电子电路与系统基础Ⅱ

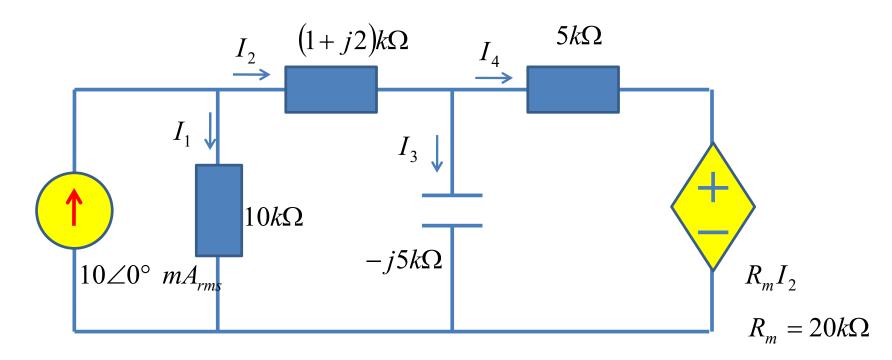
习题课第5讲 相量分析

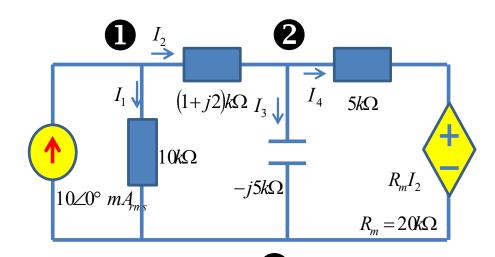
李国林 清华大学电子工程系

第三周作业 相量分析

作业7: 频域下的结点电压法

- 用结点电压法列出如图所示电路的电路方程,求解结点电压,之后再计算各个支路的电流分别为多少。
 - 可以利用matlab进行复数运算,但必须给出计算过程和步骤





结点电压法列写电路方程

单位

电压: V, 电流: mA, 导纳: mS

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{1+j2} & -\frac{1}{1+j2} \\ -\frac{1}{1+j2} & \frac{1}{1+j2} - \frac{1}{j5} + \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \dot{V}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ R_m \dot{I}_2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 4 \frac{(\dot{V}_1 - \dot{V}_2)}{1+j2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{1+j2} & -\frac{1}{1+j2} \\ -\frac{5}{1+j2} & \frac{5}{1+j2} - \frac{1}{j5} + \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \dot{V}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_3 \\ \dot{I}_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6.645 \angle -13.8^{\circ} \\ 3.885 \angle 24.1^{\circ} \\ 13.736 \angle 69.1^{\circ} \\ 11.33 \angle -96.86 \end{bmatrix} mA_{rms}$$
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$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_1 \\ \dot{V}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 66.45 \angle -13.8^{\circ} \\ 68.68 \angle -20.9^{\circ} \end{bmatrix} V_{rms}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_3 \\ \dot{I}_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6.645 \angle -13.8^{\circ} \\ 3.885 \angle 24.1^{\circ} \\ 13.736 \angle 69.1^{\circ} \\ 11.33 \angle -96.86 \end{bmatrix} mA_{rms}$$

作业9 伯特图

- · 自学P640-648页内容,学会画伯特图
 - -伯特图:幅频特性和相频特性的分段折线描述

• 练习8.3.20 画出如下传递函数的伯特图

$$H(j\omega) = -10 \frac{1 + \frac{j\omega}{5 \times 10^{9}}}{\left(1 + \frac{j\omega}{5 \times 10^{6}}\right)\left(1 + \frac{j\omega}{1 \times 10^{8}}\right)\left(1 + \frac{j\omega}{5 \times 10^{10}}\right)} = A(\omega)e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$$

伯特图画法规则

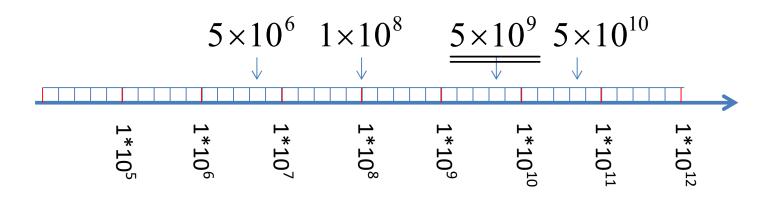
$$H(s) = A_0 \frac{(s + \omega_{z1})(s + \omega_{z2})...(s + \omega_{zm})}{(s + \omega_{p1})(s + \omega_{p2})...(s + \omega_{pn})}$$

- 零极点按大小排序,其数值和频率比,随着频率的上升,...
 - 极点- ω_{pi} <0一定位于左半平面
 - 极点就是系统特征根,特征根实部<0,系统才是稳定系统(时域响应具有指数衰减形式),只有稳定系统才讨论传递函数幅频特性、相频特性
 - 零点- ω_{zi} <=>0均有可能,不影响系统稳定性
- 幅频特性
 - 碰到极点-20,碰到零点+20;
 - 每个极点都将导致20dB/10倍频程的幅频特性的下降,每个零点都将导致20dB/10倍频程的幅频特性的上升
- 相频特性
 - 极点滞后90°,零点看左右,左超右滞90°
 - 极点只能是左半平面极点,每个极点导致一个90°相位滞后;左半平面零点导致一个90°相位超前,右半平面零点导致一个90°相位滞后

$$H(j\omega) = -10 \frac{1 + \frac{j\omega}{5 \times 10^{9}}}{\left(1 + \frac{j\omega}{5 \times 10^{6}}\right)\left(1 + \frac{j\omega}{1 \times 10^{8}}\right)\left(1 + \frac{j\omega}{5 \times 10^{10}}\right)} = A(\omega)e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$$

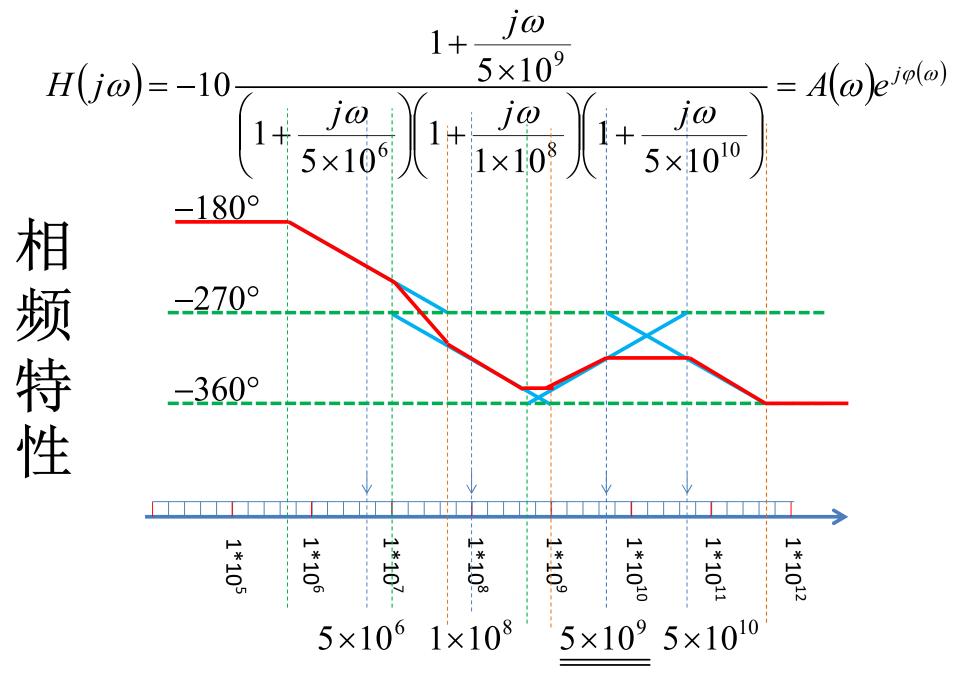
$$5 \times 10^{6}, 1 \times 10^{8}, \underline{5 \times 10^{9}}, 5 \times 10^{10}$$

$$20 \quad 50 \quad 10$$



$$H(j\omega) = -10$$
 $\frac{1 + \frac{j\omega}{5 \times 10^9}}{\left(1 + \frac{j\omega}{5 \times 10^6}\right) \left(1 + \frac{j\omega}{1 \times 10^8}\right) \left(1 + \frac{j\omega}{5 \times 10^{10}}\right)} = A(\omega)e^{j\omega(\omega)}$ 中日 $\frac{20dB}{5 \times 10^6}$ 20 log $10 = 20$ $\frac{20 \log 20}{40 \log 50} = 68$ 20 log $10 = 20$ $\frac{1}{12}$ \frac

