

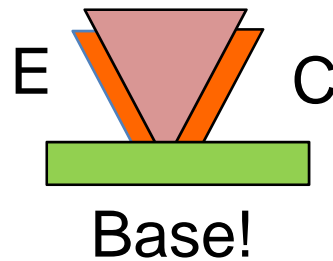
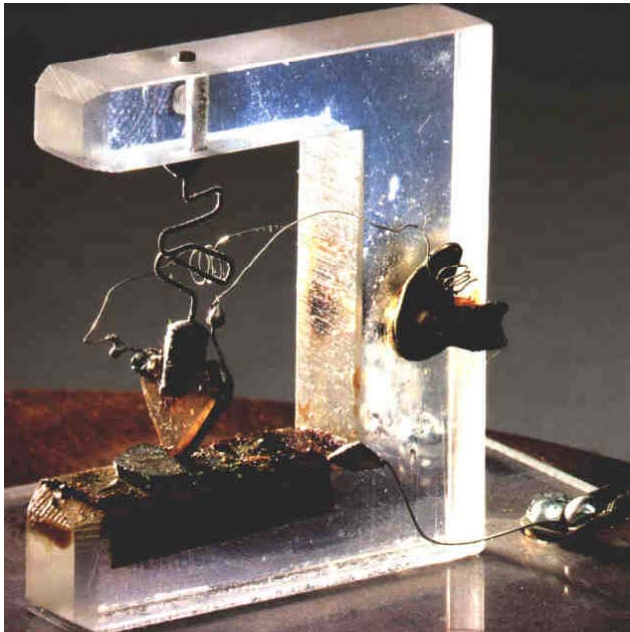
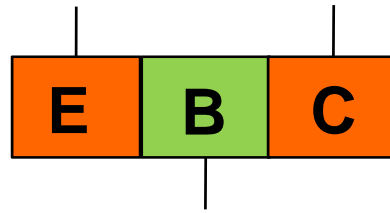


# **ECE606: Solid State Devices**

## **Lecture 27: Introduction to Bipolar Transistors**

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# Background



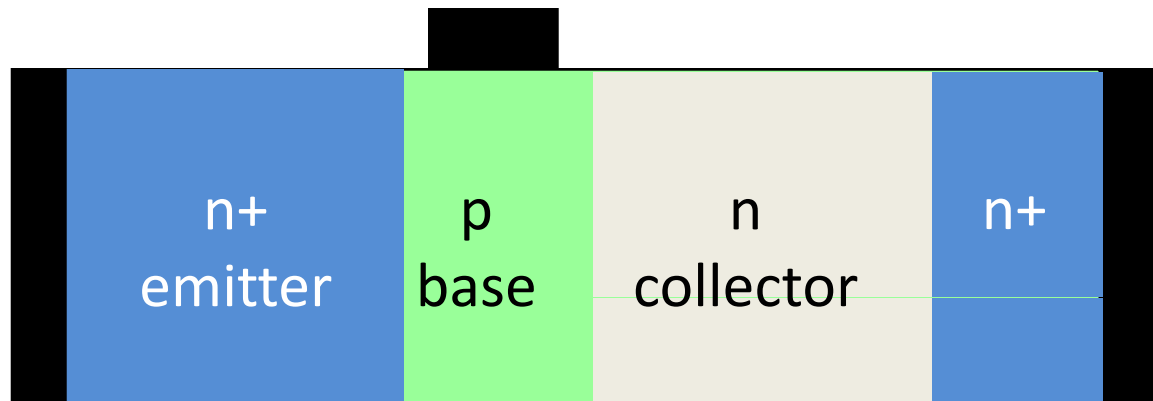
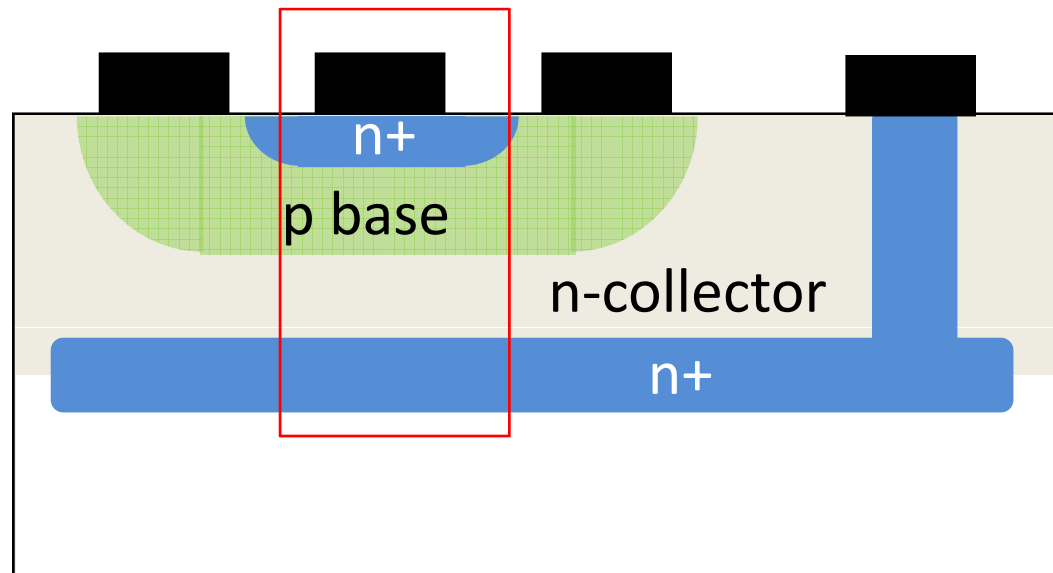
Point contact **Germanium** transistor (your HW problem!)

Ralph Bray from Purdue missed the invention of transistors.

