



# 第7章集成运放的应用 I（信号的运算和处理）

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7.1 概述

7.2 基本信号的运算电路

7.3 模拟乘法器的应用

7.4 有源滤波电路

7.5 电子信息系统预处理中所用放大电路



## 7.1 概述

### 7.1.1 理想运放的特征

#### 运放的特点:

$A$  很大:  $10^4 \sim 10^7$

$K_{CMRR}$  很大

$r_i$  大: 几十  $k\Omega \sim M\Omega$

$r_o$  小: 几十  $\Omega \sim$  几百  $\Omega$

#### 理想运放的特点

1、开环差模增益

$$A_{od} = \infty$$

2、差模输入电阻

$$r_{id} = \infty$$

3、输入偏置电流

$$I_{B1} = I_{B2} = 0$$

4、输出电阻

$$r_o = 0$$

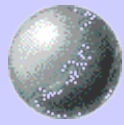
5、共模克制比

$$K_{CMRR} = \infty$$

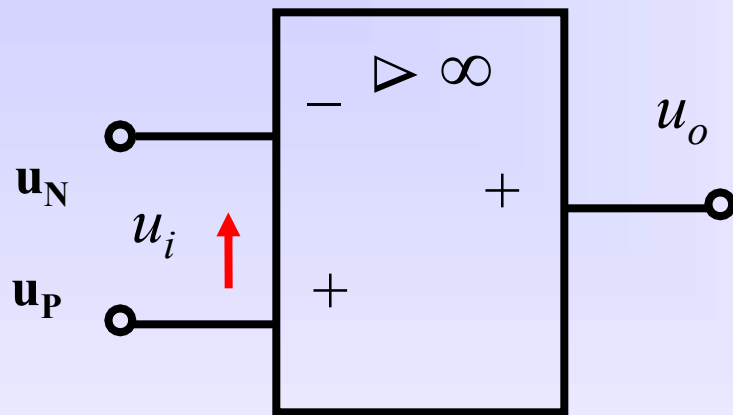
6、频带宽度

$$BW = \infty$$

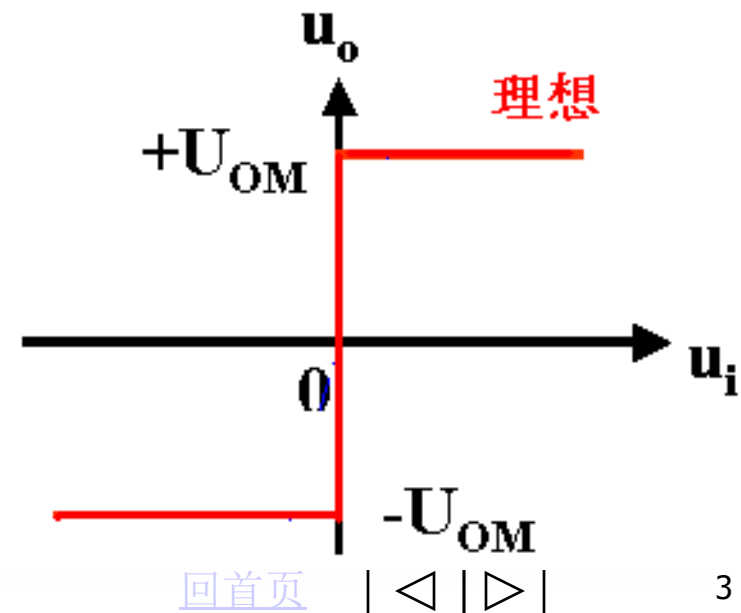
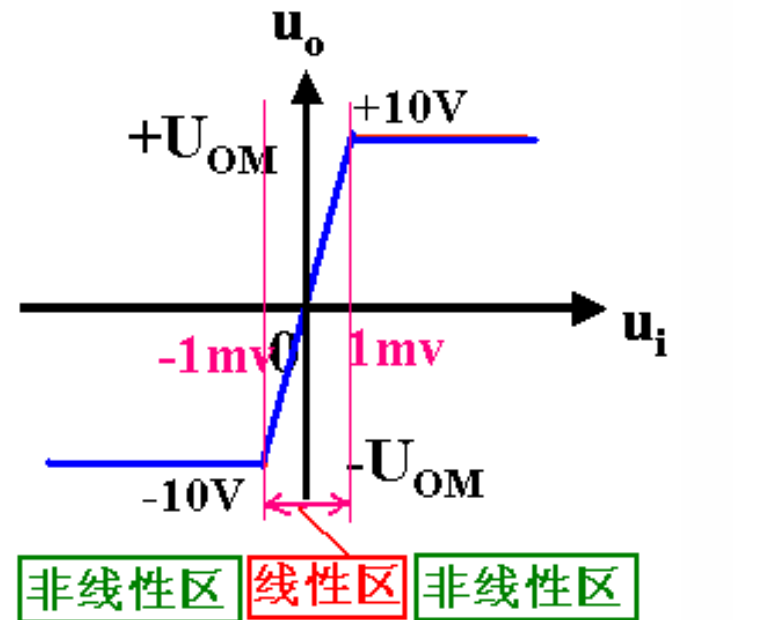
7、输入失调电压、输入失调电流均为零



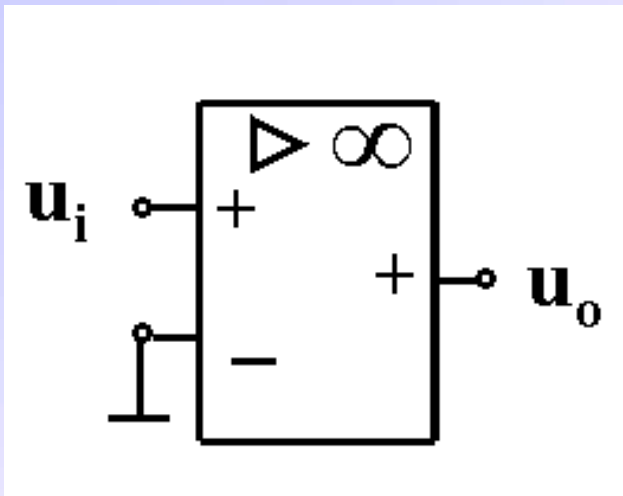
## 7.1.2 理想运放的两个工作区



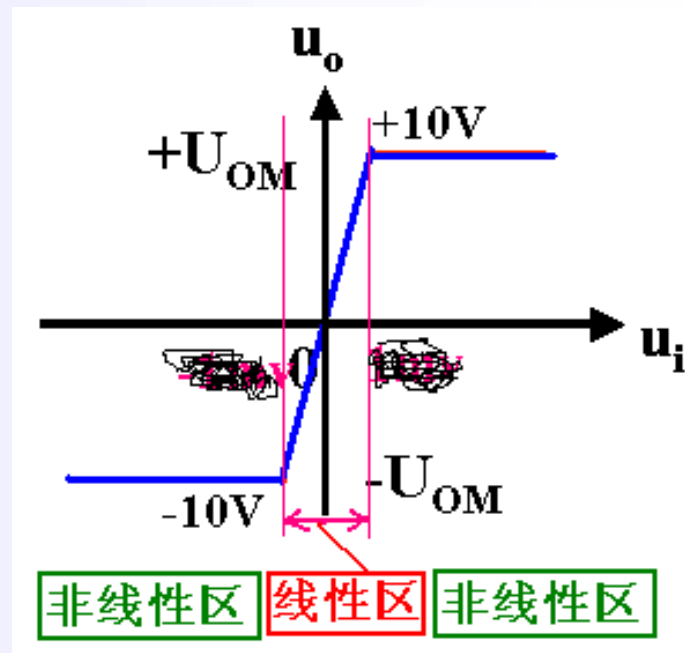
$$u_{o\max} = U_{OM} \approx V_{CC}$$



**例:** 设电源电压  $\pm V_{CC} = \pm 10V$ 。运放的  $A_{od} = 10^6$ , 求  $u_i$



$$u_i = \frac{u_o}{A_{od}} = \frac{\pm 10V}{10^6} = \pm 0.01mV$$

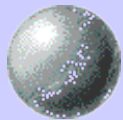


$|u_i| \leq 0.01mV$  时, 运放处于线性区。

$A_{od}$  越大, 线性区越小, 当  $A_{od} \rightarrow \infty$  时, 线性区  $\rightarrow 0$

怎样使理想运放工作在线性区?

