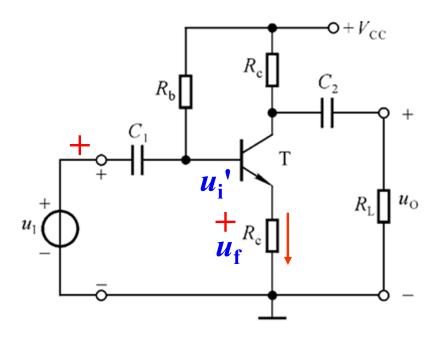
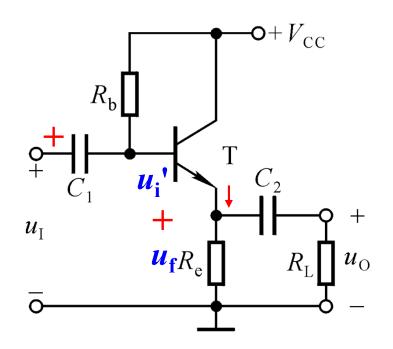
讨论3: 判断交流负反馈组态

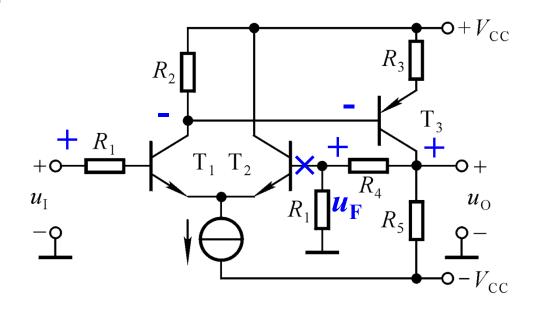


通过电阻R_e引入了交直流负反馈 电流串联负反馈

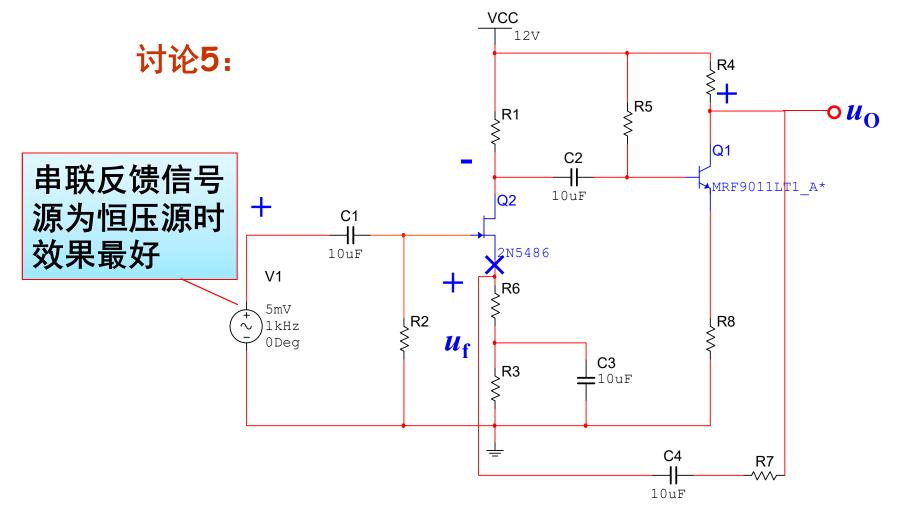


电压串联负反馈

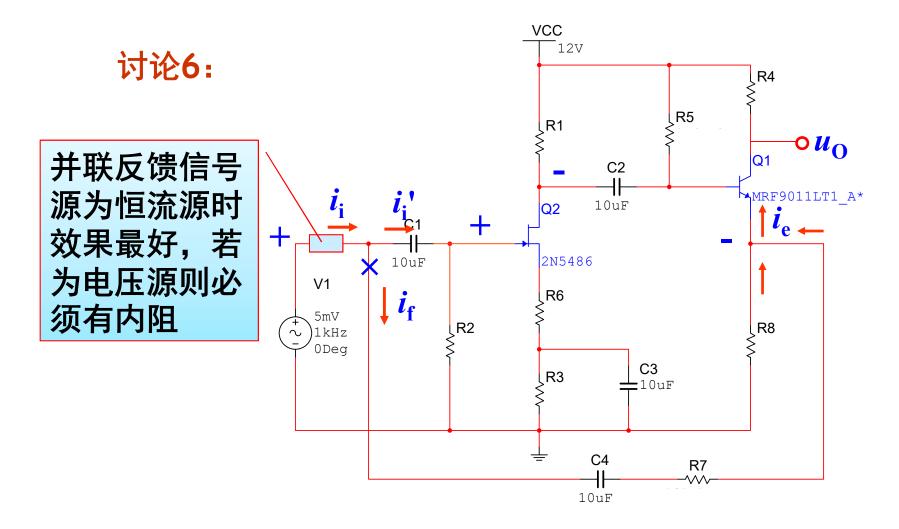
讨论4:



 R_1 、 R_4 引入了交、直流级间负反馈 电压串联负反馈



 $u_i'=u_i-u_f$ R_7 、 C_4 、 R_6 引入了级间交流电压串联负反馈 R_6 、 R_8 引入了局部交直流负反馈 R_3 、 C_3 引入了局部直流负反馈

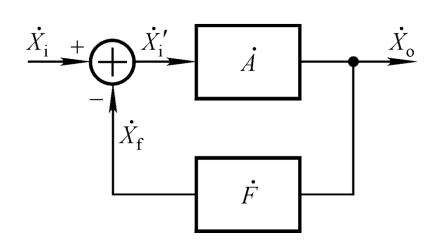


 $i_i'=i_i-i_i$ R_7 、 C_4 引入了级间电流并联负反馈



6.3 负反馈放火电路的表示方法

一、方块图表示法



$$\dot{A} = \frac{\dot{X}_0}{\dot{X}_i'}$$
 开环放大倍数

$$\dot{F} = \frac{\dot{X}_{f}}{\dot{X}_{o}}$$
 反馈系数

$$\dot{A}_{\rm f} = \frac{\dot{X}_{\rm o}}{\dot{X}_{\rm i}}$$
 闭环放大倍数

不同组态下 X_0 , X_i , X_i ' 所表示的电量不同,因而 $A \times A_f \times F$ 所表示的涵义也不同!

$$\dot{A} = \frac{\dot{X}_{o}}{\dot{X}_{i}'} \qquad \dot{F} = \frac{\dot{X}_{f}}{\dot{X}_{o}}$$

$$\dot{F} = \frac{\dot{X}_{\rm f}}{\dot{X}_{\rm o}}$$

$$\dot{A}_{\rm f} = \frac{\dot{X}_{\rm o}}{\dot{X}_{\rm i}}$$

$$\stackrel{ullet}{A}$$

$$oldsymbol{A}_{\mathrm{f}}$$

实现电压放大 电压串联 $\dot{A}_{uu} = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_{:}}$ $\dot{F}_{uu} = \frac{\dot{U}_f}{\dot{U}_c}$ $\dot{A}_{uuf} = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_{:}}$

$$\dot{A}_{uu} = \frac{U_{o}}{\dot{U}_{i}}$$

$$\dot{F}_{uu} = \frac{U_{\rm f}}{\dot{U}_{\rm o}}$$

$$\dot{A}_{uuf} = \frac{U_{o}}{\dot{U}_{i}}$$

实现电流-电压转换

$$\dot{A}_{ui} = \frac{U_{o}}{\dot{I}_{i}}$$

$$\dot{F}_{iu} = \frac{I_{\rm f}}{\dot{U}_{\rm o}}$$

电压并联
$$\dot{A}_{ui} = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{I}_i}$$
 $\dot{F}_{iu} = \frac{\dot{I}_f}{\dot{U}_o}$ $\dot{A}_{uif} = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{I}_i}$

实现电压-电流转换

$$\dot{A}_{iu} = \frac{\dot{I}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{i}}$$

$$\dot{F}_{ui} = \frac{U_{\rm f}}{\dot{I}_{\rm o}}$$

电流串联
$$\dot{A}_{iu} = \frac{\dot{I}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{i}}$$
 $\dot{F}_{ui} = \frac{\dot{U}_{f}}{\dot{I}_{o}}$ $\dot{A}_{iuf} = \frac{\dot{I}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{i}}$

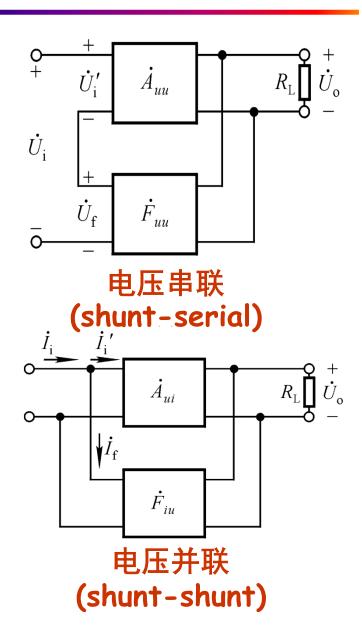
实现电流放大 电流并联 $\dot{A}_{ii} = \frac{I_o}{\dot{I}.'}$ $\dot{F}_{ii} = \frac{I_f}{\dot{I}}$ $\dot{A}_{iif} = \frac{I_o}{\dot{I}}$

