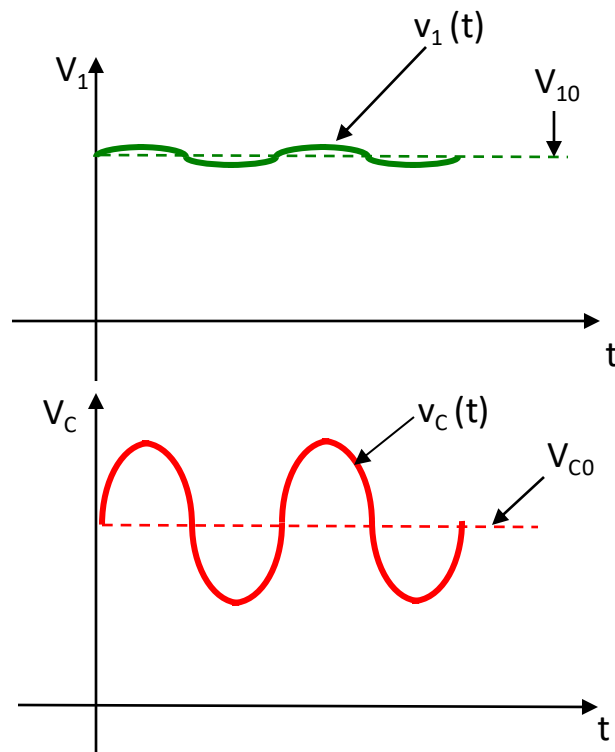
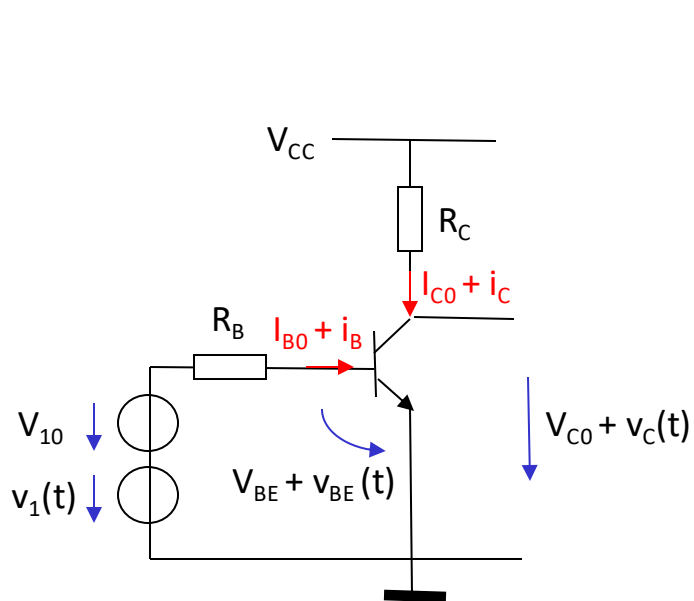
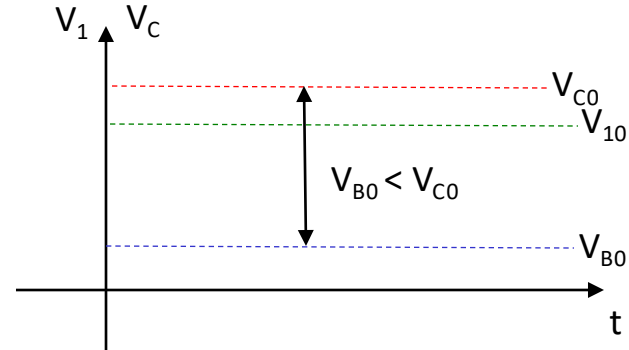
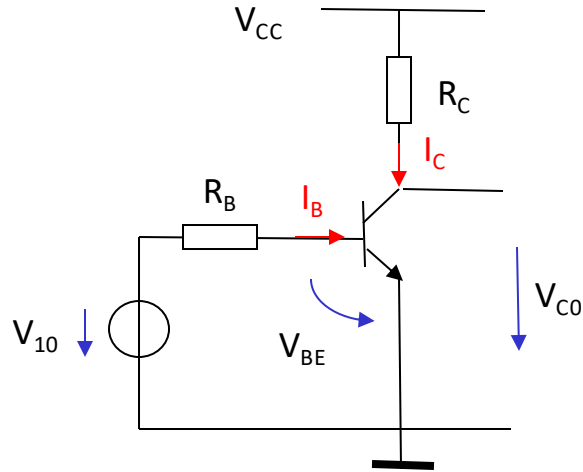


