

电子电路与系统基础(B2)---非线性电路

第5讲：反相器

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B班课程内容安排

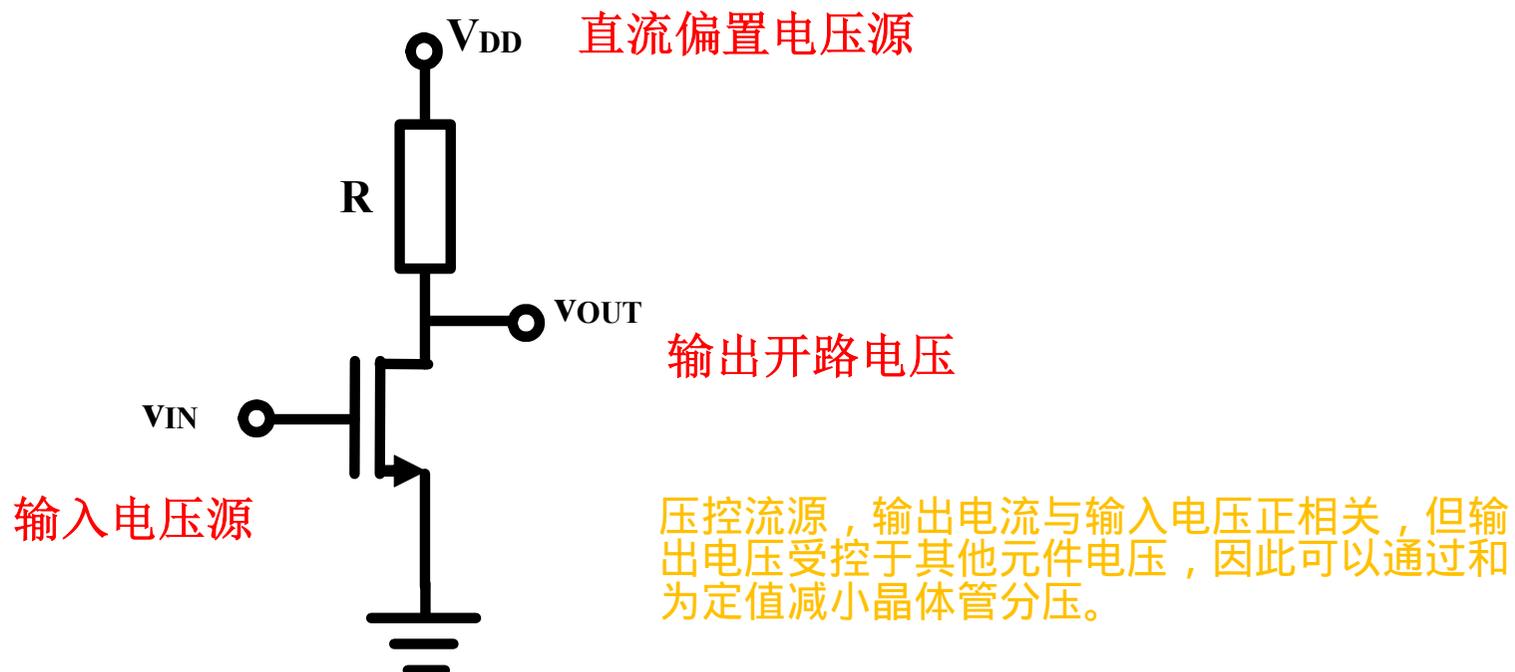
第一学期：线性	序号	第二学期：非线性
电路定律	1	器件基础
电阻电源	2	二极管
电容电感	3	MOSFET
信号分析	4	BJT
分压分流	5	反相电路
正弦稳态	6	数字门
时频特性	7	放大器
期中复习	8	期中复习
RLC 二阶	9	负反馈
二阶时频	10	差分放大
受控源	11	频率特性
网络参量	12	正反馈
典型网络	13	振荡器
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期末复习	15	期末复习

反相器 内容

- NMOS反相器
 - 原理分析
 - 图解分析
 - 理论分析
 - 反相器功能
- MOS反相器的分段折线近似分析
 - 线性电阻偏置
 - 非线性电阻偏置
 - CMOS反相器
- BJT反相器的分段折线近似分析

一、NMOS反相器

■ 工作原理



输出电压为沟道电阻分压，随着输入电压上升，沟道电阻越来越小，分压越来越小；输出电压随输入电压的上升而下降，这种特性被称为反相特性

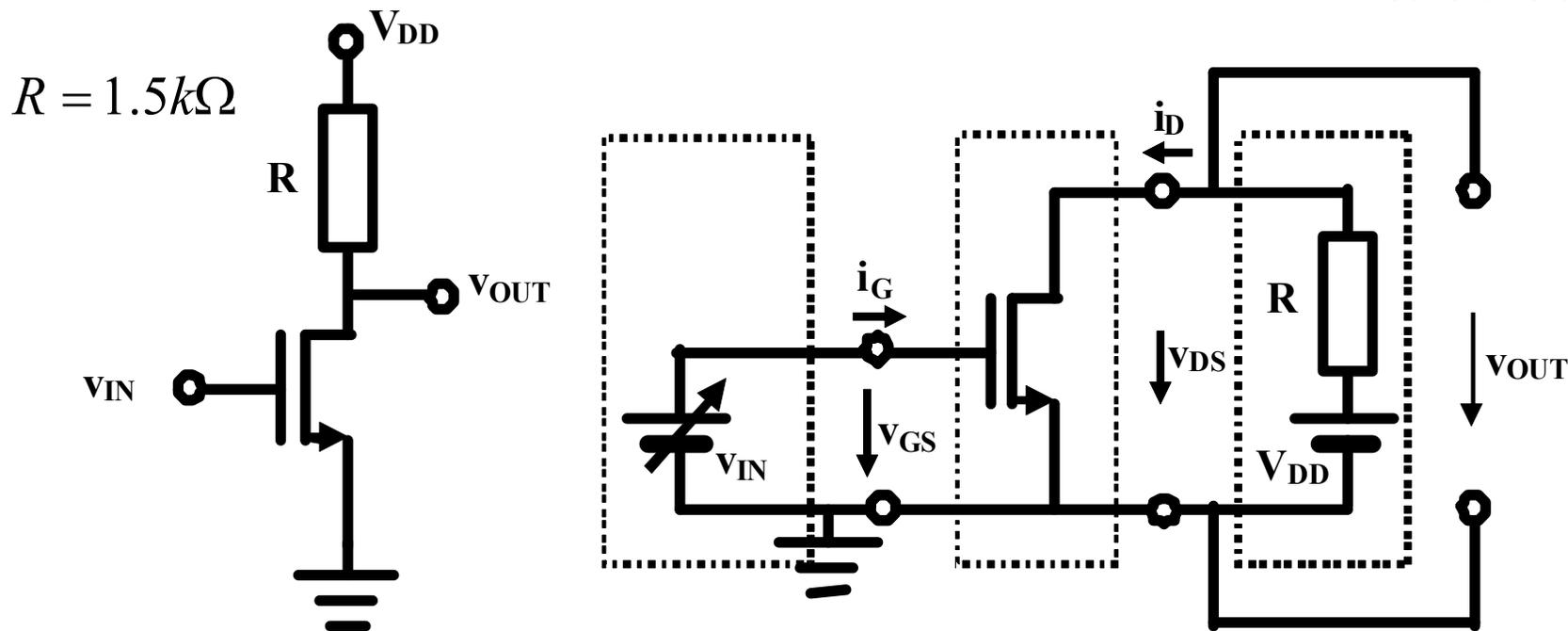
理论分析第一步 拓扑结构分析

$$\beta_n = 320 \mu A/V^2$$

$$V_{TH} = 0.8V$$

阈值电压
Threshold Voltage

$$V_{DD} = 3.3V$$



$$i_D = \begin{cases} 0 & v_{GS} < V_{TH} \\ \beta_n (v_{GS} - V_{TH})^2 & v_{GS} > V_{TH}, v_{DS} > v_{GS} - V_{TH} \\ 2\beta_n ((v_{GS} - V_{TH})v_{DS} - 0.5v_{DS}^2) & v_{GS} > V_{TH}, v_{DS} < v_{GS} - V_{TH} \end{cases}$$

$$v_{GS} < V_{TH}$$

$$v_{GS} > V_{TH}, v_{DS} > v_{GS} - V_{TH}$$

$$v_{GS} > V_{TH}, v_{DS} < v_{GS} - V_{TH}$$

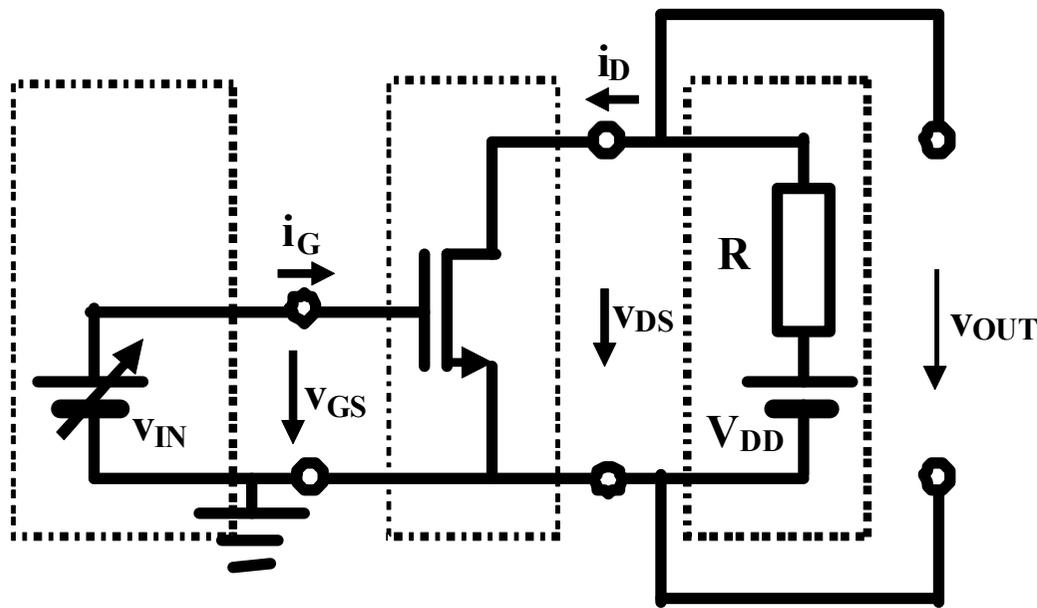
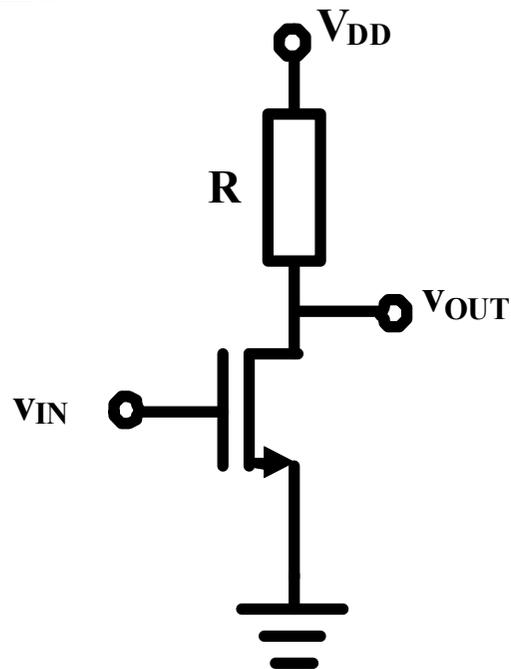
理论分析第二步 列写电路方程

端口对接关系

对接端口定义一套端口电压、端口电流

KVL、**KCL**自动满足

只需列写对接端口两侧的**GOL**方程



未知：被确定

已知

$$v_{GS} = v_{IN}$$

恒压源约束方程

$$i_G = 0$$

NMOS栅源端口约束方程

栅源端口方程

未知：待定

未知：待定

$$v_{OUT} = v_{DS} = V_{DD} - i_D R$$

戴维南源约束：外接负载约束方程

$$i_D = f_{D,iv}(v_{GS}, v_{DS}) = f_{D,iv}(v_{IN}, v_{OUT})$$

NMOS漏源端口约束方程

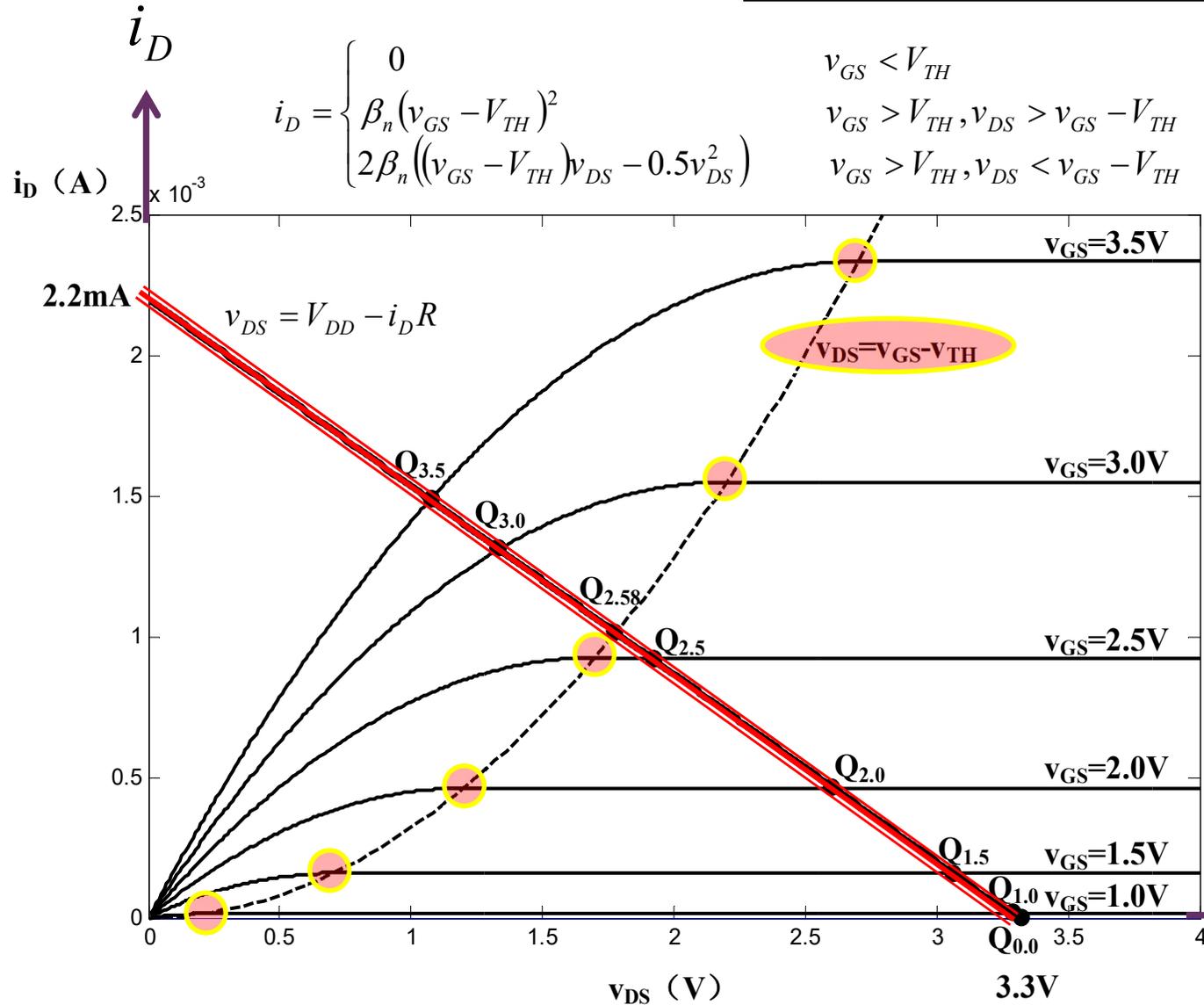
漏源端口方程

两个方程
两个未知量
可解

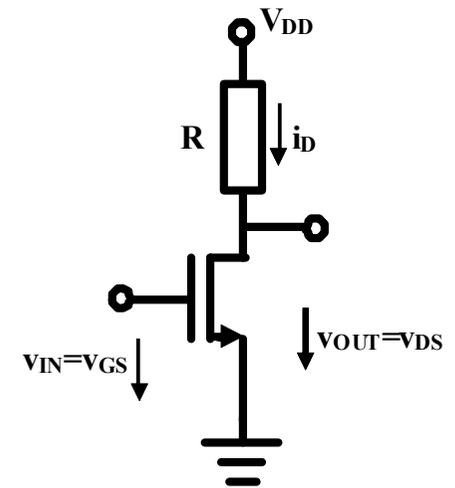
理论分析第三步 求解电路方程 方法一 图解法

$$\underline{\underline{v_{OUT} = V_{DD} - i_D R}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{i_D = f_{D,iv}(v_{IN}, v_{OUT}) = f_{D,iv}(v_{GS}, v_{DS})}}$$

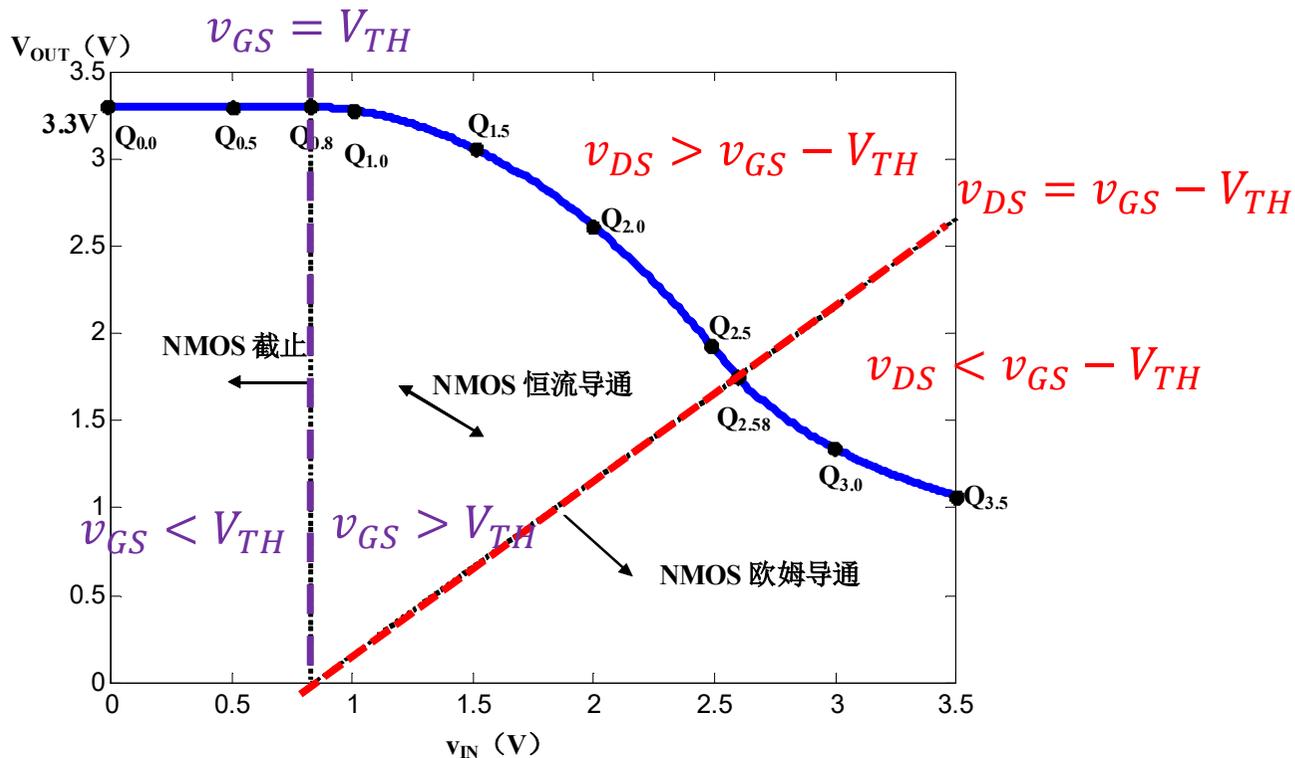
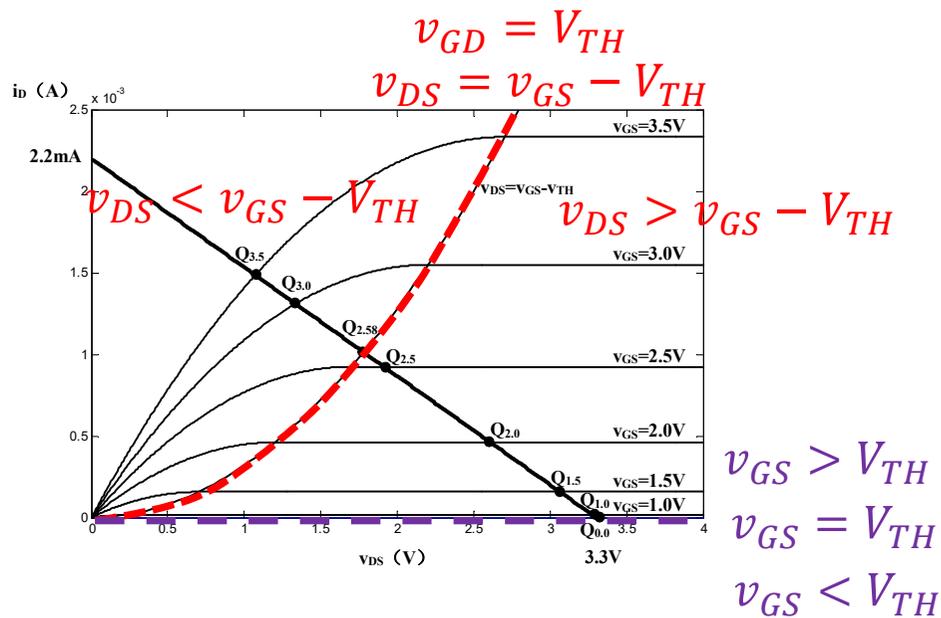
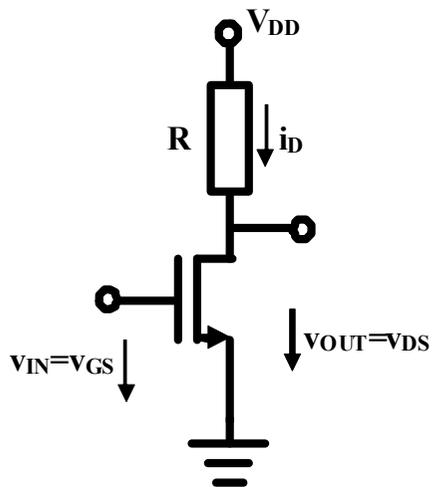


在同一个vi平面上分别画出它们的曲线，交点就是联立方程的解



$$v_{OUT} = v_{DS}$$

图解反相特性



电压反相功能

输入高电平
输出低电平

输入低电平
输出高电平

理论分析第三步 求解电路方程

方法二 解析法

首先确定分区界点

$$i_D = \beta_n (v_{GS} - V_{TH})^2 = \beta_n v_{DS}^2$$

$$v_{DS} = V_{DD} - i_D R_D$$

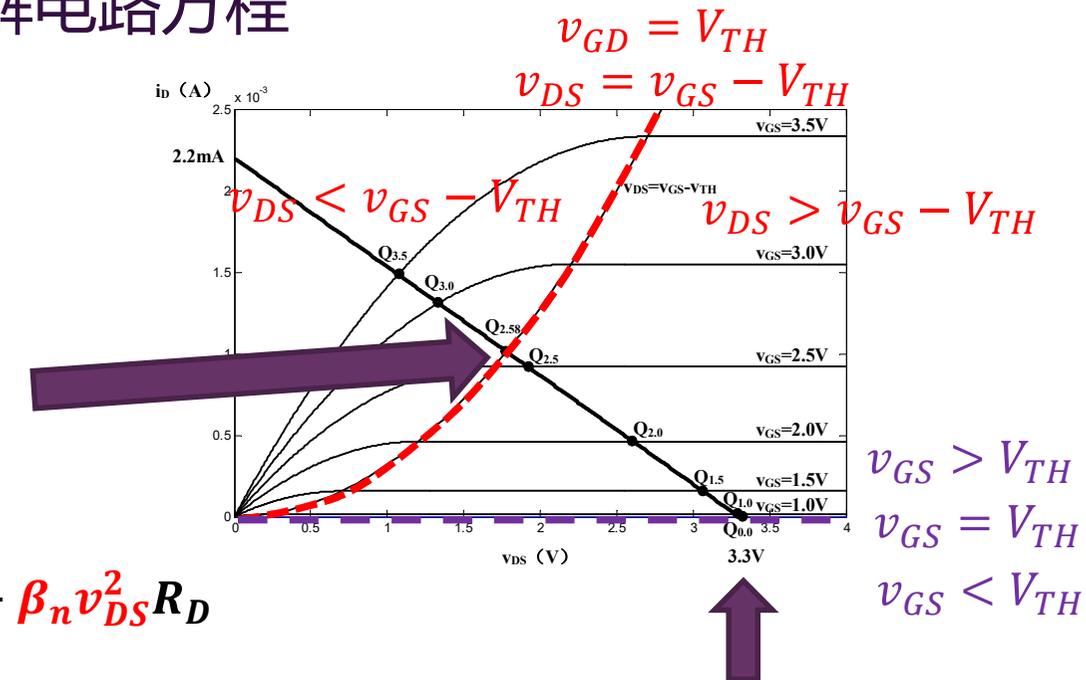
$$v_{DS} = V_{DD} - i_D R_D = V_{DD} - \beta_n v_{DS}^2 R_D$$

$$\beta_n v_{DS}^2 R_D + v_{DS} - V_{DD} = 0$$

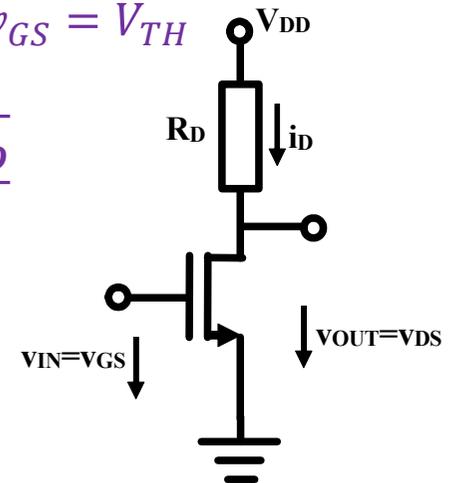
$$v_{DS} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4\beta_n R_D V_{DD}}}{2\beta_n R_D} \quad \text{舍弃无意义解} \quad \cong \quad \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4\beta_n R_D V_{DD}}}{2\beta_n R_D}$$

$$v_{IN,02} = v_{GS} = v_{DS} + V_{TH} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4\beta_n R_D V_{DD}}}{2\beta_n R_D} + V_{TH}$$

$$i_D = \begin{cases} 0 & v_{GS} < V_{TH} \\ \beta_n (v_{GS} - V_{TH})^2 & v_{GS} > V_{TH}, v_{DS} > v_{GS} - V_{TH} \\ 2\beta_n ((v_{GS} - V_{TH})v_{DS} - 0.5v_{DS}^2) & v_{GS} > V_{TH}, v_{DS} < v_{GS} - V_{TH} \end{cases}$$



