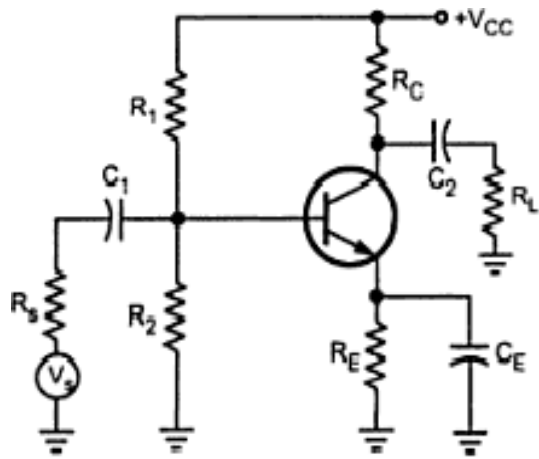


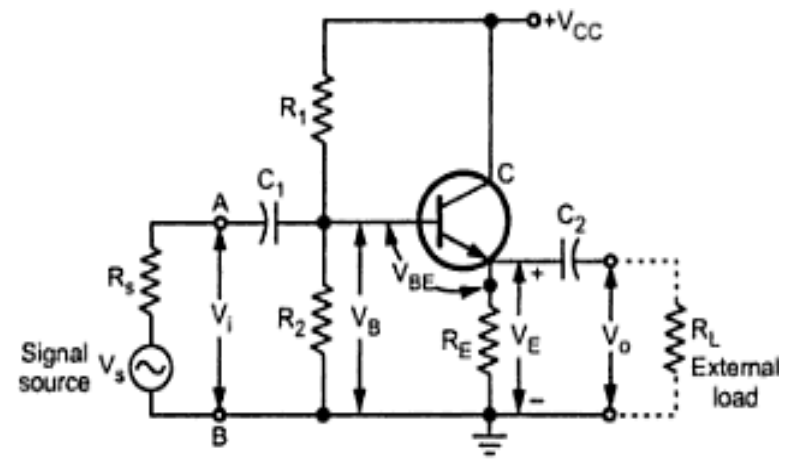
# UNIT-4

## Transistor Amplifiers

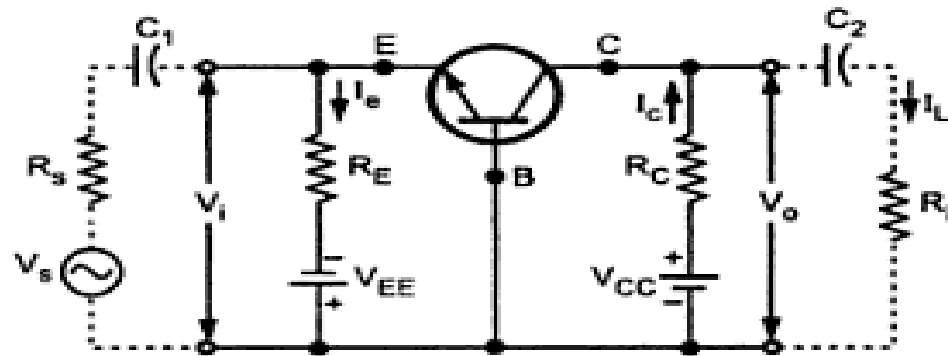
# CE, CC, & CB Amplifiers



**Practical common emitter amplifier circuit**



**Common collector circuit**



**Common base circuit**

# H-Parameters Representation Of An Amplifier



$$V_i = h_{11} I_i + h_{12} V_o$$

$$I_o = h_{21} I_i + h_{22} V_o$$

## Definitions of h-parameter

The parameters in the above equation are defined as follows :

$$h_{11} = \left. \frac{V_i}{I_i} \right|_{V_o=0} = \text{Input resistance with output short-circuited, in ohms.}$$

$$h_{12} = \left. \frac{V_i}{V_o} \right|_{I_i=0} = \text{Fraction of output voltage at input with input open circuited.}$$

This parameter is ratio of similar quantities, hence unitless

$$h_{21} = \left. \frac{I_o}{I_i} \right|_{V_o=0} = \text{Forward current transfer ratio or current gain with output short circuited.}$$

