

運算放大器

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一、運算放大器

● 反相與非反相運算放大器之解題步驟

找出 $V_i(+)$ ，並令 $V_i(-)=V_i(+)$

依克希荷夫電流定律，推倒 V_o 和 V_s

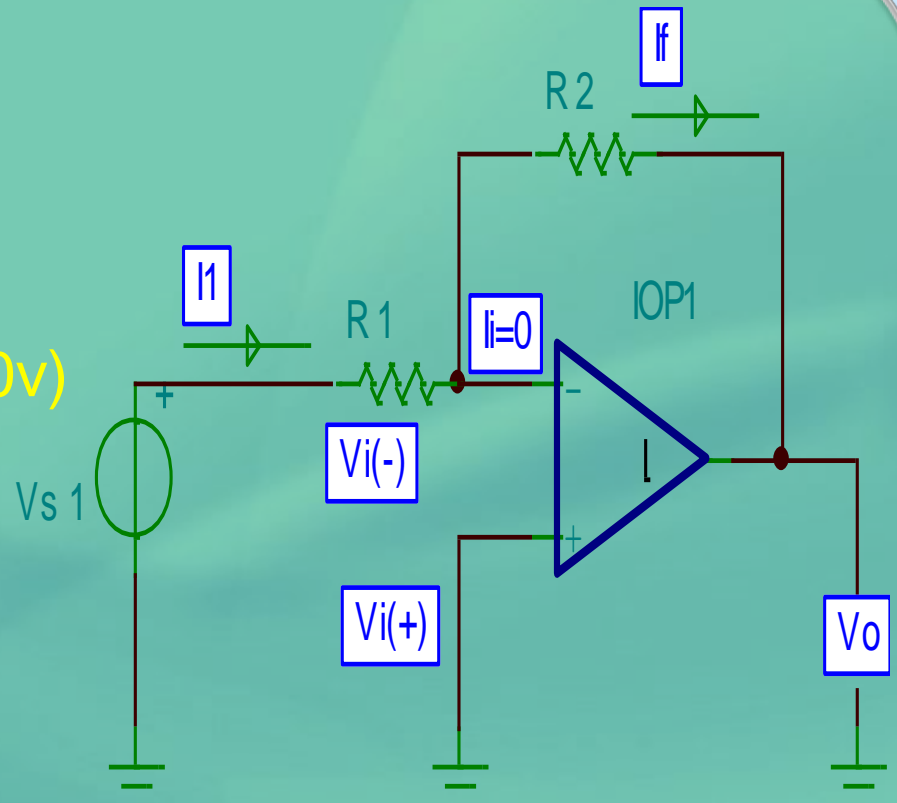
依題目判斷輸出 V_o 是否飽和

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● 基本反相放大器

解題：

- $V_i(-) = V_i(+) = 0\text{V}$
- $I_1 = I_i + I_f = I_f \quad (I_i = 0)$
- $(V_s - V_i)/R_1 = (V_i - V_o)/R_f \quad (V_i = 0\text{V})$
- $V_o = (-R_f/R_1) \times V_s$
($A_{vf} = V_o/V_s = -R_f/R_1$)
- 依題目判斷輸出 V_o 是否飽和



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● 基本反相放大器之例題

$V_s=1V$, $R_1=1k\ \Omega$, $R_2=10k\Omega$,
求負回授電壓增益 $A_{vf}=?$
與輸出電壓 $V_o=?$

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● 基本反相放大器之解答

$$V_i(-) = V_i(+) = 0\text{V}$$

$$I_1 = I_i + I_f = I_f \quad (I_i = 0)$$

$$(V_s - V_i)/R_1 =$$

$$(V_i - V_o)/R_2 \quad (V_i = 0\text{V})$$

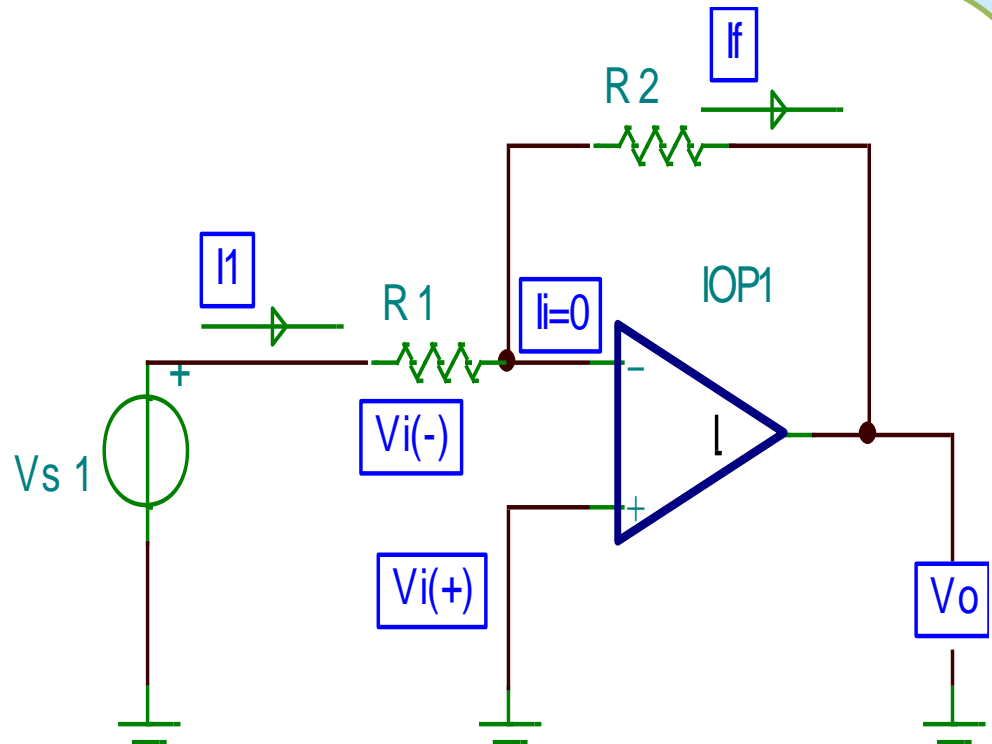
$$(1 - 0)/1\text{k} = (0 - V_o)/10\text{k}$$

$$V_o = -10\text{V}$$

$$A_{vf} = V_o/V_s = -R_2/R_1$$

$$= (-10/1) = -10$$

$$V_o = -A_{vf} \times V_s = -10 \times 1 = -10\text{V}$$



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● 基本反相放大器之例題

$V_s = 3V$, $R_1 = 2k\ \Omega$,

$R_2 = 20k\Omega$,

求輸出電壓 $V_o = ?$

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● 基本反相放大器之解答

以知 $\pm V_{cc} = \pm 15V$

$$\begin{aligned} V_o &= - \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) \times V_s \\ &= - \left(\frac{20}{2} \right) \times 3 = -30V \end{aligned}$$

