回授倡壓與交流小信號分析

National Taiwan Normal University

講師:林煒閔

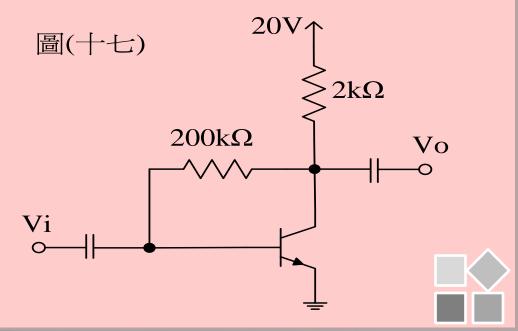


98年統一入學測驗



32. 如圖(十七)所示之電路,若電晶體 β =50,切入電壓 V_{BE} = 0.7V,則此電路消耗直流功率為何?

- (A) 130.4mW
- (B) 102.1mW
- (C) 85.2mW
- (D) 65.2mW









- 回授偏壓:藉由元件將輸出信號回授給輸入提高電路穩定度。
- 回授偏壓電路可分為以下三種:
 - 射極回授電路
 - 集極回授電路
 - 射極與集極回授電路



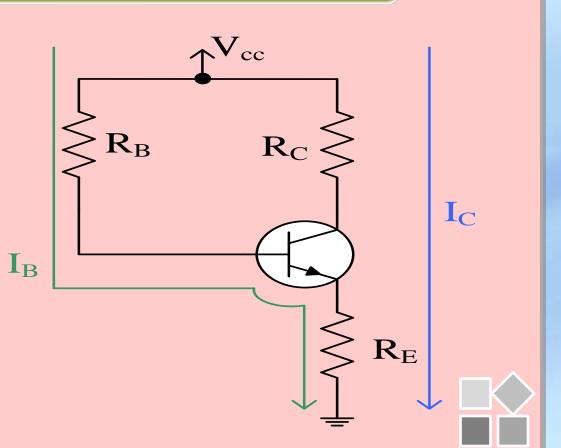




回授電路為何增加穩定度?



- I_C↑
- I_E↑
- V_E↑
- V_{BE} = 定值
- V_B↑
- I_B↓
- I_C↓







射極回授電路



$$V_{CC} = I_{B}R_{B} + V_{BE} + I_{E}R_{E}$$

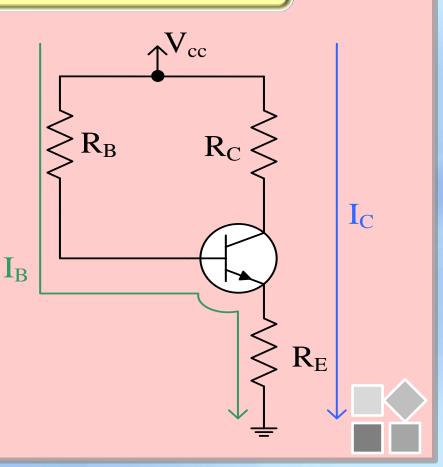
$$V_{CC} - V_{BE} = I_{B}(R_{B} + (1+\beta)R_{E})$$

$$I_{B} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_{B} + (1+\beta)R_{E}} \cdots (1)$$

$$I_C = \beta \times I_B \cdots (2)$$

$$V_{CC} = I_{C}R_{C} + V_{CE} + I_{E}R_{E}$$

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_{C}(R_{C} + R_{E}) \cdots (3)$$





例題



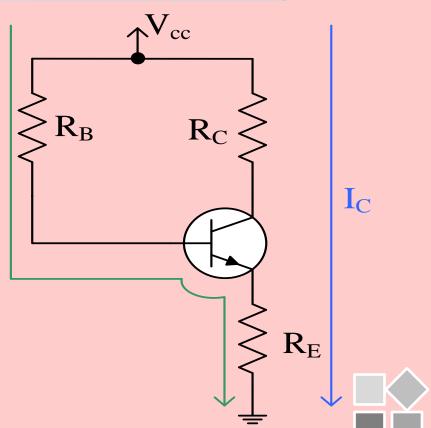
如圖,若V_{CC}=15V,

V_{BE}可忽略不計,

 $R_B = 200K\Omega , R_E = 1K\Omega ,$

 $R_C = 0.1 \text{K}\Omega$, $\beta = 99$ • I_B

試求V_{CEQ}、I_C各為多少?