This parameter is a ratio of similar quantities, hence unitless.

$$h_{22} = \left. \frac{I_o}{V_o} \right|_{I_i=0} = \text{Output admittance with input open-circuited, in mhos.}$$

## a) With output short circuited :

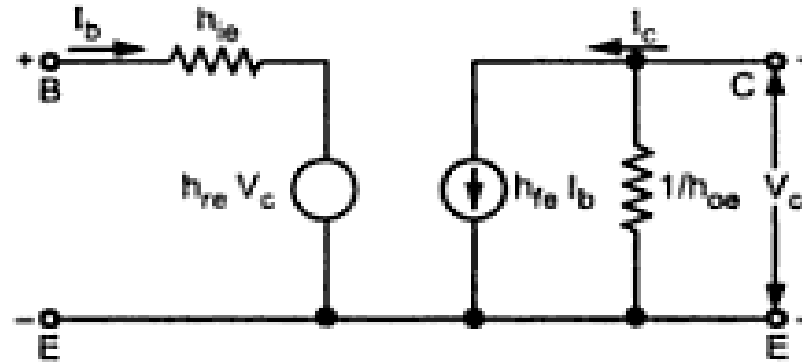
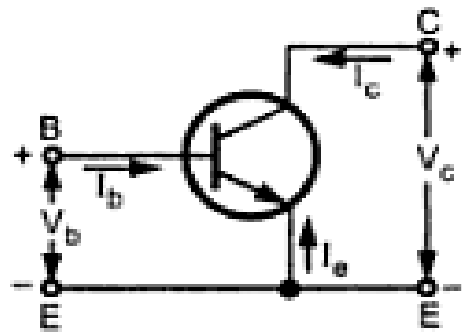
$$h_{11} = h_i : \text{Input resistance}$$

$$h_{21} = h_f : \text{Short circuit current gain}$$

## b) With input open circuited :

$$h_{12} = h_r : \text{Reverse voltage transfer ratio}$$

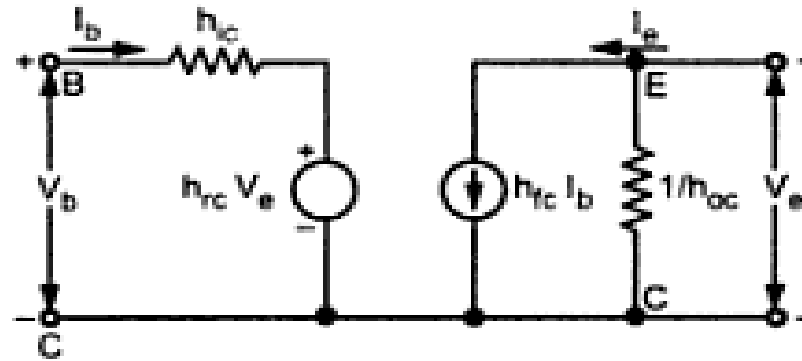
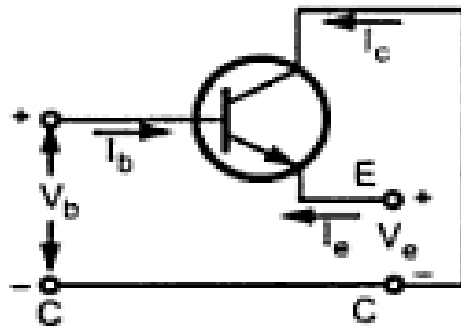
$$h_{22} = h_o : \text{Output admittance}$$



