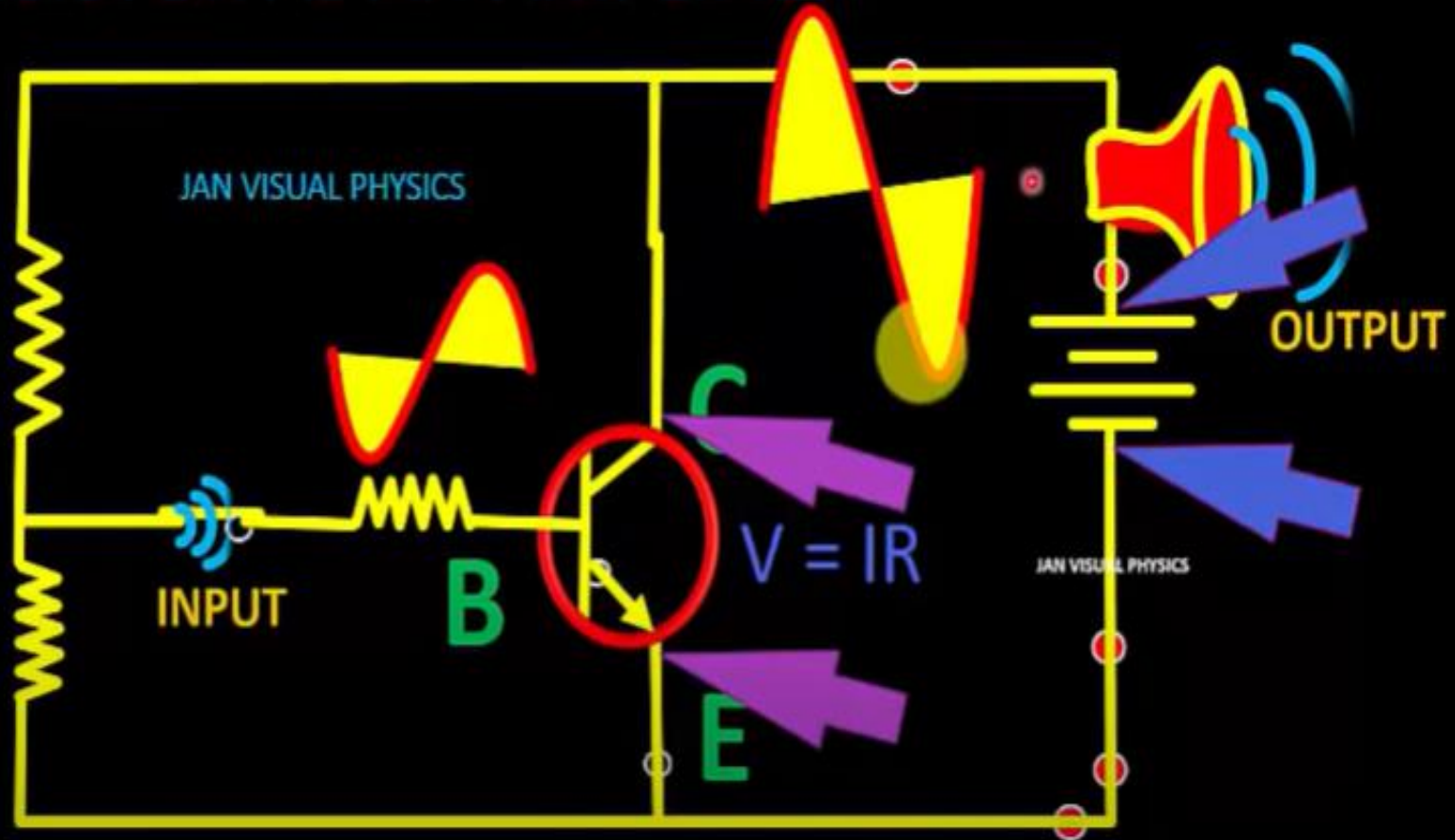
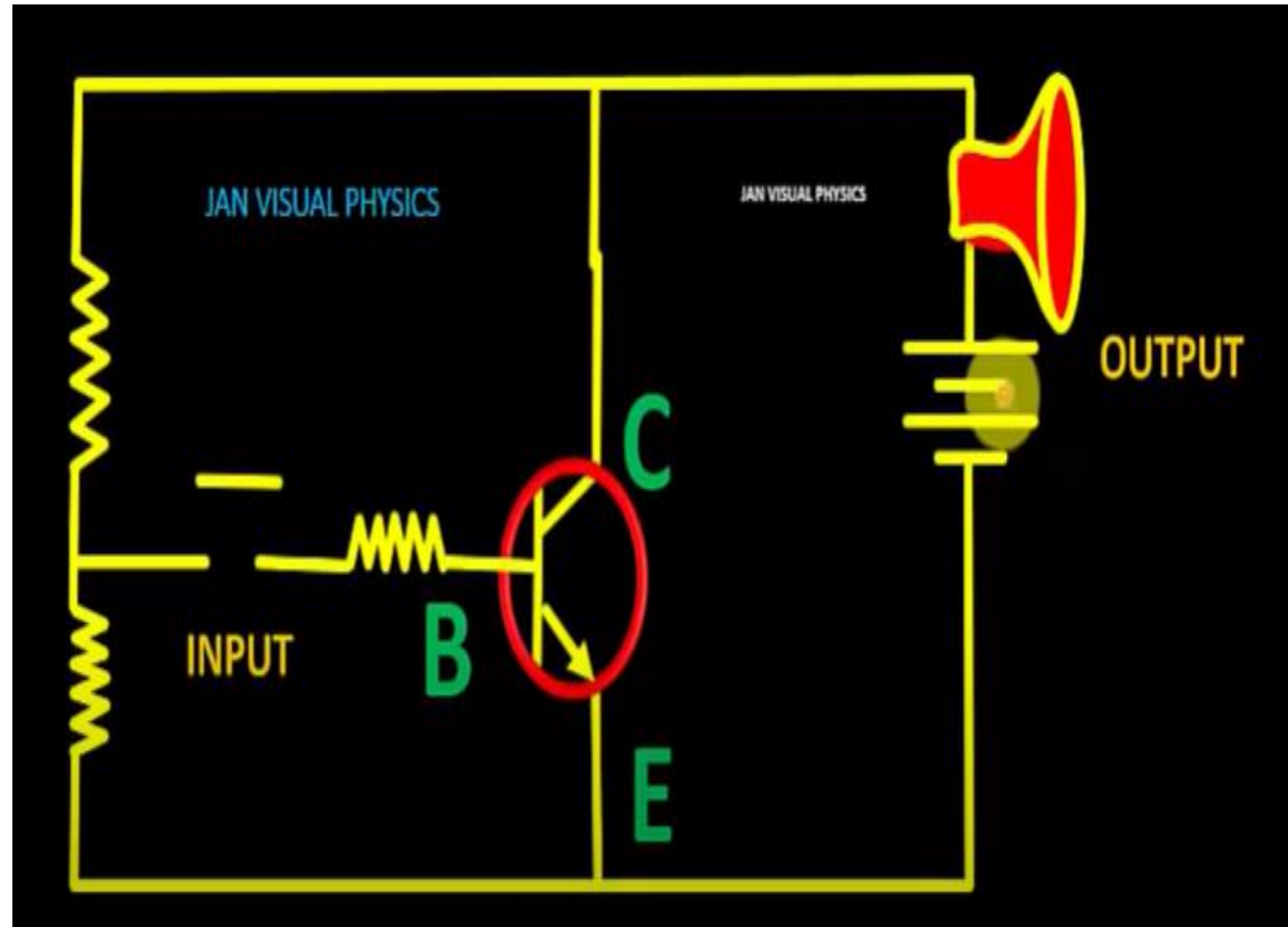
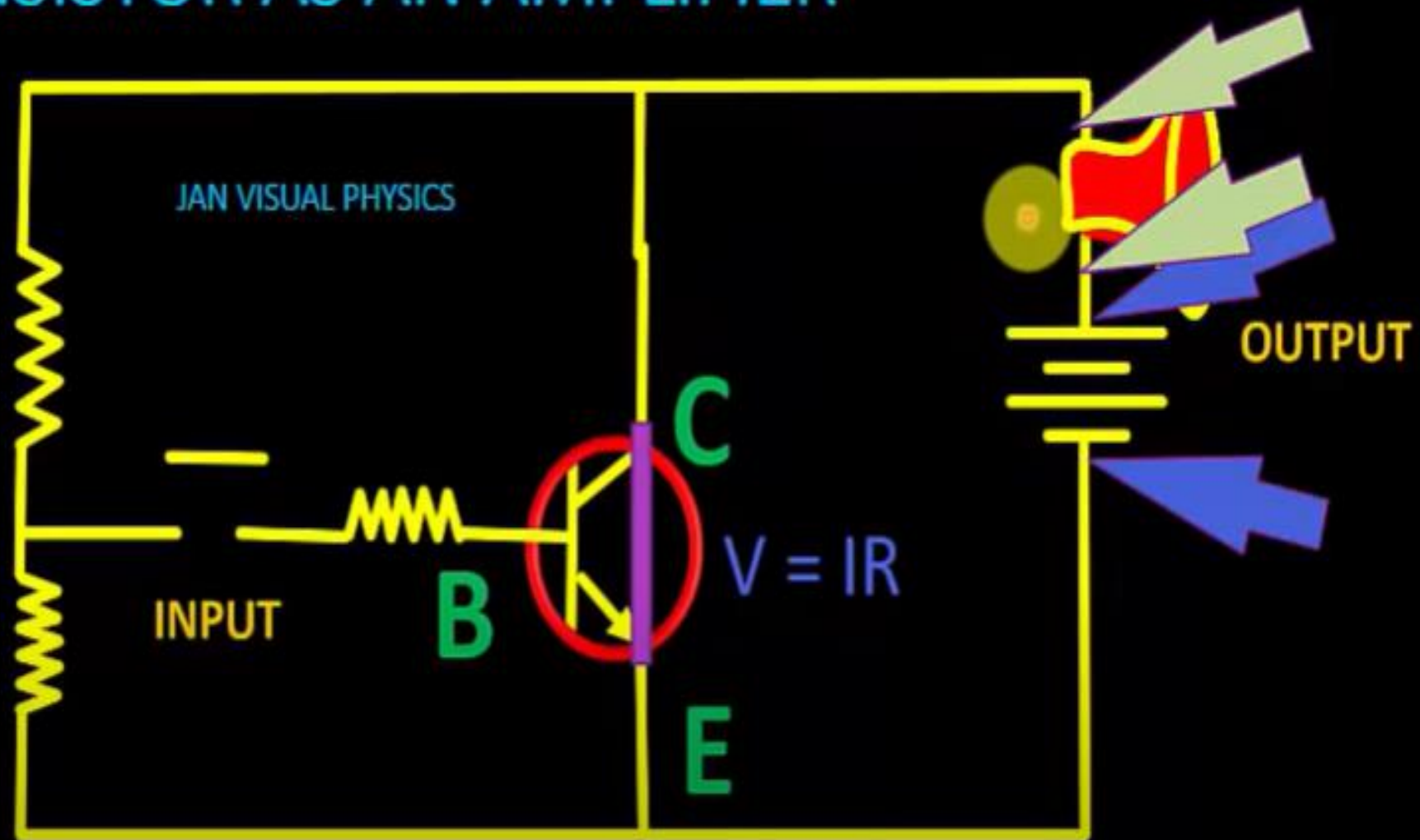


