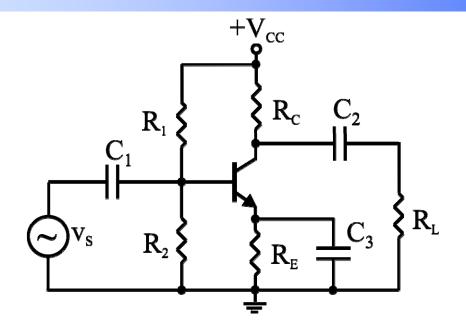
# AMPLIFICADORES CON BJT

- 1.- Introducción.
- 2.- Modelo de pequeña señal del BJT.
  - **2.1.-** El cuadripolo y el modelo híbrido.
  - 2.2.- Modelo híbrido de un transistor.
  - 2.3.- Análisis de un circuito amplificador a transistores empleando parámetro h.
  - 2.4.- Cálculo gráfico de los parámetros h.
  - **2.5.-** Modelo híbrido simplificado.
  - 2.6.- Comparación de las distintas configuraciones.



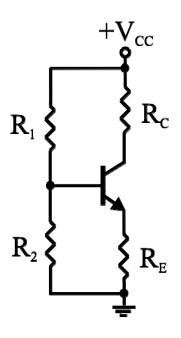
$$\frac{\mathring{\mathsf{I}}}{\mathring{\mathsf{I}}} \Rightarrow \mathring{\mathsf{I}}$$

Principio de superposición

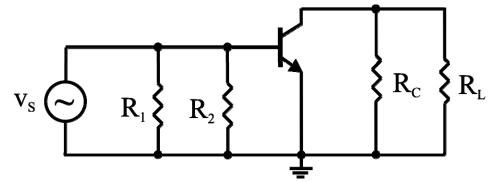
Análisis en continua

Análisis en alterna 
$$\frac{1}{1}$$
  $\frac{1}{1}$   $\Rightarrow$ 

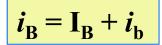
## Circuito equivalente DC.

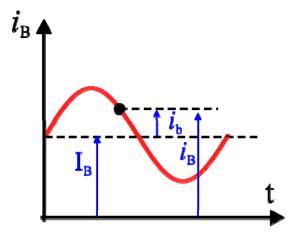


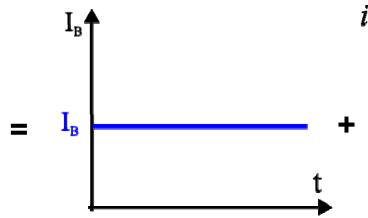
## Circuito equivalente AC.

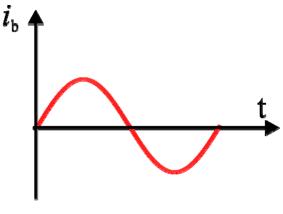


#### Nomenclatura









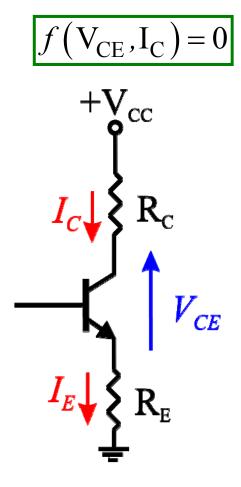
 $i_{\mathrm{B}}$  = Valor instantáneo total

 $i_b$  = Componente alterna

 $I_{\mathbf{B}}$  = Componente continua

 $I_{b}$  = Valor eficaz de la componente alterna

#### Recta de Carga Estática



#### Análisis de la malla de salida en continua

$$V_{CC} = R_E \cdot I_E + V_{CE} + R_C \cdot I_C$$

$$I_{E} = \frac{\beta + 1}{\beta} \cdot I_{C}$$

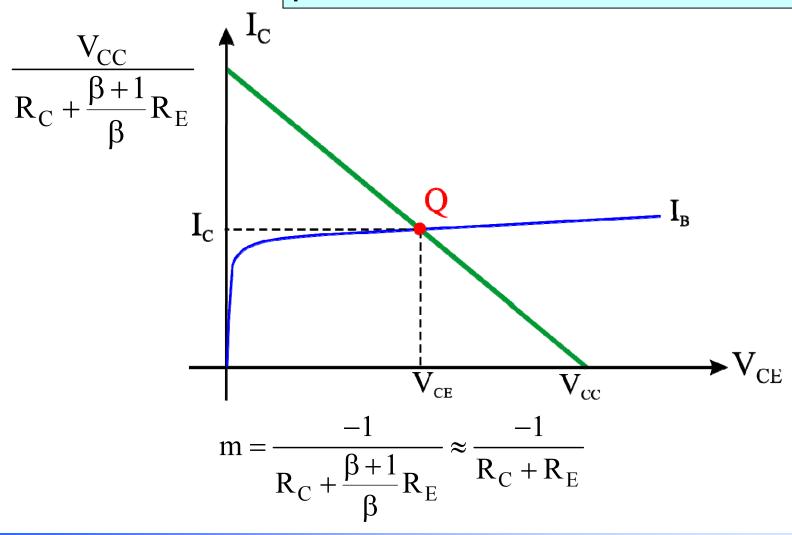
$$V_{CC} = \left(R_C + R_E \frac{\beta + 1}{\beta}\right) \cdot I_C + V_{CE}$$

Si  $\beta >> 1$  o  $\beta$  es desconocida

$$V_{CC} = (R_C + R_E) \cdot I_C + V_{CE}$$

#### Recta de Carga Estática

Representa los infinitos puntos de funcionamiento puede tener el transistor en el circuito.

