第二章 运算放大器及其线性应用

——2.4 有源滤波器

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2.4 有源滤波器



本节内容

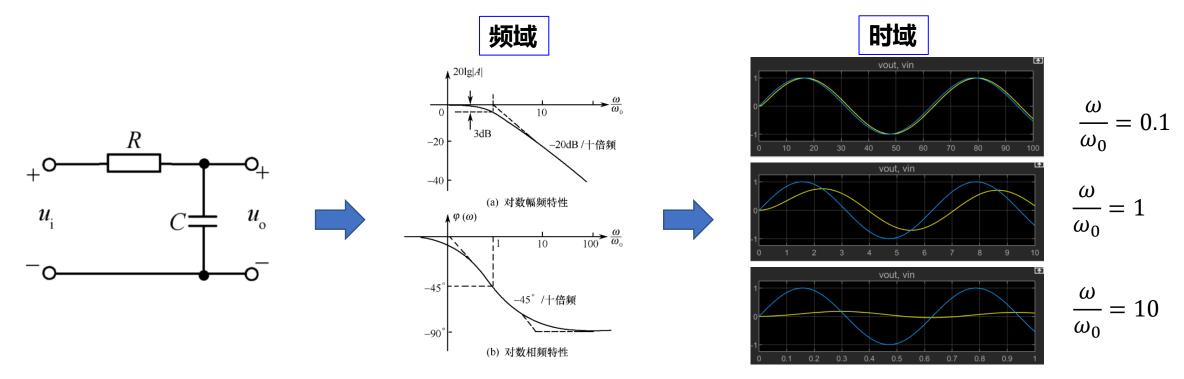
- 2.4.1 滤波器的基本概念
- 2.4.2 一阶有源滤波电路
- 2.4.3 二阶有源滤波电路



✓ 频率响应: 滤波电路的增益与频率的关系

- 幅度频率特性(幅频): 输入幅度固定, 输出幅度随频率变化

- 相位频率特性(相频): 输出输入相位差随频率变化





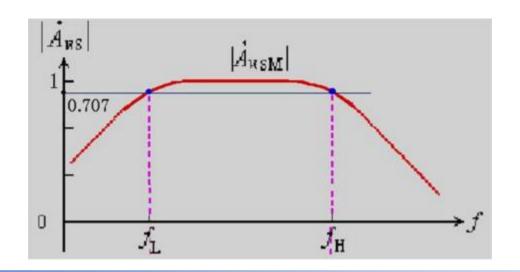
✓ 带通滤波幅频特性曲线:

- Ausm: 中频放大倍数

- f_L: 下限截止频率 (下边频,半功率点)

- f_H: 上限截止频率 (上边频,半功率点)

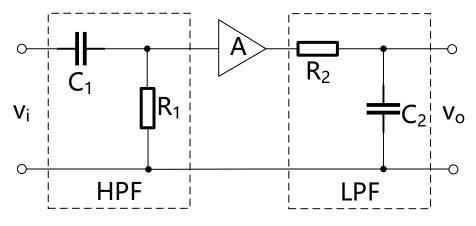
- Δ**f**: 通频带





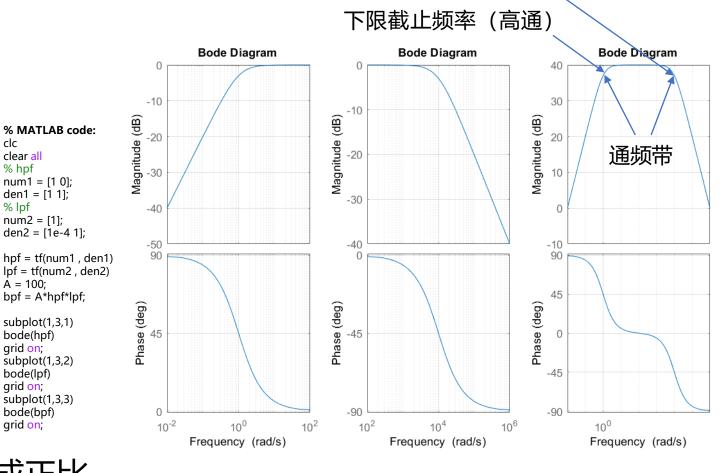
通频带 (波特图):

