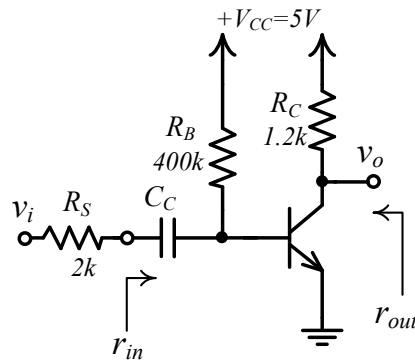


EHB222E Introduction to Electronics

Homework 3

Deadline: 04/05/2015 (before the lecture)



Common-emitter amplifier

1. **CALCULATION:** Consider the amplifier shown above. Use the following parameters for your calculations.
Transistor parameters : $\beta=200$, $V_{BE}=0.7V$, $V_T=25mV$, $V_A=100V$
 - a. Find V_B and V_C of the transistor by performing DC analysis.
 - b. Find small signal resistances r_{in} and r_{out} as well as the small signal voltage gain v_o/v_i by performing small signal analysis.
 - c. Construct a linear model for the amplifier by using the values obtained in 1(b). The model should consist of R_S , r_{in} , r_{out} , and a **controlled voltage source**.
 - d. Determine the minimum value of R_L (load resistance connected to the output) such that v_o/v_i does not drop below **90%** of the gain achieved without R_L .

2. **SIMULATION:** Construct the above circuit using SPICE. Coupling capacitor C_C should take a high value; you can select 1mF. Use Philips 2N2222 model for the transistor.
 - a. Find V_B and V_C of the transistor by performing bias point (DC operating point) analysis in SPICE. Compare the results with those calculated in part 1(a). Do they match well? Justify your answer.
 - b. Find small signal resistances r_{in} and r_{out} as well as the small signal voltage gain v_o/v_i by performing transient analysis in SPICE. Use a sine signal with 1mV peak-to-peak amplitude and 1kHz frequency as a small signal voltage source. Compare the results with those calculated in part 1(b). Do they match well? Justify your answer.
 - Hint: calculate r_{in} , r_{out} , and v_o/v_i as a ratio of the corresponding sine signals' amplitudes.

Grading: 1(a)10%, 1(b)20%, 1(c)15%, 1(d)15 %, 2(a)10, 2(b)30%

Note: *Do not forget to attach SPICE output file prints to your homework!*