

Lab 7:
**Characterization and DC Biasing of
the BJT**

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ECEN 325 Section 514

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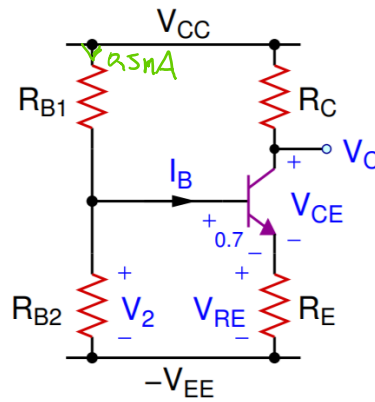
Lab Date: October 18, 2019

Lab Report Due Date: October 22, 2019

Calculations

(1)

NPN Resistive DC Biasing Circuit



NPN	
I_C	$1mA$
V_C	$3.5V$
V_{CE}	$\geq 1V$
V_{RE}	$\geq 1V$
V_{CC}	$5V$
V_{EE}	0
β	100
V_T	$25mV$
I_{supply}	$\leq 2mA$

$$R_C = 1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$V_{RE} = 2.222V$$

$$V_2 = 2.922V$$

$$R_E = 2.2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{B1} = 4.156 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{B2} = 3.844 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Assume $I_{\text{supply}} = 0.5 \text{ mA}$, $V_{R_F} = 2.222 \text{ V}$, $V_2 = 2.922 \text{ V}$

$$R_C = \frac{5 - 3.5}{1 \text{ mA}} = \frac{1.5 \text{ V}}{1 \text{ mA}} = 1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

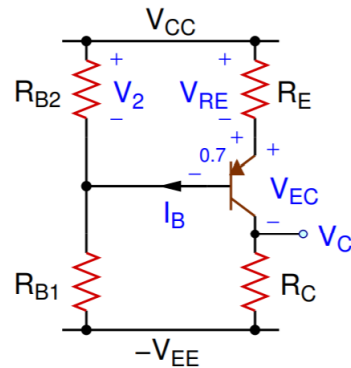
$$R_{131} = \frac{5 - 2.922}{0.5 \text{ mA}} = 4.156 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$I_E = \frac{100}{101} I_C = 0.99 \text{ mA} \quad I_B = \frac{I_C}{100} = 0.01 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_{B2} = \frac{2.922}{0.15 \text{ mA}} = 5.844 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_E = \frac{2.222V}{0.99mA} = 2.24k\Omega$$

PNP Resistive DC Biasing Circuit



PNP

I_C	1mA
V_C	1.5V
V_{EC}	$\geq 1V$
V_{RE}	$\geq 1V$
V_{CC}	5V
V_{EE}	0
β	100
V_T	25mV
I_{supply}	$\leq 2mA$

$$R_C = 1.5K\Omega$$

$$V_{RE} = 2.222V$$

$$V_2 = 2.922V$$

$$R_E = 2.2K\Omega$$

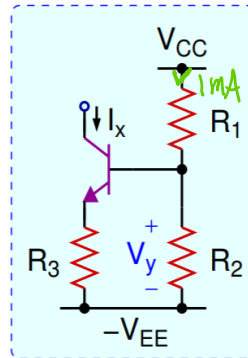
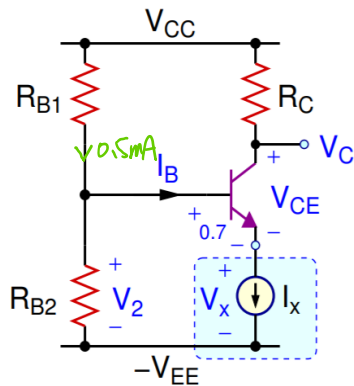
$$R_{B1} = 4.156K\Omega$$

$$R_{B2} = 5.844K\Omega$$

All the values are the same as previous part. It is just flipped.

(2)

NPN DC Biasing Circuit



NPN

I_C	2mA
V_C	3.5V
V_{CE}	$\geq 1\text{V}$
V_x	$\geq 1.5\text{V}$
V_{CC}	5V
V_{EE}	0
β	100
V_T	25mV
I_{supply}	$\leq 5\text{mA}$

$$R_C = 750\Omega \quad R_1 = 3.8\text{k}\Omega \quad R_2 = 1.2\text{k}\Omega \quad R_3 = 250\Omega$$

$$R_{B1} = 4.6\text{k}\Omega \quad R_{B2} = 5.4\text{k}\Omega \quad V_x = 2\text{V} \quad V_y = 1.2\text{V}$$

$$V_2 = 2.7\text{V}$$

$$\text{Assume } V_{CE} = 1.5\text{V} \quad I_{\text{supply}} = 3.5\text{mA}$$

$$R_C = \frac{5 - 3.5}{2\text{mA}} = 750\Omega$$

$$V_x = 3.5 - 1.5 = 2\text{V}$$

$$V_2 = 2 + 0.7 = 2.7\text{V}$$

$$R_{B1} = \frac{5 - 2.7}{0.5\text{mA}} = 4.6\text{k}\Omega$$

$$R_{B2} = \frac{2.7}{0.5\text{mA}} = 5.4\text{k}\Omega$$

$$V_{R3} = 2 - 1.5 = 0.5\text{V}$$

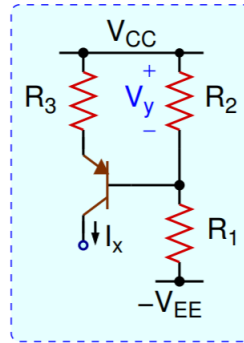
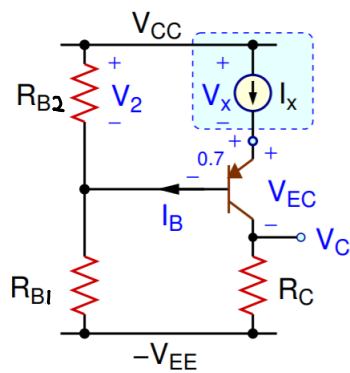
$$V_y = 0.5 + 0.7 = 1.2\text{V}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{0.5}{2\text{mA}} = 250\Omega$$

$$R_2 = \frac{1.2}{1\text{mA}} = 1.2\text{k}\Omega$$

$$R_1 = \frac{5 - 1.2}{1\text{mA}} = 3.8\text{k}\Omega$$

PNP DC Biasing Circuit



PNP

I_C	$2mA$
V_C	$1.5V$
V_{EC}	$\geq 1V$
V_x	$\geq 1.5V$
V_{CC}	$5V$
V_{EE}	0
β	100
V_T	$25mV$
I_{supply}	$\leq 5mA$

All the values are the same as the previous part. It is just flip.

