

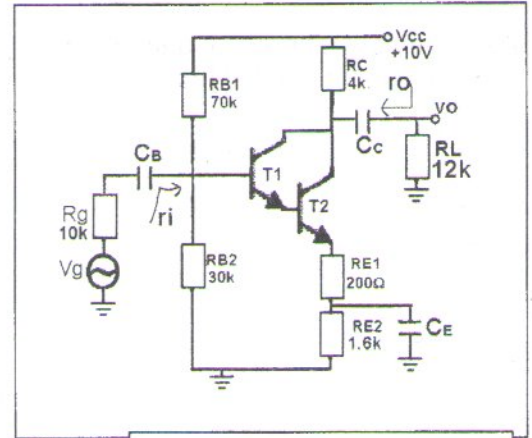
P1  $V_{BE1}=V_{BE2}=0.6V$ ,  $\beta_{F1}=\beta_{F2}=100$ ,  $V_T=25mV$  are given for the Transistors in the figure.

P1a) Find  $I_{E2Q}$ . (2p)

$$V_{B1Q} = \frac{2}{10} \cdot 10 = 2V$$

$$V_{E2Q} = 3 - 2 \cdot 0.6V = 1.8V$$

$$I_{E2Q} = \frac{1.8V}{1.6k + 0.2k} = 1mA \approx I_{C2Q}$$

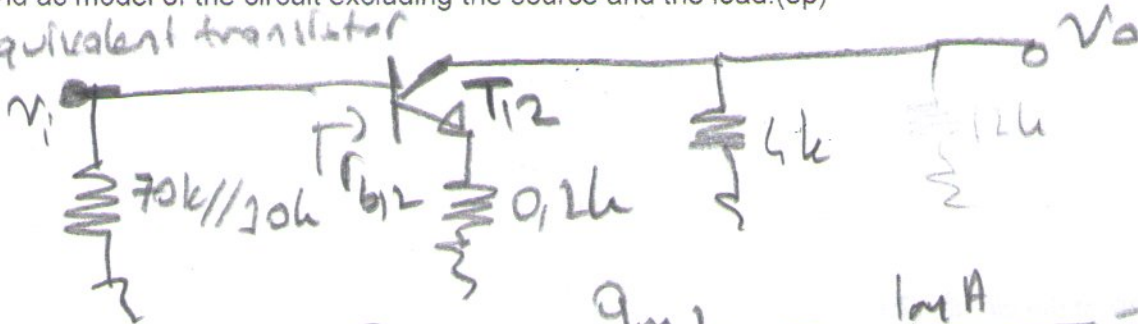


Answer-1a

$$I_{E2Q} = 1mA$$

P1b) Find ac model of the circuit excluding the source and the load. (3p)

$T_{12}$  equivalent transistor



$$g_{m12} = \frac{I_{C12}}{V_T} = \frac{1mA}{25mV} = 40S$$

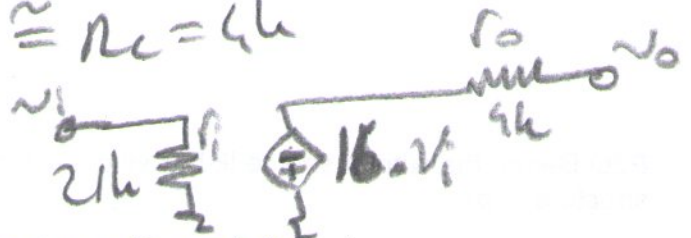
$$A_{F12} = \beta_{F1} \cdot \beta_{F2} = 10^4$$

$$\frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{-g_{m12} \cdot (4k // 12k)}{1 + g_{m12} \cdot 0.2k} = \frac{-60}{5} = -12$$

$$r_i \approx 10k // 70k // \beta_{12} \approx 2k$$

$$\beta_{12} = A_{F12} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{g_{m12}} + 0.2k \right) = 2.5M$$

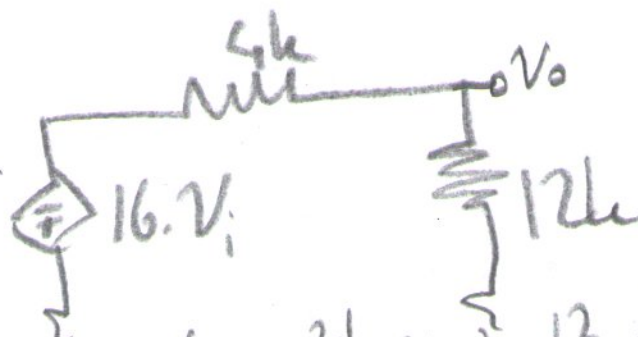
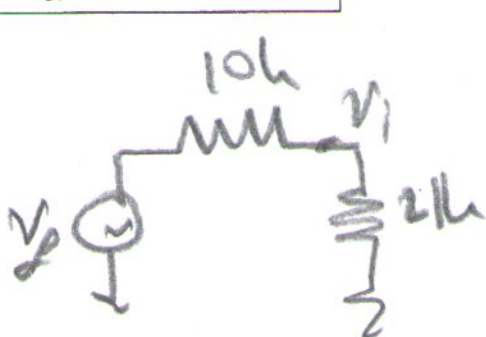
$$r_o \approx R_C = 4k$$



P1c) Find ac gain of the circuit ( $v_o/v_g$ ) by using the ac model obtained in part b. (2p)

Answer-1c

$$(v_o/v_g) =$$



$$\frac{v_o}{v_g} = \frac{21}{31} \cdot (-12) \cdot \frac{12}{16} \approx -8$$