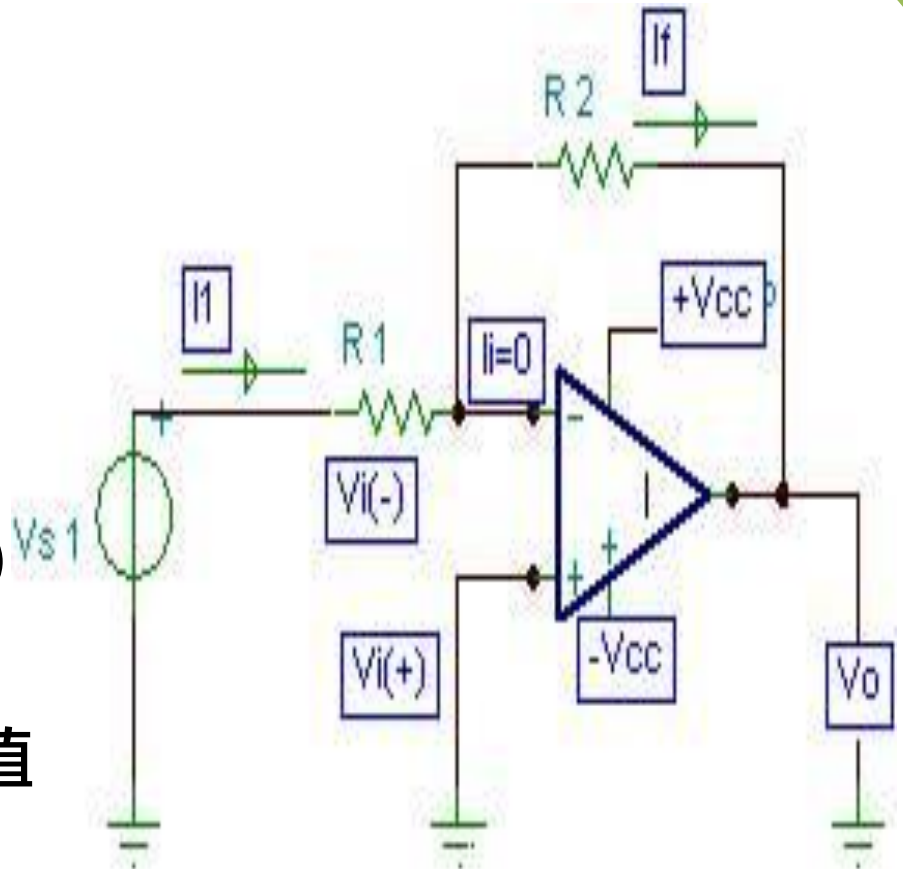
輸出電壓：

$$(V_o = -30V) < (-V_{cc} = -15V)$$

以達負飽和電壓，

故輸出電壓為負飽和電壓值

$$V_o = -15V$$



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基本非反相放大器

$$V_i(-) = V_i(+) = V_s$$

$$I_f = I_i + I_1 = I_i \quad (I_i = 0)$$

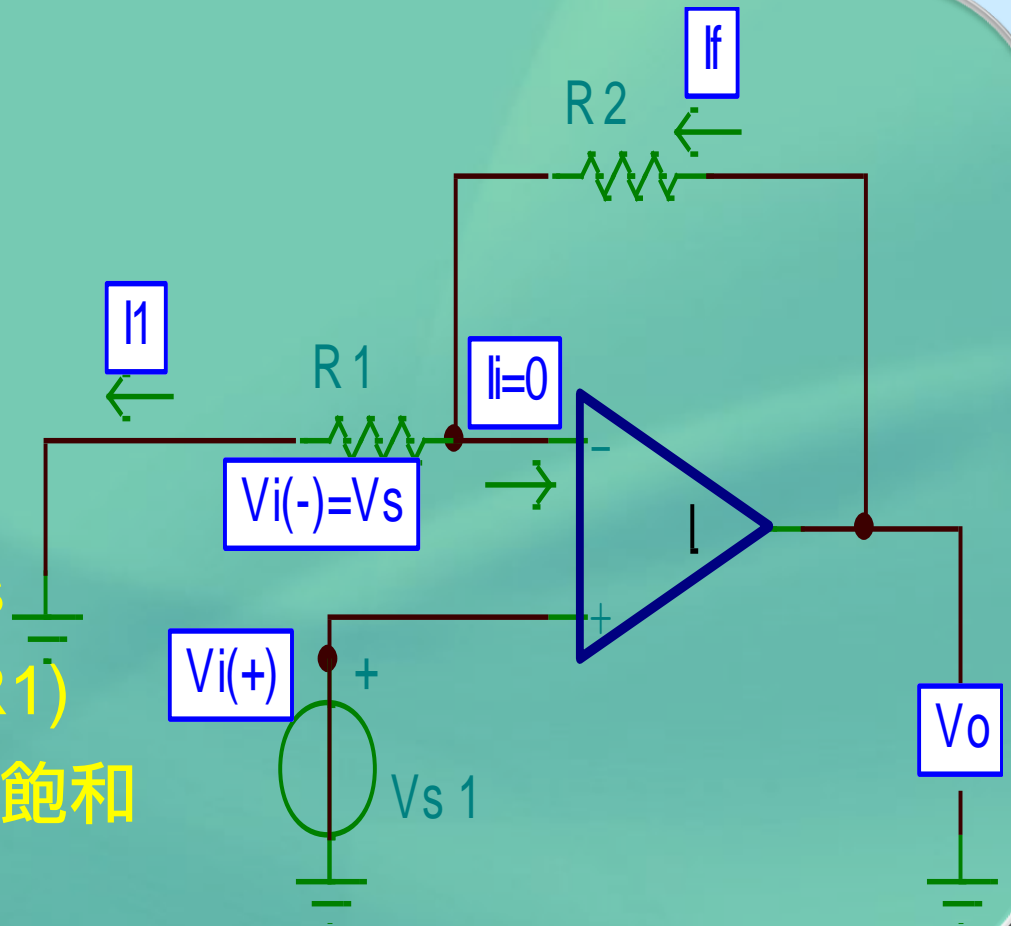
$$(V_s - 0)/R_1 =$$

$$(V_o - V_s)/R_2 \quad (V_i = 0V)$$

$$V_o = [1 + (R_2/R_1)] \times V_s$$

$$A_{vf} = V_o/V_s = 1 + (R_2/R_1)$$

依題目判斷輸出 V_o 是否飽和



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● 基本非反相放大器之例題

$V_s = 0.2V$, $R_1 = 5k\ \Omega$,

$R_2 = 40k\Omega$,

求負回授電壓增益 $A_{vf} = ?$

輸出電壓 $V_o = ?$

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● 基本非反相放大器之解答

