

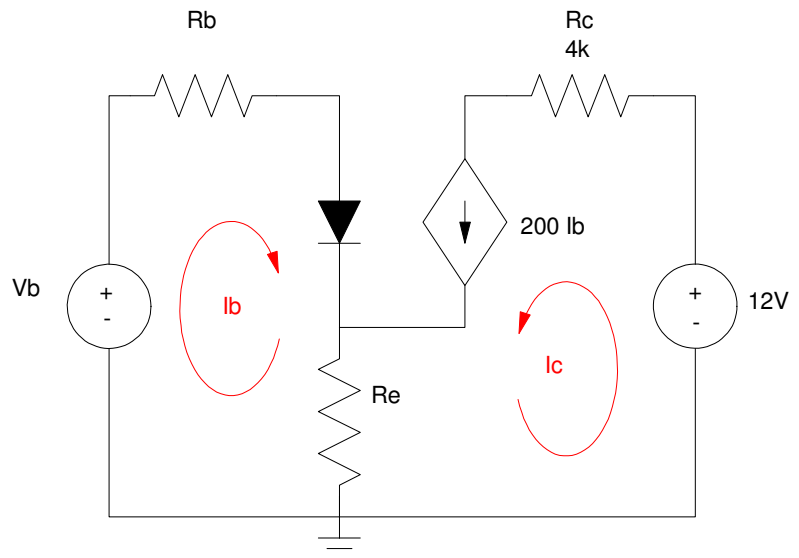
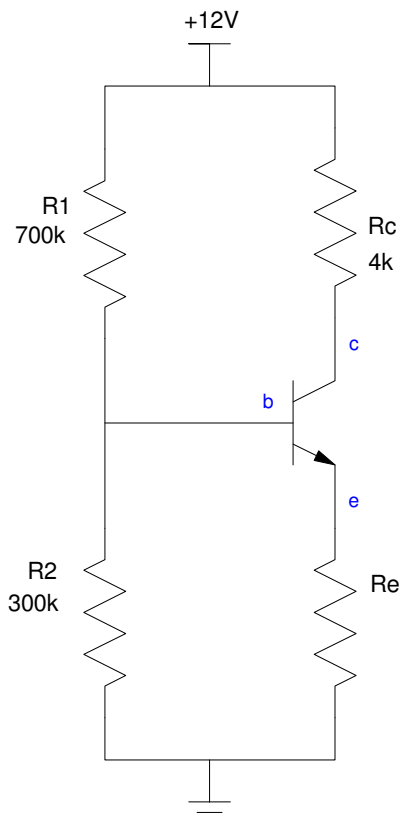
ECE 321 - Quiz #5 - Name _____

BJT Amplifiers. Due midnight, April 6th

1) BJT Amplifier: DC Analysis. Determine the Thevenin equivalent of R1 and R2 as well as the Q-point. Assume ideal silicon transistors:

- $V_{be} = 0.7V$
- $\beta = 200$
- $R_e = 1000 + 100 * (\text{your birth month}) + (\text{your birth day})$. May 14th would give $R_e = 1514 \text{ Ohms}$

R_e 1000 + 100*mo + day	V_b	R_b	V_{ce}	I_c
1514	3.6V	210k	5.773V varies with R_e	1.128mA varies with R_e



$$R_b = R_1 || R_2 = 210k$$

$$V_b = \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right) 12V = 3.6V$$

