

放大电路的全频 带增益特性分析

莫孝飞



研讨目的:

对放大电路的中频增益、输入电阻、输出电阻、频率特性等主要性能进行分析、定量计算。其中的频率特性分析运用了三极管的高频模型，并从系统的角度分析整理放大电路的增益函数，进而运用Matlab语言和MULTISIM进行了相应的仿真。

电路图

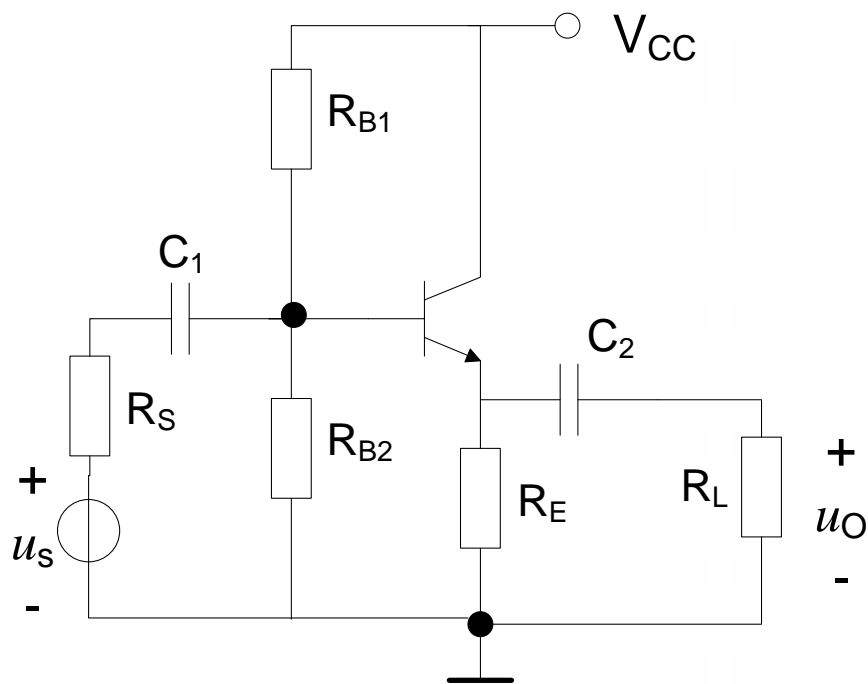
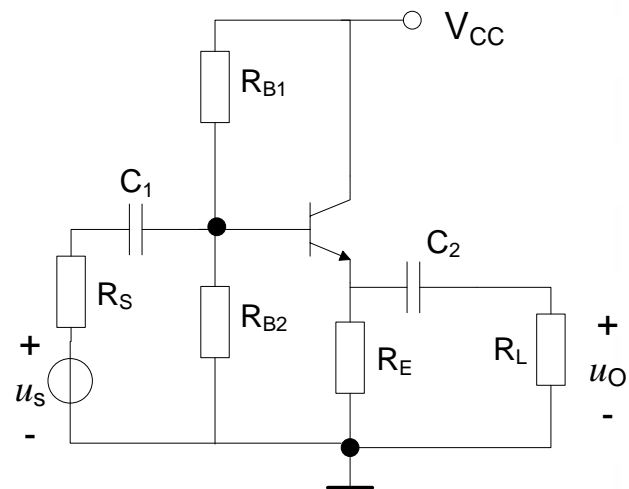


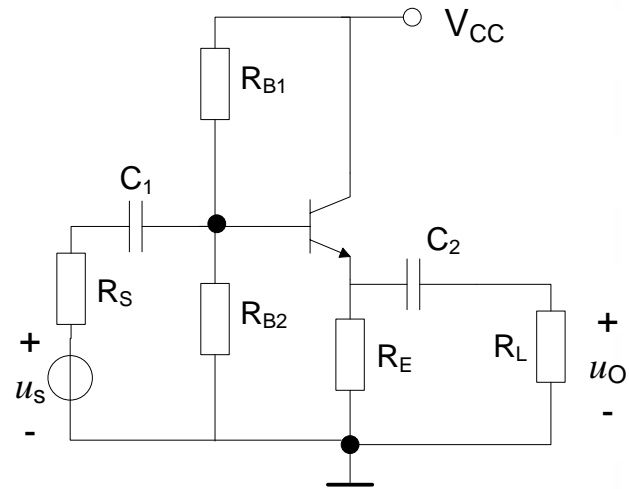
图3中, $R_S=500\Omega$, $R_{B1}=51k\Omega$,
 $R_{B2}=20k\Omega$, $R_E=2k\Omega$, $R_L=2k\Omega$,
 $C_1=C_2=10\mu F$, 晶体管的 $h_{fe}=100$,
 $r_{bb'}=80\Omega$, $C_{b'c}=10\mu F$,
 $f_T=200MHz$, $U_{BE}=0.7V$, $V_{CC}=12V$ 。



一、静态分析

$$U_B = \frac{R_{B2}}{R_{B1} + R_{B2}} V_{CC} = \frac{20}{20 + 51} * 12 = 3.38V$$

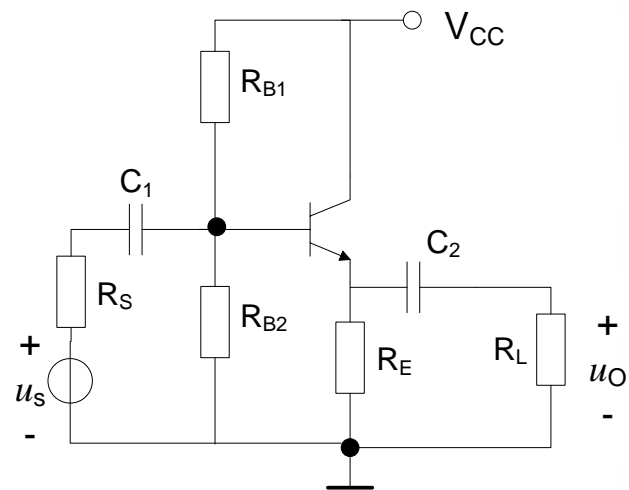
$$\therefore I_{EQ} = \frac{U_B - U_{BE}}{R_E} = \frac{3.38 - 0.7}{2k} = 1.34mA$$



$$I_{BQ} = \frac{1}{h_{fe} + 1} I_{EQ} = \frac{1}{101} * 1.34 \text{mA} = 13.3 \mu\text{A} \approx 0.01 \text{mA}$$

$$\therefore I_{CQ} = \frac{h_{fe}}{h_{fe} + 1} I_{EQ} = \frac{100}{101} * 1.34 \text{mA} = 1.33 \text{mA}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{mA} - 0.01 \text{mA} = 1.33 \text{mA}$$

