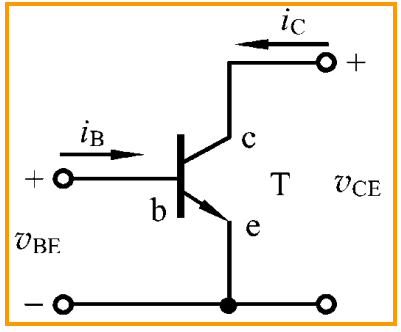
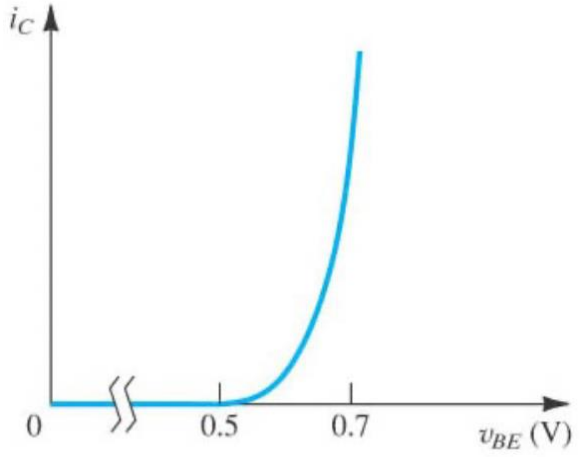
$i_C \sim \upsilon_{BE}$ curve:

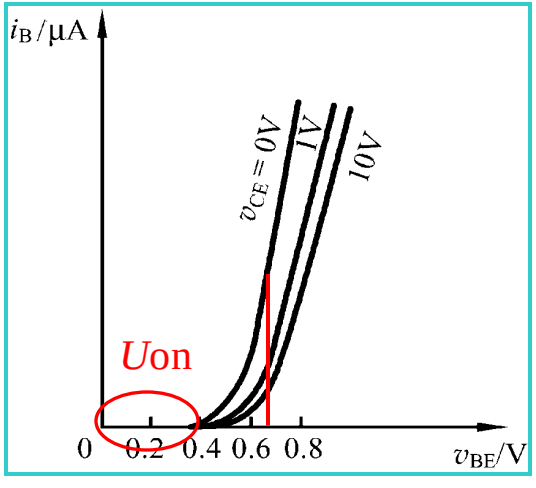


$$i_C = I_S\left(e^{(\upsilon_{BE}/V_T)} - 1\right) \approx I_S e^{(\upsilon_{BE}/V_T)}$$



$i_B \sim \upsilon_{BE}$ curve:

$$i_B = f(u_{BE})\big|_{U_{CE}}$$



Si: 0.5 – 0.7 V
Ge: 0.1 – 0.3 V

$$i_B = \left(\frac{A_E q D_p n_i^2}{N_D L_p} + \frac{A_E q W n_i^2}{2\tau_b N_A}\right)\left(e^{(\upsilon_{BE}/V_T)} - 1\right)$$

