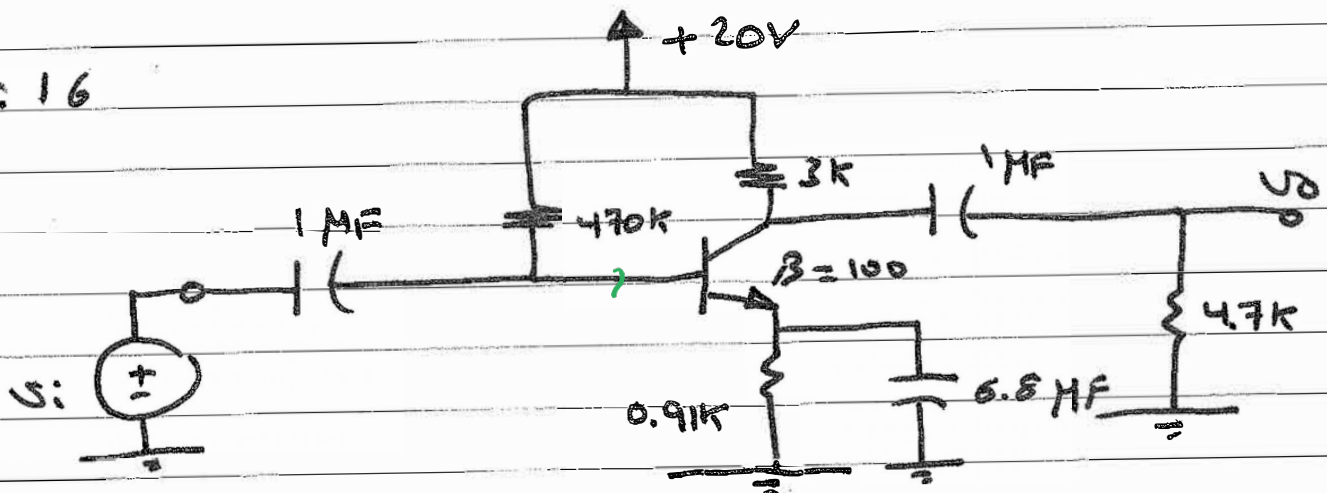


ENEE2360 CH9 Homework Solution

First semester 2023-2024

Q: 16



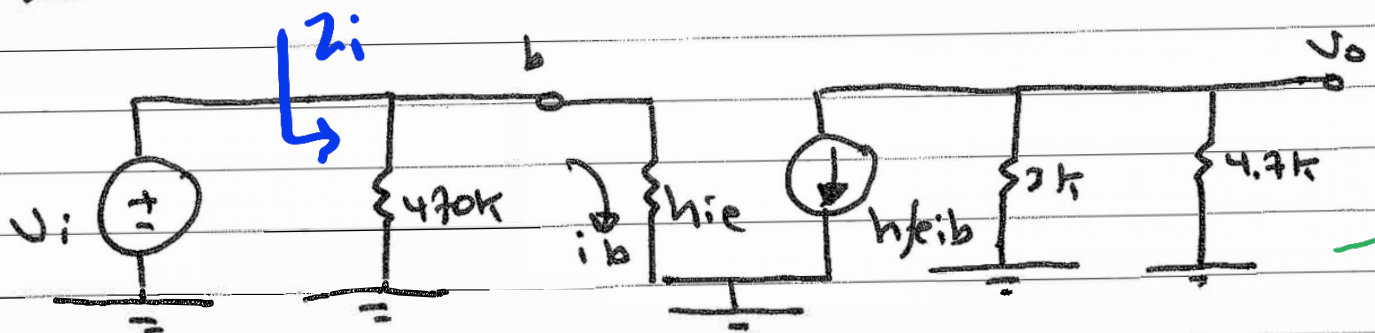
DC Analysis : to Find h_{ie}

$$I_B = \frac{20 - 0.7}{470k + 0.91k(101)} = 0.034 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B = 2.47 \text{ mA}$$

$$h_{ie} = \frac{\beta V_T}{I_{CQ}} = 0.74 \text{ k}\Omega$$

ac small signal Analysis :