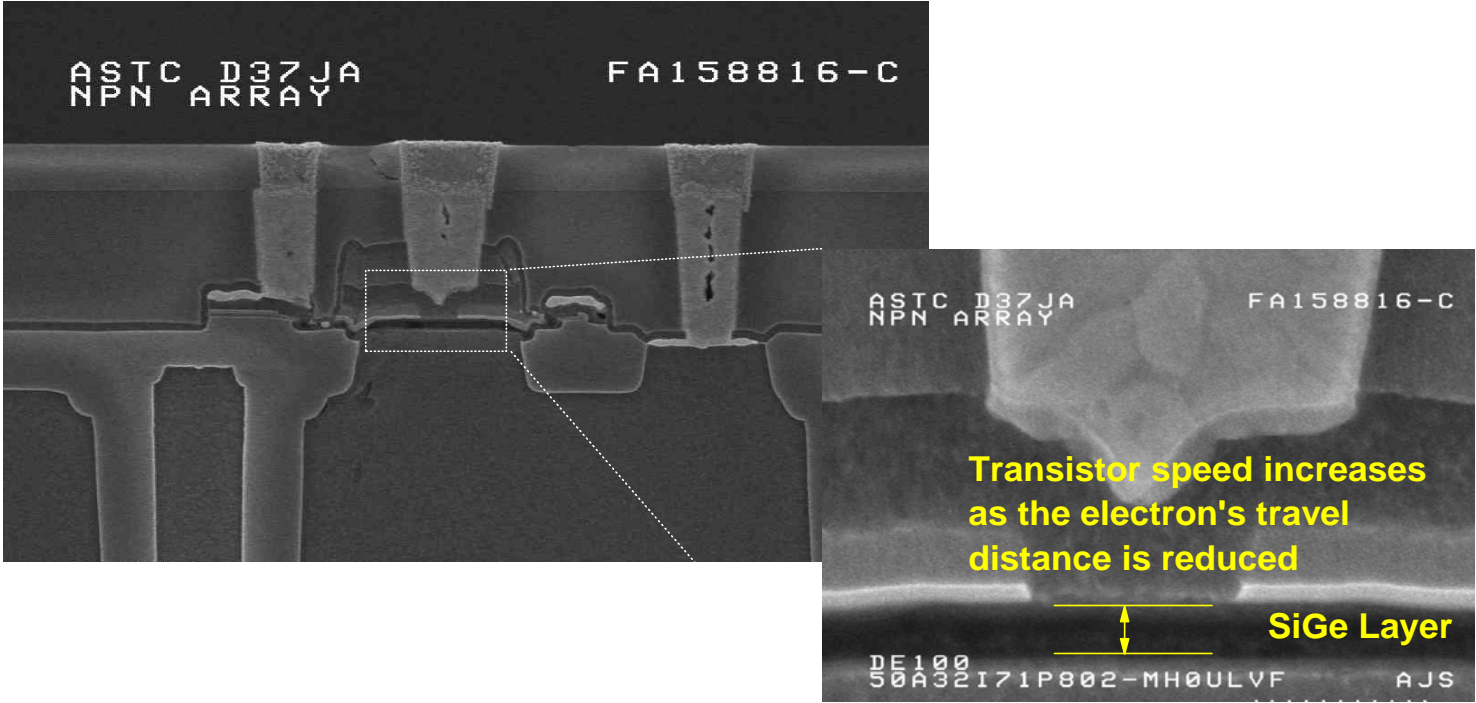
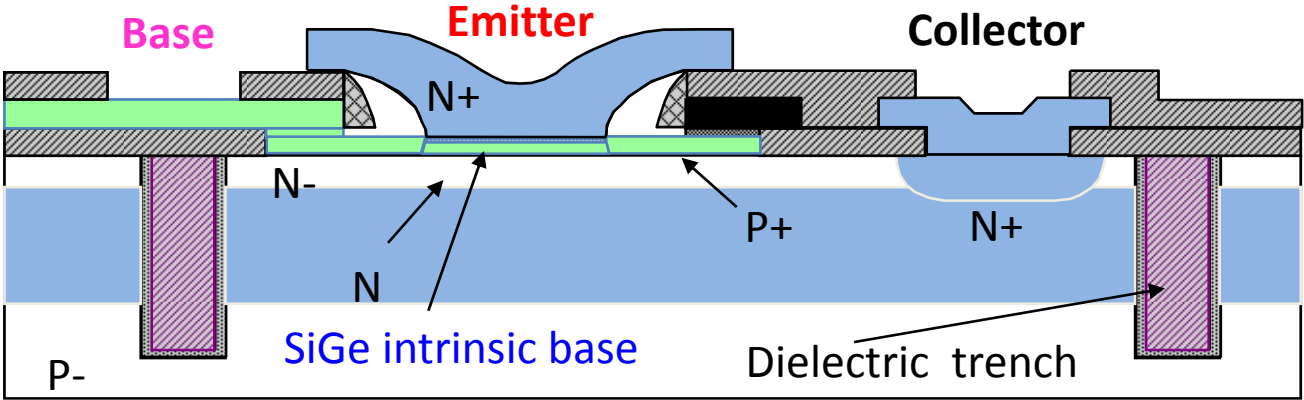
Transistor research was also in advanced stages in Europe (radar).

# Shockley's Bipolar Transistors ...

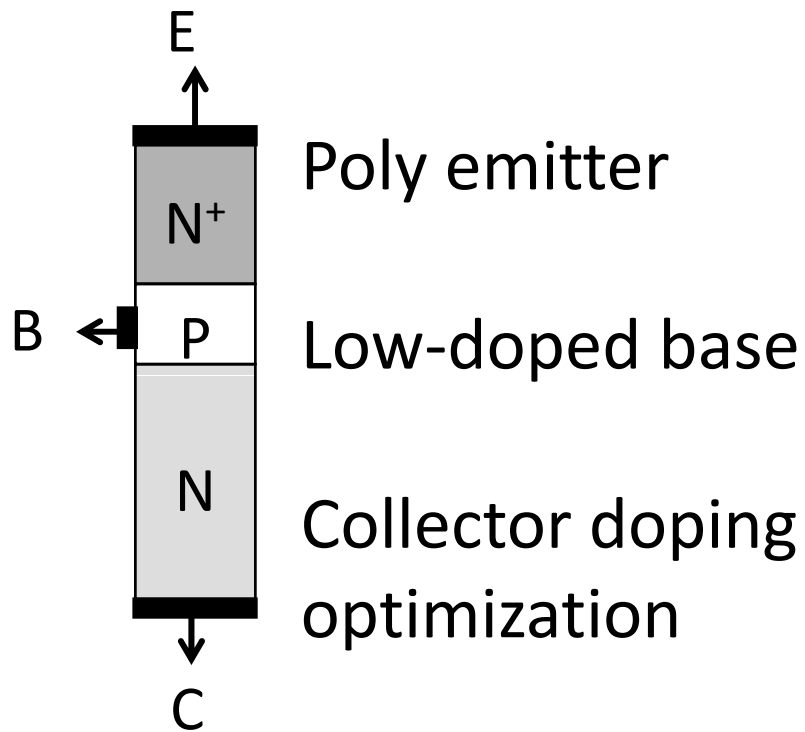
**Double  
Diffused BJT**



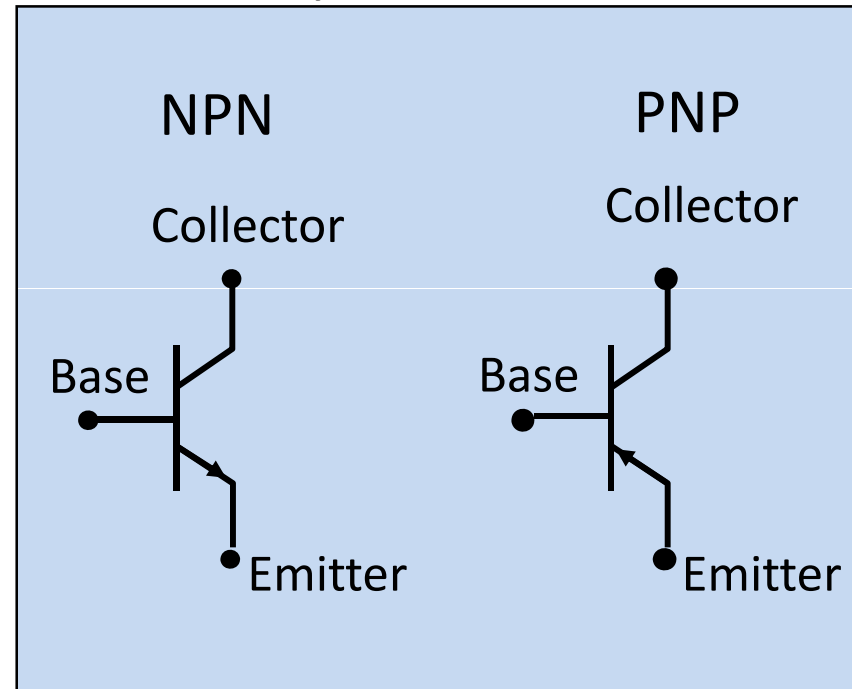
# Modern Bipolar Junction Transistors (BJTs)



