第9章 场效应晶体管(FETs)

场效应晶体管的结构和工作原理

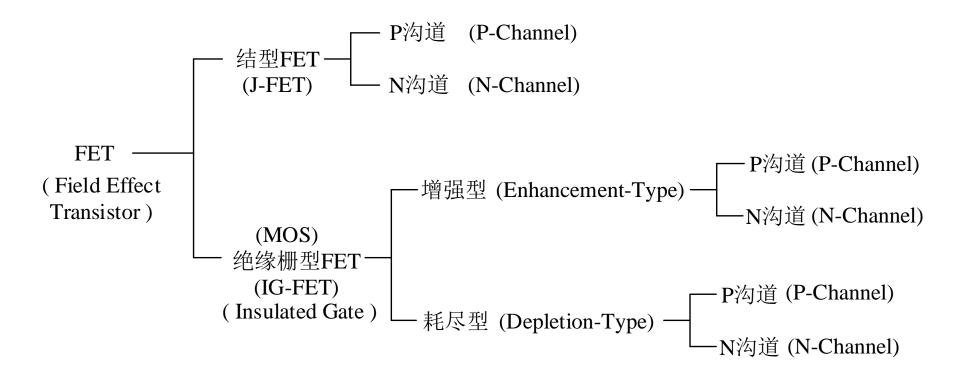
场效应晶体管的特性及其等效模型

场效应晶体管放大电路的构成及其分析

9.1 场效应晶体管的结构和工作原理

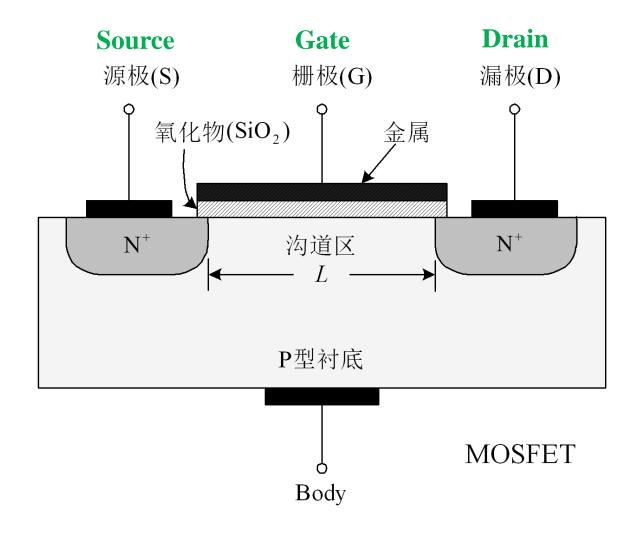
9.1.1 场效应晶体管的结构及其电路符号

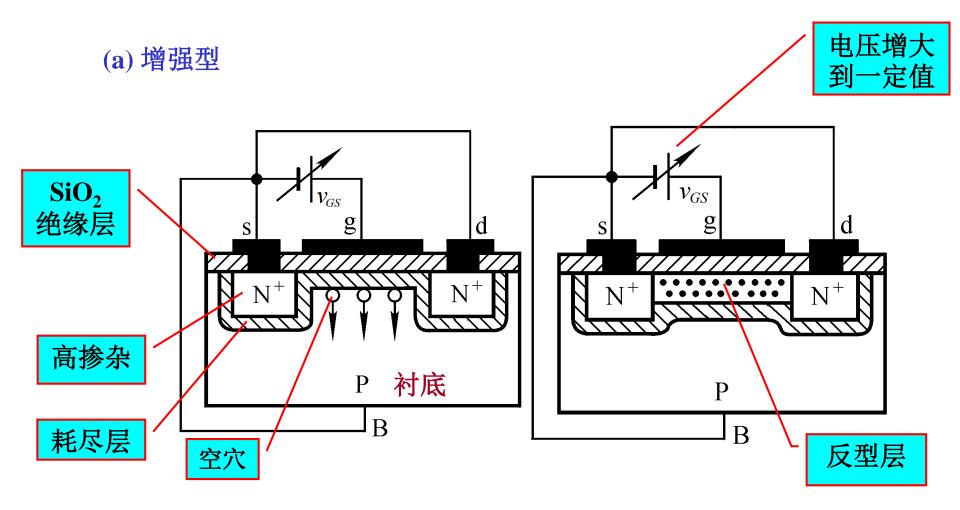
单极型管:噪声小、抗辐射能力强、低电压工作



一、场效应晶体管的结构

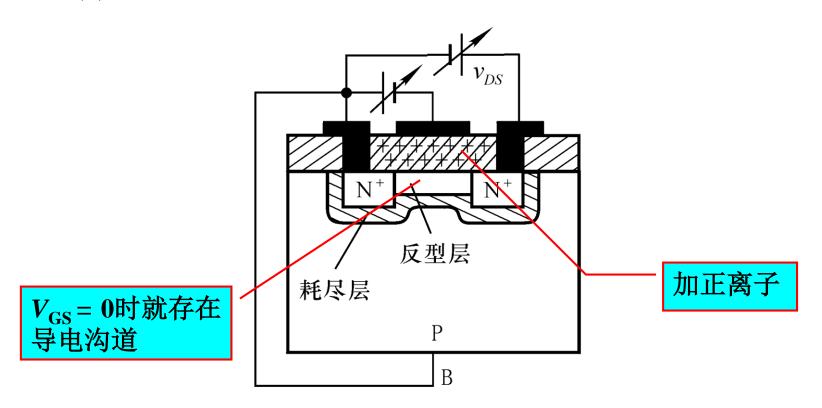
1、绝缘栅型场效应晶体管的结构





 V_{GS} 增大,反型层(导电沟道)将变厚变长。当反型层 将两个N区相接时,形成导电沟道。

(b) 耗尽型

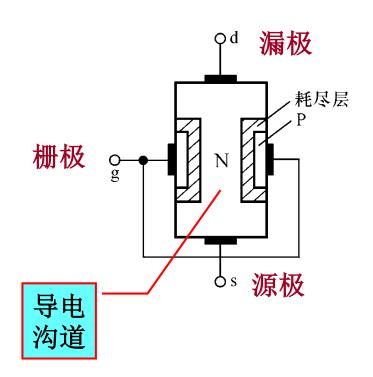


耗尽型MOS管在 $V_{GS}>0$ 、 $V_{GS}<0$ 、 $V_{GS}=0$ 时均可导通。

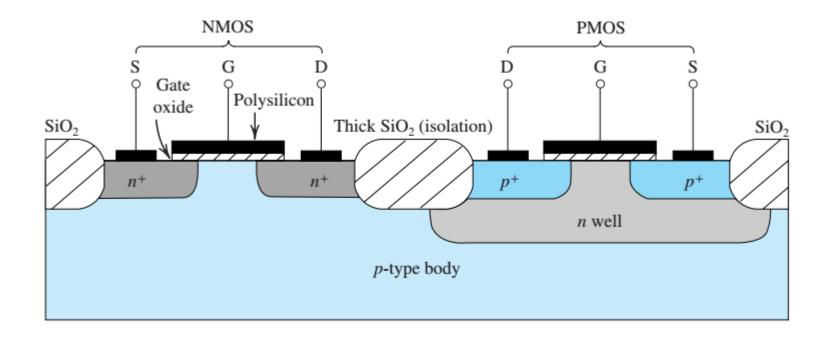
2、结型(Junciton-FET)场效应管的结构

N沟道结型

场效应晶体管

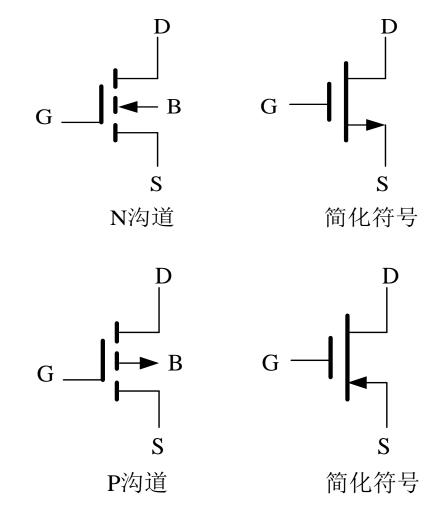


3、Complementary MOS(CMOS)的结构

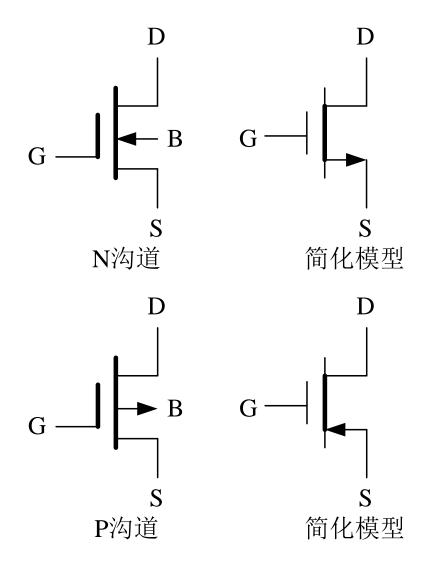


二、场效应晶体管的符号

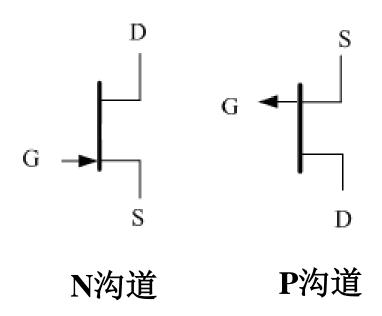
1、增强型(MOSFET)



