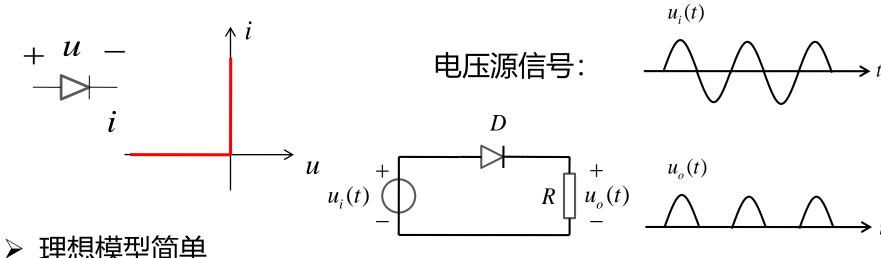
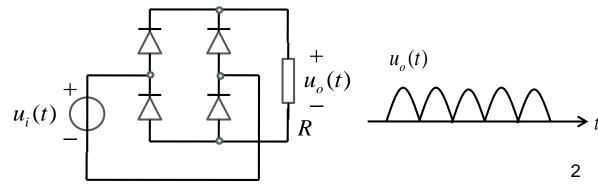
电路分析与电子线路

课程要点复习

-极管模型

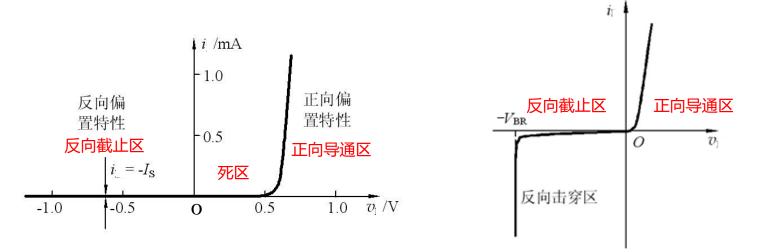


- > 理想模型简单
- 半波整流
- 全波整流

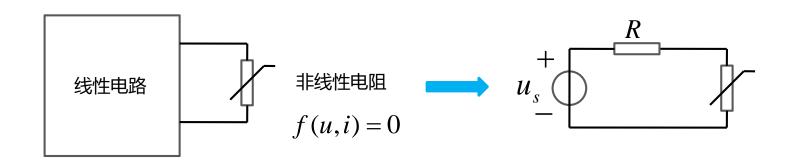


二极管的伏安特性

- ightarrow 伏安曲线根据指数函数画出 $i=I_S(e^{v/V_T}-1)$ 不适用反向击穿区
- ▶ 正向特性为指数曲线,反向特性为横轴的平行线
- > 当反向电压达到一定值时,反向电流激增,这种现象称为反向击穿
- ▶ 电击穿是可逆的,反向电压降低后仍可恢复(稳压二极管)



简单非线性电阻电路分析

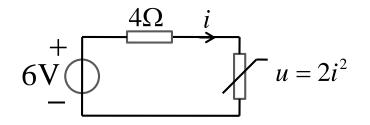


▶ 分析方法:

- 线性电路采用戴维宁等效
- 非线性器件两端电流电压关系

简单非线性电阻电路分析方法:解析法

求电流i



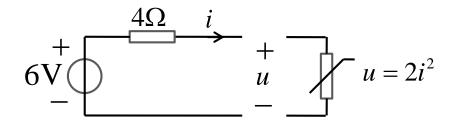
$$4i + 2i^{2} = 6$$

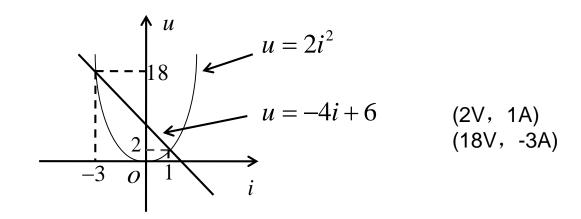
$$i^{2} + 2i - 3 = 0$$

$$i = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -3 \end{cases}$$

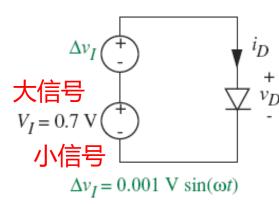
$$i = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \times (-3)}}{2}$$

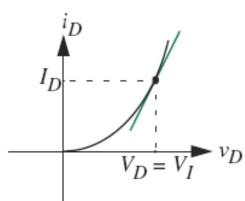
简单非线性电阻电路分析方法: 图解法





简单非线性电阻电路分析方法: 增量法





$$i_D = I_s (e^{v_D/V_T} - 1)$$
 $i_D = I_s (e^{(0.7 \text{ V} + 0.001 \text{ V} \sin(\omega t))/V_{TH}} - 1)$

