

電験どうでしょう管理人
KWG presents

電験オンライン塾

第五回 トランジスタ(3)

2021.03.20 Sat

トランジスタ増幅回路

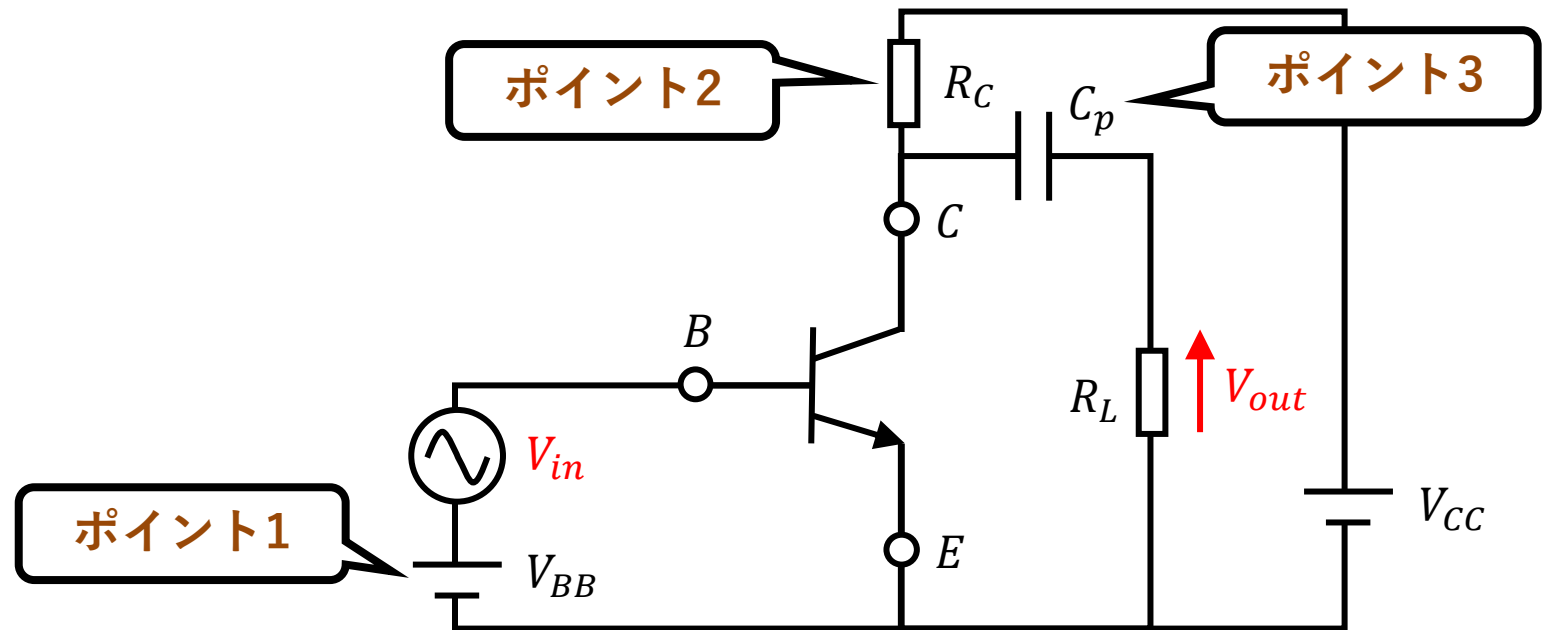
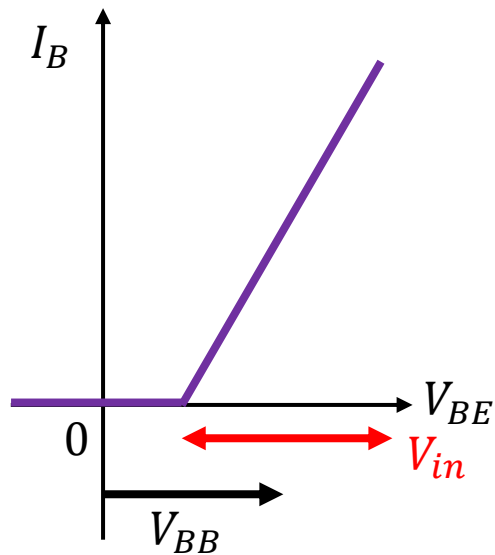
交流信号の増幅回路について考える

