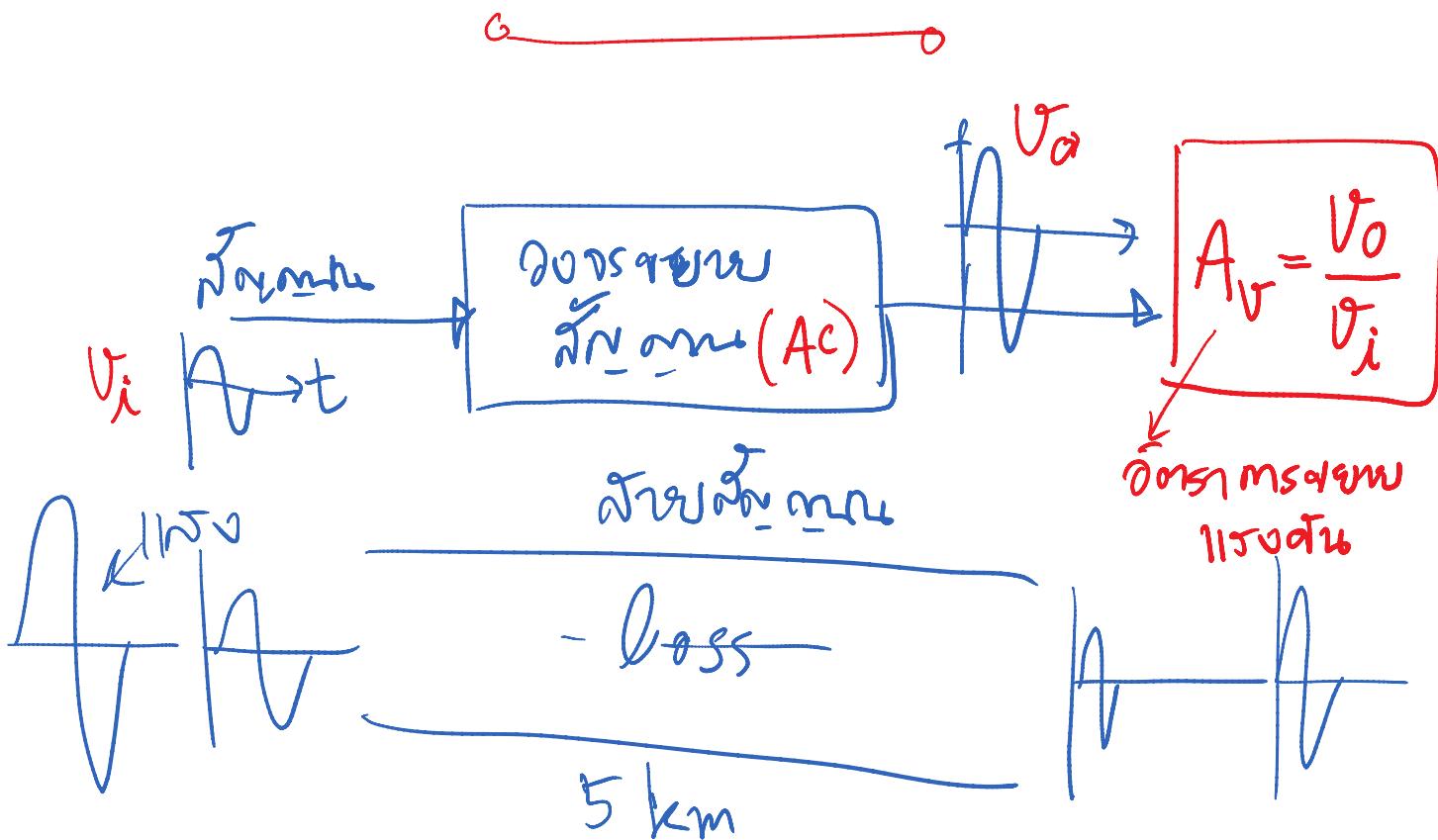


# BJT small-signal Analysis

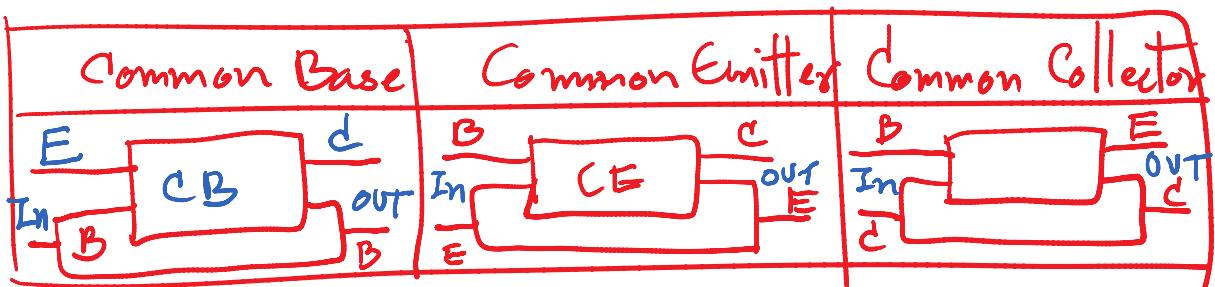
ໃຫຍ່ ດັວນ ທີ່  $\beta = 5 \text{ a.u}$

