第5章

含运算放大器的电路

- 5.1 集成运算放大器 Operational amplifier
- 5.2 理想运算放大器 Ideal op amp
- 5.3 运算放大电路 Op amp circuits

第5章

含运算放大器的电路

目标: 1.了解实际运算放大器特性和电路模型。

2.理解理想运放特性。

3.熟练分析含理想运放的电路。

4.了解基本运算电路的设计。

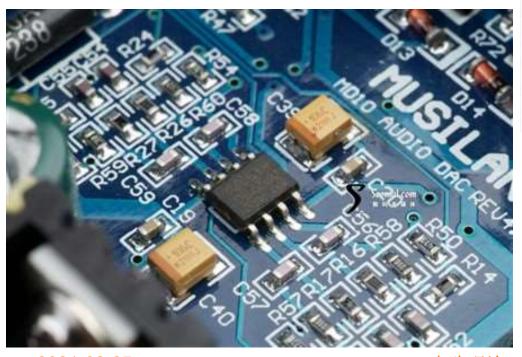
难点: 运算电路设计。

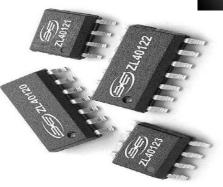
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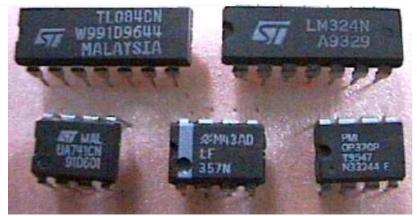
5.1集成运算放大器 operational amplifiers

