第四章 放大电路的频率响应

- § 4.1 频率响应的有关概念
- § 4.2 晶体管的高频等效电路
- § 4.3 放大电路的频率响应

§ 4.1 频率响应的有关概念

- 一、本章要研究的问题
- 二、高通电路和低通电路
- 三、放大电路中的频率参数

一、研究的问题

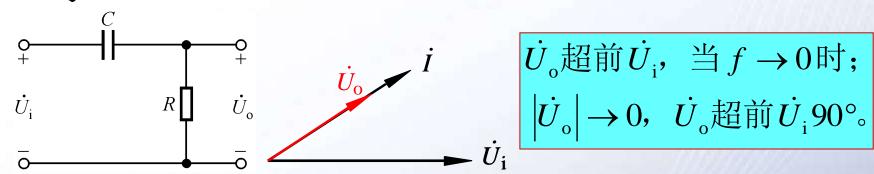
放大电路对信号频率的适应程度,即信号频率对放大倍数的影响。

由于放大电路中耦合电容、旁路电容、半导体器件极间电容的存在,使放大倍数为频率的函数。

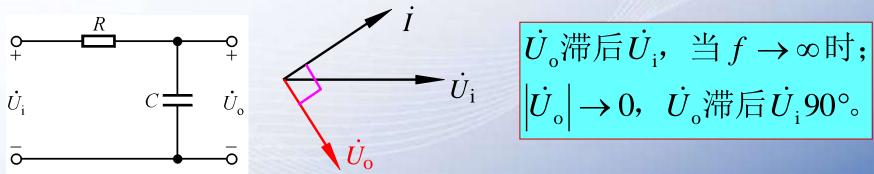
在使用一个放大电路时应了解其信号频率的适用范围,在设计放大电路时,应满足信号频率的范围要求。

二、高通电路和低通电路

1. 高通电路:信号频率越高,输出电压越接近输入电压。



2. 低通电路:信号频率越低,输出电压越接近输入电压。



使输出电压幅值下降到70.7%,相位为±45°的信号频率为截止频率。

4.1.2 频率响应的基本概念

一、高通电路

$$\dot{A}_{u} = \frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{i}} = \frac{R}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{j\omega RC}}$$

$$f_{L} = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} = \frac{1}{2\pi \tau_{L}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{j\omega RC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi \tau_{L}}$$

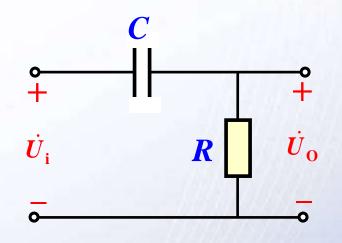


图 4.1.1 (a) RC 高通电路

模:
$$|\dot{A}_u| = \frac{\frac{f}{f_L}}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_L}\right)^2}}$$

相角:
$$\varphi = 90 - \arctan(\frac{f}{f_L})$$

 $f_{\rm L}$ 称为下限截止频率

$$\left|\dot{A}_{\scriptscriptstyle u}
ight| = rac{\displaystyle rac{\displaystyle f}{\displaystyle f_{\scriptscriptstyle L}}}{\displaystyle \sqrt{1+\left(rac{\displaystyle f}{\displaystyle f_{\scriptscriptstyle L}}
ight)^2}}$$

放大电路的对数频率特性称为波特图。

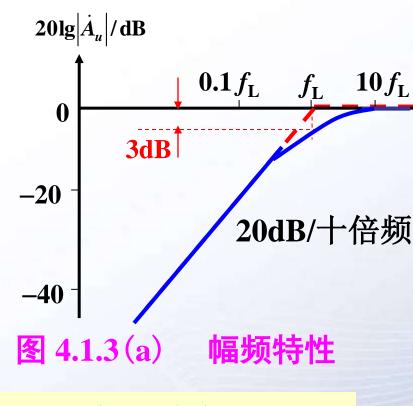
$$201g|\dot{A}_{u}| = 201g\frac{f}{f_{L}} - 201g\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_{L}}\right)^{2}}$$

当
$$f >> f_{\rm L}$$
时, $20\lg |\dot{A}_u| \approx 0 \, \mathrm{dB}$

当
$$f << f_{\rm L}$$
时, $20\lg |\dot{A}_u| \approx -20\lg \frac{f_{\rm L}}{f} = 20\lg \frac{f}{f_{\rm L}}$

