Chapter-3

Bipolar Junction Transistor

Transistor

A transistor is a semiconductor device used to amplify or switch electronic signals and electrical power.

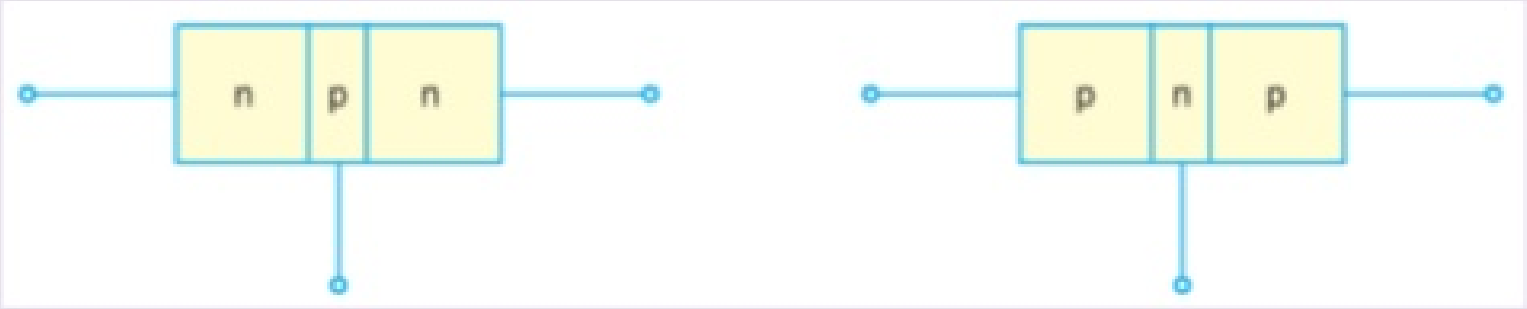
A transistor is a device that regulates current or voltage flow and acts as a switch or gate for electronic signals. Transistors consists of three layers of a semiconductor materials, each capable of carrying a current.

Bipolar Junction Transistors

- The transistor is a three-layer semiconductor device consisting of either two n- and one p-type layers of material or two p- and one n-type layers of material.
- The former is called an npn transistor, while the latter is called a pnp transistor
- So, there are two types of BJT-

  i) pnp transistor ii) npn transistor

Bipolar Junction Transistors



In each transistor following points to be noted-

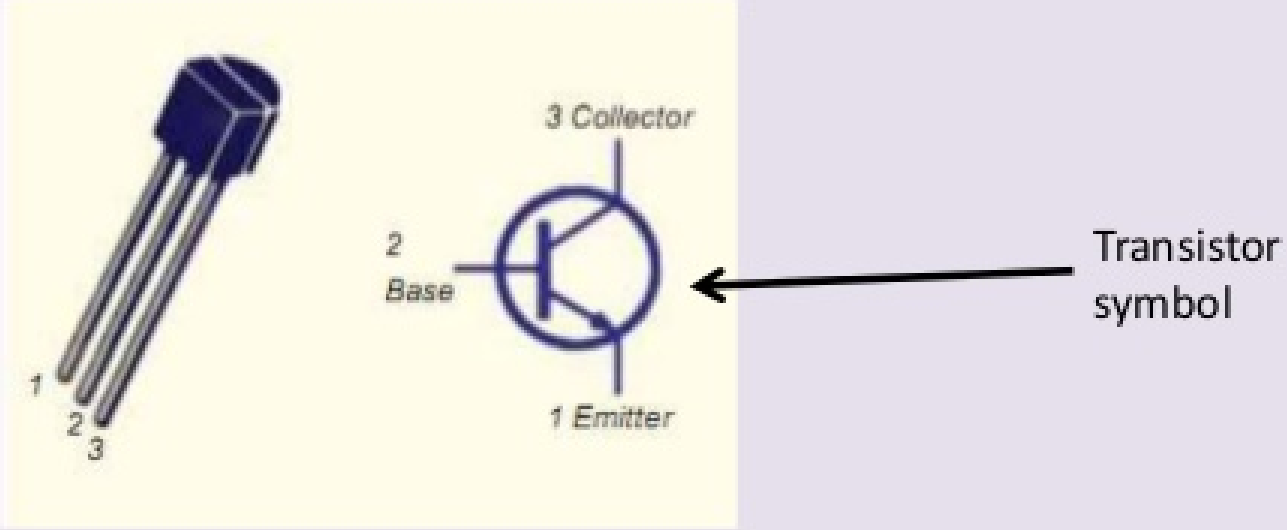
i) There are two junction, so transistor can be considered as two diode connected back to back.

