# CSE 251 Electronic Devices and Circuits

### Lecture 1



#### **Course instructor:**

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#### **Lecture 1: Introduction**

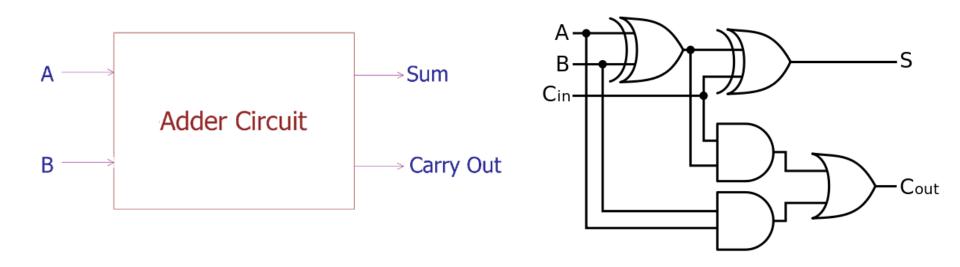


### **Mathematical Operations**

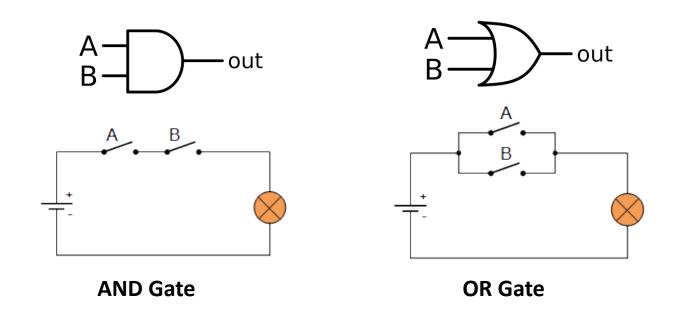
- Addition:  $4 + 5 \rightarrow 9$   $(0100 + 0101 \rightarrow 1001)$
- Subtraction:  $10 9 \rightarrow 1$  (1010 + 0111  $\rightarrow$  0001)
- Multiplication: 5x4 = 4+4+4+4+4 = 20
- Division: 10/2 = 2 can be subtracted from 10, 5 times

# Digital Logic Circuit

**Addition:**  $4 + 5 \rightarrow 9 (0100 + 0101 \rightarrow 1001)$ 



# Logic gates are basically switches



The faster you can operate these switches, the faster you can complete the functions!!!

### Mechanical switch

- Bulky and heavy
- Mechanical wear over time
- Noisy
- Ultra slow
- Requires lots of energy to operate

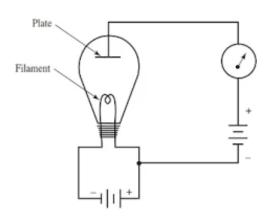


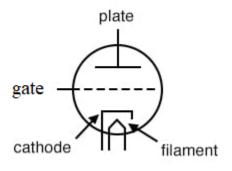




Electromechanical Relay

#### Vacuum tube





- To ensure current
   passes along one
   direction and stops
   flowing in the other
   direction
- Gate allows us to control this is a more robust way

#### Vacuum tubes

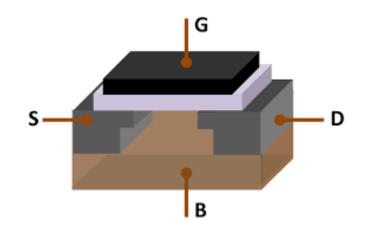
- Bulky
- Lots of energy
- Not scalable





#### Electronic switches

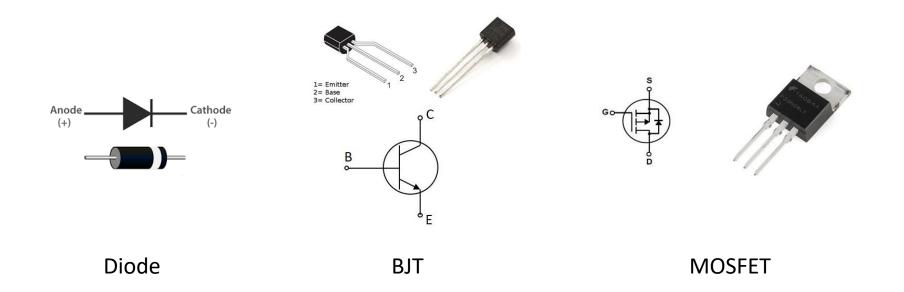
- No moving parts
- Scalable
- High speed



5GHz computer → 5 billion operations per second !!!

### What are electronic circuits?

Any circuit consisting of semiconductors.



Transistor: probably the most impactful invention of the present world

Why do we need this course?

```
High Level Programming \rightarrow Assembly language \rightarrow Machine language \rightarrow Architecture... (C, C++, etc.) (x86, ARM, CUDA, etc.) (100110) (RISC, CISC, etc.)
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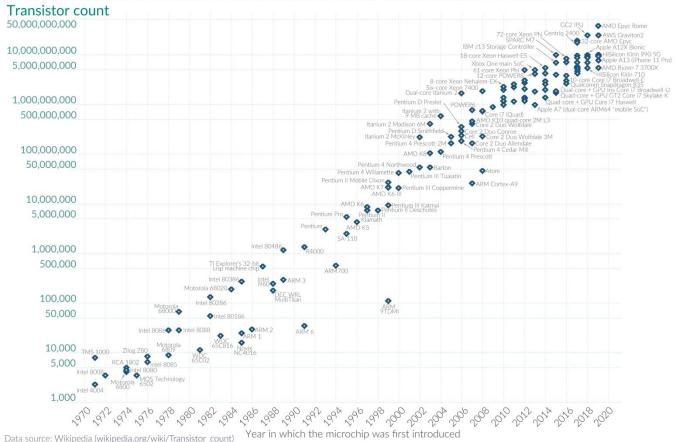
...Architecture  $\rightarrow$  System level  $\rightarrow$  Gate  $\rightarrow$  Transistor

```
(Register, (AND, OR, etc.)
```

#### Moore's Law: The number of transistors on microchips doubles every two years Our World



Moore's law describes the empirical regularity that the number of transistors on integrated circuits doubles approximately every two years. This advancement is important for other aspects of technological progress in computing – such as processing speed or the price of computers.



# Why do we need electronic circuits?

#### **Digital Electronics**

- Boolean logic
- Addition, subtraction, multiplication, division

#### **Analog Electronics**

 Amplifiers, radio transmitter and receivers, modulator

#### **Power Electronics**

- Motor control
- AC to DC conversion or vice versa
- HVDC circuits
- Charge control circuits