Input Signal Range of BJT and MOSFET

Assoc Prof Chang Chip Hong

email: echchang@ntu.edu.sg

EE2002 Analog Electronics





At the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Derive the small signal operation criterion for BJT and MOSFET
- Analyse the input signal range of BJT and MOSFET

Small-Signal Operation of BJT



$$i_C \approx I_S \exp\left(\frac{v_{BE}}{V_T}\right) = I_S \exp\left(\frac{V_{BE} + v_{be}}{V_T}\right)$$

$$\therefore i_C = I_S \exp\left(\frac{V_{BE}}{V_T}\right) \exp\left(\frac{v_{be}}{V_T}\right) = I_C \left[1 + \frac{v_{be}}{V_T} + \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{v_{be}}{V_T}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{v_{be}}{V_T}\right)^3 + \cdots\right]$$

$$\mathbf{i}_{c} = \mathbf{i}_{C} - \mathbf{I}_{C} = \mathbf{I}_{C} \left[\frac{\mathbf{v}_{be}}{V_{T}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\mathbf{v}_{be}}{V_{T}} \right)^{2} + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{\mathbf{v}_{be}}{V_{T}} \right)^{3} + \cdots \right]$$

For linearity, i_c should be proportional to v_{be} .

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{v_{be}}{V_T} \right)^2 \ll \frac{v_{be}}{V_T} \Longrightarrow \left| v_{be} \right| \ll 2V_T = 0.05 \, V \Longrightarrow \left| v_{be} \right| \le 0.005 \, V$$

C-E Amplifier Input Signal Range



For BJT small-signal operation, $|v_{be}| \le 5 \text{ mV}$.

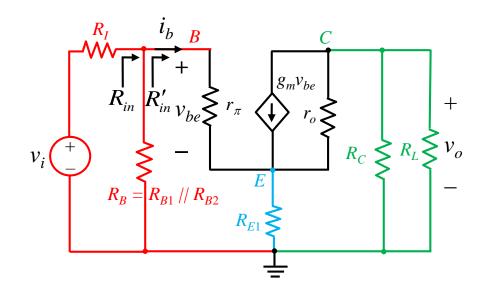
$$|v_{be}| = i_b r_\pi = \frac{|v_b| r_\pi}{R'_{in}} = \frac{|v_b| r_\pi}{r_\pi + (\beta + 1) R_{E1}}$$

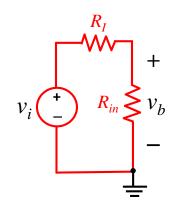
$$\left| v_{be} \right| \le 0.005$$

$$\Rightarrow |v_b| \le 0.005 \left(\frac{r_\pi + (\beta + 1)R_{E1}}{r_\pi} \right)$$

$$\therefore \beta + 1 \approx \beta = g_m r_\pi, \ |v_b| \le 0.005 (1 + g_m R_{E1})$$

$$v_b = \left(\frac{R_{in}}{R_I + R_{in}}\right) v_i \Rightarrow |v_i| \leq 0.005 \left(1 + g_m R_{E1}\right) \left(\frac{R_I + R_{in}}{R_{in}}\right)$$





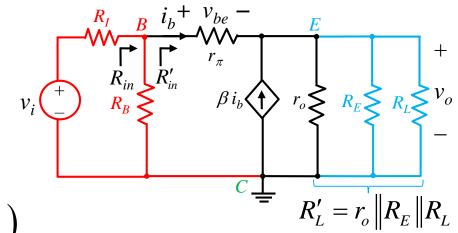
C-C Amplifier Input Signal Range



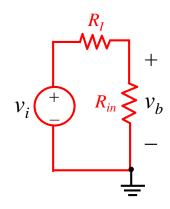
For BJT small-signal operation, $|v_{be}| \le 5 \text{ mV}$.

$$|v_{be}| = i_b r_\pi = \frac{|v_b| r_\pi}{R'_{in}} = \frac{|v_b| r_\pi}{r_\pi + (\beta + 1) R'_L}$$

$$\Rightarrow |v_b| \le 0.005 \left(\frac{r_\pi + (\beta + 1)R_L'}{r_\pi} \right) \approx 0.005 \left(1 + g_m R_L' \right)$$



$$v_b = \left(\frac{R_{in}}{R_I + R_{in}}\right) v_i \Longrightarrow |v_i| \le 0.005 \left(1 + g_m R_L'\right) \left(\frac{R_I + R_{in}}{R_{in}}\right)$$

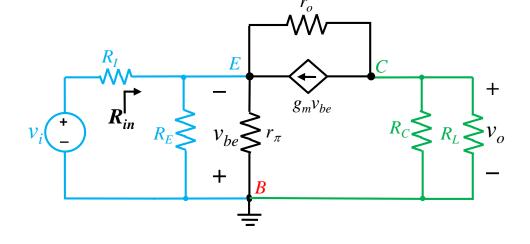


C-B Amplifier Input Signal Range



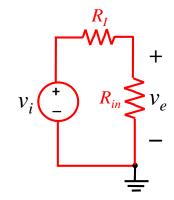
For BJT small-signal operation, $|v_{he}| \le 5 \text{ mV}$.

