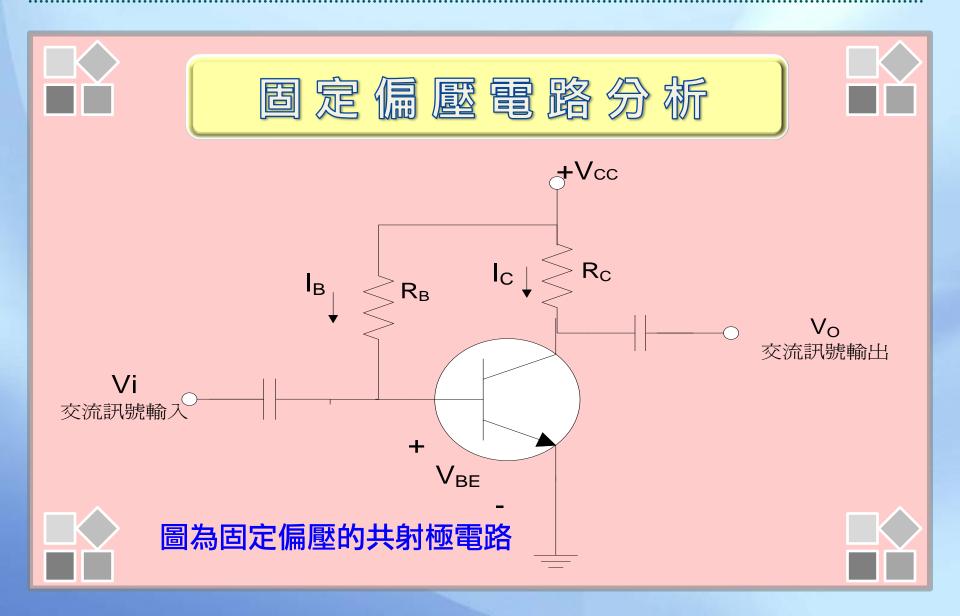
電晶體之直流偏壓

National Taiwan Normal University

講師:侯淇健

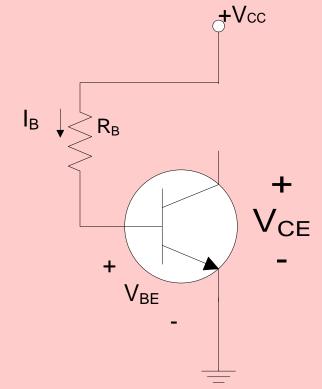


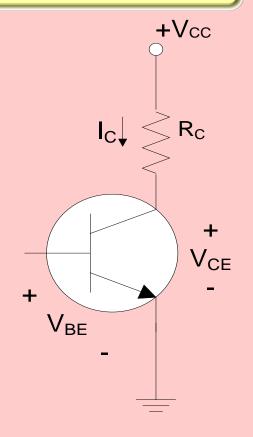


直流偏壓分析











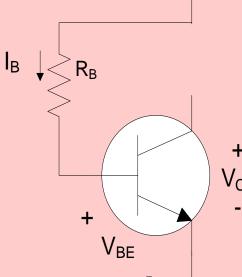
(右)輸出迴路



輸入迴路分析



輸入迴路圖



By KCL定律

$$V_{CC} - I_B R_B - V_{BE} = 0 \Rightarrow I_B = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_B}$$

矽型VBE=0.7V,鍺型VBE=0.3V

$$\Rightarrow I_B \cong \frac{V_{CC}}{R_B}$$







輸出迴路分析



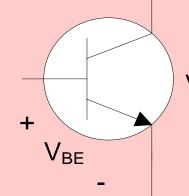
輸出迴路圖

By KCL定律

$$I_{C_{\blacktriangledown}}$$
 \geqslant R_{C}

+Vcc

$$V_{CC} - I_C R_C - V_{CE} = 0 \Longrightarrow V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C R_C$$



$$_{\mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{CE}}}^{\mathsf{+}} \ \mathrm{I}_{C} = \beta \mathrm{I}_{\mathsf{B}}$$

