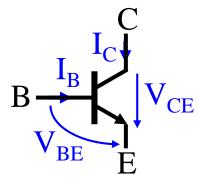
LES AMPLIFICATEURS A UN TRANSISTOR

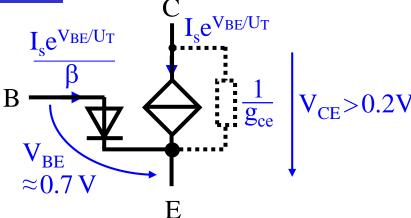
LES AMPLIFICATEURS A UN TRANSISTOR

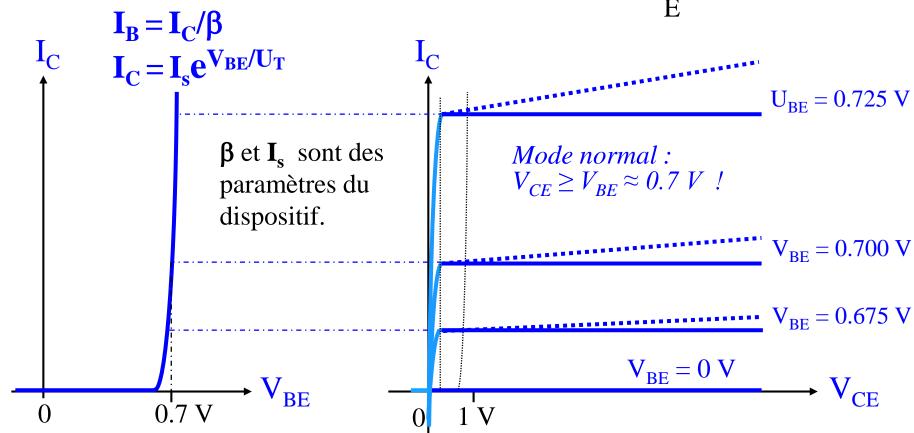
- 1. Transistors Bipolaire et MOS: lois de base
- 2. Modèle "petits signaux"
- 3. Comparaison Bipolaire MOS
- 4. Caractéristiques des montages fondamentaux
- 5. Calcul direct des résistances d'entrée et de sortie
- 6. Autres remarques

1. Transistor Bipolaire: lois de base

Transistor bipolaire en mode normal



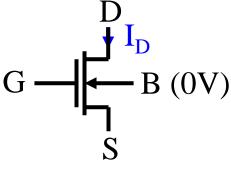


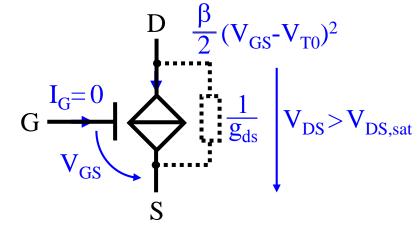


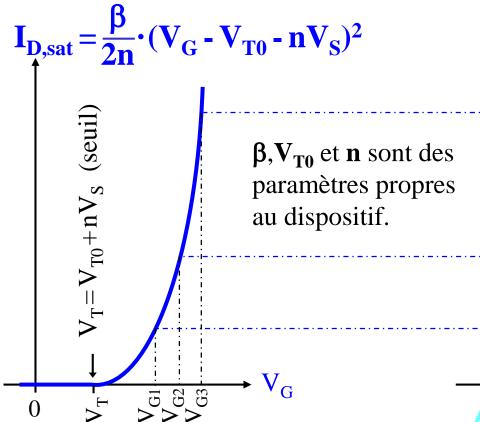
1. Transistor MOS: lois de base

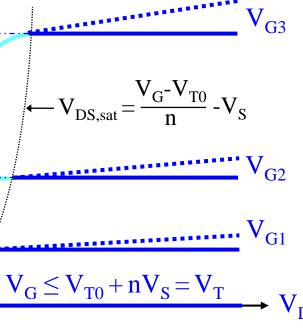
n = 1 (techno moderne) ou $V_S = 0$ (transistor discrets)

Transistor MOS en forte inversion et saturation



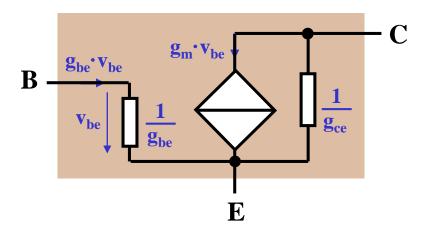






2. Modèle "petits signaux"

Transistor bipolaire (en mode normal)



$$g_m = \frac{I_{C0}}{U_T}$$

$$38 \text{ mA/V} \approx \frac{1}{26 \Omega}$$

$$g_{be} = \frac{g_m}{\beta} = \frac{I_{C0}}{\beta \cdot U_T}$$
 190 $\mu A/V \approx \frac{1}{5 k\Omega}$

