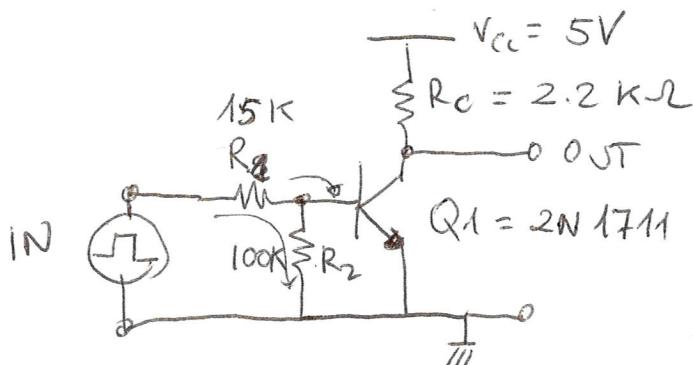
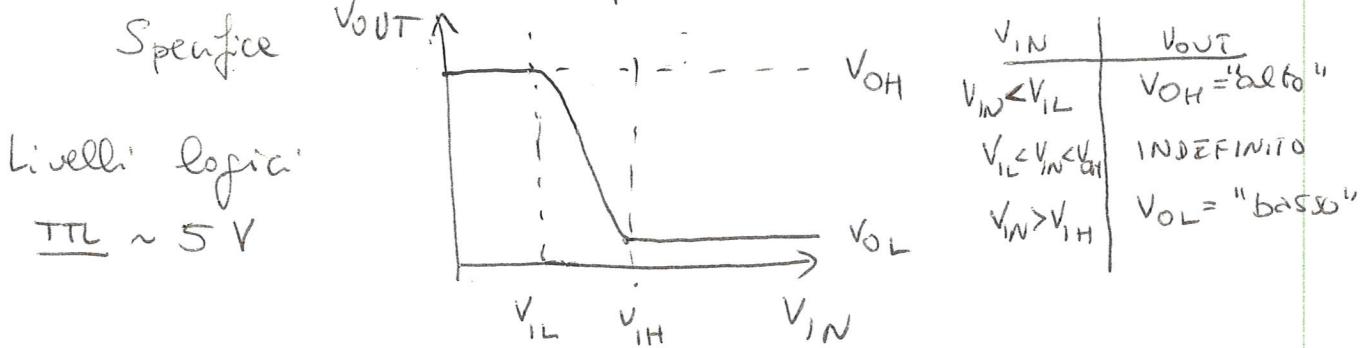


Lecione 7. Circuiti con transistor bipolare

A. Circuito NOT (semplice)



Studiamo le transizioni:

- 1) Fino a quale V_{IN} rimane interdetto?

$$I_B \sim 0 \quad V_{BE} = V_{IN} \frac{1}{1 + R_1/R_2} \\ = V_{IN} \frac{1}{1.15}$$

Fino a $0.7V \times 1.15 \sim 0.8V$
il transistor è interdetto

- 2) Fino a quando rimane in zona attiva?

In zona attiva V_{BE} è 0.7V

$$I_B \approx \frac{V_{IN} - 0.7}{R_1} - \frac{0.7}{R_2} = \frac{V_{IN}}{R_1} - \frac{0.7}{R_1/R_2} = \frac{V_{IN}}{R_1} - 50\mu A \quad (V_{IN} > 0.8)$$

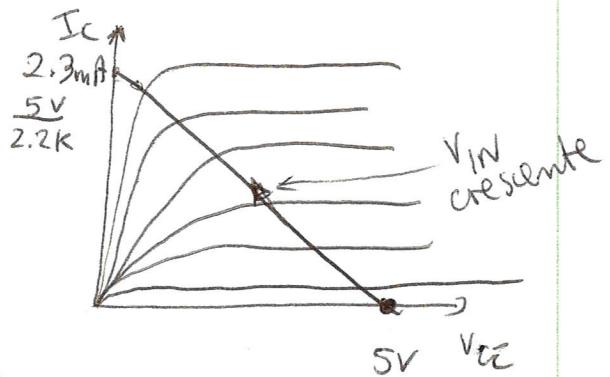
Se $V_{IN} \sim 0 \rightarrow$

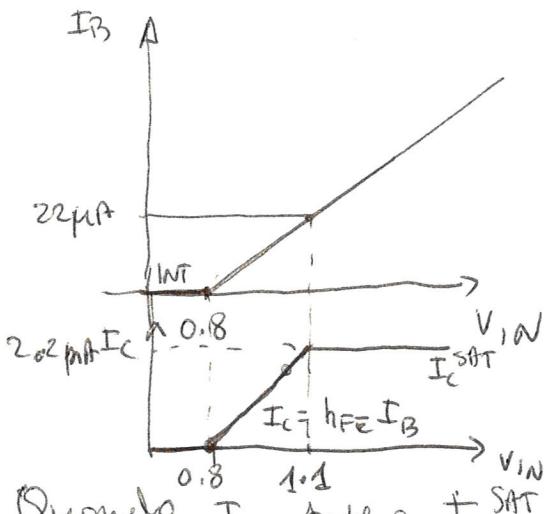
Q_1 interdetto $\rightarrow I_c = 0$
 $V_{OUT} = V_{CC} = 5V$

