

SMART Hybrid Radio Lab.
Since 2003

何 松 柏 教授 SMART数字射频混合集成电路实验室

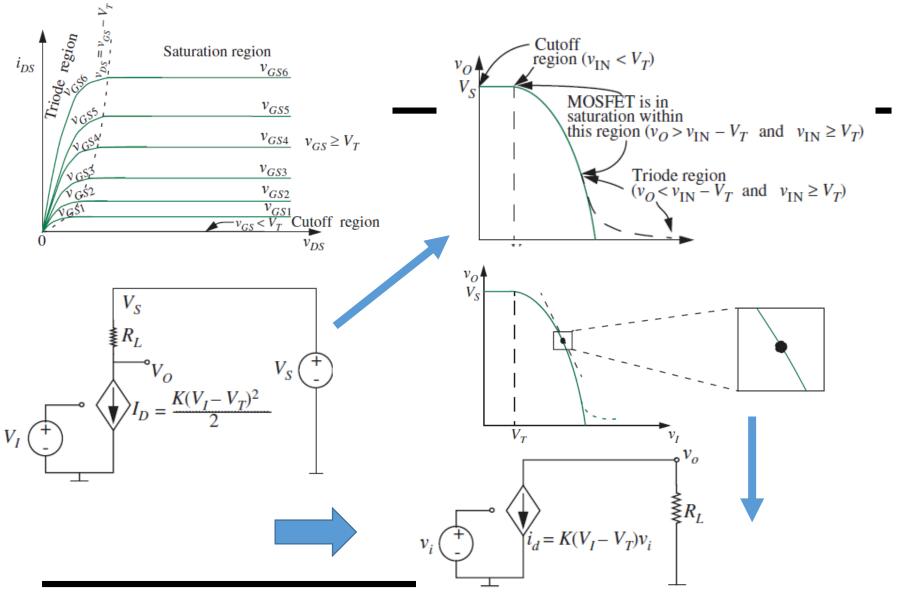
回顾7,8章关键词:

MOSFET SCS模型,工作区域,放大器,工作点

输入输出关系,范围,增益,

输入电阻,输出电阻

泰勒级数展开

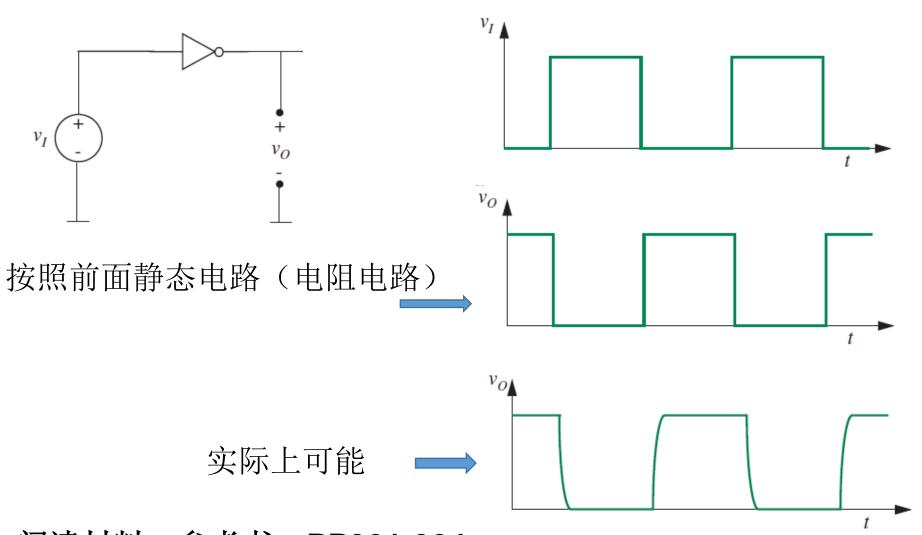


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## 问题引入:



阅读材料:参考书,PP301-304

为什么?



引出:新的元器件L、C



构成动态电路

电容C

4 动态电路及瞬态分析

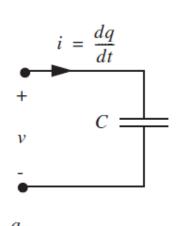
阅读材料:参考书PP304-308

讨论: 电容导电机理?

