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## 模电第1章

1-3. PN结加正向电压时,空间电荷区变窄,形成较大的正向电流;PN结加反向电压时,外电场和内电场方向相同,空间电荷区变宽,仅有少数载流子越过PN结形成较小的反向电流

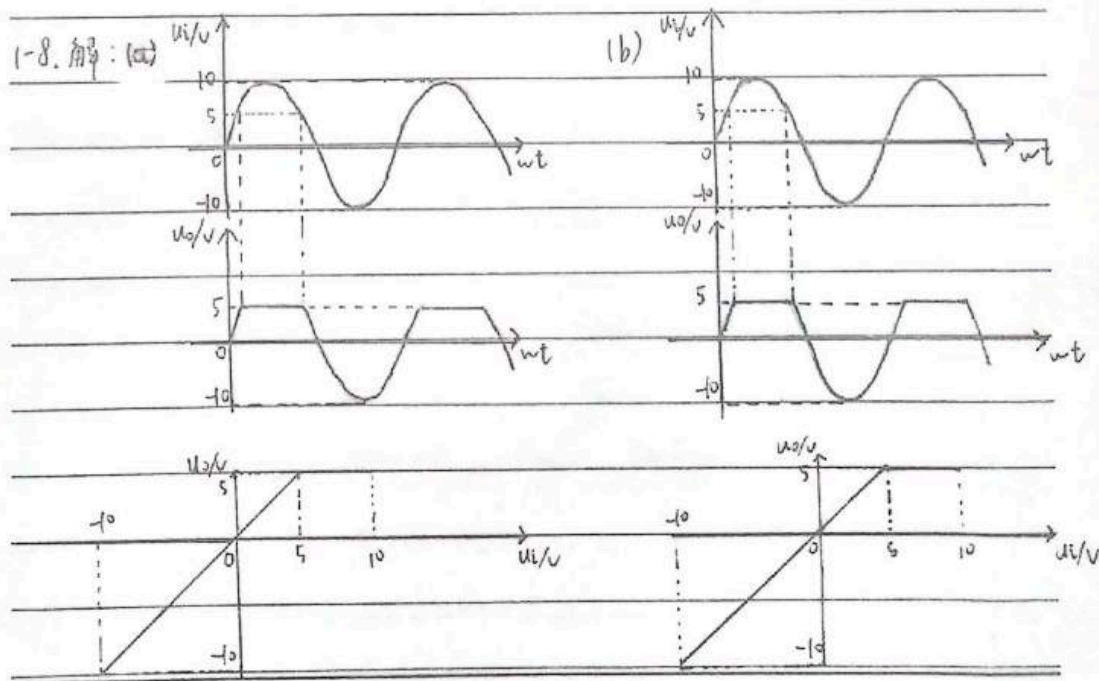
丧失单向导电性情况: ①施加的电压频率过高,PN结电容起主要作用

②反向电压过高导致PN结被击穿

影响: 温度升高,会使正向特性曲线左移,反向特性曲线下移

1-6. 解: (1)  $I = \frac{10V - V_D}{R} = \frac{10V - 0.7V}{5.1k\Omega} = 1.82mA$

(2) 温度升高,  $I$  增大,  $V_D$  减小



1-9. 解: 串联有4种接法

$$\begin{array}{c} + \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} U_{Z1} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} U_{Z2} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} - \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \text{稳压值} = 0.7V + 0.7V = 1.4V$$

$$\begin{array}{c} - \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} U_{Z1} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} U_{Z2} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} + \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \text{稳压值} = 9V + 6V = 15V$$

$$\begin{array}{c} + \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} U_{Z1} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} U_{Z2} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} - \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \text{稳压值} = 9V + 0.7V = 9.7V$$

$$\begin{array}{c} + \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} U_{Z1} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} U_{Z2} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} - \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \text{稳压值} = 6V + 0.7V = 6.7V$$

并联有4种接法

$$\begin{array}{c} + \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} U_{Z1} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} U_{Z2} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} - \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \text{稳压值} = 0.7V$$

$$\begin{array}{c} - \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} U_{Z1} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} U_{Z2} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} + \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \text{稳压值} = 6V$$

$$\begin{array}{c} + \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} U_{Z1} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} U_{Z2} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} - \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \text{稳压值} = 0.7V$$

$$\begin{array}{c} + \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} U_{Z1} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} U_{Z2} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} - \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \text{稳压值} = 0.7V$$

1-10. 解: (1) 假设  $U_0 = 6V$

(2) 假设  $U_0 = 6V$ ,  $I_0 = \frac{U_0}{R_L} = 60mA > I = \frac{U_1 - U_Z}{R} = 28mA$

$$I_0 = \frac{U_0}{R_L} = 60mA$$

$\therefore$  假设不成立, 即稳压管无法正常工作

$$I_Z = I - I_0 = \frac{U_1 - U_Z}{R} - I_0 = 22mA$$

$I_Z \approx 0$ , 可近似看作  $R$  与  $R_L$  串联

$$\text{又 } I_{Zmax} = \frac{P_{Zm}}{U_Z} \approx 33mA > I_Z$$

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

$\therefore$  稳压管可正常工作,  $U_0 = 6V$

$$(3) I_Z = \frac{U_1 - U_Z}{R} = 28mA < I_{Zmax} = 33mA$$

$$(4) I_{Zmax} = \frac{U_1 - U_Z}{R} = 2mA < 10mA$$

$\therefore$  稳压管可正常工作

$\therefore$  稳压管无法正常稳压