Se $V_{IN} = 5V \rightarrow$

Q_1 saturato (da verificare)

$$V_{OUT} = V_{CE(SAT)} \sim 0.2V$$





I_B cresce, $I_c = h_{FE} I_B$
Condizione di saturazione:

$$I_c^{SAT} = \frac{V_{cc} - V_{CE(SAT)}}{R_C} = I_c^{MAX}$$

$$= \frac{5 - 0.2}{2.2} = 2.2 \text{ mA}$$

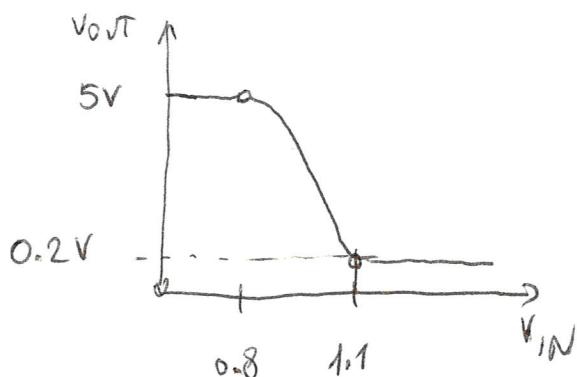
$$I_B^{SAT} = \frac{I_c^{SAT}}{h_{FE}} = \frac{22 \mu\text{A}}{100} = 0.22 \mu\text{A}$$

Quando I_B supera I_B^{SAT} il transistor entra in saturazione e li rimane, $I_c = \text{cost} = I_c^{SAT}$; $V_{out} = V_{CE(SAT)}$
A quale V_{IN} accade? $V_{IN}^{(SAT)} = R_1 (I_B^{SAT} + 50 \mu\text{A}) \approx 1.1 \text{ V}$

3) Controllo che se $V_{IN} = 5 \text{ V}$ il transistor sia in SAT.

$$\text{E } V_{IN} = 5 \text{ V} \quad I_B = \frac{5 \text{ V}}{R_1} (-50 \mu\text{A}) = 330 - 50 = 280 \mu\text{A}$$

La corrente di collettore "sarebbe" $\sim h_{FE} I_B = 28 \text{ mA}$, ben sopra quello che il rete di collettore può erogare (2.3 mA) \rightarrow Saturazione

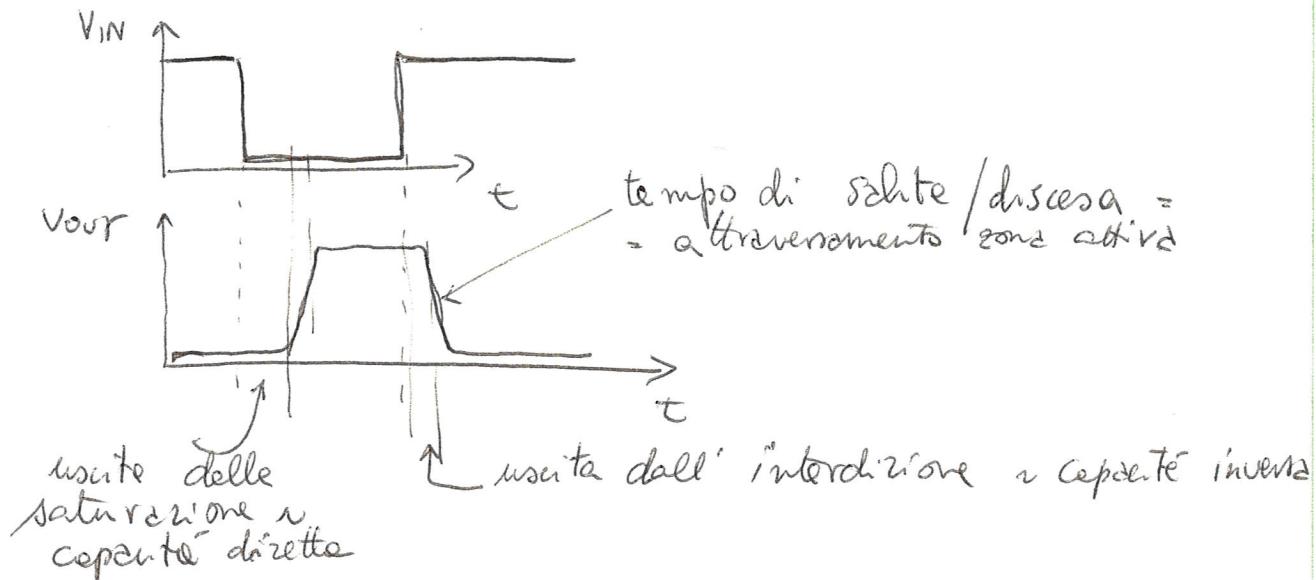


Tempi di commutazione: associa alle capacità di BE ed alle cariche immagazzinate in base.

