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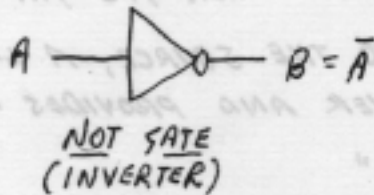
(503-006)

P. E. GRAY

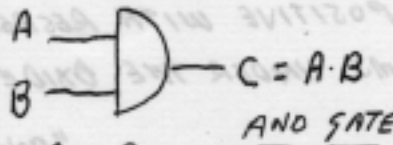
NOTES FOR 6.002 LECTURE #1, FEBRUARY 4, 2003

IN DIGITAL COMPUTERS VARIABLES ARE REPRESENTED BY ONLY TWO STATES, COMMONLY DESIGNATED AS 0, 1. BOOLEAN ALGEBRA IS EMPLOYED IN SYMBOLIC CHARACTERIZATIONS.

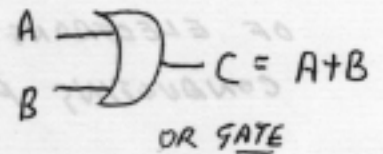
FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTIONS OF LOGICAL OPERATIONS ARE REPRESENTED VISUALLY BY GATES AND THEIR INTERCONNECTION:



A	B
0	1
1	0



A	B	C
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1



A	B	C
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

AND & OR GATES USUALLY OCCUR IN CONJUNCTION WITH AN INVERSION. THUS NAND GATES ($C = \overline{A \cdot B}$) AND NOR GATES ($C = \overline{A + B}$)



THESE BUILDING BLOCKS CAN BE REALIZED WITH THE BINARY VARIABLES REPRESENTED BY TWO DIFFERENT VOLTAGE LEVELS IN AN ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT WHICH EMPLOYS A METAL-OXIDE-SEMICONDUCTOR FIELD-EFFECT TRANSISTOR: A MOSFET

MOSFET

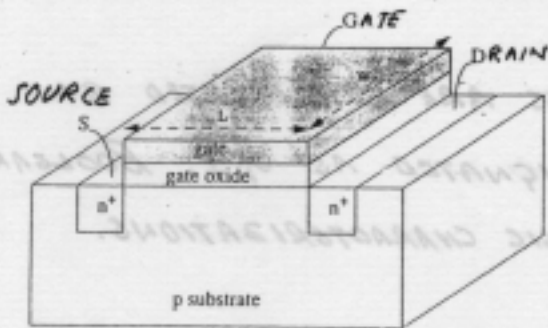


Figure 6.30: A three-dimensional view of an n-channel MOSFET

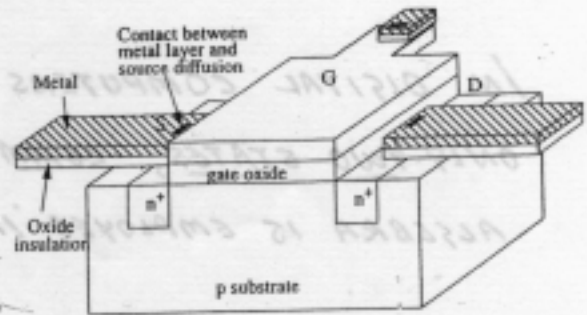
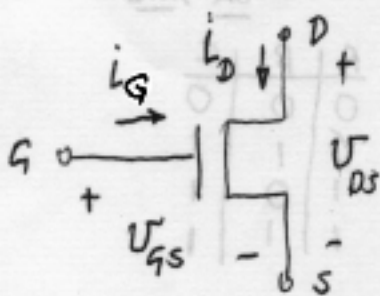
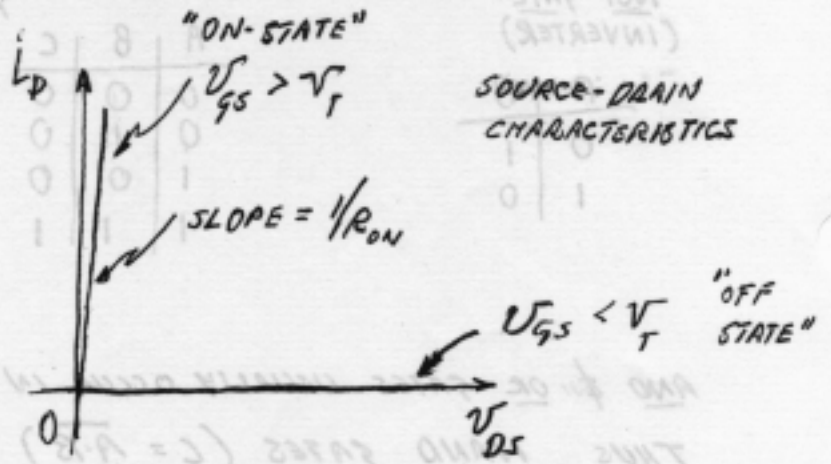


Figure 6.31: Connecting to a MOSFET

WHEN NOTHING IS CONNECTED TO THE GATE, THERE IS A HIGH RESISTANCE PATH BETWEEN THE SOURCE AND DRAIN REGIONS. WHEN THE GATE IS MADE SUFFICIENTLY POSITIVE WITH RESPECT TO THE SOURCE, A LAYER OF ELECTRONS FORMS UNDER THE OXIDE LAYER AND PROVIDES A CONDUCTING PATH.