2、耗尽型(MOSFET)



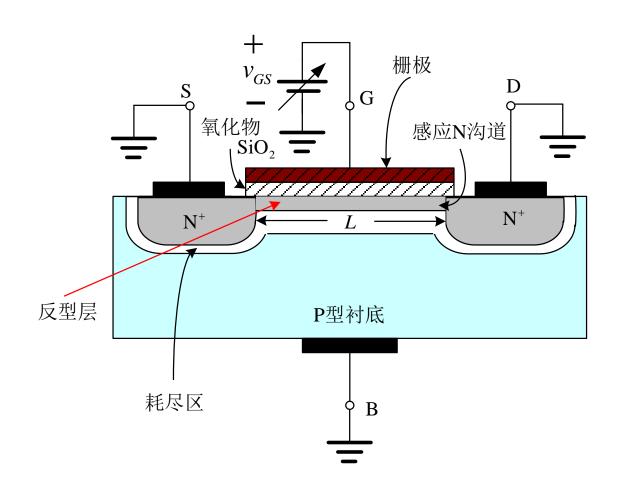
3、结型场效应晶体管(J-FET)



9.1.2 场效应晶体管的工作原理

一、N沟道增强型MOSFET的工作原理

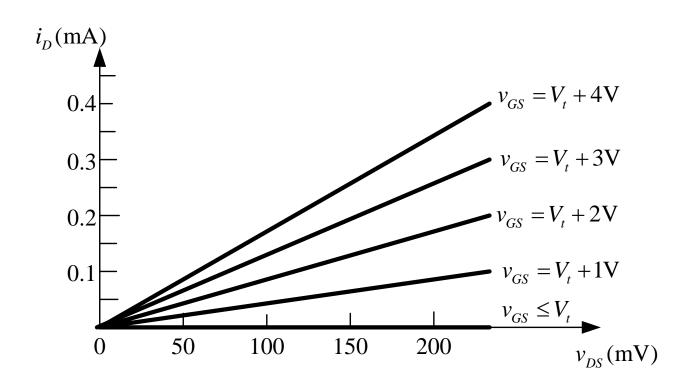
1、导电沟道的形成



特点:

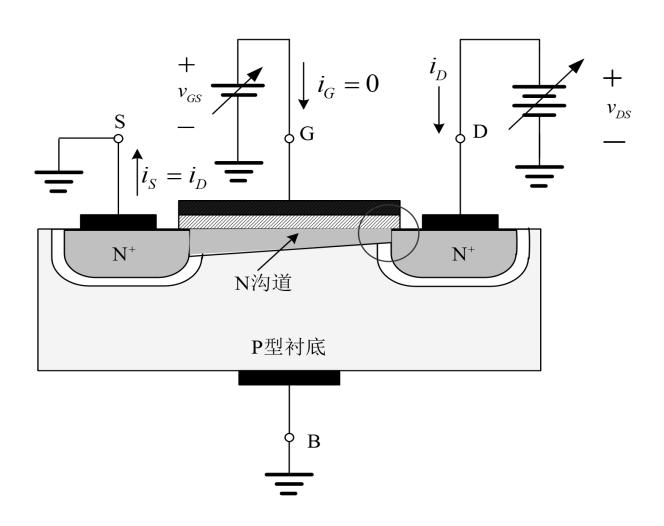
- (1) 由电子形成的反型层称N沟道,对应为NMOS; 由空穴构成的反型层称P沟道,对应为PMOS。
- (2) 对于NMOS,反型层形成的先决条件是 $V_{GS} > V_t$ (开启电压,阈值电压,threshold voltage)。 V_t 的大小取决于场效应管的工艺参数。 SiO_2 绝缘层越薄,两 N^+ 区的掺杂浓度越高,衬底掺杂浓度越低, V_t 就越小。
- (3) 对于NMOS, V_{GS} 越大,反型层的电子浓度就越大,沟道的导电能力也就越强,在同样的 V_{DS} 作用下,漏极与源极之间的电流相应也越大。
- (4) 如果在源漏间加上一个小电压(如100 ~ 200 mV),沟道呈电阻特性。

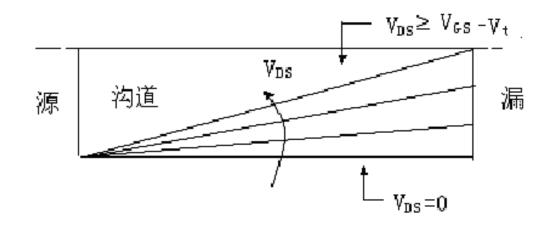
增强型NMOS管在很小的 V_{DS} 作用下的伏安特性



2、沟道夹断(channel pinch-off)

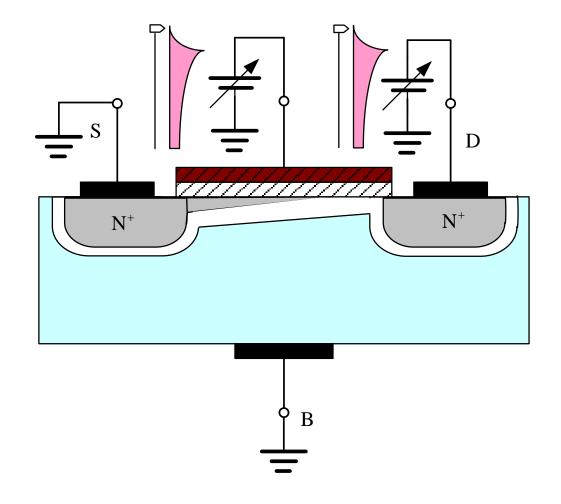
$$V_{GD} = V_{GS} - V_{DS} = V_t$$





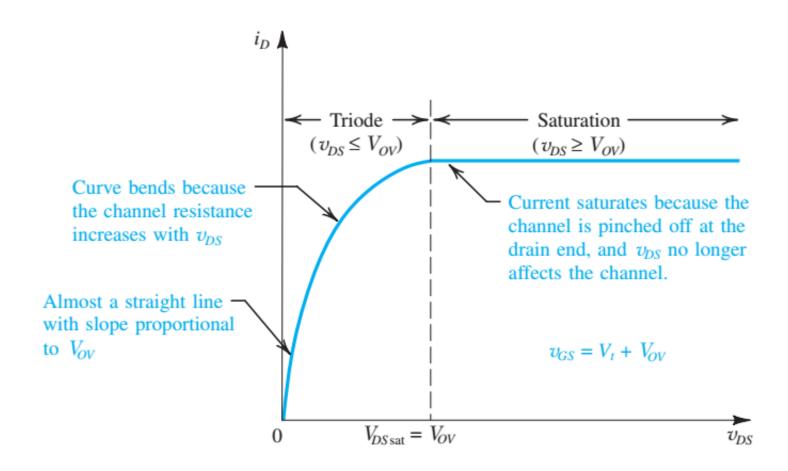
当 $v_{DS} \ge v_{GS} - V_t$ 时,如果继续升高漏极电压,漏极电流达到饱和,不再随漏极电压的升高而增大。

$$v_{OV} = v_{GS} - V_t$$
 Effective voltage Overdrive voltage



随着 V_{DS} 继续升高,沟道夹断的长度增加,沟道长度进一步变短,沟道呈现的阻抗进一步加大,增加的电压基本与沟道增加的阻抗相匹配,漏极电流达到饱和。

3、漏极电流的分析



漏极电流

变阻区(triode region)

$$i_D = k_n' \frac{W}{L} \left[(v_{GS} - V_t) v_{DS} - \frac{1}{2} v_{DS}^2 \right]$$

