

All of these share a feature with...



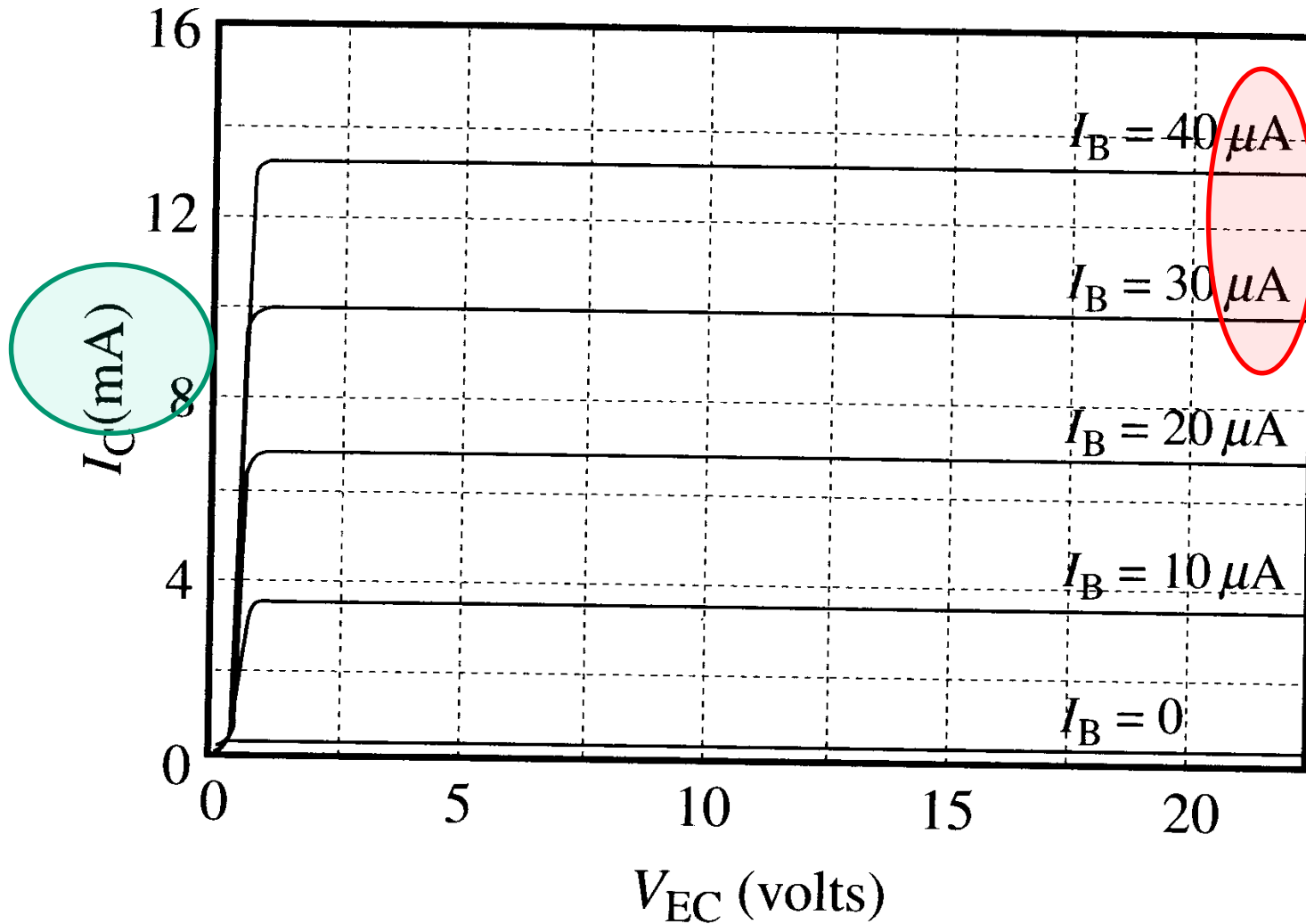
- Output current can toggle between large and small

(Switching → Digital logic; create 0s and 1s)

- **Small** change in 'valve' (3rd terminal) creates **Large** change in output between 1st and 2nd terminal