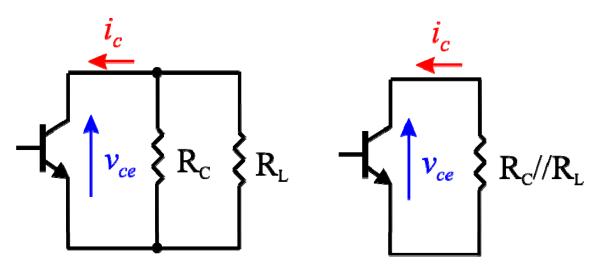


#### Recta de Carga Dinámica

## Análisis de la malla de salida en alterna

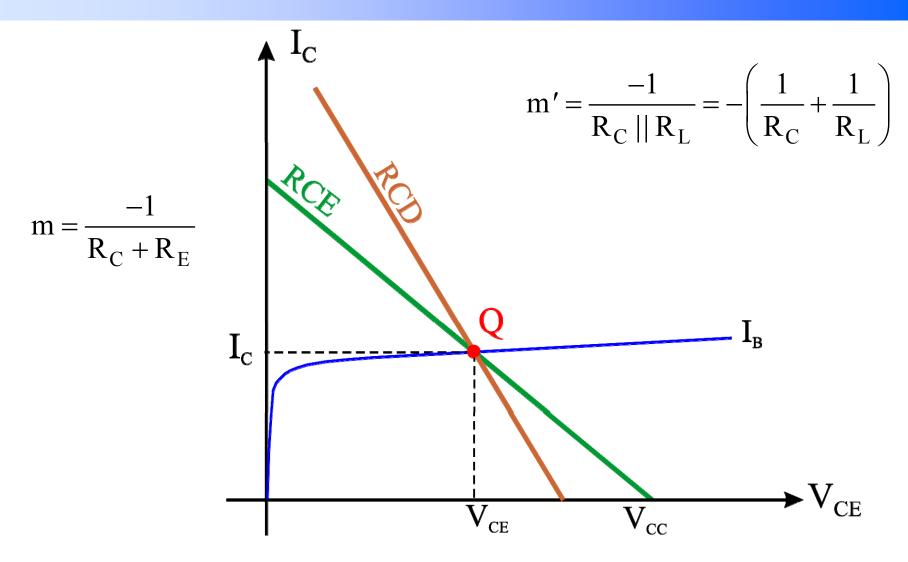


$$i_{c} = -\frac{v_{ce}}{R_{L} || R_{C}}$$

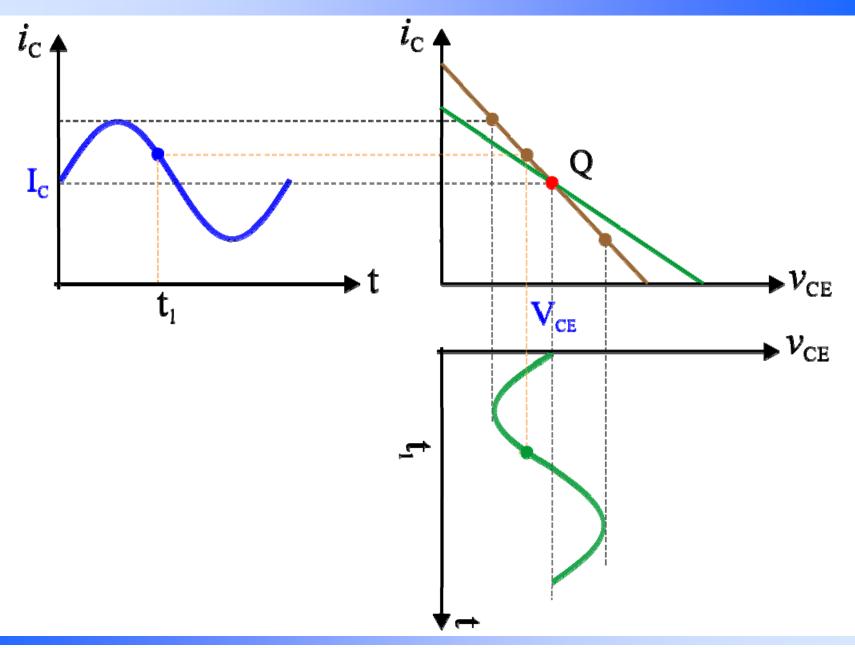


$$i_{C} = I_{C} + i_{c} \implies i_{c} = i_{C} - I_{C}$$
 $v_{CE} = V_{CE} + v_{ce} \implies v_{ce} = v_{CE} - V_{CE}$ 

