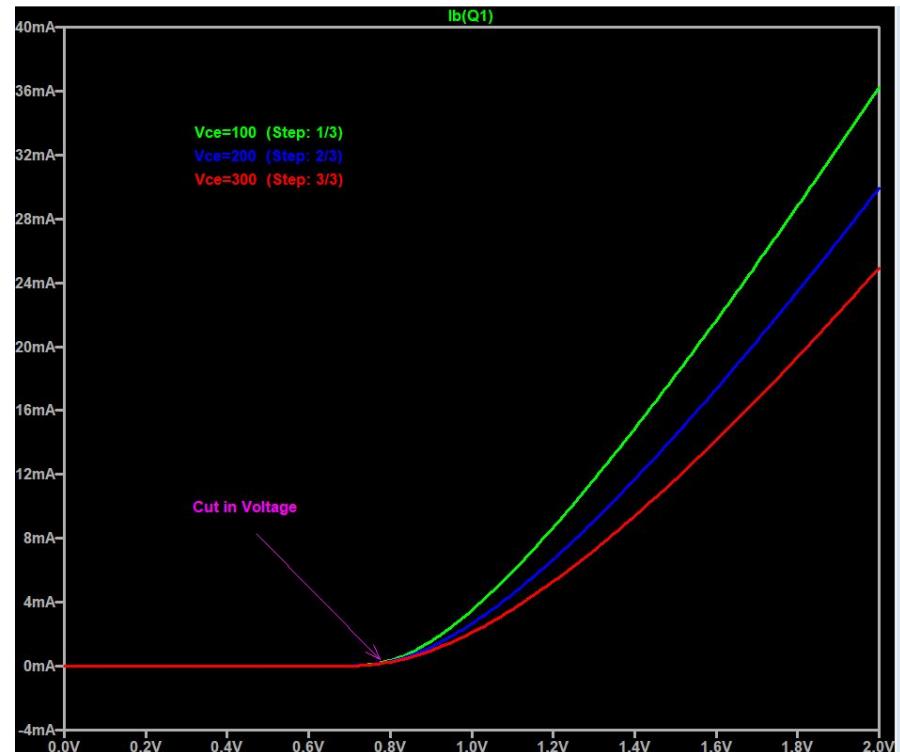
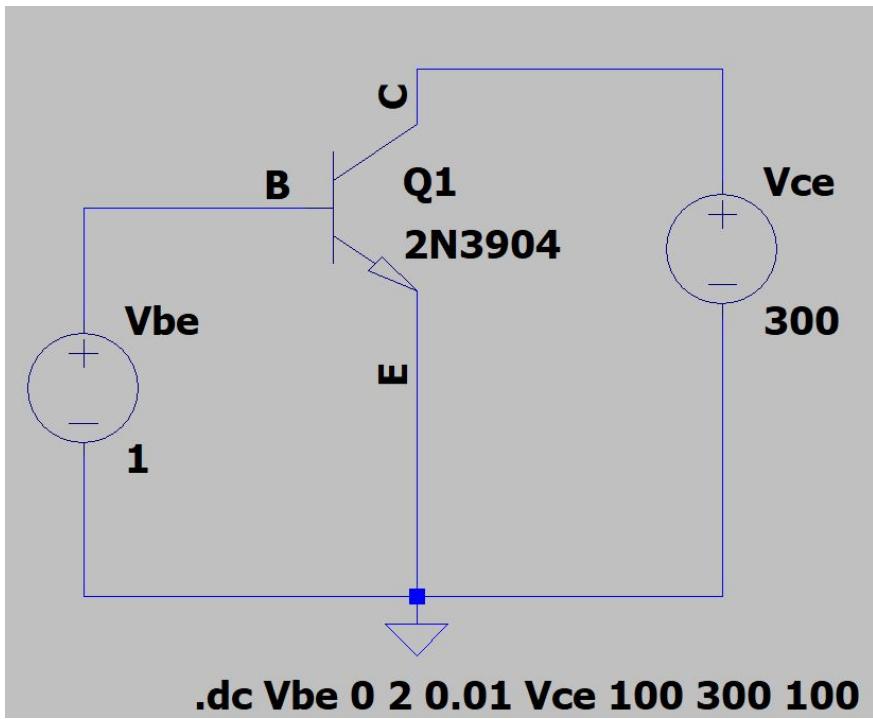


