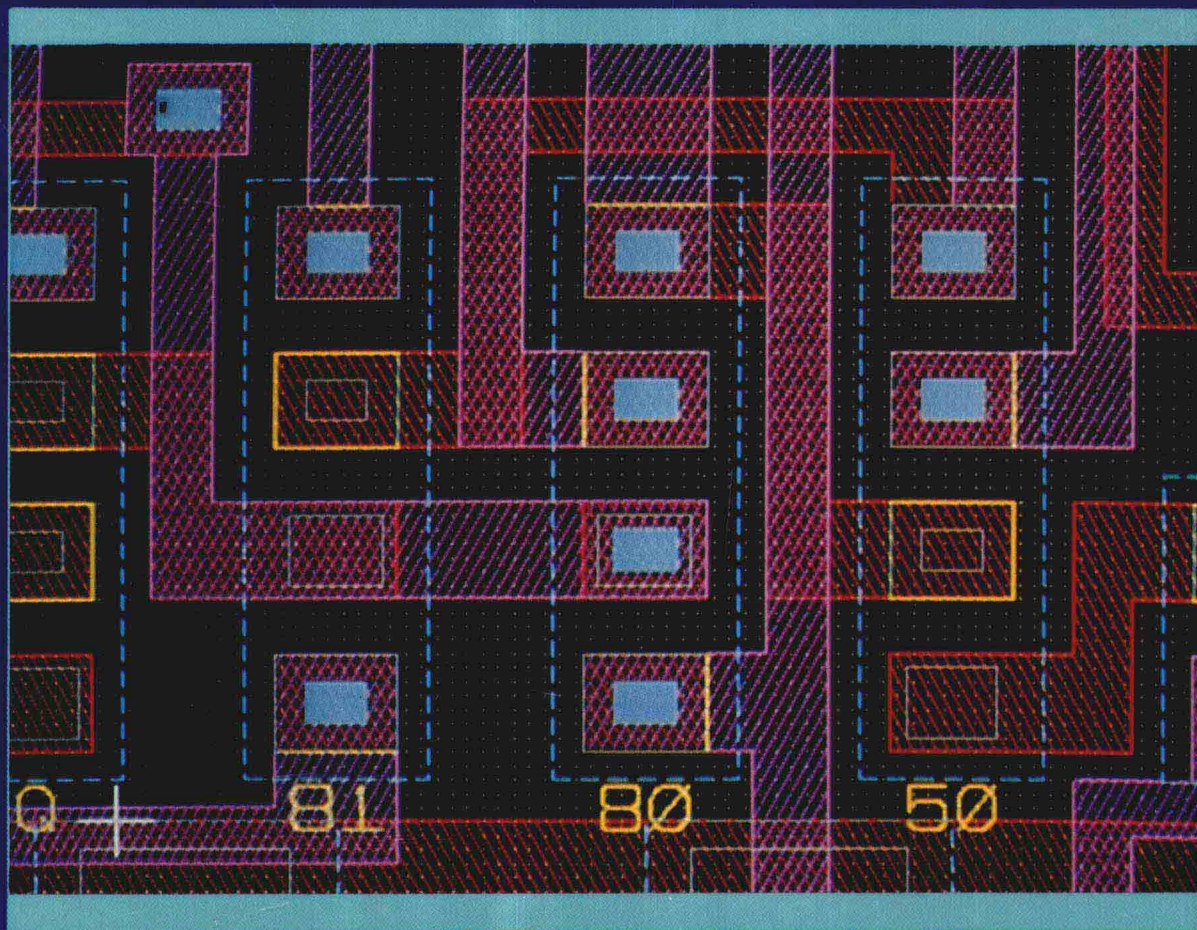


Second Edition

MICROELECTRONICS

Jacob Millman
Arvin Grabel



MICROELECTRONICS

SECOND EDITION

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MICROELECTRONICS

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Dr. Millman is the author or coauthor of eight textbooks; *Electronics* (1941 and revised in 1952); *Pulse and Digital Circuits* (1956); *Vacuum-Tube and Semiconductor Electronics* (1958); *Pulse, Digital, and Switching Waveforms* (1965); *Electronic Devices and Circuits* (1967); *Integrated Electronics* (1972); *Electronic Fundamentals and Applications* (1975); and *Microelectronics* (1979). These books have been translated into ten languages.