- •有源电子器件,由电阻、电容、三极管实现
- •掌握其端口特性



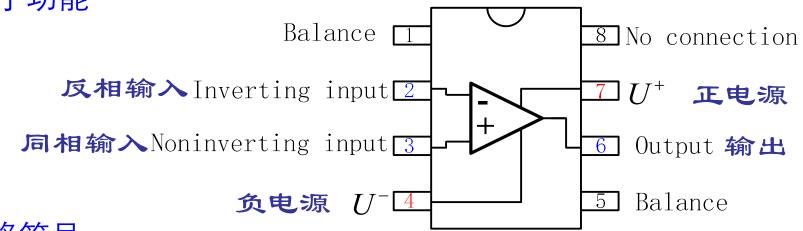




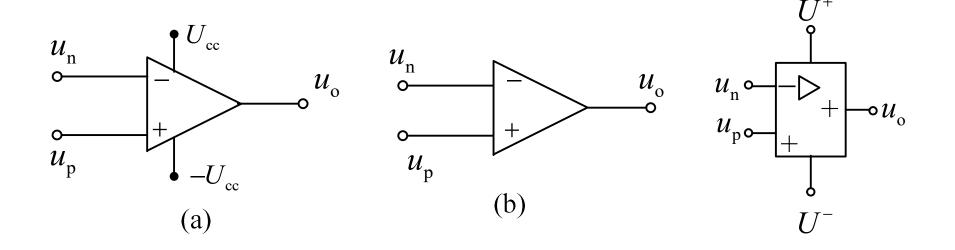


5.1集成运算放大器 operational amplifiers

1. 端子功能

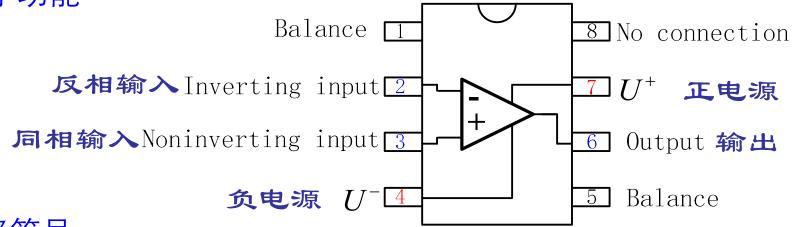


2.电路符号

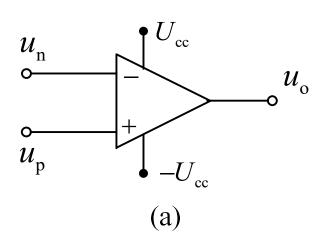


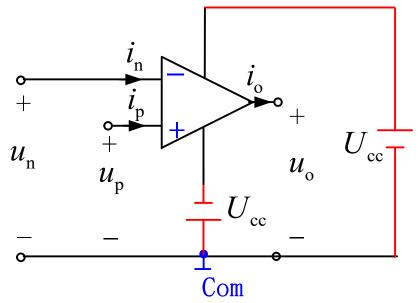
5.1集成运算放大器 operational amplifiers

1. 端子功能

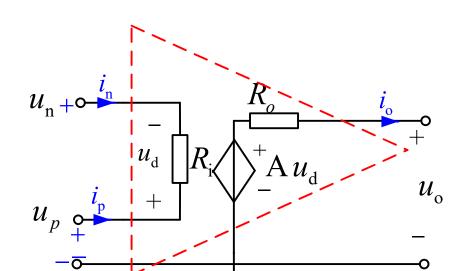


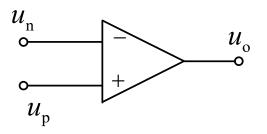
2.电路符号





3. 实际运放的简化电路模型





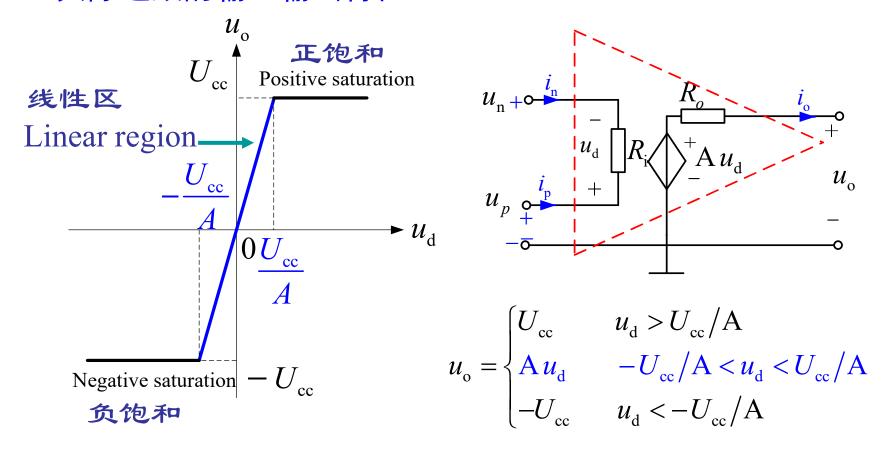
 $>R_i$: 输入电阻,一般值为 $10^6 \sim 10^{13}\Omega$ 。

 $>R_o$: 输出电阻,一般值为 $10\Omega\sim100\Omega$ 。

▶A为开环电压放大倍数,一般值为10⁵~10⁷。

 $> u_d = u_p - u_n$, u_d 为差动电压。

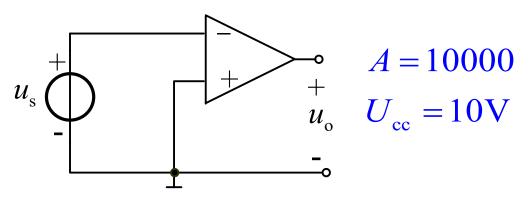
4. 实际运放的输入输出特性

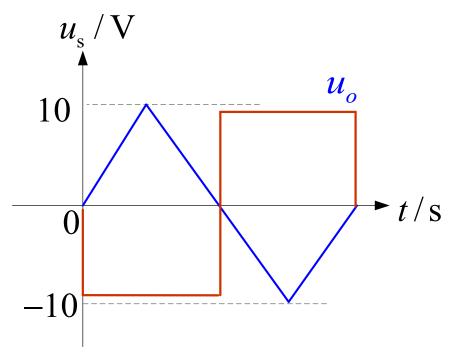


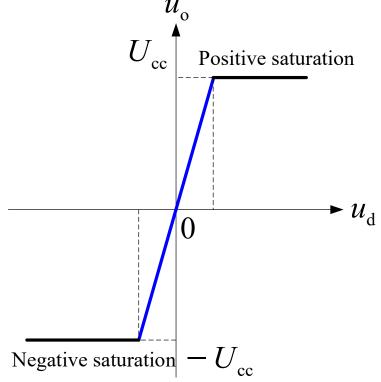
▶线性区:输出电压与差动电压成正比。

ightharpoonup饱和区:输出电压保持定值- $U_{\rm om}$ 或 $U_{\rm om}$,这一现象称为饱和。 饱和电压略低于外加直流电源的电压。

