第五章 基本放大电路

—— 5.5 放大电路的频率特性

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第五章内容

- 5.1 放大电路的组成及技术指标
- 5.2 放大电路的分析方法
- 5.3 放大电路的稳定偏置
- 5.4 各种基本组态放大电路的分析与比较
- 5.5 放大电路的频率相应
- 5.6 一般组合放大电路



5.5 放大电路的频率特性



本节内容

- 5.5.1 概述
- 5.5.2 RC 电路的频率响应
- 5.5.3 三极管的高频参数
- 5.5.4 共射放大电路的频率特性
- 5.5.5 场效应三极管高频小信号模型

5.5.3 三极管的高频参数——回顾

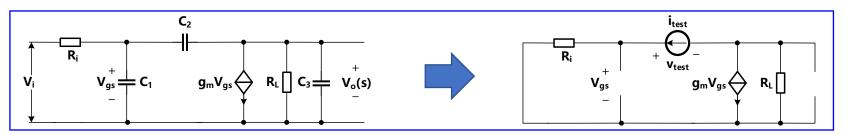


✓ 开路时间常数法: 计算步骤

- 计算每个电容两端的等效电阻 (其他电容开路)
- 每个电容乘以其两端的等效电阻,得到对应时间常数τ_i
- 将每一个τ_i求和,估算上限截止频率ω_H

$$H(s) = \frac{A}{(\tau_1 s + 1)(\tau_2 s + 1)...(\tau_n s + 1)} \approx \frac{A}{(\tau_1 + \tau_2 ... + \tau_n)s + 1}$$

$$\omega_{\rm H} = \frac{1}{\tau_1 + \tau_2 \dots + \tau_n}$$



5.5.3 三极管的高频参数——



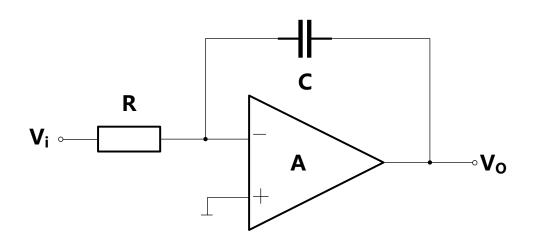
✓ 密勒效应:

- 计算积分器的传输函数

$$\frac{V_i - V_-}{R} \times \frac{1}{sC} = V_o$$
, $v_- \times A = -v_o$ $\mathbf{v}_i \sim$

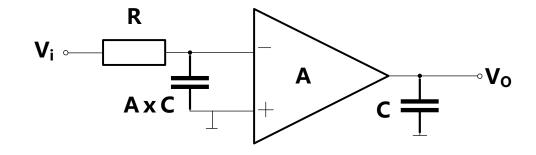


$$\frac{V_0}{V_i} = -\frac{A}{1 + sCR \times A}$$



- 运用密勒效应计算

$$\frac{V_{o}}{V_{i}} = -\frac{A}{1 + sCR \times A}$$



5.5.3 三极管的高频参数-回顾



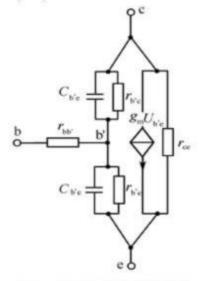
✓ 混合 π 型高频小信号模型:

- 等效电路
- 参数计算

$$r_{b'e} = (1 + \beta_o) \frac{26mV}{I_E(mA)}$$

$$g_m \approx \frac{\beta_0}{r_{b'e}} = \frac{I_{EQ}(mA)}{26mV} = 38.5I_{EQ}(mS)$$

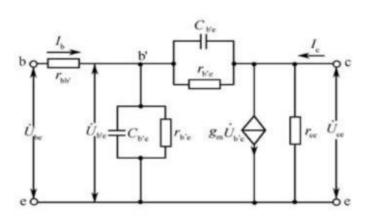


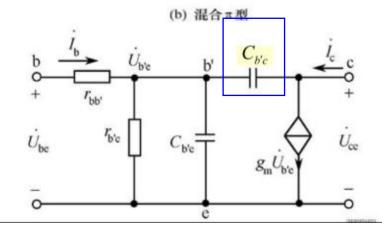




简化:

忽略 $r_{b'c}$ 、 r_{ce} 忽略 $C_{b'c}$ 、 $C_{b'e}$





✓ 三极管手册中给出C_{b´c}和fT,

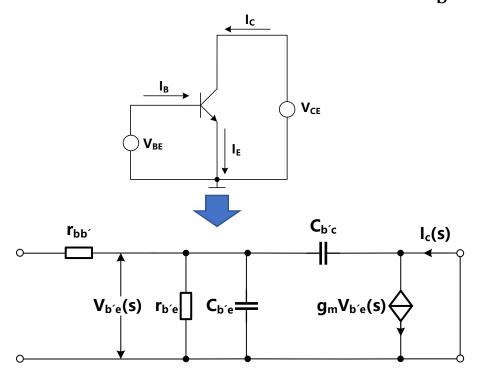
$$C_{b'e} pprox \frac{g_m}{2\pi f_T}$$

5.5.3 三极管的高频参数



✓ 电流放大系数β的频率响应:

- 共射极截止频率 f_{β} : $\beta = \frac{I_c}{I_b}$, V_{CE} 加恒定电压



$$I_b = V_{b'e} (\frac{1}{r_{b'e}} + sC_{b'e} + sC_{b'c})$$

$$I_{c} = V_{b'e}(g_{m} - sC_{b'c})$$

$$\beta = \frac{g_{\text{m}} - sC_{\text{b'c}}}{\frac{1}{r_{\text{b'e}}} + sC_{\text{b'e}} + sC_{\text{b'c}}} \approx \frac{g_{\text{m}}r_{\text{b'e}}}{1 + sr_{\text{b'e}}(C_{\text{b'e}} + C_{\text{b'c}})} = \frac{\beta_0}{1 + j\frac{f}{f_{\beta}}}$$

其中,
$$s = j\omega$$
, $\omega = 2\pi f$, $\beta_0 = g_m r_{b'e}$

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

5.5.3 三极管的高频参数



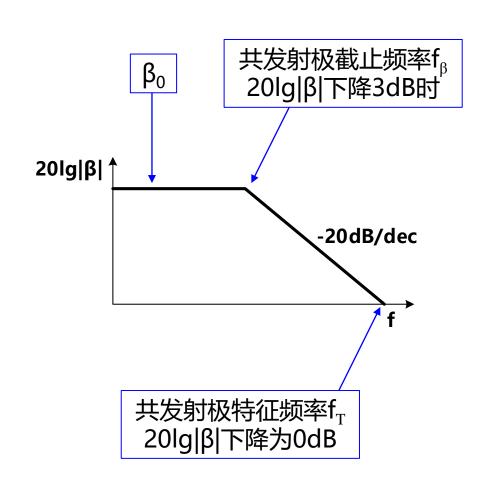
✓ 电流放大系数β的频率响应:

- 共射极截止频率 f_{β} : $\beta = \frac{I_c}{I_b}$, V_{CE} 加恒定电压

$$\beta = \frac{\beta_0}{1 + j \frac{f}{f_{\beta}}}, \quad \beta_0 = g_m r_{b'e}, \quad f_{\beta} = \frac{1}{2\pi r_{b'e}(C_{b'e} + C_{b'c})}$$

- 共射极特征频率
$$f_T$$
: $\beta = \frac{\beta_0}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{f_T}{f_\beta})^2}} \approx 1$

$$f_{\rm T} = \beta_0 f_{\beta} = \frac{g_{\rm m} r_{\rm b'e}}{2\pi r_{\rm b'e} (C_{\rm b'e} + C_{\rm b'c})} \approx \frac{g_{\rm m}}{2\pi C_{\rm b'e}}$$



5.5.3 三极管的高频参数



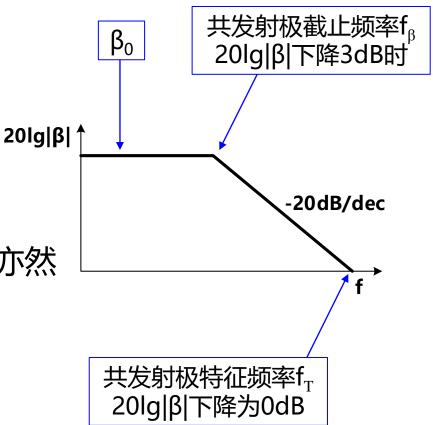
✓ 电流放大系数β的频率响应:

- 共射极截止频率 f_{β} 和特征频率 f_{T} :

$$f_{T} = \beta_{0} f_{\beta} = \frac{g_{m} r_{b'e}}{2\pi r_{b'e} (C_{b'e} + C_{b'c})} \approx \frac{g_{m}}{2\pi C_{b'e}}$$

- 单极点系统: -20dB/十倍频→x0.1/十倍频

- 增益带宽积恒定: 增益变大, 带宽变小, 反之亦然

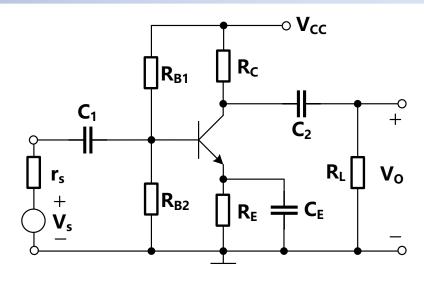


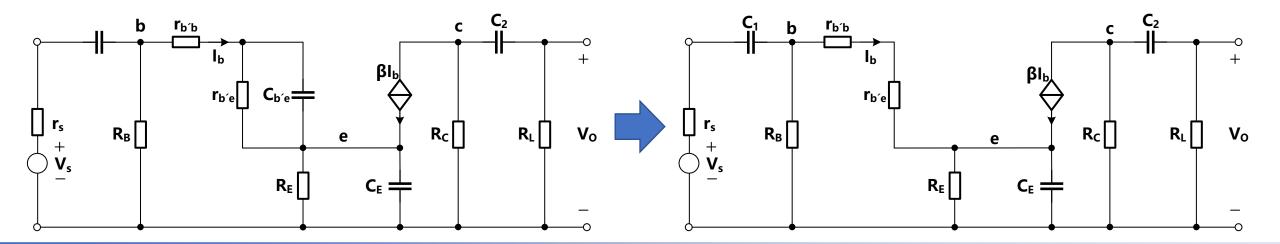


✓ 微变等效电路: 低频, 推导传递函数

- R_B=R_{B1}//R_B2远大于电路输入阻抗
- CE足够大,在低频范围内远小于RE

$$\left| \frac{1}{j\omega C_E} \right| << R_E$$



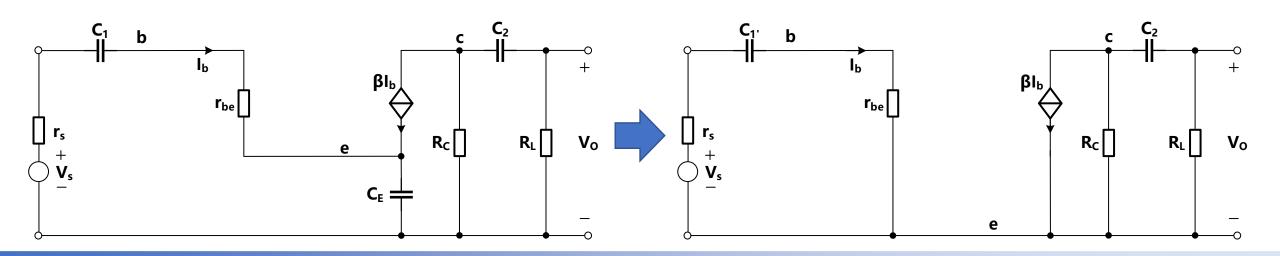




✓ 微变等效电路: 低频, 推导传递函数

- 将CE分别等效到输入和输出回路

- 输入:
$$V_e = (1+\beta)I_b \frac{1}{sC_E} \to Z = \frac{V_e}{I_b} = \frac{(1+\beta)}{sC_E} \to C_{E'} = \frac{C_E}{1+\beta} \to C_{1'} = \frac{C_1C_E}{(1+\beta)C_1+C_E}$$



