

V_{GS} 增大 节点

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_{DS} > V_t \rightarrow \text{工作} \\ V_{DS} \leq V_{GS} - V_t \end{array} \right.$$

截止区: $I_D \approx I_S = 0$.

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

how.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad i_D = \frac{1}{2} k_n' \frac{w}{L} (V_{GS} - V_t)^2 \rightarrow g_m = \frac{i_d}{V_{GS}}$$

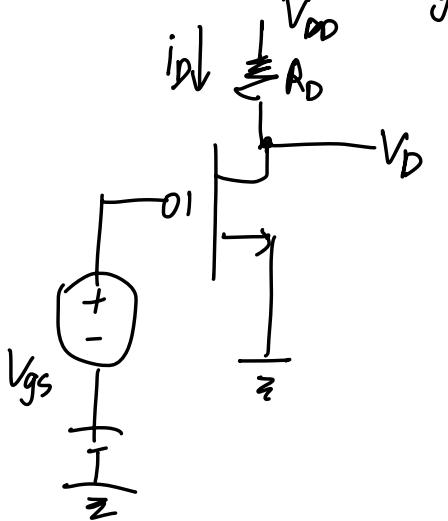
直流部分、瞬时的都成立 交流部分

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

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

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

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



大写直流，小写交流

$$\textcircled{2} \quad A_v = \frac{V_d}{V_{GS}}$$

$$V_D = V_{DD} - i_D R_D$$

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

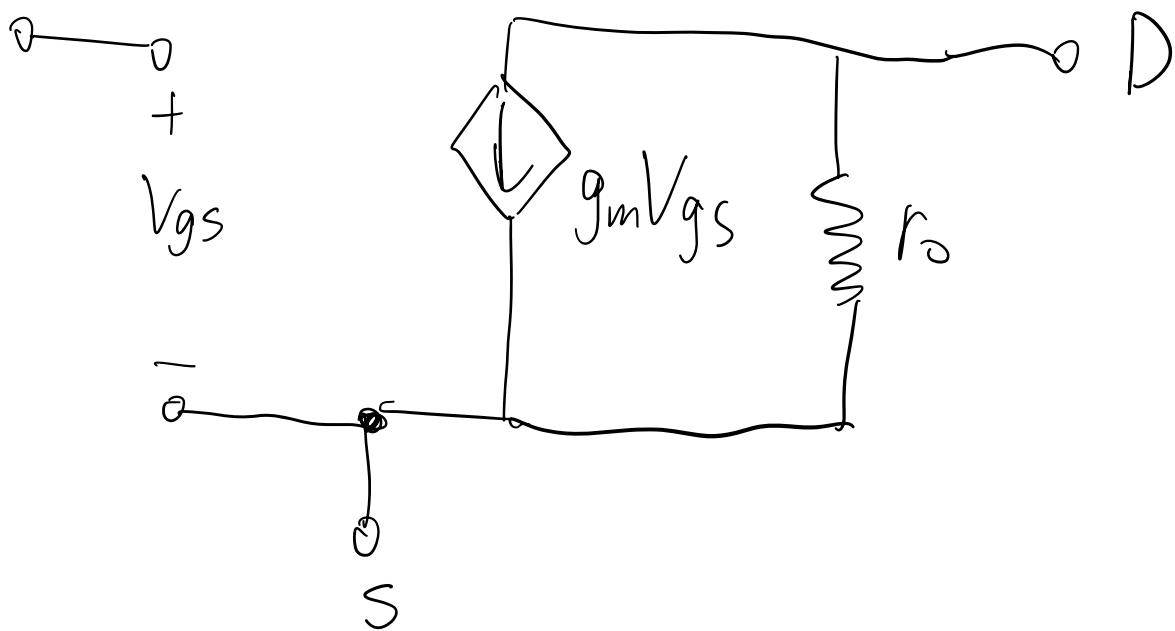
$$\underline{V_D + V_d} = V_{DD} - I_D R_D - \underline{i_d R_D}$$

$$V_d = -i_d R_D$$

$$id = g_m V_{gs} \equiv -g_m V_{gs} R_D$$

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

① 混合π模型



② 模型

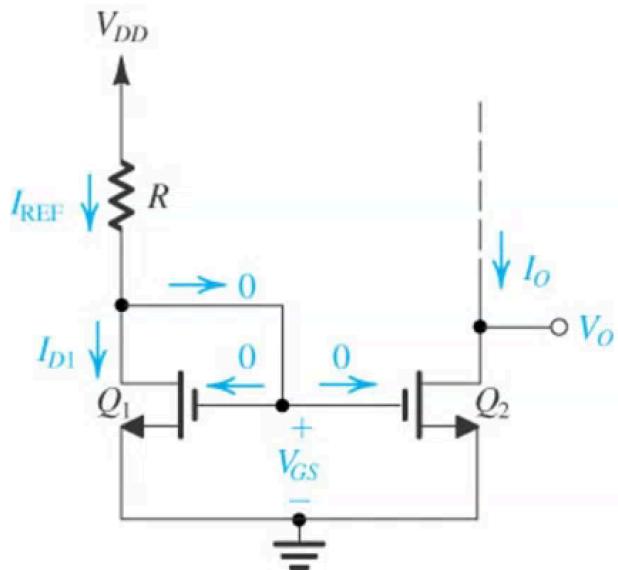
化简交流电路时

恒压源 → 接地

电容 → 短路

恒流源 → 开路

● 集成电路



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

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

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

+

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