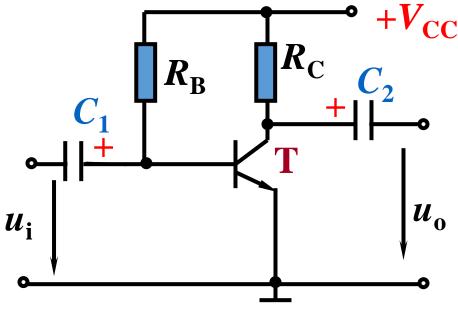


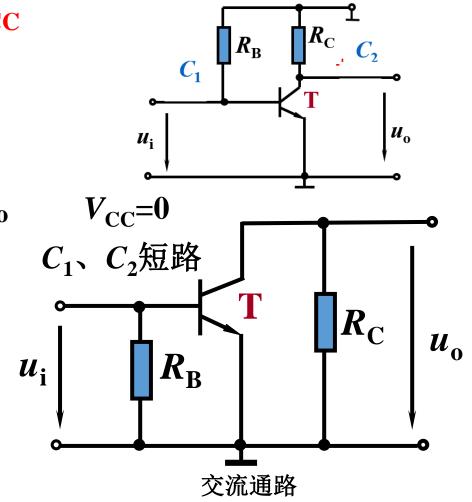
二、放大电路的动态分析

放大电路有输入信号时的工作状态称为动态。

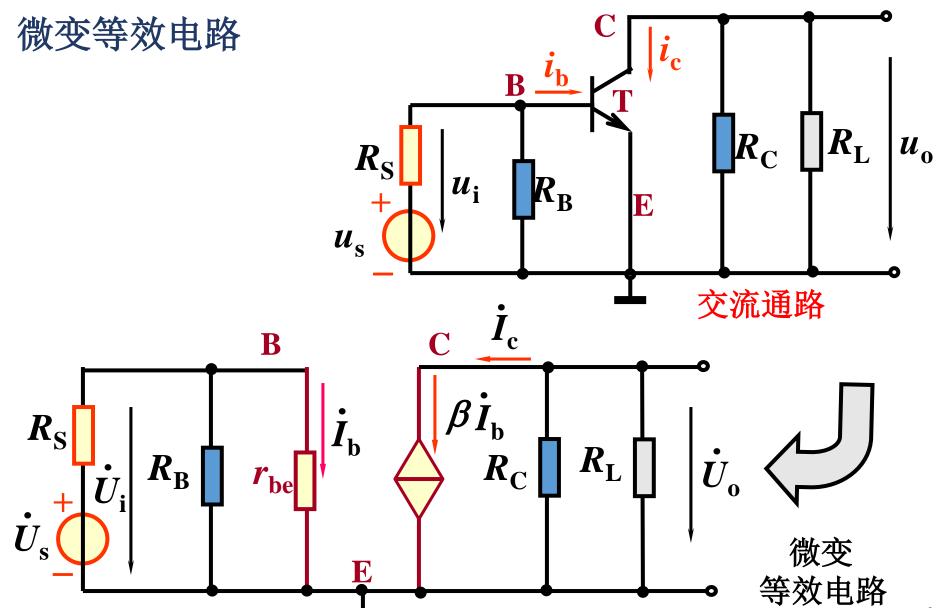
动态分析是在静态值确定后,分析交流信号的传输情况。



交流通路:①大容量电容视为 短路;②无内阻直流电源视为 短路(内阻为0)。

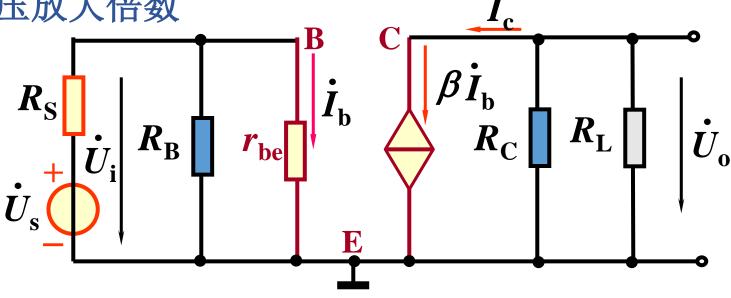












$$A_{\rm u} = \frac{\dot{U}_{\rm o}}{\dot{U}_{\rm i}} = \frac{-\beta \dot{I}_{\rm b}(R_{\rm C}//R_{\rm L})}{\dot{I}_{\rm c} r_{\rm be}} = -\beta \frac{(R_{\rm