電子學報告

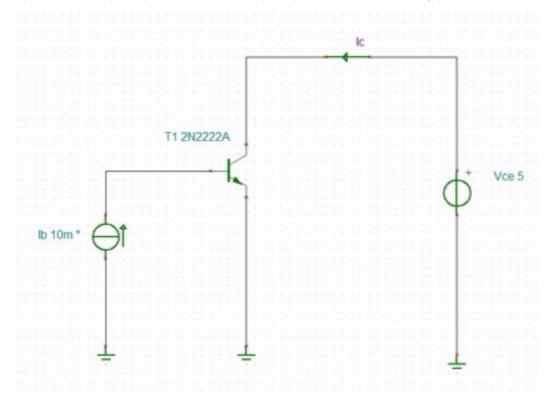
串級 電子二甲 黃名廷 26號

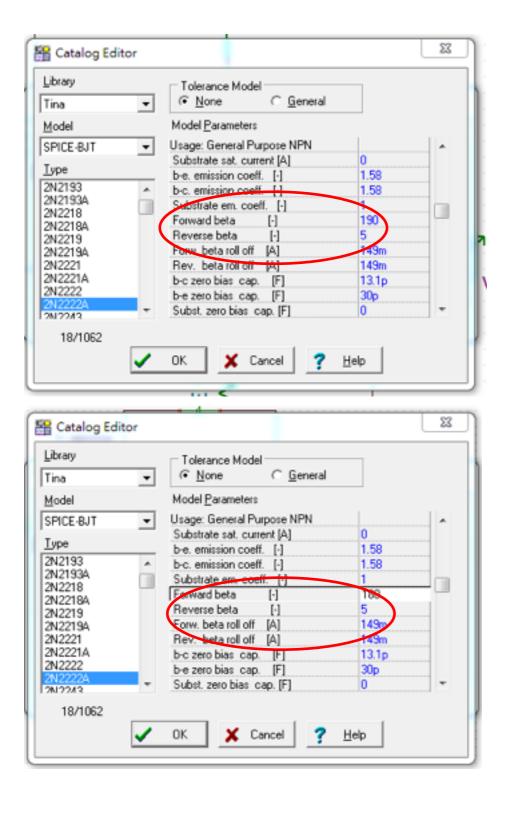
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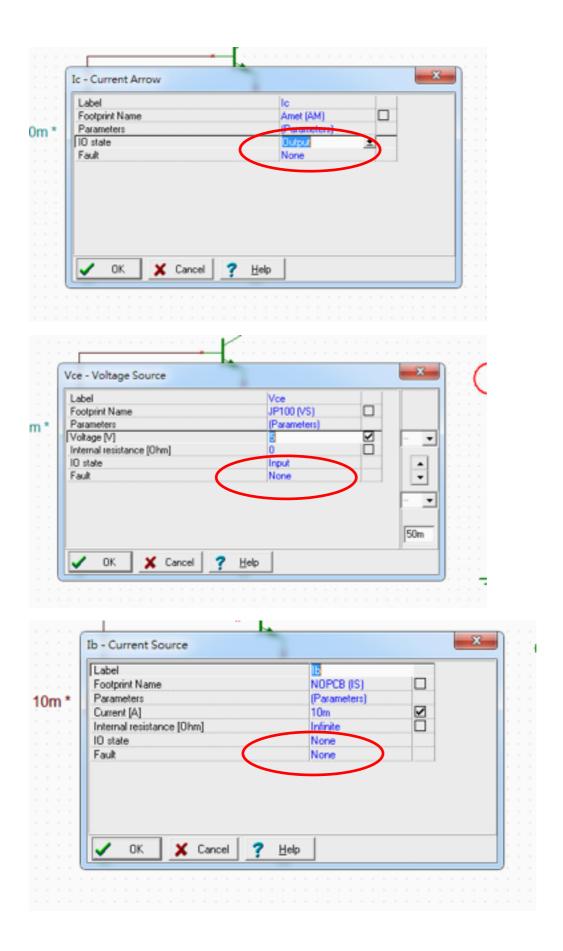
- 1.量出電晶體的E、B、C腳,並且判斷NPN(黑棒不動且為B腳)或是PNP(紅棒不動且為B腳)
- B腳知道其餘為EBC或是ECB
- 2.利用三用電表歐姆檔RX10(先歸零)在測量

 $\beta 1 = 180 \ \beta 1 = 180$

3.接出如下圖的電路來決定工作點 (Q點) 和 I B Q(1、2)、 I C Q(1、2)、 V c c (1、2)、 V c e Q(1、2)、 I c (m a x (1、2)) 且將剛剛量出的 β (1、2)去電晶體裡更改



