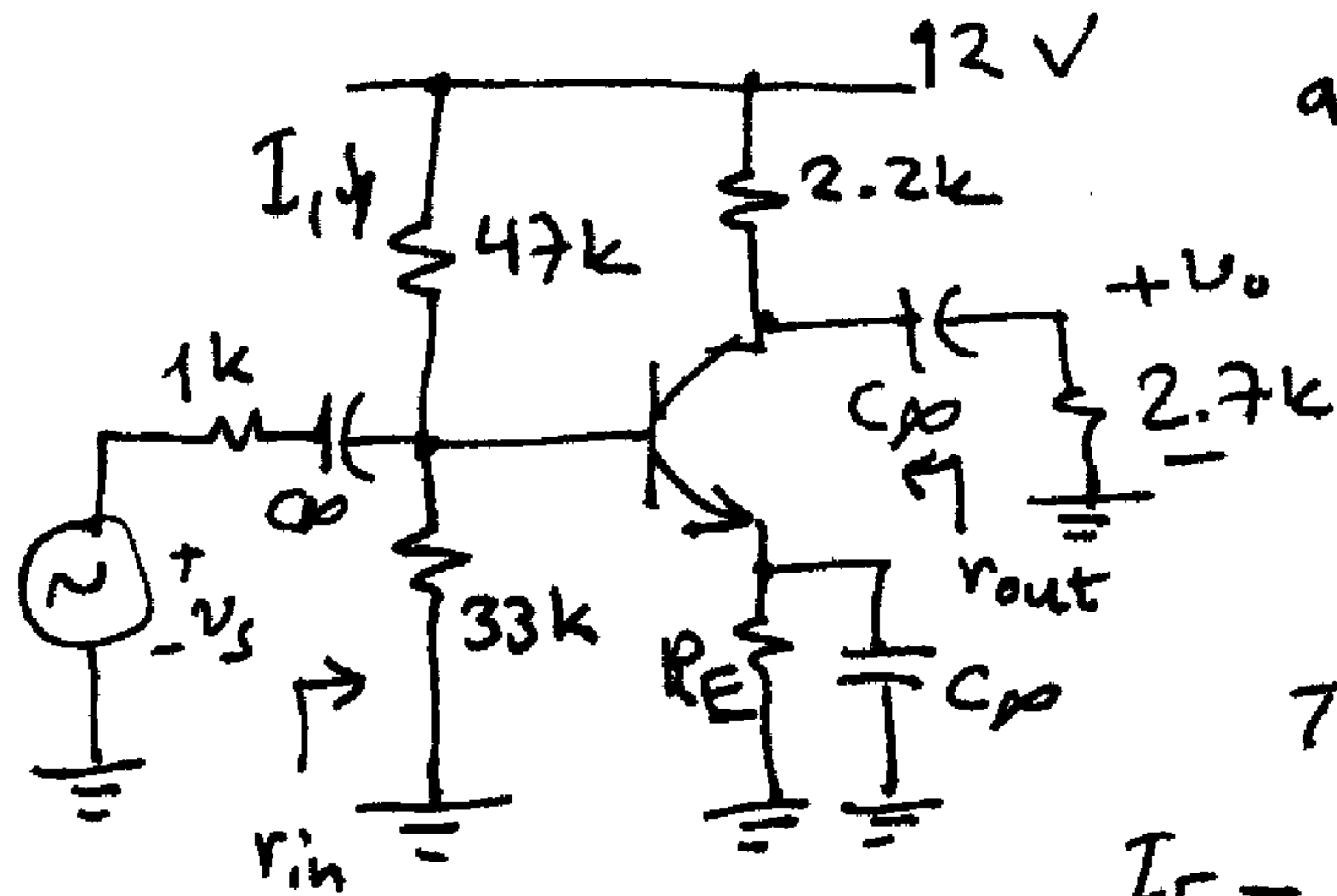


ID number: SOLUTIONS Name: ERKAYA Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

- 1) The silicon BJT in the amplifier below has 2mA collector current.  $\beta = 250$ ,  $V_A = 350V$ . a) What must be the value of  $R_E$ ?  
 b) Obtain a small-signal equivalent circuit for the amplifier.  
 c) Find the voltage gain  $\frac{v_o}{v_s}$ ,  $r_{in}$  and  $r_{out}$ .



a) Ignoring the base current  
 $I_1 \approx \frac{12}{47+33} \text{ mA} = 0.15 \text{ mA}$

$$I_B = \frac{I_1}{\beta} = \frac{0.15}{250} = 0.0006 \text{ mA} \quad I_1 \gg I_B$$

$$\text{This means } V_B \approx 12 \frac{33}{33+47} = 4.95V, \quad V_E = 4.25V$$

$$I_E = \frac{V_E}{R_E}, \quad R_E = \frac{V_E}{I_E} \approx \frac{V_E}{I_C} = \frac{4.25}{2} = 2.125 \text{ k}\Omega$$

