

ECE 321 - Quiz #4 - Name _____

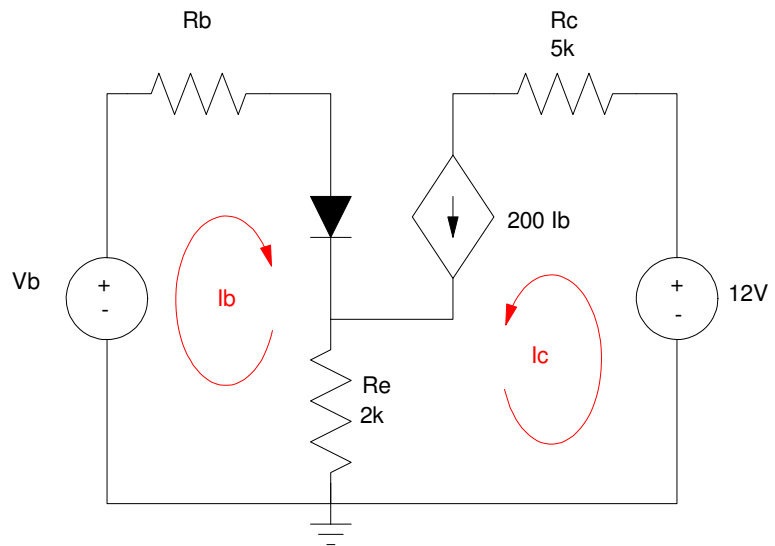
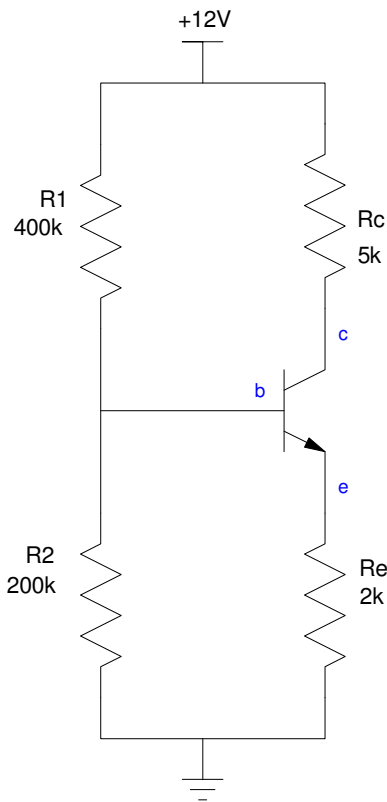
Transistor Amplifiers. Due midnight, May 8th, 2020

Calculators, internet, Matlab, circuit lab, tarot cards permitted. Just not someone else.

1) Determine V_b , R_b , and the Q-point for the following transistor circuit. Assume