$$(i_C - I_C) = -\frac{1}{R_C || R_L} (v_{CE} - V_{CE})$$

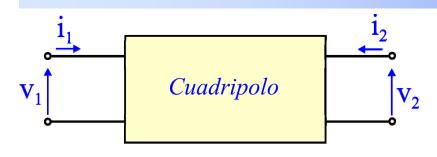


La RCD tiene mayor pendiente que la RCE



Tema 5.- Amplificadores con BJT

## 2.1.- El cuadripolo y el modelo híbrido.



$$\mathbf{v}_{1} = \mathbf{h}_{11} \cdot \mathbf{i}_{1} + \mathbf{h}_{12} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{2}$$

$$\mathbf{i}_{2} = \mathbf{h}_{21} \cdot \mathbf{i}_{1} + \mathbf{h}_{22} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{v}_{1} \\ \mathbf{i}_{2} \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_{ij} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{cases} \mathbf{i}_{1} \\ \mathbf{v}_{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{h}_{11} = \frac{\mathbf{v}_1}{\mathbf{i}_1} \bigg|_{\mathbf{v}_2 = \mathbf{0}}$$
 Resistencia de entrada con la salida en cortocircuito  $(\Omega)$ 

$$\mathbf{h}_{12} = \frac{\mathbf{v}_1}{\mathbf{v}_2} \bigg|_{\mathbf{i}_1 = \mathbf{0}}$$

Amplificación inversa de tensión

con la entrada en circuito abierto (Adimensional)

$$\mathbf{h}_{21} = \frac{\mathbf{i}_2}{\mathbf{i}_1} \Big|_{\mathbf{v}_2 = \mathbf{0}}$$

Ganancia de corriente

con la salida en cortocircuito (Adimensional)

$$\mathbf{h}_{22} = \frac{\mathbf{i}_2}{\mathbf{v}_2} \bigg|_{\mathbf{i}_1 = \mathbf{0}}$$

Conductancia de salida

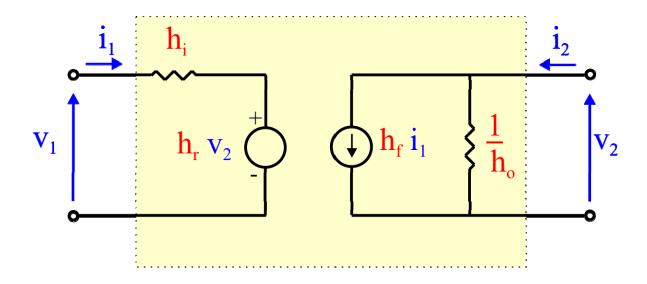
con la entrada en circuito abierto  $(\Omega^{-1})$ 

## 2.1.- El cuadripolo y el modelo híbrido.

Según las normas de IEEE

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{i}} \cdot \mathbf{i}_1 + \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_2$$

$$\mathbf{i}_2 = \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{f}} \cdot \mathbf{i}_1 + \mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{o}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_2$$



En el caso particular del transistor a los subíndices de los parámetros h se les añadirá una letra (e, b o c) indicativo del tipo de configuración

## 2.2.- Modelo híbrido de un transistor.

## Suponiendo variaciones pequeñas en el entorno del pto Q (parámetros ctes)

Para la configuración de EC

$$v_{BE} = f_1(i_B, v_{CE})$$
$$i_C = f_2(i_B, v_{CE})$$

Desarrollando en series de Taylor en torno al pto Q y despreciando términos de orden superior

$$\begin{split} \Delta v_{BE} &= \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial i_B} \bigg|_{V_{CE}} \cdot \Delta i_B + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial v_{CE}} \bigg|_{I_B} \cdot \Delta v_{CE} \\ \Delta i_C &= \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial i_B} \bigg|_{V_{CE}} \cdot \Delta i_B + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial v_{CE}} \bigg|_{I_B} \cdot \Delta v_{CE} \end{split}$$

## 2.2.- Modelo híbrido de un transistor.

$$\Delta v_{BE} = v_{be}$$
  $\Delta i_{B} = i_{b}$   
 $\Delta v_{CE} = v_{ce}$   $\Delta i_{C} = i_{c}$ 

