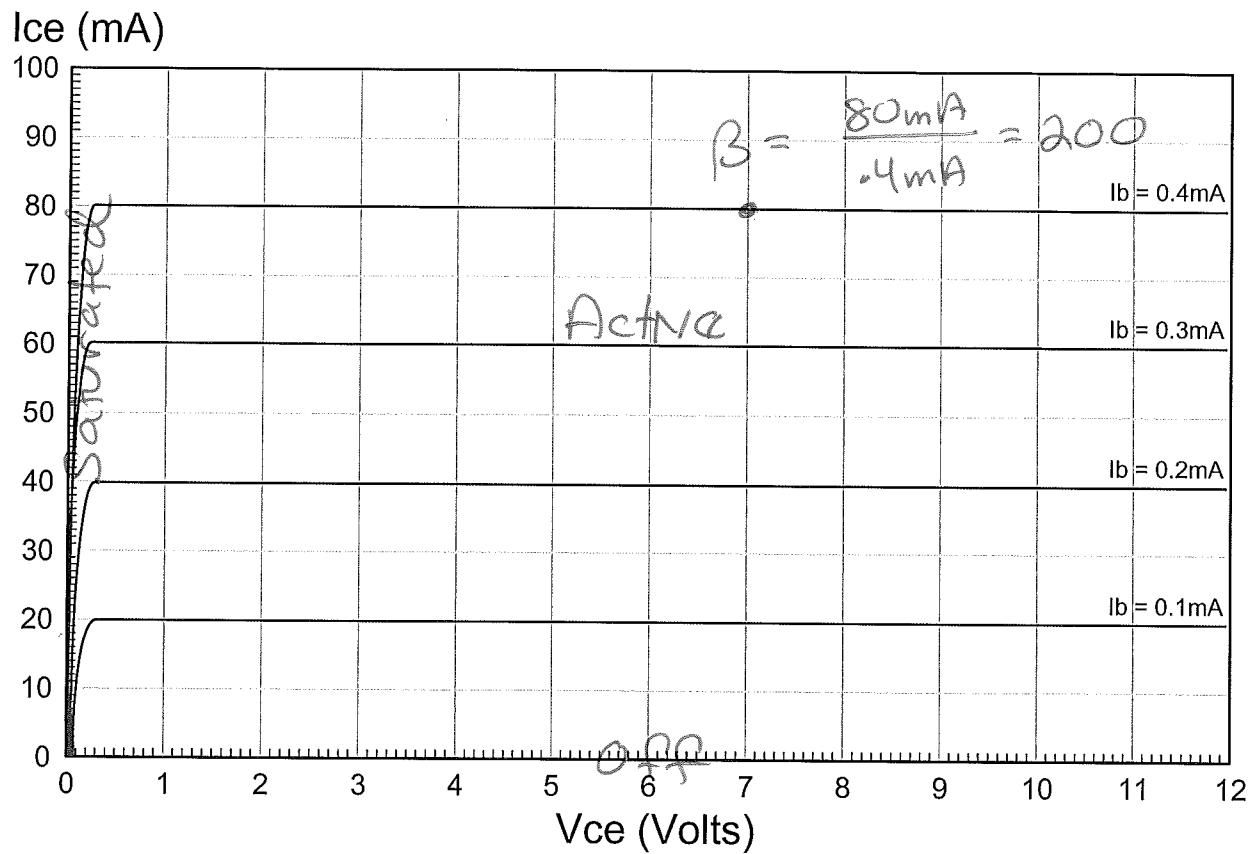


ECE 320 - Quiz #4 - Name _____

Transistor Theory, Transistor Switch, H-Bridge. September 28, 2018

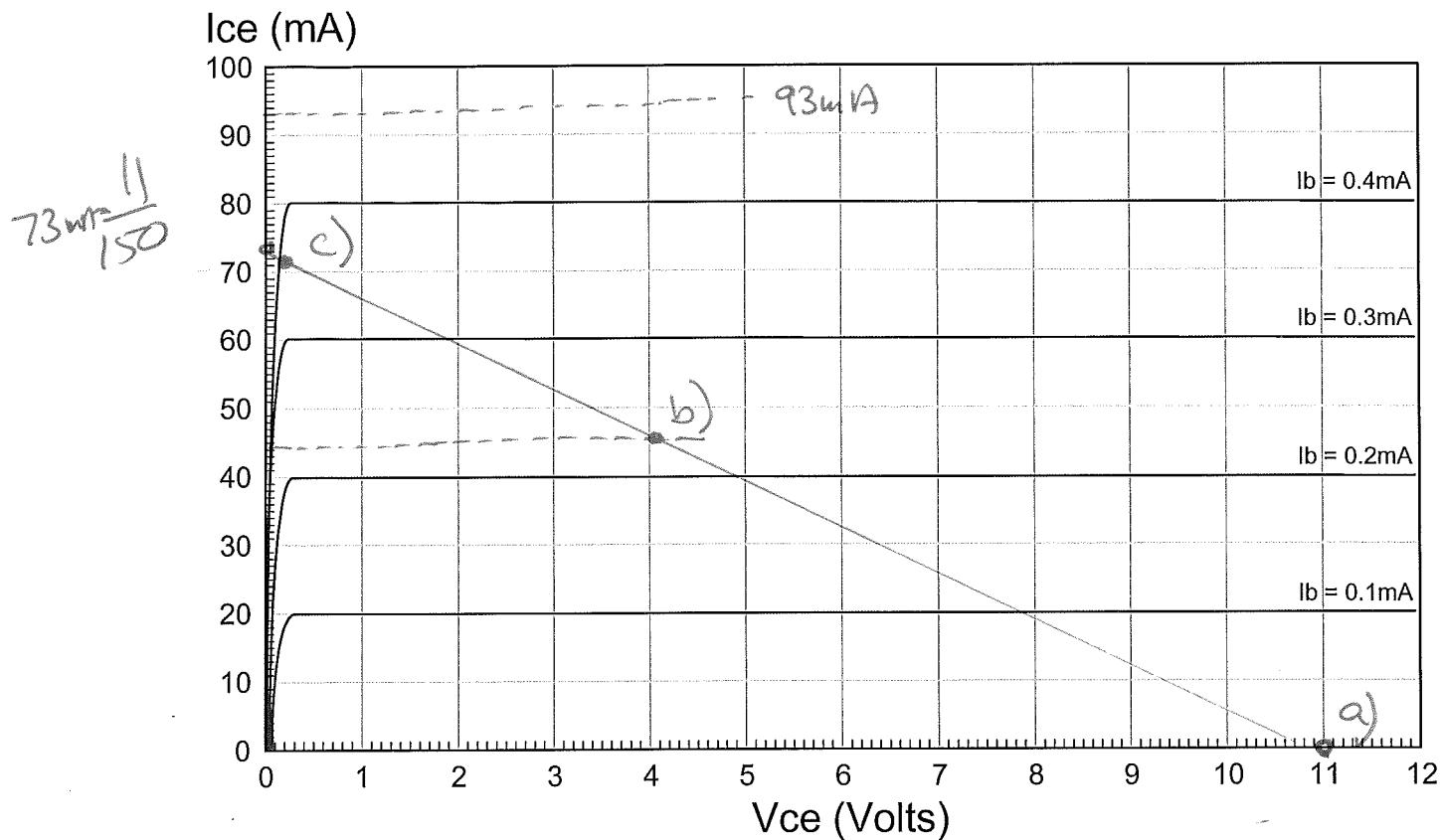
- 1) The VI characteristics for a transistor are shown below. From this

Label the Off - Active - Saturated Regions	What is the current gain, beta?
show on graph	200



2) Draw the load line and determine the operating point for $V_{in} = 0V$, $5V$, and $10V$

Load Line	(V _{ce} , I _c) for ...		
	V _{in} = 0V	V _{in} = 5V	V _{in} = 10V
on graph	(11V, 0mA)	(4V, 43mA)	(.2V, 72mA)



