

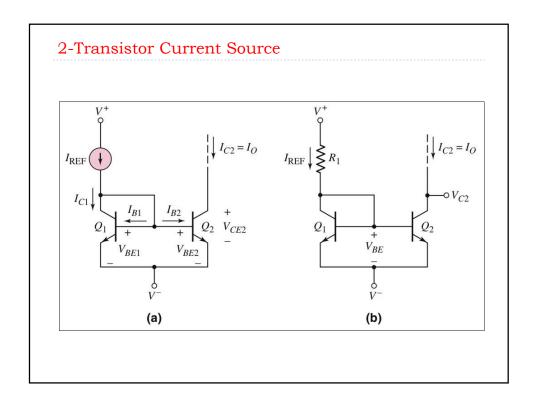


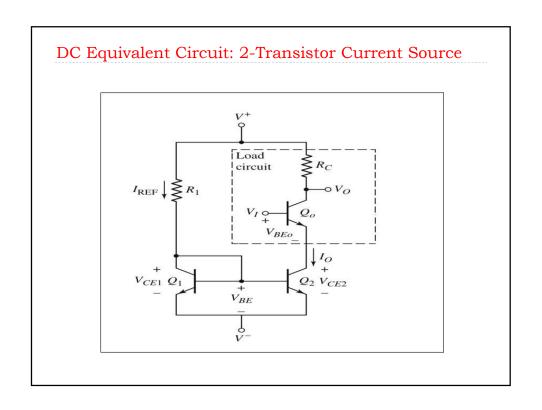
Linearna elektronska vezja

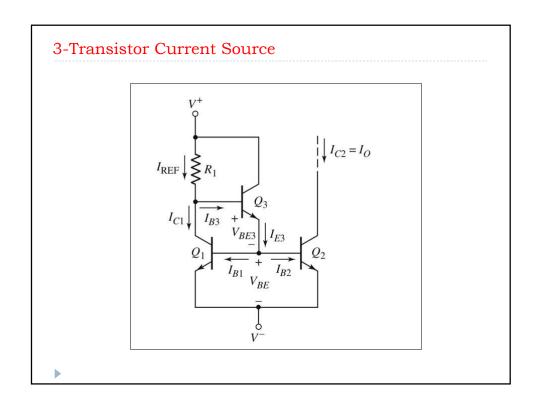
Tokovna zrcala in aktivna bremena

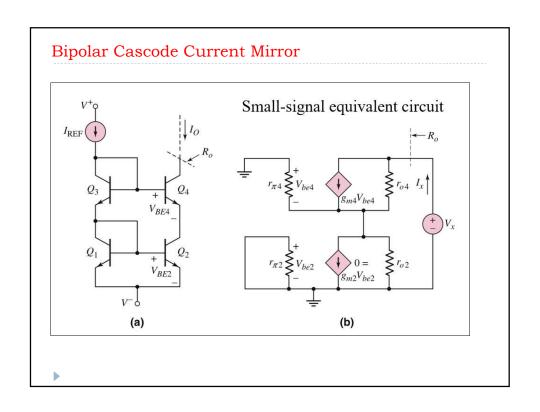
In this chapter, we will:

- Analyze and understand the characteristics of various bipolar circuits used to provide a constant output current.
- Analyze and understand the characteristics of various MOSFET circuits used to provide a constant output current.
- ▶ Analyze the dc characteristics of amplifier circuits using transistors as load devices (active loads).
- ▶ Analyze the small-signal characteristics of amplifier circuits with active loads.