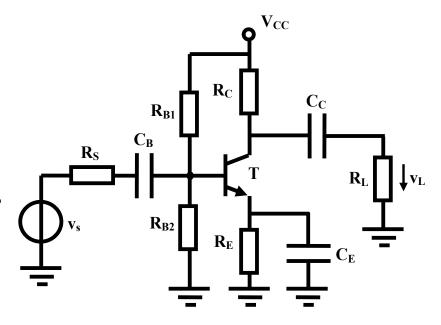
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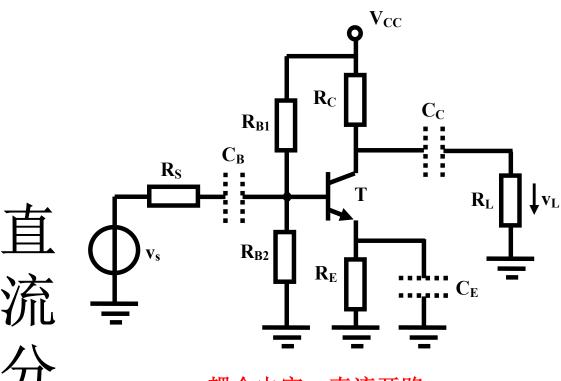
(练习8.3.24) 如图所示,这是一个晶体管放大器电路。已知电源电压 V_{cc} =12V,分压偏置电阻 R_{B1} =56kΩ, R_{B2} =10kΩ,集电极直流负载电阻 R_c =5.6kΩ,发射极串联负反馈电阻 R_c =1kΩ,信源内阻 R_s =100Ω,负载电阻 R_L =6.2kΩ。NPN-BJT晶体管的厄利电压 为 V_A =100V,电流增益为 P_A =300。图中三个电容为 P_A =100V,电流增益为 P_A =300。图中三个电容为 P_A =100V,电流增益为 P_A =300。图中三个电容为 P_A =100V,电流增益为 P_A =300。图中三个电容为 P_A =300。图中三个电容为 P_A =300

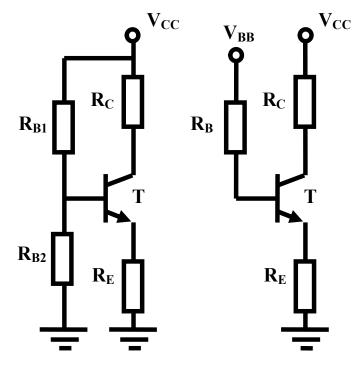
- 直流分析,获得直流工作点;
- 获得直流工作点下的微分元件电路模型。 交流分析时考虑晶体管的两个寄生电容, 假设在该直流工作点下,晶体管的微分 电容 C_{be} =70pF, C_{bc} =2pF,同时考虑基极 体电阻,假设 r_{b} =100 Ω 。
- 用结点电压法获得小信号分析电路方程
- (matlab选作)分析该放大器小信号电 压增益A_v=v_L/v_s的幅频特性和相频特性。
- (matlab选作)分别将三个电容C_B、C_c、C_c、C_c增加10倍,根据电压增益幅频特性分析确认哪个电容对低端3dB频点起决定性作用?

作业8



提示:本练习参见例4.5.1,首先获得直流工作点,之后给出直流工作点,之后给出直流工作点上的局部线性化模型。 微分电容获得也应是在直流工作点计算基础上获得的微分元件。





耦合电容, 直流开路

分压偏置电路

戴维南等效

$$V_{BB} = \frac{R_{B2}}{R_{B1} + R_{B2}} V_{CC} = \frac{10k}{56k + 10k} \times 12 = 1.82(V) \qquad R_B = R_{B1} \parallel R_{B2} = \frac{10k \times 56k}{10k + 56k} = 8.48(k\Omega)$$

$$R_B = R_{B1} \parallel R_{B2} = \frac{10k \times 56k}{10k + 56k} = 8.48(k\Omega)$$

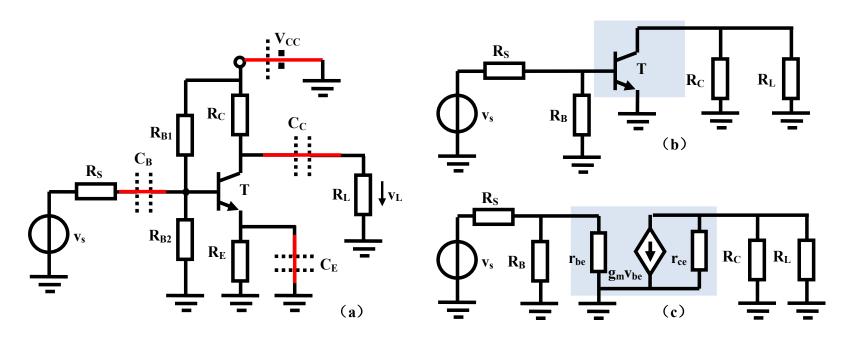
$$I_{B0} = \frac{V_{BB} - 0.7}{R_B + (\beta + 1)R_E} = \frac{1.82 - 0.7}{8.48k + 301 \times 1k} = 3.61(\mu A)$$
 假设晶体管工作在恒流区

$$V_{CE0} = V_{CC} - \beta I_{B0} R_C - (\beta + 1) I_{B0} R_E = 12 - (300 \times 5.6k + 301 \times 1k) \times 3.61 \mu = 4.84 (V) > 0.2V$$

 $I_{C0} = \beta I_{B0} = 300 \times 3.61 \mu A = 1.08 mA$

确认在晶体管确实工作在恒流区

交流 信号分



保留交流激励源,剩余元件均采用其微分元件替代

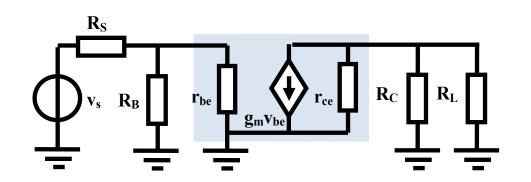
$$g_{m} = \frac{I_{C0}}{v_{T}} = \frac{1.08mA}{26mV} = 41.5mS$$

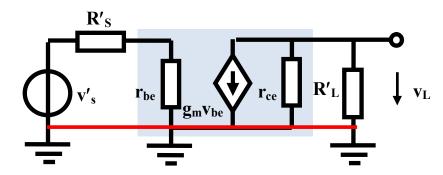
$$r_{be} = \beta \frac{1}{g_{m}} = 300 \times 24\Omega = 7.22k\Omega$$

$$r_{ce} = \frac{V_{A}}{I_{C0}} = \frac{100V}{1.08mA} = 92.6k\Omega$$

BJT直流工作点上 的微分元件

分析中,能化简的尽量先化简





$$v_S' = \frac{R_B}{R_B + R_S} v_S = \frac{8.48k}{8.48k + 0.1k} v_S = 0.988v_S \qquad R_S' = R_B \parallel R_S = \frac{0.1k \times 8.48k}{8.48k + 0.1k} v_S = 98.8\Omega$$

$$R'_S = R_B \parallel R_S = \frac{0.1k \times 8.48k}{8.48k + 0.1k} v_S = 98.8\Omega$$

$$R'_L = R_L \parallel R_C = \frac{6.2k \times 5.6k}{6.2k + 5.6k} = 2.94k\Omega$$

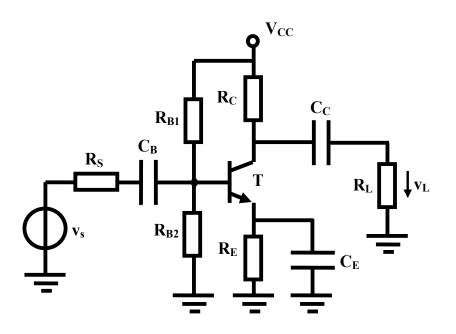
以确保表达式尽可能简单

$$v_{be} = \frac{r_{be}}{r_{be} + R_S'} v_S' = \frac{7.22k}{7.22k + 0.0988k} \times 0.988v_S = 0.975v_S$$

$$A_v = \frac{v_L}{v_S} = -115$$

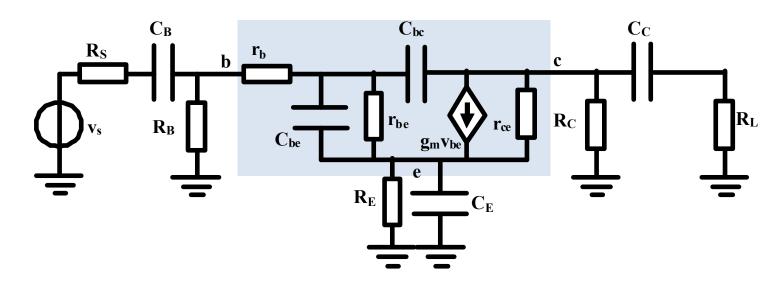
$$v_L = -g_m v_{be} \times (r_{ce} \parallel R_L') = -41.5m \times 0.975v_S \times 2.85k = -115v_S$$