# Symbols and Convention



## Symbols



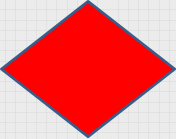
$$I_C + I_B + I_E = 0$$

$$V_{EB} + V_{BC} + V_{CE} = 0$$

# Outline

- 1) Equilibrium and forward band-diagram**
- 2) Currents in bipolar junction transistors
- 3) Eber's Moll model
- 4) Conclusions

# Topic Map

	<b>Equilibrium</b>	<b>DC</b>	<b>Small signal</b>	<b>Large Signal</b>	<b>Circuits</b>
<b>Diode</b>					
<b>Schottky</b>					
<b>BJT/HBT</b>					
<b>MOS</b>					

# Band Diagram at Equilibrium

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = q(p - n + N_D^+ - N_A^-)$$

← **Equilibrium**

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{q} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J}_N - r_N + g_N$$

$$\mathbf{J}_N = qn\mu_N \mathbf{E} + qD_N \nabla n$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{q} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J}_P - r_P + g_P$$

$$\mathbf{J}_P = qp\mu_P \mathbf{E} - qD_P \nabla p$$

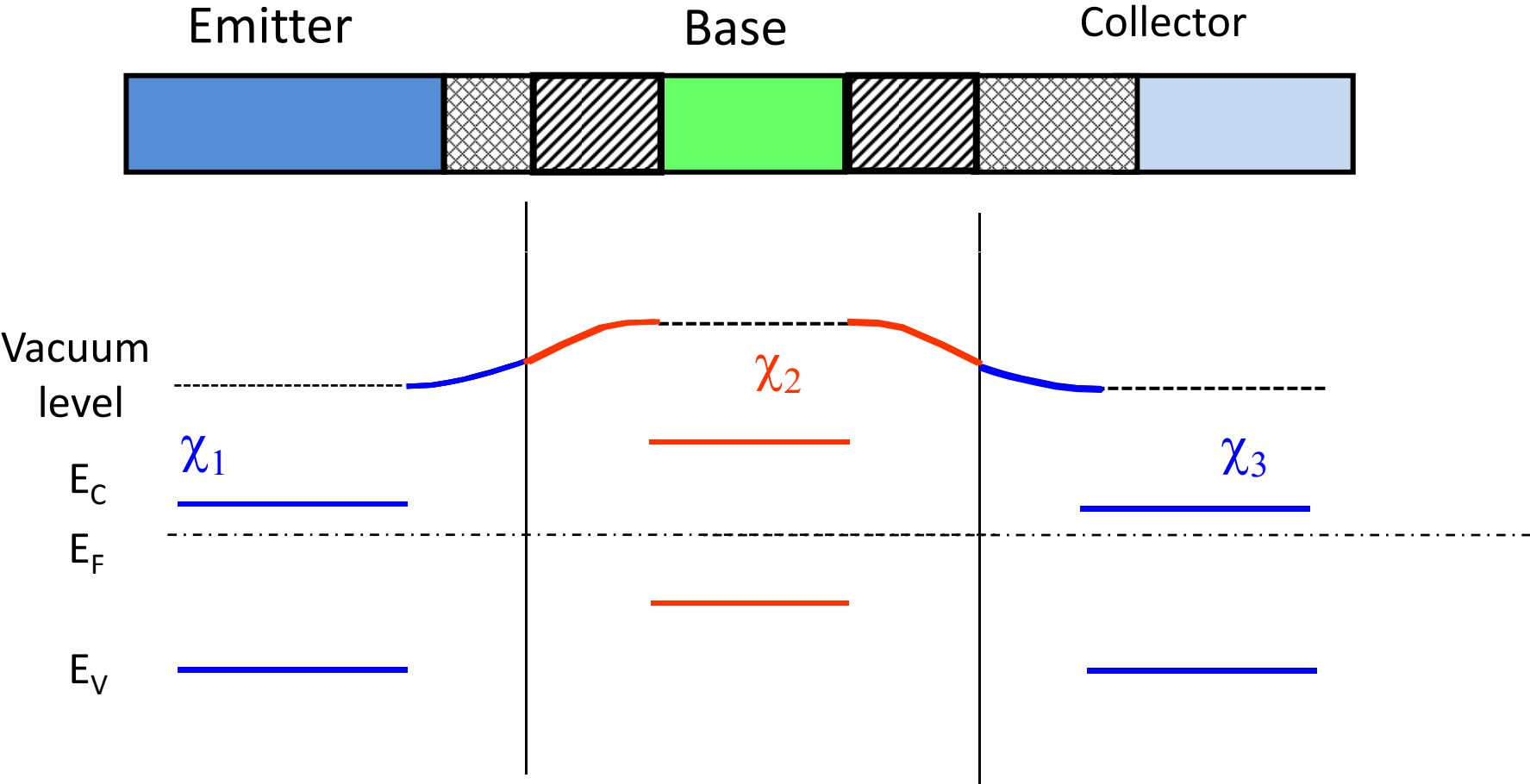
DC  $dn/dt=0$

Small signal  $dn/dt \sim j\omega n$

Transient --- Charge control model



# Band Diagram at Equilibrium



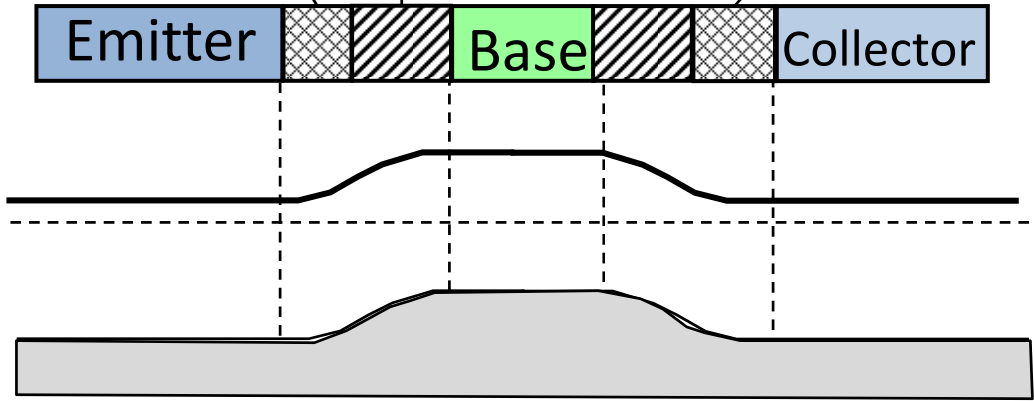
# Electrostatics in Equilibrium

$$x_{p, BE} = \sqrt{\frac{2k_s \epsilon_0}{q} \frac{N_E}{N_B (N_E + N_B)} V_{bi}}$$