$$V_i(-) = V_i(+) = V_s$$

$$I_f = I_i + I_1 = I_1 \quad (I_i = 0)$$

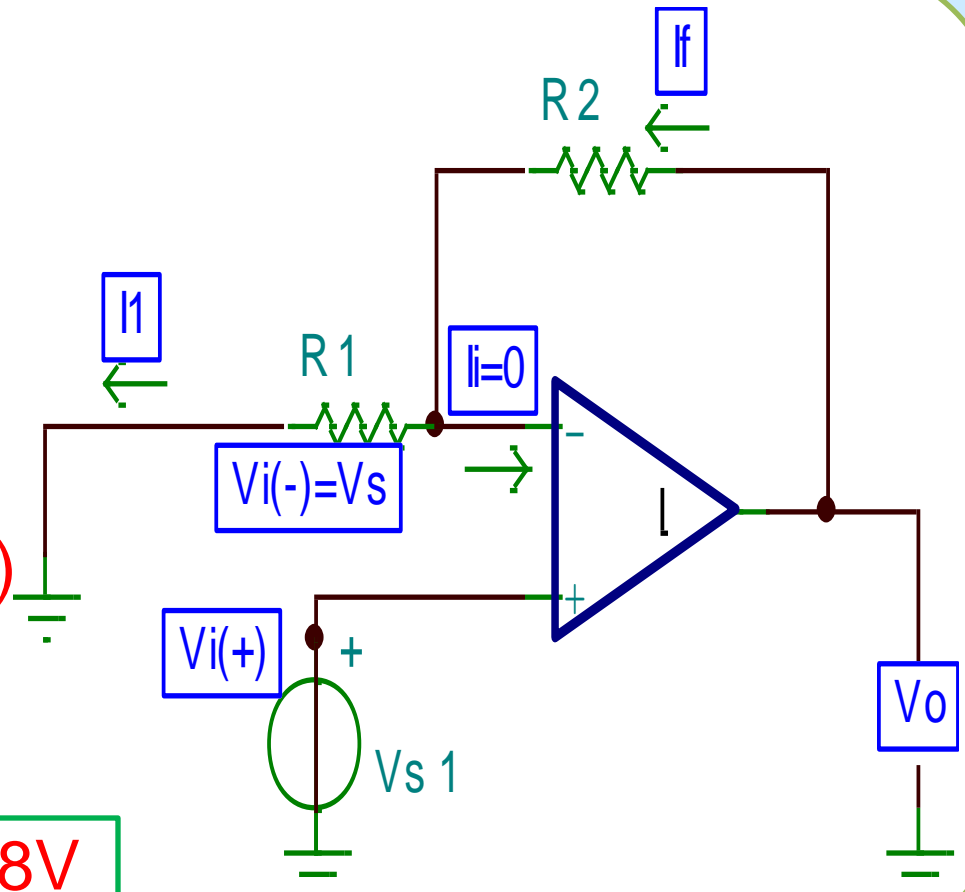
$$(V_s - 0)/R_1 = (V_o - V_s)/R_2$$

$$(0.2 - 0)/5k = (V_o - 0.2)/40k$$

$$V_o = 1.8V$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{vf} &= V_o/V_s = 1 + (R_2/R_1) \\ &= 1 + (40/5) = 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_o &= [1 + (R_2/R_1)] \times V_s \\ &= [1 + (40/5)] \times 0.2 = 1.8V \end{aligned}$$



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● 基本非反相放大器之例題

$V_s = 0.5V$, $R_1 = 2k\ \Omega$,
 $R_2 = 18k\Omega$, $\pm V_{CC} = \pm 15V$
求負回授電壓增益 $A_{vf} = ?$
輸出電壓 $V_o = ?$

