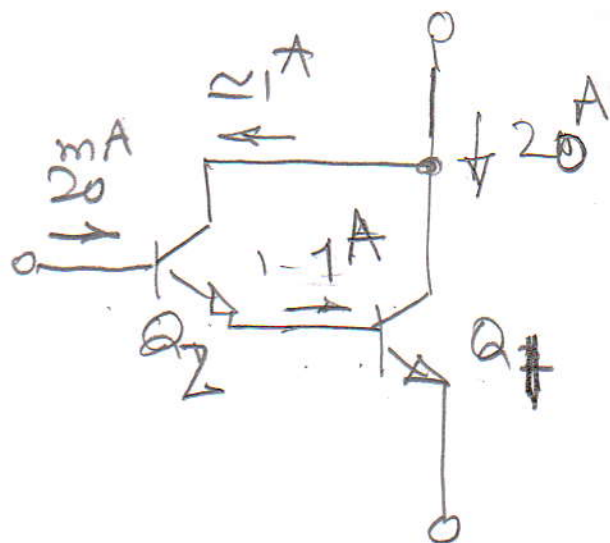


A Few Scattered Ideas and Practical matters

Darlington Pair

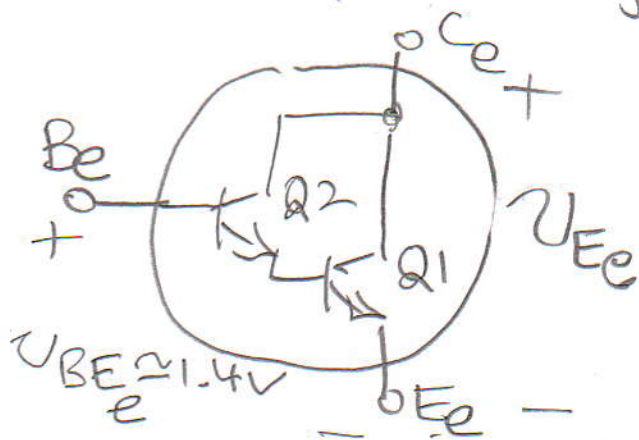


Power Transistor
typically have
low β (e.g., 10-20)

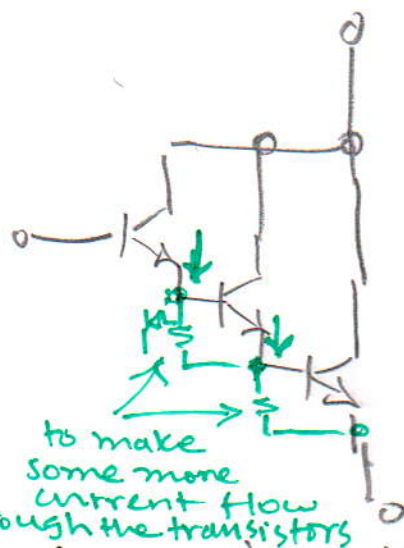
$$\beta_1 = 20 ; \beta_2 = 50$$

$$\text{effective } \beta \approx \beta_1 \beta_2 = 1000$$

named after
Sidney Darlington



$$V_{CE, sat_e} \approx \underbrace{0.7V}_{V_{BE, on_1}} + \underbrace{0.3V}_{V_{CE, sat_2}}$$

