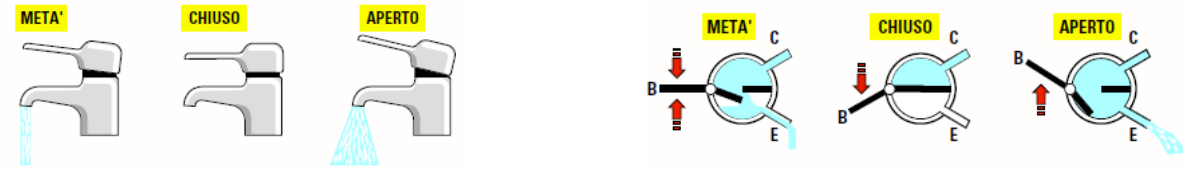
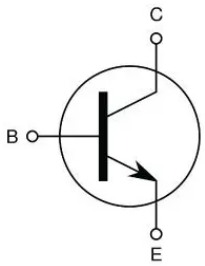
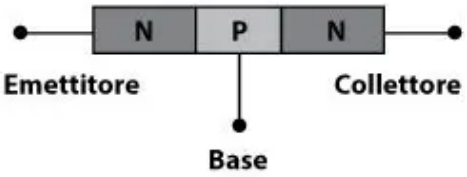
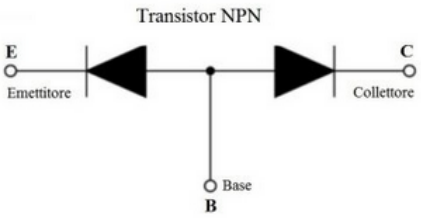
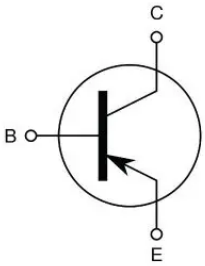
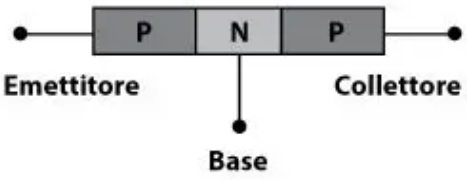
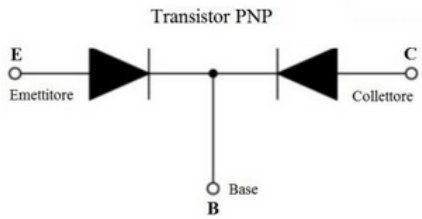
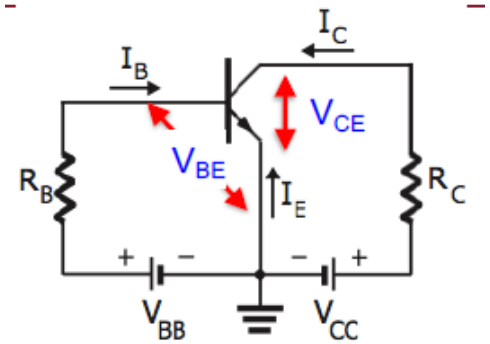
1. E' un dispositivo a semiconduttore (*come il diodo*)
2. Ha 3 terminali (Base-Emettitore-Collettore)
3. La corrente scorre tra Collettore ed Emettitore, oppure tra Emettitore e Collettore (*dipende dal verso della freccia*)
4. La quantità di corrente che scorre fra C ed E dipende dalla corrente di base (*ricordare: come il rubinetto*)



5. Viene utilizzato di solito come **INTERRUTTORE** oppure come **AMPLIFICATORE**

Tipo	Simbolo	Schema a blocchi	Modello Equivalente
NPN			
PNP			



Equazione maglia di **Ingresso**

$$V_{BB} = V_{RB} + V_{BE} \quad \Rightarrow \quad V_{BB} = (R_B \cdot I_B) + V_{BE}$$

Equazione maglia di **Uscita**

$$V_{CC} = V_{RC} + V_{CE} \quad \Rightarrow \quad V_{CC} = (R_C \cdot I_C) + V_{CE}$$

Ricorda che: **in una maglia** (*applicando il secondo principio di Kirchhoff*):

la somma delle **forze elettromotrici** (*somma algebrica dei generatori*)

deve essere **uguale** (=)

somma delle **cadute di tensione** (*somma dei prodotti* $R \cdot I$)