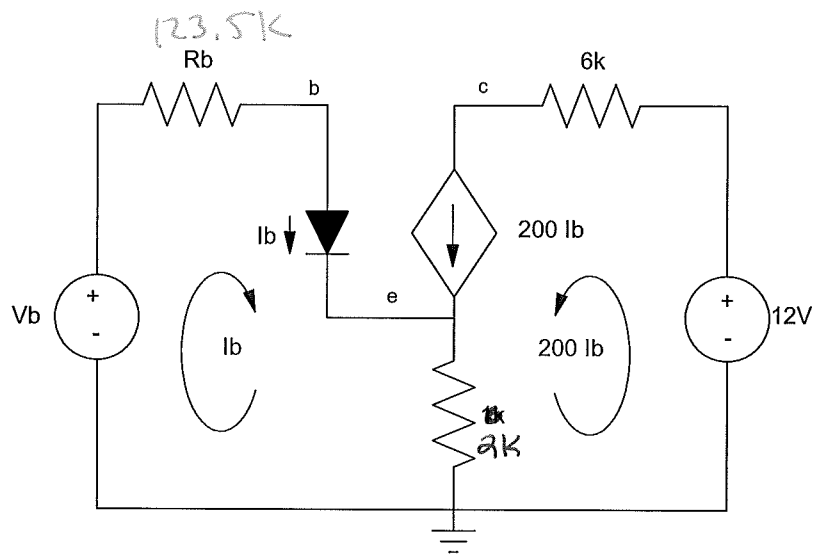
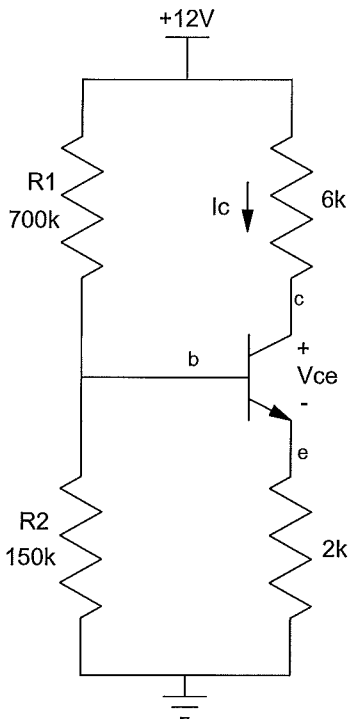


# ECE 321 - Quiz #4 - Name \_\_\_\_\_

Transistor Amplifiers. Fall 2019

- 1) Determine the Thevenin equivalent of R1, R2, +12V and the Q-point. Assume
- $V_{be} = 0.7V$
  - $\beta = 200$

| $V_{ce}$ | $I_c$         | $V_{th} (V_b)$ | $R_{th} (R_b)$ |
|----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 7.679V   | 539.5 $\mu A$ | 2.118V         | 123.5k         |