ポイント1: 入力電圧に下駄をはかせる (バイアスする) ための直流電圧 V_{BB}

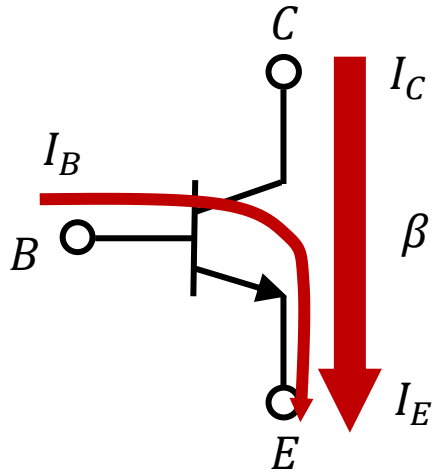
ポイント2: 出力電圧の増幅率を決める抵抗 R_C

ポイント3: 交流信号を取り出すためのコンデンサ C_p

B-E間のI-V特性



トランジスタ回路の基本動作



$$I_B + I_C = I_E$$

$$\beta = \frac{I_C}{I_B} \quad (\beta = 50 \sim 200)$$

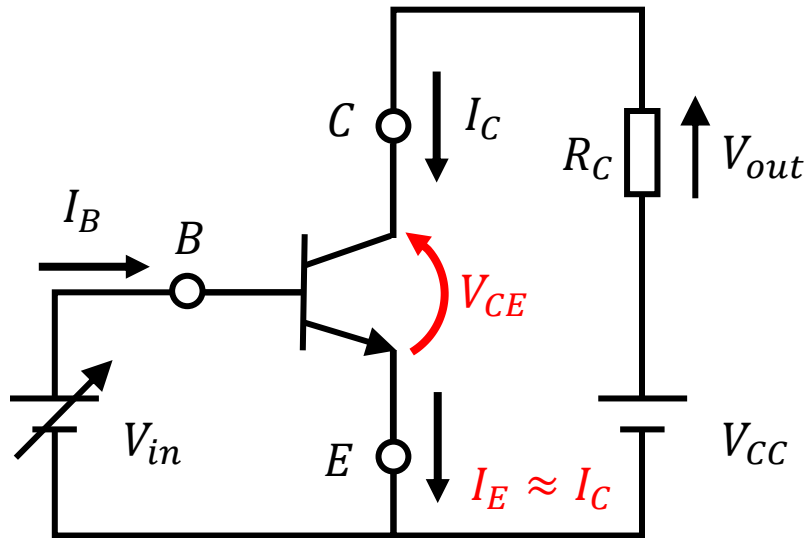
$$I_B \ll I_C < I_E$$

I_B : ベース電流

I_C : コレクタ電流

I_E : エミッタ電流

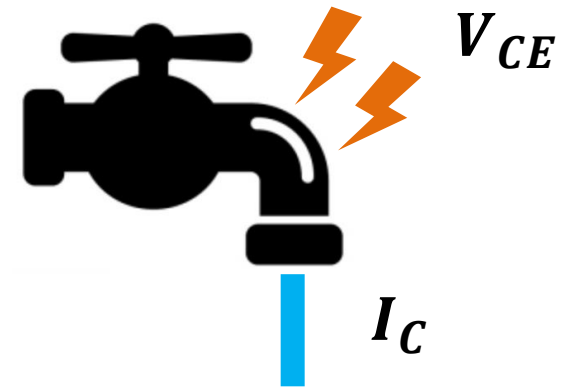
β : (エミッタ接地) 電流増幅率



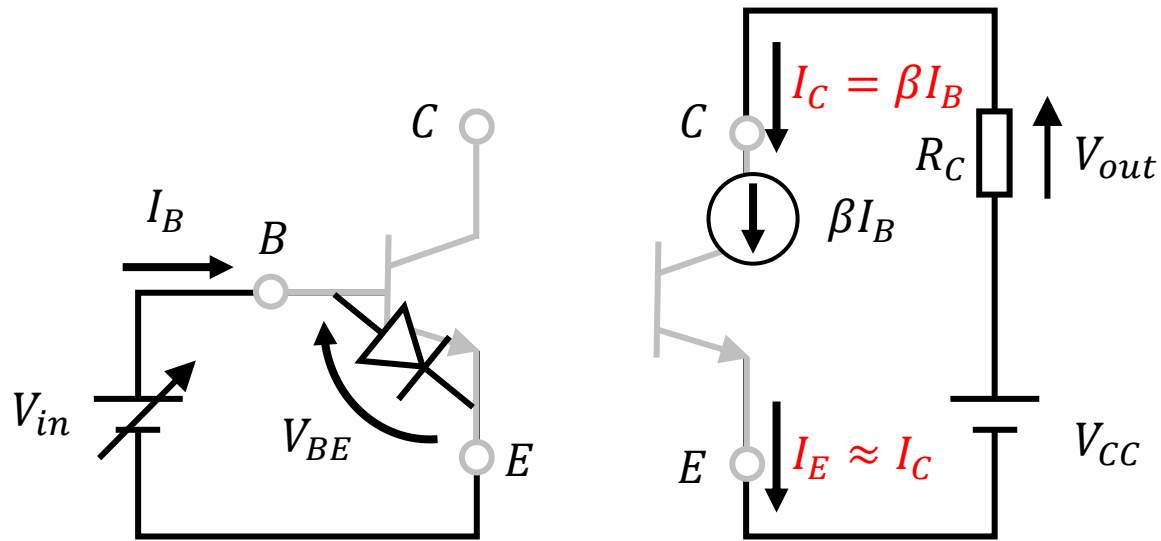
$$V_{CC} = V_{out} + V_{CE}$$

$$V_{out} = R_C I_C \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} I_C = \beta I_B \\ \end{array} \right\} V_{out} = R_C \beta I_B$$

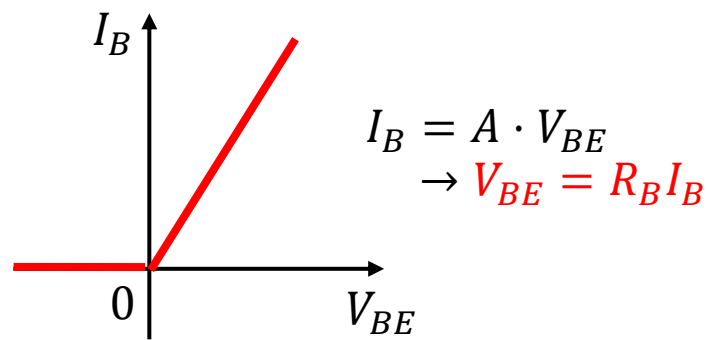
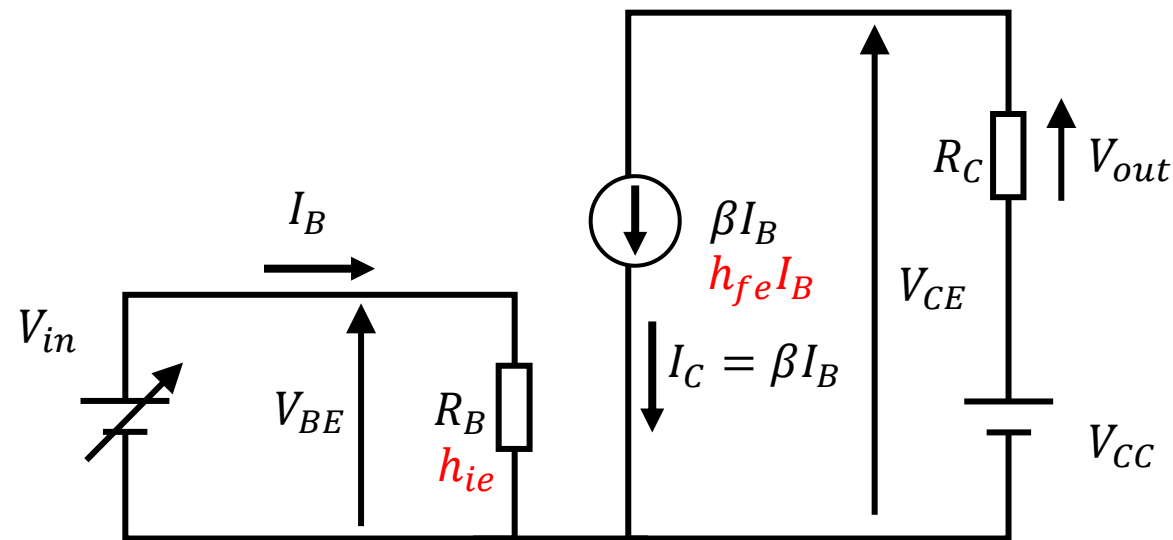
$$\begin{aligned} V_{CE} &= V_{CC} - V_{out} \\ &= V_{CC} - R_C I_C \\ &= V_{CC} - R_C \beta I_B \end{aligned}$$



