

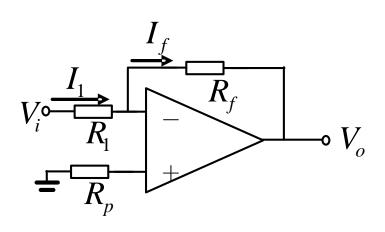
# §7.2 反想运放电路

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□集成运放工作在线性区时,满足深度负反馈条件,则 利用反馈网络能够实现各种数学运算

## ■电路结构



$$R_p = R_1 \| R_f$$

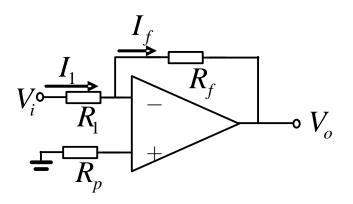
环外电阻

电压并联负反馈

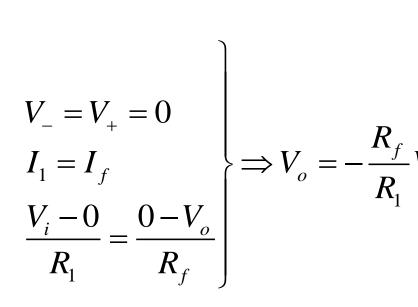


$$I_{-} = I_{+} = 0$$
  
 $V_{-} = V_{+} = 0$ 

- □ 虚地:两输入端没有直接接地,但它们的电位都是地电位
- □"虚短"、"虚断"







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$$R_{of} = \frac{R_o}{(D_s)_{\infty}} = \frac{R_o}{\infty} = 0$$

■ 输入阻抗

$$R_i = R_1$$

■ 线性区工作必须满足如下条件

$$|V_o| < V_{cc}$$

#### ■ 反相运放的优点

- □ 增益控制很方便,且反馈元件都可以变为电抗,如电容、二极管等,构成各种运算电路,应用非常广泛
- □ 无共模信号,有限的CMRR 不会对输出造成影响

#### ■缺点

- □ 电压增益与反馈阻值呈正比,但是阻值太大就会导致 精度下降,且噪声大,空气湿度等都可影响阻值大小
- □输入电阻不高



方法1
$$\square$$
 采用T型电阻网络替代R $_{\mathbf{f}}$ 
 $V_{-}$ 
 $R_{f1}$ 
 $R_{f2}$ 
 $R_{f3}$ 
 $R_{f3}$ 
 $R_{f3}$ 
 $R_{f3}$ 

$$\begin{cases} V_o = -I_2(R_{f2} + R_{f1}) \\ I_1 = I_2 \cdot \frac{R_{f3}}{R_{f3} + R_{f1}} \end{cases}$$

$$R_{f} = \frac{R_{f2} + R_{f1} || R_{f3}}{R_{f3}} = R_{f1} + R_{f2} + \frac{R_{f1} R_{f2}}{R_{f3}}$$

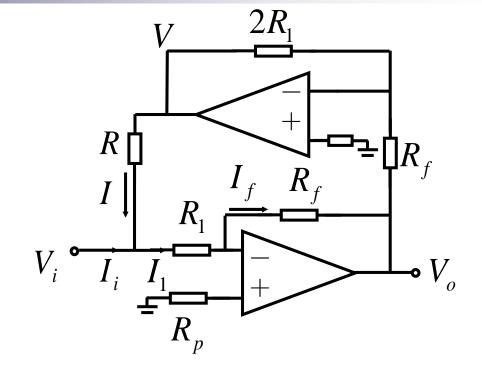
$$\frac{R_{f3} + R_{f1}}{R_{f3} + R_{f1}}$$



□ 采用自举电路

$$R_i = \frac{V_i}{I_i} = \frac{V_i}{I_1 - I}$$

 $在I_1$ 不变的情况下, $I_i$  减小, $R_i$ 有很大提高



$$V = -\frac{2R_1}{R_f}V_o = 2V_i$$

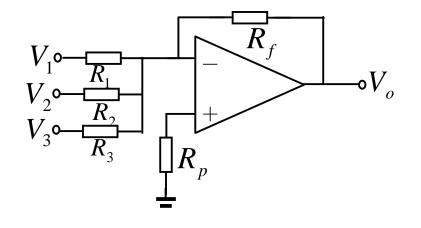
$$R_{i} = \frac{V_{i}}{\frac{V_{i}}{R_{1}} - \frac{2V_{i} - V_{i}}{R}} = \frac{RR_{1}}{R - R_{1}}$$