ii) There are three terminals.

iii) The middle section is thin than other.

Naming of Transistor Terminals

- Transistor has three section of doped semiconductor.
- The section one side is called “emitter” and the opposite side is called “collector”.
- The middle section is called “base”.



Naming of Transistor Terminals

1) *Emitter:*

→ The section of one side that supplies carriers is called emitter.

→ Emitter is always forward biased wr to base so it can supply carrier.

→ For “npn transistor” emitter supply holes to its junction.

→ For “pnp transistor” emitter supply electrons to its junction.

Naming of Transistor Terminals

2) Collector:

→The section on the other side that collects carrier is called collector.

→ The collector is always reversed biased wr to base.

→For "npn transistor" collector receives holes to its junction.

→ For "pnp transistor" collector receives electrons to its junction.

Naming of Transistor Terminals

3) Base:

→The middle section which forms two pn junction between emitter and collector is called Base.

Some important factors to be remembered-

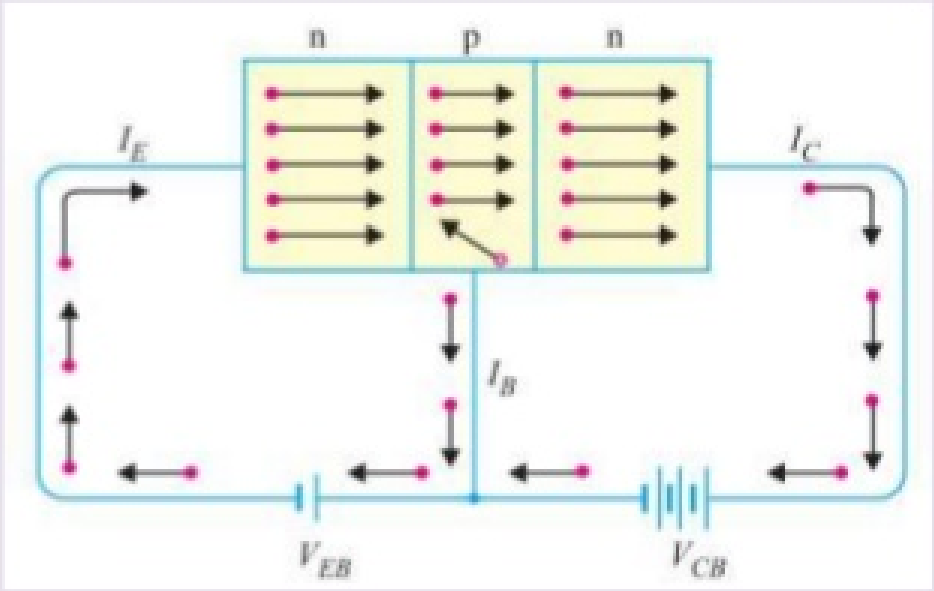
- The transistor has three region named emitter, base and collector.
- The Base is much thinner than other region.
- Emitter is heavily doped so it can inject large amount of carriers into the base.
- Base is lightly doped so it can pass most of the carrier to the collector.
- Collector is moderately doped.

