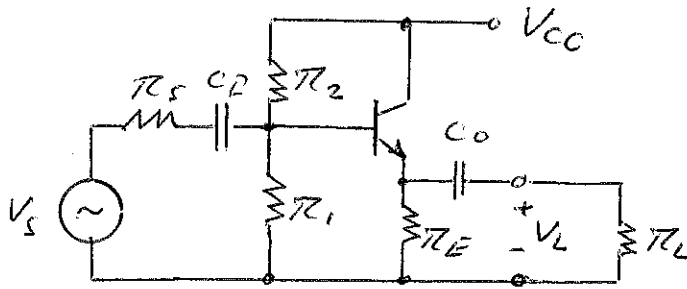


CC Amplifier

Transistor

$$\beta = 150$$

$$V_A = \infty$$

$$V_{BEQ} \approx 0.7V$$

$$nV_T \approx 30mV$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} R_1 = R_2 = 2.2k\Omega \\ R_E = R_L = 100\Omega \end{array} \right. \quad R_s = 1k\Omega$$

$$C_2 = 15\mu F$$

$$C_0 = 33\mu F$$

Find: • Q-point (I_{CQ}, V_{CEQ})

DC Analysis

• $A_V = \frac{V_L}{V_s}$

AC Analysis

• $A_I = \frac{i_L}{i_b}$

AC Analysis

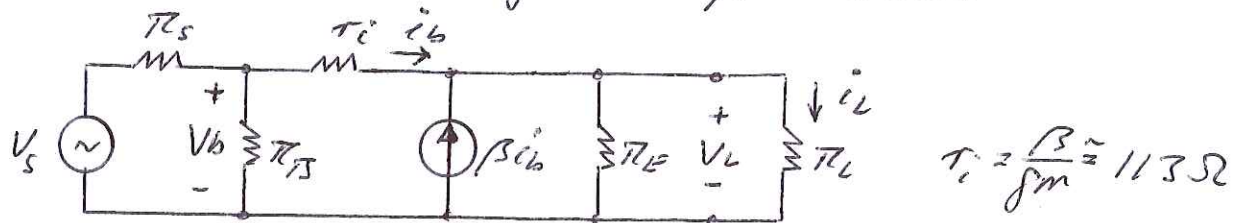
Step 1: DC Analysis

$$\left\| I_{CQ} = \frac{V_{CC} \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} - V_{BEQ}}{\frac{R_B}{\beta} + (1 + \frac{1}{\beta})R_E} \approx 39.8\mu A \right\|$$

$$\left\| V_{CEQ} = V_{CC} - I_{CQ} (1 + \frac{1}{\beta})R_E \approx 6V \right\|$$

$$\left\| R_B = R_1 \parallel R_2 = 1.1k\Omega \right\|$$

Step 2, AC Analysis (Caps act as shorts)
Small signal eq. circuit



Equations

$$(1) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} V_b = i_b r_{\pi} + (1+\beta) i_b \tilde{r}_c \\ V_L = (1+\beta) i_b \tilde{r}_c \end{array} \right| \quad \tilde{r}_c = r_E \parallel r_L = 50 \Omega$$

$$\therefore \frac{V_L}{V_b} = \frac{(1+\beta) \tilde{r}_c}{r_{\pi} + (1+\beta) \tilde{r}_c}$$

Def $r_{in} = r_{\pi} \parallel \frac{V_b}{i_b}$

$$\therefore \left| r_{in} = r_{\pi} \parallel (r_{\pi} + [1+\beta] \tilde{r}_c) \approx 962 \Omega \right|$$

Thus $V_b = V_s \frac{r_{in}}{r_s + r_{in}}$ (voltage divider)

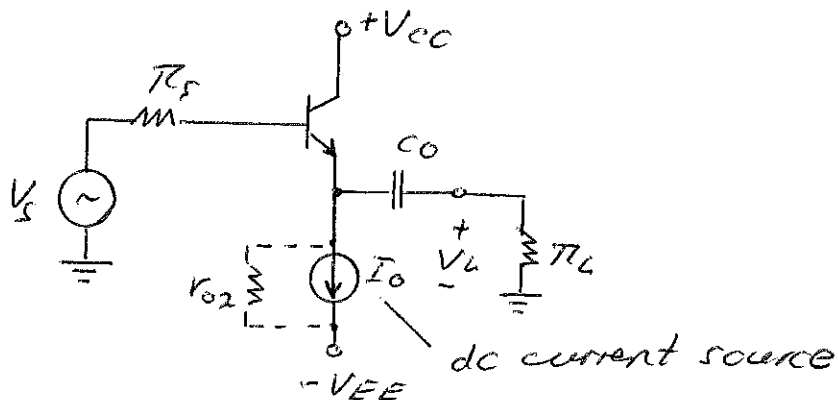
and $\left\| A_v = \frac{V_L}{V_s} = \underbrace{\frac{r_{in}}{r_s + r_{in}}}_{0.49} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{(1+\beta) \tilde{r}_c}{(r_{\pi} + [1+\beta] \tilde{r}_c)}}_{0.99} \approx 0.48 \right\|$

Note: Most of the voltage loss occurs in the voltage divider stage between r_{in} and r_s .

$$\| A_V = \frac{v_L}{v_b} = (1+\beta) \frac{\pi_E}{\pi_E + \pi_L} \approx 76 \|$$

- Conclusions:
- To improve voltage gain (i.e. reduce loss), we have to increase π_{in} over π_S
 - To increase current gain, we have to increase π_E over π_L

Improved circuit:



Note: This circuit requires a bipolar supply (e.g. $\pm 5V$ for V_{cc} and V_{EE} , respectively)

The current source I_0 establishes the Q-point current I_{EQ} , that is

$I_{EQ} = I_0 (1 - \frac{1}{\beta})$. The source resistor r_{o2} acts as π_E .

