



# **Electrical Science: 2021-22**

## **Lecture 26**

### **BJT Amplifiers-Part2**

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# BJT Amplifier/Circuit Configurations

- Common-Emitter Configuration
- Common-Collector Configuration
- Common-Base Configuration

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# Common-Emitter Configuration

## Design of Amplifier



24 V, 35 AH Battery



Microphone (10 mV)



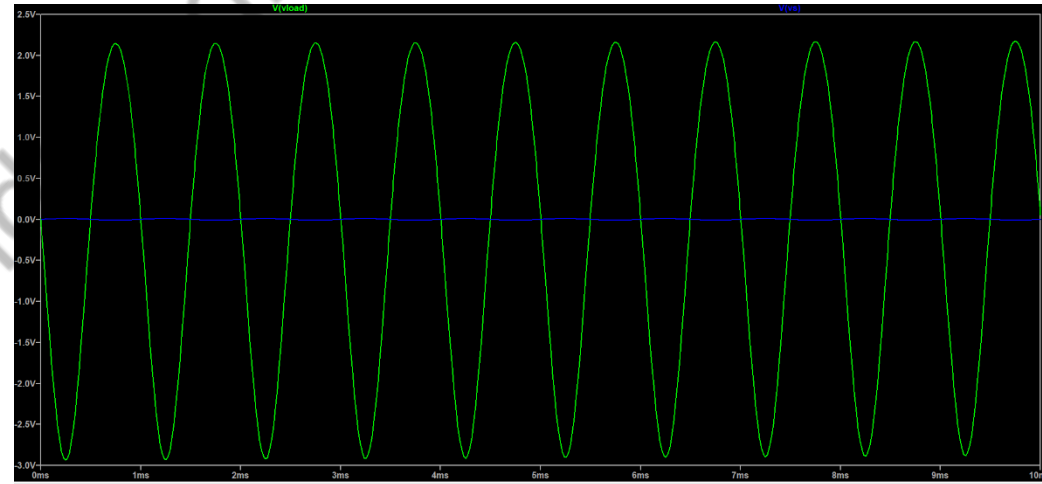
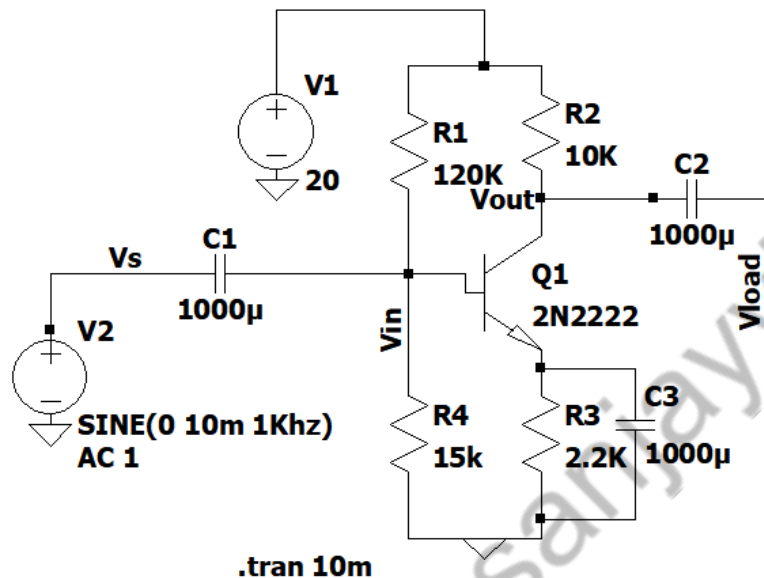
Speakers (8 Ohms) 1 V p-p  
Gain 100



