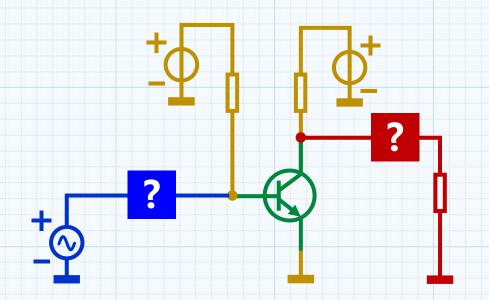


# 第12讲单管放大电路组态和分析

炼江 2023.10.30

#### 放大: 套路和思路



- ① 敏感器件
- ② 敏感状态
- ③ 输入通道
- ④ 输出通道
- ⑤ 功率增大

- 使器件静止时位于 Q
- 为放大过程提供能量

辅助电源

#### 输入通道

- 导入扰动
- 但不影响 Q

敏感的 非线性 放大器件

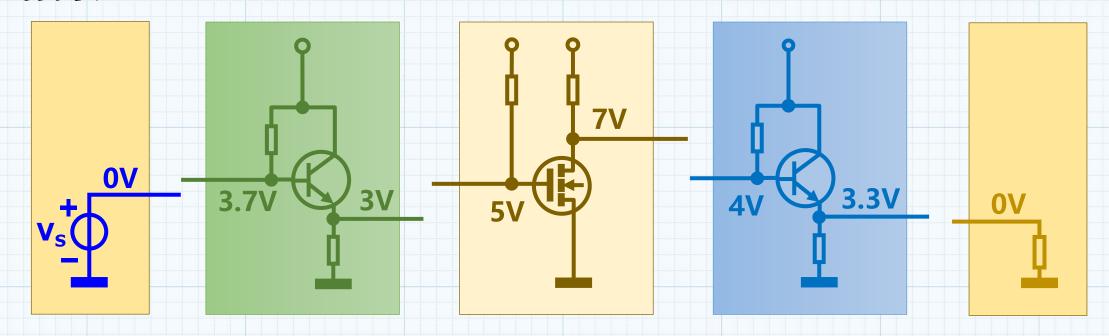
#### 输出通道

- 导出应变
- 但不影响 Q

#### 敏感器件

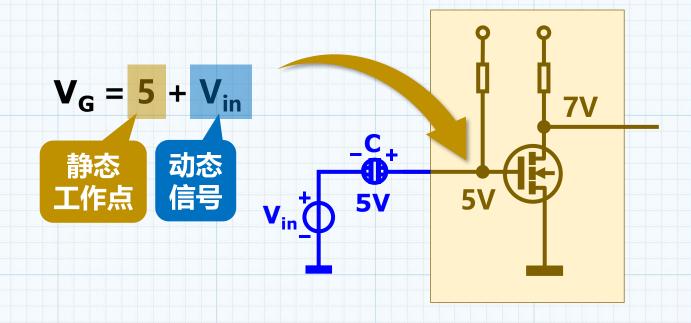
- **小扰动引起大变动**
- 需位于敏感区域
- 譬如 Q 附近

#### 耦合:问题症结和设计要求



- 1 信号通行基本无碍
- 2 不至影响偏置状态
- 3 简单易行

#### 耦合: 电容



- 1 信号通行基本无碍
- 2 不至影响偏置状态
- 3 简单易行

- 図 电阻分去电压!
- 図 电阻分去电压!
- 図 外加电源代价大!

$$V_C = Q/C$$

$$V_C'=I/C$$

若C非常大

 $V_{c}' \approx 0$ 

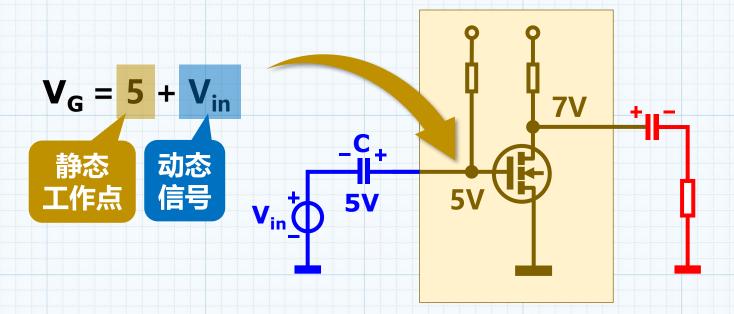
Vc为常数

若 V<sub>in</sub>=0 则 V<sub>G</sub>=5V

$$V_{C}=5$$

$$V_G = 5 + V_{in}$$

#### 耦合: 电容



- **②**输出端情形类似? 是的
- ② 电容类何时充电? 开机时 Q变化时
- ② 正好充那么多电? 多退少补, 直至平衡

- 1 信号通行基本无碍
- 2 不至影响偏置状态
- 3 简单易行

2 电容不大则如何?

V<sub>c</sub> 变化 → 产生误差 不同频率 → 不同误差

? 信号缓变则如何?

传输损失较大 → 不同误差

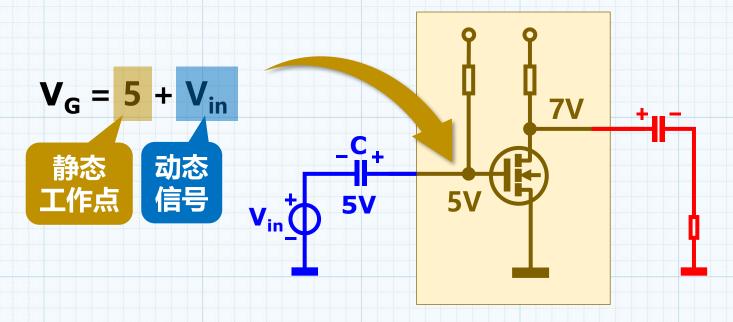
? 源非理想呢?

传输产生亏损 呈简单分压关系

② 负载非理想呢?

传输产生亏损 呈简单分压关系

#### 耦合: 其它



- 1 信号通行基本无碍
- 2 不至影响偏置状态
- 3 简单易行

? 相对优势?

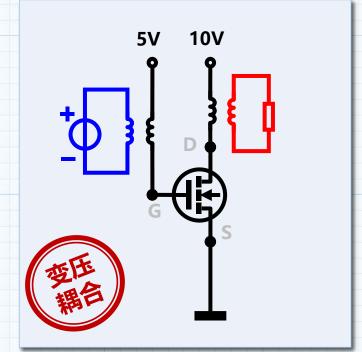
变压器: 电气隔离

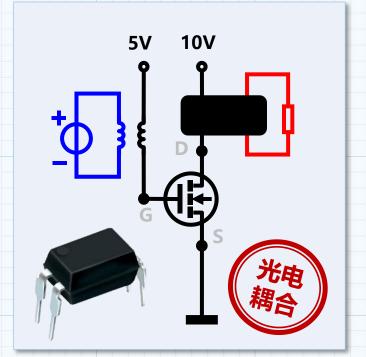
光电: 电气隔离+单向性

4 相对劣势?