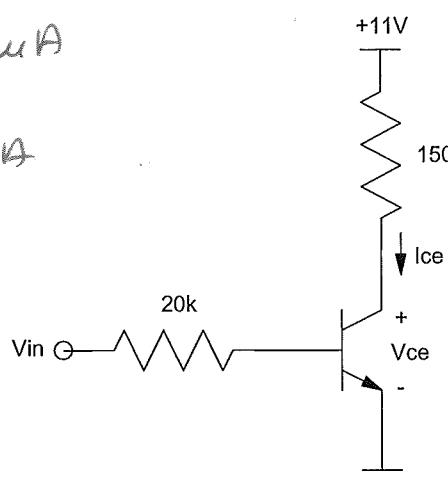
$$V_{in}=5$$

$$I_b = \frac{5 - 7}{20k} = 215\mu A$$

$$I_c = 200I_b = 43mA$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{in}=10V \\ I_b = \frac{10 - 7}{20k} = 15\mu A \end{aligned}$$

$$I_c = 200I_b = 93mA$$



3) Design a transistor switch which allows you to turn on and off a 50W LED at 1.7Amps

- Input: 0V / 5V binary signal capable of driving up to 20mA
- Output: 50W LED. $V_f = 30V @ 1.7A$. 5000 Lumens @ 1.7A.
- Relationship:
 - Off (0A) when the input is 0V
 - On (1.7A) when the input is +5V

Assume you have access to a TIP112 transistor

- $V_{be} = 1.4V$
- $V_{ce}(\text{saturation}) = 0.9V$
- $\text{max}(I_c) = 2A$

$$\beta = 1000$$



min value of R_b to meet specs	max value of R_b to meet specs	R_c 1.7A when $V_{in} = 5V$
180 Ω	2118 Ω	10 Ω

