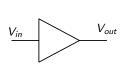
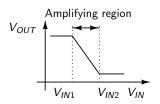
EE 101: Basic Electronics BJT Amplifiers

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Biasing

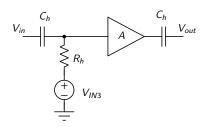




Input should have a DC offset within (V_{IN1}, V_{IN2})

What iff it is not the case?

AC-coupled amplifier



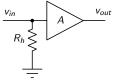
Vout Vins Vin

AC-coupled amplifier

 C_h at the input blocks the DC in V_{in}

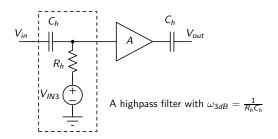
Amplifier can be biased at the max-gain point.

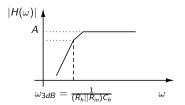
Amplifier gain for DC inputs is zero.



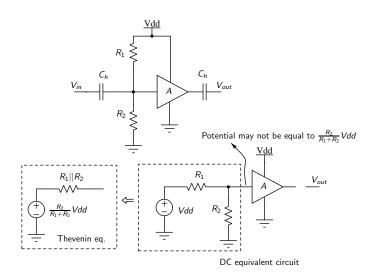
Mid-band equivalent circuit

Frequency Response

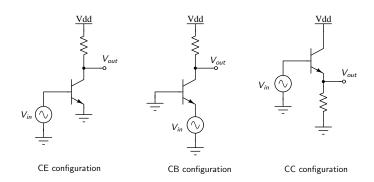




Biasing using a single supply

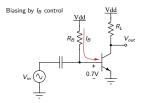


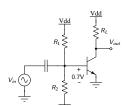
BJT configurations



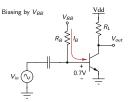
(Biasing is not shown in the above circuits)

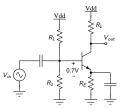
Biasing a discrete CE amplifier





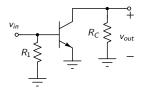
Biasing using a resistive divider



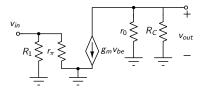


Biasing using an emitter degeneration resistor R_E

CE amplifier



Typical AC equivalent circuit



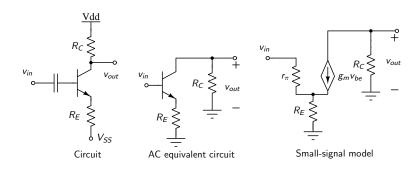
Small-signal model

Input impedance $pprox R_1 || r_\pi$

Output impedance $\approx r_0 || R_C$

Voltage gain \approx - $g_m(r_0||R_C)$

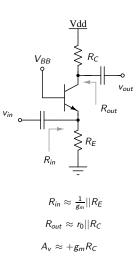
CE amplifier with emitter degeneration



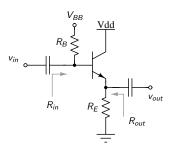
Input impedance
$$\approx r_\pi + (\beta+1)R_E$$

Output impedance $\approx R_C$
Voltage gain $\approx -\frac{g_mR_C}{1+g_mR_C}$

CB amplifier



CC circuit



$$R_{in} pprox R_B || (r_\pi + (1+eta)R_E)$$
 $R_{out} pprox rac{1}{g_m} || R_E$ $A_
u pprox + rac{g_m R_E}{1+g_m R_E}$

Summary

- DC and AC coupled amplifiers
- Biasing and frequency response of AC coupled amplifiers
- CE, CB and CC configurations
- ► CE amplifier: biasing, gain, input and output impedances
- ► CB amplifier: biasing, gain, input and output impedances
- CC buffer: biasing, gain, input and output impedances

Reference Book

[1] A. Sedra and K. C. Smith, "Microelectronic Circuits," 6th Ed., Oxford university press, 2011.