

$$\dot{F}_{ui} = \frac{\dot{U}_{f}}{\dot{I}_{o}} \approx \frac{\frac{R_{3}}{R_{1} + R_{2} + R_{3}} \dot{I}_{o} \times R_{1}}{\dot{I}_{o}}$$

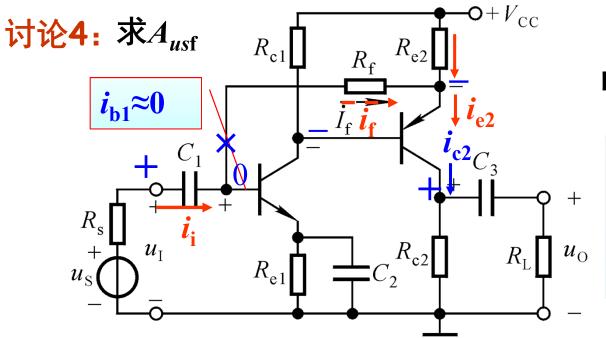
$$= \frac{R_{1}R_{3}}{R_{1} + R_{2} + R_{3}}$$

$$\dot{A}_{iuf} = \frac{\dot{I}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{i}} \approx \frac{1}{\dot{F}_{ui}} \qquad \dot{A}_{uf} = \frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{i}} = \frac{\dot{I}_{o} \cdot R_{L}}{\dot{U}_{i}}$$

$$\approx \frac{R_{1} + R_{2} + R_{3}}{R_{1}R_{3}} \qquad = \dot{A}_{iuf} \cdot R_{L} \approx \frac{(R_{1} + R_{2} + R_{3})}{R_{1}R_{3}}$$

$$\dot{A}_{uf} = \frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{i}} = \frac{\dot{I}_{o} \cdot R_{L}}{\dot{U}_{i}}$$

$$= \dot{A}_{iuf} \cdot R_{L} \approx \frac{(R_{1} + R_{2} + R_{3})R_{L}}{R_{1}R_{3}}$$



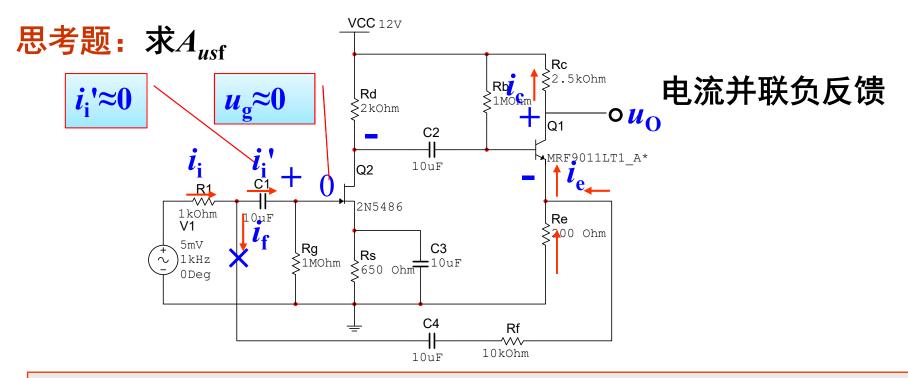
电流并联负反馈

分立元件电路从交流等效电路分析放 R_L u_0 大倍数,其输出电流是指 i_c 或 i_e (i_d 或 i_s)

$$\dot{F}_{ii} = \frac{\dot{I}_{f}}{\dot{I}_{c2}} \approx \frac{\dot{I}_{f}}{\dot{I}_{e2}} = \frac{R_{e2}}{R_{f} + R_{e2}} \quad \dot{A}_{usf} \approx \frac{\dot{I}_{c2}(R_{c2}//R_{L})}{\dot{I}_{i}R_{s}} \approx \dot{A}_{iif} \cdot \frac{(R_{c2}//R_{L})}{R_{s}}$$

$$\dot{A}_{iif} = \frac{\dot{I}_{c2}}{\dot{I}_{i}} \approx \frac{1}{\dot{F}_{ii}} \approx 1 + \frac{R_{f}}{R_{e2}} \qquad \approx (1 + \frac{R_{f}}{R_{e2}}) \frac{R_{c2}//R_{L}}{R_{s}}$$

