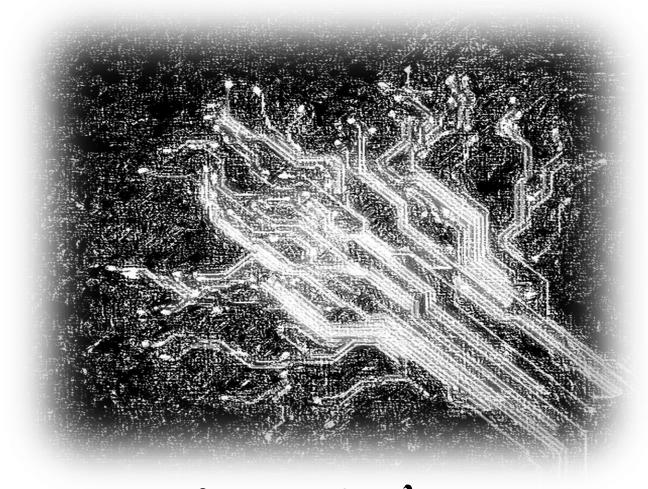


何松柏电子工程学院



# 电子电路基础

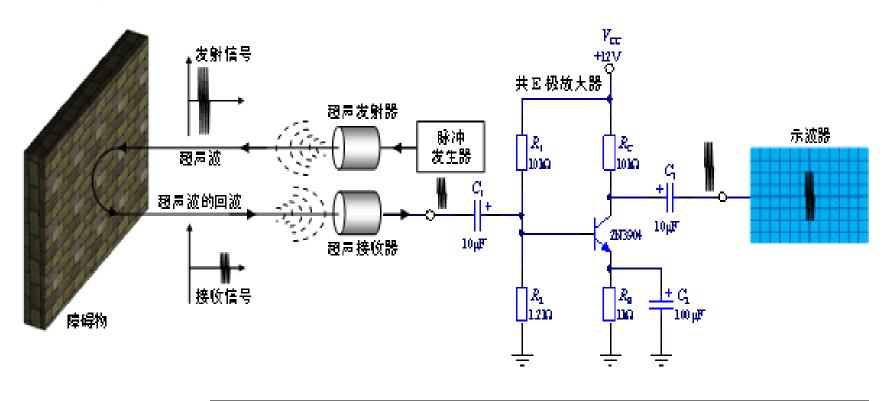


UESTC

## 基库放大电路及分析



#### 问题引入







## 基本放大电路及分析



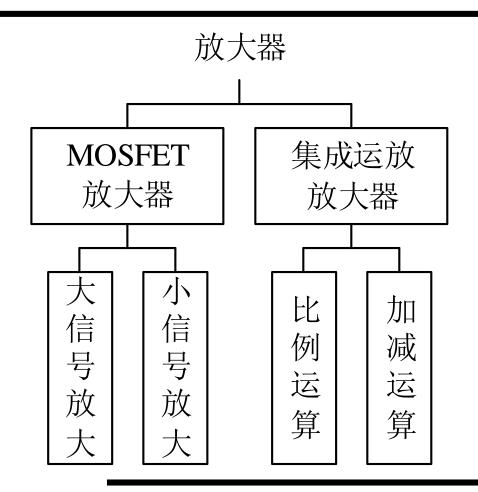
- ●放大电路基本概念
- ●MOSFET基本放大器
- ●放大器的大信号分析
- ●放大器的小信号分析