$$x_{p, BC} = \sqrt{\frac{2k_s \epsilon_0}{q} \frac{N_C}{N_B (N_C + N_B)} V_{bi}}$$

$$x_{n, E} = \sqrt{\frac{2k_s \epsilon_0}{q} \frac{N_B}{N_E (N_B + N_E)} V_{bi}}$$

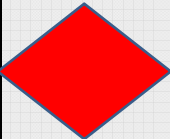
$$x_{n, C} = \sqrt{\frac{2k_s \epsilon_0}{q} \frac{N_B}{N_C (N_C + N_B)} V_{bi}}$$



# Outline

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# Topic Map

	Equilibrium	DC	Small signal	Large Signal	Circuits
Diode					
Schottky					
BJT/HBT					
MOS					

# Band Diagram with Bias

$$\nabla \cdot D = q(p - n + N_D^+ - N_A^-)$$

← **Non-equilibrium**

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{q} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J}_N - r_N + g_N$$

$$\mathbf{J}_N = qn\mu_N E + qD_N \nabla n$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{q} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J}_P - r_P + g_P$$

$$\mathbf{J}_P = qp\mu_P E - qD_P \nabla p$$

DC  $dn/dt=0$

Small signal  $dn/dt \sim j\omega n$

Transient --- Charge control model

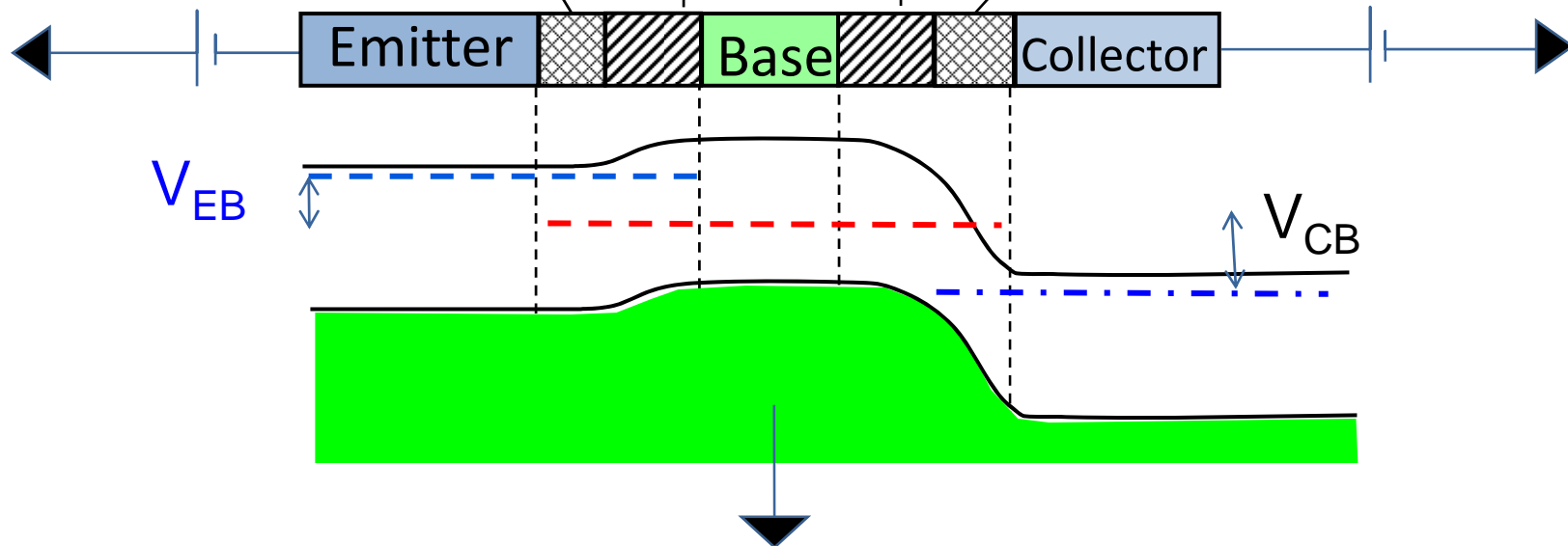
# Electrostatics in Equilibrium

$$x_{p,BE} = \sqrt{\frac{2k_s \epsilon_0}{q} \frac{N_E}{N_B(N_E + N_B)} (V_{bi} - V_{EB})}$$

