

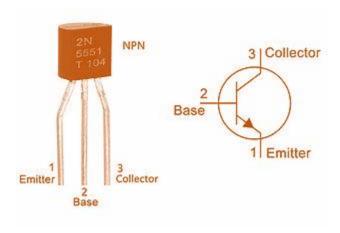
College of Engineering and Technologies

Department of Electrical Engineering techniques

Class: 2nd Electronic Circuits
Lecturer Assistant lecturer ALI IMAD
1st/2nd term – Lect. Bipolar Junction Transistor (BJT)

Electronic Circuit

Bipolar Junction Transistor (BJT)





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Lecture Description		
Target Audience	The third stage for undergraduate students / Department of Medical Instrumentation Techniques Engineering	
General Objective	To understand the fundamental principles of operation, characteristics, and applications of BJT as essential components in electronic circuits.	
Central Idea	 Operating Principle: Functions as an amplifier for signals. Structure: Comprises three regions: the base, collector, and emitter. Applications: Used in audio amplifiers, digital circuits, and power supplies, as it amplifies electrical signals effectively. 	
Behavioral Objectives	 Upon completing this lecture, students will be able to: identify the components of a BJT (base, collector, emitter). analyze BJT circuits to determine the relationship between input and output signals, including voltage and current gain. construct simple circuits using BJTs, measure key parameters (like current gain), and assess the performance based on theoretical predictions. evaluate various applications of BJTs in electronic devices and circuits, discussing their advantages and limitations compared to other transistor types. 	
Time	2 hr.	
Academic Year	2024-2025	



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وصف المحاضرة		
طلبة الجامعة من المرحلة الثالثة /قسم هندسة تقنيات الأجهزة الطبية	الفئة المستهدفة	
فهم المبادئ الأساسية لتشغيل BJT وخصائصه وتطبيقاته كمكونات أساسية في الدوائر الإلكترونية.	الهدف العام	
 مبدأ التشغيل: وظائف كمضخم للإشارات. الهيكل: يتألف من ثلاث مناطق: القاعدة والجامع والباعث. التطبيقات: تستخدم في مكبرات الصوت والدوائر الرقمية وإمدادات الطاقة، لأنها تضخم الإشارات الكهربائية بشكل فعال 	الفكرة الرئيسية	
عند الانتهاء من هذه المحاضرة، سيتمكن الطالب من: • تحديد مكونات BJT (قاعدة، جامع، باعث). • تحليل دوائر BJT لتحديد العلاقة بين إشارات الإدخال والإخراج، بما في		
ذلك الجهد وكسب التيار. • بناء دوائر بسيطة باستخدام BJTs، وقياس المعلمات الرئيسية (مثل المكاسب الحالية)، وتقييم الأداء على أساس التنبؤات النظرية. • تقييم مختلف تطبيقات BJTs في الأجهزة والدوائر الإلكترونية، ومناقشة	الأهداف السلوكية	
مزاياها وقيودها مقارنة بأنواع الترانزستور المختلقة 2 ساعة	الوقت	
2024-2025	السنة الدراسية	



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1.16. Bipolar Junction Transistor

A **Bipolar Junction Transistor (BJT)** is a type of transistor that uses both electron and hole charge carriers in its operation as shown in Fig. (1). BJTs are essential components in many electronic circuits and are widely used for amplification and switching purposes.

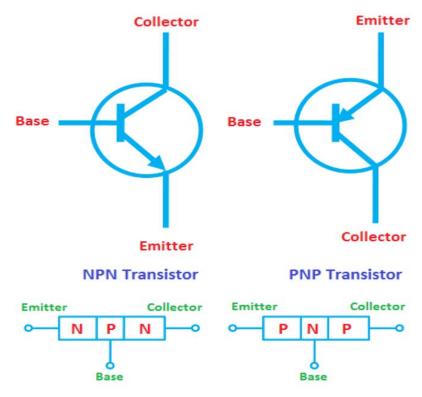


Fig. (1). Notation and symbols used with the transistor configuration: (a) NPN transistor (b) PNP transistor

A BJT has three terminals:

• **Emitter (E)**: Emits charge carriers (electrons for NPN, holes for PNP).



