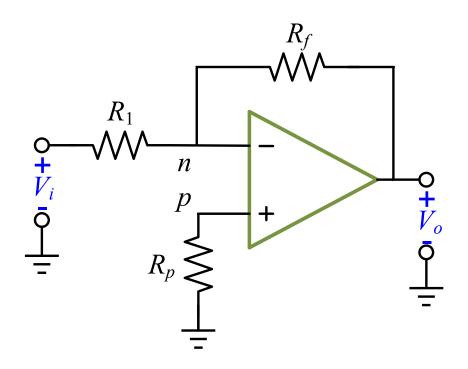
## 第五章 模拟运算电路

5.5 微分/积分/对数/指数电路

## 微分/积分/对数/指数电路

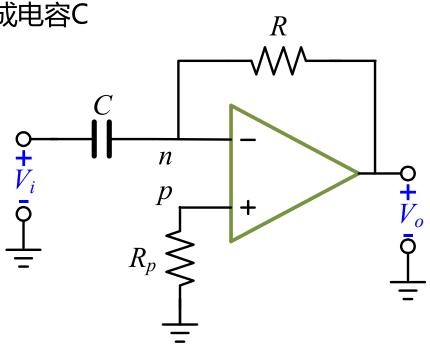
- 微分电路、积分电路
- 对数运算电路、指数运算电路
- 乘法电路、除法电路

# 反相放大器



## 微分电路

• 把反相放大器中 电阻R1换成电容C



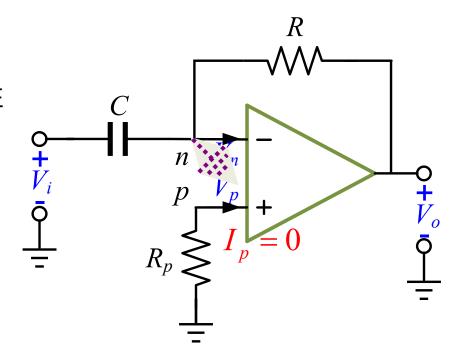
## 微分电路

• 根据理想运放的虚短和虚断特性

$$I_p = 0$$
  $V_p = 0$ 

$$V_n = V_p = 0$$

- 节点n虚地



### 微分电路

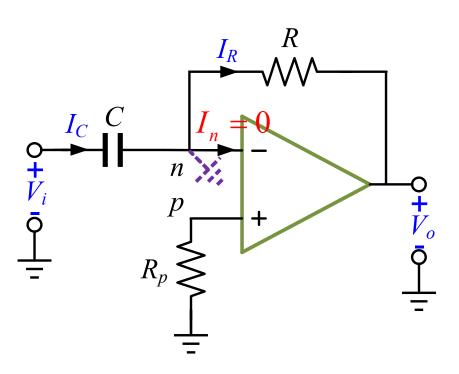
$$I_n = 0$$
  $I_C = I_R$ 

• 零状态初始条件  $I_C = C \frac{dV_i}{dt}$ 

$$V_o = -I_R R$$

$$V_o = -RC\frac{dV_i}{dt}$$

• 微分运算关系



R 把微分电路中 电阻R和电容C位置互换 R n

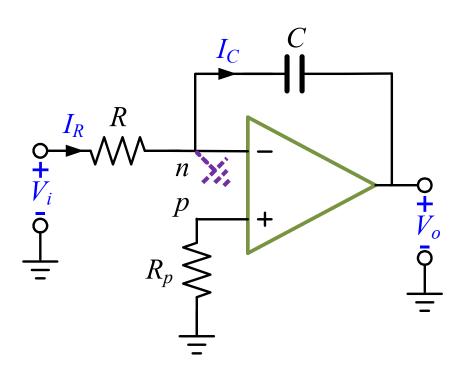
$$I_R = I_C$$

