# $\begin{array}{c} {\rm ECE~2200L} \\ {\rm Introduction~to~Microelectronics~Circuits} \\ {\rm Laboratory} \end{array}$

Experiment 6
Bipolar Junction Transistor Biasing Circuits and
Bias Point Stability

Report

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# Objective

To study and experiment on three types of DC biasing circuits for BJTs, and compare the stability of the bias point in these circuits.

## Prelab

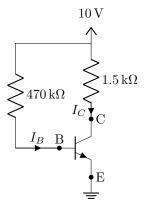


Figure 1: Circuit 1

Assuming  $V_{BE} = 0.7 \,\mathrm{V}$ 

$$I_B = \frac{10 - 0.7}{470000} = 19.8 \,\mu\text{A} \tag{1}$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B = \beta 19.8 \,\mu\text{A} \tag{2}$$

$$V_{CE} = 10 - 1500\beta I_B = 10 - 1500\beta (19.8 \times 10^{-6}) V$$
 (3)

Table 1: Quiescent point parameter of circuit 1 for transistor with different  $\beta$ 

	$Q_1$	$Q_2$	% difference
$\beta$	100	124	24%
$I_B$	$19.8\mu\mathrm{A}$	$19.8\mu\mathrm{A}$	0%
$I_C$	$1.98\mathrm{mA}$	$2.46\mathrm{mA}$	24%
$V_{CE}$	$7.03\mathrm{V}$	$6.32\mathrm{V}$	-10%

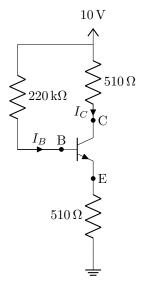


Figure 2: Circuit 2

Assuming  $V_{BE} = 0.7 \,\mathrm{V}$ 

$$I_E = (1+\beta)I_B \tag{4}$$

$$10 V = 220000 I_B + 0.7 + 510(1+\beta)I_B$$
 (5)

$$I_B = \frac{9.3}{220510 + 510\beta} \tag{6}$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B = \frac{9.3\beta}{220510 + 510\beta} \tag{7}$$

$$I_{B} = \frac{9.3}{220510 + 510\beta}$$

$$I_{C} = \beta I_{B} = \frac{9.3\beta}{220510 + 510\beta}$$

$$V_{CE} = \left(10 - \frac{(510)(9.3)\beta}{220510 + 510\beta}\right) - \frac{510(1+\beta)9.3}{220510 + 510\beta}$$
(8)

Table 2: Quiescent point parameters of circuit 2 for transistors with different  $\beta$ 

	$Q_1$	$Q_2$	% difference
$\beta$	100	124	24%
$I_B$	$34.3\mu\mathrm{A}$	$32.8\mu\mathrm{A}$	-4%
$I_C$	$3.43\mathrm{mA}$	$4.06\mathrm{mA}$	18%
$V_{CE}$	$6.49\mathrm{V}$	$5.84\mathrm{V}$	-10%

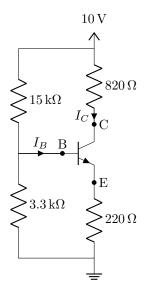


Figure 3: Circuit 3

Assuming  $V_{BE} = 0.7 \,\mathrm{V}$ 

$$I_B = \frac{10 - V_B}{15000} - \frac{V_B}{3300} = \frac{20190 - 18300V_E}{49500000} \tag{9}$$

$$I_E = (1+\beta)I_B = \frac{(1+\beta)(20190 - 18300V_E)}{49500000} = \frac{V_E}{220}$$
 (10)

$$V_E = \frac{44418000(1+\beta)}{53526000 + 4026000\beta} \tag{11}$$

$$I_{B} = \frac{10 - V_{B}}{15000} - \frac{V_{B}}{3300} = \frac{20190 - 18300V_{E}}{49500000}$$
(9)
$$I_{E} = (1 + \beta)I_{B} = \frac{(1 + \beta)(20190 - 18300V_{E})}{49500000} = \frac{V_{E}}{220}$$
(10)
$$V_{E} = \frac{44418000(1 + \beta)}{53526000 + 4026000\beta}$$
(11)
$$I_{B} = \frac{20190 - 18300 \frac{44418000(1 + \beta)}{53526000 + 4026000\beta}}{49500000}$$
(12)

$$I_C = \beta I_B \tag{13}$$

$$V_{CE} = V_C - V_E = (10 - 820I_C) - V_E \tag{14}$$

Table 3: Quiescent point parameters of circuit 3 for transistors with different  $\beta$ 

	$Q_1$	$Q_2$	% difference
β	100	124	24%
$I_B$	$44.3\mu\mathrm{A}$	$36.5\mu\mathrm{A}$	-17%
$I_C$	$4.42\mathrm{mA}$	$4.53\mathrm{mA}$	2%
$V_{CE}$	$5.39\mathrm{V}$	$5.28\mathrm{V}$	-2%

# Result

#### Circuit 1

The following is the experimental data obtained from circuit 1.

