



10.2集成运放在线性区的应用 ---运算电路

10.2.1 比例运算电路

10.2.2 加减运算电路

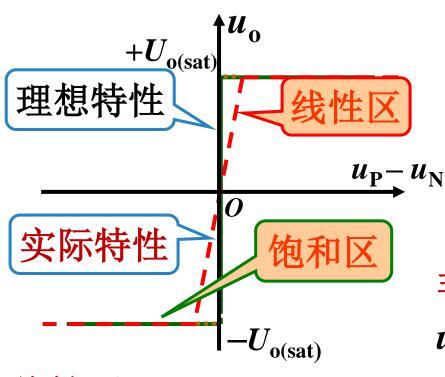
10.2.3 积分和微分电路

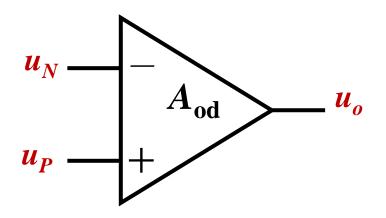




集成运放的两种工作状态







非线性区(饱和区):

$$u_{\rm P} > u_{\rm N}$$
 时, $u_{\rm o} = +U_{\rm o(sat)}$

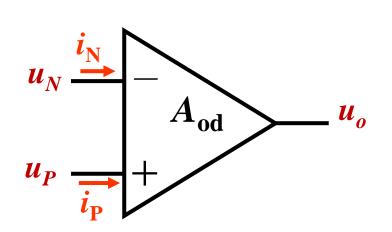
$$u_{\rm P} < u_{\rm N}$$
 时, $u_{\rm o} = -U_{\rm o(sat)}$

线性区:

$$u_{\mathrm{o}} = A_{\mathrm{od}} (u_{\mathrm{P}} - u_{\mathrm{N}})$$



运放工作在线性区的特点



为保证运放工作在线性区,运算电路都引入了深度负反馈

$$u_{\rm O} = A_{\rm od}(u_{\rm P} - u_{\rm N})$$

分析多个运放级联的电路时可 不考虑前后级的相互影响



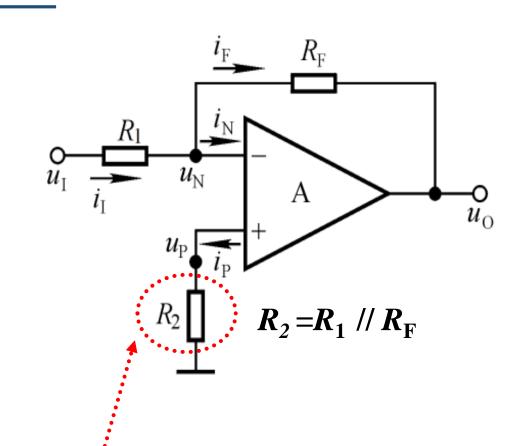
10.2.1 比例运算电路

反相比例电路

结构特点:

反馈电阻R_F跨接在输出 端和反相输入端间

信号从反相端输入,同相输入端通过电阻R₂接地

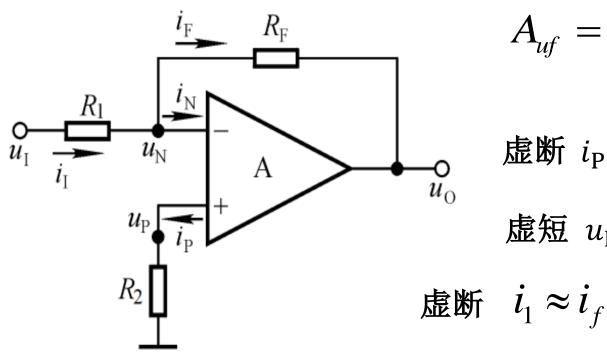


平衡电阻

使输入端对地的静态电阻相等消除静态基级电流对输出的影响



电压放大倍数



$$A_{uf} = \frac{u_o}{u_i} =$$

虚断 $i_{\rm P} \approx 0$ \longrightarrow $u_{\rm P} \approx 0$

虚短 $u_N \approx u_P \approx 0$

2) 输入电阻

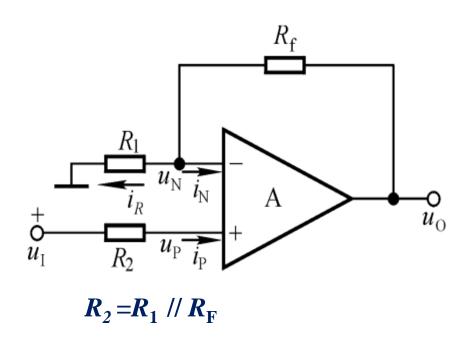
$$R_{\rm i} \approx R_{\rm 1}$$

$$\frac{u_{\rm I}}{R_1} \approx \frac{-u_{\rm O}}{R_{\rm E}}$$

$$u_{\rm O} \approx -\frac{R_{\rm F}}{R_{\rm 1}} u_{\rm I}$$



同相比例运算电路



结构特点:

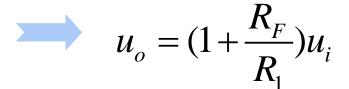
- ✓反馈引到反相输入端
- ✓信号从同相端输入

1) 电压放大倍数

由虚短和虚断有

$$u_{\rm N} = u_{\rm P} = u_{\rm I}$$

$$u_{\rm N} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_{\rm F}} u_{\rm O}$$



故
$$A_{uf} = \frac{u_o}{u_i} = 1 + \frac{R_F}{R_1}$$

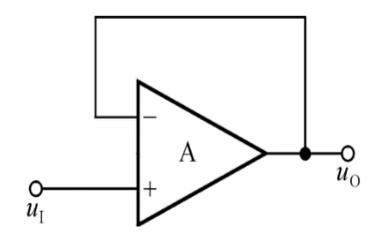
2) 输入电阻 $R_i = \infty$



同相比例运算电路的特例---电压跟随器

$$A_{uf} = 1 + \frac{R_F}{R_1}$$

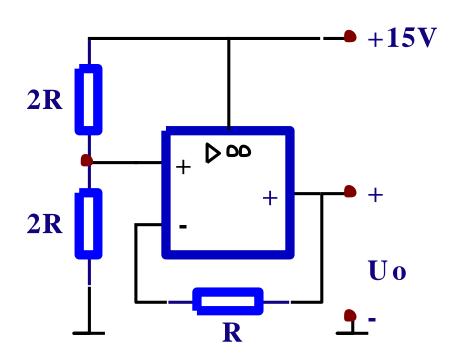
$$A_{uf}=1$$



$$u_o = u_- = u_+ = u_i$$

作用与分离元件的射极输出器相同, 电压跟随性能更好

例: 试计算Uo



当负载RL变化时,其两端电压 u。不会随之变化!

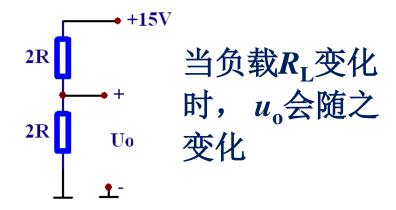
电压跟随器

解: 电压跟随器

$$U+ = 15 / 2 = 7.5V$$

$$U_0 = U_+ = 7.5V$$

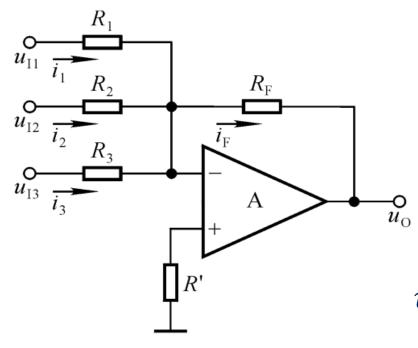
用两个电阻直接分压可以吗?





10.2.2 加减运算电路

反相输入求和电路



$$R' = R_1 / / R_2 / / R_3 / / R_F$$

实际应用时可适当增加或减少输入端的个数

虚断 $i_1 + i_2 + i_3 = i_F$

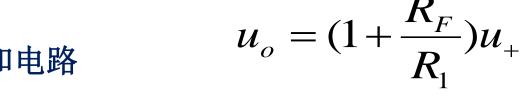
虚地

$$\frac{u_{\rm I1}}{R_1} + \frac{u_{\rm I2}}{R_2} + \frac{u_{\rm I3}}{R_3} = -\frac{u_{\rm O}}{R_{\rm F}}$$