- $V_{be} = 0.7V$
- $\beta = 200$

V_b	R_b	V_{ce}	I_c
4.00V	133.33k	3.36V	1.23mA



$$V_b = \left(\frac{200k}{200k+400k} \right) 12V = 4.00V$$

$$R_b = 200k || 400k = 133.33k$$

$$I_b = \left(\frac{4.00V - 0.7V}{133.33k + (1+200)2k} \right) = 6.16\mu A$$

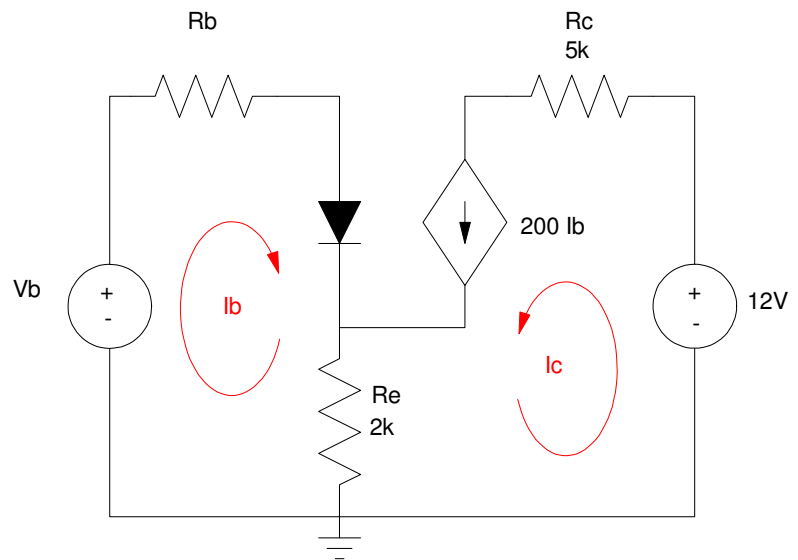
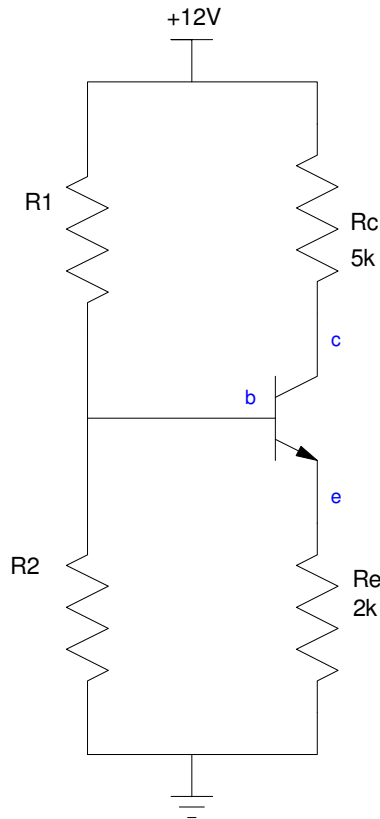
$$I_c = 200I_b = 1.23mA$$

