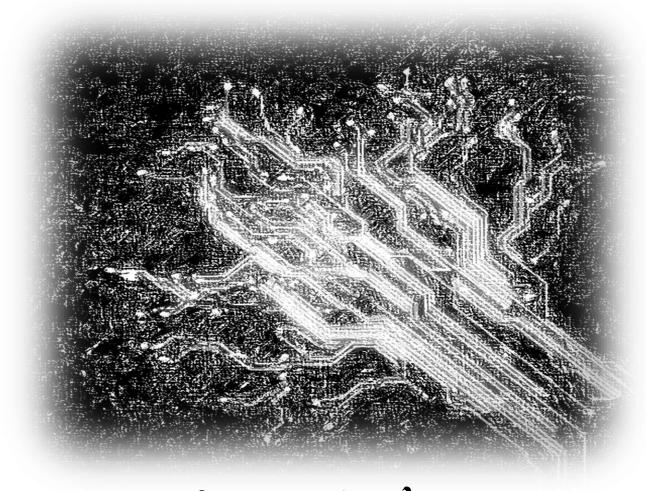


何松柏电子工程学院



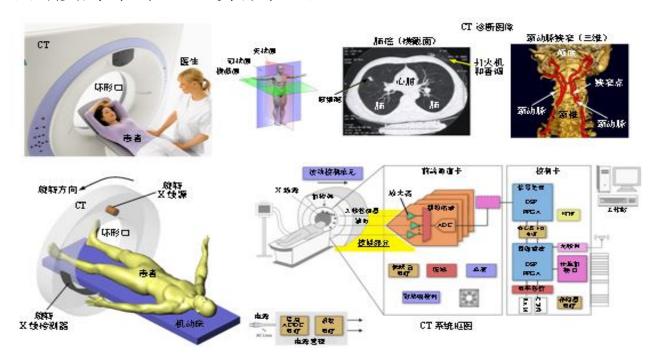
# 电子电路基础



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#### 放大器的瘦身革命---运算放大器



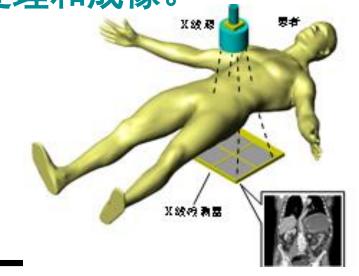
#### 实例—CT诊断

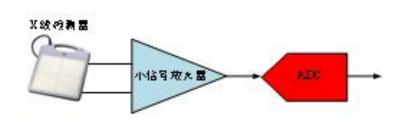






从X线源发射的X线剂量(强度)不能过大,。经过人体的吸收后,实际到达X线检测器的X线信号非常微弱,必需经过放大器的放大后才能由后续电路进行处理和成像。

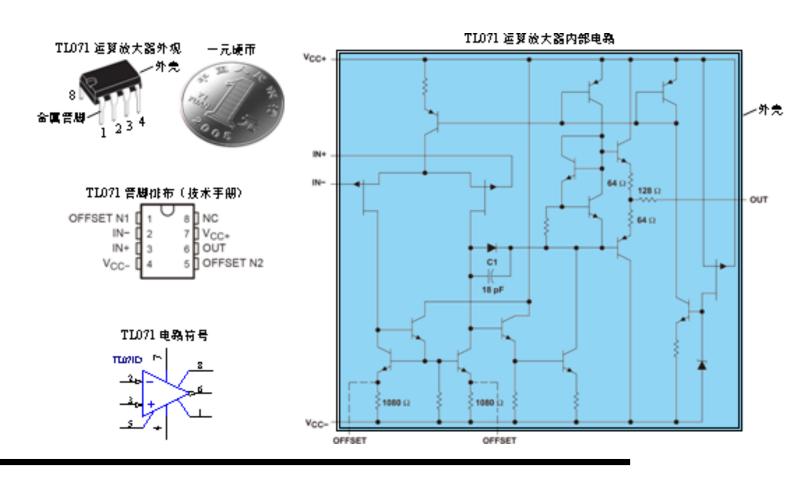








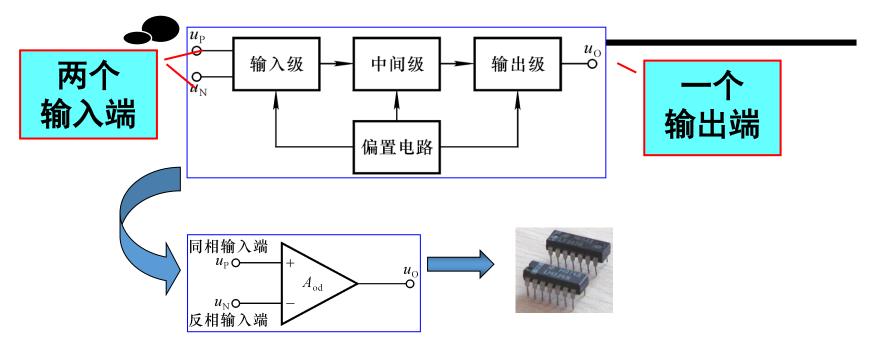








#### 集成运放电路的组成及各部分的功能



偏置电路:向各放大级提供偏置电流;常用<u>电流源电路</u>

输入级:应尽量减小零点漂移;常用差分放大电路

中 间 级:主要承担电压放大作用;常用共射或共源放大电路

输出级:应有较强的带负载能力;常用<u>互补输出功放电路</u>







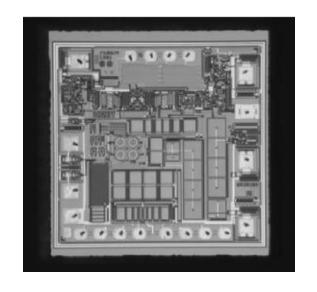
- ●理想运算放大器基本特性
- ●运算放大器负反馈应用
- ●运算放大器正反馈应用