ລົງດອກໄຈ  
Elec - 59 - XXX

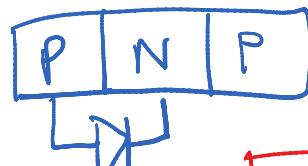
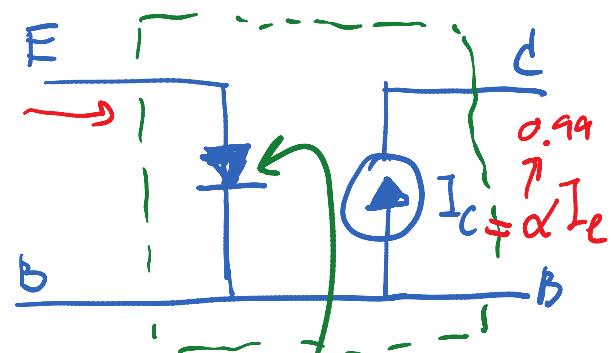
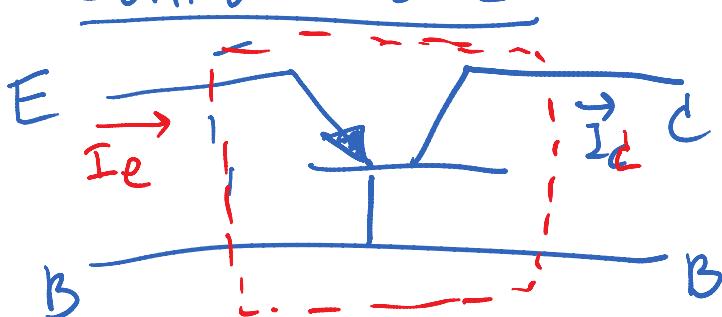


