

EE330 Lab 10
Section 5, 8:00 am

Discrete Semiconductor Amplifiers

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Part 1: BJT Parameter Extraction

Small signal parameters given for PN2222 transistor at $I_C = 1.0 \text{ mAdc}$, $V_{CE} = 10 \text{ Vdc}$:

$$\beta = 50 \Leftrightarrow 300 \quad g_{\pi} = 2.0 \text{ k}\Omega \quad g_0 = 5.0 \text{ uMhos} \quad g_m = 50 \cdot 2 = 100$$

Early voltage measured from parameter analyzer:

$$V_{AF} = -185.195$$

Circuit Calculations:

With $\beta = 195$, I_B must be small for $I_C = 1 \text{ mA} \Rightarrow I_B = 1 \text{ mA} / 195 = 5.13 \text{ uA}$

Then, $R_1 = (10+5-.6) \text{ V} / 5.13 \text{ uA} = 2.8 \text{ m}\Omega$

(Will be using $2 \times 1 \text{ m}\Omega$, $680 \text{ k}\Omega$, $150 \text{ k}\Omega$ in series to build resistor)

Picking $V_O = 3.3\text{V}$, then $R_F = 3.3 \text{ k}\Omega$

Circuit Measurements:

$$R_1 = 1.974 \text{ m}\Omega$$

$$I_C = V_O / R_F = 3.284 \text{ V} / 3.3\text{k} = .995 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_B = 10 \text{ V} / R_1 = 5.167 \text{ uA}$$

Calculated Parameters:

β calculated using parameter analyzer measurements:

$$\beta = 1.95 \text{ mA} / 10 \text{ uA} = 195$$

$$g_m = I_C / V_T = .995 \text{ mA} / .026 \text{ V} = 38 \text{ m}$$

$$g_{\pi} = g_m / \beta = 1.58 / 195 = 196 \text{ m}$$

$$g_0 = I_C / V_A = 5.37 \text{ uMhos}$$

Comparisons:

β , at 195, is nicely within the given range (50 - 300).

g_0 , at 5.37 uMhos is also fairly close to the given 5.0 uMhos

g_m however, at 38 m, is nowhere near the calculated 100

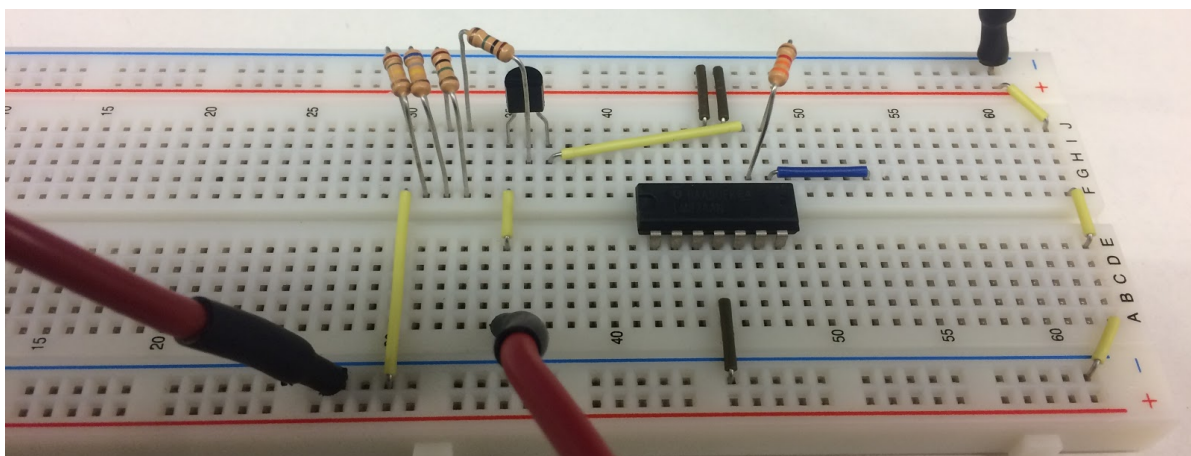
g_{π} , dependant on g_m , is also very far: $196 \text{ m} \Leftrightarrow 2 \text{ k}$

