第五章 基本放大电路

—— 5.5 放大电路的频率特性

李泳佳 东南大学电子系国家ASIC工程中心 yongjia.li@outlook.com



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

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- 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

5.5.1 概述



✓ 频率响应:

- 放大器的电压放大倍数与频率的关系
 - 幅频特性: 输入信号幅度固定, 输出的幅度随频率变化而变化的规律

$$|A| = \left| \frac{U_o}{U_i} \right| = f(\omega)$$

- 相频特性: 输出信号与输入信号之间相位差随频率变化而变化的规律

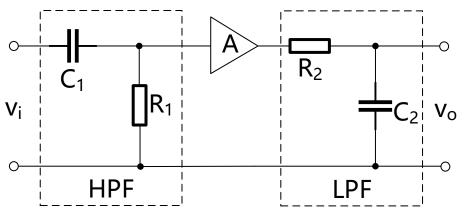
$$\angle A = \angle U_o - \angle U_i = f(\omega)$$

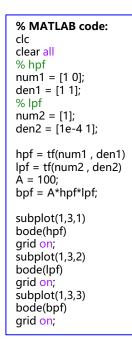
5.5.1 概述

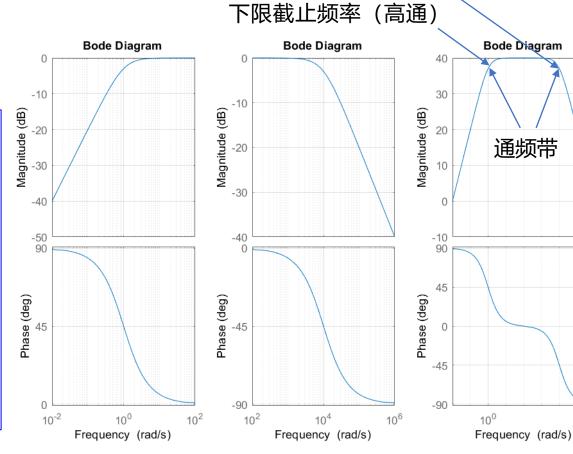


通频带:

- 加入放大器, 增益为A
- 表征放大器工作带宽







上限截止频率 (低通)

通频带

5.5.1 概述



✓ 频率失真:

- 幅频失真
- 相频失真

✓ 产生原因:

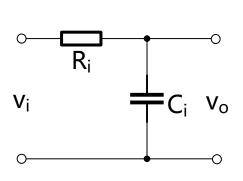
- 放大电路中存在电抗性元件, 例如耦合电容、旁路电容、分布电容等
- 三极管的β(ω)也是频率的函数,低频小信号模型不再适用



✓ 低通滤波:

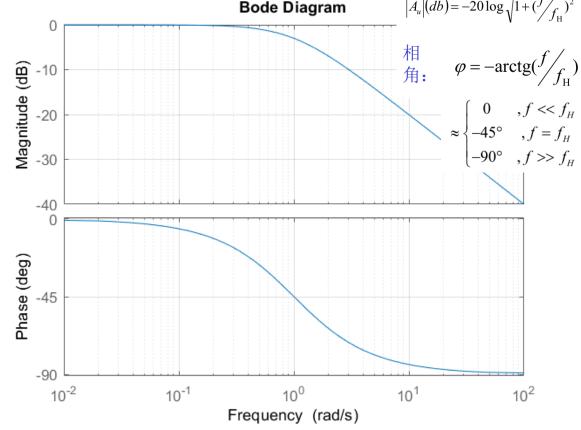
$$-tf_{LPF} = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{1}{1 + sC_iR_i} = \frac{1}{1 + j\frac{f}{f_H}}$$

- 幅频(倍数), 相频 (度数)
- 截止频率处增益为通频带的0.707倍



% MATLAB code: clc clear all num = [1]; den = [1 1]; lpf = tf(num, den) bode(lpf) grid on;





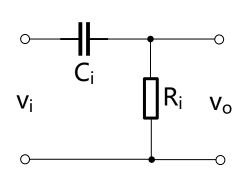


✓ 高通滤波:

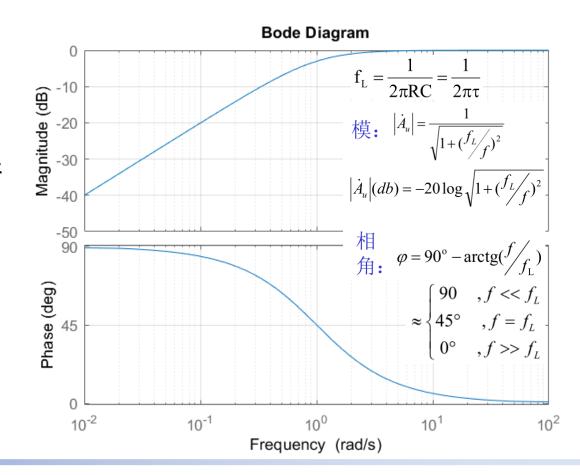
$$-tf_{HPF} = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{sC_iR_i}{1 + sC_iR_i} = \frac{1}{1 - j\frac{f}{f_H}}$$

- 幅频(倍数), 相频 (度数)
- 截止频率处增益为通频带的0.707倍

grid on;



% MATLAB code: clc clear all num = [1 0]; den = [1 1]; hpf = tf(num, den) bode(hpf)

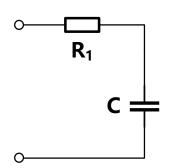




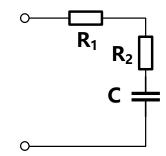
✓ 系统传输函数:

- 在复频域S内,系统的输出与输入函数的Laplace变换

- 系统性能由传递函数确定, 即零极点位置 (判断左/右半平面)



$$H_1(s) = \frac{v_o(s)}{v_i(s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{sC}}{R_1 + \frac{1}{sC}} = \frac{1}{1 + sCR_1}$$

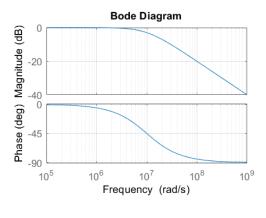


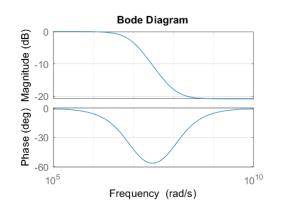
$$H_2(s) = \frac{v_o(s)}{v_i(s)} = \frac{R_2 + \frac{1}{sC}}{R_1 + R_2 + \frac{1}{sC}} = \frac{1 + sCR_2}{1 + sCR_1 + sCR_2}$$

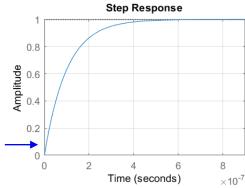


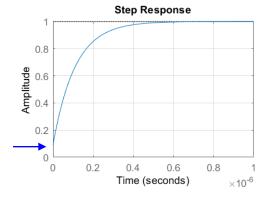
✓ 系统传输函数:

- 频域和时域的对比









```
clc
clear all
c = 1e-12;
r1 = 100e3;
r2 = 10e3;
% lpf
num1 = [1];
den1 = [c*r1 1];
% lpf with zero
num2 = [c*r2 1];
den2 = [c*r1+c*r2 1];
% lpf transfer function
lpf1 = tf(num1, den1)
lpf2 = tf(num2, den2)
figure(1)
subplot(2,2,1)
bode(lpf1)
grid on;
subplot(2,2,2)
bode(lpf2)
grid on;
subplot(2,2,3)
step(lpf1)
grid on
subplot(2,2,4)
step(lpf2)
grid on
```



✓ 开路时间常数法: 数学近似

- 运用KCL和KVL计算传递函数的模型准确,但多极点系统非常复杂
- 时间常数法抓住本质,通过近似简化模型,利于手算
- 用于估算上限截止频率f_H

$$H(s) = \frac{v_o(s)}{v_i(s)} = A \frac{1}{(s+p_1)(s+p_2)...(s+p_n)} = A \frac{1}{(\tau_1 s+1)(\tau_2 s+1)...(\tau_n s+1)}$$

