

EEL 3302; ELECTRONICS I

EXAMINATION #3 — 11/26/07

Student _____

(Print Name Clearly)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This is an open-book open-notes examination to be completed outside class. All necessary worksheets, graphs and tables will be supplied as part of the examination booklet. All examination pages must be submitted for grading. Do not unstaple and separate the examination booklet pages. Put your name on the first page only.
2. Show all work in detail. You must supply sufficient detail to allow Prof. Gordon to follow your work if you want credit.
3. If you require extra workspace to present your solution, use the extra pages included in the examination. Do not write on the back side of any examination page; back sides will not be graded. Clearly identify each problem continuation page. Mark your final answer(s). Failure to comply may result in proportionate credit loss.
4. The solutions that you submit must be solely the product of your own effort. Do not consult other people about anything related to the exam; ask Prof. Gordon if you need clarification about the examination.
5. Indicate your honorable conduct below. Return the signed sheet with your examination.

This work is solely the product of my effort. I have neither given nor received assistance related to this examination, and I have read, understood and complied with the requirements of this examination to the best of my knowledge.

(signature)

EEL 3302; ELECTRONICS I

EXAMINATION #3 — 11/26/07

#1) (20 Points)

Analyze the circuit shown in Figure 1 to determine the voltages at all BJT connections and the currents through all resistors (11 answers). Use $V_{BE} = 0.7 \text{ V}$ and $\beta_{dc} = 165$. Neglect the Early effect. Show all work in detail.

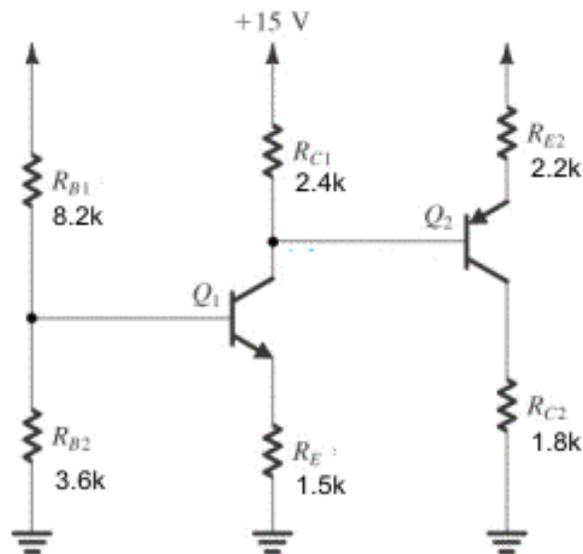


Figure 1 Bipolar Junction Transistor Two-Stage Amplifier

EEL 3302; ELECTRONICS I

EXAMINATION #3 — 11/26/07

EEL 3302; ELECTRONICS I

EXAMINATION #3 — 11/26/07

#2) (20 Points)

Consider the BJT bias circuit shown in Figure 2. It is required that $V_E = 3\text{ V}$ and $V_C = 9\text{ V}$ at $I_C = 5\text{ mA}$. Determine the values for the bias resistors if $V_{BE} = 0.7\text{ V}$ and $\beta_{dc} = 165$. Neglect the Early effect. Show all work in detail.

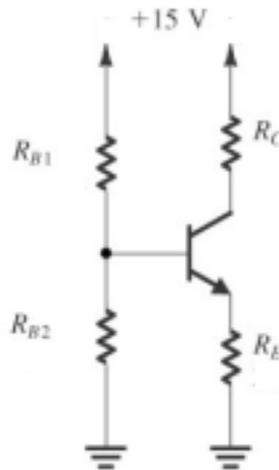


Figure 2 NPN Bipolar Transistor Bias Circuit

EEL 3302; ELECTRONICS I

EXAMINATION #3 — 11/26/07

EEL 3302; ELECTRONICS I

EXAMINATION #3 — 11/26/07

#3) (20 Points)

An NPN BJT operating as a common-base amplifier employs both fixed bias and self-bias. A voltage divider with Thevenin equivalent resistance of 10 kohms fixes the base voltage at 5 volts dc using a 15-V supply. The emitter resistor is chosen to provide a collector current of 1 mA. The collector resistor is chosen to provide a collector-to-emitter voltage of 5 volts dc using the same 15-volt supply. The NPN BJT has $V_{BE} = 0.7 \text{ V}$, $\beta_{dc} = 165$ and $\beta_{ac} = 135$. Neglect the Early effect. The amplifier is driven by a capacitor-coupled source with 100-kohm internal resistance and there is no external load resistance.