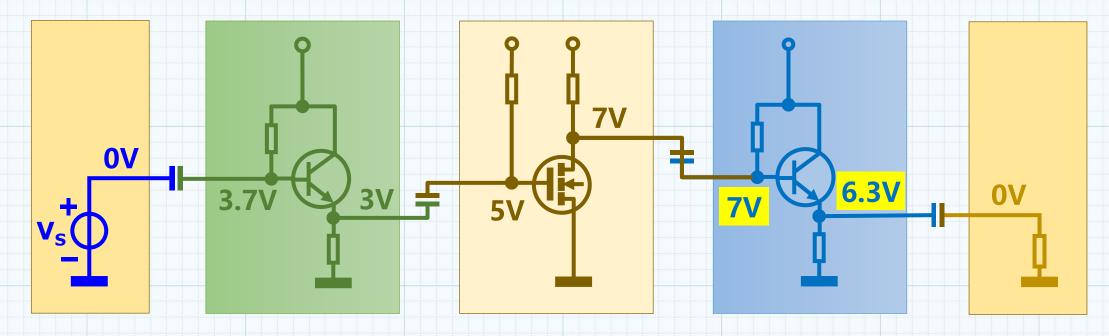
变压器: 笨重+昂贵

光电:尺寸+非线性





#### 耦合: 直接耦合



- 1 信号通行基本无碍
- 2 不至影响偏置状态
- 3 简单易行

2 若前后级工作点正好可以相同?

可以直接连接 ·

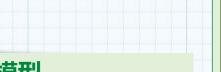
→ 直接耦合 (直流耦合)

2 直耦的优势?

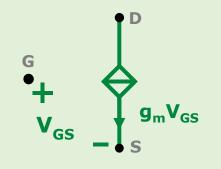
可传递任意频率的信号 其它方式均为交流耦合 ② 直耦的劣势?

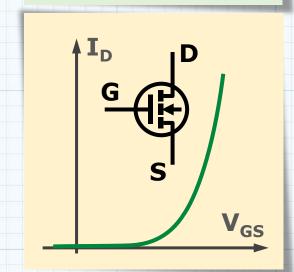
设计分析都比较麻烦各级工作点相互影响

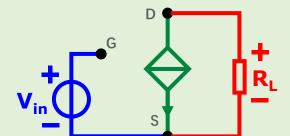
## 组态:可用

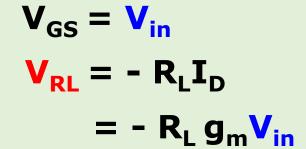














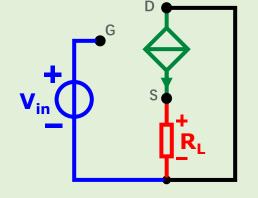
电压跟随

电流放大

组 态 2

组 态 3

组 态 1

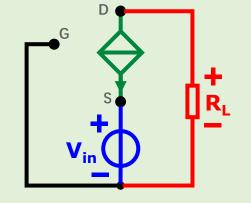


$$V_{GS} = V_{in} - V_{RL}$$

$$V_{RL} = R_{L}I_{D}$$

$$= R_{L}g_{m}(V_{in}-V_{RL})$$



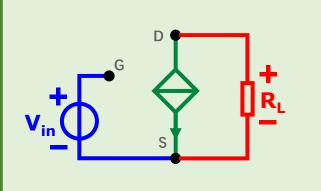


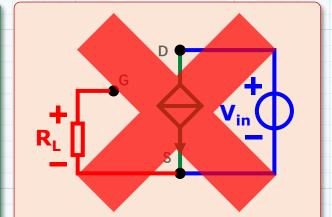
$$V_{GS} = -V_{in}$$
 $V_{RL} = -R_{L}I_{D}$ 
 $= R_{L}g_{m}V_{in}$ 



