第十二章 反馈

反馈原理

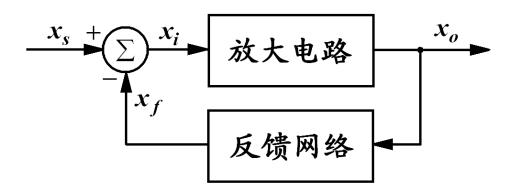
各种反馈组态分析

稳定性问题

12.1 反馈原理

12.1.1 反馈基本结构

反馈就是通过一个相应的网络把放大器的输出信号的一部分或全 部反送到输入端,并与原始信号相叠加。

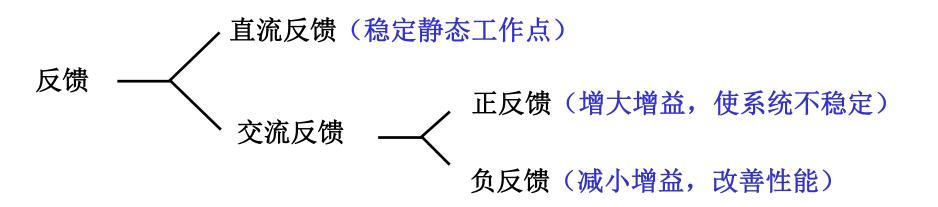


放大电路输出量的一部分或全部通过一定的方式引回到输入回路,

影响输入,称为反馈。 怎样引回

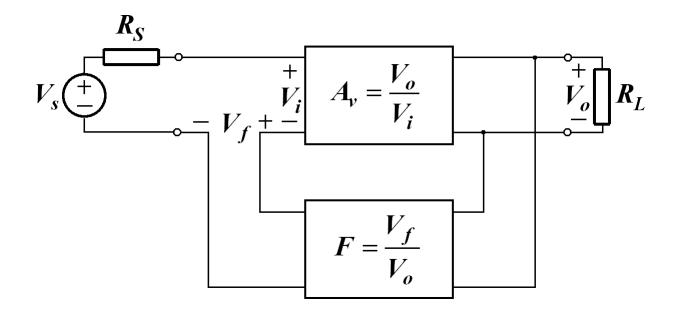
「影响 輸出电流

「影响 輸入电压 OR 輸入电压 OR 输入电压



一、电压采样串联接入

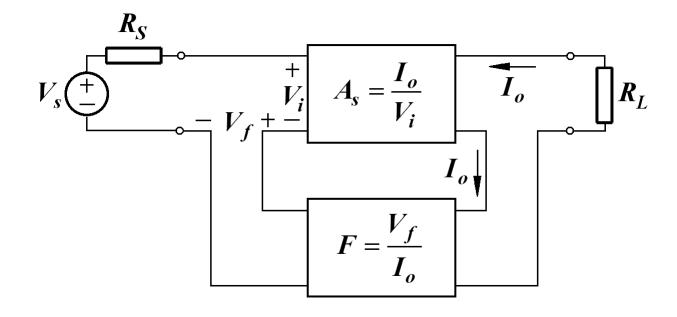
又称为电压串联反馈,串联并联反馈(series-shunt feedback),即电压采样电压反馈(voltage-sampling, voltage-mixing)。



电压放大器(Voltage Amplifier)

二、电流采样串联接入

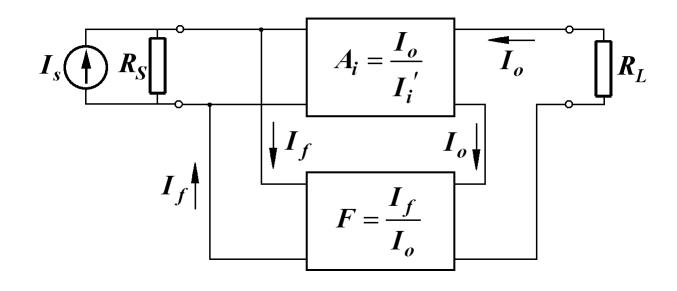
又称为电流串联反馈,串联串联反馈(series-series feedback),即电流采样电压反馈(current-sampling, voltage-mixing)。



跨导放大器(Transconductance Amplifier)

三、电流采样并联接入

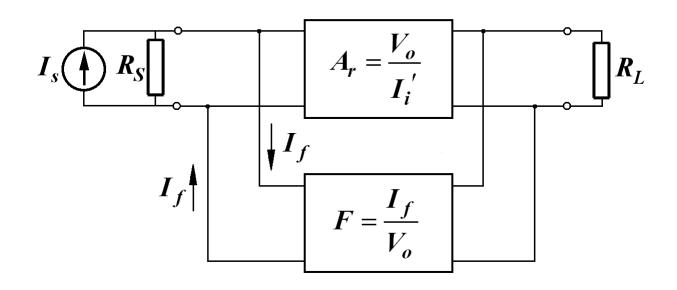
又称为电流并联反馈,并联串联反馈,即电流采样电流 反馈(current-sampling, current-mixing)。



电流放大器(Current Amplifier)

四、电压采样并联接入

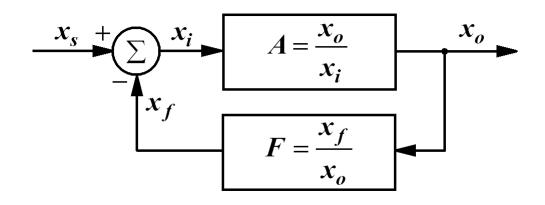
又称为电压并联反馈,并联并联反馈,即电压采样电流 反馈(voltage-sampling, current-mixing)。



跨阻放大器(Transresistance Amplifier)

12.1.3 负反馈对放大器性能的影响

一、负反馈网络对放大器增益的影响



$$A_f = \frac{x_o}{x_s} = \frac{Ax_i}{x_i + x_f} = \frac{Ax_i}{x_i + Fx_o} = \frac{Ax_i}{x_i + AFx_i} = \frac{A}{1 + AF}$$

$$A_f = \frac{A}{1 + AF}$$

闭环增益 A_f

环路增益 AF

开环增益 A

反馈量 (反馈深度) 1+AF

反馈系数 F (或 β)

深度负反馈时, 1+AF >> 1



$$A_f = \frac{A}{1 + AF} \approx \frac{A}{AF} = \frac{1}{F}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_o = Ax_i \\ x_f = Fx_o \\ x_i = x_s - x_f \end{cases} \qquad x_f = \frac{AF}{1 + AF} x_s \qquad x_i = \frac{1}{1 + AF} x_s$$

$$\downarrow \qquad 1 + AF >> 1$$

$$x_f \approx x_s \qquad x_i \to 0$$

误差信号

(error signal)

二、负反馈网络提高放大器增益稳定性

$$A_f = \frac{A}{1 + AF}$$

$$\frac{dA_f}{dA} = \frac{1}{1 + AF} - \frac{AF}{(1 + AF)^2} = \frac{1}{(1 + AF)^2}$$

$$\frac{dA_f}{A_f} = \frac{dA}{A_f (1 + AF)^2} = \frac{dA}{\frac{A}{1 + AF} (1 + AF)^2} = \frac{1}{(1 + AF)^2} * \frac{dA}{A}$$

三、负反馈网络扩展放大器的带宽

若原基本放大器的增益为单极点的高频响应

$$A(s) = \frac{A_M}{1 + s/\omega_H}$$

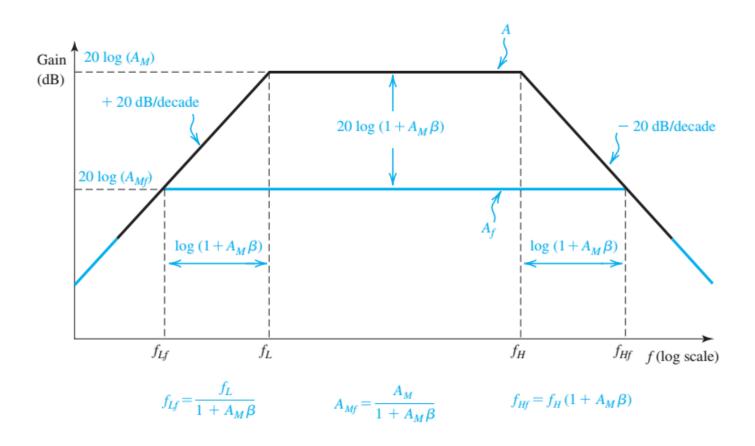
$$A_f(s) = \frac{A(s)}{1 + A(s)F} = \frac{A_M/(1 + A_M F)}{1 + s/[(1 + A_M F)\omega_H]}$$

$$\omega_{Hf} = (1 + A_M F)\omega_H$$

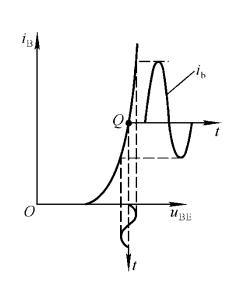
若原基本放大器的增益为单极点的低频响应,同理可得

$$\omega_{Lf} = \frac{\omega_L}{1 + A_M F}$$

放大器的幅频响应

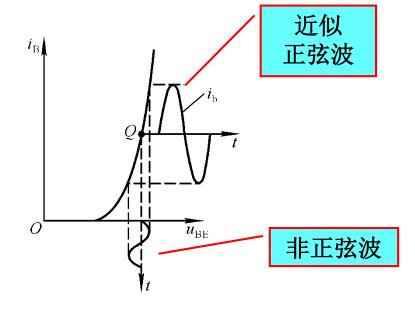


四、负反馈网络减小放大器的非线性失真

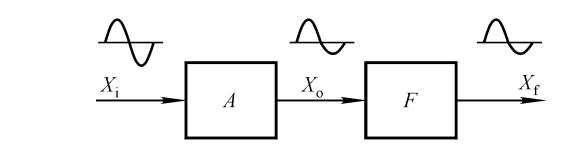


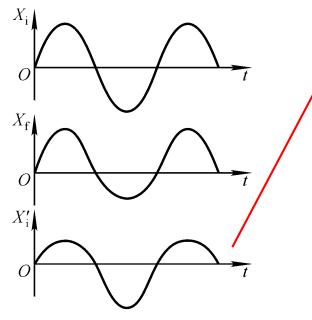
由于晶体管输入特性的非线性,当b-e间加正弦波信号电压时,基极电流的变化不是正弦波。