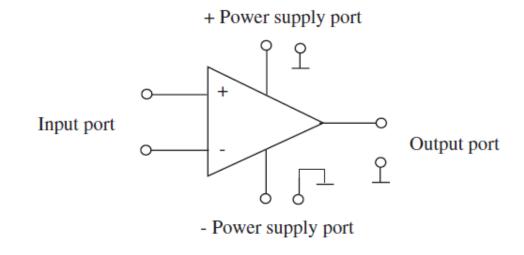


# 理想运算放大器基本特性





芯片内部照片

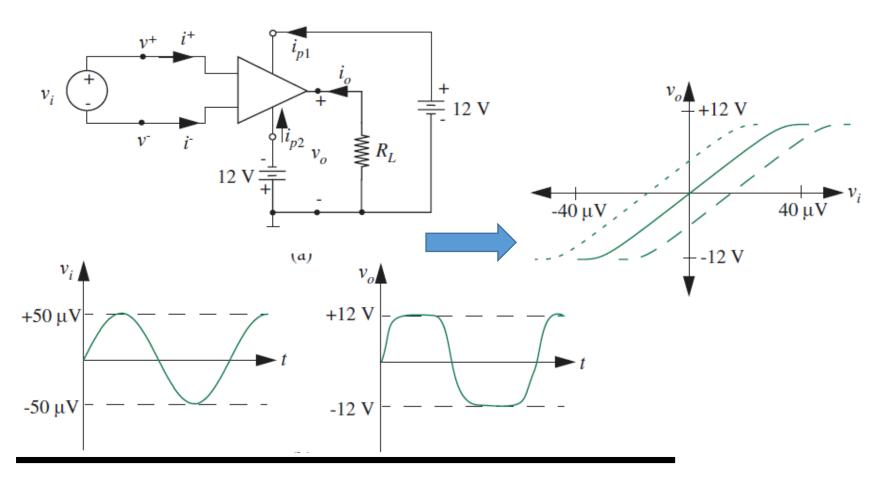


四个端口





## 理想运算放大器基本特性





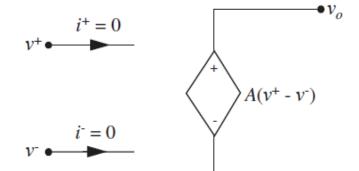


## 理想运算放大器基本特性



器件模型-电压控制电压源

$$\nu_o = A(\nu^+ - \nu^-)$$



- ◆输入电阻无穷大
- ◆输出电阻为零
- ◆开环差分增益无穷大

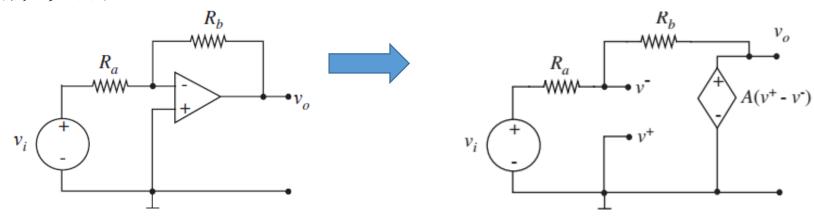




#### 理想运放及应用-负反馈应用



#### 反相放大器



注意: 理想运放负反馈使用, 两个器件约束

$$v_o \simeq -\frac{R_b}{R_a} v_i.$$

$$i^+ = 0$$
 and  $i^- = 0$ .

$$\nu^+ - \nu^- \simeq 0.$$

这里有两种分析思路,是等效的!







#### 利用模型分析

$$v^{+} = 0.$$

$$\frac{(v_{i} - v^{-})}{R_{a}} + \frac{(v_{o} - v^{-})}{R_{b}} = 0.$$

$$v^{-} = \frac{R_{b}}{R_{a} + R_{b}} v_{i} + \frac{R_{a}}{R_{a} + R_{b}} v_{o}.$$

$$v_{o} = A(v^{+} - v^{-}).$$

$$v_{o} = \frac{-AR_{b}/(R_{a} + R_{b})}{1 + AR_{a}/(R_{a} + R_{b})} v_{i}.$$

$$v_o \simeq -\frac{R_b}{R_a} v_i.$$
  $A \frac{R_a}{R_a + R_b} \gg 1$ 

注意: 从模型分析, 也可以得到  $v^+ - v^- \simeq 0$ .