- 加入放大器,增益为A
- 表征放大器工作带宽



✓ dB的优点:

- 乘法变加法
- 人耳非线性响应与对数成正比



上限截止频率

(低通)

clc

clear all % hpf

% lpf

num1 = [1 0];den1 = [1 1];

num2 = [1];

A = 100:

subplot(1,3,1)bode(hpf) grid on;

subplot(1,3,2) bode(lpf)

grid on; subplot(1,3,3)

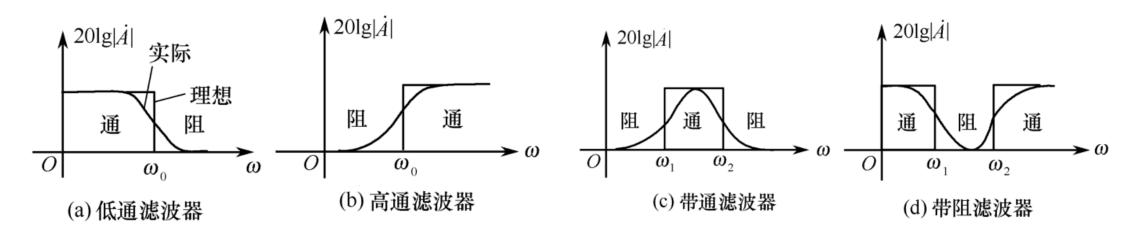
bode(bpf)

grid on;



✓ 滤波器的分类:

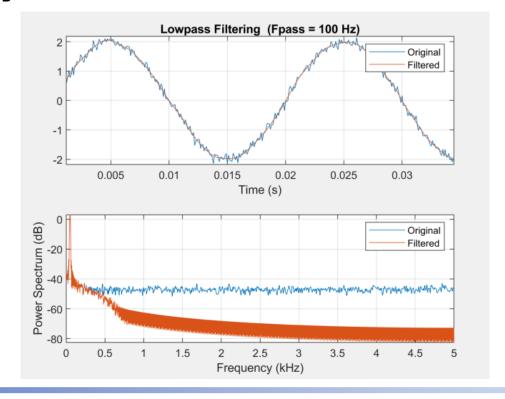
- 低通滤波 (Low Pass Filter)
- 高通滤波 (High Pass Filter)
- 带通滤波 (Band Pass Filter)
- 带阻滤波 (Band Elimination Filter)





✓ 滤波器的用途:

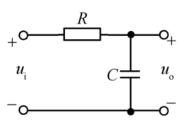
- 滤除信号中无用的频率成分
- 以低通滤波为例





✓ 滤波器的传递函数: 低通滤波

一阶低通网络



$$A(s) = \frac{U_o(s)}{U_i(s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{sC}}{R + \frac{1}{sC}} = \frac{1}{1 + sRC} = \frac{\frac{1}{RC}}{s + \frac{1}{RC}}$$

$$\omega_o = \frac{1}{RC} \Rightarrow A(s) = \frac{\omega_o}{s + \omega_o}$$
 截止频率



$$A(s) = \frac{\omega_0}{s + \omega_0}$$

$$|A(s)| = |A(j\omega)| = \frac{\omega_0}{|j\omega + \omega_0|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2 + 1}}$$

$$|A(s)|(dB) = -20 \lg \sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2 + 1}$$

$$\varphi = -\arctan\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)$$

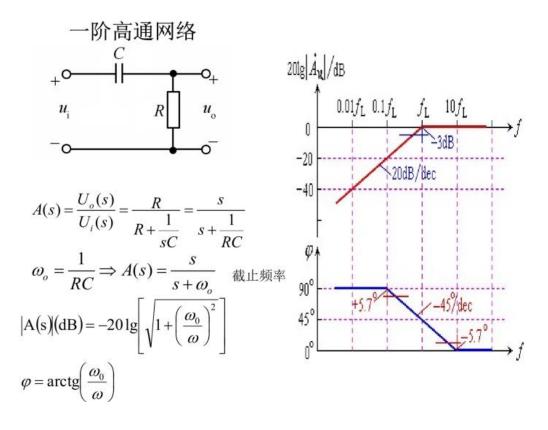
$$\varphi = -\arctan\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)$$

$$(a) \text{ and } \text{$$



✓ 滤波器的传递函数:

- 高通滤波





✓ 滤波器的传递函数:

- 二阶低通滤波

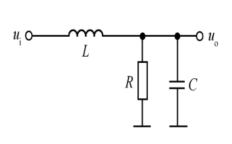
- 如何判断阶数?

