# 模拟电子线路

课件资源:基于《电子技术基础模拟部分》(康华光主编第五版)以及模电组郝育闻、林秋华、巢明等教师的课件编写。

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### § 5 场效应管放大电路

### The Field-Effect Transistor and

### **Basic FET Amplifiers**

- 5.1绝缘栅场效应管MOSFET 5.1.1 结构与原理
- 5.2 结型场效应管JFET
- 5.3 型号
- **5.4 FET放大电路**
- 5.5 小结与基本要求

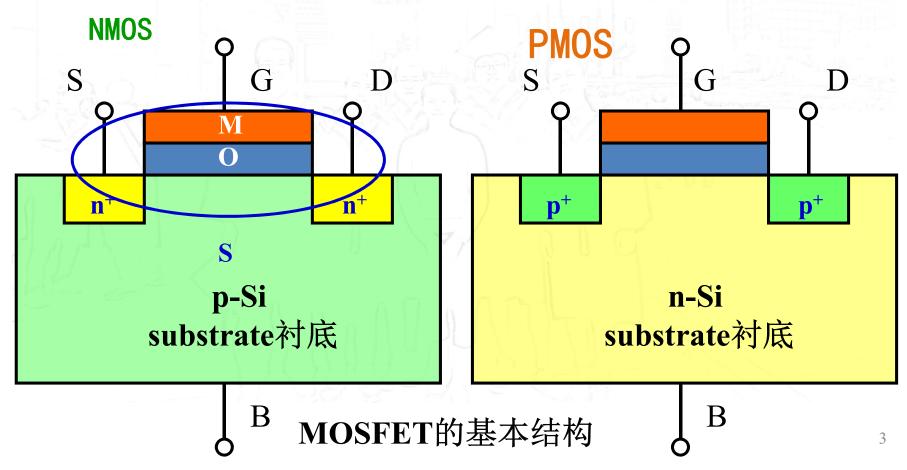
- 5.1.2 符号与特性
- 5.1.3 主要参数

## 5.1.1 结构与原理

**MOSFET:** Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor

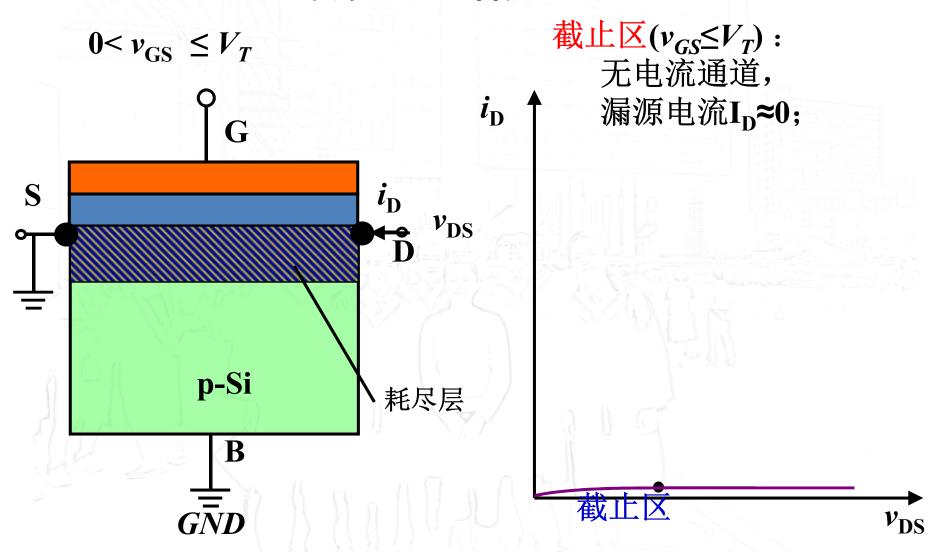
S-源极source D-漏极drain G-栅极gate B-体body

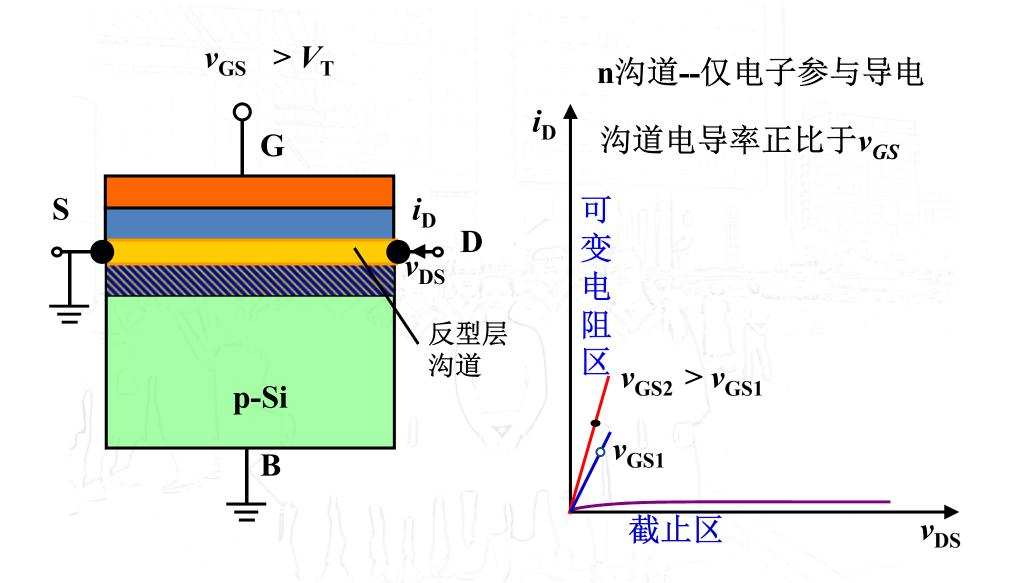
## 基本状态:两个PN结均<u>不导通!</u>



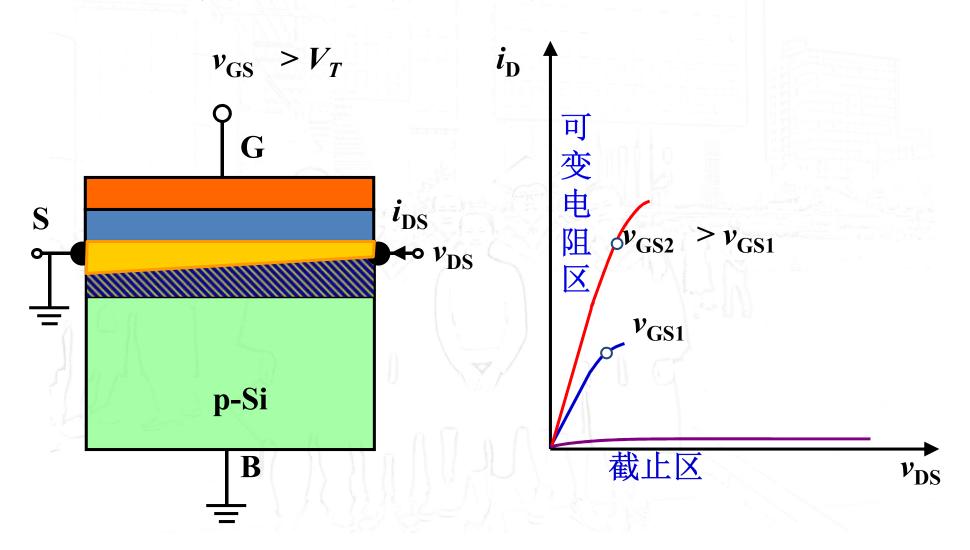
### 

## 5.1.1 结构与原理(增强型MOSFET)

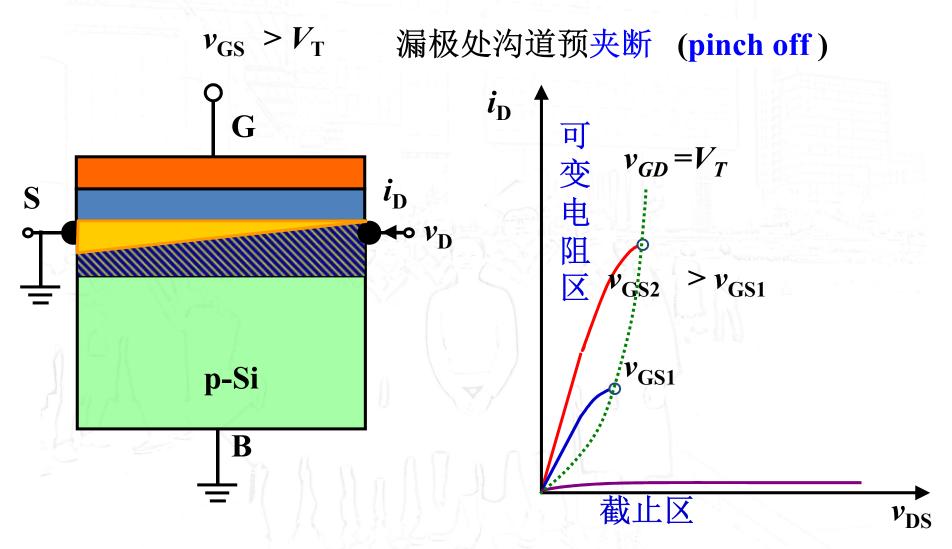




 $v_{DS}$ 逐渐增大, $v_{GD}$ 逐渐减小,吸引少子较少,漏端沟道减小,沟道电阻增大。