Montage de base amplificateur : Observations



A-t-on une superposition du DC et de l'AC???

Observation sans variations

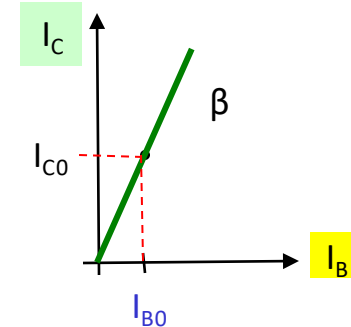
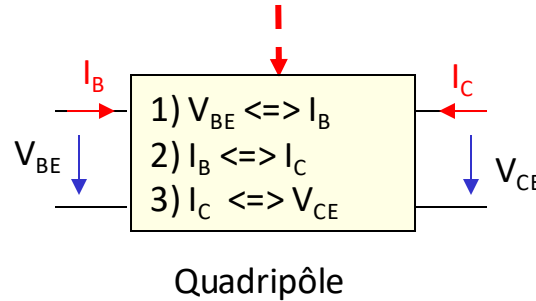
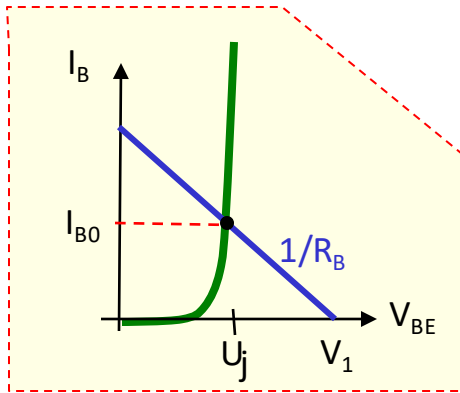
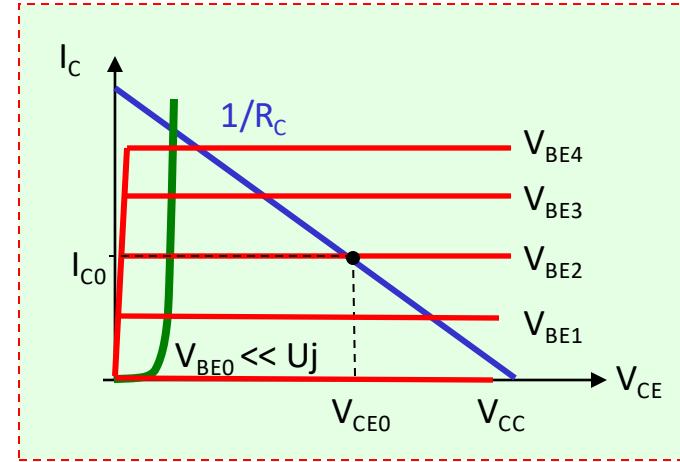
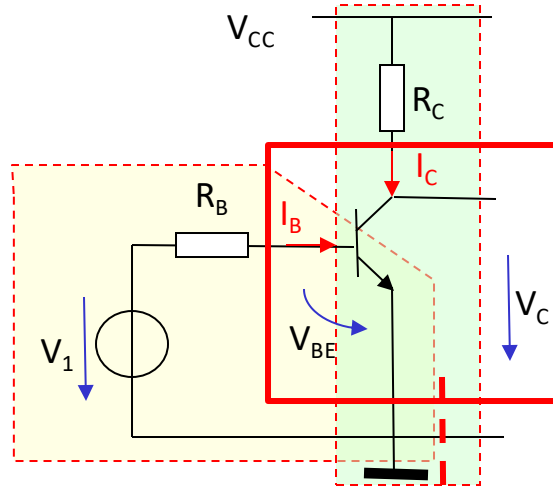


