## 数字电路 Digital Circuits and System

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## 脉冲波形的产生和变换





#### 提纲

- 脉冲信号参数定义
- 反馈的概念
- 施密特触发电路
- 单稳态电路
- 多谐振荡电路





#### 脉冲信号参数定义

● 周期: T

频率: f = 1/T

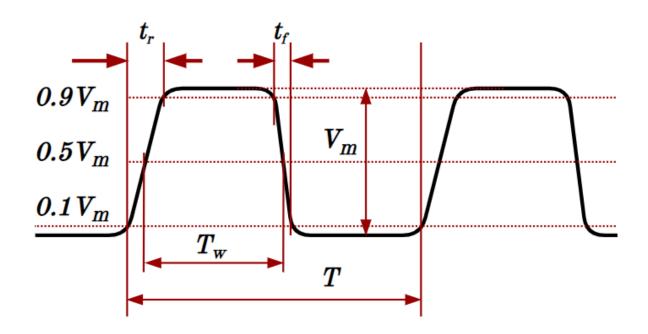
脉冲宽度: T<sub>w</sub>

● 上升时间: t<sub>r</sub>

下降时间: t<sub>f</sub>

・ 脉冲幅度: V<sub>m</sub>

• 占空比:  $q = T_w/T$ 







#### 反馈的概念

● 带有反馈环路的电路结构

- A: 前向增益(Gain)

- B: 反馈系数

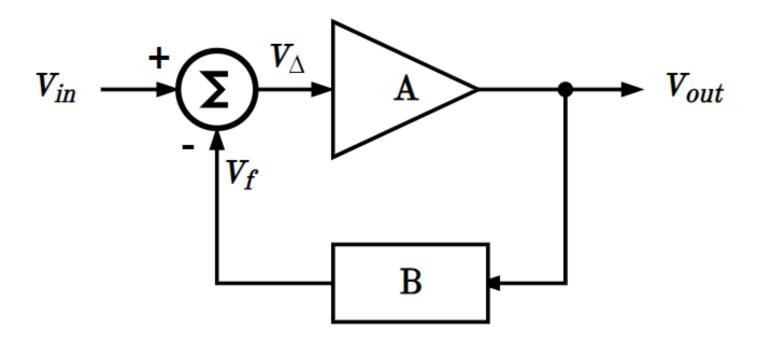
-∑: 相加节点

#### ● 反馈分类

- 相加节点: 正、负

- 输出: 电压、电流

- 输入: 并联、串联



$$\begin{cases} V_{\Delta} = V_{in} - V_{f} \\ V_{out} = A \cdot V_{\Delta} \\ V_{f} = B \cdot V_{out} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} V_{\Delta} = V_{in} - V_f \\ V_{out} = A \cdot V_{\Delta} \\ V_f = B \cdot V_{out} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{A} + B} \\ A \gg 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} \approx \frac{1}{B}$$



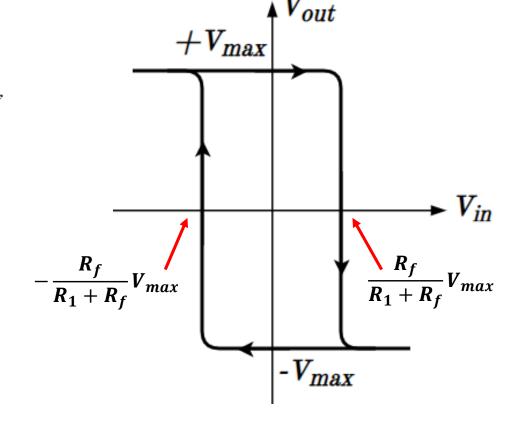


## 施密特触发电路(Schmitt Trigger)

$$\begin{cases} V_{\Delta} = V_{in} - V_f & V_{in} \\ V_f = \frac{R_f}{R_1 + R_f} V_{out} \\ V_{out} = -A \cdot V_{\Delta} \\ B = \frac{R_f}{R_1 + R_f} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} V_{\Delta} > 0, \ V_{out} < 0 \rightarrow -V_{max} \\ V_{in} = V_{\Delta} + \varepsilon \rightarrow V_{out} \downarrow \rightarrow V_{f} \downarrow \rightarrow V_{\Delta} \uparrow - \frac{R_{f}}{R_{1} + R_{f}} V_{max} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} V_{\Delta} < 0, \ V_{out} > 0 \rightarrow +V_{max} \\ V_{in} = V_{\Delta} - \varepsilon \rightarrow V_{out} \uparrow \rightarrow V_{f} \uparrow \rightarrow V_{\Delta} \downarrow \end{cases}$$