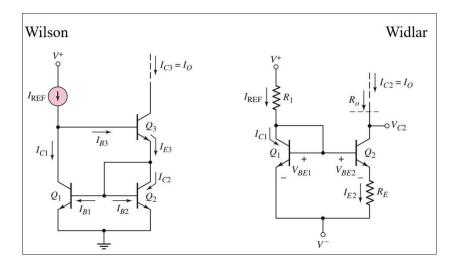






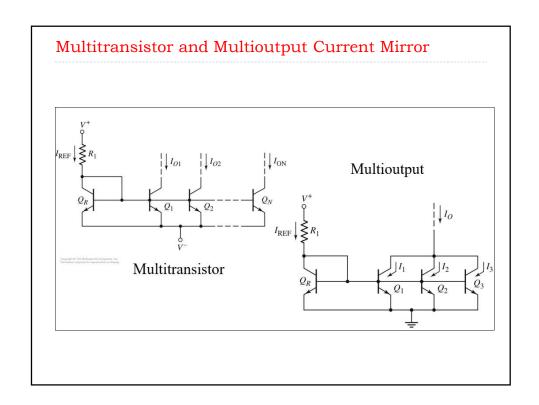


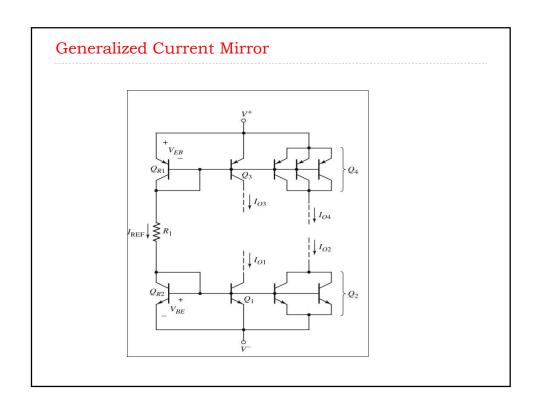
Problem-Solving Technique: Ideal Op-Amp Circuits

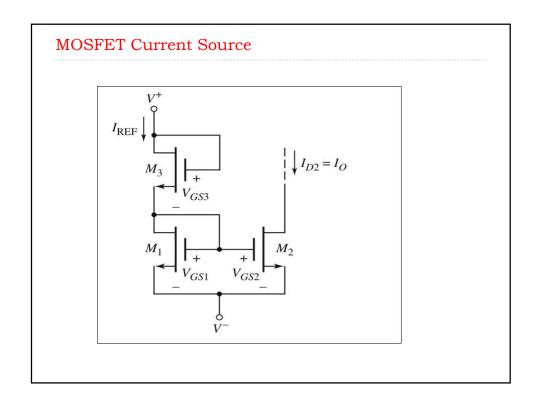


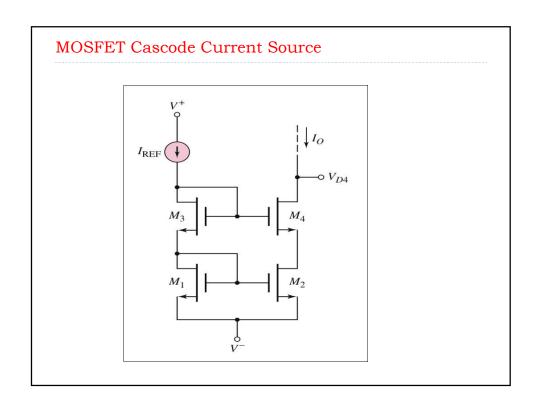
Problem-Solving Technique:BJT Current Source Circuits

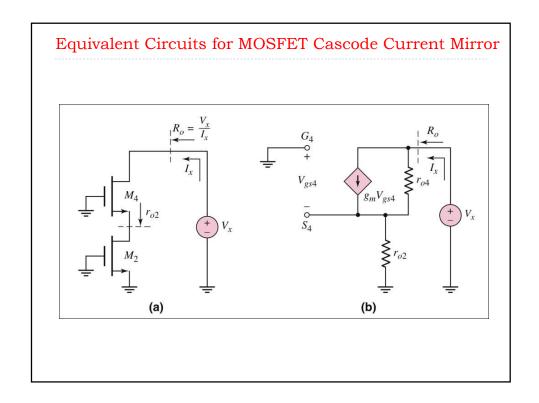
- ▶ Sum currents at various nodes to find relation between reference and bias currents.
- ▶ Place test voltage at output node and analyze small-signal equivalent circuit to find output resistance.
- ▶ Reference current is a constant
 - ▶ Some base voltages may be constant or at ac ground.

