

内容

- 1. 脉冲序列作用下的RC电路
- 2. 能量变换
 - **AC DC**
 - DC DC

利用电容

利用电感

- 3. 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

负反馈电路

正反馈电路

复习

直流激励下一阶动态电路的直觉解法(三要素法)

$$f(t) = f(\infty) + [f(0^+) - f(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \quad t > 0$$

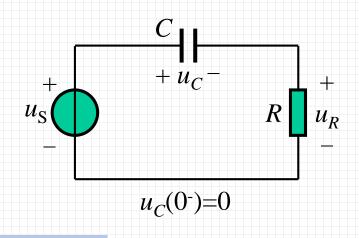
$$RC$$
 电路 $\tau = R_{\text{\(\sep \)}}C$

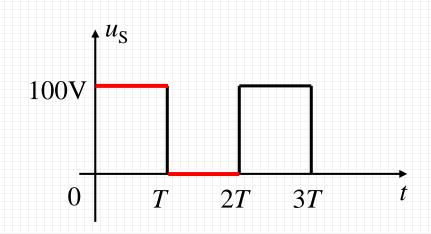
$$RL$$
 电路
$$\tau = \frac{L}{R_{\oplus}}$$





1、脉冲序列作用下的RC电路





(1)
$$T >> \tau$$

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

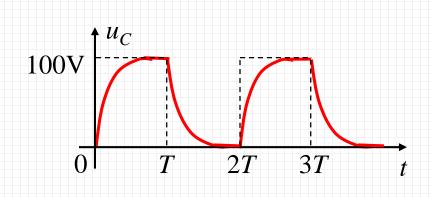
$$u_C(\infty)=100V$$

$$u_C = 100(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}) V$$

$$T < t < 2T$$
 $u_C(T^+)=100V$

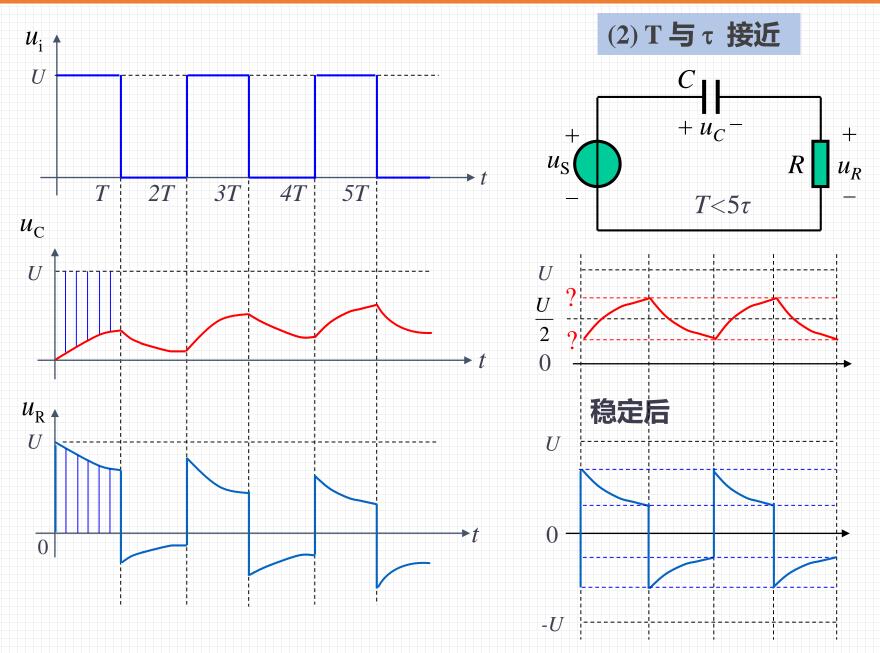
$$u_{C}(\infty)=0$$

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





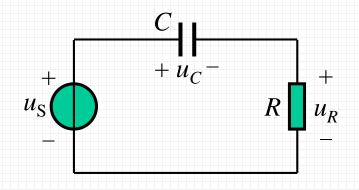


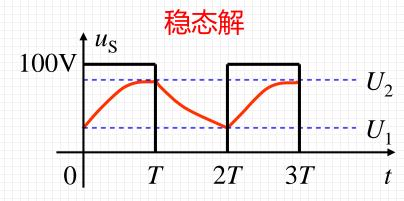






(2) T 与 τ 接近





$$u_{C}(0^{+}) = U_{1}$$

$$u_{C}(\infty) = 100 \text{ V}$$

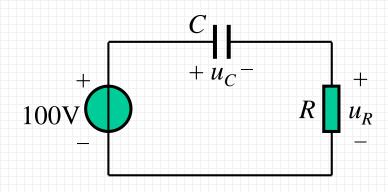
$$\tau = RC$$

周期开始和结束两个 时刻**支路量数值**相同

这类问题(周期激励下的一阶)的分析特点:

- (1) 认为电路已经进入稳态
- (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

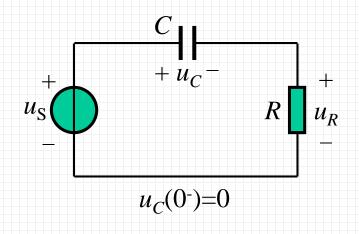
0 < t < T 等效电路图

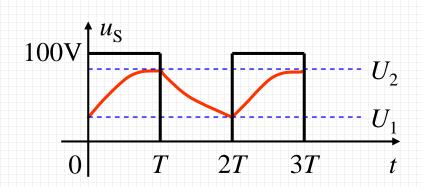


$$u_C = 100 + (U_1 - 100)e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$
 V

