

### 2、电压反馈与电流反馈

#### 电压反馈

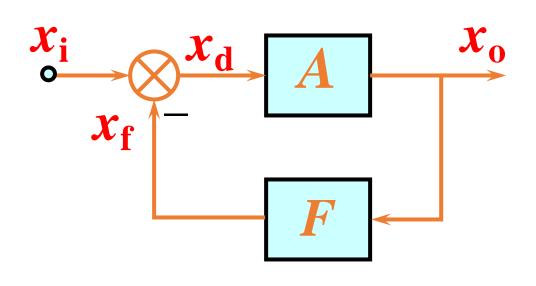
反馈量取自于输出电压  $R_o$ 减小

#### 电流反馈

反馈量取自于输出电流

 $R_{\rm o}$ 增大

$$x_{\mathbf{f}} = Fx_{\mathbf{o}}$$
  $u_{\mathbf{f}} = Fu_{\mathbf{o}}$   $i_{\mathbf{f}} = Fi_{\mathbf{o}}$ 



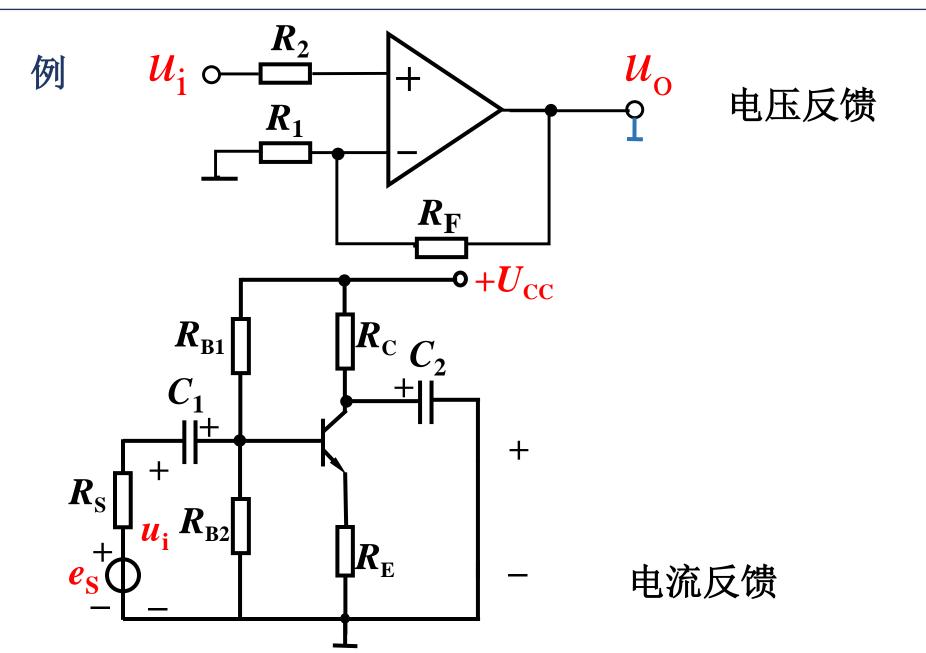
$$i_{\mathbf{f}} = F u_{\mathbf{0}}$$
 $u_{\mathbf{f}} = F i_{\mathbf{0}}$ 



