1.11 An amplifier operating from a single 15-V supply provides a 12-V peak-to-peak sine-wave signal to a 1-kΩ load and draws negligible input current from the signal source. The dc current drawn from the 15-V supply is 8 mA. What is the power dissipated in the amplifier, and what is the amplifier efficiency?
Ans. 102 mW; 15%

1.5 Circuit Models for Amplifiers

A substantial part of this book is concerned with the design of amplifier circuits that use transistors of various types. Such circuits will vary in complexity from those using a single transistor to those with 20 or more devices. In order to be able to apply the resulting amplifier circuit as a building block in a system, one must be able to characterize, or **model**, its terminal behavior. In this section, we study simple but effective amplifier models. These models apply irrespective of the complexity of the internal circuit of the amplifier. The values of the model parameters can be found either by analyzing the amplifier circuit or by performing measurements at the amplifier terminals.

1.5.1 Voltage Amplifiers

Figure 1.16(a) shows a circuit model for the voltage amplifier. The model consists of a voltage-controlled voltage source having a gain factor A_{vo}, an input resistance R_i that accounts for the fact that the amplifier draws an input current from the signal source, and an output resistance R_o that accounts for the change in output voltage as the amplifier is called upon to supply output current to a load. To be specific, we show in Fig. 1.16(b) the amplifier model fed with a signal voltage source v_s having a resistance R_s and connected at the output to a load resistance R_L. The nonzero output resistance R_o causes only a fraction of $A_{vo}v_i$ to appear across the output. Using the voltage-divider rule we obtain

$$v_o = A_{vo}v_i \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_o}$$

Thus the voltage gain is given by

$$A_v \equiv \frac{v_o}{v_i} = A_{vo}\frac{R_L}{R_L + R_o} \tag{1.12}$$

It follows that in order not to lose gain in coupling the amplifier output to a load, the output resistance R_o should be much smaller than the load resistance R_L. In other words, for a given R_L one must design the amplifier so that its R_o is much smaller than R_L. Furthermore, there are applications in which R_L is known to vary over a certain range. In order to keep the output voltage v_o as constant as possible, the amplifier is designed with R_o much smaller than the lowest value of R_L. An ideal voltage amplifier is one with $R_o = 0$. Equation (1.12) indicates also that for $R_L = \infty, A_v = A_{vo}$. Thus A_{vo} is the voltage gain of the unloaded amplifier, or the **open-circuit voltage gain**. It should also be clear that in specifying the voltage gain of an amplifier, one must also specify the value of load resistance at which this gain is measured or
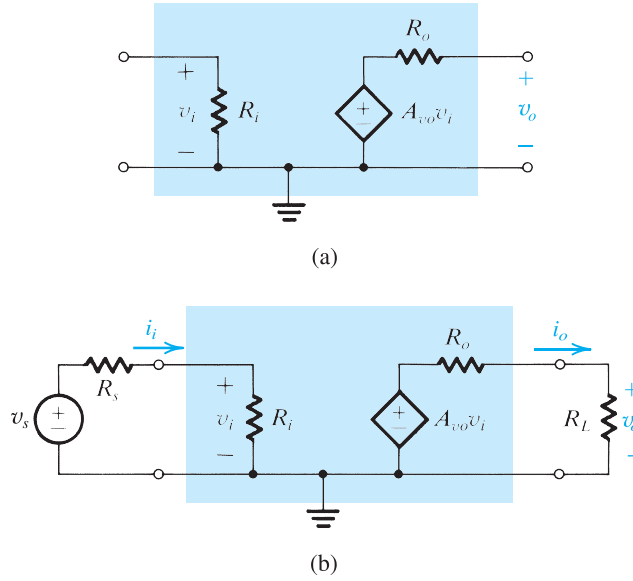
(a)

(b)

Figure 1.16 (a) Circuit model for the voltage amplifier. (b) The voltage amplifier with input signal source and load.

calculated. If a load resistance is not specified, it is normally assumed that the given voltage gain is the open-circuit gain A_{vo}.

The finite input resistance R_i introduces another voltage-divider action at the input, with the result that only a fraction of the source signal v_s actually reaches the input terminals of the amplifier; that is,

$$v_i = v_s \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s} \tag{1.13}$$

It follows that in order not to lose a significant portion of the input signal in coupling the signal source to the amplifier input, the amplifier must be designed to have an input resistance R_i much greater than the resistance of the signal source, $R_i \gg R_s$. Furthermore, there are applications in which the source resistance is known to vary over a certain range. To minimize the effect of this variation on the value of the signal that appears at the input of the amplifier, the design ensures that R_i is much greater than the largest value of R_s. An ideal voltage amplifier is one with $R_i = \infty$. In this ideal case both the current gain and power gain become infinite.

