

Course Number	ELE404
Course Title	Electronic Circuits I
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Lab/Tutorial Report No.	Design Project
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Report Title	BJT Amplifiers
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Section No.	01
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Due Date	17-April-2022

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Contents

Introduction.....	3
Objectives	3
Circuit Under Test.....	4
Experimental and Results	5
Conclusions and Remarks.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Appendix – Prelab.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.

Introduction

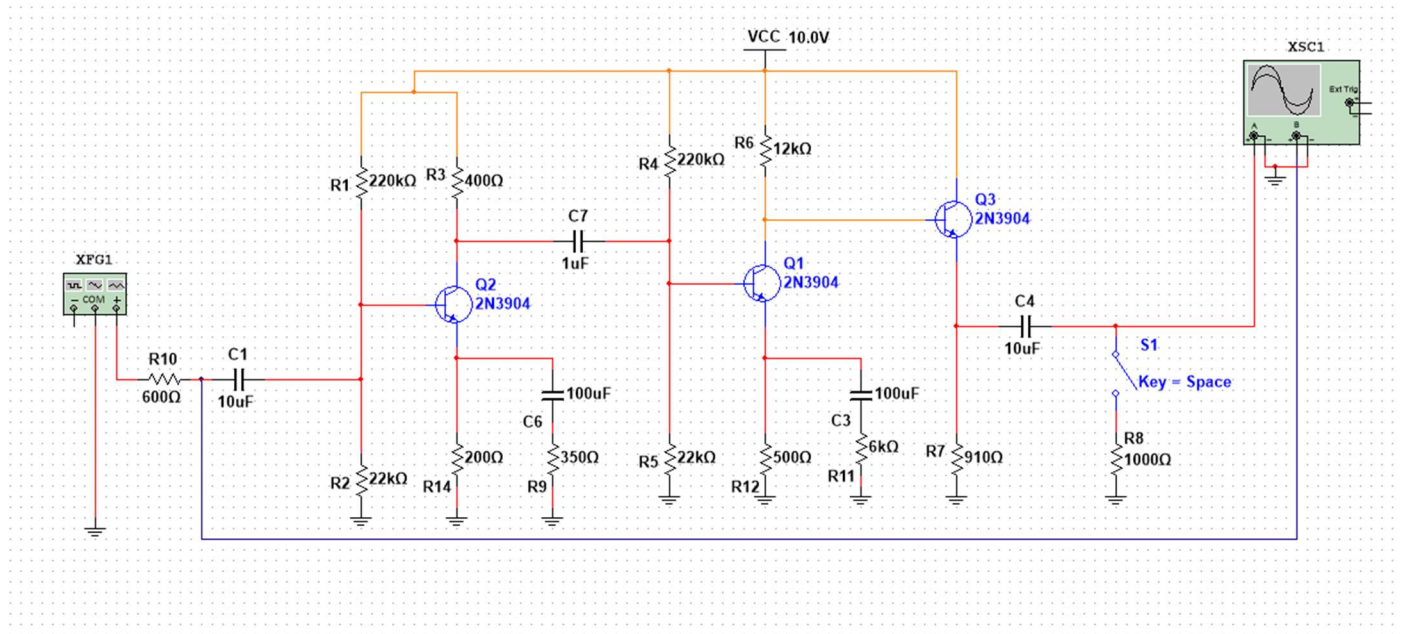
This report is for Design Project “BJT Amplifiers”. The project took place from 1 April 2022 to 17 April.

Objectives

The objective of this lab was to design an amplifier circuit that complies with the following specifications.

- Power supply: **+10V** relative to the ground;
- Quiescent current drawn from the power supply: *no larger than 10 mA*;
- No-load voltage gain (at 1 kHz): $|A_{vo}| = 50 (\pm 10\%)$;
- Maximum no-load output voltage swing (at 1 kHz): *no smaller than 8 V peak to peak*;
- Loaded voltage gain (at 1 kHz and with $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$): *no smaller than 90% of the no-load voltage gain*;
- Maximum loaded output voltage swing (at 1 kHz and $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$): *no smaller than 4 V peak to peak*;
- Input resistance (at 1 kHz): *no smaller than 20 k Ω* ;
- Amplifier type: *inverting or non-inverting*;
- Frequency response: *20 Hz to 50 kHz (–3dB response)*;
- Type of transistors: *BJT*;
- Number of transistors (stages): *no more than 3*;
- Resistances permitted: *values smaller than 220 k Ω from the E24 series*;
- Capacitors permitted: *0.1 μF , 1.0 μF , 2.2 μF , 4.7 μF , 10 μF , 47 μF , 100 μF , 220 μF* ;
- Other components (BJTs, diodes, Zener diodes, etc.): *only from your ELE404 lab kit*.