当
$$f = f_{\rm L}$$
时, $20\lg |\dot{A}_u| = -20\lg \sqrt{2} = -3dB$

对数幅频特性:



最大误差为 3 dB, 发生在 $f = f_L$ 处 实际幅频特性曲线:

高通特性:

当 $f \ge f_L$ (高频), $|\dot{A}_u| \approx 1$ 当 $f < f_L$ (低频), $|\dot{A}_u| < 1$

且频率愈低, $|A_u|$ 的值愈小,低频信号不能通过。

对数相频特性

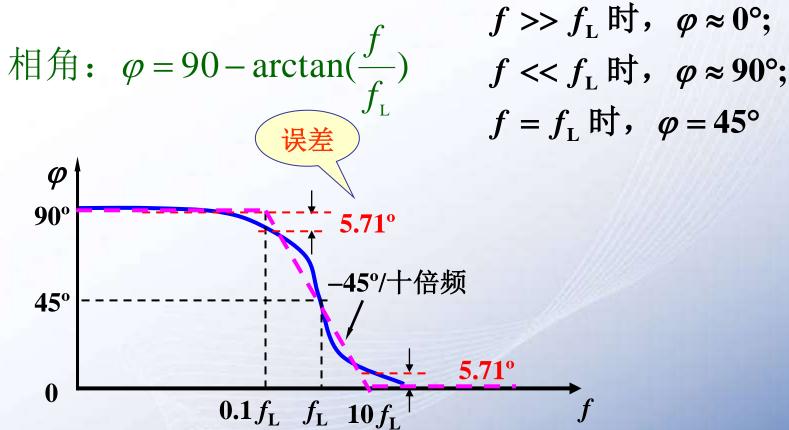


图 5.1.3(a) 相频特性

在低频段,高通电路产生0~90°的超前相移。

二、RC低通电路的波特图

$$\dot{A}_{u} = \frac{\frac{1}{\mathbf{j}\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{\mathbf{j}\omega C}} = \frac{1}{1 + \mathbf{j}\omega RC}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow : f_{\rm H} = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau_{\rm H}} = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

f_H 称为上限截止频率

则:
$$\dot{A}_u = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega\tau_H} = \frac{1}{1 + j\frac{f}{f_H}}$$

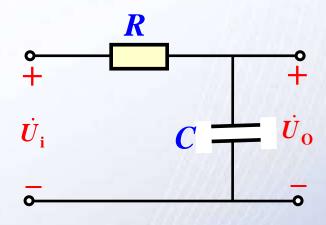
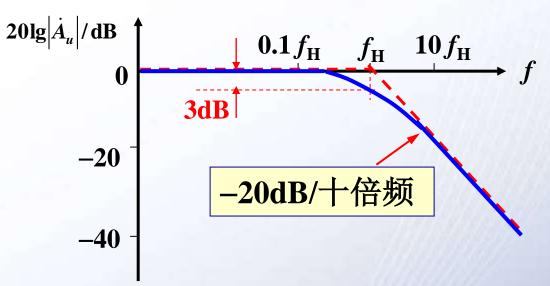


图 4.1.2 RC 低通电路图

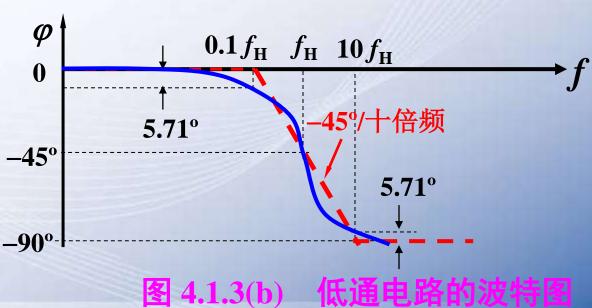
$$|\dot{A}_{u}| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_{H}}\right)^{2}}}$$

