

# 1 Common-Emitter Amplifier

## 1.1 Biasing Circuit

### 1.1.1 Analysis

First, apply Thevenin's theorem at the base terminal

$$V_{th} = V_{CC} \cdot \left( \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right) = \frac{132}{61} \quad R_{th} = \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{110000}{61}$$

As  $V_{th} > 0.7$ , the device is not in cutoff mode. Now by KVL,

$$V_{th} - V_{BE} = I_B \cdot R_{th} + I_E \cdot R_E$$

$V_{BE} = 0.7V$  and  $I_E = (\beta + 1)I_B$  (where  $\beta = 200$ ) gives,

$$I_B = \frac{V_{th} - V_{BE}}{R_{th} + (\beta + 1)R_E} = \frac{\frac{132}{61} - 0.7}{\frac{110000}{61} + (200 + 1) \cdot 1000} = 7.2185 \cdot 10^{-6} \quad \text{So, } I_C = \beta \cdot I_B = 1.4437 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$V_C = V_{CC} - I_C \cdot R_C = 12 - 1.4437 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 1200 = 10.267 \quad V_E = I_E \cdot R_E = 1.4509 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 1000 = 1.4509$$

As  $V_C > 0$ , the device is in **active** mode.

$$I_B = 7.2185 \cdot 10^{-6} A, \quad I_C = 1.4437 \cdot 10^{-3} A, \quad V_B = 2.1509V, \quad V_C = 10.267V, \quad V_E = 1.4509V$$

### 1.1.2 NGSPICE Values

$$I_B = 1.125117 \cdot 10^{-5} A, \quad I_C = 1.462957 \cdot 10^{-3} A, \quad V_B = 2.143645V, \quad V_C = 10.24445V, \quad V_E = 1.474208V$$

### 1.1.3 Code

Param Rathour (190070049), Biasing Circuit

```
.include bc547.txt ; Includes BJT Model
Q1 c b e bc547a
VCC in gnd 12 ; Supply Voltage
Vdc d1 c 0 ; Dummy Voltage for IB
Vdb mid b 0 ; Dummy Voltage for IC

RC in d1 1.2k ; Resistor
R1 in mid 10k ; Resistor
R2 mid gnd 2.2k ; Resistor
RE e gnd 1k ; Resistor
CE e gnd 100u ; Capacitor

.op ; Operating Point Analysis
.control ; Control Functions
run
print v(c) v(b) v(e)
print i(Vdc) i(Vdb)
.endc
.end
```

### 1.1.4 Learnings

Learned to calculate operating point and appreciate Thevenin's theorem

This amplifier faces problems when  $R_{in}$  is low and/or  $R_{out}$  is high as it has medium  $R_{in}$  &  $R_{out}$

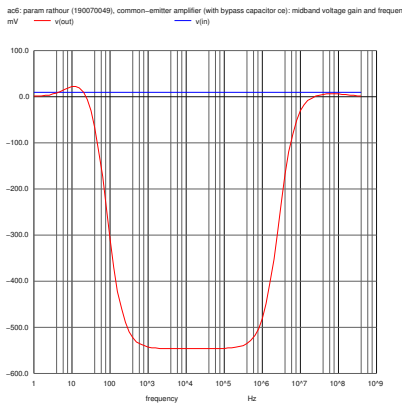
$I_B$  NGSPICE values are not matching with analysis, this could be because of different BJT model parameters

## 1.2 Midband Voltage Gain and Frequency Response (with bypass Capacitor $C_E$ )

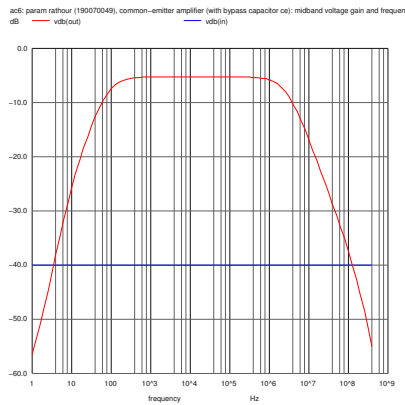
### 1.2.1 NGSPICE Values

Midband Voltage Gain =  $3.47490 \cdot 10^1 \text{ dB}$ ,  $f_L = 8.31492 \cdot 10^1 \text{ Hz}$ ,  $f_H = 2.71684 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Hz}$ , Bandwidth =  $2.71676 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Hz}$