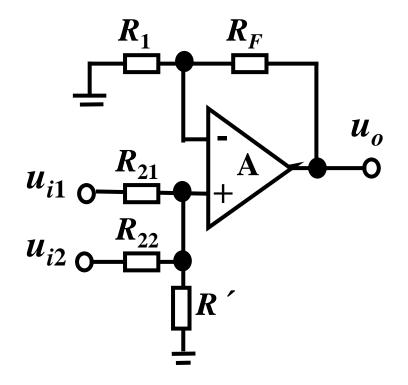
$$u_{\rm O} = -\left(\frac{R_{\rm F}}{R_1}u_{\rm I1} + \frac{R_{\rm F}}{R_2}u_{\rm I2} + \frac{R_{\rm F}}{R_3}u_{\rm I3}\right)$$



同相输入求和电路



u_+ 与 u_{i1} 和 u_{i2} 的关系?



$$R_1//R_F = R_{21}//R_{22}//R'$$

结点电位法

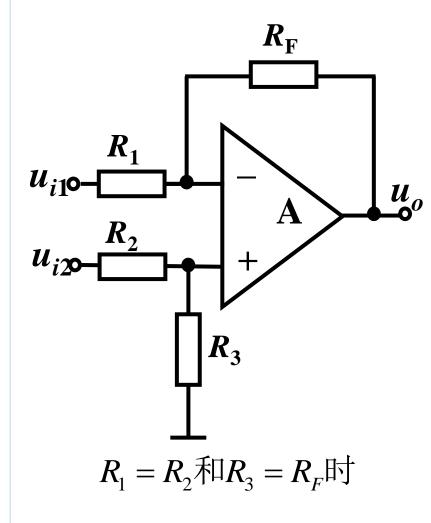
$$u_{+} = \frac{\frac{u_{i1}}{R_{21}} + \frac{u_{i2}}{R_{22}}}{\frac{1}{R_{21}} + \frac{1}{R_{22}} + \frac{1}{R'}}$$

$$u_{\rm O} = \left(\frac{R_{\rm F}}{R_{21}}u_{\rm I1} + \frac{R_{\rm F}}{R_{22}}u_{\rm I2}\right)$$



差分运算电路

叠加定理



$$u_{i1}$$
单独作用: $u_{o1} = -\frac{R_F}{R_1}u_{i1}$

ui2单独作用:

$$u_{-} = u_{+} = \frac{R_{3}}{R_{2} + R_{3}} u_{i2}$$

$$u_{o2} = (1 + \frac{R_F}{R_1}) \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} u_{i2}$$

$$u_o = u_{o1} + u_{o2}$$

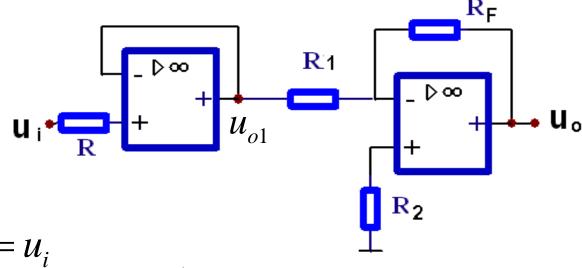
$$= (1 + \frac{R_F}{R_1}) \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} u_{i2} - \frac{R_F}{R_1} u_{i1}$$

$$u_o = \frac{R_F}{R_1} (u_{i2} - u_{i1})$$



两级运算电路

例:R₁=50KΩ, R_F=100KΩ,若输入电压u_i=1V, 求输出u_o



解:

$$u_{o1} = u_i$$

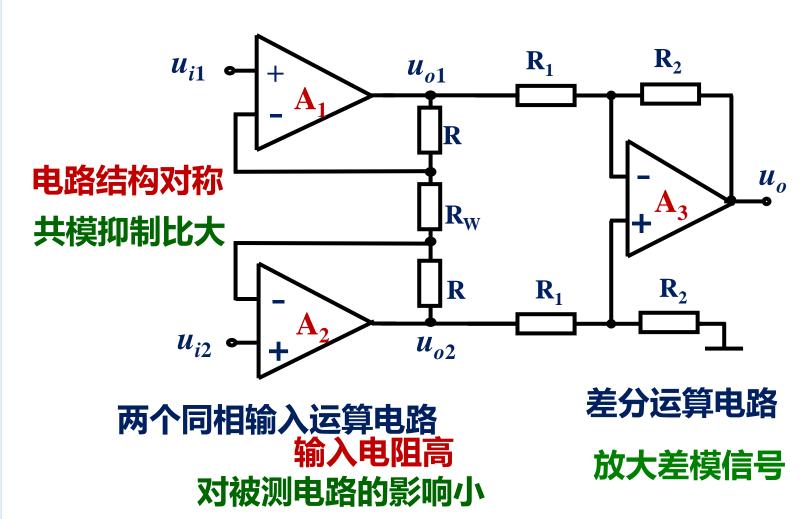
$$u_o = -\frac{R_F}{R_*} u_{o1}$$

$$u_o = -\frac{R_F}{R_1}u_i = -2V$$



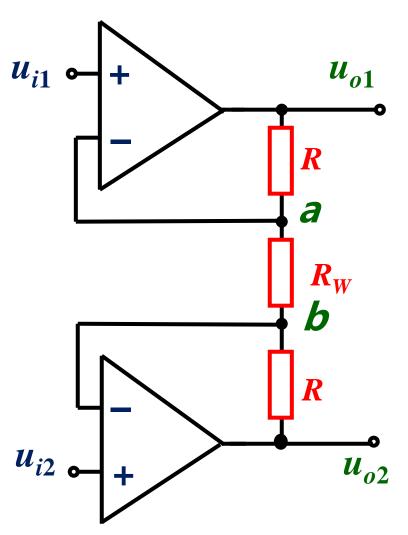
三运放构成的测量放大电路

用于放大从测量电路或传感器送来的微弱信号



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虚短

$$u_a = u_{i1}$$
 $u_b = u_{i2}$

虚断

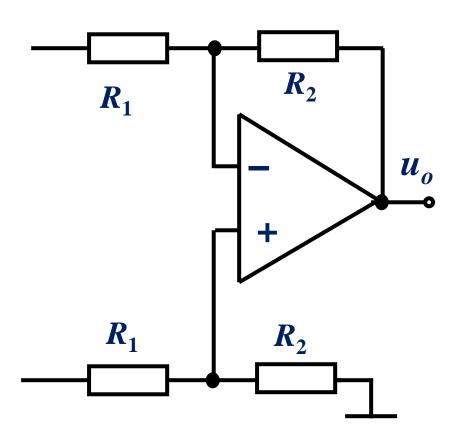
$$\frac{\boldsymbol{u_{o1}} - \boldsymbol{u_{o2}}}{2\boldsymbol{R} + \boldsymbol{R_W}} = \frac{\boldsymbol{u_a} - \boldsymbol{u_b}}{\boldsymbol{R_W}}$$

$$u_{o2} - u_{o1}$$

$$= \frac{2R + R_W}{R_W} (u_{i2} - u_{i1})$$

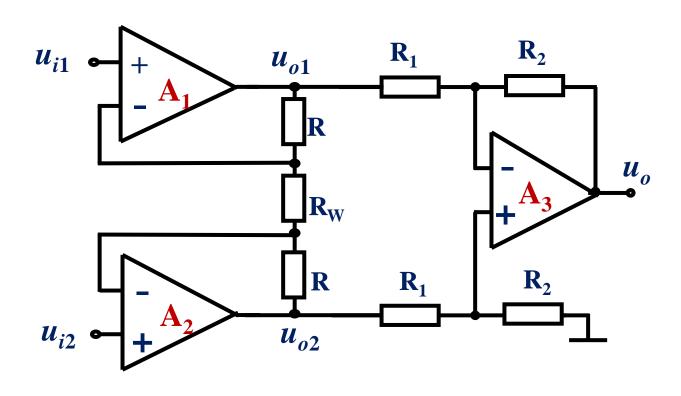


$$\boldsymbol{u}_{o} = \frac{\boldsymbol{R}_{2}}{\boldsymbol{R}_{1}} (\boldsymbol{u}_{o2} - \boldsymbol{u}_{o1})$$





