

Übung 2 – Elektronische Schaltungen (ES)

Sommersemester 2020

Bipolartransistoren

INSTITUT FÜR HOCHFREQUENZTECHNIK UND ELEKTRONIK



EINFÜHRUNG

- Großsignalersatzschaltbild und Arbeitspunkt-Bestimmung
- Kleinsignalersatzschaltbild
- Grundsaltungen

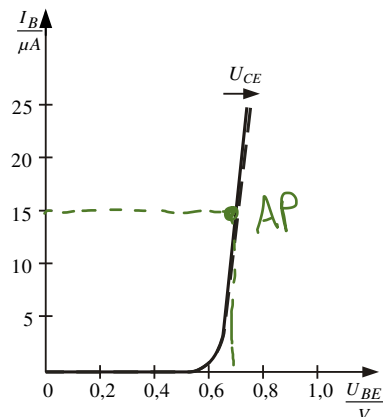
Großsignalanalyse

- Nichtlineare Analyse
- Allgemeingültige Beschreibung des Transistorverhaltens

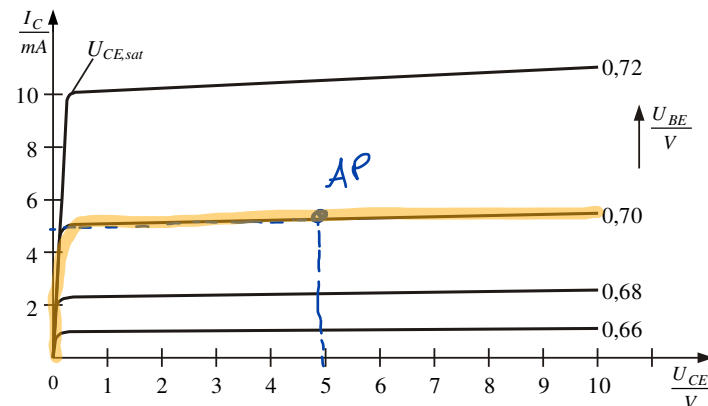
Arbeitspunkt:

- Charakterisiert durch: I_B, U_{BE}, I_C, U_{CE}
- Festgelegt durch: äußere Beschaltung
- Ziel: maximale Aussteuerbarkeit

Eingangskennlinienfeld



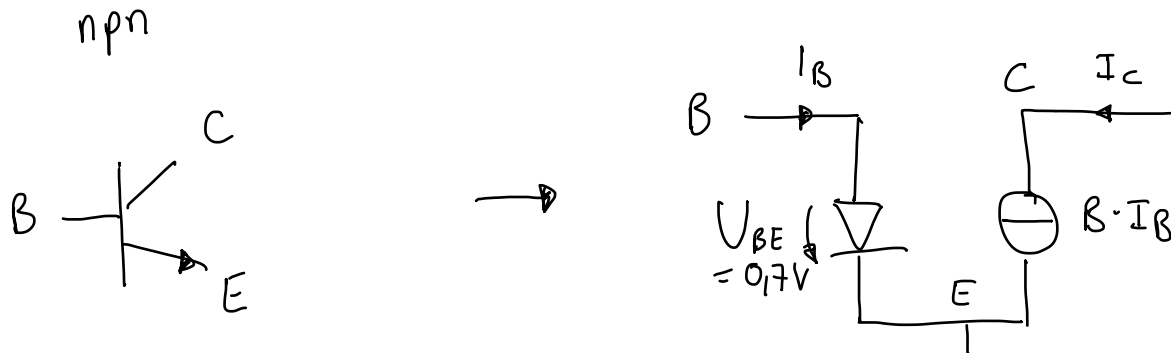
Ausgangskennlinienfeld



Großsignalanalyse

Großsignalersatzschaltbild:

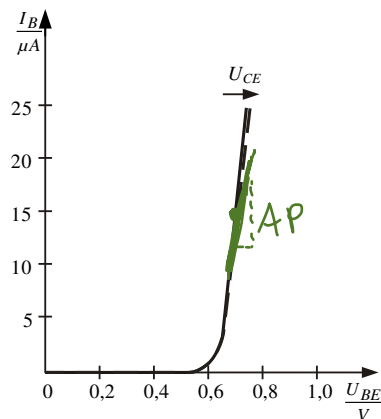
- Hilft dabei den Arbeitspunkt zu berechnen
- Gleichspannungen und –ströme werden betrachtet → Kondensatoren verhalten sich wie ein Leerlauf
- Vereinfachung des Transistors:



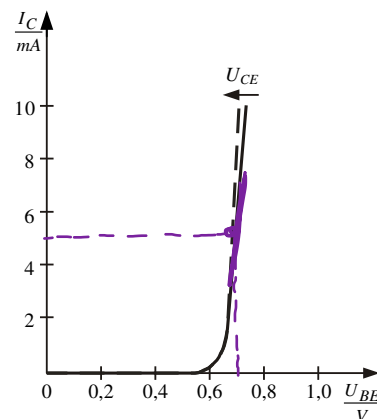
Kleinsignalanalyse

- Lineare Analyse
- Beschreibung nur gültig für kleine Auslenkungen um den Arbeitspunkt
→ kleine Wechselspannung

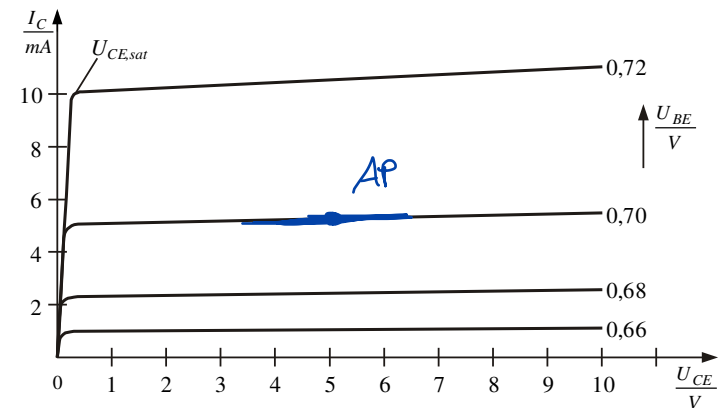
Übertragungskennlinie



$$\frac{\partial I_B}{\partial U_{BE}} = \frac{1}{r_{BE}}$$



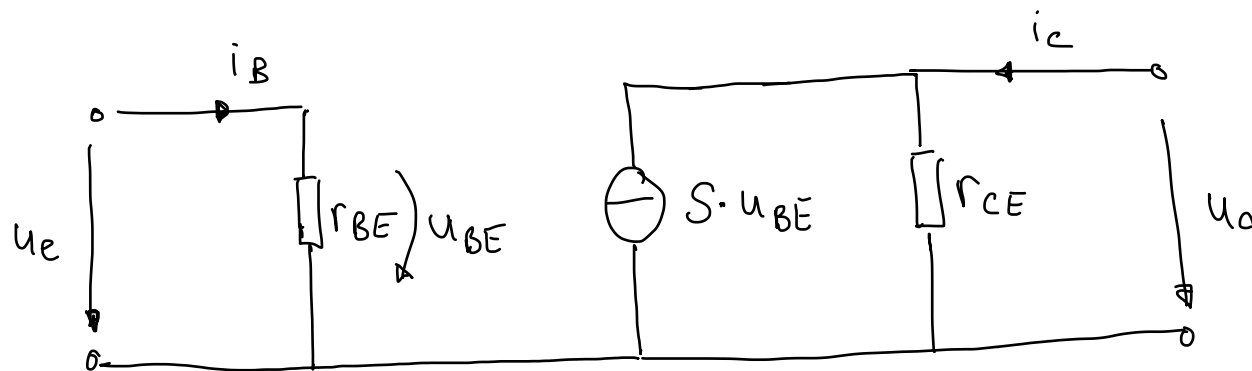
$$\frac{\partial I_C}{\partial U_{BE}} = \beta$$



$$\frac{\partial I_C}{\partial U_{CE}} = \frac{1}{r_{CE}}$$

Kleinsignalanalyse

Kleinsignalersatzschaltbild:



$$i_B = \frac{1}{r_{BE}} \cdot u_{BE}$$

$$i_c = S \cdot u_{BE} + \frac{1}{r_{CE}} \cdot u_{CE}$$

Kleinsignalanalyse

- Kondensatoren verhalten sich wie ein Kurzschluss
- Berechnung von: S, r_{BE}, r_e, r_a, A , $r_{CE} \rightarrow \infty$

Bipolartransistor

Hinweis: Spannungsverstärkung und Ausgangswiderstand gelten bei Leerlauf am Ausgang!

