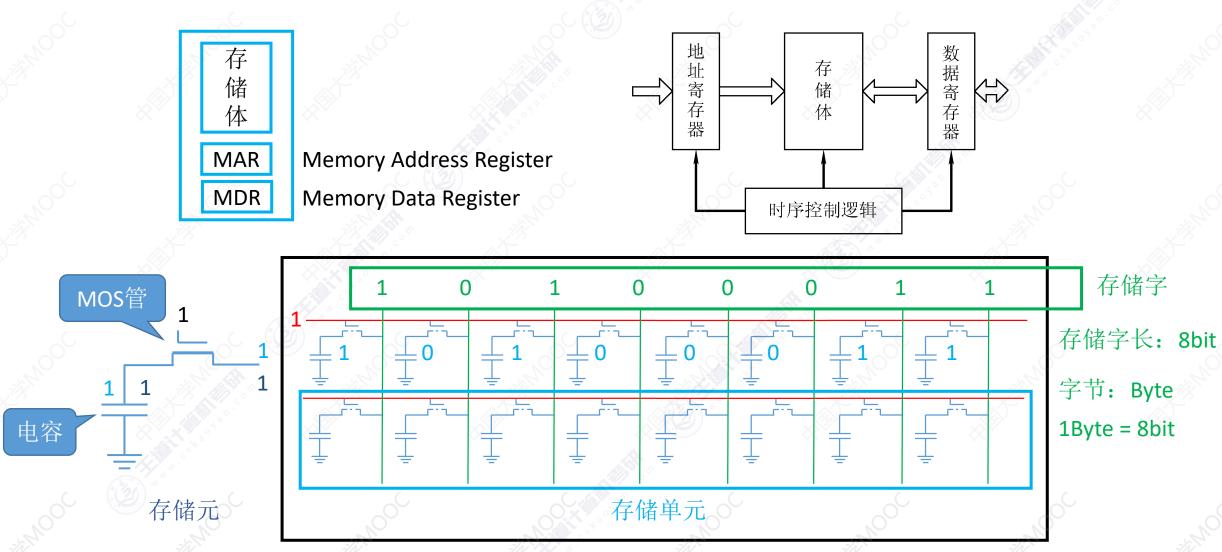
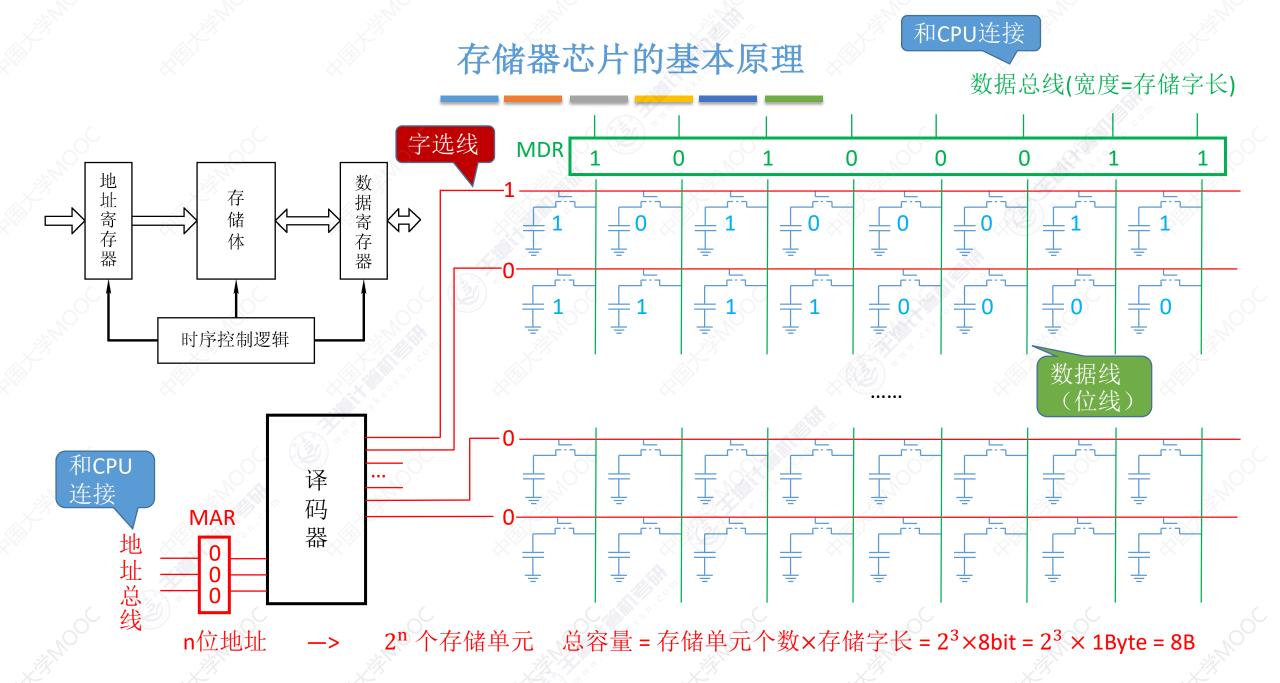


