

Sedra 7th

Impédance vue depuis le collecteur

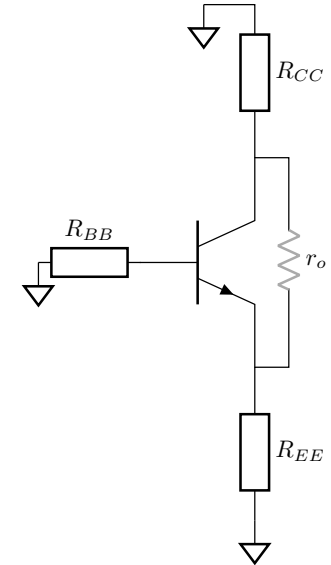
$$r_o + R_{EE} \left[\frac{r_\pi + R_{BB} + r_\pi r_o g_m}{r_\pi + R_{BB} + R_{EE}} \right]$$

si $R_{BB} \rightarrow 0$: $r_o [1 + g_m (r_\pi \parallel R_{EE})] + (r_\pi \parallel R_{EE})$

Impédance vue depuis la base

$$r_\pi + (\beta + 1) [R_{EE} \parallel (r_o + R_{CC})]$$

$$(\beta + 1) [r_e + R_{EE} \parallel (r_o + R_{CC})]$$



Impédance vue depuis l'émetteur

$$\frac{(r_\pi + R_{BB})(r_o + R_{CC})}{(r_\pi + R_{BB}) + (\beta + 1)r_o + R_{CC}}$$

$$\underset{r_e \ll r_o}{\sim} \frac{[r_e(\beta + 1) + R_{BB}](r_o + R_{CC})}{(\beta + 1)r_o + R_{BB} + R_{CC}}$$

$$\sim \frac{r_\pi + R_{BB}}{(\beta + 1)} \parallel r_o$$

$$\underset{\beta \rightarrow \infty}{\text{MOSFET}} : \frac{1}{g_m} + \frac{R_{CC}}{g_m r_o}$$

$$g_m \equiv \frac{\partial I_C}{\partial V_{BE}} = \frac{I_C}{V_T} \quad r_e = \frac{V_T}{I_E} \quad r_\pi = \frac{V_T}{I_B} \quad r_o \equiv \frac{\partial V_{CE}}{\partial I_C} = \frac{|V_A|}{I_C}$$

$$r_e = \frac{\alpha}{g_m} \quad r_\pi = \frac{\beta}{g_m} \quad g_m + \frac{1}{r_\pi} = \frac{1}{r_e} \quad g_m = \frac{\alpha}{r_e} = \frac{\beta}{r_\pi}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \quad \alpha \equiv \frac{\beta}{\beta+1} \quad \beta + 1 = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \quad r_\pi = (\beta + 1) r_e$$

MOSFET: $\beta \rightarrow \infty$, $\alpha \rightarrow 1$, $r_\pi \rightarrow \infty$, $r_e = \frac{1}{g_m}$, $g_m \sim \frac{2I_D}{V_{GS} - V_t}$

Table 7.5 Characteristics of BJT Amplifiers^{a,b}

	R_{in}	A_{vo}	R_o	A_v	G_v
Common emitter (Fig. 7.36)	$(\beta + 1)r_e$	$-g_m R_C$	R_C	$-g_m (R_C \parallel R_L)$ $-\alpha \frac{R_C \parallel R_L}{r_e}$	$-\beta \frac{R_C \parallel R_L}{R_{sig} + (\beta + 1)r_e}$
Common emitter with R_e (Fig. 7.38)	$(\beta + 1)(r_e + R_e)$	$-\frac{g_m R_C}{1 + g_m R_e}$	R_C	$\frac{-g_m (R_C \parallel R_L)}{1 + g_m R_e}$ $-\alpha \frac{R_C \parallel R_L}{r_e + R_e}$	$-\beta \frac{R_C \parallel R_L}{R_{sig} + (\beta + 1)(r_e + R_e)}$
Common base (Fig. 7.40)	r_e	$g_m R_C$	R_C	$g_m (R_C \parallel R_L)$ $\alpha \frac{R_C \parallel R_L}{r_e}$	$\alpha \frac{R_C \parallel R_L}{R_{sig} + r_e}$
Emitter follower (Fig. 7.43)	$(\beta + 1)[r_e + R_E]$	$\frac{R_E}{R_E + r_e}$	$r_e \parallel R_E$	$\frac{R_E \parallel R_L}{(R_E \parallel R_L) + r_e}$	$\frac{R_E \parallel R_L}{(R_E \parallel R_L) + r_e + R_{sig}/(\beta + 1)}$ $\left[r_e + \frac{R_{sig}}{\beta + 1} \right] \parallel R_E$

^a For the interpretation of R_m , A_{vo} , and R_o refer to Fig. 7.34.

^b Setting $\beta = \infty$ ($\alpha = 1$) and replacing r_e with $1/g_m$, R_C with R_D , and R_e with R_s results in the corresponding formulas for MOSFET amplifiers (Table 7.4).