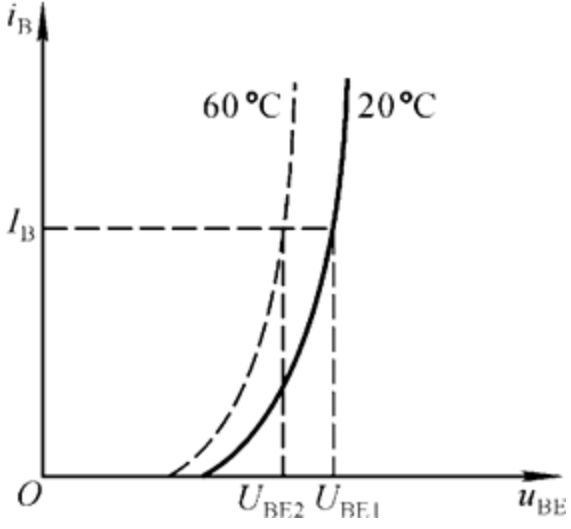
Holes from B to E

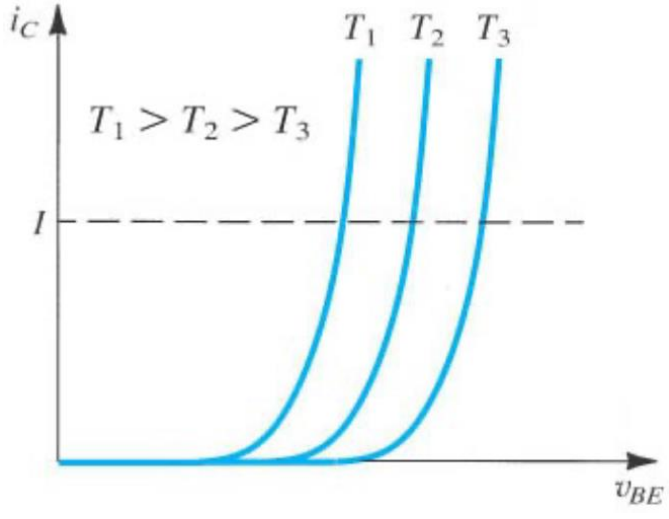
Electrons from E to B

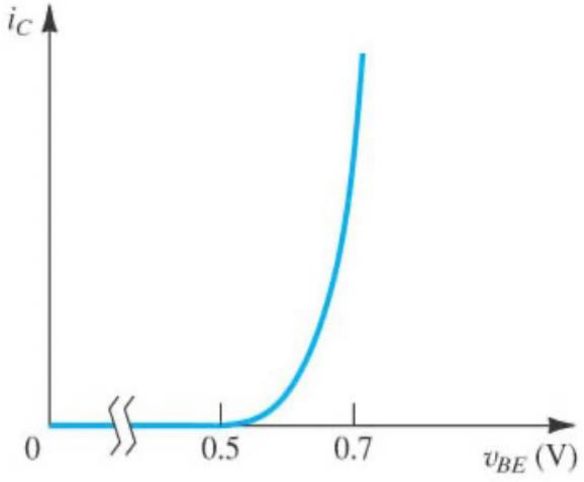
Temperature effects on I-V curves

$$i_B = \left(\frac{A_E q D_p n_i^2}{N_D L_p} + \frac{A_E q W n_i^2}{2\tau_b N_A} \right) \left(e^{(\upsilon_{BE}/V_T)} - 1 \right)$$

$$i_C = \frac{A_E q D_n n_i^2}{N_B W_B} \left(e^{(\upsilon_{BE}/V_T)} - 1 \right)$$







When v_{ce} changes, how will the curve move?

Bipolar Junction Transistors

Peng Mei
Department of Electronic Systems
Email: mei@es.aau.dk

AALBORG UNIVERSITY
DENMARK

Learning objectives:

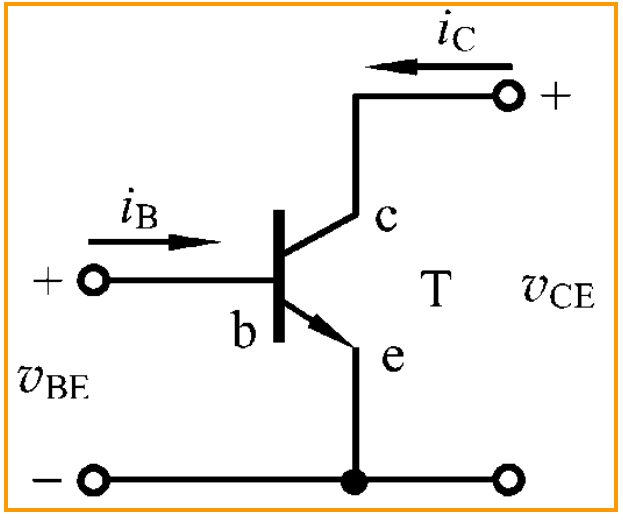
- Simple NPN transistor model
- Concept of transconductance
- Large-signal and small-signal model

$$i_C = I_S\left(e^{(\upsilon_{BE}/V_T)} - 1\right) = \frac{A_E q D_n n_i^2}{N_B W_B}\left(e^{(\upsilon_{BE}/V_T)} - 1\right)$$