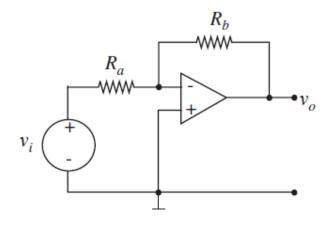
$$v^+ - v^- \simeq 0.$$







反相放大器输入和输出电阻



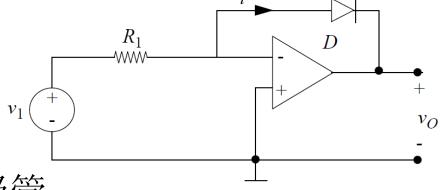
■输入电阻为  $R_a$ 

■输出电阻接近0,类似理想电压源,为什么?电路怎样连接?









硅二极管

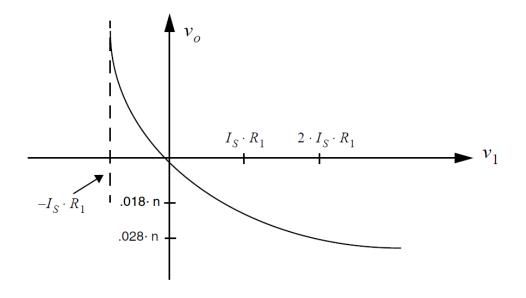
$$i = I_S(e^{qv/nkT} - 1)$$
,  $kT/q = 26$ mV, and  $n$  is between 1 and 2.

- a) Find  $v_O$  in terms of  $v_1$  and  $R_1$ .
- b) Make a quick sketch of the answer to (a).

分析



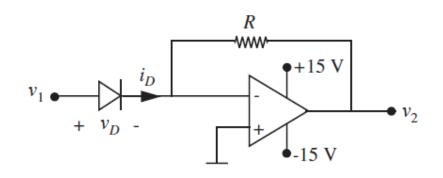
$$v_O = \frac{-n \cdot k \cdot T}{q} \cdot \ln \left( \frac{v_1}{I_s \cdot R_1} + 1 \right)$$







例



$$i_D = I_S \left( e^{qv_D/kt} - 1 \right)$$
  $I_S = 10^{-12} \text{ A} \quad kT/q = 25 \text{ mV}.$ 

$$|v_1| < 575 mV$$

如何选取电阻R使运放工作在线性区?



分析:

$$V_2 = R*I_S*(e^{\frac{v_1}{25}} - 1) < 15?$$



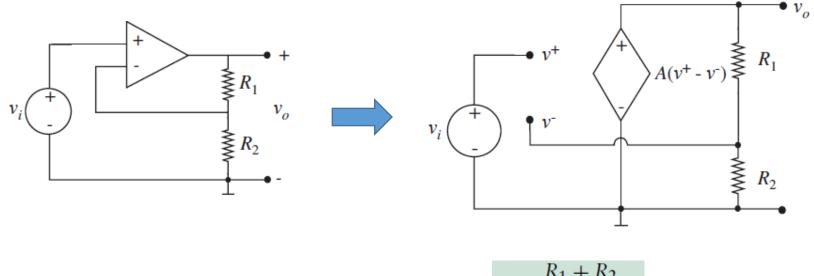
 $R < 1539\Omega$ 







#### 同相放大器



$$v_o \simeq \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2} v_i.$$

注意:观察单运放负反馈反馈回来的信号必须连接在哪个输入端?





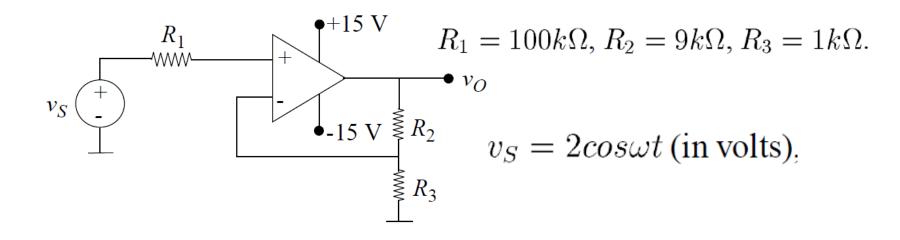


讨论同相放大器的输入和输出电阻

- ■输入电阻为  $\infty$  ,运放输入端供小电压,和非常小的电流,为什么
- ■输出电阻接近0,类似理想电压源,为什么?电路怎样连接?





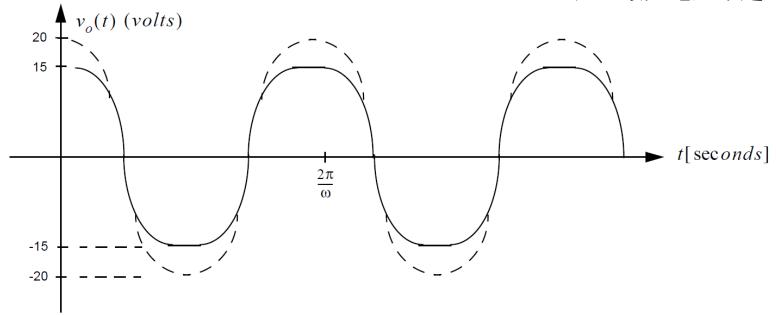


给出输出表达式及波形示意图

$$v_S = V_0 \cdot \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_2}$$

$$v_S = V_0 \cdot \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3}$$
  $v_0 = 10 \cdot v_S = 20 \cos \omega t$ 

注意最大电压不超过电源电压





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讨论负反馈放大电路增益的稳定性(灵敏度)

以同相放大器为例(运放增益为A)

$$G = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{A}{1 + A \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}}.$$

$$dG = \frac{1}{(1 + A \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2})^2} dA.$$

$$dG = \frac{1}{(1 + A \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2})^2} dA.$$

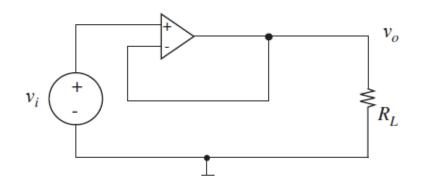
负反馈放大器增益更稳定,前面分析与A几乎无关, 牺牲运放增益换来稳定性(对温度变化不敏感)







电压跟随器 (缓冲放大器)



 $v_o \simeq v_i$ .

