

Lab 3 Voltage Divider Bias

Name _____

Section _____

Purpose:

- To calculate the Q point for a voltage divider bias circuit.
- To plot the load line and the Q Point of this amplifier circuit
- To examine the input and output signals of this amplifier and to calculate the voltage gain.
- To examine the distortion created when this amplifier is not midpoint biased.

Equipment

- 1 Power Supply
- 1 DMM
- 1 dc Ammeter
- 7 Resistors 1 -22 kΩ, 1 -10 kΩ, 1 -1.2 kΩ, 1 -150 Ω, 2 -820 Ω, 1 -2 kΩ
- 3 Capacitors 1 - 100 μF, 2 - 10μF
- 3 2N3904 npn transistors
- DMM with transistor h_{FE} measuring option

Pre-Lab:

- 1) Find $I_{C(sat)}$ and $V_{CE(off)}$ Plot the load line on the graph provided. (Fig.2)
- 2) Do the circuit dc analysis and find the terminal voltages and currents.
Show your calculations at the bottom of this page.
- 3) Insert these calculated values in Table 1.
- 4) Plot your calculated Q-point on the graph & label it "Calculated Q- Point"

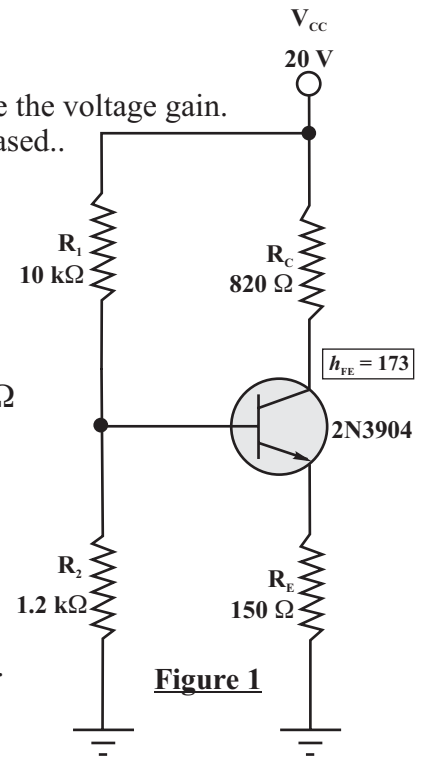


Figure 1

Procedure: Part 1 Do this in the Lab

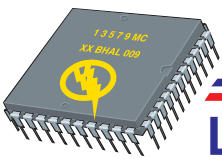
- 1) Construct the circuit as shown using the parts from the first year parts kit.
- 2) Measure and record the dc current gain for each of the 3 transistors and record it in Table 1.
Use the DMM with the transistor h_{FE} measuring option
- 3) Measure and record the transistor terminal voltages and currents as indicated in Table 1.
- 4) Repeat steps 2 and 3 for the other transistors.
- 5) *Plot the 3 Q-points for the transistors on the Figure 2 graph. Label them Q_1 Q_2 Q_3*

Table 1

Transistor	Calculated Values				
	V_B	V_E	$I_E \cong I_C$	V_{CE}	V_C
1					
2	Same as Transistor 1				
3					

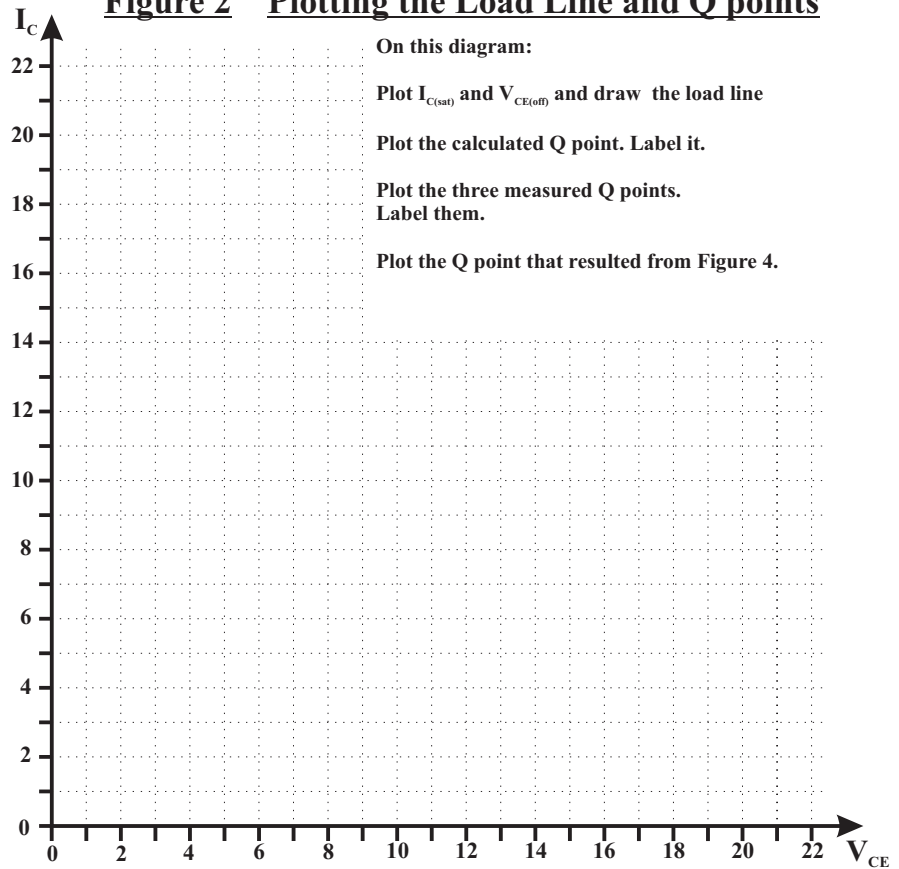
Measured Values					
h_{FE}	V_B	V_E	$I_E \cong I_C$	V_{CE}	V_C

