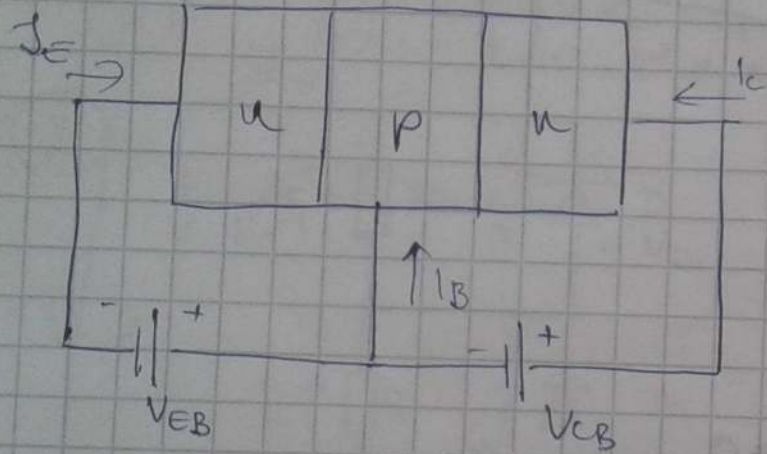


nov. 28

Bipolarnis tranzistoras



$$V_{EB} = 0,7V, \text{ de nelyette}$$

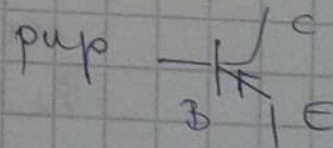
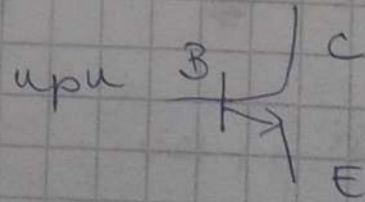
$$V_{BE} = -V_{EB} = 0,7V$$

$$V_{CB} \geq 0$$

Normal
aktiv darbojimas

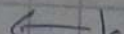
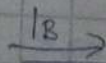
EB atmenas upio
CB zano } elofenite

Arankoni jel:



Nagyzeli modelis:

upu, foldant emitteres eset

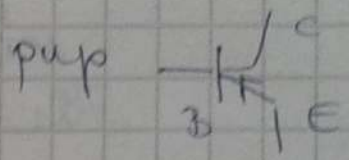
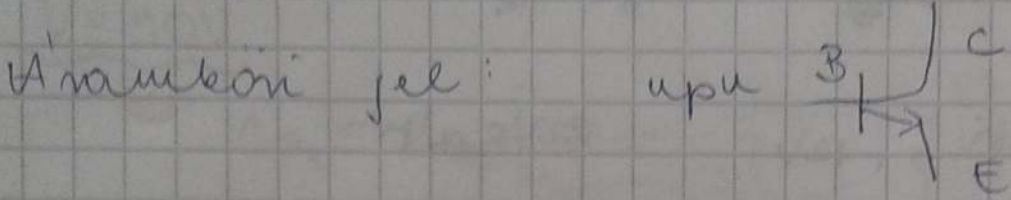


V_{EB}

V_{CB}

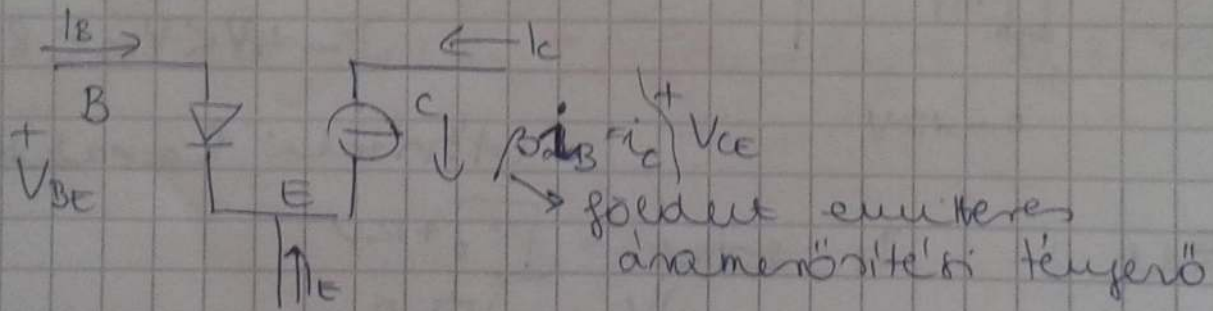
aktív tartomány

EB átmenet üjtő jelölés
CB zárt



Naqyellü model:

upu, földelt emitteres eset

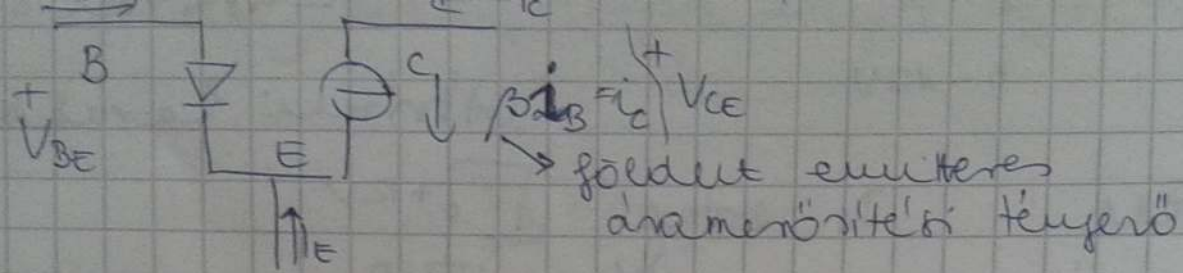


$$i_E = (-\beta + 1) i_B = \frac{(-\beta + 1)}{\beta} i_C = \frac{1}{\alpha} i_C$$