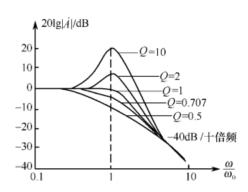
✓ 高阶网络特性: n阶

$$- A(s) = \frac{a_m s^m + a_{m-1} s^{m-1} + \dots + a_0}{s^n + b_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + b_0} \ (m \le n)$$

- 高阶滤波电路可由若干一阶、二阶滤波电路级联而成

二阶低通网络





$$A(s) = \frac{U_o(s)}{U_i(s)} = \frac{R \left\| \frac{1}{sC} \right\|}{sL + R \left\| \frac{1}{sC} \right\|} = \frac{\frac{1}{LC}}{s^2 + \frac{1}{RC}s + \frac{1}{LC}}$$

$$\phi_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}, Q = \omega_o RC$$
 品质因数

$$A(s) = \frac{\omega_0^2}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_0}{Q}s + \omega_0^2}$$



✓ 滤波器的主要技术指标:

- 截止频率: -3dB点, 半功率点

- 带宽: Bandwidth

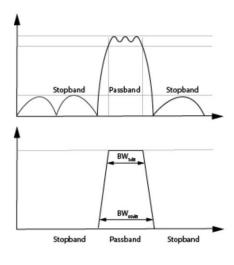
- 品质因数: $\mathbf{Q} = \frac{\mathbf{f_c}}{\Delta \mathbf{f}}$

- 纹波幅度:



- Shape factor:





$$shape factor = \frac{BW_{60dB}}{BW_{3dB}}$$



✓ 有源滤波相对无源滤波的优点:

- 无电感, 低频电感体积大, 难集成, 参数一致性大
- 体积更小,可做集成电路
- 频率特性不受负载影响

✓ 有源滤波相对无源滤波的缺点:

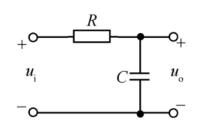
- 受运放速率限制,最大带宽有限
- 信号摆幅受运放电源电压限制
- 运放本身产生噪声
- 运放的非线性产生信号畸变

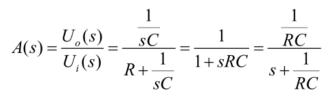


✓ 无源滤波的频率特性受负载变化影响:

不带载

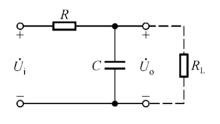
一阶低通网络

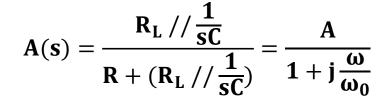




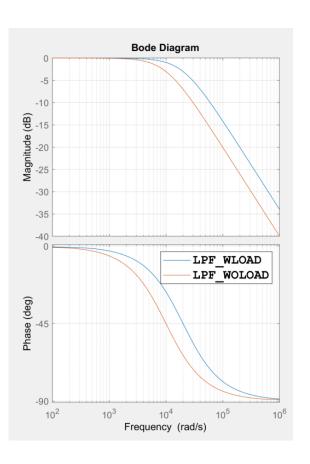
$$\omega_o = \frac{1}{RC} \Rightarrow A(s) = \frac{\omega_o}{s + \omega_o}$$
 截止频率

带载





$$A = \frac{R_L}{R+R_L} \,, \quad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{C(R_L//R)} \label{eq:alpha}$$

