

第六章 集成运算放大器

运算、放大、波形变换

6.1 零点漂移

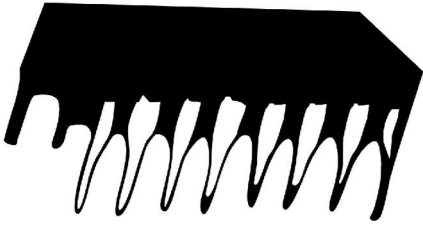
6.2 差动放大电路 ✓

6.3 电流源电路

6.4 集成运算放大器介绍 ✓

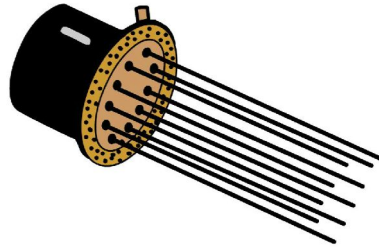
6.5 集成运放的性能指标 ✓

集成电路的外形



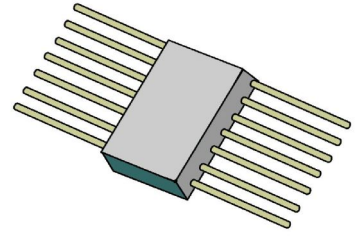
(a)

(a) 双列直插式



(b)

(b) 圆壳式

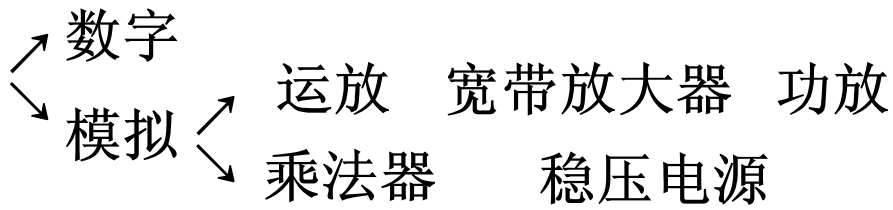


(c)

(c) 扁平式

一、集成电路分类

按
信号
性质
分类



按集
成度
分类

→ SSI、MSI、LSI、VLSI（每片百万元件）

按
性能
分类

→ 高速、低功耗、高精度、高输入电阻

一、集成电路分类

二、集成电路特点

1. 同一硅片，相同工艺一元件参数相对误差小，对称性好，适用于构成差动放大电路。
2. 阻值范围:几十 Ω 到几十k Ω ，用恒流源实现高阻。
3. 直接耦合方式(难制作大电容和电感)。
4. NPN、PNP管的 β 值差别较大，PNP的 $\beta \leq 10$ 。
5. 因为直接耦合，新问题 \rightarrow 零漂。