在输出与输入之间加深度负反馈。



# 虚短路、虚断路的概念

1、开环增益

$$A_{od} = \infty$$

2、差模输入电阻

$$r_{id} = \infty$$

$$A_{od} = \infty$$

$$u_o = A_{od}(u_P - u_N)$$

$$(u_P - u_N) = \frac{u_o}{A_{od}} = \frac{u_o}{\infty} = 0$$



虚短路

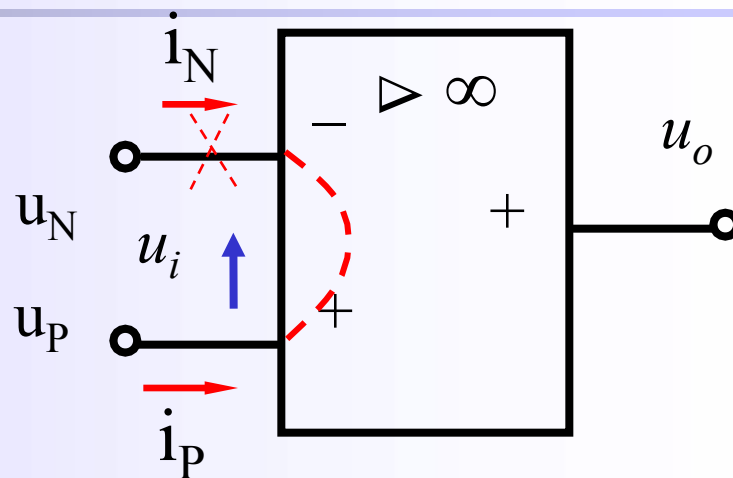
$$u_P = u_N$$

虚断路

$$r_{id} = \infty$$



$$i_N = i_P = 0$$



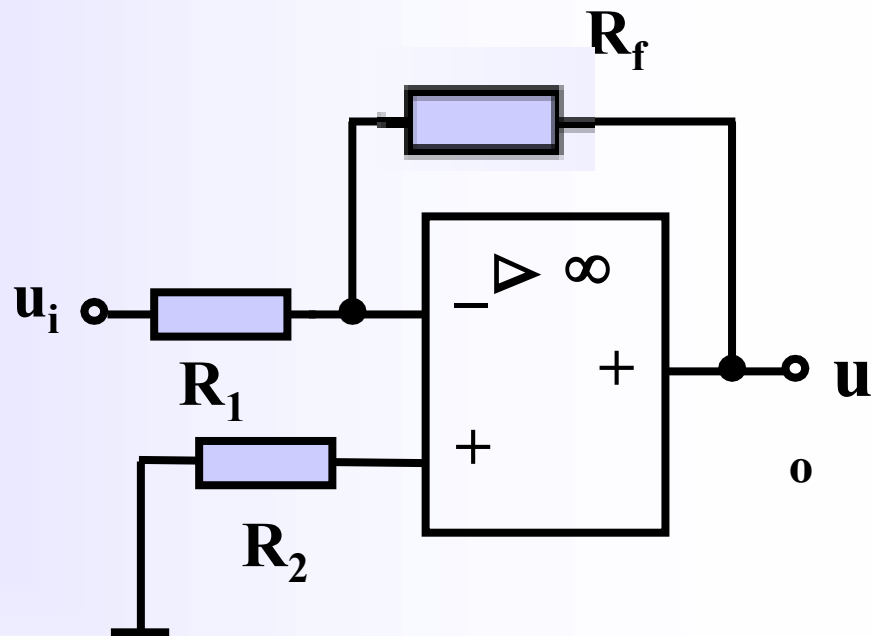
## 7.2 基本运算电路

### 7.2.1 百分比运算电路

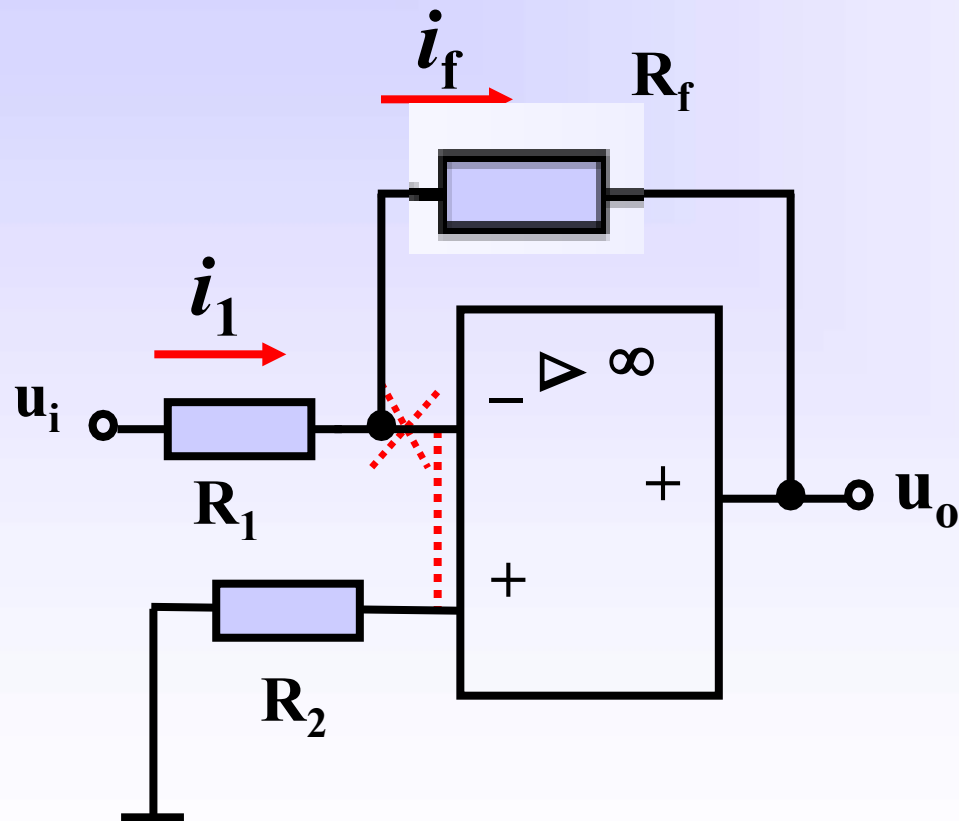
#### 一、反相百分比运算电路

##### 1. 特点

- (1) 输入信号加在反相输入端；
- (2) 同相端经过 $R_2$ 接地，以确保运放工作于对称状态， $R_2=R_f//R_1$ ；
- (3)  $R_f$ 与 $R_1$ 构成反馈网络，且为**电压并联负反馈**。



## 2. 分析



$$u_N = u_P = 0 \quad \text{虚地!}$$

$$i_N = i_P = 0$$

$$i_1 = i_f$$

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

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

### 3. 讨论

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

闭环增益  $A_{uf} = \frac{u_o}{u_i} = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} > 1 \\ = 1 \\ < 1 \end{array} \right.$

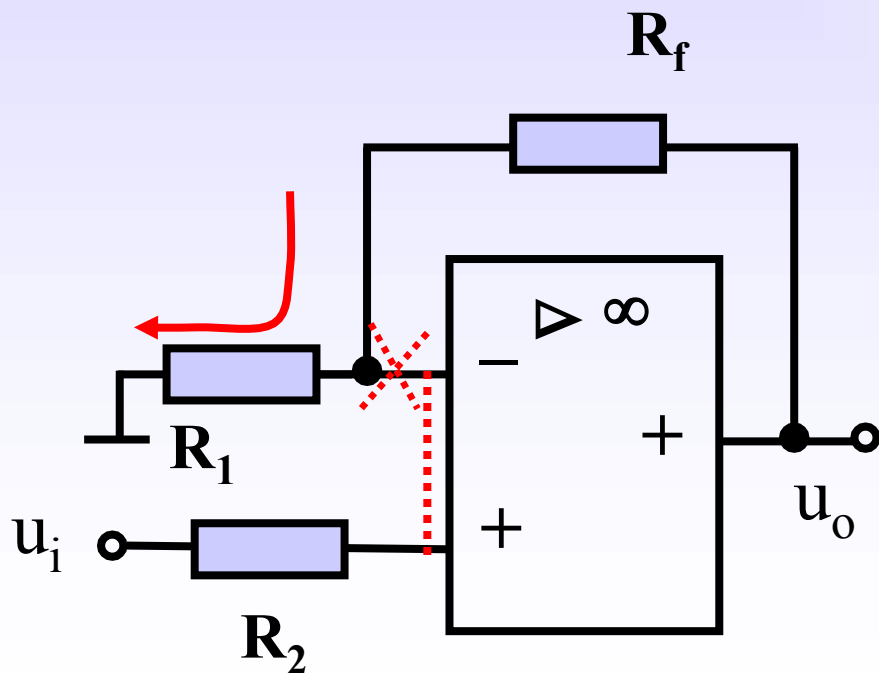
- (1)  $u_o$  与  $u_i$  反相——反相放大器；
- (2)  $A_{uf}$  只与  $R_f$ ,  $R_1$  有关，且有三种情况；
- (3) 当  $R_f = R_1$  时， $u_o = -u_i$ ，此时运放相当于作变号运算。



## 二、同相百分比运算电路

### 特点

- (1) 输入信号加在同相输入端，反馈网络加在反相输入端；
- (2) 不存在“虚地”。



$$u_N = u_P = u_i$$

$$i_N = i_P = 0$$

$$\frac{u_o - u_N}{R_f} = \frac{u_N}{R_1}$$

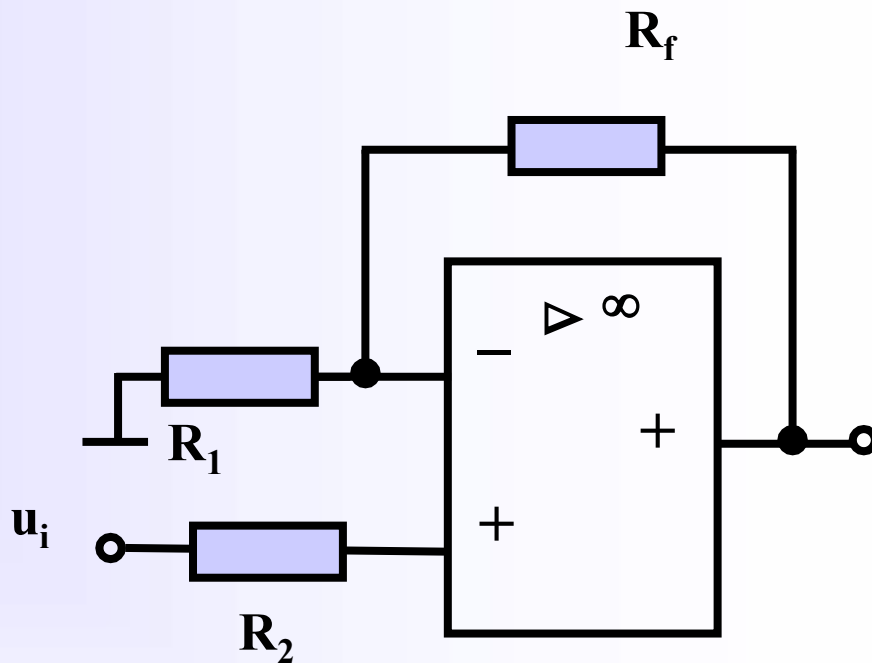
$$u_o = \left(1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}\right)u_N = \left(1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}\right)u_i$$

# 讨论

$$u_o = \left(1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}\right)u_i$$

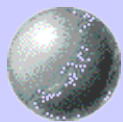
闭环增益:

$$A_{uf} = \frac{u_o}{u_i} = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1} > 1$$

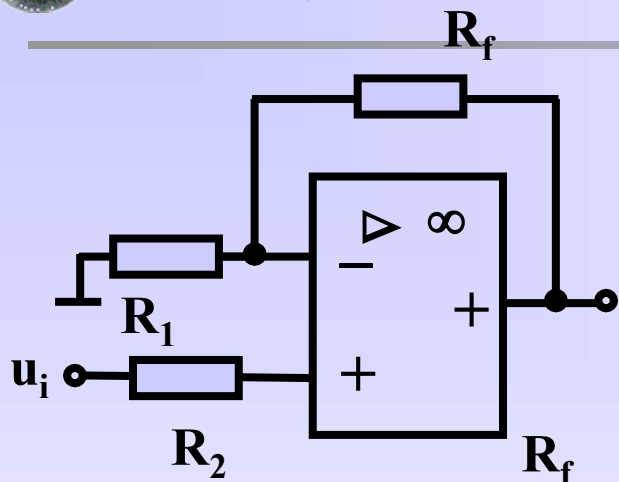


(1)  $u_o$  与  $u_i$  同相, 且  $u_o > u_i$ ,

(2) 若令  $R_f=0$  或  $R_1=\infty$ , 则  $A_{uf}=1$  即  $u_o=u_i$  —— 跟随器



# 另一种同相百分比运算电路



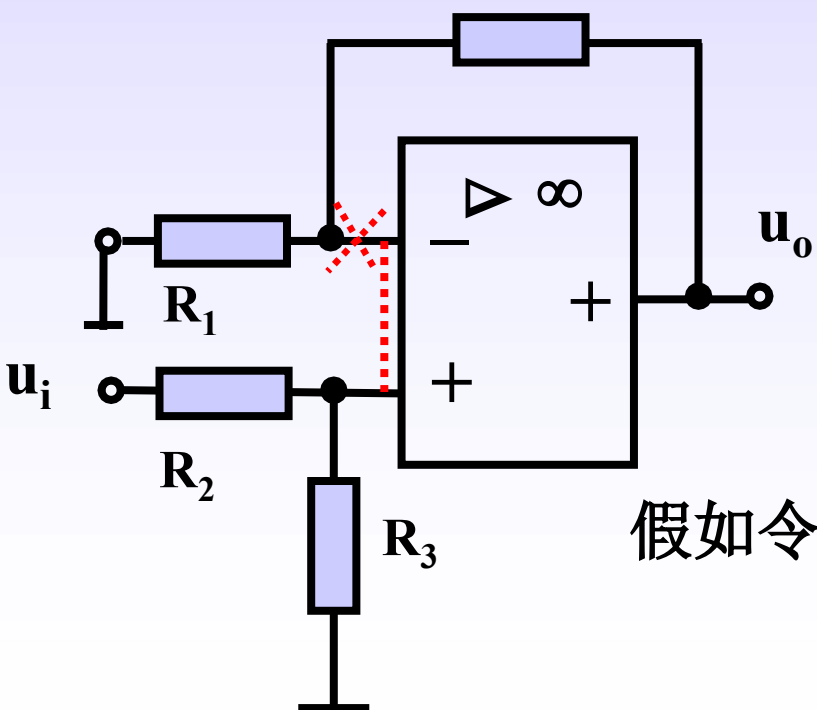
$$u_N = u_P$$

$$u_N = u_P = \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} u_i \quad \text{分压}$$

$$u_o = \left(1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}\right) u_N$$