Circuit Made



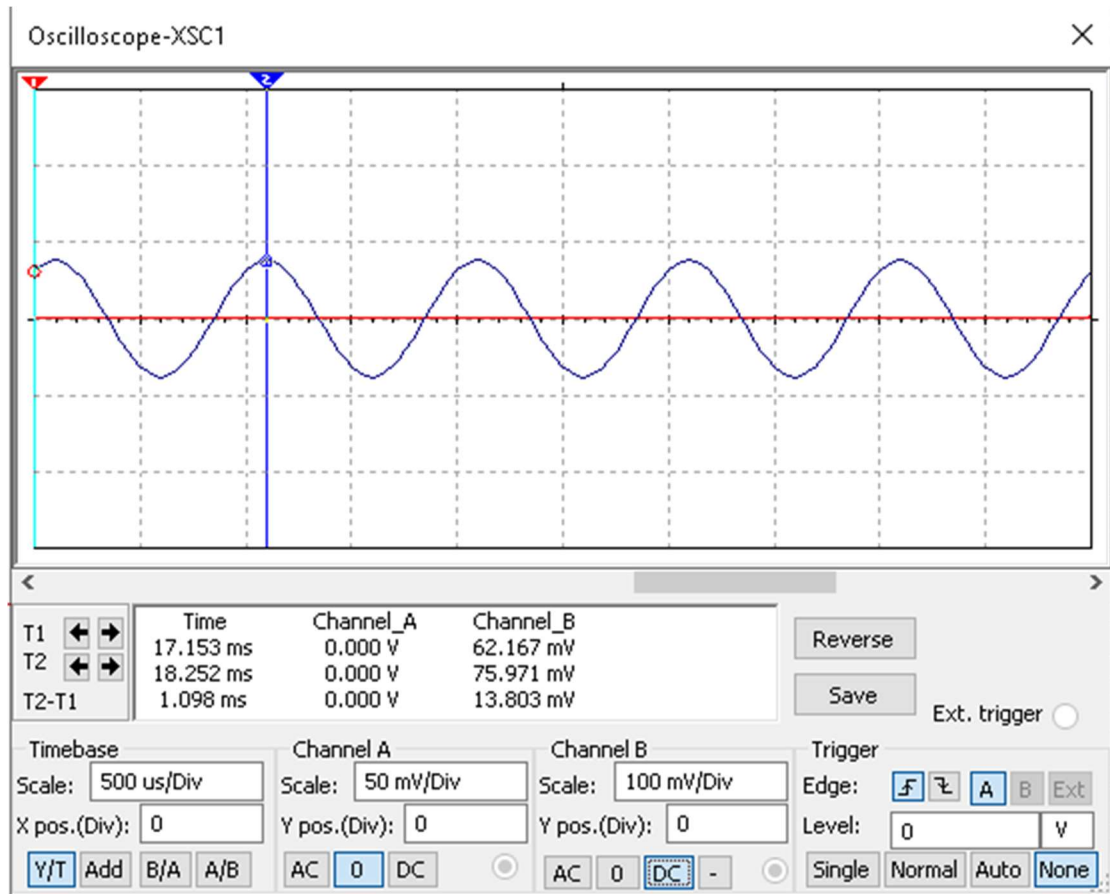
The Circuit shows 3 stage amplifiers CE then CE then CC Amplifiers.

First CE has an amplification of x2 second one has an amplification of x25.

