

Chapter 7. 頻率響應 (Frequency Response)

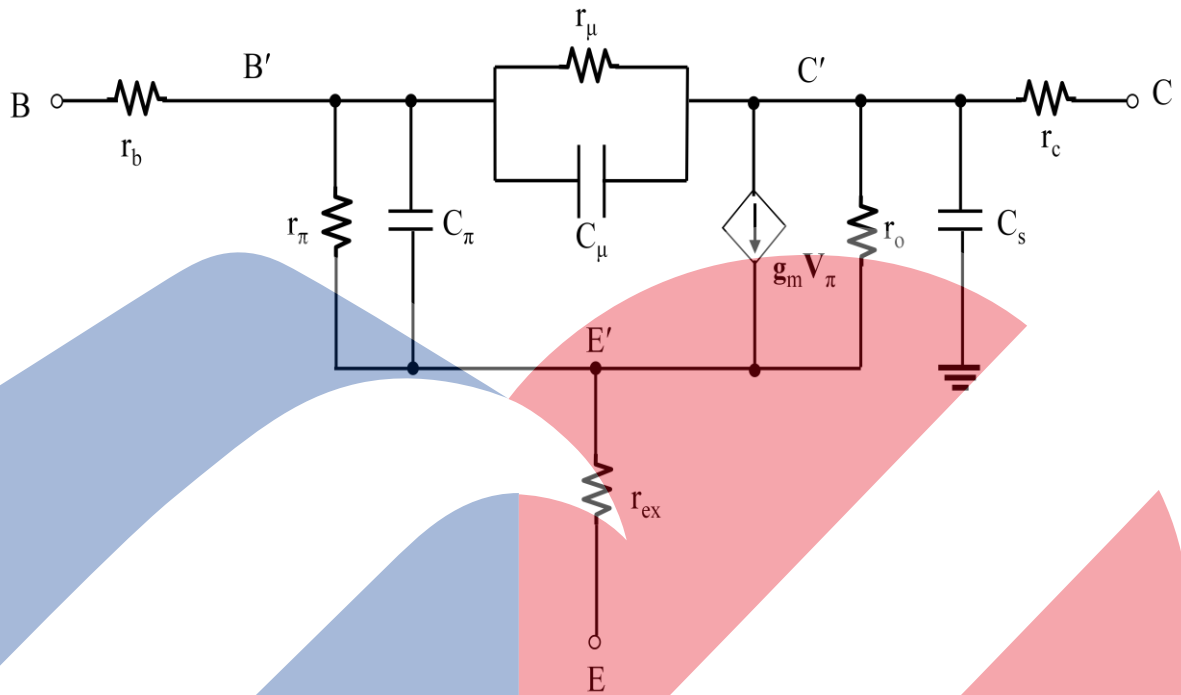
7.4 頻率響應-BJT

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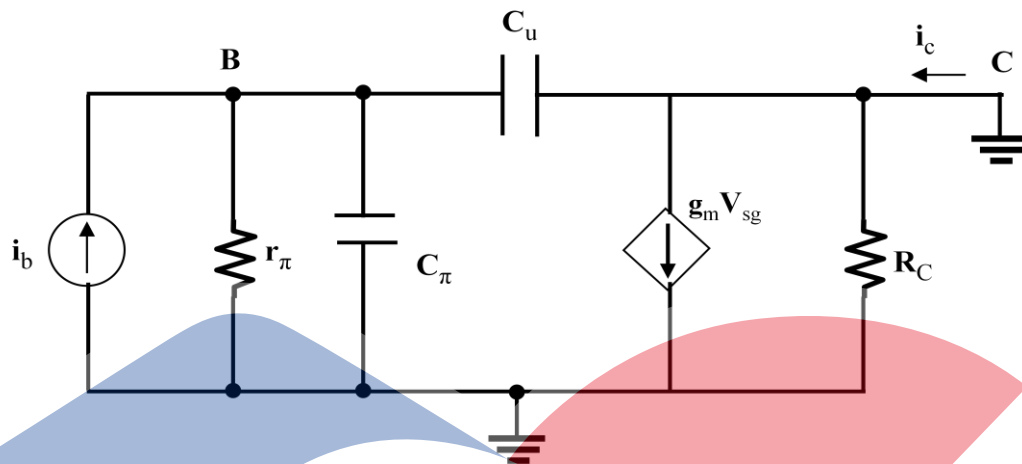
7.4 頻率響應-BJT

1. 擴展型混成 π 等效電路



- r_b B 內外部的內阻(非常小)
- r_π 順偏擴散電阻
- C_π 順偏接面電容
- C_μ 反偏接面電容 $C_\pi \gg C_\mu$ 但不能忽略， \therefore Miller effect
- r_μ 反偏擴散電阻
- r_{ex} E 內外部的內阻(非常小)
- $g_m V_\pi$ BE 電壓控制電流
- r_o Early effect 電阻
- C_s 集-基板的反向偏壓接面電容
- r_c C 內外部的內阻(非常小)