即可求出VCE

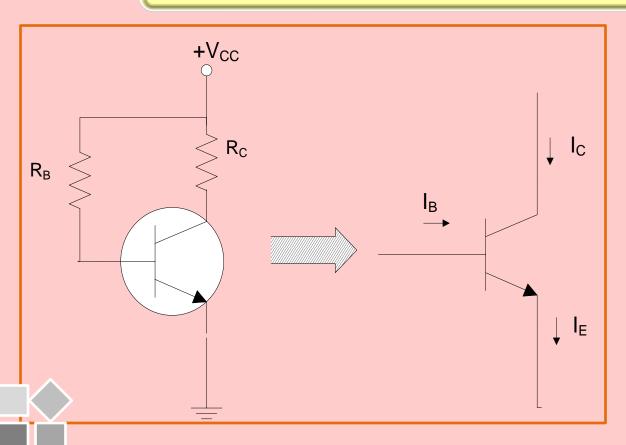






線性放大狀態分析





$$I_C = \beta I_B$$

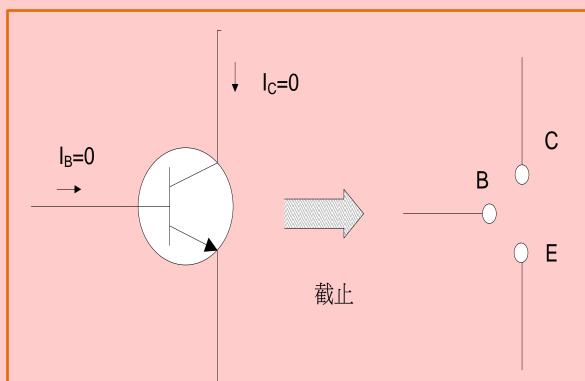
$$I_E = (1 + \beta)I_B$$





工作在截止區的分析





$$I_C = 0$$

$$I_B = 0$$

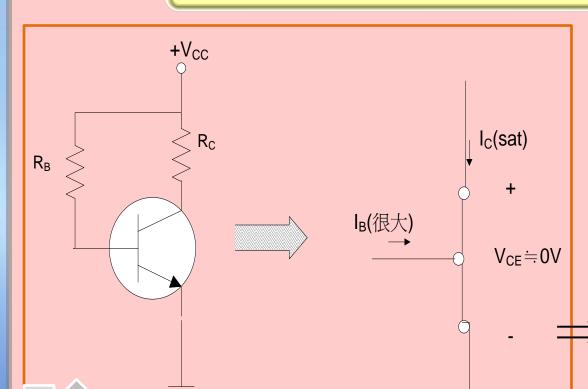






工作在飽和區的分析





$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C R_C$$

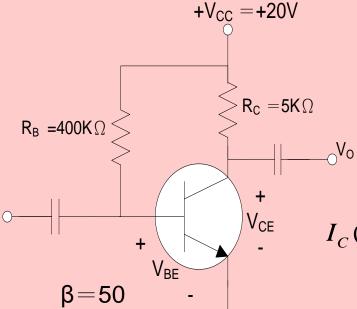
$$V_{CC} - I_C(sat)R_C = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I_C(sat) \cong \frac{V_{CC}}{R_C}$$



例題一: 就B與VCE電壓





$$I_B = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_B} = \frac{20 - 0.7}{400k} \cong \frac{20}{400k} = 0.05 \text{mA}$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B = 50 \times 0.05m = 2.5mA$$

$$I_C(sat) = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CE}}{R_C} = \frac{20 - 0.2}{5k} \cong \frac{20}{5k} = 4mA$$

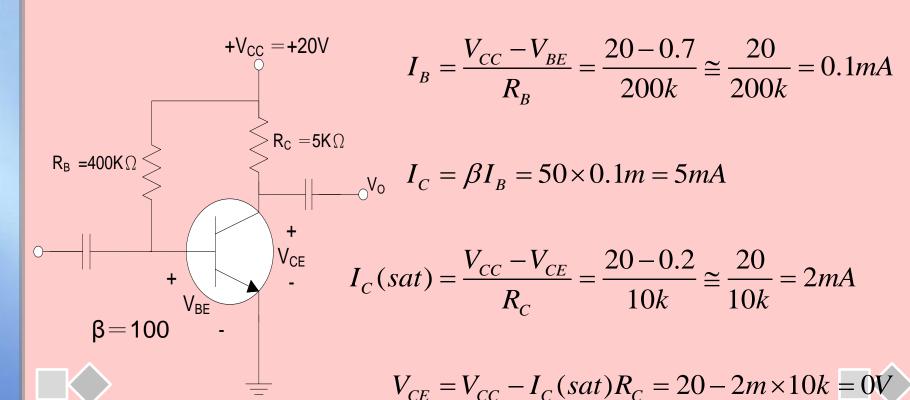
$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C R_C = 20 - 2.5 \times 5k = 7.5V$$

