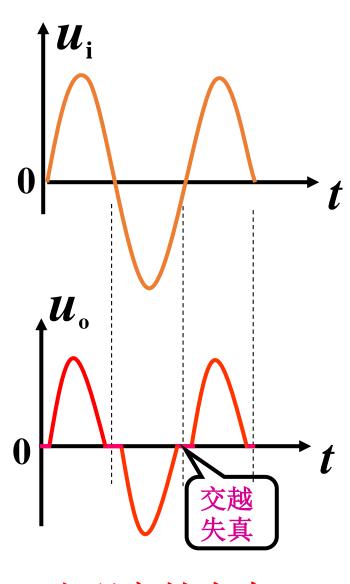
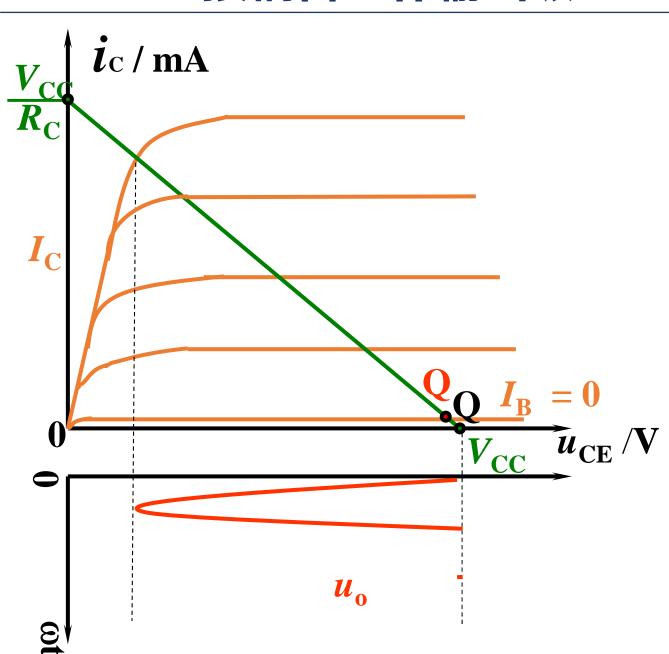