$$I_b = \left(\frac{V_b - 0.7V}{R_b + (1 + \beta)R_e} \right) = 5.638 \mu A$$

$$I_c = 200 I_b = 1.128 mA$$

$$V_{ce} = 12 - R_c I_c - R_e (I_b + I_c) = 5.773V$$

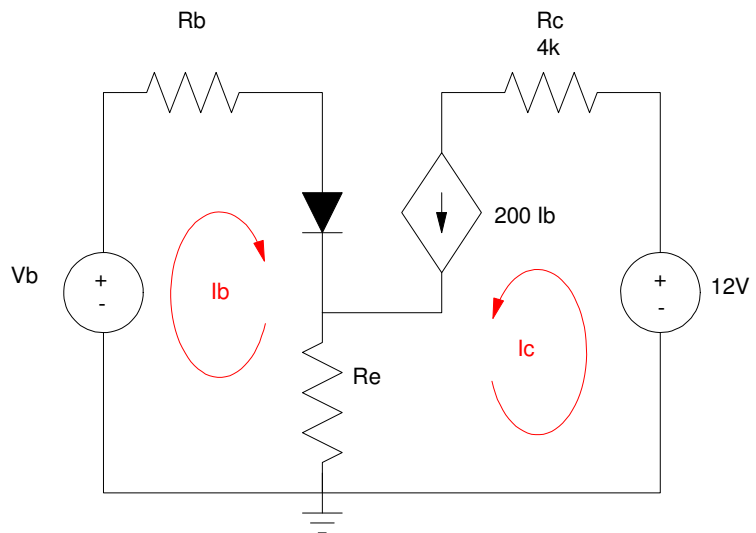
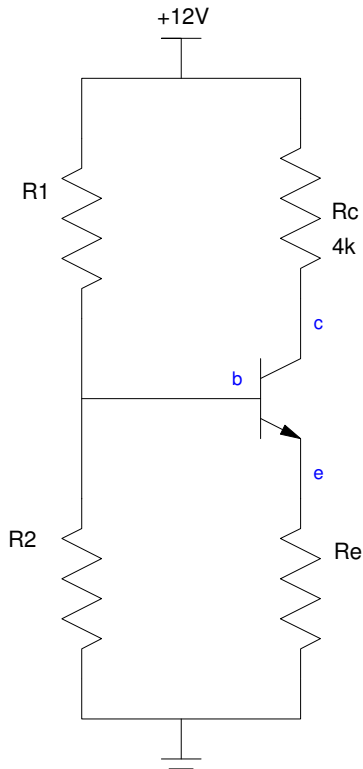
2) BJT Amplifier: DC Design. Determine R1 and R2 so that

- The Q point is $V_{ce} = 6.00V$ and
- The Q point is stabilized for variations in β

Assume

- Ideal silicon transistors ($V_{be} = 0.7V$, $\beta = 200$)
- $R_e = 1000 + 100 * (\text{birth month}) + (\text{birth day})$. May 14th gives $R = 1514$ Ohms

R_e 1000 + 100*mo + day	R1	R2	V_b	Rb
1514	37.96k varies with Rb & Vb	143.1k varies with Rb & Vb	2.516V depends up on Rb	30k varies with Re