」 固定偏壓



例題二: 就B與VCE電壓











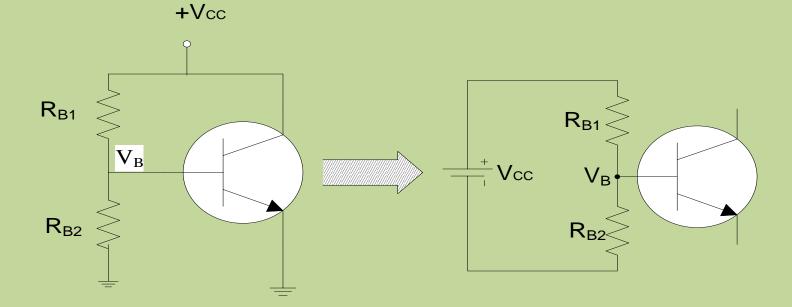
- VBE
- a.矽(Si)型電晶體
- 温度每上升 1℃, VBE 減少2.5mV
- b.鍺(Ge)型電晶體
- 溫度每上升 1℃, VBE 減少1mV
- ICO
- a.矽(Si)型電晶體
- 溫度每上升 10℃ , ICO 增加一倍
- b.鍺(Ge)型電晶體
- 溫度每上升6℃, ICO增加一倍
- β
- · 當溫度上升,β會增加











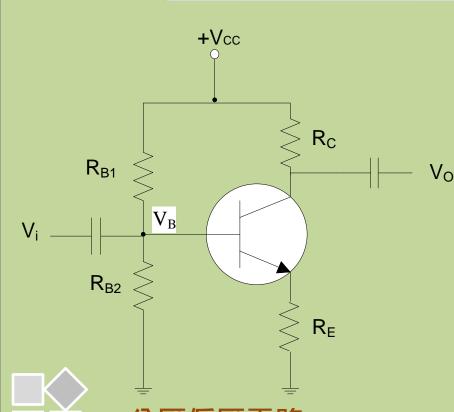


- 1.VB是RB1與RB2分壓而來
- 2.VB是電晶體的輸入電壓準位









$$I_{B1} \approx I_{B2} \square I_{B}$$

$$V_E = V_B - V_{BE}$$

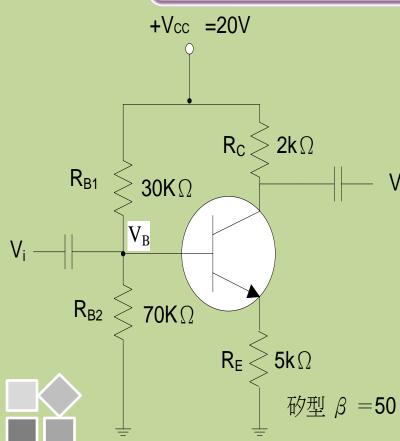
$$I_E = \frac{V_E}{R_E}$$

$$V_{CE} = V_C - V_E = (V_{CC} - I_C R_C) - (I_E R_E)$$



FIG : SRVB » IC » VCE





$$(1)V_{B} = V_{CC} \times \frac{R_{B2}}{R_{B1} + R_{B2}}$$
$$= 20 \times \frac{70k}{70k + 30k} = 14V$$

$$V_{0} \quad (2)V_{E} = V_{B} - V_{BE} = 14 - 0.7 = 13.3V$$

$$I_C = I_E = \frac{V_E}{R_E} = \frac{13.3}{5} = 2.66 mA$$

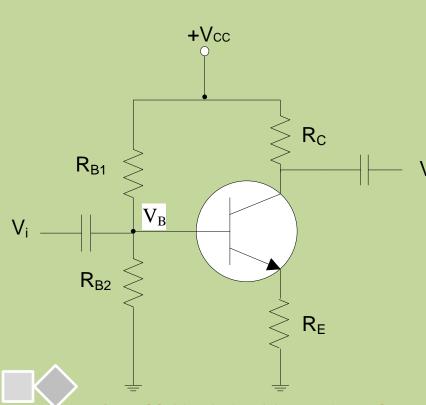
$$(3)V_{CE} = V_C - V_E = (V_{CC} - I_C R_C) - (I_E R_E)$$

$$= 20 - 2.66m \times 2k - 2.66m \times 5k$$

$$= 1.38V$$







$$I_{B1} \approx I_{B2} \square I_{B}$$

$$V_B = V_{CC} \times \frac{R_{B2}}{R_{B1} + R_{B2}}$$

 $V_E = V_B - V_{BE}$

$$I_E = \frac{V_E}{R_E}$$

$$V_{CE} = V_C - V_E = (V_{CC} - I_C R_C) - (I_E R_E)$$