$$v_{IN,01} = v_{GS} = V_{TH}$$



$$v_{IN} < v_{IN,01} = V_{TH}$$

$$v_{IN,01} < v_{IN} < v_{IN,02}$$

$$v_{IN} > v_{IN,02}$$

解析法分析 分区讨论

截止区

$$v_{IN} < v_{IN,01} = V_{TH}$$

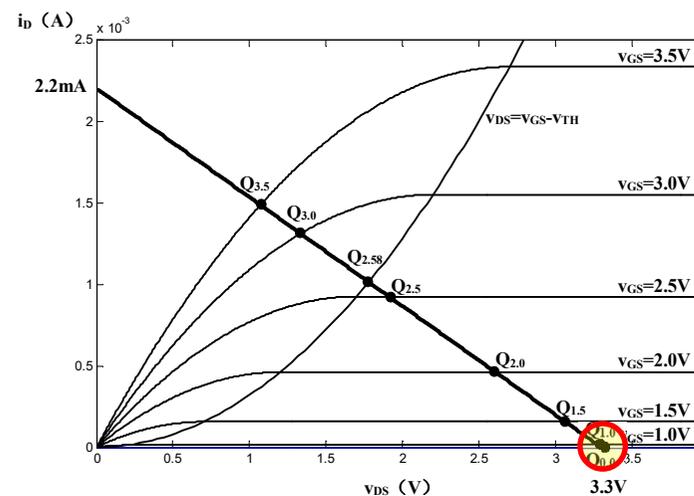
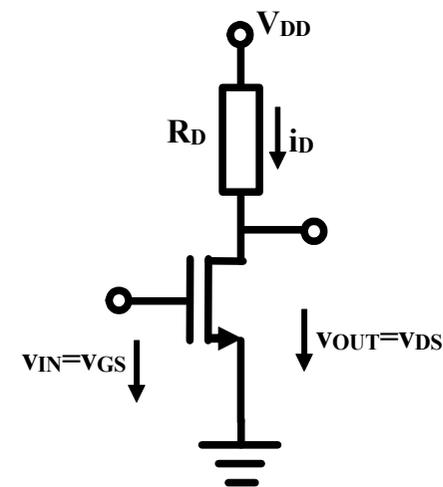
$i_D = 0$ 漏极电流为0，沟道电阻无穷大

$$v_{OUT} = V_{DD} - i_D R_D$$

$$= V_{DD}$$

R_D 电阻分压为0

沟道电阻获得全部分压



解析法分析 分区讨论

恒流区

$$v_{IN,01} < v_{IN} < v_{IN,02}$$

$$i_D = \beta_n (v_{GS} - V_{TH})^2 = \beta_n (v_{IN} - V_{TH})^2$$

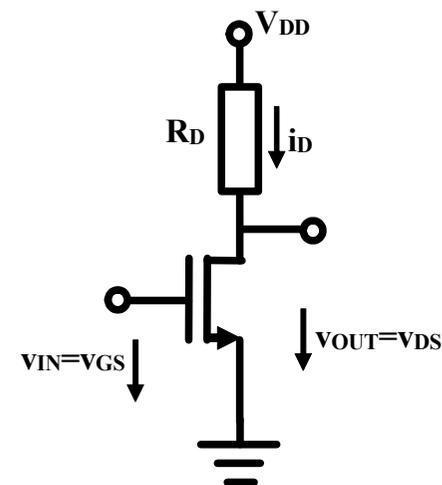
漏极电流受输入电压平方律控制增大

$$v_{OUT} = V_{DD} - i_D R_D$$

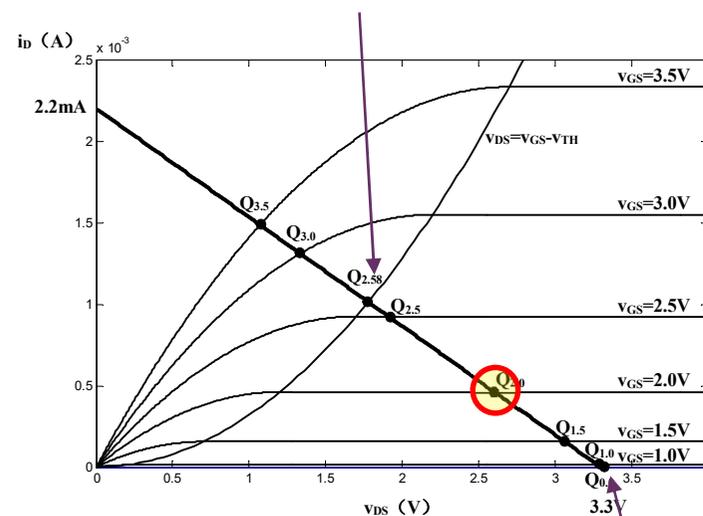
R_D 电阻分压随之平方律增大

$$= V_{DD} - \beta_n R_D (v_{IN} - V_{TH})^2$$

沟道电阻分压随输入增大平方律关系下降，下降速率快



$$v_{IN,02} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4\beta_n R_D V_{DD}}}{2\beta_n R_D} + V_{TH}$$



$$v_{IN,01} = V_{TH}$$

解析法分析 分区讨论

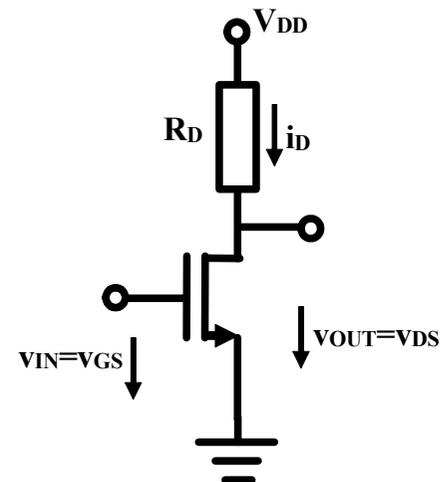
欧姆区

$$v_{IN} > v_{IN,02} \quad i_D = 2\beta_n \left((v_{GS} - V_{TH})v_{DS} - 0.5v_{DS}^2 \right)$$

$$= 2\beta_n \left((v_{IN} - V_{TH})v_{OUT} - 0.5v_{OUT}^2 \right)$$

漏极电流同时受输入电压和输出电压控制
(受控) (非线性电阻关系)

沟道电阻阻值进一步下降

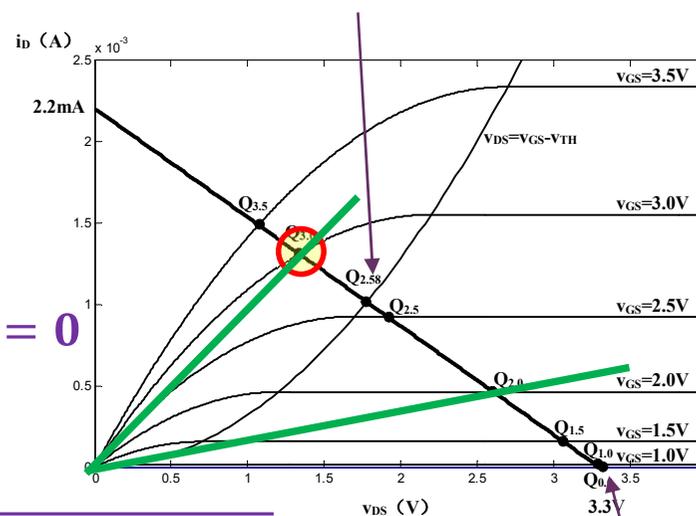


$$v_{IN,02} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4\beta_n R_D V_{DD}}}{2\beta_n R_D} + V_{TH}$$

$$v_{OUT} = V_{DD} - i_D R_D$$

$$= V_{DD} - 2\beta_n R_D \left((v_{IN} - V_{TH})v_{OUT} - 0.5v_{OUT}^2 \right)$$

$$0.5v_{OUT}^2 - \left(v_{IN} - V_{TH} + \frac{1}{2\beta_n R_D} \right) v_{OUT} + \frac{1}{2\beta_n R_D} V_{DD} = 0$$



$$v_{OUT} = \left(v_{IN} - V_{TH} + \frac{1}{2\beta_n R_D} \right) - \sqrt{\left(v_{IN} - V_{TH} + \frac{1}{2\beta_n R_D} \right)^2 - \frac{V_{DD}}{\beta_n R_D}}$$

$$v_{IN,01} = V_{TH}$$

解析解表达式

$$v_{OUT} = f(v_{IN}) =$$

 V_{DD}

MOSFET截止区

$v_{IN} < 0.8V$

$$V_{DD} - R\beta_n (v_{IN} - V_{TH})^2$$

MOSFET恒流区

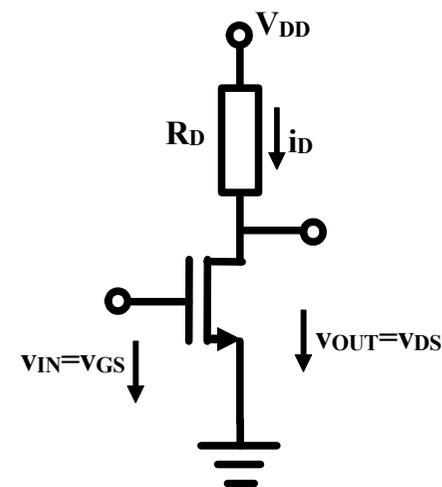
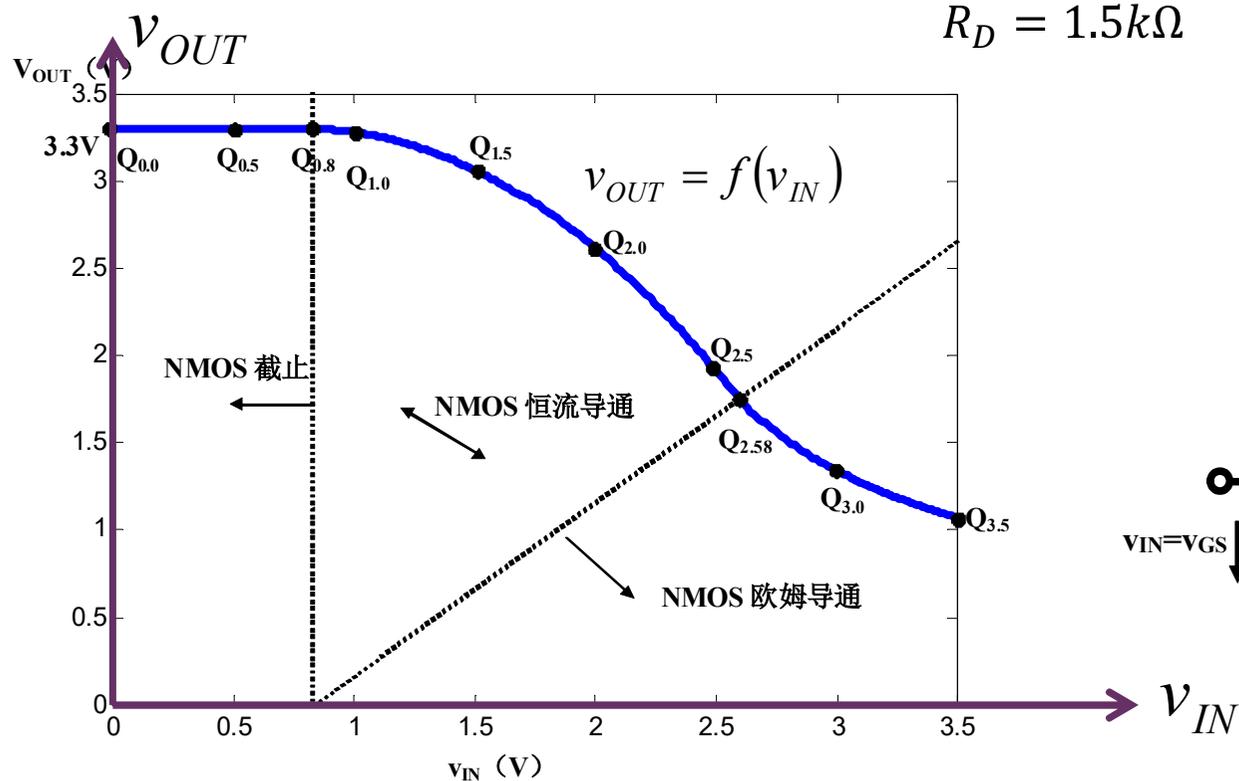
$0.8V < v_{IN} < 2.58V$

$$\frac{V_{DD}}{R\beta_n}$$

$v_{IN} > 2.58V$

$$\left(v_{IN} - V_{TH} + \frac{1}{2R\beta_n} \right) + \sqrt{\left(v_{IN} - V_{TH} + \frac{1}{2R\beta_n} \right)^2 - \frac{V_{DD}}{R\beta_n}}$$

MOSFET欧姆区



理论分析第四步 解的解析

电路功能解析

- 晶体管工作在不同区域，有不同的端口描述方程（不同的等效电路）
 - 截止区：DS端口开路
 - 恒流导通区：DS端口为受控恒流源
 - 欧姆导通区：DS端口为受控非线性电阻

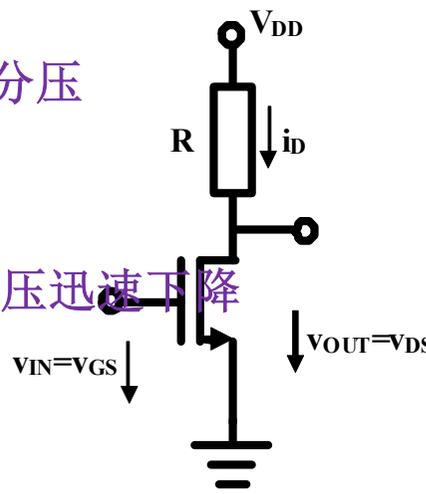
$$v_{OUT} = f(v_{IN}) = \begin{cases} V_{DD} & v_{IN} < 0.8V \\ \frac{V_{DD} - R\beta_n(v_{IN} - V_{TH})^2}{2} & 0.8V < v_{IN} < 2.58V \\ \frac{g_{ds0}R + 1 + \sqrt{(g_{ds0}R + 1)^2 - 4R\beta_n V_{DD}}}{g_{ds0}R + 1} V_{DD} & v_{IN} > 2.58V \\ \approx \frac{1}{g_{ds0}R + 1} V_{DD} = \frac{r}{R + r} V_{DD} & \end{cases}$$

晶体管截止区，晶体管沟道等效为开路，获得全部分压

晶体管恒流区，晶体管沟道等效为压控恒流源，分压迅速下降

晶体管欧姆区，晶体管沟道可简单等效为线性电阻（化曲为直），分压下降速度变缓

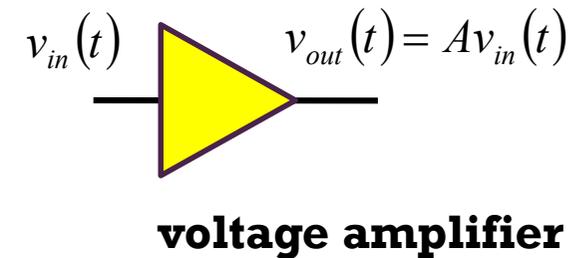
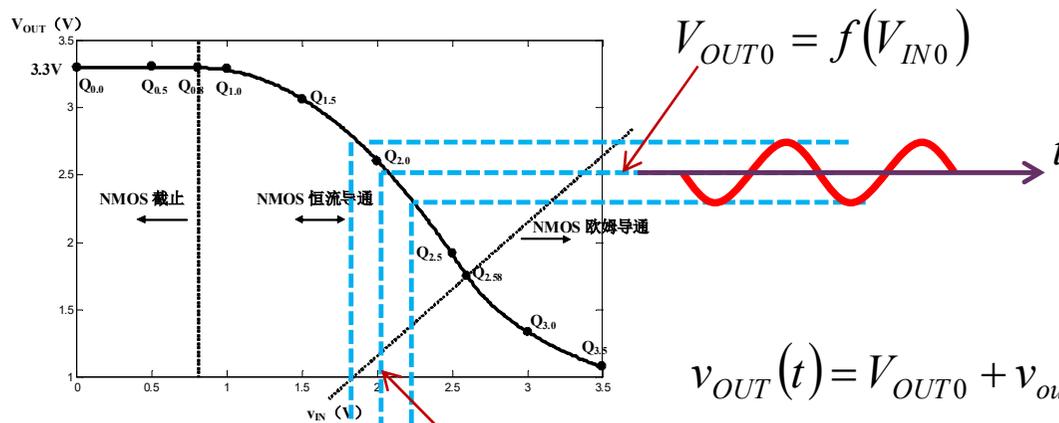
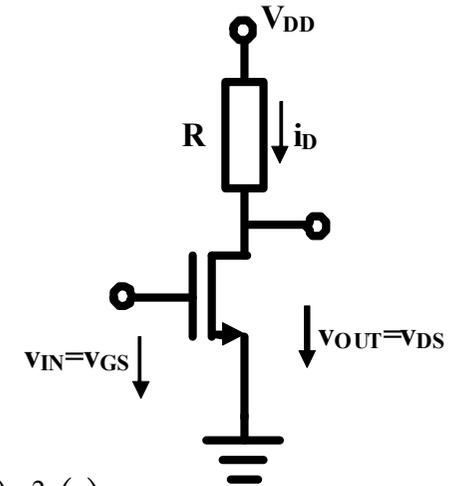
$g_{ds0} = 2\beta_n(v_{IN} - V_{TH})$
 $r = 1/g_{ds0}$



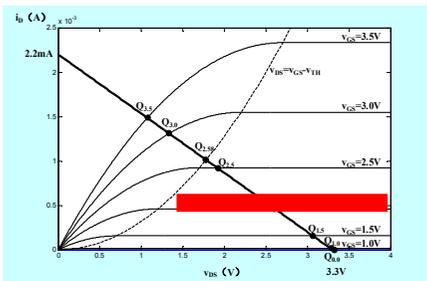
电路功能解析— 反相放大器

- 从输入输出转移特性曲线看，反相器可以作为反相电压放大器使用

$$v_{OUT}(t) = f(v_{IN}(t)) = f(V_{IN0} + v_{in}(t)) = f(V_{IN0}) + f'(V_{IN0})v_{in}(t) + 0.5f''(V_{IN0})v_{in}^2(t) + \dots$$



晶体管工作在恒流区：晶体管是受控电流源，随输入电压变化，输出电流、输出电压随之变化：输出由输入线性决定，线性放大器



$$v_{OUT}(t) = V_{OUT0} + v_{out}(t)$$

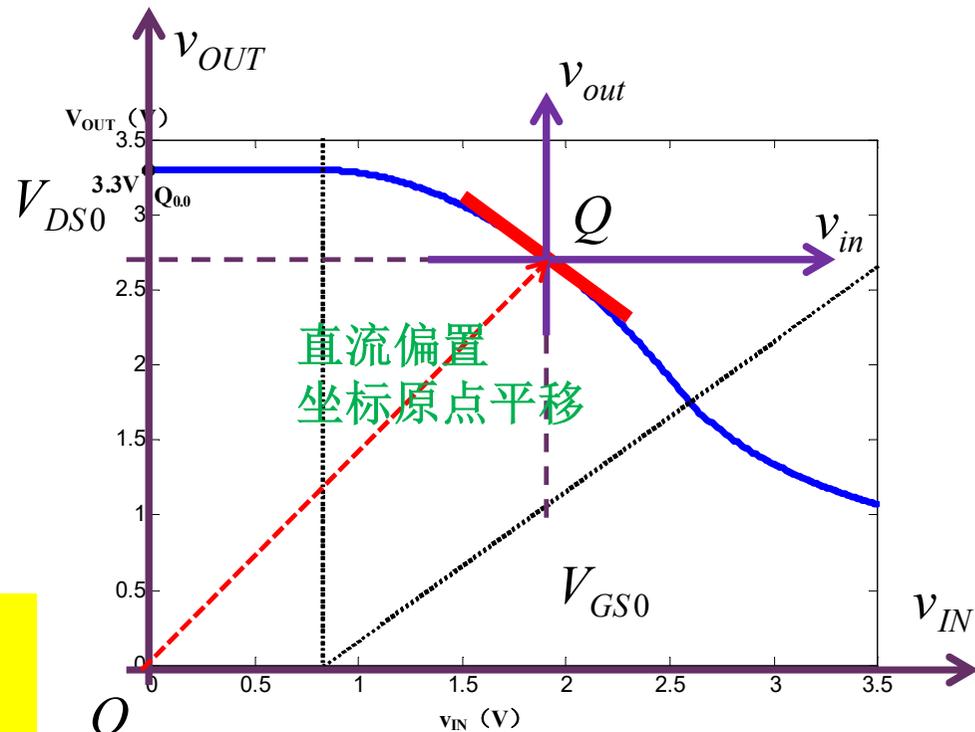
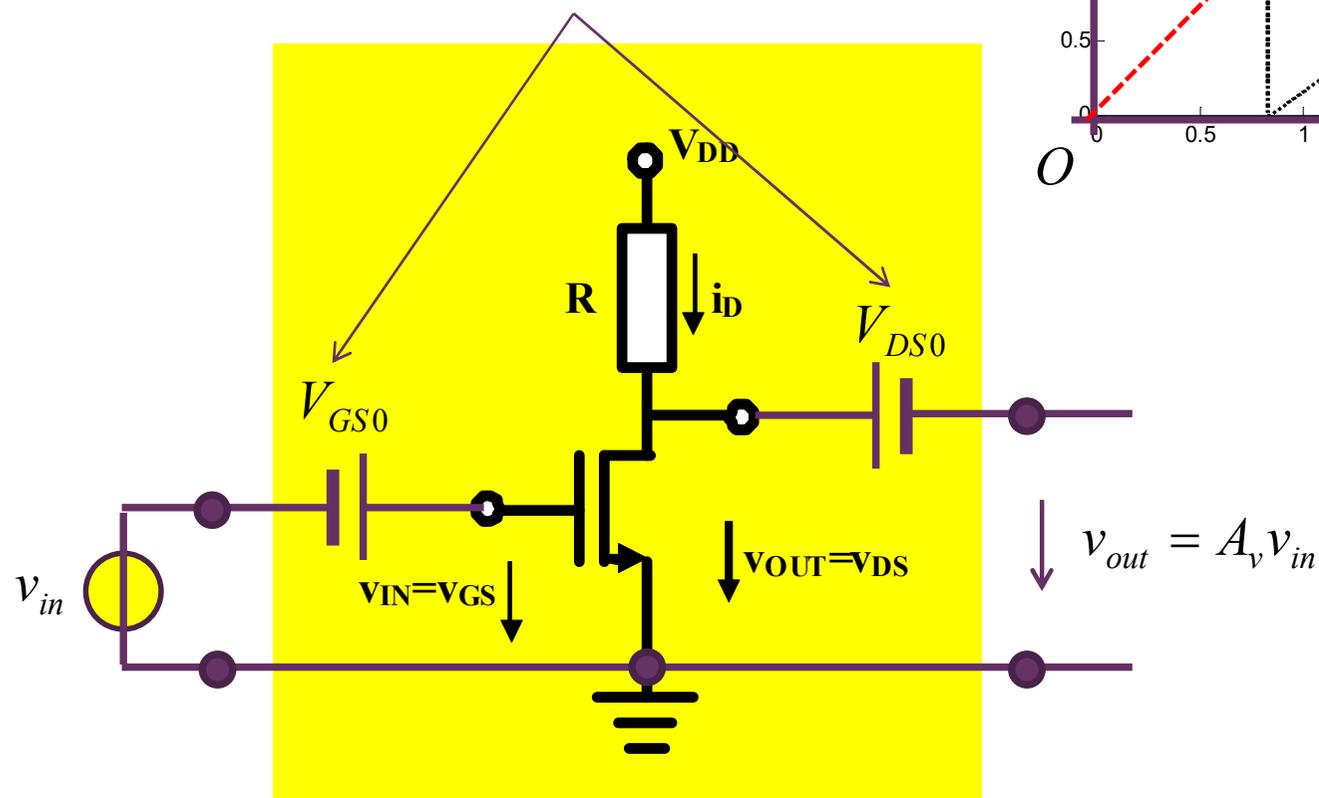
$$v_{out}(t) \approx Av_{in}(t)$$

$$A = \left. \frac{df}{dv_{IN}} \right|_{v_{IN}=V_{IN0}} < 0$$

$$v_{IN}(t) = V_{IN0} + v_{in}(t)$$

适当的直流偏置DC bias 小信号放大器的设计要点

原则上，扣除直流分量后，新的封装端口对外就是交流小信号放大器：实际电路有很多方法去除直流分量，例如可以用电阻设置直流偏置电源，用大电容直流隔断前后级，隔直电容则可等效为直流偏置电压源



$$v_{in} = v_{IN} - V_{GS0}$$

$$v_{out} = v_{OUT} - V_{DS0}$$

通过直流电压偏移，将小信号的坐标原点搬到直流工作点，这就是直流偏置：直流偏置之后，对小信号而言，可实现线性放大

放大倍数 直流工作点位置的微分增益

本节给的是全信号范围的解析解，之后我们会专门针对交流小信号放大给出等效电路分析

$$i_D = \beta_n (v_{GS} - V_{TH})^2$$

恒流导通区
晶体管伏安特性方程

$$v_{OUT} = f(v_{IN}) = V_{DD} - Ri_D = V_{DD} - R\beta_n (v_{IN} - V_{TH})^2$$

恒流导通区
输入输出非线性转移特性方程

$$A_v = \left. \frac{dv_{OUT}}{dv_{IN}} \right|_Q = -2R\beta_n (v_{IN} - V_{TH}) \cdot 1 \Big|_Q = -2R\beta_n (V_{IN0} - V_{TH}) \leftarrow$$

直流工作点微分斜率
小信号电压放大倍数

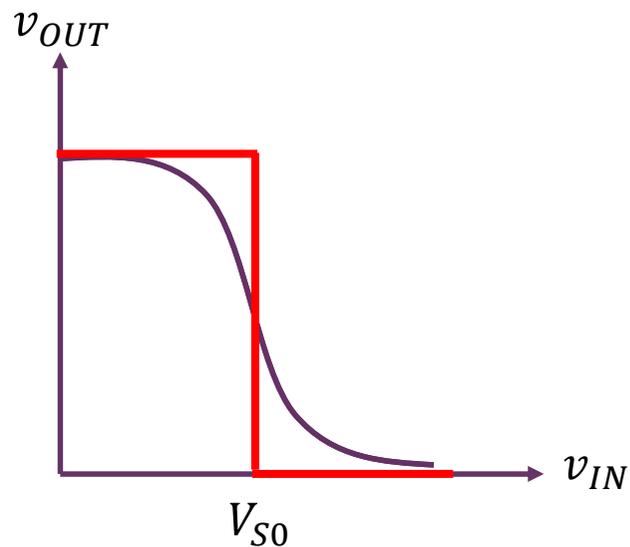
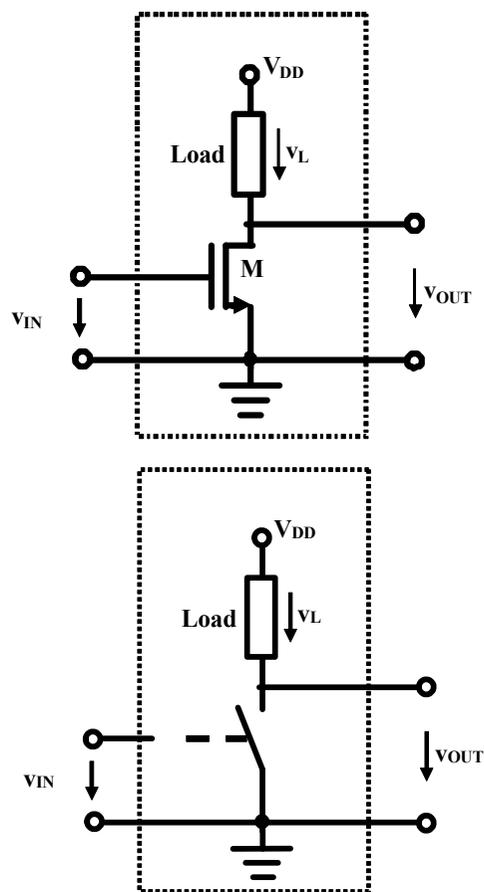
$$A_{v1} = -2R\beta_n (v_{IN,02} - 0.2 - V_{TH}) = -2 \times 1500 \times 320 \times 10^{-6} \times (2.58 - 0.2 - 0.8) = -1.52$$