## 基库放大电路及分析



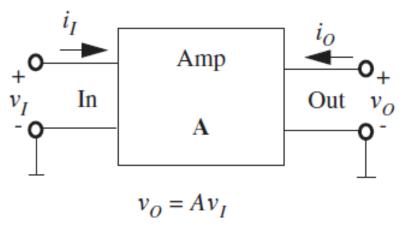








◆ 典型放大器等效表示



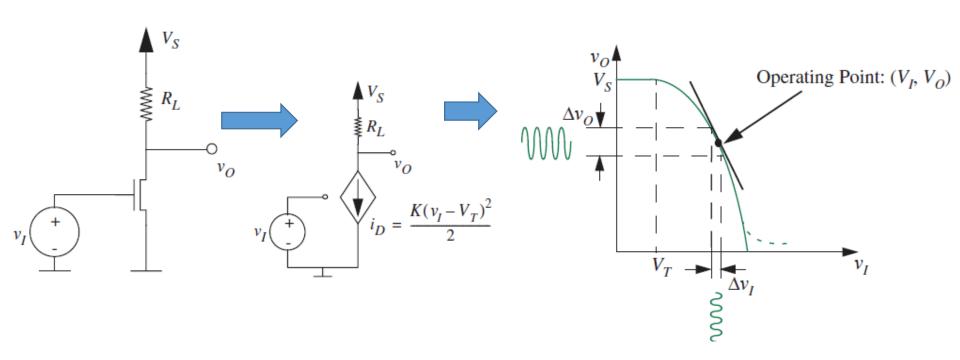
- 二端口网络
- 线性增益(与前面矛盾?)
- 关心哪些特性?
  - (1) 输入电阻—从信号源获取能力
  - (2)输出电阻—带负载能力
  - (3) 增益---放大能力







◆ 实际放大器

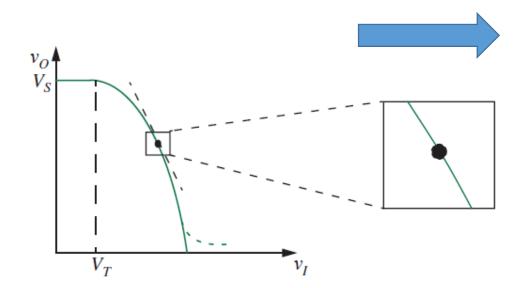


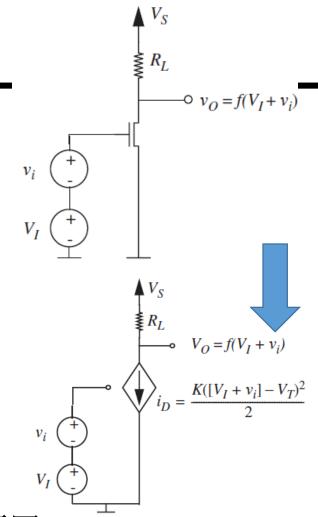






◆ 小信号模型





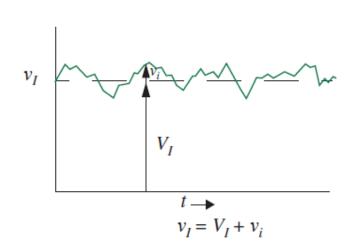
与大信号研究对象是有区别的,有什么不同?

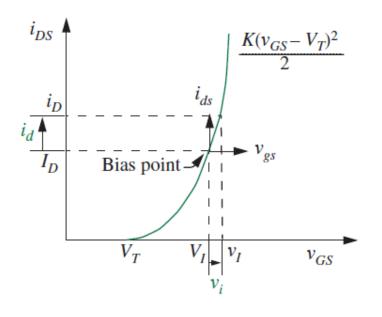






#### ◆小信号模型





$$i_D = f(V_I + \nu_i) = I_D + i_d = \frac{K([V_I + \nu_i] - V_T)^2}{2}$$



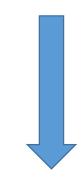




#### ◆泰勒级数展开(增量分析法)

$$y = f(x) = f(X_o) + \frac{df}{dx}\Big|_{X_o} (x - X_o) + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{d^2f}{dx^2}\Big|_{X_o} (x - X_o)^2 + \cdots$$

$$\begin{split} i_D &= f(V_I + \nu_i) = \frac{K[(V_I + \nu_i) - V_T]^2}{2} \\ &= \frac{K(V_I - V_T)^2}{2} + K(V_I - V_T)\nu_i + \frac{K}{2}\nu_i^2. \end{split}$$



$$i_D \approx \frac{K(V_I - V_T)^2}{2} + K(V_I - V_T)\nu_i$$

增量信号足够小,忽略平方及高阶项







#### ◆ 小信号分析

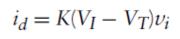
$$i_D \approx \frac{K(V_I - V_T)^2}{2} + K(V_I - V_T)\nu_i$$



$$I_D = \frac{K(V_I - V_T)^2}{2}$$

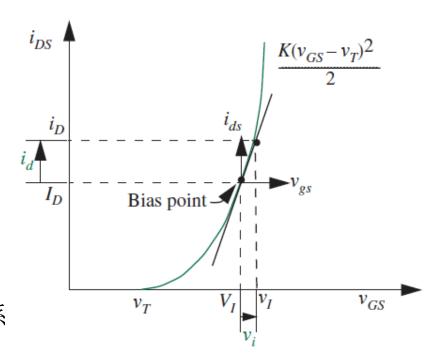


直流项(工作点)