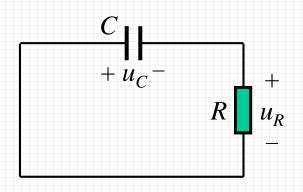








T < t < 2T 等效电路图



$$u_{C}(T^{+}) = U_{2}$$

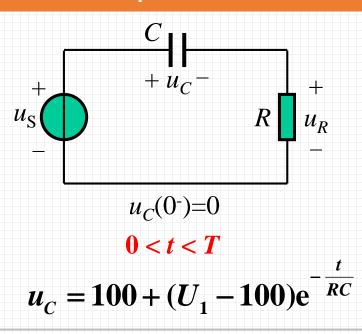
$$u_{C}(\infty) = 0$$

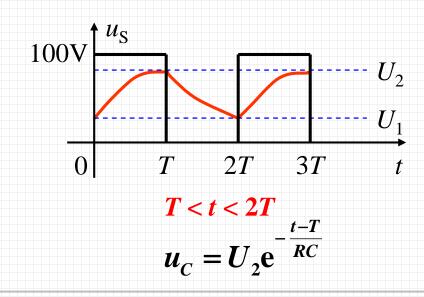
$$u_{C} = U_{2}e^{-\frac{t-T}{RC}}$$

$$v_{C} = RC$$

■ 应用02 | 1、序列脉冲作用下的RC电路







t = 2T

$$t = T$$

$$u_C = U_2 = 100 + (U_1 - 100)e^{-\frac{T}{RC}}$$

$$u_C = U_1 = U_2 e^{-\frac{2T - T}{RC}}$$

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

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

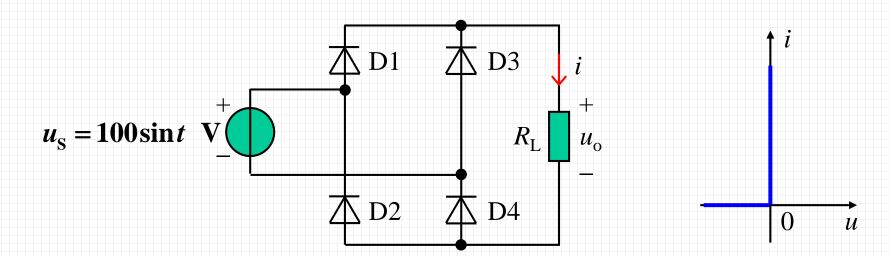




2、能量转换

2.1 AC - DC变换

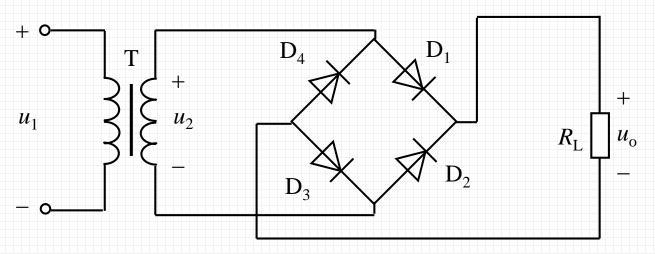
用二极管的模型1分析电路。

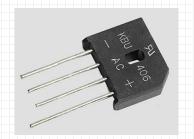




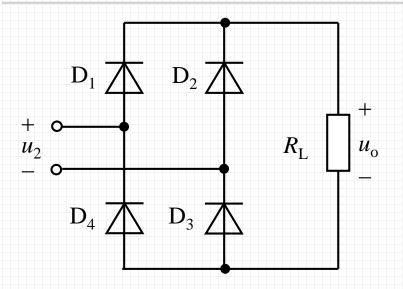
单相桥式整流电路

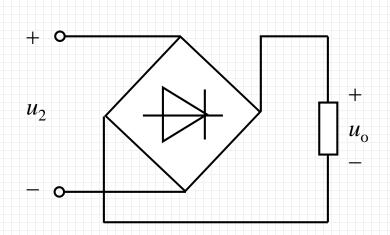
组成:由四个二极管组成桥路





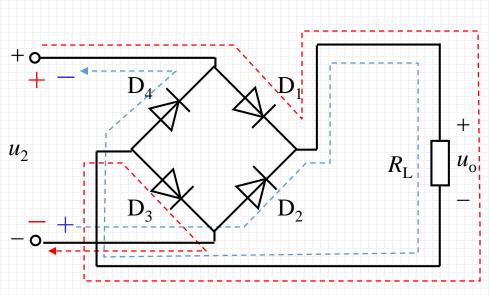










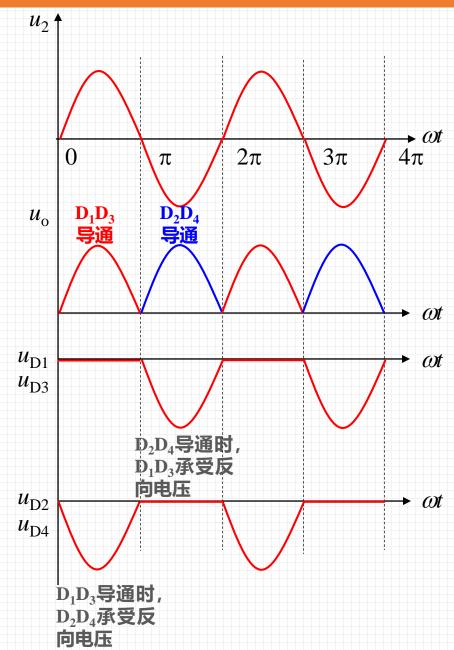


当*u*₂**正半周**时:

D₁、D₃导通,D₂、D₄截止。

当u2**负半周**时:

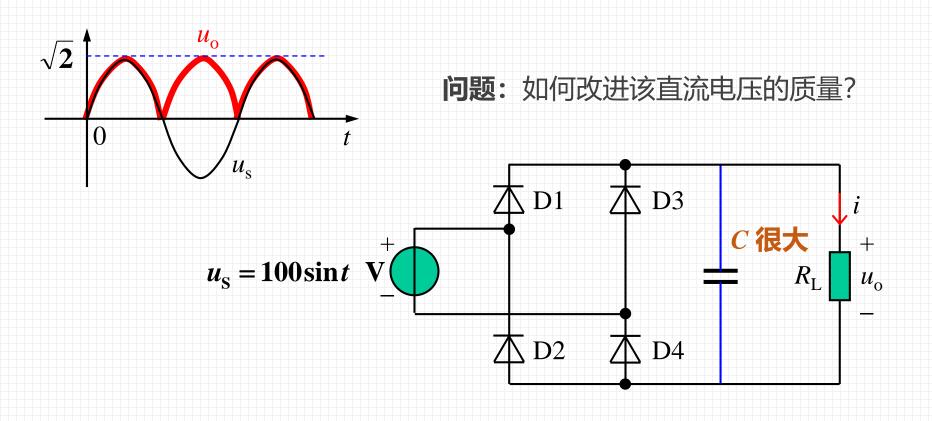
 D_1 、 D_3 截止, D_2 、 D_4 导通。



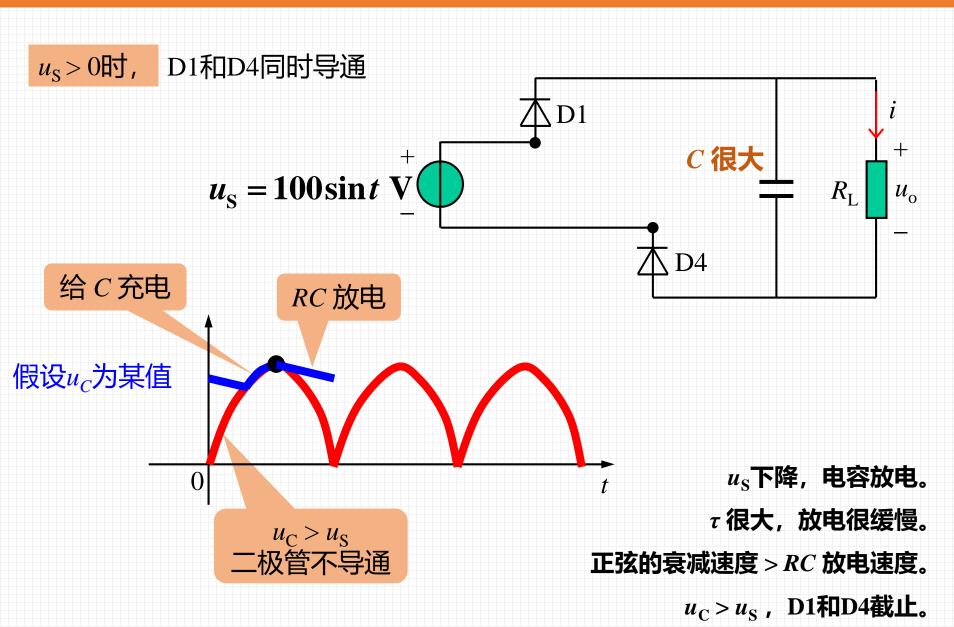




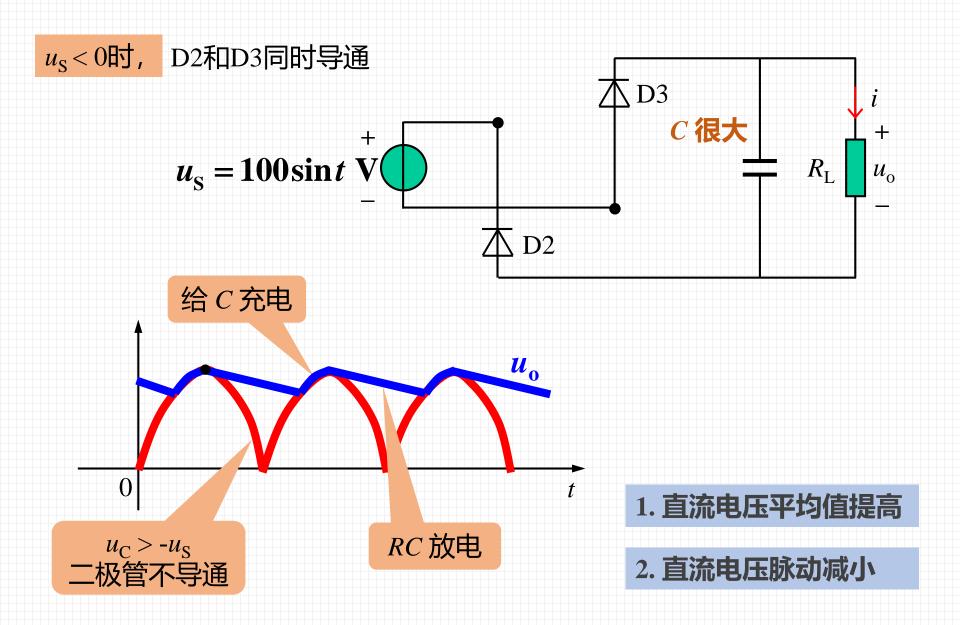
2.1 AC - DC变换



电容具有维持电压的能力





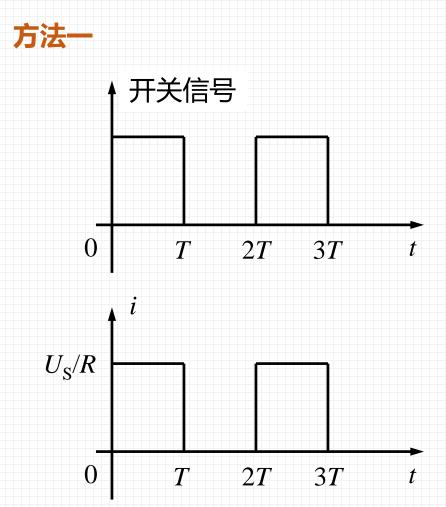


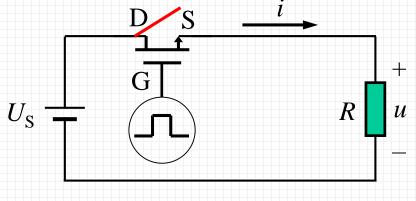




2.2 DC - DC变换

问题: 如何比分压更高效率地改变直流电压?





缺点: 类似桥式整流,

直流质量较差。

改进思路:

利用电感维持电流的能力。





方法二

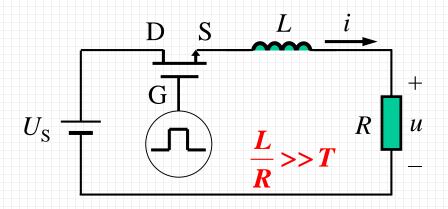
有问题吗?