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- **Base** (**B**): Controls the number of charge carriers flowing between the emitter and collector.
- Collector (C): Collects the charge carriers from the emitter.

1.16.1. Common-Emitter Configuration

The most commonly used transistor configuration, shown in Fig. (2). for npn transistors, is known as the common-emitter configuration. This name comes from the fact that the emitter is shared between both the input and output terminals, meaning it is common to both the base and collector terminals.

To fully describe the behavior of the common-emitter configuration, two sets of characteristics are required: one for the input (base-emitter circuit) and another for the output (collector-emitter circuit).

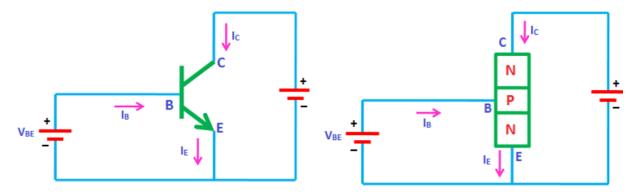


Fig. (2). Notation and symbols used with the CE configuration NPN transistor



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Characteristics Common-Emitter Configuration

Input Characteristics:

Plot of Input Current I_B versus Input Voltage V_{BE} : This plot is generated for various values of the output voltage V_{CE} , showing the relationship between the base current I_B and the base-emitter voltage V_{BE} . As shown in Fig. (3).

- \triangleright I_B is plotted on the vertical axis (Y-axis).
- \triangleright V_{BE} is plotted on the horizontal axis (X-axis).
- \triangleright Each curve corresponds to a different, constant value of V_{CE} .



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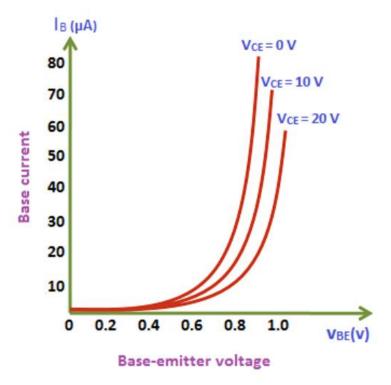
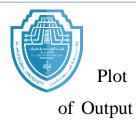


Fig. (3). I/P characteristics CE configuration

Output Characteristics:



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I_C versus

Current

Output Voltage V_{CE} : This plot is typically drawn for various values of the input current I_B , meaning that for different base current values, the collector current I_C is measured as the collector-emitter voltage V_{CE} : is varied. As shown in Fig. (4).

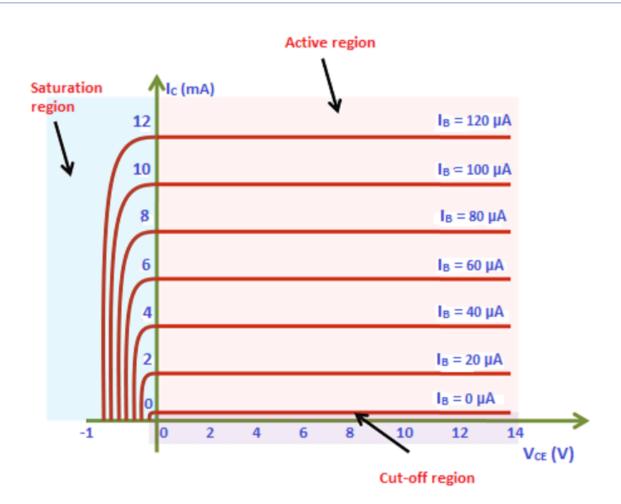
- \triangleright I_C is plotted on the vertical axis (Y-axis).
- \triangleright V_{CE} is plotted on the horizontal axis (X-axis).
- \triangleright Each curve on the graph corresponds to a different, constant value of the base current I_B .
- \triangleright At higher values of V_{CE} , I_C becomes nearly independent of V_{CE} , and the transistor enters the saturation region.