Steilheit:

$$S = \frac{\partial I_C}{\partial U_{BE}} = \frac{I_{C,A}}{U_T}$$

Kleinsignal-Eingangs-Widerstand:

$$r_{BE} = \frac{\beta}{S}$$

a) Emitterschaltung

Kleinsignal-Spannungsverstärkung:

$$A = -S \cdot R_C$$

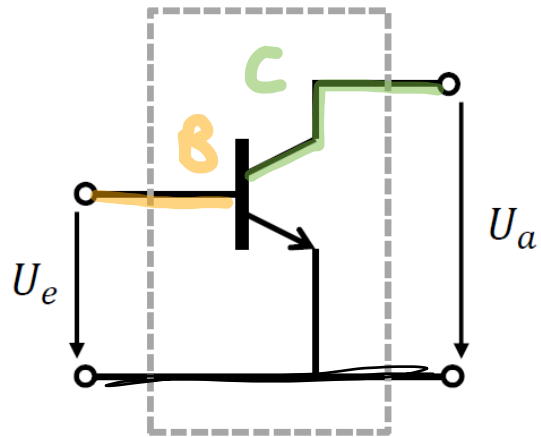
Kleinsignal-Eingangswiderstand:

$$r_e = \left. \frac{\partial u_e}{\partial i_e} \right|_A = r_{BE}$$

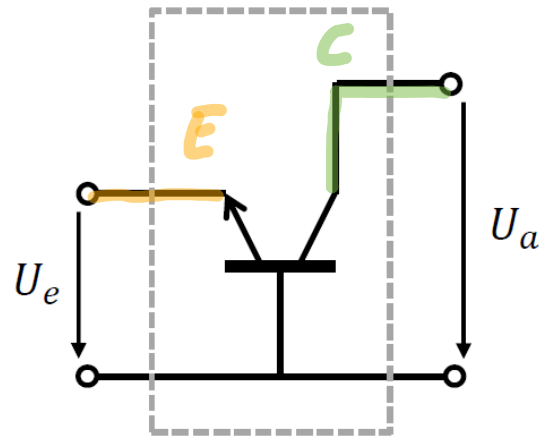
Kleinsignal-Ausgangswiderstand:

$$r_a = \left. \frac{\partial u_a}{\partial i_a} \right|_A = R_C$$

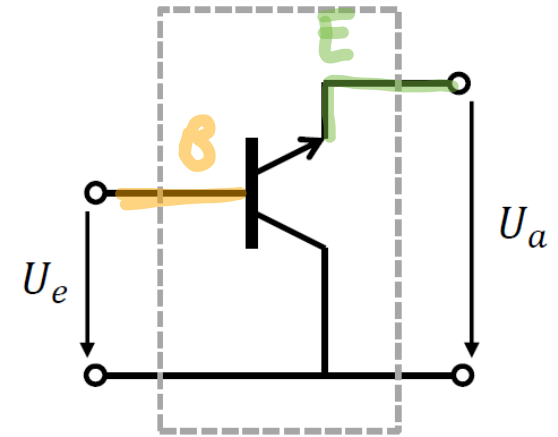
Grundsaltungen



Emitterschaltung



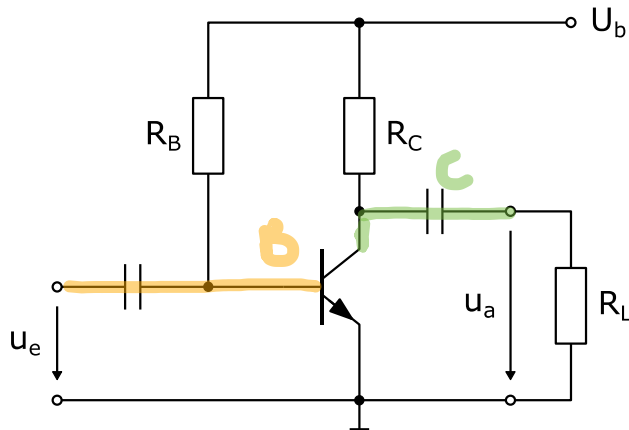
Basischaltung



Kollektorschaltung

Aufgabe 1

a) ges: Grundsaltung

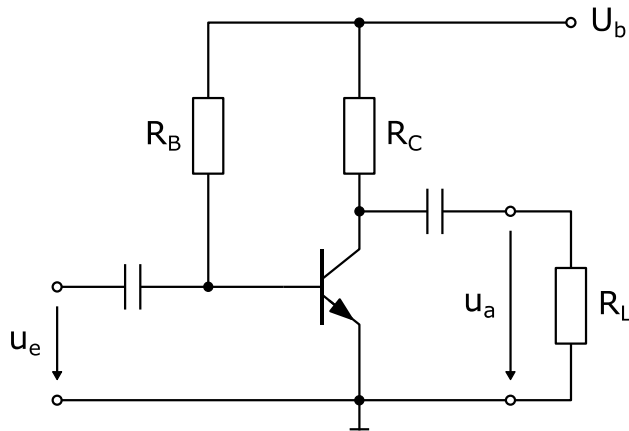


Emitterschaltung

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_B &= 470 \text{ k}\Omega \\
 R_C &= 1,6 \text{ k}\Omega \\
 R_L &= 4,7 \text{ k}\Omega \\
 U_b &= 24 \text{ V} \\
 B = \beta &= 150
 \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 1

b) ges: Aufgabe der Kondensatoren

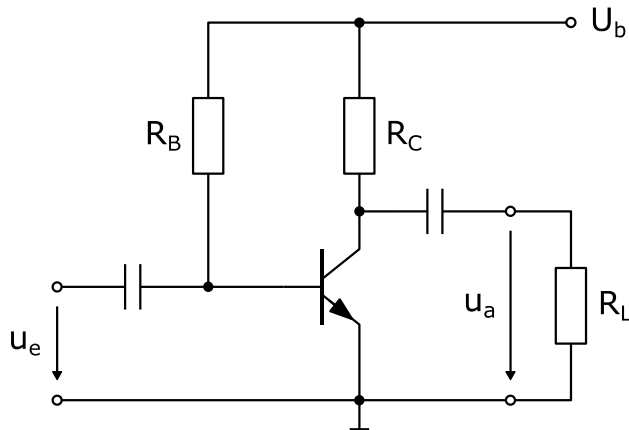


Gleichspannungsanteile von U_{BE} & U_{CE}
werden vom Ein- & Ausgang
entkoppelt.

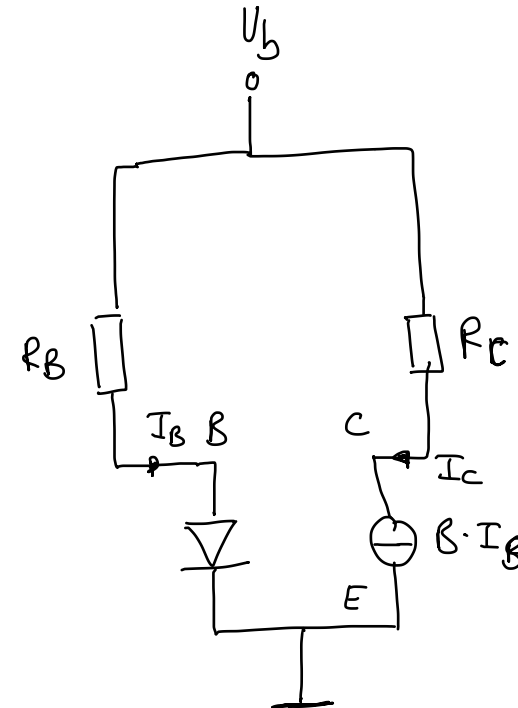
$$\begin{aligned}
 R_B &= 470 \text{ k}\Omega \\
 R_C &= 1,6 \text{ k}\Omega \\
 R_L &= 4,7 \text{ k}\Omega \\
 U_b &= 24 \text{ V} \\
 B = \beta &= 150
 \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 1

c) ges: Großsignalersatzschaltbild

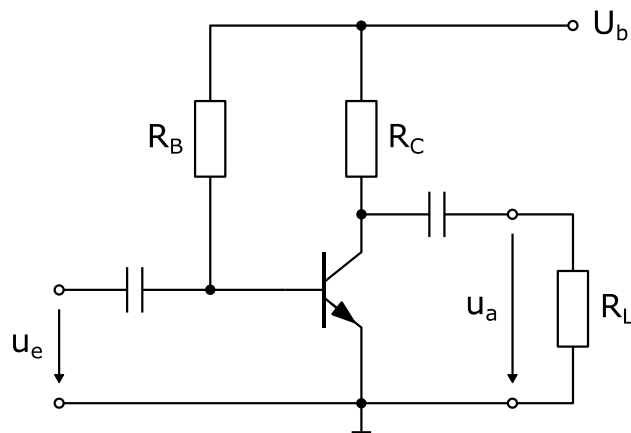


$$\begin{aligned}
 R_B &= 470 \text{ k}\Omega \\
 R_C &= 1,6 \text{ k}\Omega \\
 R_L &= 4,7 \text{ k}\Omega \\
 U_b &= 24 \text{ V} \\
 B = \beta &= 150
 \end{aligned}$$

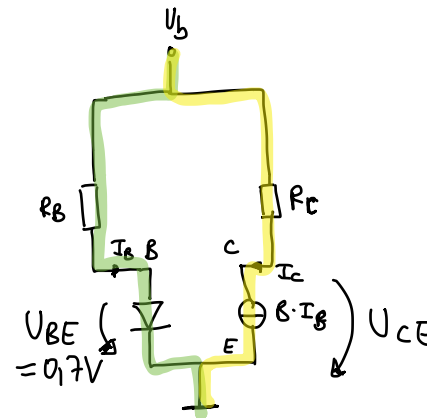


Aufgabe 1

d) ges: I_B, I_C, U_{CE}, S



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_B &= 470 \text{ k}\Omega \\
 R_C &= 1,6 \text{ k}\Omega \\
 R_L &= 4,7 \text{ k}\Omega \\
 U_b &= 24 \text{ V} \\
 B = \beta &= 150
 \end{aligned}$$



$$U_b = I_B \cdot R_B + U_{BE} \rightarrow I_B = \frac{U_b - U_{BE}}{R_B} = \frac{24 \text{ V} - 0,7 \text{ V}}{470 \text{ k}\Omega} = 49,6 \text{ }\mu\text{A}$$