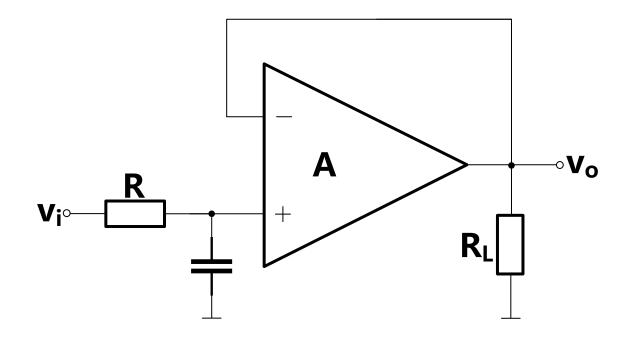




✓ 有源滤波利用运放隔离输入输出:

- 虚断: 电压运放输入阻抗无穷大

- 虚短: 电压跟随器, 输出阻抗无穷小



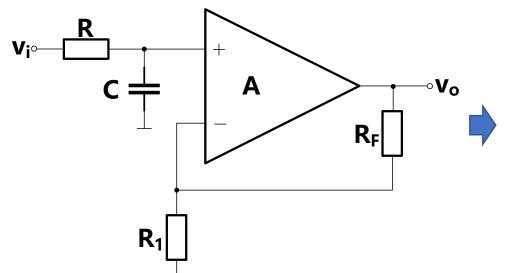


✓ 有源滤波利用运放产生增益:

- 输入: RC低通滤波

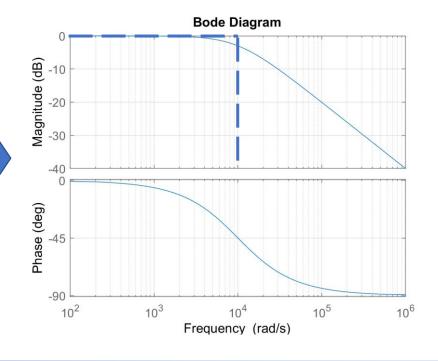
- 输出: 同相比例运算电路

- **阻带衰减:** -20dB/dec, 距**理想LPF**差距较大



$$A(s) = \frac{v_i(s)}{v_o(s)} = \frac{A}{1 + j\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}}$$

$$A = \frac{R_F + R_1}{R_1}, \quad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC}$$

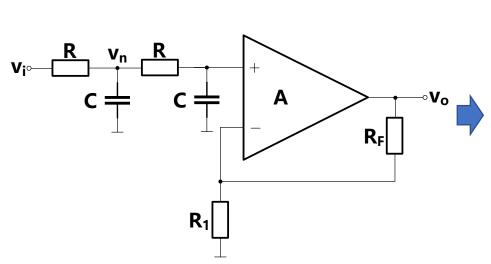




✓ 二阶有源滤波器:

- 输入:级联RC低通滤波,-40dB/十倍频,选频特性更好

- 输出: 同相比例运算电路

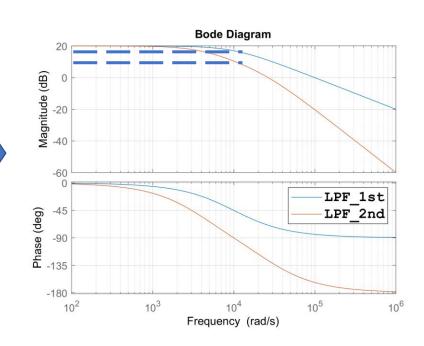


$$A = \frac{R_F + R_1}{R_1}, A(s) = Av_+(s)$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{+}(\mathbf{s}) = \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{n}}(\mathbf{s}) \frac{1}{1 + \mathbf{sCR}}$$

$$\mathbf{v_n}(\mathbf{s}) = \frac{\frac{1}{sC} / / (R + \frac{1}{sC})}{R + \left[\frac{1}{sC} / / (R + \frac{1}{sC})\right]}$$

$$A(s) = \frac{A}{1 + 3sRC + (sRC)^2}$$



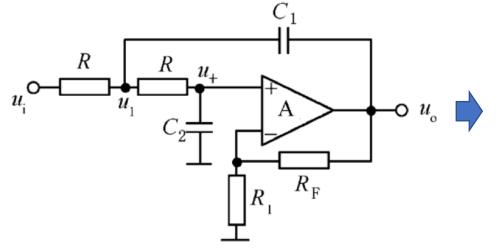


✓ 二阶压控低通有源滤波器:

- 输入: 跨接C到输出,引入正反馈

- 输出: 同相比例运算电路

- 该滤波器通带增益应该小于3, 才能稳定工作



KCL:

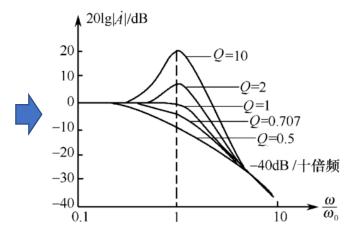
$$\frac{U_{i}(s) - U_{1}(s)}{R} = \frac{[U_{1}(s) - U_{o}(s)]}{1/sC} + \frac{U_{1}(s) - U_{+}(s)}{R}$$

传递函数:

$$U_{o}(s) = A_{u}U_{+}(s)$$

$$U_{+}(s) = U_{1}(s) \frac{1/sC}{1/sC + R}$$

$$\dot{A}_{u}(s) = \frac{U_{o}(s)}{U_{i}(s)} = \frac{A_{u}}{1 + (3 - A_{u})sCR + (sCR)^{2}}$$



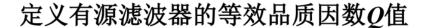


✓ 二阶压控低通有源滤波器:

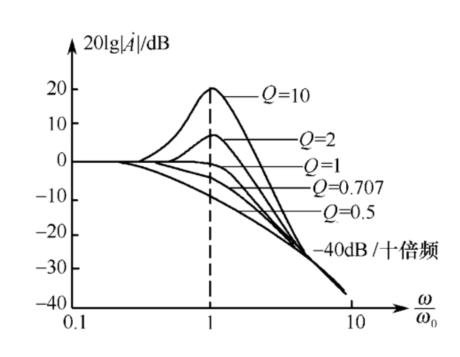
$$\dot{A}_{u}(s) = \frac{U_{o}(s)}{U_{i}(s)} = \frac{A_{u}}{1 + (3 - A_{u})sCR + (sCR)^{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{A}_u = \frac{A_u}{1 - (\frac{f}{f_0})^2 + j(3 - A_u)\frac{f}{f_0}}$$

当
$$f = f_0$$
 时 $\dot{A}_{u(f=f_o)} = \frac{A_u}{i(3-A_u)}$

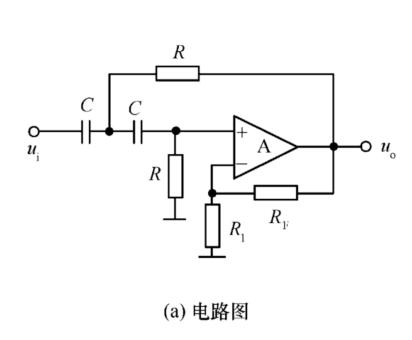


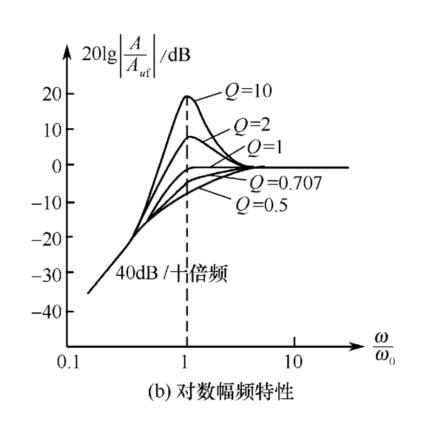
$$Q = \frac{1}{3 - A_u} \qquad \dot{A}_u(f) = \frac{A_u}{1 - (\frac{f}{f_0})^2 + j\frac{1}{Q}\frac{f}{f_0}} = -jQA_u|_{f = f_0}$$





✓ 二阶压控高通有源滤波器:







✓ 二阶压控高通有源滤波器:

- 通带增益:

$$A_u = 1 + \frac{R_F}{R_1}$$

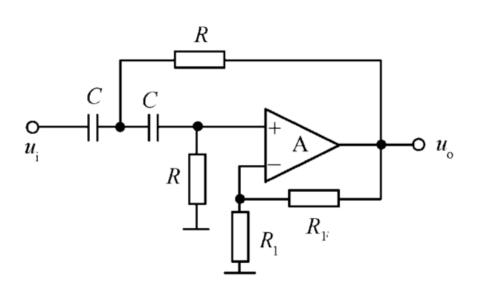
- 传递函数:

$$A(s) = \frac{U_o(s)}{U_i(s)} = \frac{(sCR)^2 A_u}{1 + (3 - A_u)sCR + (sCR)^2}$$

