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# Session 27 – Case Study 2

## Audio multiple-stage amplifier

Electronic Components and Circuits

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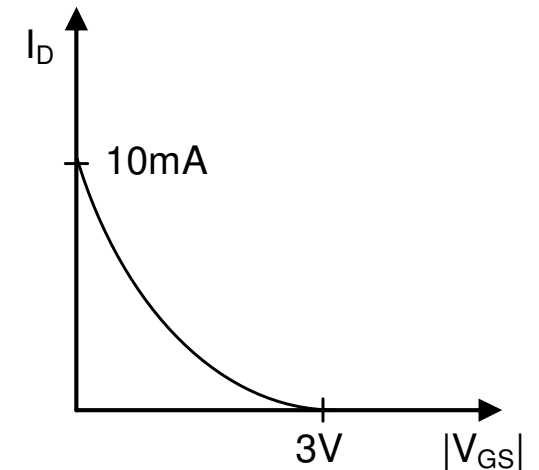
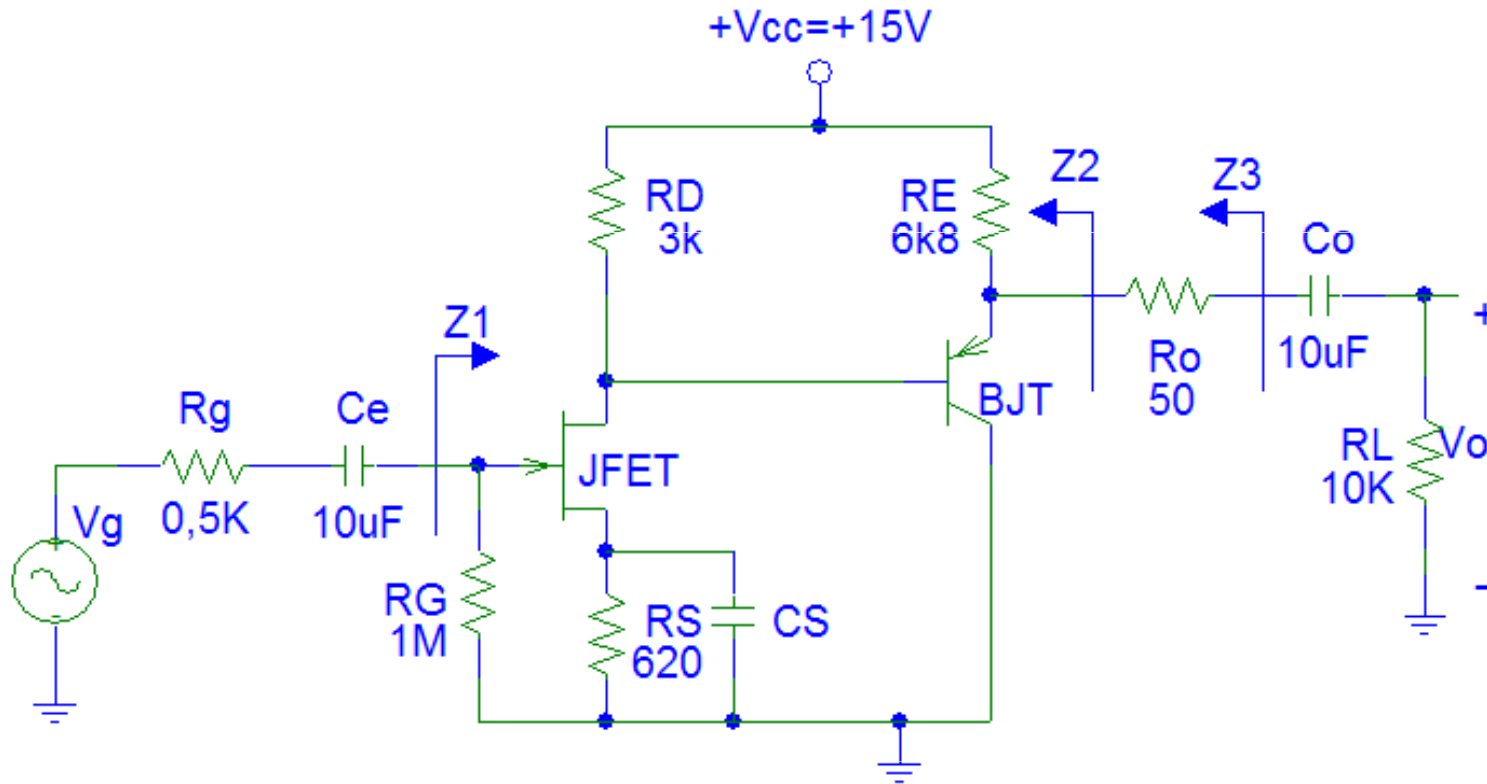
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# Audio multiple-stage amplifier

