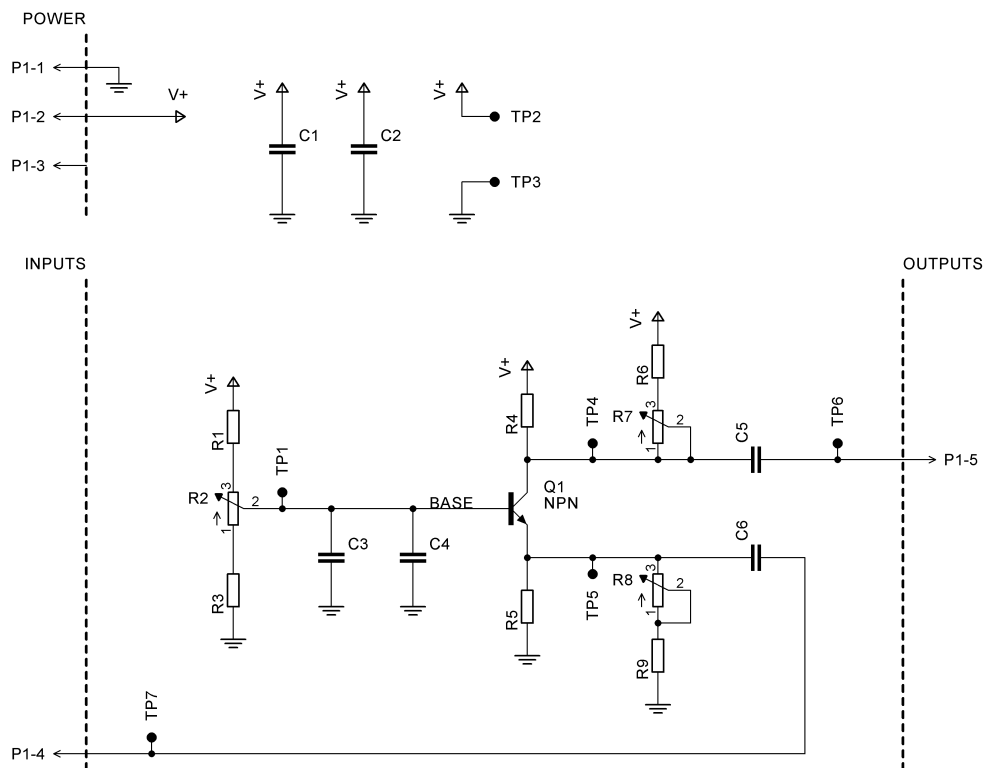


Common Base (Gate) Amplifier

NOTES:



PART: NPN BIPOLAR JUNCTION TRANSISTOR

FOOTPRINT: TO92

EXAMPLE PART: 2N3904

SCHEMATIC SYMBOL

PINOUT

COLLECTOR
NAME
VALUE
BASE
EMITTER



PIN	DESCRIPTION
1	EMITTER
2	BASE
3	COLLECTOR

TITLE
COMMON BASE AMPLIFIER

SIZE

B

DWG NO

04B-060

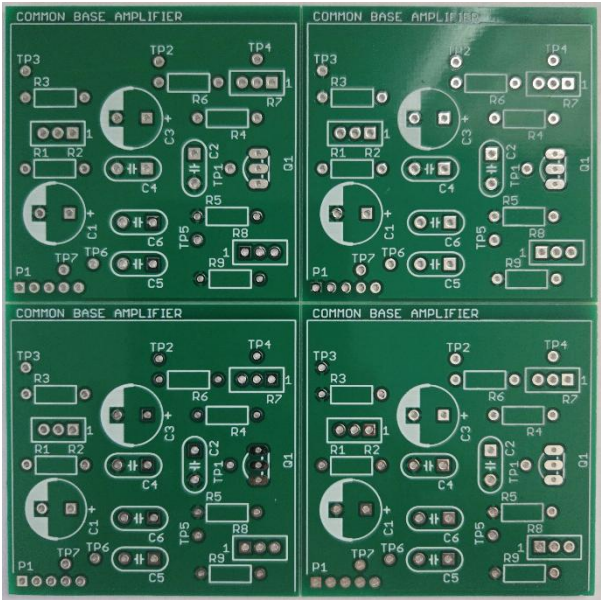
REV

A1-03

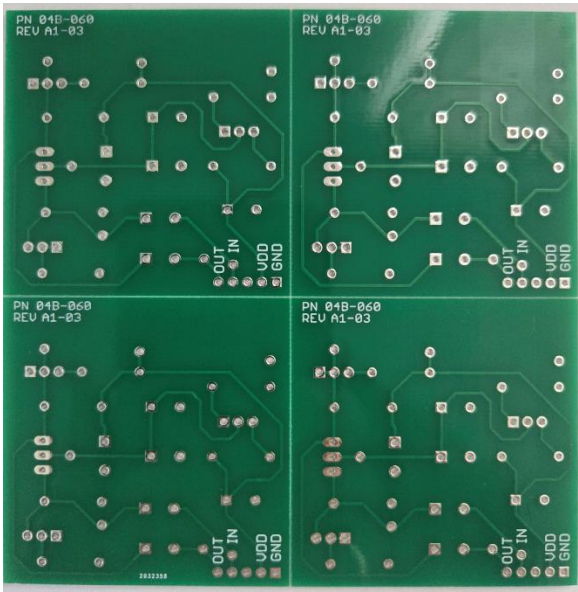
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SHEET 1/1

THIS DRAWING AND THE INFORMATION IT CONTAINS
IS PROVIDED FOR EDUCATIONAL USE ONLY.