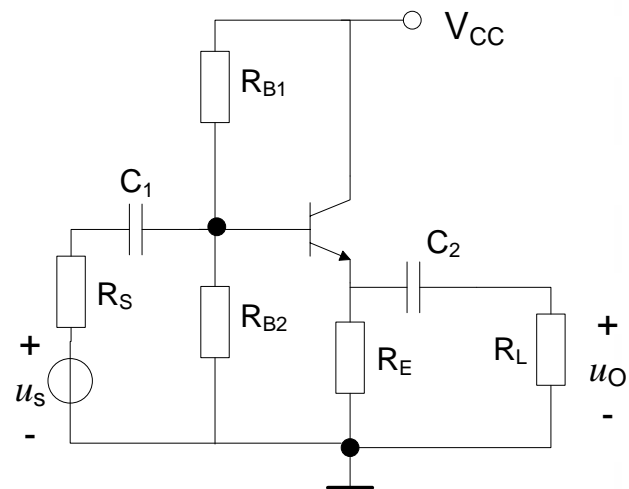


$$U_{CEQ} = V_{CC} - I_{EQ}R_E = 12 - 1.34 \times 2 = 9.32\text{V}$$

所以，其静态工作点为：

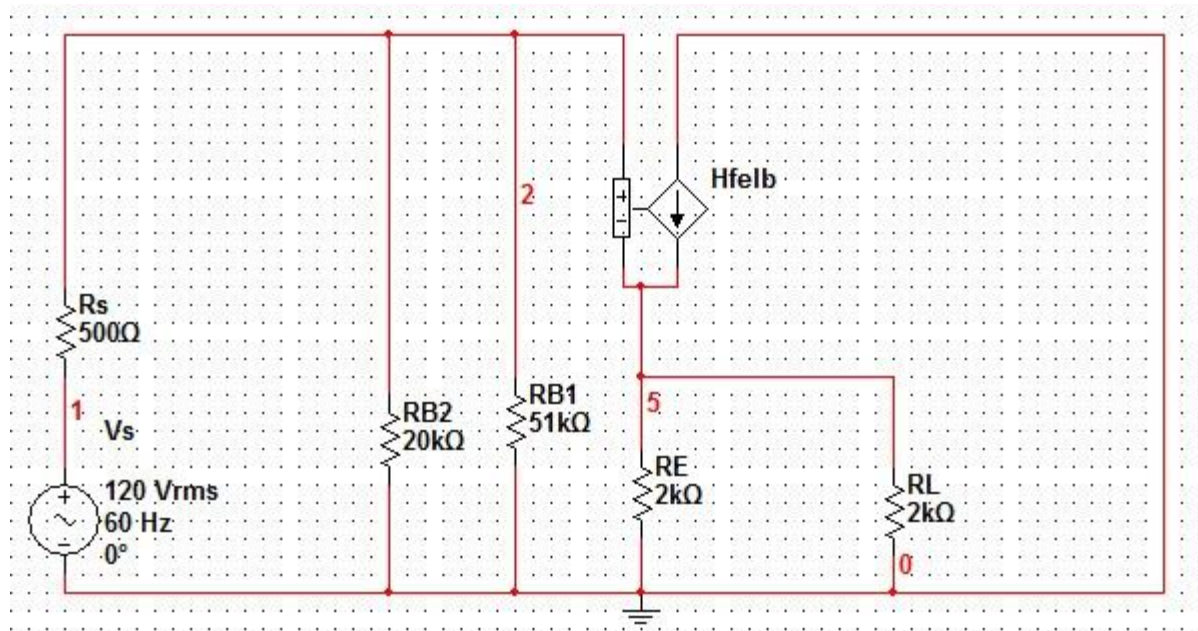
$$I_{BQ} = 13.3\mu\text{A} \quad I_{CQ} = 1.33\text{mA}$$

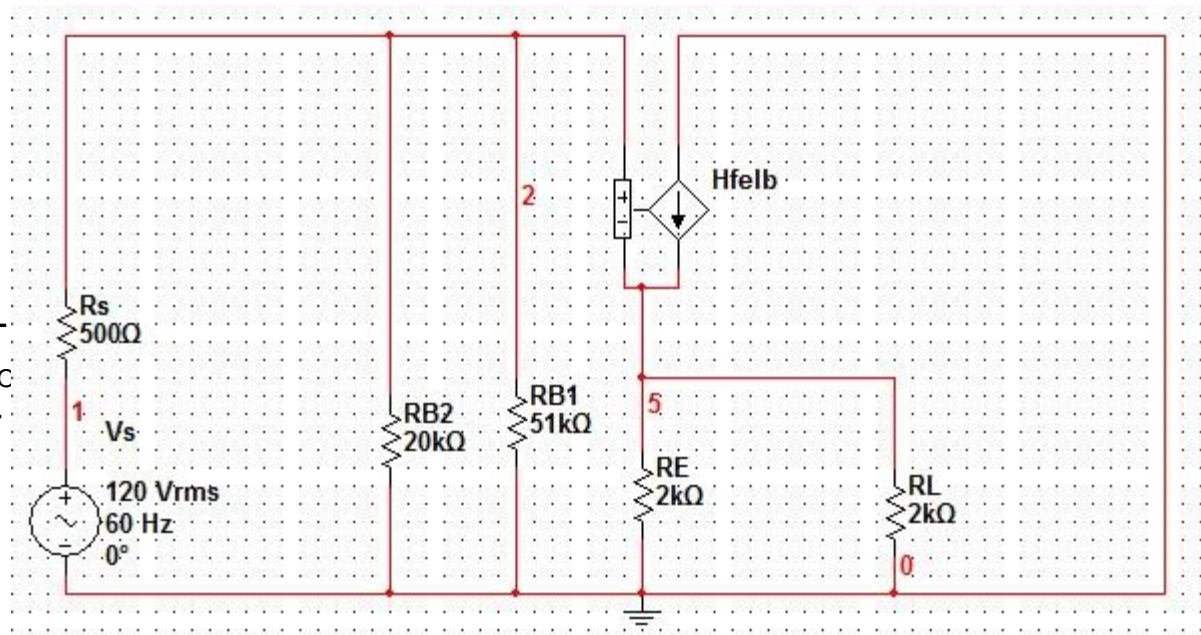
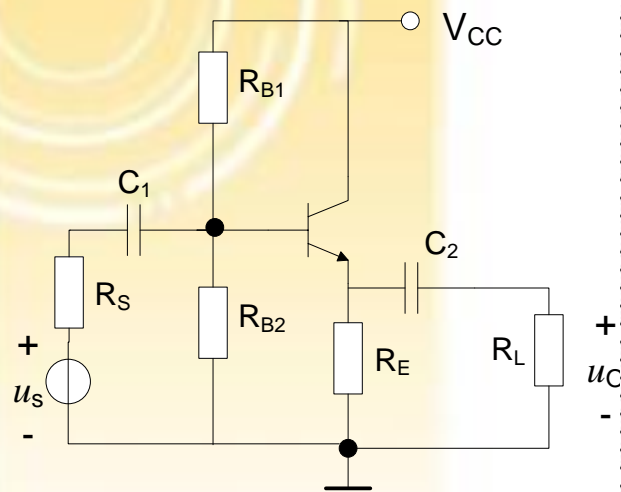
$$I_{EQ} = 1.34\text{mA} \quad U_{CEQ} = 9.32\text{V}$$