T₁ 、 T₂ 轮流导通



出现交越失真

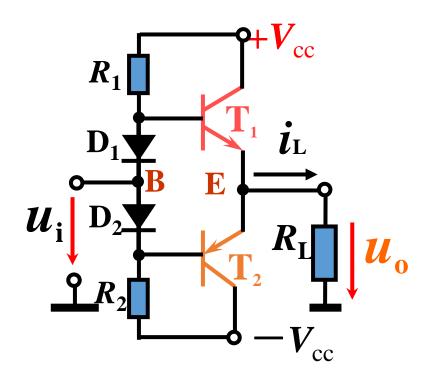






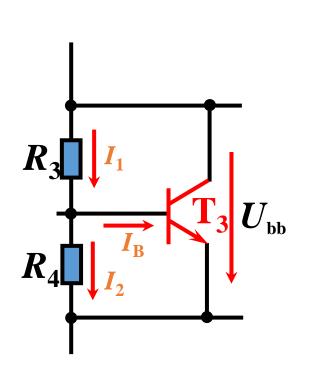
消除交越失真

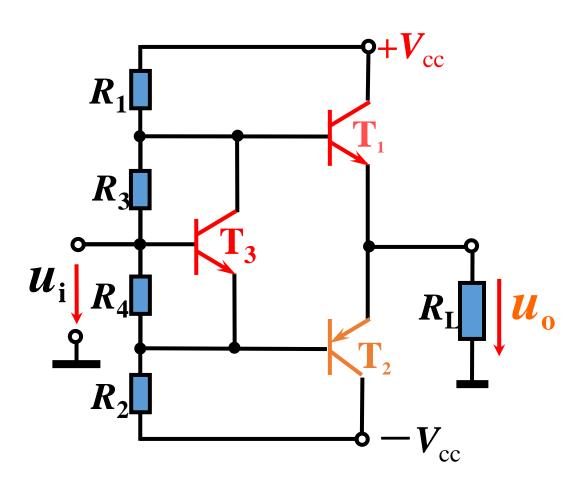
1. 利用二极管





2. 利用 U_{BE} 倍增电路

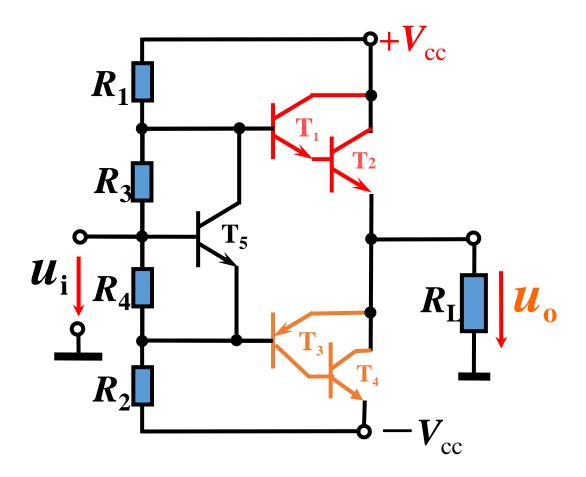




如果 $I_1 \approx I_2 >> I_B$,则 $U_{bb} \approx (U_{BE}/R_4)(R_3 + R_4)$ —— U_{bb} 可以为 U_{BE} 的任意倍数!



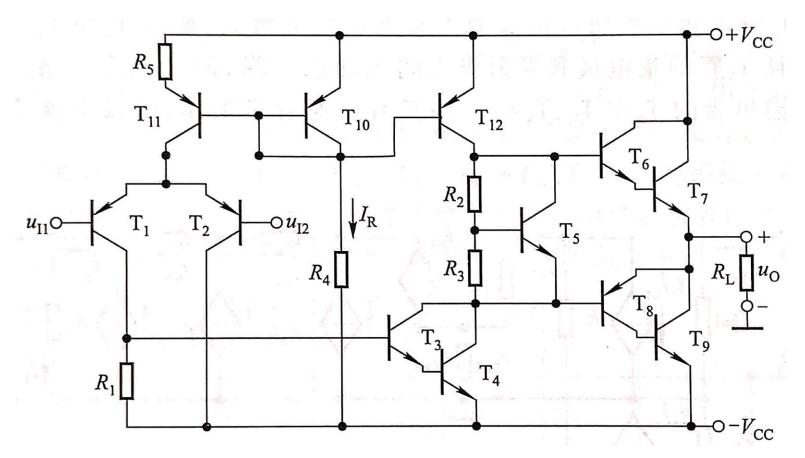
复合管





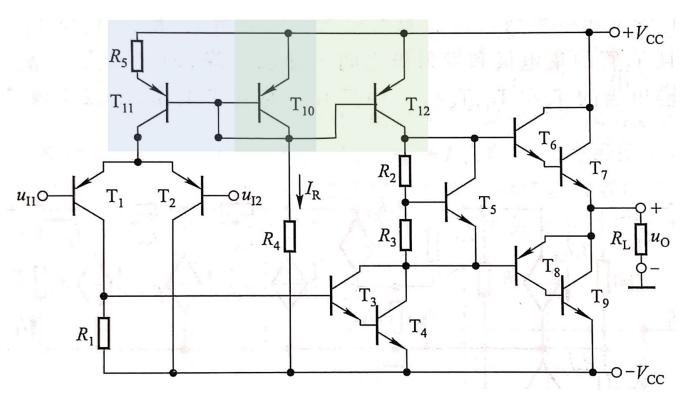


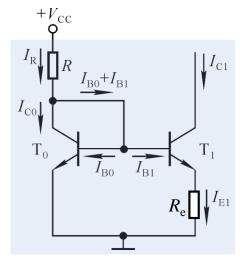
- 电路如图所示,两个输入端的差值(u_{11} - u_{12})为输入电压,
- (1) 说明电路时几级放大电路,各级分别是哪种基本放大 电路,输出电压与输入电压的极性关系
 - (2) 设所有晶体管的电流放大倍数均为 β ,求 $A_{\mathbf{u}}$