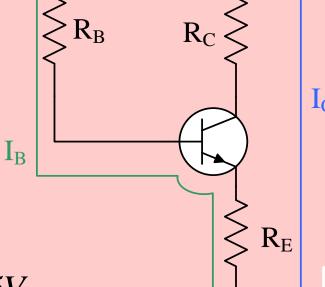






$$I_{B} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_{B} + (1+\beta)R_{E}}$$
$$= \frac{15}{200 + 100} = 0.05mA$$

$$I_C = \beta \times I_B = 4.95 mA$$





$$V_{CE} = 15 - 4.95(1.1) = 9.55V$$



集 極 回 授 電 路



$$V_{CC} = (I_{B} + I_{C})R_{C} + I_{B}R_{B} + V_{BE}$$

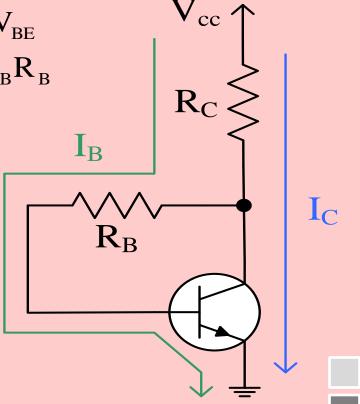
$$V_{CC} - V_{BE} = (I_{B} + \beta I_{B})R_{C} + I_{B}R_{B}$$

$$I_{B} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_{B} + (1 + \beta)R_{C}} \cdots (1)$$

$$I_{E} = (1 + \beta) \times I_{B} \cdots (2)$$

$$V_{CC} = I_E R_C + V_{CE}$$

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_E R_C \cdots (3)$$









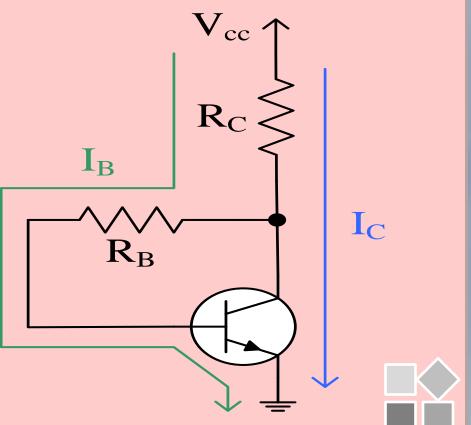
如圖,若V_{CC}=10V,

V_{BE}可忽略不計,

 $R_C = 1K\Omega , \beta = 100 ,$

 $V_{CE} = 5V$,

試求R_B為多少?







> 回授偏壓



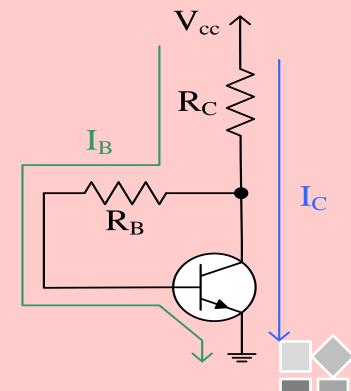




$$I_{C} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CE}}{R_{C}} = \frac{10 - 5}{1} = 5\text{mA}$$

$$I_{\rm B} = \frac{I_{\rm C}}{\beta} = 0.05 \text{mA}$$

$$R_{B} = \frac{V_{CC} - (I_{B} + I_{C})R_{C} - V_{BE}}{I_{B}} = 99K\Omega$$





。回授偏壓



射極與集極回援電路



$$V_{CC} = (I_{B} + I_{C})R_{C} + I_{B}R_{B} + V_{BE} + I_{E}R_{E}$$

$$V_{CC} - V_{BE} = (1+\beta)I_{B}R_{C} + I_{B}R_{B} + (1+\beta)I_{B}R_{E}$$

$$I_{B} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_{B} + (1+\beta)(R_{C} + R_{E})} \cdots (1)$$

