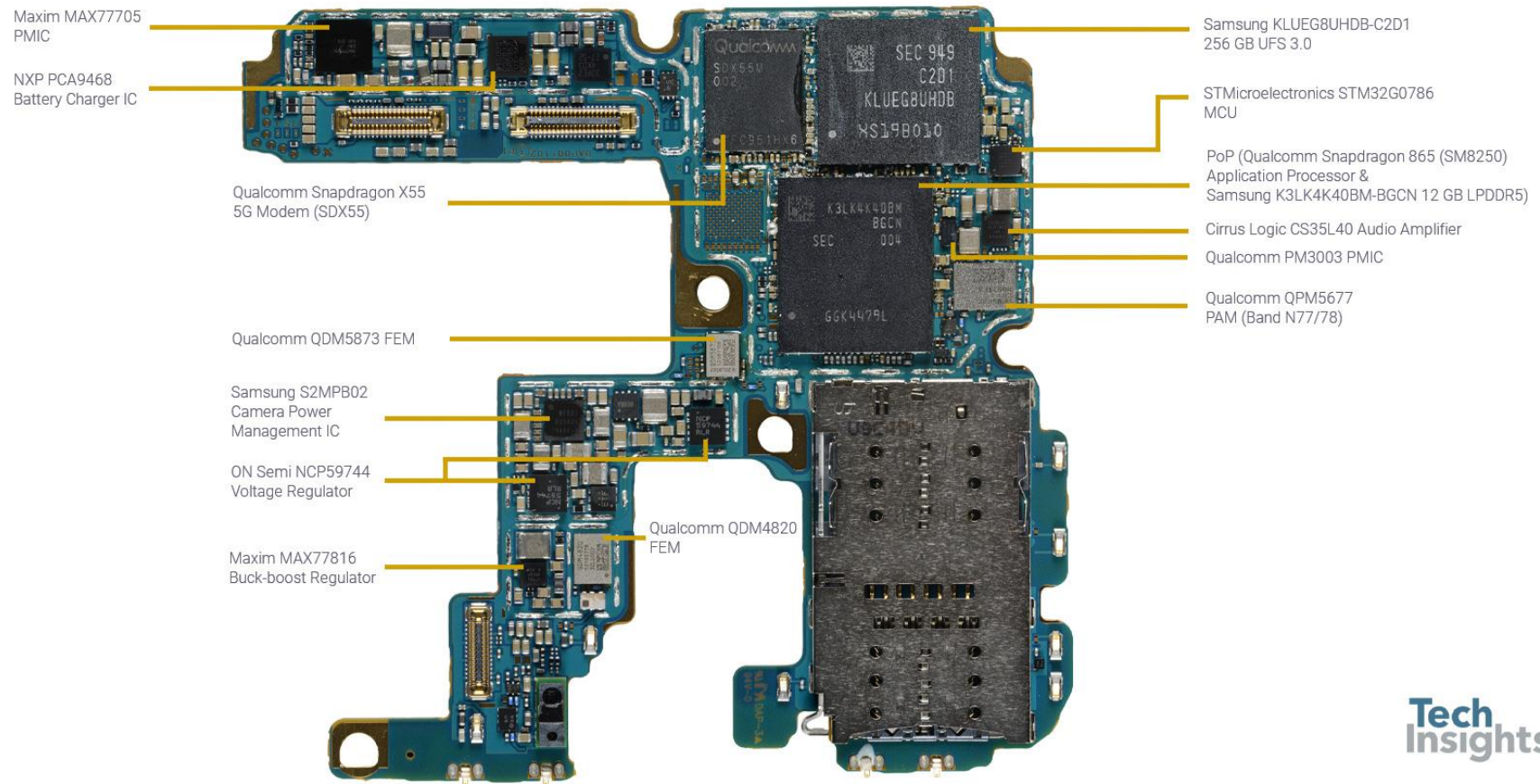




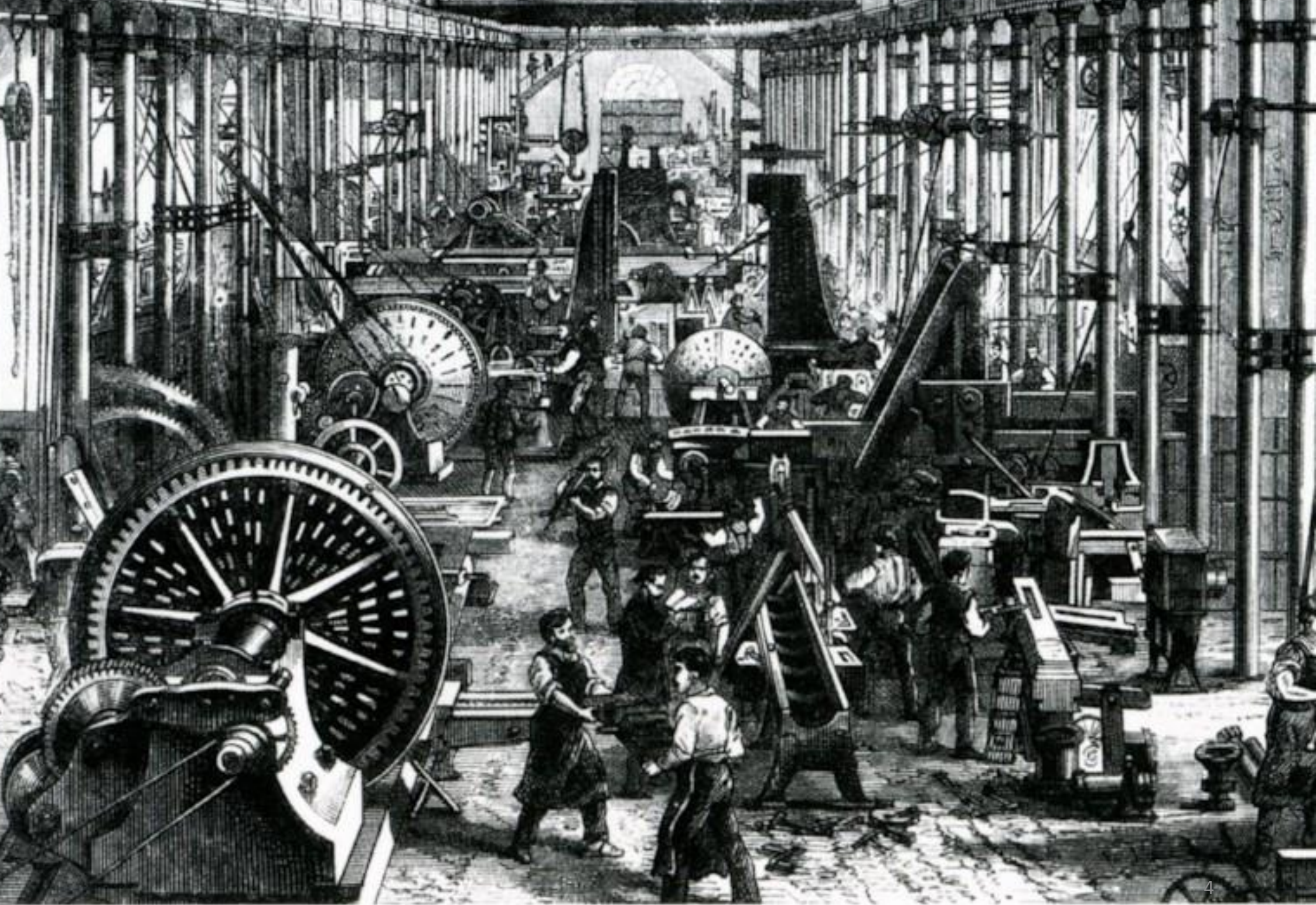
Tear-Down of Galaxy Note 20



Introduction on Digital Integrated Circuit

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Development of Engineering Technology

- 1st Industrial Revolution : Water/Steam energy → Mechanical
- 2nd Industrial Revolution : Electrical energy → Mechanical
- Key is that
 - How we can utilize energy
 - Then make a machine doing a useful work, with the energy.



$$\pi \left(\frac{.26\pi}{180} \right)^2 I \cdot A \cdot T \cdot R \cdot P = 1.21 \times 10^5$$

$$= 8.613 \times 10^{-3} \text{ sr}$$

$$= 3 \times 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$\mu_{\text{block}} = 3.24570$$

$$\mu_{\text{exp}} = .17534$$

$$R = \pi \left(\frac{.26\pi}{180} \right)^2 = 8.613 \times 10^{-3} \text{ sr}$$

$$A_{\text{re}} = \sqrt{\frac{A_{\text{re}}}{A_{\text{AM}}}} = \sqrt{33.33} = 5.77$$

$$A_{\text{re}} = 10^3$$

$$\pi \left(\frac{.26\pi}{180} \right)^2 10^{10} \text{ cm}^2 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^2 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^2 = 1.8$$

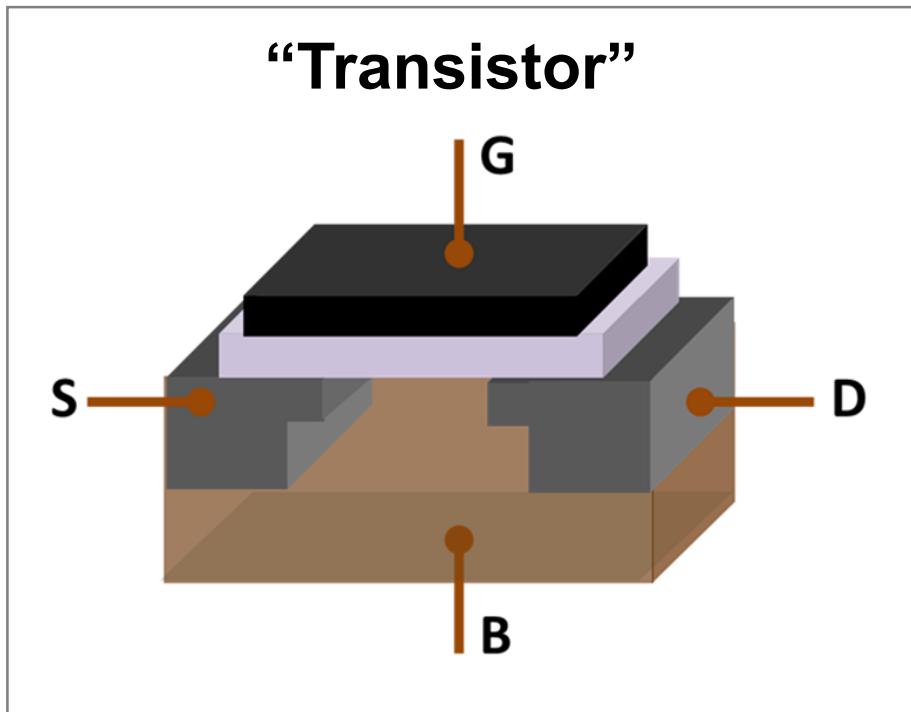
$$= \mu_{\text{exp}} \left(\frac{M}{R} \right) = 959$$

$$I = 8.5 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sec}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1}$$