# TRANSISTOR AS AN AMPLIFIER

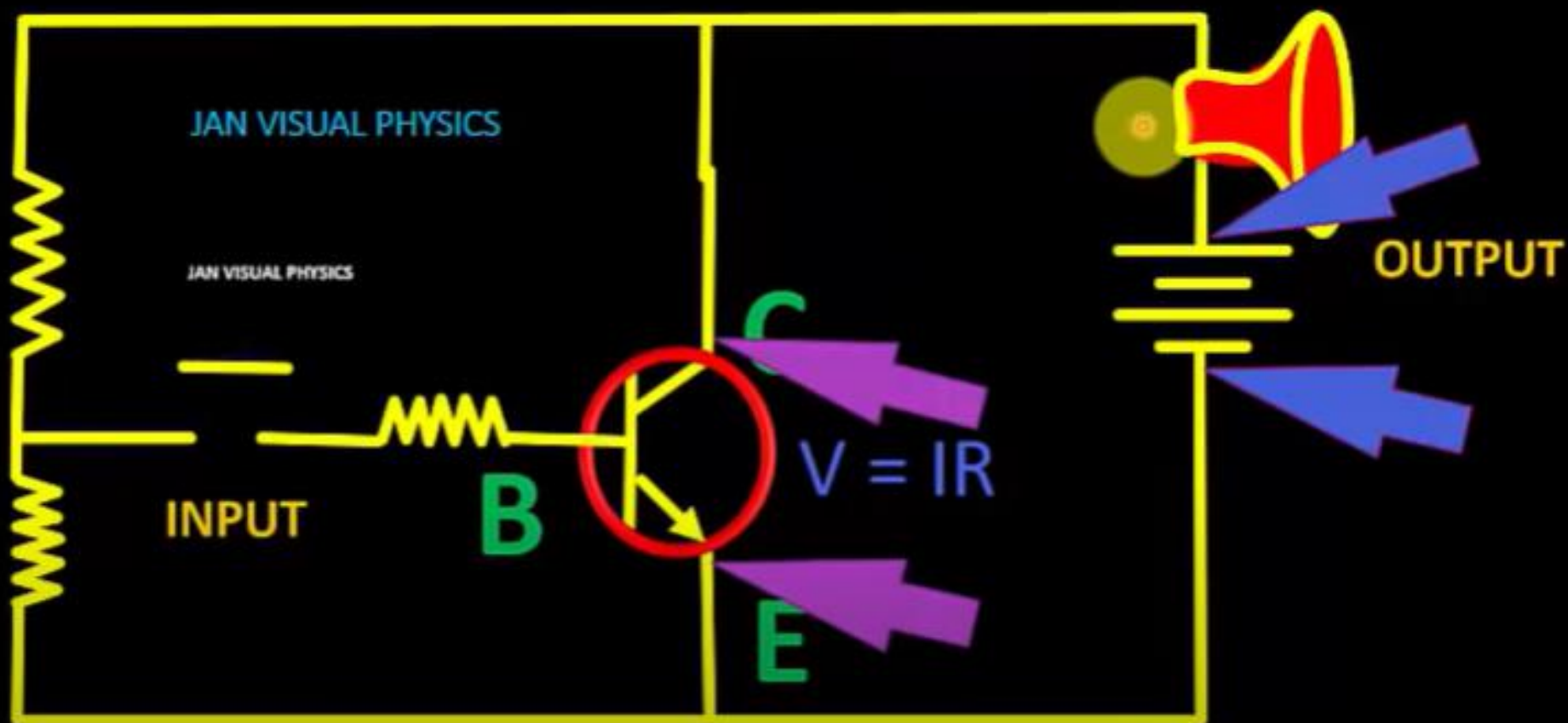




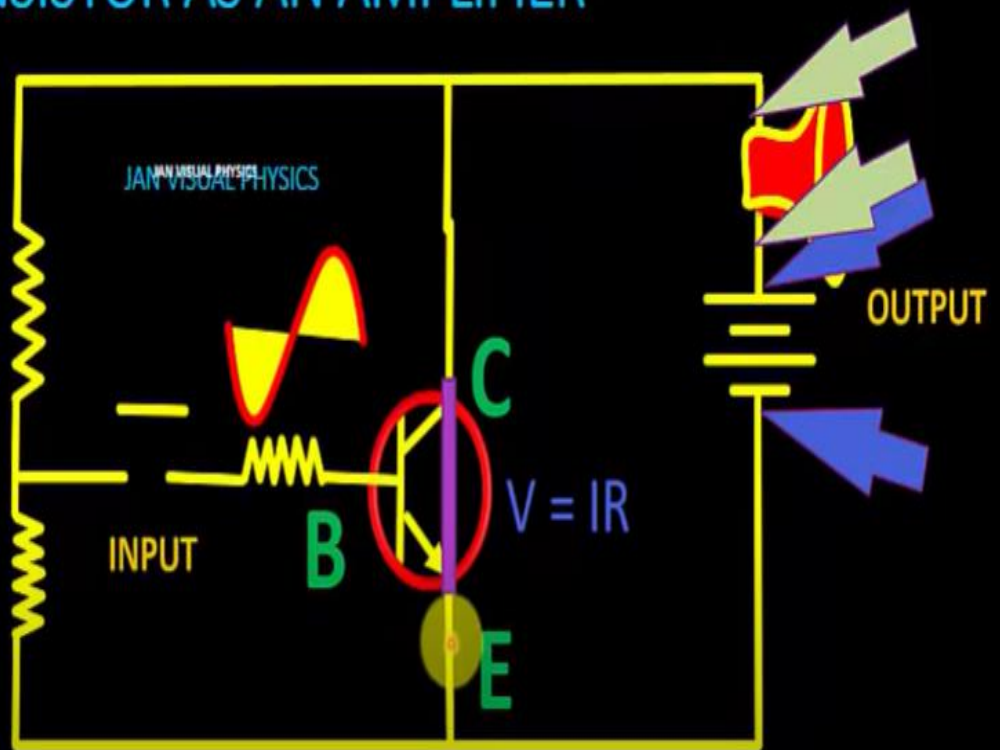
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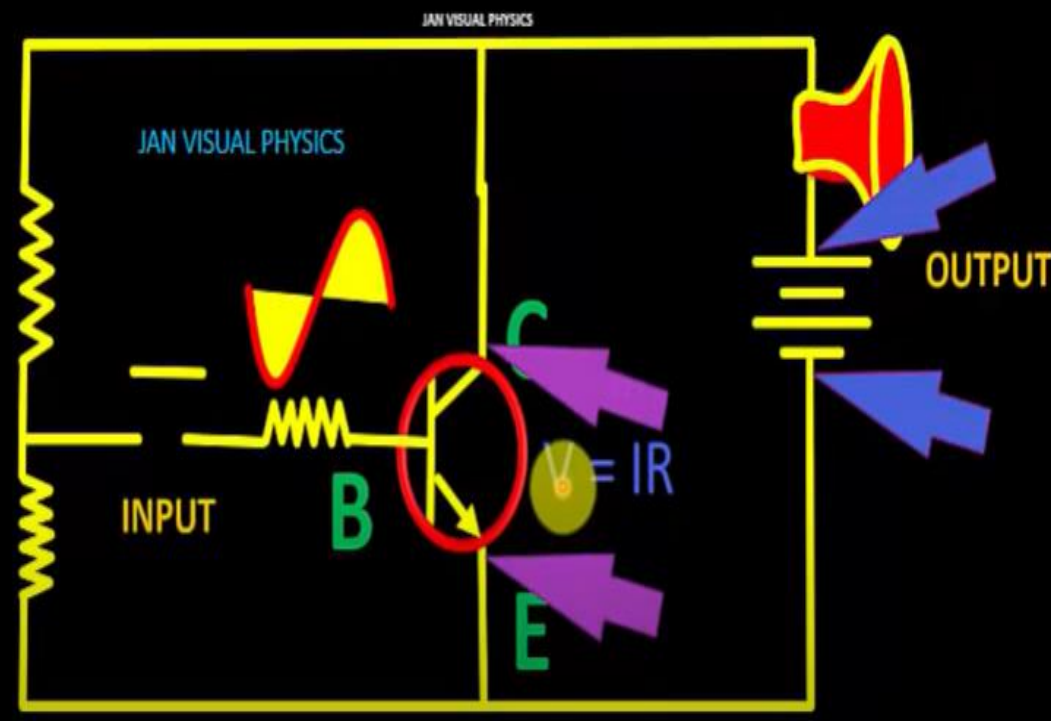
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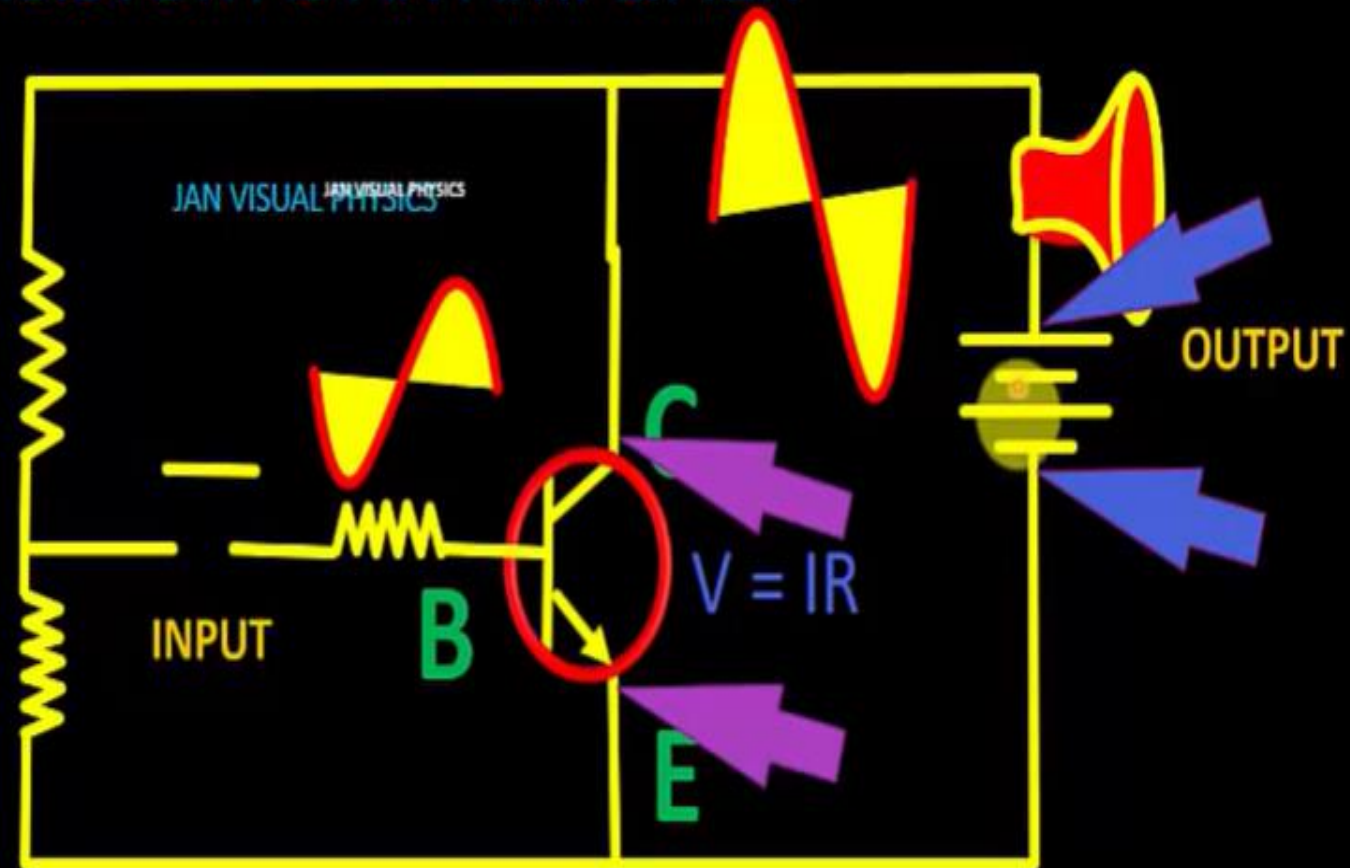
# TRANSISTOR AS AN AMPLIFIER