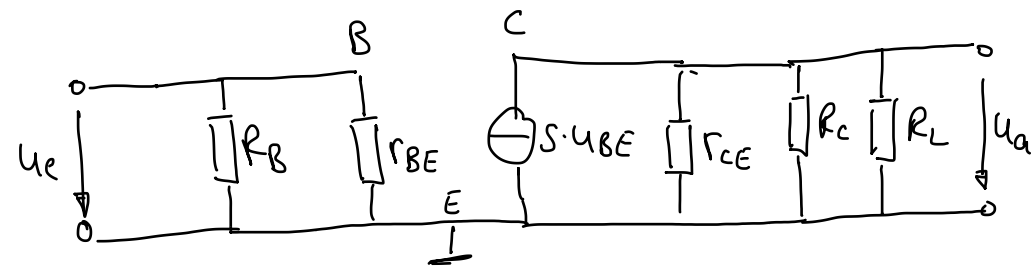
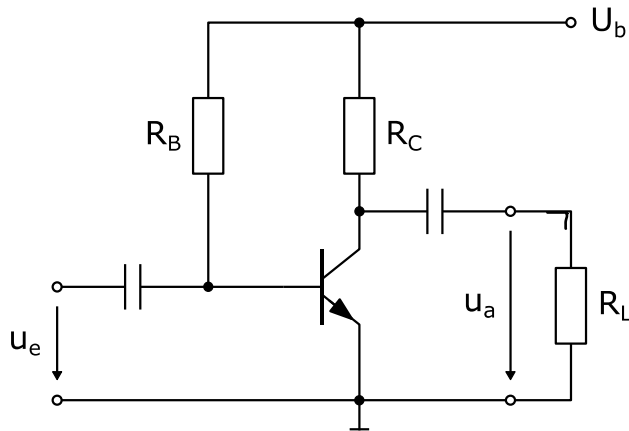
$$I_C = \beta \cdot I_B = 150 \cdot 49,6 \text{ }\mu\text{A} = 7,44 \text{ mA}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_{CE} &= U_b - I_C \cdot R_C = 24 \text{ V} - 7,44 \text{ mA} \cdot 1,6 \text{ k}\Omega \\
 &= 12,1 \text{ V}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \frac{I_C}{U_T} = \frac{\partial I_C}{\partial U_{BE}} = \frac{7,44 \text{ mA}}{26 \text{ mV}} = 286,1 \text{ mS} \\
 &\rightarrow U_T = \frac{k_B T}{e}
 \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 1

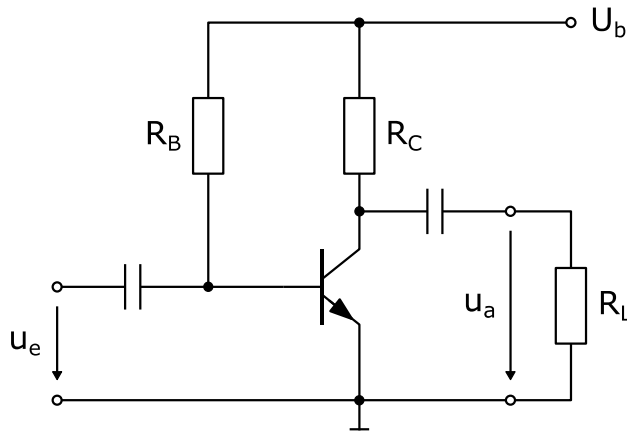
e) ges: Kleinsignalersatzschaltbild



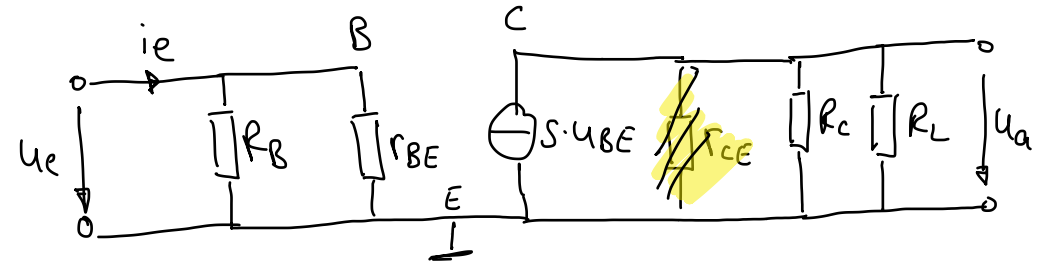
$$\begin{aligned}
 R_B &= 470 \text{ k}\Omega \\
 R_C &= 1,6 \text{ k}\Omega \\
 R_L &= 4,7 \text{ k}\Omega \\
 U_b &= 24 \text{ V} \\
 B = \beta &= 150
 \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 1

f) ges: r_e, r_a, A



- $R_B = 470 \text{ k}\Omega$
- $R_C = 1,6 \text{ k}\Omega$
- $R_L = 4,7 \text{ k}\Omega$
- $U_b = 24 \text{ V}$
- $B = \beta = 150$



$$r_e = \frac{u_e}{i_e} = R_B \parallel r_{BE} = \frac{R_B \cdot r_{BE}}{R_B + r_{BE}} = 524 \Omega \approx r_{BE}$$

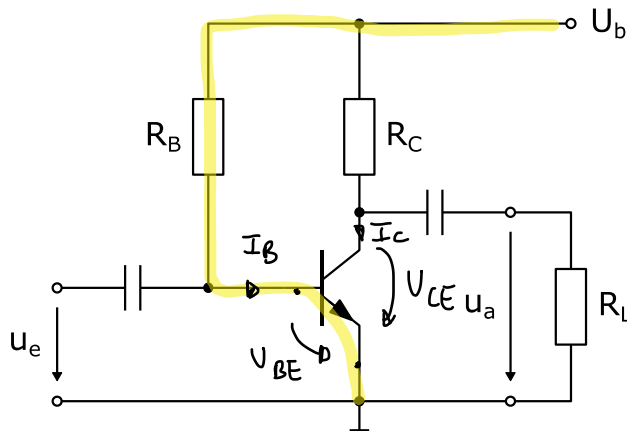
$$\stackrel{\beta}{=} \frac{\beta}{S} = 524,3 \Omega$$

$$r_a = \underbrace{r_{CE}}_{\rightarrow \infty} \parallel R_C \parallel R_L = \frac{R_C \cdot R_L}{R_C + R_L} = 1,19 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$A = \frac{u_a}{u_e} = -S \cdot r_a = -286,1 \text{ mS} \cdot 1,19 \text{ k}\Omega = -341,5$$

Aufgabe 1

g) geg: neues $B = \beta = 300$



$R_B = 470 \text{ k}\Omega$
 $R_C = 1,6 \text{ k}\Omega$
 $R_L = 4,7 \text{ k}\Omega$
 $U_b = 24 \text{ V}$
 $B = \beta = 150$

1. R_B austauschen

$$2. \quad U_b = R_B \cdot I_{B, \text{neu}} + 0,7 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{B, \text{neu}} = \frac{U_b - 0,7 \text{ V}}{I_{B, \text{neu}}}$$

$$I_{B, \text{neu}} = \frac{I_C}{\beta_{\text{neu}}} = \frac{7,44 \text{ mA}}{300} = 24,8 \mu\text{A}$$

$$R_{B, \text{neu}} = \frac{24 \text{ V} - 0,7 \text{ V}}{24,8 \mu\text{A}} = 939,5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{B, \text{neu}} = 910 \text{ k}\Omega$$

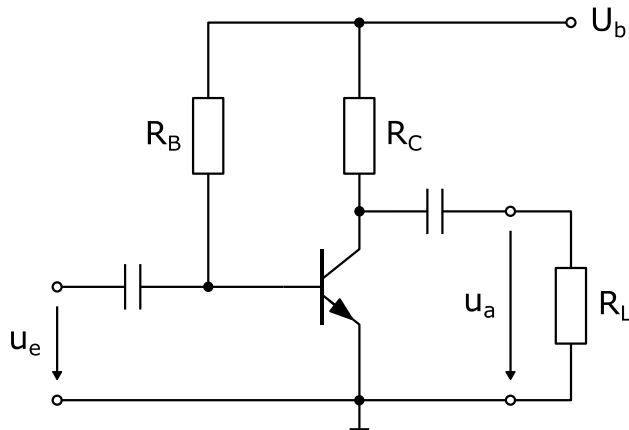
Aus Formelsammlung

E 24 – Reihe

1,0 | 1,1 | 1,2 | 1,3 | 1,5 | 1,6 | 1,8 | 2,0 | 2,2 | 2,4 | 2,7
 3,0 | 3,3 | 3,6 | 3,9 | 4,3 | 4,7 | 5,1 | 5,6 | 6,2 | 6,8 | 7,5
 8,2 | 9,1

Aufgabe 1

g) geg: neues $B = \beta = 300$



$R_B = 470 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_C = 1,6 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_L = 4,7 \text{ k}\Omega$
$U_b = 24 \text{ V}$
$B = \beta = 150$