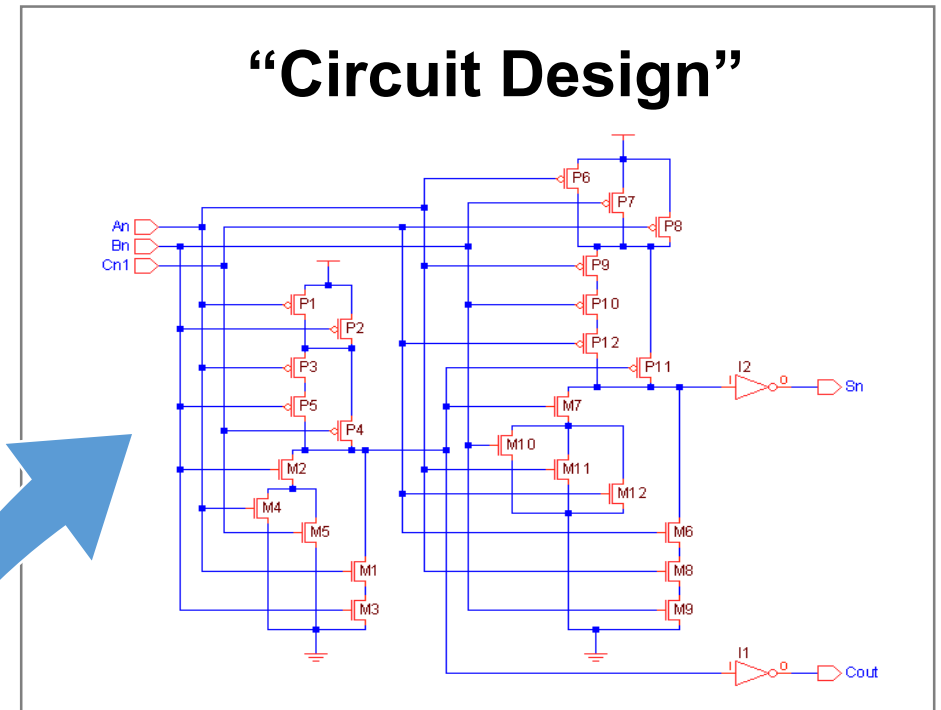
$$M = \pi \left(\frac{.26\pi}{180} \right)^2$$

$$\pi \left(\frac{.26\pi}{180} \right)^2 = 6.47 \times 10^{-3}$$

How Can We Make Machine “Calculate”?



+



Operated with “Electrical Energy”

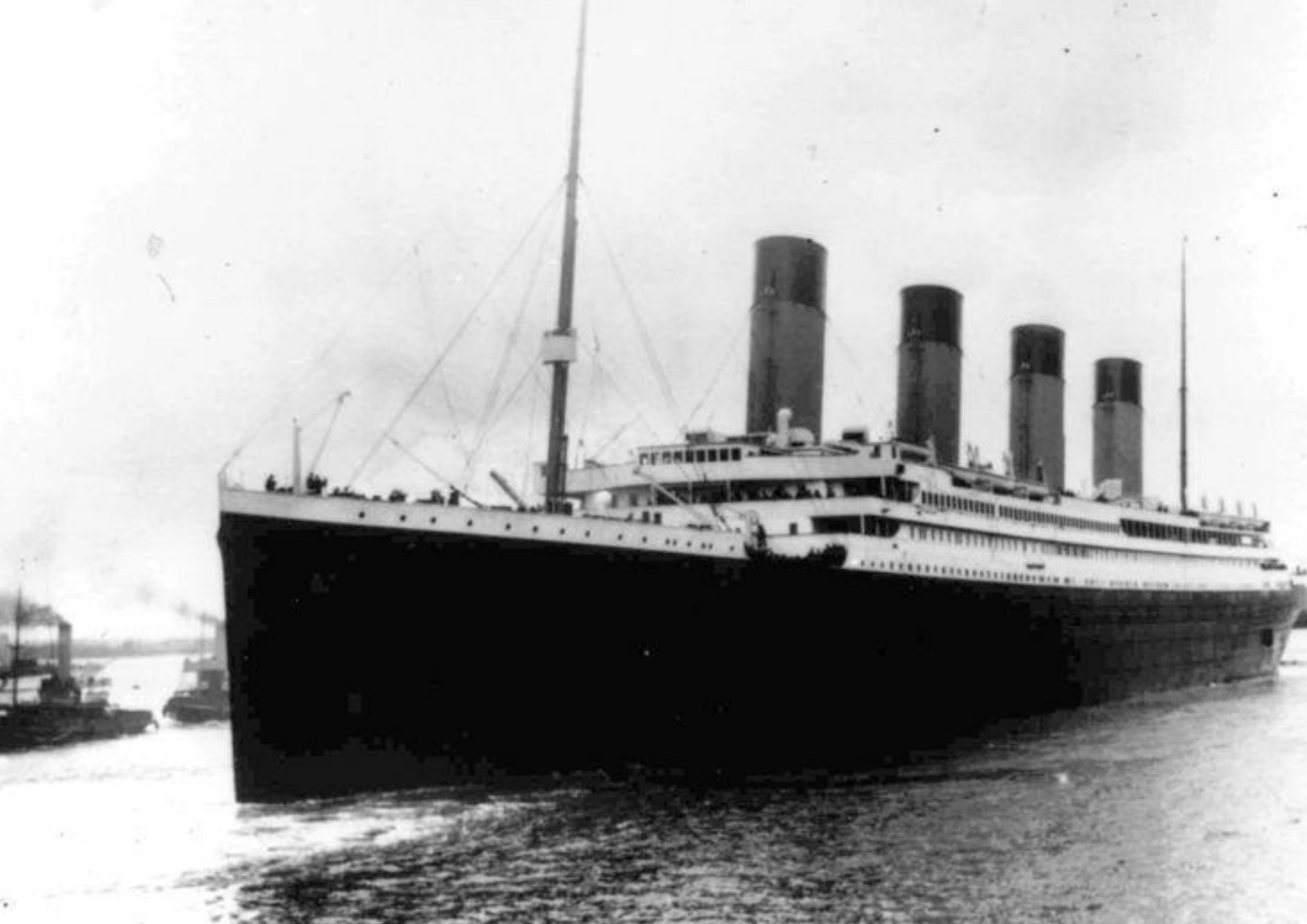
Morse Code of SOS

S O S

... --- ...

S O S

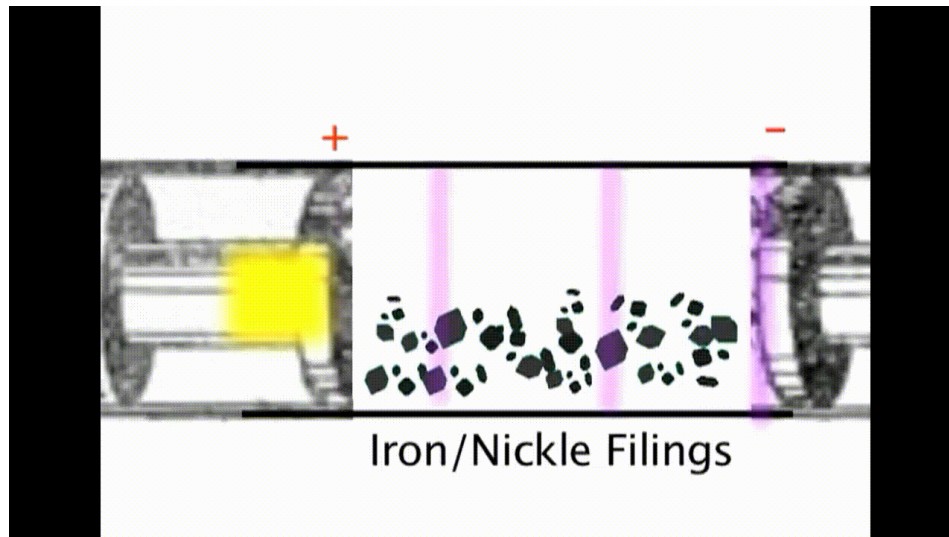
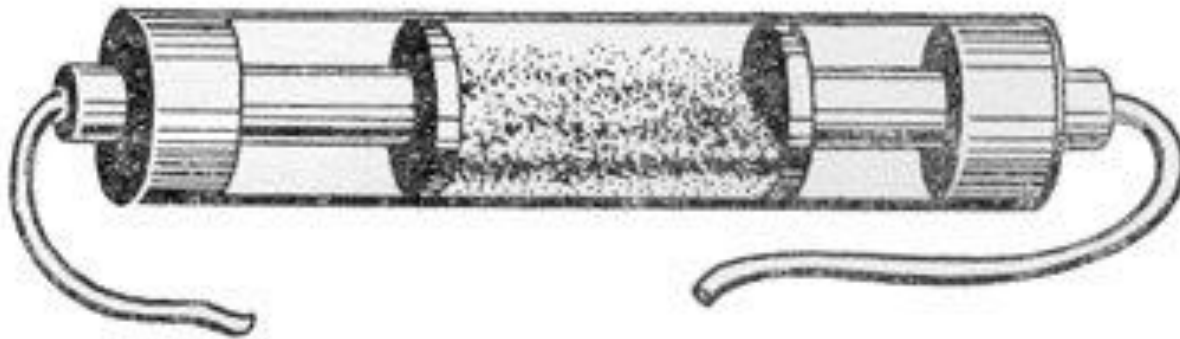
... --- ...