Simulations

(1)

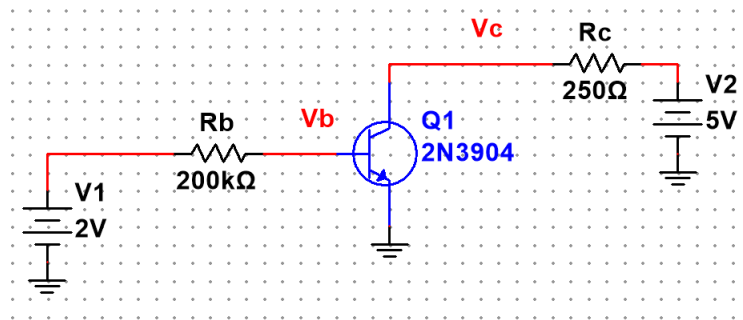


Figure 1: Schematic of NPN BJT characterization circuit for Fig. 2 ▲

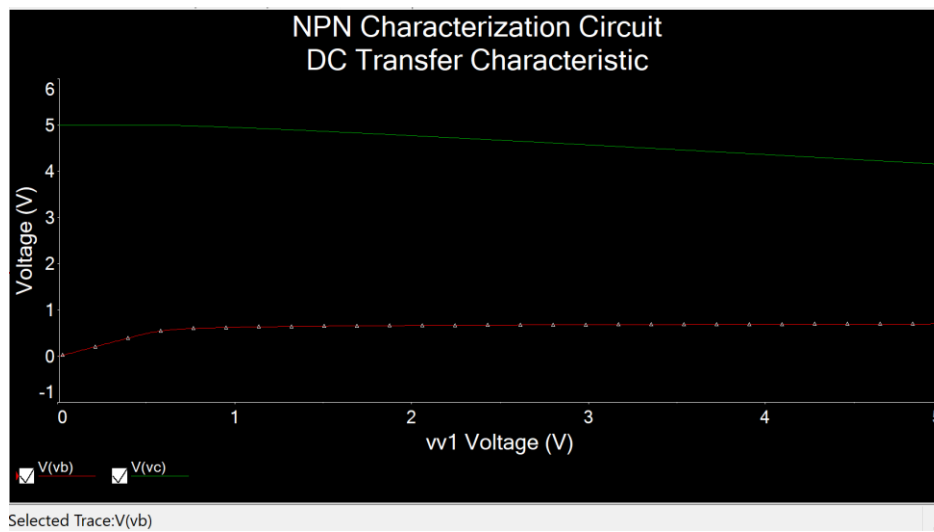


Figure 2: Simulation plot of NPN BJT characterization circuit using DC sweep of V1 from 0 to 5V, while V2 = 5V ▲

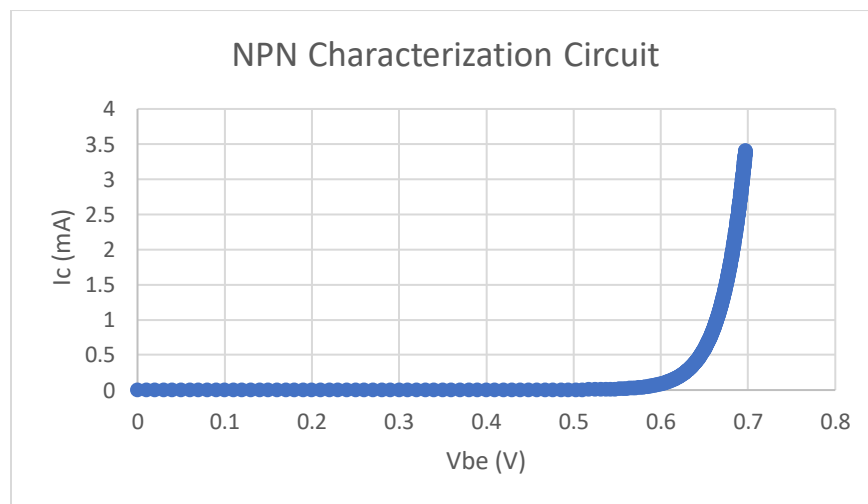


Figure 3: Excel plot for collector current (IC) of an NPN BJT as a function of Vbe ▲