$$\approx \frac{A_E q D_n n_i^2}{N_B W_B} e^{(\upsilon_{BE}/V_T)}$$

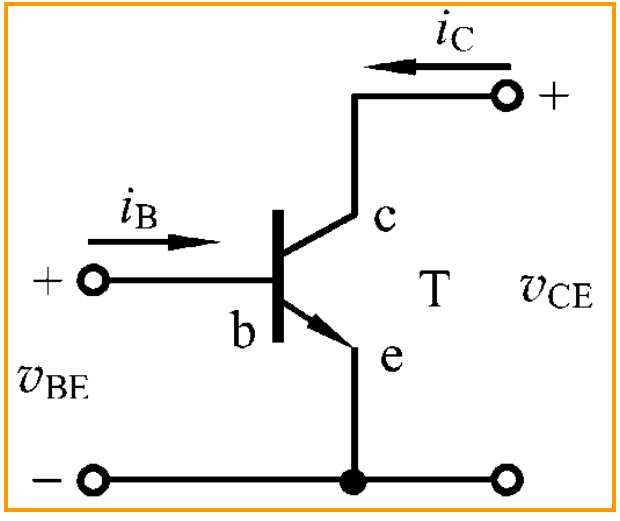
$$i_B = \left(\frac{A_E q D_p n_i^2}{N_D L_p} + \frac{A_E q W n_i^2}{2\tau_b N_A}\right)\left(e^{(\upsilon_{BE}/V_T)} - 1\right)$$

$$\approx \left(\frac{A_E q D_p n_i^2}{N_D L_p} + \frac{A_E q W n_i^2}{2\tau_b N_A}\right) e^{(\upsilon_{BE}/V_T)}$$



Current gain $\beta = \dfrac{i_C}{i_B}$

$$i_B = \frac{i_C}{\beta} = \frac{I_S\left(e^{(\upsilon_{BE}/V_T)} - 1\right)}{\beta} = \left(\frac{I_S}{\beta}\right)\left(e^{(\upsilon_{BE}/V_T)} - 1\right)$$



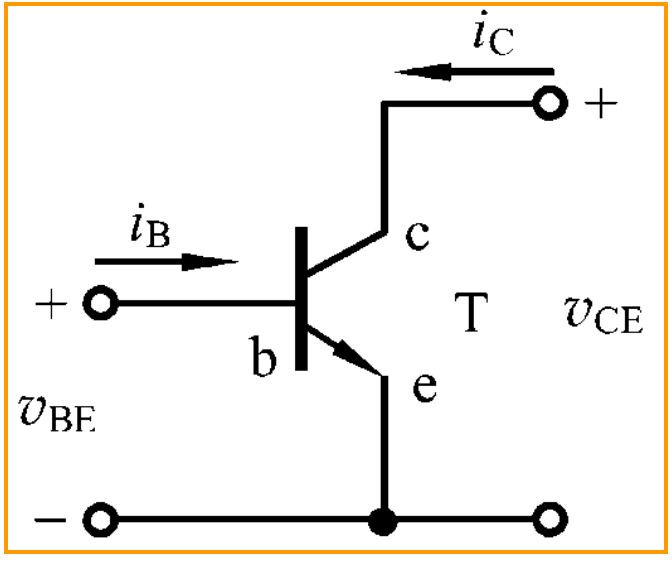
According to KCL:

$$i_E = i_B + i_C = \frac{i_C}{\beta} + i_C$$

$$= \frac{\beta + 1}{\beta} i_C$$

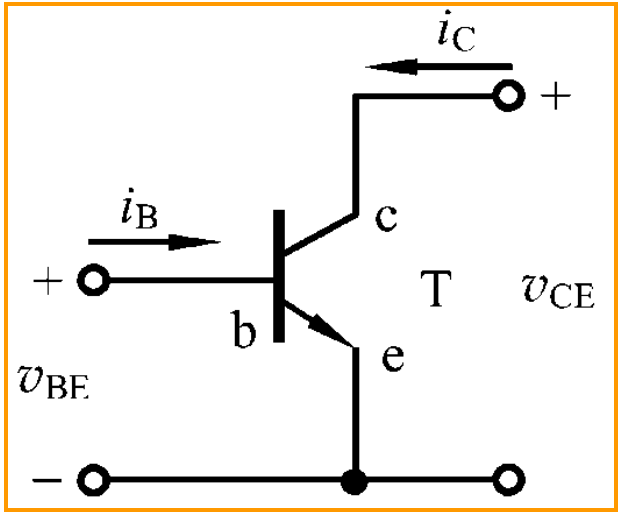
$$= \frac{\beta + 1}{\beta} I_S \left(e^{(\upsilon_{BE}/V_T)} - 1 \right)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{i_C}{i_E} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha = \frac{\beta}{\beta + 1} \quad \text{or} \quad \beta = \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha}$$

