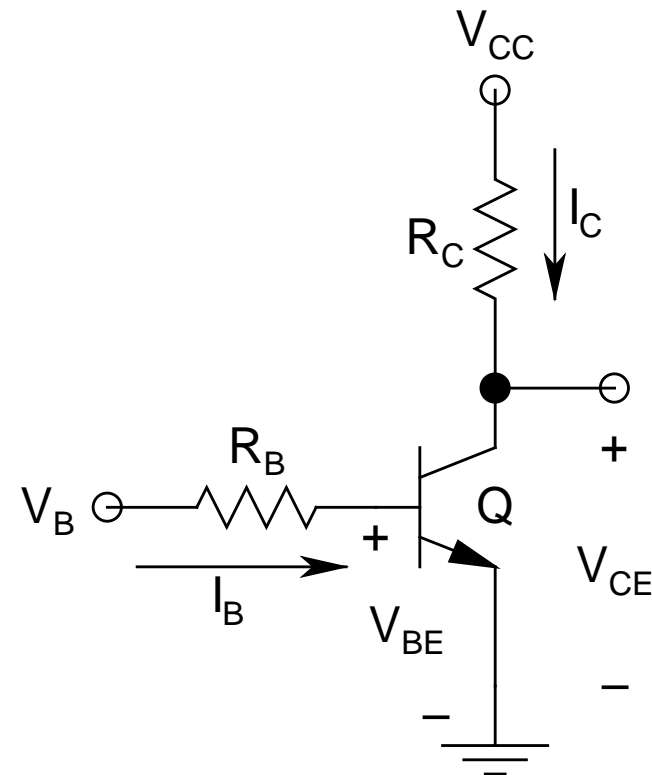


Finding the Operating Point: Load Line Analysis

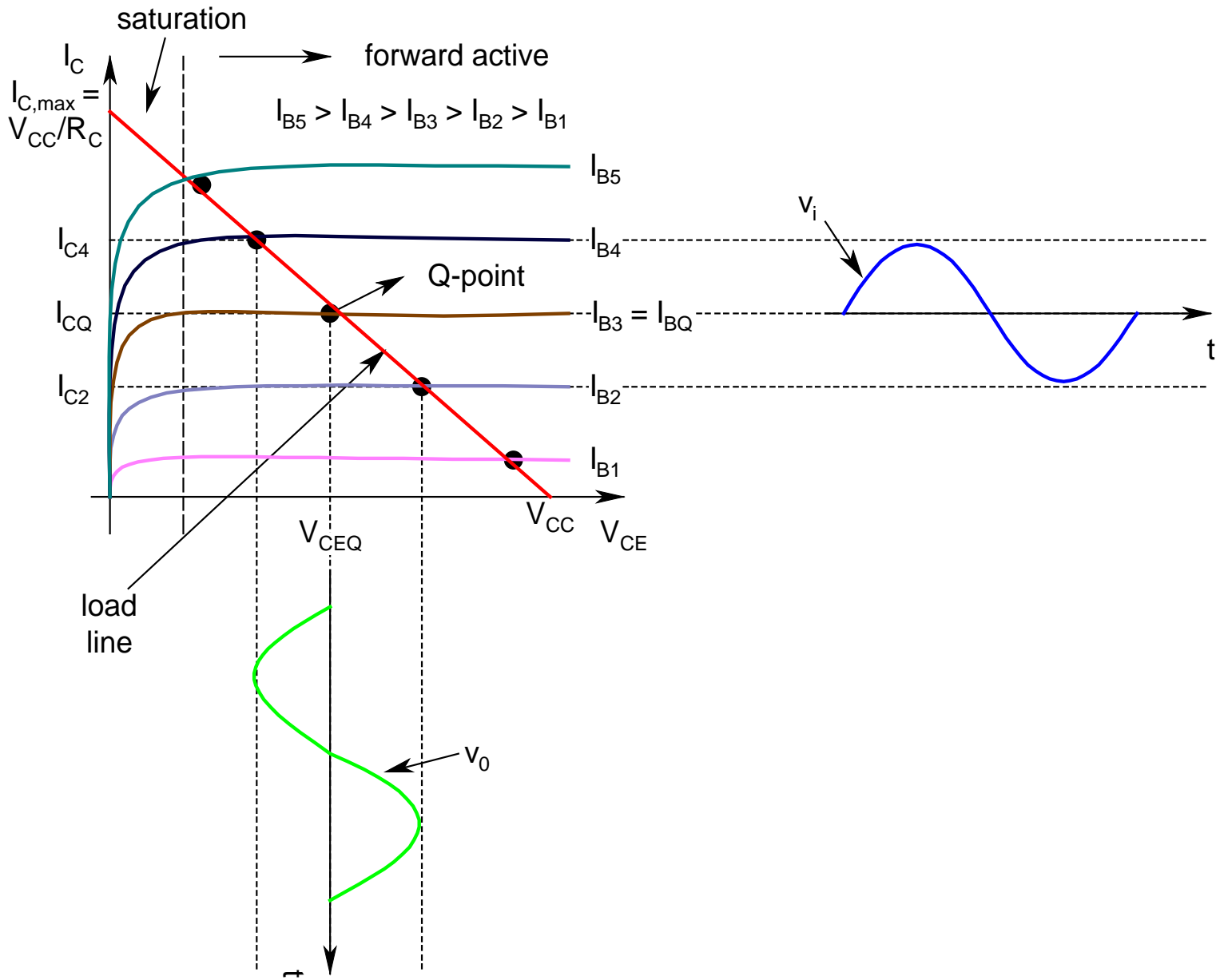
- *Quick estimate* in *FA mode*:
 - $I_B = (V_B - V_{BE})/R_B$
 - $V_{BE} = 0.7 \text{ V}$
 - $I_C = \beta I_B$
 - *Independent* of R_C , so long as *FA operation* is *maintained*

