



第二章 非线性器件的分析方法

2.1 概述

2.2 指数律特性分析

2.3 折线律特性分析

2.4 差分特性分析

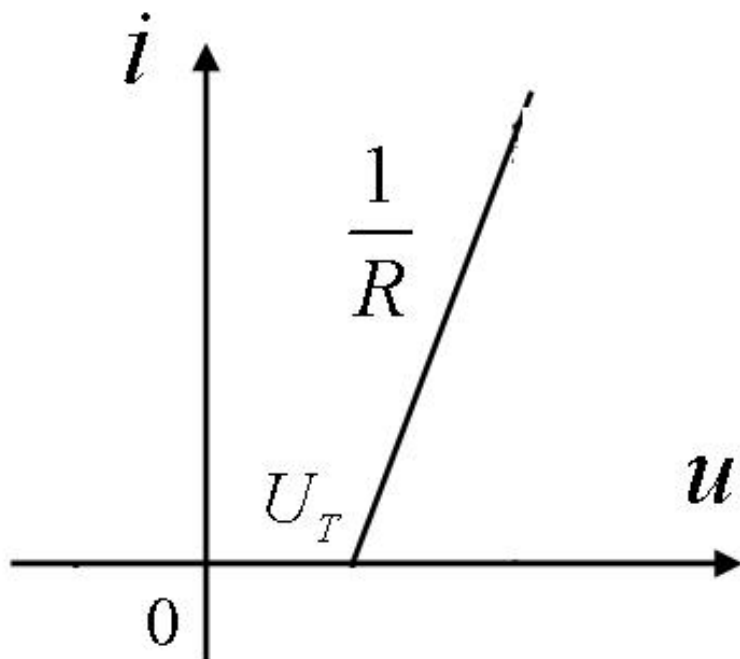
2.5 平方律特性和钳位平方律特性

2.6 时变参量分析法

2.3 折线律特性分析



1. 折线律器件特性：由 R 、 U_T 决定



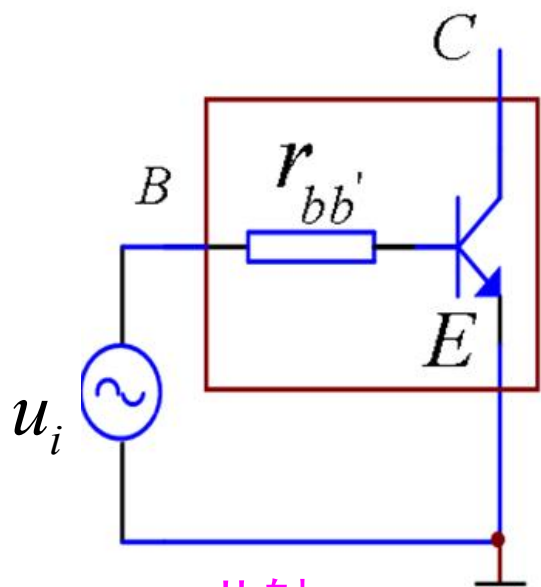
$$i = \begin{cases} \frac{u_i - U_T}{R} & u_i > U_T \\ 0 & u_i \leq U_T \end{cases}$$