增量(小信号)关系









◆ 增量跨导

$$g_m = K(V_{GS} - V_T).$$

$$i_d = g_m v_i$$

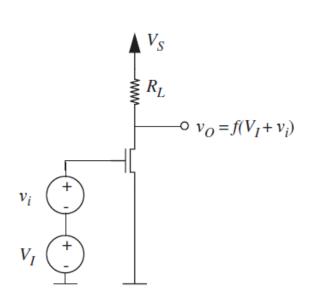
注意: 增量跨导与工作点有关吗?







#### ◆ 小信号放大器电压增益



$$v_{\rm O} = V_{\rm S} - i_{\rm D}R_{\rm L}$$

$$V_O + \nu_o = V_S - \langle I_D + i_d \rangle R_L$$
$$= V_S - I_D R_L - i_d R_L$$

Small signal gain 
$$=\frac{v_o}{v_i}=-g_mR_L=A$$
.

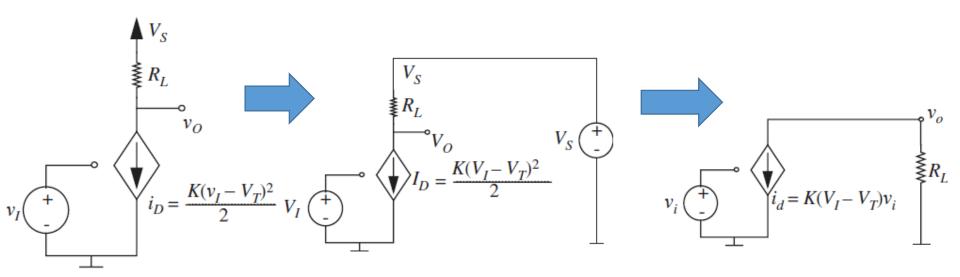
注意: 小信号放大器电压增益取决于工作点的选择!







◆ MOSFET放大器的小信号电路

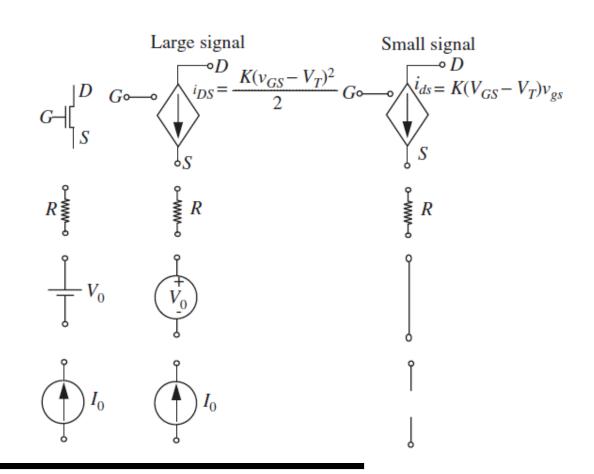








◆ 小信号电路表示









◆ 小信号电路表示



$$v_A = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} v_A = f(v_A)$$

$$v_a = \frac{df(v_A)}{dv_A} v_a$$

$$i_A \downarrow 0$$
 $v_A = f(i_A)$ 

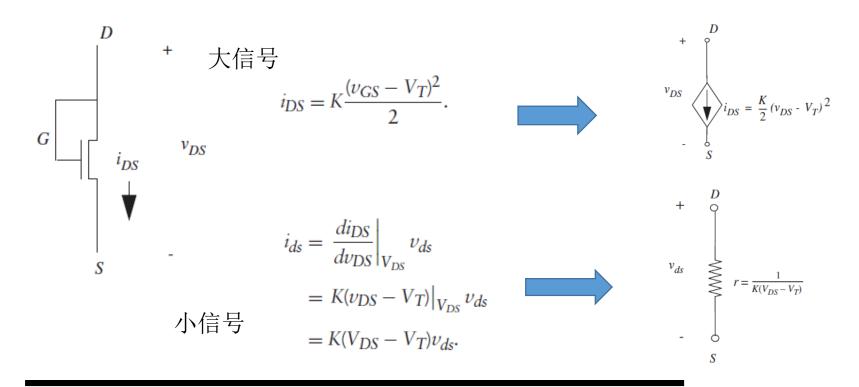
$$i_a \bigvee v_a = \frac{df(i_A)}{di_A} \Big|_{I_A} i_a$$







◆ 例8.1 研究在集成电路等 如何实现大电阻值?