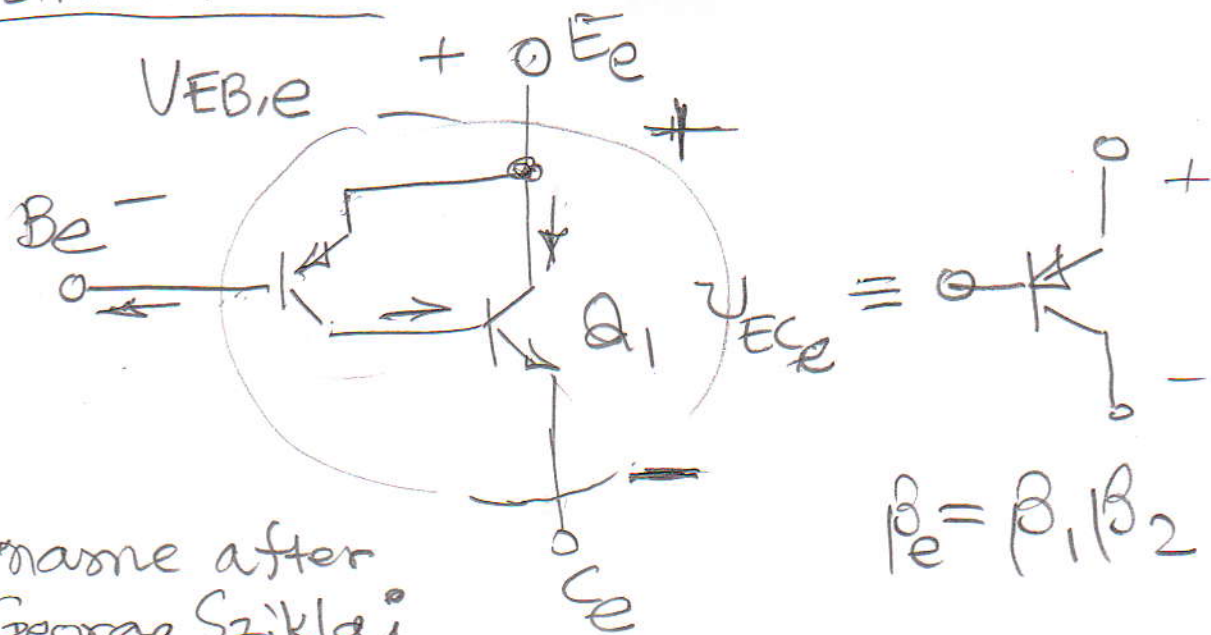


(to make
some more
current flow
through the transistors
Q₁ always in active
mode; Q₂ can
be saturated).

2/

PNP Power Transistors
are even power \Rightarrow avoided
by most people altogether.