饱和区(saturation region)

$$i_D = \frac{1}{2} k_n' \frac{W}{L} (v_{GS} - V_t)^2$$

$$k_n' = \mu_n C_{ox}$$

 k_n : the process transconductance parameter

 μ_n : the electron mobility

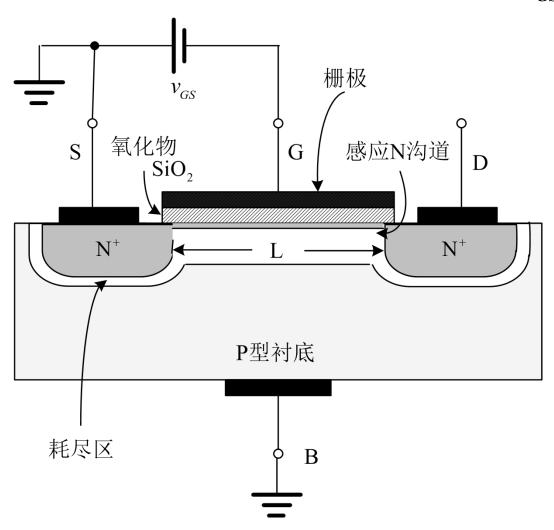
 C_{ox} : the oxide capacitance

W、L: 沟道的宽度和长度

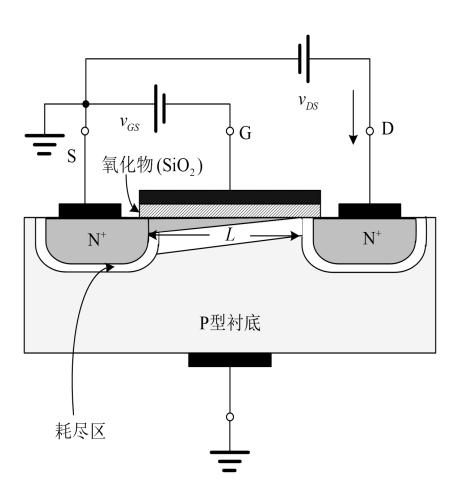
二、耗尽型MOSFET的工作原理

1、通道夹断

夹断电压 $V_{GS}(off)$

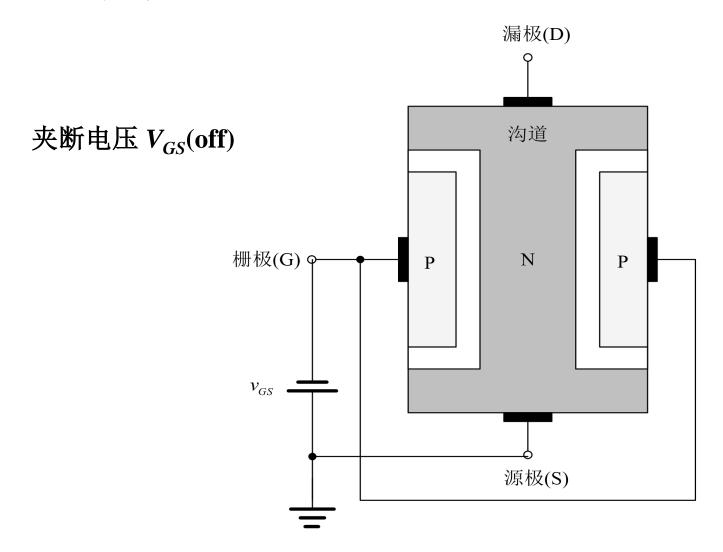


2、预夹断

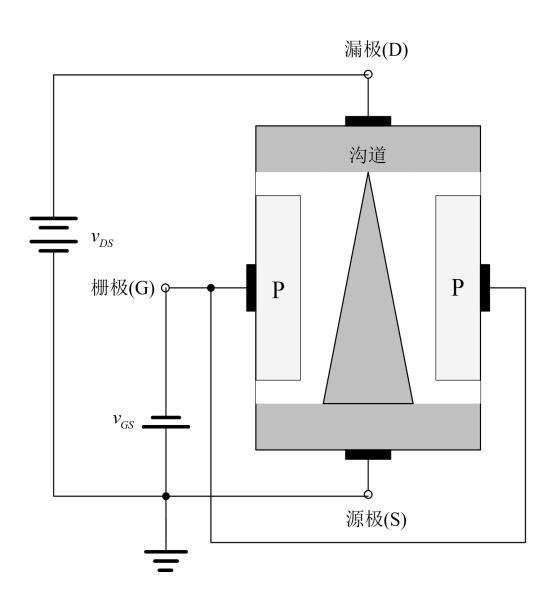


三、结型场效应管的工作原理

1、通道夹断



2、预夹断



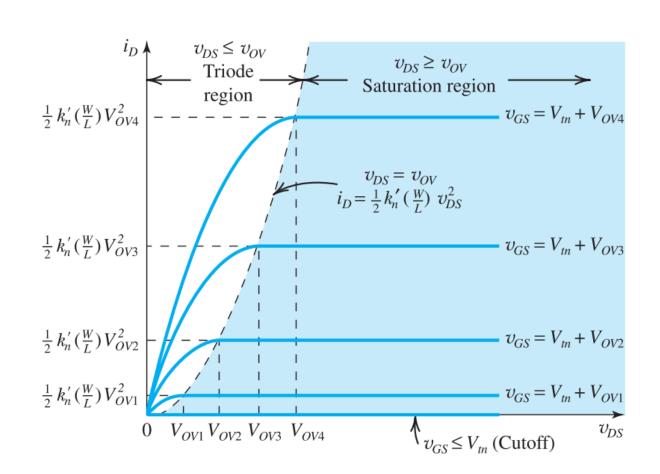
9.2 场效应晶体管的特性及其等效模型

9.2.1 输出特性和转移特性

一、输出特性

增强型NMOS管

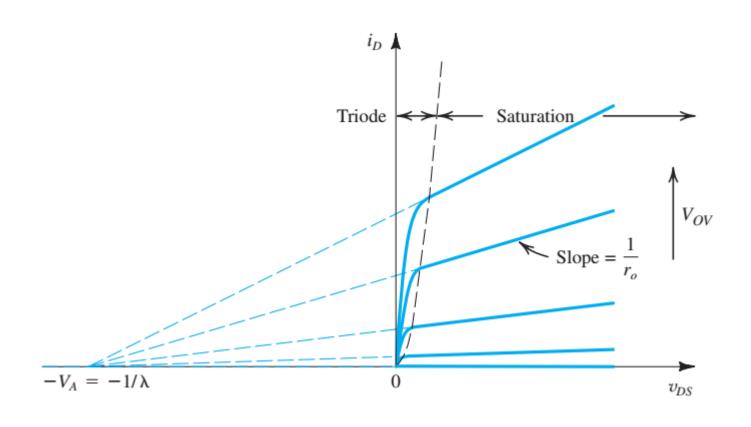
输出特性曲线



若考虑沟道长度调制效应

(channel-length modulation)

$$r_o \equiv \left(\frac{\partial i_D}{\partial v_{DS}}\right)_{v_{GS} = \text{Const}}^{-1} = \frac{V_A}{I_D}$$

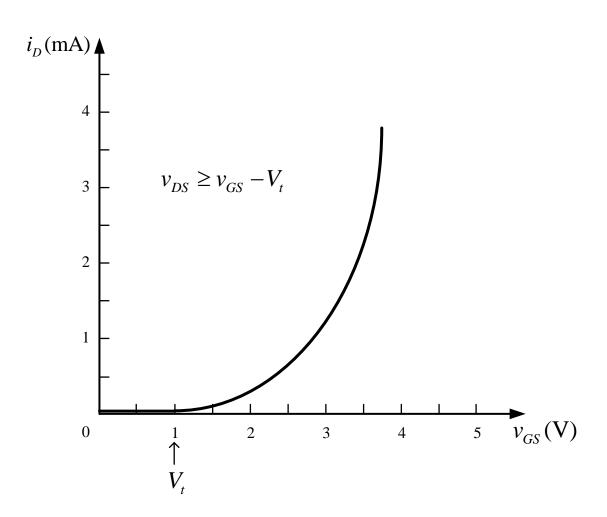


$$i_D = \frac{1}{2} k_n' \frac{W}{L} (v_{GS} - V_t)^2 (1 + \lambda v_{DS})$$
 $\lambda = \frac{1}{V_A}$

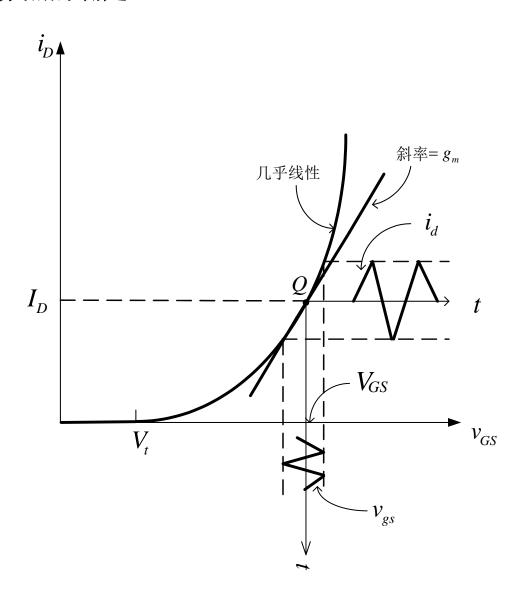
二、转移特性

增强型NMOS管

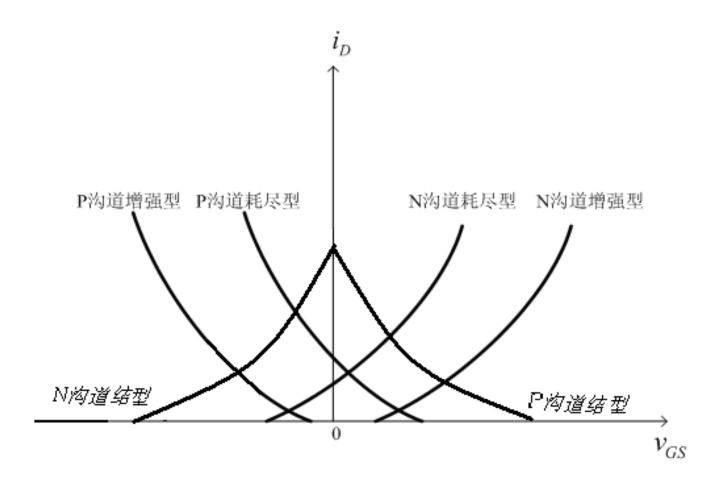
转移特性曲线



场效应管工作点的确定



6种场效应管的转移特性曲线



三、场效应管(FET)的参数

● 直流参数:

 V_{GS} (th) / V_t : 开启电压(增强型MOSFET特有的参数),当 V_{DS} 为一固定值时,能够产生漏极电流 I_D 所需的 $|V_{GS}|$ 最小值。

 V_{GS} (off): 夹断电压(耗尽型MOSFET特有的参数),当 V_{DS} 为一固定值时,使 I_D 减小到一个微小值时所需的 V_{GS} 值。

 I_{DSS} : 饱和漏极电流(耗尽型MOSFET特有的参数),当 $V_{GS} = 0$, 场效应管发生预夹断时的漏极电流。

 R_{GS} : 直流输入电阻, $V_{DS} = 0$ 时, $V_{GS} = I_G$ 的比值。

 $V_{(\mathrm{BR})DS}$: 漏源击穿电压

 $V_{(\mathrm{BR})GS}$: 栅源击穿电压

● 交流参数:

 g_m , r_o , C_{GS} , C_{GD} , C_{DS}

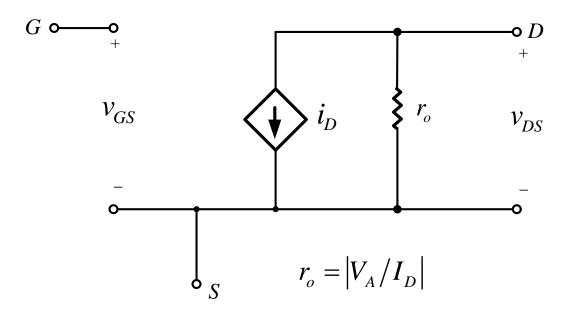
9.2.2 中频等效电路

一、大信号模型

$$i_D = \frac{1}{2} k_n' \frac{W}{L} (v_{GS} - V_t)^2$$

也可写为

$$i_D = I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{v_{GS}}{V_t} \right)^2$$



其中
$$I_{DSS} = \frac{1}{2} k_n' \frac{W}{L} V_t^2$$

二、小信号模型

$$v_{GS} = V_{GS} + v_{gs}$$

$$i_{D} = \frac{1}{2} k_{n}' \frac{W}{L} (v_{GS} - V_{t})^{2} = \frac{1}{2} k_{n}' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} + v_{gs} - V_{t})^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k_{n}' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{t})^{2} + k_{n}' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{t}) v_{gs} + \frac{1}{2} k_{n}' \frac{W}{L} v_{gs}^{2}$$

若
$$\frac{1}{2}k_n'\frac{W}{L}v_{gs}^2 << k_n'\frac{W}{L}(V_{GS}-V_t)v_{gs}$$
 即 $v_{gs} << 2(V_{GS}-V_t)$

$$i_D \approx \frac{1}{2} k_n' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_t)^2 + k_n' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_t) v_{gs} = I_D + i_d$$

$$I_{D} = \frac{1}{2} k_{n}' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{t})^{2}$$
 $i_{d} = k_{n}' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{t}) v_{gS}$

1、π型等效电路

$$i_d = k_n' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_t) v_{gs}$$

$$g_m = \frac{i_d}{v_{gs}} = k_n' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_t) = k_n V_{OV}$$

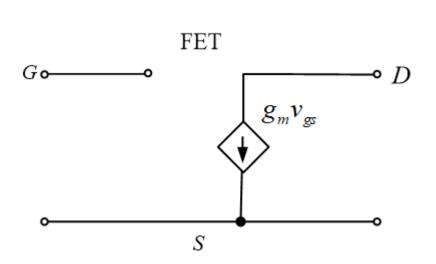
其中
$$k_n = k_n' \frac{W}{L}$$
, $V_{OV} = V_{GS} - V_t$

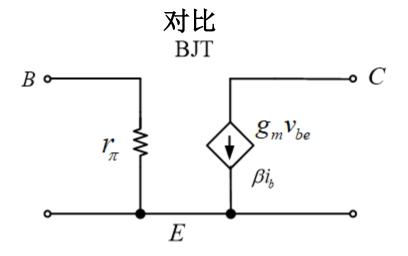
代入
$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} k_n' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_t)^2$$

又可得
$$g_m = \frac{I_D}{(V_{GS} - V_t)/2}$$

对照三极管
$$g_m = \frac{I_C}{V_T}$$

$$i_d = k_n' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_t) v_{gs} = g_m v_{gs}$$

