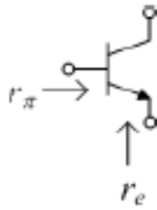


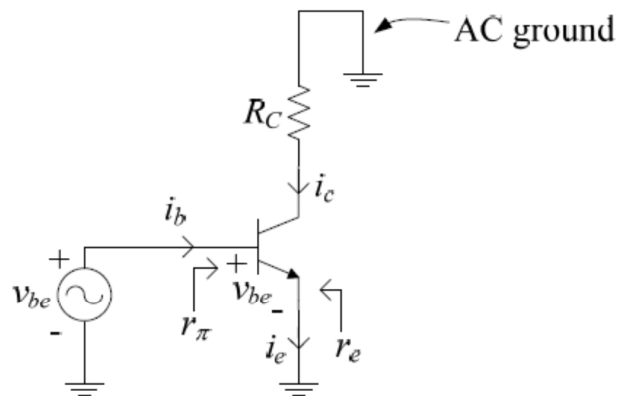
Resistenze equivalenti 'guardando' nella base e nell' emettitore



$$r_e = \frac{V_T}{I_C} \quad \text{resistenza dinamica della giunzione BE in zona attiva}$$

$$g_m = \frac{1}{r_e} = \frac{I_C}{V_T} \quad \text{transconduttanza (per piccoli segnali) del transistor}$$

$$g_m = \frac{1}{r_e} \sim \frac{dI_C}{dV_{BE}} \sim \frac{i_c}{v_{be}} \rightarrow i_c \simeq g_m v_{be} \rightarrow i_b \simeq \frac{g_m}{\beta} v_{be}$$



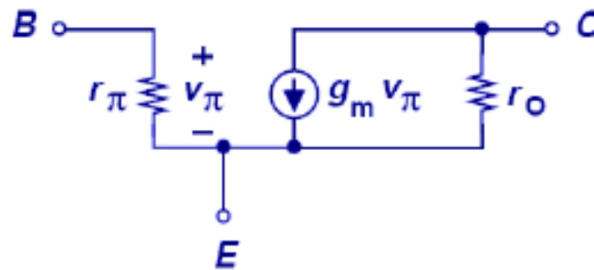
$$r_\pi = \frac{v_{be}}{i_b} = \frac{\beta}{g_m} = \beta \frac{V_T}{I_C}$$

$$i_e = \frac{i_c}{\alpha} = \frac{g_m}{\alpha} v_{be} = \frac{I_C}{\alpha} \frac{v_{be}}{V_T} = \frac{I_E}{V_T} v_{be}$$

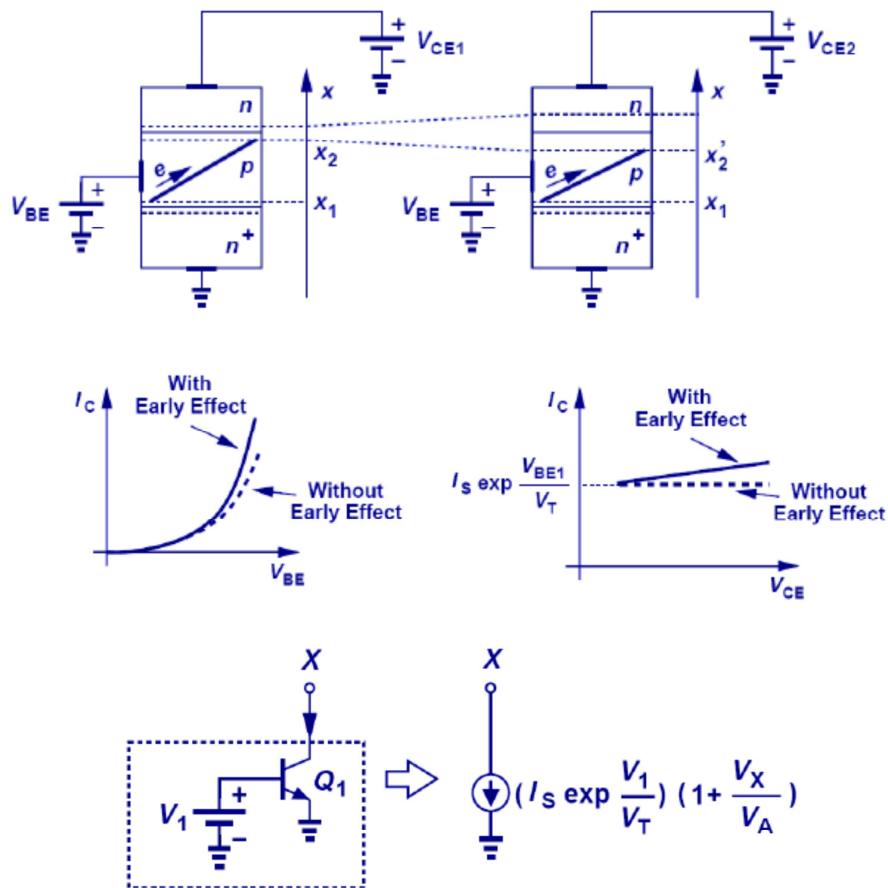
$$r_e = \frac{v_{be}}{i_e} = \frac{V_T}{I_E} = \frac{\alpha}{g_m} \approx \frac{1}{g_m}$$