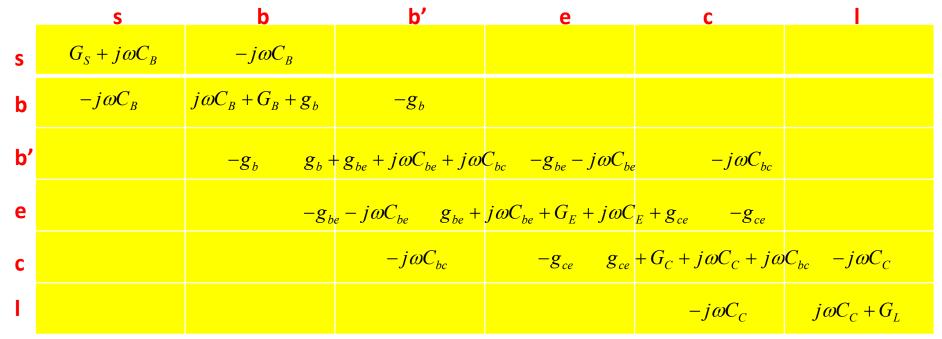
41.2dB的反相 电压放大

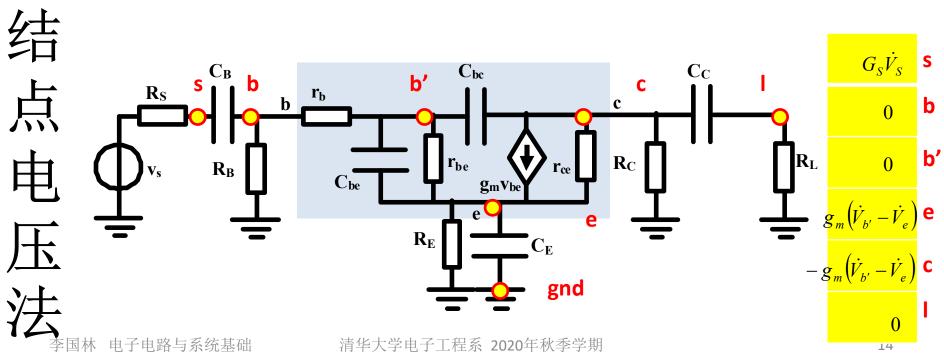


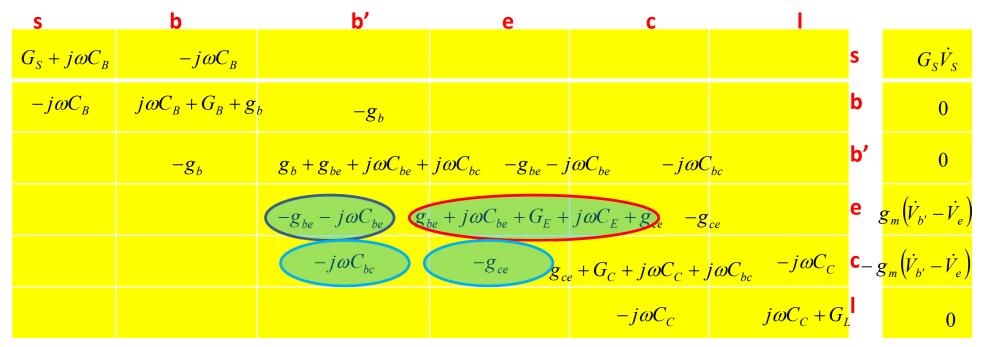
考虑电容的影响

r_b在百欧姆量级以下,在电阻电路分析中,和r_{be}等微分电阻相比可以忽略不计,但在动态电路分析中,由于r_b和寄生电容C_{be}、C_{bc}之间存在耦合关系,直接影响晶体管放大器在很高频率处的高频放大特性,因而高频电路模型中往往考虑r_b在内,低频端其影响则可忽略









结点电压法

$G_S + j\omega C_B$	$-j\omega C_{B}$					S	$G_S \dot{V_S}$
$-j\omega C_B$	$j\omega C_B + G_B + g$	$-g_b$				b	0
	$-g_b$	$g_b + g_{be} + j\omega C_{be} +$	$j\omega C_{bc}$ $-g_{be}-j$	$-j\omega C_{be}$ $-j\omega C_{be}$	C_{bc}	b'	0
	$-g_t$	$g_{be} - j\omega C_{be} - g_{pl} = g_{be} - g_{be}$	$-j\omega C_{be} + G_E + j\omega$	$\partial C_E + g_{ce} + g_{ce} -$.g _{ce}	e	0
		$g_m - j\omega C_{bc}$	$-g_{ce}-g_m$	$_{ce} + G_C + j\omega C_C +$	$j\omega C_{bc}$ $-j\omega C_{C}$	С	0
				$-j\omega C_C$	$j\omega C_C + G_L$	I	0

Matlab程序: 初值设置

clear all

• gm=41.5E-3; %晶体管小信号交流电路模型

rbe=7.22E3;

• rce=92.6E3; 直流工作点上的微分元件,第四章分析结果

• RB=1/(1/56+1/10)*1E3; %基极偏置电阻

• RE=1E3; %负反馈电阻

• RC=5.6E3; %集电极偏置电阻

• rb=100;

• Cbe=70E-12; 直流工作点上的微分元件,本讲义未讨论如何求取

• Cbc=2E-12;

• CB=1E-6; %耦合电容

• CC=1E-6;

