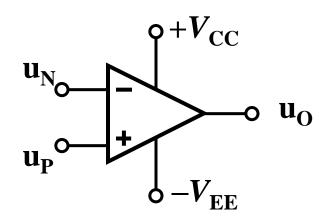
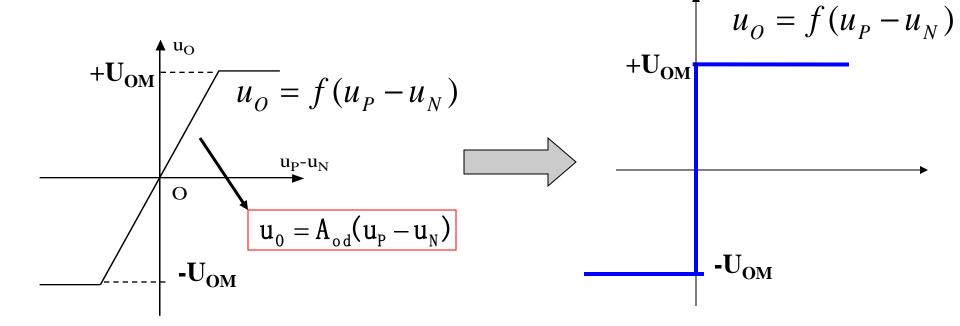
第六章 集成运放应用电路

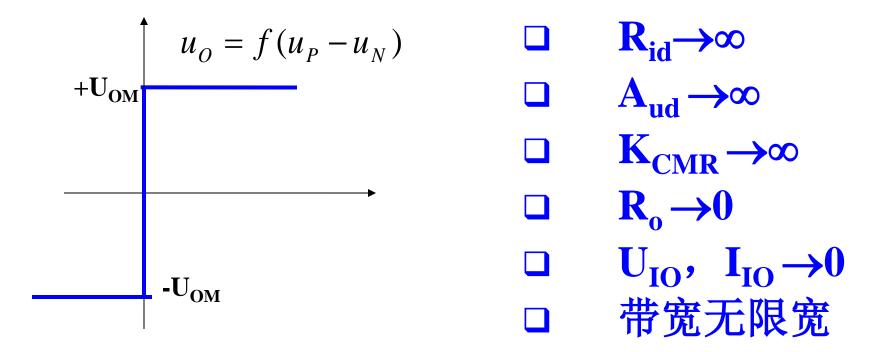
- □ 理想集成运放
- □ 基本运算电路
- □ 模拟乘法器
- □ 仪表用放大电路
- □ 低通有源滤波电路

6.1 理想集成运放





1、理想化参数

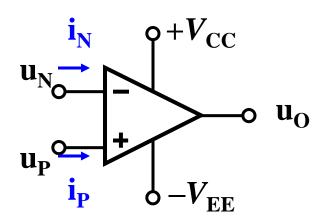


2、工作区域

线性工作:负反馈工作状态

非线性工作: 开环工作或正反馈工作状态

3、理想运放的极限条件



理想集成运放线性工作特点:

虚短: $\mathbf{u}_{N} = \mathbf{u}_{P}$

虚断: $i_N = i_P = 0$

理想集成运放非线性工作特点:

虚断: $i_N = i_P = 0$

饱和输出

6.2 基本运算电路

利用理想集成运放可以组成各种运算电路:比例运算、加减运算、积分运算、微分运算、对数运算、指数运算

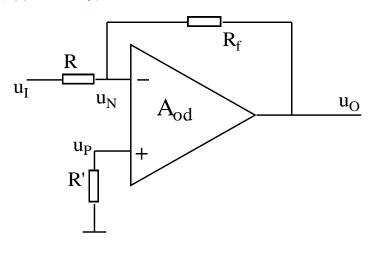
组成运算电路的理想集成运放必须工作在线性区,即运算电路必须组成负反馈电路;

由于理想集成运放的增益为无穷,通常由理想集成运放组成的负反馈电路满足深度负反馈条件;

利用理想集成运放的虚短和虚断的特性来分析各种运算电路,目的只要是得到输出与输入信号之间的关系

1、比例运算电路—输出与输入之间成比例关系

1) 反相电路



电路组成特点:

- > 深度电压并联负反馈
- > 信号从反相输入端输入
- > 同相端接地
- ▶ R'为平衡电阻

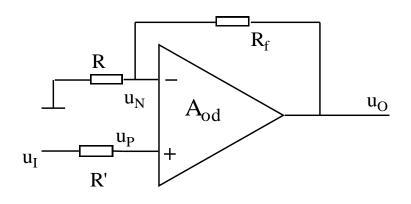
$$\mathbf{u}_0 = -\frac{\mathbf{R_f}}{\mathbf{R}} \mathbf{u}_{\mathrm{I}}$$

$$A_f = -\frac{R_f}{R}$$
 — 反相比例

$$R_i = R \longrightarrow 输入电阻减小$$

$$R_o = 0 \longrightarrow$$
 具有很强的电压 驱动能力

2)同相电路



$$u_0 = \left(1 + \frac{R_f}{R}\right) u_I$$

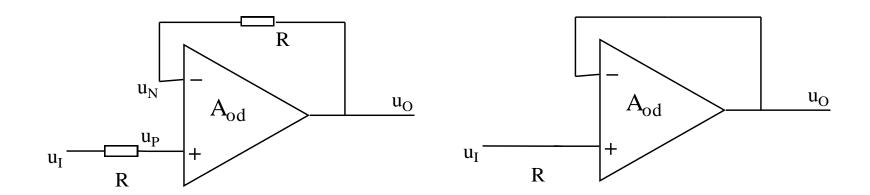
电路组成特点:

- > 深度电压串联负反馈
- > 信号从同相输入端输入
- ▶R'为平衡电阻

$$A_f = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R}$$
 可相比例

$$R_i = \infty \longrightarrow 输入电阻无穷$$

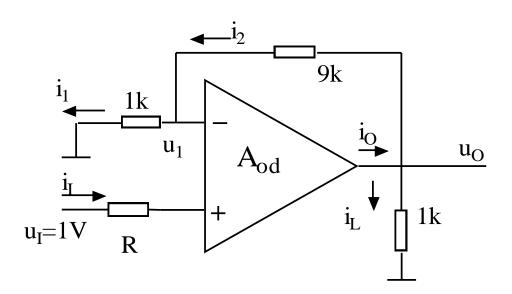
电压跟随器



$$\mathbf{u}_0 = \mathbf{u}_{\mathrm{I}}$$

输入电阻为无穷大,输出电阻为0,具有很好的跟随特性

例1:

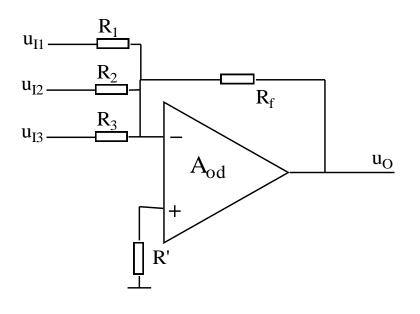


求:

 $i_I, i_1, i_2, u_1, u_0, i_L, i_O$ 以及电压增益

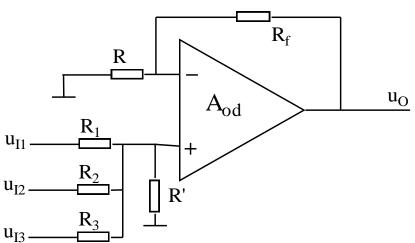
2、加法、减法运算器—输出是输入信号的相加或相减

a) 加法运算器



$$u_0 = -\frac{R_f}{R_1}u_{11} - \frac{R_f}{R_2}u_{12} - \frac{R_f}{R_3}u_{13}$$

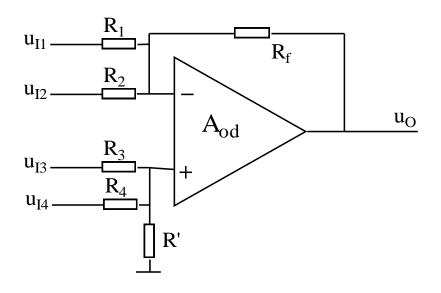
反相求和运算电路



$$u_0 = \frac{R_f}{R_1} u_{I1} + \frac{R_f}{R_2} u_{I2} + \frac{R_f}{R_3} u_{I3}$$

同相求和运算电路

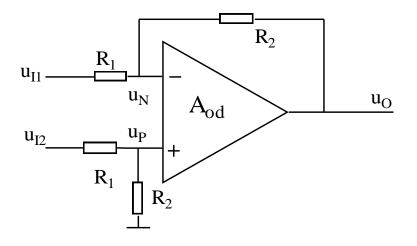
b) 加减法运算器



$$u_0 = R_f \left(\frac{u_{13}}{R_3} + \frac{u_{14}}{R_4} - \frac{u_{11}}{R_1} - \frac{u_{12}}{R_2} \right)$$