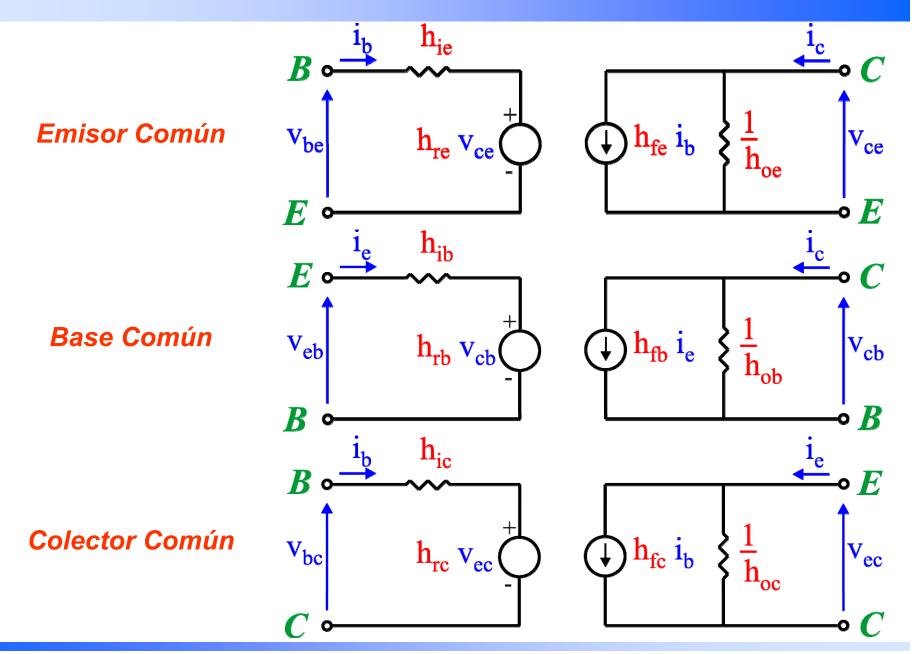
$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{h}_{ie} &= \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial i_B} \bigg|_{V_{CE}} = \frac{\partial v_{BE}}{\partial i_B} \bigg|_{V_{CE}} \\ v_{ce} &= 0) \end{aligned} \qquad \mathbf{h}_{re} = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial v_{CE}} \bigg|_{I_B} = \frac{\partial v_{BE}}{\partial v_{CE}} \bigg|_{$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \left. h_{fe} = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial i_B} \right|_{V_{CE}} = \frac{\partial i_C}{\partial i_B} \right|_{V_{CE}} \\ \left. \left( v_{ce} = 0 \right) \end{array} \right. \qquad \left. \begin{array}{l} \left. h_{oe} = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial v_{CE}} \right|_{I_B} = \frac{\partial i_C}{\partial v_{CE}} \right|_{I_B} \\ \left( i_b = 0 \right) \end{array} \right.$$

$$v_{be} = h_{ie} \cdot i_b + h_{re} \cdot v_{ce}$$

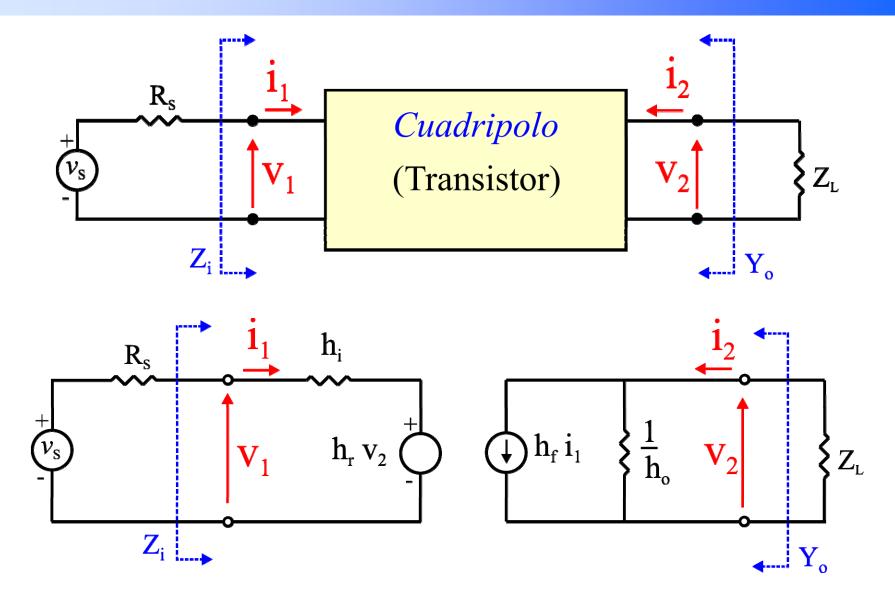
$$i_c = h_{fe} \cdot i_b + h_{oe} \cdot v_{ce}$$

## 2.2.- Modelo híbrido de un transistor.



Tema 5.- Amplificadores con BJT

## 2.3.- Análisis de un circuito amplif. con parámetros híbridos.



## 2.3.- Análisis de un circuito amplif. con parámetros híbridos.

#### Ganancia de corriente

$$A_{I} = \frac{i_{L}}{i_{1}} = -\frac{h_{f}}{1 + h_{o} \cdot Z_{L}}$$

#### Impedancia de entrada

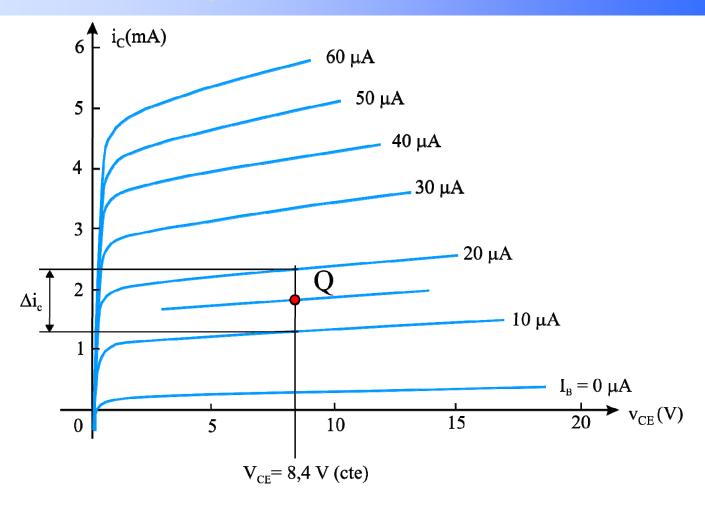
$$Z_i = \frac{v_1}{i_1} = h_i - \frac{h_f \cdot h_r}{\frac{1}{Z_L} + h_o}$$