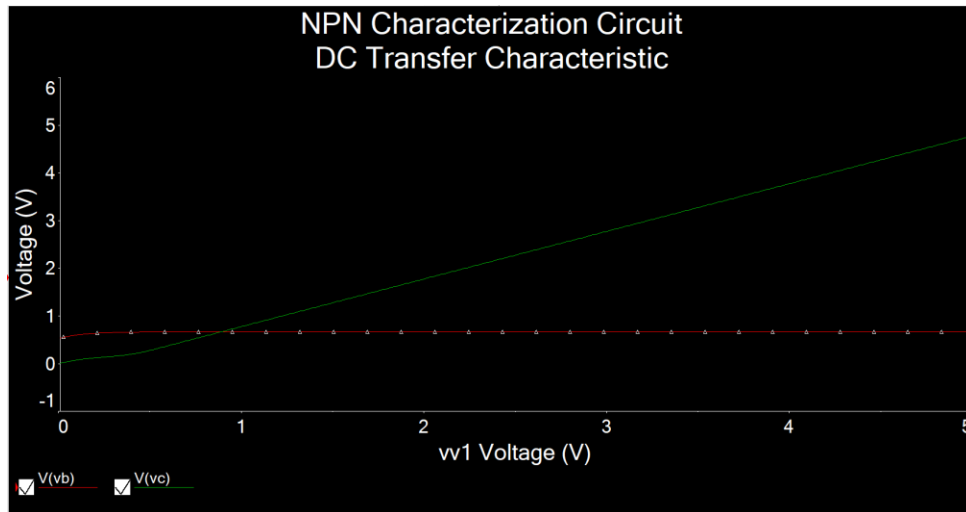


Figure 4: Simulation plot of NPN BJT characterization circuit using DC sweep of V_2 from 0 to 5V, while $V_1 = 2V$ ▲

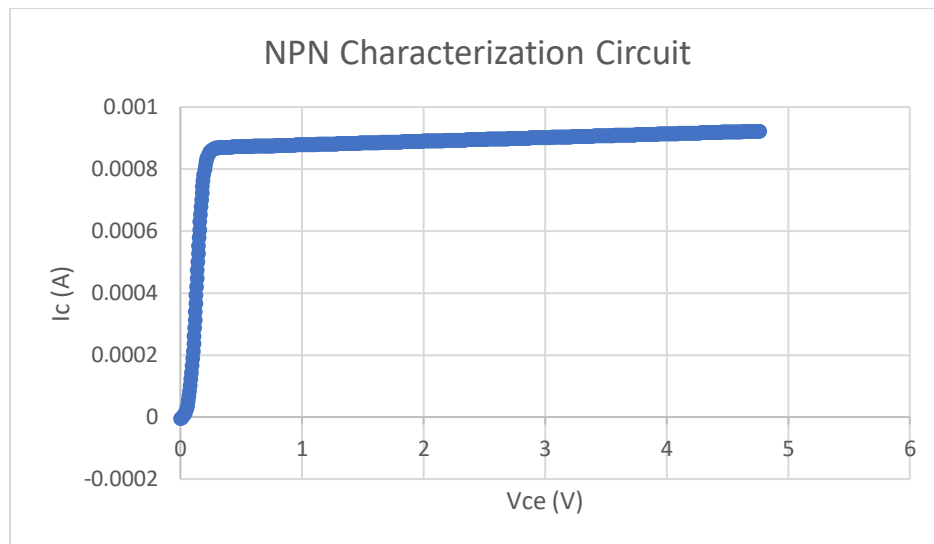


Figure 5: Excel plot for collector current (I_c) of an NPN BJT as a function of V_{ce} ▲

(2)

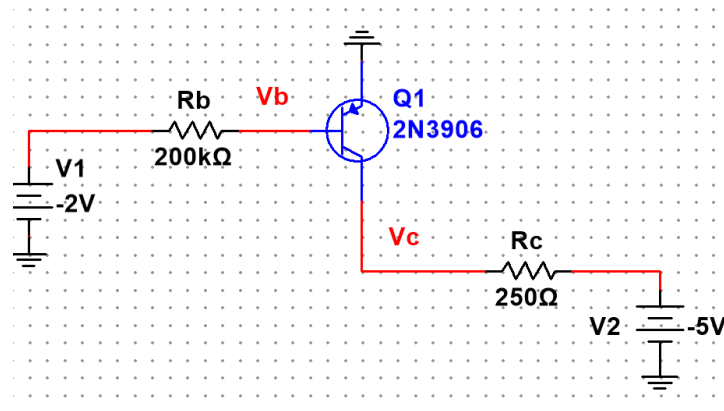


Figure 6: Schematic of NPN BJT characterization circuit for Fig. 4 ▲

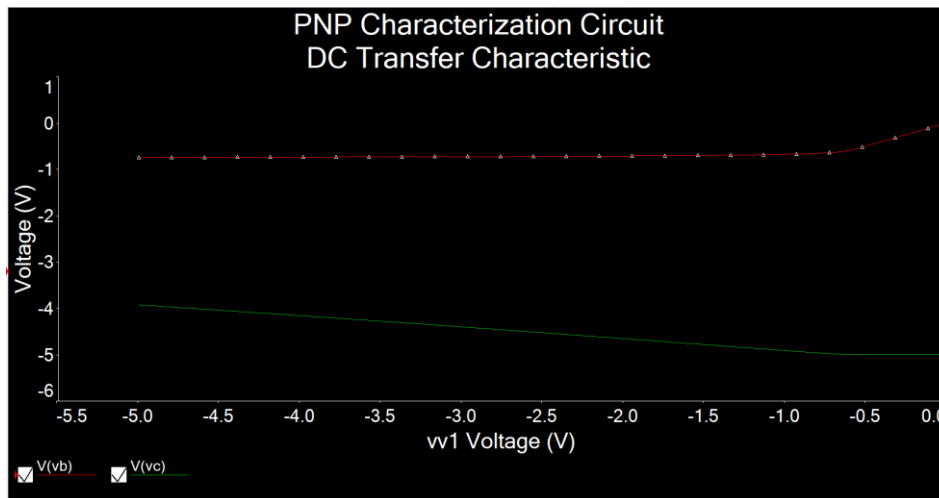


Figure 7: Simulation plot of PNP BJT characterization circuit using DC sweep of V1 from -5 to 0V, while V2 = -5V ▲