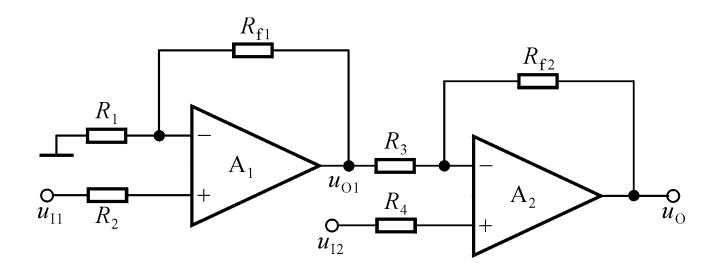
利用集成运放实现输入信号的相加相减运算,如果要求信号相加,则把这些信号加到同一个输入端,否则加到不同的输入端。

c) 差动运算电路



$$u_0 = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}(u_{11} - u_{12})$$

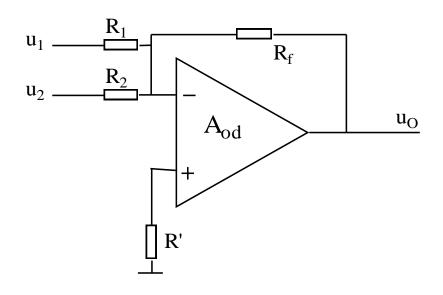
集成运放组成差分放大器



两级运放组成信号相减运算电路

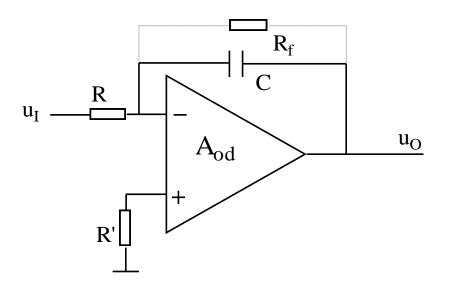
例2:

设计一个反相运放,实现输出是两个输入的加权和,即 \mathbf{u}_{O} =-(\mathbf{u}_{1} +5 \mathbf{u}_{2})。选择合适的 \mathbf{R} 1, \mathbf{R} 2, \mathbf{R} f电阻,并使在最大输出电压为 $\mathbf{10}$ V时,反馈电阻上的电流不超过 $\mathbf{1m}$ A。



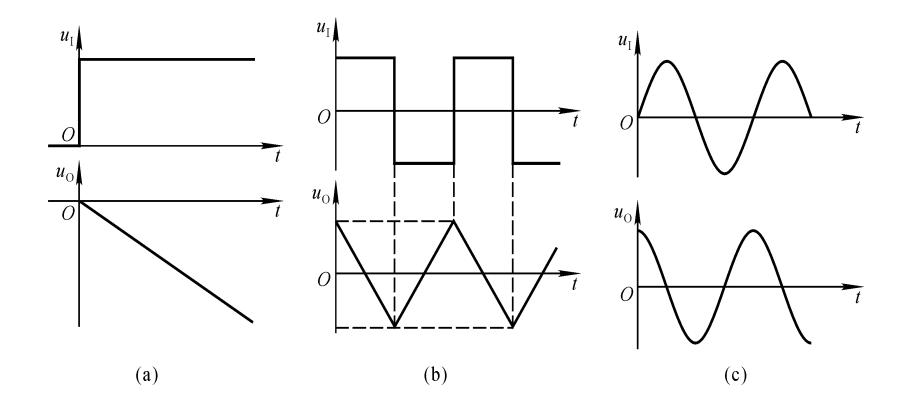
3、积分、微分运算电路—输出是输入的积分或微分

1) 积分电路



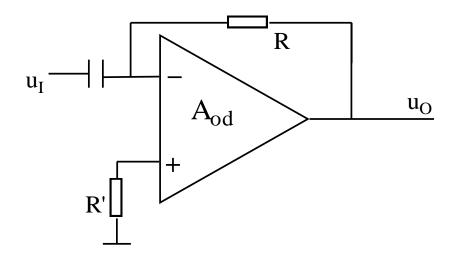
$$\mathbf{u}_0 = -\frac{1}{RC} \int \mathbf{u}_{\mathrm{I}} d\mathbf{t}$$

