



Universidad
Carlos III de Madrid
www.uc3m.es

Session 26 – Case Study 1

High frequency multiple-stage amplifier (cascode)

Electronic Components and Circuits

José A. Garcia Souto

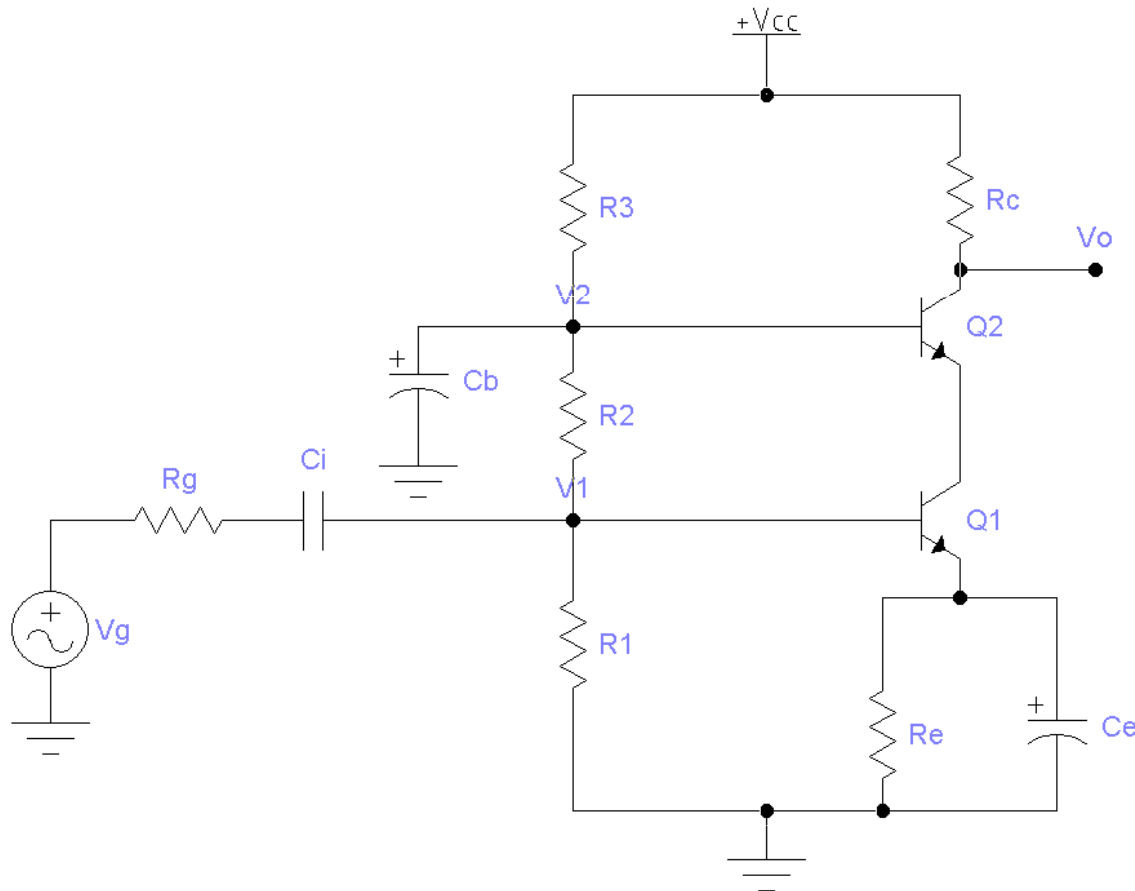
www.uc3m.es/portal/page/portal/dpto_tecnologia_electronica/Personal/JoseAntonioGarcia

High frequency multiple-stage amplifier (cascode)

OBJECTIVES

- To analyze the bias circuit
- To analyze small-signal equivalent circuits and interpret the characteristics of the amplifier
- To calculate the gain and impedances
- To calculate the cut-off frequencies and the bandwidth
- To plot the basic Bode Diagram of the amplifier
- To review the main features of this multi-stage amplifier