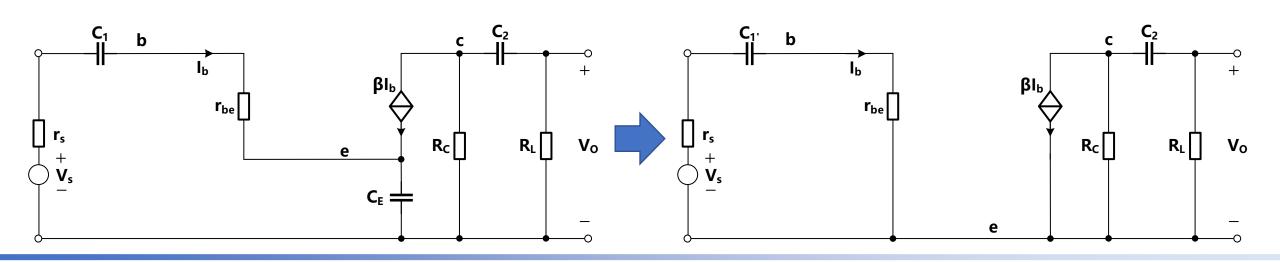


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- **输出:** 一般有C_E ≫ C₂, 忽略C_E



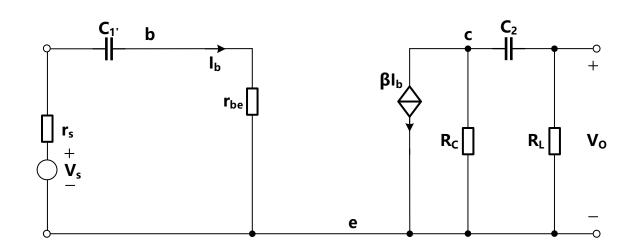


✓ 微变等效电路: 低频, 推导传递函数

- 将C_F分别等效到输入和输出回路

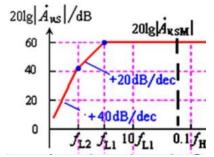
- 输入:
$$V_s = (r_s + r_{be} + 1/sC_{1})I_b$$

- 输出:
$$V_o = -\beta I_b R_C \frac{R_L}{(R_C + R_L + 1/sC_2)}$$



$$\frac{V_{o}}{V_{s}} = -\beta I_{b} R_{C} \frac{R_{L}}{(R_{C} + R_{L} + 1/sC_{2})} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(r_{s} + r_{be} + \frac{1}{sC_{1}'}\right) I_{b}} = -\beta \frac{sC_{2}R_{L}R_{C}}{1 + sC_{2}(R_{L} + R_{C})} \cdot \frac{sC_{1}'}{1 + sC_{1}'(r_{s} + r_{be})}$$

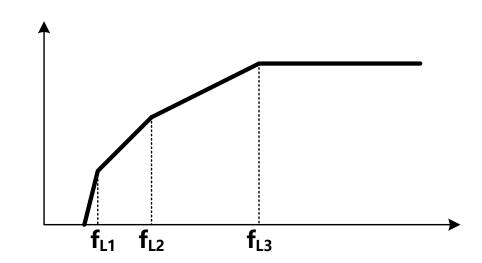
$$\omega_{L1} = \frac{1}{C_2(R_L + R_C)}$$
, $\omega_{L2} = \frac{1}{C_{1'}(r_s + r_{be})}$, $\omega = 2\pi f$