- a) Draw the schematic diagram for the amplifier.
- b) Draw the small-signal linear equivalent circuit for the amplifier.
- c) Determine the input resistance, the output resistance and the overall current gain.

Show all work in detail.

EEL 3302; ELECTRONICS I

EXAMINATION #3 — 11/26/07

EEL 3302; ELECTRONICS I

EXAMINATION #3 — 11/26/07

#4) (20 Points)

An NPN BJT operating as a common-emitter amplifier employs both fixed bias and self-bias. A voltage divider with Thevenin equivalent resistance of 10 kohms fixes the base voltage at 5 volts dc using a 15-V supply. The emitter resistor is chosen to provide a collector current of 1 mA. The collector resistor is chosen to provide a collector-to-emitter voltage of 5 volts dc using the same 15-volt supply. The NPN BJT has $V_{BE} = 0.7 \text{ V}$, $\beta_{dc} = 165$ and $\beta_{ac} = 135$. Neglect the Early effect. The amplifier is driven by a capacitor-coupled source with 600-ohm internal resistance and there is no external load resistance.

- a) Draw the schematic diagram for the amplifier.
- b) Draw the small-signal linear equivalent circuit for the amplifier.
- c) Determine the input resistance, the output resistance and the overall voltage gain.

Show all work in detail.

EEL 3302; ELECTRONICS I

EXAMINATION #3 — 11/26/07

EEL 3302; ELECTRONICS I

EXAMINATION #3 — 11/26/07

#5) (20 Points)

Consider the amplifier shown in Figure 3. The NPN BJT is biased at $I = 1$ mA with $V_E = -0.7$ V @ $I_C = 1$ mA, For the BJT $\beta_{dc} = 165$ and $\beta_{ac} = 135$, $C_{BE} = 5$ pF, $C_{BC} = 2$ pf and $r_{\pi} = 3.4$ kohms. Neglect the Early effect. The circuit elements are as follows: $R_{sig} = 500$ ohms, $R_B = 10$ kohms, $R_L = R_C = 1$ kohm; $C_E = 100$ uF, $C_{C1} = 10$ uF, $C_{C2} = 10$ uF, $V_{CC} = 15$ V dc and $V_{EE} = 15$ V dc.

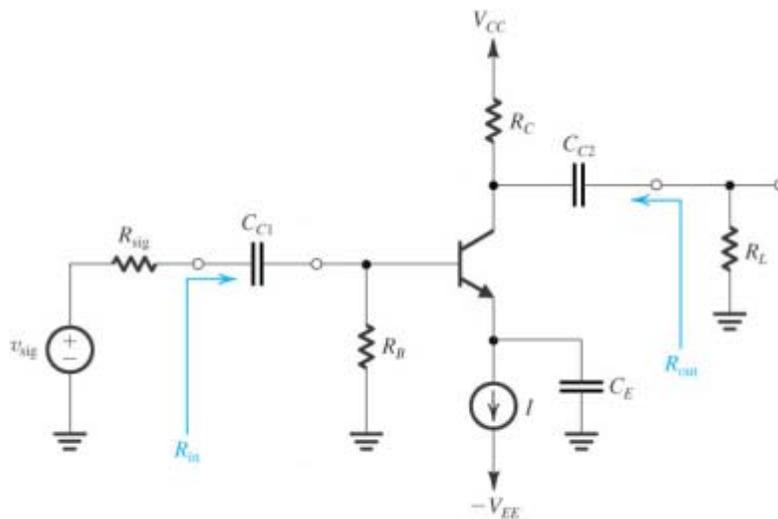


Figure 3 AC-Coupled Common-Emitter Amplifier

- Determine the overall voltage gain, the input resistance with R_L in place and output resistance with V_{sig} in place but set to supply zero output.
- Determine the cutoff frequencies associated with C_{BE} and C_{BC} , C_{C1} , C_{C2} and C_E (four answers).
- Sketch a plot of the overall voltage gain frequency response. Style your plot on the combination of text Figure 5.72 and text Figure 5.73(e).

Show all work in detail

EEL 3302; ELECTRONICS I

EXAMINATION #3 — 11/26/07

EEL 3302; ELECTRONICS I

EXAMINATION #3 — 11/26/07

Additional Work Space

EEL 3302; ELECTRONICS I

EXAMINATION #3 — 11/26/07

Additional Work Space

EEL 3302; ELECTRONICS I

EXAMINATION #3 — 11/26/07

Additional Work Space