

## Section 25

# Bipolar Junction Transistor – Design

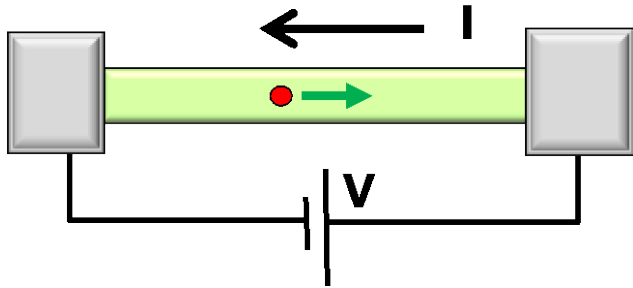
## 25.3 Collector Doping Design (Kirk Effect, Base Pushout)

Gerhard Klimeck  
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School of Electrical and  
Computer Engineering

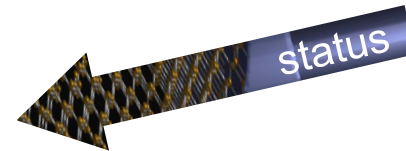
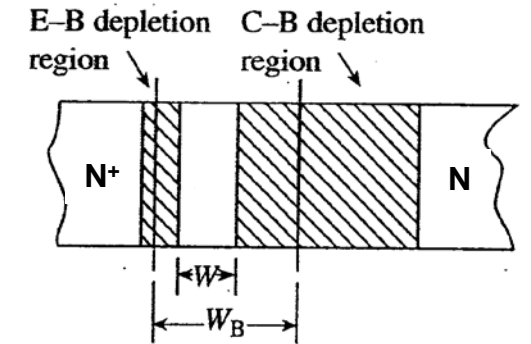
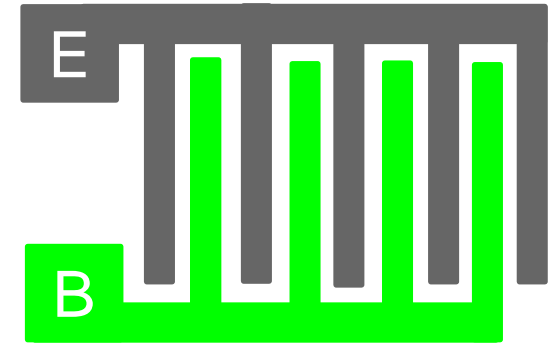
# Section 25 Bipolar Junction Transistor - Design



$$I = G \times V$$

$$= q \times n \times v \times A$$

↑ charge density   
 ↑ velocity   
 area



- > • 25.1 Current gain in BJTs
- > • 25.2 Base Doping Design
  - » Current Crowding – Non-Uniform Turn-On
  - » Punch-through
  - » Base Width Modulation
- > • 25.3 Collector Doping Design (Kirk Effect, Base Pushout)