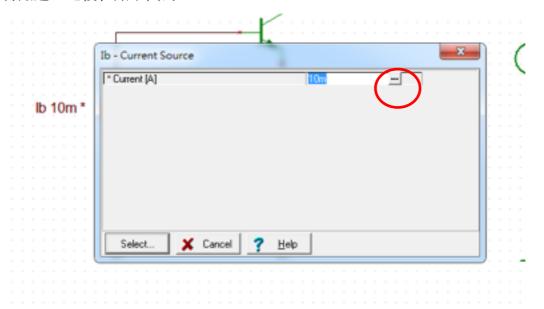




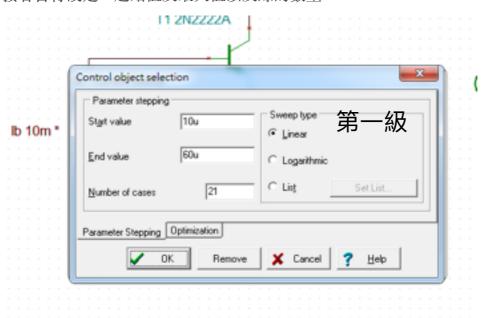
接著點選

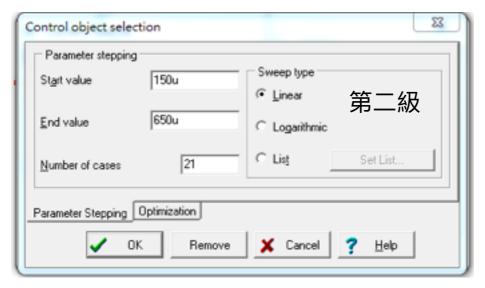


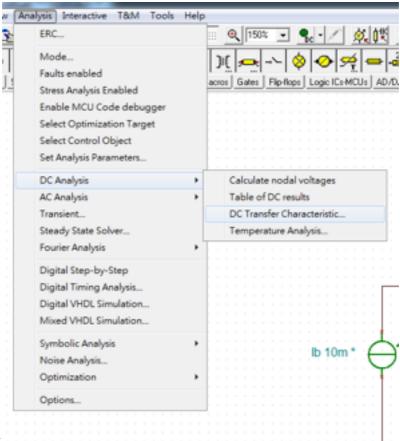
再點選IB之後在點下圖的...



接著自行設定IB起始值及最大值以及線的數量

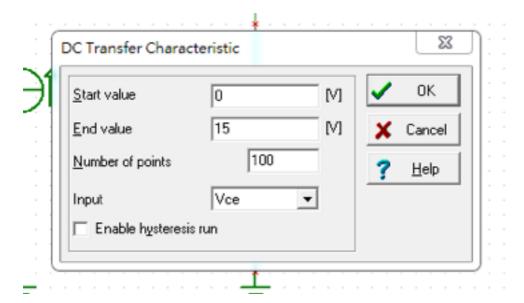




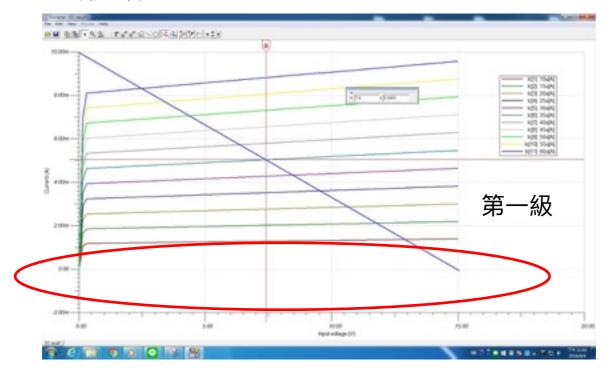


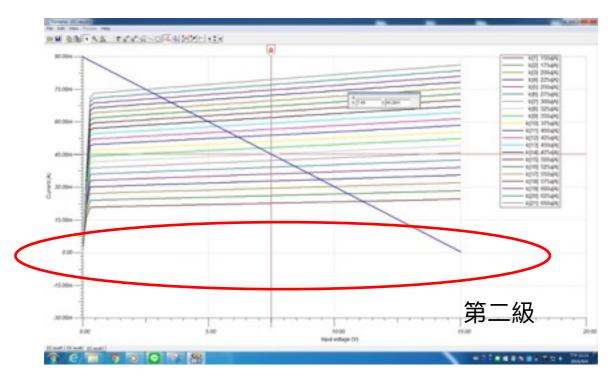
接著看直流分析

接著下圖中起始電壓從零開始然而結束電壓決定 V c e 最大值



4. 畫出如下圖





其中圖中負載線為自行決定位置

根據輸出方程式Vcc=Ic*Rc+Vce

得Ic=0時Vcc=Vce

 $V c e = 0 \Leftrightarrow I c = I c \pmod{x}$

接著選擇Q點最好在二分之一Vcc

因此由Q點可以知道IBQ

I C Q

V c e Q

I c (m a x)

