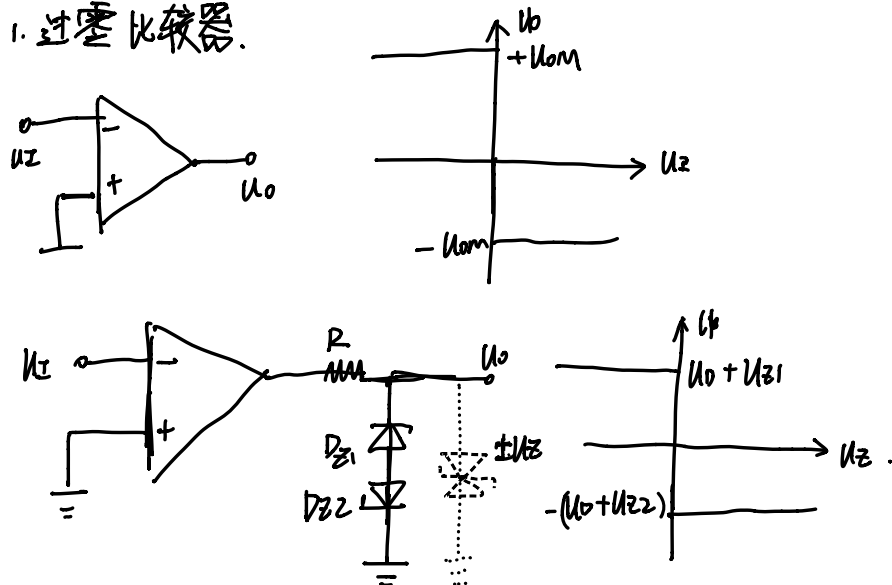


电压比较器.

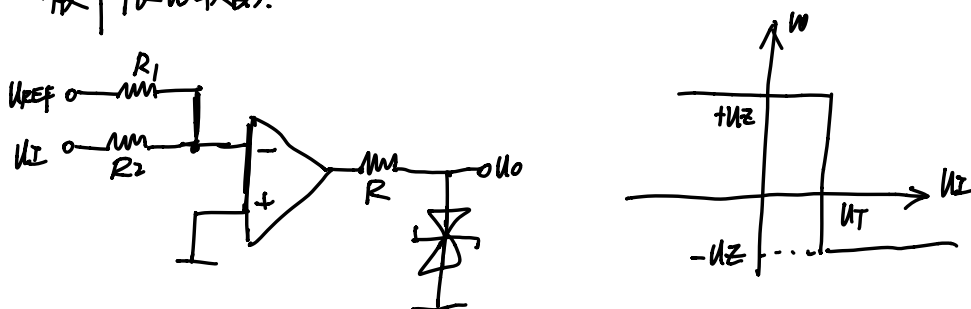
工作在非线性区; 无反馈或只引入正反馈.

1. 过零比较器.



输出限幅: 当 $U_O = U_{om}$ 时 $DZ2$ 导通 压降为 U_O ; $DZ1$ 反向击穿 压降为 U_{Z1}
虚线所示正反击穿电压相同.

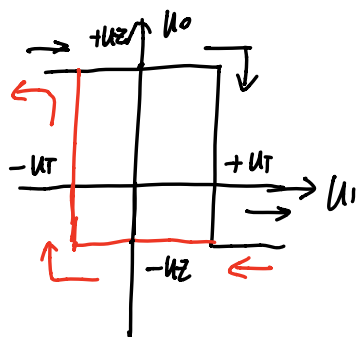
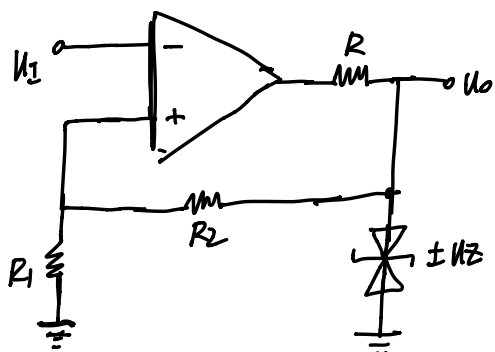
2. 一般单限比较器.