$$\rightarrow r_\pi = \frac{\beta}{g_m} = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} r_e = \frac{\beta(\beta+1)}{\beta} r_e = (\beta+1)r_e$$

Modello a π ibrido: Versione a bassa frequenza

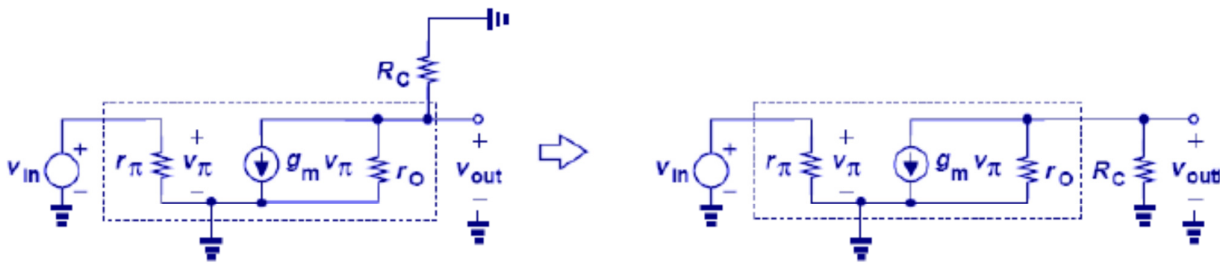
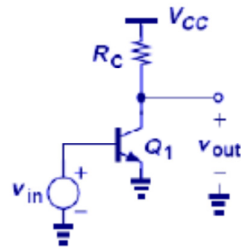


r_o legata all'effetto Early: I_C non indipendente da V_{CE}

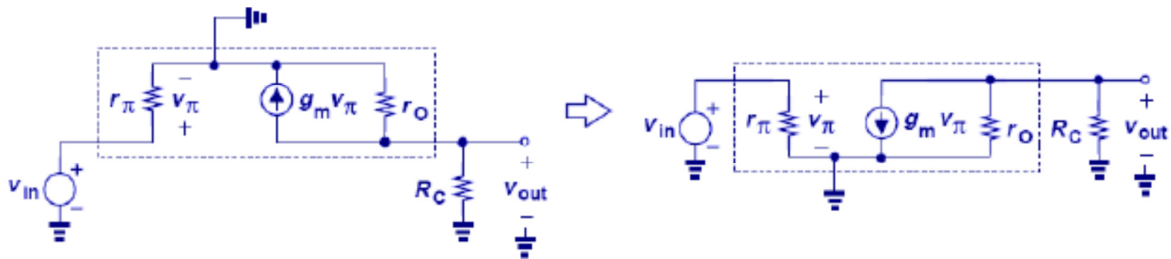
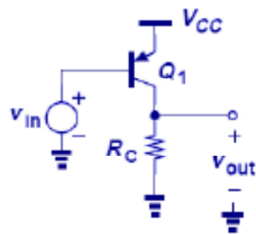