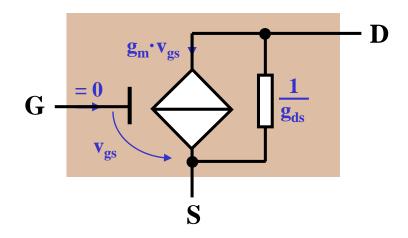
$$190 \ \mu A/V \approx \frac{1}{5 \ k\Omega}$$

$$g_{ce} \approx \frac{I_{C0}}{V_A}$$

$$g_{ce} \approx \frac{I_{C0}}{V_{\Lambda}}$$
 $17 \,\mu A/V \approx \frac{1}{60 \,k\Omega}$

$$Ex.: I_{C0} = 1 \text{ mA}, \ \beta = 200, \ V_A = 60 \text{ V}$$

Transistor MOS (en saturation)

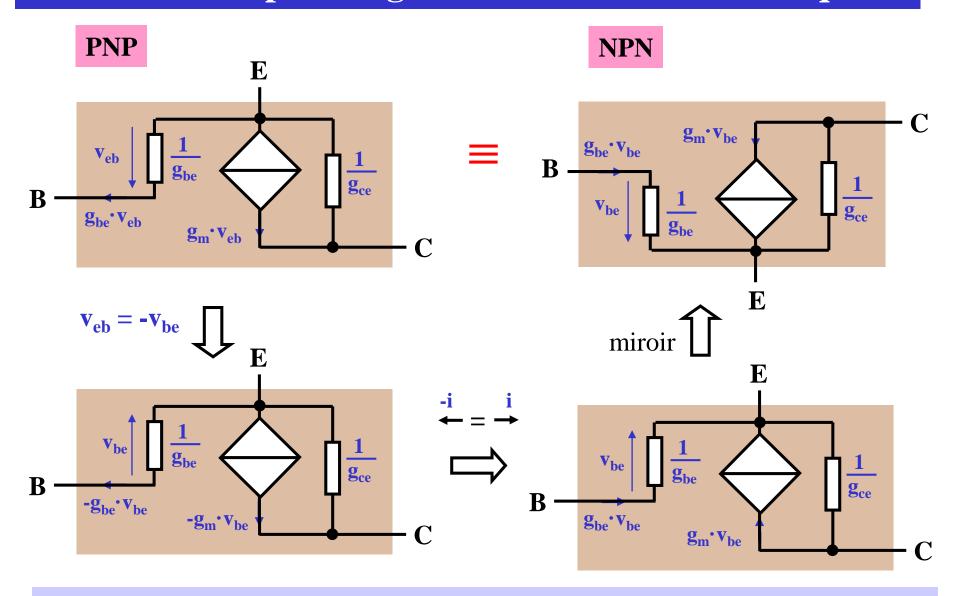


Circuit équivalent comparable, mais plus simple, en raison de la résistance d'entrée infinie du Gate

$$\mathbf{g}_{m} = \sqrt{2 \cdot \mu \cdot \mathbf{C}_{ox} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{W}}{\mathbf{L}} \cdot \mathbf{I}_{D0}}$$

$$\mathbf{g_{ds}} \approx \frac{\mathbf{I_{D0}}}{\mathbf{V_A}} = \frac{\mathbf{I_{D0}}}{\lambda \cdot \mathbf{L}}$$

2 bis. Modèle "petits signaux" PNP et NPN identiques



De même, les modèle "petits signaux" du PMOS et du NMOS sont identiques

3. Transistors MOS et Bipolaires: comparaison

Transistor bipolaire en mode normal

Transistor MOS saturé en forte inversion avec $V_S = 0$ ou $n \approx 1$

$$\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{C}} = \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{S}} \cdot \mathbf{e}^{\frac{\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{BE}}}{\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{T}}}}$$

$$\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{C}} = oldsymbol{eta} \cdot oldsymbol{\mathrm{I}}_{\mathrm{B}}$$

$$\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{C}} = \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{S}} \cdot \mathbf{e}^{\frac{\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{BE}}}{\mathbf{U}_{\mathrm{T}}}} \qquad \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{C}} = \boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{B}} \qquad \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{D}} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\beta}}{2} \cdot (\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{GS}} - \mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{T}})^{2}$$

$$U_T = \frac{kT}{q} \approx 26 \text{ mV } @ 300^{\circ} \text{ K}$$

$$\beta = \mu \cdot C_{ox} \cdot W/L$$

$$g_m = \frac{dI_C}{dV_{BE}} = \frac{I_C}{U_T}$$

$$g_{m} = \frac{dI_{D}}{dV_{GS}} = \beta \cdot (V_{GS} - V_{T}) = \sqrt{2\beta \cdot I_{D}}$$

Loi exponentielle

Loi quadratique

I_C peut facilement être élevé

I_D plus faible, sauf au prix d'une surface très élevée

g_m élevé, indépendant de la géométrie g_m : même remarque que pour I_D fonction de la géométrie: W/L

