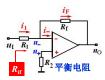


## 6.2 基本运算电路

- 6.2.1 比例运算电路
- 6.2.2 求和运算电路
- 6.2.3 积分运算电路与微分运算电路
- 6.2.4 对数运算电路与指数运算电路

【问题引导】基本运算电路的分析方法是什么?

# 

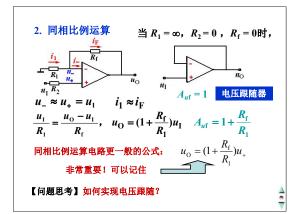


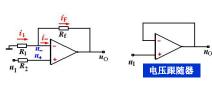
特点: 1. 为深度电压并联负反馈,  $A_{uf} = \frac{u_o}{r} = -\frac{R_f}{R_f}$ 

- 2. 输入电阻较小  $R_{if} = \frac{u_I}{i_I} = R_1$
- $3. u_{IC} = 0$ ,对  $K_{CMR}$  的要求低  $u_{+} = u_{-} = 0$  趣地

【问题引导】什么是共模输入电压?为什么具有"虚地"的运算电路对 K<sub>CMR</sub> 的要求低?

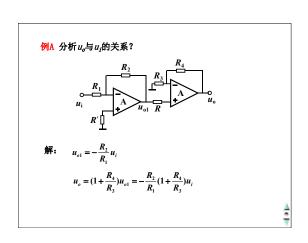
 $u_{+} = u_{-}$ 的那个电压!  $u_{+} = u_{-} = 0!$ 



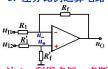


- 1. 为深度电压串联负反馈,  $A_{uf} = \frac{u_O}{u_I} = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}$
- 2. 输入电阻大  $R_{if} = \frac{u_I}{i_I} = \infty$
- 3.  $u_{\rm IC} = u_{\rm i}$ ,对  $K_{\rm CMR}$  的要求高  $u_+ = u_- = u_{\rm I}$

共模输入电压不为0!  $u_{+}=u_{-}=u_{1}!$ 



## 3. 差分比例运算电路 法 1: 利用叠加定理



$$u_{12} = 0$$
  $u_{11}$   $\oplus$ :  $u_{01} = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} u_{11}$ 
 $u_{02} = (1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}) u_{+}$ 

法 2: 利用虚短、虚断 
$$u_{O2} = (1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}) \frac{R_f'}{R_1' + R_f'} u_{12}$$

$$u_{-} = \frac{u_{\rm O} R_{\rm l}}{R_{\rm l} + R_{\rm f}} + \frac{u_{\rm II} R_{\rm f}}{R_{\rm l} + R_{\rm f}}$$