二、输入输出电阻和中频增益的计算

交流通路



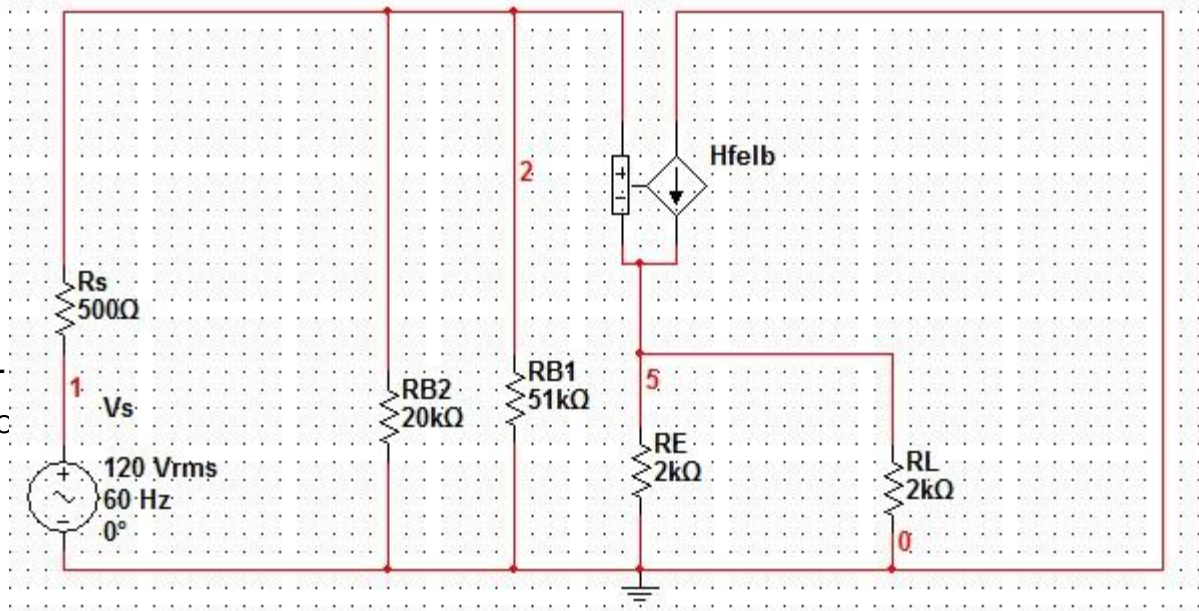
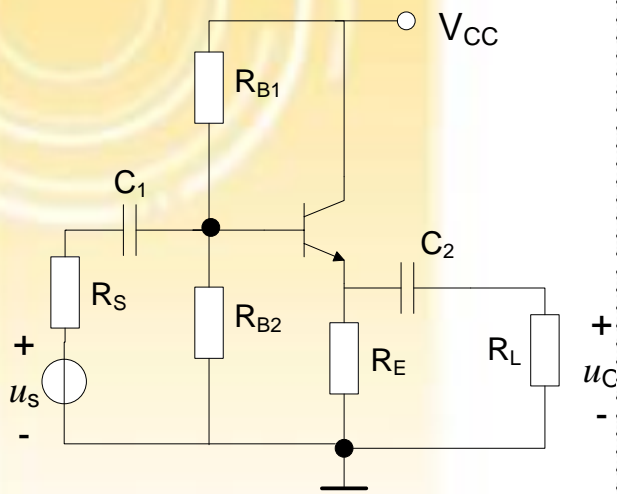


$$h_{ie} = r_{bb'} + (h_{fe} + 1) \frac{26mV}{I_{EQ}} = 80 + 101 * \frac{26}{1.33} = 2.04k \Omega$$

输入电阻:

$$\begin{aligned} r_i &= R_{B1} // R_{B2} // [h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe})(R_E // R_L)] \\ &= 51k // 20k // [2.04 + 101 * (2 // 2)]k \\ &= 12.6k\Omega \end{aligned}$$



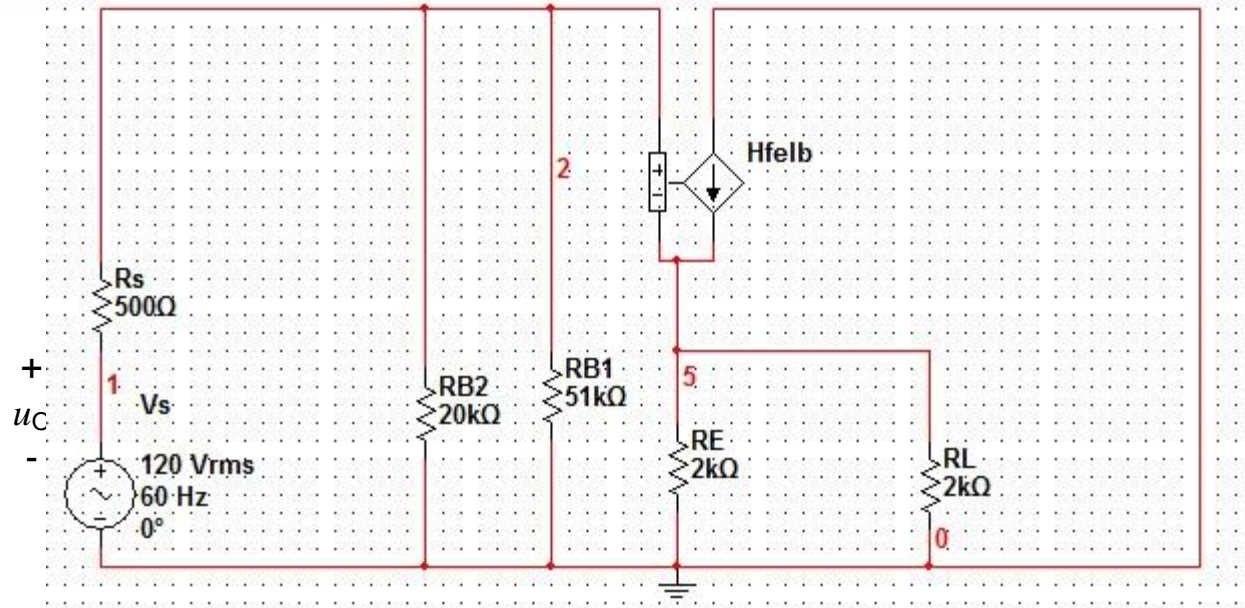
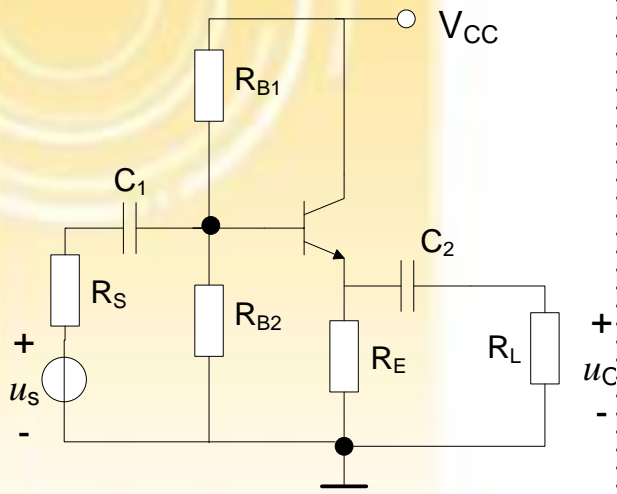


输出电阻:

$$r_o = \left(\frac{R_s // R_{B1} // R_{B2} + h_{ie}}{1 + h_{fe}} \right) // R_E = 25 \Omega$$

电压增益:

$$A_U = \frac{(h_{fe} + 1)(R_E // R_L)}{h_{ie} + (h_{fe} + 1)(R_E // R_L)} = \frac{101 * (2k // 2k)}{2.04 + 101 * (2k // 2k)} = 0.98$$