Le transistor en
mode actif direct

Intuitivement il y a bien superposition du DC et de l'AC

Interprétation graphique (sans variation)

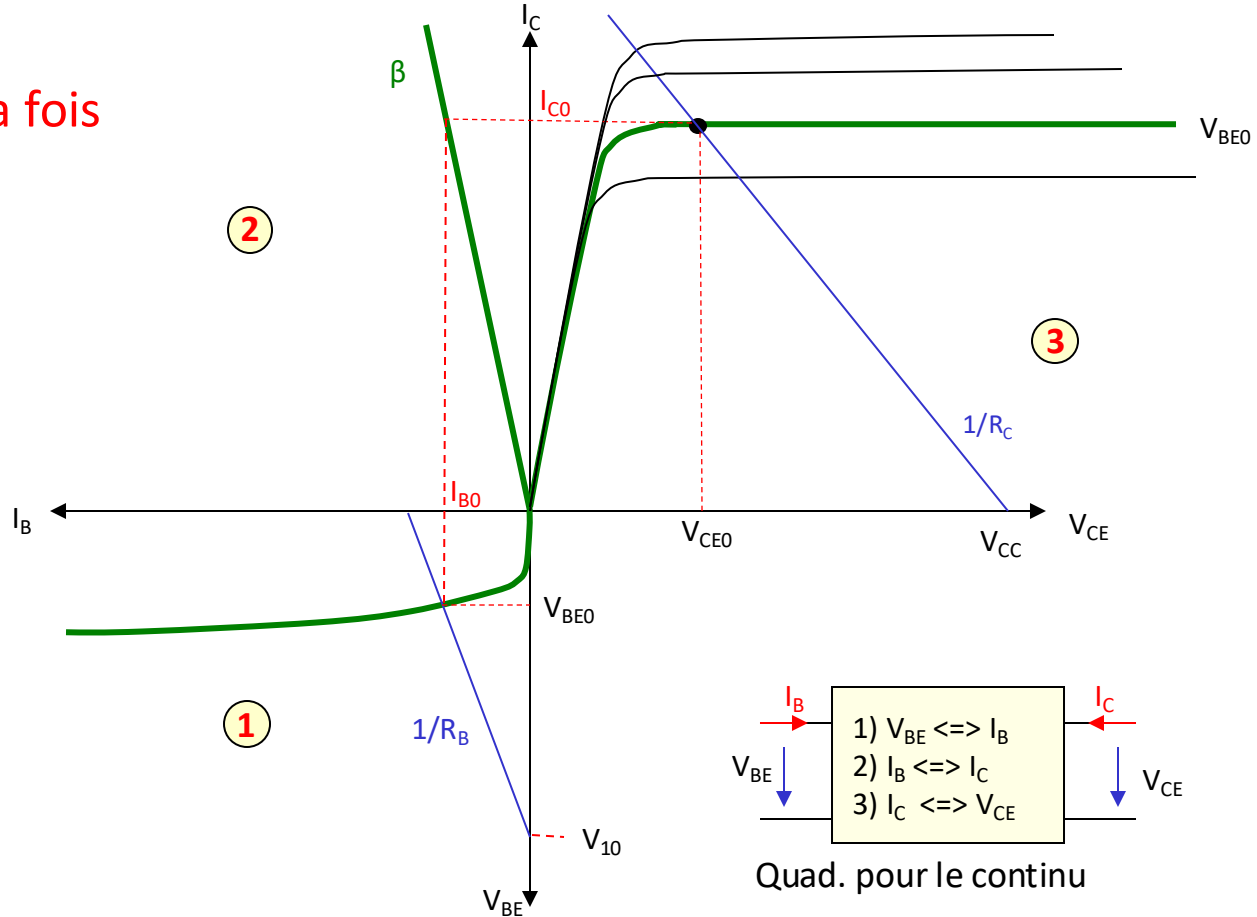
Droite de charge



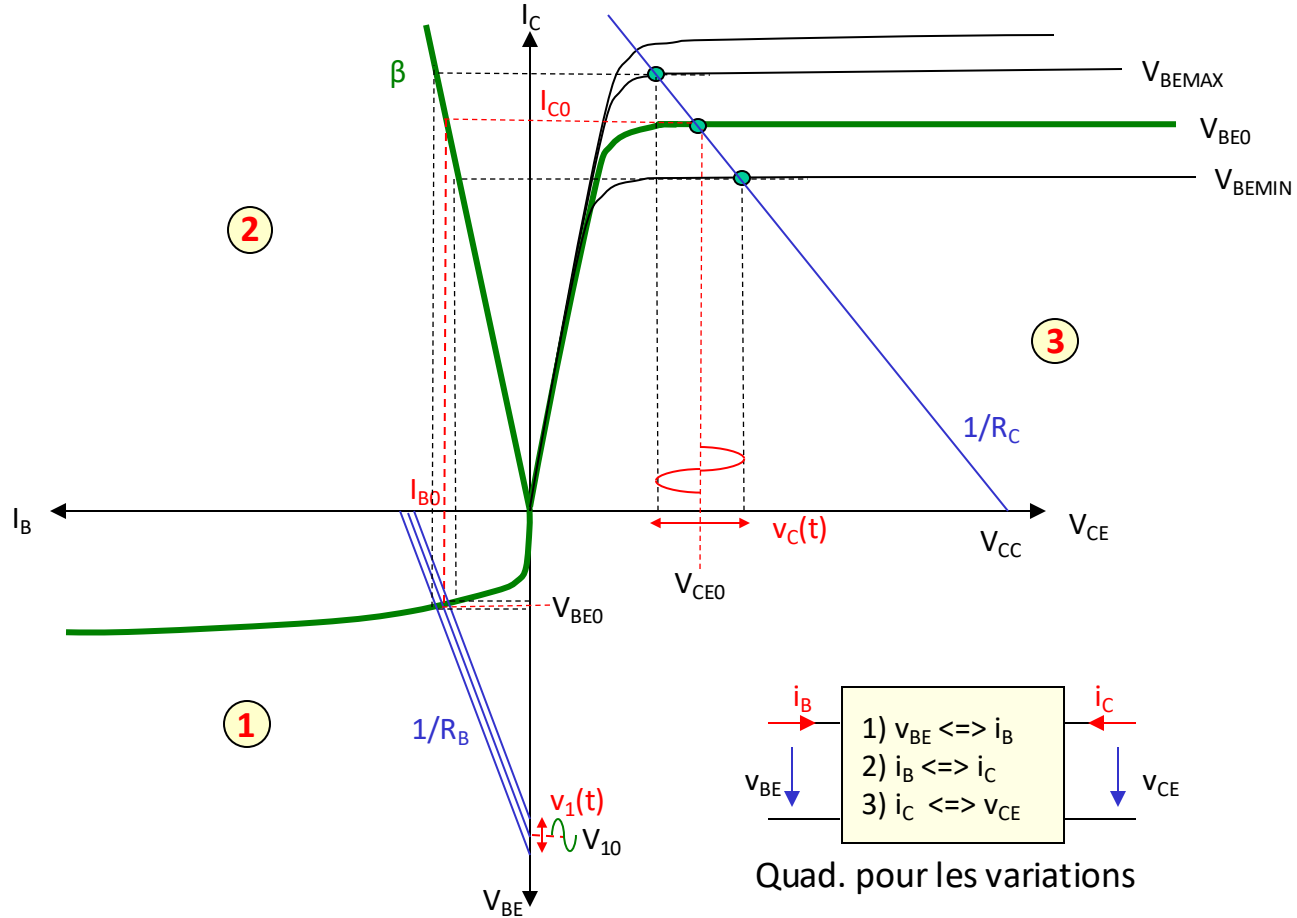
Cela rappelle un peu le modèle du quadripôle avec les trois relations