可以设想,若加在b-e之间的 电压正半周幅值大于负半周的幅值, 则其电流失真会减小,甚至为正弦 波。



设基本放大电路的输出信号与输入信号同相。



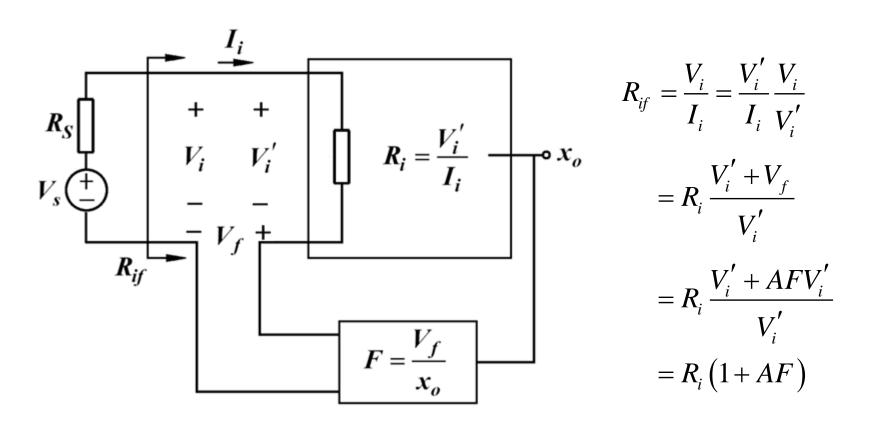


净输入信号的正半周幅值小于负 半周幅值

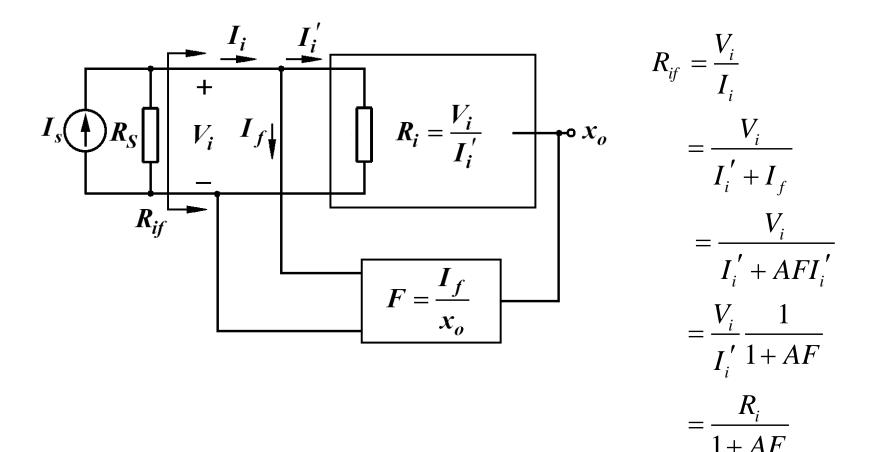
可以证明,在引入负反馈前后输出量基波幅值相同的情况下, 非线性失真减小到基本放大电路的1/(1+AF)。

五、负反馈网络控制放大器的输入电阻

1、串联反馈放大器的输入电阻增大,与采样对象无关。

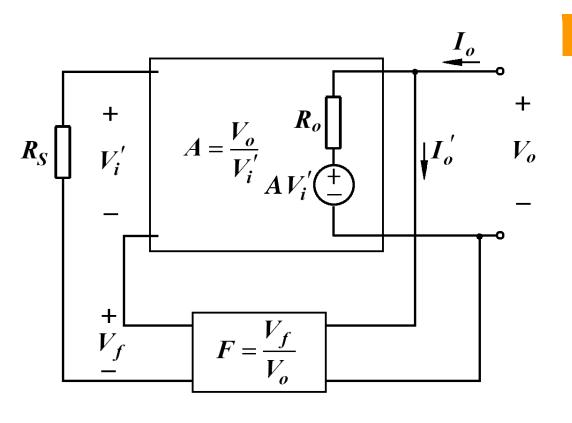


2、并联反馈放大器的输入电阻减小,与采样对象无关。



六、负反馈网络控制放大器的输出电阻

1、电压采样使放大器的输出电阻减小,与输入端接入方式无关。



串联接入

假设
$$I_o' \approx 0$$

$$V_o = I_o R_o + A V_i$$

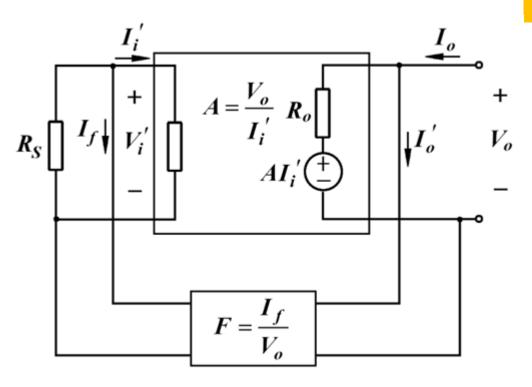
假设
$$R_s \rightarrow 0$$

$$V_i' = -V_f = -FV_o$$

$$\therefore V_o = I_o R_o - AFV_o$$

$$R_{of} = \frac{V_o}{I_o} = \frac{R_o}{1 + AF}$$

并联接入



假设
$$I_o' \approx 0$$

$$V_o = I_o R_o + A I_i'$$
假设 $R_s \to \infty$

$$I_i' \approx -I_f$$

$$\therefore V_o = I_o R_o - A I_f = I_o R_o - A F V_o$$

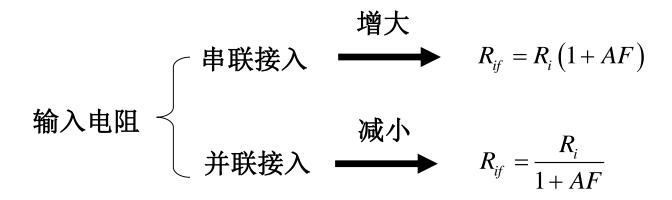
$$R_{of} = \frac{V_o}{I} = \frac{R_o}{1 + A F}$$

同理可得:

2、电流采样使放大器的输出电阻增大,与输入端接入方式无关。

$$R_{of} = R_o(1 + AF)$$





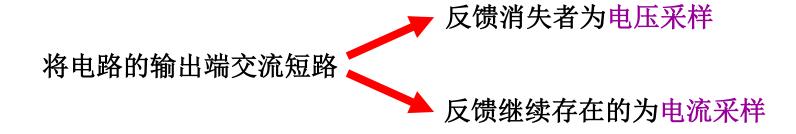
电流采样 (串联)
$$R_{of} = R_o (1 + AF)$$
 输出电阻
$$R_{of} = \frac{R_o}{1 + AF}$$

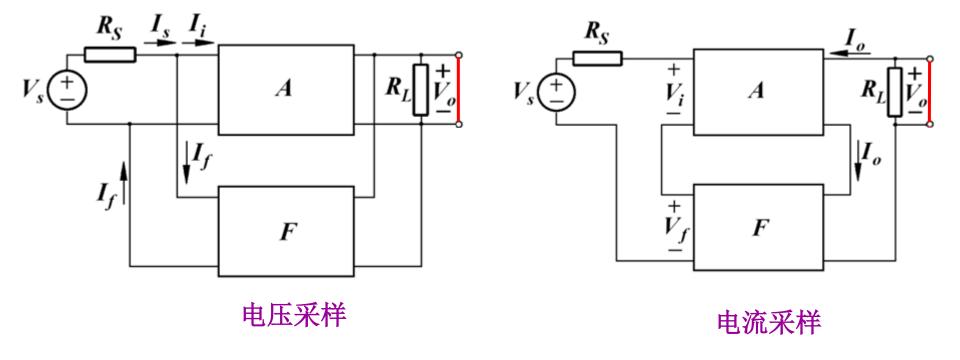
12.1.4 反馈组态判别

一、判断方法

- 1. 根据反馈网络感知的是输出电压还是输出电流,判断是电压采样或电流采样。
- 2. 根据反馈网络输出信号影响的是放大器的净输入电压还是 净输入电流,判断是串联接入或并联接入。
- 3. 判断是正反馈还是负反馈用瞬时极性法。

反馈组态判断的经验



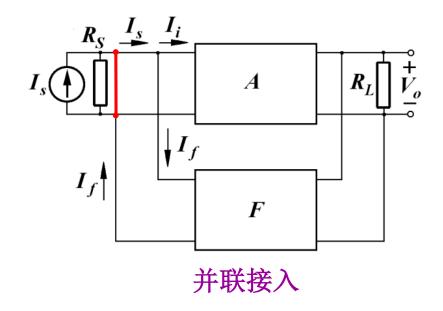


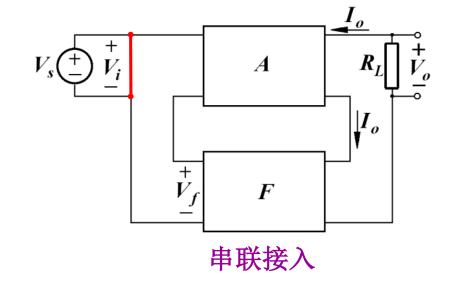
)

反馈加不上者为并联接入

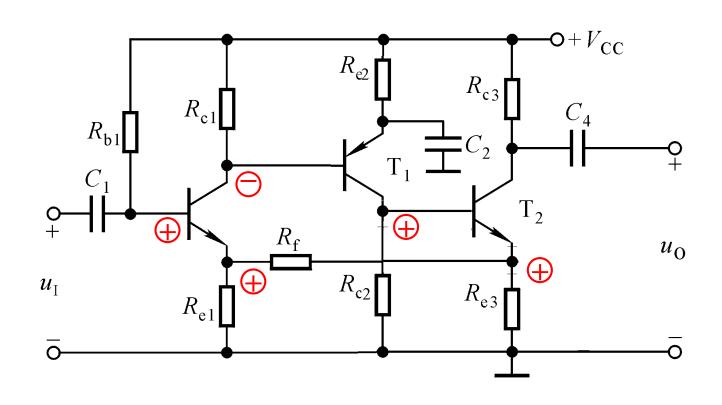
将电路的输入端交流短路

反馈仍能加上的为串联接入



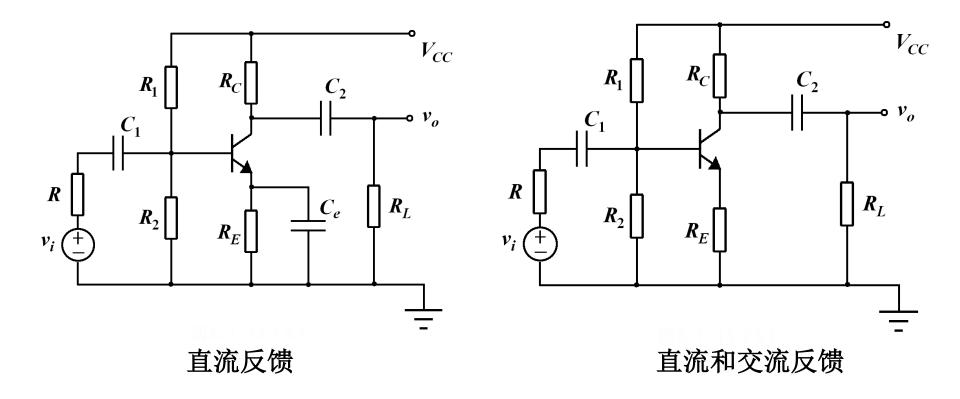


规定电路输入信号在某一时刻对地的极性,然后逐级判断电路中各相关点电流的流向或电位的极性,从而得出输出信号的极性;根据输出信号的极性判断反馈信号的极性;若反馈信号使基本放大器的净输入信号增大,则引入的是正反馈;反之引入的是负反馈。

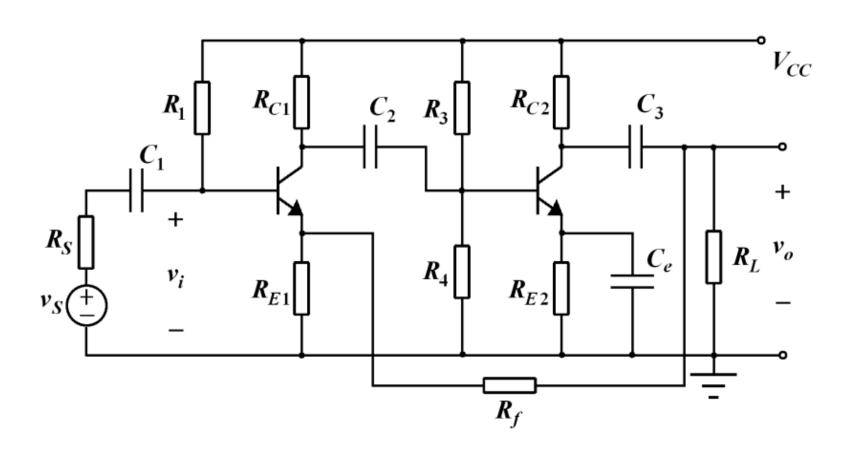


二、举例说明

例1判断下图电路为直流反馈,还是交流反馈?并说明反馈的作用。

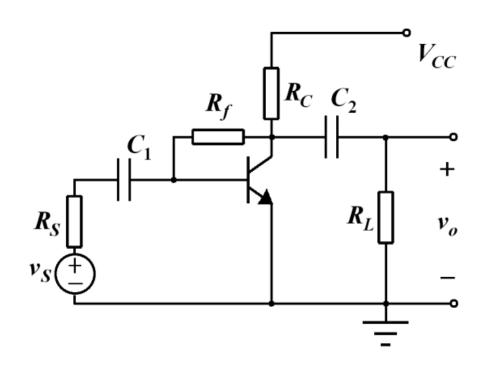


例2判断下图所示电路为什么反馈?