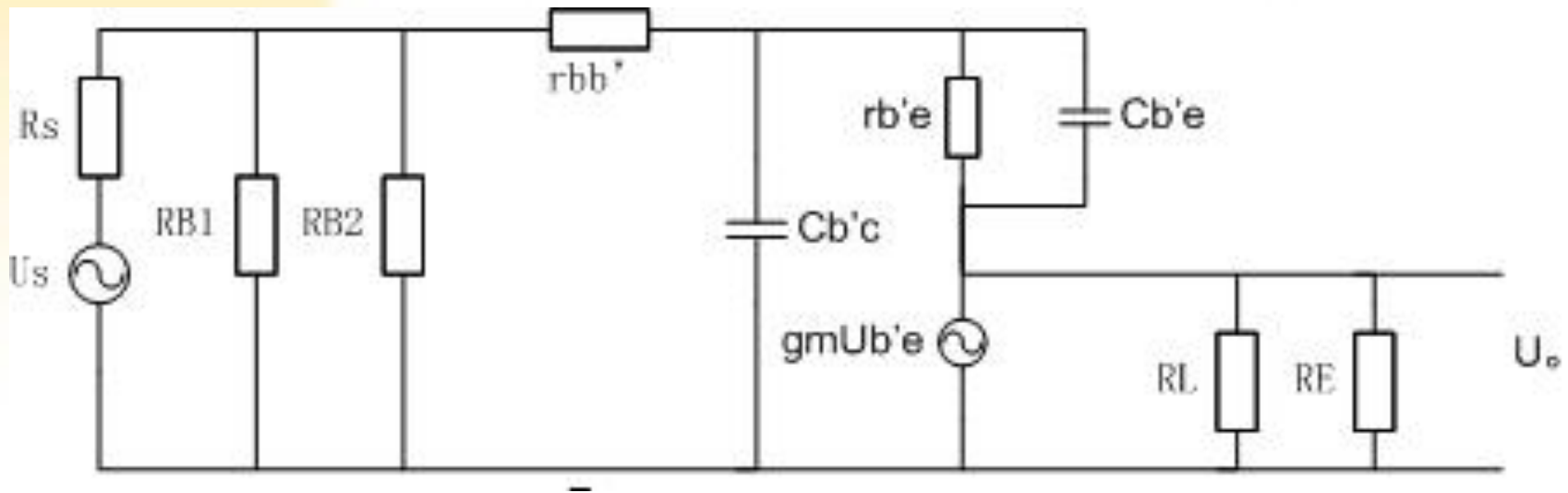
当计算电流源内阻时：

$$A_{US} = \frac{r_i}{R_S + r_i} A_U = \frac{12.6}{0.5 + 12.6} \times 0.98 = 0.94$$



三、电路的频率特性分析

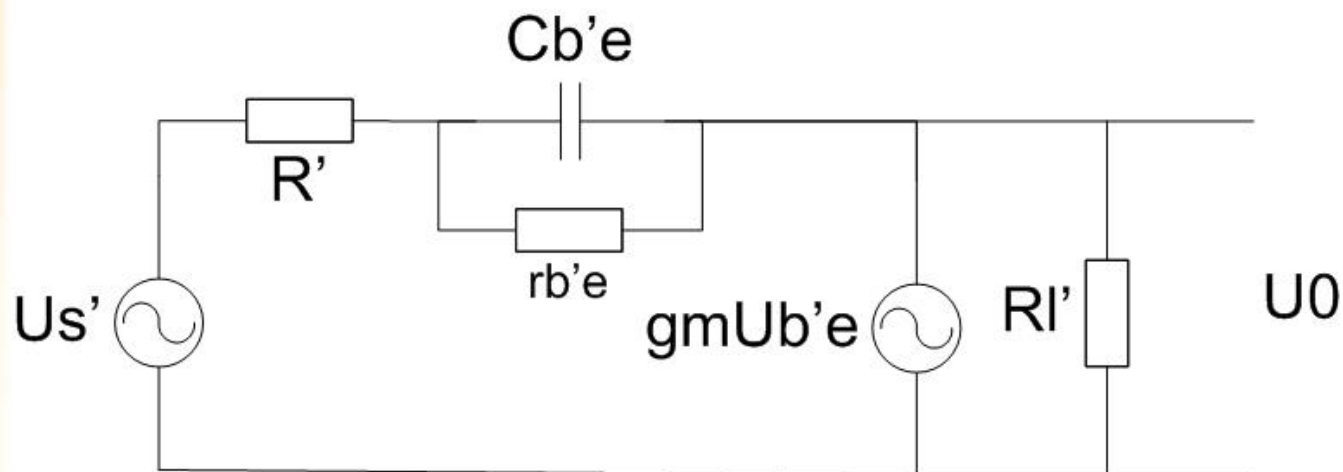
根据题目要求，运用高频模型分析如下：



共集高频混合π等效电路

又因为 $C_{b'c}$ 很小，其容抗远大于 $(R_s + R_{B1} // R_{B2} + r_{bb'})$ ，因而可以忽略。同时应用戴维南定理可以对电路进一步简化如下图：