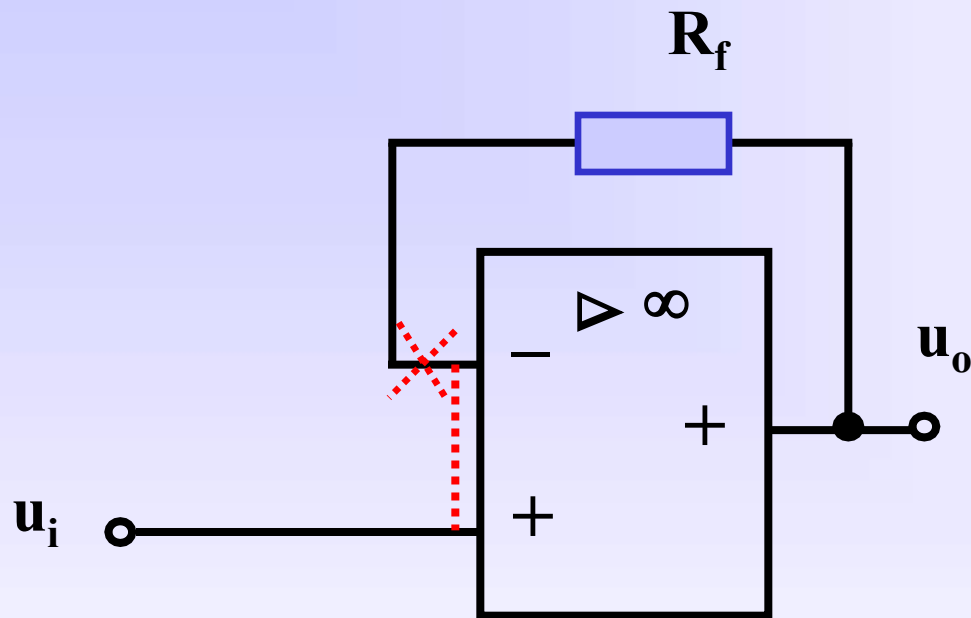
$$u_o = \left(1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}\right) \left(\frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3}\right) u_i$$

假如令  $\frac{R_f}{R_1} = \frac{R_3}{R_2}$   $\Rightarrow u_o = \frac{R_f}{R_1} u_i$



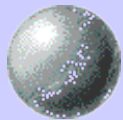
假如令

# 三、电压跟随器



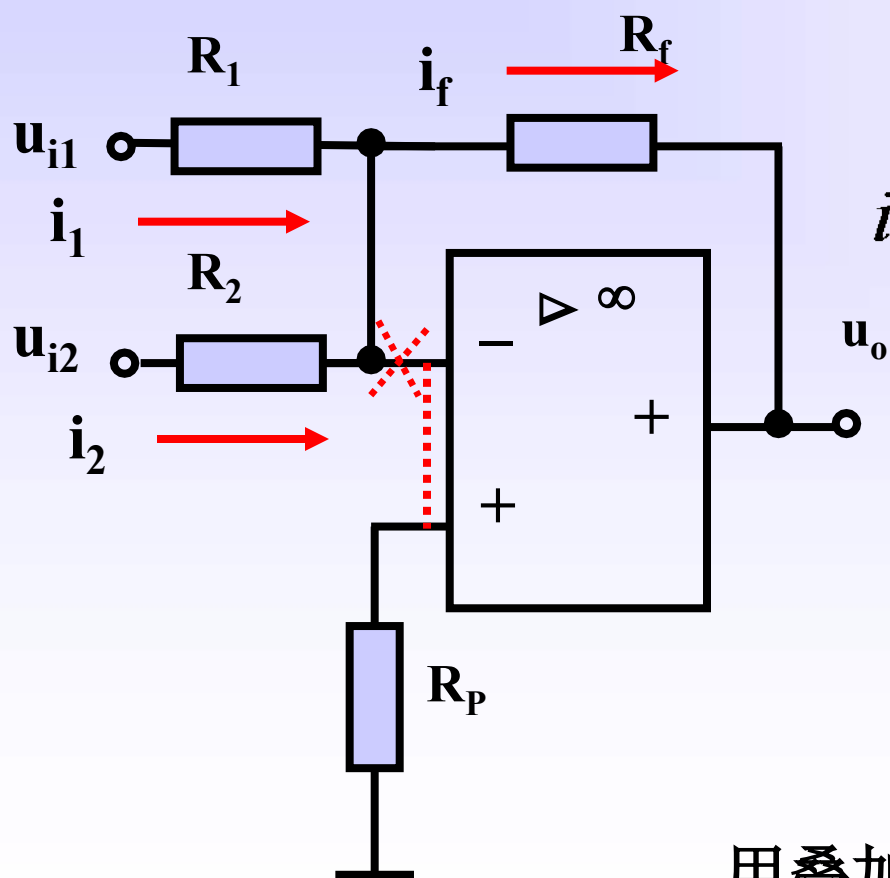
$$\underline{u_o} = u_N = u_p = \underline{u_i}$$

电压并联负反馈，输入电阻大，输出电阻小，作用与分立元件的射极输出器相同，但是电压跟随性能好。



## 7.2.2 加减运算电路

### 一、反相求和运算电路



$$u_P = u_N = 0 \quad \text{虚地!}$$

$$i_1 = \frac{u_{i1}}{R_1}, i_2 = \frac{u_{i2}}{R_2}, i_f = -\frac{u_o}{R_f},$$

$$i_N = i_P = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad i_1 + i_2 = i_f$$

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

$$u_o = -\left(\frac{R_f}{R_1} u_{i1} + \frac{R_f}{R_2} u_{i2}\right)$$

用叠加原理怎样?

# 讨论

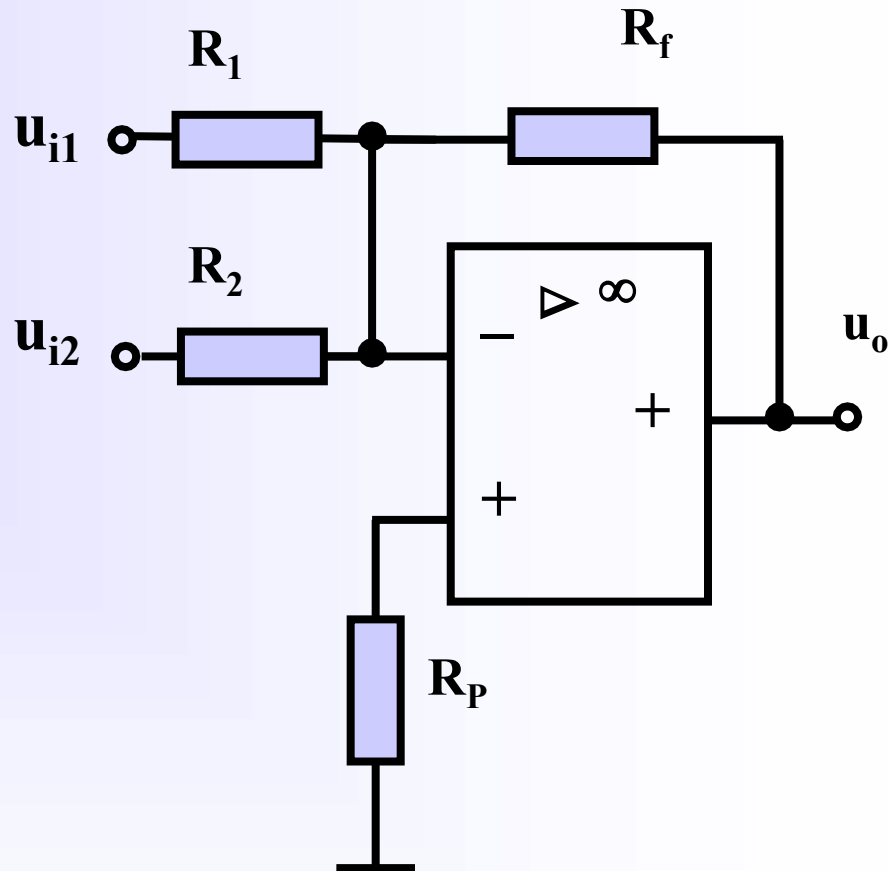
$$(1) R_1 = R_2 = R$$

$$u_o = -\frac{R_f}{R}(u_{i1} + u_{i2})$$

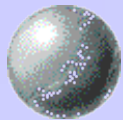
$$(2) R_f = R$$

$$u_o = -(u_{i1} + u_{i2})$$

$$(3) i_1 + i_2 = i_f$$

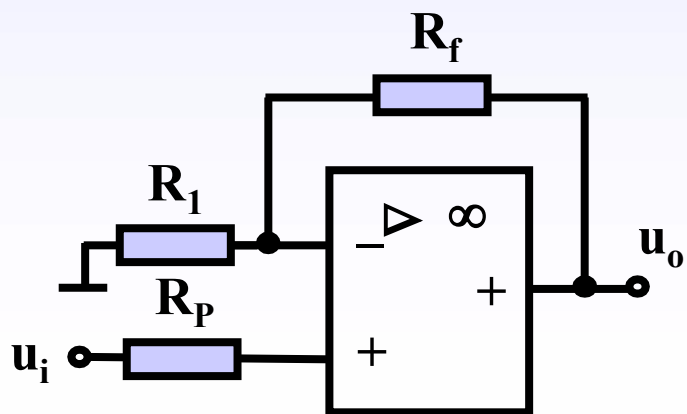
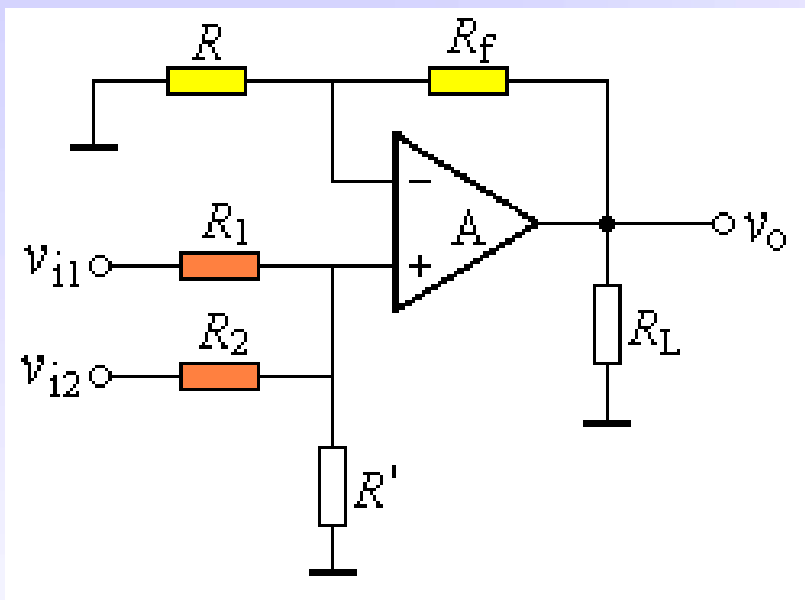