Audio Amplifier

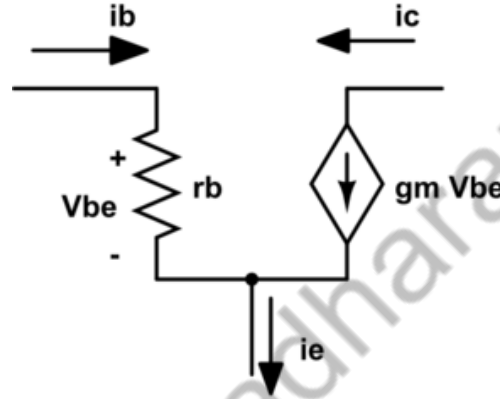
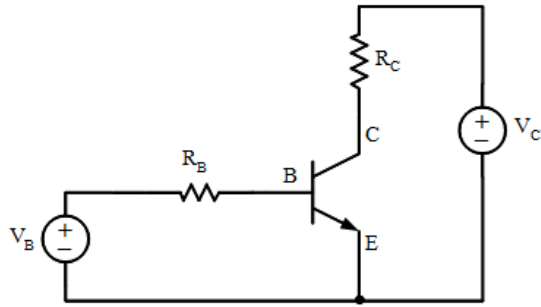
# Common-Emitter Configuration

## Design of Amplifier



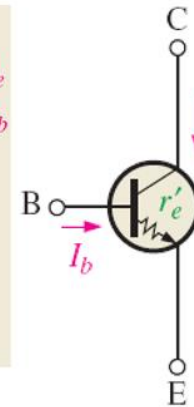
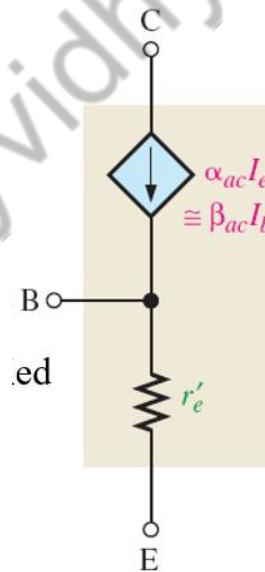
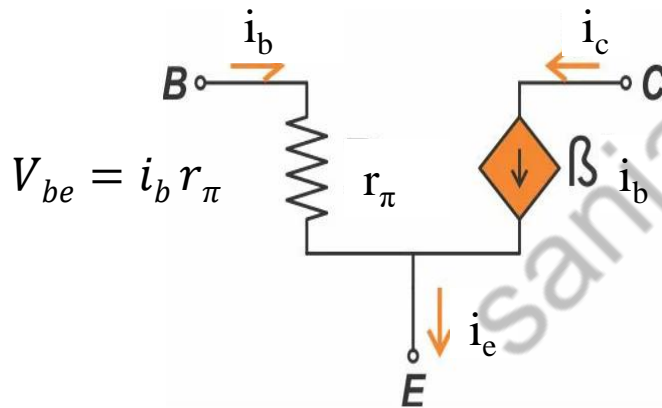
$$Gain = -\beta R_C / r_{\pi}$$