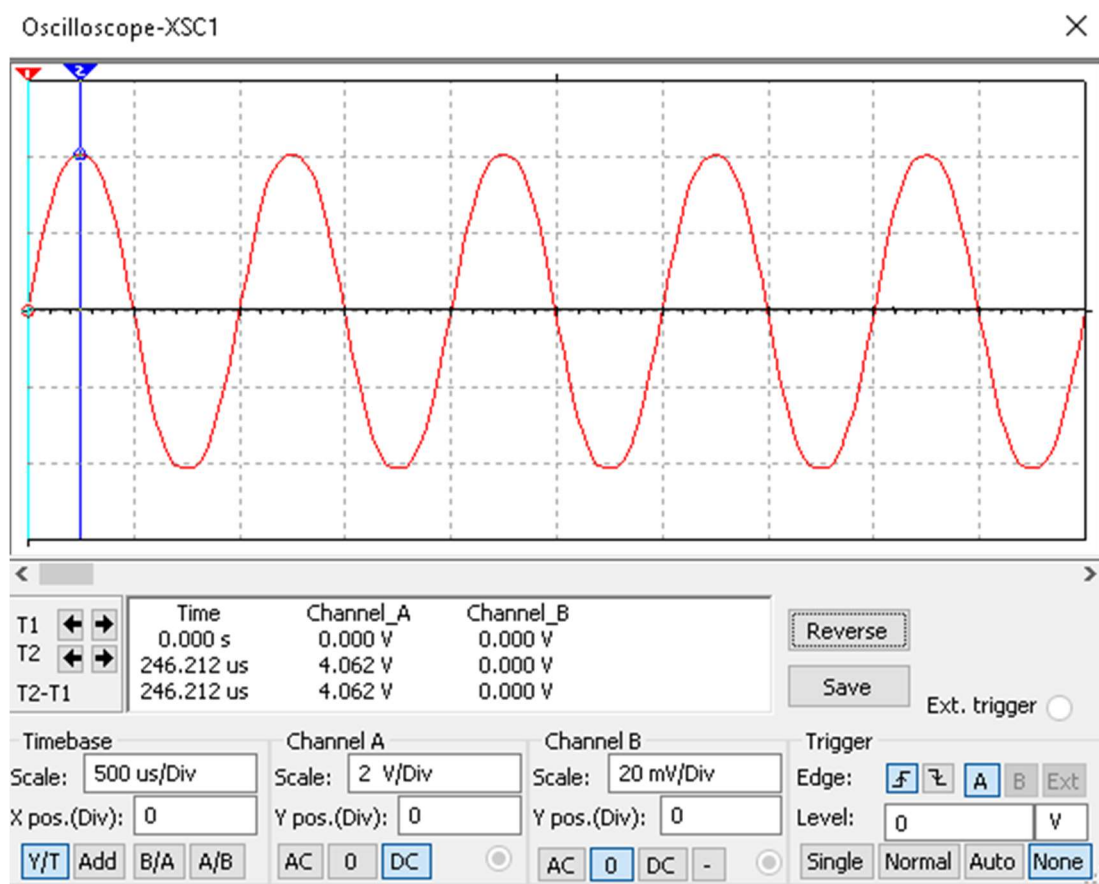
CC has amplification of x1.

