

增补 2-1

(1) 由集电极效率 $\eta_c = \frac{P_n}{P_o} \Rightarrow P_o = P_n / \eta_c = 500 / 0.746 = 670.24 \text{ mW}$

由电源(直流)功率 $P_o = I_{co} \cdot V_{cc} \Rightarrow I_{co} = P_o / V_{cc} = \frac{670.24}{12} = 55.85 \text{ mA}$

由输出功率(交流功率) $P_n = \frac{1}{2} I_{c1}^2 \cdot R_p$

$\Rightarrow I_{c1} = \sqrt{\frac{2P_n}{R_p}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 0.5}{130}} = 87.71 \text{ mA}$

由 $I_{c1} = g_1(\theta_c) \cdot I_{co} \Rightarrow g_1(\theta_c) = \frac{I_{c1}}{I_{co}} = \frac{87.71}{55.85} = 1.5703$

查表可知 $\theta_c = 90^\circ$

~~由~~ $V_{cm} = I_{c1} \cdot R_p = 87.71 \times 130 = 11.402 \text{ V}$

(U_c) 由 $I_{co} = \alpha_o(\theta_c) \cdot I_{cm} \Rightarrow I_{cm} = \frac{I_{co}}{\alpha_o(\theta_c)} = \frac{55.85}{0.319} = 175.09 \text{ mA}$

(2) P_o, V_{cc} 不变, 则 $I_{co} = 55.85$ 不变.

则: $I_{c1} = g_1(60^\circ) \cdot I_{co} = 1.80 \times 55.85 = 100.536 \text{ mA}$

$I_{cm} = I_{c1} / \alpha_1(60^\circ) = 100.536 / 0.391 = 142.85 \text{ mA}$

$\therefore P_n = \frac{1}{2} I_{c1}^2 \cdot R_p = \frac{1}{2} \times 100.536^2 \times 130 = 0.65 \text{ W}$

$\therefore \eta_c = P_n / P_o = \frac{0.65}{0.67024} = 96.98\%$

(3) 调整 θ , 可通过调整基极(b极)的 V_{bb} 和 U_b 这两个参数实现.

① 由 $g_c \times (U_b - U_{b2} \cos \theta) = I_{cm}$ 确定 U_b

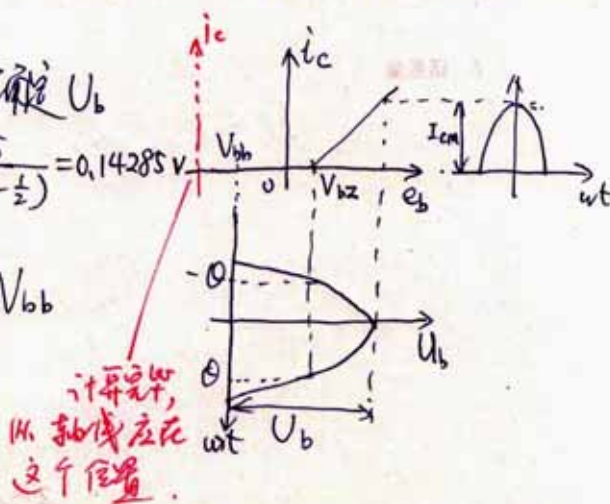
$U_b = \frac{I_{cm}}{g_c(1 - \cos \theta)} = \frac{142.85}{2000 \times (1 - \frac{1}{2})} = 0.14285 \text{ V}$

② 由 $V_{b2} - V_{bb} = U_b \cos \theta$ 确定 V_{bb}

$V_{bb} = V_{b2} - U_b \cos \theta$

$= 0.5 - 0.14285 \times \frac{1}{2}$

$= 0.428575 \text{ V}$



增补 2-2.

$$\text{解: 由 } \cos \theta = \frac{V_{b2} - V_{bb}}{U_{bm}} = \frac{0.6 - (-0.5)}{2.5} = 0.44$$

$$\therefore \theta = 63.9^\circ \approx 64^\circ$$

$$(1) I_{c0} = I_{cm} \cdot \alpha_0(\theta) = 1.8 \times 0.232 = 0.4176 \text{ (A)}$$

$$\therefore P_o = I_{c0} \cdot V_{cc} = 0.4176 \times 18 = 7.5168 \text{ W}$$

$$(2) I_{c1} = I_{cm} \cdot \alpha_1(\theta) = 1.8 \times 0.410 = 0.738 \text{ A}$$

$$\therefore \text{临界 } U_{cm} = V_{cc} - E_{ces} = V_{cc} - \frac{I_{cm}}{g_{cr}} = 18 - \frac{1.8}{0.9} = 16 \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore P_n = \frac{1}{2} I_{c1} \cdot U_{cm}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 0.738 \times 16 = 5.904 \text{ W}$$

$$(3) P_c = P_o - P_n = 7.5168 - 5.904 = 1.6128 \text{ W}$$

$$(4) \eta_c = \frac{P_n}{P_o} = \frac{5.904}{7.5168} = 78.54\%$$

$$(5) R_P = \frac{U_{cm}}{I_{c1}} = \frac{16}{0.738} = 21.68 \Omega$$

题中给错了, 应该是 P_n , 不是 P_o

解 2-3.