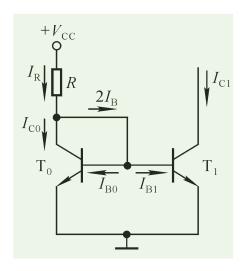




• 微电流源

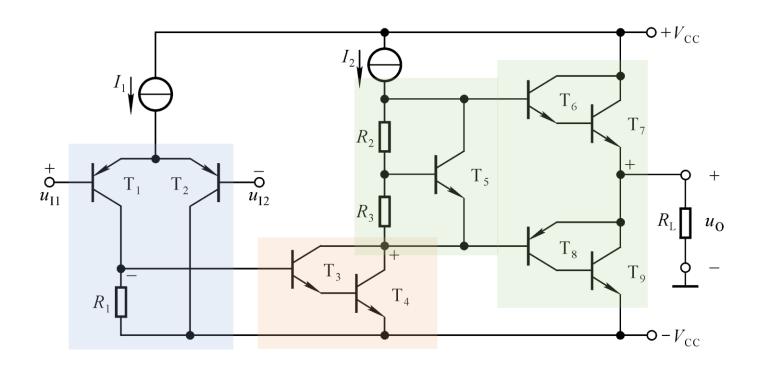






T₁₀和T₁₁构成微电流源电路; T₁₀和T₁₂构成镜像电流源电路, 共同构成了多电流源电路。



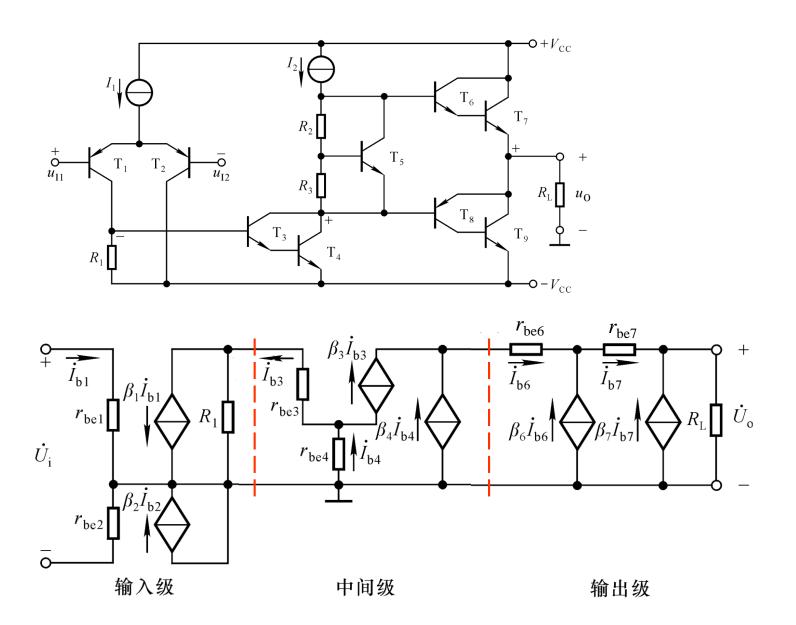


第一级:双端输入-单端输出的差分放大电路;

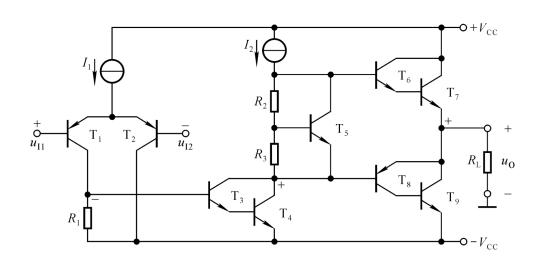
第二级:以复合管为核心放大管的共射放大电路;

第三级:由复合管构成的准互补输出级。



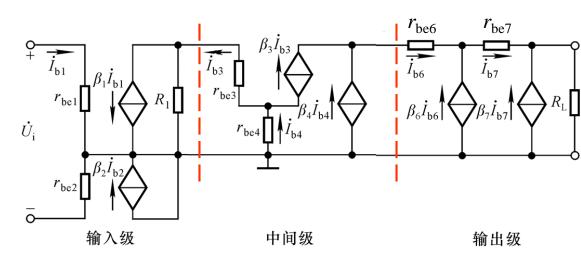






$$A_{\mathbf{u}} = A_{\mathbf{u}1} A_{\mathbf{u}2} A_{\mathbf{u}3}$$

$$A_{u1} = -\frac{1}{2} \beta_1 \frac{R_1 / r_{i2}}{r_{be1}}$$
$$r_{i2} = r_{be3} + (1 + \beta_3) r_{be4}$$