$C_{INV} \sim$ relativamente piccole (spessore sottilato)

$C_{DIR} \sim$ grande (piccolo o nulla spessore sottilato)

Commutazione



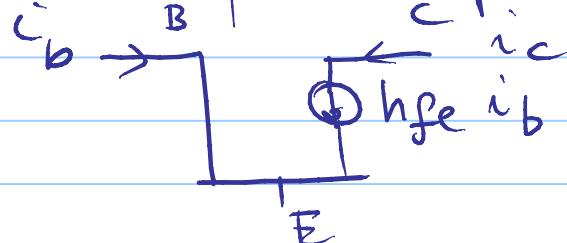
N.B. "deep saturation" perché $I_B \gg I_B^{SAT}$. \rightarrow ci vuole
280 μA 22 μA parecchio tempo.

5 Modelli a piccoli segnali (ATTivo)

Fissato il punto di lavoro esistono le variazioni rispetto ad esso.

$V(t) = V(t) - V_m \rightarrow$ variazioni
Tensioni continue $\rightarrow \emptyset$

a. Il circuito più semplice è (attivo)

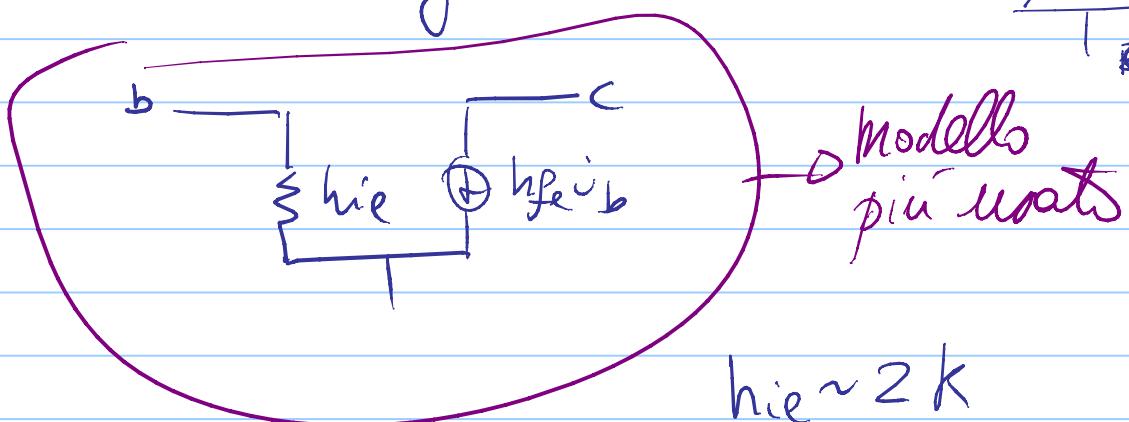
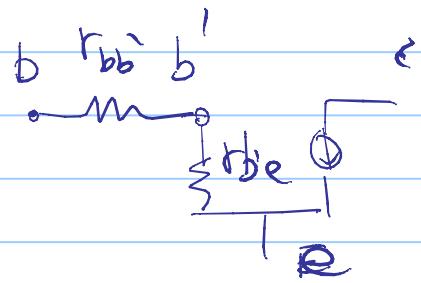


Tolgo il diodo,
perché V_B non sia

b. Resistenza differentiale del diodo BE

$$I_B = I_{B0} e^{V_{BE}/RT} \quad \frac{dI_B}{dV_{BE}} = \frac{I_B}{RT}$$

più spreading resistance
(termico lungo la base)



$$hie \approx 2k$$

$$hfe \approx 100 - 1000$$

c. Effetto Early (base-width modulation)

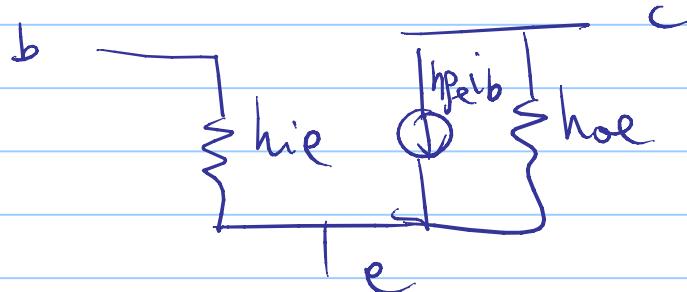
Se aumenta V_{CE} → la giunzione BC diventa più frusata → riduzione di spessore della base → I_C aumenta.