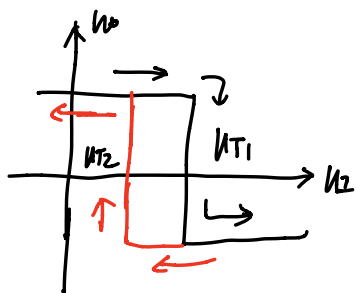
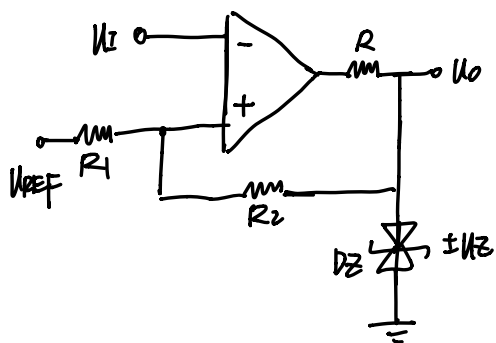
$$U_N = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} U_I + \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} U_{REF}$$

$$U_T = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} U_{REF}$$

3. 滞回比较器.



$$\pm \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot U_Z = \pm U_T$$

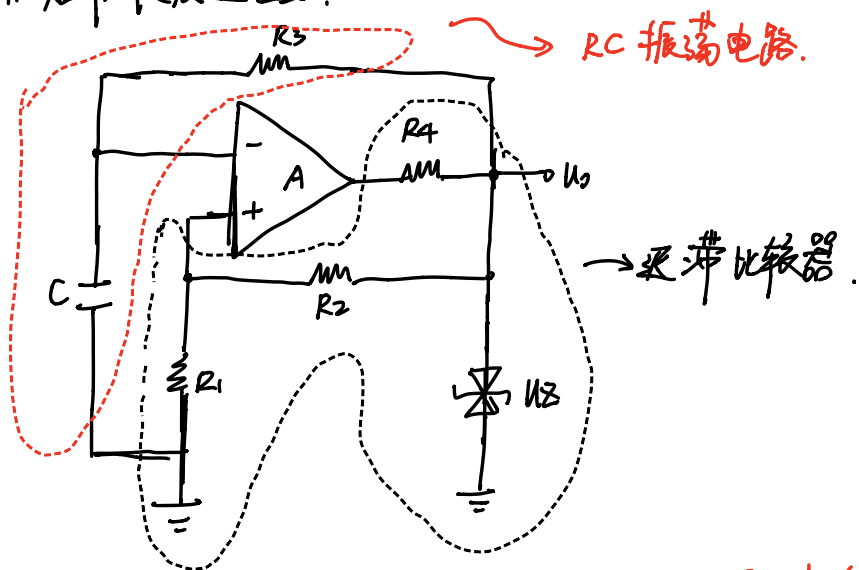


$$U_{T1} = U_{REF} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} - \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} U_Z$$

$$U_{T2} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} U_{REF} + \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} U_Z$$

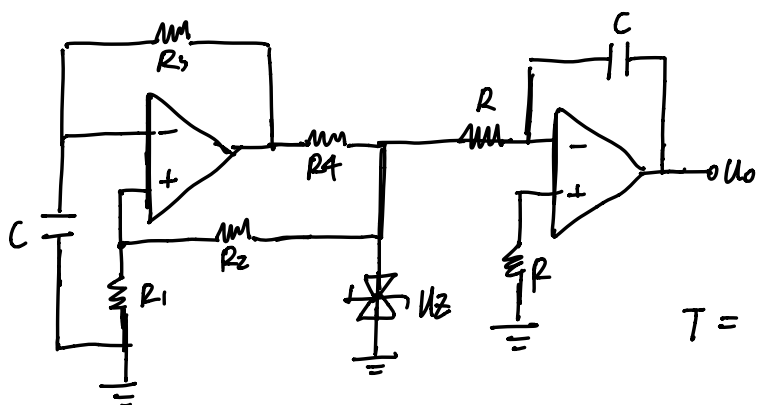
信号发生电路

1. 矩形波发生电路.



$$T = 2R_3C \ln\left(1 + \frac{2R_1}{R_2}\right)$$

2. 三角波发生电路.