$$R_b = 700k \parallel 150k = 123.5k$$

$$V_b = \left( \frac{150}{150+700} \right) 12V = 2.118V$$

$$I_b = \frac{2.118 - 0.7}{123.5k + (1+\beta) 2k} = 2.698 \mu A$$

$$I_c = \beta I_b = 539.5 \mu A$$

$$V_e = 2k(I_b + I_c) = 1.089V$$

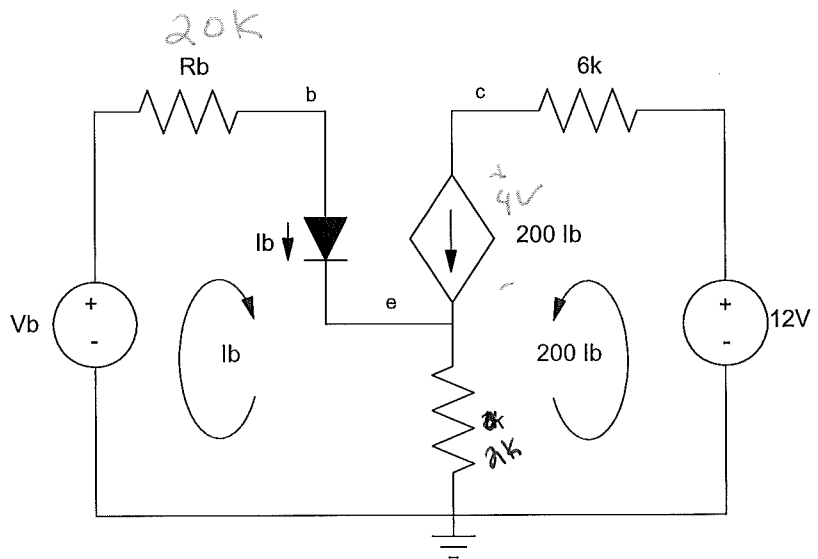
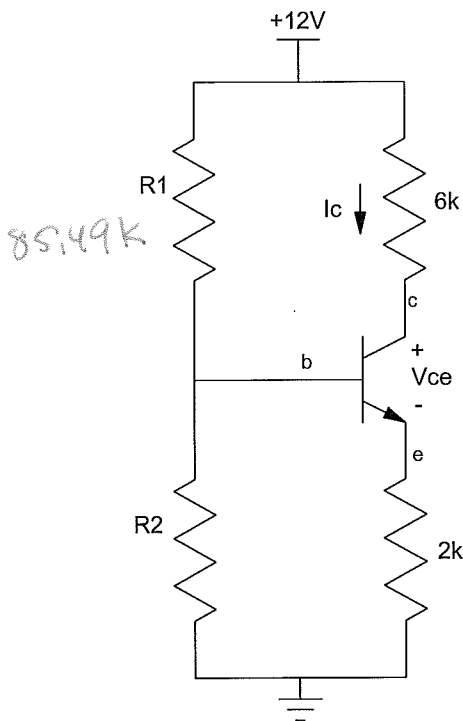
$$V_c = 12 - 6000 I_c = 8.763V$$

2) Determine R1 and R2 so that

- The Q-point is stabilized for variations in  $\beta$  (i.e.  $(1 + \beta)R_e \gg R_b$ ).
- The Q-point is  $V_{ce} = 4.0V$

Assume  $V_{be} = 0.7V$  and  $\beta = 200$

| R1     | R2     | Vth (Vb) | Rth (Rb) |
|--------|--------|----------|----------|
| 85.49k | 26.11k | 2.807V   | 20k      |



