

ELEC-313  
Lab 1: Amplifier Models

September 15, 2013

Date Performed: September 11, 2013  
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Stephen Wilson

## 1 Objective

The objective is to verify the equivalence of four circuits used to model an amplifier, shown in Figure 3.

## 2 Schematics

### Circuit Tested

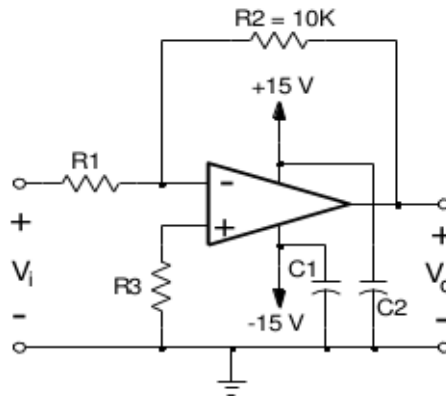


Figure 1: Circuit being tested.  $C_1 = C_2 = 1 \mu F$

### Test Configuration

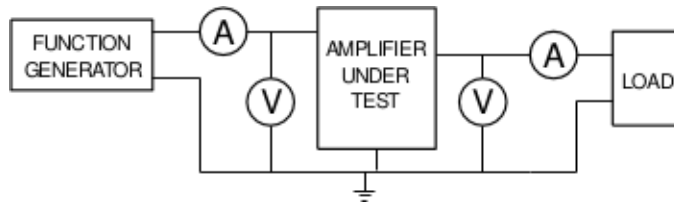


Figure 2: Test Configuration

## 3 Procedure

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## 4 Results

Name	Nominal (k $\Omega$ )	Measured (k $\Omega$ )	% Error
$R_1$	1	0.986	1.40
$R_2$	10	9.88	1.20
$R_3$	1	0.983	1.70

Table 1: Comparison of labelled and actual resistance.

	Voltage		Current		Gain	
	$V_i$	$V_o$	$I_i$	$I_o$	$A_v$	$A_i$
	(mV <sub>rms</sub> )	(V <sub>rms</sub> )	(mA <sub>rms</sub> )	(mA <sub>rms</sub> )		
<b>No Load</b>	200	1.98	0.2	nil	9.9	nil
<b>Load</b>	200	1.98	0.2	9.52	9.9	47.6

Table 2: Comparison of electrical characteristics of the amplifier under load.

## 5 Conclusions

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## Equations

$$\%_{error} = \frac{|measured - nominal|}{nominal} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

$$R_o = \frac{V_{noload} - V_{load}}{I_{load}} \quad (2)$$

$$R_i = \frac{V_i}{I_i} \quad (3)$$

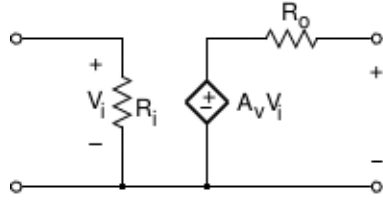
$$A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} \quad (4)$$

$$A_i = A_v \left( \frac{R_i}{R_o} \right) \quad (5)$$

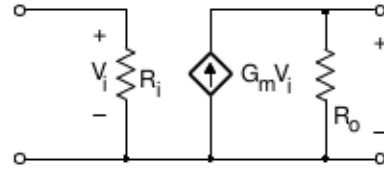
$$G_m = \frac{A_v}{R_o} \quad (6)$$

$$R_m = A_v R_i \quad (7)$$

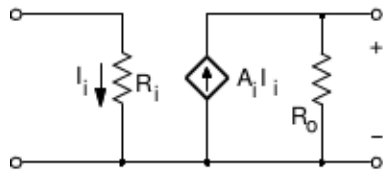
## 6 Appendix



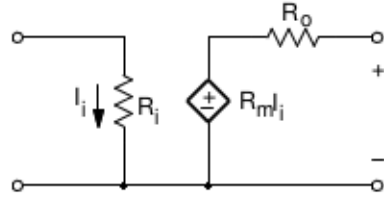
VOLTAGE AMPLIFIER MODEL



TRANSCONDUCTANCE MODEL



CURRENT AMPLIFIER MODEL



TRANSRESISTANCE MODEL

Figure 3: Four equivalent models of an amplifier