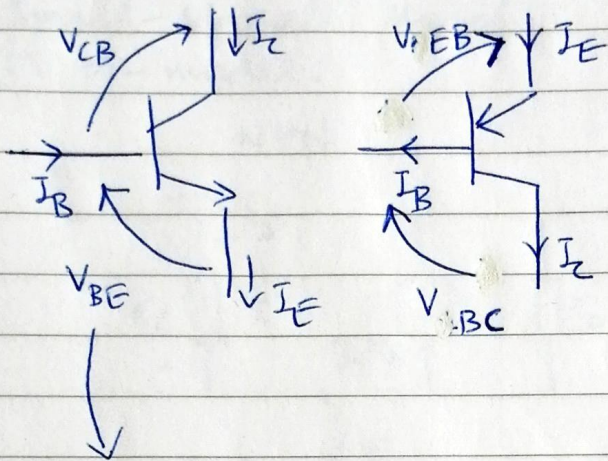


BJT Cheat sheet

Equations:



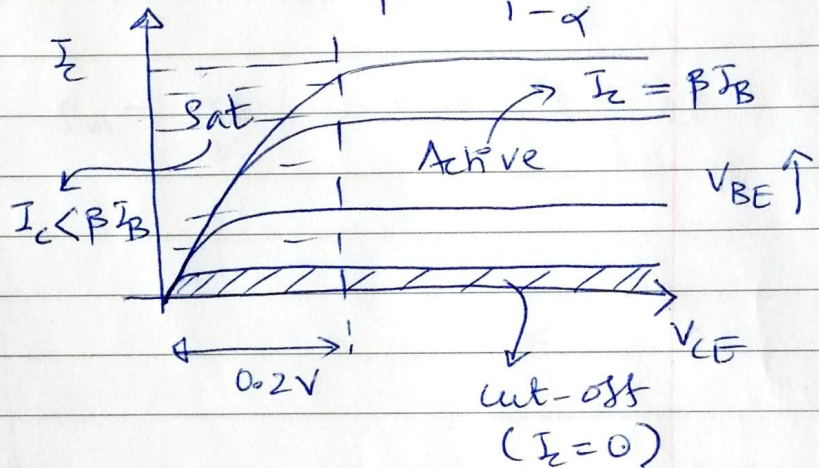
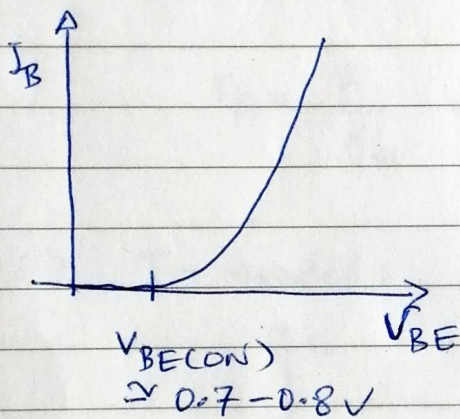
$$I_C = I_S e^{V_{BE}/V_T}$$

$$V_T \approx 26 \text{ mV}$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B \quad I_E = (1 + \beta) I_B$$

$$I_C = \frac{\beta}{1 + \beta} I_E = \alpha I_E \quad (\alpha \approx 1)$$

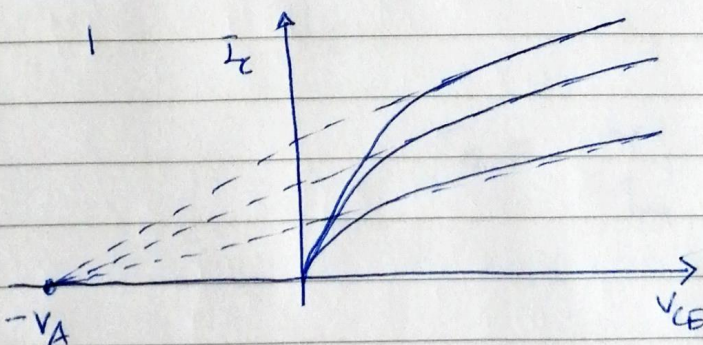
$$\beta = \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha}$$



$$V_{CE} = V_{CB} + V_{BE} = V_{CB} + 0.7 \text{ V}$$

For active operation $V_{CB} \gg -0.5 \text{ V}$

Finite output impedance:



$$I_C = I_S e^{V_{BE}/V_T} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{V_{CE}}{V_A}\right)$$