3.6dB反相电压放大

例如：把直流工作点设置在比欧姆区分界点回退**200mV**位置
人为设定或基于某种考虑：如线性范围最大，微分增益最高等考虑

开关等效

- 放大器一般都把晶体管偏置在恒流区，如果晶体管在欧姆区和截止区之间来回切换，则等效为开关

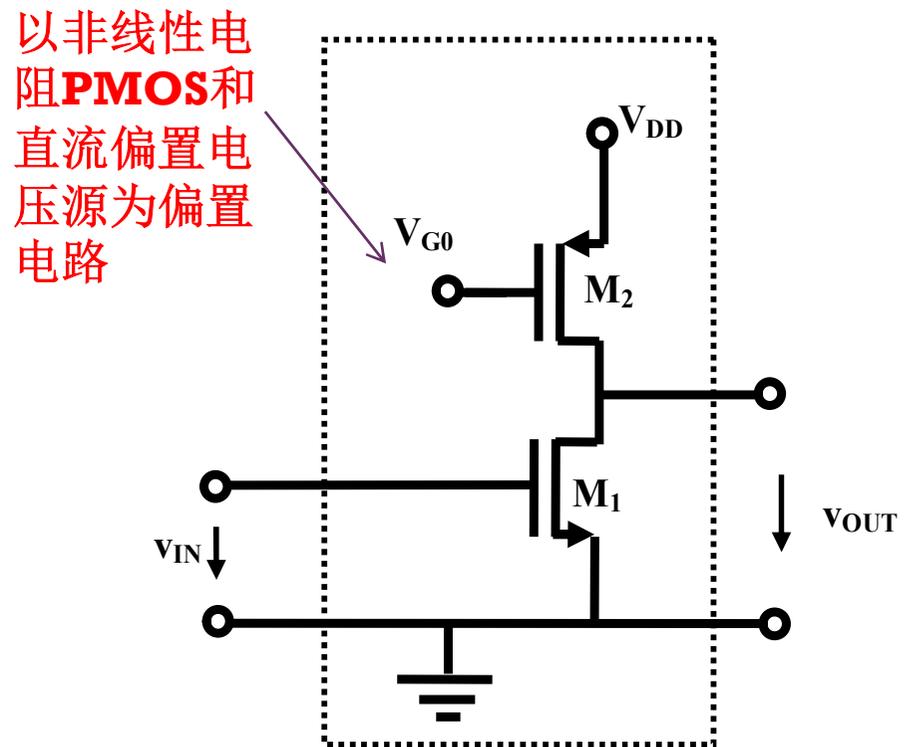
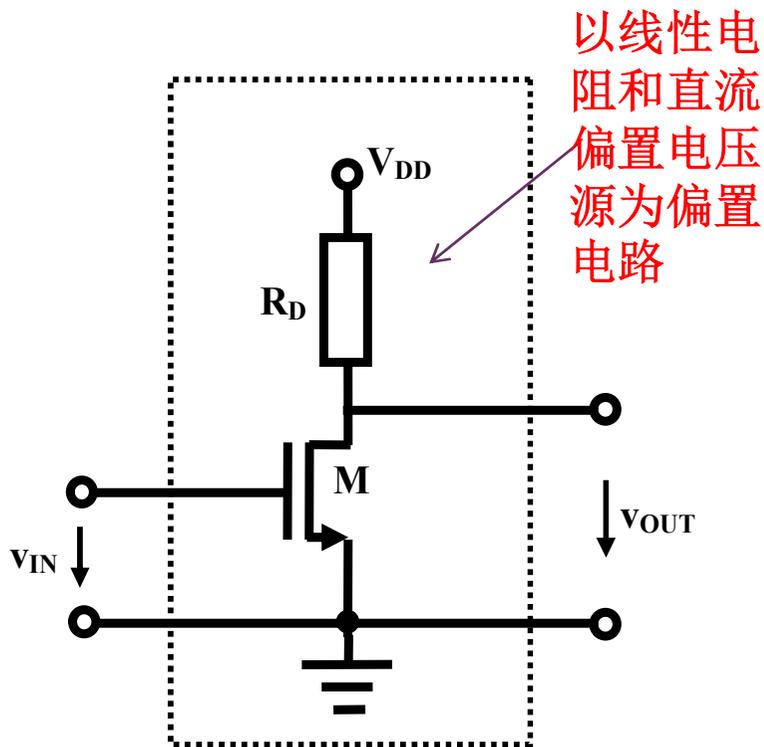


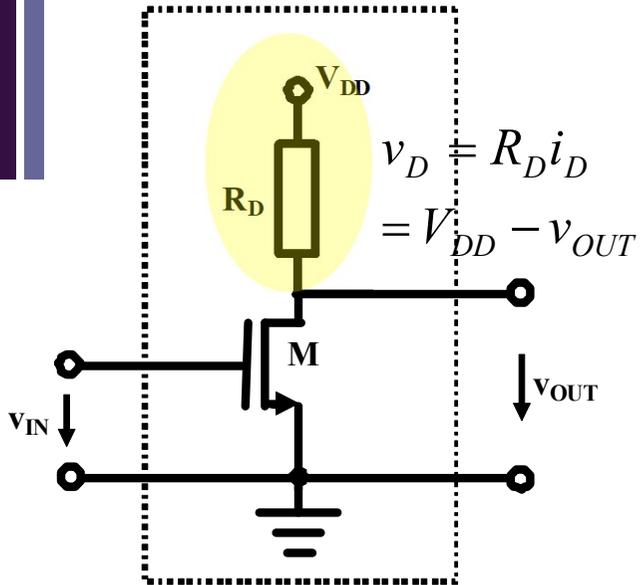
晶体管抽象为受控开关，本质上对反相转移特性曲线的二值离散化

$$v_{out} = \begin{cases} \text{低电平(抽象为零电压)} & v_{in} = \text{高电平} \\ \text{高电平(抽象为电源电压)} & v_{in} = \text{低电平} \end{cases}$$

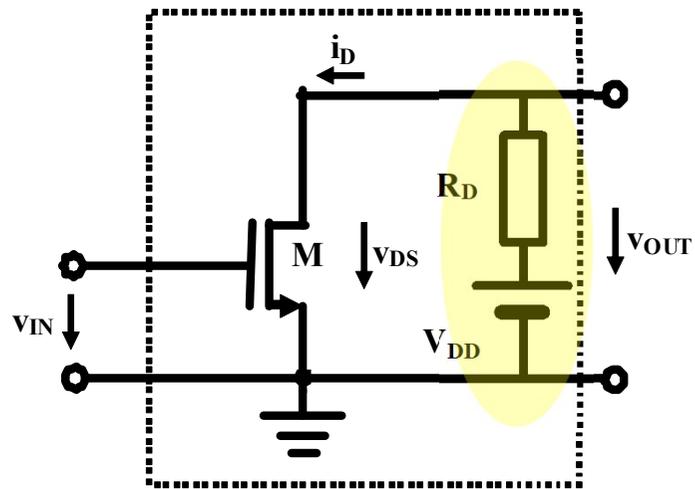
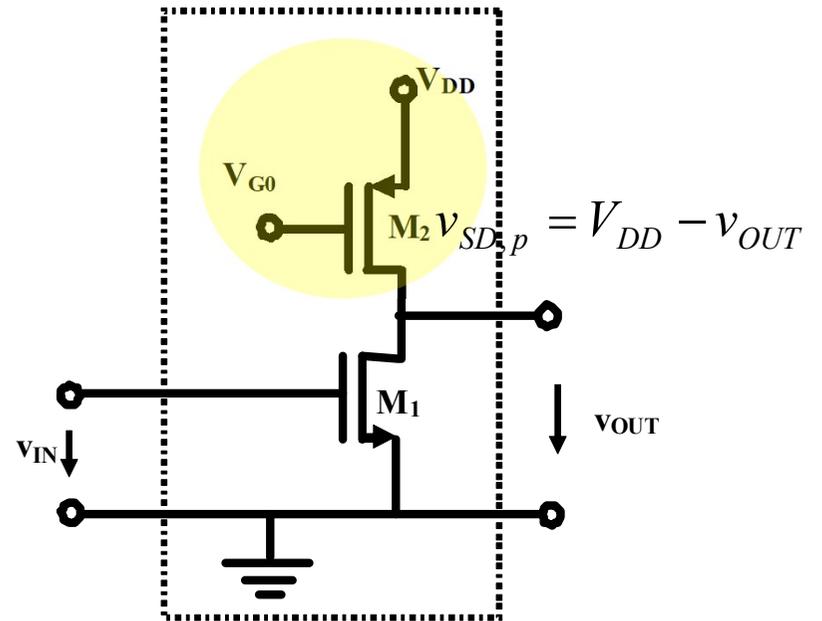
二、MOS反相器的分段折线近似分析

- 为了更进一步理解晶体管特性，在考察线性电阻负载的同时，考察以晶体管非线性电阻为负载的情况



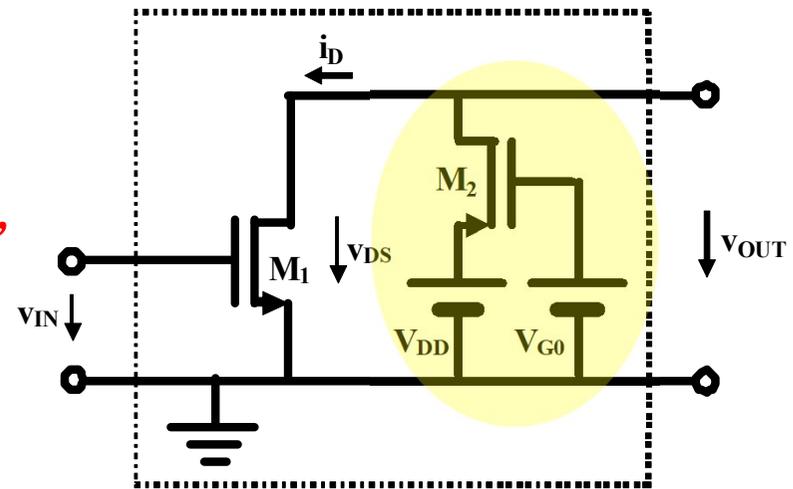


负载线方程



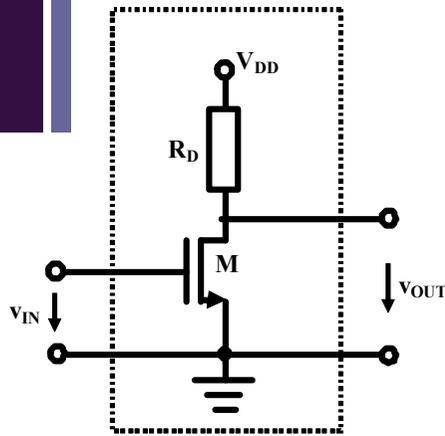
$$i_D = \frac{V_{DD} - v_{OUT}}{R_D}$$

对接端口，戴维南源方程，被称为负载线方程，因为它是晶体管的负载

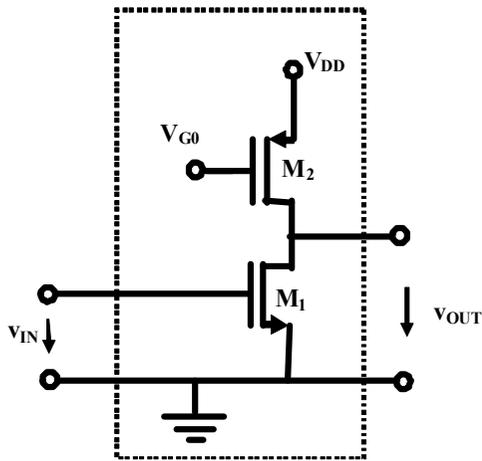


$$\begin{aligned}
 i_D &= i_{D,p} = f_{PMOS}(v_{SG,p}, v_{SD,p}) \\
 &= f_{PMOS}(V_{DD} - V_{G0}, V_{DD} - v_{OUT})
 \end{aligned}$$

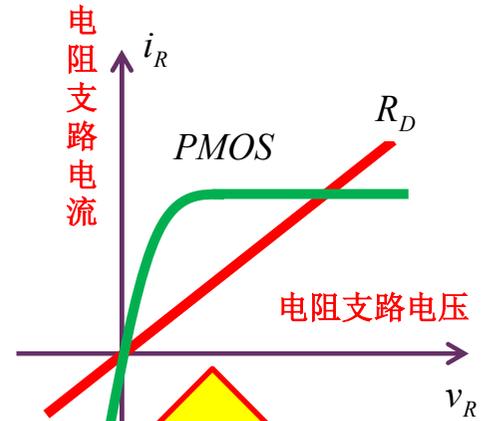
负载线图解



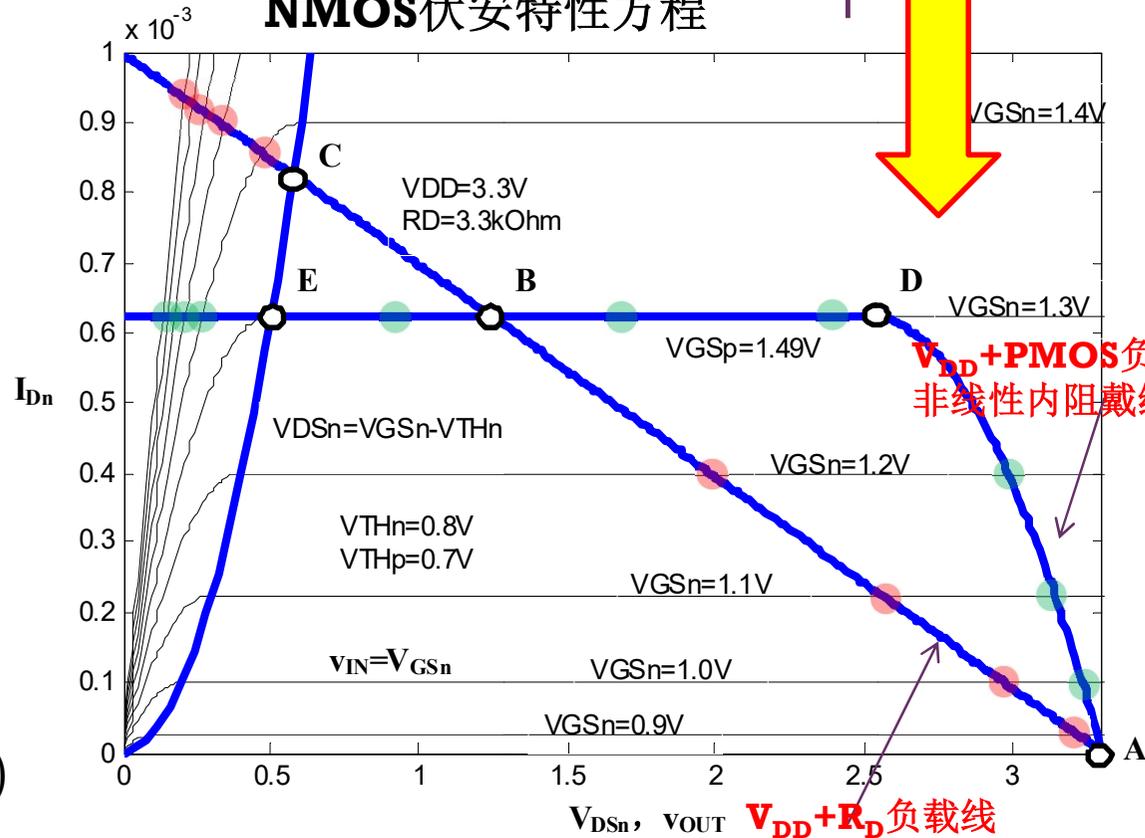
$$i_{D,n} = \frac{V_{DD} - v_{OUT}}{R_D}$$



$$i_{D,n} = f_{PMOS}(V_{DD} - V_{G0}, V_{DD} - v_{OUT})$$



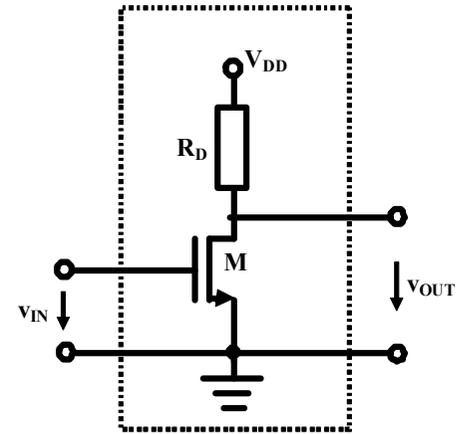
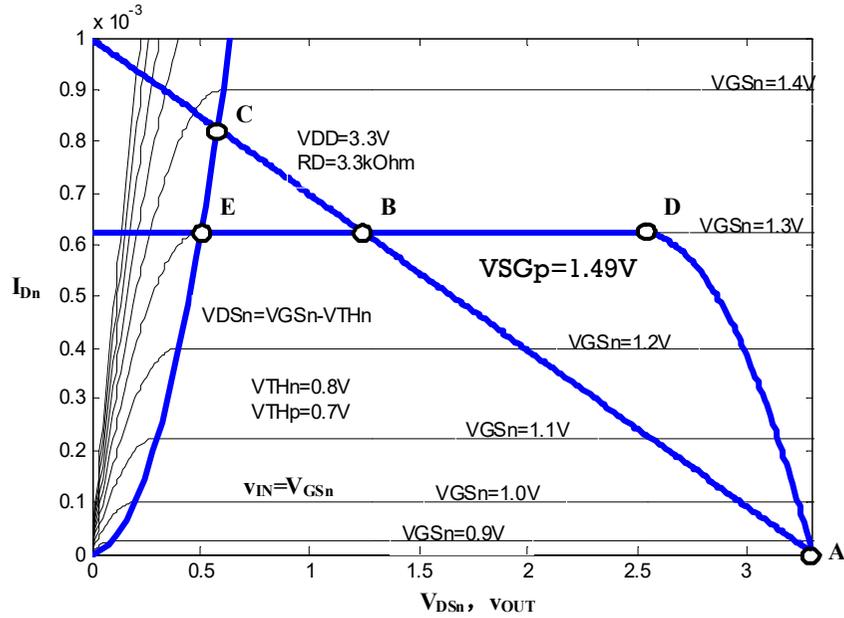
负载线方程 联立
NMOS伏安特性方程



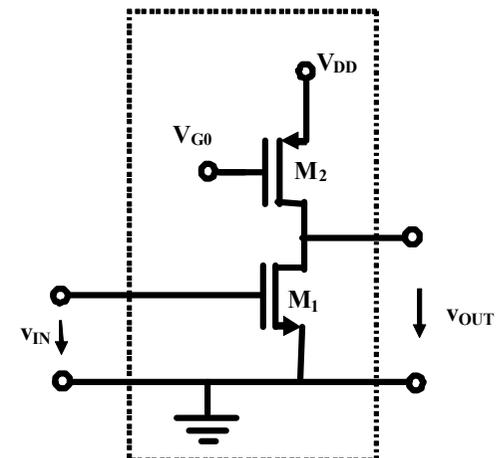
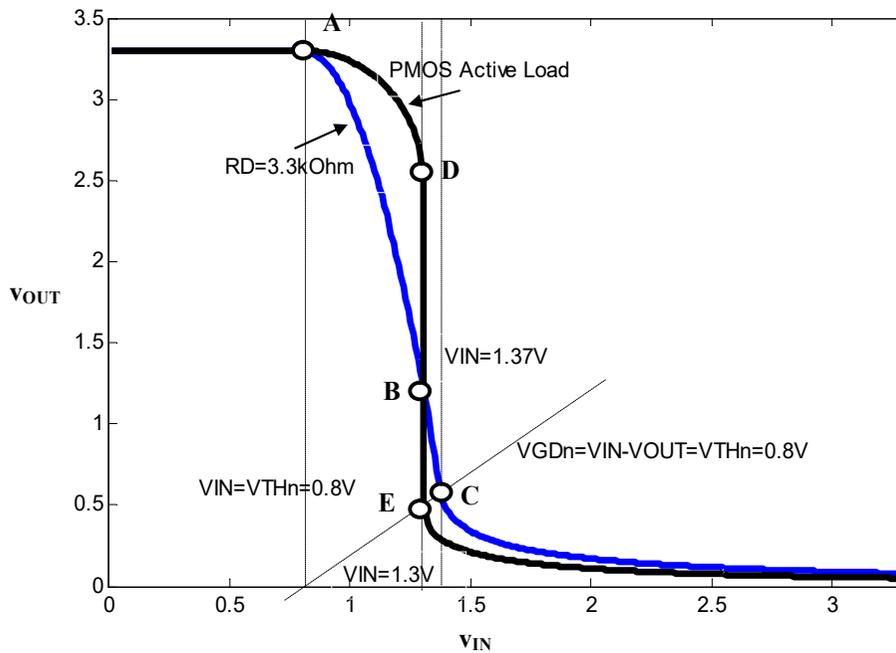
$V_{DD} + PMOS$ 负载线
非线性内阻戴维南源

$V_{DD} + R_D$ 负载线
线性内阻戴维南源

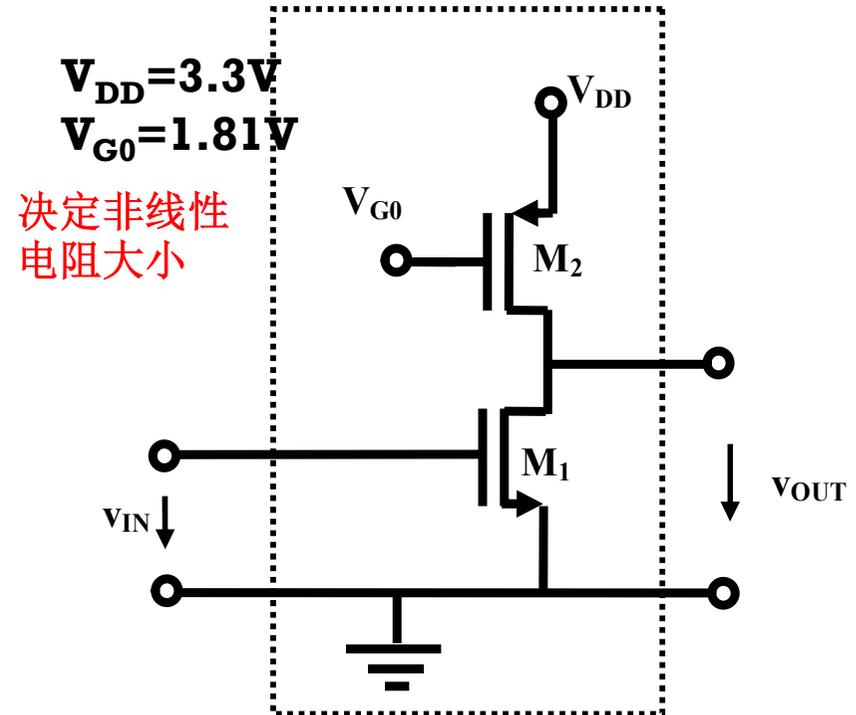
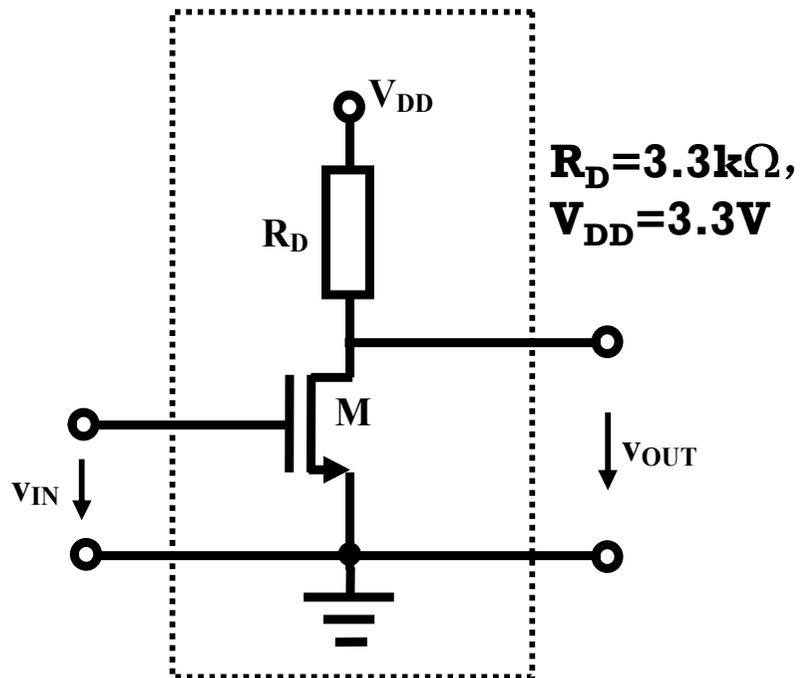
反相特性



