

ANALOG?! Why Bother?

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A Long-Standing Technology War...

DIGITAL!

versus

ANALOG?

A Long-Standing Technology War...

DIGITAL!
New! Improved! Advanced!
The Future! Better! Superior!

versus

ANALOG?
Tired Obsolete Old
Extinct Yesterday's Model Unreliable

Analog and Digital: What Isn't the Difference?

Everybody knows that...

Digital \equiv “Discrete”

Analog \equiv “Continuous”

...right?

Analog and Digital: What Isn't the Difference?

		Discrete Signal/Continuous Signal	
Discrete Time/Continuous Time	Asynchronous Digital Self-timed circuits Delay insensitive circuits Digital memories	Continuous-Time Analog Active and passive filters Operational amplifiers RF communication systems	
	Synchronous Digital Microprocessors Digital signal processors	Discrete-Time Analog Switched capacitor circuits Switched current circuits Charge-coupled devices	

Analog and Digital: What Isn't the Difference?

So...

Digital \neq “Discrete Time”

Analog \neq “Continuous Time”

but is

Digital \equiv “Discrete Signal”

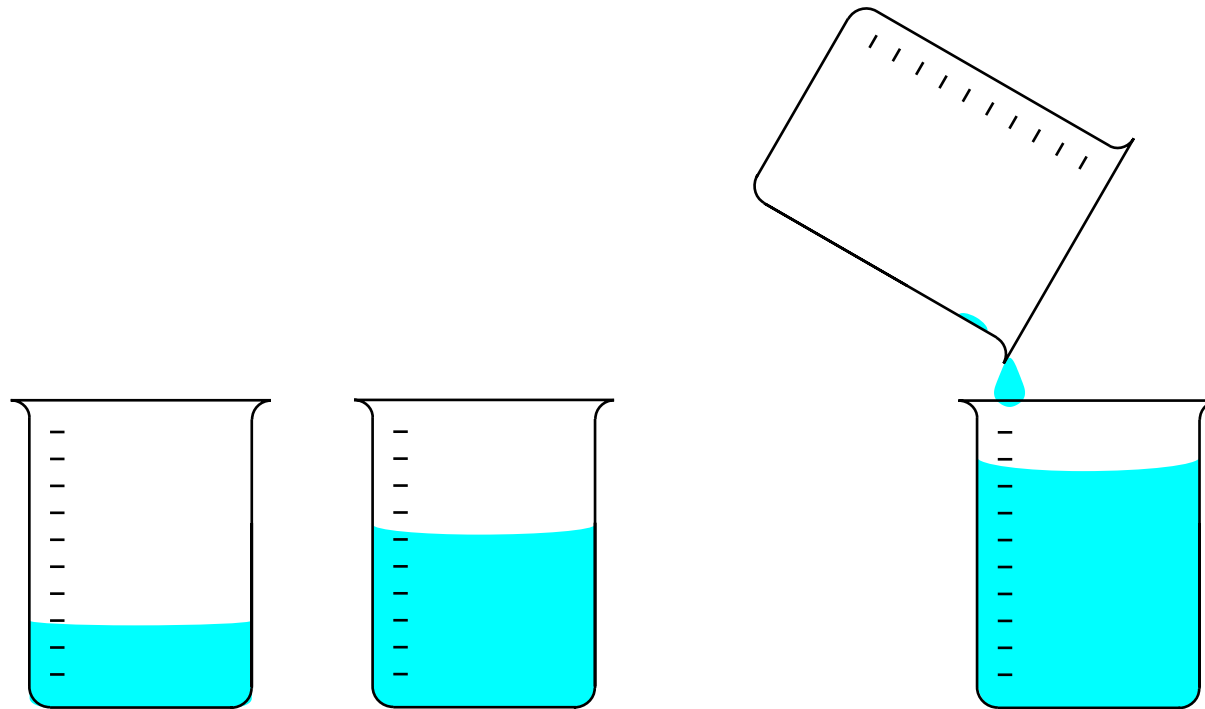
Analog \equiv “Continuous Signal”

???

Analog Computation

- ▶ **Numbers** are represented by the **magnitudes** of physical quantities. (e.g., length, weight, current, voltage)
- ▶ These quantities are combined or altered in ways that are *analogous* to the operations that we want to perform on the numbers that they represent.
- ▶ The computation is a kind of physical experiment and the result is ascertained by a **measurement** process.
- ▶ Precision is limited by **noise**, by device **mismatch**, and by **measurement inaccuracies**.