Table 3.1 Summary of Important Equations

273.15 + °C

Values of Constants and Parameters
(for Intrinsic Si at $T = 300$ K)Carrier concentration in
intrinsic silicon (cm^{-3})

$$n_i = BT^{3/2} e^{-E_g/2kT}$$

Eq. 3.2

$$\begin{aligned} B &= 7.3 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ K}^{-3/2} \\ E_g &= 1.12 \text{ eV} \\ k &= 8.62 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV/K} \\ n_i &= 1.5 \times 10^{10} / \text{cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Diffusion current
density (A/cm^2)

$$\begin{aligned} J_p &= -qD_p \frac{dp}{dx} \\ J_n &= qD_n \frac{dn}{dx} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q &= 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ coulomb} \\ D_p &= 12 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s} \\ D_n &= 34 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

Drift current density
(A/cm^2)

$$J_{\text{drift}} = q(p\mu_p + n\mu_n)E$$

Eq. 3.13

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_p &= 480 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V} \cdot \text{s} \\ \mu_n &= 1350 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V} \cdot \text{s} \end{aligned}$$

Resistivity ($\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$)

$$\rho = 1/[q(p\mu_p + n\mu_n)]$$

Eq. 3.15

 μ_p and μ_n decrease with the increase in
doping concentrationRelationship between
mobility and diffusivity

$$\frac{D_n}{\mu_n} = \frac{D_p}{\mu_p} = V_T$$

Eq. 3.20

$$V_T = kT/q \simeq 25.9 \text{ mV}$$

Carrier concentration in
 n -type silicon (cm^{-3})

$$\begin{aligned} n_{n0} &\simeq N_D \\ p_{n0} &= n_i^2/N_D \end{aligned}$$

Eq. 3.5

Carrier concentration in
 p -type silicon (cm^{-3})

$$\begin{aligned} p_{p0} &\simeq N_A \\ n_{p0} &= n_i^2/N_A \end{aligned}$$

Eq. 3.6

$$\begin{aligned} np &= n_i^2 \\ \text{Eq. 3.6} \end{aligned}$$

Junction built-in
voltage (V)

$$V_0 = V_T \ln\left(\frac{N_A N_D}{n_i^2}\right)$$

Eq. 3.21

Width of depletion
region (cm)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x_n}{x_p} &= \frac{N_A}{N_D} \\ W &= x_n + x_p \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon_s}{q} \left(\frac{1}{N_A} + \frac{1}{N_D} \right) (V_0 + V_R)} \end{aligned}$$

Eq. 3.25

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_s &= 11.7\epsilon_0 \\ \epsilon_0 &= 8.854 \times 10^{-14} \text{ F/cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} \approx \frac{1.985 \times 10^{-16} \text{ J} \cdot \text{nm}}{\lambda}$$

Table 3.1 continued		
Quantity	Relationship	Values of Constants and Parameters (for Intrinsic Si at $T = 300$ K)
Charge stored in depletion layer (coulomb)	$Q_J = q \frac{N_A N_D}{N_A + N_D} AW$	
Forward current (A)	$I = I_p + I_n$ $I_p = A q n_i^2 \frac{D_p}{L_p N_D} (e^{V/V_T} - 1)$ $I_n = A q n_i^2 \frac{D_n}{L_n N_A} (e^{V/V_T} - 1)$	
Saturation current (A)	$I_S = A q n_i^2 \left(\frac{D_p}{L_p N_D} + \frac{D_n}{L_n N_A} \right)$	Eq. 3.41
I - V relationship	$I = I_S (e^{V/V_T} - 1)$	Eq. 3.40
Minority-carrier lifetime (s)	$\tau_p = L_p^2 / D_p \quad \tau_n = L_n^2 / D_n$	$L_p, L_n = 1 \mu\text{m to } 100 \mu\text{m}$ $\tau_p, \tau_n = 1 \text{ ns to } 10^4 \text{ ns}$
Minority-carrier charge storage (coulomb)	$Q_p = \tau_p I_p \quad Q_n = \tau_n I_n$ $Q = Q_p + Q_n = \tau_T I$	
Depletion capacitance (F)	$C_{j0} = A \sqrt{\left(\frac{\epsilon_s q}{2} \right) \left(\frac{N_A N_D}{N_A + N_D} \right) \frac{1}{V_0}}$	Eq. 3.48
	$C_j = C_{j0} / \left(1 + \frac{V_R}{V_0} \right)^m$	Eq. 3.49 $m = \frac{1}{3} \text{ to } \frac{1}{2}$
Diffusion capacitance (F)	$C_d = \left(\frac{\tau_T}{V_T} \right) I$	Eq. 3.57

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$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{MOSFET} \quad I_D &= K \left[(V_{GS} - V_t) V_{DS} - \frac{1}{2} V_{DS}^2 \right] & I_D &= \frac{1}{2} K (V_{GS} - V_t)^2 \\
 K &= k' \left(\frac{W}{L} \right) & g_m &= K (V_{GS} - V_t) = \sqrt{2 K I_D} = \frac{2 I_D}{V_{GS} - V_t} \\
 k'_{n,p} &= \mu_{n,p} C_{ox} & r_o &= \frac{V_A}{I_D} = \frac{1}{\lambda I_D}
 \end{aligned}$$