3. Neuer AP

$$U_b = I_B \cdot R_B + U_{BE} \rightarrow I_{B, \text{neu}} = \frac{U_b - U_{BE}}{R_{B, \text{neu}}} = \frac{24 \text{ V} - 0,7 \text{ V}}{910 \text{ k}\Omega} = 25,6 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_{C, \text{neu}} = \beta \cdot I_B = 300 \cdot 25,6 \mu\text{A} = 7,68 \text{ mA}$$

$$U_{CE} = U_b - I_C \cdot R_C = 24 \text{ V} - 7,68 \text{ mA} \cdot 1,6 \text{ k}\Omega = 11,71 \text{ V}$$

$$S = \frac{I_C}{U_T} = \frac{\partial I_C}{\partial U_{BE}} = \frac{7,68 \text{ mA}}{26 \text{ mV}} = 295 \text{ mS}$$

$\hookrightarrow U_T = \frac{k_B T}{e}$

$$A_{\text{neu}} = -S \cdot R_C \parallel R_L = -295 \text{ mS} \cdot 1,19 \text{ k}\Omega = -351$$

Exkurs - Stromverstärkung

In Lehrbüchern

- Großsignalstromverstärkung B

$$B = \frac{I_C}{I_B}$$

- Kleinsignalstromverstärkung β

$$\beta = \left. \frac{\partial I_C}{\partial I_B} \right|_{U_{CE}=0}$$

In Datenblättern

- DC current gain h_{FE}

- Small signal current gain h_{fe}

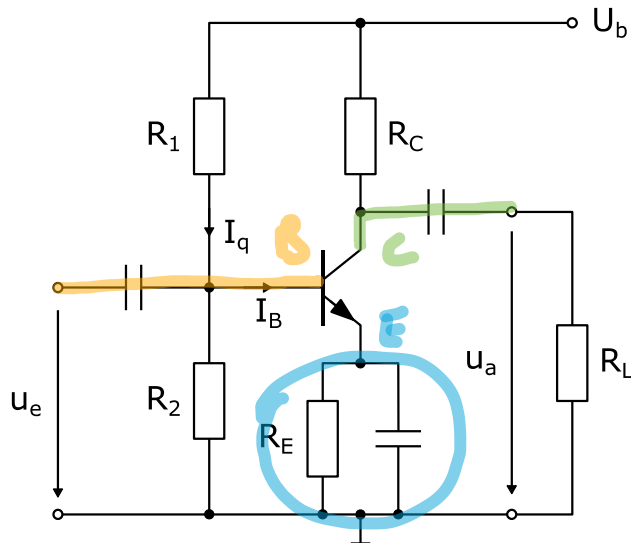
- 2-Tor Messung: Hybrid-Parameter:

$$u_{BE} = h_{11}i_B + h_{12}u_{CE}$$

$$i_C = h_{21}i_B + h_{22}u_{CE}$$

Aufgabe 2

a) ges: Grundschtaltung



Emitterschaltung

Großsignal : mit Stromgegenkopplung

Kleinsignal : Emitterschaltung

$$R_2 = 1,8 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_E = 1,1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$U_b = 15 \text{ V}$$

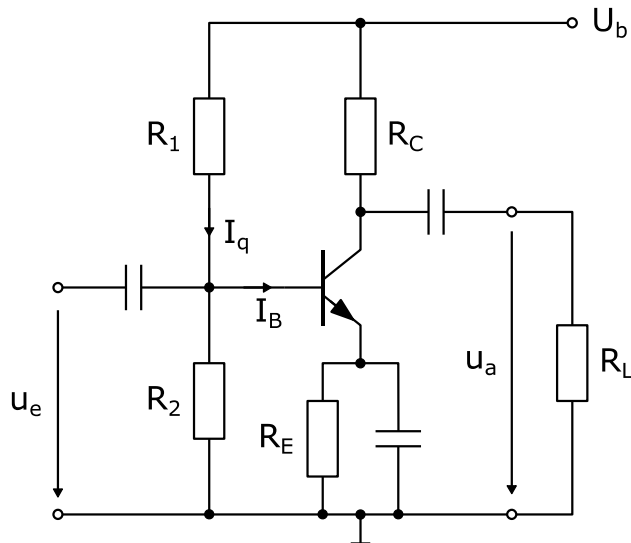
$$U_{BE,on} = 0,7 \text{ V}$$

$$I_C = 2 \text{ mA}$$

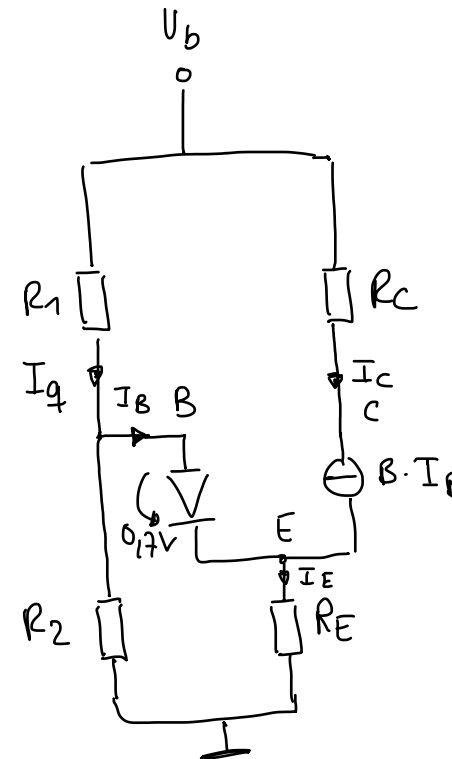
$$U_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$$

Aufgabe 2

b) ges: Großsignalersatzschaltbild

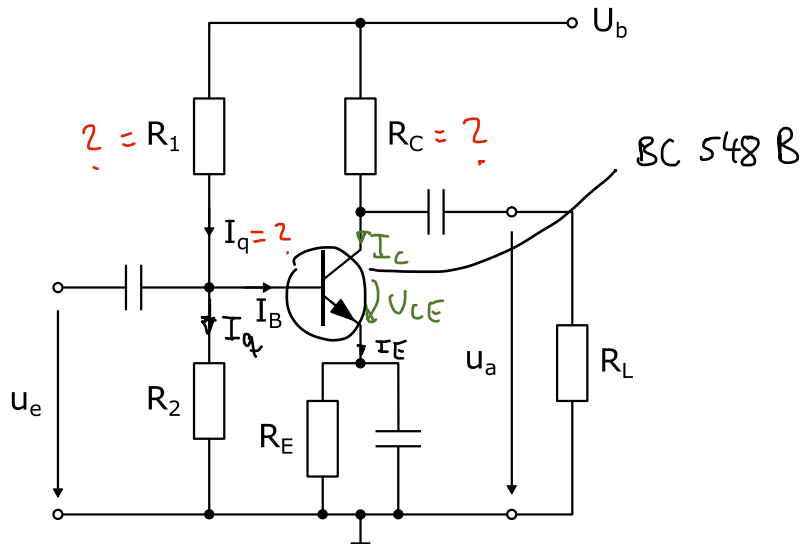


$R_2 = 1,8 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_E = 1,1 \text{ k}\Omega$
$U_b = 15 \text{ V}$
$U_{BE,on} = 0,7 \text{ V}$
$I_C = 2 \text{ mA}$
$U_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$



Aufgabe 2

c) ges: R_1, I_q



- $R_2 = 1,8 \text{ k}\Omega$
- $R_E = 1,1 \text{ k}\Omega$
- $U_b = 15 \text{ V}$
- $U_{BE, on} = 0,7 \text{ V}$
- $I_C = 2 \text{ mA}$
- $U_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$

$$I_B \ll I_q$$

$$I_E \approx I_C, I_C \gg I_B$$

$$\frac{U_{R2}}{U_b} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$U_{R2} = 0,7 \text{ V} + I_E \cdot R_E$$

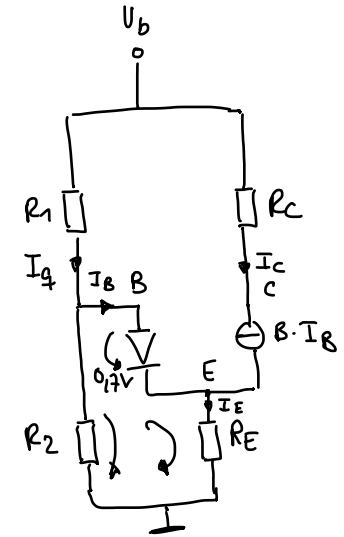
$$\approx I_C$$

$$= 0,7 \text{ V} + 2 \text{ mA} \cdot 1,1 \text{ k}\Omega = 2,9 \text{ V}$$

$$(R_1 + R_2) = \frac{R_2}{U_{R2}} \cdot U_b \leftrightarrow R_1 = \frac{R_2}{U_{R2}} U_b - R_2$$