泰勒级数展开

$$y = f(x) = f(X_o) + \frac{df}{dx}\Big|_{X_o} (x - X_o) + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{d^2f}{dx^2}\Big|_{X_o} (x - X_o)^2 + \cdots$$

$$i_D = f(v_D) = f(V_D) + \frac{df}{dv_D}\Big|_{V_D} (v_D - V_D) + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{d^2f}{dv_D^2}\Big|_{V_D} (v_D - V_D)^2 + \cdots$$

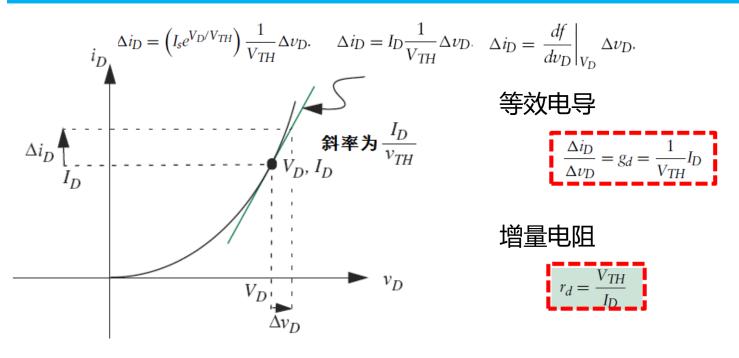
$$i_D = I_s \left(e^{V_D/V_{TH}} - 1 \right) + \left(I_s e^{V_D/V_{TH}} \right) \left[\frac{1}{V_{TH}} \Delta v_D + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{V_{TH}} \right)^2 (\Delta v_D)^2 + \cdots \right].$$

$$i_D = I_s \left(e^{V_D/V_{TH}} - 1 \right) + \left(I_s e^{V_D/V_{TH}} \right) \left[\frac{1}{V_{TH}} \Delta \nu_D \right].$$

$$I_D + \Delta i_D = I_s \left(e^{V_D/V_{TH}} - 1 \right) + \left(I_s e^{V_D/V_{TH}} \right) \left[\frac{1}{V_{TH}} \Delta v_D \right]$$

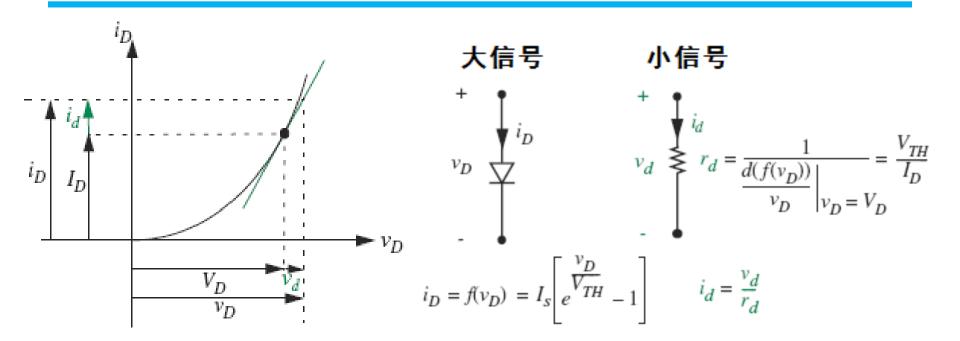
$$I_D = I_s \left(e^{V_D/V_{TH}} - 1 \right)$$
 $\Delta i_D = \left(I_s e^{V_D/V_{TH}} \right) \frac{1}{V_{TH}} \Delta v_D.$

简单非线性电阻电路分析方法: 增量法



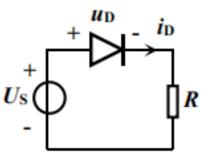
- ➤ 二极管的等效电导取决于直流偏置点 (V_D, I_D)
- > 增量法又称为小信号分析法