> • 25.4

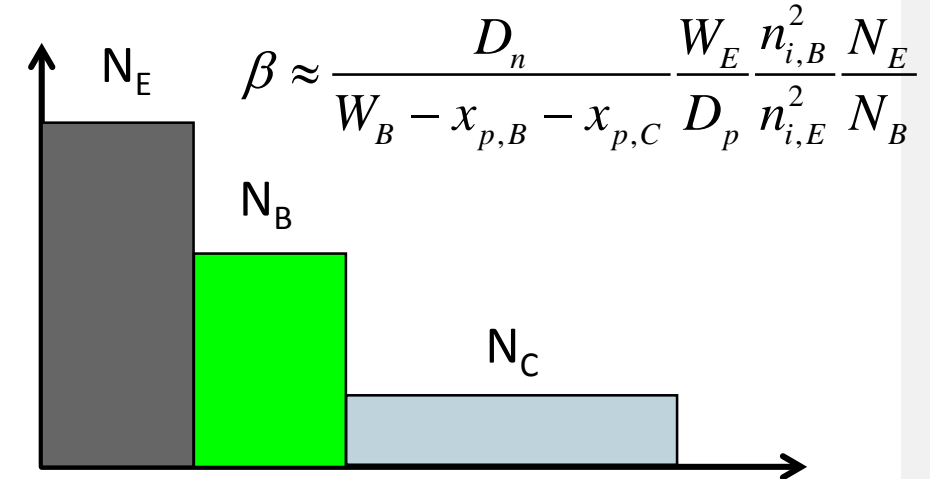
> • 25.5

> • 25.6

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

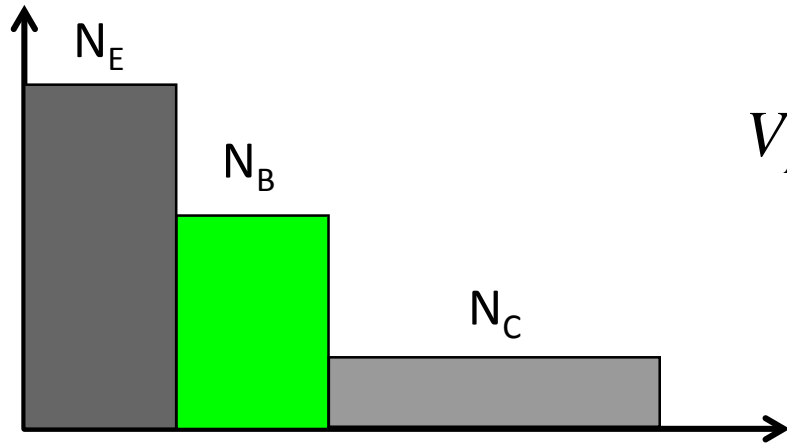
$$x_{p, BC} = \sqrt{\frac{2k_s \epsilon_0}{q} \frac{N_C}{N_B (N_C + N_B)} (V_{bi} - V_{BC})}$$

$$V_A = -\frac{q N_B W_B}{C_{CB}} \quad C_{CB} = \frac{K_s \epsilon_0}{x_{n,C} + x_{p,B}}$$



# Collector Doping

$$\beta \approx \frac{D_n}{W_B - x_{p,B} - x_{p,C}} \frac{W_E \cancel{n_{i,B}^2} N_E}{D_p \cancel{n_{i,E}^2} N_B}$$



$$V_A = -\frac{qN_B W_B}{C_{CB}} \quad C_{CB} = \frac{\kappa_s \epsilon_0}{x_{n,C} + x_{p,B}}$$

