

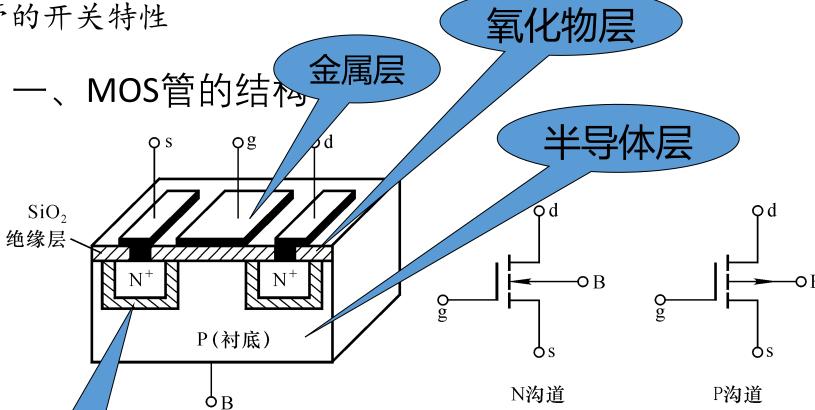
沈阳工业大学 电子技术教研室







CMOS门电路 1-MOS管的开关特性



PN结

(a)

S (Source): 源极

G (Gate): 栅极

D (Drain):漏极

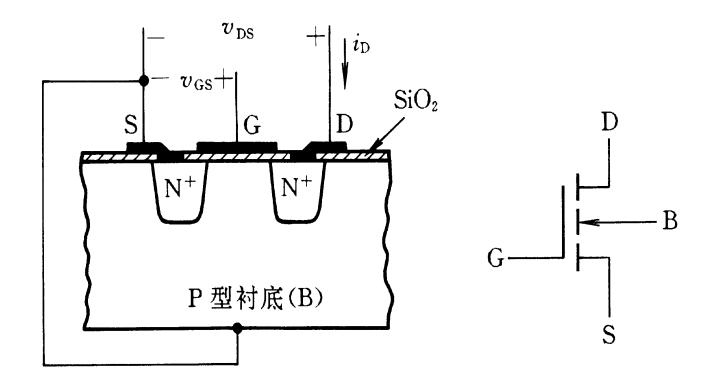
B (Substrate):衬底

(b)





### 以N沟道增强型为例:





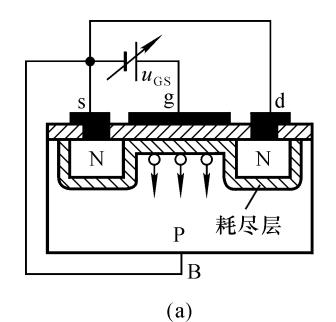


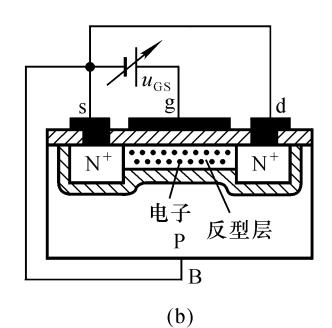
以N沟道增强型为例:

当加+V<sub>DS</sub>时,

V<sub>GS</sub>=0时,D-S间是两个背向PN结串联,i<sub>D</sub>=0

加上+V<sub>GS</sub>, 且足够大至V<sub>GS</sub> >V<sub>GS (th)</sub>, D-S间形成导电沟道 (N型层)