#### CMOS门构成的施密特触发电路

假设非门的状态转换开启电压为:  $V_{TH} = \frac{1}{2}V_{DD}$ 

非门工作在线性区时: 
$$\frac{V_{in}-V_A}{R_1} = \frac{V_A-V_{out}}{R_f}$$

输入电压从低到高的变化过程中, 假设变化

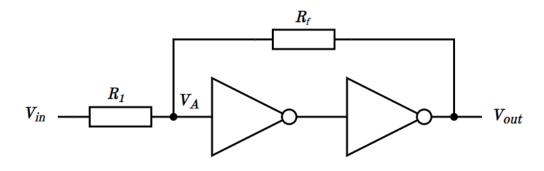
发生在: 
$$V_{in} = V_{T+}$$
时刻,此时:  $\begin{cases} V_{out} \approx 0 \\ V_A = V_{TH} \end{cases}$ 

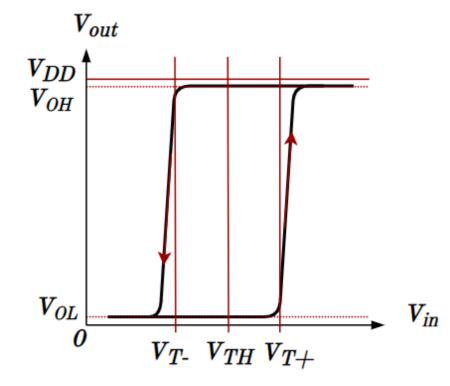
则: 
$$V_{T+} = (1 + \frac{R_1}{R_f})V_{TH}$$

输入电压从高到低的变化过程中, 假设变化

发生在: 
$$V_{in} = V_{T-}$$
时刻,此时:  $\begin{cases} V_{out} \approx V_{DD} \\ V_{A} = V_{TH} \end{cases}$ 

则: 
$$V_{T-} = (1 - \frac{R_1}{R_f})V_{TH}$$









#### CMOS施密特触发电路实现

- I. M. Filanovsky and H. Bakes, CMOS Schmitt Trigger Design, IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON CIRCUITS AND SYSTEMS-1:FUNDAMENTAL THEORY AND APPLICATIONS, VOL. 41. NO. **1,** JANUARY **1994**
- Pranay Kumar Rahi, Shashi Dewangan, Tanuj Yadav, Md Muzaherul Haque, Design and Simulation of CMOS Schmitt Trigger, International Journal of Innovative Science, Engineering & Technology, Vol. 3 Issue 8, August 2016

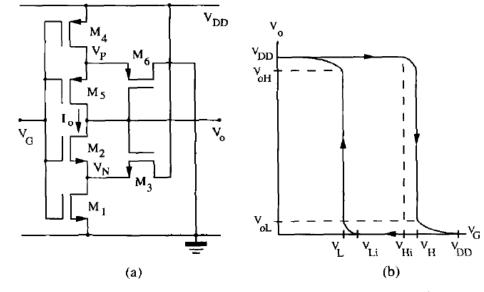
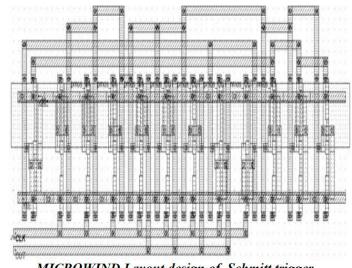
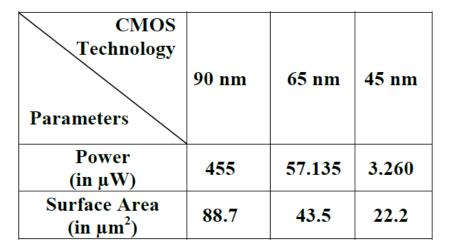


Fig. 1. CMOS Schmitt trigger and its transfer characteristic.



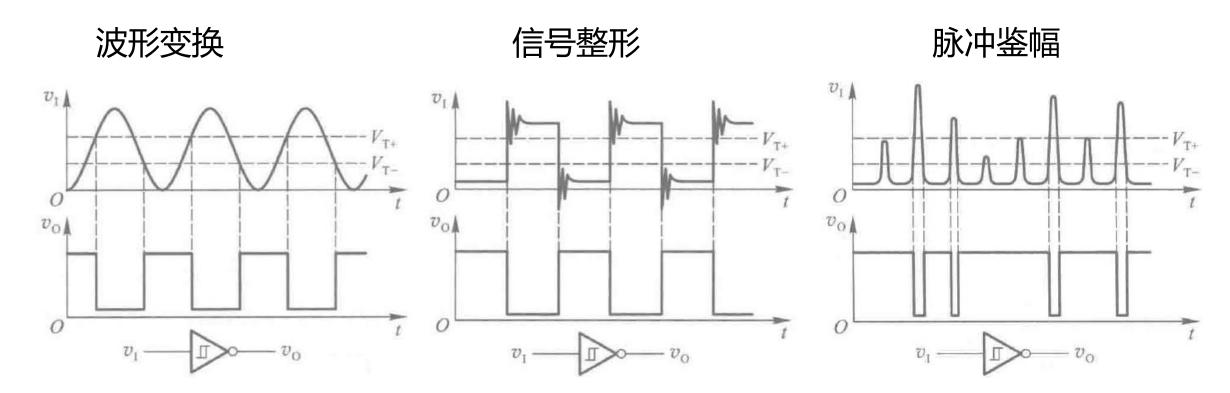








### 施密特触发电路应用



● 用于芯片输入Pads,滤除噪声





#### 单稳态电路

- Monostable Multivibrator, One-Shot电路特点
  - 两个状态: 稳态、暂态
  - 触发脉冲可以使电路从稳态进入暂态
  - 暂态的持续时间由电路参数决定(RC),与触发脉冲宽度无关
- 应用
  - 定时器
  - 脉冲宽度变换 (整形)





