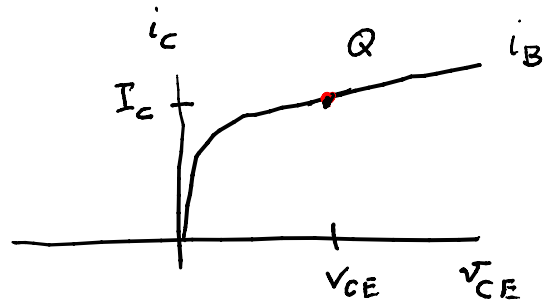
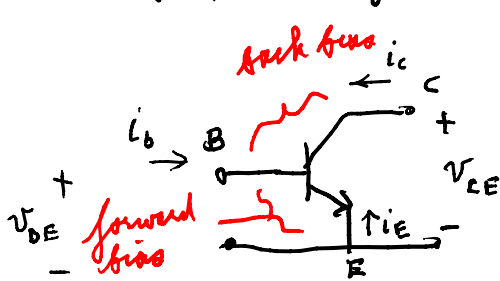


BJT, small signal π -equivalent

EE303
02/26/08

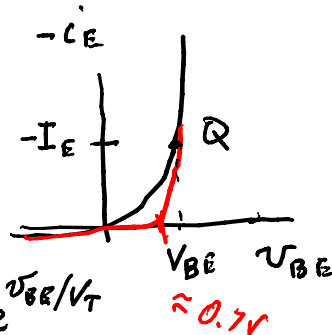
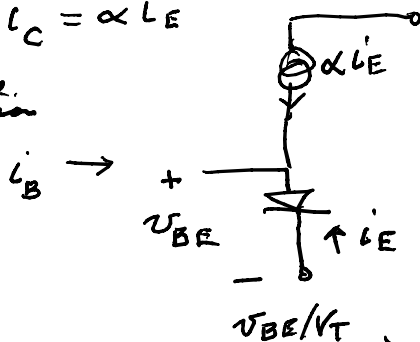
p. 448 = basic
457 with V_0

p. 487 = hybrid- π , high frequency



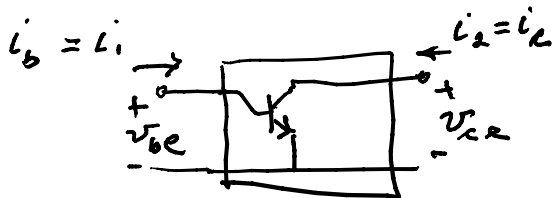
$$-i_c = \alpha i_E$$

BE junction



Equation: $-i_E = I_{SE} (e^{v_{BE}/V_T} - 1) \approx I_{SE} e^{v_{BE}/V_T}$

$$\frac{\partial(-i_E)}{\partial v_{BE}} = \frac{I_{SE}}{V_T} e^{v_{BE}/V_T} = -\frac{I_E}{V_T}$$



$$i_E + i_B + i_C = 0$$

$$-i_C = \alpha i_E$$

$$i_B = -i_E - i_C = -i_E + \alpha i_E$$

$$-i_E = \frac{i_B}{1-\alpha}; \quad i_C = \beta i_B$$

$$\frac{\partial(-i_E)}{\partial v_{BE}} = -\frac{I_E}{V_T} = \frac{I_B}{(1-\alpha)V_T} = \beta_{in}$$

$$= \frac{I_C}{\alpha V_T}$$

$$i_B = +\frac{1}{\alpha} i_C - i_C$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} - 1\right) i_C = \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} i_C \Rightarrow i_C = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} i_B; \quad \beta = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}$$

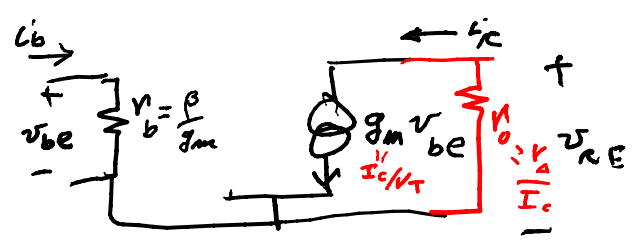
for transfer: want $\left. \frac{\partial i_C}{\partial v_{BE}} \right|_Q = -\frac{\partial \alpha i_E}{\partial v_{BE}} = \alpha \frac{\partial(-i_E)}{\partial v_{BE}} = \alpha \cdot \frac{I_C}{\alpha V_T} = \frac{I_C}{V_T}$

$$-i_C = \alpha i_E$$

$$g_m = \left. \frac{\partial I_C}{\partial v_{BE}} \right|_Q = \frac{I_C}{V_T}$$