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PREFACE

The primary objective of this book—as it was for the previous edition—is to serve as the text in modern electronics courses for electrical engineering, computer engineering, and computer science students. Our approach is to stress the fundamental concepts that underlie the physical operation, analysis, and design of integrated circuits and systems. By coupling this approach with a diversity of applications we hope to convey both the substance and flavor of the subject. The breadth and depth of treatment also makes this volume a valuable adjunct to the continuing education of practicing engineers, scientists, and professionals in fields akin to electrical and computer engineering.

This book is an extensive rewritten version of the first edition, and a substantial amount of new material has been added to reflect changes in technology and curricula. The text, divided into five major sections, is organized to provide maximum pedagogical flexibility without loss of continuity. Thus, the individual faculty member can adapt the material to a number of different courses which suit the needs and interests of both students and professors.

Part 1 (Chapters 1 to 5) focuses on the behavior of the major *semiconductor devices* used in integrated circuits (ICs). The five chapters outline the properties of semiconductors and explain the physical operation and circuit characteristics of junction diodes, bipolar transistors (BJTs), and field-effect transistors (FETs). The last chapter describes IC fabrication techniques. Its intent is to provide the student with an overview of the processes employed and the constraints imposed by fabrication on circuit design.

These first five chapters are intended for students who have had no previous course in electronics. They supply the fundamental material required for an understanding of the rest of the book. The mathematics and physics background obtained in the first year or two of a typical engineering program is the only prerequisite for Part 1. Most students also have had a course in circuit analysis prior to studying electronics. While this preparation is valuable, it is not essential because the elementary circuit analysis used in these chapters is explained in Appendix C.

Part 2 (Chapters 6 to 9) treats *digital circuits and systems*, and Part 3 (Chapters 10-14) deals with *amplifier circuits and systems*. Part 3 (analog) may be taken up before Part 2 (digital) if desired. The material contained in Part 1

provides the necessary background for either section. Our reasons for introducing digital material first are twofold:

1. In many universities, computer engineering and science majors are required to take only one electronics course. Clearly, for these students such a course should concentrate on digital electronics. Judicious selection of topics in Parts 1 and 2 can create a satisfactory one-term course, and this opportunity gives the instructor the freedom and the incentive to consider the subject matter most appropriate to his or her objectives.
2. Only elementary circuit theory of the level described in Appendix C is required. Consequently, the student need not have any electrical engineering prerequisites to handle these topics.

The first chapter in Part 2 treats the basic logic-gate building blocks used in digital systems. We concentrate on the operation and performance of the four major IC technologies. The two field-effect transistor (FET) families are NMOS and CMOS, whereas transistor-transistor logic (TTL) and emitter-coupled logic (ECL) are the standard bipolar junction transistor (BJT) logic families investigated. The standard small-scale integration (SSI), medium-scale integration (MSI), and large-scale integration (LSI) circuits and systems derived from these logic gates are developed in the next two chapters (combinatorial and sequential circuits and systems). The last chapter deals with very large scale integration (VLSI) systems in which static and dynamic random-access memory (RAM) cells are discussed. Technologies used only in VLSI systems, such as integrated-injection logic (I²L), CMOS domino logic, and charge-coupled devices (CCD), are also introduced.