Some important factors to be remembered-

- The junction between emitter and base is called emitter-base junction(emitter diode) and junction between base and collector is called collector-base junction(collector diode).
- The emitter diode is always forward biased and collector diode is reverse biased.
- The resistance of emitter diode is very small(forward) and resistance of collector diode is high(reverse).

Transistor Operation

1) Working of npn transistor:



✓ Forward bias Is applied to emitter-base junction and reverse bias is applied to collector-base junction.

✓The forward bias in the emitter-base junction causes electrons to move toward base. This constitute emitter current, I_E

Transistor Operation

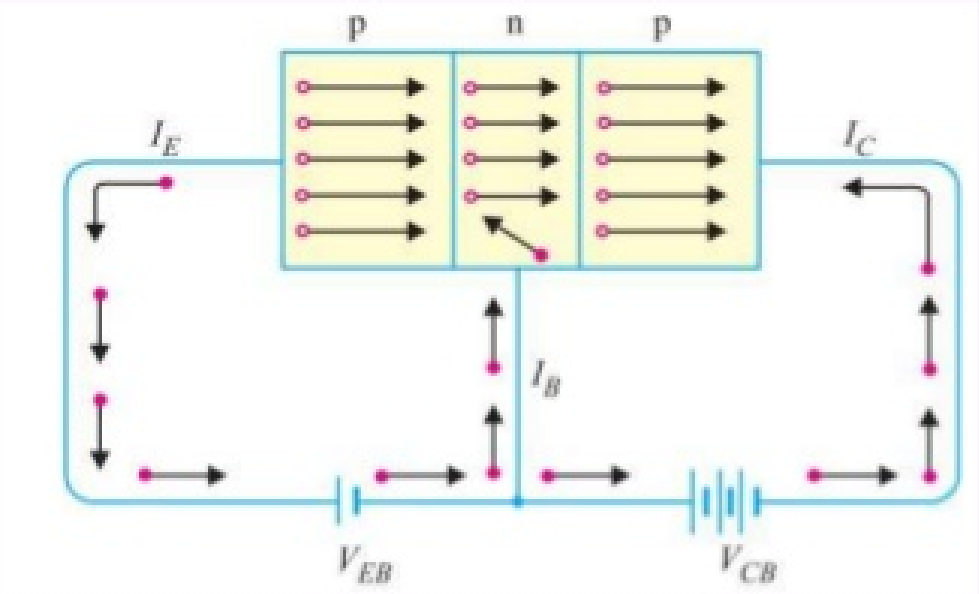
1) Working of npn transistor:

- ✓ As this electrons flow toward p-type base, they try to recombine with holes. As base is lightly doped only few electrons recombine with holes within the base.
- ✓ These recombined electrons constitute small base current.
- ✓ The remainder electrons crosses base and constitute collector current.

$$I_E = I_B + I_C$$

Transistor Operation

2) Working of pnp transistor:



✓ Forward bias is applied to emitter-base junction and reverse bias is applied to collector-base junction.