# TRANSISTOR AS AN AMPLIFIER

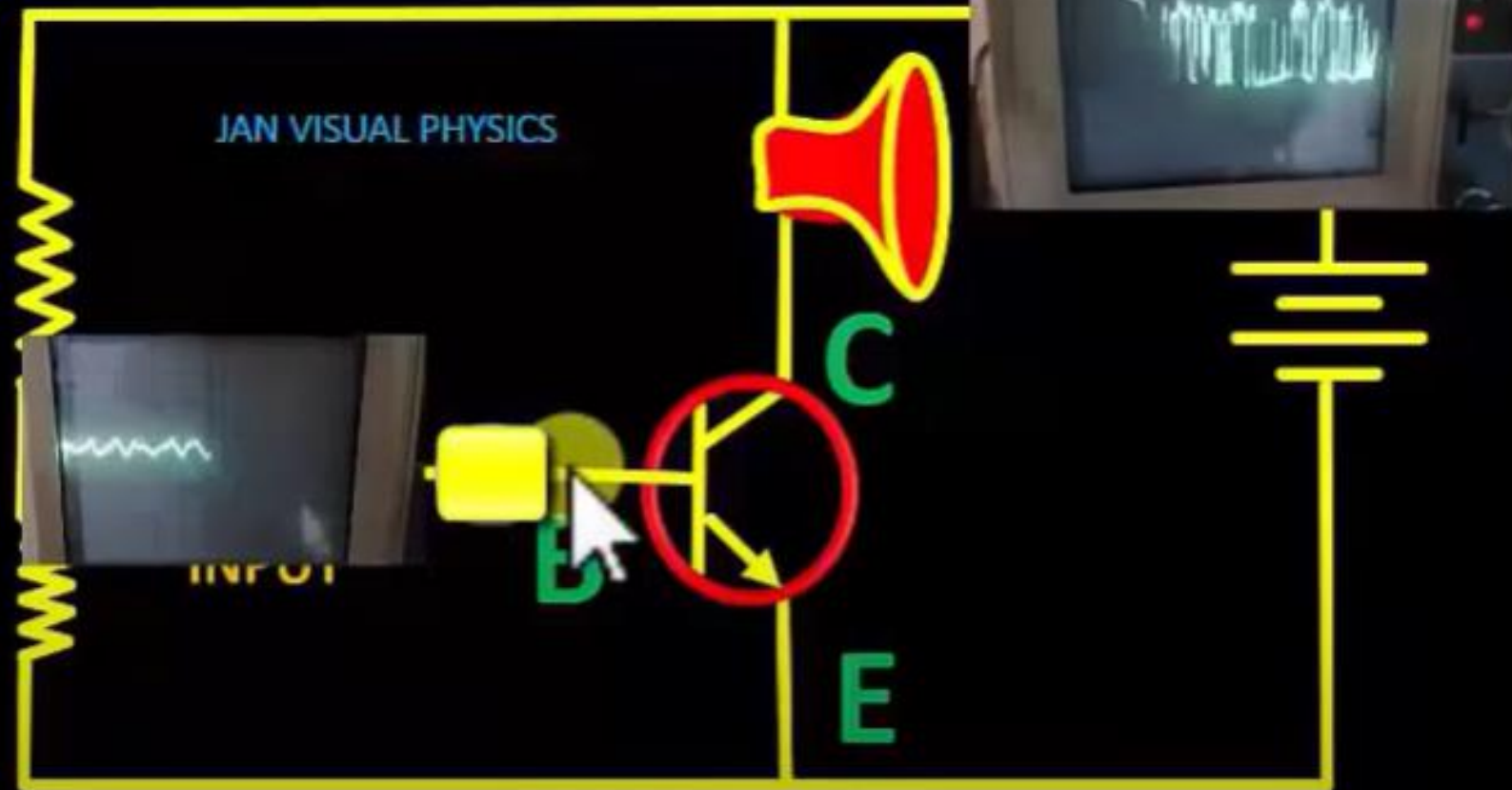


# TRANSISTOR AS AN AMPLIFIER





# TRANSISTOR AS AMPLIFIER



# Classification of Amplifiers

## 1) Based on Number of stage

- I. Single stage amplifier- Single transistor
- II. Multi stage amplifier-multi transistor

## 2) Based on its output

- I. Voltage amplifier-increase voltage level input
- II. Power amplifier –power level input

## 3) Based on its input signal

- I. Small Signal –small fluctuations in collector current
- II. Large signal-fluctuations in collector current is large

## 4) Based on the frequency

- I. Audio-20 Hz to 20Khz
- II. power- Very high frequency

## 5) Based on biasing conditions

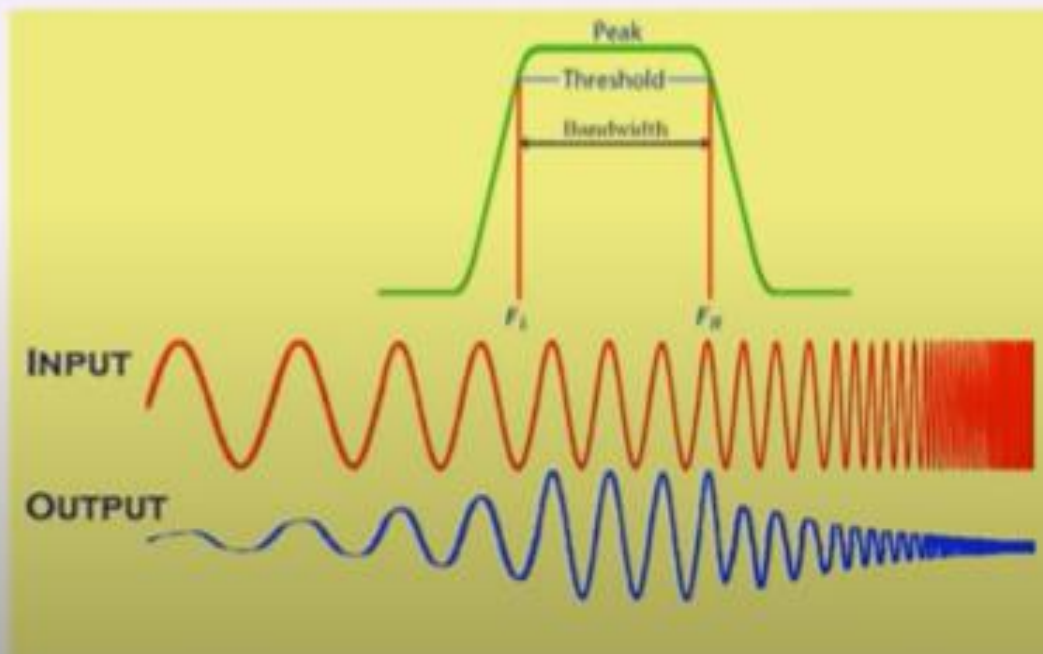
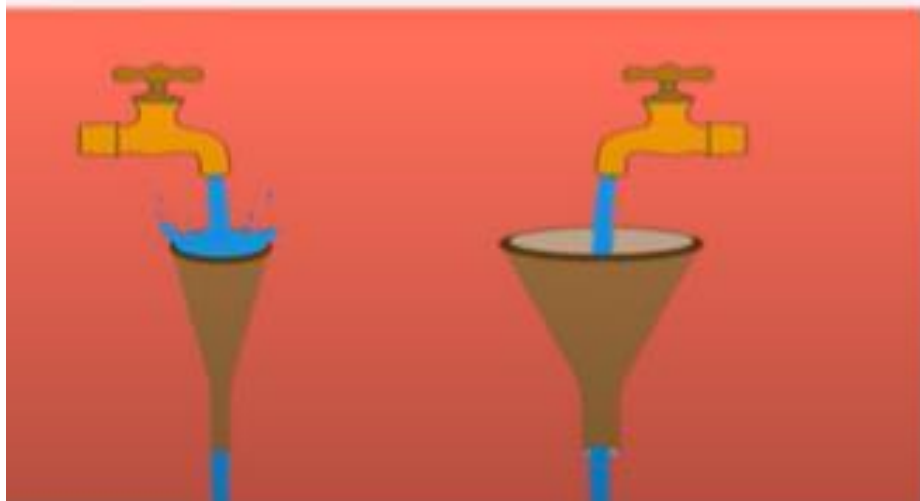
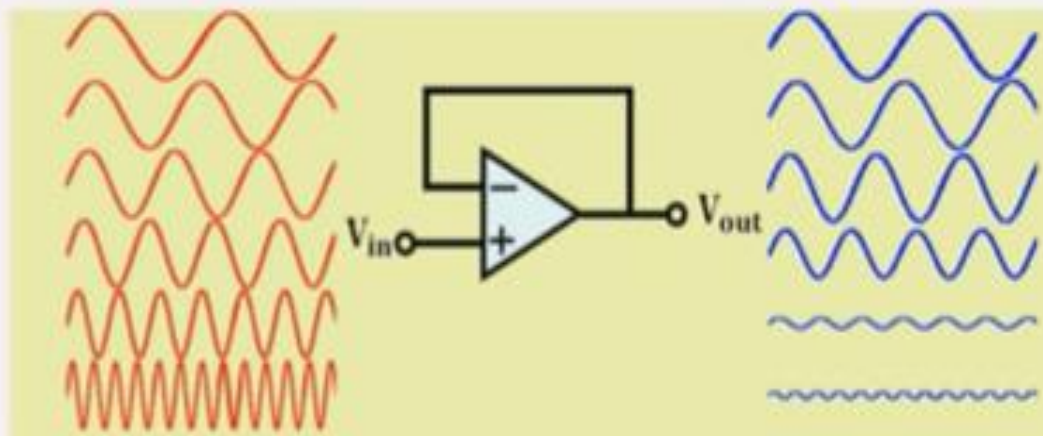
- I. Class A
- II. Class B
- III. Class C
- IV. Class AB

## 6) Based on coupling methods

- I. RC Coupling (R&C)
- II. Transformer (Transformer)
- III. Direct coupling (Transistor)

## 7) Based on its configurations CE,CB,CC





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Download the [Stratix 10 Device Family Table \(PDF\)](#) to view the Stratix 10 FPGA and SoC family package plans with vertical migration support.