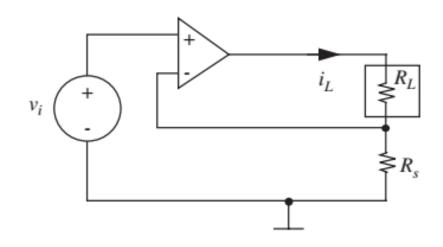
有哪些电路形式,起到什么作用?







讨论: 用运算放大器实现电压源和电流源电路



比较电压源电路与电流源电路区别?





问题

给出一个运放、电阻若干,要求完成下列 输入输出关系,给出电路拓扑结构,并分析。

(1) 
$$u_o = -5u_i$$

(2) 
$$u_o = 10u_i$$

$$(3) \quad u_o = u_{i1} - u_{i2}$$

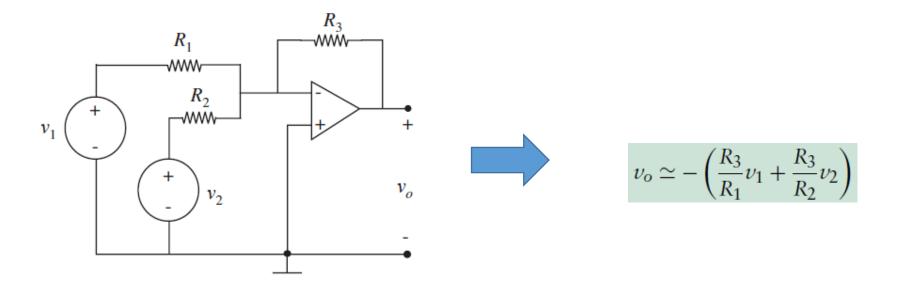
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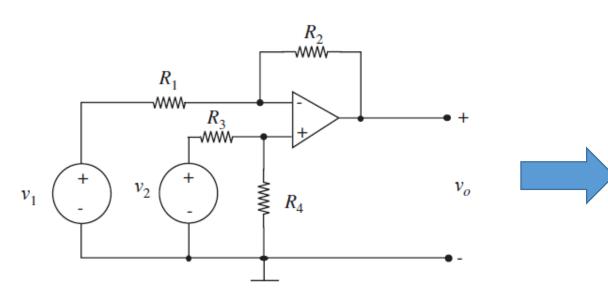
讨论: 用运算放大器实现加减法电路







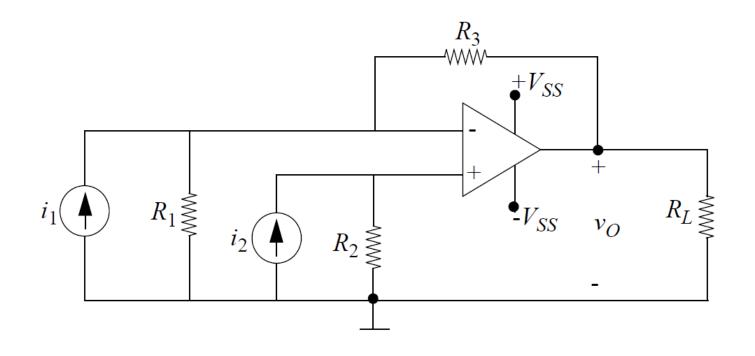




$$\nu_o = \frac{R_2}{R_1} (\nu_2 - \nu_1).$$

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理想运放,求输出表达式

$$i_1 + \frac{(0 - i_2 R_2)}{R_1} + (v_0 - i_2 R_2)R_3 = 0$$

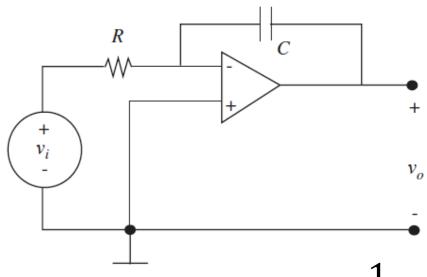
$$v_0 = -i_1 R_3 + i_2 \left[ \frac{R_2 (R_1 + R_3)}{R_1} \right]$$







