第5章

含运算放大器的电路

- 5.1 集成运算放大器 Operational amplifier
- 5.2 理想运算放大器 Ideal op amp
- 5.3 运算放大电路 Op amp circuits

第5章

含运算放大器的电路

目标: 1.了解实际运算放大器特性和电路模型。

2.理解理想运放特性。

3.熟练分析含理想运放的电路。

4.了解基本运算电路的设计。

难点:运算电路设计。

学时: 1.5(讲授学时)+0.5(讨论学时)

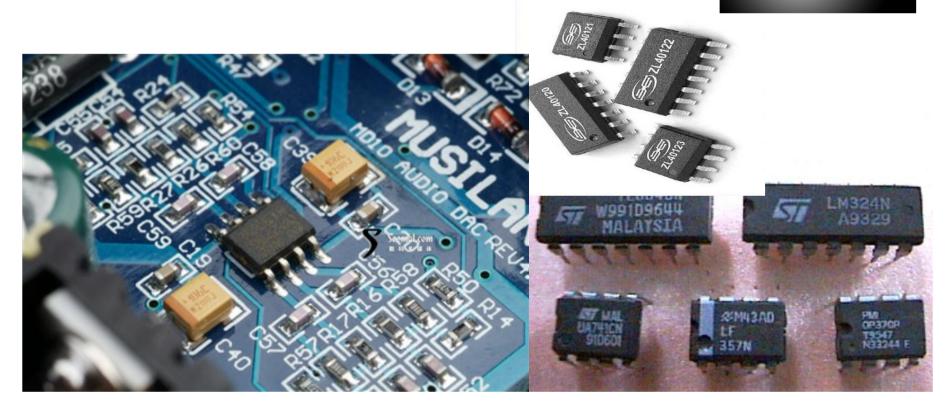
什么是集成运算放大器?

- ▶就是通常所说的芯片。
- 》内部:由晶体管、场效应管、二极管、电阻、电容和电感等元件互连在一起,制作在半导体基片上。小规模集成放大器元件数量在2~30个元件,特大规模超过10⁹个。

▶ 外部: 内部元件封装在一个管壳内(陶瓷或者工程塑料),成为具有一定功能的微型结构。

什么是集成运算放大器?

▶外形:



5.1集成运算放大器 operational amplifiers 集成运算放大器发展历程?

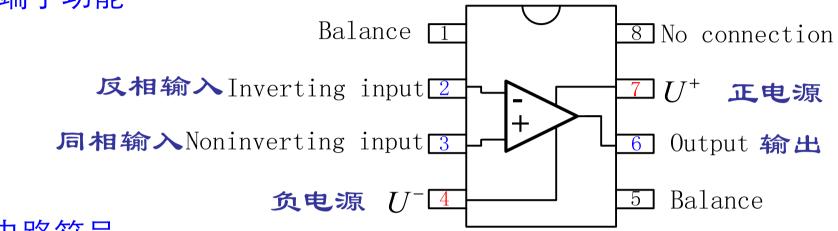
- ▶1947年12月,贝尔实验室肖克莱等人发明了晶体管,这是微电子技术发展中第一个里程碑;
- ▶1950年4月, 结型晶体管诞生;
- ▶1958年, "仙童公司"与"德仪公司"间隔数月分别发明了集成电路,开创了世界集成电路的历史;
- ▶1963年, F.M.Wanlass 和 C.T.Sah首次提出CMOS技术, 今天, 95%以上的集成电路芯片都是基于CMOS工艺;
- ▶1964年: Intel的摩尔提出摩尔定律, 预测晶体管集成度将会每 18个月增加1倍;
- ▶ 1971年:全球第一个微处理器4004由Intel公司推出,采用的是 MOS工艺,这是一个里程碑式的发明;
- ▶1988年: 16M DRAM问世, 1平方厘米大小的硅片上集成有 3500万个晶体管,标志着进入甚大规模集成电路(ULSI)阶段。

集成运算放大器用在哪里?

