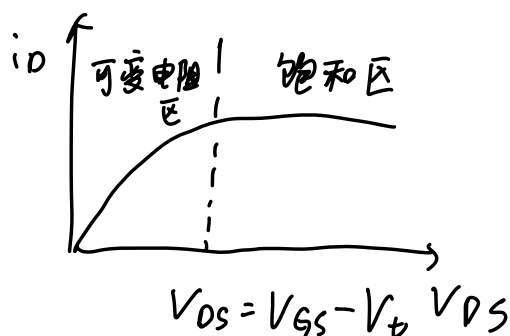
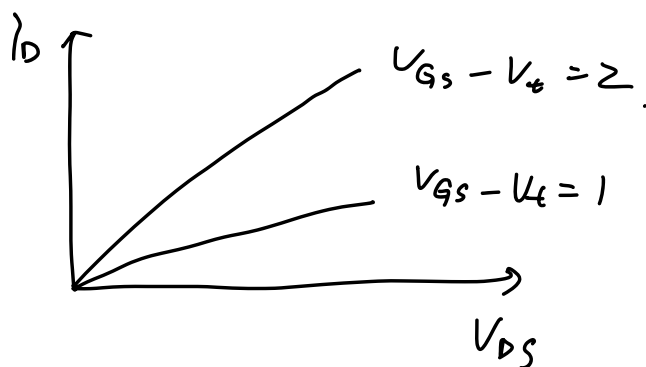


$(V_{GS} - V_t) \uparrow$  沟道变深  $i_D \uparrow$



$V_{GS}$  两个节点..

$V_{DS} > V_t \rightarrow$  工作

$V_{DS} ? V_{GS} - V_t$  { 可变  
饱和

截止区:  $I_D \propto I_S = 0$ .

饱和区

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} k_n' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_t)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k_n' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_t)^2 (1 + \lambda V_{DS})$$

可变区

$$i_D = K'_n \frac{W}{L} \left( (V_{GS} - V_t) V_{DS} - \frac{1}{2} V_{DS}^2 \right)$$

$$= K'_n \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_t) V_{DS}$$

$$(K'_n = \mu_n C_{ox})$$

$$I_D = I_S$$

● 性能指标 (完全不懂)

## ● 小信号模型

①  $i_D = \frac{1}{2} k_n' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_t)^2 \xrightarrow{\text{how.}} g_m = \frac{i_d}{V_{gs}}$

直流的、瞬时的都成立

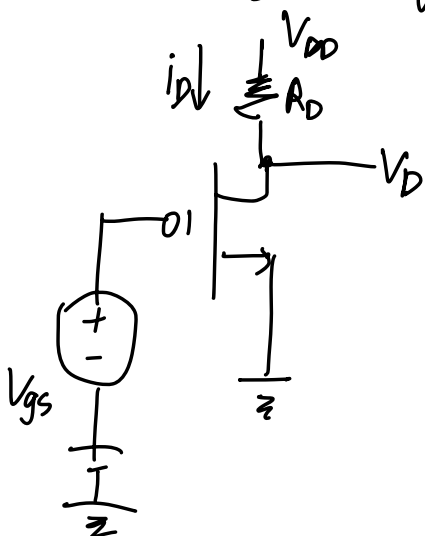
交流

$$i_D + i_d = \frac{1}{2} k_n' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} + v_{gs} - V_t)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k_n' \frac{W}{L} ((V_{GS} - V_t) + v_{gs})^2$$

$$\underbrace{i_D + i_d}_{\substack{\text{DC} \quad \text{交流}}} \stackrel{v_{gs}^2 \sim 0}{=} \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} k_n' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_t)^2}_{\text{DC}} + \underbrace{k_n' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_t) v_{gs}}_{\text{交流}}$$

$$\Rightarrow g_m = \frac{i_d}{V_{gs}} = k_n' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_t)$$