深度并联负反馈存在虚断,即 i_{b1} 近似为零,因此 u_{be1} 也近似为零

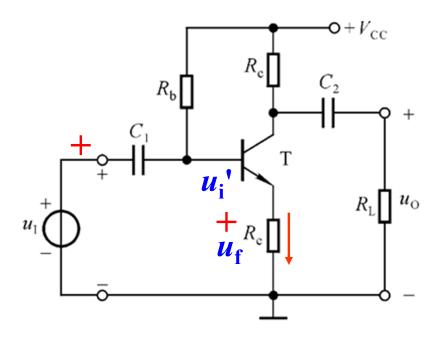


深度并联负反馈存在虚断,即 i_i '近似为零,因此 u_g 也近似为零

$$\dot{F}_{ii} = \frac{\dot{I}_{f}}{\dot{I}_{c}} \approx \frac{\dot{I}_{f}}{\dot{I}_{e}} = \frac{R_{e}}{R_{f} + R_{e}} \qquad \dot{A}_{usf} \approx \frac{\dot{I}_{c}R_{c}}{\dot{I}_{i}R_{1}} \approx \dot{A}_{iif} \cdot \frac{R_{c}}{R_{1}}$$

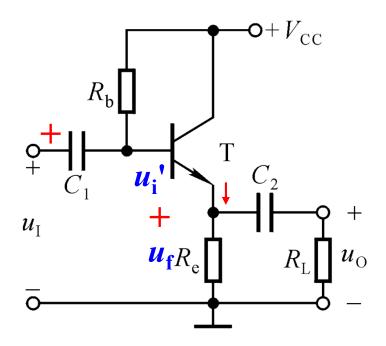
$$\dot{A}_{iif} = \frac{\dot{I}_{c}}{\dot{I}_{i}} \approx \frac{1}{\dot{F}_{ii}} \approx 1 + \frac{R_{f}}{R_{e}} \qquad \approx (1 + \frac{R_{f}}{R_{e}}) \frac{R_{c}}{R_{1}}$$

思考题: $求A_{uf}$



电流串联负反馈

$$\dot{U}_{\rm f} \approx \dot{U}_{\rm i}$$
 $\dot{A}_{\rm uf} \approx -\frac{R_{\rm c} /\!/ R_{\rm L}}{R_{\rm e}}$



电压串联负反馈

$$\dot{U}_{\rm i} \approx \dot{U}_{\rm f} = \dot{U}_{\rm o} \quad A_{\rm uf} \approx 1$$

三、集成运放深度负反馈下电压放大倍数的估算(通过虚短虚断求)

当放大电路为理想运放时,深度负反馈下同时存在'虚短'和'虚断'

理想运放特点:

$$A_{\text{od}} = \infty$$
 $R_{\text{id}} = \infty$
 $R_{\text{od}} = 0$

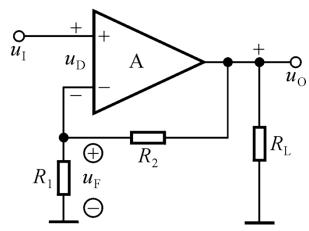
理想运放引入负反馈后,输出与输入呈线性关系:

$$egin{aligned} U_{
m o} = U_{
m id} * A_{
m od} \ U_{
m o} < U_{
m om} \,, \; A_{
m od} = \infty &
ightarrow U_{
m i}' pprox 0 \ R_{
m id} = \infty &
ightarrow I_{
m i}' pprox 0 \end{aligned}$$

集成运放引入任何组态的深度负 反馈时,同时存在'虚短'和'虚断'