◆ MOSFET小信号模型导出

根据电源及电路拓扑结构确定工作点



根据元件线性化的小信号性质,选择线性元件表示



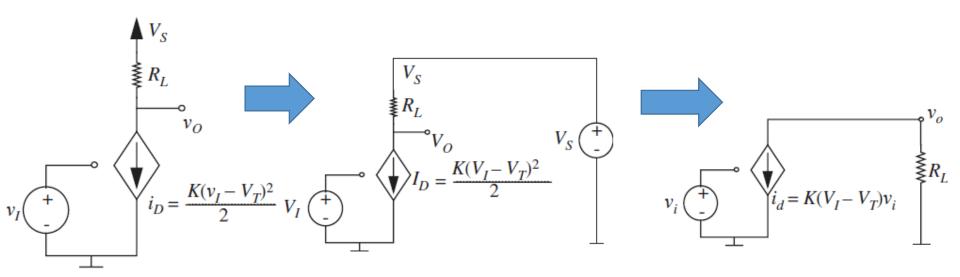
用线性化元件替代原始元件,得到线性电路网络







◆ MOSFET放大器的小信号电路









◆ 讨论: 小信号放大电路工作点的选择?

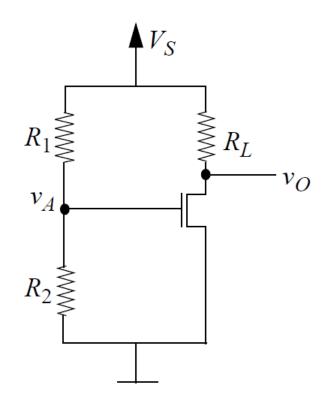
在小信号放大器中,"增益"是较重要的性能指标, 与放大器工作点有什么关系?

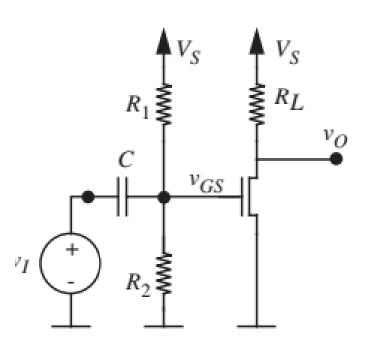




#### MOSFET放大器的工作点设置典型电路



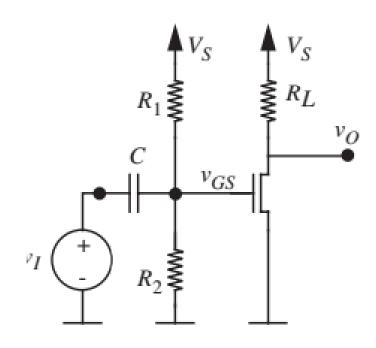








#### 给出小信号等效电路

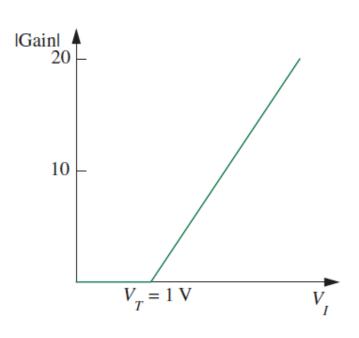




#### ◆小信号放大电路工作点的选择

放大器小信号增益

$$\left|\frac{v_o}{v_i}\right| = K(V_I - V_T)R_L.$$

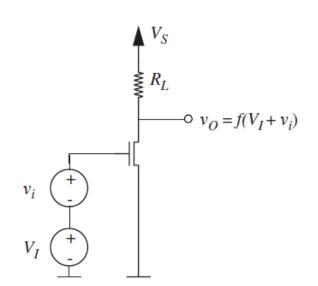












#### 放大器参数

$$V_S = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$K = 1 \text{ mA/V}^2$$

$$R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$

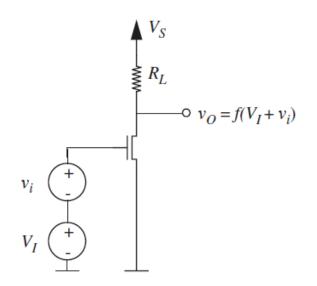
$$V_T = 1 \text{ V}$$

- (1) 要求增益12, 输入工作点电压是?
- (2) 该放大器工作在放大状态输入正弦信号最大峰峰值电压?





