Transistor and Transistor Logic 4190.309 2008 Fall Semester

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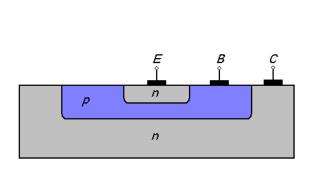
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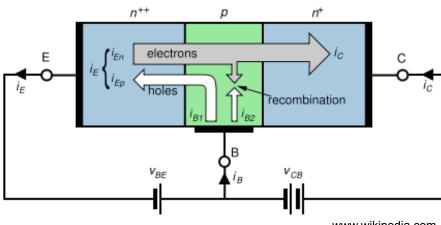




Bipolar transistors

- Considered as two diodes with a shared anode region
- The emitter—base junction is forward biased
- The base–collector junction is reverse biased





www.wikipedia.com





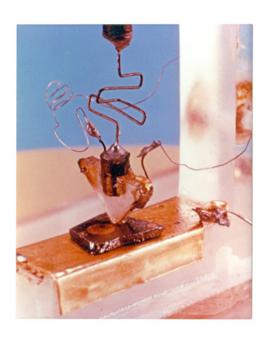
Bipolar transistors

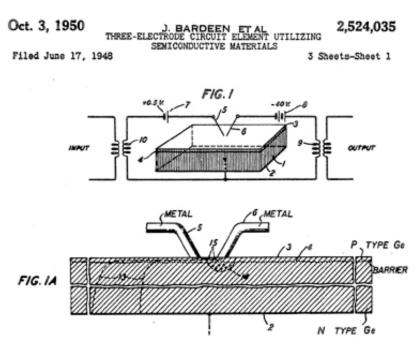
NPN and PNP transistors





PNP





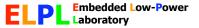


Bell Laboratories "Type A" transistor.

Courtesy of: Bob McGarrah.

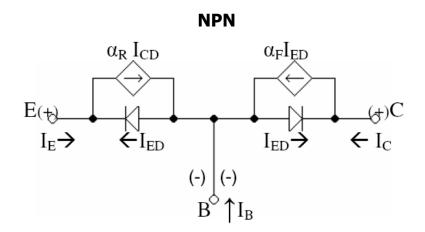


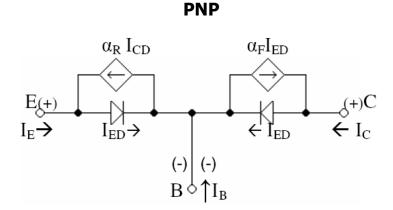




Transistor models

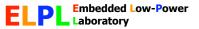
NPN and PNP transistor equivalent circuits