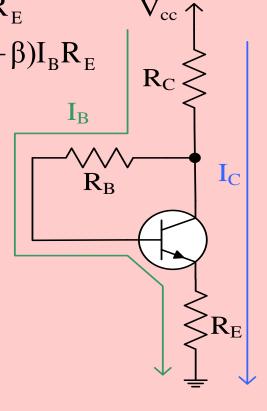
$$I_{B}$$

$$I_{E} = (1 + \beta) \times I_{B} \cdots (2)$$



$$V_{CC} = I_E R_C + V_{CE} + I_E R_E$$

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_E (R_C + R_E) \cdots (3)$$





例題



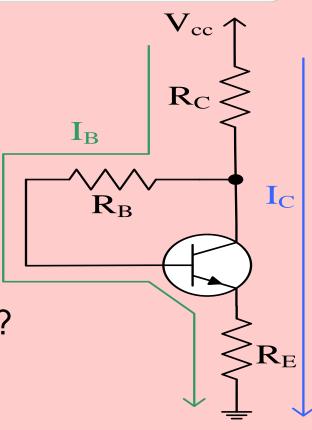
如圖,若V_{CC}=15V,

V_{BE}可忽略不計,

 $R_B = 50K\Omega , R_E = 500\Omega ,$

 $R_C=0.1K\Omega$, $\beta=50$ •

試求V_{CEQ}、I_C各為多少?







- 〉 回授偏壓





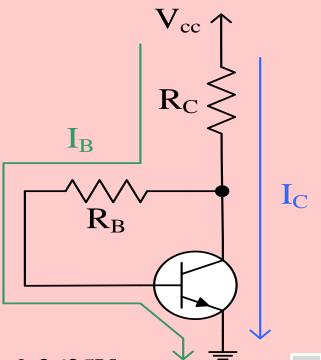


$$I_{B} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_{B} + (1+\beta)(R_{C} + R_{E})}$$
$$= \frac{15}{50 + 50 \times 0.6} = 0.1875 \text{mA}$$

$$I_C = \beta \times I_B = 9.375 \text{mA}$$

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - (I_B + I_C)(R_C + R_E)$$

= 15 - (0.1875 + 9.375)(0.1 + 0.5) = 9.2625V





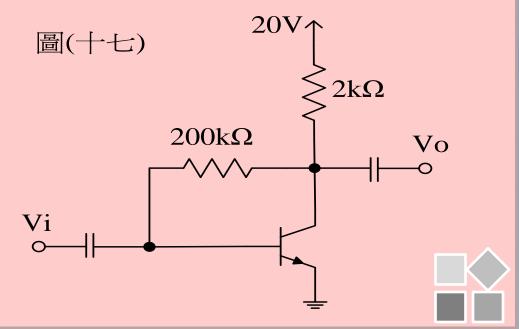


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32. 如圖(十七)所示之電路,若電晶體 β =50,切入電壓 V_{BE} = 0.7V,則此電路消耗直流功率為何?