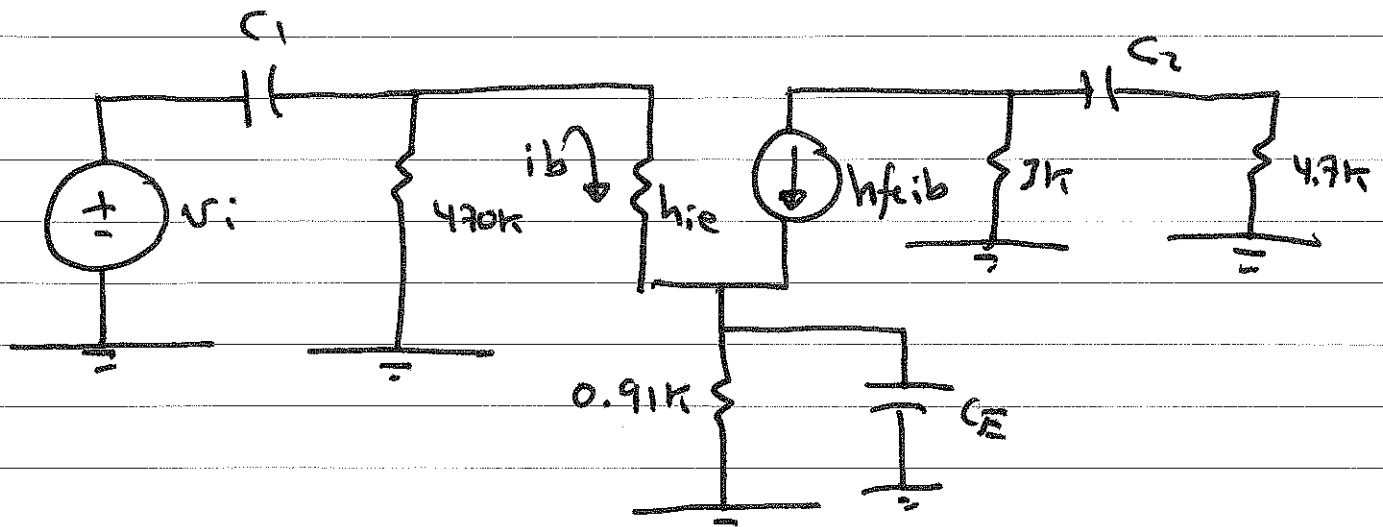
$$v_o = -h_{fe}i_b (3k \parallel 4.7k)$$

$$i_b = \frac{v_i}{h_{ie}}$$

$$\therefore A_v = - \frac{h_{fe}}{h_{ie}} (3k \parallel 4.7k) = -247.46$$

$$Z_i = 470k \parallel h_{ie} \approx 739 \Omega$$

ac small signal Low frequency equivalent CRT:



remember
 $\omega = 2\pi f$

$$\omega_{c1} = \frac{1}{C_1 R_{TH1}}$$

$$R_{TH1} = 470k \parallel h_{ie} = 0.739k$$

$$\therefore \omega_{c1} = 1353 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$f_{c1} = \frac{\omega_{c1}}{2\pi} = 215.37 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\omega_{c2} = \frac{1}{C_2 R_{TH2}}$$

$$R_{TH2} = 3k + 4.7k = 7.7k$$

$$\therefore \omega_{c2} = 177.33 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\therefore f_{c2} = 21.27 \text{ Hz}$$