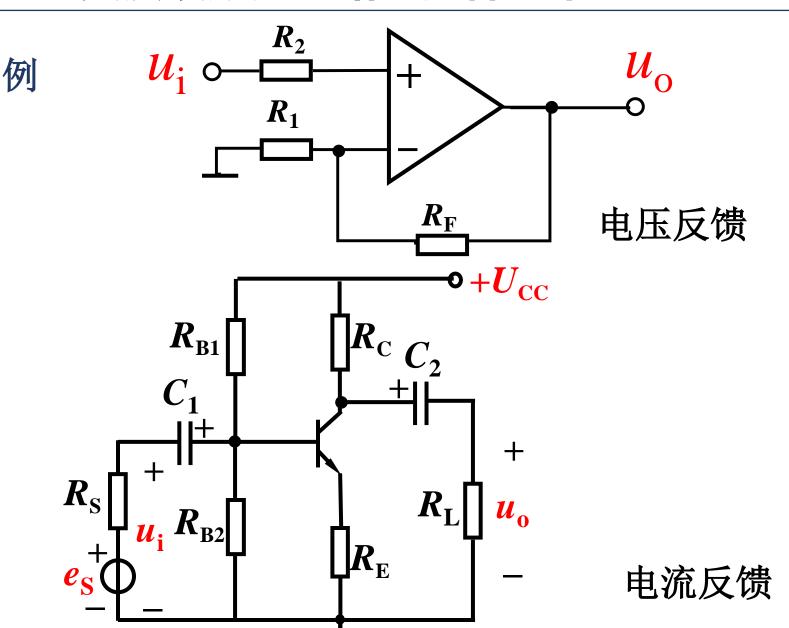
#### 电压反馈和电流反馈的判断方法:

- 1、分析R。的变化
- 2、令输出端接地,若反馈量随之消失,则为电压反馈;若反馈量依然存在,则为电流反馈。
- 3、特殊情况:输出电压对地输出时,根据反馈支路与输出端的连接情况判定



