R<sub>E</sub> =  $100 \cdot \Omega$ 

## **Common Collector**

- 1. Find the following, do not neglect '<sub>B</sub>.
  - a) The Thevenin equivalent of the base bias circuit

$$V_{BB} = ?$$

$$R_{BB} = ?$$

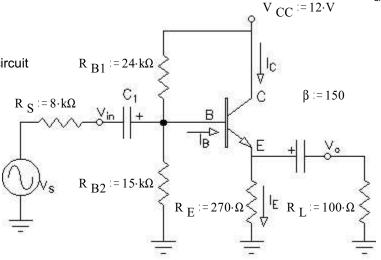
b) 
$$I_{B} = ?$$

$$I_C = ?$$

## Small signal characteristics

You may assume that the coupling capacitors are adequately sized, meaning that you can neglect them in your small signal calculations.

- c)  $r_e = ?$  don't neglect  $r_e$  in the following calculations
- d) Input resistance, R<sub>in</sub>, include R<sub>L</sub> in this calculation
- e) Output resistance, R<sub>o</sub>, include R<sub>s</sub> in this calculation



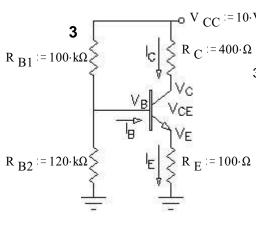
2

 $R_B = 120 \cdot k\Omega$ 

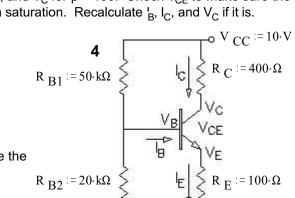
## Common Collector Bias (The circuits in the following problems were designed for good bias at $\beta$ = 150)

2. at 
$$\beta$$
 = 150,  $I_B$  = 69  $\mu$ A,  $I_C$  = 10.3 mA,  $V_C$  = 5.9 V,

- a) Calculate  $I_B$ ,  $I_C$ , and  $V_C$  for  $\beta = 100$
- b) Calculate  $I_B$ ,  $I_C$ , and  $V_C$  for  $\beta$  = 400. Check  $V_{CE}$  to make sure the transistor is not in saturation. Recalculate  $_{B}^{I}$ ,  $I_{C}$ , and  $V_{C}$  if it is.



- 3. at  $\beta$  = 150,  $I_B$  = 68.4  $\mu$ A,  $I_C$  = 10.3 mA,  $V_C$  = 5.9 V
  - a) Calculate  $I_B$ ,  $I_C$ , and  $V_C$  for  $\beta$  = 100
  - b) Calculate  $I_B$ ,  $I_C$ , and  $V_C$  for  $\beta$  = 400. Check  $V_{CE}$  to make sure the transistor is not in saturation. Recalculate  $_{B}^{I}$ ,  $I_{C}$ , and  $V_{C}$  if it is.



- 4. at  $\beta$  = 150,  $I_B$  = 74  $\mu$ A,  $I_C$  = 11 mA,  $V_C$  = 5.6 V
  - a) Calculate  $I_B$ ,  $I_C$ , and  $V_C$  for  $\beta$  = 100
  - b) Calculate  $I_B$ ,  $I_C$ , and  $V_C$  for  $\beta$  = 400. Check  $V_{CE}$  to make sure the transistor is not in saturation. Recalculate  $_{B}^{I}$ ,  $I_{C}$ , and  $V_{C}$  if it is.

## \_Answers

- 1.a) 4.62 V 9.23 k $\Omega$  b)  $79 \,\mu\text{A}$  11.8 mA
- c)  $2.12 \Omega$
- d)  $5.07 \text{ k}\Omega$
- e)  $27.6 \Omega$

- 2. a) at  $\beta$  = 100,  $I_B$  = 71.5  $\mu$ A,  $I_C$  = 7.15 mA,  $V_C$  = 7.14 V
- b) at  $\beta$  = 400,  $I_B$  = 61.2  $\mu$ A,  $I_C$  = 19.6 mA,  $V_C$  = 2.16 V
- 3. a) at  $\beta$  = 100,  $I_B$  = 73.7  $\mu$ A,  $I_C$  = 7.37 mA,  $V_C$  = 7.05 V
- b) at  $\beta$  = 400, I<sub>B</sub> = 51.2  $\mu$ A, I<sub>C</sub> = 19.6 mA, V<sub>C</sub> = 2.16 V
- 4. a) at  $\beta$  = 100,  $I_B$  = 89  $\mu$ A,  $I_C$  = 8.9 mA,  $V_C$  = 6.45 V
- b) at  $\beta$  = 400, I<sub>B</sub> = 40  $\mu$ A, I<sub>C</sub> = 16 mA, V<sub>C</sub> = 3.6 V