一般 
$$R_1 = R'_1$$
;  $R_f = R'_f$   
 $u_O = u_{O1} + u_{O2}$ 

曲
$$u_{+} = \frac{u_{12}R_{f}}{R_{1} + R_{f}} = u_{-}$$
得

 $u_0 = R_f/R_1(u_{12} - u_{11})$ 

差分运算实际是减法运算

 $=R_{\rm f}/R_{\rm 1}(u_{12}-u_{11})$ 

例B 设 $R_1 = R_{t2}$ ,  $R_3 = R_{t1}$ , 指出电路功能? 求  $u_o = ?$ 

 $u_o = -\frac{R_{f2}}{R_3}u_{o1} + (1 + \frac{R_{f2}}{R_3})u_{i2} = -\frac{R_{f2}}{R_3}(1 + \frac{R_{f1}}{R_1})u_{i1} + (1 + \frac{R_{f2}}{R_3})u_{i2} = -\frac{R_{f2}}{R_3}u_{o1} + (1 + \frac{R_{f2}}{R_3})u_{i2} = -\frac{R_{f2}}{R_3}u_{o1} + (1 + \frac{R_{f3}}{R_3})u_{i2} = -\frac{R_{f2}}{R_3}u_{o1} + (1 + \frac{R_{f3}}{R_3})u_{i2} = -\frac{R_{f3}}{R_3}u_{o1} + (1 + \frac{R_{f3}}{R_3})u_{i2} = -\frac{R_{f3}}{R_3}u_{o1} + (1 + \frac{R_{f3}}{R_3})u_{i2} = -\frac{R_{f3}}{R_3}u_{o1} + (1 + \frac{R_{f3}}{R_3})u_{i3} = -\frac{R_{f3}}{R_3}u_{o1} + (1 + \frac{R_{f3}}{R_3})u_{o2} = -\frac{R_{f3}}{R_3}u_{o2} + (1 + \frac{R_{f3}}{R_3})u_{o2} + (1 + \frac{R_{f3}}{R_3})u_{o2} = -\frac{R_{f3}}{R_3}u_{o2} + (1 +$ 

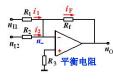
电路功能: 是差分运算电路。

电路优点: 两输入端的输入电阻为 ∞。

例C  $R_1=R_2=R_3=R_4$ , 求 $u_o=?$ 

#### 6.2.2 求和运算电路

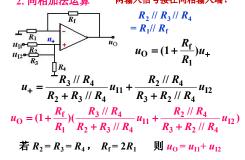
两输入信号接在反相输入端! 1. 反相加法运算电路



 $i_{\rm F} \approx i_1 + i_2$  $-\frac{u_{\rm O}}{R_{\rm f}} = \frac{u_{\rm I1}}{R_{\rm 1}} + \frac{u_{\rm I2}}{R_{\rm 2}}$  $u_{\rm O} = -R_{\rm f}(\frac{u_{\rm I1}}{R_1} + \frac{u_{\rm I2}}{R_2})$ 

 $R_3 = R_1 / / R_2 / / R_f$ 若  $R_f = R_1 = R_2$  $M u_0 = -(u_{11} + u_{12})$ 

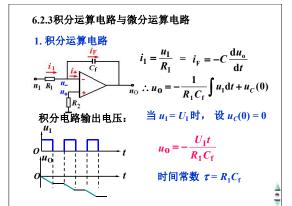
2. 同相加法运算 两输入信号接在同相输入端!

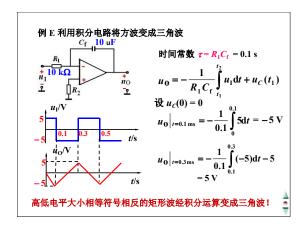


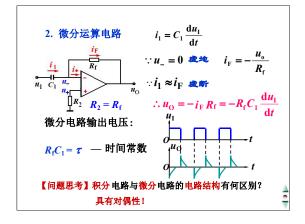
解:电路结构如下  $\frac{R_{f2}}{R_{2}} \frac{R_{f1}}{R_{1}} = 5$ 

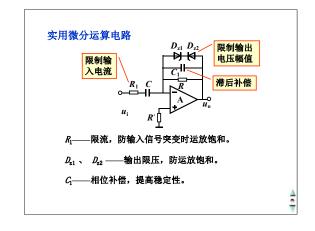
例D: 设计一个运算电路,使之满足  $u_o=5u_{i1}+2u_{i2}-0.3u_{i3}$ 

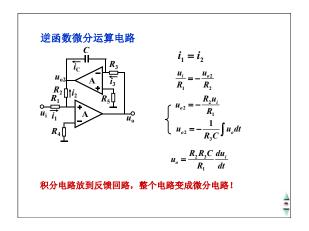
 $u_o = -\frac{R_{f2}}{R_3}u_{o1} - \frac{R_{f2}}{R_4}u_{i3} = \frac{R_{f2}}{R_3}\frac{R_{f1}}{R_1}u_{i1} + \frac{R_{f2}}{R_3}\frac{R_{f1}}{R_2}u_{i2} - \frac{R_{f2}}{R_4}u_{i3}$ 