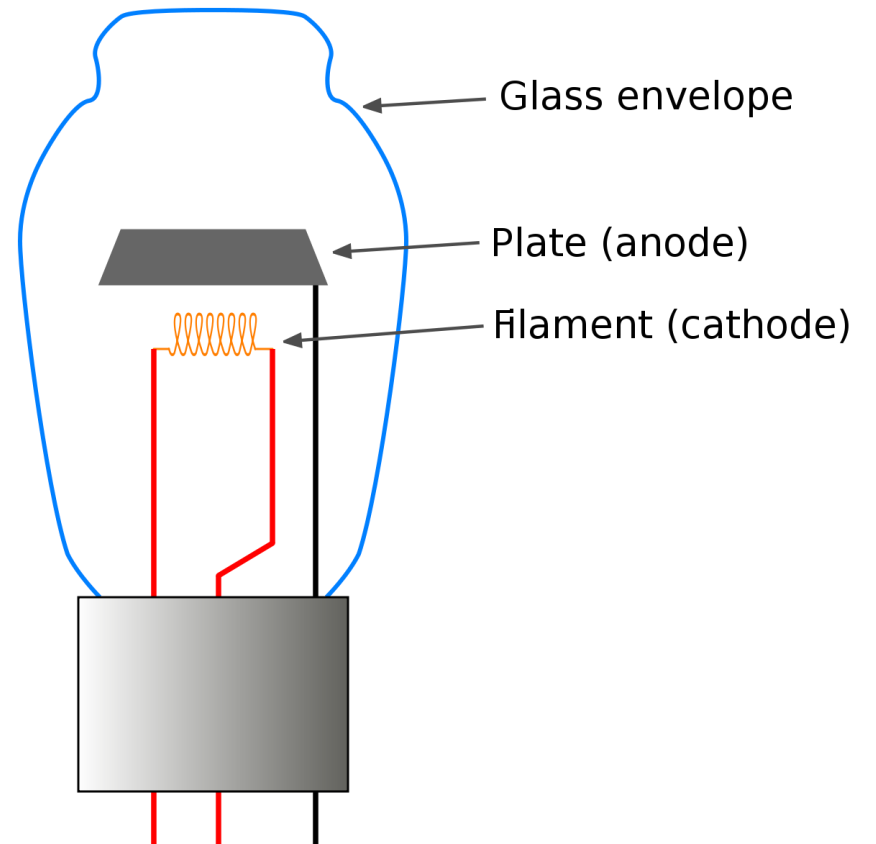


Coherer

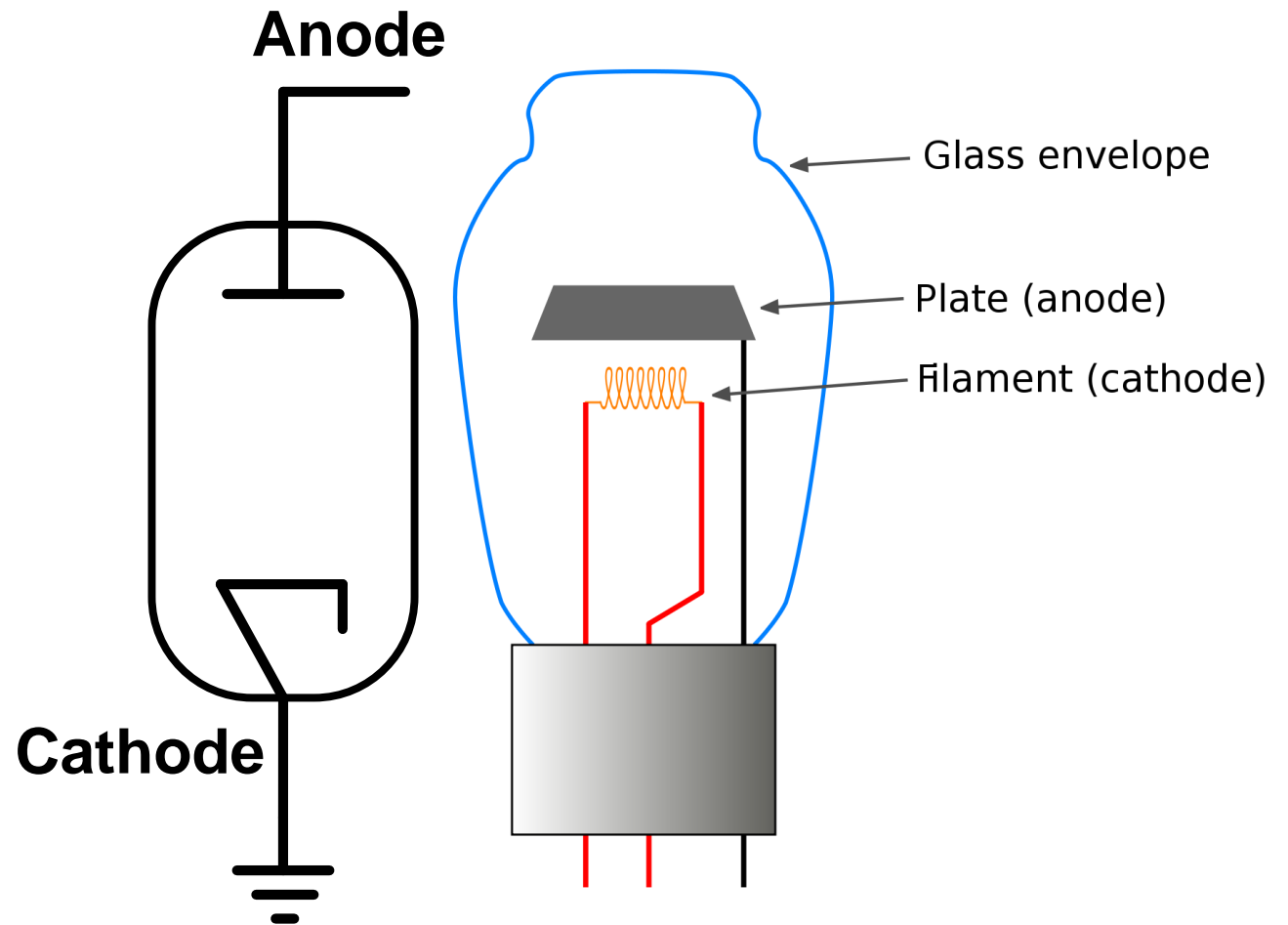
- Key component enable signal reception → It Rectifies!



Vacuum Tube

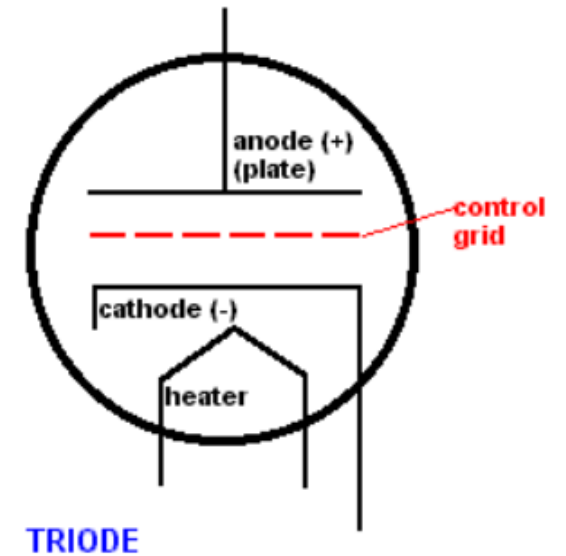
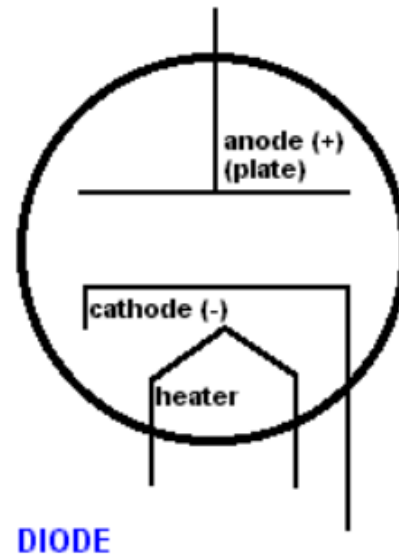
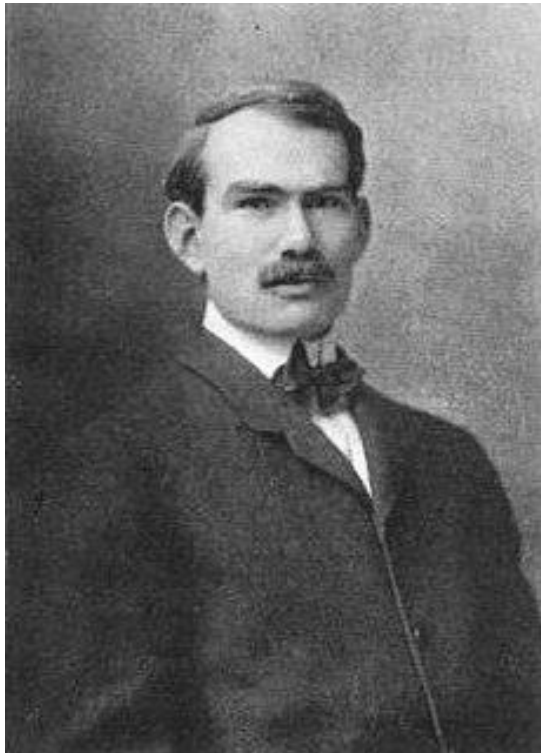


How Does It Works?