5. 开环工作——工作于饱和区——比较器 Comparator





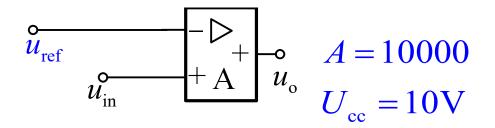


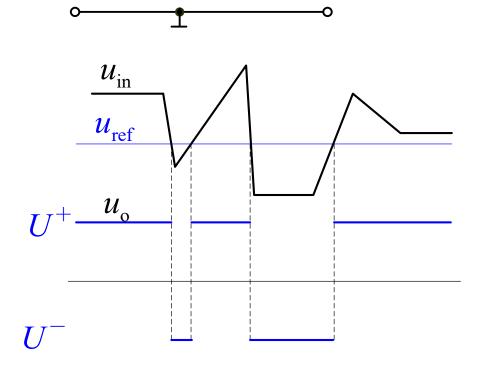
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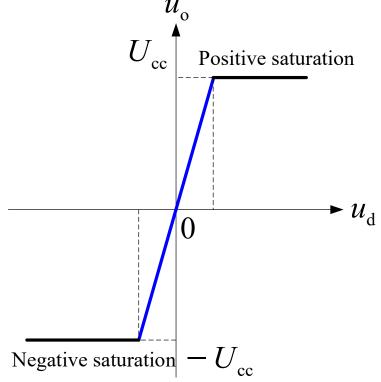
电路理论

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5. 开环工作——工作于饱和区——比较器 Comparator

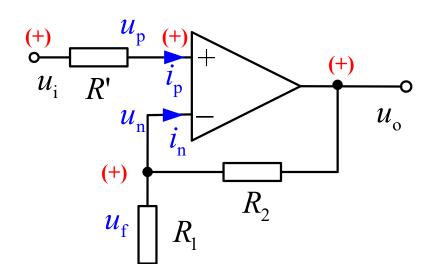




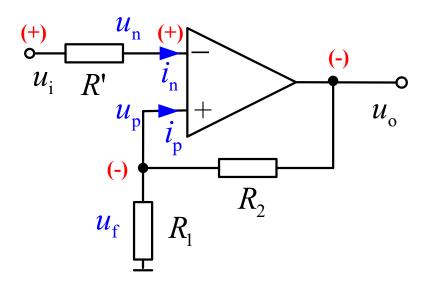


6.正反馈与负反馈

负反馈:



正反馈:



负反馈:

批動
$$\rightarrow u_i \uparrow \rightarrow u_o \uparrow \rightarrow u_f \uparrow \rightarrow u_d = (u_i - u_f) \downarrow \rightarrow u_o \downarrow$$

正反馈:

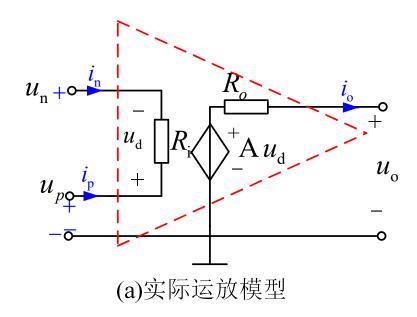
状态
$$\rightarrow u_i \uparrow \rightarrow u_o \downarrow \rightarrow u_f \downarrow \rightarrow u_d = (u_i - u_f) \uparrow \rightarrow u_o \uparrow$$

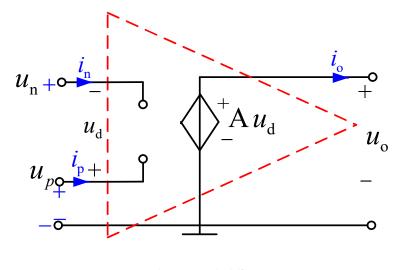
5.3 理想运算放大器

1. 理想运放的电路模型

将运算放大器的参数指标进行理想化处理,得到的模型称 为理想放大器。

$$A \to \infty$$
 $R_i \to \infty$ $R_o \to 0$

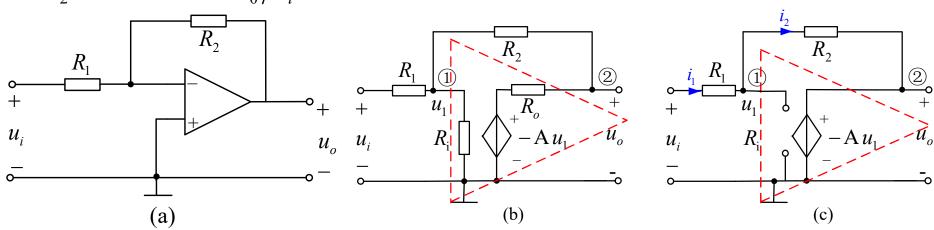




(b)理想运放模型

【例 1】已知运放参数为 $R_i = 2 \times 10^6 \Omega$, $R_0 = 100 \Omega$, $A = 5 \times 10^4$, $R_1 = 100 \Omega$,