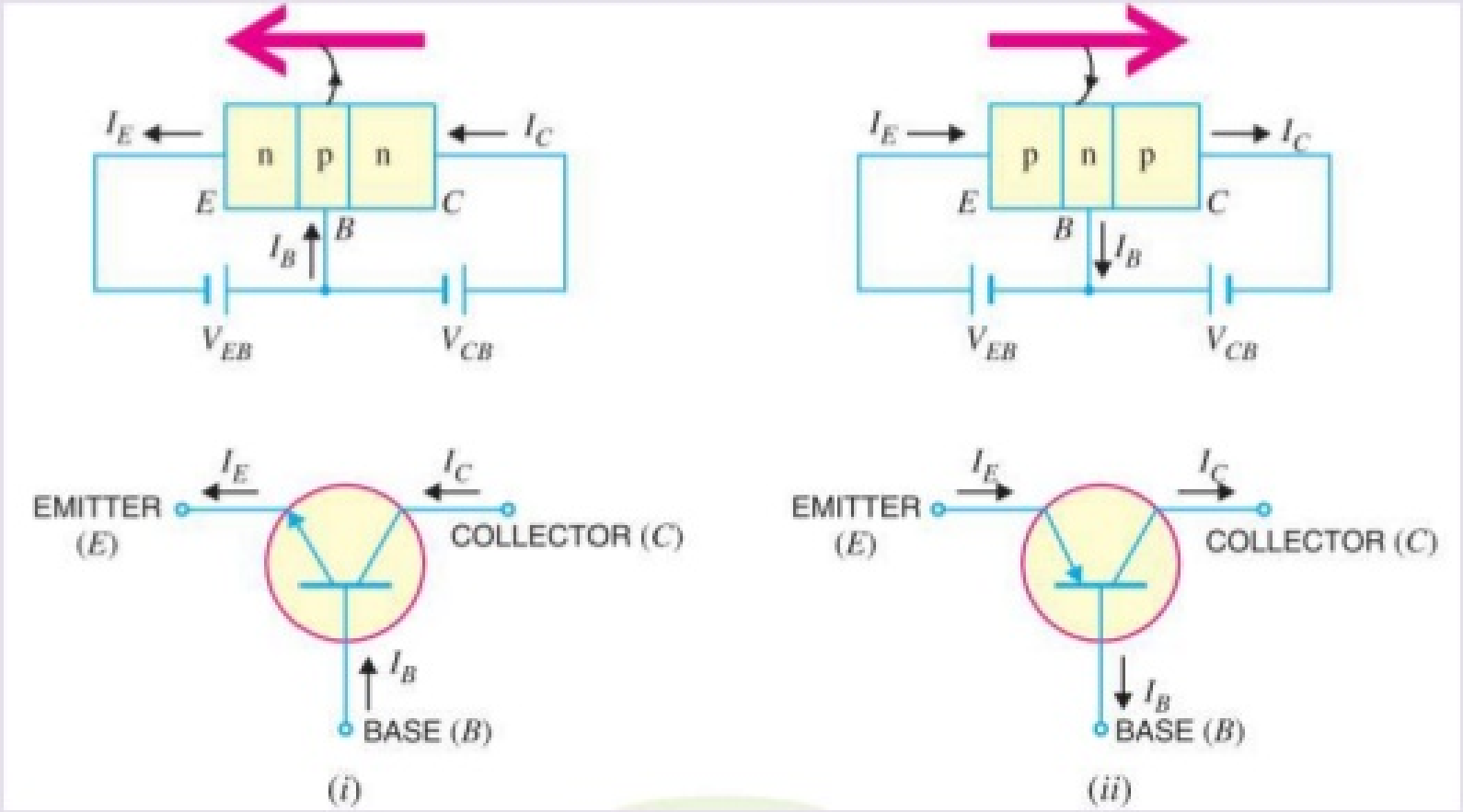
✓The forward bias in the emitter-base junction causes holes to move toward base. This constitute emitter current, I_E

Transistor Operation

2) Working of pnp transistor:

- ✓ As this holes flow toward n-type base, they try to recombine with electrons. As base is lightly doped only few holes recombine with electrons within the base.
- ✓ These recombined holes constitute small base current.
- ✓ The remainder holes crosses base and constitute collector current.

Transistor Symbol



Relationship between amplification factors α and β

using $\beta = \frac{I_C}{I_B}$, $\alpha = \frac{I_C}{I_E}$

and $I_E = I_C + I_B$

$$\frac{I_C}{\alpha} = I_C + \frac{I_C}{\beta} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} = 1$$

$$\beta = \alpha\beta + \alpha = (\beta + 1)\alpha$$

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha = \frac{\beta}{\beta + 1}} \qquad \boldsymbol{\beta = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha - 1}}$$

Transistor Operating Modes

- Active Mode

  → Base- Emitter junction is forward and Base-Collector junction is reverse biased.

