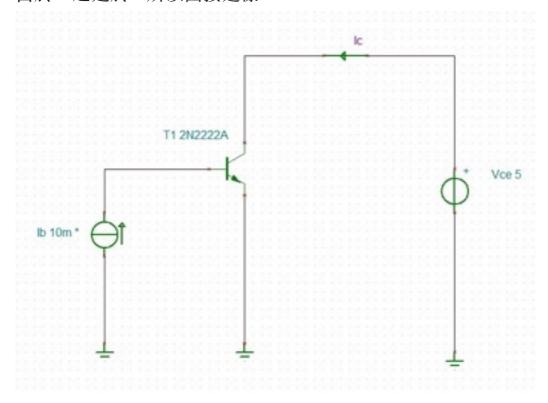
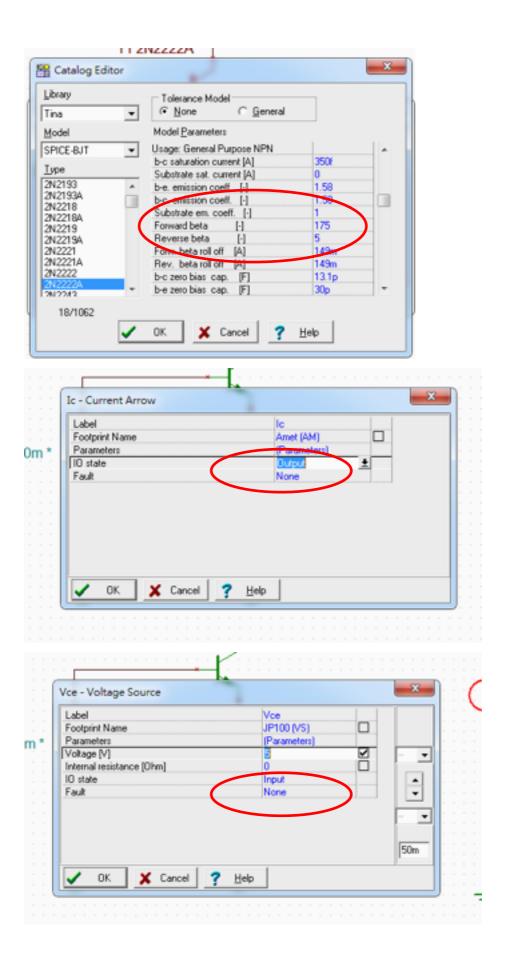
電子學報告

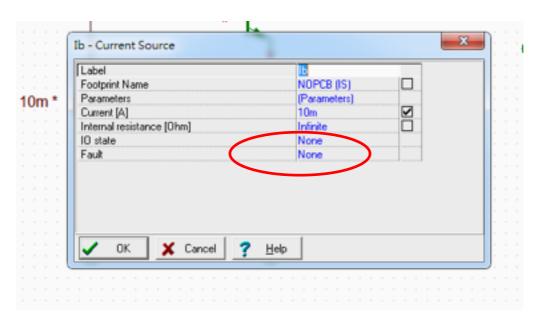
CC組態 電子二甲 黃名廷 26號

2016/4/13

- 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 $\beta = 175$
- 3.接出如下圖的電路來決定工作點(Q點)和IBQ、ICQ、Vcc、 VceQ、Ic(max)
- 且將剛剛量出的β去電晶體裡更改由於IC趨近於IE所以圖接這樣



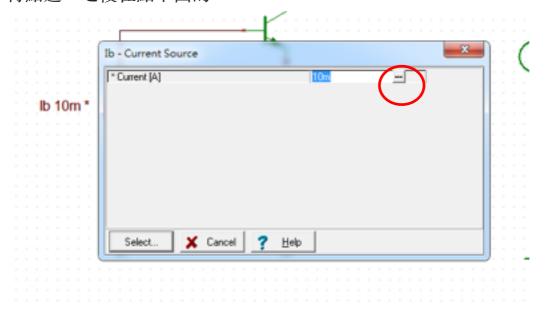




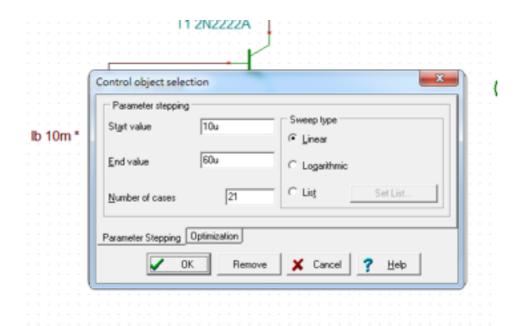
接著點選

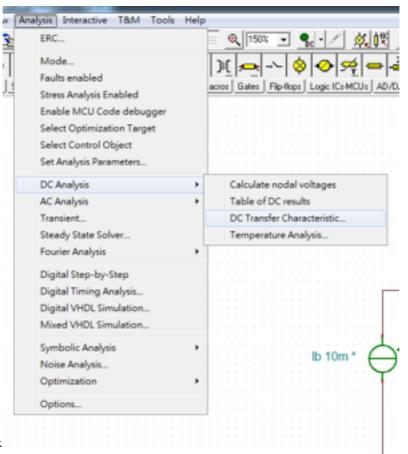


再點選IB之後在點下圖的...