#### 例:电路如图



#### 放大器参数

$$V_S = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$K = 1 \text{ mA/V}^2$$

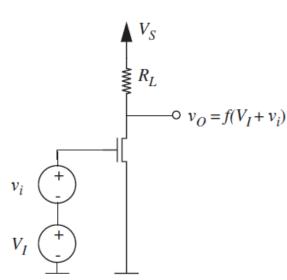
$$R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$V_T = 1 \text{ V}$$

- (1) 要求增益12, 输入工作点电压是?
- (2) 该放大器工作在放大状态输入正弦信号最大峰峰值电压?



#### ◆分析



放大器参数

$$V_S = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$K = 1 \text{ mA/V}^2$$

$$R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$V_T = 1 \text{ V}$$

输入电压范围

$$V_T \rightarrow -1 + \sqrt{1 + 2V_S R_L K} / R_L K + V_T$$
.

- (1) 要求增益12, 输入工作点电压是? VI=2.2V
- (2) 该放大器工作在放大状态输入正弦信号最大峰峰值电压?

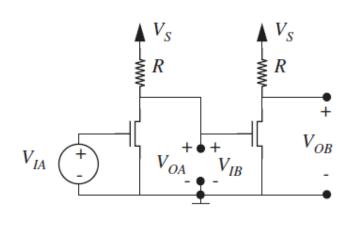
有效范围是1-2.32V, 最大峰峰值0.24V.



Analog Circuits



#### ◆ MOSFET放大器级联工作点选择



直接耦合 (集成电路中常用)

$$V_S = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$K = 1 \text{ mA/V}^2$$

$$R = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$

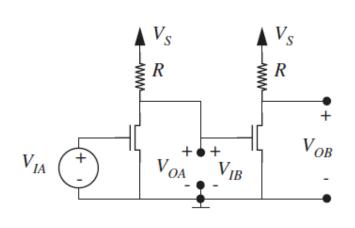
$$V_T = 1 \text{ V}$$

设第1级增益为12,问该电路 存在什么问题? 如何解决该问题,有什么措施?





#### 如何正确设计电路?



$$V_S = 10 \text{ V}$$
  
 $K = 1 \text{ mA/V}^2$   
 $R = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$   
 $V_T = 1 \text{ V}$ 

设第1级增益为12,问该电路 存在什么问题? 如何解决该问题,有什么措施?



#### ◆分析

(1) 要求增益12, 第1级输出为

$$V_{OA} = V_S - \frac{K}{2} (V_{IA} - V_T)^2 R$$

$$= 10 - \frac{1 \times 10^{-3}}{2} (2.2 - 1)^2 10 \times 10^3$$

$$= 2.8 \text{ V}.$$

(2) 第2级有效输入范围1-2.32V

$$V_T \rightarrow -1 + \sqrt{1 + 2V_S R_L K} / R_L K + V_T$$
.

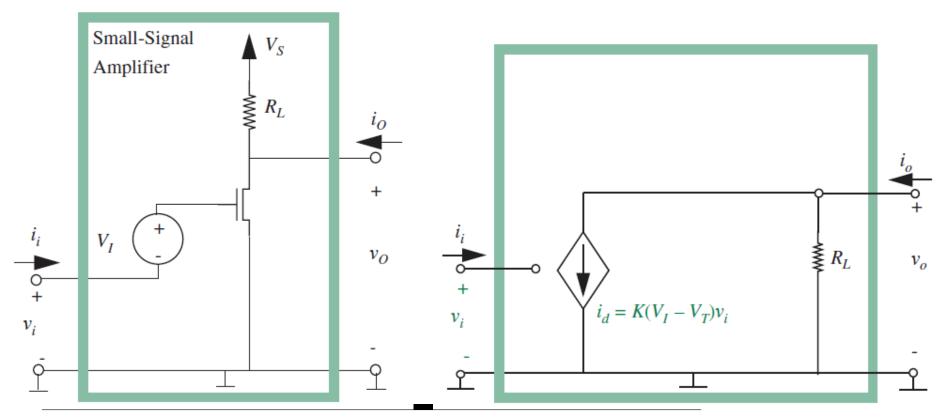
解决方案:降低第1级输出,增大输入,或增大R,方法缺点是什么?







