

Outline

■ Digital CMOS design

- Boolean algebra
- Basic digital CMOS gates
- Combinational and sequential circuits
- Coding - Representation of numbers



Representing Numbers

How values can be coded ?

In a digital circuit each signal can take 2 values (0, 1) (Boolean world)

A vector of n bits can represent up to 2^n values



Representing Numbers

How values can be coded ?

What is the meaning of 0100 0110 ?

The character 'F'

The character 'Φ'

The number 46

The number 70

The number 123

Any symbol in a set where the $Card = 256$



Representing Numbers

How values can be coded ?

by itself a code has no signification



Representing Numbers

How values can be coded ?

arithmetic : dealing with numbers

How can I represent a number ?

Natural numbers
Relative numbers
Rational numbers
Real numbers



Representing Numbers

How can I represent a Natural number ?

I need at least n bits for a Natural ranging from 0 to $2^n - 1$

Standards



Representing Numbers

How can I represent a Natural number ?

Natural Binary Code :

The bits represent the successive powers of 2

$$\begin{array}{c} 0100\ 0110 \\ \nearrow \qquad \nwarrow \\ 2^7 \qquad \qquad 2^0 \end{array} = 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^6 = 70$$



Representing Numbers

How can I represent a Natural number ?

Binary Coded Decimal :

The bits represent the successive powers of 2

The quartets represent the successive powers of 10

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{0100} \quad \text{0110} \\ \swarrow \quad \uparrow \quad \swarrow \quad \uparrow \\ 2^3 \quad 10^1 \quad 10^0 \quad 2^0 \end{array} = (2^1 + 2^2) 10^0 + (2^2) 10^1 = 46$$

packed



Representing Numbers

How can I represent a Natural number ?

Binary Coded Decimal - Unpacked :

The bits represent the successive powers of 2

The bytes represent the successive powers of 10

In each byte the 4 Msb are 0

0100 0110 = Illegal

0000 0110 = 6



Representing Numbers

How can I represent a Relative number ?

Sign + Magnitude :

The bits represent the successive powers of 2

The Msb represents the **sign** (1 means negative)



Representing Numbers

How can I represent a Relative number ?

Sign + Magnitude :

$$+ \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 0100 \\ 0110 \end{array} = 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^6 = 70$$

The diagram shows the binary number 0100 0110. A plus sign is to its left. Three arrows point from the plus sign to the bits: the top arrow points to the 0 in the 2⁷ position, the middle arrow points to the 1 in the 2⁶ position, and the bottom arrow points to the 1 in the 2⁰ position. The equation shows the sum of 2¹, 2², and 2⁶ equals 70.

$$- \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1100 \\ 0110 \end{array} = -1 \times (2^1 + 2^2 + 2^6) = -70$$

The diagram shows the binary number 1100 0110. A minus sign is to its left. Three arrows point from the minus sign to the bits: the top arrow points to the 1 in the 2⁷ position, the middle arrow points to the 1 in the 2⁶ position, and the bottom arrow points to the 1 in the 2⁰ position. The equation shows -1 multiplied by the sum of 2¹, 2², and 2⁶ equals -70.



Representing Numbers

How can I represent a Relative number ?

2's complement :

The bits represent the successive powers of 2

The Msb represents -2^{n-1}



Representing Numbers

How can I represent a Relative number ?

2's complement :

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{0100 0110} = 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^6 = 70 \\ \swarrow \quad \nearrow \quad \nwarrow \\ -2^7 \quad 2^6 \quad 2^0 \end{array}$$

$$1100 0110 = 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^6 - 2^7 = -58$$

Representing Numbers

How can I represent a Relative number ?

2's complement :

$$0100\ 0110 = 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^6 = 70$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 2^7 = 1 + 2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 \\ 2^7 = 1 + 2^0 + \qquad \qquad \qquad 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 \qquad \qquad + 70 \\ -70 = 1 + 2^0 + \qquad \qquad \qquad 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 \qquad \qquad - 2^7 \\ -70 = \qquad \qquad 2^1 + \qquad \qquad 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 \qquad \qquad - 2^7 \end{array}$$

1011 1010



Representing Numbers

How can I represent a Real number ?

Range

Precision



Representing Numbers

How can I represent a Real number ?

2's complement Fixed Point :

The bits represents the successive powers of 2
Including **negative** powers of 2

$$\begin{array}{cccc} & \nearrow & \nearrow & \nearrow \\ & -2^3 & 2^0 & 2^{-1} \\ & & & \nearrow \\ & & & 2^{-4} \end{array} \quad \mathbf{0100.0110} = 2^2 + 2^{-2} + 2^{-3} = 4.375$$



Representing Numbers

How can I represent a Real number ?