The development in Part 3 (Chapters 10 to 14) on *amplifier circuits and systems* parallels that in Part 2. The initial pair of chapters focuses on the properties of basic BJT and FET amplifier stages. Methods by which IC transistors are biased are presented; the use of small-signal models to evaluate the performance of single-stage and cascaded amplifiers is discussed. The operational amplifier (Op-Amp) as a basic building block is also described. These amplifiers are used to form feedback-amplifier systems. The fundamental feedback concepts and techniques developed are used in the analysis and design of the four basic feedback-amplifier topologies. The internal architecture and performance of modern Op-Amp chips are examined in Chapter 14 and serve to bring together many of the concepts previously encountered in Part 3.

Part 4 (Chapters 15 and 16) examines the circuit and systems aspect of *data acquisition and signal processing*. Many of these circuits are used in both digital and analog systems and employ both logic gates and Op-Amps. Circuits for the generation of sinusoidal, ramp, and pulse waveforms and the conversion of analog signals to digital signals (or vice versa) are discussed. Integrators, active filters including switched-capacitor filters, multipliers, and logarithmic amplifiers are among the signal-conditioning circuits described.

The last part (Chapter 17) exposes the student to electronic *power circuits*

and systems. The conversion of ac to dc is treated and leads to a discussion of monolithic voltage regulators. High-voltage and high-power amplifier devices and circuits are also examined.

This text contains enough material for 2 or 3 one-semester electronics devices-circuits-systems courses. With the ever-increasing component density on an IC chip, the difference between an electronic device, circuit, and system has become quite blurred, and in this book no attempt is made to distinguish between them. An entire monolithic package, such as an Op-Amp, is often referred to as a *device*. Of course, a single transistor is clearly a *device* and a large-scale microelectronic chip merits the designation *system* or at least *sub-system*.

A brief historical survey of electronics is in the Prologue (following this preface). It is hoped that both the instructor and student will read this fascinating history before beginning the study of the text.

Most electronic engineers design a new product, subsystem, or system by interconnecting standard IC chips so that the overall assembly achieves the desired external objectives. Clearly these engineers must know what IC chips are commercially available, what function they perform, and what their limitations are. Chip designers must be aware of what functions need to be performed and what limitations most affect the performance of the systems in which the chips are used.

From this perspective, the goal of this book is to take the reader step by step from a qualitative knowledge of semiconductor properties to an understanding of the operation of solid-state devices and finally to an appreciation for how these are combined to form ICs with distinct and useful input-output characteristics. A very broad variety of IC chips are studied in this book. We describe not only what is fabricated, but also attempt to convey a deep understanding of the digital and/or analog functions performed by the chip. After each circuit or system is studied, reference is made to a specific commercially available chip which realizes the desired function. Practical limitations of real rather than ideal devices and circuits are explained. To appreciate nonideal behavior, manufacturer's specifications of representative devices and integrated circuits are given in Appendix B. The depth of discussion, the broad choice of topics, and the practical emphasis combine to prepare the student to do useful engineering immediately upon graduation.

The attention given to pedagogy is reflected in the explanation of device-circuit-system behavior and in the context in which the specific topics are discussed. We have been diligent in our efforts to ensure that new concepts are introduced by the use of familiar analytic techniques and that the development of new methods of analysis relies only on concepts previously encountered. Also, considerable care was exercised in the selection of the many illustrative examples and numerical calculations incorporated in the body of the text.

Many of the methods of analysis discussed lead to the "pencil-and-paper" calculations which an engineer often performs. Such computations are invaluable as they help develop insight into the behavior of the circuit or system

being designed. When used in conjunction with computer simulations, they provide the engineer with powerful design tools. Students should be encouraged to use circuit simulations such as SPICE and MICROCAP II, both of which are available for use with personal computers.

The review questions at the end of each chapter are a significant adjunct to the approximately 800 problems given in Appendix D. Many of these problems are new, and the majority of the problems used in the earlier edition have been modified. Used together, the questions and problems test the students' grasp of fundamental concepts and provide experience in the design and analysis of electronic circuits. Realistic parameter values are used in virtually all numerical problems.

