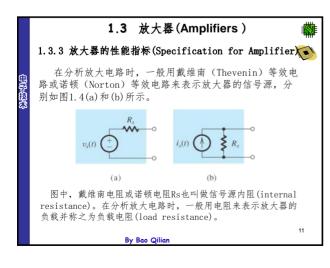
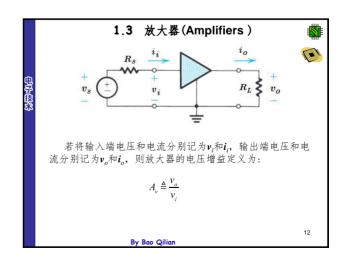
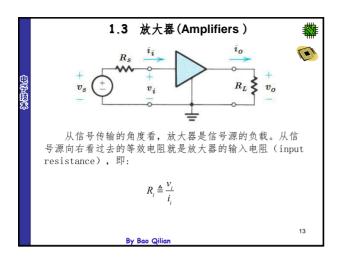


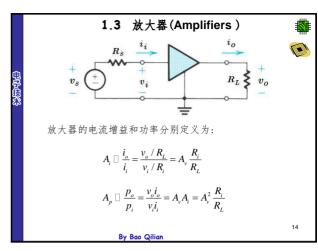
# 1.3 放大器 (Amplifiers ) 1.3.2 放大器的分类 (Classifications of Amplifier) 理想放大器的输入信号与输出信号之间的关系是线性的。如果 x<sub>i</sub>和 x<sub>o</sub>分别为放大器的输入信号和输出信号,那么: x<sub>o</sub> = Ax<sub>i</sub> 按照输入信号和输出信号是电压信号还是电流信号,可将放大器分为以下四类: (1) 电压放大器 (voltage amplifier) x<sub>i</sub>和 x<sub>o</sub>均为电压信号。 A叫做电压增益 (voltage gain),无量纲。 (2) 电流放大器 (current amplifier) x<sub>i</sub>和 x<sub>o</sub>均为电流信号。A叫做电流增益 (current gain),无量纲。