#### 微分型单稳态电路

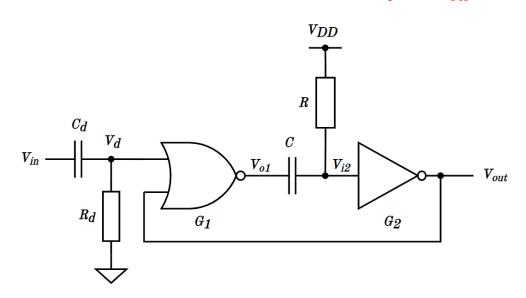
● 暂态持续时间依靠微分电路的时间常数决定

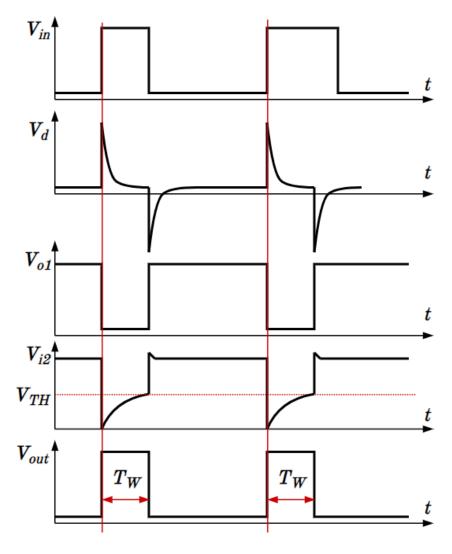
 $-G_1$ 与 $G_2$ 之间存在正反馈通路,假设:  $\begin{cases} V_{OL} = 0 \\ V_{OL} = V_{DD} \\ V_{TH} = V_{DD}/2 \end{cases}$ 

- 稳态:  $V_{out} = 0$ ,  $V_{o1} = 1$ 

- 暂态:  $V_{out} = 1$ ,  $V_{o1} = 0$ 

- 电容充电到 $V_{TH}$ 所需时间:  $T = RC \ln \frac{V_c(\infty) - V_c(0)}{V_c(\infty) - V_{TH}} = 0.69RC$ 

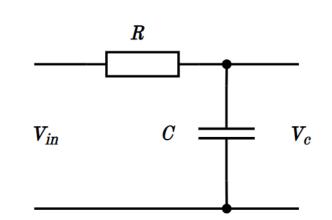


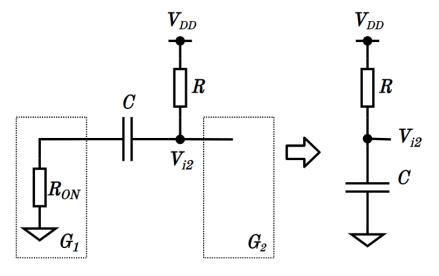


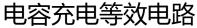




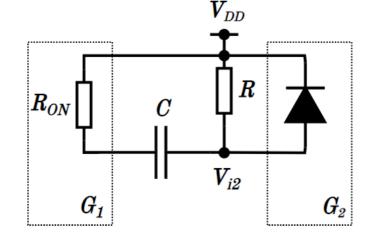
#### 微分型单稳电路的状态变化过程







充电到 $V_{TH}$ 的时间:  $t_w = 0.69RC$ 



电容放电等效电路

放电到稳态的时间:  $t_{re} = (3\sim5)R_{ON}C$ 

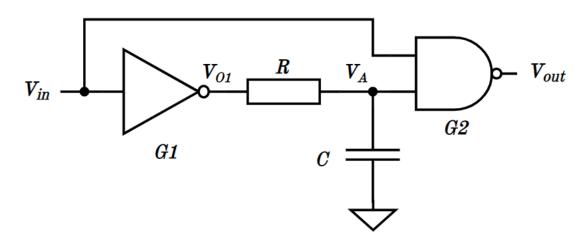
相邻触发脉冲的间隔时间,称为分辨时间:  $t_d = t_w + t_{re}$ 