- Saturation Mode

  → Base- Emitter junction is forward and Base-Collector junction is forward biased.

- Cut-off Mode

  → Both junctions are reverse biased.

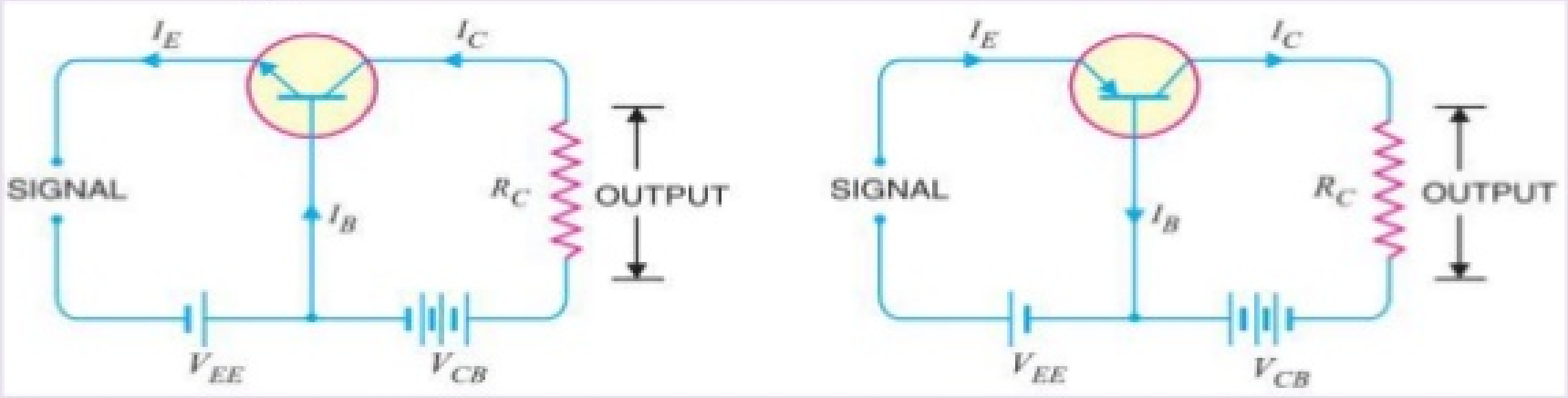
Transistor Connection

- Transistor can be connected in a circuit in following three ways-

1) Common Base
2) Common Emitter
3) Common Collector

Common Base Connection

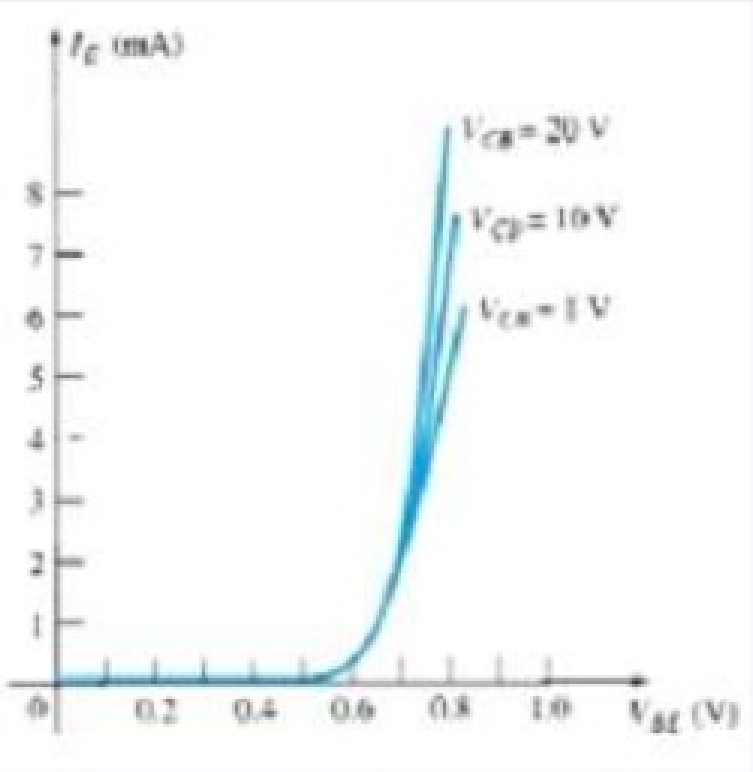
- The common-base terminology is derived from the fact that the base is common to both the input and output sides of the configuration.