# The $r_e$ Transistor Model

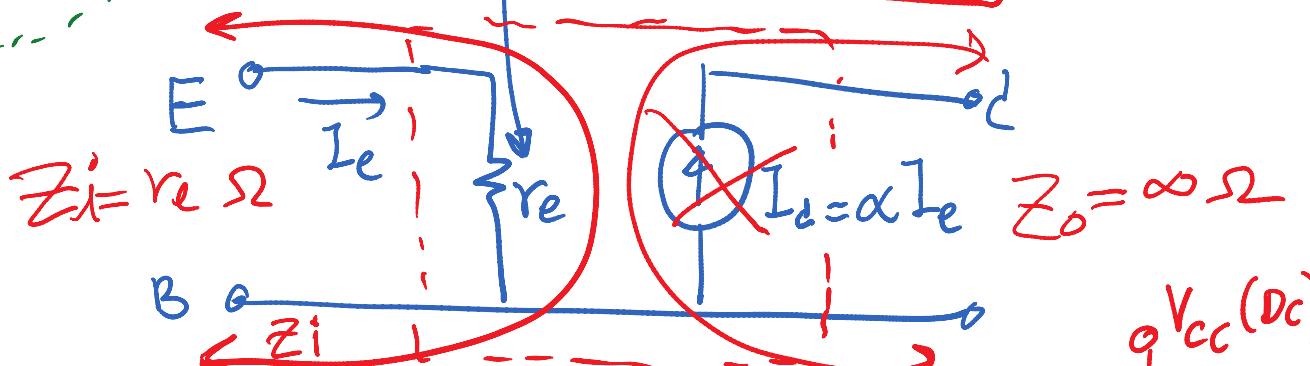
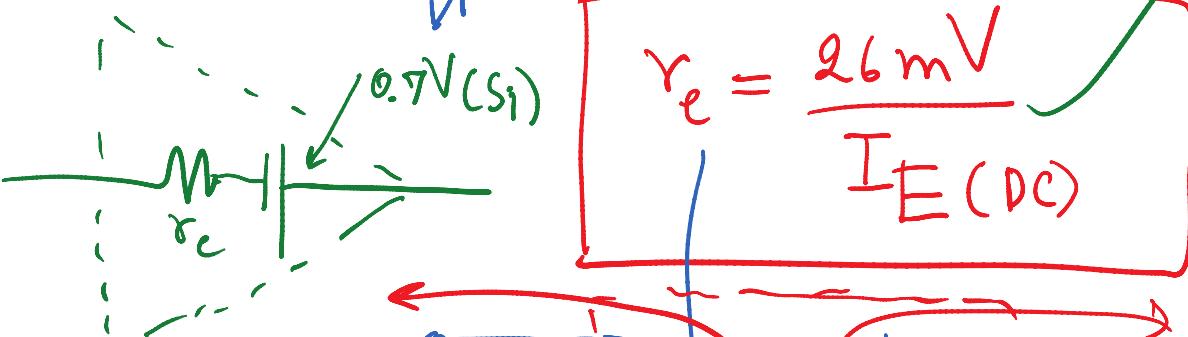
ANSWER - 2 3 commons



