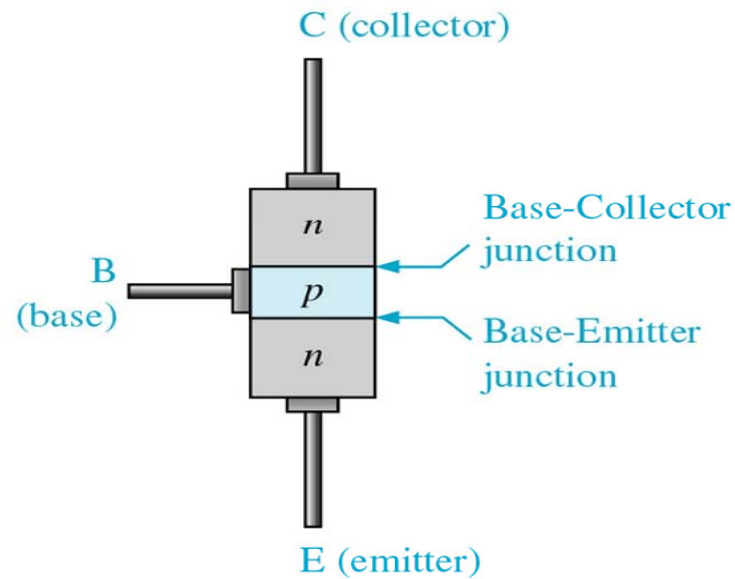


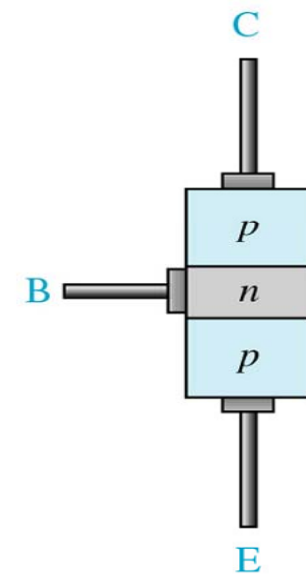
한경대학교
HANKYONG NATIONAL UNIV.

Ch. 4

Bipolar Junction Transistor (BJT)