Dépendance plus forte des paramètres technologiques

3. Transistors MOS et Bipolaires intégrés: comparaison

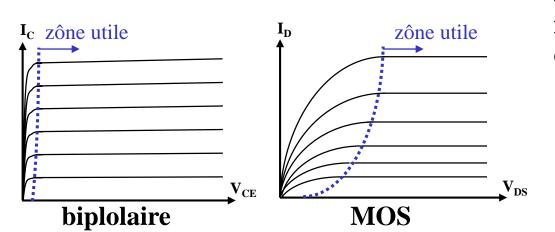
Transistor bipolaire

g_m plus élevé

Courant de sortie plus important par unité de surface

Moins sensible aux variations du processus de fabrication

Plage utile plus étendue



Transistor MOS

Surface minimale plus petite

-> circuits à très haute densité

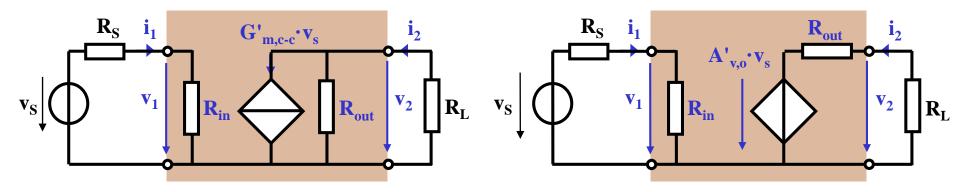
Circuits à très faible puissance

Switch "idéal" bi-directionnel

Le Gate (capacité) est une mémoire dynamique intrinsèque

Plusieurs modes de fonctionnement possibles : faible $(V_G < V_T)$, moyenne $(V_G \approx V_T)$ ou forte $(V_G > V_T)$ inversion

Modélisation et définitions



Grandeurs "accessibles": v_1 , i_1 , v_2 , i_2

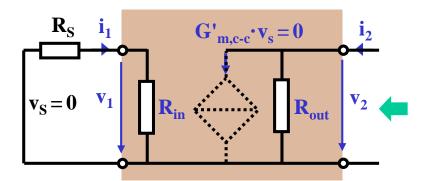
Résistance d'entrée :
$$R_{in} = \frac{v_1}{i_1}$$

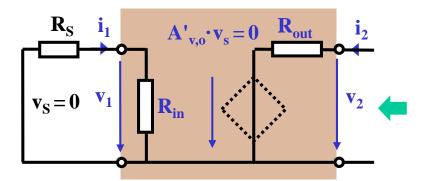
Gain en tension :
$$A_{V} = \frac{V_{2}}{V_{1}}$$

Gain en courant :
$$A_i = \frac{i_2}{i_2}$$

pour une charge R_L donnée!

Définition de la résistance de sortie





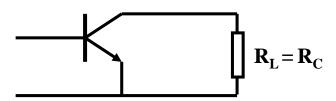
La résistance de sortie est l'élément parasite interne au quadripôle, qui rend la source commandée non-idéale, et qui se situe en parallèle (source de courant) ou en série (source de tension) avec la charge $R_{\rm L}$.

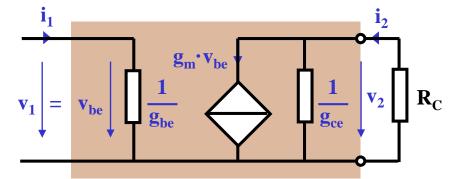
Pour mesurer ou calculer la résitance de sortie, il faut:

- enlever la charge R_L
- annuler la source indépendante d'entrée v_s (ou i_s selon les cas)
- mesurer ou calculer la résistance visible, dans ces conditions, entre les bornes de sortie

$$R_{\text{out}} = \frac{V_2}{I_2}\Big|_{V_0 = 0}$$
 pour une résistance de source R_S donnée!

Emetteur Commun (1/2)





$$\mathbf{R_{in}} = \frac{1}{\mathbf{g_{be}}}$$

$$A_{\rm V} = -g_{\rm m} \cdot (R_{\rm C} // \frac{1}{g_{\rm ce}}) \stackrel{*}{\approx} -g_{\rm m} \cdot R_{\rm C}$$

$$A_{i} = \beta \cdot \frac{1}{1 + g_{ce} \cdot R_{C}} \approx \beta \qquad *si: R_{C} < \frac{1}{g_{ce}}$$

$$\star$$
 si: $R_C < \frac{1}{g_{ce}}$

Source Commune (1/2)



$$|\mathbf{v}_1| = |\mathbf{v}_{gs}|$$
 $|\mathbf{g}_{m} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{gs}|$
 $|\mathbf{g}_{ds}|$
 $|\mathbf{v}_2|$
 $|\mathbf{g}_{ds}|$

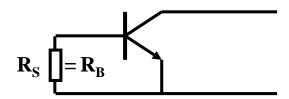
$$\mathbf{R_{in}} = \infty$$

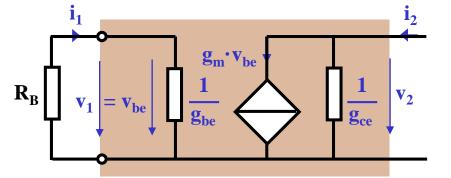
$$A_{V} = -g_{m} \cdot (R_{D} // \frac{1}{g_{ds}}) \approx -g_{m} \cdot R_{D}$$

$$A_i = \infty$$

*si:
$$R_D < \frac{1}{g_{ds}}$$

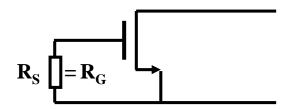
Emetteur Commun (2/2)