Interprétation graphique de la polarisation

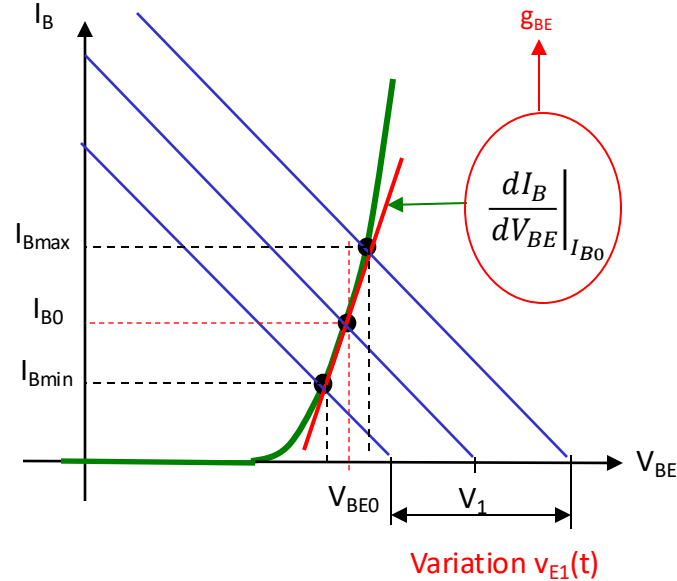
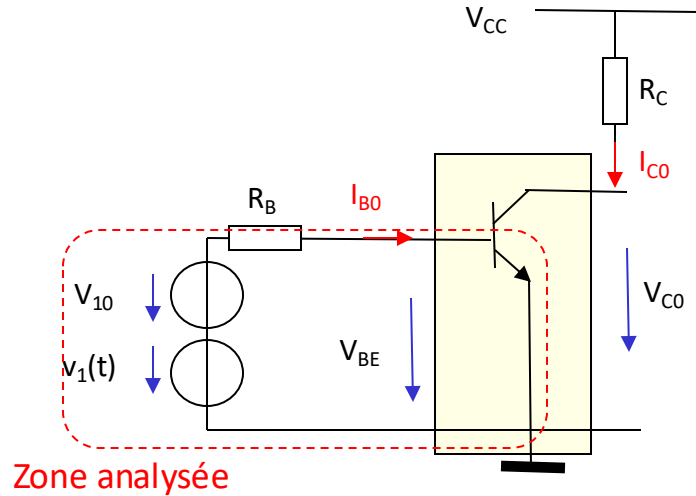
Trois courbes à la fois