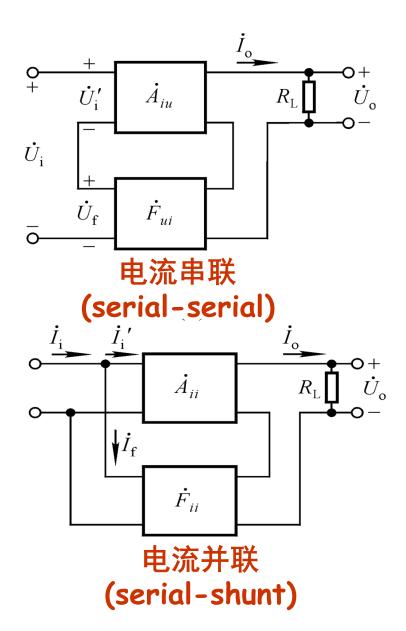
$$\dot{A}_{ii} = \frac{I_{o}}{\dot{I}_{i}}$$

$$\dot{F}_{ii} = \frac{I_{\rm f}}{\dot{I}_{\rm o}}$$

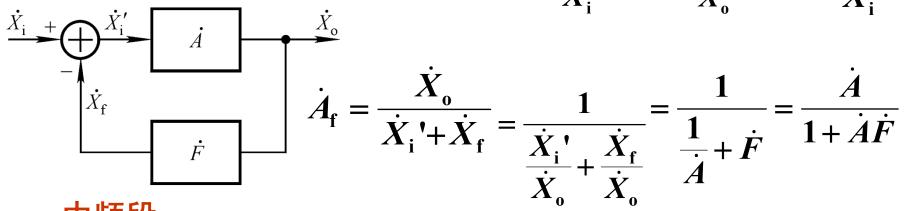
$$\dot{A}_{iif} = \frac{I_o}{\dot{I}_i}$$

二、四种组态的方块图表示





三、负反馈放大倍数
$$A_{\mathbf{f}}$$
的表达式 $\dot{A} = \frac{\dot{X}_{\mathbf{o}}}{\dot{X}_{\mathbf{i}}}$ $\dot{F} = \frac{\dot{X}_{\mathbf{f}}}{\dot{X}_{\mathbf{o}}}$ $\dot{A}_{\mathbf{f}} = \frac{X_{\mathbf{o}}}{\dot{X}_{\mathbf{i}}}$



中频段:

AF>0, $|A_f|<|A|$, 引入了负反馈, $A \setminus F \setminus A_f$ 符号相同 AF<0, $|A_f|$ >|A|,引入了正反馈;当AF=-1 时, A_f =∞

当
$$|1+\dot{A}\dot{F}|>>1$$
时, $\dot{A}_{\rm f}\approx \frac{1}{\dot{F}}$ $A_{\rm f}$ 只由反馈网络决定

1+AF常称为反馈深度。将满足|1+AF|>>1条件 的负反馈称为深度负反馈。在深度负反馈下 $A_{\mathbf{f}}$ 只与F有关,而与A无关,说明 A_f 比较稳定。



6.4 深度负反馈放大电路放大倍数的估算

一、深度负反馈的实质

当
$$|1+\dot{A}\dot{F}|>>1$$
时, $\dot{A}_{f}\approx\frac{1}{\dot{F}}$

深度负反馈下,净 输入量近似为零!

$$\begin{vmatrix} \dot{A}_{\rm f} = \frac{\dot{X}_{\rm o}}{\dot{X}_{\rm i}} \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\dot{X}_{\rm i}}{\longrightarrow} \dot{X}_{\rm i} \approx \dot{X}_{\rm f}$$