原理性图解分析



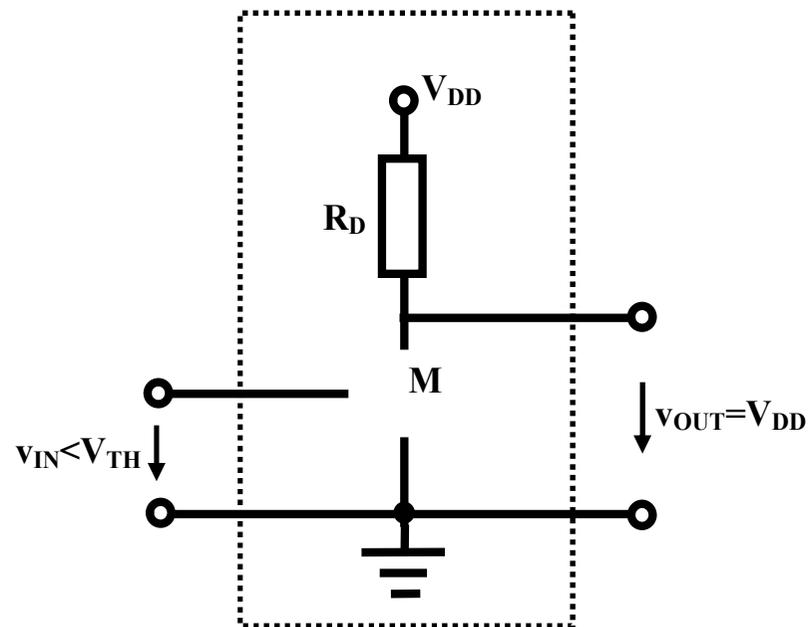
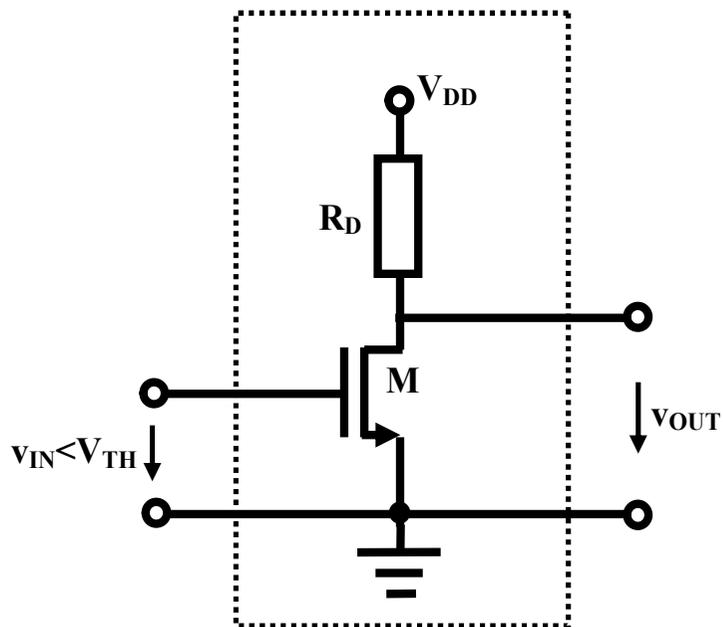
分段折线分析



NMOSFET: $\beta_n = 2.5\text{mA/V}^2,$ $V_{THn} = 0.8\text{V}$

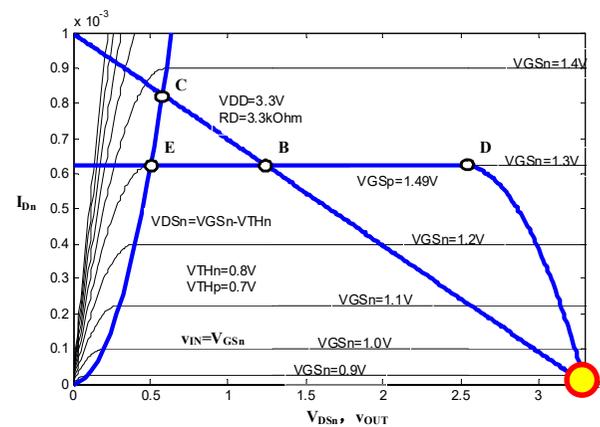
PMOSFET: $\beta_p = 1\text{mA/V}^2,$ $V_{THp} = 0.7\text{V}$

截止区：开路模型

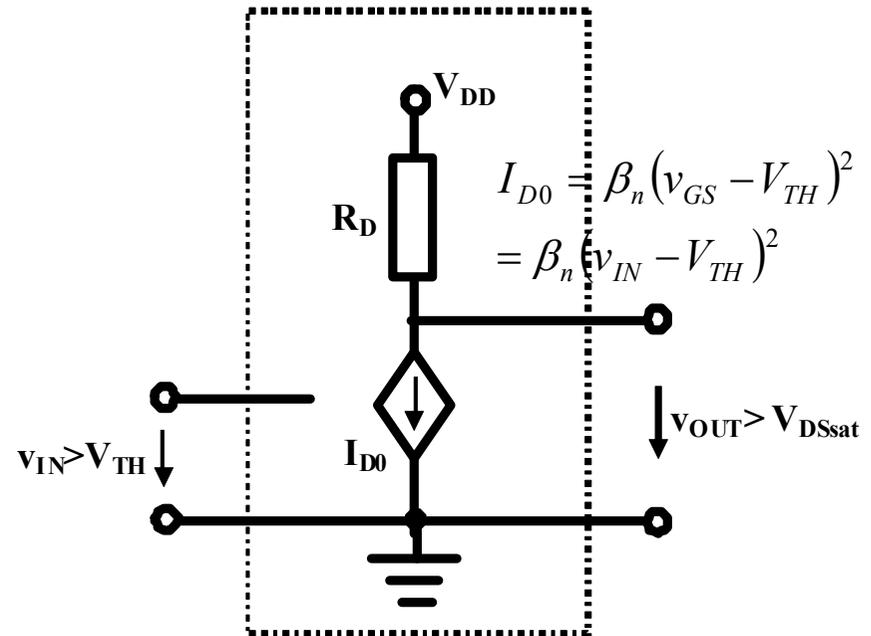
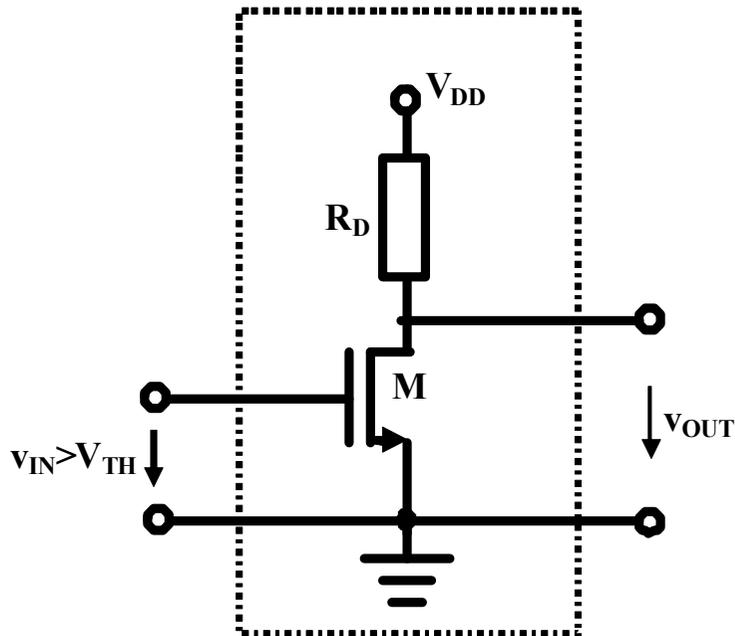


$$v_{IN} < V_{TH}$$

$$v_{OUT} = V_{DD}$$



恒流区：压控流源模型

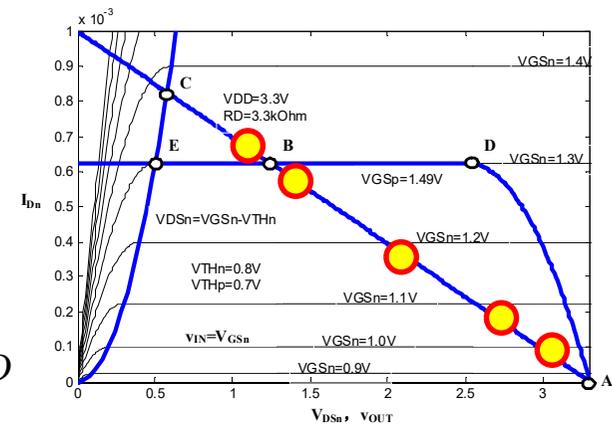


$$v_{IN} > V_{TH}$$

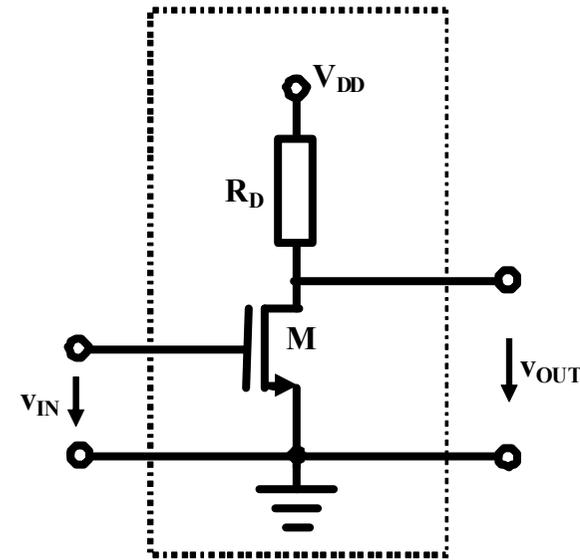
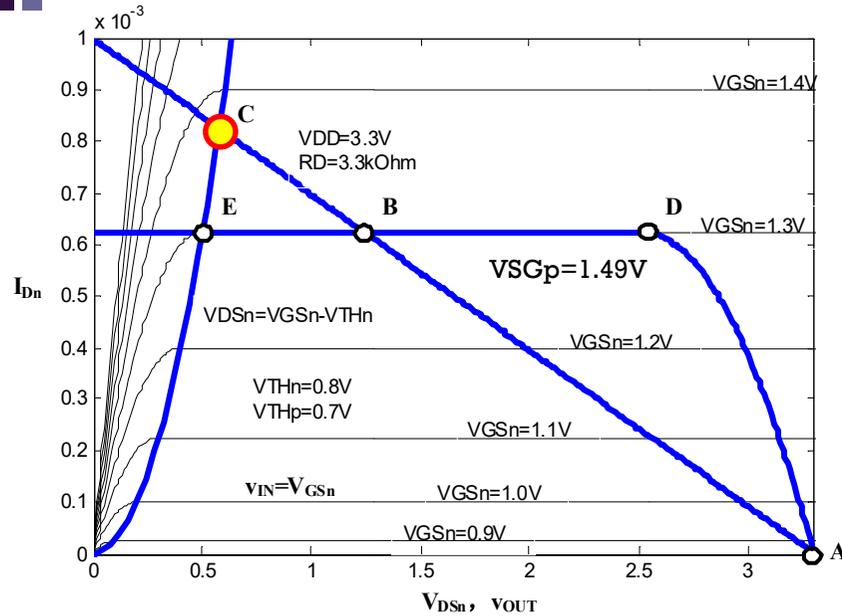
$$v_{OUT} > v_{IN} - V_{TH}$$

$$v_{OUT} = V_{DD} - I_{D0} R_D$$

$$= V_{DD} - \beta_n (v_{IN} - V_{TH})^2 R_D$$



恒流区和欧姆区分界点计算

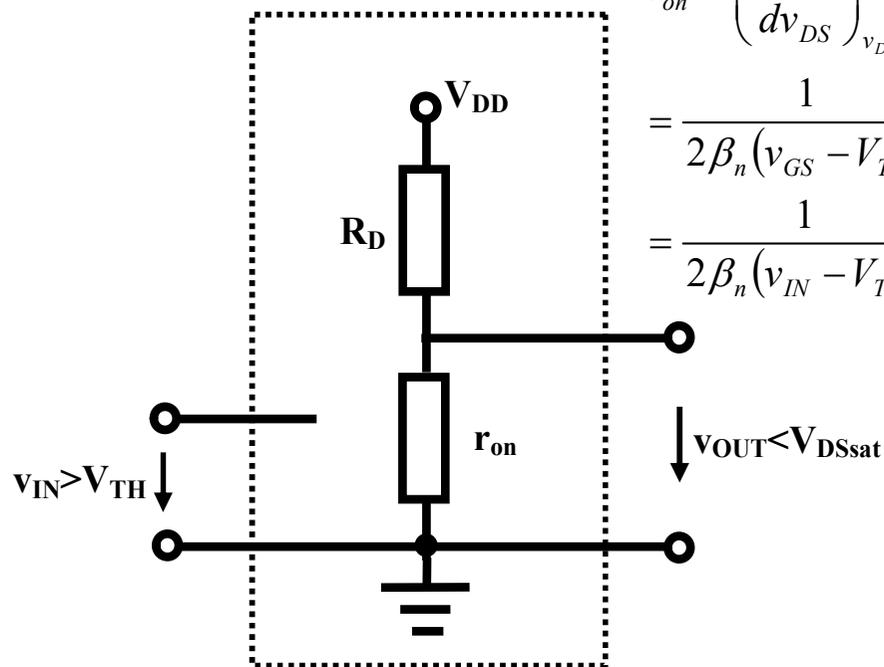
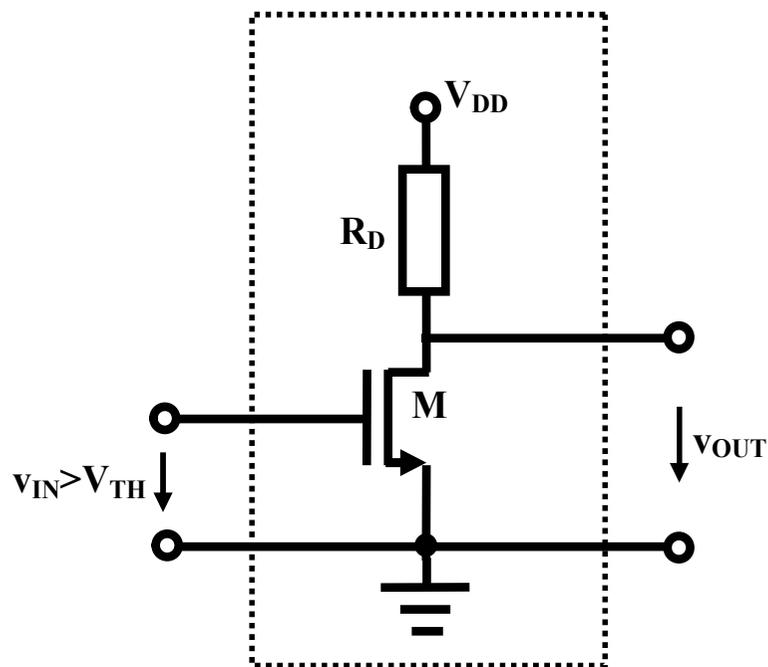


$$v_{OUT} = V_{DD} - \beta_n (v_{IN} - V_{TH})^2 R_D = v_{IN} - V_{TH}$$

$$\beta_n (v_{IN} - V_{TH})^2 R_D + (v_{IN} - V_{TH}) - V_{DD} = 0$$

$$v_{IN,C} = V_{TH} + \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4\beta_n R_D V_{DD}}}{2\beta_n R_D} = 0.8 + \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4 \times 2.5 \times 3.3 \times 3.3}}{2 \times 2.5 \times 3.3} = 1.37V$$

欧姆区：受控线性电阻模型



$$r_{on} = \left(\frac{di_D}{dv_{DS}} \right)_{v_{DS}=0}^{-1}$$

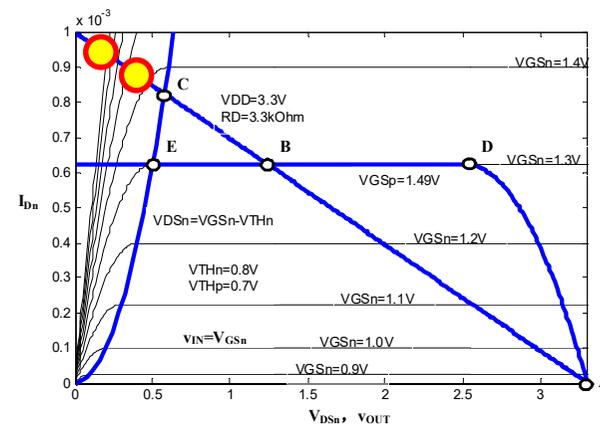
$$= \frac{1}{2\beta_n (v_{GS} - V_{TH})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\beta_n (v_{IN} - V_{TH})}$$

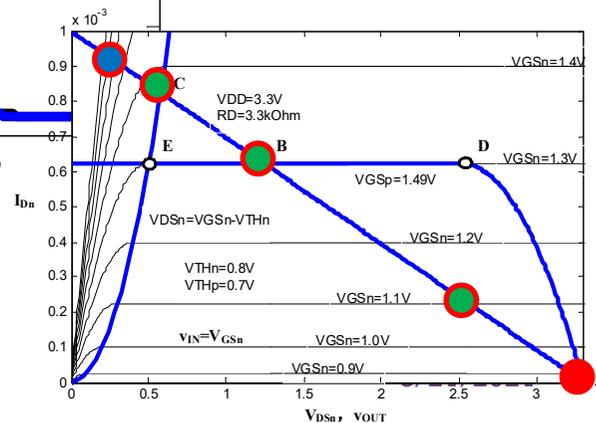
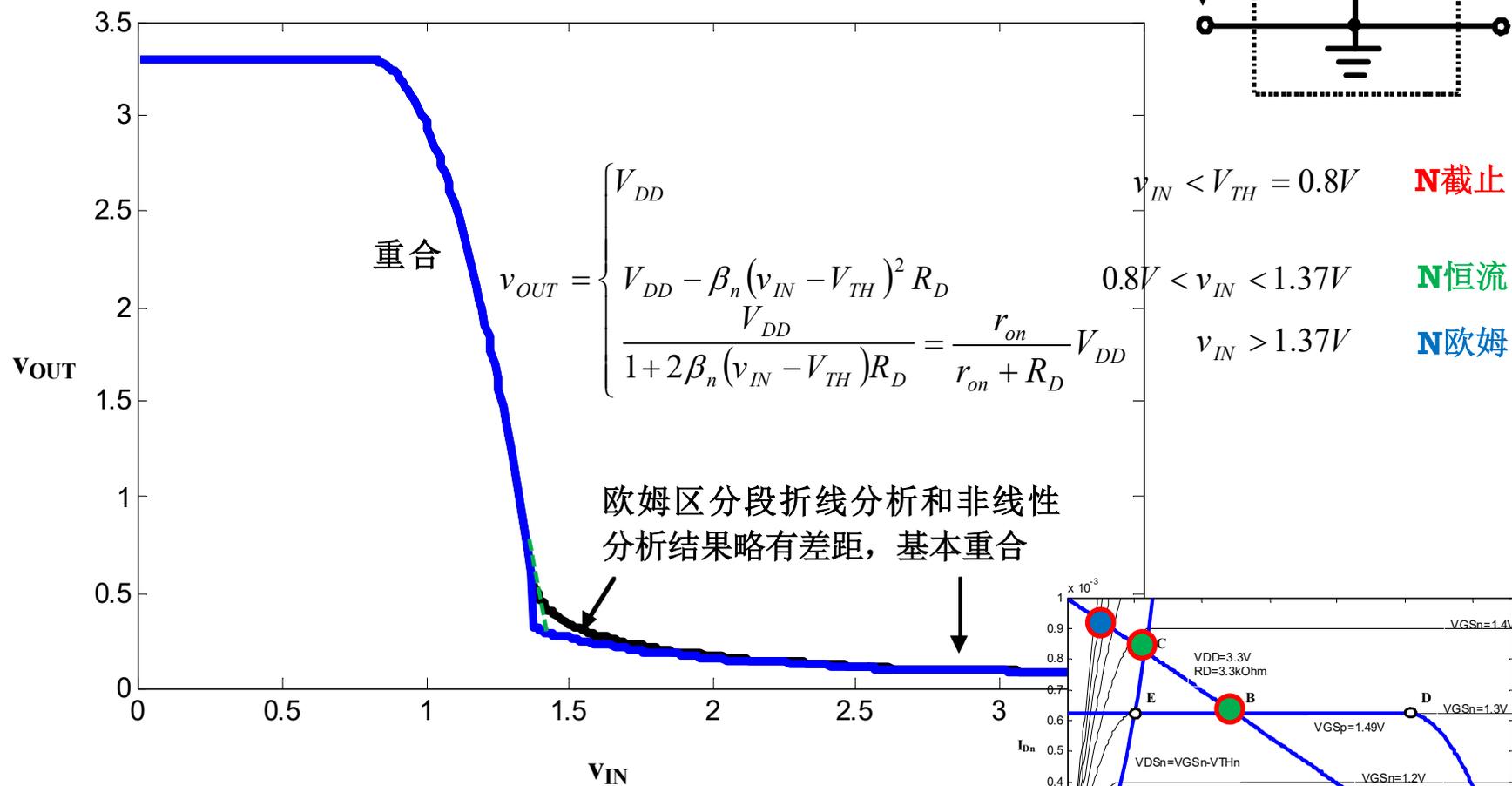
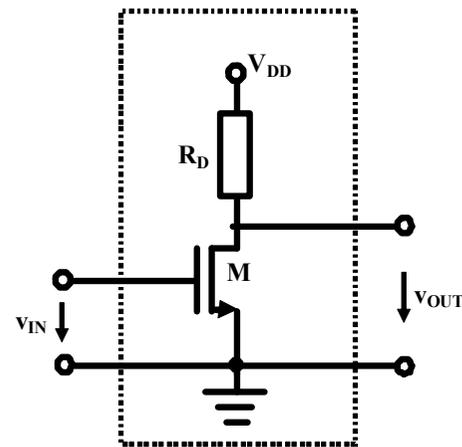
$$v_{IN} > 1.37V$$

$$v_{OUT} = \frac{r_{on}}{r_{on} + R_D} V_{DD}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + 2\beta_n (v_{IN} - V_{TH}) R_D} V_{DD}$$

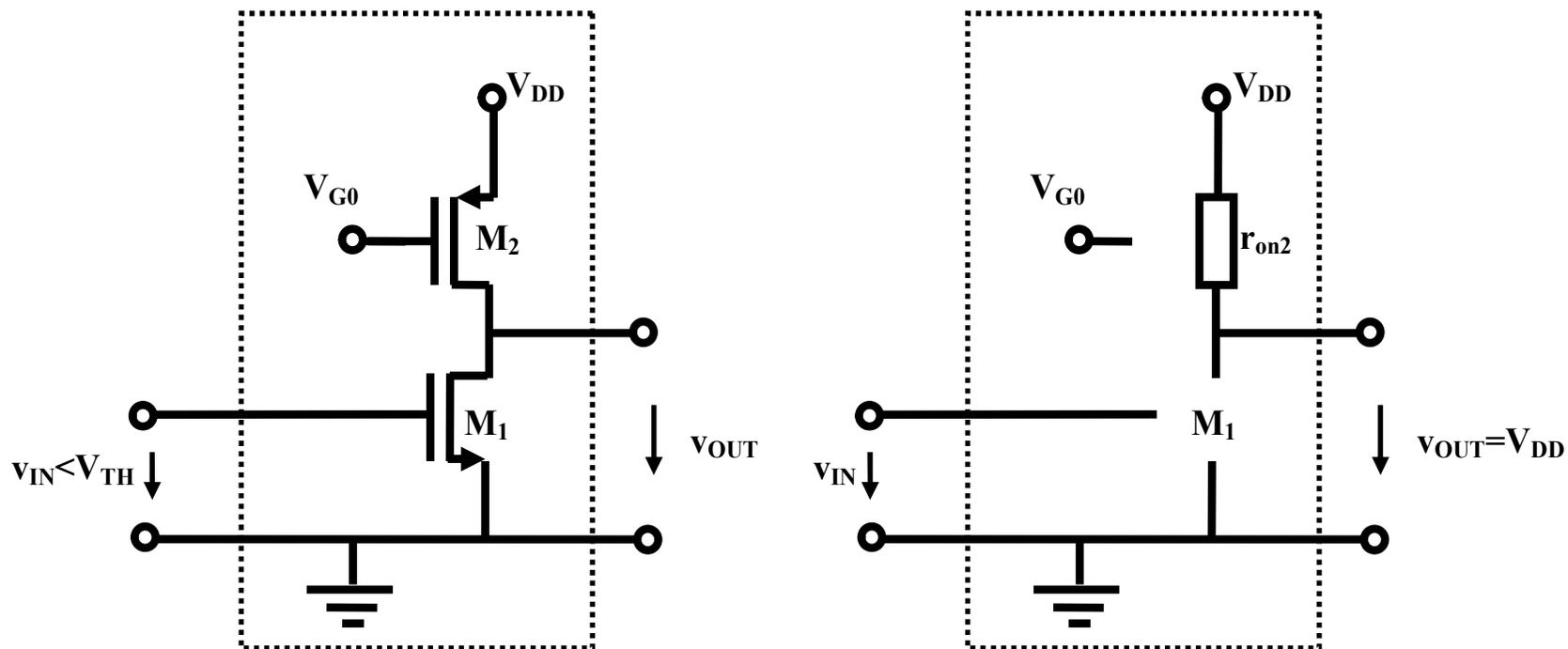


分段折线近似分析存在误差 不影响原理性分析



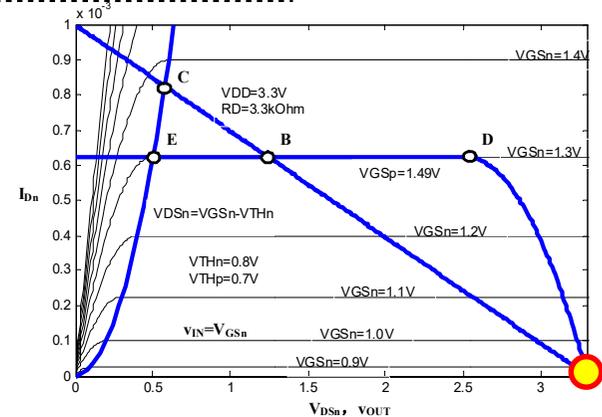
非线性电阻负载分析

NMOS截止
PMOS欧姆导通



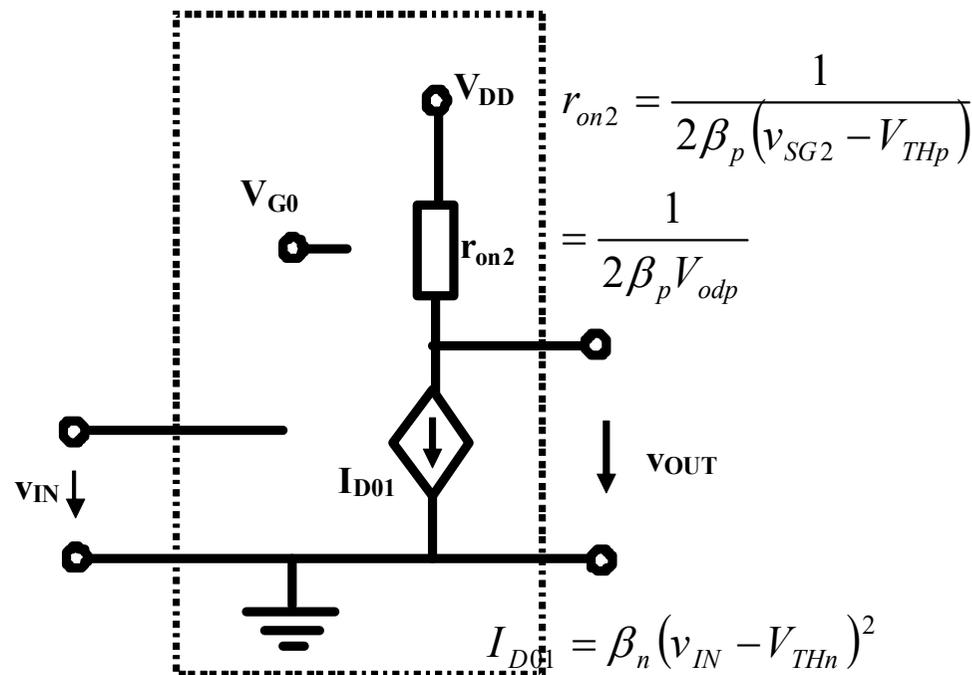
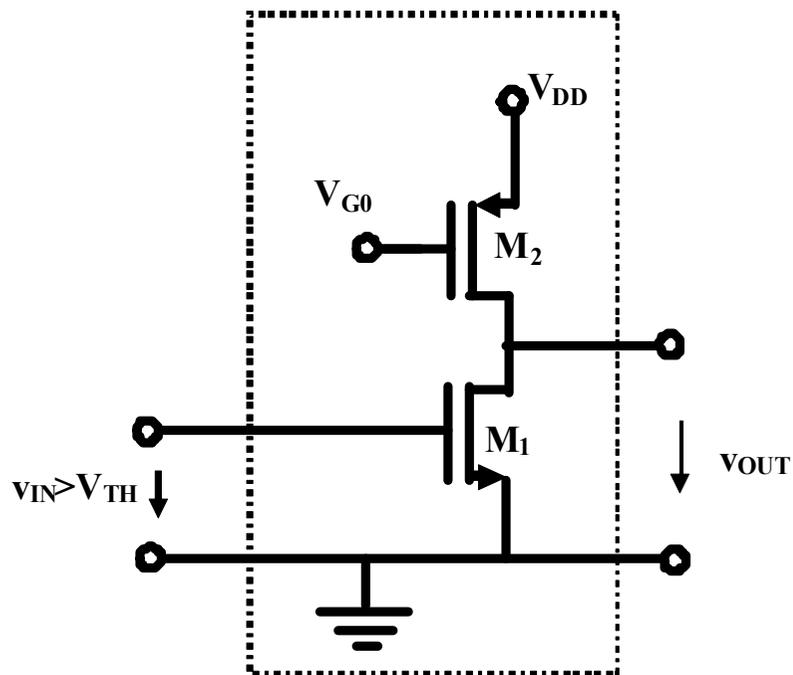
$$v_{IN} < V_{THn}$$