接著由IBQ我也得知 rπ

I B Q 1 = 3 5 u A

I C Q 1 = 5.04 m A

 $V c e Q 1 = 7 \cdot 4 v$

V c c = 1 5 V

 $\beta 1 = 180$

 $r \pi 1 = 7 \ 4 \ 2 \cdot 8 \ 6 \ \Omega$

I B Q 2 = 325 u A

I C Q 2 = 45.28 m A

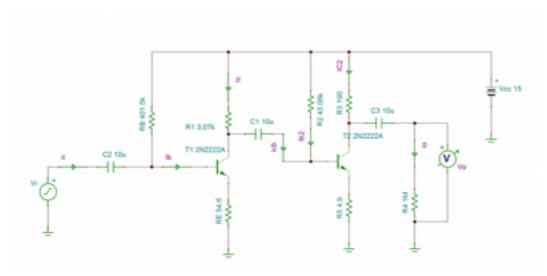
 $V c e Q 2 = 7 \cdot 49 v$

V c c = 1 5 V

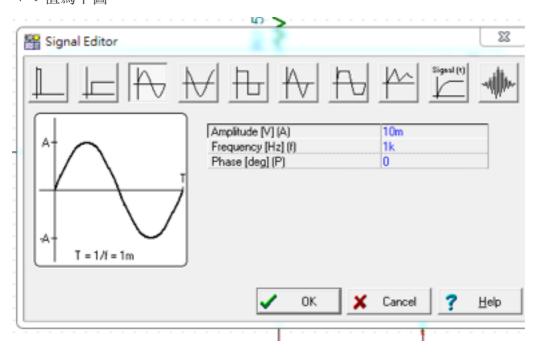
 $\beta 2 = 190$

 $r_{\pi}2 = 80\Omega$

5.接電路(CE組態)如下



V i 值為下圖



要求AV1=-10跟AV2=-30

由第二級電壓增益及第二級輸出迴路方程式

 $A_{V2}=$

RL=1M 想對於RC2太大因此忽略不計

 $A_{\rm V}2=$

Vcc=IC2*RC2+IE2*RE2+Vce2

(IC2≒IE2)

所以 Vcc=IC2(RC2+RE2)+Vce2

由上面聯立解出RC2、RE2

接這RE2代入下式解出RB2

I B Q 2 =

將值帶入電路第一級AV1

AV1=

Vcc=IC1*RC1+IE1*RE1+Vce1

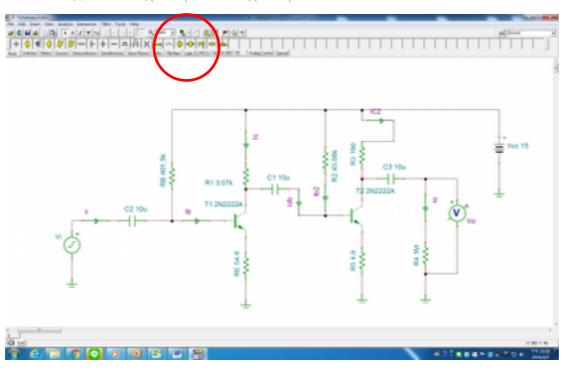
(IC1≒IE1)

所以 Vcc=IC1(RC1+RE1)+Vce1

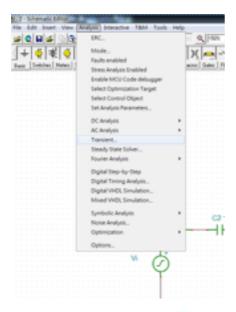
由上面聯立解出RC1、RE1

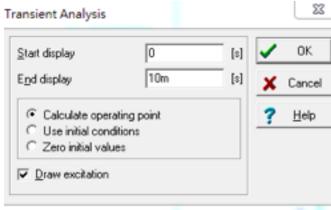
將各值帶入電路得下圖

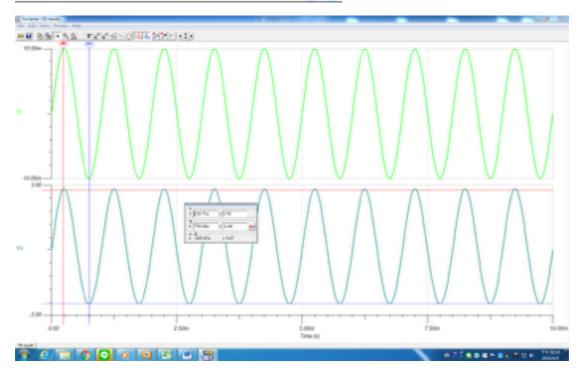
且用DC調整 $IBQ(1 \cdot 2) \cdot ICQ(1 \cdot 2)$



之後用暫態分析看增益







Av≒300