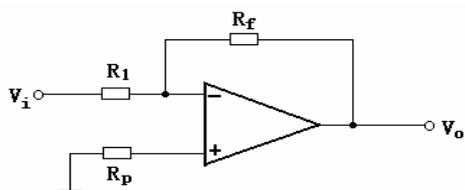
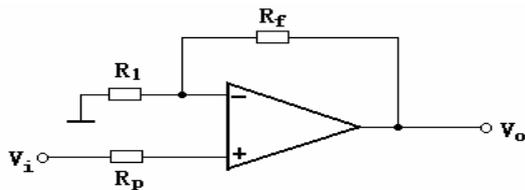


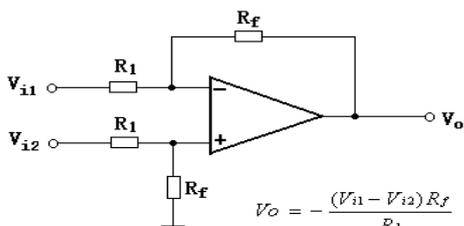
常用运放知识



反相输入放大器 $Au = -\frac{R_f}{R_1}$



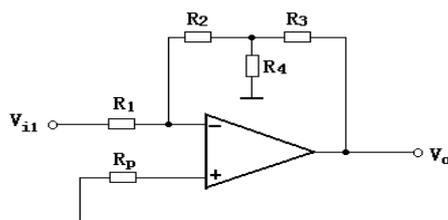
同相输入放大器 $Au = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}$



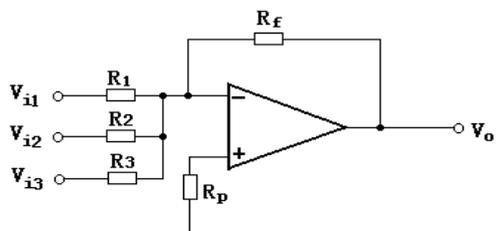
差动输入放大器

$$V_o = -\frac{(V_{i1} - V_{i2})R_f}{R_1}$$

$$Au = -\frac{R_f}{R_1}$$

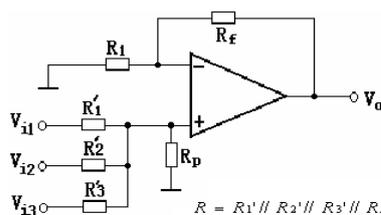


其他电路计算 $V_o = -(R_2R_3 + R_3R_4 + R_2R_4) * \frac{V_i}{R_1R_4}$



反相输入加法器

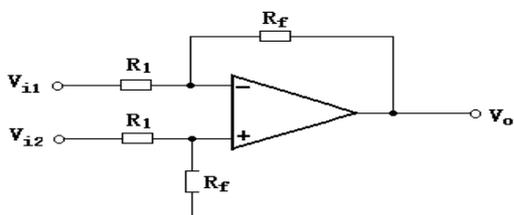
$$V_o = -R_f * \left(\frac{V_{i1}}{R_1} + \frac{V_{i2}}{R_2} + \frac{V_{i3}}{R_3} \right)$$



同相输入加法器

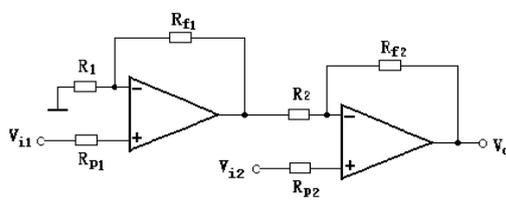
$$R = R'1 \parallel R'2 \parallel R'3 \parallel R_p$$

$$V_o = \left(1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}\right) * R * \left(\frac{V_{i1}}{R'1} + \frac{V_{i2}}{R'2} + \frac{V_{i3}}{R'3}\right)$$



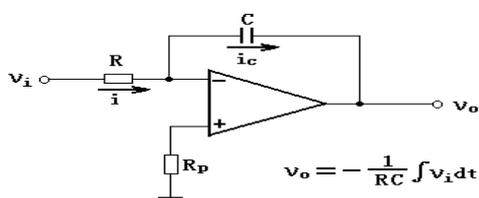
减法器1

$$Au = (V_{i2} - V_{i1}) * \frac{R_f}{R_1}$$



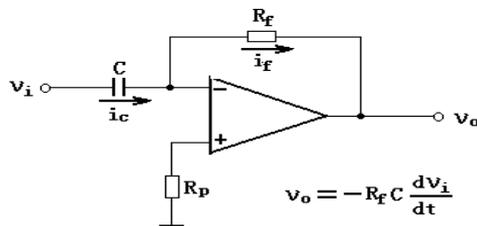
减法器2

$$V_o = \left(1 + \frac{R_{f2}}{R_1}\right) * V_{i2} - \left(1 + \frac{R_{f1}}{R_2}\right) V_{i1}$$