The review questions test the students' qualitative knowledge of the text material. These can also be used very effectively as part of a quiz or an exam.

A solutions manual is available to an instructor who has adopted the text. As an added pedagogical aid, transparencies of over 100 involved figures in the book are also available to the instructor.

We have had the benefit of valuable advice and suggestions from the many professors and engineers working in industry who used the first edition as either instructor, student, or practicing engineer. All these individuals have influenced this edition and to them, we express our thanks and appreciation. We are especially grateful to Professor Arthur Dickerson whose comments and insight were invaluable in the preparation of this book.

We are indebted to David Damstra, who from manuscript through production contributed much to this book; to the comments of and reviews provided by Sanjeev Rao; and to Mary Rosenberg, whose proofing of final pages was a great help.

Jacob Millman
Arvin Grabel

P.S. I am among the two generations of electrical engineers who have studied electronics from Jacob Millman's books. I had the pleasure of once again being Professor Millman's "student" when we worked closely together in the planning and organization of this book and in the detailed preparation of the first six chapters. I have attempted to convey the guiding spirit of this truly remarkable teacher and writer in the remainder of this text. The last eleven chapters were my sole responsibility and therefore a reflection of the quality of the student and not the mentor.

I am indebted to Jacob Millman for the opportunity of collaborating with him. His influence and style have contributed immeasurably to me as teacher and author.

Arvin Grabel

CONTENTS

Preface

xvii

Prologue

A Brief History of Electronics

1

Part One

SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES

1 Semiconductors

19

1-1	Forces, Fields, and Energy	19
1-2	Conduction in Metals	23
1-3	The Intrinsic Semiconductor	26
1-4	Extrinsic Semiconductors	30
1-5	Variations in the Properties of Silicon	34
1-6	Diffusion	35
1-7	Graded Semiconductors	37

2 The *pn* Junction Diode

41

2-1	The Open-Circuited Junction	41
2-2	The Biased <i>pn</i> Junction	44
2-3	The Volt-Ampere Characteristic	46
2-4	Temperature Dependence of The <i>V-I</i> Characteristic	49
2-5	Germanium Diodes	49
2-6	The Diode as a Circuit Element	49
2-7	Large-Signal Diode Models	52
2-8	Elementary Diode Applications	56
2-9	Small-Signal Diode Models	61
2-10	Junction Diode Switching Times	66
2-11	Zener Diodes	67

ix

2-12	Schottky Barrier Diodes	70
2-13	The Step-Graded Junction Diode	71
3	Biopolar Junction Transistors	79
3-1	The Ideal Current-Controlled Source	79
3-2	The Junction Transistor	83
3-3	The Ebers-Moll Representation of the BJT	87
3-4	The Common-Base (<i>CB</i>) Characteristics	93
3-5	The Common-Emitter (<i>CE</i>) Configuration	96
3-6	Cutoff and Saturation Modes	100
3-7	DC Models	104
3-8	The BJT as a Switch	110
3-9	The BJT as an Amplifier	114
3-10	The BJT Small-Signal Model	118
3-11	The BJT as a Diode	123
3-12	The Emitter-Coupled Pair	125
3-13	Transistor Ratings	128
4	Field-Effect Transistors	133
4-1	The Ideal Voltage-Controlled Current Source	133
4-2	The Junction Field-Effect Transistor	135
4-3	The JFET Volt-Ampere Characteristics	137
4-4	The JFET Transfer Characteristic	141
4-5	The MESFET	142
4-6	The Enhancement MOSFET	142
4-7	The Enhancement MOSFET Volt-Ampere Characteristics	145
4-8	The Depletion MOSFET	149
4-9	MOSFET Circuit Symbols	150
4-10	The DC Analysis of FETs	151
4-11	The MOSFET as a Resistance	154
4-12	The FET as a Switch	156
4-13	The FET as an Amplifier	160
4-14	Small-Signal FET Models	162
4-15	CMOS Devices	167
5	Integrated-Circuit Fabrication	172
5-1	Monolithic Integrated-Circuit (Microelectronic) Technology	172
5-2	The Planar Processes	176
5-3	Bipolar Transistor Fabrication	182
5-4	Fabrication of FETs	188
5-5	CMOS Technology	190
5-6	Monolithic Diodes	191