## 电容C

## 4 动态电路及瞬态分析

#### 符号及元件特性



$$q(t) = C(t)\nu(t).$$

$$\frac{dq(t)}{dt} = i(t).$$

$$i(t) = \frac{d(C(t)\nu(t))}{dt}$$

线性时不变电容

$$i(t) = C \frac{d\nu(t)}{dt},$$

V-I不是代数关系,而是微(积)分关系

## 电容C

#### 电容记忆特性

$$q(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} i(t)dt$$

$$v(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{t} i(t)dt.$$

 $q(t_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{t_2} i(t)dt$  状态变量

$$= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} i(t)dt + \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} i(t)dt$$

$$= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} i(t)dt + q(t_1).$$

$$v(t_2) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{t_2} i(t)dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} i(t)dt + \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{t_1} i(t)dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} i(t)dt + v(t_1).$$

## 电容C

#### 能量储存

Stored energy = 
$$w_E(t) = \frac{q^2(t)}{2C} = \frac{Cv(t)^2}{2}$$

讨论: 如何理解电容能量储存

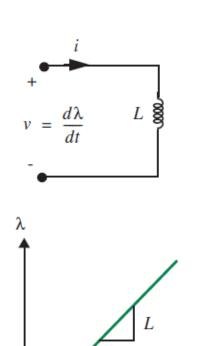
功率 
$$\frac{dw_{\rm E}(t)}{dt} = i(t)v(t). \qquad dw_{\rm E} = vdq.$$

$$w_{\rm E} = \int_0^q v(x) dx$$

电阻消耗功率, 电容储存能量

## 电感L

#### 阅读材料:参考书PP308-311



线性时不变L

$$\nu(t) = L \frac{di(t)}{dt},$$

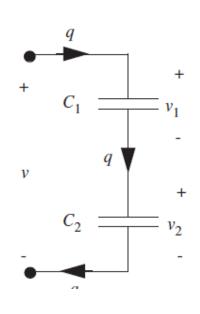
与电容类似:

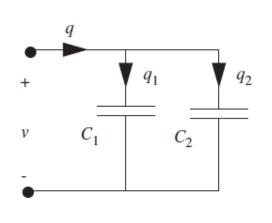
- ●V-I不是代数关系,而是微(积)分关系
- ●状态变量是磁通或者电流
- L储存能量

Stored energy = 
$$w_{\rm M}(t) = \frac{\lambda^2(t)}{2L} = \frac{Li(t)^2}{2}$$

# 动态元件(L,C)简单连接:

4 动态电路及瞬态分析

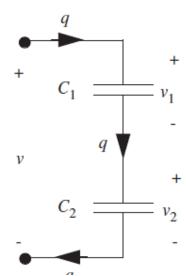




讨论:与电阻比较有什么特点?

# 动态元件(L,C)简单连接:

## 4 动态电路及瞬态分析



#### Q不变, 电流不变

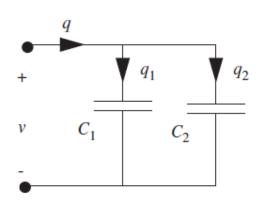
$$q(t) = C_1 \nu_1(t) = C_2 \nu_2(t).$$

$$v(t) = v_1(t) + v_2(t).$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{v(t)}{g(t)} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2},$$

串联总电容

$$C = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$$



$$\nu(t) = \frac{q_1(t)}{C_1} = \frac{q_2(t)}{C_2}.$$

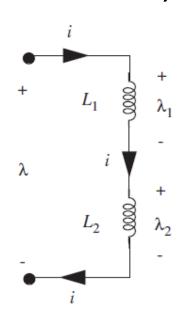
$$q(t) = q_1(t) + q_2(t).$$

$$C = \frac{q(t)}{v(t)} = C_1 + C_2$$

并联总电容

# 动态元件(L,C)简单连接:

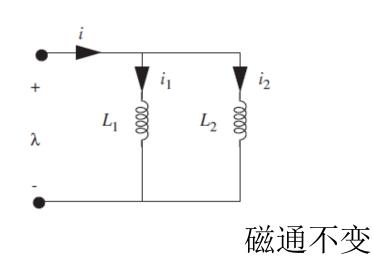
## 4 动态电路及瞬态分析





$$i(t) = \frac{\lambda_1(t)}{L_1} = \frac{\lambda_2(t)}{L_2}.$$

$$\lambda(t) = \lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t).$$



$$\lambda(t) = L_1 i_1(t) = L_2 i_2(t).$$

$$i(t) = i_1(t) + i_2(t).$$

$$\frac{1}{L} = \frac{i(t)}{\lambda(t)} = \frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2},$$

$$L = \frac{\lambda(t)}{i(t)} = L_1 + L_2$$

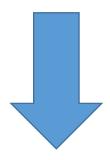
$$L = \frac{L_1 L_2}{L_1 + L_2}$$

并联总电感

阅读材料:

MOSFET栅极电容: 参考书PP313-315

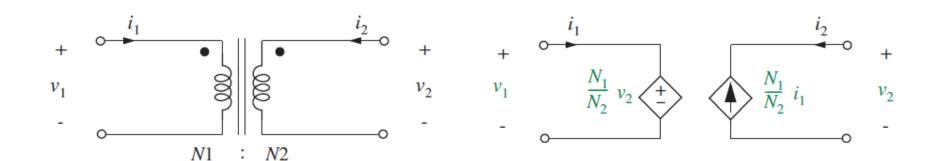
导线回路电感:参考书PP315-317



集成电路(IC)应用

# 变压器

## 4 动态电路及瞬态分析



#### 两边都有相同的磁通量

$$v_1 = N_1 \frac{d\Phi(t)}{dt}$$
$$v_2 = N_2 \frac{d\Phi(t)}{dt}$$

讨论:变压器两端阻抗变换情况?

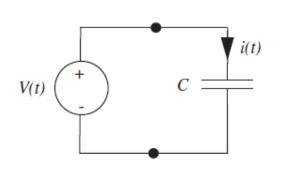
$$\frac{v_1(t)}{N_1} = \frac{v_2(t)}{N_2}.$$

$$N_1 i_1(t) = -N_2 i_2(t).$$

$$v_1(t)i_1(t) = -v_2(t)i_2(t).$$

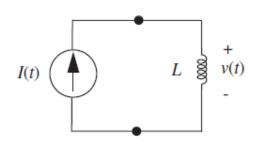
理想变压器不储存能量

# 4 动态电路及瞬态分析 动态元件对信号的响应(积分、微分)



阅读材料:参考书PP318-326

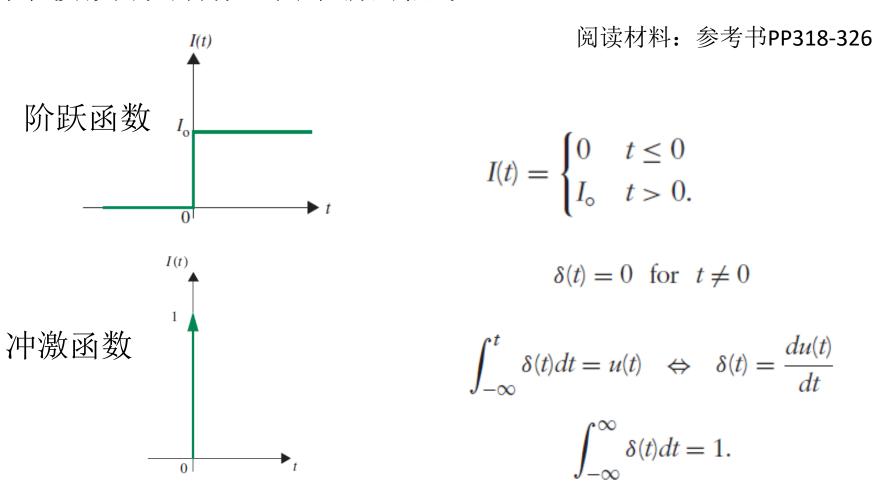
输入电压是正弦信号,流过电容上的电流是?



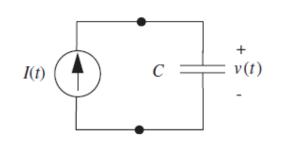
类似情况?

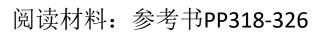
## 动态元件对信号的响应(积分、微分)

为了模拟开关动作,两个新的信号

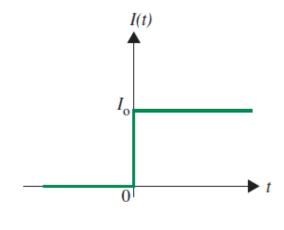


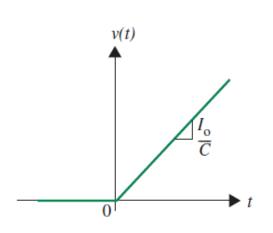
# 动态元件对信号的响应(积分、微分)





讨论: 电容上电压是?