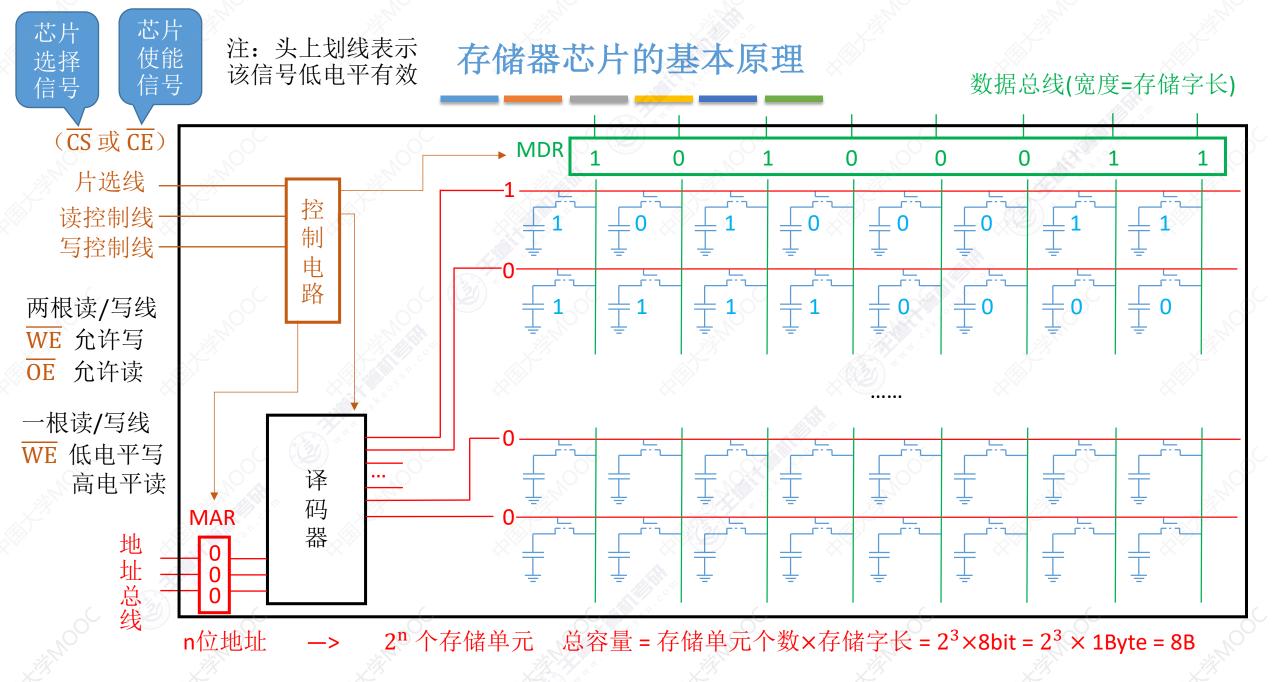
注: MOS管可理解为一种电控开关,输入电压达到某个阈值时,MOS管就可以接通

# 基本的半导体元件及原理

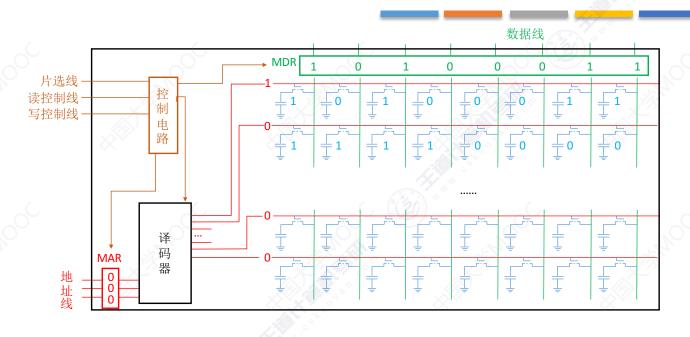


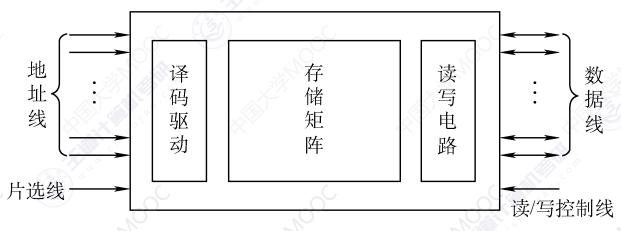
存储体





## 存储器芯片的基本原理



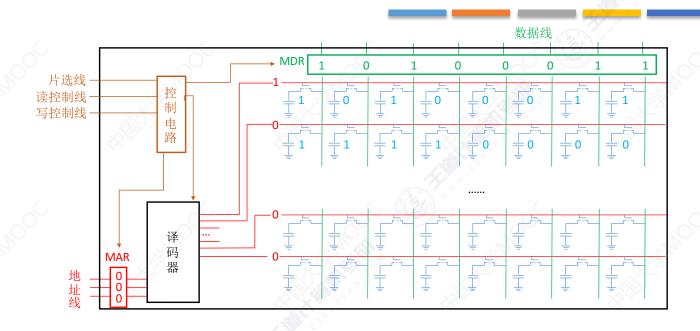


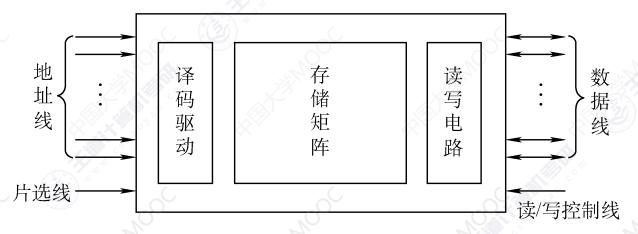