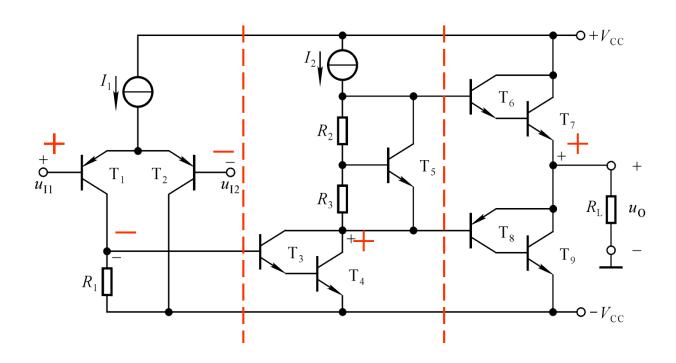
$$A_{u2} = -\beta_3 \beta_4 \frac{\infty / r_{i3}}{r_{be3} + (1 + \beta_3) r_{be4}}$$

$$\dot{v}_o = -\beta_3 \beta_4 \frac{r_{i3}}{r_{be3} + (1 + \beta_3) r_{be4}}$$

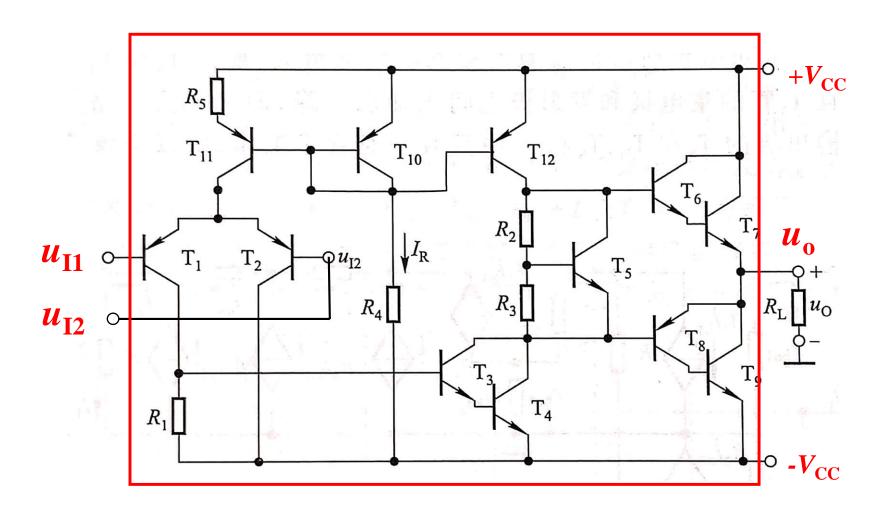
$$r_{i3} = r_{be6} + (1 + \beta_6) [r_{be7} + (1 + \beta_7) R_L]$$