大写字母直流，小写字母交流

②  $A_v = \frac{V_d}{V_{gs}}$   
 $V_D = V_{DD} - i_D R_D$

$$V_D + v_d = V_{DD} - (I_D + i_d) R_D$$

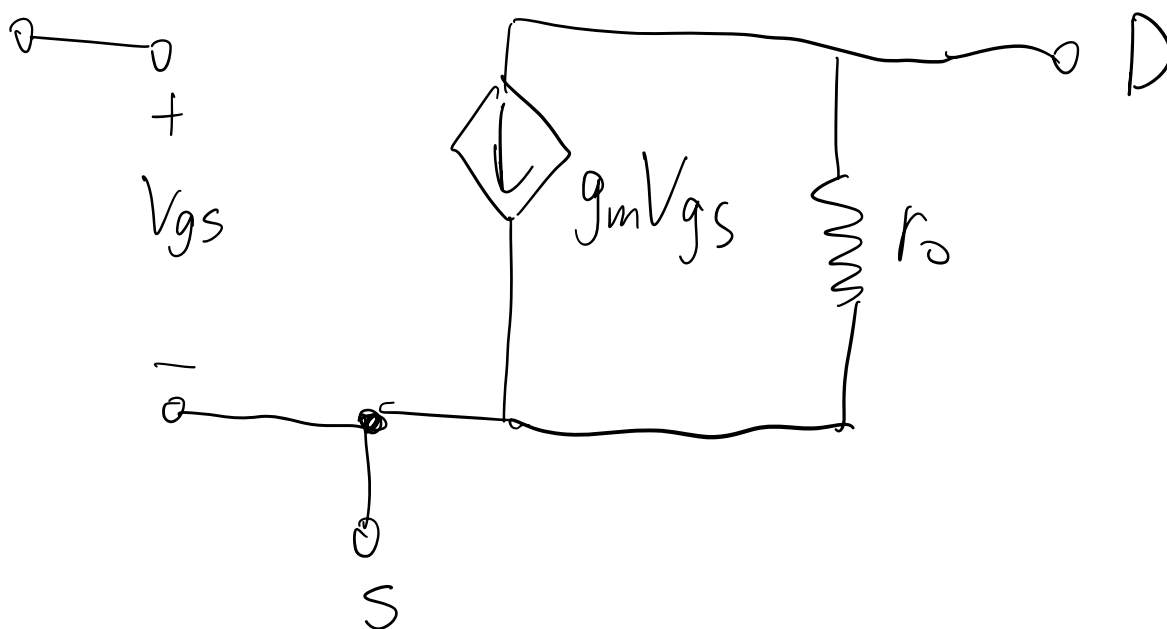
$$\underline{V_D + v_d} = V_{DD} - \underline{I_D R_D} - \underline{i_d R_D}$$

$$v_d = -i_d R_D$$

$$i_d = \underline{\underline{g_m V_{gs}}} - g_m V_{gs} R_D$$

电压放大倍数  $A_v = \frac{V_d}{V_{gs}} = -g_m R_D$

① 混合  $\pi$  模型



## ② 七模型

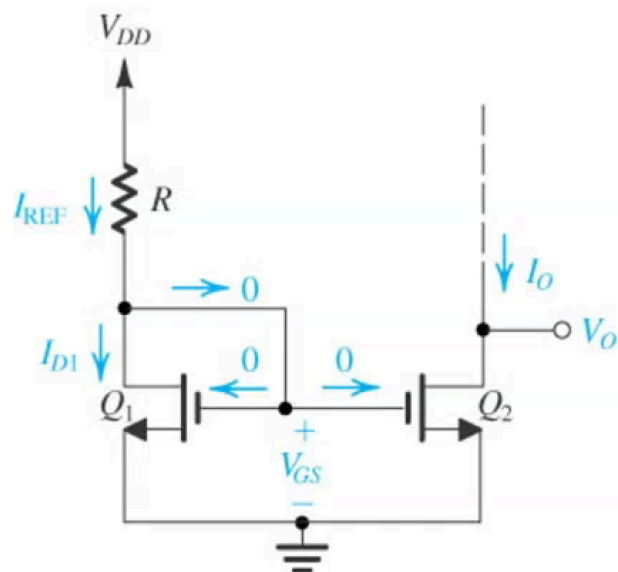
化简交流电路时

恒压源  $\rightarrow$  接地

电容  $\rightarrow$  短路

恒流源  $\rightarrow$  开路

## ● 集成电路.



$$I_{D1} = \frac{1}{2} K'_n \left( \frac{W}{L} \right)_1 (V_{GS} - V_m)^2$$

$$I_{D1} = I_{REF} = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{GS}}{R}$$

$$I_o = I_{D2} = \frac{1}{2} K'_n \left( \frac{W}{L} \right)_2 (V_{GS} - V_m)^2$$

+

$$\frac{I_o}{I_{REF}} = \frac{(W/L)_2}{(W/L)_1}$$