## OBJECTIVES

- To analyze the bias circuit
- To analyze small-signal equivalent circuits and interpret the characteristics of the amplifier
- To obtain the gain and impedances
- To obtain the cut-off frequencies and the bandwidth
- To understand and analyze the output stage
- To review the main features of this type of amplifier

# Case study 2



$$I_D = I_{DSS} \cdot (1 - V_{GS}/V_P)^2$$

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

$$R_G = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$R_g = 500 \ \Omega$$

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

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

$$R_S = 620 \ \Omega$$

$$R_L = 10 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$|V_{CEsat}| = 0,2 \text{ V}$$

$$C_{gd} = 1 \text{ pF}$$

$$R_D = 3 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$C_S \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\beta_F = 100$$

$$C_{\mu} = 2 \text{ pF}$$

$$R_E = 6,8 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$C_e = 10 \ \mu\text{F}$$

$$\beta_0 = 100$$

$$C_{gs} = 0 \text{ pF}$$

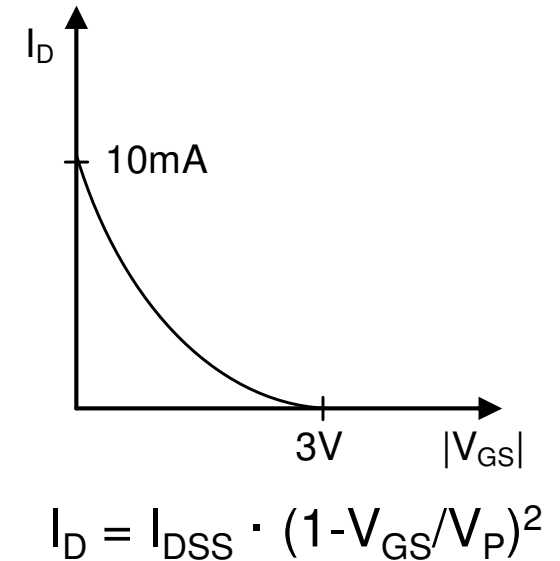
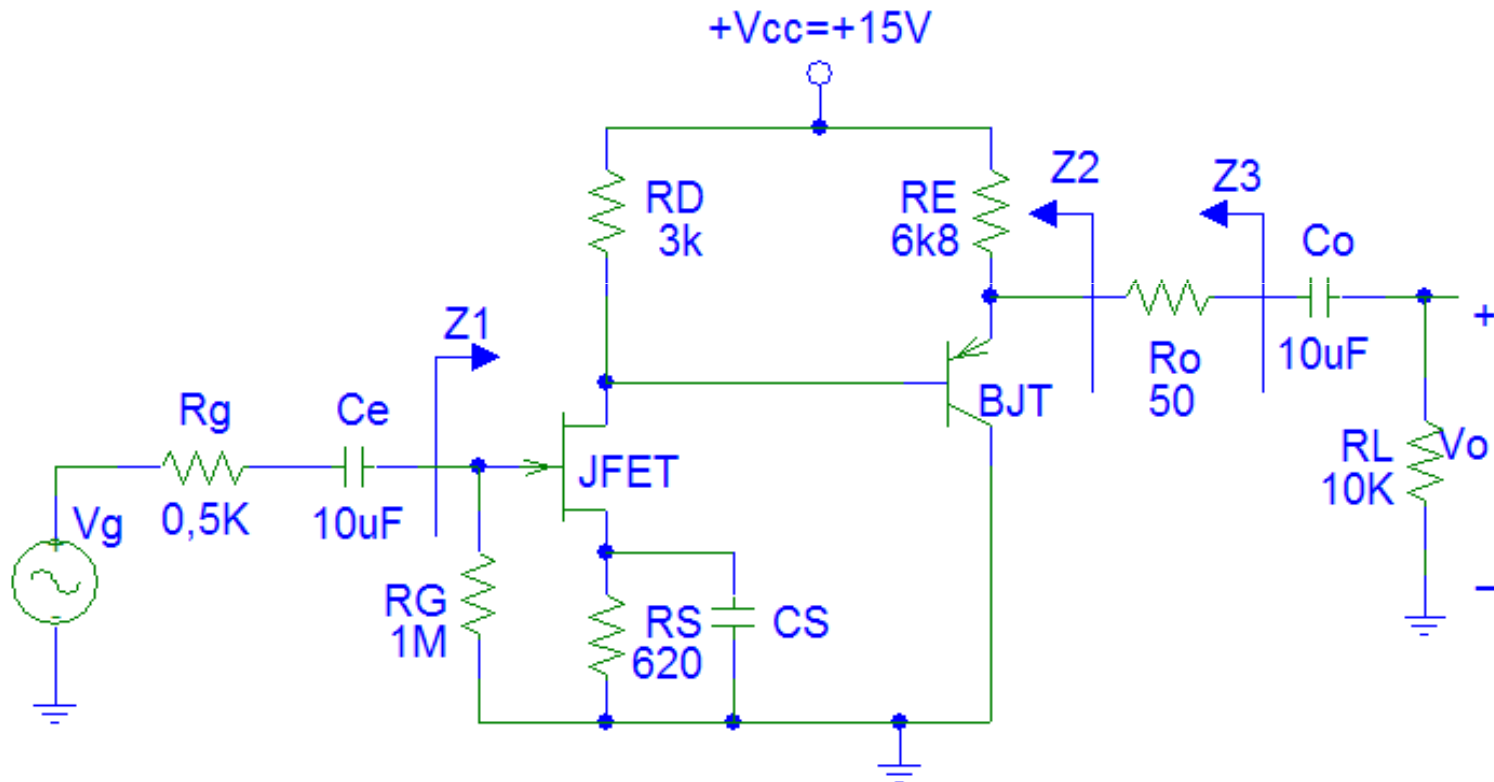
$$R_o = 50 \ \Omega$$