$$R_2 = 200\Omega_{\circ} \ \ \Re : u_0/u_i$$



将运放用电路模型表示,如图(b)所示。对结点①、②由结点法得

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_i})u_1 - \frac{1}{R_2}u_o = \frac{u_i}{R_1} \\ -\frac{1}{R_2}u_1 + (\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_o})u_o = \frac{-Au_1}{R_o} \end{cases} \qquad u_1 = \frac{\frac{1}{R_1}(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_o})}{(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_i})(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_o}) + \frac{1}{R_2}(-\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{A}{R_o})}{(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_o})(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_o}) + \frac{1}{R_2}(-\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{A}{R_o})}{(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_o})(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_o}) + \frac{1}{R_o}(-\frac{1}{R_o} + \frac{A}{R_o})}{(\frac{1}{R_o} + \frac{1}{R_o})(\frac{1}{R_o} + \frac{1}{R_o}) + \frac{1}{R_o}(-\frac{1}{R_o} + \frac{1}{R_o})}{(\frac{1}{R_o} + \frac{1}{R_o})(\frac{1}{R_o} + \frac{1}{R_o})}$$

解得:

$$u_{o} = \frac{\frac{1}{R_{1}}(\frac{1}{R_{2}} - \frac{A}{R_{o}})}{(\frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{i}})(\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}}) + \frac{1}{R_{2}}(-\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{A}{R_{o}})}u_{i}$$

$$u_{o} = \frac{\frac{1}{R_{1}}(\frac{1}{R_{2}} - \frac{A}{R_{o}})}{(\frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}})(\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}}) + \frac{1}{R_{2}}(-\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{A}{R_{o}})}{u_{o}}u_{i}$$

$$u_{o} = -\frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}u_{i} = -2u_{i}$$

$$u_{o} = -\frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}u_{i} = -2u_{i}$$

$$u_{1} = \frac{\frac{1}{R_{1}}(\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}})}{(\frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{i}})(\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{o}}) + \frac{1}{R_{2}}(-\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{A}{R_{o}})}u_{1}$$

代入参数得:
$$u_o = -1.9998u_i$$

 $u_1 = 0.0001u_i$

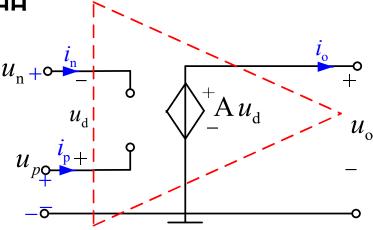
若令A
$$\rightarrow \infty$$
, $R_{\rm i} \rightarrow \infty$, $R_{\rm o} \rightarrow 0$

$$u_o = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}u_{\rm i} = -2u_{\rm i}$$

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5.3 理想运算放大器

2. 理想运放的重要特性

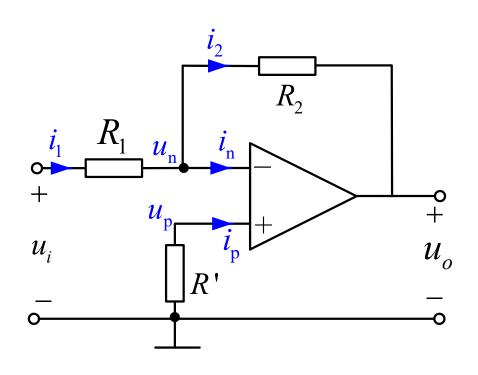


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- $> u_n = u_p$,即两个输入端之间趋于短路,称为"虚短路" (A= ∞)
- $\succ i_{\rm n} = i_{\rm p} = 0$,即两个输入端的电流都等于0,称为"虚断路"。 $(R_{\rm i} = 0)$
- 》如果不是差动输入,而是把同相端(或反相端)接地,由于 $u_p=0$ (或 $u_n=0$),则 $u_n=0$ (或 $u_p=0$),不论哪端接地,都有 $u_n=u_p=0$ 称为"虚地"(virtual ground)。
- > 理想放大器电路属于有源电路。