$$v_{OUT} = V_{DD}$$



非线性电阻负载

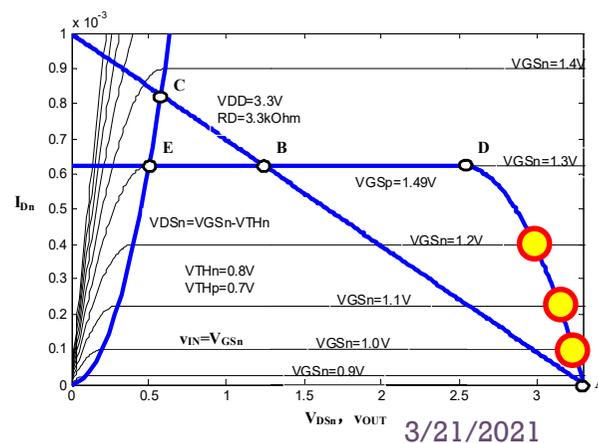
NMOS恒流导通
PMOS欧姆导通



$$v_{IN} > V_{THn}$$

$$v_{OUT} = V_{DD} - I_{D01} r_{on2}$$

$$= V_{DD} - \frac{\beta_n}{2\beta_p} \frac{(v_{IN} - V_{THn})^2}{V_{odp}}$$



非线性电阻负载

NMOS恒流导通 PMOS欧姆导通与恒流导通分界

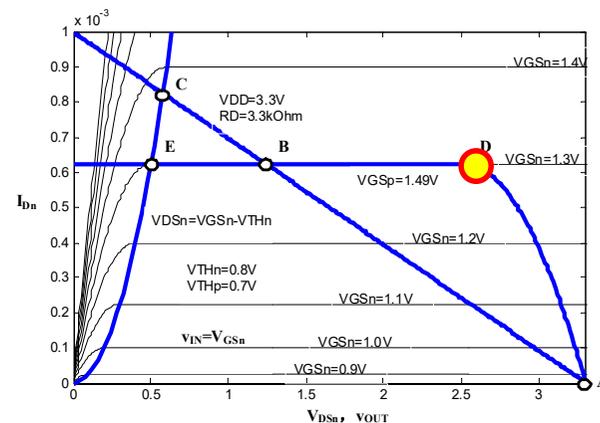
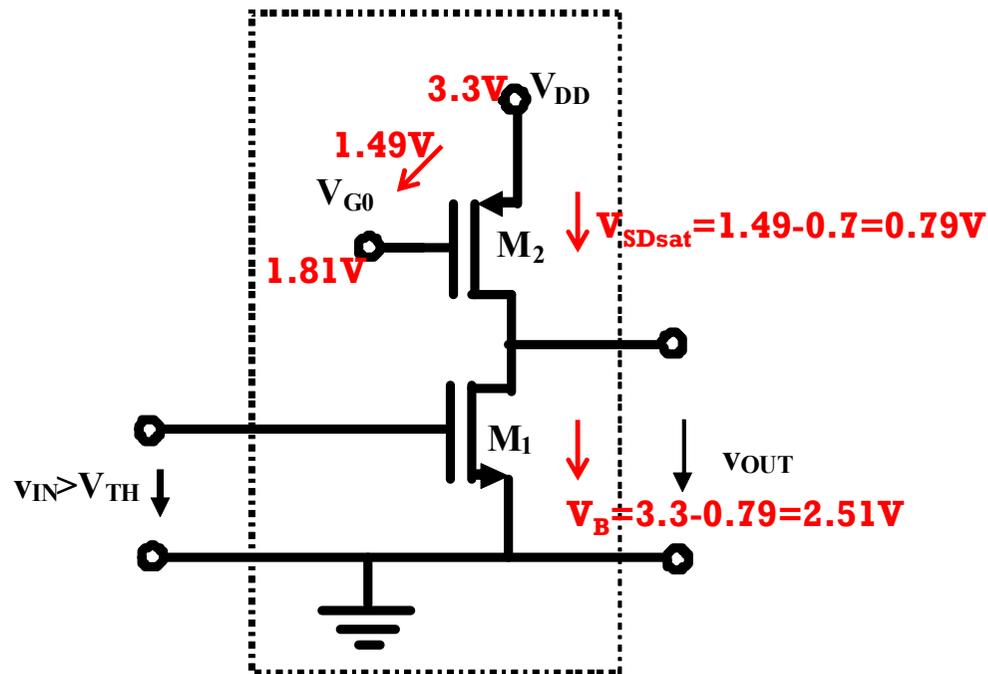
$$\begin{aligned} V_{SD,p,sat} &= V_{SG,p} - V_{THp} \\ &= V_{DD} - V_{G0} - V_{THp} \\ &= 3.3 - 1.81 - 0.7 = 0.79V \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{OUT,D} &= V_{DD} - V_{SG,p,sat} \\ &= 3.3 - 0.79 = 2.51V \end{aligned}$$

$$I_{Dn} = I_{Dp} \quad \text{均进入恒流导通}$$

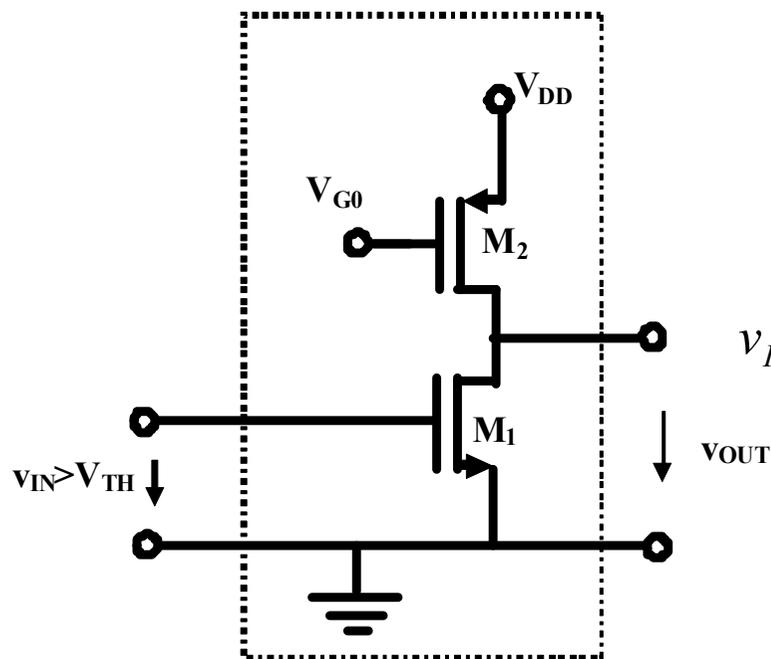
$$= \beta_n (v_{IN} - V_{THn})^2 = \beta_p (V_{SG,p} - V_{THp})^2$$

$$v_{IN} = V_{THn} + \sqrt{\frac{\beta_p}{\beta_n}} V_{odp} = 0.8 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2.5}} \times 0.79 = 1.3V$$

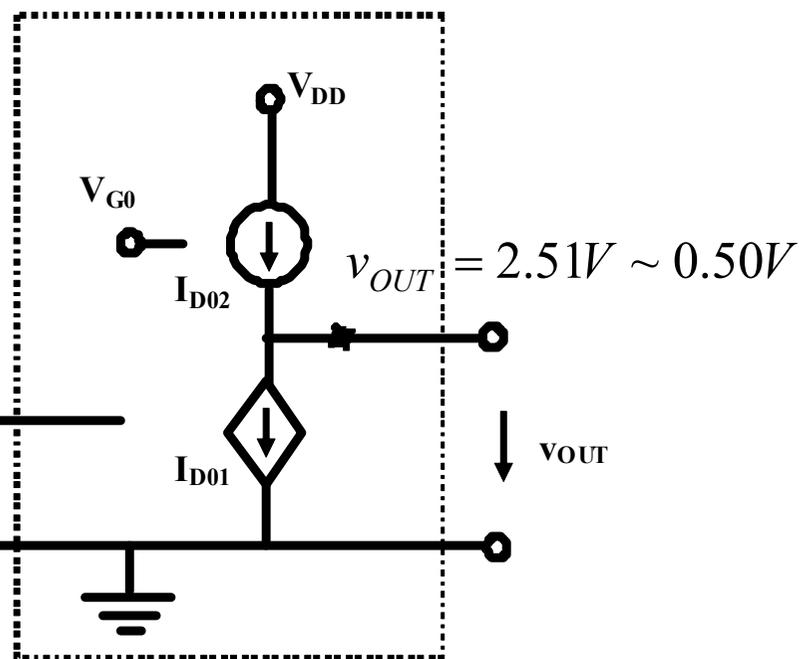


非线性电阻负载

NMOS恒流导通
PMOS恒流导通



$$v_{IN} = 1.3V$$

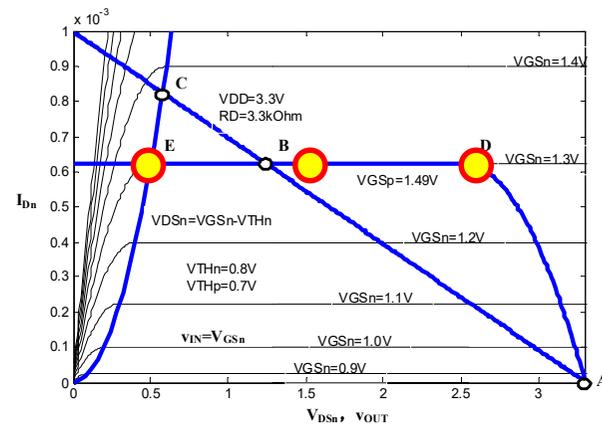


$v_{IN} = 1.3V$ 均进入恒流导通

$v_{GDn} = v_{IN} - v_{OUT} < V_{TH}$ **NMOS**恒流导通条件

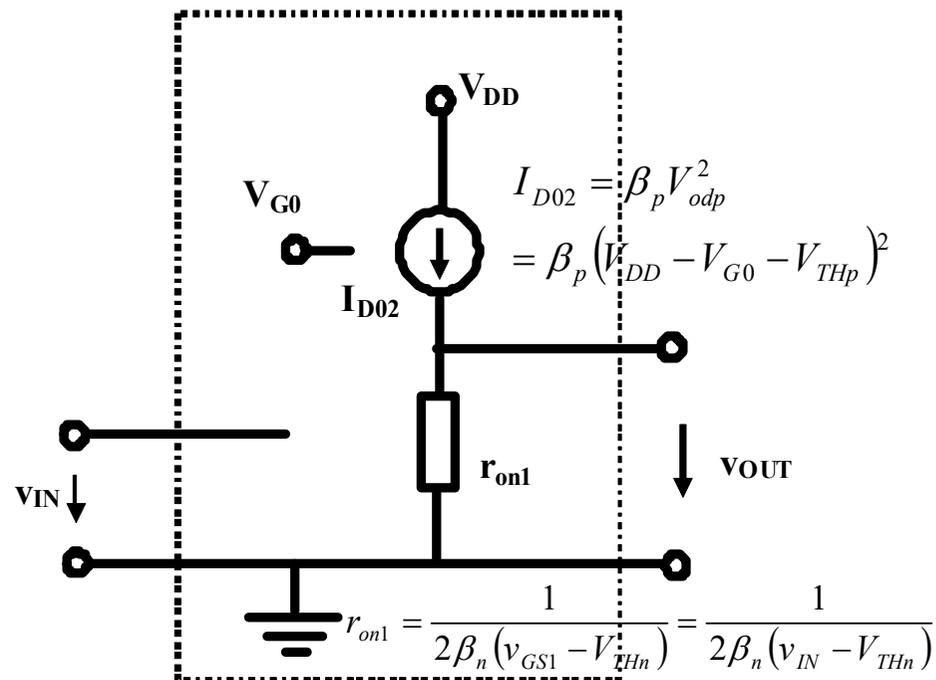
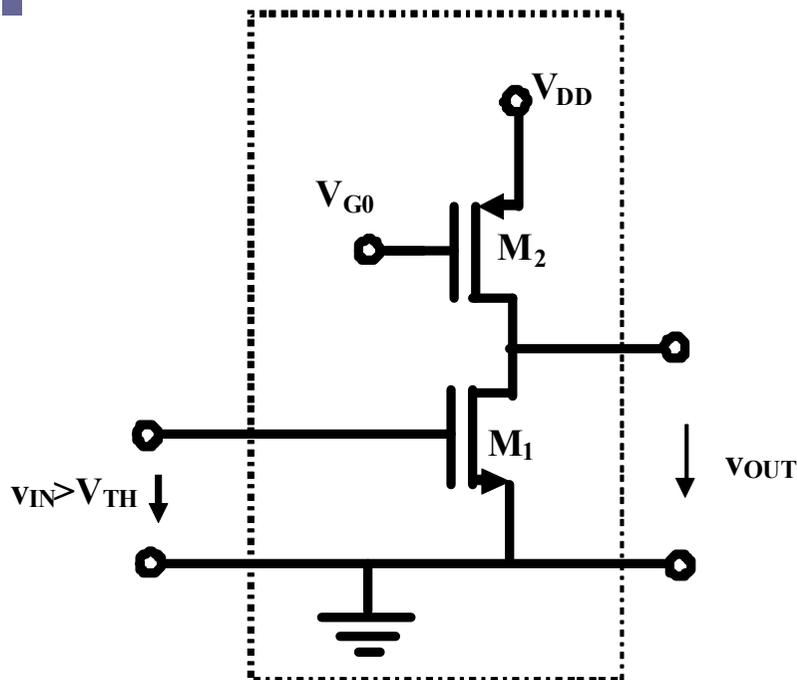
NMOS恒流导通和欧姆导通分界点

$$v_{OUT} > v_{IN} - V_{THn} = 1.3 - 0.8 = 0.5V$$



非线性电阻负载

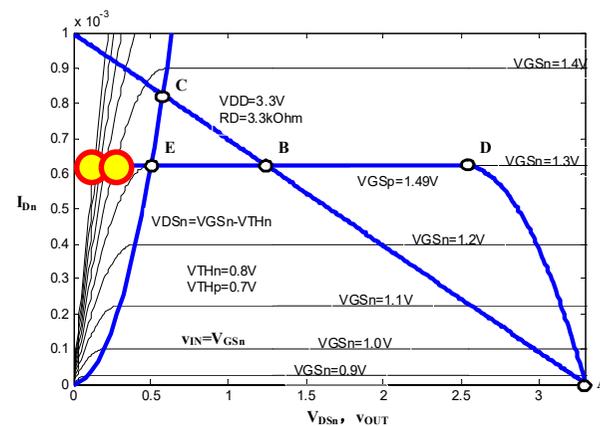
NMOS欧姆导通
PMOS恒流导通



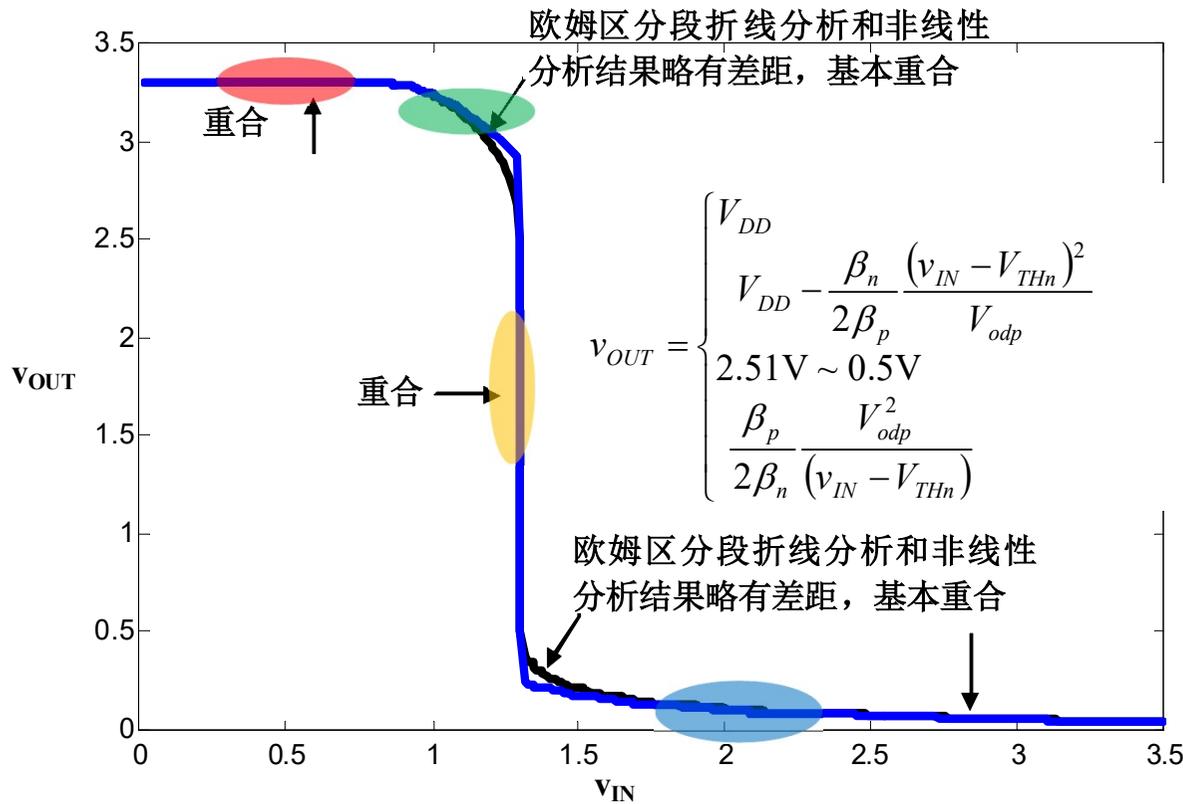
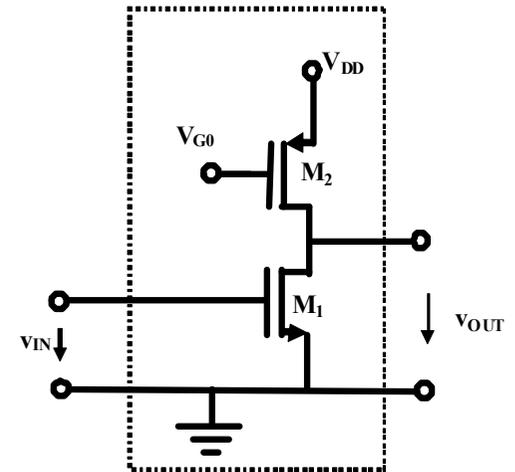
$$v_{IN} > 1.3V$$

NMOS进入欧姆导通区

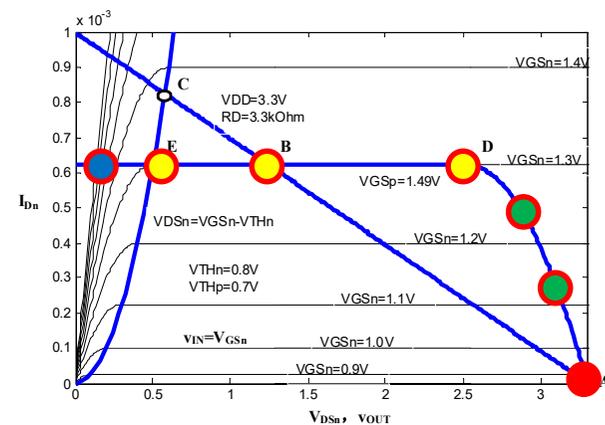
$$v_{OUT} = I_{D02} r_{on1} = \frac{\beta_p}{2\beta_n} \frac{V_{odp}^2}{(v_{IN} - V_{THn})}$$



分段折线近似分析有误差

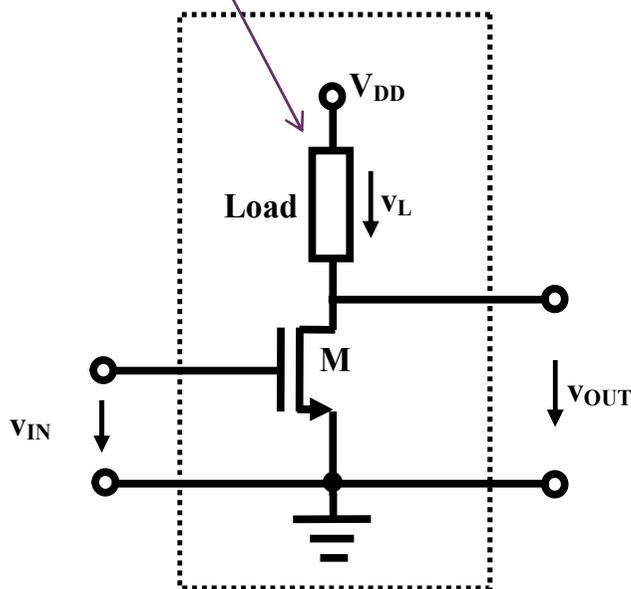


- $v_{IN} < V_{TH} = 0.8V$ **N截止, P欧姆**
- $0.8V < v_{IN} < 1.3V$ **N恒流, P欧姆**
- $v_{IN} = 1.3V$ **N恒流, P恒流**
- $v_{IN} > 1.3V$ **N欧姆, P恒流**



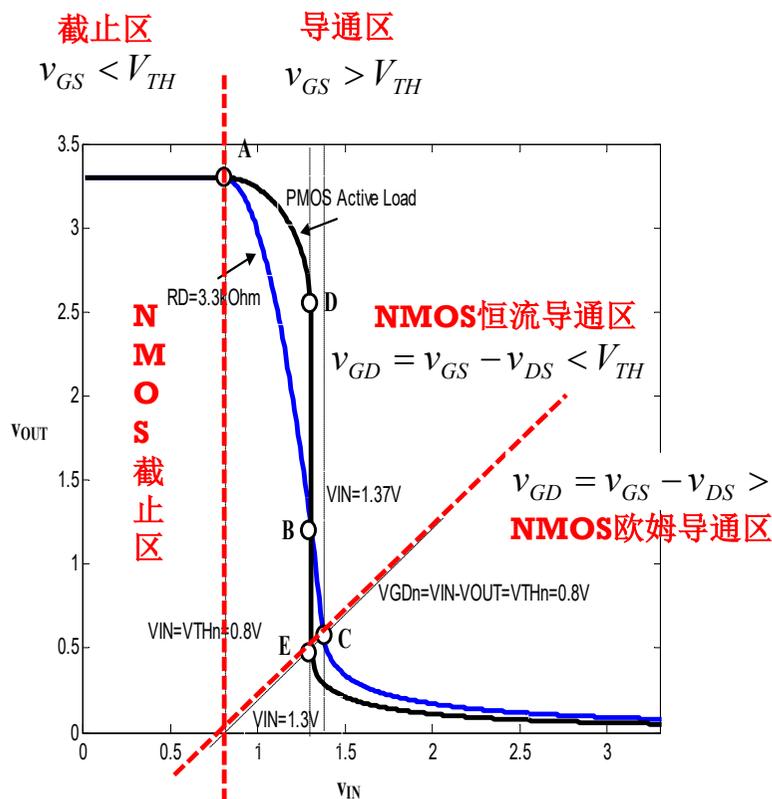
NMOS反相器小结

无论线性电阻或非线性电阻（如固定偏置的**PMOS**），只要是单调增电阻（随着支路电流的增加，支路电压是上升的）则可形成反相器功能

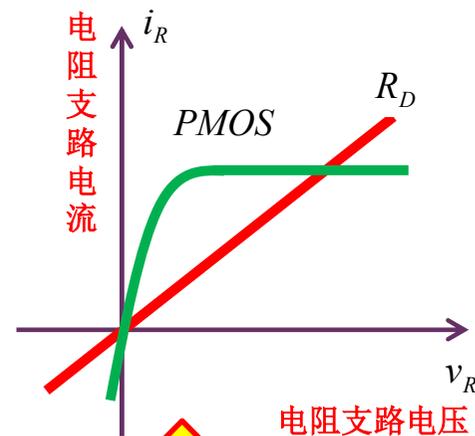


$$v_{GD} = v_{IN} - v_{OUT} = V_{TH}$$

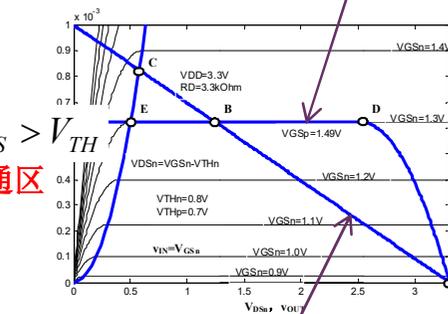
$$v_{IN} = V_{TH}$$



输入-输出转移特性曲线明显分三个区
对应**NMOS**的截止区、恒流区和欧姆区

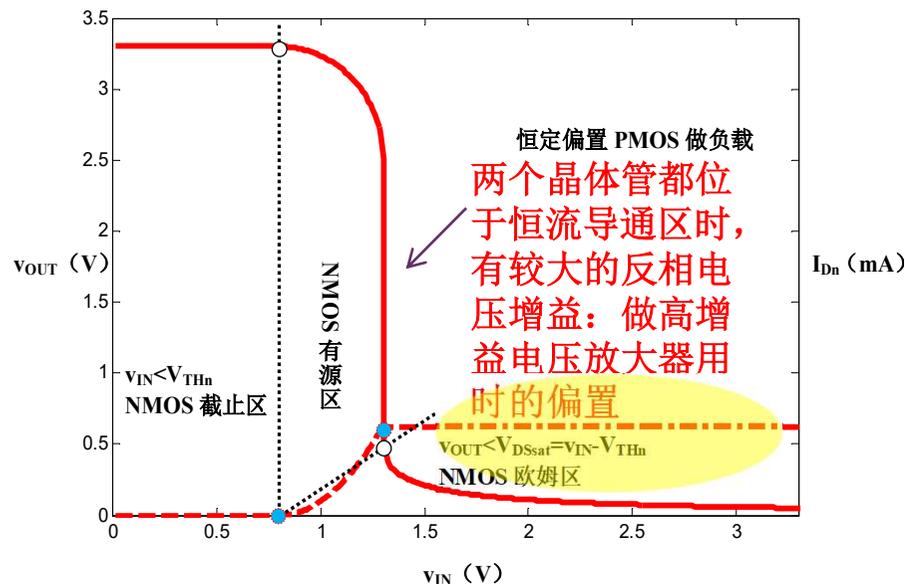
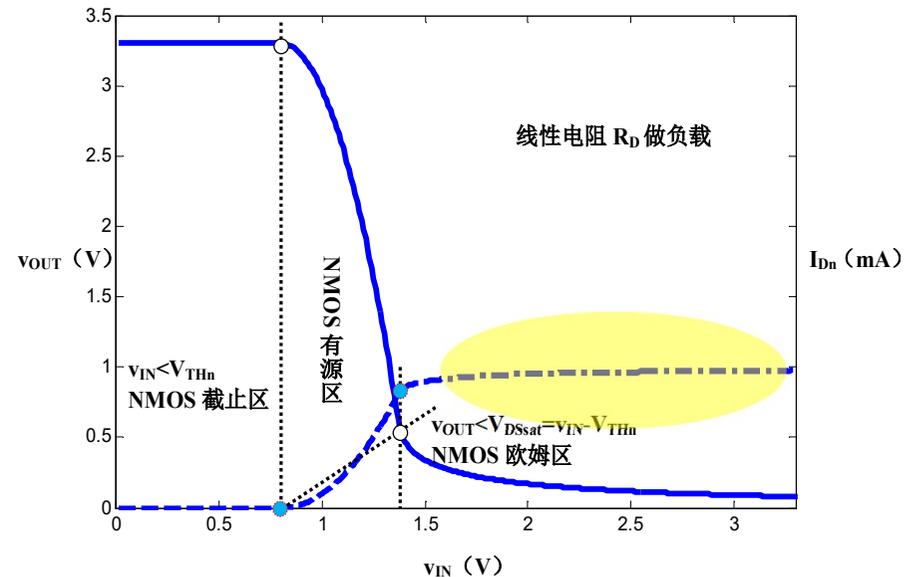
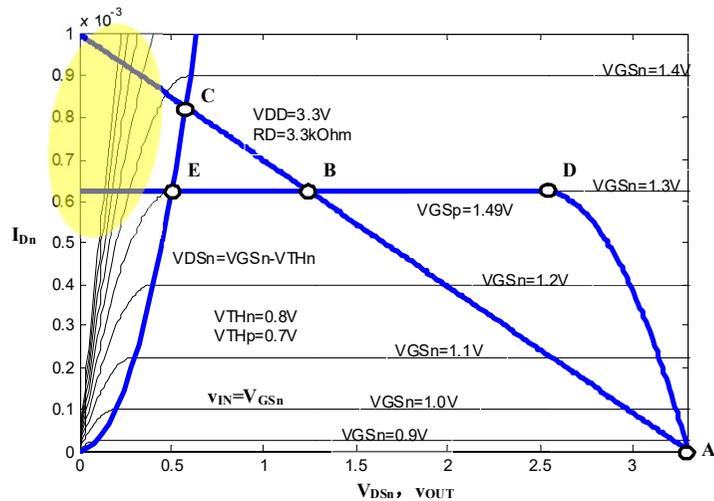