エミッタ接地増幅回路の等価回路



トランジスタ等価回路

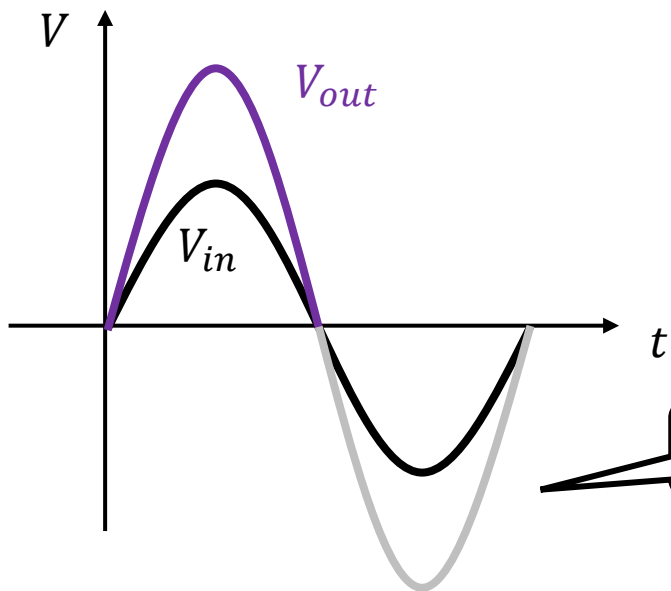
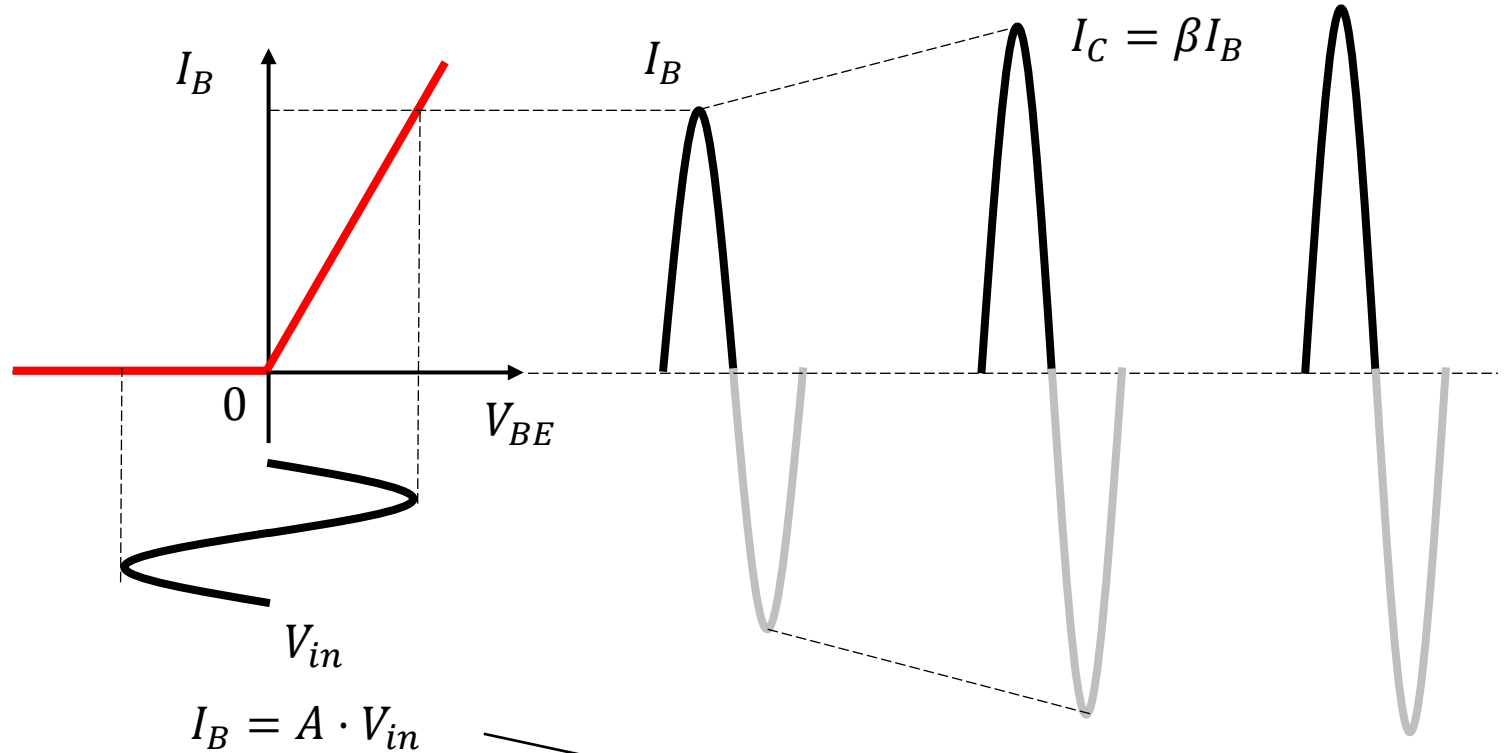
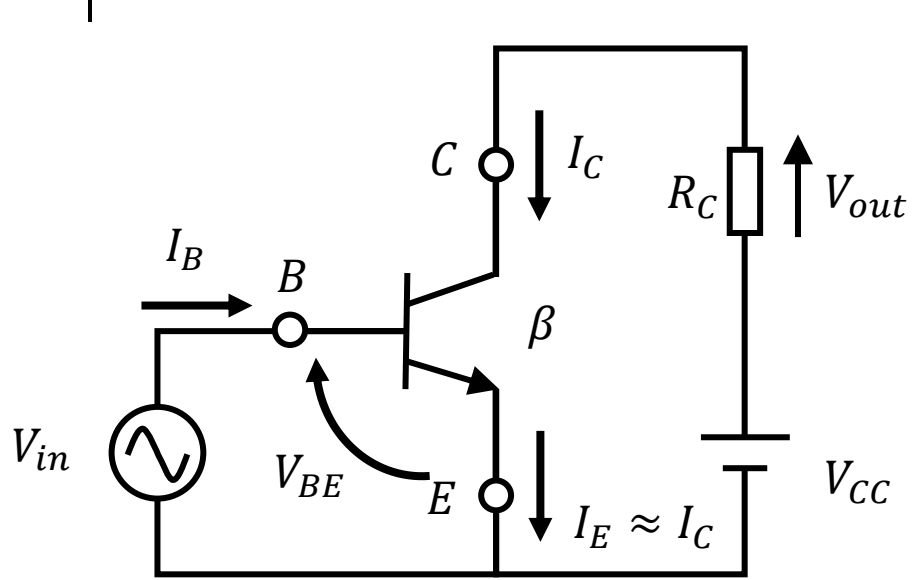


$$V_{in} = V_{BE} = R_B I_B$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B$$