Results

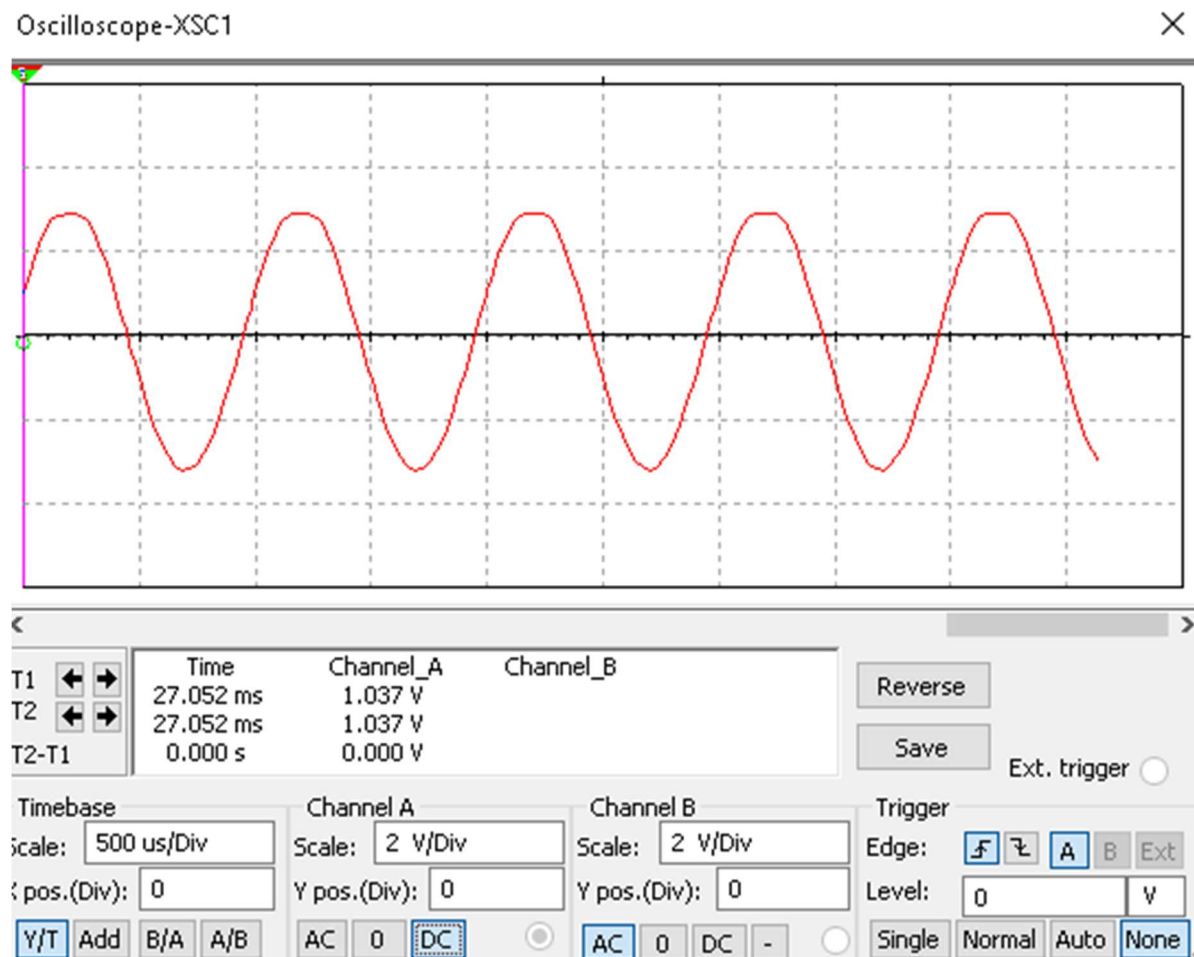
Input:



Output: 8V p2p without load



Output: more than 4 p2p with load



Av without load:

$$V_{in} = 0.075V$$

$$V_o = 4$$

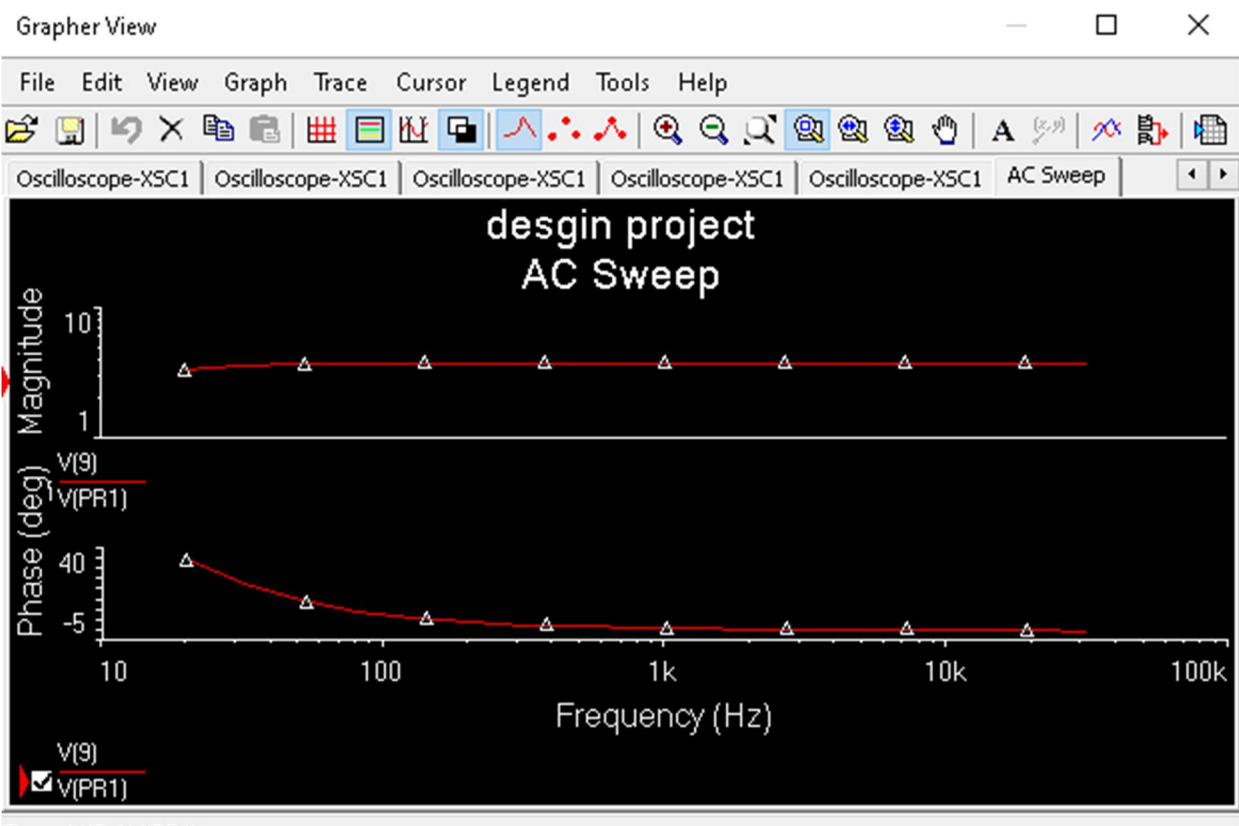
$$V_{in}/V_o = 53.333$$

Av with load:

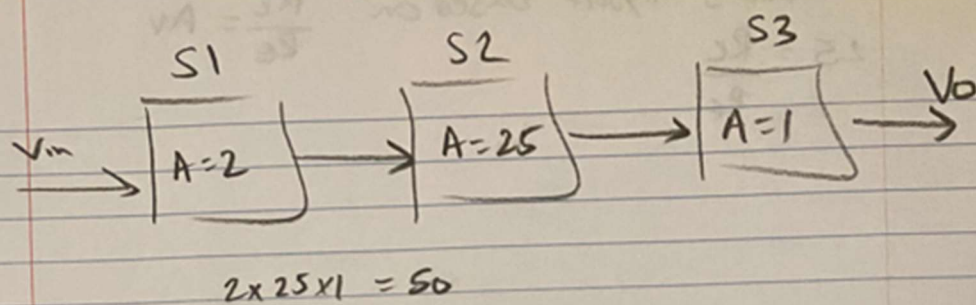
$$V_{in} = 0.075V$$

$$V_o = 3.31$$

$$V_{in}/V_o = 44.1333$$



Calculations



Stage 1:

$$R_{E1} // R_{E2} \approx 200$$

$$A_v = 2$$

$$A_v = \frac{R_C}{R_E}$$

Still satisfies $R_C = 2R_E$

$$R_C = 2R_E$$

$$I_C = 740 \mu A$$

$$I_E = 370 \mu A$$

$$V_E = 370 \mu A \times R_E$$

$$V_o = 0.7 + V_E$$

Current in R_2 must be greater than current in b

$$I_{R2} > 10 I_B$$

$$R_2 = \frac{100 \times R_E}{10} \quad R_1 = 10 \times \frac{100 \times R_E}{10} - 10 R_E$$

Solving These equations yield

$$R_1 = 220 K\Omega$$

$$R_C = 400$$

$$R_2 = 22 K\Omega$$

$$R_E = 200$$

Used same R_1 and R_2 for S_2 and gave R_C and R_E

numbers myself based on

$$25 = \frac{R_C}{R_E}$$
$$\frac{R_C}{R_E} = A_v$$

Calculations

In conclusion, the circuit was mostly calculated except for the R_C and R_E in S2 these were picked based on trial and error. And the S3 circuit was based on the Lab 7 CC circuit with the resistor put as 1k to minimize clipping.