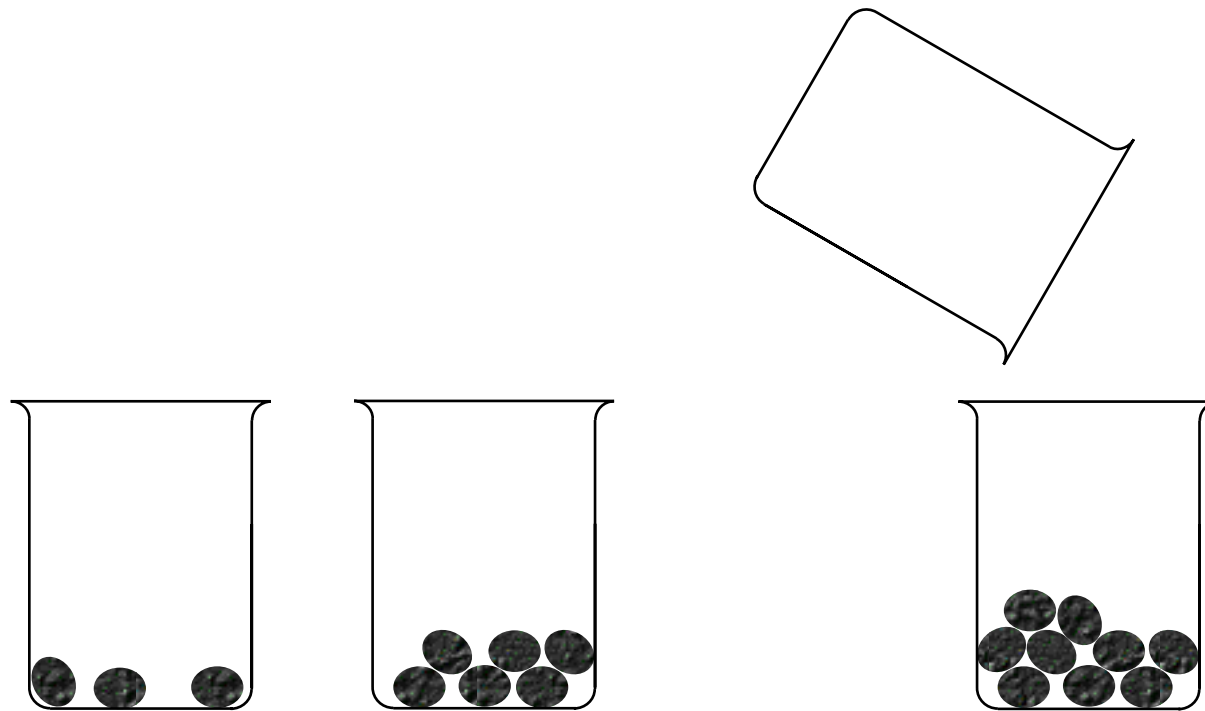
Analog Computation



Digital Computation

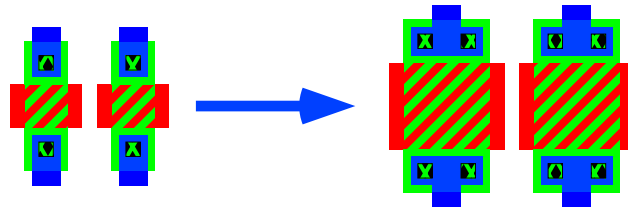
- ▶ Numerals are represented by the presence or absence of physical quantities.
- ▶ The presence or absence of these tokens are altered according to prescribed rules (e.g., a truth table) to perform some operation.
- ▶ The result is available in symbolic form and is ascertained by a counting process.
- ▶ Precision is limited only by the number of discrete states representable by the physical quantities used.

