

Exp 5BJT CE Amplifier

Aim - To study BJT CE Amplifier

Apparatus - Capacitor, resistor, transistor, connecting wires, Input AC

Theory - The CE configuration is widely used as a basic amplifier as it has both voltage and current amplification. R_{B1} and R_{B2} form voltage divider across base of transistor. Biasing done such that Q point is in active region

→ Bypass capacitor

The emitter resistor R_E is req to obtain DC Q point stability. Bypassed by a capacitor so that it acts as a short circuit for AC. Capacitor is connected in parallel.

$$\cancel{X_{CE}} \ll R_E$$

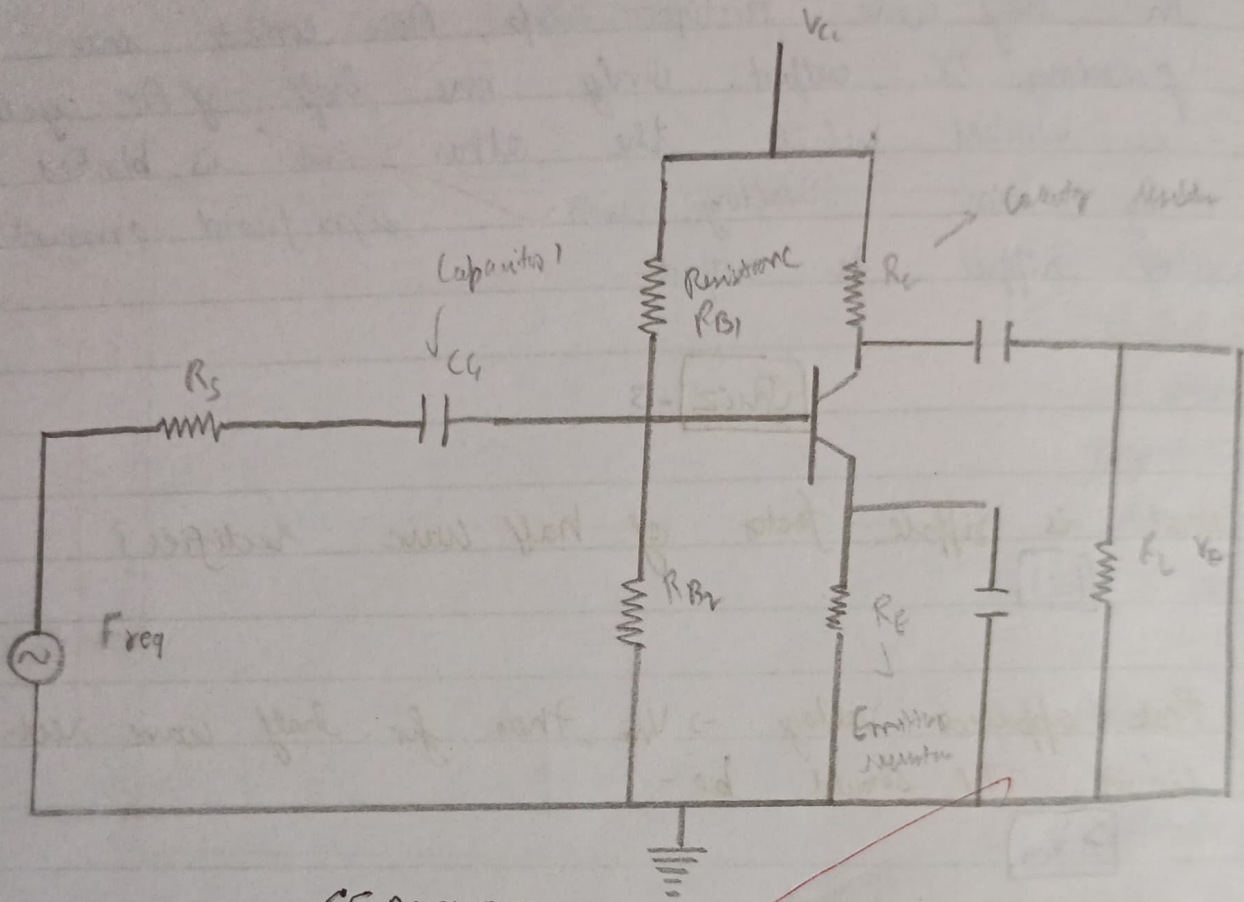
$$X_{CE} \gg \frac{1}{2\pi f R_E}$$

In order to have noiseless transmission of a signal, DC shouldn't enter load. Accompanied by coupling capacitor.

→ Frequency response of CE Amplifier

Emitter bypass cap are used to short circuit and thus increase gain at high frequency. Stray capacitances are

→ DIAGRAM-



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effectively open circuits. Hence, the mid band frequency gain is maximum. At high frequencies, bypass and coupling capacitors are replaced by short circuits.

$$A(s) = \frac{A_m \times s^2 \times (s + \omega_{z1})}{(s + \omega_{p1}) \times (s + \omega_{p2}) \times (s + \omega_{p3})}$$

→ Precaution -

1. Ensure proper biasing of transistors
2. Use proper capacitor values for coupling and bypassing
3. Limit input signal amplitude and avoid short circuits

→ Conclusion

The BJT CE amplifier demonstrates how biasing and component selection affect amplifier's voltage gain, input/output characteristics and overall performance. Proper biasing ensures transistor operates in active region achieving desired amplification.

* Observation

Constants- $R_S = 100 \Omega$, $C_{C1} = 10 \mu F$, $R_{B2} = 10000 \Omega$
 $R_{B1} = 47000 \Omega$, $R_L = 4000 \Omega$, $R_{CE} = 1000 \Omega$, $C_{C2} = 10 \mu F$
 $C_E = 10 \mu F$, $R_L = 2000 \Omega$

S.No	Frequency (Hz)	Magnitude (dB)
1	50	10.599
2	220	22.813
3	552	29.4378
4	959	32.0726
5	2896	34.0654000000004
6	8746	34.3512
7	20036	34.3684000000004
8	87462	34.3814
9	182734	34.376
10	418620	34.2238
11	1105130	33.9948
12	2641310	32.3504
13	7976646	26.28999
14	18273400	19.6636
15	50329200	10.99534

Midband gain = -52.4119

Low freq. cut off = $50.58 \cdot 95932.3745$ Hz

High freq. cut off = $2.1455e + 7$ Hz