Interprétation graphique des variations



Analogie pour la courbe $I_B = f(V_{BE})$

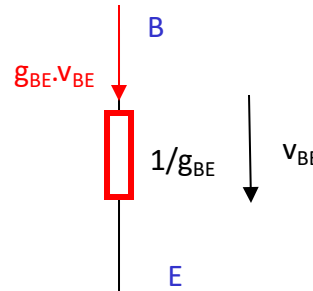


Dans cette configuration

$$g_B = \frac{\Delta I_B}{\Delta V_{BE}} = \frac{i_B}{v_{BE}}$$

g_{BE} est une conductance

$$g_{BE} = \frac{I_{B0}}{U_T}$$

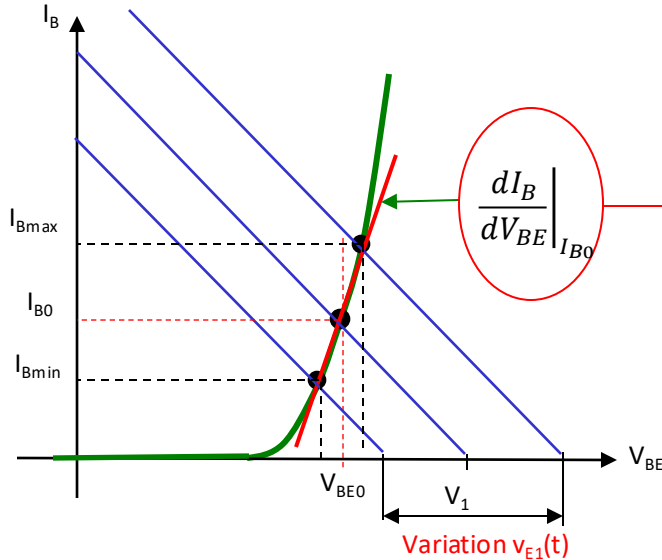


En fait $1/g_{BE}$ est une résistance

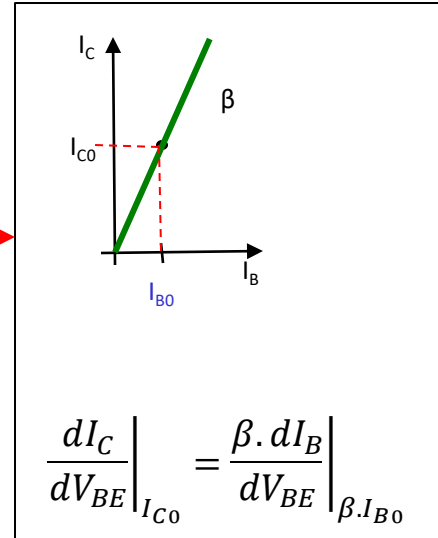
Ou encore $i_B = g_{BE} \cdot v_{BE}$

Analyse de la courbe $I_C = f(V_{BE})$

Un peu plus subtile



$$\left. \frac{dI_B}{dV_{BE}} \right|_{I_{B0}}$$



$$\left. \frac{dI_C}{dV_{BE}} \right|_{I_{C0}} = \beta \cdot \left. \frac{dI_B}{dV_{BE}} \right|_{\beta \cdot I_{B0}}$$

~~$$1/r_D$$~~

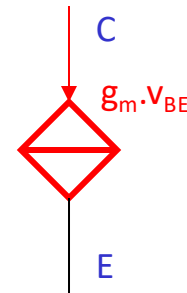
$$g_m = \frac{I_{C0}}{U_T}$$

Transconductance

Dans cette configuration $g_m = \frac{\Delta I_C}{\Delta V_{BE}} = \frac{i_C}{v_{BE}}$