## 组态: 弃用

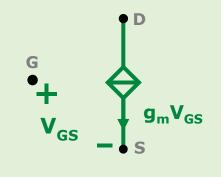
组 态 1



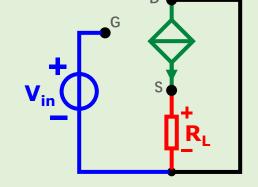


 $I_G \equiv 0$   $V_{RL} \equiv 0$ 



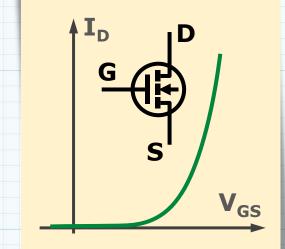




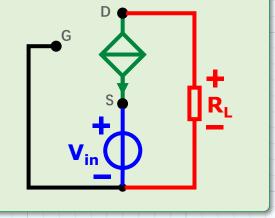


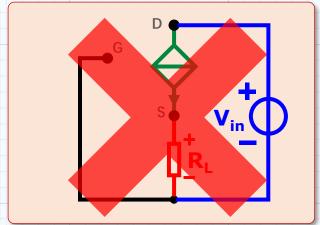


I<sub>G</sub>≡0 V<sub>RL</sub>≡0







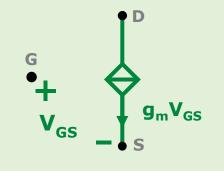


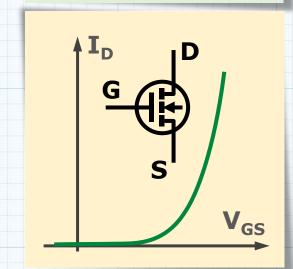
假设 V<sub>GS</sub>>0

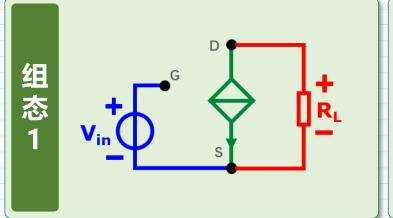
反之亦然

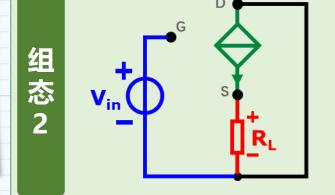
## 组态:命名

#### 微扰模型

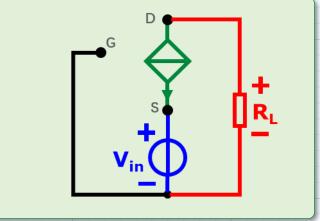


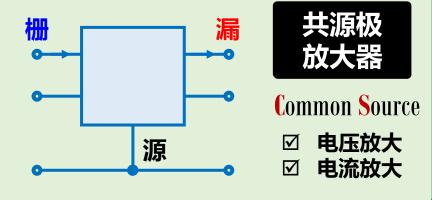


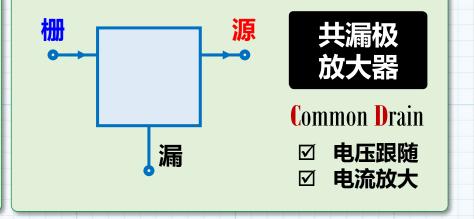


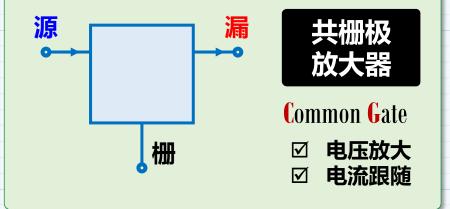


组 态 3





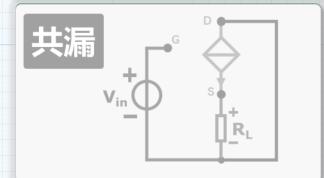


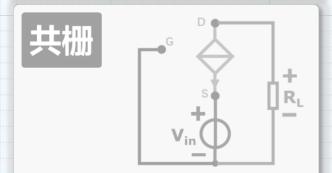


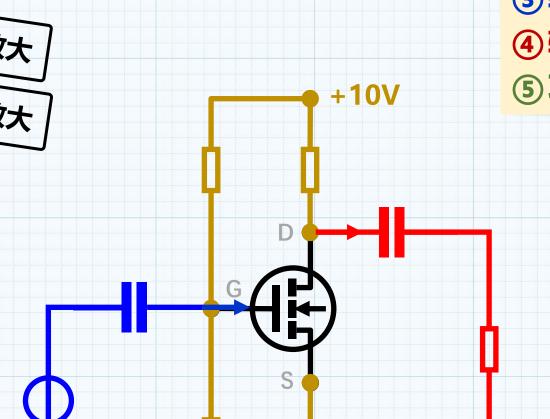
# 典型: 组态+晶体管+偏置+耦合

共源 V<sub>in</sub> C S I R<sub>L</sub>

电压放大电流放大







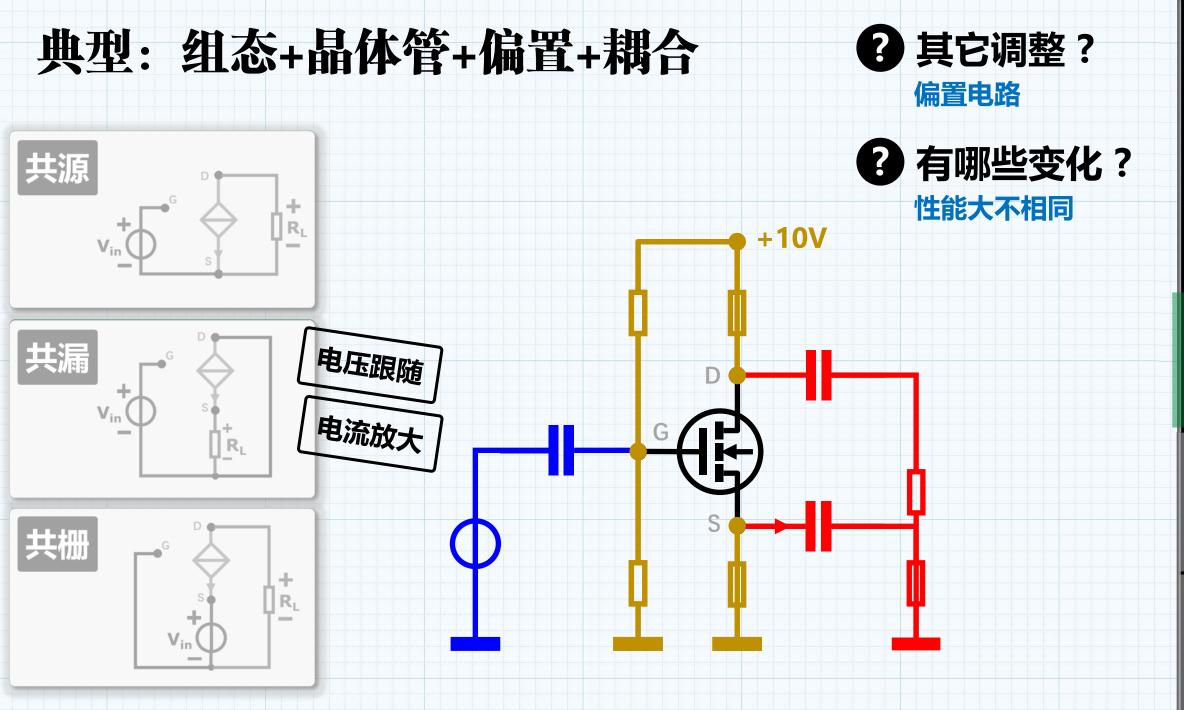
①敏感器件 ☑

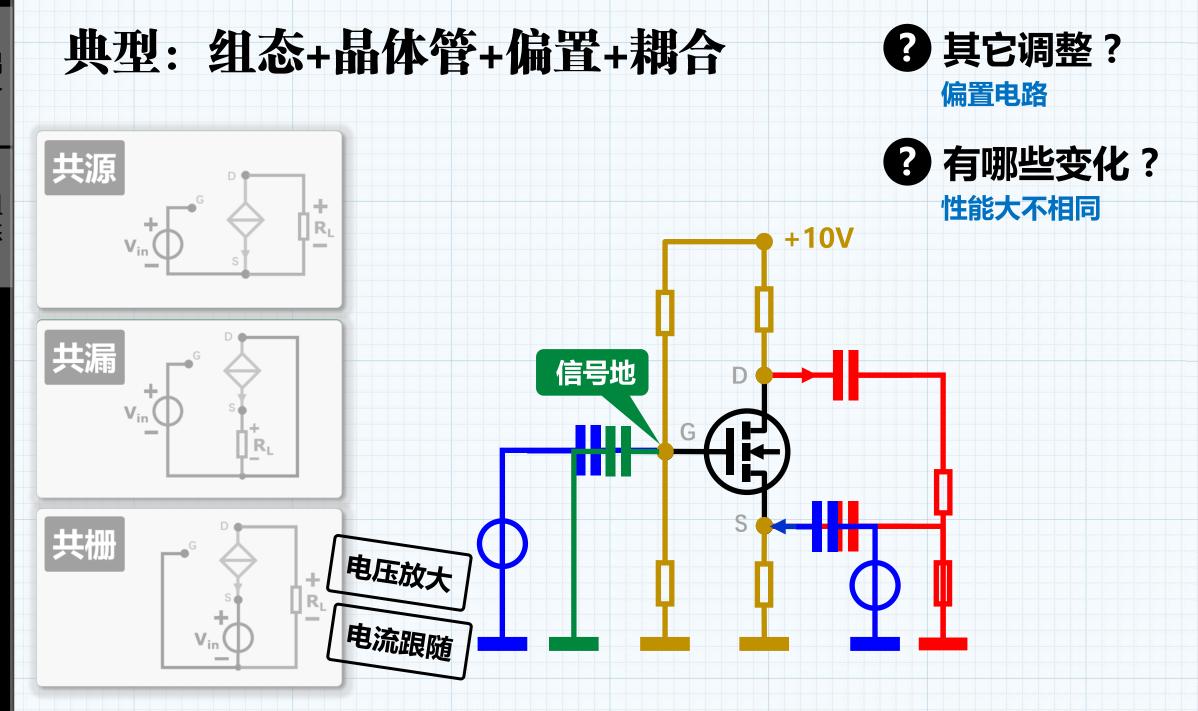
②敏感状态 ☑

③输入通道 ☑

④输出通道 ☑

⑤功率增大区





# 典型: 组态+晶体管+偏置+耦合

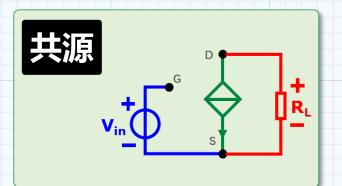
② 哪些 V 有变? 直流电压

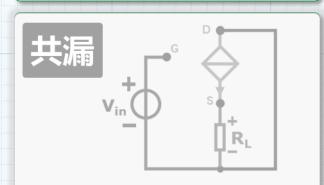


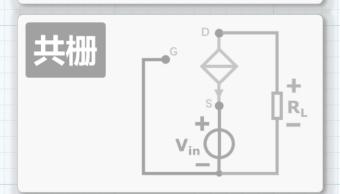
直流电流

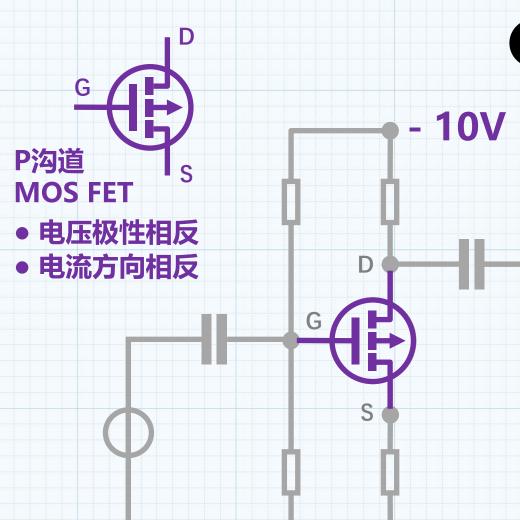
2 组态呢?