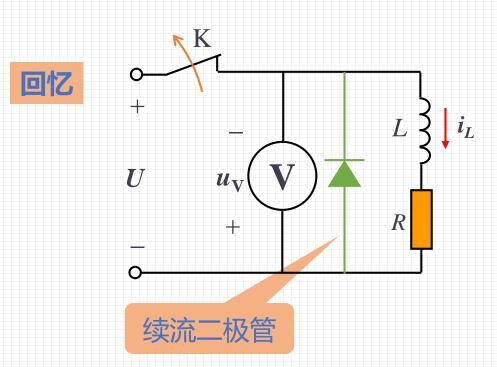
U = 20V, $R = 1k\Omega$, L = 1H

电压表内阻 $R_{\rm V} = 500 \, \rm k\Omega$

.

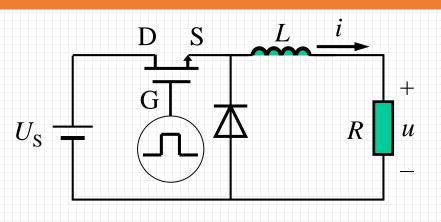
$$u_V(0^+) = 10000V$$







 u_{GS}



这类问题的分析特点:

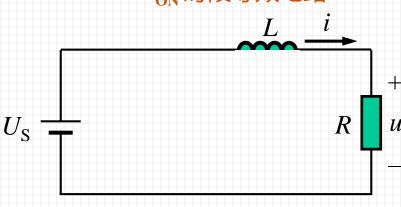
u,

 $t_{\rm OFF}$

- (1) 设电路已经进入稳态
- (2) 画电路图,求电路解
- (3) 利用边界条件求出 关键点电压/电流



 $0 < t < t_{ON}$ 时段等效电路



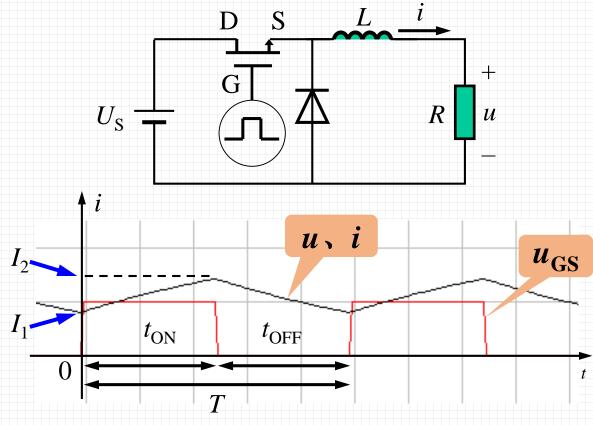
$$i'(0^{+}) = I_{1} \qquad i'(\infty) = \frac{U_{S}}{R} \qquad \tau = \frac{L}{R}$$

$$i' = \frac{U_{S}}{R} + (I_{1} - \frac{U_{S}}{R})e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

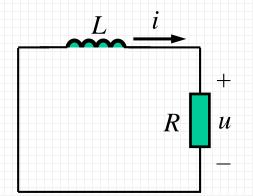
 $t_{\rm ON}$







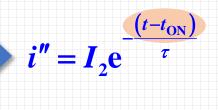
$t_{\rm ON} < t < (t_{\rm ON} + t_{\rm OFF})$ 时段等效电路



$$i''(t_{ON}^{+}) = I_{2}$$

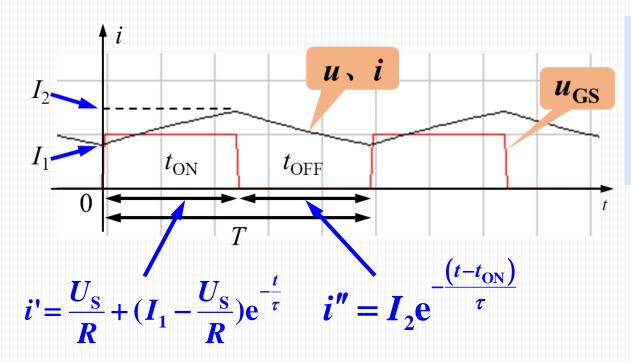
$$i''(\infty) = 0$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R}$$









这类问题的分析特点:

- (1) 设电路已经进入稳态
- (2) 画电路图, 求电路解
- (3) 利用边界条件求出 关键点电压/电流

$$\begin{cases} i'(t_{\text{ON}}) = I_2 \\ i''(t_{\text{ON}} + t_{\text{OFF}}) = I_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} I_1 = \frac{U_S}{R} \frac{1 - e^{-t_{ON}/\tau}}{1 - e^{-T/\tau}} e^{-\frac{t_{OFF}}{\tau}} \\ I_2 = \frac{U_S}{R} \frac{1 - e^{-t_{ON}/\tau}}{1 - e^{-T/\tau}} \end{cases}$$

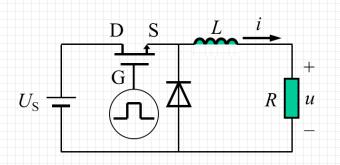


 I_{AVG}

 $U_{
m AVG}$



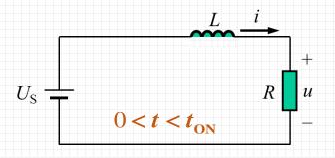




从**工程观点**来估计U

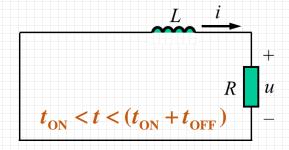
因为 L 值取得较大, 可看作i=I不变, 因此 u=U 也不变。

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

$$W_{\rm L~abs} = (U_{\rm S} - U) * I * t_{\rm ON}$$



电感发出的能量为

$$W_{\rm L~dis} = U * I * t_{\rm OFF}$$

稳态时电感每周期能量守恒

$$(U_{\rm S} - U) * I * t_{\rm ON} = U * I * t_{\rm OFF} \longrightarrow U = U_{\rm S} \frac{t_{\rm ON}}{T}$$

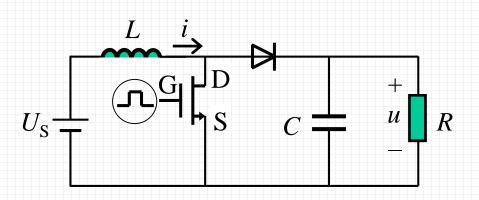


降压斩波器 **Buck Converter**

占空比







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。

该电路实现了怎样的功能?