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

$$\beta \gg 1 \quad i_E \cong -\beta i_B \cong -i_C$$

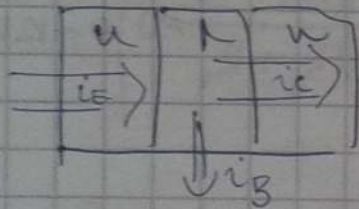




$$i_E = (-\beta + 1) i_B = \frac{-\beta + 1}{\beta} i_C = \frac{1}{\alpha} i_C$$

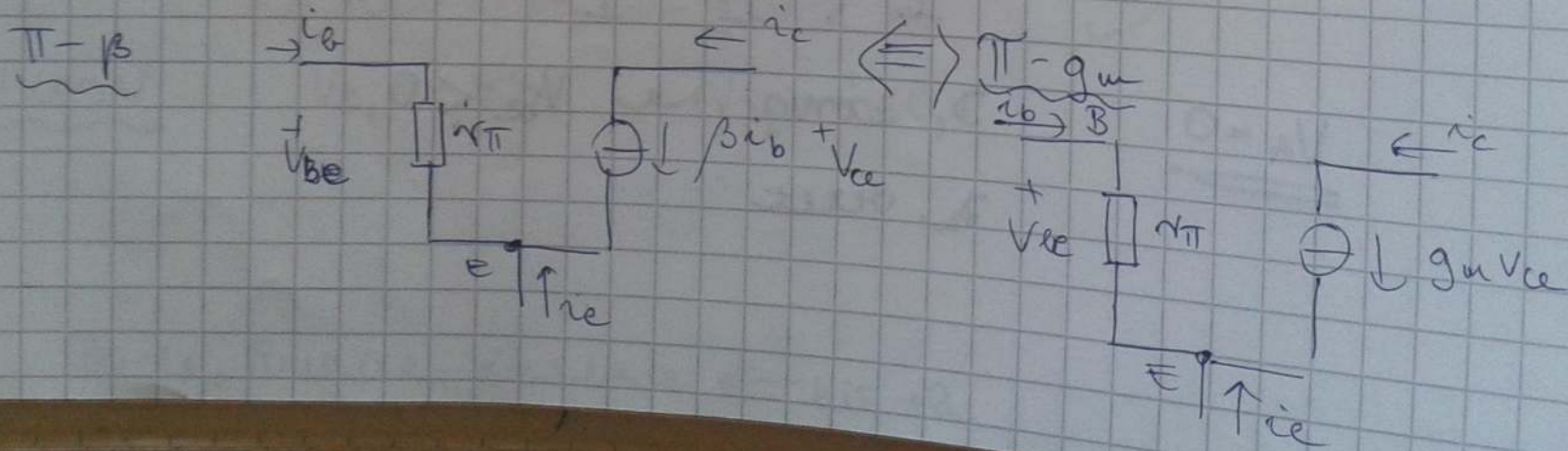
$$\alpha = \frac{\beta}{\beta + 1}$$

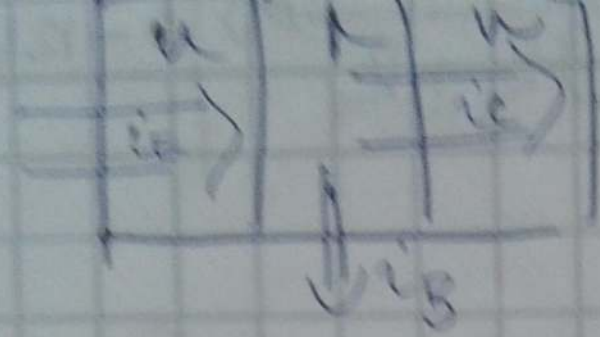
$$\beta \gg 1 \quad i_E \cong -\beta i_B \cong -i_C$$