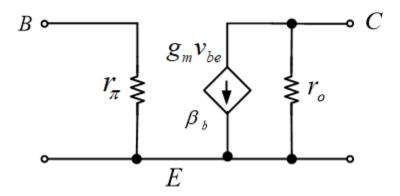




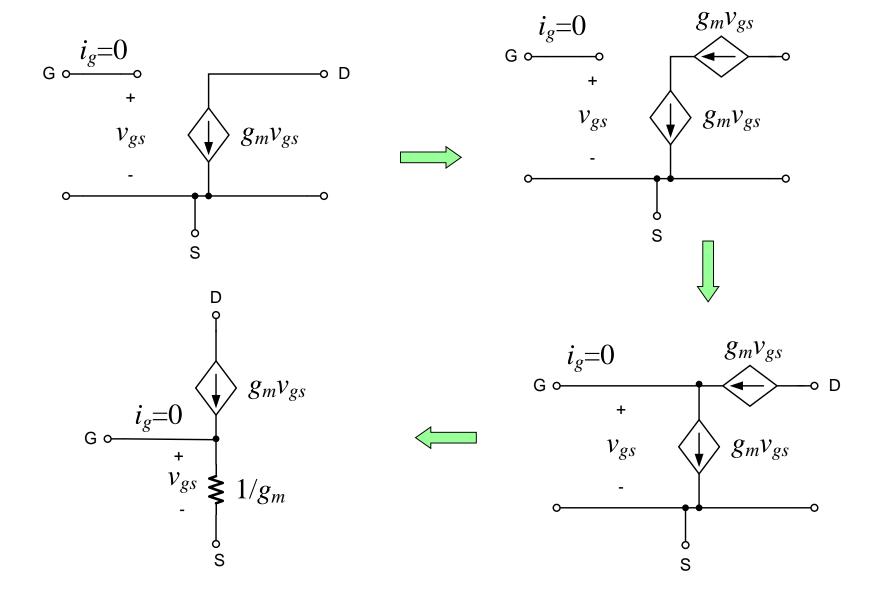
考虑沟道长度调制效应

 $g_m v_{gs}$ r_o

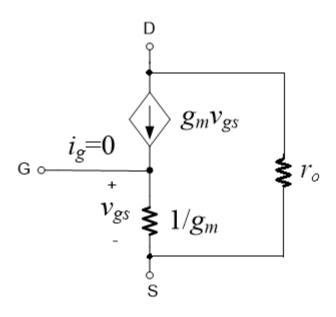
考虑厄利效应



2、T型等效电路



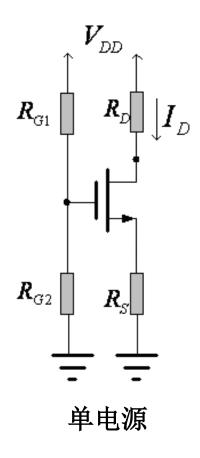
考虑输出电阻的T型等效电路

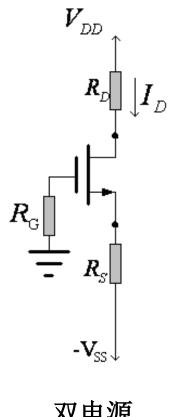


9.3 场效应晶体管放大电路的构成及其分析

9.3.1 直流偏置电路及其分析

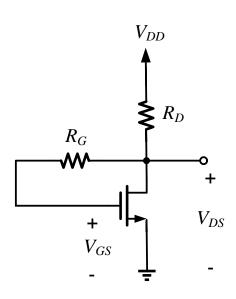
一、自给偏置电路





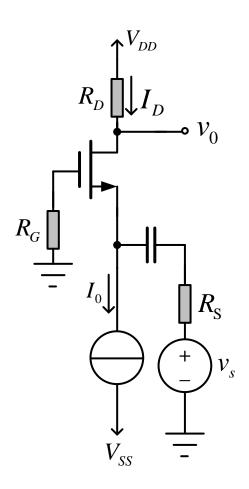
双电源

二、栅源间接反馈电阻的偏置电路

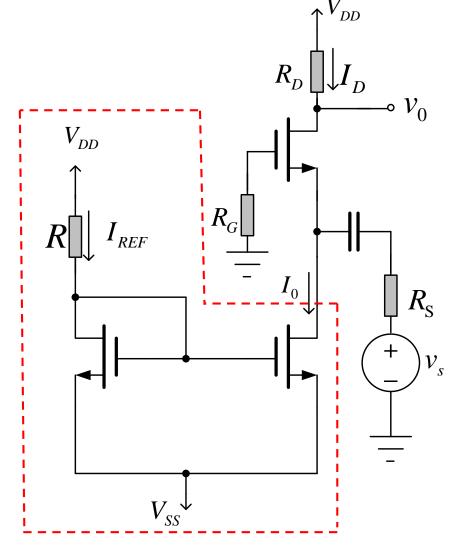


$$V_{DD} = V_{GS} + R_D I_D$$

三、恒流源偏置电路



镜像电流源

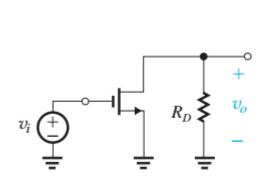


$$I_{REF} = \frac{1}{2} k'_n \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_t)^2$$
 $I_{REF} = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{GS} - V_{SS}}{R}$

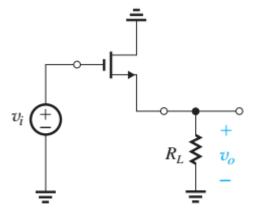
9.3.2 三种接法放大电路的分析计算

一、三种接法

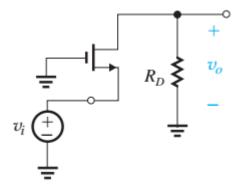
- 1、共源接法 Common-Source (CS)
- 2、共漏接法 Common-Drain (CD)
- 3、共栅接法 Common-Gate (CG)



(a) Common Source (CS)



(c) Common Drain (CD) or Source Follower



(b) Common Gate (CG)

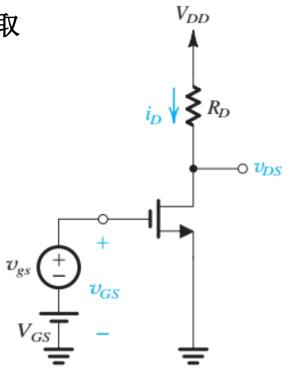
二、直流偏置通路的计算

注意

- ➤ 首先,判断MOS管的工作状态,正确选 择公式。
- 其次,求解二次方程得到双解,合理取舍。

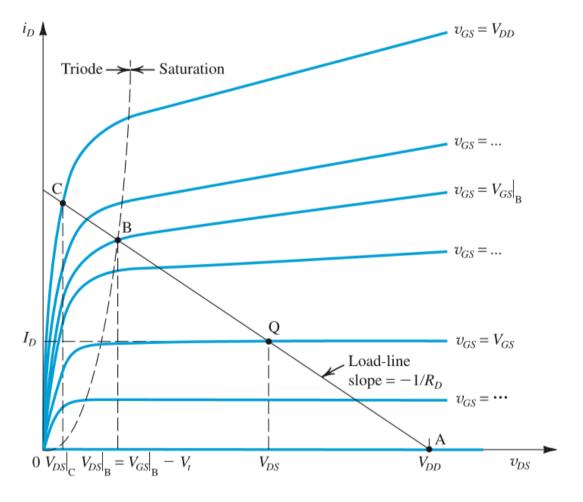
$$I_D = k_n \cdot \frac{W}{L} \left[(V_{GS} - v_t) V_{DS} - \frac{1}{2} V_{DS}^2 \right]$$

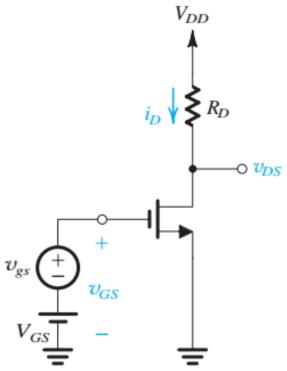
$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} k_n' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_t)^2$$



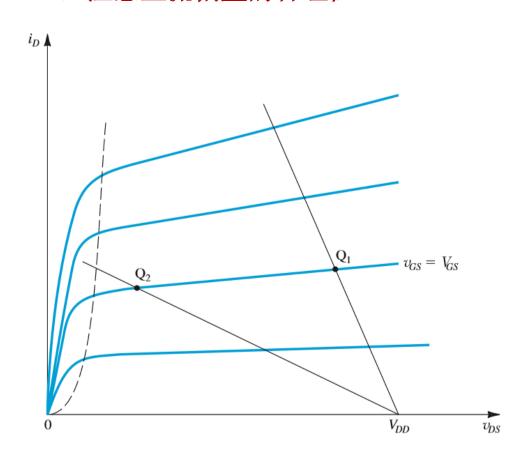
三、交流通路的计算

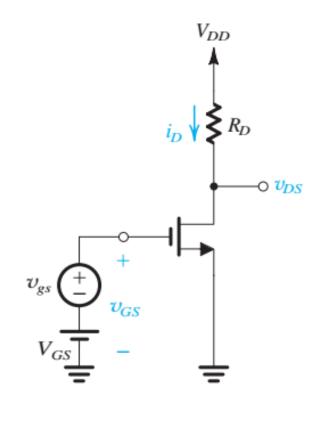
1、图解法





◆ 注意直流偏置的合理性





上述偏置方式存在什么问题?

- \triangleright 对于偏置点 Q_1 ,在漏极没有提供足够大的正信号摆幅。
- \triangleright 对于偏置点 Q_2 ,在漏极没有提供足够大的负信号摆幅。

2、小信号等效电路法

a、确定跨导 g_m

$$g_m = \frac{i_d}{v_{gs}} = k_n' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_t)$$

$$g_m = \frac{I_D}{\left(V_{GS} - V_t\right)/2}$$

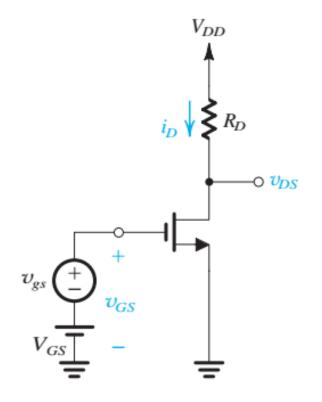
b、电压增益

$$v_{DS} = V_{DD} - R_D i_D = V_{DD} - R_D (I_D + i_d)$$

$$v_{DS} = V_{DD} - R_D I_D - R_D i_d = V_{DS} - R_D i_d$$

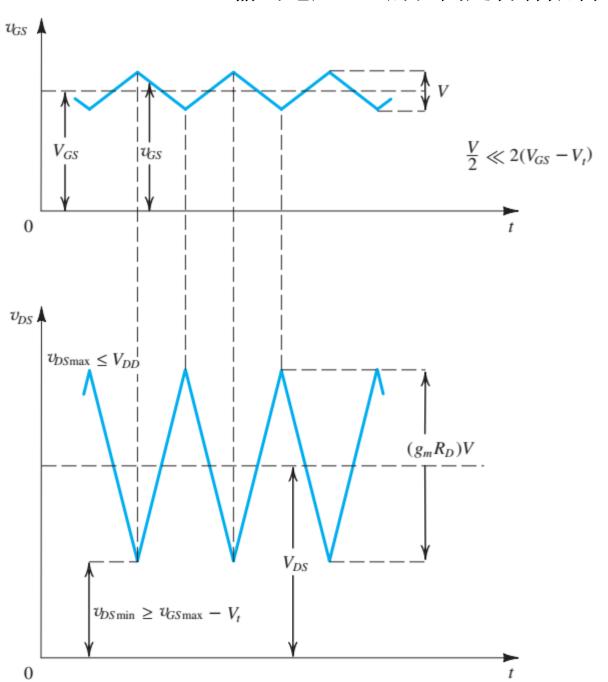
$$v_{ds} = -R_D i_d = -g_m v_{gs} R_D$$

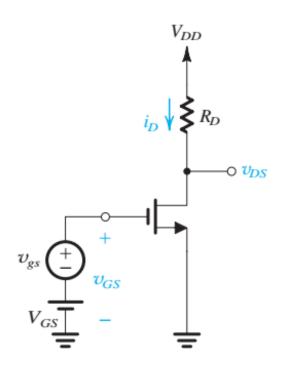
$$A_{v} = \frac{v_{ds}}{v_{gs}} = -g_{m}R_{D}$$



输出电压 VDS 的范围是否有限制?