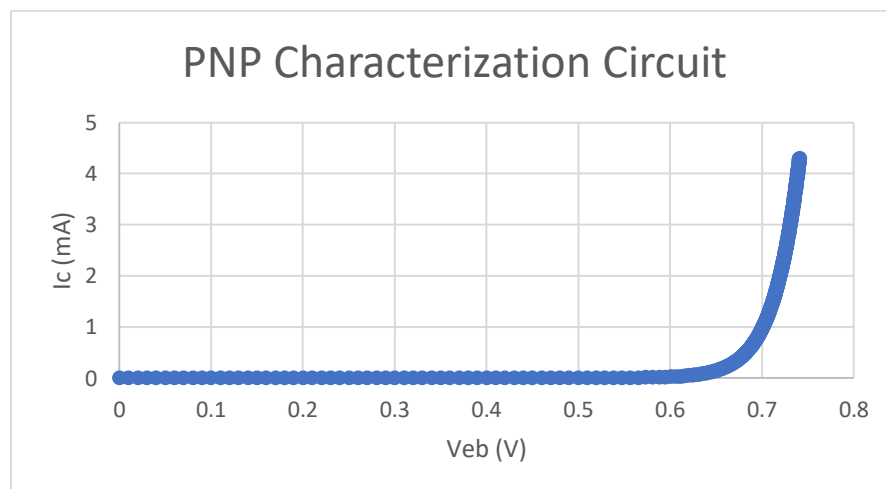


Figure 8: Excel plot for collector current (IC) of an PNP BJT as a function of Veb ▲

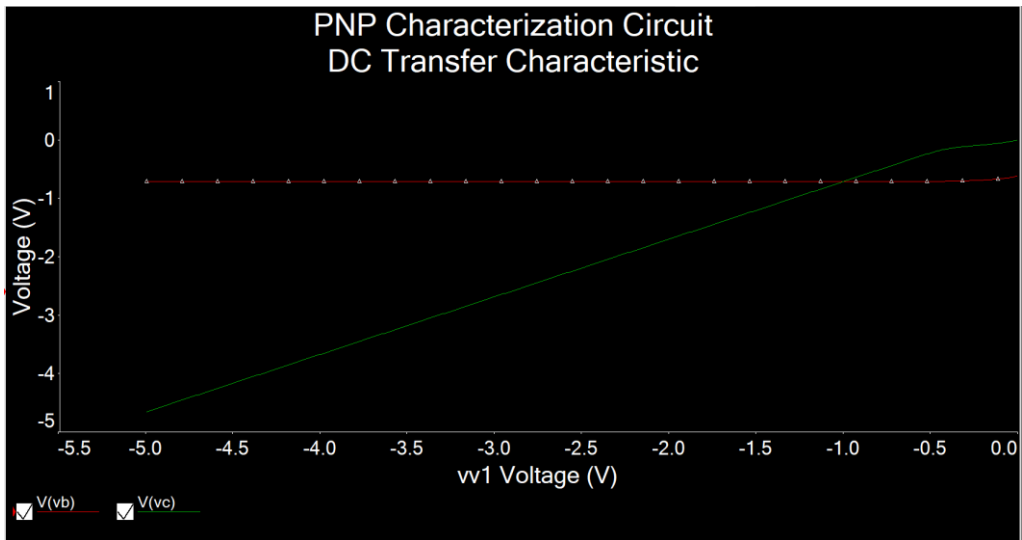


Figure 9: Simulation plot of PNP BJT characterization circuit using DC sweep of V_2 from -5 to 0V, while $V_1 = -2V$ ▲

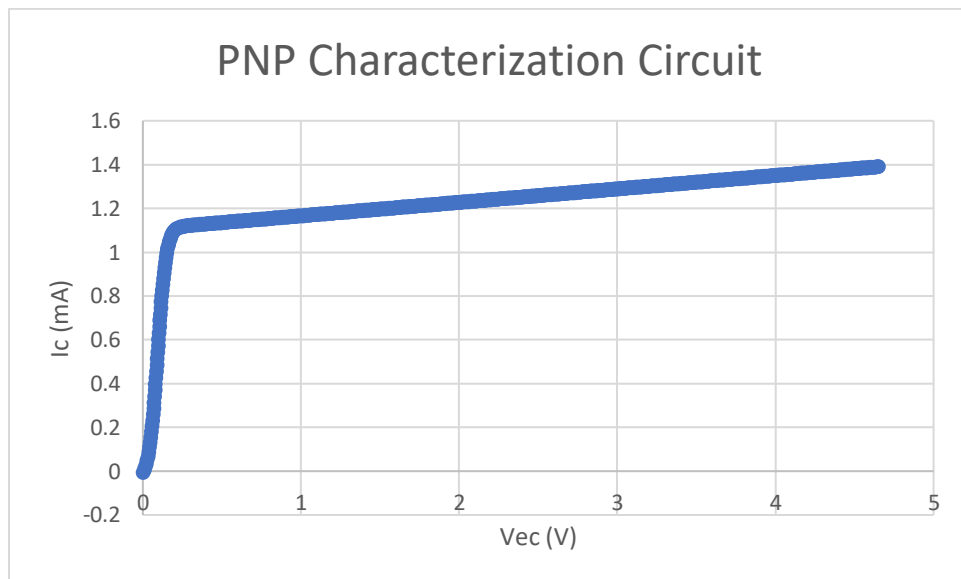


Figure 10: Excel plot for collector current (I_c) of an PNP BJT as a function of V_{ec} ▲

(3)

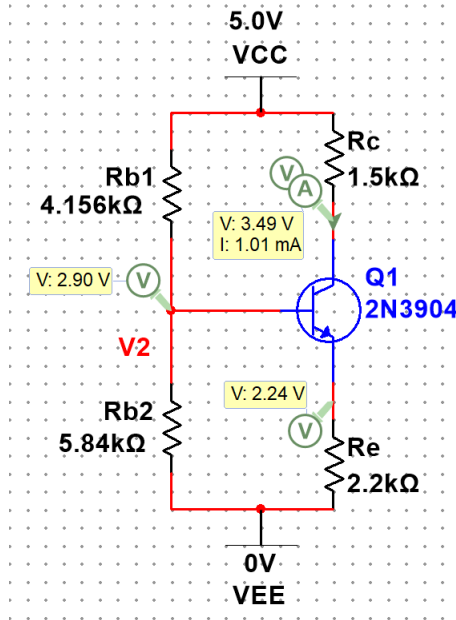


Figure 11: Schematic and interactive simulation for I_C , V_C , V_{RE} , and V_2 for NPN Resistive DC biasing circuit in Fig. 6(a) ▲

$$I_C = 1.01\text{mA}, V_C = 3.49\text{V}, V_{RE} = 2.24\text{V}, V_2 = 2.90\text{V}$$