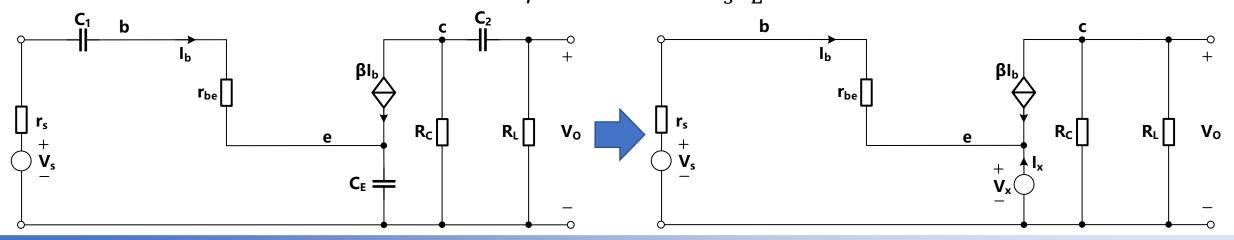




✓ 微变等效电路: 低频, 短路时间常数法

- C_1 : C_E 和 C_2 短路, $R_1 = r_s / / r_{be}$, $f_{L1} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_1 C_1}$
- C_2 : C_E 和 C_1 短路, R_2 = R_C + R_L , f_{L2} = $\frac{1}{2\pi R_2 C_2}$
- C_E : C_1 和 C_2 短路, $R_E = \frac{r_S + r_{be}}{1 + \beta}$, $f_{L3} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_3 C_E}$







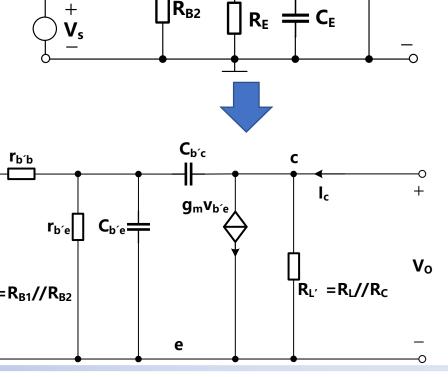
✓ 微变等效电路: 高频, 用密勒效应推导传递函数

- KCL:

$$I_{C}(s) = g_{m}V_{b'e}(s) + [V_{o}(s) - V_{b'e}(s)]sC_{b'c}$$

 $V_{o}(s) = I_{C}(s)R_{L'}$

$$A(s) = \frac{V_o(s)}{V_{b'e}(s)} = -\frac{(g_m - sC_{b'c})R_{L'}}{1 + sC_{b'c}R_{L'}} \approx -g_m R_{L'}$$





✓ 微变等效电路: 高频, 用密勒效应推导传递函数

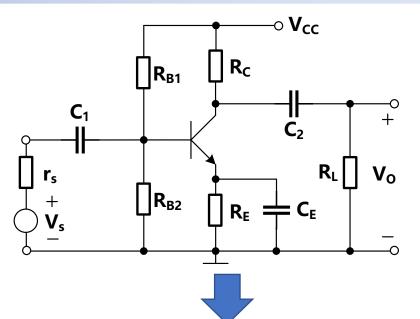
- KCL:

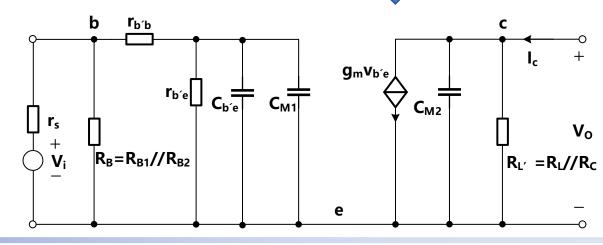
$$A(s) = \frac{V_o(s)}{V_{b'e}(s)} = -\frac{(g_m - sC_{b'c})R_{L'}}{1 + sC_{b'c}R_{L'}} \approx -g_m R_{L'}$$

- 根据密勒效应:

$$C_{M1} \approx g_m R_{L'} C_{b'c}$$

$$C_{M2} \approx C_{b'c}$$







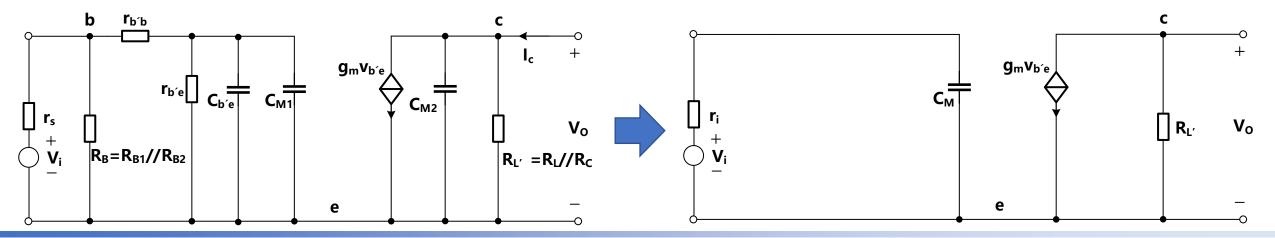
✓ 微变等效电路:高频,用密勒效应推导传递函数

- 电阻简化: r。与R_B并联,然后与r_{b'b}串联,然后与r_{b'e}并联

$$\mathbf{r_i} = (\mathbf{r_{b'b}} + \mathbf{r_s} // \mathbf{R_B}) // \mathbf{r_{b'e}}$$
 这里ri表述有问题,不是输入电阻