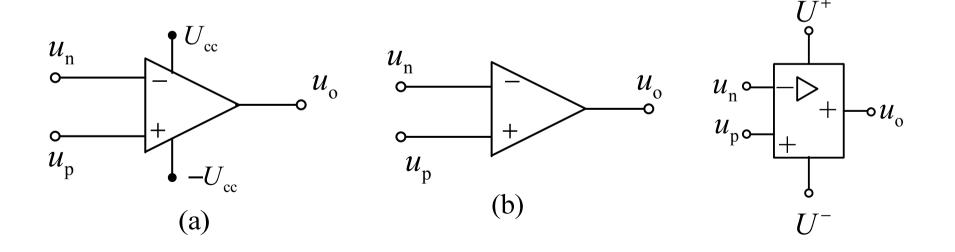
集成电路在生活中无处不在,已经成为一个国家信息产业发展的"核心竞争力"。

- ▶计算机、手机等移动智能终端,云计算、网络通信
- 、金融电子、卫星导航等。

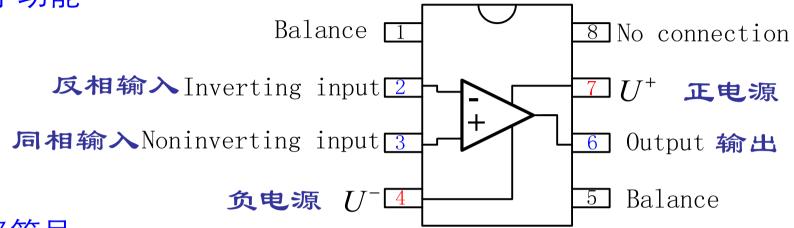
1. 端子功能



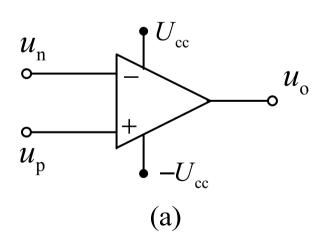
2.电路符号

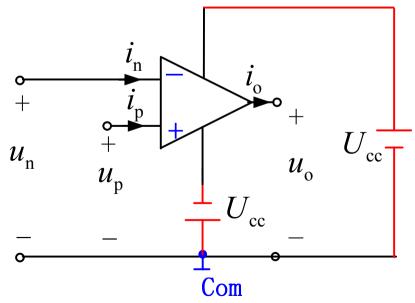


1. 端子功能

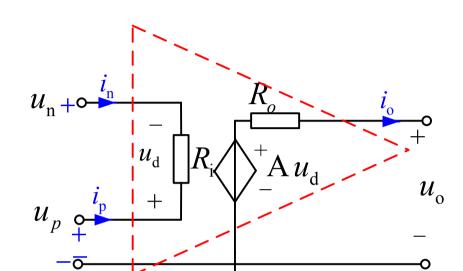


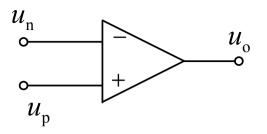
2.电路符号





3. 实际运放的简化电路模型





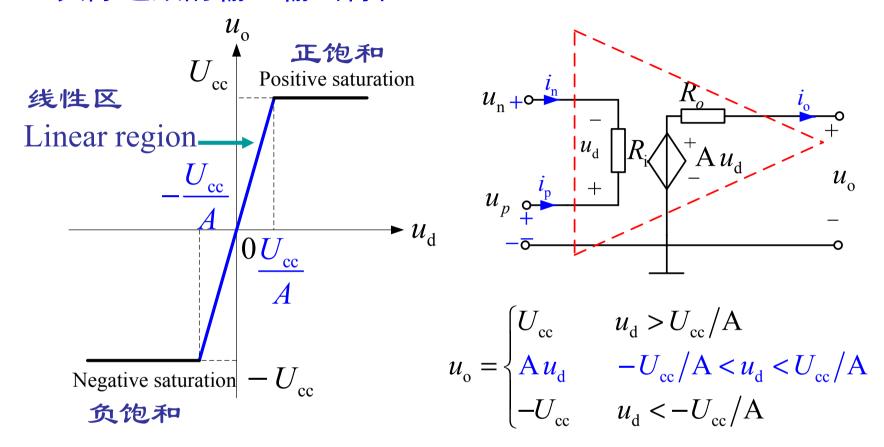
 $>R_i$: 输入电阻,一般值为 $10^6 \sim 10^{13}\Omega$ 。