$$v_{be} = -v_{e} = -\left(\frac{R_{in}}{R_{I} + R_{in}}\right)v_{i}$$



$$\left| v_{be} \right| \le 0.005$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| v_{i} \right| \le 0.005 \left(\frac{R_{I} + R_{in}}{R_{in}} \right)$$



Small-Signal Operation of MOSFET



$$i_D = \frac{K_n}{2} (v_{GS} - V_{TN})^2 \text{ for } v_{DS} \ge v_{GS} - V_{TN}$$

$$i_{D} = \frac{K_{n}}{2} \left(V_{GS} + V_{gS} - V_{TN} \right)^{2} = \frac{K_{n}}{2} \left[\left(V_{GS} - V_{TN} \right)^{2} + 2 V_{gS} \left(V_{GS} - V_{TN} \right) + V_{gS}^{2} \right]$$

$$i_{d} = i_{D} - I_{D} = \frac{K_{n}}{2} \left[2v_{gs} \left(V_{GS} - V_{TN} \right) + v_{gs}^{2} \right]$$

For linearity, i_d should be proportional to v_{gs} .

$$\left|v_{gs}\right| \ll 2\left(V_{GS} - V_{TN}\right) \Longrightarrow \left|v_{gs}\right| \le 0.2\left(V_{GS} - V_{TN}\right)$$

C-S Amplifier Input Signal Range



For MOSFET small-signal operation, $|v_{gs}| \le 0.2(V_{GS} - V_{TN})$.

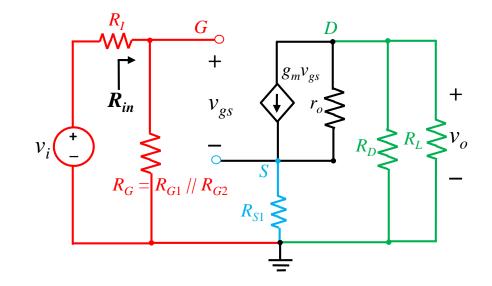
$$v_{g} \approx v_{gs} + g_{m}v_{gs}R_{S1} = v_{gs}(1 + g_{m}R_{S1})$$

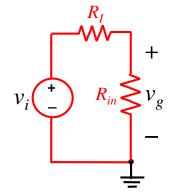
$$v_{gs} = \frac{v_g}{1 + g_m R_{S1}}$$

$$\frac{\left|v_{g}\right|}{1+g_{m}R_{S1}} \leq 0.2(V_{GS}-V_{TN})$$

$$\Rightarrow \left|v_{g}\right| \leq 0.2(V_{GS}-V_{TN})(1+g_{m}R_{S1})$$

$$\because v_g = \left(\frac{R_{in}}{R_I + R_{in}}\right) v_i \Rightarrow |v_i| \leq 0.2 \left(V_{GS} - V_{TN}\right) \left(1 + g_m R_{S1}\right) \left(\frac{R_I + R_{in}}{R_{in}}\right)$$





C-D Amplifier Input Signal Range



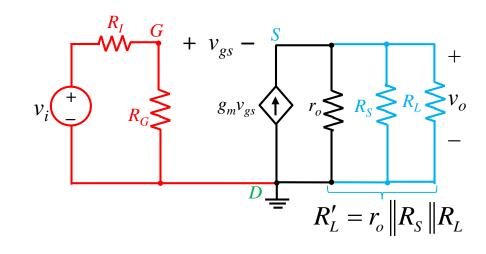
For MOSFET small-signal operation, $|v_{gs}| \le 0.2(V_{GS} - V_{TN})$.

$$v_g \approx v_{gs} + g_m v_{gs} R_L'$$

$$v_{gs} = \frac{v_g}{1 + g_m R_L'}$$

$$\frac{\left|v_{g}\right|}{1+g_{m}R'_{L}} \leq 0.2\left(V_{GS}-V_{TN}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left|v_{g}\right| \leq 0.2\left(V_{GS}-V_{TN}\right)\left(1+g_{m}R'_{L}\right)$$



$$\because v_g = \left(\frac{R_G}{R_I + R_G}\right) v_i \Longrightarrow \left|v_i\right| \le 0.2 \left(V_{GS} - V_{TN}\right) \left(1 + g_m R_L'\right) \left(\frac{R_I + R_G}{R_G}\right)$$

C-G Amplifier Input Signal Range



For MOSFET small-signal operation, $|v_{gs}| \le 0.2(V_{GS} - V_{TN})$.

$$v_{gs} = -v_{s} = -\left(\frac{R_{in}}{R_{I} + R_{in}}\right)v_{i}$$

$$\left| v_{gs} \right| \le 0.2 \left(V_{GS} - V_{TN} \right)$$

$$\left| v_{gs} \right| \le 0.2 \left(V_{GS} - V_{TN} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| v_i \right| \le 0.2 \left(V_{GS} - V_{TN} \right) \left(\frac{R_I + R_{in}}{R_{in}} \right)$$