### 当 $v_{DS}$ 增大,使 $v_{GD}$ 减小到 $v_{GD} = V_T$

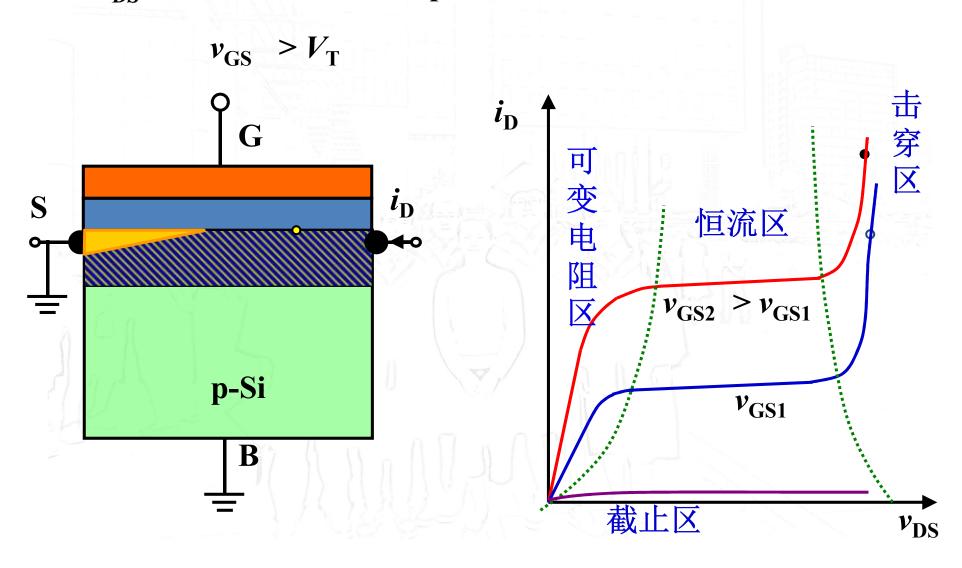


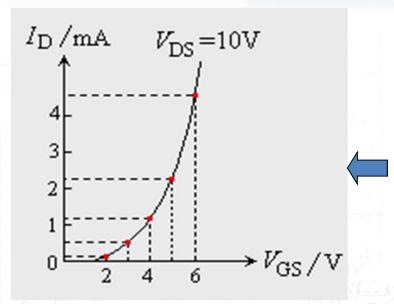
当 $v_{DS}$ 继续增大:  $v_{GD} < V_{T}$   $i_{D}$ 达到饱和,不再随 $v_{DS}$ 增加。  $i_D = K_n (v_{GS} - V_T)^2$  $v_{\rm GS} > V_{\rm T}$  $= K_n V_T^2 (\frac{v_{GS}}{V_T} - 1)^2$  $i_{\rm D}$ 可  $=I_{DO}\left(\frac{v_{GS}}{V_{T}}-1\right)^{2}$ 变电 S 阻  $v_{GS2} > v_{GS1}$ X 沟道夹断 恒流区 空间电荷区 p-Si 承担增加的压降  $v_{GS1}$ B

截止区

 $v_{\mathrm{DS}}$ 

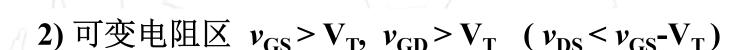
当 $v_{DS}$ 继续增大:漏与衬底pn结击穿,漏电流迅速增大



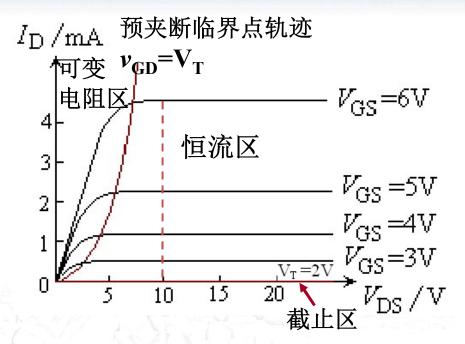


放大区转移特性曲线

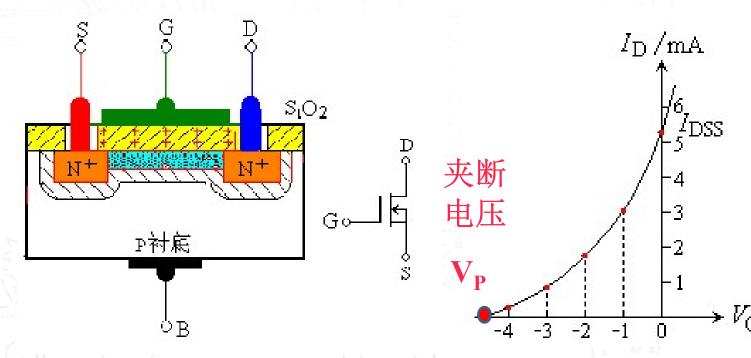




3) 恒流区(放大区)
$$v_{GD} < V_{T} < v_{GS}$$
 ( $v_{DS} \ge v_{GS} - V_{T}$ )
$$I_{D} = I_{DO}[V_{GS} / V_{T} - 1]^{2}$$