$$(1) \therefore \cos \theta = \frac{V_{b2} - V_{bb}}{V_{bm}} = \frac{0.6 - (-0.2)}{2} = 0.4$$

$$\therefore \theta = 66.42^\circ$$

输出功率 $P_o = \frac{1}{2} U_{cm}^2 / R_p \Rightarrow \underline{U_{cm}} = \sqrt{2 R_p P_o} = \sqrt{2 \times 50 \times 2} = 14.142 (V)$
(交流)

$$I_{c1} = \frac{U_{cm}}{R_p} = \frac{14.142}{50} = 0.28284 (A)$$

$$\therefore \underline{I_{cm}} = I_{c1} / \alpha_1(\theta) = 0.28284 / 0.419 = 0.675 (A)$$

电源耗电功率 $P_{DC} = I_{c0} \cdot V_{cc}$

$$\text{而 } I_{c0} = I_{cm} \cdot \alpha_0(\theta) = 0.675 \times 0.239 = 0.161325 A$$

$$\therefore P_{DC} = 0.161325 \times 24 = 3.8718$$

集电极效率 $\underline{\eta_c} = \frac{P_o}{P_{DC}} = \frac{2}{3.8718} = 51.66\%$

(2). 判断放大器 z_{c2} 状态的判据:

教材 P96.

$$\begin{aligned} e_{cmin} = (V_{cc} - U_c) &> E_{ces} \quad \text{欠压} \\ &= E_{cs} \quad \text{临界} \\ &< E_{ces} \quad \text{过压} \end{aligned}$$

但题中 E_{ces} 未知:

观察 P96. 图 2-12. 可知:

$$I_{cm} / g_{cr} = E_{ces}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e_{cmin} = V_{cc} - U_c &> I_{cm} / g_{cr} \quad \text{欠压} \\ &= \quad \text{临界} \\ &< \quad \text{过压} \end{aligned}$$

书 P107 公式
 g_{cr} 为临
界电导率.

\therefore 本题中: $V_{cc} - U_c = 24 - 14.142 = 9.858 V$ 显然欠压.
而 $I_{cm} / g_{cr} = 0.675 / 0.5 = 1.35 V$

(3). 当 R_p 为何值时, 放大器临界

放大器处于临界的条件是: $V_{cc} - U_{cm} = E_{ces} = \frac{I_{cm}}{g_{cr}}$
需搞清楚的是改变 R_p 后, 其它量是否变化?

如: V_{cc} , g_{cr} , I_{cm} , U_{cm} 等.

- ① V_{cc} —— 该值是外加到集电极的直流电压, 它不受 R_p 影响.
- ② g_{cr} —— 这是晶体管放大器的固有属性, R_p 影响不到 g_{cr} .
- ③ I_{cm} —— 这个量比较麻烦.

$$\therefore I_{cm} = I_{c0} + I_{c1} + I_{c2} + \dots$$

而 $I_{c1} = U_{cm}/R_p$ 说明 I_{cm} 与 R_p 有关了, 会变化?

但是, 实际上, 高频放大器从欠压 \rightarrow 临界过渡的过程中, I_{cm} 是恒定的 (基本保持不变), 故 I_{cm} 是恒定的.

④ 只剩下 U_{cm} 了, 这个参数一定会变.

$\therefore I_{cm}$ 不变, 而导截止角 θ 是由 $\cos \theta = \frac{V_{bz} - V_{bb}}{U_{bm}}$ 决定,
 θ 与 R_p 无关, 不变. $\Rightarrow \alpha_1(\theta)$ 不变.

$\therefore I_{c1} = I_{cm} \alpha_1(\theta)$ 不变.

$\therefore R_p$ 变化, 只能引起 U_{cm} 变化了.

$$\text{则 } U_{cm} = V_{cc} - \frac{I_{cm}}{g_{cr}} = I_{c1} \cdot R_p$$

$$\therefore R_p = (V_{cc} - \frac{I_{cm}}{g_{cr}}) / I_{c1}$$

$$= (24 - \frac{0.675}{0.5}) / 0.28284 = 80.08 \Omega$$

$$P_{\sim} = \frac{1}{2} I_{c1}^2 R_p = 3.203 \text{ W}$$

$$\eta_c = \frac{P_{\sim}}{P_{DC}} = \frac{3.203}{3.8718} = 82.7\%$$