# BJT DC and Small Signal Equivalent



$$\beta i_b = g_m V_{be}$$

$$\text{Transconductance } g_m = \frac{\beta}{r_\pi}$$



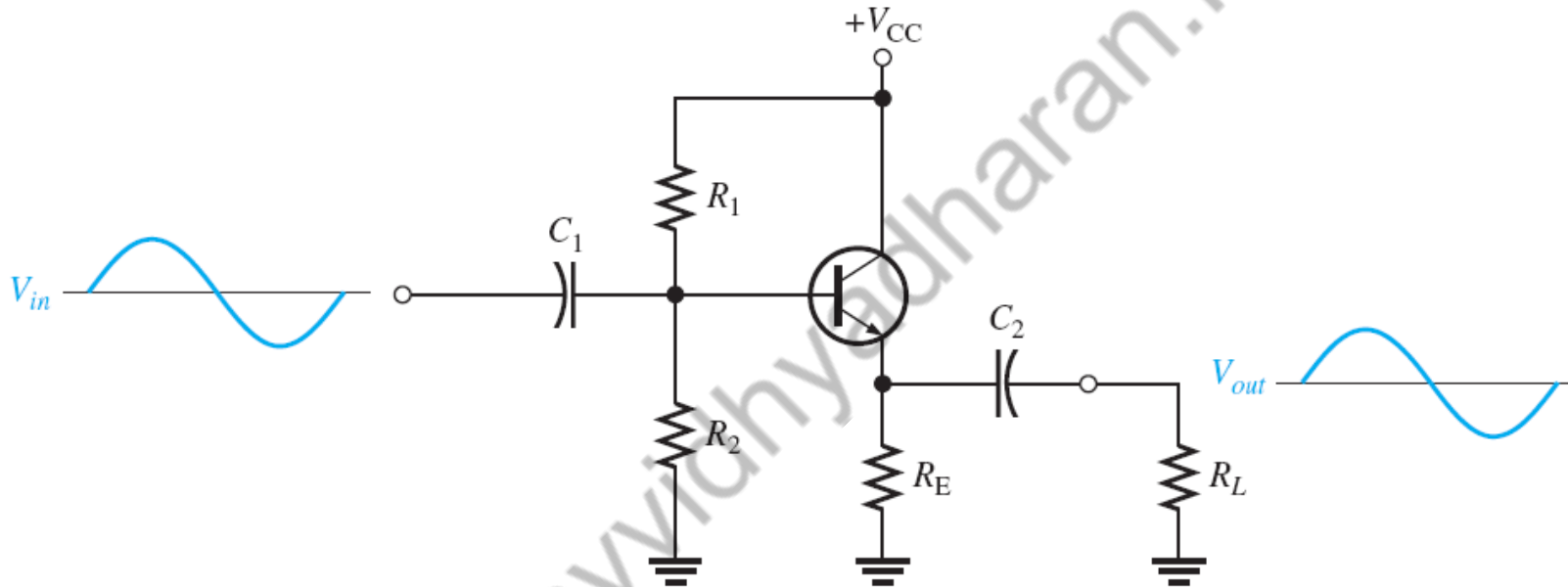
$$V_{be} = i_e r'_e$$

$$V_{be} = (1 + \beta) i_b r'_e$$

$$r_\pi = (1 + \beta) r'_e$$

$$r'_e = \frac{25 \text{ mV}}{I_C}$$

# Common Collector Amplifier



# Common Collector Amplifier

$$V_{out} = I_e R_e$$

$$V_{in} = I_e(r'_e + R_e)$$

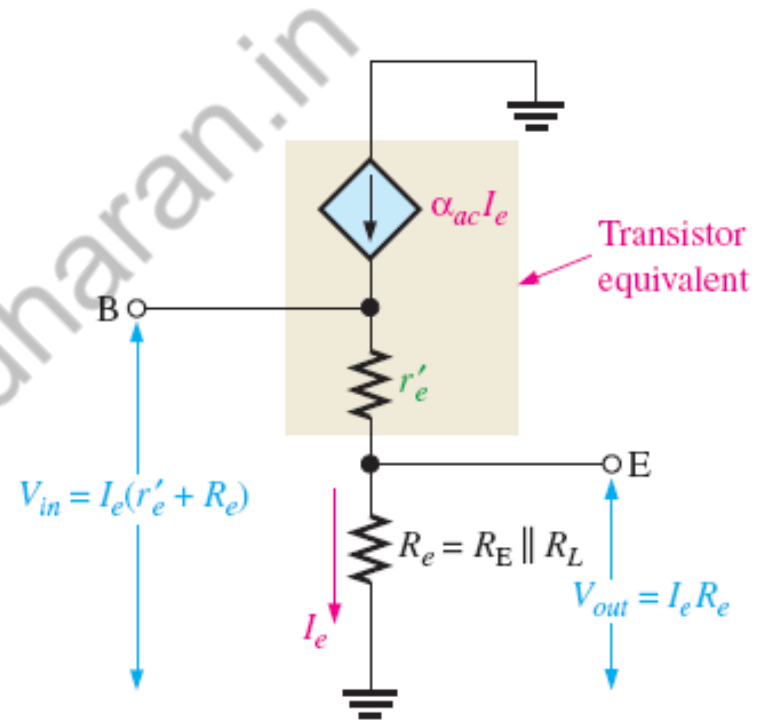
$$A_v = V_{out}/V_{in}$$

$$A_v = \frac{I_e R_e}{I_e(r'_e + R_e)}$$

$$A_v = \frac{R_e}{r'_e + R_e}$$