经过电流相加的方法来实现电压相加。



## 二、同相求和运算电路

增长一种输入支路，构成同相求和电路。



$$u_o = \left(1 + \frac{R_f}{R}\right)u_i$$

$$\frac{u_{i1} - u_P}{R_1} + \frac{u_{i2} - u_P}{R_2} = \frac{u_P}{R'}$$

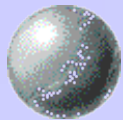
解出：
$$u_P = R_P \left( \frac{u_{i1}}{R_1} + \frac{u_{i2}}{R_2} \right)$$

其中  $R_P = R_1 // R_2 // R'$

$$u_N = \frac{R}{R + R_f} u_o \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\therefore u_o = \left(1 + \frac{R_f}{R}\right)u_N = \left(1 + \frac{R_f}{R}\right)u_P$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{R_f}{R}\right)R_P \left( \frac{u_{i1}}{R_1} + \frac{u_{i2}}{R_2} \right)$$

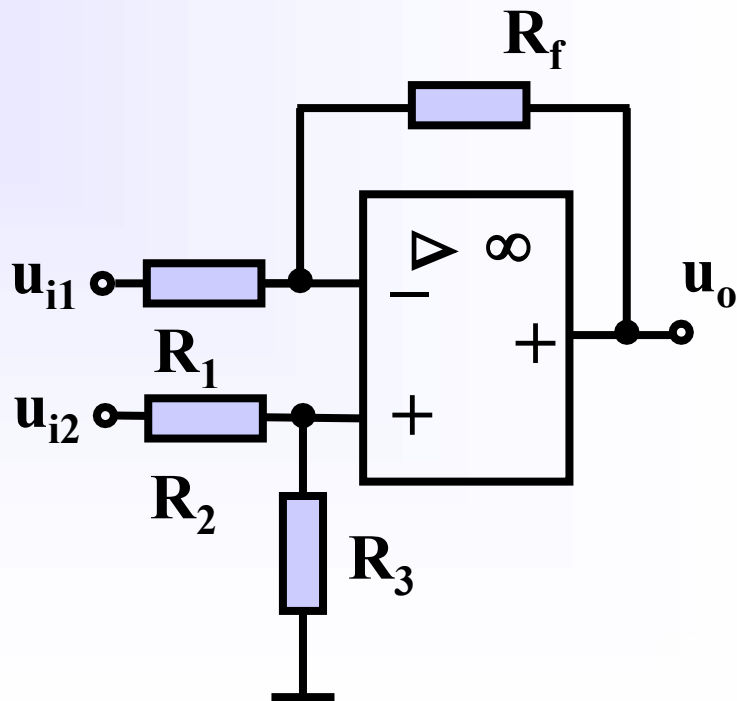
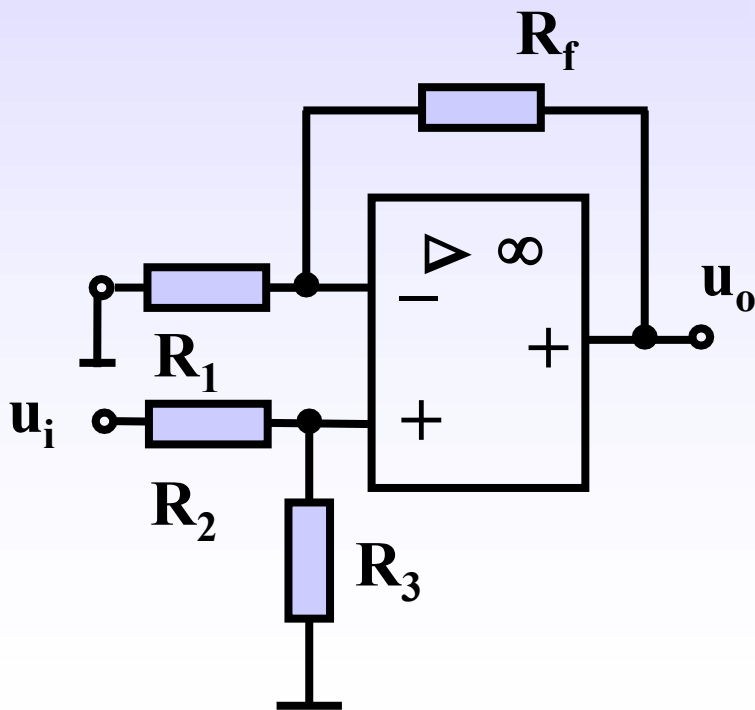


### 三、减法运算电路(差动输入)

#### 特点:

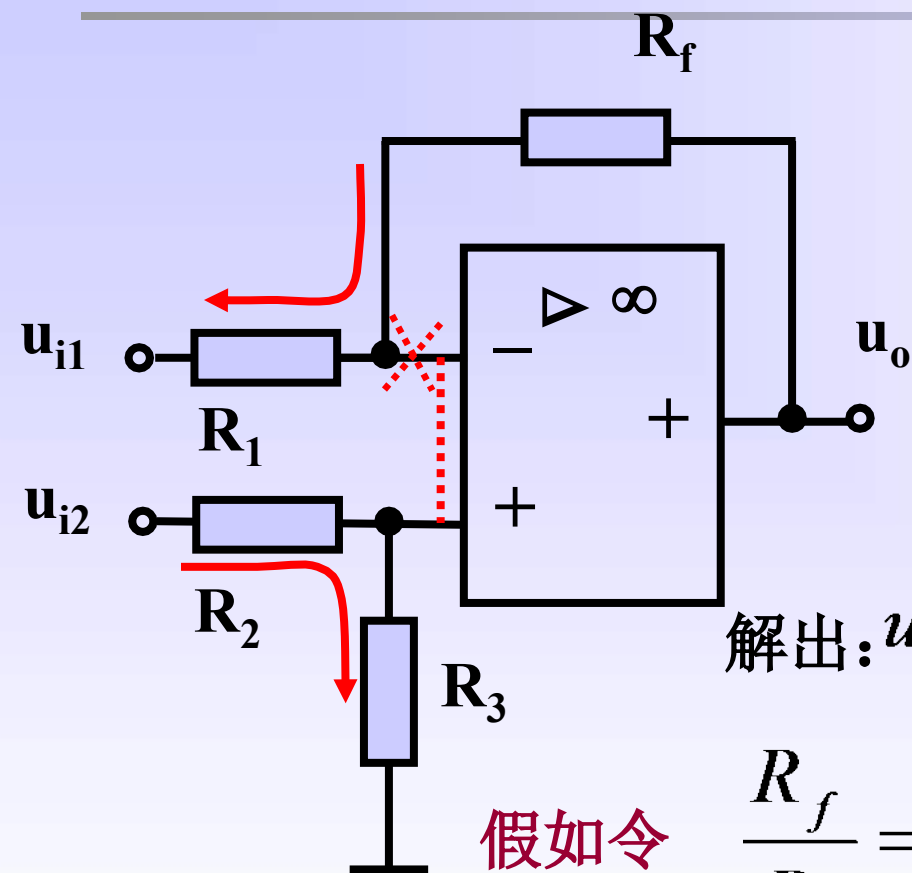
信号分别从同相输入端和反相输入端加入，也称**差动输入**，

电路不存在“虚地”现象。





## 分析



$$u_P = u_N \quad i_N = i_P = 0$$

$$\frac{u_o - u_P}{R_f} = \frac{u_P - u_{i1}}{R_1}$$

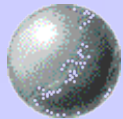
$$u_P = \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} u_{i2}$$

解出:  $u_o = \left(1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}\right) \left(\frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3}\right) u_{i2} - \frac{R_f}{R_1} u_{i1}$