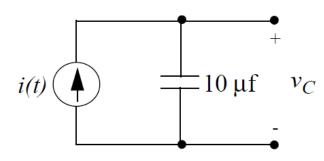




问题:如何理解反相器延迟?(图9.3)

例: 电路如图所示,  $i(t) = 100 \mu A$ , 0 < t < 1 其余时间为0,

At time t = 2, the voltage  $v_C = 5$  volts. What is  $v_C$  at time t = -1 second?



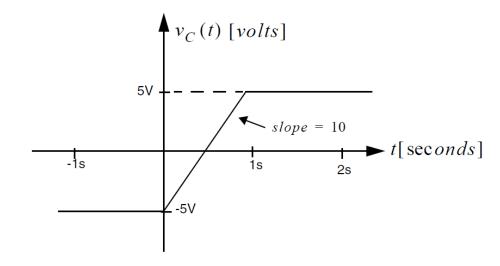
## 分析

$$i_c = C \cdot \frac{dv_c}{dt}$$

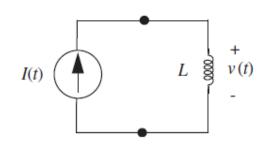
$$v_c = \frac{\int i_c}{C} = 10t$$
 for  $0 < t < 1$  second

$$v_c = \frac{\int i_c}{C}$$
 = a constant, otherwise, when  $i_c = 0$ 

$$v_c(t = -1 \text{ second}) = -5V$$

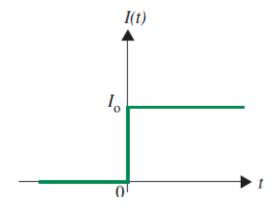


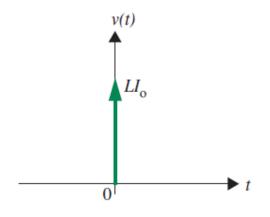
## 动态元件对信号的响应(积分、微分)



阅读材料:参考书PP318-326

#### 电感上电压?

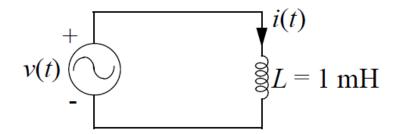




解释: 电机(汽车)启动时电流(油耗)高?

例:如图所示电路, v(t) = 5mV for 0 < t < 1 seconds, 其余时间为0,

t = 4 seconds, i(t) = 7A. What is i(t) at time t = -1 second?

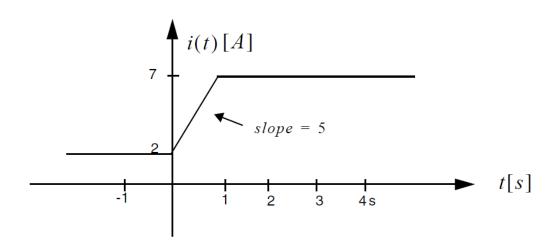


## 分析

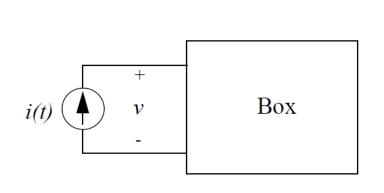
$$v_L = L \cdot \frac{di}{dt}$$
 When  $0 < t < 1$ ,

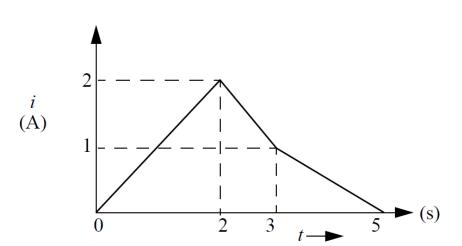
$$i = \int \frac{v_L}{L} = 5 \cdot t$$

$$i(-1) = 2A$$

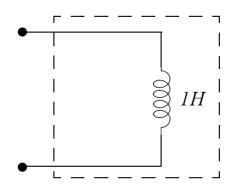


例:如图所示电路,BOX只含线性元件(不含独立源),t<0,电压v为0,0<t<2s,v=1V.给出盒子—种可能的简单电路,分析2<t<5s,v=?





## 分析



$$0 < t < 2$$
  $v = \frac{di}{dt} = 1 \text{ V}.$ 

$$v = -1$$
 volt for  $2 < t < 3$ 

$$v = -1/2volt \text{ for } 3 < t < 5$$

本章关键词:

时间常数,延迟

微分方程

4 动态电路及瞬态分析

## 电路基本分析方法

练习: 9.3, 9.6

问题: 9.4, 9.8

欢迎大家讨论交流!