$$u_0(t) = -\frac{1}{RC} \int_{t_0}^t u_I dt + u_0(t_0)$$

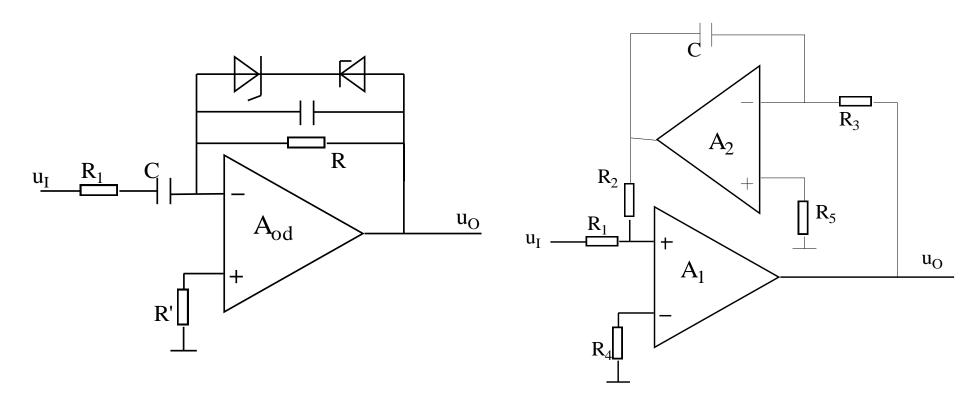


积分电路可以实现波形变换

2) 微分电路



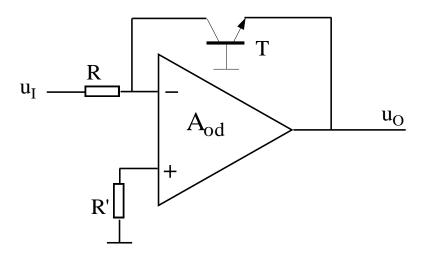
$$\mathbf{u}_0 = -\mathbf{RC} \frac{\mathbf{du}_{\mathrm{I}}}{\mathbf{dt}}$$



改进型微分运算电路

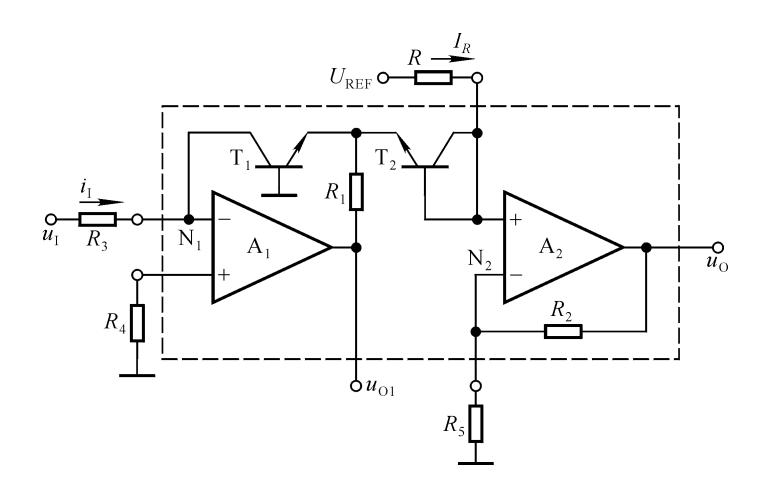
4、对数、指数运算电路

1) 对数电路



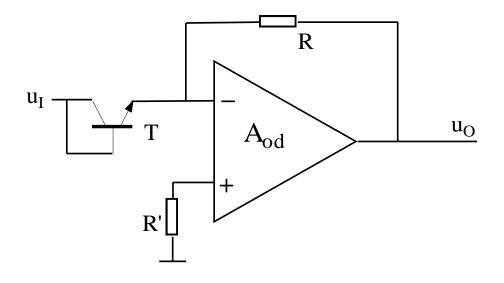
$$\mathbf{i}_{\mathrm{E}} pprox \mathbf{i}_{\mathrm{C}} = \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{EBS}} \mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{u}_{\mathrm{BE}}/\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{T}}} = \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{EBS}} \mathbf{e}^{-\mathbf{u}_{\mathrm{0}}/\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{T}}}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_0 = -\mathbf{U}_{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{1} \mathbf{n} \frac{\mathbf{u}_{\mathrm{I}}}{\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{EBS}} \mathbf{R}}$$