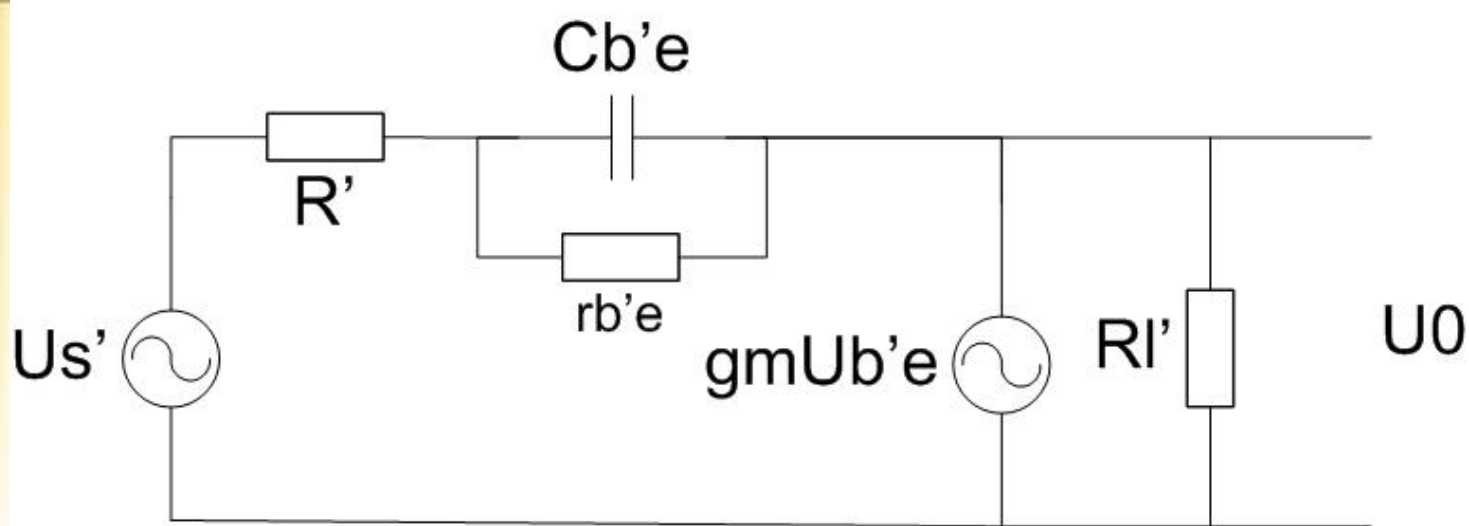


简化共集高频 π 等效电路

三极管特征频率 $f_T = \beta_0 f_\beta$

其中: β_0 是中频增益, $\beta_0 = h_{fe}$

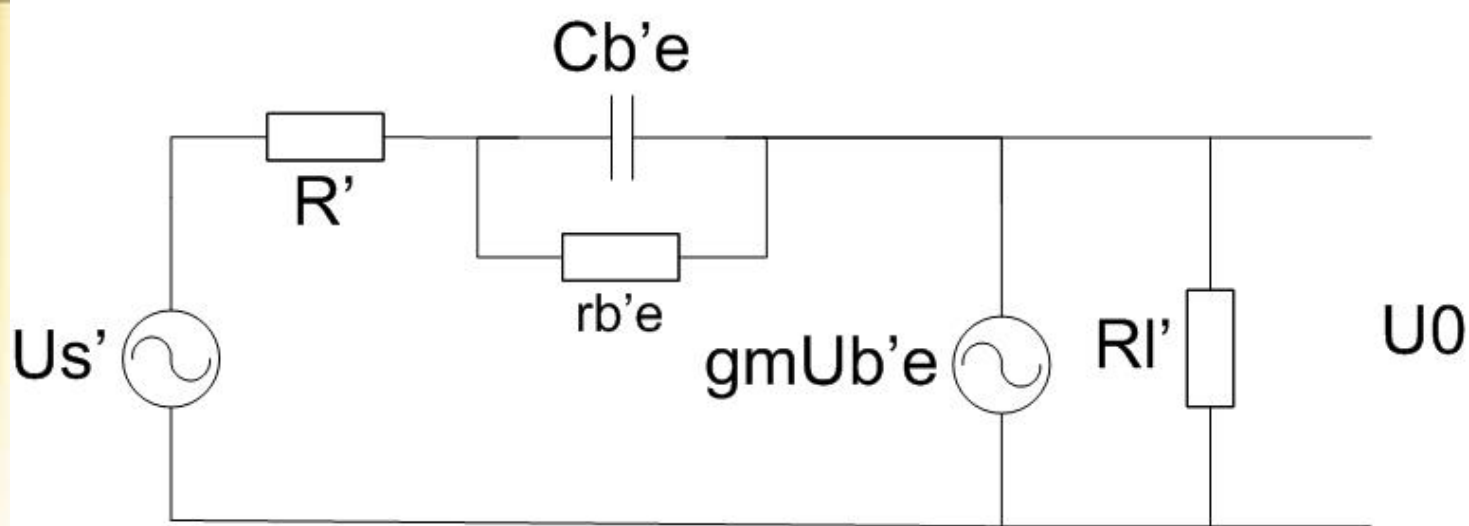
f_β 是三极管上限频率, $f_\beta = \frac{1}{2\pi r_{b'e} (C_{b'e} + C_{b'c})}$ 。



$$\therefore C_{b'e} + C_{b'c} = \frac{\beta_0}{2\pi r_{b'e} f_T}$$

如果忽略 $C_{b'c}$, 则 $C_{b'e} = \frac{\beta_0}{2\pi r_{b'e} f_T}$

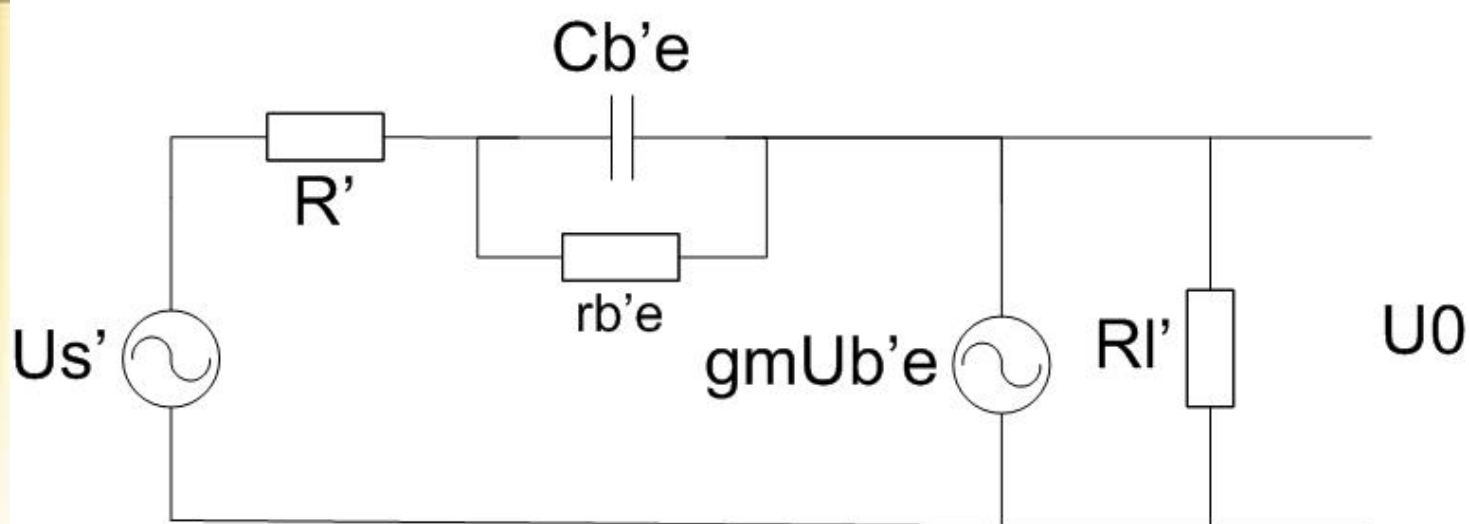




首先设流过 R' 的电流为 I ,那么根据上图,可以得到以下的关系:

$$u_{b'e} = Z_{b'e} I \quad \frac{U_0}{R_L'} - g_m u_{b'e} = I \quad \text{进而推导:}$$

$$U_s' = \frac{U_0}{R_L' (1 + g_m Z_{b'e})} (R' + Z_{b'e}) + U_0$$

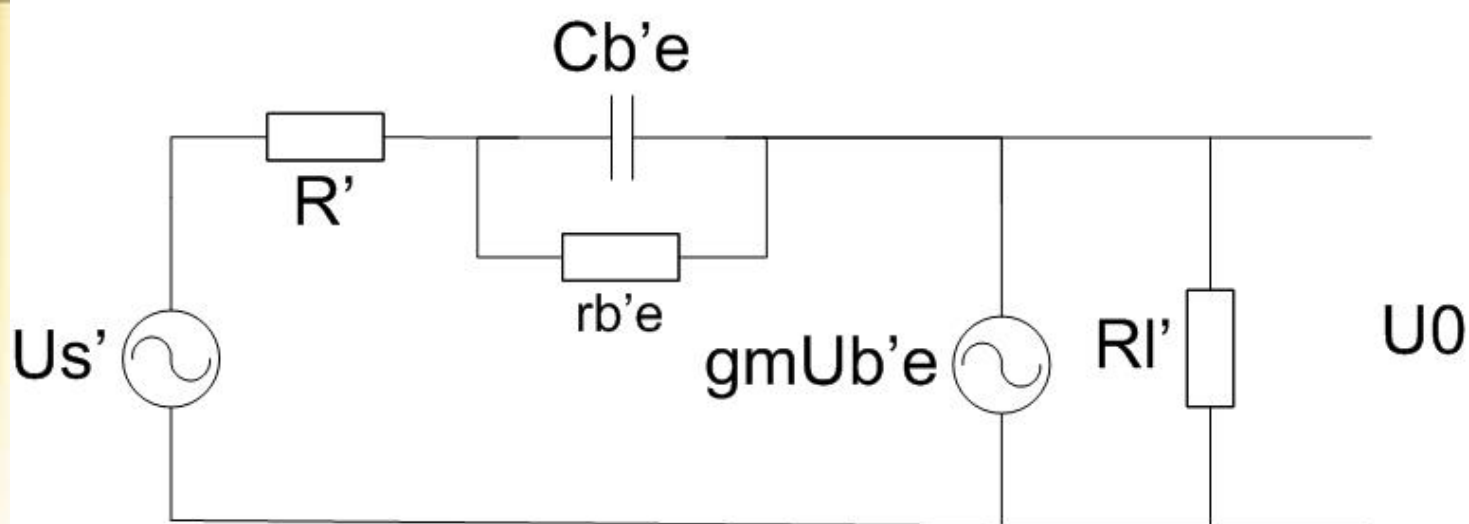


则可得将内阻计算电压增益为：

$$\frac{U_0}{U_s'} = \frac{R_L'(1 + g_m Z_{b'e})}{R' + Z_{b'e} + R_L'(1 + g_m Z_{b'e})} \quad \text{其中} \quad g_m = \frac{\beta_0}{r_{b'e}}$$