◆ MOSFET小信号放大器输入电阻

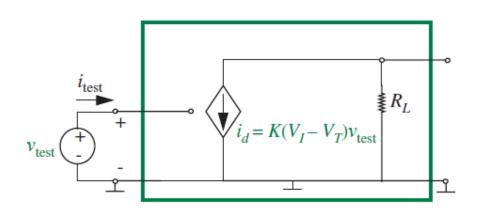








◆ MOSFET小信号放大器输入电阻



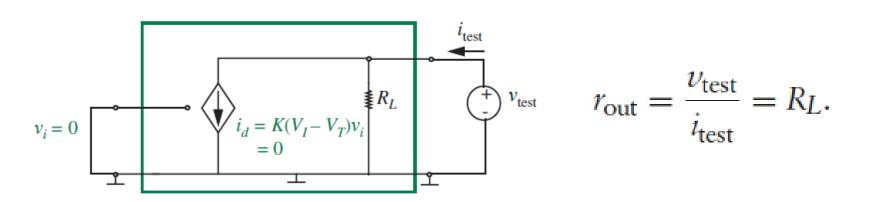
$$r_i = \frac{v_{\text{test}}}{i_{\text{test}}} = \frac{v_{\text{test}}}{0} = \infty$$







◆ MOSFET小信号放大器输出电阻



注意这里电阻的位置(偏置电阻)

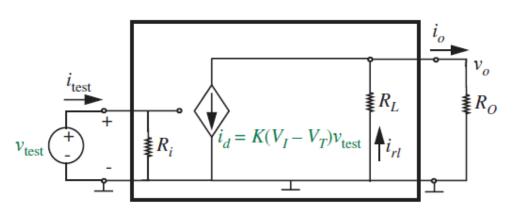
问题:输出电阻与后面连接电路的输入电阻有关吗?







◆ MOSFET小信号放大器电流增益



Current gain = 
$$-K(V_I - V_T)(R_L || R_O) \frac{R_i}{R_O}$$
.

Current gain = 
$$\frac{i_o}{i_{\text{test}}}$$
.

Current gain = 
$$\frac{\frac{v_o}{R_O}}{\frac{v_{\text{test}}}{R_i}}$$
$$= \frac{v_o}{v_{\text{test}}} \frac{R_i}{R_O}.$$







◆ MOSFET小信号放大器功率增益

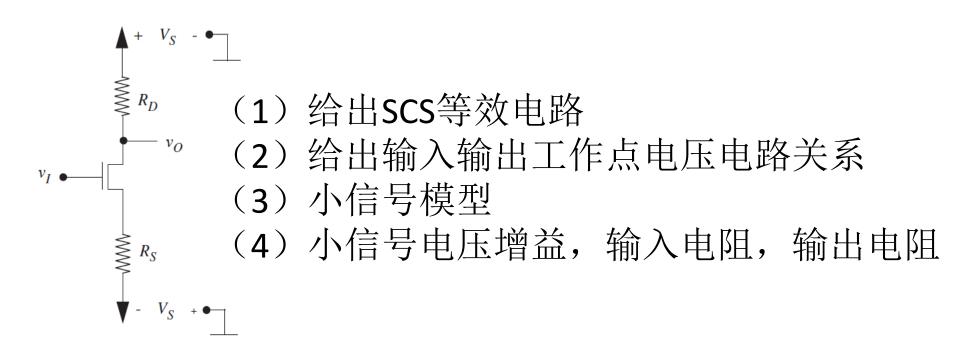
Power gain = 
$$\frac{v_o i_o}{v_{\text{test}} i_{\text{test}}} = \frac{v_o}{v_{\text{test}}} \frac{i_o}{i_{\text{test}}}$$
.

Power gain = 
$$\frac{v_o}{v_{\text{test}}} \frac{i_o}{i_{\text{test}}}$$
  
=  $[-K(V_I - V_T)(R_L || R_O)] \left[ -K(V_I - V_T)(R_L || R_O) \frac{R_i}{R_O} \right]$   
=  $[K(V_I - V_T)(R_L || R_O)]^2 \frac{R_i}{R_O}$ .





