

ECE 321 - Homework #5

DC Analysis of Transistor Amplifiers, 2-Ports, CE Amplifiers. Due Monday, May 4th

Please make the subject "ECE 321 HW#4" if submitting homework electronically to Jacob_Glower@yahoo.com (or on blackboard)

1) Determine the Q-point for the following transistor circuit. Assume C's are large and assume 3904 transistors:

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

Change R1 and R2 to their Thevenin equivalent (R_b and V_b)

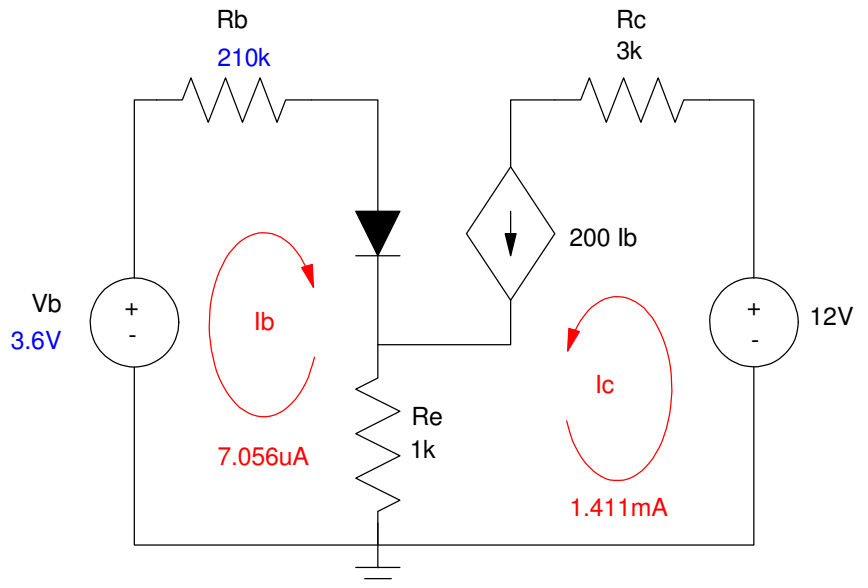
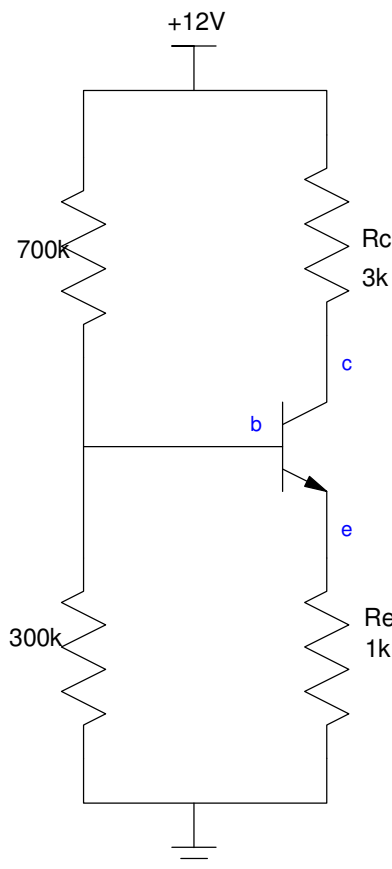
$$R_b = 700k || 300k = 210k$$