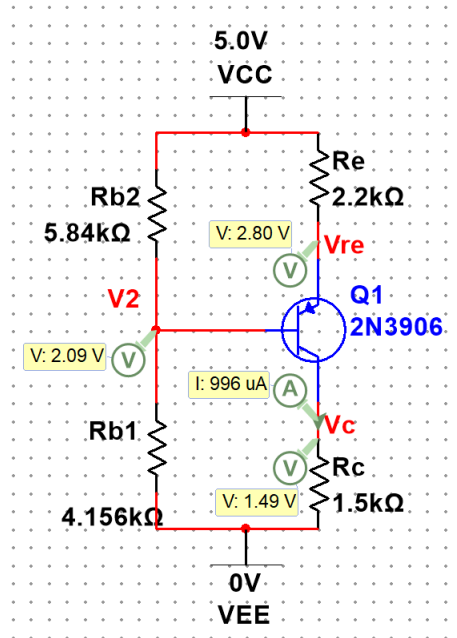


Figure 12: Schematic and interactive simulation for I_C , V_C , V_{RE} , and V_2 for PNP Resistive DC biasing circuit in Fig. 6(b) ▲

$$I_C = 0.996\text{mA}, V_C = 1.49\text{V}, V_{RE} = 5 - 2.8 = 2.2\text{V}, V_2 = 5 - 2.09 = 2.91\text{V}$$

(4)

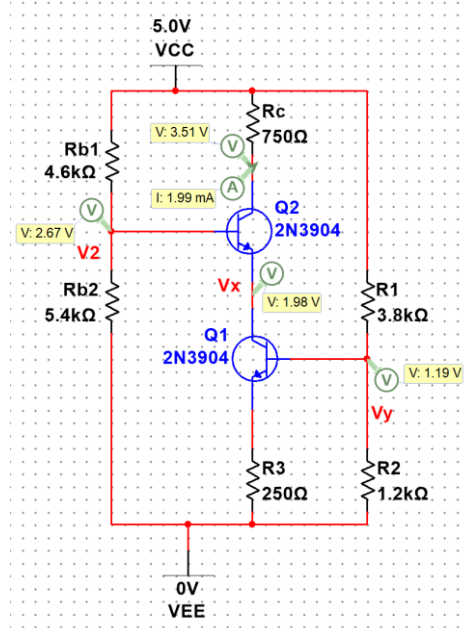


Figure 13: Schematic and interactive simulation for I_C , V_C , V_2 , V_x , and V_y for NPN DC biasing circuit using current source in Fig. 7(a) and Fig. 7(b) ▲

$$I_C = 1.99\text{mA}, V_C = 3.51\text{V}, V_2 = 2.67\text{V}, V_x = 1.98\text{V}, V_y = 1.19\text{V}$$

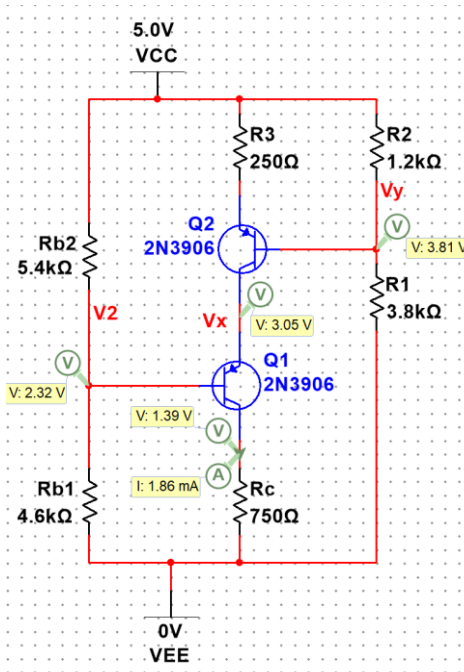


Figure 14: Schematic and interactive simulation for I_C , V_C , V_2 , V_x , and V_y for NPN DC biasing circuit using current source in Fig. 8(a) and Fig. 8(b) ▲

$$I_C = 1.86\text{mA}, V_C = 1.39\text{V}, V_2 = 5 - 2.32 = 2.68\text{V}, V_x = 5 - 3.05 = 1.95\text{V}, V_y = 5 - 3.81 = 1.19\text{V}$$

Measurements

(1)

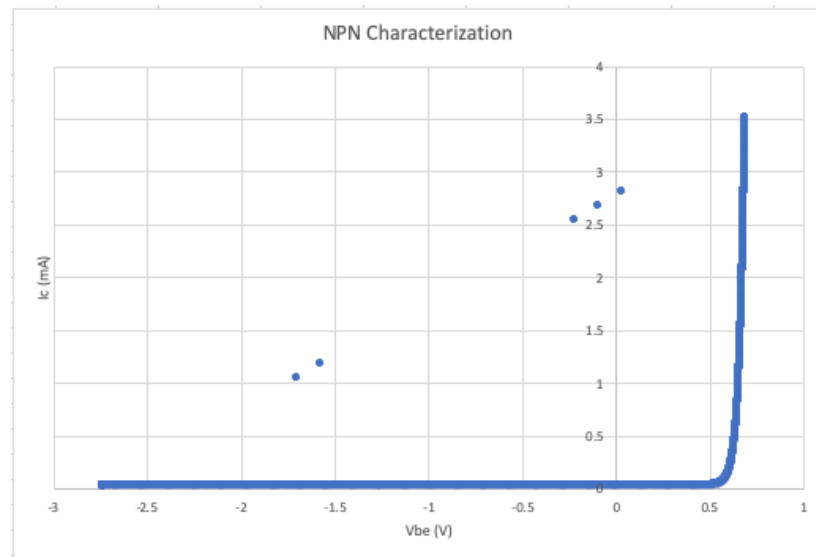


Figure 11: Excel plot for collector current (I_C) of an NPN BJT as a function of V_{be} ▲

