

ECE 320 - Homework #4

Max/Min Circuits, Clipper Circuits, Transistor Theory. Due Monday, February 6th

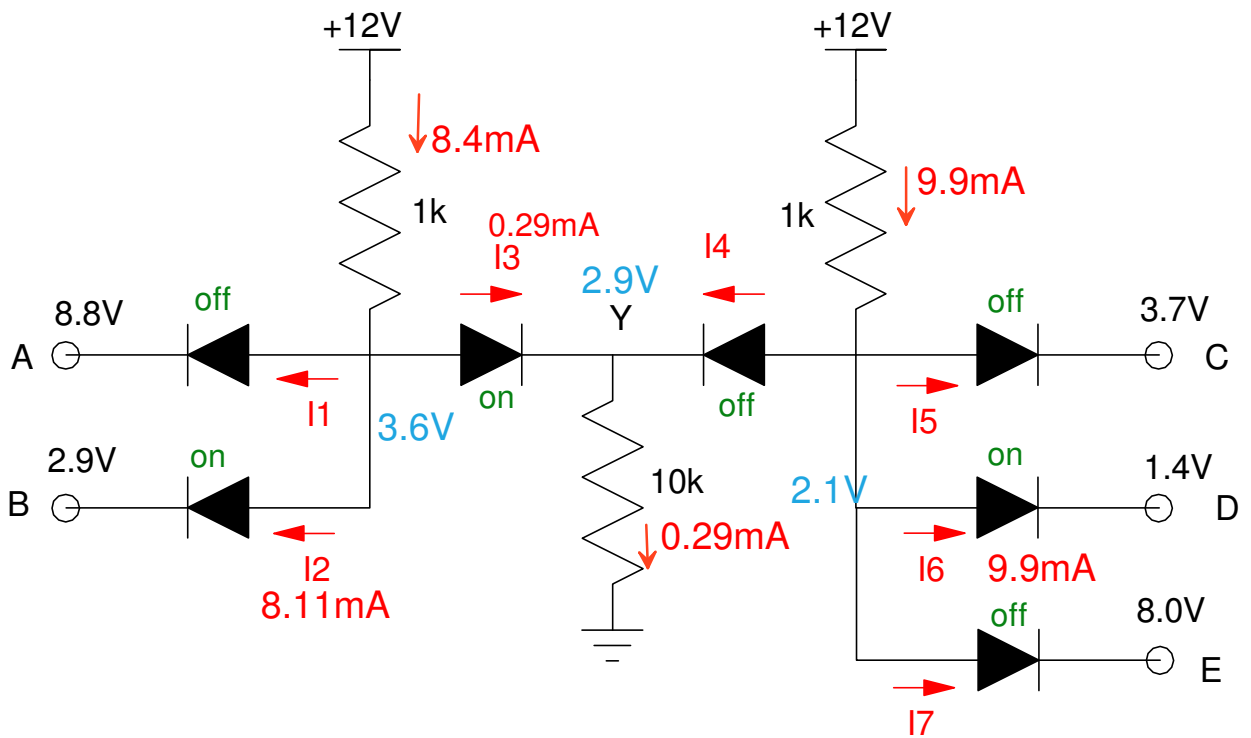
Please submit as a hard copy or submit on BlackBoard

Max/Min:

1) Determine the voltages and currents for the following max/min circuit. What function does this circuit implement? $Y = f(A, B, C, D)$