2. 短路電流增益



$$\text{求 } A_i = \frac{I_c}{I_b}$$

B 點 KCL:

$$\begin{aligned} I_b &= I_{r\pi} + I_{C\pi} + I_{C\mu} \\ &= \frac{V_\pi}{r_\pi} + SC_\pi V_\pi + SC_\mu V_\pi \\ &= V_\pi \left[\frac{1}{r_\pi} + S(C_\pi + C_\mu) \right] \end{aligned}$$

C 點 KCL:

$$\begin{aligned} I_c + I_{C\mu} &= g_m V_\pi + I_{ro} \\ I_c + SC_\mu V_\pi &= g_m V_\pi \\ I_c &= (g_m - SC_\mu) V_\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_i = \frac{I_c}{I_b} &= \frac{(g_m - SC_\mu) V_\pi}{V_\pi \left[\frac{1}{r_\pi} + S(C_\pi + C_\mu) \right]} \\ &= \frac{(g_m - SC_\mu)}{\frac{1}{r_\pi} + S(C_\pi + C_\mu)} \end{aligned}$$

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3. 截止頻率(Cut-off frequency - f_T)

◆ 當在頻率在 f_T 時，其增益為一。

$$A_i = \frac{\beta_0}{1 + j2\pi f r_\pi (C_\pi + C_\mu)}$$
$$= \frac{\beta_0}{1 + j\left(\frac{f}{f_\beta}\right)}, \quad f_\beta = \frac{1}{2\pi r_\pi (C_\pi + C_\mu)}$$

$$|A_i| = \frac{\sqrt{\beta_0^2}}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_\beta}\right)^2}}, \quad \beta_0^2 = 1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_\beta}\right)^2$$

When $\left(\frac{f}{f_\beta}\right)^2 \gg 1$, $\beta_0^2 \cong \left(\frac{f}{f_\beta}\right)^2$

$f_T = \beta_0 f_\beta$, f_T 為增益為一的頻寬，稱為壹增益頻寬(Unity-gain bandwidth)。

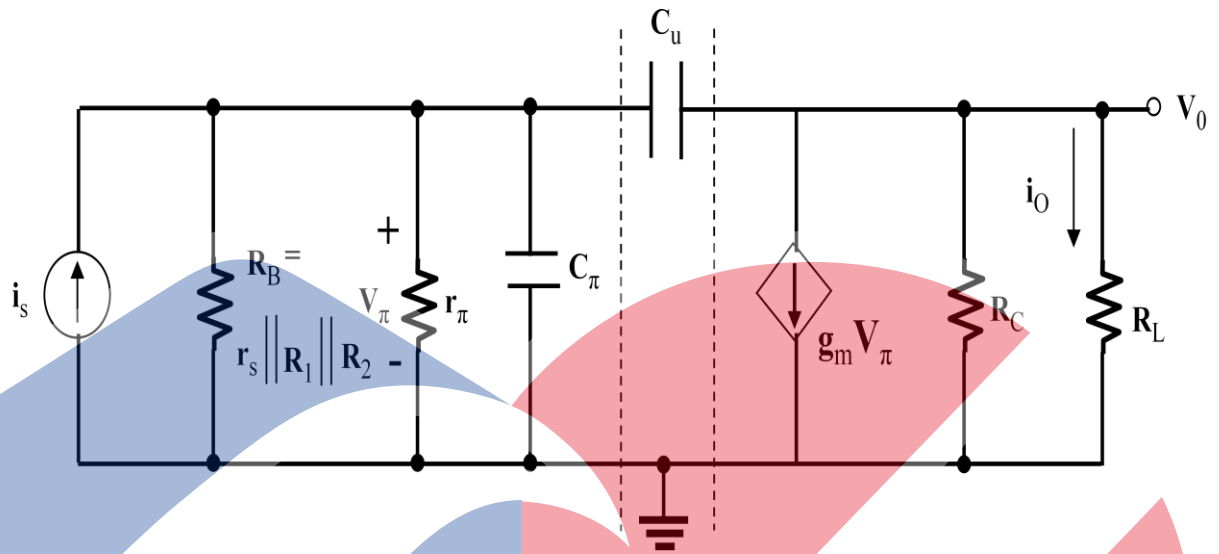
$$f_T = \beta_0 f_\beta = \frac{\beta_0}{2\pi r_\pi (C_\pi + C_\mu)}$$

$$\because \beta_0 = g_m r_\pi$$

$$f_T = \frac{g_m}{2\pi (C_\pi + C_\mu)}$$

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4. 米勒效應和米勒電容(Miller effect and Miller capacitance)



- ◆ C_{μ} : 因為 Miller effect 或稱回授效應，其 C_{μ} 會被乘以其倍數的效應。假設 f 很大使偶和及旁路電容短路，只考慮 BJT 內部電容

$$r_c r_{ex} r_b \rightarrow \infty, C_s \rightarrow \text{OPEN}, r_{\mu} r_o \rightarrow \infty$$