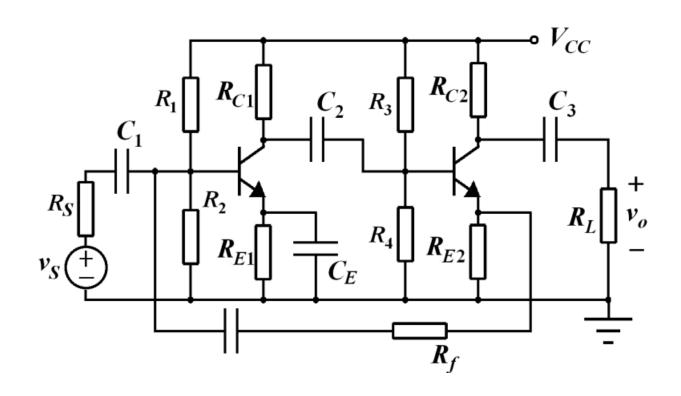
电压采样串联接入负反馈

例3判断下图所示电路为什么反馈?



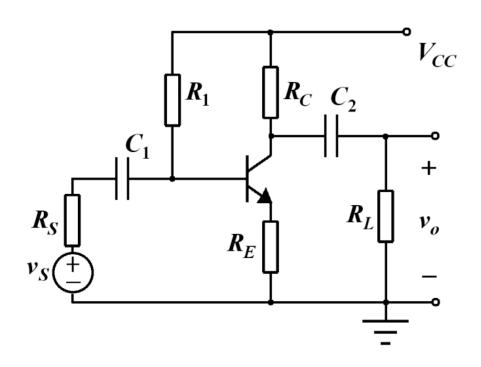
电压采样并联接入负反馈

例4判断下图所示电路为什么反馈?



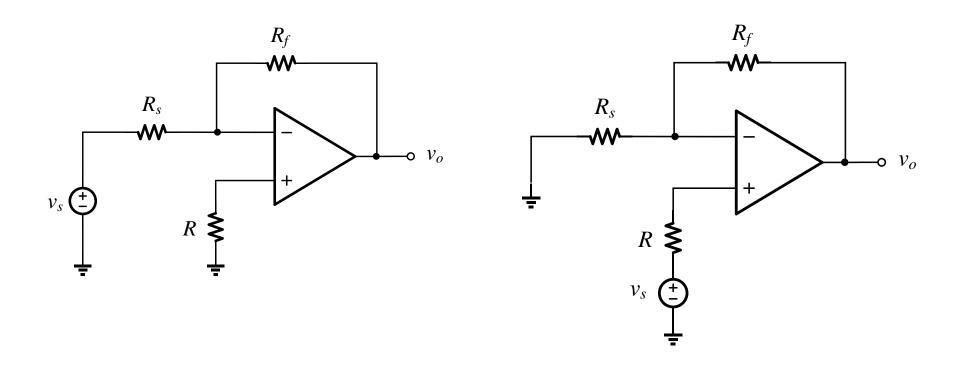
电流采样并联接入负反馈

例5判断下图所示电路为什么反馈?



电流采样串联接入负反馈

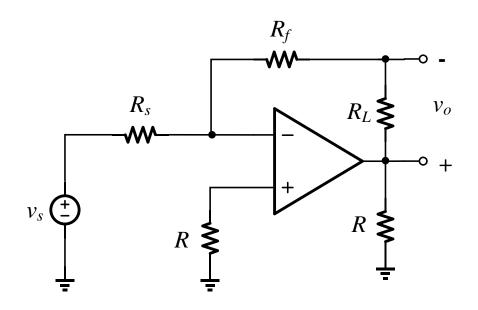
例6判断以下电路是否存在反馈?为何反馈?



电压并联负反馈

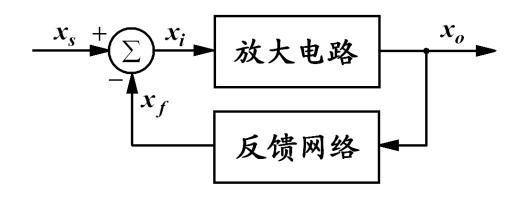
电压串联负反馈

例7判断以下电路是否存在反馈?为何反馈?



电流并联负反馈

12.1.5 负反馈电路的拆环



- 理论上,假设放大电路和反馈网络都是单向传输电路。
- 理论上,理想的反馈网络对放大电路没有负载效应。
- 实际的反馈网络或多或少对放大电路有负载效应。
- 对反馈网络进行拆环的目的是分析其对放大电路的负载效应。

拆环方法

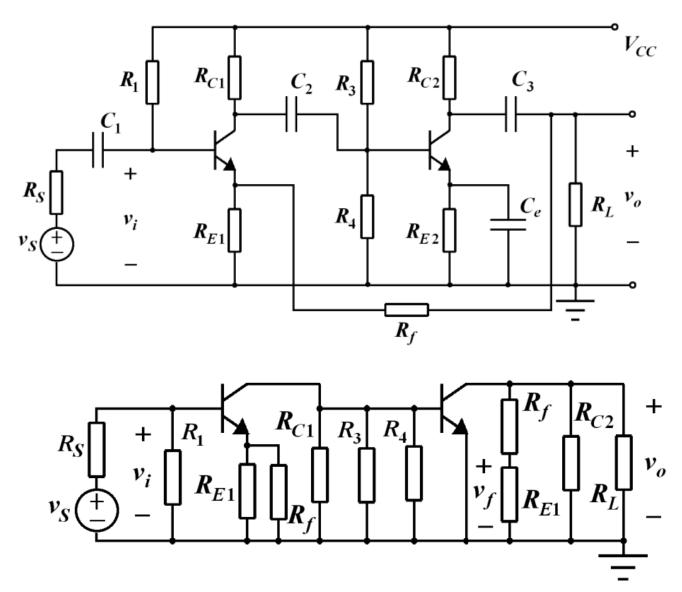
画输入,看输出:

输出端如果是电压采样,则将输出端对地短路;如果是电流采样,则将输出端开路。

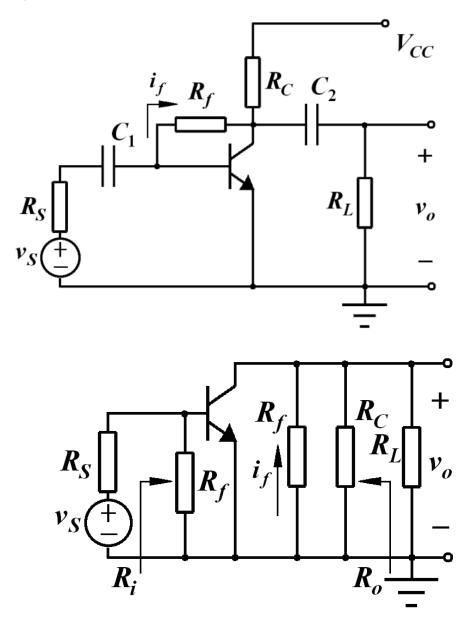
画输出,看输入:

输入端如果是并联接入,则将输入端对地短路;如果是串联接入,则将输入端开路。

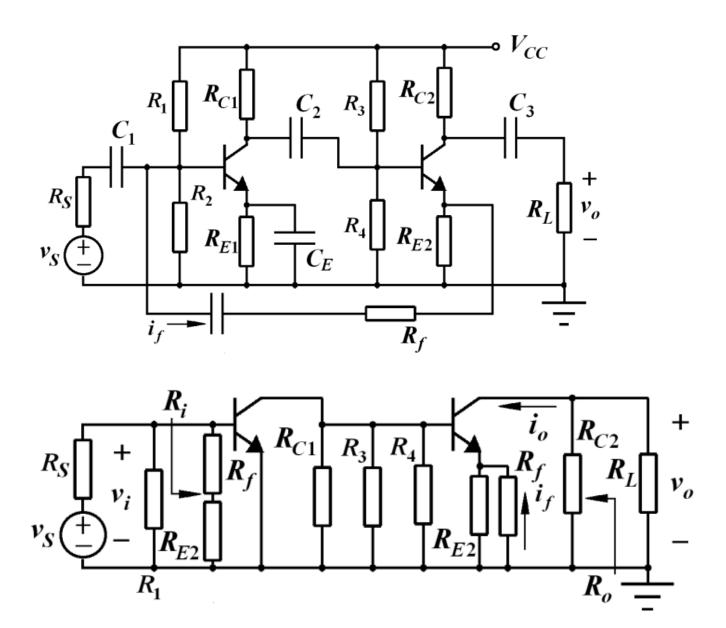
(1) 电压串联负反馈电路



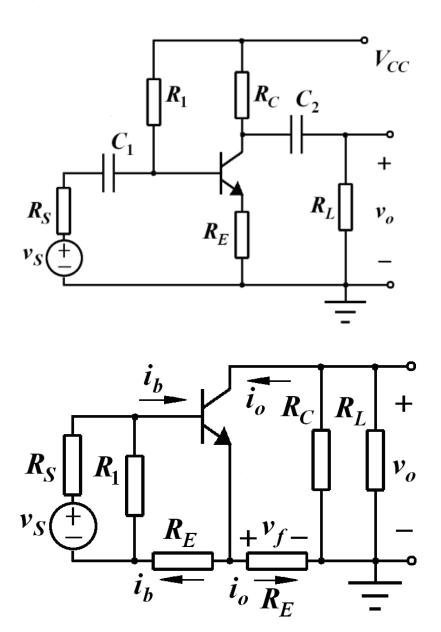
(2) 电压并联负反馈



(3) 电流并联负反馈



(4) 电流串联负反馈

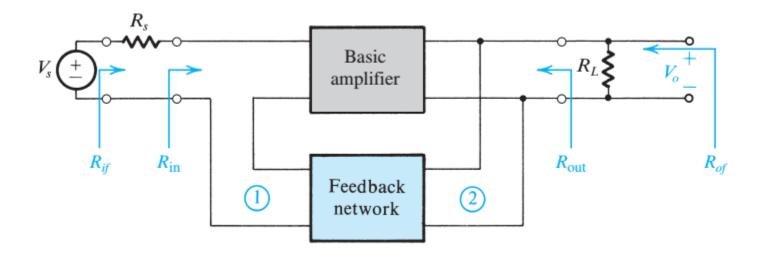


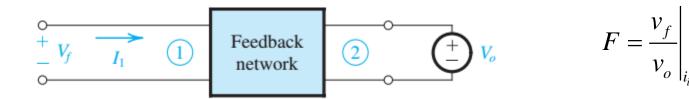
12.2 四种反馈组态分析计算

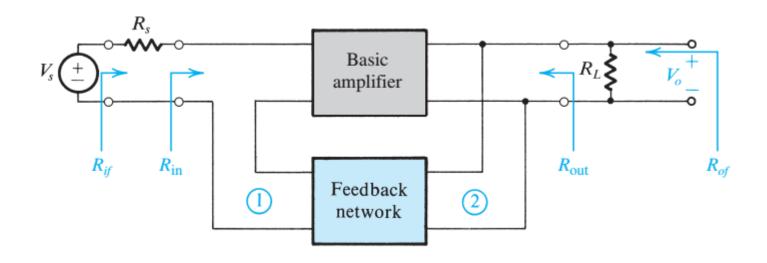
负反馈电路分析计算的步骤:

- 1. 判定反馈类型
- 2. 画出基本放大器交流通路(带反馈网络负载效应)
- 3. 计算基本放大器的增益、输入电阻、输出电阻
- 4. 计算反馈网络的反馈系数
- 5. 求出闭环增益、输入阻抗、输出阻抗

12.2.1 电压串联负反馈电路分析计算







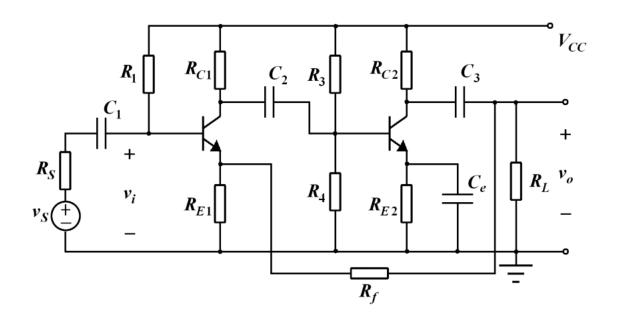
$$A_f = \frac{v_o}{v_s} = \frac{A}{1 + AF}$$

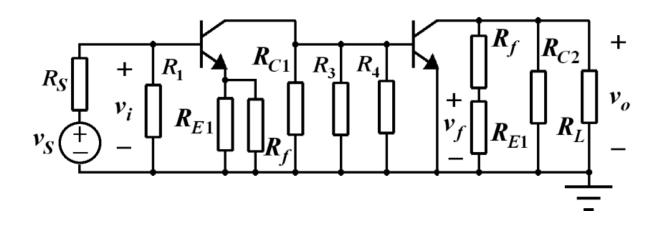
$$R_{if} = R_i(1 + AF) = R_{in} + R_S$$

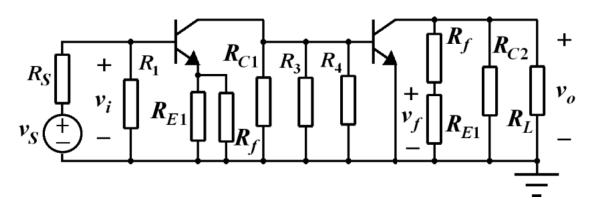
$$R_{of} = \frac{R_o}{1 + AF} = R_{out} / / R_L$$

$$R_{in} = R_{if} - R_S$$

$$R_{out} = 1 / \left(\frac{1}{R_{of}} - \frac{1}{R_L}\right)$$







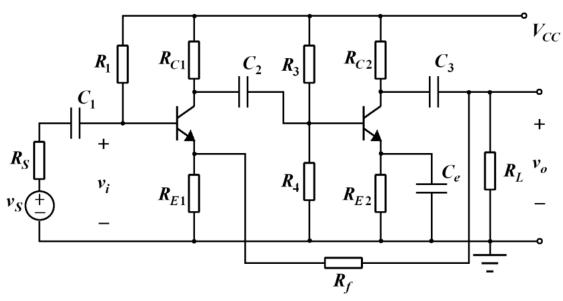
$$A = A_1 A_2 = \frac{v_o}{v_s}$$

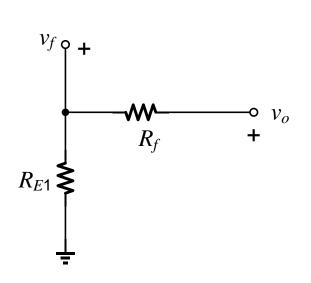
$$A_{1} = \frac{v_{c1}}{v_{s}} = \frac{v_{i}}{v_{s}} \times \frac{v_{c1}}{v_{i}} = -\frac{R_{1}//(R_{i} - R_{S})}{R_{i}} \times \frac{\beta_{1}R'_{L1}}{r_{\pi 1} + (1 + \beta_{1})R'_{E1}}$$

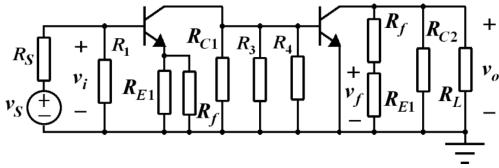
$$R'_{L1} = R_{C1} / / R_3 / / R_4 / / r_{\pi 2}$$
 $R_i = R_S + R_1 / / [r_{\pi 1} + (1 + \beta_1) R'_{E1}], R'_{E1} = R_{E1} / / R_f$

$$A_2 = \frac{v_o}{v_{c1}} = -\frac{\beta_2 R_L}{r_{\pi 2}}$$

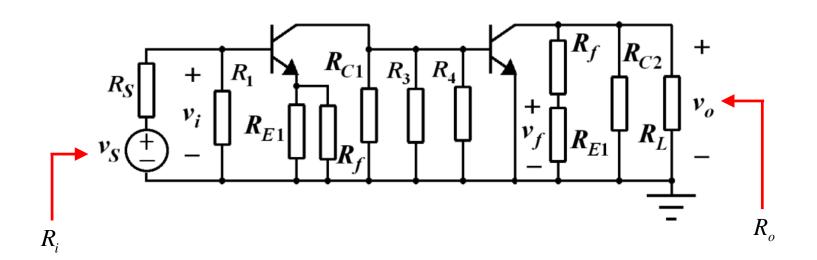
$$R'_{L} = (R_{f} + R_{E1}) / / R_{C2} / / R_{L}$$







$$F = \frac{v_f}{v_o} = \frac{R_{E1}}{R_f + R_{E1}}$$



输入电阻
$$R_i = R_S + R_1 / [r_{\pi 1} + (1 + \beta_1)R'_{E1}], R'_{E1} = R_{E1} / R_f$$

输出电阻
$$R_o = R_{c2} / (R_f + R_{E1}) / (r_o / R_L)$$

$$R_{if} = R_{in} + R_S = R_i (1 + AF)$$
 \Longrightarrow $R_{in} = R_{if} - R_S$

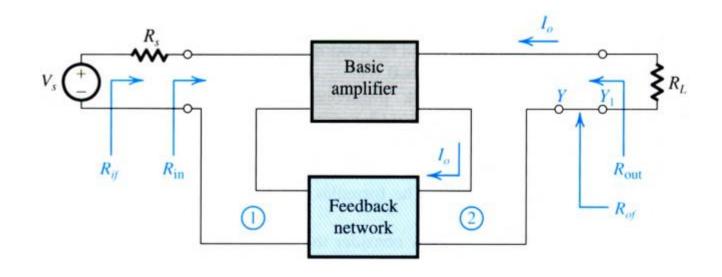
$$R_{of} = R_{out} / / R_L = \frac{R_o}{1 + AF} \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad R_{out} = 1 / \left(\frac{1}{R_{of}} - \frac{1}{R_L} \right)$$

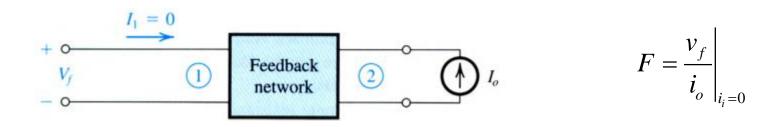
$$A_f = \frac{A}{1 + AF} \approx \frac{1}{F} = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_{E1}}$$

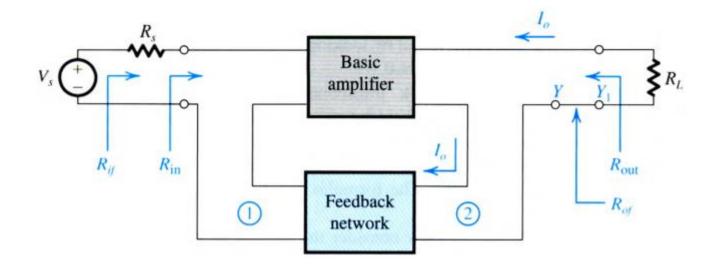
$$R_{if} = R_i(1 + AF)$$
 \Longrightarrow ∞ $R_{in} = R_{if} - R_S$ \Longrightarrow ∞

$$R_{of} = \frac{R_o}{1 + AF} \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad 0 \qquad \qquad R_{out} = 1 / \left(\frac{1}{R_{of}} - \frac{1}{R_L}\right) \Longrightarrow \qquad 0$$

12.2.2 电流串联负反馈电路分析计算







$$A_f = \frac{i_o}{v_s} = \frac{A}{1 + AF}$$

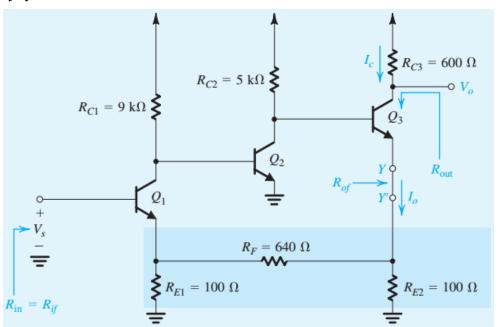
$$A_f = \frac{i_o}{v_s} = \frac{A}{1 + AF} \qquad A_{vf} = \frac{v_o}{v_s} = \frac{i_o}{v_s} \times \frac{v_o}{i_o} = R_L A_f$$

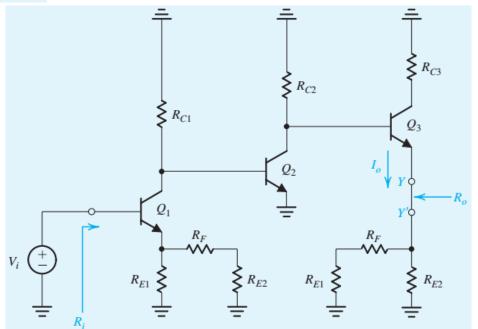
$$R_{if} = R_i(1 + AF) = R_{in} + R_S$$

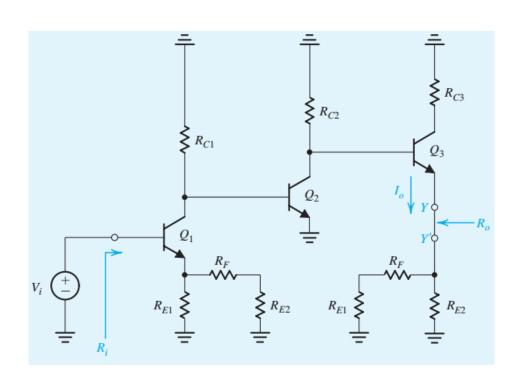
$$R_{in} = R_{if} - R_{S}$$

$$R_{of} = (1 + AF)R_o = R_{out} + R_L$$

$$R_{out} = R_{of} - R_L$$





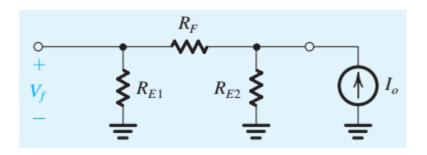


$$A = \frac{i_o}{v_i} = \frac{i_o}{v_{c2}} \times \frac{v_{c2}}{v_{c1}} \times \frac{v_{c1}}{v_i}$$

$$\frac{\dot{i}_o}{v_{c2}} = \frac{\dot{i}_{e3}}{v_{b3}} = \frac{1}{r_{e3} + \left[R_{E2} / / \left(R_F + R_{E1} \right) \right]}$$