2.3 折线律特性分析



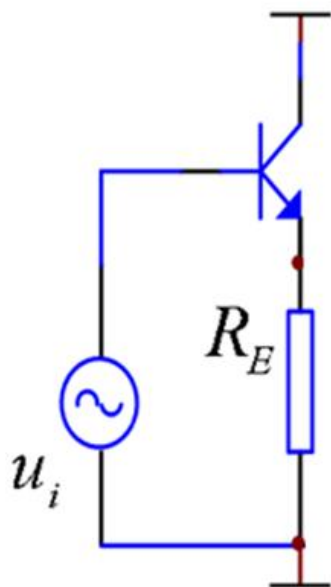
2. 指数律器件转换成折线律器件

晶体管放大器的三种形式均可看作在发射极串联一个电阻



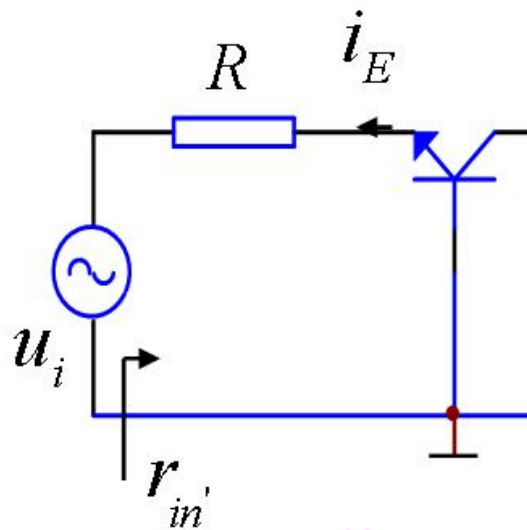
共射

$$\begin{aligned} u_i &= (1-\alpha)i_E r_{bb'} + U_r \ln \frac{i_E}{I_{ES}} \\ &= i_E R + U_r \ln \frac{i_E}{I_{ES}} \end{aligned}$$



共集

$$u_i = i_E R_E + U_r \ln \frac{i_E}{I_{ES}}$$



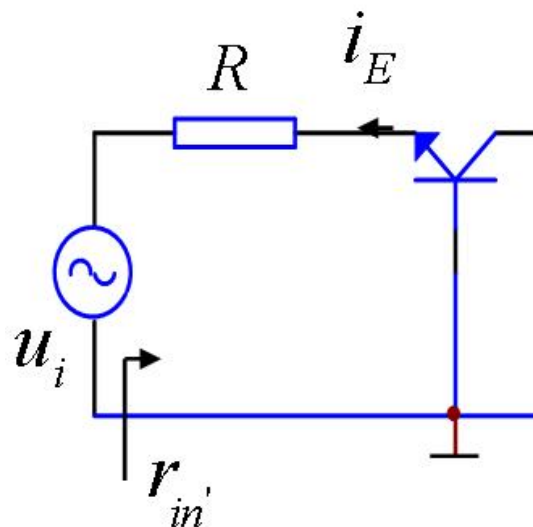
共基

$$u_i = i_E R + U_r \ln \frac{i_E}{I_{ES}}$$

2.3 折线律特性分析



设：



$$u_i = i_E R + U_r \ln \frac{i_E}{I_{ES}}$$

$$U_T = U_r \ln \frac{I_{E0}}{I_{ES}} - \text{导通电压}$$

$$x = \frac{i_E}{I_{E0}} - \text{归一化发射极电流}$$

$$r_{in}' = \left. \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial i_E} \right|_{i_E = I_{E0}} = R + \frac{U_r}{I_{E0}} = R + r_{in}$$

$$U_{co} = I_{E0} (R + r_{in}) = I_{E0} \left(R + \frac{U_r}{I_{E0}} \right) = U_r (1 + g_{in} R)$$

—为发射极均值电流在R和发射结上的压降

2.3 折线律特性分析



则有：

$$\begin{aligned} u_i &= i_E R + U_r \ln \frac{i_E}{I_{ES}} \\ &= i_E R + U_r \ln \frac{i_E}{I_{E0}} + U_r \ln \frac{I_{E0}}{I_{ES}} \end{aligned}$$

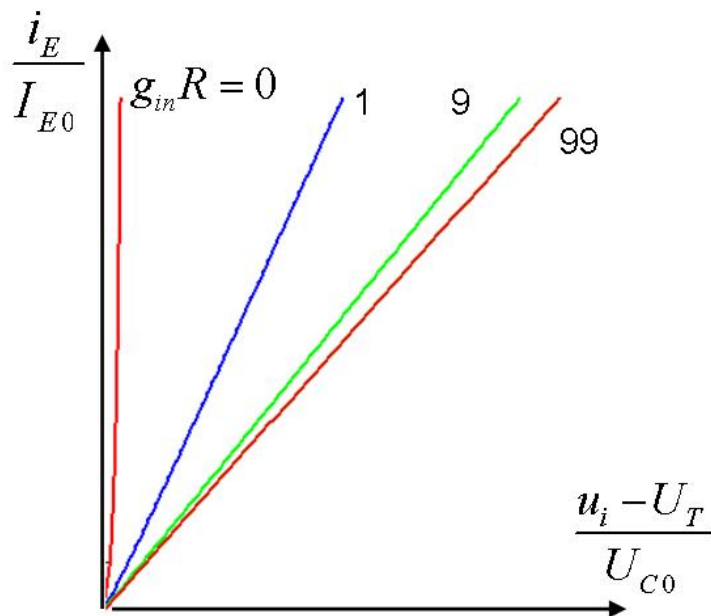
$$\Rightarrow u_i - U_T = i_E R + U_r \ln \frac{i_E}{I_{E0}} = x I_{E0} R + U_r \ln x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{u_i - U_T}{U_{C0}} &= \frac{x I_{E0} R}{U_{C0}} + \frac{U_r \ln x}{U_{C0}} \\ &= \frac{x I_{E0} R}{U_r (1 + g_{in} R)} + \frac{U_r \ln x}{U_r (1 + g_{in} R)} \\ &= \frac{g_{in} R}{1 + g_{in} R} x + \frac{\ln x}{1 + g_{in} R} \end{aligned}$$

