## $\begin{array}{c} {\rm ECE~2200L} \\ {\rm Introduction~to~Microelectronics~Circuits} \\ {\rm Laboratory} \end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{c} {\rm Experiment~9} \\ {\rm MOSFET~and~BJT~Logic~Inverters} \end{array}$ 

Report

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## Objective

To study the applications of MOSFET and BJT devices to digital logic circuits. A MOSFET gate inverter and a BJT base inverter will be investigated.

## Result

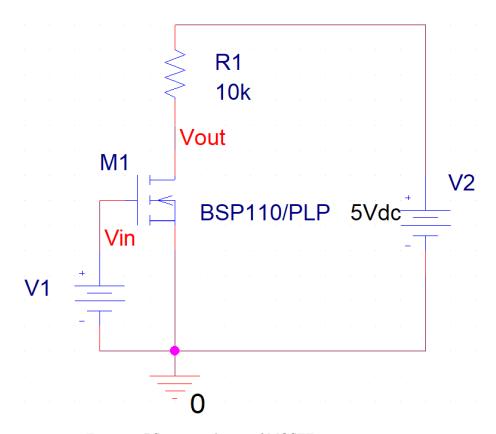


Figure 1: PSpice simulation of MOSFET inverter circuit

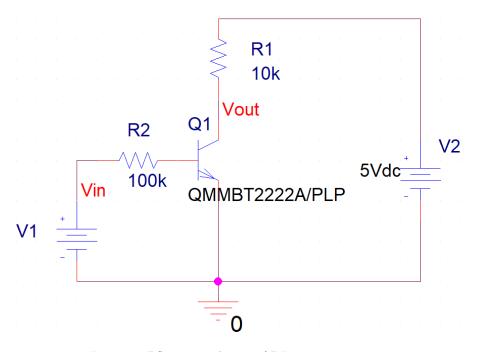


Figure 2: PSpice simulation of BJT inverter circuit

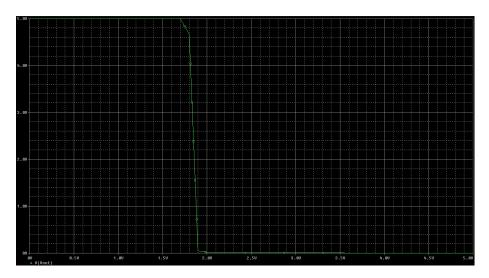


Figure 3:  $V_{out}$  vs  $V_{in}$  plot of MOSFET inverter circuit PSpice simulation

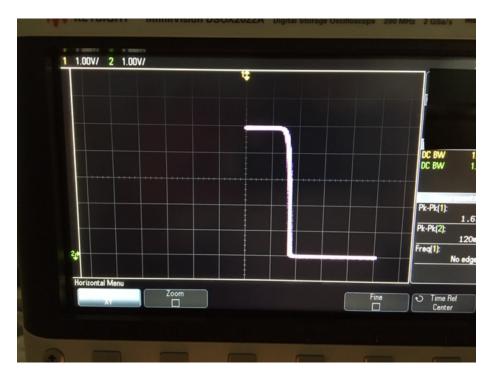


Figure 4: Oscilloscope  $V_{out}$  vs  $V_{in}$  plot of MOSFET inverter circuit

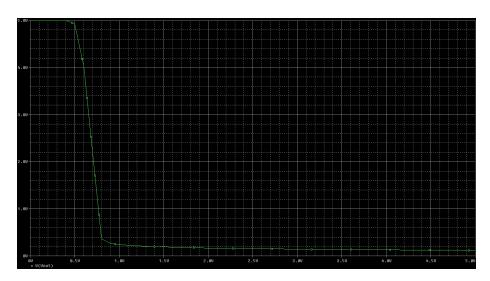


Figure 5:  $V_{out}$  vs  $V_{in}$  plot of BJT inverter circuit PSpice simulation

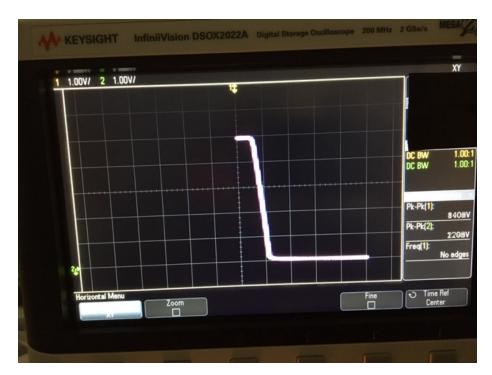


Figure 6: Oscilloscope  $V_{out}$  vs  $V_{in}$  plot of BJT inverter circuit

## Conclusion

As demonstrated above, the BJT inverter PSpice simulation  $V_{out}$  vs  $V_{in}$  plot shifts slightly to the left of the scope output, which could be the result of a different BJT characteristics, and the logic low voltage is higher than as shown by oscilloscope, which could be a result of low precision in oscilloscope output, but otherwise the  $V_{out}$  vs  $V_{in}$  plots from simulation and oscilloscope are similar for either MOSFET or BJT inverter circuit. As can be seen in the chart, the MOSFET have a larger range of  $V_{in}$  values for  $V_{out}$  to stigh, ay at logic hwhich is advantageous as it provide a larger tolerance to the fluctuation of input voltage levels that register as logic low from noise.