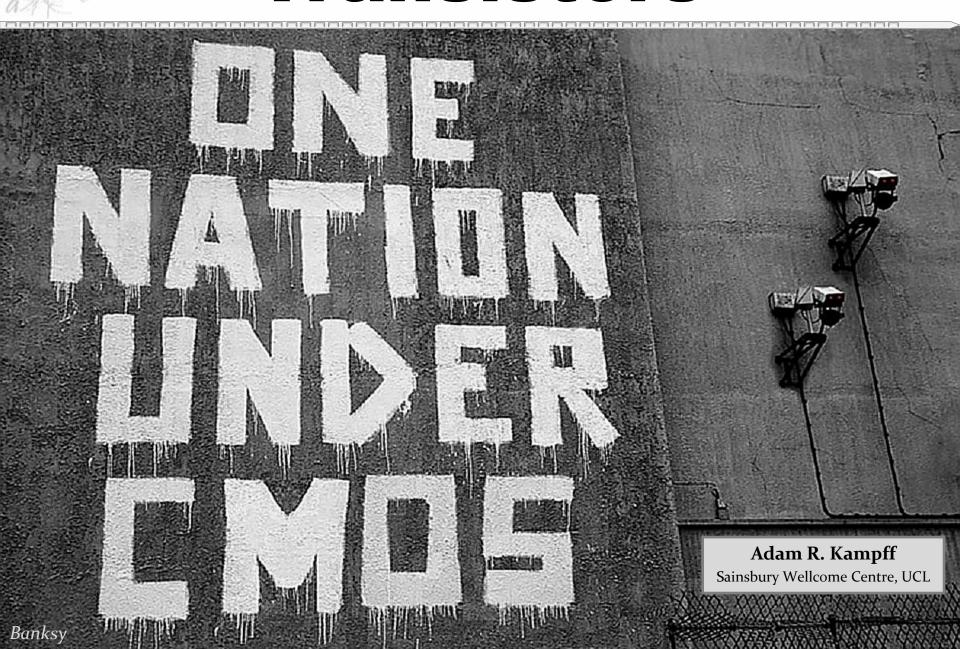
Transistors





Linear Electronics

V = IR

V - Voltage: Force pushing electrons (Volts)

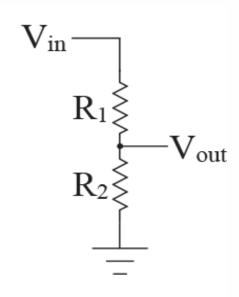
I - Current: Number of electrons/second (Amps)

R - Resistance: Ease to electron flow (Ohms)



Ohm

<u>Voltage Divider</u>

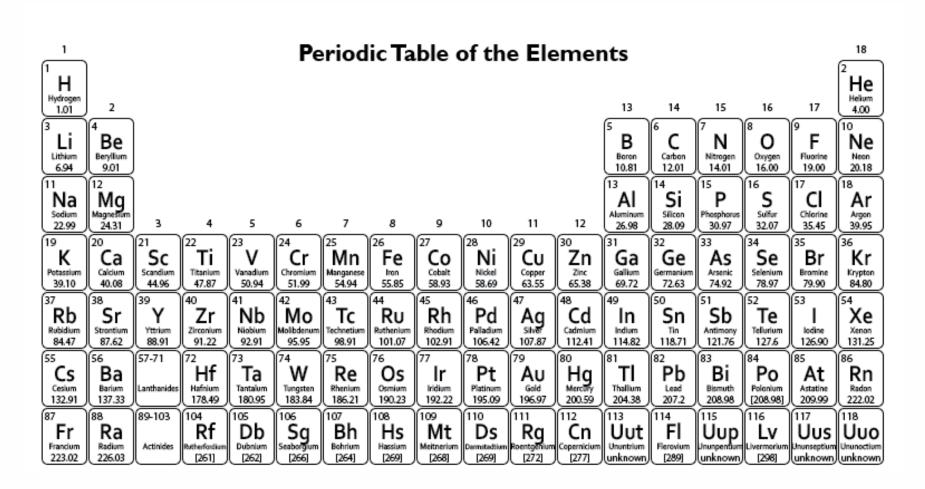


$$V_{out} = V_{in} * \frac{R2}{(R1 + R2)}$$





Semiconductor Devices



Whiteboard (P-type, N-type, PN Junction, Diode, Transistor)





