

# Lab 138 - Transistors and Amplifiers

27 November 2014

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# 1 Ic-Uce-characteristics

## 1.1 Circuit

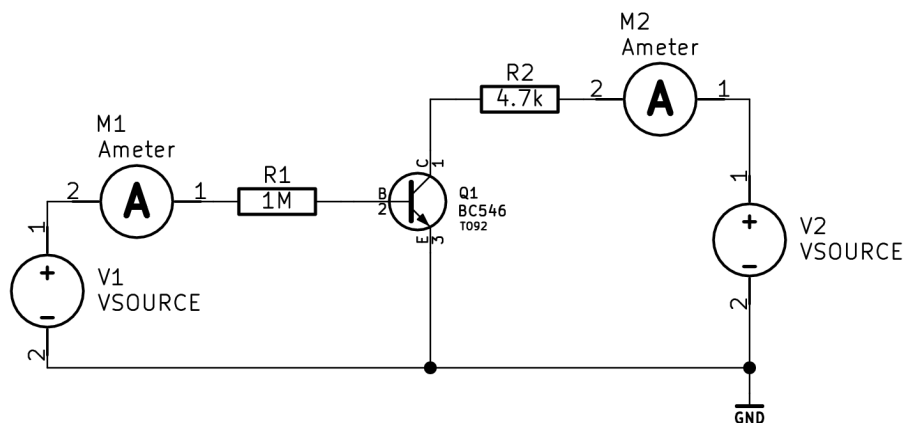


Figure 1: Measurement setup

### 1.1.1 Fixed collector voltage With the collector resistor R2 left out or shorted,

an adjustable power supply is connected directly across the collector-emitter junction, fixing the collector voltage. First we get the base currents for known collector currents. Adjusting voltage V1 translates to varying the base current  $I_b$  and in turn the collector current  $I_c$ . The transistor used is a BC547C.

### 1.1.2 Measurements

$I_c$ (mA)	$I_b$ ( $\mu$ A)
0.5	1.14
1.0	2.11
1.8	3.72

Table 1: Measurement of base current vs collector current

The base current is then held at a constant value and the collector-emitter voltage is swept over a range of 0-10V in 1V steps. The results is given in the

plot.

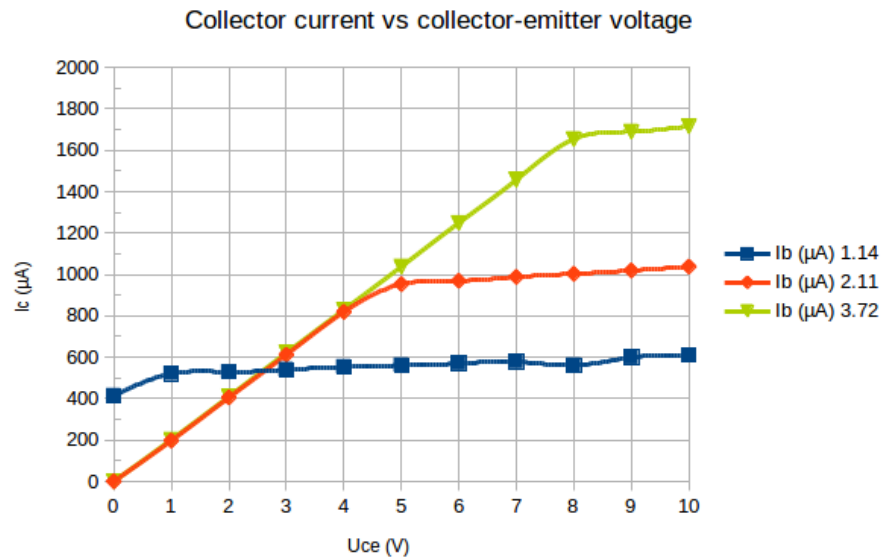


Figure 2:  $I_c$ - $U_{ce}$  results

### 1.1.3 Simulation

Spice circuit simulation confirms that measurements reflect typical bjt characteristics. The program used is Linear Technology ltspice, models extracted from transistor datasheet parameters.

