

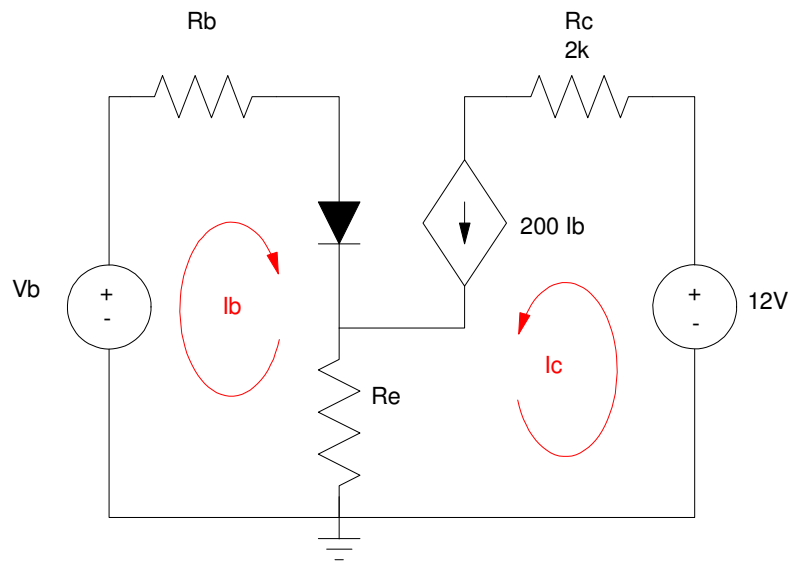
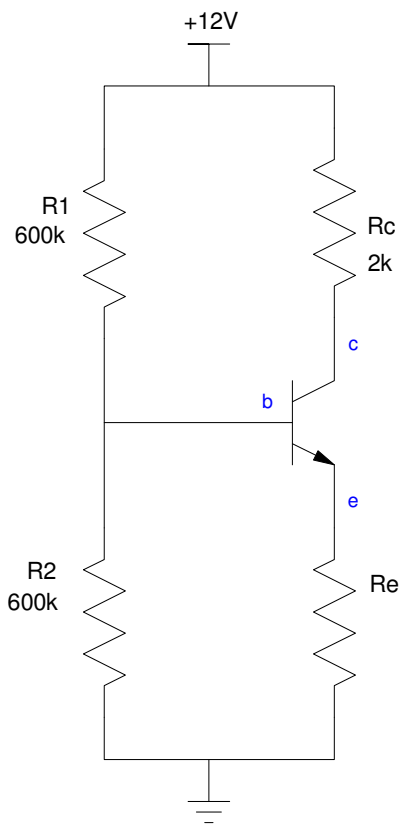
ECE 321 - Quiz #4 - Name _____

BJT Amplifiers. Spring 2023

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

- $V_{be} = 0.7V$
- $\beta = 200$
- $R_e = 800 + 100 * (\text{your birth month}) + (\text{your birth day})$.

R_e 800 + 100*mo + day	V_b	R_b	V_{ce}	I_c
1314	6.00V	300k	5.706V	1.165mA



$$V_b = \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right) 12V = 6.00V$$

