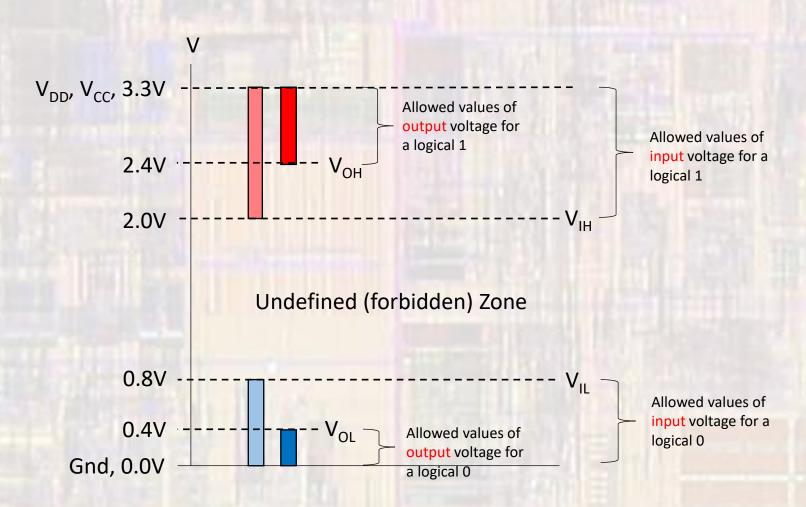
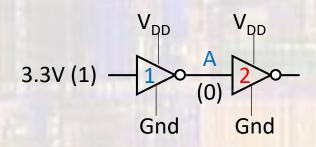
Last updated 1/6/25

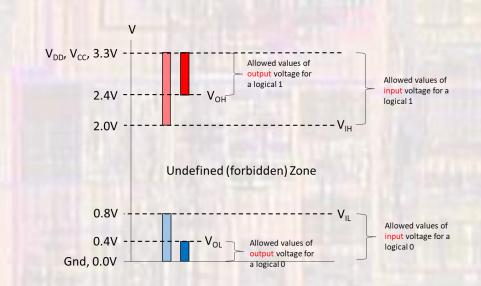
- Logic levels
  - The voltages on the inputs and outputs of logic gates that cause them to operate properly
    - Input Logic Levels
      - V<sub>II</sub> Voltage Input Low
        - The largest voltage on the input of a logic gate that the gate guarantees to see as a logic 0 input
      - V<sub>IH</sub> Voltage Input High
        - The smallest voltage on the input of a logic gate that the gate guarantees to see as a logic 1 input
    - Output Logic Levels
      - V<sub>OL</sub> Voltage Output Low
        - The largest voltage on the output of a logic gate that represents a logic 0 output
      - V<sub>OH</sub> Voltage Output High
        - The smallest voltage on the output of a logic gate that represents a logic 1 output

### • 3.3V Example



#### 3.3V Example



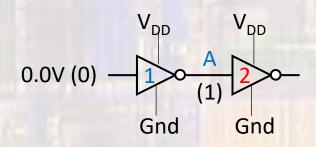


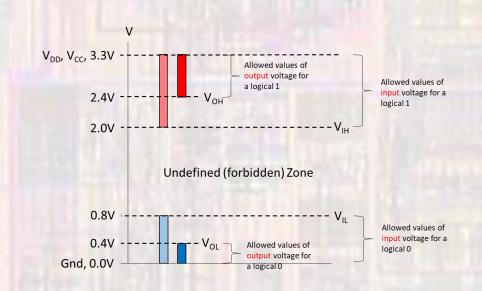
Inverter 1 guarantees the output voltage at A will be no more than 0.4V

Inverter 2 guarantees to accept any voltage at A that is less than 0.8V will be seen as a 0

This leaves 0.4V of margin for error in the gates 'guarantees' → Noise margin

#### 3.3V Example





Inverter 1 guarantees the output voltage at A will be no less than 2.4V

Inverter 2 guarantees to accept any voltage at A that is more than 2.0V will be seen as a 1

This leaves 0.4V of margin for error in the gates 'guarantees' → Noise margin

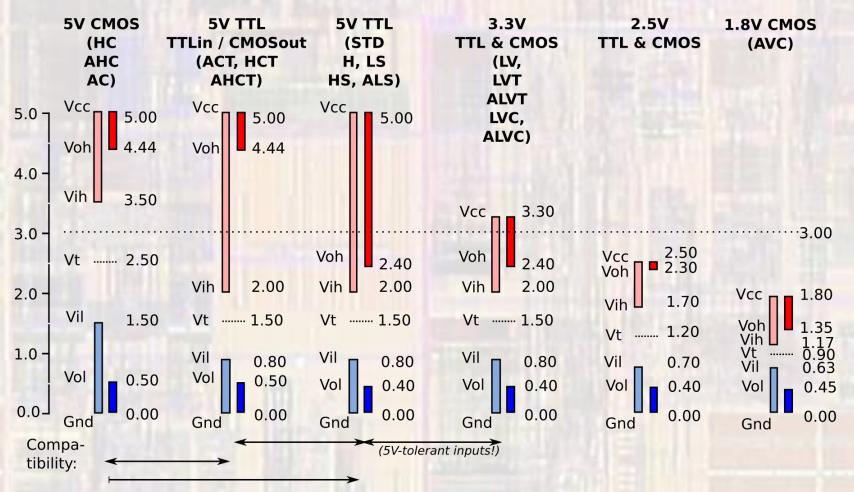
- Noise Margin
  - The voltage difference between

V<sub>OH</sub> and V<sub>IH</sub> NM<sub>High</sub>

V<sub>OL</sub> and V<sub>IL</sub> NM<sub>Low</sub>

- Common issues with the 'guarantees' of the logic gates
  - 1. Supply voltage variations
  - 2. We have greatly simplified out logic gates, some gates require current at the inputs. This input current causes a voltage drop inside the driving gate, reducing the output voltage
    - Limits the number of gates that can be driven

### Common Technology Logic Levels



Data source: EETimes, A brief recap of popular logic standards (Mark Pearson, Maxim).