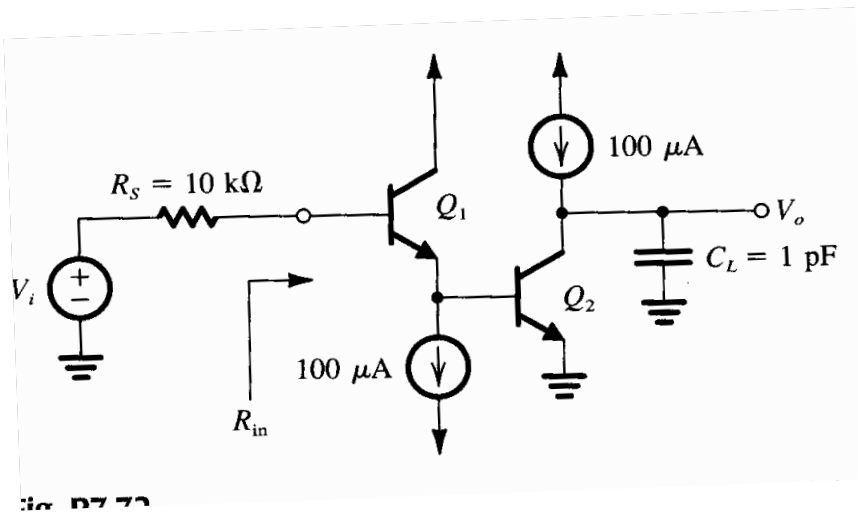


The transistors in the circuit of Fig. P7.72 have $\beta_0 = 100$, $V_A = 100$ V, $C_\mu = 0.2$ pF,

At a bias current of $100 \mu\text{A}$, $f_T = 400$ MHz. (Note that the bias details are not shown.)

- Find R_{in} and the midband gain.
- Find an estimate of the upper 3-dB frequency f_H . Which capacitor dominates? Which one is the second most significant?



72 Refer to Fig. P 7.72.

Each of the two transistors is operating at a bias current of approx. $100 \mu\text{A}$. Then

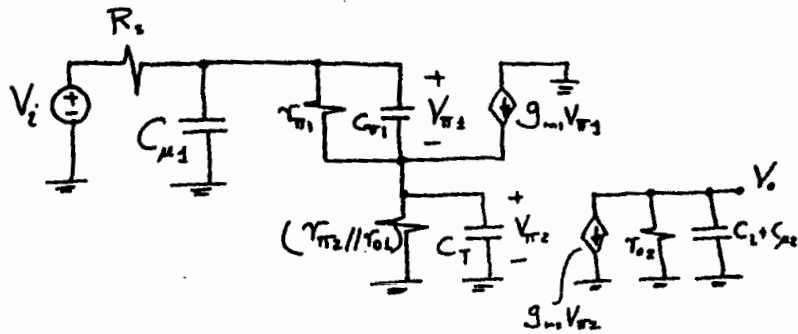
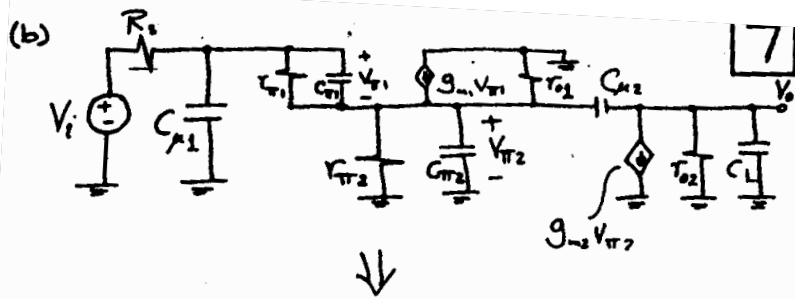
$$r_e = 250 \Omega, \quad g_m = 4 \text{ mA/V}, \quad r_{\pi} = 25 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$r_o = 1 \text{ M}\Omega, \quad C_{\pi} + C_{\mu} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-3}}{2\pi \times 400 \times 10^6} = 1.59 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_{\pi} = 1.59 - 0.2 = 1.39 \text{ pF}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a) } R_{in} &= (\beta_1 + 1) \left[r_{e1} + (r_{\pi 2} \parallel r_{o2}) \right] \\ &= 101 \left[0.25 + 25 \parallel 1000 \right] \approx \underline{\underline{2.5 \text{ M}\Omega}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_M &= -\frac{R_{in}}{R_{in} + R_s} \frac{(r_{\pi 2} \parallel r_{o2})}{r_{e1} + (r_{\pi 2} \parallel r_{o2})} g_{m2} r_{o2} \\ &= -\frac{2.5}{2.5 + 10} \times \frac{(25 \parallel 1000)}{0.25 + (25 \parallel 1000)} \times 4 \times 1000 \\ &= \underline{\underline{-3943 \text{ V/V}}} \end{aligned}$$



$$C_T = C_{\pi 2} + C_{\mu 2} (1 + g_{m2} T_{\pi 2})$$

$$= 1.39 + 0.2 (1 + 4 \times 1000) = 801.6 \text{ pF}$$

$$R_{\mu 1} = R_s // R_{in} = 10 // 2500 \approx 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{\pi 2} = r_{\pi 2} // \frac{R_s + (r_{\pi 1} // r_{o 1})}{1 + g_{m1} (r_{\pi 1} // r_{o 1})}$$

$$= 25 // \frac{10 + (25 // 1000)}{1 + 4 (25 // 1000)} = 344 \Omega$$

$$R_T = r_{\pi 2} // r_{o 2} // \frac{r_{\pi 1} + R_s}{\beta_1 + 1}$$

$$= 25 // 1000 // \frac{25 + 10}{101} = 342 \Omega$$

$$R_{\mu 2} = T_{\pi 2} = 1000 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\tau = C_{\mu 1} R_{\mu 1} + C_{\pi 1} R_{\pi 1} + C_T R_T + (C_{\mu 2} // C_L) R_{\mu 2}$$

$$= 0.2 \times 10 + 1.39 \times 0.344 + 801.6 \times 0.342 + 1.2 \times 1000$$

$$= 2 + 0.48 + 274.15 + 1200 \text{ ns}$$

Thus $(C_L + C_{\mu 2})$ dominates. The second most significant is C_T or equivalently $C_{\mu 2}$.

$$f_H \approx \frac{1}{2\pi\tau} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 1476.6 \times 10^{-9}} = 107.8 \text{ MHz}$$