Front Side



Back Side

PART NO	TITLE	PIECES PER PANEL
04B-060	Common Base Amplifier	4

Ordering Information

Email me, nolan@minipcb.com, a list of the boards you'd like to buy, how many you want, when you want them delivered by, and a shipping address. We'll figure out what payment option and price works for you.

Circuit Description

This miniPCB implements a single-stage common base amplifier, designed around a discrete NPN bipolar junction transistor (Q1), with optional substitution for an N-channel MOSFET or JFET. This amplifier topology features low input impedance, high voltage gain, and excellent high-frequency performance. Unlike the common emitter configuration, the input signal is applied to the emitter (or source), while the base (or gate) is held at a fixed bias voltage, and the output is taken from the collector (or drain).

Power Supply Conditioning

C1 and C2 are power rail decoupling capacitors that help suppress high-frequency noise and stabilize the DC supply voltage. TP2 and TP3 provide convenient access to the positive supply (V+) and ground (GND), respectively, for measurement and diagnostics.

Biasing Network

The base (or gate) voltage is set by a resistor divider network consisting of R1, R2 (a multturn trimmer), and R3. This network establishes the transistor's quiescent bias point. Fine tuning of the base/gate voltage is performed using R2, allowing precise control over operating conditions. To further smooth and stabilize this bias node, C3 and C4 are included as filtering capacitors. TP1 allows direct measurement of the base (or gate) voltage.

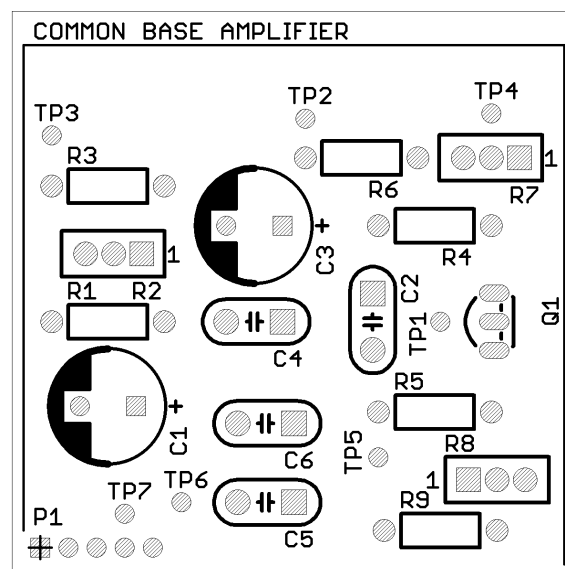


Figure 1 - Single Board, Component Outlines

Input and Emitter (Source) Network

The input signal is capacitively coupled through C6, an AC coupling capacitor that blocks DC and delivers the signal directly to the emitter (or source). The emitter is grounded through an adjustable resistance network formed by R5, R8 (a trimmer), and R9. Adjusting R8 modifies the emitter resistance, which in turn affects both DC bias and voltage gain. TP5 provides access to the emitter (or source) node for measurement.

Collector (Drain) Network and Output

The collector (or drain) is connected to the supply rail through a resistive load composed of R4, R6, and R7 (a multturn trimmer). This network sets the collector load and directly influences amplifier gain and output swing. Adjusting R7 allows fine control over these parameters. The amplified output is taken from the collector and passes through C5, an output decoupling capacitor that removes the DC offset. TP4 allows measurement of the collector (or drain) voltage, and TP6 provides direct access to the output signal.