## Stratix 10 FPGA and SoC Benefits

**Achieve Performance Breakthroughs with Industry's Highest Performance FPGAs and SoCs**

- Ground breaking HyperFlex FPGA Architecture delivering 2X the core performance gains<sup>†</sup>
- Up to 10 TFLOPS of single-precision floating-point DSP performance
- Quad-core 64 bit ARM Cortex-A53 hard processor subsystem operating up to 1.5 GHz

**Break Through the Bandwidth Barrier**

- Transceiver tiles (L-, H-, and E-tile) with data rates up to 56 Gbps that deliver 7X bandwidth vs. previous generation FPGAs<sup>†</sup>
  - Dual-mode transceiver (E-tile) supports up to 56 Gbps PAM-4 and 30 Gbps NRZ
  - Up to 144 full duplex transceivers in a single package
- Over 2.5 Tbps bandwidth for serial memory with support for [Hybrid Memory Cube](#)
- Over 2.3 Tbps bandwidth for parallel memory interfaces with support for DDR4 at 2,666 Mbps

**Lower Operating Expense**

- Leveraging Intel's leadership in process technology, Stratix 10 devices offer the most power-efficient technologies
  - Up to 70% lower power than prior-generation high-end FPGAs and SoCs<sup>†</sup>
  - Up to 80 giga floating point operations per second (GFLOPS)/Watt of single-precision floating point power efficiency
- Quad-core ARM Cortex-A53 processor optimized for performance per watt

**Achieve the Highest Level of System Integration**

- Largest monolithic FPGA device with 5.5 million LEs
- Heterogeneous 3D SiP solutions including transceivers and other advanced components
- 64 bit quad-core ARM Cortex-A53 to enable hardware virtualization, system management and monitoring capabilities, acceleration pre-processing, and more

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## OSCILLOSCOPE FUNCTION GENERATOR

PC-Based Oscilloscope | SG985

HOME / PRODUCTS / 5-IN-1 OSCILLOSCOPE / SG985: HIGH PERFORMANCE

### Oscilloscope/ Spectrum Analyzer/ Data Recorder

- 2 channels
- 1 GHz analog input bandwidth
- 100 GS/s effective sampling rate, 200 MHz real sampling rate (125 MHz/ channel)
- Rise time: 500 pS
- 1 nS to 365 days/division (data logger)
- Vertical Division: 20 mV to 20 V (10x probe), 2 mV to 2 V (1x probe)
- Input Range: ±80 mV to ±80 V (10x probe), ±8 mV to ±8 V (1x probe)
- 10-bit ADC
- 1 Megabyte data record length