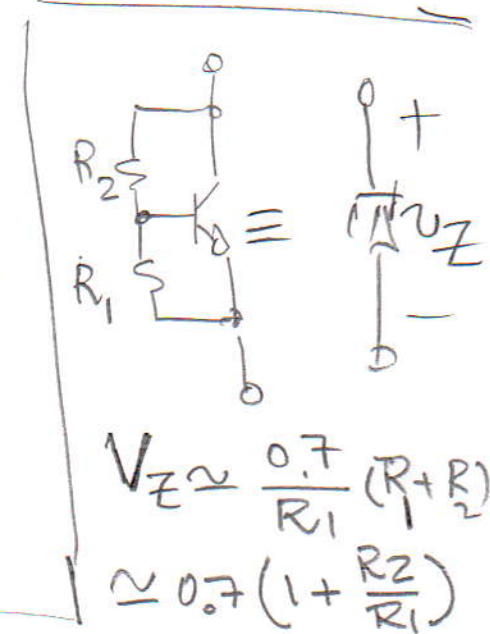
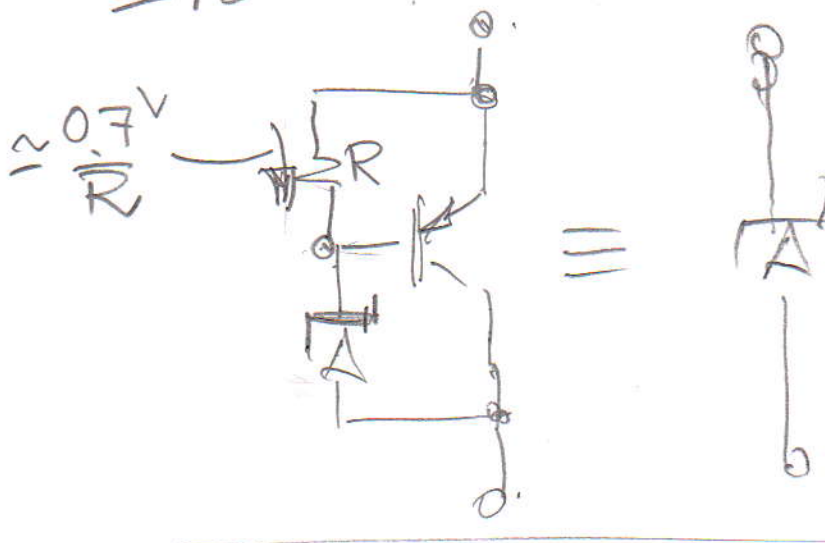
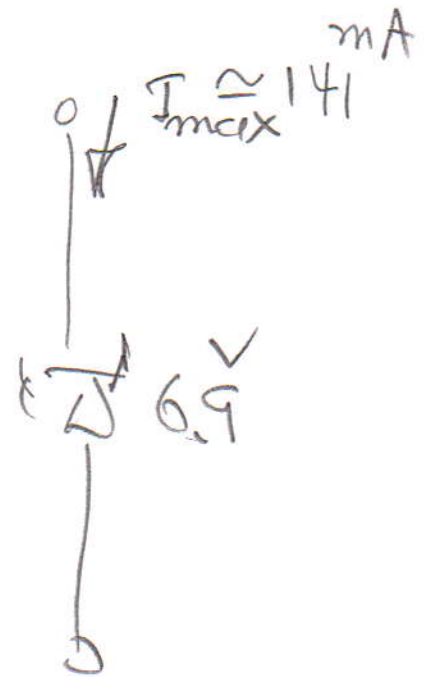