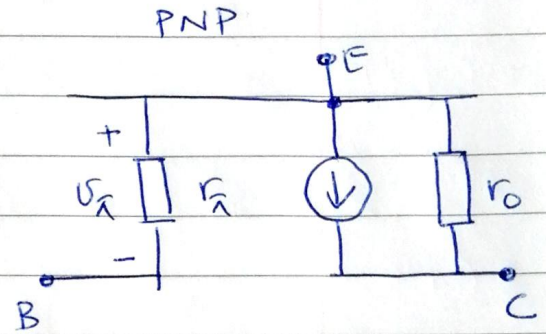
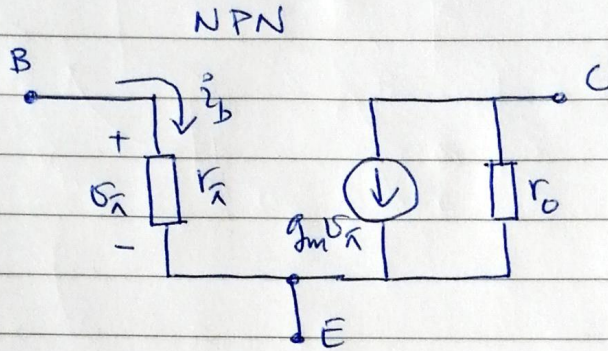
$$r_o = \left(\frac{dI_C}{dV_{CE}} \right)^{-1}$$

$$r_o \approx \frac{V_A}{I_C}$$

AC Equations:

Small-signal model

(i) π -model:

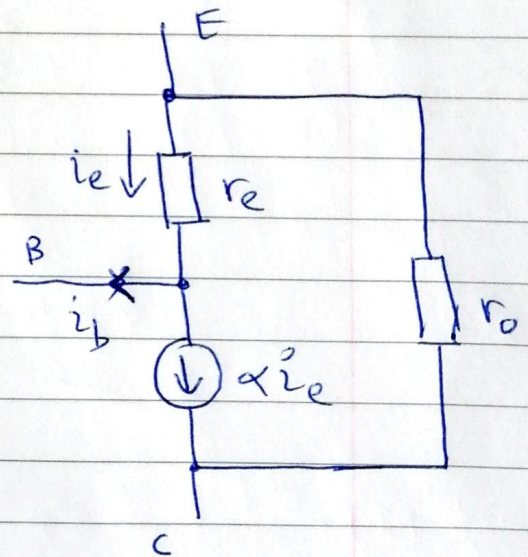
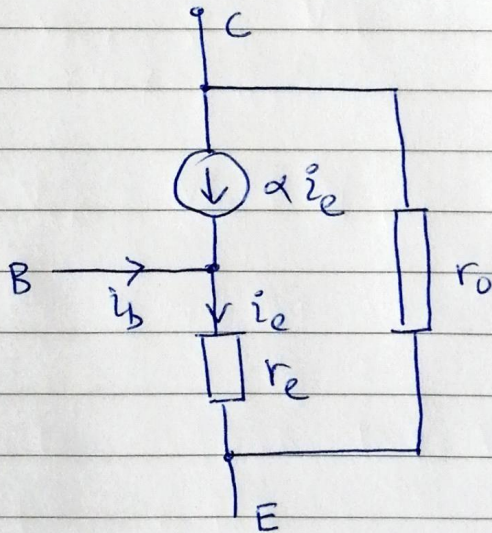


$$r_{\pi} = \frac{\beta}{g_m}$$

$$g_m = \frac{I_{CQ}}{V_T}$$

$$r_o = \frac{V_A + V_{CE}}{I_{CQ}} \approx \frac{V_A}{I_{CQ}}$$

(2) T-model:



$$r_e = \frac{\alpha}{g_m}$$

$$[r_{\pi} = (1 + \beta)r_e]$$