C generatore non ideale di corrente $\rightarrow r_o < \infty$ in parallelo al generatore di corrente

Esempio: Applicazione a stadio semplice CE



Identico per PNP:



Impedenze intrinseche del BJT (in zona attiva!):

Base: Si 'guarda' dentro B

stato uscita irrilevante perche' r_π a ground

$$\rightarrow R_b = r_\pi$$

Collettore: Si 'guarda' dentro C

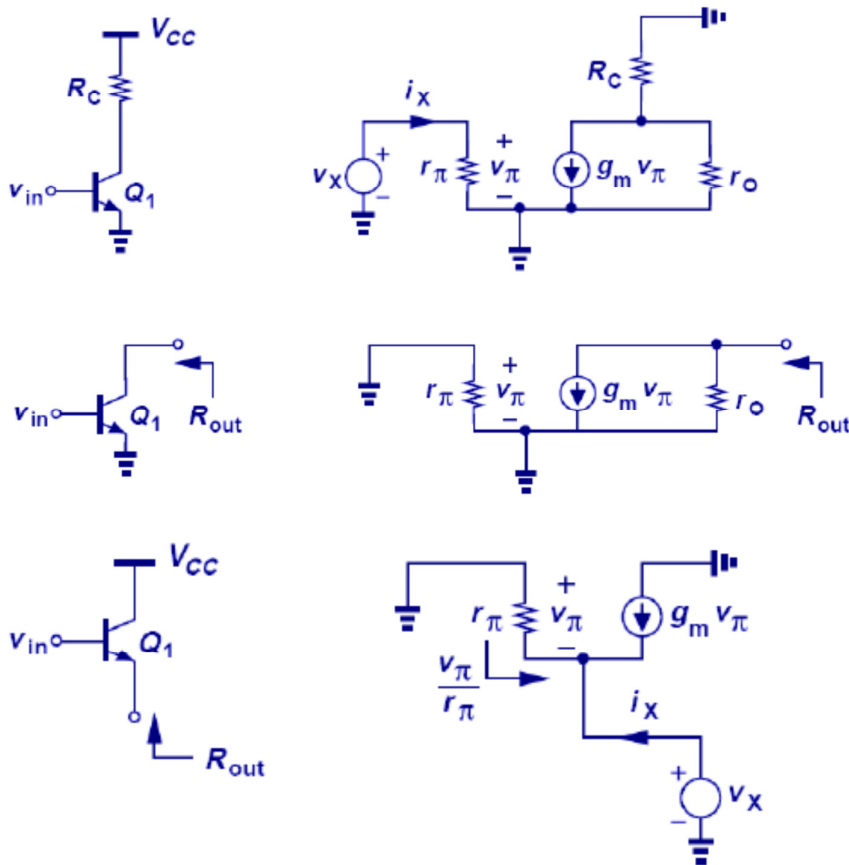
B (ed E) a ground $\rightarrow v_\pi = 0 \rightarrow g_m v_\pi = 0$

$$\rightarrow R_c = r_o \simeq \infty$$

Emettitore : Si 'guarda' dentro E

B e C a ground $\rightarrow i_x = \frac{v_x}{r_\pi} + g_m v_\pi, v_x = v_\pi$

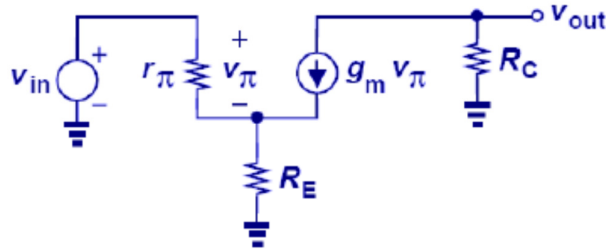
$$\rightarrow R_e = \frac{v_x}{i_x} = \frac{1}{g_m + \frac{1}{r_\pi}} \simeq \frac{1}{g_m}, r_o \rightarrow \infty;$$



