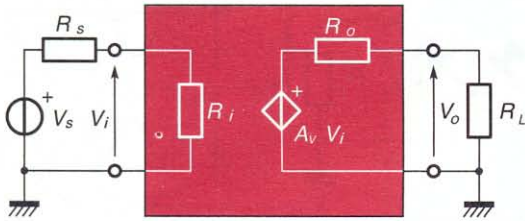


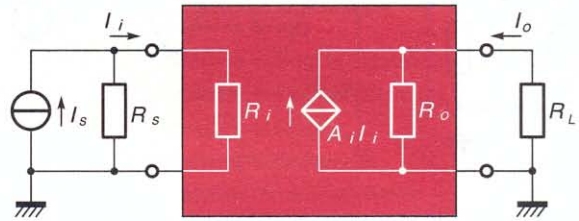
Rappresentazione a doppio bipolo lineare

Amplificatore di tensione



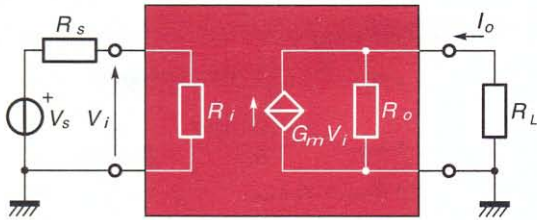
• $A_v = V_o / V_i$

Amplificatore di corrente



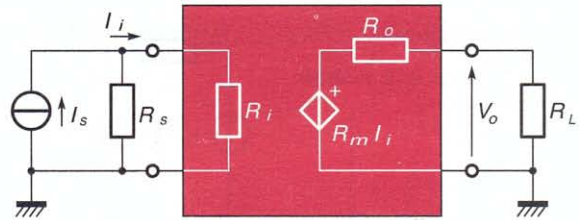
• $A_i = I_o / I_i$

Amplificatore di transconduttanza



• $G_m = I_o / V_i$

Amplificatore di transresistenza



• $R_m = V_o / I_i$

Funzioni di rete di un amplificatore di tensione

• $\alpha_i = \frac{V_i}{V_s} \Big|_{R_L = \infty} = \frac{R_i}{R_s + R_i} \Big|_{R_L = \infty}$ [attenuazione d'ingresso]

• $A_{vt} = \frac{V_o}{V_s} = \alpha_i A_v \alpha_o$ [guadagno di tensione totale]

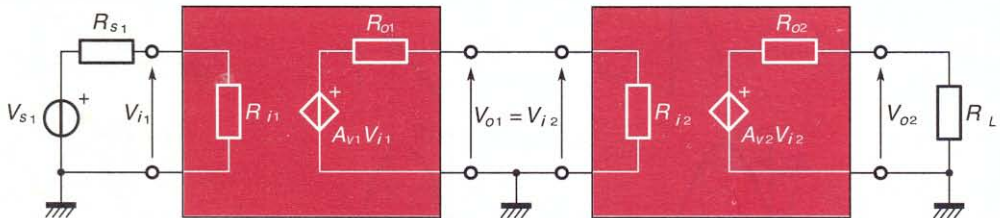
• $A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} \Big|_{R_L = \infty}$ [guadagno di tensione intrinseco]

• $R_i = \frac{V_i}{I_i} \Big|_{R_L = \infty}$ [resistenza d'ingresso]

• $\alpha_o = \frac{V_o}{A_v V_i} = \frac{R_L}{R_o + R_L}$ [attenuazione d'uscita]

• $R_o = \frac{V_o}{I_o} \Big|_{V_s = 0}$ [resistenza d'uscita]

Collegamento in cascata di due amplificatori di tensione



• $A_{vt} = \frac{V_{o2}}{V_s} = \alpha_{i1} A_{v1} \alpha_{i2} A_{v2} \alpha_{o2}$

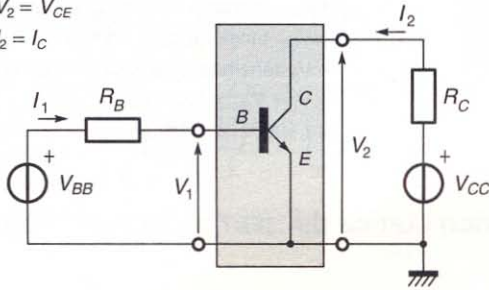
• $\alpha_{i1} = \frac{R_{i1}}{R_{s1} + R_{i1}} \Big|_{R_{i2} = \infty}$

• $\alpha_{o1} = \alpha_{i2} = \frac{R_{i2}}{R_{o1} + R_{i2}} \Big|_{R_{i2} = \infty}$