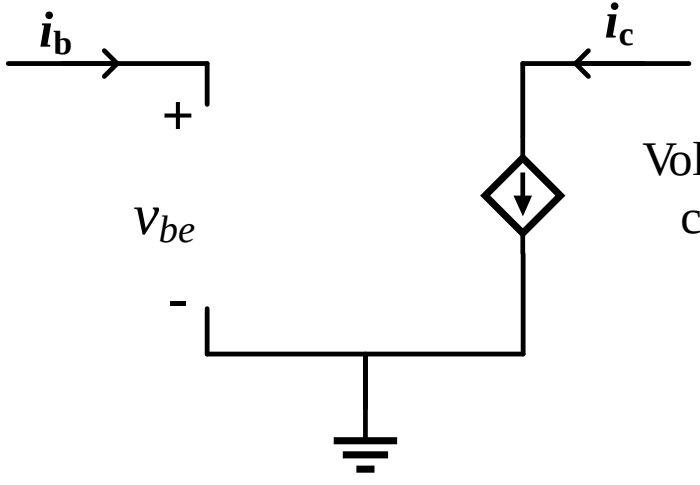


Can we simplify this circuit model?

Simple bipolar transistor model

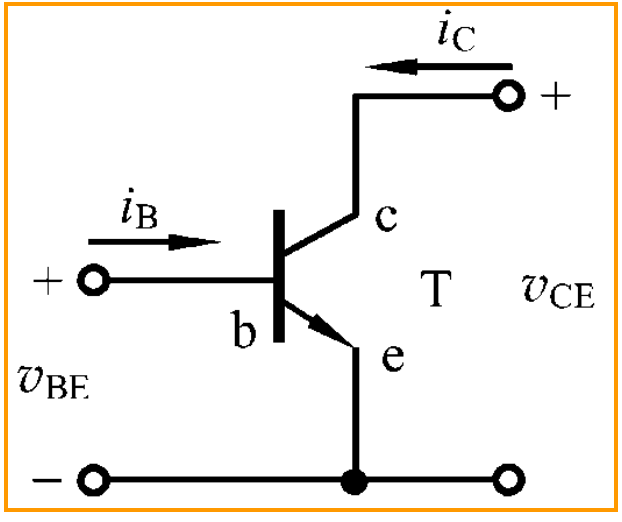


$$i_c = I_S\left(e^{(\upsilon_{be}/V_T)} - 1\right) \approx I_S e^{(\upsilon_{be}/V_T)}$$