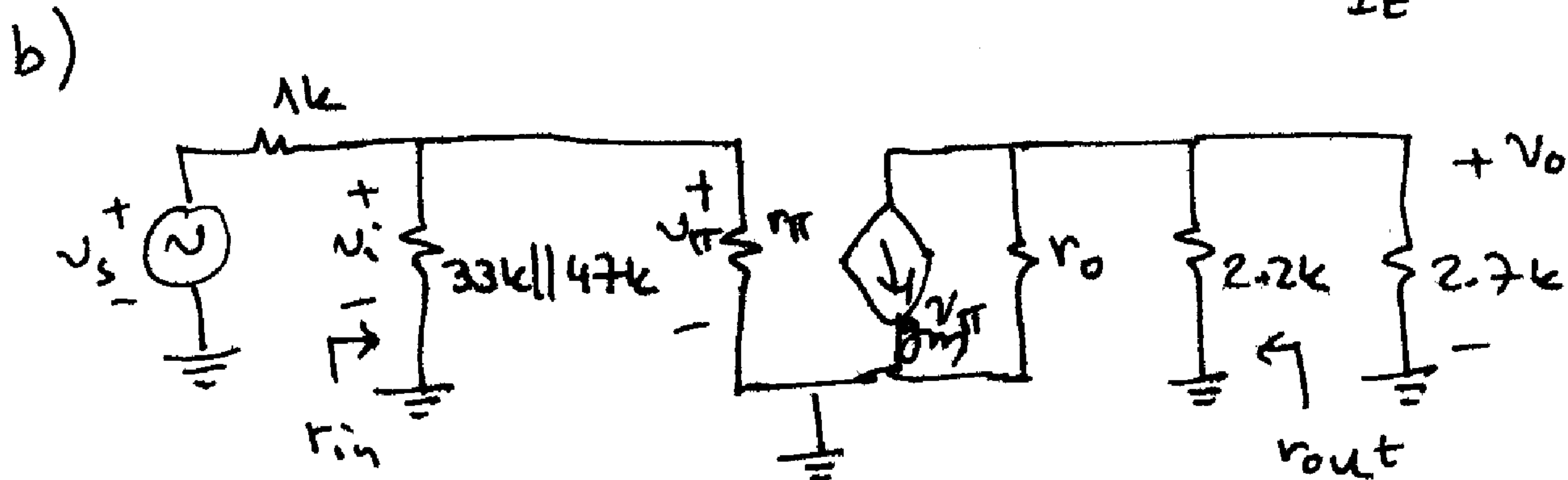
$$R_E = 2.125 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$r_{in} = 2.69 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$r_{out} = 2.2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\frac{v_o}{v_s} = -70.21$$

$$V_E = V_B - V_{BE}$$



$$g_m = \frac{I_C}{V_T} = \frac{2}{0.025} = 80 \text{ mA/V}$$

$$r_{\pi} = \frac{\beta}{g_m} = \frac{250}{80} = 3.125 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$r_o \approx \frac{V_A}{I_C} = \frac{350V}{2 \text{ mA}} = 175 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$c) \quad r_{in} = 33 \text{ k}\Omega \parallel 47 \text{ k}\Omega \parallel 3.125 \text{ k}\Omega = 2.69 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$r_{out} = r_o \parallel 2.2 \text{ k}\Omega = 175 \text{ k}\Omega \parallel 2.2 \text{ k}\Omega \approx 2.2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\frac{v_o}{v_i} = -g_m (r_o \parallel R_C \parallel R_L) = -80 (175 \parallel 2.2 \parallel 2.7) = -96.31$$

$$\frac{v_i}{v_s} = \frac{r_{in}}{R_s + r_{in}} = \frac{2.69}{1 + 2.69} = 0.729$$

