第二次应用介绍课

—动态电路的应用

- 脉冲序列作用下的RC电路(已预习)
- 能量变换
 - \bullet AC-DC
 - **DC**-**DC**
- 运算放大器的动态电路应用
 - 积分器和微分器
 - 滞回比较器
 - 脉冲序列发生器
- MOSFET的传播延迟

负反馈电路

正反馈电路

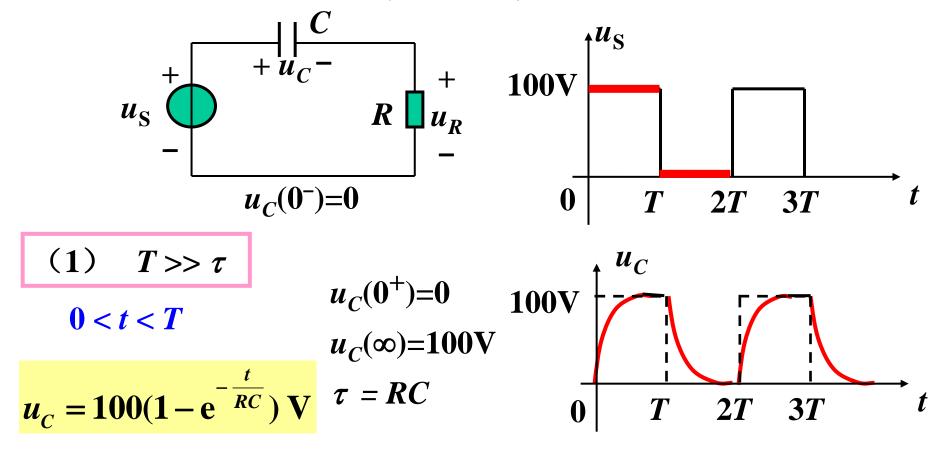
本讲练习题需要用到计算器, 也许要用点纸笔,请提前准备好

复习

直流激励下一阶动态电路的直觉解法(三要素法)

$$f(t) = f(\infty) + [f(0^+) - f(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$
 $t > 0$
 RC 电路 $\tau = R_{\oplus}C$
 RL 电路 $\tau = \frac{L}{R_{\oplus}}$

脉冲序列作用下的RC电路



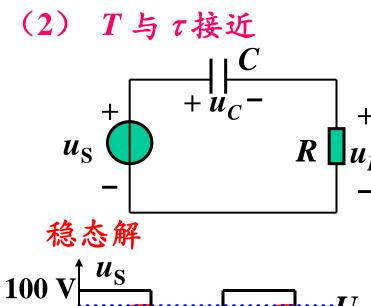
3T

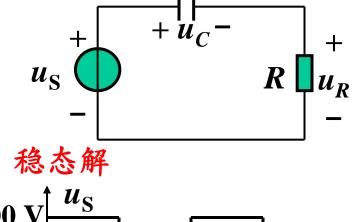
2T

$$T < t < 2T \qquad u_C(T^+) = 100 \text{V} \quad u_C(\infty) = 0 \qquad \tau = RC$$

$$u_C = 100 \text{e}^{\frac{t-T}{RC}} \text{V}$$

(1)





$$u_C(0^+) = U_1$$

2T

$$u_C(\infty) = 100 \text{ V}$$

3T

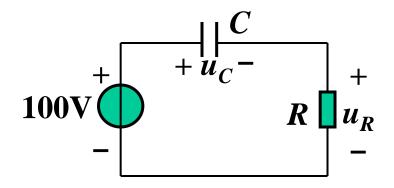
$$\tau = RC$$

周期开始和结束两个 时刻支路量数值相同

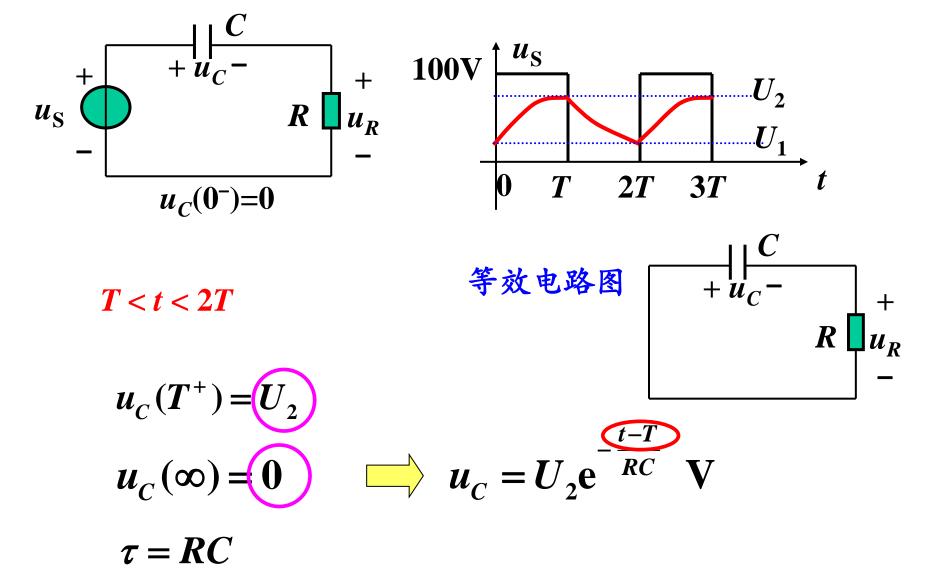
这类问题的分析特点:

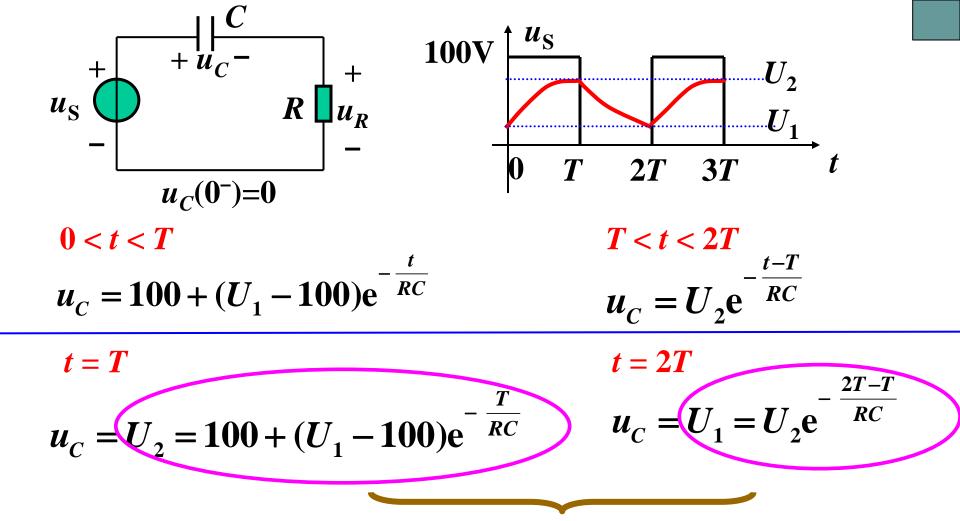
- (1) 认为电路已经进入稳
- (2) 画不同状态下的电路图, 求电路解
- (3) 利用边界条件求出关键点电压/电流

$$0 < t < T$$
 等效电路图



$$u_C = 100 + (U_1 - 100)e^{-\frac{i}{RC}}$$
 V





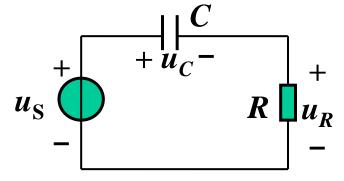
$$U_1 = \frac{100e^{-\frac{T}{RC}}}{1 + e^{-\frac{T}{RC}}}$$