COMMON Emitter

AMPLIFIER

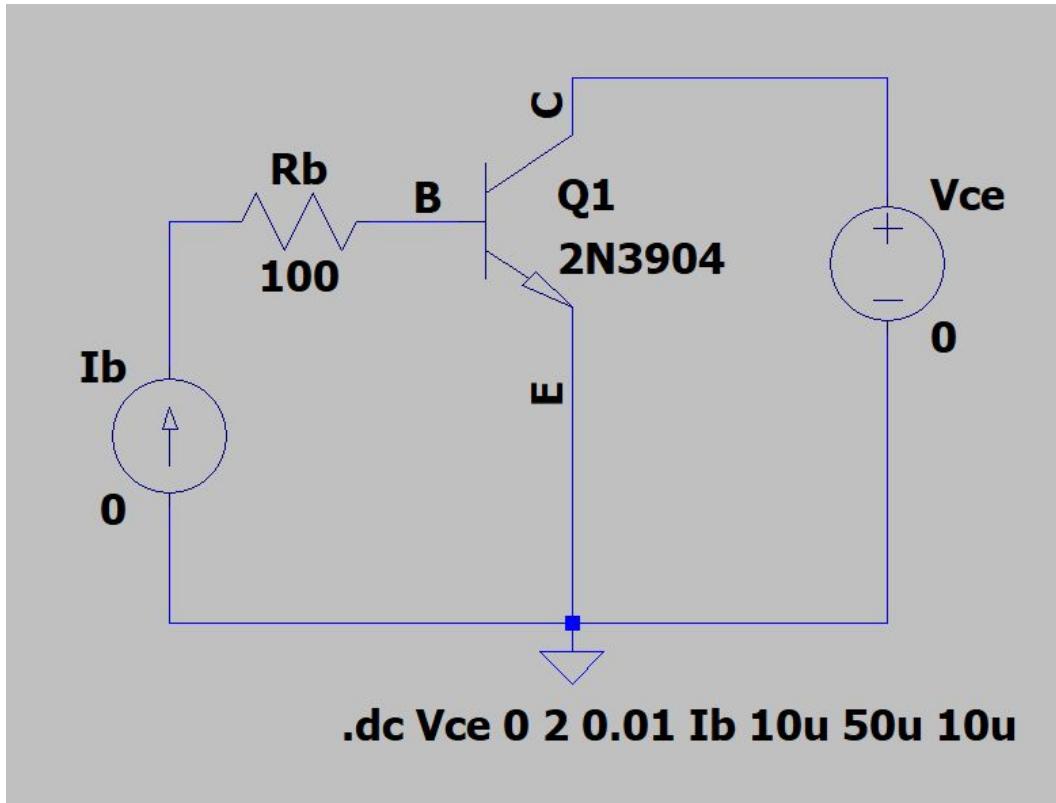
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS



INPUT CHARACTERISTICS

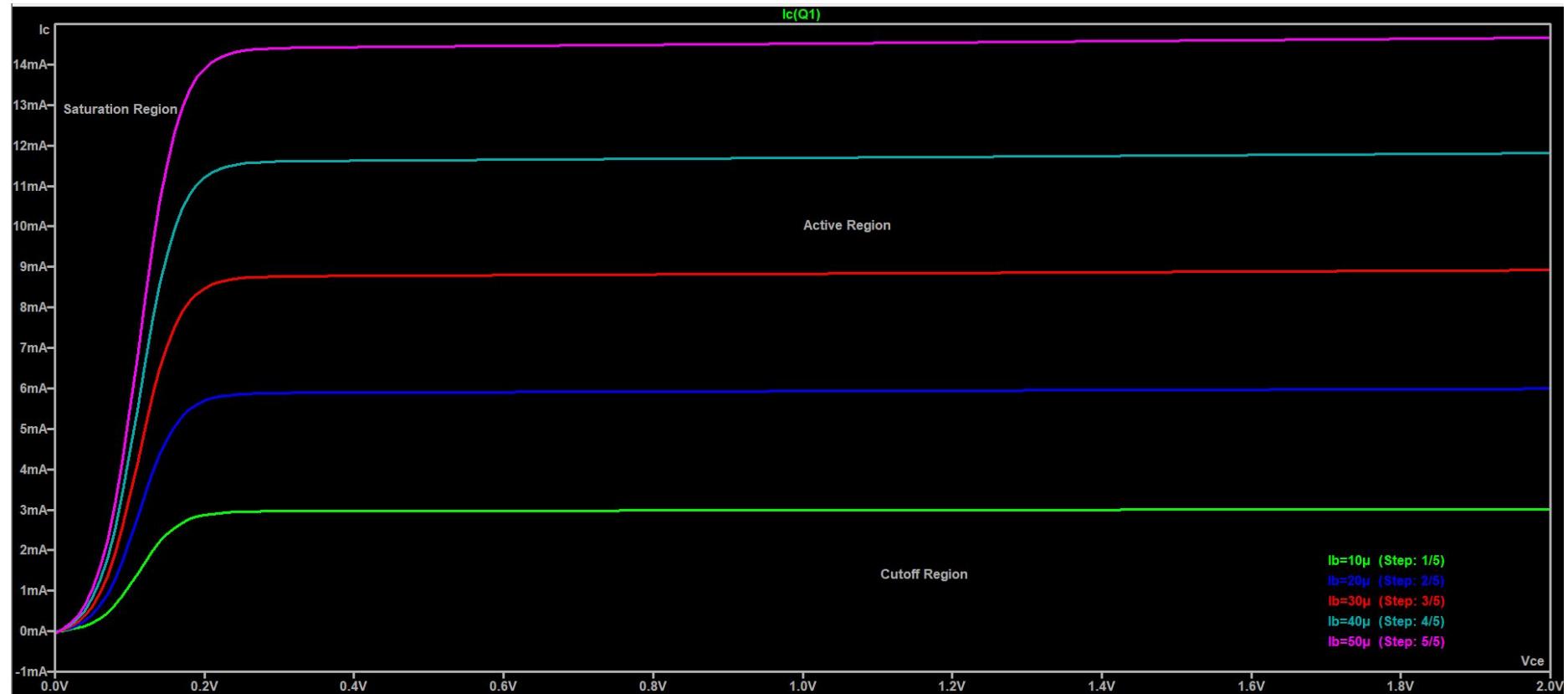
Observation	Explanation
Exponential Current curve	The base current curves for different V_{ce} are exponential (similar to forward biased diode) when V_{be} is greater than cut in voltage
V_{ce} dependence	Increasing V_{ce} means increasing reverse bias voltage V_{cb} cause the effective base width to shrink, leading to less recombination and thus a slightly lower base current for the same V_{be}
Early effect	VAF(early voltage) of 2n39004 is 100, and so the ratio V_{ce}/V_{af} has to be large for us to see distinction in plots for different V_{ce}

OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS



Added R_b for
simulation stability

OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

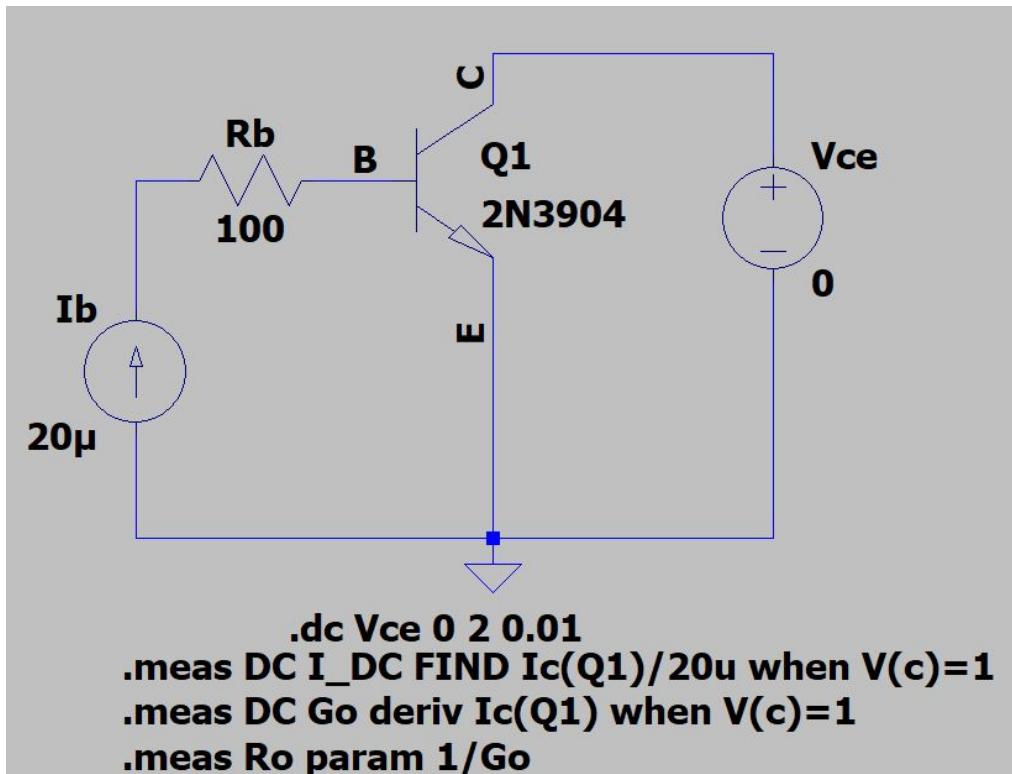


OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

Cutoff region	The bottom most curve where $I_b=0$, here I_c is essentially zero (or only small leakage current). The transistor acts as an Open Switch .
Active region	The flat, nearly horizontal region. This is the amplifier region . For a constant I_b , the collector current I_c is nearly constant, following the relationship $I_c = \alpha * I_b$. The slope in this region is small but non-zero. This slope is the manifestation of the Early Effect.
Saturation region	The region where V_{ce} is small. In this area, all the curves bunch up and rise sharply. The C-B junction is also forward-biased. The transistor acts as a closed switch.
	Therefore BJT in common emitter configuration act as a current amplifier or a current controlled source , since small input current controls large output current.

OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

Current gain (β)	296.51 (300 theoretical)
Small-Signal Output Resistance (r_o)	16909.32Ω



DESIGN

BIASING

BIASING POINT: PRE DESIGN VALUES

Parameter	Value
Supply voltage (V_{cc})	12V
Collector current (I_c)	1mA
Emitter voltage (V_e)	1V (~10% of V_{cc} for stability)
Base emitter voltage (V_{be})	0.7V
Current gain (β)	300

Automatic calculator:

https://github.com/SushantSingh-23-01/EE_LTspice_Simulations/blob/main/BJT_Amplifiers/bjt_amplifier_designer.ipynb

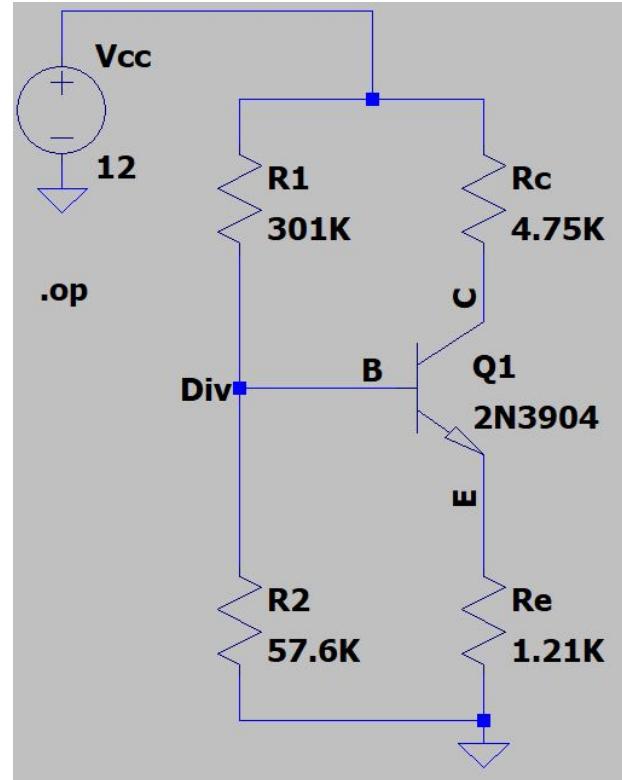
BIASING POINT: PARAMETERS

Parameter	Value
R_E	1.2k Ω
R_C	4.8k Ω
R_1	303.0k Ω
R_2	57.0k Ω
C_{in}	1.22 μF
C_{out}	0.54 μF
C_e	322.84 μF
A_v	-129.73
$V_{in(max)}$	25mV

BIASING POINT: SIMULATION

--- Operating Point ---

V(b) :	1.78499	voltage
V(c) :	7.56667	voltage
V(e) :	1.1329	voltage
V(n001) :	12	voltage
I(R1) :	3.39369e-05	device_current
I(R2) :	3.09894e-05	device_current
I(Rc) :	0.000933332	device_current
I(Re) :	0.000936279	device_current
I(Vcc) :	-0.000967269	device_current
Ib(Q1) :	2.94755e-06	device_current
Ic(Q1) :	0.000933332	device_current
Ie(Q1) :	-0.000936279	device_current
Is(Q1) :	0	device_current



Note: Replaced calculated Resistance values with standard ones with 1% tolerance.

BIASING POINT: RESULTS

Parameter	Simulated Value	Expected value	Error%
Vce	(Vc-Ve) = 6.43377	6V	7.23
Ic	0.933332e-3	1e-3	6.67
□	Ic / Ib = 316.646707	300	5.55

Note: 10-15% error is workable based on assumptions and standard resistance replacements.

BIASING POINT: TOLERANCE ANALYSIS

Measurement: ic

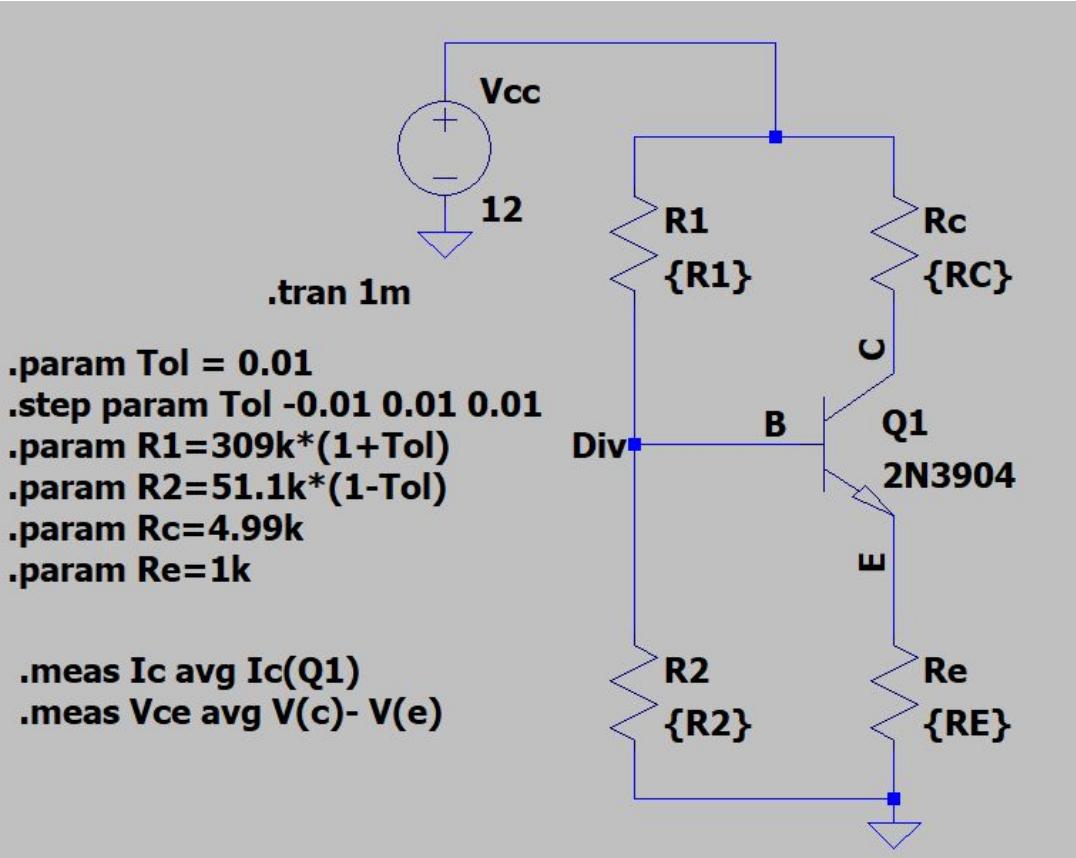
step	AVG(Ic(Q1))
1	0.000944959290791
2	0.000920782389585
3	0.000896934710909