- First Figure shows common base npn configuration and second figure shows common base pnp configuration.

Characteristics of common base configuration

- Input Characteristics:



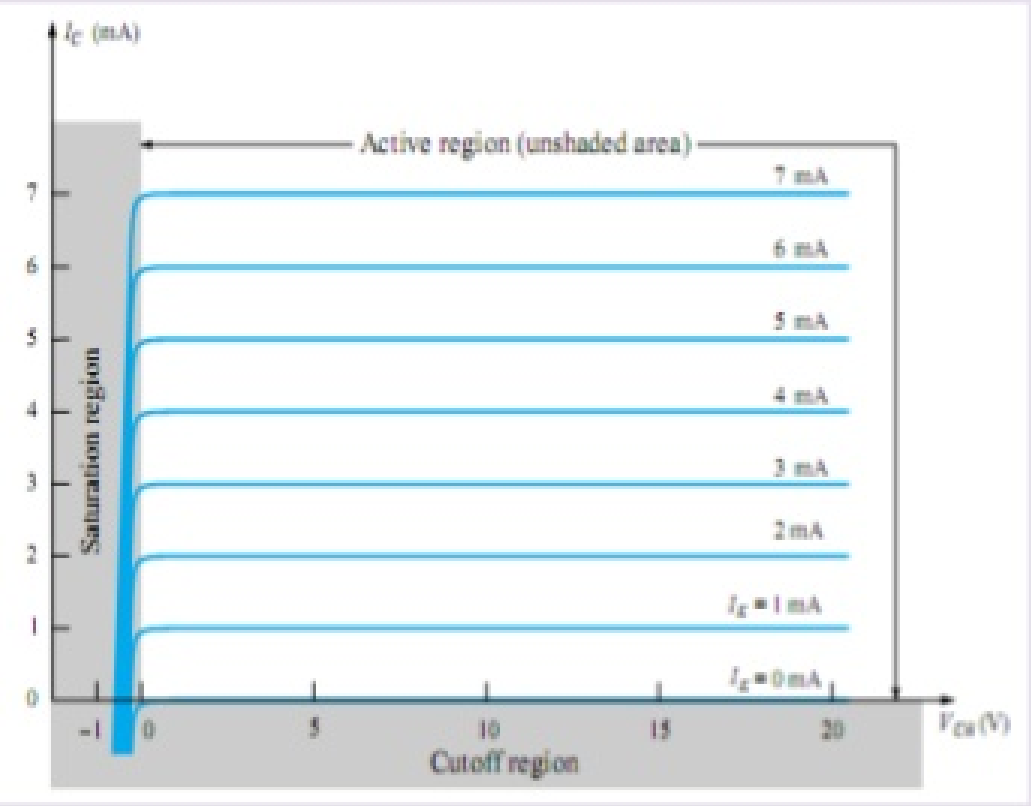
→ V_{BE} vs I_E characteristics is called input characteristics.

→ I_E increases rapidly with V_{BE}. It means input resistance is very small.

→ I_E almost independent of V_{CB}.

