

- PNP - $\text{P} \text{ P} \text{ N}$ નું પાલાજી કરીએ. $\text{N} \text{ N} \text{ P}$ નું પાલાજી કરીએ.

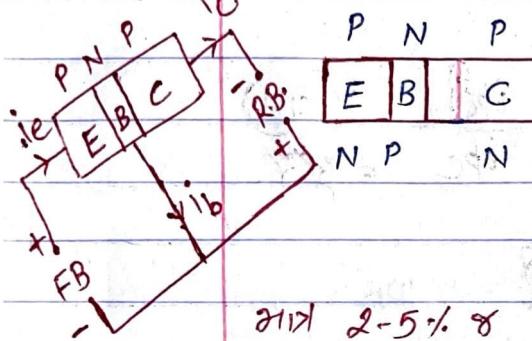
NPN - " N " " " " P " "

$\text{N} \text{ N} \text{ P}$ = એસેડ બે, ડ્રોન્યુનું નમાળી વધુ.

$\text{P} \text{ P} \text{ N}$ = ડ્રોન્યુ માંડ બે, એસેડ નું નમાળી મદ્દામ.

$\underline{\text{N}} \underline{\text{N}}$ = ડ્રોન્યુ એન્ટોન્યુ બે.

\Rightarrow ફોન્ડોન્યુ વિદ્યુત એન્ટોન્યુ



P N P \rightarrow E નિયો હોલ્ડ કરીએ.

એન્ટોન્યુનું હોલ્ડ કરીએ હોલ્ડ કરીએ. (એન્ટોન્યુનું હોલ્ડ કરીએ)

(એન્ટોન્યુનું હોલ્ડ કરીએ)

એન્ટોન્યુનું હોલ્ડ કરીએ હોલ્ડ કરીએ.

એન્ટોન્યુનું હોલ્ડ કરીએ હોલ્ડ કરીએ. (એન્ટોન્યુનું હોલ્ડ કરીએ)

- ① ie નેચલાય કી i c વગે નેચલાય. ② E-junction F.B. નિયો હોલ્ડ કરીએ.
- ③ ie નેચલાય કી i c વગે નેચલાય.

\Rightarrow Vacuum Tube ની Anode નિયો કથોડ નિયો હોલ્ડ કરીએ હોલ્ડ કરીએ. એન્ટોન્યુનું હોલ્ડ કરીએ હોલ્ડ કરીએ. $i_e = i_b + i_c$

\Rightarrow $i_e = i_b + i_c$ નાની વિધાની વિધાની વિધાની વિધાની

$$\therefore \alpha = i_c / i_e$$

$$i_e = i_b + i_c$$

$$\therefore i_c = \alpha \cdot i_e$$

$$i_e = i_b + \alpha i_e$$

$$i_b = (1-\alpha) i_e$$

GATE 2018
GATE 2019
GATE 2020

→ ~~GATE 2018, 2019, 2020~~ OR ~~i_{cbo}~~ - ~~2018, 2019, 2020~~ O.C. ~~ceil2~~,
 Collector to base current.
 2018, 2019, 2020

$$\therefore i_c = i_{be} + i_{co} \quad \text{--- (A)} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{→ Emitter efficiency,} \\ i_c = \alpha i_e + i_{co} \quad \text{--- (B)} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{i_c - i_{co}}{i_e}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{i_{be}}{i_e}$$

* Transport factor $\beta^* = \frac{i_{be}}{i_{pe}}$

$$* Current Gain $\alpha = \frac{i_c}{i_e} = \frac{i_{be} \times \beta^*}{i_e} \quad (\because \text{A})$

$$= \beta^* \gamma.$$$$

$$i_c = \alpha i_e$$

$$i_e \text{ (OFF) } O.C. \text{ ceil2 } \text{ v } (i_{cbo} \text{ v } 0)$$

$$\therefore i_c = \alpha i_e + i_{cbo}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{i_c - i_{cbo}}{i_e} \quad (\because i_e = i_b + i_c)$$

$$i_c = \alpha i_e + i_{cbo}$$

$$i_c = \alpha(i_b + i_c) + i_{cbo}$$

$$i_c = \alpha i_b + \alpha i_c + i_{cbo}$$

$$i_c(1-\alpha) = \alpha i_b + i_{cbo}$$

$$i_c = \left(\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \right) i_b + \left(\frac{1}{1-\alpha} \right) i_{cbo}$$

$$\boxed{i_c = \beta i_b + (\beta+1) i_{cbo}} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} + 1 = \frac{\alpha+1-\beta}{1-\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\alpha}$$

2011 නියෝග සඳහා
ව්‍යුහ පිටපත

i_{ceo} - ගිල්ස් 922 | Collector to Emitter current.