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● 基本非反相放大器之解答

$$A_{vf} = V_o/V_s = 1 + (R_2/R_1)$$

$$= 1 + (18/2) = 10$$

$$V_o = A_{vf} \times V_s$$

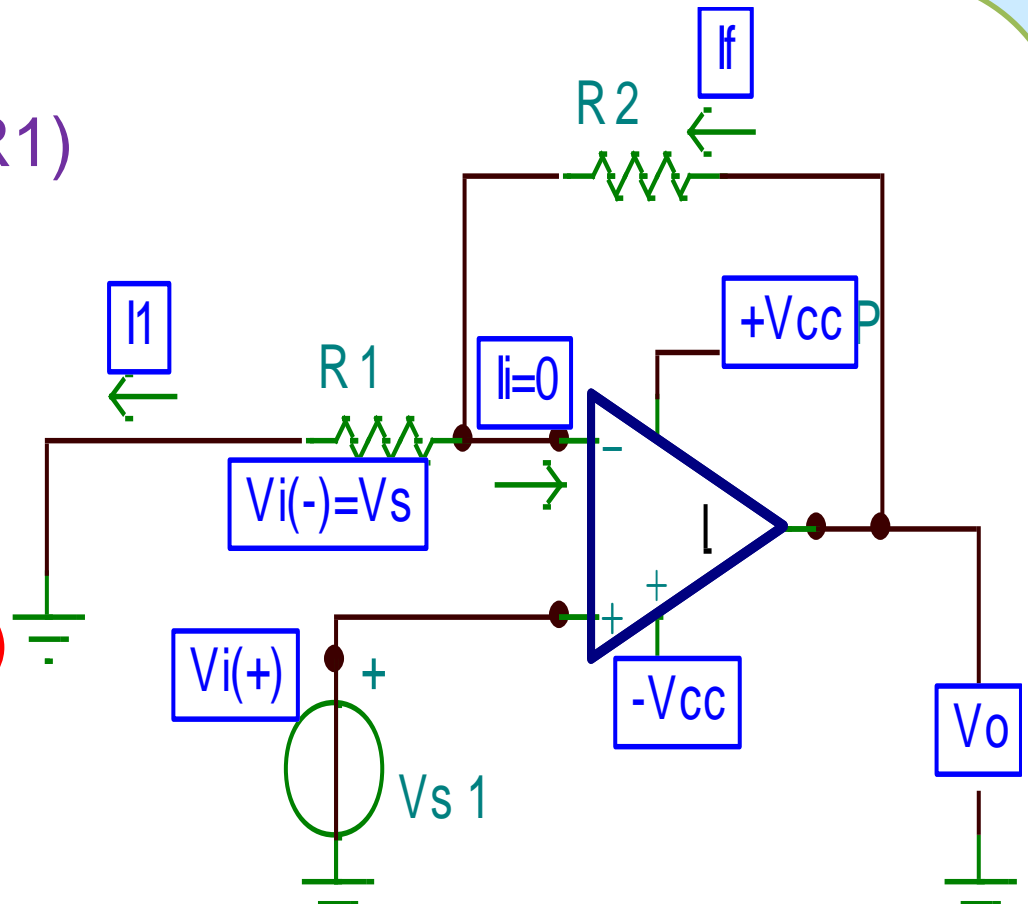
$$= 10 \times 0.5 = 5V$$

輸出電壓：

$$(V_o = 5V) < (V_{cc} = 10V)$$

未達負飽和電壓，

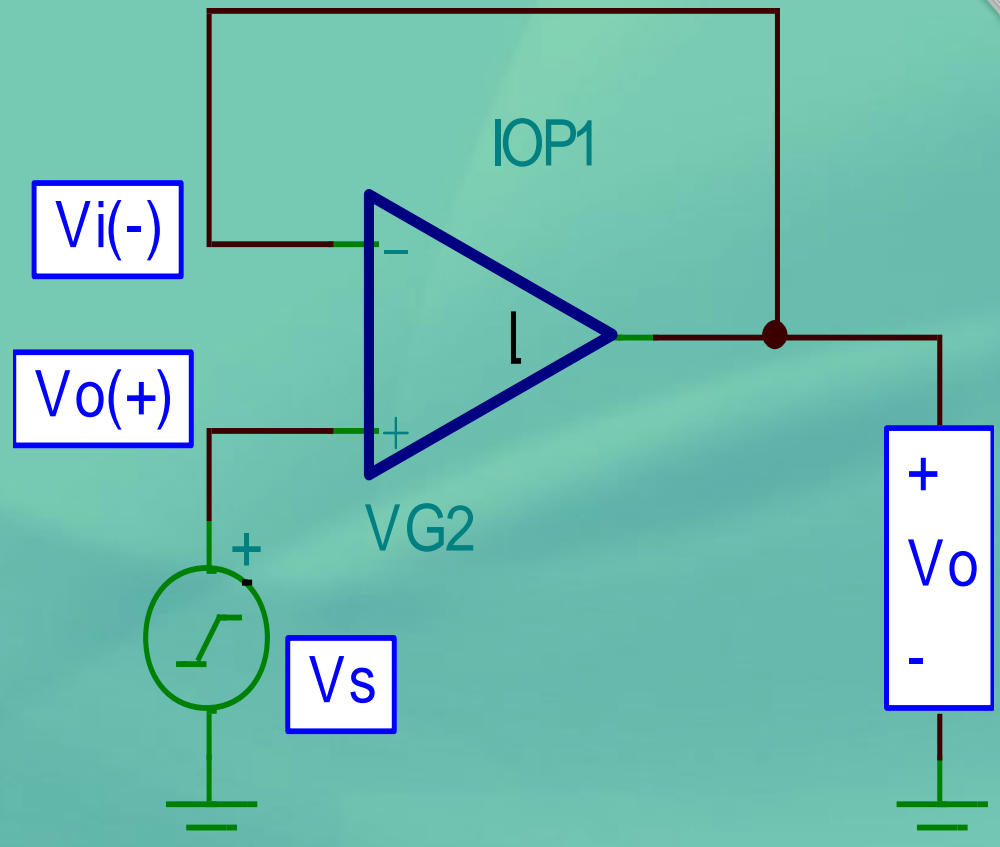
故輸出電壓 $V_o = 5v$



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● 電壓隨耦器

- $V_i(-) = V_i(+) = V_s$
- $I_1 = I_f = 0$
- $V_o = V_i(-) = V_i(+) = V_s$
- $A_{vf} = V_o/V_s = 1$
- 依題目判斷
輸出 V_o 是否飽和



