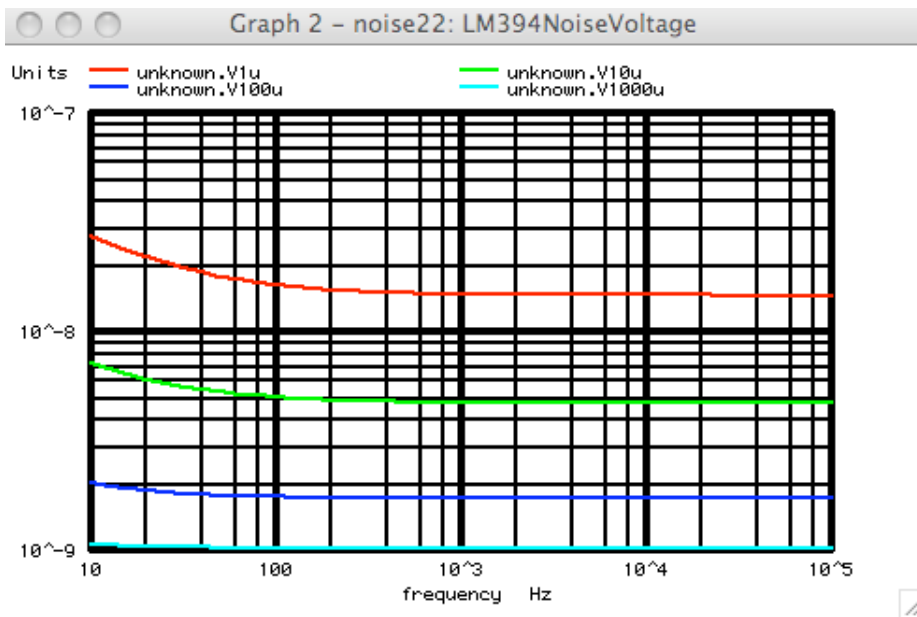
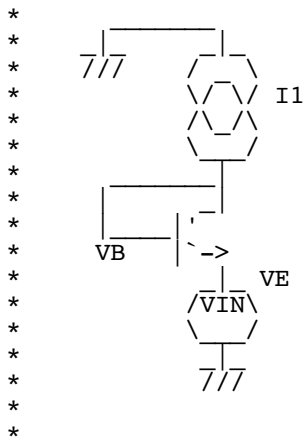


BJT Noise Voltage Test

HOW TO DO NOISE MODEL VERIFICATION.



BJT Noise Voltage Test



```

vin             VE 0 DC      0.0 ac 1.0u
I1              0  VB 1uA
q1              VB VB VE     LM394
.model          LM394 npn kf=.3e-16 af=.75 bf=600 rb=50
.control
setplot
new
let            "V1u"      =      0*vector(41)
let            "V10u"     =      0*vector(41)
let            "V100u"    =      0*vector(41)
let            "V1000u"   =      0*vector(41)

op
noise          v(vb) vin dec 10 10 100k 1
destroy
let            unknown.V1u = sqrt(v(onoise_spectrum))

alter
op
noise          v(vb) vin dec 10 10 100k 1

```

```

destroy
let          unknown.V10u = sqrt(v(onoise_spectrum))

alter
op          I1          dc = 100u
noise      v(vb) vin dec 10 10 100k 1
destroy
let          unknown.V100u = sqrt(v(onoise_spectrum))

alter
op          I1          dc = 1000u
noise      v(vb) vin dec 10 10 100k 1
destroy
let          unknown.V1000u = sqrt(v(onoise_spectrum))

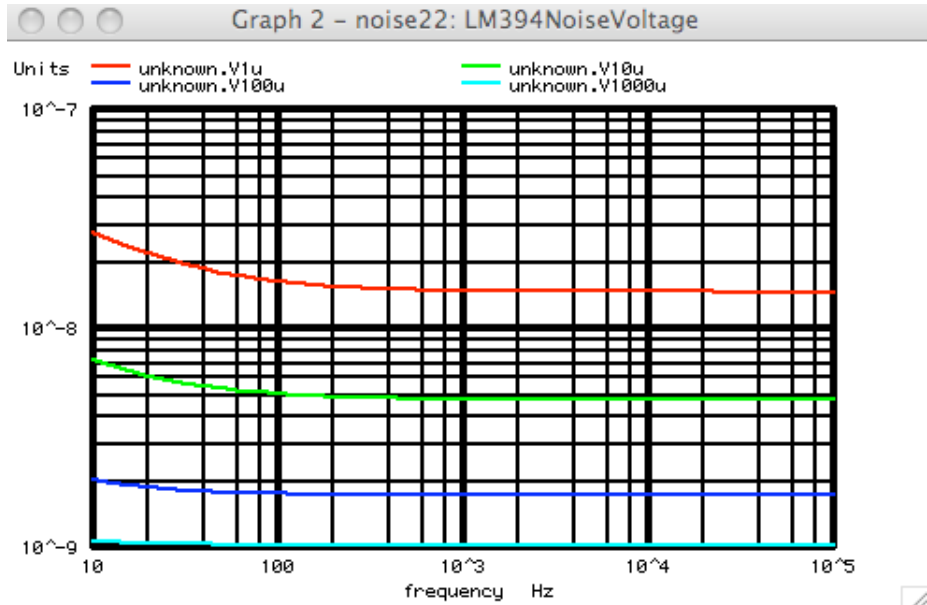
set          pensize = 2
plot unknown.V1u unknown.V10u unknown.V100u unknown.V1000u vs frequency loglog title
LM394NoiseVoltage

echo          "    ... done."
.endcontrol
.end

```

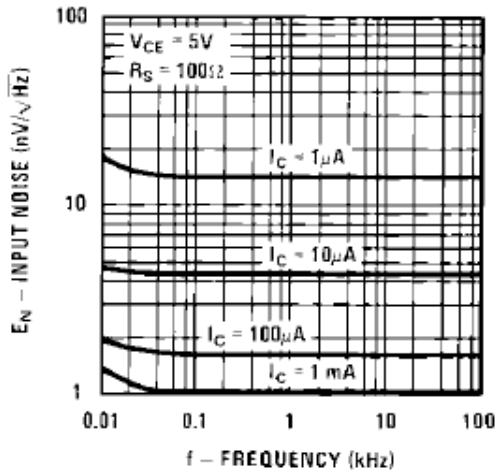
=====END=====

Them match between the LM394 data sheet and the simulation may not be perfect, but one can play around with the parameter values in the model.



Spice likes to think in terms of power. Therefore a square root function needs to be applied to the output noise. In the output noise is onoise_spectrum. The refered to input noise is the should equal the output noise divided by the gain.

Input Voltage Noise vs Frequency



For the LM394, noise is pretty much set by the base resistance $R_B = 50$ and the shot noise of a perfect transistor. At the 1mA current level the base current $1/f$ noise is just beginning to be felt. The match of the simulation and the Silicon may need some finer adjustments in the KF and AF values.

.model LM394 npn kf=.3e-16 af=.75 bf=600 rb=50