CE

$$V_b = h_{ie} I_b + h_{re} V_c$$

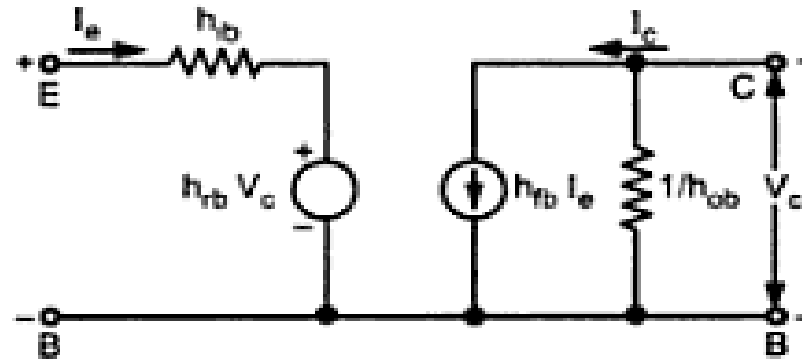
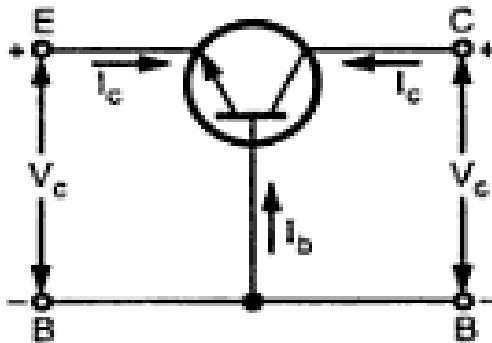
$$I_c = h_{fe} I_b + h_{oe} V_c$$