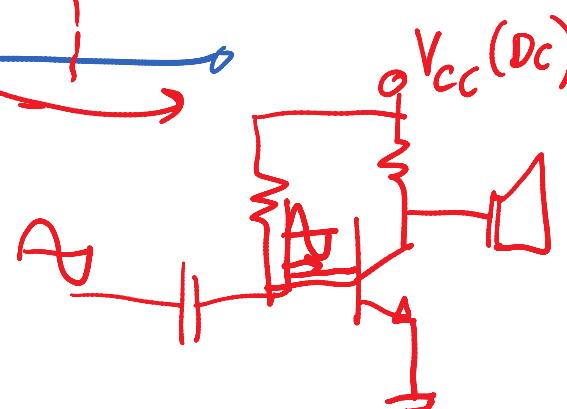
## COMMON BASE

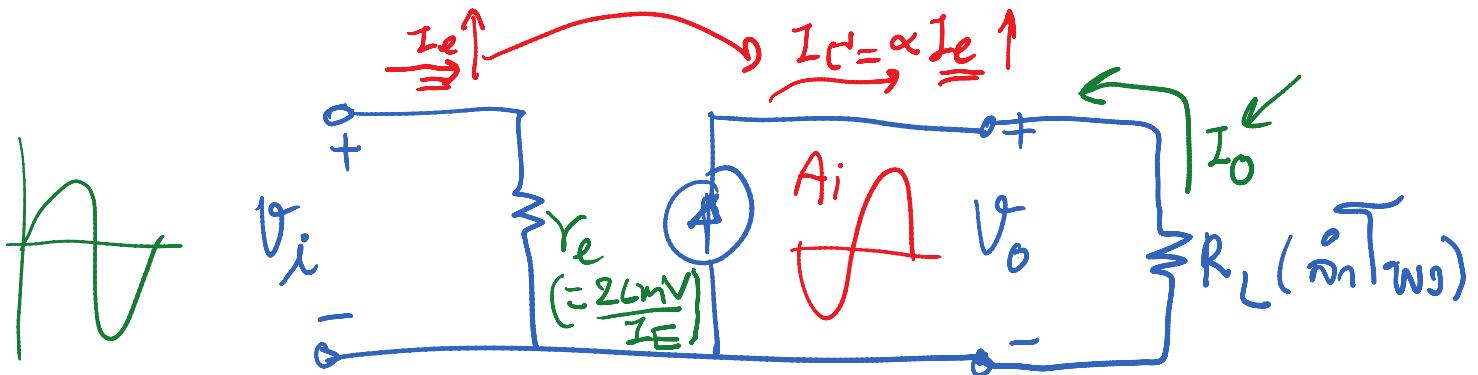


$$r_e = \frac{26 \text{ mV}}{I_E (\text{DC})}$$



1.  $Z_i$  (Input Impedance)
2.  $Z_o$  (Output Impedance)
3.  $A_v$  (Voltage Gain)
4.  $A_i$  (Current Gain)



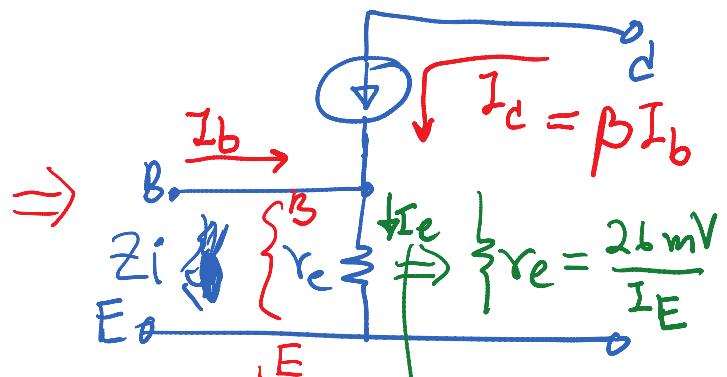
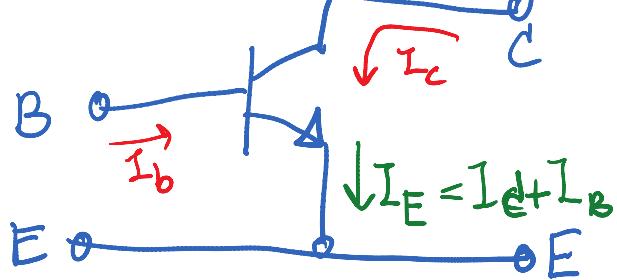


$$A_V = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{-I_o R_L}{I_e r_e} = \frac{\alpha I_e R_L}{r_e I_e} = \frac{\alpha R_L}{r_e}$$

$$A_i = -\frac{I_d}{I_e} = -\frac{\alpha I_c}{I_e} = -\alpha \approx -1$$

a

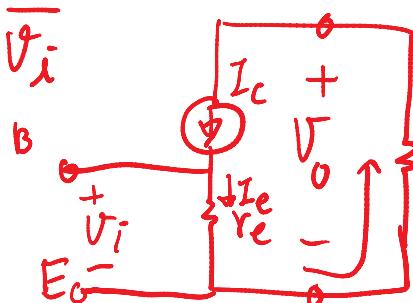
Common Emitter



$Z_i$

$$Z_i = \frac{V_i}{I_i} = \frac{V_{be}}{I_b} = \frac{I_e r_e}{I_b} = \frac{(\beta+1) I_b r_e}{I_b} \approx \beta r_e$$