### 另: N沟道耗尽型MOSFET



#### (a) 结构和符号

## 增强型NMOS: $i_D = K_n (v_{GS} - V_T)^2$

$$I_{DO} = K_n V_T^2$$
$$(v_{GS} = 2V_T)$$

$$(v_{GS} = 2V_T)$$
 $K_n = \frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{OX} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)$ 
 $= I_{DO} \left(\frac{v_{GS}}{V_T} - 1\right)^2$ 
 $i_D \approx K_n V_P^2 = I_{DSS} (v_{GS} = 0)$ 

$$i_D = K_n (v_{GS} - V_T)^2$$

$$= K_n V_T^2 \left(\frac{v_{GS}}{V_T} - 1\right)^2 \qquad i_D \approx I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{v_{GS}}{V_P}\right)^2$$

$$=I_{DO}(\frac{v_{GS}}{V_T}-1)^2$$

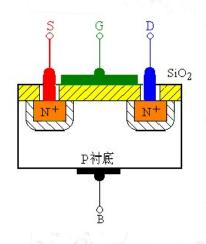
### (b) 转移特性曲线

### 耗尽型NMOS:

$$i_D \approx I_{DSS} (1 - \frac{v_{GS}}{V_P})^2$$

$$i_D \approx K_n V_P^2 = I_{DSS} (v_{GS} = 0)$$

## 5.1.2 符号与特性



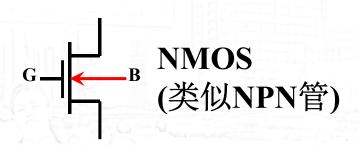
D(Drain): 漏极

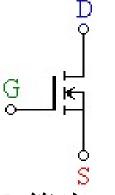
G(Gate): 栅极

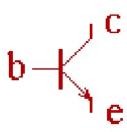
S(Source):源极

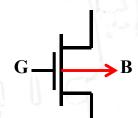
B(Body): 衬底

(Substrate)









(类似PNP管)

箭头:

 $P \rightarrow N$ 

\*Je箭头:

 $P \rightarrow N$ 

D相当于c

G相当于b

S 相当于e

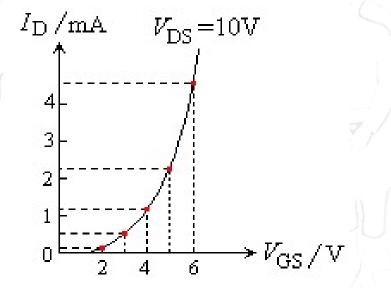
## 特性曲线

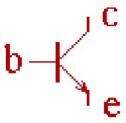
#### **I-V Characteristics**

### 1、转移特性曲线

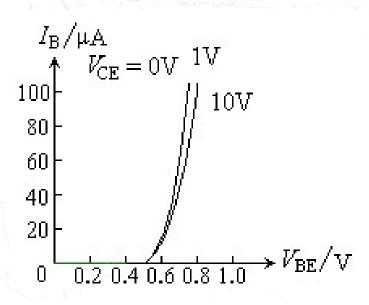
Transfer Characteristic

$$i_{\mathrm{D}} = f(v_{\mathrm{GS}}) \mid v_{\mathrm{DS}} = \mathrm{const}$$









占

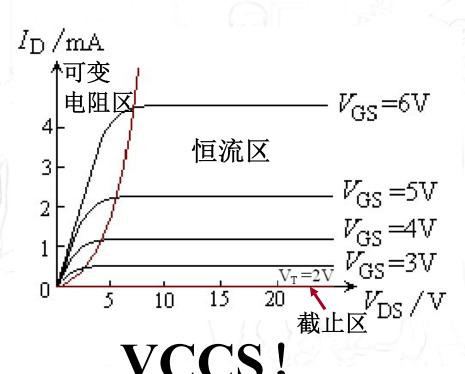
## 特性曲线

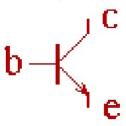
#### **I-V** Characteristics

2、输出特性曲线

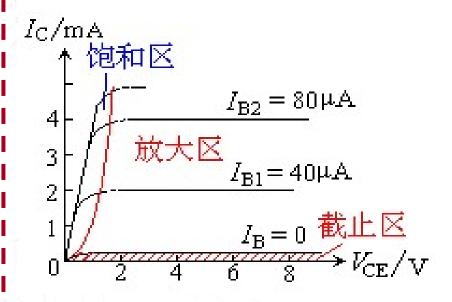
Drain Characteristics

$$i_{\mathrm{D}} = f(v_{\mathrm{DS}}) \mid v_{\mathrm{GS}} = \mathrm{const}$$





 $i_{C}$ = $f(v_{CE})$   $i_{B}$ =const



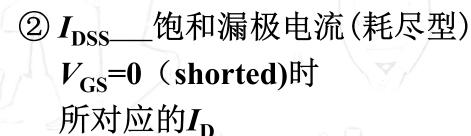
CCCS!

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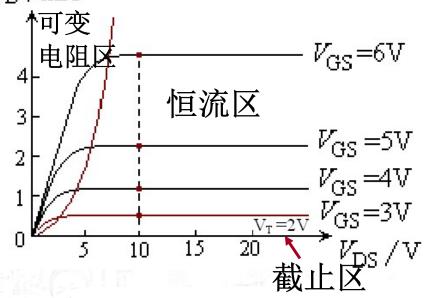
5.1.3 主要参数 (与MOS类型有关,以NMOS为例)

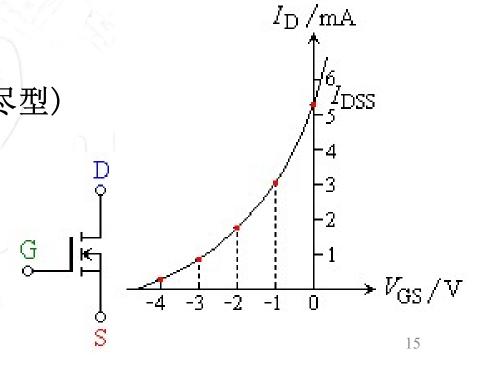
- (1) 直流参数
  - ①  $V_{\rm T}$ \_\_\_开启电压(增强型)

$$V_{GS} \leq V_T$$
 时, $I_D \approx 0$ 



③  $R_{GS}$ \_\_直流输入电阻 约 $10^9 \sim 10^{15}\Omega$ 





- (2) 交流参数
- ①  $g_{m}$  \_\_\_低频跨导transconductance
- 反映 $V_{GS}$ 对 $I_{D}$ 的控制作用(VCCS)
- $g_{\rm m} = \Delta I_{\rm D} / \Delta V_{\rm GS} | V_{\rm DS} = {\rm const (mS)}$  (毫西门子) <sup>1</sup>

$$I_{\rm D}/{\rm mA}$$
  $V_{\rm DS}=10{\rm V}$ 
 $V_{\rm DS}=10{\rm V}$ 
 $V_{\rm DS}=10{\rm V}$ 
 $V_{\rm DS}=10{\rm V}$ 

$$g_m = 2K_n(v_{GS} - V_T)$$
 (5.1.18)