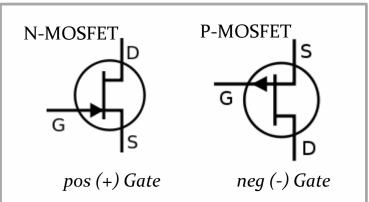
MOSFETs

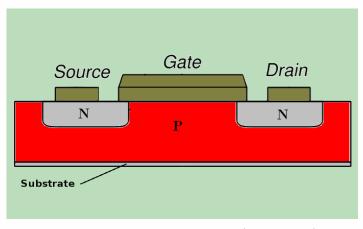
Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor

- semiconductor device
- manufacturing process

$MOSFET \ (\text{metal-oxide-semiconductor field effect transistor})$







"NPN" MOSFET (nMOS)

- Opens by creating a "N" channel through the "P" substrate, which requires a positive (+) gate voltage.
- The opposite is required for pMOS



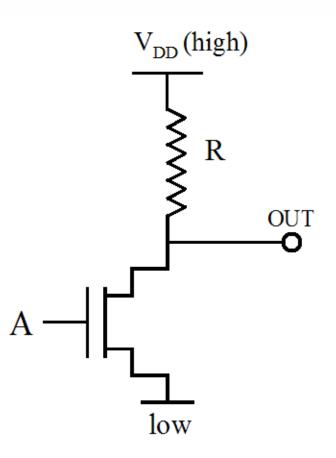
NMOS Logic

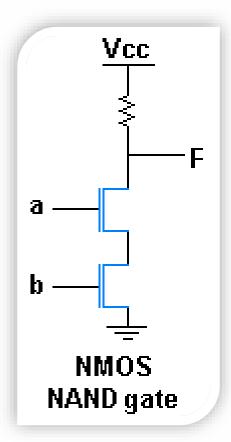
Devices

Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor

- semiconductor device
- manufacturing process

NMOS "NOT" Gate (Inverter)



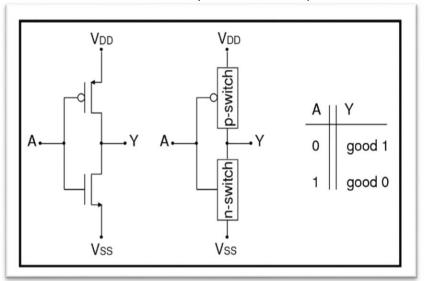




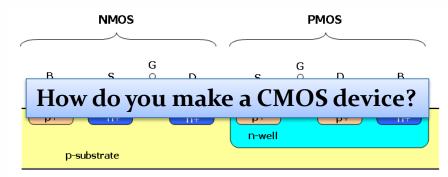
CMOS = Complimentary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor

- semiconductor device
- manufacturing process

CMOS Inverter (NOT Gate)



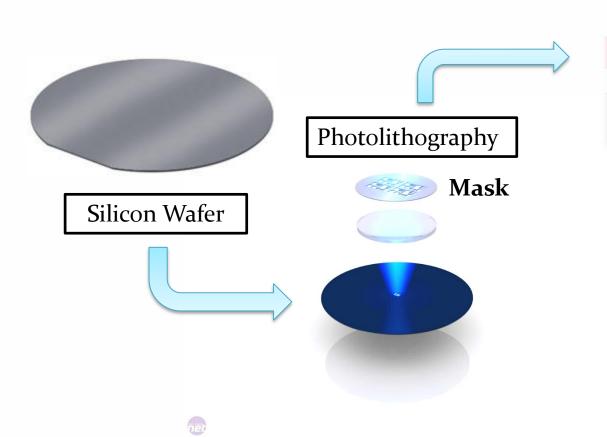
CMOS enabled ultra Low Power Electronics





CMOS = Complimentary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor

How do you make a CMOS device?