$$R_b = 600k || 600k = 300k$$

$$I_b = \left(\frac{V_b - 0.7}{R_b + R_e(1 + \beta)} \right) = 9.395\mu A$$

$$I_c = 200I_b = 1.879mA$$

$$V_{ce} = 12V - R_c I_c - R_e (I_c + I_b) = 5.706V$$

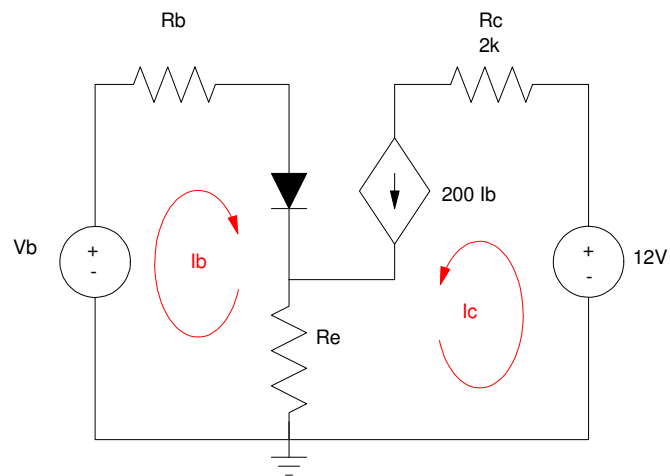
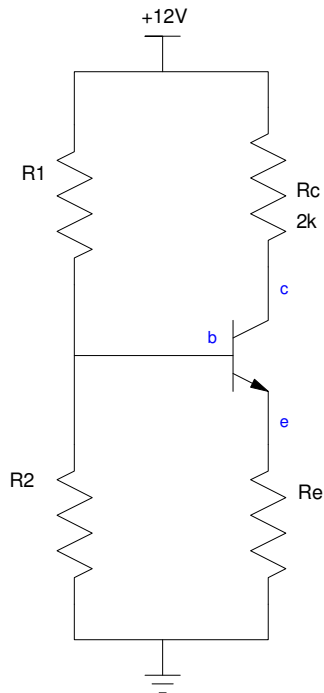
2) BJT Amplifier: DC Design. Determine R1 and R2 so that

- The Q point is $V_c = 8.00V$ and
- The Q point is stabilized for variations in β

Assume

- Ideal silicon transistors ($V_{be} = 0.7V$, $\beta = 200$)
- $R_e = 800 + 100 * (\text{birth month}) + (\text{birth day})$.