CC Amplifier with active Load

```

.model mod1 npn (bf=180 is=100f nf=1.2 va=80)
.model mod2 pnp (bf=180 is=100f nf=1.2 va=40)

.MODEL Q2N3904 NPN (Is=6.734f Xti=3 Eg=1.11 Vaf=74.03 Bf=416.4 Ne=1.259
+   Ise=6.734f Ikf=66.78m Xtb=1.5 Br=.7371 Nc=2 Isc=0 Ikr=0 Rc=1
+   Cjc=3.638p Mjc=.3085 Vjc=.75 Fc=.5 Cje=4.493p Mje=.2593 Vje=.75
+   Tr=239.5n Tf=301.2p Itf=.4 Vtf=4 Xtf=2 Rb=10)

.MODEL Q2N3906 PNP ((Is=1.41f Xti=3 Eg=1.11 Vaf=18.7 Bf=180.7 Ne=1.5 Ise=0
+   Ikf=80m Xtb=1.5 Br=4.977 Nc=2 Isc=0 Ikr=0 Rc=2.5 Cjc=9.728p
+   Mjc=.5776 Vjc=.75 Fc=.5 Cje=8.063p Mje=.3677 Vje=.75 Tr=33.42n
+   Tf=179.3p Itf=.4 Vtf=4 Xtf=6 Rb=10)

VCC 1 0 dc 5
VEE 6 0 dc -5

*Current source for Ie=37mA
RB2 0 4 330
RB1 4 6 100
RE2 5 6 10
Q2 3 4 5 q2n3904

Vs 8 0 dc 0 ac 1 sin(0,3.5,1k)
Rs 8 2 1k
Co 3 7 15u
RL 7 0 100

Q1 1 2 3 q2n3904

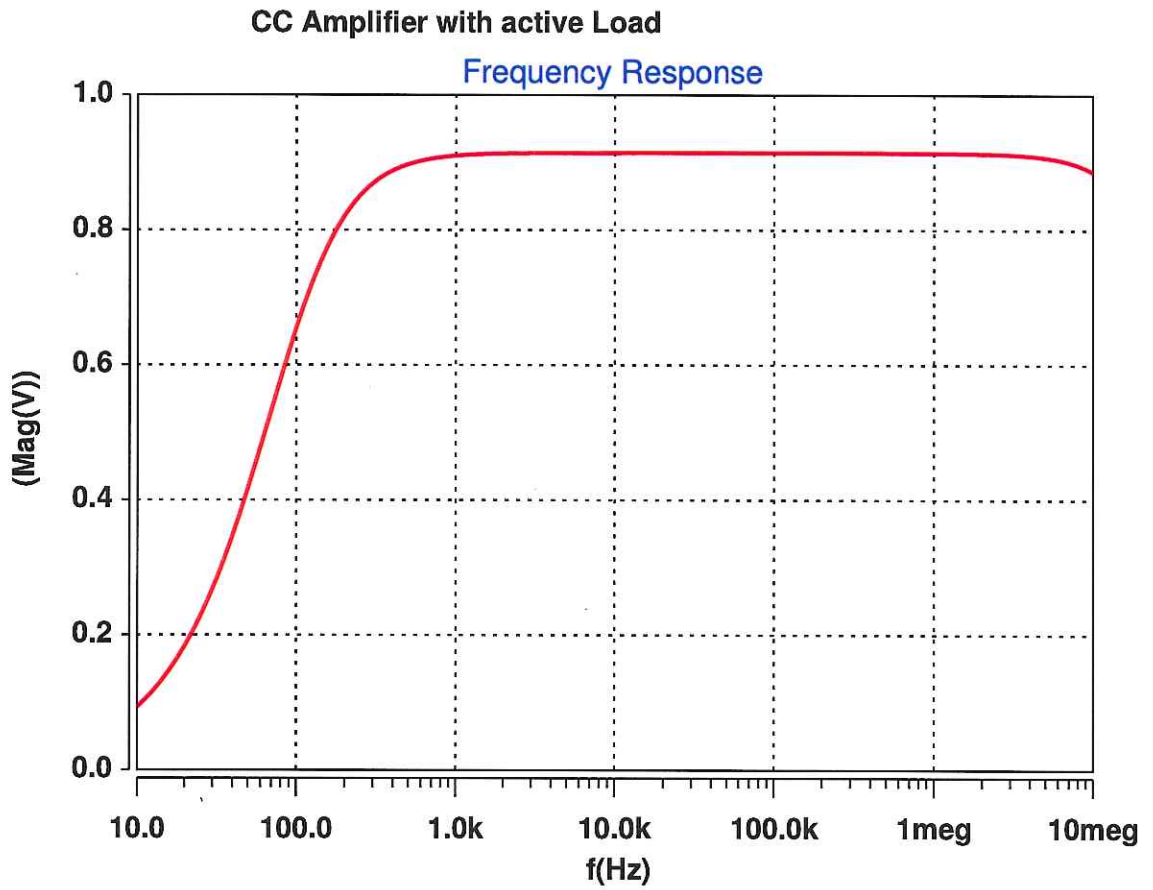
.opt probe post=1
.op
.ac dec 20 10 10meg
.tran 2u 4m 2m
.four 1k v(7)
.print tran v(2) v(3) v(7)
.print ac vm(7) vp(7)
.end

```

CC-5

(Mag(V)) : f(Hz)

vm(7)



(V) : t(s)

v(7)

