# Lecture 25: Bipolar Junction Transistors (2)

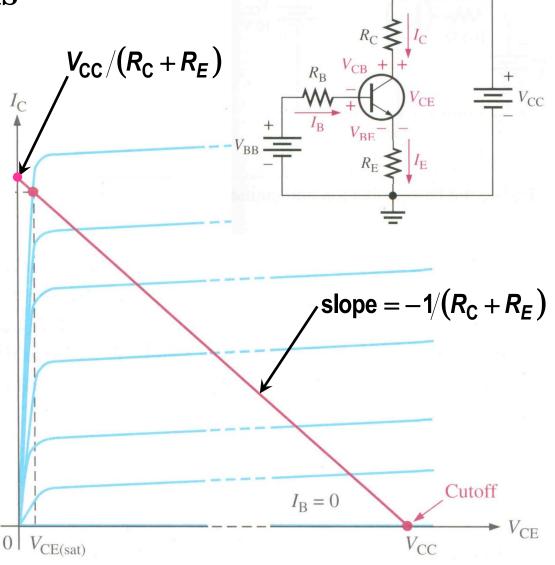
Load Line Analysis, Operating Regions, Examples

# **Load Line Analysis**

The DC operating point (Q-point) of the BJT is the point of intersection between the two relations.

The cutoff point is the intersection of the DC load line with  $I_B = 0$  curve (horizontal axis). At this point:

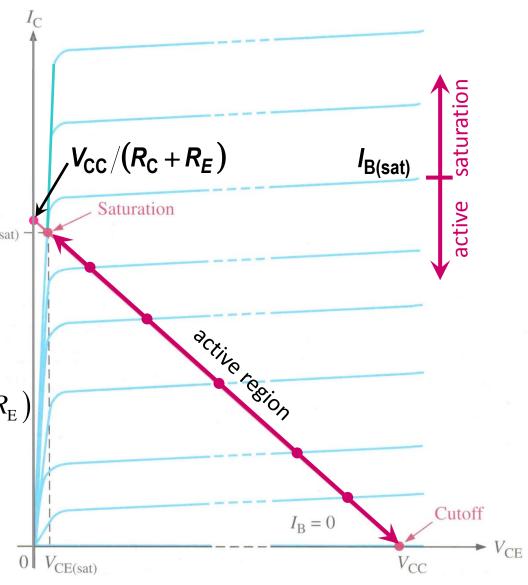
$$\begin{split} I_{\text{B(cutoff)}} &= 0, \quad I_{\text{C(cutoff)}} = 0, \\ V_{\text{CE(cutoff)}} &= V_{\text{CC}} \end{split}$$



#### Saturation

At the saturation point, several collector characteristic curves, with  $I_B \ge I_{B(\text{sat})}$ , intersect with the DC load line. At this point  $I_C$  and  $V_{CE}$  are fixed:

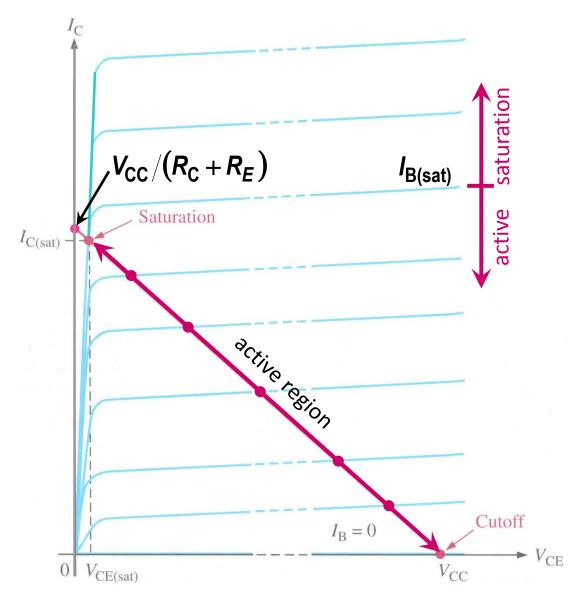
$$\begin{split} V_{\text{CE}} &= V_{\text{CE(sat)}} \leq 0.7 \text{ V} \\ I_{\text{C}} &= I_{\text{C(sat)}} = \left(V_{\text{CC}} - V_{\text{CE(sat)}}\right) / \left(R_{\text{C}} + R_{\text{E}}\right) \\ &\cong V_{\text{CC}} / \left(R_{\text{C}} + R_{\text{E}}\right) \\ I_{\text{B}} &\geq I_{\text{B(sat)}} = I_{\text{C(sat)}} / \beta_{\text{DC}} \end{split}$$