5-7	The Metal-Semiconductor Contact	193
5-8	Integrated-Circuit Resistors	194
5-9	Integrated-Circuit Capacitors	198
5-10	Integrated-Circuit Packaging	200
5-11	Characteristics of Integrated-Circuit Components	200
5-12	Microelectronic Circuit Layout	201

Part Two

DIGITAL CIRCUITS AND SYSTEMS

6	Basic Logic (Digital) Circuits	207
6-1	The Binary System	207
6-2	Boolean Algebra	209
6-3	The Exclusive-OR, NAND, and NOR Gates	215
6-4	Logic Gate Characteristics	219
6-5	The NMOS Inverter	226
6-6	Propagation Delay of an NMOS Inverter	232
6-7	NMOS Logic Gates	235
6-8	The CMOS Inverter	237
6-9	CMOS Logic Gates	238
6-10	The BJT Inverter	241
6-11	The TTL NAND Gate	243
6-12	TTL Output Stages	246
6-13	TTL Logic Families	250
6-14	Emitter-Coupled Logic (ECL) Circuits	251
6-15	Comparison of Logic Families	260
7	Combinatorial Digital Circuits	264
7-1	Standard Gate Assemblies	264
7-2	Binary Adders	268
7-3	Arithmetic Functions	274
7-4	Digital Comparator	276
7-5	Parity Checker-Generator	278
7-6	Decoder-Demultiplexer	279
7-7	Data Selector-Multiplexer	284
7-8	Encoder	286
7-9	Read-Only Memory (ROM)	291
7-10	Two-Dimensional Addressing of a ROM	296
7-11	ROM Applications	298
7-12	Programmable ROMs (PROMs)	301
7-13	Erasable PROMs	302

7-14	Programmable Array Logic	304
7-15	Programmable Logic Arrays	306

8 Sequential Circuits and Systems 313

8-1	1-Bit Memory	313
8-2	The Circuit Properties of a Bistable Latch	316
8-3	The Clocked <i>SR</i> FLIP-FLOP	318
8-4	<i>J-K</i> -, <i>T</i> -, and <i>D</i> -Type FLIP-FLOPS	320
8-5	Shift Registers	325
8-6	Ripple (Asynchronous) Counters	330
8-7	Synchronous Counters	334
8-8	Applications of Counters	337

9 Very Large Scale Integrated Systems 343

9-1	Dynamic MOS Shift Registers	344
9-2	Ratioless Shift-Register Stages	347
9-3	CMOS Domino Logic	350
9-4	Random-Access Memory (RAM)	352
9-5	Read-Write Memory Cells	356
9-6	Bipolar RAM Cells	364
9-7	Charge-Coupled Device (CCD)	366
9-8	CCD Structures	369
9-9	Integrated-Injection Logic (I ² L)	373
9-10	Microprocessors and Microcomputers	378

Part Three

AMPLIFIER CIRCUITS AND SYSTEMS

10 Basic Amplifier Stages at Low Frequencies 387

10-1	Waveforms For a Sinusoidal Input	388
10-2	The Operating Point of a BJT	392
10-3	BJT Biasing for Integrated Circuits	394
10-4	The Widlar Current Source	397
10-5	Three-Transistor Current Sources	400
10-6	Discrete-Component BJT Biasing—Analysis	402
10-7	Discrete-Component Biasing—Design	406
10-8	FET Biasing	410
10-9	Linear Analysis of Transistor Circuits	414
10-10	The Common-Emitter Amplifier	416
10-11	The Emitter Follower	419
10-12	The Common-Base Amplifier	422