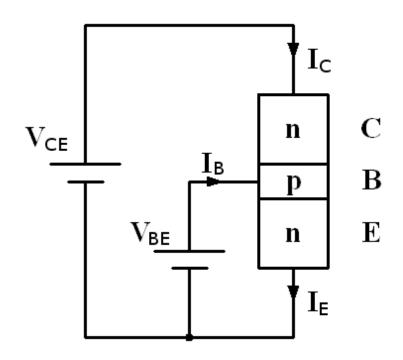
www.wikipedia.com





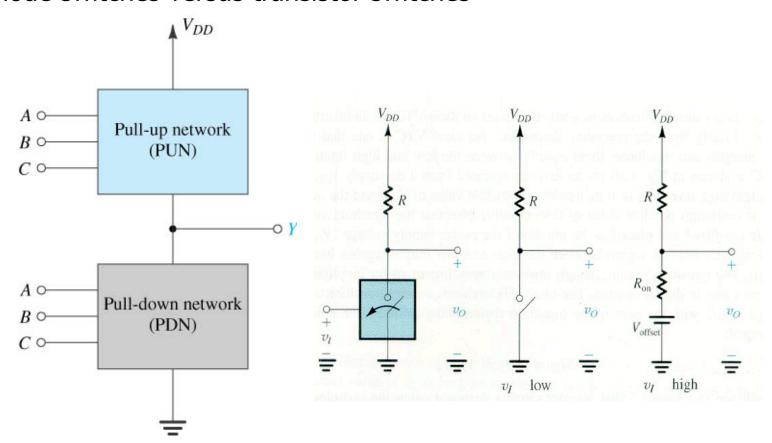
Emitter common circuits

• $I_E = I_B + I_C$



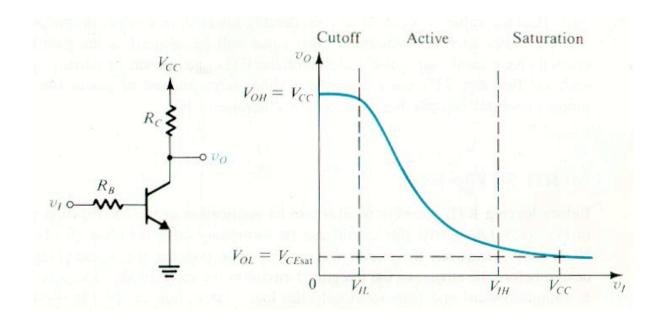


Diode switches versus transistor switches

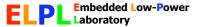




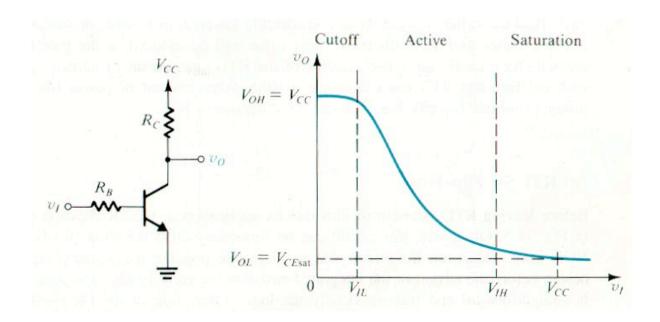
- Transistor switch
 - Base resistor
 - Collector resistor







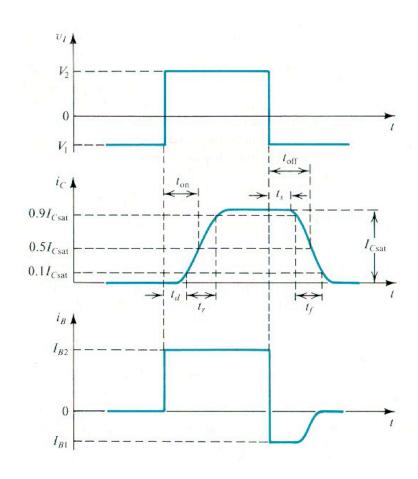
- Transistor switch
 - Base resistor
 - Collector resistor

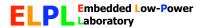






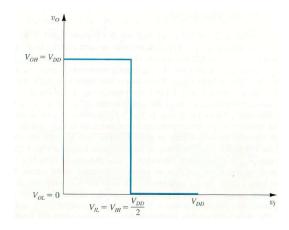
Characteristics
of a simple inverter

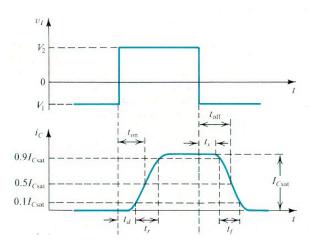




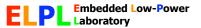
Ideal inverter

- Basic primitive gate
 - Rail-to-rail swing
 - 1/2 VDD threshold
 - Zero output impedance
 - Infinite slew rate
 - Zero propagate delay
 - Characteristics
 - Propagation delay TPD
 - Rise time TR
 - Fall time TF
 - Output characteristics
 - VOH, VOL, ROH and ROL