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● 電壓隨耦器之例題

$$V_s = 5V$$

求負回授電壓增益 $A_{vf} = ?$

輸出電壓 $V_o = ?$

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● 電壓隨耦器之解答

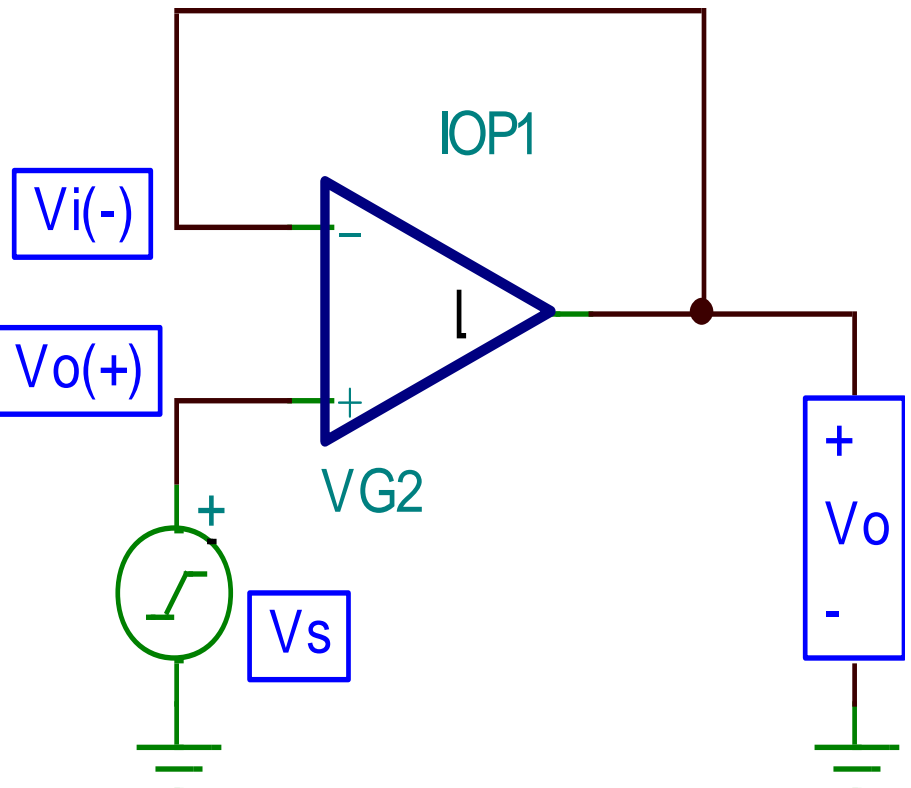
$$V_i(-) = V_i(+) = V_s = 5V$$

$$I_1 = I_f = 0$$

$$V_o = V_i(-) = V_i(+) = V_s = 5V$$

$$A_{vf} = V_o / V_s = 1$$

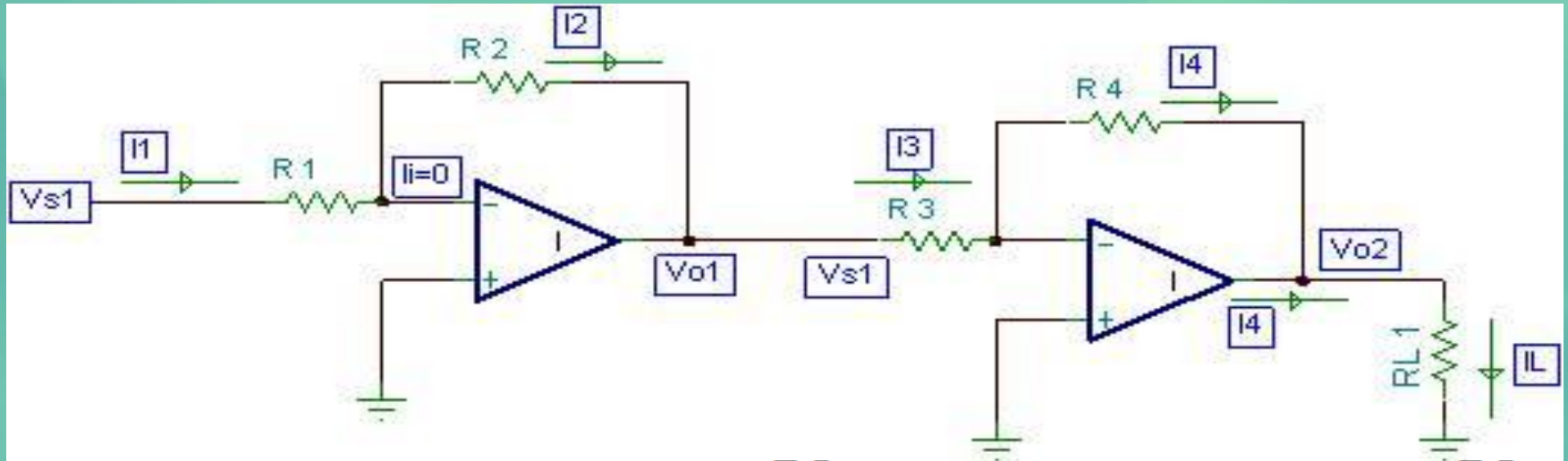
$$V_o = A_{vf} \times V_s = 1 \times 5 = 5V$$



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OPA多級放大電路

電壓增益 $A_{vt} = V_{o2}/V_{s1} = (-R_2/R_1) \times (-R_4/R_3)$



$$V_{o1} = -I_2 \times R_2 = -\frac{V_{s1}}{R_1} \times R_2 = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \times V_{s1} \quad (A_{v1} = -\frac{V_{o1}}{V_{s1}} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1})$$

$$V_{o2} = -I_4 \times R_4 = -\frac{V_{s2}}{R_3} \times R_4 = -\frac{R_4}{R_3} \times V_{s2} \quad (A_{v2} = -\frac{V_{o2}}{V_{s2}} = -\frac{R_4}{R_3})$$

$$A_{vt} = \frac{V_{o2}}{V_{s1}} = \frac{V_{o1}}{V_{s1}} \times \frac{V_{o2}}{V_{s2}} = A_{v1} \times A_{v2} = \left(-\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \times \left(-\frac{R_4}{R_3}\right)$$