V_{DD}+PMOS负载线



V_{DD}+RD负载线

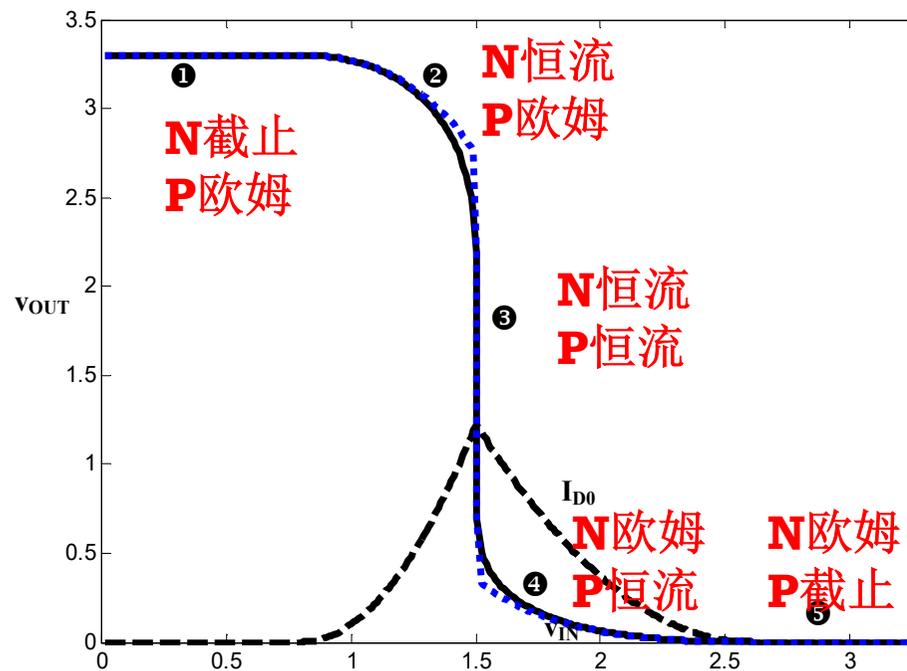
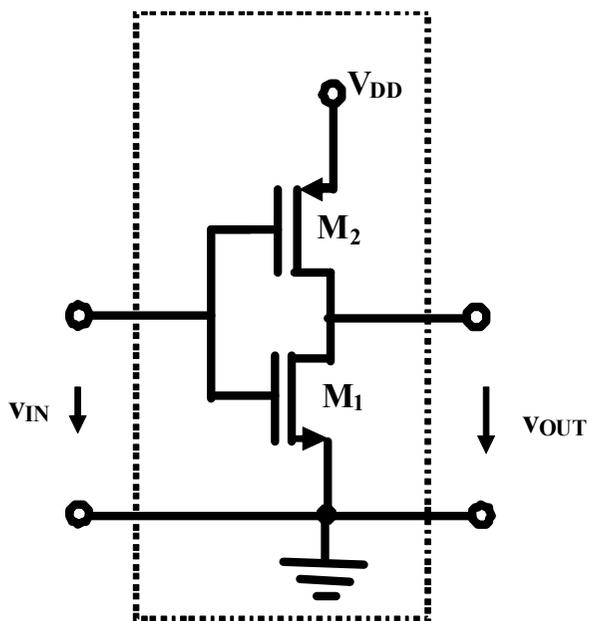
NMOS反相器的缺点



- 1、以**PMOS**为负载，有较大的电压增益（有源负载**active load**）
- 2、**NMOS**反相器做数字非门时，当其位于欧姆导通区时，电流趋于不变且较大，电路有较大的功耗；**PMOS**反相器同理

PMOS反相器分析留作作业

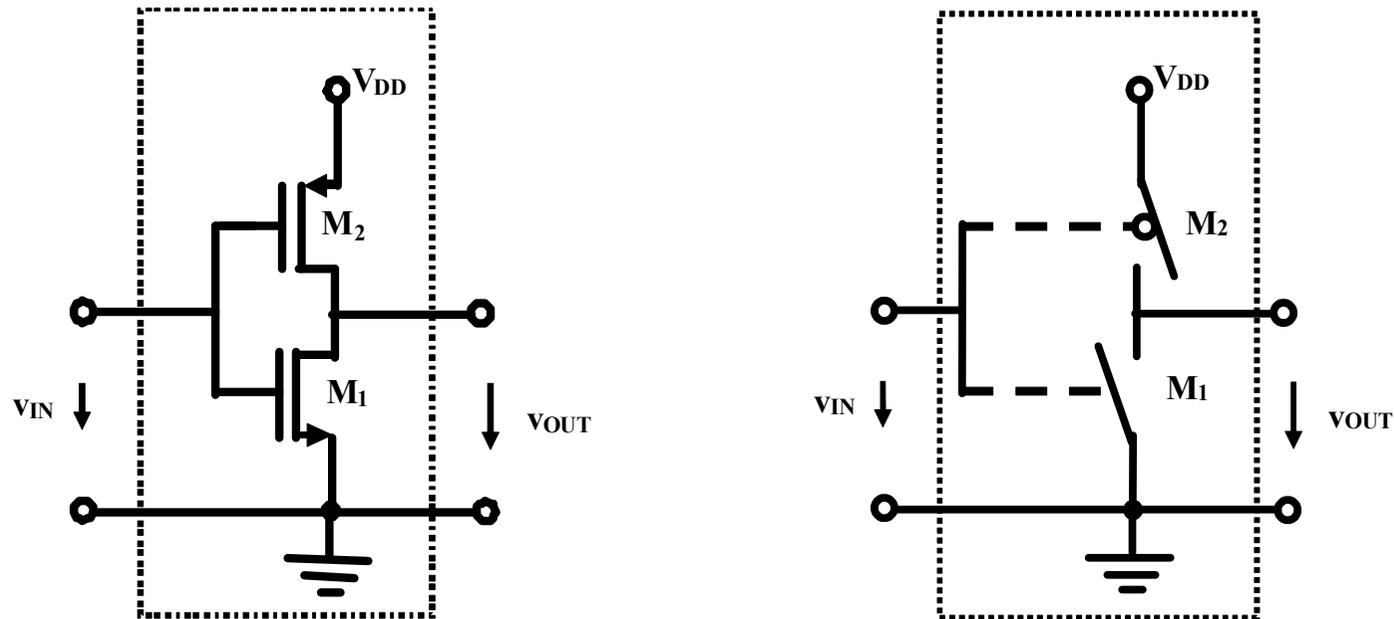
CMOS反相器做数字非门



CMOS非门: 工作在①区和⑤区, 要么**NMOS**截止, 要么**PMOS**截止, 均无电流, 均无静态功耗

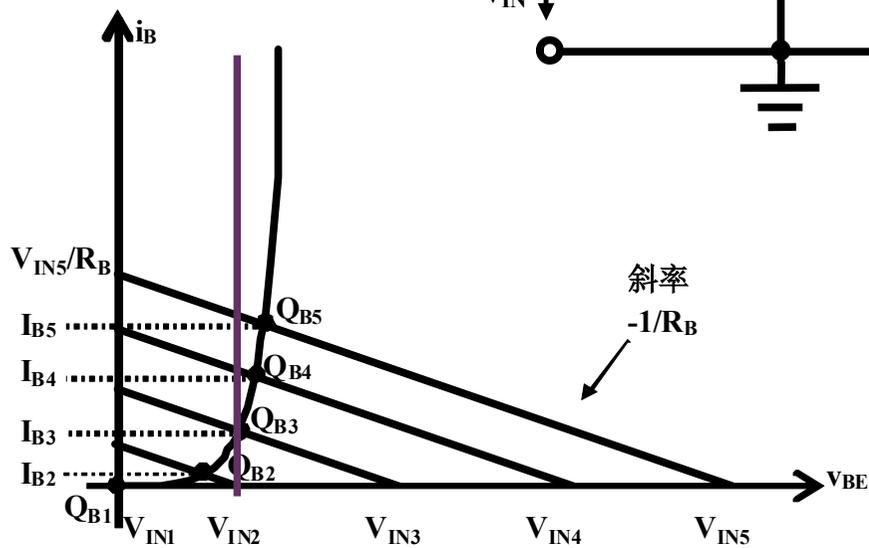
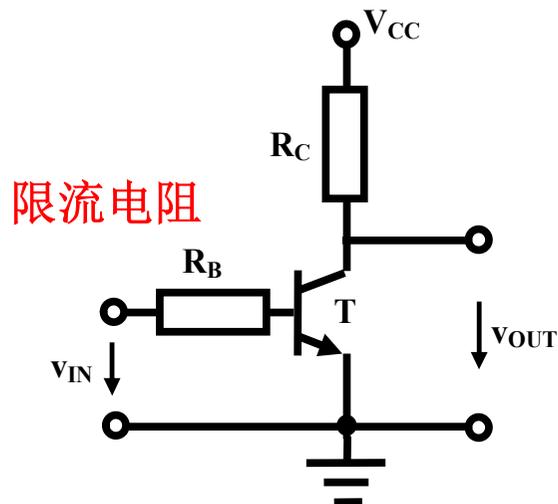
教材自学: 不要求掌握, 只需理解即可

CMOS数字非门开关模型



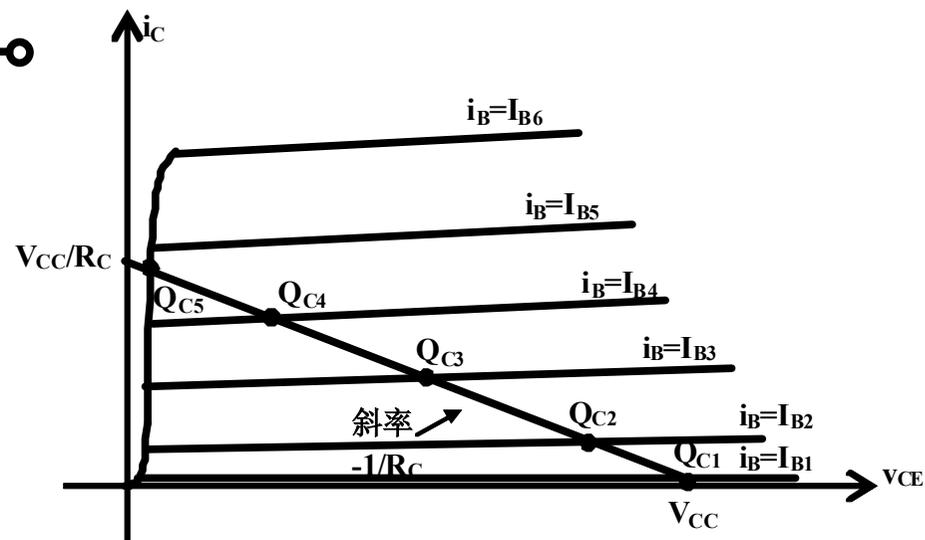
PMOS和**NMOS**开关总是一个开，一个关，静态情况下，不存在电源到地的电流通路，因而静态功耗极低

三、BJT反相器



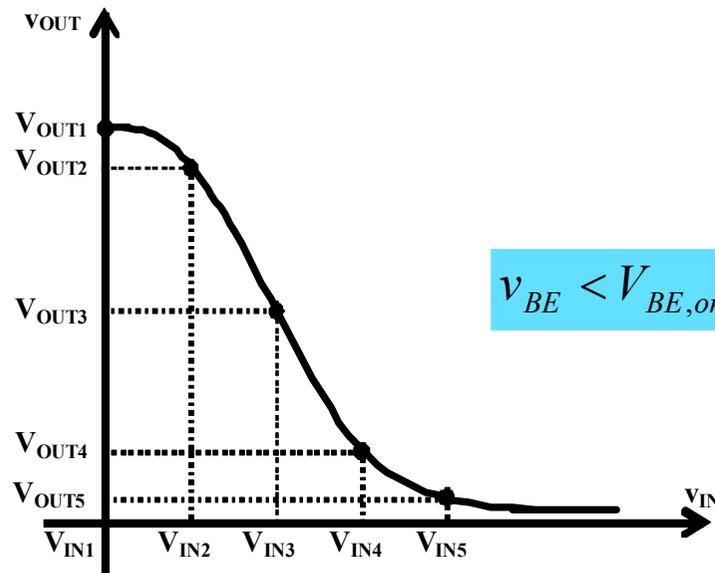
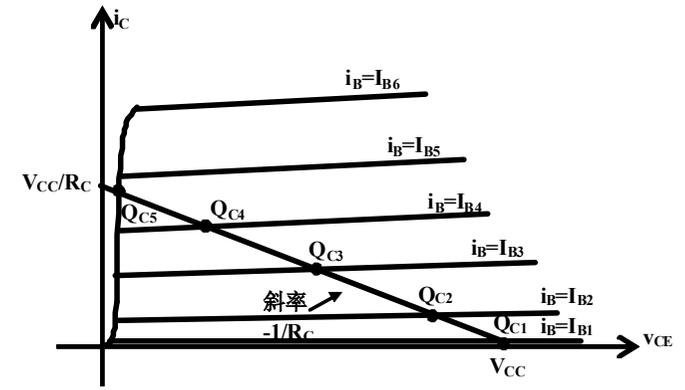
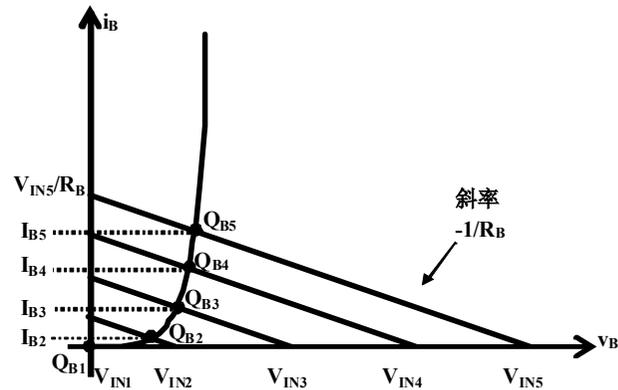
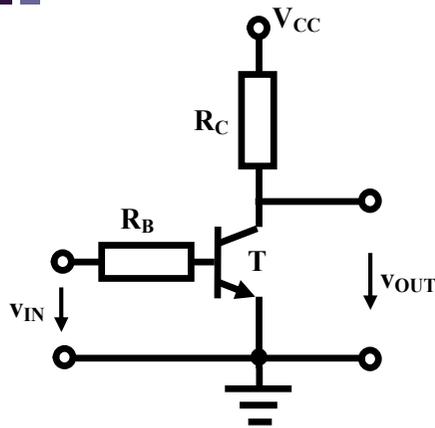
$$i_B = \frac{v_{IN} - v_{BE}}{R_B} \stackrel{\text{启动导通后}}{\approx} \frac{v_{IN} - 0.7}{R_B}$$

负载线方程
戴维南源约束条件

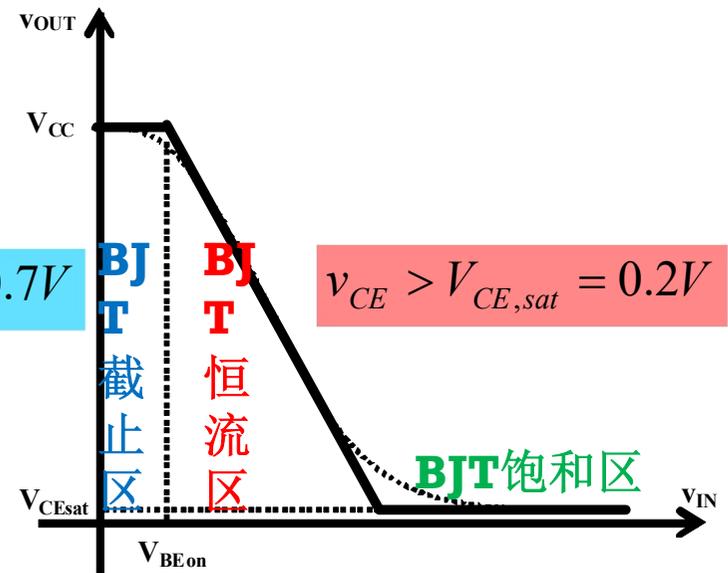


$$i_C = \frac{V_{DD} - v_{CE}}{R_C}$$

图解反相特性



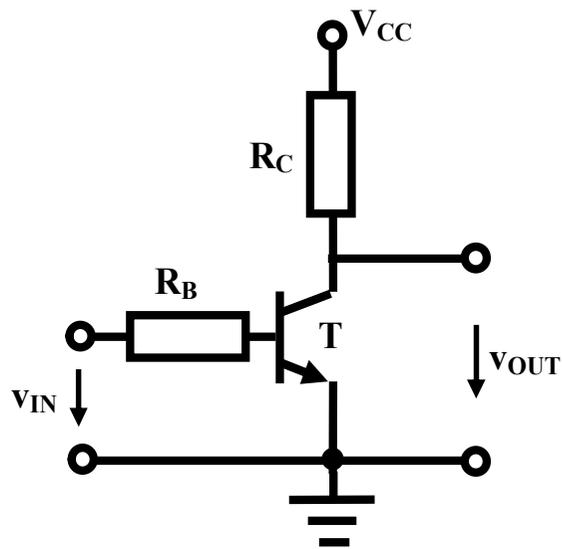
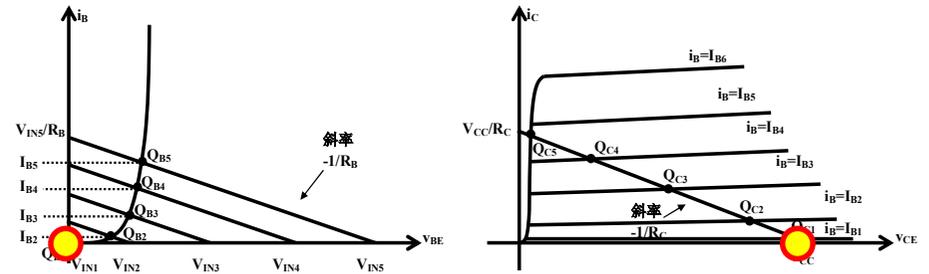
$$v_{BE} < V_{BE,on} = 0.7V$$



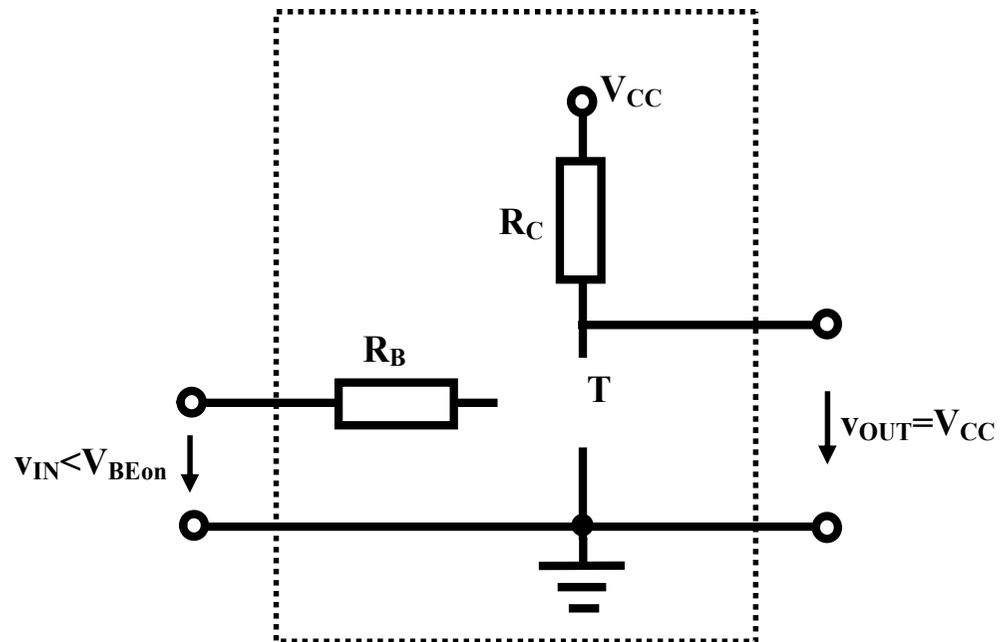
$$v_{CE} = V_{CE,sat} = 0.2V$$

分段折线近似分析

截止区：开路模型

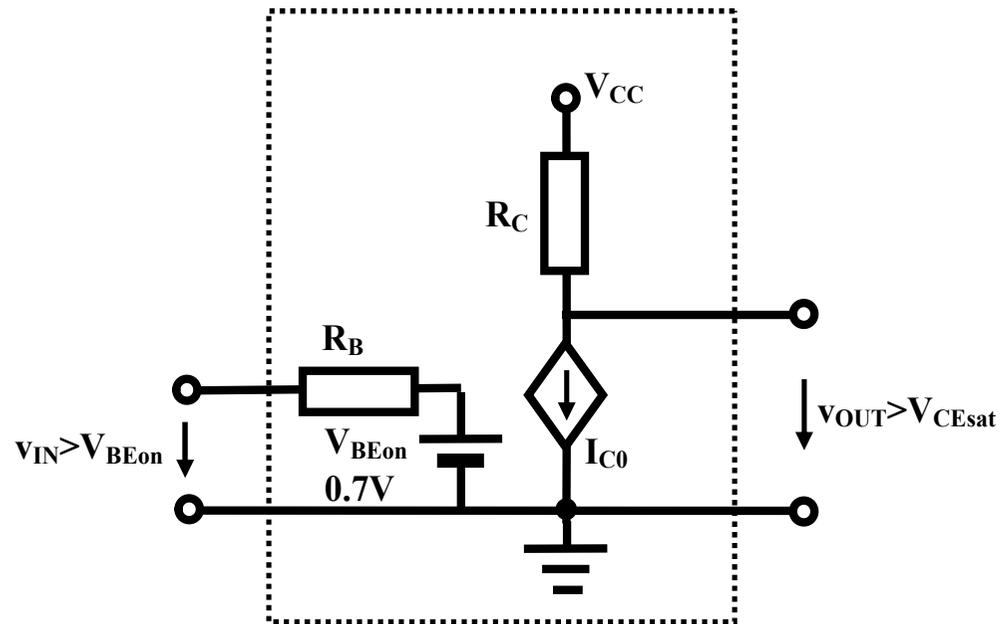
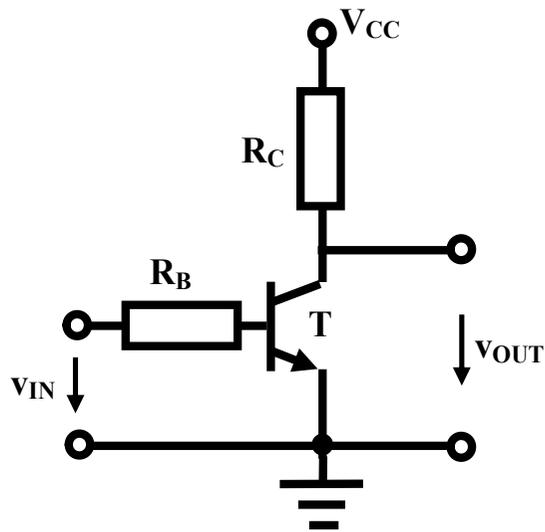
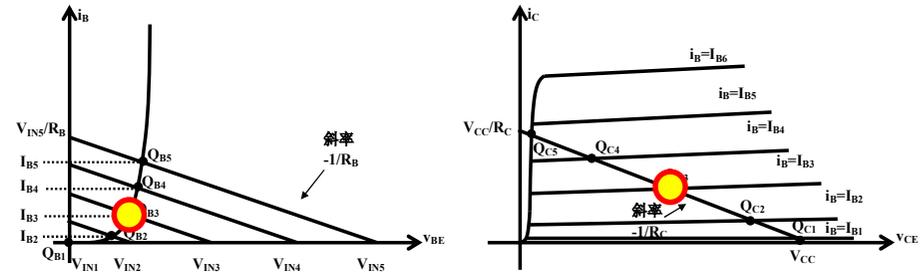


$$v_{IN} < V_{BEon} = 0.7V$$



$$v_{OUT} = V_{CC}$$

恒流区 流控流源模型

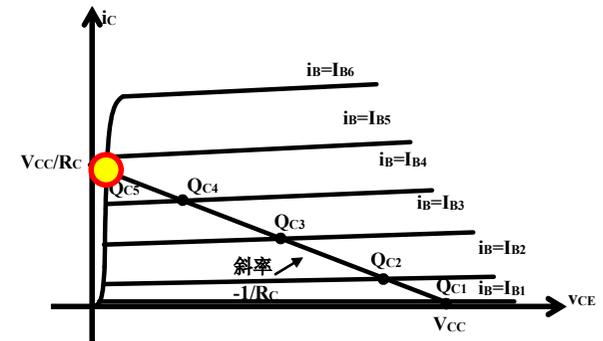
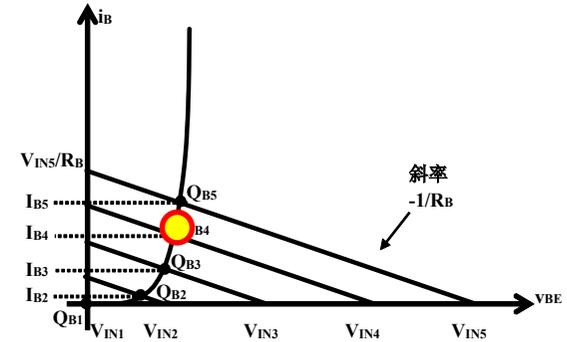
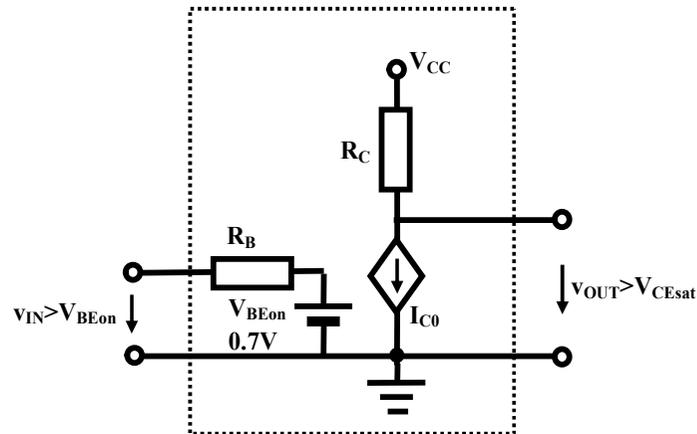
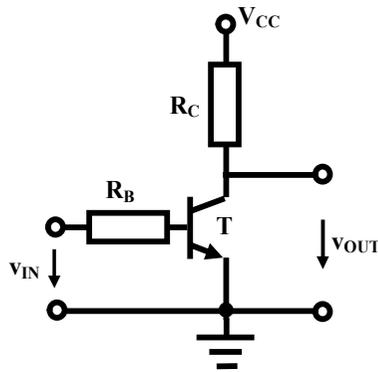


$$v_{IN} > V_{BEon} = 0.7V$$

$$I_{C0} = \beta I_{B0} = \beta \frac{v_{IN} - V_{BEon}}{R_B}$$

$$v_{OUT} = V_{CC} - I_{C0} R_C = V_{CC} - \beta \frac{v_{IN} - V_{BEon}}{R_B} R_C = V_{CC} + \beta \frac{R_C}{R_B} V_{BEon} - \beta \frac{R_C}{R_B} v_{IN}$$