$$R_b \ll (1 + \beta)R_e = 304k\Omega$$

Let $R_b = 30k$

$$I_c = \left(\frac{12V - 6V}{R_c + R_e + \frac{R_e}{200}} \right) = 1.087mA$$

$$I_b = \frac{I_c}{200} = 5.433\mu A$$

$$V_b = R_e(I_b + I_c) + 0.7 + R_b I_b = 2.516V$$

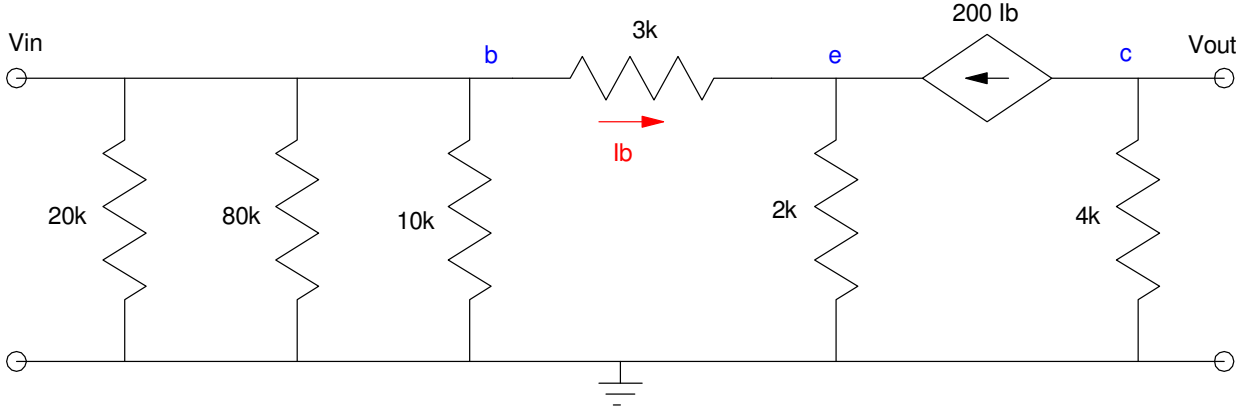
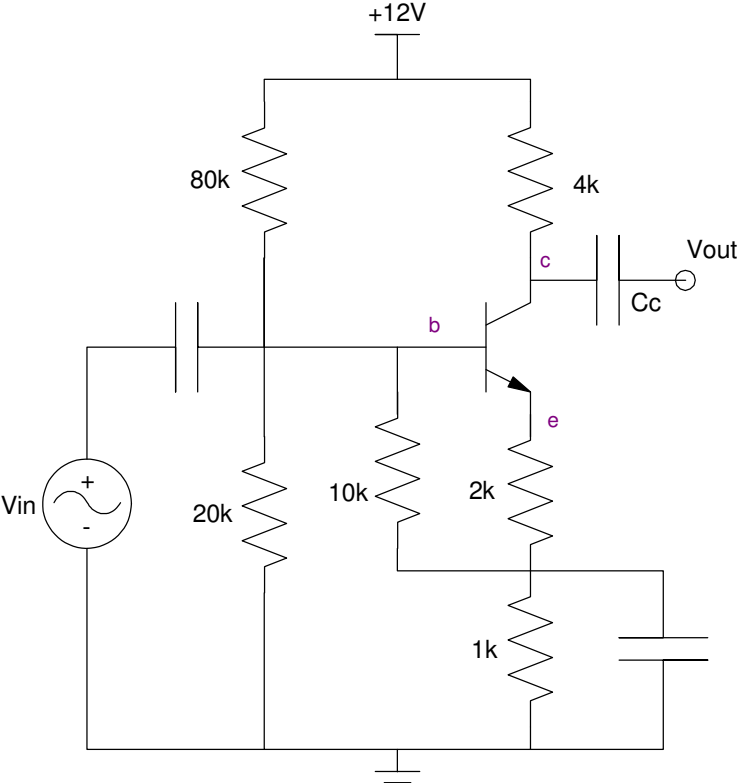
$$R_1 = \left(\frac{12V}{2.516V} \right) R_b = 143.1k\Omega$$

$$R_2 = 37.96k\Omega$$

$$R_1 \parallel R_2 = 30k$$

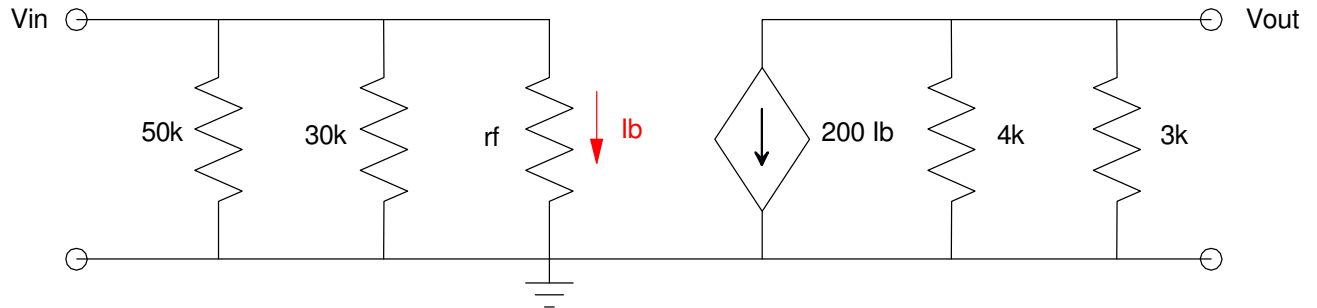
3) BJT: AC Analysis: Draw the small signal model for the following BJT amplifier. Assume

- $r_f = 3000\Omega$
- $\beta = 200$



4) BJT: AC Analysis: Determine the 2-port model for the following CE amplifier.

r_f 1000 + 100* m_o + day	R_{in}	A_{in}	R_{out}	A_o
1514	1401 varies with r_f	0	1714	-226.4 varies with r_f



$$R_{in} = 50k || 30k || 1514 = 1401\Omega$$

$$A_{in} = 0$$

$$R_{out} = 3k || 4k = 1714\Omega$$

$$A_o = -\left(\frac{200 \cdot 1714}{1514}\right) = -226.4$$

5) 2-Port model (experimental): Determine the 2-port parameters based upon the following experimental data:

Case 1:

- $V_{in} = 1\text{mV @ } 1\text{kHz}$
- $R_1 = 0\text{ Ohms}$
- $R_2 = 10\text{M Ohms}$

results in $V_{out} = 173\text{mV}$

Case 2:

- $V_{in} = 1\text{mV @ } 1\text{kHz}$
- $R_1 = X\text{ Ohms}$
- $R_2 = 10\text{M Ohms}$

results in $V_{out} = 100\text{mV}$

Case 3

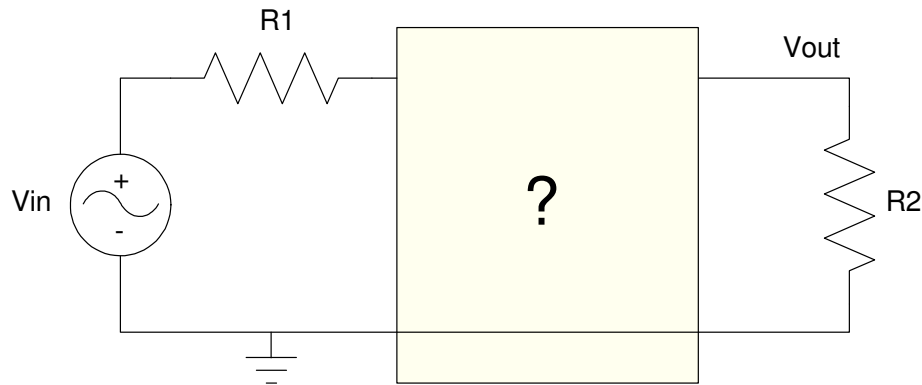
- $V_{in} = 1\text{mV @ } 1\text{kHz}$
- $R_1 = 0\text{ Ohms}$
- $R_2 = X\text{ Ohms}$

results in $V_{out} = 50\text{mV}$

Assume

- $X = 1000 + 100 * (\text{your birth month}) + (\text{your birth date})\text{ Ohms}$
- $A_i = 0$

X 1000 + 100*mo + day	R _{in}	A _i	R _{out}	A _o
1514	2047 varies with X	0	3723 varies with X	173



Case 1: This tells you A_o

$$A_o = \frac{173\text{mV}}{1\text{mV}} = 173$$

Case 2: This tells you R_{in}

$$\left(\frac{R_{in}}{R_{in} + 1514} \right) 173\text{mV} = 100\text{mV}$$

$$R_{in} = \left(\frac{100\text{mV}}{173\text{mV} - 100\text{mV}} \right) 1514\Omega = 2074\Omega$$

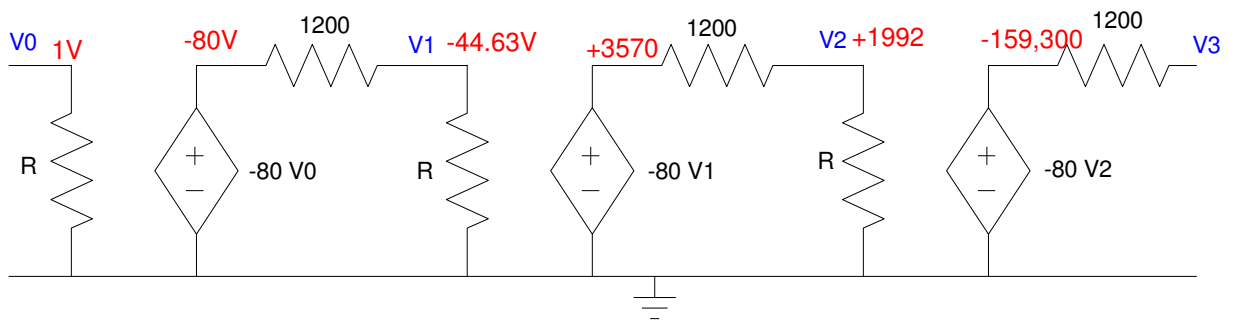
Case 3 tells you R_{out}

$$\left(\frac{1514}{R_{out} + 1514} \right) 173\text{mV} = 50\text{mV}$$

$$R_{out} = \left(\frac{173\text{mV} - 50\text{mV}}{50\text{mV}} \right) 1514\Omega = 3723\Omega$$

6) Determine the 2-port model for the following cascaded CE amplifier

R $1000 + 100 \cdot m_o + \text{day}$	R_{in}	A_i	R_{out}	A_o
1514	1514 R	0	1200	-159,300 varies with R



Ao: Apply 1V at V0