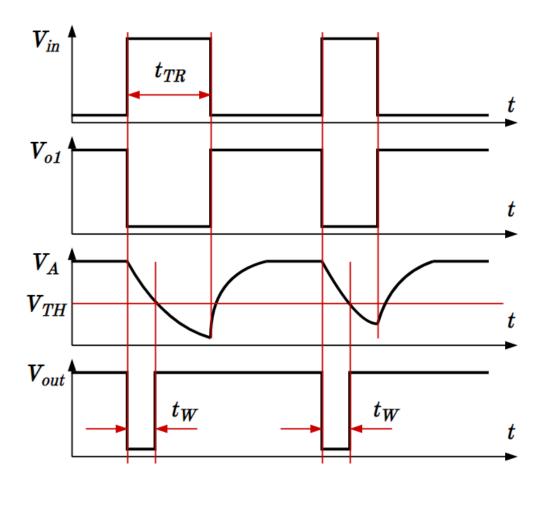




#### 积分型单稳态电路

- 电路特点
  - 抗干扰
  - 对触发脉冲宽度有要求
  - 输出波形边沿不好
- 稳态下:  $\begin{cases} V_{in} = 0, V_{out} = V_{OH} \\ V_{O1} = V_{A} = V_{OH} \end{cases}$

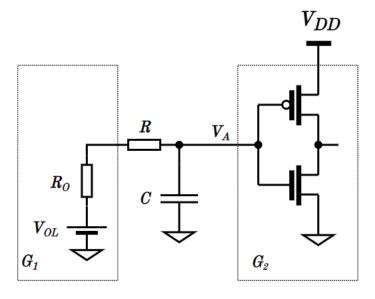






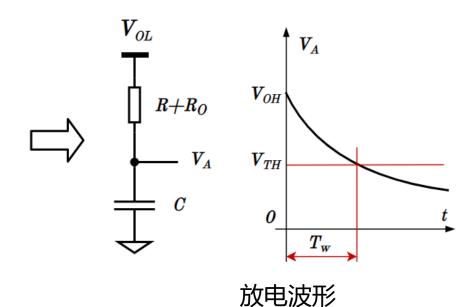


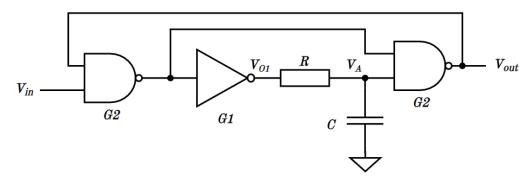
#### 积分型单稳电路的状态变化过程



放电回路

- 放电到 $V_{TH}$ 所需时间:  $t_w = (R + R_o)C \ln \frac{V_{OL} V_{OH}}{V_{OL} V_{TH}}$
- 恢复时间:  $t_{re} = (3\sim5)(R + R'_o)C$
- 电路的分辨时间:  $t_d = t_{TR} + t_{re}$





带反馈、可窄脉冲触发的单稳态电路

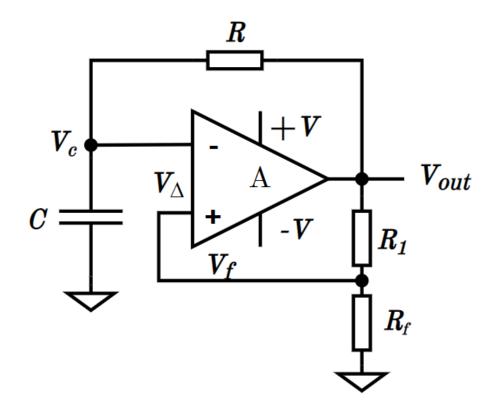




#### 多谐振荡电路

- 无需触发信号,电路自主产生矩形波 (包含多次谐波)
- 产生振荡的条件
  - 电路存在反馈
  - 存在产生过渡过程的原件 (电感、电容)

$$\begin{cases} V_f = \frac{R_f}{R_1 + R_f} V_{out} = \frac{R_f}{R_1 + R_f} (\pm V_{SAT}) \\ V_c = (1 - e^{-t/Rc}) V_{out} \\ V_{\Delta} = V_c - V_f \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} V_{\Delta} = \mathbf{0} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}, V_{out} \rightarrow -V_{SAT} \\ V_{\Delta} = \mathbf{0} - \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}, V_{out} \rightarrow +V_{SAT} \end{cases}$$





#### 门电路构成的多谐振荡器

● 第一暂稳态及其变化过程,初始状态:

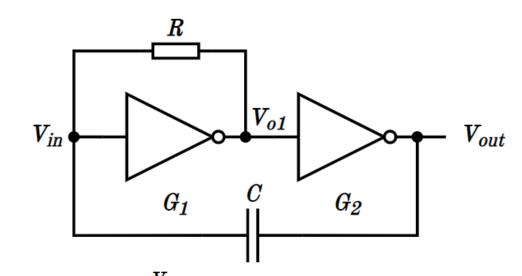
$$\begin{cases} V_{c} = 0 \\ V_{in} = 0 \\ V_{o1} = V_{OH} \\ V_{out} = V_{OL} \end{cases} V_{in} = V_{c} = \left(1 - e^{-t/RC}\right) (V_{OH} - V_{OL})$$