三、集成运放深度负反馈下电压放大倍数的估算(通过虚短虚断求)

电压串联



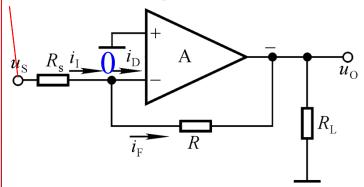
虚短 $\dot{U}_{i} \approx \dot{U}_{f}$

虚断
$$\dot{U}_{\rm f} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \dot{U}_{\rm o}$$
 电压负反馈税 定输出电压,输出电压与负 $\dot{A}_{\rm uf} = \frac{\dot{U}_{\rm o}}{\dot{U}_{\rm i}} \approx 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}$

并联负反馈 信号源必须 为有内阻的 电压源或者 恒流源

电压负反馈稳 输出电压与负

电压并联

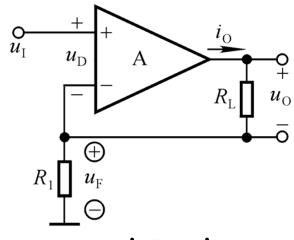


虚短 $\dot{U}_{\rm s} \approx \dot{U}_{\rm i} R_{\rm s}$ $\dot{U}_{\rm o} = -\dot{I}_{\rm f} R_{\rm f}$

虚断 $\dot{I}_{\rm i} \approx \dot{I}_{\rm f}$

$$\dot{A}_{usf} = \frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{s}} \approx \frac{-\dot{I}_{f} \cdot R_{f}}{\dot{I}_{i} R_{s}} \approx -\frac{R_{f}}{R_{s}}$$

电流串联

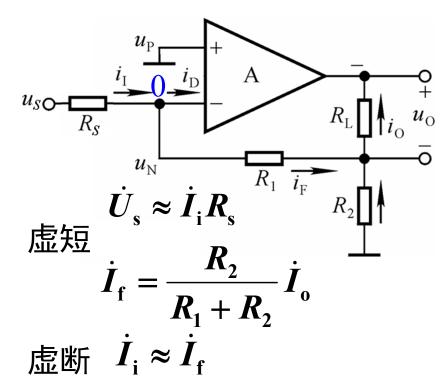


虚短 $\dot{U}_{\rm i} \approx \dot{U}_{\rm f}$

虚断 $\dot{U}_{\mathrm{f}} = \dot{I}_{\mathrm{o}} R_{\mathrm{1}}$

$$\dot{A}_{uf} = \frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{i}} \approx \frac{\dot{I}_{o}R_{L}}{\dot{I}_{o}R_{1}} = \frac{R_{L}}{R_{1}}$$

电流并联



$$\dot{A}_{uf} = \frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{i}} \approx \frac{\dot{I}_{o}R_{L}}{\dot{I}_{o}R_{1}} = \frac{R_{L}}{R_{1}} \qquad \dot{A}_{usf} = \frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{s}} = \frac{-\dot{I}_{o}R_{L}}{\dot{I}_{i}R_{s}} = -(1 + \frac{R_{1}}{R_{2}})\frac{R_{L}}{R_{s}}$$