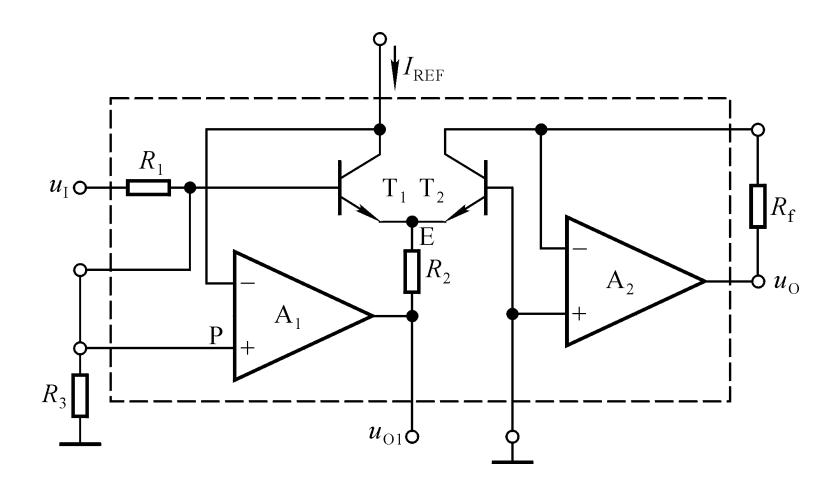


集成对数运算电路

2) 指数电路

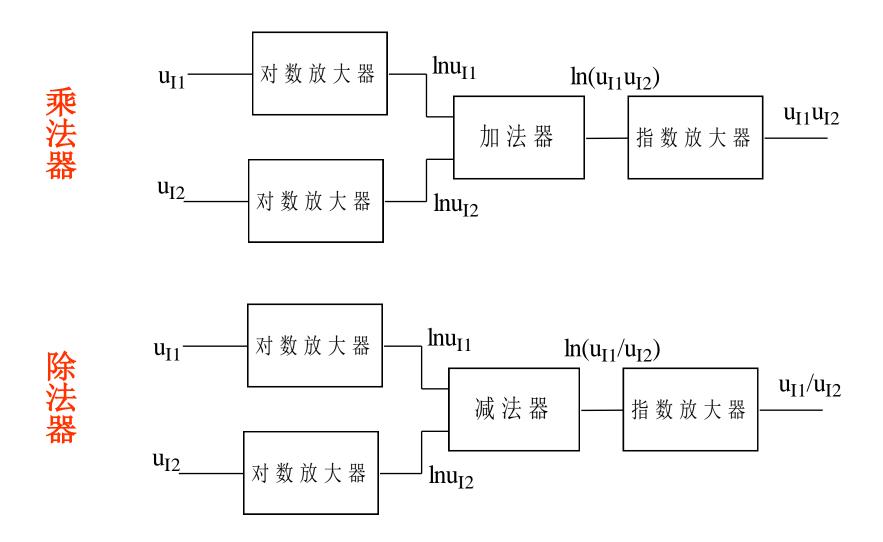


$$\mathbf{u}_0 = -\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{S}} \mathbf{e}^{\frac{\mathbf{u}_{\mathrm{I}}}{\mathbf{U}_{\mathrm{T}}}} \mathbf{R}$$



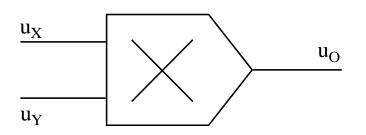
集成指数运算电路

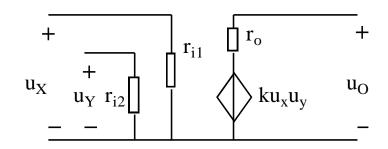
5、乘法器和除法器



6.3 模拟乘法器

1、模拟乘法器符号





$$\mathbf{u}_0 = \mathbf{k}\mathbf{u}_{\mathrm{X}} \cdot \mathbf{u}_{\mathrm{Y}}$$

k: 乘积系数

理想模拟乘法器:

- 1)输入电阻r_{i1}和r_{i2}为无穷大;
- 2) 输出电阻r₀为0;
- 3) 零输入零输出
- 4) k值恒定

模拟乘法器类型:

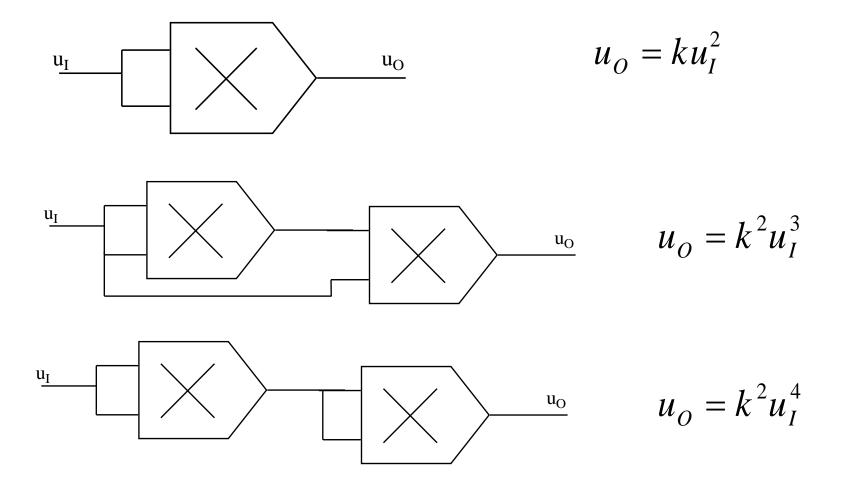
单象限乘法器

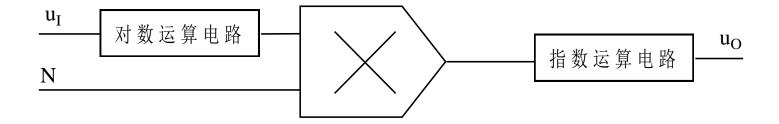
两象限乘法器

四象限乘法器

2、模拟乘法器的应用

1) 乘方运算电路

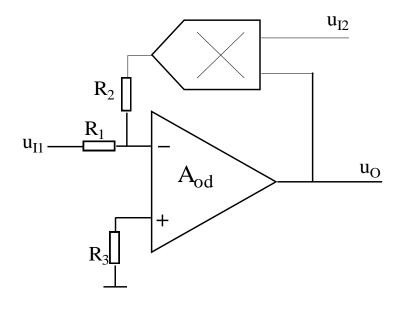




N次方运算电路

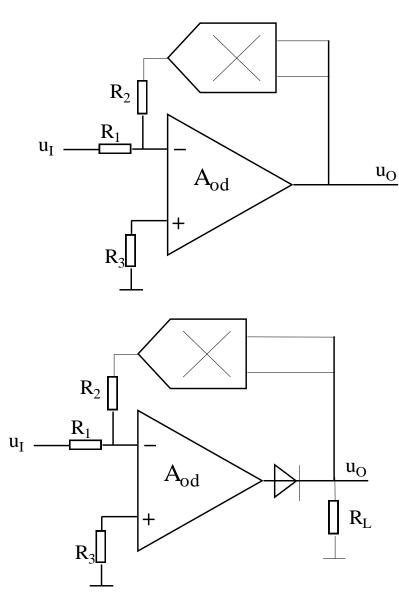
$$u_O = A u_I^{kN}$$

2) 除法运算电路



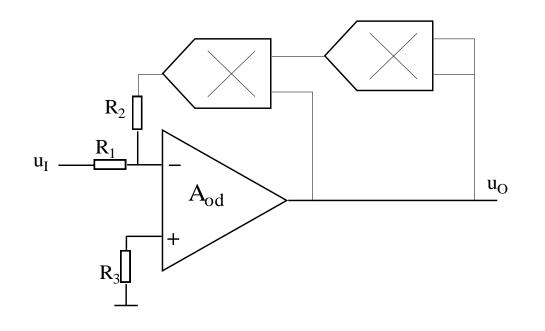
$$u_O = -\frac{R_2}{kR_1} \cdot \frac{u_{I1}}{u_{I2}}$$