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - V_{out} = V_{CC} - R_C \beta I_B$$

入力信号を交流にすると

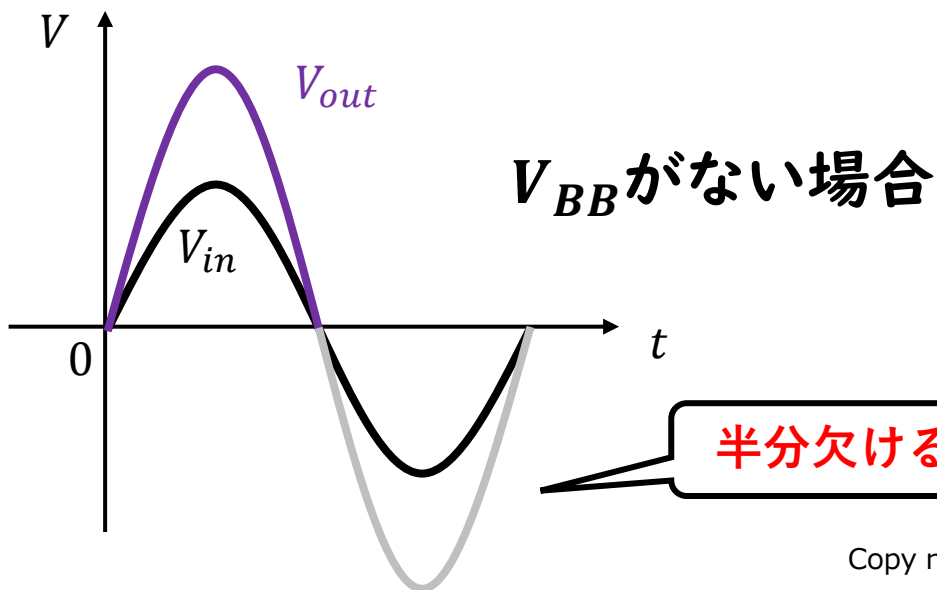
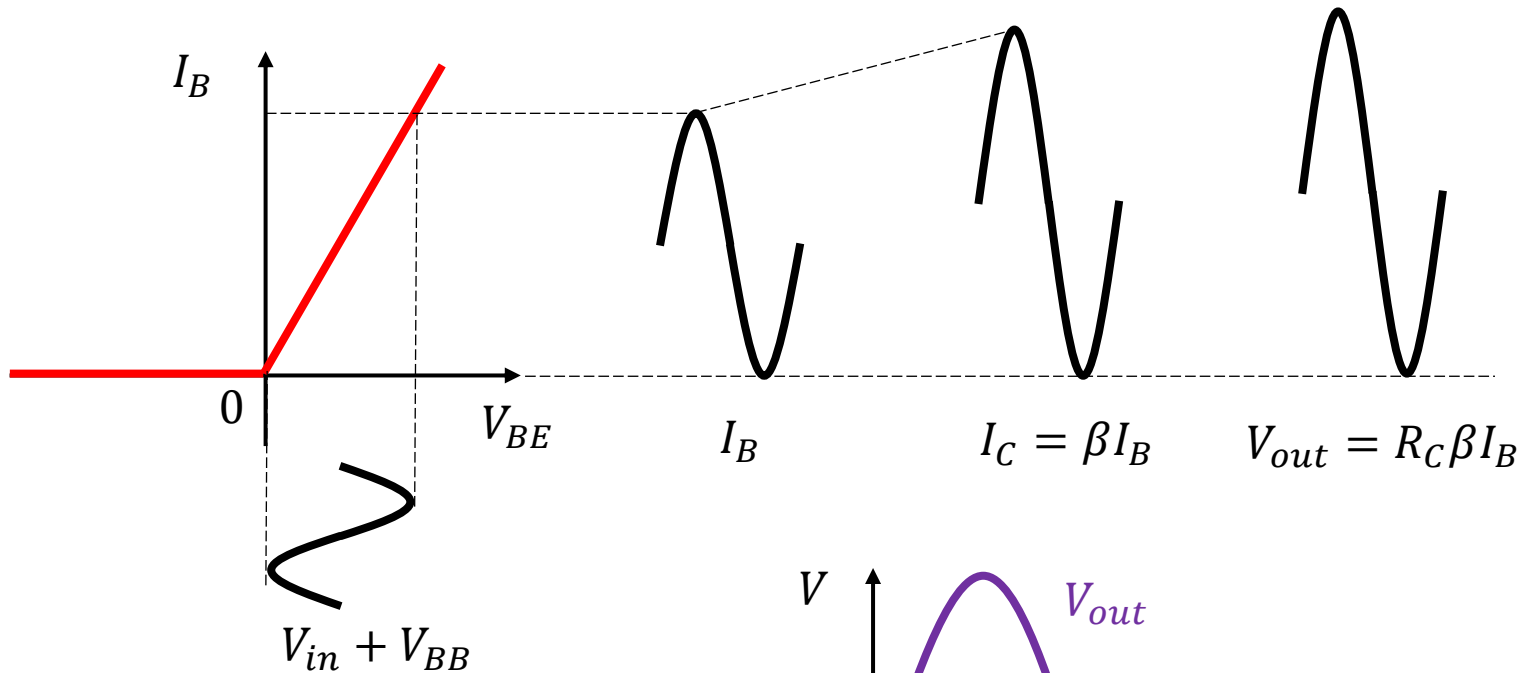
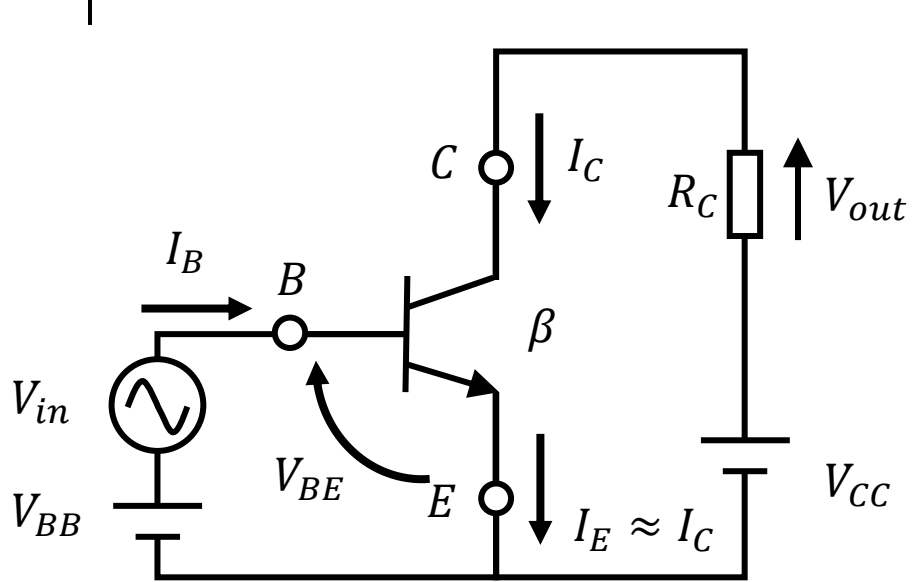