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回授偏壓



98年統一入學測驗解答



$$I_{B} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_{B} + (1+\beta)R_{C}} = \frac{20 - 0.7}{200 + 51 \times 2} = 0.064 \text{mA}$$

$$I_{E} = (1 + \beta) \times I_{B} = 3.26 \text{mA}$$

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_{E}R_{C} = 20 - 3.26 \times 2 = 13.48V$$

$$P_{dc} = V_{CC} \times I_{E} = 20 \times 3.26 = 65.2 \text{mW}$$



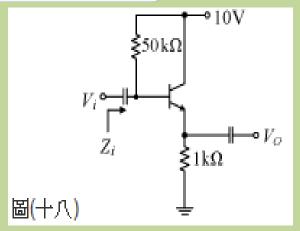


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35.如圖(十八)所示之電路,電晶體β=100, 切入電壓VBE=0.7V,熱電壓VT=25mV, 則輸入阻抗Zi為何?

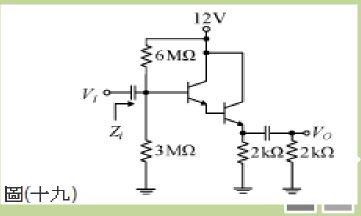
(A)33.5kΩ (B)40.5kΩ (C)45.3kΩ (D)50kΩ



37.如圖(十九)所示之電路,兩電晶體之 β皆為80,切入電壓VBE皆為0.7V, 則輸入阻抗Zi約為何?

(A)12.8M Ω (B)6.4M Ω

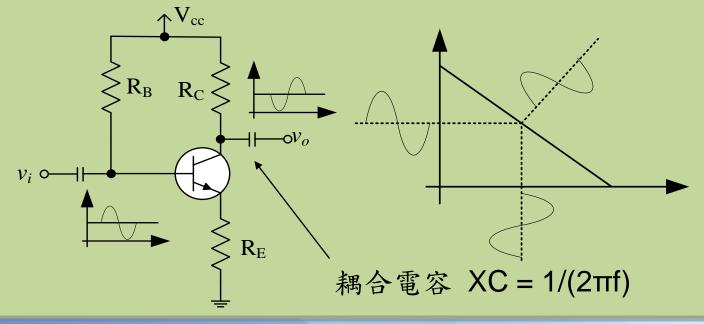
(C)1.52MΩ (D)0.42MΩ







- 以大寫表示直流,小寫表示交流
- 電晶體的交直流分析可利用重疊定理分別討論。
- 直流工作點的選定會影響波形是否會失真。



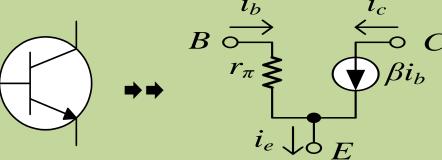


小信號等效電路選



- 直流分析為求直流工作點,交流分析為求阻抗、增益。
- BE間為二極體動態電阻,以重表示 $(\frac{V_T}{I_B} = \frac{26mV}{I_B})$
- 因電晶體電流比受參數影響,因此輸出端以相依電流源 $eta imes i_b$ 取代。 $\beta imes i_b$ $\delta imes i_c$





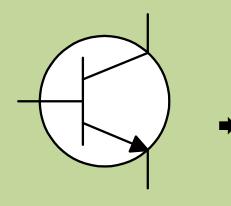


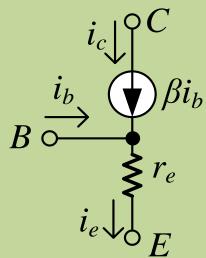


小信號等效電路選



· 若將BE間電阻移到射極,則以r_e表示。 並可轉換為T模型。







兩電組之間關係: $r_{\pi} = (1+\beta) r_{e}$











假設某電晶體放大電路其 $I_E = 1 \text{mA} \cdot I_C = 0.99 \text{mA}$,假設熱電壓 $V_T = 25 \text{mV}$,試問 $r_\pi \cdot r_e$ 分別為多少?

$$A r_{e} = \frac{V_{T}}{I_{E}} = \frac{25m}{1m} = 25\Omega$$

$$I_{B} = I_{E} - I_{C} = 0.01mA$$

$$r_{\pi} = \frac{V_{T}}{I_{B}} = \frac{25m}{0.01m} = 2500\Omega$$