#### Ganancia de tensión

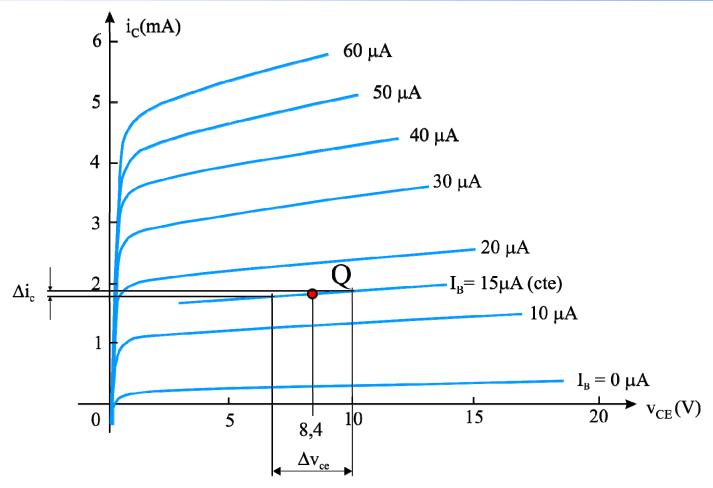
$$\mathbf{A_{V}} = \frac{\mathbf{v_2}}{\mathbf{v_1}} = \frac{\mathbf{A_{I}}}{\mathbf{Z_{i}}} \cdot \mathbf{Z_{L}} \qquad \mathbf{A_{VS}} = \frac{\mathbf{v_2}}{\mathbf{v_{S}}} = \frac{\mathbf{A_{V}} \cdot \mathbf{Z_{i}}}{\mathbf{Z_{i}} + \mathbf{R_{S}}} = \frac{\mathbf{A_{I}} \cdot \mathbf{Z_{L}}}{\mathbf{Z_{i}} + \mathbf{R_{S}}}$$

#### Impedancia de salida

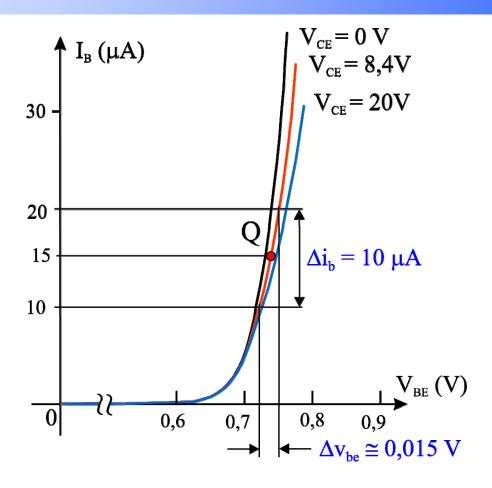
$$Y_o = \frac{i_2}{v_2} = h_o - \frac{h_f \cdot h_r}{h_i + R_S}$$



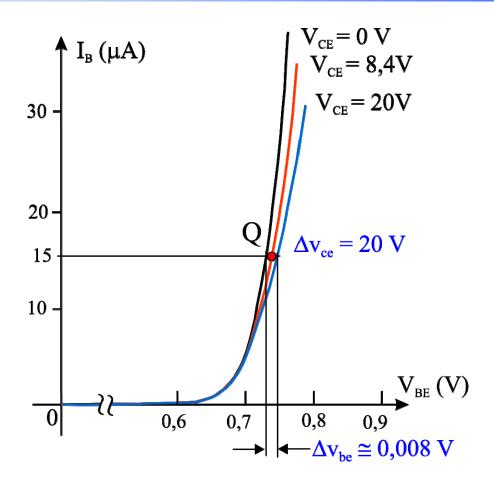
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \boldsymbol{h}_{\text{fe}} = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial i_B} \right|_{V_{CE}} = \frac{\partial i_C}{\partial i_B} \left|_{\substack{V_{CE} \\ (v_{ce} = 0)}} \right. \approx \frac{\Delta i_C}{\Delta i_B} \left|_{\substack{V_{CE} \\ (v_{ce} = 0)}} \right. = \frac{\left(2, 3 - 1, 3\right) mA}{\left(20 - 10\right) \mu A} = 100 \end{array}$$