$$\varphi = -\arctan\left(\frac{f}{f}\right)$$

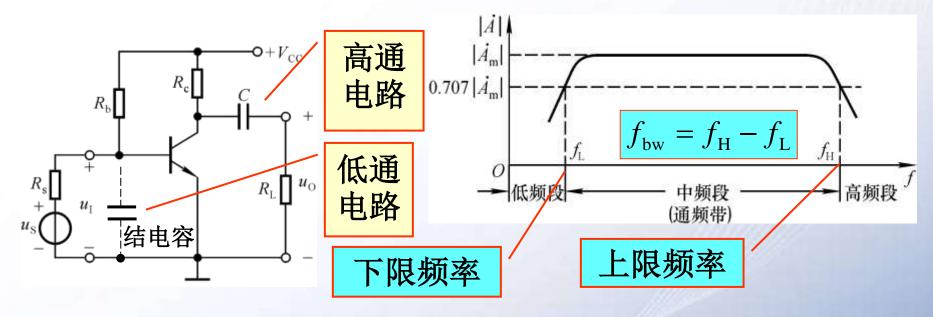




对数相频特性: 在高频段, 低通电路产生 0~90°的滞后 相移。



三、放大电路中的频率参数



在低频段,随着信号频率逐渐降低,耦合电容、旁路电容等的容抗增大,使动态信号损失,放大能力下降。

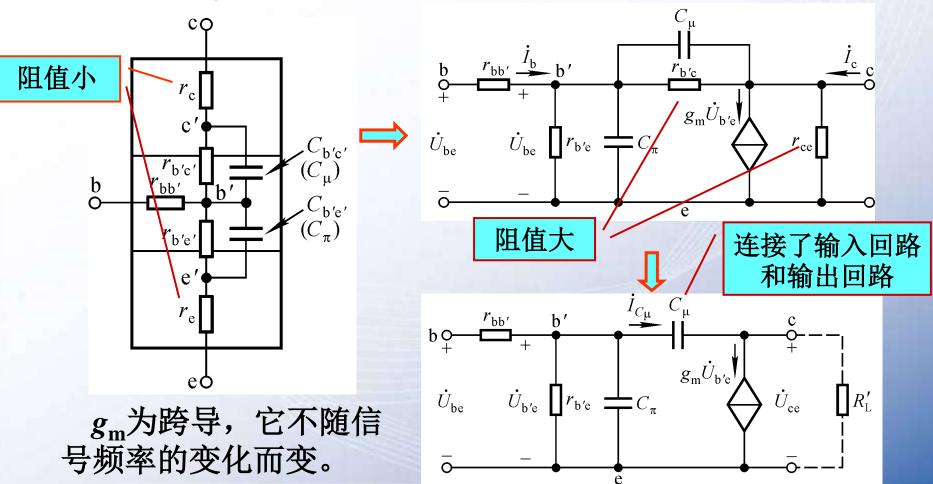
在高频段,随着信号频率逐渐升高,晶体管极间电容和分布电容、寄生电容等杂散电容的容抗减小,使动态信号损失,放大能力下降。

§ 4.2 晶体管的高频等致电路

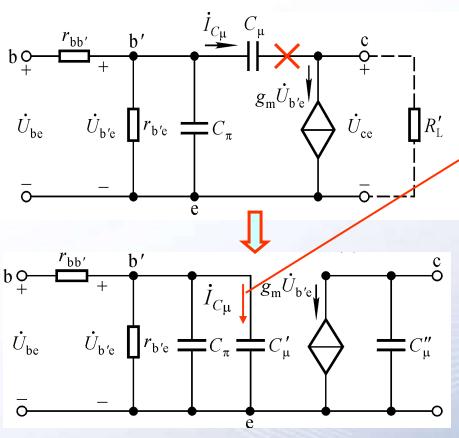
- 一、混合π模型
- 二、电流放大倍数的频率响应
- 三、晶体管的频率参数

一、混合π模型

1. 模型的建立:由结构而建立,形状像Ⅱ,参数量纲各不相同。



2. 混合T模型的单向化(使信号单向传递)



$$\dot{I}_{C\mu} = \frac{\dot{U}_{b'e} - \dot{U}_{ce}}{X_{C\mu}} = (1 - k) \frac{\dot{U}_{b'e}}{X_{C\mu}}$$

$$k \approx -g_{m}R_{L}$$

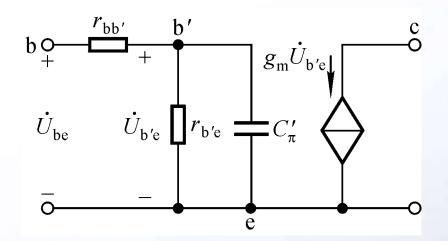
等效变换后电流不变

$$X_{C'\mu} = \frac{\dot{U}_{b'e}}{\dot{I}_{C\mu}} \approx \frac{X_{C\mu}}{1 + g_{m}R_{L}}$$