### Arbitrary Waveform Generator

- 10 mHz to 150 MHz output frequency

SG Series Multi Instruments USB Oscilloscopes

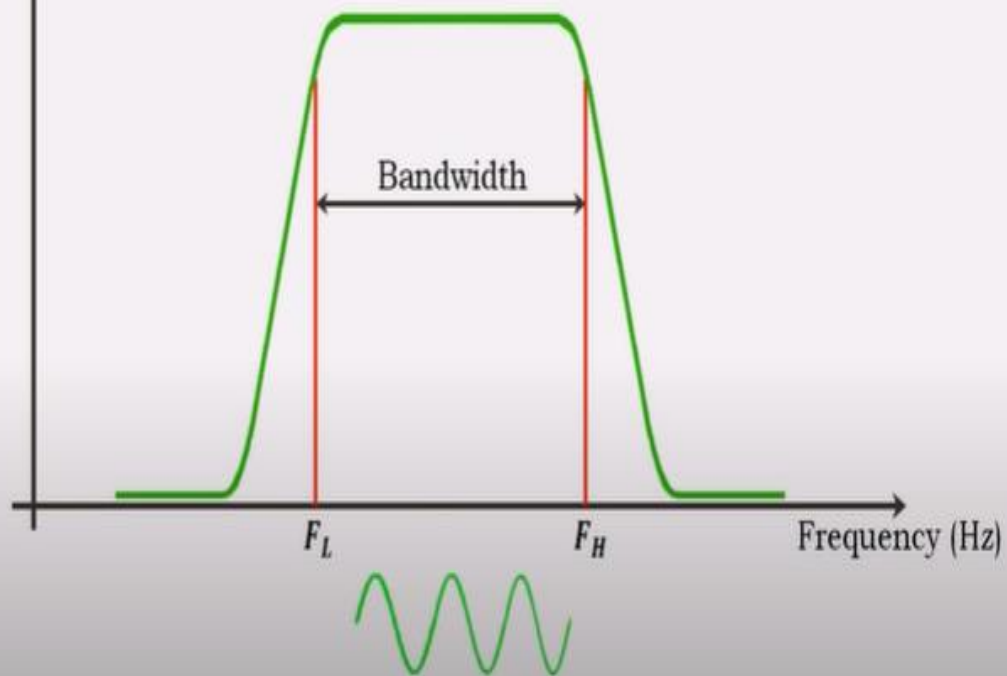
SG985 Video Description

# BANDWIDTH

Relative Amplitude

$\left( \frac{\text{Output amplitude}}{\text{Input amplitude}} \right)$

$$\text{Bandwidth} = F_H - F_L \text{ in Hertz}$$

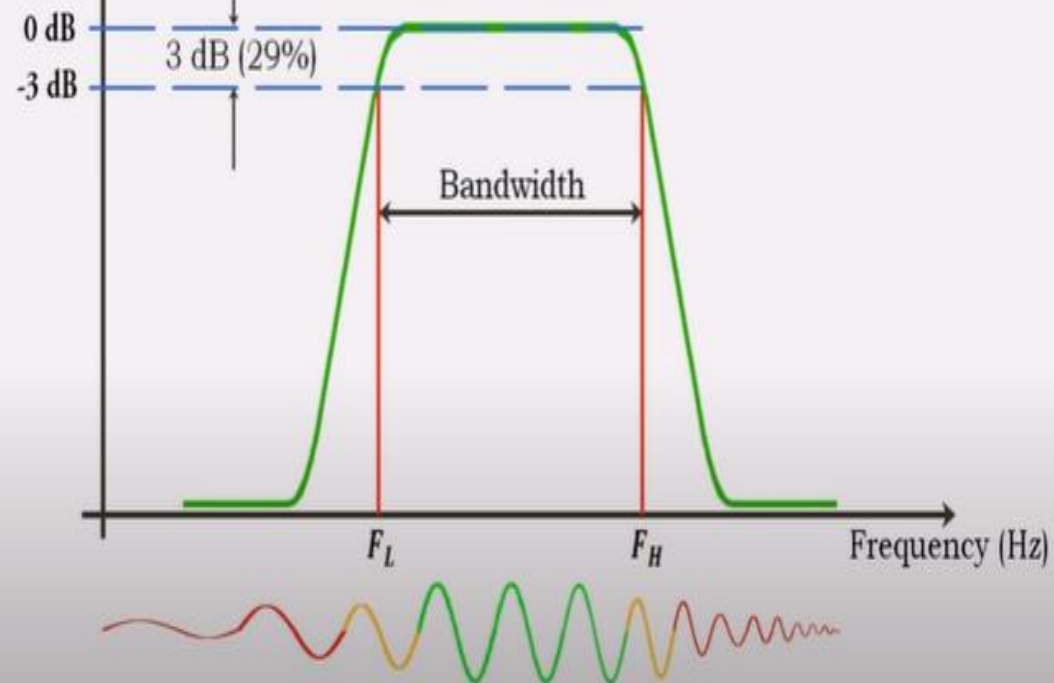


# BANDWIDTH

Relative Amplitude

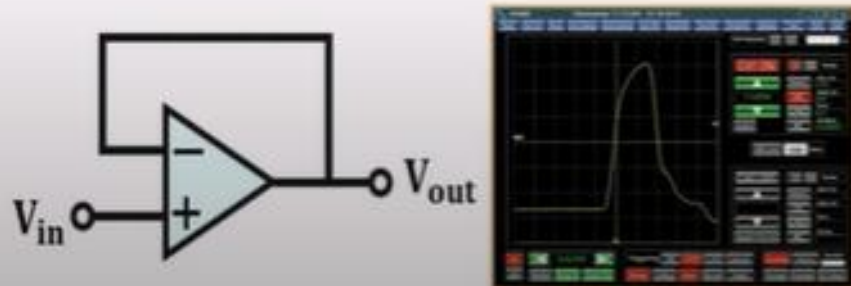
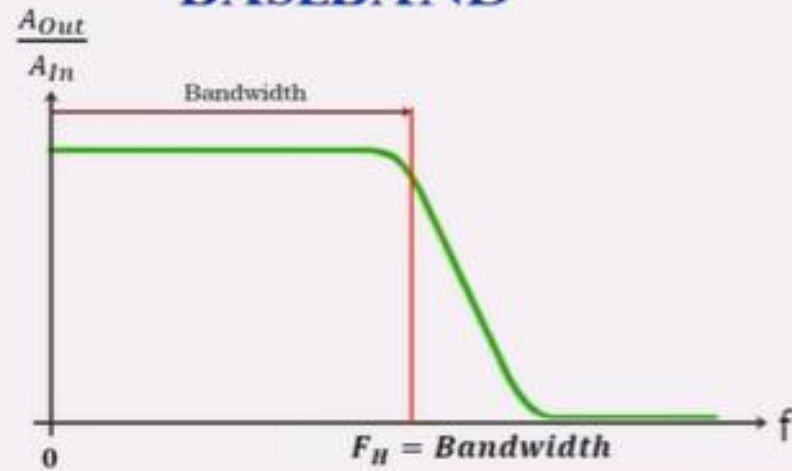