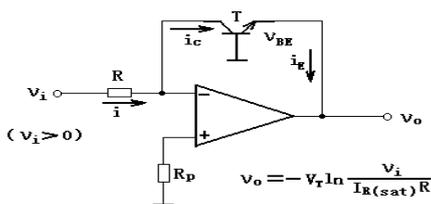
积分器

$$v_o = -\frac{1}{RC} \int v_i dt$$



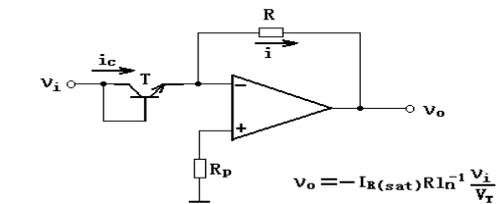
微分器

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



对数器

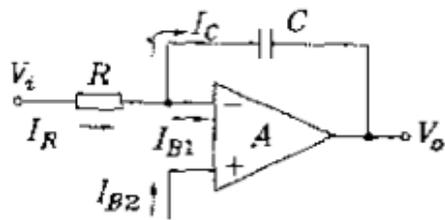
$$v_o = -V_T \ln \frac{v_i}{I_{R(sat)} R}$$



反对数器

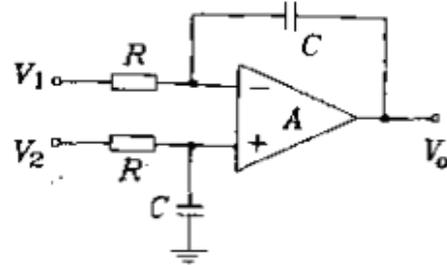
$$(v_i > 0)$$

$$v_o = -I_{R(sat)} R \ln^{-1} \frac{v_i}{V_T}$$

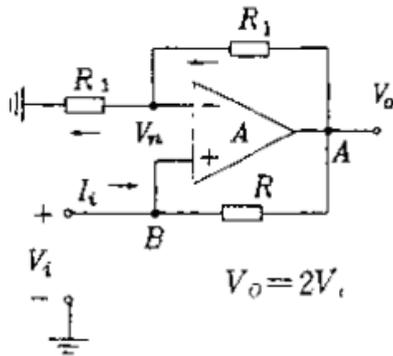


$$V_o = -\frac{1}{C} \int I_C dt = -\frac{1}{RC} \int V_i(t) dt$$

积分器

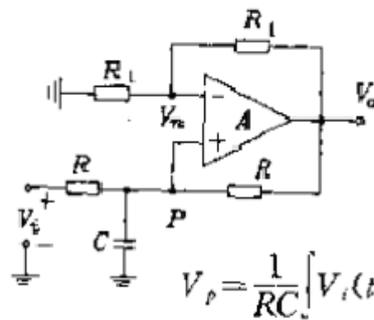


差动积分器



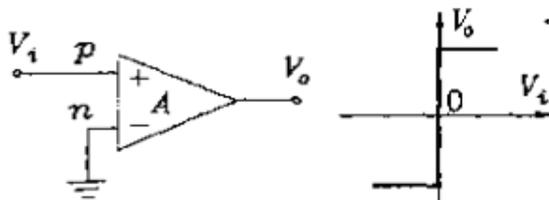
$$V_o = 2V_i$$

负阻变换电路 $I_i = \frac{V_i - V_o}{R} = -\frac{V_i}{R}$



$$V_p = \frac{1}{RC} \int V_i(t) dt$$

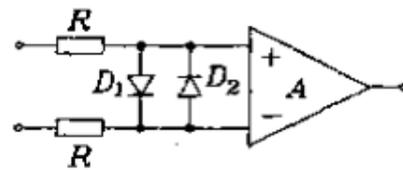
同相积分器 $V_o = 2V_p = \frac{2}{RC} \int V_i(t) dt$