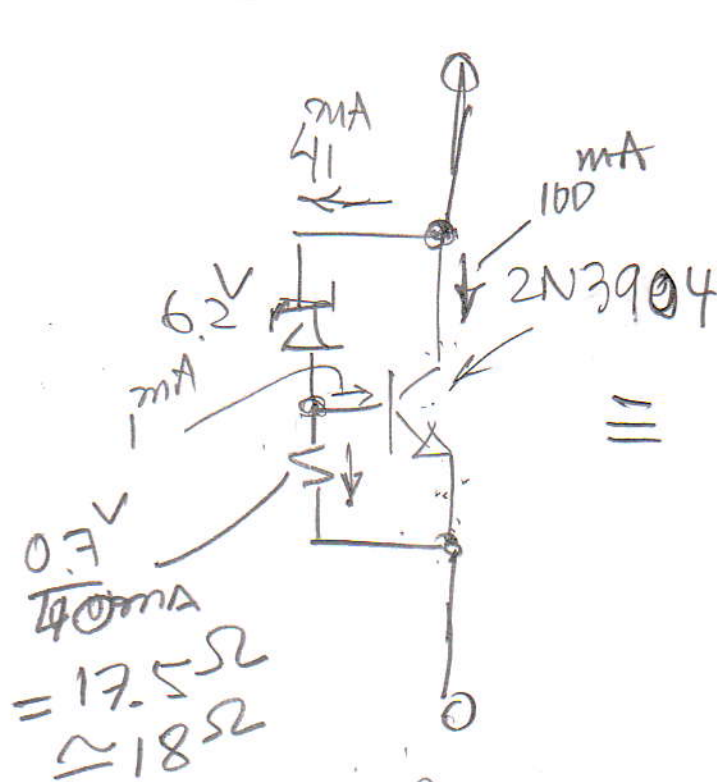
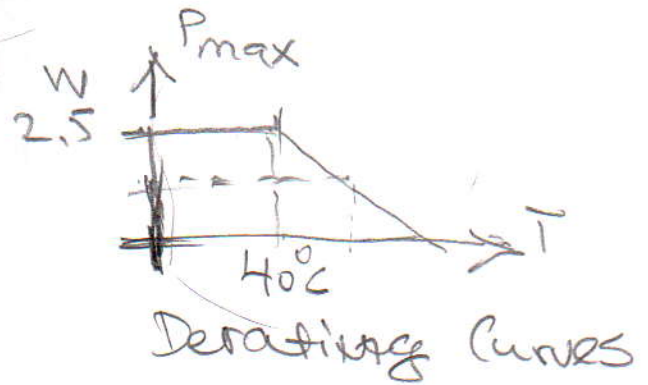
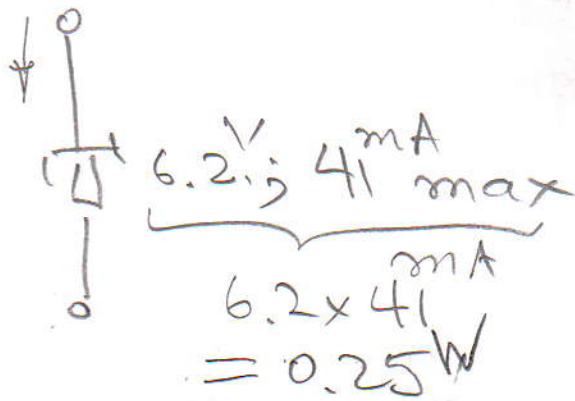
Sziklai Pair