C}//R_{\rm L})}{r_{\rm be}} = -\beta \frac{R'_{\rm L}}{r_{\rm be}}$$

若输出端开路($R_{\rm L}=\infty$),则 $A_{\rm u}=-\beta \frac{R_{\rm C}}{r_{\rm he}}$

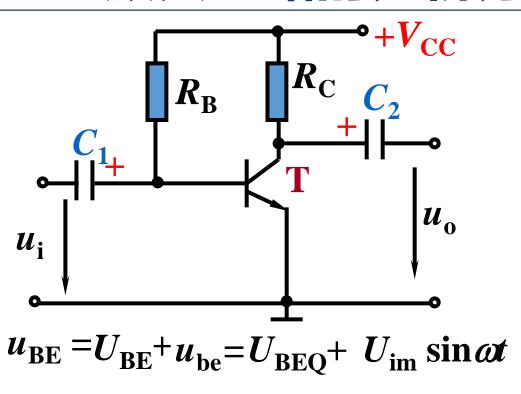
带负载后,电压放大倍数 $A_{\mathbf{u}}$ \downarrow 。

$$\frac{R_{\mathrm{C}}}{r_{\mathrm{be}}}$$
 负号说明 u_{o} 与 u_{i} 反相。

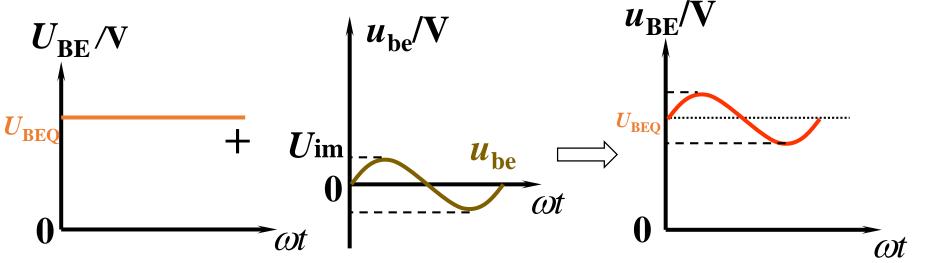
$$r_{\text{be}} = r_{\text{bb'}} + (1+\beta) \frac{20(\text{mV})}{I_{\text{E}}(\text{mA})}$$

