

EE 230 Experiment - 4

Current Source, Current Mirror, and Differential Pair

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190010070

1 BJT Current Source

```
1 Vinamra Baghel 190010070 BJT Current Source
2 .model bc557a PNP IS=10f BF=100 ISE=10.3f IKF=50m NE=1.3 BR=9.5 VAF=80 IKR=12m
   ISC=47p NC=2 VAR=10 RB=280 RE=1 RC=40 tr=0.3u tf=0.5n cje=12p vje=0.48 mje
   =0.5 cjc=6p vjc=0.7 mjc=0.33 kf=2f
3 .SUBCKT DI_1N4734A 1 2
4 D1 1 2 DF
5 DZ 3 1 DR
6 VZ 2 3 4.48
7 .MODEL DF D ( IS=73.6p RS=0.620 N=1.10 CJO=165p VJ=0.750 M=0.330 TT=50.1n )
8 .MODEL DR D ( IS=14.7f RS=0.256 N=1.49 )
9 .ENDS
10 *Netlist
11 re cc e 4.7k
12 rb b gnd 2.2k
13 rl out gnd 1k
14 X b cc DI_1N4734A
15 Q c b e bc557a
16 Vc c out 0
17 Vcc cc gnd 12
18 *Analysis
19 .dc RL 1k 10k 1k
20 .control
21 run
22 plot i(Vc) vs V(out)
23 .endc
24 .end
```

Analysis

$I_E = (12 - (12 - 5.6 + 0.7))/4700 = I_L = 1.04 \text{ mA}$. $V_L = I_L * R_L = 0.104 \text{ V}$.

For R_{L-max} , $V_L = V_{CEsat} - V_E = 6.9 \text{ V}$. Therefore, $R_{L-max} = 6.63 \text{ k}\Omega$.

Simulation

Operating point for $R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$, $V_L = 1.722 \text{ V}$

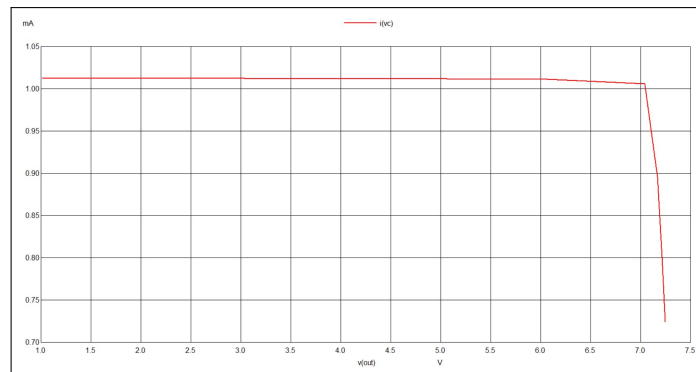


Figure 1: I_L vs V_L

Learnings:

V_L increases with R_L , hence for a maximum value of R_L , the device saturates.

2 BJT Current Mirror based Current Source

```

1 Vinamra Baghel 190010070 BJT Current Mirror based Current Source
2 .MODEL CA3046 NPN (IS=10.000E-15 BF=100 VAF=80 IKF=46.747E-3 ISE=114.23E-15 NE
   =1.4830 BR=.1001 VAR=100 IKR=10.010E-3 ISC=10.000E-15 RC=10 CJE=1.0260E-12
   MJE=.33333 CJC=991.79E-15 MJC=.33333 TF=277.09E-12 XTF=309.38 VTF=16.364 ITF
   =1.7597 TR=10.000E-9)
3 *Netlist
4 r cc b 10k
5 Q1 b b gnd CA3046
6 Q2 out b gnd CA3046
7 Vo out gnd 1
8 Vcc cc gnd 12
9 *Analysis
10 .dc Vo 1 5 0.5
11 .control
12 run
13 print -i(Vo)
14 plot -i(Vo)
15 .endc
16 .end

```

Analysis

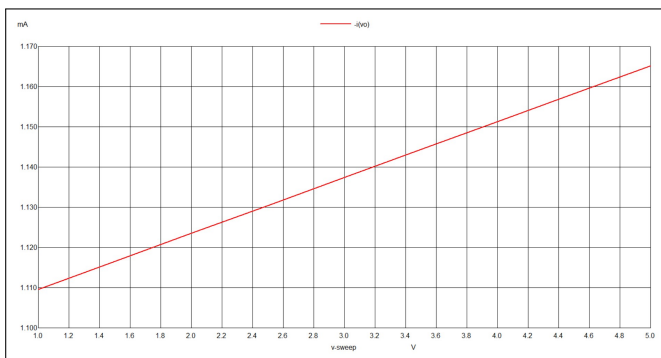
$$I_{ref} = \frac{V_{cc} - V_{BE}}{R} = \frac{12 - 0.7}{10000} = 1.13 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_o = I_{ref} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{\beta}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{V_o - V_{BE}}{V_A} \right)$$