Measurement: vce

step	AVG(V(c) - V(e))
1	6.33670675755
2	6.4816069603
3	6.62453383207

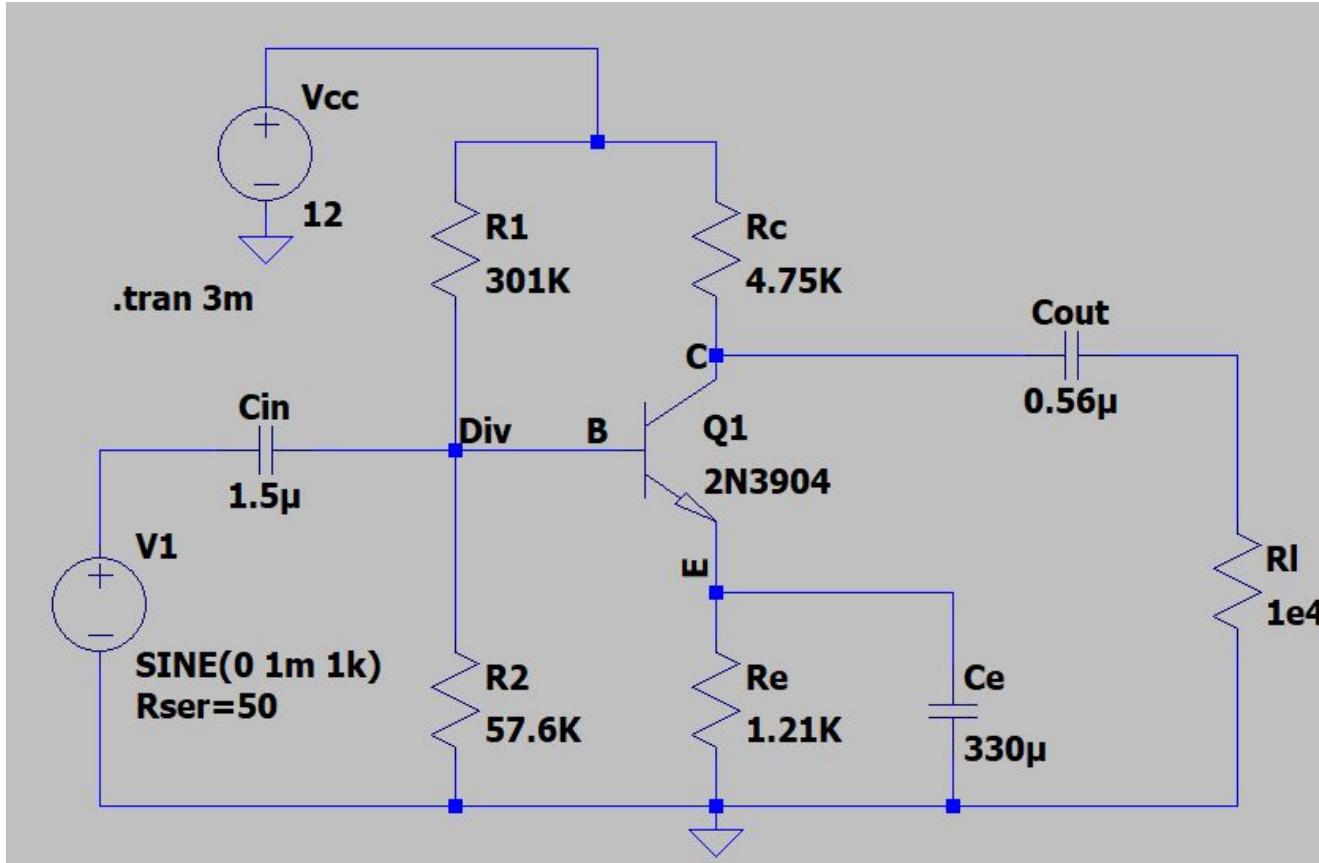
Note: Worst case scenario is selected, i.e.:
(R1 + Tol, R2 - Tol)