$$V_b = \left(\frac{300k}{300k+700k} \right) 12V = 3.6V$$

Find I_b

$$I_b = \left(\frac{3.6V - 0.7V}{210k + (1 + \beta)1k} \right) = 7.056\mu A$$

$$V_{ce} = 12 - 3k \cdot I_c - 1k(I_c + I_b) = 6.348V$$



2) Modify this circuit so that

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

To stabilize the Q-point

$$(1 + \beta)R_e = 210k \gg R_b$$

Let $R_b = 20k$

$$V_{ce} = 6V = 3k \cdot I_c + 1k(I_c + I_b)$$

$$I_c = 1.498\mu A$$

$$I_b = 7.491\mu A$$

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

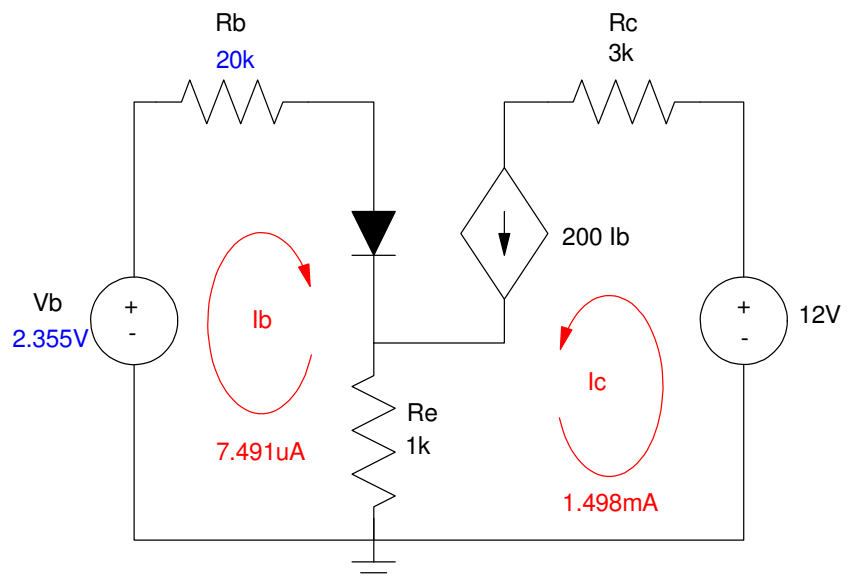
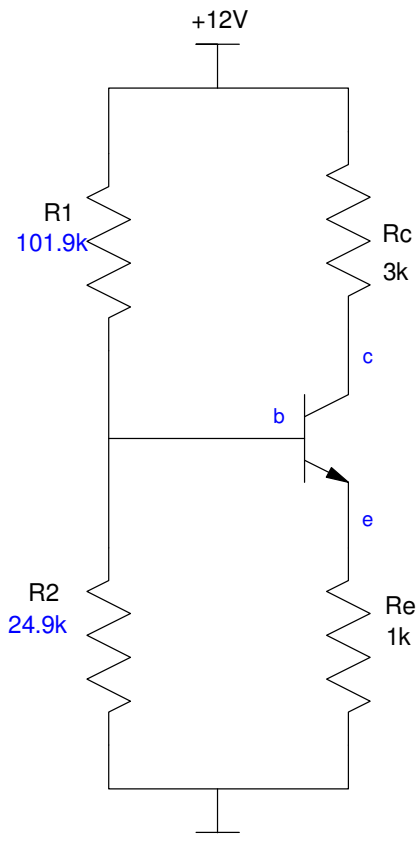
$$V_b = 2.355V$$

Solving for R_1 and R_2

$$\left(\frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right) = 20k$$

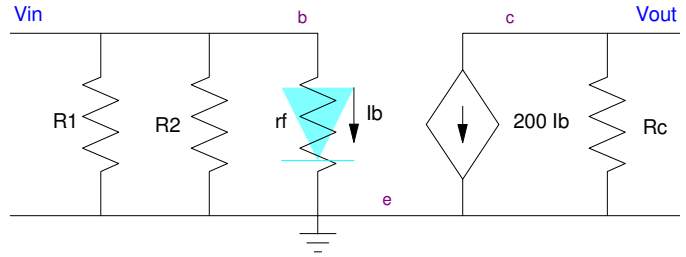
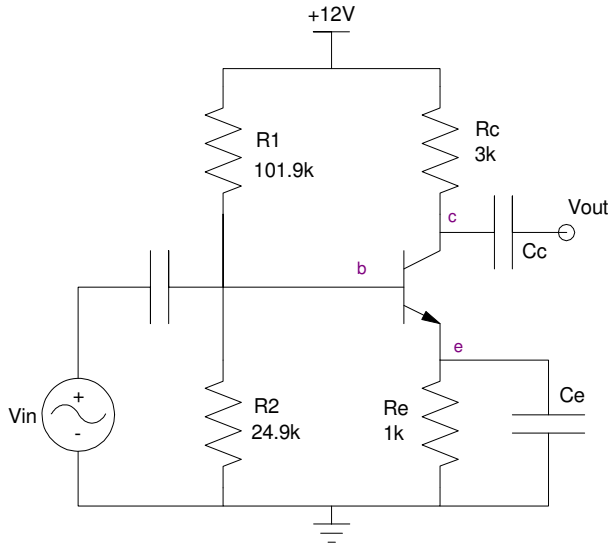
$$\left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right) 12V = 2.355V$$