输出电压 VDS 的范围是否有限制?





例1 一耗尽型MOSFET的特性为: $k_n' \frac{W}{L} = 2 \text{ mA/V}^2$, $V_t = -3 \text{ V}$, 已知

MOS管的源极和栅极都接地,在下列四种情况下,请指出 MOS管的工作区域和漏极电流。(忽略沟道长度调制效应) (a) $v_D = 0.1 \text{ V}$, (b) $v_D = 1 \text{ V}$, (c) $v_D = 3 \text{ V}$, (d) $v_D = 5 \text{ V}$

解

(a)
$$v_D = 0.1 \text{ V}, v_G = v_S = 0 \text{ V} \implies v_{DS} = 0.1 \text{ V}, v_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$v_{GS} - v_t = 0 - (-3) = 3 \text{ V}$$

 $\therefore v_{DS} < v_{GS} - v_{t}$ 该MOSFET工作在变阻区

$$i_D = k_n \cdot \frac{W}{L} \left[(v_{GS} - v_t) v_{DS} - \frac{1}{2} v_{DS}^2 \right] = 2 \left[3 \times 0.1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (0.1)^2 \right] = 0.59 \text{ mA}$$

(b)
$$v_D = 1 \text{ V}, v_G = v_S = 0 \text{ V} \implies v_{DS} = 1 \text{ V}, v_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$v_{GS} - v_t = 0 - (-3) = 3 \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore v_{DS} < v_{GS} - v_{t}$$
 该MOSFET工作在变阻区

$$i_D = k_n \cdot \frac{W}{L} \left[(v_{GS} - v_t) v_{DS} - \frac{1}{2} v_{DS}^2 \right] = 2 \left[3 \times 0.1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 \right] = 5 \text{ mA}$$

(c)
$$v_D = 3 \text{ V}$$
, $v_G = v_S = 0 \text{ V} \implies v_{DS} = 3 \text{ V}$, $v_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$

$$v_{GS} - v_t = 0 - (-3) = 3 \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore v_{DS} = v_{GS} - v_{t}$$
 该MOSFET工作在饱和区

$$i_D = \frac{1}{2} k_n \frac{W}{L} (v_{GS} - v_t)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 3^2 = 9 \text{ mA}$$

(d)
$$v_D = 5 \text{ V}$$
, $v_G = v_S = 0 \text{ V} \implies v_{DS} = 5 \text{ V}$, $v_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$

$$v_{GS} - v_t = 0 - (-3) = 3 \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore v_{DS} > v_{GS} - v_{t}$$
 该MOSFET工作在饱和区

$$i_D = \frac{1}{2} k_n \cdot \frac{W}{L} (v_{GS} - v_t)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 3^2 = 9 \text{ mA}$$

例2 一个增强型P沟道MOS管: $k_p' \frac{W}{L} = 80 \, \mu \text{A/V}^2$, $V_t = -1.5 \, \text{V}$, $\lambda = -0.02 \, \text{V}^{-1}$, 栅极接地,源极接+5V。请计算下列情况下漏极电流: (a) $v_D = 4 \, \text{V}$, (b) $v_D = 1.5 \, \text{V}$, (c) $v_D = 0 \, \text{V}$, (d) $v_D = -5 \, \text{V}$

解

(a)
$$v_D = 4 \text{ V}$$
, $v_G = 0 \text{ V}$, $v_S = 5 \text{ V}$
 $v_{GS} - V_t = -5 + 1.5 = -3.5 \text{ V}$

 $\rightarrow v_{DS} = -1 \text{ V} > v_{GS} - V_t$ 该MOSFET工作在变阻区

$$i_D = k_n \cdot \frac{W}{L} \left[(v_{GS} - V_t) v_{DS} - \frac{1}{2} v_{DS}^2 \right]$$
$$= 0.08 \left[(-5 + 1.5) \times (-1) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1)^2 \right] = 0.24 \text{ mA}$$

(b)
$$v_D = 1.5 \text{ V}$$
, $v_G = 0 \text{ V}$, $v_S = 5 \text{ V}$
 $v_{GS} - V_t = -5 + 1.5 = -3.5 \text{ V}$

$$\rightarrow$$
 $v_{DS} = -3.5 \ V = v_{GS} - V_t$ 该MOSFET工作在饱和区

$$i_D = \frac{1}{2} k_n ' \frac{W}{L} (v_{GS} - V_t)^2 (1 + \lambda v_{DS})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.08 \cdot (-3.5)^2 [1 + (-0.02) \times (-3.5)] = 0.5243 \text{ mA}$$

(c)
$$v_D = 0V$$
, $v_G = 0 V$, $v_S = 5 V$
 $v_{GS} - v_t = -5 + 1.5 = -3.5 V$

$$\rightarrow v_{DS} = -5 \text{ V} < v_{GS} - V_{t}$$
 该MOSFET工作在饱和区

$$i_D = \frac{1}{2}k_n \left[\frac{W}{L} (v_{GS} - V_t)^2 (1 + \lambda v_{DS}) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.08 \cdot (-3.5)^2 [1 + 0.02 \times 5] = 0.539 \text{ mA}$$

(d)
$$v_D = -5 \text{ V}$$
, $v_G = 0 \text{ V}$, $v_S = 5 \text{ V}$
 $v_{GS} - v_t = -5 + 1.5 = -3.5 \text{ V}$

 \rightarrow $v_{DS} = -10 \text{ V} < v_{GS} - V_t$ 该MOSFET工作在饱和区

$$i_D = \frac{1}{2} k_n \frac{W}{L} (v_{GS} - V_t)^2 (1 + \lambda v_{DS})$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 0.08 \times (-3.5)^2 [1 + 0.02 \times 10] = 0.588 \text{ mA}$$

例3 一增强型MOSFET的特性为: $k_n' \frac{W}{L} = 2 \text{ mA/V}^2$, $V_t = 2 \text{ V}$, 己知

 $V_{DD} = V_{SS} = 10 \text{ V}$,要得到如下结果: $I_D = 1 \text{ mA}$, 电压增益最大,

漏极上的信号峰-峰值为2V,请问该如何设计电路?

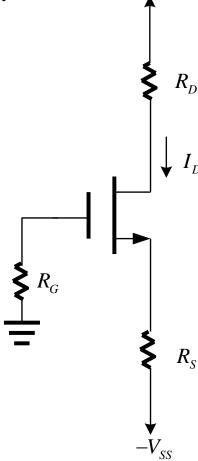
解

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} k_n' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_t)^2$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2(V_{GS} - 2)^2$$

得
$$V_{GS} = 3 \text{ V}$$
 or 1 V

取
$$V_{GS} = 3 \text{ V}$$



$$\therefore V_{S} = -3 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{D} = I_{S} = 1 \text{ mA}$$

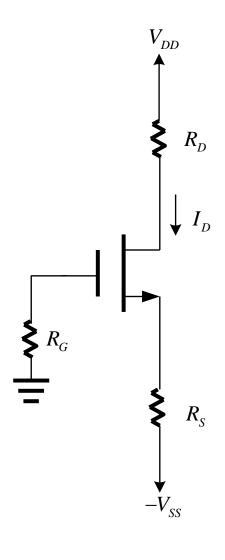
$$R_{S} = \frac{-3+10}{1} = 7 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$v_{DS} \ge v_{GS} - V_{t} \implies v_{DG} \ge -V_{t}$$

$$V_{DG} - |v_{DG}|_{\text{max}} \ge -V_{t}$$

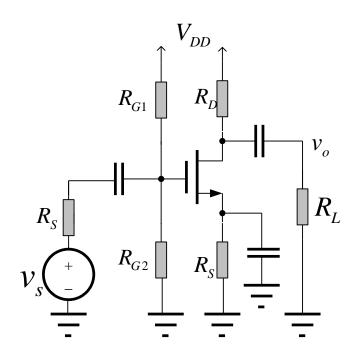
$$V_{DD} - I_D R_D - 1 \ge -V_t$$

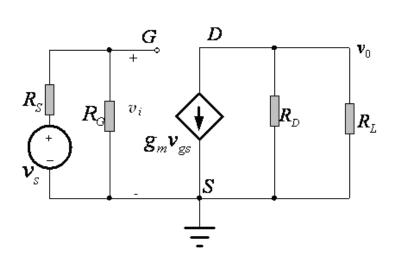
得
$$R_D \le 11 \text{ K}\Omega$$
 $R_G \text{ 取1 ~ 10 M}\Omega$