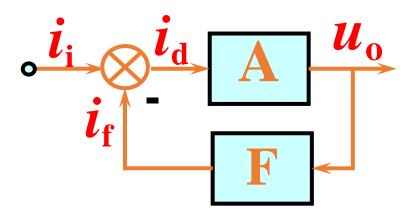




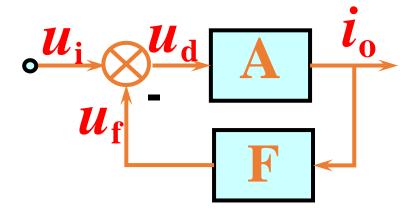




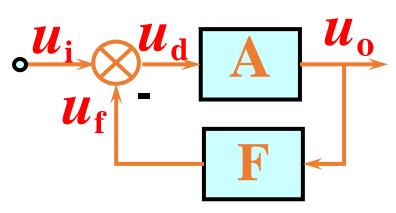
## 负反馈的分类



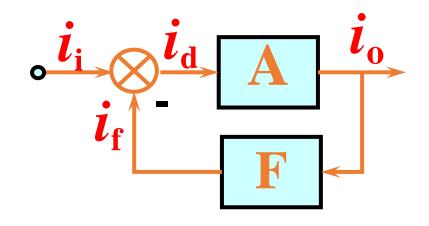
电压并联负反馈



电流串联负反馈



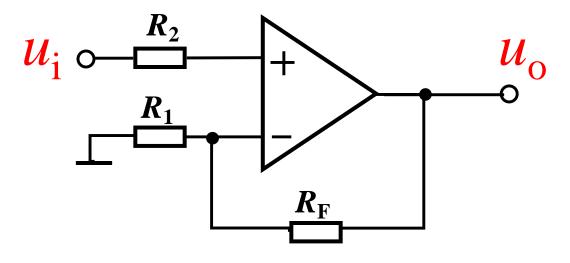
电压串联负反馈



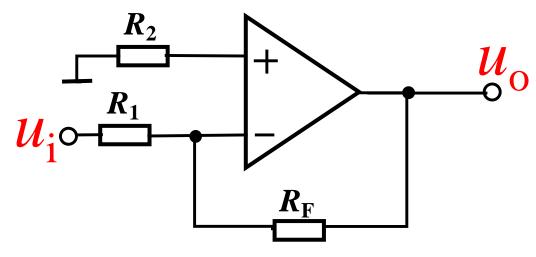
电流并联负反馈



例 判断负反馈组态



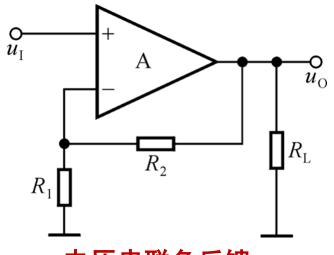
电压串联负反馈



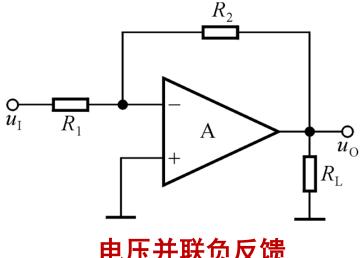
电压并联负反馈



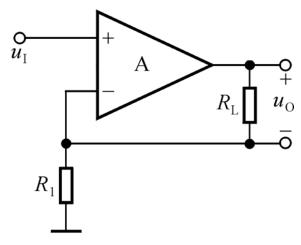
#### 判断负反馈组态



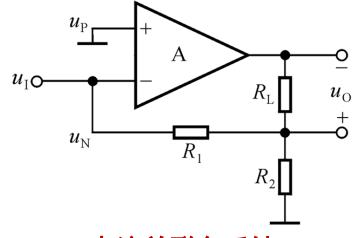
电压串联负反馈



电压并联负反馈

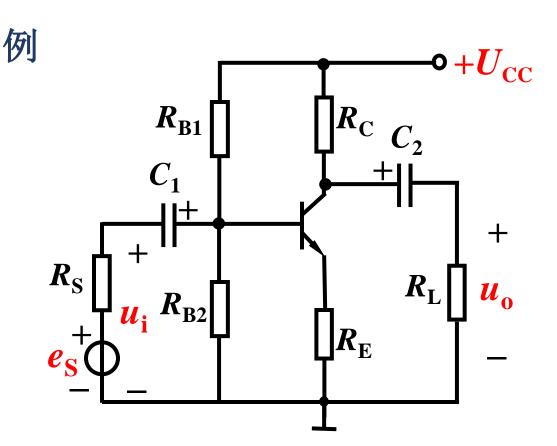


电流串联负反馈



电流并联负反馈

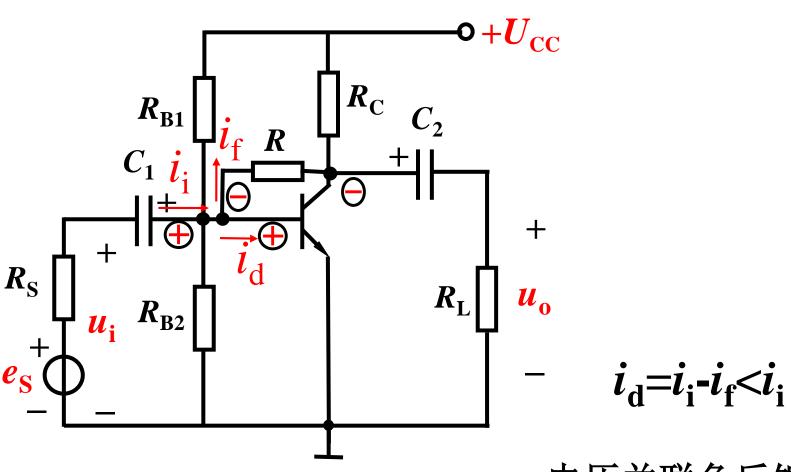




电流串联负反馈



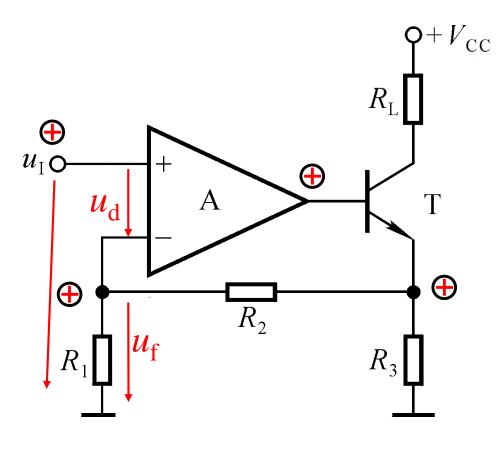
例



电压并联负反馈