CC

$$V_b = h_{ic} I_b + h_{rc} V_e$$

$$I_e = h_{fc} I_b + h_{oc} V_e$$



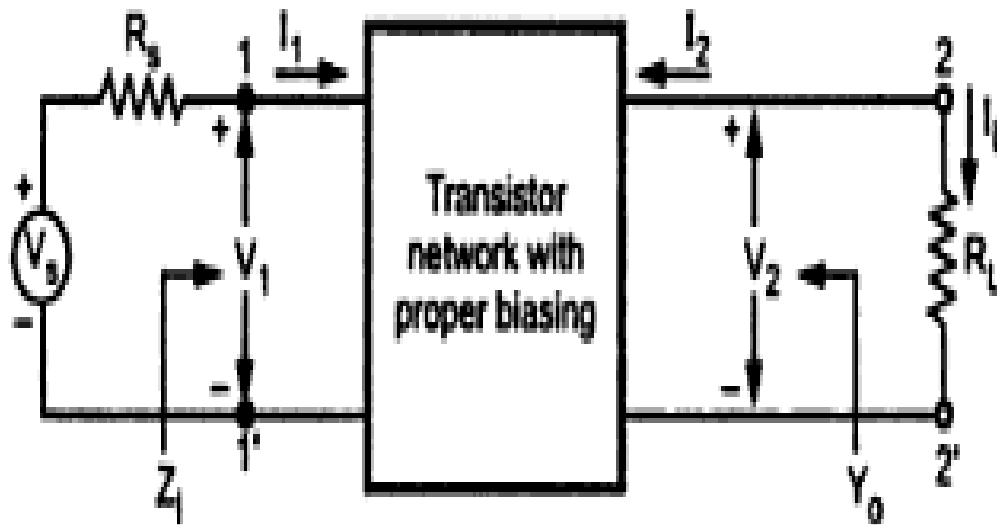
CB

$$V_e = h_{ib} I_e + h_{rb} V_c$$

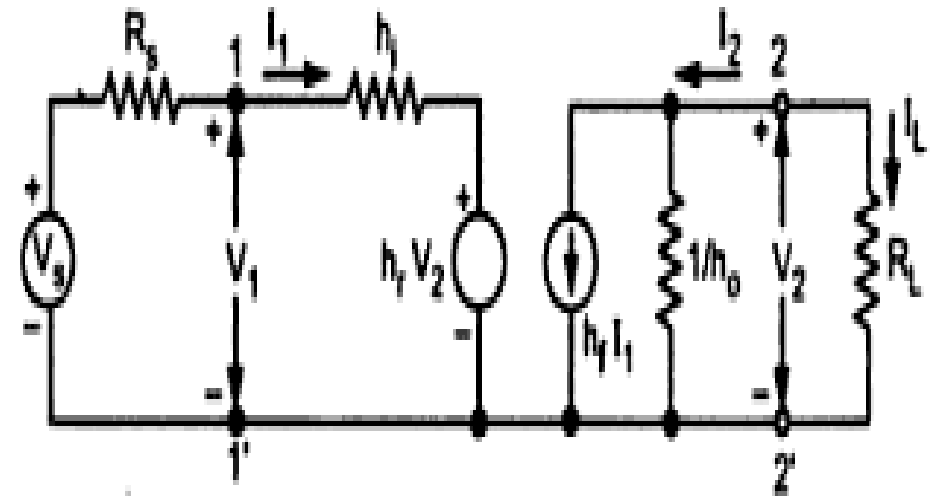
$$I_c = h_{fb} I_e + h_{ob} V_c$$

**Transistor configurations and their hybrid models**

## Small Signal Analysis Of A Junction Transistor



**Basic transistor amplifier**



**Transistor amplifier in its h-parameter model**

# small-signal analysis of a transistor amplifier

$$A_i = -\frac{h_f}{1 + h_o R_L}$$

$$A_{is} = \frac{A_i R_s}{Z_i + R_s}$$

$$Z_i = h_i + h_r A_i R_L = h_i - \frac{h_f h_r}{h_o + Y_L}$$

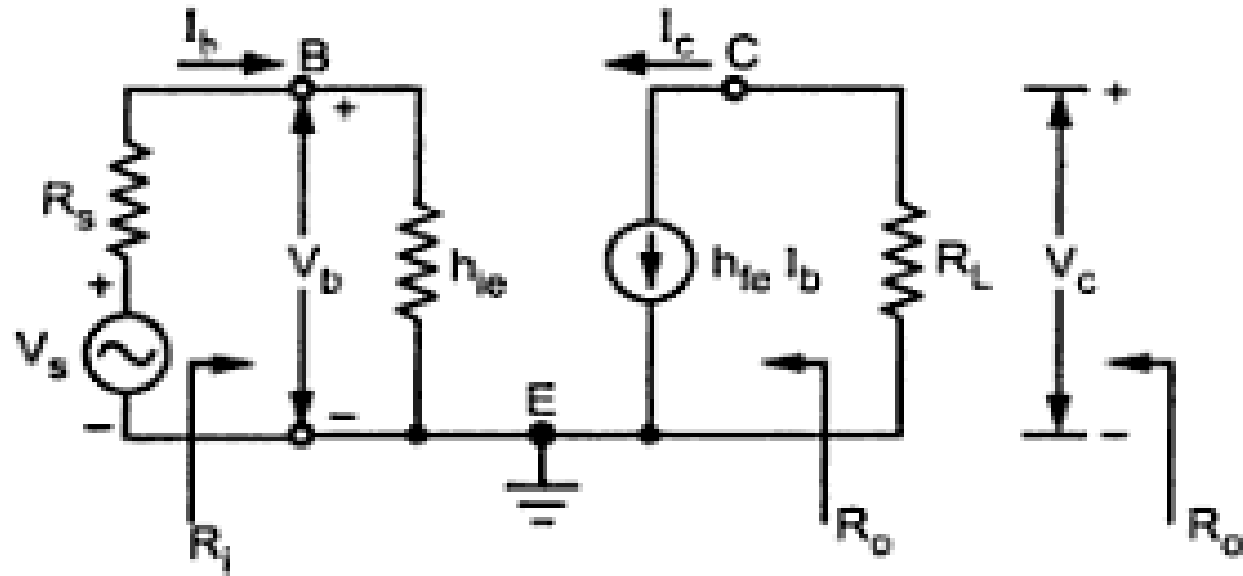
$$A_v = \frac{A_i R_L}{Z_i}$$

$$A_{vs} = \frac{A_v R_i}{Z_i + R_s} = \frac{A_i R_L}{Z_i + R_s} = \frac{A_{is} R_L}{R_s}$$