$$Y = \max(\min(A, B), \min(C, D, E))$$

$$Y = AB + CDE$$

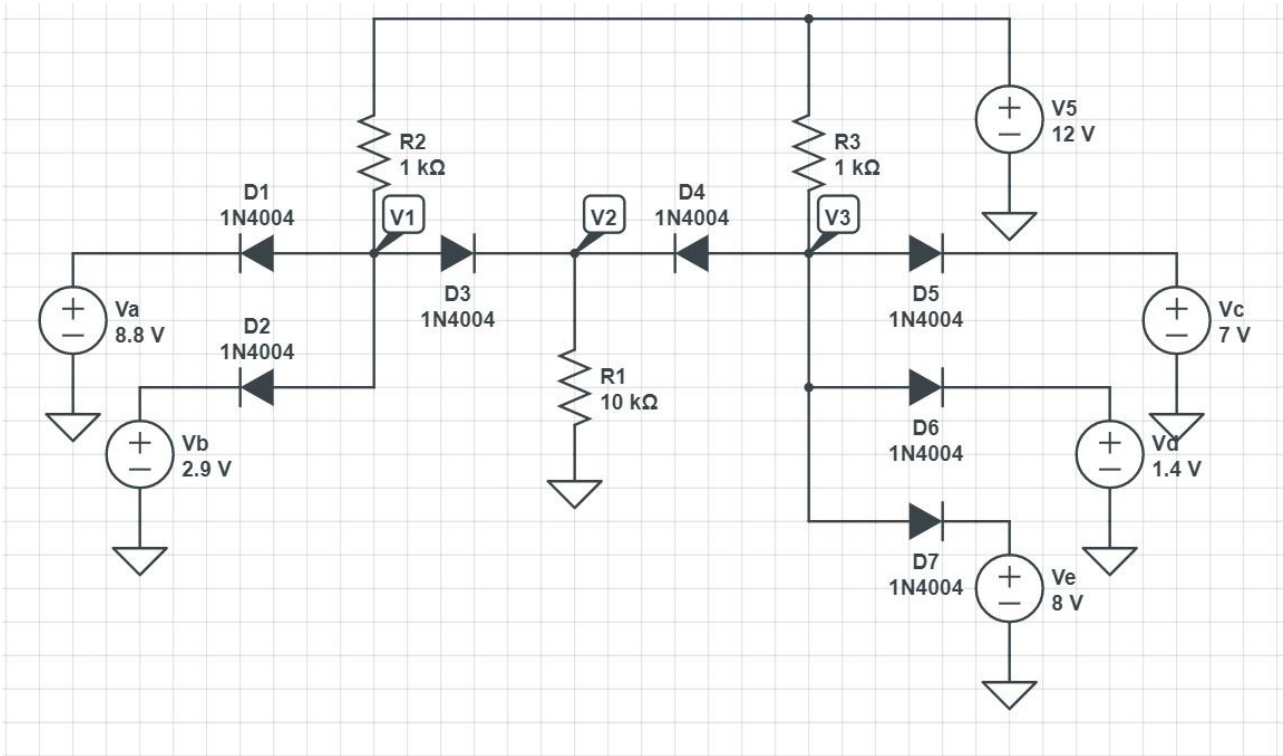


Problem 1-2.

2) Check your results in CircuitLab (or similar program) using 1N4004 diodes

	V1	V2	V3
Calculated	3.6V	2.9V	2.1V
Simulated	3.589V	3.023V	2.096V

	Id1	Id2	Id3	Id4	Id5	Id6	Id7
Calculated	0	8.11mA	0.29mA	0	0	9.9mA	0
Simulated	-76pA	8.109mA	0.302mA	-76pA	-76pA	9.904mA	-76pA