例: 判断电路图是否引入了反馈,是直流反馈还是交流反馈,是正反馈还是负反馈,并判断负反馈组态



既引入直流反馈 又引入交流反馈

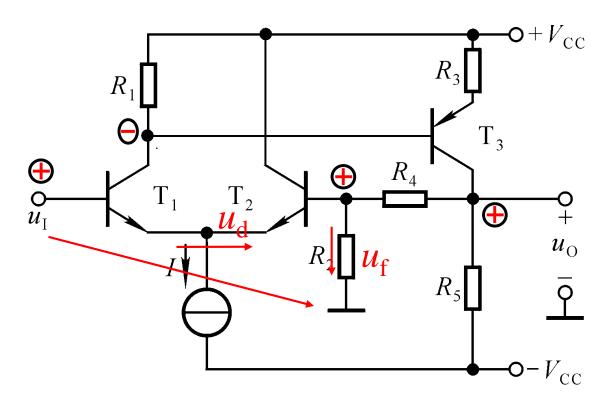
$$u_{\mathrm{d}} = u_{\mathrm{i}} - u_{\mathrm{f}} < u_{\mathrm{i}}$$

电流串联负反馈



例: 判断电路图是否引入了反馈,是正反馈还是负反

馈,并判断负反馈组态

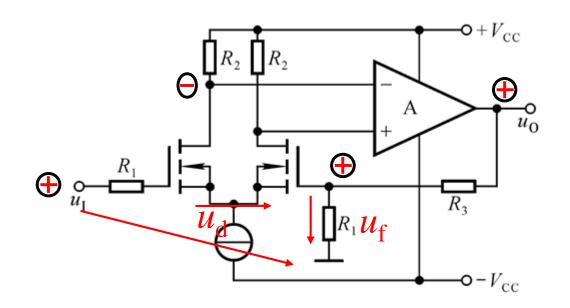


电压串联负反馈



例: 判断电路图是否引入了反馈,是正反馈还是负反

馈,并判断负反馈组态



$$u_{\mathrm{d}} = u_{\mathrm{i}} - u_{\mathrm{f}} < u_{\mathrm{i}}$$

电压串联负反馈



```
作业
5.5 (c) (e) (f)
5.7 (e) (f)
```

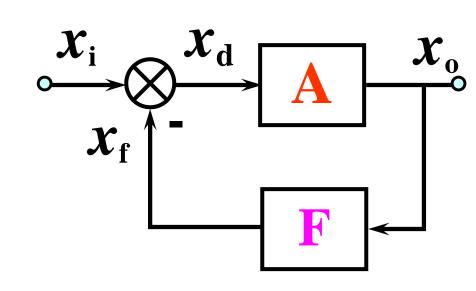


## 1. 降低电压放大倍数

负反馈 
$$X_d = X_i - X_f$$

$$X_{\rm d}$$
下降

 $X_0$ 下降



 $X_{i}$ 不变

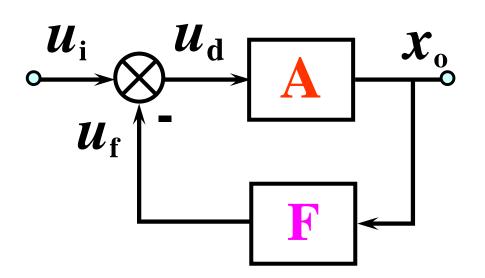
$$A_{\mathrm{f}} = \frac{\mathcal{X}_{\mathrm{O}}}{\mathcal{X}_{\mathrm{i}}}$$
 下降  $A_{\mathrm{f}}$ 