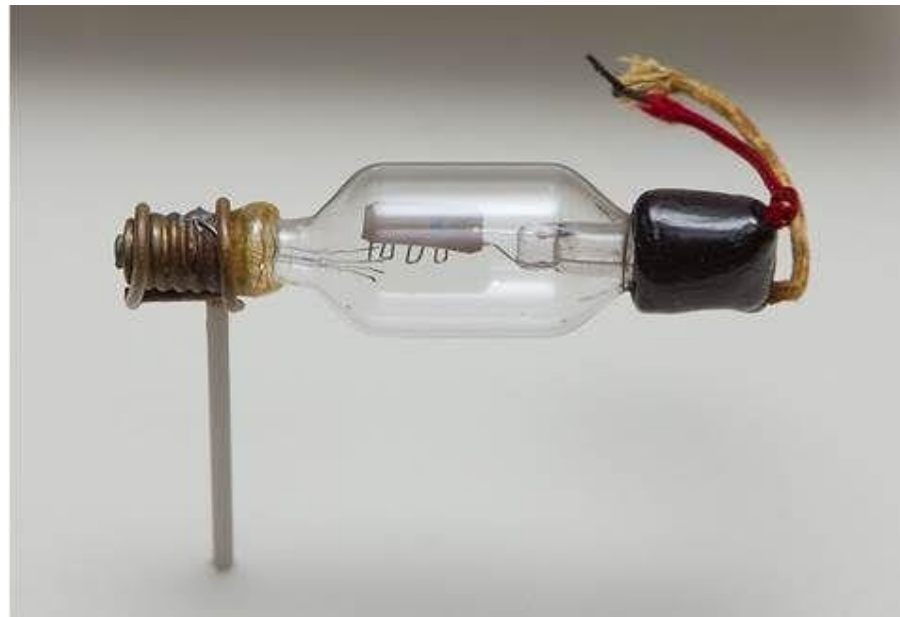
Vacuum Tube as Triode

- 1906 Lee de Forest (1873-1961)

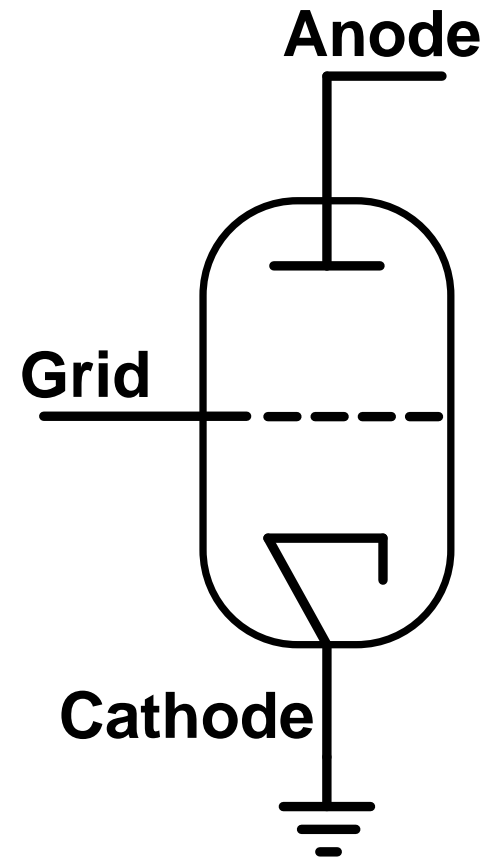
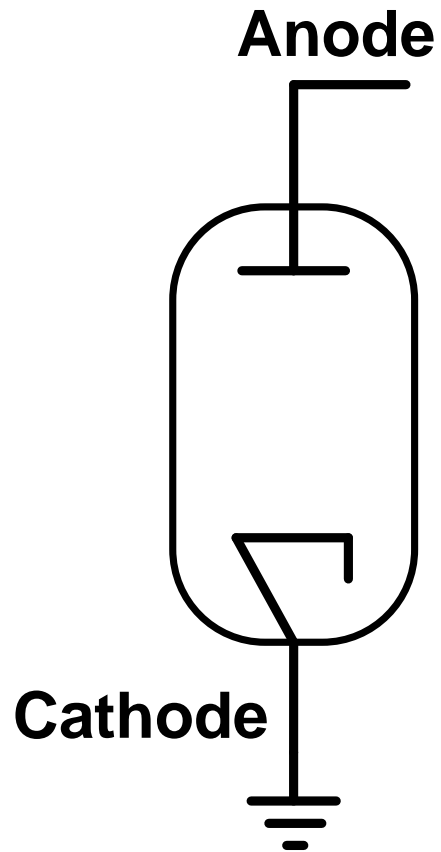


Audion by Lee de Forest

- In the patent filed,
- “The object of the invention is to provide an audion circuit which is simple and particularly adapted for amplification usage of the audion”

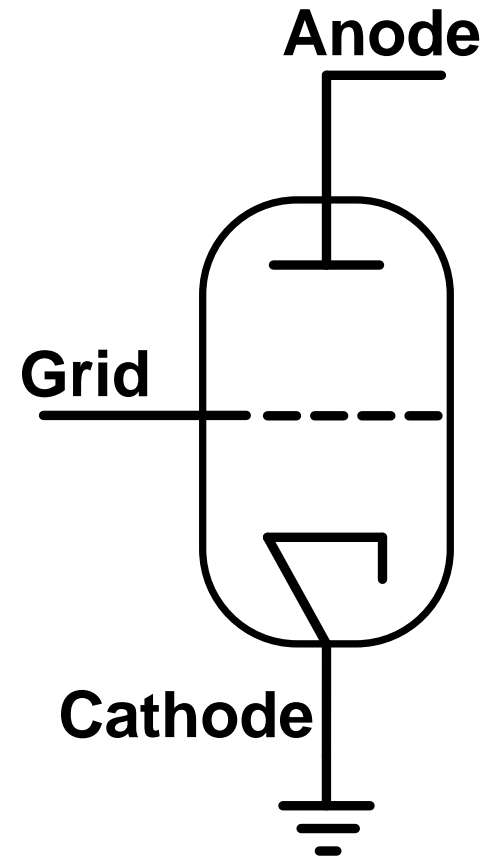
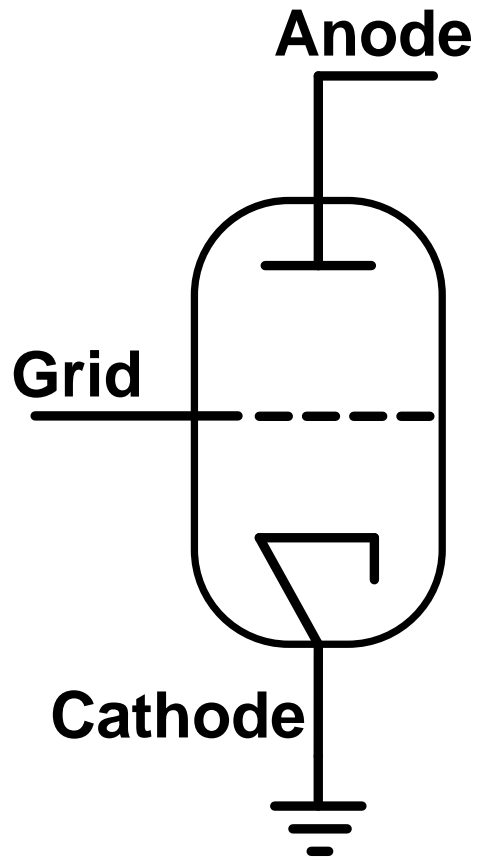


Diode vs. Triode Vacuum Tube

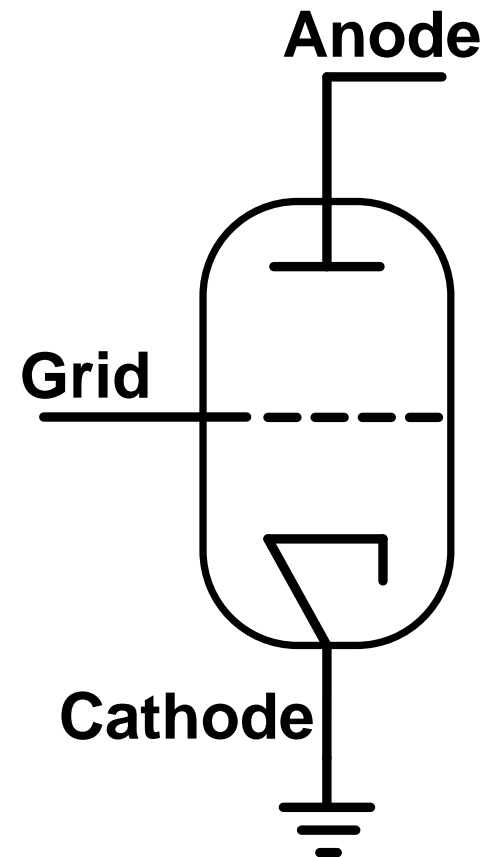
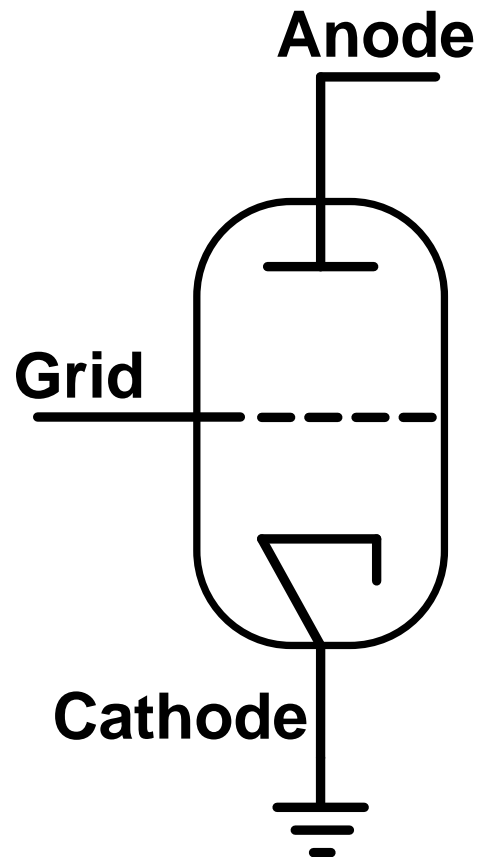