 $g_{m}$ 可以在转移特性曲线上求取,即曲线的斜率

- (3) 安全参数 ①最大漏极电流  $I_{DM}$ 
  - ② $U_{
    m BRXX}$ 一反向击穿电压

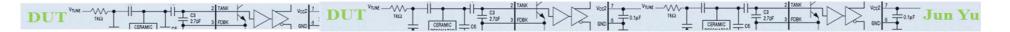
XX: GS, DS

③  $P_{\text{DM}}$  最大漏极功耗 由 $P_{\text{DM}} = V_{\text{DS}} I_{\text{D}}$ 决定

## 5.2 结型场效应管JFET

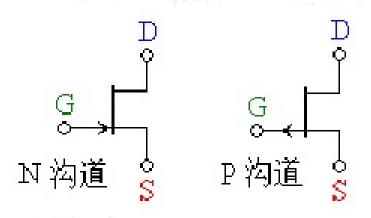
Junction Field Effect Transistor

- 5.2.1 结构与符号
- 5.2.2 工作原理与特性曲线
- 5.2.3 主要参数

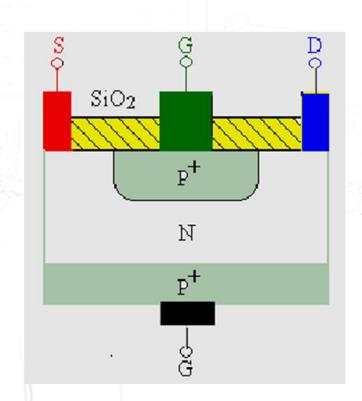


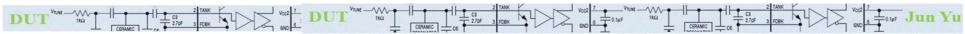
## 5. 2. 1 结构与符号

## JFET分为: N沟道 P沟道



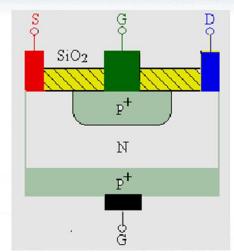




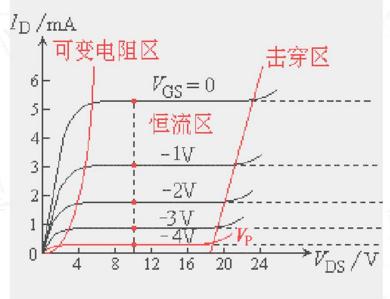


## 5.2.2 工作原理与特性曲线

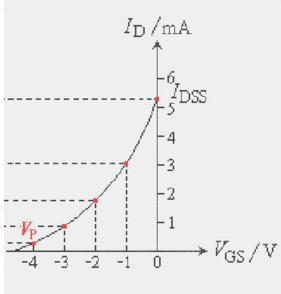
- 一、工作原理
  - 1. v<sub>GS</sub>控制沟道宽窄
  - 2. v<sub>DS</sub>控制沟道形状
- 二、特性曲线



$$I_{\rm D} = I_{\rm DSS} [1 - (V_{\rm GS}/V_{\rm P})]^2$$

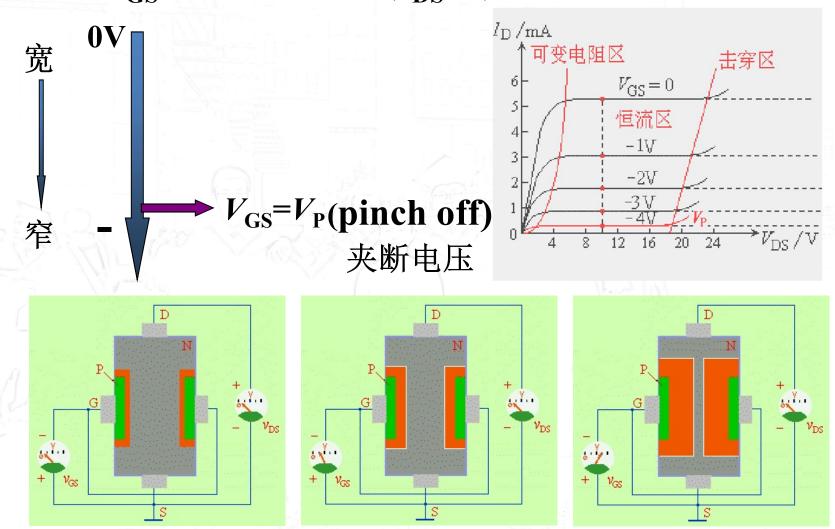


(a) 漏极输出特性曲线

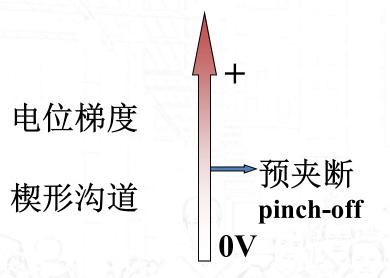


(b) 转移特性曲线

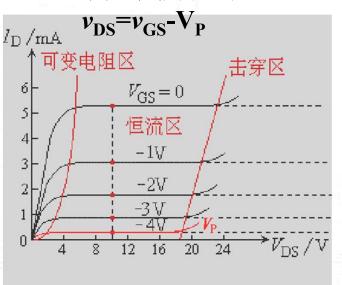
## 1. $v_{GS}$ 控制沟道宽窄( $v_{DS}$ =0) $\rightarrow$ PN结必须反偏!

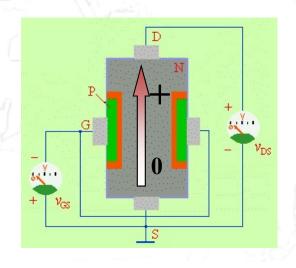


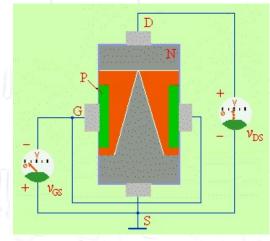
## 2. v<sub>DS</sub>控制沟道形状(v<sub>GS</sub>=0)