Quindi

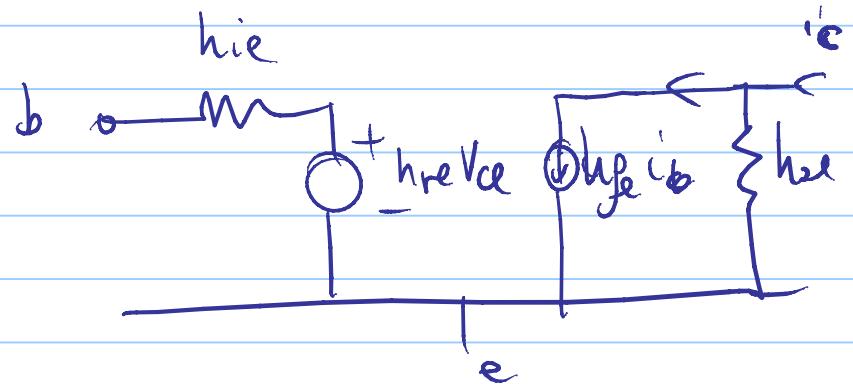
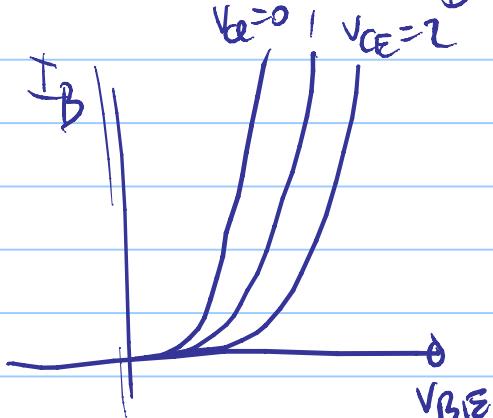
$$i_c = h_{fe} i_b + \frac{h_{oe} V_c}{I_C \uparrow} \xrightarrow{\text{Conduittanza pend.}} h_{oe}$$



$\frac{1}{h_{oe}} \sim$ resistenza di uscita



Riduzione spessore base → diminuzione
dello corrente di ricombinazione in base
→ si riduce i_B → h_{re}



$$\begin{cases} N_{de} = h_{ie} i_b + h_{re} V_{ce} \\ i_c = h_{fe} i_b + h_{oe} V_{ce} \end{cases}$$

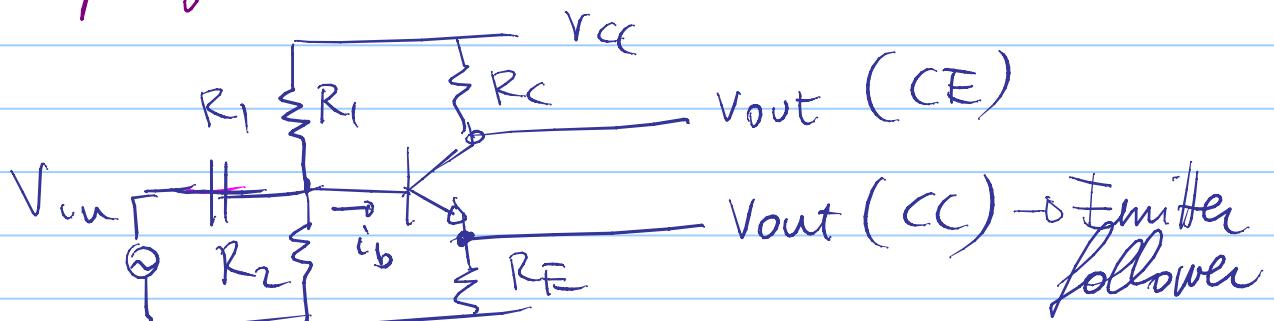
$$h_{fe} \sim 100 - 1000$$

$$h_{ie} \sim 1 - 10 k$$

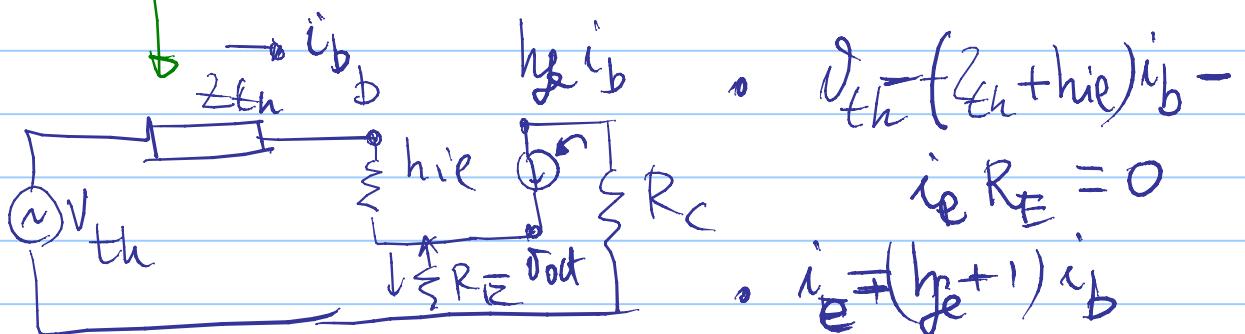
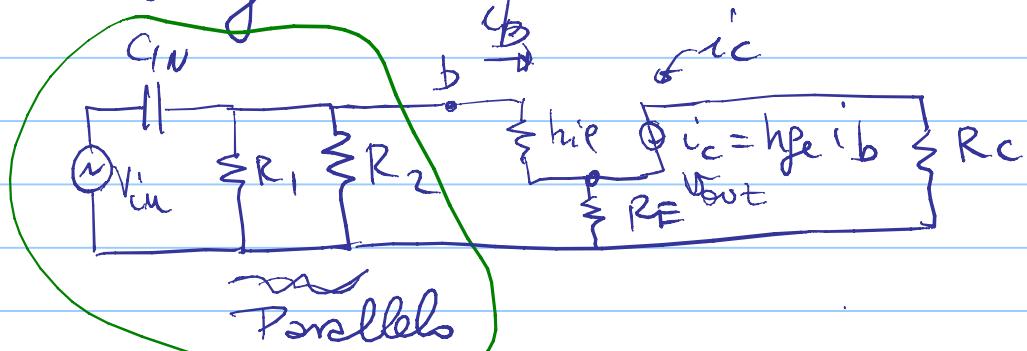
$$h_{re} \sim 10^{-4}$$