$$C_o = 10 \ \mu\text{F}$$

$$r_o = r_{ds} \rightarrow \infty$$

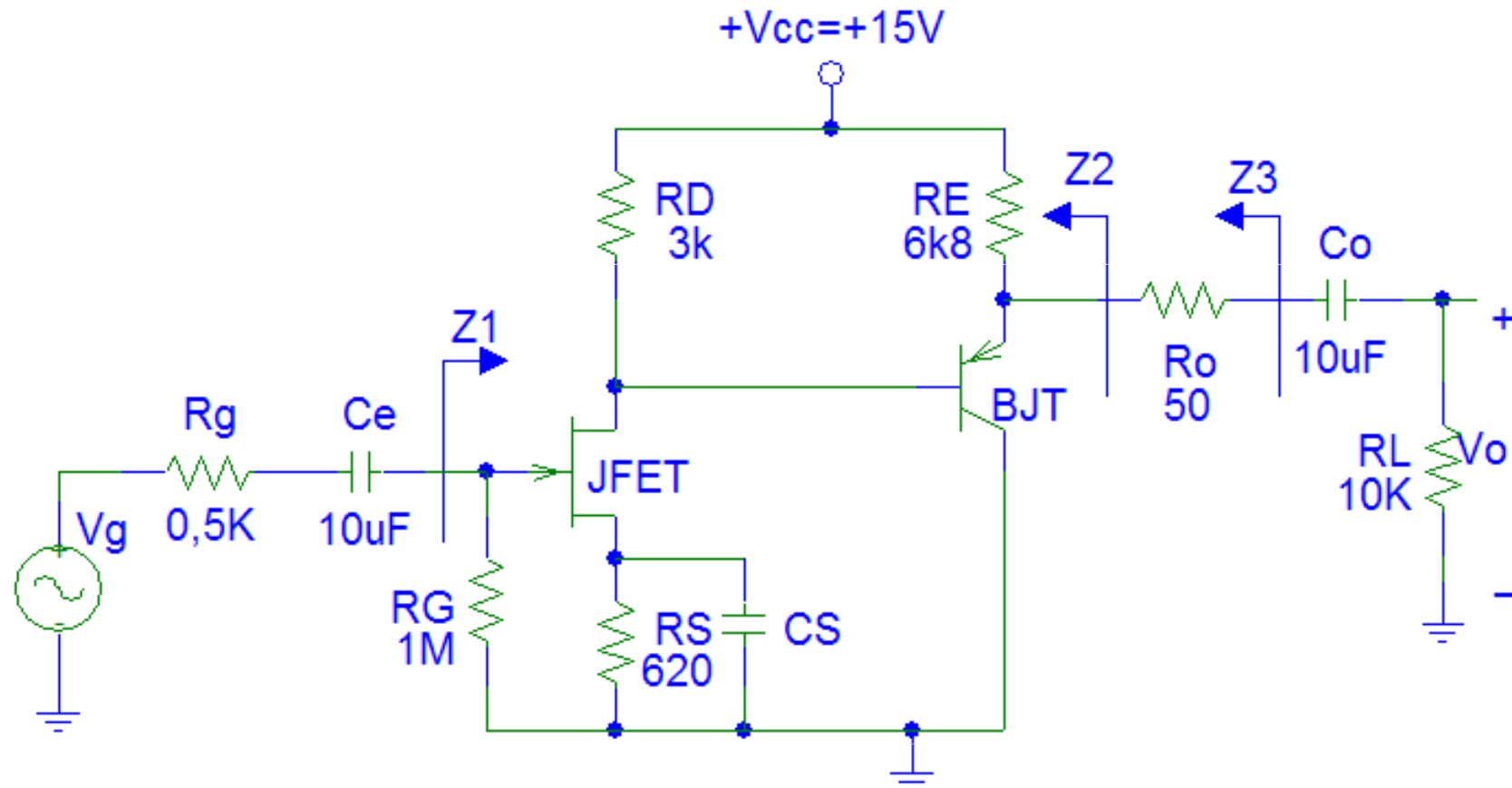
$$C_{\pi} = 0 \text{ pF}$$

# Case study 2 - Bias



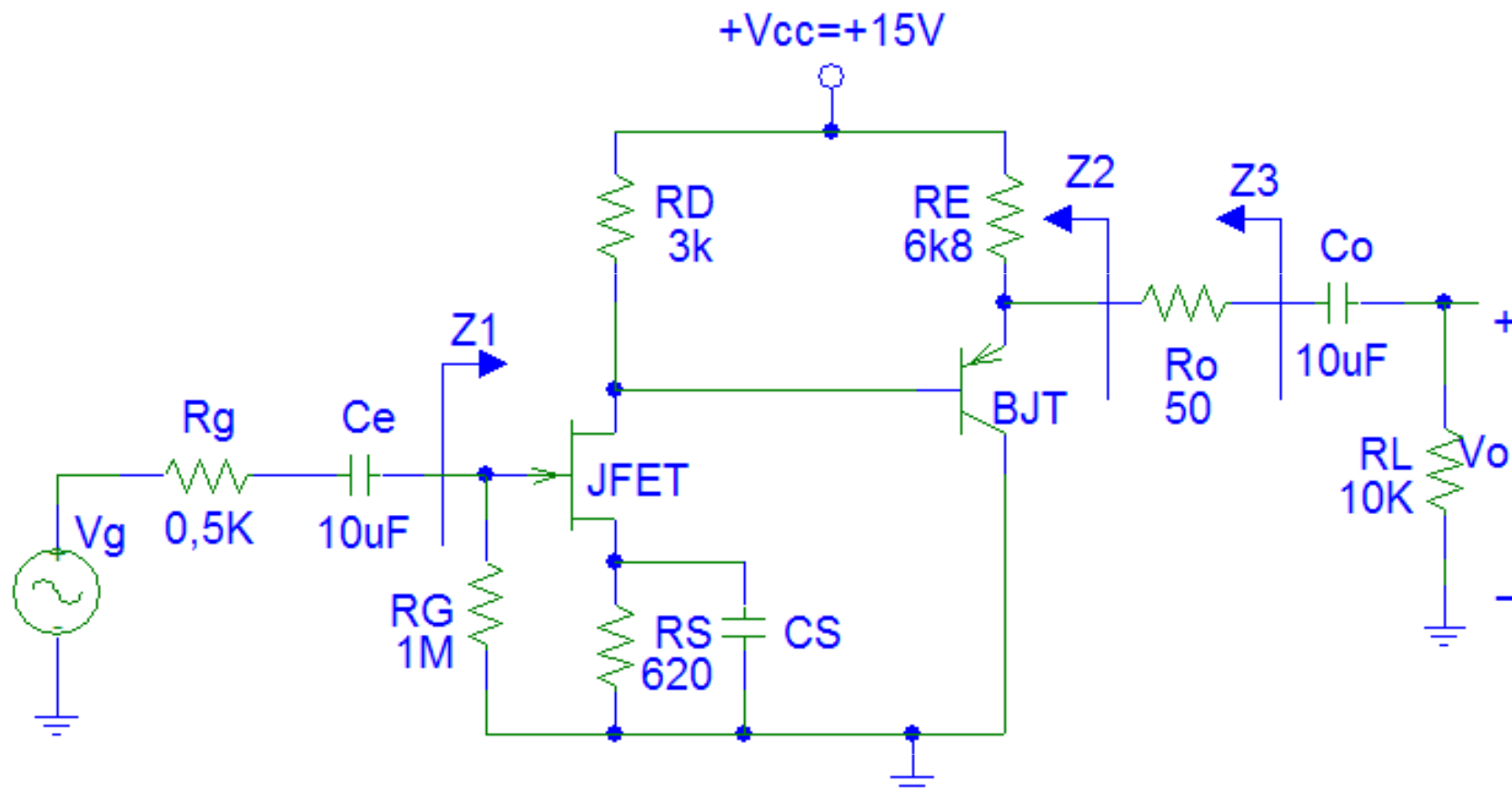
- Get the values of  $I_{DSS}$  and  $V_p$  of JFET transistor .
- Get the bias point of the transistor JFET ( $V_{GS}$ ,  $I_D$ ,  $V_{DS}$ ).
- Get the bias point of the bipolar transistor ( $I_C$ ,  $V_{EC}$ ). Check if the assumption is correct that the base current of BJT is negligible.
- Obtain the DC voltage  $V_o$ .