$$Y_o = h_o - \frac{h_f h_r}{h_i + R_s} = \frac{1}{Z_o}$$

$$A_p = A_v A_i = A_i^2 \frac{R_L}{Z_i}$$

## Approximate H-Model For CE Amplifier



**Approximate CE model**

**Current Gain**      $A_i \approx -h_{fe}$

**Input Impedance**      $R_i \approx h_{ie}$

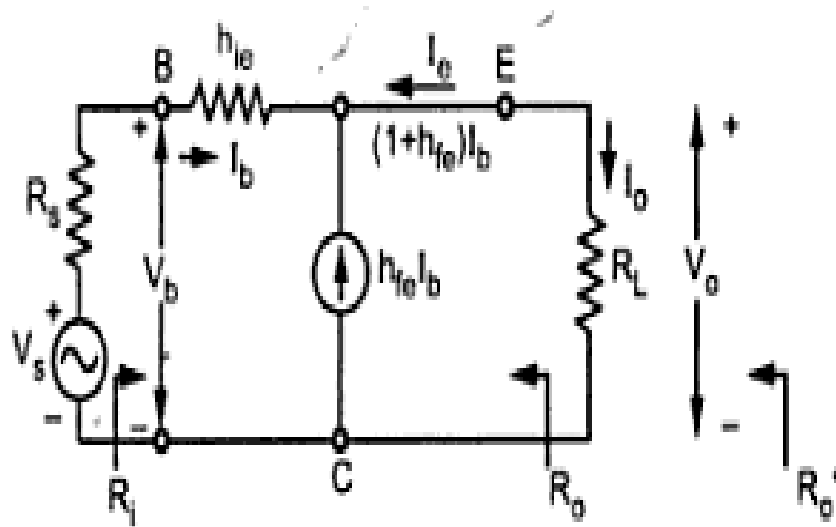
**Voltage Gain :**      $A_v = \frac{A_i R_L}{R_i} = \frac{A_i R_L}{h_{ie}}$

**Output Impedance**      $Y_o = 0$   
                                  $R_o = \frac{1}{Y_o} = \infty$

$R'_o = R_o \parallel R_L = \infty \parallel R_L = R_L$



## Approximate H-Model For CC Amplifier



**Simplified CC model**

**Current gain**  $A_i = \frac{I_o}{I_b} = \frac{-I_e}{I_b} = 1 + h_{fe}$

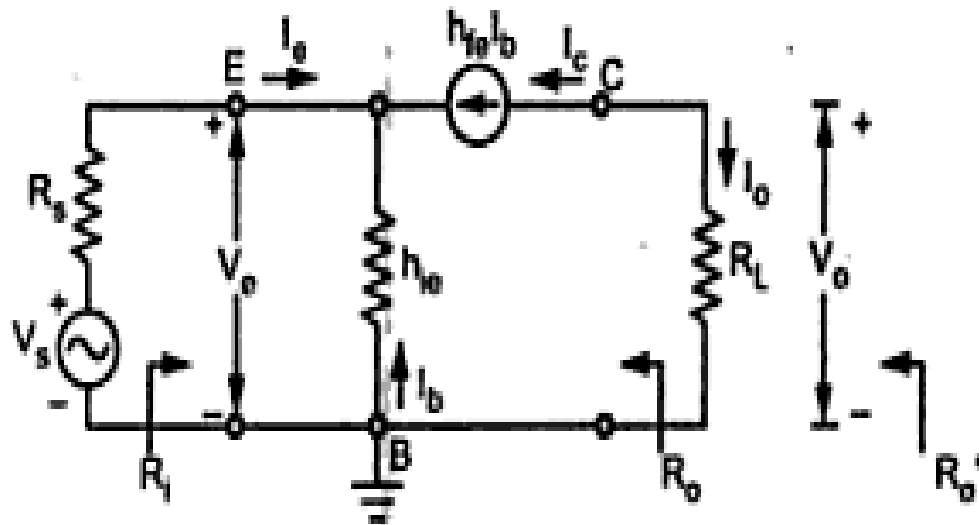
**Input resistance :**  $R_i = \frac{V_b}{I_b} = h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe}) R_L$

**Voltage gain ( $A_v$ )**  $A_v = \frac{(1 + h_{fe}) R_L}{h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe}) R_L} \cong 1$