$$h_{oe} \sim 10^{-5} S$$

Amplificatori a transistor



Piccolo segnale \rightarrow tensione continua = 0.



$$V_{th} = V_{in} \frac{R_1 // R_2}{R_1 // R_2 + Z_C}$$

$$Z_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$

$$Z_{th} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + j\omega C} = R_B // Z_C$$

(togliere C)

$$V_{th} - i_b [Z_{th} + h_{ie} + (h_{fe} + 1) R_E] = 0$$

$$i_B = \frac{V_{th}}{Z_{th} + h_{ie} + (h_{fe} + 1) R_E}$$

$$V_{out} = R_E i_B = R_E (h_{fe} + 1) i_B =$$

$$= \frac{R_E (h_{fe} + 1)}{Z_{th} + h_{ie} + (h_{fe} + 1) R_E} V_{th}$$

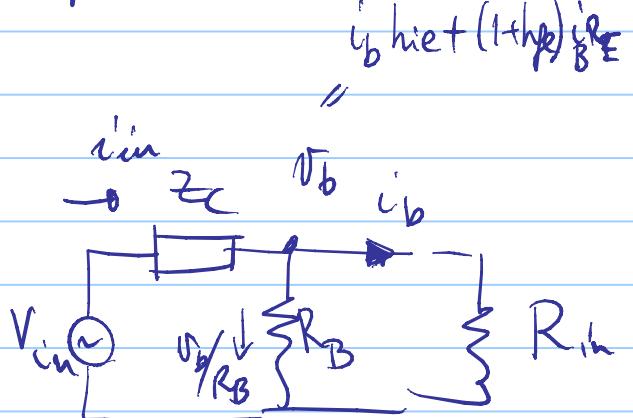
$$V_{out} = V_{in} \cdot \frac{R_B}{R_B + Z_C} \cdot \frac{R_E(h_{fe}+1)}{R_B || Z_C + h_{ie} + (h_{fe}+1) R_E}$$

Se: $R_E(h_{fe}+1) \gg$ altre impedenze

$$A_V \approx 1$$

Impedenza di ingresso

$$Z_{in} = \frac{V_{in}}{i_{in}} =$$



$$R_{in \text{ intrinseca}} = \frac{N_b}{i_b} = \frac{h_{ie} + (1+h_{fe}) R_E}{1K \quad 100 \quad 1K} \approx 100K - 300K \Omega$$