以 $g_{in} R$ 为参量的归一化发射极

电流 i_E / I_{E0} 与归一化电压 $\frac{u_i - U_T}{U_{C0}}$

的关系曲线。



2.3 折线律特性分析



① $g_{in}R \rightarrow 0$: $\frac{u_i - U_T}{U_{C0}} = \ln x$ 真正的指数律

② $g_{in}R \rightarrow \infty$: $U_{co} = U_r(1 + g_{in}R) \rightarrow U_r \cdot g_{in}R = I_{E0}R$

$$\frac{u_i - U_T}{U_{C0}} = x \Rightarrow u_i - U_T = U_{co}x = I_{E0}R \frac{i_E}{I_{E0}} = i_E R$$

$$\Rightarrow i_E = \begin{cases} \frac{u_i - U_T}{R} & u_i > U_T \\ 0 & u_i \leq U_T \end{cases} \quad \text{折线率特性}$$

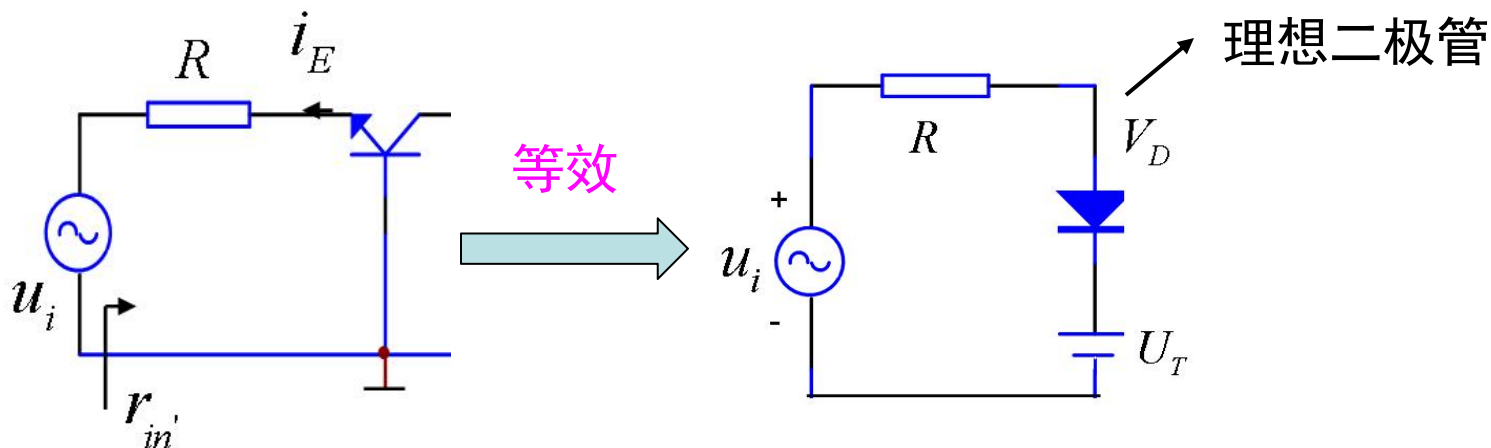
实际上, 只要 $g_{in}R > 10$ ($I_{E0} = 2mA, R = 130\Omega$)
就可以认为指数特性已退化为折线特性

2.3 折线律特性分析



2. 指数律器件转换成折线律器件

a. 当 $g_{in}R$ 足够大时，指数律特性 \rightarrow 折线特性。



$U_T = U_r \ln \frac{I_{E0}}{I_{ES}}$, 从表2.2.1可看出, U_T 随 I_{E0} 的变化范围很小, 在工程计算中近似: 硅管0.7V, 锗管0.2V

b. $g_{in}R \rightarrow \infty \begin{cases} \text{外加 } R \text{ 大} \\ g_{in} = \frac{I_{E0}}{U_r} \quad I_{E0} \text{ 随外加电压 } U_i \text{ 增大而增大} \end{cases}$