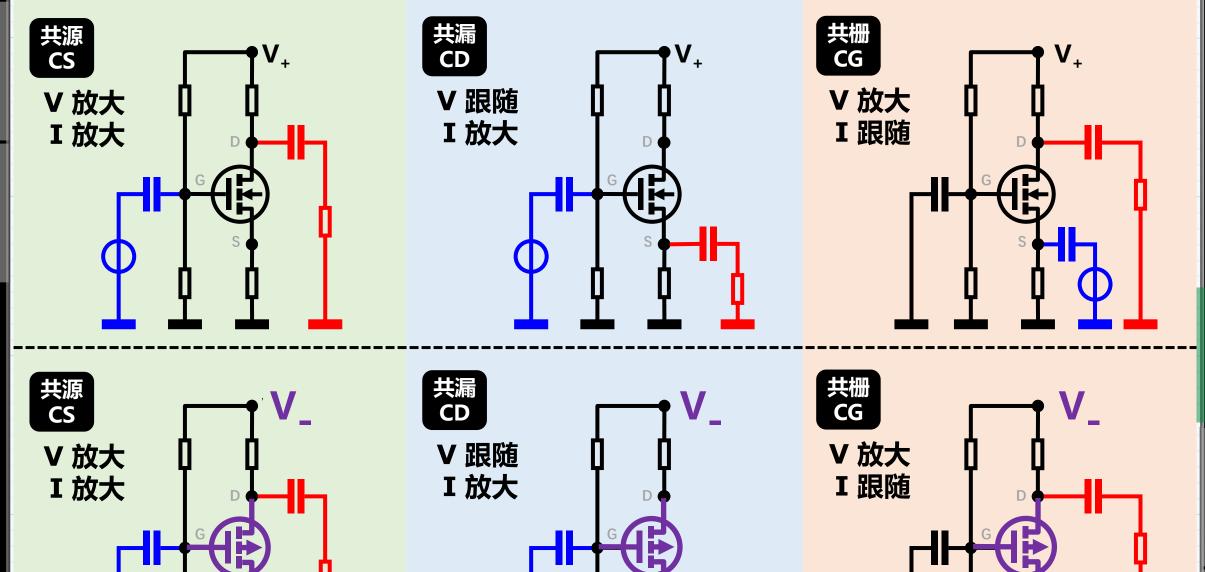
完全相同

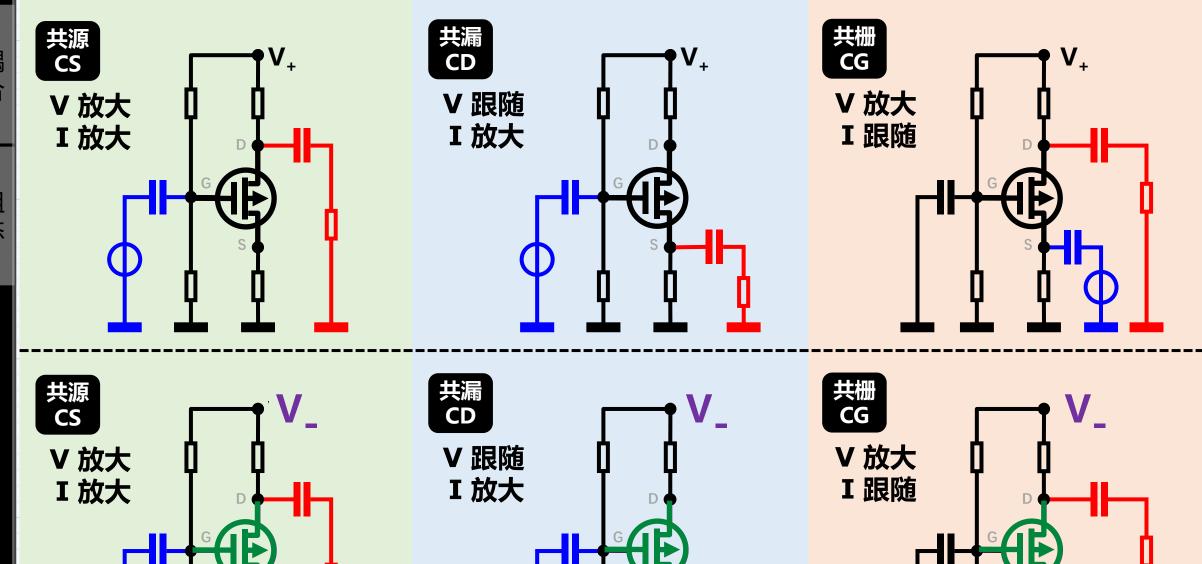


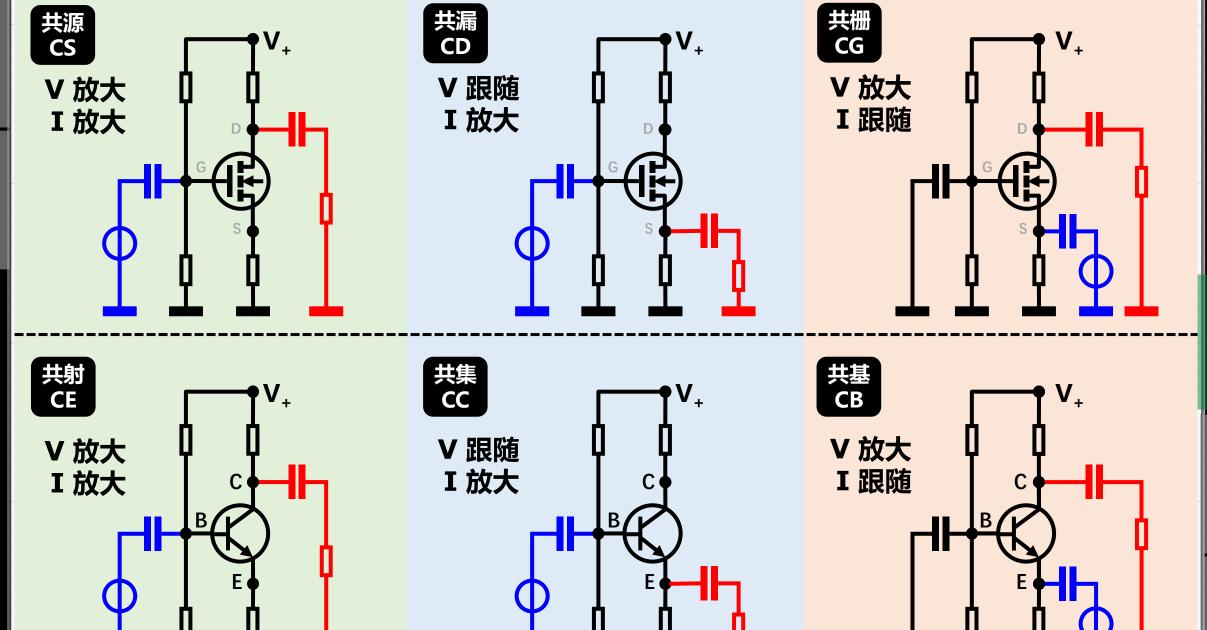


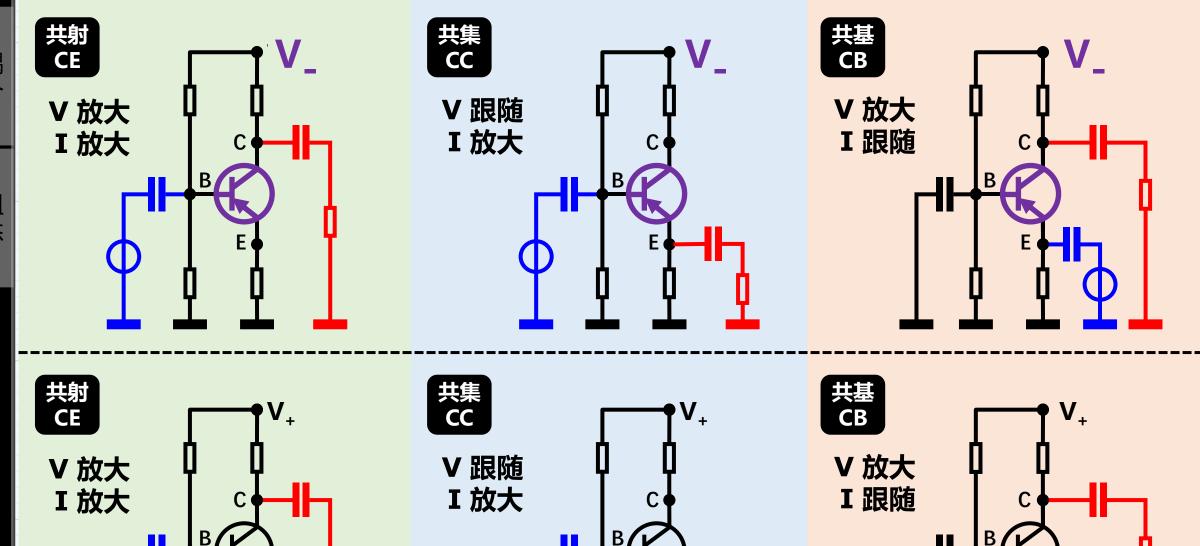












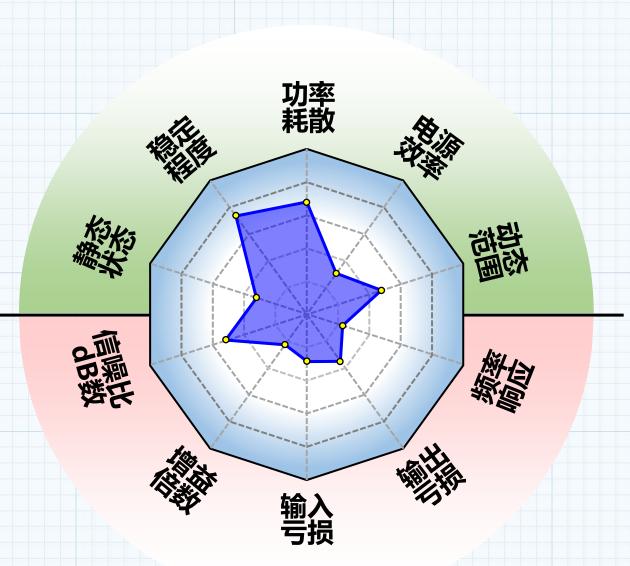