Wide range
High precision

Floating Point



Representing Numbers

How can I represent a Real number ?

Normalized scientific representation

$$R = (-1)^S \times M \times 2^E$$

S : Sign (1 if negative)

M : Mantissa ($\in [1, 2 [$)

E : Exponent (relative number)



Representing Numbers

$$R = (-1)^S \times M \times 2^E$$

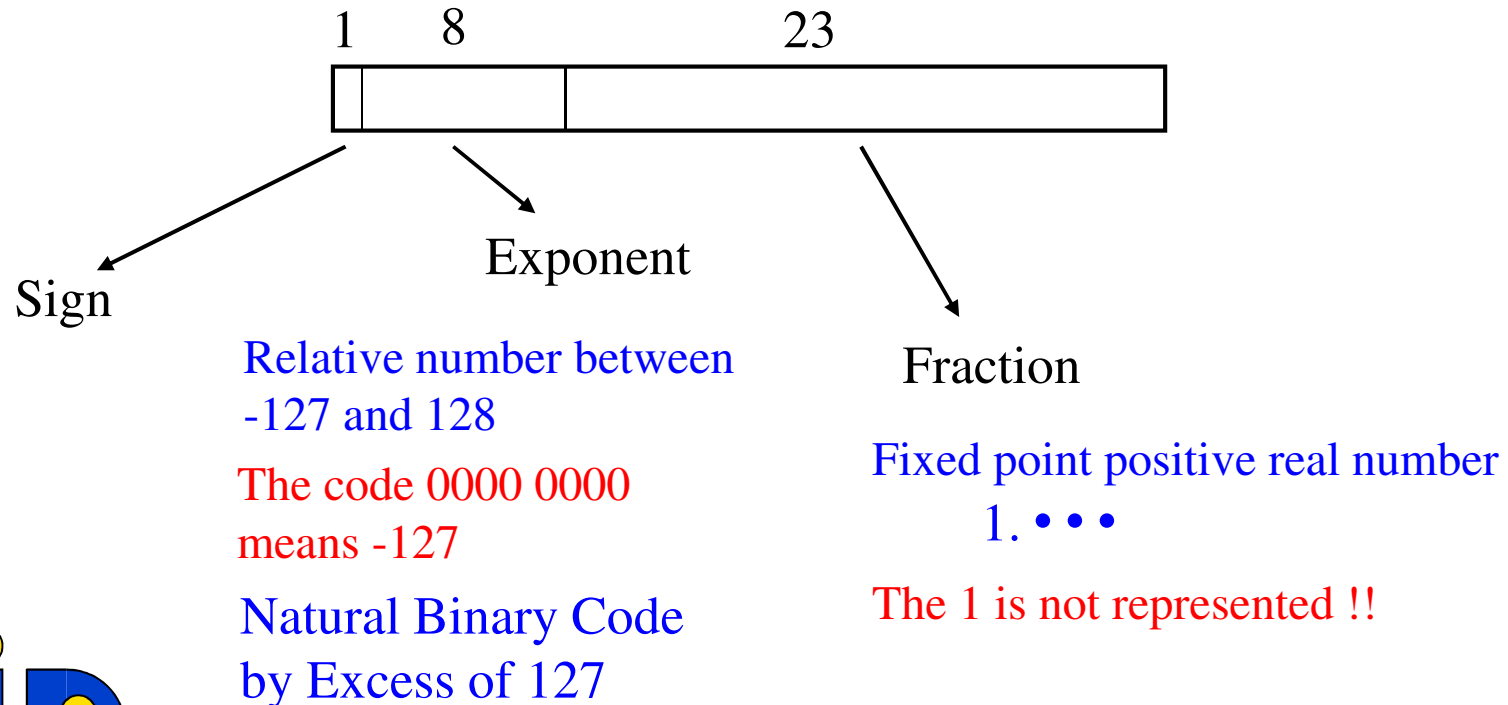
	Single Precision 32 bits	Double Precision 64 bits
S : Sign (1 if negative)	1 bit	1 bit
M : Mantissa ($\in [1, 2 [$)	23 bits	52 bits
E : Exponent	8 bits	11 bits