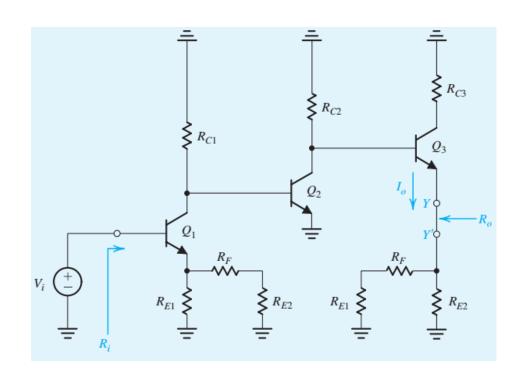
$$\frac{v_{c2}}{v_{c1}} = \frac{v_{c2}}{v_{b2}} = -g_{m2} \left\{ R_{C2} // (\beta + 1) \left[r_{e3} + \left(R_{E2} // (R_F + R_{E1}) \right) \right] \right\}$$

$$\frac{v_{c1}}{v_i} = -\frac{\alpha_1 (R_{C1} / / r_{\pi 2})}{r_{e1} + (R_{E1} / / (R_F + R_{E2}))}$$



$$F = \frac{v_f}{i_o} = \frac{R_{E1}}{1 + R_{E1}/R_{E2} + R_F/R_{E2}}$$

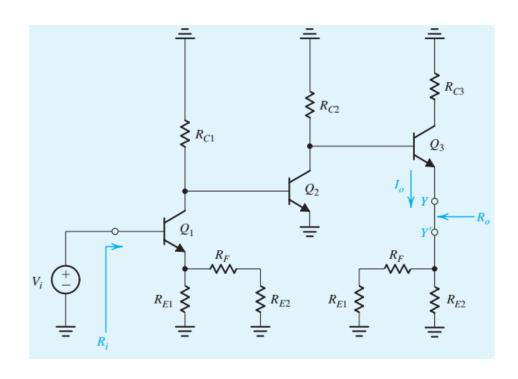
$$A_f = \frac{i_o}{v_s} = \frac{A}{1 + AF}$$



$$R_i = (\beta + 1) \left[r_{e1} + (R_{E1} / / (R_F + R_{E2})) \right]$$

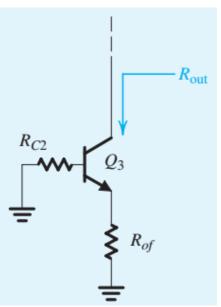
$$R_{if} = R_i (1 + AF)$$

$$R_{in} = R_{if}$$

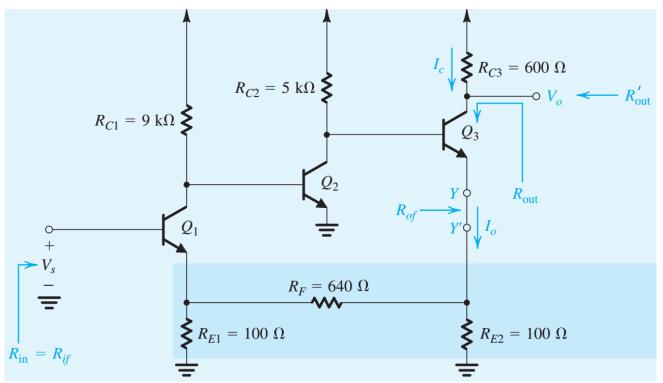


$$R_o = R_{E2} / / (R_F + R_{E1}) + r_{e3} + \frac{R_{C2}}{\beta + 1}$$

$$R_{of} = R_o \left(1 + AF \right)$$



$$R_{out} \approx r_{o3} \left[1 + g_{m3} \left(r_{\pi 3} / / R_{of} \right) \right]$$



$$R'_{out} = R_{out} / / R_{C3}$$

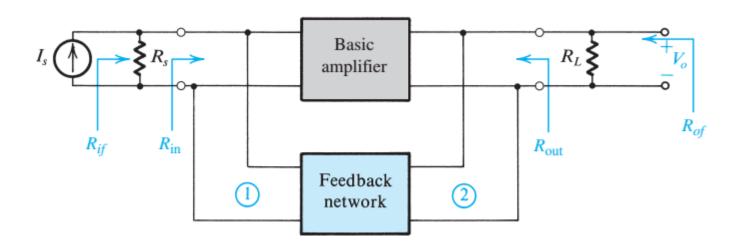
$$A_f = \frac{A}{1 + AF} \approx \frac{1}{F}$$

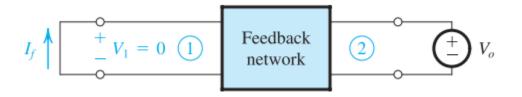
$$R_{if} = R_i(1 + AF) = R_{in}$$
 \Longrightarrow ∞

$$R_{of} = R_o \left(1 + AF \right) \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \infty \qquad \qquad R_{out} \approx r_{o3} \left[1 + g_{m3} \left(r_{\pi 3} / / R_{of} \right) \right] \approx \left(\beta + 1 \right) r_{o3}$$

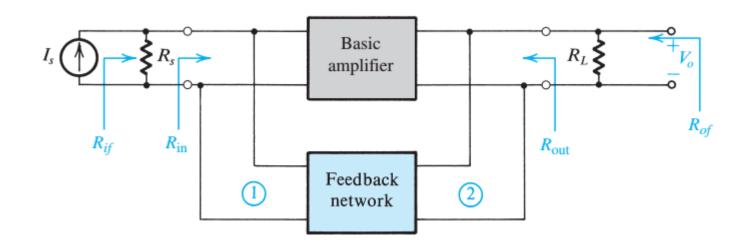
$$R'_{out} = R_{out} / / R_{C3} \approx R_{C3}$$

12.2.3 电压并联负反馈电路分析计算





$$F = \frac{i_f}{v_o} \bigg|_{v_i = 0}$$



$$A_f = \frac{v_o}{i_s} = \frac{A}{1 + AF}$$

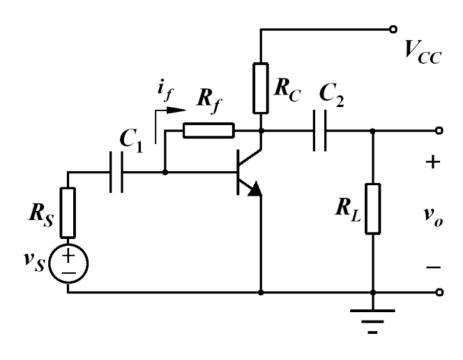
$$R_{if} = \frac{R_i}{1 + AF} = R_{in} / / R_S$$

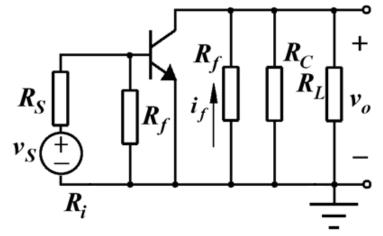
$$R_{of} = \frac{R_o}{1 + AF} = R_{out} / / R_o$$

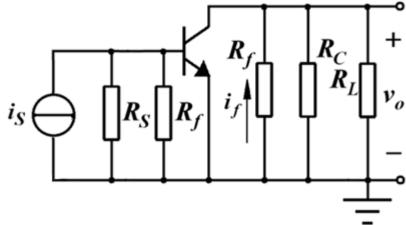
$$A_{vf} = \frac{v_o}{v_s} = \frac{v_o}{i_s} \frac{i_s}{v_s} = \frac{1}{R_S} A_f$$

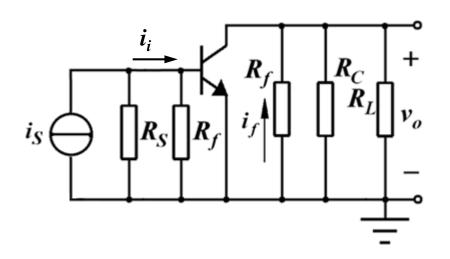
$$R_{in} = 1 / \left(\frac{1}{R_{if}} - \frac{1}{R_S} \right)$$

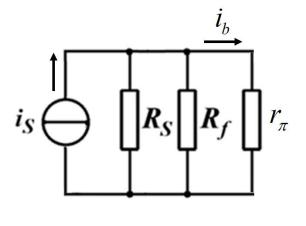
$$R_{out} = 1 / \left(\frac{1}{R_{of}} - \frac{1}{R_L}\right)$$









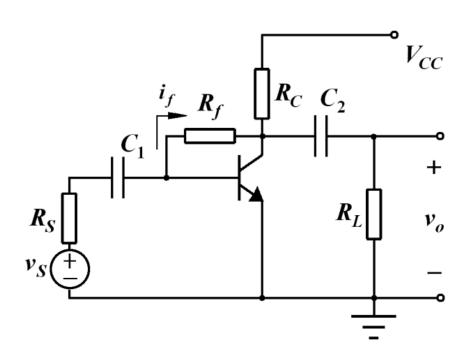


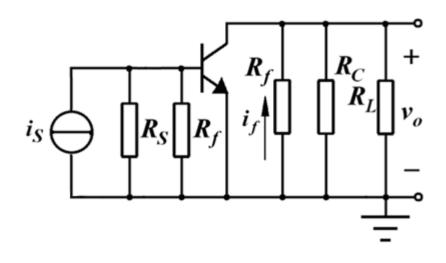
$$v_o = -i_c R_L'$$

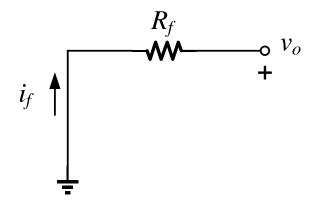
$$R_L' = R_f //R_C //R_L$$

$$i_s = \frac{r_\pi i_b}{R_S / / / R_f / r_\pi}$$

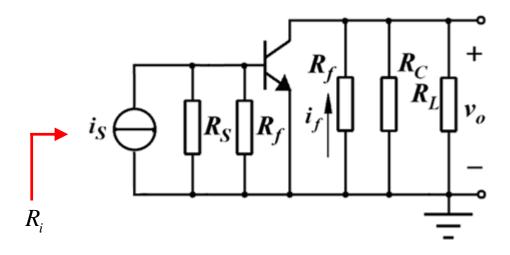
$$A = \frac{v_o}{i_s} = -\frac{\beta R_L' \left(R_S / / / R_f / r_\pi \right)}{r_\pi}$$





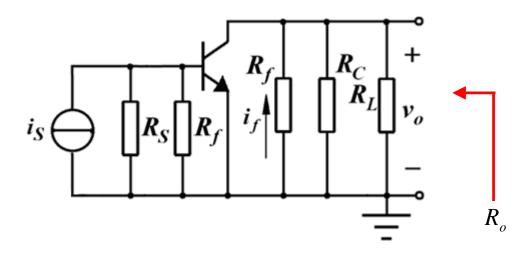


$$F = \frac{i_f}{v_o} = -\frac{1}{R_f}$$



$$R_i = R_S / / R_f / / r_\pi$$

$$R_{if} = R_{in} / / R_S = \frac{R_i}{1 + AF} \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad R_{in} = 1 / \left(\frac{1}{R_{if}} - \frac{1}{R_S}\right)$$



$$R_o = R_C //R_f //R_L //r_o$$

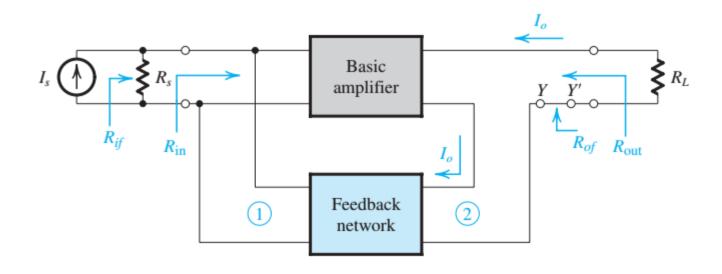
$$R_{of} = R_{out} / R_L = \frac{R_i}{1 + AF}$$
 \Longrightarrow $R_{out} = 1 / \left(\frac{1}{R_{of}} - \frac{1}{R_L}\right)$