The Q-point seems stable as there is 2.2% change om Vce and 2.6% change in Ic

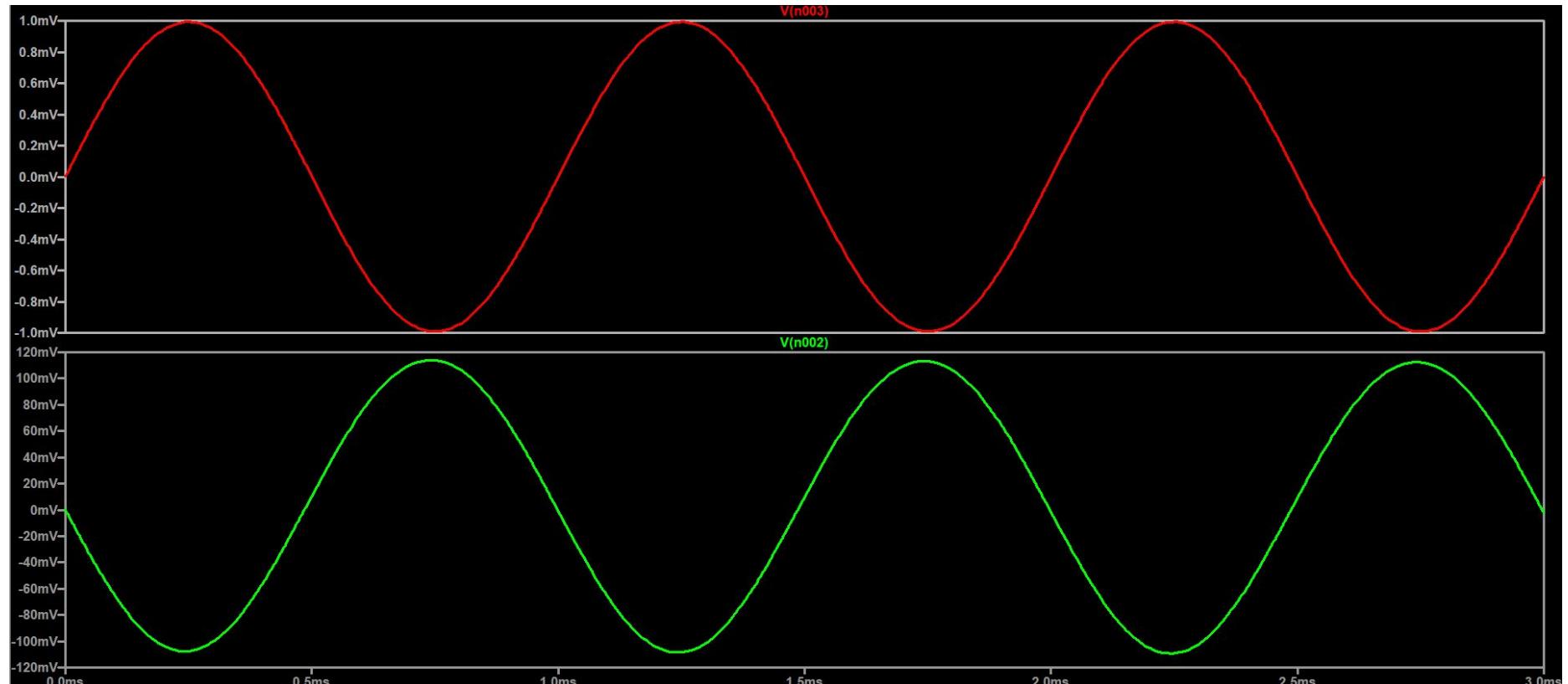


AC ANALYSIS

AC ANALYSIS: CIRCUIT

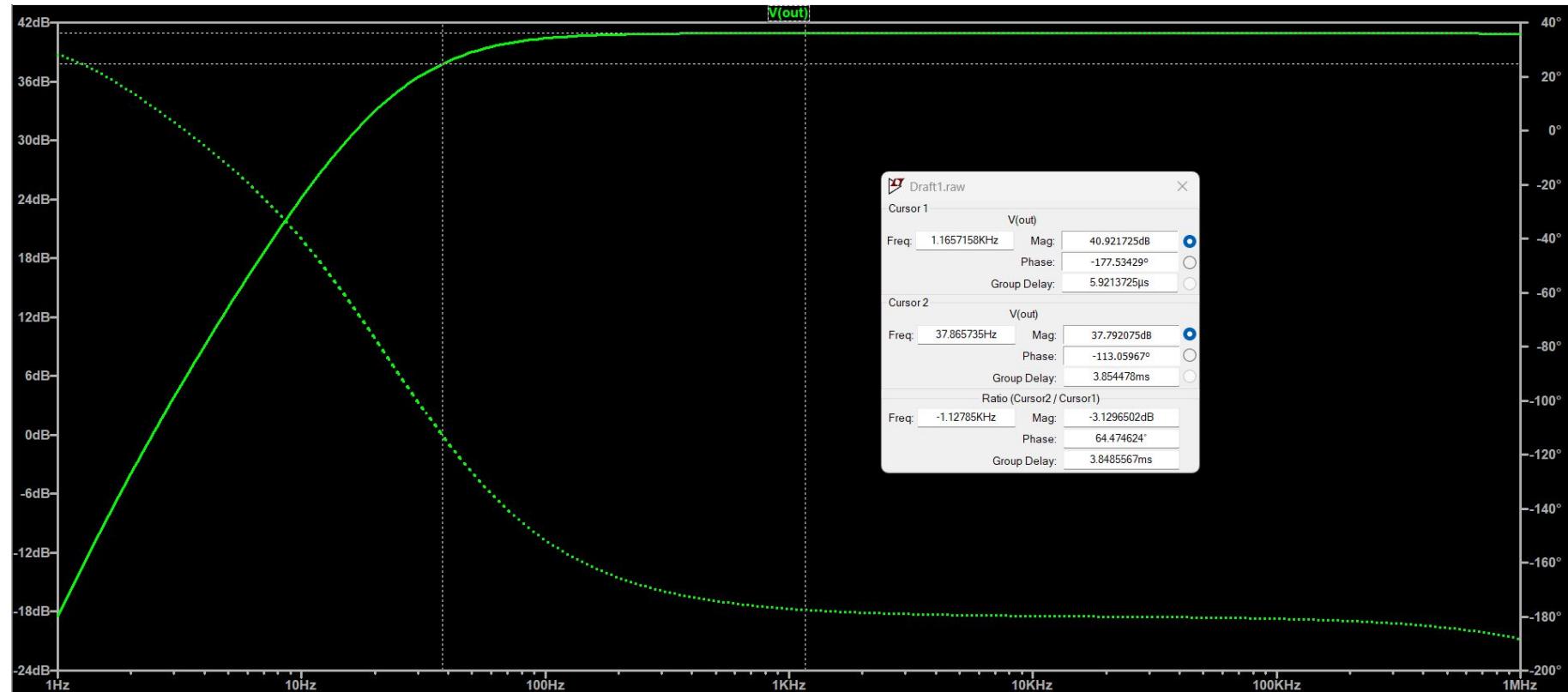


