$$A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_s} = \left(\frac{r_\pi + R_1 // R_2 // R_s}{1+\beta}\right) // R_E // r_o$$

$$= 0.962 \approx 1$$

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last example continues:-

$$R_o = \frac{U_x}{i_x}$$

Kcl at node x:

$$I_x + g_m U_\pi = \frac{U_x}{R_E} + \frac{U_x}{r_o} + \frac{U_x}{r_\pi + r_s // R_1 // R_2} \rightsquigarrow (1)$$

$\cancel{v_\pi = -v_x}$

$$U_\pi = -U_x \frac{r_\pi}{r_\pi + R_s // R_1 // R_2} \rightsquigarrow (2)$$

$\rightsquigarrow$ Sub 2 in 1

$$R_o = \frac{U_x}{i_x} = \left(\frac{r_\pi + R_1 // R_2 // R_3}{1+\beta}\right) // R_E // r_o$$

$\boxed{R_o = 36.6\ \Omega}$ $\rightsquigarrow$ Very low value.

$\rightsquigarrow$ Current gain:

$$A_i = \frac{i_o}{i_{in}}$$

$$i_o = (1+\beta)\, i_b \frac{r_o}{r_o + R_E}$$

No.

$$i_b = i_{in} \frac{R_1 // R_2}{R_1 // R_2 + \underbrace{R_{ib}}_{\to\, r_\pi + (1+\beta)(r_o // R_E)}} \quad \text{(2)}$$

Sub 2 in 1

$$A_i = \frac{i_o}{i_{in}} = (1+\beta)\left(\frac{R_1 // R_2}{R_1 // R_2 + R_{ib}}\right)\left(\frac{r_o}{r_o + R_E}\right)$$

typically, $r_o \gg R_E$

So the term $\frac{r_o}{r_o + R_E} \approx 1$

& $R_1 // R_2 \gg R_{ib}$

also the term $\frac{R_1 // R_2}{R_1 // R_2 + R_{ib}} = \approx 1$

So $A_i \approx (1+\beta) \simeq \beta$

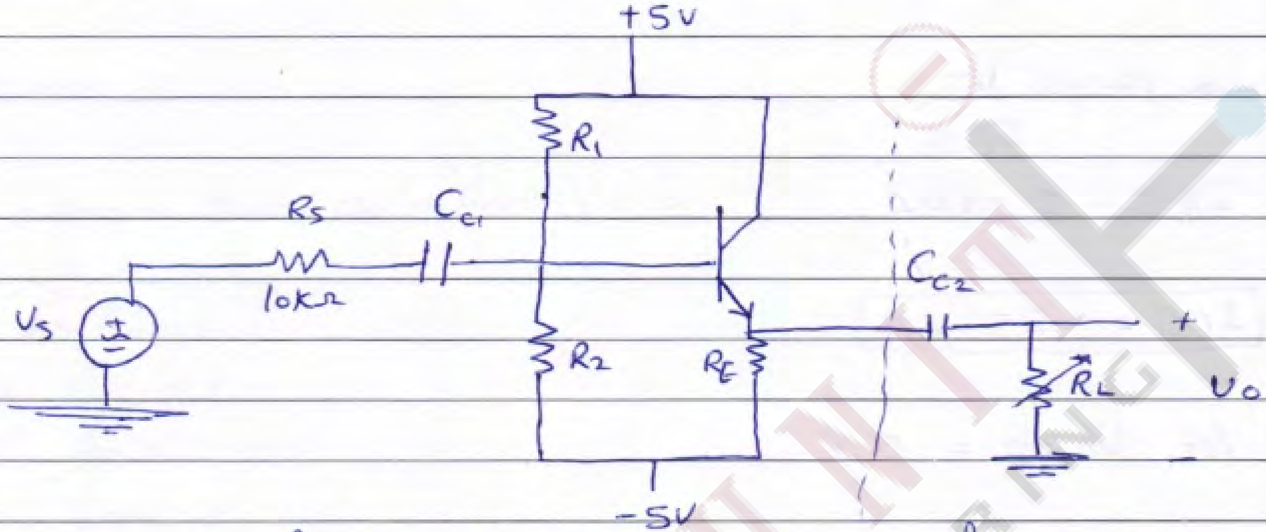
Ex: design a Common collector amplifier that connects a Voltage Source (Microphone) with $R_S = 10\,k\Omega$ with a load (~~speaker~~) that has R_L changes from $4\,k\Omega$ to $20\,k\Omega$.