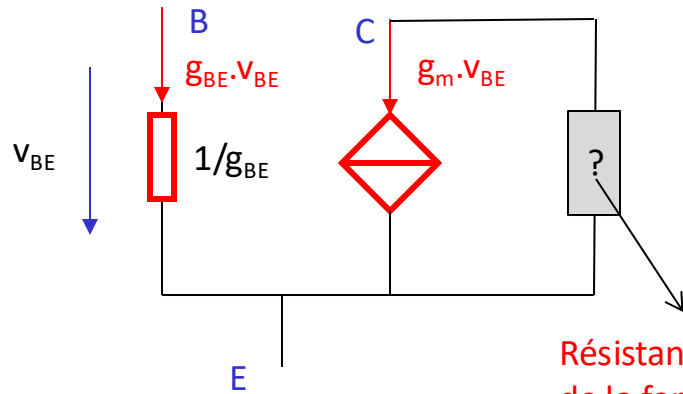
Ou encore $i_C = g_m \cdot v_{BE}$

Remarque: $\beta \cdot g_{BE} = g_m$

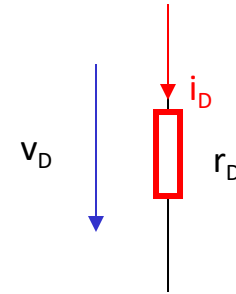


Modélisation du transistor pour les petits signaux

Modèle transadmittance présenté en classe il y a une semaine



Transistor bipolaire

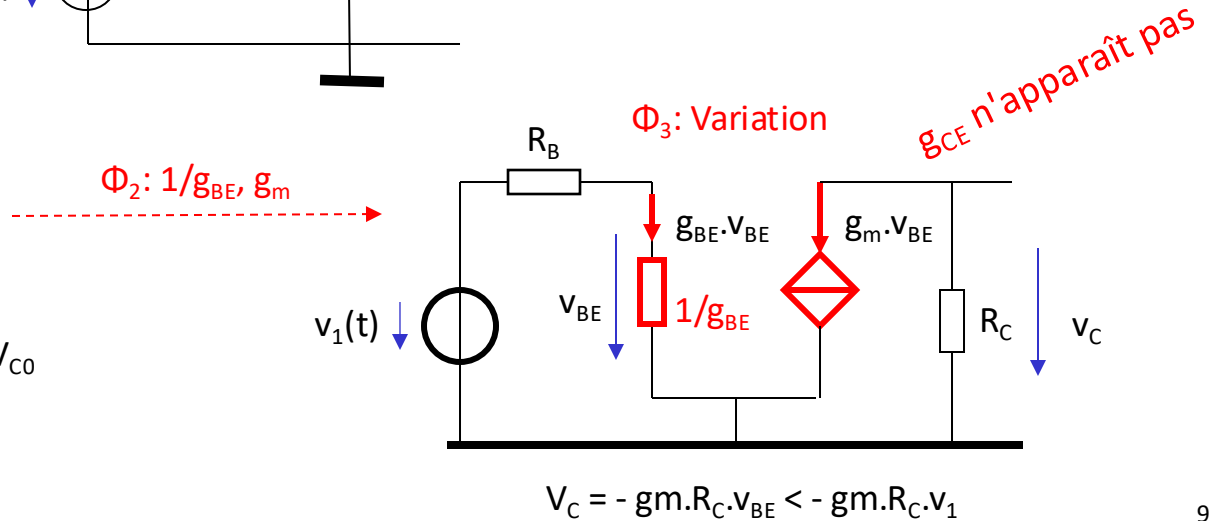
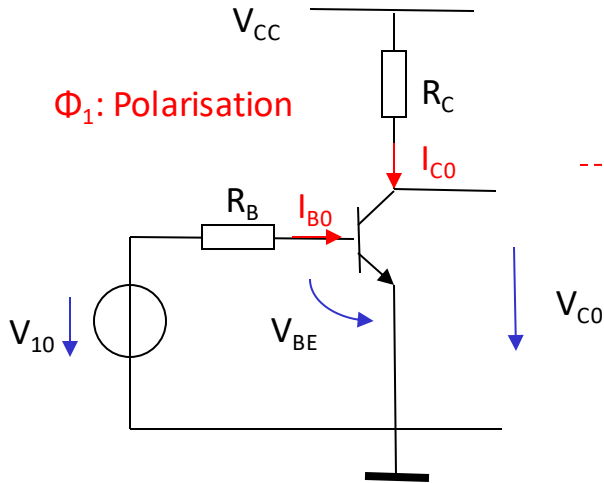
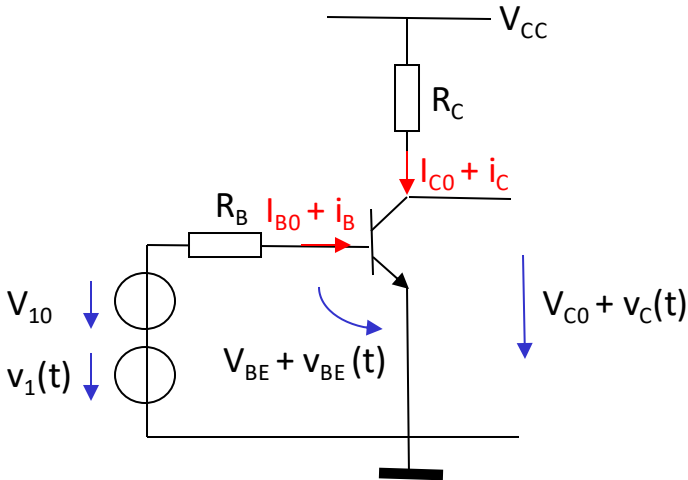


