

DC analysis – Find the Operating Point

What do we know:

- V_{be} the voltage from the base to emitter is about 0.7 volts (a diode drop)
- The collector current (I_c) = $\beta \cdot I_b$ (the base current, assumes to be small at first)
- $V_+ \sim 15$ volts
- $V_- \sim -15$ volts
- $\beta = 100 - 300$

So V_e (The emitter voltage) is about -0.7 volts

So if we want I_c to be about 1 milliamp:

$$R_e = I_c / \beta \sim 14 \text{ volts} / 1.01 \text{ ma} \text{ or about } 14 \text{ kohms (use a standard value, } 12 \text{ k)}$$

Now choose an R_c to leave about half of the 15.7 volts across the transistor so

$$R_c = 15.7/1\text{ma} \sim 15\text{kohms}$$

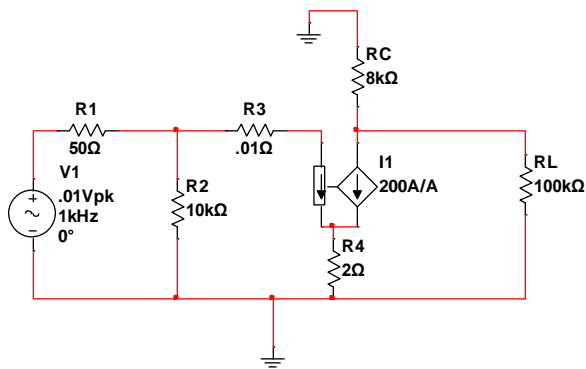
The Biasing resistor R_b should be as high as reasonable give that $I_b = I_c/\text{Beta} \sim 10$ microamps and we do not want too high a voltage drop at the base so try $R_b = 10\text{k ohms}$ (a 0.1 volt drop)

We now have set the Q-point of our amplifier.

Small Signal or AC analysis

Redraw the circuit shorting out all large capacitors and supply voltages are now at AC ground and replace the transistor with it's small signal model.

(I have added two small resistors R_3 and R_4 to make Multisim happy)



Now do a circuit analysis to calculate:

- The voltage gain
- The amplifier input impedance
- The amplifier output impedance