we want to design CC amplifier such that the output Voltage does not vary by more than 5%.

given $V_{CC} = 5V$

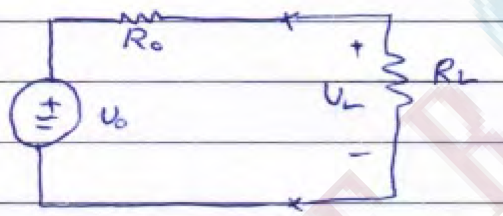
$\beta = 100$

No.



we want to find R_1, R_2 & R_E that satisfied the requirement.

⇝ 5% means that 95% $\leq V_L \leq V_o$



$$.95\,V_o = V_o \frac{\overset{4k\Omega}{R_L}}{\underset{4k\Omega}{R_L} + R_o} \Rightarrow R_o = 200\,\Omega$$

for CC:

$$R_o = \left(\frac{r_\pi + R_1 /\!/ R_2 /\!/ R_S}{1+\beta}\right) /\!/ R_E /\!/ r_o$$

Usually $R_1 /\!/ R_2 \gg R_S$

⇝ $\dfrac{r_\pi + R_1/\!/R_2/\!/R_S}{1+\beta} \ll R_E /\!/ r_o$

⇝ $R_o \approx \dfrac{r_\pi + R_s}{1+\beta}$

⇝ $\boxed{r_\pi = 10.2\ k\Omega}$

No.

$\rightsquigarrow r_\pi = \dfrac{V_T}{I_{BQ}}$

$I_{BQ} = 2.55 \mu A$

$\rightsquigarrow \boxed{I_{CQ} = .255 \, mA}$

let $V_{CEQ} = 5 \text{ V}$

output loop:

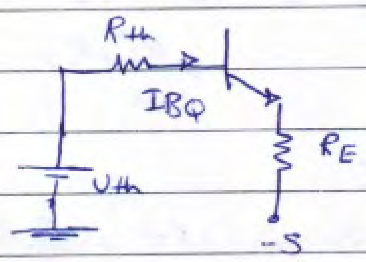
$$-5 + V_{CEQ} + I_E R_E - 5 = 0$$

$\rightsquigarrow R_E = 19.6 \, k\Omega$

for stability :-

$$R_{th} = 0.1(1+\beta) R_E$$

So $\underset{R_1 // R_2}{R_{th}} = 198 \, k\Omega$



$$-V_{th} + R_{th} I_{BQ} + .7 + I_{EQ} R_E - 5 = 0$$

we can find V_{th}

$$V_{th} = \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}\right)(10) - 5$$

$$= \frac{R_1}{R_1} \underbrace{\left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}\right)}_{R_{th}} (10) - 5$$

$R_1 = 344 \, k\Omega$

$R_2 = 467 \, k\Omega$

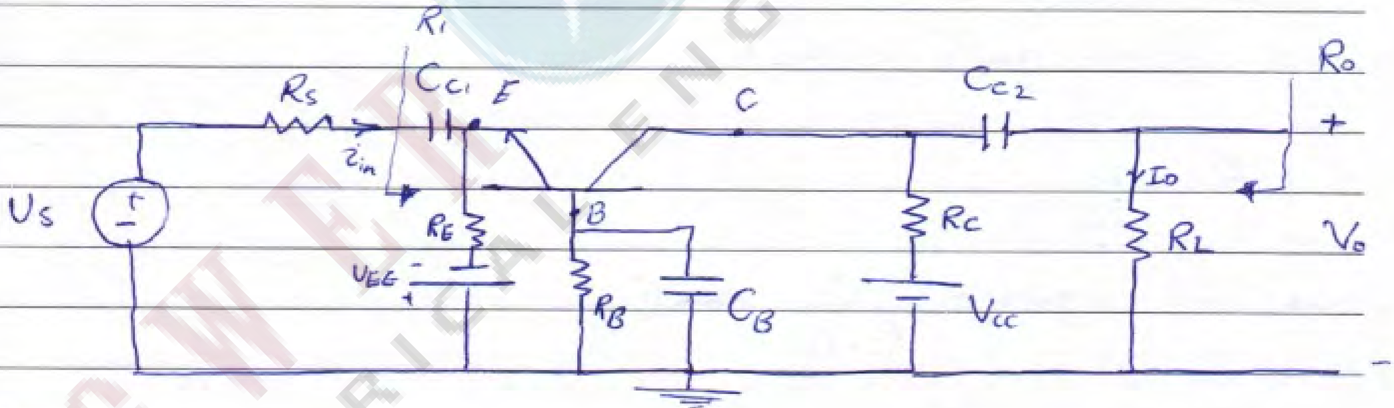
No.