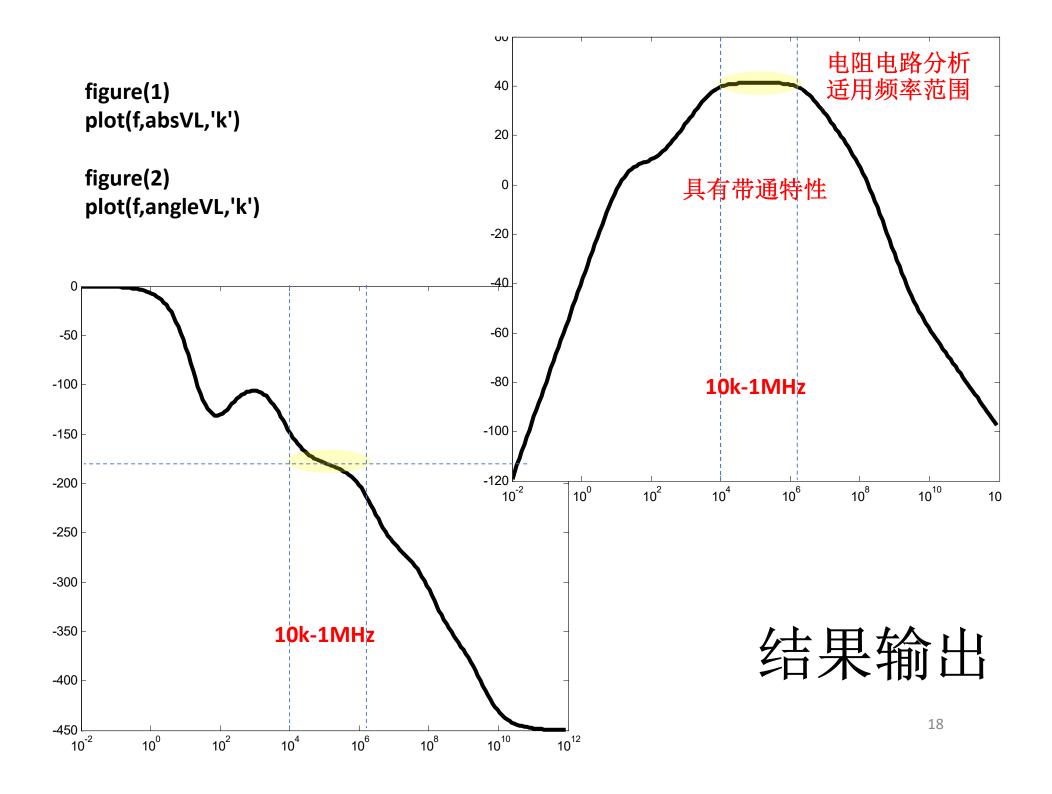
· CE=1E-6; %旁路电容

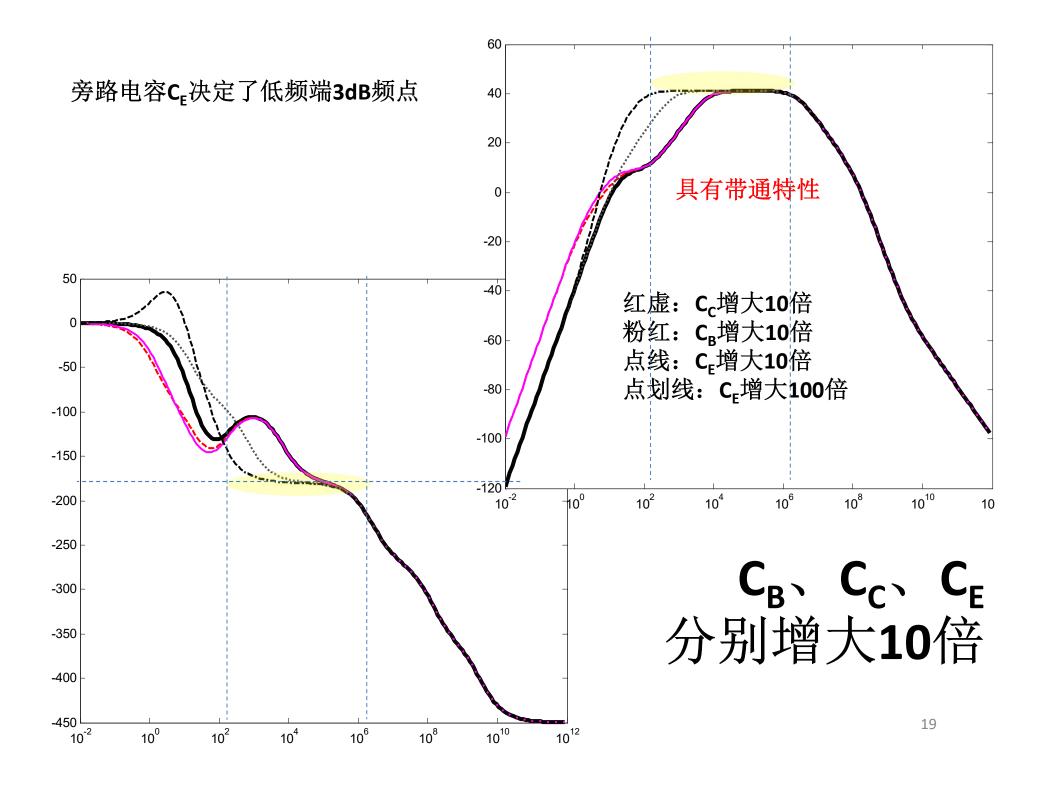
• RS=100; %信源内阻

RL=6.2E3; %负载电阻

```
%起始频点0.01Hz
freqstart=0.01;
                                 %终止频点1000GHz
freqstop=10E11;
                                 %考察该频率范围内的200个频点
freqnum=200;
freqstep=10^(log10(freqstop/freqstart)/freqnum); %等比数列比值系数
                        频率轴是对数坐标,对数坐标下,等比数列是均匀的
freq=freqstart/freqstep;
for k=1:freqnum
 freq=freq*freqstep;
 w=2*pi*freq;
 s=i*w;
 A=[1/RS+s*CB -s*CB]
                                                                         0;
                              0
   -s*CB
              s*CB+1/RB+1/rb
                             -1/rb
                                                                         0;
                                                                  -s*Cbc
                             1/rb+1/rbe+s*Cbe+s*Cbc -1/rbe-s*Cbe
   0
             -1/rb
                      -1/rbe-s*Cbe-gm 1/rbe+s*Cbe+1/RE+s*CE+1/rce+gm -1/rce
              0
                                                                          0;
                             gm-s*Cbc -gm-1/rce s*Cbc+1/rce+1/RC+s*CC -s*CC;
   0
              0
                                                           -s*CC s*CC+1/RLl;
              0
                                                    0
                         %结点电压法求解
 V=inv(A)*[1/RS;0;0;0;0;0];
 f(k)=freq;
 VL=V(6);
                        %假定VS=1
 absVL(k)=20*log10(abs(VL));
  angleVL(k)=angle(VL)/pi*180;
```

end





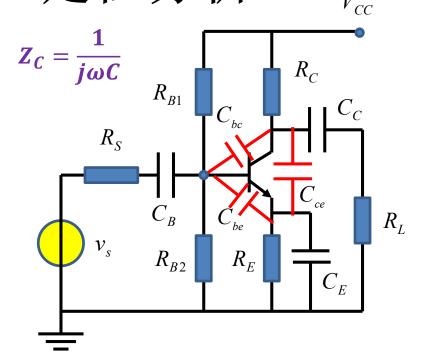
晶体管放大器带宽形成机制分析

- 耦合电容、旁路电容的影响
 - 形成高通特性
- 寄生电容的影响
 - 形成低通特性

实际实验时,可通过实测确认验证下述分析 若有兴趣做仿真实验,亦可确认如下结论

• 共同形成带通特性

电容影响的 定性分析



位于中间频段时

C_B、C_c、C_E短路

 C_{be} 、 C_{ce} 、 C_{bc} 开路

电路中不考虑电容效应,为上学期的电阻电路: CE组态放大器电路

频率很低时

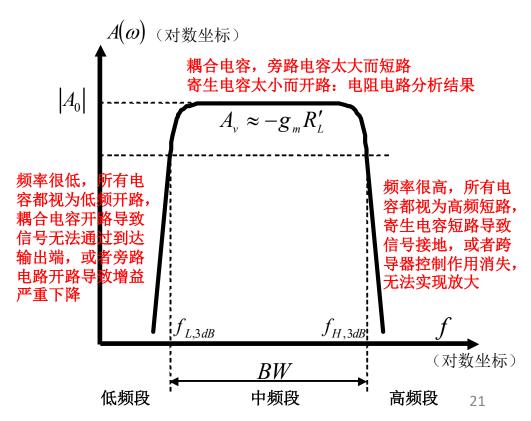
C_R开路,信号无法通过

Cc开路,信号无法通过

C_F开路,信号增益很小

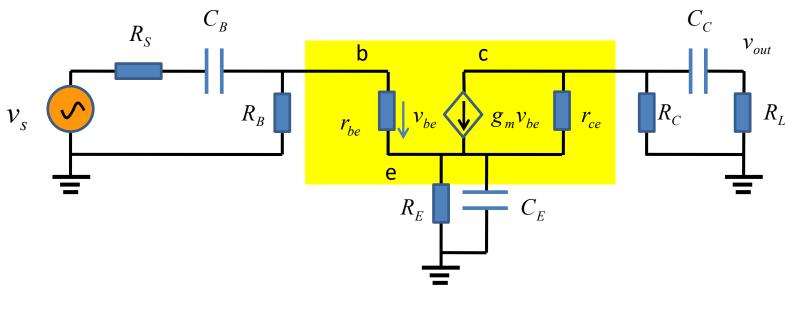
频率极高时

C_{be}短路,输入端信号接地,信号被短接于地 C_{ce}短路,输出端信号接地,信号被短接于地 C_{bc}短路,跨导器作用消失,不具放大作用

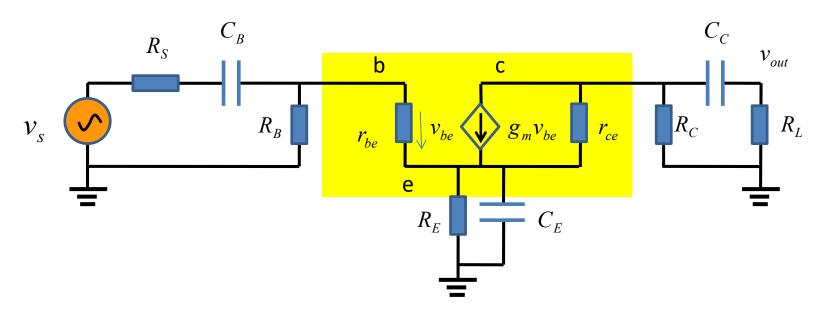


耦合电容影响的定量简化分析交流等效电路: 带外部电容

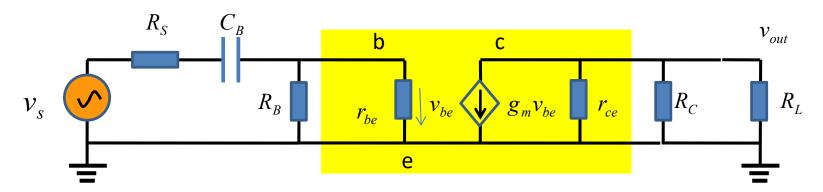
低频端,由于寄生电容过小,视为直流开路,不起作用,电路模型中未画 r_b 和 r_{be} 比太小,低频端影响很小,下面低频处分析 r_b 也暂时被忽略不计



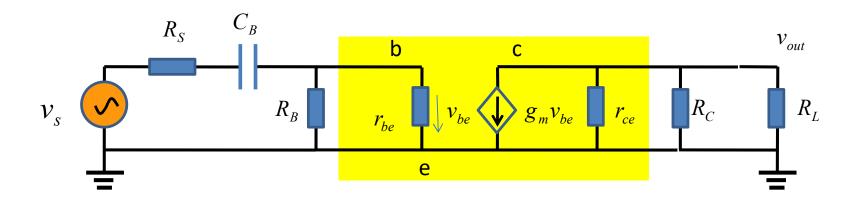
简化分析: 单独考虑每个电容独自的影响



假设 C_E 、 C_C 很大,在 C_B 被视为交流短路前,这两个电容早就短路了

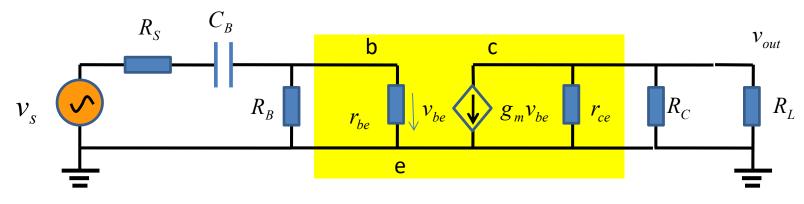


输入耦合电容的影响



$$\dot{V}_{be} = \frac{R_B \| r_{be}}{R_B \| r_{be} + R_S + \frac{1}{j\omega C_B}} \dot{V}_S \qquad \dot{V}_{out} = -g_m \dot{V}_{be} (R_L \| R_C \| r_{ce})$$

$$\frac{\dot{V}_{out}}{\dot{V}_{S}} = -g_{m} (R_{L} || R_{C} || r_{ce}) \frac{R_{B} || r_{be}}{R_{B} || r_{be} + R_{S} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{B}}}$$



$$A_{v} = \frac{\dot{V}_{out}}{\dot{V}_{S}} = -g_{m} (R_{L} || R_{C} || r_{ce}) \frac{R_{B} || r_{be}}{R_{B} || r_{be} + R_{S} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{B}}}$$

$$=-g_{m}R'_{L}\frac{R_{B}\parallel r_{be}}{R_{B}\parallel r_{be}+R_{S}}\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{j\omega\tau_{B}}}=A_{0}\frac{j\omega\tau_{B}}{1+j\omega\tau_{B}}$$
不要前面的推导过程,闭着眼睛就可以写出这个表达式来