Use this area for calculations -- **Show all of them!** *Be sure to include R_m in your calculations*



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Figure 2 Plotting the Load Line and Q points



Part 2 Using this circuit as an Amplifier

Procedure Part 2 Do this in the Lab

1) Add the 3 capacitors and load resistor as shown in Figure 3. Be absolutely sure to install the capacitors properly. You must obey the polarity as shown. **Installing these capacitors in reverse polarity can cause them to explode!!**

2) Install the function generator as shown and set it to sine wave. Connect the oscilloscope to the amplifier input at TP-1. Set the generator to output **40 mVp-p at 10 kHz.**

3) Measure and record the amplified output signal at TP-2. Record the output below.

$V_{out} =$ _____

4) Using the formula $A_v = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}}$ find the ordinary gain of this amplifier

$A_v =$ _____

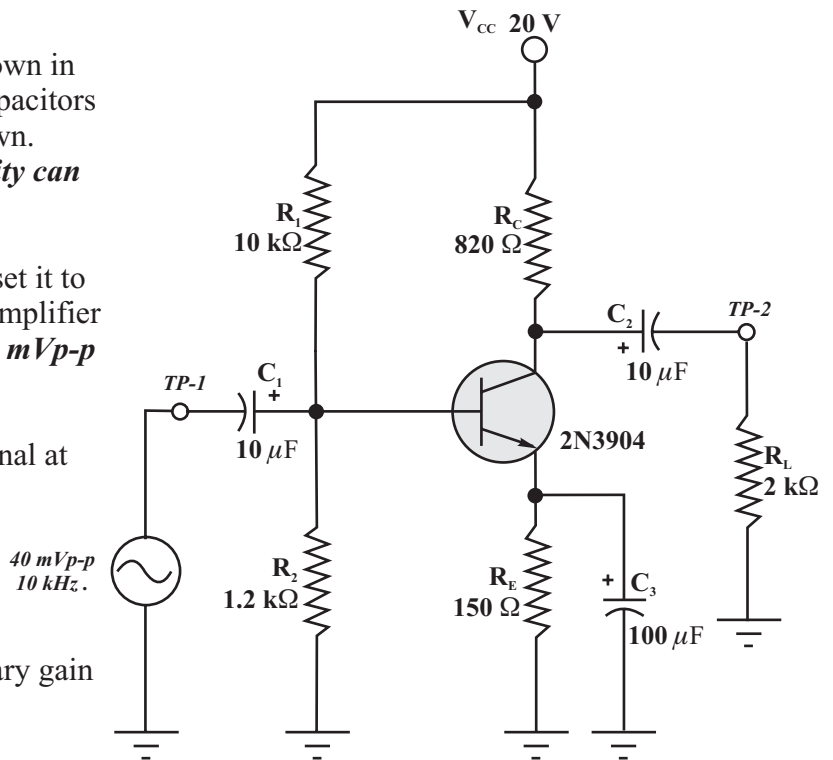
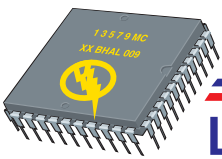


Figure 3 A Voltage amplifier



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Part 3 Examining the distorted output after purposely moving the Q-Point

Procedure Part 3 Do this in the Lab

- 1) Remove the emitter bypass capacitor C_3 .
- 2) Change the biasing resistors (R_1 & R_2) to the new values shown.