lecture 10 25/3/2014

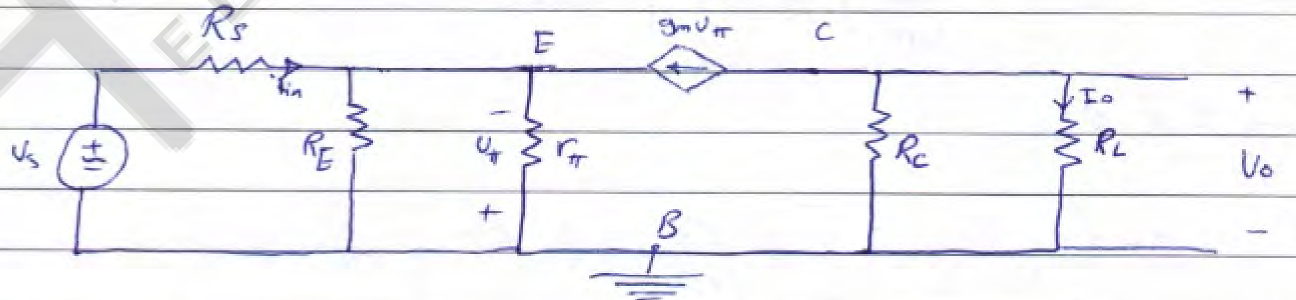
* Common Base Amplifier (CB)

→ Features:-

1. $A_v > 1$
2. $A_i \approx 1$
3. Small R_i
4. high R_o
5. CB amplifier ≡ Ideal current Source.
6. used if the input signal is a current.



find: $A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_s}$, $A_i = \frac{i_o}{i_{in}}$, R_o, R_i



* Coupling capacitor Features:-

1. protect load & the source.
2. protect the location of Q point

No.

$$A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_s} =$$

$\rightsquigarrow V_o = -g_m V_\pi \,(R_L // R_C)$

$\rightsquigarrow$ KCl at node E

$$g_m V_\pi + \frac{V_\pi}{r_\pi} + \frac{V_\pi}{R_E} + \frac{V_s - (-V_\pi)}{R_s} = 0 \rightsquigarrow (2)$$

use 1 & 2.

$$A_v = g_m \left(\frac{R_C // R_L}{R_s}\right)\left[\left(\frac{U_\pi}{1+\beta}\right) // R_E // R_s\right]$$

if $R_s = 0\,\Omega$

$$A_v = g_m\,(R_C // R_L)$$

$$A_i = \frac{i_o}{i_{in}}$$

$\rightsquigarrow I_o = -g_m V_\pi \dfrac{R_C}{R_C + R_L} \rightsquigarrow (1)$

Kcl at Emitter

$$i_{in} + g_m V_\pi + \frac{V_\pi}{R_E} + \frac{V_\pi}{r_\pi} = 0$$

$$V_\pi = -i_{in}\left[\left(\frac{r_\pi}{1+\beta}\right) // R_E\right] \rightsquigarrow (2)$$

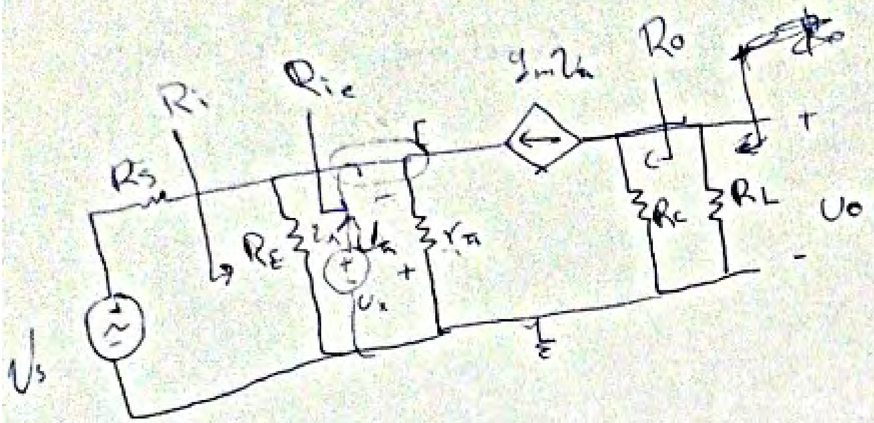
from 1 & 2

$$A_i = g_m \left(\frac{R_C}{R_C + R_L}\right)\left[\left(\frac{r_\pi}{1+\beta}\right) // R_E\right]$$

usually for practical CB , R_E very high value
R_L very small value.