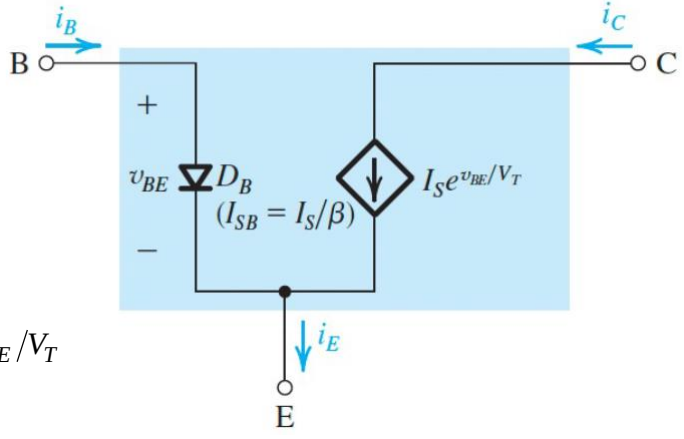


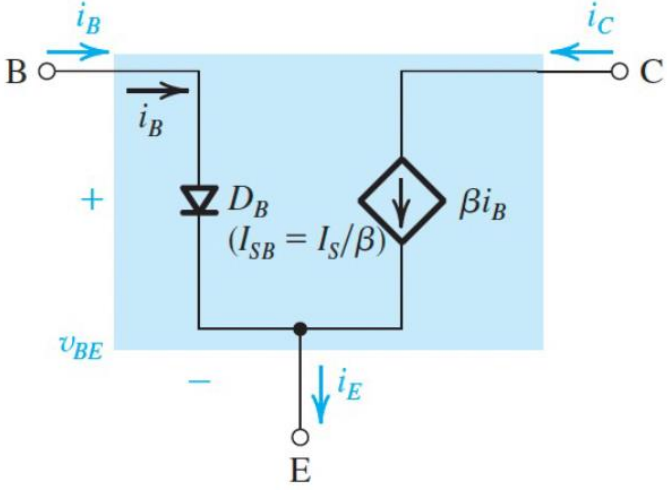
Voltage controlled current source

Simple bipolar transistor model



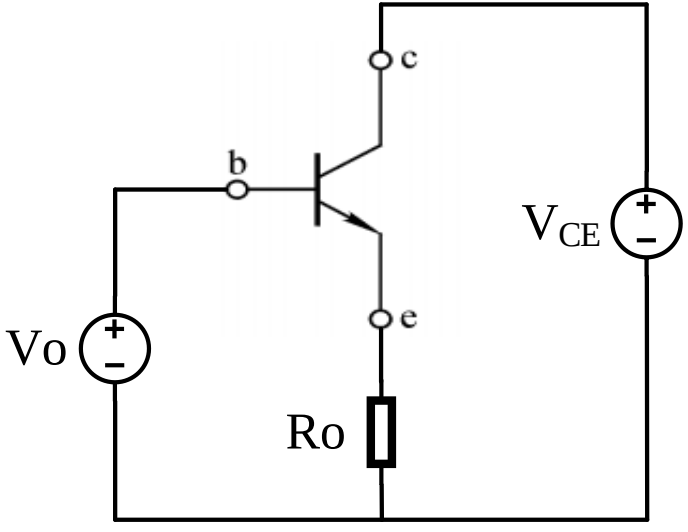
$$i_B = \frac{i_C}{\beta} = \frac{i_S}{\beta} e^{v_{BE}/V_T}$$





Application of a simple bipolar transistor model

Application of a simple bipolar transistor model

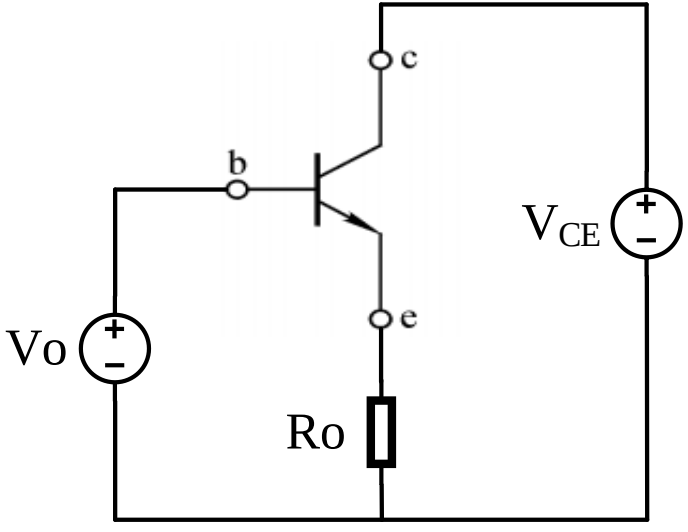


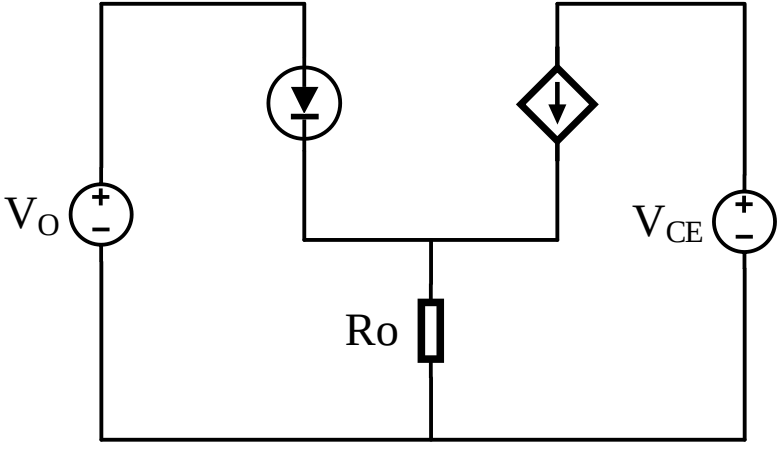
Calculate i_c?