 R_{C} :将集电极电流的变化转化成电压的变化



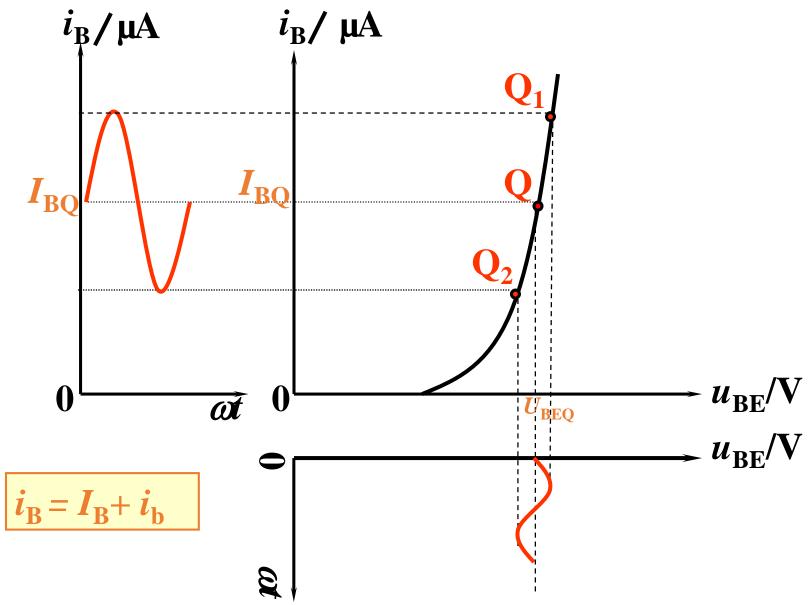


u_i. 微小的正弦信号

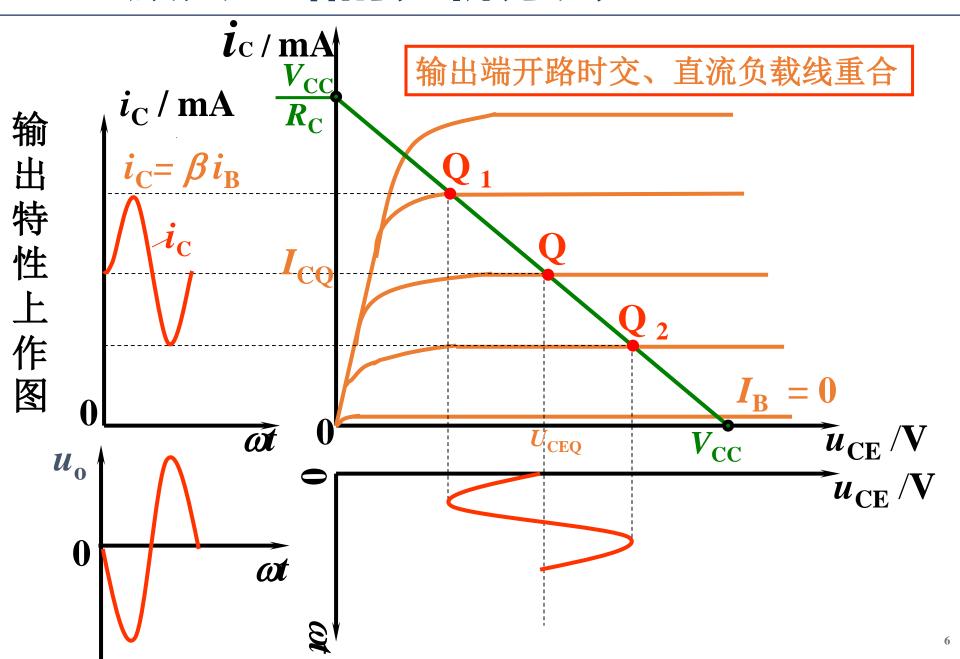




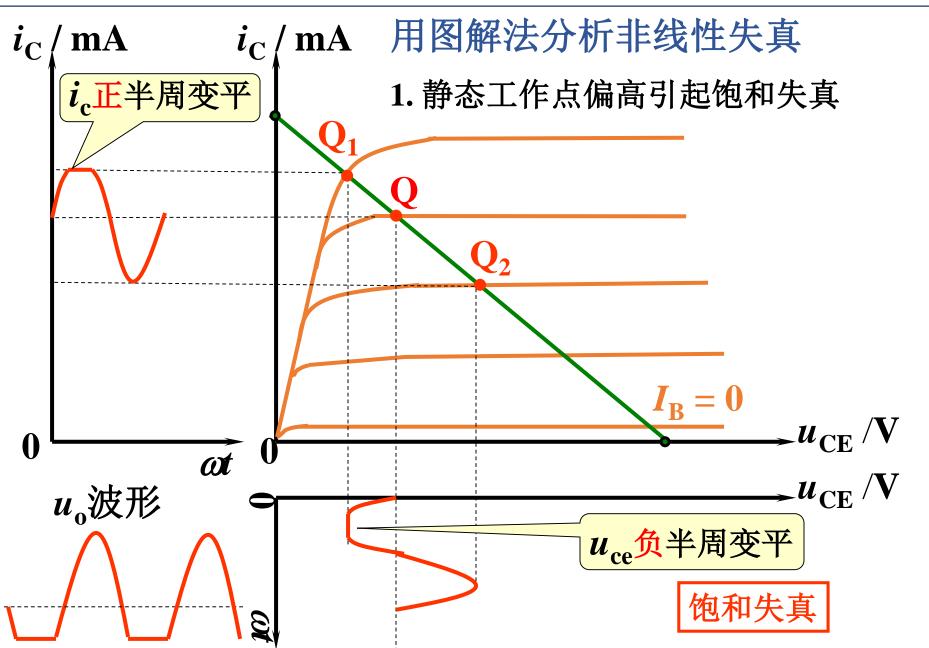
输 入特性曲线上作图







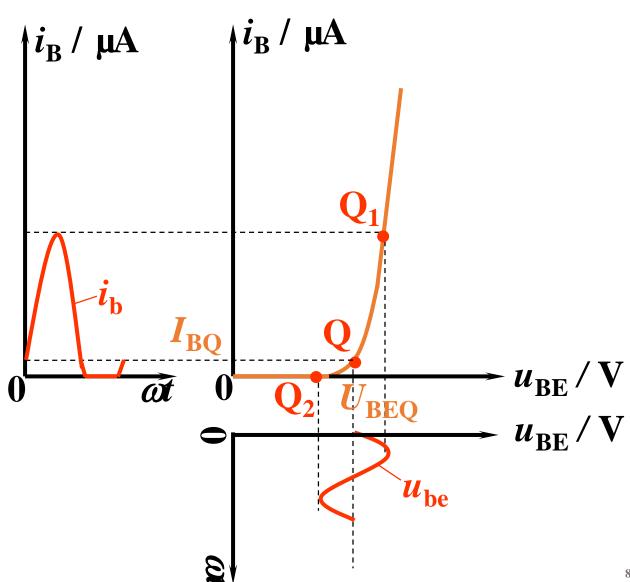




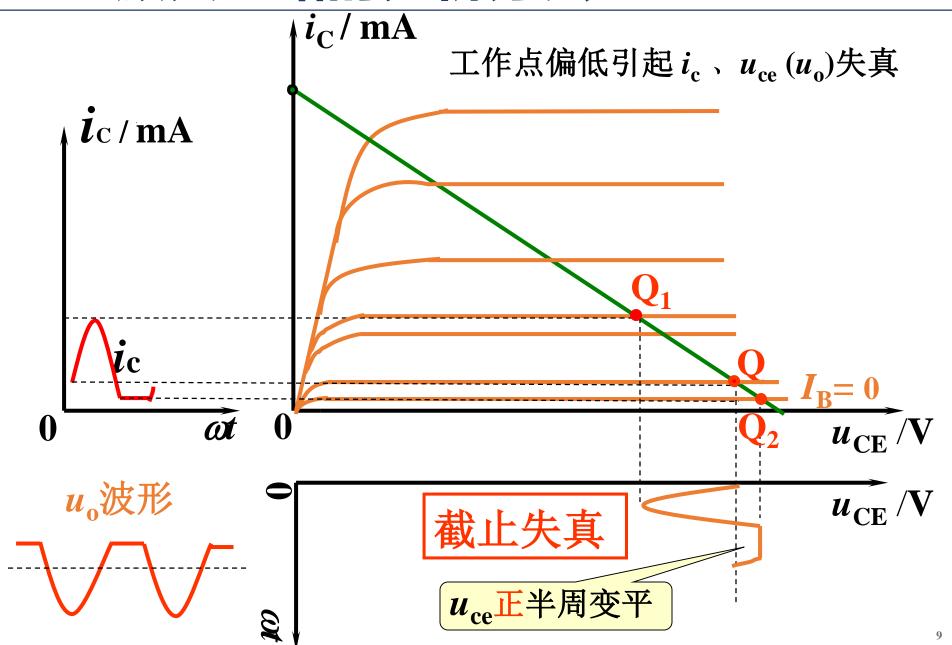