Applicazione: Stadio *CE* con resistenza su emettitore

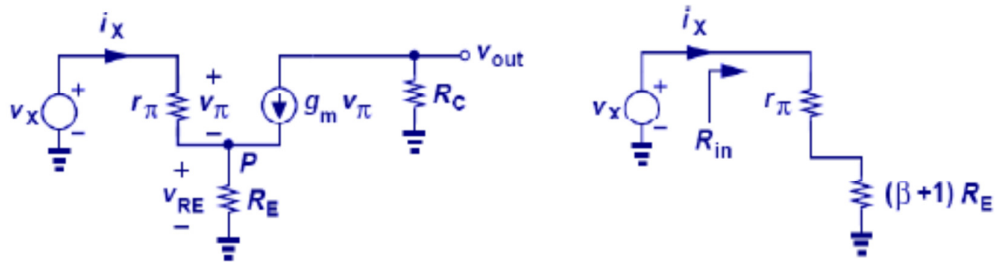
NB: Non considerate resistenze del partitore di bias

Non considerato effetto Early



$$A_v = -\frac{v_o}{v_i} = -\frac{g_m v_\pi R_C}{v_\pi + g_m v_\pi R_E} = -\frac{g_m R_C}{1 + g_m R_E} = -\frac{R_C}{\frac{1}{g_m} + R_E} \xrightarrow{R_E \rightarrow 0} -g_m R_C$$

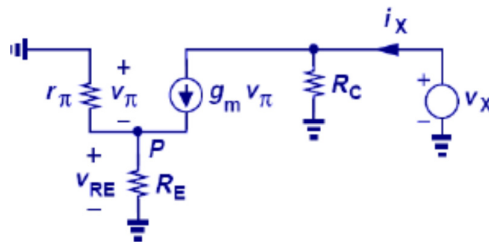
Impedenza di ingresso:



$$v_x = [r_\pi + R_E (1 + \beta)] i_x$$

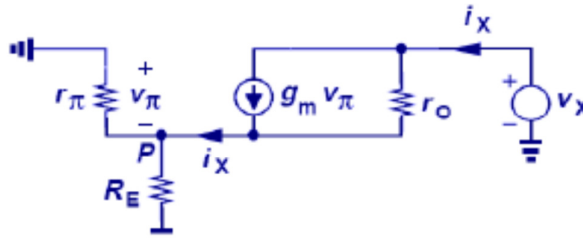
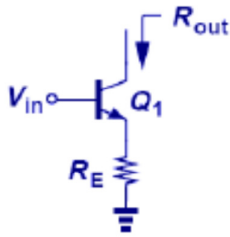
$$\rightarrow R_{in} = \frac{v_x}{i_x} = r_\pi + R_E (1 + \beta) \xrightarrow{R_E \rightarrow 0} r_\pi$$

Impedenza di uscita:



$$v_\pi + \left(\frac{v_\pi}{r_\pi} + g_m v_\pi \right) R_E = 0 \rightarrow v_\pi = 0 \rightarrow R_{out} = \frac{v_x}{i_x} = R_C$$

Tenendo conto dell'effetto Early:



$$i_x = \frac{v_x - v_\pi}{r_o} - g_m v_\pi \quad - \text{perche' conf. invertente}$$

