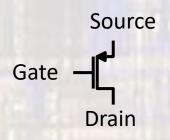
Last update 12/26/20

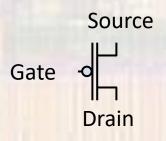
- Fundamentals
 - Almost all current digital integrated circuits are built in CMOS technologies
 - CMOS has relatively simple input and output characteristics
 - Inputs look like capacitors
 - Outputs look like a resistor in series with a switch

Terminology

- High = '1' = 3.3V = vdd = set
- Low = '0' = 0.0V = gnd = clear
- On = terminals connected together = short = conducting
- Off = terminals not connected = open
- Note: our system uses 3.3V, other systems will use other voltages 12.0V 5.0V, 3.3V, 2.8V, 1.2V, 0.9V

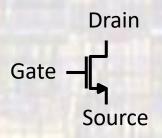
- MOSFETs
 - Pmos

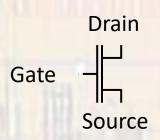


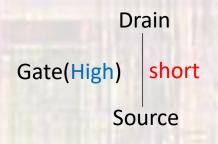


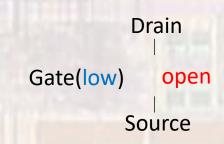


Nmos

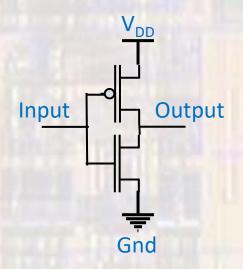


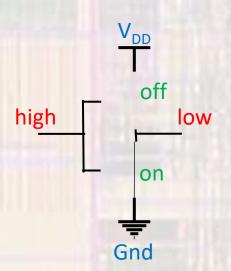


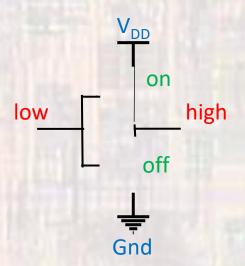




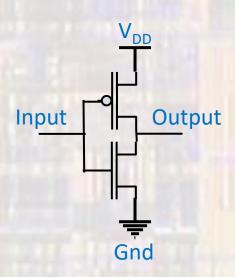
Inverter