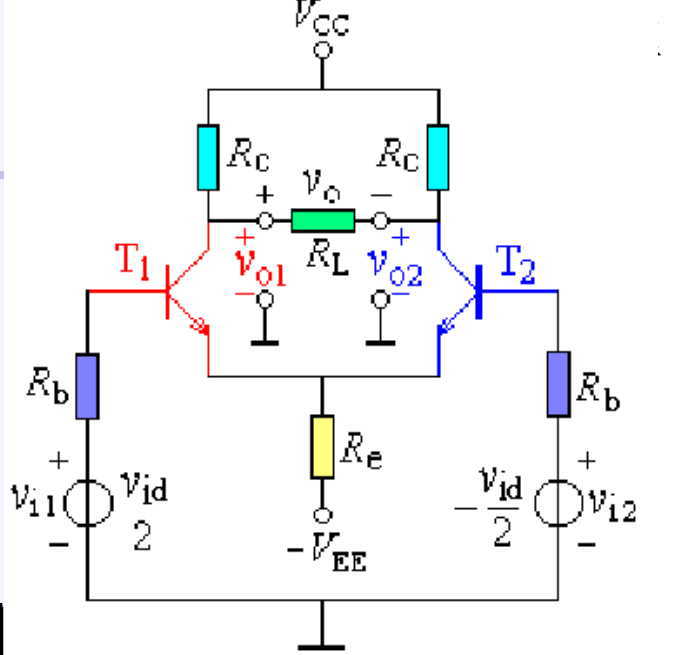
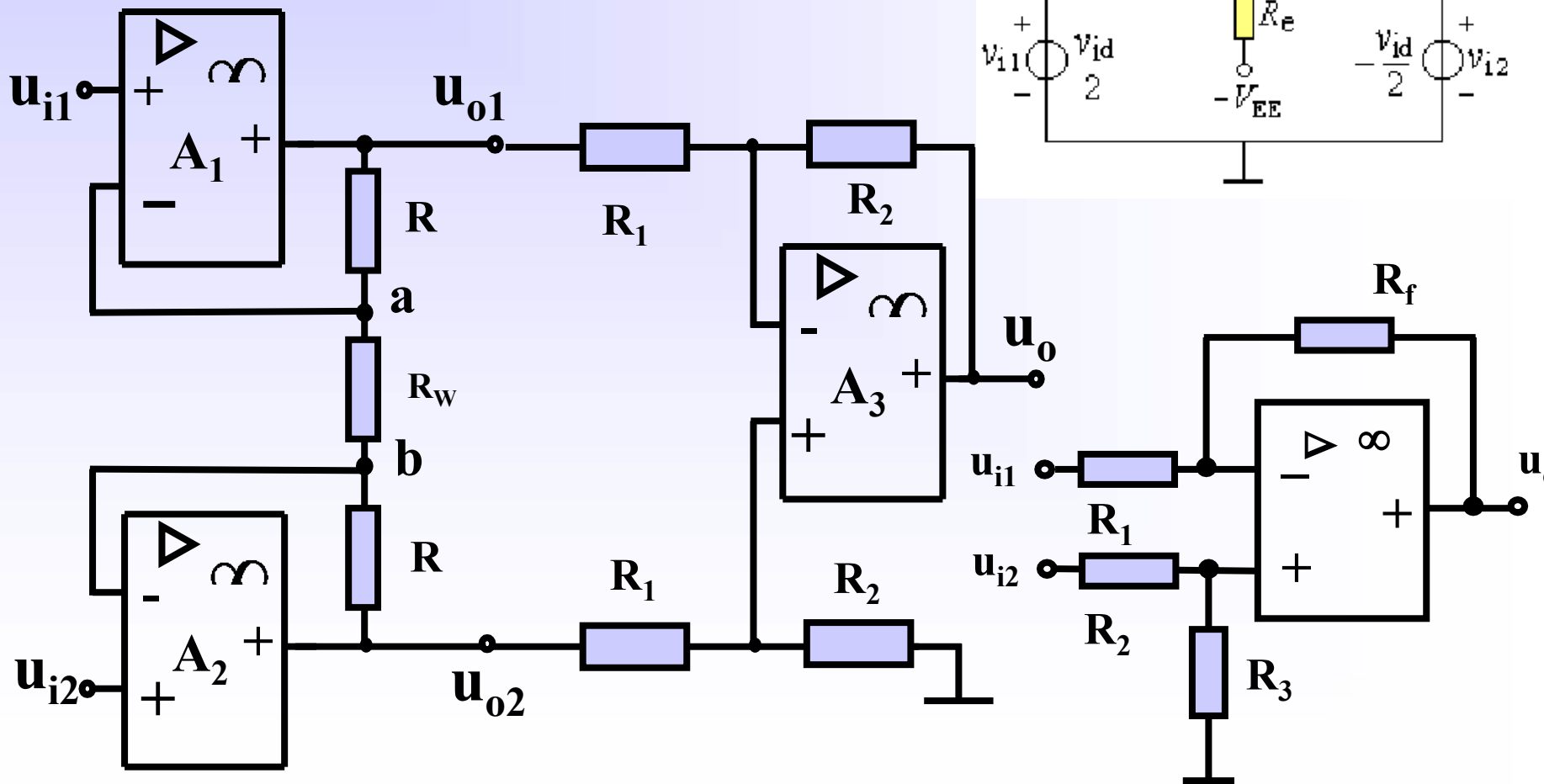
假如令  $\frac{R_f}{R_1} = \frac{R_3}{R_2} \Rightarrow u_o = \frac{R_f}{R_1} (u_{i2} - u_{i1})$

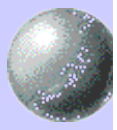
闭环增益

$$A_{uf} = \frac{u_o}{u_{i2} - u_{i1}} = -\frac{R_f}{R_1}$$

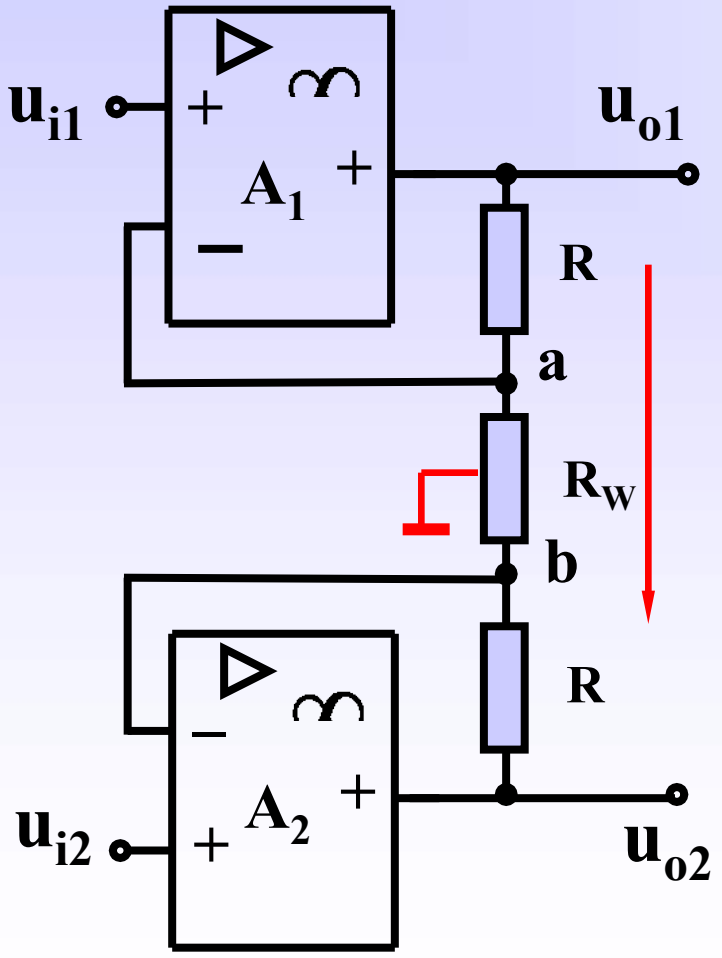


# 四、三运放电路





$u_{i1}$  和  $u_{i2}$  为差模输入信号， $u_{o1}$  和  $u_{o2}$  也是差模信号， $R_W$  的中点为交流零电位。 **A3减法运算电路**。



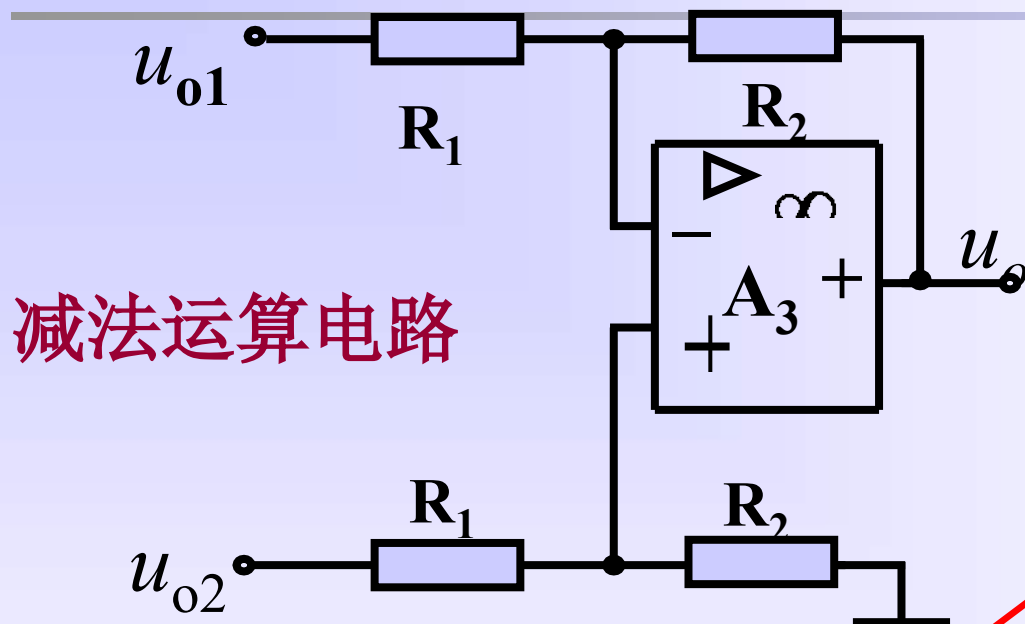
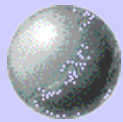
$$u_a = u_{i1} \quad u_b = u_{i2}$$

$$\frac{u_{o1} - u_{o2}}{2R + R_W} = \frac{u_a - u_b}{R_W}$$

$$= \frac{u_{i1} - u_{i2}}{R_W}$$

$$u_{o2} - u_{o1} =$$

$$\frac{2R + R_W}{R_W} (u_{i2} - u_{i1})$$

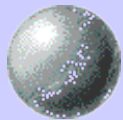


$$u_{o2} - u_{o1} =$$

$$\frac{2R + R_W}{R_W} (u_{i2} - u_{i1})$$

$$u_o = \frac{R_2}{R_1} (u_{o2} - u_{o1})$$

$$= \frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{2R + R_W}{R_W} (u_{i2} - u_{i1})$$



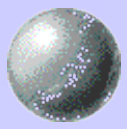
## 讨论

$$u_o = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{2R + R_w}{R_w} (u_{i2} - u_{i1}) = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{2R}{R_w}\right) (u_{i2} - u_{i1})$$