$A_V$  =  $\frac{V_o}{V_i}$



$$\beta \approx I_c \approx I_e$$

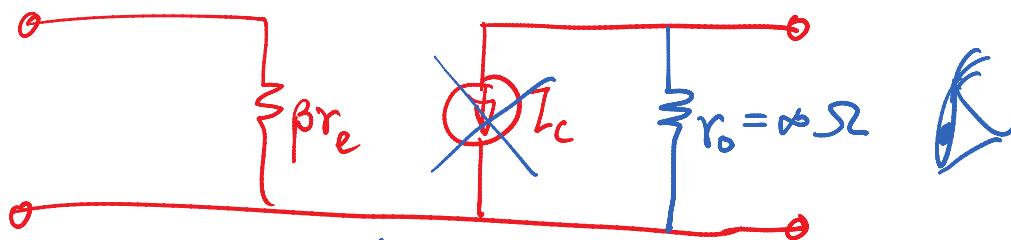
$$\therefore V_o = I_c \times R_L = \beta I_b R_L$$

$$V_i = I_e \cdot r_e = \beta I_b r_e$$

$$\textcircled{a} A_V = \frac{\beta I_b R_L}{\beta I_b r_e} = \frac{R_L}{r_e}$$

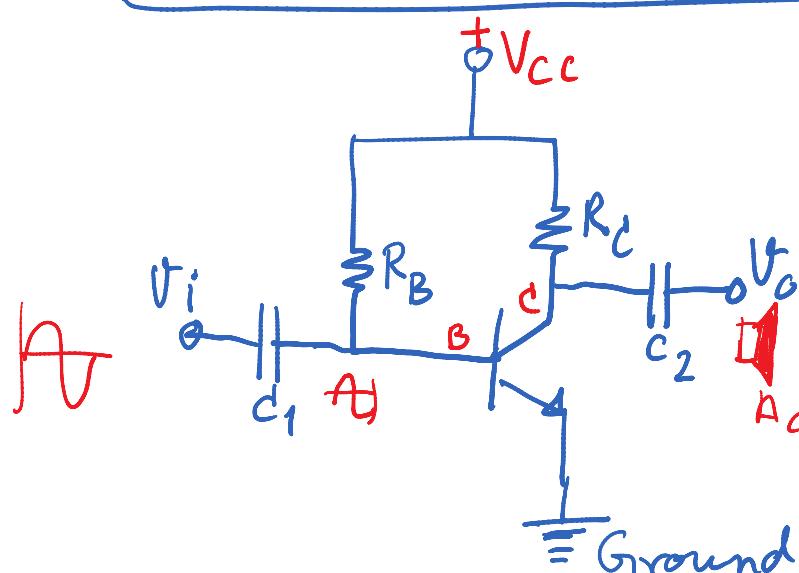
$$\textcircled{b} A_i = \frac{I_o}{I_i} = \frac{I_c}{I_b} = \frac{\beta I_b}{I_b} = \beta \quad \times$$

$Z_0$



เมื่อ  $r_c = \infty$  ได้  $Z_0 = r_o = \infty \Omega$

### Common Emitter Fixed-Bias



$C_1, C_2$  บล็อก AC  
กีฬานี้มีที่  
Coupling  
(ต้องห้าม AC  
ไม่ต้อง AC)

กรณีวิเคราะห์ DC

- กรณี DC ไม่มีจ่ายไฟต่อเข้าไป  $\Rightarrow V_o = 0$  กรณีนี้เรียกว่า Open circuit

## การคำนวณค่า: จํานวน AC

1.  $q_{u\text{short}}$  ต้องเก็บ  
ปะจุ

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C} = X_C \downarrow \text{short circuit}$$