$$C_{\mu}^{'} \approx (1 + g_{\mathrm{m}} R_{\mathrm{L}}^{'}) C_{\mu}$$

同理可得,
$$C_{\mu}^{"} \approx \frac{k-1}{k} \cdot C_{\mu}$$

3. 晶体管简化的高频等效电路



$$\beta_0 \dot{I}_b = g_m \dot{U}_{b'e} = g_m \dot{I}_b r_{b'e}$$

$$g_m = \frac{\beta_0}{r_{b'e}} \approx \frac{I_{EQ}}{U_T}$$

为什么不考虑 C_{μ} ?

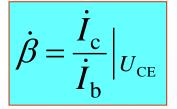
 $r_{\rm bb'}$ 、 C_{μ} 可从手册查得

$$r_{\text{b'e}} = (1 + \beta_0) \frac{U_{\text{T}}}{I_{\text{EQ}}}$$

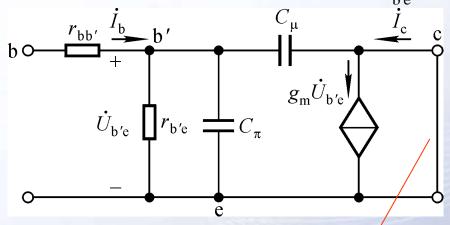
$$C_{\pi}^{'}=C_{\pi}+C_{\mu}^{'}$$

电流放大倍数的频率响应

1. 适于频率从0至无穷大的表达式



 $\dot{\beta} = \frac{\dot{I}_{c}}{\dot{I}_{b}}|_{U_{CE}}$ 因为 $k = -g_{m}R_{L}' = 0$,所以 $C_{\pi}' = C_{\pi} + C_{\mu}$ $g_{m} = \frac{\beta_{0}}{\sigma}$



为什么短路?

$$\dot{\beta} = \frac{g_{\rm m} \dot{U}_{\rm b'e}}{\dot{U}_{\rm b'e} \left[\frac{1}{r_{\rm b'e}} + j\omega (C_{\pi} + C_{\mu})\right]}$$

$$= \frac{\beta_0}{1 + j\frac{f}{f_{\beta}}}$$

$$f_{\beta} = \frac{1}{2\pi r_{\rm b'e} (C_{\pi} + C_{\mu})}$$

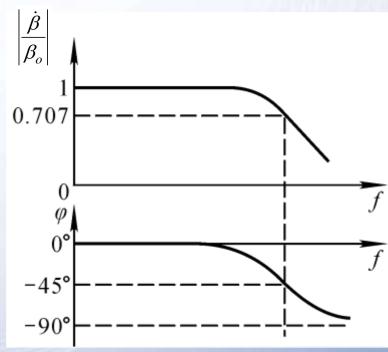
2. 电流放大倍数的频率特性曲线

$$\dot{\beta} = \frac{\beta_0}{1 + j\frac{f}{f_{\beta}}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \left| \dot{\beta} \right| = \frac{\beta_0}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{f}{f_{\beta}})^2}} \\ \varphi = -tg^{-1} \frac{f}{f_{\beta}} \end{cases}$$

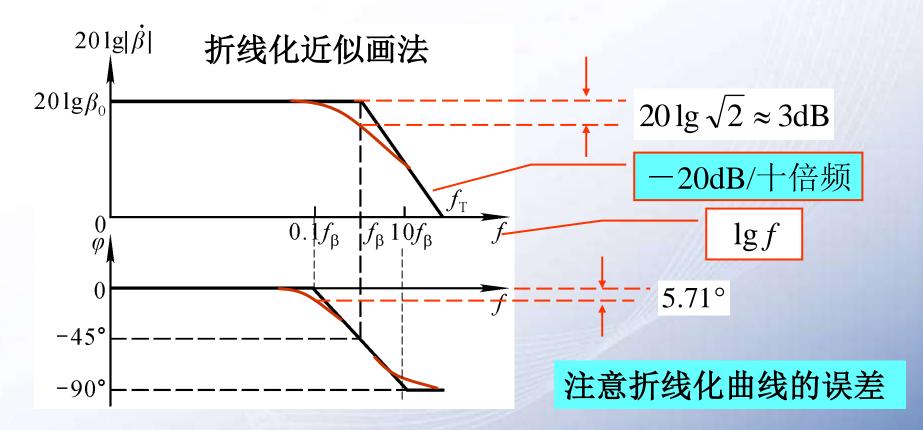
$$f << f_{\beta}$$
 时, $|\dot{\beta}| \approx \beta_0$;

