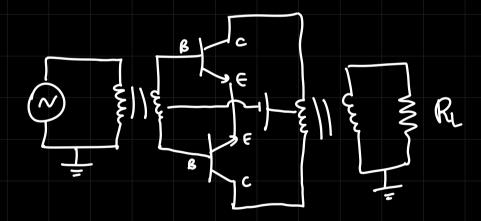
Lecture

-> class B Power amplifier

TRANSFORMER COUPLED PUSH PULL AMP

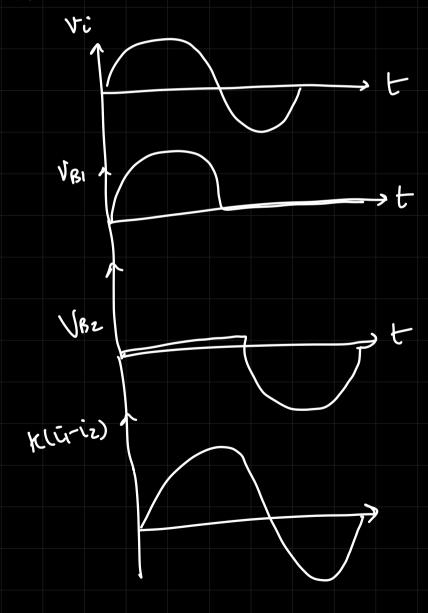
- Tt consists of 2 identical transformers and 2 identical transistors 9, and 92
- -> g1-> NPN , g2-> PNP
- The secondary winding of the 1st transformer and the primary winding of the 2nd transformer is center tap.



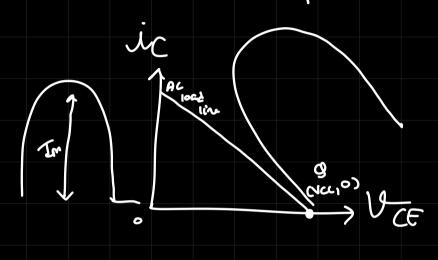
DL - XL = O for both short circuit

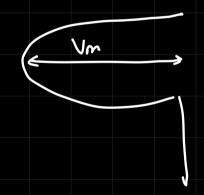
two trassistors are used to obtain simsoidal output. for each trassistor, the base terminal are shorted & the Gritter with DC as shown in the eqn. Therefore, both the transistors remain off / cutoff when no AC input.

when AC input is applied at the Base 1,2 Vin =>



Note: DC and AC losal line similar as class A transformer coupled amplifier but in class B amplifier operating point will be at excreme end print of the load line.





condución cosle - 180°

$$Pac = V_{rms} \times I_{rms}$$

$$= V_{rms} \times I_{rms}$$

$$= V_{cc-0} \times I_{m-0}$$

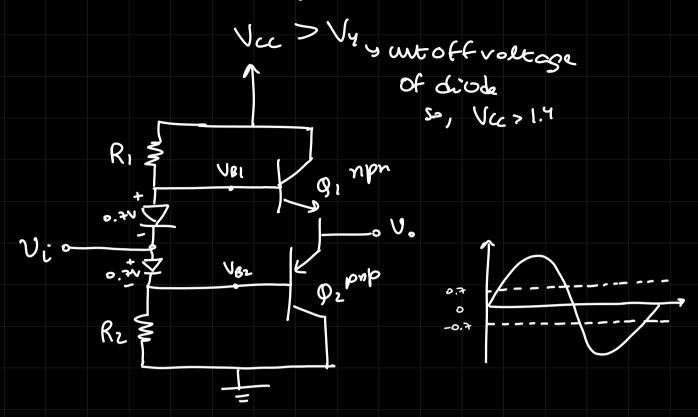
$$V_{2} \quad V_{2}$$

DRAWRACE OF CLASS B Amplifier is CROSS OVER DISTORTION

which is over come by class AB amplifier



CLASS AB omplifier



CLASS C Amplifier

will be discussed in Friday's TUP

CMOSFET

complementary mosfer

$$\lim_{x\to 8} \frac{1}{x-8} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 5} \frac{1}{x-5} = \int_{\text{from fig 12.14}}$$

with circle - pmos 3 no need for arrow w/o circle - Nmos

INVERTER

Vi = Vmax

for P channel: PMOS - VGs: regative VGSZ-VA n channel: NMOS - VGS: positive VGS - Vru for Vi = HIGH M, JOFF, M2-ON Vi · J for Vi = LOW , -V. = HIGH # or gate parallel if pull down: parallel Lo pue lip: series NoR

AND Gate series