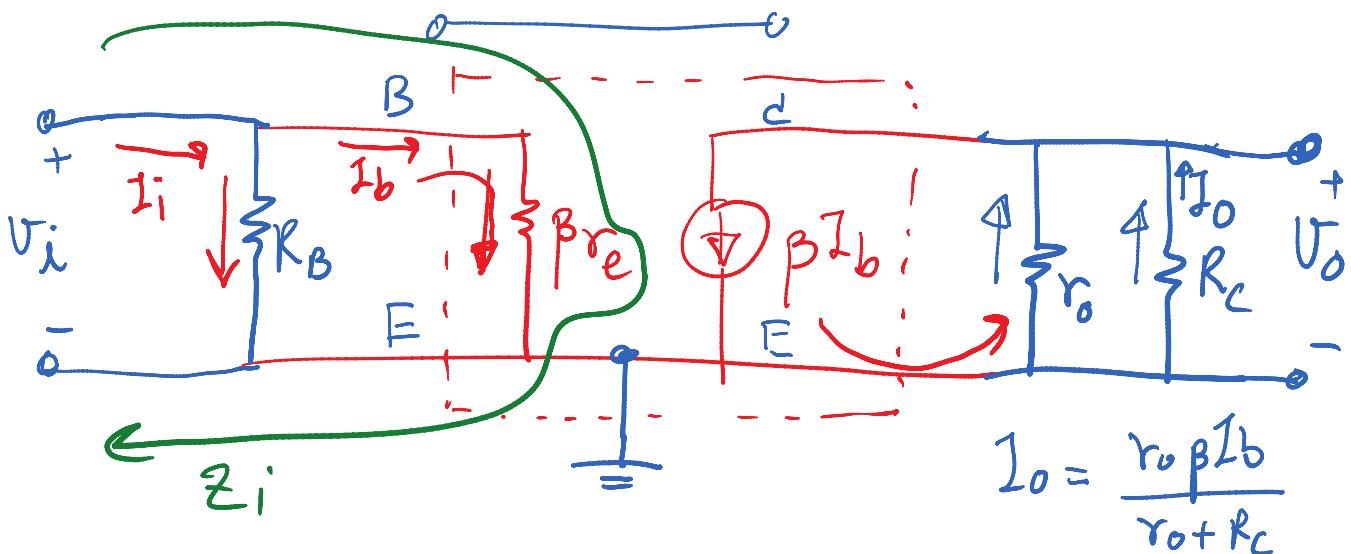
ขั้นตอนการคำนวณดังนี้

1. หากราคาจํานวน DC ไฟฟ้า  $I_E$

2. แปลงสัญลักษณ์  $T_r \rightarrow r_e$  Model

3.  $r_e = \frac{26 \text{ mV}}{I_E}$   $q_{u\text{short}}(V_{CC})$  ลากเส้นเดียวกัน

4. หากราคาจํานวน AC ให้  $A_v, A_i, Z_i, Z_o$



$$Z_i = R_B \parallel \beta r_e \quad \cancel{\text{for } \alpha = 100\%}$$

$$Z_o = r_o \parallel R_c \quad \cancel{\text{for } \alpha = 100\%}$$

$$A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = -\frac{r_o \parallel R_c \parallel R_L \times \beta I_b}{\beta r_e \times I_b} = -\frac{r_o \parallel R_c \parallel R_L}{r_e}$$

$$A_i = \beta I_b <$$

$$I_i = \frac{(\beta r_e + R_B) I_b}{R_B} \quad \left\{ \frac{V_1}{R_i} \right.$$

$$\text{Ansatz: } I_b = \frac{R_B I_i}{R_B + \beta r_e}$$

$$\therefore I_i = \frac{(R_B + \beta r_e) I_b}{R_B} \quad \times$$

$$\therefore A_i = \frac{\frac{r_o \beta I_b}{R_B + R_C}}{\frac{(R_B + \beta r_e) I_b}{R_B}} = \frac{R_B r_o \beta}{(r_o + R_C)(R_B + \beta r_e)}$$

$\checkmark r_o \gg r_o R_C$

$$A_i = \frac{R_B r_o \beta}{R_C (R_B + \beta r_e)} \quad \times$$

### Voltage Divider Bias