**Output resistance  $R_o$**   $R_o = \frac{V_o}{I_e} = \frac{R_s + h_{ie}}{1 + h_{fe}}$

$R'_o = R_o \parallel R_L = \infty \parallel R_L = R_L$

## Approximate H-Model For CB Amplifier



**Simplified CB model**

Current gain  $A_i = \frac{h_{fe}}{1 + h_{fe}}$

Input resistance ( $R_i$ )  $R_i = \frac{h_{ie}}{1 + h_{fe}}$

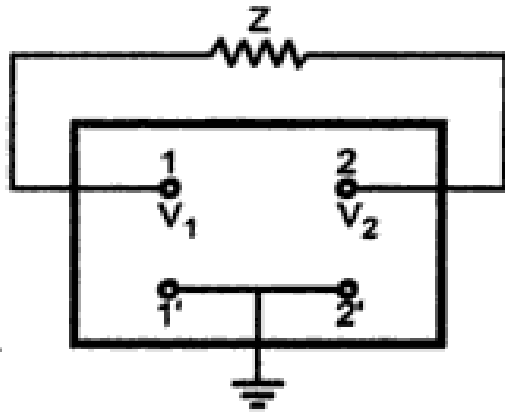
Voltage gain ( $A_v$ )  $A_v = \frac{\frac{h_{fe}}{1 + h_{fe}} \times R_L}{\frac{h_{ie}}{1 + h_{fe}}} = \frac{h_{fe} R_L}{h_{ie}}$

Output resistance ( $R_o$ )  $R_o = \left. \frac{V_o}{I_c} \right|_{V_s=0}$

$R'_o = R_o \parallel R_L = \infty \parallel R_L = R_L$

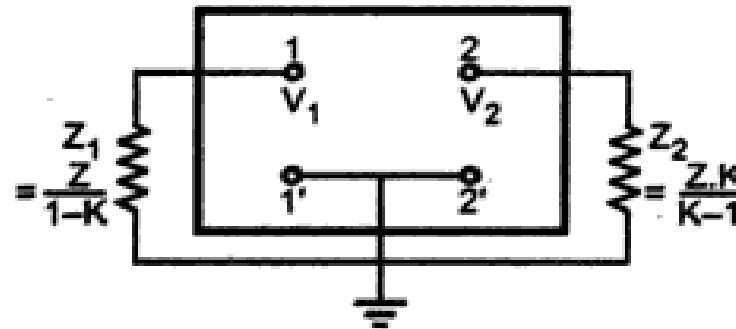
# Miller's Theorem

**Millers theorem is used to simplify the analysis of a circuit whenever there is a feedback connection in the circuit**



(a)

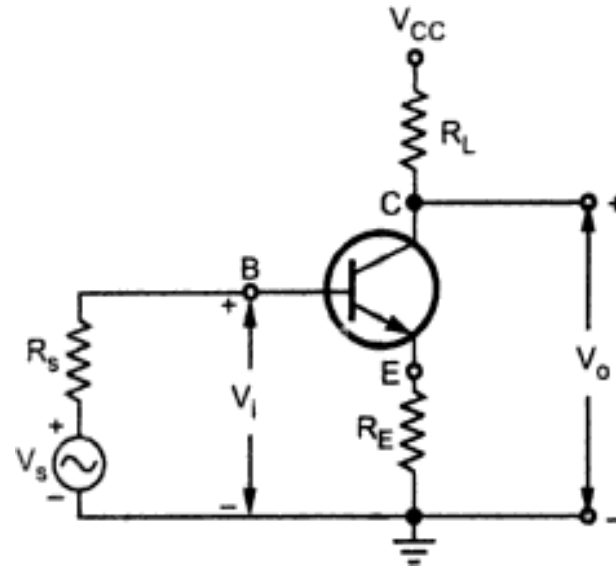
$$Z_1 = \frac{Z}{1-K}$$



(b)