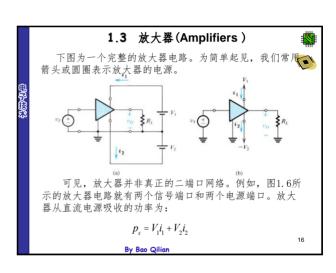


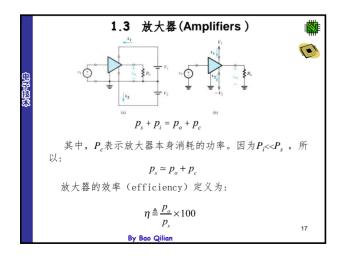


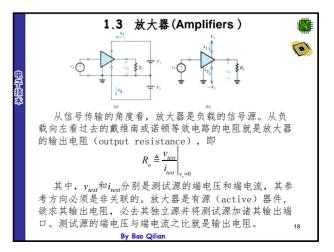


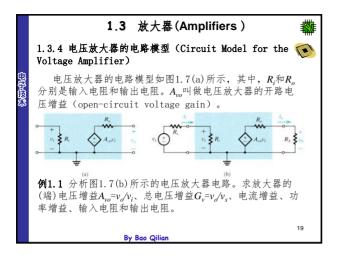


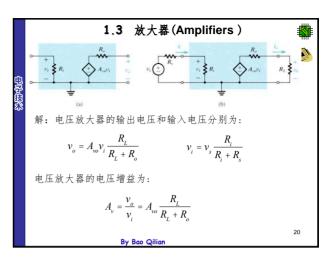


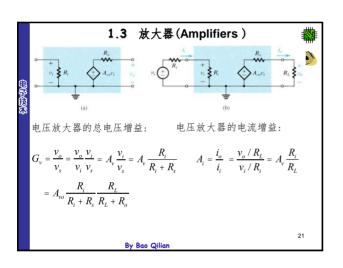


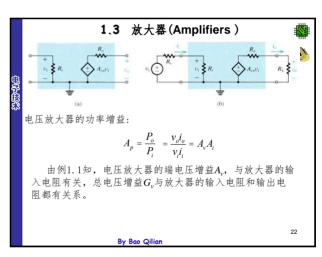


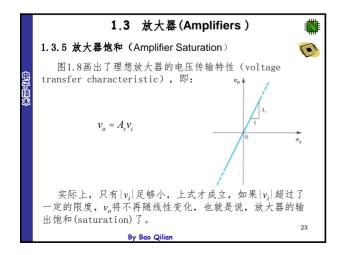


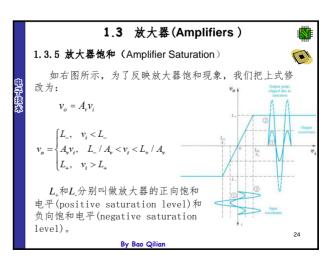












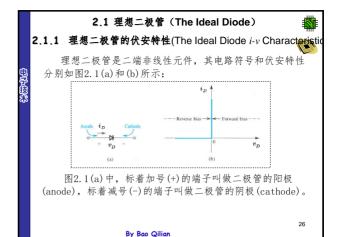
## 2 二极管电路 (Diode Circuits)



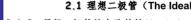
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- 2.1 理想二极管 (The Ideal Diode)
- 2.2 半导体二极管 (Semiconductor Diodes)
- 2.3 二极管的正向特性(The Diode Forward Charicteristic)

By Bao Qilian



### 2.1 理想二极管 (The Ideal Diode)





2.1.1 理想二极管的伏安特性(The Ideal Diode i-v Characteristic



由图2.1(b)知,当二极管电压 $\nu_D < 0$ ,即二极管反偏  $(reverse\ biased)$ 时,二极管电流 $i_p=0$ ,二极管相当于开路 (open circuit), 二极管处于截止(cut off, 简称off)状 态, 其电路模型如图2.1(c)所示;

当二极管电流 $i_D>0$ 时,二极管电压 $v_D=0$ ,二极管相当于 短路(short circuit), 二极管处于导通(turned on, 简称 on)状态, 其电路模型如图2.1(d)所示。

By Bao Qilian

### 2.1 理想二极管 (The Ideal Diode)



2.1.2 理想二极管的电路特性(Analysis of Ideal Diode Circuits)

分析二极管电路时,首先要判断二极管的状态。如果二 极管截止,那么二极管电流 $i_D$ =0,二极管电压 $\nu_D$ 由二极管外部的电路决定;如果二极管导通,那么二极管电压 $\nu_D$ =0, 二极管电流 $i_D$ 由外电路决定。

**例2.1**: 在图2.2所示的理想二极管电路中, 电压源V=10V, 限流电阻 $R=1K\Omega$ 。求二极管电压 $\nu_D$ 和二极管电流 $i_D$ 。

解:图2.2(a)中,电压源使二极管导通。 **\$**1 kΩ 二极管电压:  $v_D = 0$ 二极管电流:  $i_D = \frac{10 - v_D}{R} = \frac{10 - 0}{10} = 10 \text{ (mA)}$  $v_D$ 

2.1 理想二极管 (The Ideal Diode)

2.1.2 理想二极管的电路特性(Analysis of Ideal Diode Circuits) 例2.2: 图2.3(a)是一个由理想二极管D和电阻R组成的半

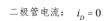
波整流器(half-wave rectifier)电路。输入正弦交流电压v;

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### 2.1 理想二极管 (The Ideal Diode)

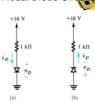
# 2.1.2 理想二极管的电路特性(Analysis of Ideal Diode Circuits)

### 解:图2.2(b)中,电压源使二极管截止。



二极管电压:

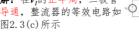
$$v_{_D} = -V - i_{_D}R = -10 - 0 \ \ 1 = -10 \ (\text{V})$$

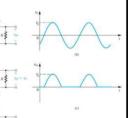


29

27

如图2.3(b)所示。求输出电压v。。 解: 在v,的正半周, 二极管





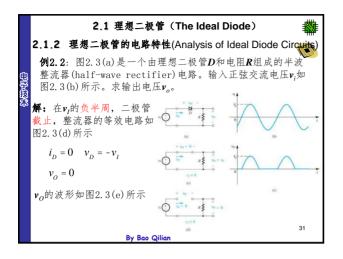
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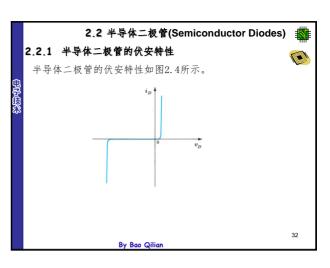
图2.3(c)所示

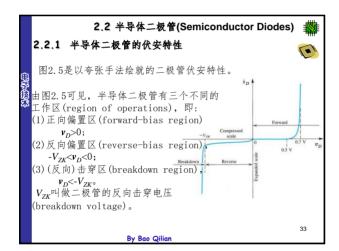
 $v_D = 0$  $v_O = v_I$ 

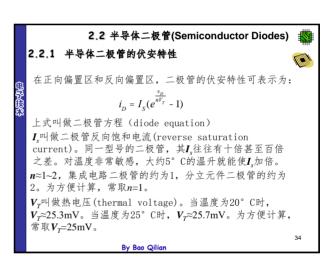
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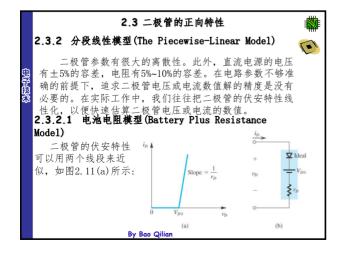
# 5