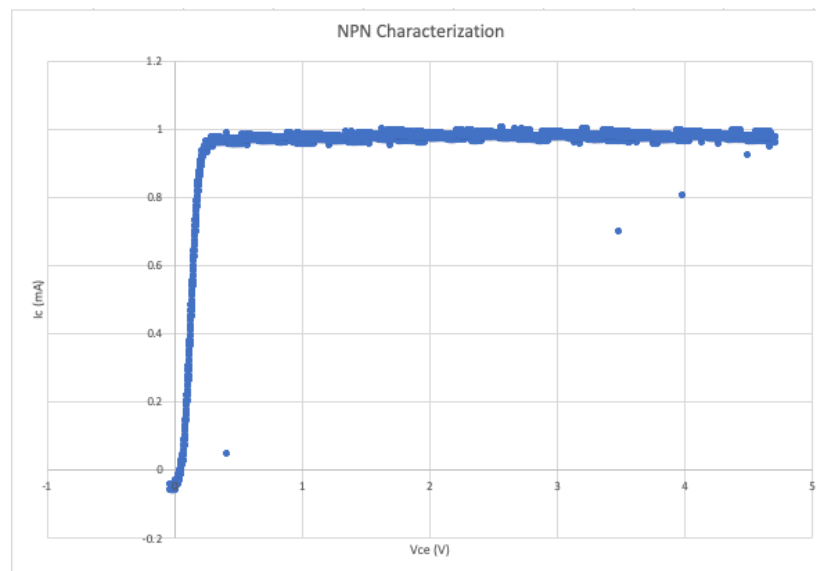


Figure 12: Excel plot for collector current (I_C) of an NPN BJT as a function of V_{ce} ▲

(2)

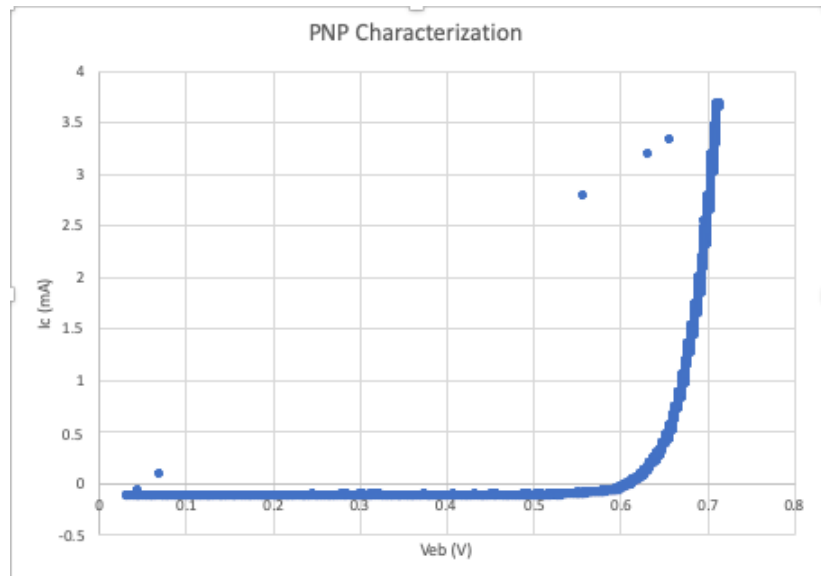


Figure 13: Excel plot for collector current (I_c) of an PNP BJT as a function of V_{eb} ▲

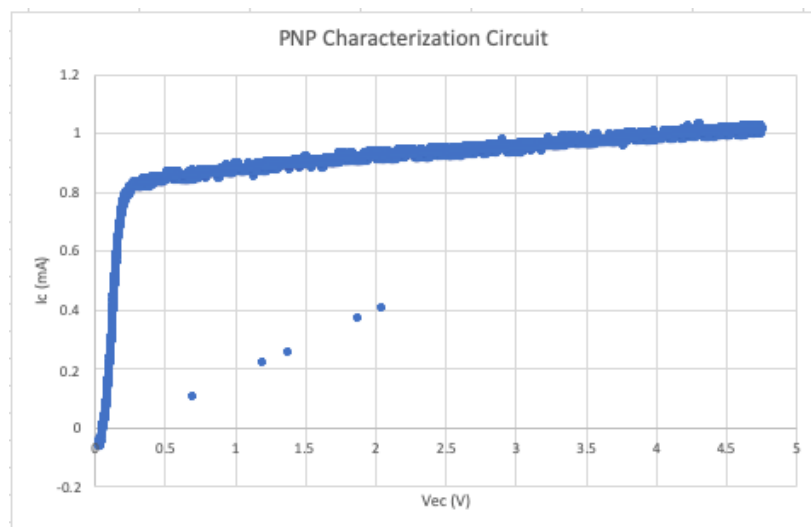


Figure 14: Excel plot for collector current (I_c) of an PNP BJT as a function of V_{ec} ▲

(3)



