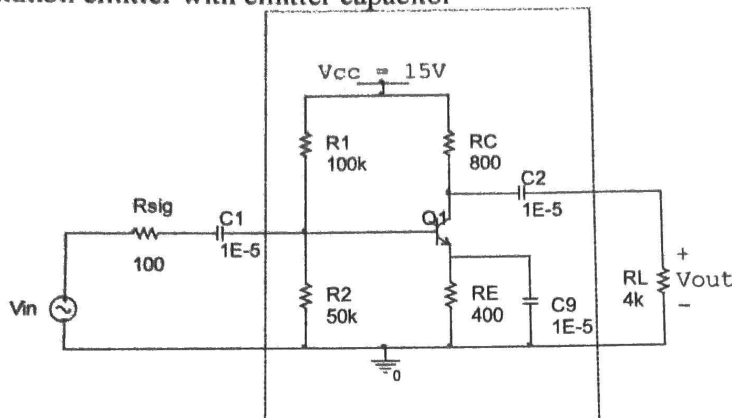


Homework 16

In all problems, you may assume that $V_{CEsat} \sim 0.2V$, $V_{BE} \sim 0.7V$ and $r_o \rightarrow \infty$ when the transistor is in the forward active region. Also, the thermal voltage is $V_{th} = 26mV$.

Problem 1) Common emitter with emitter capacitor



- For $\beta = 100$, verify that the DC bias characteristics are consistent with a transistor in the forward active region of operation.
- Determine the small signal parameters r_{π} , g_m and r_e .
- Sketch the hybrid- π small signal model for the circuit.
- Sketch the Tee small signal model for the circuit.
- Using the Tee model, determine the input impedance, R_{in} , looking into the 'left' side of the dashed box.
- Using the Tee model, determine the output impedance, R_{out} , looking into the 'right' side of the dashed box.
- Using the Tee model, determine the open circuit voltage, A_{vo} , gain using the dashed box to define the voltage amplifier model.
- Determine the overall gain, $A_v = V_{out}/V_{in}$.
- In this circuit, why would replacing R_{sig} with a $1k\Omega$ resistor be problematic?

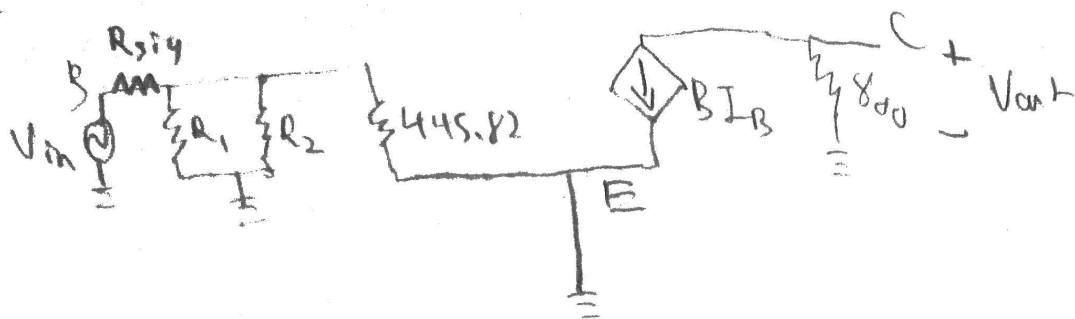
A: $V_{TH} = 5V$ $R_{TH} = R_1 || R_2 = 33.333$ $I_B = \frac{5 - 0.7}{33.333 + (101)400} = 5.83 \times 10^{-5} A$

B: $r_{\pi} = \frac{26mV}{5.83 \times 10^{-5} A} = 445.82$

$g_m = 0.224$

$r_e = 4.414$

C:



D:



E: $r_{in} = R_{TH} / R_{E} = 200.8$

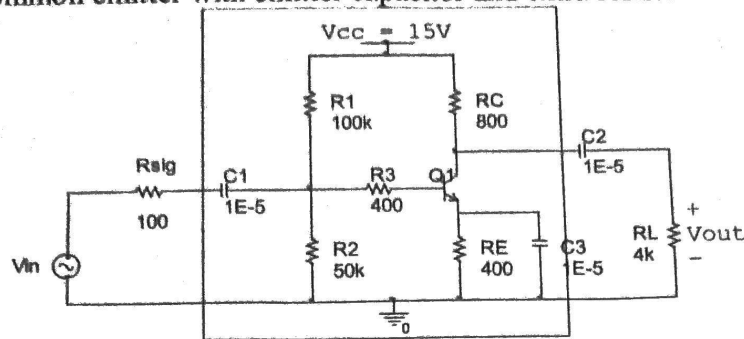
F: $R_{out} = R_C = 800$

G: common emitter with $c_e = A_{vo} = -g_m R_C = -179.45$

H: $A_v = \frac{R_{in}}{R_{in} + R_{sig}} \cdot A_{vo} \cdot \frac{R_C}{R_{out}} = -149.5$

I: It decreases our overall circuit gain and changes the predictability of R_{in} . Furthermore it almost isn't small signal anymore.

Problem 2) Common emitter with emitter capacitor and extra resistor



- For $\beta = 100$, verify that the DC bias characteristics are consistent with a transistor in the forward active region of operation. The DC bias characteristics should be very close to the result found in part a of problem 1.
- Determine the small signal parameters r_{π} , g_m and r_e .
- Sketch the hybrid- π small signal model for the circuit.
- Sketch the Tee small signal model for the circuit.
- Using any model, determine R_{in} , R_{out} and A_{vo} .
- Determine the overall gain of the circuit.

$$A: V_{TH} = 5V \quad R_{TH} = R1 \parallel R2 + R3 = 33733$$

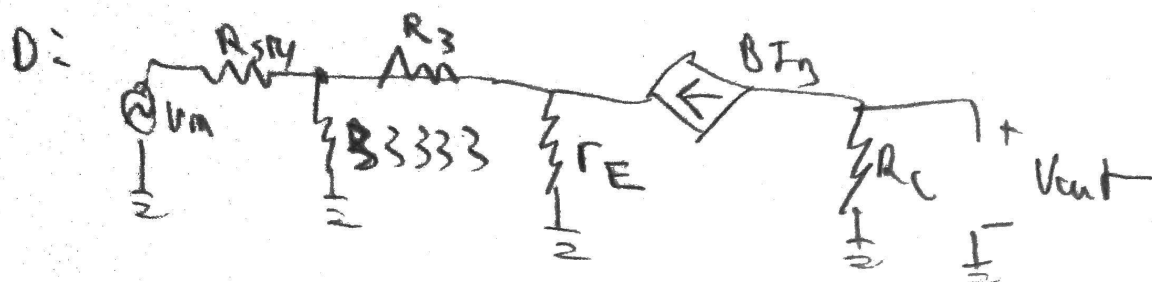
$$I_B = \frac{V_{TH} - V_{BE}}{R_{TH} + (101)R_E} = 1.27 \times 10^{-4} A \rightarrow V_{CE} > 0.2V$$

forward active

$$B: r_{\pi} = \frac{V_{TH}}{I_B} = 204.72$$

$$g_m = \frac{\beta}{r_{\pi}} = 0.489$$

$$r_e = \frac{r_{\pi}}{101} = 2.027$$



E: $R_{Sig} \rightarrow 0$ $R_L \rightarrow \infty$

$$R_{in} = R1 || R2 || (R3 + R_E) = 593.9 \Omega$$

$$R_{out} = R_C = 800$$

$$V_{out} = -I_C \cdot R_C = -100 \mu A \cdot 800 = -0.08$$

$$V_m = V_{B3} + R_E I_E \approx I_B R3 + (\beta + 1) I_B \cdot r_e = 0.077$$

$$A_{vo} = \frac{V_{out}}{V_m} = -134.026$$

F: $A_v = \frac{R_{in}}{R_{in} + R_{Sig}} \cdot A_{vo} \cdot \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_{out}} = -95.6$