Più c'è in parallelo R_B

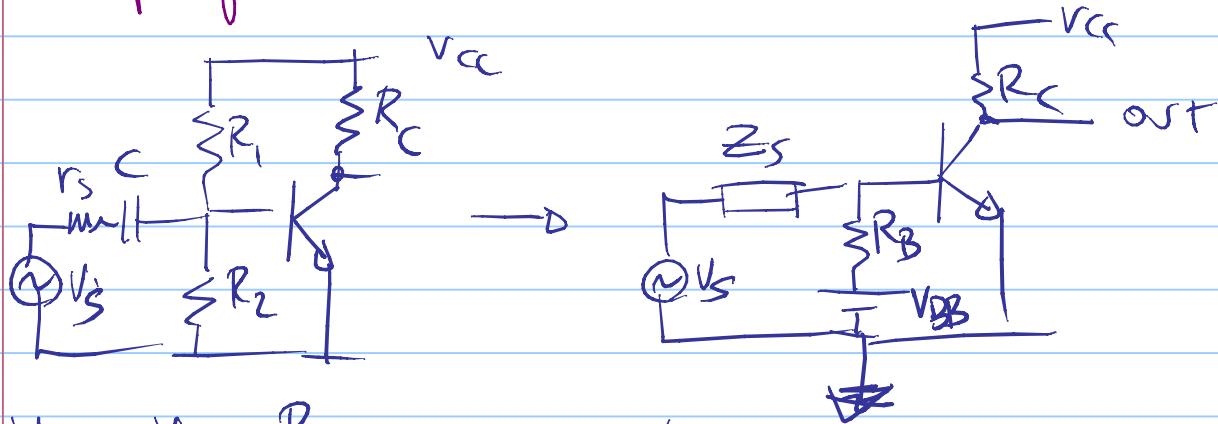
Impedenza di uscita

$$Z_{out} = \frac{V_{out}(Z_L=\infty)}{i_{out}(Z_L=0)} = \frac{V_{out}}{\frac{h_{ie} V_{out}}{R_E \cdot R_E} = \frac{V_{th}(h_{fe}+1)}{Z_{th} + h_{ie}}}$$

$$\lim_{R_E \rightarrow \infty} \frac{V_{th}(h_{fe}+1)}{Z_{th} + h_{ie} + (h_{fe}+1) R_E} \rightarrow \frac{V_{th}(h_{fe}+1)}{Z_{th} + h_{ie}}$$

$$Z_{out} = \frac{R_E \cdot (Z_{th} + h_{ie})}{Z_{th} + h_{ie} + (1+h_{fe}) R_E} \rightarrow \frac{Z_{th} + h_{ie}}{1+h_{fe}} \sim \frac{1K}{100} = 10 \Omega$$

2. Amplificatore Common Emitter

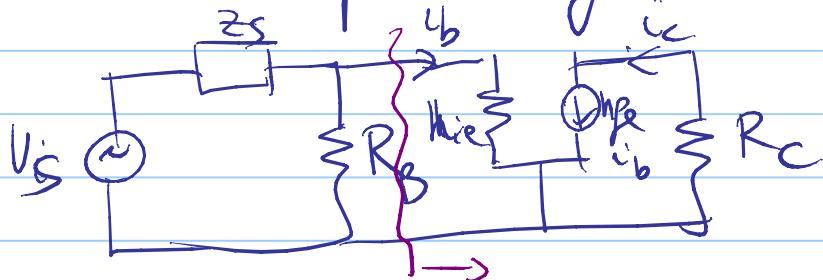


$$V_{BB} = V_{CC} \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}; R_B = R_1 // R_2$$

$$Z_S = r_s + \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$

Polarizzazione $I_B = \frac{(V_{BB} - V_{BE})}{R_B}$

Modelli a piccolo segnale



Guardiamo il circuito della base

$$i_b = V_b / h_{ie} \quad V_{out} = -h_{fe} i_b R_C = -h_{fe} \frac{R_C}{h_{ie}} V_b$$

$$A_v = -h_{fe} \frac{R_C}{h_{ie}}$$

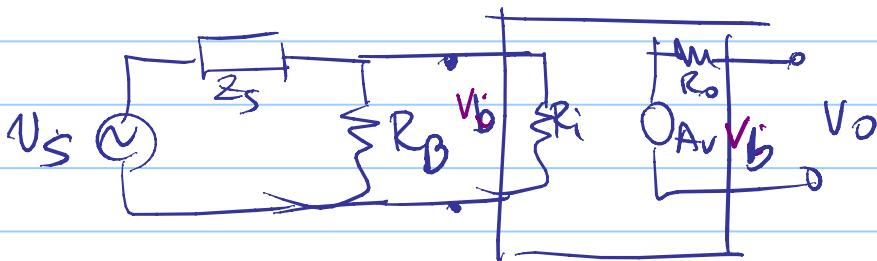
$$R_{in} = \frac{V_b}{i_b} = h_{ie}$$

$$A_v = -i_c / i_b = h_{fe}$$

$$R_{out} = \frac{V_{out}}{i_b(R_C=0)} = \frac{h_{fe} R_C / h_{ie}}{h_{fe} \cdot \frac{V_b}{h_{ie}}} = R_C$$

NB se considero \$R_C\$ parte del catenito esterno
(\$Load\$) $\rightarrow R_O \rightarrow \infty$

Se adesso metto Z_S ?