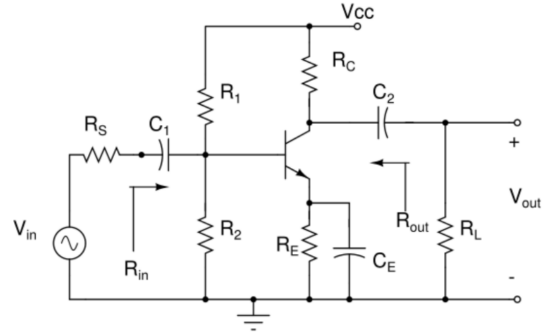
### 1.2.2 Plot



(a)  $V_{out}$  vs  $V_{in}$



(b)  $V_{out}$  vs  $V_{in}$  (in dB)



### 1.2.3 Code

Param Rathour (190070049), Midband Voltage Gain and Frequency Response

```
.include bc547.txt ; Includes BJT Model
Q1 c b e bc547a
Vin in gnd dc 0 ac 10m ; Input Voltage
VCC Vcc gnd 12 ; Supply Voltage

RC Vcc c 1.2k ; Resistor
R1 Vcc b 10k ; Resistor
R2 b gnd 2.2k ; Resistor
RL out gnd 100k ; Resistor
RE e gnd 1k ; Resistor
RS Vs in 0 ; Resistor
CE e gnd 100u ; Capacitor
C1 b Vs 10u ; Capacitor
C2 c out 10u ; Capacitor

.ac DEC 10 1 500000k ; AC Analysis
.control ; Control Functions
run
meas ac Voutmax max vdb(out)
meas ac Vinmag max vdb(in)
let Vdbreq = Voutmax-3
meas ac fL when vdb(out) = Vdbreq rise = 1
meas ac fH when vdb(out) = Vdbreq fall = 1

let midbandVoltageGain = Voutmax-Vinmag
let bandwidth = fH - fL
plot vdb(in) vdb(out) xlog
print midbandVoltageGain fL fH bandwidth
.endc
.end
```

### 1.2.4 Learnings

High voltage gain and fairly large 3dB Bandwidth for Midband Voltage Gain in Common-Emitter Amplifier.

### 1.3 Effect of $R_L$ , $R_S$ on the Midband Gain

Table 1.1: Effect of  $R_L$

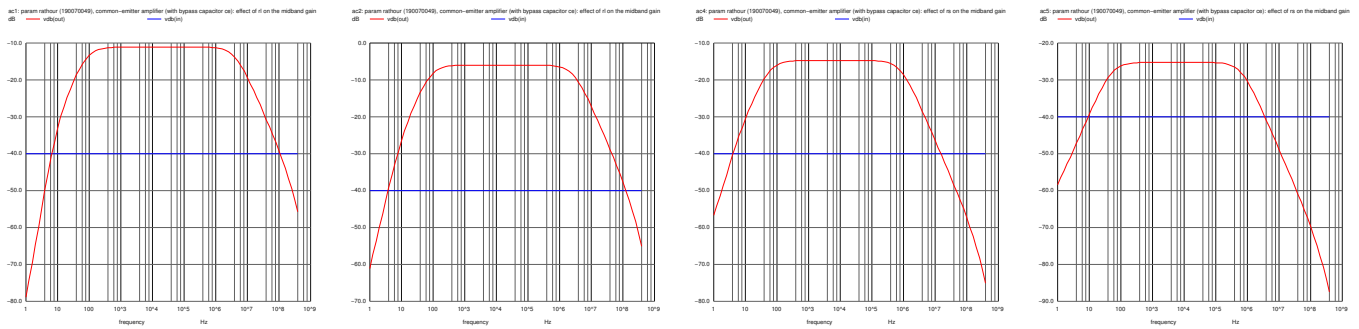
$R_S$	$R_L$ (in $k\Omega$ )	Midband Voltage Gain (in dB)
0	1.2	28.91650
0	12	34.03839
0	120	34.76586
0	1200	34.84207

Table 1.2: Effect of  $R_S$

$R_S$ (in $k\Omega$ )	$R_L$ (in $k\Omega$ )	Midband Voltage Gain (in dB)
2.2	100	25.28289
10	100	14.77365
20	100	9.199860
50	100	1.520630

Table 1.3: Common-Emitter Amplifier (with bypass Capacitor CE)

#### 1.3.1 Plots



(a)  $R_L = 1.2k\Omega$  &  $R_S = 0\Omega$  (b)  $R_L = 12k\Omega$  &  $R_S = 0\Omega$  (c)  $R_L = 100k\Omega$  &  $R_S = 2.2k\Omega$  (d)  $R_L = 100k\Omega$  &  $R_S = 10k\Omega$