$$Z_{b'e} = r_{b'e} // \frac{1}{sC_{b'e}} = \frac{r_{b'e}}{sC_{b'e}r_{b'e} + 1}$$

$$R' = r_{bb'} + R_s // R_{B1} // R_{B2} = 0.56K\Omega$$

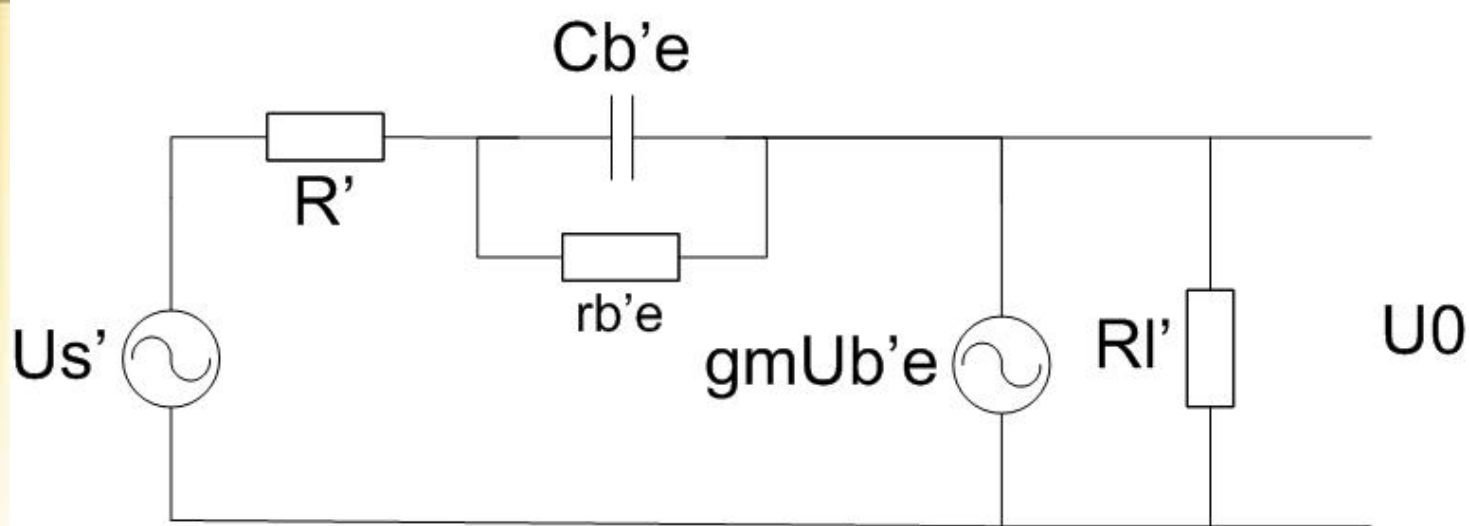


将以上三个参数代入并化简得：

$$\frac{U_0}{U_s'} = \frac{R_L'(1 + \beta_0) + (R_L' C_{b'e} r_{b'e})s}{R' + R_L'(1 + \beta_0) + r_{b'e} + (R' + R_L')(C_{b'e} r_{b'e})s}$$

将 $s = j\omega$ 代入，得：

$$\frac{U_0}{U_s'} = \frac{R_L'(1 + \beta_0) + (R_L' C_{b'e} r_{b'e})j\omega}{R' + R_L'(1 + \beta_0) + r_{b'e} + (R' + R_L')(C_{b'e} r_{b'e})j\omega}$$

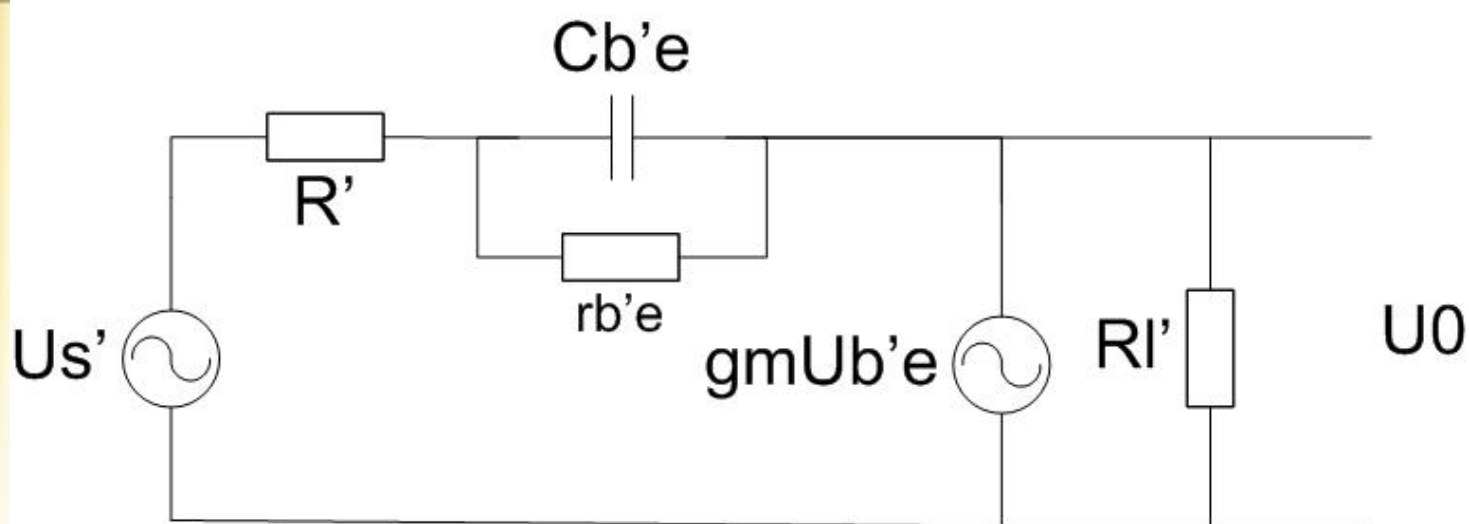


上式可以化简成如下形式：

$$\frac{U_0}{U_s'} = A_{U_s'} \left(\frac{1 + j\omega / \omega_z}{1 + j\omega / \omega_p} \right) \quad \text{其中} \quad \omega_z = \frac{\beta_0 + 1}{C_{b'e} r_{b'e}} = 2\pi f_T$$

$$\omega_p = \frac{R' + R_L' (1 + \beta_0) + r_{b'e}}{(R' + R_L') (C_{b'e} r_{b'e})} = \frac{R' + R_L' (1 + \beta_0) + r_{b'e}}{(R' + R_L') (1 + \beta_0)} * 2\pi f_T = 0.657 * 2\pi f_T$$

$$A_{U_s'} = \frac{R_L' (1 + \beta_0)}{R' + R_L' (1 + \beta_0) + r_{b'e}} = 0.98$$

