|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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(单人组)

## EE204 Laboratory 4:

Part 1

**Graph:**

电子仪器

低可信度描述已自动生成

***Value:***

value of output:2.51V

Peak-peak amplitude : 4.88v

Sketch showing the input and the signal

电脑萤幕画面

描述已自动生成

图形用户界面

描述已自动生成

***Comment:***

I can find that the image is not a complete waveform image, there is a straight line part, which is formed because of the voltage, so I need to add DC bias to achieve the best effect

Part 2

电脑键盘

中度可信度描述已自动生成

***Table:***

A table showing the gain achieved for frequency betIen 1kHz and 10MHz.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Hz | 1K | 10K | 100K | 1M | 10M |
| Gain | 2.23 | 2.20 | 2.18 | 1.96 | 1.31 |

A graph showing the gain at different frequencys.

图表, 折线图

描述已自动生成

Part 3

**Graph:**

电脑屏幕的照片

低可信度描述已自动生成

电脑显示屏

描述已自动生成

***Comment:***

When the resistance is changed from 1K to 3.3K, the average value in the picture falls while the frequency remains constant, which is beneficial to the amplifier's efficiency. The absolute value of A drops, resulting in a reduction in clipping.

Part 4

**Graph:**

一些电子设备

中度可信度描述已自动生成

电脑的屏幕

描述已自动生成

Change the ratio betIen resistors so that this part of the picture looks like the first part of the picture

Part 4: A summary of what you gained in the lab.

In LAB4, I utilize a MOS tube to create the amplifier, and I investigate its efficiency and working principle in the following experiments, as Ill as watch what happens when the voltage value is changed, and get a better knowledge of the resistive-coupled circuit.

*That’s all, thank you for your patient examination！*

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*Hanlin\_Cai*