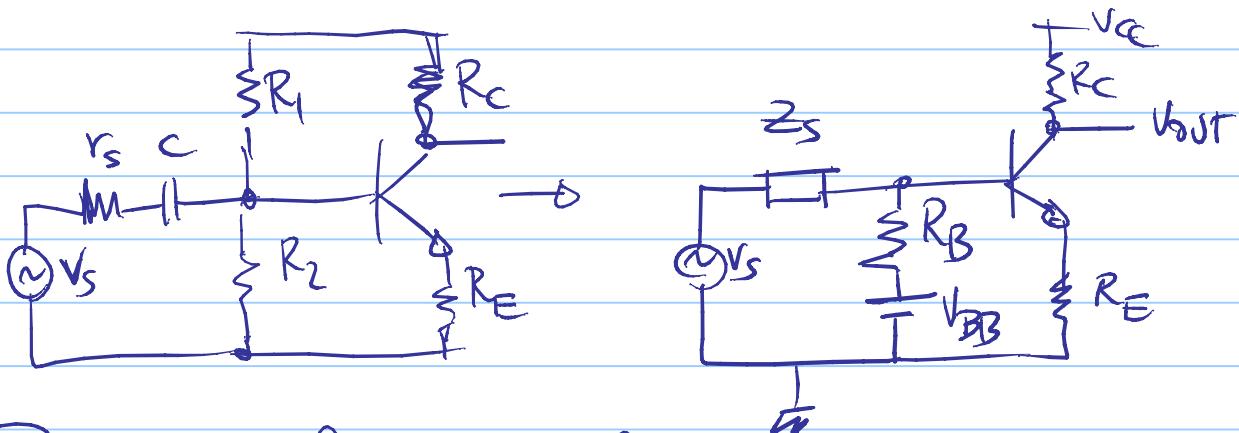
$$V_b = V_s \cdot \frac{R_B // R_i}{R_B // R_i + Z_S}$$

$R_B \gg h_{ie}$
 $\rightarrow R_B // h_{ie} \approx h_{ie}$

$$A'_V = \frac{V_o}{V_s} = \frac{V_o}{V_b} \cdot \frac{V_b}{V_s} = A_V \cdot \frac{R_B // R_i}{R_B // R_i + Z_S} = h_{fe} \cdot \frac{h_{ie}}{h_{ie} + Z_S}$$

Guadagno dipende da h_{fe} \rightarrow variabile
 \rightarrow Resistenza di emettitore

3 Common emitter con R_E



Punto di lavoro solito

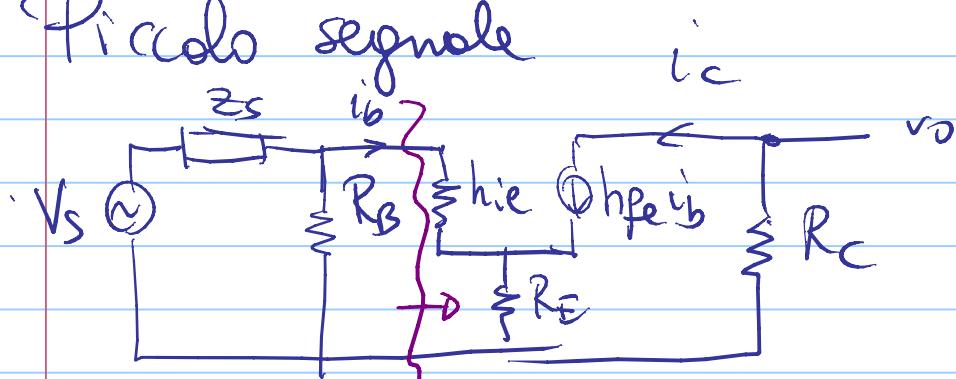
$$V_{BB} - (R_B + h_{FE} R_E) I_B = V_{BE} = 0$$

$$I_C = \frac{h_{FE} (V_{BB} - V_{BE})}{R_B + h_{FE} R_E} \approx \frac{(V_{BB} - V_{BE})}{R_E}$$

$$V_{OUT}^Q = V_{CC} - I_C R_C = V_{CC} - (V_{BB} - V_{BE}) \frac{R_C}{R_E}$$

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C (R_C + R_E) = V_{CC} - (V_{BB} - V_{BE}) \left(1 + \frac{R_C}{R_E}\right)$$

Piccolo segnale



$$v_b = i_b h_{ie} + h_{fe} i_b R_E = i_b (h_{ie} + h_{fe} R_E) \quad A_V$$

$$i_c = h_{fe} i_b = h_{fe} v_b / (h_{ie} + h_{fe} R_E)$$

$$V_{out} = -V_b R_C = -V_b \cdot \frac{h_{fe} R_C}{h_{ie} + h_{fe} R_E} \approx -V_b \frac{R_C}{R_E}$$

