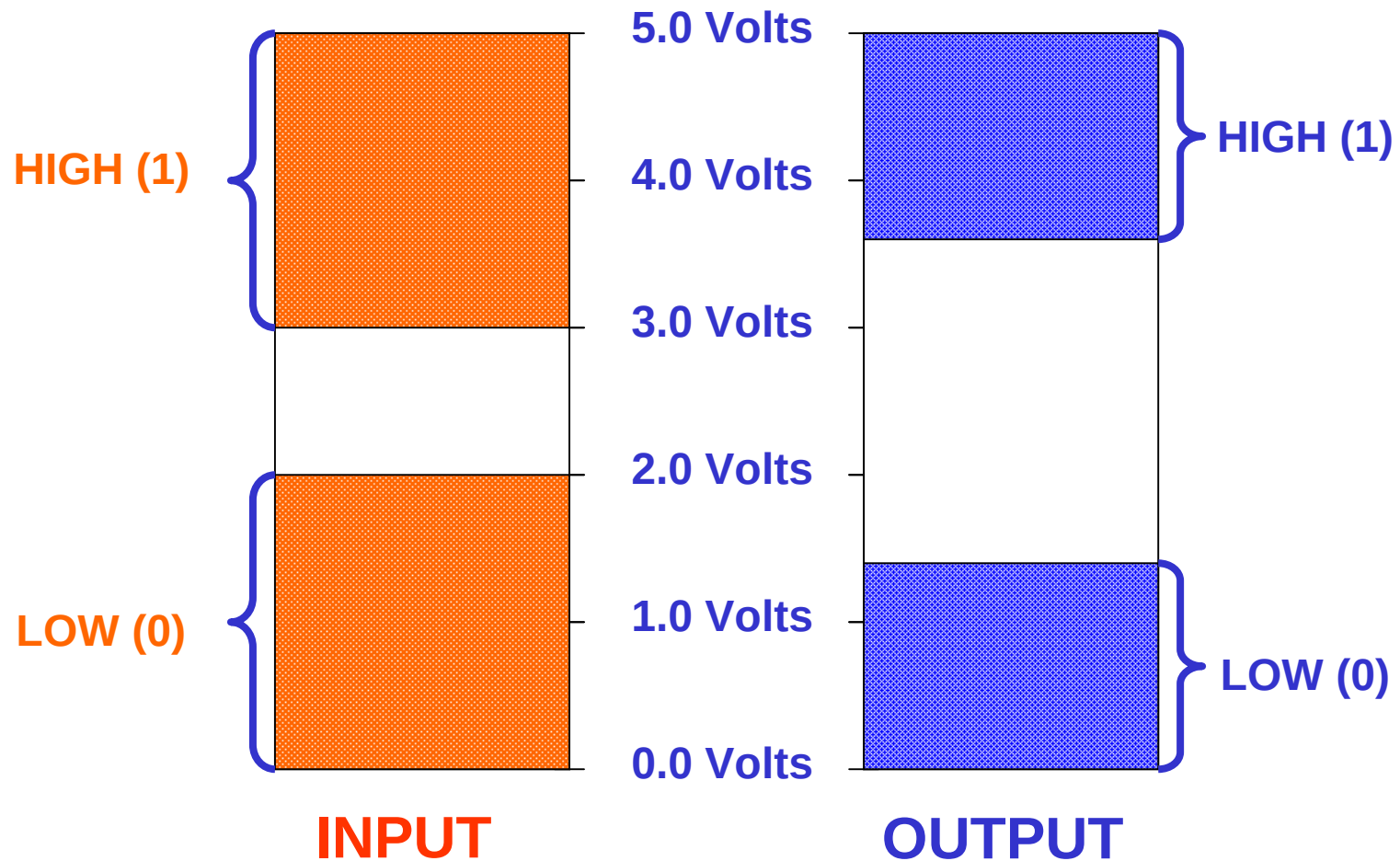
Why Digital?

Binary Signals



Why Binary?

Voltage Range of Binary Signals



End

Thank you!