$\rightarrow i_b \rightarrow \text{O.C. } \text{ව්‍යුහ සඳහා } i_c \text{ හැඳු. (2011 922 උග්‍රවානෙහි)}$

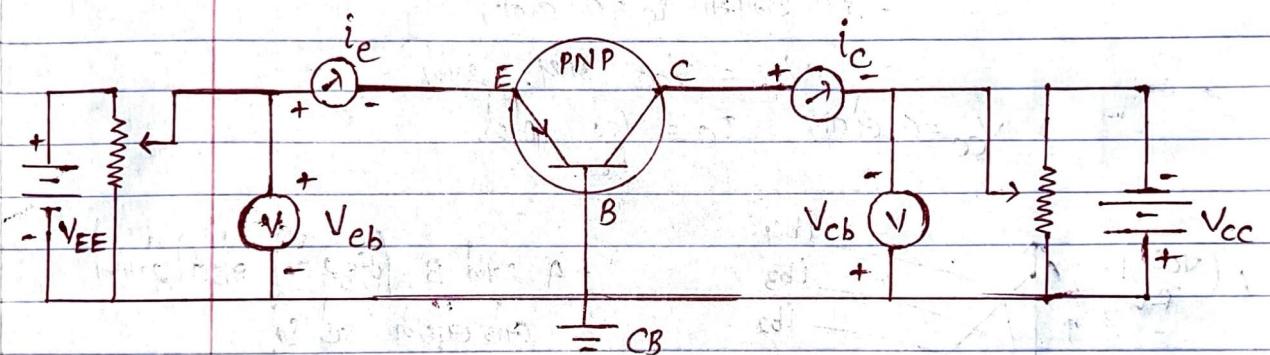
- i_b නියෝග මෙත් පිළිබඳ යුතු.

- $\text{SC1922} - \text{ව්‍යුහ 922 ගිල්ස් ප්‍රමාද } i_{ceo}.$

$$i_c = \beta i_b + i_{ceo} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

- 211. ① 211. ② 212 මෙත්, $i_{ceo} = (\beta + 1) i_{cb0}$

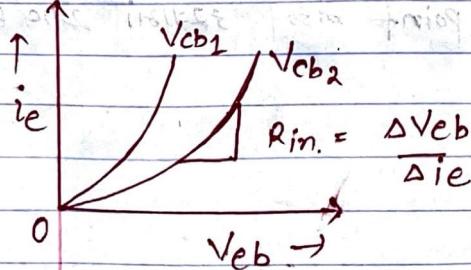
• Transistor නියෝග මෙත් =



(1) $\Rightarrow V_{cb} \text{ සඳහා } 211.$

V_{eb} මෙත් ඇති දී සඳහා I_e නියෝගී.

$i_e \rightarrow V_{eb}$ නියෝග \leftarrow input Characteristic Graph



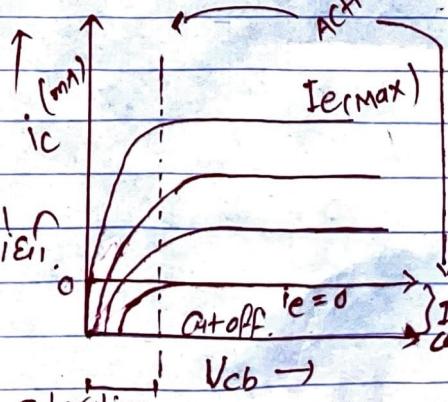
- e_b මෙත් නියෝගී සඳහා
මානවාධි නියෝග නියෝගී නියෝගී.

(2) output Characteristic Graph =

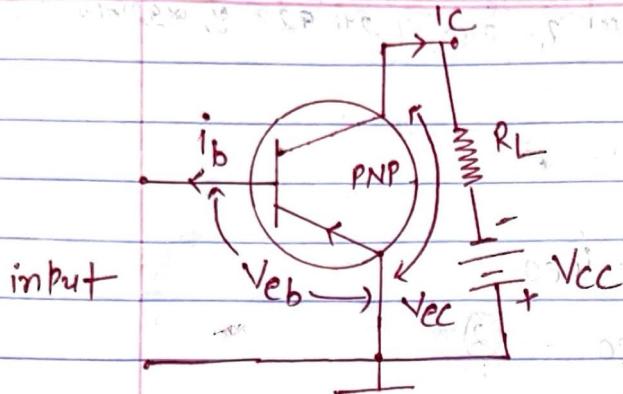
$\Rightarrow V_{cb} \text{ සඳහා.}$

V_{cb} මෙත් ඇති දී සඳහා i_c නියෝගී.