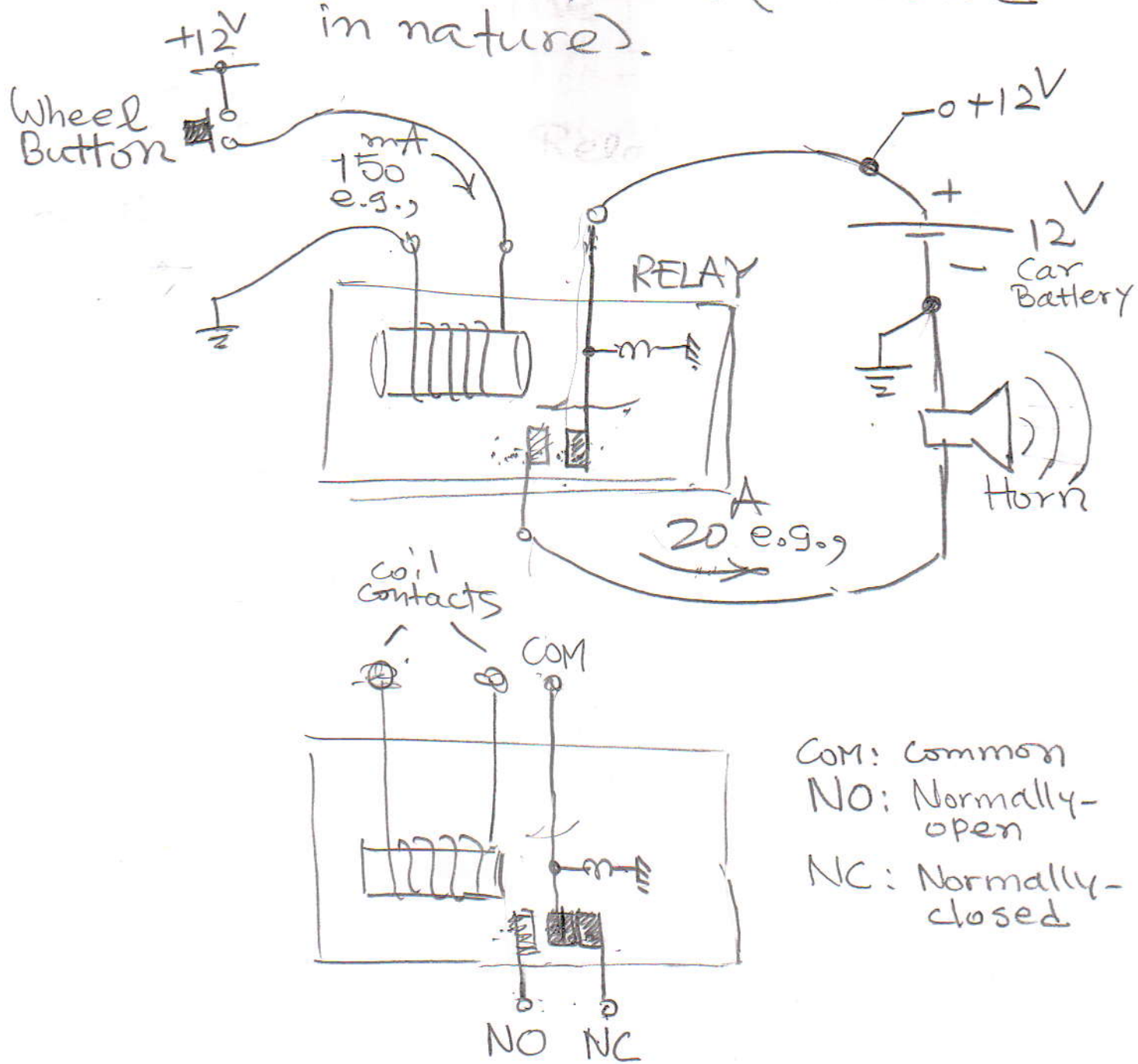
name after
George Sziklai

$$V_{EB, on_e} = 0.7 \text{ V} ; V_{EC, sat_e} = 1.0 \text{ V}$$

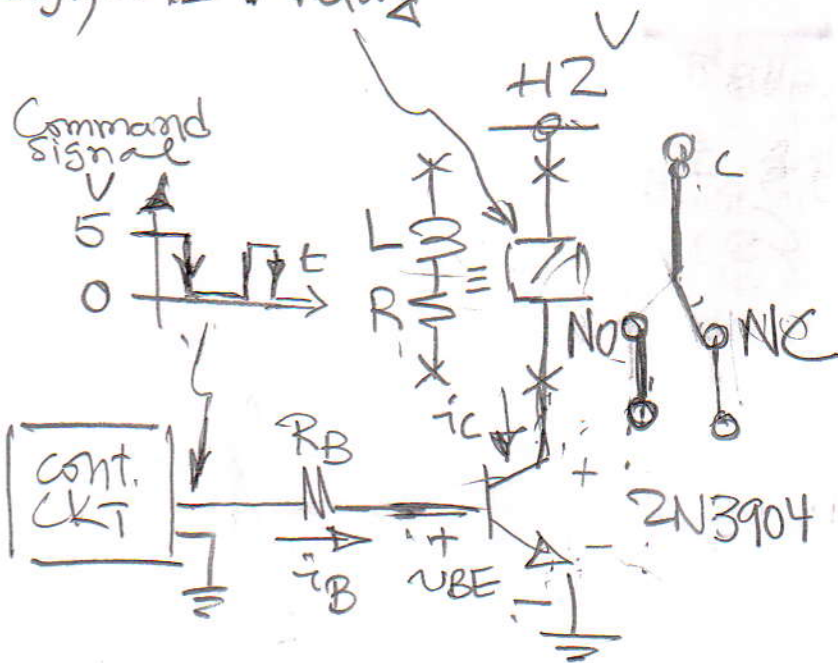
Home-made Power Zener Diode 3/



Driving Relays, Motors, Solenoids, etc. (inductive in nature).



eg., a 12-V relay



In sat.

$$I_C \leq \beta I_B$$

$$I_B \geq \frac{I_C}{\beta}$$

Let $R = 12\Omega$

$$\Rightarrow I_C = \frac{12}{0.12} = 100 \text{ mA}$$

Let $\beta = 100$

$$\Rightarrow I_B \geq 1 \text{ mA}$$

for Q to be in sat.