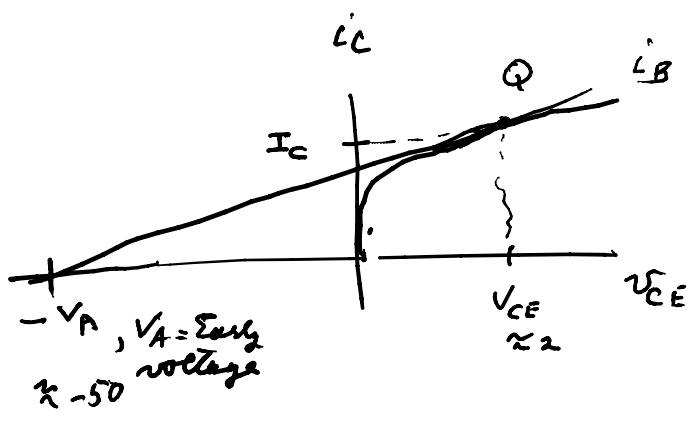
$$g_{be} = \left. \frac{\partial I_B}{\partial v_{BE}} \right|_Q = (1-\alpha) \left. \frac{\partial (-I_E)}{\partial v_{BE}} \right|_Q = \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} \frac{I_C}{V_T}$$

$$= \frac{I_C}{\beta V_T} = \frac{g_m}{\beta}$$

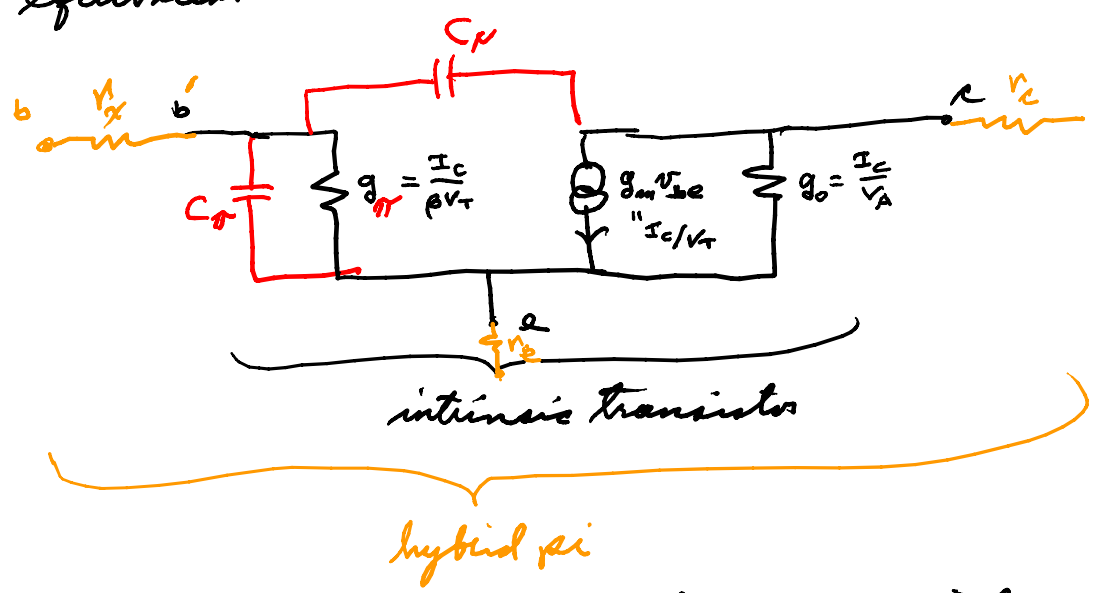


$$g_o = \left. \frac{\partial I_C}{\partial v_{CE}} \right|_Q = \frac{I_C}{V_A + V_{CE}}$$

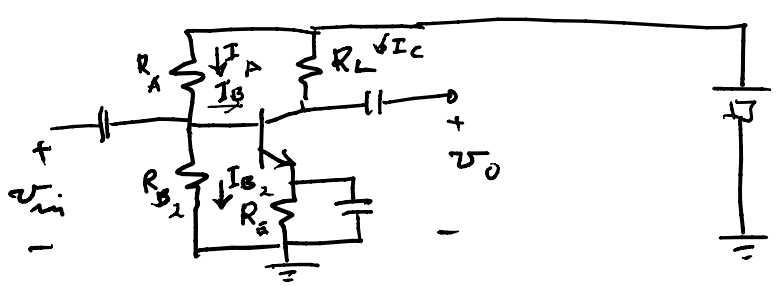
$$\approx + \frac{I_C}{V_A}$$



⇒ π equivalent



To use we need to bias, i.e. set the Q point:



$$\frac{v_o}{v_i} = -g_m R_L = -\frac{I_C}{V_T} \cdot R_L$$