## **Active Region**

The active region of the transistor operation, is the region along the DC load line between cutoff and saturation points:

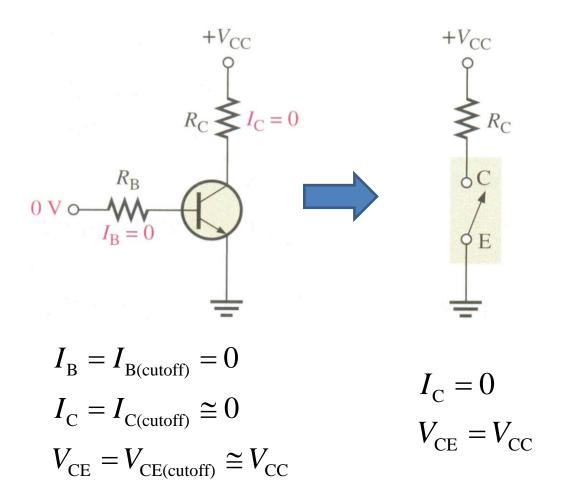
$$I_{\mathrm{B}} \leq I_{\mathrm{B(sat)}} = I_{\mathrm{C(sat)}} / \beta_{\mathrm{DC}}$$
 $I_{\mathrm{C}} = \beta_{\mathrm{DC}} I_{\mathrm{B}}$ 
 $V_{\mathrm{CE}} = V_{\mathrm{CC}} - I_{\mathrm{C}} (R_{\mathrm{C}} + R_{\mathrm{E}})$ 



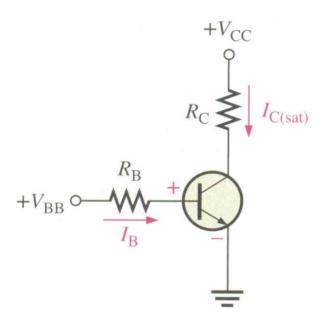
# **Regions of Operations**

Attribute	Cutoff	Active	Saturation
BE Junction	RB	FB	FB
BC Junction	RB	RB	FB
I <sub>B</sub>	0	≤ I <sub>B(sat)</sub>	≥ I <sub>B(sat)</sub>
Ic	0	β <sub>DC</sub> I <sub>B</sub>	I <sub>C(sat)</sub>
V <sub>CE</sub>	V <sub>cc</sub>	$V_{\rm CC} - I_{\rm C}(R_{\rm C} + R_{\rm E})$	V <sub>CE(sat)</sub>
Application	Opened Switch	Current Amplifier	Closed Switch

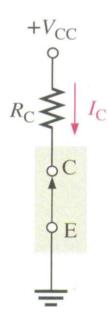
#### Transistor as a Switch



### Transistor as a Switch (Cont'd)



$$\begin{split} I_{\rm B} &> I_{\rm B(sat)} \\ V_{\rm CE} &= V_{\rm CE(sat)} \cong 0 \\ I_{\rm C} &= I_{\rm C(sat)} \cong V_{\rm CC}/R_{\rm C} \end{split}$$



$$V_{\text{CE}} = 0$$

$$I_{\text{C}} = V_{\text{CC}} / R_{\text{C}}$$