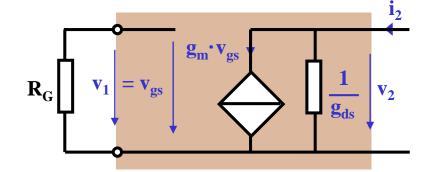




$$\mathbf{R}_{\text{out}} = \frac{1}{\mathbf{g}_{\text{ce}}}$$

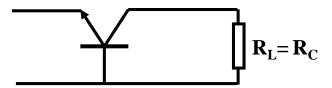
Source Commune (2/2)

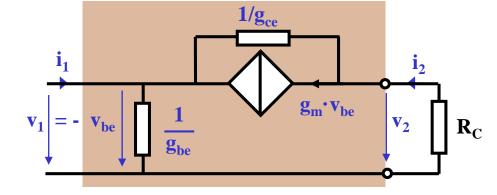




$$R_{out} = \frac{1}{g_{ds}}$$

Base Commune (1/2)



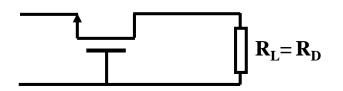


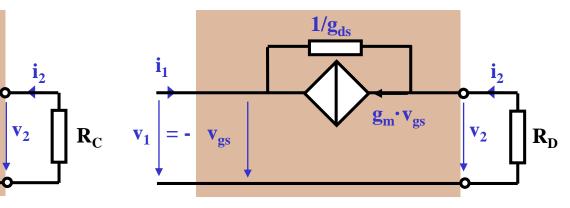
$$A_{V} = \frac{g_{m} \cdot R_{C}}{1 + g_{ce} \cdot R_{C}} = g_{m} \cdot (R_{C} / / \frac{1}{g_{ce}}) \stackrel{*}{\approx} g_{m} \cdot R_{C}$$

$$A_{i} = \frac{-1}{1 + g_{ce} \cdot R_{C}/\beta} \approx -1 \qquad *si: R_{C} < \frac{1}{g_{ce}}$$

$$R_{in} = \frac{1}{g_m} \cdot \frac{1 + g_{ce} \cdot R_C}{1 + g_{ce} \cdot R_C / \beta} \approx \frac{1}{g_m}$$

Gate Commun (1/2)





$$A_{V} = \frac{(g_{m} + g_{ds}) \cdot R_{D}}{1 + g_{ds} \cdot R_{D}} = (g_{m} + g_{ds}) \cdot (R_{D} / / \frac{1}{g_{ds}})$$

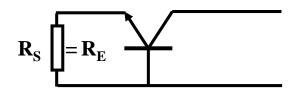
$$\stackrel{\star}{\approx} (g_{m} + g_{ds}) \cdot R_{D}$$

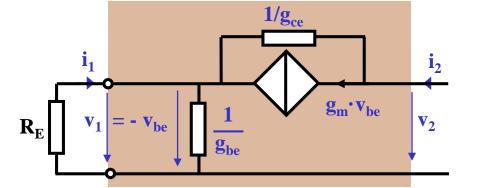
$$\mathbf{A_i} = -1$$

$$\star$$
 si: $R_D < \frac{1}{g_{ds}}$

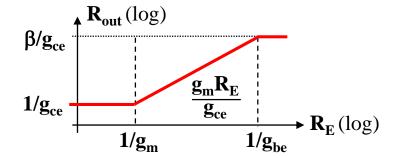
$$\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{in}} = \frac{1 + \mathbf{g}_{\mathrm{ds}} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{D}}}{\mathbf{g}_{\mathrm{m}} + \mathbf{g}_{\mathrm{ds}}} \approx \frac{1}{\mathbf{g}_{\mathrm{m}} + \mathbf{g}_{\mathrm{ds}}}$$

Base Commune (2/2)

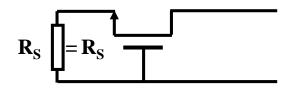


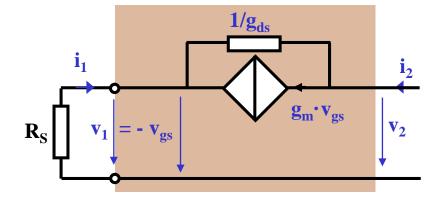


$$\mathbf{R}_{out} = \frac{1}{\mathbf{g}_{ce}} \cdot \frac{1 + \mathbf{g}_{m} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{E}}{1 + \mathbf{g}_{be} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{E}}$$

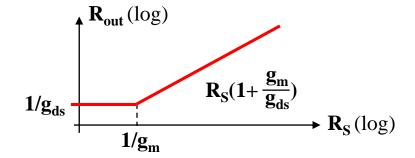


Gate Commun (2/2)