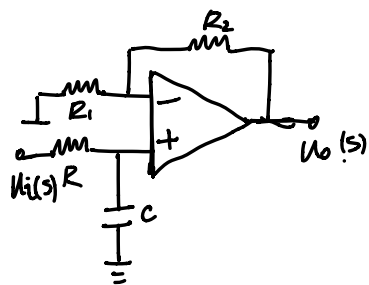


$$T = \frac{4R_1R_3C}{R_2}$$

$$f = \frac{R_2}{4R_1R_3C}$$

滤波电路

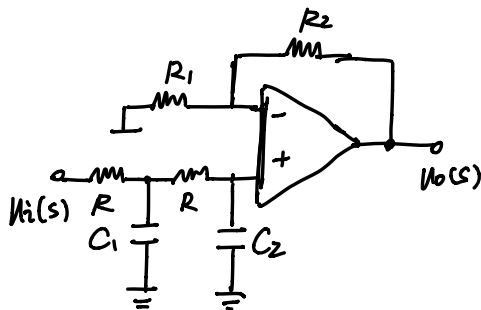
1. 低通滤波电路



- 反相

$$\begin{aligned} U_o(s) &= \frac{R_f}{R_n} \cdot \frac{R_f}{R} U_i(s) \\ &= \frac{R \parallel \frac{1}{sC}}{R_1 \parallel R_2} \times \frac{R_2}{R} \times U_i(s) \\ &= \frac{\frac{R \times \frac{1}{sC}}{R + \frac{1}{sC}}}{\frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}} \times \frac{R_2}{R} \times U_i(s) \\ &= \frac{1}{sCR + 1} \times \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) U_i(s) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{A}_u &= \frac{U_o}{U_i} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \times \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC} \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \times \frac{1}{1 + j\frac{f}{f_0}} \end{aligned}$$

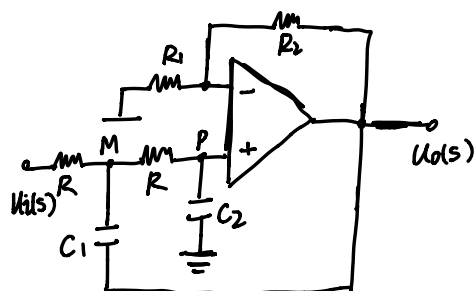


- 同相

$$\begin{aligned} U_o(s) &= \frac{1}{sCR + 1} \times \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \times \frac{\left[\frac{1}{sC} \parallel \left(R + \frac{1}{sC}\right)\right]}{R + \left[\frac{1}{sC} \parallel \left(R + \frac{1}{sC}\right)\right]} U_i(s) \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{1 + 3sCR + (sRC)^2} U_i(s) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{A}_u &= \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \times \frac{1}{1 + 3sCR \cdot j\omega - \omega^2 R^2 C^2} \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \times \frac{1}{1 + j\frac{f}{f_0} - \left(\frac{f}{f_0}\right)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$f_p \approx 0.37 f_0$$



压控电压源

$$\frac{V_i(s) - V_m(s)}{R} = \frac{V_m(s) - V_o(s)}{\frac{1}{sC}} + \frac{V_m(s) - V_p(s)}{R} \quad \dots ①$$

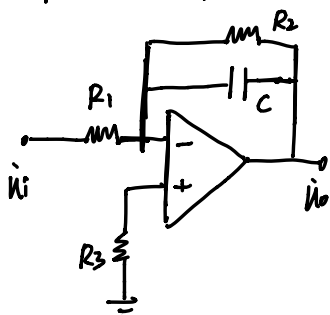
$$\frac{V_m(s) - V_p(s)}{R} = \frac{V_p(s)}{\frac{1}{sC}} \quad \dots ②$$

$$A_u(s) = \frac{A_{up}(s)}{1 + [3 - A_{up}(s)]sRC + (sRC)^2} \quad \left| A_{up}(s) = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right.$$

$$= \frac{\dot{A}_{up}}{1 - \left(\frac{f}{f_0}\right)^2 + j(3 - \dot{A}_{up})\frac{f}{f_0}}$$

$$Q = \frac{|\dot{A}_u|_{f=f_0}}{|\dot{A}_{up}|} = \left| \frac{1}{3 - \dot{A}_{up}} \right| \quad (\text{品质因素})$$

反相输入低通滤波器.



$$\dot{A}_{u1} = \frac{-R_2 \parallel \frac{1}{sC}}{R_1}$$

$$= -\frac{R_2 \cdot \frac{1}{sC}}{(R_2 + \frac{1}{sC})R_1}$$

$$= -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + sR_2C}$$