2.静态工作点偏低引起截止失真

工作点偏低引起 i_b失真

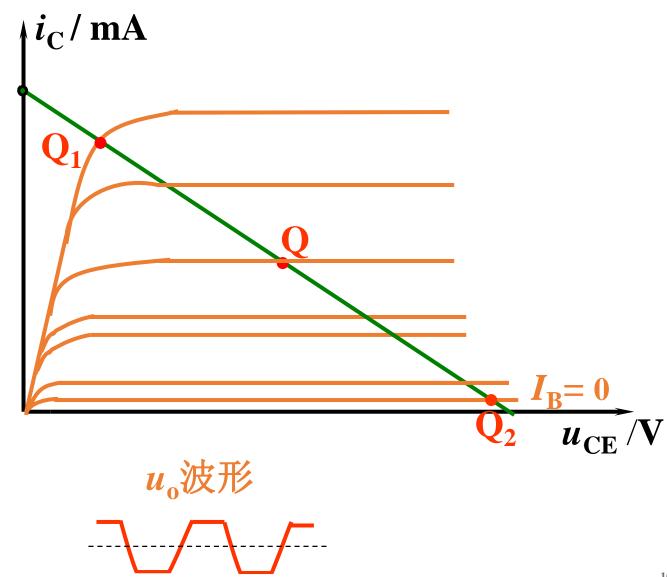




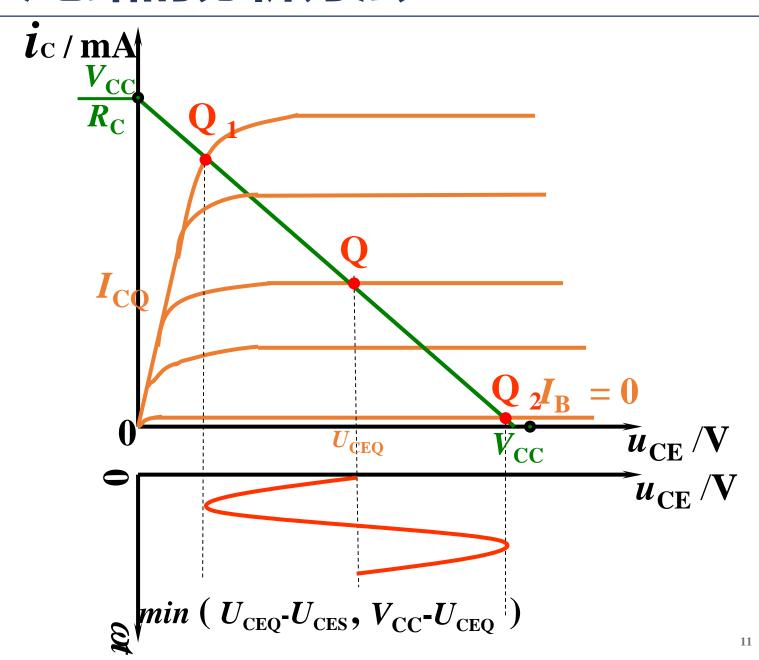




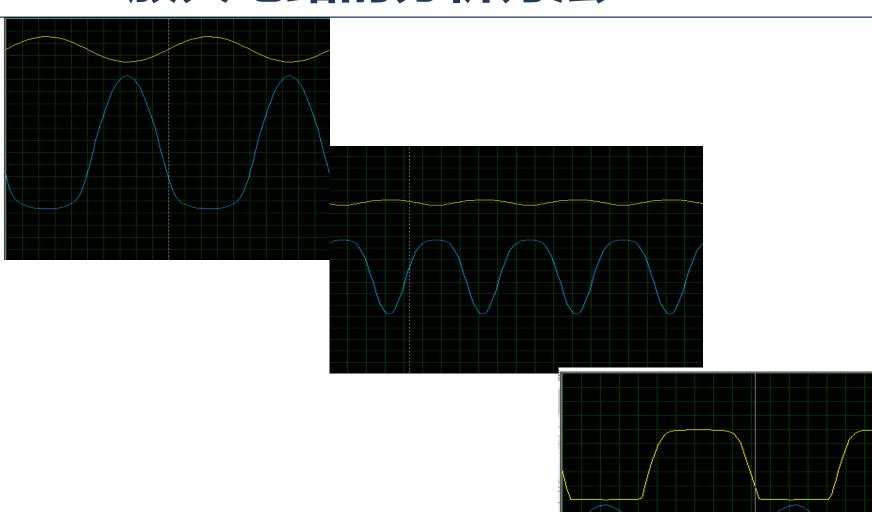
3. 输入信号过大引起失真











由NPN晶体管构成的共射极 放大电路输入输出波形

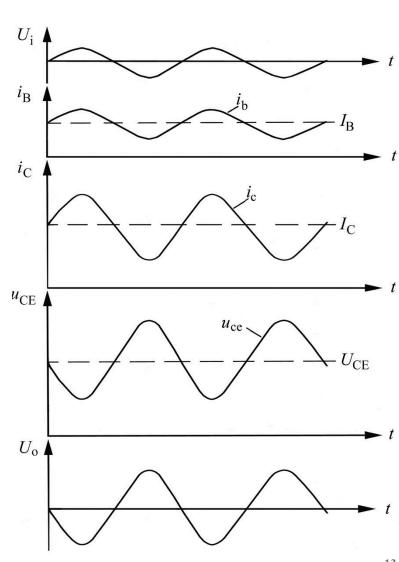