The overall voltage gain (v_o/v_s) can be found by combining Eqs. (1.12) and (1.13),

$$\frac{v_o}{v_s} = A_{vo} \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s} \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_o}$$

There are situations in which one is interested not in voltage gain but only in a significant power gain. For instance, the source signal can have a respectable voltage but a source resistance that is much greater than the load resistance. Connecting the source directly to the load would result in significant signal attenuation. In such a case, one requires an amplifier with a high input resistance (much greater than the source resistance) and a low output resistance (much smaller than the load resistance) but with a modest voltage gain (or even unity gain).
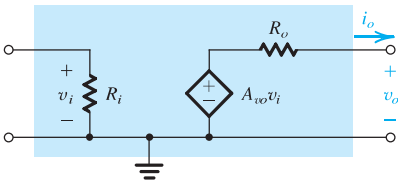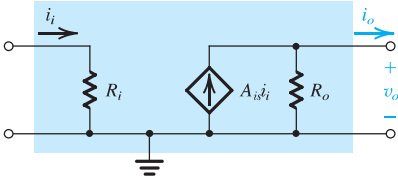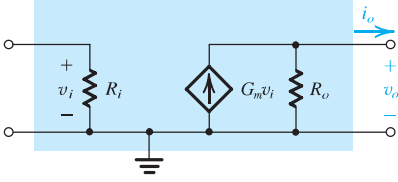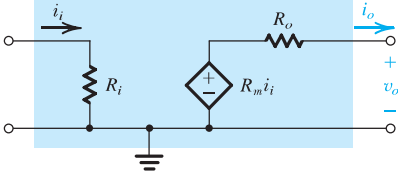
1.5.3 Other Amplifier Types

In the design of an electronic system, the signal of interest—whether at the system input, at an intermediate stage, or at the output—can be either a voltage or a current. For instance, some transducers have very high output resistances and can be more appropriately modeled as current sources. Similarly, there are applications in which the output current rather than the voltage is of interest. Thus, although it is the most popular, the voltage amplifier considered above is just one of four possible amplifier types. The other three are the current amplifier, the transconductance amplifier, and the transresistance amplifier. Table 1.1 shows the four amplifier types, their circuit models, the definition of their gain parameters, and the ideal values of their input and output resistances.

1.5.4 Relationships between the Four Amplifier Models

Although for a given amplifier a particular one of the four models in Table 1.1 is most preferable, *any of the four can be used to model any amplifier*. In fact, simple relationships can be derived to relate the parameters of the various models. For instance, the open-circuit

Table 1.1   The Four Amplifier Types

Type	Circuit Model	Gain Parameter	Ideal Characteristics
Voltage Amplifier		Open-Circuit Voltage Gain $$A_{vo} \equiv \left. \frac{v_o}{v_i} \right|_{i_o=0} \quad (\text{V/V})$$	$R_i = \infty$ $R_o = 0$
Current Amplifier		Short-Circuit Current Gain $$A_{is} \equiv \left. \frac{i_o}{i_i} \right|_{v_o=0} \quad (\text{A/A})$$	$R_i = 0$ $R_o = \infty$
Transconductance Amplifier		Short-Circuit Transconductance $$G_m \equiv \left. \frac{i_o}{v_i} \right|_{v_o=0} \quad (\text{A/V})$$	$R_i = \infty$ $R_o = \infty$
Transresistance Amplifier		Open-Circuit Transresistance $$R_m \equiv \left. \frac{v_o}{i_i} \right|_{i_o=0} \quad (\text{V/A})$$	$R_i = 0$ $R_o = 0$

voltage gain A_{vo} can be related to the short-circuit current gain A_{is} as follows: The open-circuit output voltage given by the voltage amplifier model of Table 1.1 is $A_{vo}v_i$. The current amplifier model in the same table gives an open-circuit output voltage of $A_{is}i_iR_o$. Equating these two values and noting that $i_i = v_i/R_i$ gives

$$A_{vo} = A_{is}\left(\frac{R_o}{R_i}\right) \tag{1.14}$$

Similarly, we can show that

$$A_{vo} = G_m R_o \tag{1.15}$$

and

$$A_{vo} = \frac{R_m}{R_i} \tag{1.16}$$

The expressions in Eqs. (1.14) to (1.16) can be used to relate any two of the gain parameters A_{vo}, A_{is}, G_m, and R_m.

1.5.5 Determining R_i and R_o

From the amplifier circuit models given in Table 1.1, we observe that the input resistance R_i of the amplifier can be determined by applying an input voltage v_i and measuring (or calculating) the input current i_i; that is, $R_i = v_i/i_i$. The output resistance is found as the ratio of the open-circuit output voltage to the short-circuit output current. Alternatively, the output resistance can be found by eliminating the input signal source (then i_i and v_i will both be zero) and applying a voltage signal v_x to the output of the amplifier, as shown in Fig. 1.18. If we denote the current drawn from v_x *into* the output terminals as i_x (note that i_x is opposite in direction to i_o), then $R_o = v_x/i_x$. Although these techniques are conceptually correct, in actual practice more refined methods are employed in measuring R_i and R_o.

1.5.6 Unilateral Models

The amplifier models considered above are **unilateral**; that is, signal flow is unidirectional, from input to output. Most real amplifiers show some reverse transmission, which is usually undesirable but must nonetheless be modeled. We shall not pursue this point further at this time except to mention that more complete models for linear two-port networks are given in Appendix C. Also, in later chapters, we will find it necessary in certain cases to augment the models of Table 1.1 to take into account the nonunilateral nature of some transistor amplifiers.
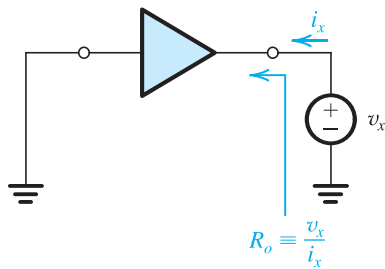

Figure 1.18 Determining the output resistance.