### 精密放大器

是一种高增益、高输入电阻和高共模克制比的直接耦合放大器，一般具有差动输入，单端输出的形式。用于弱信号放大

调整 $R_w$ 能够变化放大器的增益。



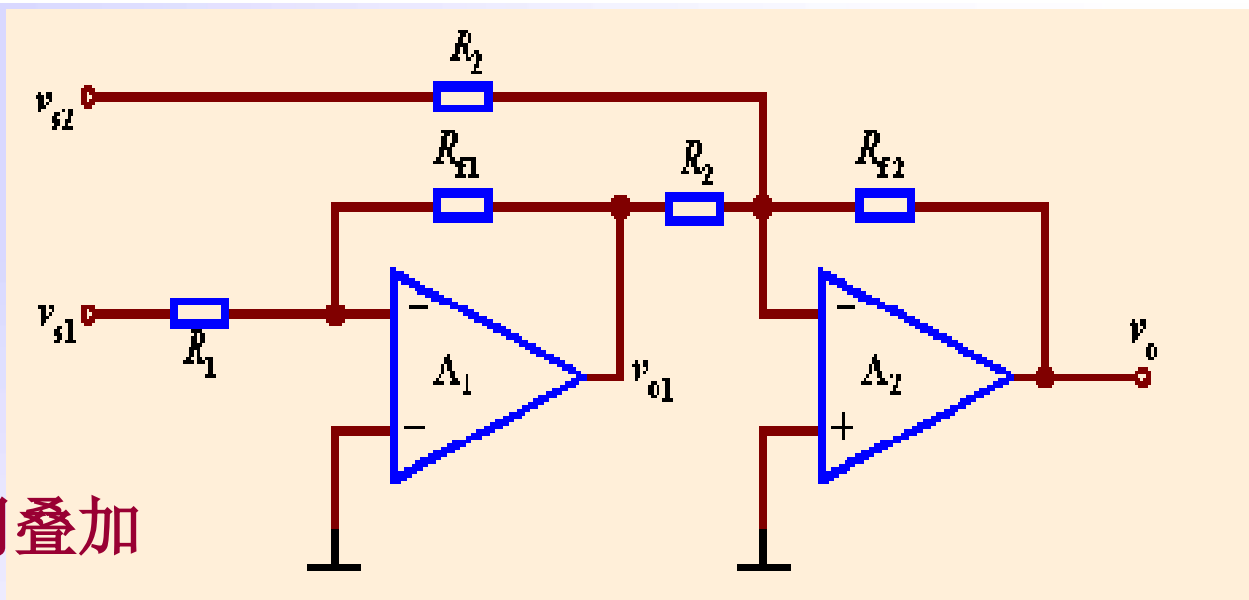
**例** 电路如图，设 $A_1$ 、 $A_2$ 为理想运放，求输出信号与输入信号之间的函数关系。

**解：**

第1级反相百分比

$$u_{O1} = -\frac{R_{f1}}{R_1} u_{S1}$$

第2级反相求和 用叠加



$$u_O = -\frac{R_{f2}}{R_2} u_{S2} - \frac{R_{f2}}{R_2} u_{O1}$$

即 
$$u_O = \frac{R_{f2}}{R_2} \cdot \frac{R_{f1}}{R_1} u_{S1} - \frac{R_{f2}}{R_2} u_{S2}$$
 当  $R_{f1} = R_1, R_{f2} = R_2$  时

得 
$$u_O = u_{S1} - u_{S2}$$

利用反相求和以实现减法运算



**例** 电路如图，设 $A_1$ 、 $A_2$ 为理想运放，试求输出信号与输入信号之间的函数关系。

解 电路中 $A_1$ 、 $A_2$ 为理想运放，由输入端虚短的条件有  $V_{P1} = V_{N1} = V_{i1}$ 、 $V_{P2} = V_{N2} = V_{i2}$

各电流值为 
$$I_1 = \frac{V_{i1}}{R_1}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{V_{i2} - V_{i1}}{R_3}$$

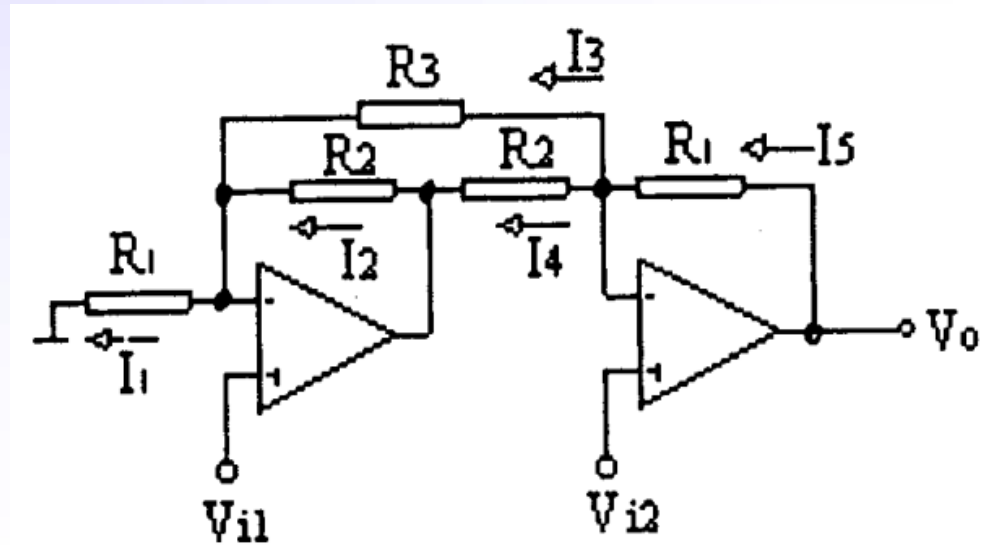
$$I_2 = I_1 - I_3 = \frac{V_{i1}}{R_1} - \frac{V_{i2} - V_{i1}}{R_3}$$

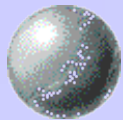
$$I_4 = \frac{V_{i2} - (I_2 \times R_2 + V_{i1})}{R_2}$$

又 
$$I_5 = I_3 + I_4$$

得

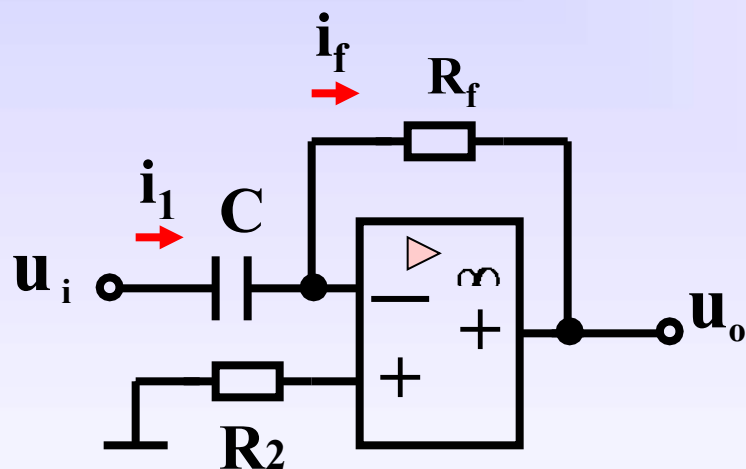
$$\begin{aligned} V_o &= I_5 R_1 + V_{i2} = (I_3 + I_4) \times R_1 + V_{i2} \\ &= \left( 1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2} + \frac{2R_1}{R_3} \right) (V_{i2} - V_{i1}) \end{aligned}$$





## 7.2.3 微积分运算电路

### 1. 微分运算电路

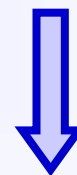


$$u_N = u_P = 0 \quad \text{虚地!}$$

$$i_f = -\frac{u_o}{R}$$

$$i_1 = C \frac{du_i}{dt}$$

$$i_1 = i_f$$



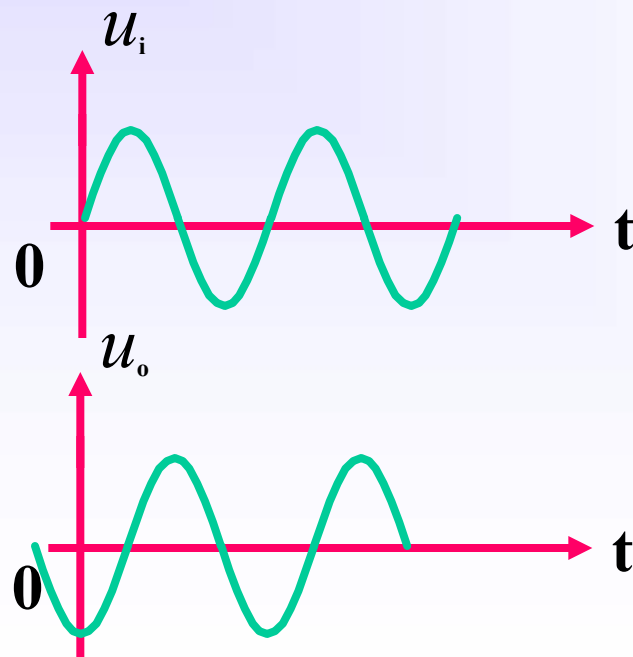
$$u_o = -RC \frac{du_i}{dt}$$



## 应用举例:

若输入:  $u_i = \sin \omega t$        $u_o = -RC \frac{du_i}{dt}$

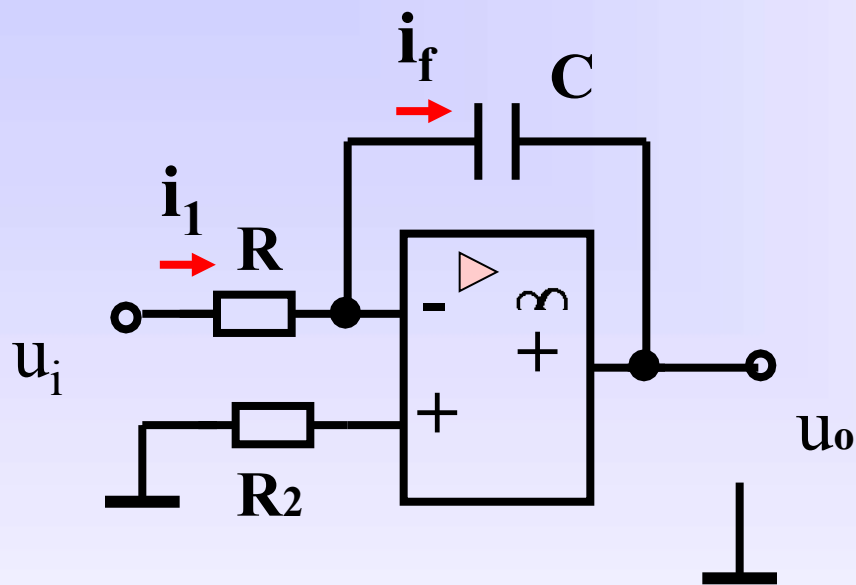
则:  $u_o = -RC \cos \omega t$   
 $= RC \sin(\omega t - 90^\circ)$



移相

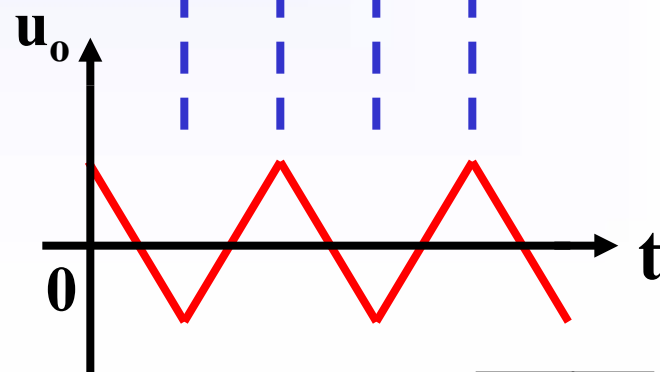
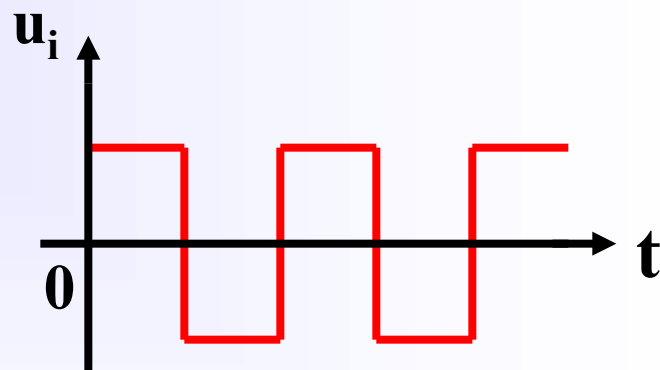