.2V

215

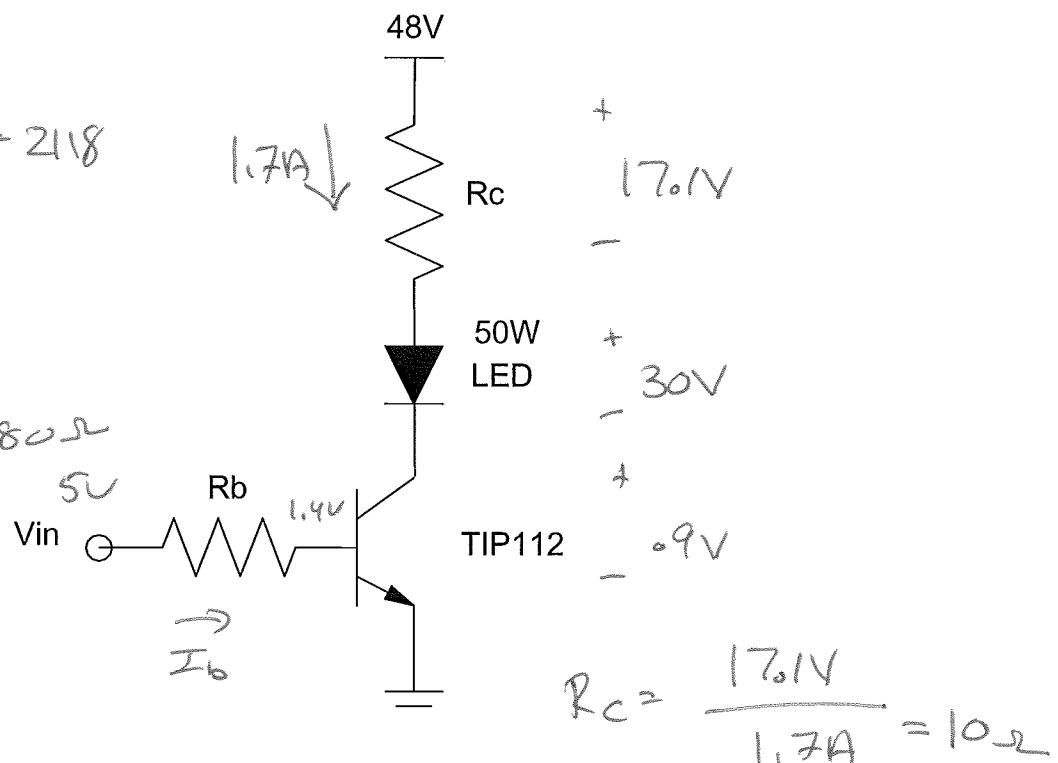
2529

$$I_b > 1.7mA$$

$$R_b = \frac{5 - 1.4}{1.7mA} = 2118$$

$$I_b = 20mA$$

$$R_b = \frac{5 - 1.4}{20mA} = 180 \Omega$$



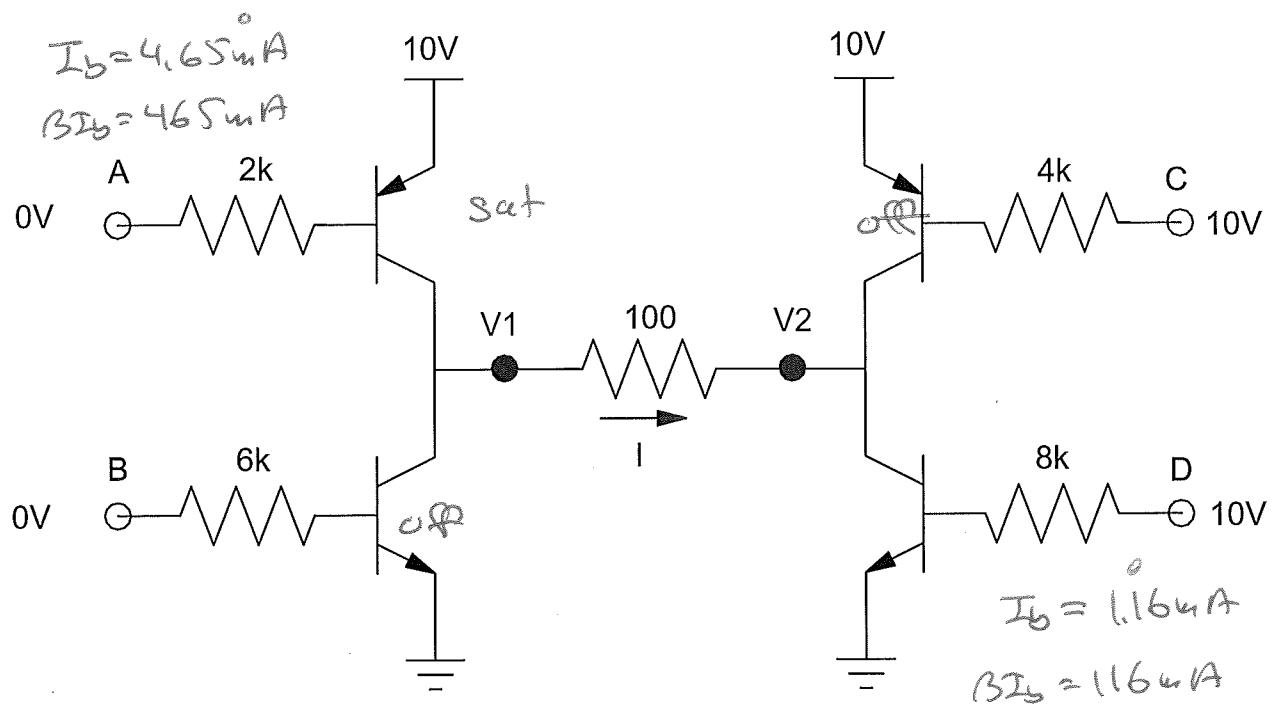
$$R_c = \frac{17.1V}{1.7A} = 10 \Omega$$

4) For the following H-bridge, assume ideal transistors with

- $\beta = 100$
- $V_{be} = 0.7V$
- $V_{ce(sat)} = 0.2V$

Determine the voltages V_1 , V_2 , and the current I

V_1	V_2	I
9.8V	0.2V	96mA



$$\frac{9.6}{100} = 96\text{mA}$$

$$I_c = \min(465\text{mA}, 96\text{mA}, 116\text{mA})$$

winner!