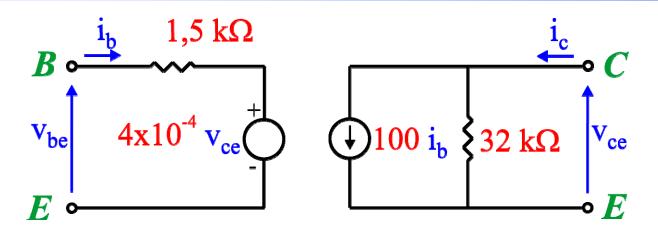
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textbf{h}_{\text{oe}} = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial v_{CE}} \right|_{I_B} = \frac{\partial i_C}{\partial v_{CE}} \left|_{\substack{I_B \\ (i_b = 0)}} \right. \approx \frac{\Delta i_C}{\Delta v_{CE}} \right|_{\substack{I_B \\ (i_b = 0)}} = \frac{\left(1,9 - 1,8\right) mA}{\left(10 - 6,8\right) V} = 31 \cdot 10^{-6} \Omega^{-1}$$



$$\mathbf{h_{ie}} = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial i_B} \bigg|_{V_{CE}} = \frac{\partial v_{BE}}{\partial i_B} \bigg|_{\substack{V_{CE} \\ (v_{ce} = 0)}} \approx \frac{\Delta v_{BE}}{\Delta i_B} \bigg|_{\substack{V_{CE} \\ (v_{ce} = 0)}} = \frac{0.015 \text{ V}}{10 \text{ } \mu\text{A}} = 1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$$



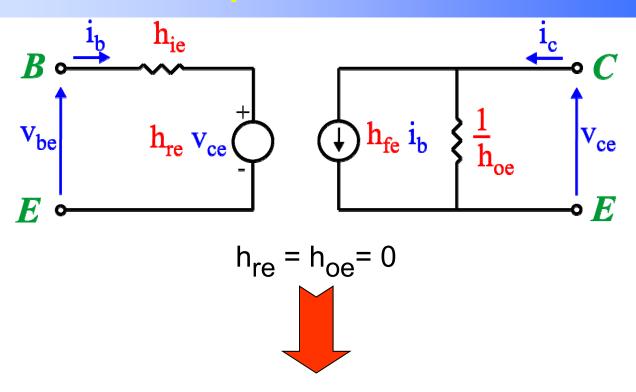
$$\left. \frac{\mathbf{h}_{re}}{\mathbf{h}_{re}} = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial v_{CE}} \right|_{I_B} = \frac{\partial v_{BE}}{\partial v_{CE}} \left|_{\substack{I_B \\ (i_b = 0)}} \right. \approx \frac{\Delta v_{BE}}{\Delta v_{CE}} \left|_{\substack{I_B \\ (i_b = 0)}} \right. = \frac{0.008 \text{ V}}{20 \text{ V}} = 4 \cdot 10^{-4}$$



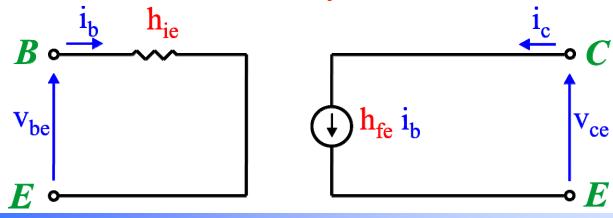
## Valores típicos de los parámetros según la configuración

Parámetro	EC	CC	BC
h <sub>i</sub>	1 kΩ	1 kΩ	20 kΩ
h <sub>r</sub>	2,5 10 <sup>-4</sup>	~ 1	3,0 10 <sup>-4</sup>
$h_{f}$	50	-50	-0,98
h <sub>o</sub>	25 μΑ/V	25 μΑ/V	0,5 μΑ/V
1/h <sub>o</sub>	40 kΩ	40 kΩ	2 ΜΩ

## 2.5.- Modelo híbrido simplificado.



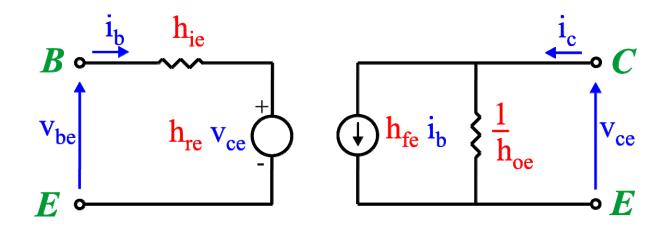
## Modelo simplificado



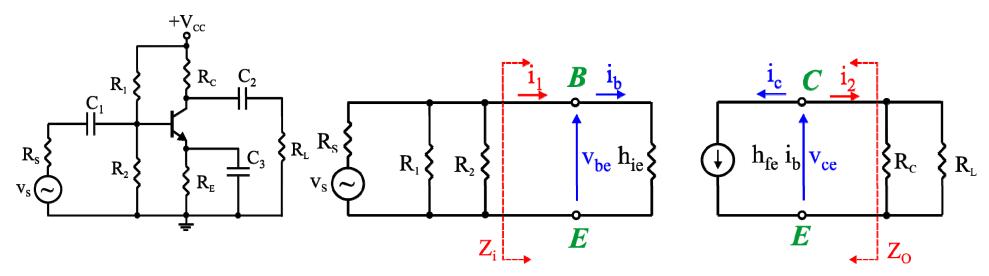
Tema 5.- Amplificadores con BJT

Con independencia de la configuración en la que se encuentre el transistor,

<u>SIEMPRE</u> utilizaremos el modelo de parámetros en <u>emisor común</u>



#### **Emisor Común**



$$A_{I} = \frac{i_{2}}{i_{1}} = \frac{-i_{c}}{i_{b}} = \frac{-h_{fe} \cdot i_{b}}{i_{b}} = -h_{fe}$$