Vo = 5V, VCE = 12V, Ro = 100 Ω

$$I_S = 5 \times 10^{-16} A$$

Application of a simple bipolar transistor model



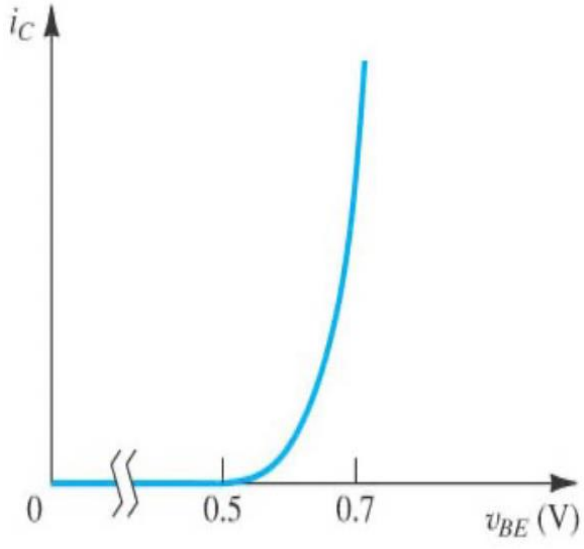


Vo = 5V, VCE = 12V, Ro = 100 Ω

$$I_S = 5 \times 10^{-16}\, A$$

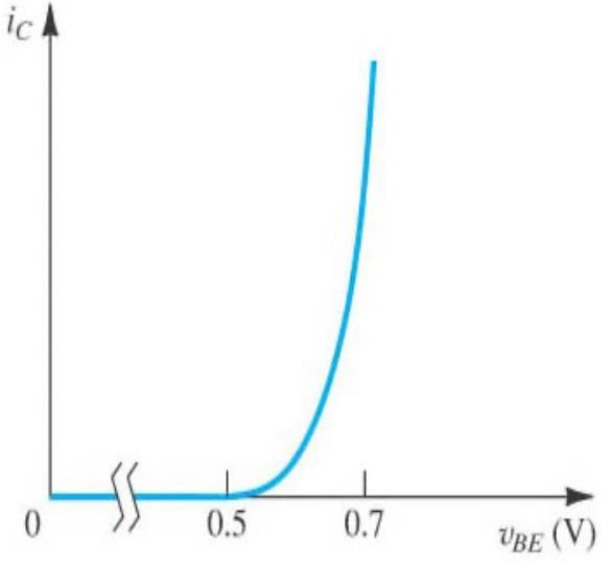
$$V_o = V_{BE} + R_o \cdot I_E \approx V_T \ln \frac{I_C}{I_S} + R_o \cdot I_C$$

Concept of transconductance:



When v_{BE} has a fluctuation, how will it affect i_C?

Concept of transconductance:



$$g_m = \frac{\Delta i_c}{\Delta \upsilon_{BE}} = \frac{di_c}{d\upsilon_{BE}}$$

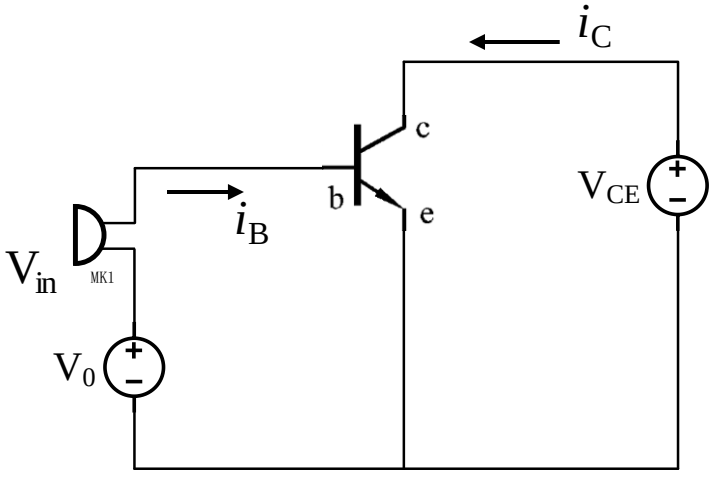
$$i_c = I_S e^{\upsilon_{BE}/V_T}$$

$$g_m = \frac{d}{d\upsilon_{BE}}\left(I_S e^{\upsilon_{BE}/V_T}\right) = \frac{I_S}{V_T} e^{\upsilon_{BE}/V_T} = \frac{i_c}{V_T}$$