$i_c \rightarrow V_{cb}$ නියෝග



LOAD LINE



- output ৰ সাময়িক সুবিধা
চোলাবী,

$$V_{CC} = I_C R_L + V_{CE} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

V_{CC} & R_L স্থিতি এৰ

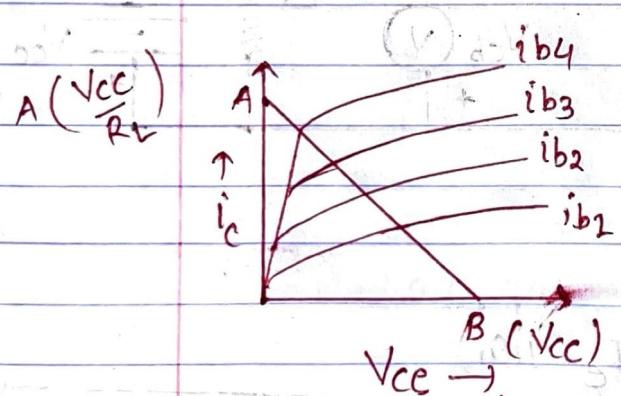
I_C & V_{CE} স্থিতি এৰ

$$I_C \neq V_{CE} \Rightarrow (V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C R_L) \text{ নি } 210^{\circ} \text{ এ } 212^{\circ} \text{ এ } 9$$

- যদি সময়ে $i_C = 0$ হ'লি,

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} \text{ এৰু } 210^{\circ}$$

$$V_{CE} = 0 \text{ হ'লি, } I_C = \frac{V_{CC}}{R_L} \text{ হ'লি।}$$



- A এবং B পোত্তুন স্বত্ত্বাল
লিঙ্গেন হ'লি এৰ

Load line নি,

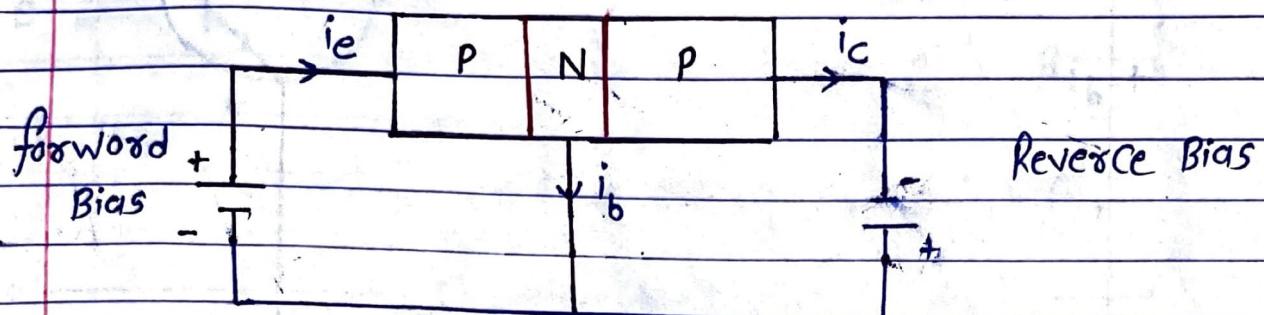
$$\text{slope} = -\frac{1}{R_L} \text{ হ'লি } 9.$$

Transistor এৰুভৰ্দ্ধ design হ'লি,

* Load line-ৰ উপর operating point নিশ্চিত কৰিব।

(A) Basic Transistor

- Transistor Current Amplifier (Current Component in C.B.)



$$d_{dc} = - \frac{i_c}{i_e} \quad \left(- \text{ફોર્મુલા } i_c = 1000/222 \text{ ની } 0.112 \text{ ની } 0.118 \right.$$

$$i_c = i_e \cdot \alpha_{dc} \quad (\because -\text{মুদ্রণ এ } 210\% \text{ (গুরি)}$$

→ 412421 4241,

$$i_e = i_b + i_c$$

$$i_b = i_e - i_c$$

$$i_b = i_e - \alpha i_e$$

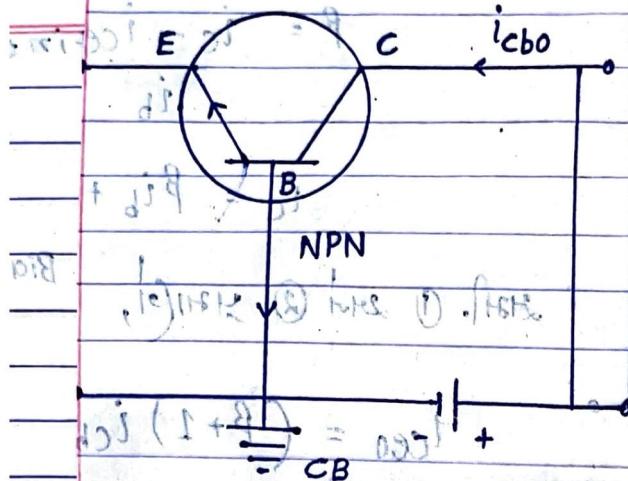
$i_b = i_e(1-\alpha)$ සිංහල, $i_e(1-\alpha)$ නිස් සැක්ක ගැන.
 αi_e සැක්ක සැක්ක ගැන.