稳态时电感在前半周期(ton)吸收的能量等于后半周期(toff)发出的能量

$$W_{1} = U_{S} * I * t_{ON}$$
 $W_{2} = (U - U_{S}) * I * t_{OFF}$
 $U_{S} * t_{ON} = (U - U_{S}) * t_{OFF}$

$$U = U_S \frac{T}{t_{\text{OFF}}}$$

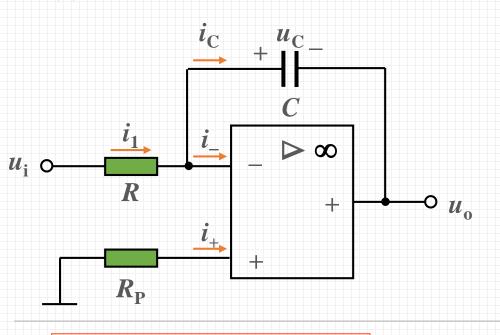
升压斩波器 Boost Converter





3、运算放大器的动态电路应用

(1) 反相积分器



$$u_{o} = -\frac{1}{RC} \int_{0}^{t} u_{i} dt - u_{C}(0)$$

如果 $u_{\rm C}(0) = 0$

$$u_{o} = -\frac{1}{RC} \int_{0}^{t} u_{i} dt$$

$$u_{\scriptscriptstyle\perp} = u_{\scriptscriptstyle\perp} = 0$$

$$i_1 = \frac{u_i}{R}$$

$$i_{\rm C} = C \frac{\mathrm{d}u_{\rm C}}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$u_{\rm C} = -u_{\rm o}$$

$$i_{\rm C} = -C \frac{du_{\rm o}}{dt}$$

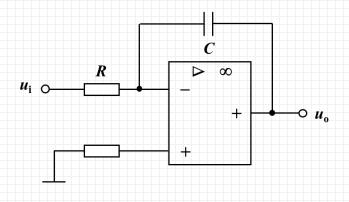
$$i_{+} = i_{-} = 0$$

$$i_1 = i_C$$

$$\frac{u_{\rm i}}{R} = -C \frac{\mathrm{d}u_{\rm o}}{\mathrm{d}t}$$



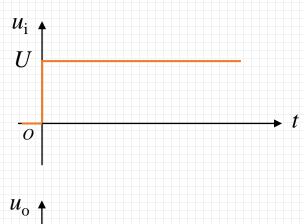
例 反相积分器,如果输入电压 u_i 为直流电压U,确定 u_o 波形,根据给定参数,计算积分时限 T_M 。设 $u_C(0)=0$ 。

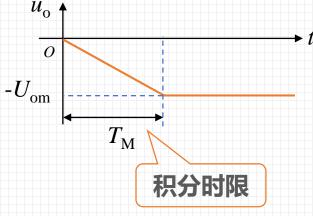


$$u_{o} = -\frac{1}{RC} \int u_{i} dt$$

$$u_{o} = -\frac{1}{RC} \int_{0}^{t} U dt = -\frac{U}{RC} t$$
$$-U_{om} = -\frac{U}{RC} T_{M}$$

$$T_{\rm M} = \frac{RCU_{\rm om}}{U} = 0.05$$
s

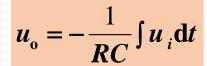




设
$$U_{\text{om}}$$
=15V, U =+3V, R =10k Ω , C =1 μ F

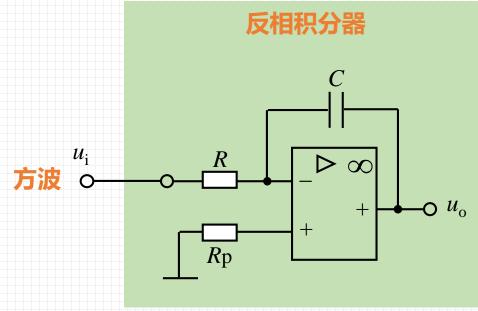


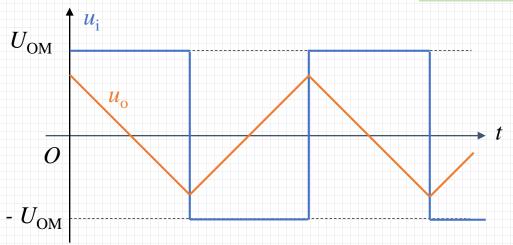




三角波发生器电路

方波→三角波





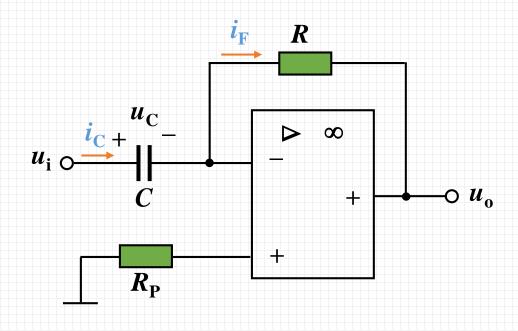
此电路的问题:

u_i 的周期相对于时间常 数RC不能过大,否则 积分器会饱和。





(2) 微分器



如果 $u_i = t U_S$ (线性函数) ,则

$$u_{o} = -RCU_{S}$$
 常数

三角波 > 方波

$$u_{C} = u_{i}$$

$$u_{C} = u_{i}$$

$$i_{C} = C \frac{du_{C}}{dt} = C \frac{du_{i}}{dt}$$

$$i_{F} = -\frac{u_{o}}{R}$$

$$i_{L} = 0$$

$$i_{C} = i_{F}$$

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

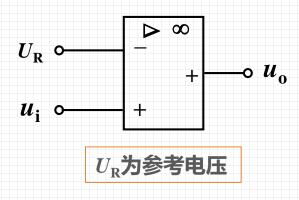




(3) 单限电压比较器

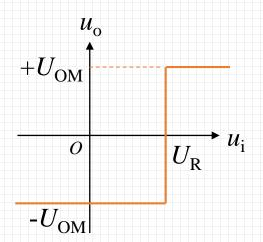
特点: 运放处于开环状态

(a) 同相端输入

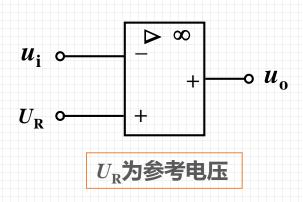


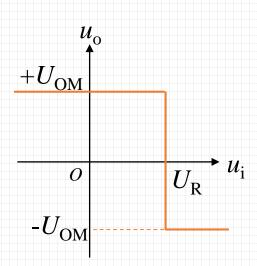
当
$$u_i > U_R$$
时, $u_o = +U_{sat}$
当 $u_i < U_R$ 时, $u_o = -U_{sat}$

电压传输特性



(b) 反相端输入

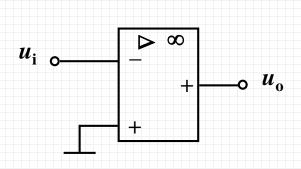


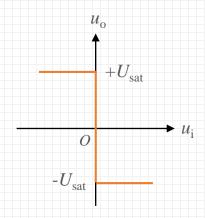






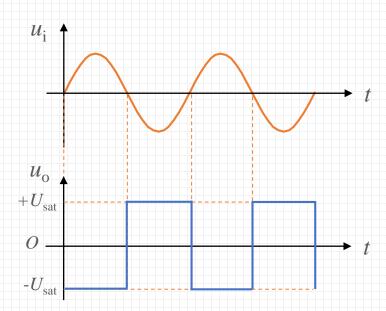
单限电压比较器: 当 $U_R = 0$ 时,称为过零比较器





单限电压比较器可用 于将模拟电压波形整 形成<mark>方波电压</mark>波形。

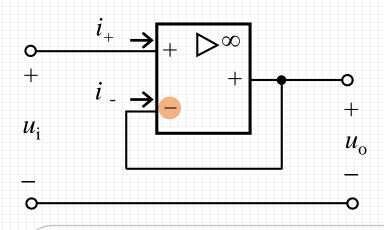
例 过零比较器,当输入为正弦波时,画出输出电压的波形。







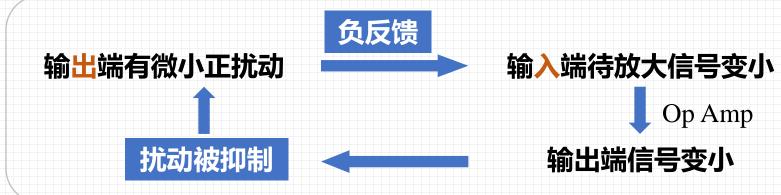
负反馈



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)



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 ∞)



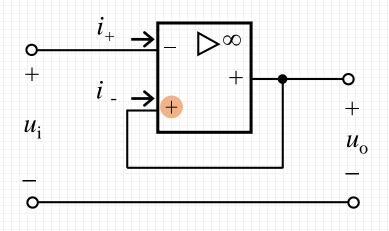
$$u_{\rm o} = u_{\rm i}$$





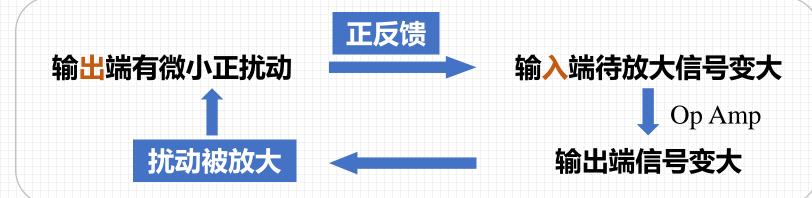
正反馈

将Op Amp的输出引到同相输入端



虚短不再适用

虚断适用吗?