 $>R_0$: 输出电阻, 一般值为 $10\Omega\sim100\Omega$ 。

▶A为开环电压放大倍数,一般值为10⁵~10⁷。

 $> u_d = u_p - u_n$, u_d 为差动电压。

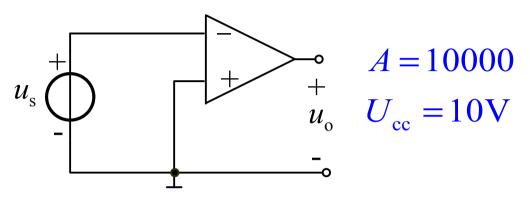
4. 实际运放的输入输出特性

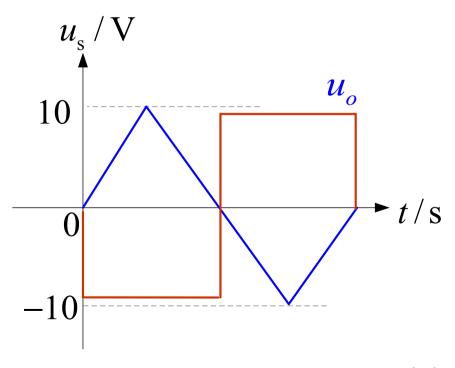


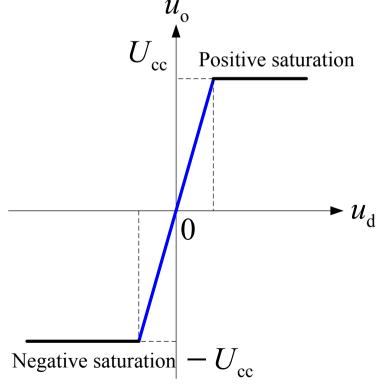
▶线性区:输出电压与差动电压成正比。

ightharpoonup饱和区:输出电压保持定值- $U_{
m om}$ 或 $U_{
m om}$,这一现象称为饱和。 饱和电压略低于外加直流电源的电压。

5. 开环工作——工作于饱和区——比较器 Comparator





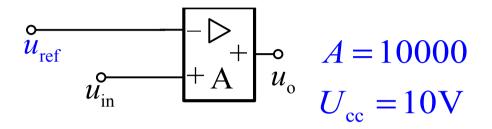


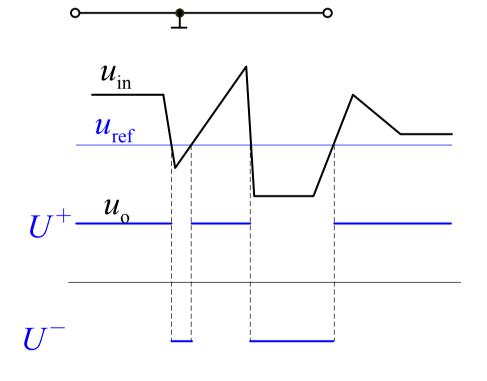
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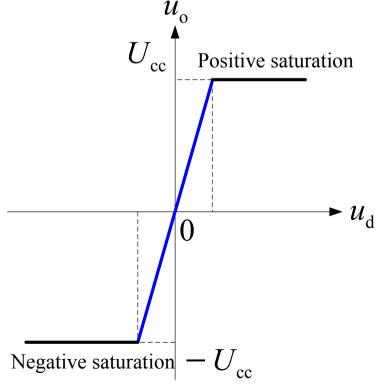
电路理论

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5. 开环工作——工作于饱和区——比较器 Comparator