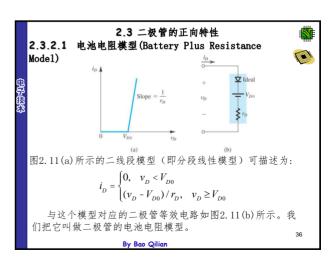


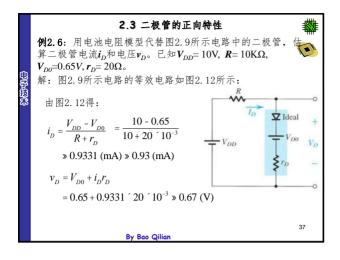


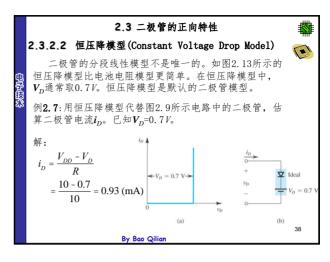


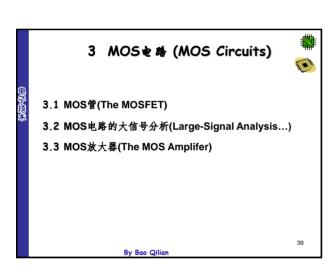


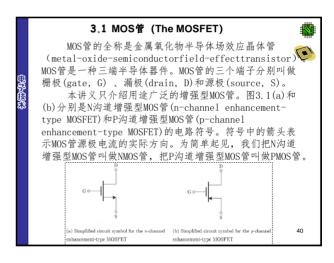


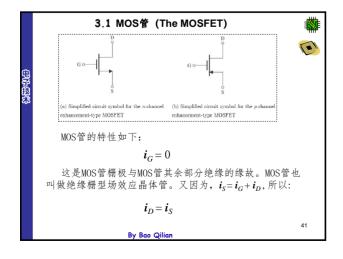


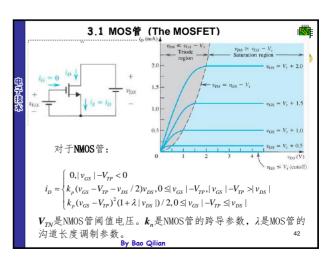


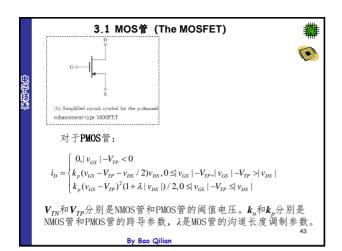


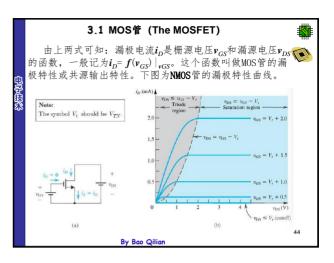


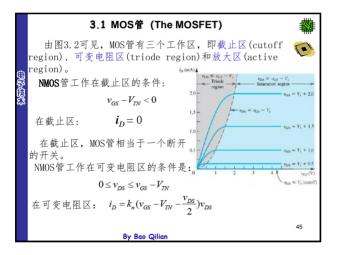


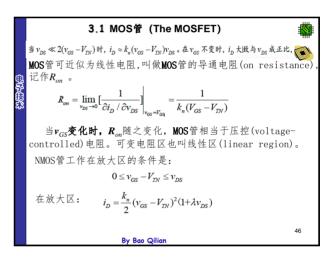


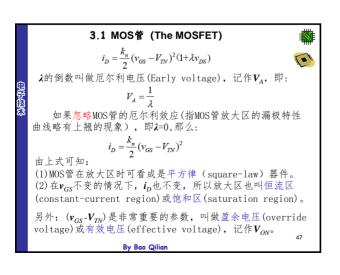


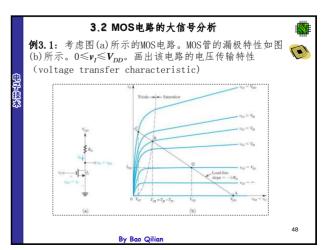


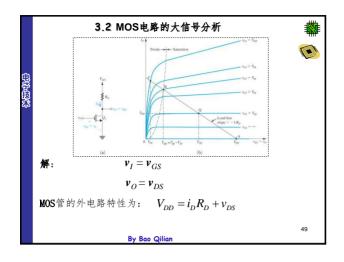


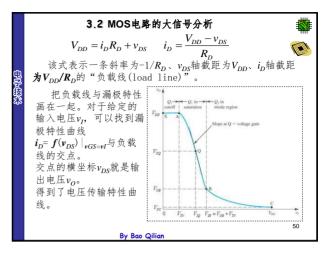


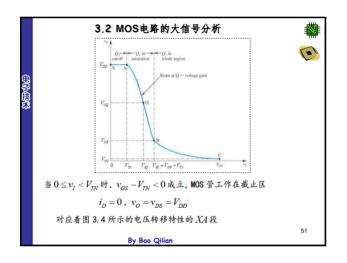


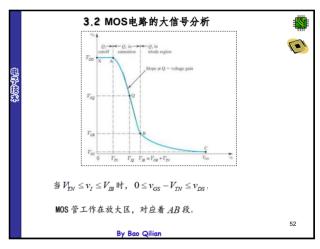


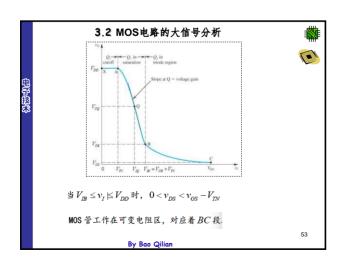


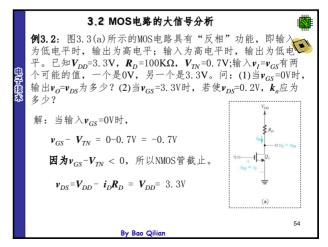












### 3.2 MOS电路的大信号分析

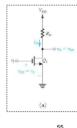
例3.2: 图3.3(a) 所示的MOS电路具有"反相"功能,即输入 为低电平时,输出为高电平;输入为高电平时,输出为低电 平。已知 $V_{DD}$ =3.3V,  $R_D$ =100 $K\Omega$ ,  $V_{TN}$ =0.7V:输入 $\nu_I$ = $\nu_{GS}$ 有两个可能的值,一个是0V,另一个是3.3V。问:(1)当 $\nu_{GS}$ =0V时, 输出 $v_O=v_{DS}$ 为多少? (2)当 $v_{GS}=3.3$ V时,若使 $v_{DS}=0.2$ V, $k_n$ 应为 多少?

解: 当输入v<sub>GS</sub>=3.3V时,

$$v_{GS} - V_{TN} = 3.3-0.7V = 2.6V$$