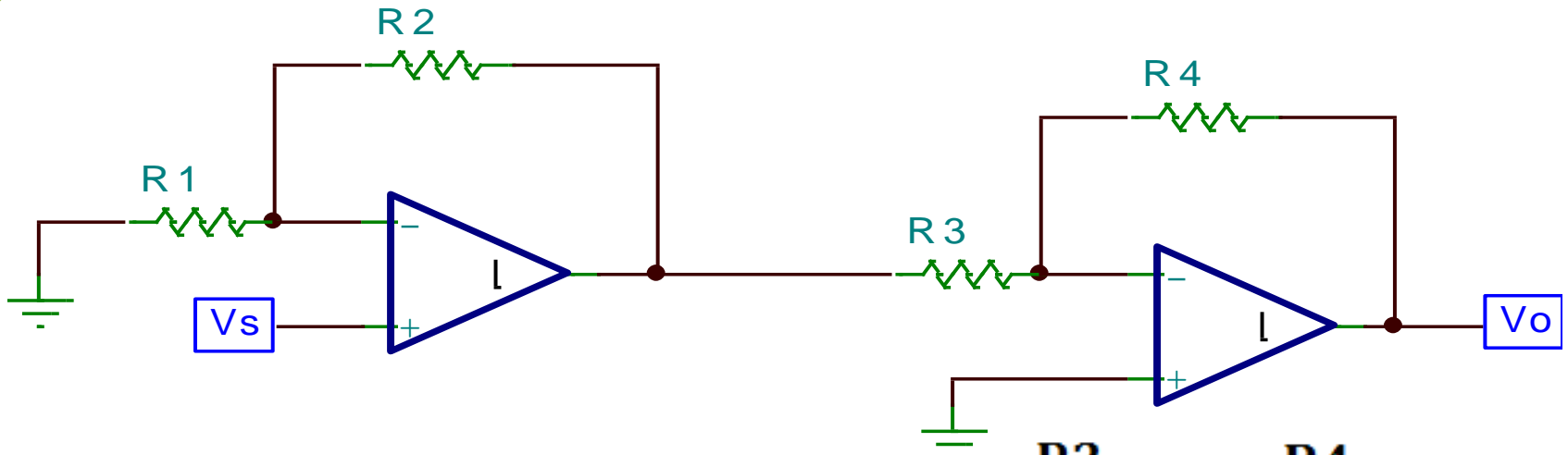
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● OPA多級放大電路之例題

$V_{s1}=50\text{mV}$, $R_1=5\text{K}\Omega$,
 $R_2=55\text{K}\Omega$, $R_3=5\text{K}\Omega$ $R_4=25\text{K}\Omega$,
求 $A_{vt}=V_o/V_s$ 以及輸出電壓 V_o

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OPA多級放大電路之解答



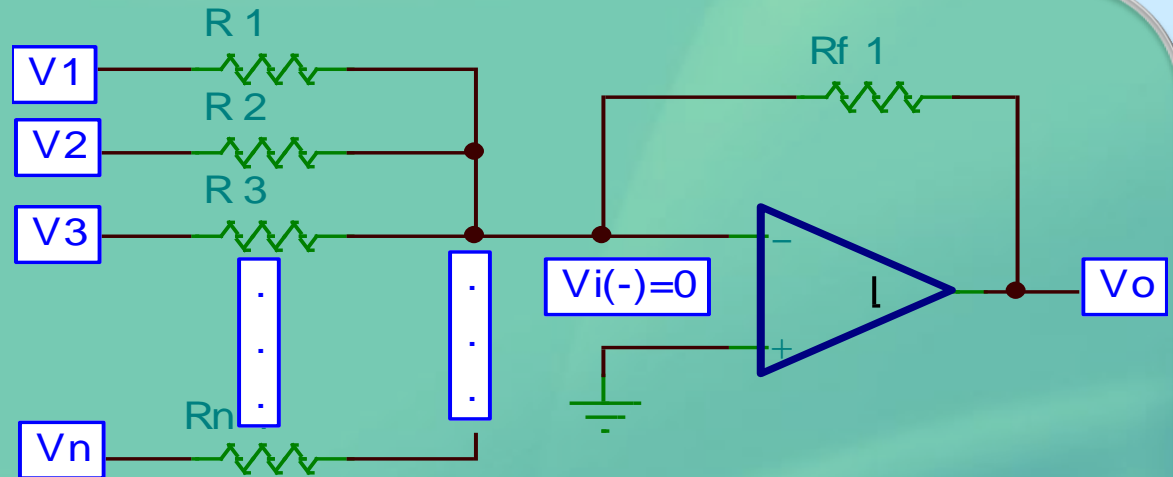
$$A_{vt} = V_o/V_s = A_{v1} \times A_{v2} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \times \left(-\frac{R_4}{R_3}\right)$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{55}{5}\right) \times \left(-\frac{25}{5}\right) = -60$$

$$V_o = A_{vt} \times V_s = -60 \times 50\text{mV} = -3\text{V}$$

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● 反相加法器



$$V_i(-) = V_i(+) = 0$$

$$I_f = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + \dots + I_n$$

$$\begin{aligned} [(V_i(-) - V_o)/R_f] &= [(V_1 - V_i(-))/R_1] + [(V_2 - V_i(-))/R_2] + \dots \\ &\quad + [V_n - V_i(-)/R_n] \end{aligned}$$

$$V_o = [(-R_f/R_1) \times V_1] + [(-R_f/R_2) \times V_2] + \dots + [(-R_f/R_n) \times V_n]$$

$$\text{當 } R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = \dots = R_n, \text{ 則 } V_o = -(R_f/R) \times (V_1 + V_2 + \dots + V_n)$$