- 频率响应:

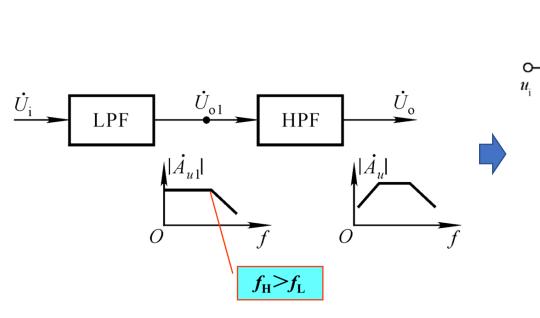
$$\dot{A}_{u} = \frac{A_{u}}{1 - (\frac{f_{0}}{f})^{2} + j\frac{1}{Q}(\frac{f_{0}}{f})}$$

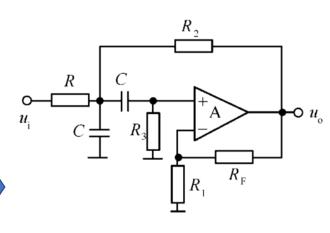
$$f_{0} = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}, \quad Q = \frac{1}{3 - A_{u}}$$



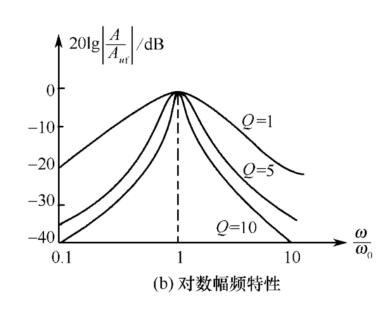


✓ 二阶带通有源滤波器:









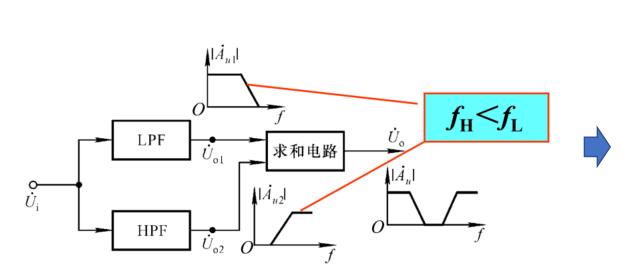
其中
$$\omega_o = \frac{1}{RC}$$

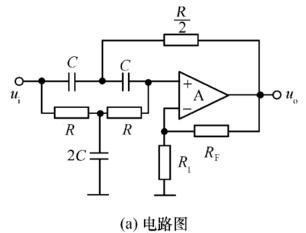
$$Q = \frac{1}{3 - A_{uf}}$$

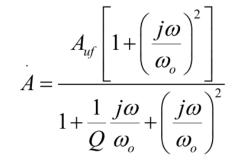
$$A_o = \frac{A_{uf}}{3 - A_{uf}}$$

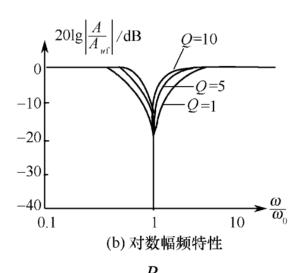


✓ 二阶带阻有源滤波器:









其中
$$A_{uf} = 1 + \frac{R_F}{R_1}$$

$$\omega_o = \frac{1}{RC}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{4 - 2A_{uf}}$$



第二章小节

2.1 放大器基本指标: 放大倍数、输入阻抗、输出阻抗、通频带

2.2 集成运算放大器: 组成模块、极性、共模、差模、共模抑制比、虚断、虚短

2.3 运放运算电路:开环、闭环、比例运算、加减运算、微分积分运算

2.4 有源滤波器: 频响、通频带增益、截止频率、无/有源滤波、一/二阶滤波