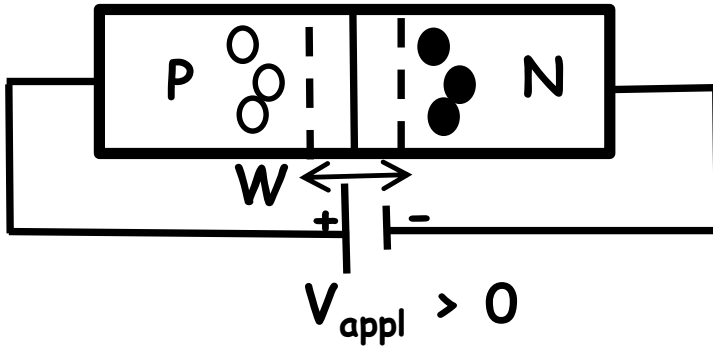
(Amplification → Analog applications; Turn 0.5 → 50)

Example: BJT common emitter characteristics



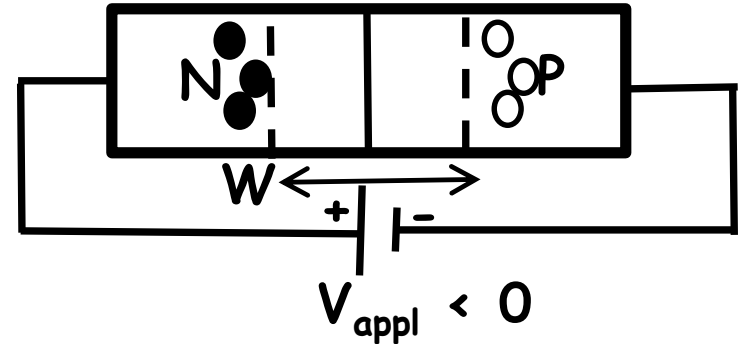
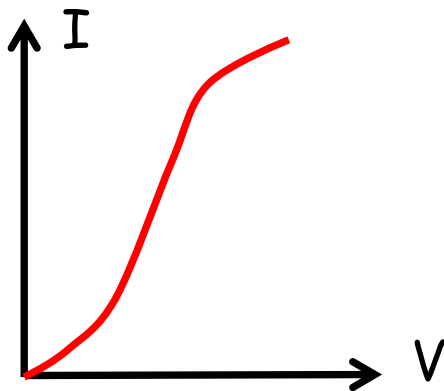
Gain = 300

Recall p-n junction



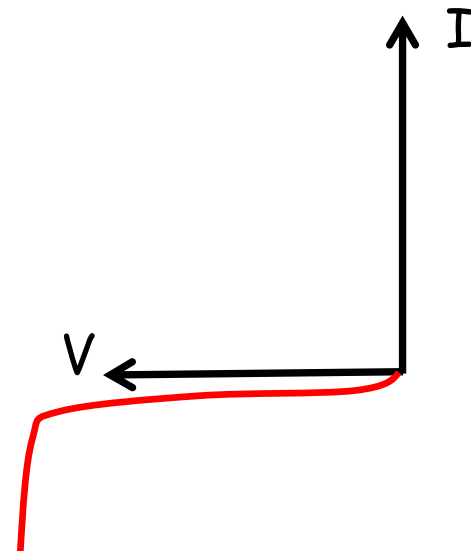
Forward bias, + on P, - on N
(Shrink W , V_{bi})