**又因为\nu\_{DS} = 0.2V,所以**:

 $0<\nu_{DS}<\nu_{GS}^-V_{TN}$ , NMOS管工作在可变电阻区



 $R_D$ 

₹

 $I_D$ 

 $R_2$ 

 $R_1 \ge$ 

 $R_D$ 

 $V_{s}$ 

 $R_{\rm S}$ 

59

57

 $R_1 \lessapprox$ 

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### 3.2 MOS电路的大信号分析

**例3.2**: 图3.3(a) 所示的MOS电路具有"反相"功能,即输入 为低电平时,输出为高电平;输入为高电平时,输出为低电平时,输出为低电平时,输出为低电平时,输出为低电平时,输出为低电平时,输出为低电平时, 平。已知 $V_{DD}$ =3.3V,  $R_D$ =100 $K\Omega$ ,  $V_{TN}$ =0.7V:輸入 $v_I$ = $v_{GS}$ 有两个可能的值,一个是0V,另一个是3.3V。问:(1)当 $v_{GS}$ =0V时, 输出 $v_O=v_{DS}$ 为多少? (2)当 $v_{GS}=3.3$ V时,若使 $v_{DS}=0.2$ V, $k_n$ 应为

解: 当输入
$$\nu_{GS}$$
=3.3V时,

$$i_D = \frac{V_{DD} - v_{DS}}{R_{Dl}} = \frac{3.3 - 0.2}{100} = 0.031 \text{ (mA)}$$

$$v_{D} = \frac{k_n}{2} (v_{GS} - V_{TN} - \frac{v_{DS}}{2}) v_{DS}$$

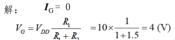
$$i_{D} = \frac{k_{n}}{2} (v_{GS} - V_{TN} - \frac{v_{DS}}{2}) v_{DS}$$

$$k_{n} = \frac{2i_{D}}{(v_{GS} - V_{TN} - \frac{v_{DS}}{2}) v_{DS}} = \frac{2 \times 3.1 \times 10^{-2}}{(3.3 - 0.7 - \frac{0.2}{2}) \times 0.2} = 0.124 \text{ (mA/V}^{2})$$

### 3.2 MOS申路的大信号分析

**例3.3**: 图3.5所示的MOS电路叫做"四电阻偏置电路"。已是  $V_{DD}$ =10V,  $R_1$ =1M $\Omega$ ,  $R_2$ =1.5K $\Omega$ ,  $R_D$ =75K $\Omega$ ,  $R_s$ =39K $\Omega$ ,