#### 运放积分器



$$v_o \simeq -\frac{1}{RC} \int v_i dt.$$

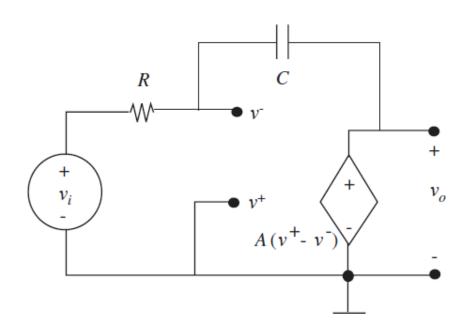
用频域计算

$$v_o = -\frac{1}{SRC}v_I$$









$$RC(1+A)\frac{dv^{-}}{dt} + v^{-} = v_{i}.$$

$$\tau = (1 + A)RC.$$

MILLER effect

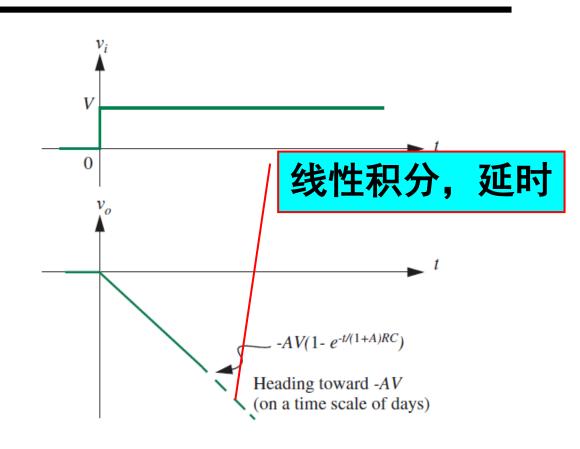






$$(1+A)RC\frac{dv_o}{dt} + v_o = -AV.$$

$$\nu_o = -AV\left(1 - e^{-t/(1+A)RC}\right).$$

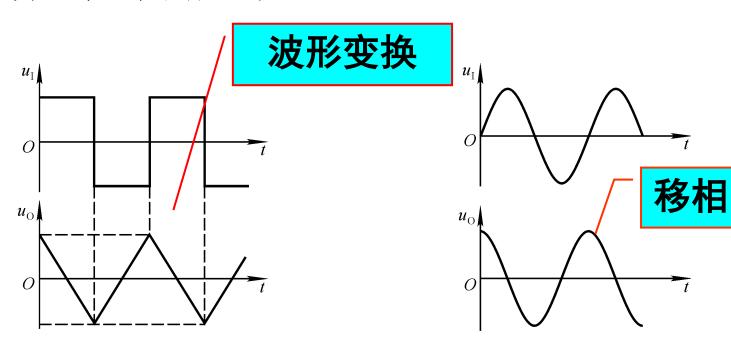


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#### 积分器几个问题讨论

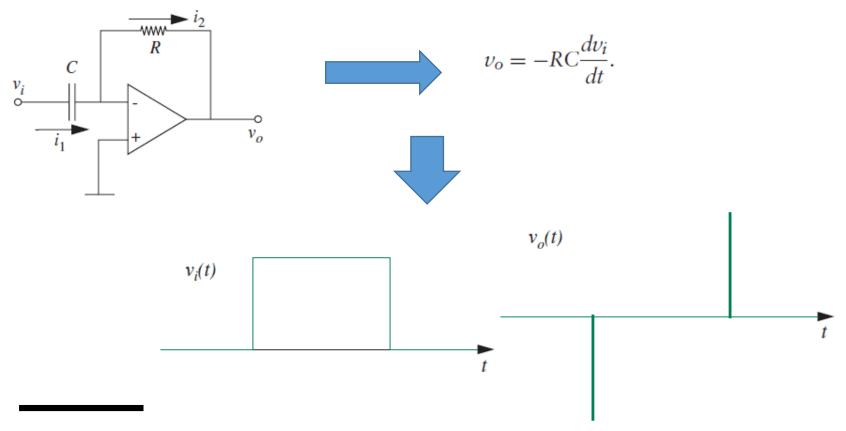








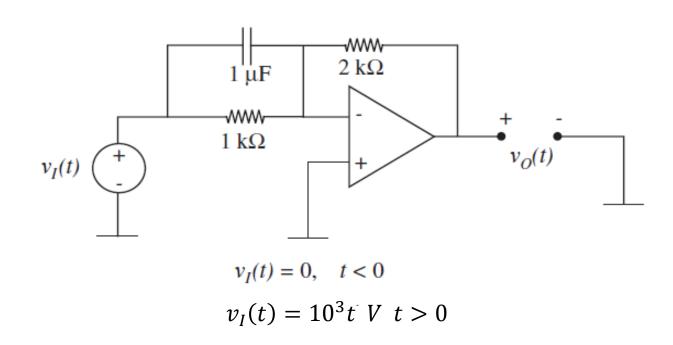
#### 微分器



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Analog Circuits

例



分析t=0+和t=1ms输出电压

# 分析

$$\frac{v_I(t) - 0}{1000} + C\frac{dv_I(t)}{dt} + \frac{v_0(t) - 0}{2000} = 0, \text{ since } v^- = v^+ = 0$$