#### 放大器的分析: 思路

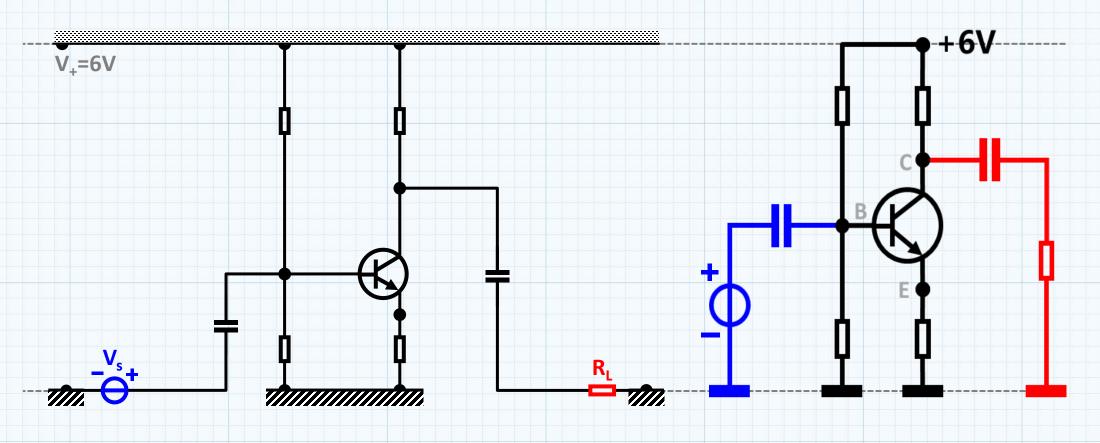
估算作图 非线性 静态分析

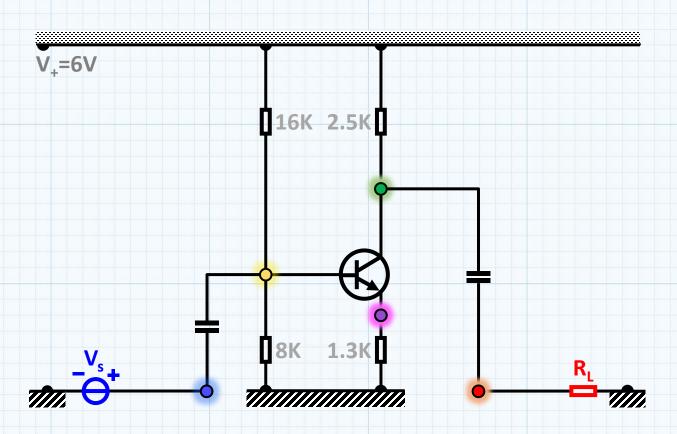
前提条件

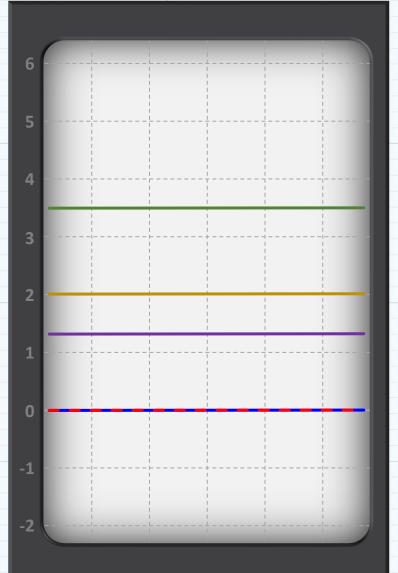
- ① 敏感器件
- ② 敏感状态
- ③ 输入通道
- ④ 输出通道
- ⑤ 功率增大