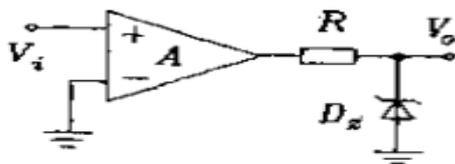
(a) 电路图

(b) 传输特性

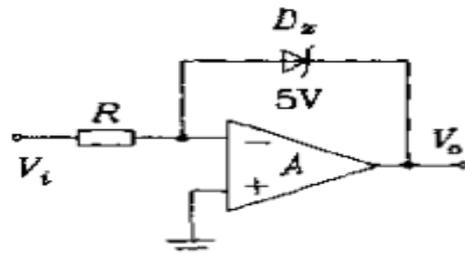
零越比较器



差模保护电路图

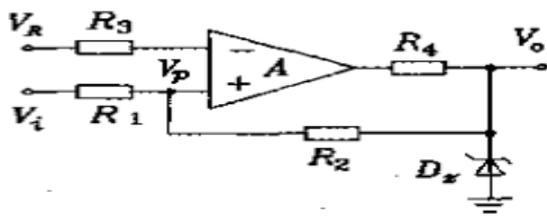


(a) 输出限幅

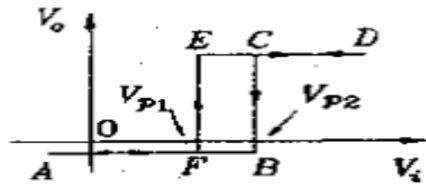


(b) 反馈限幅

用稳压管限制输出电平

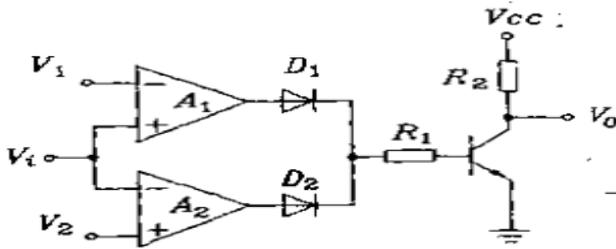


(a) 电路图

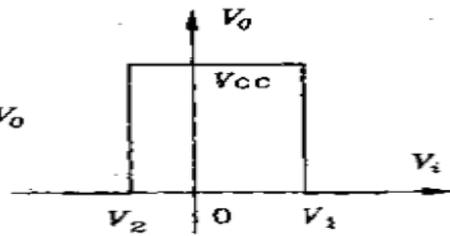


(b) 传输特性

迟滞比较器 2

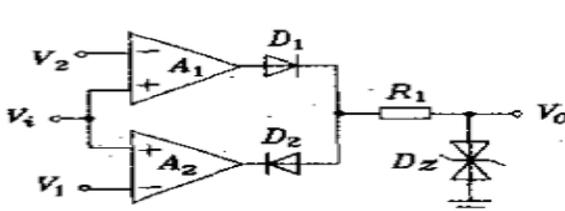


(a) 电路图

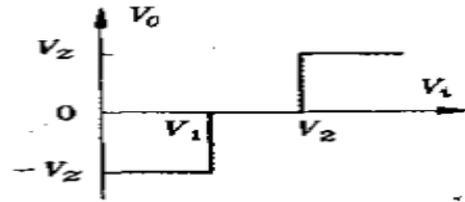


(b) 传输特性

窗口比较器

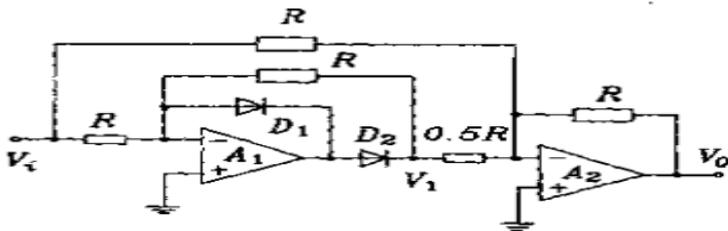


(a) 电路图

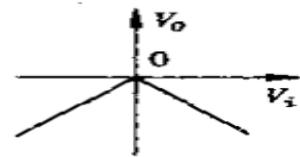


(b) 传输特性

三态比较器



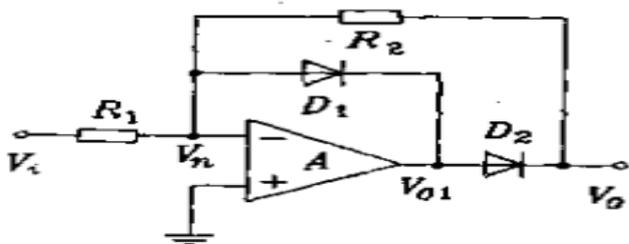
(a) 电路图



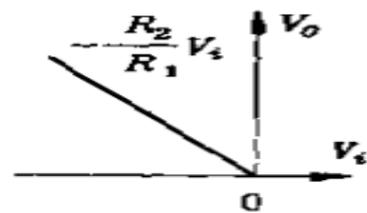
(b) 传输特性

绝对值电路

$V_o = -|V_i|$



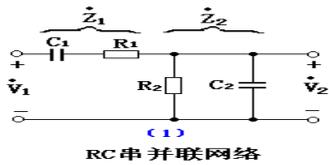
(a) 电路图



(b) 传输特性

精密检波器

振荡器电路

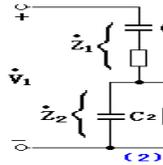


RC串并网络

为调节方便，通常取 $R_1=R_2=R$ ， $C_1=C_2=C$ 。令 $\omega_0=1/RC$ ，则上式简化为： $\dot{F} = \frac{1}{3 + j(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega})}$

其中， $F = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3^2 + (\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega})^2}}$