## 2 Quiescent conditions

### 2.1 Circuit

$E = 10V$   $R_c = 4.7k$

#### 2.1.1 Curve

TODO

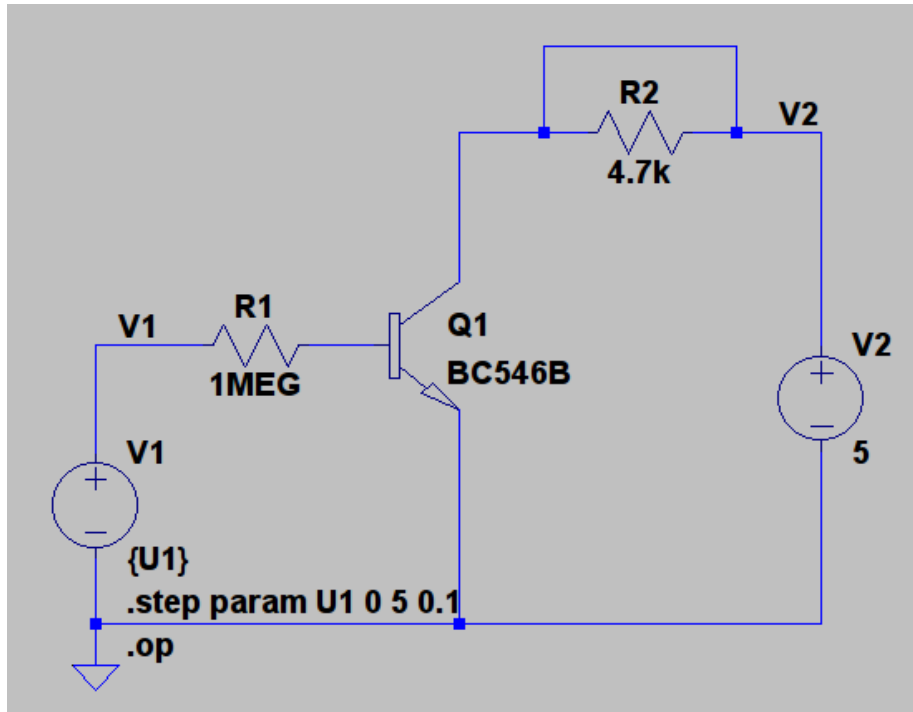


Figure 3: Ltpice schematic

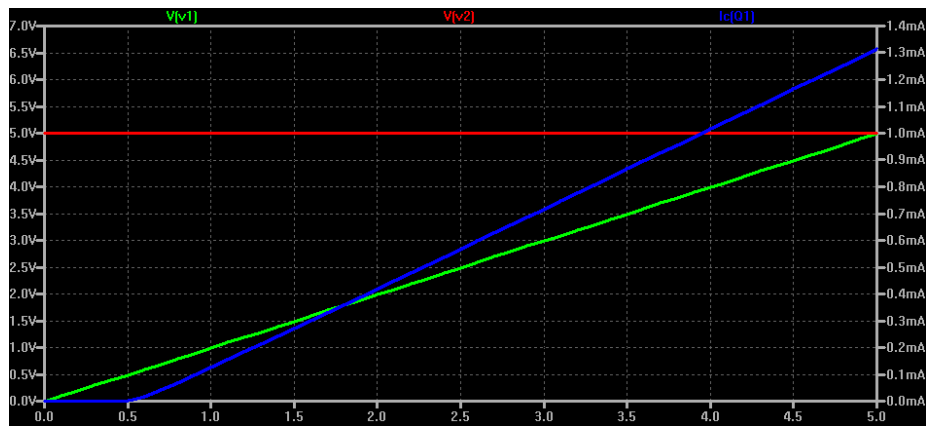


Figure 4: Ltpice simulation of Ic-Uce-characteristics



Figure 5: TODO

### 3 $U_{ce}$ - $I_b$ transfer function

Examine the output signal of the first circuit. Determine the linearity of the output, as in the relation of  $U_{ce}$  to  $I_b$ . Use the measurement setup and circuit shown in Figure 1.



Figure 6: TODO

## 4 $I_c$ - $I_b$ -characteristics and current amplification

### 4.1 Measurements

### 4.2 Comments

TODO: Comment the curve, calculate current amplification factor  $\Delta I_c / \Delta I_b$  in regions of interest.