$$v_\pi = -i_x (R_E \parallel r_\pi) \quad \text{c.s.}$$

$$i_x = \frac{v_x}{r_o} + v_\pi \left(g_m + \frac{1}{r_o} \right)$$

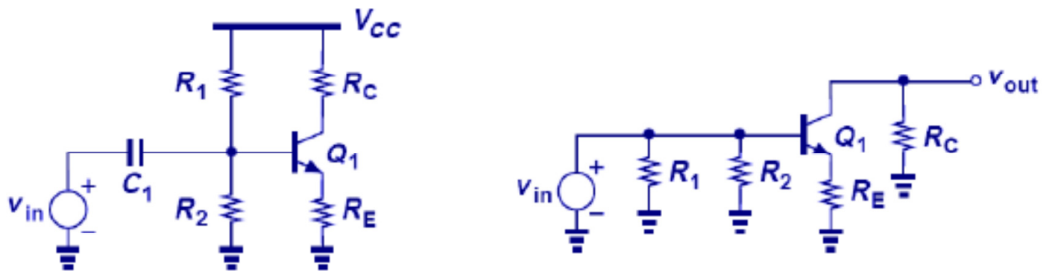
$$i_x \left[1 + (R_E \parallel r_\pi) \left(g_m + \frac{1}{r_o} \right) \right] = \frac{v_x}{r_o}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{v_x}{i_x} = r_o \left[1 + (R_E \parallel r_\pi) \left(g_m + \frac{1}{r_o} \right) \right] \quad \text{imp. di uscita}$$

$$\rightarrow R_{out} \approx r_o \left[1 + (R_E \parallel r_\pi) g_m \right] \quad g_m r_o \gg 1$$

R_{out} aumentata \rightarrow Migliorato generatore di corrente

Tenendo conto del partitore di bias:

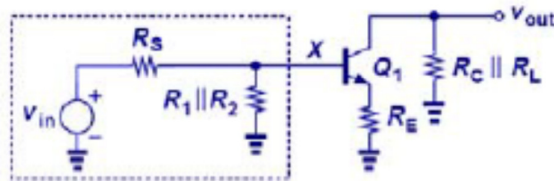
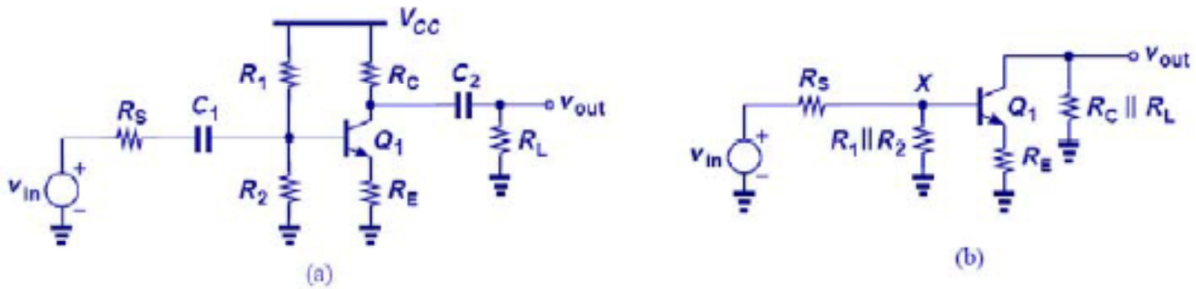


$$A_v = \frac{-R_C}{\frac{1}{g_m} + R_E}$$

$$R_{in} = [r_{\pi} + (\beta + 1)R_E] \parallel R_1 \parallel R_2$$

$$R_{out} = R_C$$

Al gran completo:



$$A_v = \frac{-R_C \parallel R_L}{\frac{1}{g_m} + R_E + \frac{R_s \parallel R_1 \parallel R_2}{\beta + 1}}$$

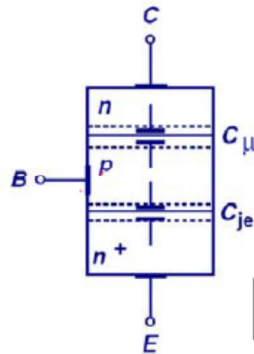
Comportamento del BJT ad alta frequenza:

Legato a caratteristiche reattive delle giunzioni

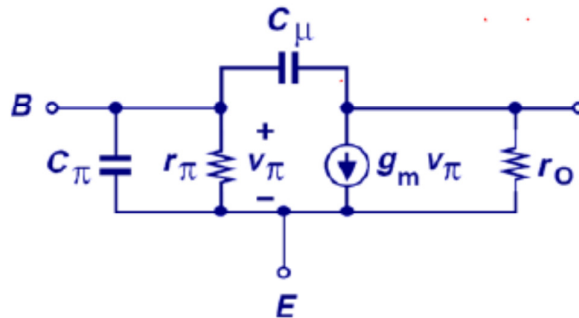
Zona attiva:

Giunzione di emettitore pol. diretta → Cap. di transizione + Cap. di diffusione

Giunzione di collettore pol. inversa → Capacita' di transizione



Modello a π ibrido esteso ad elementi reattivi:



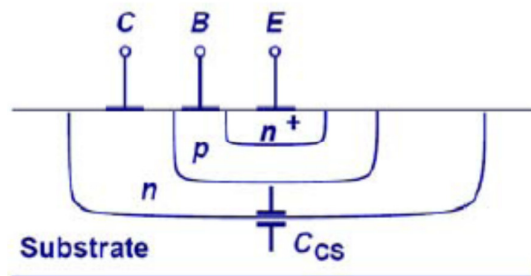
Capacita' effettive delle giunzioni:

$$C_{\pi} = C_{be} + C_{diff} \quad \text{transizione + diffusione}$$

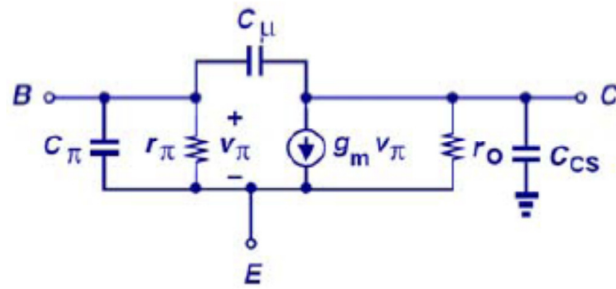
$$C_{\mu} = C_{bc} \quad \text{transizione}$$

Inoltre, nei circuiti integrati:

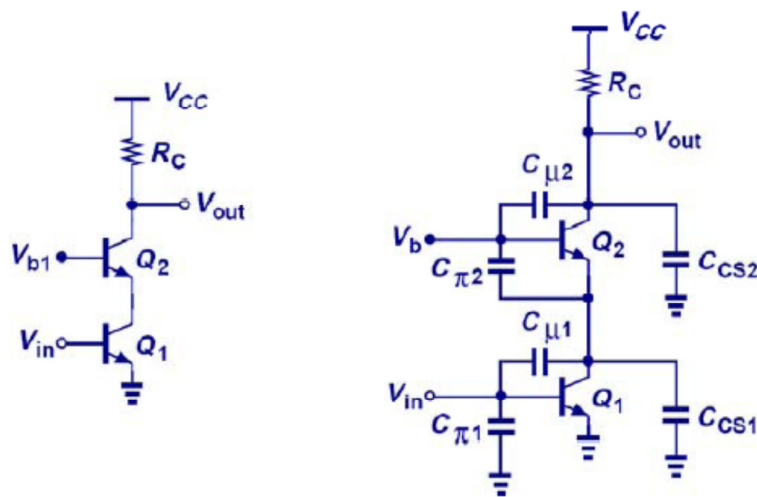
C_{cs} capacita' collettore-substrato



Modello completo per BJT nei circuiti integrati:



Es: Capacita' in un circuito specifico ('Cascode', v. dopo)

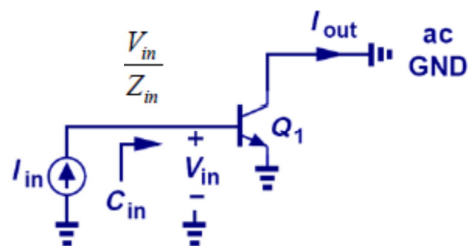


Effetto principale della capacita' C_{π} :

Riduzione del guadagno di corrente ad alta frequenza

Def: ω_T frequenza di guadagno unitario

Misura 'concettuale':



$$I_{out} = g_m V_{in}$$

$$V_{in} = Z_{in} I_{in}$$

$$\rightarrow I_{out} = g_m Z_{in} I_{in}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{I_{out}}{I_{in}} = g_m Z_{in} = g_m \frac{1}{j\omega C_\pi}$$