$$A_{u3} \approx 1$$





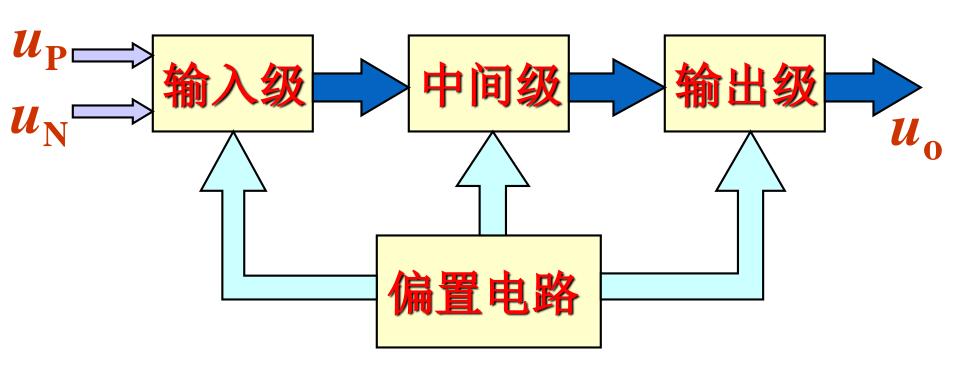




3.2.2 集成运放电路的组成



1. 集成运放的组成



输入级 — 差动放大器

中间级 — 电压放大器

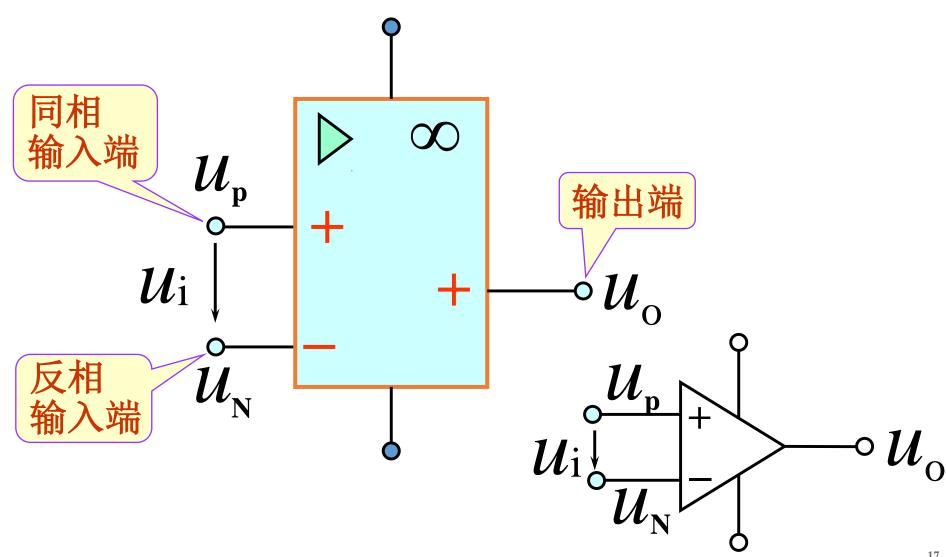
输出级 — 射极输出器或互补对称功率放大器

偏置电路 — 由各种恒流源等电路组成

3.2.2 集成运放电路的组成



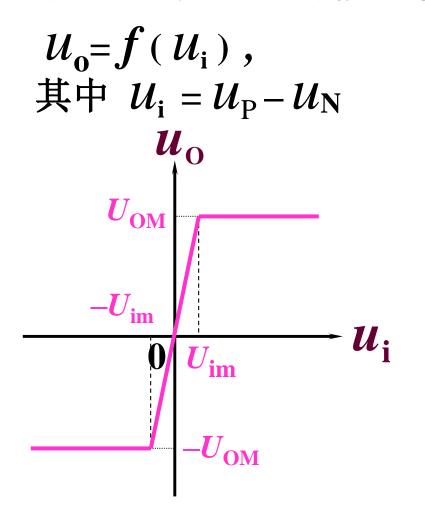
2. 集成运算放大器的符号

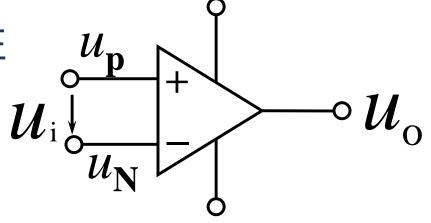


3.2.3 集成运放的电压传输特性



3. 集成运放电压传输特性





线性区

$$\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{o}} = A_{\mathrm{od}} \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{i}}$$

非线性区

当
$$u_{\rm p} > u_{\rm N}$$
时, $u_{\rm o} = U_{\rm OM}$
当 $u_{\rm p} < u_{\rm N}$ 时, $u_{\rm o} = -U_{\rm OM}$

3.2.3 集成运放大电压传输特性



理想运放

$$u_{o} = f(u_{i}),$$

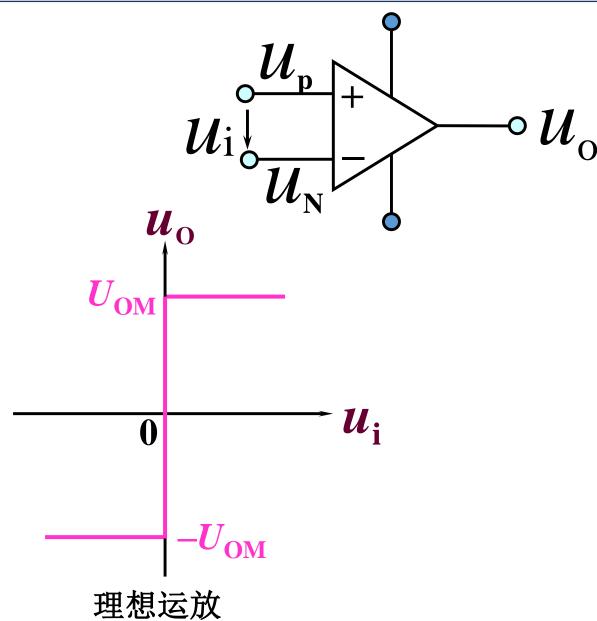
其中 $u_{i} = u_{P} - u_{N}$

$$A_{\text{od}} = \infty$$
;