$$r_\pi = (1 + \beta) r'_e$$

$$r'_e = \frac{25 \text{ mV}}{I_C}$$



Current Gain

Power Gain

If  $R_e \gg r'_e$ , which is the Usual case

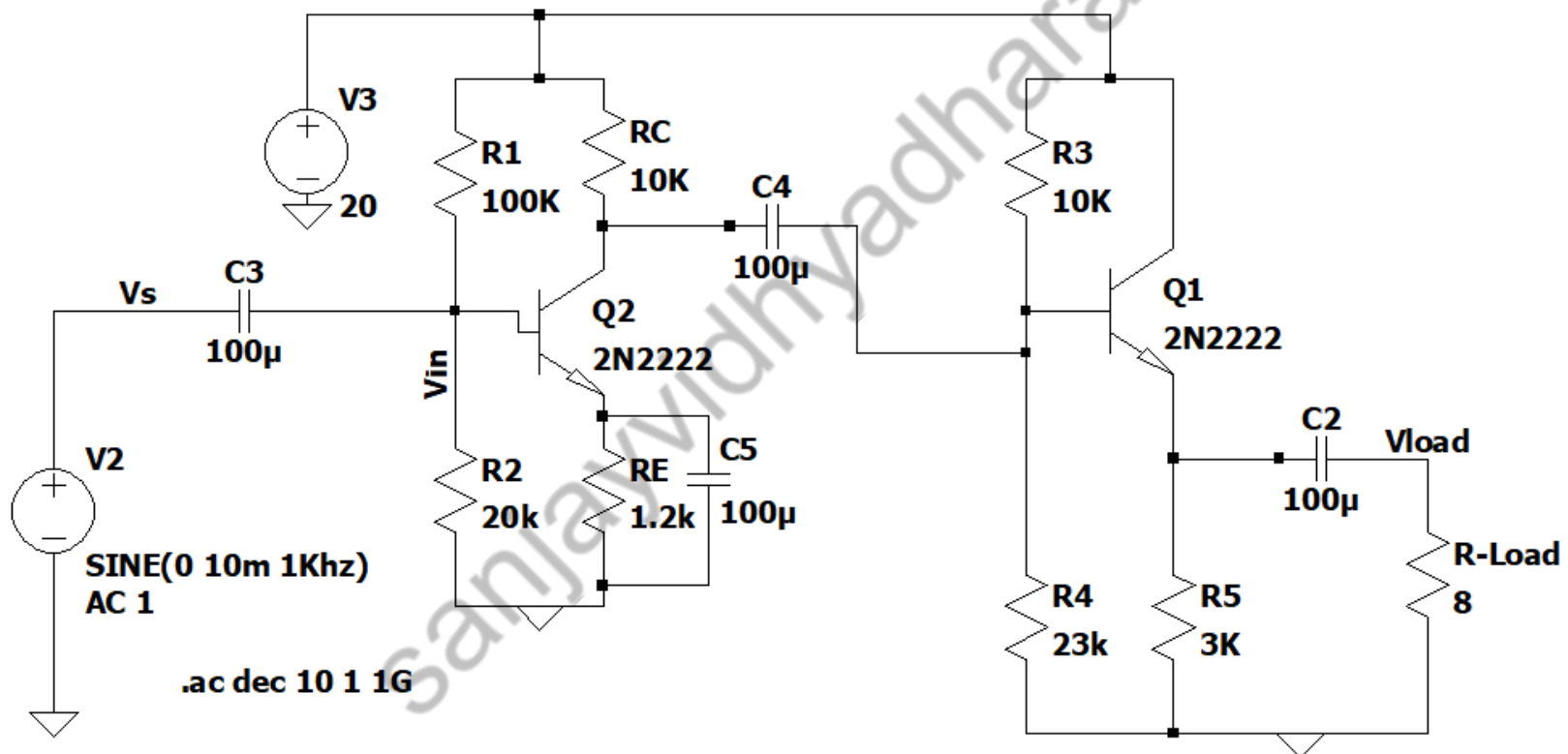
$$A_v \cong 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Input Resistance } h_{ie} &= (r'_e + R_e)(1 + \beta) \\ &= r_\pi + R_e(1 + \beta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Output Resistance } h_{oe} = R_e \parallel r'_e = R_e \parallel \left( \frac{r_\pi}{1 + \beta} \right) = R_e \parallel \left( \frac{1}{g_m} \right)$$