半分欠ける

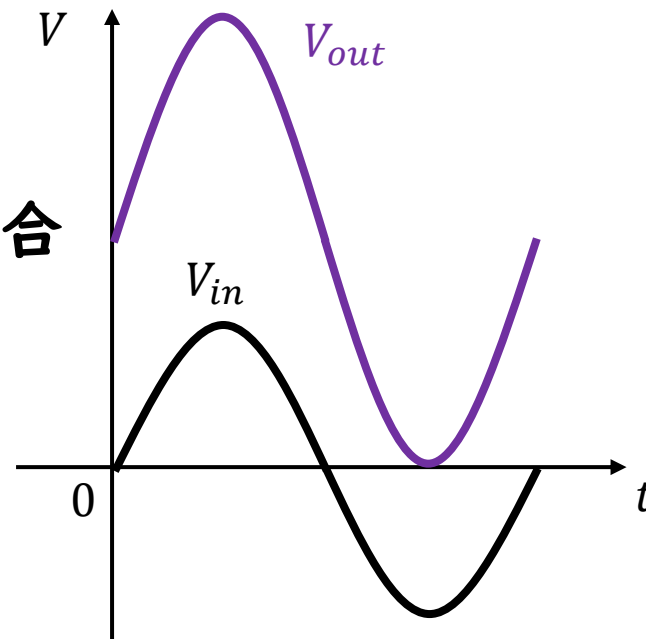
$$V_{out} = R_C \beta I_B$$

$$V_{out} = R_C A \beta V_{in}$$

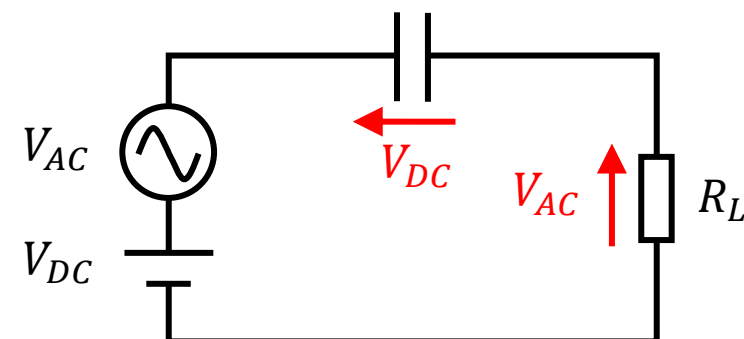
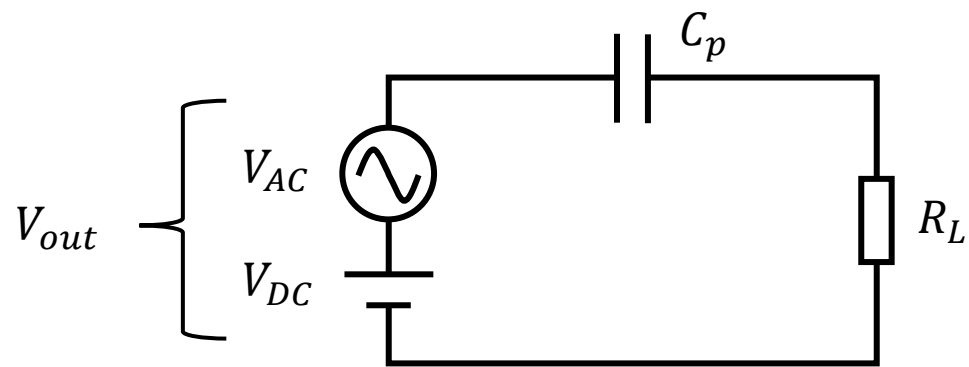
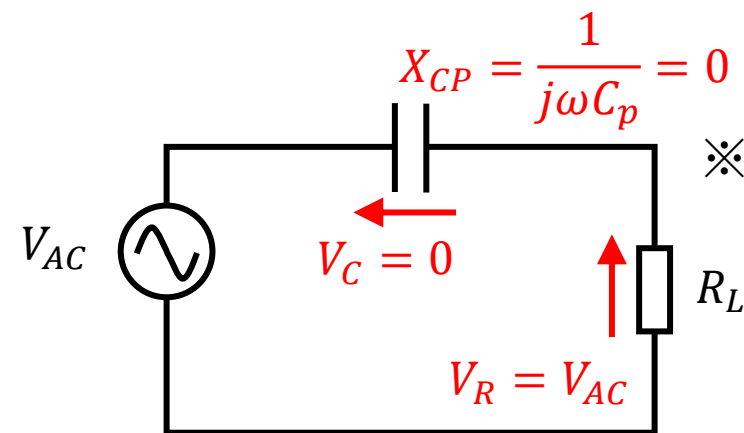
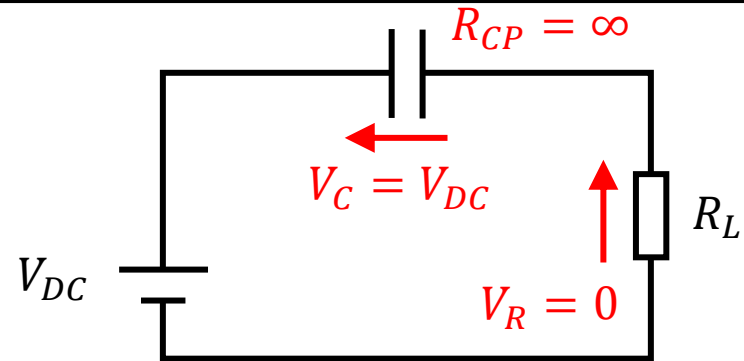
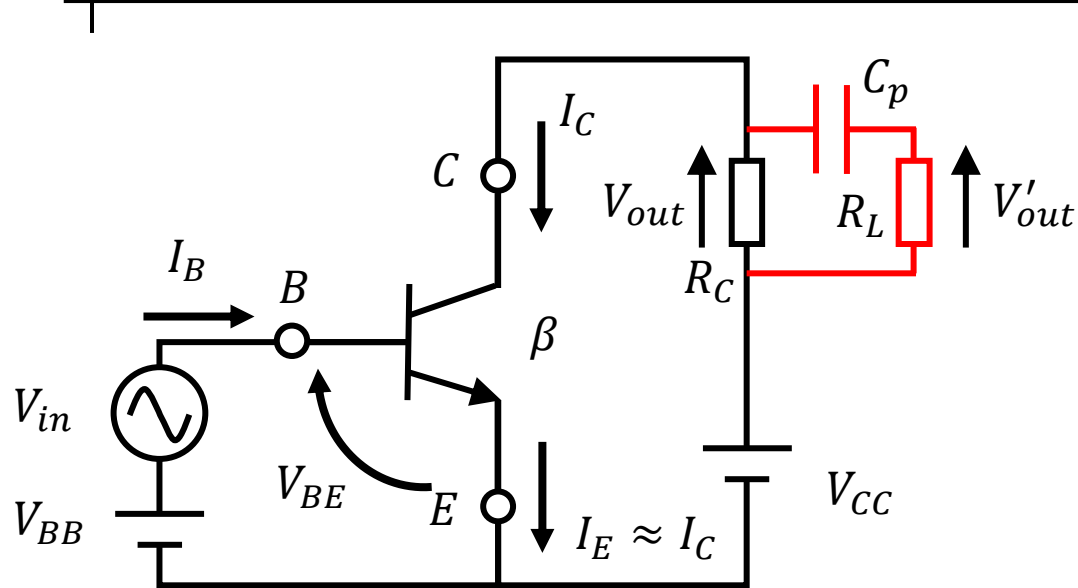
入力信号を交流+直流にすると



V_{BB} がある場合



交流成分のみを取り出すために

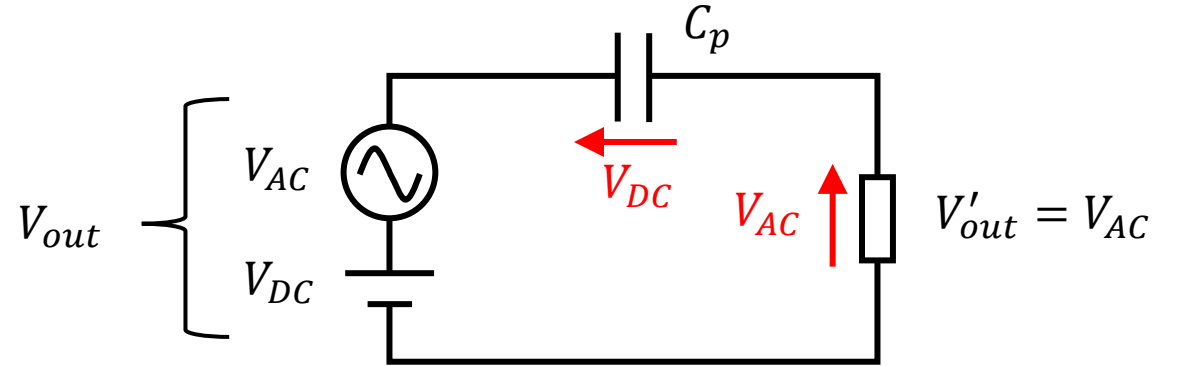
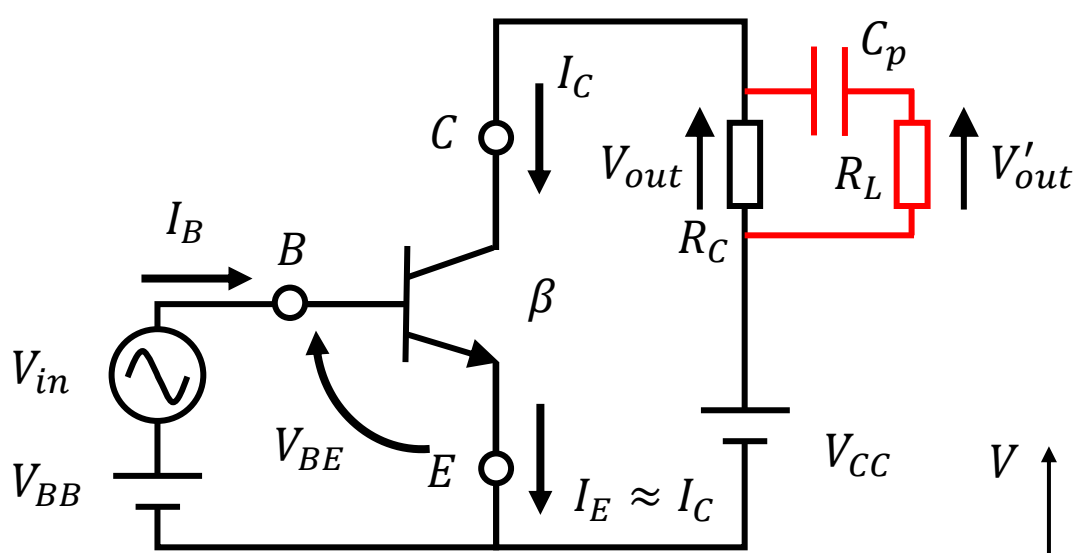