• $\alpha_{o2} = \frac{R_L}{R_{o2} + R_L}$

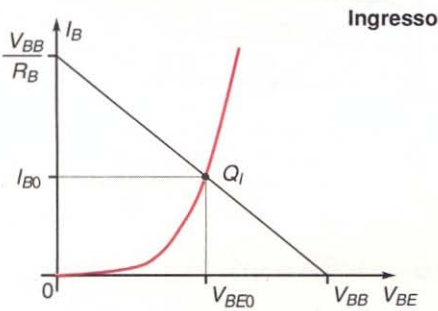
Equazione fondamentale e configurazione emittore comune del BJT

- $V_1 = V_{BE}$
- $V_2 = V_{CE}$
- $I_1 = I_B$
- $I_2 = I_C$
- $V_{BB} < V_{CC}$

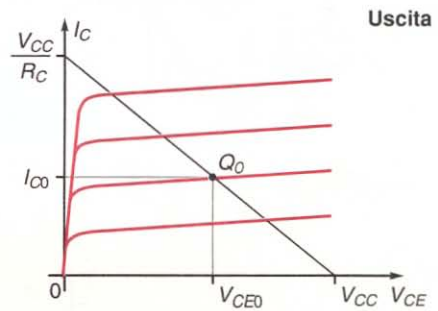


- $I_C = \beta I_B + (\beta + 1) I_{CB0}$
- $I_E = I_B + I_C$
- $\beta \approx h_{FE} = \frac{I_C}{I_B} \Big|_{V_{CE} = \text{cost.}}$ guadagno statico di corrente
- I_E corrente di emettitore
- I_C corrente di collettore
- I_B corrente di base
- I_{CB0} corrente inversa di saturazione (per $I_E = 0$)

Caratteristiche e rette di carico statiche del BJT a emittore comune

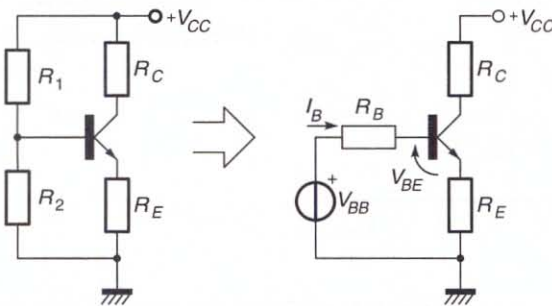


$$I_B = -(1/R_B) V_{BE} + V_{BB}/R_B$$



$$I_C = -(1/R_C) V_{CE} + V_{CC}/R_C$$

Polarizzazione e stabilizzazione termica del BJT

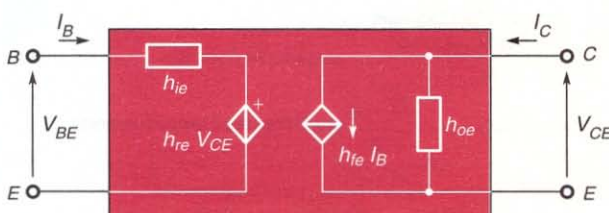


- $R_B = R_1 // R_2$ $V_{BB} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{CC}$
- $V_{BB} = R_B I_B + V_{BE} + R_E (I_B + I_C)$

Fattori di stabilità

- $S_I = \frac{\Delta I_C}{\Delta I_{CB0}} \Big|_{V_{BE}, \beta = \text{cost.}} = \frac{R_E + R_B}{R_E + R_B/\beta}$
- $S_V = \frac{\Delta I_C}{\Delta V_{BE}} \Big|_{I_{CB0}, \beta = \text{cost.}} = -\frac{1}{R_E + R_B/\beta}$
- $S_\beta = \frac{\Delta I_C}{\Delta \beta} \Big|_{I_{CB0}, V_{BE} = \text{cost.}} = I_C S_I / \beta^2$

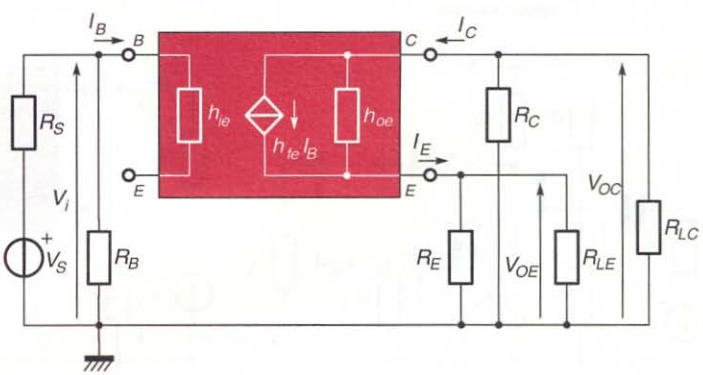
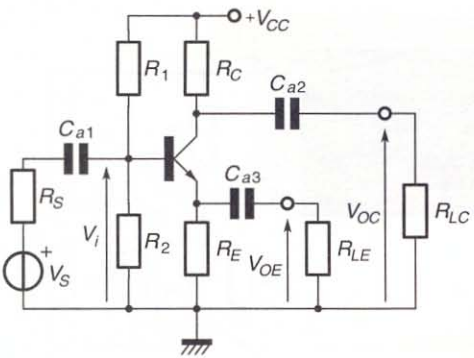
Modello dinamico e parametri h del BJT