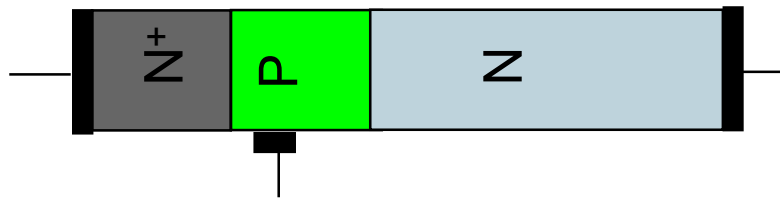
Base-Collector in reverse bias

⇒ Majority carriers only

⇒ No diffusion capacitance

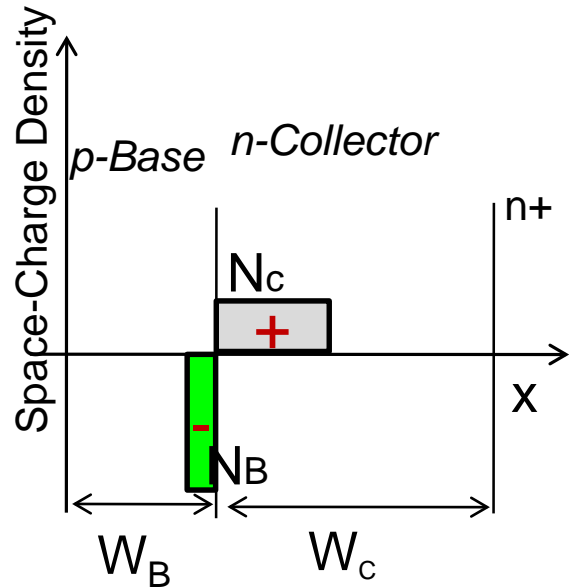
⇒ Reduce capacitance

⇒ Increase  $x_{nC}$



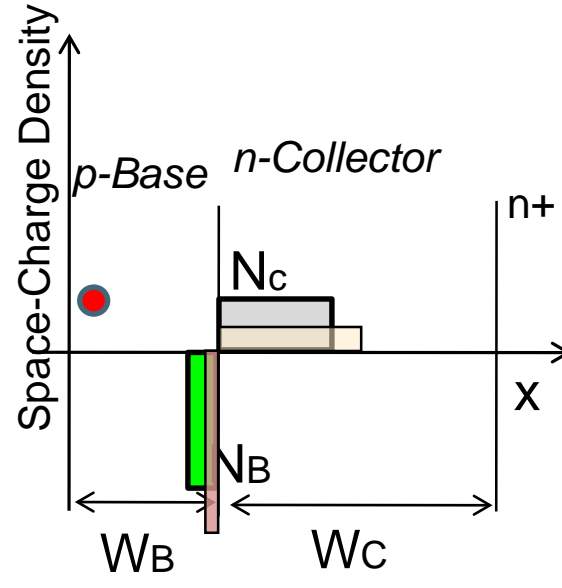
If you want low base doping  
then reduce collector doping  
even more to increase  
Collector depletion.....

# ... but (!) Kirk Effect and Base Pushout



$$N_B x_B = N_C x_C$$

$$V_{bi} - V_{BC} = \frac{q}{2\kappa_s \epsilon_0} [N_B x_B^2 + N_C x_C^2]$$



$$(N_B + n) x'_B = (N_C - n) x'_C$$

$$V_{bi} - V_{BC} = \frac{q}{2\kappa_s \epsilon_0} [(N_B + n) x'^2_B + (N_C - n) x'^2_C]$$