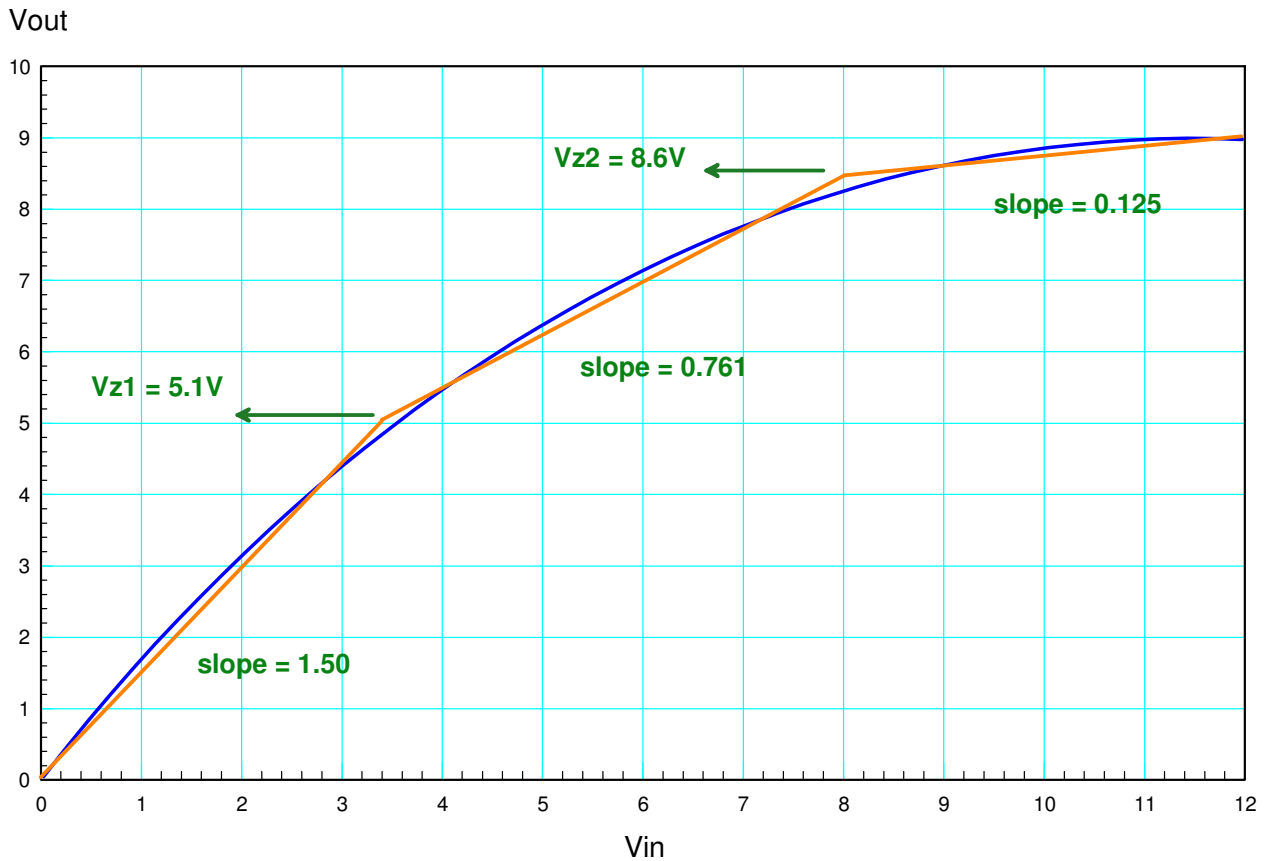


V(V1)	3.589 V		
V(V2)	3.023 V		
V(V3)	2.096 V		
I(D1.nA)	-76.90 pA		
I(D2.nA)	8.109 mA		
I(D3.nA)	302.3 μA		
I(D4.nA)	-76.90 pA		
I(D5.nA)	-76.90 pA		
I(D6.nA)	9.904 mA		
I(D7.nA)	-76.90 pA		

Clipper Circuits:

3) Design a circuit to approximate the following function subject to the following requirements:

- Input: 0 .. 10V, capable of 100mA
- Output: 100k resistor
- Relationship: Graph below, +/- 500mV