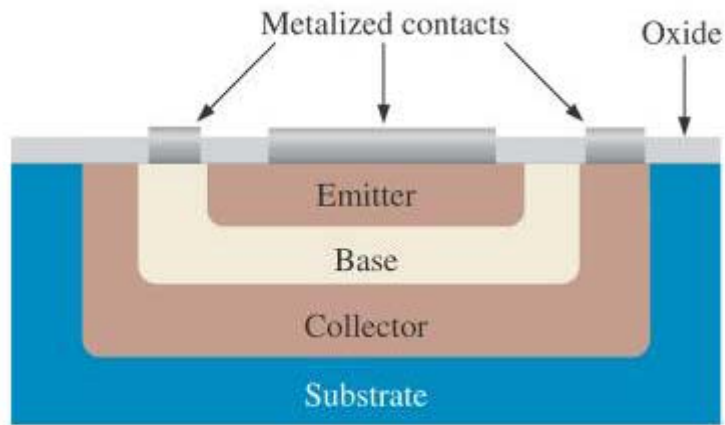


(a) *npn*

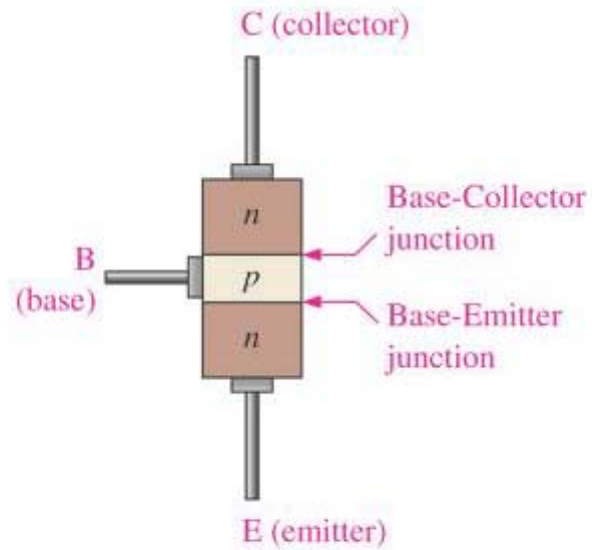


(b) *pnp*

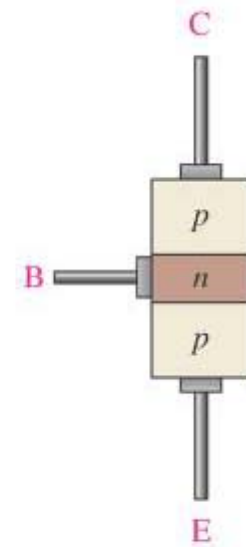
트랜지스터의 구조



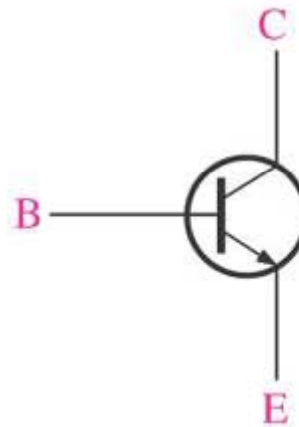
(a) Basic epitaxial planar structure



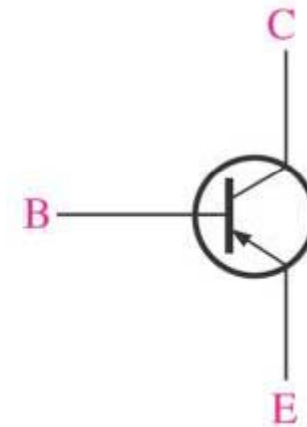
(b) npn



(c) pnp



(a) npn



(b) pnp

기본적인 트랜지스터의 동작

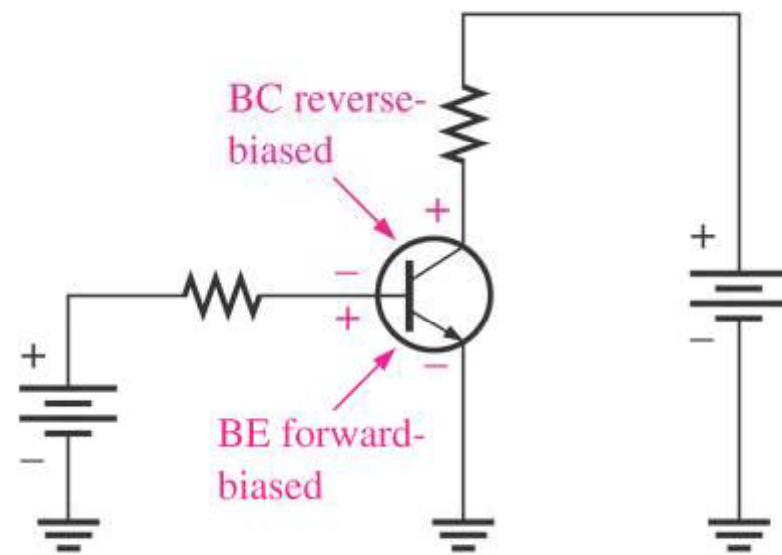
Yun SeopYu

● BE 접합

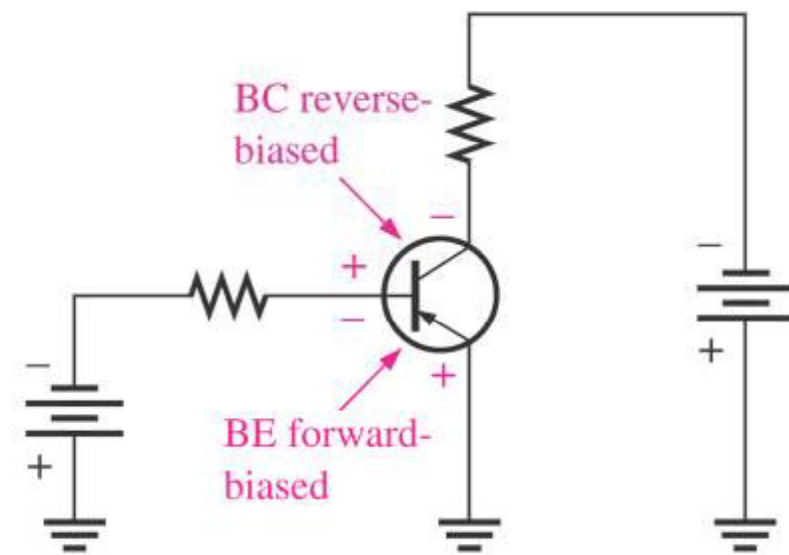
- 순방향 바이어스
- 공핍층 폭 좁아짐

● BC 접합

- 역방향 바이어스
- 공핍층 폭 넓어짐



(a) npn

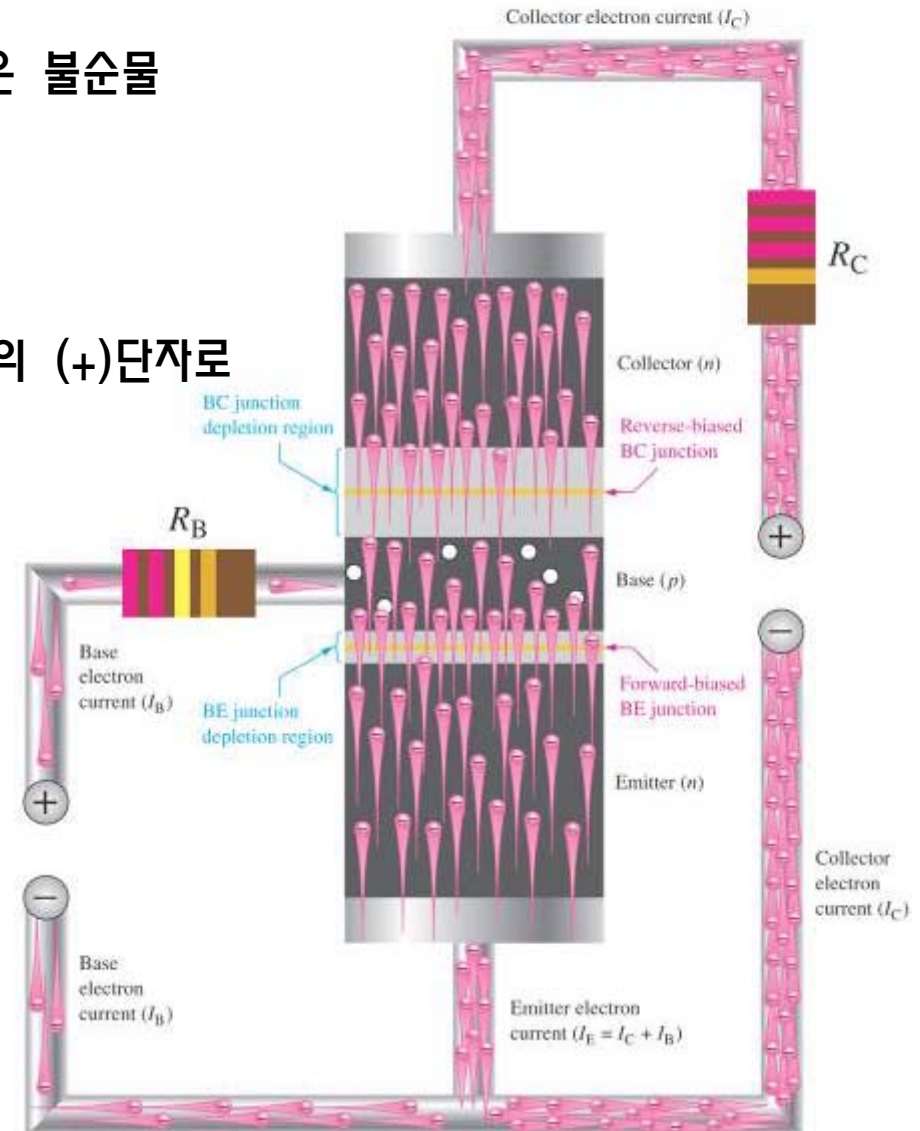


(b) pnp

기본적인 트랜지스터의 동작

Yun SeopYu

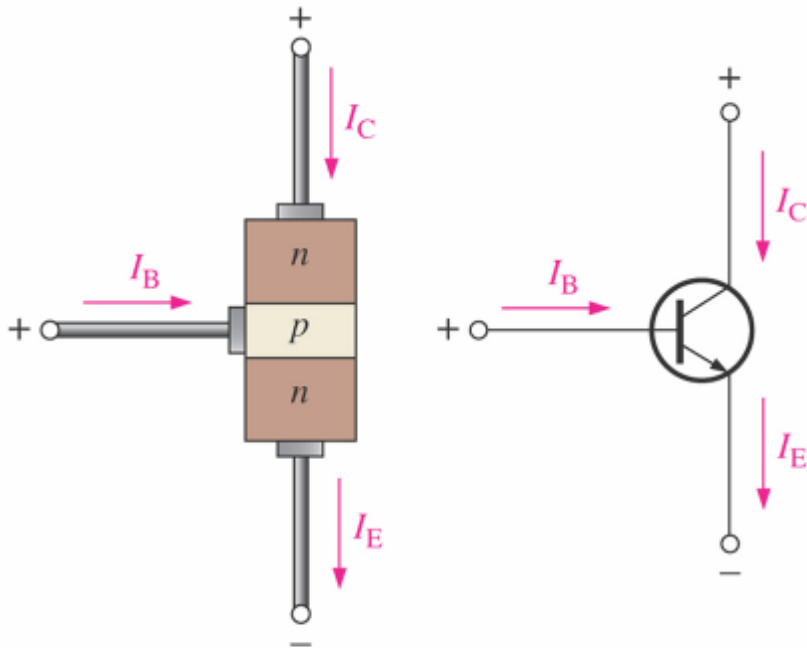
- E 영역(N)에서 B로 쉽게 확산 (전자, e)
- B 영역: 폭이 좁고 소수 정공 존재 (←적은 불순물 도핑)
- 확산된 전자는 일부만이 Base에서 재결합
→ Base 전류
- 확산된 전자의 대부분은 BC 영역 (역방향)의 (+)단자로 이동 → Collector 전류



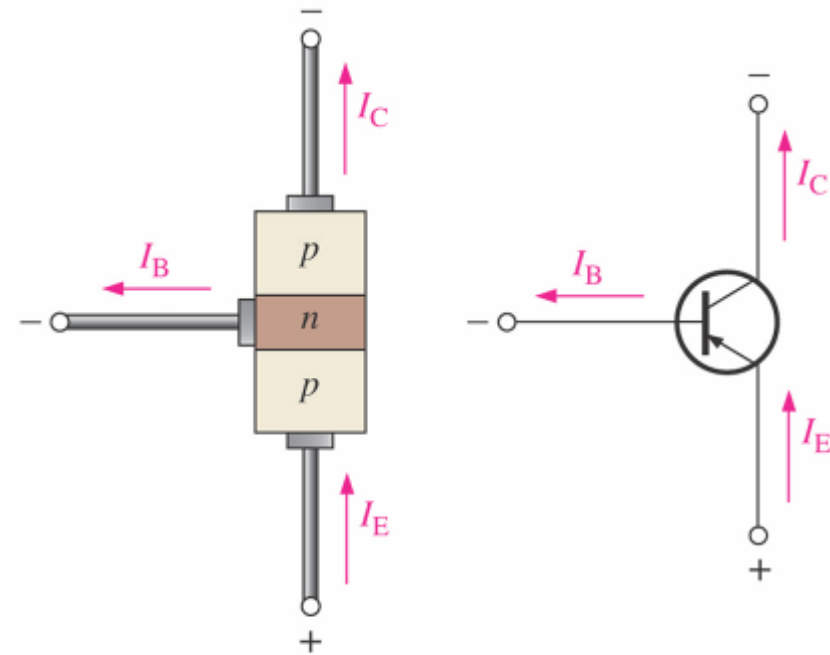
기본적인 트랜지스터의 동작

● BJT 전류

$$I_E = I_C + I_B$$



(a) npn



(b) pnp

트랜지스터 특성과 파라미터

● 직류 베타 (β_{DC})와 직류 알파 (α_{DC})

■ β_{DC}

- 컬렉터 전류와 베이스 전류의 비 (전류이득)
- 20 ~ 200

$$\beta_{DC} = \frac{I_C}{I_B}$$

■ α_{DC}

- 컬렉터 전류와 에미터 전류의 비
- 0.95 ~ 0.99 < 1

$$\alpha_{DC} = \frac{I_C}{I_E}$$

● β_{DC} 와 α_{DC} 의 관계

$$\square I_E = I_C + I_B \rightarrow I_E/I_C = 1 + I_B/I_C$$

$$\rightarrow 1/\alpha_{DC} = 1 + 1/\beta_{DC} = (1 + \beta_{DC})/\beta_{DC}$$

$$\beta_{DC} = \frac{\alpha_{DC}}{1 - \alpha_{DC}}$$

$$\alpha_{DC} = \frac{\beta_{DC}}{1 + \beta_{DC}}$$

Ex.4-1

Q. $I_B = 50\mu A$, $I_C = 3.65mA$, β_{DC} , I_E ?

A.
$$\beta_{DC} = \frac{I_C}{I_B} = \frac{3.65mA}{50\mu A} = 73$$

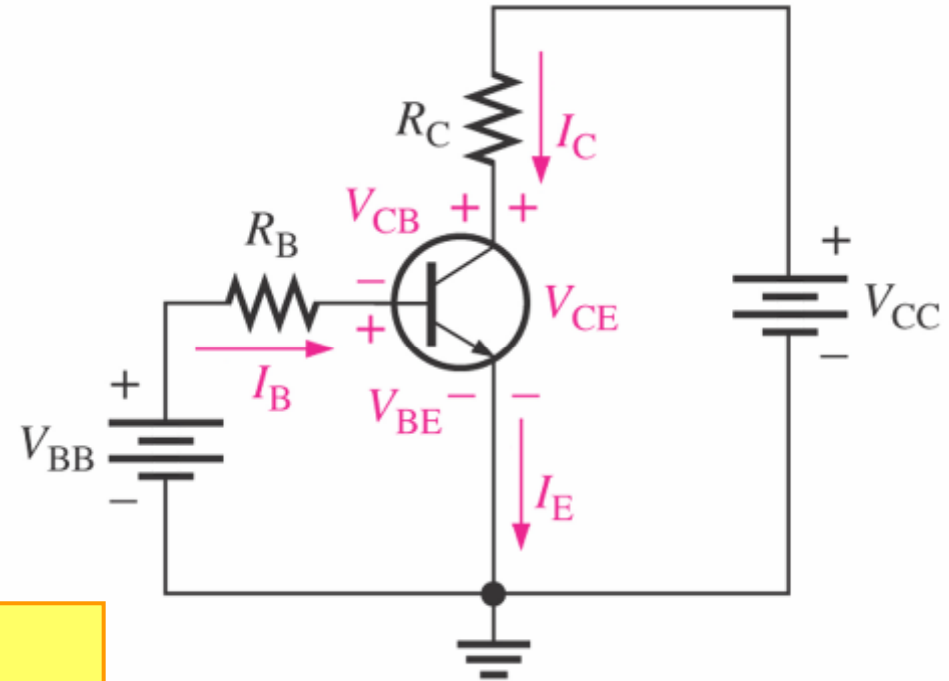
$$I_E = I_C + I_B = 3.65mA + 50\mu A = 3.70mA$$

트랜지스터 특성과 파라미터

Yun SeopYu

● 직류 전압 해석

- 전류 : I_E, I_C, I_B
- 전압 : V_{BE}, V_{CB}, V_{CE}
- 바이어스: V_{BB}, V_{CC}



$V_{BE} \cong 0.7V$: pn 접합

$$I_B = (V_{BB} - V_{BE})/R_B$$

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C R_C = V_{CC} - (\beta_{DC} I_B) R_C$$

$$V_{CB} = V_{CE} - V_{BE}$$

$$I_E \approx I_C \quad (\leftarrow I_E = I_C / \alpha_{DC})$$

트랜지스터 특성과 파라미터

Ex.4-2

Q. 전류 : I_E, I_C, I_B 전압 : V_{BE}, V_{CB}, V_{CE} 을 구하라.

단, $\beta_{DC} = 150$

A.