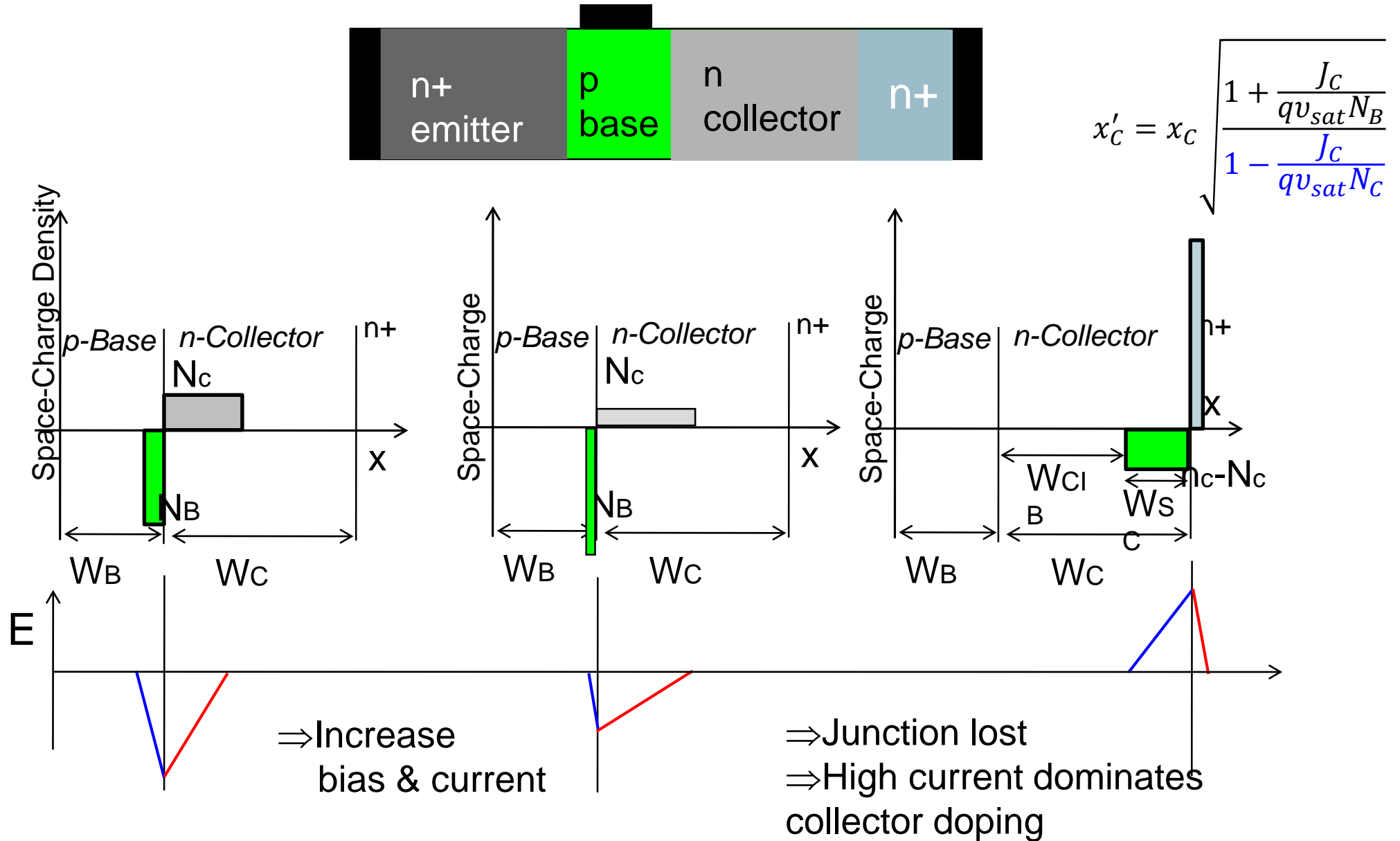
$$J_C = qv_{sat} n$$

Additional charge!  
Can be large compared to low doping

$$x'_C = x_C \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{n}{N_B}}{1 - \frac{n}{N_C}}}$$

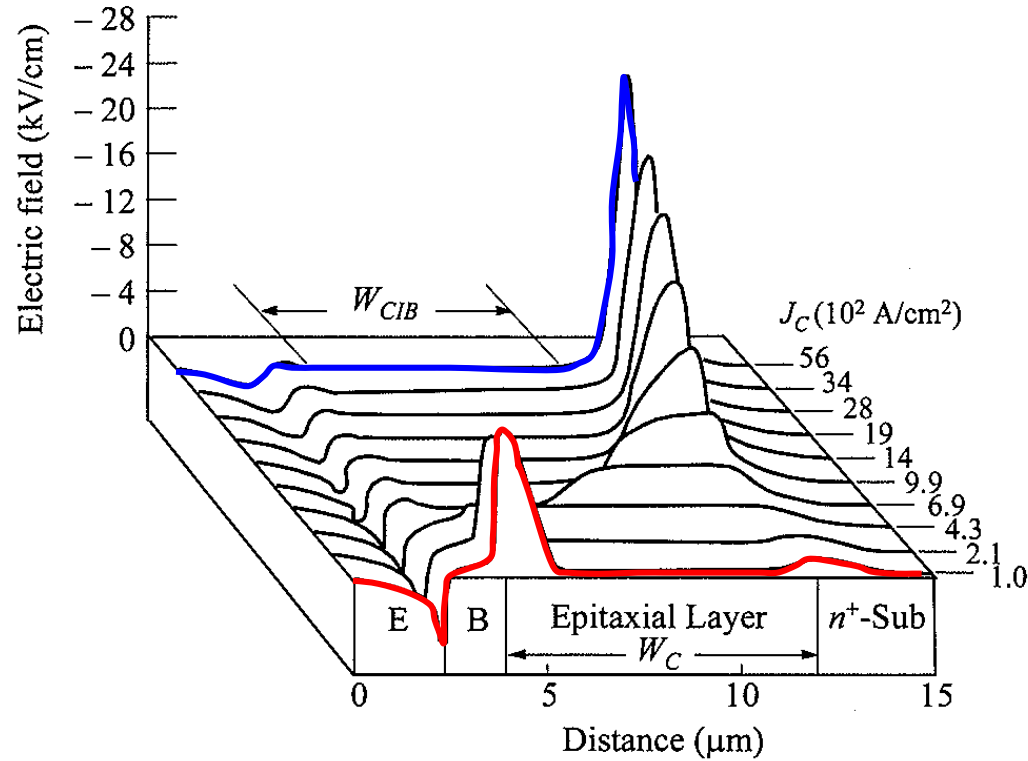
$$x'_C = x_C \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{J_C}{qv_{sat} N_B}}{1 - \frac{J_C}{qv_{sat} N_C}}}$$