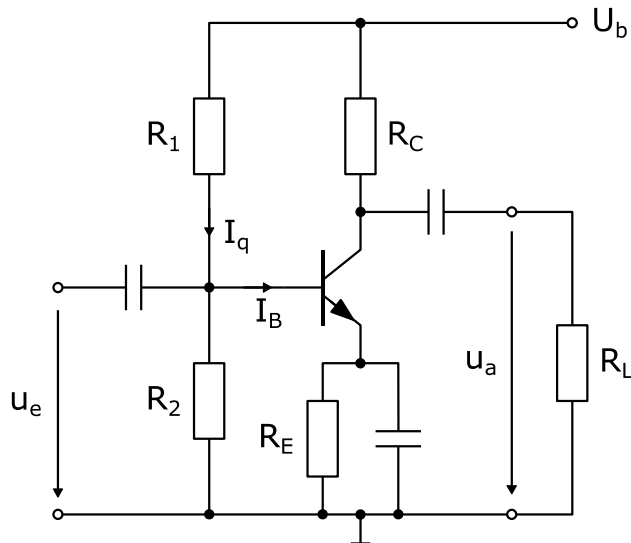
$$= 7,51 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$I_q = \frac{U_{R2}}{R_2} = 1,61 \text{ mA} //$$



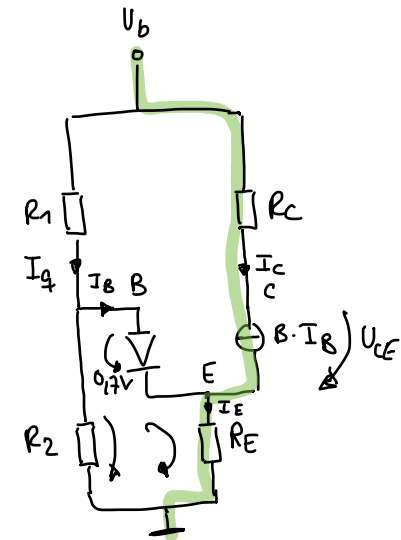
Aufgabe 2

d) ges: R_C



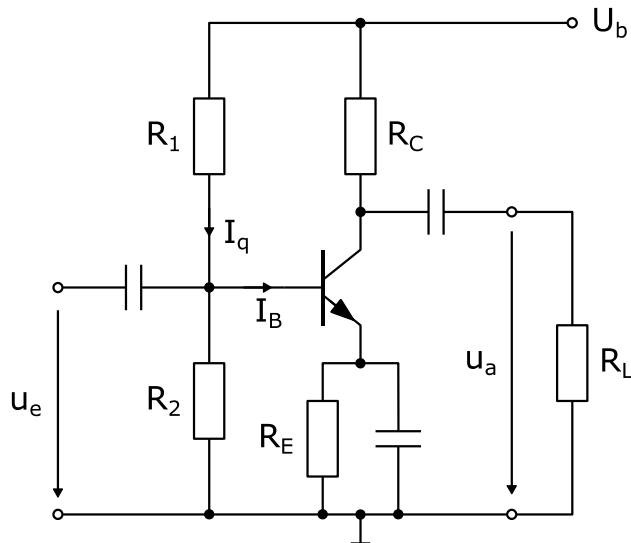
$$\begin{aligned}
 R_2 &= 1,8 \text{ k}\Omega \\
 R_E &= 1,1 \text{ k}\Omega \\
 U_b &= 15 \text{ V} \\
 U_{BE,on} &= 0,7 \text{ V} \\
 I_C &= 2 \text{ mA} \\
 U_{CE} &= 5 \text{ V}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_b &= I_C \cdot (R_C + R_E) + U_{CE} \\
 R_C &= \frac{U_b - U_{CE}}{I_C} - R_E \\
 &= 3,9 \text{ k}\Omega
 \end{aligned}$$



Aufgabe 2

e) ges: I_B, S



$R_2 = 1,8 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_E = 1,1 \text{ k}\Omega$
$U_b = 15 \text{ V}$
$U_{BE,on} = 0,7 \text{ V}$
$I_C = 2 \text{ mA}$
$U_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$

$$I_B = \frac{I_C}{\beta} = \frac{2 \text{ mA}}{290} = 6,9 \mu\text{A} //$$

Annahme $I_B \ll I_q$

$$S = \frac{I_C}{U_T} = \frac{2 \text{ mA}}{26 \text{ mV}} = 76,92 \text{ mS} //$$

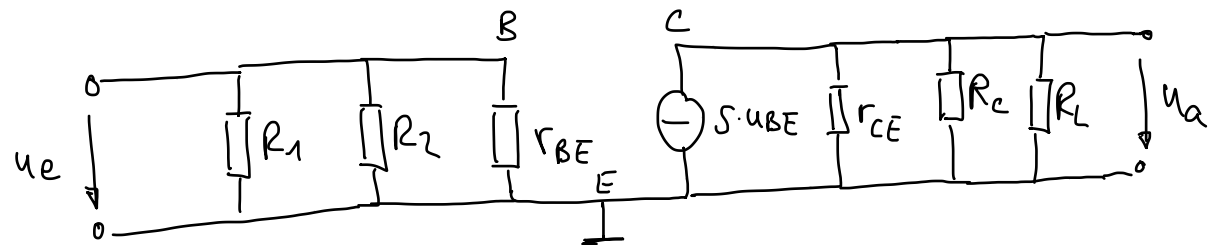
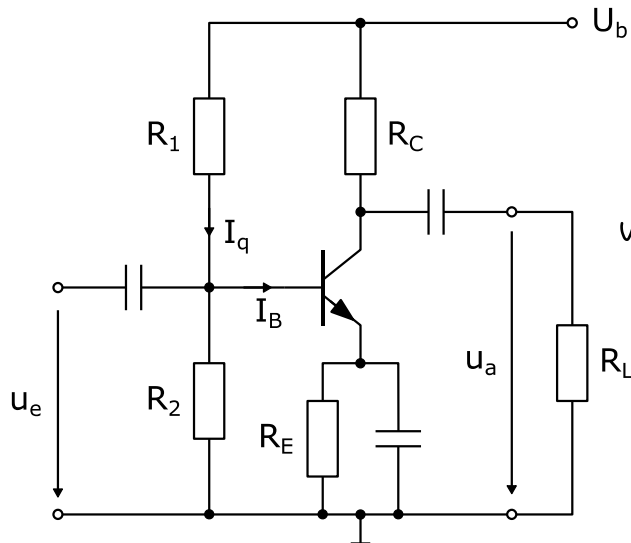
Datenblatt BC 548B

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted) (Continued)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
ON CHARACTERISTICS					
DC Current Gain ($I_C = 10\ \mu\text{A}$, $V_{CE} = 5.0\ \text{V}$)	BC547A/548A BC546B/547B/548B BC548C	— — —	90 150 270	— — —	—
($I_C = 2.0\ \text{mA}$, $V_{CE} = 5.0\ \text{V}$)	BC546 BC547 BC548 BC547A/548A BC546B/547B/548B BC547C/BC548C	110 110 110 110 200 420	— — — 180 290 520	450 800 800 220 450 800	—
($I_C = 100\ \text{mA}$, $V_{CE} = 5.0\ \text{V}$)	BC547A/548A BC546B/547B/548B BC548C	— — —	120 180 300	— — —	—
Collector–Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 10\ \text{mA}$, $I_B = 0.5\ \text{mA}$) ($I_C = 100\ \text{mA}$, $I_B = 5.0\ \text{mA}$) ($I_C = 10\ \text{mA}$, $I_B = \text{See Note 1}$)	$V_{CE(\text{sat})}$	— — —	0.09 0.2 0.3	0.25 0.6 0.6	V
Base–Emitter Saturation Voltage ($I_C = 10\ \text{mA}$, $I_B = 0.5\ \text{mA}$)	$V_{BE(\text{sat})}$	—	0.7	—	V
Base–Emitter On Voltage ($I_C = 2.0\ \text{mA}$, $V_{CE} = 5.0\ \text{V}$) ($I_C = 10\ \text{mA}$, $V_{CE} = 5.0\ \text{V}$)	$V_{BE(\text{on})}$	0.55 —	— —	0.7 0.77	V
SMALL–SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Current–Gain — Bandwidth Product ($I_C = 10\ \text{mA}$, $V_{CE} = 5.0\ \text{V}$, $f = 100\ \text{MHz}$)	BC546 BC547 BC548	150 150 150	300 300 300	— — —	MHz
Output Capacitance ($V_{CB} = 10\ \text{V}$, $I_C = 0$, $f = 1.0\ \text{MHz}$)	C_{obo}	—	1.7	4.5	pF
Input Capacitance ($V_{EB} = 0.5\ \text{V}$, $I_C = 0$, $f = 1.0\ \text{MHz}$)	C_{ibo}	—	10	—	pF
Small–Signal Current Gain ($I_C = 2.0\ \text{mA}$, $V_{CE} = 5.0\ \text{V}$, $f = 1.0\ \text{kHz}$)	BC546 BC547/548 BC547A/548A BC546B/547B/548B BC547C/548C	125 125 125 240 450	— — 220 330 600	500 900 260 500 900	—