 $k_n=25\mu\text{A/V}^2$ ,  $V_{TN}=1\text{V}$  or  $R_D \approx V_{DS}$  or



 $V_G$ =4V,意味着MOS管不可能截止。

如果MOS管截止,那么:

$$\begin{cases} V_{GS} - V_{TN} < 0 & \Rightarrow V_G - V_S - V_{TN} < 0 \\ I_{C} = 0 \end{cases}$$

 $V_G < V_S + V_{TN} = I_S R_S + V_{TN} = V_{TN} = 1 \text{ V}$ 

所以与 $V_c=4V$ 相矛盾。

By Bao Qilian

**例3.3**: 图3.5所示的MOS电路叫做"四电阻偏置电路"。已 $V_{DD}$ =10V, $R_1$ =1 $M\Omega$ , $R_2$ =1.5 $K\Omega$ , $R_D$ =75 $K\Omega$ , $R_s$ =39 $K\Omega$ ,

$$0.4875(V_{GS}-1)^{2} + (V_{GS}-1) - 3 = 0$$

$$1 + \sqrt{1^{2} + 4 \times 0.4875 \times 2}$$

$$1 + 2.6173$$

 $V_{GS} - 1 = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 + 4 \times 0.4875 \times 3}}{2 \times 10^{-1} \pm 10^{-1}} \approx \frac{-1 \pm 2.6173}{2 \times 10^{-1}}$ 2×0.4875

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### 3.2 MOS电路的大信号分析

 $k_n=25\mu\text{A/V}^2$ ,  $V_{TN}=1\text{V}$  or  $R_D \approx V_{DS}$  or 解:不妨先假设MOS管工作在放大区。  $I_D = \frac{k_n}{2} (V_{GS} - V_{TN})^2$  $R_D$  $V_{S} = I_{S} R_{S} = I_{D} R_{S} = \frac{k_{n}}{2} (V_{GS} - V_{TN})^{2} R_{S}$ · Vn  $V_{GS} = V_G - V_S = V_G - \frac{\hat{k}_n}{2} (V_{GS} - V_{TN})^2 R_S$  $\frac{k_n R_S}{2} (V_{GS} - V_{IN})^2 + (V_{GS} - V_{IN}) - (V_G - V_{IN}) = 0$ 

### 3.2 MOS电路的大信号分析

**例3.3**: 图3.5所示的MOS电路叫做"四电阻偏置电路"。已是  $V_{DD}$ =10V,  $R_1$ =1M $\Omega$ ,  $R_2$ =1.5K $\Omega$ ,  $R_D$ =75K $\Omega$ ,  $R_s$ =39K $\Omega$ ,

解:不妨先假设MOS管工作在放大区。

$$\begin{split} V_{GS} &\approx 2.6588 \text{ V} \\ I_D &= \frac{k_n}{2} (V_{GS} - V_{DN})^2 \\ &= \frac{25 \times 10^{-3}}{2} \times (2.6588 - 1)^2 \approx 3.4395 \times 10^{-2} \text{ (mA)} \\ V_{DS} &= V_{DD} - I_D (R_D + R_S) \end{split}$$

 $=10-3.4395\times10^{-2}\times(75+39)\approx6.08 \text{ (V)}$ 

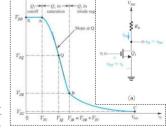
因为 $V_{GS}$ - $V_{TN}$  $\approx$ 1.66V<6.08V= $V_{GS}$ ,所以 MOS管工作在放大区,与假设吻合。

### 3.3 MOS放大器 (The MOS Amplifier)

由图3.4可见,在电压传输特性AB段的Q点附近,输出电压的 变化量 $\Delta v_o$ 基本上与输入电压的变化量 $\Delta v_i$ 成正比,即:

 $\Delta v_o \approx \frac{dv_o}{dv_I} \Delta v_I$ 

因此,图3.3(a)所示的电 路具有电压放大功能。 我们在设计MOS放大器时, 必须为MOS管选择合适的直 流偏置点(即静态工作点), 使之始终工作在放大区。



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60

58

# 10