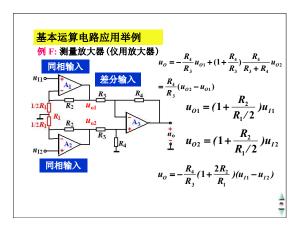


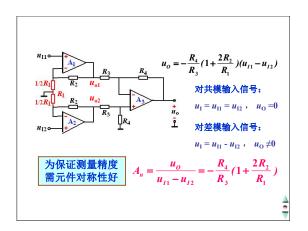


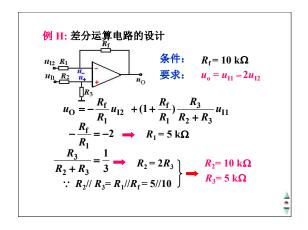


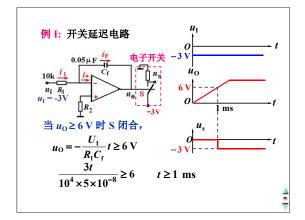


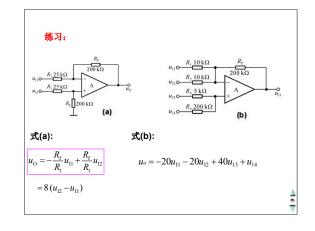












# 6.2.4对数运算电路与指数运算电路

# 1. 基本对数运算电路

#### 利用PN结的指数特性实 现对数运算

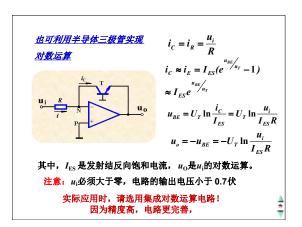
已知二极管的正向伏安特性:

$$i_{\mathrm{D}} = I_{\mathrm{S}} \mathrm{e}^{u_{\mathrm{D}}/U_{\mathrm{T}}} \quad \mathbf{g} u_{\mathrm{D}} = U_{\mathrm{T}} \ln \frac{i_{\mathrm{D}}}{I_{\mathrm{S}}}$$

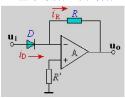
$$i_{\rm D}=i_{\rm R}=\frac{u_i}{R}$$

$$u_o = -u_D = -U_T \ln \frac{i_D}{I_S} = -U_T \ln \frac{u_i}{RI_S}$$
  $(u_i > 0)$ 

对数运算是利用了PN结的伏安特性!



## 2. 基本指数(反对数)运算电路



$$i_R = i_D \approx I_S e^{\frac{u_D}{u_T}}$$

$$u_D = u_i$$

$$u_L = -RI_S e^{\frac{u_L}{u_T}}$$

## 输入与输出的关系式为:

$$u_0 = -R I_S e^{-u_i/U_T}$$

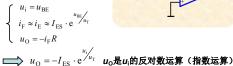
指数运算也是利用了PN结的伏安特性!

# 用半导体三极管实现

反对数运算电路

利用虚短和虚断,电路有

$$\begin{cases} u_{i} = u_{BE} \\ i_{F} \approx i_{E} \approx I_{ES} \cdot e^{u_{BE}/u_{T}} \\ u_{O} = -i_{F}R \end{cases}$$