$$W_{CE} = \frac{1}{R_{TH} C_E}$$

$$R_{TH} = 0.91 \text{ K} \parallel \frac{h_{ie}}{h_{fe} + 1}$$

$$R_{TH} = 734 \Omega$$

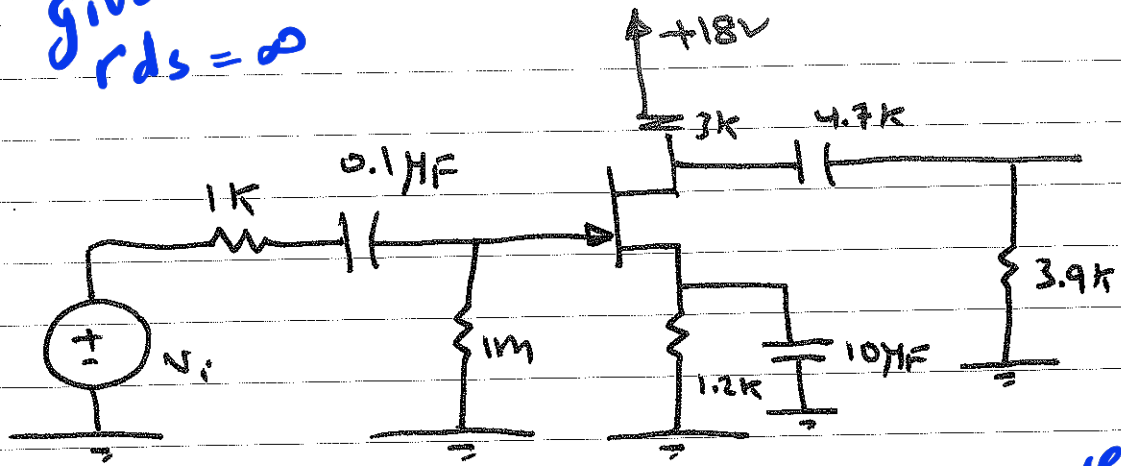
$$\therefore W_{CE} = 20.035 \text{ K v/s}$$

$$f_{ce} = 3.19 \text{ KHz}$$

$$21.52 \text{ K v/s} > W_L > 20.035 \text{ K v/s}$$

9.23

given $r_{ds} = \infty$



$$I_{DSS} = 6 \text{ mA}, \quad V_p = -6 \text{ V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{wi} &= 3 \text{ pF}, & C_{gd} &= 4 \text{ pF}, & C_{ds} &= 1 \text{ pF} \\ C_{wo} &= 5 \text{ pF}, & C_{gs} &= 6 \text{ pF} \end{aligned}$$

These caps affect ω_H not ω_L

DC Analysis:

$$I_{DS} = I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_p} \right)^2 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$V_{GS} = V_G - V_S$$

$$V_G = 0, \quad V_S = 1.2 \text{ k} I_{DS}$$

$$\therefore V_{GS} = -1.2 \text{ k} I_{DS} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

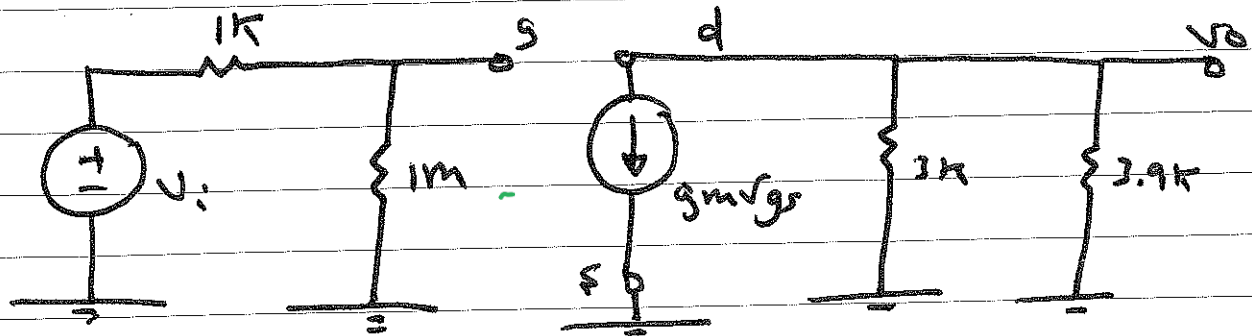
Sub (2) into (1), we get

$$I_{DS} \approx 2.1 \text{ mA}$$

$$\therefore V_{GS} = -2.48 \text{ V}$$

$$g_m = \frac{2 I_{DSS}}{V_p} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_p} \right) = 1.17 \text{ mS}$$