$$R_b = \frac{1}{\beta} (1 + \beta) R_e = 20k$$

$$I_c = \frac{8V}{6k + \left(\frac{200}{200}\right) 2k} = 998.8 \mu A$$

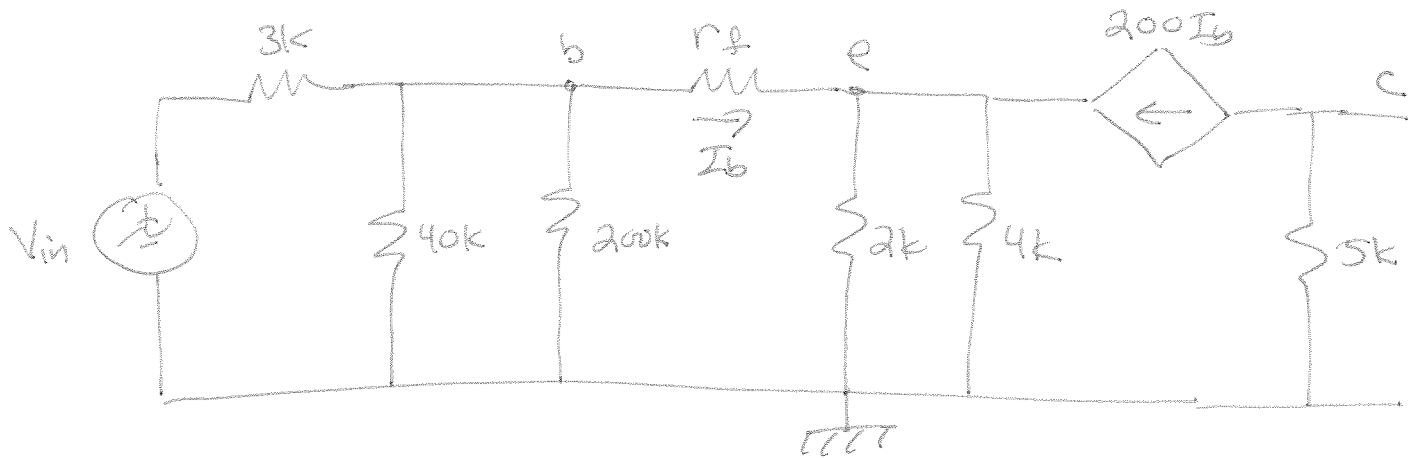
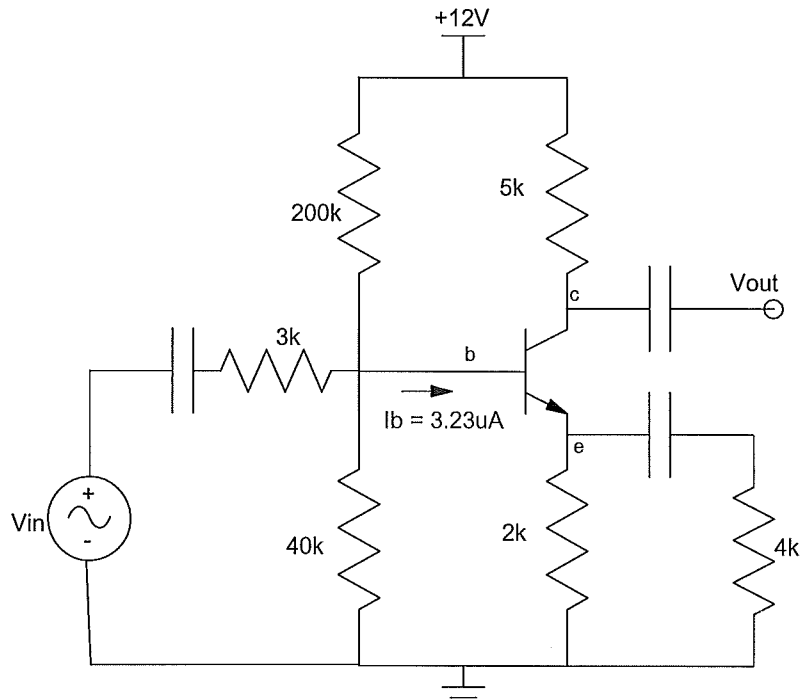
$$I_b = \frac{I_c}{\beta} = 4.994 \mu A$$

$$V_b = R_b I_b + 0.7 + R_e (I_b + I_c)$$

$$V_b = 2.807V$$

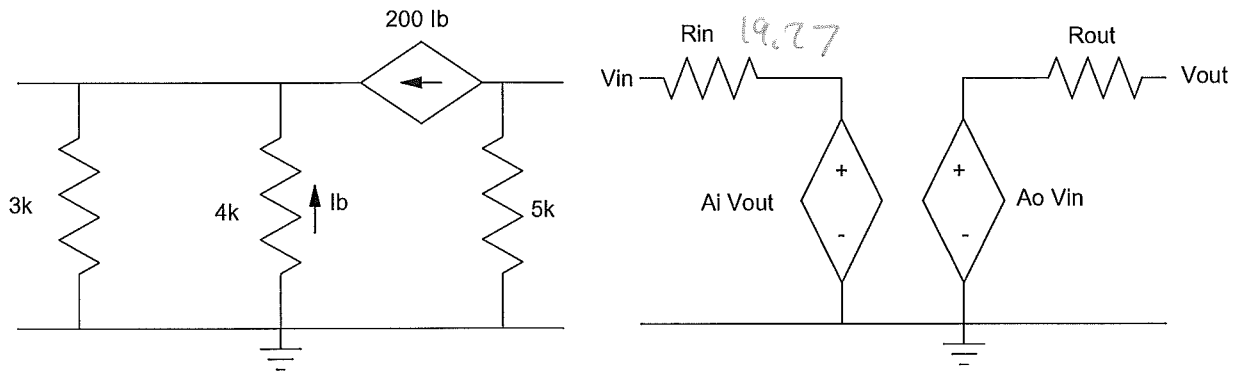
3) Small Signal Model. Draw the small signal model for the following amplifier. Assume