MOSFET SYMBOL WITH I, V DEFINITIONS



$I_G \approx 0$ UNDER ALL CONDITIONS

V_T IS THE THRESHOLD VOLTAGE

R_{ON} IS THE ON RESISTANCE

THE MOSFET IS A "VALVE" NOT UNLIKE THE SWITCH ON THE WALL.

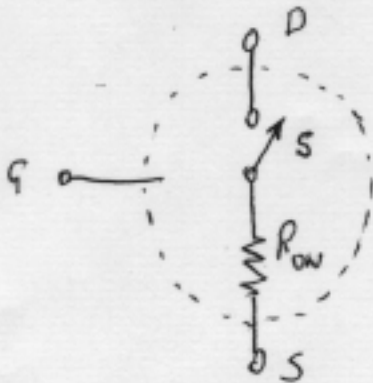
A VALVE IS A DEVICE WHICH CONTROLS THE FLOW OF ENERGY (POWER) WITH LITTLE EXPENDITURE OF ENERGY.

TO REPRESENT THE ELECTRICAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MOSFET AS A VALVE, A MODEL IS REQUIRED: A REPRESENTATION IN ELECTRICAL TERM WHICH IS "ACCURATE ENOUGH" FOR OUR PURPOSES.

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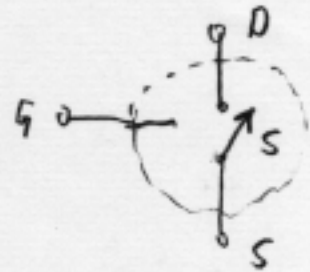
MOSFET MODEL

SOMETIMES REDUCED TO:



WHEN $V_{GS} < V_T$ S IS OPEN

WHEN $V_{GS} > V_T$ S IS CLOSED

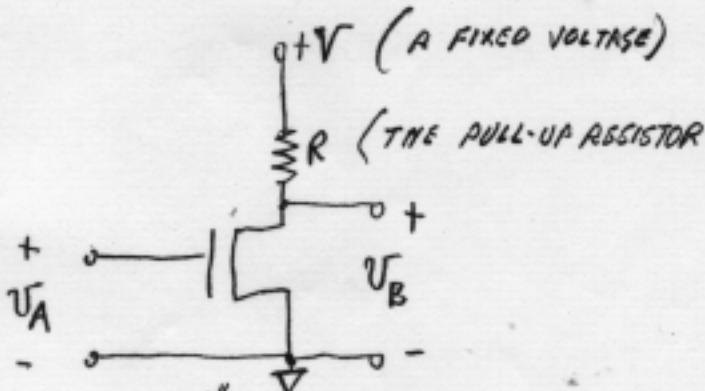


S MODEL

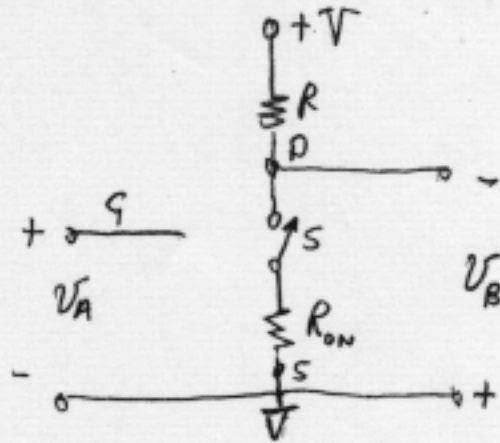
SR MODEL

MOSFET NOT GATE OR INVERTER

WITH SR MODEL INSERTED:



(GROUND - THE POINT IN THE CIRCUIT FROM WHICH V IS MEASURED)



IF $V_A = V (> V_T)$ S IS CLOSED

$$V_B = V \frac{R_{on}}{R_{on} + R}$$

IF $V_A = 0$, S IS OPEN

$$V_B = V$$

IF $V_B = V$ REPRESENTS $B = 1$

AND $V_B \approx 0$ REPRESENTS $B = 0$

AND LIKEWISE FOR V_A , THE LOGICAL RELATIONSHIP IS $B = \bar{A}$