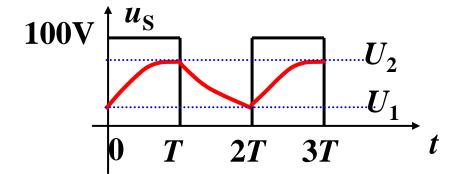
$$U_2 = \frac{100}{1 + e^{-\frac{T}{RC}}}$$

满足怎样的条件, 才能使得 $U_2 < 1.2U_1$?

$$U_1 = \frac{100e^{-\frac{1}{RC}}}{1 + e^{-\frac{T}{RC}}}$$
 $U_2 = \frac{100}{1 + e^{-\frac{T}{RC}}}$



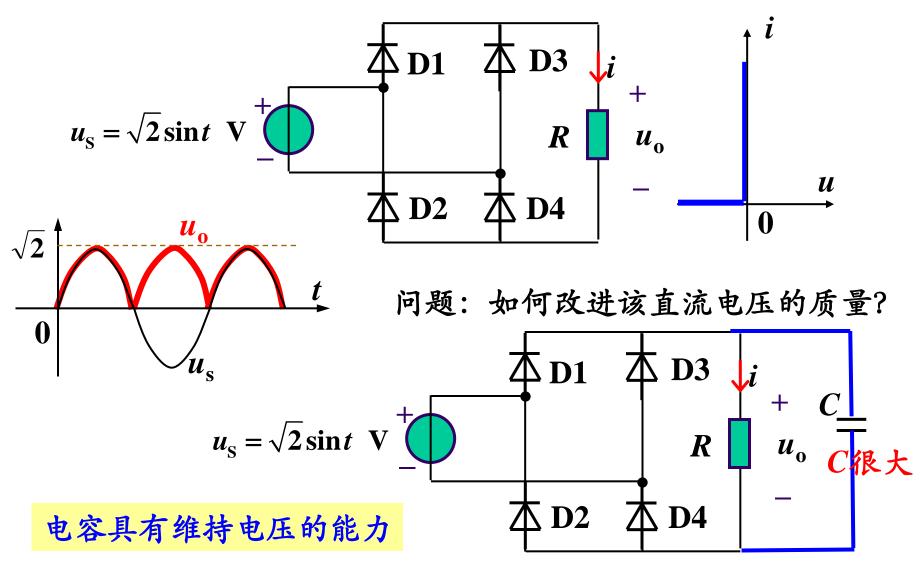


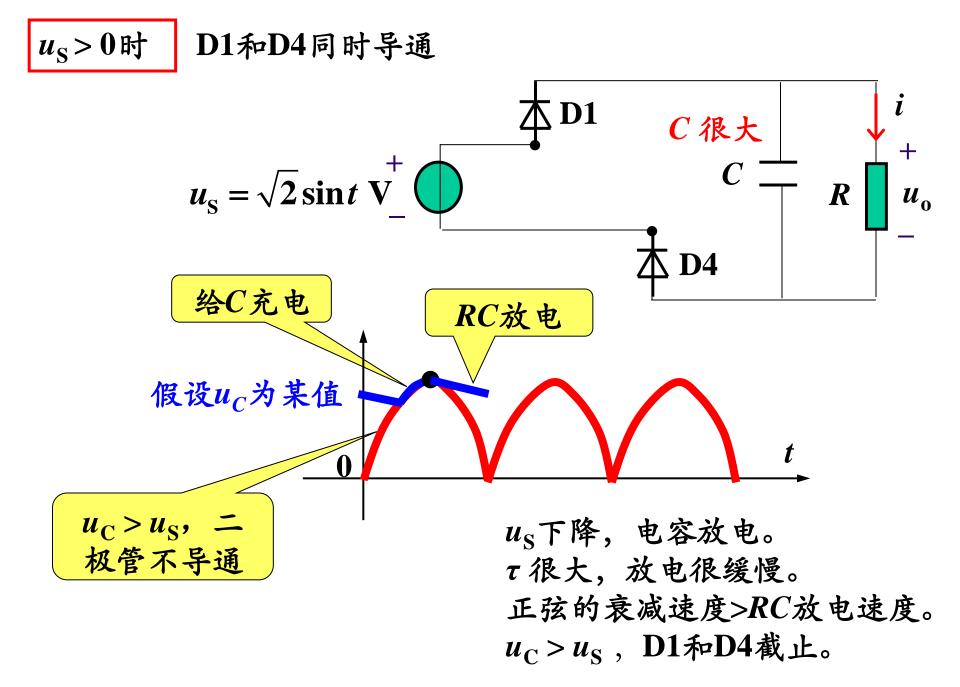


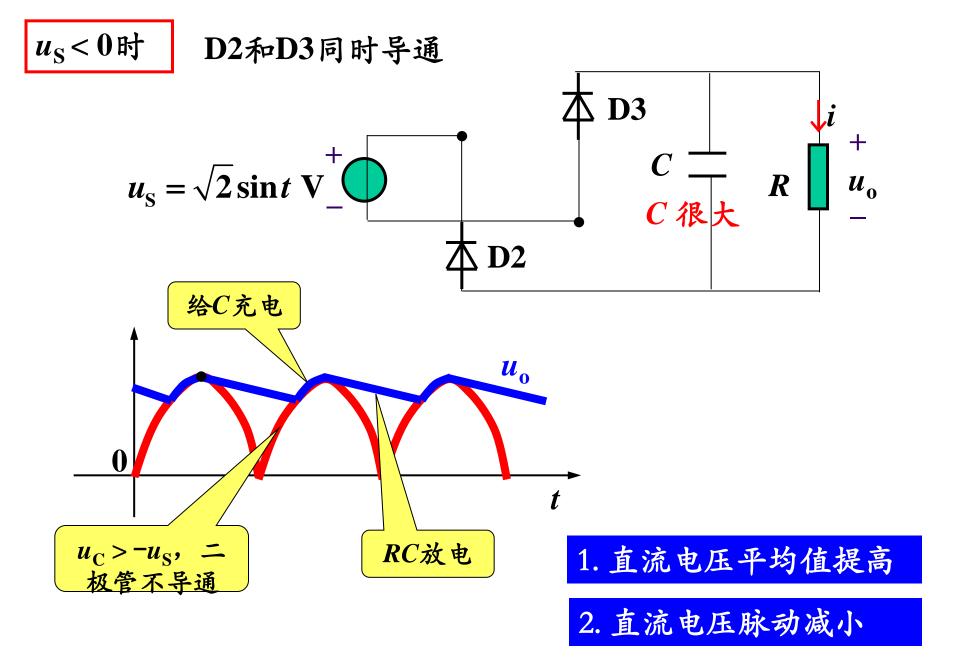
$$\bigcirc \qquad T < RC/1.2$$

2 AC-DC变换