- i_{cij} , $i_c = i_c - i_{cbo}$ and i_{cbo} = Collector to base Current

$$\dot{m}_{\text{in}} = \dot{m}_{\text{c}} - \dot{m}_{\text{bo}}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{i_C - i_{CBO}}{i_E}$$

Collector to Base 2198 922 (icbo) 201 iceo 201.



Collector - Base જીડીઓ
૭૨૦૨૧°C જાયસી.

અમી 22 21મનાં 0.C. ટ્યાંડ

Collector - Base 85% die

ମୋହନୀ ୫୬୯୨୨ ପ୍ରଦୀପ ଏଣ୍ଡରୀ

80 icbo (eigen audi ico
as E21104 Ed.

icbo = Collector - Base Current With Emitter Open.

→ جیاں¹ ie = 0 کی لئے¹ بُراہی میں ایک وہ¹ IC جیاں¹ کہ
نے Collector Cut off Current گھوٹای۔

Ed, Emitter-Base junction of Forward bias 210
 Collector-Base junction of Reverse bias 211
 ic के पर्याय ही चल दें.

2018, 9/1522 વિભાગમાં પ્રવાહ IC-ICBO એડ.

$$\therefore \text{प्राप्त वायन } \alpha = \frac{i_c - i_{cbo}}{i_c} \text{ अव.}$$

$$i_C = \alpha i_E + i_{CBO}$$

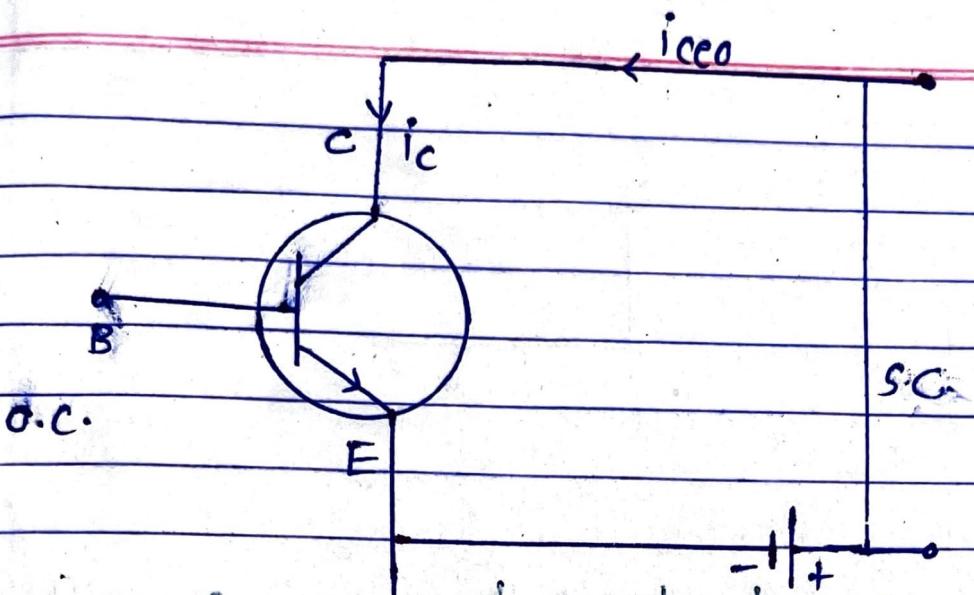
$$i_C = \alpha (i_B + i_C) + i_{CBO} \quad (\because i_E = i_B + i_C)$$

$$i_C(1-\alpha) = \alpha i_{b_1} + i_{C_{b_0}}$$

$$i_c = \left(\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \right) i_b + \left(\frac{1}{1-\alpha} \right) i_{cbo}$$

$$i_c = \beta i_b + (\beta + 1) i_{cbo} \quad -(1)$$

$$\text{यदि } , \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} = \beta \text{ तो } \frac{1}{1-\alpha} = \beta + 1$$



