

*not clear how
 question?*

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I _B (calculated)	18.82 μA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I _C (calculated)	6.42 mA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> β (calculated)	34.2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> V _B (measured)	0.566 V
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> V _C (measured)	7.729 V
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> V _{CE} (measured)	2.705 V
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> V _B (calculated)	0.51 V
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> V _C (calculated)	7.58 V
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> V _{CE} (calculated)	2.62 V
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> % error V _B	4.8%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> % error V _C	1.07%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> % error V _{CE}	3.47%

10. Compare and comment about the discrepancies in the measured and calculated values of V_B, V_C and V_{CE} based on % error. it's have some diff between And

The value of calculate it's more accurate than measured
 Because we use ideal thing but in measured the component is not ideal

11. Which is more stable biasing circuit, common emitter or voltage divider? Comment.

Voltage divider is more stable Because it's more useful in our life and we can used in different ways in our life
 Because voltage divider more practical

CALCULATIONS

$$I_B = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_B} = 18.82 \mu A \quad | V_B \text{ it's a diod}$$

$$I_E = (B+1) I_B = 6.42 \times 10^3 \quad | V_C = V_{CC} - V_{RE} = 2.68 V$$

$$I_C = \frac{V_C}{R_C} = 6.42 \times 10^3 \quad | \text{or } V_C = V_{CC} - V_B = 7.58$$

$$V_{CE} = V_C - V_B = V_C = 7.58$$

$$B = \frac{I_C}{I_B} = 34.255$$

$$V_{CE} > ?$$

*not clear
 details*



EE 212 - ELECTRONICS I

Fall Semester 2017

LAB FINAL EXAM

Grade _____

Name, Family Name: _____

ID: _____

Section No.: 1050 Signature: _____

[CO_12, PI_2_35, SO_2]

Instructions:

- Write your student ID number on the top of each page.
- Show all the details of your analysis and calculations.

1. Consider the circuit shown in Figure 1. Let $R_C = 2.7 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_B = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$.
2. Measure and record each resistor value in Table 1.
3. Measure the voltages V_{BE} , V_{RC} and record them in Table 1.
4. Calculate the voltages of V_{BE} , V_{RC} and record the values in Table 1.
5. Calculate the currents I_B , I_C and record the values in Table 1.
6. Calculate the β and record the value in Table 1.
7. Measure the voltages V_B , V_C and V_{CE} , and record the values in Table 1.
8. Calculate the voltages V_B , V_C and V_{CE} , and record the values in Table 1.
9. Calculate the % error between the measured and calculated values of V_B , V_C and V_{CE} and record them in Table 1.

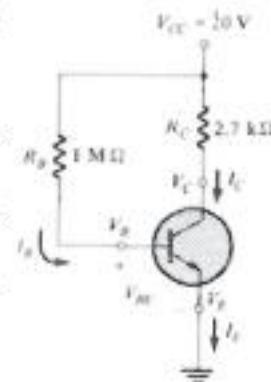


Figure 1

Table 1

Parameter	Values
R_C (measured)	2.661 kΩ
R_B (measured)	1.022 MΩ
V_{BE} (measured)	0.666 V
V_{RC} (measured)	12.372 V
V_{BE} (calculated)	0.7 V
V_{RC} (calculated)	12.36 V

3 Ans



EE 212 - ELECTRONICS I

Fall Semester 2017

LAB FINAL EXAM

GRADING TABLE

Section No.: 1050

Name, Family Name:

[CO_12, PI_2_35, SO_2]

Contents	Grade	Comments
Circuit connections	12 /12	
Circuit Functioning	12 /12	
R_C (measured)	4 /4	
R_S (measured)	9 /4	
V_{BE} (measured)	4 /4	
V_{AC} (measured)	4 /4	
V_{GE} (calculated)	2 /3	
V_{AC} (calculated)	3.666 /3	
I_B (calculated)	3 /3	
I_C (calculated)	1 /3	
β (calculated)	9 /4	
V_B (measured)	4 /4	
V_C (measured)	4 /4	
V_{CE} (measured)	4 /4	
V_B (calculated)	3 /3	
V_C (calculated)	3 /3	
V_{CE} (calculated)	2 /3	
% error V_B	3 /3	
% error V_C	3 /3	
% error V_{CE}	2 /3	
Analysis	0.4 /8	
Calculation details	0.4 /6	
Total	89 /100	