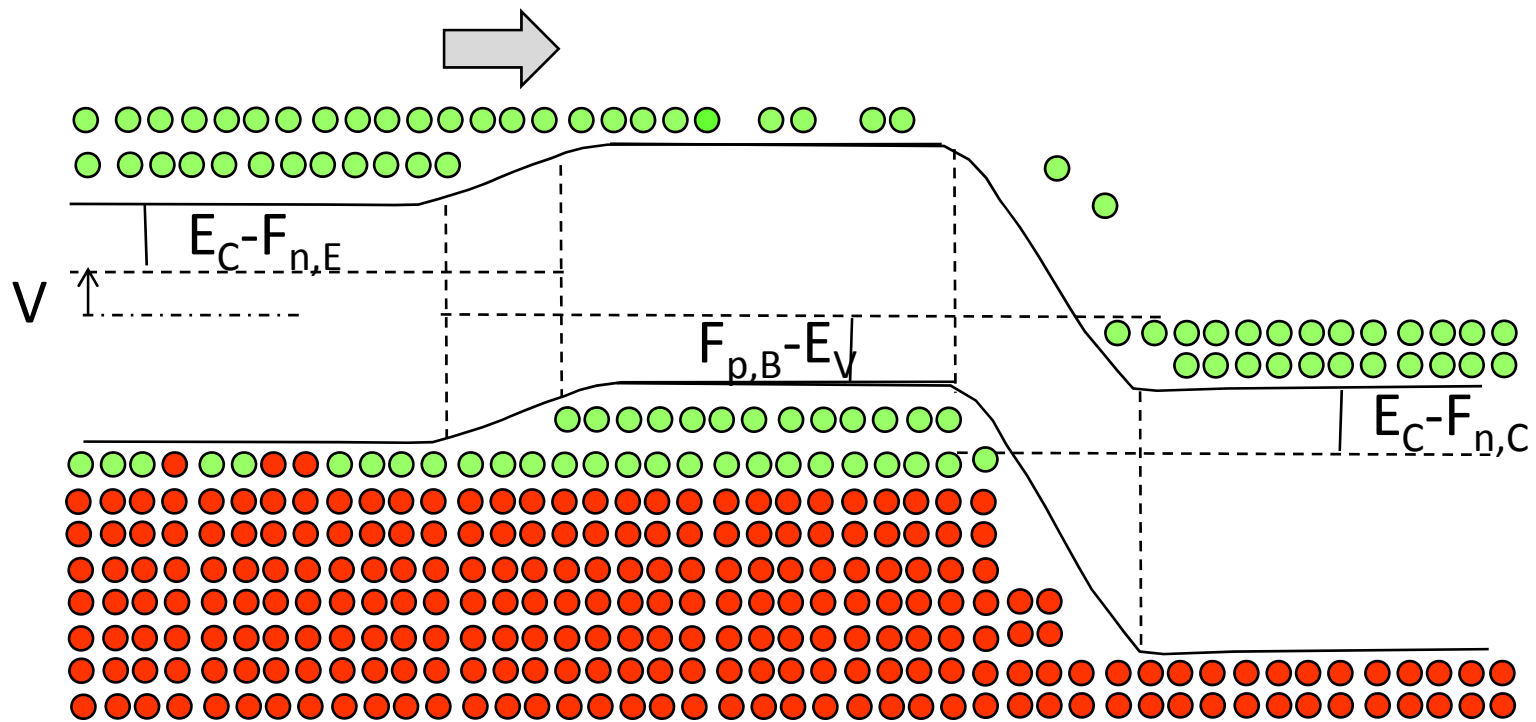
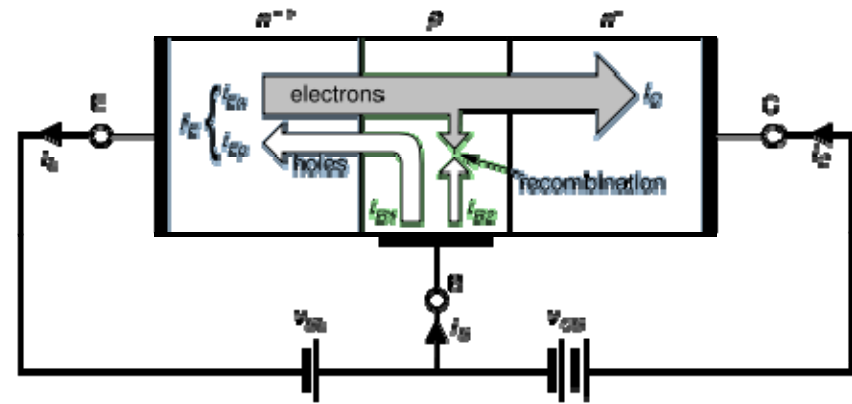
$$x_{p,BC} = \sqrt{\frac{2k_s \epsilon_0}{q} \frac{N_C}{N_B(N_C + N_B)} (V_{bi} - V_{CB})}$$

$$x_{n,E} = \sqrt{\frac{2k_s \epsilon_0}{q} \frac{N_B}{N_E(N_B + N_E)} (V_{bi} - V_{EB})}$$

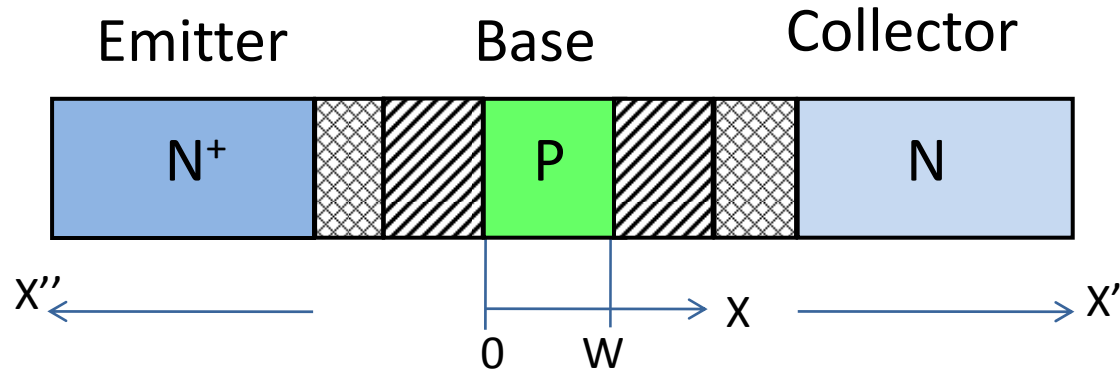
$$x_{n,C} = \sqrt{\frac{2k_s \epsilon_0}{q} \frac{N_B}{N_C(N_C + N_B)} (V_{bi} - V_{CB})}$$



# Current flow with Bias



# Coordinates and Convention



$$N_E = N_{D,E} \quad N_B = N_{A,B} \quad N_C = N_{A,C}$$

$$D_E = D_P \quad D_B = D_N \quad D_C = D_N$$

$$n_{E0} = n_{p0} \quad p_{B0} = p_{n0} \quad n_{C0} = n_{n0}$$



# Carrier Distribution in Base

$$\Delta n(x) = Ax + B = C \left( 1 - \frac{x}{W_B} \right) + D \left( \frac{x}{W_B} \right)$$