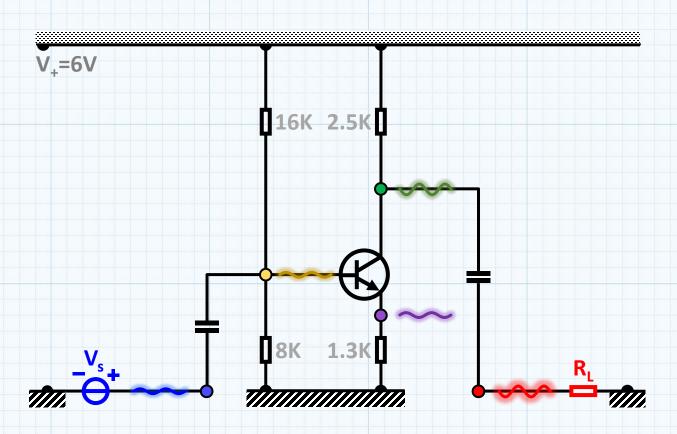
性能指标 动态分析 近似线性 各种工具

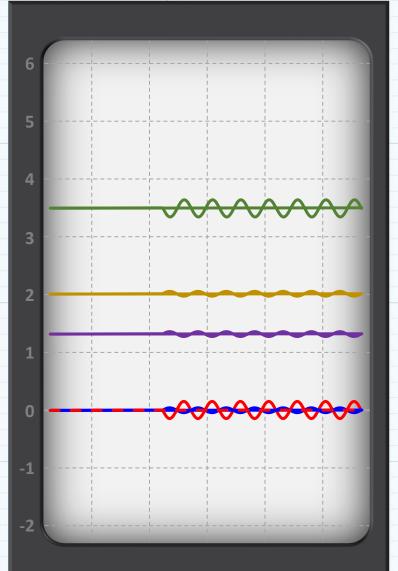


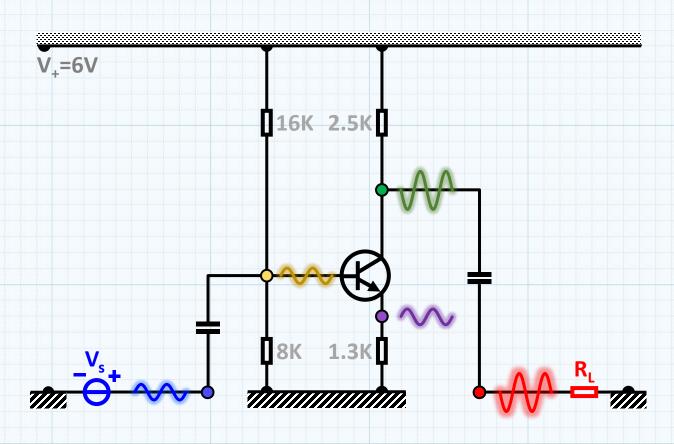


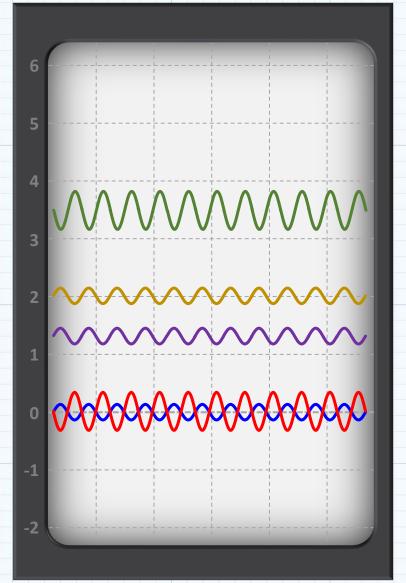


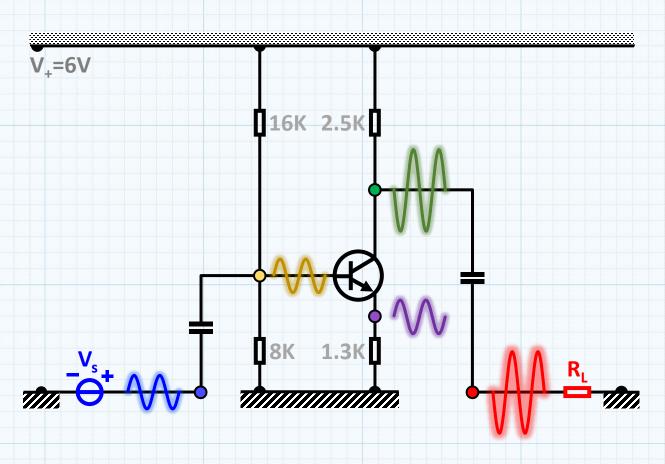


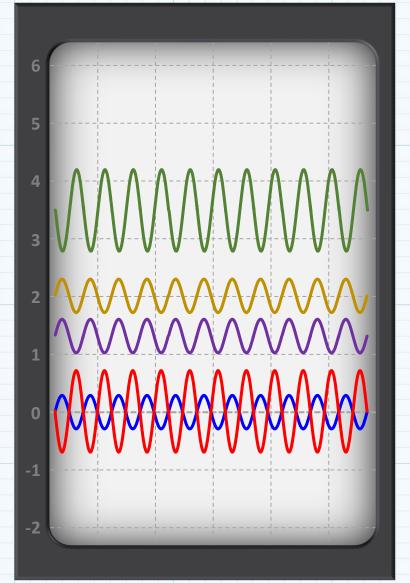




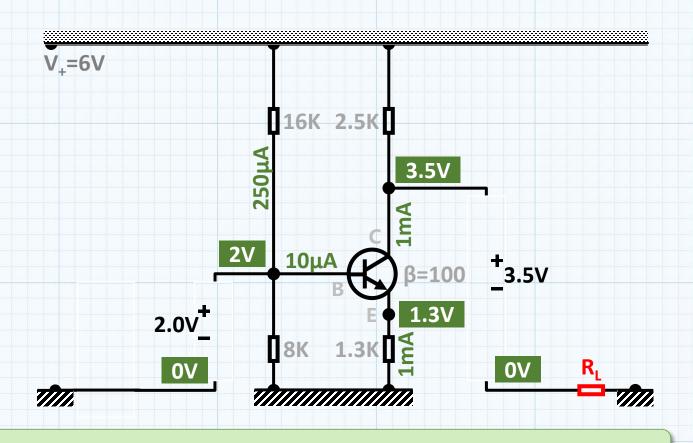








#### 微扰分析:准备工作:静态分析(直流分析)



假设1: BJT为放大状态

假设2: I<sub>B</sub> 相对很小

 $V_{BE} \approx 0.7V$ 

 $V_C > V_B$ 

 $I_C = \beta I_B$ 

求: 各处电压、电流

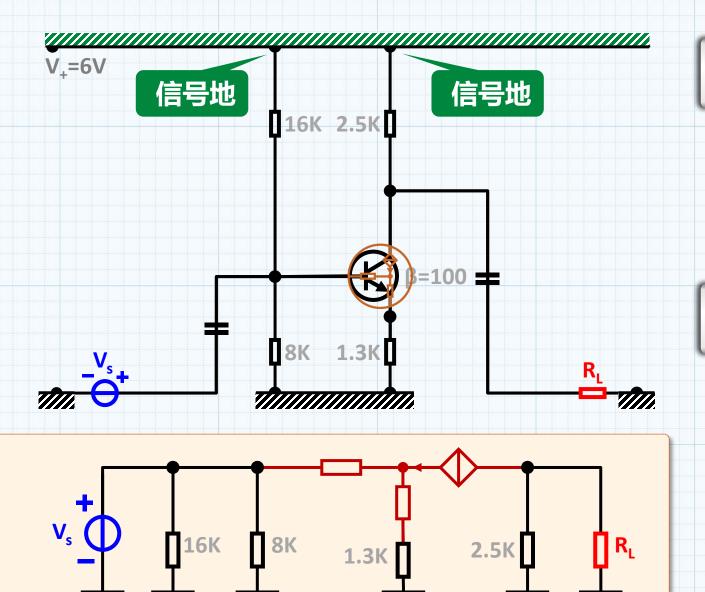
目的1: 确定 Q点 OK

目的2: Q→部分动态参数

目的3: 功耗、动态范围

- 做法: 画出直流通道
- 1. 交流源置零
- 2. 电容→断; 电感→短
- 3. 非线性器件 → 估算

#### 微扰分析: 性能分析: 动态分析(交流分析)



性能: 求各种指标

常见计算: A R<sub>i</sub> R<sub>o</sub> f<sub>H</sub> ... 作图、仿真、等效、估算

- 交流通道+微扰等效
- 1. 直流源 → 零
- 2. 大C→短; 大L→断
- 3. 放大器件 → 微扰模型
- 4. 求解线性电路

#### 微扰分析: 性能分析: 动态分析(交流分析)

$$I_{E} = I_{B} + \frac{100}{1}_{B} = 101 \cdot I_{B}$$

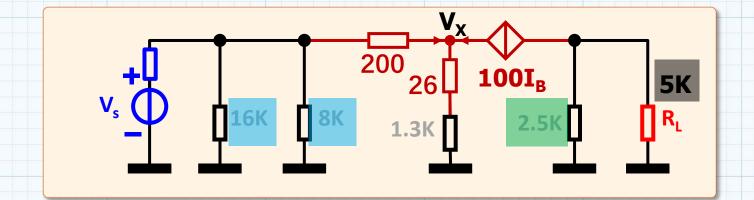
$$V_{X} = 101 \cdot I_{B} \cdot (1.3K + \frac{26}{2})$$

$$V_{X} + I_{B} \cdot \frac{200}{2} = V_{S}$$

$$I_{B} \approx V_{S} / 134K$$

$$I_{c} = 100 \cdot I_{B} \approx 100 V_{s} / 134 K$$