Transistor Configuration

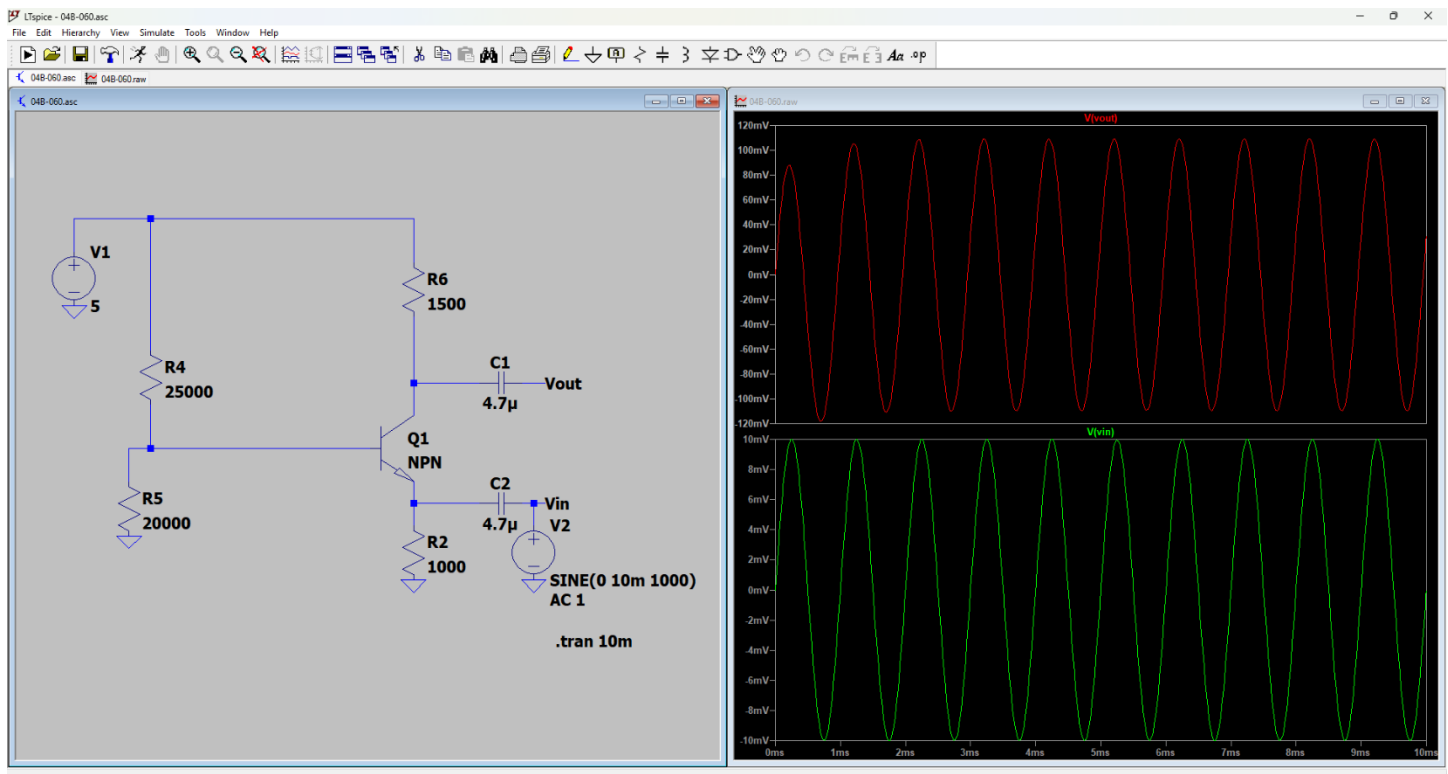
Q1 is the active gain element, installed in a TO-92 footprint with a C-B-E (Collector–Base–Emitter) pinout.

The board is optimized for use with standard small-signal NPN BJTs, and is also compatible with many N-channel MOSFETs that follow the same pinout.

However, most JFETs do not conform to this pinout and are not drop-in compatible without modification. This design allows users to experiment with different transistor technologies while maintaining the same amplifier topology and supporting circuitry.

Simulation in LTspice

LTspice was used to verify that selected component values produced reasonable amplifier behavior before assembling physical boards. The simulation helped confirm that the circuit was biased correctly, the signal was amplified, and the overall configuration functioned as expected with a voltage gain slightly greater than 10. While the analysis wasn't exhaustive, the simulation served as a practical check to ensure the design was sound and worth building.



Parts List

REF DES	PART TYPE	VALUE / DESCRIPTION
C1	CAPACITOR	10uF
C2	CAPACITOR	0.1uF
C3	CAPACITOR	10uF
C4	CAPACITOR	0.1uF
C5	CAPACITOR	2.2uF
C6	CAPACITOR	2.2uF
R1	RESISTOR	10k Ω
R2	RESISTOR (TRIMMER)	25k Ω
R3	RESISTOR	10k Ω
R4	RESISTOR	3.3k Ω
R5	RESISTOR	2.2k Ω
R6	RESISTOR	1k Ω
R7	RESISTOR (TRIMMER)	2k Ω
R8	RESISTOR (TRIMMER)	2k Ω
R9	RESISTOR	2.2k Ω
Q1	TRANSISTOR	2N3904
TP1-TP7	TEST POINT	KEYSTONE ELECTRONICS SERIES 5000
P1	HEADER PINS	5POS, 2.54mm PITCH, RA

[Pictures of the Build](#)

[Testing Videos](#)

Parts List (Form)

REF DES	PART TYPE	VALUE / DESCRIPTION
C1	CAPACITOR	
C2	CAPACITOR	
C3	CAPACITOR	
C4	CAPACITOR	
C5	CAPACITOR	
C6	CAPACITOR	
R1	RESISTOR	
R2	RESISTOR (TRIMMER)	
R3	RESISTOR	
R4	RESISTOR	
R5	RESISTOR	
R6	RESISTOR	
R7	RESISTOR (TRIMMER)	
R8	RESISTOR (TRIMMER)	
R9	RESISTOR	
Q1	TRANSISTOR	
TP1-TP7	TEST POINT	KEYSTONE ELECTRONICS SERIES 5000
P1	HEADER PINS	5POS, 2.54mm PITCH, RA

Revision History

REV	DESCRIPTION	ECO	DATE
A	Initial Release		