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Fig. (4). O/P

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characteristics CE configuration

In the context of a common-emitter (CE) transistor configuration, the terms **active**, **saturation**, and **cutoff** refer to the different regions of operation of a transistor based on the applied voltages and currents. Each region affects how the transistor behaves, whether as a switch or an amplifier:

Active Region (Amplification Mode):

- In the active region, the transistor operates as an amplifier.
- **Condition**: The base-emitter junction is forward biased, and the base-collector junction is reverse biased.

Voltages:

- \circ V_{BE} (Base-Emitter Voltage): Positive and typically around 0.7V for silicon transistors.
- \circ V_{CE} (Collector-Emitter Voltage): Positive and higher than V_{BE} , but not too high to push it into saturation.
- Current Relationships: In this region, the collector current I_C is proportional to the base current I_B following the relation $I_C = \beta I_B$ where β is the current gain of the transistor.



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the DC

In

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mode

the

levels of I_C and I_B are related by a quantity called beta β and defined by the following equation:

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

A relationship can be developed between β and α using the basic relationships introduced thus far. Using $\beta = I_C/I_B$, we have $I_B = I_C/\beta$, and from $\alpha = I_C/I_E$ we have $I_E = I_C/\alpha$. Substituting into:

$$I_E = I_C + I_B$$
$$\frac{I_C}{\alpha} = I_C + \frac{I_C}{\beta}$$

and dividing both sides of the equation by I_C results in:

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

So,

$$\alpha = \frac{\beta}{\beta+1}, \qquad \beta = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}$$

Cutoff Region (Fully OFF, Switch Mode):

• In the cutoff region, the transistor is fully off and behaves like an open switch, with no current flowing between the collector and the emitter.



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- **Condition**: Both the base-emitter and base-collector junctions are reverse biased.
- Voltages:
 - \circ V_{BE} is zero or negative (less than the threshold to turn the transistor on).
 - \circ V_{CE} is high.
- Current Relationships: Both I_B and I_C are approximately zero.

Saturation Region (Fully ON, Switch Mode):

In the saturation region, the transistor is fully on and behaves like a closed switch, allowing maximum current to flow from the collector to the emitter.

- Condition: Both the base-emitter and base-collector junctions are forward biased.
- Voltages:
 - \circ V_{BE} is forward biased (~0.7V for silicon).
 - \circ V_{CE} is very low (close to zero, typically 0.1-0.3V).
- Current Relationships: The transistor allows maximum current to flow from the collector, and increasing I_B no longer significantly increases I_C .





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تُعد وضعية المشع المشترك واحدة من أكثر التوصيلات شيوعًا للترانزستور بسبب تضخيمها الفعال التيار والجهد. تتميز هذه الوضعية بتحقيق كسب مرتفع في التيار والجهد مع انحياز مناسب، مما يجعلها مثالية في تطبيقات تضخيم الإشارة الصغيرة والمتوسطة. كما أن هذه التوصيلة تُحدث انعكاسًا في الطور بين إشارة الدخل وإشارة الخرج، وهي خاصية مهمة في العديد من التطبيقات العملية.

يعتمد سلوك الترانزستور على المنطقة التشغيلية التي يعمل فيها. يمكن تقسيم هذه المناطق إلى ثلاث مناطق رئيسية:

- 1. المنطقة المقطوعة :(Cut-off Region) في هذه المنطقة، يكون الترانزستور مطفيًا ولا يمر أي تيار من المجمع إلى الباعث، حيث يكون جهد القاعدة أقل من أن يسمح بتشغيل الترانزستور.
- 2. **المنطقة النشطة** :(Active Region) في هذه المنطقة، يعمل الترانزستور كمكبر للإشارة. يتم فيها تحيز القاعدة-الباعث بشكل عكسي يمر تيار من المجمع إلى الباعث، ويكون هناك تضخيم للإشارات الداخلة مع انعكاس في الطور.
- 3. المنطقة المشبعة: (Saturation Region) في هذه المنطقة، يكون الترانزستور مشبعًا بالكامل، حيث يتم تحيز كل من الوصلات الأمامية (القاعدة-الباعث والقاعدة-المجمع) بشكل أمامي. نتيجة لذلك، يمر تيار كبير من المجمع إلى الباعث ويصبح الترانزستور في حالة التشغيل الكامل.