$$r_i = \infty$$
;

$$r_{0}=0;$$

$$K_{\rm CMR} = \infty$$



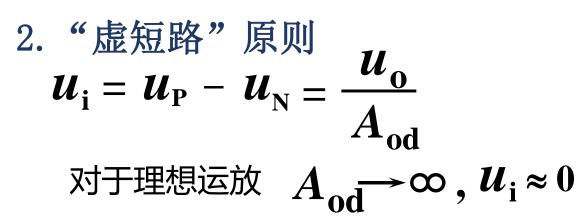
3.2.3 集成运放大电压传输特性



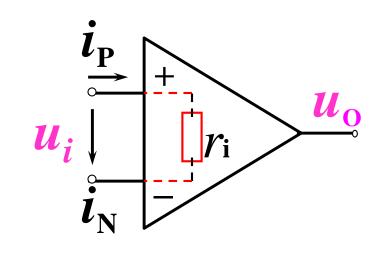
4. 集成运放线性区的特性

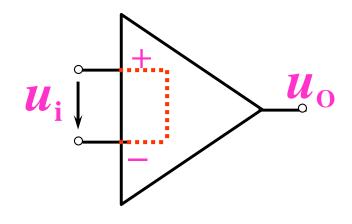
1. "虚断路"原则

$$egin{aligned} egin{aligned} eg$$



∴ $u_{P} \approx u_{N}$ 两个输入端<u>虚短路</u>





3.2.2 集成运放大电压传输特性

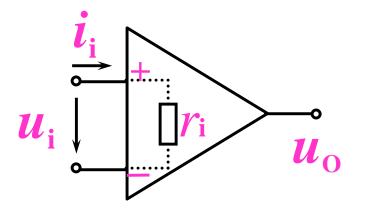




运放工作在线性工作状态的必要条件: 必须引入深度负反馈

集成运放非线性区

$$egin{aligned} \dot{t_{
m i}} & = rac{u_{
m i}}{r_{
m i}} & ext{对于理想运放} \ r_{
m i} & ext{-}\infty & , & i_{
m i} pprox 0 \end{aligned}$$



两个输入端虚断路

注意: $u_P = u_N$ 不成立!

3.5 集成运放电路的性能指标



- •开环差模电压增益 A_{od}
 - 在集成运放无外加反馈时的差模放大倍数

$$A_{\rm od} = \frac{u_{\rm O}}{u_{\rm P} - u_{\rm N}}$$

理想情况 A_{od} 为无穷大;实际情况 A_{od} 为100dB—140dB。

- •共模抑制比 K_{CMR}
 - 等于差模放大倍数与共模放大倍数之比的绝对值。

$$K_{\rm CMR} = 201g \left| \frac{A_{\rm od}}{A_{\rm oc}} \right|$$

多数集成运放达到80dB,高质量的集成运放可达160dB。

3.5 集成运放电路的性能指标



•转换速率SR

在额定负载条件下,输入一个大幅度的阶跃信号时, 输出电压的最大变化率。

$$SR = \left| \frac{\mathrm{d}u_{\mathrm{o}}}{\mathrm{d}t} \right|_{\mathrm{max}}$$

- •输入失调电压 $U_{{
 m IO}}$
 - 为了使输出电压为零,在输入端所需要加的补偿电压。 一般集成运放的 $U_{\rm IO}$ 为1-10 mV;高质量运放的 $U_{\rm IO}$ 为 1 mV 以下

$$U_{\text{Io}} = -\frac{U_{\text{O}} \Big|_{u_{\text{I}}=0}}{A_{\text{od}}}$$



作业

- 3.9
- 3.14
- 3.16
- 3.18



第4章 放大电路的频率响应

- 4.1 频率响应概述
- 4.2 晶体管的高频等效模型
- 4.3 场效应管的高频等效模型
- 4.4 单管放大电路的频率响应
- 4.5 多级放大电路的频率响应



研究频率响应的必要性

耦合电容、寄生电容、极间电容的存在使得频率变化时,

- 1. 三极管的电流放大倍数 β ;
- 2. 放大电路输入、输出之间的大小和相位关系均要发生改变!