 $f = f_{\beta} \text{ iff}, \left| \dot{\beta} \right| = \frac{\beta_0}{\sqrt{2}} \approx 0.707 \beta_0, \quad \varphi = -45^{\circ};$

$$f >> f_{\beta}$$
 时, $|\dot{\beta}| \approx \frac{f_{\beta}}{f} \cdot \beta_0$; $f \to \infty$ 时, $|\dot{\beta}| \to 0$, $\varphi \to -90^{\circ}$



3. 电流放大倍数的波特图:采用对数坐标系



采用对数坐标系,横轴为 $\lg f$,可开阔视野,纵轴为 $20\lg |\beta|$,单位为"分贝"(dB),使得" ×"→" +"。

三、晶体管的频率参数

共射截 止频率 共基截 止频率

特征频率

 f_{β} , f_{α} , f_{T} , $C_{\mathrm{ob}}(C_{\mu})_{\circ}$

集电结电容

使 $|\dot{\beta}|$ =1时的频率为 $f_{\rm T}$ $f_{\rm T} \approx f_{\alpha} \approx \beta_0 f_{\beta}$

$$\dot{\beta} = \frac{\beta_0}{1 + j \frac{f}{f_{\beta}}} \qquad f_{\beta} = \frac{1}{2 \pi r_{\text{b'e}} (C_{\pi} + C_{\mu})}$$

通过以上分析得出的结论:

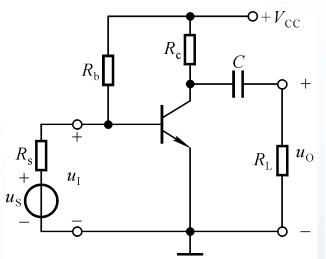
手册 查得

- ① 高频段放大倍数的表达式;
- ② 截止频率与时间常数的关系;
- ③ 波特图及其折线画法;
- ④ C_{π} 的求法。

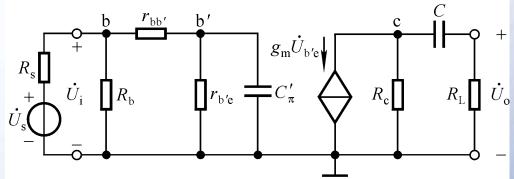
§ 4.3 放大电路的频率响应

- 一、单管共射放大电路的频率响应
- 二、多级放大电路的频率响应

一、单管共射效大电路的频率响应



适用于信号频率从0~∞的 交流等效电路

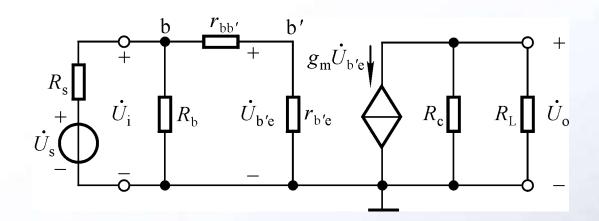


中频段: C短路, C_{π} 开路。

低频段:考虑C的影响, C_{π} 开路。

高频段:考虑 C_{π} 的影响,C短路。

1. 中频电压放大倍数



$$\dot{A}_{usm} = \frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{s}}$$

$$= \frac{\dot{U}_{i}}{\dot{U}_{s}} \cdot \frac{\dot{U}_{b'e}}{\dot{U}_{i}} \cdot \frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{b'e}}$$

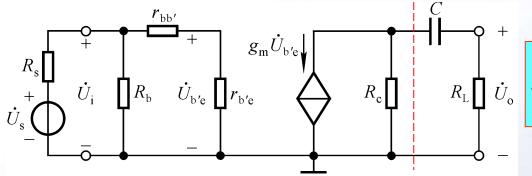
带负载时:

$$\dot{A}_{usm} = \frac{R_{i}}{R_{s} + R_{i}} \cdot \frac{r_{b'e}}{r_{be}} \cdot [-g_{m}(R_{c} // R_{L})]$$

