

思考 1-3 : ①具有单向导电性的原因:

正偏时, 空间电荷区变窄, 破坏扩散和漂移之间的平衡, 使扩散电流大于漂移电流, 故正向电流大, 容易导电.

反偏时, 空间电荷区变宽, 多子扩散减弱, 而有利少子漂移, 少子数量少, 故反向电流很小.

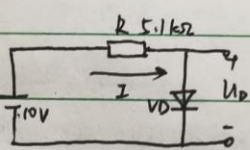
② 反向电压足够大时, PN结被击穿, 失去单向导电性. 除此之外, 环境温度升高和外加电压频率过大也会导致PN结失去单向导电性.

③ 温度升高时, 少子数量增多, 正向电流增大, 正向特性左移, 反向特性下移.

对击穿特性的影响因PN结掺杂浓度和击穿机理的不同而不同.

习题

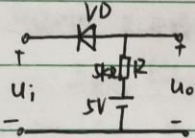
1-6



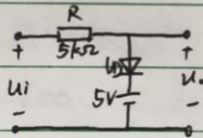
$$1. I = \frac{10V - 0.7V}{5.1k\Omega} = 1.82mA$$

2.  $T \uparrow$ ,  $I$  增大,  $U_D$  减小:

$$1-8. u_i = 10\sin 100\pi t V$$

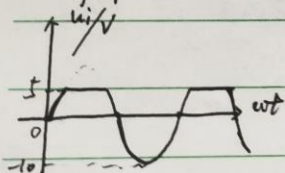


a)

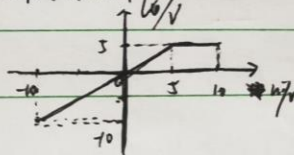


b)

a) 输出电压  $u_o$ :

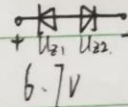
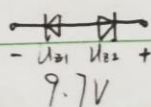
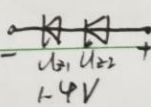
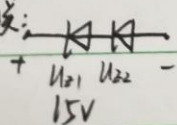


传输特性曲线:



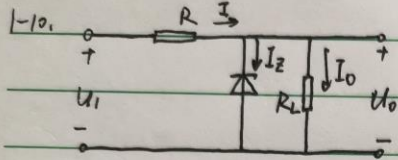
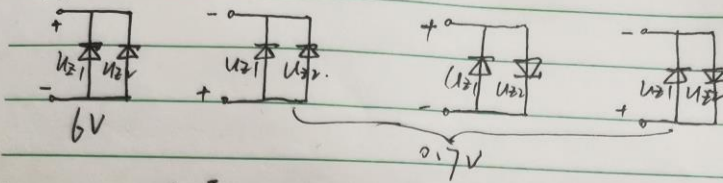
$$1-9. U_{Z1} = 6V, U_{Z2} = 9V.$$

串联:



家长签字:

并联:



$$U_Z = 6V$$

$$R = 500\Omega$$

$$I_Z = 10mA$$

$$R = 500\Omega$$

$$P_{ZM} = 200mW$$

$$U_Z = 6V$$

1.  $U_1 = 20V$ ,  $R_L = 1k\Omega$ , 求  $U_0$ 

$$I_{Zmax} = \frac{P_{ZM}}{U_Z} = \frac{200mW}{6V} = 33mA$$

$$U_0 = U_Z$$

$$\text{当 } U_0 = 6V \text{ 时, } I_0 = \frac{U_0}{R_L} = 6mA$$

$$I = \frac{U_1 - U_0}{R} = 28mA \quad \therefore I_Z = 23mA < I_{Zmax}$$

$$\therefore U_0 = 6V$$

2.  $U_1 = 20V$ ,  $R_L = 100\Omega$ , 求  $U_0$ 

$$U_0 = \frac{U_Z}{R_L + R} \Rightarrow U_0 = 3.3V$$

3.  $U_1 = 20V$ ,  $R_L$  开路时, 设  $U_0 = U_Z = 6V$ 

$$I_Z = \frac{U_1 - U_0}{R} = 28mA$$

$$I_Z < I_{Zmax} \quad \therefore \text{可以正常工作}$$

4.  $U_Z = 7V$ ,  $R_L$  变化

$$R_L \text{ 开路时此时流过最大电流 } I' = \frac{U_1 - U_Z}{R} = 2mA < I_{Zmin}$$

$$\therefore \text{不能正常工作}$$