$$V_{out} = V_{AC} + V_{DC}$$

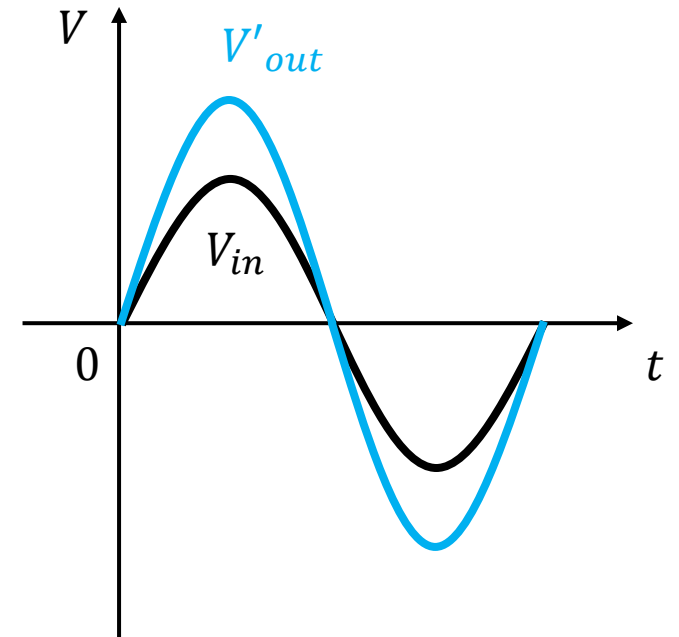
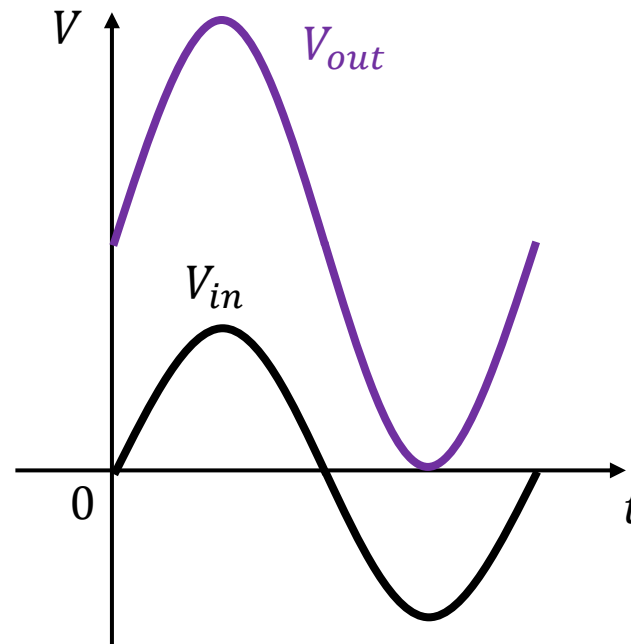
$$\downarrow$$

$$V'_{out} = V_{AC}$$

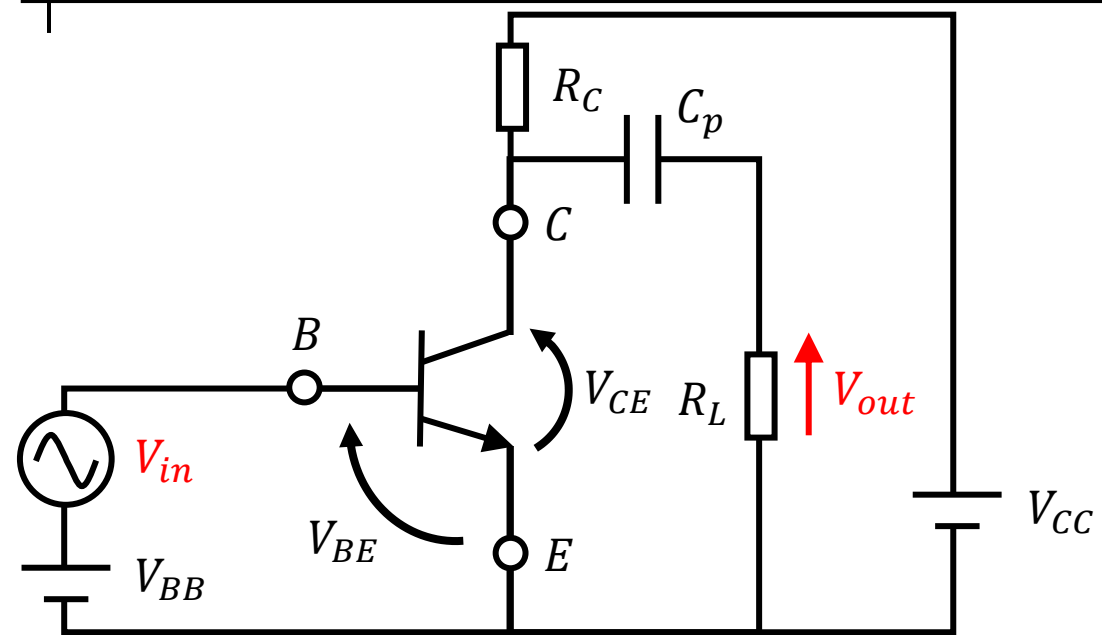
交流成分のみを取り出すために



C_p :バイパスコンデンサ
(パスコン)



交流成分のみを取り出すために



$$V_{CC} = R_C I_C + V_{CE}$$

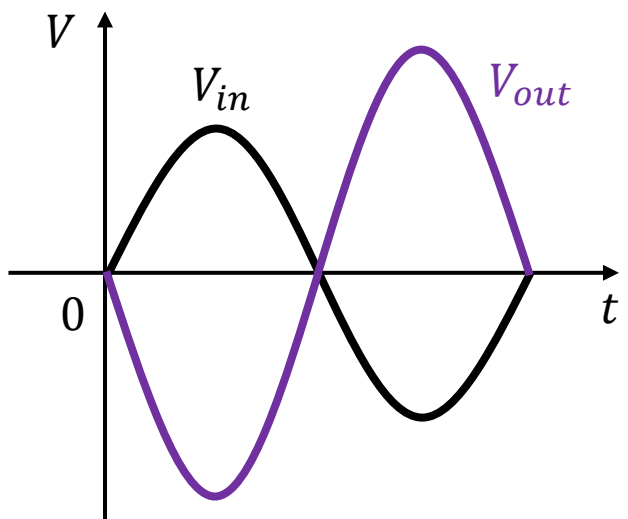
$$I_C = \beta I_B$$

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - R_C I_C$$

$$= V_{CC} - R_C \beta I_B$$

$$I_B = I_{AC} + I_{DC}$$

$$= A V_{in} + A V_{BB}$$



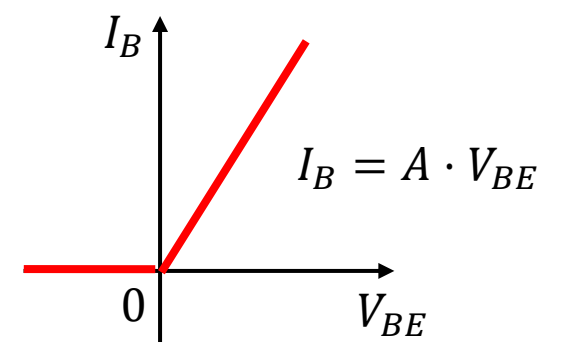
$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - R_C A \beta V_{in} - R_C A \beta V_{BB}$$

直流
交流
直流

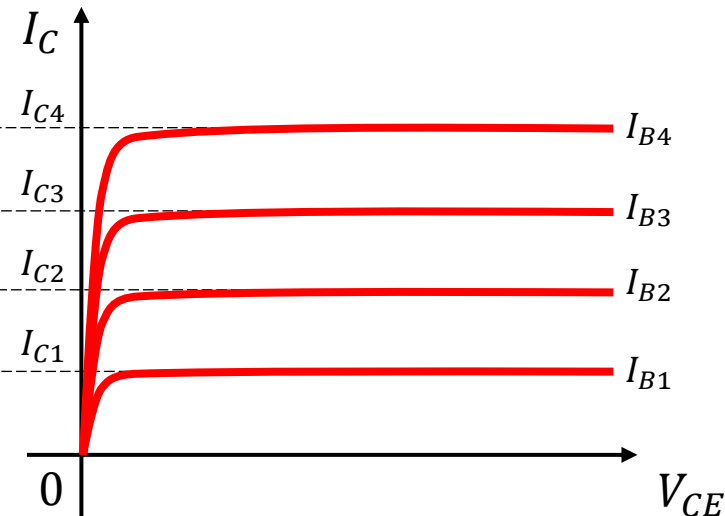
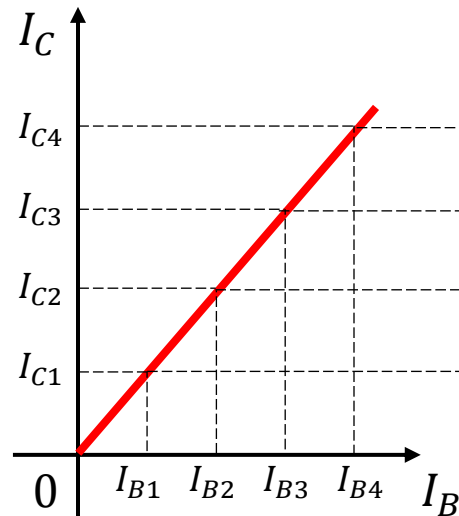
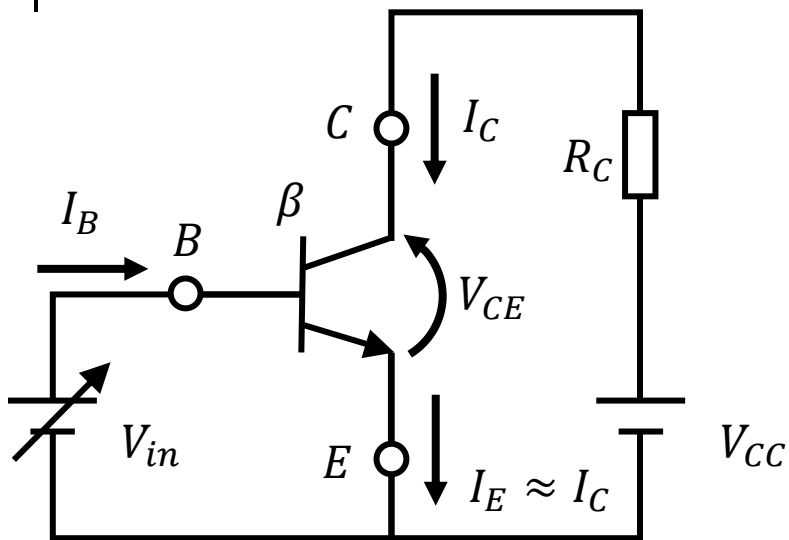
交流成分を取り出す



