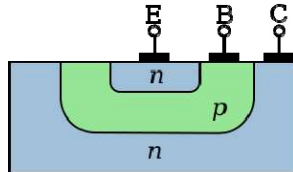


Class 21

BJ Transistor Drivers

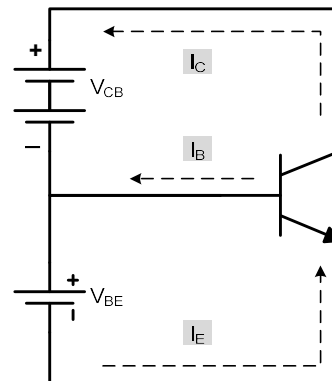
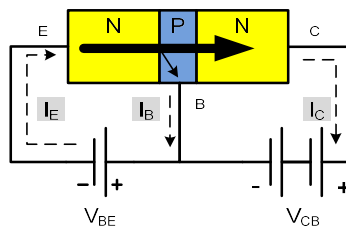


- Bipolar Junction Transistor

$$I_E = I_C + I_B$$

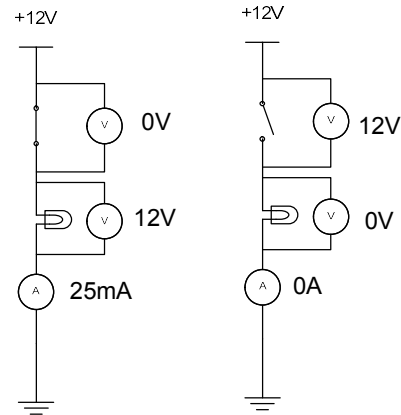
- Bias Voltages & Currents

- Base-emitter
 - Forward biased
- Base Collector
 - Reverse biased



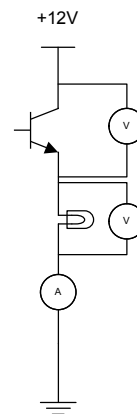
- Transistor Applications

- Amplifier
 - Current, voltage or both
- Driver (switch)
 - On-Off Control
 - Current control
 - Voltage control



- Transistor Driver

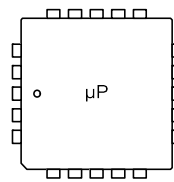
- Mechanical Switches (relay)
 - Slow
 - Limited operations
 - High current driver (milliamps)
- Transistor Switch
 - Very fast (nanoseconds)
 - Trillions of operations
 - Low current driver (micro-amp)
 - Computer control!



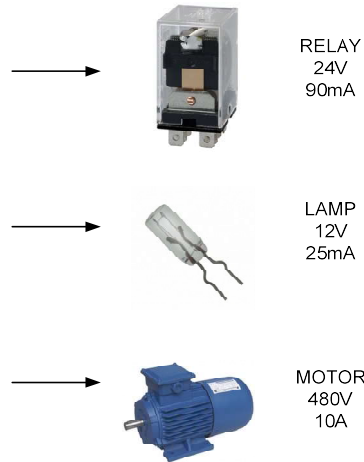
- Transistor Driver

- Driver Circuits

- Small current controls large



0-3V or 0-5V
5mA

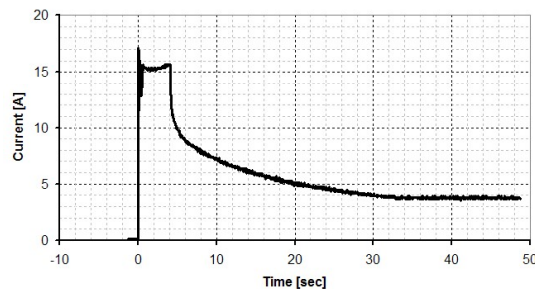


- Transistor Driver

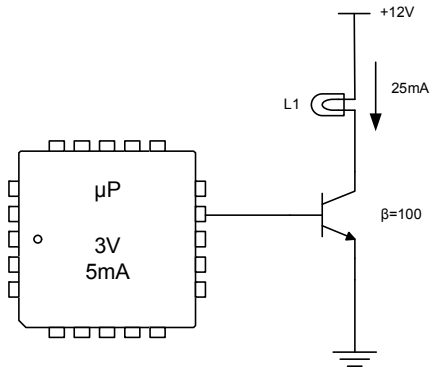
- Lamp Driver

- Resistance low at low temperature
 - Design for R_{hot}

Currentflow @ 12V



- Transistor Driver
 - Driver Circuits
 - Small current controls large



$$I_C = I_B \times \beta$$

$$I_C = 5mA \times 100$$

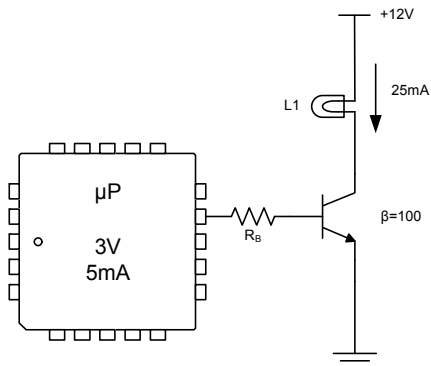
$$I_C = ?$$

20 x more collector
current than required

20 x more base
current than required

Current = heat
Stresses μP

- Transistor Driver
 - Driver Circuit Design



$$I_{load} = I_C = 25mA$$

$$I_{base} = \frac{I_{load}}{\beta}$$

$$I_{base} = \frac{25mA}{100}$$

$$I_{base} = ? \mu A$$

$$R_{base} = \frac{V_{in} - V_{BE}}{I_{base}}$$

$$R_{base} = \frac{3V - 0.6V}{250 \mu A}$$

$$R_{base} = ? \Omega$$

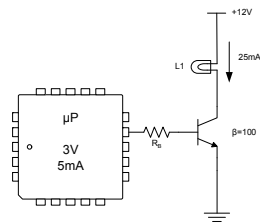
- Transistor Driver

- Driver Circuit Design Summary

- Transistor mode
 - Cutoff ($V_{CE} = V_{supply}$)
 - Saturation ($V_{CE} \approx 0.2V$)
 - Determine I_{load}
 - Calculate I_{base}
 - Calculate R_{base}
 - Use $R_{base} / 2$ (design margin)
 - Use next smallest resistor