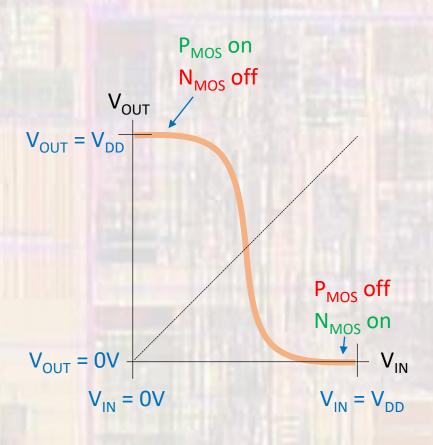




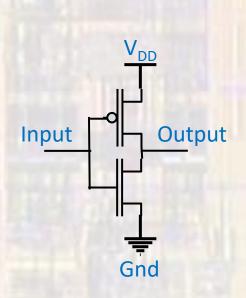


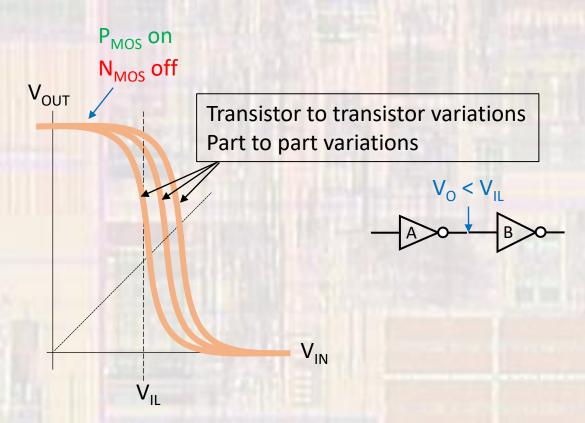
- DC Characteristics
 - Ideal



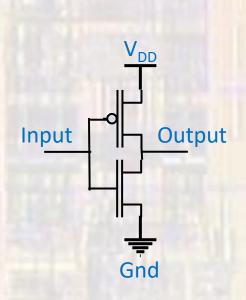


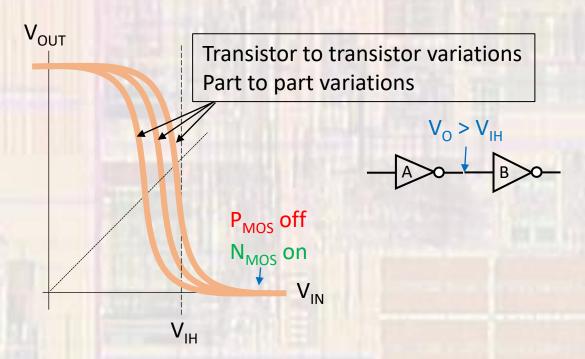
- DC Characteristics V_{II}
 - Highest input voltage that is guaranteed to be treated as a low input



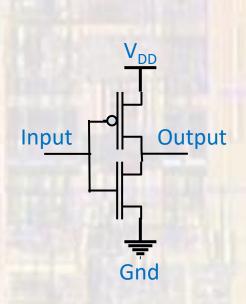


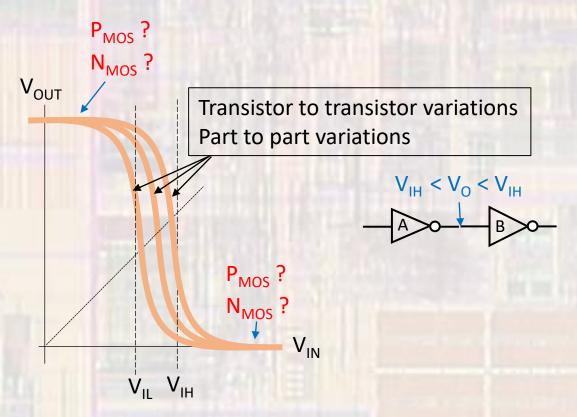
- DC Characteristics V_{IH}
 - Lowest input voltage that is guaranteed to be treated as a high input



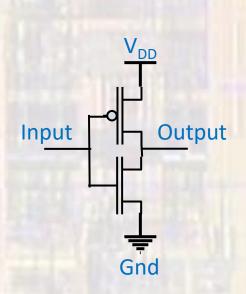


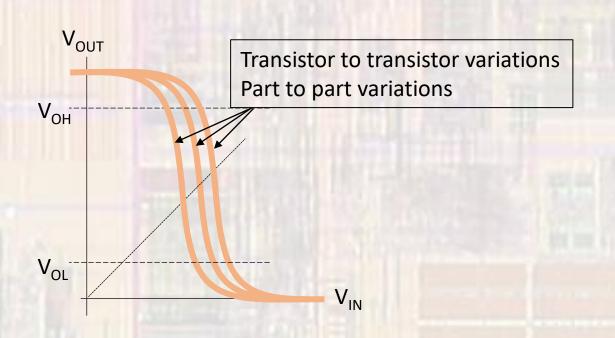
- DC Characteristics V_{IN} between V_{IL} and V_{IH}
 - Behavior is unpredictable



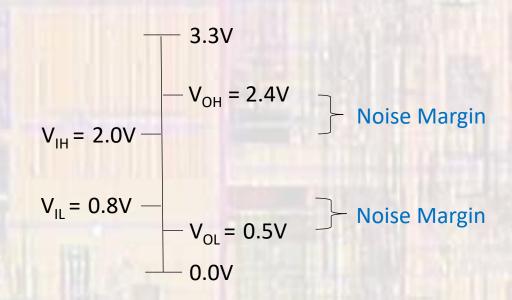


- DC Characteristics V_{OL}, V_{OH}
 - Vol Guaranteed highest output voltage for a low output
 - V_{OH} Guaranteed lowest output voltage for a high output





- Physical world
 - Voltage levels
 - Real world: 3.3V System



- Physical world
 - Voltage levels
 - Real world: 3.3v System