1.16.2. Charactersitics Common-Base Configuration

In a common-base (CB) configuration, the base terminal of a BJT is common to both the input and output sides shown in Fig.(5). This configuration is less commonly used compared to the common-emitter configuration, but it has specific characteristics that make it useful in certain applications, such as high-frequency amplification.



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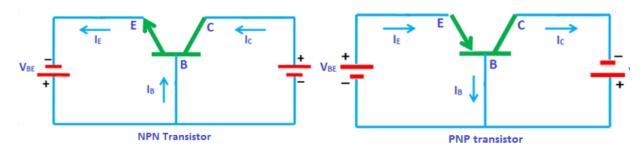


Fig. (5). Notation and symbols used with the CB configuration NPN and PNP transistor

Characteristics of a Common-Base Configuration:

Input Characteristics:

The input characteristics of a common-base configuration represent the relationship between the **input current** (emitter current, I_E) and the **input voltage** (emitter-base voltage, V_{BE}) for different values of **output voltage** (collector-base voltage, V_{CB}).as shown in Fig.(6)

- Input current I_E is plotted on the vertical axis (Y-axis).
- **Input voltage** V_{BE} is plotted on the horizontal axis (X-axis).
- Key Points:
 - The input characteristics resemble a diode forward bias characteristic since the emitter-base junction behaves like a forward-biased diode.
 - \circ As V_{BE} increases, I_E increases exponentially.



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The curves for different values of V_{CB} are nearly identical because the emitter current is largely independent of the collector voltage in the input region.

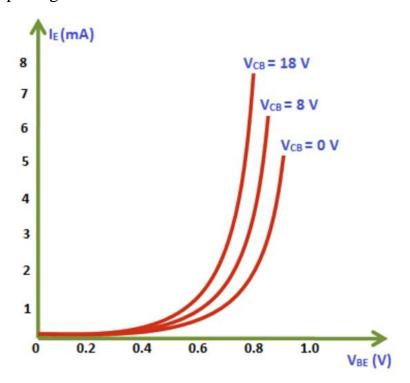


Fig. (6). I/P characteristics CB configuration

Output Characteristics:

The output characteristics describe the relationship between the **output current** (collector current, I_C) and the **output voltage** (collector-base voltage, V_{CB}) for different values of **input current** (emitter current, I_E).as shown Fig.(7).

- Output current I_C is plotted on the vertical axis (Y-axis).
- Output voltage V_{CB} is plotted on the horizontal axis (X-axis).



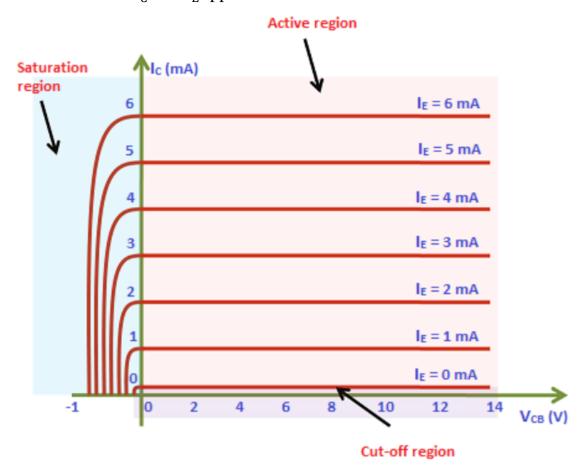
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• Key Points:

- o For a given value of emitter current I_E , the collector current I_C , remains almost constant as V_{CB} is increased, showing a flat, horizontal line in the active region.
- There is a slight increase in I_C with V_{CB} , known as the **Early effect**.
- At low values of V_{CB} , the transistor enters the **saturation region**, where I_C decreases rapidly.
- o For negative values of V_{CB} , the transistor enters the **cutoff region**, where both I_C and I_E approach zero.