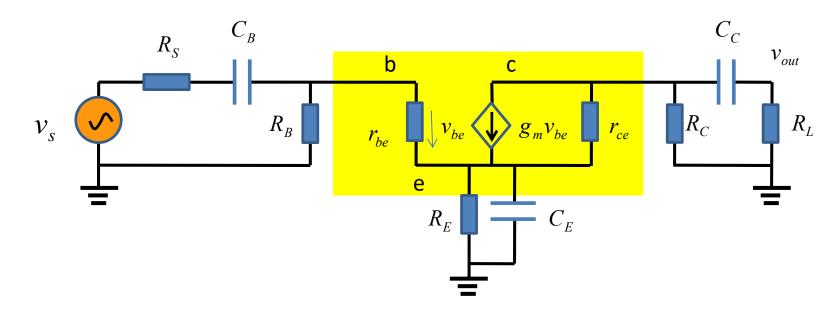
$$\tau_B = (R_B \parallel r_{be} + R_S)C_B$$

$$f > f_{0B} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_B (R_B || r_{be} + R_S)}$$

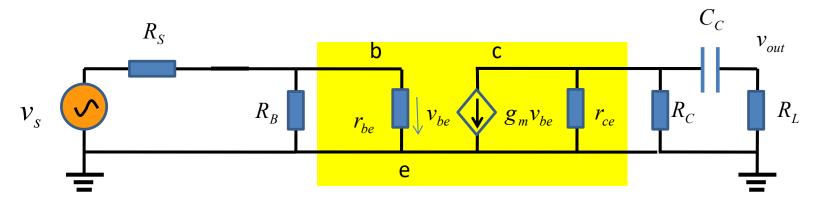
$$\omega_{0B} = \frac{1}{\tau_B} = \frac{1}{C_B (R_B || r_{be} + R_S)}$$

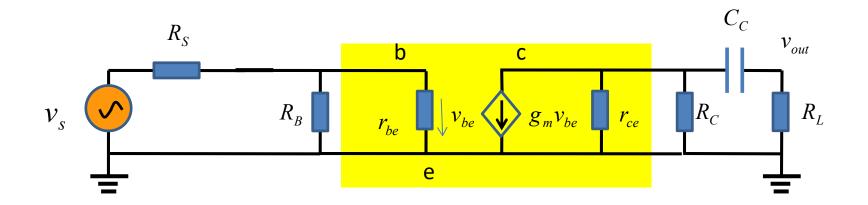
则可认为进入高频短路区 频率界点由电容和电容两端的电阻共同决定

输出耦合电容单独的影响



假设 C_E 、 C_B 很大,在 C_C 被视为交流短路前,这两个电容早就短路了

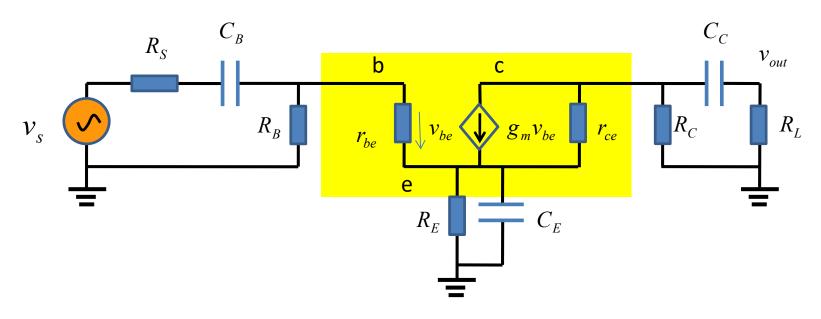




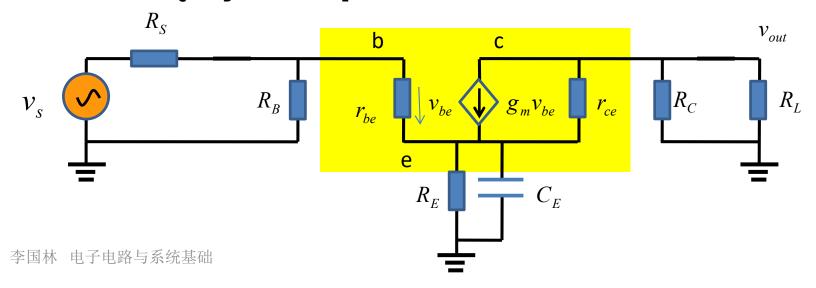
$$A_{v} = \frac{\dot{V}_{out}}{\dot{V}_{S}} = \dots = A_{0} \frac{j\omega\tau_{C}}{1 + j\omega\tau_{C}}$$

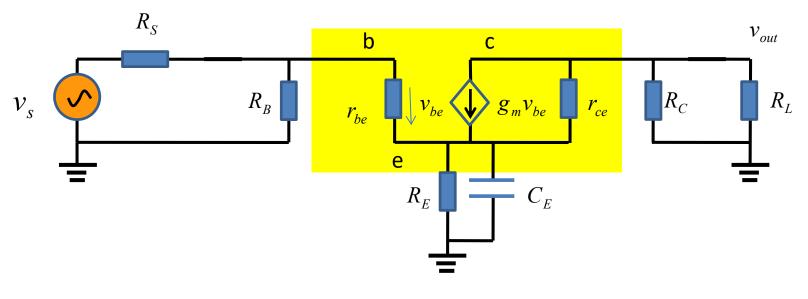
$$f > f_{0C} = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau_C} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_C (R_C \parallel r_{ce} + R_L)}$$
 则可认为进入高频短路区 频率界点由电容和电容两端的电阻共同决定

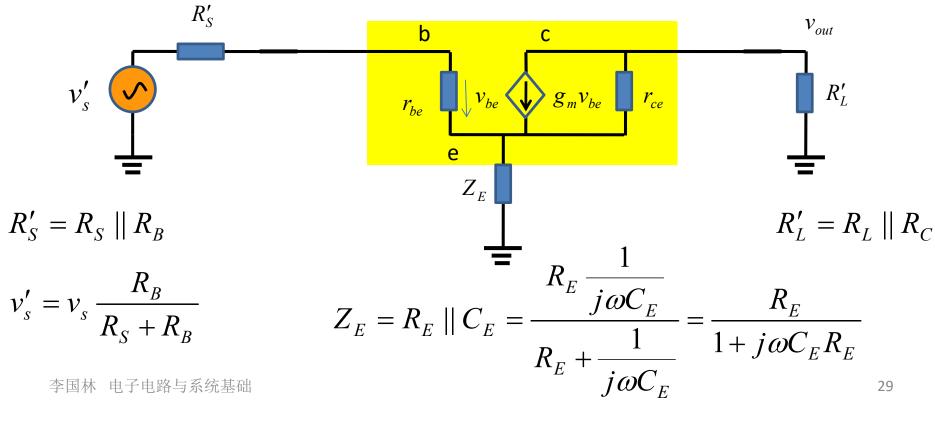
旁路电容单独的影响



假设 C_c 、 C_B 很大,在 C_E 被视为交流短路前,这两个电容早就短路了

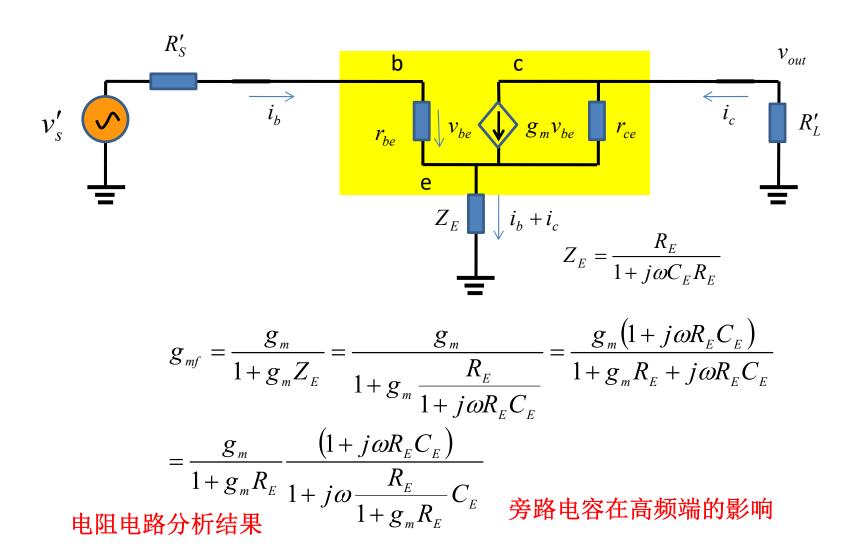






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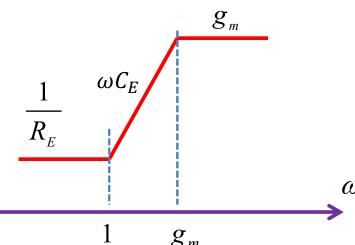
按负反馈原理分析



$$g_{mf} = \frac{g_m}{1 + g_m Z_E} = \frac{g_m}{1 + g_m R_E} \frac{(1 + j\omega R_E C_E)}{1 + j\omega \frac{R_E}{1 + g_m R_E} C_E}$$