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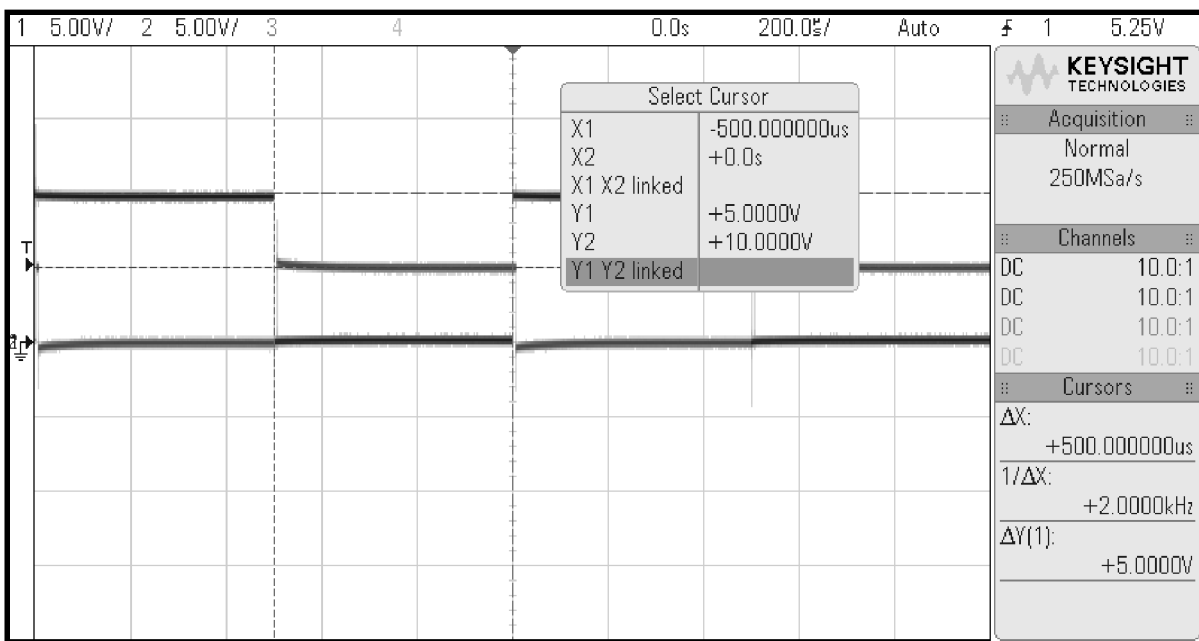
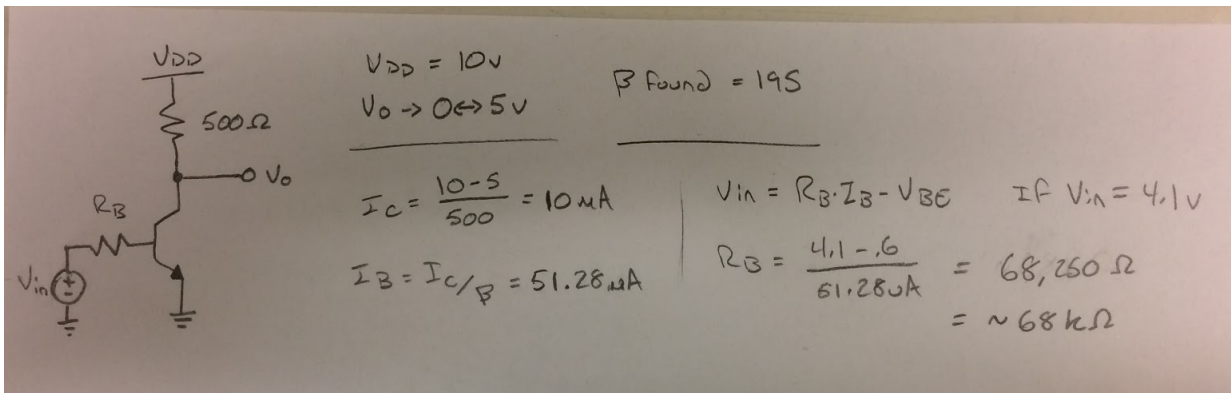
Index	Ibase	Vcollector	Icollector	Isubs	Vbase
90	10.0000 uA	4.4500 V	1.94556 mA	15.847 pA	647.384 mV
91	10.0000 uA	4.5000 V	1.94588 mA	-23.921 pA	647.372 mV
92	10.0000 uA	4.5500 V	1.94648 mA	-6.822 pA	647.358 mV
93	10.0000 uA	4.6000 V	1.94690 mA	-10.184 pA	647.338 mV
94	10.0000 uA	4.6500 V	1.94728 mA	-159.033 pA	647.330 mV
95	10.0000 uA	4.7000 V	1.94757 mA	-134.405 pA	647.332 mV
96	10.0000 uA	4.7500 V	1.94772 mA	-76.274 pA	647.330 mV
97	10.0000 uA	4.8000 V	1.94786 mA	-61.090 pA	647.350 mV
98	10.0000 uA	4.8500 V	1.94816 mA	-35.755 pA	647.358 mV
99	10.0000 uA	4.9000 V	1.94838 mA	-23.902 pA	647.368 mV
100	10.0000 uA	4.9500 V	1.94864 mA	-19.156 pA	647.370 mV
101	10.0000 uA	5.0000 V	1.94883 mA	-18.744 pA	647.384 mV
102	12.000 uA	0 V	-11.9271 uA	-20.149 pA	529.210 mV
103	12.000 uA	50.0 mV	100.2326 uA	-14.291 pA	578.024 mV
104	12.000 uA	100.0 mV	642.547 uA	-8.421 pA	620.170 mV
105	12.000 uA	150.0 mV	1.66775 mA	-6.270 pA	644.526 mV
106	12.000 uA	200.0 mV	2.17465 mA	-5.593 pA	651.544 mV
107	12.000 uA	250.0 mV	2.27715 mA	-6.125 pA	652.784 mV
108	12.000 uA	300.0 mV	2.29375 mA	-4.495 pA	652.982 mV
109	12.000 uA	350.0 mV	2.29720 mA	-3.436 pA	653.024 mV
110	12.000 uA	400.0 mV	2.29855 mA	-3.928 pA	653.052 mV
111	12.000 uA	450.0 mV	2.29962 mA	-3.233 pA	653.060 mV
112	12.000 uA	500.0 mV	2.30052 mA	-3.393 pA	653.074 mV
113	12.000 uA	550.0 mV	2.30141 mA	-1.523 pA	653.088 mV