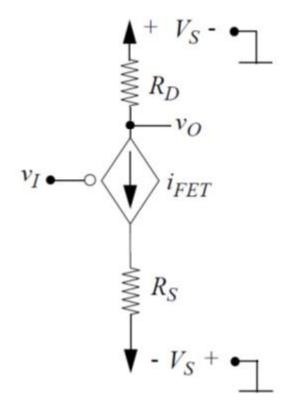
# 电路如图,MOSFET工作于饱和区域,参数为V<sub>T</sub>和K。



### 分析



**(1)** 







#### 分析

(2)

$$I_{\rm D} = \frac{1}{RS}(V_{\rm IN} + V_{\rm S} - V_{\rm T}) + \frac{1}{KR_{\rm S}^2} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{KR_{\rm S}^3}(V_{\rm IN} + V_{\rm S} - V_{\rm T}) + \frac{1}{K^2R_{\rm S}^4}}.$$

$$V_{\text{OUT}} = V_{\text{S}} - \frac{R_{\text{D}}}{KR_{\text{S}}^2} + \frac{R_{\text{D}}}{R_{\text{S}}} (V_{\text{I}} - V_{\text{T}} + V_{\text{S}}) - \sqrt{\frac{2R_{\text{D}}^2}{KR_{\text{S}}^3}} (V_{\text{IN}} + V_{\text{S}} - V_{\text{T}}) + \frac{R_{\text{D}}^2}{K^2R_{\text{S}}^4}}.$$

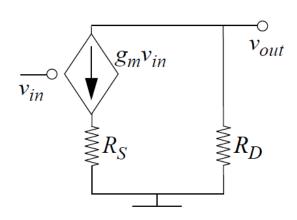




## 分析



(3)



$$g_{\rm m} = \frac{dI}{dV_{\rm IN}} = \frac{1}{R_{\rm S}} + \left(2KR_{\rm S}^3[V_{\rm IN} + V_{\rm S} - V_{\rm T}] + R_{\rm S}^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$





## 分析



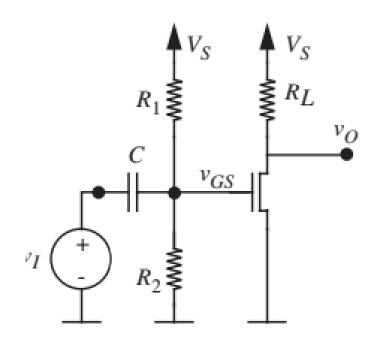
 $\frac{dV_{\text{OUT}}}{dV_{\text{IN}}} = \frac{R_{\text{D}}}{R_{\text{S}}} - \left(\frac{2KR_{\text{S}}^3}{R_{\text{D}}^2}[V_{\text{IN}} + V_{\text{S}} - V_{\text{T}}] + \frac{R_{\text{S}}^2}{R_{\text{D}}^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$ 

$$R_{\text{OUT}} = \frac{v_{\text{test}}}{i_{\text{test}}} = R_{\text{D}}.$$





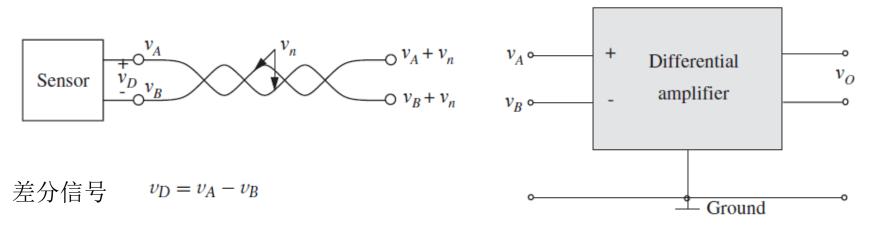
#### 给出小信号等效电路,增益、输入输出电阻



#### MOSFET放大器的小信号分析



例8.3 差动放大器小信号分析



共模信号 
$$v_C = \frac{v_A + v_B}{2}$$
.