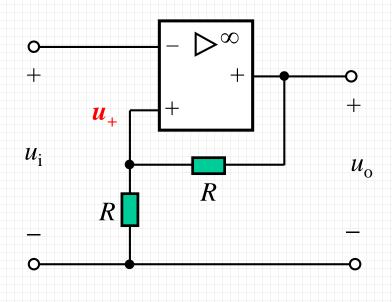
 u_0 为 $U_{\rm sat}$ 或 - $U_{\rm sat}$





(4) 滞回比较器



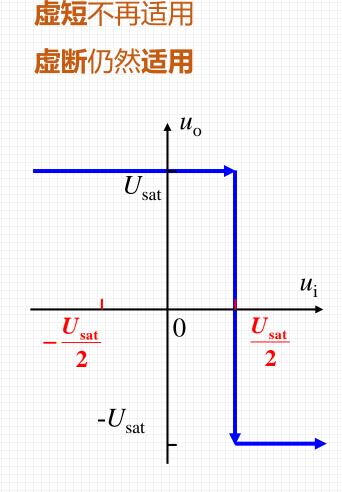


设 $u_0 = U_{\text{sat}}$, 则 $u_+ = 0.5U_{\text{sat}}$

 $u_i < 0.5U_{sat}$ 时, u_o 维持 U_{sat} 不变。

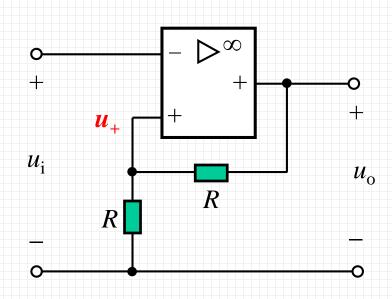
一旦 $u_i > 0.5U_{sat}$, u_o 变为- U_{sat}

此时u+= - 0.5 U_{sat}







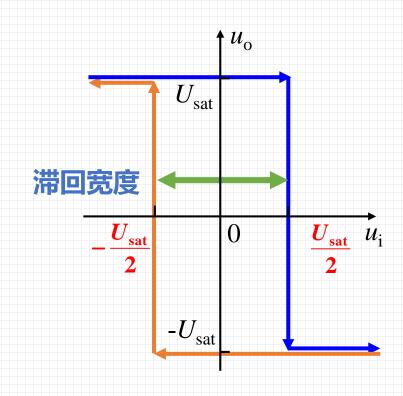


$$u_{\rm i}>-0.5U_{\rm sat}$$
时,

 $u_{\rm o}$ 维持 - $U_{\rm sat}$ 不变。

一旦
$$u_{\rm i}$$
 < - $0.5U_{\rm sat}$,

 u_o 变为十 U_{sat}

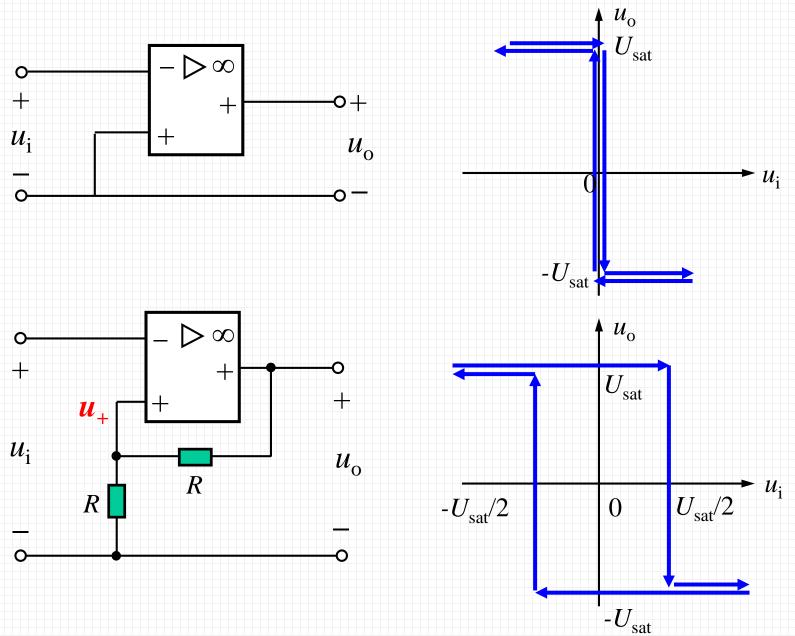


调整两个电阻阻值比可改变滞回宽度

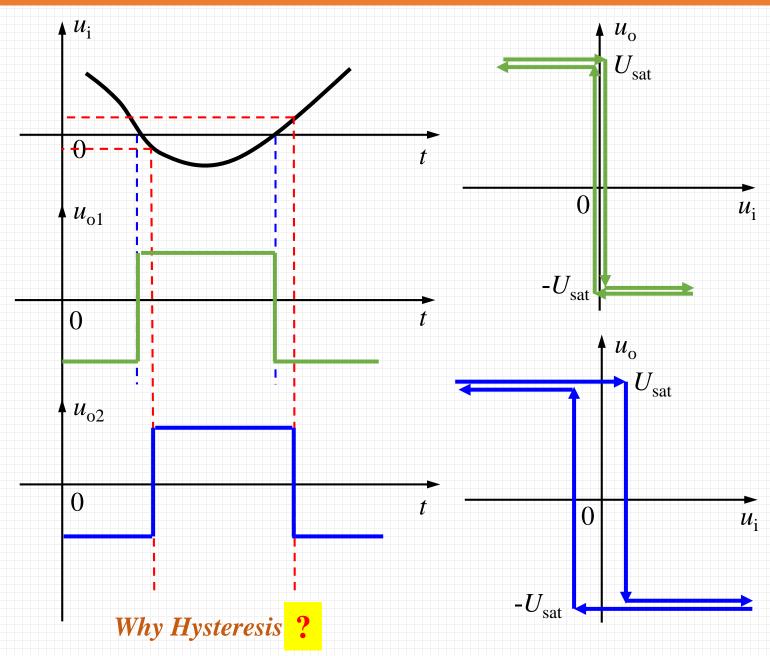






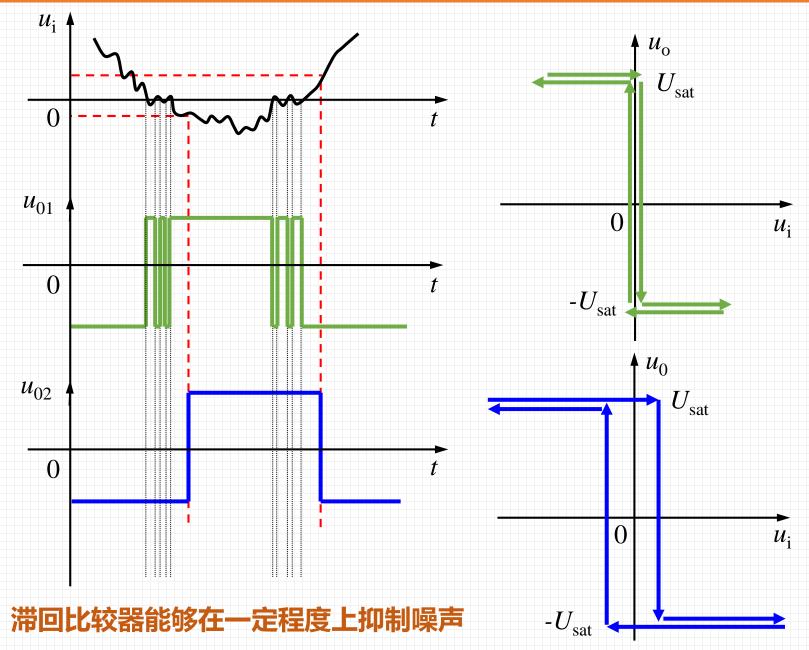




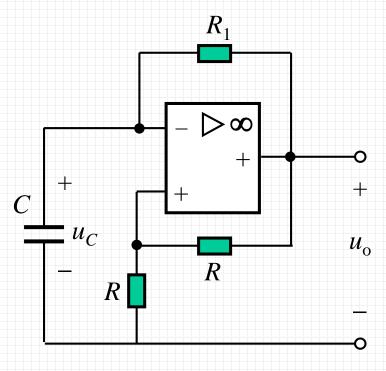




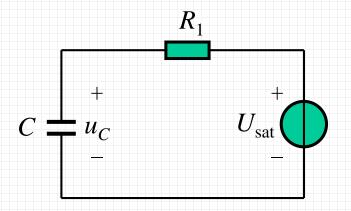




(5) 用Op Amp构成脉冲序列发生器



设此时 $u_{C}=0$,等效电路为



虚短不再适用

是正反馈吗?