要求  $u_i = u_{BE} < 0.7 \text{V}$ 以上两个电路温漂很严重,实际电路都有温度补偿电路

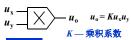
# 6.3 模拟乘法器及其应用

- 6.3.1 模拟乘法器简介
- 6.3.2 模拟乘法器的工作原理
- 6.3.3 模拟乘法器的应用

6.3.1 模拟乘法器简介

一、模拟乘法器的基本特性







类型

单象限乘法器  $u_x, u_y$  皆为固定极性

二象限乘法器 一个为固定极性,另一个为可正可负

四象限乘法器  $u_x, u_y$ 皆为可正可负

$$u_x \longrightarrow u_0 \qquad u_0 = Ku_x u_y$$

#### 理想模拟乘法器:

对输入电压没有限制,  $u_x=0$  或  $u_y=0$  时,  $u_O=0$ 

#### 实际乘法器:

$$u_x = 0, u_y = 0$$
 时, $u_0 \neq 0$  — 输出失调电压

$$u_x = 0$$
,  $u_y \neq 0$  时,  
或  $u_O \neq 0$ 

- 输出馈通电压

 $u_v = 0$ ,  $u_x \neq 0$  时,

#### 理想模拟乘法器:

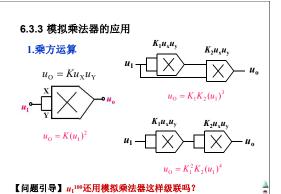
①  $r_x = \infty$ ,  $r_y = \infty$ 

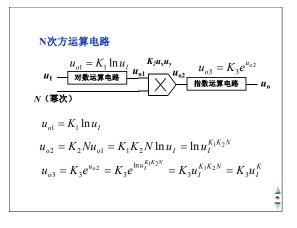


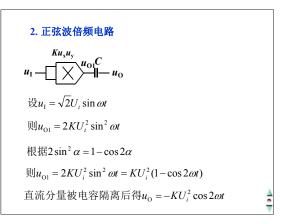
②  $r_0 = 0$ 

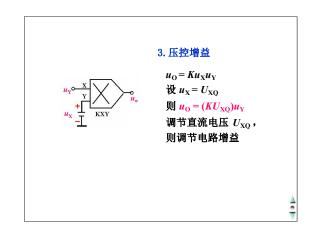
- ③ K值恒定
- ④  $u_x$ 或 $u_v = 0$ 时, $u_o = 0$

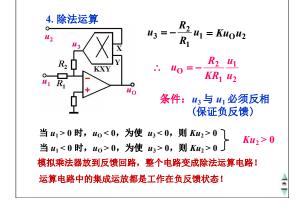
作为使用者, 更关心模拟乘法器的外部特性!

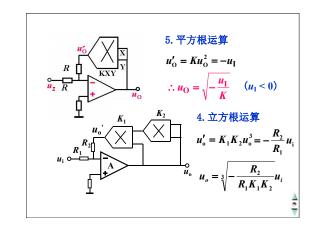


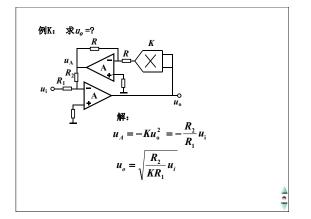


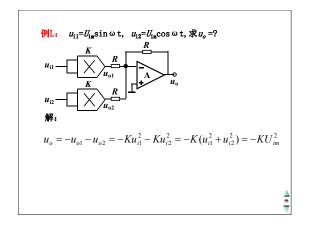












6.4 有源滤波电路

6.4.1 滤波电路的基础知识

6.4.2 低通滤波器

6.4.3 高通滤波器

6.4.4 带通滤波器

6.4.1 滤波电路的基础知识 滤波电路 — 有用频率信号通过,无用频率信号被抑制的电路。 分类: 按处理方法分 按构成器件分 按所处理信号分 **┌硬件滤波** 「无源滤波器 「模拟滤波器 **〔软件滤波** 有源滤波器 〔 数字滤波器 按频率特性分 按传递函数分 低通滤波器 - 阶滤波器 高通滤波器 二阶滤波器 带通滤波器 带阻滤波器 N阶滤波器