$$V_{ce} = 12 - 5k \cdot I_c - 2k(I_c + I_b) = 3.36V$$

2) Determine R1 and R2 so that the following circuit

- Has a Q-point which is stabilized for variations in β , and
- $V_{ce} = 6.0V$

R1	R2	Vb	Rb
185.2k	51.02k	2.592V	40k



$$R_b \ll (1 + \beta)R_e = 403k$$

Let $R_b = 40k$

$$12V = 5k \cdot I_c + V_{ce} + 2k(I_c + I_b)$$

$$I_c = 855.9\mu A$$

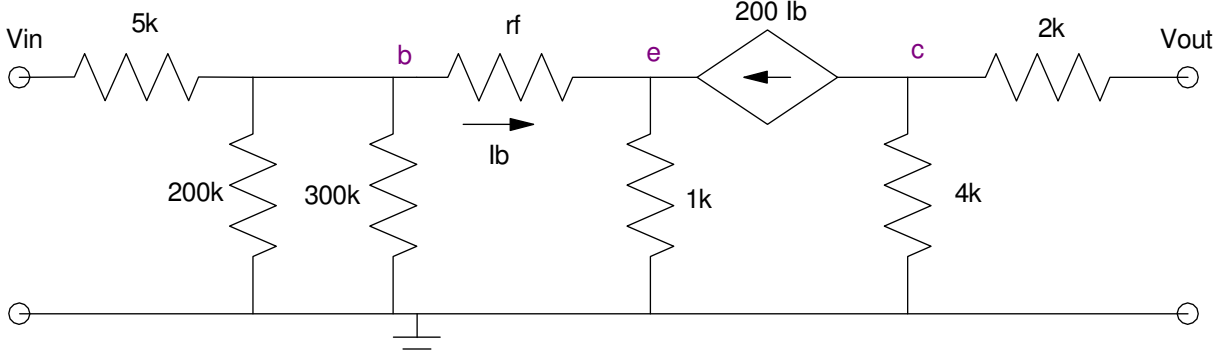
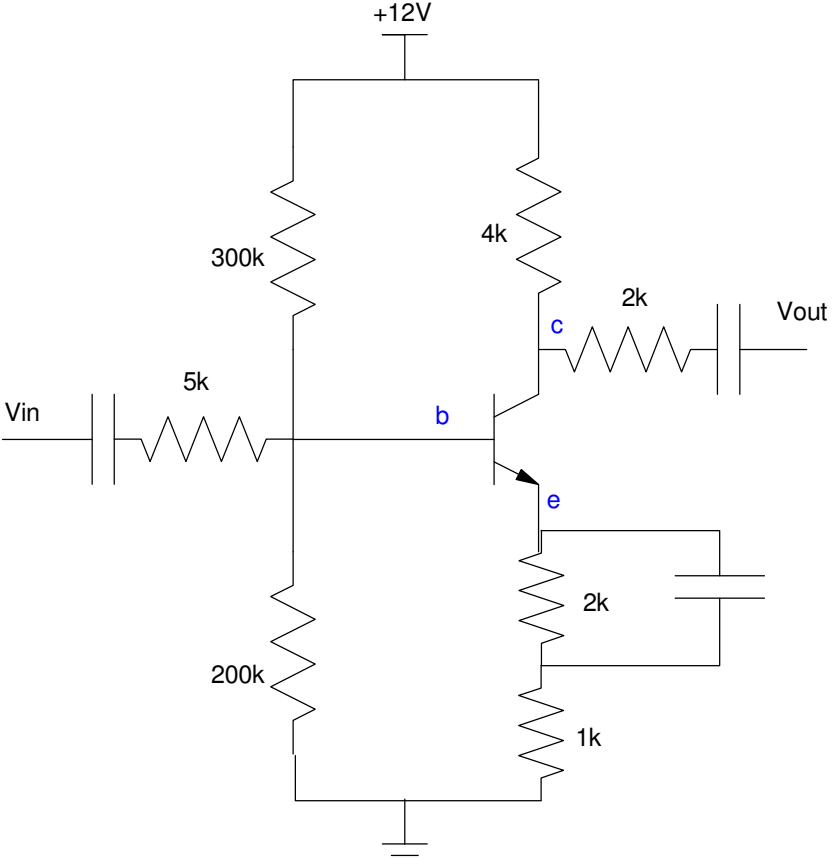
$$I_b = \frac{I_c}{200} = 4.280\mu A$$

$$V_b = R_b I_b + 0.7 + R_e(I_b + I_c) = 2.592V$$

$$\left(\frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right) = 40k$$

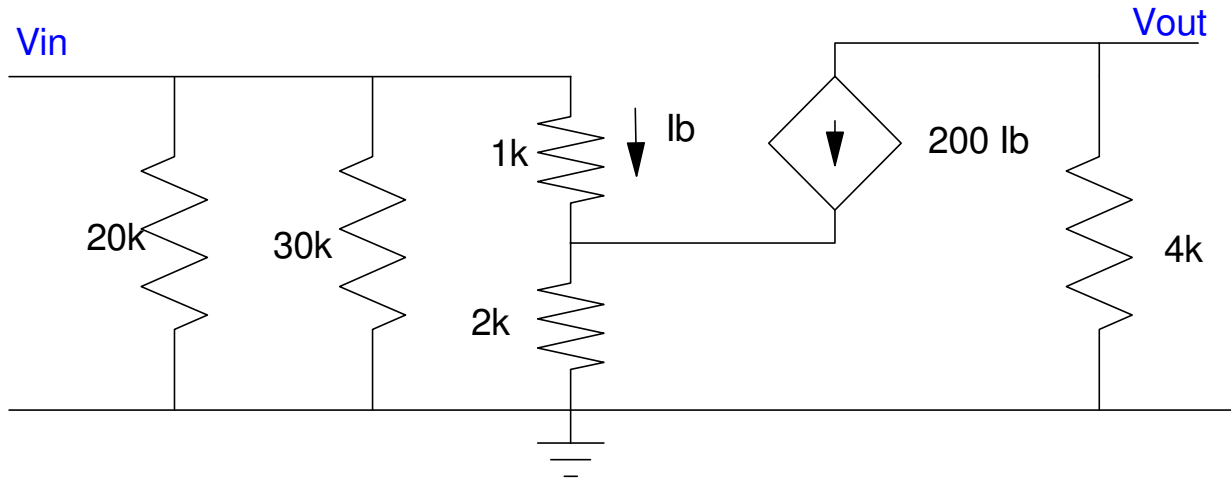
$$\left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right) 12V = 2.5292V$$