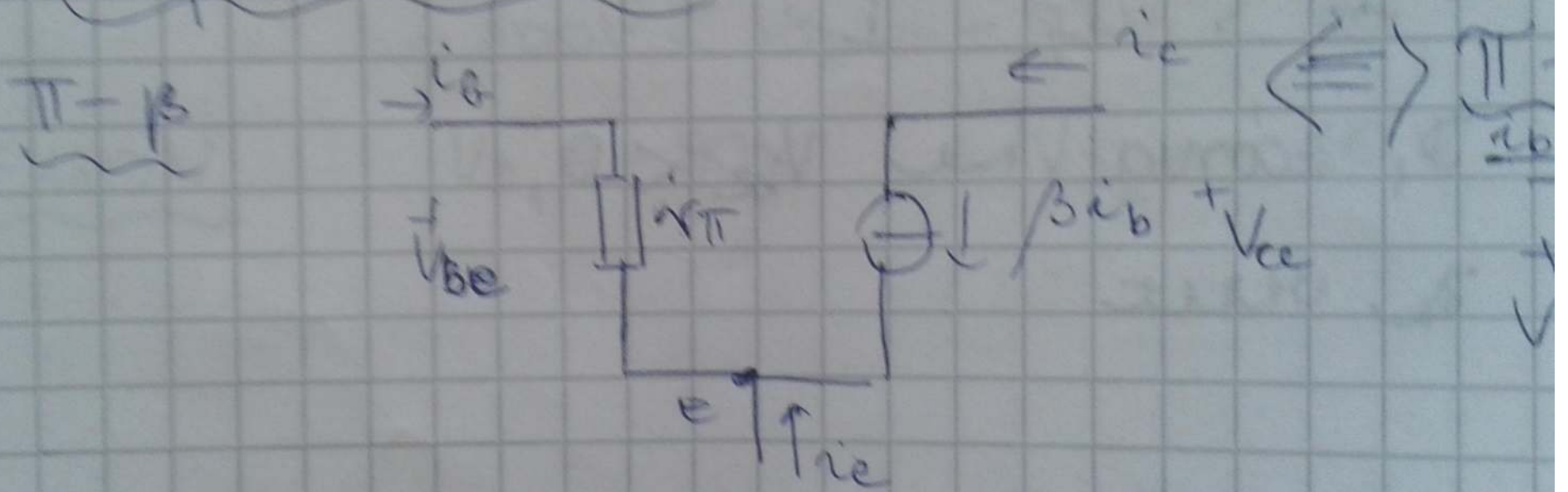
$$i_E = I_E + i_e$$

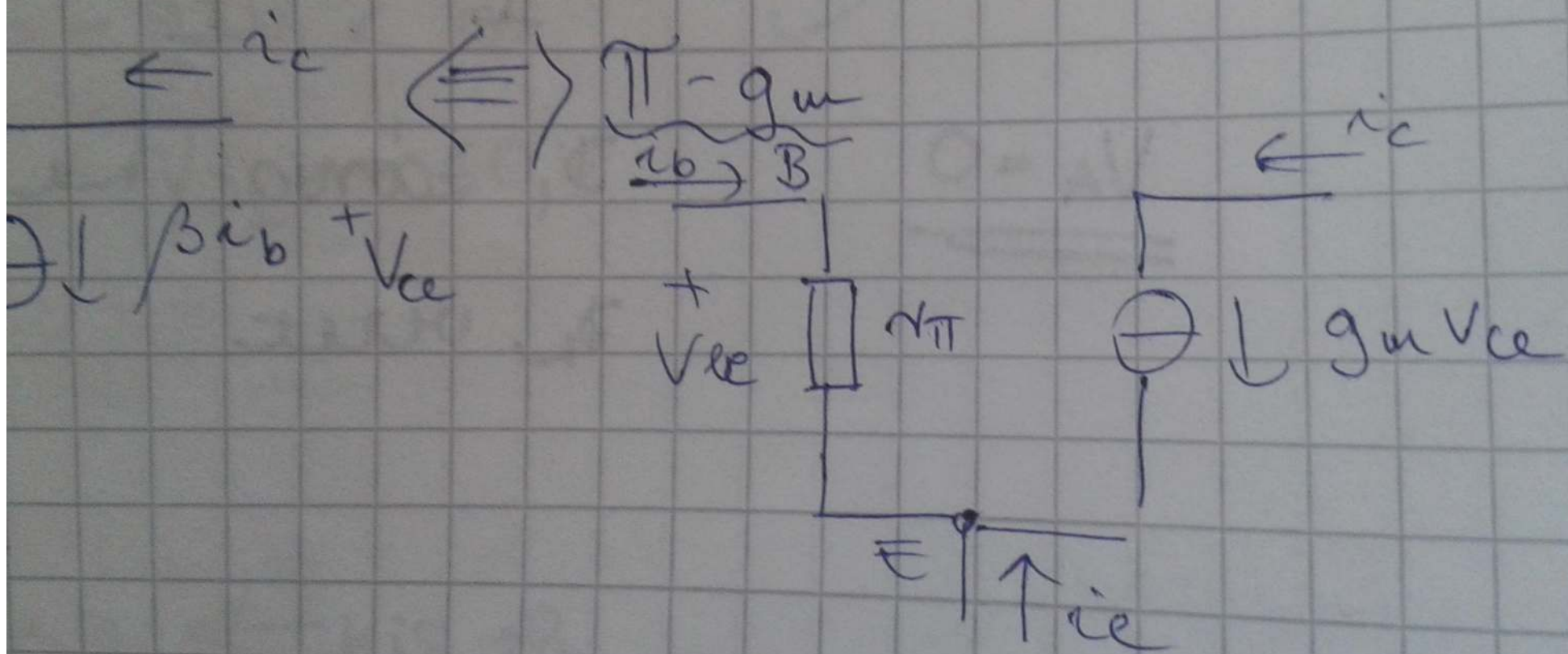
Kisjelöltés modell:





Kisjetin malli:





$$r_{\pi} = \frac{V_{be}}{i_b} = (\beta + 1) \frac{V_T}{|I_E|}$$

$$g_m = \alpha \frac{|I_E|}{V_T}$$

$$\beta \gg 1$$

$$\approx \beta \cdot \frac{V_T}{|I_E|}$$

$$\approx \frac{|I_E|}{V_T} \quad V_T = 25 \text{ mV} = 0,025 \text{ V}$$

$$\alpha \gg 1$$

Analisis linier:

- 1.) menentukan tegangan bias dan arus bias untuk analisis DC
- 2.) mencari model parameter linier

$$\beta \gg 1$$

$$\beta \cdot \frac{V_T}{|I_E|}$$

$$\frac{|I_E|}{V_T}$$

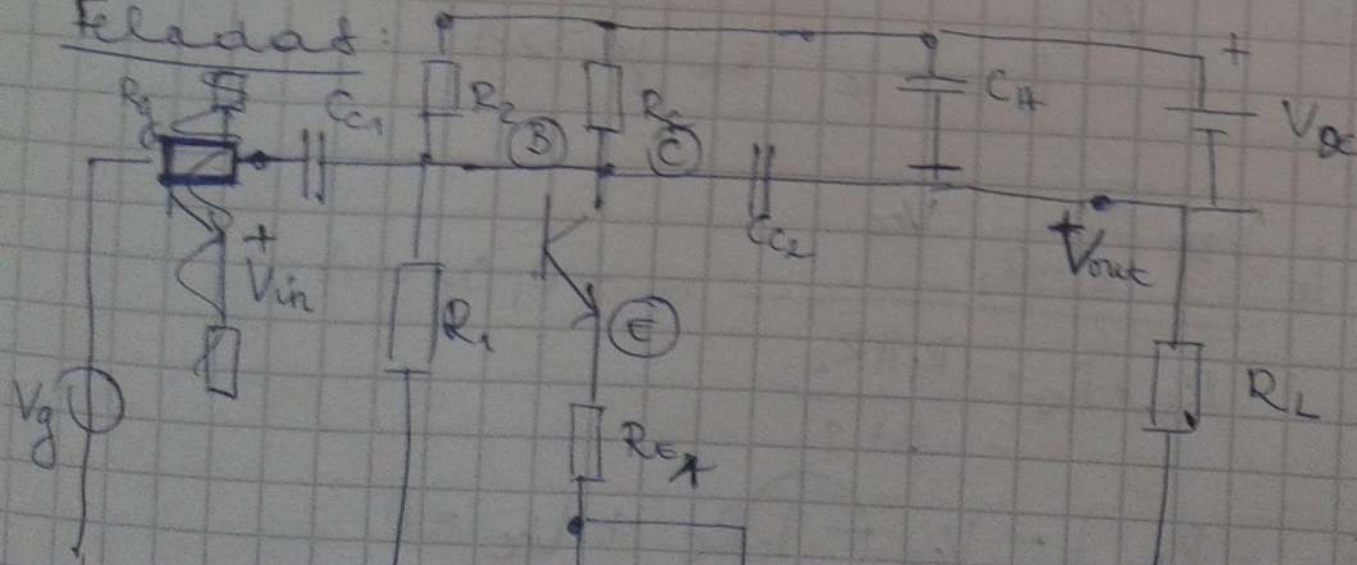
$$= 5 \text{ mA} = 0,025 \text{ V}$$

$$\alpha \gg 1$$

Analízis lépései:

- 1) munkapont meghatározása
nemlin. állandósult áll-ú DC analízis
- 2) kisjelű modell paramétereinek meghat.
transzisztor adott munkapontjának tart.
- 3) kisjelű modell felbontása és a jelű paraméterek meghatározása (lin. AC analízis)

Feladat:



$$V_g = V_G \cos(\omega t)$$

T: BCY 59 =>

$$\beta = 100$$

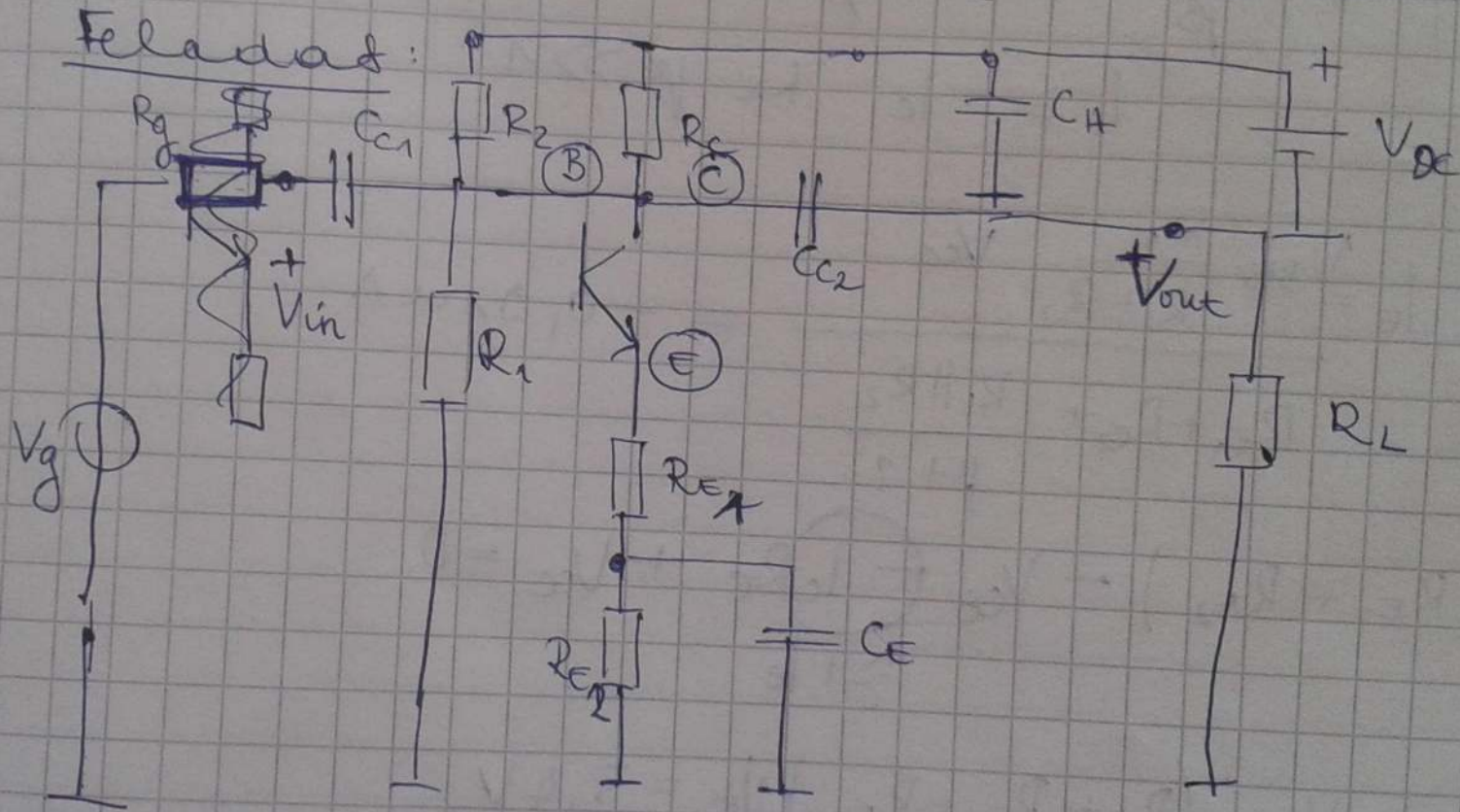
$$V_{BE} = 0,7 \text{ V}$$

$$R_1 = 36 \text{ k}\Omega \quad R_2 = 82 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{E1} = 300 \Omega \quad R_{E2} = 47 \text{ k}\Omega$$

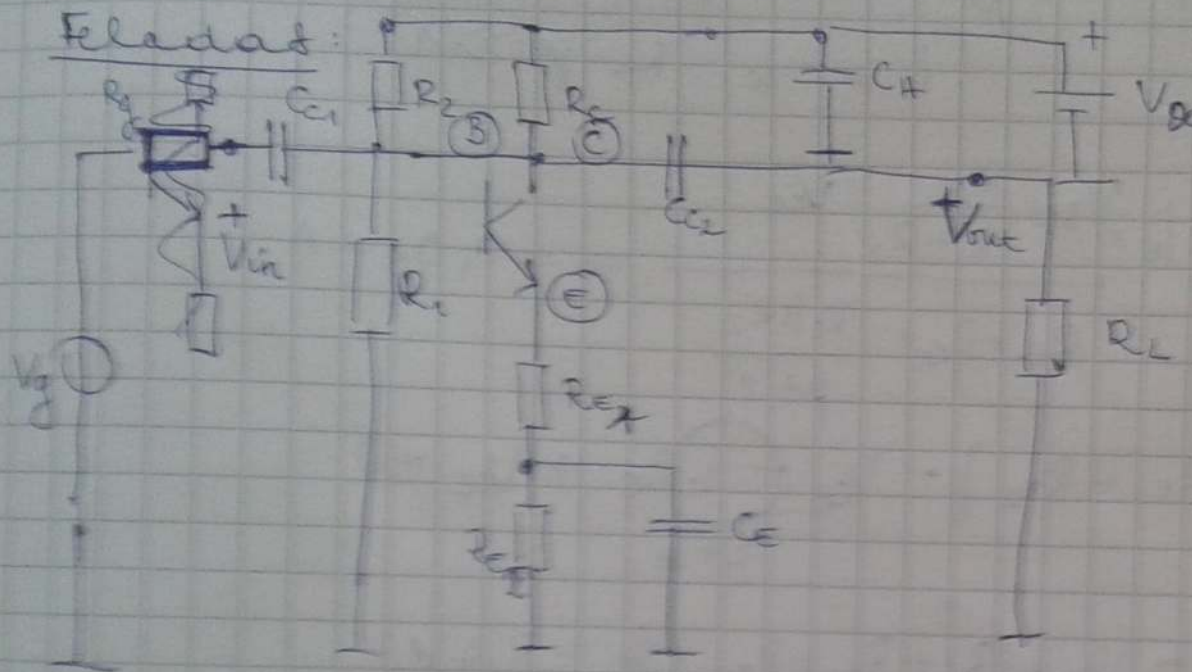
$$R_L = 4,3 \text{ k}\Omega$$

3.) kisjelű modellel felnyitása és a jelleltérkép meghatározása (lin. AC analízis)