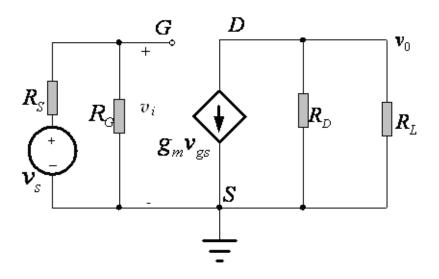
二、三种接法放大电路的分析计算

1、共源放大器





$$R_G = R_{G1} / / R_{G2}$$



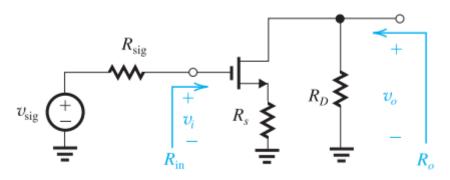
$$A_{v} = \frac{v_{o}}{v_{i}} = -g_{m} \left(R_{D} / / R_{L} \right)$$

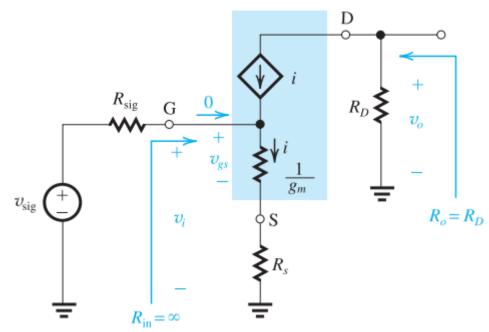
$$A_{vs} = \frac{v_{o}}{v_{s}} = \frac{v_{i}}{v_{s}} \frac{v_{o}}{v_{i}} = -\frac{R_{G}}{R_{sig} + R_{G}} g_{m} \left(R_{D} / / R_{L} \right)$$

$$R_i = \infty$$

$$R_o = R_D$$

▶ 带源极电阻的共源放大器



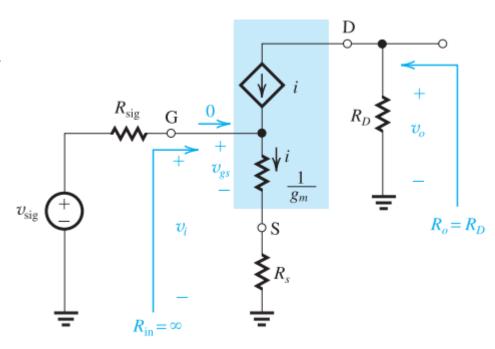


$$A_{v} = \frac{v_{o}}{v_{i}} = \frac{-g_{m}v_{gs}R_{D}}{g_{m}v_{gs}(1/g_{m} + R_{S})} = -\frac{R_{D}}{1/g_{m} + R_{S}}$$

$$A_{vs} = \frac{v_o}{v_{sig}} = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = A_v$$

$$R_i = \infty$$

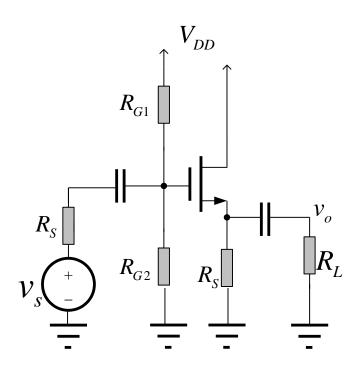
$$R_o = R_D$$

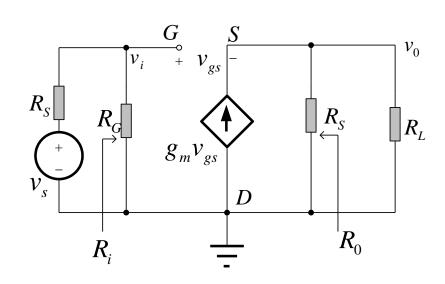


共源放大器特性:

非常高的输入电阻、适中的电压增益和相当高的输出电阻,频带窄。

2、共漏放大器





$$A_{v} = \frac{v_{o}}{v_{i}} = \frac{g_{m} \left(R_{S} / / R_{L} \right)}{1 + g_{m} \left(R_{S} / / R_{L} \right)}$$

$$A_{vs} = \frac{v_{o}}{v_{sig}} = \frac{v_{i}}{v_{sig}} \frac{v_{o}}{v_{i}} = \frac{R_{G}}{R_{sig} + R_{G}} A_{v}$$

$$R_{i} = R_{G}$$

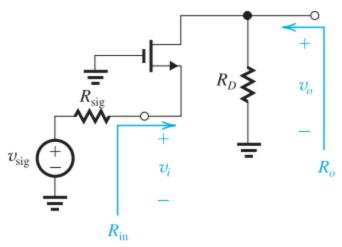
$$R_o = R_S / / \frac{1}{g_m}$$

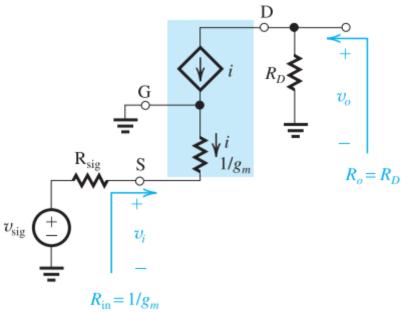
共漏放大器特性:

非常高的输入电阻、相当低的输出电阻和接近于1的电压增益,频带中等。

共漏放大器可作为单位增益的电压缓冲放大器,又称为源极跟随器。

3、共栅放大器



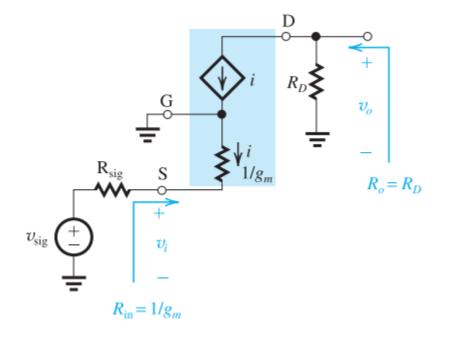


$$A_{v} = \frac{v_{o}}{v_{i}} = g_{m}R_{D}$$

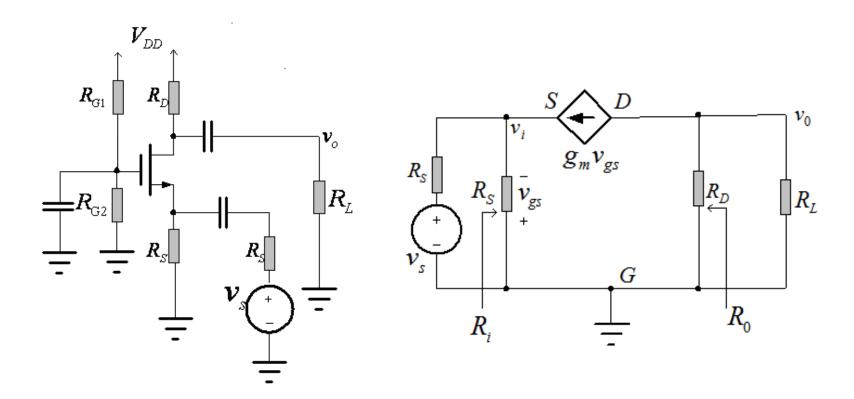
$$A_{vs} = \frac{v_{o}}{v_{s}} = \frac{R_{D}}{R_{sig} + 1/g_{m}}$$

$$R_{i} = \frac{1}{g_{m}}$$

$$R_{o} = R_{D}$$



▶ 带源极电阻的共栅放大器

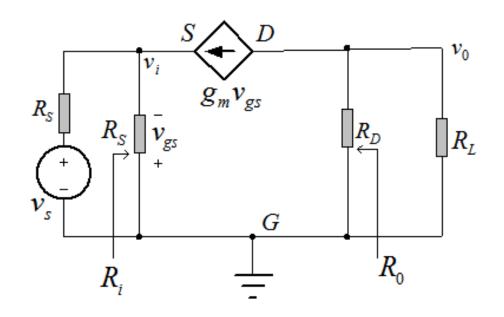


$$A_{v} = \frac{v_{o}}{v_{i}} = g_{m}R_{D}//R_{L}$$

$$A_{vs} = \frac{v_o}{v_s} = \frac{g_m (R_D //R_L)}{(g_m + 1/R_S)R_{sig} + 1}$$

$$R_i = R_S / / \frac{1}{g_m}$$

$$R_o = R_D$$



共栅放大器特性:

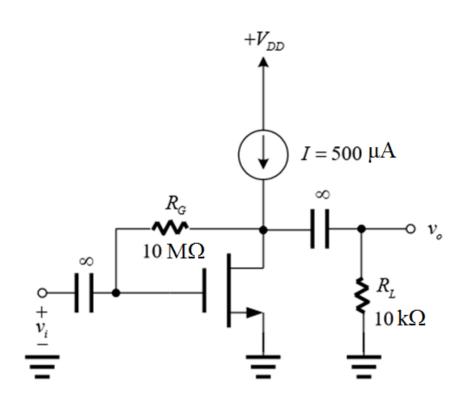
相当低的输入电阻、很大的输出电阻和接近于1的电流增益, 且高频特性较好,频带宽。

共栅放大器可作为单位增益的电流缓冲放大器,又称为电流跟随器。

三种接法放大电路特性比较

•	接法	共源	共漏	共栅
•	A_{v}	适中	~ 1	适中
•	A_i	/	/	~ 1
•	R_i	大	大	小
•	R_o	大	小	大
•	频带	窄	中	宽

例1 下图电路中的增强型 NMOS管 $|V_t|=0.9 \text{ V}$, $V_A=50 \text{ V}$, 已知漏极电压 $V_D=2 \text{ V}$, 计算电压增益 v_o/v_i 。当 I 增加到1 mA时, V_D 和 v_o/v_i 又会变成多大?