$$V_{out} = -R_C A \beta V_{in}$$



I_C と V_{CE} の関係



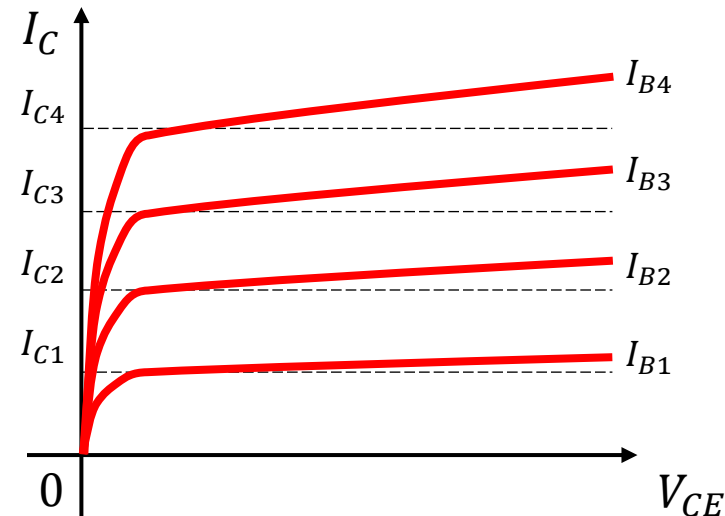
$I_C = \beta I_B$ I_C は I_B で決まる

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - R_C I_C$$

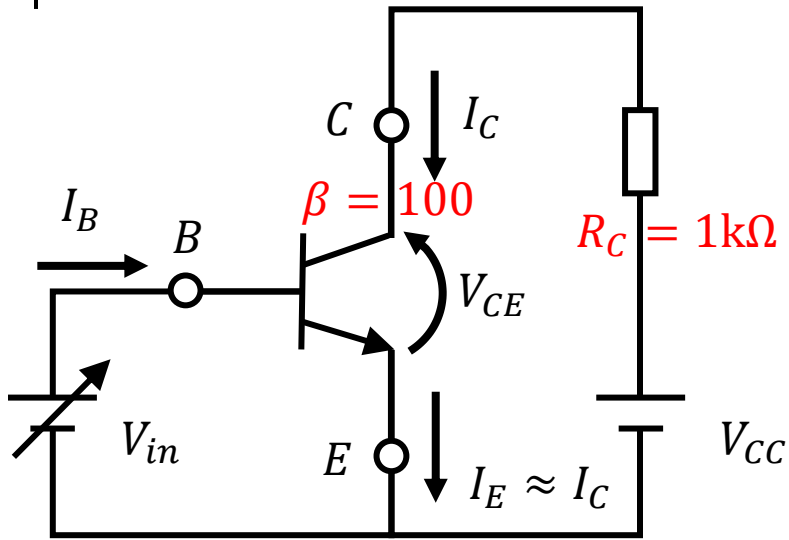
$$I_C = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CE}}{R_C}$$

I_C を一定に保つために
 $V_{CC} - V_{CE} = \text{一定値}$
を満たすようには V_{CE} 変化する

V_{CE} が増える
 β もちょっと増える
→アーリー効果



V_{CC} の役割



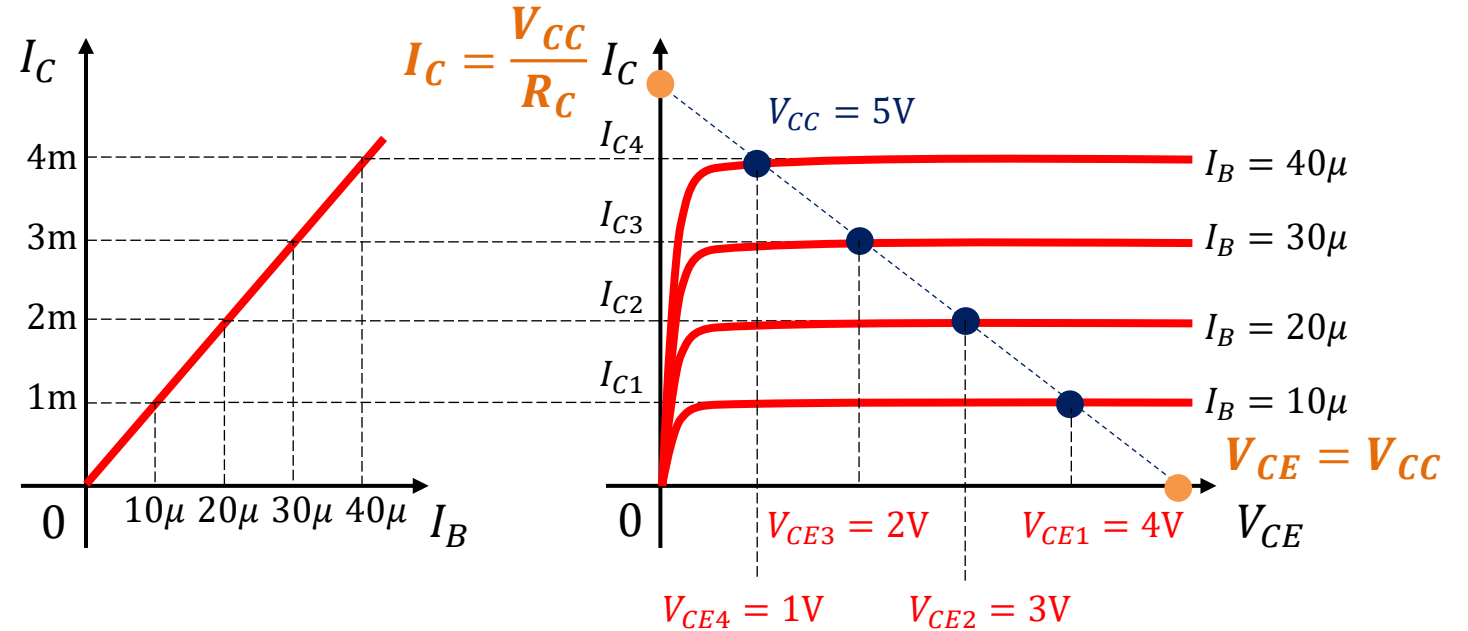
$$I_C = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CE}}{R_C} = \frac{V}{R_C}$$

$$I_{C1} = \frac{V_1}{R_C} \rightarrow V_1 = R_C I_{C1} = 1k \cdot 1m = 1V \quad V_{CE1} = 4V$$

$$I_{C2} = \frac{V_2}{R_C} \rightarrow V_2 = R_C I_{C2} = 1k \cdot 2m = 2V \quad V_{CE2} = 3V$$

$$I_{C3} = \frac{V_3}{R_C} \rightarrow V_3 = R_C I_{C3} = 1k \cdot 1m = 3V \quad V_{CE3} = 2V$$

$$I_{C4} = \frac{V_4}{R_C} \rightarrow V_4 = R_C I_{C4} = 1k \cdot 2m = 4V \quad V_{CE4} = 1V$$