R0: Slope = 1.50

$$1 + \frac{R_0}{1k} = 1.5$$

$$R_0 = 500$$

R1: Slope = 0.761

$$1.5 \cdot \left(\frac{R_1}{R_1 + 1000} \right) = 0.761$$

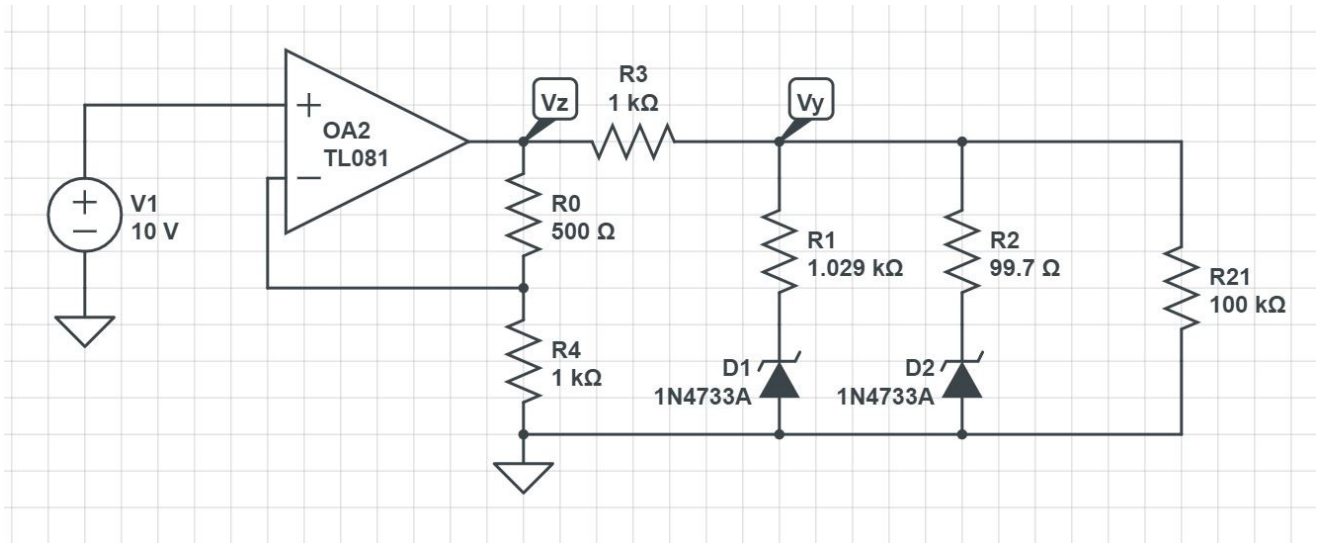