$$V_{RL} = -I_{C} \cdot (2.5K//5K) \approx -1.24 V_{S}$$

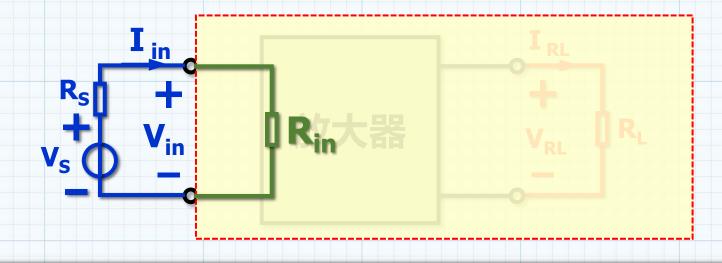


性能: 求各种指标

常见计算: A R<sub>i</sub> R<sub>o</sub> f<sub>H</sub> ... 作图、仿真、等效、估算

- 交流通道+微扰等效
- 1. 直流源 → 零
- 2. 大C→短; 大L→断
- 3. 放大器件 → 微扰模型
- 4. 求解线性电路

#### 阻抗: 输入端

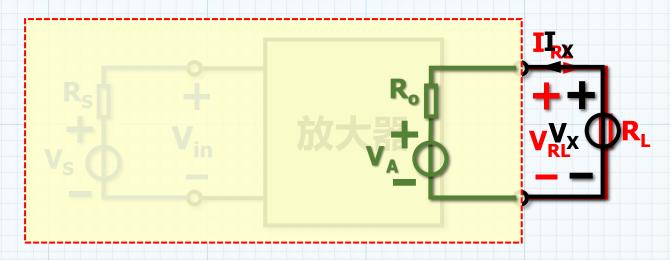


- $\blacksquare$  增益计算式一般包含源内阻  $R_S$ :  $R_S$  变化  $\to$  A 变化
- 放大器和负载的等效电路: R<sub>in</sub> 一般随 R<sub>L</sub> 而变
- 计算方法 (之一)

算出 V<sub>in</sub> 和 I<sub>in</sub> ,相除即可

与  $R_s$  无关  $\rightarrow$  计算时是否令  $R_s=0$  均可

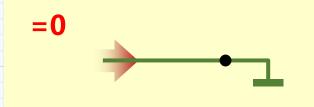
#### 阻抗: 输出端

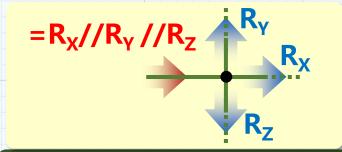


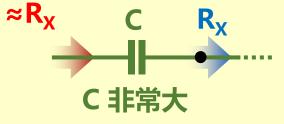
- 增益计算式中一般包含负载 R<sub>L</sub>: R<sub>L</sub>变化 → A 变化
- 源和放大器的等效电路: 戴文宁定理: U<sub>A</sub> 串联 R<sub>O</sub>
- 计算方法 (之一)
- 令 R<sub>L</sub>=∞ 时,计算 V<sub>RL</sub> 即为 V<sub>A</sub> 令 R<sub>L</sub>=0,计算 I<sub>RL</sub>,则 R<sub>o</sub>= V<sub>A</sub>/I<sub>RL</sub>
- 计算方法 (之二)

# 阻抗

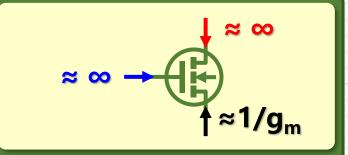
#### 阻抗: 极速估算

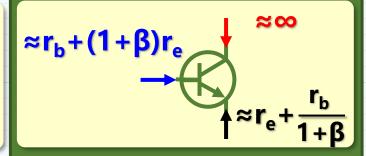












均假设: 其它端接地!