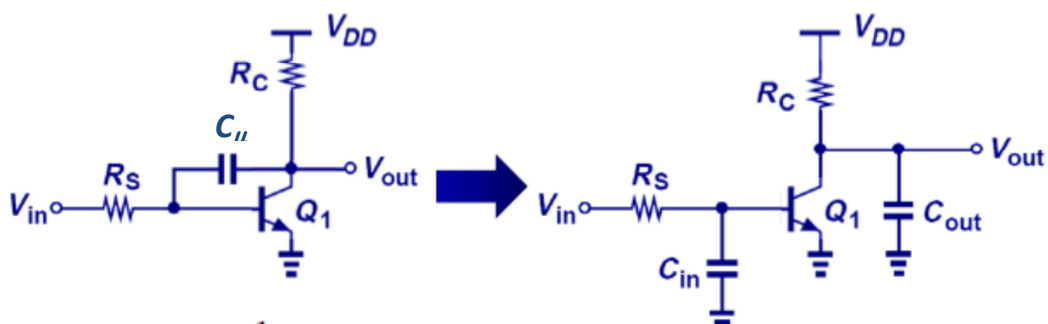
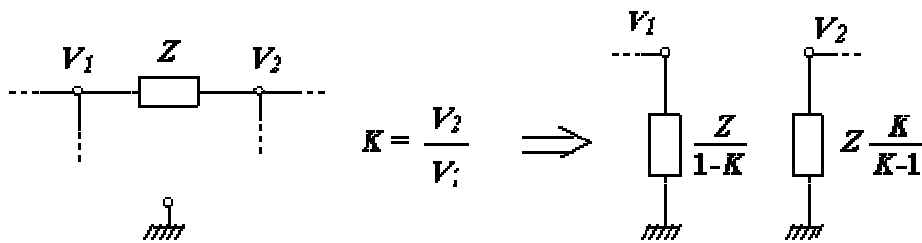
$$\left| \frac{I_{out}}{I_{in}} \right| = 1 \rightarrow \frac{g_m}{\omega_T C_\pi} = 1 \rightarrow \omega_T = \frac{g_m}{C_\pi}$$

$$\rightarrow \omega_T = \frac{g_m}{C_\pi} \approx \frac{I}{V_T} \frac{V_T}{I\tau} \approx \frac{1}{\tau}, \tau \text{ tempo di transito dei minoritari nella base}$$

Effetto di C_μ : ???

Difficile da visualizzare: Capacita' 'floating', senza terminali a ground

→ Teorema di Miller (non dimostrato):



$$Z_1 = \frac{1}{\frac{j\omega C_\mu}{1 - A_v}} = \frac{1}{j\omega C_\mu (1 - A_v)}$$

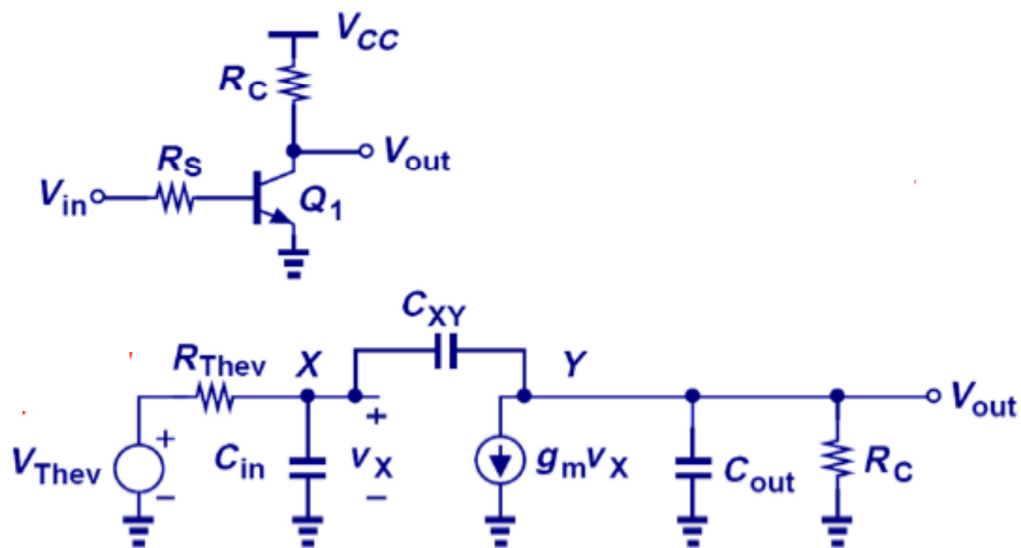
$$Z_2 = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{A_v}} = \frac{1}{j\omega C_\mu \left(1 - \frac{1}{A_v}\right)}$$