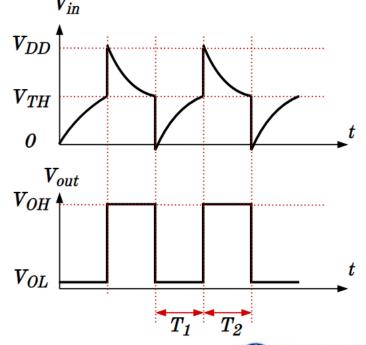
$$V_{in} \uparrow \rightarrow V_{in} = V_{TH} \rightarrow V_{O1} = V_{OL} \rightarrow V_{out} = V_{OH} - V_{OH} \rightarrow V_{OH}$$

● 第二暂稳态及其变化过程,初始状态:

$$\begin{cases} V_c = V_{TH} \\ V_{in} = V_{TH} + V_{OH} \\ V_{o1} = V_{OL} \\ V_{out} = V_{OH} \end{cases} V_{in} = V_c + V_{OH} = V_{OL} + (V_{OH} - V_{OL})e^{-t/RC} V_{OH}$$

$$ightharpoonup V_{in} \downarrow 
ightharpoonup V_{in} = V_{TH} 
ightharpoonup V_{O1} = V_{OH} 
ightharpoonup V_{out} = V_{OL}$$









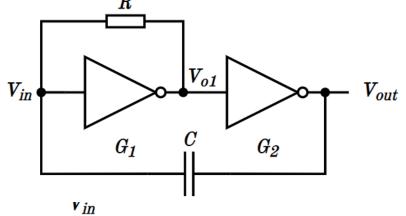
#### 门电路振荡器周期计算

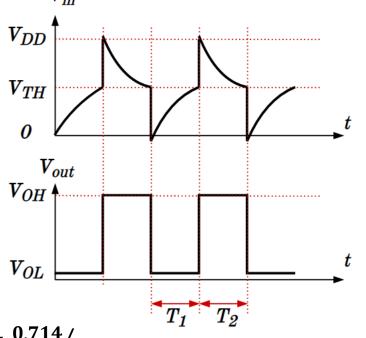
• 假设:  $\begin{cases} V_{OH} \approx V_{DD} \\ V_{OL} \approx 0 \\ V_{TH} = \frac{1}{2} V_{DD} \end{cases}$ 

$$V_{in} = V_c = (1 - e^{-t/RC})(V_{OH} - V_{OL}) = V_{TH}$$
 $T_1 = RC \ln \frac{V_{DD}}{V_{DD} - V_{TH}} \approx RC \ln 2 = 0.69RC$ 

$$V_{in} = V_c + V_{OH} \approx V_{OL} + (V_{OH} - V_{OL})e^{-t/RC} = V_{TH}$$
 $T_2 = RC \ln \frac{V_{OH} - V_{OL}}{V_{TH} - V_{OL}} \approx RC \ln 2 \approx 0.69RC$ 





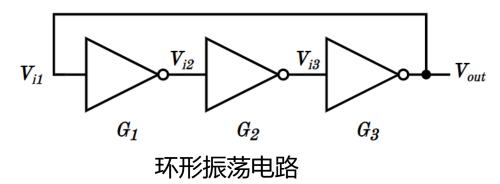






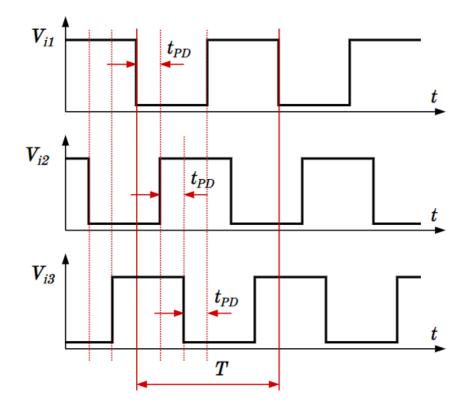
#### 环形振荡电路

- 把奇数个非门首尾连接构成环形电路, 能产生自激振荡
  - 假设每级门的传输延迟为  $t_{PD}$
  - -振荡周期  $T = 2nt_{PD}$



 $V_{i1}$   $V_{i2}$  R  $V_{i3}$   $R_3$   $V_{out}$   $G_2$  C  $G_3$ 

带有延迟网络的环形振荡电路





#### 用施密特电路构成的多谐振荡器

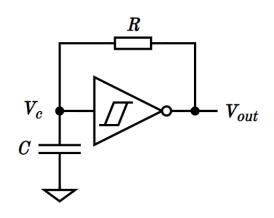
施密特电路本身具有正反馈,增加 储能元件就可构成振荡电路

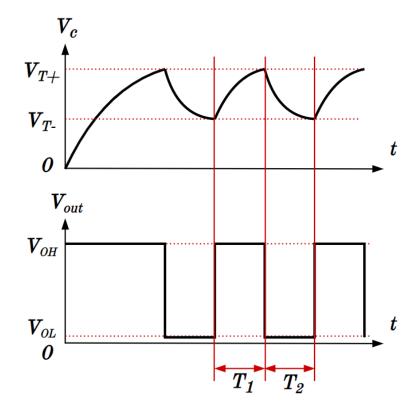
#### ● 振荡周期计算

$$-T_1$$
计算:  $T_1 = RC \ln \frac{V_{DD} - V_{T-}}{V_{DD} - V_{T+}}$ 

$$-T_2$$
计算:  $T_2 = RC \ln \frac{v_{T+}}{v_{T-}}$ 

$$-T = T_1 + T_2 = RC \left( \ln \frac{V_{DD} - V_{T-}}{V_{DD} - V_{T+}} \cdot \frac{V_{T+}}{V_{T-}} \right)$$