$\left( \frac{\text{Output amplitude}}{\text{Input amplitude}} \right)$

$$\text{Bandwidth} = F_H - F_L \text{ in Hertz}$$

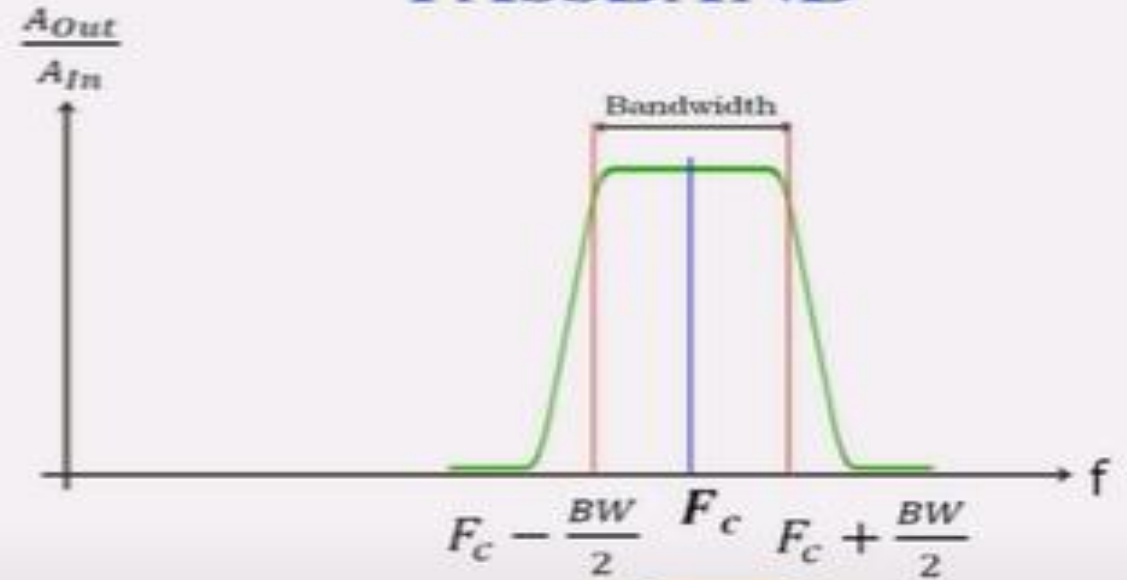


# BASEBAND VS. PASSBAND

## BASEBAND

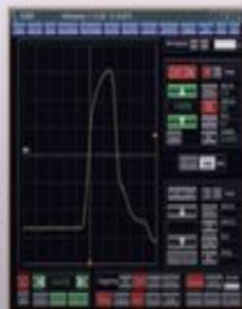
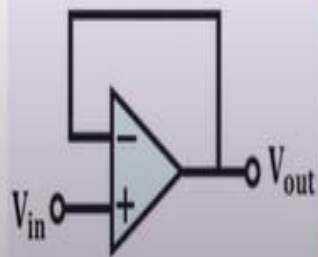
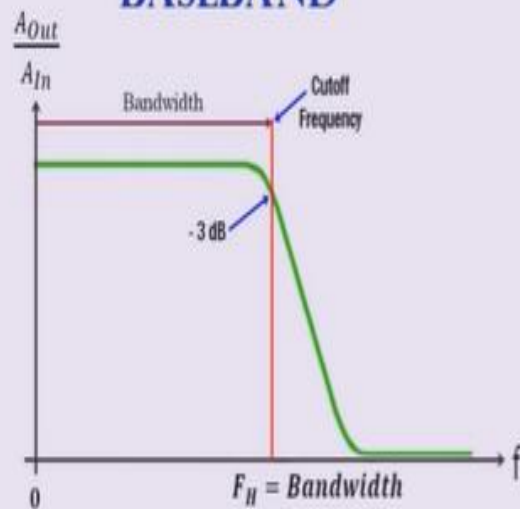


## PASSBAND

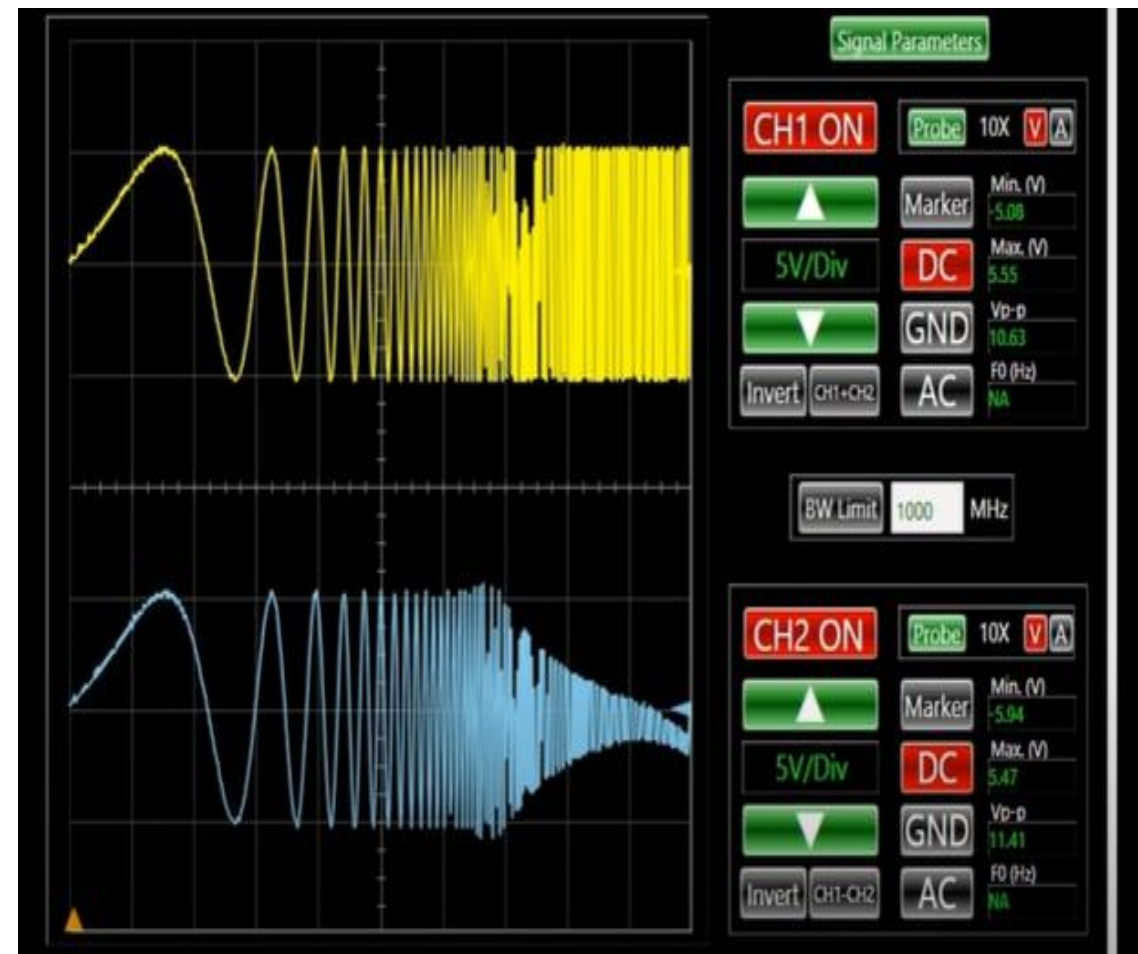
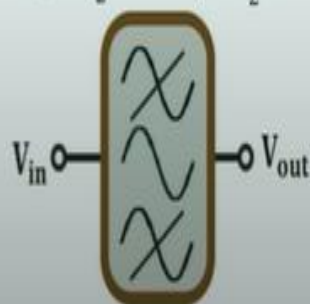
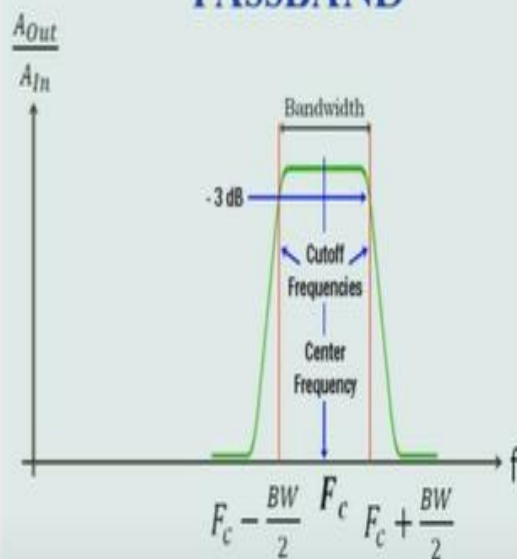