5) Design an H-bridge so that you can deliver

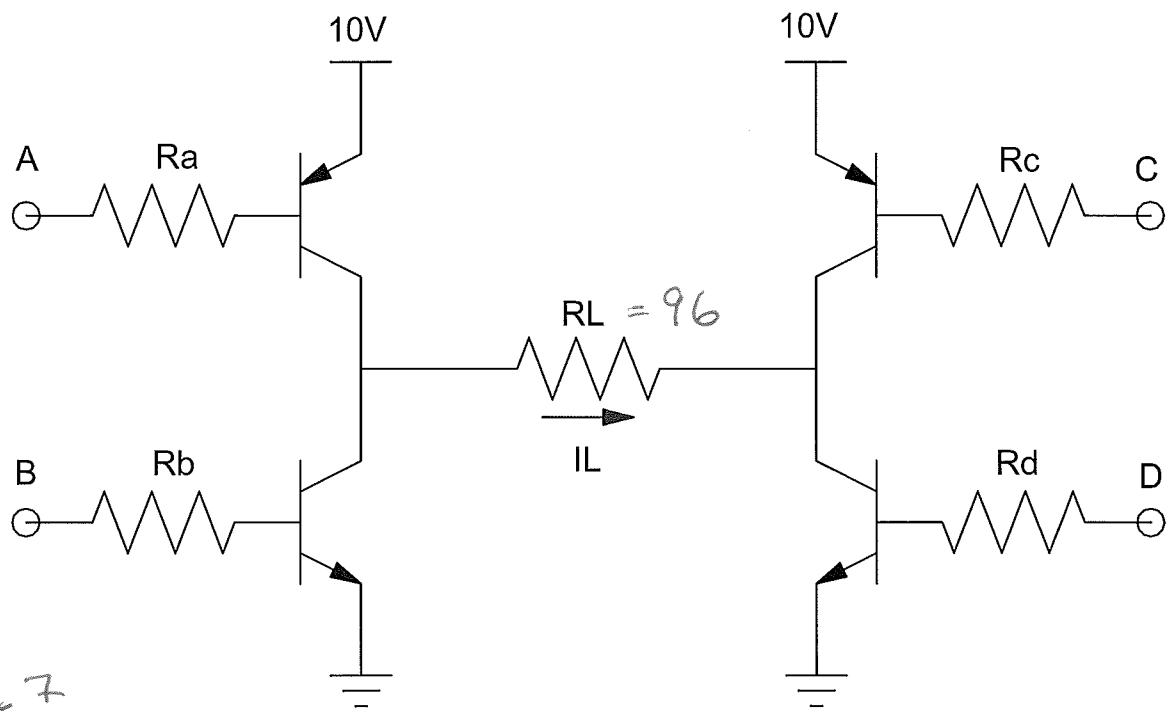
- +100mA
- -100mA, or
- 0mA

to a load (+/- 5mA). Assume each transistor has

- $V_{be} = 0.7V$
- $V_{ce(sat)} = 0.2V$
- current gain = 100

R_a	R_b	R_c	R_d	R_L
4k	41k	4k	4k	96

anything less than 9.3k



$$R_x = \frac{10 - 7}{1mA} = 9.3k$$

$$R_L = \frac{9.6V}{100mA} = 96\Omega$$

100mA
to be safe, let $R_x = 41k$

Bonus! Presently, if nothing changes, we (USA) will spend \$49 trillion on health care over the next 10 years. Based upon a recent study funded by the Koch brothers, how much of that can be attributed to the cost of our system of health insurance? (i.e. pays for the insurance companies, the billing departments in hospitals, time doctors spend filling out paperwork for insurance claims, etc.)?

34% (\$17 trillion)