

E151 Lecture 12 Handout

A handy table of resistively loaded amplifier properties.

Amp	rin	rout	av
CE	r_{π}	$r_o R_C \approx R_C$	$-g_m R_C$
CE w/ degen (neglects r_o)	$r_{\pi} + (\beta + 1)(R_E r_o)$ $\approx \beta R_E$	R_C	$\frac{-\beta R_C}{r_{\pi} + (\beta + 1)(R_E r_o)} \approx -\frac{R_C}{R_E}$
EF	$r_{\pi} + (\beta + 1)(R_E r_o)$ $\approx \beta R_E$	$r_o R_E (1/g_m + R_S/\beta)$ $\approx 1/g_m$	$\frac{(\beta + 1)(R_E r_o)}{r_{\pi} + (\beta + 1)(R_E r_o)} \approx 1$
CB	$\approx \frac{1}{g_m} + \frac{R_C}{g_m r_o}$	$\approx R_C \beta r_o$	$g_m R_C$
Cascode	$r_{\pi 1}$	$R_C (r_{\pi 1} r_{o1} + r_{o2} + \beta_2 r_{o2})$ $\approx R_C$	$-g_m R_C$

What is the advantage of an active load (which looks like a current source) over a resistive load?

Draw a load line for an active load on a common emitter amplifier. What determines the DC value of v_C ?

Draw a small signal model for an actively loaded common emitter. Record its gain.

Draw a small signal model for an actively loaded cascode. Record its gain.

What is the small signal impedance of a diode connected BJT?