$$R_1 = \left(\frac{0.507}{1 - 0.507} \right) 1k = 1029.77$$

R2: Slope = 0.125

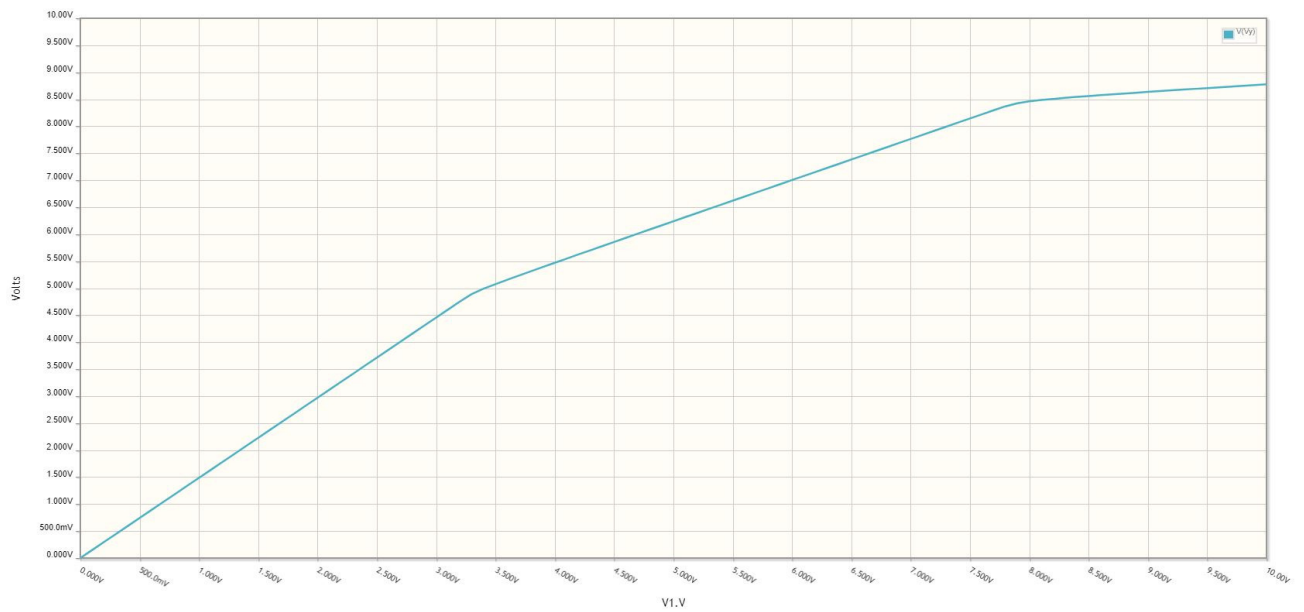
$$1.5 \cdot \left(\frac{R_{12}}{R_{12}+1000} \right) = 0.125$$