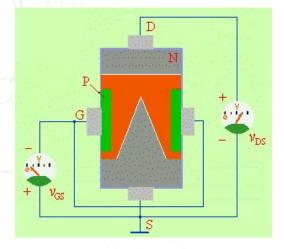


#### 预夹断临界点轨迹







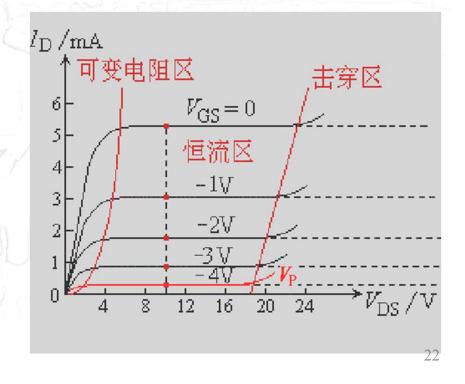


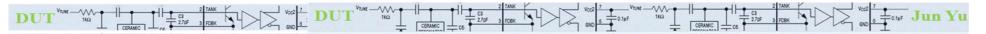
## 5.2.3 主要参数

与MOSFET不同的参数

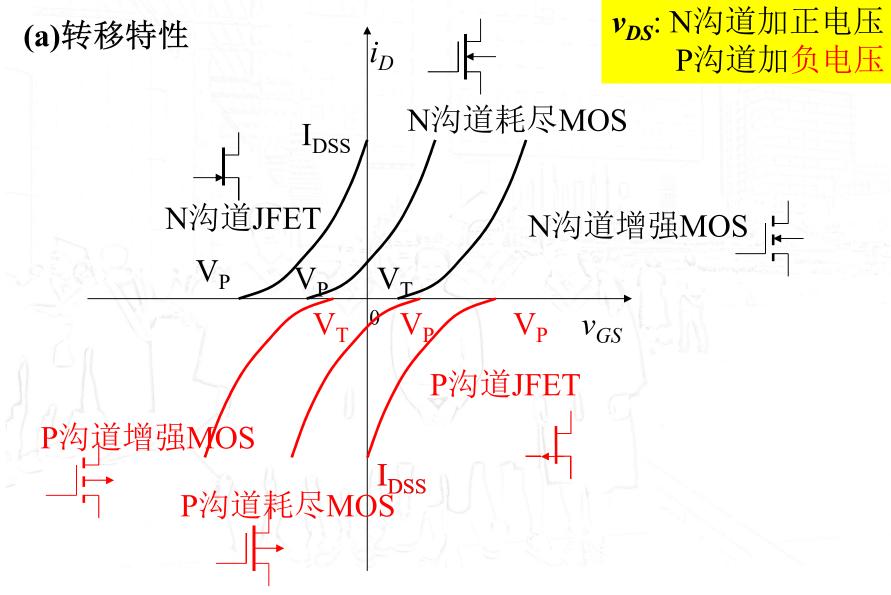
① $V_{P}$ \_\_\_夹断(pinch off)电压 耗尽型FET的参数,当 $V_{GS}=V_{P}$ 时, $I_{D}=0$ 

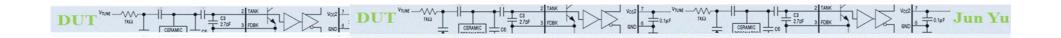
②  $R_{GS}$ \_输入电阻  $R_{GS}$ 约大于 $10^7\Omega$ 





### 各种场效应管的转移特性和输出特性对比





## 作业:

P249: 5.1.1, 5.1.4

P251: 5.3.4

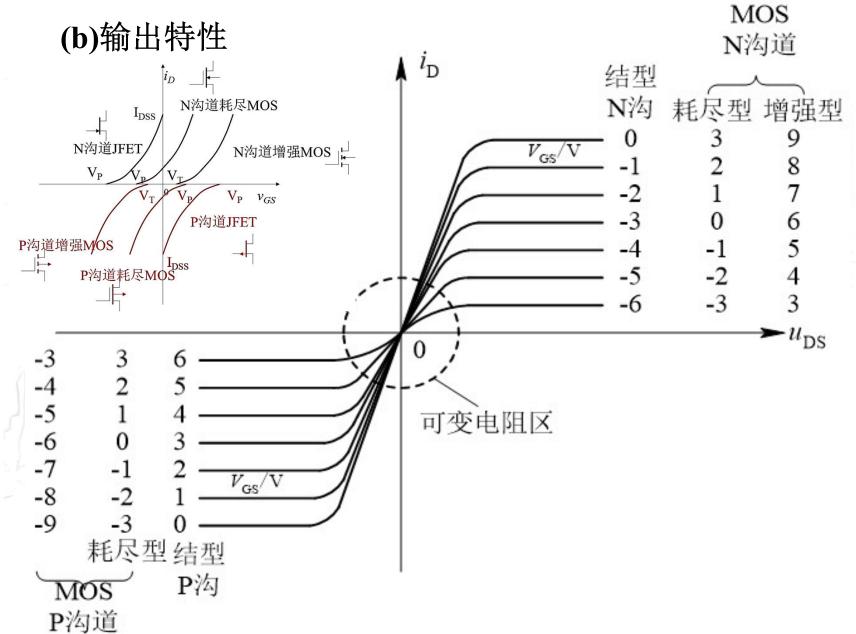
练习:

P249: 5.1.2

P251: 5.3.5



### 各种场效应管的转移特性和输出特性对比



## 5.3 型号(略)

### 双极型三极管和场效应型三极管的比较

	三极管	场 效 应 管
导电机制	双极性器件	单极性器件
导电方式	载流子的扩散与漂移	漂移
控制方式	电流控制	电压控制
类型	NPN 型、PNP 型	P、N 沟道,增强、耗尽型、结型
放大参数	β =30~100	$g_m=1\sim6mS$
输入电阻	$10^2 \sim 10^4 \Omega$	$10^7 \sim 10^{15} \Omega$
抗辐射能力	差	好
噪声	大 一	小
热稳定性	差	好
制造工艺	不宜大规模集成	小尺寸; 便于大规模集成
对称性	C、E不能互换	D、S可以互换
静电影响	不受静电影响	易受静电影响

#### 场效应管放大电路 Field-Effect Transistors § 5

管子的输入阻抗:

电容(绝缘)

反偏pn结  $>10M\Omega$  正偏pn结

 $k\Omega$ 

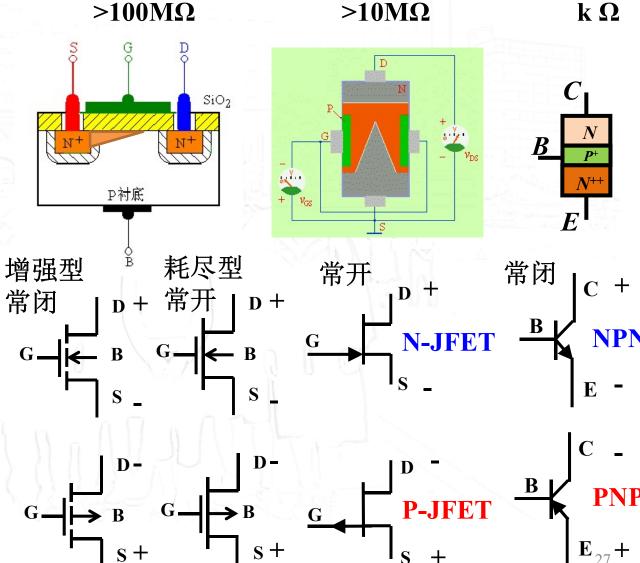
- **5.1 MOSFET**
- **5.2 JFET**
- 5.3 型号