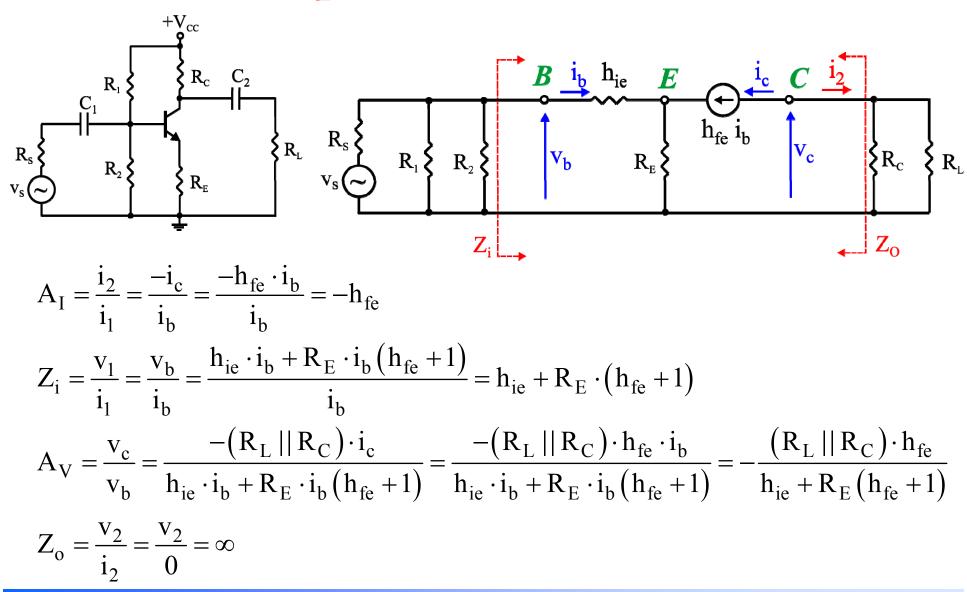
$$Z_{i} = \frac{v_{1}}{i_{1}} = \frac{v_{be}}{i_{b}} = \frac{h_{ie} \cdot i_{b}}{i_{b}} = h_{ie}$$

$$v_{2} \quad v_{3} = -(R_{I} || R_{C}) \cdot i_{6} - (R_{I} || R_{C}) \cdot h_{fe} \cdot i_{b} \qquad (R_{I} || R_{C}) \cdot h_{fe} \cdot i_{b}$$

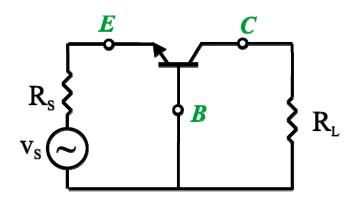
$$A_{V} = \frac{v_{2}}{v_{1}} = \frac{v_{ce}}{v_{be}} = \frac{-(R_{L} || R_{C}) \cdot i_{c}}{h_{ie} \cdot i_{b}} = \frac{-(R_{L} || R_{C}) \cdot h_{fe} \cdot i_{b}}{h_{ie} \cdot i_{b}} = -\frac{(R_{L} || R_{C})}{h_{ie}} \cdot h_{fe}$$

$$Z_{o} = \frac{v_2}{i_2} = \frac{v_2}{0} = \infty$$

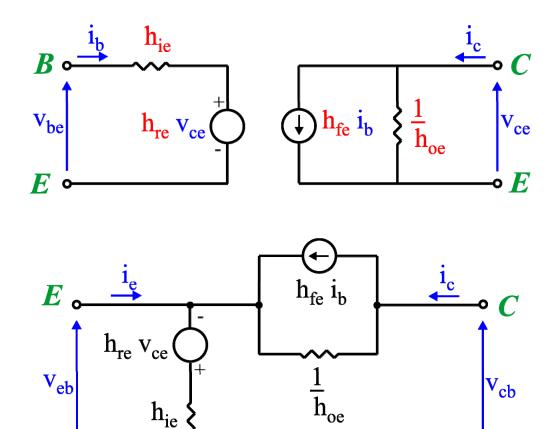
### Emisor Común con R<sub>F</sub>



#### Base Común

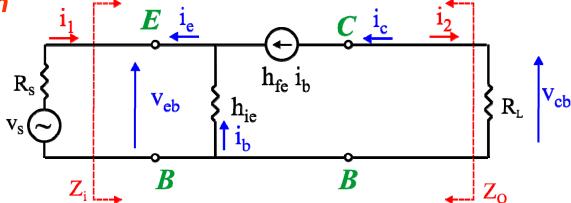


## Reordenamos el circuito de parámetros h en Emisor Común



 $\boldsymbol{B}$ 

#### Base Común



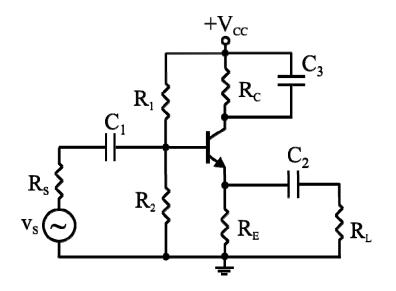
$$A_{I} = \frac{i_{2}}{i_{1}} = \frac{-i_{c}}{-i_{e}} = \frac{-h_{fe} \cdot i_{b}}{-(h_{fe} + 1) \cdot i_{b}} = \frac{h_{fe}}{h_{fe} + 1}$$