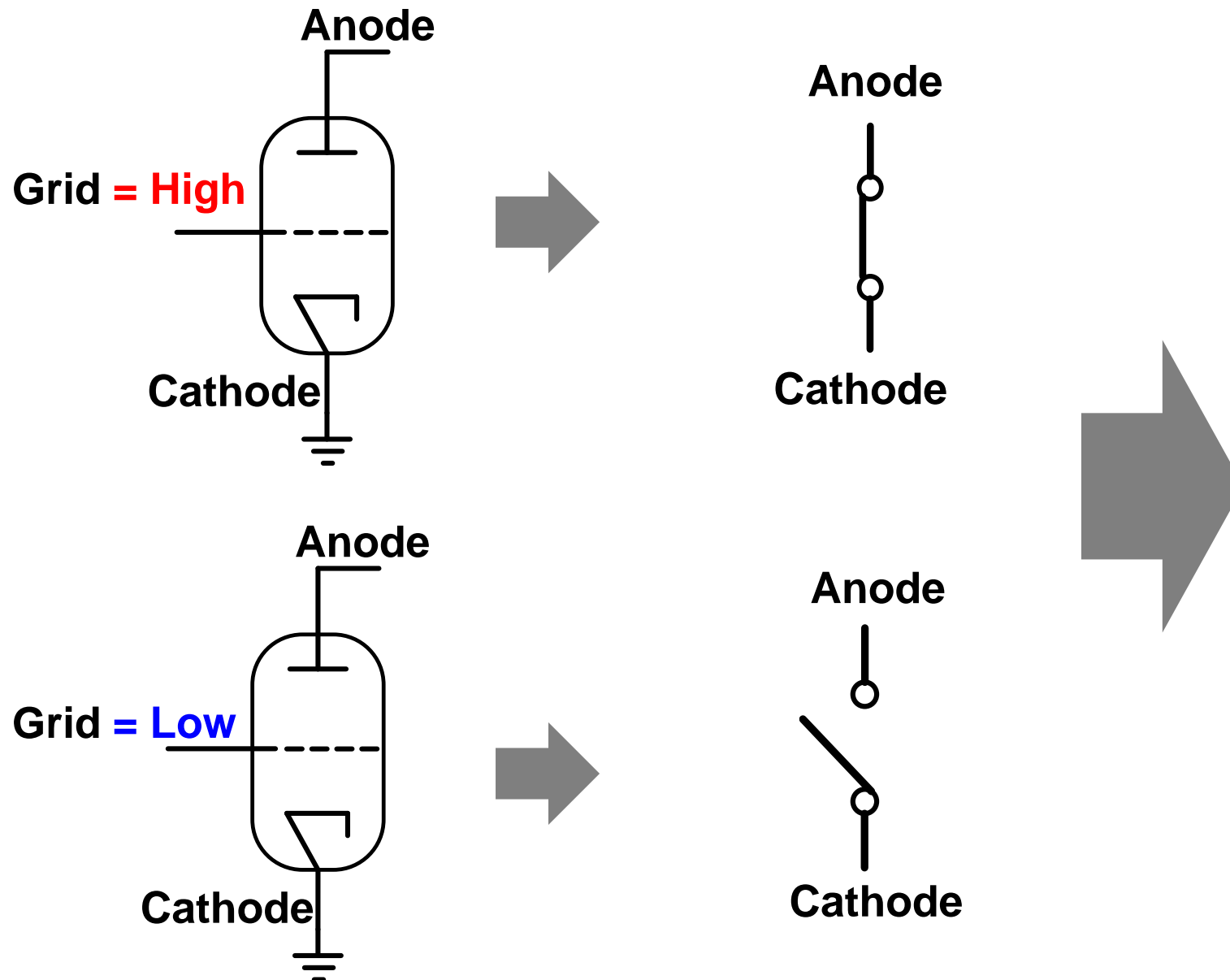
Two Extreme Voltages For Grid



Vacuum Tube As Amplifier vs. Switch



Switch Operation of Vacuum Tube

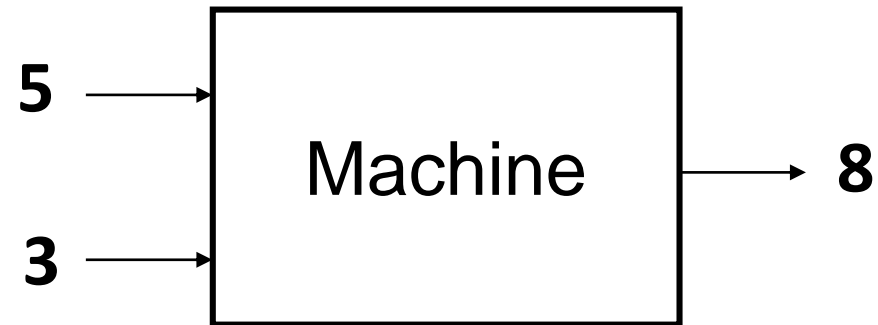


Remember Our Goal!



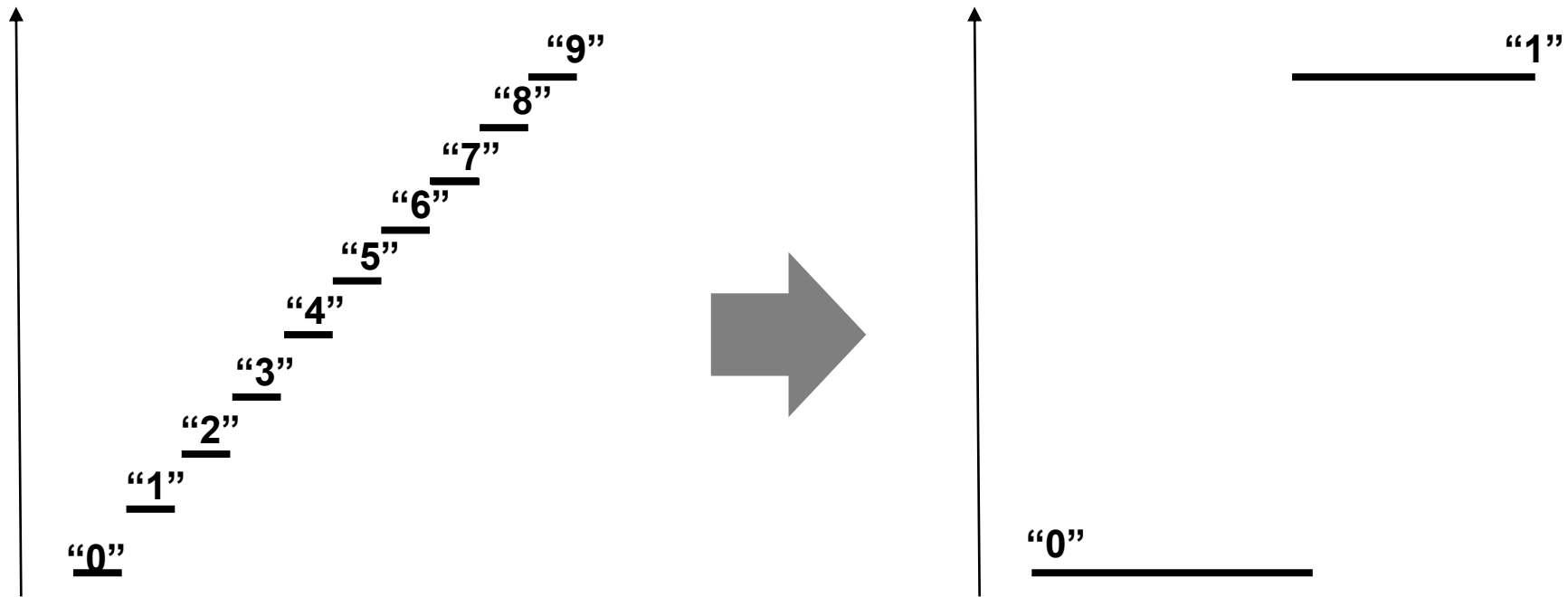
Example

- Add!



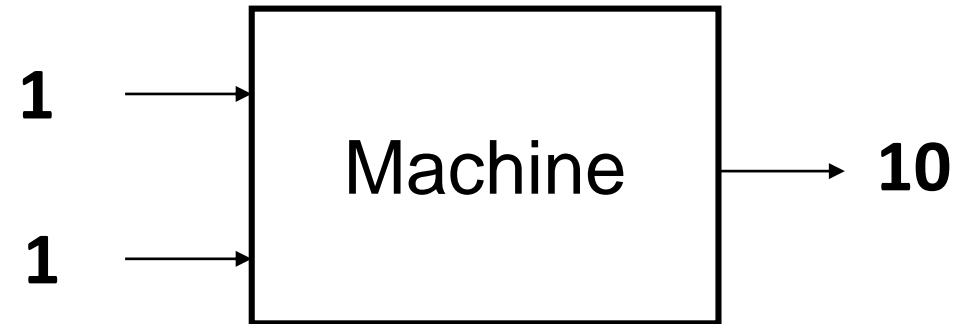
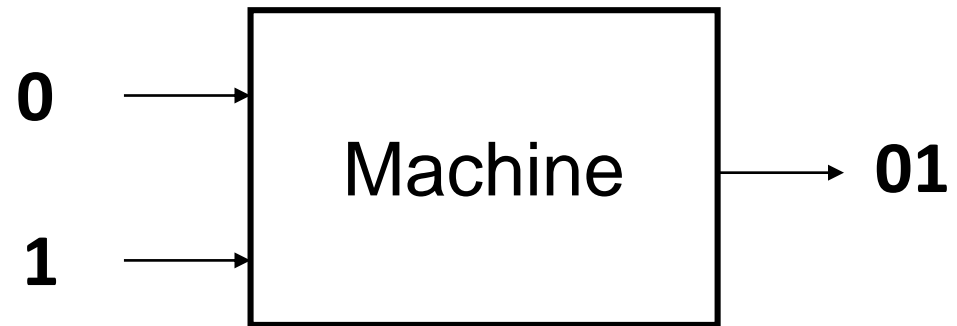
Mapping Number to Voltage

- To utilize the switch characteristic of vacuum tube



Example

- Add!



How?