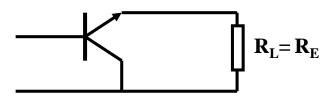


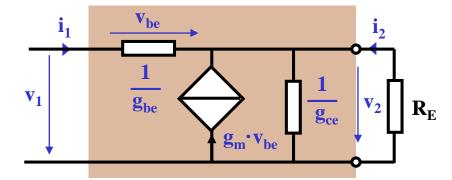


$$\mathbf{R}_{\text{out}} = \frac{1}{\mathbf{g}_{\text{ds}}} \cdot \left(1 + (\mathbf{g}_{\text{m}} + \mathbf{g}_{\text{ds}}) \cdot \mathbf{R}_{\text{S}} \right)$$



Collecteur Commun (1/2)



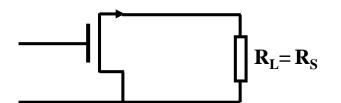


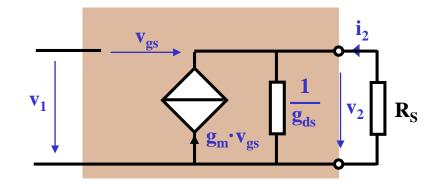
$$A_{V} = \frac{\mathbf{g}_{m} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{E}}{1 + \mathbf{g}_{m} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{E}} \stackrel{\diamondsuit}{\approx} 1 \qquad \qquad \diamondsuit_{Si: \mathbf{R}_{E}} > \frac{1}{\mathbf{g}_{m}}$$

$$A_{i} = -\beta \cdot \frac{1}{1 + g_{ce} \cdot R_{E}} \stackrel{*}{\approx} -\beta \qquad *_{Si}: R_{E} < \frac{1}{g_{ce}}$$

$$R_{in} = \frac{1}{g_{be}} + \beta \cdot (R_E / \frac{1}{g_{ce}}) \approx \frac{1}{g_{be}} + \beta \cdot R_E \approx \beta \cdot R_E$$

Drain Commun (1/2)





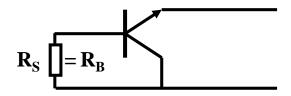
$$A_{V} = \frac{g_{m} \cdot R_{S}}{1 + (g_{m} + g_{ds}) \cdot R_{S}} \approx \frac{g_{m}}{g_{m} + g_{ds}}$$

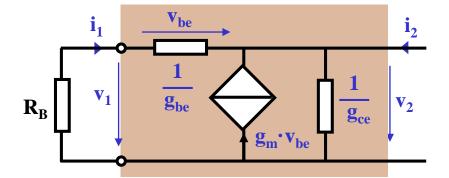
$$\Leftrightarrow$$
si: $R_S > \frac{1}{g_m}$

$$A_i = \infty$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{in} = \infty$$

Collecteur Commun (2/2)



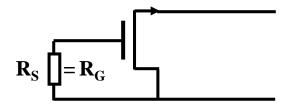


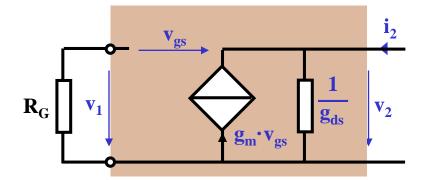
$$R_{out} = \frac{1}{g_{ce}} / (\frac{1}{g_m} + \frac{R_B}{\beta}) \approx \frac{1}{g_m} + \frac{R_B}{\beta} \approx \frac{R_B}{\beta}$$

$$\star$$
 si: $R_B < \frac{\beta}{g_{ce}}$

*si:
$$R_B < \frac{\beta}{g_{ce}}$$
 \$\&\phi\si: $R_B > \frac{1}{g_{be}}$

Drain Commun (2/2)

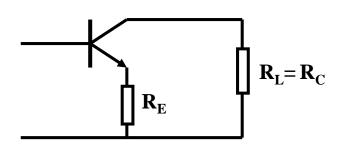


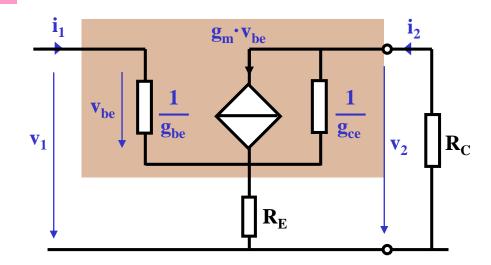


$$\mathbf{R}_{\text{out}} = \frac{1}{\mathbf{g}_{\text{m}} + \mathbf{g}_{\text{ds}}}$$

Emetteur Commun "dégénéré" (1/3)

Mélange d'Emetteur Commun et de Collecteur Commun





$$A_{V} = -\frac{g_{m} \cdot R_{C} \cdot (I - g_{ce} R_{E} / \beta)}{1 + g_{m} \cdot R_{E} + g_{ce} \cdot R_{C} \cdot (1 + g_{be} \cdot R_{E})} = -\frac{g_{m}}{1 + g_{m} \cdot R_{E}} \cdot \left(R_{C} / / \frac{1}{g_{ce}} \cdot \frac{1 + g_{m} R_{E}}{1 + g_{be} R_{E}}\right)$$