$$R_{12} = R_1 || R_2 = \left(\frac{0.0833}{1-0.0833} \right) 1000 = 90.9 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 99.7\Omega$$



4) Check your design in CircuitLab



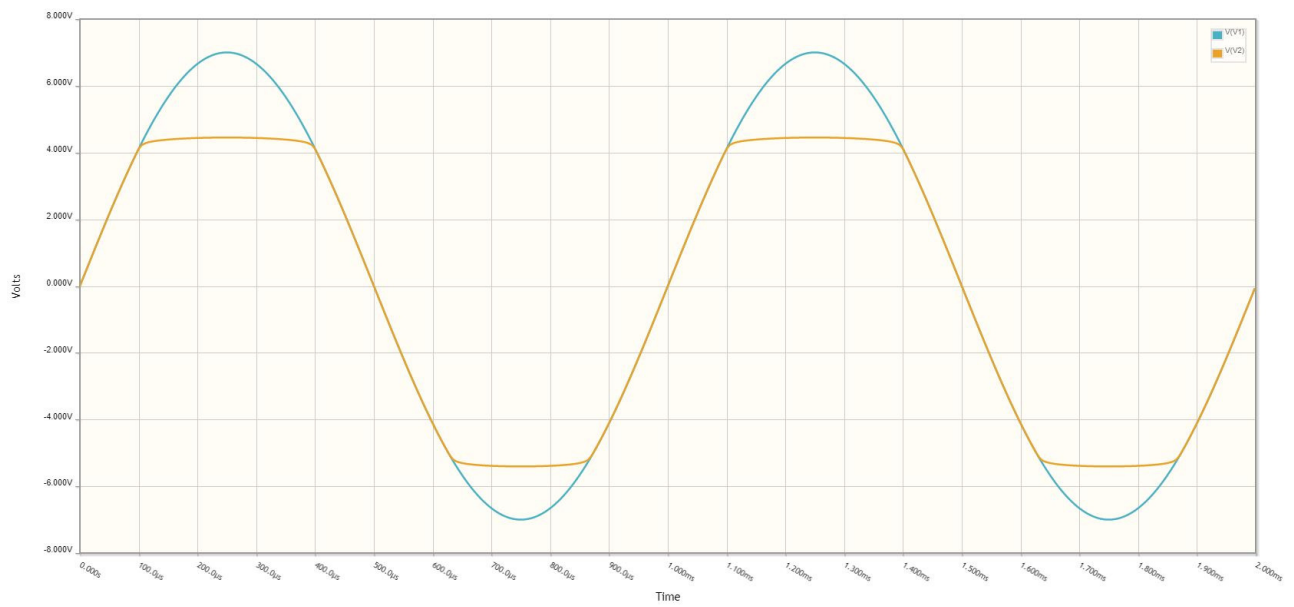
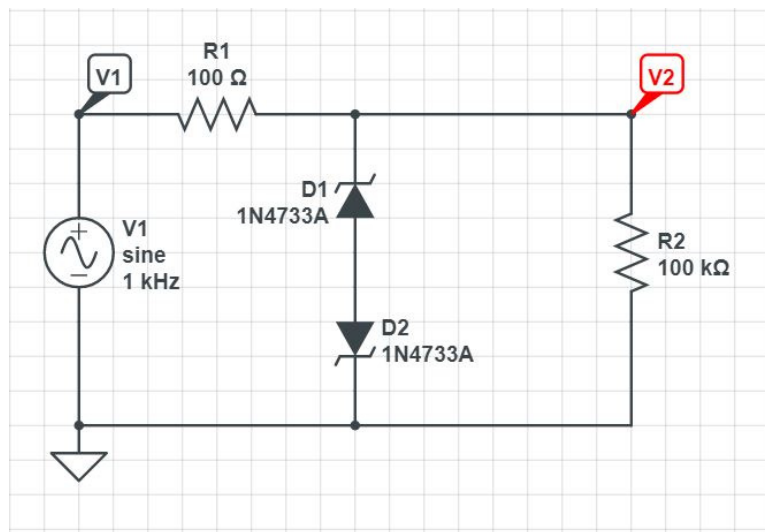
5) Design a circuit which meets the following requirements:

- Input: -10 .. +10V, capable of 100mA
- Output: 1k resistor
- Relationship:

$$V_{out} = \begin{cases} +4.5V & V_{in} > +4.5V \\ V_{in} & \text{otherwise} \\ -5.5V & V_{in} < -5.5V \end{cases}$$

D1: 3.8V zener

D2: 4.8V zener

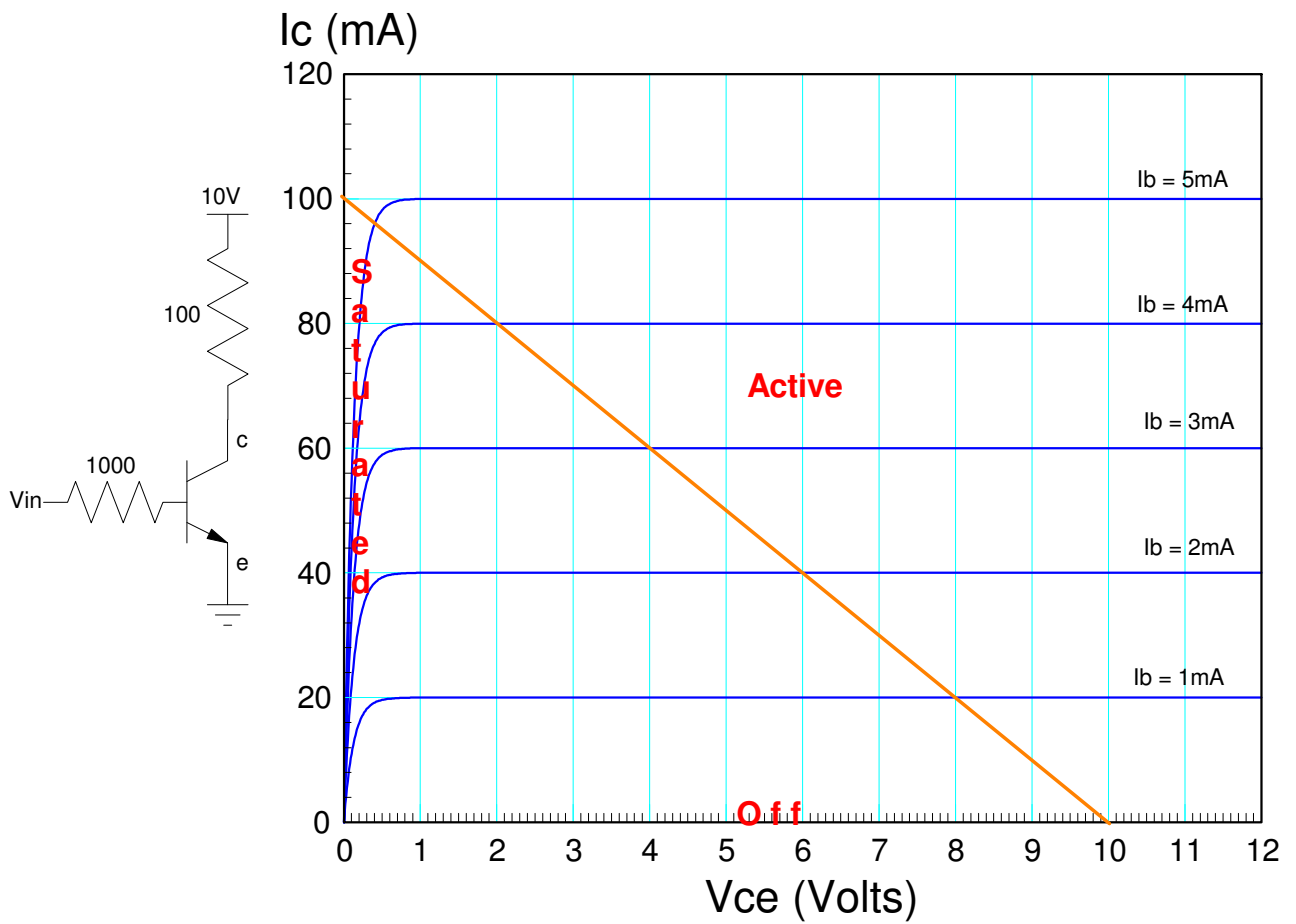


Transistors

6) Determine the current gain, β , for the transistor show below. Also label the off, active, and saturated regions.

5mA in (I_b) produces 100mA out (I_c)

$$\beta = \left(\frac{100mA}{5mA} \right) = 20$$



7) Draw the load-line and determine the Q-point for

- $V_{in} = 0V$
- $V_{in} = 3V$
- $V_{in} = 6V$

$V_{in} = 0$ (off region)

$$I_b = 0$$

$$I_c = 20I_b = 0$$

$$V_{ce} = 10 - 100I_c = 10V$$

$V_{in} = 3V$ (active region)

$$I_b = \left(\frac{3V - 0.7V}{1k} \right) = 2.3mA$$

$$I_c = \beta I_b = 20I_b = 46mA$$

$$V_{ce} = 10 - 100I_c = 5.4V$$

$V_{in} = 6V$ (saturated region)