依題目判斷輸出 V_o 是否飽和

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● 反相加法器之例題

$$V_1=1V, R_1=20K\Omega,$$

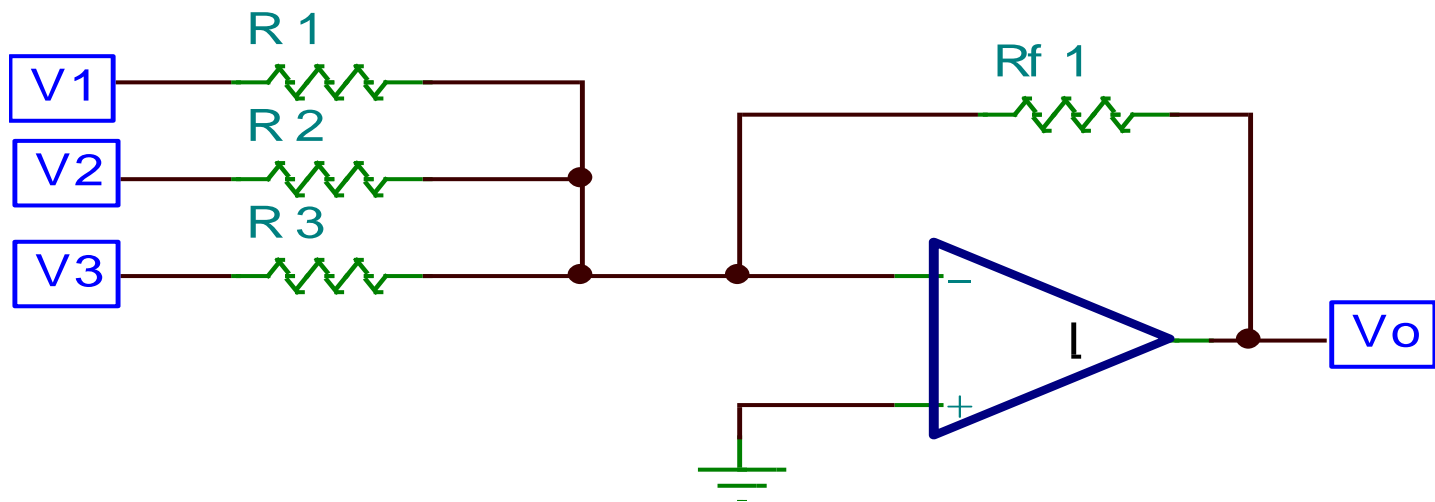
$$V_2=2V, R_2=25K\Omega,$$

$$V_3=3V, R_3=50K\Omega,$$

$$R_f=50K\Omega, \text{ 求輸出電壓 } V_o$$

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● 反相加法器之解答

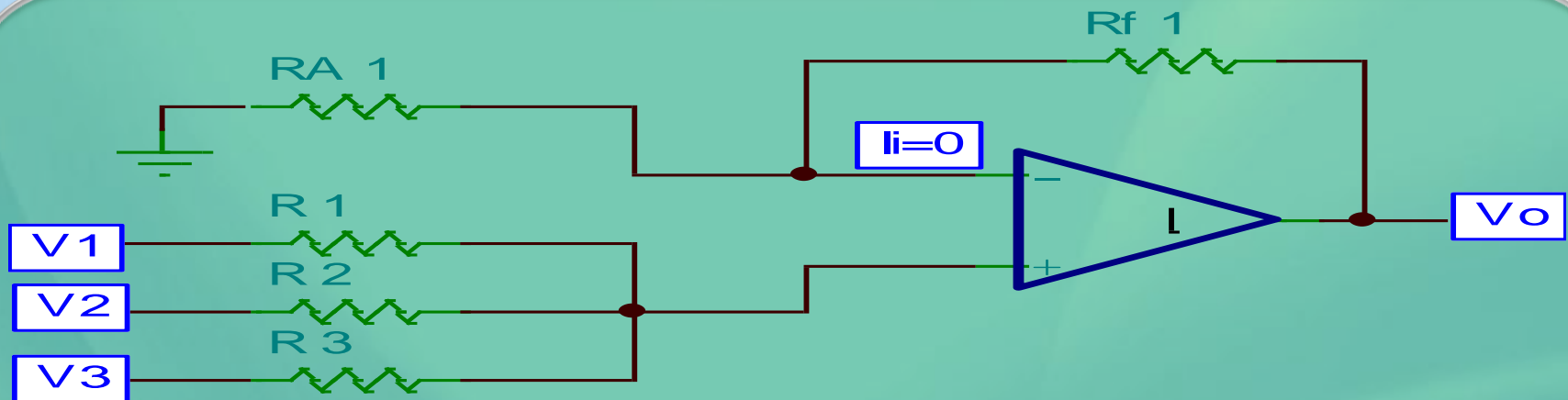


$$V_o = [(-R_f/R_1) \times V_1] + [(-R_f/R_2) \times V_2] + [(-R_f/R_3) \times V_3]$$

$$= [(-50/20) \times 1] + [(-50/25) \times 2] + [(-50/50) \times 3] = -9.5V$$

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● 非反相加法器



$$V_{th} = (V_1/R_1 + V_2/R_2 + V_3/R_3 + \dots V_n/R_n)$$

$$\times (R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel R_3 \parallel \dots \parallel R_n)$$

$$V_o = (1 + R_f/R_A) \times (V_1/R_1 + V_2/R_2 + V_3/R_3 + \dots V_n/R_n)$$

$$\times (R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel R_3 \parallel \dots \parallel R_n)$$

當 $R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = \dots = R_n$ ，則 $V_o = (1 + R_f/R_a) \times (V_1 + V_2 + V_3 \dots V_n)/n$

依題目判斷輸出 V_o 是否飽和

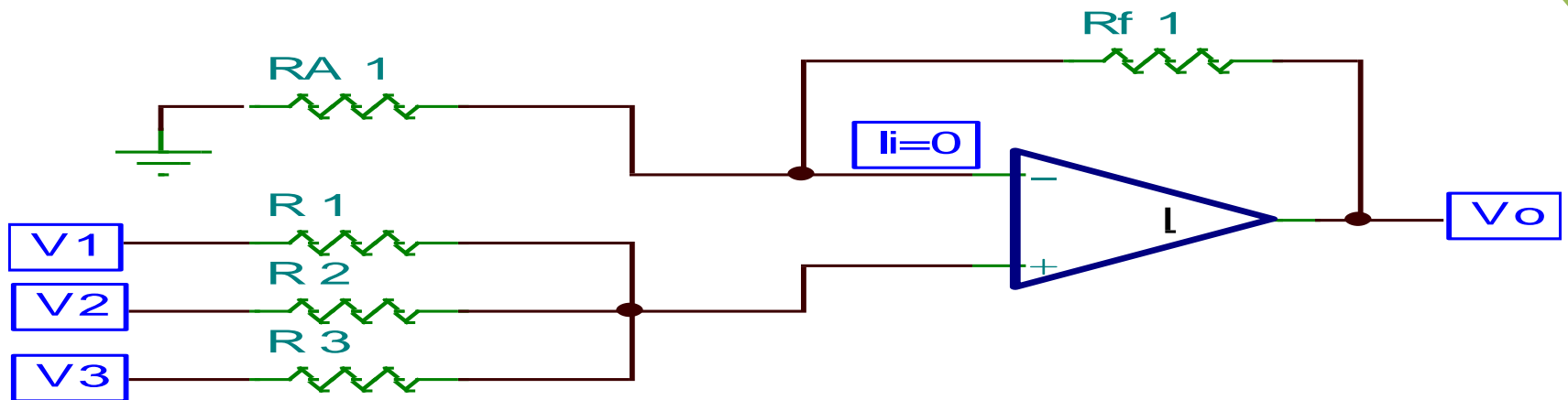
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● 非反相加法器之例題