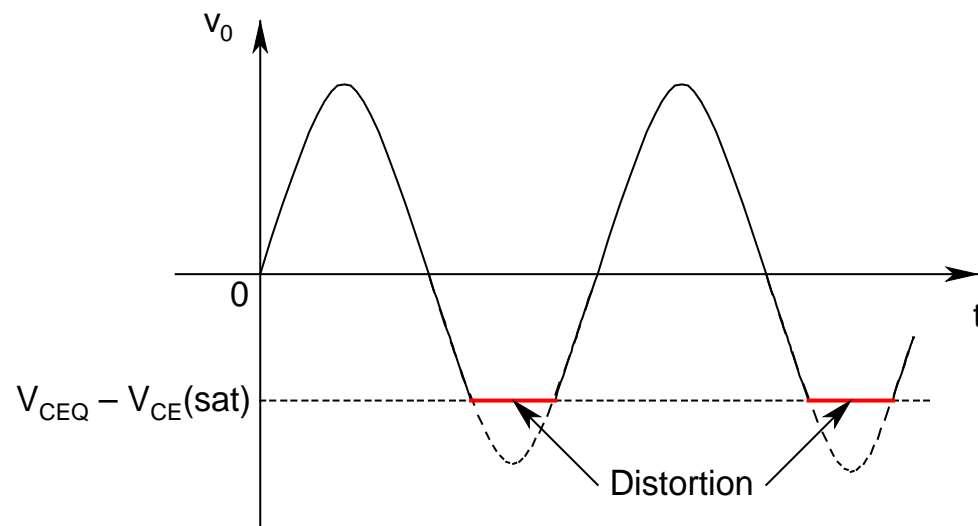


- For *continuous variation* of V_B , *continuous variation* of I_C and I_B
 - The *output characteristics* will *fill up* the *entire quadrant*
- The *operating point* (*Q-point*) can *lie anywhere* in this *quadrant*
- To find the *unique* Q-point, need to *draw* the *load line*
- *Load line equation:*
 - $I_C = (V_{CC} - V_{CE})/R_C$

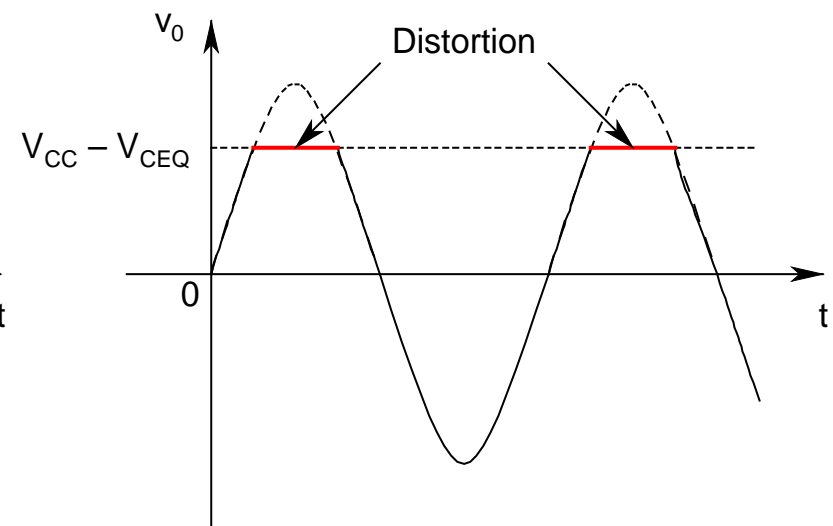
- *2 boundary points:*
 - For $I_C = 0$, $V_{CE} = V_{CC}$
 - For $V_{CE} = 0$, $I_C = V_{CC}/R_C$
- *Joining* these *2 points* by a *straight line* gives the *load line*
- The *intersection point* of the *load line* with the *output characteristic* gives the *Q-point*
- Gives *infinite number* of *choices* for *possible Q-point*

- The *best choice* for the *Q-point* is *right at the center* of the *load line*
 - $V_{CEQ}(\text{best}) = V_{CC}/2$ and $I_{CQ}(\text{best}) = V_{CC}/(2R_C)$
- *Permits the maximum possible signal swing in both directions*
- If $V_{CEQ} > V_{CC}/2$, it's *biased more towards cutoff*
- If $V_{CEQ} < V_{CC}/2$, it's *biased more towards saturation*
- *Either way*, we will get a *distorted output*





(a) Negative Clipping:
Saturation Induced



(b) Positive Clipping:
Cutoff Induced

- Under *application* of an *ac signal* (v_i), the *dynamic operating point* (DOP) will *move along the load line*
- For *positive* v_i , the DOP *will move* Q *towards saturation* ($V_{CE} \rightarrow 0, I_C \rightarrow I_{C,max}$)
 - The *output signal* (v_o) will be in its *negative excursion*
 - If Q enters *saturation*, *negative peak* of v_o will get *clipped*
 - *Distorted output*