3) 开方运算电路

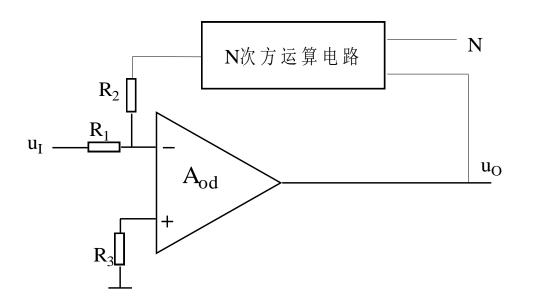


$$u_O = \sqrt{-\frac{R_2}{kR_1} \cdot u_I}$$

改进的开方运算电路

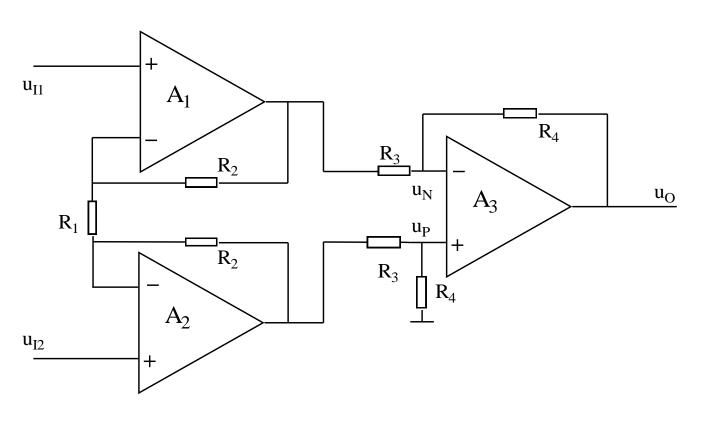


立方根运算电路



N次方根运算电路

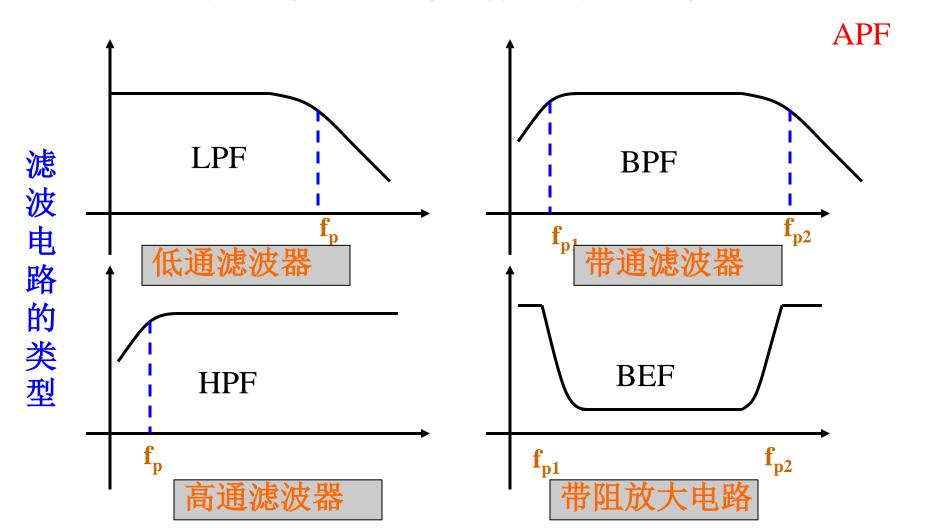
6.4 仪表用放大器



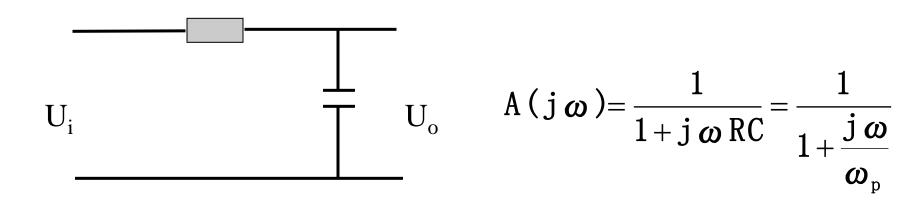
$$u_0 = -\frac{R_4}{R_3} (1 + \frac{2R_2}{R_1}) (u_{11} - u_{12})$$

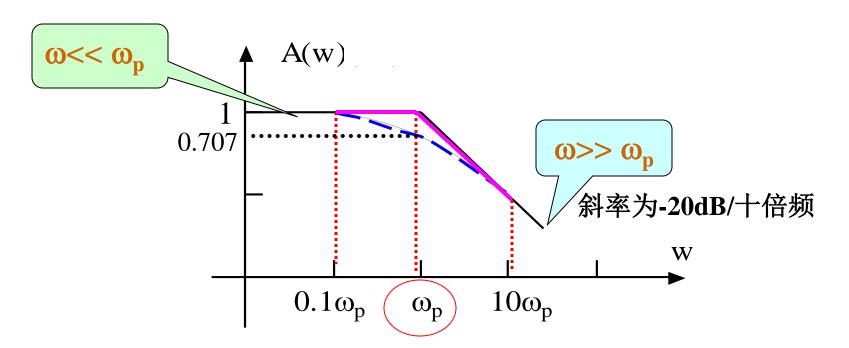
6.5 有源滤波电路

滤波电路:对信号的频率具有选择性的电路。

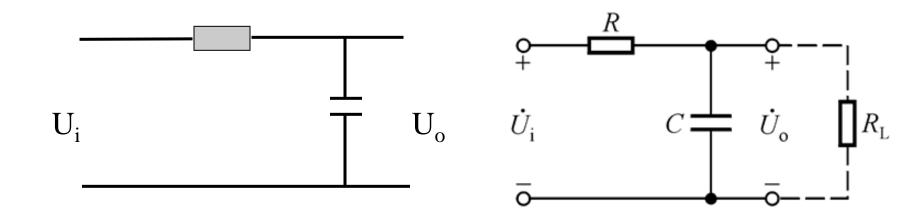


1、无源滤波电路(低通电路)





