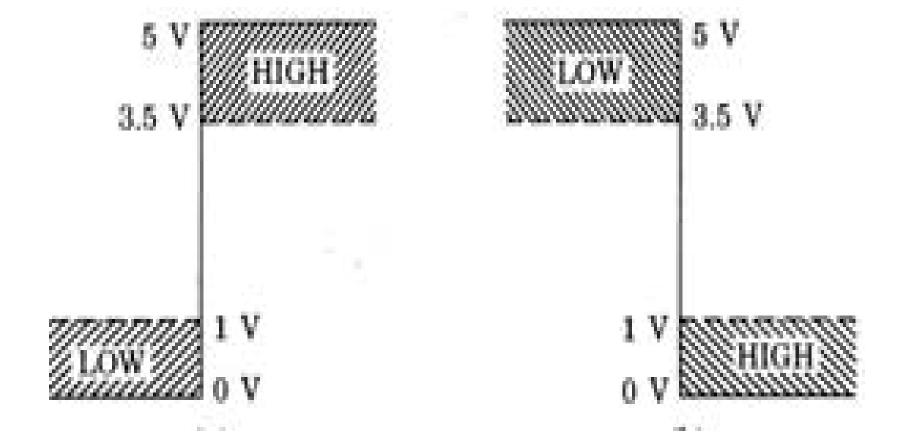
Lecture 1 Digital Electronics

Introduction

- Digital electronics is the branch of electronics that deals with digital data and digital circuit.
- Digital electronics are a key element of many products, which we take for, granted such as personal computers, sophisticated sewing machines, microwave ovens, compact disc players, and video cassette players.
- The brains of all of these products and many more are composed of digital electronics.

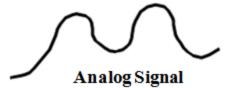
Digital Signal

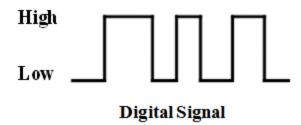
Digital system has only two discrete levels or values, low (0) or high (1). In case of positive logic, high is from 3.5-5v and low is 0-1v. In case of negative logic, high is 0-1v and low is 3.5-5v. As long as voltage remains in these levels, the state is considered low or high depending on logic used. High is also called as on and low as off.



Digital Systems

- Analog devices and systems process timevarying signals that can take on any value across a continuous range.
- Digital systems use digital circuits that process digital signals which can take on one of two values, we call: 0 and 1 (digits of the binary number system)

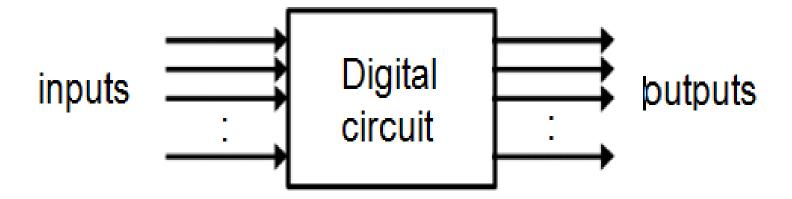




Applications

- Digital computers represent the most common digital systems.
- Analog Systems that use digital systems today are as follows:
- Audio recording (CDs, DAT, mp3)
- Phone system switching
- Automobile engine control
- Movie effects

Block Diagram



Advantages of Digital Systems Over Analog Systems

- Reproducibility of the results and accuracy.
- More reliable than analog systems due to better immunity to noise.
- Ease of design: No special math skills needed to visualize the behavior of small digital (logic) circuits.
- Flexibility and functionality.
- Programmability.
- Speed: A digital logic element can produce an output in less than 10 nanoseconds (10-8 seconds).
- Economy: Due to the integration of millions of digital logic elements on a single miniature chip forming low cost integrated circuit (ICs).