$V_{BE} \cong 0.7V$: pn 접합

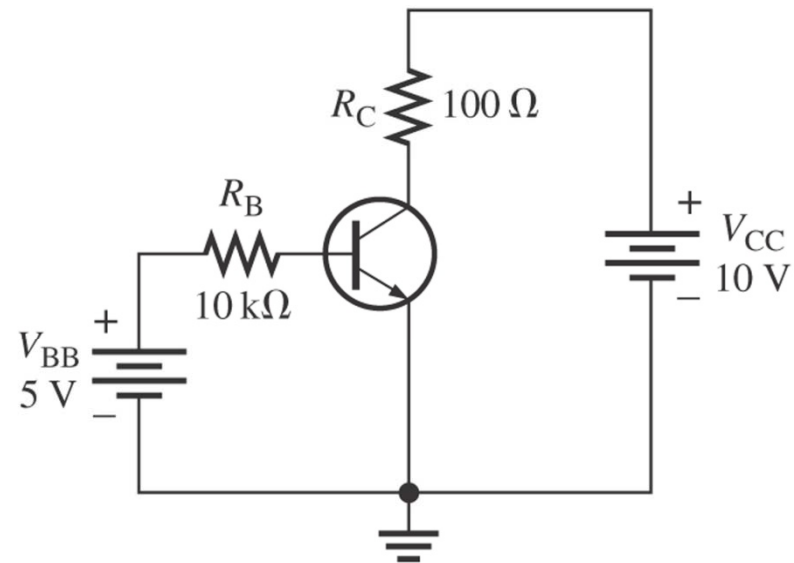
$$I_B = (V_{BB} - V_{BE})/R_B = (5-0.7)/10k=430\mu A$$

$$I_C = \beta_{DC} I_B = (150)(430\mu A)=64.5mA$$

$$I_E = I_C + I_B = 64.5mA + 430 \mu A = 64.9mA$$

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C R_C = 10V - (64.5mA)(100\Omega)$$

$$V_{CB} = V_{CE} - V_{BE} = 3.55V - 0.7V = 2.85V$$



트랜지스터 특성과 파라미터

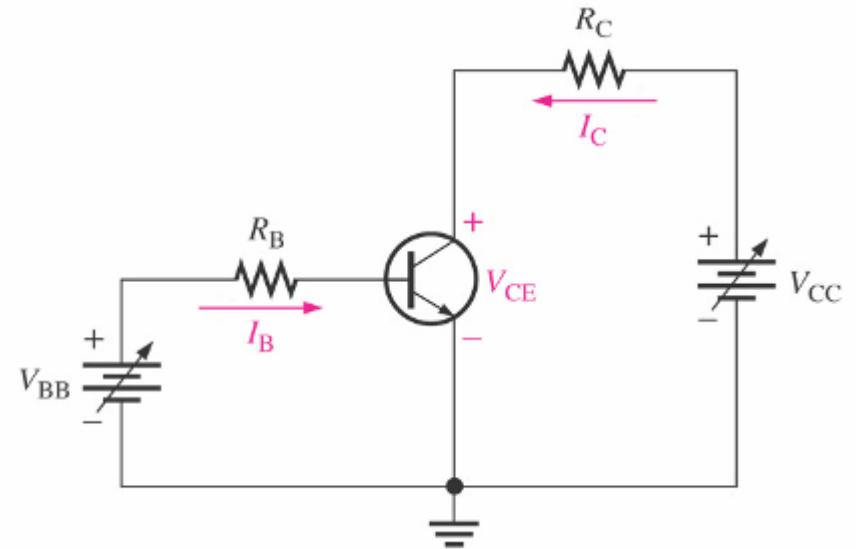
Yun SeopYu

Collector 특성 곡선

- I_C - V_{CE} 그래프(일정한 I_B 에 대하여)

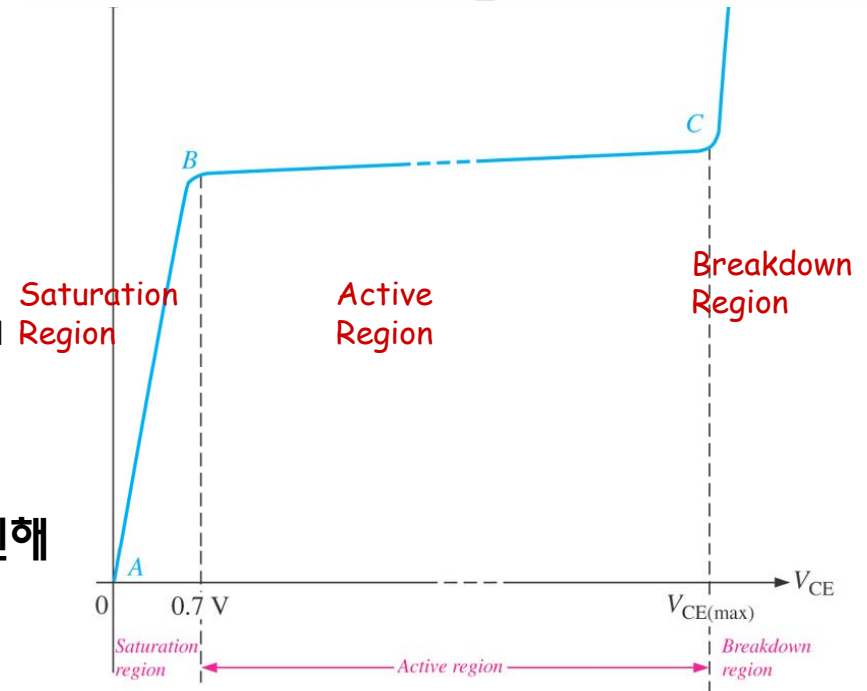
포화 영역(saturation)

- $0 < V_{CE} < 0.7$
- BE, BC: 순방향
- V_{CC} 증가 $\rightarrow V_{CE}$ 증가 (0.7V이하) $\rightarrow I_C$ 증가



활성영역 (선형영역)

- $V_{CE} > 0.7V$
- BE: 순방향, BC: 역방향
- I_C 는 I_B 에 의존 ($I_C = \beta_{DC} I_B$)
- $\rightarrow V_{CE}$ 계속 증가 하더라도 I_B 고정 $\rightarrow I_C$ 일정



항복영역

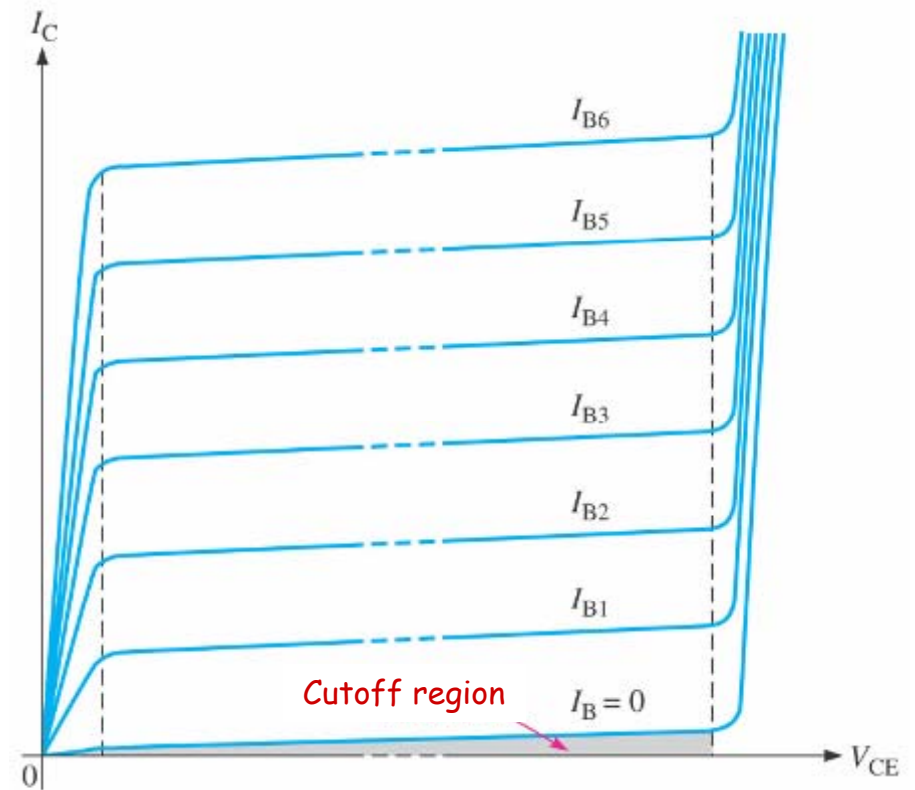
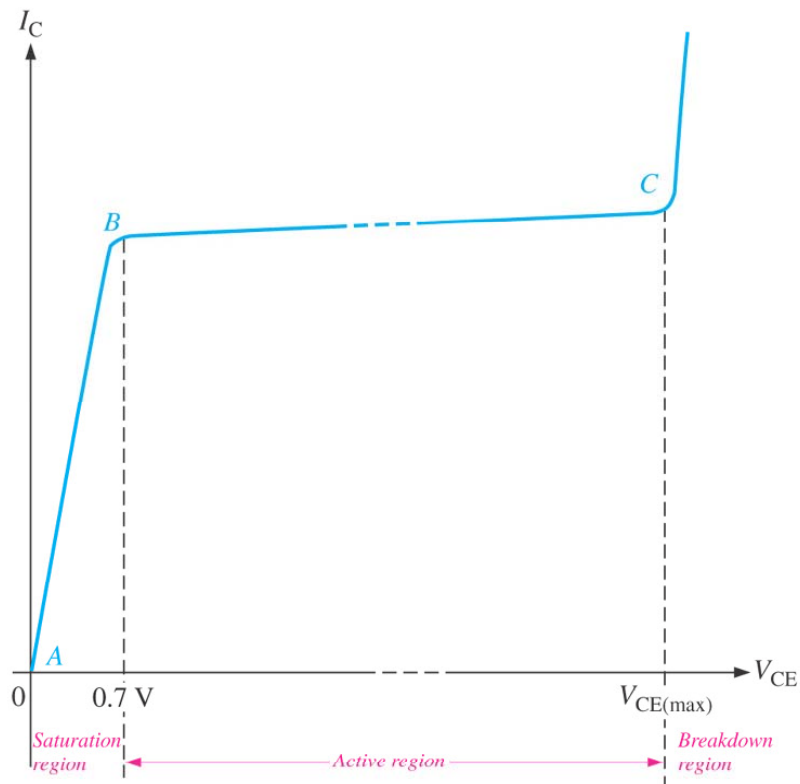
- BC사이의 강한 역방향 바이어스 전압으로 인해 I_C 전류의 급격한 증가 \rightarrow breakdown 발생