5.4 含运算放大器电路的分析

5.4.1反相比例运算电路



由虚断路: $i_n = i_p \approx 0$

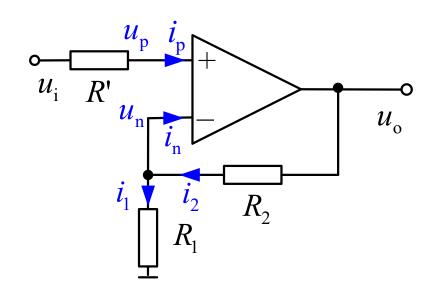
得出: $i_1 = i_2$

由虚短路: $u_n \approx u_p = 0$

$$\frac{u_{\rm i}}{R_{\rm 1}} = -\frac{u_{\rm o}}{R_{\rm 2}}$$

$$\frac{u_{\rm o}}{u_{\rm i}} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

5.4.2同相比例运算电路



由虚断路: $i_n = i_p \approx 0$

得出: $i_1 = i_2$

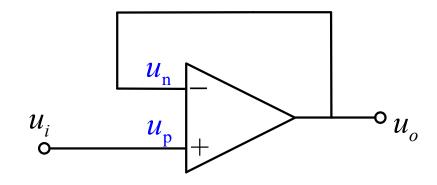
由虚短路: $u_n \approx u_p = u_i$

$$\frac{u_i}{R_1} = \frac{u_o}{R_1 + R_f}$$

$$u_{o} = (1 + \frac{R_{f}}{R_{1}})u_{i}$$

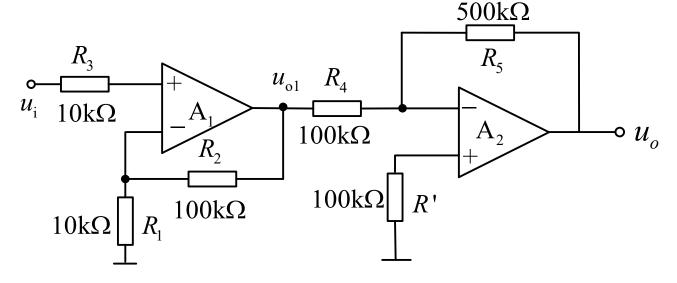
$$\frac{u_{\rm o}}{u_{\rm i}} = 1 + \frac{R_{\rm f}}{R_{\rm l}}$$

5.4.3 电压跟随器



$$u_{o} = u_{n} = u_{p} = u_{i}$$

【例2】求输出电压



解:

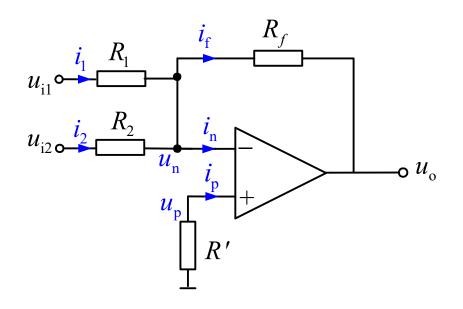
运放Aı放构成同相比例运算电路

$$u_{01} = (1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1})u_i = (1 + \frac{100}{10})u_i = 11 u_i$$

运放A2放构成反相比例运算电路

则有:
$$u_{o} = -\frac{R_{5}}{R_{4}}u_{o1} = -5u_{o1}$$
$$u_{o} = -55u_{i}$$

5.4.4 加法(求和)运算电路



由虚断路: $i_n = i_p \approx 0$

得出: $i_1 + i_2 = i_f$

由虚短路: $u_n \approx u_p = 0$

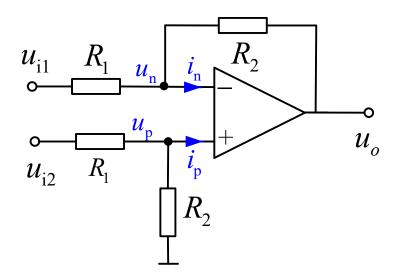


$$\frac{u_{i1}}{R_1} + \frac{u_{i2}}{R_2} = \frac{-u_o}{R_f}$$

$$u_{\rm o} = -(\frac{R_{\rm f}}{R_{\rm 1}}u_{\rm i1} + \frac{R_{\rm f}}{R_{\rm 2}}u_{\rm i2})$$

