

4.4.1 电路如图 4.4.6a 所示。已知 $R_d = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_{g1} = R_{g2} = 0.5 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_{g1} = 165 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_{g2} = 35 \text{ k}\Omega$, $V_{TN} = 0.8 \text{ V}$, $K_n = 1 \text{ mA/V}^2$, 场效应管的输出电阻 $r_{ds} = \infty$ ($\lambda = 0$), 电路静态工作点处 $V_{GS} = 1.5 \text{ V}$ 。试求图 4.4.6a 所示共源极电路的小信号电压增益 $A_v = v_o/v_i$ 、源电压增益 $A_{vs} = \frac{v_o}{v_s}$ 、输入电阻 R_i 和输出电阻 R_o 。(提示: 先根据 K_n 、 V_{GS} 和 V_{TN} 求出 g_m , 再求 A_v)。

解: 电路静态工作时, $v_s = 0$, 且 $V_{GS} = 1.5 \text{ V}$

$$\therefore g_m = 2K_n(V_{GS} - V_{TN}) = 1.4 \text{ mS}$$

画出其小信号等效电路图:

$$\therefore v_o = -g_m v_{gs} \cdot R_d \quad v_i = v_{gs} + g_m v_{gs} R_s$$

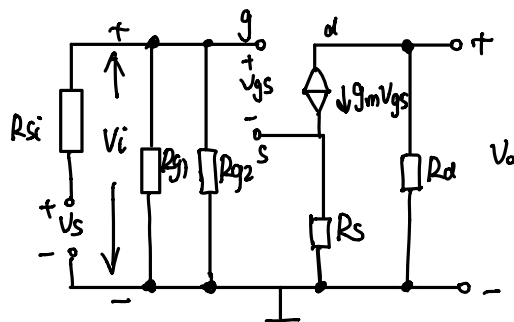
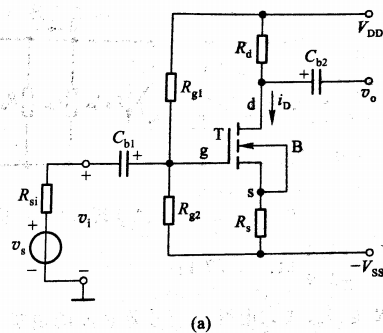
$$v_i = v_s \cdot \frac{R_{g1} // R_{g2}}{R_{si} + R_{g1} // R_{g2}}$$

$$\therefore A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{-g_m R_d}{1 + g_m R_s} \approx -8.24$$

$$A_{vs} = \frac{v_o}{v_s} = \frac{v_o}{v_i} \cdot \frac{v_i}{v_s} = -8.24 \times \frac{R_{g1} // R_{g2}}{R_{si} + R_{g1} // R_{g2}} \approx -8.10$$

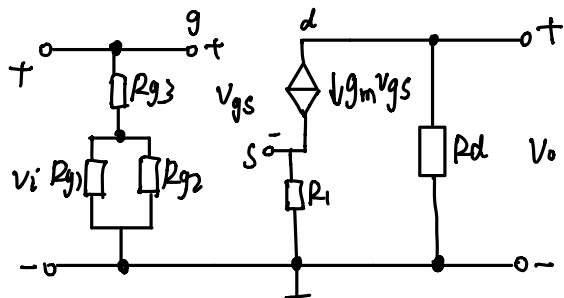
$$R_i = R_{g1} // R_{g2} = 28.875 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_o = R_d = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$



4.4.3 已知电路参数如图题 4.4.3 所示, FET 工作点上的互导 $g_m = 1 \text{ mA/V}$, 设 $r_{ds} \gg R_d$ 。(1) 画出电路的小信号等效电路;(2) 求电压增益 A_v ; (3) 求放大器的输入电阻 R_i 和输出电阻 R_o 。

解: (1) 由于 $r_{ds} \gg R_d$, 故可忽略 r_{ds} ,

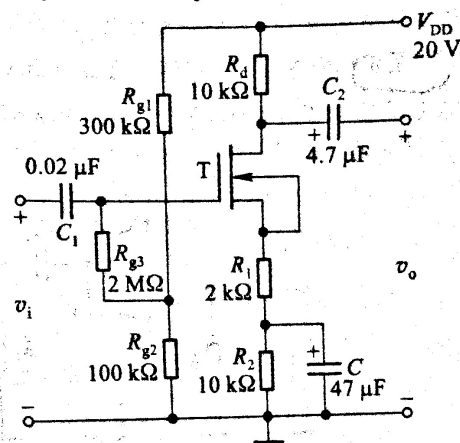


$$(2) v_o = -g_m v_{gs} \cdot R_d \quad v_i = v_{gs} + g_m v_{gs} R_s$$

$$\therefore A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{-g_m R_d}{1 + g_m R_s} \approx -2.3$$

$$(3) R_i = R_{g3} + R_{g1} // R_{g2} = 2075 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_o = R_d = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$