# 积分运算电路



$$i_1 = \frac{u_i}{R} \quad i_f = -C \frac{du_o}{dt}$$

$$u_o = -\frac{1}{RC} \int u_i dt$$



## 应用举例:

(1) 输入方波，输出是三角波 ( $t_0$ 时刻电容电压为0)。

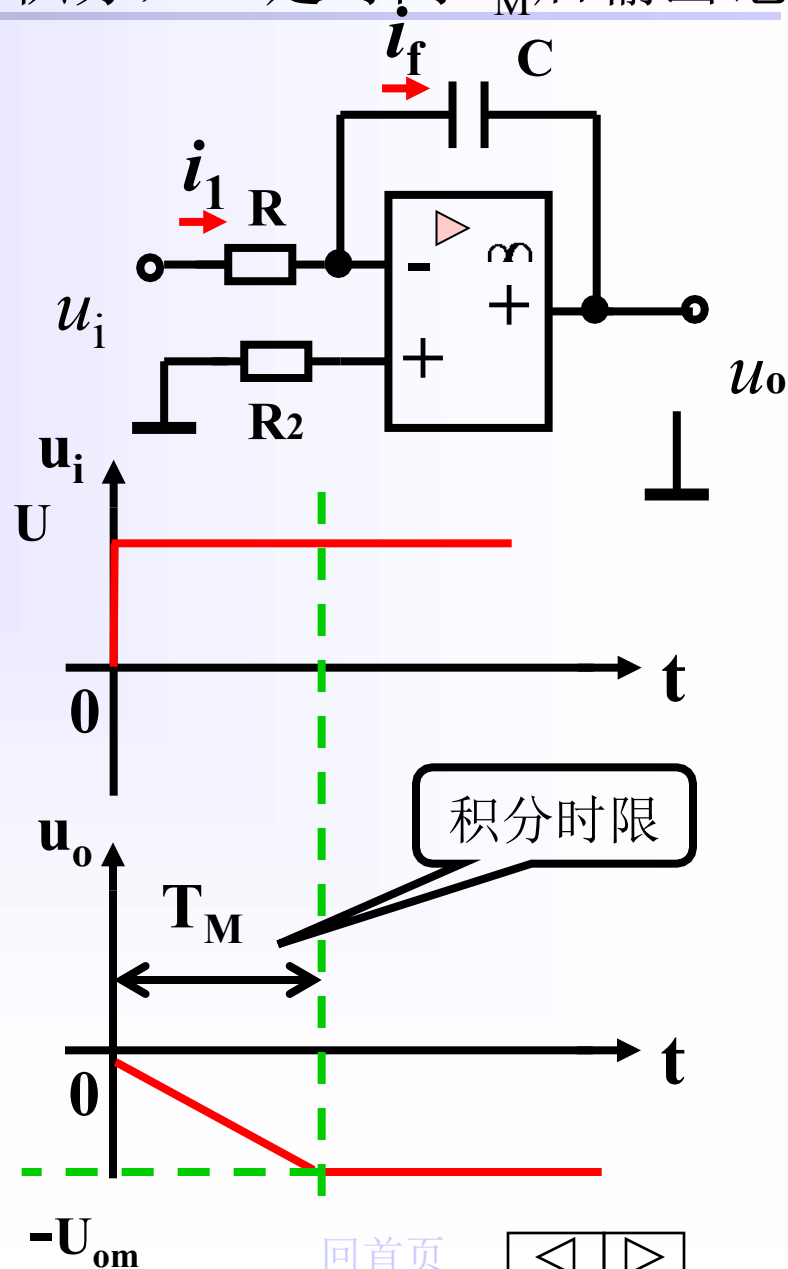
(2) 输入直流电压，输出将反向积分，一定时间 $T_M$ 后输出饱和，积分停止。

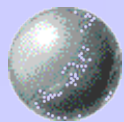
$$u_o = -\frac{1}{RC} \int_0^t U dt$$

$$-U_{om} = -\frac{1}{RC} UT_M$$

$$T_M = \frac{RCU_{om}}{U}$$

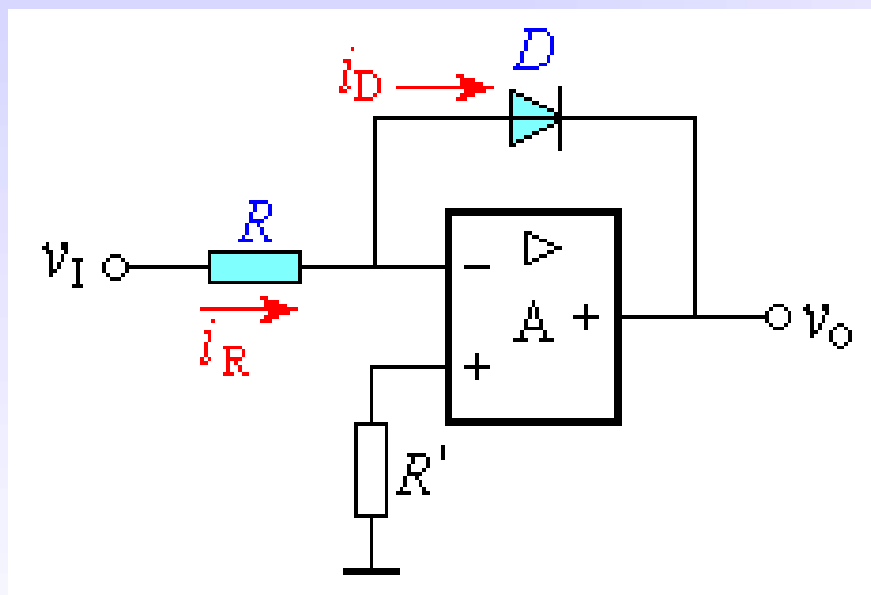
**定时!**





## 7.2.4 对数和指数运算电路

### 对数运算电路



$$u_N = u_P = 0$$

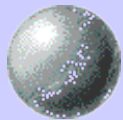
$$u_o = -u_D$$

$$i_N = i_P = 0$$

$$i_R = i_D = \frac{u_I}{R}$$

$$i_D = I_S e^{u_D/V_T} = I_S e^{-u_o/V_T}$$

$$u_o = -V_T \ln \frac{i_D}{I_S} = -V_T \ln \frac{u_I}{RI_S}$$



## 利用三极管实现对数运算

三极管的发射结有

$$i_C = i_E \approx I_S e^{u_{BE}/V_T}$$

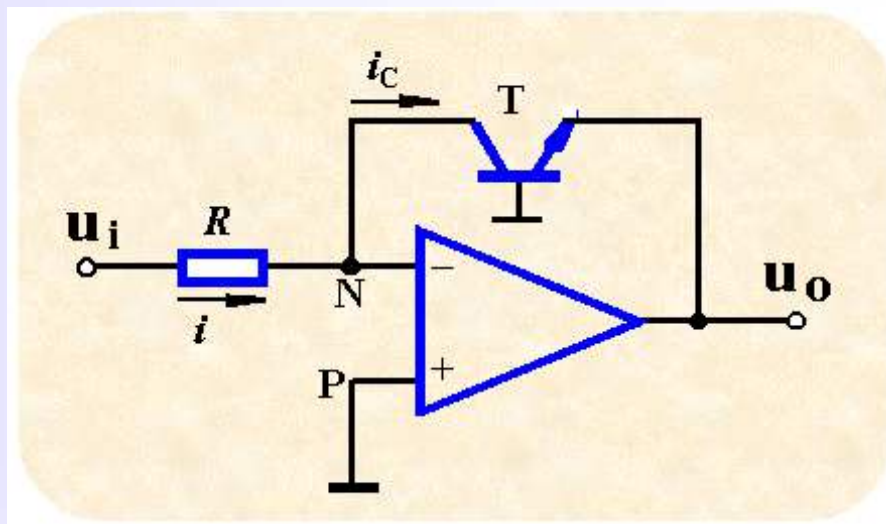
利用虚短和虚断，有

$$\begin{cases} u_O = -u_{BE} \\ i_C = i = \frac{u_i}{R} \end{cases} \longrightarrow u_O = -u_{BE} \approx -V_T \ln \frac{u_i}{I_S R}$$

$$i_C = i_E \approx I_S e^{u_{BE}/V_T}$$

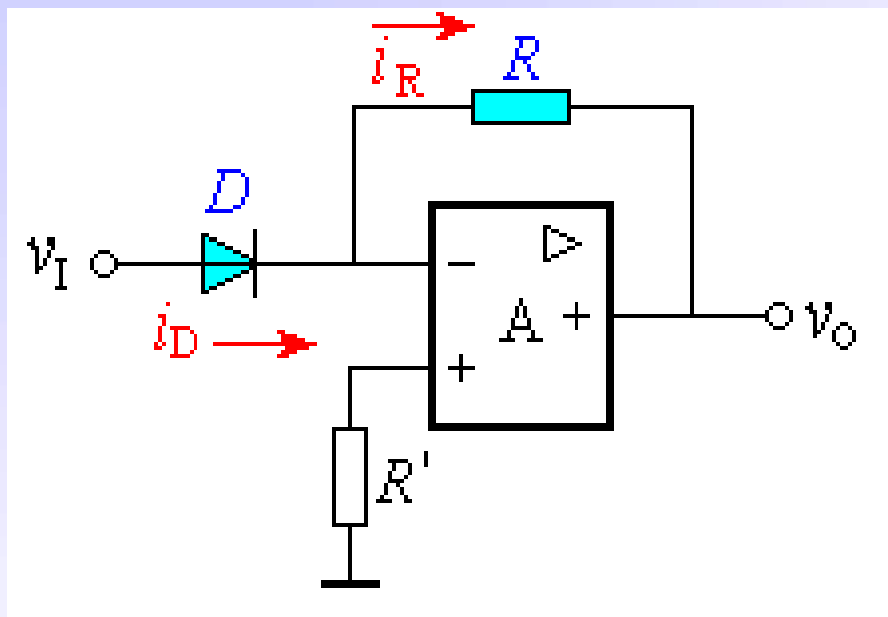
$u_O$  是  $u_i$  的对数运算。

**注意：**  $u_i$  必须不小于零，电路的输出电压不不小于 0.7 伏





# 指数运算电路

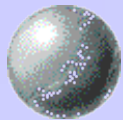


$$u_o = -i_R R = -i_D R$$

$$= -RI_S e^{u_I/V_T}$$

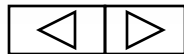
$$= -RI_S \ln^{-1} \frac{u_I}{V_T}$$

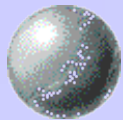
指数运算电路相当于反对数运算电路。



## 课堂练习

- 理想运算放大电路的两个主要结论是\_\_\_\_\_。  
a.虚地与反相 b.虚短与虚地 c.虚短与虚断 d.断路和短路
- 集成运放一般分为两个工作区，它们是\_\_\_\_\_工作区。  
a.线性与非线性 b.正反馈与负反馈 c.虚短和虚断
- 施加深度负反馈可使运放进入\_\_\_\_\_；使运放开环或加正反馈可使运放进入\_\_\_\_\_。  
a.非线性区 b.线性工作区
- 集成运放能处理\_\_\_\_\_。  
a.交流信号 b.直流信号 c.交流信号和直流信号
- 由理想运放构成的线性应用电路，其电路放大倍数与运放本身的参数\_\_\_\_\_。  
a.有关 b.无关 c.有无关系不拟定