Characteristics of common base configuration

Output Characteristics:



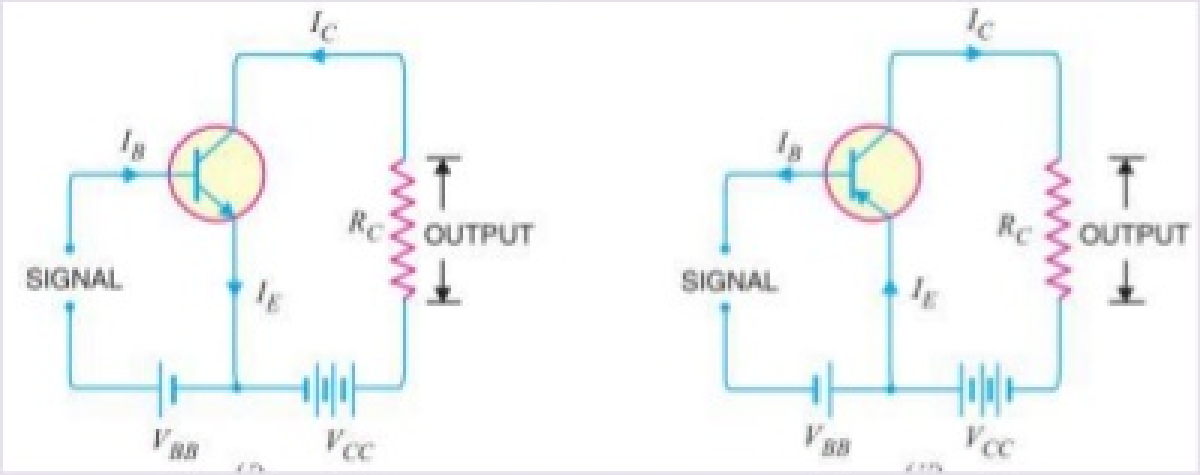
→ V_{Bc} vs I_c characteristics is called output characteristics.

→ I_C varies linearly with V_{Bc}, only when V_{Bc} is very small.

→ As, V_{Bc} increases, I_C becomes constant.

Common Emitter Connection

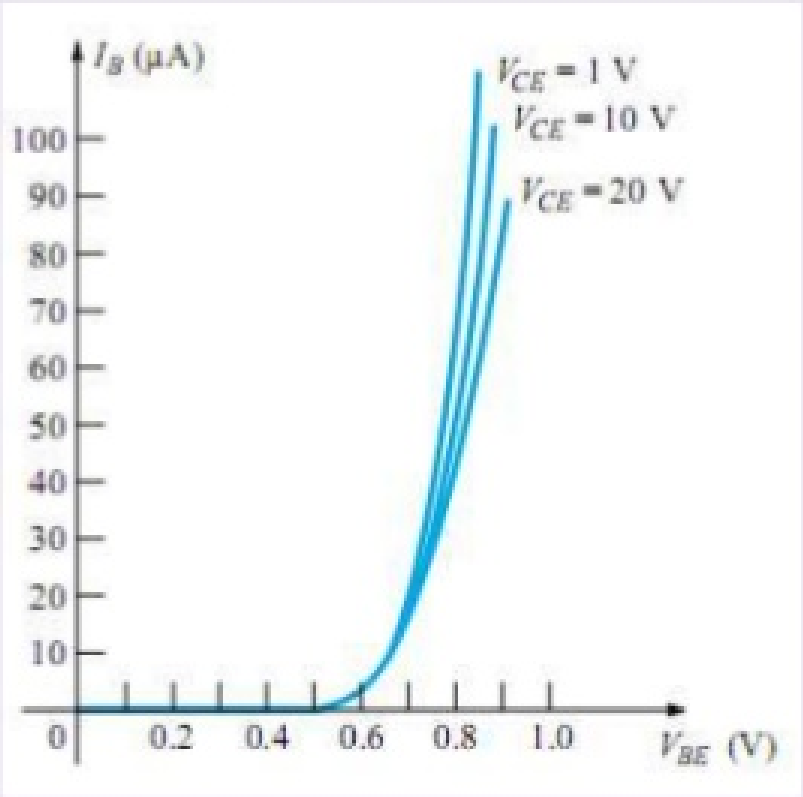
- The common-emitter terminology is derived from the fact that the emitter is common to both the input and output sides of the configuration.