These new biasing resistors will bias the transistor near soft cutoff. This will move the Q-point to near the bottom end of the load line.

- 3) Install the function generator as shown and set it to sine wave. Connect the oscilloscope to the amplifier input at **TP-1**. Set the generator to output **2 Vp-p at 10 kHz**.
- 3) Connect channel 2 of the oscilloscope to the output at the amplified output signal at **TP-2**. The output should look like a half wave rectified sine wave.
- 4) Measure the peak to peak value of V_{out} .

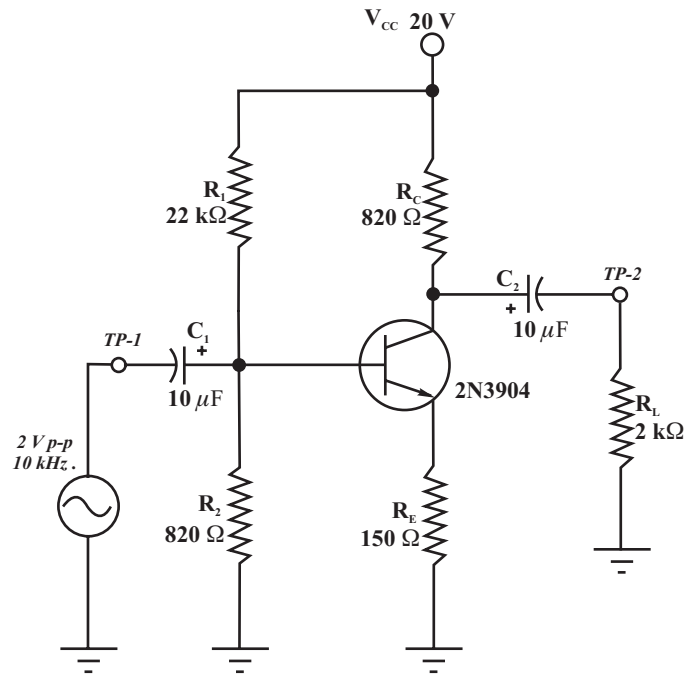


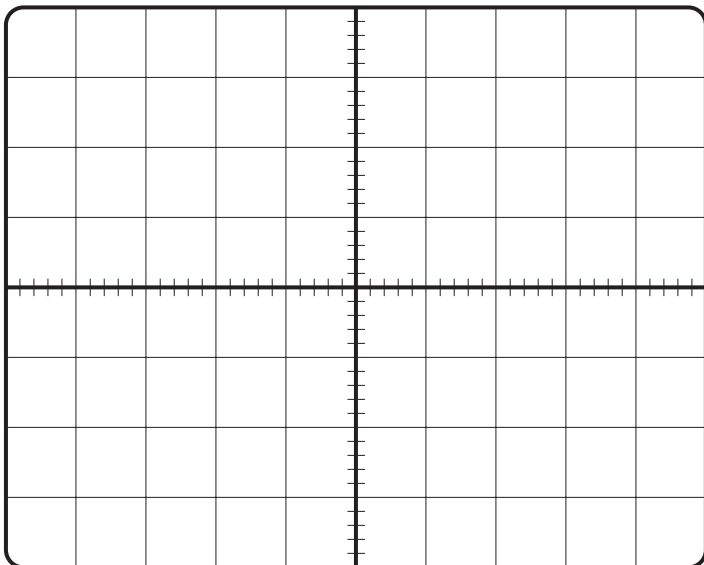
Figure 4 Examining the distortion caused by an amplifier that is not midpoint biased.

$V_{out} =$ _____

- 5) With V_{in} on channel 1 and V_{out} on channel 2, set up the scope to show both waveforms simultaneously. Sketch these waveforms on the graticule shown below. **Be sure to set the vertical mode on the scope to chop.**
- 6) Measure and record V_{CE} . Using it, plot the Q-point for the modified amplifier on graph (Figure 2). Label the Q-point "**Modified Q-Point**"

V_{CE} _____

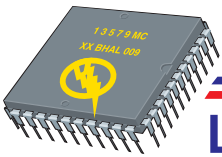
Input and output waveforms for Part 3



Channel 1 Volts/Div: _____

Channel 2 Volts/Div: _____

Time/Div: _____



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Questions

Calculated Values for Figure 4				
V_B	V_E	$I_E \cong I_C$	V_{CE}	V_C

1) Perform the dc analysis for Figure 4.
Find the values listed.. **Show all your work.**

2) Using only a voltmeter, how can you quickly tell if this type of amplifier is midpoint biased,

3) Figure 1 is a midpoint biased amplifier. If R_2 were to go open circuit, would the amplifier still work? Why?

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