无源滤波电路



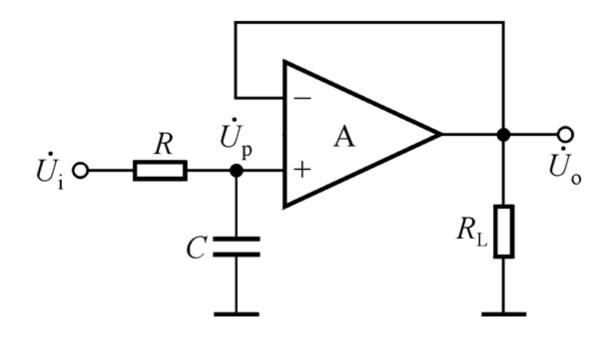
增益变化:减小

截止频率变化:增大

缺点:滤波特性随负载变化

2、有源滤波电路(低通电路)

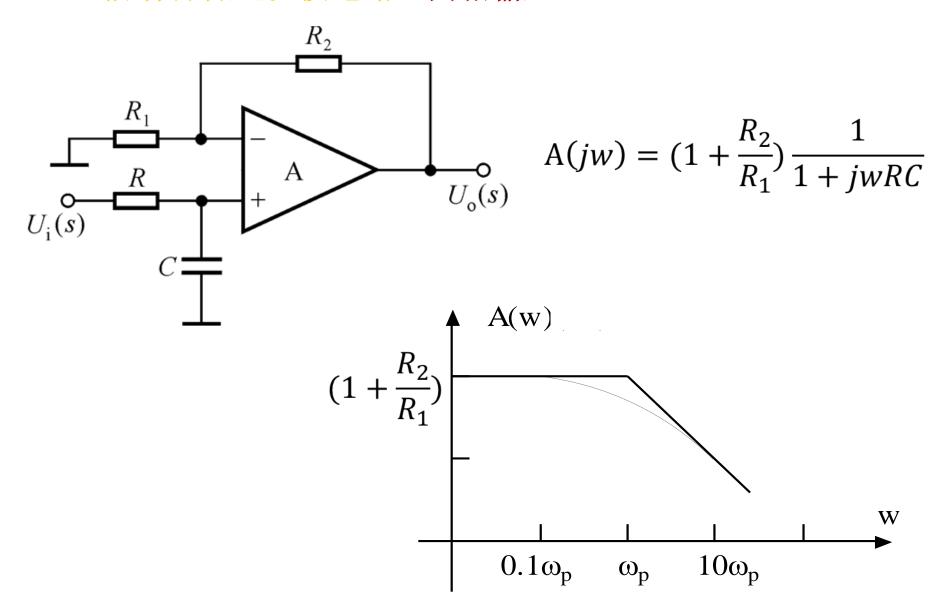
有源滤波电路:由无源元件和有源元件共同组成的滤波电路



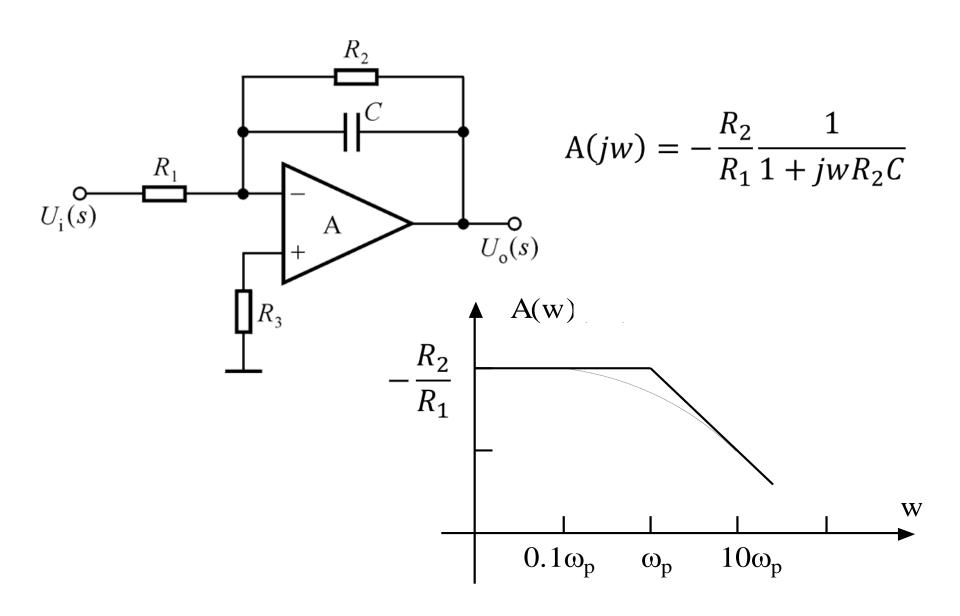
有源滤波电路

滤波特性可不受负载影响

一阶有源低通滤波电路(同相输入)



一阶有源低通滤波电路(反相输入)



二阶有源低通滤波电路

可改善滤波特性, 比如加大衰减

三种类型的有源低通滤波器