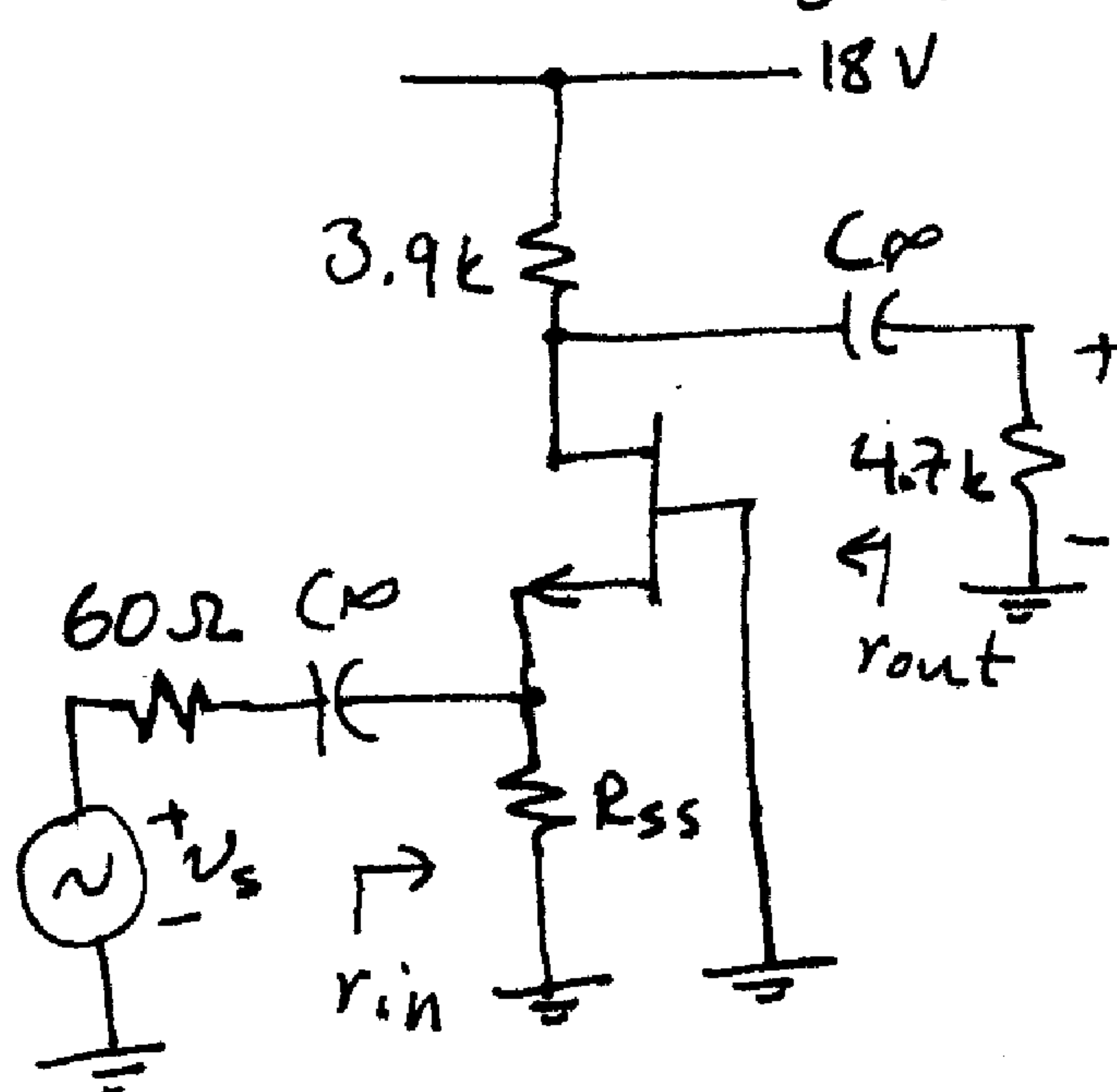
$$\frac{v_o}{v_s} = \frac{v_o}{v_i} \frac{v_i}{v_s} = -96.31 \times 0.729 = -70.21$$

2) The JFET in the ckt below has  $I_{DSS} = 10 \text{ mA}$ ,  $V_p = -1 \text{ V}$ ,  $I_D = 1.5 \text{ mA}$