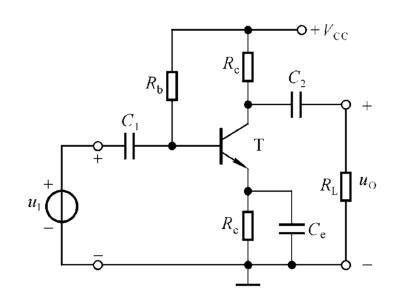
电流负反馈稳定输出电流, 输出电流与负载无关

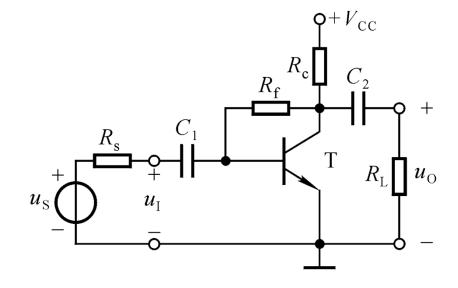


6.5 负反馈对放火电路性能的影响

- 直流负反馈对静态工作点的影响
- 交流负反馈对动态性能的影响
- 引入负反馈的原则

一、直流负反馈:稳定Q点,抑制温漂





二、交流负反馈对动态性能的影响

1. 使放大倍数下降

集成运放开环放大倍数A即 A_{od} 一般> 10^5 多级放大电路开环放大倍数 A_u 一般>1000 而深度负反馈放大电路 $A_f \approx 1/F$,一般为几到几十倍

2. 提高放大倍数的稳定性

需要证明:在相同条件下, $A_{\rm f}$ 的变化量比A小: $\frac{\Delta A_{\rm f}}{A_{\rm f}} < \frac{\Delta A}{A}$ $A_{\rm f} = \frac{A}{1+AF}$

$$\frac{dA_{f}}{dA} = \frac{(1+AF)-A\times F}{(1+AF)^{2}} = \frac{1}{(1+AF)^{2}} = \frac{A_{f}}{A(1+AF)}$$

$$\frac{dA_{f}}{A_{f}} = \frac{1}{1+AF} \cdot \frac{dA}{A} < \frac{dA}{A}$$

交流负反馈使放大倍数的稳定性提高了1+AF倍

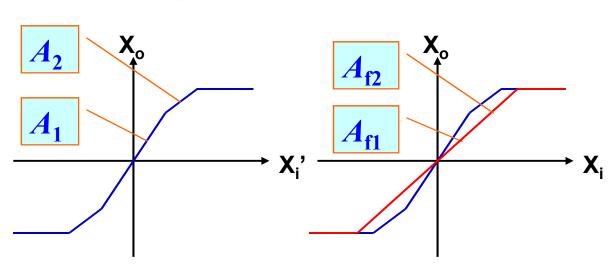
例如: A_1 =1000, A_2 =990, A变化1% F=0.1, A_{f1} =9.901, A_{f2} =9.9, A变化0.01%