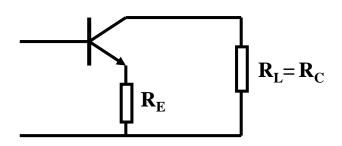
presque toujours:
$$R_E < \frac{\beta}{g_{ce}}$$

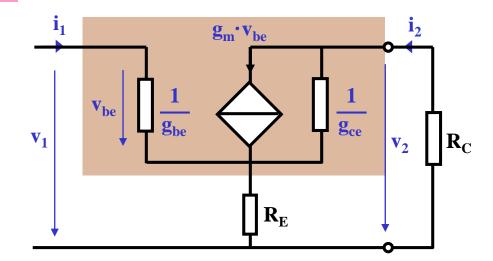
$$\stackrel{*}{\approx} - \frac{g_{\mathbf{m}} \cdot R_{\mathbf{C}}}{1 + g_{\mathbf{m}} \cdot R_{\mathbf{E}}} \stackrel{\diamondsuit}{\approx} - \frac{R_{\mathbf{C}}}{R_{\mathbf{E}}}$$

*si:
$$R_C < \frac{1}{g_{ce}} \cdot \frac{1 + g_m R_E}{1 + g_{be} R_E} \Leftrightarrow \text{ et si: } R_E > \frac{1}{g_m}$$

Emetteur Commun "dégénéré" (2/3)

Mélange d'Emetteur Commun et de Collecteur Commun





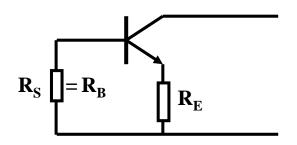
$$A_{i} = \frac{\beta}{1 + g_{ce} \cdot (R_{C} + R_{E})} \approx \beta$$

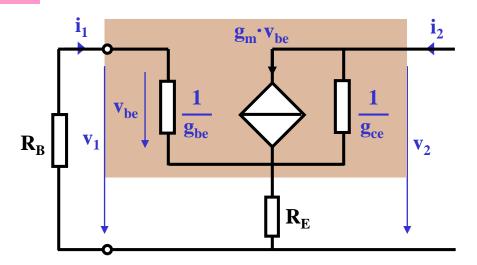
$$\odot$$
si: $(\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{C}} + \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{E}}) < \frac{1}{\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{ce}}}$

$$R_{in} = \frac{1 + g_{m} \cdot R_{E} + g_{ce} \cdot R_{C} (1 + g_{be} \cdot R_{E})}{g_{be} \cdot (1 + g_{ce} \cdot (R_{C} + R_{E}))} \approx \frac{1}{g_{be}} + \beta \cdot R_{E}$$

Emetteur Commun "dégénéré" (3/2)

Mélange d'Emetteur Commun et de Collecteur Commun





$$R_{out} = \frac{1}{g_{ce}} \cdot \frac{1 + g_{m} \cdot R_E + g_{be} \cdot R_B \cdot (1 + g_{ce} \cdot R_E)}{1 + g_{be} \cdot (R_B + R_E)}$$

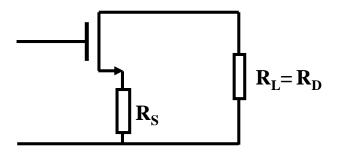
$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 si: $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{E}} < \frac{1}{\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{ce}}}$

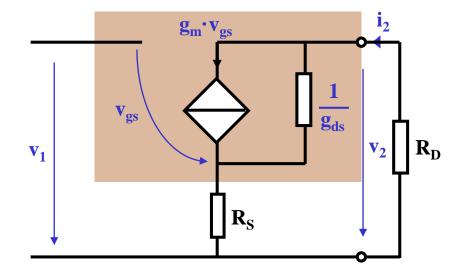
$$R_{out} \stackrel{\diamondsuit}{\approx} \frac{1}{g_{ce}} \cdot \frac{1 + g_{m} \cdot R_{E} + g_{be} \cdot R_{B}}{1 + g_{be} \cdot (R_{B} + R_{E})}$$

$$\frac{1}{g_{ce}} \le R_{out} \le \frac{\beta}{g_{ce}}$$

Source Commune ''dégénérée'' (1/2)

Mélange de Source Commune et de Drain Commun





$$A_{V} = -\frac{g_{m} \cdot R_{D}}{1 + g_{m} \cdot R_{S} + g_{ds} \cdot (R_{S} + R_{D})} = -\frac{g_{m}}{1 + (g_{m} + g_{ds}) \cdot R_{S}} \cdot \left(R_{D} // \frac{1}{g_{ds}} \cdot (1 + (g_{m} + g_{ds}) \cdot R_{S}) \right)$$

$$\stackrel{\star}{\approx} - \frac{g_{\text{m}} \cdot R_{\text{D}}}{1 + (g_{\text{m}} + g_{\text{ds}}) \cdot R_{\text{S}}}$$