**NMOS** 

N沟道,电子导电, 低电平端为源极, 实际电流方向D→S

#### **PMOS**

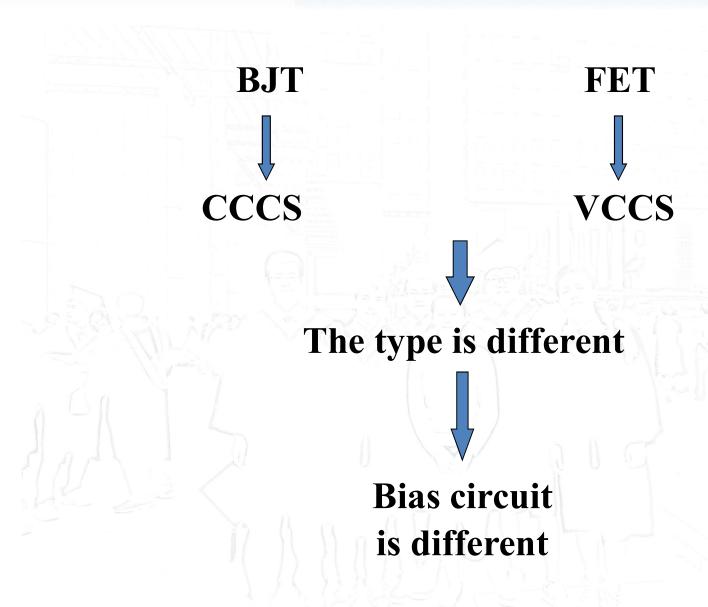
P沟道,空穴导电, 高电平端为源极, 实际电流方向S→D

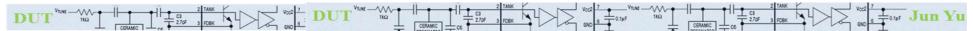


## 5.4 FET放大电路

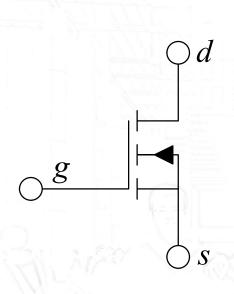
- 5.4.1 Common-Source Amplifier (共源)
- 5.4.2 Common-Drain Amplifier (共漏)
- 5.4.3 Comparison of Three Basic Amplifier Configurations

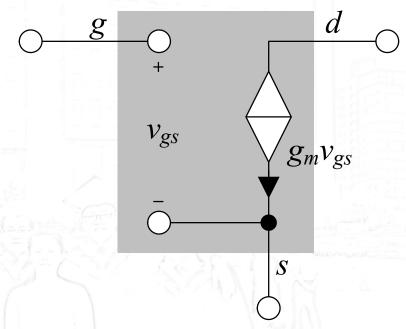
(三种组态比较)





## FET的小信号模型





### 增强型MOS

$$i_{\rm D} = K_{\rm N} (v_{\rm GS} - V_{\rm T})^2$$

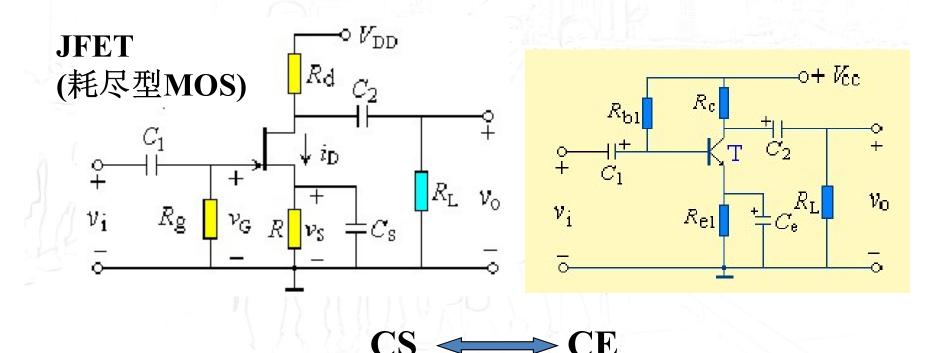
$$g_{\rm m} = 2K_{\rm N}(V_{\rm GS} - V_{\rm T})$$

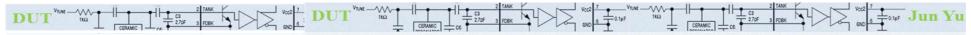
### 耗尽型MOS以及JFET

$$i_{\rm D} = I_{\rm DSS} [1 - (v_{\rm GS} / V_{\rm P})]^2$$
 $i_{\rm D} = K_{\rm P} (v_{\rm GS} - V_{\rm P})^2$ 
 $K_{\rm P} = I_{\rm DSS} / V_{\rm P}^2$ 
 $g_{\rm m} = 2 K_{\rm P} (V_{\rm GS} - V_{\rm P})$ 

## 5.4.1 共源放大电路(CS)

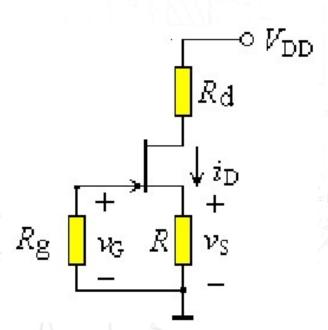
(例1) 某N-JFET共源极放大器

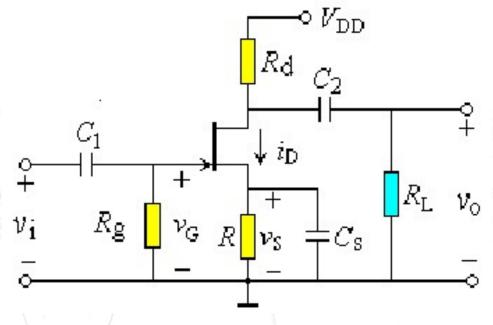




## (1) 静态分析

 $(Q: V_{GS}, I_{D}, V_{DS})$ 





## 自偏压电路

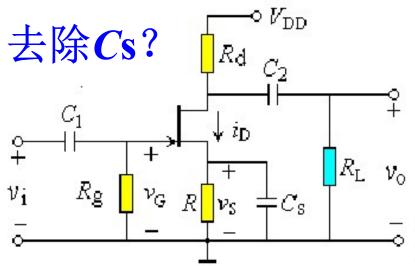
Q计算:

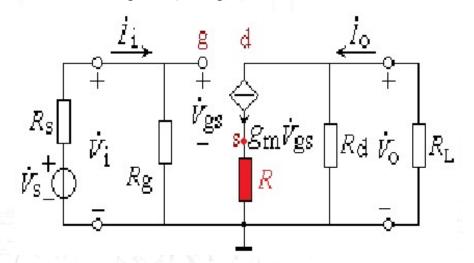
$$\begin{cases} V_{\text{GS}} = V_{\text{G}} - V_{\text{S}} = 0 - I_{\text{D}}R = -I_{\text{D}}R \\ I_{\text{D}} = I_{\text{DSS}}[1 - (V_{\text{GS}}/V_{\text{P}})]^{2} \\ V_{\text{DS}} = V_{\text{DD}} - I_{\text{D}}(R_{\text{d}} + R) \end{cases}$$