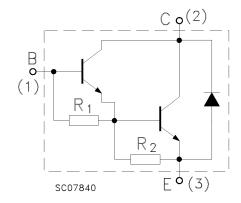






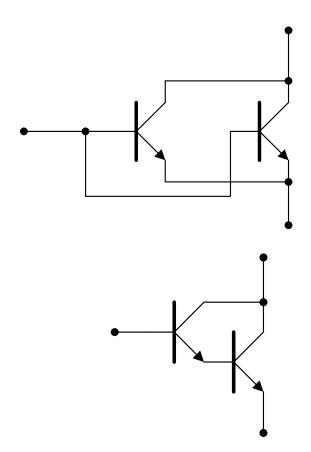
Transistor connections

- Parallel connection
 - current hogging
- Darlington transistor

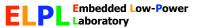


 R_1 Typ. = 10 K Ω

$$R_2$$
 Typ. = 160 Ω

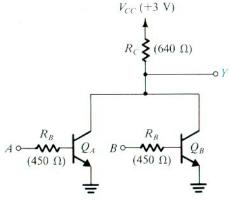


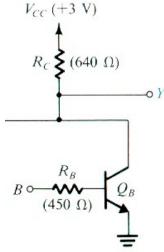




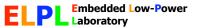


- Fast 1 to 0 transition
- Slow 0 to 1 transition
- Low ROL
- High ROH
- Fan-out sensitive VOH
- Quiescent power consumption when output is 0.



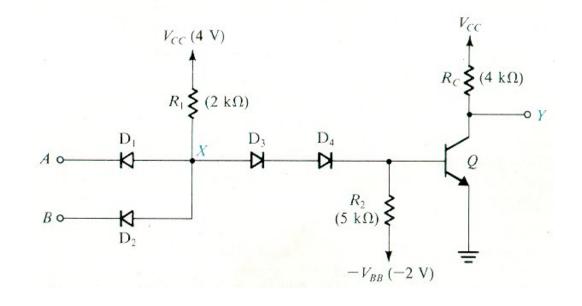


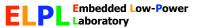






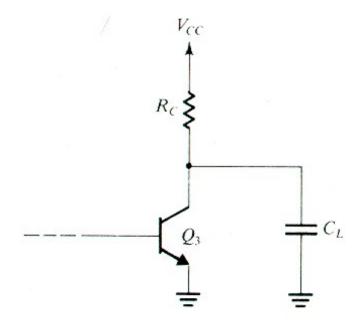
- Less fan-out sensitive VOH
- Improved threshold
- Worse 0 to 1 transition delay
- Improved quiescent power consumption



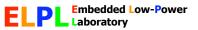


Emitter common switch

- Emitter common switch
 - Saturation
- Fast turn on
- Slow turn off

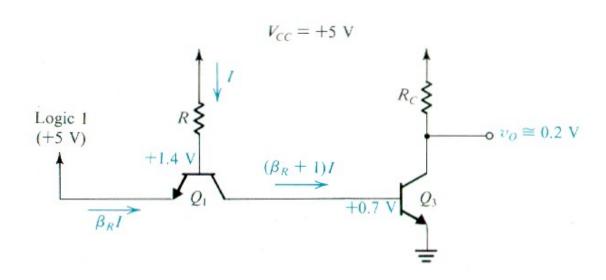






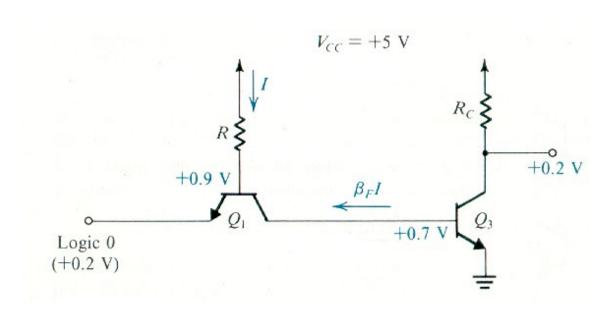


Input is high





Speed up turn-off switching

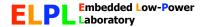




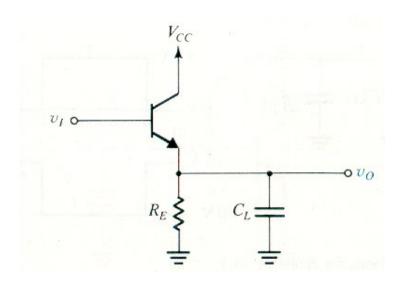


- Evolution from RTL
 - * Fast 1 to 0 transition?
 - * Slow 0 to 1 transition?
 - * Low ROL?
 - * High ROH?
 - * Fan-out sensitive VOH?
 - * Quiescent power consumption when output is 0?