 $\Phi = -\tan^{-1}[\frac{(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega})}{3}]$

幅频特性及相频特性为：

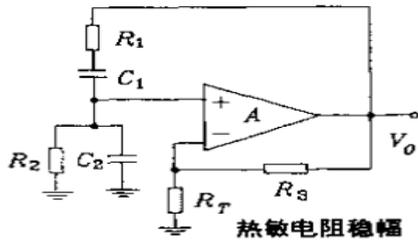
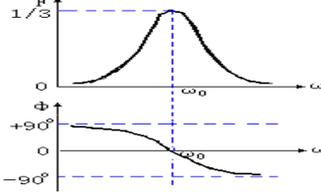


传输系数

$$\dot{F} = \frac{\dot{V}_2}{\dot{V}_1} = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} = \frac{\frac{R_2}{1 + j\omega R_2 C_2}}{R_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} + \frac{R_2}{1 + j\omega R_2 C_2}}$$

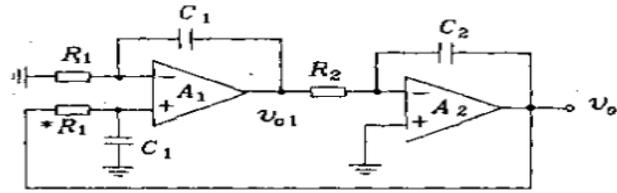
$$= \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2} + \frac{C_2}{C_1}) + j(\omega C_2 R_1 - \frac{1}{\omega C_1 R_2})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3 + j(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega})}$$



文氏桥振荡器

热敏电阻稳幅

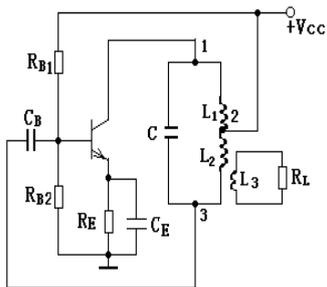


(b) 电路图

$$v_{o1} = a \cos \omega t$$

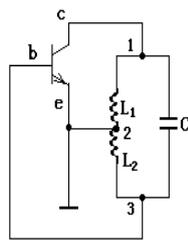
$$v_o = -b \sin \omega t$$

正交振荡器

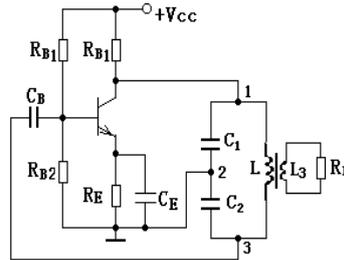


(1) 电路

电感三端式LC振荡器

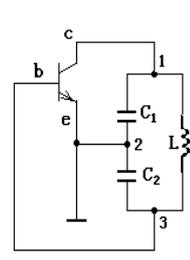


(2) 交流通路

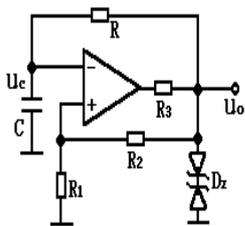


(1) 电路

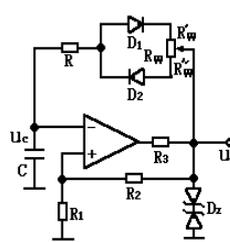
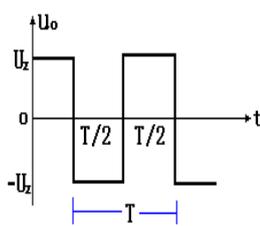
电容三端式LC振荡器