Aufgabe 2

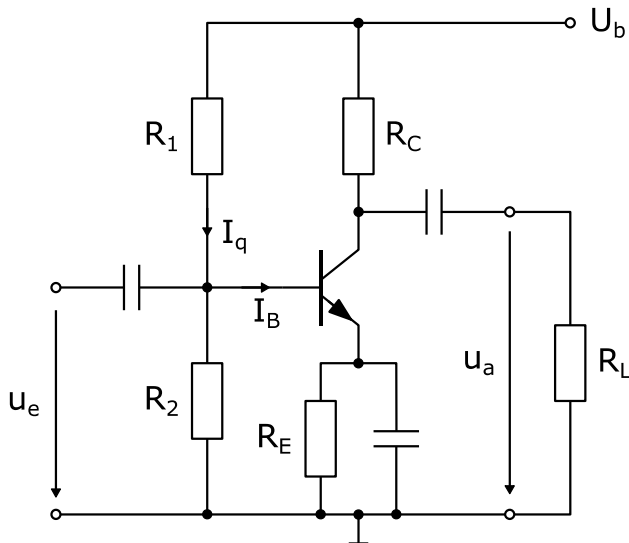
f) ges: Kleinsignalersatzschaltbild



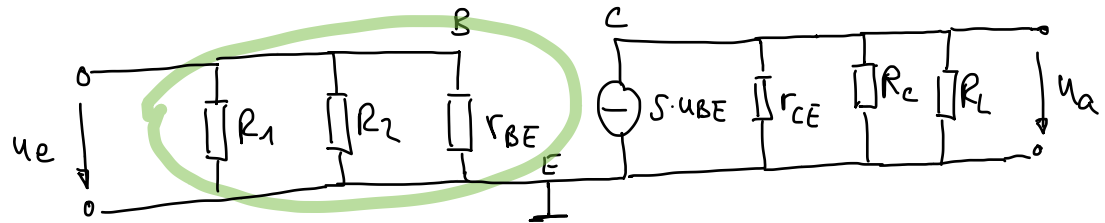
$R_2 = 1,8 \text{ k}\Omega$
 $R_E = 1,1 \text{ k}\Omega$
 $U_b = 15 \text{ V}$
 $U_{BE,on} = 0,7 \text{ V}$
 $I_C = 2 \text{ mA}$
 $U_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$

Aufgabe 2

g) ges: r_e



- $R_2 = 1,8 \text{ k}\Omega$
- $R_E = 1,1 \text{ k}\Omega$
- $U_b = 15 \text{ V}$
- $U_{BE,on} = 0,7 \text{ V}$
- $I_C = 2 \text{ mA}$
- $U_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$



$$r_e = R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel r_{BE} = \frac{\beta}{S} = \frac{330}{76,92 \text{ mS}}$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $7,51 \text{ k}\Omega \quad 1,8 \text{ k}\Omega$

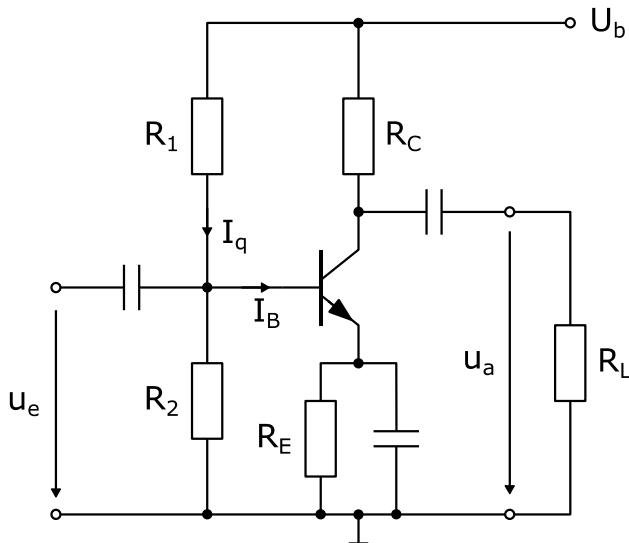
$r_{BE} = 4,3 \text{ k}\Omega$

$$= \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \parallel r_{BE} = \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2 \cdot r_{BE}}{R_1 \cdot R_2 + R_1 \cdot r_{BE} + R_2 \cdot r_{BE}}$$

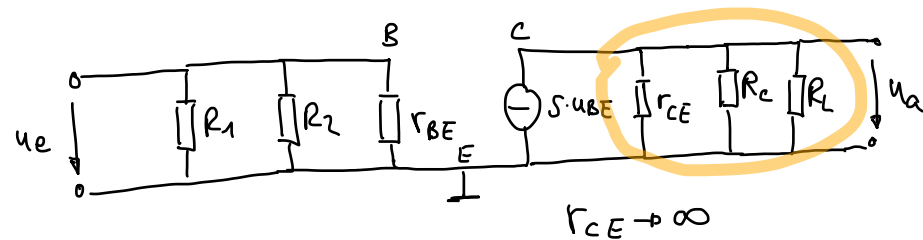
$$= 1,085 \text{ k}\Omega //$$

Aufgabe 2

h) ges: r_a, A für 1) $R_L = \infty$, 2) $R_L = 3,9 \text{ k}\Omega$



$R_2 = 1,8 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_E = 1,1 \text{ k}\Omega$
$U_b = 15 \text{ V}$
$U_{BE,on} = 0,7 \text{ V}$
$I_C = 2 \text{ mA}$
$U_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$



$$r_a = R_C \parallel R_L = \frac{R_C R_L}{R_C + R_L}$$

$$1) R_L = \infty \quad r_a = R_C = 3,9 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$2) R_L = 3,9 \text{ k}\Omega \quad r_a = 1,85 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$A = \frac{u_a}{u_e} = -S \cdot r_a$$

$$\underline{\underline{= 76,92 \text{ mS}}}$$

$$1) R_L = \infty \rightarrow A = -300$$

$$2) R_L = 3,9 \text{ k}\Omega \rightarrow A = -150$$

Aufgabe 2

i) ges: Vor- und Nachteile

Vorteil:

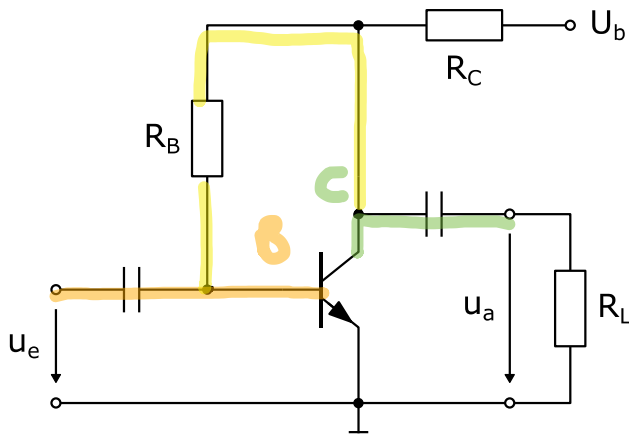
- geringere Temperaturabhängigkeit
- A nur noch von Widerständen abhängig

Nachteil:

- A ist geringer

Aufgabe 3

a) ges: Grundschtaltung

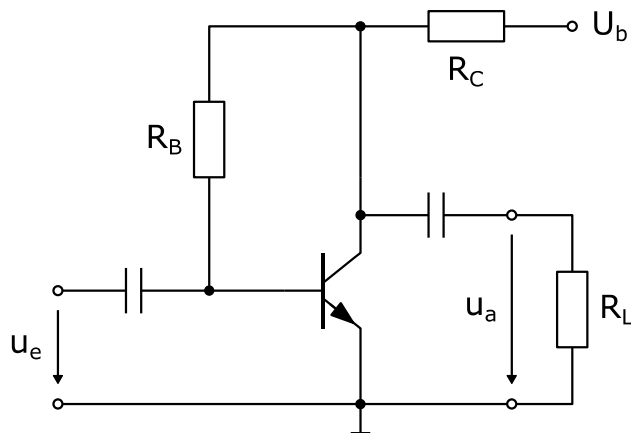


Emitterschaltung mit Spannungsgegenkopplung

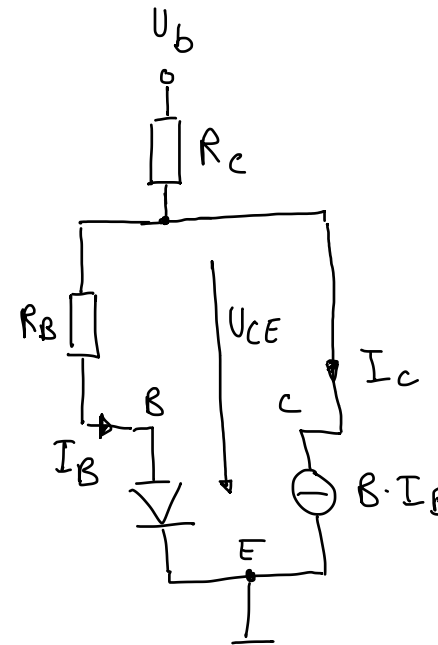
$$\begin{aligned}
 R_B &= 220 \text{ k}\Omega \\
 R_C &= 10 \text{ k}\Omega \\
 R_L &= 4,7 \text{ k}\Omega \\
 U_b &= 12 \text{ V} \\
 B = \beta &= 120
 \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3

b) ges: Großsignalersatzschaltbild

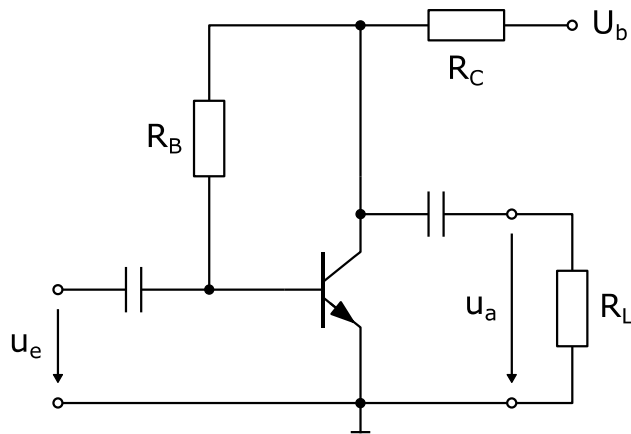


$$\begin{aligned}
 R_B &= 220 \text{ k}\Omega \\
 R_C &= 10 \text{ k}\Omega \\
 R_L &= 4,7 \text{ k}\Omega \\
 U_b &= 12 \text{ V} \\
 B = \beta &= 120
 \end{aligned}$$