10-13	Comparison of BJT Amplifier Configurations	422
10-14	The Common-Emitter Amplifier with an Emitter Resistance	423
10-15	FET Amplifier Stages	425
10-16	Cascaded BJT Amplifiers	429
10-17	Compound (Composite) Transistor Stages	433
10-18	The Differential Amplifier	435
10-19	Analysis of Differential Amplifiers	437
10-20	FET Differential Amplifiers	441
10-21	The Operational Amplifier	442
10-22	Elementary Op-Amp Applications	447
11	Frequency Response of Amplifiers	454
11-1	Frequency-Response Characteristics	455
11-2	Step Response of an Amplifier	461
11-3	The Common-Emitter Short-Circuit Current Gain	464
11-4	The Generalized Gain Function	467
11-5	The High-Frequency Response of a Common-Emitter Stage	470
11-6	The Gain-Bandwidth Product	473
11-7	The Common-Source Stage at High Frequency	474
11-8	Emitter and Source Followers at High Frequencies	476
11-9	The Time-Constant Method of Obtaining the Response	482
11-10	The Frequency Response of Cascaded Stages	489
11-11	The Cascode (CE-CB) Amplifier	495
11-12	The Operational Amplifier at High Frequencies	498
11-13	The Effect of Coupling and Bypass Capacitors	500
12	Feedback Amplifiers	506
12-1	Classification and Representation of Amplifiers	507
12-2	The Feedback Concept	510
12-3	The Ideal Feedback Amplifier	513
12-4	Properties of Negative-Feedback Amplifiers	516
12-5	Impedance in Feedback Amplifiers	522
12-6	Properties of Feedback Amplifier Topologies	526
12-7	Approximate Analysis of a Feedback Amplifier	529
12-8	General Analysis of Feedback Amplifiers	534
12-9	Impedance in Feedback Amplifiers Revisited	541
12-10	The Shunt-Feedback Triple	543
12-11	The Shunt-Series Pair	549
12-12	The Series-Shunt Pair	550
12-13	The Series Triple	553
12-14	General Analysis of Multistage Feedback Amplifiers	555
12-15	Multiloop Feedback Amplifiers	558

13	Stability and Response of Feedback Amplifiers	564
13-1	Effect of Feedback on Bandwidth	564
13-2	Stability	567
13-3	Tests for Stability	569
13-4	Compensation	575
13-5	Frequency Response of Feedback Amplifiers—The Double-Pole Transfer Function	579
13-6	Phase Margin of the Two-Pole Feedback Amplifier	585
13-7	Three-Pole Feedback Amplifier Response	589
13-8	Approximate Analysis of a Multipole Feedback Amplifier	589
13-9	Approximate Determination of the Open-Loop Poles	592
13-10	Compensation Revisited	602
14	Operational-Amplifier Characteristics	609
14-1	Operational Amplifier Architectures	609
14-2	The Gain Stage with Active Load	611
14-3	The Differential Stage	616
14-4	DC Level Shifting	622
14-5	Output Stages	624
14-6	Offset Voltages and Currents	627
14-7	Measurement of Operational-Amplifier Parameters	631
14-8	Frequency Response and Compensation	634
14-9	Slew Rate	641
14-10	BIFET and BIMOS Circuits	643
14-11	Three-Stage Operational Amplifiers	644
14-12	Other Types of Operational Amplifiers	645
14-13	MOS Operational Amplifiers	651

Part Four

SIGNAL PROCESSING AND DATA ACQUISITION

15	Waveform Generators and Waveshaping	659
15-1	Sinusoidal Oscillators	659
15-2	The Phase-Shift Oscillator	661
15-3	The Wien Bridge Oscillator	663
15-4	A General Form of Oscillator Configuration	665
15-5	Crystal Oscillators	668
15-6	Multivibrators	669
15-7	Comparators	675
15-8	Square-Wave Generation From a Sinusoid	677
15-9	Regenerative Comparator (Schmitt Trigger)	679