$$i_C (in CE) = i_{CBO} \text{ at } I_B = 0$$

$$\beta = i_C - i_{CBO} / i_B$$

$$i_C = \beta i_B + i_{CBO} \quad \text{---(2)}$$

21st. (1) 2nd. (2) 42nd,

$$i_{CBO} = (\beta + 1) i_{CBO} \quad \text{---(3)}$$

1. Transistor as a four pole

PHYSICS

i/p impedance Low

o/p imp. high

 Emitter-
Base
Terminals - 1

Transistor

 i_2

2+

Collector-

Base

2- Terminals

 $\frac{1}{R}$
CB

$$- \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial i_1} = i_1, V_2$$

$$- \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial i_2} = V_2, i_2$$

$$V_1 = f(i_1, V_2) \quad i_1 = f(i_2, V_2)$$

$$\therefore dV_1 = \left(\frac{\partial V_1}{\partial i_1} \right)_{V_2} di_1 + \left(\frac{\partial V_1}{\partial V_2} \right)_{i_1} dV_2$$

$$di_2 = \left(\frac{\partial i_2}{\partial i_1} \right)_{V_2} di_1 + \left(\frac{\partial i_2}{\partial V_2} \right)_{i_1} dV_2$$

$$\frac{V_1}{i_1} = h_{11} = \text{short Circuit input impedance, } V_2 = 0 \\ = h_i ; \text{ Unit} = \Omega (\text{ohm})$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = h_{12} = \text{open Circuit reverse Voltage ratio} \\ = h_r \quad i_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{i_2}{i_1} = h_{21} = \text{s.c. forward Current ratio, } V_2 = 0. \\ = h_f$$

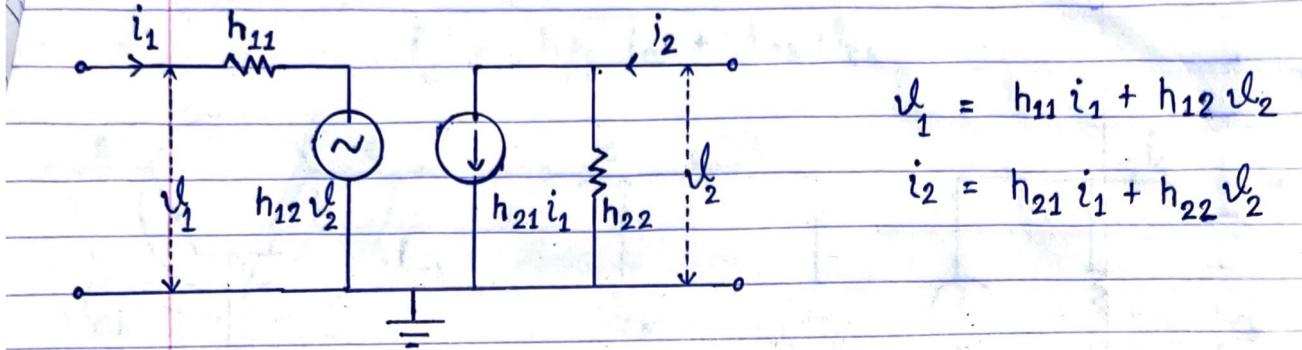
$$\frac{i_2}{V_2} = h_{22} = \text{o.c. output admittance, } i_1 = 0. \\ = h_o ; \text{ Unit} = \Omega^{-1} (\text{mho})$$

$$V_1 = h_{11} i_1 + h_{12} V_2$$

$$i_2 = h_{21} i_1 + h_{22} V_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} i_2 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