虚断仍然适用

是!

电路开始工作时存在小扰动。

由于正反馈, u_0 为 U_{sat} 或 - U_{sat}

设
$$u_0 = U_{\text{sat}}$$
,则 $u_+ = \frac{U_{\text{sat}}}{2}$

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

$$u_C(\infty) = U_{\text{sat}}$$

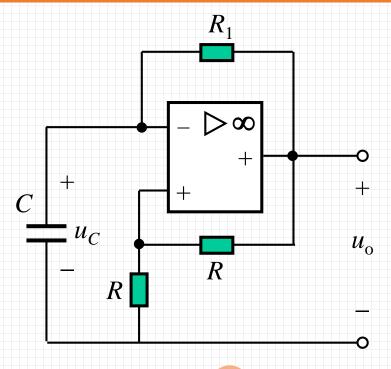
$$\tau = R_1 C$$

$$u_C = U_{\rm sat} (1 - e^{-t/R_1 C})$$

上升至
$$u_C = \frac{U_{\text{sat}}}{2}$$
 时, $u_o = -U_{\text{sat}}$

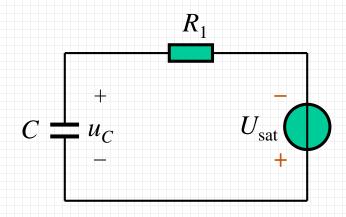






$$u_{o} = -U_{sat}$$

此时 $u_{\rm C}=U_{\rm sat}/2$,等效电路为



 $\tau = R_1 C$

$$u_{C}(0^{+}) = \frac{U_{\text{sat}}}{2} \qquad u_{C}(\infty) = -U_{\text{sat}}$$

$$u_{C} = -U_{\text{sat}} + (\frac{U_{\text{sat}}}{2} + U_{\text{sat}})e^{-t/R_{1}C}$$

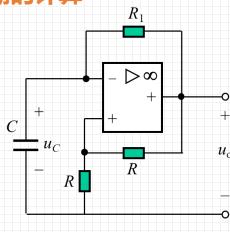
$$-t/R.C$$

下降至
$$u_C = -\frac{U_{\text{sat}}}{2}$$
 时, $u_0 = +U_{\text{sat}}$

■ 应用02 | 3、运算放大器的动态电路应用



周期的计算



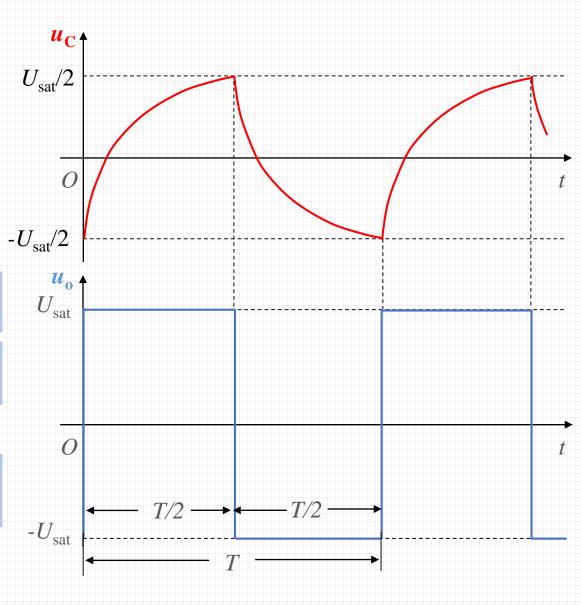
$$u_C = U_{\text{sat}} + (-\frac{U_{\text{sat}}}{2} - U_{\text{sat}})e^{-t/R_1C}$$

$$u_C = -U_{\text{sat}} + (\frac{U_{\text{sat}}}{2} + U_{\text{sat}})e^{-(t - \frac{T}{2})/R_1C}$$

$$t=T/2$$
时

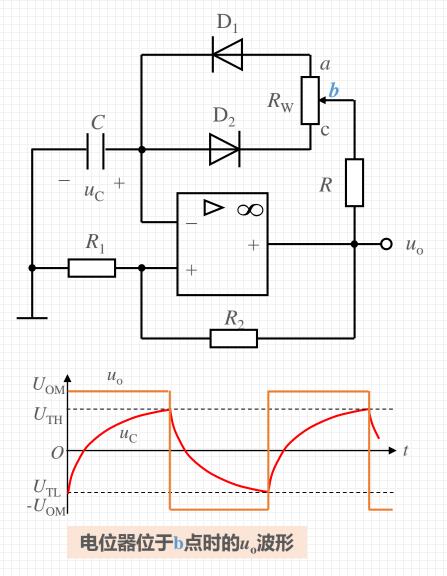
$$U_{\text{sat}} / 2 = U_{\text{sat}} - \frac{3}{2} U_{\text{sat}} e^{-T/2R_1C}$$

$$T = 2R_1C \ln 3$$





思考题:点 b 是电位器 R_W 的中点,点 a 和点 c 分别是电位器的上、下端点。试定性画出电位器可动端分别处于 a、b、c 三点时的 u_o 、 u_c 相对应的波形图。分析时忽略二极管导通时的正向电阻。



电位器可动端位于b点, u。波形?

电位器可动端位于c点, u。波形?

电位器可动端位于a点, u。波形?

判断: 这是哪一种情况的波形?