结合上图再思考"片选线"的作用 左图的每根线都会对应一个金属引脚 (另外,还有供电引脚、接地引脚)



#### 存储器芯片的基本原理





n位地址 —> 2<sup>n</sup> 个存储单元

总容量=存储单元个数×存储字长

=  $2^3 \times 8bit = 2^3 \times 1Byte = 8B$ 

8×8位的存储芯片

常见的描述: 8K×8位, 即2<sup>13</sup>×8bit 8KE

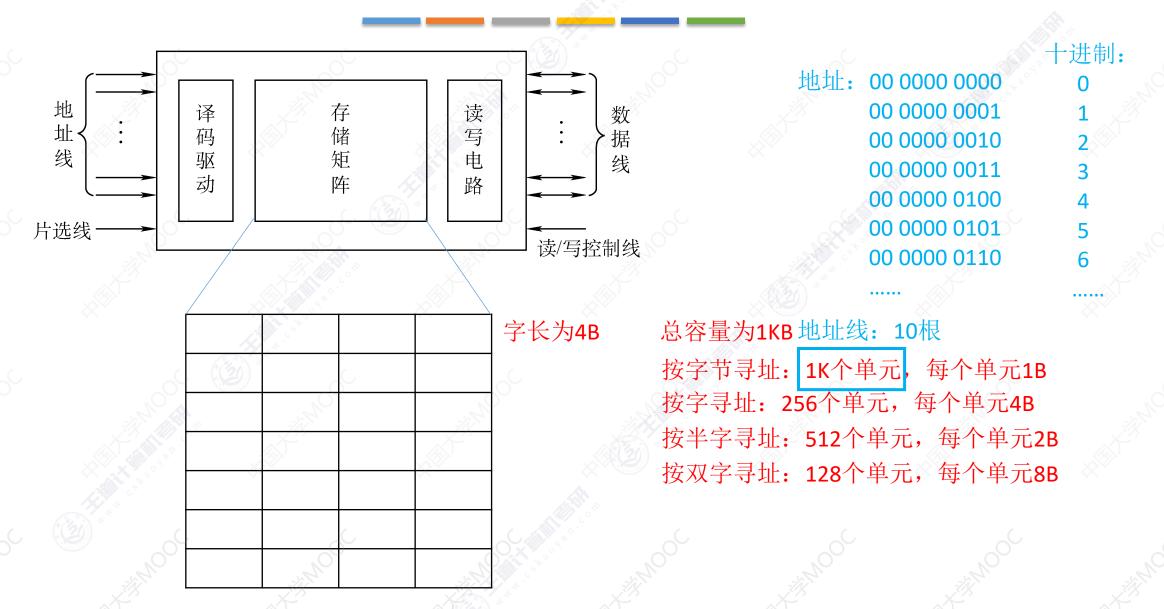
 $8K \times 1$ 位,即 $2^{13} \times 1$ bit 8Kb = 1KB