- Goal

A	B	Y[1]	Y[0]
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0

THE ENIAC

ELECTRONIC NUMERICAL INTEGRATOR AND COMPUTER

DEVELOPED, DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED
BY THE
MOORE SCHOOL OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
1944



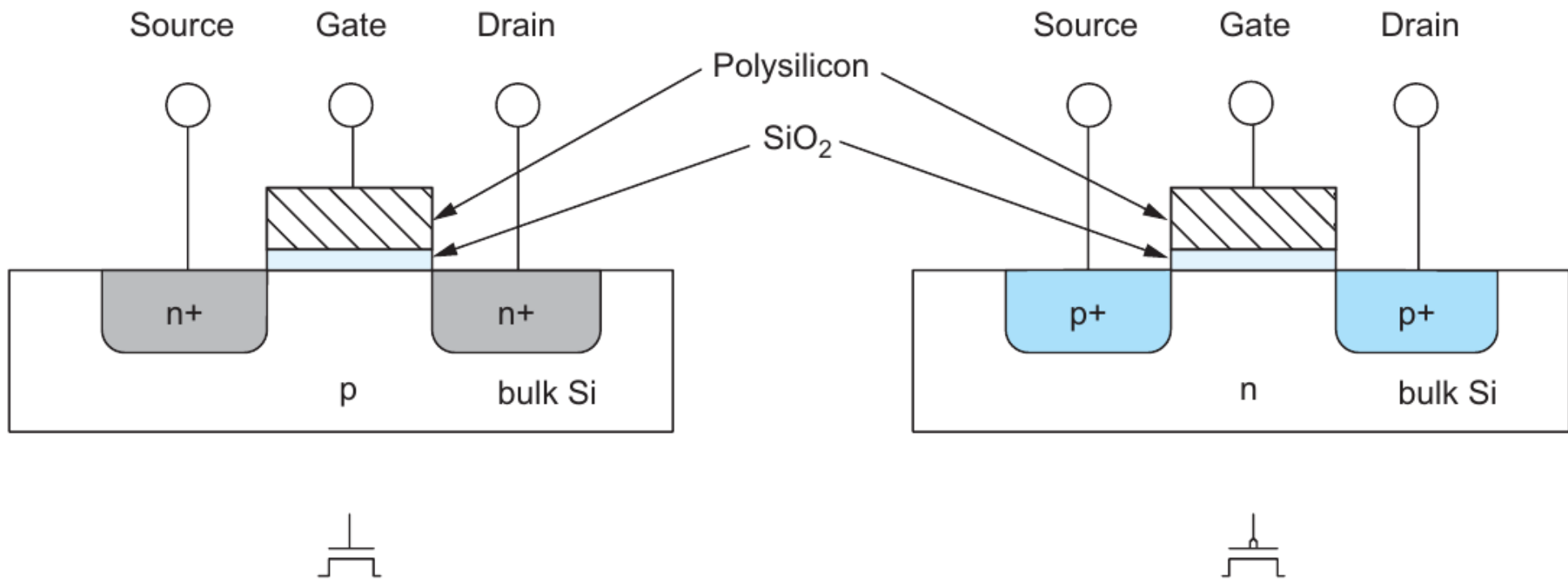


Mohamed Atalla

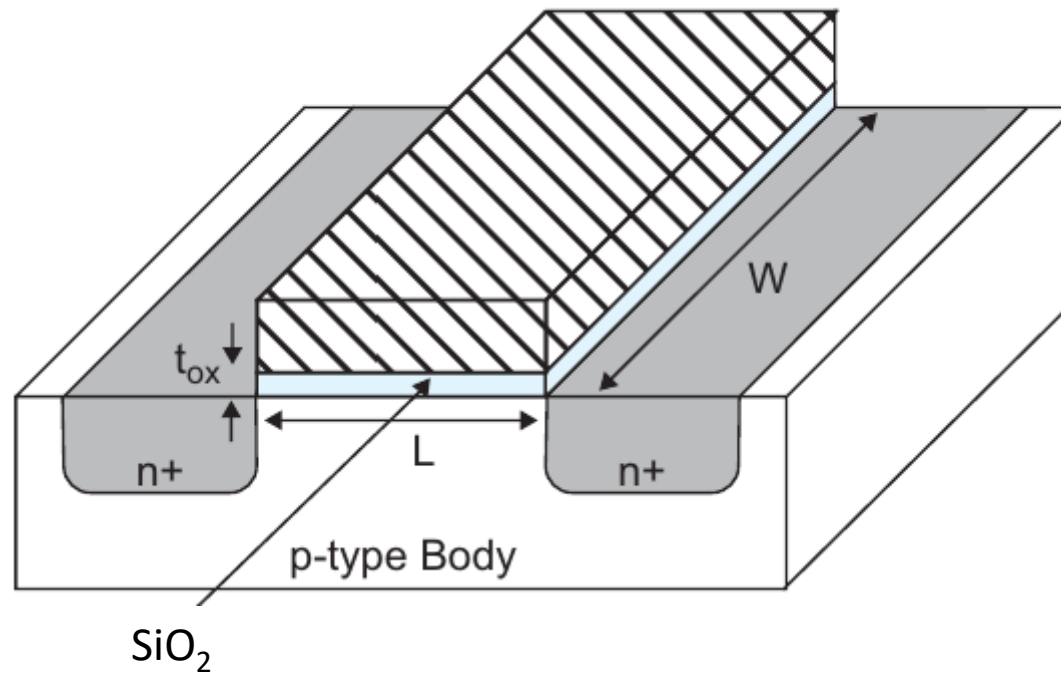


Dawon Kahng

MOSFET

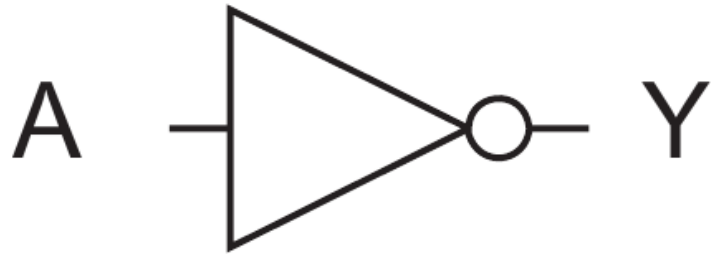


NMOSFET

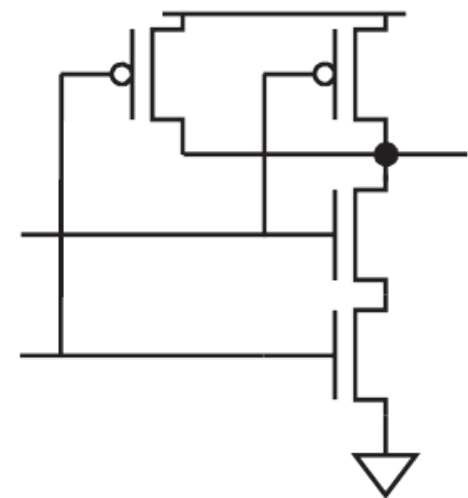
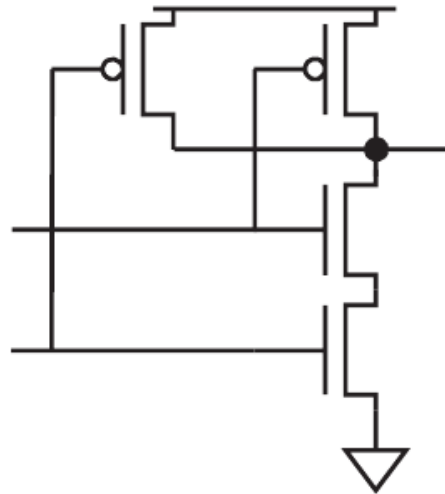
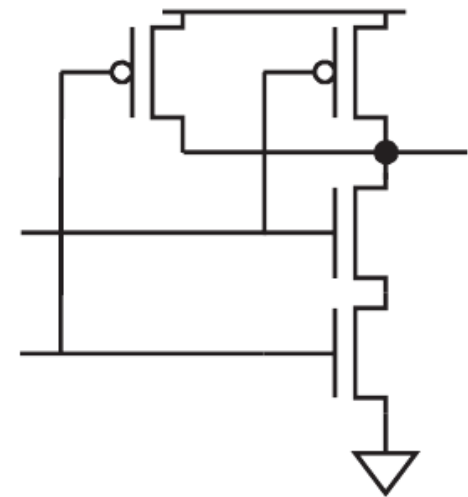
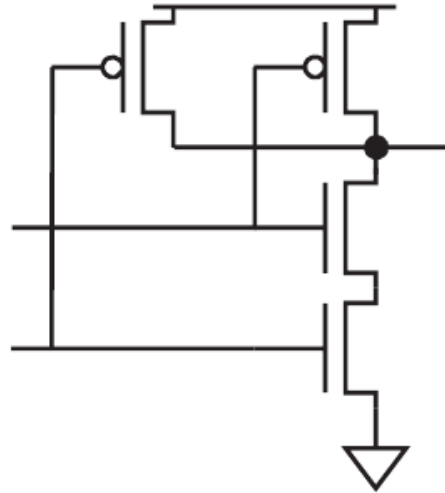