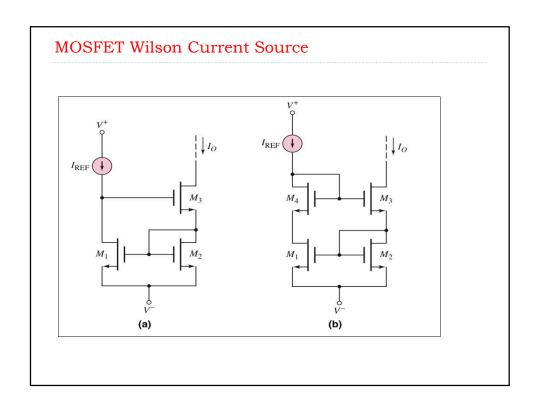


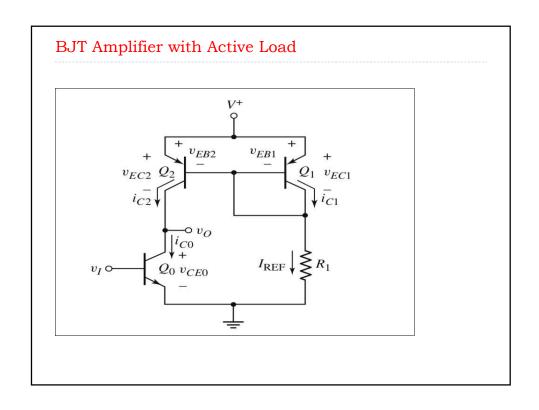


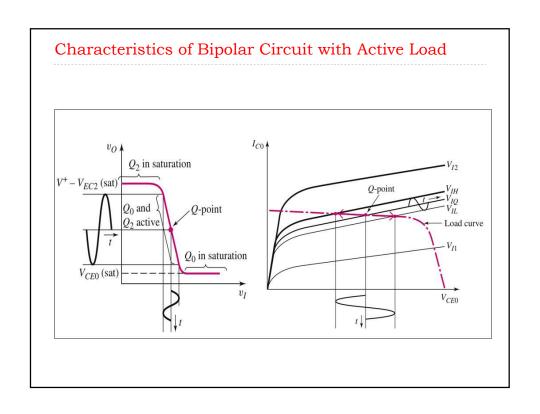


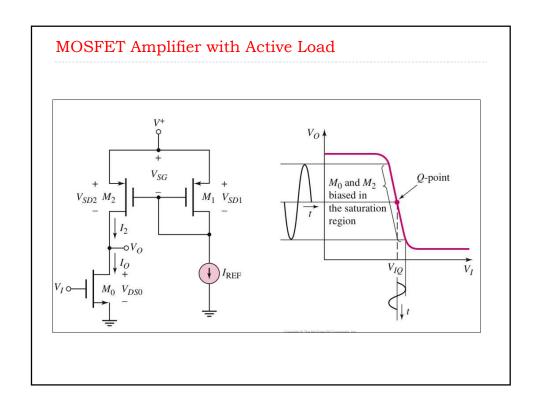


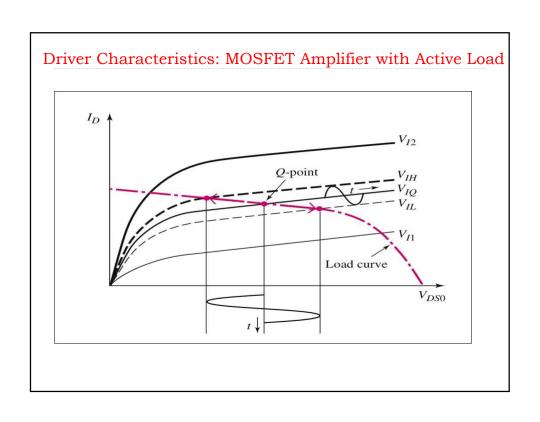




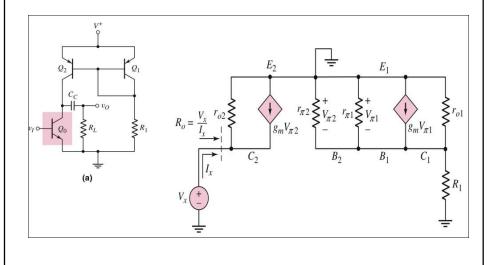








Small-Signal Equivalent Circuit: BJT Active Load



Problem-Solving Technique: BJT Active Loads

- ▶ Ensure active load devices are biased in forward active mode.
- ▶ Small-signal analysis considers output resistance looking back into output of active load device as well as the equivalent circuit of amplifying transistor.