$$A_i \approx \frac{g_m r_\pi}{1+\beta} = \frac{\beta}{1+\beta} = \alpha = .99 \approx 1$$

CB amplifier



1

$R_i = R_E // R_{ie}$

$$R_{ie} = \frac{v_x}{i_x}$$

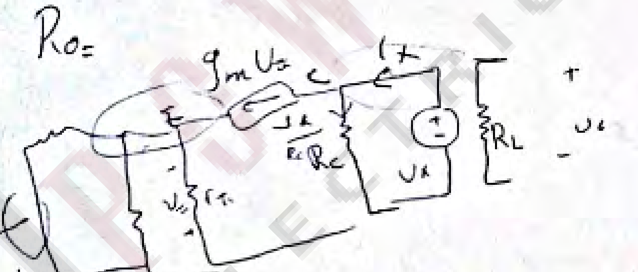
KCL @ node E :- $i_x + \frac{v_\pi}{r_\pi} + g_m v_\pi = 0$

but $v_\pi = -v_x \Rightarrow i_x - \frac{v_x}{r_\pi} - g_m v_\pi = 0$

$$R_{ie} = \frac{v_x}{i_x} = \frac{r_\pi}{1 + r_\pi g_m} = \frac{r_\pi}{1+\beta}$$ small value

$R_i = R_E // R_{ie}$ small value

$R_o =$



kill the all independent source

KCL @ C :- $i_x - \frac{v_x}{R_c} - g_m v_\pi = 0$ ~ (1)

KCL @ E = $g_m v_\pi + \frac{v_\pi}{r_\pi} + \frac{v_\pi}{R_E} + \frac{v_\pi}{R_s} = 0 \Rightarrow v_\pi \left(g_m + \frac{1}{r_\pi} + \frac{1}{R_E} + \frac{1}{R_s}\right) 0$

from (1) $\Rightarrow R_o = \frac{v_x}{I_x} = R_c$ $\qquad \therefore v_\pi = 0$

First

Multi-stage Amplifier :-

It's used to satisfy some requirement, that can't be satisfied by single stage.

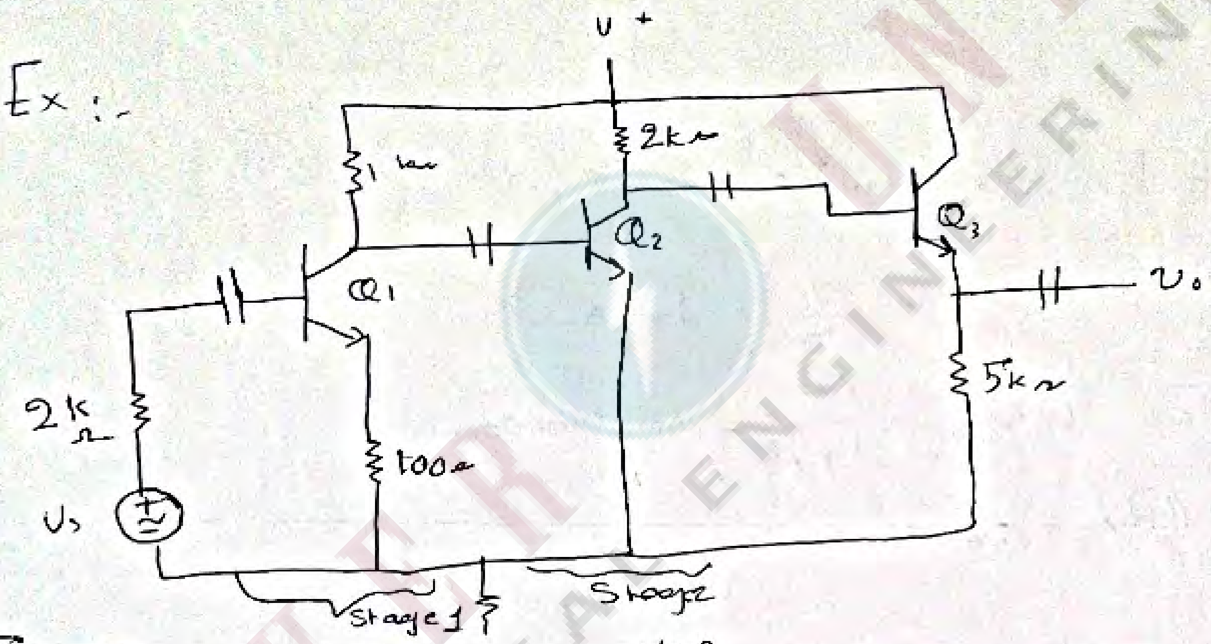
Example :- • CE without R_E
=> has a high A_v but unstable