Allow holes to jump over barrier
into N region as minority carriers

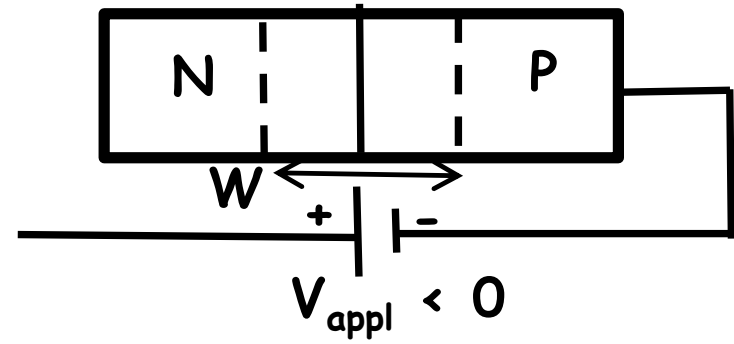
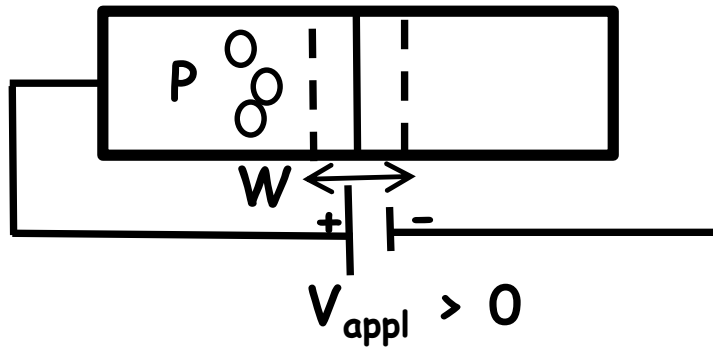


Reverse bias, + on N, - on P
(Expand W , V_{bi})

Remove holes and electrons away
from depletion region



So if we combine these by fusing their terminals...

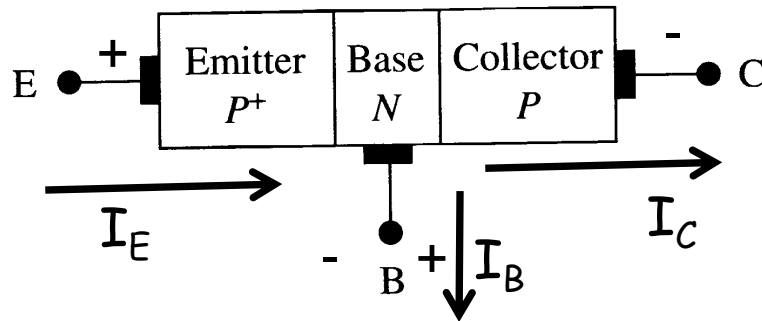


Holes from P region ("Emitter") of 1st PN junction
driven by FB of 1st PN junction into central N region ("Base")

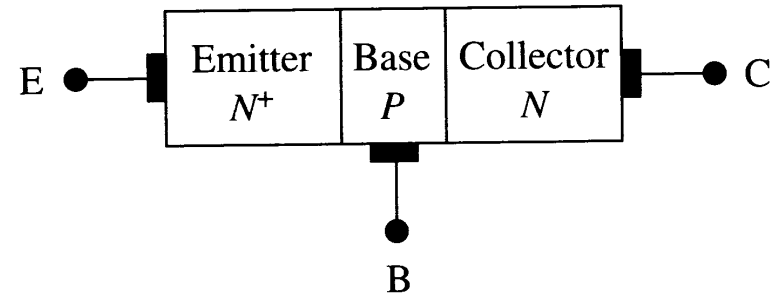
Driven by RB of 2nd PN junction from Base into P region of
2nd junction ("Collector")

- 1st region FB, 2nd RB
- If we want to worry about holes alone, need P⁺ on 1st region
- For holes to be removed by collector, base region must be thin

Bipolar Junction Transistors: Basics



(a) *pnp*

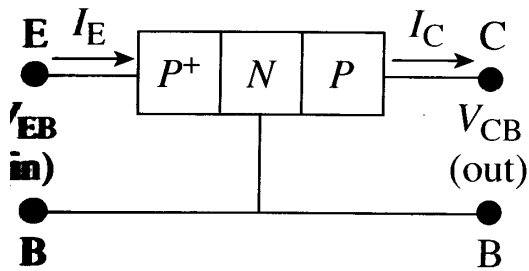


(b) *npn*

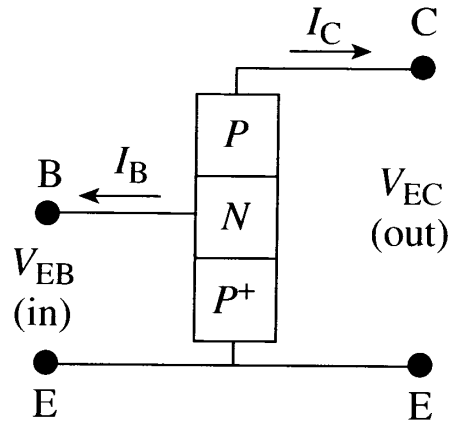
$$I_E = I_B + I_C \quad \text{.....(KCL)}$$