结论: 大信号激励下, 二极管的电流电压关系、晶体管的输入特性或转移特性可以用折线特性表征。

2.3 折线律特性分析



3. 折线律特性的分析

器件参数: U_T, R

$$u_i = U_Q + U_1 \cos \omega t$$

信号参数: U_1, U_Q, ω

① $U_Q - U_1 \geq U_T$

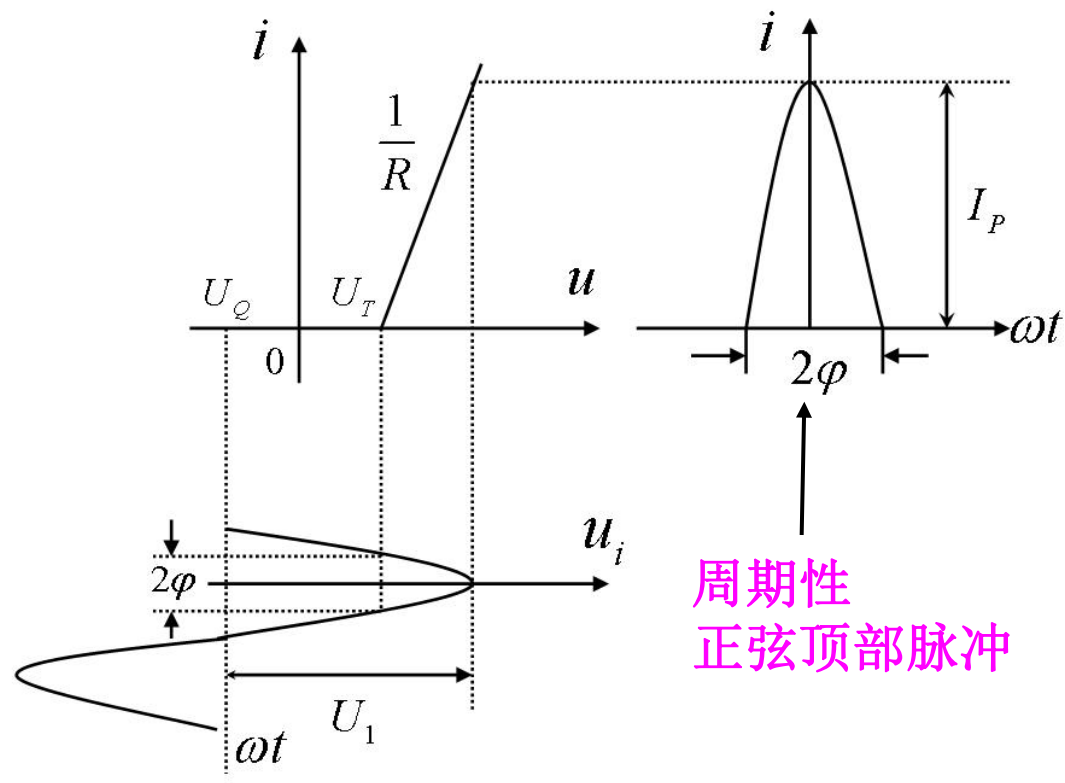
器件工作于完全线性区

$$i = \frac{U_Q - U_T + U_1 \cos \omega t}{R}$$

$$= I_Q + I_1 \cos \omega t$$

② $U_Q - U_1 < U_T$

器件工作于放大和截止两种状态,
响应电流为周期性正弦顶部脉冲。



周期性
正弦顶部脉冲

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi - \text{导通角} \\ I_P - \text{峰值} \end{array} \right.$

2.3 折线律特性分析



导通范围内:

$$\begin{cases} u_i = U_Q + U_1 \cos \omega t \\ i = \frac{u_i - U_T}{R} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{U_Q + U_1 \cos \varphi - U_T}{R} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi = \arccos \frac{U_T - U_Q}{U_1}$$