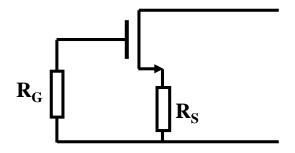
$$A_i = \infty$$

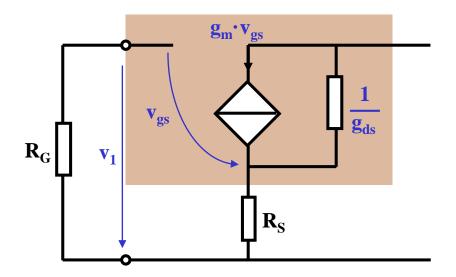
$$\mathbf{R_{in}} = \infty$$

*si:
$$R_D < \frac{1}{g_{ds}} \cdot (1 + (g_m + g_{ds}) \cdot R_S)$$

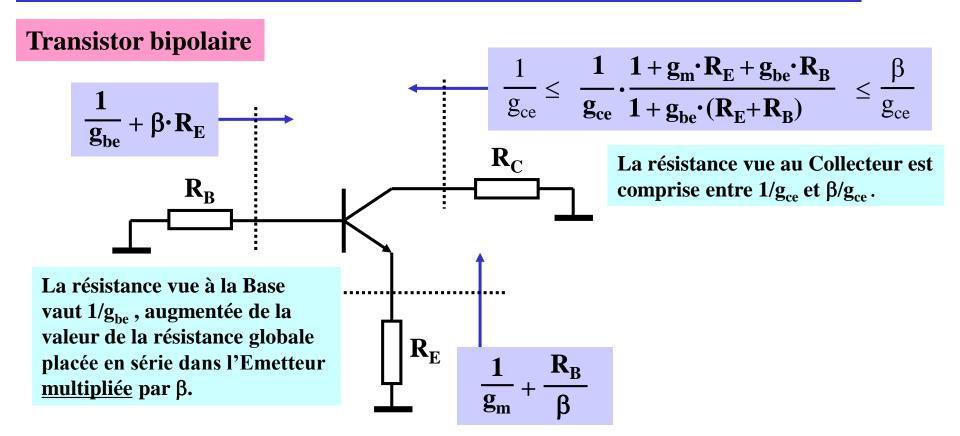
Source Commune ''dégénérée'' (2/2)

Mélange de Source Commune et de Drain Commun





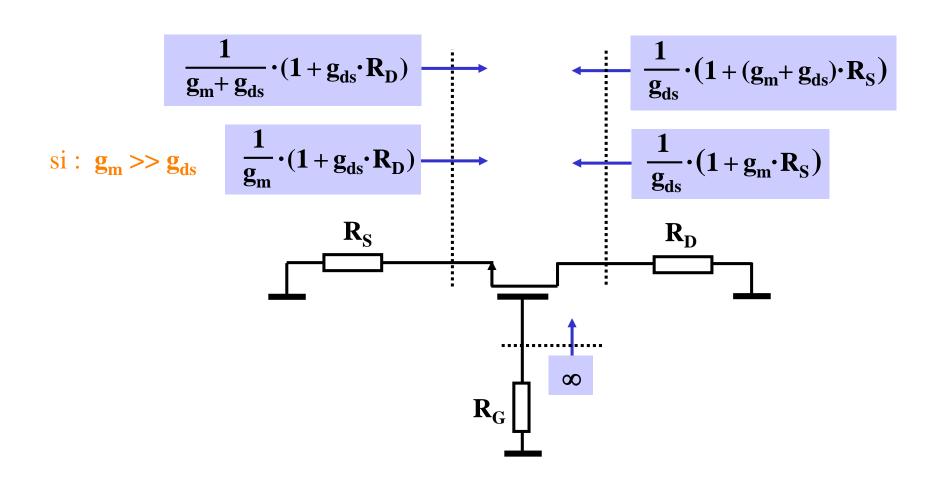
$$\mathbf{R}_{\text{out}} = \frac{1}{\mathbf{g}_{\text{ds}}} \cdot \left(1 + (\mathbf{g}_{\text{m}} + \mathbf{g}_{\text{ds}}) \cdot \mathbf{R}_{\text{S}} \right)$$



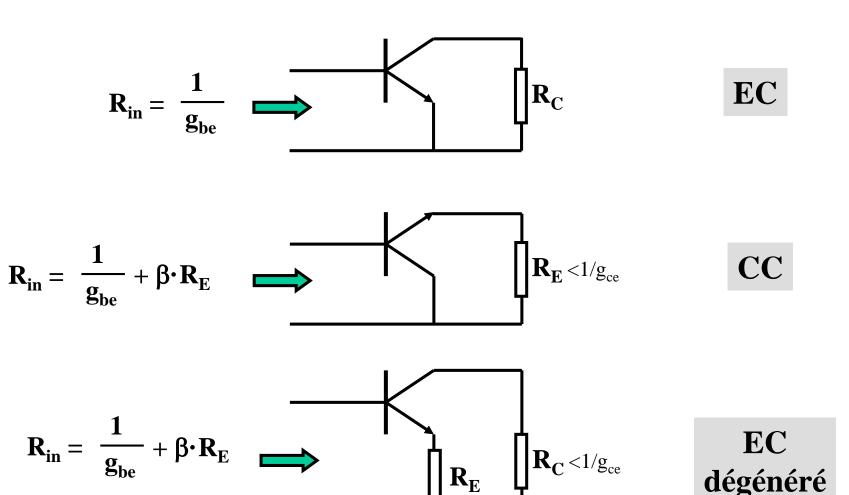
La résistance vue à l'Emetteur vaut $1/g_m$, augmentée de la valeur de la résistance globale placée en série dans la Base divisée par β .