Case study 1 - Bias



$$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$$

$$R_g = 50 \ \Omega$$

$$R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = 50 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$R_e = 4,3 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$R_c = 2,5 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$V_{BE-ON} = 0,7 \text{ V}$$

$$\beta_F = \beta_0 = 100$$

$$C_{\pi_1} = C_{\pi_2} = 10 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_{\mu_1} = C_{\mu_2} = 0 \text{ pF}$$

$$r_o \rightarrow \infty$$

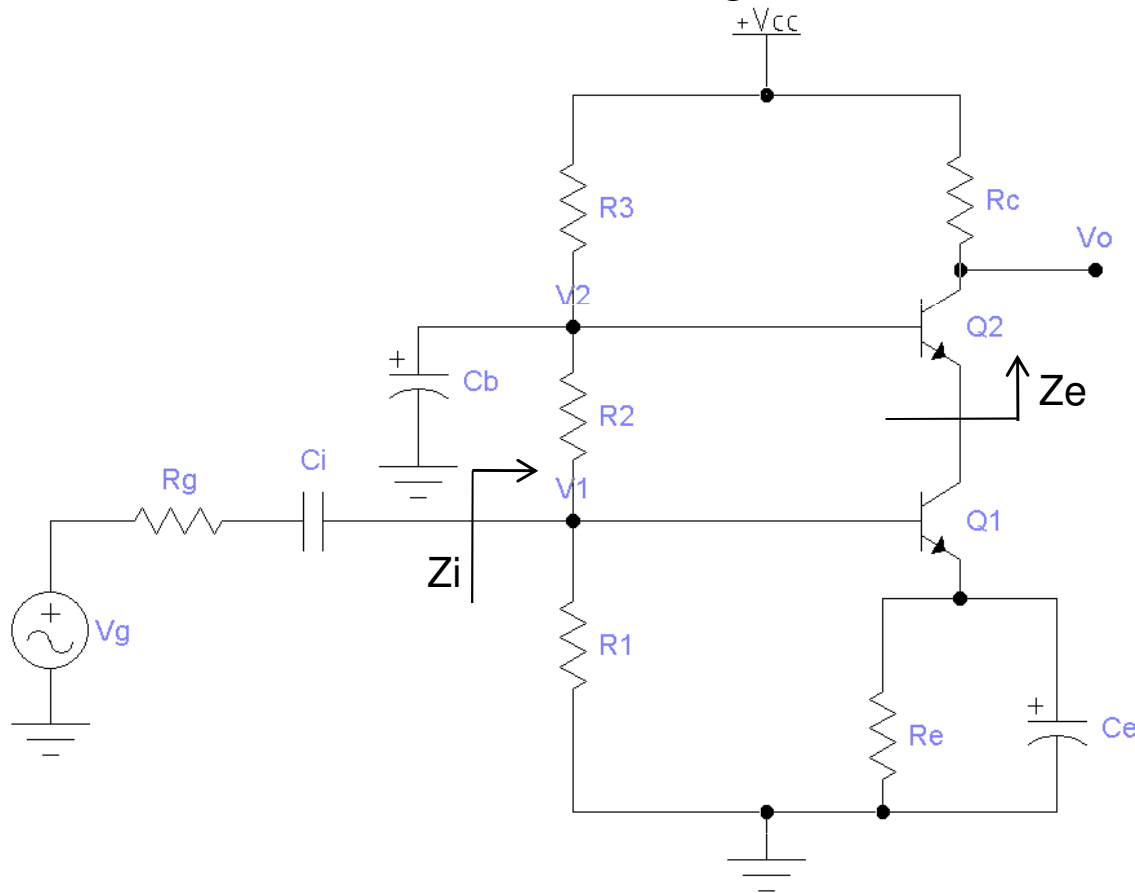
$$V_T = 25 \text{ mV}$$

$$C_i = 20 \ \mu\text{F}$$

$$C_b, C_e \rightarrow \infty$$

- Get the voltages V1 and V2 in DC. Neglect the base currents.
- Get the bias point of transistors (I_{C1} , I_{C2} , V_{CE1} , V_{CE2}) and V_o in DC.
- Obtain the small signal parameters.