AC ANALYSIS: SIMULATION



Visual estimate of Av: $110e-3/1e-3 = 110$

AC ANALYSIS: FREQUENCY PLOT



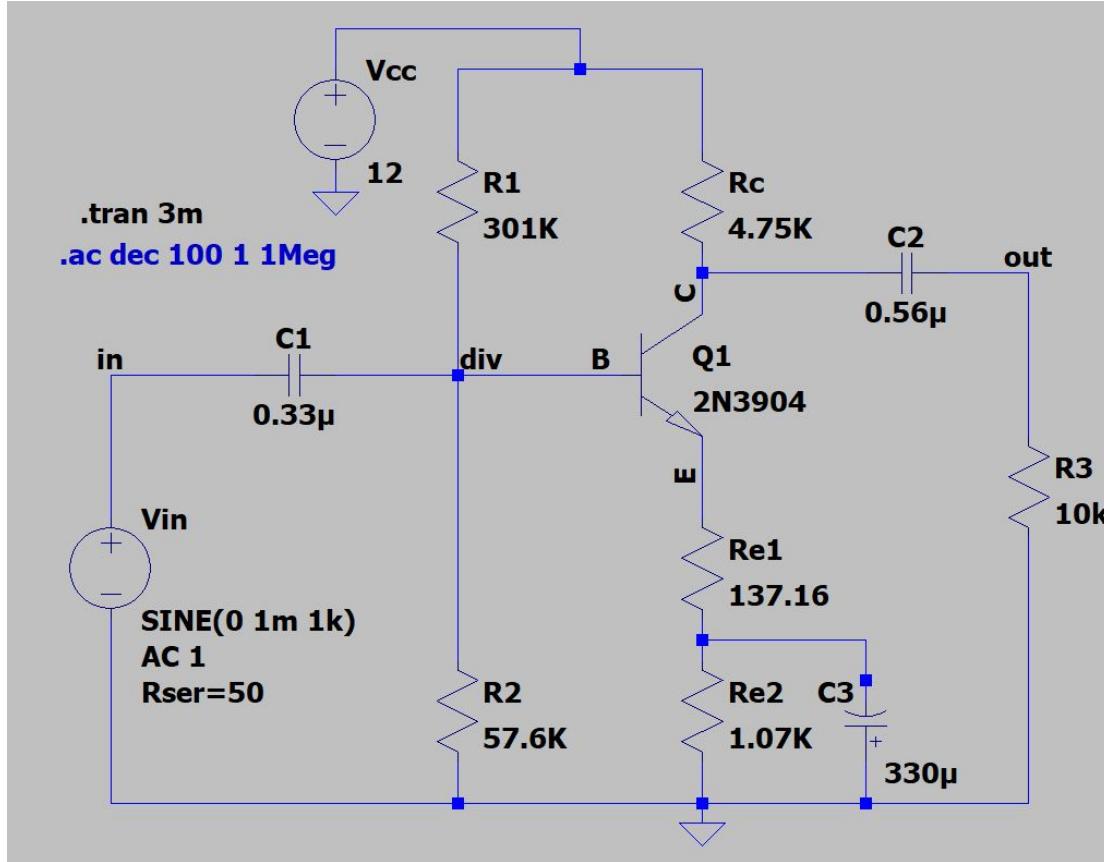
Theoretical: Cutoff frequency: 34.64Hz, Midband gain: 42.26 dB