64K×16位,即2<sup>16</sup>×16bit

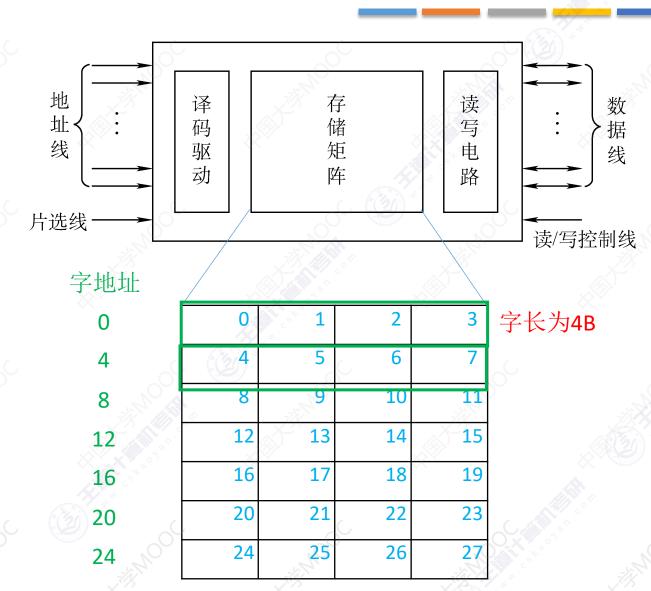
K:  $2^{10}$  M:  $2^{20}$  G:  $2^{30}$  T:  $2^{40}$ 

如:  $8K = 8 \times 1K = 2^3 \times 2^{10} = 2^{13}$ 

## 寻址



# 寻址



总容量为1KB地址线: 10根

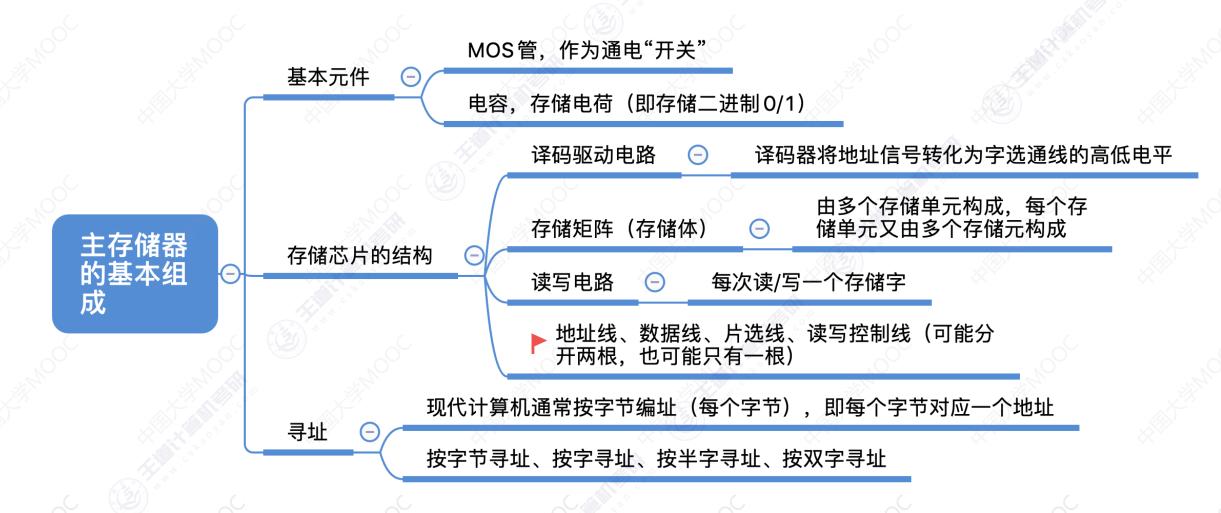
按字节寻址: 1K个单元,每个单元1B

按字寻址: 256个单元,每个单元4B

按半字寻址: 512个单元,每个单元2B

按双字寻址: 128个单元,每个单元8B

#### 本节回顾





△ 公众号: 王道在线



b站: 王道计算机教育



**计** 抖音: 王道计算机考研