$$V_{EC} = V_{EB} + V_{BC} \quad \text{..... (KVL)}$$

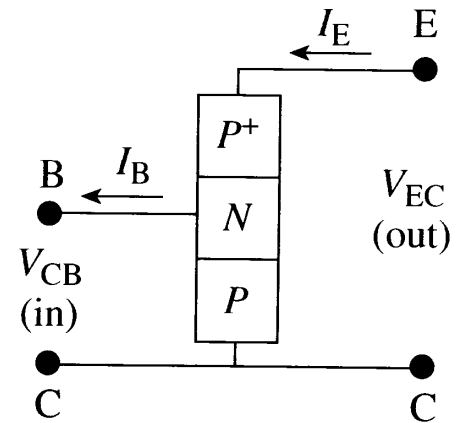
BJT configurations



(a) Common base



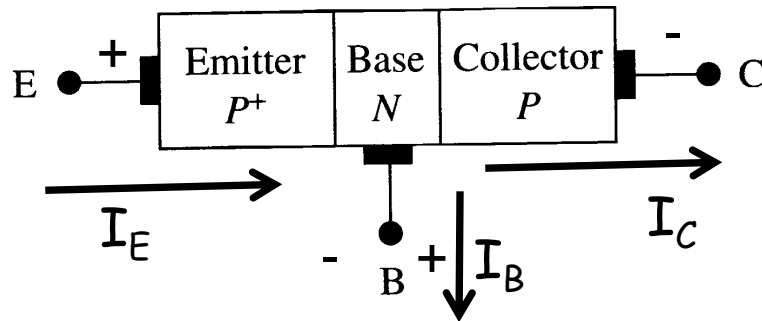
(b) Common emitter



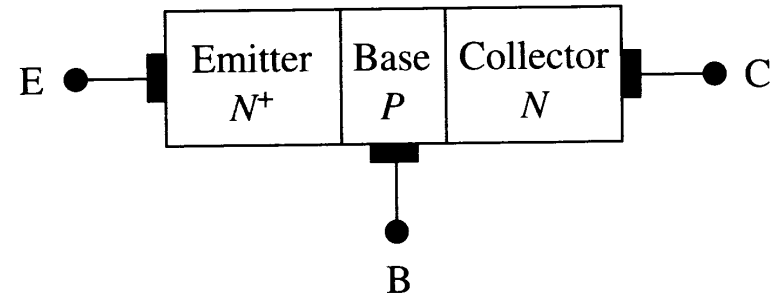
(c) Common collector

**GAIN
CONFIG**

Bipolar Junction Transistors: Basics



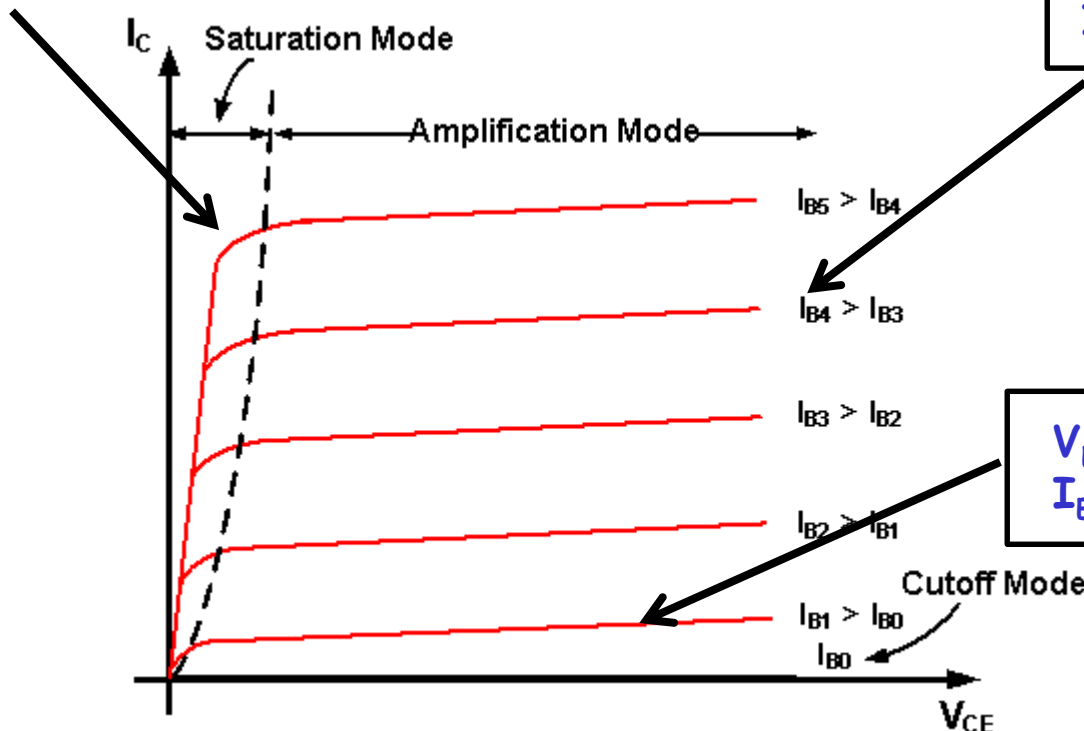
(a) *pnp*



(b) *npn*

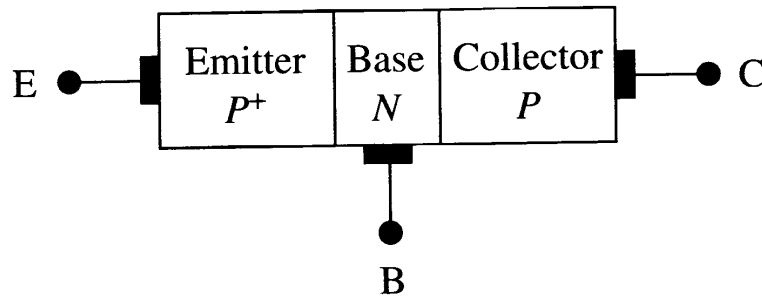
$$\begin{aligned} V_{EB} > -V_{BC} > 0 &\rightarrow V_{EC} > 0 \text{ but small} \\ I_E > -I_C > 0 &\rightarrow I_B > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{EB}, V_{BC} > 0 &\rightarrow V_{EC} \gg 0 \\ I_E, I_C > 0 &\rightarrow I_B > 0 \end{aligned}$$

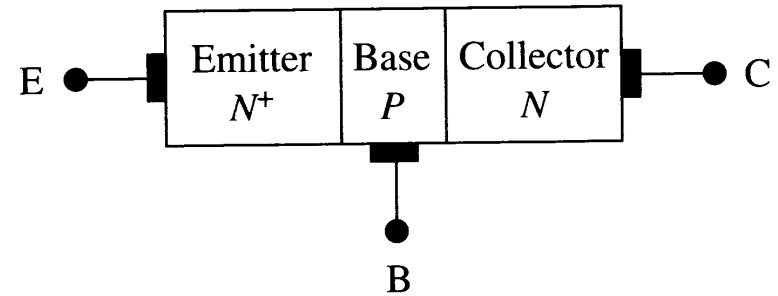


$$\begin{aligned} V_{EB} < 0, V_{BC} > 0 &\rightarrow V_{EC} > 0 \\ I_E < 0, I_C > 0 &\rightarrow I_B > 0 \text{ but small} \end{aligned}$$

Bipolar Junction Transistors: Basics



(a) *pn*p



(b) *np*n

<i>Bias Mode</i>	<i>E-B Junction</i>	<i>C-B Junction</i>
Saturation	Forward	Forward
Active	Forward	Reverse
Inverted	Reverse	Forward
Cutoff	Reverse	Reverse

BJT Fabrication