有源滤波的优点

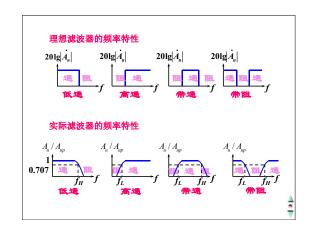
(1) 它不使用电感元件,故体积小,重量轻,也不必屏蔽。

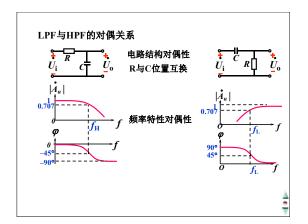
(2) 有源滤波电路中的集成运放可加电压串联深度负反馈,电路的输入阻抗高,输出阻抗低,输入与输出之间具有良好的隔离。只要将几个低阶 RC 滤波网络串联起来,就可得到高阶滤波电路。

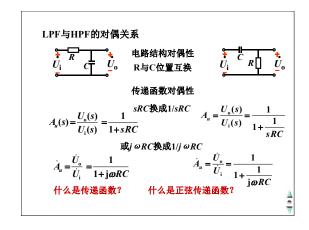
(3)除了滤波作用外,还可以放大信号,而且,调节电压放 大倍数不影响滤波特性。

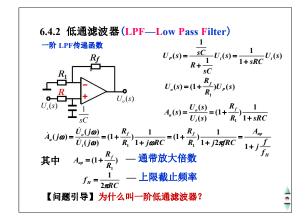
#### 有源滤波的缺点

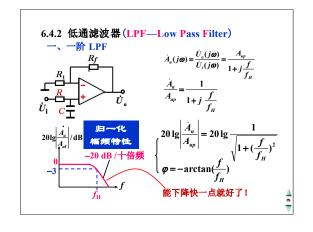
主要缺点:不适用于高频范围(一般使用频率在几十千赫兹以下);不适合高压或大电流环境。