#### 施密特振荡电路举例

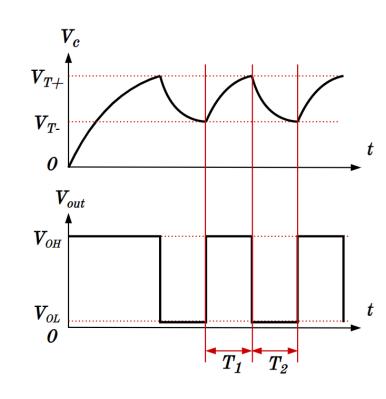
• 举例:  $R = 10k\Omega$ ,  $C = 0.022\mu F$ , CMOS施密特电路  $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $V_{OH} \approx 5V$ ,  $V_{OL} = 0V$ ,  $V_{T+} = 2.75V$ ,  $V_{T-} = 1.67V$ , 试计算输出波形的高、低电平的持续时间 $t_{pH}$ 、 $t_{pL}$ , 占空比 q

#### 解:

$$t_{pH} = T_1 = RC \ln \frac{V_{DD} - V_{T-}}{V_{DD} - V_{T+}} = 10k\Omega \times 0.022\mu F \cdot \ln \frac{5 - 1.67}{5 - 2.75} = 86.2\mu s$$

$$t_{pL} = T_2 = RC \ln \frac{V_{T+}}{V_{T-}} = 10k\Omega \times 0.022\mu F \cdot \ln \frac{2.75}{1.67} = 110\mu s$$

$$q = \frac{t_{pH}}{t_{pH} + t_{pL}} = \frac{86.2}{86.2 + 110} = 43.9\%$$

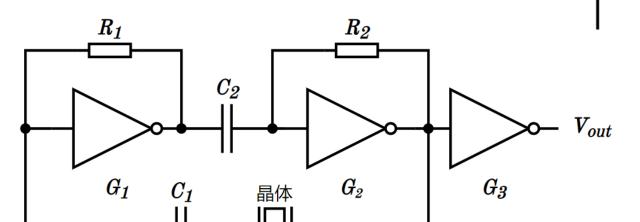


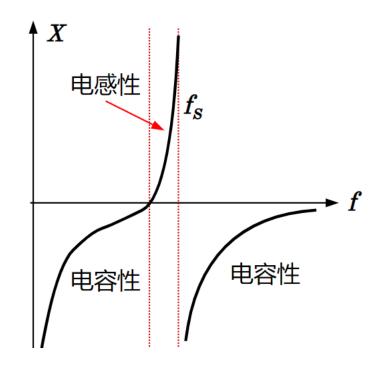




#### 石英晶体多谐振荡器

- RC振荡器的特点
  - RC振荡器输出频率较低
  - 稳定性较差,与阈值电压有关,易产生飘移
- 石英晶体振荡器
  - 稳定性高:  $\Delta f_s/f_s$ 可达 $10^{-10} \sim 10^{-11}$
  - 产生的频率较高: ~100MHz





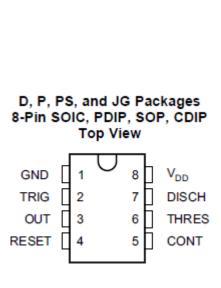
- R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>使反相器工作在线性区
- $C_1, C_2$  是耦合电容,高频下阻抗很小
- 晶体在特征频率点阻抗很小,形成正反馈,产生自激振荡
- 输出门增加驱动能力

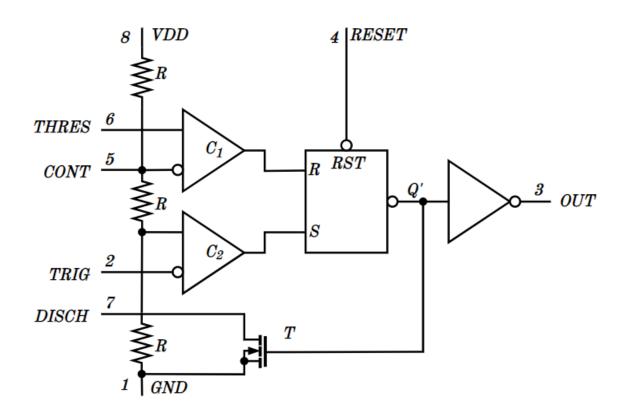




### 555定时器(TLC555)

- 多用途数字、模拟混合集成电路
- 可实现多种功能
  - 精准定时
  - 脉冲生成
  - 时序控制
  - 延时产生
  - 脉冲宽度调制
  - 脉冲相位调制
  - 线性斜坡信号发生