- $\beta = 200$
- $r_f = 16k\Omega$  ( $I_b = 3.23 \mu A$ )



4) Determine the 2-port model for the following circuit

| Rin   | Ai | Rout | Ao   |
|-------|----|------|------|
| 19.77 | 0  | 5k   | +250 |



$$R_{in} : I = \frac{1}{3k} + \frac{1}{4k} + \frac{200}{4k} = 50.58 \mu A$$

$$R_{in} = 1V / 50.58 \mu A = 19.77 \Omega$$

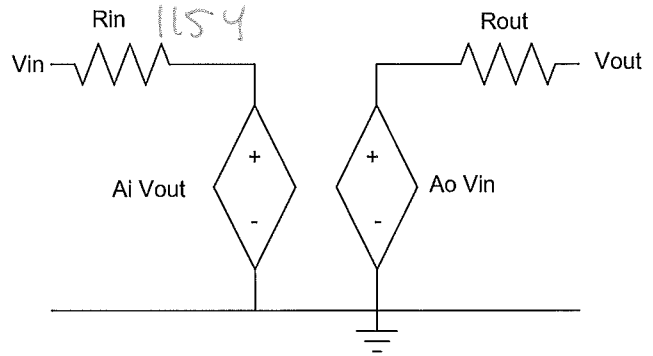
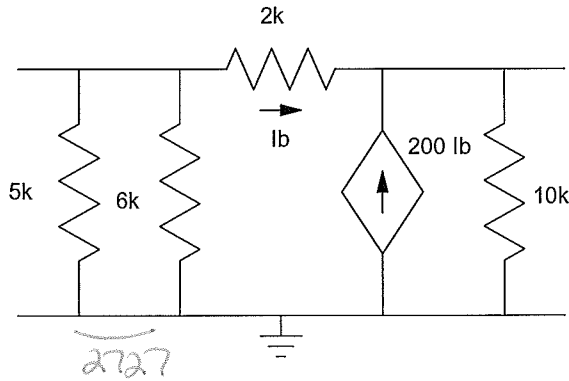
$$A_i = 0$$

$$R_{out} = 5k$$

$$A_o = \frac{200 \cdot 5k}{4k} = 250$$

5) Determine the 2-port model for the following circuit

| Rin  | Ai    | Rout | Ao    |
|------|-------|------|-------|
| 1154 | .5769 | 9.94 | .9990 |



$$R_{in}: I = \frac{1}{5k} + \frac{1}{6k} + \frac{1}{2k} = 1154$$

$$A_i = \frac{2727}{2727 + 2000} = .5769$$

$$R_{out}: I = \frac{1}{10k} + \frac{1}{2k} + \frac{200}{2k} = .1006A$$

$$R_{out} = \frac{V}{.1006A} = 9.940\Omega$$

$$A_o: \frac{x-1}{2k} + 200\left(\frac{x-1}{2k}\right) + \frac{x}{10k} = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1.004}{.9990}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2k} + \frac{200}{2k} + \frac{1}{10k}\right)x = \left(\frac{1}{2k} + \frac{200}{2k}\right)$$

Bonus!!! What was the purpose of the Reconstitute-Inator?

- Turn dinosaur bones back into dinosaurs because Dr. Doofenschmirtz always wanted a pet T-rex
- Restore the dried out courage that Dr. Doofenschmirtz's girlfriend gave him back in high-school
- Turn raisins back into grapes.
- Turn orange-juice back into orange trees to fill Dr. Doofenschmirtz's new green house