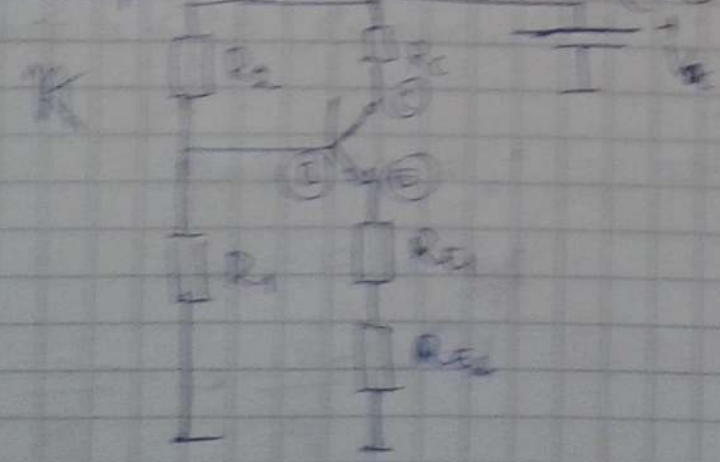
1.) Munkapont meghat.: nemlin. állapot (pont ~ statikai)
 - nagyjelű modellel
 - kap. ~ statikai (DC miatt)

mekatronika (lin. AC analysis)

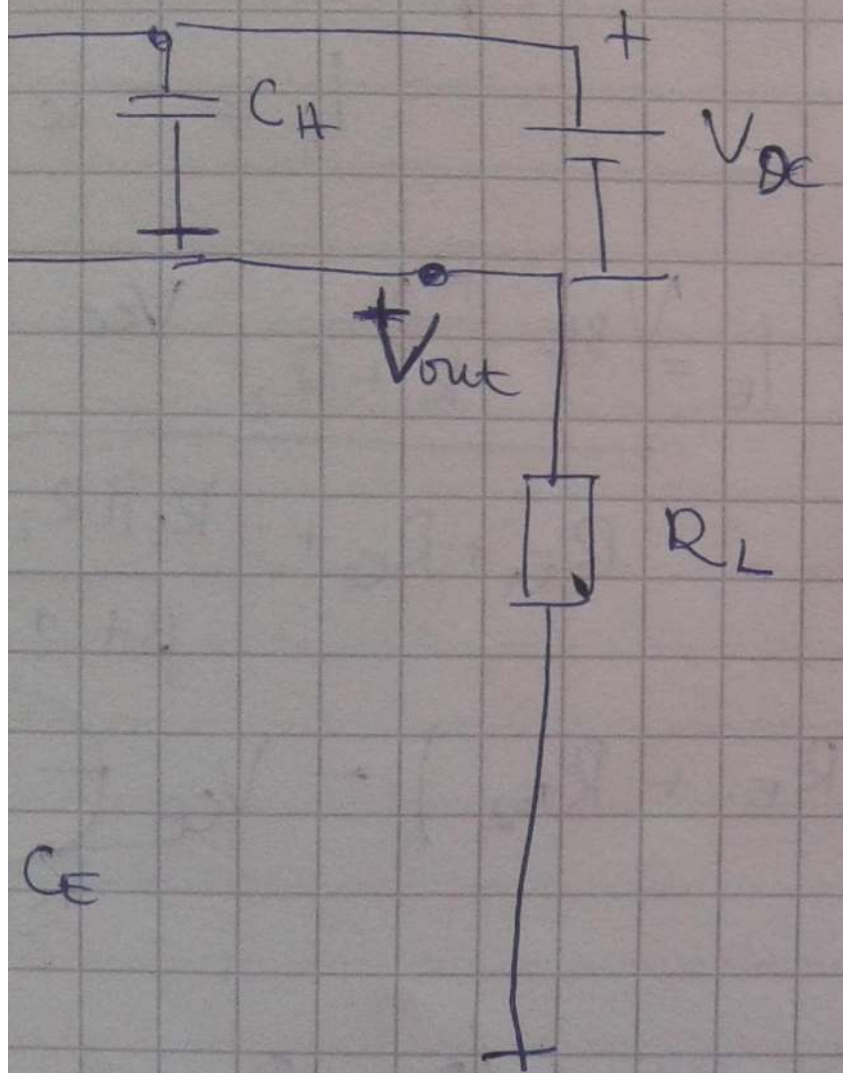


$V_g = V_g \cos(\omega t)$
 T: BCY59 \Rightarrow
 $\beta = 100$
 $V_{BE} = 0.7V$
 $R_1 = 36k\Omega$ $R_2 = 82k\Omega$
 $R_{E1} = 300\Omega$ $R_{E2} = 27k\Omega$
 $R_C = 4.3k\Omega$
 $R_g = 1k\Omega$ $R_L = 4.3k\Omega$
 $C_{C1} = 47\mu F$
 $C_{C2} = 22\mu F$
 $C_E = C_{C2} = 22\mu F$
 $V_{CC} = 12V$

- 1) Untuk dapat menganalisis dengan akurat semua elemen DC
- menggunakan model
 - bias dan keadaan (DC model)



penyalaan dan a jenis parameter
 (lin. AC analisis)



$$V_g = V_G \cos(\omega t)$$

T: BCY 59 =>

$$\beta = 100$$

$$V_{BE} = 0.7 \text{ V}$$

$$R_1 = 36 \text{ k}\Omega \quad R_2 = 82 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{E1} = 300 \Omega \quad R_{E2} = 2.7 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_C = 4.3 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_B = 1 \text{ k}\Omega \quad R_L = 4.3 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$C_{C1} = 47 \mu\text{F}$$