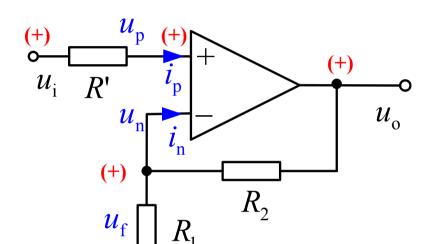




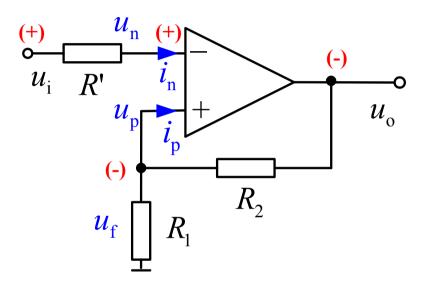


6.正反馈与负反馈

负反馈:



正反馈:



负反馈:

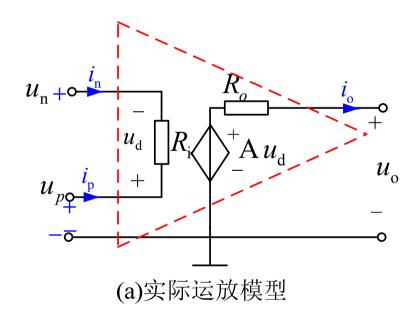
正反馈:

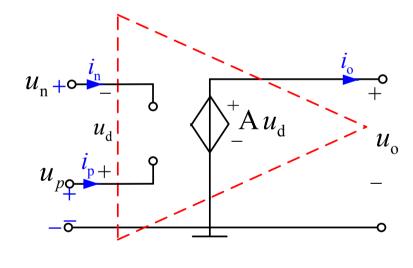
5.3 理想运算放大器

1. 理想运放的电路模型

将运算放大器的参数指标进行理想化处理,得到的模型称为理想放大器。

$$A \to \infty$$
 $R_i \to \infty$ $R_o \to 0$

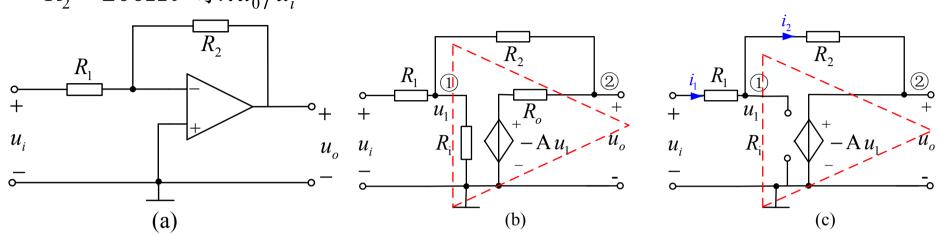




(b)理想运放模型

【例 1】已知运放参数为 $R_i = 2 \times 10^6 \Omega$, $R_0 = 100 \Omega$, $A = 5 \times 10^4$, $R_1 = 100 \Omega$,

$$R_2 = 200\Omega_{\circ} \ \Re u_0/u_i$$



将运放用电路模型表示,如图(b)所示。对结点①、②由结点法得 解

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{i}})u_{1} - \frac{1}{R_{2}}u_{o} = \frac{u_{i}}{R_{1}} \\ -\frac{1}{R_{2}}u_{1} + (\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}})u_{o} = \frac{-Au_{1}}{R_{o}} \end{cases} \qquad u_{1} = \frac{\frac{1}{R_{1}}(\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}})}{(\frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{i}})(\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}}) + \frac{1}{R_{2}}(-\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{A}{R_{o}})}{(\frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{i}})(\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}}) + \frac{1}{R_{2}}(-\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{A}{R_{o}})}{(\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}})(\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}}) + \frac{1}{R_{o}}(-\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{A}{R_{o}})}{(\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}})(\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}}) + \frac{1}{R_{o}}(-\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{A}{R_{o}})}{(\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}})(\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}}) + \frac{1}{R_{o}}(-\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{A}{R_{o}})}{(\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}})(\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}}) + \frac{1}{R_{o}}(-\frac{1}{R_{o}} + \frac{A}{R_{o}})}{(\frac{1}{R_{o}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}})(\frac{1}{R_{o}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}}) + \frac{1}{R_{o}}(-\frac{1}{R_{o}} + \frac{A}{R_{o}})}{(\frac{1}{R_{o}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}})(\frac{1}{R_{o}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}}) + \frac{1}{R_{o}}(-\frac{1}{R_{o}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}})}{(\frac{1}{R_{o}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}})(\frac{1}{R_{o}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}}) + \frac{1}{R_{o}}(\frac{1}{R_{o}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}})}{(\frac{1}{R_{o}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}})(\frac{1}{R_{o}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}}) + \frac{1}{R_{o}}(\frac{1}{R_{o}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}})}{(\frac{1}{R_{o}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}})(\frac{1}{R_{o}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}}) + \frac{1}{R_{o}}(\frac{1}{R_{o}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}})}{(\frac{1}{R_{o}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}})(\frac{1}{R_{o}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}})}{(\frac{1}{R_{o}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}})(\frac{1}{R_{o}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}}) + \frac{1}{R_{o}}(\frac{1}{R_{o}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}})}{(\frac{1}{R_{o}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}})(\frac{1}{R_{o}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}})}{(\frac{1}{R_{o}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}}$$