# Case study 2 – Small signal



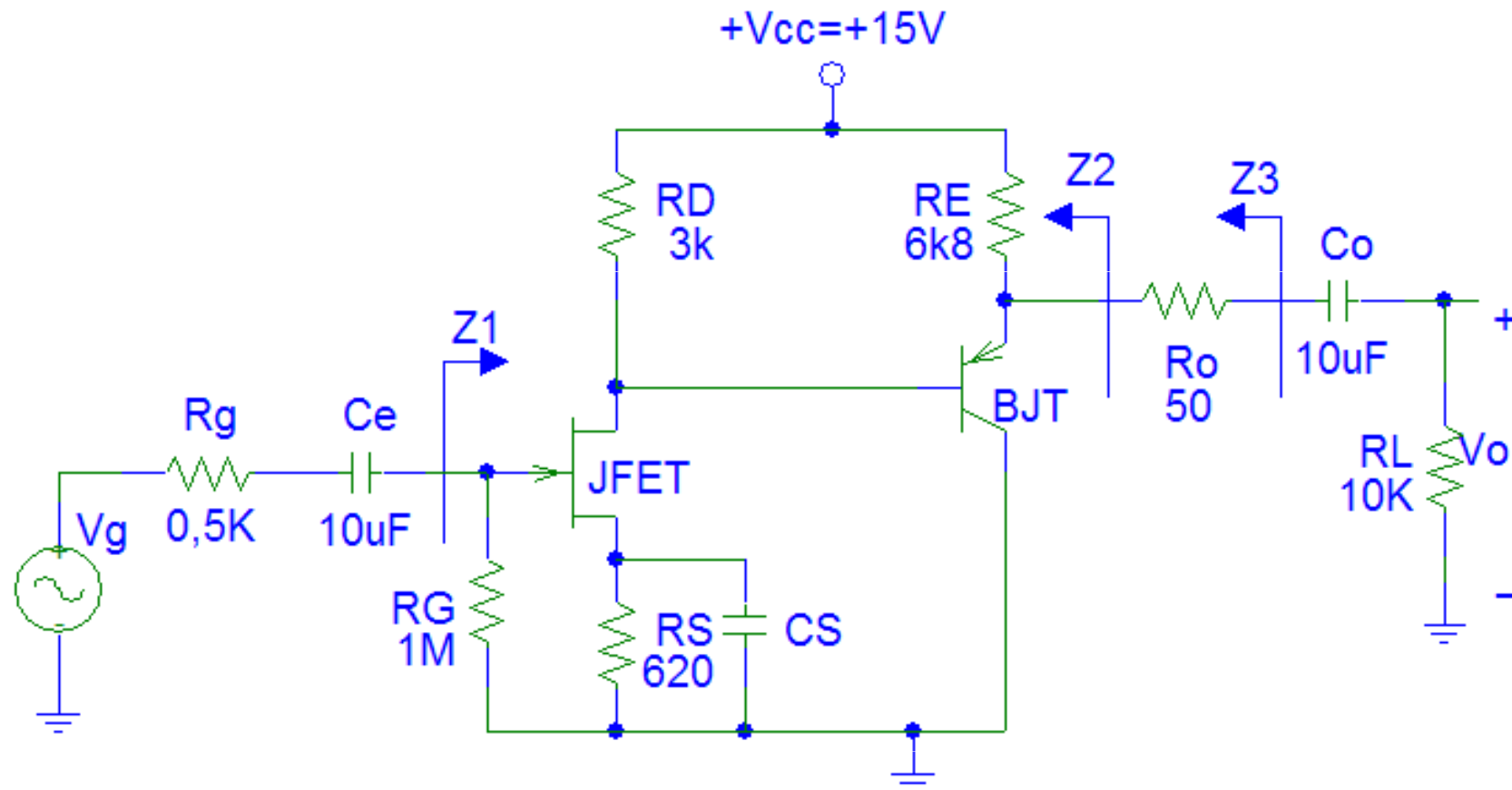
- Draw the equivalent circuit for midrange frequency.
- Obtain the gain  $V_o/V_g$ .
- Obtain the impedances  $Z_1$ ,  $Z_2$  and  $Z_3$ .

# Case study 2 – Output stage



- Draw the output characteristic curve of BJT and the static load line.
- Draw the dynamic load line.
- Obtain the maximum power supplied to the load  $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ .
- Obtain the maximum power supplied to a load  $R_L = 18\Omega$ .
- Redesign the output stage to maximize the power in the load.

# Case study 2 – Bandwidth



- Obtain the lower cutoff frequency using the time constants method.
- Draw the equivalent circuit for high frequencies and calculate the upper cutoff frequency.
- Redesign the capacitors to obtain a lower cutoff frequency of 4 Hz.
- Reduce the bandwidth to 20 kHz with an additional Miller capacitor.