图题 4.4.3

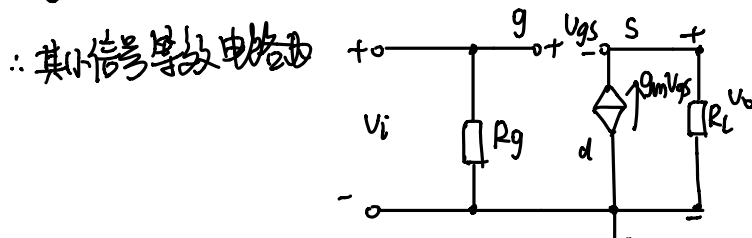
4.5.2 源极跟随器电路如图题 4.5.2 所示, 场效应管参数为 $K_n = 1 \text{ mA/V}^2$, $V_{TN} = 1.2 \text{ V}$, $\lambda = 0$ 。电路参数为 $V_{DD} = V_{SS} = 5 \text{ V}$, $R_g = 500 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_L = 4 \text{ k}\Omega$ 。若电流源 $I = 1 \text{ mA}$, 试求小信号电压增益 $A_v = v_o/v_i$ 和输出电阻 R_o 。

解: 当电路处于静态时, $v_i = 0$ 。

$$\therefore V_{GS} = 0 \quad I_{DQ} = I = 1 \text{ mA} = K_n (V_{GS} - V_{TN})^2$$

$$\therefore \text{解得 } V_{GS} = 2.2 \text{ V} \quad (V_{GS} = 0.2 \text{ V 舍去})$$

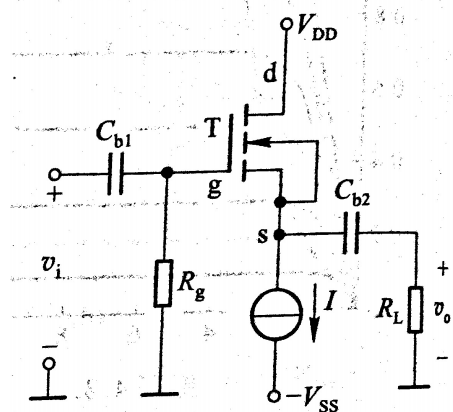
$$\therefore g_m = 2K_n (V_{GS} - V_{TN}) = 2 \text{ mS} \quad \text{由于 } \lambda = 0, \text{ 则 } r_{ds} = \infty$$



$$\therefore v_o = g_m v_{gs} R_L \quad v_i = v_{gs} + v_o = v_{gs} + g_m v_{gs} R_L$$

$$\therefore A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{g_m R_L}{1 + g_m R_L} \approx 0.89$$

$$\therefore R_o = \frac{1}{g_m} = 0.5 \text{ k}\Omega$$



图题 4.5.2

4.5.6 共栅极放大电路如图题 4.5.6 所示。电路参数为 $V_{DD} = V_{SS} = 5 \text{ V}$, $R_s = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_d = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_L = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$, 场效应管参数 $K_n = 3 \text{ mA/V}^2$, $V_{TN} = 1 \text{ V}$, $\lambda = 0$ 。(1) 计算静态工作点 Q ; (2) 求 g_m ; (3) 求 $A_v = v_o/v_i$ 。

解: (1) 当电路处于静态时, 即 $v_i = 0$ 时,

$$V_{GS} = 0 \quad V_{DS} = -V_{SS} + I_{DQ} R_s$$

$$\therefore V_{GS} = 0 + V_{SS} - I_{DQ} R_s = 5 - 10 I_{DQ} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{设其处于饱和工作状态, 故 } I_{DQ} = K_n (V_{GS} - V_{TN})^2 = 3 (V_{GS} - 1)^2 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{由 (1)(2) 解得: } I_{DQ1} \approx 0.438 \text{ mA} \quad (V_{GS} < V_{TN}, \text{ 舍去})$$

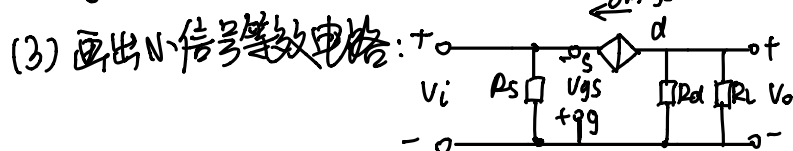
$$I_{DQ2} \approx 0.365 \text{ mA}$$

$$\therefore V_{GS} = 5 - 10 \times 0.365 \text{ (V)} = 1.35 \text{ V} = -V_{DS}$$

$$\therefore V_{DS} = V_{DS} = V_{DD} - I_{DQ} R_d + 1.35 \text{ V} = 4.525 \text{ V} > (V_{GS} - V_{TN})$$