$$Z_{i} = \frac{v_{1}}{i_{1}} = \frac{v_{eb}}{-i_{e}} = \frac{-h_{ie} \cdot i_{b}}{-(h_{fe} + 1) \cdot i_{b}} = \frac{h_{ie}}{h_{fe} + 1}$$

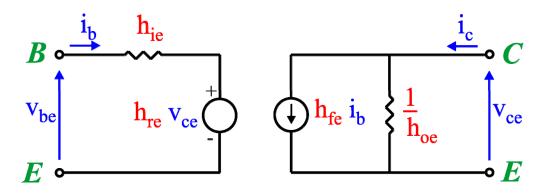
$$A_{V} = \frac{v_{cb}}{v_{eb}} = \frac{-R_{L} \cdot i_{c}}{-h_{ie} \cdot i_{b}} = \frac{R_{L} \cdot h_{fe} \cdot i_{b}}{h_{ie} \cdot i_{b}} = \frac{R_{L}}{h_{ie}} \cdot h_{fe}$$

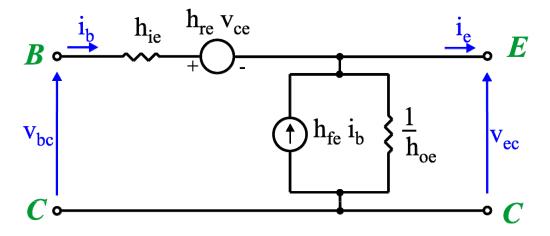
$$Z_o = \frac{v_2}{i_2} = \frac{v_2}{0} = \infty$$

#### **Colector Común**

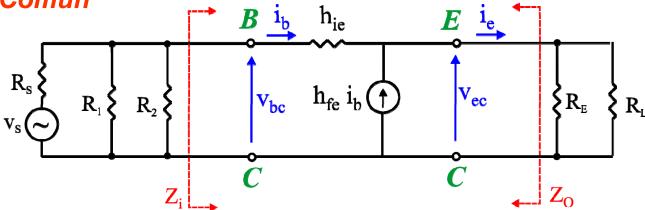


## Reordenamos el circuito de parámetros h en Emisor Común





#### **Colector Común**



$$A_{I} = \frac{i_{2}}{i_{1}} = \frac{i_{e}}{i_{b}} = \frac{(h_{fe} + 1) \cdot i_{b}}{i_{b}} = h_{fe} + 1$$

$$Z_{i} = \frac{v_{1}}{i_{1}} = \frac{v_{bc}}{i_{b}} = \frac{h_{ie} \cdot i_{b} + (R_{L} || R_{E}) \cdot i_{e}}{i_{b}} = h_{ie} + (R_{L} || R_{E}) \cdot (h_{fe} + 1)$$

$$A_{V} = \frac{v_{ec}}{v_{bc}} = \frac{(R_{L} || R_{E}) \cdot i_{e}}{h_{ie} \cdot i_{b} + (R_{L} || R_{E}) \cdot i_{e}} = \frac{(R_{L} || R_{E}) \cdot (h_{fe} + 1)}{h_{ie} + (R_{L} || R_{E})(h_{fe} + 1)}$$

$$Z_{o} = \frac{v_{2}}{i_{2}} = \frac{h_{ie} + R_{eq}}{h_{fe} + 1}$$
, donde  $R_{eq} = (R_{S} || R_{1} || R_{2}) \approx R_{S}$ 

	Emisor Común	Emisor Común con R <sub>E</sub>	Base Común	Colector Común
$\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{I}}$	$-h_{fe}$	-h <sub>fe</sub>	$\frac{h_{fe}}{h_{fe} + 1}$	$h_{fe} + 1$
$\mathbf{Z_i}$	h <sub>ie</sub>	$h_{ie} + R_E \cdot (h_{fe} + 1)$	$\frac{h_{ie}}{h_{fe} + 1}$	$h_{ie} + (R_L    R_E) \cdot (h_{fe} + 1)$
$\mathbf{A_{V}}$	$-\frac{\left(R_{L}    R_{C}\right)}{h_{ie}} \cdot h_{fe}$	$-\frac{\left(R_{L} \mid\mid R_{C}\right) \cdot h_{fe}}{h_{ie} + R_{E}\left(h_{fe} + 1\right)}$	$\frac{R_L}{h_{ie}} \cdot h_{fe}$	$1 - \frac{h_{ie}}{h_{ie} + (R_L    R_E)(h_{fe} + 1)}$
$Z_{o}$	80	∞	$\infty$	$\frac{h_{ie} + R_S}{h_{fe} + 1}$