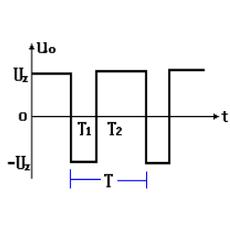
(2) 交流通路



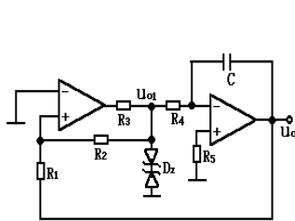
矩形波发生器 $T = 2RC \ln(1 + 2R_1/R_2)$



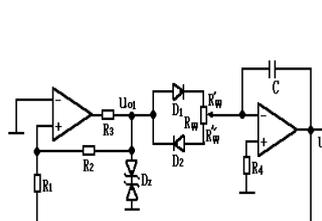
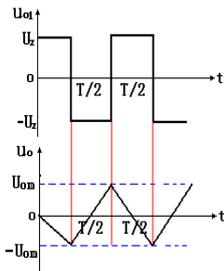
宽度可调矩形波发生器 $D = T_1/T = (R + R_w) / (2R + R_w)$



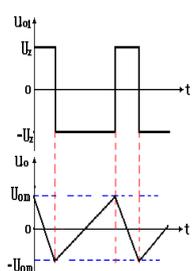
$$T = (2R + R_w) C \ln(1 + 2R_1/R_2)$$



三角波发生器 $U_{om} = R_1 U_z / R_2$ $T = 4R_1 R_4 C / R_2$



锯齿波发生器 $U_{om} = R_1 U_z / R_2$ $T = 2R_1 R_w C / R_2$



RC 有源滤波器

表 10.10.1 巴特沃兹多项式

| | |
|-------|---|
| $n=1$ | $S+1$ |
| $n=2$ | $S^2 + \sqrt{2}S + 1$ |
| $n=3$ | $(S+1)(S^2 + S + 1)$ |
| $n=4$ | $(S^2 + 0.765S + 1)(S^2 + 1.848S + 1)$ |
| $n=5$ | $(S+1)(S^2 + 0.618S + 1)(S^2 + 1.618S + 1)$ |

表 10.10.2 切比雪夫多项式(1dB)

| | |
|-------|---|
| $n=1$ | $S + 1.965$ |
| $n=2$ | $S^2 + 1.098S + 1.103$ |
| $n=3$ | $(S + 0.494)(S^2 + 0.494S + 0.994)$ |
| $n=4$ | $(S^2 + 0.279S + 0.987)(S^2 - 0.674S - 0.279)$ |
| $n=5$ | $(S - 0.289)(S^2 + 0.179S + 0.988)(S^2 + 0.468S + 0.429)$ |

1. 低通归一化传输函数:

一阶: $H(S) = \frac{1}{S+1}$ 二阶: $H(S) = \frac{1}{S^2 + S/Q + 1}$ (巴特沃兹: $Q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$)

2. 归一化低通 \rightarrow 去归一化变换 (包括低通、高通、带通、带阻)

一阶低通: $\frac{1}{S+1} \xrightarrow{S=s/\omega_0} \frac{\omega_0}{s + \omega_0}$

二阶低通: $\frac{1}{S^2 + \frac{1}{Q}S + 1} \xrightarrow{S=s/\omega_0} \frac{\omega_0^2}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_0}{Q}s + \omega_0^2}$

一阶高通: $\frac{1}{S+1} \xrightarrow{S=\omega_0/s} \frac{s}{s + \omega_0}$

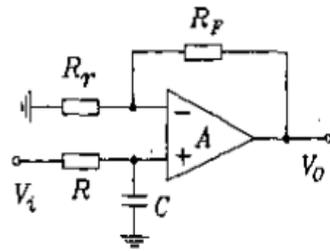
二阶高通: $\frac{1}{S^2 + \frac{1}{Q}S + 1} \xrightarrow{S=\omega_0/s} \frac{s^2}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_0}{Q}s + \omega_0^2}$

$$\text{带通: } \frac{1}{S+1} \xrightarrow{S=(Q/\omega_0)(s-\omega_0^2/s)} \frac{\frac{\omega_0}{Q}s}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_0}{Q}s + \omega_0^2}$$