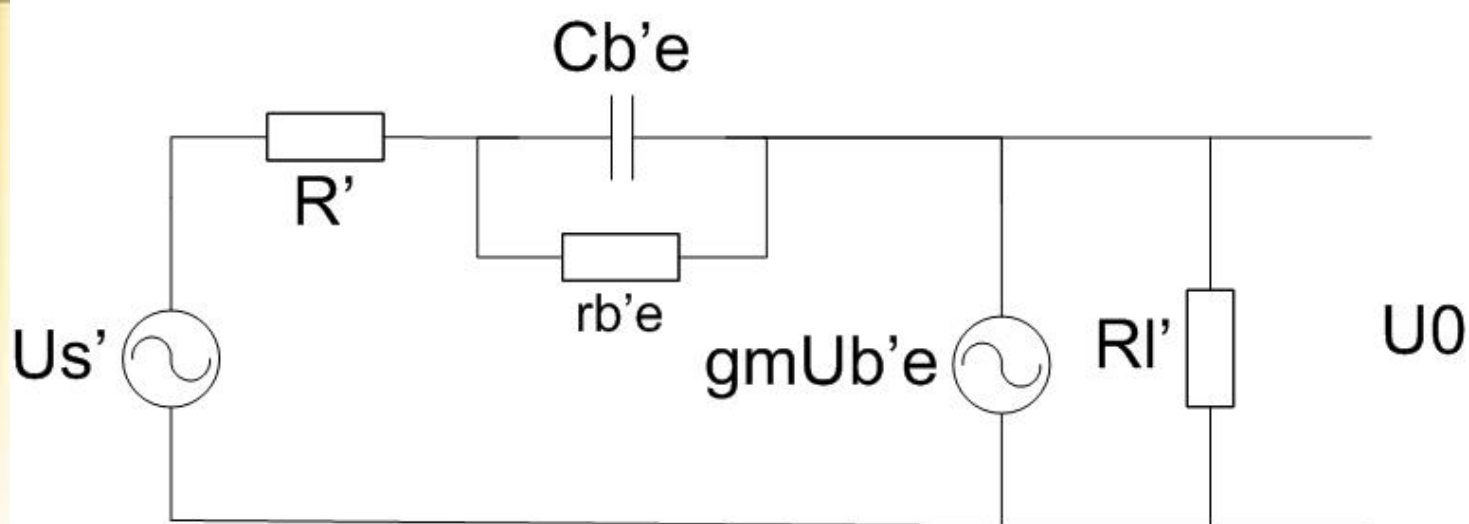


又因为

$$U_s' = U_s * \frac{R_s // R_{B1} // R_{B2}}{R_s} = 0.96U_s$$

则会有:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{U_s}(j\omega) &= \frac{U_0(j\omega)}{U_s(j\omega)} = 0.96 * A_{U_s}' \left(\frac{1 + j\omega / \omega_z}{1 + j\omega / \omega_p} \right) \\ &= 0.94 * \frac{1 + j\omega / (2\pi f_T)}{1 + j\omega / (0.657 * 2\pi f_T)} \end{aligned}$$



根据已知条件 $f_T=200\text{MHz}$ 将其代入得：

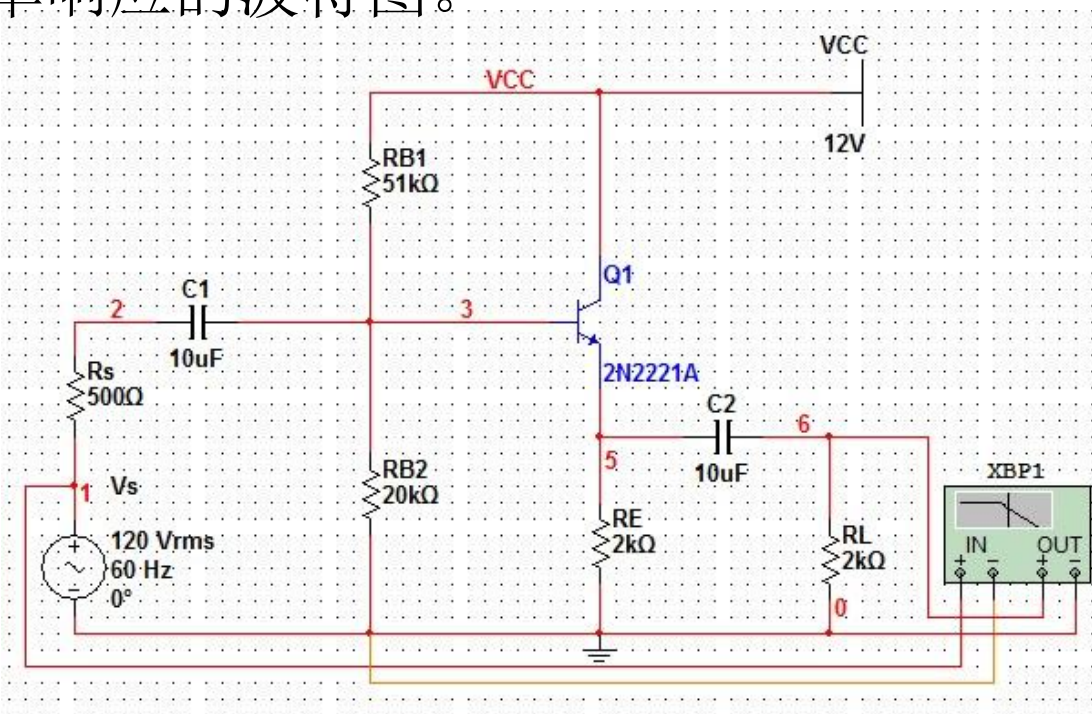
$$A_{U_s}(j\omega) = 0.94 * \frac{1 + j\omega / (1.256 \times 10^9)}{1 + j\omega / (8.252 \times 10^8)} = A_{US} * \frac{1 + j\omega / (1.256 \times 10^9)}{1 + j\omega / (8.252 \times 10^8)}$$