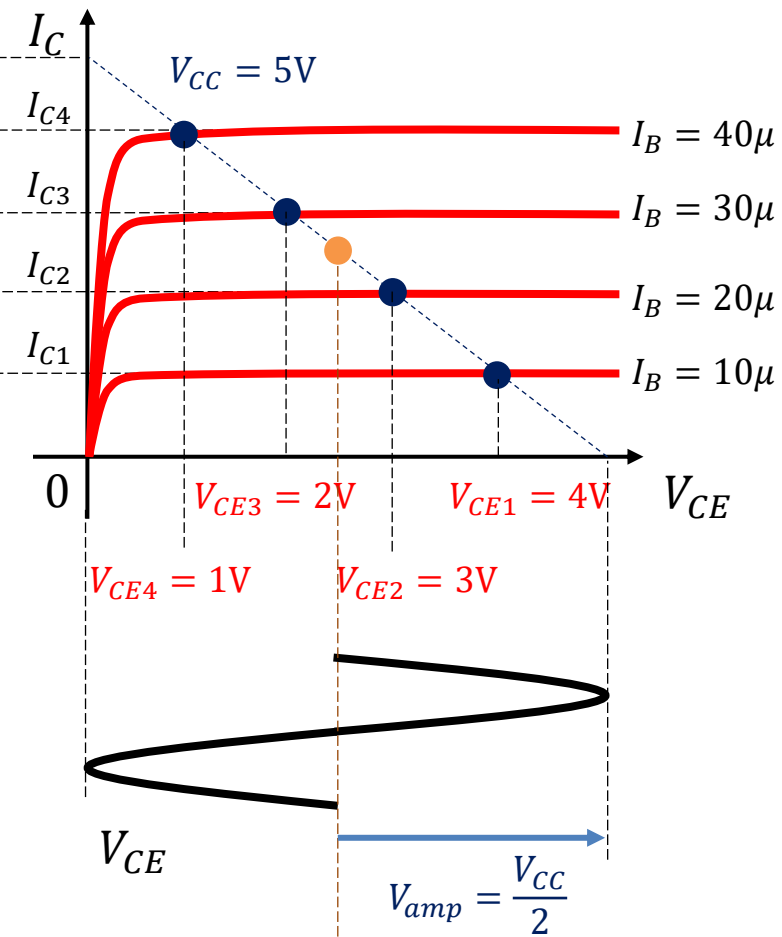
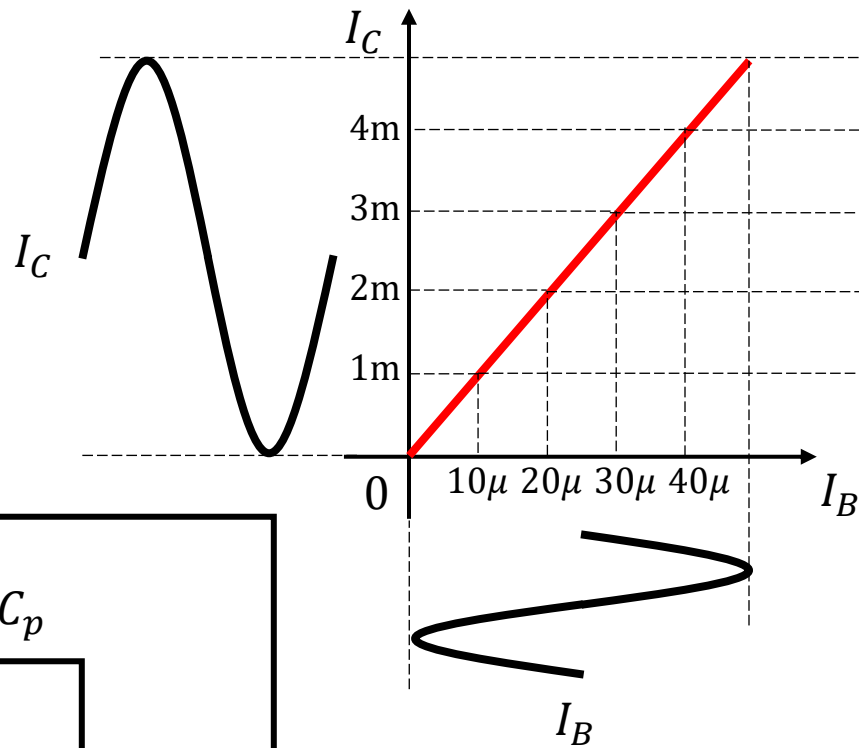
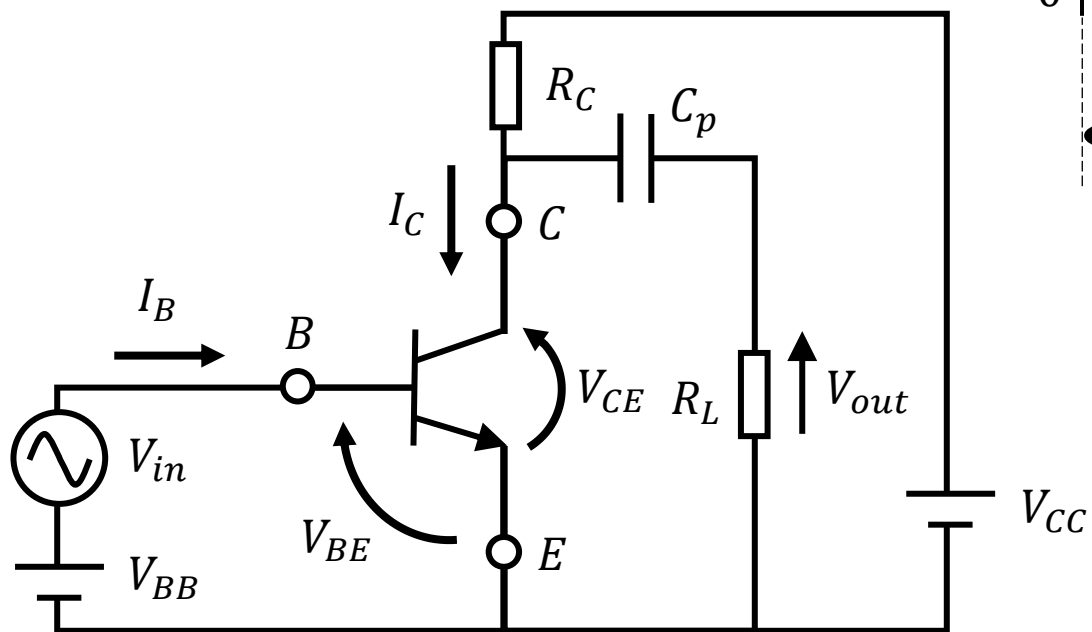


$V_{CC} = 5V$ とすると

交流増幅における V_{CC} の役割

$$I_C = \beta I_B$$

$$I_C = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CE}}{R_C}$$



$V_{CE0} = 2.5V$
 $I_{C0} = 2.5mA$
 $I_{B0} = 25\mu A$

となるように
 V_{CC}, R_C を設定する

→“動作点”を設定する

ご聴講はありがとうございました
ございました!!