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Section of output from the parameter analyzer

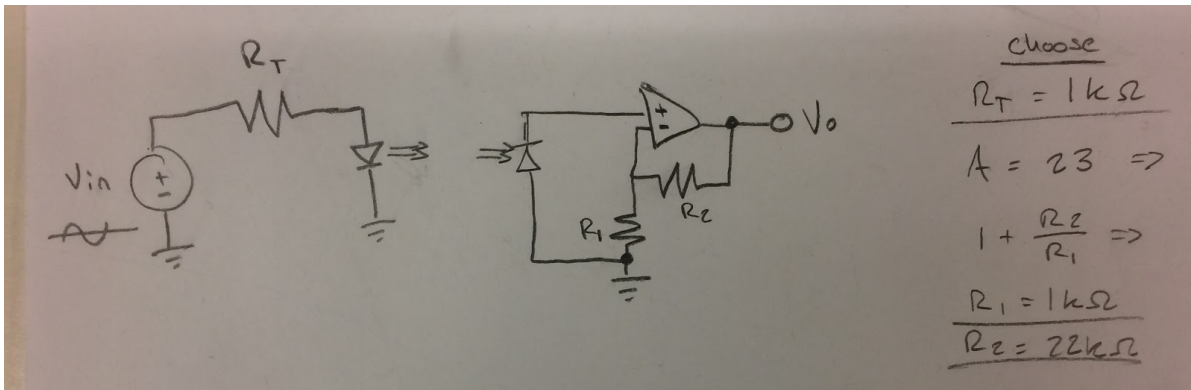


Part 2: Boolean Signal Circuit



Part 3: Wireless Optical Link

The audio signal will be transmitted using a photodiode, and the received signal will be amplified using an LM324 op-amp, then directed to the speaker:



The output would then be hooked up to a unity gain amplifier.

R_T was set to 1k ~arbitrarily so the diode didn't burn out.