ac small signal equivalent CRT: to Calculate $A_{v(mid)}$



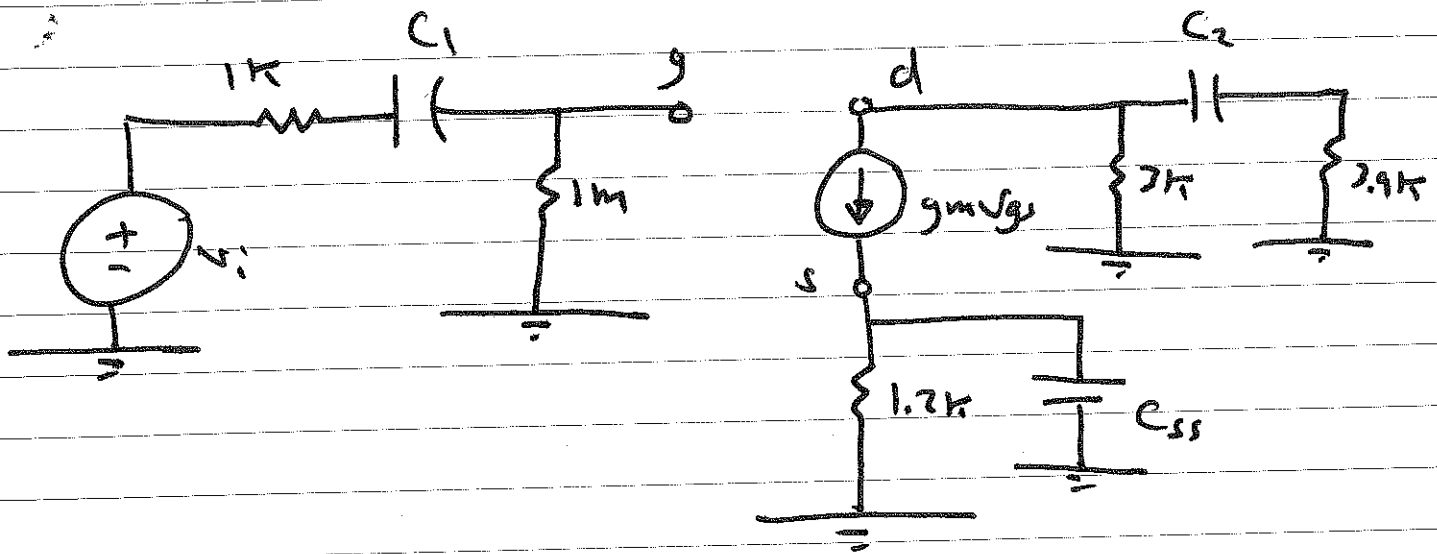
$$V_o = -g_m v_{gs} (3k \parallel 3.9k)$$

$$v_{gs} = v_g - v_s = v_g = \frac{1m}{1m + 1k} v_i$$

$$\therefore A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = -1.98 = A_{v(mid)}$$

$$Z_i = 1m \Omega$$

ac small signal / low-frequency equivalent ckt
to estimate ω_L



$$\omega_{c1} = \frac{1}{R_{TH1} C_1}$$

$$R_{TH1} = 1M + 1k = 1001k$$

$$\therefore \omega_{c1} = 9.99 \text{ v/s}$$

$$\therefore f_{c1} = 1.5899 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\omega_{c2} = \frac{1}{R_{TH2} C_2}$$

$$R_{TH2} = 3k + 2.9k$$

$$\therefore \omega_{c2} = 30.84 \text{ v/s}$$

$$\therefore f_{c2} = 4.91 \text{ Hz}$$

$$W_{C_{SS}} = \frac{1}{R_{TH2} C_{SS}}$$

$$R_{TH2} = 1.2k \parallel \frac{1}{g_m} = 0.499k$$

$$\therefore W_{C_2} = 200.29 \text{ v/s}$$

$$\therefore f_{C_{SS}} = 31.88 \text{ Hz}$$

$$241.12 \text{ v/s} > W_L > 200.29 \text{ v/s}$$

$$78.78 \text{ Hz} > f_L > 31.88 \text{ Hz}$$