### 2. 改变输入电阻

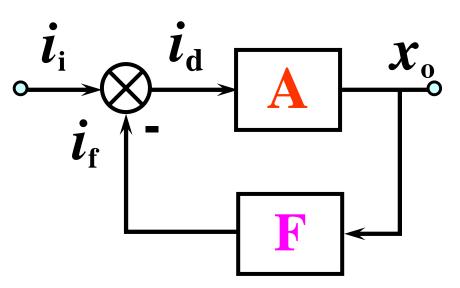
### 串联负反馈增大输入电阻

$$R_{\rm if} = (1 + AF)R_{\rm i}$$



### 并联负反馈降低输入电阻

$$R_{\rm if} = \frac{R_{\rm i}}{1 + AF}$$

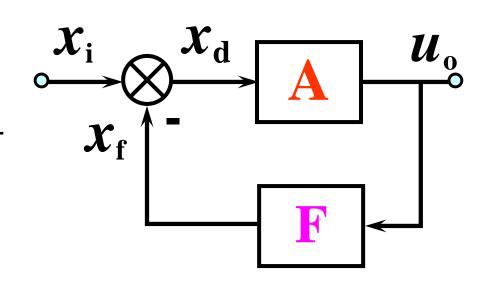




## 3. 改变输出电阻

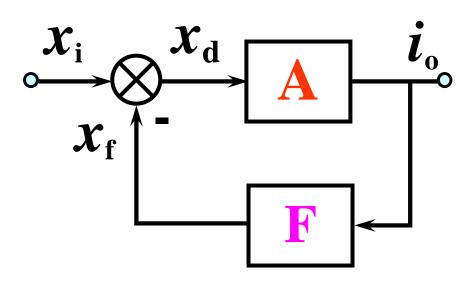
电压负反馈降低输出电阻  $R_{\rm of} < R_{\rm o}$ 

电压负反馈稳定输出电压, 使输出具有恒压特性



电流负反馈提高输出电阻  $R_{\text{of}} > R_{\text{o}}$ 

电流负反馈稳定输出电流, 使输出具有恒流特性





# 4. 提高放大倍数的稳定性

$$A_{\rm f} = \frac{A}{1 + AF}$$

$$dA_{\rm f} = \frac{(1 + AF)dA - AFdA}{\left(1 + AF\right)^2} = \frac{dA}{\left(1 + AF\right)^2}$$

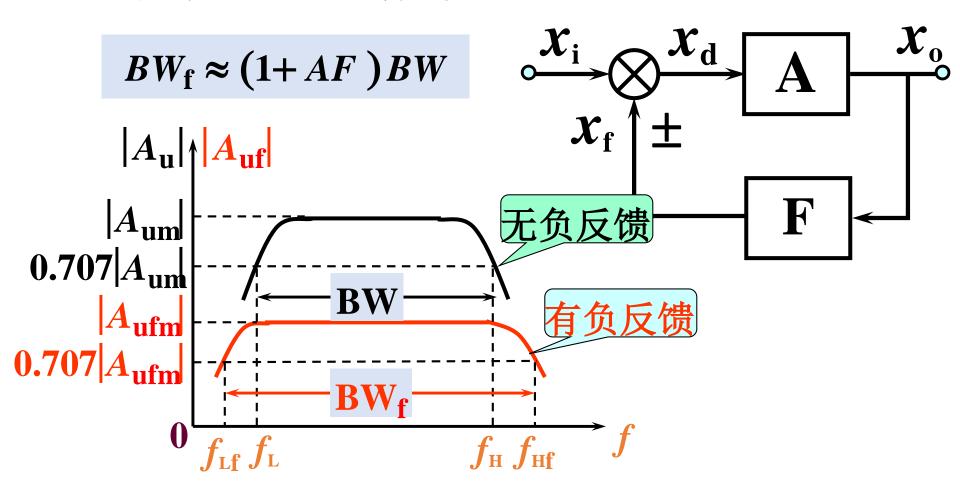
$$\frac{dA_{\rm f}}{A_{\rm f}} = \frac{1}{1 + AF} \bullet \frac{dA}{A}$$

