

Chapter 5: Bipolar Junction Transistors

5.1. Introduction

5.2. Structure and principle of operation

$$w'_E = w_E - x_{n,BE} \quad (5.2.1)$$

$$w'_B = w_B - x_{p,BE} - x_{p,BC} \quad (5.2.2)$$

$$w'_C = w_C - x_{n,BC} \quad (5.2.3)$$

$$x_{n,BE} = \sqrt{\frac{2e_s(f_{i,BE} - V_{BE})}{q} \frac{N_B}{N_E} \left(\frac{1}{N_B + N_E} \right)} \quad (5.2.4)$$

$$x_{p,BE} = \sqrt{\frac{2e_s(f_{i,BE} - V_{BE})}{q} \frac{N_E}{N_B} \left(\frac{1}{N_B + N_E} \right)} \quad (5.2.5)$$

$$x_{p,BC} = \sqrt{\frac{2e_s(f_{i,BC} - V_{BC})}{q} \frac{N_C}{N_B} \left(\frac{1}{N_B + N_C} \right)} \quad (5.2.6)$$

$$x_{n,BC} = \sqrt{\frac{2e_s(f_{i,BC} - V_{BC})}{q} \frac{N_B}{N_C} \left(\frac{1}{N_B + N_C} \right)} \quad (5.2.7)$$

$$f_{i,BE} = V_t \ln \frac{N_E N_B}{n_i^2} \quad (5.2.8)$$

$$f_{i,BC} = V_t \ln \frac{N_C N_B}{n_i^2} \quad (5.2.9)$$

$$I_E = I_C + I_B \quad (5.2.10)$$

$$I_E = I_{E,n} + I_{E,p} + I_{r,d} \quad (5.2.11)$$

$$I_C = I_{E,n} - I_{r,B} \quad (5.2.12)$$

$$I_B = I_{E,p} + I_{r,B} + I_{r,d} \quad (5.2.13)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{I_C}{I_E} \quad (5.2.14)$$

$$b = \frac{I_C}{I_B} = \frac{a}{1-a} \quad (5.2.15)$$

$$a = a_T g_E d_r \quad (5.2.16)$$

$$g_E = \frac{I_{E,n}}{I_{E,n} + I_{E,p}} \quad (5.2.17)$$

$$a_T = \frac{I_{E,n} - I_{r,B}}{I_{E,n}} \quad (5.2.18)$$

$$d_r = \frac{I_E - I_{r,d}}{I_E} \quad (5.2.19)$$

5.3. Ideal transistor model

$$I_{E,n} = q n_i^2 A_E \left(\frac{D_{n,B}}{N_B w_B'} \right) \left(\exp\left(\frac{V_{BE}}{V_t}\right) - 1 \right) \quad (5.3.1)$$

$$I_{E,p} = q n_i^2 A_E \left(\frac{D_{p,E}}{N_E w_E'} \right) \left(\exp\left(\frac{V_{BE}}{V_t}\right) - 1 \right) \quad (5.3.2)$$

$$\Delta Q_{n,B} = q A_E \int_{x_{p,E}}^{w_B - x_{p,C}} n_p(x) - n_{p0} dx \quad (5.3.3)$$

$$\Delta Q_{n,B} = q A_E \frac{n_i^2}{N_B} \left(\exp\left(\frac{V_{BE}}{V_t}\right) - 1 \right) \frac{w_B'}{2} \quad (5.3.4)$$

$$I_{E,n} = \frac{\Delta Q_{n,B}}{t_r} \quad (5.3.5)$$

$$t_r = \frac{w_B'^2}{2 D_{n,B}} \quad (5.3.6)$$

$$\frac{\partial n_p(x)}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{q} \frac{\partial J_n(x)}{\partial x} - \frac{n_p(x) - n_{p0}}{t_n} \quad (5.3.7)$$

$$I_{r,B} = A_E \int_{x_{p,BE}}^{w_B - x_{p,BC}} \frac{\partial J_n(x)}{\partial x} dx = qA_E \int_{x_{p,BE}}^{w_B - x_{p,BC}} \frac{n_p(x) - n_{p0}}{t_n} dx \quad (5.3.8)$$

$$I_{r,B} = \frac{\Delta Q_{n,B}}{t_n} \quad (5.3.9)$$

$$g_E = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{D_{p,E} N_B w_B}{D_{n,B} N_E w_E}} \quad (5.3.10)$$

$$b \cong \frac{D_{n,B} N_E w_E}{D_{p,E} N_B w_B}, \text{ if } a \cong g_E \quad (5.3.11)$$

$$a_T = 1 - \frac{t_r}{t_n} = 1 - \frac{w_B^2}{2D_{n,B} t_n} \quad (5.3.12)$$

$$a_T = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{w_B}{L_n} \right)^2 \quad (5.3.13)$$

5.3.1. General bias modes of a bipolar transistor

$$I_E = I_F - a_R I_R \quad (5.3.14)$$

$$I_B = (1 - a_F) I_F + (1 - a_R) I_R \quad (5.3.15)$$

$$I_C = -I_R + a_F I_F \quad (5.3.16)$$

$$I_{E,s} a_F = I_{C,s} a_R \quad (5.3.17)$$

$$I_F (V_{BE}) a_F = I_R (V_{BC} = V_{BE}) a_R \quad (5.3.18)$$

$$V_{CE,sat} = V_{BE} - V_{BC} = V_t \ln \left\{ \frac{I_F}{I_R} \frac{I_{C,s}}{I_{E,s}} \right\} \quad (5.3.19)$$

$$V_{CE,sat} = V_t \ln \left\{ \frac{1 + \frac{I_C}{I_B} (1 - a_R)}{a_R \left[1 - \frac{I_C}{I_B} \frac{(1 - a_F)}{a_F} \right]} \right\} \quad (5.3.20)$$

5.4. Non-ideal effects

$$\frac{dI_C}{dV_{CE}} \cong -\frac{dI_C}{dV_{BC}} = \frac{I_C}{w_B'} \frac{dw_B'}{dV_{BC}} \quad (5.4.1)$$

$$\frac{dI_C}{dV_{CE}} \cong \frac{I_C}{|V_A|} \quad (5.4.2)$$

$$|V_A| = \frac{Q_{p,B}}{C_{j,BC}} = \frac{qA_C N_B w_B'}{\frac{e_s A_C}{x_{p,BC} + x_{n,BC}}} \quad (5.4.3)$$

$$n = \frac{1}{V_t \frac{d \ln I_C}{dV_{BE}}} \cong 1 + \frac{V_t}{Q_{p,B}} C_{j,BE} \quad (5.4.4)$$