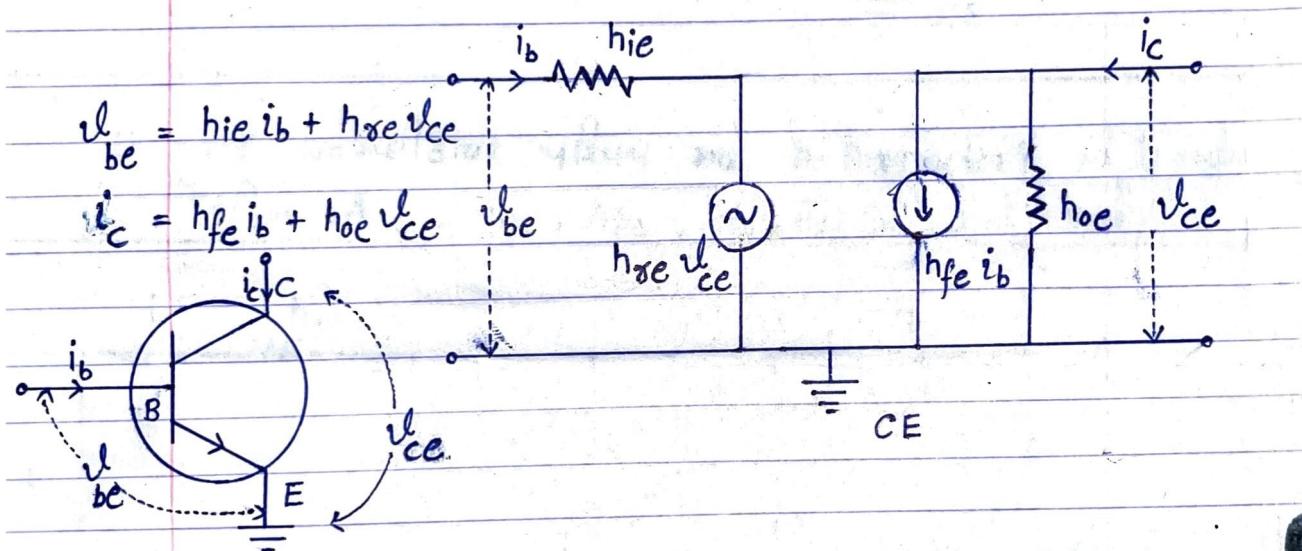
2. CE, CC, CB 212201201 2112 h-parameter 4/24/24