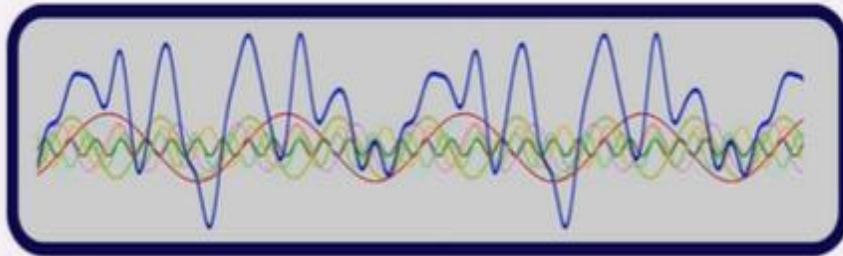
## BASEBAND



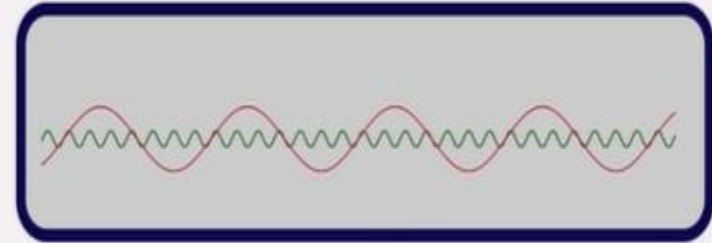
## PASSBAND



## BUILDING BLOCKS OF SIGNALS

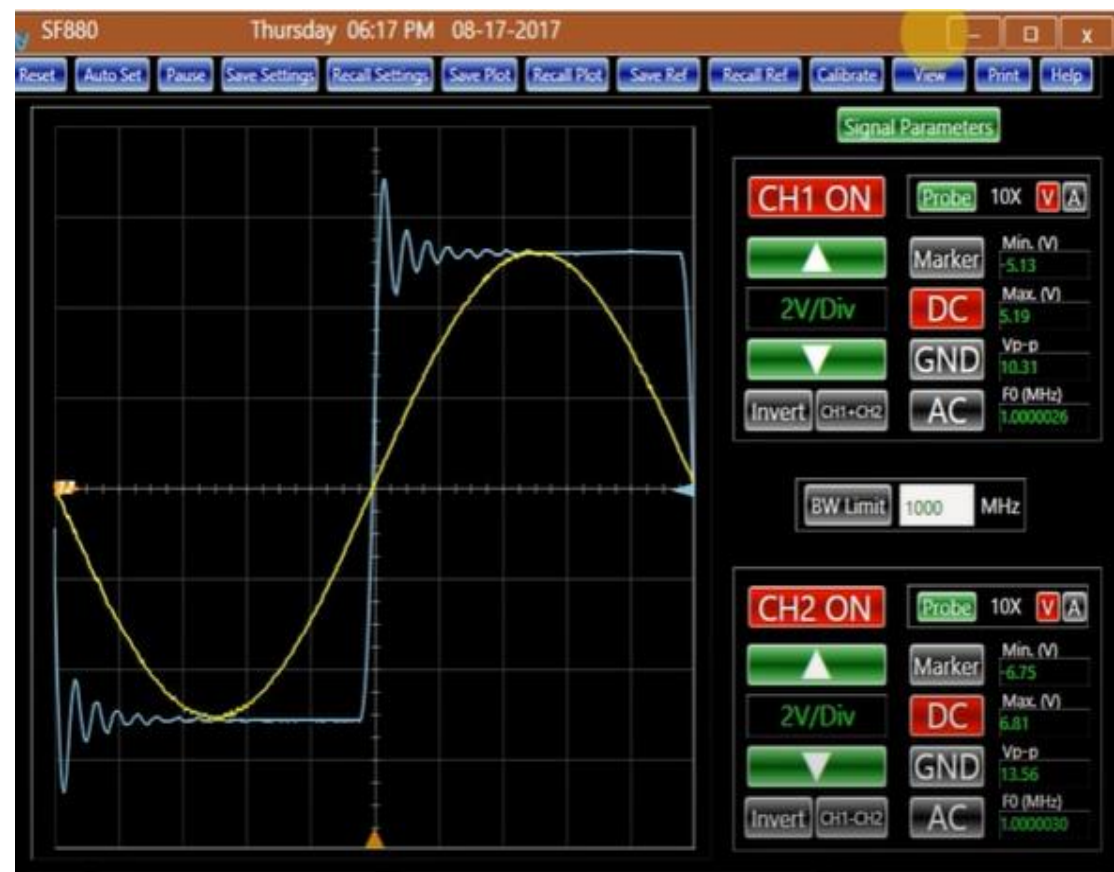
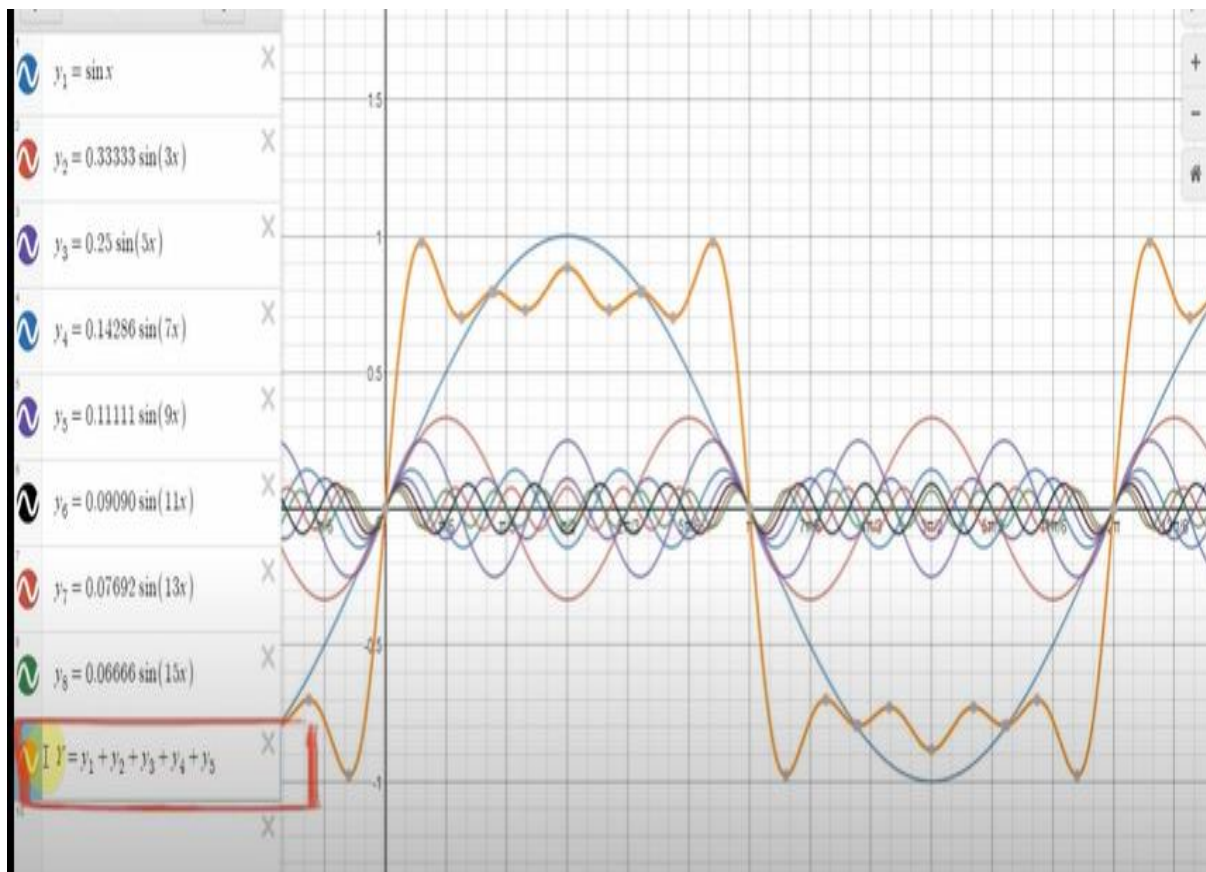