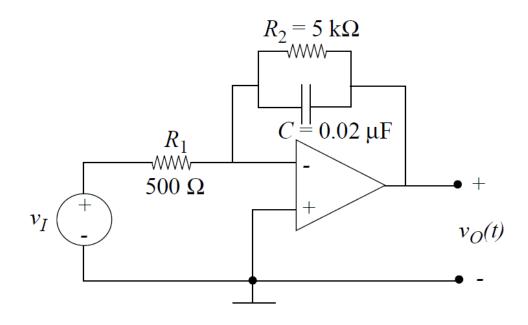
Therefore, 
$$v_I(t) = 1000t$$
,  $\frac{dv_I(t)}{dt} = 1000$ , so

$$v_0(t) = -2000 \cdot t - 2 \ [volts]$$

$$v_0(t = 0^+) = -2Volts$$
$$v_0(t = 1ms) = -4Volts$$







- (1) 放大器直流增益
- (2) 传递函数
- (3) 带宽



$$\frac{v_i}{500} + \frac{v_o}{5000} = 0$$

$$\frac{v_o}{v_i} = -10$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{-R_2 \mid\mid \frac{1}{Cs}}{R_1}$$

$$\frac{V_o(j\omega)}{V_i(j\omega)} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1(j\omega R_2 C + 1)}$$





$$0.707 \frac{R_2}{R_1} = \left| \frac{R_2}{R_1 (j\omega R_2 C + 1)} \right|$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{(\omega R_2 C)^2 + 1}$$

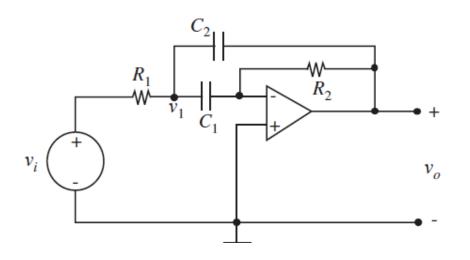
$$\omega_{cutoff} = \frac{1}{R_2 C}$$

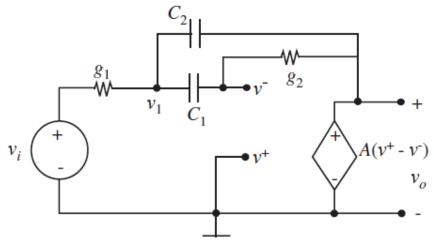






#### RC有源滤波器











#### 得到二阶微分方程

$$\frac{d^2v_o}{dt^2} + g_2 \frac{C_1 + C_2}{C_1 C_2} \frac{dv_o}{dt} + \frac{g_1 g_2}{C_1 C_2} v_o = -\frac{g_1}{C_2} \frac{dv_i}{dt}.$$

#### 与RLC谐振电路比较



$$\alpha = g_2 \frac{C_1 + C_2}{2C_1 C_2}$$

$$\frac{d^2v_C}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L}\frac{dv_C}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC}v_C = \frac{1}{LC}v_{IN}$$

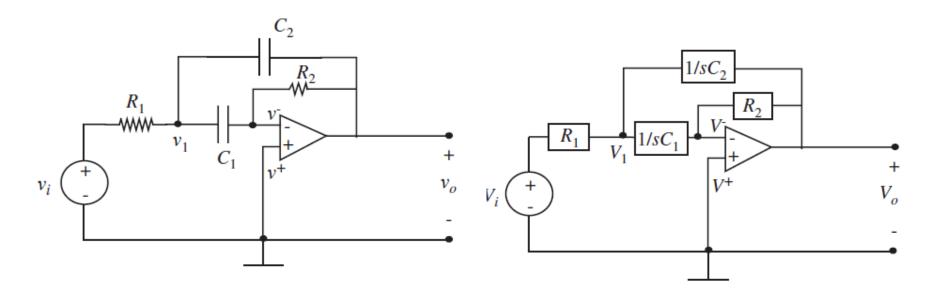
$$\omega_o = \sqrt{\frac{g_1 g_2}{C_1 C_2}}.$$







#### 阻抗分析









#### 阻抗分析

$$V_o = \frac{-g_1 s C_1 V_i}{[g_1 + s (C_1 + C_2)] g_2 + s^2 C_1 C_2}$$

$$= \frac{-g_1 s C_1 V_i}{g_1 g_2 + s (C_1 + C_2) g_2 + s^2 C_1 C_2}$$

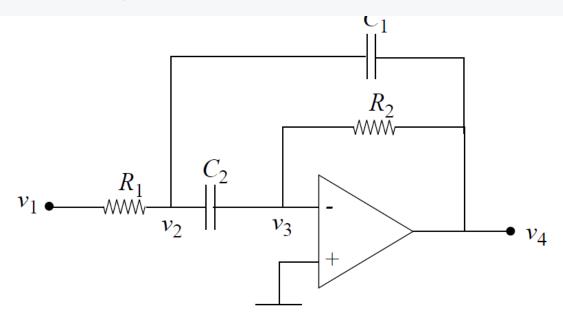
$$= \frac{-s (g_1 / C_2) V_i}{s^2 + s \frac{C_1 + C_2}{C_1 C_2} g_2 + \frac{g_1 g_2}{C_1 C_2}}.$$

Resonant frequency = 
$$\omega_o = \sqrt{\frac{g_1g_2}{C_1C_2}}$$
  
Bandwidth =  $g_2 \frac{C_1 + C_2}{C_1C_2}$ .