트랜지스터 특성과 파라미터

Yun SeopYu

Collector 특성 곡선

■ I_B 증가 \rightarrow I_C 증가

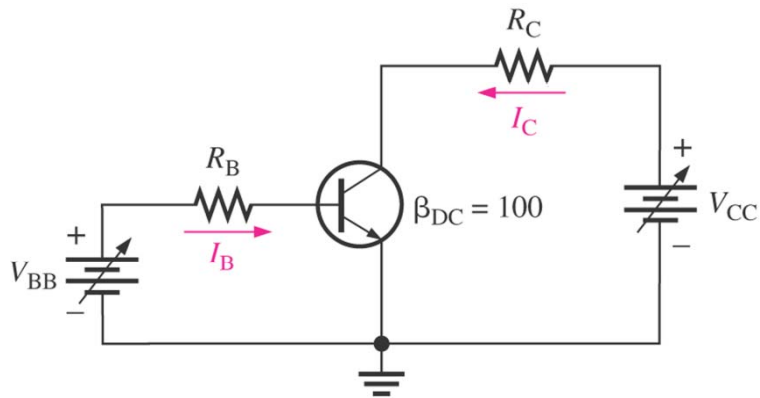


트랜지스터 특성과 파라미터

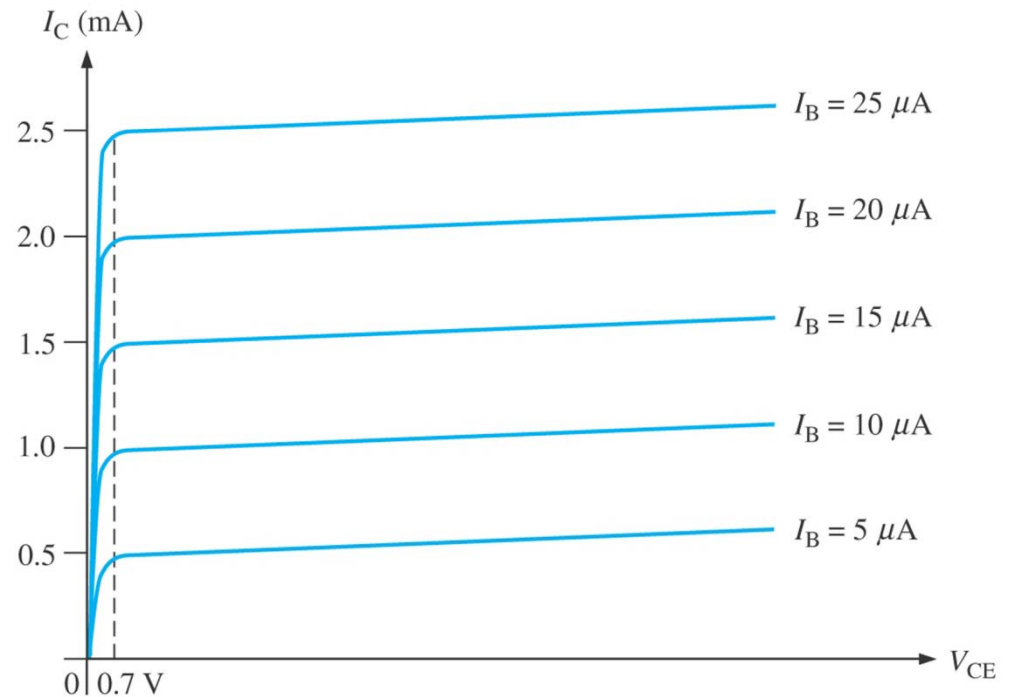
Ex.4-3

Q. $I_B = 5\mu\text{A} \sim 25\mu\text{A}$ 까지 $5\mu\text{A}$ 씩 증가할 때 컬렉터 특성곡선을 그려라

단, $\beta_{DC} = 100$



A.



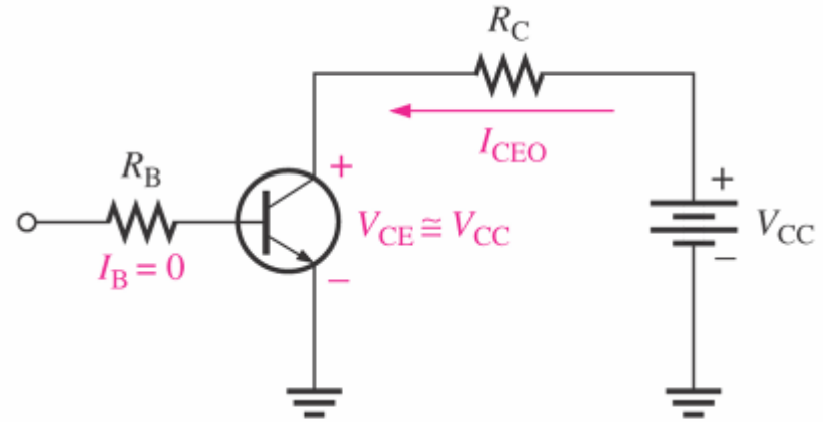
트랜지스터 특성과 파라미터

● 차단 (Cutoff) 점

■ $I_B = 0$ 일때

■ $I_C = I_{CEO}$

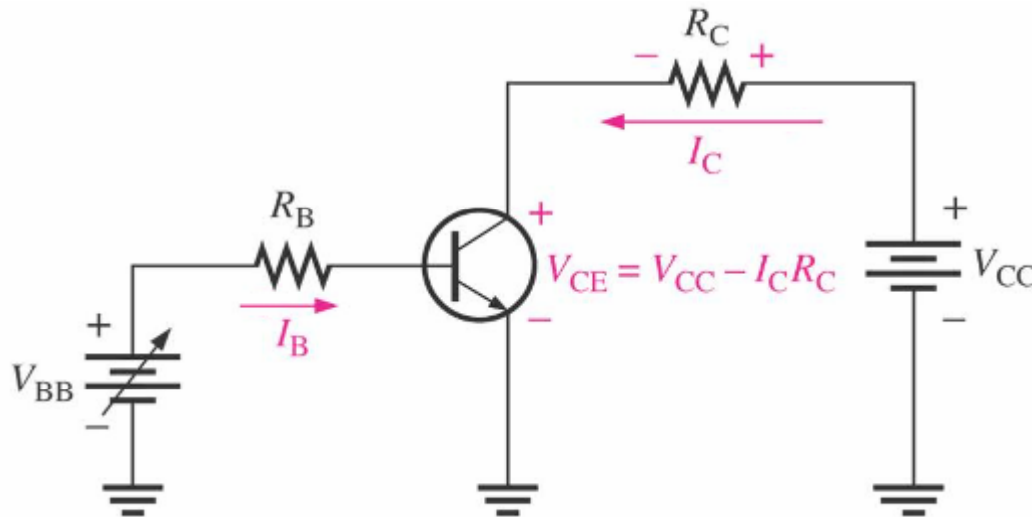
(매우 적은 양의 컬렉터 직류 누설전류)



● 포화 (saturation) 점

■ I_B 증가 $\rightarrow I_C$ 증가 ($I_C = \beta I_B$) $\rightarrow V_{CE}$ 감소 ($V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C R_C$)

$\rightarrow V_{CE}$ 가 $V_{CE(sat)}$ 도달 $\rightarrow I_B$ 가 증가 해도 더 이상 I_C 가 증가하지 않는다.



트랜지스터 특성과 파라미터

Yun SeopYu

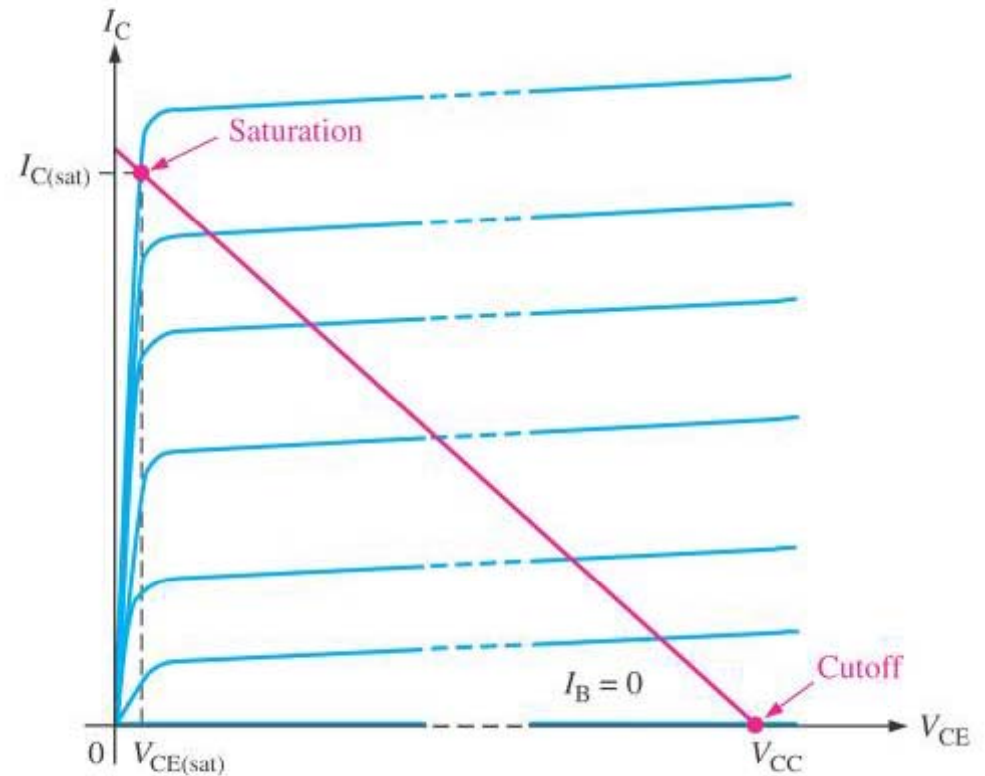
● 직류 부하선 (DC load line)

▣ 차단점과 포화점을 연결한 선

- 차단점 ($I_C=0, V_{CE} = V_{CC}$)
- 포화점 ($I_C= I_{C(sat)}, V_{CE}=V_{(sat)}$)

▣ (예)-직류해석에서

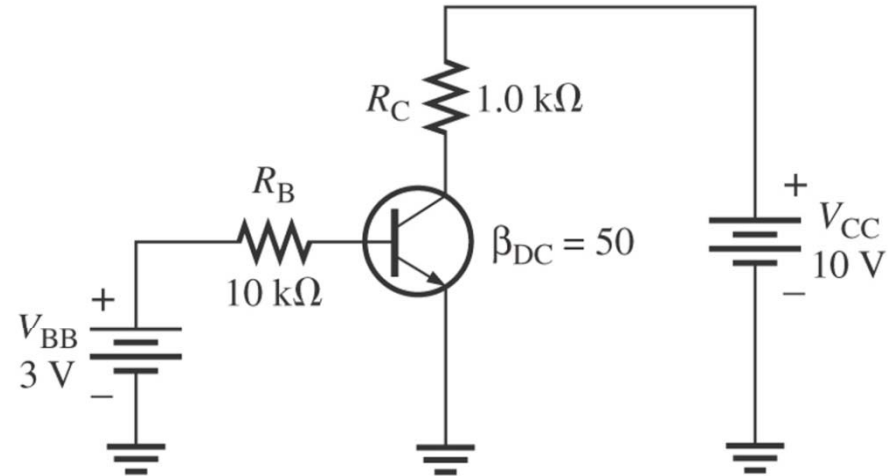
$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C R_C$$



트랜지스터 특성과 파라미터

Ex.4-4

Q. 포화 인지 아닌지 판단하라
단, $V_{CE(sat)}=0.2V$



A.