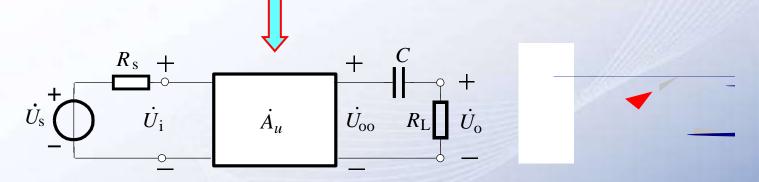
空载时:

$$\dot{A}_{usmo} = \frac{R_{i}}{R_{s} + R_{i}} \cdot \frac{r_{b'e}}{r_{be}} \cdot (-g_{m}R_{c})$$

2. 低频电压放大倍数:定性分析



$$\dot{A}_{usmo} = \frac{R_{i}}{R_{s} + R_{i}} \cdot \frac{r_{b'e}}{r_{be}} \cdot (-g_{m}R_{c})$$



 \dot{U}_{o} 超前 \dot{U}_{oo} ,当 $f \to 0$ 时, $|\dot{U}_{o}| \to 0$, \dot{U}_{o} 超前 \dot{U}_{oo} 90°。

2. 低频电压放大倍数:定量分析

$$\dot{U}_{s} \stackrel{R_{s}}{\longrightarrow} \dot{U}_{i} \qquad \dot{A}_{u} \qquad \dot{U}_{oo} \qquad R_{L} \stackrel{C}{\longrightarrow} \dot{U}_{o} \qquad A_{usmo} = \frac{R_{i}}{R_{s} + R_{i}} \cdot \frac{r_{b'e}}{r_{be}} \cdot (-g_{m}R_{c})$$

$$\dot{A}_{us1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{s}} = \frac{\dot{U}_{oo}}{\dot{U}_{s}} \cdot \frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{oo}} = \dot{A}_{usmo} \cdot \frac{R_{L}}{R_{c} + \frac{1}{j\omega C} + R_{L}}$$

$$\dot{A}_{usl} = \dot{A}_{usmo} \cdot \frac{R_{L}}{R_{c} + \frac{1}{j\omega C} + R_{L}} \cdot \frac{R_{c} + R_{L}}{R_{c} + R_{L}} = \frac{\dot{A}_{usm}}{1 + \frac{1}{j\omega (R_{c} + R_{L})C}}$$

$$\dot{A}_{usl} = \frac{\dot{A}_{usm}}{1 + f_{L}/(jf)} = \frac{\dot{A}_{usm}(jf/f_{L})}{1 + jf/f_{L}}$$
 $f_{L} = \frac{1}{2\pi(R_{c} + R_{L})}$

2. 低频电压放大倍数: 低频段频率响应分析

$$|\dot{A}_{usl}| = \frac{\dot{A}_{usm}(jf/f_L)}{1+jf/f_L} \qquad f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi (R_c + R_L)C}$$

$$| 20 \lg |\dot{A}_{usl}| = 20 \lg |\dot{A}_{usm}| - 20 \lg \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(\frac{f_L}{f})^2}}$$

$$| \varphi = -180^\circ + (90^\circ - \arctan \frac{f}{f_L})$$

$$| \varphi = -180^\circ + (90^\circ - \arctan \frac{f}{f_L})$$

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$$| \varphi = -180^\circ + (90^\circ - \arctan \frac{f}{f_L})$$

$$| \varphi = -135^\circ + (90^\circ - \arctan \frac{f}{f_L})$$

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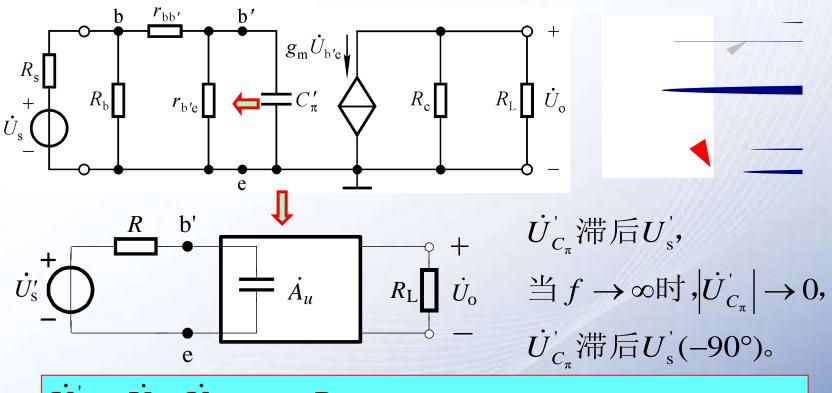
$$| \varphi = -135^\circ + (90^\circ - \arctan \frac{f}{f_L})$$