调节反相求和电路的某一路信号的输入电阻,不影响输入电压和输出电压的比例关系,调节方便。

5.4.5 减法 (求差) 运算电路



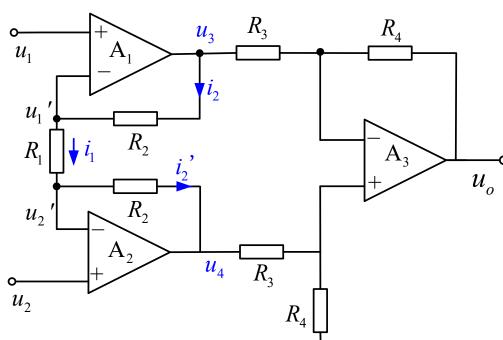
根据虚断的概念,对输入结点由KCL得:

$$\frac{u_{i1} - u_n}{R_1} = \frac{u_n - u_o}{R_2} \qquad \frac{u_{i2} - u_p}{R_1} = \frac{u_p}{R_2} \qquad u_p = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} u_{i2}$$

利用虚短路的概念 $u_n \approx u_p$

联立求解得:
$$u_o = \frac{R_2}{R_1} (u_{i2} - u_{i1})$$

【例3】证明:
$$u_0 = -\frac{R_4}{R_3}(1 + \frac{2R_2}{R_1})(u_1 - u_2)$$



证明: 对运放 A_1 、 A_2

由运放的"虚短"、"虚

$$u_1=u_1', \qquad u_2=u_2'$$

则有:
$$i_1 = i_2 = i_2'$$

$$\frac{u_1 - u_2}{R_1} = \frac{u_3 - u_4}{2R_2 + R_1}$$

得:
$$u_3 - u_4 = (1 + \frac{2R_2}{R_1})(u_1 - u_2)$$

对 A_3 :

对A₃:
$$u_0 = \frac{R_4}{R_3}(u_4 - u_3) = -\frac{R_4}{R_3}(1 + \frac{2R_2}{R_1})(u_1 - u_2)$$
证毕

【例4】确定输出电压。

$$\frac{u_{i} - 0}{R_{1}} + \frac{u_{o1} - 0}{R_{2}} + \frac{u_{o} - 0}{R_{3}} = 0$$

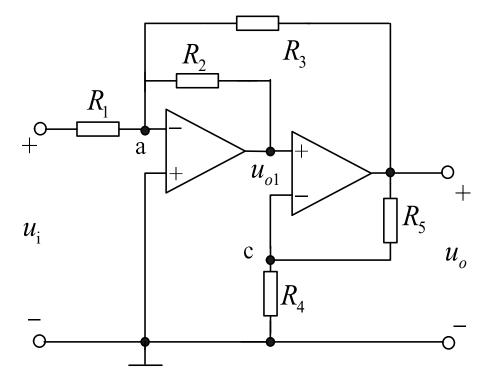
$$u_{c} = \frac{R_4}{R_5 + R_4} u_{o}$$

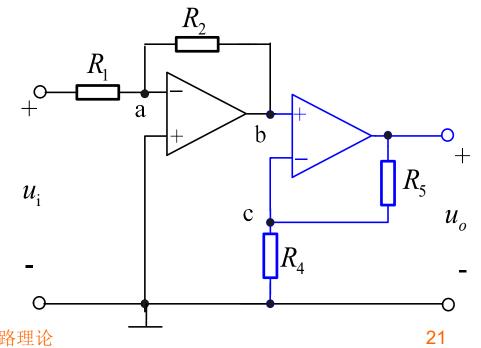
$$u_{\rm ol} = u_{\rm c}$$

$$\frac{u_{o}}{u_{i}} = -\frac{R_{2}R_{3}(R_{4} + R_{5})}{R_{1}(R_{2}R_{4} + R_{2}R_{5} + R_{3}R_{4})}$$

$$u_{\rm b} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}u_{\rm i}$$
 $u_{\rm o} = (1 + \frac{R_5}{R_4})u_{\rm b}$

$$u_{\rm o} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} (1 + \frac{R_5}{R_4}) u_{\rm i}$$





计划学时: 2学时; 课后学习4学时

作业:

- 5-2 集成运算放大器
- 5-6、5-7、5-10 理想运算放大器
- 5-13 运算放大电路
- 5-22 运算放大电路级联