# Kirk Effect and Base Pushout



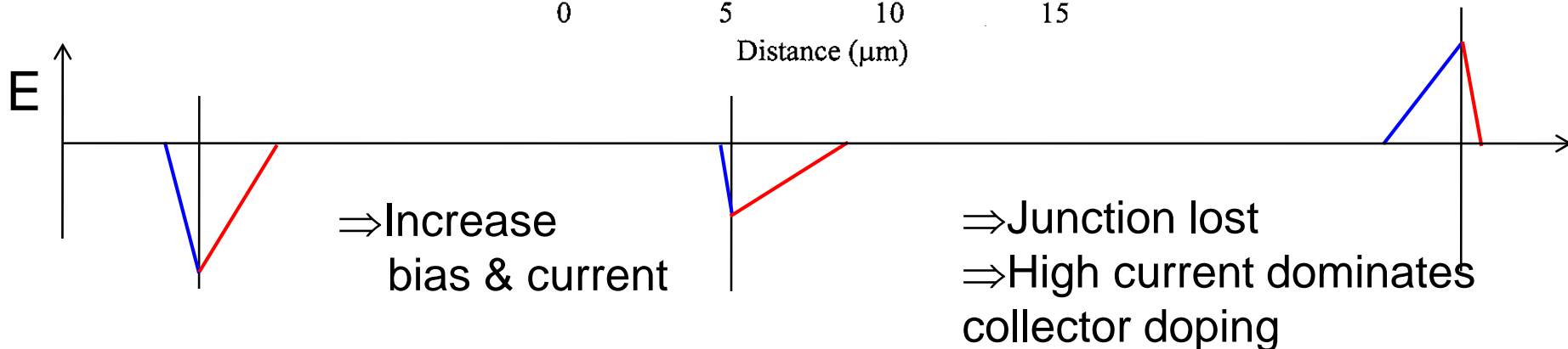
# Kirk Effect and Base Pushout

Key point : Under high current and low collector doping the depletion approximation is invalid in the B-C junction!

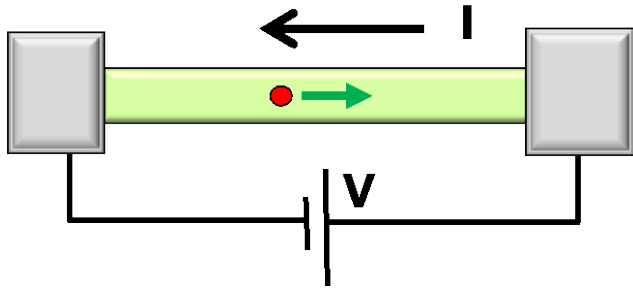


$$x'_C = x_C \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{J_C}{qv_{sat}N_B}}{1 - \frac{J_C}{qv_{sat}N_C}}}$$