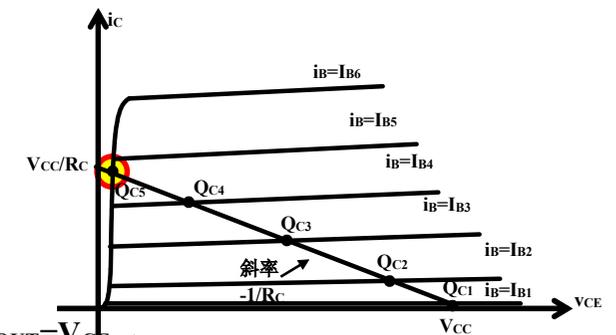
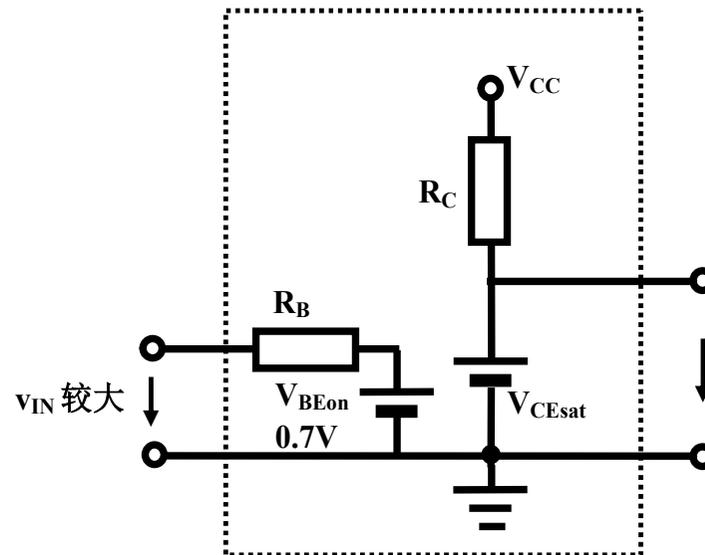
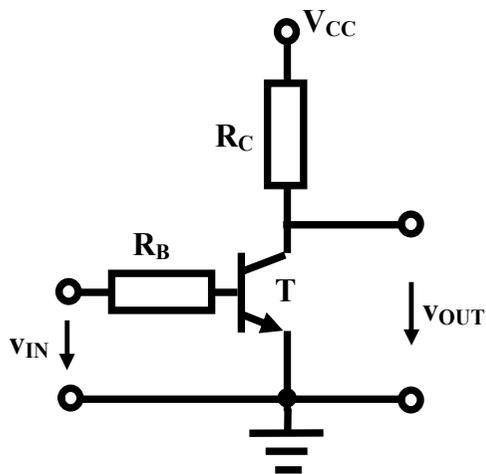
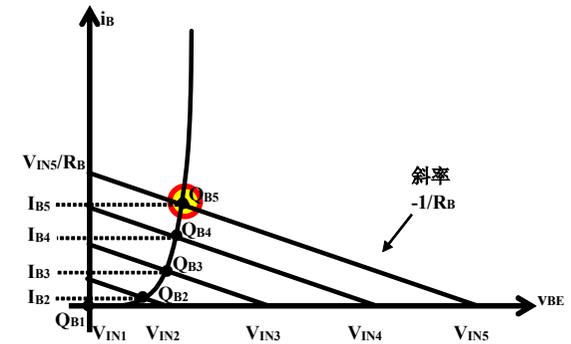
恒流区与饱和区的分界点



$$v_{OUT} = V_{CC} + \beta \frac{R_C}{R_B} V_{BEon} - \beta \frac{R_C}{R_B} v_{IN,s} = V_{CE,sat}$$

$$v_{IN,s} = \frac{V_{CC} + \beta \frac{R_C}{R_B} V_{BEon} - V_{CE,sat}}{\beta \frac{R_C}{R_B}} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CE,sat}}{\beta \frac{R_C}{R_B}} + V_{BEon}$$

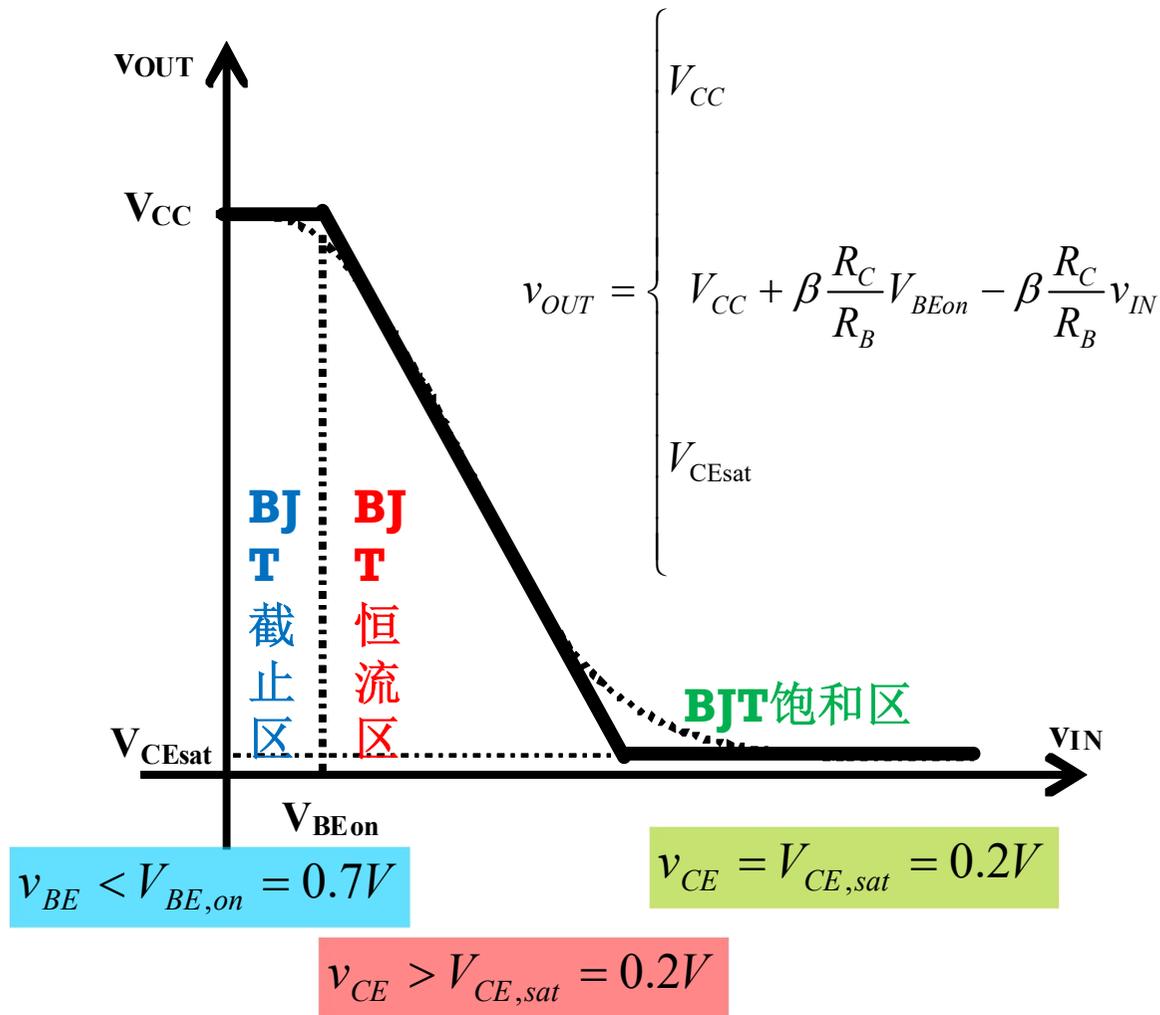
饱和区：恒压源模型



$$v_{IN} > v_{IN,s} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CE,sat}}{\beta \frac{R_C}{R_B}} + V_{BEon}$$

$$v_{OUT} = V_{CE,sat}$$

反相特性分段折线描述



$$v_{IN} < V_{BEon}$$

$$V_{BEon} < v_{IN} < \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CEsat}}{\beta \frac{R_C}{R_B}} + V_{BEon}$$

$$v_{IN} > \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CEsat}}{\beta \frac{R_C}{R_B}} + V_{BEon}$$

晶体管做放大器使用是，必须确保其工作点位于有源区

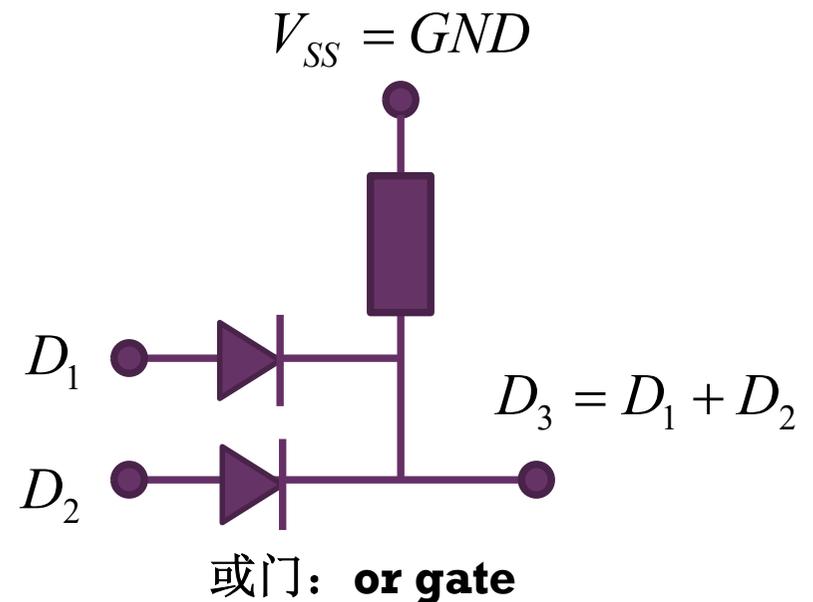
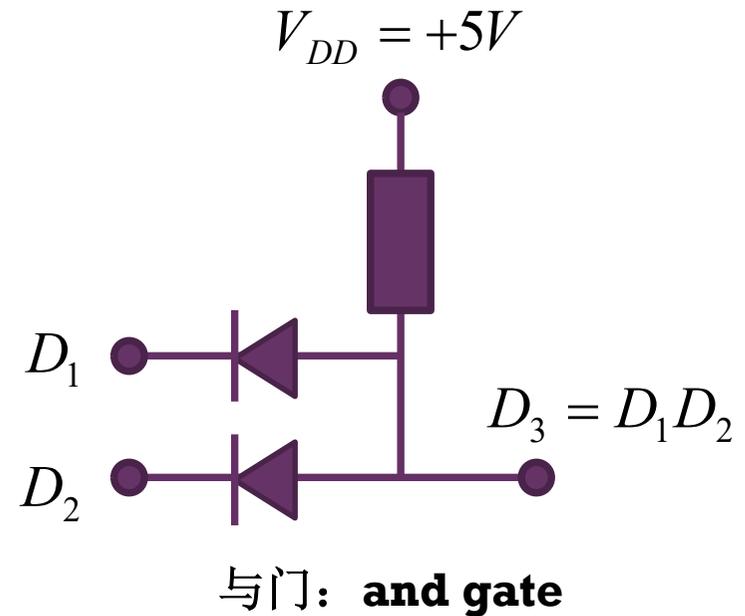
小结

- 晶体管反相器的基本原理就是受控非线性电阻（晶体管沟道电阻）随输入电压变化，导致电阻分压随输入电压变化而反相变化，故称反相器
- BJT反相器需要限流电阻确保BE结不会过流烧毁，MOSFET反相器无需限流电阻
- 反相器分析的近似方法是分段折线，只要找对分界点，在每个分区用线性化模型分析，可快速获得充分接近真实解的近似解
- NMOS和PMOS反相器都存在功耗大的问题，CMOS解决了静态功耗问题，因此成为数字电路的主流工艺

作业选讲

- 作业2.3 二极管门电路
- 5V电源电压情况下，我们将大于3V的电压视为逻辑状态1，将小于2V的电压视为逻辑状态0，2-3V的电压不定义其逻辑状态
 - (1) 给出如下两个电路的输出逻辑状态
 - (2) 用一句话说明逻辑与和逻辑或的逻辑运算规则（决策原则）
 - 其中逻辑1用‘同意’一词表述，逻辑0用‘不同意’一词表述
 - (3) 回答：联合国安理会‘一票否决制’采用的是与运算还是或运算？

V_1 (v)	V_2 (v)	V_3 (v)	D_1	D_2	D_3
0	0		0	0	
0	5		0	1	
5	0		1	0	
5	5		1	1	



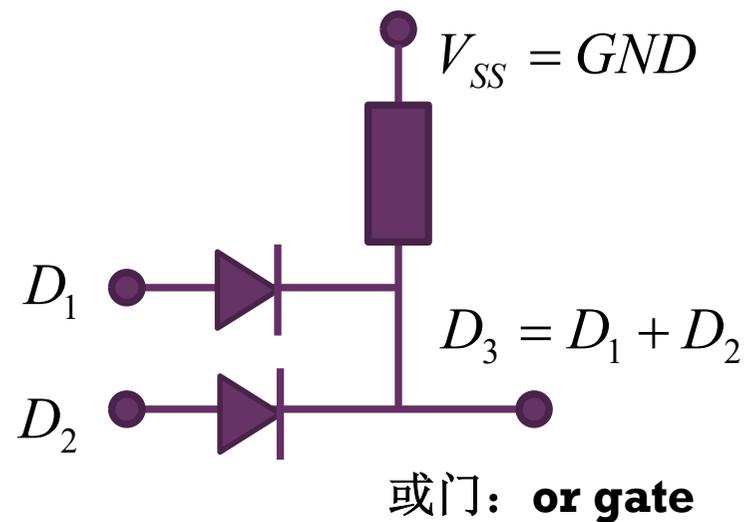
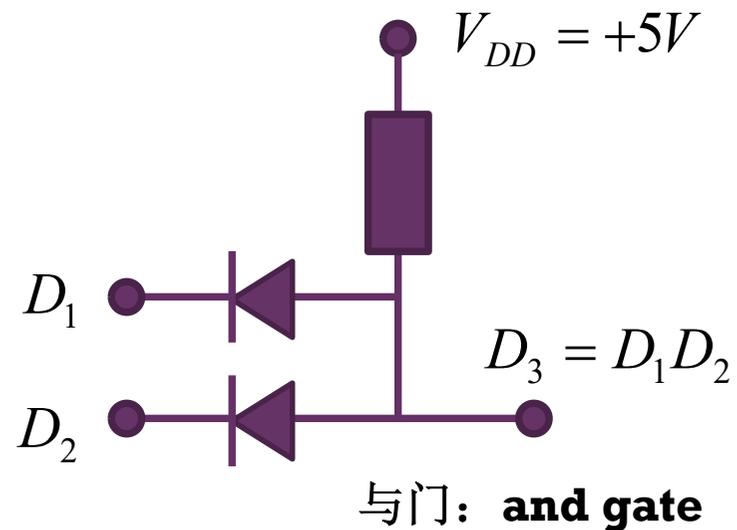
与门逻辑和或门逻辑

V_1 (v)	V_2 (v)	V_3 (v)	D_1	D_2	D_3
0	0	0.7	0	0	0
0	5	0.7	0	1	0
5	0	0.7	1	0	0
5	5	5	1	1	1

两个都同意方可通过

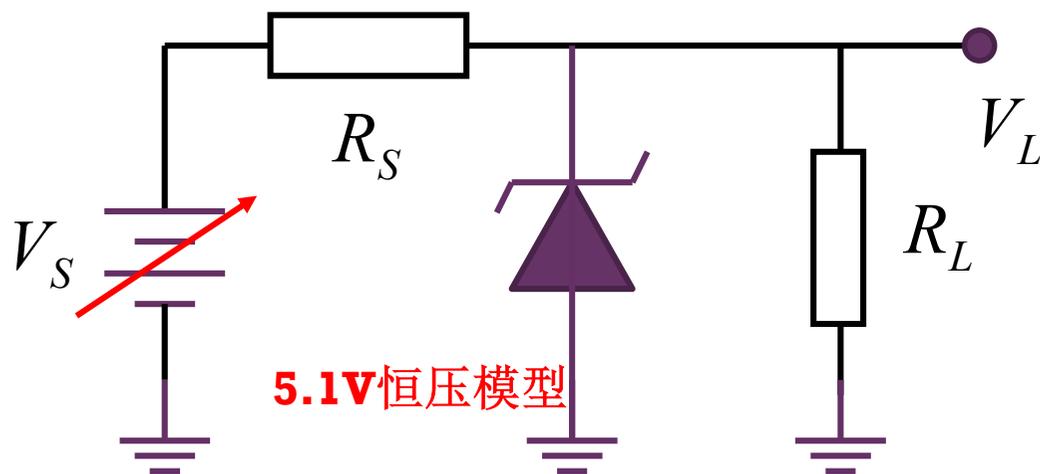
V_1 (v)	V_2 (v)	V_3 (v)	D_1	D_2	D_3
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	5	4.3	0	1	1
5	0	4.3	1	0	1
5	5	4.3	1	1	1

有一个同意即可通过

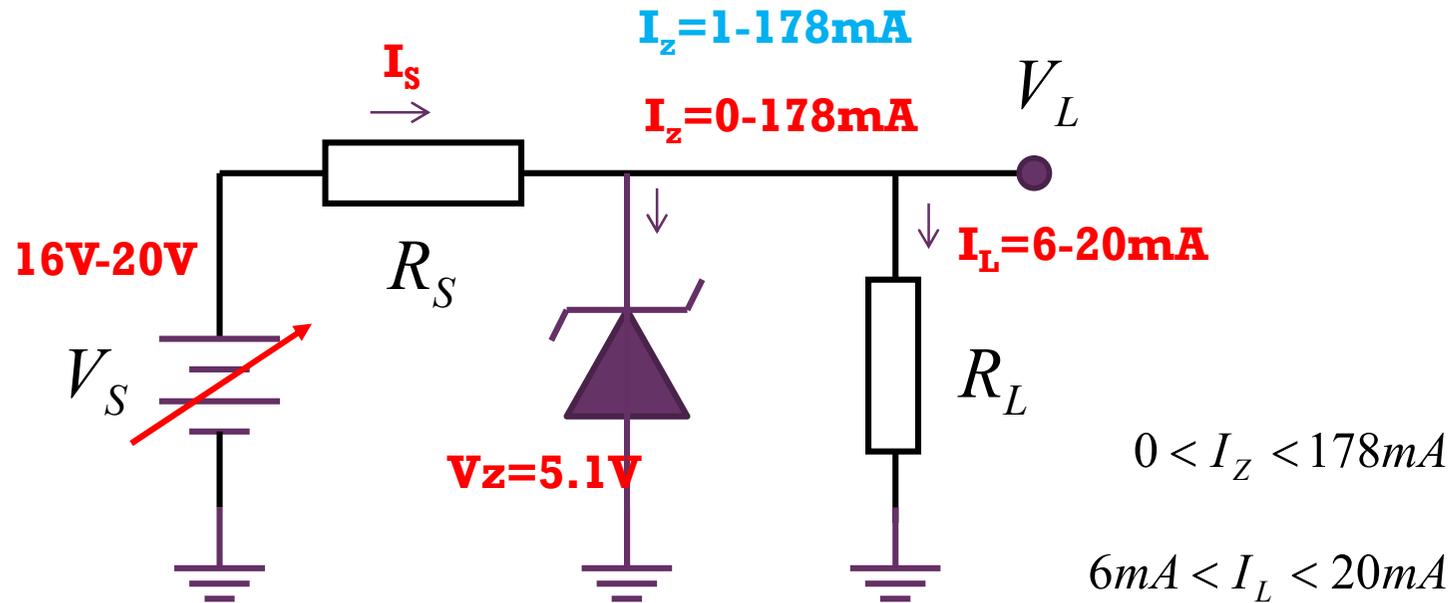


作业2.5 二极管稳压电路

- 一个齐纳稳压电路，输入电压在16V-20V之间变动，齐纳二极管为1N4733A，负载电阻 R_L 要求负载电流为6mA-20mA才能正常工作，限流电阻 R_S 的取值范围是多少？
 - 齐纳二极管采用理想电压源模型，反向击穿假设为5.1V恒压
 - 当输入电压、限流电阻、负载电流都取中间值时，求所有元件上释放或消耗的功率大小



找边界



$$I_Z + I_L = I_S = \frac{V_S - V_Z}{R_S}$$

$$6 \sim 20mA = I_L < \frac{V_S - V_Z}{R_S} < 178 + I_L = 184 \sim 198mA$$

$$20mA < \frac{V_S - V_Z}{R_S} < 184mA$$

$$59 \sim 81\Omega = \frac{(16 \sim 20) - 5.1}{184mA} = \frac{V_S - V_Z}{184mA} < R_S < \frac{V_S - V_Z}{20mA} = \frac{(16 \sim 20) - 5.1}{20mA} = 545 \sim 745\Omega$$

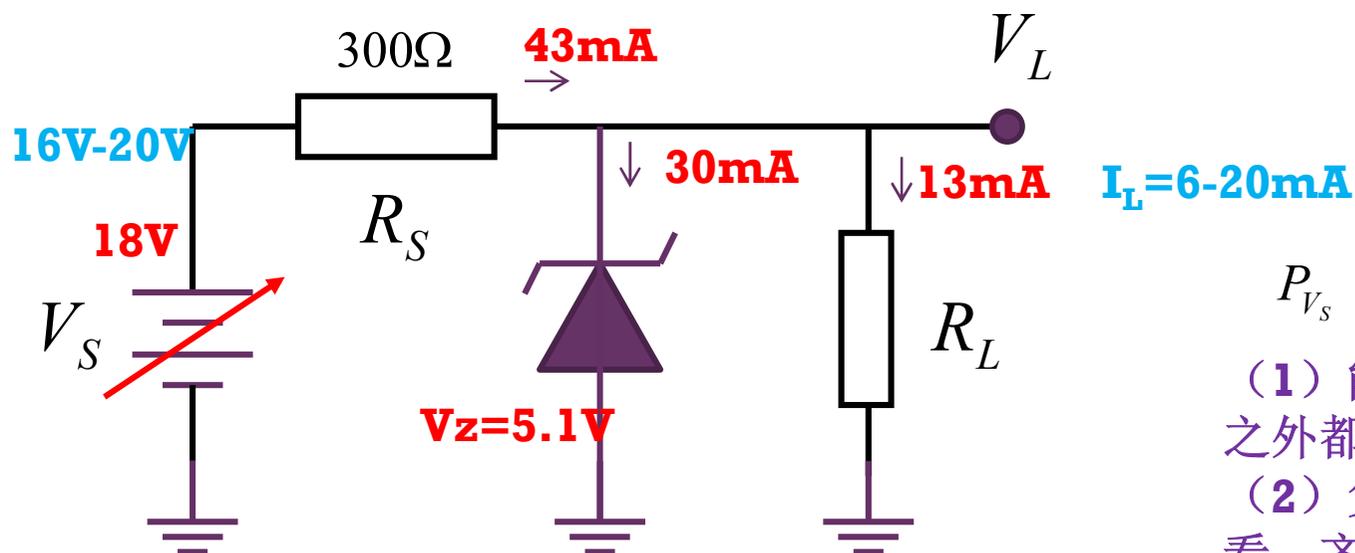
$$81\Omega < R_S < 545\Omega$$

$$81\Omega < R_S < 519\Omega$$

$$81\Omega < R_S < 545\Omega$$

$$81\Omega < R_S < 519\Omega$$

功率分配



$$I_S = \frac{V_S - V_Z}{R_S} = \frac{18 - 5.1}{300} = 0.043A = 43mA$$

$$I_Z = I_S - I_L = 43 - 13 = 30mA$$

$$P_{V_S} = V_S I_S = 18V \times 43mA = 774mW$$

源释放功率

(3) 效率很低

$$P_{R_S} = I_S^2 R_S = (43mA)^2 \times 300\Omega = 554.7mW$$

限流电阻耗能

$$P_D = V_Z I_Z = 5.1V \times 30mA = 153mW$$

齐纳二极管耗能

$$P_L = V_L I_L = 5.1V \times 13mA = 66.3mW$$

负载电阻耗能

$$P_{V_S} = P_{R_S} + P_D + P_L$$

(1) 能量守恒：电源之外都是阻性器件

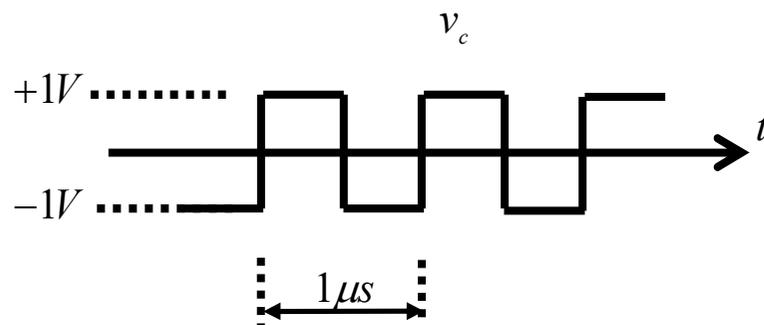
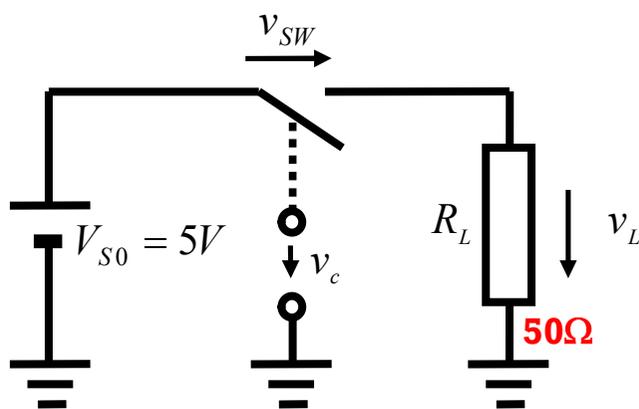
(2) 负载端口向内部看，齐纳二极管提供的是恒压特性， V_S 则提供能量，整体等效为**5.1V**恒压源