Deposition/Etching hotoresist **Photoresist** Silicon Oxide Silicon "On Wafer" Devices **Post-Processing**

- semiconductor device- manufacturing process





CMOS = Complimentary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor

- semiconductor device
- manufacturing process

How do you make a CMOS device?

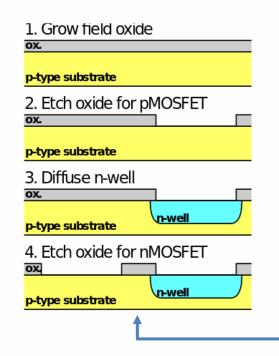


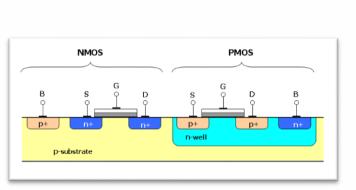
CMOS Fab (cleanroom)

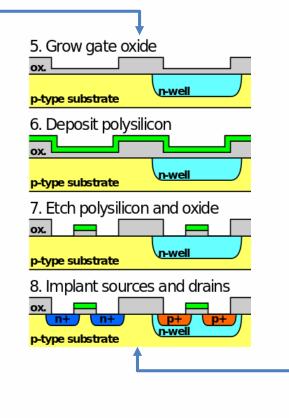


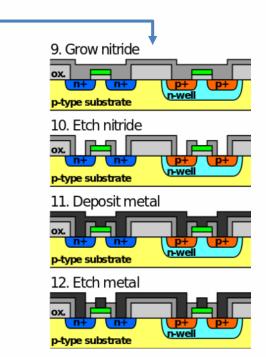
CMOS = Complimentary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor

- semiconductor device
- manufacturing process





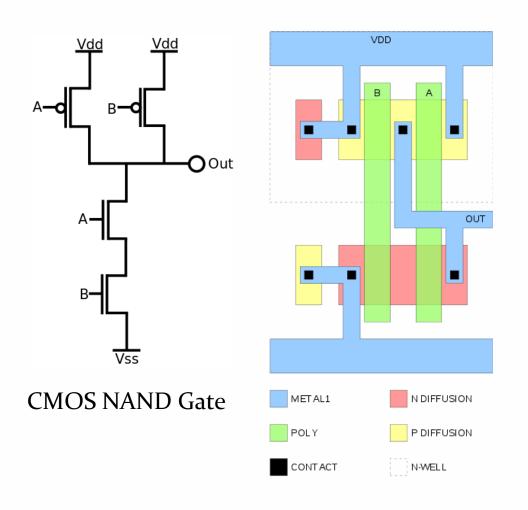


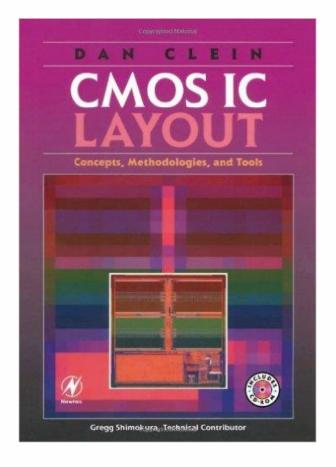


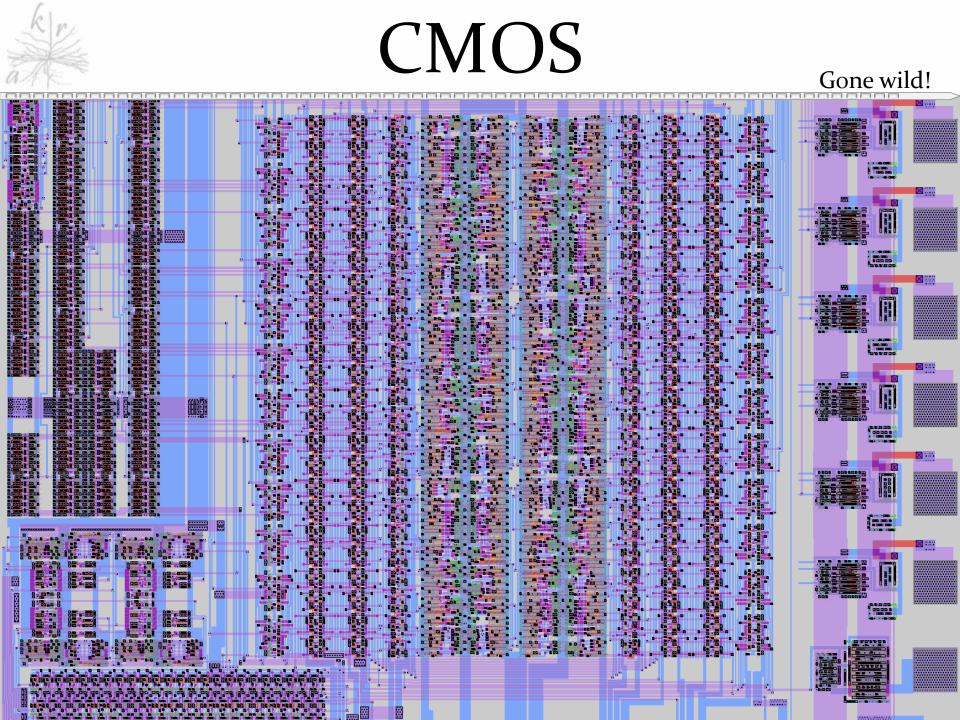


CMOS = Complimentary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor

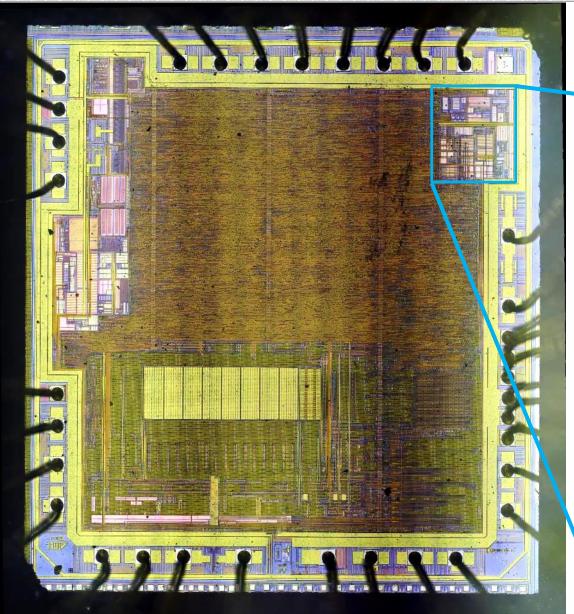
- semiconductor device
- manufacturing process



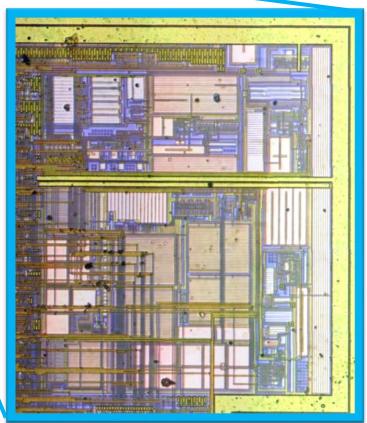








Atmel Mega 328P



ALU (arithmetic/logic unit)