3. 展宽频带

$$f_{\text{bwf}}$$
= $(1+AF)f_{\text{bw}}$
交流负反馈使频带展宽了 $1+AF$ 倍

4. 减小非线性失真及抑制内部噪声

由于半导体器件的非线性, 当输出信号较大时存在非线 性失真。



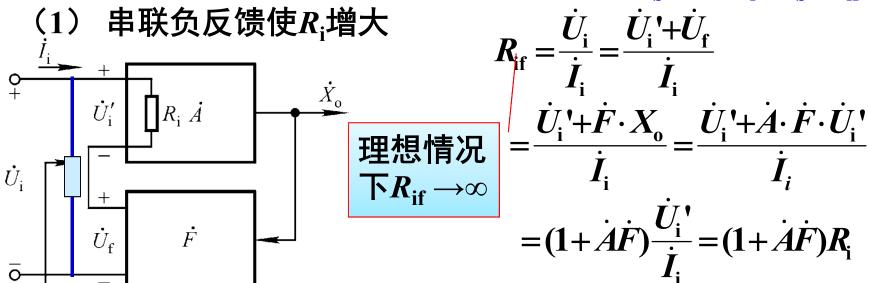
例如:
$$F=0.1, A_1=1000, A_2=990$$

 $A_{f1}=9.901, A_{f2}=9.9$

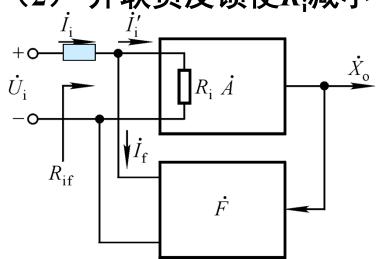
交流负反馈使非线性失真减小了1+AF倍

5. 改变 R_i 和 R_0

当反馈回路外有并联电阻 R_b 时, $R_i = R_b / R_{if}$



(2) 并联负反馈使R_i减小

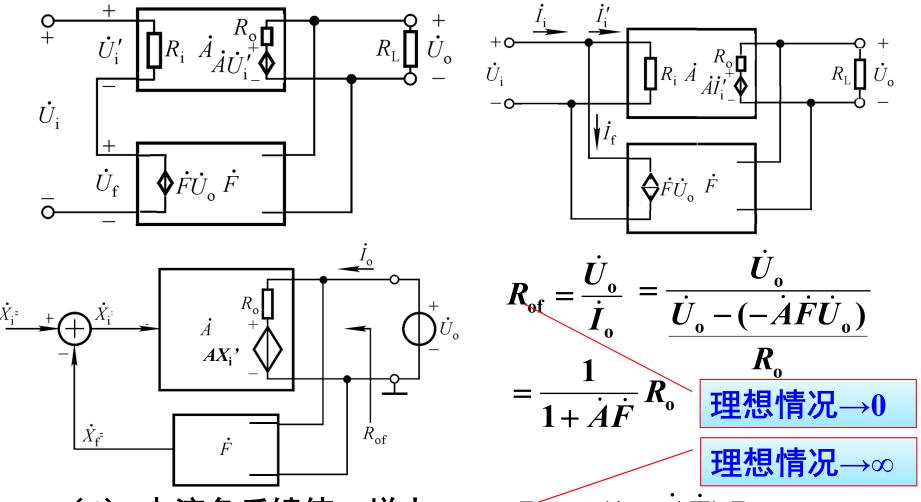


当反馈回路外有串联电阻R。时,

$$R_{if} = \frac{\dot{U}_{i}}{\dot{I}_{i}} = \frac{\dot{U}_{i}}{\dot{I}'_{i} + \dot{I}_{f}}$$

$$= \frac{\dot{U}_{i}}{\dot{I}'_{i} + \dot{A}\dot{F}\dot{I}'_{i}} = \frac{1}{1 + \dot{A}\dot{F}} R_{i}$$

