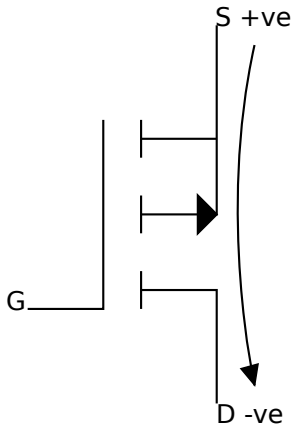
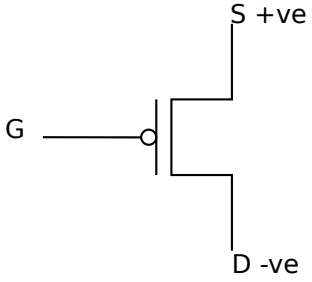
P-TYPE ENHANCEMENT



The resistance of the gate depends on the voltage between G (gate) and S (source).

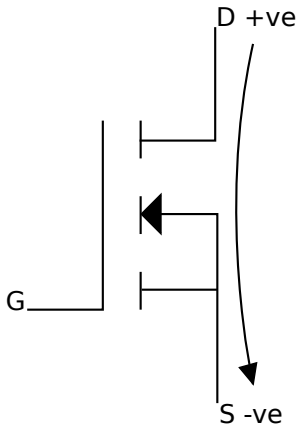
When the voltage is low, the resistance is high. The resistance drops as G gets more negative than S.

The resistance will often be around 100 ohms when G is 3v below S, through 10 ohms at 5v, to 1 ohm at 10v.



Alternative symbol used in digital circuits

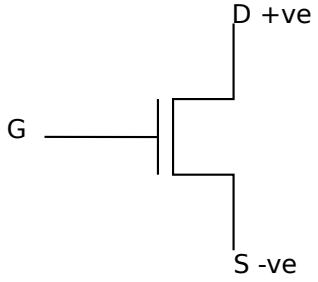
N-TYPE ENHANCEMENT



The resistance of the gate depends on the voltage between G (gate) and S (source).

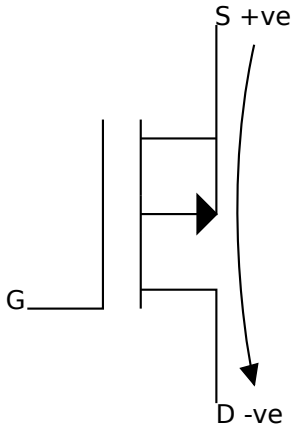
When the voltage is low, the resistance is high. The resistance drops as G gets more positive than S.

The resistance will often be around 25 ohms when G is 3v above S, through 0.5 ohms at 5v, to 0.1 ohm at 10v.



Alternative symbol used in digital circuits

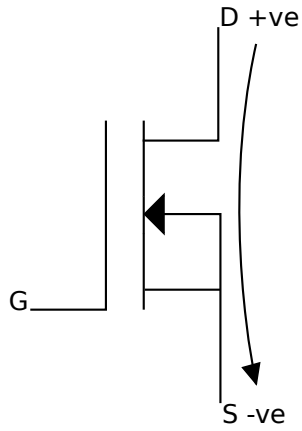
P-TYPE DEPLETION



The resistance of the gate depends on the voltage between G (gate) and S (source).

When the voltage is negative, the resistance drops. When the voltage is positive, the resistance grows, until the voltage reaches the pinch-off value, whereupon the resistence becomes very high. If the votlage is zero, the resistance will be intermediate.

N-TYPE DEPLETION



The resistance of the gate depends on the voltage between G (gate) and S (source).

When the voltage is positive, the resistance drops. When the voltage is negative, the resistance grows, until the voltage reaches the pinch-off value, whereupon the resistence becomes very high. If the votlage is zero, the resistance will be intermediate.