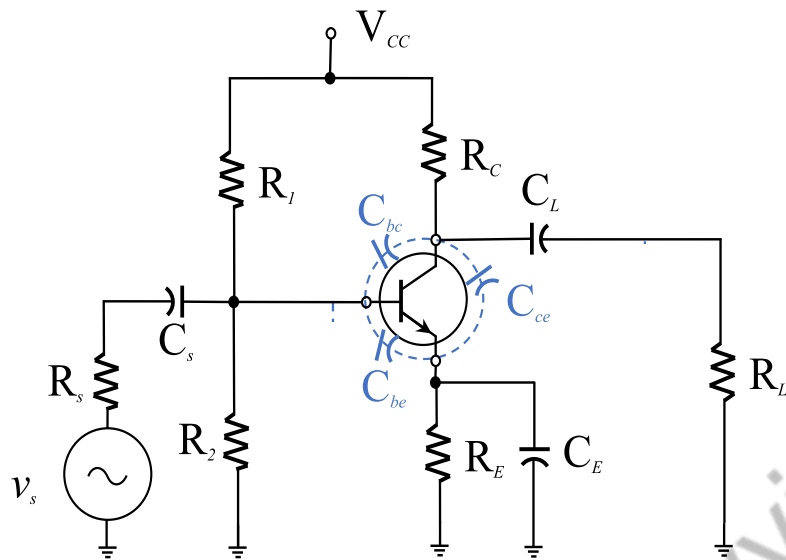
# CE-CC Amplifier

## Design of Amplifier

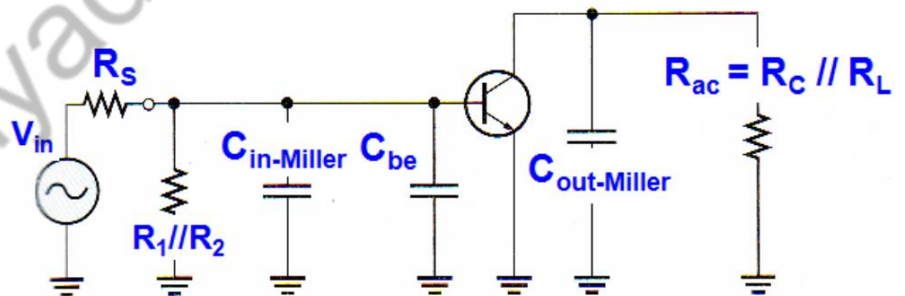




# Miller Effect Amplifier in CE Amplifier



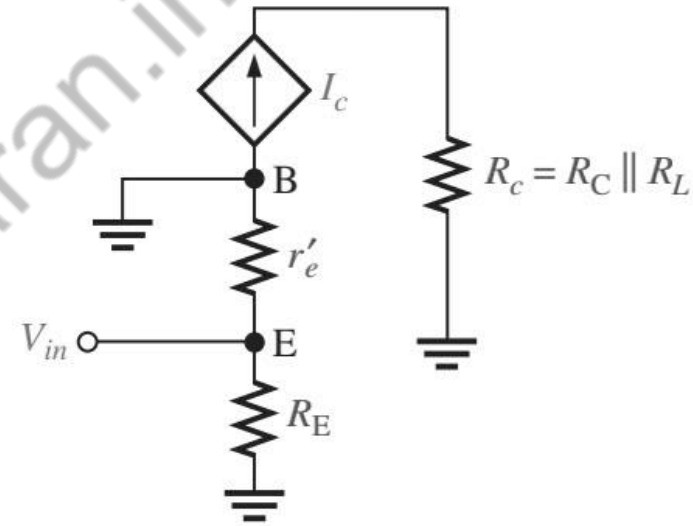
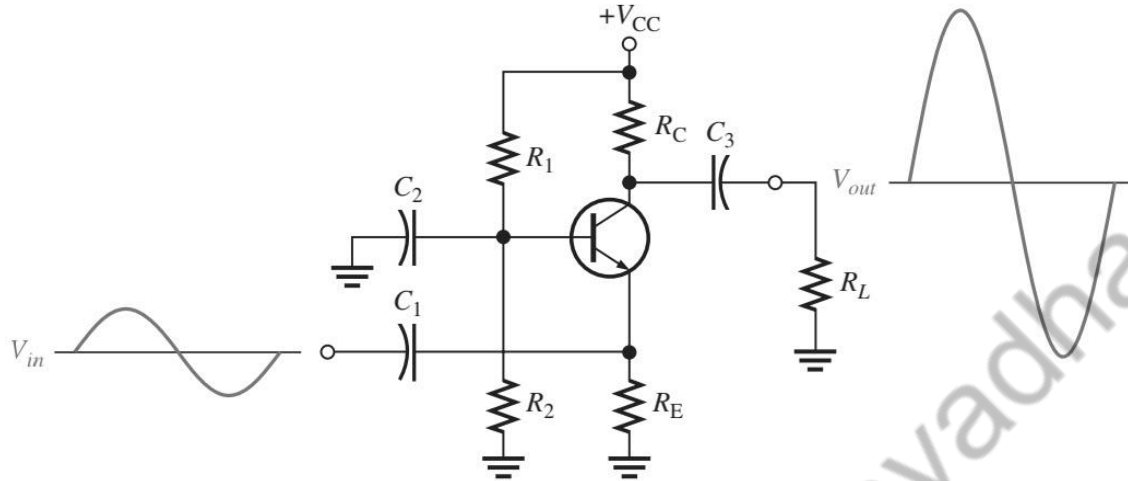
High frequency Response of CE Amp.: Millers Theorem