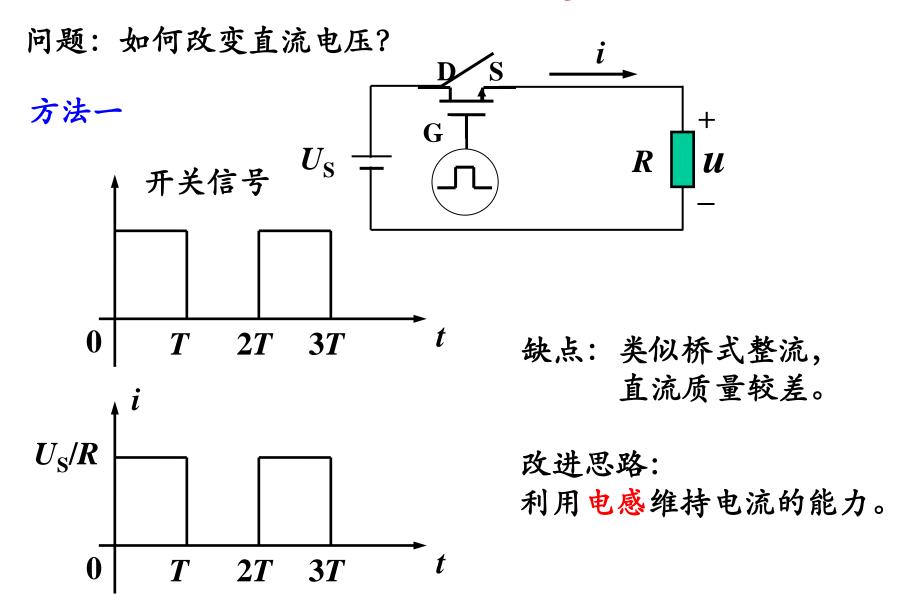
用二极管的模型1分析电路。



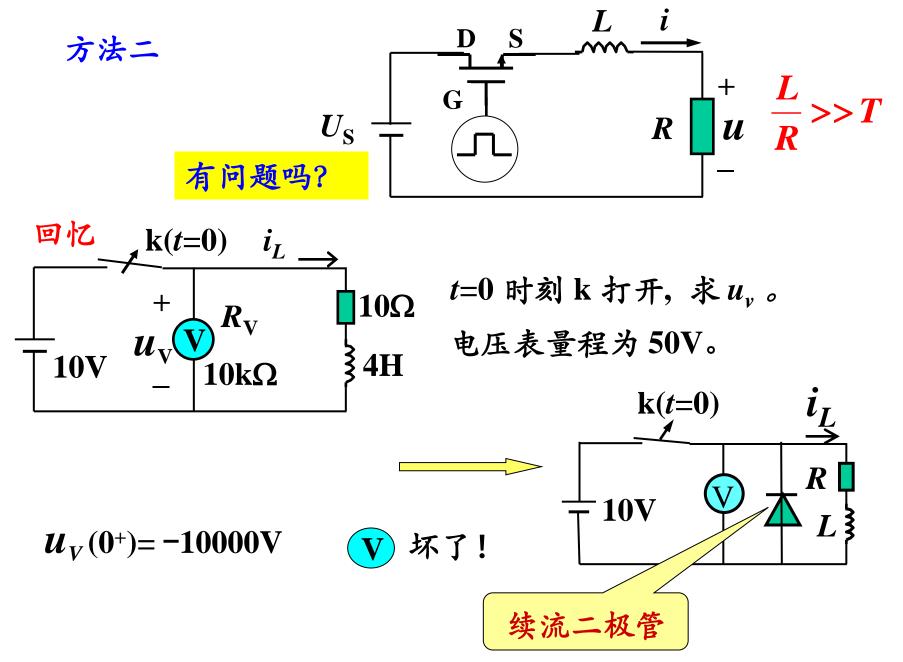




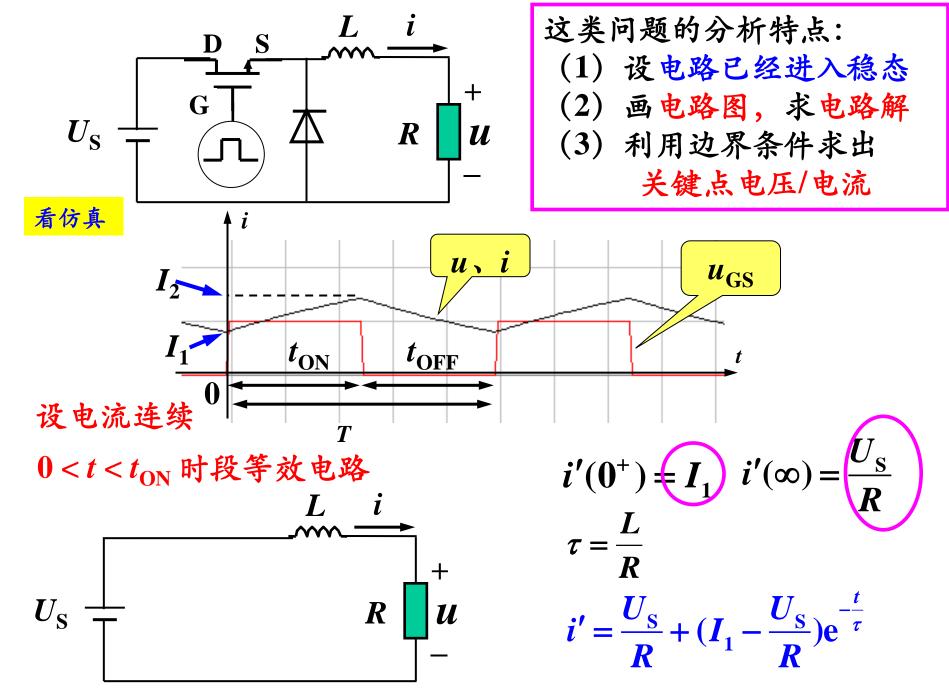
3 DC-DC变换



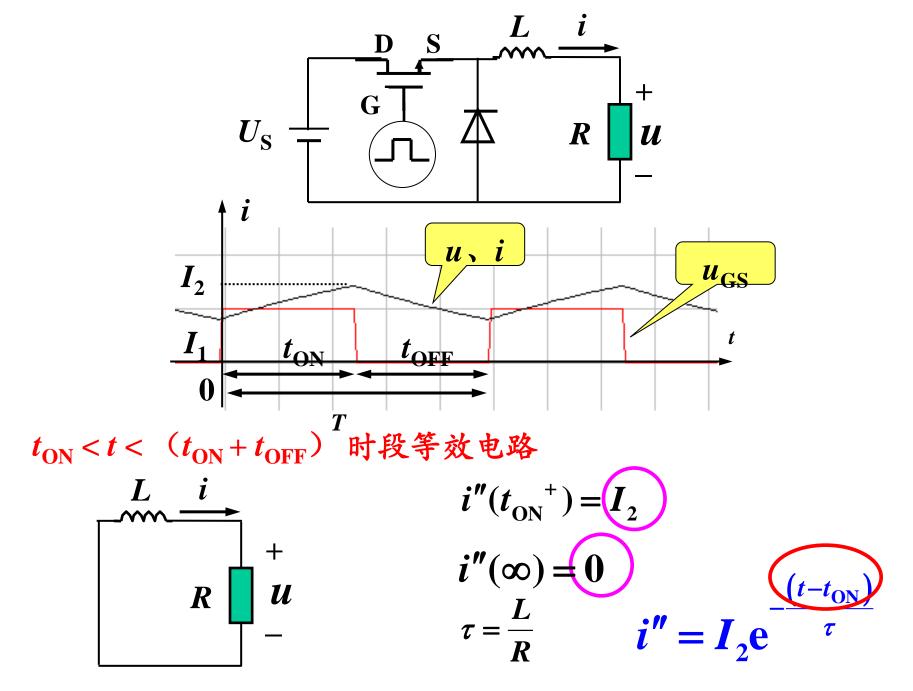
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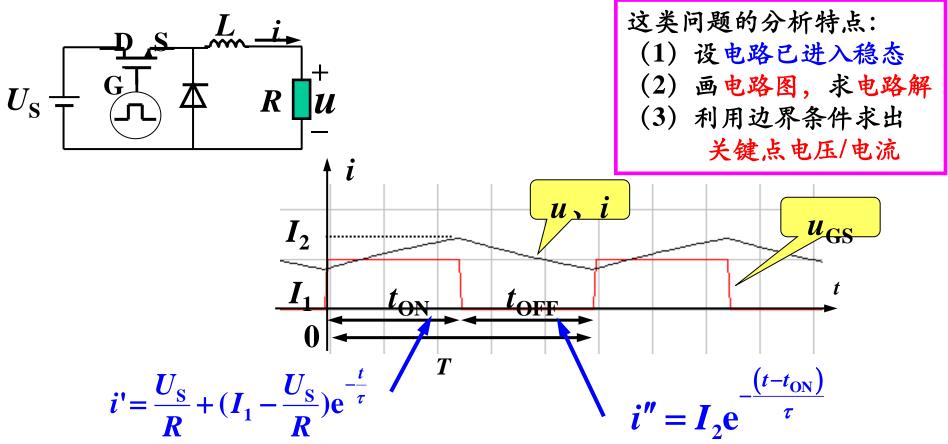
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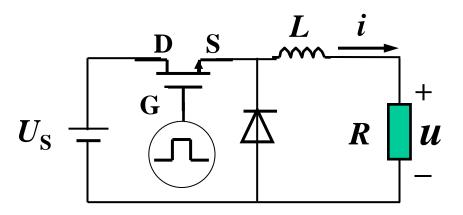