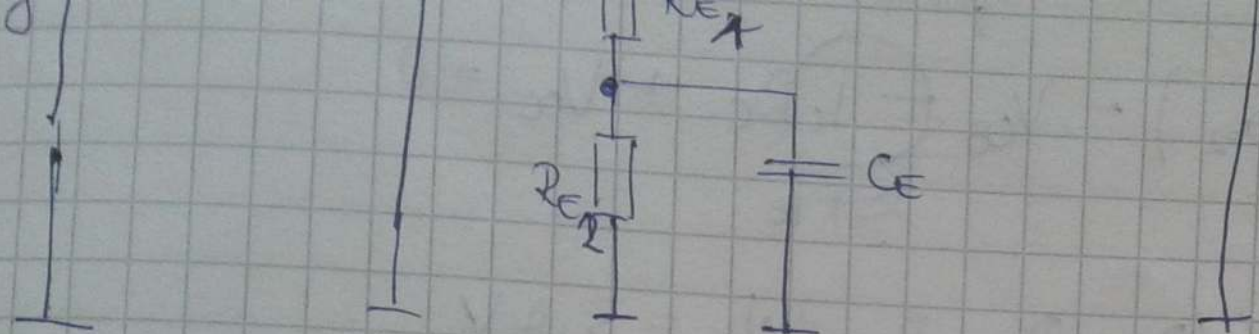
$$C_{C2} = 29 \mu\text{F}$$

$$C_E = C_{CE} = 22 \mu\text{F}$$

$$V_{C2} = 12 \text{ V}$$

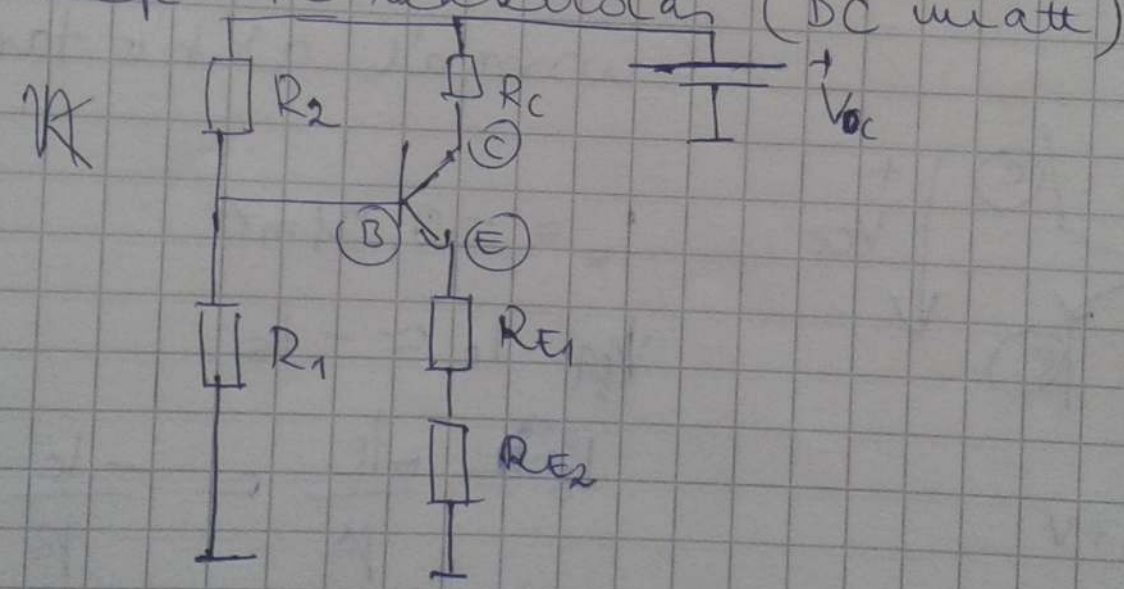
CE

ad. : semua. allendobut all. DC



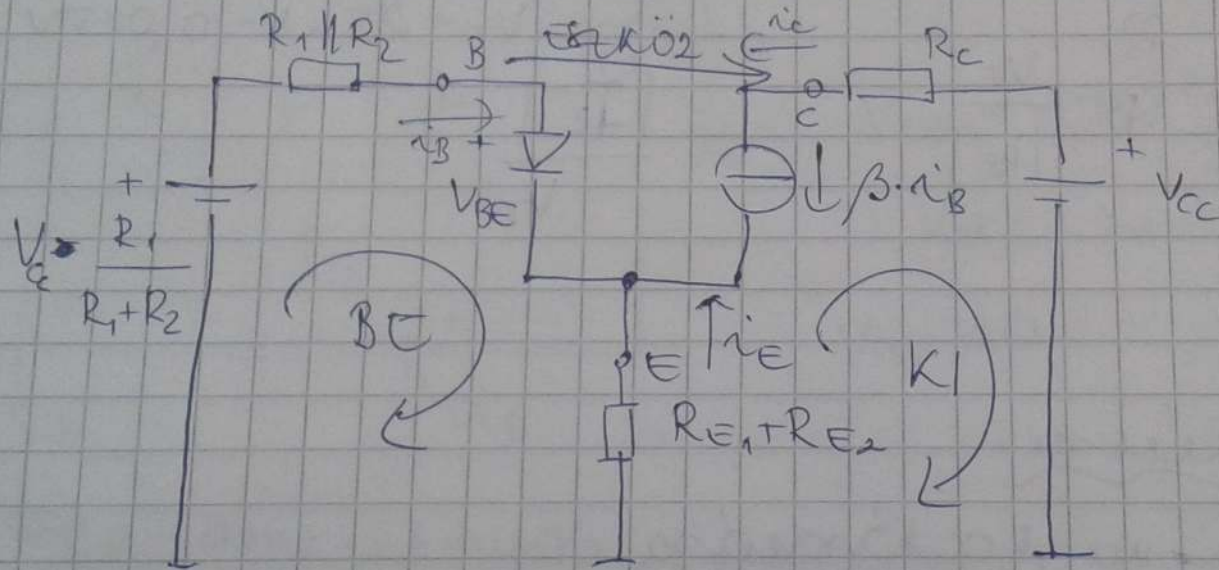
$R_{E1} = 300 \Omega$ $R_{E2} = 2 \Omega$
 $R_C = 4,3 k\Omega$
 $R_B = 1 k\Omega$ $R_L = 4,3 k\Omega$
 $C_{C1} = 47 \mu F$
 $C_{C2} = 20 \mu F$
 $C_E = C_{\mu} = 22 \mu F$
 $V_{CC} = 12 V$