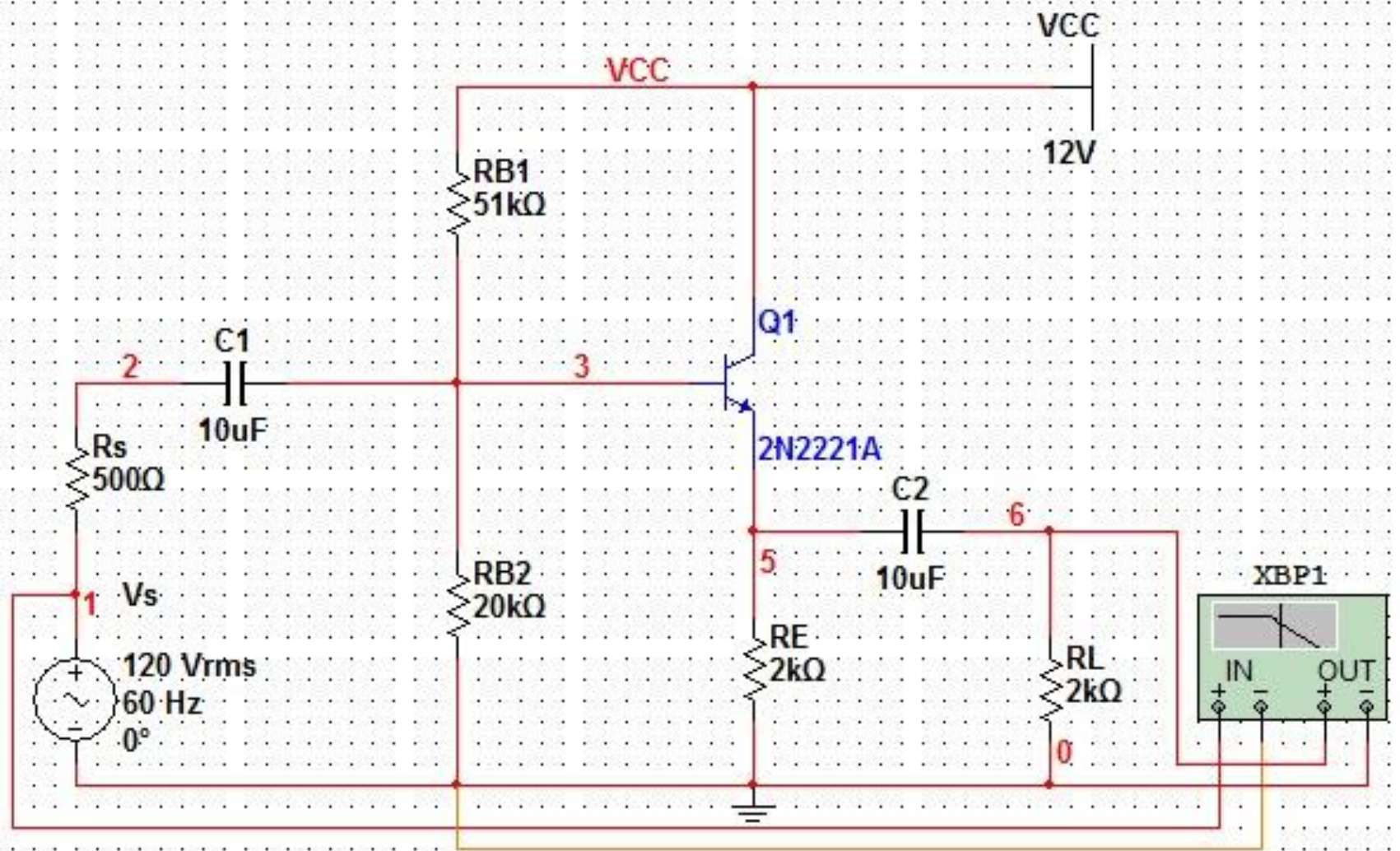


五、在MULTISIM中的仿真

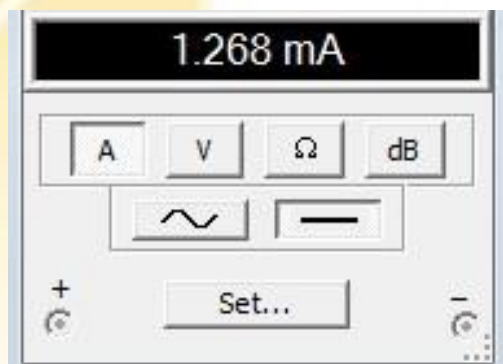
仿真的电路图：

由于软件中提供的三极管参数的限制，选择了参数与题目接近的2N-2221A三极管，他的 h_{fe} 的为20~120，特征频率250Hz，比较符合要求。同时，在电路中，选用了波特图仪，将输入输出端口分别与相应位置接好，以分析放大电路频率响应的波特图。





静态工作点仿真分析



$$I_{CQ} = 1.268 \text{ mA}$$



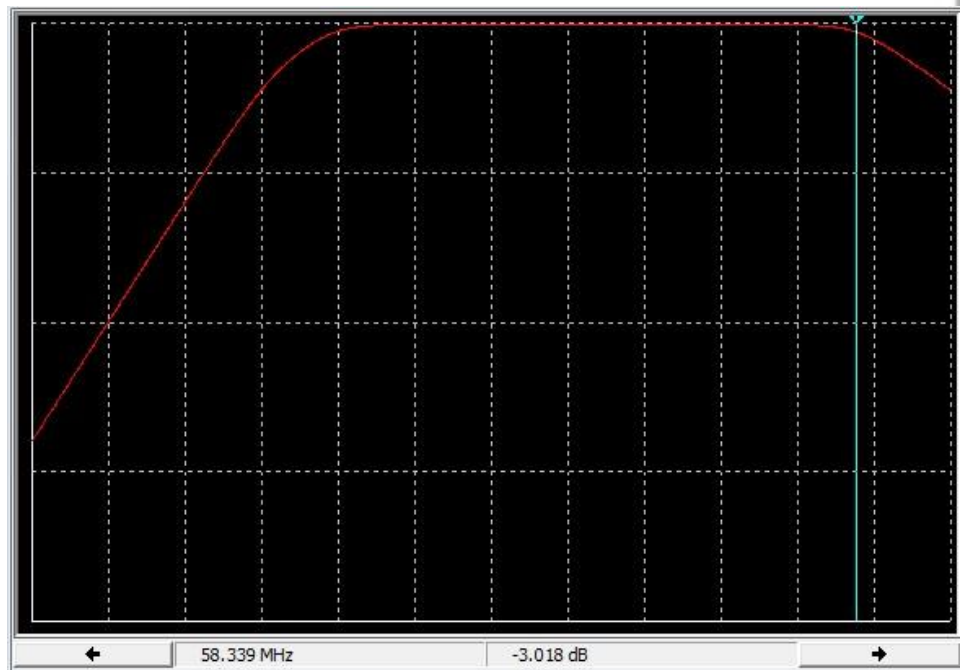
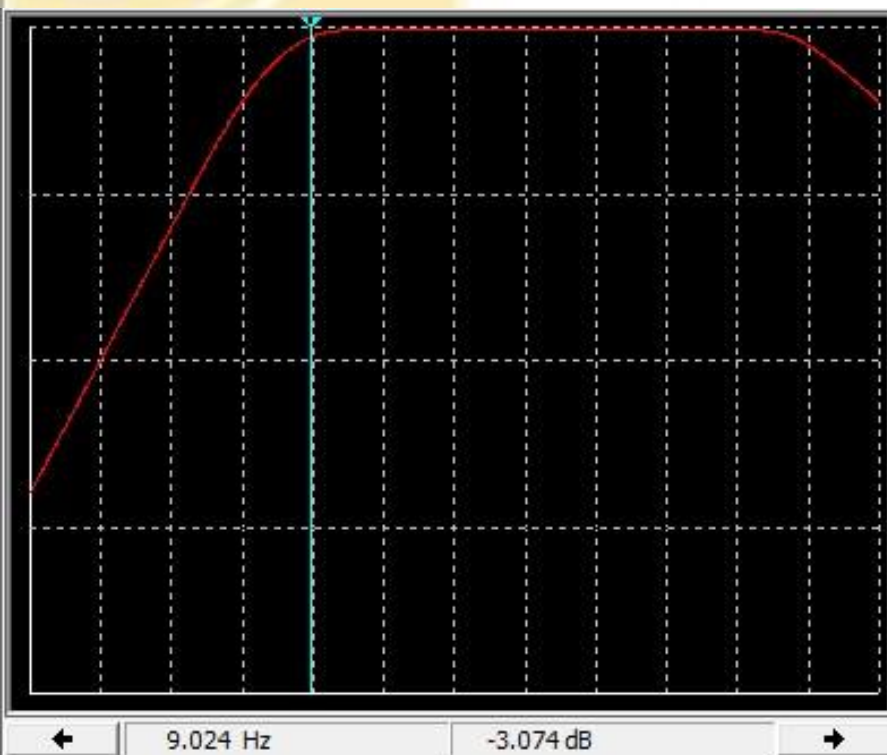
$$I_{EQ} = 1.282 \text{ mA}$$

通过对比可知，仿真得电路的直流工作点

$I_{CQ} = 1.268 \text{ mA}$ ， $I_{EQ} = 1.282 \text{ mA}$ ，与 $i_{CQ\text{理论}} = 1.33 \text{ mA}$

$i_{EQ\text{理论}} = 1.34 \text{ mA}$ 有4.5%的误差，分析应该是选用的三极管参数与理论的提供的存在差别造成的

波特图分析



由以上波特图得 $f_L \approx 9.0\text{Hz}$ $f_H \approx 58.3\text{MHz}$ 。其在较宽的频带范围内，电路很好的稳定在中频增益，可见共集电路的频响特性较好。



结论:

- (1) 共集放大电路输入阻抗高, 输出阻抗低, 电流增益近似等于1, 电压增益大。
- (2) 高频情况下, 上限频率高. 在较宽的频率范围内输出电压几乎维持不变, 频率特性好。



Thanks



感想

回顾

仔细

实践