解得:

$$u_{o} = \frac{\frac{1}{R_{1}}(\frac{1}{R_{2}} - \frac{A}{R_{o}})}{(\frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{i}})(\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}}) + \frac{1}{R_{2}}(-\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{A}{R_{o}})}u_{i}$$

$$u_{o} = \frac{\frac{1}{R_{1}}(\frac{1}{R_{2}} - \frac{A}{R_{o}})}{\frac{1}{R_{2}}(\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{A}{R_{o}})}u_{i}$$

$$u_{o} = -\frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}u_{i} = -2u_{i}$$

$$u_{o} = -\frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}u_{i} = -2u_{i}$$

$$u_{1} = \frac{\frac{1}{R_{1}}(\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}})}{(\frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{i}})(\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}}) + \frac{1}{R_{2}}(-\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{A}{R_{o}})}u_{1}$$

代入参数得:
$$u_o = -1.9998u_i$$

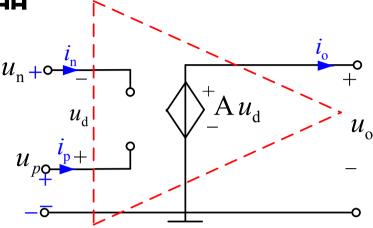
 $u_1 = 0.0001u_i$

若令A
$$\rightarrow \infty$$
, $R_{\rm i} \rightarrow \infty$, $R_{\rm o} \rightarrow 0$

$$u_o = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}u_{\rm i} = -2u_{\rm i}$$

5.3 理想运算放大器

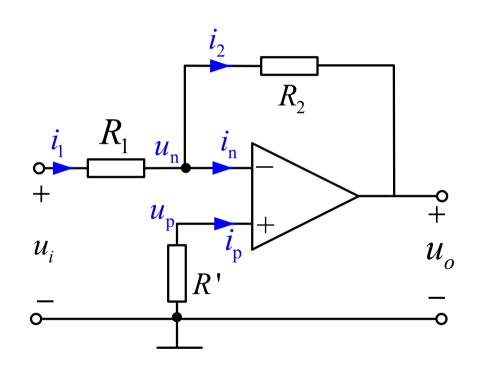
2. 理想运放的重要特性



- $> u_n = u_p$,即两个输入端之间趋于短路,称为"虚短路" (A= ∞)
- $> i_n = i_p = 0$,即两个输入端电流都等于0,称为"虚断路"。 $(R_i = \infty)$
- 》如果不是差动输入,而是把同相端(或反相端)接地,由于 $u_p=0$ (或 $u_n=0$),则 $u_n=0$ (或 $u_p=0$),不论哪端接地,都有 $u_n=u_p=0$ 称为"虚地"(virtual ground)。
- > 理想放大器电路属于有源电路。