1) Muutkapitit meqhal. : ~~remilia~~. allandusult all. DC
 (~~bandi ~ sarakada~~)
 - maqjeli model
 - kap. ~ sarakada (DC miatt)



upu tranzistor földelt emitteres nagyjeli modellje

e. Thévenin tétel alkalmazása

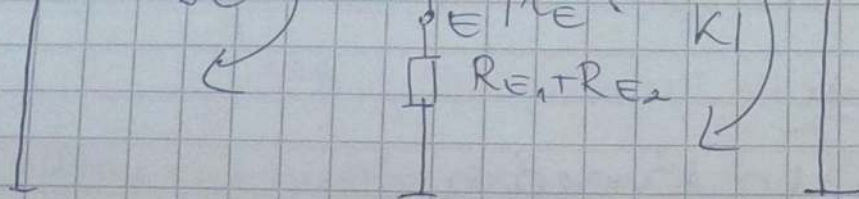


3 egyenlet:

- bemeneti kör (a)
- erősítő lánc (b)
- kimeneti kör (c)

$$(a) \quad -V_{CC} \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} + I_B (R_1 \parallel R_2) + V_{BE} - I_E (R_{E1} + R_{E2}) = 0$$

$$(b) \quad I_C = \beta I_B$$



Begegnung : - bemerken für (a)
 - erlöse linäsa (u)
 - simmetri für (c)

$$(a) \quad -V_{CC} \frac{R_1}{R_1+R_2} + I_B (R_1 \parallel R_2) + V_{BE} - I_E (R_{E1} + R_{E2}) = 0$$

$$(u) \quad I_B = \frac{I_E}{\beta+1} \approx \frac{I_E}{\beta} \quad \text{da } \beta \gg 1$$

$$I_E \approx -I_C \quad \text{da } \beta \gg 1$$

$$(a \& b) \Rightarrow I_E = \frac{V_{BE} \frac{R_1}{R_1+R_2} - V_{CC}}{R_{E1} + R_{E2} + \frac{R_1 \parallel R_2}{\beta+1}} = -0,91 \mu A$$

$$(c) \quad I_E (R_{E1} + R_{E2}) - V_{CE} \underbrace{(-I_C R_C)}_{\approx +I_E} + V_{CC} = 0$$

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} + (R_C + R_{E1} + R_{E2}) I_E = 5,4 V$$

$$\text{ell. : } V_{BE} \approx 0,7 V$$

$$(r) \quad I_B = \frac{-I_E}{\beta + 1} \approx \frac{-I_E}{\beta} \quad \text{ka } \beta \gg 1$$

$$I_E \approx -I_C \quad \text{ka } \beta \gg 1$$

$$(a \& b) \Rightarrow I_E = \frac{V_{BE} \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} V_{CC}}{R_{E1} + R_{E2} + \frac{R_1 \parallel R_2}{\beta + 1}} = -0,91 \text{ mA}$$

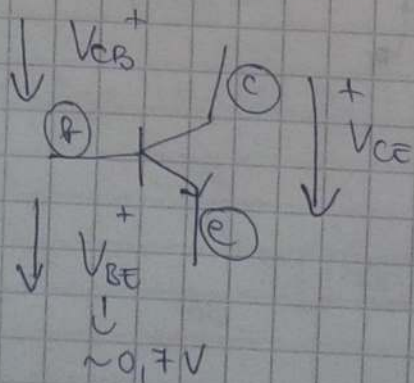
$$(c) \quad I_E (R_{E1} + R_{E2}) - V_{CE} \underbrace{(-I_C R_C)}_{\approx +I_E} + V_{CC} = 0$$

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} + (R_C + R_{E1} + R_{E2}) I_E = 5,4 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{ell.: } V_{BE} \approx 0,7 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{CB} - V_{CE} - V_{BE} = 5,4 - 0,7 = 4,7 \text{ V} > 0$$

normal active state \leftarrow



$$\beta = 100$$

$$I_E = -0,91 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_C \approx -I_E$$

$$I_B \approx \frac{I_E}{\beta} \approx \frac{-I_C}{\beta}$$