Table 4:  $V_B,\,V_C$  and  $V_E$  of circuit 1 for transistor with different  $\beta$ 

	$Q_1$	$Q_2$	% difference
$\beta$	100	124	24%
$V_B$	$0.642\mathrm{V}$	$0.644\mathrm{V}$	0%
$V_C$	$5.984\mathrm{V}$	$5.552\mathrm{V}$	-7%
$V_E$	$0\mathrm{V}$	$0\mathrm{V}$	0%

 $I_B,\,I_C$  and  $V_{BE}$  can be derived from the below equations,

$$I_B = \frac{10 - V_B}{470000} \tag{15}$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B \tag{16}$$

$$V_{CE} = V_C - V_E \tag{17}$$

Table 5: Quiescent point parameter of circuit 1 for transistor with different  $\beta$ 

	$Q_1$	$Q_2$	% difference
β	100	124	24%
$I_B$	$19.9\mu\mathrm{A}$	$19.9\mu\mathrm{A}$	0%
$I_C$	$1.99\mathrm{mA}$	$2.47\mathrm{mA}$	24%
$V_{CE}$	$5.984\mathrm{V}$	$5.552\mathrm{V}$	-7%

#### Circuit 2

The following is the experimental data obtained from circuit 2.

Table 6:  $V_B,\,V_C$  and  $V_E$  of circuit 1 for transistor with different  $\beta$ 

•		$Q_1$	$Q_2$	% difference
	β	100	124	24%
	$V_B$	$2.91\mathrm{V}$	$3.086\mathrm{V}$	0%
	$V_C$	$7.74\mathrm{V}$	$7.56\mathrm{V}$	-7%
	$V_E$	$2.296\mathrm{V}$	$2.467\mathrm{V}$	0%

 $I_B,\,I_C$  and  $V_{BE}$  can be derived from the below equations,

$$I_B = \frac{10 - V_B}{220000} \tag{18}$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B \tag{19}$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B \tag{19}$$

$$V_{CE} = V_C - V_E \tag{20}$$

Table 7: Quiescent point parameter of circuit 2 for transistor with different  $\beta$ 

	$Q_1$	$Q_2$	% difference
β	100	124	24%
$I_B$	$32.2\mu\mathrm{A}$	$31.4\mu\mathrm{A}$	0%
$I_C$	$3.22\mathrm{mA}$	$3.89\mathrm{mA}$	20%
$V_{CE}$	$5.444\mathrm{V}$	$5.093\mathrm{V}$	-6%

#### Circuit 3

The following is the experimental data obtained from circuit 3.

Table 8:  $V_B,\,V_C$  and  $V_E$  of circuit 3 for transistor with different  $\beta$ 

	$Q_1$	$Q_2$	% difference
β	100	124	24%
$V_B$	$1.731\mathrm{V}$	$1.738\mathrm{V}$	0%
$V_C$	$6.031\mathrm{V}$	$6.008\mathrm{V}$	0%
$V_E$	$1.08\mathrm{V}$	$1.083\mathrm{V}$	0%

 $I_B,\,I_C$  and  $V_{BE}$  can be derived from the below equations,

$$I_B = \frac{I_C}{\beta}$$
 (21)  
 $I_C = \frac{10 - V_C}{820}$  (22)  
 $V_{CE} = V_C - V_E$  (23)

$$I_C = \frac{10 - V_C}{820} \tag{22}$$

$$V_{CE} = V_C - V_E \tag{23}$$

Table 9: Quiescent point parameter of circuit 3 for transistor with different  $\beta$ 

	$Q_1$	$Q_2$	% difference
$\beta$	100	124	24%
$I_B$	$48.4\mu A$	$39.3\mu\mathrm{A}$	-18%
$I_C$	$4.84\mathrm{mA}$	$4.87\mathrm{mA}$	1%
$V_{CE}$	$4.951\mathrm{V}$	$4.925\mathrm{V}$	-1%

#### Circuit 4

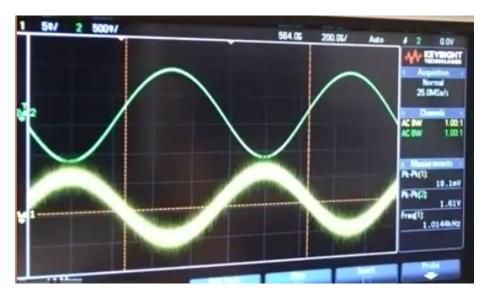


Figure 4: Oscilloscope output for circuit 4

$$Gain = \frac{1.61 \text{ V}}{18.1 \text{ mV}} = 89$$

## Conclusion

As demonstrated in this document above, circuit 3 setup is considerably stable across transistors with different  $\beta$  value compare to circuit 1 and circuit 2