二极管的大信号和小信号模型



- ➤ 大信号模型描述V_D和I_D的关系
- ➤ 小信号模型(等效电阻)描述vd和id的关系

如图所示,其电压源电压为5+0.1sin10t (V),电阻R=100Ω。分别考虑二极管不同模型情况下,电路中的电流 i_D 。

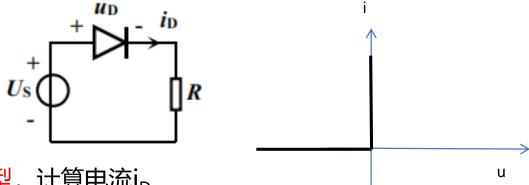


- 1、考虑二极管是理想模型,计算电流i_D。
- 2、考虑二极管正向导通电压0.6V, 计算电流in.
- 3、考虑二极管正向导通电压0.6V,导通电阻 20Ω ,计算电流 i_D 。
- 4、考虑二极管电压和电流关系为

$$i_D = I_S (e^{u_D/V_{th}} - 1)$$

(其中/_S=10⁻¹⁰A, V_{th}=25mV), 计算电流i_D。

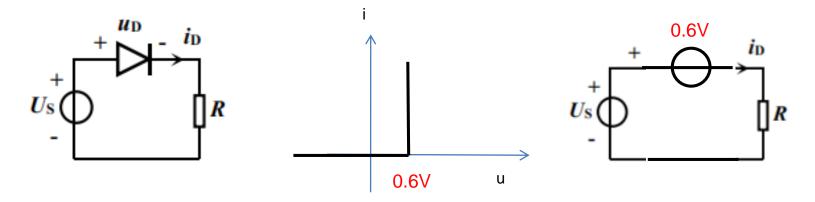
如图所示,其电压源电压为5+0.1sin10t (V),电阻R=100Ω。分别考虑二极管不同模型情况下,电路中的电流 i_D 。



1、考虑二极管是<mark>理想模型</mark>,计算电流i_D

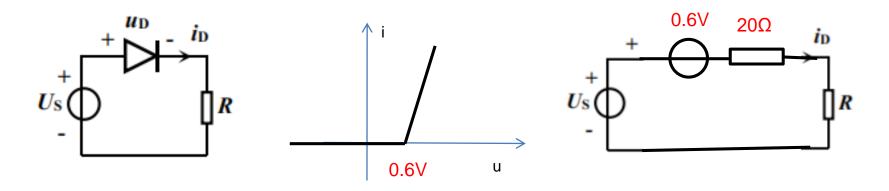
$$i_D = \frac{U_S}{R} = \frac{5 + 0.1\sin 10t}{100} = 50 + \sin 10t \text{ (mA)}$$

2. 考虑二极管正向导同电压0.6V, 计算电流i_D



$$i_D = \frac{U_S}{R} = \frac{5 \cdot 0.6 + 0.1 \sin 10t}{100} = 44 + \sin 10t \text{ (mA)}$$

3. 考虑二极管正向导通电压0.6V,导通电阻20Ω,计算电流i

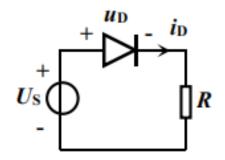


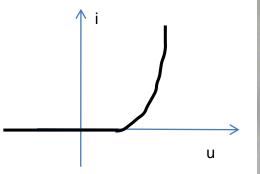
$$i_D = \frac{U_S}{R} = \frac{5-0.6 + 0.1\sin 10t}{120} \approx 36.7 + 0.8\sin 10t \text{ (mA)}$$

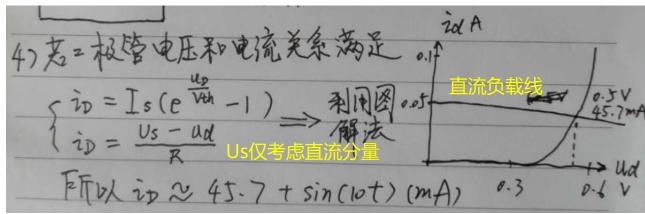
4. 考虑二极管电压和电流关系为

$$i_D = I_S(e^{u_D/V_{th}} - 1)$$

(其中/_S=10⁻¹⁰A, V_{th}=25mV), 计算电流i_D

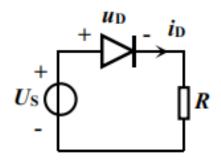






采用小信号分析法求二极管等效电阻

$$r_d = \frac{V_{th}}{I_D} = \frac{25mV}{45.7mA} = 0.5\Omega$$



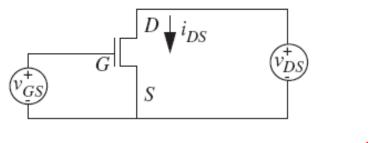
$$i_d = \frac{v_s}{R + r_d} = \frac{\mathbf{0.1} \sin \omega t}{\mathbf{100}\Omega + \mathbf{0.5}\Omega}(V) \approx \frac{\mathbf{0.1} \sin \omega t}{\mathbf{100}\Omega}(V) = \sin \omega t (mA)$$