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characteristics CB configuration

Regions of Operation in Common-Base Configuration:

Active Region:

- The collector-base junction is reverse biased, and the emitter-base junction is forward biased.
- The transistor amplifies signals.
- Condition: V_{CB} is positive, and V_{BE} is forward biased.
- Current Relation: $I_C = \alpha I_E$, where α \alpha\alpha is the current gain in a common-base configuration (slightly less than 1, typically 0.95–0.99).

Saturation Region:

- Both the **emitter-base** and **collector-base** junctions are forward biased.
- The transistor is fully on, acting like a closed switch.
- Condition: V_{CB} is close to zero or slightly negative.
- Current Relation: Increasing I_E no longer results in significant increases in I_C .

Cutoff Region:

- Both the **emitter-base** and **collector-base** junctions are reverse biased.
- The transistor is off, and there is no current flowing.



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- Condition: V_{BE} is less than the forward voltage threshold.
- **Current Relation**: Both I_C and I_E are approximately zero.



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إن تكوين القاعدة المشتركة هو أحد التكوينات الأساسية للترانزستورات ثنائية القطبية. يتميز هذا التكوين بأن جهد الإدخال يُطبق بين القاعدة والمشع، بينما يُسحب جهد الخرج بين القاعدة والمجمع.

ان المناطق التشغيلية للترانزستور في تكوين القاعدة المشتركة، والتي تلعب دورًا أساسيًا في تحديد أداء الترانزستور وسلوكه في الدوائر الإلكترونية:

- 1. المنطقة النشطة: (Active Region) في هذه المنطقة، يكون الترانزستور في وضع التضخيم، حيث يكون المشع في حالة انحياز أمامي (forward-biased) والمجمع في حالة انحياز عكسي حيث يكون المشع في حالة انحياز أمامي (reverse-biased). الترانزستور كمضخم. تعد هذه المنطقة الأساسية لتطبيقات التضخيم في الترانزستور.
- 2. المنطقة المشبعة: (Saturation Region) يحدث التشبع عندما يكون كل من المشع والمجمع في حالة انحياز أمامي. في هذه الحالة، يمر تيار كبير من المشع إلى المجمع، ويصبح الترانزستور في أقصى حالاته توصيلًا. يتم استخدام هذه المنطقة عادة في تطبيقات التحويل (switching) عندما نرغب في جعل الترانزستور يعمل كقاطع مغلق بالكامل.
- 3. المنطقة المقطوعة: (Cutoff Region) تحدث القطع عندما يكون كل من المشع والمجمع في حالة انحياز عكسي، مما يؤدي إلى توقف التيار بالكامل تقريبًا من المشع إلى المجمع. هنا، يكون الترانزستور في حالة إيقاف التشغيل، ويستخدم في التطبيقات التي تتطلب إيقاف التيار أو فتح الدائرة، مثل الدوائر الرقمية.

توضيح

1.16.3. Charactersitics Common-Colloctor Configuration

The third and final transistor configuration is the common-collector configuration, shown in Fig.(8). with the proper current directions and voltage notation. The common-collector configuration is used primarily for impedance-matching purposes



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since it

has a high

input impedance and low output impedance, opposite to that of the common-base and common-emitter configurations.

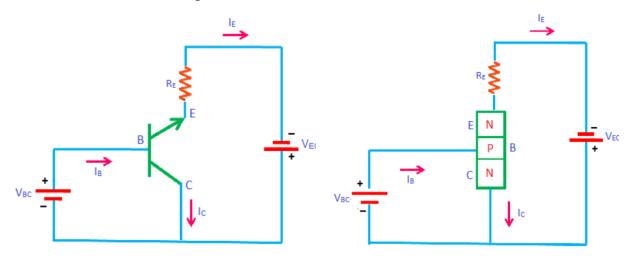


Fig. (8). Notation and symbols used with the CC configuration NPN transistor

Characteristics of a Common-Collector Configuration:

Input Characteristics:

The input characteristics represent the relationship between the **input current** (base current, I_B) and the **input voltage** (base-emitter voltage, V_{BE}) for different values of **output current** (emitter current, I_E). As shown in Fig.(9).

