## 10/7/15 10/7/15 10/7/15

## ECEn 340 LABY Notes

$$A = S = \frac{R_c}{V_T + R_E}$$

$$V_{out, pc} = 4.S = R_c T_c$$

$$R_c \text{ Colordone}$$

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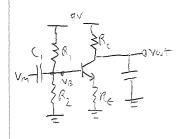
$$V_{out,$$

(P, 1/2 Corolation) See note on voltage droper Ic= VR = VB-VBE = 1 (Vac R2 - VBE) = Ic Ve R2 >> VBE is Ic = REVE R. - R.

$$\frac{S_{14,67}\Omega}{c = 8.74 \text{ mA}}$$

$$\frac{I_{c} = \frac{1}{R_{c}} \text{ V(c)} \frac{R_{2}}{Q_{c}-Q_{2}}}{\frac{R_{2}}{V_{cc}} = \frac{R_{2}}{R_{c}+Q_{2}}}$$

R1 = (100 12)(8174 m/1) = 0.09711



The voltage doubler used in the devention of I contains of RI, RZ, RE, and Ve should actually replace R2 with R211Bin (I'M Bin bing the input wasterner of the BJT os seen from VB). IF re let Rin>> Rz hen re con vse the simplification R21Rin \$R2

 $\frac{R_{2}}{R_{1} \times R_{2}} = 0.0971 \quad \text{Experime of BJT} \\
R_{2} = 0.097(R_{1} - R_{2}) \quad \text{BR}_{6} + R_{7} = 10.000 R_{2}$ 12 × 0.09712 +0.09702 0.90 R, = 0.097R, 9,29 R2= R,

JF Rén >7 R2, 2 RZIIR = Rz Let R2 = 100-2

$$R_2 = 100 \Omega$$
 $R_1 = (100 \Omega)(9.20) = 929 \Omega$ 

Actual resource

 $R_2 = 100 \Omega$ 
 $R_3 = 100 \Omega$ 
 $R_4 = 1 k\Omega$ 

we have

Input impedance

$$R_{in} = (r_n + (\beta + 1)R_E) | R_i | | R_2$$

$$R_n = (r_n + (\beta + 1)(1\omega - n)) | (1kA) | | (12\omega - n)$$

$$(1kA) | | (\omega - n) = (0.91 - n)$$

(= + 16-1000) = 15 (100A) >7 90.41A : B(1WA) 11 90.91A = 90.91A

Ortput impedance

Rat = Rc

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