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$$| \varphi = -135^\circ + (90^\circ - \arctan \frac{f}{f_L})$$

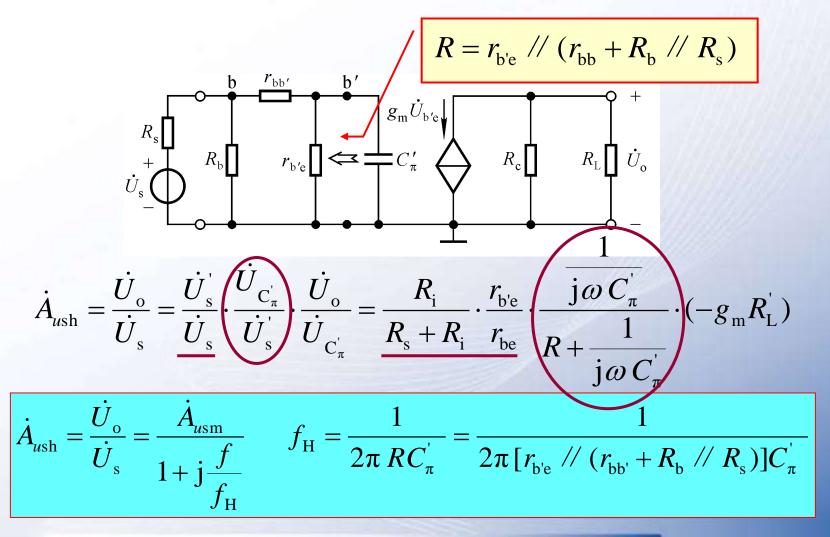
$$| \varphi = -135^\circ + ($$

3. 高频电压放大倍数:定性分析

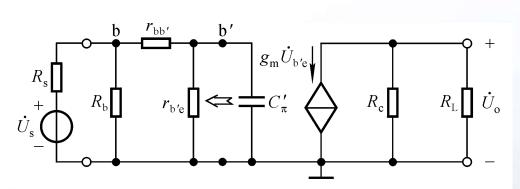


$$\frac{\dot{U}_{s}'}{\dot{U}_{s}} = \frac{\dot{U}_{i}}{\dot{U}_{s}} \cdot \frac{\dot{U}_{b'e}}{\dot{U}_{i}} = \frac{R_{i}}{R_{s} + R_{i}} \cdot \frac{r_{b'e}}{r_{be}}, \quad R = r_{b'e} // (r_{bb} + R_{b} // R_{s})$$

3. 高频电压放大倍数: 定量分析



3. 高频电压放大倍数: 高频段频率响应分析



$$\dot{A}_{u \text{sh}} = \frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{s}} = \frac{\dot{A}_{u \text{sm}}}{1 + j \frac{f}{f_{H}}}$$

$$f_{H} = \frac{1}{2\pi \left[r_{b'e} // (r_{bb'} + R_{b} // R_{s})\right] C_{\pi}}$$

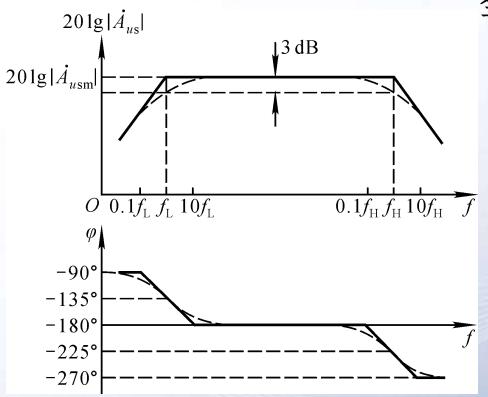
$$\begin{cases} 20\lg|\dot{A}_{u\text{sh}}| = 20\lg|\dot{A}_{u\text{m}}| - 20\lg\sqrt{1 + (\frac{f}{f_{\text{H}}})^2} \\ \varphi = -180^\circ - \arctan\frac{f}{f_{\text{H}}} \end{cases} \qquad f << f_{\text{H}}$$