$$I_{base} = \frac{I_{load}}{\beta}$$

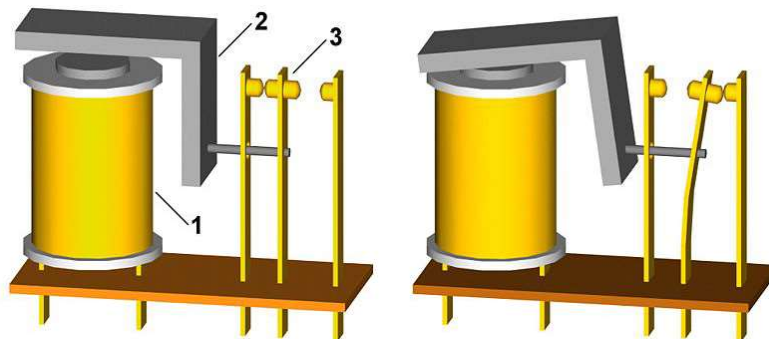
$$R_{base} = \frac{V_{in} - V_{BE}}{I_{base}}$$



- Transistor Driver

- Relay Coil Driver

- An electromechanical switch



- Transistor Driver
 - Relay Coil Driver
 - Inductors resist changes in current
 - Counter EMF up to $10 \times V_{\text{supply}}$

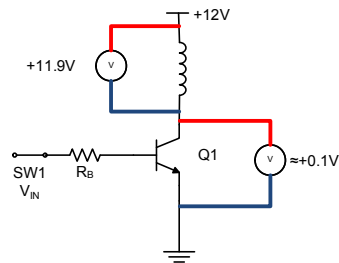


FIGURE 1
Q1 IN SATURATION

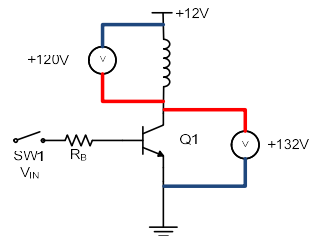


FIGURE 2
Q1 IN CUTOFF
TIME ≈ 0
ASSUMPTION: $V_{\text{spike}} = 10 \times V_{\text{supply}}$

- Transistor Driver
 - Relay Coil Driver
 - Flyback (clamp) Diode

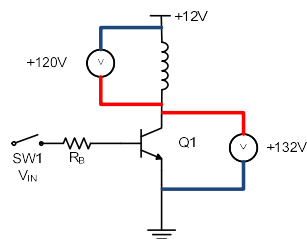


FIGURE 2
Q1 IN CUTOFF
TIME ≈ 0
ASSUMPTION: $V_{\text{spike}} = 10 \times V_{\text{supply}}$

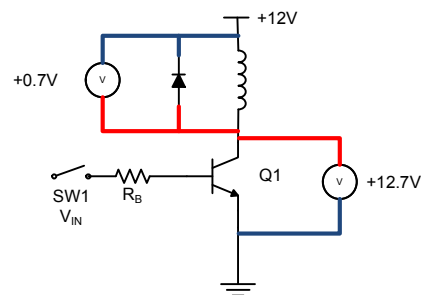


FIGURE 3
Q1 IN CUTOFF
w CLAMP DIODE
TIME ≈ 0
ASSUMPTION: $V_{\text{spike}} = 10 \times V_{\text{supply}}$

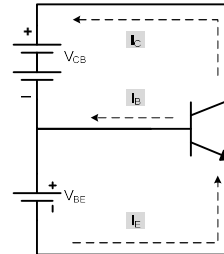
- Transistor Selection

- Absolute Maximum Ratings

- V_{CEO} – collector emitter voltage (off)
 - I_C – continuous current

- Performance

- h_{FE} – current gain
 - Varies with collector current, & temperature
 - Part to part
 - $V_{CE(SAT)}$ – collector emitter voltage drop @ saturation
 - f_T – switching frequency



- Lab 21 – Transistor Switch

- Learning Objectives

- Use a transistor to interface a (simulated) microprocessor output and a load
 - Build and test an “active high” transistor switch circuit
 - Build and test an “active low” transistor switch circuit

		Points Possible
Documentation	Abstract, introduction, experiment, data results, conclusions, attachments, clarity, spelling, grammar	10
Setup	Currents calculated, measured, and recorded; Lamp status with S1 output recorded.	5
Lamp Driver	Base current and resistor calculated; Circuit values measured and recorded; circuit demonstrated & signed off	10
Relay Driver	Base current and resistor calculated; Circuit values measured and recorded; circuit demonstrated & signed off	10
PNP Lamp Driver	Base current and resistor calculated; Circuit values measured and recorded; circuit demonstrated & signed off	10
Conclusions	Questions answered completely & accurately. State conclusions drawn and lessons learned from the lab	10
On-time submittal	Lab report is submitted according to the syllabus and Canvas class schedule	10
	Total	65