耦合电容

极间电容



频率响应的基本概念

幅频特性: 幅频特性是描绘输入信号幅度固定,输出 信号的幅度随频率变化而变化的规律。即

$$\left| A_{u} \right| = \left| \frac{U_{o}}{U_{i}} \right| = f\left(\omega\right)$$

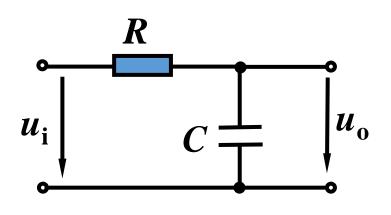
相频特性: 相频特性是描绘输出信号与输入信号之间相位差随频率变化而变化的规律。即

$$\varphi = \angle u_{o} - \angle u_{i} = f(\omega)$$



RC低通滤波电路

$$A_{u} = \frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{i}} = \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC}$$



$$\diamondsuit: f_{\rm H} = \frac{\omega_{\rm H}}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

$$A_{u} = \frac{1}{1+j\omega RC} = \frac{1}{1+j\frac{\omega}{\omega_{\mathrm{H}}}} = \frac{1}{1+j\frac{f}{f_{\mathrm{H}}}}$$



$$A_{\rm u} = \frac{1}{1+j\omega RC} = \frac{1}{1+j\frac{\omega}{\omega_{\rm H}}} = \frac{1}{1+j\frac{f}{f_{\rm H}}}$$

$$f_{\rm H} = \frac{\omega_{\rm H}}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

$$\left|A_{\rm u}\right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_{\rm H}}\right)^2}}$$
 幅频特性

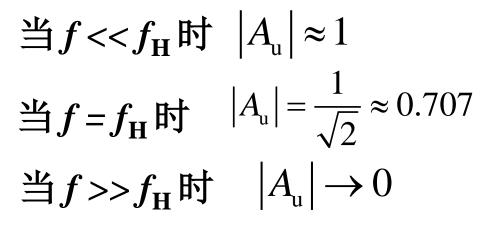
$$\varphi = -\arctan\left(\frac{f}{f_{\rm H}}\right)$$

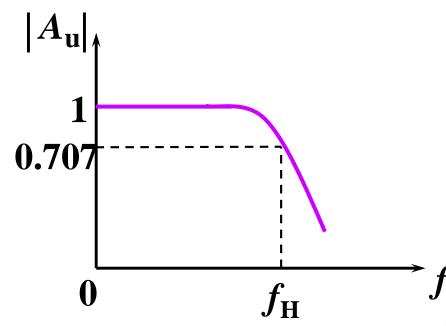


$$A_{u} = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC} = \frac{1}{1 + j\frac{\omega}{\omega_{H}}} = \frac{1}{1 + j\frac{f}{f_{H}}}$$

$$|A_{u}| = \frac{1}{1 + j\frac{f}{f_{H}}}$$

$$\left|A_{\rm u}\right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_{\rm H}}\right)^2}} \quad \text{in white}$$







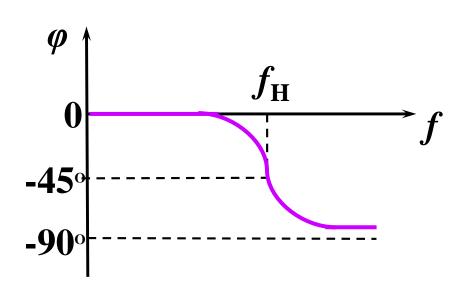
$$A_{\rm u} = \frac{1}{1+j\omega RC} = \frac{1}{1+j\frac{\omega}{\omega_{\rm H}}} = \frac{1}{1+j\frac{f}{f_{\rm H}}}$$