15-10	Square-Wave and Triangle-Wave Generators	683
15-11	Pulse Generators	688
15-12	The 555 IC Timer	690
15-13	Voltage Time-Base Generators	693
15-14	Step (Staircase) Generators	697
15-15	Modulation of a Square Wave	699
16	Signal Conditioning and Data Conversion	706
16-1	Signals and Signal Processing	706
16-2	Sample-and-Hold Systems	711
16-3	Analog Multiplexer and Demultiplexer	713
16-4	Digital-to-Analog (D/A) Converters	715
16-5	Analog-to-Digital (A/D) Converters	719
16-6	Integrator and Differentiator Circuits	724
16-7	Electronic Analog Computation	727
16-8	Active- <i>RC</i> Filters	729
16-9	Butterworth and Chebyshev Filter Functions	732
16-10	Single-Amplifier Biquad Sections	738
16-11	Multiple Op-Amp Biquad Sections	748
16-12	Switched-Capacitor Filters	751
16-13	Logarithmic and Exponential Amplifiers	756
16-14	Analog Multipliers	760
16-15	Precision AC/DC Converters	763

Part Five

LARGE-SIGNAL ELECTRONICS

17	Power Circuits and Systems	773
17-1	AC to DC Conversion	773
17-2	Rectifiers	774
17-3	Other Full-Wave Circuits	780
17-4	Capacitor Filters	781
17-5	Regulated Power Supplies	785
17-6	Monolithic Regulators	787
17-7	A Switching Regulator	790
17-8	Additional Switching Regulator Topologies	793
17-9	Large-Signal Amplifiers	797
17-10	Harmonic Distortion	798
17-11	Amplifier Classification	802
17-12	Efficiency of a Class A Amplifier	802
17-13	Class B Push-Pull Amplifiers	803
17-14	Class AB Operation	807

17-15	Integrated-Circuit Power Amplifiers	808
17-16	Thermal Design Considerations	809
17-17	Power Field-Effect Transistor (VMOS)	812

APPENDIXES	818
-------------------	------------

A	Constants and Conversion Factors	818
B	Semiconductor Manufacturers and Device Specifications	820
C	Summary of Network Theory	832
D	Problems	868
E	Answers to Selected Problems	979

INDEX	987
--------------	------------

Prologue

A BRIEF HISTORY OF ELECTRONICS

Electronics—to most of us this brings to mind a variety of things from “chips” and computers to television and transistors. Yet, while we agree on specific items that constitute electronics, its definition is elusive. In the next several paragraphs and the remainder of this prologue, we define electronics as used in this book not in the dictionary sense, but in a manner which attempts to convey the flavor and nuance of the discipline. We have chosen history as the vehicle to accomplish this because it is the efforts of individuals who contribute and have contributed to the field that truly define the discipline.

Electronics, in the strictest sense, is the science and technology of the motion of charges in a gas, vacuum, or semiconductor. Note that charge motion confined to a metal is not considered electronics. This was an historical division used early in the twentieth century to separate the already flourishing field of electrical engineering from the new and emerging field of electronic engineering. At that time electrical engineering dealt with devices that depended solely on the motion of electrons in metals, such as motors, generators, light bulbs, and wire communication systems (telephone and telegraph). As we approach the end of the twentieth century, however, the historical division between electrical and electronic engineering no longer serves its original function.

Today practicing electrical engineers perform diverse functions (design, development, production, research, and even teaching) with varied applications. They deal with systems by which we can communicate with one another worldwide, by which vast quantities of data are manipulated, and by which highly complex manufacturing processes are automated and with the elements used to realize them. The province of electrical engineering also includes the devices, circuits, and systems used for the generation, distribution, and conversion of electric energy. The group mentioned in the first of the two previous sentences possesses the common property of processing information; the group mentioned in the second can be regarded as processing energy. This distinction between information processing and energy processing serves to separate electronics