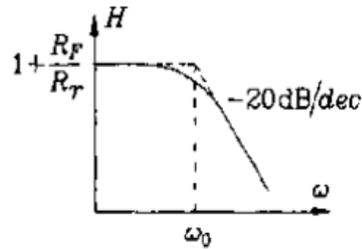
$$\text{带阻: } \frac{1}{S+1} \xrightarrow{S=\omega_0/Q/(s+\omega_0^2/s)} \frac{s^2 + \omega_0^2}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_0}{Q}s + \omega_0^2}$$

3. 滤波器电路和传输函数

一阶低通:



(a) 电路图

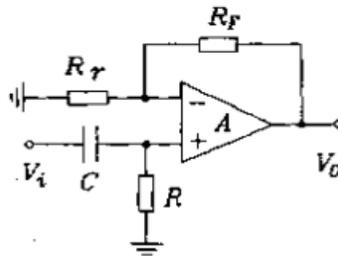


(b) 特性曲线

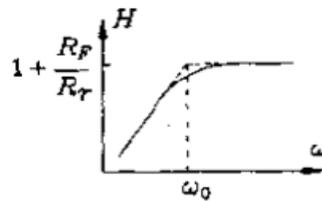
$$H(s) = \frac{1/sC}{R+1/sC} \left(1 + \frac{R_F}{R_T}\right) = \frac{\omega_0}{s + \omega_0} \left(1 + \frac{R_F}{R_T}\right)$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC}$$

一阶高通:



(a) 电路图



(b) 特性曲线

$$H(s) = \frac{R}{R+1/sC} \left(1 + \frac{R_F}{R_T}\right) = \frac{s}{s + \omega_0} \left(1 + \frac{R_F}{R_T}\right)$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC}$$

二阶滤波器的电路实现:

通用传输函数: $H(S) = \frac{b_2s^2 + b_1s + b_0}{s^2 + a_1s + a_0}$

压控通用电路:

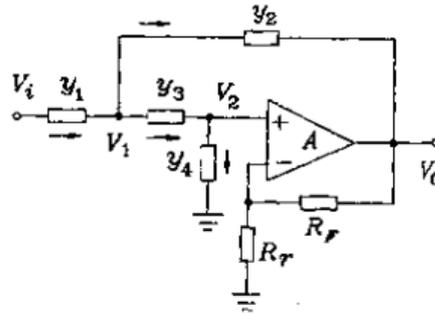
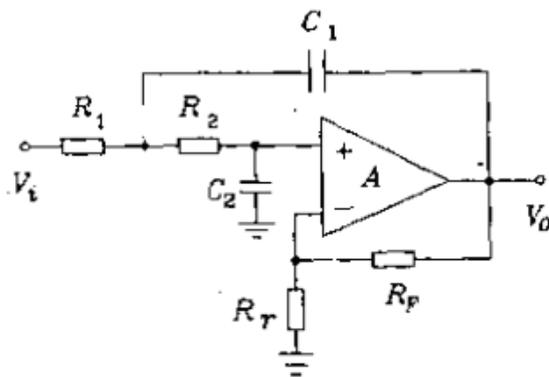


图 10.10.7 压控电压源二阶滤波器

二阶低通:

通用传输函数: $H(s) = \frac{H_0\omega_0^2}{s^2 + (\omega_0/Q)s + \omega_0^2}$



$H(s) = \frac{A_F / (R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2)}{s^2 + s \left(\frac{1}{R_1 C_1} + \frac{1}{R_2 C_1} + \frac{1 - A_F}{R_2 C_2} \right) + \frac{1}{R_2 C_2 R_1 C_1}}$, 与上式比较后得到:

$\omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}$ $H_0 = A_F = 1 + \frac{R_F}{R_r}$ $\frac{1}{Q} = \sqrt{\frac{R_2 C_2}{R_1 C_1}} + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_2}{R_2 C_1}} + (1 - A_F) \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_1}{R_2 C_2}}$

设计方法: 令 $R_1 = R_2 = R$, $C_1 = C_2 = C$, 则 $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC}$ $\frac{1}{Q} = 3 - A_F$ 或 $A_F = 3 - \frac{1}{Q} = 1 + \frac{R_F}{R_r}$

元件值求解 (f_0 , Q 值已知)

方法一：先固定 $C_1=C_2=C$ 为标称值，再根据 $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC}$ 求出 R ，