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$$\begin{cases} i'(t_{\text{ON}}) = I_{2} \\ i''(t_{\text{ON}} + t_{\text{OFF}}) = I_{1} \end{cases} \begin{cases} I_{1} = \frac{U_{\text{S}}}{R} \frac{1 - e^{-t_{\text{ON}}/\tau}}{1 - e^{-T/\tau}} e^{-\frac{t_{\text{OFF}}}{\tau}} \\ I_{2} = \frac{U_{\text{S}}}{R} \frac{1 - e^{-t_{\text{ON}}/\tau}}{1 - e^{-T/\tau}} \end{cases} I_{\text{AVG}}$$

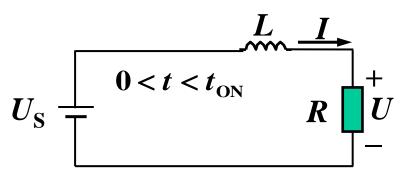
$$U_{\text{AVG}}$$



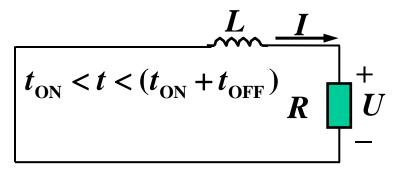
从工程观点来估计U

因为L值取得较大,可看作i=I不变,因此u=U也不变。

稳态时电感在前半个周期吸收的能量等于后半个周期发出的能量



电感吸收的能量为 $W_{\text{L abs}} = (U_{\text{S}} - U) * I * t_{\text{ON}}$



电感发出的能量为 $W_{\text{L dis}} = U*I*t_{\text{OFF}}$

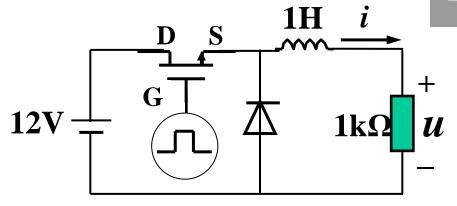
稳态时电感每周期能量守恒

$$(U_{S}-U)*I*t_{ON} = U*I*t_{OFF} \Longrightarrow U = U_{S} \underbrace{t_{ON}}_{T}$$
 占空比

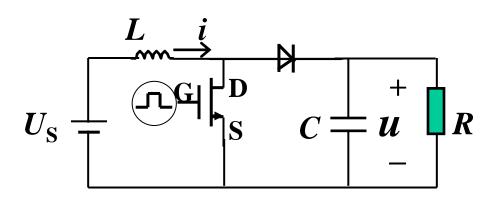
降压斩波器 Buck Converter 对仿真中的降压斩波器 占空比为____时, 输出电压为5V



- **B** 0.42
- 0.5
- 1.0



$$U = U_{\rm S} \frac{t_{\rm ON}}{T}$$



用工程观点分析这个电路 L、C 值取得较大,可看作i=I 不变,u=U 不变。

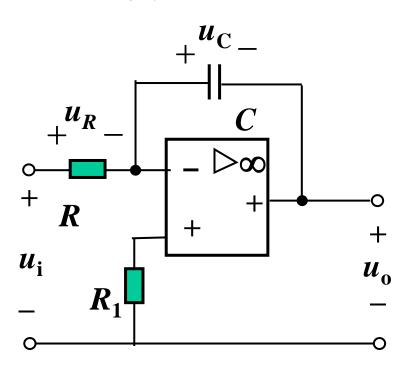
稳态时电感在前半周期 (t_{on}) 吸收的能量等于后半周期 (t_{off}) 发出的能量

该电路实现了怎样的功能?

此处可以有弹幕

4 用Op Amp构成微分器和积分器

(1) 积分器



如果 $u_i = U_S$ (常数),则

$$u_{o} = -\frac{U_{S}}{RC}t$$
 线性函数

$$\frac{u_R}{R} = C \frac{du_C}{dt}$$

$$u_o = -u_C$$

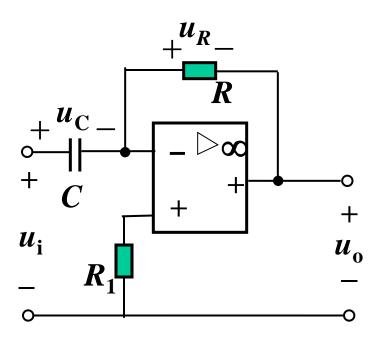
$$u_R = u_i$$

$$\frac{u_i}{R} = -C \frac{du_o}{dt}$$

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

三角波

(2) 微分器



$$C \frac{\mathrm{d}u_{\mathrm{C}}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{u_{R}}{R}$$

$$u_{o} = -u_{R}$$

$$C \frac{du_{i}}{dt} = -\frac{u_{o}}{R}$$

$$u_{o} = -RC \frac{du_{i}}{dt}$$

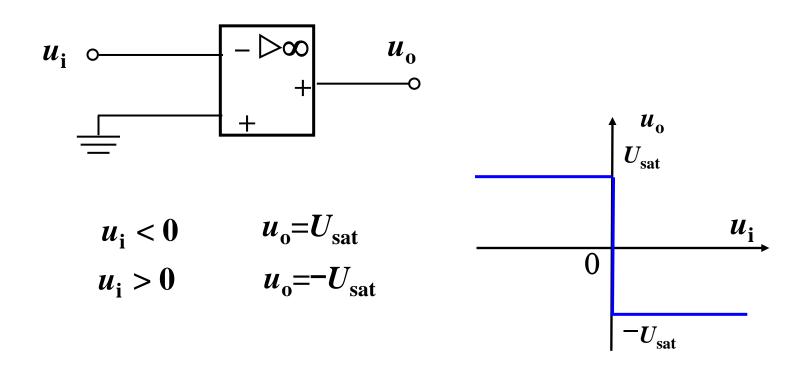
如果 $u_i = t U_S$ (线性函数),则

$$u_{\rm o} = -RCU_{\rm S}$$



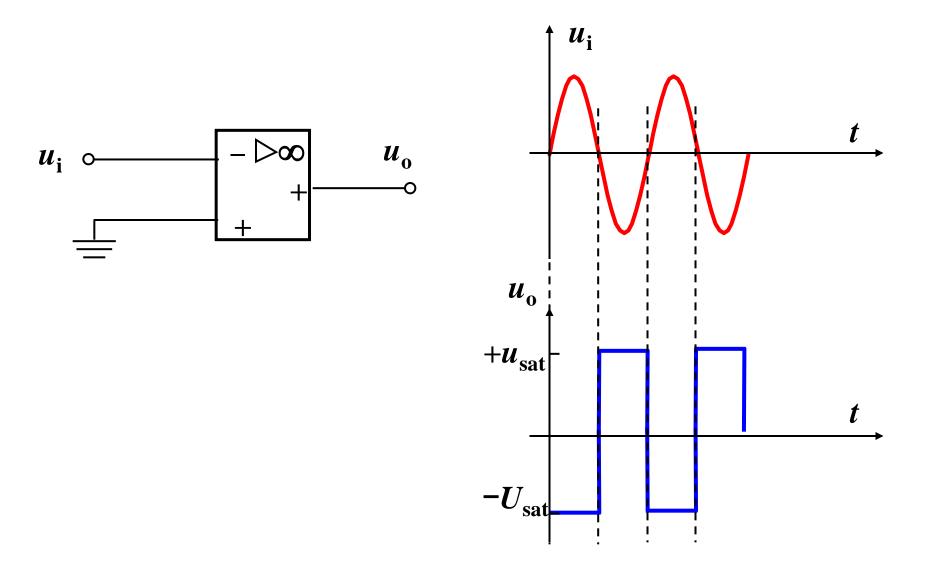
三角波 —— 方波

5 Op Amp的滞回比较器 运算放大器正反馈电路的分析

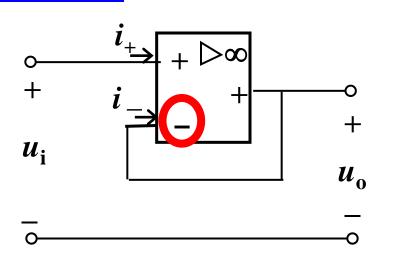


过零电压比较器

利用电压比较器将正弦波变为方波



负反馈



理想运算放大器:

- (1) 放大倍数 ∞
- (2) 输入电阻∞
- (3) 输出电阻 0

将Op Amp的输出引到反相输入端(负反馈)

输出端有微小正扰动

负反馈

输入端待放大信号变小

Op Amp

扰动被抑制

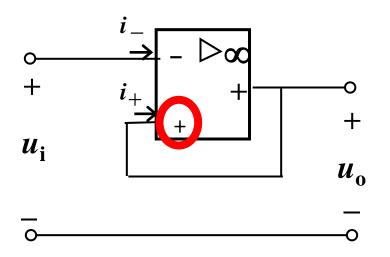
输出端信号变小

Op Amp负反馈电路分析方法:

- (1) $u_{+}=u_{-}$, 虚短 (放大倍数 ∞ +线性工作区)
- (2) $i_{+}=i_{-}$, 虚断(输入电阻∞) $u_{0}=u_{1}$

正反馈

将OpAmp的输出引到同相输入端



虚短不再适用

虚断适用吗?

输出端有微小正扰动

扰动被放大

正反馈

输入端待放大信号变大



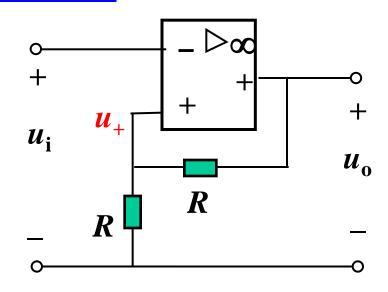
Op Amp

输出端信号变大

 u_0 为 $U_{\rm sat}$ 或 $\neg U_{\rm sat}$

滞回比较器

正反馈, $u_0 \rightarrow U_{\text{sat}}$ 或- U_{sat}

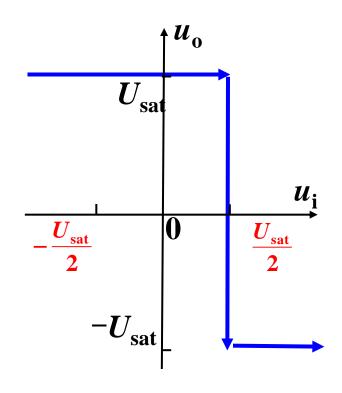


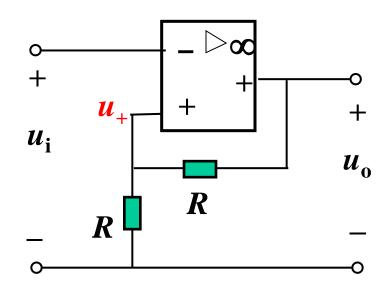
设
$$u_o = U_{sat}$$
, 则 $u_+ = 0.5U_{sat}$ $u_i < 0.5U_{sat}$ 时, u_o 维持 U_{sat} 不变。

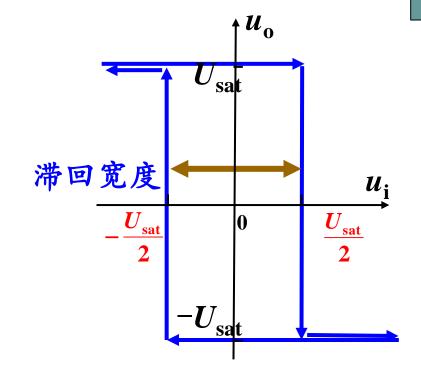
一旦
$$u_i > 0.5U_{sat}$$
, u_o 变为一 U_{sat}

此时
$$u^+=\bigcirc 0.5~U_{\rm sat}$$

虚短不再适用虚断仍然适用







$$u_{\rm i} > -0.5U_{\rm sat}$$
时, $u_{\rm o}$ 维持一 $U_{\rm sat}$ 不变。

$$-旦u_{i} < -0.5U_{sat}$$
, u_{o} 变为 $+U_{sat}$

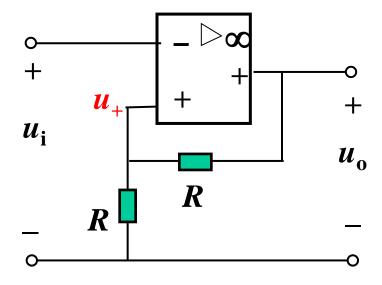
调整两个电阻阻值比可改变滞回宽度

输出滞后输入变化

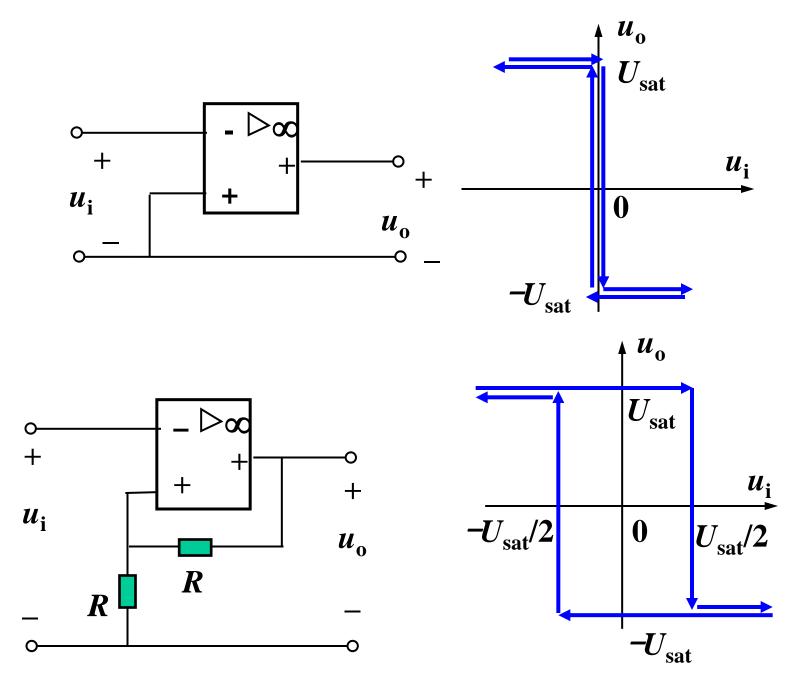


对题图所示滞回比较器 $u_i=0.3U_{\text{sat}}$ 时, $u_o=$ ____。

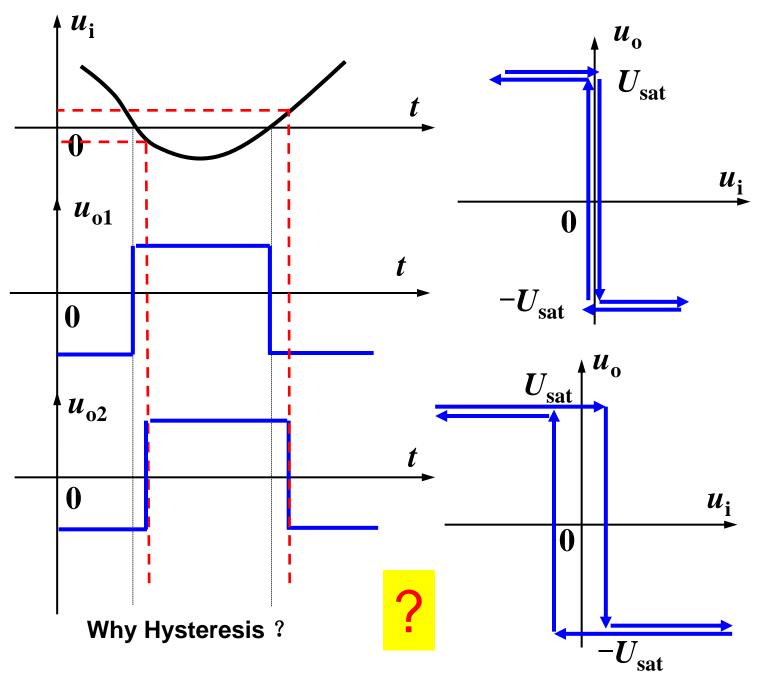
- $oxedown_{\mathrm{sat}}$
- $-U_{\rm sat}$
- 不好说