$$i_{\rm D} = I_{\rm D} + i_{\rm d} = 45.7 + \sin \omega t (mA)$$

电路分析与电子线路

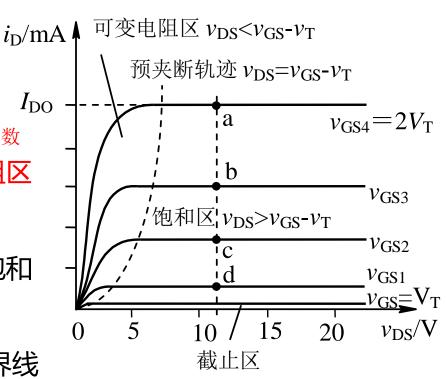
金属氧化物半导体场效应晶体管 MOSFET

N沟道增强型MOSFET的输出特性曲线

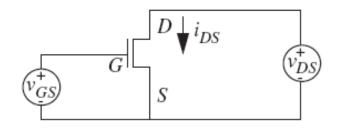


输出特性方程: $i_D = f(v_{DS})|_{v_{GS} = \text{常数}}$

- 预夹断轨迹曲线是可变电阻区和饱和区的分界线
- ➤ V_{GS}=V_T则是饱和区和截止区的分界线

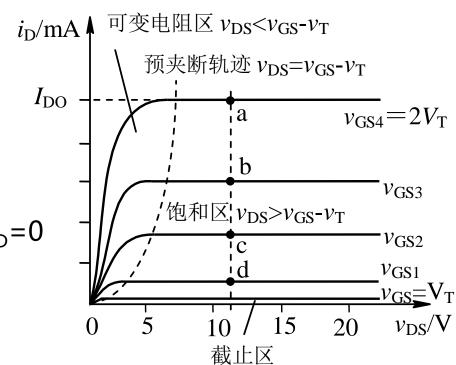


输出特性曲线——截止区

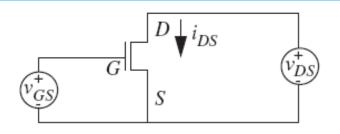


截止区:

- ▶ 靠近横轴、i_D近似为零的区域
- ▶ v_{GS} < V_T, 导电沟道尚未形成, i_D = 0
- ➤ MOS管截止



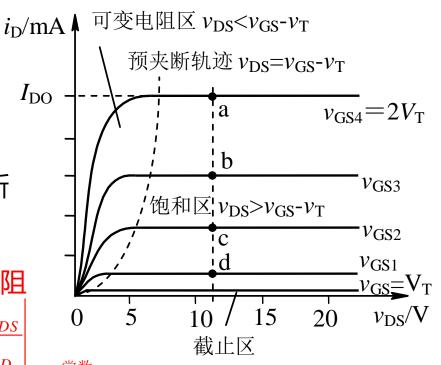
输出特性曲线——可变电阻区 (三极管区)



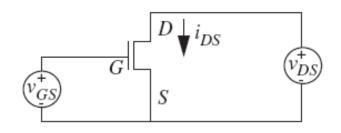
可变电阻区:

- ▶ 预夹断轨迹曲线左边的区域
- ▶ v_{DS} < (v_{GS} V_T), 导电沟道未被预夹断
- ➤ i_D与漏源电压v_{DS}近似成正比
- ➤ v_{GS}控制沟道的厚度,即控制沟道电阻

沟道电阻
$$r_{DS} = \frac{\Delta v_{DS}}{\Delta i_D}$$

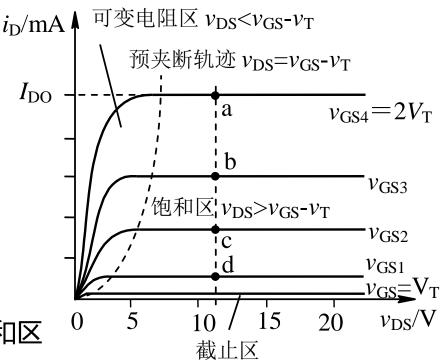


输出特性曲线——饱和区



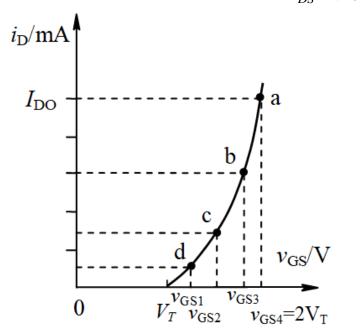
饱和区:

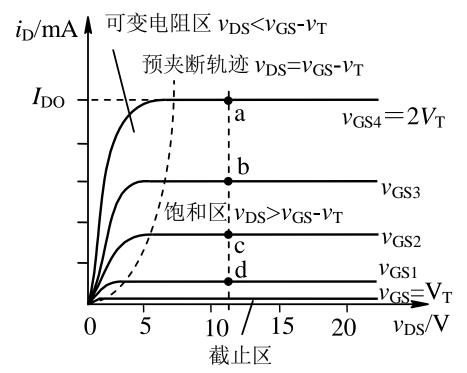
- > 预夹断轨迹曲线右边的区域
- ▶ v_{DS}>(v_{GS}-V_T), 导电沟道被预夹断
- ➤ i_D不随v_{DS}的增加而变化(恒流)
- ➤ i_D受v_{GS}控制(压控电流源)
- ➤ 放大电路中的MOS管应工作在饱和区



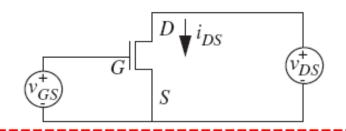
N沟道增强型MOSFET的转移特性曲线

转移特性方程: $i_D = f(v_{GS})|_{v_{DS} = \text{常数}}$





N沟道增强型MOSFET漏极电流的计算



$$i_{DS} = \begin{cases} 0 & v_{GS} < V_T & 截止区 \\ K[(v_{GS} - V_T)v_{DS} - \frac{1}{2}v_{DS}^2] & v_{GS} > V_T, v_{DS} < v_{GS} - V_T & 可变电阻区 \\ \frac{K}{2}(v_{GS} - V_T)^2 & v_{GS} > V_T, v_{DS} > v_{GS} - V_T & 饱和区 \end{cases}$$

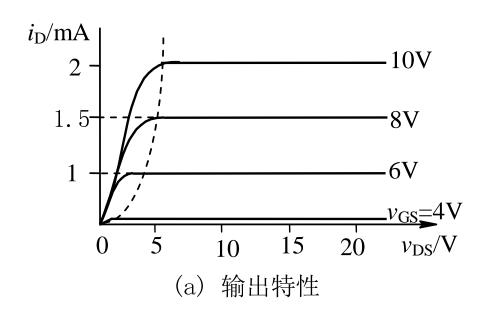
例:电路如图所示,已知MOSFET的 $V_T = 1.2V$, $K = 1 \text{ mA/} V^2$,求:

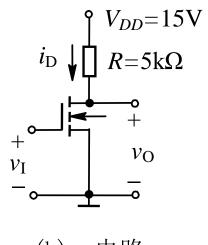
- 2) / = 2V时, 与的值。
- 3) / =3V时, 与的值。

$$i_{DS} = \begin{cases} 0 & v_{GS} < V_T & V_{T} = 2V \\ K[(v_{GS} - V_T)v_{DS} - \frac{1}{2}v_{DS}^2] & v_{GS} > V_T, v_{DS} < v_{GS} - V_T \\ v_{GS} > V_T, v_{DS} > v_{GS} - V_T \end{cases} \qquad V_{T} = 2 - 1.2 = 0.8V < V_{DS} = 1.5V$$

$$V_{T} = 2V \qquad V_{T} = 2 - 1.2 = 0.8V < V_{T} = 1.5 = 0.8V < V_{T} = 2 - 1.2 = 0.8V < V_{T} = 1.5 = 0.8V < V_{T} = 1.$$

电路如图(b)所示,场效应管的输出特性如图 (a) 所示,试分析当以分别为0V, 6V, 10V时,心应为多少?

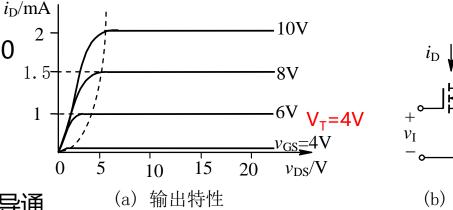


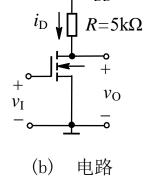


(b) 电路

电路如图(b)所示,场效应管的输出特性如图(a)所示,试分析当 i_0 分别为0 i_0 7,6 i_0 7时, i_0 60为多少?

- (1) 当 $\nu_{GS} = \nu_I = 0$ V时, 截止, $i_D = 0$ $\nu_O = \nu_{DS} = V_{DD} = 15$ V
- (2) 当v_{GS}=v_I=6V时 因为V_T=4V, v_{GS}>V_T, 管子导通





假设管子工作在恒流区,则 $i_D=1$ mA, $\nu_O=\nu_{DS}=V_{DD}-R$ $i_D=15-5\times1=10V$ 因为 $\nu_{GS}-V_T=6-4=2V$,所以 $\nu_{DS}>\nu_{GS}-V_T$,管子工作在饱和区,假设成立, $\nu_O=10V$