$$I_{C(sat)} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CE(sat)}}{R_C} = \frac{10V - 0.2V}{1.0k\Omega} = \frac{9.8V}{1.0k\Omega} = 9.8mA$$

$I_{C(sat)}$ 을 만들기엔 충분할 정도로 I_B 가 크다고 보면

$$I_B = \frac{V_{BB} - V_{BE}}{R_B} = \frac{3V - 0.7V}{10k\Omega} = \frac{2.3V}{10k\Omega} = 0.23mA$$

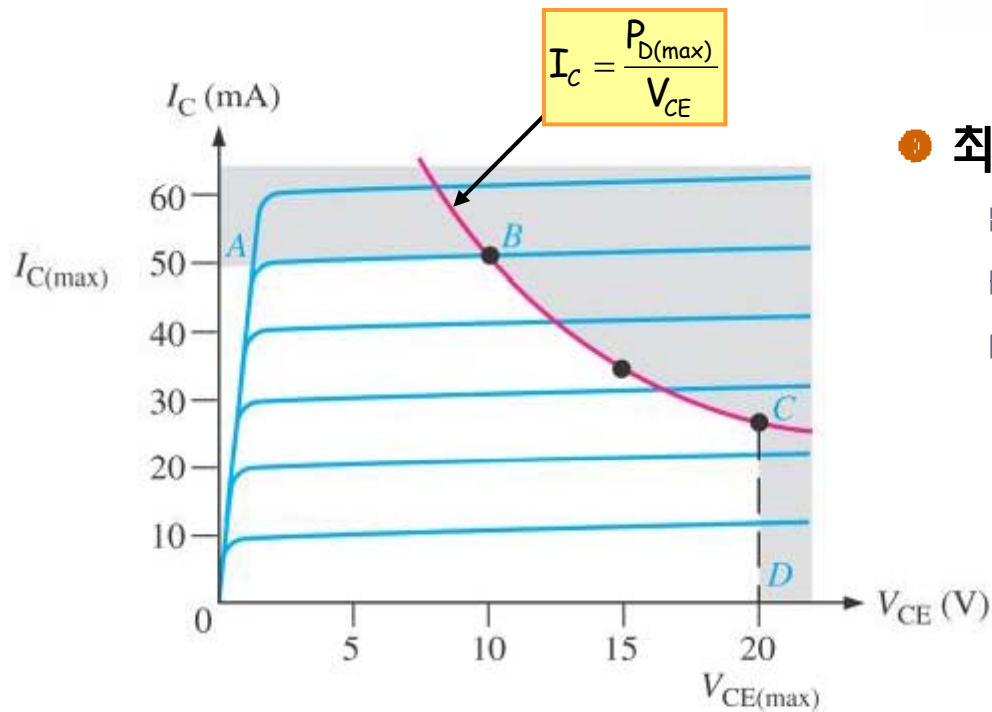
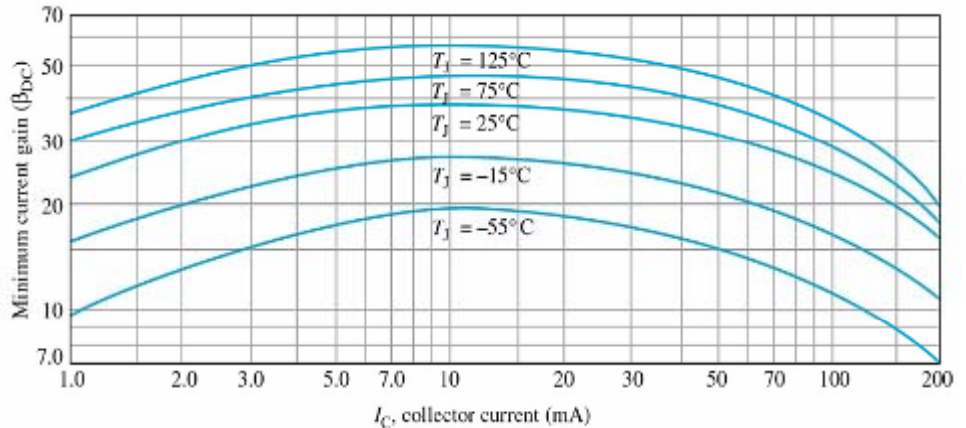
$$I_C = \beta_{DC} I_B = (50)(0.23mA) = 11.5mA$$

트랜지스터는 포화되었고 I_C 는 11.5mA에 도달할 수 없다.

트랜지스터 특성과 파라미터

● β_{DC} 의 상세정보:

- BJT를 시험하는데 필요한 중요 파라미터
- 컬렉터 전류와 온도에 따라서 변화
 - 온도에 따라 변화
 - 온도 증가 $\rightarrow \beta_{DC}$ 증가
 - I_C 값에 따라 변화



(a)

● 최대 트랜지스터 정격

- 최대 정격: 동작상의 제한
- V_{CE} 와 I_{CE} 는 동시에 최대값을 가질 수 없다.
- 최대 소비전력 $P_{D(max)} = I_C V_{CE}$

$P_{D(max)}$	V_{CE}	I_C
500 mW	5 V	100 mA
500 mW	10 V	50 mA
500 mW	15 V	33 mA
500 mW	20 V	25 mA

(b)

Ex.4-5

Q. $V_{CE}=6V$ 로 동작, 최대정격이 250mW라면 트랜지스터가 견딜 수 있는 최대 컬렉터 전류는?

A.
$$I_C = \frac{P_{D(max)}}{V_{CE}} = \frac{250mW}{6V} = 41.7mA$$

트랜지스터 특성과 파라미터

Ex.4-6 Q. $P_D(\max)=800\text{mW}$, $V_{CE(\max)}=15\text{V}$, $I_{C(\max)}=100\text{mA}$. 정격을 초과하지 않는 범위에서 인가할 수 있는 최대 V_{CC} ?, 어떤 정격이 먼저 초과?

A.

$$I_B = \frac{V_{BB} - V_{BE}}{R_B} = \frac{5\text{V} - 0.7\text{V}}{22\text{k}\Omega} = 195\mu\text{A}$$

$$I_C = \beta_{DC} I_B = (100)(195\mu\text{A}) = 19.5\text{mA}$$

$$V_{R_C} = I_C R_C = (19.5\text{mA})(1.0\text{k}\Omega) = 19.5\text{V}$$

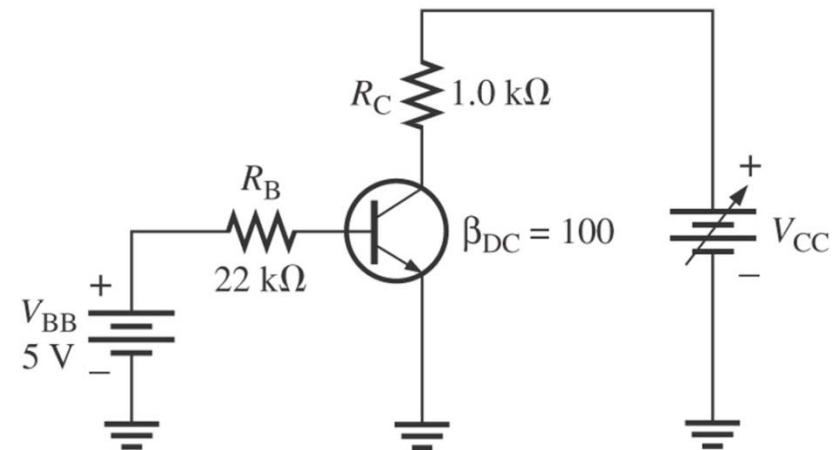
$$V_{CE} = V_{CE(\max)} = 15\text{V} \text{ 일 때 } V_{CC} \text{ 값}$$

$$V_{R_C} = V_{CC} - V_{CE}$$

$$V_{CC(\max)} = V_{CE(\max)} + V_{R_C} = 15\text{V} + 19.5\text{V} = 34.5\text{V}$$

V_{CC} 가 $V_{CE(\max)}$ 를 초과되기 전 34.5V까지 증가 가능
단, 이 시점에서 $P_{D(\max)}$ 가 초과될지 알 수 없다.

$$P_D = V_{CE(\max)} I_C = (15\text{V})(19.5\text{mA}) = 293\text{mW}$$



$P_{D(\max)}$ 가 800mW 이므로 V_{CC} 가=34.5V 일때 초과되지 않음. $V_{CE(\max)}$ 를=15V는 이 경우 제한 정격이 된다.

만약 베이스전류가 흐르지 않아 Tr을 off상태로 만들면 V_{CC} 전압 전부가 Tr에 걸리게 되어 $V_{CE(\max)}$ 가 제일 먼저 정격을 초과

● $P_{D(max)}$ 의 경감

- ▣ $P_{D(max)}$ at 25 °C
- ▣ 온도 증가 $\rightarrow P_{D(max)}$ 감소
- ▣ $P_{D(max)}$ 의 경감계수 [mW/°C]

Ex.4-7

Q. $P_{D(max)}$ at 25 °C = 1 W, 경감계수 = 5mW/°C, 70 °C 의 $P_{D(max)}$?

A.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{D(max)} &= P_{D(max)} (25 \text{ °C}) - (\text{경감계수})(70 \text{ °C} - 25 \text{ °C}) \\ &= 1 - (5\text{m})(45) \\ &= 775 \text{ mW} \end{aligned}$$

증폭기로서의 트랜지스터

직류 (DC)와 교류 (AC)

- ▣ 직류량: I_C, I_B
- ▣ 교류량: i_c, i_b, i_e
- ▣ 내부저항: r'_e
- ▣ 외부저항: R_E (직류), R_e (교류)

트랜지스터 증폭

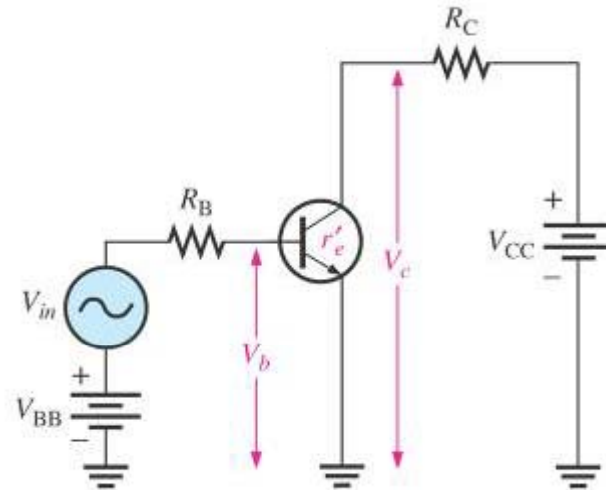
- ▣ 전류증폭 (β)
- ▣ r'_e : 내부 교류 이미터저항
(매우 낮은 저항 \leftarrow BE 순병)

$$I_e \approx I_c = \frac{V_b}{r'_e}$$

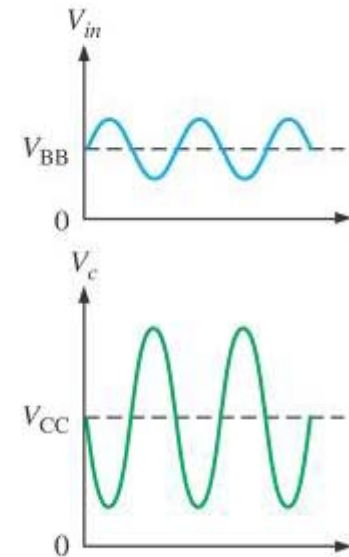
$$V_c = I_c R_C$$

$$V_b = V_{in} - I_b R_B$$

$$A_v = \frac{V_c}{V_b} \approx \frac{I_e R_C}{I_e r'_e} \approx \frac{R_C}{r'_e}$$



