



COURSE DESCRIPTION CARD - SYLLABUS

Course name

Introduction to digital design [S1Cybez1>PTC]

Course

Field of study
Cybersecurity

Year/Semester
1/2

Area of study (specialization)
–

Profile of study
general academic

Level of study
first-cycle

Course offered in
Polish

Form of study
full-time

Requirements
compulsory

Number of hours

Lecture
24

Laboratory classes
24

Other
0

Tutorials
12

Projects/seminars
0

Number of credit points

4,00

Coordinators

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Lecturers

Prerequisites

An ability to analyze and design simple electrical circuits and devices. A basic knowledge of Boolean algebra.

Course objective

The course aims at providing a clear picture of fundamental concepts, effective problem-solving techniques, and an appropriate exposure to modern technologies, design techniques, and applications in the area of VLSI digital circuits and systems, both combinational and sequential.

Course-related learning outcomes

Knowledge:

Students know basic principles and rules used to design digital circuits. They also know details regarding various digital building blocks employed in logic synthesis. They also learn how to design large and complex digital systems with the help of computer-aided design (CAD) tools.

Skills:

A student can design a combinational digital circuit using, as guiding criteria, hardware complexity,

speed of the circuit, its power consumption, and heat dissipation. A student understands models representing synchronous and clockless finite state machines and can run their synthesis process, including state minimization, state coding, flip-flop-based implementation, and safety analysis.

Social competences:

A student appreciates the practical significance of the systems developed in the course. Is aware of limitations of modern digital circuits. Is open for new applications of digital devices in technology, science, and social (daily) life. Can express his/her own opinions with respect to currently used solutions and technologies in design of contemporary digital systems.

Methods for verifying learning outcomes and assessment criteria

Learning outcomes presented above are verified as follows:

Learning outcomes presented above are verified as follows:

Written exam verifying content presented during lectures (problem assignments).

Written tests verifying content during exercise classes.

Skills acquired during laboratory classes are verified based on the project assignments and a test taken within the last class of the semester. The evaluation is based on the ongoing progress of the work and the report, if required by the exercise instructions. In each form of the course assessment, the grade depends on the number of points the student earns relative to the maximum number of required points. Earning at least 50% of the possible points is a prerequisite for passing. The relationship between the grade and the number of points is defined by the Study Regulations. Additionally, the course completion rules and the exact passing thresholds will be communicated to students at the beginning of the semester through the university's electronic systems and during the first class meeting (in each form of classes).

Programme content

Current trends in a semiconductor industry. Boolean algebra, gate-level circuits, two-level designs, logic minimization, computer-aided design of multi-level circuits, basic combinational blocks, binary numbers and codes, arithmetic circuits, floating-point devices, iterative designs, programmable logic devices, hardware description languages. Sequential designs, latches and flip-flops, registers and counters, linear feedback shift registers. Analysis and design of synchronous sequential circuits, automated synthesis of finite-state machines based on Mealy and Moore models, asynchronous circuits, RTL synthesis, semiconductor memories.

Course topics

Lectures: Moore's law, Boolean algebra, gate-level circuits, two-level design, logic minimization, computer-aided design of multi-level circuits, basic combinational logic blocks, binary numbers and codes, arithmetic circuits, Booth algorithm, floating-point devices, iterative designs, programmable logic devices, hardware description languages, sequential logic, latches and flip-flops, registers and counters, Fibonacci and Galois linear feedback shift registers, ring generators, phase shifters. Analysis and design of synchronous sequential circuits, automated synthesis of finite-state machines based on Mealy and Moore models, asynchronous circuits, state reduction, state coding, races and hazards. RTL synthesis. Static and dynamic semiconductor memories.

Tutorials and laboratory projects: Boolean algebra, logic minimization, synthesis of simple combinational circuits, iterative designs, synthesis of Mealy and Moore finite-state machines, use of CAD tools to design at the RTL level.

Teaching methods

Lectures: a multimedia presentation. Tutorials: students solve various problems provided by a teacher.

Laboratory classes: students design certain simple digital circuits by using CAD tools, such as Multisim.

Bibliography

Basic:

1. J. Kalisz, Podstawy elektroniki cyfrowej, wyd. 5, WKŁ, Warszawa 2007.
2. J. Biernat, Arytmetyka komputerów, PWN, Warszawa 1996.
3. M.M. Mano, C.R. Kime, Podstawy projektowania układów logicznych I komputerów, WNT, 2007.
4. G. De Micheli, Synteza i optymalizacja układów cyfrowych, WNT, 1998.

5. T. Łuba (red.), Synteza układów cyfrowych, Wydawnictwa Komunikacji i Łączności, 2003.

Additional:

1. J. Tyszer, G. Mrugalski, A. Pogiel, D. Czysz, Technika cyfrowa - zbiór zadań z rozwiązaniami, Wydawnictwo BTC, Legionowo 2016.

2. J.P. Hayes, Digital logic design, Addison-Wesley 1994.

3. P.K. Lala, Practical digital logic design and testing, Prentice Hall 1996.

Breakdown of average student's workload

	Hours	ECTS
Total workload	120	4,00
Classes requiring direct contact with the teacher	60	2,00
Student's own work (literature studies, preparation for laboratory classes/ tutorials, preparation for tests/exam, project preparation)	60	2,00