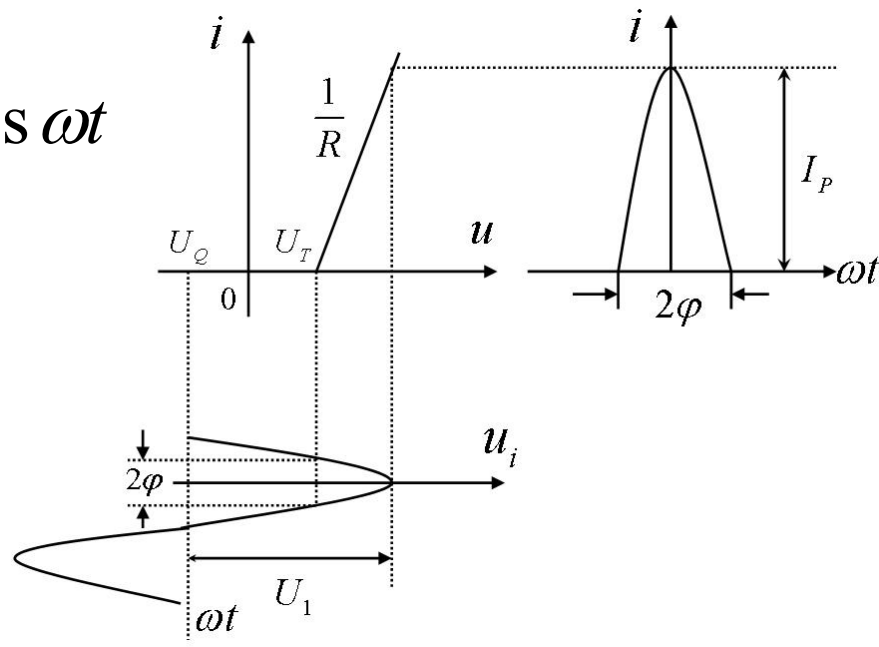
$$I_P = \frac{U_1 + U_Q - U_T}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_P = GU_1(1 - \cos \varphi)$$

$$i = G(U_Q + U_1 \cos \omega t - U_T)$$

$$= GU_1(\cos \omega t - \cos \varphi)$$

$$= I_P \frac{\cos \omega t - \cos \varphi}{1 - \cos \varphi} \quad \text{周期性电流}$$



展开成Fourier级数:

$$i = I_P \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n(\varphi) \cos n\omega t$$

$\alpha_n(\varphi)$ - n 次谐波电流归一化分解系数

直流分解系数 α_0 和基波分解系数 α_1 公式:

$$\alpha_0(\varphi) = \frac{\sin \varphi - \varphi \cos \varphi}{\pi(1 - \cos \varphi)}; \alpha_1(\varphi) = \frac{\varphi - \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{\pi(1 - \cos \varphi)}$$

2.3 折线律特性分析



推导过程：

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_0(\varphi) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\varphi}^{\varphi} \frac{\cos \varphi' - \cos \varphi}{1 - \cos \varphi} d\varphi' \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{\sin \varphi' - \varphi' \cos \varphi}{1 - \cos \varphi} \right]_{-\varphi}^{\varphi} = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin \varphi - \varphi \cos \varphi}{1 - \cos \varphi}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_1(\varphi) &= \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{-\varphi}^{\varphi} \frac{\cos \varphi' - \cos \varphi}{1 - \cos \varphi} \cos \varphi' d\varphi' \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\varphi}^{\varphi} \frac{\cos^2 \varphi' - \cos \varphi' \cos \varphi}{1 - \cos \varphi} d\varphi' \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1 - \cos \varphi} \int_{-\varphi}^{\varphi} \left[\frac{1 + \cos 2\varphi'}{2} - \cos \varphi' \cos \varphi \right] d\varphi' \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1 - \cos \varphi} \left[\frac{1}{2} \varphi' + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\varphi' - \sin \varphi' \cos \varphi \right]_{-\varphi}^{\varphi} \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\varphi - \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{1 - \cos \varphi}\end{aligned}$$

归一化
基波跨导

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{G_{m1}(\varphi)}{G} &= \frac{I_1}{GU_1} = \frac{I_P \alpha_1(\varphi)}{GU_1} \\ &= \frac{GU_1 (1 - \cos \varphi) \alpha_1(\varphi)}{GU_1} \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} (\varphi - \sin \varphi \cos \varphi) - \text{可查表得到}\end{aligned}$$