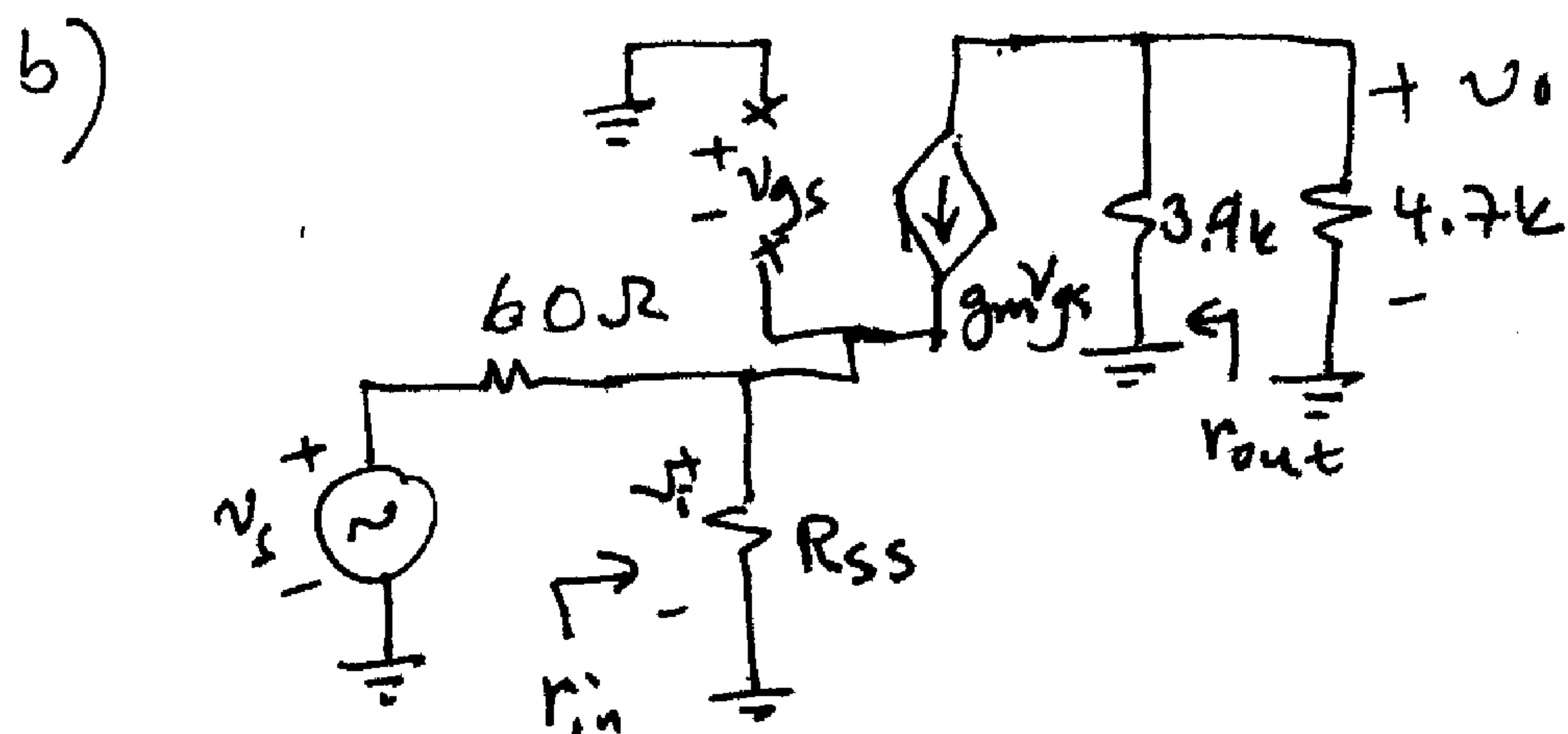
a) Find  $R_{SS}$

b) Obtain a small-signal equivalent circuit for the entire amplifier

c) Find the voltage gain, input resistance, and output resistance.



a)  $K = \frac{I_{DSS}}{V_p^2} = \frac{10}{1} = 10 \text{ mA/V}^2$   $R_{SS} = 400 \Omega$   
 $I_D = K(V_{GS} - V_p)^2$   $r_{in} = 97.6 \Omega$   
 $V_{GS} = V_p + \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{K}} = -1 + \sqrt{\frac{1.5}{10}} = -0.61 \text{ V}$   $r_{out} = \frac{3.9 \text{ k}\Omega}{10.24}$   
 $I_D R_{SS} + V_{GS} = 0 \rightarrow R_{SS} = \frac{-V_{GS}}{I_D} = \frac{0.61}{1.5} = 0.40 \text{ k}\Omega$   $\frac{v_o}{v_s} = 10.24$   
 $g_m = 2\sqrt{K I_D} = 2\sqrt{10 \times 1.5} = 7.75 \text{ mA/V}$



$r_{in} = R_{SS} \parallel \frac{1}{g_m} = 0.4 \parallel \frac{1}{7.75} = 0.0976 \text{ k}\Omega$   
 $= 97.6 \Omega$   
 $r_{out} = 3.9 \text{ k}\Omega$   
 $v_i + v_{gs} = 0, v_i = -v_{gs}$

c)  $\frac{v_o}{v_i} = g_m (3.9 \text{ k}\Omega \parallel 4.7 \text{ k}\Omega) = 7.75 (3.9 \parallel 4.7) = 16.51$

$\frac{v_i}{v_s} = \frac{r_{in}}{R_s + r_{in}} = \frac{97.6}{60 + 97.6} = 0.62$

$\frac{v_o}{v_s} = \frac{v_o}{v_i} \frac{v_i}{v_s} = 16.51 \times 0.62 = 10.24$