$$v_1 = h_{11}i_1 + h_{12}v_2$$

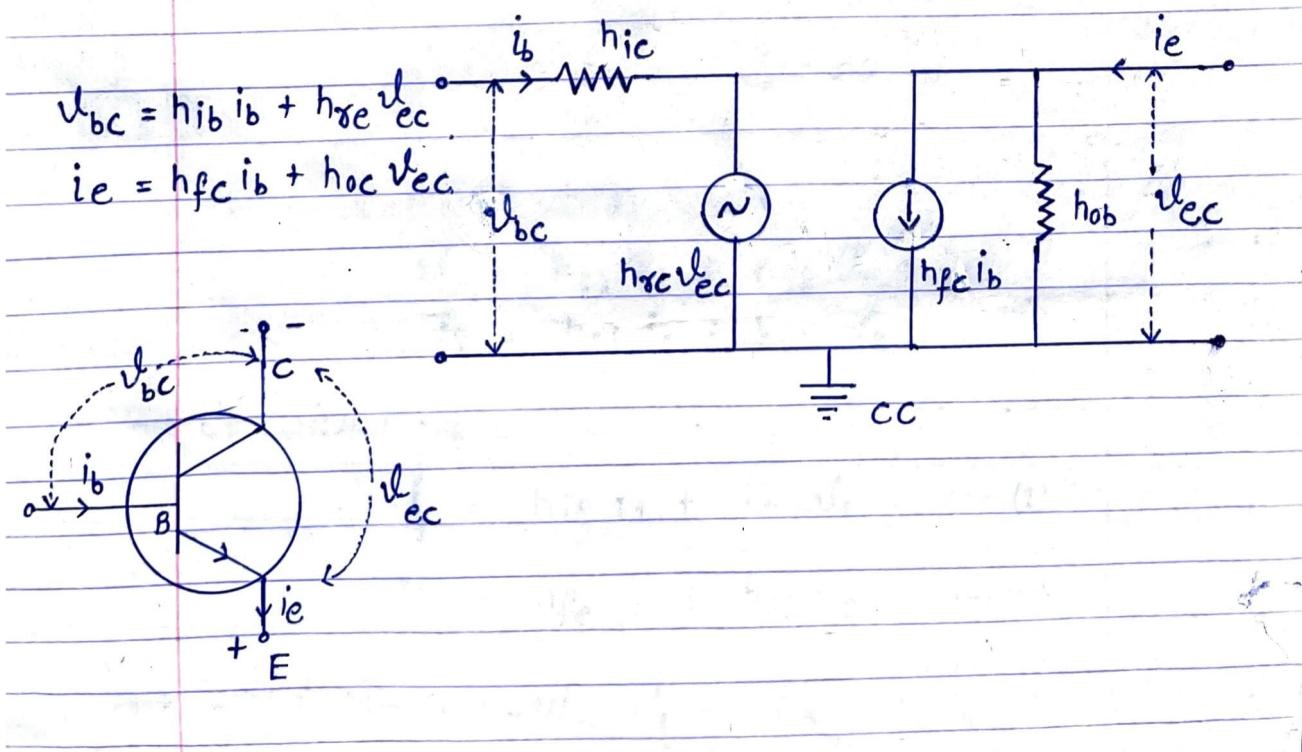
$$i_2 = h_{21}i_1 + h_{22}v_2$$

h-parameter 212201201 2112/24



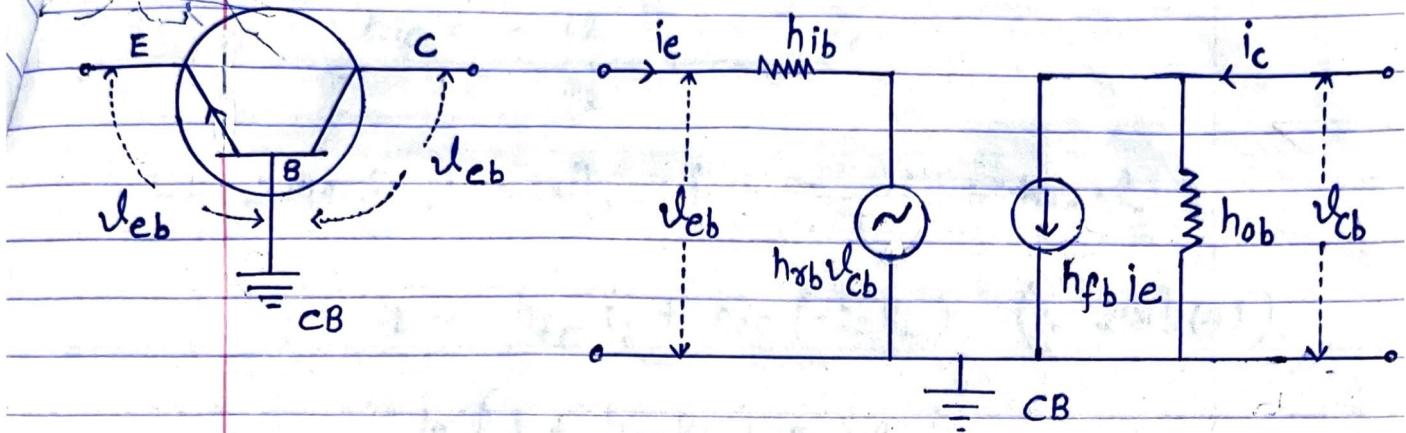
$$v_{bc} = h_{ib}i_b + h_{oe}v_{ec}$$

$$i_e = h_{fc}i_b + h_{oc}v_{ec}$$

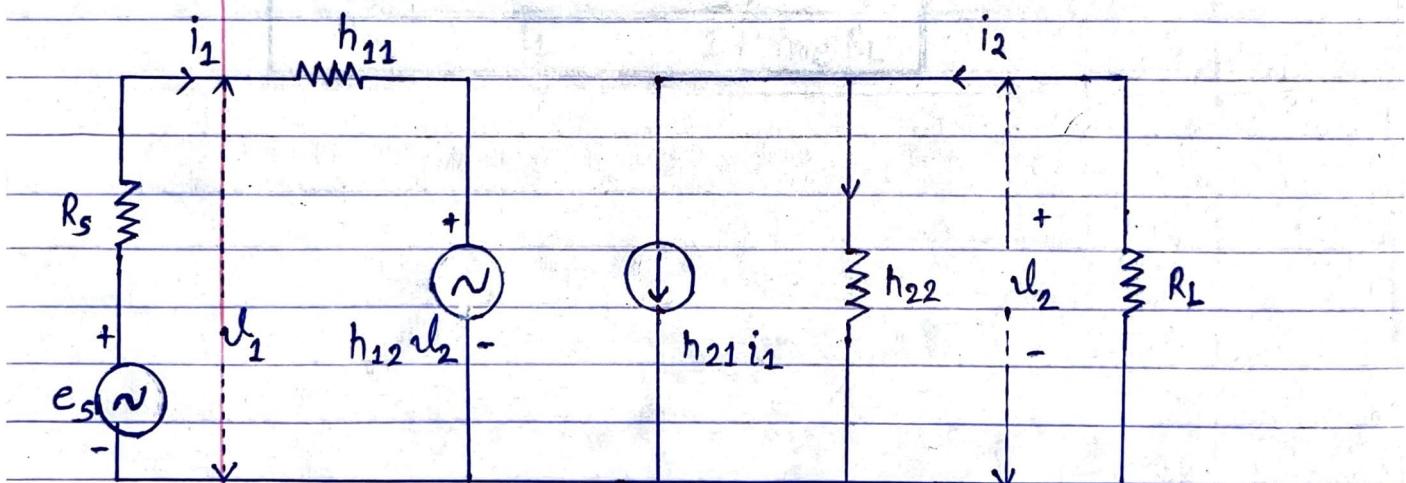


$$v_{eb} = h_{ib} i_e + h_{ob} v_{cb}$$

$$i_c = h_{fb} i_e + h_{ob} v_{cb}$$



3. CE એન્ટાપિયર પરિદ્ધિ માટે h-parameter's ની ગુપ્તોત્તમાં સ્વીની Aie, Ave, Abe, Rie, Roe ની જાહેર થિએ.



→ h-Parameter ની કિર્ણિકાળી વિરુદ્ધિ,

$$v_1 = h_{11} i_1 + h_{12} v_2$$

$$i_2 = h_{21} i_1 + h_{22} v_2$$

→ CE એન્ટાપિયર માટે,

$$v_1 = h_{ie} i_1 + h_{oe} v_2 \quad (1)$$

$$i_2 = h_{fe} i_1 + h_{oe} v_2 \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow એન્ટાપિયર પરિદ્ધિ નાલ, v_1 = e_s - i_1 R_s \quad (3)$$

$$v_2 = - i_2 R_L \quad (4)$$

(1) Current Gain (A_{ie}) =

$$A_{ie} = -\frac{i_2}{i_1} \quad (5)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Ansatz 2 (2) zu 1, } i_2 = h_{fe} i_1 + h_{oe} \underline{v_2}$$

$$i_2 = h_{fe} i_1 + h_{oe} (-i_2 R_L) \quad (\because \text{Ansatz 4})$$

$$i_2 (1 + h_{oe} R_L) = h_{fe} i_1$$

$$\frac{i_2}{i_1} = \frac{h_{fe}}{1 + h_{oe} R_L} \quad (6)$$

$$A_{ie} = -\frac{i_2}{i_1} = -\frac{h_{fe}}{1 + h_{oe} R_L} \quad (7)$$

$$\text{Ansatz 2 (2) zu 1, } R_{ie} = \underline{\frac{v_1}{i_1}}$$

$$v_1 = h_{ie} i_1 + h_{re} \underline{v_2}$$

$$v_1 = h_{ie} i_1 + h_{re} (-i_2 R_L)$$

$$v_1 = h_{ie} i_1 + h_{re} (i_1 A_{ie}) R_L \quad (\because \text{Ansatz 5})$$