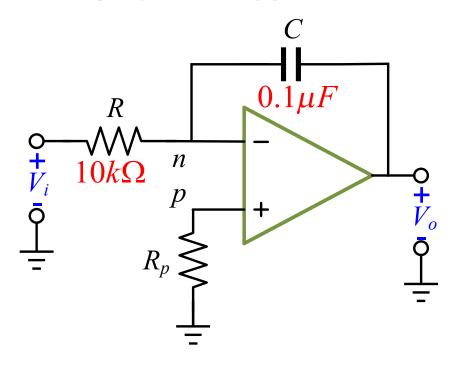
$$I_R = \frac{V_i}{R}$$

• 零状态初始条件

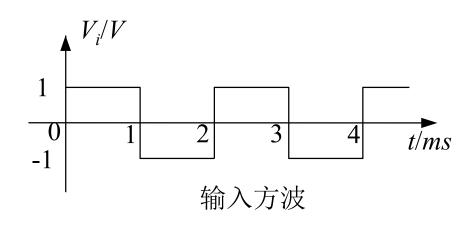
$$\begin{split} I_C &= -C \frac{dV_o}{dt} \\ V_i &= -RC \frac{dV_o}{dt} \\ V_o &= -\frac{1}{RC} \int V_i dt \end{split}$$

・积分运算关系



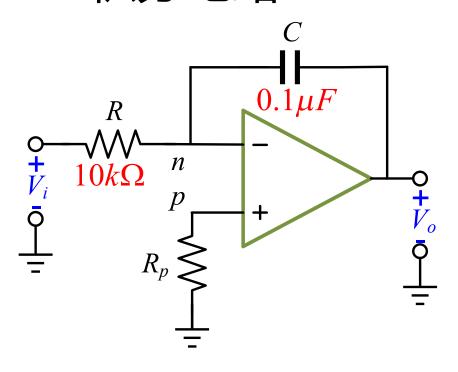


零状态初始条件

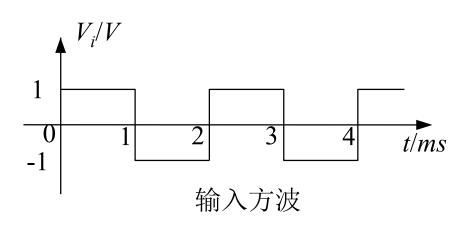


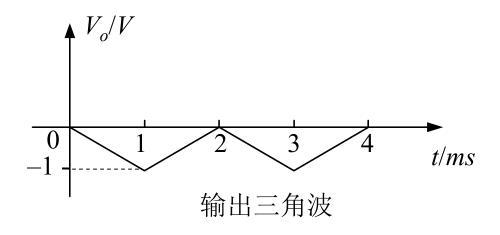
$$\begin{aligned} V_o \big|_{1ms} &= -\frac{1}{RC} \int_0^{1ms} V_i dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{10 \times 10^3 \times 0.1 \times 10^{-6}} \int_0^{10^{-3}} 1 dt \\ &= -1V \end{aligned}$$