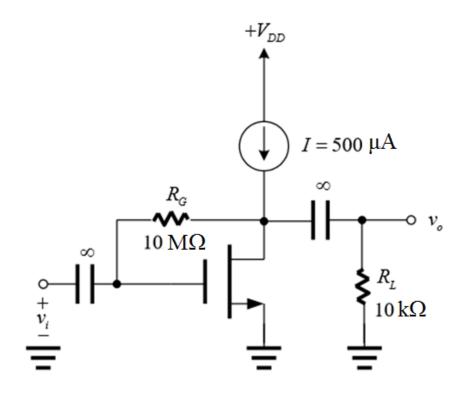
解:

$$V_D = V_G \implies V_{DS} = V_{GS} = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$I_D = 0.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} k_n ' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_t)^2$$

$$k_n' \frac{W}{L} = \frac{2I_D}{\left(V_{GS} - V_t\right)^2} = \frac{2 \times 0.5}{\left(2 - 0.9\right)^2} \approx 0.826$$



而

$$g_m = k_n \frac{W}{I} (V_{GS} - V_t) = 0.826 \times (2 - 0.9) = 0.91 \text{ mA/V}$$

$$r_o = \frac{V_A}{I_D} = \frac{50}{0.5} = 100 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$\therefore v_o / v_i = -g_m r_o / R_L = -0.91 \times 100 / 10 = -8.27 \text{ V/V}$$

当
$$I_D = 1 \text{ mA 时,则有}$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.826 (V_{GS} - V_t)^2$$

求得

$$V_{GS} \approx 2.456 \text{ V}$$
 $V_{GS} \approx -0.656 \text{ V}$

此时

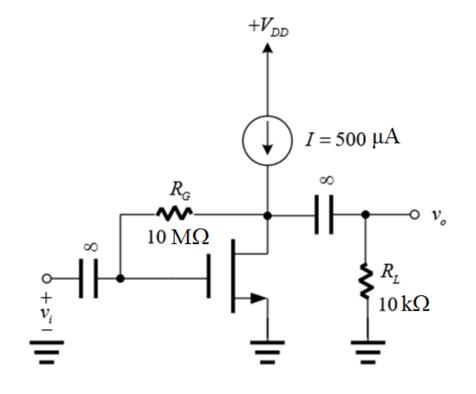
$$g_m = k_n' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_t)$$

= 0.826×(2.456-0.9)
 $\approx 1.285 \text{ mA/V}$



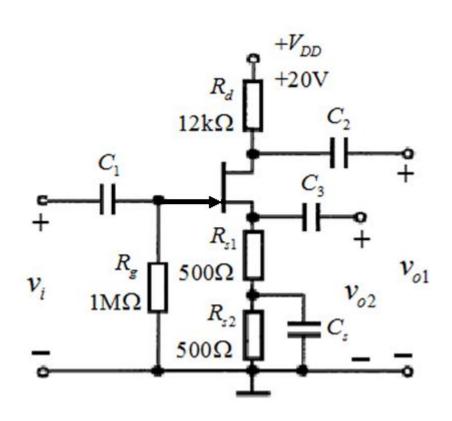
$$r_o = \frac{V_A}{1} = 50 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$\therefore v_o / v_i = -g_m r_o / R_L = -1.285 \times 50 / 10 = -10.71 \text{ V/V}$$



例2 电路如下图所示,该结型场效应管的 $V_t = -3 \text{ V}$, $I_{DSS} = 3 \text{ mA}$, $r_o >> R_d$,试用小信号等效电路法求:

- (1)结型场效应管的直流偏置, 电压放大倍数 A₁ 和 A₂。
- (2) 输入电阻 R_i 和输出电阻 R_{o1} 及 R_{o2} 。



$$I_{DSS} = \frac{1}{2} k_n' \frac{W}{L} V_t^2$$

$$i_D = I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{v_{GS}}{V_t} \right)^2$$

解:

(1) 由直流通路可列方程

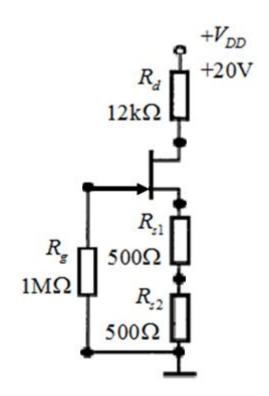
$$V_{GS} = -I_D(R_{S1} + R_{S2}) = -[I_D(0.5 + 0.5)]V = -(I_D \times 1)V$$

$$I_D = I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_t} \right)^2 = \left[3 \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{-3} \right)^2 \right] \text{mA}$$

联立求解得

$$\begin{cases} V_{GS} = -1.15 \text{ V} \\ I_D = 1.15 \text{ mA} \end{cases}$$

舍去
$$V_{GS} = -7.85 \text{ V} (< V_t)$$



(2) 求 g_m

$$i_D = I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{v_{GS}}{V_t} \right)^2$$

$$\therefore g_m = \frac{di_D}{dv_{GS}} = -\frac{2I_{DSS}}{V_t} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_t} \right) = -\frac{2 \times 3}{-3} \left(1 - \frac{-1.15}{-3} \right) \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}} \approx 1.23 \text{ mS}$$

或者

$$g_m = \frac{I_D}{(V_{GS} - V_t)/2} = \frac{1.15}{(-1.15 + 3)/2} \approx 1.24 \text{ mS}$$

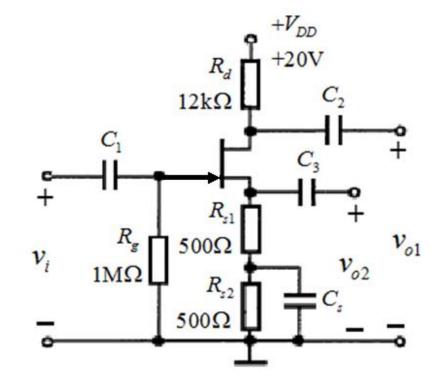
(3) 画微变等效电路, 求 A,1 和 A,2

由微变等效电路得

$$v_{o1} = -g_m v_{gs} R_d$$

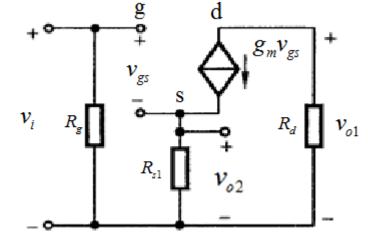
$$v_{o2} = g_m v_{gs} R_{s1}$$

$$v_i = v_{gs} + g_m v_{gs} R_{s1}$$



$$A_{v1} = \frac{v_{o1}}{v_i} = -\frac{g_m R_d}{1 + g_m R_{s1}} = -\frac{1.23 \times 12}{1 + 1.23 \times 0.5} = -9.14 \text{ V/V}$$

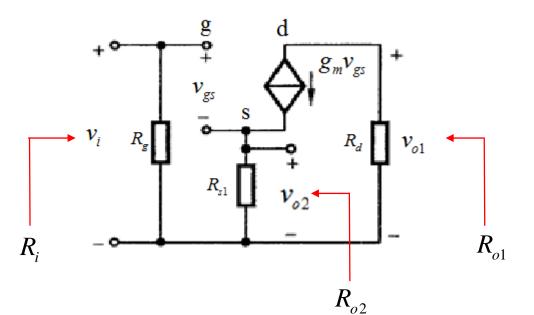
$$A_{v2} = \frac{v_{o2}}{v_i} = \frac{g_m R_{s1}}{1 + g_m R_{s1}} = -\frac{1.23 \times 0.5}{1 + 1.23 \times 0.5} = -0.38 \text{ V/V}$$



(4) 求
$$R_i$$
、 R_{o1} 、 R_{o2}

$$R_i = R_g = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$R_{o1} = R_d = 12 \text{ k}\Omega$$



求
$$R_{o2}$$

$$v_x = -v_{gs}$$

$$i_x = -g_m v_{gs} - \frac{v_{gs}}{R_{s1}}$$

$$R_{o2} = \frac{v_x}{i_x} = \frac{1}{g_m + \frac{1}{R_{s1}}} = \frac{1}{1.23 + \frac{1}{0.5}} \approx 0.31 \text{ k}\Omega$$