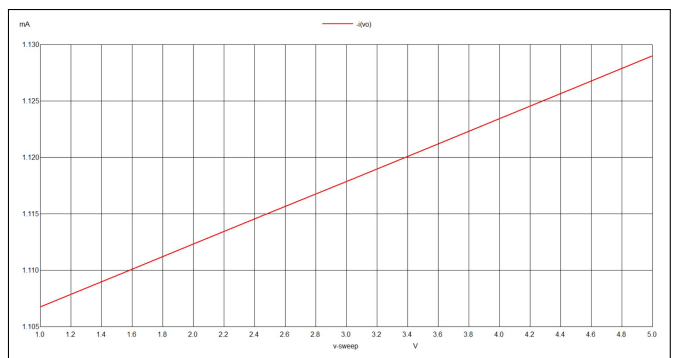
1. $V_A = 80 \text{ V}$. For $V_o = 1 \text{ V}$, $I_o = 1.112 \text{ mA}$. For $V_o = 5 \text{ V}$, $I_o = 1.167 \text{ mA}$.
2. $V_A = 200 \text{ V}$. For $V_o = 1 \text{ V}$, $I_o = 1.109 \text{ mA}$. For $V_o = 5 \text{ V}$, $I_o = 1.132 \text{ mA}$.

Simulation

For $V_o = 1 \text{ V}$, $I_o = 1.11 \text{ mA}$.



(a) $V_A = 80 \text{ V}$



(b) $V_A = 100 \text{ V}$

Learnings:

I_o increases linearly with V_o . The graph's slope and intercept both decrease with increase in V_A .

3 Differential Pair

3.1 DC Operating Point

```
1 Vinamra Baghel 190010070 Differential Pair
2 .model bc547a NPN IS=10f BF=200 ISE=10.3f IKF=50m NE=1.3 BR=9.5 VAF=80 IKR=12m
   ISC=47p NC=2 VAR=10 RB=280 RE=1 RC=40 tr=0.3u tf=0.5n cje=12p vje=0.48 mje
   =0.5 cjc=6p vjc=0.7 mjc=0.33 kf=2f
3 *Netlist
4 re ee e 10k
5 rb1 in1 b1 1k
6 rb2 in2 b2 1k
7 rc1 c1 cd1 6.8k
8 rc2 c2 cd2 6.8k
9 Q1 c1 b1 e bc547a
10 Q2 c2 b2 e bc547a
11 Vcd1 cd1 cc 0
12 Vcd2 cd2 cc 0
13 Vin1 in1 gnd 0
14 Vin2 in2 gnd 0
15 Vee gnd ee 12
16 Vcc cc gnd 12
17 *Analysis
18 .op
19 .control
20 run
21 print v(e) v(c1) v(c2) (-i(Vee)) (-i(Vcd1)) (-i(Vcd2))
22 .endc
23 .end
```

Analysis

$V_E = 0 + V_{in} - V_{BE} = -0.7 \text{ V}$ (Approximating base currents to be 0). $V_{C1} = V_{C2} = V_{CC} - I_{C1} * R_{C1} = 8.158 \text{ V}$.

$I_E = \frac{V_E - V_{EE}}{R_E} = \frac{-0.7 - (-12)}{10000} = 1.13 \text{ mA}$. $I_{C1} = I_{C2} = I_E/2 = 0.565 \text{ mA}$ (Approximating base currents to be 0).

Simulation

$V_E = -0.646 \text{ V}$
 $V_{C1} = V_{C2} = 8.171 \text{ V}$
 $I_E = 1.135 \text{ mA}$
 $I_{C1} = I_{C2} = 0.563 \text{ mA}$

3.2 Differential Amplifier - Single Stage

```
1 Vin1 in1 gnd sin(0 10m 1k 0 0)
2 .tran 0.01m 2m
3 .control
4 run
5 plot v(in1)*100 v(c1) v(c2)
6 meas tran a pp v(c1)
7 meas tran b pp v(in1)
8 print a/b
```

Analysis

$g_m = I_C/V_T = 0.0217 \Omega^{-1}$.
Gain = $\frac{-g_m R_C}{2} = \frac{-0.0217 * 6800}{2} = 73.78$.