三运放构成的测量放大电路

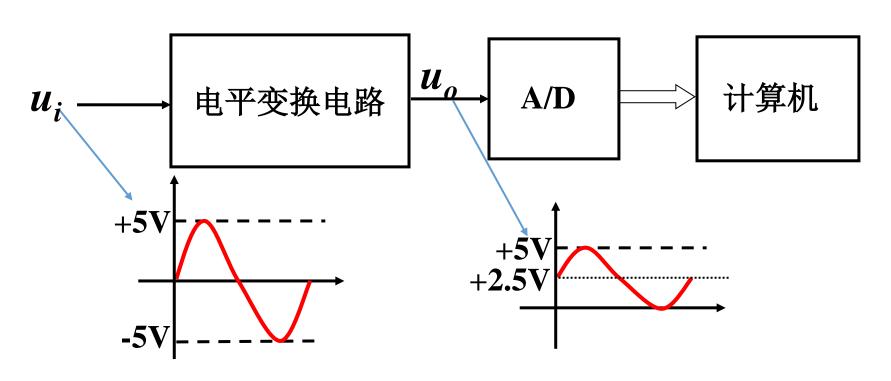


$$\boldsymbol{u}_o = \frac{\boldsymbol{R}_2}{\boldsymbol{R}_1} \cdot \frac{2\boldsymbol{R} + \boldsymbol{R}_W}{\boldsymbol{R}_W} (\boldsymbol{u}_{i2} - \boldsymbol{u}_{i1})$$



电平变换电路

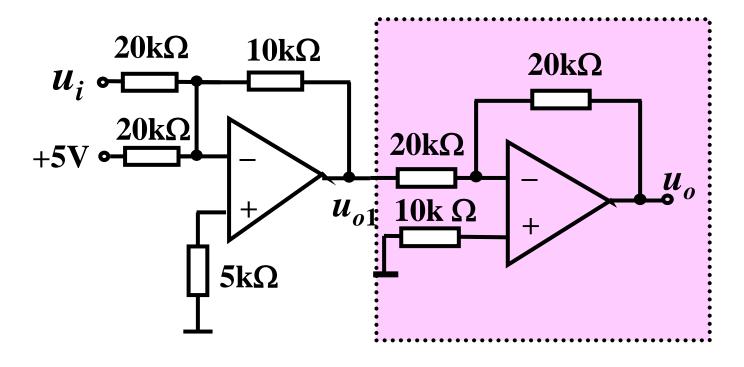
A/D变换器要求其输入电压的幅度为0~+5V,现有信号变化范围为-5V~+5V。试设计一电平变换电路,将其变化范围变为0~+5V。



$$u_o = 0.5u_i + 2.5 \text{ V}$$



$$u_o = 0.5u_i + 2.5$$
 V
= 0.5 $(u_i + 5)$ V



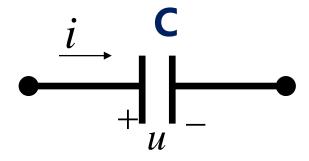
$$u_{o1} = -\frac{10}{20} \times (u_i + 5) = -0.5(u_i + 5) \qquad u_o = -\frac{20}{20} \times u_{o1} = 0.5(u_i + 5)$$

$$u_o = -\frac{20}{20} \times u_{o1} = 0.5(u_i + 5)$$



10.2.3 积分和微分运算电路

复习: 电容器上的电容量, 电流, 电压的关系

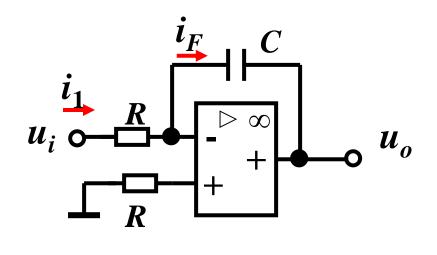


$$i = c \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{c} \int idt$$



积分运算电路



应用:

- 1. 波形变换
- 2. 移相

$$i_{1} = i_{F}$$

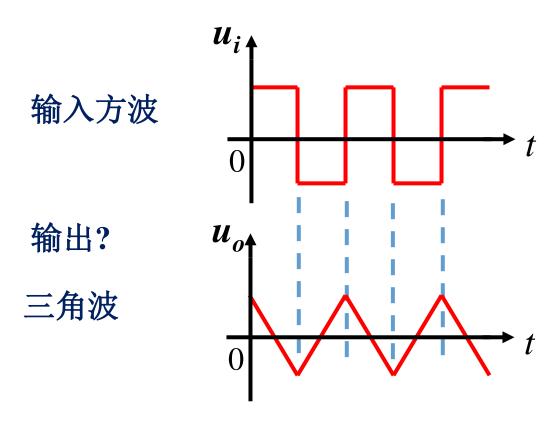
$$i_{1} = \frac{u_{i}}{R}$$

$$i_{F} = -C \frac{du_{o}}{dt}$$

$$u_o = -\frac{1}{RC} \int u_i dt$$



波形变换

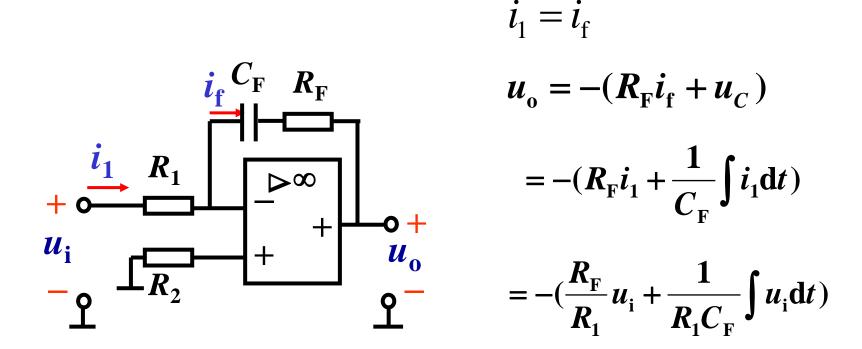


如果输入是正弦波,输出波形怎样?

移相



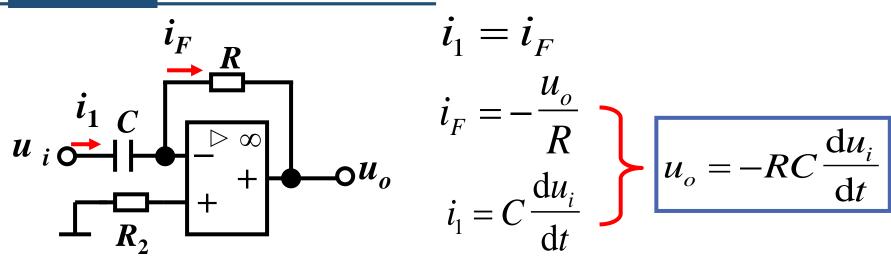
比例-积分运算电路

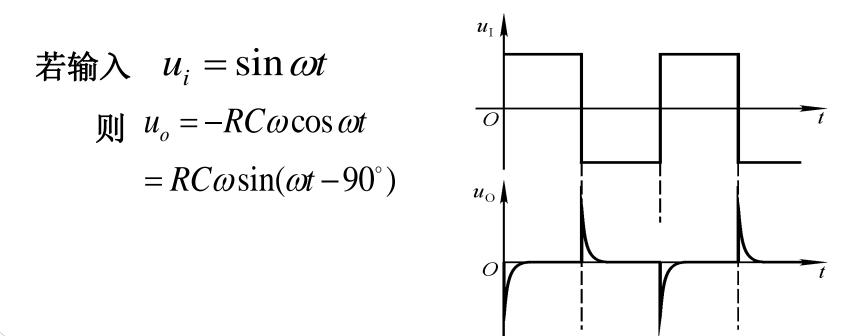


自动控制系统中的 PI 调节器



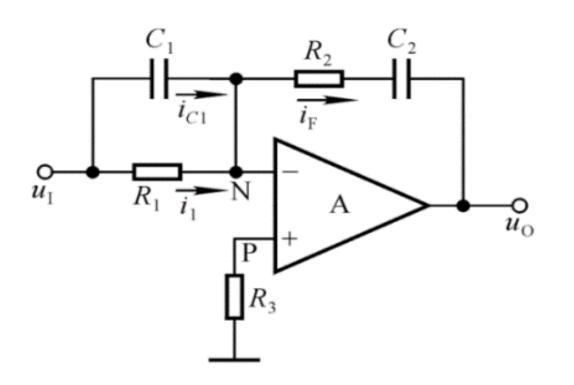
微分运算电路







比例-积分-微分运算电路



工程中应用最为广泛的控制调节器

PID调节器

$$u_{\rm O} = -\left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} + \frac{C_1}{C_2}\right)u_{\rm I} - R_2C_1\frac{\mathrm{d}u_{\rm I}}{\mathrm{d}t} - \frac{1}{R_1C_2}\int u_{\rm I}\,\mathrm{d}t$$