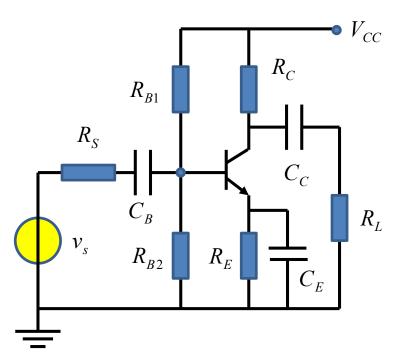
$$g_{mf} = \frac{g_m}{1 + g_m Z_E} = \frac{g_m}{1 + g_m R_E} \frac{(1 + j\omega R_E C_E)}{1 + j\omega \frac{R_E}{1 + g_m R_E} C_E}$$

$$g_{mR_E} >> 1 \frac{1}{R_E} \frac{1 + j\omega R_E C_E}{1 + j\omega \frac{C_E}{g_m}} \approx \begin{cases} \frac{1}{R_E} & \omega < \frac{1}{R_E C_E} \\ \frac{1}{R_E} (j\omega R_E C_E) & \frac{1}{R_E C_E} < \omega < \frac{g_m}{C_E} \\ g_m & \omega > \frac{g_m}{C_E} \end{cases}$$



当射极旁路电容的电抗小于射极看入 电阻时,旁路电容可视为短接于地

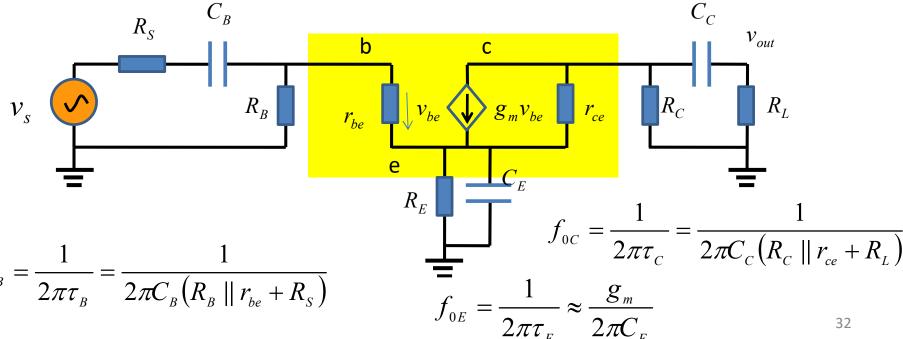
$$\omega > \omega_{0C} = \frac{1}{r_{ine}C_E} \approx \frac{g_m}{C_E}$$

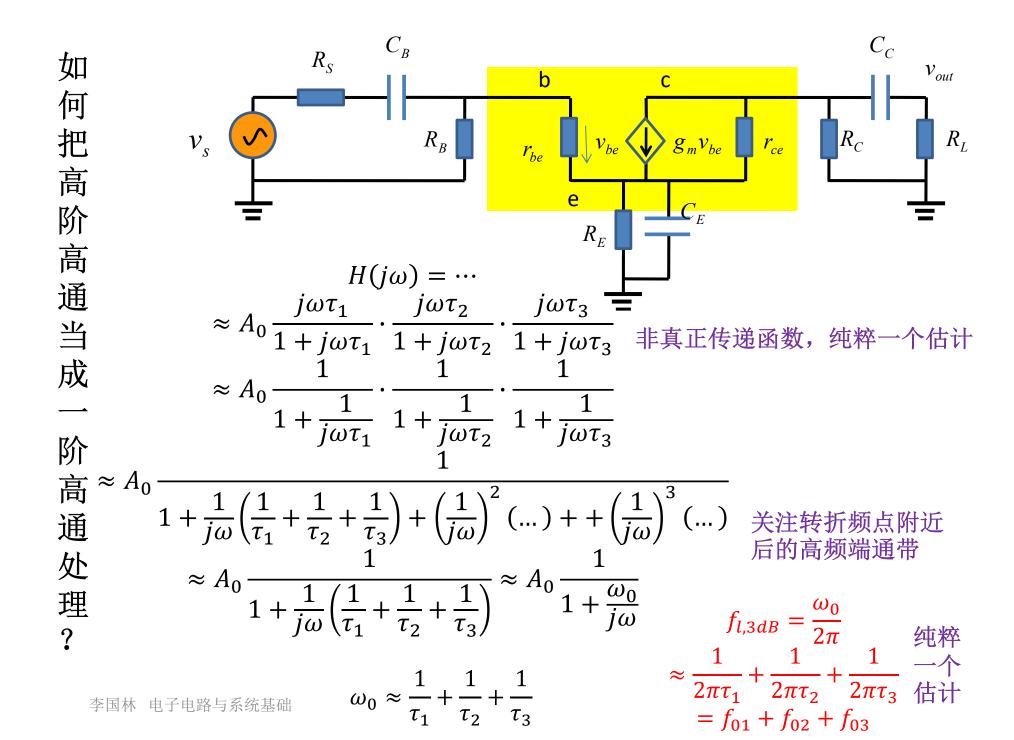


低端3dB频点 短路时间常数

 $f > f_{0B}, f_{0C}, f_{0E}$ 进入中频频段

$$f_{l,3dB} \approx f_{0B} + f_{0C} + f_{0E}$$
 粗略估计 不精确





$$f_{0B} = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau_B} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_B (R_B \parallel r_{be} + R_S)} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 1 \times 10^{-6} \times (8480 \parallel 7220 + 100)} = 40Hz$$

$$f_{0C} = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau_C} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_C \left(R_C \parallel r_{ce} + R_L\right)} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 1 \times 10^{-6} \times \left(5600 \parallel 92600 + 6200\right)} = 14Hz$$

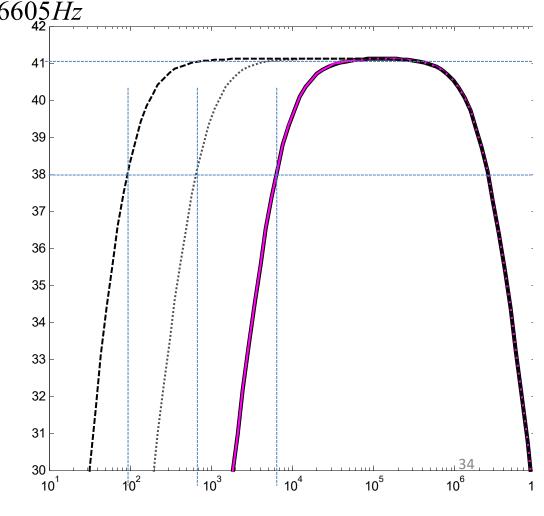
$$f_{0E} = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau_E} \approx \frac{g_m}{2\pi C_E} = \frac{41.5 \times 10^{-3}}{2\pi \times 1 \times 10^{-6}} = 6605 Hz$$

三者差别越大, 估计越准确

$$f_{l,3dB} \approx f_{0B} + f_{0C} + f_{0E}$$

= 6659Hz,700Hz,120Hz

低端3dB频点估算



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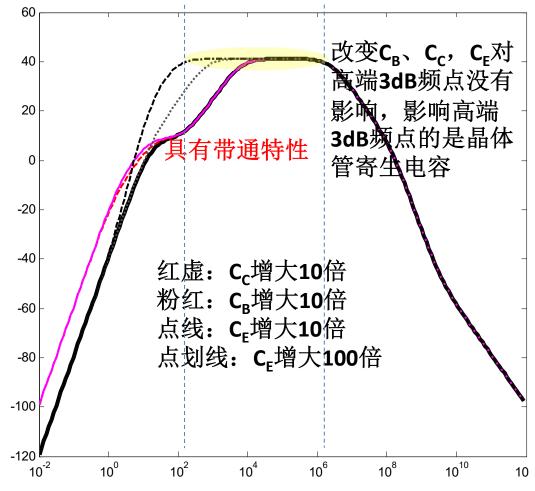
结论:

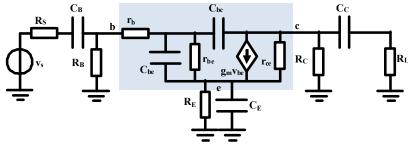
旁路电容C_F决定了低频端3dB频点

因为C_E两端等效电阻1/g_m最小,时间常数最小,导致的高通3dB频点最大,因而影响最大

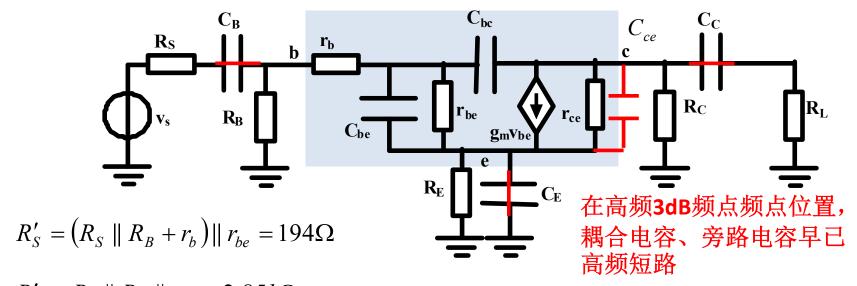
哪个高通电容的时间常数小,哪个电容就是低端3dB频点的主要矛盾

有效降低低端3dB频点(扩大通带范围)的措施是提高C_E电容大小请同学实验验证



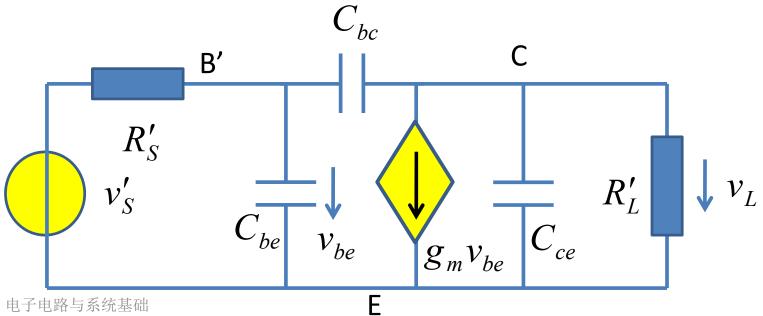


结点电压法求解



$R'_{L} = R_{L} || R_{C} || r_{ce} = 2.85 k\Omega$

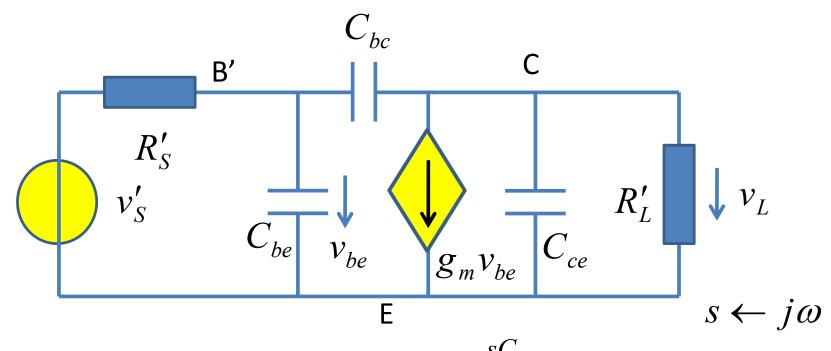
高端3dB频点分析



李国林 电子电路与系统基础

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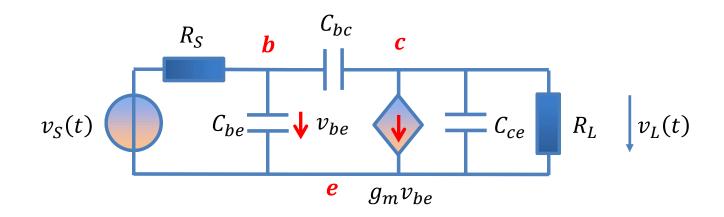
简化电路的传递函数



$$H(s) = \frac{v_L}{v_S'} = -g_m R_L' \frac{g_m}{1 + s(C_{be}R_S' + C_{bc}(R_S' + R_L' + g_m R_S' R_L') + C_{ce}R_L')} + s^2 R_S' R_L' (C_{bc}C_{be} + C_{be}C_{ce} + C_{ce}C_{bc})$$

三个电容: 二阶系统: 三个电容电压状态变量不独立

用结点电压法求取传递函数



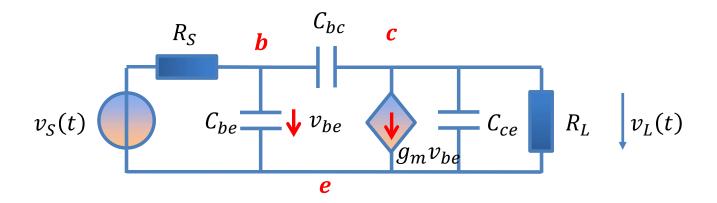
相量域,电纳和电导同等地位

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_S + j\omega C_{be} + j\omega C_{bc} \\ -j\omega C_{bc} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_S + j\omega C_{be} + j\omega C_{bc} & -j\omega C_{bc} \\ -j\omega C_{bc} & G_L + j\omega C_{ce} + j\omega C_{bc} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_b \\ \dot{V}_c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_S \dot{V}_S \\ -g_m \dot{V}_b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_S + j\omega C_{be} + j\omega C_{bc} \\ g_m - j\omega C_{bc} \end{bmatrix}$$

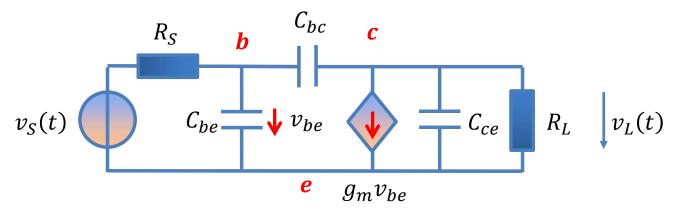
$$\begin{bmatrix} G_S + j\omega C_{be} + j\omega C_{bc} & -j\omega C_{bc} \\ g_m - j\omega C_{bc} & G_L + j\omega C_{ce} + j\omega C_{bc} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_b \\ \dot{V}_c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_S \dot{V}_S \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} G_S + j\omega C_{be} + j\omega C_{bc} & -j\omega C_{bc} \\ g_m - j\omega C_{bc} & G_L + j\omega C_{ce} + j\omega C_{bc} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_b \\ \dot{V}_c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_S \dot{V}_S \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_b \\ \dot{V}_c \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} G_L + j\omega C_{ce} + j\omega C_{bc} & j\omega C_{bc} \\ -g_m + j\omega C_{bc} & G_S + j\omega C_{be} + j\omega C_{bc} \end{bmatrix}}{(G_S + j\omega C_{be} + j\omega C_{bc})(G_L + j\omega C_{ce} + j\omega C_{bc}) - (-g_m + j\omega C_{bc})j\omega C_{bc}} \begin{bmatrix} G_S \dot{V}_S \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_B \\ V_C \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} G_L + sC_{ce} + sC_{bc} & sC_{bc} \\ -g_m + sC_{bc} & G_S + sC_{be} + sC_{bc} \end{bmatrix}}{(G_S + sC_{be} + sC_{bc})(G_L + sC_{ce} + sC_{bc}) - (-g_m + sC_{bc})sC_{bc}} \begin{bmatrix} G_S V_S \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} V_B \\ V_C \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} G_L + sC_{ce} + sC_{bc} & sC_{bc} \\ -g_m + sC_{bc} & G_S + sC_{be} + sC_{bc} \end{bmatrix}}{(G_S + sC_{be} + sC_{bc})(G_L + sC_{ce} + sC_{bc}) - (-g_m + sC_{bc})sC_{bc}} \begin{bmatrix} G_S V_S \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\begin{bmatrix} G_L + sC_{ce} + sC_{bc} \\ -g_m + sC_{bc} \end{bmatrix} G_S V_S}{G_S G_L + s (C_{ce}G_S + C_{be}G_L + C_{bc}(G_S + G_L + g_m)) + s^2 (C_{be}C_{bc} + C_{bc}C_{ce} + C_{ce}C_{be})}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{V_L}{V_S} = \frac{V_C}{V_S} = \frac{(-g_m + sC_{bc})G_S}{G_SG_L + s(C_{ce}G_S + C_{be}G_L + C_{bc}(G_S + G_L + g_m)) + s^2(C_{be}C_{bc} + C_{bc}C_{ce} + C_{ce}C_{be})}$$

多项式归一化: s=0代表直流电阻电路

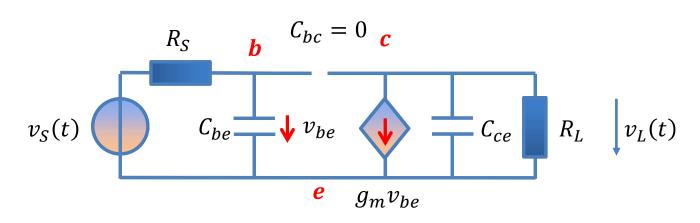
$$\left(1-s\frac{C_{bc}}{g_m}\right)$$

$$s=0$$
代表且流电阻电路
$$\left(1-s\frac{C_{bc}}{g_m}\right)$$

$$=-g_mR_L \frac{1+s\left(C_{ce}R_L+C_{be}R_S+C_{bc}\left(R_S+R_L+g_mR_SR_L\right)\right)+s^2\left(C_{be}C_{bc}+C_{bc}C_{ce}+C_{ce}C_{be}\right)R_SR_L}{1+s\left(C_{ce}R_L+C_{be}R_S+C_{bc}\left(R_S+R_L+g_mR_SR_L\right)\right)+s^2\left(C_{be}C_{bc}+C_{bc}C_{ce}+C_{ce}C_{be}\right)R_SR_L}$$

凡是复杂一点的公式,都应做量纲检查,极端检查:所有电容为0,开路

极端检查



Chc开路后,电路变成单向网络

1

$$H(s) = -g_m R_L \frac{\left(1 - s \frac{C_{bc}}{g_m}\right)}{1 + s\left(C_{ce}R_L + C_{be}R_S + C_{bc}(R_S + R_L + g_m R_S R_L)\right) + s^2\left(C_{be}C_{bc} + C_{bc}C_{ce} + C_{ce}C_{be}\right)R_S R_L}$$