一、为了不失真的放大交变电压信号,必须给放大电路设置合适的静态工作点。

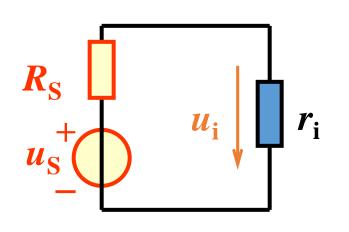
二、放大电路中的信号是交直流共存即:

$$u_{
m BE}$$
= $U_{
m BE}$ + $u_{
m be}$
 $i_{
m B}$ = $I_{
m B}$ + $i_{
m b}$
 $i_{
m C}$ = $I_{
m C}$ + $i_{
m c}$
 $u_{
m CE}$ = $U_{
m CE}$ + $u_{
m ce}$

三、输出 u_o 与输入 u_i 相比,幅度被放大了,频率不变,但相位相反。





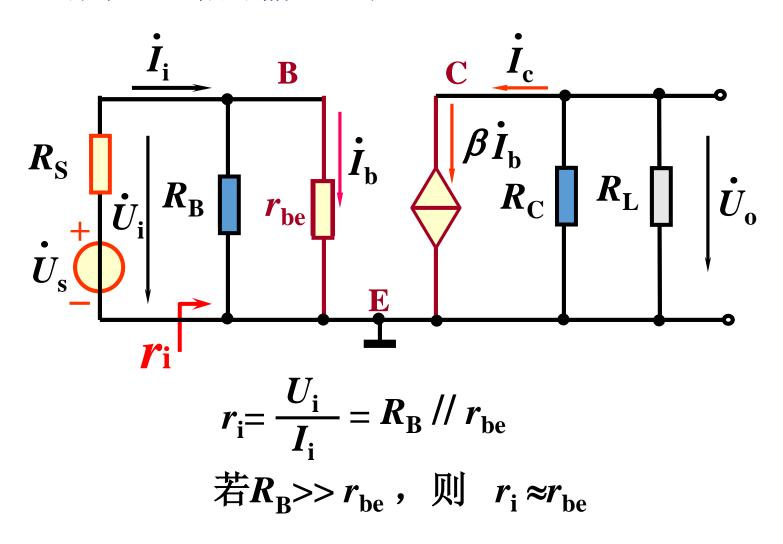


$$A_{\text{us}} = \frac{\dot{U}_{\text{o}}}{\dot{U}_{\text{s}}} = \frac{\dot{U}_{\text{i}}}{\dot{U}_{\text{s}}} \frac{\dot{U}_{\text{o}}}{\dot{U}_{\text{i}}} = A_{\text{u}} \frac{r_{\text{i}}}{R_{\text{s}} + r_{\text{i}}}$$