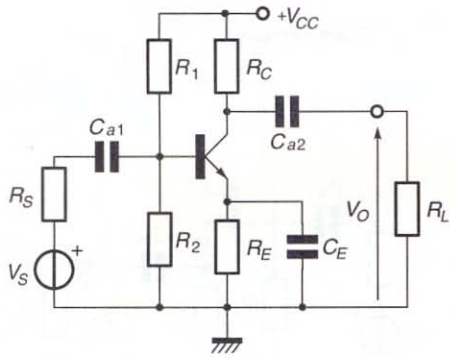
- $h_{ie} = \frac{\Delta V_{BE}}{\Delta I_B} \Big|_{V_{CE} = \text{cost.}}$ resistenza di ingresso [Ω]
- $h_{re} = \frac{\Delta V_{BE}}{\Delta V_{CE}} \Big|_{I_B = \text{cost.}}$ coefficiente di retroazione
- $h_{fe} = \frac{\Delta I_C}{\Delta I_B} \Big|_{V_{CE} = \text{cost.}}$ guadagno di corrente
- $h_{oe} = \frac{\Delta I_C}{\Delta V_{CE}} \Big|_{I_B = \text{cost.}}$ conduttanza di uscita [Ω^{-1}]

Amplificatore a BJT in centro banda

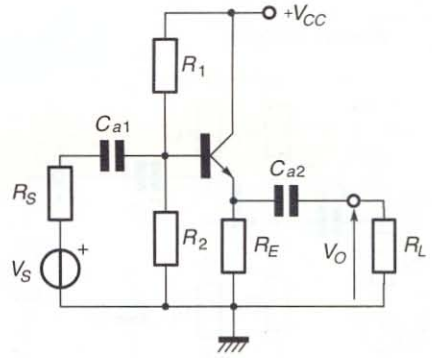
Doppio carico



Emettitore comune



Collettore comune



Funzioni di rete	Doppio Carico	Emettitore comune	Collettore comune
$A_{IE} = \frac{I_E}{I_B}$	$\frac{1 + h_{oe} R_C' + h_{fe}}{1 + h_{oe} (R_E' + R_C')}$		$\frac{1 + h_{fe}}{1 + h_{oe} R_E'}$
$A_{IC} = \frac{I_C}{I_B}$	$\frac{h_{fe} - h_{oe} R_E'}{1 + h_{oe} (R_E' + R_C')}$	$\frac{h_{fe}}{1 + h_{oe} R_C'}$	
$R_i = \frac{V_i}{I_i}$	$R_B // (h_{ie} + R_E' A_{IE})$	$R_B // h_{ie}$	$R_B // (h_{ie} + R_E' A_{IE})$
$A_{vE} = \frac{V_{oE}}{V_i}$	$A_{IE} \frac{R_E'}{h_{ie} + R_E' A_{IE}}$		$A_{vE} \frac{R_E'}{h_{ie} + R_E' A_{IE}}$
$A_{vC} = \frac{V_{oC}}{V_i}$	$- A_{IC} \frac{R_C'}{h_{ie} + R_E' A_{IE}}$	$- A_{IC} \frac{R_C'}{h_{ie}}$	
$R_{oE} = \frac{V_{oE}}{I_{oE}}$	$R_E // \frac{(h_{ie} + R_S // R_B)(1 + h_{oe} R_C')}{1 + h_{oe} R_C' + h_{fe} + h_{oe} (h_{ie} + R_S // R_B)}$		$R_E // \frac{h_{ie} + R_S // R_B}{1 + h_{fe} + h_{oe} (h_{ie} + R_S // R_B)}$
$R_{oC} = \frac{V_{oC}}{I_{oC}}$	$R_C // \left\{ \frac{1}{h_{oe}} \left[1 + R_E' \frac{h_{fe} + h_{oe} (h_{ie} + R_S // R_B)}{R_E' + h_{ie} + R_S // R_B} \right] \right\}$	$R_C // \frac{1}{h_{oe}}$	
$A_{vIE} = \frac{V_{oE}}{V_S}$	$\frac{R_i}{R_S + R_i} A_{vE}$		$\frac{R_i}{R_S + R_i} A_{vE}$
$A_{vIC} = \frac{V_{oC}}{V_S}$	$\frac{R_i}{R_S + R_i} A_{vC}$	$\frac{R_i}{R_S + R_i} A_{vC}$	

NOTE E CONDIZIONI DI VALIDITÀ DELLE FORMULE

Funzioni di rete espresse per $h_{re} = 0$; $X_{Ca1} = X_{Ca2} = X_{Ca3} = X_{CE} \approx 0$ (funzionamento in centro banda);

$R_B = R_1 // R_2$, $R_E' = R_E // R_{LE}$, $R_C' = R_C // R_{LC}$