# 2. 反褶比例加法器

#### ■ 电路结构

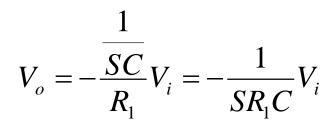
$$\begin{cases} \frac{V_{1}-V_{-}}{R_{1}} + \frac{V_{2}-V_{-}}{R_{2}} + \frac{V_{3}-V_{-}}{R_{3}} = \frac{V_{-}-V_{o}}{R_{f}} & V_{1} \circ - \frac{R_{1}}{R_{1}} \\ V_{-} = V_{+} = 0 & V_{3} \circ - \frac{R_{2}}{R_{3}} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{o} = -\left(\frac{R_{f}}{R_{1}}V_{1} + \frac{R_{f}}{R_{2}}V_{2} + \frac{R_{f}}{R_{2}}V_{3}\right)$$

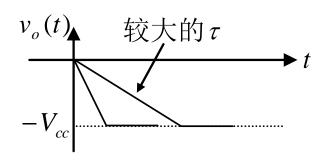


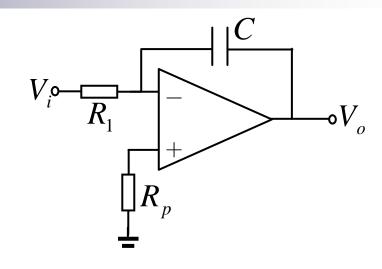
该电路实现了对多路输入信号的反相比例相加, 比例系数可由各电阻决定

# 3. 反複积分电路



$$v_o(t) = -\frac{1}{R_1 C} \int v_i(t) dt$$





$$\begin{cases} v_i(t) = E > 0 \\ v_o(0) = 0 \end{cases} v_o(t) = -\frac{E}{R_1 C} t$$

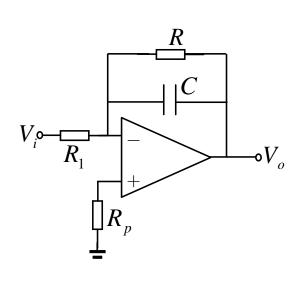
积分电路可用于波形变换,如方波 变换成三角波是它的一种简单应用, 只要选择合适的时间常数即可

# 3. 反複积分电路



□低频信号增益过大

### ■ 有损积分器



$$A_{V}(S) = \frac{V_{o}}{V_{i}} = -\frac{\frac{R}{1 + SRC}}{R_{1}} = -\frac{R}{R_{1}(1 + SRC)}$$

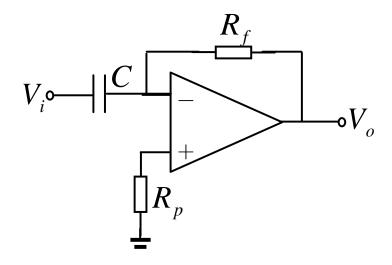
$$R_{1}(1 + SRC)$$

$$R_{1}(1 + SRC)$$

$$W_{o}(t) = -\frac{1}{R_{1}C} \int_{0}^{t} v_{i}(t) \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} dt + v_{o}(0)$$

# 4. 反褶微分电路

## ■基本结构

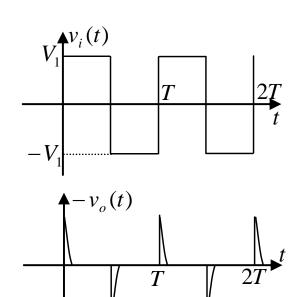


# 4. 反褶微分电路



$$V_o = -\frac{R_f}{\frac{1}{SC}}V_i = -SR_fCV_i$$

$$v_o(t) = -R_f C \frac{dv_i(t)}{dt}$$



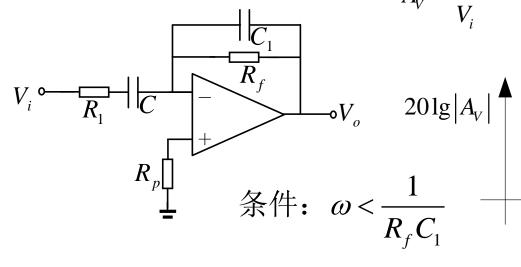
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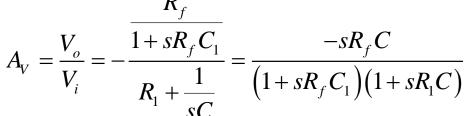
# 4. 反複微分电路