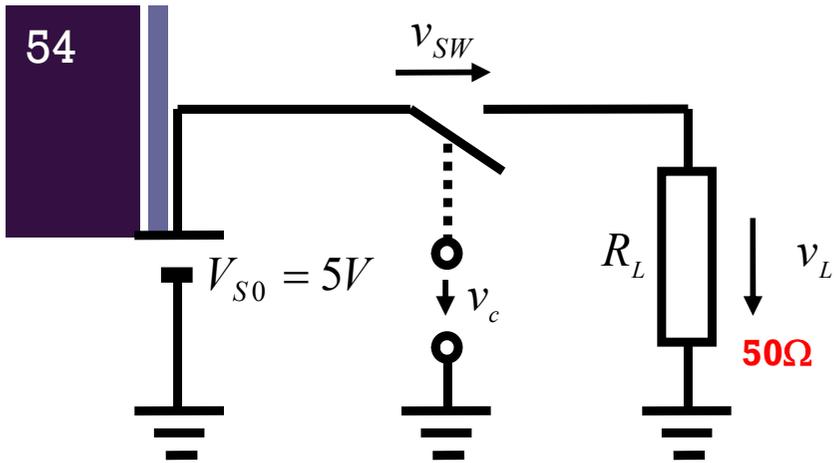
$$\eta = \frac{P_L}{P_{V_S}} = \frac{66.3}{774} = 8.57\%$$

作业3.4 开关逆变电路

逆变和整流对应，整流是将交流电能转换为直流电能，逆变则是将直流电能转换为交流电能

- 练习2.30: 假设直流电压源电压为+5V，开关控制电压 v_c 为1MHz频率的 $\pm 1V$ 幅度的方波信号。 $v_c = +1V$ 时开关闭合，5V电压全部加载到电阻 R_L 上， $v_c = -1V$ 时开关断开，5V电压全部加载到开关两端，电阻上没有电流流通。
 - (1) 画出电阻两端电压 $v_L(t)$ 和开关两端电压 $v_{SW}(t)$ 的时域波形。
 - (2) 电阻获得的直流电压为多少伏？
 - (3) 电阻获得的瞬时功率如何变化？
 - (4) 电阻获得的平均功率为多少？折合为有效值电压，为多少伏的电压？
 - (5) 开关消耗功率为多少？
 - (6) 负载电阻上消耗的直流功率和交流功率分别为多少？





平均负载电压

$$V_{L,DC} = \overline{v_L(t)} = 2.5V$$

负载瞬时功率

$$p_L(t) = \frac{v_L^2(t)}{R_L} = \frac{(5S_1)^2}{50} = 0.5S_1$$

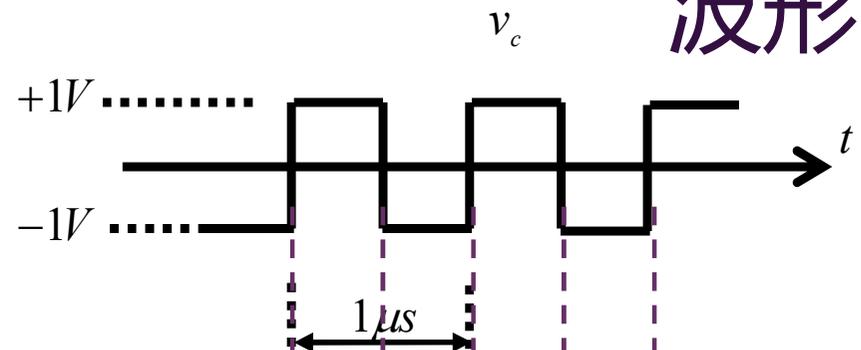
负载平均功率

$$P_L = \overline{p_L(t)} = 0.25W$$

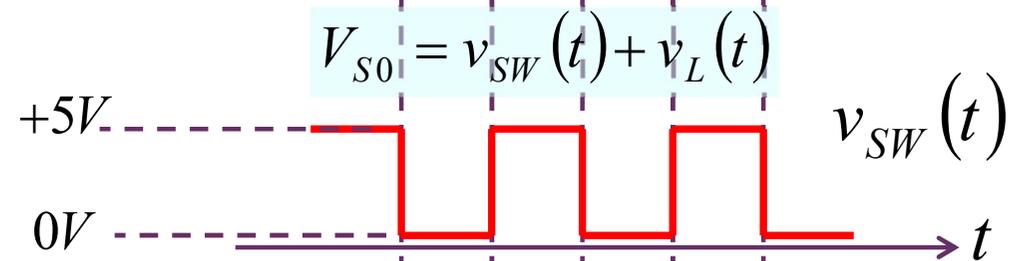
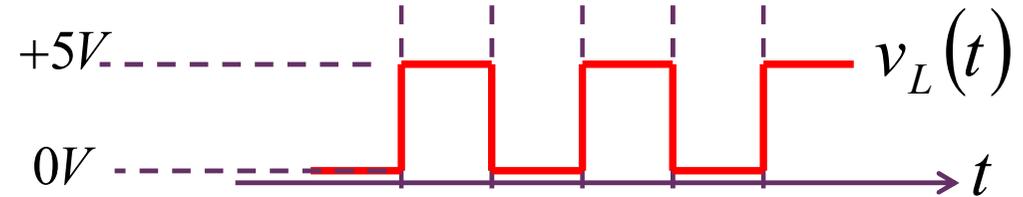
负载电压有效值

$$V_{rms} = \sqrt{P_L R_L}$$

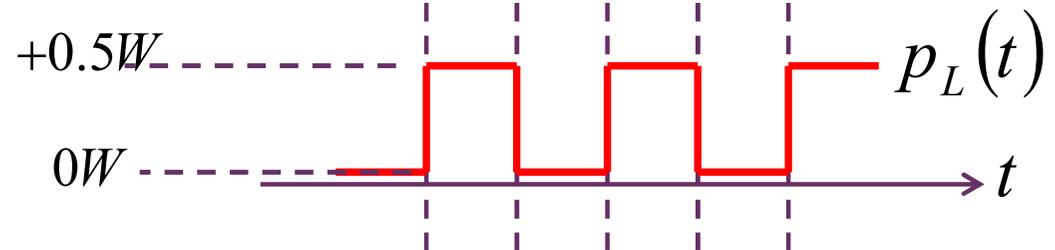
$$= \sqrt{0.25 \times 50} = 3.54V$$

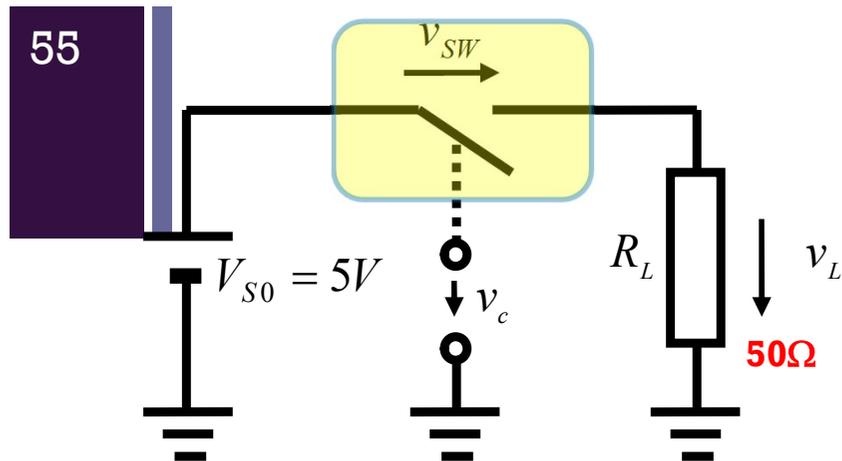


电压波形

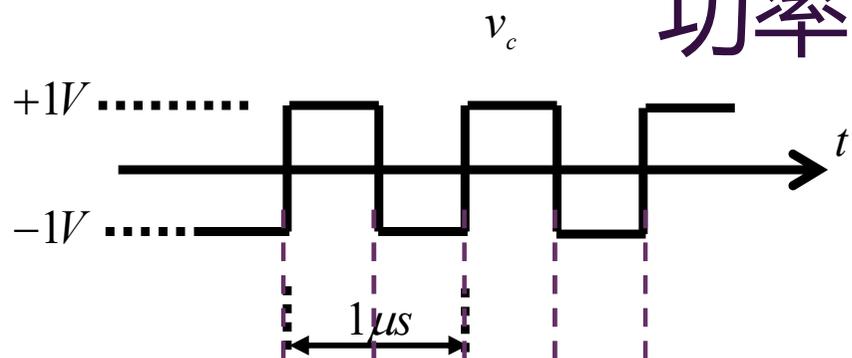


瞬时功率波形

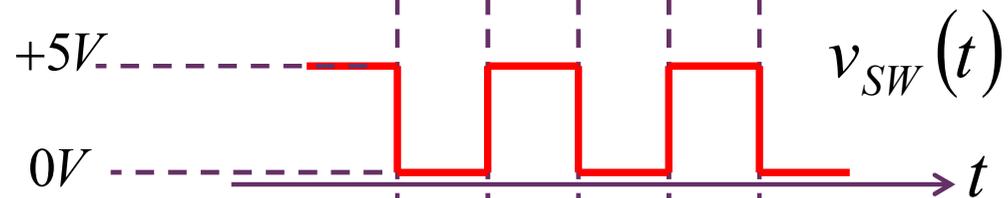
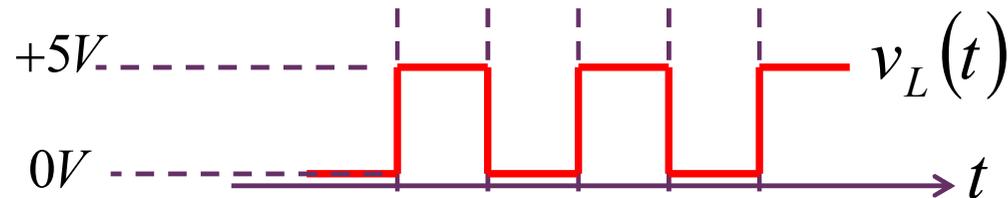




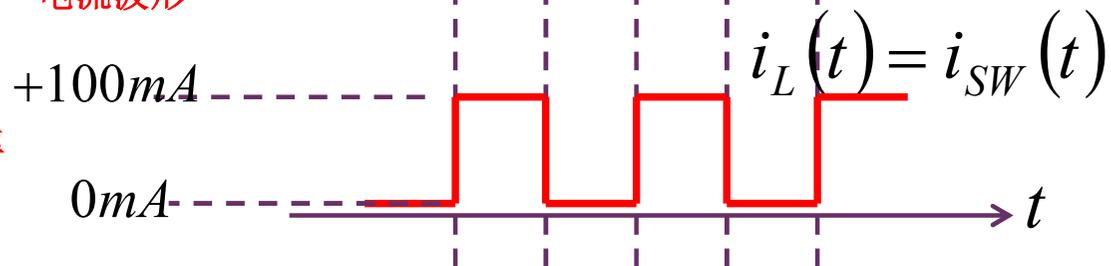
功率



电压波形



电流波形



开关消耗功率

$$P_{SW} = v_c i_c + v_{sw} i_{sw}$$

$$= 0 + 0 = 0$$

负载消耗直流功率：直流分量提供的平均功率

$$P_{L,DC} = \frac{V_{L,DC}^2}{R_L} = \frac{2.5^2}{50}$$

$$= 0.125W = 125mW$$

负载消耗交流功率：交流分量提供的平均功率

$$P_{L,AC} = P_L - P_{L,DC}$$

$$= 250mW - 125mW = 125mW$$

消耗能量等于平均功率 \times 总时间

总功率=直流功率+交流功率

$$f(t) = f_{DC} + f_{AC}(t)$$

$$f_{DC} = \overline{f(t)}$$

$$f_{AC}(t) = f(t) - \overline{f(t)}$$

$$\overline{f_{AC}(t)} = \overline{f(t) - \overline{f(t)}}$$

$$= \overline{f(t)} - \overline{\overline{f(t)}}$$

$$= \overline{f(t)} - \overline{f(t)}$$

$$= 0$$

$$f^2(t) = (f_{DC} + f_{AC}(t))^2$$

$$= f_{DC}^2 + 2f_{DC}f_{AC}(t) + f_{AC}^2(t)$$

$$\overline{f^2(t)} = \overline{f_{DC}^2 + 2f_{DC}f_{AC}(t) + f_{AC}^2(t)}$$

$$= \overline{f_{DC}^2} + \overline{2f_{DC}f_{AC}(t)} + \overline{f_{AC}^2(t)}$$

$$= f_{DC}^2 + 2f_{DC}\overline{f_{AC}(t)} + \overline{f_{AC}^2(t)}$$

$$= f_{DC}^2 + \overline{f_{AC}^2(t)}$$

$$P = P_{DC} + P_{AC}$$

针对平均功率而言

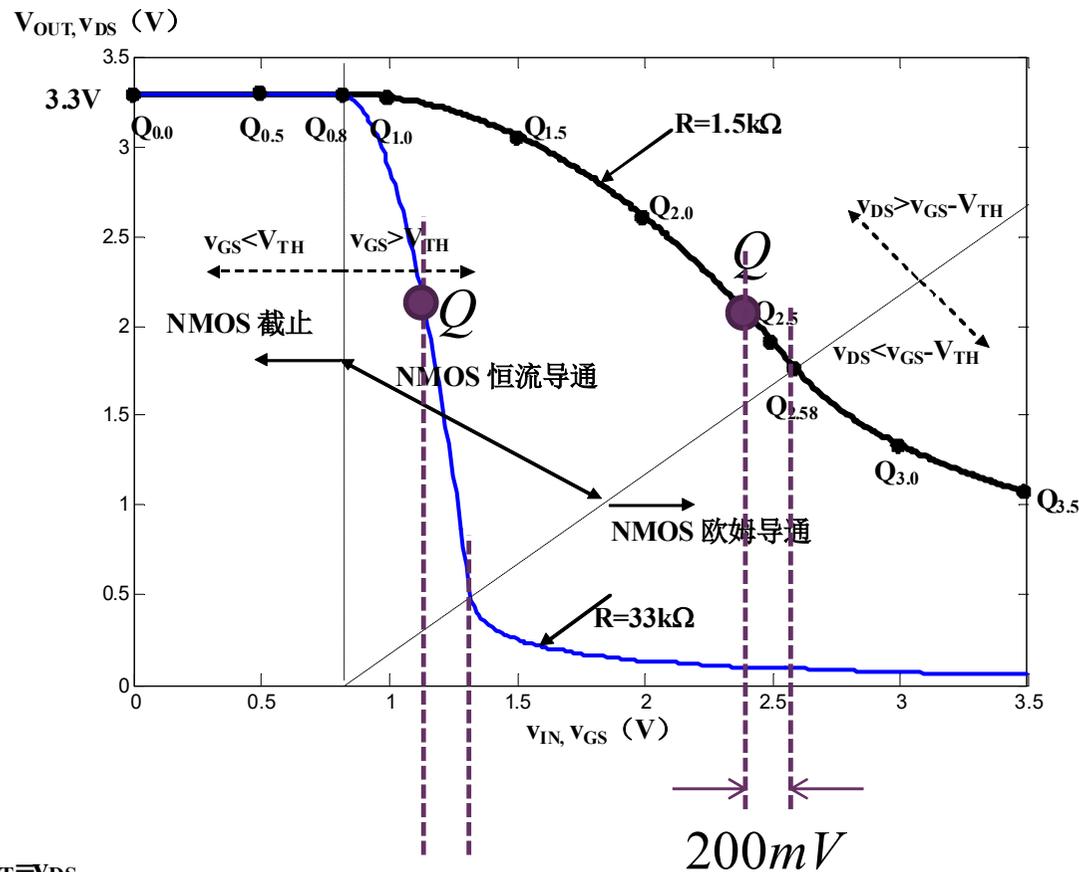
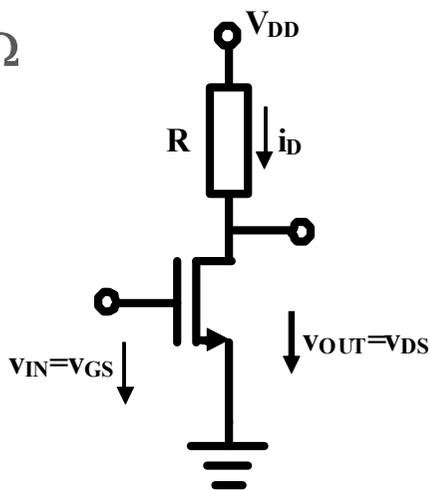
直流分量提供直流功率，交流分量提供交流功率，直流功率和交流功率都是平均功率

本讲作业

作业1 NMOS反相放大倍数

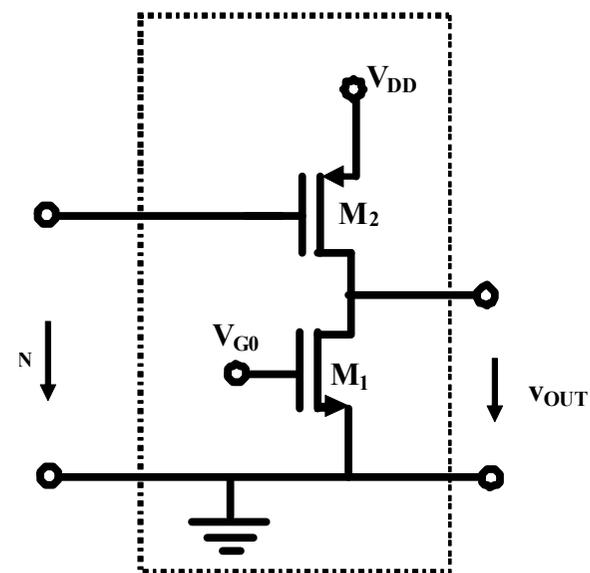
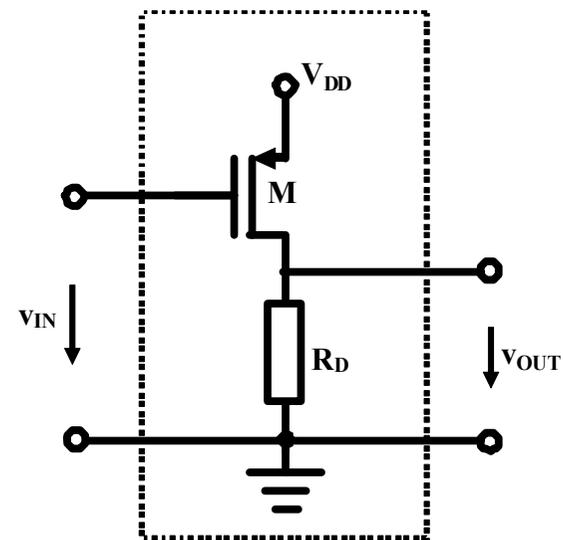
- 采用P5页参量
- 选取NMOS反相器的直流工作点位于恒流导通区，且输入电压比欧姆区分界点电压低200mV，求反相电压放大器的电压增益

- $R=1.5k\Omega$
- $R=33k\Omega$



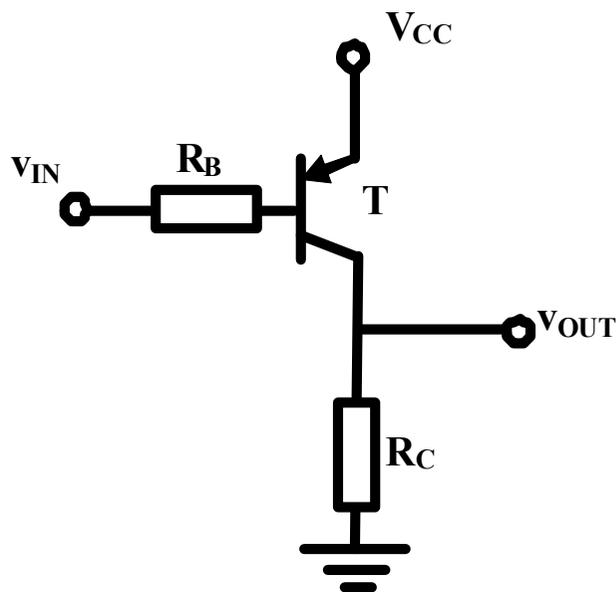
作业2 PMOS反相器分析

- 请用分段折线法分析如图所示PMOS反相器电路，画出其输入-输出电压转移特性曲线示意图
- NMOSFET参量为 $\beta_n=2.5\text{mA/V}^2$ ， $V_{\text{THn}}=0.8\text{V}$ ；PMOSFET参量为 $\beta_p=1\text{mA/V}^2$ ， $V_{\text{THp}}=0.7\text{V}$ ；偏置电阻 $R_D=3.3\text{k}\Omega$ ，电源电压 $V_{\text{DD}}=3.3\text{V}$
- 假设通过某种偏置方式，使得图b所示NMOSFET的栅极电压被设置为 $V_{\text{G0}}=1.3\text{V}$ ，源栅电压为 $V_{\text{GSn}}=1.3\text{V}$ ，过驱动电压为 $V_{\text{odn}}=V_{\text{GSn}}-V_{\text{THn}}=0.5\text{V}$ 。



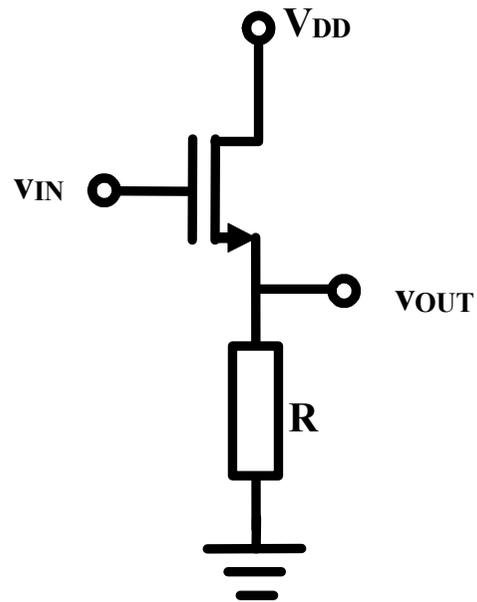
作业3 PNP反相器

- 用分段折线模型分析，写出输入输出反相特性曲线方程，画出其反相特性曲线



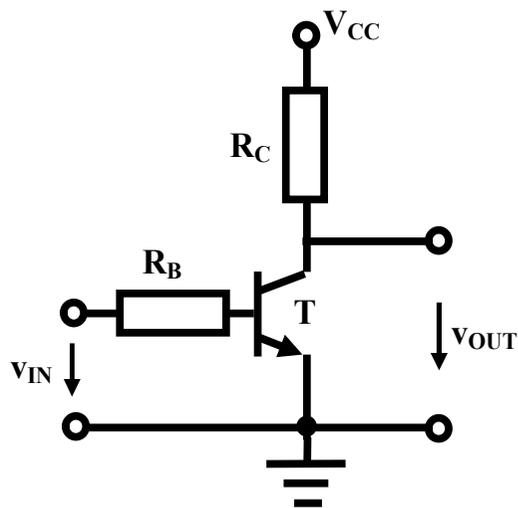
作业4 理论分析

- 请用解析法和分段折线法分析如图所示电路，给出输入输出转移特性曲线方程，画出输入输出转移特性曲线，并分析如果作为放大器，其放大倍数为多少？

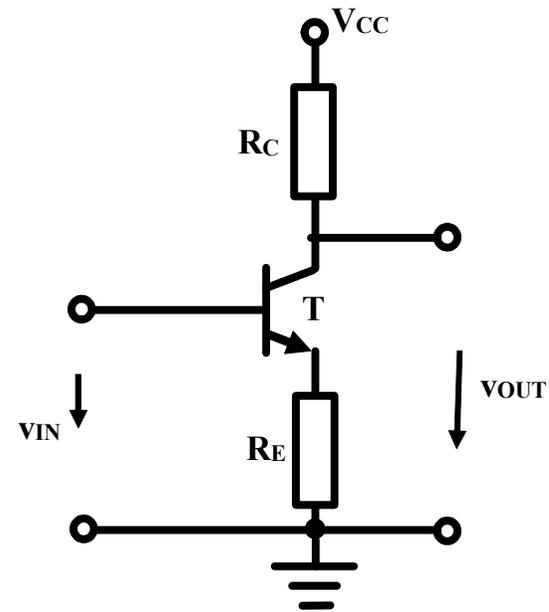


CAD仿真

- 1/请设计外围电阻，使得晶体管工作于恒流区时，输入电压输出电压转移特性曲线斜率为-10
 - 从库中找一个BJT模型，确认其 β
- 2/用分段折线法分析输入电压输出电压转移特性曲线，并仿真确认，你的分析和仿真结果有无差别？



增益和 β 密切相关



增益和 β 几乎无关

本节课内容在教材中的章节对应

- P64-69: NMOS反相器的图解法和解析法分析
- P284-302: MOS反相器图解法和分段折线法分析
- P321-324: BJT反相器图解法与分段折线法分析