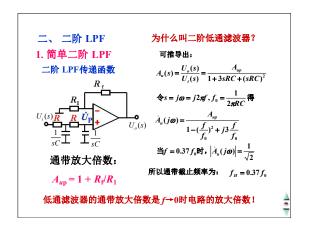


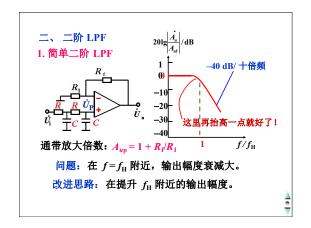


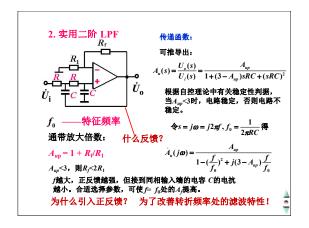


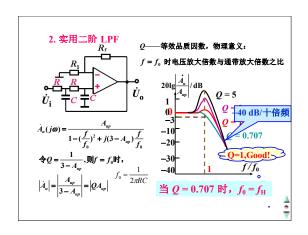


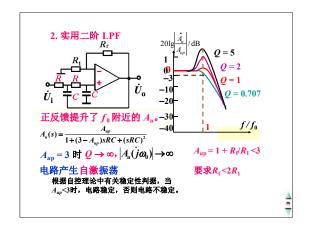


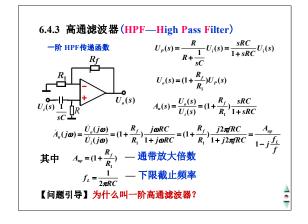


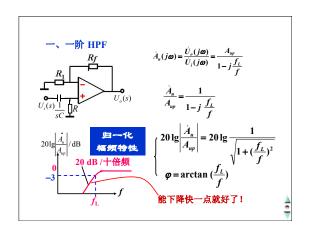


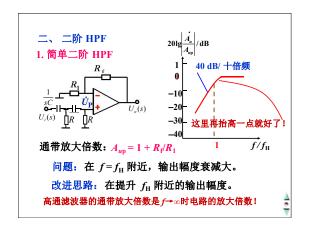


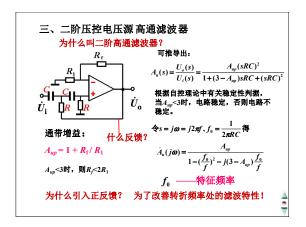


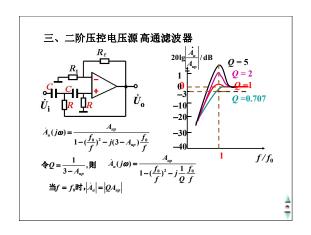


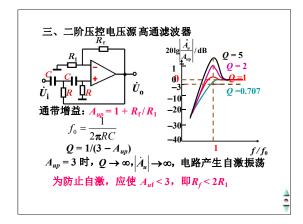


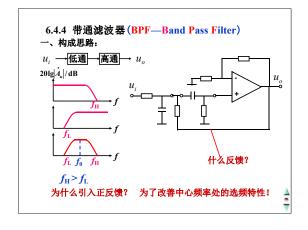


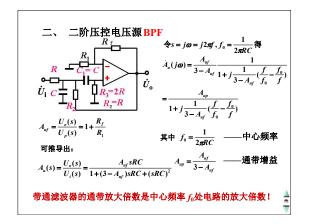


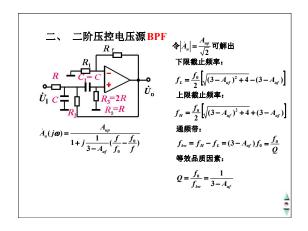


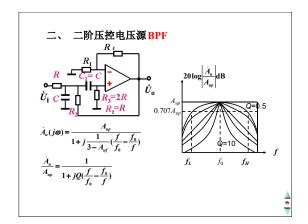


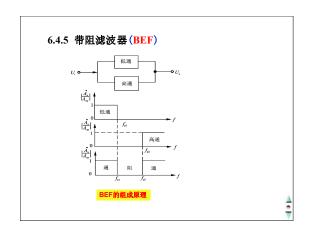


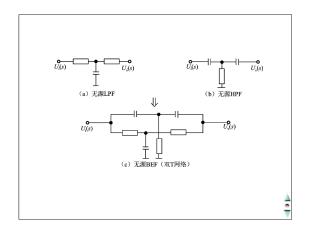


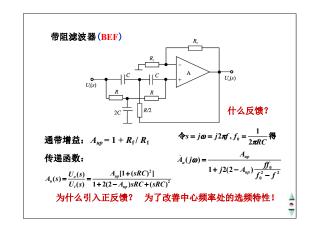


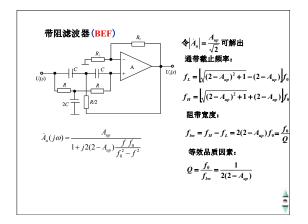


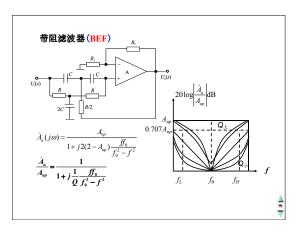


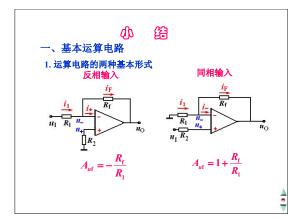






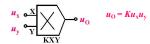






- 2. 运算电路的分析方法
- 1) 运用"虚短"和"虚断"的概念分析电路中各电量 间关系。运放在线性工作时,"虚短"和"虚断" 总是同时存在。虚地只存在于同相输入端接地的电 路中。
- 2) 运用叠加定理解决多个输入端的问题。

二、模拟乘法器 (属于非线性模拟集成电路)



对于理想模拟乘法器,输入电压的波形、 幅度、极性、频率为任意

三、模拟乘法器的主要应用

1. 运算: 乘法、平方、除法、平方根等

2. 电路: 压控增益,调制、解调、倍频、混频等

<u>\</u>