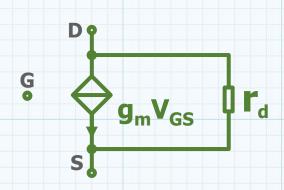
否则,需做少许代换

#### 阻 抗

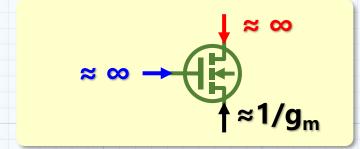
#### 阻抗: FET 三端电阻

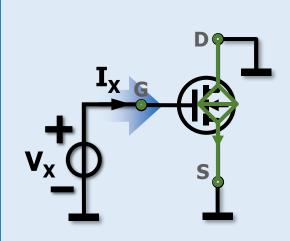
#### FET 小信号模型

- r<sub>d</sub>: 100KΩ 数量级
- 若外部 R 较小 → r<sub>d</sub> ≈ ∞

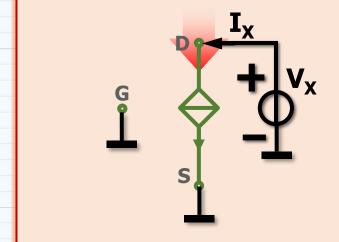




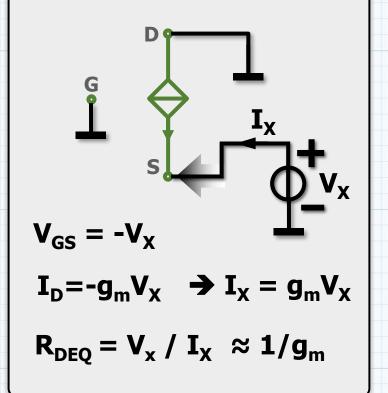




$$I_G \equiv 0$$
 $R_{GEQ} = V_x / I_X \approx \infty$ 



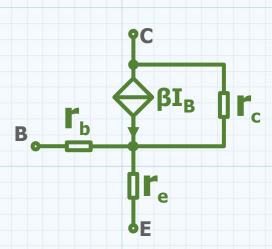
$$V_{GS} \equiv 0 \Rightarrow I_{D} \equiv 0$$
 $R_{DEQ} = V_{x} / I_{X} \approx \infty$ 



#### 阻抗: BJT 三端电阻

#### BJT 小信号模型 (T形)

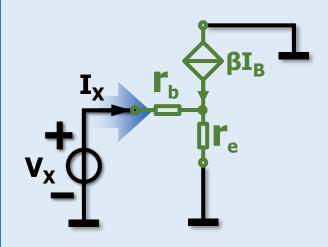
- r<sub>c</sub>: 100KΩ 数量级
- 若外部 R 较小 → r<sub>c</sub> ≈ ∞



均假设: 其它端接地!

$$\approx r_b + (1+\beta)r_e$$

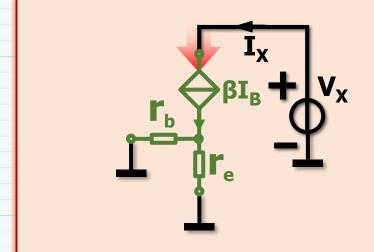
$$\Rightarrow r_e + \frac{r_b}{1+\beta}$$



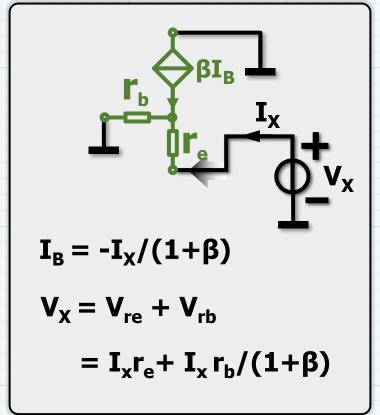
$$I_{E} = (1+\beta)I_{X}$$

$$V_{X} = V_{rb} + V_{re}$$

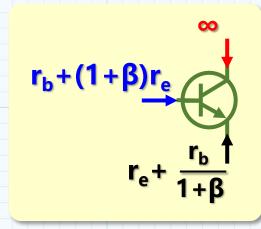
$$= I_{x}r_{b} + (1+\beta)I_{x}r_{e}$$

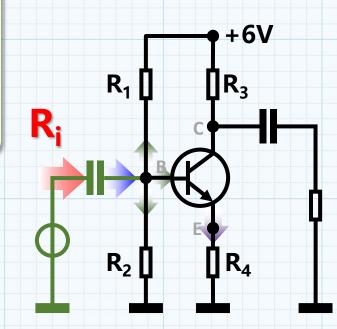


$$I_E = (1+\beta)I_B$$
 但  $I_B$  和  $I_E$  方向反向  $I_B = I_E \equiv 0 \implies I_c \equiv 0$ 



#### 阻抗:示例1

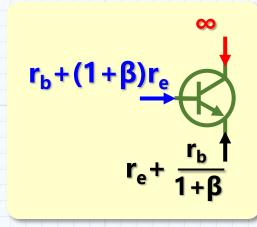


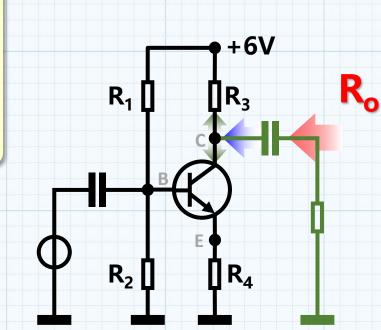


- ① 经过C: 直通
- ② 遇岔路: 分头计算
- ③ 下: 经R<sub>2</sub> 到地
- ④ 上: 经R<sub>1</sub> 到交流地
- ⑤ 右: BJT 基极
- ⑥ 射极外: 经 R4 到地

$$R_i = 0 + R_{\parallel} R_{\parallel} / R_{\parallel} / R_{\parallel} + (1+\beta)(r_e + R_{\parallel})$$

#### 阻抗:示例1



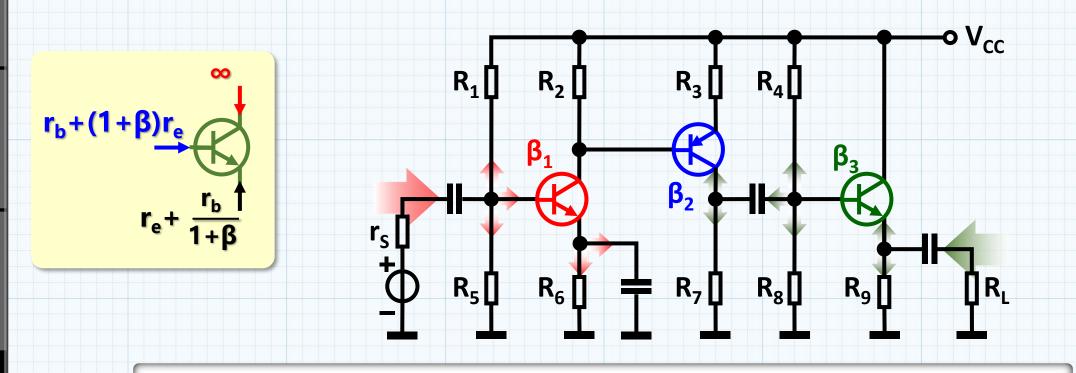


- ① 经过C: 直通
- ② 遇岔路: 分头计算
- ③上: 经R<sub>3</sub>到交流地
- ④ 下: BJT 集电极

$$R_o = 0 + R_{\text{sep}}$$

#### 阻抗:示例2

$$R_i = 0 + R_5 // R_1 // \{r_{b1} + [r_{e1} + (R_6 // 0)] \cdot (1 + \beta)\}$$



$$R_o = 0 + R_9 / (r_{e3} + [r_{b3} + (R_8 / R_4 / (R_7 / \infty))] / (1 + \beta))$$