放大倍数减小到原放大电路的  $\frac{1}{1+AF}$ 

放大倍数稳定性是原电路的 1+AF倍。



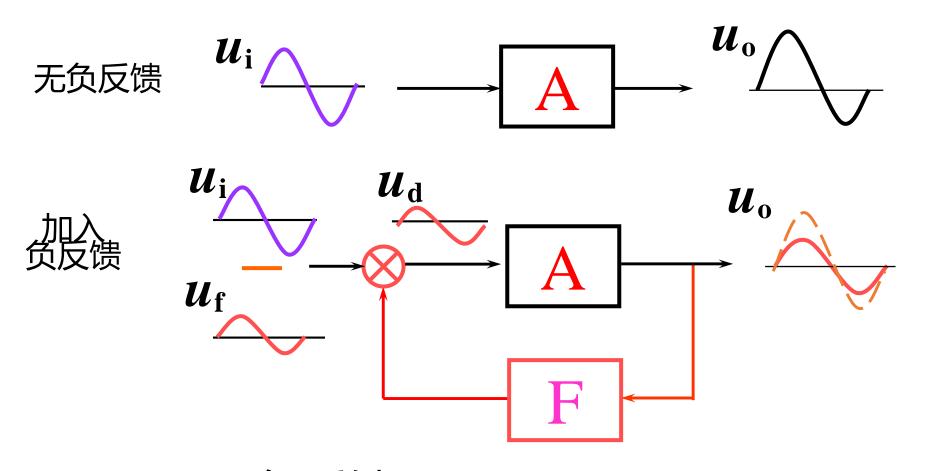
### 5. 扩展放大器的通频带



引入负反馈使工作频带扩展到原电路的(1+AF)倍。



## 6. 改善非线性失真



负反馈改善了波形失真

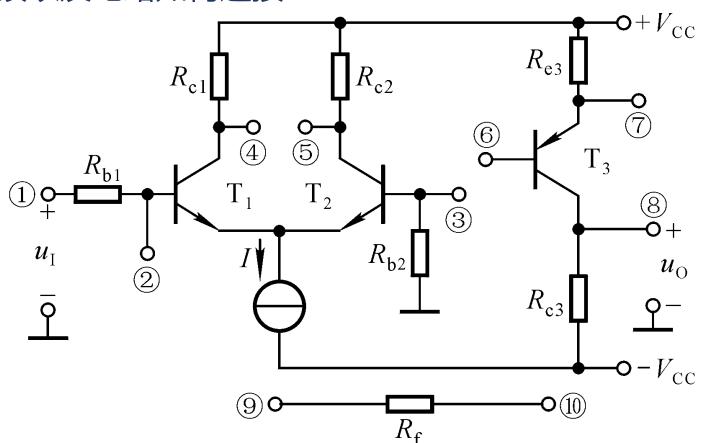


### 放大电路引入负反馈的一般原则

- 直流/交流反馈:稳定Q点应引入直流负反馈,改善动态性能应引入交流负反馈;
- 串联/并联反馈:根据信号源特点,增大输入电阻应引入串联负反馈,减小输入电阻应引入并联负反馈;
- 电流/电压反馈:根据负载需要,需输出稳定电压应引入电压负反馈,需输出稳定电流应引入电流负反馈;
- 根据信号变换的需要