### DUT VAME VICE TANK VICE TA

## (2) 交流分析

$$\dot{A}_{v} = \frac{V_{o}}{\dot{V}_{i}} = \frac{-g_{m}\dot{V}_{gs}(R_{d}//R_{L})}{\dot{V}_{gs} + g_{m}\dot{V}_{gs}R} = -\frac{g_{m}R'_{L}}{1 + g_{m}R}$$





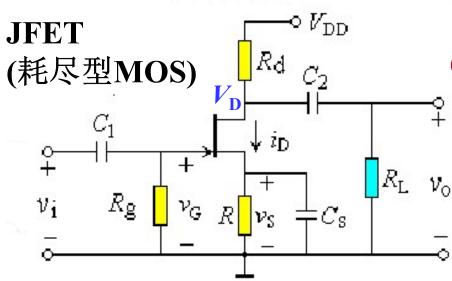
## ① Small-signal voltage gain (Av)

$$\dot{A}_{v} = \frac{\dot{V}_{o}}{\dot{V}_{i}} = \frac{-g_{m}\dot{V}_{gs}(R_{d} / / R_{L})}{\dot{V}_{gs}} = -g_{m}R'_{L} R'_{L} = R_{d} / / R_{L}$$

② Input resistance 
$$R_i = \frac{V_i}{I} = R_g$$

$$R_{o} = \frac{\dot{V}'_{o}}{\dot{I}'_{o}}\Big|_{R_{L}=\infty,\dot{V}_{s}=0} = R_{o}$$

### (例) 某N-JFET共源极放大器



### 已知Vs和gm

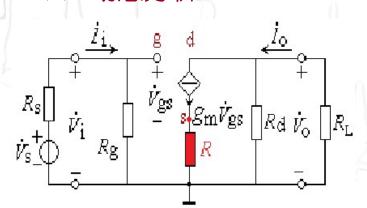
静态分析 (Q点:  $V_{GS}$ ,  $I_{D}$ ,  $V_{DS}$ )

$$I_{\rm D1} = {
m Vs} / {
m R}$$

$$V_{GS} = Vg - V_S = -V_S$$

$$V_{\rm D} = VDD - I_{\rm D1}R_{\rm d}$$

### 动态分析



$$A_{\rm v} = -g_{\rm m}R'_{\rm L}$$

$$A_{v} = -g_{\rm m}R'_{\rm L}$$
  $R'_{\rm L} = R_{\rm d} // R_{\rm L}$ 

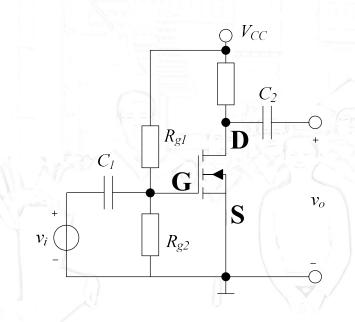
$$R_i = R_{\rm g}$$

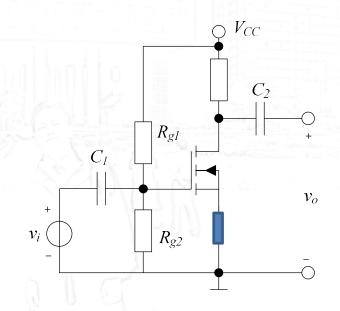
$$R_{\rm o} = R_{\rm d}$$

## 5.4.1 共源放大电路(CS)

(例2) 某增强型NMOS共源极放大器

NMOS: 低电平端为源级





大信号分析

$$V_{\rm GS} = \frac{V_{CC} R_{g2}}{R_{g1} + R_{g2}}$$

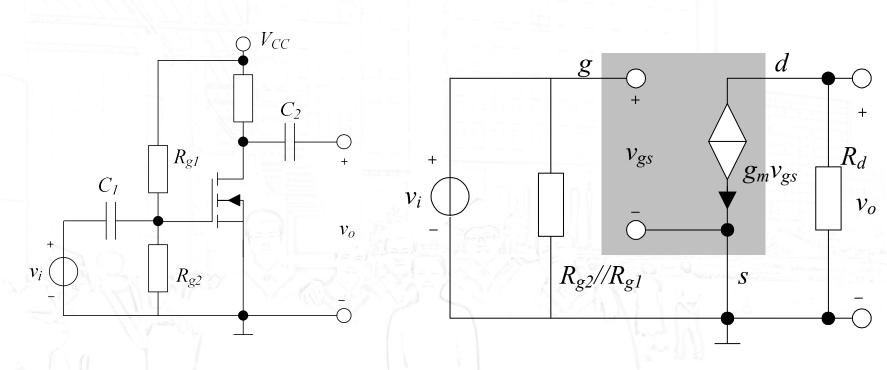
$$V_{\rm DS} = V_{\rm CC} - I_{\rm D} R_{\rm D}$$

$$I_{\mathrm{D}} = K_{\mathrm{N}} (V_{\mathrm{GS}} - V_{\mathrm{T}})^2$$

$$g_{\rm m}=2K_{\rm N}(V_{\rm GS}-V_{\rm T})$$

### TANK VC22 THE VIOLE THE VIOLE

## 交流小信号分析



$$A_{v} = \frac{vo}{vi} = -g_{m}R_{d}$$

$$R_{i} = R_{g1} \| R_{g2}$$

$$R_{o} = R_{d}$$

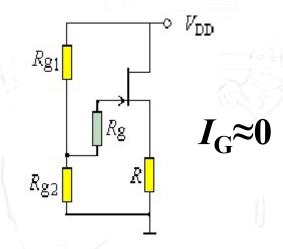
$$R_i = R_{g1} \| R_{g2}$$

$$R_o = R_d$$

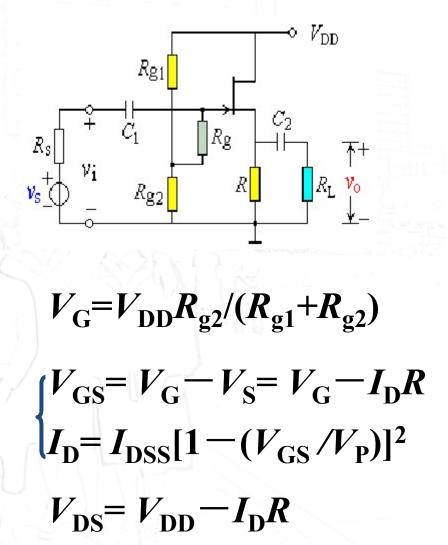
## 5.4.2 共漏放大电路(CD)