- 电容简化: $C_{M1} = C_{M1} + C_{b'e}$ + C_{M2} + $C_{b'e}$ + C_{M2} + $C_$

- 等效电路: 低通RC滤波+跨导放大, $\frac{1}{1+sC_Mr_i} \cdot g_m R_{L'}$



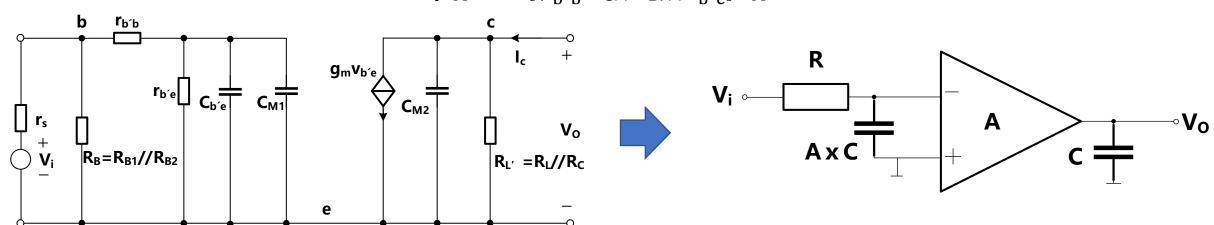


✓ 微变等效电路:高频,用密勒效应推导传递函数

- 传递函数:
$$A(f) = A \frac{1}{1+j\frac{f}{f_H}}$$

其中,
$$A = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{V_{b'e}}{V_i} \cdot \frac{V_o}{V_{b'e}} = -\frac{r_{b'e}}{r_{b'b} + r_{b'e}} \cdot \frac{R_B//(r_{b'b} + r_{b'e})}{r_s + R_B//(r_{b'b} + r_{b'e})} \cdot g_m R_{L'}$$

$$f_{H} = \frac{1}{2\pi r_{i}C_{M}} = \frac{1}{2\pi[(r_{h'h} + r_{s}//R_{B})//r_{h'e}]\cdot C_{M}}$$



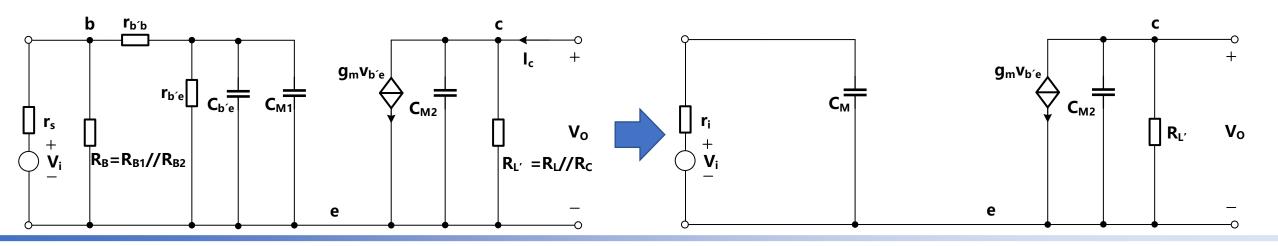


✓ 微变等效电路: 高频, 开路时间常数法

-
$$C_{\text{M}}$$
: $R_1 = \left[\left(r_{b'b} + r_s \, / / \, R_B \right) \, / / \, r_{b'e} \right]$, $f_{\text{H}1} = \frac{1}{2\pi \left[\left(r_{b'b} + r_s / / R_B \right) / / r_{b'e} \right] \cdot C_M}$

-
$$C_{M2}$$
: $R_2 = R_{L'}$, $f_{H2} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{L'} C_{M2}}$