• CE with R_E

=> has low A_v but stable

• CC has $A_v = 1$ but high R_i and low R_o

Ex :-



For Q_1 : $\beta = 100$, $r_\pi = 1k\Omega$

& Q_2 & Q_3 = $\beta = 100$, $r_\pi = 0.5k\Omega$

Find $A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_s}$

Solution :-

Stage 1 :- CE w/ R_E :-

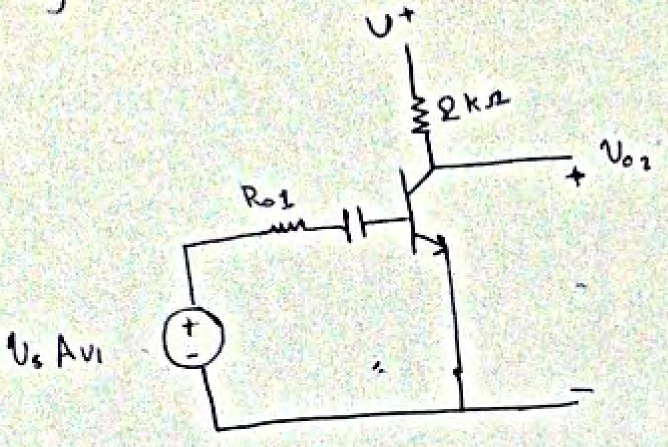
$$A_{v_1} = \frac{-\beta R_C}{r_\pi + (1+\beta) R_E} \left(\frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s} \right) \Rightarrow R_i = [r_\pi + (1+\beta) R_E] \, // \, \underbrace{R_1 \, // \, R_2}_{\infty}$$

$$R_i = r_\pi + (1+\beta) R_E$$

$$\boxed{A_{v_1} = -7.63}$$

$R_o = R_C = 1k\Omega$

Stage 2: CE without R_E



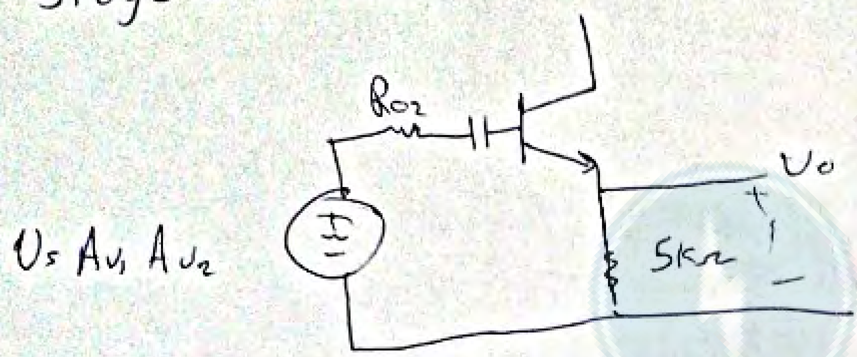
3

$$A_{v2} = -g_m \left(\frac{R_1 \| R_2 \| r_\pi}{R_1 \| R_2 \| r_\pi + \cancel{R_s}_{R_{o1}}} \right) (\cancel{r_o}_{\infty} \| R_c)$$

$$\boxed{A_{v2} = -133}$$

$$R_{o2} = \cancel{r_o} \| R_c = 2k\Omega$$

Stage 3 :- CC



$$A_{v3} = 1$$

$$v_o = v_s A_{v1} A_{v2} A_{v3}$$

$$A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_s} = \overset{-7.63}{A_{v1}} \overset{-13}{A_{v2}} \overset{1}{A_{v3}}$$

$$= 1010$$