- Input current I_B is plotted on the vertical axis (Y-axis).
- **Input voltage** V_{BE} is plotted on the horizontal axis (X-axis).
- Key Points:
 - Similar to other transistor configurations, the base-emitter junction behaves like a forward-biased diode, so the relationship between I_B and V_{BE} is exponential.



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• As V_{BE} increases (typically reaching about 0.7V for silicon transistors), I_B starts to rise sharply.

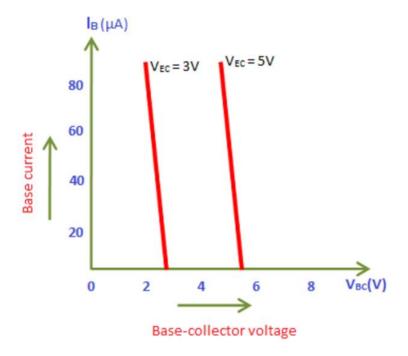


Fig. (9). I/P characteristics CC configuration

Output Characteristics:

The output characteristics describe the relationship between the **output current** (emitter current, I_E) and the **output voltage** (emitter voltage, V_E) for different values of **input current** (base current, I_B). As shown Fig.(10).

- Output current I_E is plotted on the vertical axis (Y-axis).
- Output voltage V_E is plotted on the horizontal axis (X-axis).
- Key Points:



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- o I_E is almost equal to the collector current I_C because $I_E = I_C + I_B$, and I_B is small compared to I_C .
- $_{\circ}$ The emitter voltage V_E follows the base voltage V_B closely, hence the term "emitter follower."

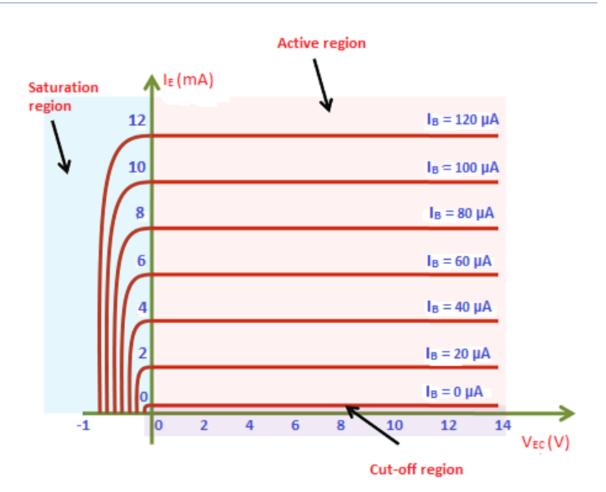
 $_{\circ}$ For different base currents I_B , the emitter current I_E changes accordingly, but the voltage gain remains approximately 1, meaning $V_E \approx V_B - V_{BE}$.



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characteristics CC configuration

Regions of Operation in Common-Collector Configuration:

Active Region:

In the active region, the transistor operates as a voltage buffer.

• **Condition**: The base-emitter junction is forward biased, and the collector-base junction is reverse biased.

• Voltages:

- ∘ $V_{BE} \approx 0.7$ (for silicon BJTs).
- o The output voltage V_E follows the input voltage V_B , with a small voltage drop of V_{BE} between them.

Current Relations:

- ∘ The emitter current $I_E ≈ βI_B$, where β is the current gain of the transistor.
- ∘ $I_E \approx I_C$ because I_B is very small.

Saturation Region:

In the saturation region, the transistor is fully on, and both the base-emitter and base-collector junctions are forward biased.

• Condition: The collector-emitter voltage V_{CE} is small, and the transistor behaves like a closed switch.



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• Current Relations:

 \circ I_E reaches its maximum, and increasing I_B does not significantly increase I_E anymore.

Cutoff Region:

In the cutoff region, the transistor is fully off, and there is no current flow between the emitter and the collector.

• **Condition**: Both the base-emitter and base-collector junctions are reverse biased.

• Current Relations:

 \circ Both I_B and I_E are approximately zero.