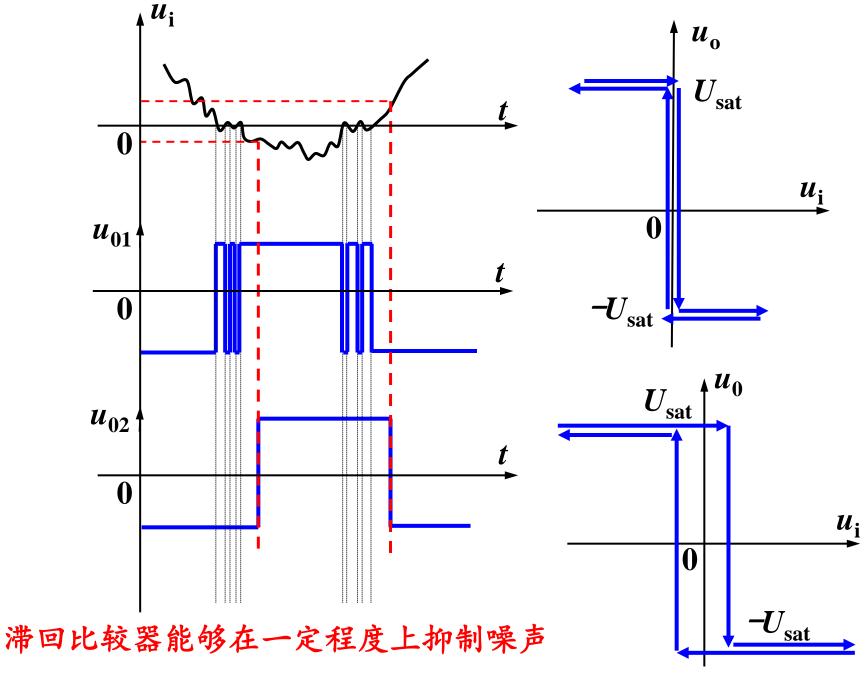
滞回特性可能存在的问题: 给某输入: 不唯一对应输出



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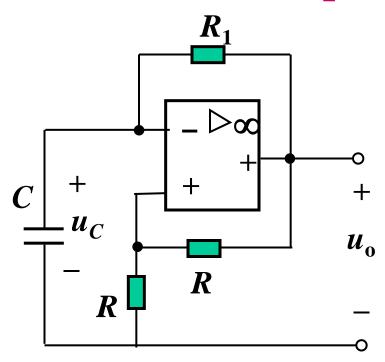


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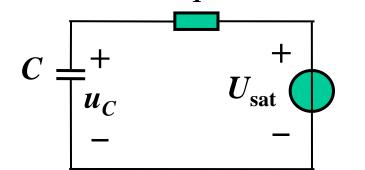


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6 用OpAmp构成脉冲序列发生器



设此时 $u_c=0$, 等效电路为



虚短不再适用 虚断仍然适用 是正反馈吗?

是! L15讲

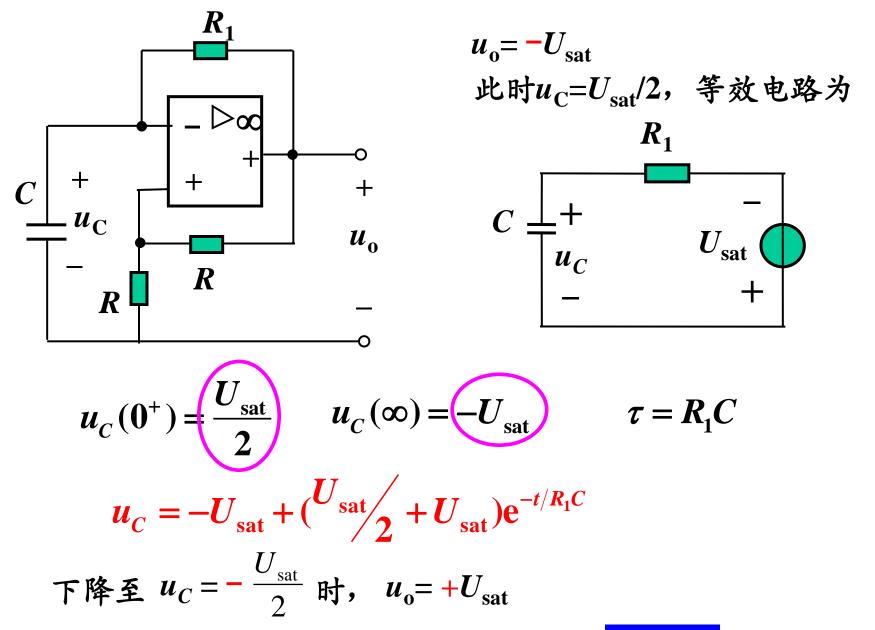
电路开始工作时存在小扰动。 由于正反馈, u_0 为 U_{sat} 或 $^-U_{\text{sat}}$