Figure 15: V_C for NPN Resistive DC biasing ▲

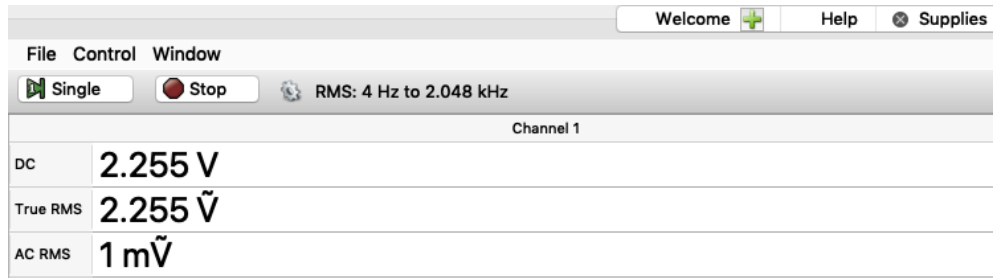


Figure 16: V_{RE} for NPN Resistive DC biasing ▲

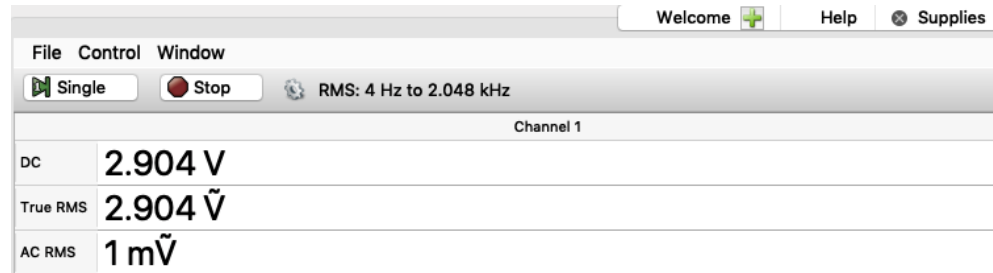


Figure 17: V_2 for NPN Resistive DC biasing ▲

$$I_c = (5 - 3.424) / 1500 = 1.05 \text{ mA}$$

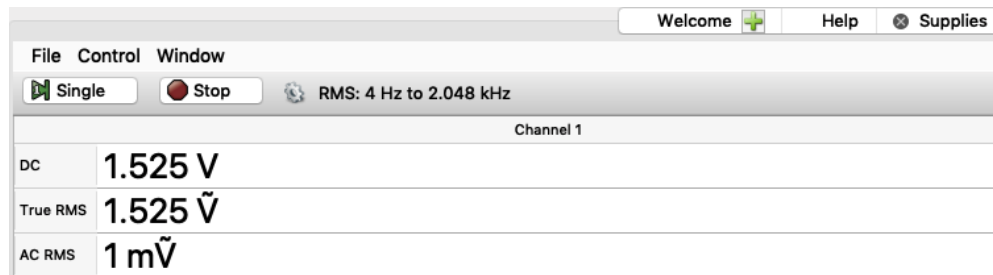


Figure 18: V_C for PNP Resistive DC biasing ▲

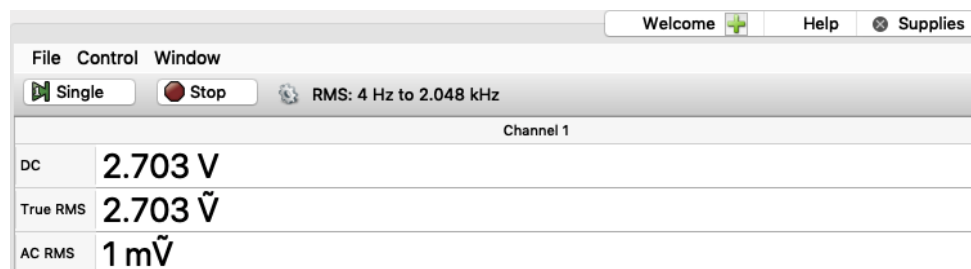


Figure 19: $V_{RE} = 5 - 2.703 = 2.297 \text{ V}$ for PNP Resistive DC biasing ▲

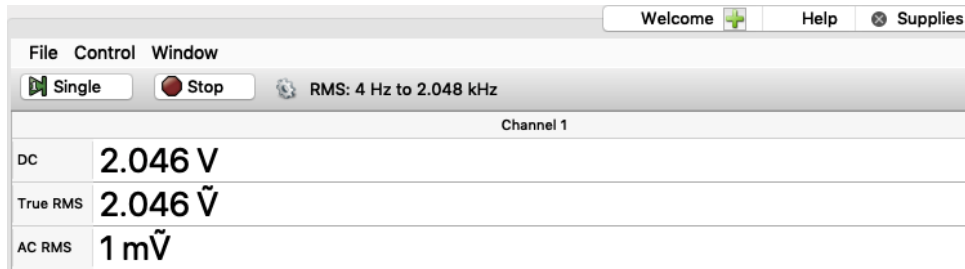


Figure 20: $V_2 = 5 - 2.046 = 2.954\text{V}$ for PNP Resistive DC biasing ▲

$$I_c = 1.525/1500 = 1.01\text{mA}$$

(4)