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Class: 2nd Electronic Circuits Lecturer Assistant lecturer ALI IMAD 1st/2nd term – Lect. Bipolar Junction Transistor (BJT)

يُعد التكوين الجامع (Common-Collector) من أكثر تكوينات الترانزستور استخداماً في التطبيقات العملية بفضل خصائصه الفريدة. يتميز بتوفير ربح عالي في التيار مع الحفاظ على جهد الإخراج عند قيمة منخفضة نسبياً، مما يجعله مناسباً للتطبيقات التي تتطلب توافقاً عالي الجودة في المعاوقة بين المراحل الإلكترونية المختلفة. كما أنه يوفر استقراراً جيداً في الإشارة المخرجة، خاصة عند استخدامه كمُتابع للباعث في دوائر التضخيم. في هذا التكوين، يُعتبر جهد الدخل مساوياً تقريباً لجهد الخرج، مما يقلل من التغيرات الطارئة على الإشارة ويجعل الأداء أكثر استقراراً وكفاءة..

في التكوين الجامع(Common-Collector) ، يمكن للترانزستور أن يعمل في ثلاث مناطق تشغيل رئيسية تعتمد على ظروف الانحياز:

(Active Region) المنطقة النشطة

في هذه المنطقة، يكون الترانزستور في حالة تشغيل طبيعية، حيث يكون الوصل بين القاعدة والباعث (Base-Collector) منحازاً أمامياً، بينما يكون الوصل بين القاعدة والمجمع (Base-Emitter) منحازاً عكسياً. هنا يعمل الترانزستور كمُضخم، حيث يتم التحكم في التيار عبر المجمع بواسطة التيار الصغير الذي يدخل إلى القاعدة.

(Saturation Region) المنطقة المشبعة

عندما يكون الوصل بين القاعدة والمجمع منحازاً أمامياً أيضاً، يدخل الترانزستور في منطقة التشبع. في هذه الحالة، يكون الترانزستور في حالة "تشغيل كامل"، حيث يسمح بمرور تيار كبير بين المجمع والباعث دون تحكم دقيق في التيار الداخل.

(Cut-off Region) المنطقة المقطوعة

إذا كان الوصل بين القاعدة و الباعث منحازاً عكسياً، فإن الترانزستور يكون في منطقة القطع. في هذه الحالة، لا يمر أي تيار عبر المجمع، ويكون الترانزستور في وضع الإيقاف الكامل أو "السويتش المفتوح".



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توضيح

Example:

BJT in Common-Emitter Configuration_Given:

- Supply Voltage $V_{CC} = 10$ V
- Collector Resistor $R_C = 1 \text{k}\Omega$
- Base Resistor $R_B = 100 \text{k}\Omega$
- Base Current $I_B = 20 \mu A$
- Current Gain $\beta = 100$

Calculate I_C , V_{CE} , V_B .

Sol:

The collector current can be calculated using the formula:

$$I_C = \beta I_B$$

$$I_C = 100 \times 20 \times 10^{-6} = 2 \, mA$$

Using Kirchhoff's Voltage Law (KVL) around the collector loop:

$$V_{CC} = I_C + V_{CE}$$

Rearranging gives:

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

$$V_{CE} = 10 - (2 \times 10^{-3} \times 1000) = 8 \, Volt$$



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Ohm's

law to

find the voltage at the base due to the base current:

$$V_B = I_B R_B$$

$$V_B = 20 \times 10^{-6} \times 100 \times 10^3 = 2 V$$

Summary

- 1. BJT: An electronic device used for amplification or switching, Composed of three regions: Base, Collector, and Emitter.
- 2. Types of BJT: NPN: Uses N-type materials for Collector and Emitter, and P-type for Base. And PNP: Uses P-type materials for Collector and Emitter, and N-type for Base.
- 3. Active Region:
 - Acts as an amplifier.
 - Collector current depends on Base current.
- 4. Saturation Region:
 - **♣** Functions as a closed switch.
 - **♣** Collector-Emitter voltage is low.
- 5. Cutoff Region:
 - **♣** Functions as an open switch.



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current flows from Collector to Emitter.

- 6. Applications of BJT:
 - **♣** Amplifying electrical signals.
 - **↓** Used in digital switching circuits.
 - **4** Building oscillators and amplifiers.
- 7. Considered a fundamental component in most electronic circuits due to its diverse properties.