不用电感,可以实现类似响应, 集成电路需要







$$C_1 = C_2 = .01\mu F$$

$$R_1 = 10\Omega$$

$$R_2 = 1k\Omega$$

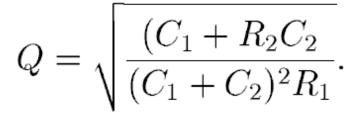
- (1) 理想运放, V2,V3节点方程
- (2) 传递函数
- (3) Q值, 电路是临界阻尼, 还是?

$$\frac{v_1 - v_2}{R_1} = \frac{v_3 - v_4}{R_2} + \frac{v_2' - v_3'}{\frac{1}{C_2}}, \frac{v_2' - v_3'}{\frac{1}{C_2}} = \frac{v_3 - v_4}{R_2}.$$

$$\frac{v_4}{v_1} = \frac{-R_2 C_2 s}{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2 s^2 + R_1 (C_1 + C_2) s + 1}.$$



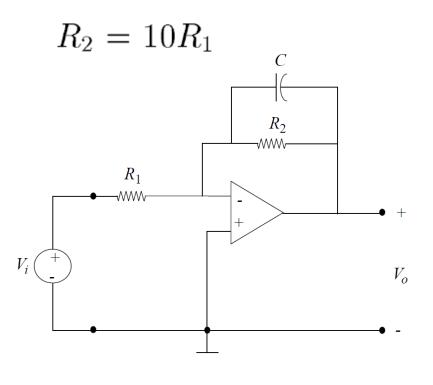


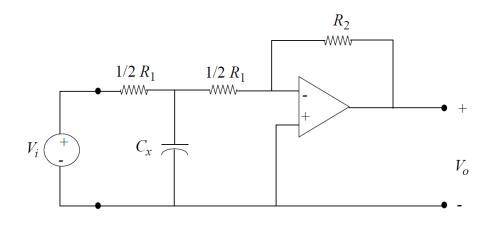


过阻尼









如果两个电路等效, 电容有什么关系?

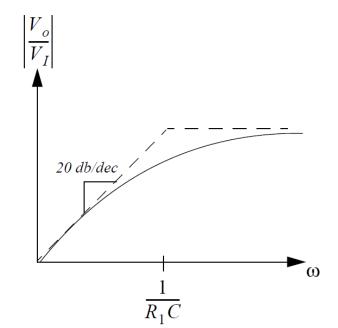
传递函数及波特图

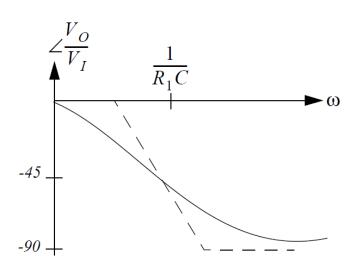
$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{-Z_F}{Z_{IN}} = \frac{-R_2||\frac{1}{sC}|}{R_1}$$
 $\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{R_2}{sCR_2R_1 + R_1}$ 

$$\frac{V_O}{V_I} = \frac{-10}{10R_1Cs + 1}.$$









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#### 输入端口戴维南等效

$$V_{TH} = V_I \frac{\frac{1}{C_x s}}{\frac{1}{2}R_1 + \frac{1}{C_x s}}.$$
  $V_{TH} = V_I \frac{2}{R_1 C_x s + 2}.$ 

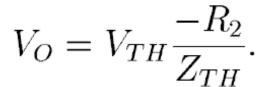
$$V_{TH} = V_I \frac{2}{R_1 C_x s + 2}.$$

$$Z_{TH} = \frac{1}{2}R_1 + (\frac{1}{2}R_1||\frac{1}{C_x s}).$$
  $Z_{TH} = \frac{R_1^2 C_x s + 4R_1}{2R_1 C_x s + 4}.$ 

$$Z_{TH} = \frac{R_1^2 C_x s + 4R_1}{2R_1 C_x s + 4}.$$







$$\frac{V_O}{V_I} = \frac{-4R_2}{R_1^2 C_x s + 4R_1} = \frac{-40}{R_1 C_x s + 4}.$$

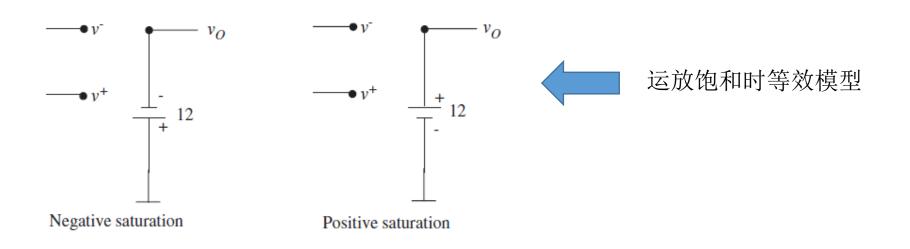
$$C_x = 40C$$
.







讨论:运放工作在放大区(线性区),一般要求负反馈使用,利用前面讨论的方法可以分析如果运放进入饱和区,输出情况如何?