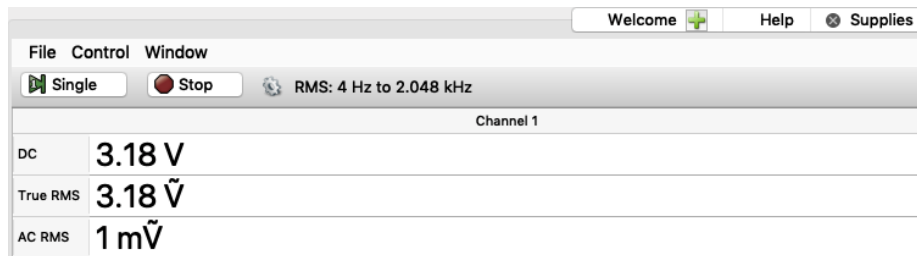


Figure 21: V_C for NPN DC biasing circuit ▲

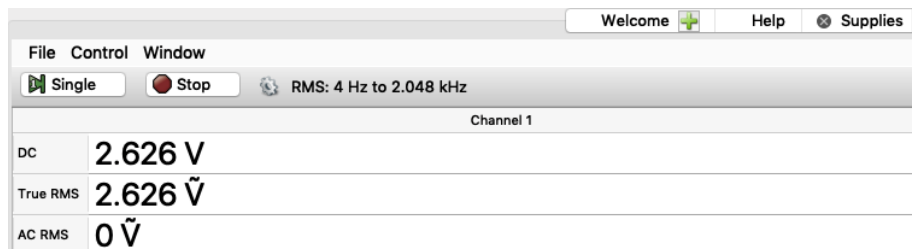


Figure 22: V_2 for NPN DC biasing circuit ▲

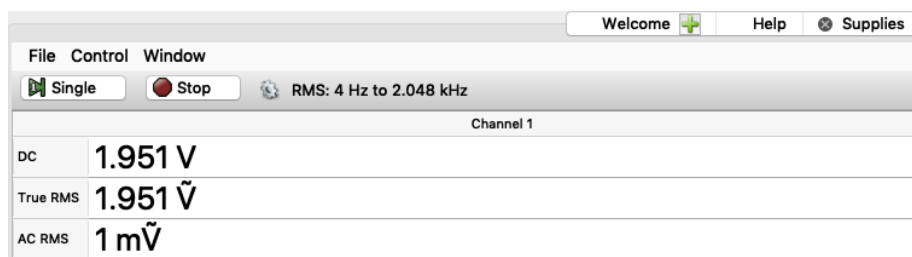


Figure 23: V_x for NPN DC biasing circuit ▲



Figure 24: V_y for NPN DC biasing circuit ▲

$$I_c = (5 - 3.18) / 750 = 2.427\text{mA}$$

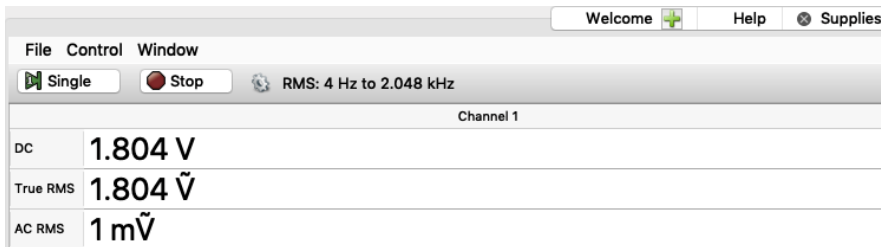


Figure 25: V_c for PNP DC biasing circuit ▲

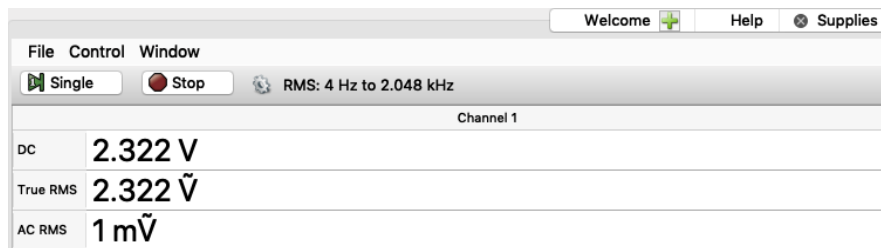


Figure 26: $V_2 = 5 - 2.322 = 2.678\text{V}$ for PNP DC biasing circuit ▲

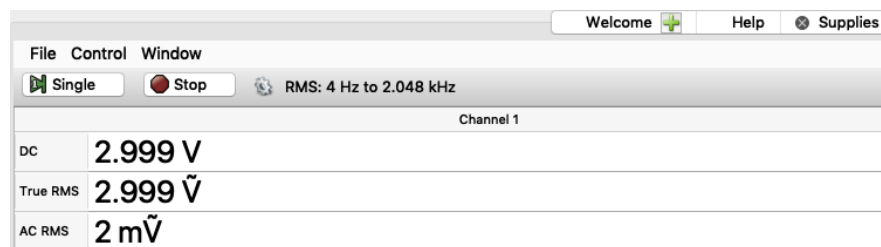


Figure 27: $V_x = 5 - 2.999 = 2.001\text{V}$ for PNP DC biasing circuit ▲



Figure 28: $V_y = 5 - 3.76 = 1.24\text{V}$ for PNP DC biasing circuit ▲

$$I_c = 1.804 / 750 = 2.405\text{mA}$$

Tables

NPN Resistive DC Biasing Circuit

	Calculation	Simulation	Measurement
V_C (V)	3.5	3.49	3.424
V_2 (V)	2.922	2.90	2.904
V_{RE} (V)	2.222	2.24	2.255
I_C (mA)	1	1.01	1.05

PNP Resistive DC Biasing Circuit

	Calculation	Simulation	Measurement
V_C (V)	1.5	1.49	1.525
V_2 (V)	2.922	2.91	2.954
V_{RE} (V)	2.222	2.2	2.297
I_C (mA)	1	0.996	1.01

NPN DC Biasing Circuit

	Calculation	Simulation	Measurement
V_C (V)	3.5	3.51	3.18
V_2 (V)	2.7	2.67	2.626
V_x (V)	2	1.98	1.951
V_y (V)	1.2	1.19	1.198
I_C (mA)	2	1.99	2.427

PNP DC Biasing Circuit

	Calculation	Simulation	Measurement
V_C (V)	1.5	1.39	1.804
V_2 (V)	2.7	2.68	2.678
V_x (V)	2	1.95	2.001
V_y (V)	1.2	1.19	1.24
I_C (mA)	2	1.86	2.405

Comment

The calculation, simulation, and measurement values are all very close. However, measurement values are a bit off from the calculation and simulation values and this is because I used approximate resistor values but not exact resistor values.

For NPN and PNP characterization plot, both I_C vs. V_{be} plots go up at around 0.6V which means that the transistor turns on at about 0.6V. And both I_C vs. V_{ce} plots go up basically immediately that means I_C and V_{ce} are going constantly.