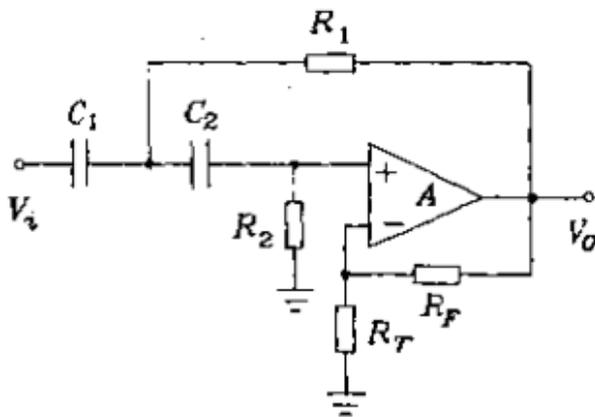
最后根据已知 Q 值，由 $A_F = 3 - \frac{1}{Q} = 1 + \frac{R_F}{Rr}$ 求出 R_F/Rr ；

方法二：取 $H_0=A_F=1$ ，即运放接成电压跟随器的形式，取 $R_1=R_2=R$ 为标称值，

则 $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{R\sqrt{C_1C_2}}$ ， $\frac{1}{Q} = 2\sqrt{\frac{C_2}{C_1}}$ ，得出电容的计算公式： $C_1 = \frac{2Q}{\omega_0 R}$ $C_2 = \frac{1}{2Q\omega_0 R}$

二阶高通：

通用传输函数： $H(s) = \frac{H_0 s^2}{s^2 + (\omega_0/Q)s + \omega_0^2}$



$H(s) = \frac{A_F s^2}{s^2 + s\left(\frac{1}{R_2 C_1} + \frac{1}{R_2 C_2} + \frac{1-A_F}{R_1 C_1}\right) + \frac{1}{R_2 C_2 R_1 C_1}}$ ，与上式比较后得到：

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2} \quad H_0 = A_F = 1 + \frac{R_F}{Rr} \quad \frac{1}{Q} = \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_2}{R_2 C_1}} + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_1}{R_2 C_2}} + (1-A_F) \sqrt{\frac{R_2 C_2}{R_1 C_1}}$$

设计方法：令 $R_1=R_2=R$ ， $C_1=C_2=C$ ，则

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC} \quad \frac{1}{Q} = 3 - A_F = 2 - \frac{R_F}{Rr} \quad \text{或} \quad A_F = 3 - \frac{1}{Q} = 1 + \frac{R_F}{Rr}$$

元件值求解 (f_0 , Q 值已知)

方法一: 先固定 $C_1=C_2=C$ 为标称值, 再根据 $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC}$ 求出 R ,

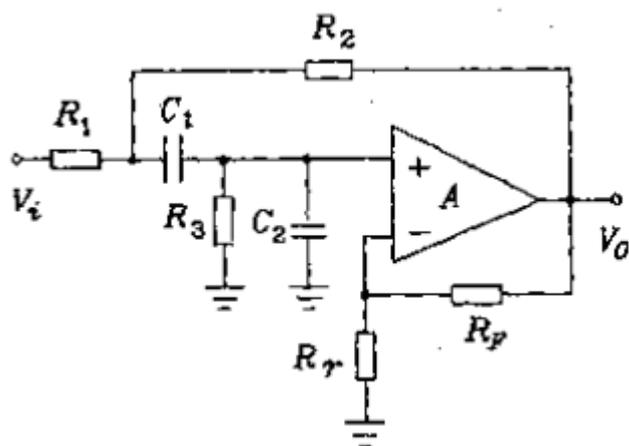
最后根据已知 Q 值, 由 $\frac{1}{Q} = 3 - A_F = 2 - \frac{R_F}{Rr}$ 求出 R_F/Rr ;

方法二: 取 $A_F=1$, $H(\infty)=1$, 即运放接成电压跟随器的形式, 取 $C_1=C_2=C$ 为标称值,

则 $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{C\sqrt{R_1R_2}}$, $\frac{1}{Q} = 2\sqrt{\frac{R_1}{R_2}}$, 得出电阻的计算公式: $R_1 = \frac{1}{2Q\omega_0C}$ $R_2 = \frac{2Q}{\omega_0C}$

二阶带通:

通用传输函数: $H(s) = \frac{H_0(\omega_0/Q)s}{s^2 + (\omega_0/Q)s + \omega_0^2}$



$$H(s) = \frac{sA_F/(R_1C_2)}{s^2 + s\left(\frac{1}{R_1C_1} + \frac{1}{R_2C_1} + \frac{1}{R_3C_2} + \frac{1}{R_1C_2} + \frac{1-A_F}{R_2C_2}\right) + \frac{1}{C_1C_2R_3}\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right)}$$

与上式比较后得到:

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{C_1C_2R_3}\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right) \quad H_0 = H(\omega_0) = \frac{A_F}{1 + \frac{R_1}{R_3} + \frac{C_2}{C_1} + \frac{R_1C_2}{R_2C_1} + \frac{R_1}{R_2}(1-A_F)}$$

$$\frac{1}{Q} = \sqrt{\frac{R_1R_2R_3}{R_1+R_2}} \left[\sqrt{\frac{C_2}{C_1}} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right) + \sqrt{\frac{C_1}{C_2}} \left(\frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1-A_F}{R_2}\right) \right]$$

设计方法：令 $R_1=R_2=R_3=R$ ， $C_1=C_2=C$ ，则

$$\omega_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{RC} \quad H(\omega_0) = \frac{A_F}{5 - A_F} \quad \frac{1}{Q} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(5 - A_F)$$

元件值求解 (f_0 , Q 值已知):

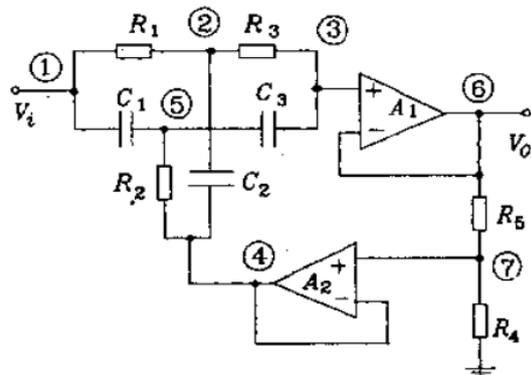
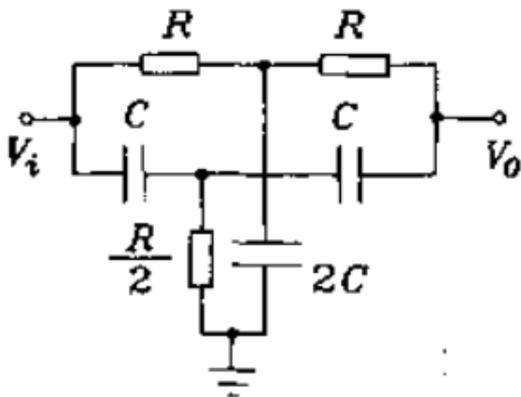
先固定 $C_1=C_2=C$ 为标称值，通过以下公式求得其他元件:

$$R = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_0 C}, \quad A_F = 5 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{Q} = 1 + \frac{R_F}{R_r}, \quad \frac{R_F}{R_r} = 4 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{Q}, \quad H(\omega_0) = \frac{5Q}{\sqrt{2}} - 1$$

* 该电路的 $H(\omega_0)$ 与 Q 值有关，不能独立设计，如果必要，在确定 Q 值之后，可嘉放大器或衰减器来调节 $H(\omega_0)$ 。

二阶带阻：(双 T 带阻)

通用传输函数：
$$H(s) = \frac{H_0(s^2 + \omega_0^2)}{s^2 + (\omega_0/Q)s + \omega_0^2}$$



$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC} \quad Q_0 = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25, \quad \text{若开环带宽为 } B_0,$$

为了提高 Q 值，增加由运放 A1 和 A2 组成的正反馈电路。如右上图，

此时增益
$$AF = \frac{R_4}{R_4 + R_5},$$

(负反馈降低增益，展宽频带，闭环带宽为 $B = B_0(1 + AF)$;

同理，加正反馈后，频带变窄，闭环带宽 $B = B_0(1 - AF)$, $AF < 1$;

带阻滤波器的 $Q = \frac{\omega_0}{B}$ ，加入正反馈后，带宽为：
$$\frac{\omega_0}{Q} = \frac{\omega_0}{Q_0}(1 - AF),$$
 双 T 电路

的 $Q_0=0.25$ ，所以加入正反馈后的 Q 为
$$Q = \frac{1}{4(1 - AF)} = \frac{R_4 + R_5}{4R_4}$$