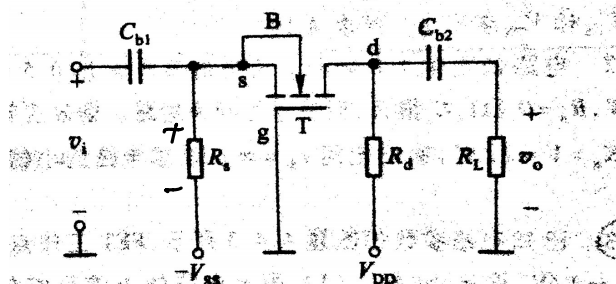
$$\therefore \text{处于饱和区, } V_{GS} = 1.35 \text{ V}, V_{DS} = 4.525 \text{ V}, I_{DQ} = 0.365 \text{ mA}$$

$$(2) g_m = 2K_n (V_{GS} - V_{TN}) = 2.1 \text{ mS}$$



$$\therefore v_i = -v_{gs} \quad v_o = -g_m v_{gs} R_d \parallel R_L$$

$$\therefore A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = g_m R_d \parallel R_L = 5.25$$



图题 4.5.6

4.7.2 电路如图 4.7.1 所示, 电路参数为 $V_{DD} = V_{SS} = 10\text{ V}$, $R_L = 4\text{ k}\Omega$, $R_{s1} = 1.7\text{ k}\Omega$, $R_{s2} = 5\text{ k}\Omega$, $R_{d1} = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $R_{d2} = 3.3\text{ k}\Omega$, $R_{g1} = 560\text{ k}\Omega$, $R_{g2} = 300\text{ k}\Omega$ 。场效应管参数为 $K_{n2} = K_{n1} = 1\text{ mA/V}^2$, $V_{TN1} = V_{TN2} = 2\text{ V}$, $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$ 。试求

(1) 静态工作点; (2) 输入电阻和输出电阻; (3) 源电压增益。

解: (1) 当电路处于静态工作时, $v_s = 0$ 。

$$V_{GQ1} = \frac{R_{g2}}{R_{g1} + R_{g2}} (V_{DD} + V_{SS}) - V_{SS}$$

$$V_{S01} = I_{D01} \cdot R_{s1} - V_{SS}$$

$$\therefore V_{GS01} = \frac{R_{g2}}{R_{g1} + R_{g2}} (V_{DD} + V_{SS}) - I_{D01} R_{s1} \approx 6.98 - 1.7 I_{D01}$$

$$\text{设 } T_1 \text{ 处于饱和区, } I_{D01} = K_{n1} (V_{GS01} - V_{TN})^2 = (V_{GS01} - 2)^2$$

$$\text{解得: } V_{GS01} \approx 3.44\text{ V (舍去另解, 因其小于 } V_{TN})$$

$$\therefore I_{D01} = 2.1\text{ mA} \quad V_{DS01} = V_{DD} + V_{SS} - I_{D01} (R_{d1} + R_{g1}) = 9.5\text{ V}$$

$$\text{设 } T_2 \text{ 处于饱和区, } V_{G2} = V_{d1} = V_{DD} - I_{D01} R_{d1} \approx 3.1\text{ V}$$

$$\therefore V_{GS02} = V_{G2} - V_{S2} = 3.1\text{ V} - (-V_{SS} + I_{D02} R_{s2}) = 3.1\text{ V} + 10\text{ V} - I_{D02} \cdot 5 = 13.1 - 5 I_{D02}$$

$$I_{D02} = K_{n2} (V_{GS02} - V_{TN})^2 = (V_{GS02} - 2)^2$$

$$\text{解得: } I_{D02} \approx 1.94\text{ mA (舍去另解, 其使 } V_{GS02} < V_{TN})$$

$$\therefore V_{GS02} = 13.1 - 5 \times 1.94\text{ (V)} = 3.4\text{ V}$$

$$V_{DS02} = V_{DD} + V_{SS} - I_{D02} R_{s2} = 10.3\text{ V}$$

$$(2) R_i = R_{g1} // R_{g2} \approx 195.3\text{ k}\Omega$$

$$g_{m2} = 2K_{n2} (V_{GS02} - V_{TN2}) = 2.8\text{ mS}$$

$$\because \lambda_2 = 0 \quad \therefore r_{ds2} = \infty$$

$$\therefore R_o = R_{s2} // \frac{1}{g_{m2}} \approx 0.33\text{ k}\Omega$$

$$(3) g_{m1} = 2K_{n1} (V_{GS01} - V_{TN1}) = 2.88\text{ mS}$$

$$A_v = \frac{-g_{m1} g_{m2} R_{d1} (R_{s2} // R_L)}{1 + g_{m2} (R_{s2} // R_L)} \approx -8.19$$

$$A_{v_s} = A_v \cdot \frac{v_i}{v_s} = A_v \cdot \frac{R_{g1} // R_{g2}}{R_{s1} + R_{g1} // R_{g2}} \approx -7.79$$

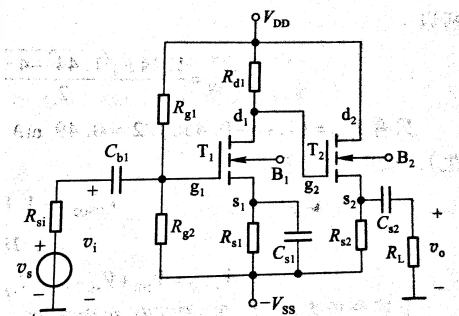


图 4.7.1 共源-共漏放大电路