$$R_1 = 101.9k \quad R_2 = 24.88k$$



From this point on, use the circuit you designed for problem #2

3) Draw the small-signal model for the circuit of problem #2. From this, determine the 2-port model for the Common Emitter amplifier



$$r_f = \left(\frac{0.052}{I_b} \right) = \left(\frac{0.052}{7.491 \mu\text{A}} \right) = 6942$$

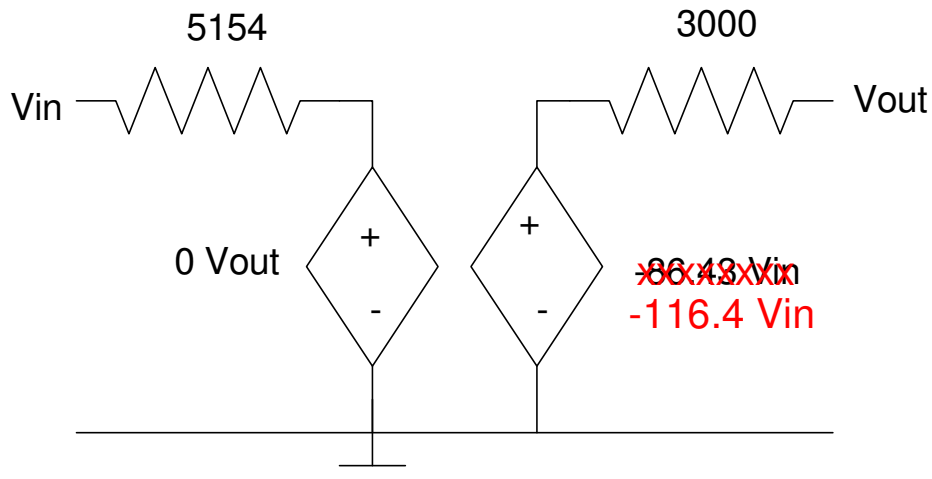
This gives:

$$A_i = 0$$

$$R_{in} = R_1 || R_2 || r_f = 5154 \Omega$$

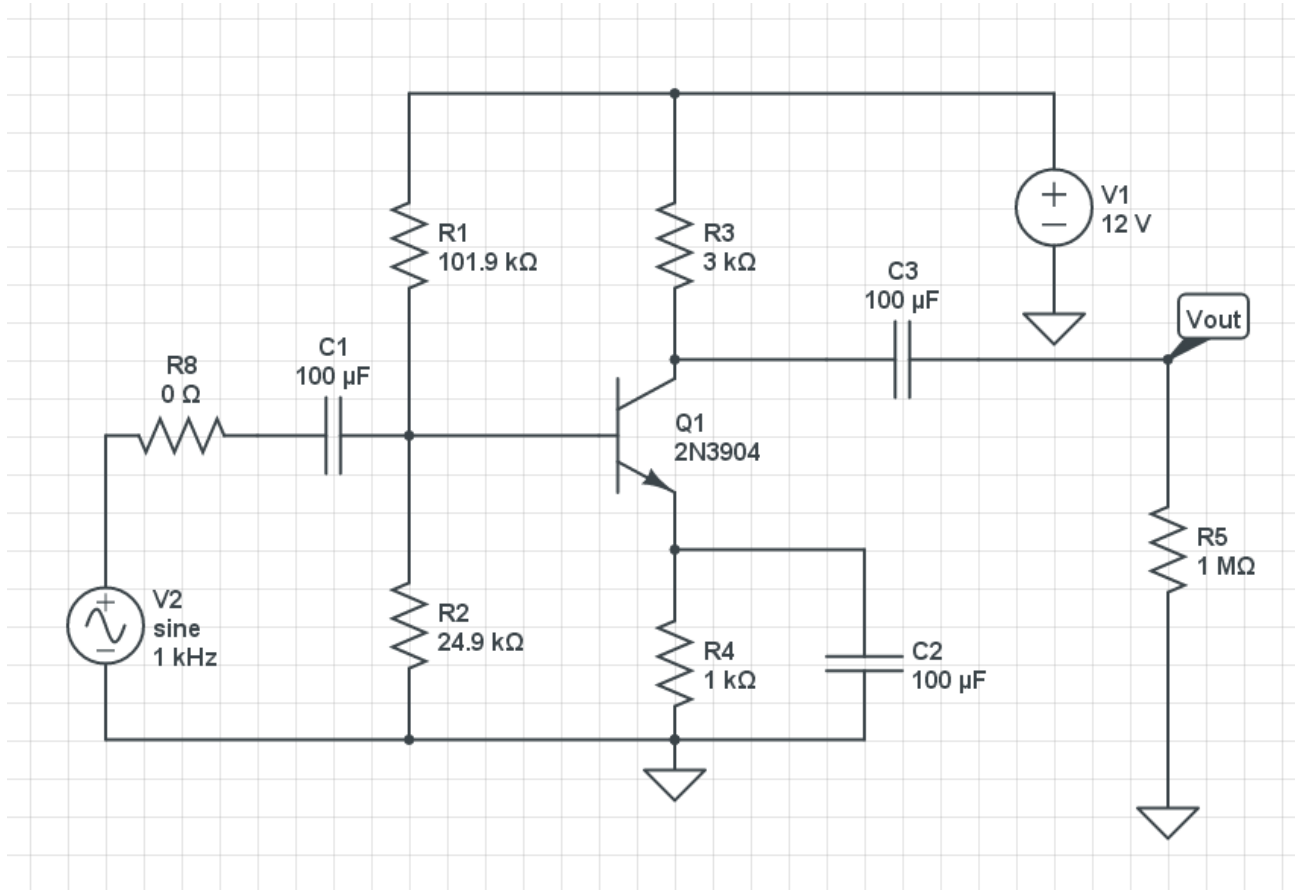
$$A_o = -\frac{\beta R_c}{r_f} = -116.4$$

$$R_{out} = 3k$$



4) Simulate this circuit in CircuitLab. Verify each of the 2-port parameters at 1kHz

- R_{in}
- R_{out}
- A_o



$A_o = 162.1$

- $R_5 = 1M$
- $R_8 = 0$
- Measured V_{out} : 162.1mV (meaning $A_o = 162.1$ vs. -116.4 computed)

R_{out} : Reduce R_5 to 3k. This should drop the output by 1/2

- $V_{out} = 83.4mV$.

$$V_{out} = 83.4mV = \left(\frac{3000}{3000 + R_{out}} \right) 162.1mV$$

$$R_{out} = \left(\frac{83.4mV}{162.1mV - 83.4mV} \right) 3k = 3179\Omega \quad (\text{vs } 3000 \text{ computed})$$