 A_{us} 称为源电压放大倍数

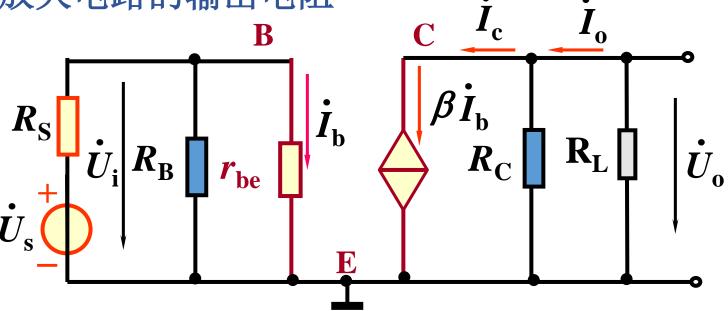


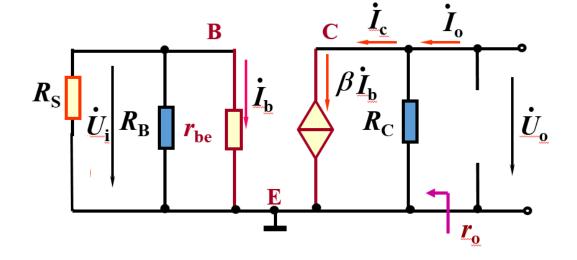
2. 放大电路的输入电阻







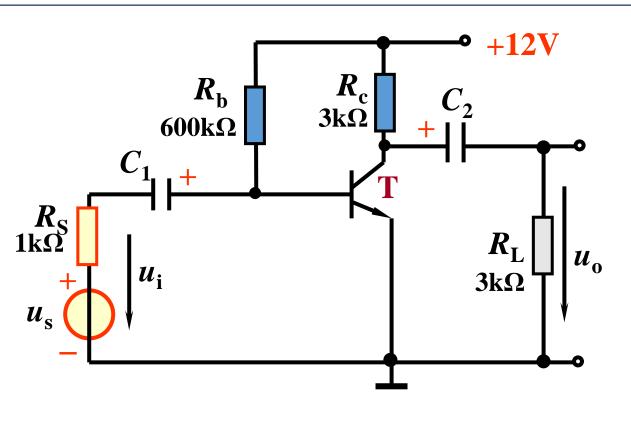




可用外加电压法求 r_o

$$r_{\mathrm{o}} = \left. \frac{U_{\mathrm{o}}}{I_{\mathrm{o}}} \right|_{\substack{U_{\mathrm{S}} = 0 \\ R_{\mathrm{L}} = \infty}} = R_{\mathrm{o}}$$



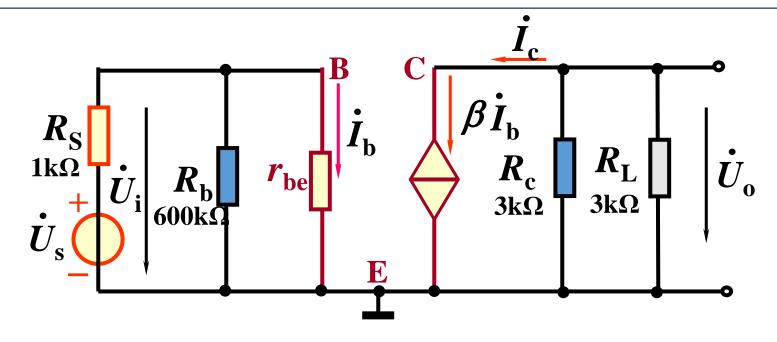


例:电路如图所示,晶体管 $U_{\rm BEQ}$ =0.7V β =80, $r_{\rm be}$ =1k Ω 求:静态工作点、

 $u_{\rm o}$ $A_{\rm u}$, $r_{\rm i}$, $r_{\rm o}$, $A_{\rm us}$

$$\begin{split} I_{\mathrm{BQ}} &= \frac{V_{\mathrm{CC}} - U_{\mathrm{BEQ}}}{R_{\mathrm{b}}} \approx \frac{V_{\mathrm{CC}}}{R_{\mathrm{b}}} = 20 \mu \mathrm{A} \\ I_{\mathrm{CQ}} &= \beta I_{\mathrm{BQ}} \approx 1.6 \mathrm{mA} \\ U_{\mathrm{CEQ}} &= V_{\mathrm{CC}} - I_{\mathrm{CQ}} R_{\mathrm{c}} \approx 7.2 \mathrm{V} \end{split}$$