总谐波
失真系数

$$\begin{aligned}D(\varphi) &= \sqrt{\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{I_n}{I_1} \frac{n}{n^2 - 1} \right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\alpha_n}{\alpha_1} \frac{n}{n^2 - 1} \right)^2} \\ &\text{—可查表得到}\end{aligned}$$

总谐波
失真

$$\text{THD}_1 = \frac{1}{Q_T} D(\varphi)$$

2.3 折线律特性分析



利用RLC回路提基波
失真讨论：

① $\varphi \rightarrow 0$ 脉冲很窄

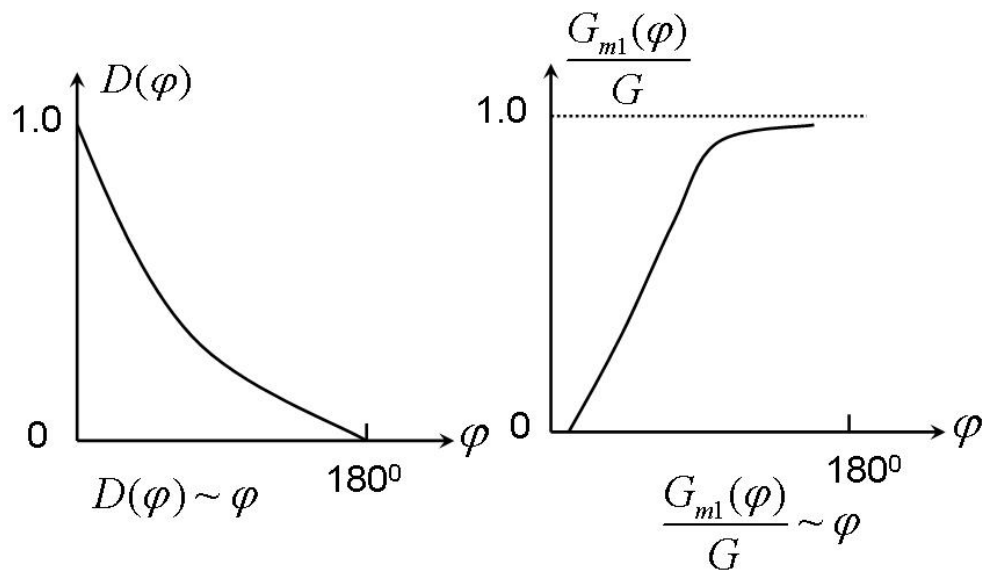
$$\alpha_n(\varphi) = \alpha_1(\varphi) = 2\alpha_0(\varphi)$$

$$\frac{G_{m1}(\varphi)}{G} = \frac{1}{\pi}(\varphi - \sin \varphi \cos \varphi) \rightarrow 0$$

$$D(\varphi) = \sqrt{\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\alpha_n}{\alpha_1} \frac{n}{n^2-1} \right)^2} = \sqrt{\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2-1} \right)^2} = 0.94 - \text{失真最大}$$