$$J_{C,crit} = qv_{sat}N_C \equiv J_K$$



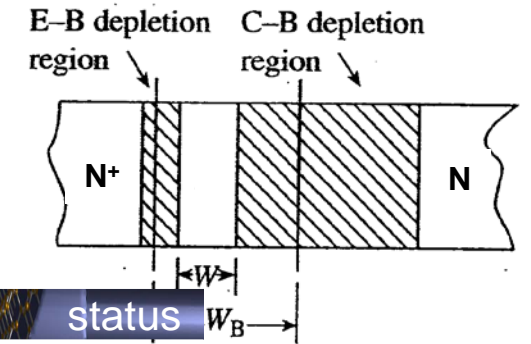
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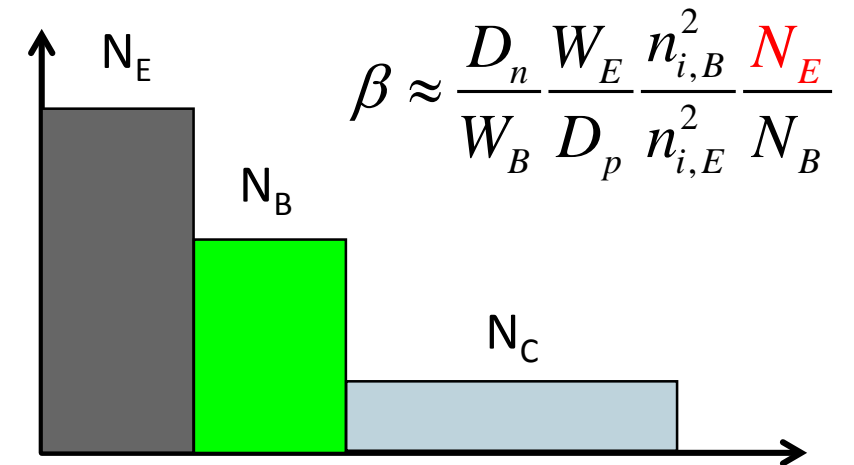


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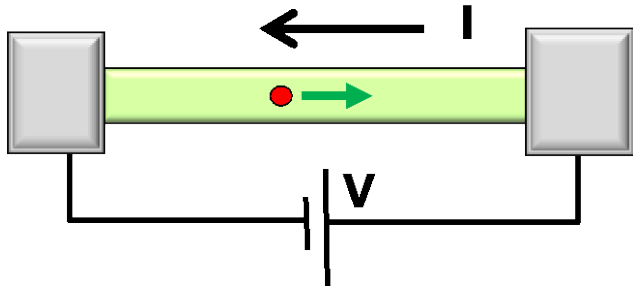
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$$V_A = -\frac{qN_B W_B}{C_{CB}} \quad C_{CB} = \frac{K_s \epsilon_0}{x_{n,C} + x_{p,B}}$$



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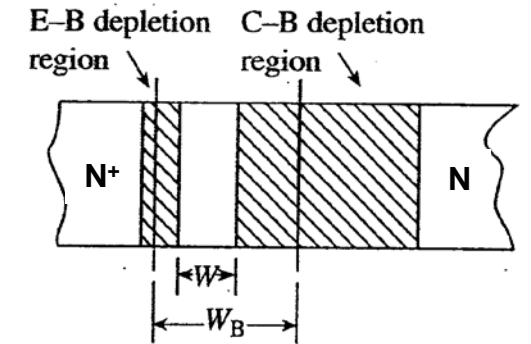
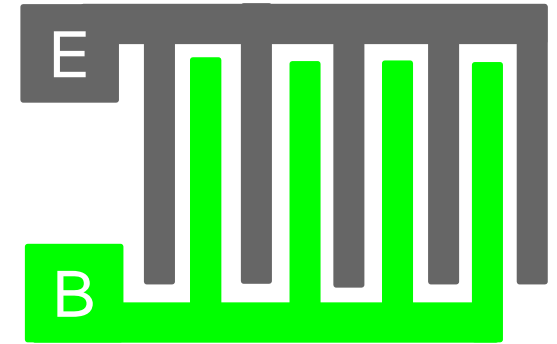
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• 25.3 Collector Doping Design (Kirk Effect, Base Pushout)

• 25.4 Emitter Doping Design



• 25.5

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