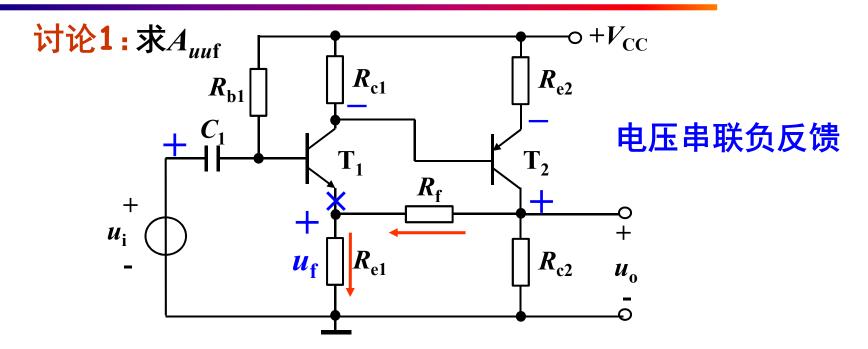
$$A_{
m f} = rac{1}{\dot{X}_{
m i}}$$
 串联负反馈: $U_{
m i}' = U_{
m i} - U_{
m f} pprox 0$ $\dot{F} = rac{\dot{X}_{
m f}}{\dot{X}_{
m o}}$ 半联负反馈: $L' = L - L pprox 0$

虚短:净输入 端近似短路

并联负反馈: $I_i'=I_i-I_f\approx 0$

虚断:净输入 端近似开路

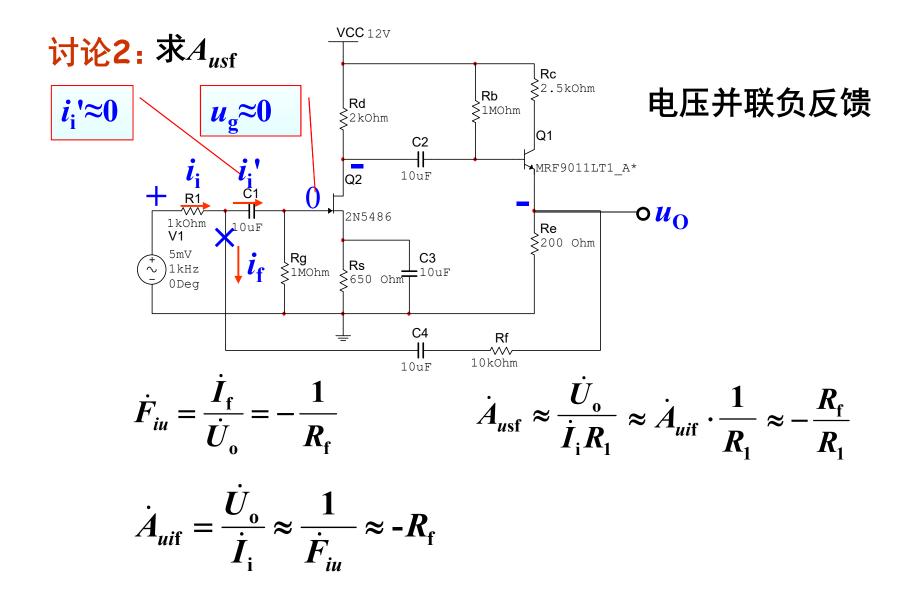
二、深度负反馈下电压放大倍数的估算(通过F求)



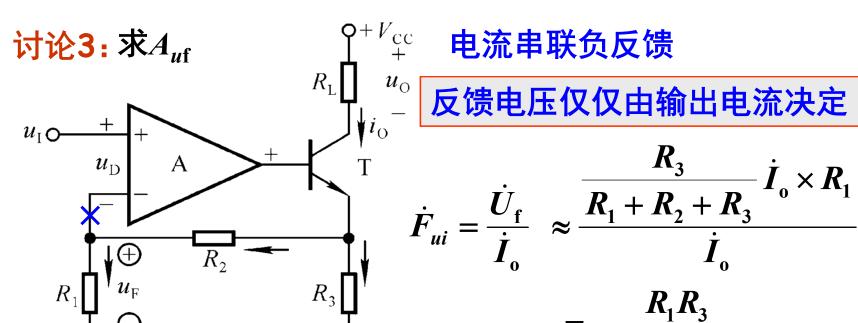
$$\dot{F}_{uu} = \frac{U_{f}}{\dot{U}_{o}} = \frac{R_{e1}}{R_{e1} + R_{f}}$$

$$\dot{A}_{uuf} = \frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{i}} \approx \frac{1}{\dot{F}_{uu}} = 1 + \frac{R_{f}}{R_{e1}}$$

通常,A、F、 A_f 、 A_{uuf} 或 A_{usf} 同符号,该符号与由瞬时极性法判断出的 U_o 的极性相同(设 U_i 极性为正)



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



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

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

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

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

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

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