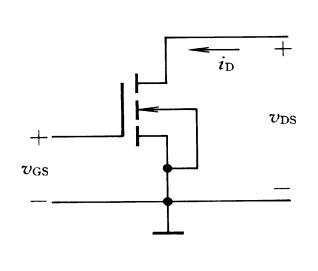
开启电压

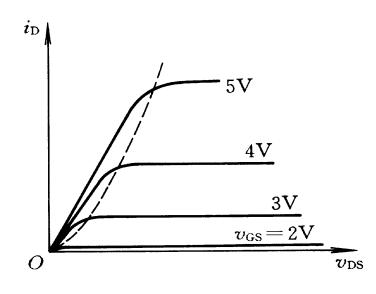




### 漏极特性曲线 (分三个区域)

- ① 截止区
- ② 恒流区
- ③ 可变电阻区

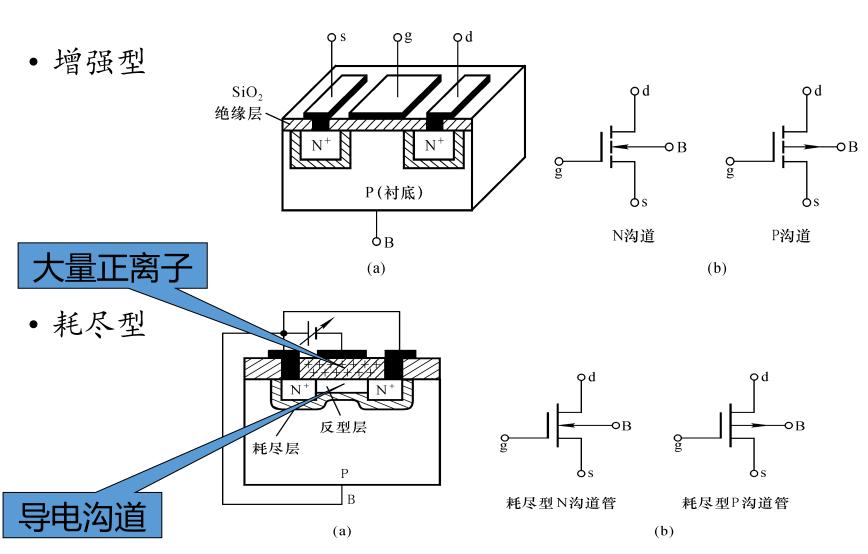








#### MOS管的四种类型

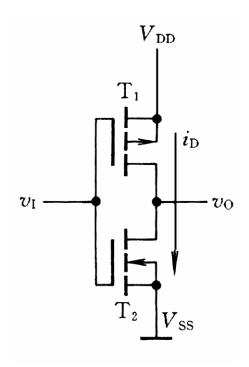






#### CMOS反相器的电路结构和工作

一、电路结构



$$V_{GS(th)N} = \left| V_{GS(th)P} \right|$$

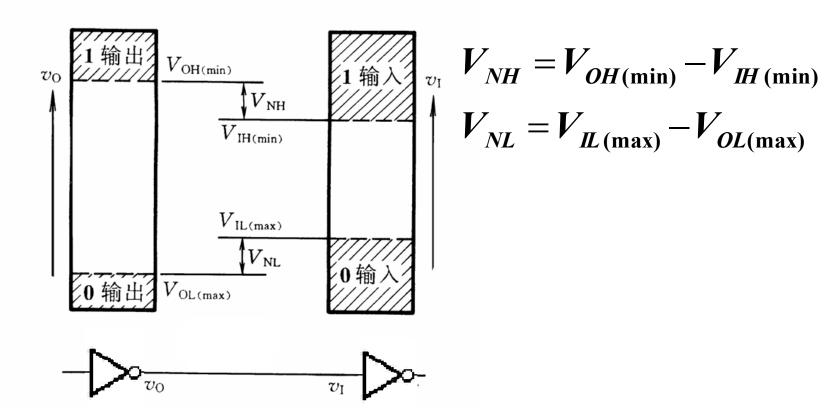




#### 二、输入噪声容限

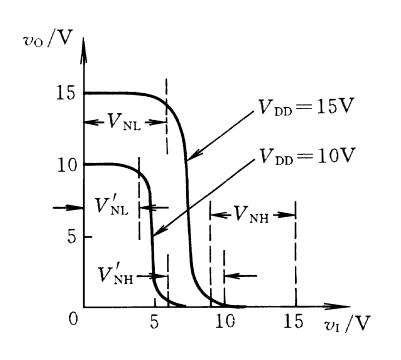
在 $V_{II}$ 偏离 $V_{III}$ 和 $V_{III}$ 的一定范围内, $V_{o}$ 基本不变;