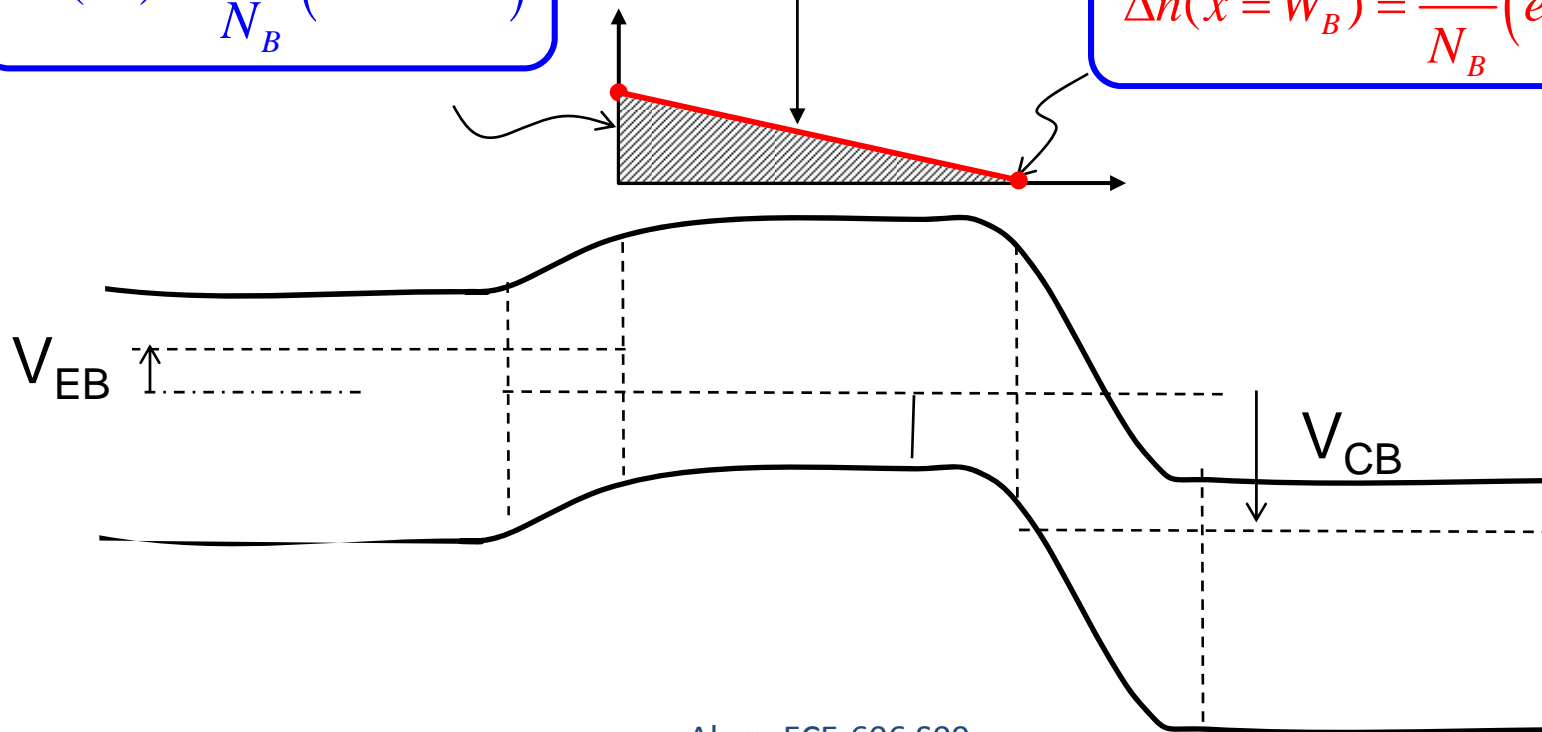
C

D

$$\Delta n(x) = \frac{n_{i,B}^2}{N_B} \left( e^{qV_{BE}\beta} - 1 \right) \left( 1 - \frac{x}{W_B} \right) + \frac{n_{i,B}^2}{N_B} \left( e^{qV_{BC}\beta} - 1 \right) \left( \frac{x}{W_B} \right)$$

$$\Delta n(0^+) = \frac{n_{i,B}^2}{N_B} \left( e^{qV_{BE}\beta} - 1 \right)$$

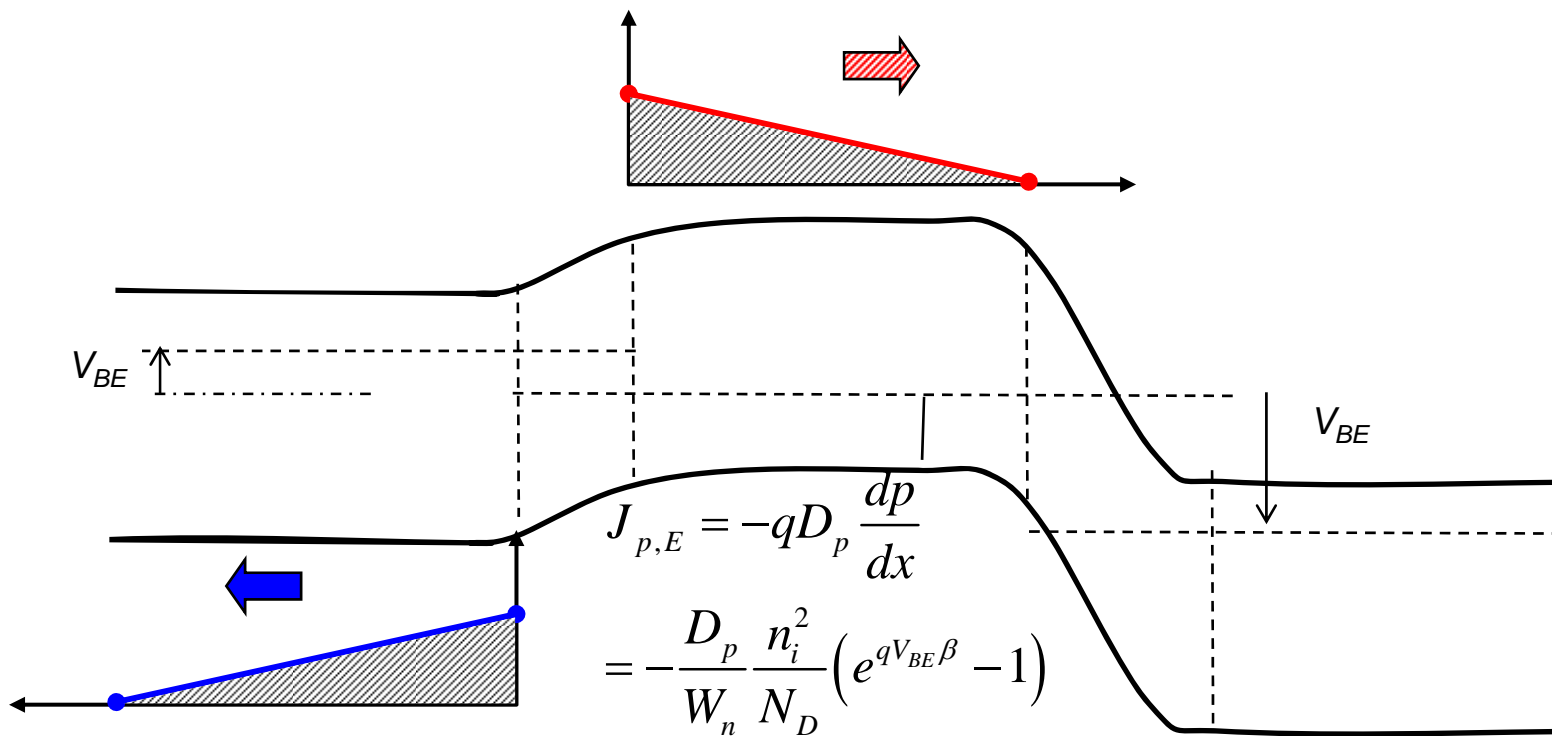
$$\Delta n(x = W_B) = \frac{n_{i,B}^2}{N_B} \left( e^{qV_{BC}\beta} - 1 \right)$$



# Collector and Emitter Electron Current

$$\Delta n(x) = \frac{n_{i,B}^2}{N_B} \left( e^{qV_{BE}\beta} - 1 \right) \left( 1 - \frac{x}{W_B} \right) + \frac{n_{i,B}^2}{N_B} \left( e^{qV_{BC}\beta} - 1 \right) \left( \frac{x}{W_B} \right)$$

$$J_{n,C} = qD_n \left. \frac{dn}{dx} \right|_{W_B} = -\frac{qD_n}{W_B} \frac{n_{i,B}^2}{N_B} \left( e^{qV_{BE}\beta} - 1 \right) + \frac{qD_n}{W_B} \frac{n_{i,B}^2}{N_B} \left( e^{qV_{BC}\beta} - 1 \right)$$