#### 555定时器实现施密特触发器

- 把输入V<sub>i1</sub>和V<sub>i2</sub>连在一起,就构成了施密特电路
- V<sub>in</sub>从0升高的过程中

$$-0 < V_{in} < \frac{1}{3}V_{DD}, V_{C1} = 0, V_{C2} = 1, Q' = 0, V_{out} = V_{OH}$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}V_{DD} < V_{in} < \frac{2}{3}V_{DD}, V_{C1} = V_{C2} = 0, Q' = 0, V_{out} = V_{OH}, 不变$$

$$-\frac{2}{3}V_{DD} < V_{in} < V_{DD}, V_{C1} = 1, V_{C2} = 0, Q' = 1, V_{out} = V_{OL}$$

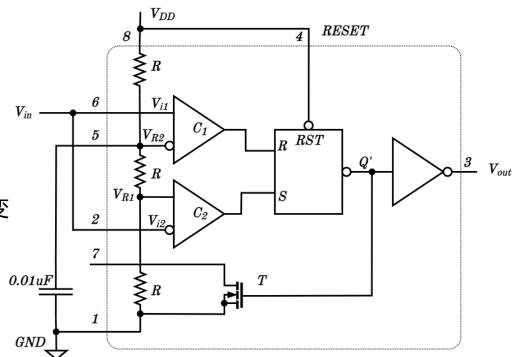
- $因此 V_{T+} = \frac{2}{3} V_{DD}$
- $V_{in}$ 从高于 $^2/_3V_{DD}$ 开始下降的过程中

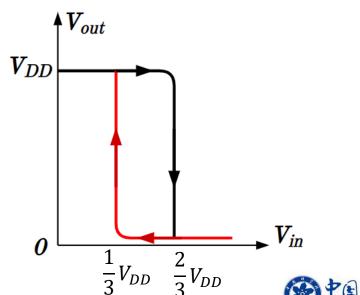
$$-\frac{2}{3}V_{DD} < V_{in} < V_{DD}, V_{C1} = 1, V_{C2} = 0, Q' = 1, V_{out} = V_{OL}$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}V_{DD} < V_{in} < \frac{2}{3}V_{DD}, V_{C1} = V_{C2} = 0, Q' = 0, V_{out} = V_{OL},$$
不变

$$-0 < V_{in} < \frac{1}{3}V_{DD}, V_{C1} = 0, V_{C2} = 1, Q' = 0, V_{out} = V_{OH}$$

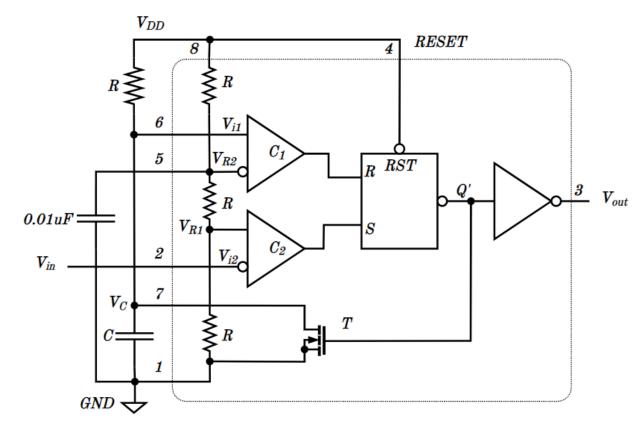
- 因此:  $V_{T-} = \frac{1}{3}V_{DD}$
- 回差电压:  $\Delta V_T = V_{T+} V_{T-} = \frac{1}{3}V_{DD}$