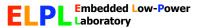




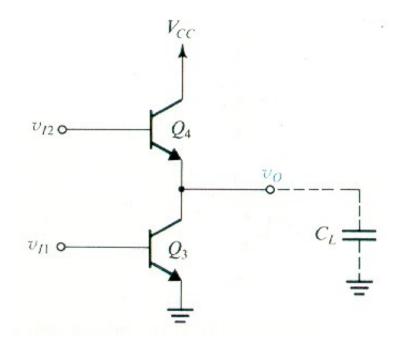
- Fast 0 to 1 switching
- Low ROH







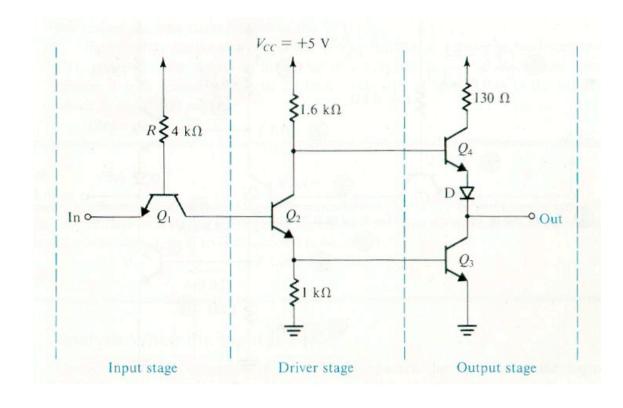
- Totem Pole
 - Pulling up and down







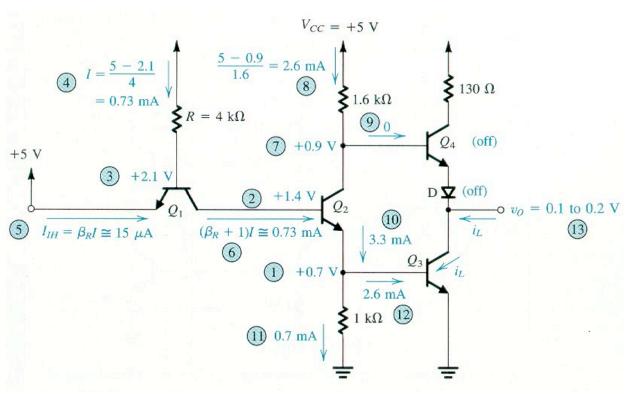
- Driver stage
- Output stage
 - Resistor
 - Diode

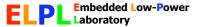




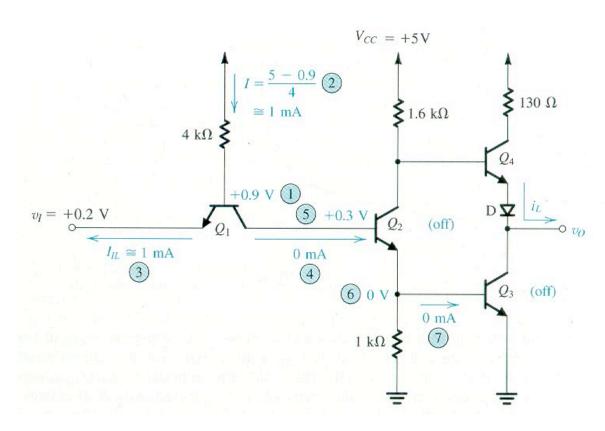


Vin = High





Vin = Low







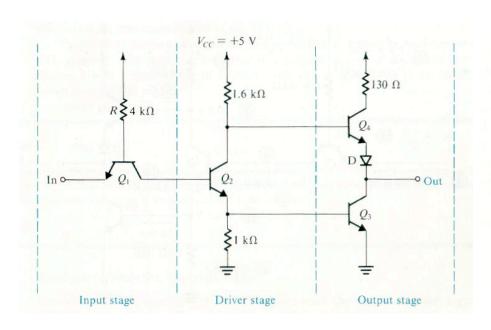
- Threshold voltage
- Input current
 - when logic is high/when logic is low
- Quiescent power consumption
 - when logic is high/when logic is low
- Totem pole output stage
 - Diode and resistor
 - VOH/VOL, ROH/ROL