$$I_b = \left(\frac{6V - 0.7V}{1k} \right) = 5.3mA$$

assuming active region

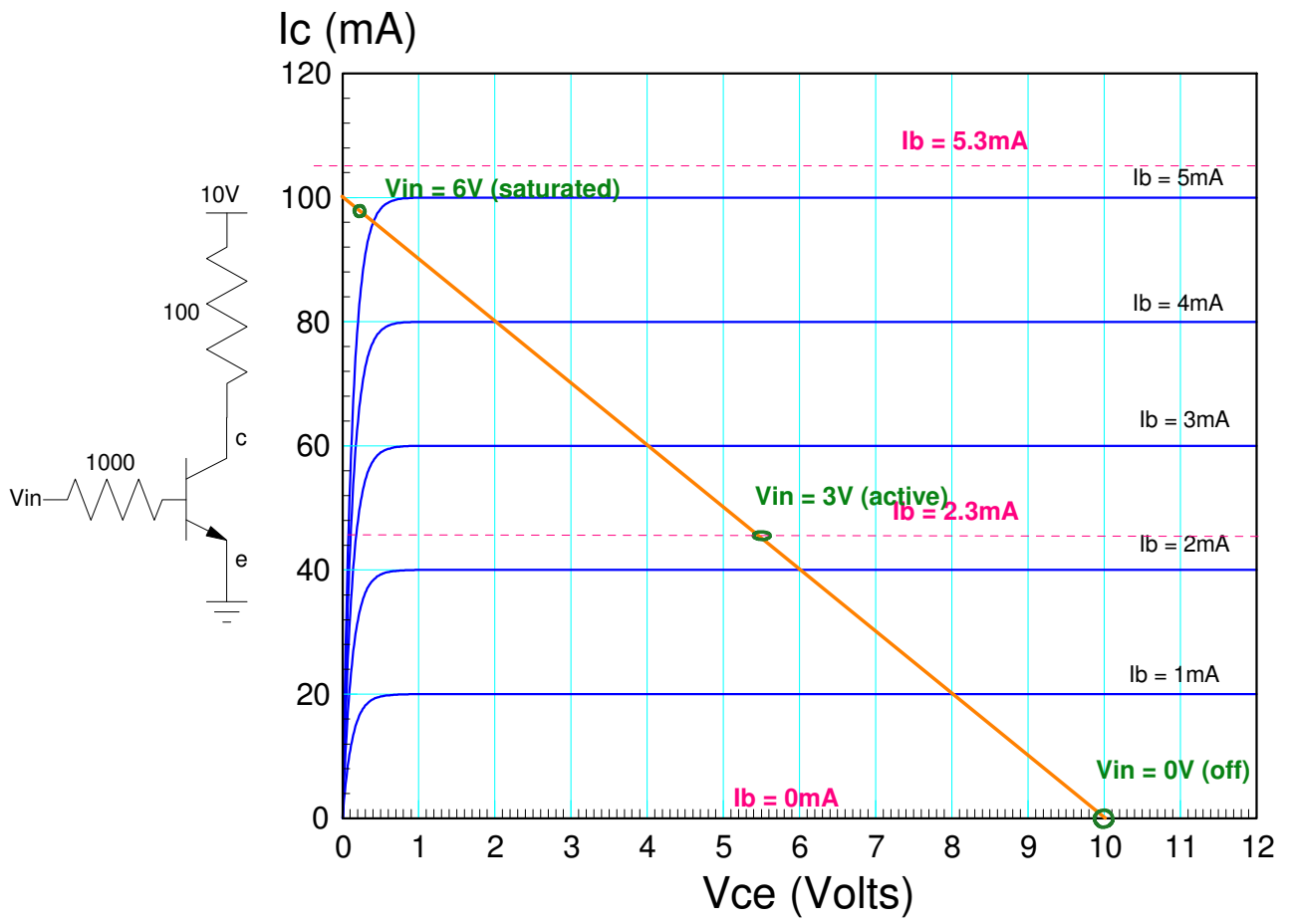
$$I_c = \beta I_b = 106mA$$

$$V_{ce} = 10 - 100I_c = -0.6V$$

That can't happen: you can't have a negative voltage. This tells you that the assumption that we're in the active region is wrong. Instead, we're in the saturated region

$$V_{ce} = 0.2V$$

$$I_c = \left(\frac{10V - 0.2V}{100} \right) = 98mA$$



Lab: Please include a photo of your circuit to receive credit for problems 8-10

8-10) Build the following circuit with your electronics kit.

- Measure V_{ce} and I_c for $100 < R_b < \infty$.
- Determine the operating point for each condition and the current gain for your 3904 transistor
- Draw the load line on the graph below and mark each point you measured

R_b	V_b (Volts)	V_c (Volts)	I_b	I_c	Current Gain (I_c/I_b)	Operating Region (off / active / saturated)
1k br - bl - re	0.856V	0.157V	4.144mA	48.43mA	11.69	saturated
10k br - bl - or	0.819V	0.879V	418uA	41.21mA	98.56	active
100k br - bl - ye	0.736V	4.230V	67.9uA	7.70mA	113.3	active
1M br - bl - gr	0.716V	4.507V	4.28uA	492uA	115.1	active
infinity	0	5.03V	0	0	n/a	off