$A_v < 0 \rightarrow C_\mu \nearrow$:

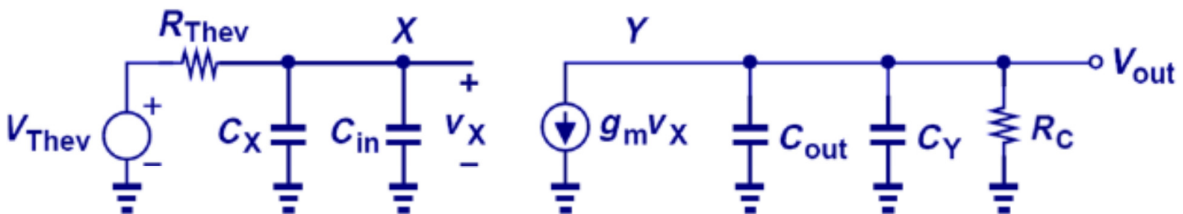
Effetto Miller = Aumento della capacita' floating

$|A_v| \gg 1 \rightarrow$ Effetto dominante quello di C_{in}

Applicazione a stadio CE:



Teorema di Miller:



$$V_{Thev} = V_{in} \frac{r_{\pi}}{r_{\pi} + R_S}$$

$$R_{Thev} = R_S \parallel r_{\pi}$$

$$C_X = C_{\mu} (1 + g_m R_C)$$

$$C_Y = C_{\mu} \left(1 + \frac{1}{g_m R_C}\right)$$

Frequenze di taglio, ingresso e uscita, per guadagno:

$$\omega_{p,in} = \frac{1}{R_{Thev} (C_{in} + (1 + g_m R_C) C_{\mu})}$$

$$\omega_{p,out} = \frac{1}{R_C \left(C_{out} + \left(1 + \frac{1}{g_m R_C}\right) C_{\mu} \right)}$$

Impedenze di ingresso e uscita:

$$Z_{in} \approx \frac{1}{j\omega [C_{\pi} + (1 + g_m (R_C \parallel r_o)) C_{\mu}]} \parallel r_{\pi}$$

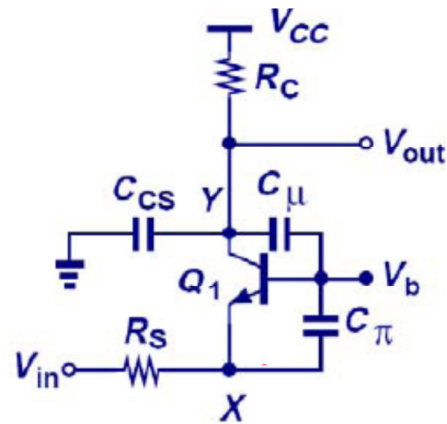
$$Z_{out} = \frac{1}{j\omega [C_{\mu} + C_{CS}]} \parallel R_C \parallel r_o$$

Applicazione a stadio a *CB*:

Vantaggi notevoli nella risposta in frequenza

Nessuna capacita' floating

→ No effetto Miller (← V_b sta a valore fisso!)



$$\omega_{p,Y} = \frac{1}{R_C C_Y}$$

$$C_Y = C_\mu + C_{CS}$$

$$\omega_{p,X} = \frac{1}{\left(R_S \parallel \frac{1}{g_m} \right) C_X} > \omega_T$$

$$C_X = C_\pi$$

→ Frequenze di taglio \sim Essenzialmente indipendenti dal guadagno

Stadio CC (Emitter follower):

Trattazione simile (v. testi)