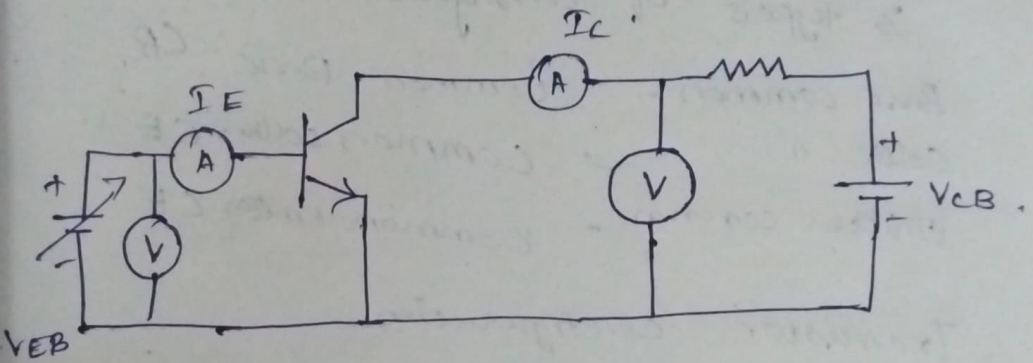
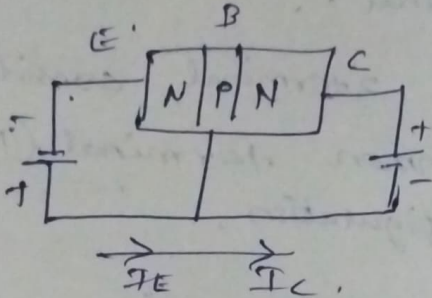
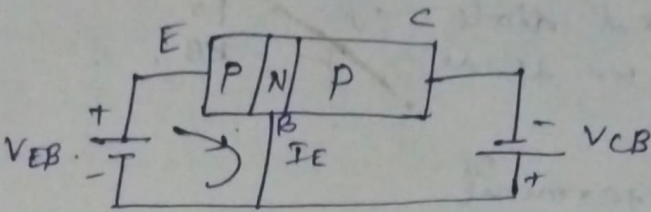


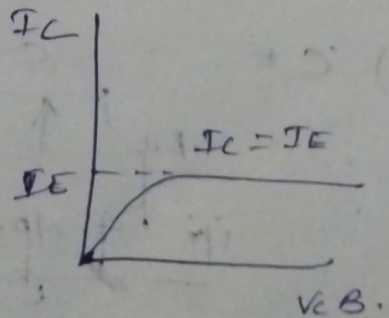
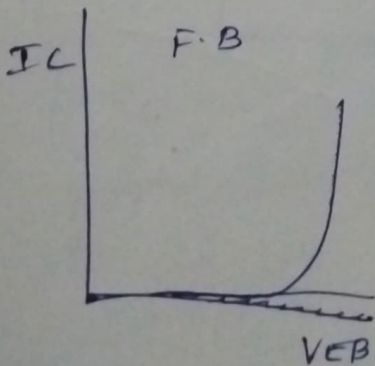
PNP transistor:



V_{EB} MORE than new voltage
 when emitter diode start conducting
 where V_{CB} increases I_C increases,
 where $I_C = I_E$.

Emitter-Base:

Collector-Base:



Different configurations of Transistor

emitted diode $J_{in} = F_B$
 collector diode $J_{in} = R_B$

I/P - 2 terminal
 O/P - 2 terminal

Transistor have 3 terminal considering one as common terminal (I/P, O/P) called as configuration.

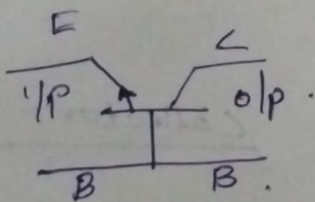
3 types of configuration.

Base common - Common Base CB
 Collec " - Common collector CE
 emitter common - Common emitter CE

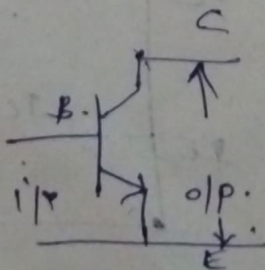
Transistor configuration

(CB, CE, CC)

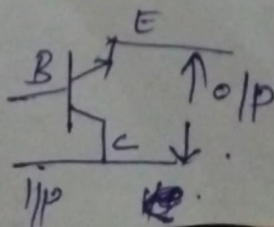
1) CB - Common Base :



ii) CE

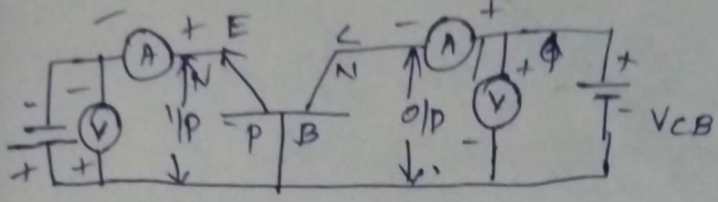


(iii) CC :



CB : NPN.

D ter - FB. Ng
C ter - RB, + very



i/p circuit:

E & B. i/p current $I_1 = I_E$

i/p voltage $V_1 = V_{EB}$

o/p circuit:

C & B o/p current $I_2 = I_C$

o/p voltage $V_2 = V_{CB}$

i/p characteristic:

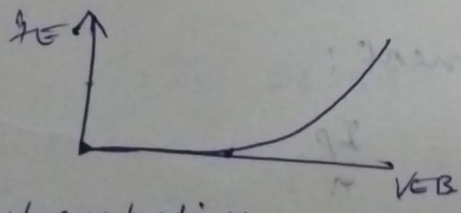
graph between i/p voltage and i/p current when o/p voltage constant.

V_{EB} vs I_E at V_{CB} constant

emitter diode FB

when

$V_{EB} >$ new voltage, then i/p current I_E flows.



o/p characteristics.

graphs between o/p voltage and o/p current when i/p current constant.

V_{CB} vs I_C with I_E constant

o/p. o/p. i/p. where