3) Draw the small signal model for the following circuit. Assume $r_f = 3000 \text{ Ohms}$



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

R_{in}	A_i	R_{out}	A_o
11.65k	0	4k	-1.985



R_{in} : Apply 1V to the input. Compute the current

$$R_{in} = 20k \parallel 30k \parallel 1k + (1 + 200)(2k)$$

$$R_{in} = 11.65k\Omega$$

R_{out} : Set $V_{in} = 0$. That sets $I_b = 0$ and all you see at the output is 4k

$$R_{out} = 4k$$

A_{out} : Apply 1V at the input. I_b is then

$$I_b = \left(\frac{1V}{1k + (1 + 200)2k} \right) = 2.481\mu A$$

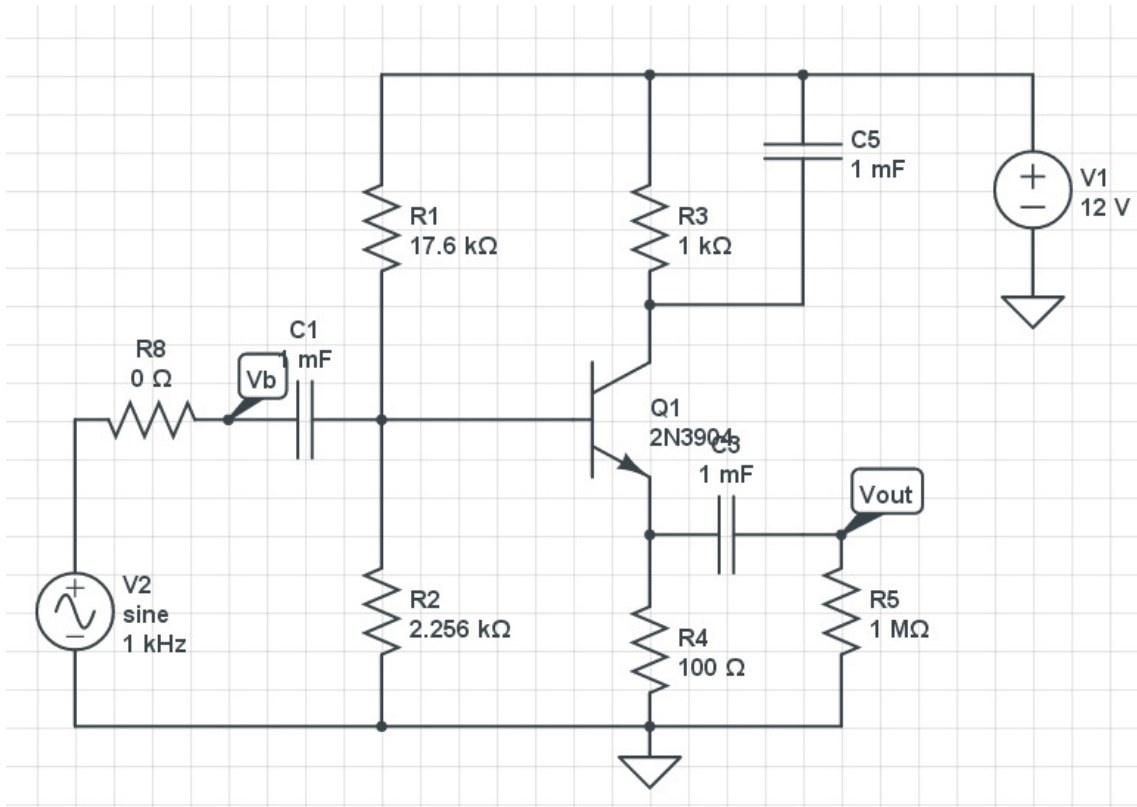
$$I_c = 200I_b = 496.3\mu A$$

$$V_{out} = -4000I_c = -1.985$$

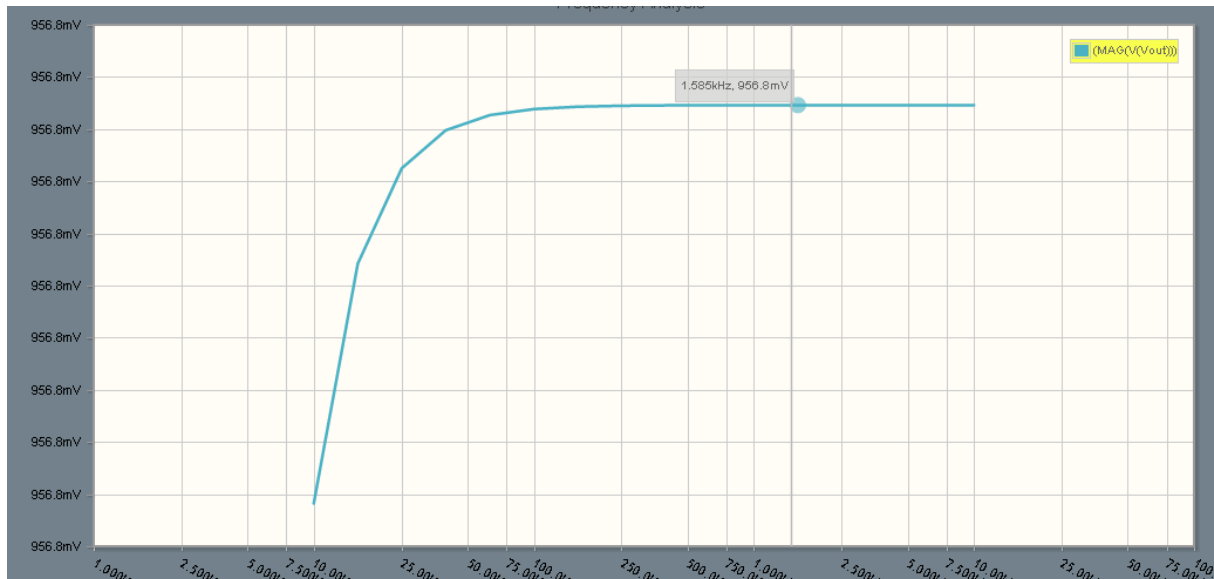
5) Determine the 2-port parameters for the following circuit using CircuitLab

Rin	Ai	Rout	Ao
1768	0.7460	4.32	0.958

Start in CircuitLab:



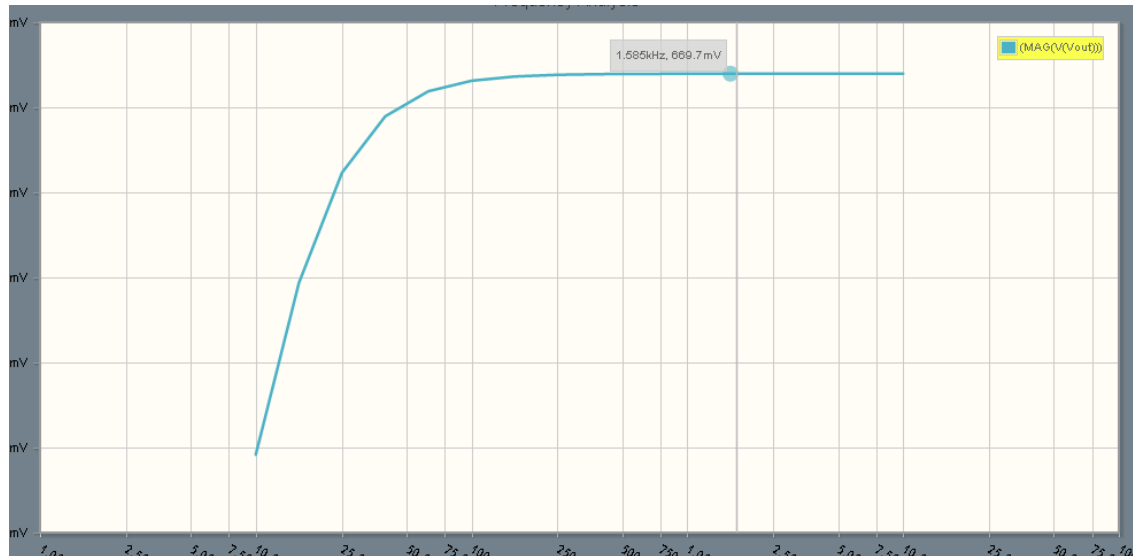
Ao: $R8 = 0$, $R5 = 10M$ The gain in the plateau is what we want (when C is negligible): $Ao = 0.958$