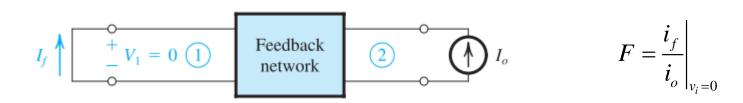
$$A_f = \frac{A}{1 + AF} \approx \frac{1}{F} = -R_f$$

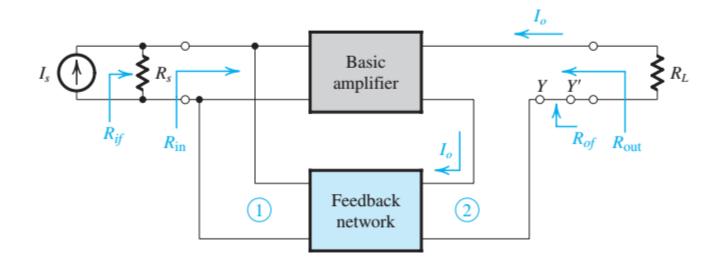
$$R_{if} = R_{in} / / R_S = \frac{R_i}{1 + AF} \implies 0 \qquad R_{in} = 1 / \left(\frac{1}{R_{if}} - \frac{1}{R_S}\right) \implies 0$$

$$R_{of} = \frac{R_o}{1 + AF} \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad 0 \qquad R_{out} = 1 / \left(\frac{1}{R_{of}} - \frac{1}{R_L}\right) \implies 0$$

12.2.4 电流并联负反馈电路分析计算







$$A_f = \frac{i_o}{i_s} = \frac{A}{1 + AF}$$

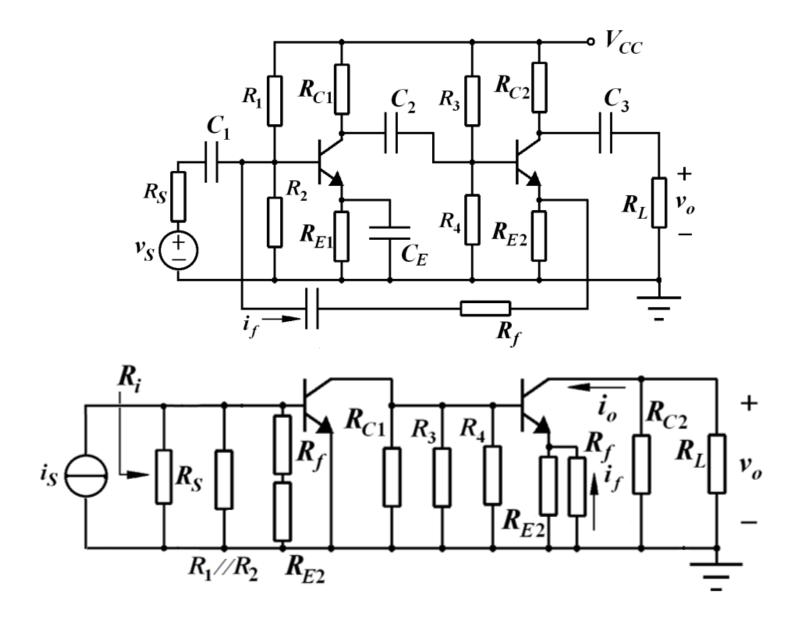
$$A_{f} = \frac{i_{o}}{i_{s}} = \frac{A}{1 + AF}$$
 $A_{vf} = \frac{v_{o}}{v_{s}} = \frac{R_{L}i_{o}}{R_{S}i_{s}} = \frac{R_{L}}{R_{S}}A_{f}$

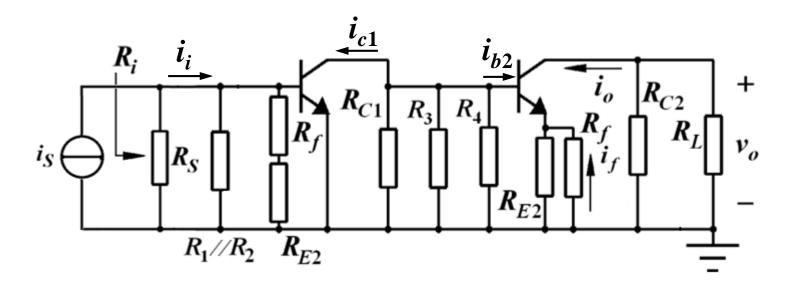
$$R_{if} = \frac{R_i}{1 + AF} = R_{in} / / R_S$$

$$R_{in} = 1 / \left(\frac{1}{R_{if}} - \frac{1}{R_{S}}\right)$$

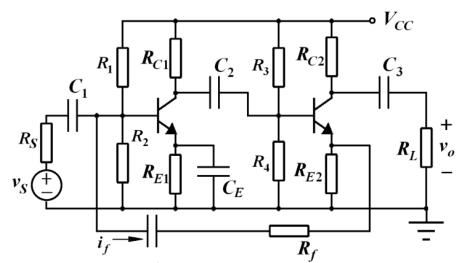
$$R_{of} = (1 + AF)R_o = R_{out} + R_L$$

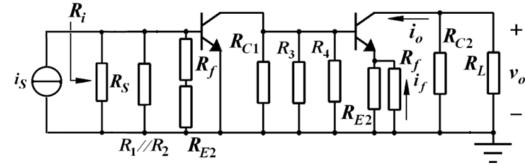
$$R_{out} = R_{of} - R_L$$

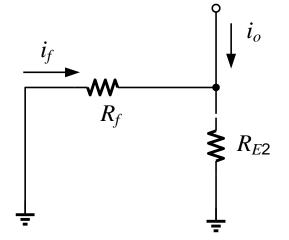




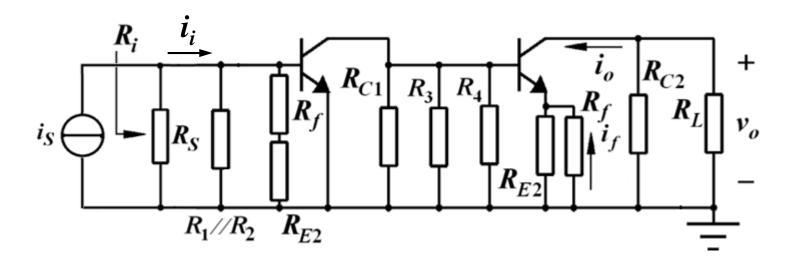
$$\begin{split} A &= \frac{i_o}{i_s} = \frac{i_o}{i_{b2}} \frac{i_{b2}}{i_{c1}} \frac{i_{c1}}{i_s} \\ &= -\beta_2 \frac{R_{C1} / / R_3 / / R_4 / / \left[r_{\pi 2} + (\beta_2 + 1) \left(R_{E2} / / R_f \right) \right]}{r_{\pi 2} + (\beta_2 + 1) \left(R_{E2} / / R_f \right)} \frac{\beta_1 \left[R_S / / R_1 / / R_2 / / \left(R_f + R_{E2} \right) / / r_{\pi 1} \right]}{r_{\pi 1}} \end{split}$$





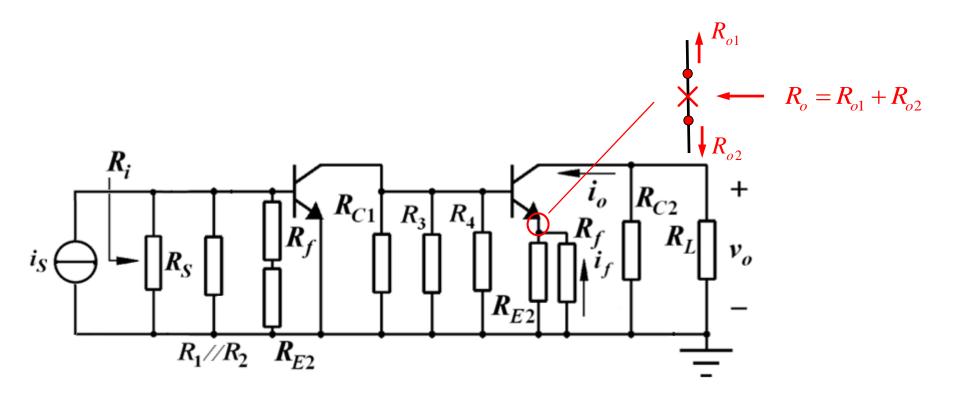


$$F = \frac{i_f}{i_o} = -\frac{R_{E2}}{R_f + R_{E2}}$$



$$R_i = R_S / / R_1 / / R_2 / / (R_{E2} + R_f) / / r_{\pi 1}$$

$$R_{if} = R_{in} / / R_S = \frac{R_i}{1 + AF} \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad R_{in} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_{if}} - \frac{1}{R_S}}$$



$$R_o = \left(R_{E2} / / R_f \right) + \frac{r_{\pi} + R_3 / / R_4 / / R_{C1} / / r_{o1}}{\beta + 1}$$

$$R_{of} = R_o \left(1 + AF \right)$$

$$R_{out} \approx r_{o2} \left[1 + g_{m2} \left(r_{\pi 2} / / R_{of} \right) \right] / / R_{C2}$$

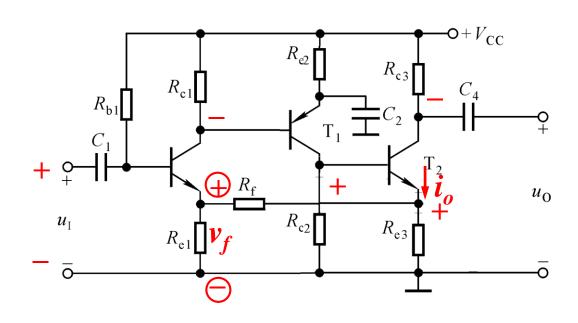
$$A_f = \frac{A}{1 + AF} \approx \frac{1}{F} = -1 - \frac{R_f}{R_{E2}}$$

$$R_{if} = R_{in} / / R_S = \frac{R_i}{1 + AF} \implies 0 \qquad R_{in} = 1 / \left(\frac{1}{R_{if}} - \frac{1}{R_S}\right) \implies 0$$

$$R_{of} = R_o \left(1 + AF \right)$$
 \Longrightarrow ∞ $R_{out} \approx \left(\beta + 1 \right) r_{o2}$ $R'_{out} = R_{out} / / R_{C2} \approx R_{C2}$

讨论一

求解在深度负反馈条件下电路的电压放大倍数。



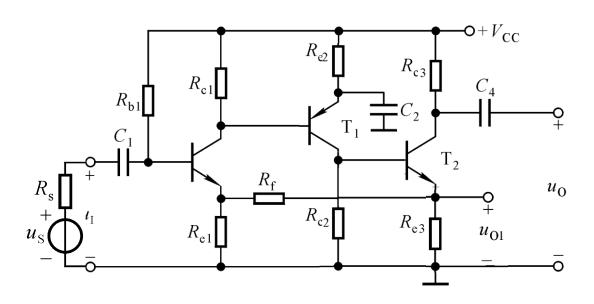
电流采样串联接入

$$F = \frac{v_f}{i_o} = \frac{R_{e1}R_{e3}}{R_{e1} + R_f + R_{e3}}$$

$$A_f = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = -\frac{(R_{c3}//R_L) \cdot i_{c2}}{v_i} \approx -\frac{i_o}{v_i} \cdot (R_{c3}//R_L) = -\frac{1}{F} \cdot (R_{c3}//R_L) = -\frac{R_{e1} + R_f + R_{e3}}{R_{e1}R_{e3}} \cdot (R_{c3}//R_L)$$