$$u_{C}(0^{+}) = 0$$

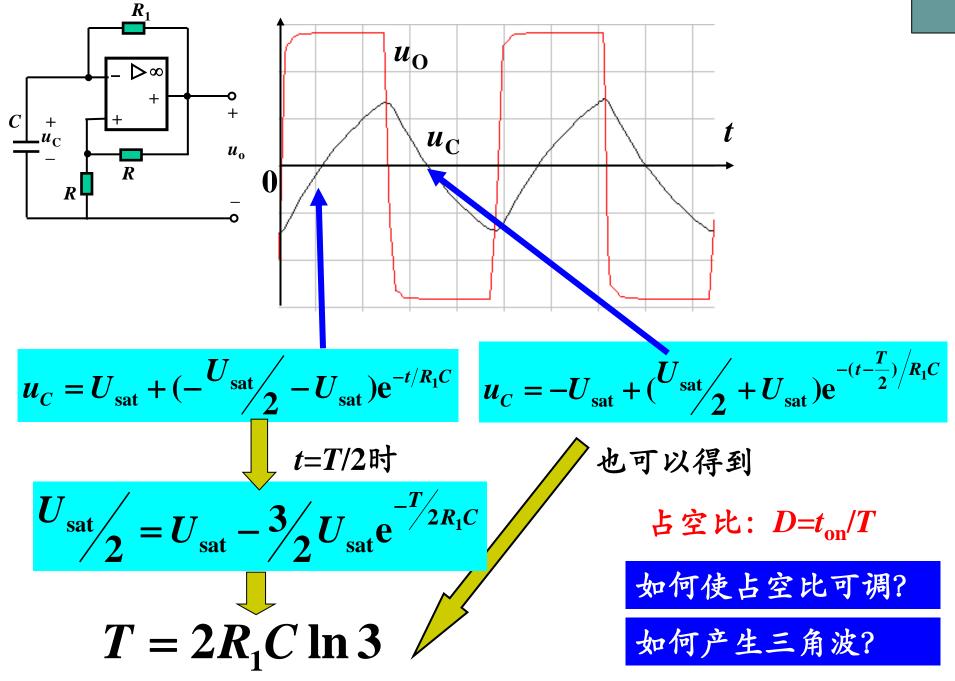
$$u_{C}(\infty) = U_{\text{sat}}$$

$$v_{C}(\infty) = U_{\text{sat}}$$

$$v_{C}(\infty)$$

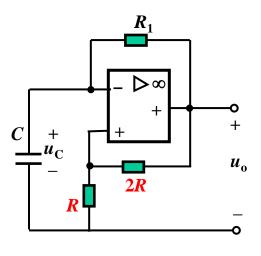


看仿真



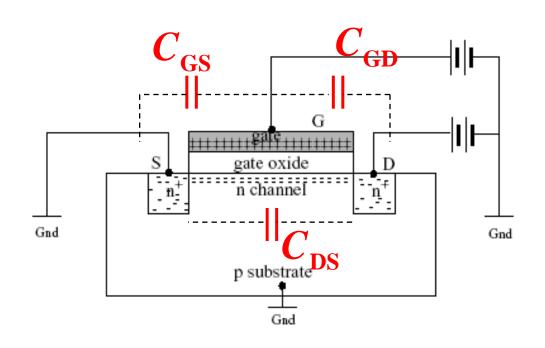
与前页电路相比,本页电路的特点是"红包"

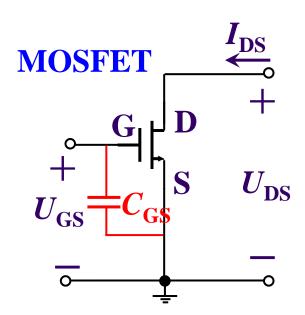
- A 周期更短
- B 周期更长
- C 输出幅值更高
- D 输出幅值更低



7 MOSFET门电路的传播延迟

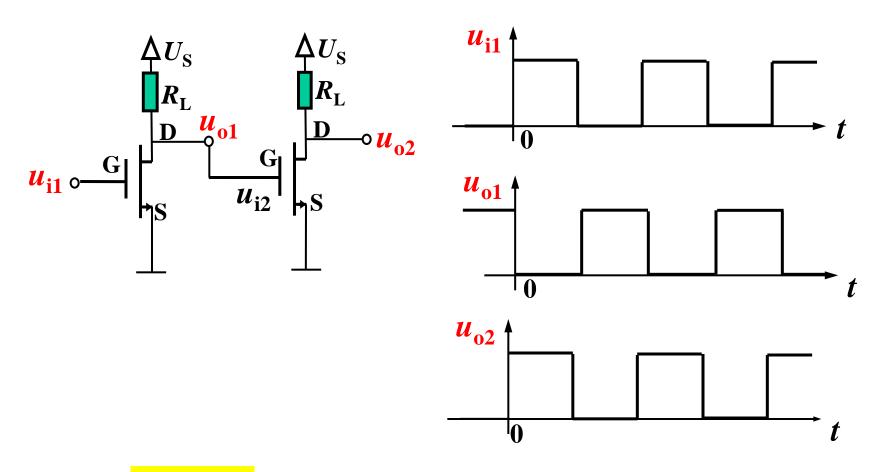
MOSFET的寄生电容





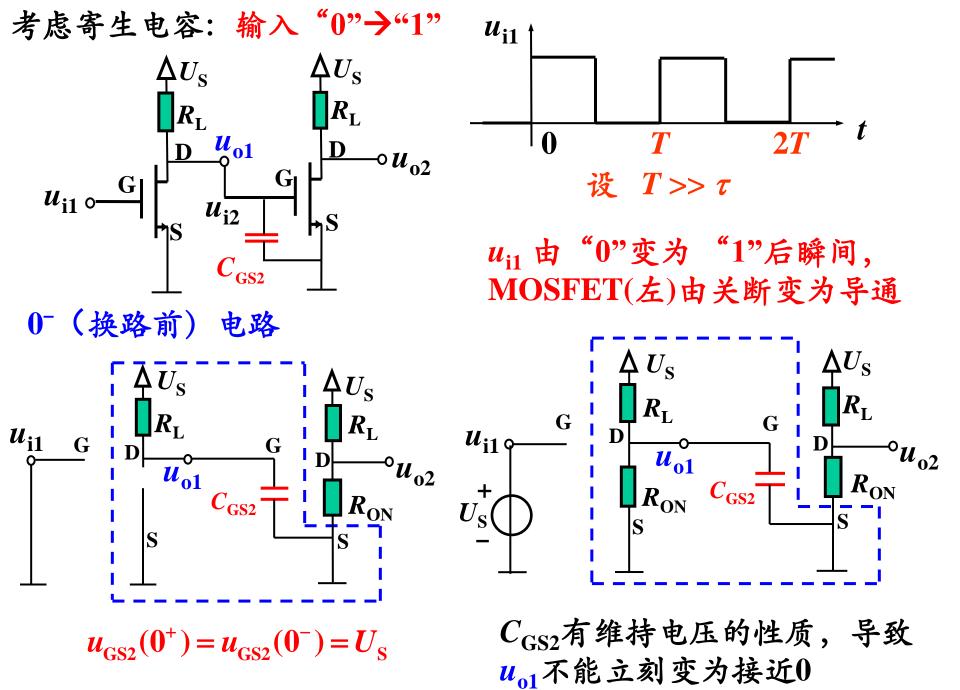
为突出主要矛盾,我们只考虑 C_{GS}

如果不考虑寄生电容

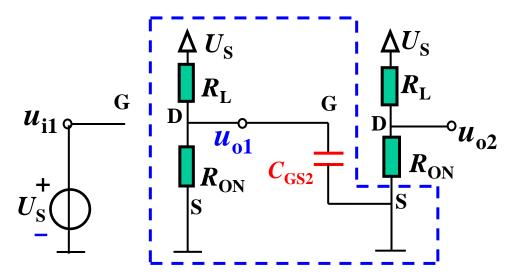


看仿真

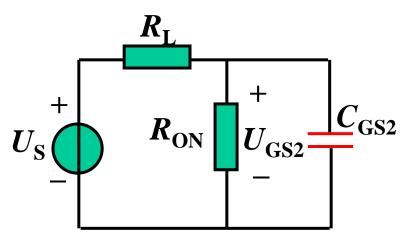
接下来只考虑 C_{GS2} 的影响



输入从"0"变为"1"时



0+时刻等效电路



C_{GS2} 放电至

$$u_{GS2}$$
 $=$ U_{OL} 关断 阈值

MOSFET(右)由导通变为关断

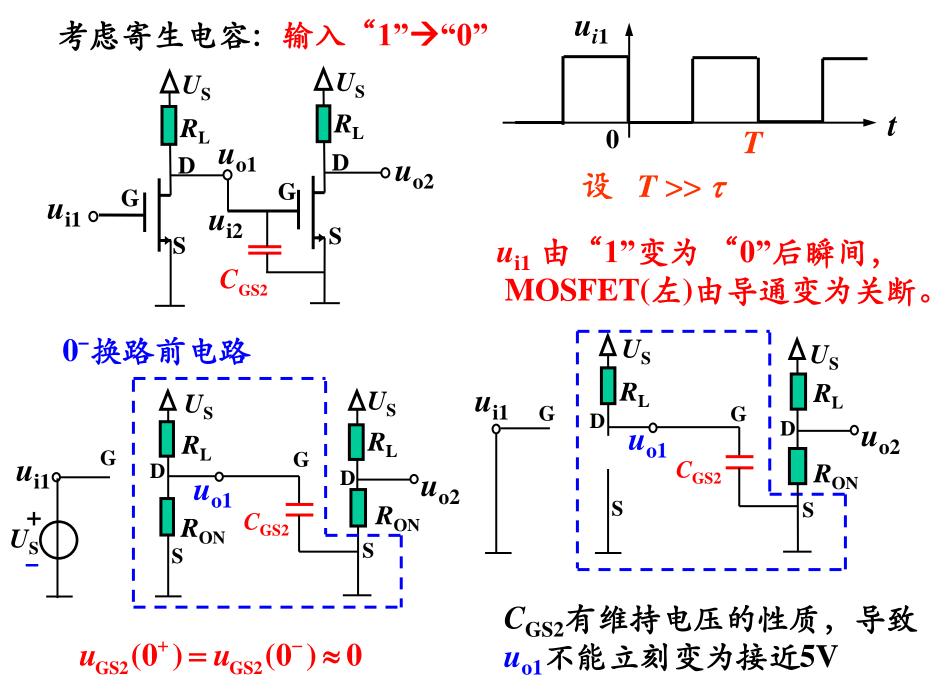
$$t_{\text{pd},0\to1} = C_{\text{GS2}}R_{\text{ON}}\left(\ln U_{\text{S}} - \ln U_{\text{OL}}\right)$$