5.4 含运算放大器电路的分析

5.4.1反相比例运算电路



由虚断路: $i_n = i_p \approx 0$

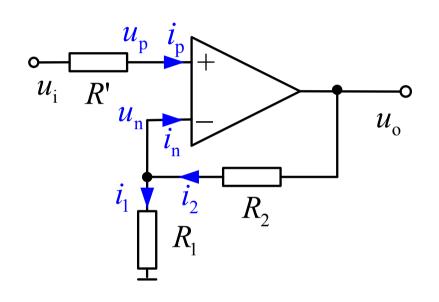
得出: $i_1 = i_2$

由虚短路: $u_n \approx u_p = 0$

$$\frac{u_{\mathbf{i}}}{R_1} = -\frac{u_{\mathbf{o}}}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{u_{\rm o}}{u_{\rm i}} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

5.4.2同相比例运算电路



由虚断路: $i_n = i_p \approx 0$

得出: $i_1 = i_2$

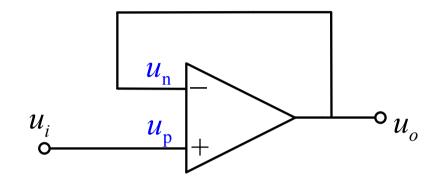
由虚短路: $u_n \approx u_p = u_i$

$$\frac{u_i}{R_1} = \frac{u_o}{R_1 + R_f}$$

$$u_{o} = (1 + \frac{R_{f}}{R_{1}})u_{i}$$

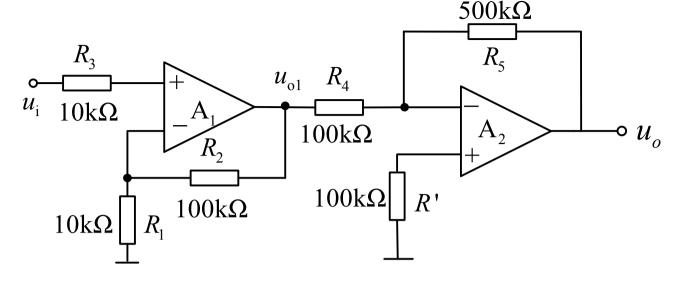
$$\frac{u_{\rm o}}{u_{\rm i}} = 1 + \frac{R_{\rm f}}{R_{\rm l}}$$

5.4.3 电压跟随器



$$u_{\mathbf{o}} = u_n = u_p = u_{\mathbf{i}}$$

【例2】求输出电压



解:

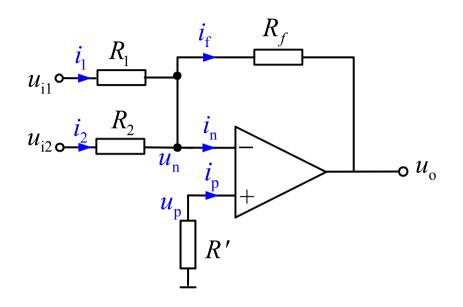
运放Aı放构成同相比例运算电路

$$u_{01} = (1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1})u_i = (1 + \frac{100}{10})u_i = 11 u_i$$

运放A2放构成反相比例运算电路

则有:
$$u_{o} = -\frac{R_{5}}{R_{4}}u_{o1} = -5u_{o1}$$
$$u_{o} = -55u_{i}$$

5.4.4 加法(求和)运算电路



由虚断路: $i_n = i_p \approx 0$

得出: $i_1 + i_2 = i_f$

由虚短路: $u_n \approx u_p = 0$

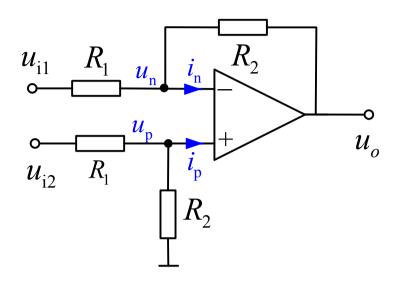


$$\frac{u_{i1}}{R_1} + \frac{u_{i2}}{R_2} = \frac{-u_o}{R_f}$$

$$u_{\rm o} = -(\frac{R_{\rm f}}{R_{\rm 1}}u_{\rm i1} + \frac{R_{\rm f}}{R_{\rm 2}}u_{\rm i2})$$