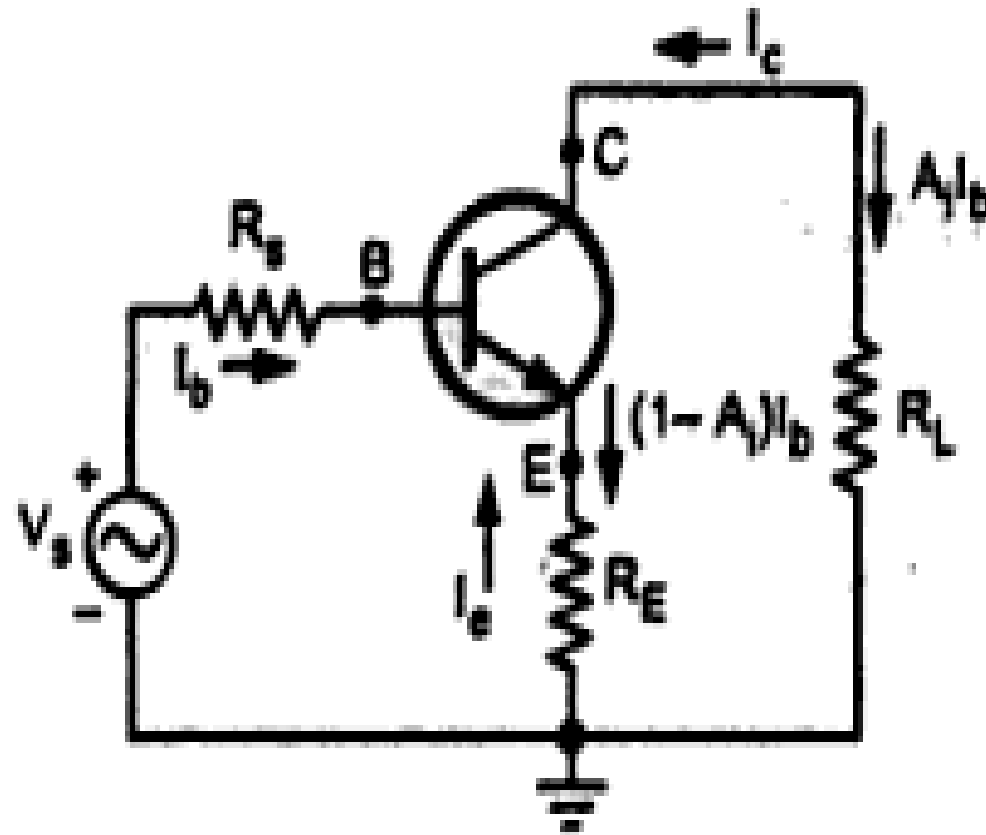
$$Z_2 = \frac{Z \cdot K}{K-1}$$

# Analysis Of CE Amplifier With Unbypassed RE

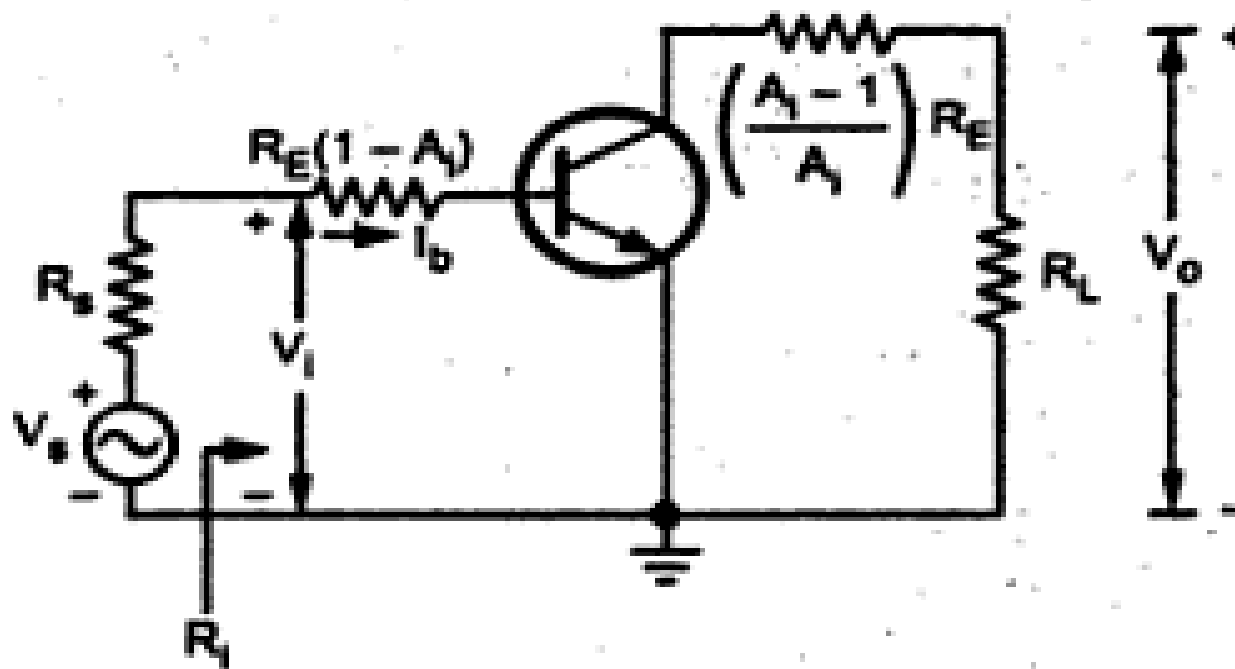


- ❖  $R_E$  is added to stabilize the gain of the amplifier
- ❖  $R_E$  acts as a feedback resistor
- ❖ The overall gain will reduce with unbypassed  $R_E$