(a) Circuit with ac input voltage V_{in} and dc bias voltage superimposed



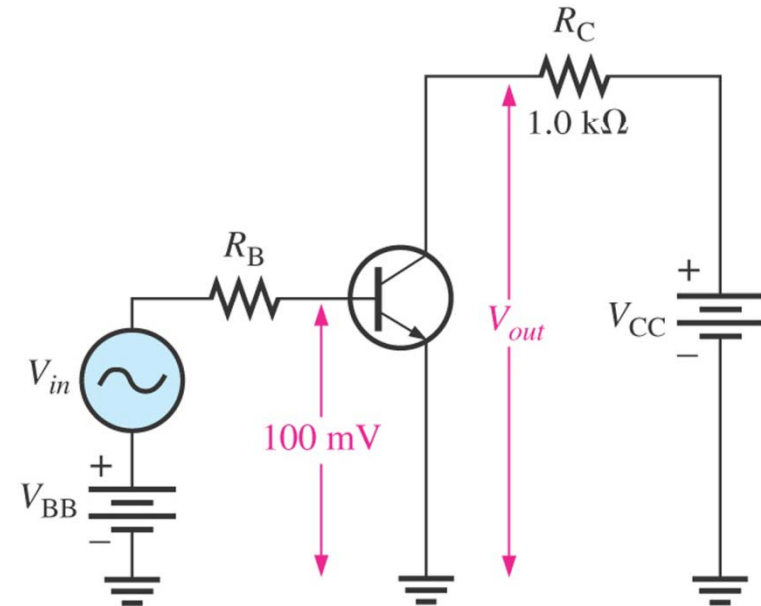
(b) Waveforms

Ex.4-9

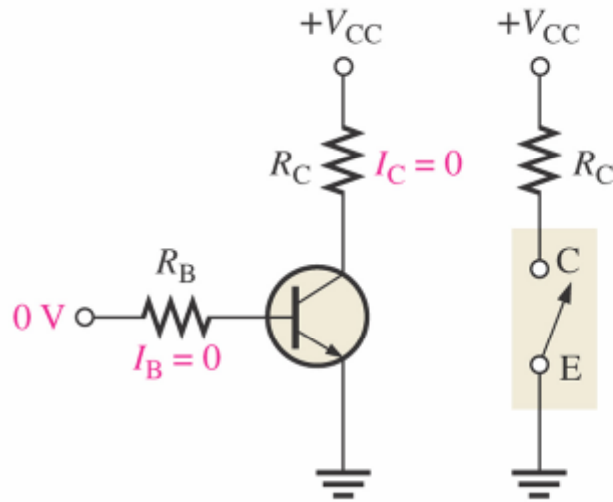
Q. $r'_e = 50\Omega$ 일때 전압이득과 교류출력전압?

$$A_v \approx \frac{R_C}{r'_e} = \frac{1.0\text{k}\Omega}{50\Omega} = 20$$

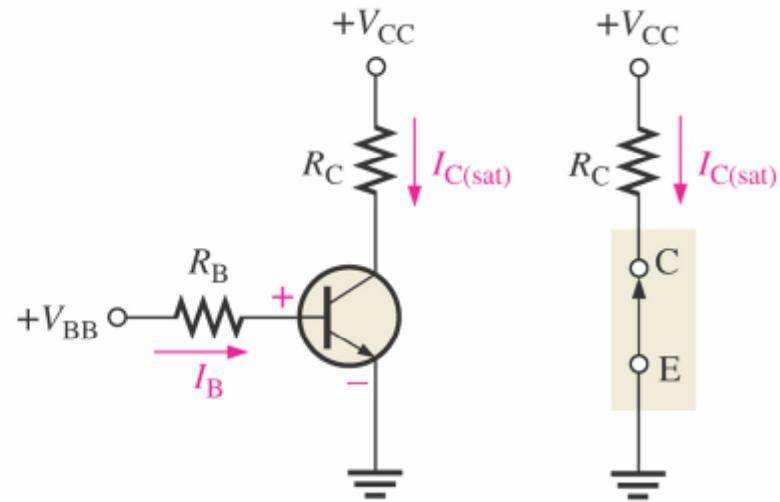
$$V_{out} = A_v V_b = (20)(100\text{mV}) = 2V_{\text{rms}}$$



스위치로서의 트랜지스터



(a) Cutoff — open switch



(b) Saturation — closed switch

- 차단조건

- $I_B = 0 \rightarrow$ 차단 \rightarrow 개방 (open)
- $V_{CE(sat)} = V_{CC} \rightarrow$ switch off

- 포화조건

- BE 순방향 바이어스 $\rightarrow I_{C(sat)} = (V_{CC} - V_{CE(sat)})/R_C$
- $V_{CE(sat)} \ll V_{CC} \rightarrow I_{C(sat)} = V_{CC}/R_C$ (switch on)
- $I_{B(min)} = (I_{C(sat)})/\beta_{DC}$: 포화되기 위해 필요한 Base 전류의 최소의 전류값

Ex.4-10

- Q. (a) $V_{IN}=0V$ 일 때 V_{CE} ?
 (b) β_{DC} 가 포화되기 위한 최소 I_B ?
 (c) $V_{IN}=5V$ 일때 R_B 의 최소값

A.

(a) $V_{IN}=0$ 일때 Tr 차단 → 스위치 개방

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} = 10V$$

(b) $V_{CE(sat)}$ / 무시가능 하므로 (0V로 가정)

$$I_{C(sat)} = V_{CC} / R_C = 10V / 1.0k\Omega = 10mA$$

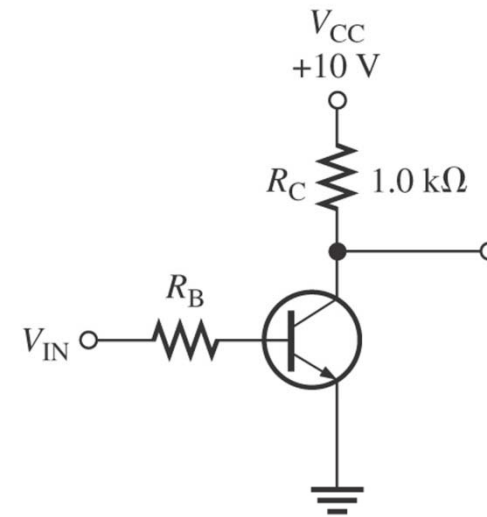
$$I_{B(min)} = I_{C(sat)} / \beta_{DC} = 10mA / 200 = 50\mu A$$

(c) Tr 이 on 되었을 때 $V_{BE}=0.7$

$$V_{R_B} = V_{IN} - V_{BE} = 5V - 0.7V = 4.3V$$

50 μA 의 최소 I_B 를 흘리는데 필요한 R_B 의 최대값

$$R_{B(max)} = V_{R_B} / I_{B(min)} = 4.3V / 50\mu A = 86k\Omega$$



스위치로서의 트랜지스터

Ex.4-11

Q.

LED발광을 위해 30mA필요, Tr이 포화되기위한 입력구형파 전압? 단, 포화를 확실히 시키기위해 베이스전류 최소값의 두 배 값 사용, $V_{CC}=9V$, $V_{CE(sat)}=0.3V$, $R_C=270\Omega$, $R_B=3.3k\Omega$, $\beta_{DC}=50$.

A.

$$I_{C(sat)} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CE(sat)}}{R_C} = \frac{9V - 0.3V}{270\Omega} = 32.2mA$$

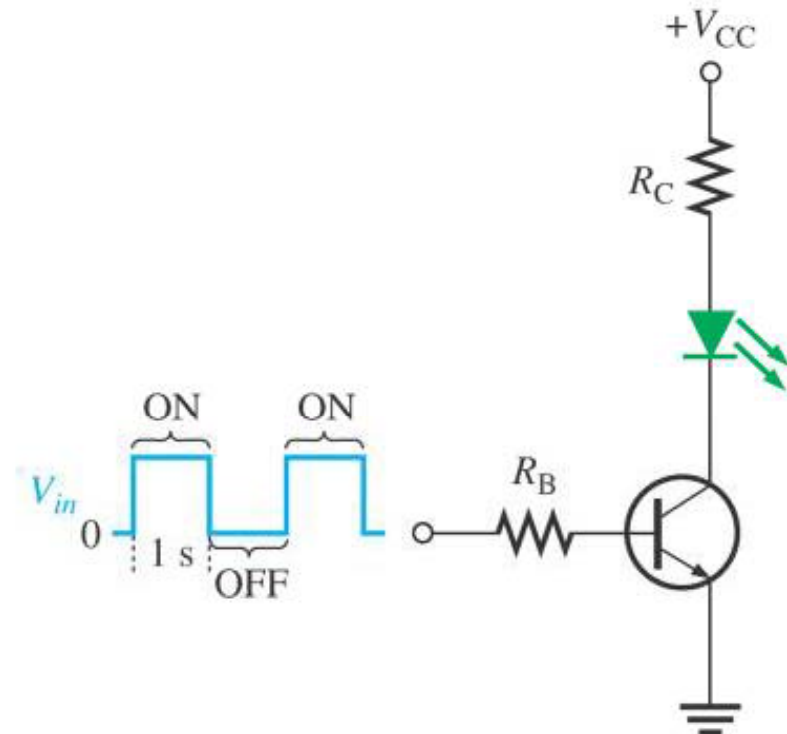
$$I_{B(min)} = \frac{I_{C(sat)}}{\beta_{DC}} = \frac{32.2mA}{50} = 644\mu A$$

$$I_B = 2I_{B(min)} \text{ 사용}$$

$$I_B = \frac{V_{R_B}}{R_B} = \frac{V_{in} - V_{BE}}{R_B} = \frac{V_{in} - 0.7V}{3.3k\Omega}$$