NMOSFET vs. PMOSFET

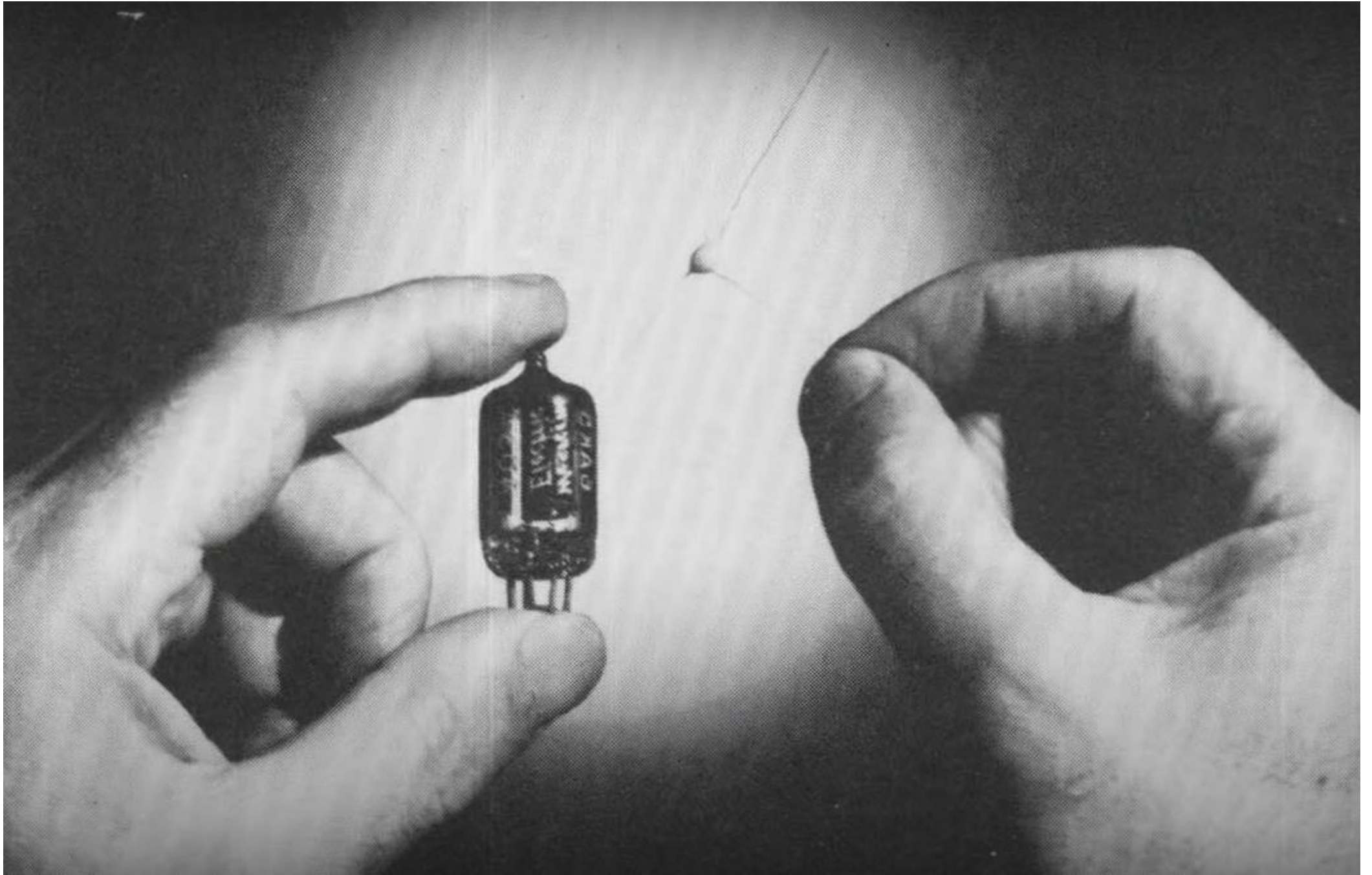
Inverter Gate



NAND2 Gate

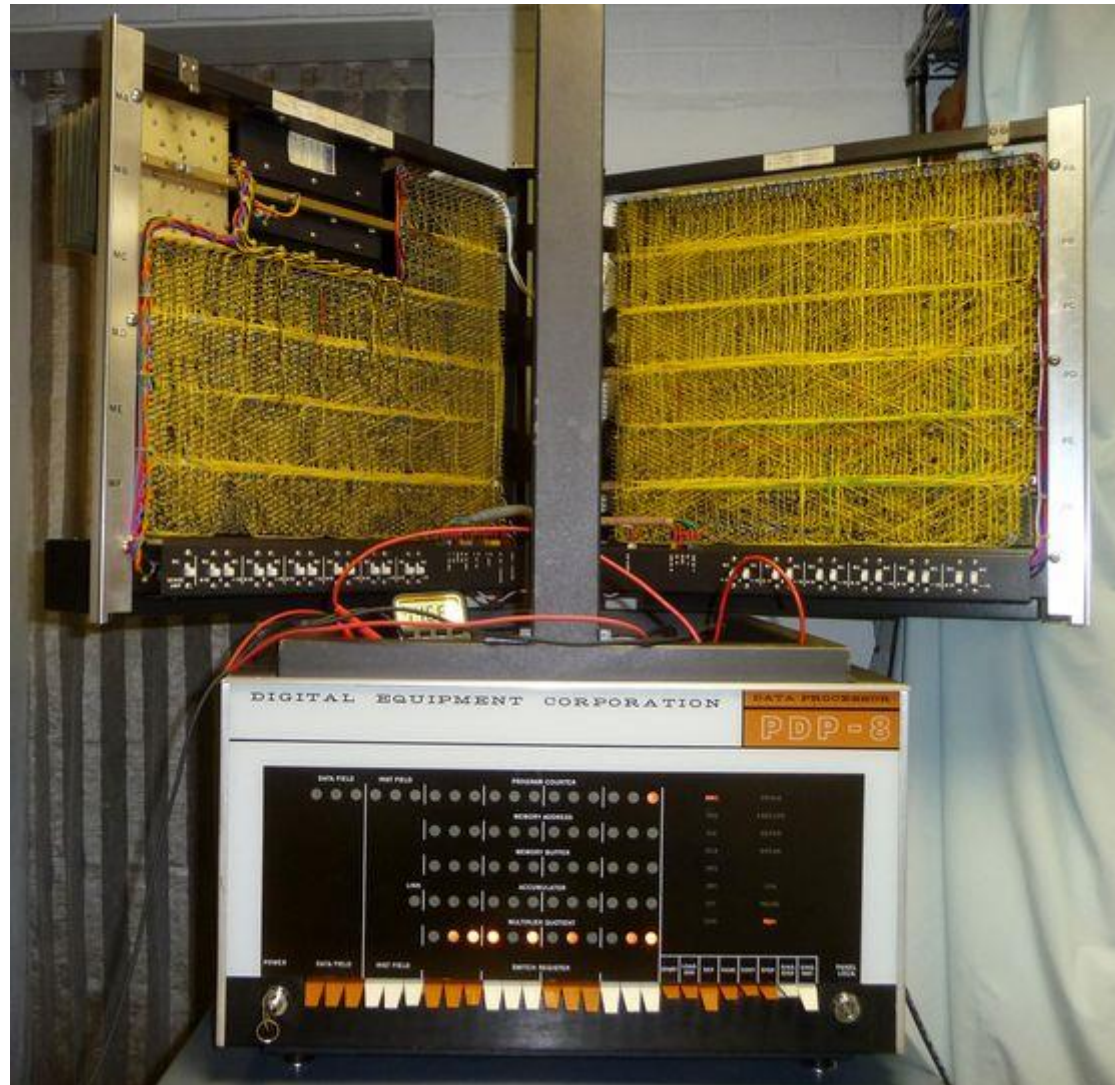


Adder Revisit



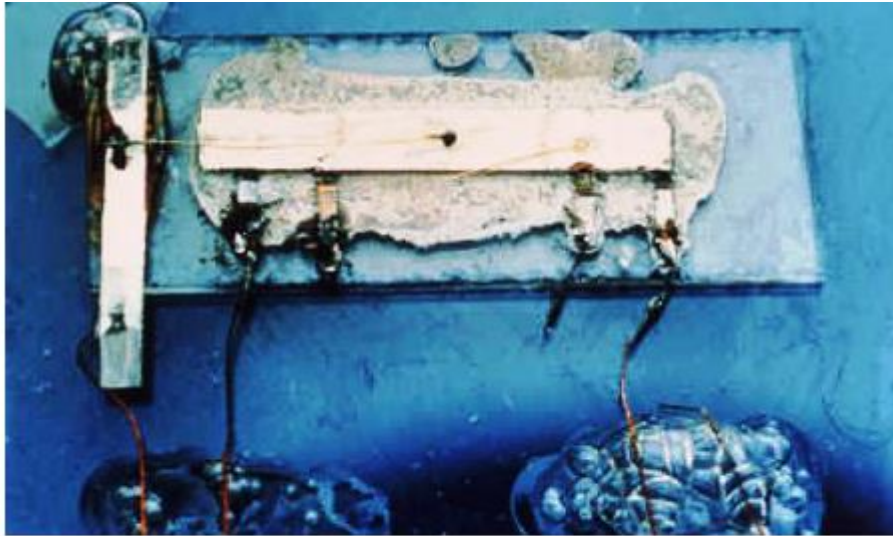
Can Transistor Solve Problem of the Vacuum Tube?

- Yes, but..