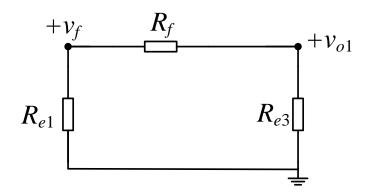
讨论二

求解在深度负反馈条件下电路的电压增益。

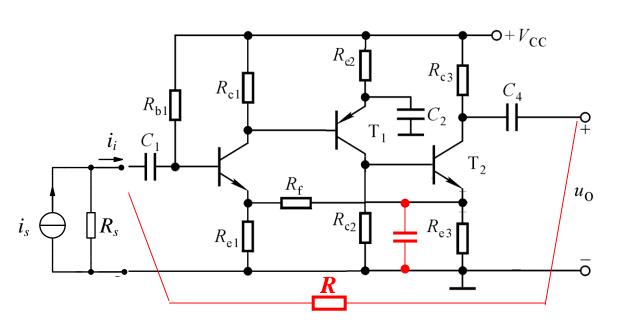


电压采样串联接入

1. 第三级从发射极输出;



$$A_{vf} = \frac{1}{F} = \frac{v_{o1}}{v_f} = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_{e1}}$$



电压采样并联接入

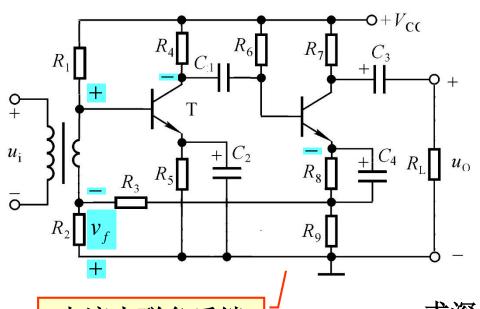
2. 第三级从集电极输出,并在第三级的射极加旁路电容,且在输出端和输入端跨接一电阻。

$$i_f$$

$$A_f = \frac{v_o}{i_s} = \frac{1}{F} = -R$$

$$A_{vf} = \frac{v_o}{v_s} = \frac{i_s}{v_s} \times \frac{v_o}{i_s} = \frac{1}{R_S} A_f = -\frac{R}{R_S}$$

讨论三



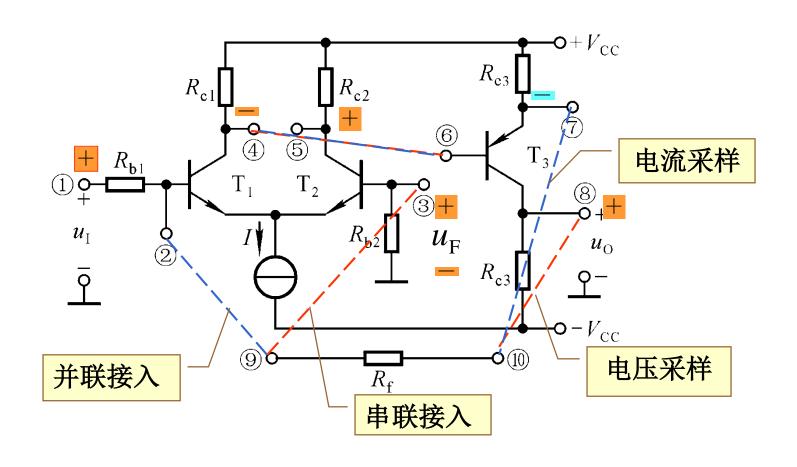
设所有的电容对交流信号 均可视为短路。试说明电路中 是否引入了交流负反馈;如引 入了,则说明其组态。

电流串联负反馈 求深度负反馈情况下的电压增益

$$A_{vf}' = \frac{v_o}{v_f} = \frac{i_o}{v_f} \cdot \frac{v_o}{i_o} = -\frac{1}{F} (R_7 // R_L) = \frac{(R_2 + R_3 + R_9)(R_7 // R_L)}{R_2 R_9}$$

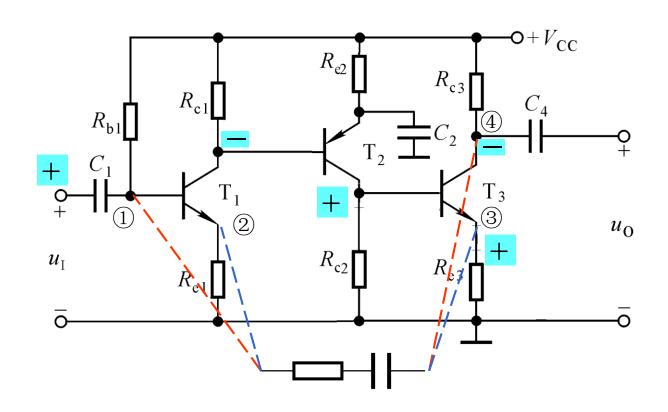
讨论四

试在图示电路中分别引入四种不同组态的交流负反馈。



讨论五

在图示电路中能够引入哪些组态的交流负反馈?



只可能引入电压并联或电流串联两种组态的交流负反馈。

12.3 负反馈电路的稳定性问题

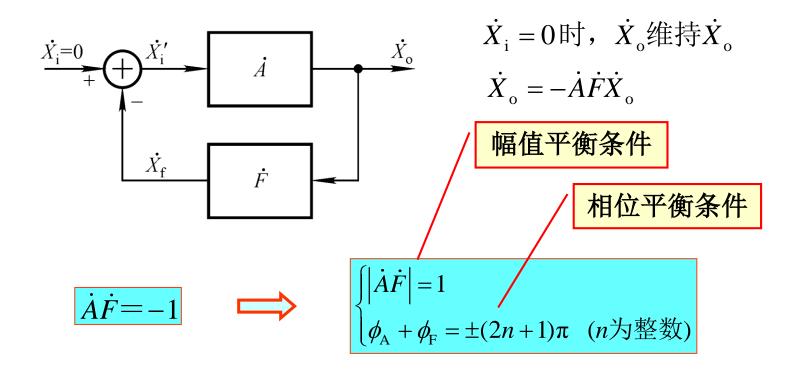
12.3.1 稳定性问题

$$\dot{A}_f = \frac{\dot{A}}{1 + \dot{A}\dot{F}}$$

$$\dot{A}\dot{F} = -1$$
 $\dot{A}_f \rightarrow \infty$

系统不稳定, 出现自激振荡

12.3.2 稳定判据和稳定裕度

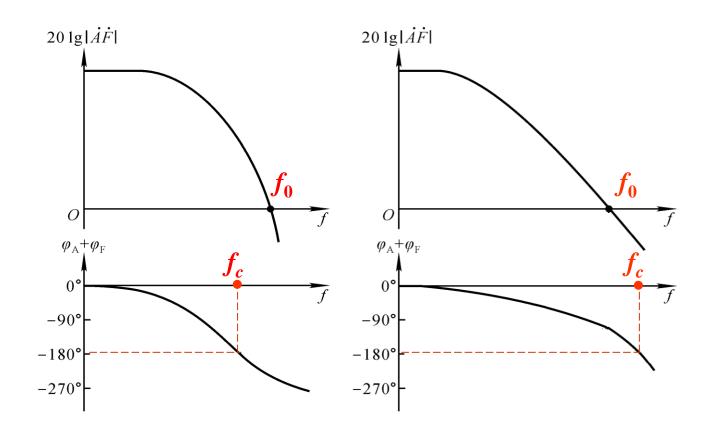


由于电路通电后输出量有一个从小到大直至稳幅的过程,起振条件为

$$|\dot{A}\dot{F}| > 1$$

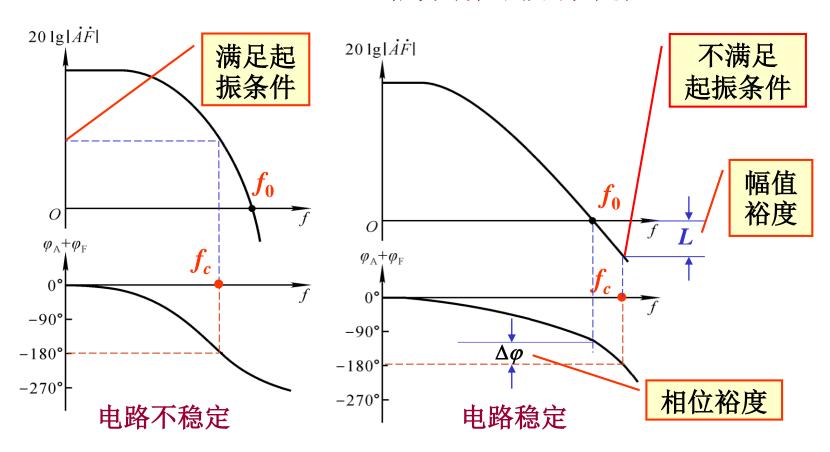
由环路增益的频率特性来判断闭环后电路的稳定性。

使环路增益下降到 0 dB 的频率,记作 f_0 ; 使 $\varphi_A + \varphi_F = \pm (2n+1)\pi$ 的频率,记作 f_c 。



稳定性的判断

当 $|L| \ge 10$ dB且 $\Delta \varphi > 45^{\circ}$ 时,电路才具有可靠的稳定性。



 $f_0 > f_c$,电路不稳定,会产生自激振荡;

 $f_0 < f_c$, 电路稳定,不会产生自激振荡。

12.3.3 负反馈电路稳定性分析

放大器开环增益

$$A = \frac{10^{5}}{\left(1 + jf/10^{5}\right)\left(1 + jf/10^{6}\right)\left(1 + jf/10^{7}\right)}$$

其相频特性为

$$\phi = -\left[\tan^{-1}(f/10^5) + \tan^{-1}(f/10^6) + \tan^{-1}(f/10^7)\right]$$

假设反馈网络为纯电阻的。

$$20\log(AF) = 20\log(A) - 20\log\left(\frac{1}{F}\right)$$

若引入的负反馈为 20log(1/F)=85 dB

问放大器是否稳定?