Large-signal and small-signal model:

Large-signal: the signal is arbitrarily large

Small-signal: the signal perturbs the bias point by only a small amount (small compared to V_T)



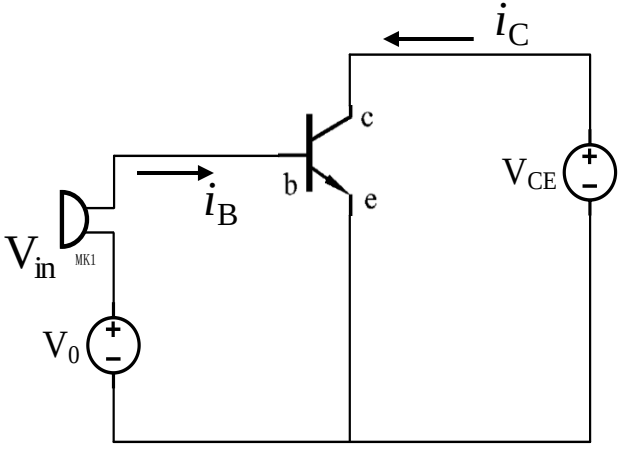
$$V_{in} = V_m \sin \omega t$$

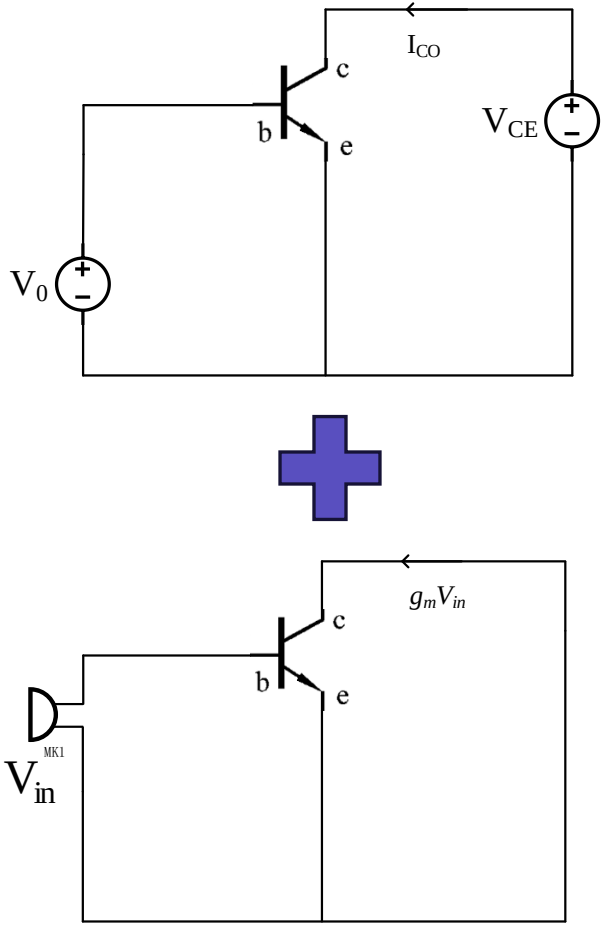
$$i_C = I_S e^{(\frac{V_0 + V_{in}}{V_T})} = I_S e^{(\frac{V_0}{V_T})} \cdot e^{(\frac{V_m \sin \omega t}{V_T})}$$

$$= I_{CO} \cdot e^{(\frac{V_m \sin \omega t}{V_T})} = I_{CO} \cdot (1 + \frac{V_m \sin \omega t}{V_T})$$

$$= I_{CO} + \frac{I_{CO}}{V_T} V_m \sin \omega t$$

$$= I_{CO} + g_m V_m \sin \omega t$$


i_C
c
b
e
i_B
V_{CE}
V_{in}
MK1
V_0


I_{CO}
c
b
e
V_{CE}
V_0
$g_m V_{in}$
c
b
e
MK1
V_{in}

Thanks