$$V_{in} - 0.7V = 2I_{B(min)} R_B = (1.29mA)(3.3k\Omega)$$

$$V_{in} = (1.29mA)(3.3k\Omega) + 0.7V = 4.96V$$



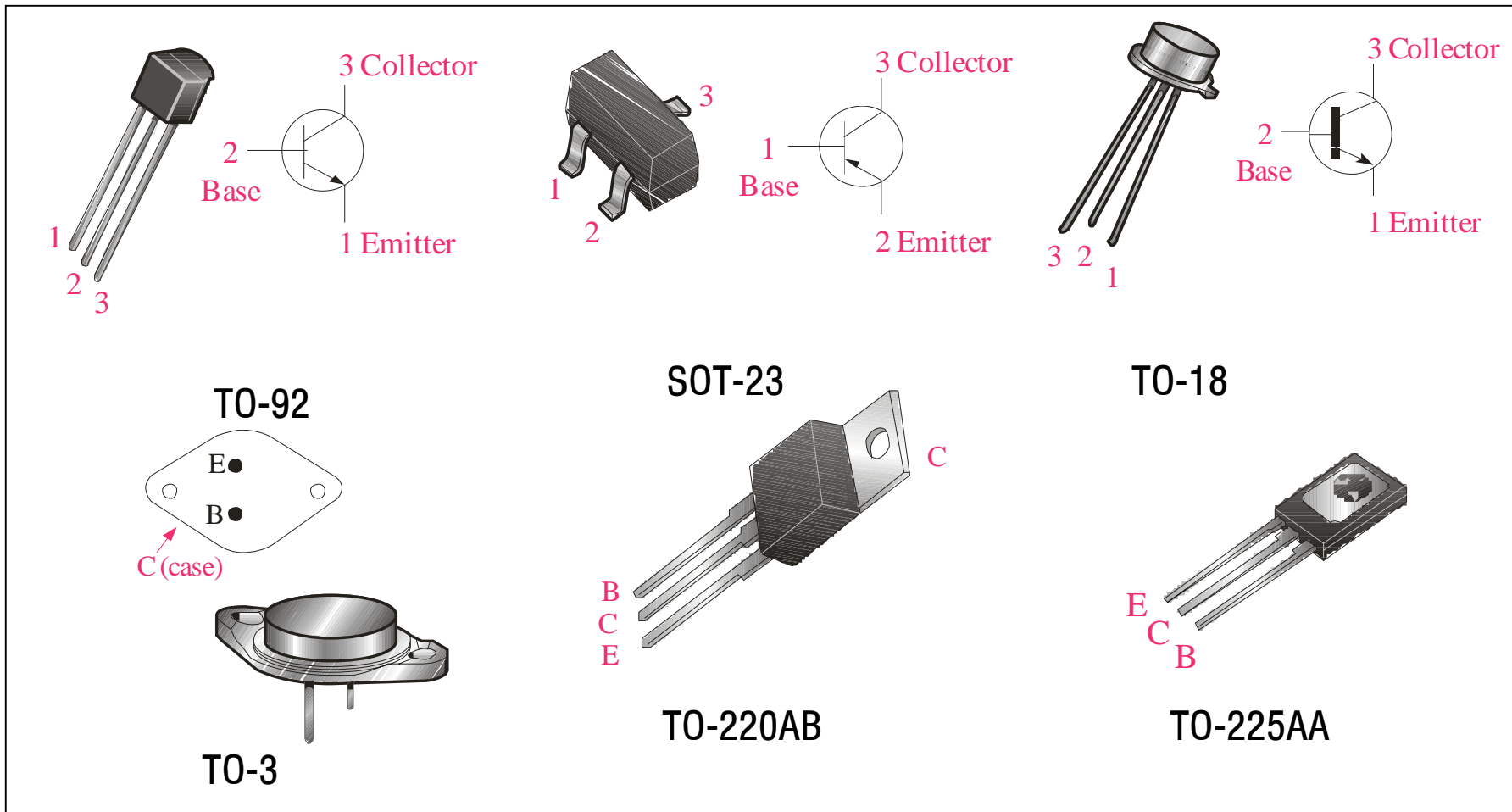
Data Sheets

Data sheets give manufacturer's specifications for maximum operating conditions, thermal, and electrical characteristics. For example, an electrical characteristic is β_{DC} , which is given as h_{FE} . The 2N3904 shows a range of β 's on the data sheet from 100 to 300 for $I_C = 10$ mA.

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
ON Characteristics				
DC current gain ($I_C = 0.1$ mA dc, $V_{CE} = 1.0$ V dc)	h_{FE}	20	—	—
	2N3903	40	—	—
($I_C = 1.0$ mA dc, $V_{CE} = 1.0$ V dc)	2N3903	35	—	—
	2N3904	70	—	—
($I_C = 10$ mA dc, $V_{CE} = 1.0$ V dc)	2N3903	50	150	—
	2N3904	100	300	—
($I_C = 50$ mA dc, $V_{CE} = 1.0$ V dc)	2N3903	30	—	—
	2N3904	60	—	—
($I_C = 100$ mA dc, $V_{CE} = 1.0$ V dc)	2N3903	15	—	—
	2N3904	30	—	—

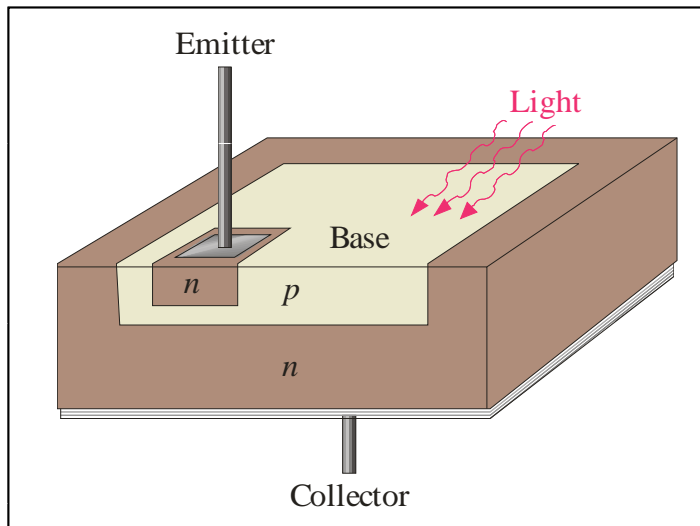
A Sample of Common Transistor Packages

Yun SeopYu

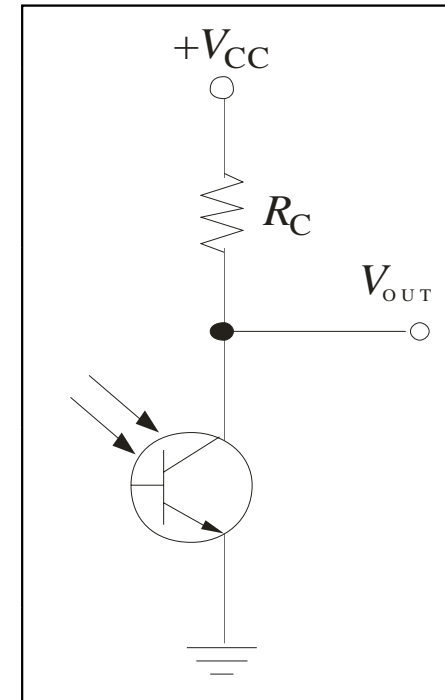


Phototransistor

A phototransistor produces base current when light strikes the exposed photosensitive base region, which is the active area. Phototransistors have high gain and are more sensitive to light than photodiodes.

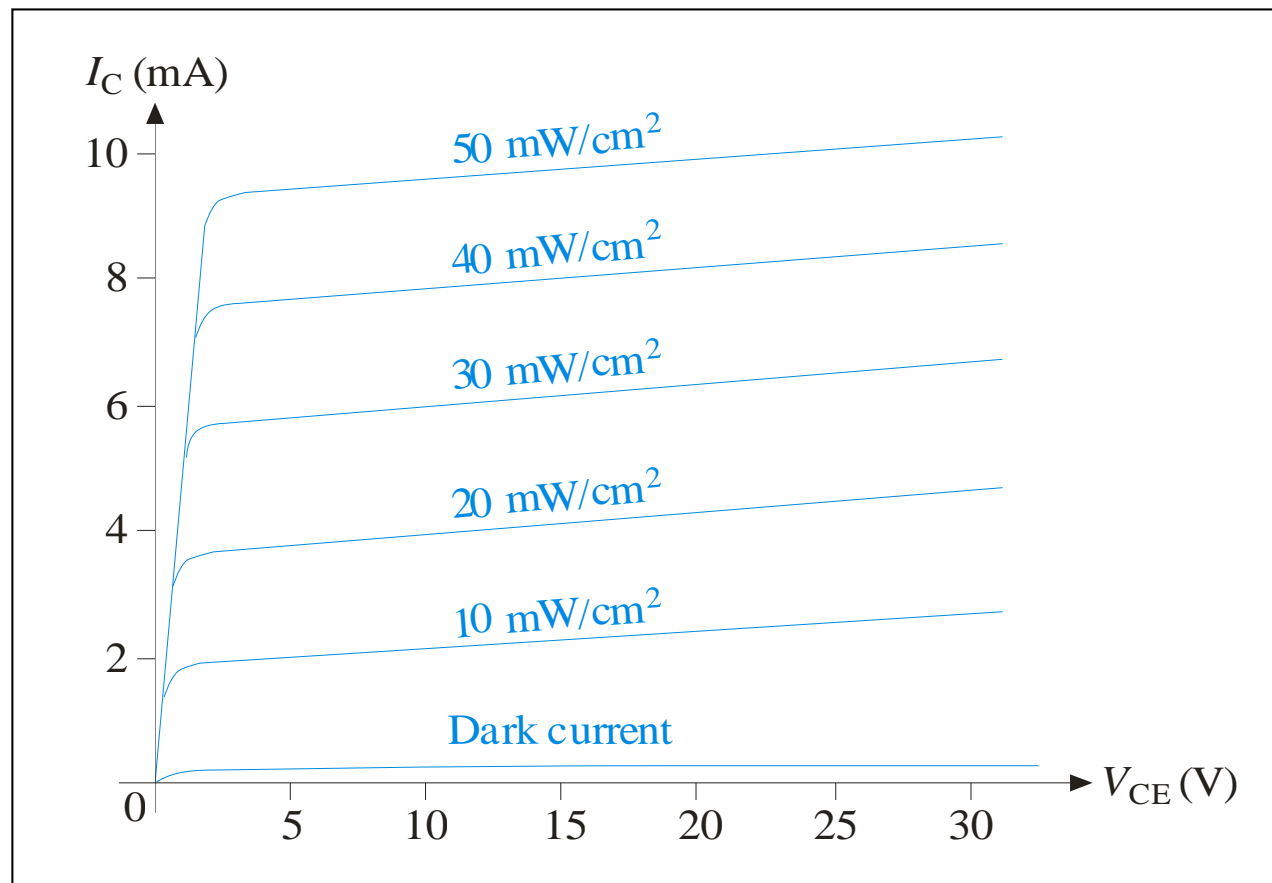


In a typical circuit the base lead is left open. In the circuit shown, the output voltage is maximum with no light and drops with increasing light.