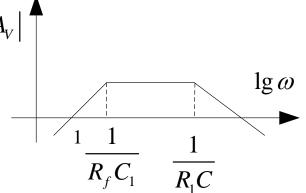


□ 输出随着频率的增加而加大,容易自激,特别当外部 有高频干扰时,容易阻塞运放

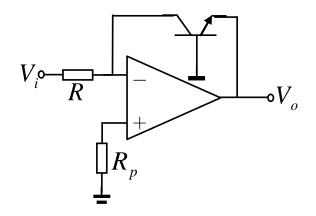
## ■实用电路







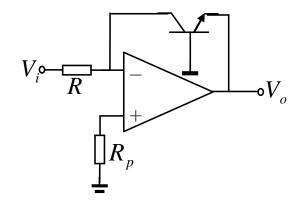
## ■电路结构



#### ■说明

□ 为了保证发射结正偏,输入电压必须大于0,否则应用 PNP管替换NPN管

#### ■ 工作原理



$$\begin{cases} I_E = I_S(e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{V_T}} - 1) \approx I_S e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{V_T}} \Rightarrow V_{BE} = V_T \ln \frac{I_E}{I_S} \\ V_{BE} = -V_o \end{cases}$$

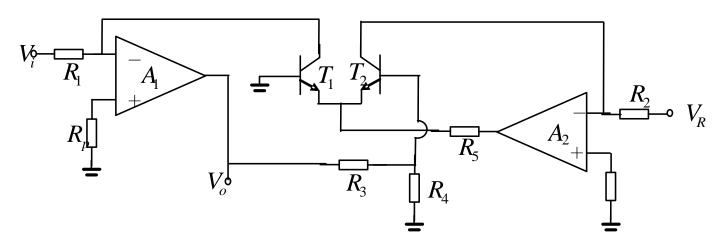
$$\Rightarrow V_o = -V_{BE} = -V_T \ln \frac{I_E}{I_S} \approx -V_T \ln \frac{I_C}{I_S} = -V_T \ln \frac{V_i}{I_S R}$$

## ■ 缺点

- □输出动态范围受发射极电压限制,太小
- □输出电压受温度的影响严重,温度稳定性差

#### ■ 改进型电路

- □利用具有一致参数的两个管子,设计参数补偿电路,或者说对称性电路,消除I<sub>s</sub>的影响
- □选取R₄为与V<sub>T</sub>同温度系数电阻,消除V<sub>T</sub>的影响



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## ■ 工作原理

$$\begin{cases} V_{B2} = \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} V_o = V_{B2} - V_{B1} = V_{BE2} - V_{BE1} \\ V_{BE2} - V_{BE1} = V_T \ln \frac{I_{C2}}{I_S} - V_T \ln \frac{I_{C1}}{I_S} = V_T \ln \frac{I_{C2}}{I_{C1}} = V_T \ln \frac{\frac{V_R}{R_2}}{\frac{V_i}{R_1}} \end{cases}$$

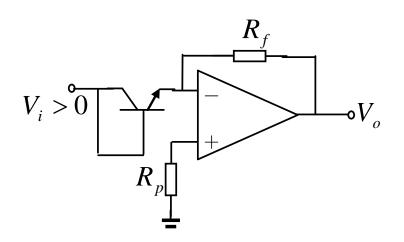
$$\Rightarrow V_{o} = \frac{R_{3} + R_{4}}{R_{4}} \cdot V_{T} \ln \frac{\frac{V_{R}}{R_{2}}}{\frac{V_{i}}{R_{1}}} = -\frac{R_{3} + R_{4}}{R_{4}} \cdot V_{T} \ln \frac{V_{i}}{V_{R} \cdot \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}} = -K \lg \frac{V_{i}}{V_{R}}$$

## ■参考电压的选取

□ 选取适当的参考电压,可使得该电路动态范围达到最 大

$$\begin{aligned} & V_{i} \in \left[V_{i \min}, V_{i \max}\right] \\ & V_{o} \in \left[-V_{CC}, +V_{CC}\right] \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -K \lg \frac{V_{i \min}}{V_{R}} = +V_{CC} \\ -K \lg \frac{V_{i \max}}{V_{R}} = -V_{CC} \end{cases} \Rightarrow V_{R} = \sqrt{V_{i \min}V_{i \max}}$$





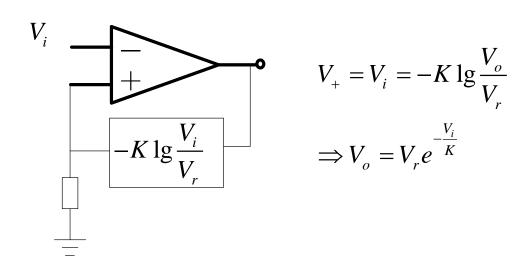
$$I_{E} = I_{f} = I_{S}e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{V_{T}}} = -\frac{V_{o}}{R_{f}}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{o} = -R_{f}I_{S}e^{\frac{V_{i}}{V_{T}}}$$



- □输入动态范围受发射极电压限制,太小
- □输出电压受温度的影响严重,温度稳定性差

### ■ 实用化改进



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