$$\varphi = -\arctan\left(\frac{f}{f_{\rm H}}\right)$$
 相频特性

当
$$f << f_{\rm H}$$
时 $\varphi \approx 0^\circ$

当
$$f = f_H$$
时 $\varphi = -45^\circ$

当
$$f >> f_{\rm H}$$
时 $\varphi \approx -90^{\circ}$





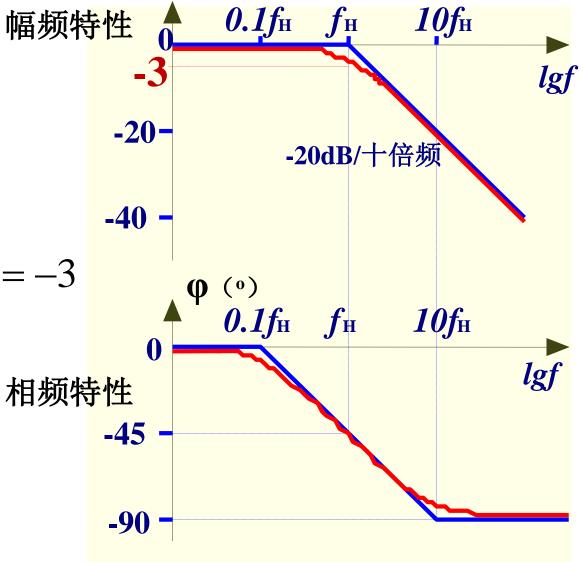
波特图

$$A_{\mathrm{u}} = rac{1}{1+jrac{f}{f_{\mathrm{H}}}}$$

当 $f = f_{\rm H}$ 时

$$201g |A_{u}| = 201g \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -3$$

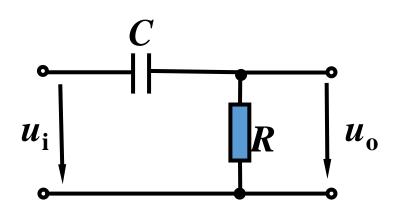






RC高通滤波电路

$$A_{u} = \frac{R}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{j\omega RC}{1 + j\omega RC}$$



令:
$$f_{\rm L} = \frac{1}{2\pi R{\rm C}}$$
 下限截止频率

$$A_{\rm u} = \frac{R}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{j\omega RC}{1 + j\omega RC} = \frac{j\frac{j}{f_{\rm L}}}{1 + j\frac{f}{f_{\rm L}}}$$



幅频: $|A_{\mathbf{u}}| = \frac{\frac{f}{f_{\mathbf{L}}}}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_{\mathbf{L}}}\right)^2}}$

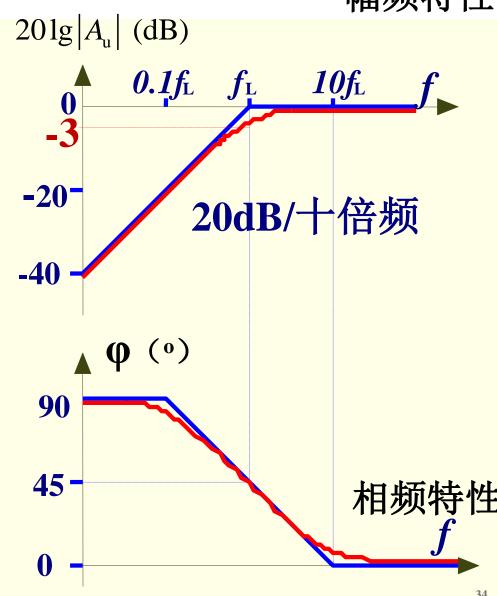
相频: $\varphi = 90^{\circ} - tg^{-1}(\frac{f}{f_L})$

当
$$f << f_L$$
时
$$\begin{cases} |A_u| \to 0 \\ \varphi \to 90^\circ \end{cases}$$

当
$$f = f_{\mathbf{L}}$$
时
$$\begin{cases} |A_{\mathbf{u}}| \approx 0.707 \\ \varphi = 45^{\circ} \end{cases}$$

当
$$f>>f_{\rm L}$$
时 $\left\{\begin{array}{c} |A_{\rm u}| \to 1\\ \varphi \to 0^{\rm o} \end{array}\right.$

幅频特性





- •高通-低通级联电路的频率特性
 - 放大倍数是各级乘积形式($f_L < f_H$):总的幅度是各级放大倍数(分贝)的叠加,总的相位是各级相位的叠加。