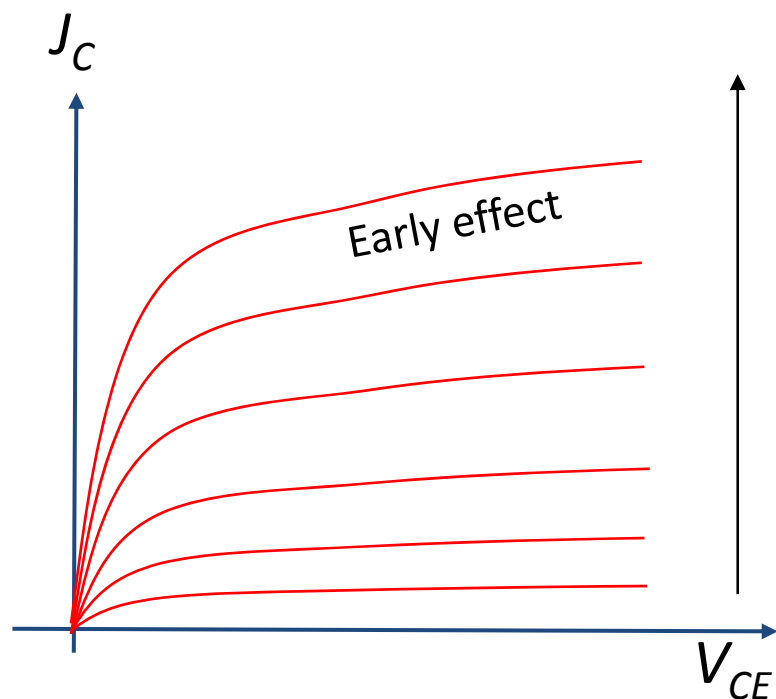
# Current-Voltage Characteristics

Normal, Active Region

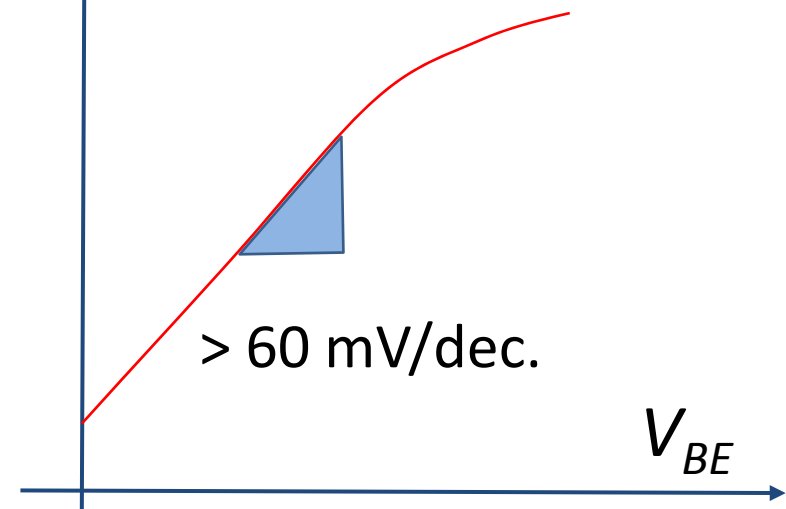
EB: Forward biased

BC: Reverse biased

$$J_{n,C} = -\frac{qD_n}{W_B} \frac{n_{i,B}^2}{N_B} \left( e^{qV_{BE}\beta} - 1 \right) + \frac{qD_n}{W_B} \frac{n_{i,B}^2}{N_B} \left( e^{qV_{BC}\beta} - 1 \right)$$



$\log_{10} J_C$  High-level injection series resistance, etc.



Have you seen this figure before?

# Outline

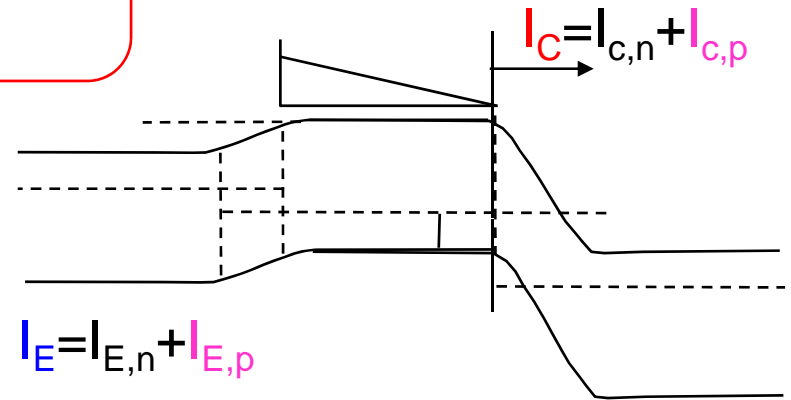
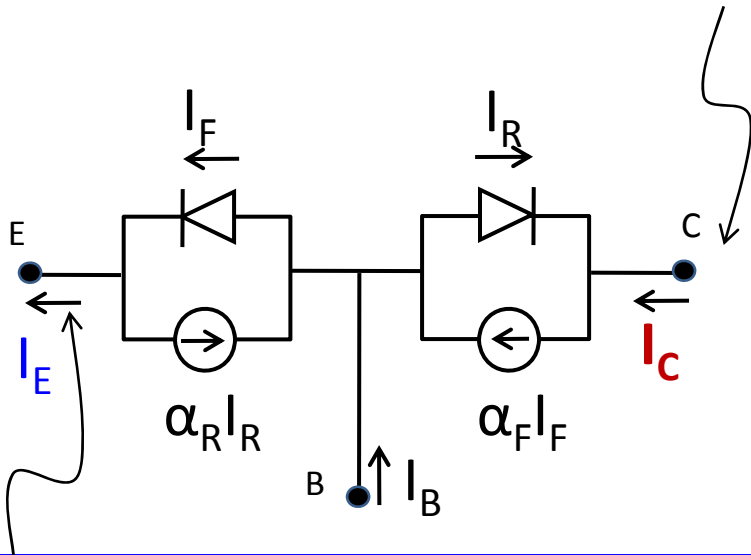
- 1) Equilibrium and forward band-diagram
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- 3) Ebers Moll model**
- 4) Conclusions

# Ebers Moll Model

Hole diffusion in collector

$$I_C = -A \frac{qD_n n_{i,B}^2}{W_B N_B} (e^{qV_{BE}\beta} - 1) + A \left[ \frac{qD_n n_{i,B}^2}{W_B N_B} + \frac{qD_p n_{i,C}^2}{W_C N_C} \right] (e^{qV_{BC}\beta} - 1)$$

$$\equiv \alpha_F I_{F0} (e^{qV_{BE}\beta} - 1) - I_{R0} (e^{qV_{BC}\beta} - 1)$$