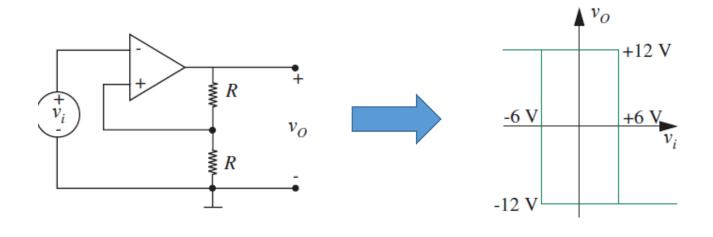




# 理想运放及应用—正反馈



#### 数字比较器



运放供电电压+12V, -12V

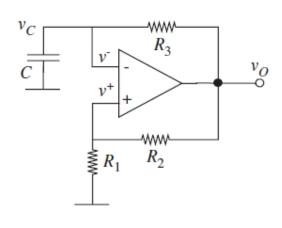


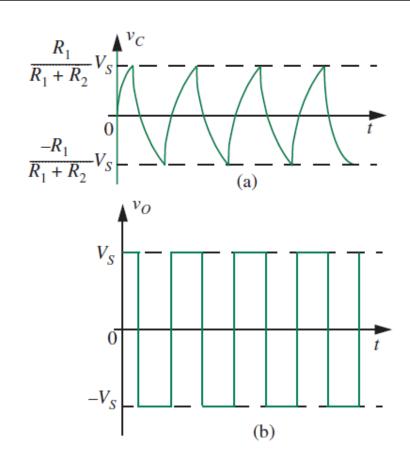


# 理想运放及应用—正反馈



#### RC振荡器







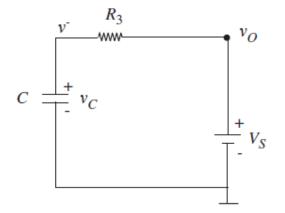


RC振荡器分析

假设运放开始处于正饱和区, 电容上电压为0

$$\nu^+ = \frac{V_S R_1}{R_1 + R_2}.$$

电容通过R3充电



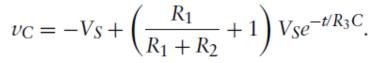




RC振荡器分析



当电容电压充电电压大于  $\frac{V_SR_1}{R_1+R_2}$ .





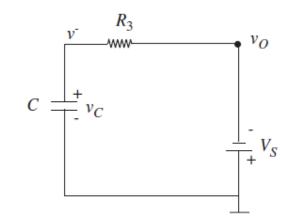
放电方程



运放输出电压快速到达电源负电压-vs



电容放电



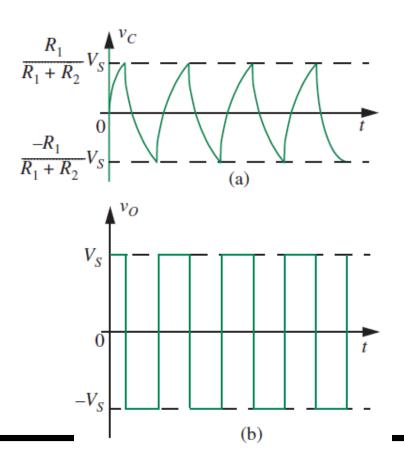


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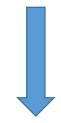


#### RC振荡器分析





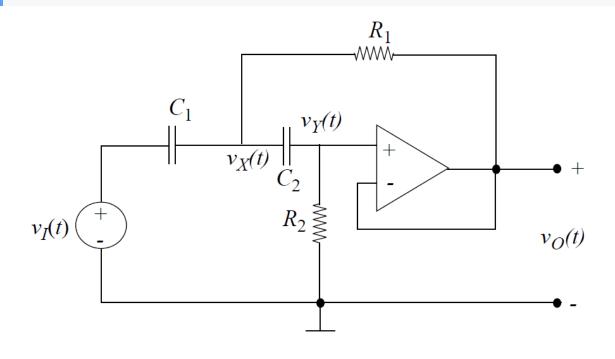
#### 振荡周期



$$T = 2R_3 C \ln \left( 1 + \frac{2R_1}{R_2} \right).$$







当C1=C2时,输出频域表达式

$$V_o(s) = \frac{s^2 V_i}{s^2 + s \frac{2}{R_2 C} + \frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C^2}}$$





# 奉章关键词

理想运放,线性应用(负反馈),非线性应用



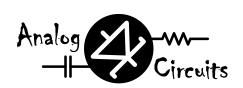


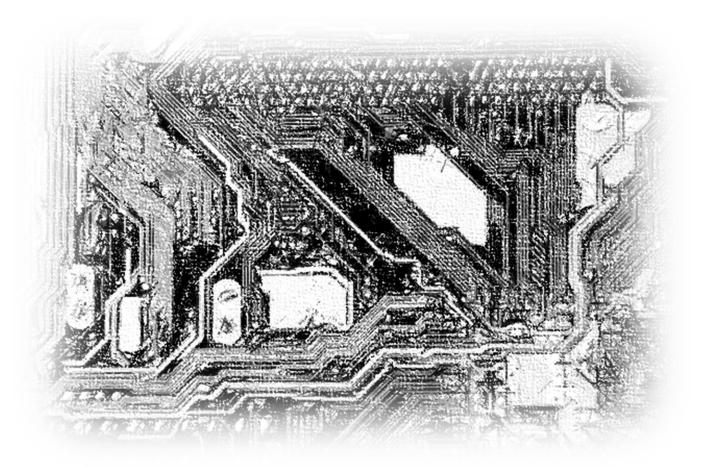
# **奉章习题**

- ●练习15.2,15.4,15.7,15.10,15.23,15.26
- ●问题15.3,15.18(可选),15.21,15.26,15.30

建议小组讨论解决:问题15.2, 15.4, 15.14, 15.19 15.27









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# 谢谢!