$$V_o\big|_{2ms} = 0$$



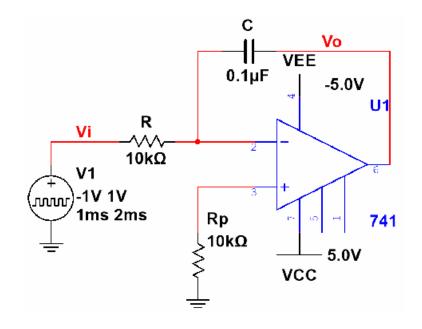
零状态初始条件



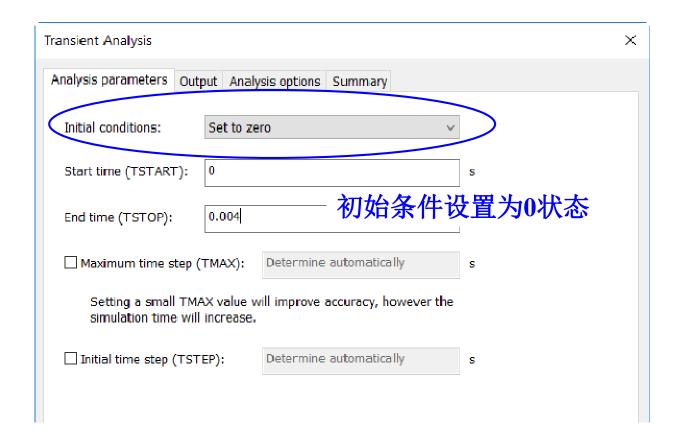


## 积分电路仿真

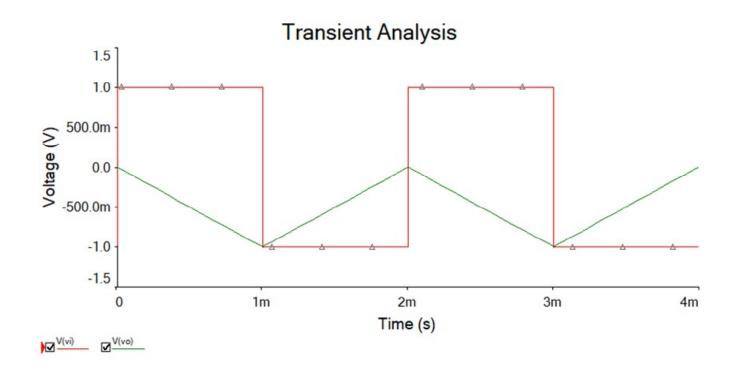
- 输入信号:脉冲电压源,幅
   度±1V,周期2ms,占空比
   50%
- 瞬态仿真,仿真时间4ms



## 仿真设置



# 积分电路仿真

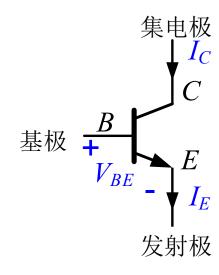


## 双极型晶体管

• 基于双极型晶体管的运算电路

- 优点: 电路结构简单

- 缺点:对温度敏敏,应用受限



NPN双极型晶体管

$$I_{C} \approx I_{E} = I_{ES} e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{V_{T}}}$$

 $-I_{ES}$ : 发射结反向饱和电流

 $-V_T$ : 热电压,室温下约为26mV

$$V_{T} = \frac{kT}{q}$$

# 对数运算电路

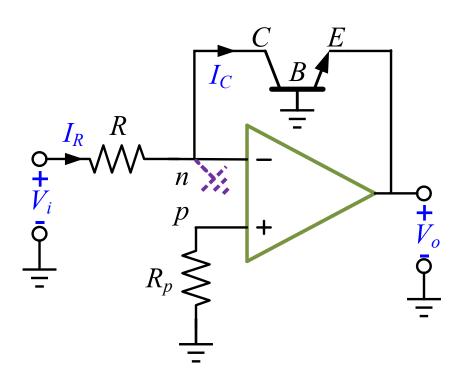
把积分电路中 R 电容C用双极型晶体管替代 nR n

## 对数运算电路

$$I_R = I_C$$

$$I_R = \frac{V_i}{R} \qquad I_C \approx I_{ES} e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{V_T}}$$

$$V_o = -V_{BE}$$



$$V_o = -V_{BE} = -V_T \ln \frac{I_C}{I_{ES}} = -V_T \ln \frac{V_i}{RI_{ES}}$$

#### • 对数运算关系

## 指数运算电路

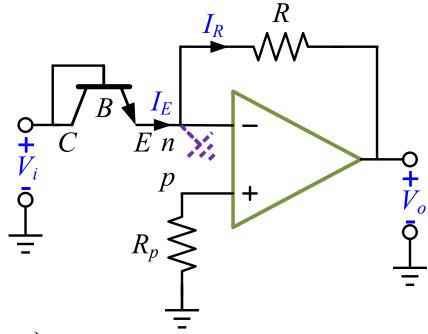
R 把微分电路中 电容C用双极型晶体管替代 nR  $\overline{E n}$ 

### 指数运算电路

$$I_R = I_E$$

$$I_R = -\frac{V_o}{R} \qquad I_E = I_{ES} e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{V_T}}$$

$$V_i = V_{BE}$$



$$V_{i} = V_{BE} = V_{T} \ln \frac{I_{E}}{I_{ES}} = V_{T} \ln \left( -\frac{V_{o}}{RI_{ES}} \right)$$

$$V_o = -RI_{ES}e^{\frac{V_i}{V_T}}$$

#### ・指数运算关系

### 乘法/除法电路

#### • 乘法电路



#### • 除法电路