Observation: Cutoff frequency: 37.87Hz, Midband gain: 40.92dB

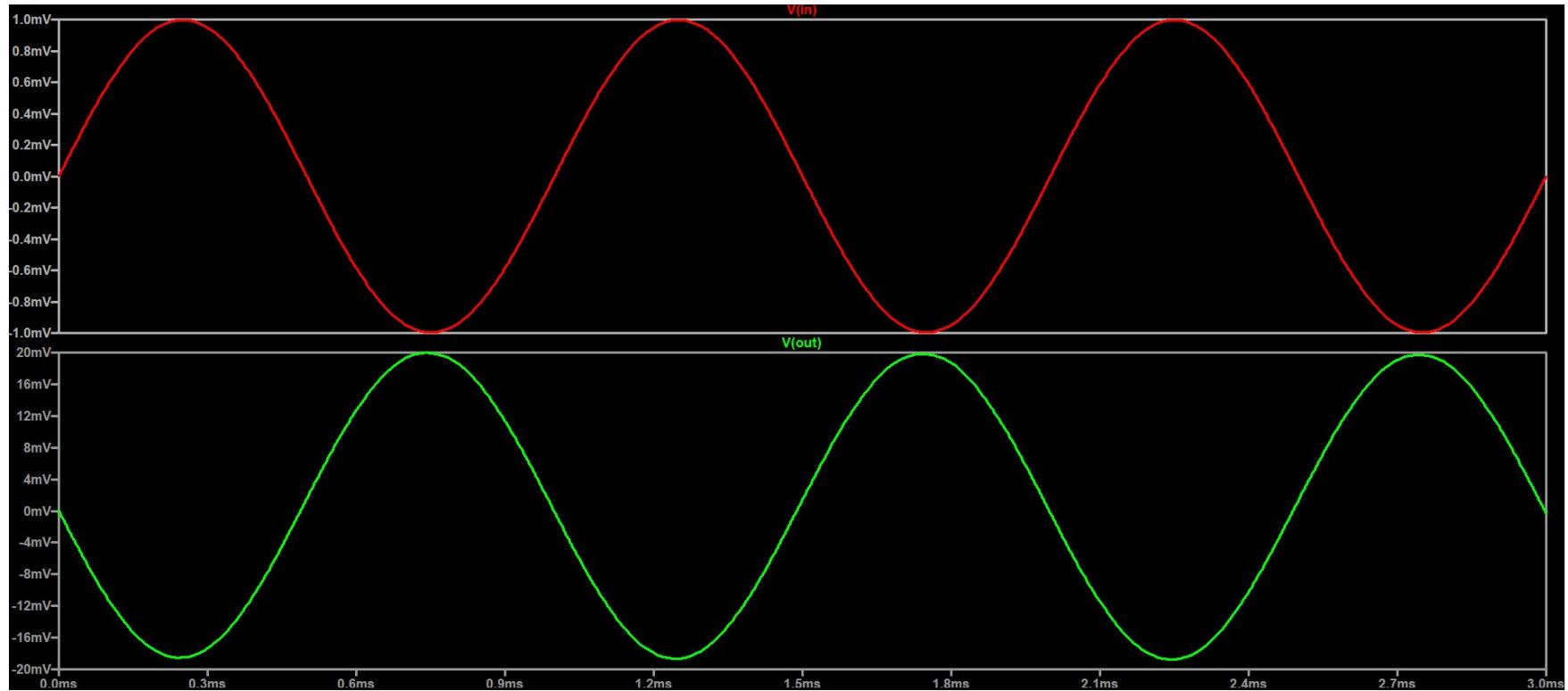
AC ANALYSIS: PARAMETERS (NEGATIVE FEEDBACK)

Parameter	Value
Av(new)	20
Re1	137.16Ω
Re2	1062.84Ω
Rc	4.8kΩ
R1	303.0kΩ
R2	57.0kΩ
Cin	0.33uF
Cout	0.54uF
Ce	323.7uF
Av	-192.0

AC ANALYSIS: CIRCUIT (NEGATIVE FEEDBACK)



AC ANALYSIS: SIMULATION



Visual estimate of A_v : $20\text{e-}3 / 1\text{e-}3 = 20$

FREQUENCY ANALYSIS: SIMULATION