## 7.2.5 实际运放电路的误差分析

- 共模克制比 $K_{\text{CMR}}$ 为有限值的情况
- 输入失调电压 $V_{\text{I0}}$ 、输入失调电流 $I_{\text{I0}}$ 不为零时的情况



# 1. 共模克制比 $K_{CMR}$ 为有限值的情况

## 同相百分比运算电路

$$v_P = v_I$$

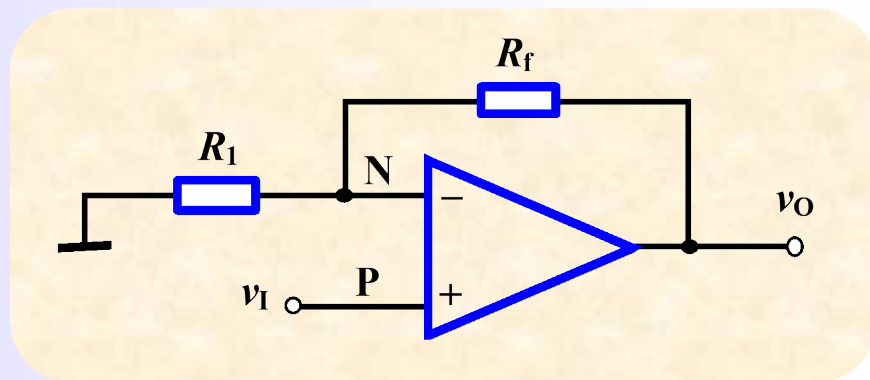
$$v_N = v_O \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_f}$$

$$v_{IC} = \frac{v_P + v_N}{2}$$

$$v_{ID} = v_P - v_N$$

$$v_O = A_{VD} v_{ID} + A_{VC} v_{IC}$$

$$K_{CMR} = \frac{A_{VD}}{A_{VC}}$$



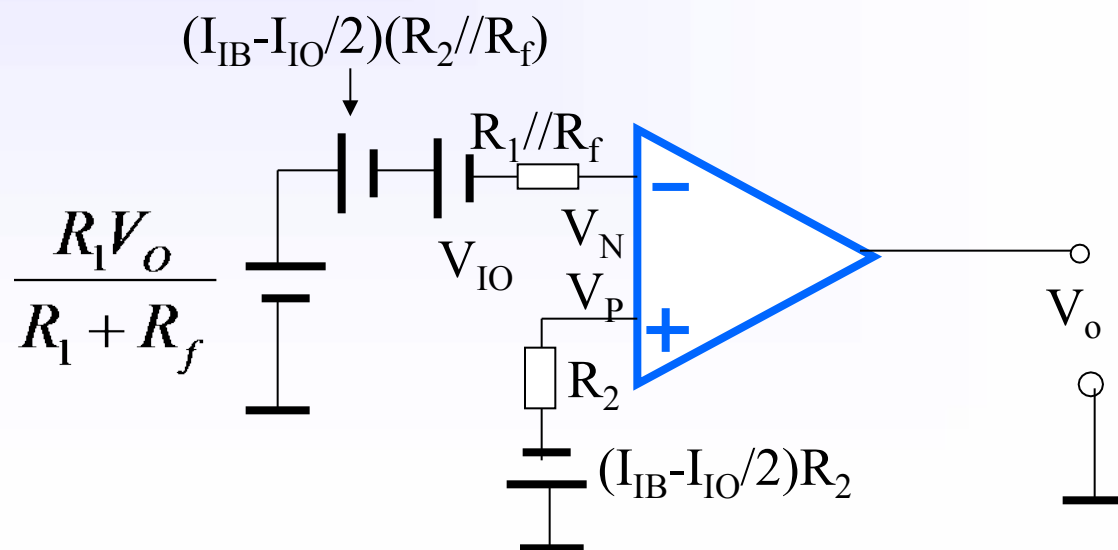
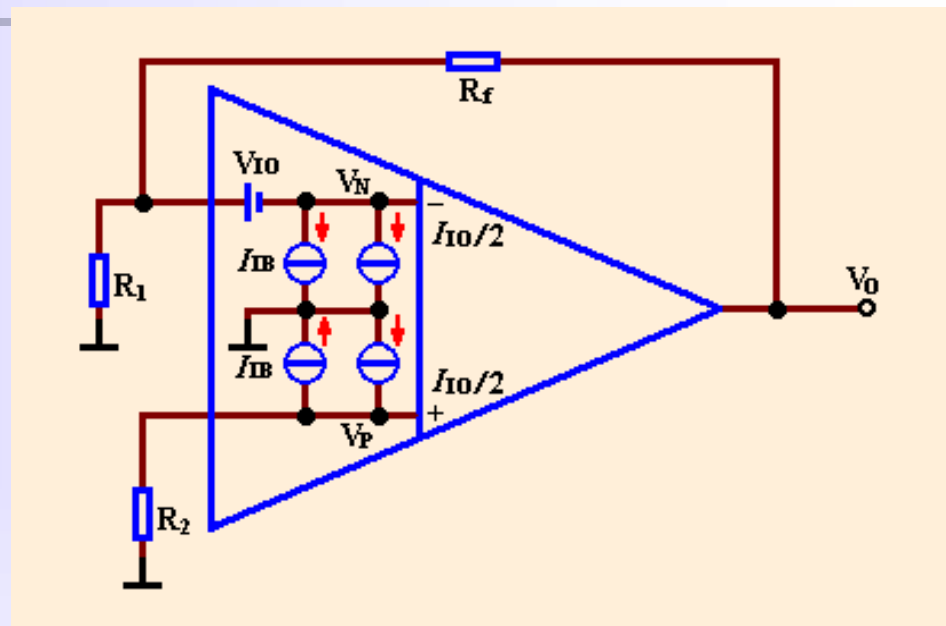
$$\text{闭环电压增益 } A_{VF} = \frac{v_O}{v_I} = \left(1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}\right) \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2K_{CMR}}}{1 + \frac{(R_1 + R_f)/R_1}{A_{VD}} - \frac{1}{2K_{CMR}}}$$

$$\text{理想情况 } A_{VF} = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1} \quad A_{VD} \text{ 和 } K_{CMR} \text{ 越大, 误差越小。}$$

## 2. 输入失调电压 $V_{IO}$ 、输入失调电流 $I_{IO}$ 不为零时的情况

输入为零时的等效电路

$$\begin{cases} V_P = -\left(I_{IB} - \frac{I_{IO}}{2}\right)R_2 \\ V_N = V_O \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_f} \\ -\left(I_{IB} + \frac{I_{IO}}{2}\right)(R_1 // R_f) \\ -V_{IO} \\ V_P \approx V_N \end{cases}$$



## 解得误差电压

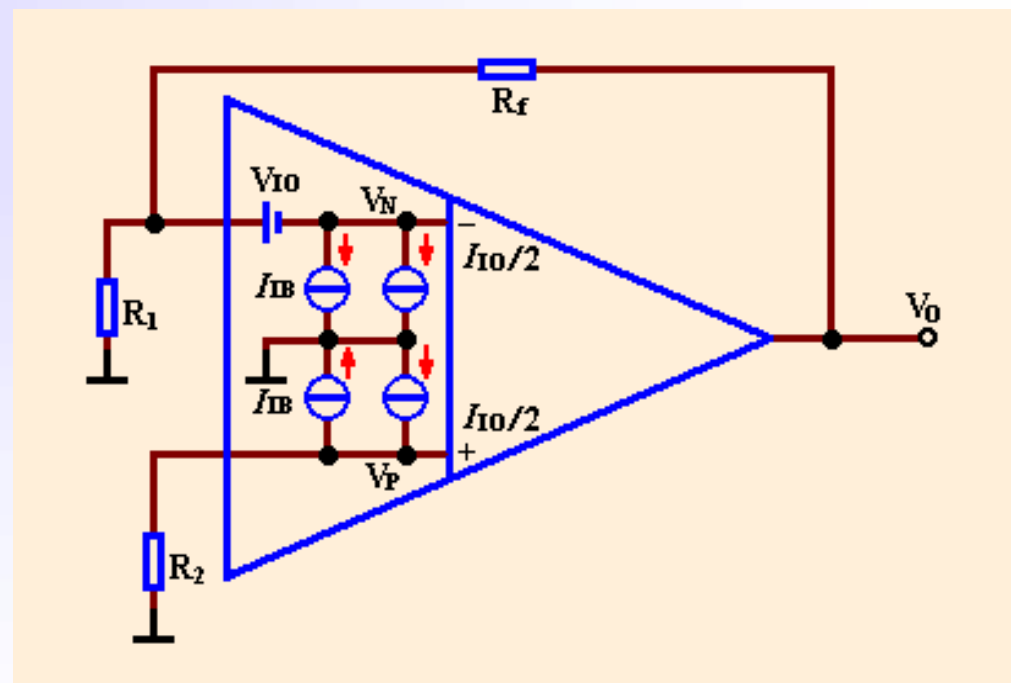
$$V_O = (1 + R_f / R_1) \left[ V_{IO} + I_{IB} (R_1 // R_f - R_2) + \frac{1}{2} I_{IO} (R_1 // R_f + R_2) \right]$$

当  $R_2 = R_1 // R_f$  时，能够消除偏置电流  $I_{IB}$  引起的误差，此时

$$V_O = (1 + R_f / R_1) (V_{IO} + I_{IO} R_2)$$

$V_{IO}$  和  $I_{IO}$  引起的误差仍存在  
当电路为积分运算时，

即  $R_f$  换成电容  $C$ ，则



$$v_o(t) = (1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}) \left\{ [V_{IO}(t) + I_{IO}(t)R_2] + \frac{1}{R_1 C} \left[ \int V_{IO}(t) dt + \int I_{IO}(t)R_2 dt \right] \right\}$$

时间越长，误差越大，且易使输出进入饱和状态。

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