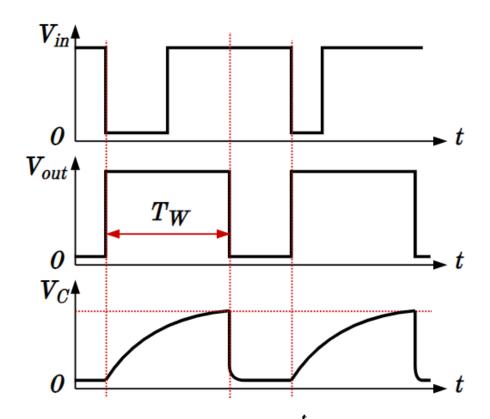






#### 555定时器构成单稳电路





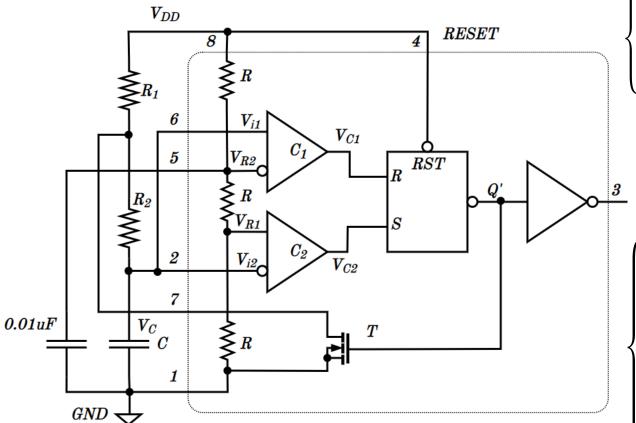
- 稳态:  $V_{in} = 1, V_{C2} = 0, Q' = 1, V_{out} = 0$
- 暂态:  $V_{in} = 0, V_{C2} = 1, Q' = 0, V_{out} = 1$
- 暂态开始后: T截止, C 开始通过 R 充电
- 充电过程:  $V_c = V_{DD}(1 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$ , **达到**  $\frac{2}{3}V_{DD}$ 时,  $V_{i1} > V_{R2} \rightarrow Q' = 1$ ,  $V_{out} = 0$ ,  $V_C$ 快速放电
- 充电时间  $T_W = RC \ln \frac{V_{DD} 0}{V_{DD} \frac{2}{3}V_{DD}} = RC \ln 3 = 1.1RC$

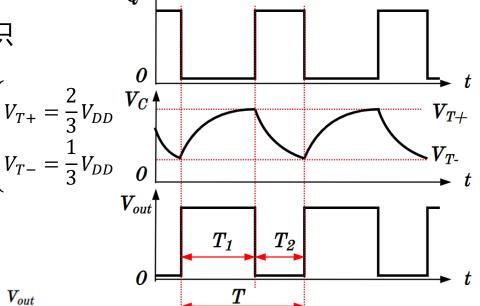




#### 555定时器构成多谐振荡器

•  $V_{i1}$ 与 $V_{i2}$ 相连,构成施密特电路, $R_{1,R_{2,C}}$  构成的积分电路连到 $V_{i1}$ 、 $V_{i2}$ 





$$\begin{cases} T_1 = (R_1 + R_2)C \ln \frac{V_{DD} - V_{T-}}{V_{DD} - V_{T+}} = (R_1 + R_2)C \ln 2 \\ T_2 = R_2C \ln \frac{0 - V_{T+}}{0 - V_{T-}} = R_2C \ln 2 \\ T = T_1 + T_2 = (R_1 + 2R_2)C \ln 2 \\ q = \frac{T_1}{T_1 + T_2} = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 + 2R_2} \end{cases}$$





#### 555构成的多谐振荡器改进

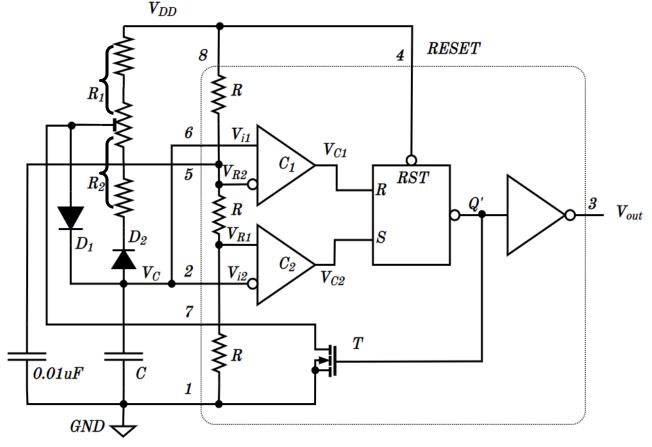
- 原型振荡器:  $q = \frac{T_1}{T_1 + T_2} = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 + 2R_2} > 50\%$
- 增加二极管 $D_1$ 和 $D_2$ ,充电时 $D_1$ 导通,放

电时
$$D_2$$
导通: 
$$\begin{cases} T_1 = R_1 C \ln 2 \\ T_2 = R_2 C \ln 2 \\ T = (R_1 + R_2) C \ln 2 \end{cases}$$

● 改进后的振荡器:

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$$q = \frac{T_1}{T_1 + T_2} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$
,如果 $R_1 = R_2$ , $q = 50$ %

● 通过改变滑动电阻的位置,可以调节占空 比: *q* 







#### 小结

- 施密特电路
  - 具有正反馈, 正向阈值电压与负向阈值间存在回差
  - 用于整形、波形变换、以及幅值鉴别
- 単稳态电路
  - 存在一个稳态和一个暂态
  - 在触发信号的作用下,可以从稳态进入暂态
  - 暂态持续时间结束后,还会回到问题,暂态持续时间由电路RC参数决定
- 多谐振荡电路
  - 电路没有稳态, 自发从一个暂态调到另一个暂态
  - 产生振荡的条件: 电路中存在反馈, 存在选频网络(RC、石英晶体、LC)
  - 施密特振荡器、奇数门环形振荡、门电路+RC网络/石英晶体
- 一个应用广泛的定时器555
  - 基本构成: 两个比较器+RS触发器+充放电开关
  - 可构成: 施密特电路、单稳电路、振荡电路、脉冲调制等





#### 思考问题

- 时序数字电路是否可以实现555定时器的功能?
  - 定时器
  - 可调占空比矩形脉冲信号产生





# 问题和建议?