R_e 800 + 100*mo + day	R1	R2	V_b	R_b
1314	67.77k	28.37k	3.541V	20k



To stabilize the Q-point

$$R_b \ll (1 + \beta)R_e = 261.4k$$

Let $R_b = 20k$

$$V_c = 8V = 12V - I_c R_c$$

$$I_c = 2.00mA$$

$$I_b = 10.0\mu A$$

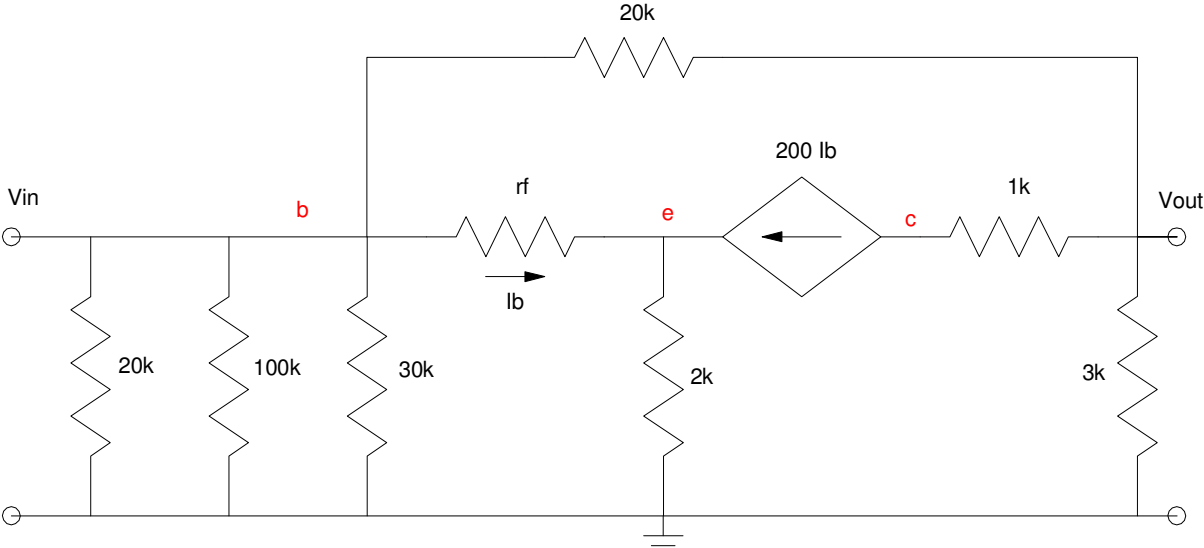
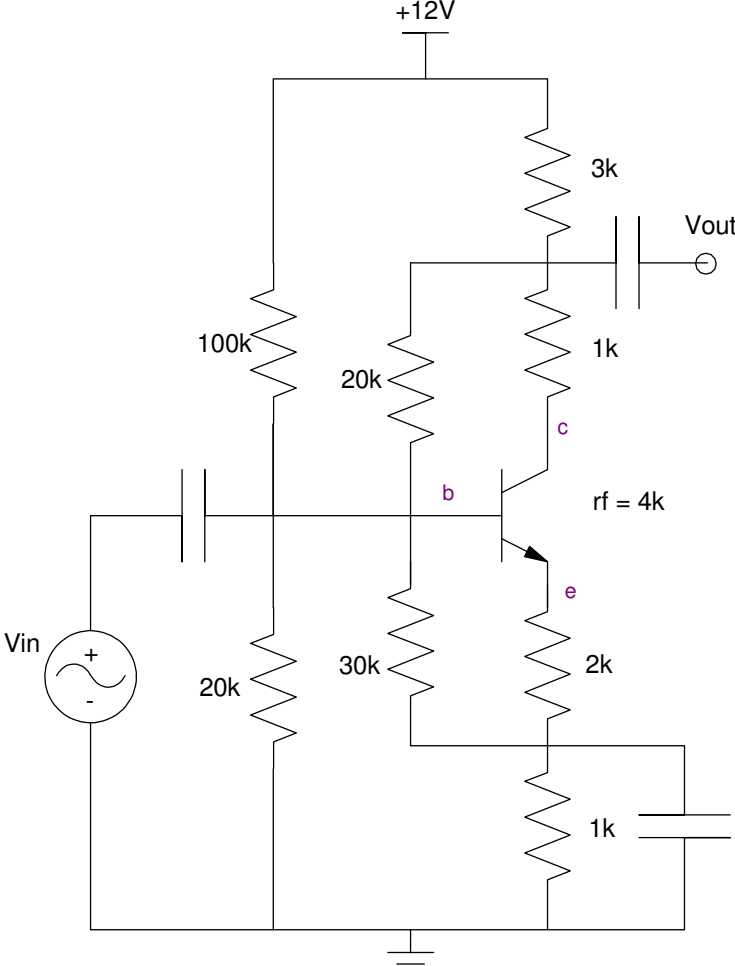
$$V_b = R_b I_b + 0.7 + R_e (I_b + I_c) = 3.541V$$

$$R_1 = \left(\frac{12V}{3.541V} \right) 20k = 67.77k$$

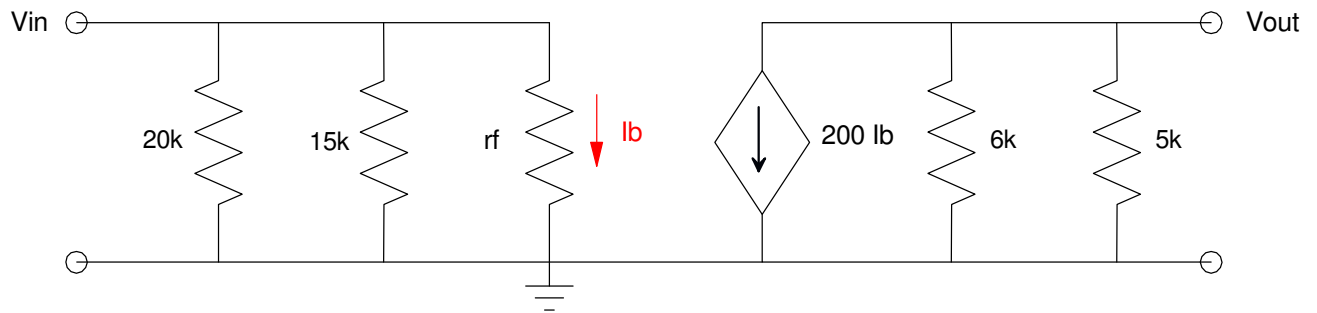
$$R_2 = 28.37k$$

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

- $r_f = 4k\Omega$
- $\beta = 200$



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



r_f $800 + 100 \cdot m_o + \beta$	R_{in}	A_{in}	R_{out}	A_o
1314	1139	0	2727	-415.1

$$R_{in} = 20k \parallel 15k \parallel 1314 = 1139\Omega$$

$$A_{in} = 0$$

$$R_{out} = 5k \parallel 6k = 2727\Omega$$

$$A_o = -\left(\frac{1}{r_f}\right)(200)(2727\Omega) = -415.1$$

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 $V_{out} = 230\text{mV}$

Case 2:

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

results in $V_{out} = 170\text{mV}$

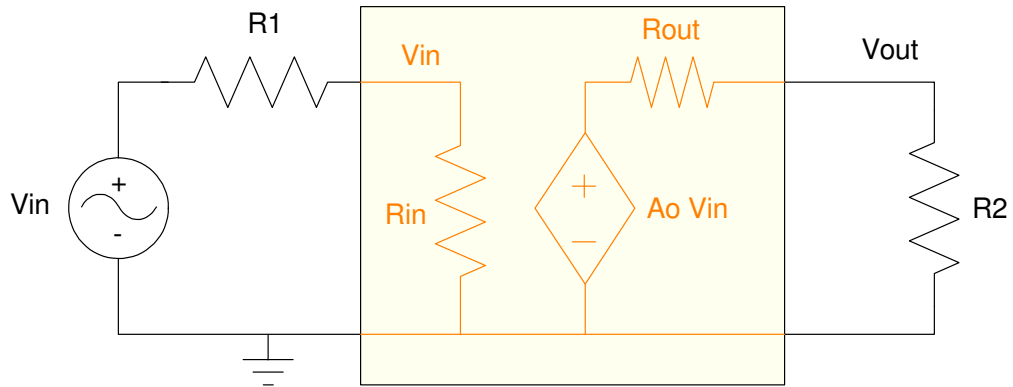
Case 3

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

results in $V_{out} = 130\text{mV}$

Assume

- $X = 800 + 100 \cdot (\text{your birth month}) + (\text{your birth date})\text{ Ohms}$



X 800 + 100*mo + day	Rin	Ai	Rout	Ao
1314	3723	0	1011	230 230mV
1314	0.9719	0	232,250	230,000 230V

Case 1:

$$A_o = 230$$

Case 2:

$$\left(\frac{R_{in}}{R_{in} + 1314} \right) 230 = 170$$

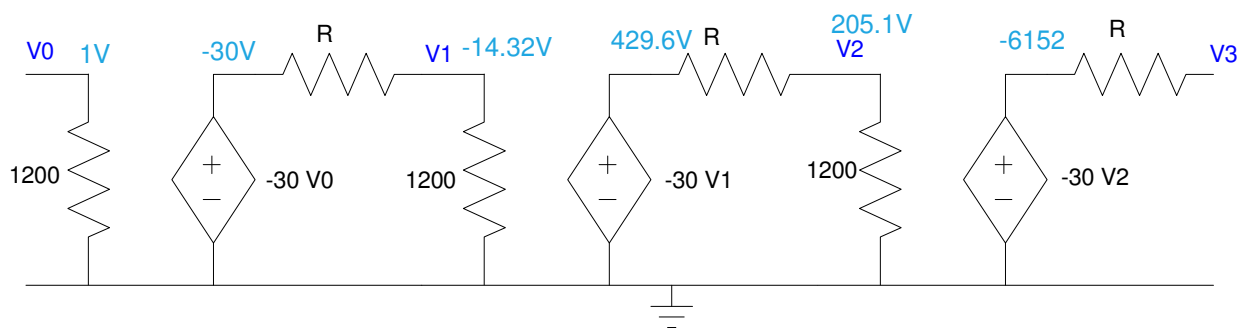
$$R_{in} = \left(\frac{170}{230 - 170} \right) 1314 \Omega = 3723 \Omega$$

Case 3:

$$\left(\frac{1314}{1314 + R_{out}} \right) 230 = 130$$

$$R_{out} = \left(\frac{230 - 130}{130} \right) 1314 = 1011 \Omega$$

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



R $800 + 100 \cdot \text{mo} + \text{day}$	R_{in}	A_i	R_{out}	A_o
1314	1200	0	1314	-6152