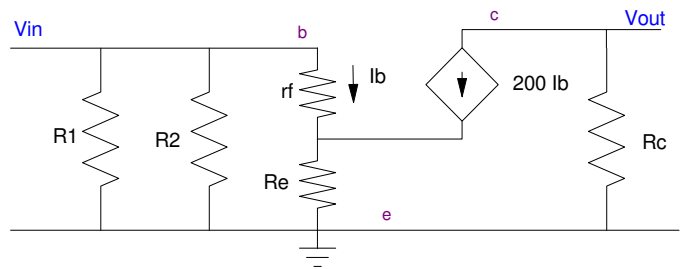
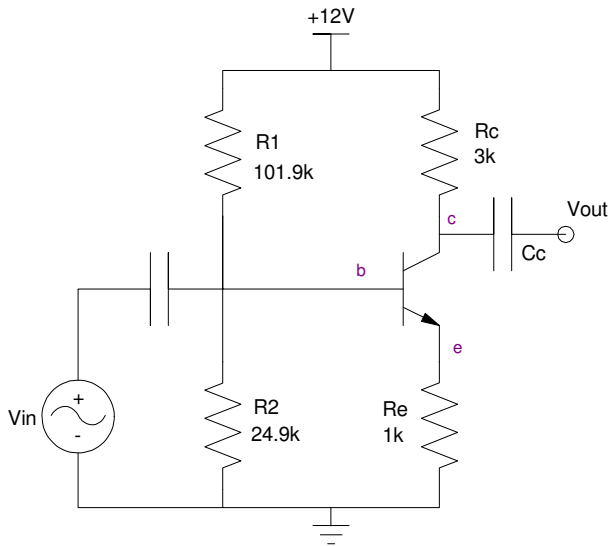
R_{in} : $R_{out} = 10M$, increase R_8 to equal R_{in} (5154). Measure V_{out}

- $V_{out} = 51.32mV$

$$V_{out} = 51.32mV = \left(\frac{5154}{5154 + R_{in}} \right) 162.1mV$$

$$R_{in} = \left(\frac{51.32mV}{162.1mV - 51.32mV} \right) 5154 = 2388\Omega \quad (\text{vs } 5154 \text{ computed})$$

5) Remove C_e . Now draw the small-signal model for the circuit of problem #2. From this, determine the 2-port model for the Common Emitter amplifier



$A_i: 0$

Rin: Apply 1V to V_{in} , compute the current

$$R_{in} = R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel (r_f + (1 + \beta)R_e)$$