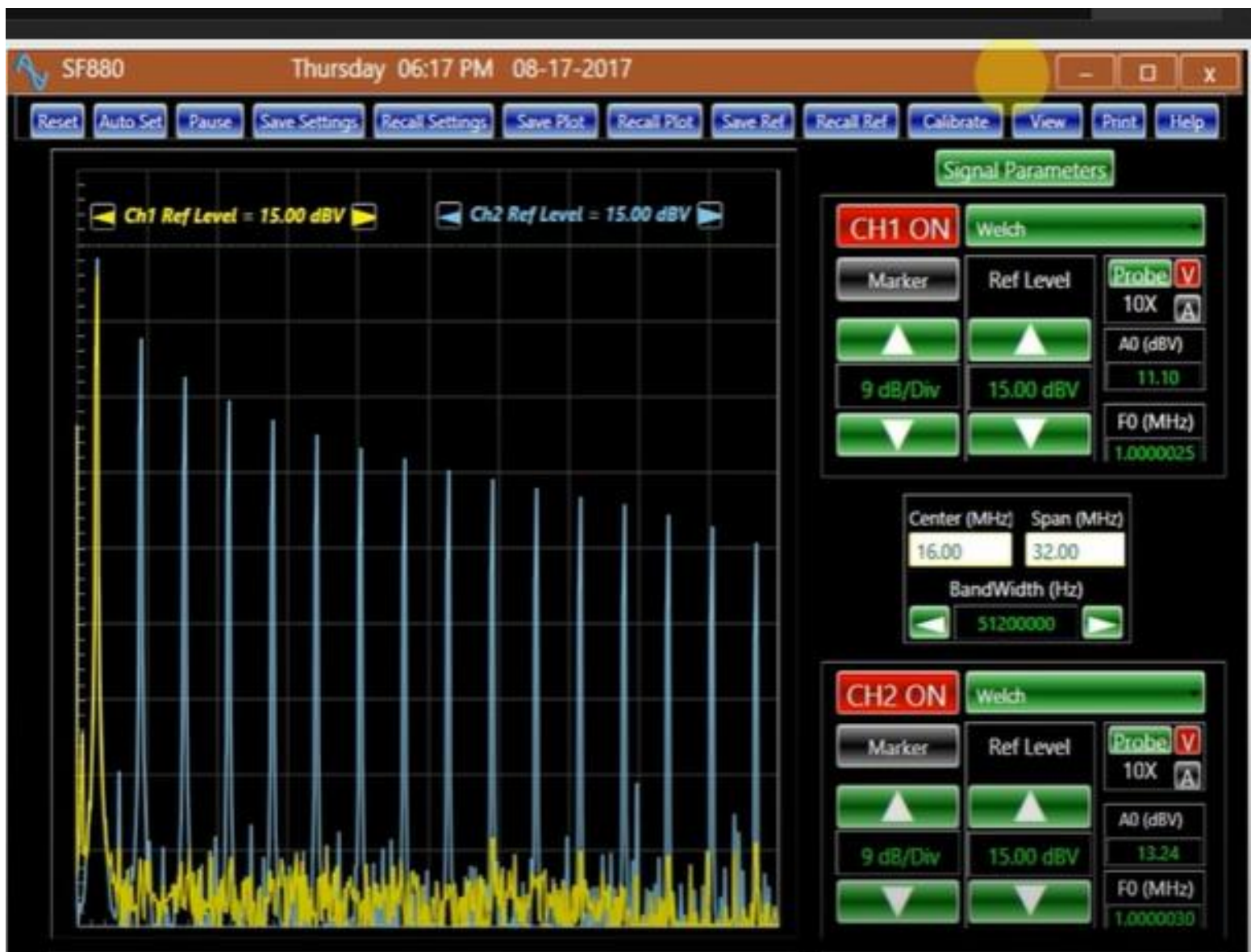
## BUILDING BLOCKS OF SIGNALS



$$\text{Signal Bandwidth} = F_{\text{Highest Component}} - F_{\text{Lowest Component}} \text{ in Hertz}$$





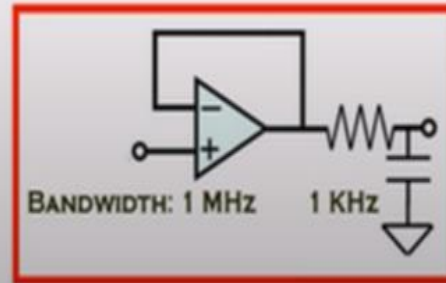


## BANDWIDTH REQUIREMENT

*System Bandwidth  $\gg$  Signal's Highest Frequency Component*

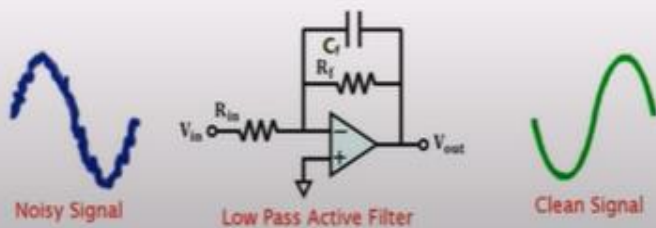
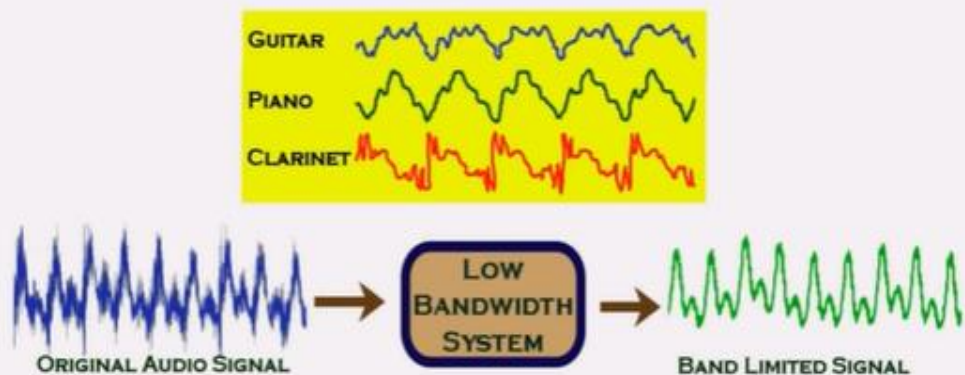
*Signal Bandwidth = 2 MHz,  
Center Frequency = 10 MHz*

*System Bandwidth  $\gg$  11 MHz  $(10 \text{ MHz} + \frac{2 \text{ MHz}}{2})$*



*Circuit Bandwidth  $\approx$  1 KHz*

# BANDWIDTH AND PERFORMANCE



# DATA TRANSFER