Simulation

$$\text{Gain} = \frac{V_{C1-\text{peak-to-peak}}}{V_{in1-\text{peak-to-peak}}} = \mathbf{56.68394}.$$

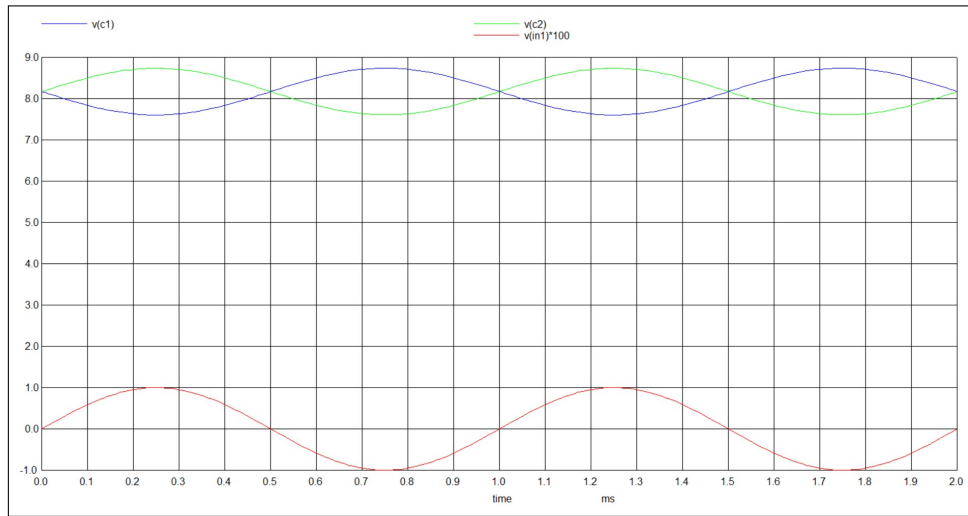


Figure 3: $V_{in1} * 100$, V_{C1} , V_{C2}

3.3 Large-Signal Characteristics (Voltage-Transfer Characteristics - VTC)

```
1 Vin1 in1 gnd -1
2 .dc Vin1 -1 1 0.01
3 .control
4 run
5 plot v(c1) v(c2) vs v(in1)
```

Simulation

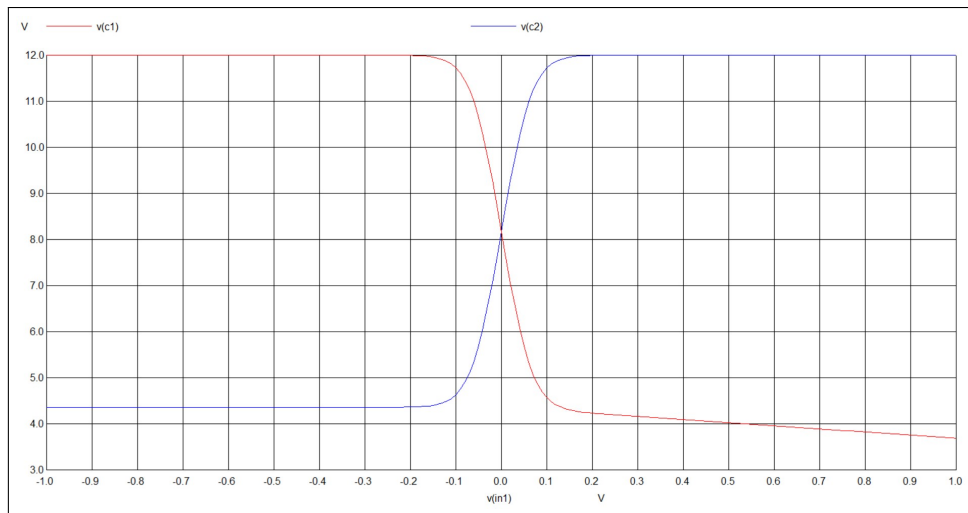


Figure 4: V_{C1} and V_{C2} vs V_{in1}

Learnings:

We get amplified sinusoidal waveforms at both O1 and O2 that differ by a phase of π . These waveforms are centred at the operating point voltage calculated in Section 3.1, which is **8.171 V**.

Files associated: <https://github.com/VNMR-35/EE-230-Lab>