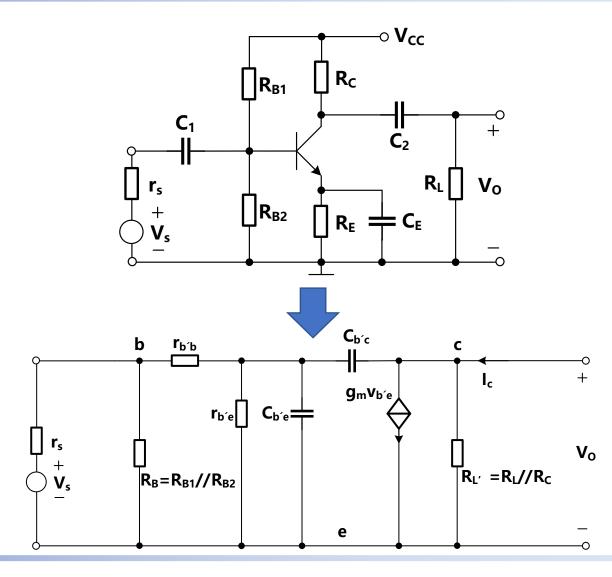
- C_M主导





✓ 几点结论:

- 耦合电容、旁路电容决定高通,下限截止频率主要由低频时间常数中较小的一个决定
- 三极管的结电容和分布电容决定高频响应,上限截止频率由高频时间常数中较大的一个决定
- 通过密勒效应可知,若放大倍数增加, C_M也增加,上限截止频率就下降,通频带变窄。 增益和带宽是一对矛盾,增益带宽积是放大器一 项重要指标。





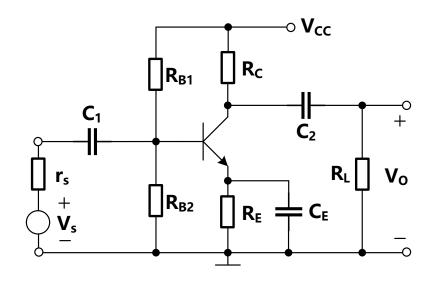
✓ 例题:

电路在室温(300 K)下运行,且 BJT 的 $V_{\rm BEQ}$ = 0.6 V, $r_{\rm bb'}$ = 100 Ω , β_0 = 100, $C_{\rm b'c}$ = 0.5 pF, $f_{\rm T}$ = 400 MHz; $V_{\rm CC}$ = 12 V, $R_{\rm b1}$ = 100 k Ω , $R_{\rm b2}$ = 16 k Ω , $R_{\rm e}$ = 1 k Ω , $R_{\rm c}$ = $R_{\rm L}$ = 5.1 k Ω , $R_{\rm s}$ = 1 k Ω , 试计算该电路的中频源电压增益及上限频率。

$$I_{CQ} \approx I_{EQ} = \frac{V_{BQ} - V_{BEQ}}{R_o} = \frac{\frac{R_{b2}}{R_{b1} + R_{b2}} V_{CC} - V_{BEQ}}{R_o} \approx 1 \text{ mA}$$

$$r_{b'e} = (1 + \beta_0) \frac{V_T}{I_{EO}} = (1 + 100) \times \frac{26 \text{ mV}}{1 \text{ mA}} \approx 2.63 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\downarrow^{R_b} \qquad \downarrow^{r_{bv}} \qquad \downarrow^{$$





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$$C_{b'e} \approx \frac{g_{m}}{2\pi f_{T}} = \frac{0.038 \text{ S}}{2 \times 3.14 \times 400 \times 10^{6} \text{ Hz}} \approx 15.1 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_{M1} = (1 + g_{m} R'_{L}) C_{b'e} \approx 49 \text{ pF}$$

$$C = C_{b'e} + C_{M1} = (15.1 + 49) \text{ pF} = 64.1 \text{ pF}$$

$$R = r_{b'e} \| (r_{bb'} + R_{b} \| R_{s}) \approx 0.74 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$f_{H} = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} = \frac{1}{2 \times 3.14 \times 0.74 \times 10^{3} \Omega \times 64.1 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F}}$$

$$\approx 3.36 \text{ MHz}$$