$$v_1 = h_{ie} i_1 + h_{re} (i_1 \cdot \frac{h_{fe}}{1 + h_{oe} R_L} \cdot R_L) \quad (\because \text{Ansatz 7})$$

$$R_{ie} = \frac{v_1}{i_1} = h_{ie} + \frac{h_{re} \cdot h_{fe}}{\frac{1}{1 + h_{oe} R_L}}$$

(3) Voltage Gain (A_{ve}) =

$$A_{ve} = \frac{v_2}{v_1}$$

$$v_1 = h_{ie} \underline{i_1} + h_{re} \underline{v_2} \quad (8)$$

$$i_1 = i_2 \frac{(1 + h_{oe} R_L)}{h_{fe}} \quad (\because \text{Ansatz 6 zu 1,})$$

$$i_1 = -\frac{v_2}{R_L} \left(1 + \frac{h_{oe} R_L}{h_{fe}} \right) \quad (\because i_2 = -\frac{v_2}{R_L})$$

→ i_1 ৰাখি v_2 ৰাখি হৈলে (8) আই মানি,

$$v_1 = h_{ie} \left(-\frac{v_2}{R_L} \left(1 + \frac{h_{oe} R_L}{h_{fe}} \right) \right) + h_{re} (-i_2 R_L)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{আইএভি মানি}, \text{ Ave} = \frac{-h_{fe} R_L}{h_{ie} + R_L} \left(h_{ie} h_{oe} - h_{re} h_{fe} \right)$$

(4) Power gain $A_{pe} = A_{ie} \times \text{Ave}$

$$A_{pe} = -\frac{h_{fe}}{1 + h_{oe} R_L} \times \frac{-h_{fe} R_L}{h_{ie} + R_L (h_{ie} h_{oe} - h_{re} h_{fe})}$$

(5) Output Resistance, $R_{oe} = \left(h_{oe} - \frac{h_{fe} h_{re}}{h_{ie} + R_s} \right)^{-1}$

(4) Comparative study of three types of Amplifiers =

Property	CE	CB	CC
A_i	Large 20-200 (β)	App. No. (α) ~0.85 to 0.995	High 20-200 ($\beta+1$)
A_v	Very high	High	< 1
A_p	Highest	Moderate	Less than others.
R_i	$1 K\Omega$ to $2 K\Omega$	$20-50 \Omega$	$150 K\Omega$ to $600 K\Omega$
R_o	$50 K\Omega$ দিয়া গৈলি	Very Low. $1-2 M\Omega$	Very high $100-1000 \Omega$
Phase diff.	180°	-	-