$$u_{\text{GS2}}(0^{+}) = U_{\text{S}}$$

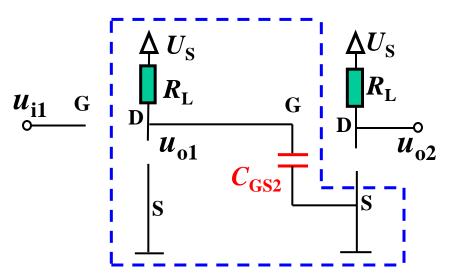
$$u_{\text{GS2}}(\infty) = U_{\text{S}} \frac{R_{\text{ON}}}{R_{\text{ON}} + R_{\text{L}}} \approx 0$$

$$\tau = \left(\frac{R_{\text{ON}}}{R_{\text{N}}} \right) C_{\text{GS2}} \approx R_{\text{ON}} C_{\text{GS2}}$$

$$u_{\text{GS2}}(t) = U_{\text{S}} e^{-\frac{t}{R_{\text{ON}}} C_{\text{GS2}}}$$





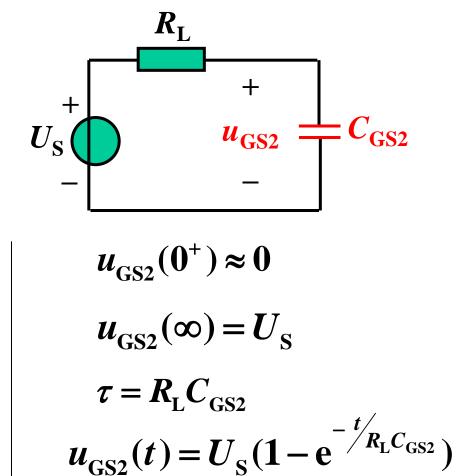


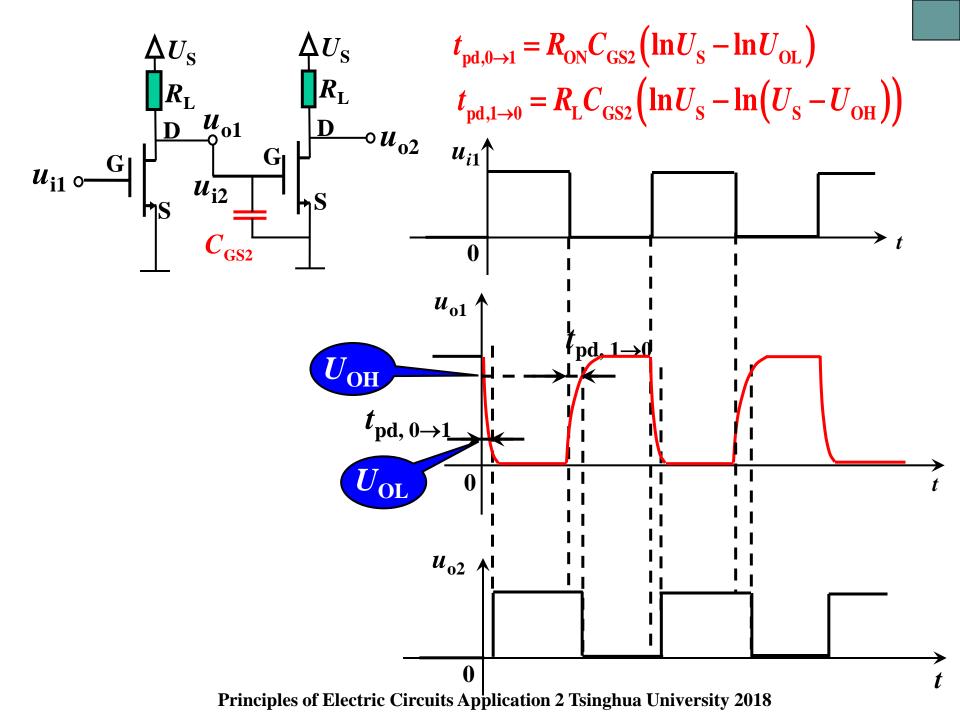
$$U_{ ext{GS2}}$$
 充电至 导通阈值 $u_{ ext{GS2}} = U_{ ext{OH}}$

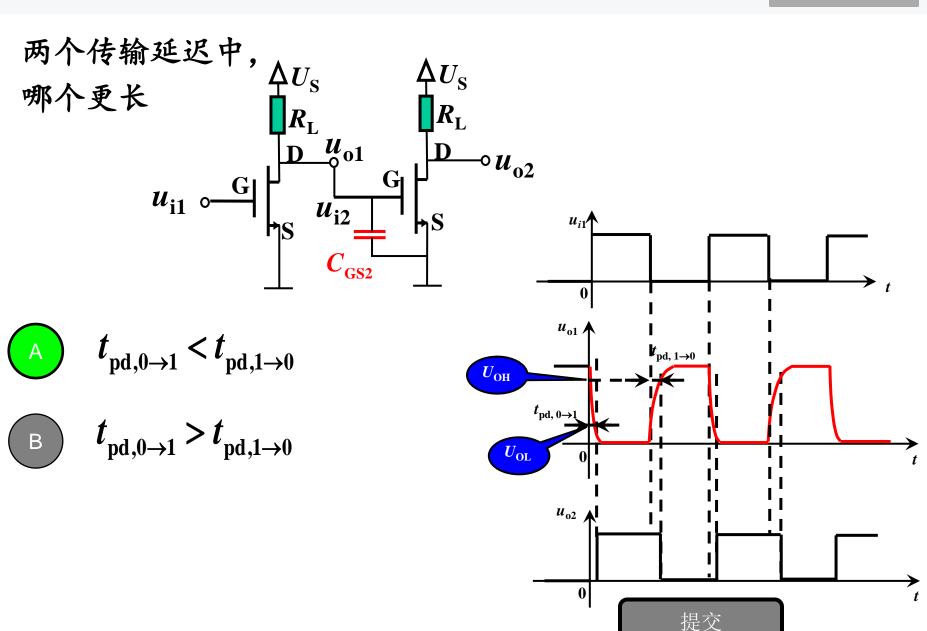
MOSFET(右)由关断变为导通

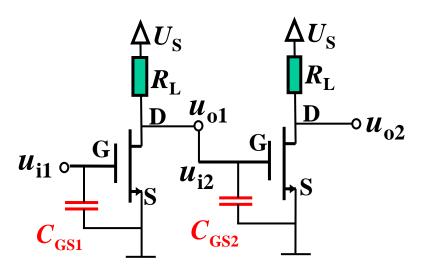
$$t_{\mathrm{pd,1}\to 0} = C_{\mathrm{GS2}} R_{\mathrm{L}} \left(\ln U_{\mathrm{S}} - \ln \left(U_{\mathrm{S}} - U_{\mathrm{OH}} \right) \right)$$

0+时刻等效电路









课后思考:考虑 C_{GS1} 会怎么样?