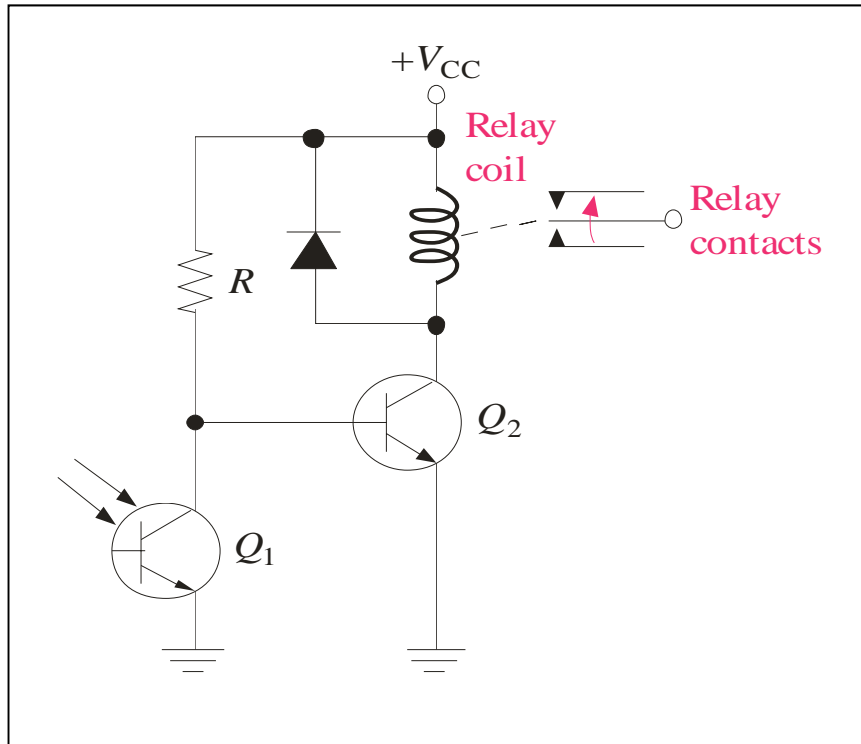
Phototransistor

The characteristic curves for a phototransistor are based on light flux (mW/cm^2) to the base rather than base current in an ordinary transistor.

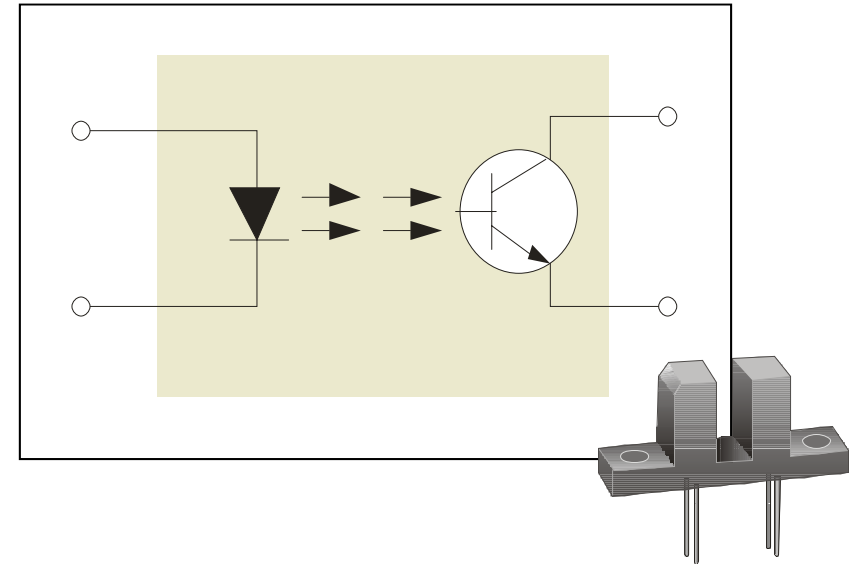


Phototransistor

Yun SeopYu



With no incident light, Q_1 will be biased OFF. Q_2 will be forward-biased through R and is **ON**. Collector current in Q_2 causes the relay to be energized.



An optocoupler is a single package containing an LED and a phototransistor. Optical couplers transfer a signal from one circuit to another while providing a high degree of isolation.



Homework:

All Examples

Selected Problems (P.216

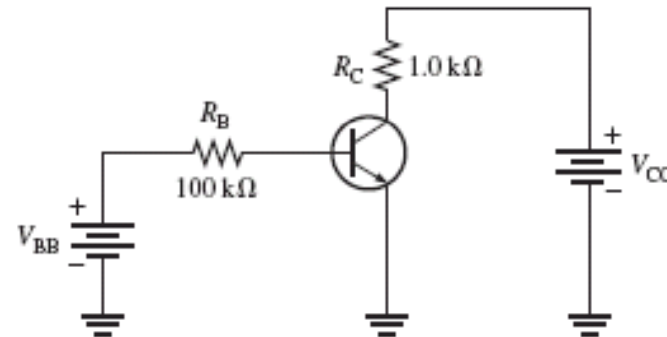
~ 219): 1, 6, 12, 13,
17(a), 18, 20(b), 22, 23,
27, 29, 32

BASIC PROBLEMS

Section 4-1 Bipolar Junction Transistor (BJT) Structure

1. What are the majority carriers in the base region of an *npn* transistor called?
8. A certain transistor has an $I_C = 25 \text{ mA}$ and an $I_B = 200 \mu\text{A}$. Determine the β_{DC} .
12. A base current of $50 \mu\text{A}$ is applied to the transistor in Figure 4-53, and a voltage of 5 V is dropped across R_C . Determine the β_{DC} of the transistor.

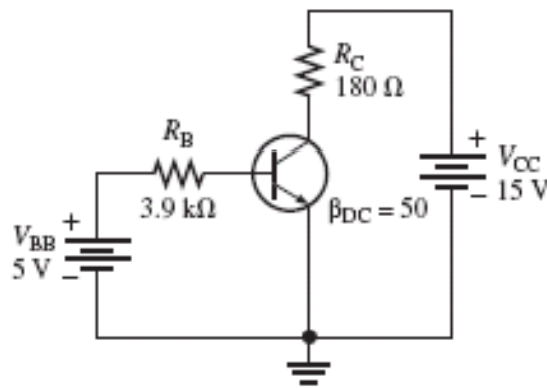
► **FIGURE 4-53**



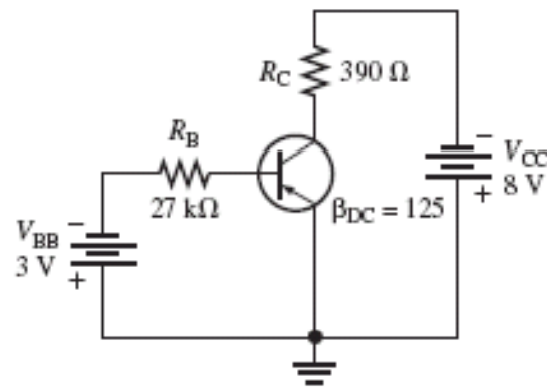
13. Calculate α_{DC} for the transistor in Problem 12.

17. Find V_{CE} , V_{BE} , and V_{CB} in both circuits of Figure 4-55.

18. Determine whether or not the transistors in Figure 4-55 are saturated.



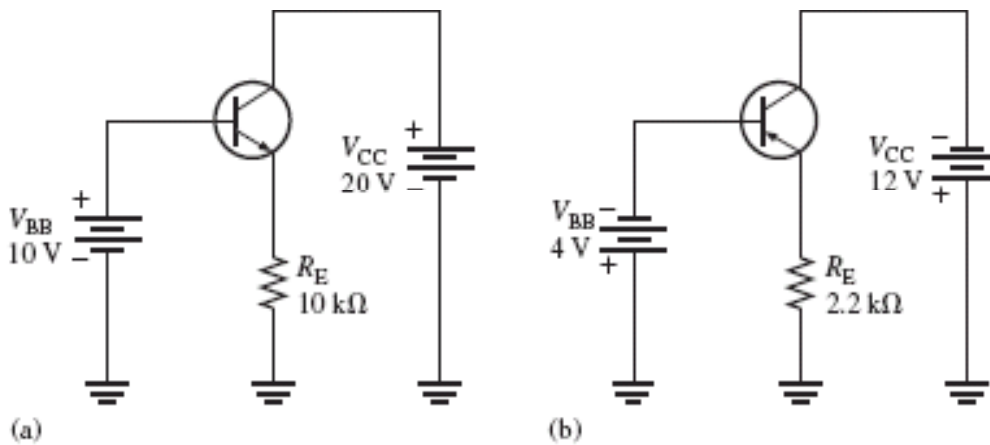
(a)



(b)

▲ **FIGURE 4-55**

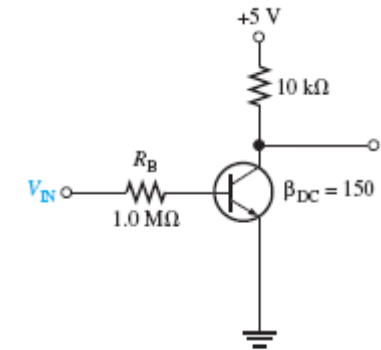
20. Determine the terminal voltages of each transistor with respect to ground for each circuit in Figure 4–57. Also determine V_{CE} , V_{BE} , and V_{CB} .



▲ FIGURE 4–57

22. A certain transistor is to be operated at a collector current of 50 mA. How high can V_{CE} go without exceeding a $P_{D(max)}$ of 1.2 W?
23. The power dissipation derating factor for a certain transistor is 1 mW/°C. The $P_{D(max)}$ is 0.5 W at 25°C. What is $P_{D(max)}$ at 100°C?
27. Determine the value of the collector resistor in an *npn* transistor amplifier with $\beta_{DC} = 250$, $V_{BB} = 2.5$ V, $V_{CC} = 9$ V, $V_{CE} = 4$ V, and $R_B = 100$ kΩ.
29. Determine $I_{C(sat)}$ for the transistor in Figure 4–58. What is the value of I_B necessary to produce saturation? What minimum value of V_{IN} is necessary for saturation? Assume $V_{CE(sat)} = 0$ V.
32. Determine the emitter current in the phototransistor circuit in Figure 4–60 if, for each lm/m^2 of light intensity, 1 μA of base current is produced in the phototransistor.

► FIGURE 4–58



► FIGURE 4–60