Diode

Avec

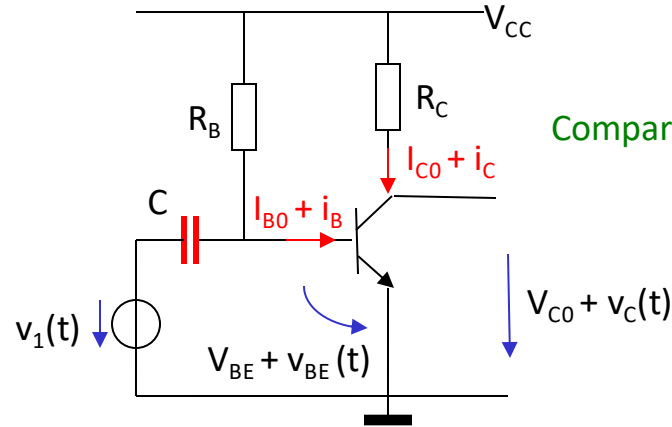
$$\beta \cdot g_{BE} = \frac{\beta \cdot I_{B0}}{U_T} = g_m = \frac{I_{C0}}{U_T}$$

Recette de cuisine en trois phases



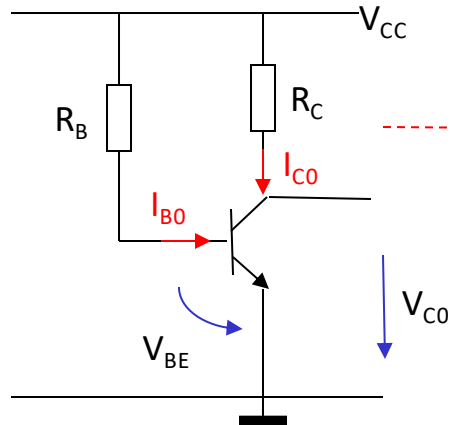
Parenthèse couplage capacitif

Montage bien meilleur
à faire en exercices



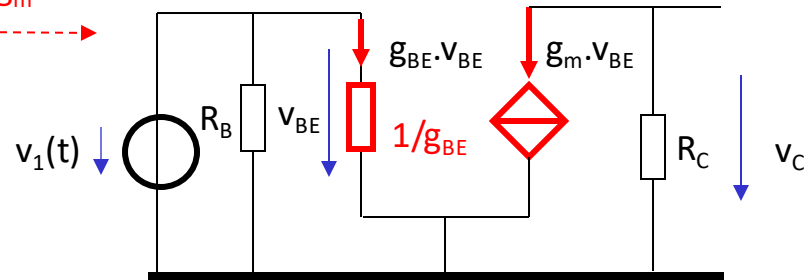
Comparable au montage précédent

Φ_1 : Polarisation



Φ_2 : g_m

Φ_3 : Variation



$$V_C = -g_m \cdot R_C \cdot v_{BE} = -g_m \cdot R_C \cdot v_1$$