

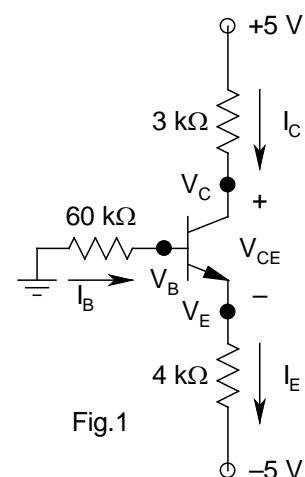
**Department of Electrical Engineering  
Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur**

**EE 210**

**Assignment #4**

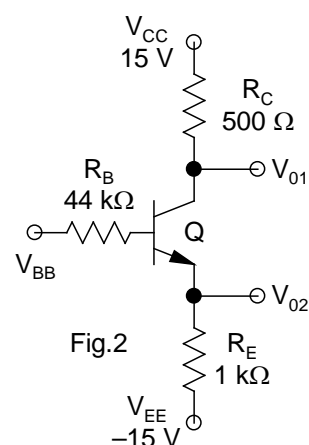
**Assigned: 31.1.25**

- For the transistor circuit shown in Fig.1, the emitter potential  $V_E$  is measured to be equal to  $-1$  V. Determine  $I_E$ ,  $V_B$ ,  $I_B$ ,  $I_C$ ,  $V_C$ ,  $V_{CE}$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\alpha$ . What mode the transistor is operating in? Justify. *Note that a single measurement gives all the information about the transistor and its bias state.* Also, determine the total power drawn by the circuit from the two power supplies ( $\pm 5$  V). Calculate the power dissipated in the transistor, and the various resistive elements in the circuit. Is the total power for the circuit a conserved quantity? Why or why not?



- Consider the fixed resistor bias network for BJTs, as discussed in class, with  $V_{CC} = 5$  V,  $R_B = 100$  kΩ, and  $R_C = 500$  Ω. The nominal value of  $\beta$  is 100, however, it may vary between 50 and 150. Determine the range of values of  $I_{CQ}$  and  $V_{CEQ}$ , and express these changes as a percent of the nominal values of  $I_{CQ}$  and  $V_{CEQ}$ .

- The circuit shown in Fig.2 uses a transistor having  $\beta = 100$ .
  - With  $V_{BB} = 0$ :
    - Determine  $V_{O1}$  and  $V_{O2}$ .
    - What new value of  $R_C$  would make  $V_{O1} = 0$ ?
  - Using the component values given in the figure, determine the value of  $V_{BB}$  which:
    - Just barely saturates the transistor.
    - Makes the transistor operate with  $\beta_{sat} = 10$ .



- Consider the emitter feedback bias network for BJTs, as discussed in class, with  $V_{CC} = 5$  V,  $R_B = 100$  kΩ,  $R_C = 500$  Ω, and  $R_E = 1$  kΩ. The nominal value of  $\beta$  is 100, however, it may vary from 50 to 150. Determine the range of values of  $I_{CQ}$  and  $V_{CEQ}$ , and express these changes as a percent of the nominal values of  $I_{CQ}$  and  $V_{CEQ}$ . Compare these results with those obtained in Prob.2, and observe how robust this circuit is with respect to transistor  $\beta$  variation.
- Repeat Prob.4 for the collector feedback bias circuit, as discussed in class. Use the same data as given in Prob.4.