

Numerical Problems

1. In a certain circuit, the transistor has a collector current of 10 mA and a base current of 40 μ A. What is the current gain of the transistor?

Given: Collector current $I_C = 10\text{mA} = 10 \times 10^{-3}$

A Base current $I_B = 40\mu\text{A} = 40 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A}$

To Find:

Current gain $\beta = ?$

Solution:

The current gain ' β ' of transistor is

$$\beta = \frac{I_C}{I_B}$$

Putting Values

$$\beta = \frac{10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A}}{40 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A}}$$

$$\beta = 0.250 \times 10^3 = 250$$

2. The current flowing into the base of a transistor is 100 μ A. Find its collector current I_C its emitter current I_E , and the ratio I_C/I_E if the value of current gain β is 100.

Given:

Base current $I_B = 100 \mu\text{A} = 100 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A}$

Current gain $\beta = 100$

To Find:

Collector current $I_C = ?$

Emitter current $I_E = ?$

$$\frac{I_C}{I_E} = ?$$

Solution:

The current gain ' β ' of transistor is

$$\beta = \frac{I_C}{I_B}$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B$$

Putting values

$$I_C = 100 \times 10^{-6} \text{A}$$

$$I_C = 10 \times 10^{-3} \text{A} = 10 \text{mA}$$

The emitter current I_E is the sum of base current I_B and the collector current I_C .

$$\text{Therefore } I_E = I_B + I_C$$

$$\text{putting values } I_E = 100 \times 10^{-6} \text{A} + 10 \times 10^{-3} \text{A}$$

$$I_E = 10.1 \times 10^{-3} \text{A} = 10.1 \text{ mA}$$

The ratio $\frac{I_C}{I_E}$ is

$$\frac{I_C}{I_E} = \frac{10 \times 10^{-3} \text{A}}{10.1 \times 10^{-3} \text{A}}$$

$$\frac{I_C}{I_E} = 0.99$$

3.A transistor is connected in CE configuration. The voltage drop across the load resistance (R_c) $3 \text{ k} \Omega$ is 6 V . Find the base current. The current gain β of the transistor is 0.97 .

Given: Load resistance $R_c = 3 \text{ k} \Omega = 3 \times 10^3 \Omega$

Voltage drop at load $V_c = 6 \text{ V}$

Current gain $\beta = 0.97$

To Find: Base current $I_B = ?$

Solution:

The current gain β of transistor is $\beta \frac{I_C}{I_B}$ or $I_B = \frac{I_C}{\beta}$ (i)

The collector current I_C can be calculated by using Ohm's law $I_C = \frac{V_C}{R_C}$

Putting values: $I_C = \frac{6V}{3 \times 10^{-3} \Omega}$

$$I_C = 2 \times 10^{-3} A$$

Putting values in equation (i)

$$I_B = \frac{2 \times 10^{-3} A}{0.97}$$

$$I_B = 2.06 \times 10^{-3} A$$