Q: on & saturated
 $\Rightarrow V_{RLY} \cong 12V - 0.3V = 11.7V$

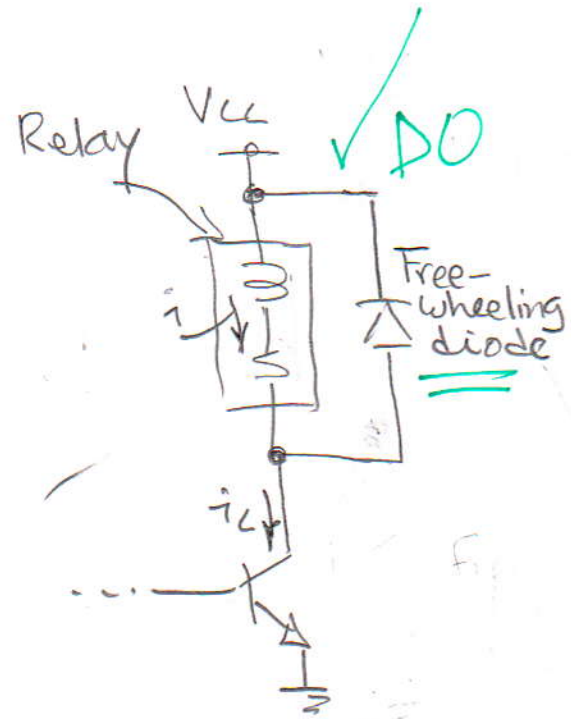
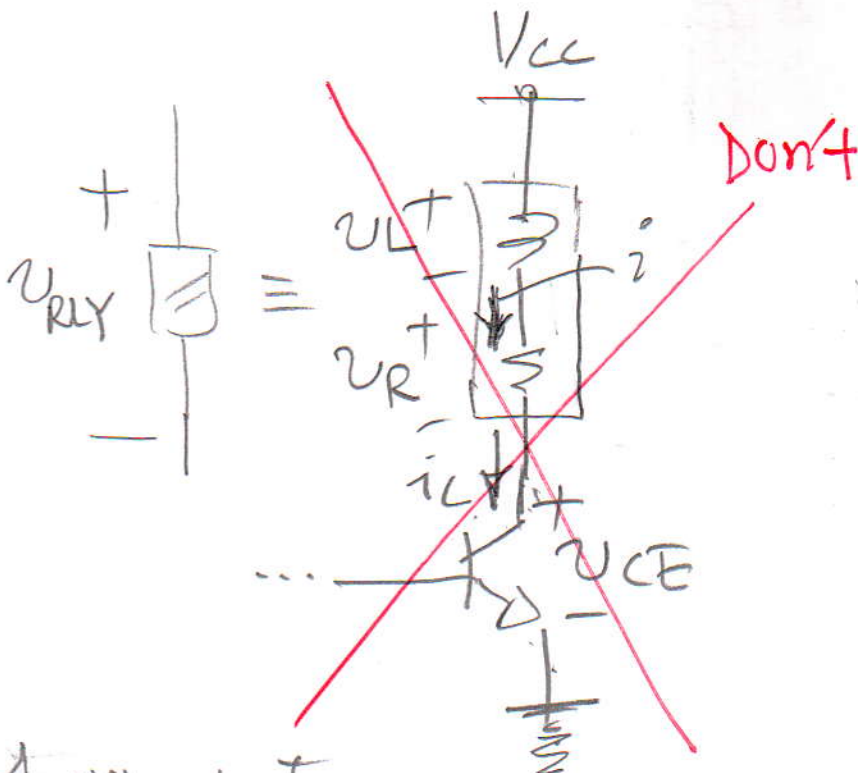
$$\Rightarrow I_B \cong \frac{5 - 0.7}{R_B} \geq 1 \text{ mA}$$

Let $I_B \cong 1.5 \text{ mA} \Rightarrow R_B \cong 2.9 \text{ k}\Omega$
 (take $2.7 \text{ k}\Omega$)
 to ensure $I_B \geq \frac{I_C}{\beta}$

Looks great, but the transistor will die the first time that you turn it off, that is, on the trailing edge of the command signal.

Inductive Kick

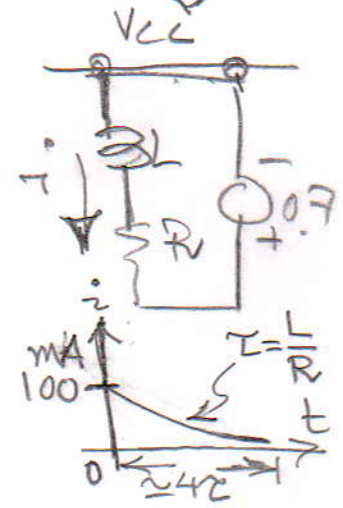
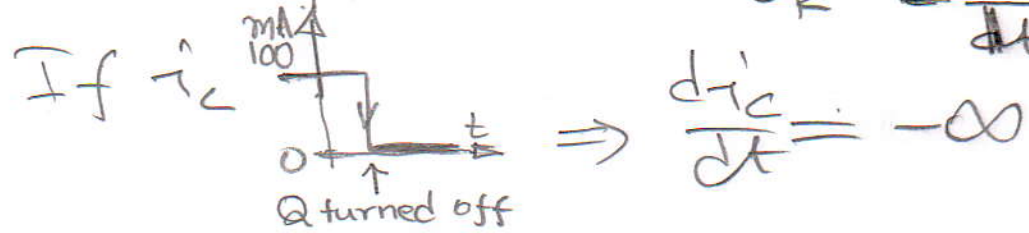
6/



Without Freewheeling Diode
 KVL: $V_{CC} - V_L - V_R - V_{CE} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow V_{CE} = V_{CC} - V_R - V_L$$

$$i_L = V_{CC} - V_R - L \frac{di_L}{dt}$$



$$\Rightarrow V_{CE} = 12 - 0 - (-\infty)$$

$$= +\infty$$

transistor gets killed
 by the "inductive kick"!