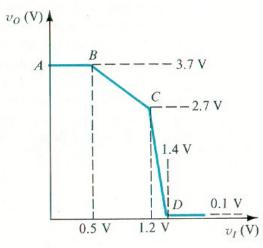




Standard TTL

- AB: Q1 saturated/ Q2 and Q3 off/ Q4 and D4 on
- BC: Q1 saturated/ Q2 active/ Q3 off/ Q4 emitter follower/ D4 on
- CD: Q1 saturated/ Q2, Q3 and Q4 active/ D4 on
- D: Q1, Q2 and Q3 saturate/ Q4 cut off/ D4 off



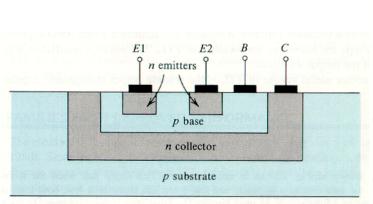


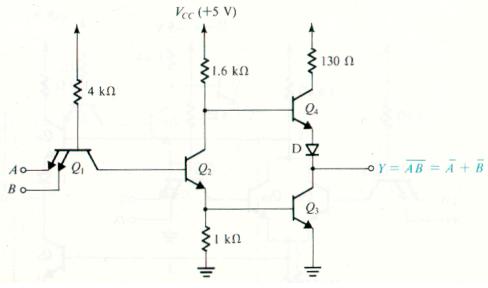




Multi-emitter

Easy to expand the number of inputs



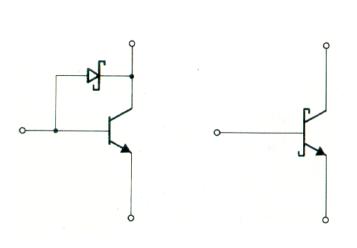


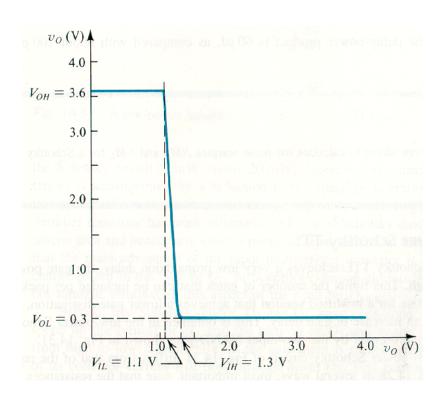




Shottky TTL

Shottky diode and Shottky clamping



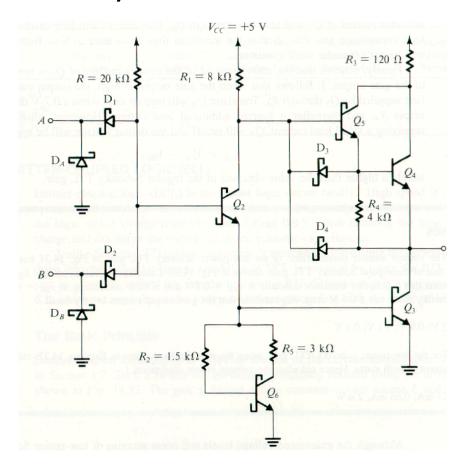








Low-power Shottky TTL

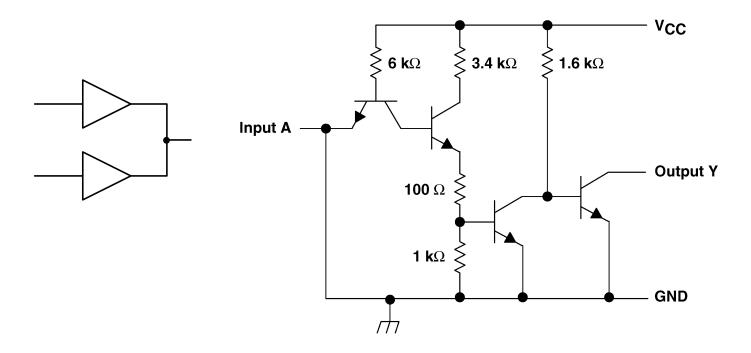






Open Collector

For wired logic