调节反相求和电路的某一路信号的输入电阻,不影响输入电压和输出电压的比例关系,调节方便。

5.4.5 减法 (求差) 运算电路



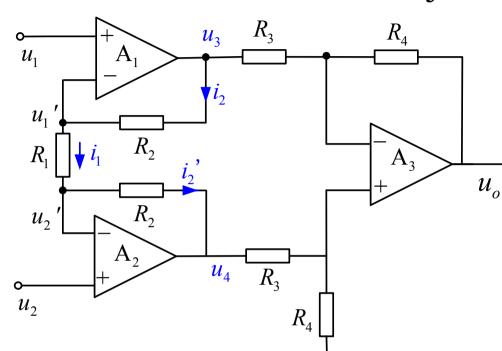
根据虚断的概念,对输入结点由KCL得:

$$\frac{u_{i1} - u_n}{R_1} = \frac{u_n - u_o}{R_2} \qquad \frac{u_{i2} - u_p}{R_1} = \frac{u_p}{R_2} \qquad \mathbf{u}_p = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} u_{i2}$$

利用虚短路的概念 $u_n \approx u_p$

联立求解得:
$$u_o = \frac{R_2}{R_1} (u_{i2} - u_{i1})$$

$$u_0 = -\frac{R_4}{R_3}(1 + \frac{2R_2}{R_1})(u_1 - u_2)$$



证明: 对运放 A_1 、 A_2

由运放的"虚短"、"虚断"

$$u_1 = u_1', \qquad u_2 = u_2'$$

则有:
$$i_1 = i_2 = i_2'$$

$$\frac{u_1 - u_2}{R_1} = \frac{u_3 - u_4}{2R_2 + R_1}$$

得:
$$u_3 - u_4 = (1 + \frac{2R_2}{R_1})(u_1 - u_2)$$

对**A**₃:

对A₃:
$$u_0 = \frac{R_4}{R_3}(u_4 - u_3) = -\frac{R_4}{R_3}(1 + \frac{2R_2}{R_1})(u_1 - u_2)$$
证毕

【例4】确定输出电压。

$$\frac{u_{i} - 0}{R_{1}} + \frac{u_{o1} - 0}{R_{2}} + \frac{u_{o} - 0}{R_{3}} = 0$$

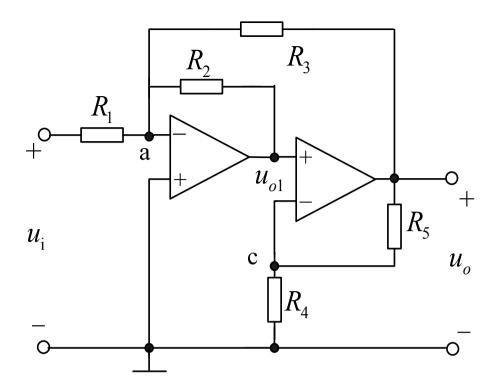
$$u_{c} = \frac{R_4}{R_5 + R_4} u_{o}$$

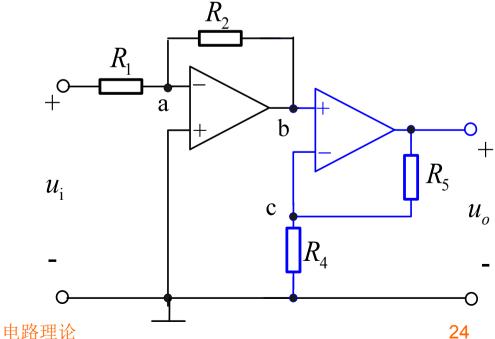
$$u_{\rm ol} = u_{\rm c}$$

$$\frac{u_{o}}{u_{i}} = -\frac{R_{2}R_{3}(R_{4} + R_{5})}{R_{1}(R_{2}R_{4} + R_{2}R_{5} + R_{3}R_{4})}$$

$$u_{\rm b} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}u_{\rm i}$$
 $u_{\rm o} = (1 + \frac{R_5}{R_4})u_{\rm b}$

$$u_{\rm o} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} (1 + \frac{R_5}{R_4}) u_{\rm i}$$





计划学时: 2学时; 课后学习4学时

作业:

- 5-2 集成运算放大器
- 5-6、5-7、5-10 理想运算放大器
- 5-13 运算放大电路
- 5-22 运算放大电路级联