Rout: R8 = 0, R5 = 10. Measure the gain

$$gain = 0.669 = \left(\frac{10}{10 + R_{out}} \right) 0.958$$

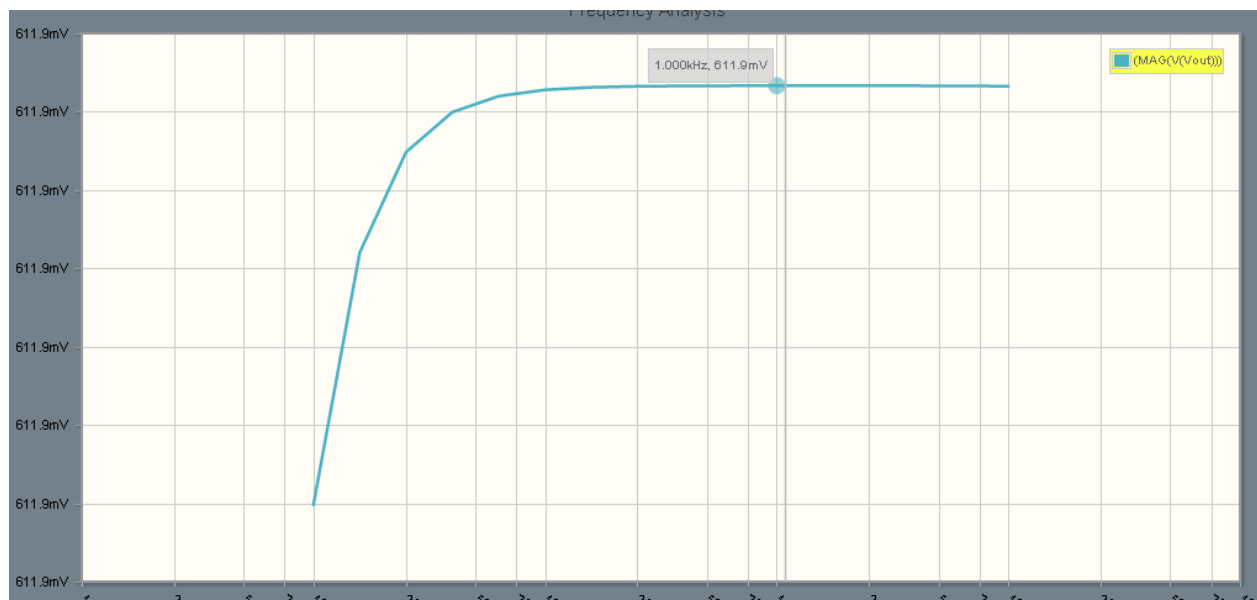
$$R_{out} = \left(\frac{0.958 - 0.669}{0.669} \right) 10 = 4.32\Omega$$



Ri: R8 = 1000, R5 = 10M. Measure the gain

$$gain = 0.612 = \left(\frac{R_{in}}{R_{in} + 1000} \right) 0.958$$

$$R_{in} = \left(\frac{0.612}{0.958 - 0.612} \right) 1000 = 1768$$



Ai: Apply a source to Vout. Ai = 0.7460