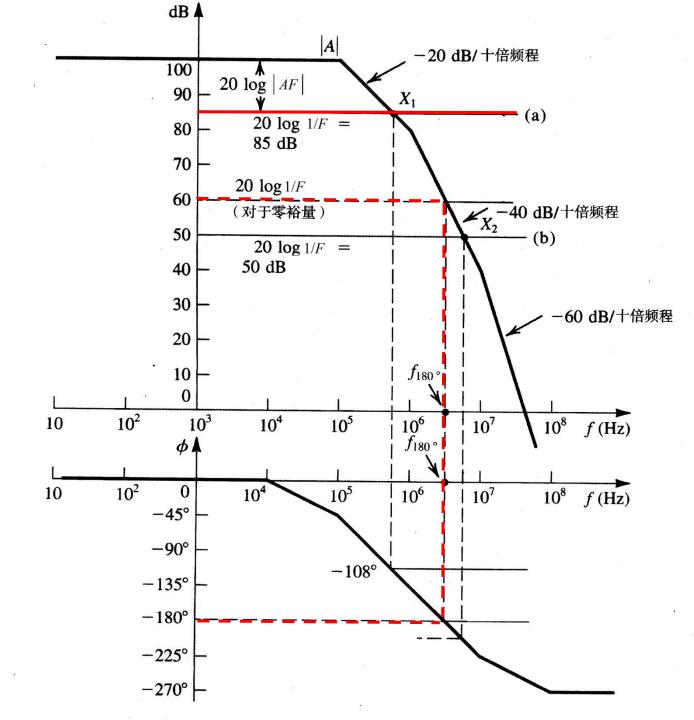
增益裕度

 $L \approx 25 \text{ dB}$

相位裕度

 $\Delta \phi \approx 72^{\circ}$

放大器稳定



若引入的负反馈为

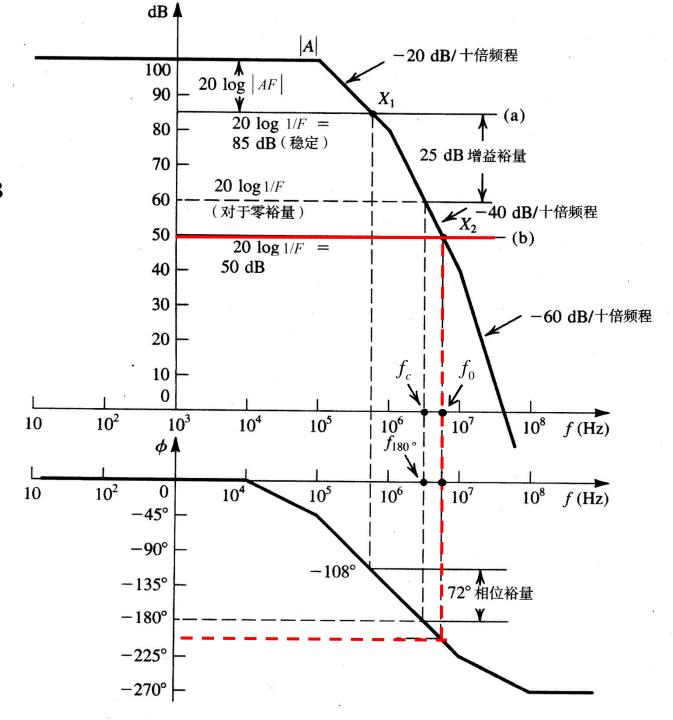
$$20\log(1/F) = 50 \text{ dB}$$

问放大器是否稳定?

相位裕度

$$\Delta \phi < 0$$
 或 $f_0 > f_c$

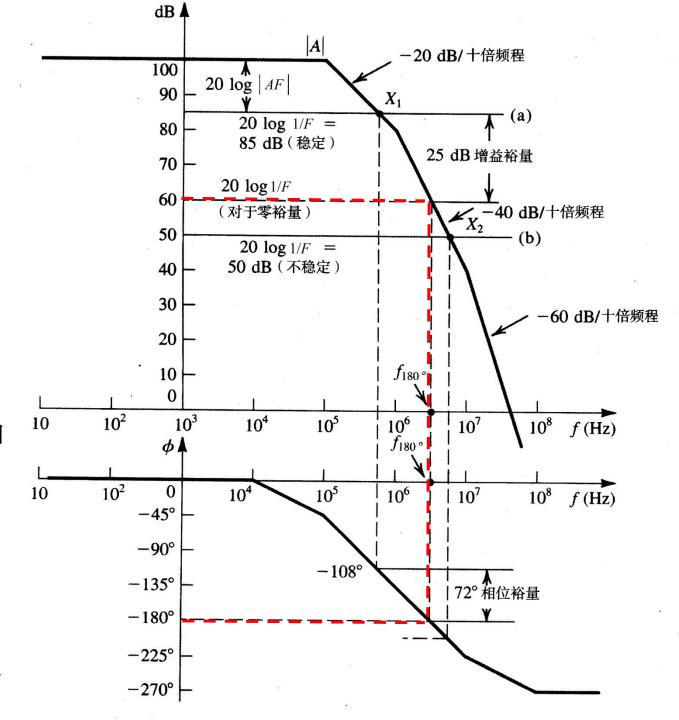
放大器不稳定



要使放大器稳定,允许引入的最大反馈? $20\log(1/F) \approx 60 \text{ dB}$

但由于没有相位和幅 度裕度,这种情况下 电路是不稳定的。

一般,若20log(1/F)对应的直线与20log |A|曲线的交点处于斜率为-20dB/十倍频程的线段,则至少能保证45°的相位裕度。

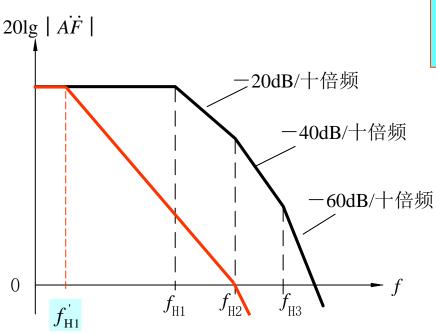


12.3.4 负反馈电路自激振荡的消除

常用的方法为滞后补偿方法。

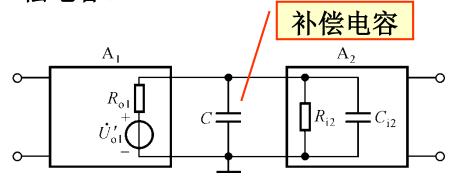
设放大电路为直接耦合方式,反馈网络为电阻网络,以3极点情况为例。

一、简单滞后补偿



$$\dot{A}\dot{F} = \frac{\dot{A}_{m}\dot{F}_{m}}{\left(1 + j\frac{f}{f_{H1}}\right)\left(1 + j\frac{f}{f_{H2}}\right)\left(1 + j\frac{f}{f_{H3}}\right)}$$

在最低的上限频率所在回路加补偿电容。



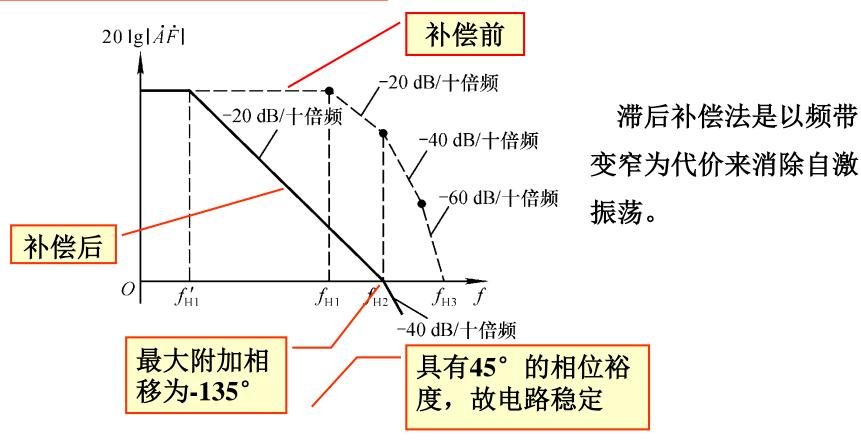
补偿前

$$f_{H1} = \frac{1}{2\pi \left(R_{o1} / / R_{i2} \right) C_{i2}}$$

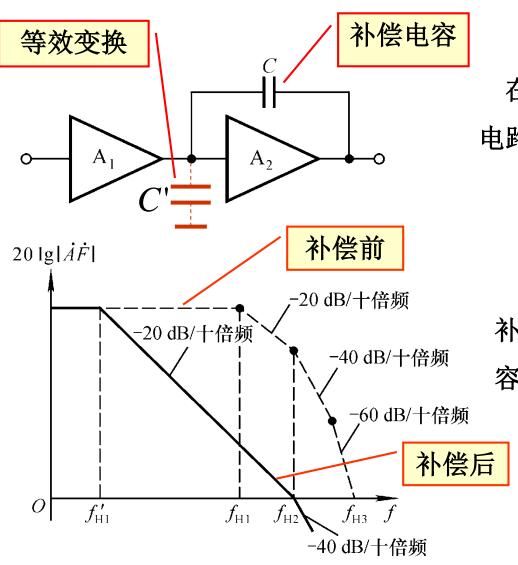
$$f'_{H1} = \frac{1}{2\pi (R_{o1}//R_{i2})(C_{i2} + C)}$$

$$\dot{A}\dot{F} = \frac{\dot{A}_{\rm m}\dot{F}_{\rm m}}{\left(1 + {\rm j}\frac{f}{f_{\rm H1}}\right) \left(1 + {\rm j}\frac{f}{f_{\rm H2}}\right) \left(1 + {\rm j}\frac{f}{f_{\rm H3}}\right)}$$

补偿后,当 $f = f_{\text{H2}}$ 时, $20 \lg \left| \dot{A} \dot{F} \right| = 0 \text{dB}$ 。



二、密勒补偿

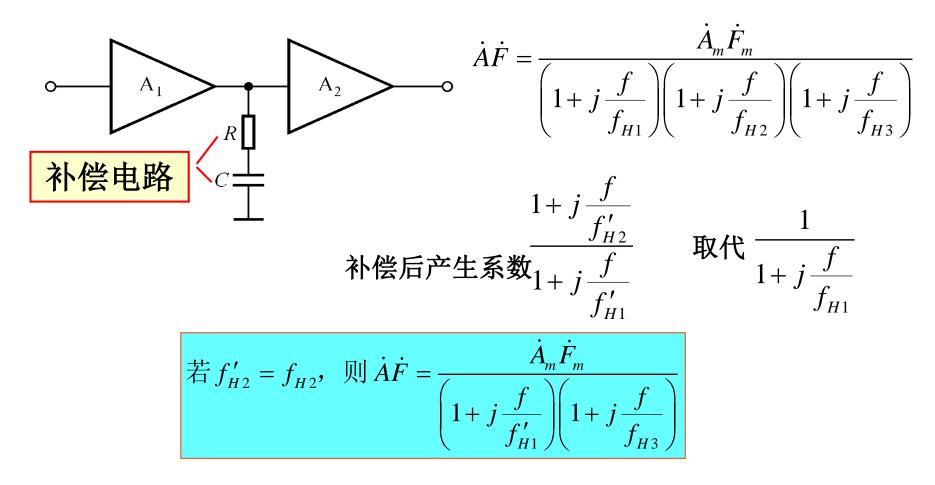


在最低的上限频率所在放大电路中加补偿电容。

$$C' = (1 + |k|)C$$

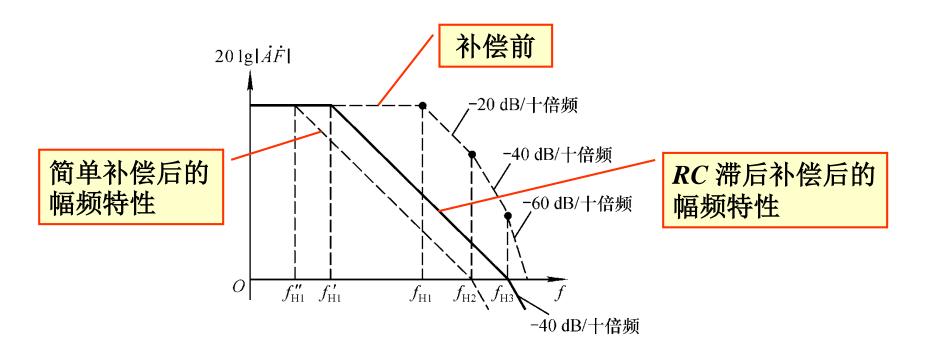
在获得同样补偿的情况下, 补偿电容比简单滞后补偿的电 容小得多。

三、RC滞后补偿:在最低的上限频率所在回路加补偿



上式表明,电路的附加相移必定小于-180°,不满足起振条件,闭 环后一定不会产生自激振荡,电路稳定。

RC滞后补偿与简单滞后补偿比较



滞后补偿法消振均以频带变窄为代价,RC滞后补偿较简单电容补偿产生的频带变化更小一些。

为使消振后频带变化更小,可考虑采用超前补偿的方法。

四、超前补偿

超前补偿是设法在易于产生自激振荡的频率点附近引入一个超前相移的零点,利用该零点产生的超前相移来抵消原来的滞后相移,以保证闭环的稳定性。

优点是不压缩频带,但对电路参数要求苛刻,且较难调节。