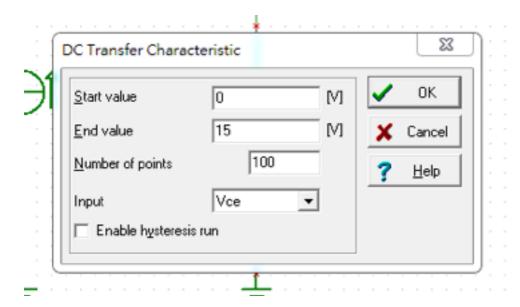
接著自行設定IB起始值及最大值以及線的數量



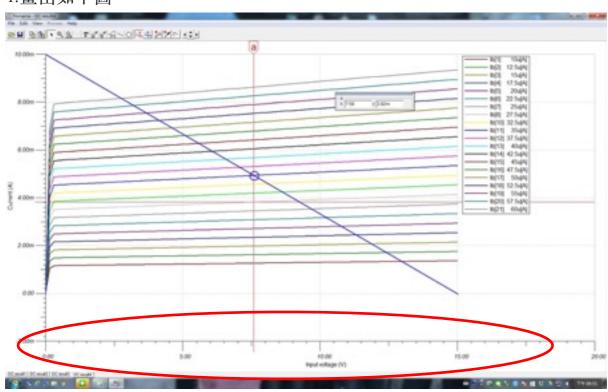


接著看直流分析

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 V c c = I c * R c + V c e

得Ic=0時Vcc=Vce

 $V c e = 0 \not \models I c = I c (m \alpha x)$

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

 $V\ c\ e\ Q$

 $I c (m \alpha x)$

接著由IBQ我也得知 rπ

I B Q = 3 5 u A

 $I C Q = 3 \cdot 8 2 m A$

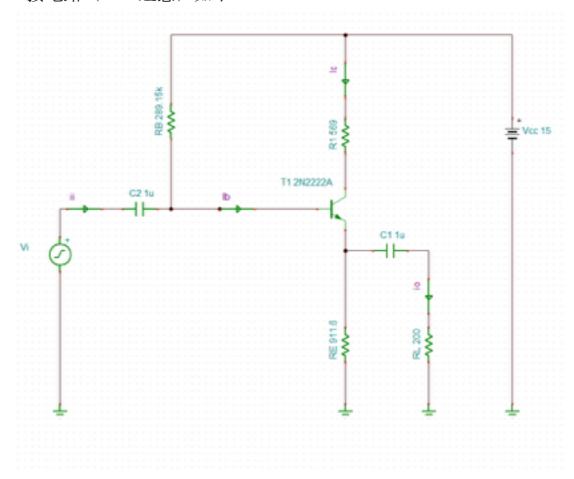
 $V c e Q = 7 \cdot 5 8 v$

V c c = 1 5 V

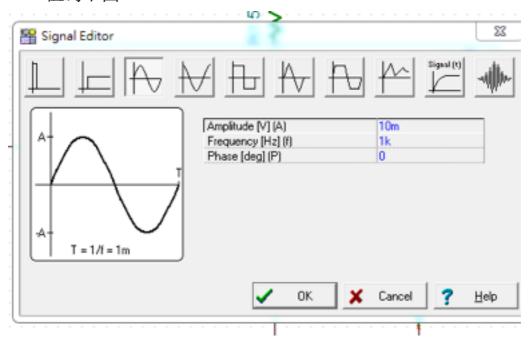
 $\beta = 1 \ 7 \ 5$

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

5.接電路(CC組態)如下



V i 值為下圖



要求Ai=100

由 A i =

I B Q =

由上面聯立解出RB、RE

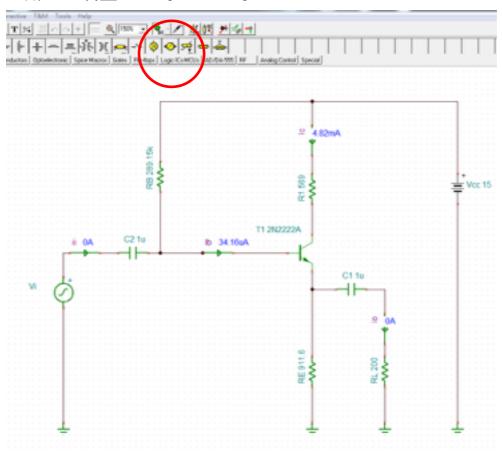
I C Q =

由上面解出RC

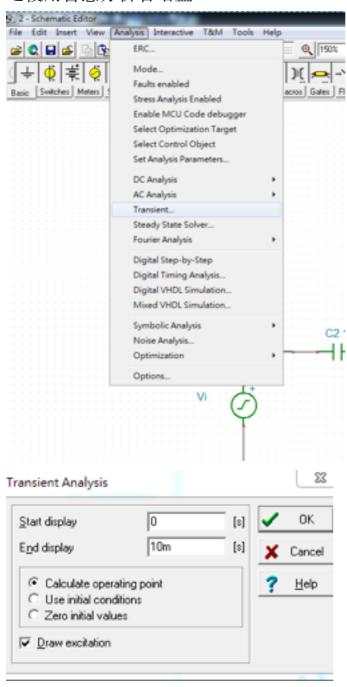
8

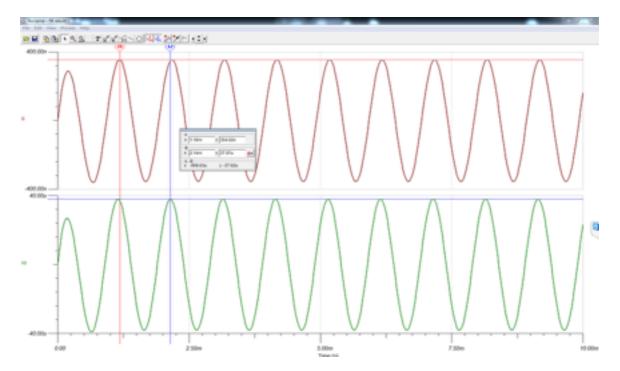
將值帶入電路得下圖

且用DC調整IBQ、ICQ



之後用暫態分析看增益





A i = 100