$$\nu_{\rm O} = A_D \nu_D + A_C \nu_C$$

$$CMRR = \frac{A_D}{A_C}.$$

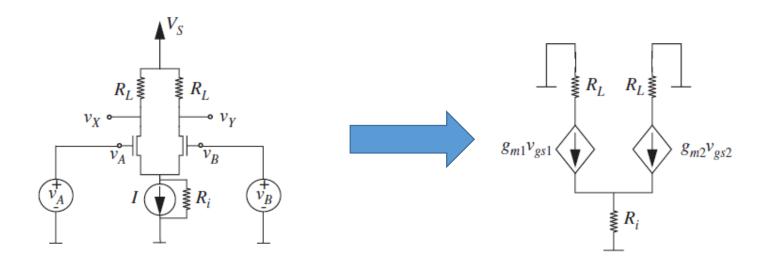




#### MOSFET放大器的小信号分析



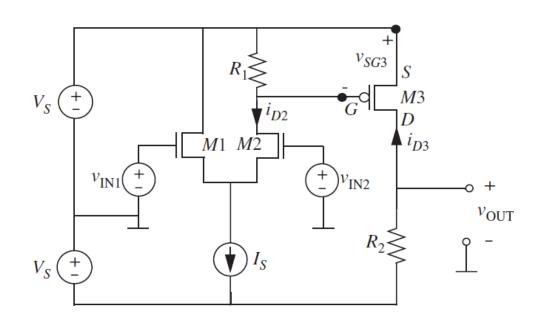
◆ MOSFET实现差分放大器







## 讨论例题---例8.10 (P293)

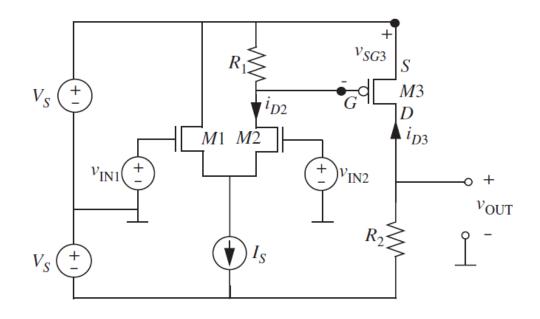


给出该电路小信号模型(晶体管M1,M2偏置电压相同)。

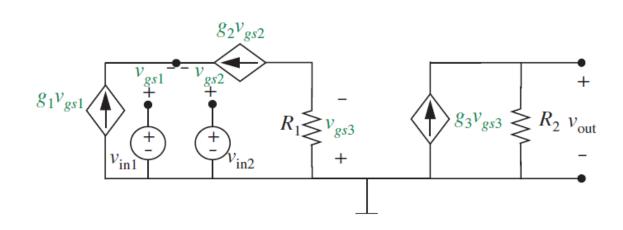




#### 给出下图小信号输出-输入电压关系。



#### 讨论例题---例8.10 (P293)



$$v_{\text{out}} = \frac{R_1 R_2 \sqrt{2K_n K_p I(-I_{D3})}}{2} (v_{\text{in}2} - v_{\text{in}1})$$





总结大信号分析与小信号分析的关系?

# **萨章向容总结**

总结大信号分析与小信号分析的关系?





# 奉章习题

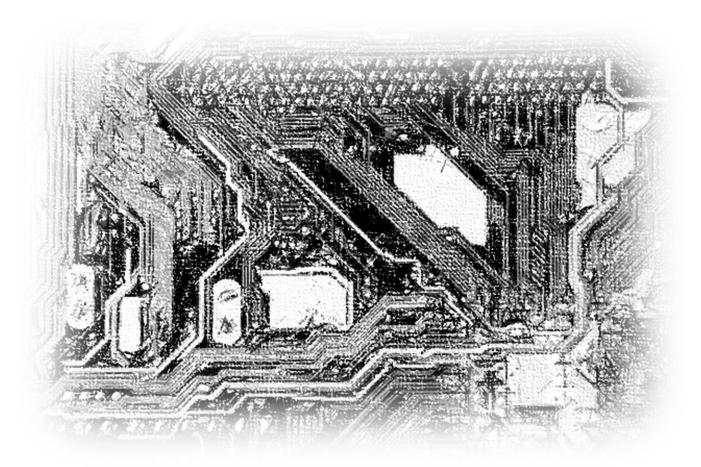


●练习8.4, 8.6 (P295)

●问题8.2, 8.4, 8.7, 8.10 (P297)









何松档电子工程学院

# 谢谢!