$V_1=0.9V, R_1=6K\Omega,$
 $V_2=-0.6V, R_2=3K\Omega,$
 $V_3=0.8V, R_3=2K\Omega,$
 $R_f=9K\Omega$ ，求輸出電壓 V_o

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● 非反相加法器之解答

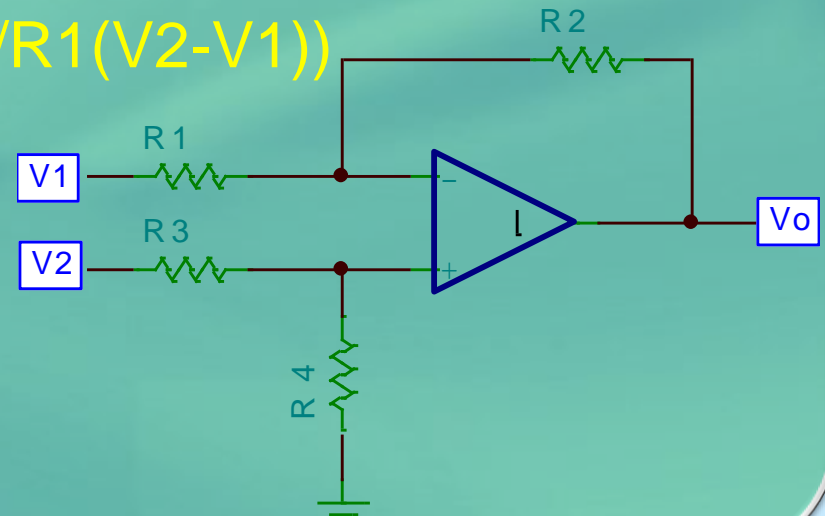


$$\begin{aligned} V_o &= (1 + R_f/R_A) \times V_{th} \\ &= (1 + R_f/R_A) \times (V_1/R_1 + V_2/R_2 + V_3/R_3) \times (R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel R_3) \\ &= [1 + (9/1)] \times [(0.9/6k) + (-0.6/3k) + (0.8/2k)] \times \\ &\quad (6k \parallel 3k \parallel 2k) = 10 \times 0.35mA \times 1k\Omega = 3.5V \end{aligned}$$

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減法器

- $V_i(-) = V_i(+) = V_{th} = V_2 \times R_4 / (R_3 + R_4)$
- $I_1 = I_2$
- 由重疊定理得知
- $V_o = [(1 + R_2/R_1) \times V_{th}] + [(-R_2/R_1) \times V_1]$
- $V_o = (R_2/R_1) \times \{ [(1 + R_1/R_2) / (1 + R_3/R_4) \times V_2] - V_1 \}$
當 $R_1/R_2 = R_3/R_4$ ，則 $V_o = R_2/R_1 (V_2 - V_1)$
- 依題目判斷輸出 V_o 是否飽和



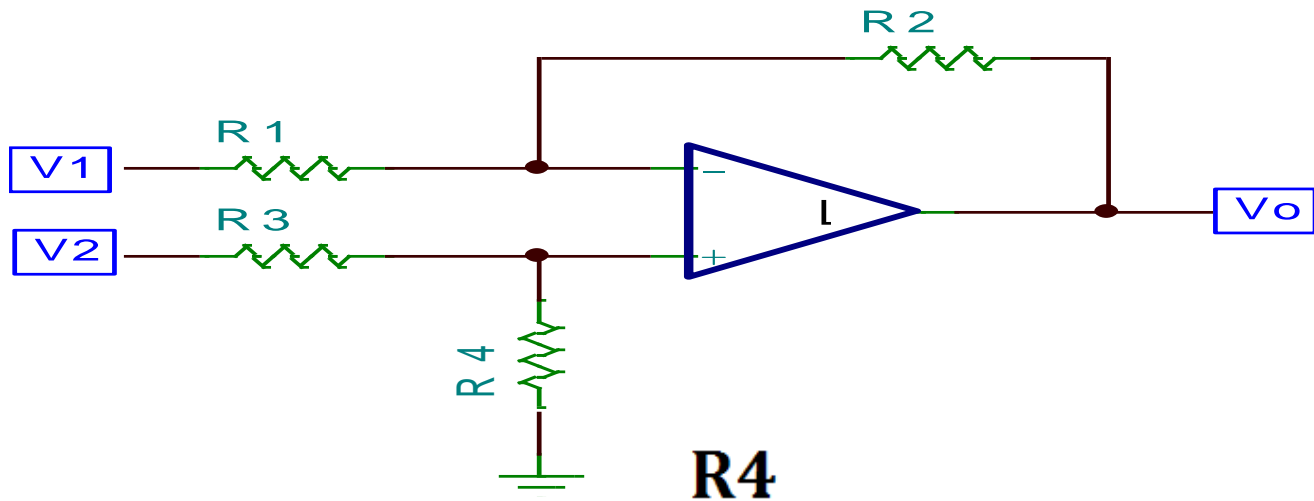
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● 減法器之例題

$V_1=5V, R_1=2K\Omega,$
 $V_2=7V, R_2=10K\Omega,$
 $R_3=5K\Omega, R_4=25K\Omega,$
求輸出電壓 V_o

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減法器之解答



$$V_o = [(1 + R_2/R_1) \times (V_2 \times \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4})] + [(-R_2/R_1) \times V_1]$$

$$V_o = (1 + 10/2) \times [7 \times (\frac{25}{5 + 25})] + [(-10/2) \times 5] = 10V$$

當 $R_1/R_2 = R_3/R_4$ ，則 $V_o = R_2/R_1(V_2 - V_1) = 10V$