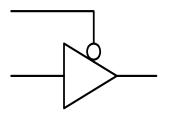


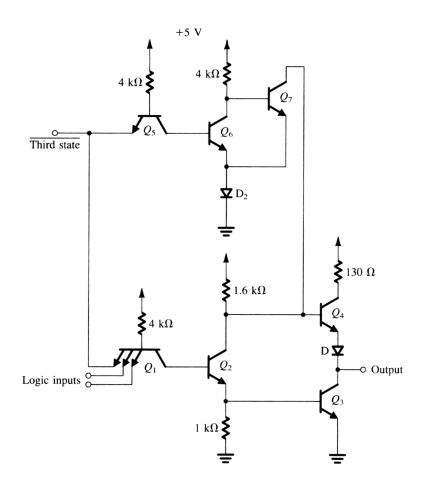




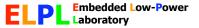
Three State

- High impedance output
- Bus signal



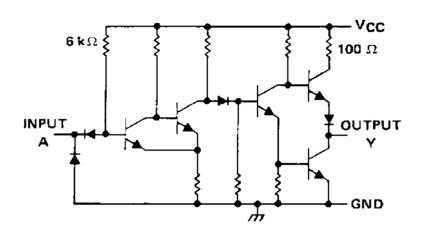


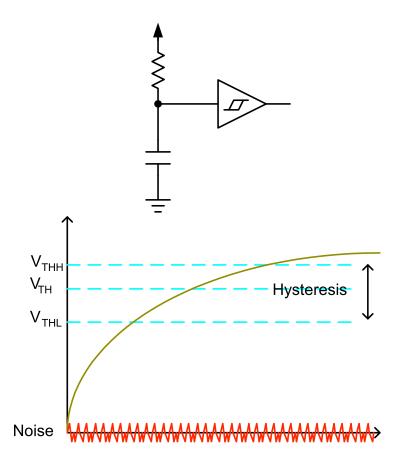




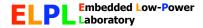
Schmitt Trigger

Hysteresis









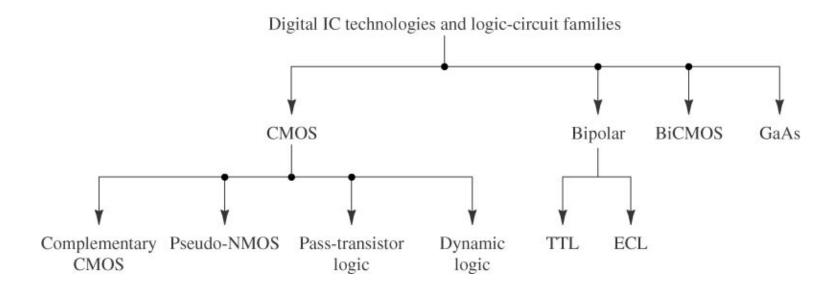
Advanced Logic Devices

- LSTTL: 74LS245
 - ALS, AS, F, etc.
- HCMOS: 74HC245
 - HCT, ACT, FCT, etc.
- BiCMOS
 - BTL, GTL, ABT, etc.
 - Low voltage, small logic swing

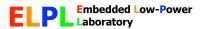




Digital logic classification







Note: Some figures are from Microelectronic Circuits fourth edition by Sedra and Smith, Oxford.