$$C_{in}(Miller) = C(A_v + 1)$$

$$C_{out}(Miller) = C(A_v + 1)/A_v$$

# CB Amplifier



$$A_V = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{I_C R_C}{I_C (R_E || r'_e)} \approx \frac{R_C}{r'_e}$$

Since  $I_E \approx I_C$ , the current gain  $A_i \approx 1$ .

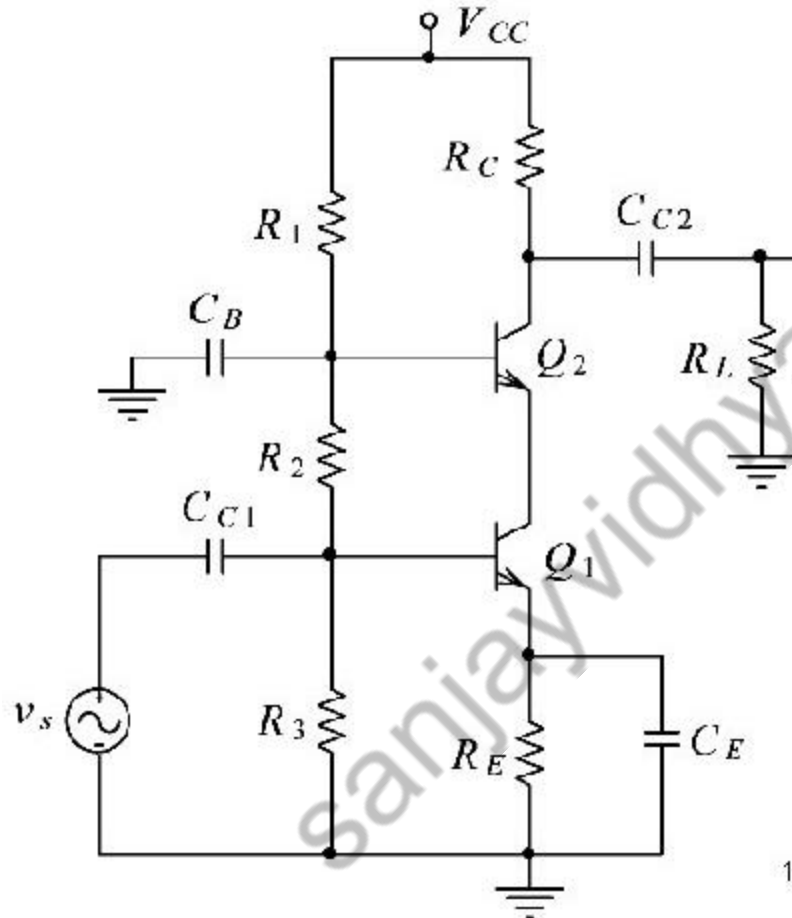
$$R_{out} \approx R_C$$

$$R_{in} = \frac{V_{in}}{I_{in}} = r'_e || R_E$$

Usually,  $R_E$  is much greater than  $r'_e$ .

$R_{in} \approx r'_e$  (Low Input Impedance)  
Lesser Miller effect

# Cascode Amplifier



$$\text{Gain} = -\beta R_C / r_\pi$$

**Thank you**

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