



# Digital Electronic

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2<sup>nd</sup> semester  
2018-2019



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## Chapter One

### Lecture 2

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### 1.3.3 Binary versus decimal numeration system:

- Let us count from 0 to 15 using binary and decimal systems of numeration

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Binary				Decimal
D <sub>(MSB)</sub>	C	B	A <sub>(LSB)</sub>	
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	2
0	0	1	1	3
0	1	0	0	4
0	1	0	1	5
0	1	1	0	6
0	1	1	1	7
1	0	0	0	8
1	0	0	1	9
1	0	1	0	10
1	0	1	1	11
1	1	0	0	12
1	1	0	1	13
1	1	1	0	14
1	1	1	1	15

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- It is obvious that the representation of a quantity in binary numeration system takes more ciphers than in decimal system.
- We can therefore ask ourselves why the binary system is preferred to decimal system in computer sciences?
- The reason is that in electronics, it is easier to materialise two quantities "0" and "1" (by two different voltages for example) than to materialise 10 different quantities "0", "1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7", "8", and "9" (by 10 different voltages).
- In fact, in digital circuits, 0 and 1 are materialised by specific ranges of voltages or current; this will be discussed later.

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### Binary Base = 2

	Column 8	Column 7	Column 6	Column 5	Column 4	Column 3	Column 2	Column 1
Base <sup>exp</sup>	2 <sup>7</sup>	2 <sup>6</sup>	2 <sup>5</sup>	2 <sup>4</sup>	2 <sup>3</sup>	2 <sup>2</sup>	2 <sup>1</sup>	2 <sup>0</sup>
Weight	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1

$$2^0 = 1$$

$$2^1 = 2$$

$$2^2 = 2 * 2 = 4$$

$$2^3 = 2 * 2 * 2 = 8$$

$$2^4 = 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 = 16$$

$$2^5 = 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 = 32$$

$$2^6 = 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 = 64$$

$$2^7 = 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 = 128$$

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Find the Binary equivalent for Decimal 35

2	35	1	↑ LSD
2	18	0	
2	9	1	
2	4	0	
2	2	0	
2	1	1	
	0		MSD

*Divisor*      *Quotient*      *Remainder*

*MSD - most significant digit*

*LSD - least significant digit*

*Therefore, the binary equivalent for 35 is*  
**100101**

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Decimal = **41**

Division	Quotient	Remainder
41/2	20	1
20/2	10	0
10/2	5	0
5/2	2	1
2/2	1	0
1/2	0	1

↑

Binary = **101001**

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## Remark 1.1:

- With **n bits** we can represent  $2^n$  different binary numbers.
- The **higher H number** is given using the following formula.

$$H = 2^n - 1$$

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## Example 1.4:

- With **4 bits** we can represent

$$2^4 = 16$$

- different binary numbers (from 0 to 15),
- and the higher number is

$$H = 2^4 - 1 = 15.$$

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## Remark 1.2: Conversion from binary to decimal

- To convert a number written in binary numeration system to its equivalent in decimal,
- we just have to calculate the products of the bits with their respective weights, as in example 1.3 above.
- For binary numbers with “binary point” (equivalent of decimal point for decimal numbers), the conversion is done as follow.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2^1 \ 0^{-1} \ 2^{-2} \ 2^{-3} \\
 A = 1 \ 0 \ 1. \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \\
 A = 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 + 1 \times 2^{-1} + 0 \times 2^{-2} + 1 \times 2^{-3} \\
 A = 5.625_{10}
 \end{array}$$

//

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Zero Point

0.1011

$$\begin{array}{l}
 1 \times 2^{-4} = 0.0625 \\
 1 \times 2^{-3} = 0.125 \\
 0 \times 2^{-2} = 0 \\
 1 \times 2^{-1} = 0.5 \\
 \hline
 0.6875_{10}
 \end{array}$$

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### 1.3.4 Octal numeration system:

- The octal numeration system is a place **weighted system** with **a base of eight**.
- Valid ciphers include the symbols **"0","1","2","3","4","5","6", and "7"**.
- To convert from binary to octal numeration system, **we just have to divide the number into groups of binary numbers having 3 bits each**.
- And each group of **3 bits** is **replaced** by its **equivalent in octal**.

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### Binary to Octal Conversion

$(1101011.00101)_2$

1101011.00101

Binary	Octal
000	0
001	1
010	2
011	3
100	4
101	5
110	6
111	7

www.geekyshows.com

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## Example 1.5:

➤ Let's convert the following binary numbers in octal:

➤ A = 10110101

➤ B = 11010111.01

$$A = \underbrace{010}_2 \underbrace{110}_6 \underbrace{101}_{5_8}$$

$$10110101_2 = 265_8$$

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## Example 1.5:

➤ The bits are grouped from the right to the left.

➤ A zero has been added to the two first bits to form a group of 3 bits. That zero is called an implied zero.

$$B = \underbrace{011}_3 \underbrace{010}_2 \underbrace{111}_7 \underbrace{010}_{2_8}$$

$$11010111.01_2 = 327.2_8$$

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## Example 1.5:

- The bits are grouped from the right to the left.
- A zero has been added to the two first bits to form a group of 3 bits. That zero is called an implied zero.

B = 011,010,111,010

3     2     7     .   2<sub>8</sub>

11010111.01<sub>2</sub> = 327.2<sub>8</sub>

- Two implied zeros have been added to the number to form groups of 3 bits.

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## Exercise 1.2:

- Convert the following binary numbers to decimal numbers:  
om to the Octal number.
- A = 10110.01
- B = 11110111.1011
- C = 111.111
- D = 10110101101.111101
- Watch the videos
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OezK\\_zTyvAQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OezK_zTyvAQ)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bmgZf4VMhHc>

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