Aufgabe 3

c) ges: Arbeitspunkt (I_B, I_C, U_{CE})



$R_B = 220 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_C = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_L = 4,7 \text{ k}\Omega$
$U_b = 12 \text{ V}$
$B = \beta = 120$

1. Berechnung I_B

$$U_b = I \cdot R_C + I_B \cdot R_B + 0,7 \text{ V}$$

$$I = I_B + I_C = I_B (1 + \beta)$$

$$I_B = \frac{U_b - 0,7 \text{ V}}{(1 + \beta) R_C + R_B} = 7,9 \mu\text{A} //$$

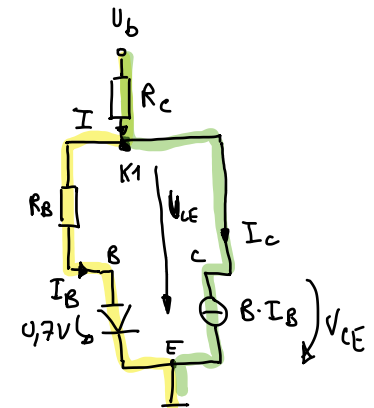
2. Berechnung I_C

$$I_C = I_B \cdot \beta = 7,9 \mu\text{A} \cdot 120 = 948 \mu\text{A} //$$

3. Berechnung U_{CE}

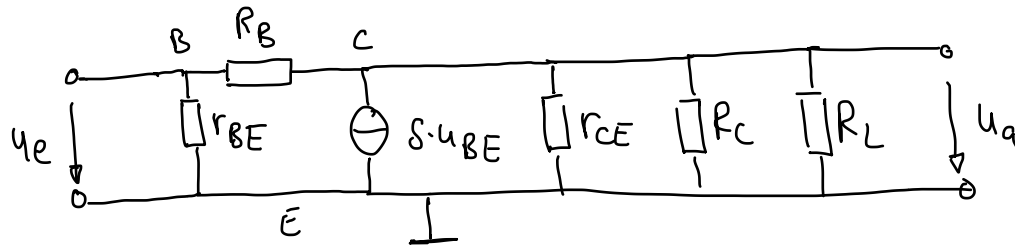
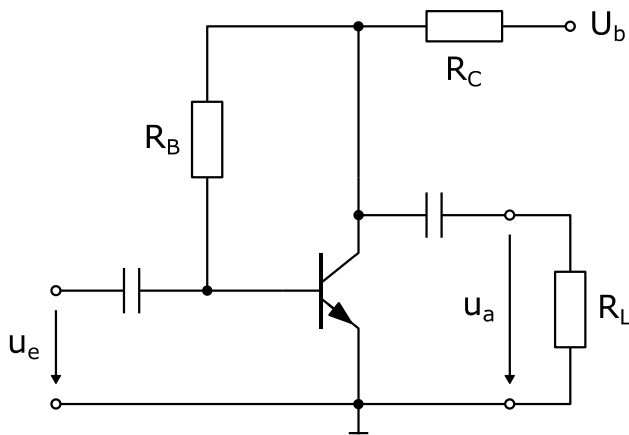
$$U_b = I \cdot R_C + U_{CE}$$

$$U_{CE} = U_b - I_B (1 + \beta) \cdot R_C = 2,44 \text{ V} //$$



Aufgabe 3

d) ges: Kleinsignalersatzschaltbild



$$R_B = 220 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_C = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$

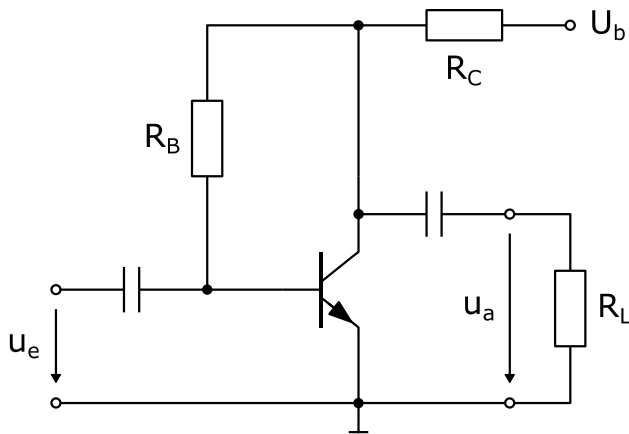
$$R_L = 4,7 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$U_b = 12 \text{ V}$$

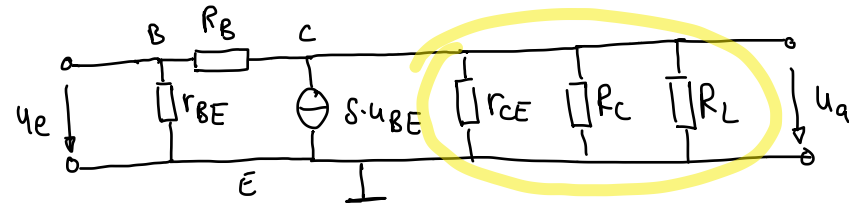
$$B = \beta = 120$$

Aufgabe 3

e) $A = \frac{u_a}{u_e}$

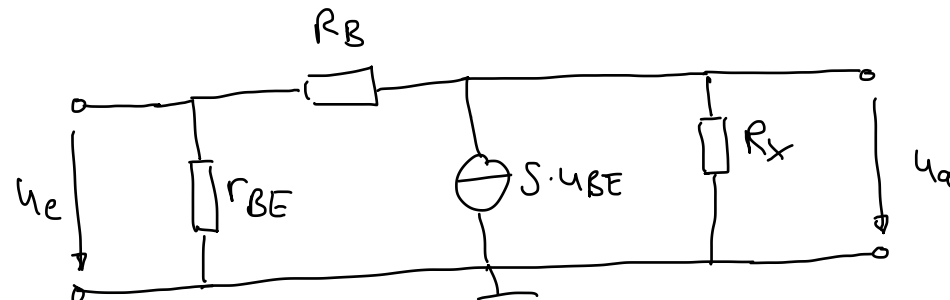


- $R_B = 220 \text{ k}\Omega$
- $R_C = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$
- $R_L = 4,7 \text{ k}\Omega$
- $U_b = 12 \text{ V}$
- $B = \beta = 120$



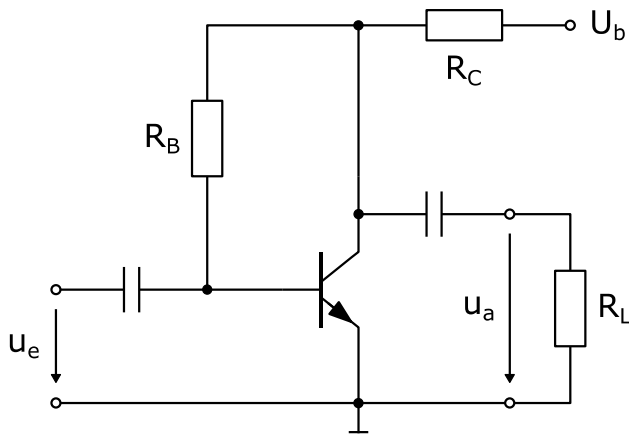
1. $r_{BE} = \frac{\beta}{S}$ mit $S = \frac{I_C}{U_T} = 36,46 \text{ mS}$
 $= 3,29 \text{ k}\Omega$

$R_X = r_{CE} \parallel R_C \parallel R_L = \frac{R_C R_L}{R_C + R_L} = 3,2 \text{ k}\Omega$

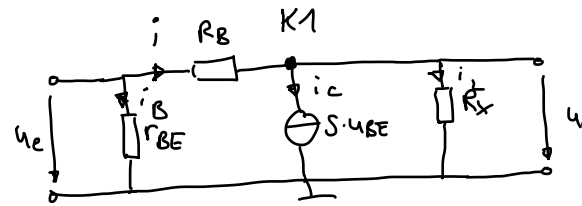


Aufgabe 3

e) $A = \frac{u_a}{u_e}$



- $R_B = 220 \text{ k}\Omega$
- $R_C = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$
- $R_L = 4,7 \text{ k}\Omega$
- $U_b = 12 \text{ V}$
- $B = \beta = 120$



$$\begin{aligned}
 u_e &= i R_B + u_a \\
 &= (i_c + i_L) R_B + u_a \\
 &= \left(\beta \cdot i_B + \frac{u_a}{R_X} \right) R_B + u_a \\
 &= \left(\beta \cdot \frac{u_e}{r_{BE}} + \frac{u_a}{R_X} \right) R_B + u_a
 \end{aligned}$$

$$u_e \left(1 - \beta \cdot \frac{R_B}{r_{BE}} \right) = u_a \left(1 + \frac{R_B}{R_X} \right)$$

$$A = \frac{u_a}{u_e} = \frac{1 - \beta \cdot \frac{R_B}{r_{BE}}}{1 + \frac{R_B}{R_X}} = -115$$