- 两个极点的系统为例 (τ1与τ2相差大,即τ1主极点,τ2次极点,均远小于1)

$$H(s) = \frac{A}{(\tau_1 s + 1)(\tau_2 s + 1)} = \frac{A}{\tau_1 \tau_2 s^2 + (\tau_1 + \tau_2) s + 1} \approx \frac{A}{(\tau_1 + \tau_2) s + 1}$$



✓ 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

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

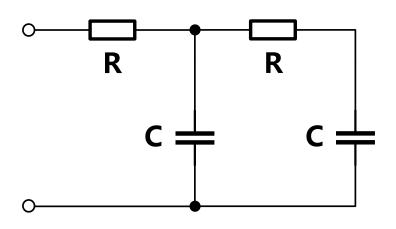
$$\omega_{\rm H} = \frac{1}{\tau_1 + \tau_2 \dots + \tau_n}$$



✓ 开路时间常数法: 计算实例1, R=1e6Ω, C=1e-12F

- 仿真: -3dB频率60kHz

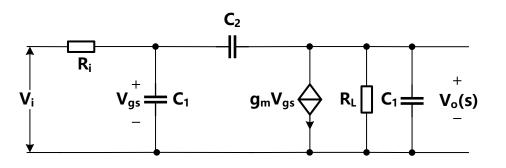
- 计算: $\frac{1}{2\pi(RC+2RC)} \approx 53$ kHz



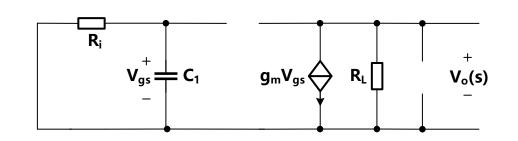


✓ 开路时间常数法: 计算实例2

- C_1 : $\tau_1 = R_i C_1$







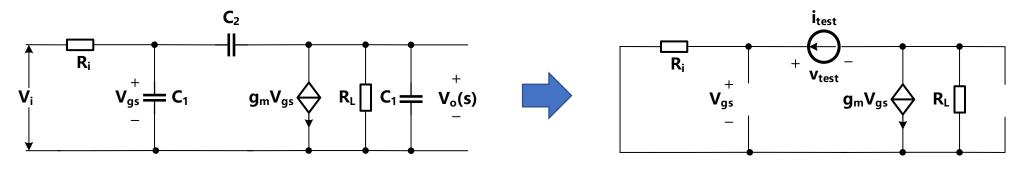


✓ 开路时间常数法: 计算实例2

-
$$C_1$$
: $\tau_1 = R_i C_1$

- **C2**:
$$R_2 = \frac{v_{gs} + R_L(g_m v_{gs} + i_{test})}{i_{test}} = \frac{i_{test} R_i + R_L(g_m i_{test} R_i + i_{test})}{i_{test}} = R_i + R_L + g_m R_L R_i$$

$$\tau_2 = (R_i + R_L + g_m R_L R_i)C_2$$



- **C3**:
$$\tau_3 = R_L C_3$$



✓ 开路时间常数法:

- 近似计算法, 只关注极点
- 分析的电路需要有主极点(实际大多数电路确实如此)
- 近似结果较保守



- ✓ **短路时间常数法**:用于估算下限截止频率f₁
 - 将电路中起低频带宽限制作用的所有电容进行短路处理
 - 逐步求解每个电容两端看入的等效电阻
 - 将得到的每个电容的时间常数求和,即得到f_L



✓ 密勒效应:

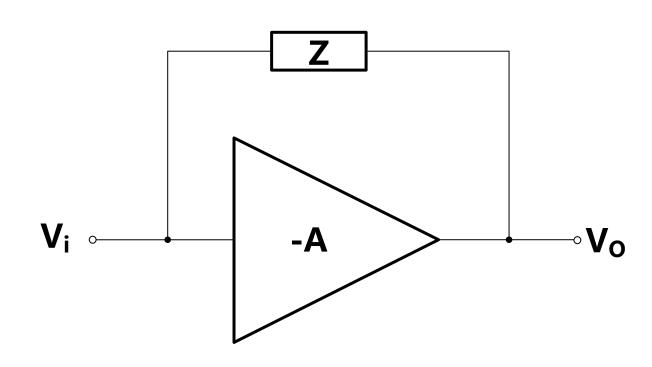
- 负反馈回路中的反馈电容, 其等效输入电容因负反馈而增大的现象

$$I_{i} = \frac{V_{i} - V_{o}}{Z} = \frac{V_{i}(1+A)}{Z}$$

$$Z_{in} = \frac{V_i}{I_i} = \frac{Z}{1+A}$$

如果Z为电容, $Z = \frac{1}{sC}$

$$Z_{in} = \frac{V_i}{I_i} = \frac{\frac{1}{sC}}{1+A} = \frac{1}{sC(1+A)}$$





✓ 密勒效应:

- 计算积分器的传输函数

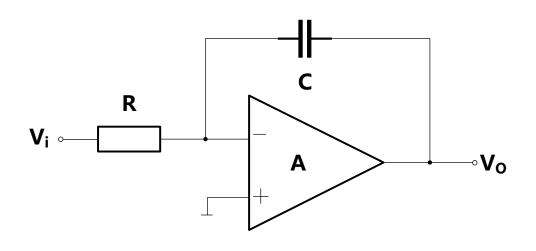
$$\frac{V_i - V_-}{R} \times \frac{1}{sC} = V_o$$
, $v_- \times A = v_o$ $\mathbf{v}_i \sim$

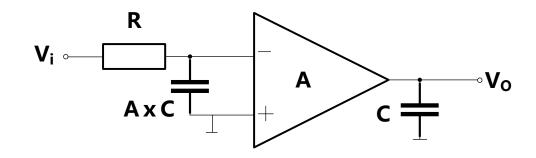


$$\frac{V_0}{V_i} = \frac{A}{1 + sCR \times A}$$

- 运用密勒效应计算

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







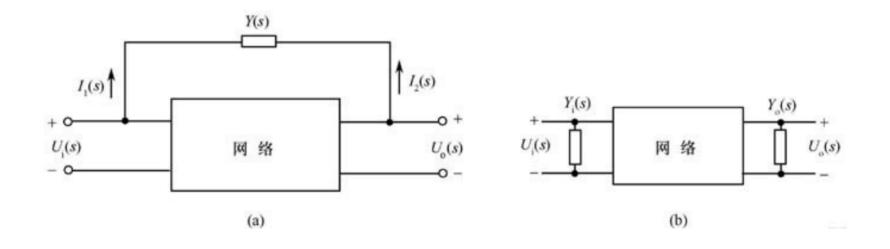
✓ 密勒定理:

- 二端口网络的反馈阻抗可以用各自端口对地的阻抗来等效

$$\begin{split} I_{1}(s) &= Y(s) \cdot [U_{i}(s) - U_{o}(s)] = U_{i}(s) \cdot Y(s)[1 - A_{u}(s)] \\ I_{2}(s) &= Y(s) \cdot [U_{o}(s) - U_{i}(s)] = U_{o}(s) \cdot Y(s)[1 - \frac{1}{A_{u}(s)}] \end{split}$$

$$Y_i(s) = Y(s) \cdot [1 - A_u(s)]$$

$$Y_o(s) = Y(s) \cdot \left[1 - \frac{1}{A_u(s)}\right]$$





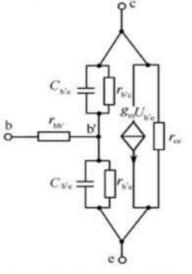
✓ 混合 π 型高频小信号模型:

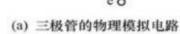
- 等效电路
- 参数计算

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

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

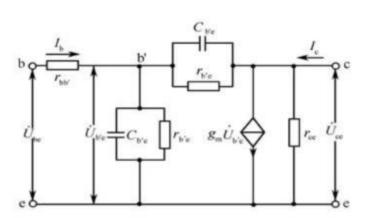


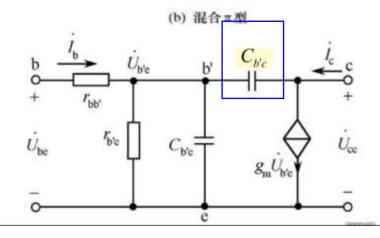




简化:

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





✓ 三极管手册中给出Cb´c和fT,

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