(3) 电压负反馈使 R_0 减小

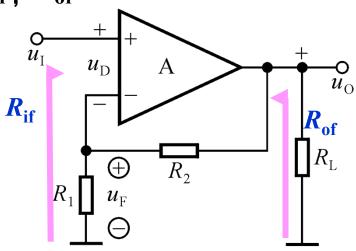


(4) 电流负反馈使 R_0 增大

$$R_{\text{of}} = (1 + \dot{A}\dot{F})R_{\text{o}}$$

当反馈回路外有并联电阻 R_c 时, $R_o = R_c //R_{of}$

讨论1 求 R_{if} , R_{of}

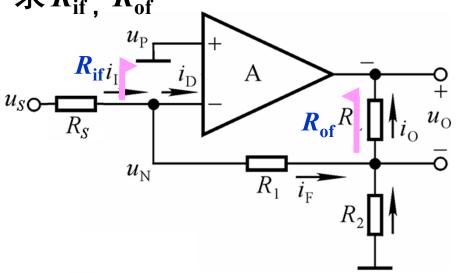


电压串联负反馈

串联负反馈 电压负反馈

$$R_{\rm if} \rightarrow \infty$$
 $R_{\rm of} \approx 0$

讨论2 求 R_{if} , R_{of}



电流并联负反馈

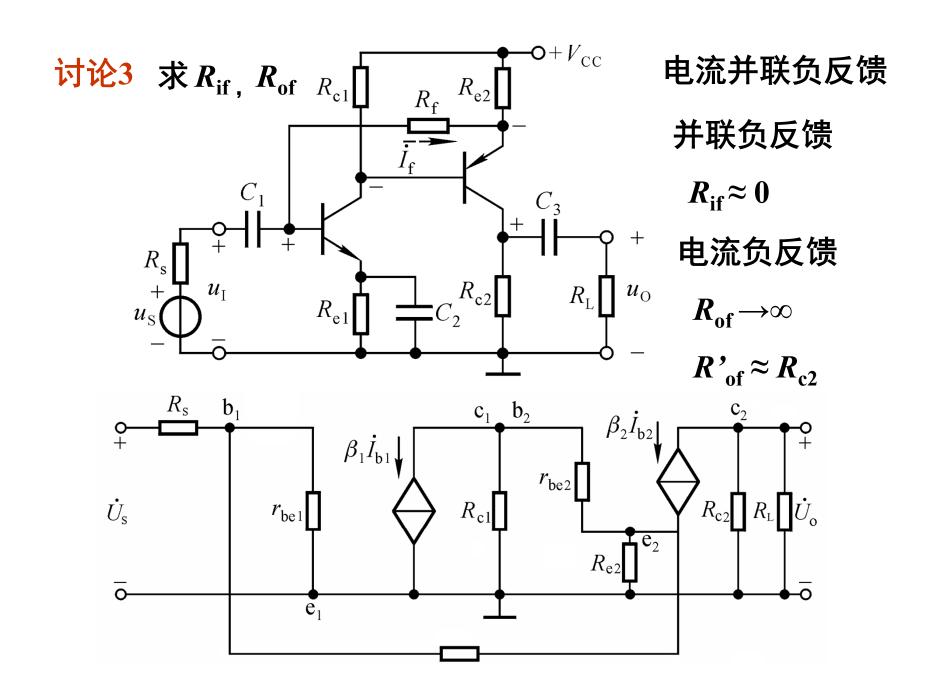
并联负反馈

电流负反馈

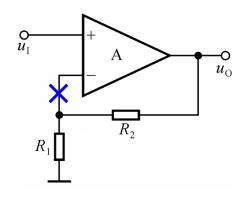
$$R_{\rm if} \approx 0$$

$$R_{\rm of} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$R_{\rm is} = R_{\rm s} + R_{\rm if} \approx R_{\rm s}$$

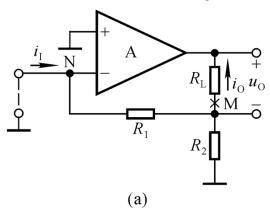


补充: 反馈网络的负载效应

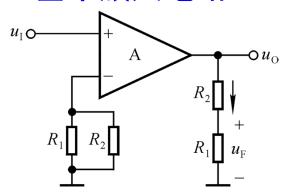


输入端等效电路:

- •电压反馈令 $u_0=0$
- ·电流反馈令 $i_0=0$

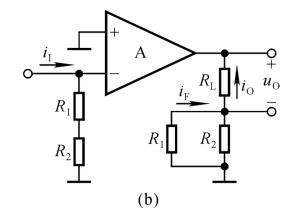


基本放大电路A



输出端等效电路:

- ・串联反馈令 $i_i=0$
- •并联反馈令 $u_i=0$



三、引入负反馈的原则

- 1. 为了稳定Q点,抑制温漂,应引直流负反馈
- 2. 为了改善动态性能, 应引交流负反馈
 - (1) 根据四种不同反馈组态电路的功能,针对不同的信号转换要求选择不同的反馈组态。

要实现电压放大——引电压串联负反馈 要实现电流放大——引电流并联负反馈 要实现互阻放大——引电压并联负反馈 要实现互导放大——引电流串联负反馈

- (2) 根据信号源对输入阻抗的要求决定采用串联或并联负反馈
- (3) 根据负载对输出信号的要求决定采用电压或电流负反馈

信号源为恒压源或内阻较小的电压源时,需要提高 R_i ——应引串联负反馈信号源为恒流源或内阻较大的电流源时,需要减小 R_i ——应引并联负反馈当负载要求稳定的输出电压,需要减小 R_o —应引电压负反馈

当负载要求稳定的输出电流,需要增大 R_0 —应引电流负反馈