$$f = f_{\text{H}$$

$$f \ll f_{\rm H}$$
时,
$$20 \lg |\dot{A}_{\rm ush}| \approx 20 \lg |\dot{A}_{\rm usm}|;$$
 $f = f_{\rm H}$ 时,
$$20 \lg |\dot{A}_{\rm ush}|$$
下降3dB, $\varphi = -225^{\circ}$

 $f >> f_{\rm H}$ 时,f 每增大10倍,20 lg $\dot{A}_{\rm ush}$ 下降20dB; $f \to \infty$ 时, $|\dot{A}_{ush}| \to 0$, $\varphi \to -270^{\circ}$ 。

4. 电压放大倍数的波特图



全频段放大倍数表达式:

$$\dot{A}_{us} = \frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{s}}$$

$$= \frac{\dot{A}_{usm}(j\frac{f}{f_{L}})}{(1+j\frac{f}{f_{L}})(1+j\frac{f}{f_{H}})}$$

$$= \frac{\dot{A}_{usm}}{(1+\frac{f_{L}}{jf})(1+j\frac{f}{f_{H}})}$$

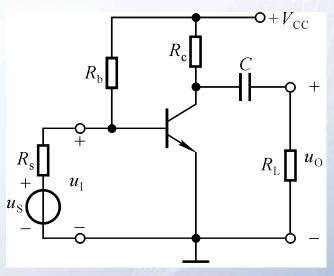
5. 带宽增盖积: 定性分析

$$\dot{A}_{usm} = \frac{R_{i}}{R_{s} + R_{i}} \cdot \frac{r_{b'e}}{r_{be}} \cdot [-g_{m}(R_{c} // R_{L})]$$

$$f_{bw} = f_{H} - f_{L} \approx f_{H}$$

$$f_{H} = \frac{1}{2\pi [r_{b'e} // (r_{bb'} + R_{b} // R_{s})] C_{\pi}}$$

$$\dot{C}_{\pi} \approx C_{\pi} + (1 + g_{m}R_{L}) C_{\mu}$$



带宽增益积 $|\dot{A}_{um}f_{bw}| \approx |\dot{A}_{um}f_{H}|$

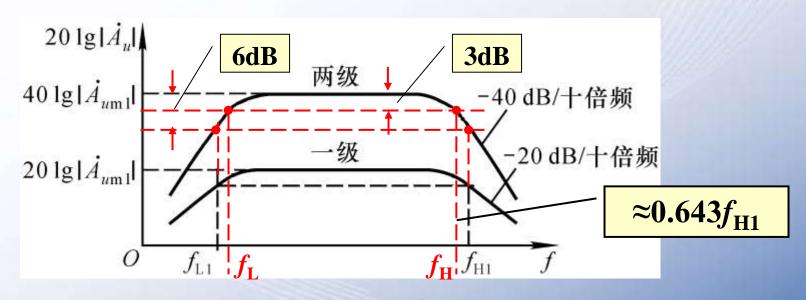
$$\begin{cases} g_{\mathrm{m}} R_{\mathrm{L}}^{'} \uparrow \to C_{\pi}^{'} \uparrow \to f_{\mathrm{H}} \downarrow \\ g_{\mathrm{m}} R_{\mathrm{L}}^{'} \uparrow \to |\dot{A}_{u\mathrm{m}}| \uparrow \end{cases}$$

当提高增益时, 带宽将变窄;反 之,增益降低, 带宽将变宽。 对于大多数放大电路,增益提高,带宽都将变窄。 要想制作宽频带放大电路需用高频管,必要时需采用共 基电路。

二、多级放大电路的频率响应

1. 衬论: 一个两级放大电路每一级(已考虑了它们的相互影响)的幅频特性均如图所示。

$$20 \lg |\dot{A}_u| = 20 \lg |\dot{A}_{u1}| + 20 \lg |\dot{A}_{u2}| = 40 \lg |\dot{A}_{u1}|$$



 $f_L > f_{L1}$, $f_H < f_{H1}$,频带变窄!