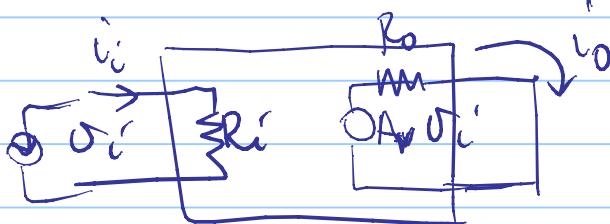
Guadagno dipende dalla resistenza

$$R_E \gg \frac{h_{ie}}{h_{fe}} \sim \frac{1K}{100} = 10\Omega$$

$$A_V = -R_C / R_E \quad R_{in} = \frac{V_b}{I_b} = h_{ie} + h_{fe} R_E$$

$$R_{out} = R_C \quad A_I = -h_{fe}$$

Note

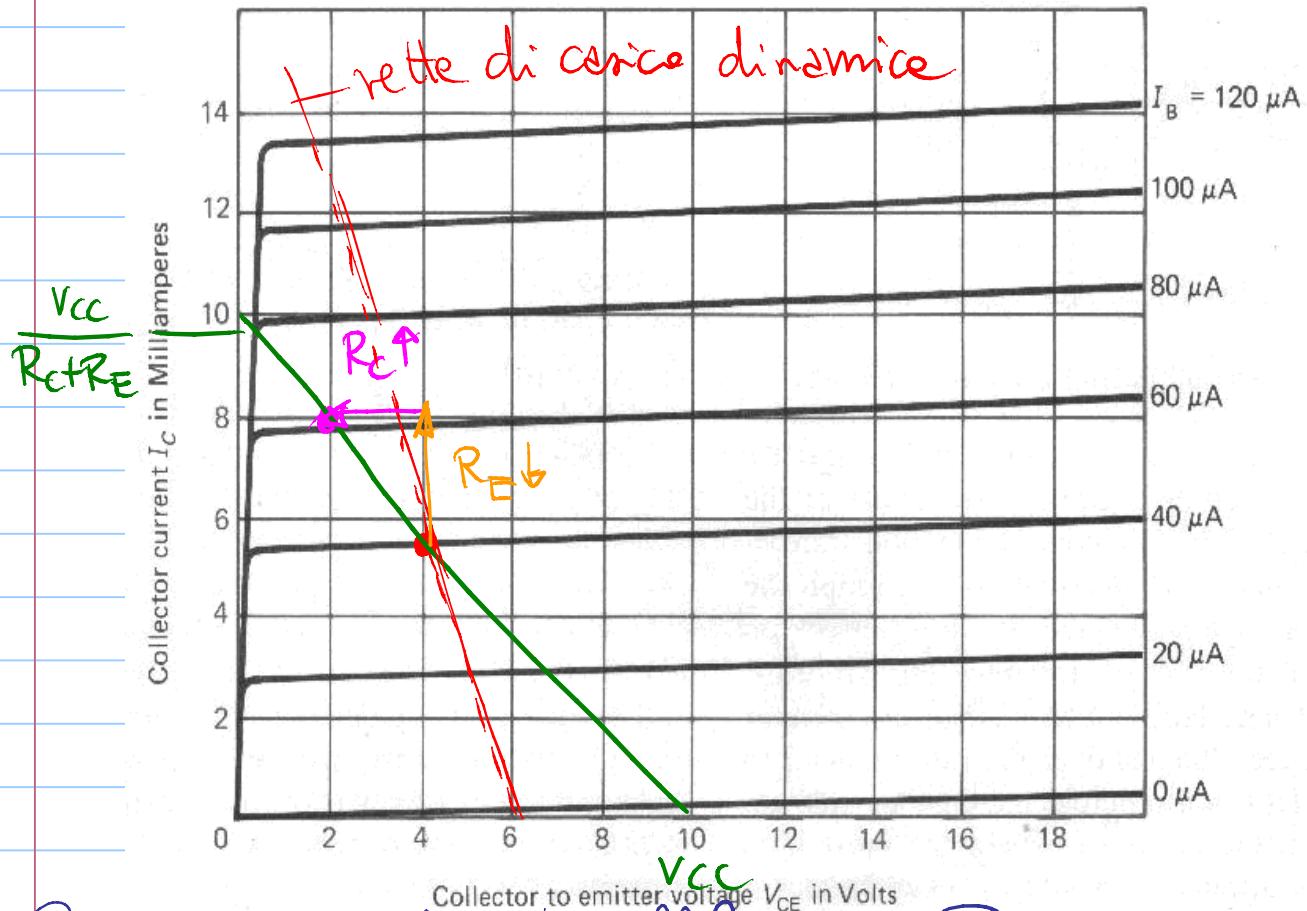


$$A_V = A_I \cdot \frac{R_o}{R_i}$$

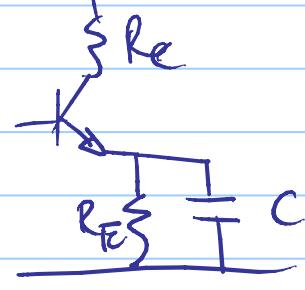
$$\frac{A_V V_i}{R_o} = i_o = A_I \cdot i_i = A_I \cdot \frac{V_i}{R_i}$$

4. Condensatore di emettore e retta di carico dinamica

Per aumentare il guadagno in tensione devo diminuire R_E e aumentare R_C
 → Punto di lavoro non centriato → clipping



Se metto C in parallelo con R_E punto di lavoro non cambia



$$Z_E = \frac{1}{j\omega C + \frac{1}{R_E}} = \frac{R_E}{1 + j\omega R_E} \rightarrow |Z_E| \sim \frac{\omega_0 R_E}{\omega}$$

$$A_V = -\frac{h_{FE} R_C}{h_{ie} + h_{fe} Z_E} \rightarrow -\frac{h_{FE} R_C}{h_{ie}}$$

Rette di carico dinamico $V_A = V_{CE} + I_C(R_C + Z_E)$