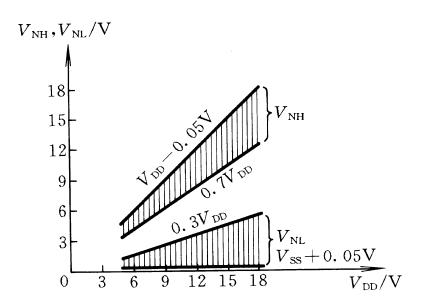
在输出变化允许范围内,允许输入的变化范围称为输入噪声容限











· 结论:可以通过提高VDD来提高噪声容限

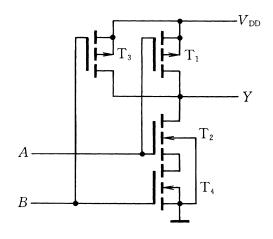




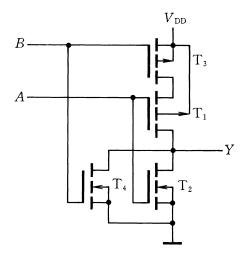
#### 其他类型的CMOS门电路

一、其他逻辑功能的门电路

#### 1. 与非门



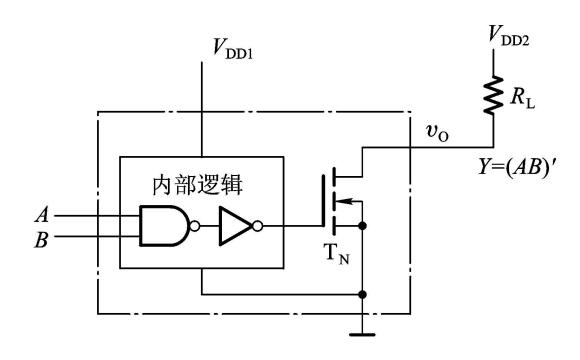
#### 2.或非门

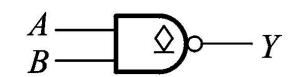






#### 二、漏极开路的门电路(OD门)



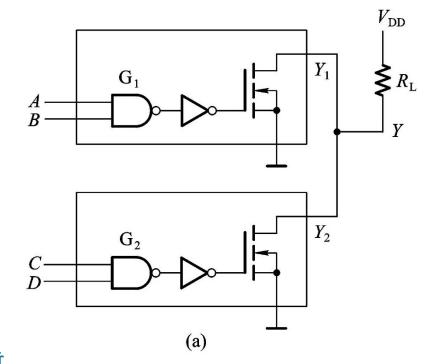


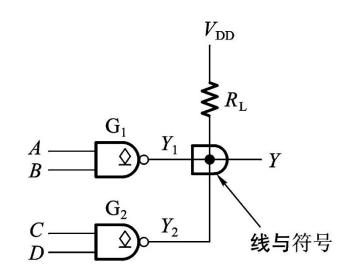
(b)





- 1可将输出并联使用,实现线与或用作电平转换、驱动器
- 2. 使用时允许外接 $R_L, V'_{DD}(V'_{DD}$ 可以不等于 $V_{DD}$ )



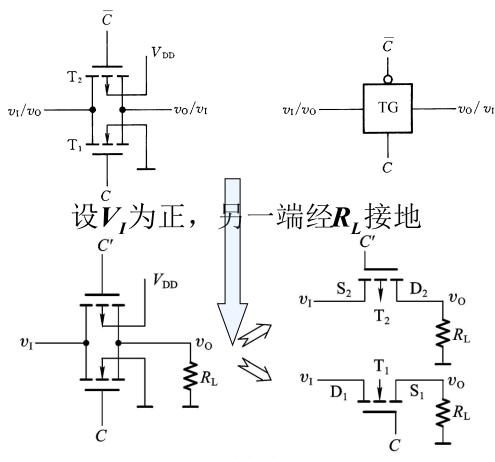






#### 三、CMOS传输门及双向模拟开关

#### 1. 传输门



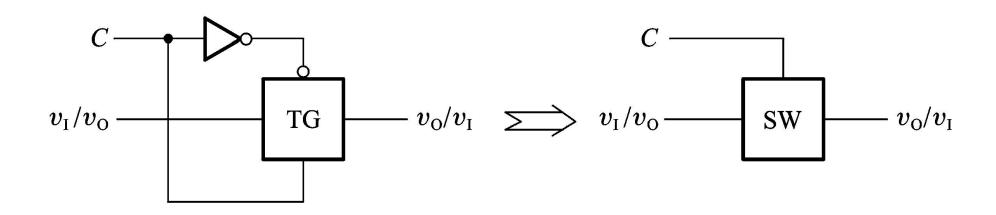
设
$$R_L >> R_{ON}, V_{IH} = V_{DD}, V_{IL} = 0$$
 $TG$ 
 $TG$ 
 $U_0 / v_1$ 
 $U_1 \cong C = 0, C' = 1$ 
 $U_1 = 0 \sim V_{DD}, U_1 T_1, T_2$ 均截止相当于断开

 $U_1 = 0 \sim V_{DD}$ 
 $U_2 = 0 \sim V_{DD}$ 
 $U_3 = 0 \sim V_{DD}$ 
 $U_4 = 0 \sim V_{DD}$ 
 $U_5 = 0 \sim V_{DD}$ 
 $U_7 = 0 \sim V_{DD}$ 
 $V_7 = 0 \sim$ 





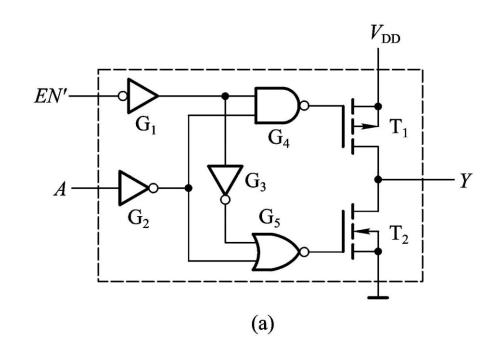
#### 2. 双向模拟开关

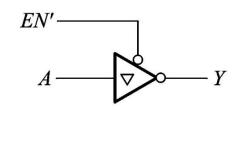






#### 四、三态输出门





(b)

$$EN'=0$$
时, $Y=A'$   
 $EN'=1$ 时, $Y=Z$ (高阻)



### 知识点小结



知识要点:CMOS门电路的结构和工作原理、

OD门等的使用方法

知识难点: CMOS门的应用特点和前景