 $CD \iff CC$ 

### (1) 静态分析

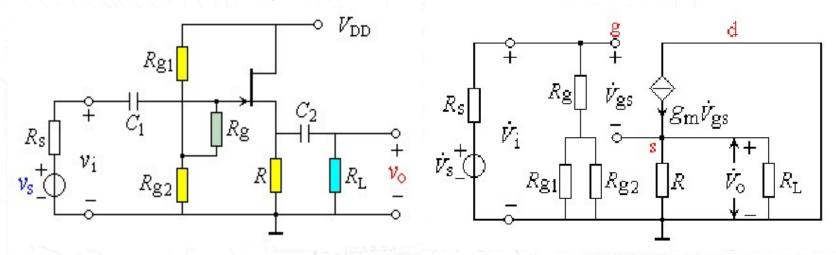


分压式偏置电路





### (2) AC Analysis

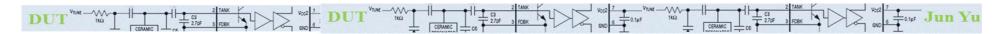


### 1 Small-signal voltage gain

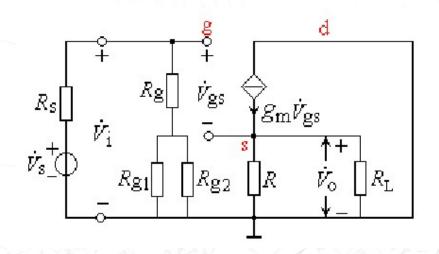
$$\dot{A}_{v} = \frac{\dot{V}_{o}}{\dot{V}_{i}} = \frac{g_{m}\dot{V}_{gs}(R//R_{L})}{\dot{V}_{gs} + g_{m}\dot{V}_{gs}(R//R_{L})} = \frac{g_{m}R'_{L}}{1 + g_{m}R'_{L}} \quad (R'_{L} = R//R_{L})$$

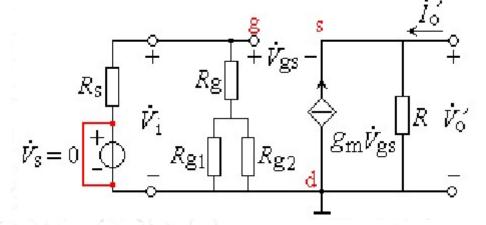
## 2 Input resistance

$$R_{\rm i} = R_{\rm g} + (R_{\rm g1} // R_{\rm g2})$$



## Output resistance





$$R_{o} = \frac{\dot{V}'_{o}}{\dot{I}'_{o}} \Big|_{R_{L} = \infty, \dot{V}_{s} = 0}$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{I'}}_{o} = \frac{\mathbf{V'}_{o}}{\mathbf{R}} - \mathbf{g}_{m} \dot{\mathbf{V}}_{gs}$$

$$\dot{V}_{gs}$$
  $=$   $0$  -  $\dot{V}_{s}$   $=$  -  $\dot{V}'_{o}$ 

$$\dot{I}'_{o} = \frac{\dot{V}'_{o}}{R} + \frac{\dot{V}'_{o}}{\frac{1}{g_{m}}}$$

$$R_{\rm o} = \frac{\dot{V}'_{\rm o}}{\dot{I}'_{\rm o}} = R || \frac{1}{g_{\rm m}}$$

## 5.4.3 三种组态放大电路比较

### **BJT-FET**

### The small-signal characteristics

(交流指标)

$$\frac{\beta}{r_{be}} \Leftrightarrow g_{m}$$

DUT VERM VECT TO STANK VECT TO			
	CE / CC / CB	CS / CD / CG	
	$CE: \dot{A}_{v} = -\frac{\beta R'_{L}}{r}$		
	$r_{\mathrm{be}}$	$CS: \dot{A}_{v} = -g_{m}R'_{L}$	
$\dot{\textbf{A}}_{\text{v}}$	CC: $\dot{A}_{v} = \frac{(1+\beta)R'_{L}}{r_{be} + (1+\beta)R'_{L}}$	$CD: \dot{A}_{v} = \frac{g_{m}R'_{L}}{1 + g_{m}R'_{L}}$	
	$CB : \dot{A}_{v} = + \frac{\beta R'_{L}}{r_{be}}$	$CG: \dot{A}_{v} = +g_{m}R'_{L}$	
$R_{i}$	CE: $R_b / r_{be}$ CC: $R_b / [r_{be} + (1+\beta)R'_L]$ CB: $Re / [r_{be} / (1+\beta)]$	CS: $R_{g1} / / R_{g2}$ CD: $R_{g} + (R_{g1} / / R_{g2})$ CG: $R / / (1/g_{m})$	
$R_{\rm o}$	CE: $R_c$ $CC: R_e // \frac{r_{be} + R_b // R_s}{1+\beta}$ CB: $R_c$	CS: $R_d$ CD: $R//(1/g_m)$ CG: $R_d$	

## 5.5 Summary and Requirements

**Summary: Devices and Circuits** 

\*Devices: FET

- 1. Class (type):
- (1) Carrier involved (2) Physical structure (3) Operation

N-channel

**MOSFET** 

**Enhancement-mode** 

P-channel

**JFET** 

**Depletion-mode** 

2. I-V Characteristics

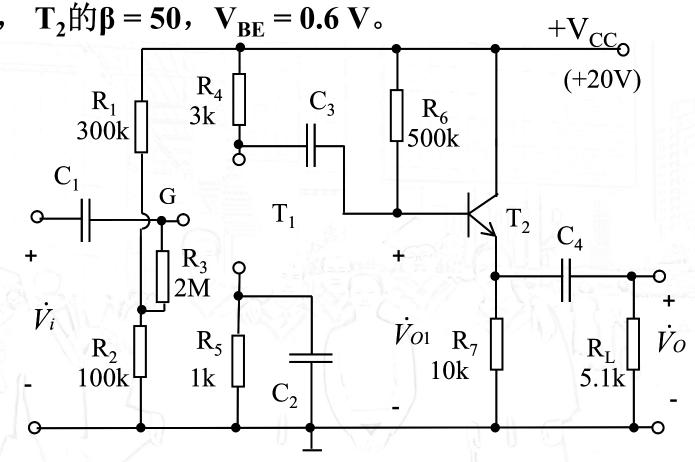
VCCS (Three regions)

3. Parameters:

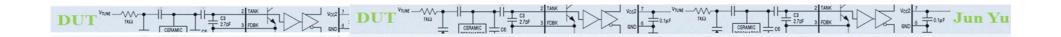
$$\mathbf{g_m}$$
,  $\mathbf{V_T}$   $(\mathbf{V_P})$ 

\*Circuits: Three configurations, two biasing circuits
DC and AC analysis for CS and CD circuits

两级电压放大电路如下图所示。  $T_1$ 的漏极电位 $V_D = 14V$ ,其 $g_m =$ 



- (1) 在T<sub>1</sub>位置上画出合适的FET;
- (2) 求 $T_1$ 的静态值  $I_D$ 、 $V_{DS}$ 、 $V_{GS}$ ?
- (3) 求T2的静态值 $I_B$ 、 $I_C$ 、 $V_{CE}$ ?
- (4) 画出微变等效电路,并求 $A_V$ 、 $R_i$ 、 $R_o$ ;
- (5) 求C3引起的 $f_L$ 。



作业:

P249: 5.1.1, 5.1.4

P251: 5.3.4

P251: 5.2.9

P254: 5.5.4 (multistage amplifier)