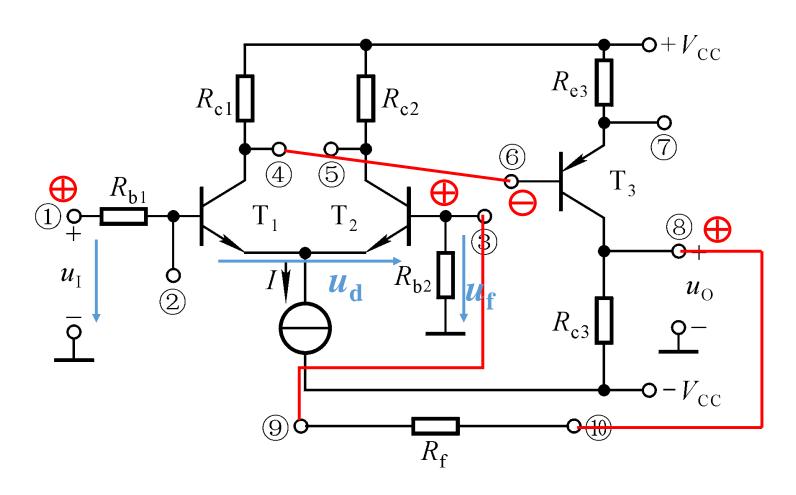


例:为了达到下列目的,分别说明应引入哪种组态的负 反馈以及电路如何连接



- (1)减小放大电路从信号源索取的电流并增强带负载能力
- (2) 将输入电流转换成与之成稳定线性关系的输出电流
- (3) 将输入电流转换成稳定的输出电压

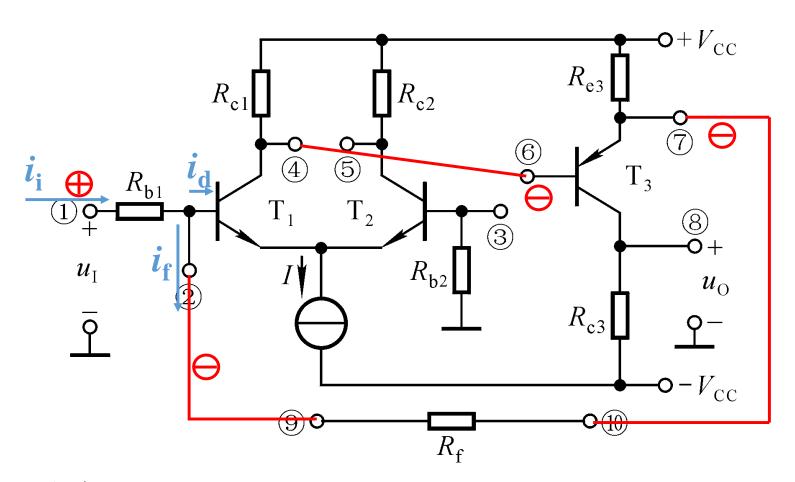




(1)减小放大电路从信号源索取的电流并增强带负载能力输入电阻大,输出电阻小

电压串联负反馈

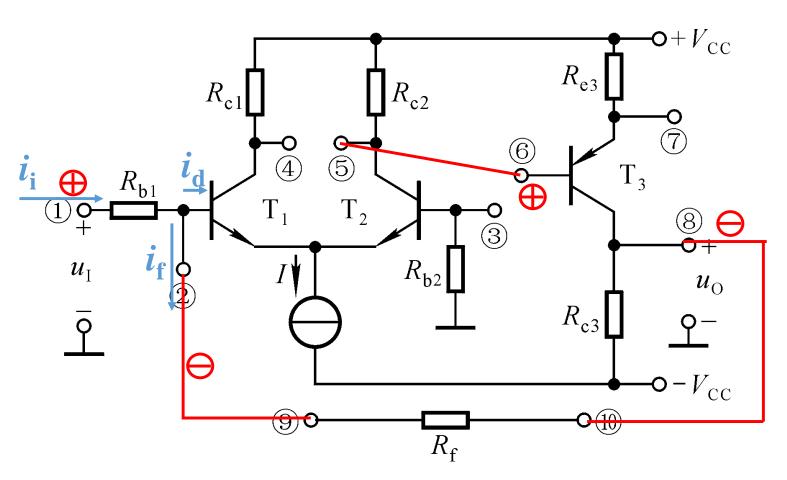




(2) 将输入电流转换成与之成稳定线性关系的输出电流输入电阻小,输出电阻大

电流并联负反馈





(3) 将输入电流转换成稳定的输出电压输入电阻小,输出电阻小

电压并联负反馈

#### 5.4 深度负反馈放大电路放大倍数的分析



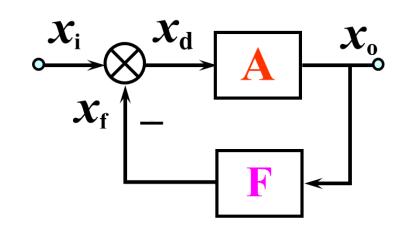
#### 深度负反馈的实质

$$A = \frac{A}{1 + AF}$$

当 1+AF >> 1 时, $A_f \approx 1/F$ 

根据定义:  $A_f = x_o/x_i$ ,  $F = x_f/x_o$ 

$$A_{\rm f} \approx 1/F = x_{\rm o}/x_{\rm f}$$



深度负反馈的实质: 反馈量几乎完全抵消了输入量,近似 分析中可以忽略净输入量

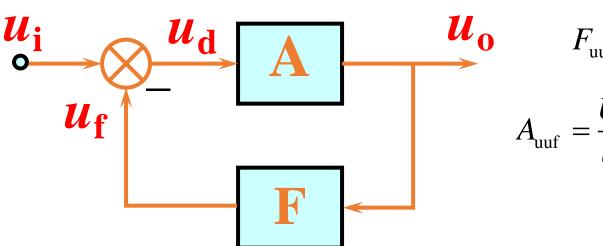
深度串联负反馈,  $u_i \approx u_f$  净输入电压可忽略不计

深度并联负反馈,  $i_i \approx i_f$  净输入电流可忽略不计

#### 5.4 深度负反馈放大电路放大倍数的分析



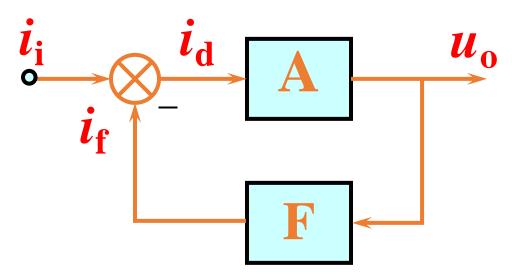
### 电压串联负反馈电路



$$F_{uu} = \frac{\dot{U}_{f}}{\dot{U}_{o}}$$

$$A_{uuf} = \frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{i}} \approx \frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{f}} = \frac{1}{F_{uu}}$$