#### 1.3.2 Code

```

Param Rathour (190070049), Effect of RL & RS on the Midband Gain
.include bc547.txt                                ; Includes BJT Model
Q1 c b e bc547a
Vin in gnd dc 0 ac 10m                           ; Input Voltage
VCC Vcc gnd 12                                    ; Supply Voltage

RC Vcc c 1.2k                                     ; Resistor
R1 Vcc b 10k                                      ; Resistor
R2 b gnd 2.2k                                     ; Resistor
RL out gnd 1.2k                                   ; Resistor
RE e gnd 1k                                       ; Resistor
RS Vs in 0                                        ; Resistor
CE e gnd 100u                                     ; Capacitor
C1 b Vs 10u                                       ; Capacitor
C2 c out 10u                                      ; Capacitor

.ac DEC 10 1 500000k                             ; AC Analysis
.control                                          ; Control Functions
run
meas ac Voutmax max vdb(out)
meas ac Vinmag max vdb(in)
let midbandVoltageGain = Voutmax - Vinmag
plot vdb(in) vdb(out) xlog
print midbandVoltageGain
.endc
.end

```

#### 1.3.3 Learnings

For a particular  $R_S$ , Midband Voltage Gain increases with increase in  $R_L$  and approaches a constant at high  $R_L$ . For a particular  $R_L$ , Midband Voltage Gain decreases with increase in  $R_S$  and becomes negative at high  $R_S$  values.

## 2 Two-Stage Amplifier

### 2.1 Biasing Circuit

#### 2.1.1 NGSPICE Values

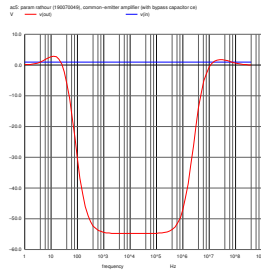
$$I_{B_2} = 8.075083 \cdot 10^{-6} A, \quad I_{C_2} = 9.576092 \cdot 10^{-4} A, \quad V_{E_2} = 9.576092 V$$

### 2.2 Midband Voltage Gain and Frequency Response

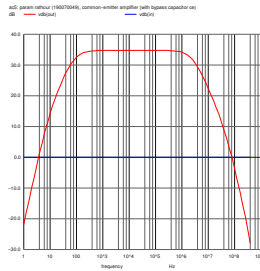
#### 2.2.1 NGSPICE Values

$$\text{Midband Voltage Gain} = 3.47767 \cdot 10^1 \text{ dB}, \quad \text{Bandwidth} = 2.52560 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Hz}, \quad f_L = 8.31666 \cdot 10^1 \text{ Hz}, \quad f_H = 2.52568 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Hz}$$

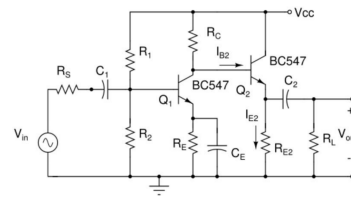
#### 2.2.2 Plots



(a)  $V_{\text{out}}$  vs  $V_{\text{in}}$



(b)  $V_{\text{out}}$  vs  $V_{\text{in}}$  (in dB)



#### 2.2.3 Code

```
Param Rathour (190070049), Biasing Circuit, Midband Voltage Gain and Frequency Response
.include bc547.txt                                ; Includes BJT Model
Q1 c1 b1 e1 bc547a
Q2 VCC b2 e2 bc547a
Vin in gnd dc 0 ac 1                             ; Input Voltage
VCC Vcc gnd 12                                    ; Supply Voltage
Vdb2 c1 b2 0                                       ; Dummy Voltage
Vde2 e2 d1 0                                       ; Dummy Voltage
RC Vcc c1 1.2k                                     ; Resistor
R1 Vcc b1 10k                                      ; Resistor
R2 b1 gnd 2.2k                                     ; Resistor
RL out gnd 10k                                     ; Resistor
RE e1 gnd 1k                                       ; Resistor
RE2 d1 gnd 10k                                     ; Resistor
RS Vs in 0                                         ; Resistor
C1 b1 Vs 10u                                       ; Capacitor
C2 e2 out 10u                                       ; Capacitor
CE e1 gnd 100u                                     ; Capacitor
.ac DEC 10 1 500000k                              ; AC Analysis (.op for biasing)
.control                                           ; Control Functions
run
meas ac Voutmax max vdb(out)
meas ac Vinmag max vdb(in)
let Vdbreq = Voutmax-3
meas ac fL when vdb(out) = Vdbreq rise = 1
meas ac fH when vdb(out) = Vdbreq fall = 1
let midbandVoltageGain = Voutmax-Vinmag
let bandwidth = fH - fL
print V(e2) i(Vdb2) i(Vde2)                       ; Use when using .op
plot vdb(in) vdb(out) xlog
print midbandVoltageGain fL fH bandwidth
```

#### 2.2.4 Learnings

Midband Voltage Gain increases with increase in  $R_L$ . This gain approaches a constant at higher  $R_L$  values.