# TODO!

Figure 7:  $I_c$  as a function of  $I_b$

## 5 BJT biasing

Rb	Ve	Ve	Rc
390k $\Omega$	00	00	00
470k $\Omega$	00	00	00
560k $\Omega$	00	00	00
680k $\Omega$	00	00	00
820k $\Omega$	00	00	00
1M $\Omega$	00	00	00

Table 2: Bias resistor with bias voltages

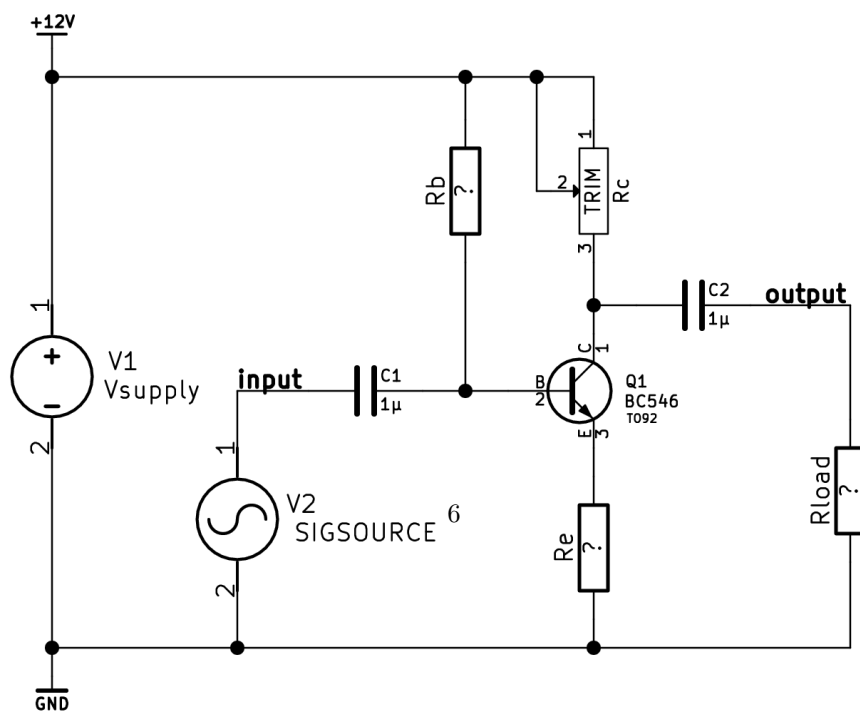


Figure 8: BJT biasing circuit

# 6 BJT amplifier

## 6.0.1 Amplification

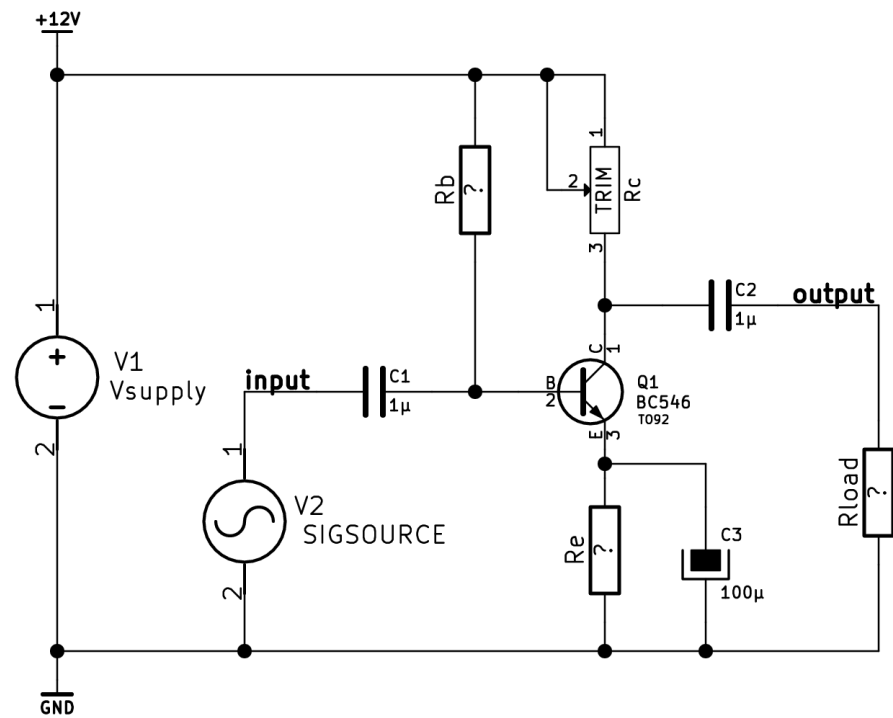


Figure 9: AC bypassed BJT amplifier

	Without AC bypass	AC bypassed
Input voltage (mVtt)	111	111
Output voltage (Vtt)	111	111
Voltage gain (multiple)	111	111
Voltage gain (dB)	111	111
Phase shift (degrees)	111	111

Table 3: Amplifier gain measurements

### 6.0.2 Frequency response

### 6.0.3 Improved biasing

The one resistor base bias is in practice not very reliable as it is dependant on transistor beta. A more practical design that scales better for production adds a second resistor, forming a voltage divider that fixes the base at a suitable level. For maximum dynamic range half of  $V_{supply}$ , plus a diode drop to compensate for the base-emitter voltage.