② $\varphi \rightarrow 180^\circ$ ，工作于完全线性区，不失真，包含的电流仅为基波电流。

$$\frac{G_{m1}(\varphi)}{G} = 1 \quad D(\varphi) = 0$$

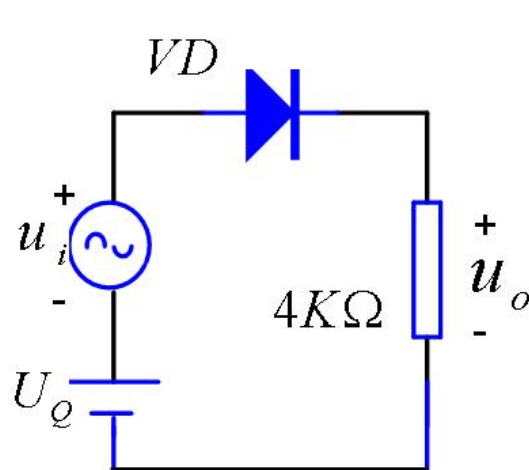


2.3 折线律特性分析

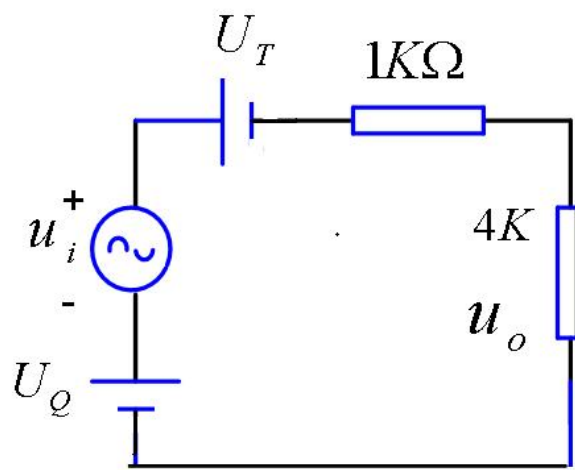


例题：图（a）电路中，VD为折线化二极管， $U_T=0.5V$ ，导通电导为 $1ms$ ，

$u_i = 3 \cos \omega t (V)$ 。分别求解 $U_Q = -1V$ 和 $U_Q = 2V$ 时的输出电压波形和输出电压中的基波电压幅度。



(a) 原理电路



(b) 等效电路

解：VD导通后，电路等效为图（b）所示。

$$G = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2ms$$

2.3 折线律特性分析



① $U_Q = -1V$

$$u_o = \begin{cases} 0 \\ \frac{4}{5}(-1 + 3 \cos \omega t - 0.5) \end{cases}$$

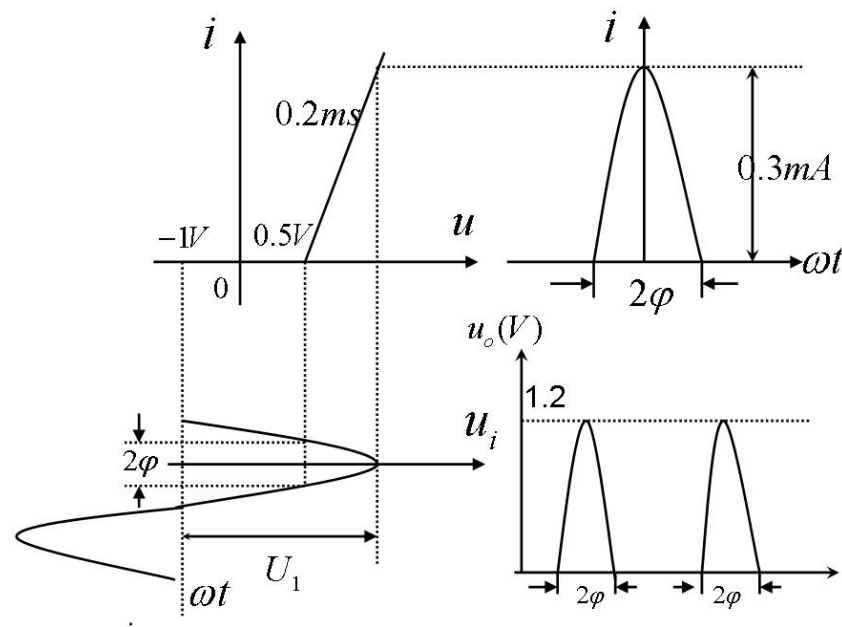
$$|\omega t| > 2n\pi + \varphi$$

$$2n\pi - \varphi < |\omega t| < 2n\pi + \varphi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi &= \arccos \frac{U_T - U_Q}{U_1} \\ &= \arccos \frac{0.5 + 1}{3} = 60^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= I_P \alpha_1(\varphi) = GU_1(1 - \cos \varphi) \alpha_1(\varphi) \\ &= 0.2 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 0.3910 = 0.1173mA \end{aligned}$$

$$U_{o1} = I_1 \times 4 = 0.1173 \times 4 = 0.4692(V)$$



2.3 折线律特性分析



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$$\textcircled{2} \quad U_Q = 2V$$

$$u_o = \begin{cases} 0 & |\omega t| > 2n\pi + \varphi \\ \frac{4}{5}(1.5 + 3\cos \omega t) & 2n\pi - \varphi < |\omega t| < 2n\pi + \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi = \arccos \frac{0.5 - 2}{3} = 120^\circ$$

$$I_1 = I_P \alpha_1(\varphi) = GU_1(1 - \cos \varphi) \alpha_1(\varphi) = 0.9 \times 0.5363 = 0.48267 \text{mA}$$

$$U_{o1} = I_1 R = 4 \times 0.48267 = 1.931 \text{V}$$

2.3 折线律特性分析



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作 业

2.7, 2.17