#### 电压并联负反馈电路



$$F_{iu} = \frac{\dot{I}_{f}}{\dot{U}_{o}}$$

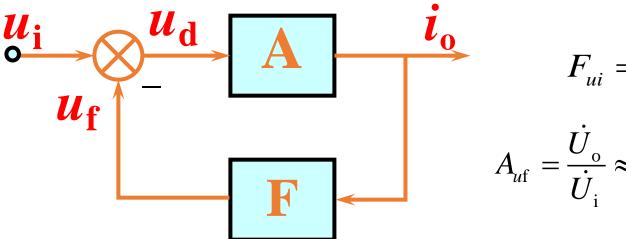
$$A_{usf} = \frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{s}} \approx \frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{I}_{s}R_{s}} = \frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{I}_{i}R_{s}}$$

$$\approx \frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{I}_{f}R_{s}} = \frac{1}{\dot{F}_{ui}} \cdot \frac{1}{R_{s}}$$

#### 5.4 深度负反馈放大电路放大倍数的分析



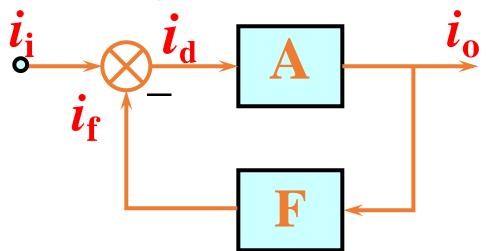
#### 电流串联负反馈电路



$$F_{ui} = \frac{\dot{U}_{f}}{\dot{I}_{o}}$$

$$A_{uf} = \frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{i}} \approx \frac{\dot{I}_{o} \cdot R_{L}}{\dot{U}_{f}} = \frac{1}{F_{ui}} \cdot R_{L}$$

#### 电流并联负反馈电路



$$\begin{split} F_{ii} = & \frac{\dot{I}_{\mathrm{f}}}{\dot{I}_{\mathrm{o}}} \\ A_{u\mathrm{sf}} = & \frac{\dot{U}_{\mathrm{o}}}{\dot{U}_{\mathrm{s}}} \approx \frac{\dot{I}_{\mathrm{o}} R_{\mathrm{L}}}{\dot{I}_{\mathrm{f}} R_{\mathrm{s}}} \approx \frac{1}{\dot{F}_{ii}} \cdot \frac{R_{\mathrm{L}}}{R_{\mathrm{s}}} \end{split}$$