Attention aux limites de validité!

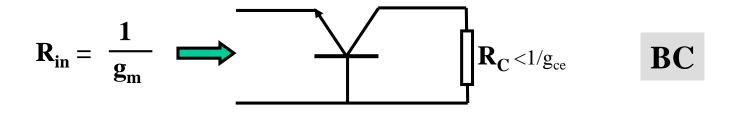
Transistor MOS



Exemples d'applications : entrée sur la base

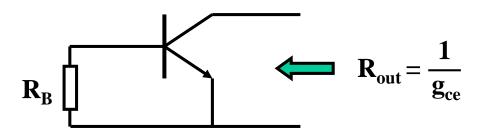


Exemples d'applications : entrée ou sortie sur l'émetteur



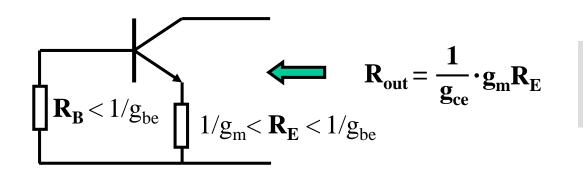
 $\mathbf{CC} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{R}_{out} = \frac{1}{g_m} + \frac{R_B}{\beta}$

Exemples d'applications : sortie sur le collecteur



EC

$$1/g_{\rm m} < \mathbf{R}_{\rm E} < 1/g_{\rm be} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{R}_{\rm out} = \frac{1}{g_{\rm ce}} \cdot \mathbf{g}_{\rm m} \mathbf{R}_{\rm E} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{BC}$$



EC dégénéré

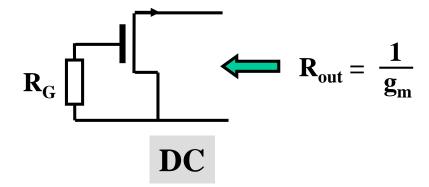
Exemples d'applications

$$si: g_m >> g_{ds}$$

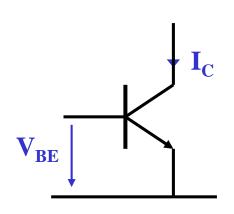
$$R_{in} = \frac{1}{g_{m}} + R_{D} \cdot \frac{g_{ds}}{g_{m}} \longrightarrow R_{D} \qquad GC$$

 $R_{S} = \frac{1}{g_{ds}} + R_{S} \cdot \frac{g_{m}}{g_{ds}}$

$$\mathbf{R}_{G} = \frac{1}{\mathbf{g}_{ds}}$$



6. Autres remarques



$$\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{C}} = \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{S}} \cdot \mathbf{e}^{\frac{\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{BE}}}{\mathbf{U}_{\mathrm{T}}}}$$



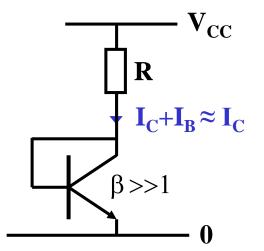
$$\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{C}} = \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{S}} \cdot \mathbf{e}^{\frac{\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{BE}}}{\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{T}}}} \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{BE}} = \mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{T}} \cdot \ln \frac{\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{C}}}{\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{S}}}$$

Ex.:
$$I_S = 10^{-14} A$$

 $U_T = 26 \text{ mV}$

L'approximation $V_{BE} = U_i = 0.7 \text{ V}$ ne peut jamais être utiliée dans la loi exponentielle pour calculer le courant!

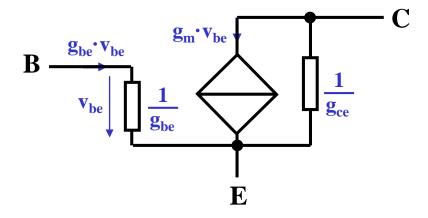
I _C (mA)	V _{BE} (V)
1	0.658
2	0.676
5	0.700
10	0.718



$$I_{\rm C} = \frac{V_{\rm CC} - 0.7}{R}$$

Par contre, l'approximation $V_{BE} = U_i = 0.7 \text{ V}$ est valable dans la plupart des cas pour calculer une polarisation.

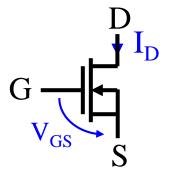
6. Autres remarques



En "petits signaux": $v_{be} \neq U_j = 0.7 \text{ V}$

 U_j n'a aucun sens dans un calcul "petits signaux"

6. Autres remarques



$$V_{GS} = V_T + \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot I_D}{\beta}}$$

$$V_{GS} \neq U_j = 0.7 \text{ V}$$