- First Figure shows common emitter npn configuration and second figure shows common emitter pnp configuration.

Characteristics of common emitter configuration

- <u>Input Characteristics:</u>



→ V_{BE} vs I_B characteristics is called input characteristics.

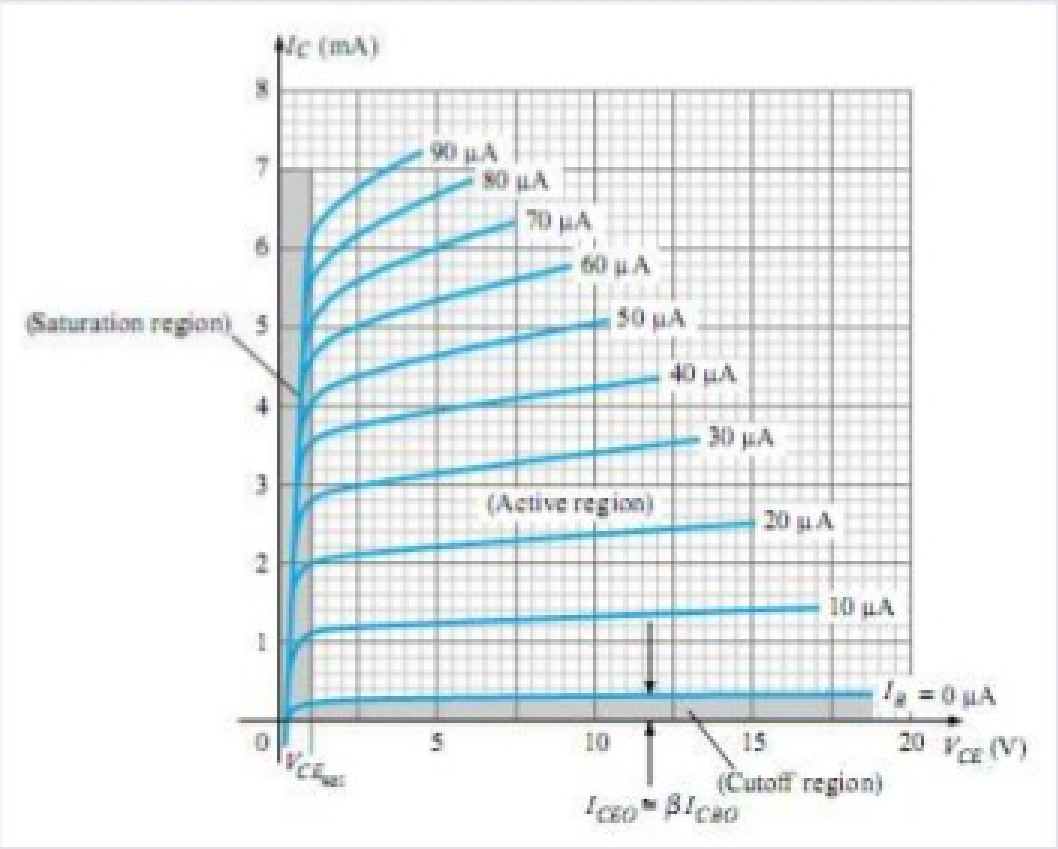
→ I_B increases rapidly with V_{BE}. It means input resistance is very small.

→ I_E almost independent of V_{CE}.

→ I_B is of the range of micro amps.

Characteristics of common emitter configuration

- <u>Output Characteristics:</u>



→ V_{CE} vs I_c characteristics is called output characteristics.

→ I_C varies linearly with V_{CE}, only when V_{CE} is very small.

→ As, V_{CE} increases, I_C becomes constant.