LOOPA:

$$I_1 = \frac{V_{\pi} - V_o}{\frac{1}{SC_{\mu}}} = SC_{\mu}(V_{\pi} - V_o) \quad (1)$$

LOOPB:

$$I_1 = g_m V_{\pi} + \frac{V_o}{R_C \parallel R_L} \quad (2)$$

$$(1) = (2):$$

$$SC_{\mu}(V_{\pi} - V_o) = g_m V_{\pi} + \frac{V_o}{R_C \parallel R_L}$$

$$\left(SC_{\mu} + \frac{1}{R_C \parallel R_L} \right) V_o = (SC_{\mu} - g_m) V_{\pi}$$

$$S = j\omega, \left(j\omega C_{\mu} + \frac{1}{R_C \parallel R_L} \right) V_o = (j\omega C_{\mu} - g_m) V_{\pi}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_C \parallel R_L} V_o \cong -g_m V_{\pi}$$

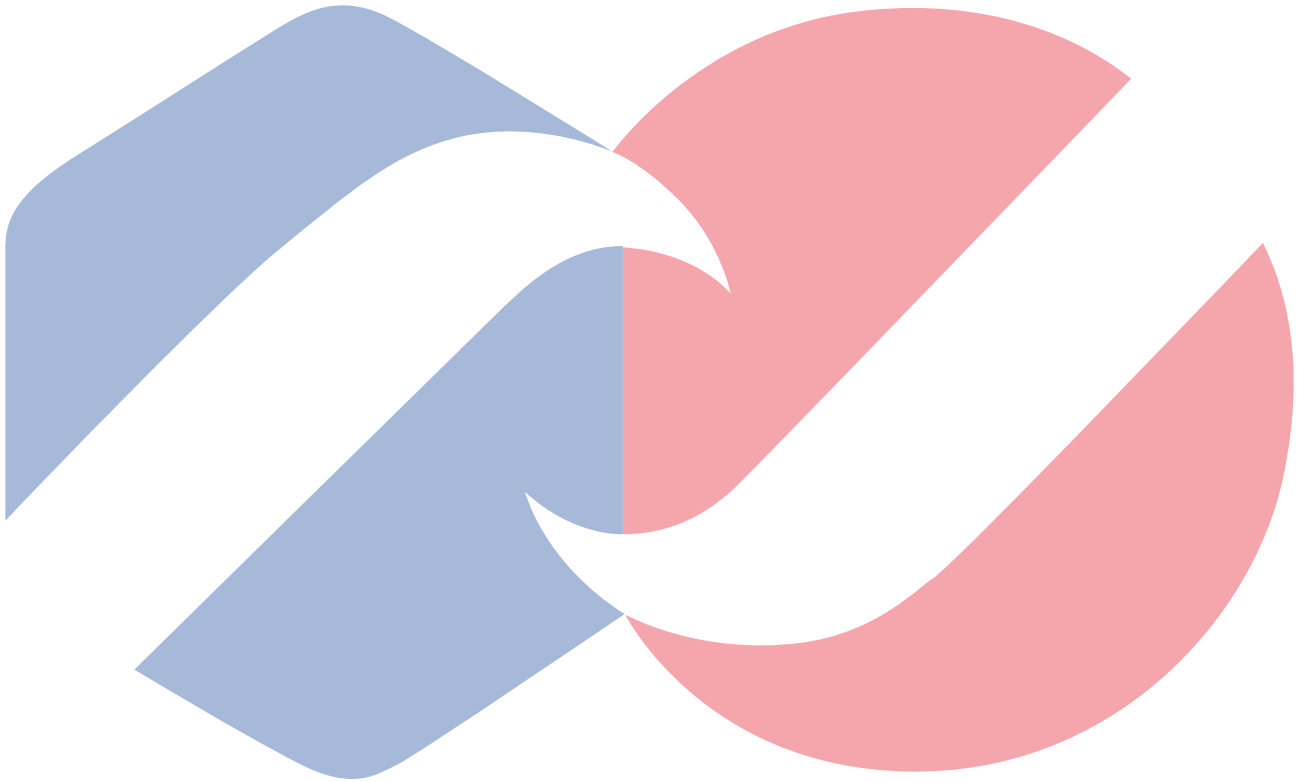
$$V_o = -g_m V_{\pi} (R_C \parallel R_L) \text{ 代入 } (1)$$

$$I_1 = SC_{\mu} [V_{\pi} + g_m V_{\pi} (R_C \parallel R_L)]$$

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$$\begin{aligned} &= SC_{\mu}V_{\pi}[1 + g_m(R_C \parallel R_L)] \\ Z_A &= \frac{V_{\pi}}{I_1} = \frac{1}{SC_{\mu}[1 + g_m(R_C \parallel R_L)]} \\ &= \frac{1}{SC_M}, C_M = C_{\mu}[1 + g_m(R_C \parallel R_L)] \end{aligned}$$



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