Case study 1 – Small signal



$$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$$

$$R_g = 50 \ \Omega$$

$$R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = 50 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$R_e = 4,3 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$R_c = 2,5 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$V_{BE-ON} = 0,7 \text{ V}$$

$$\beta_F = \beta_0 = 100$$

$$C_{\pi_1} = C_{\pi_2} = 10 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_{\mu_1} = C_{\mu_2} = 0 \text{ pF}$$

$$r_o \rightarrow \infty$$

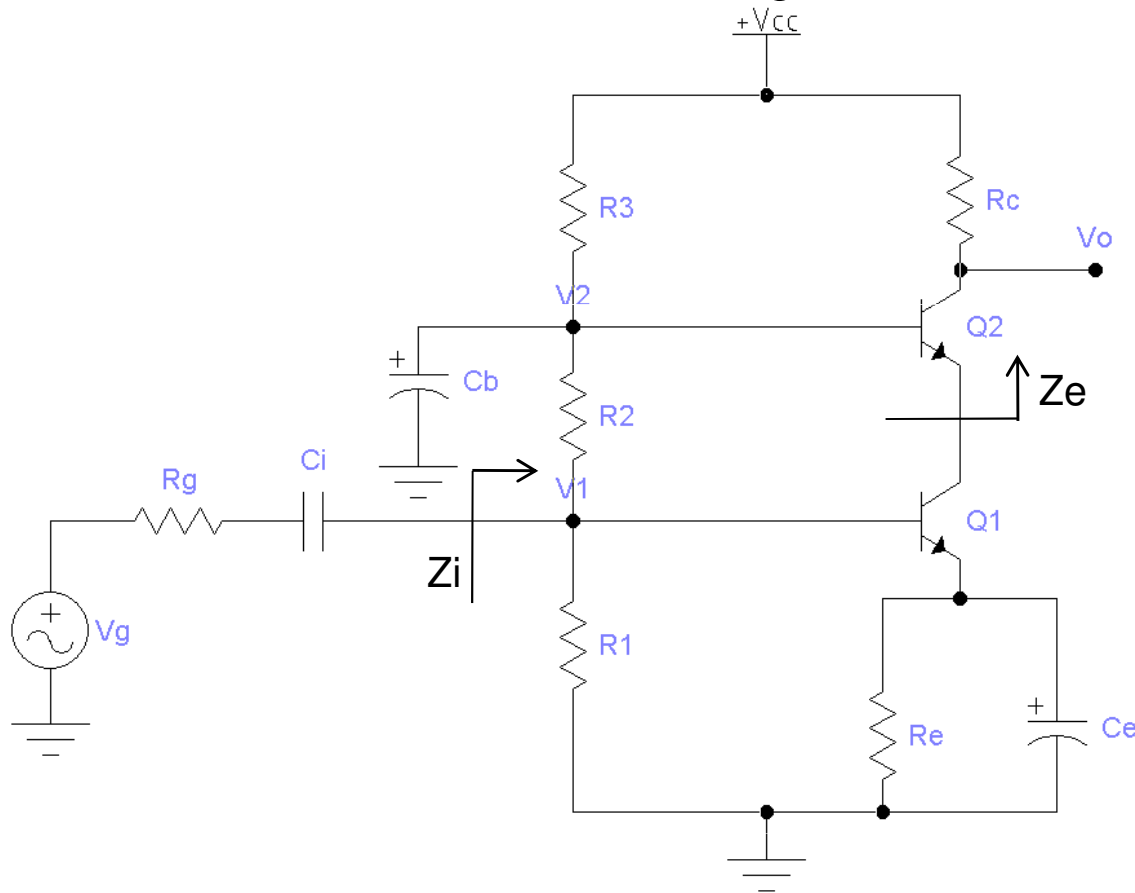
$$V_T = 25 \text{ mV}$$

$$C_i = 20 \ \mu\text{F}$$

$$C_b, C_e \rightarrow \infty$$

- Draw the equivalent circuit for midrange frequency.
- Obtain the gain V_o/V_g .
- Obtain the impedances Z_i and Z_e .
- Replace Q2 by the impedance Z_e and calculate the gain of Q1.

Case study 1 – Bandwidth



$$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$$

$$R_g = 50 \ \Omega$$

$$R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = 50 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$R_e = 4,3 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$R_c = 2,5 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$V_{BE-ON} = 0,7 \text{ V}$$

$$\beta_F = \beta_0 = 100$$

$$C_{\pi_1} = C_{\pi_2} = 10 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_{\mu_1} = C_{\mu_2} = 0 \text{ pF}$$

$$r_o \rightarrow \infty$$

$$V_T = 25 \text{ mV}$$

$$C_i = 20 \ \mu\text{F}$$

$$C_b, C_e \rightarrow \infty$$

- Obtain the lower cutoff frequency using the time constants method.
- Draw the equivalent circuit for high frequencies and calculate the upper cutoff frequency.
- Plot the Bode diagram of the amplifier.

Bode diagram