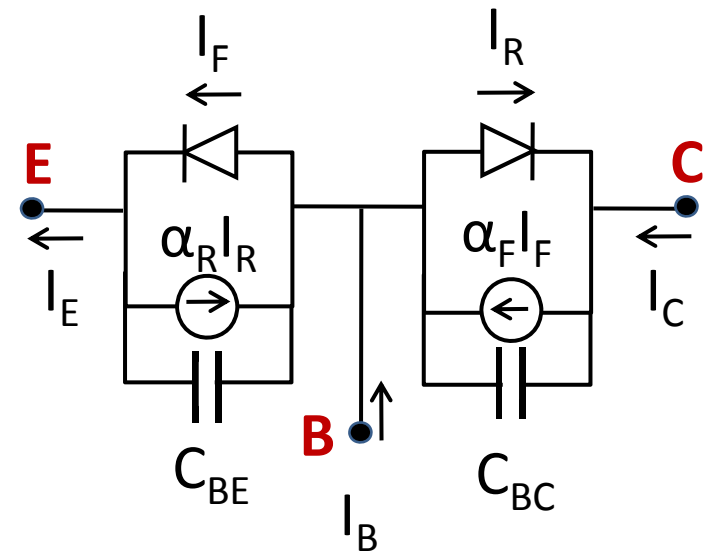
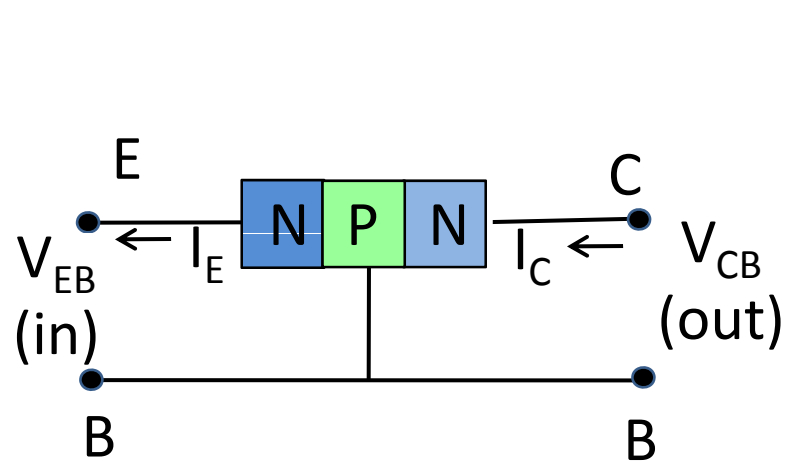
$$I_F = I_{F0} (e^{qV_{BE}\beta} - 1)$$

$$I_R = I_{R0} (e^{qV_{BC}\beta} - 1)$$

$$I_E = -A \left[ \frac{qD_p n_{i,E}^2}{W_E N_E} + \frac{qD_n n_{i,B}^2}{W_B N_B} \right] (e^{qV_{BE}\beta} - 1) + A \frac{qD_n n_{i,B}^2}{W_E N_B} (e^{qV_{BC}\beta} - 1)$$

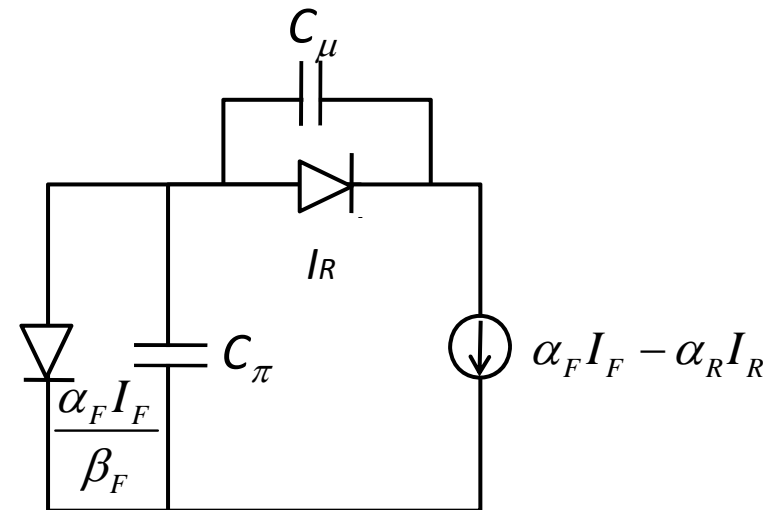
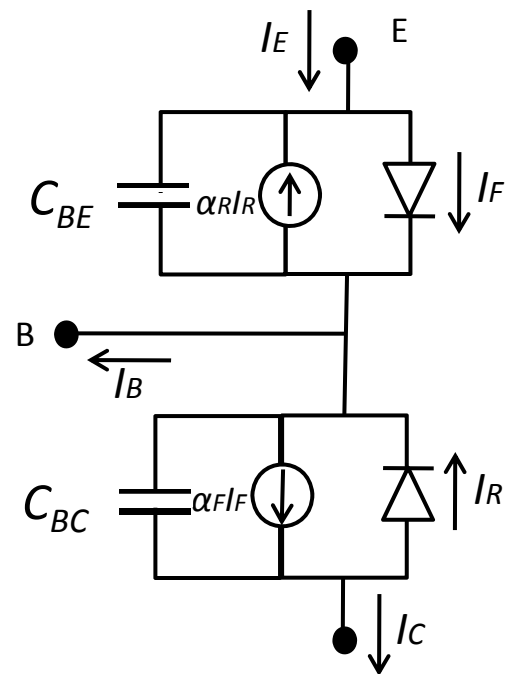
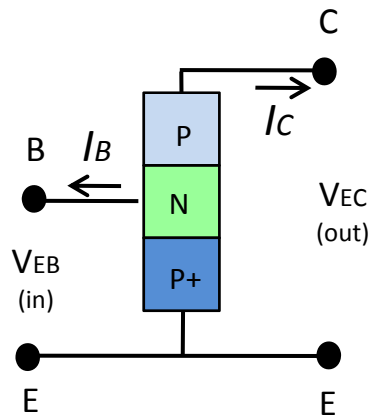
$$\equiv I_{F0} (e^{qV_{BE}\beta} - 1) - \alpha_R I_{R0} (e^{qV_{BC}\beta} - 1)$$

# Common Base Configuration



How would the model change if this was a Schottky barrier BJT?

# Common Emitter Configuration



$$\frac{\alpha_F I_F}{\beta_F} = \frac{\alpha_F I_F}{\frac{\alpha_F}{1 - \alpha_F}} = (1 - \alpha_F) I_F = I_B$$

This is a practice problem ...

## Conclusion

- The physics of BJT is most easily understood with reference to the physics of junction diodes.
- The equations can be encapsulated in simple equivalent circuit appropriate for dc, ac, and large signal applications.
- Design of transistors is far more complicated than this simple model suggests.
- For a terrific and interesting history of invention of bipolar transistor, read the book “Crystal Fire”.