2. geg: $r_{BE}, S, R_B, R_X, \beta$

3. $u_e = u_{BE} = i_B \cdot r_{BE}$ (1)

$u_e = i \cdot R_B + u_a$ (2)

$u_{BE} = i \cdot R_B + u_{CE}$ (3)

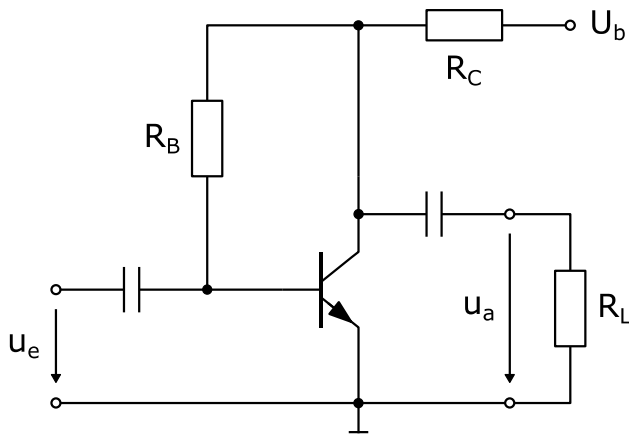
$u_a = i_L \cdot R_X$ (4)

K1: $i = i_c + i_L$ (5)

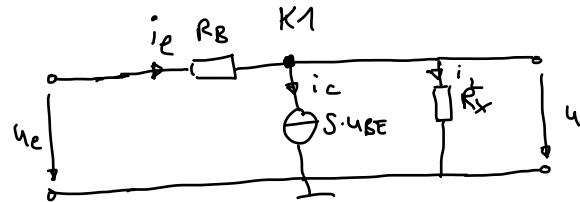
$i_c = \beta \cdot i_B$ (6)

Aufgabe 3

f) r_e



$R_B = 220 \text{ k}\Omega$
 $R_C = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$
 $R_L = 4,7 \text{ k}\Omega$
 $U_b = 12 \text{ V}$
 $B = \beta = 120$



$$r_e = \frac{u_e}{i_e} = \frac{u_e}{\frac{u_e - u_a}{R_B}} = \frac{R_B}{1 - \frac{u_a}{u_e}} = \frac{R_B}{1 - A}$$

$$= 1,9 \text{ k}\Omega //$$

Aufgabe 3

g) Vor- und Nachteile

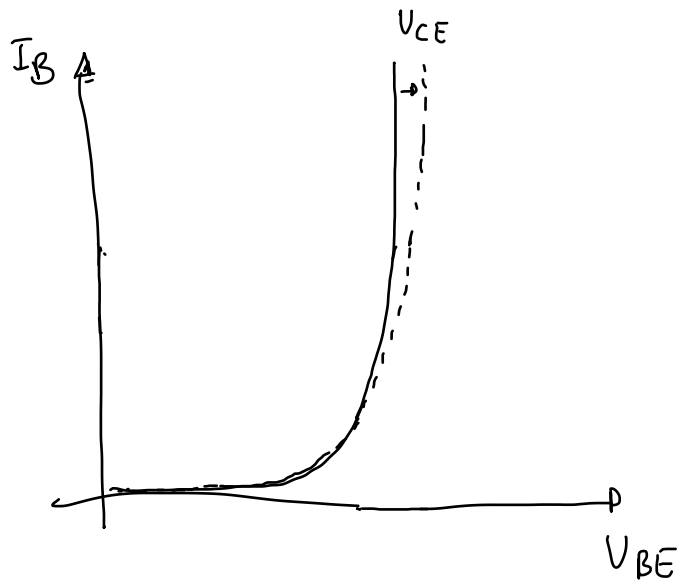
Vorteil: sehr gut kontrollierbarer Kleinsignal Eingangswiderstand

Nachteil: A ist geringer

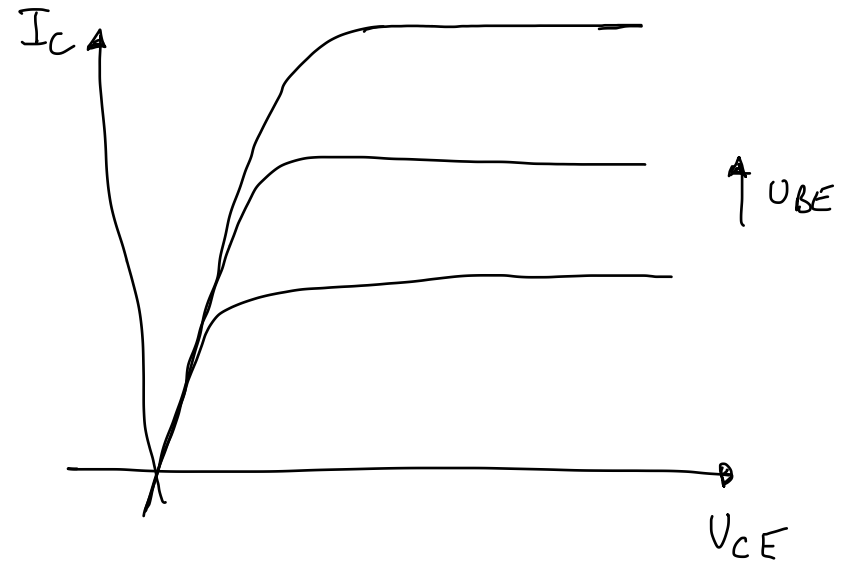
Aufgabe 4

a) ges: Ein- und Ausgangskennlinienfeld eines Bipolartransistors

Eingangskennlinienfeld



Ausgangskennlinienfeld



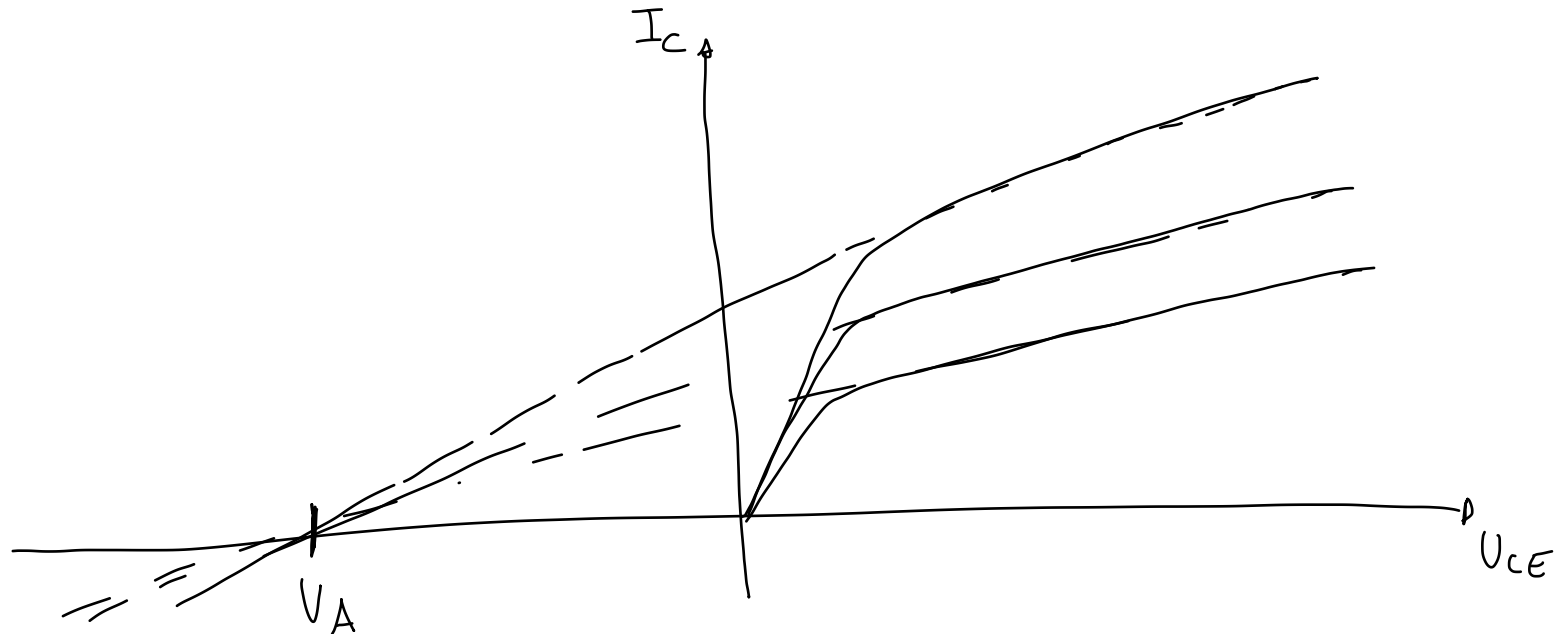
Aufgabe 4

b) ges: Eigenschaften eines guten Bipolartransistors

- V_{CE} sehr groß
- Basis sehr klein

Aufgabe 4

c) ges: Early Effekt



- I_C ist abhängig von U_{CE}
- r_{CE} ist nicht unendlich groß