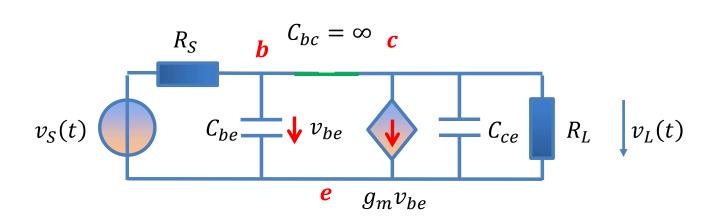
$$\stackrel{C_{bc}=0}{=} -g_m R_L \frac{1}{1 + s(C_{ce}R_L + C_{be}R_S) + s^2 C_{ce}C_{be}R_S R_L} = -g_m R_L \frac{1}{(1 + sC_{be}R_S)(1 + sC_{ce}R_L)}$$

$$\frac{R_L}{sC_{ce}} = \frac{R_L}{1 + sC_{ce}R_L} (-g_m) \frac{1}{1 + sC_{be}R_S}$$

$$\frac{1}{sC_{ce}} + R_L$$
输出电流流 被本征跨导 回路 增益转换为 分压 总阻抗形成 输出电流 输出电流 输出电流

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通过量纲检查、极端检查的表达式,基本认可其准确性

$$H(s) = -g_m R_L \frac{\left(1 - s \frac{C_{bc}}{g_m}\right)}{1 + s \left(C_{ce} R_L + C_{be} R_S + C_{bc} (R_S + R_L + g_m R_S R_L)\right) + s^2 (C_{be} C_{bc} + C_{bc} C_{ce} + C_{ce} C_{be}) R_S R_L}$$

$$\stackrel{C_{bc}=\infty}{=} -g_m R_L \frac{-s \frac{C_{bc}}{g_m}}{sC_{bc}(R_S + R_L + g_m R_S R_L) + s^2(C_{be} + C_{ce})C_{bc}R_S R_L}$$

$$= \frac{R_L}{(R_S + R_L + g_m R_S R_L) + s(C_{be} + C_{ce})R_S R_L} = \frac{1}{(G_S + G_L + g_m) + s(C_{be} + C_{ce})}G_S$$

诺顿电流流过并联 阻抗,形成电压 戴维南源 转化为诺 顿源

二阶系统的一阶近似分析

$$H(s) = \frac{v_L}{v_S'} = -g_m R_L' \frac{1 - \frac{sC_{bc}}{g_m}}{1 + s(C_{be}R_S' + C_{bc}(R_S' + R_L' + g_m R_S' R_L') + C_{ce}R_L')} + s^2 R_S' R_L' (C_{bc}C_{be} + C_{be}C_{ce} + C_{ce}C_{bc})$$

$$1 - \frac{j\omega}{g_m}$$

$$s=j\omega$$

$$=-g_{m}R'_{L}\frac{1-\frac{j\omega}{\omega_{z}}}{\left(1+\frac{j\omega}{\omega_{p1}}\right)\left(1+\frac{j\omega}{\omega_{p2}}\right)}^{\omega$$
 ∞

$$\omega_{p1}<<\omega_{p2}<<\omega_{z}}$$

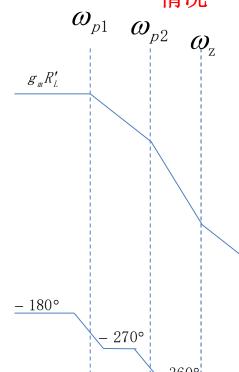
$$\omega_{p1}<<\omega_{p2}<<\omega_{z}$$

$$1+\frac{j\omega}{\omega_{p1}}$$

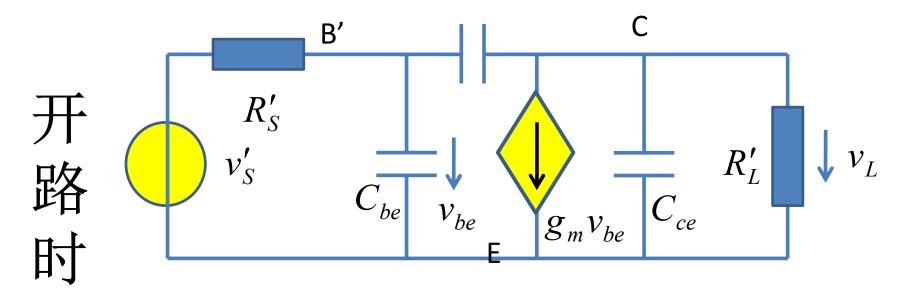
$$1+\frac{j\omega}{\omega_{p1}}$$

$$\approx -g_{m}R'_{L}\frac{1}{1+j\omega(C_{be}R'_{S}+C_{bc}(R'_{S}+R'_{L}+g_{m}R'_{S}R'_{L})+C_{ce}R'_{L})}$$

 $\omega < \omega_{_{p2}}$ 际应用情况



高端3dB频点近似由所有低通电容开路时间常数之和决定



间

$$\tau_{be} = C_{be} R_S' = 70 \, pF \times 194 \Omega = 13.58 ns$$

常

$$\tau_{bc} = C_{bc} (R'_S + R'_L + g_m R'_S R'_L)$$

$$= 2p \times (194 + 2850 + 41.5 \times 2.85 \times 194)$$

$$= 2pF \times 25989\Omega = 51.98ns$$

$$\tau_{ce} = C_{ce} R_L' = 0$$

$$\tau = \tau_{be} + \tau_{bc} + \tau_{ce} = 65.56ns$$

$$f_{h,3dB} = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau} = 2.43MHz$$

$$f_{l,3dB} \approx f_{0B} + f_{0C} + f_{0E}$$

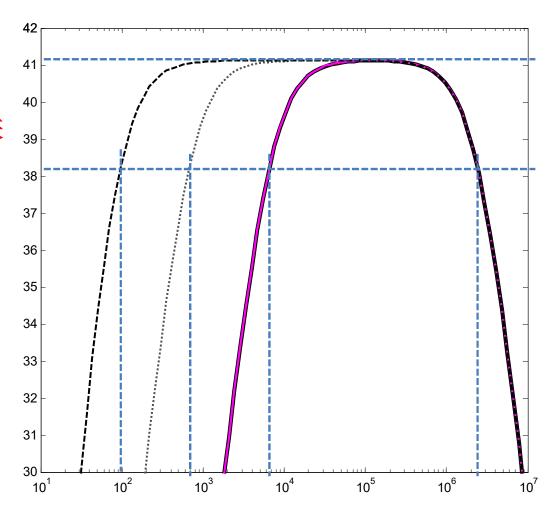
= 6659Hz,700Hz,120Hz

低端3dB频点由高通电容 (耦合电容、旁路电容) 决定: 计算单个电容的短 路时间常数,获得每个电 容的低端3dB频点,求和获 得总的低端3dB频点

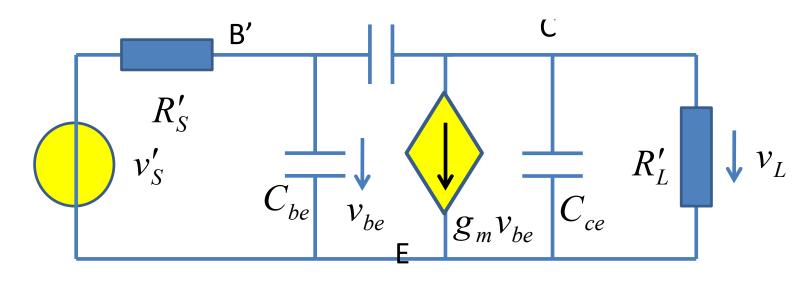
$$f_{h,3dB} = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau} = 2.43MHz$$

高端3dB频点由低通电容 (晶体管寄生电容)决 定:计算单个电容的开 路时间常数,求和获得 总的高端3dB频点对应时 间常数

放大器带宽一阶估算



如 何 把高 阶 低 通 当 成 阶 低 通 处 理 ?



$$H(j\omega) = \cdots$$
 $\approx A_0 \frac{1}{1+j\omega\tau_1} \cdot \frac{1}{1+j\omega\tau_2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+j\omega\tau_3}$ 非真正传递函数,

$$\approx A_0 \frac{1}{1 + j\omega(\tau_1 + \tau_2 + \tau_3) + (j\omega)^2(...) + (j\omega)^3(...)}$$

$$\approx A_0 \frac{1}{1 + j\omega(\tau_1 + \tau_2 + \tau_3)} \approx A_0 \frac{1}{1 + \frac{j\omega}{\omega_0}}$$
关注转折频点附近前的低频端通带

$$\omega_0 \approx \frac{1}{\tau_1 + \tau_2 + \tau_3}$$

$$f_{h,3dB} = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} \approx \frac{1}{2\pi(\tau_1 + \tau_2 + \tau_3)}$$

晶 管 放 大 器 带 宽 的 估

- 晶体管放大器电路中的电容很多,是高阶动态系统
 - 由于这些电容的影响力相差较大,从而对低端3dB频点和高端3dB频点估算时,均可用一阶系统近似
- 低端3dB频点由高通电容(耦合电容、旁路电容)决定
 - 估算低端3dB频点时,小的寄生电容低频开路处理
 - 计算每个高通电容的短路时间常数,对应截止频点,低端 3dB频点近似是所有截止频点之和

$$f_{l,3dB} \approx f_{0B} + f_{0C} + f_{0E} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{C_B R_{BS}} + \frac{1}{C_C R_{CS}} + \frac{1}{C_E R_{ES}} \right]$$

- 高端3dB频点由低通电容(晶体管寄生电容)决定
 - 估算高端3dB频点时,大的耦合电容、旁路电路高频短路 处理
 - 计算每个低通电容的开路时间常数,求和获得总时间常数,对应截止频率近似为高端3dB频点

$$f_{h,3dB} \approx \frac{1}{2\pi \left(\tau_{be} + \tau_{bc} + \tau_{ce}\right)} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{C_{be}R_S' + C_{bc}\left(R_S' + R_L' + g_m R_S' R_L'\right) + C_{ce}R_L'}$$