Representing Numbers

$$R = (-1)^S \times M \times 2^E$$

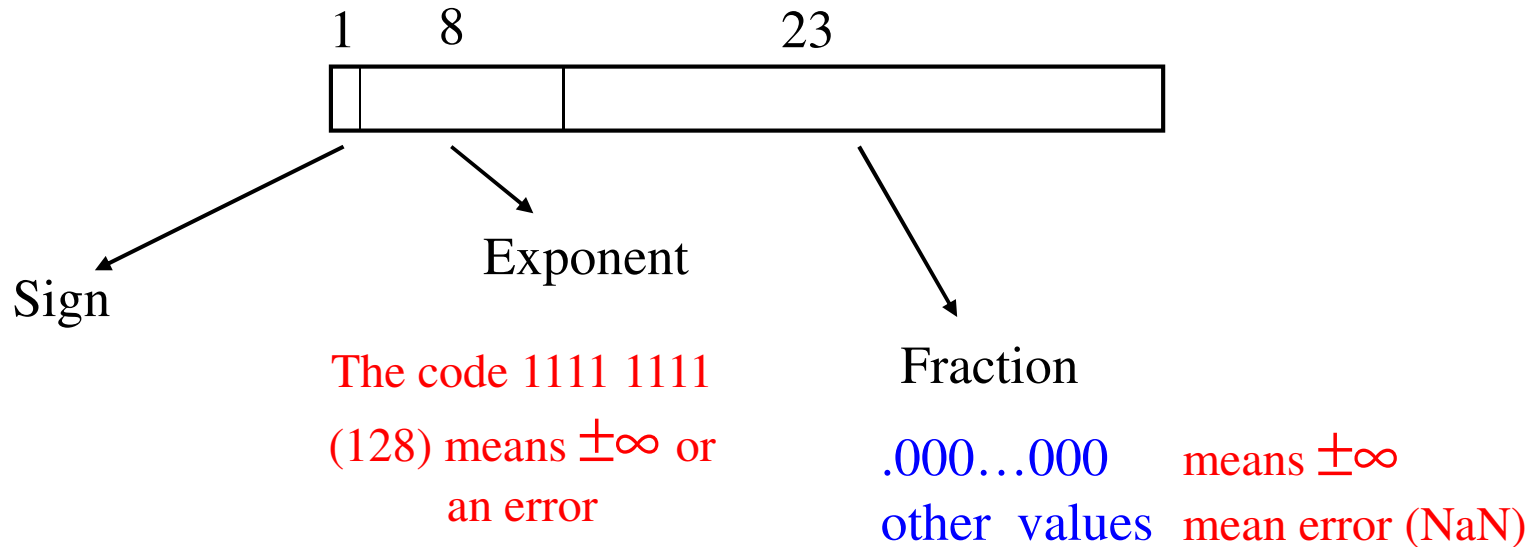
Single precision :



Representing Numbers

$$R = (-1)^S \times M \times 2^E$$

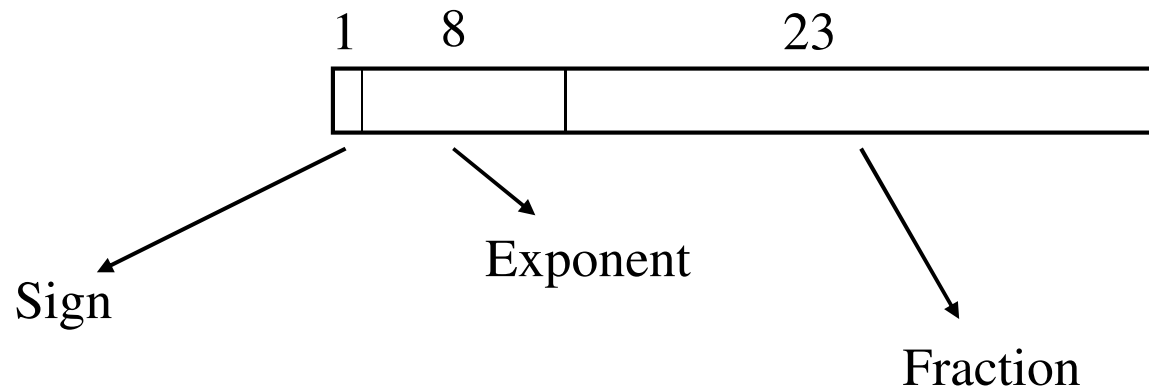
Single precision : Special cases



Representing Numbers

$$R = (-1)^S \times M \times 2^E$$

Single precision : Range and precision



$$R \in]-2^{128}, 2^{128} [$$

$$\text{Precision} = 2^{-24+E}$$



Representing Numbers

$$R = (-1)^S \times M \times 2^E$$

Single precision : Special cases