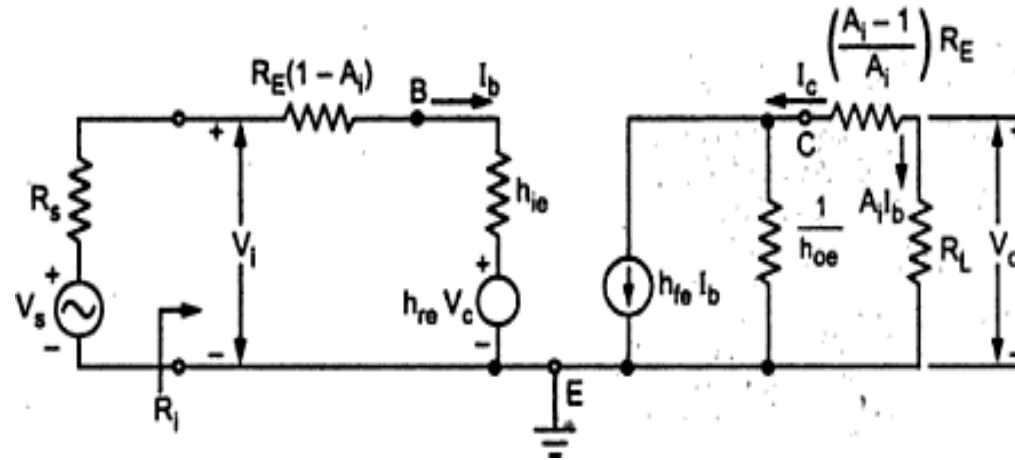
## AC Equivalent Circuit For CE Amplifier with Unbypassed $R_E$



## AC Equivalent Circuit For CE Amplifier with RE Splitted using dual of Miller's Theorem

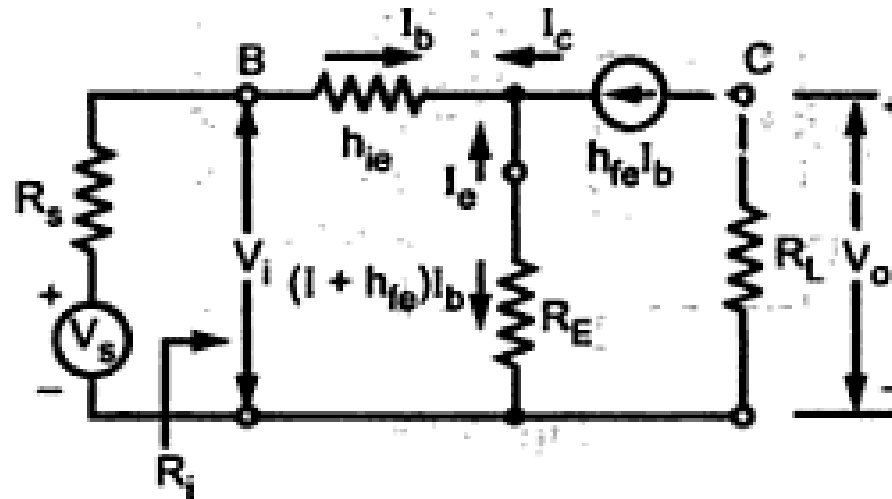


## h-Parameter Equivalent Circuit (Exact Analysis)



$$A_i = \frac{-h_{fe}}{1 + h_{oe} R_L'} = \frac{-h_{fe}}{1 + h_{oe} \left( R_L + \frac{A_i - 1}{A_i} R_E \right)}$$

## h-Parameter Equivalent Circuit (Approximate Analysis)



**Approximate model for CE amplifier with  $R_E$**