$$A_{u} = -\frac{\beta(R_{c} // R_{L})}{r_{be}} \approx -120$$

$$r_{i} = R_{b} // r_{be}$$

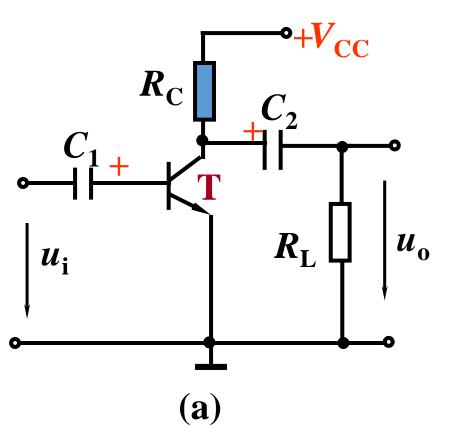
$$\approx r_{be} = 1k\Omega$$

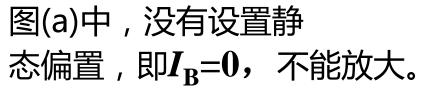
$$A_{us} = \frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{s}} = \frac{\dot{U}_{i}}{\dot{U}_{s}} \cdot \frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{i}} = -\frac{R_{i}}{R_{s} + R_{i}} \cdot \frac{\beta(R_{c} // R_{L})}{r_{be}} = -60$$

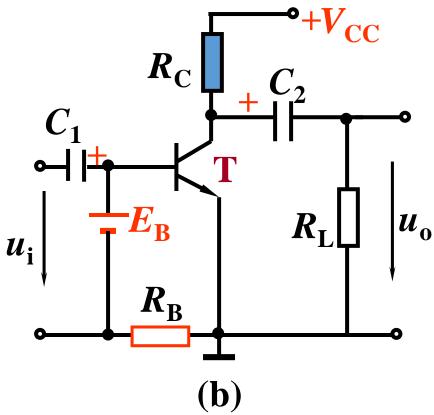
$$r_{o} = R_{c} = 3k\Omega$$



讨论题:下面各电路能否放大交流电压信号?

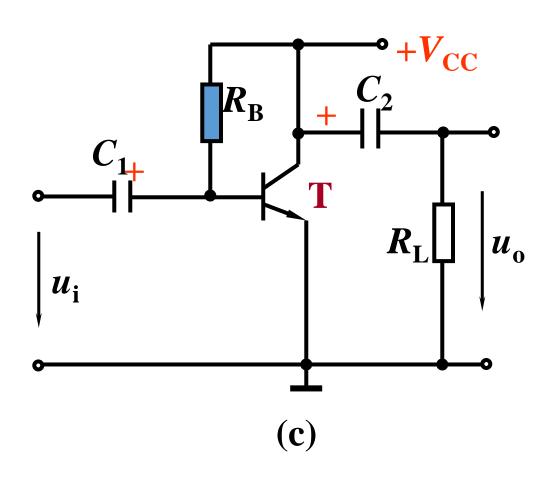






图(b)中,有静态偏置,但 u_i 被 E_B 短路,不能引起 i_B 的变化, 所以不能放大。





图(c)中,有静态偏置,有变化的 i_B 和 i_C ,但因没有 R_C ,不能把集电极电流的变化转化为电压的变化送到输出端,即 u_o =0,所以不能放大交流电压信号。



作业

2.1

2.2(a)(b)(c)

2.7