Digital Computation

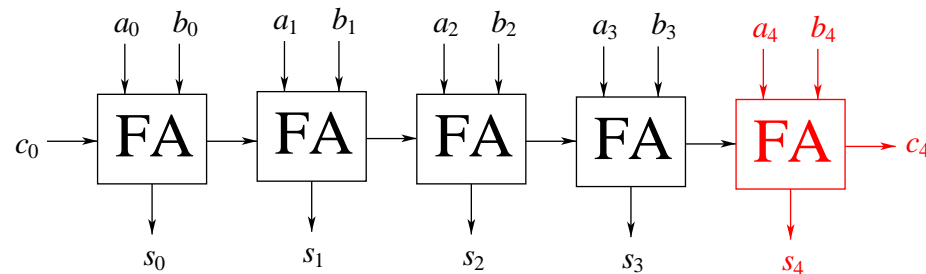


Analog vs. Digital: The Cost of Precision

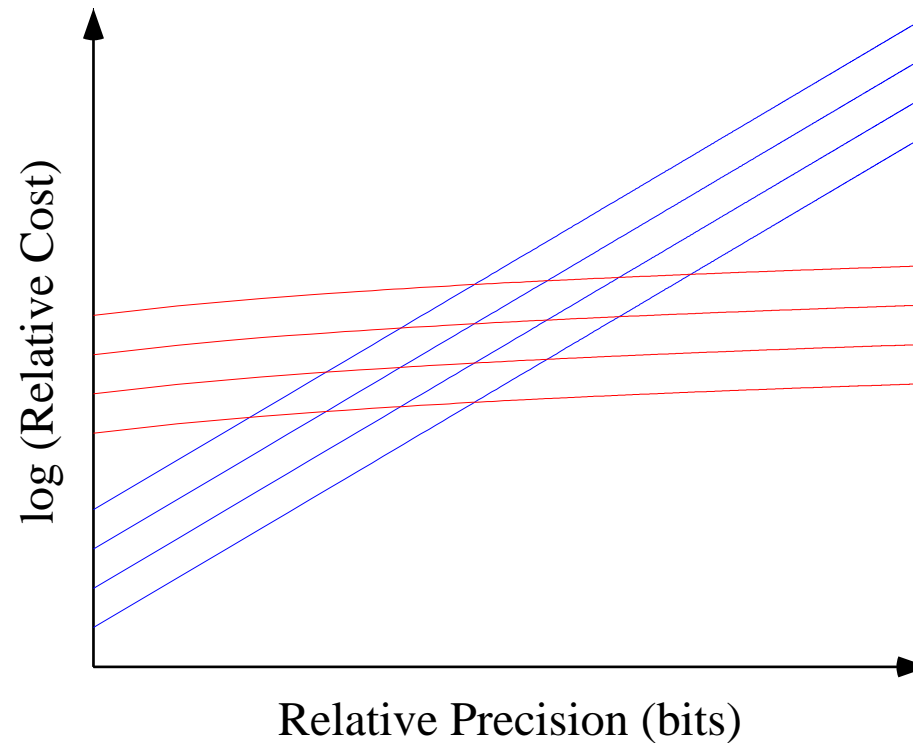
- ▶ **Analog:** Cost grows as a power law of precision.



- ▶ **Digital:** Cost grows as the logarithm of precision.

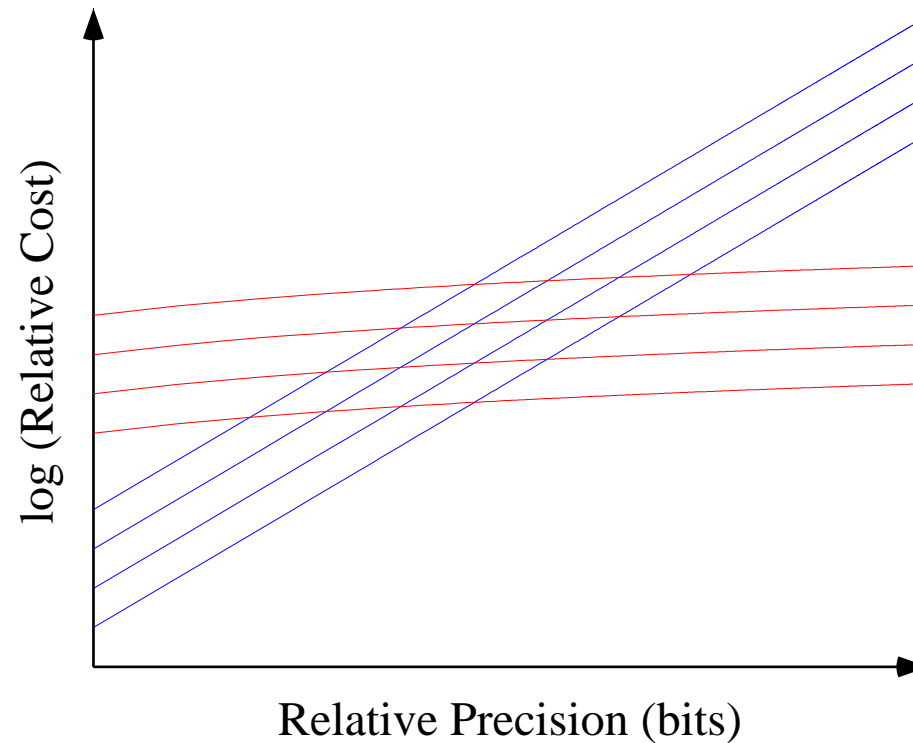


Analog vs. Digital: The Cost of Precision



- ▶ **Analog:** Low initial cost, high marginal cost.
- ▶ **Digital:** High initial cost, low marginal cost.

Analog vs. Digital: The Cost of Precision



⇒ When precision requirements are low, **Analog** can be very cost effective, but when precision requirements are high, **Digital** is your best bet...

Analog vs. Digital: The “Real” Cost (i.e., \$\$)

- ▶ **Analog:**
 - Full-custom designs
 - Functionality tied to device details
 - Not many high-level behavioral abstractions
 - Few EDA tools available
 - Not-so-rapid prototyping
 - Few devices, relatively long design time
- ▶ **Digital:**
 - Synthesized or semi-custom designs
 - Functionality not critically dependent on device details
 - Good high-level behavioral abstractions
 - Many EDA tools available
 - Rapid prototyping (e.g., FPGAs)
 - Many devices, relatively short design time

An Enduring Technology War?

DIGITAL!

versus

ANALOG?

A Better Approach...

DIGITAL!



ANALOG?

A Better Approach...

DIGITAL!

teaming with

ANALOG!