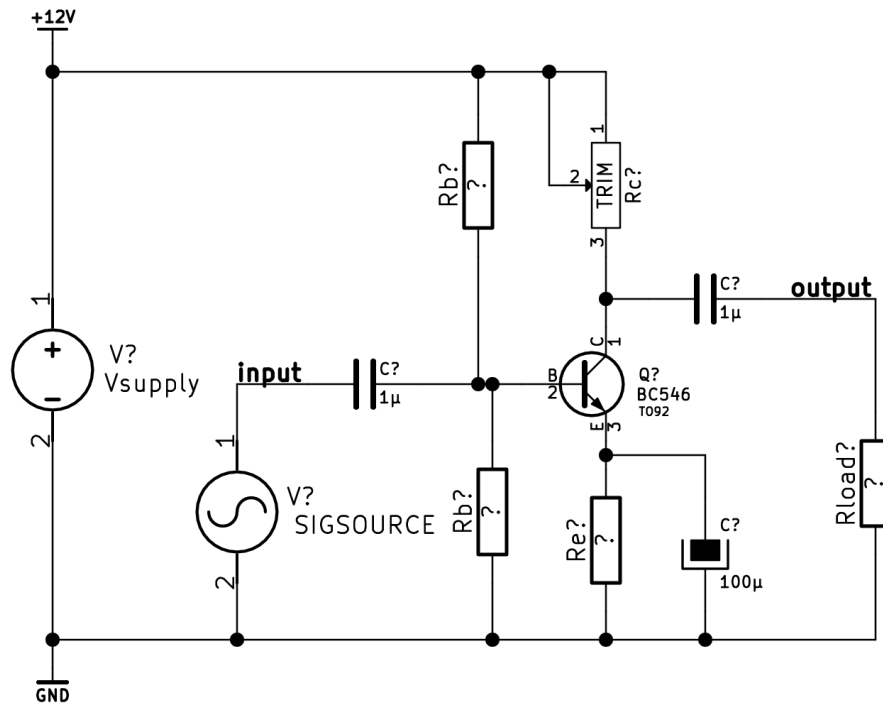


Figure 10: Voltage divider bias

### 6.0.4 “Noiseless” biasing

For small signals and high input impedance, the biasing can be improved further in terms of bias voltage “stiffness” and power supply noise rejection.



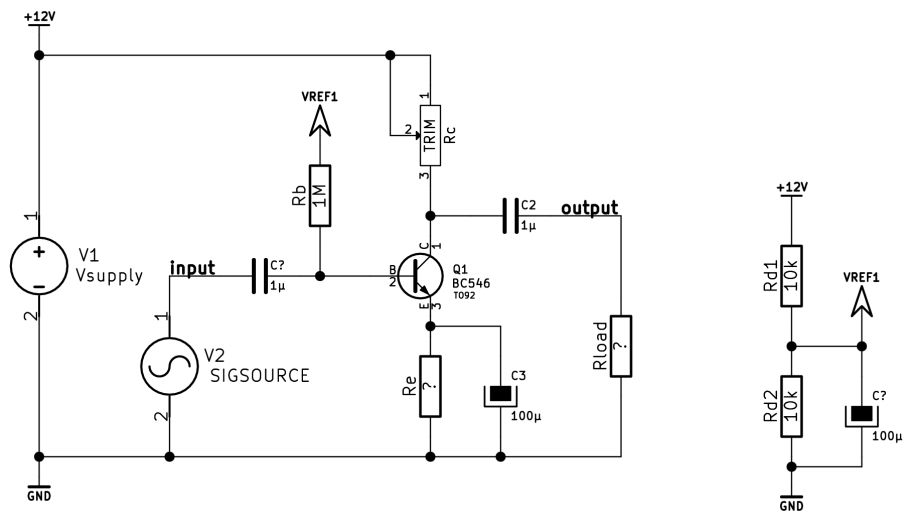


Figure 11: Voltage divider with filtered voltage reference