$$R_{in} = 18.25k\Omega$$

Rout: 3k

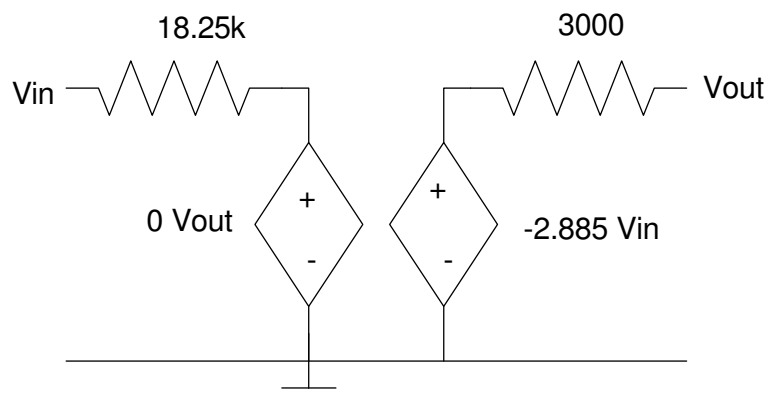
Aout: Apply 1V to the input

$$I_b = \frac{1V}{r_f + [1 + \beta]R_e} = 4.809\mu A$$

$$I_c = 200I_b = 961.8\mu A$$

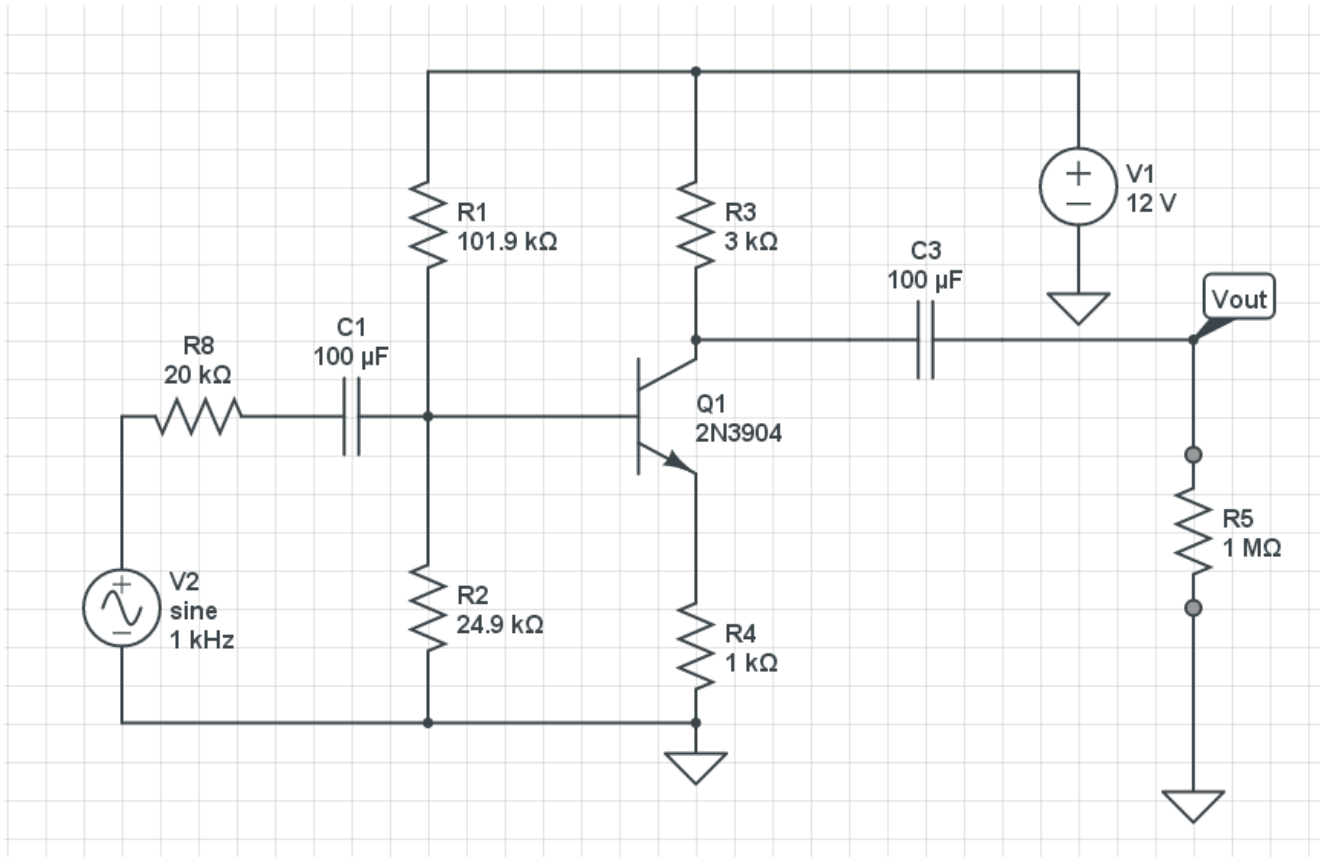
$$V_{out} = -R_c I_c = -2.885$$

$A_{out} = -2.885$



6) Simulate this circuit in CircuitLab. Verify each of the 2-port parameters at 1kHz

- Rin
- Rout
- Ao



Ao: R8 = 0, R5 = 1M

- Ao = -2.914 (vs. 2.885 computed)

Rout: R8 = 0, R5 = 3k

- Ao = 1.464mV
- $R_{out} = \left(\frac{1.464mV}{2.914mV - 1.464mV} \right) 3000 = 3029\Omega$ (vs. 3000 computed)

Rin: R8 = 20k, R5 = 1M

- Rout = 1.364mV
- $R_{in} = \left(\frac{1.364mV}{2.914mV - 1.364mV} \right) 20k = 17.6k\Omega$ (vs. 18.25k computed)

Sample Calculation: Rin

$$\left(\frac{R_{in}}{R_{in} + 20k} \right) 2.914mV = 1.364mV$$

Solve for Rin and you get the previous equation