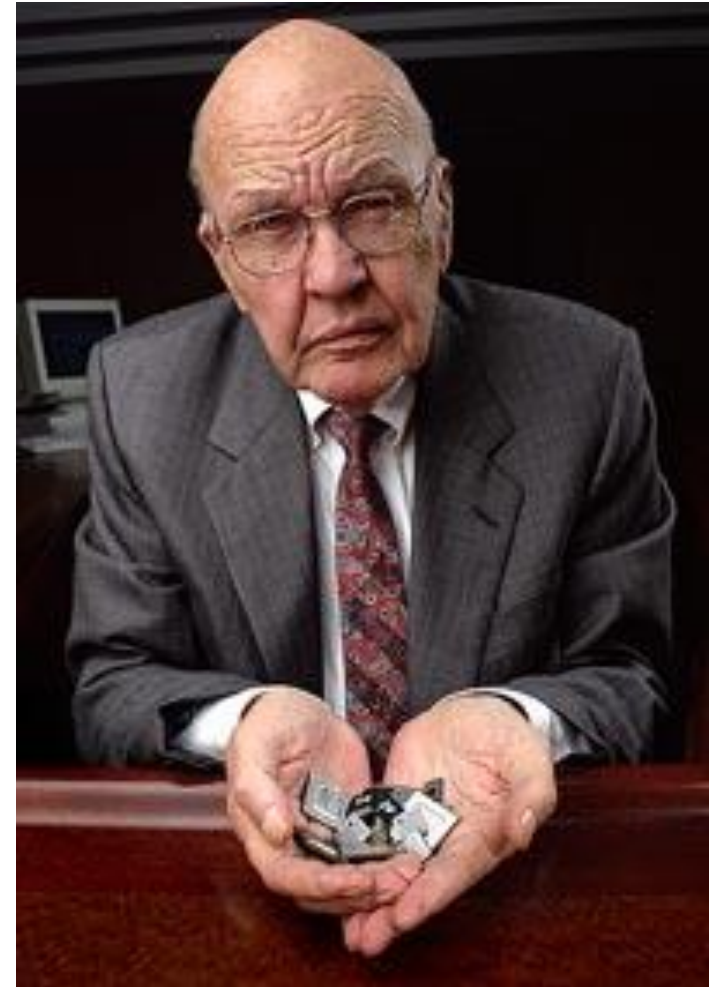


Integrated Circuit

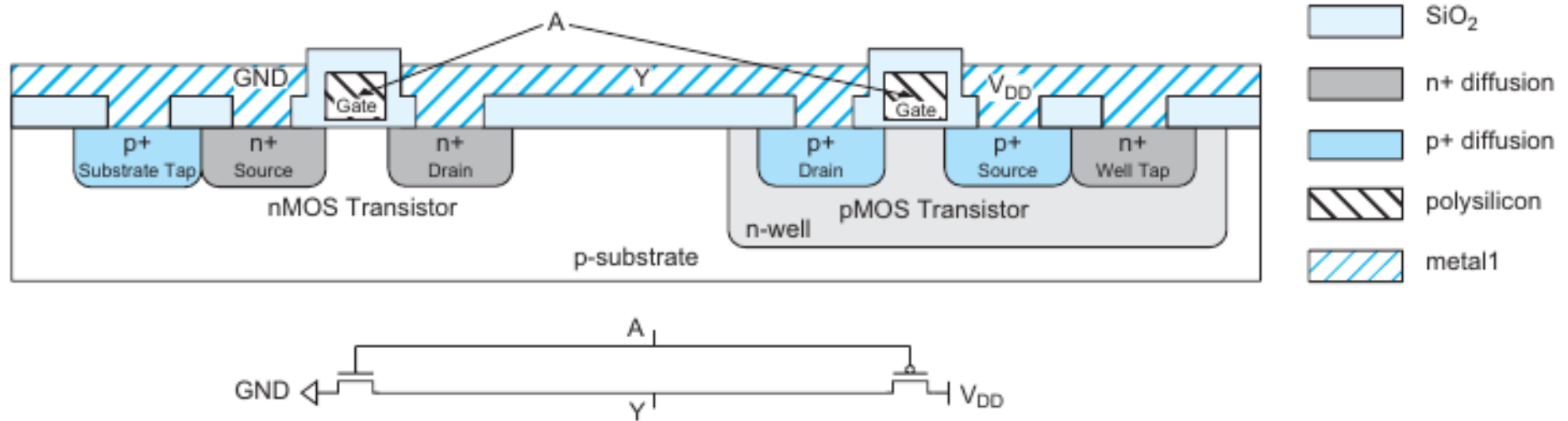
- Opposite of discrete circuit

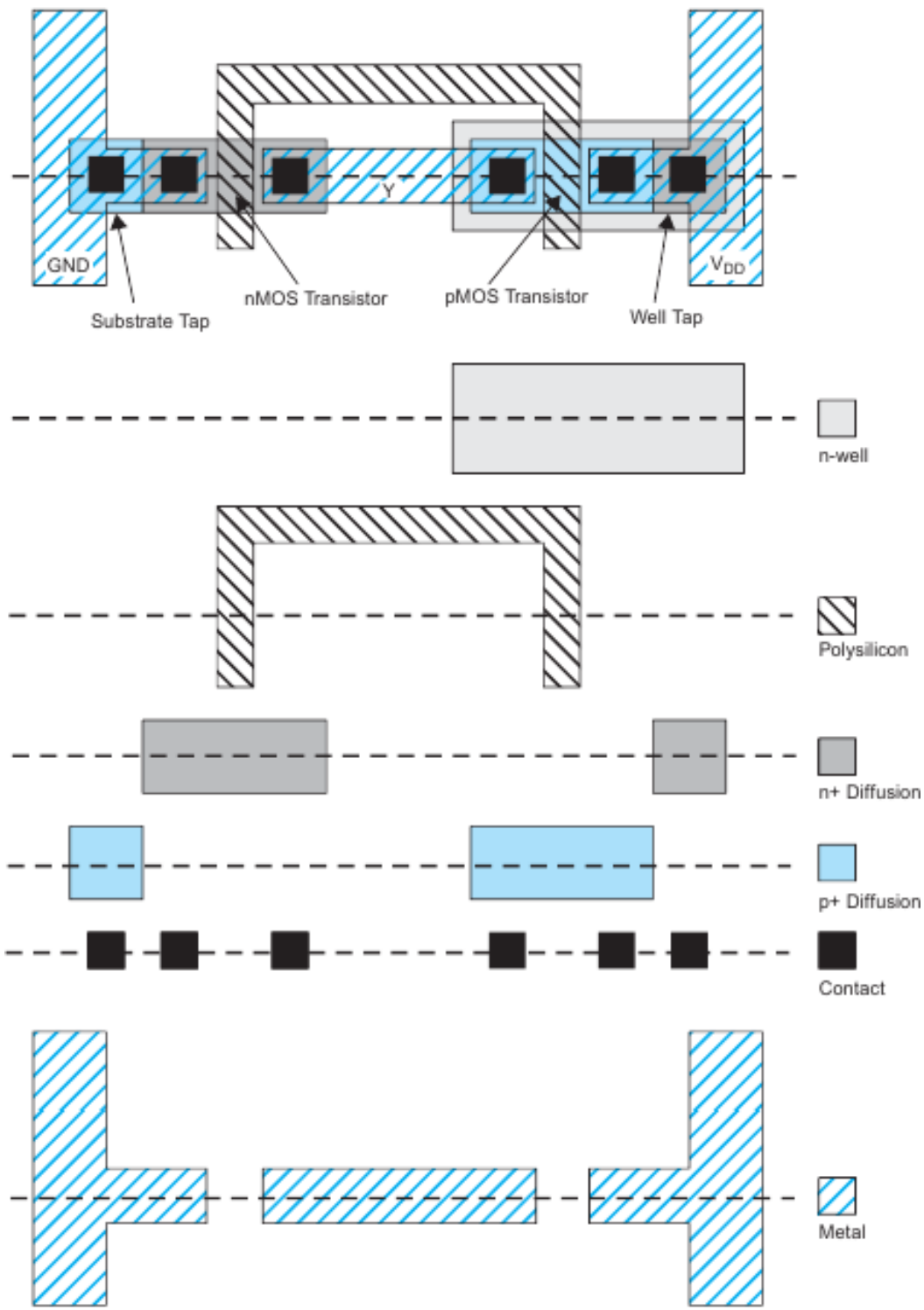


Jack Kilby's Original Integrated Circuit



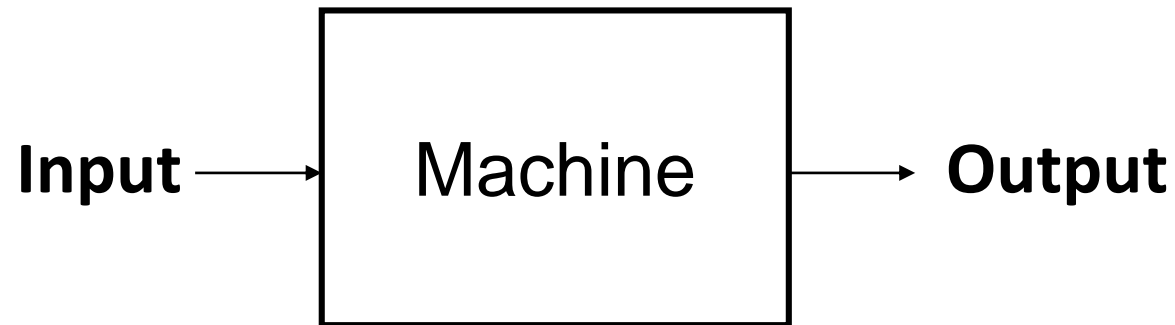
Inverter



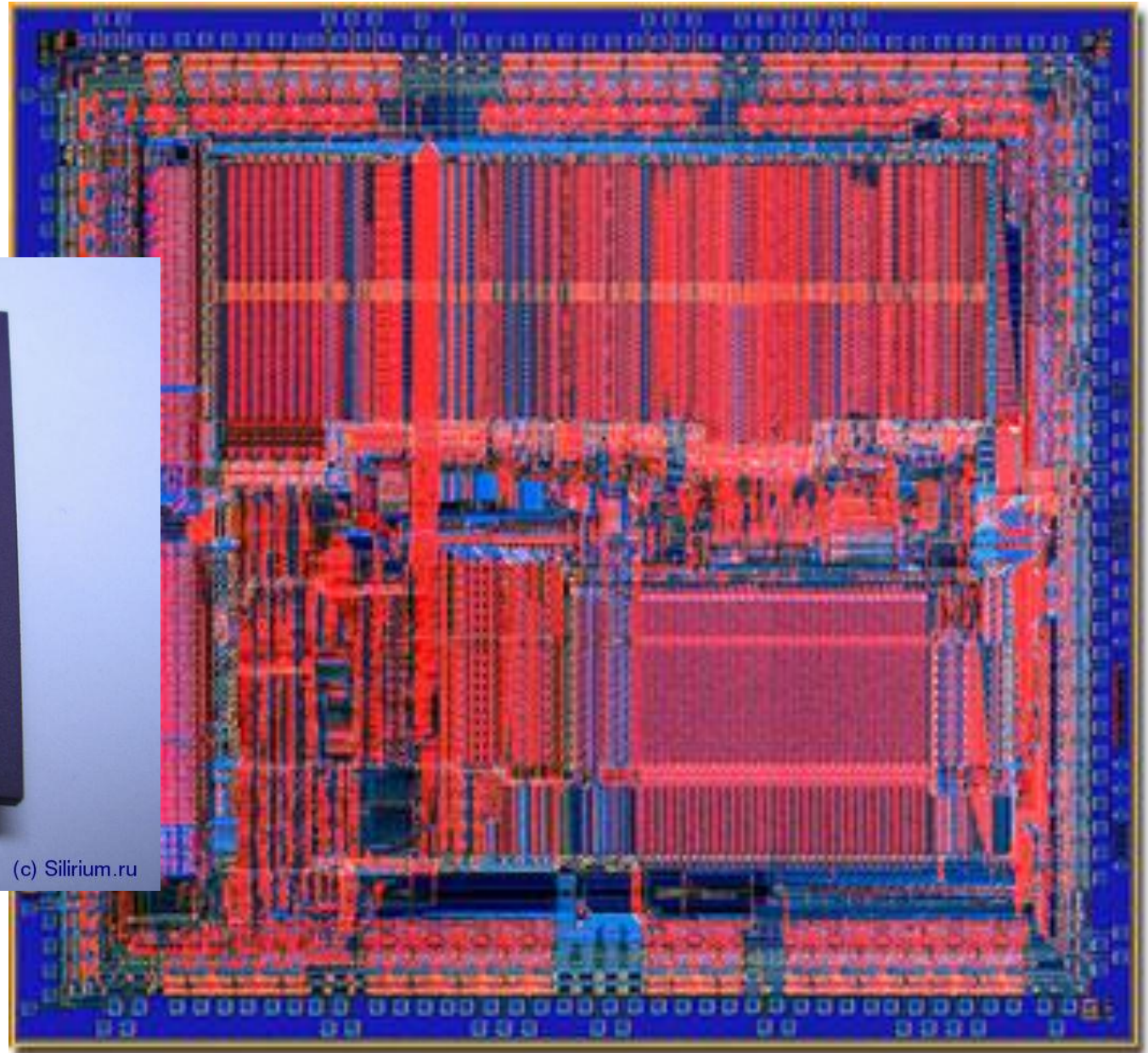


General Electronic System

- Various input/output cases
- Specific input-output mapping



MIPS R2000 in 1984



What We Will Learn

- Transistor level circuit design for various logic gates/flip-flop/Memory
- What should be considered for digital circuit design