三、运放简介

运放名称的来历、作用

运放电路的耦合方式

运放电路的组成、各级需要解决的问题

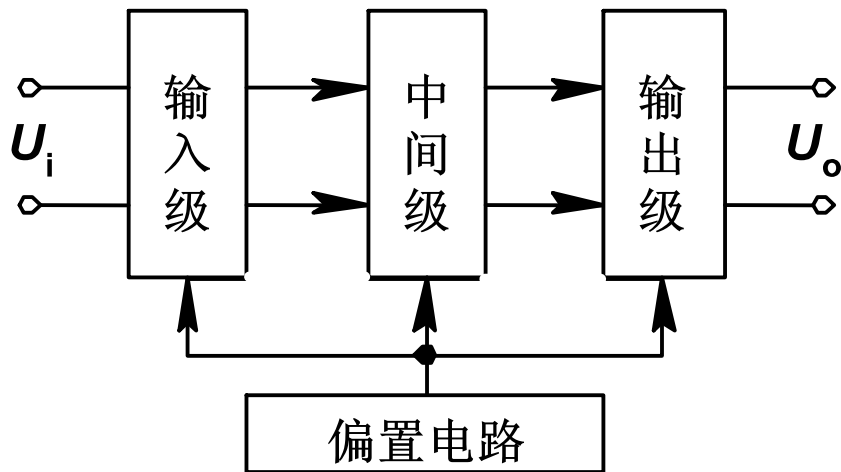


图6-1 集成运放框图

6.1 零点漂移

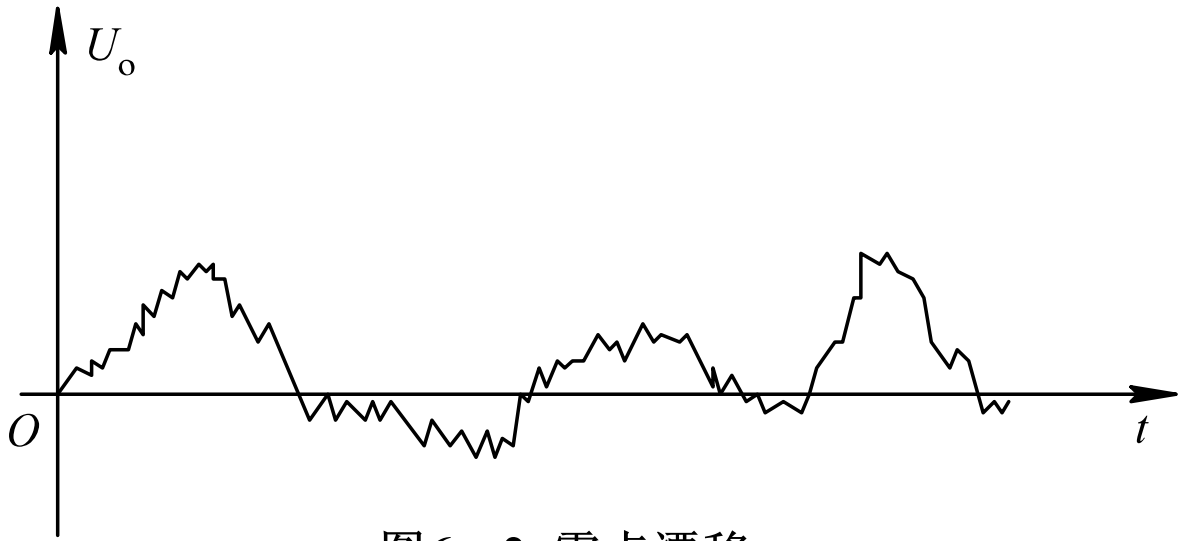
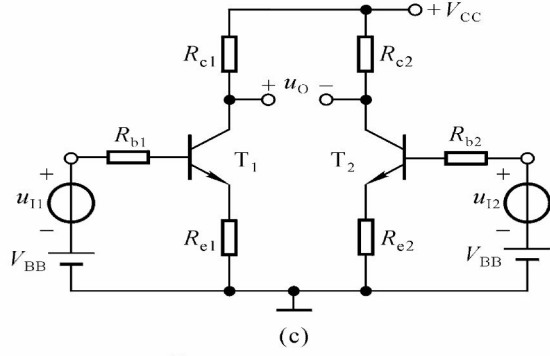
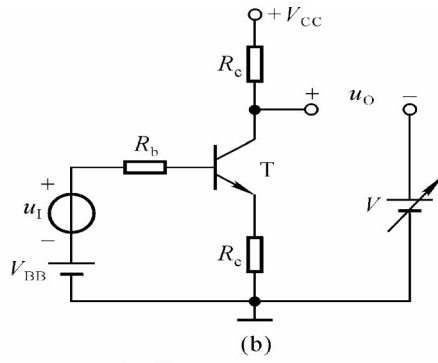
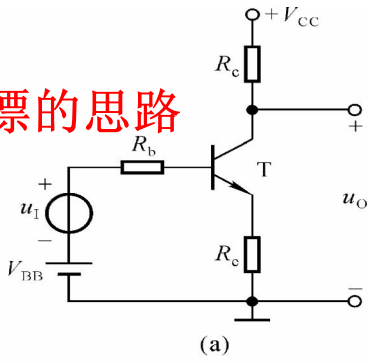


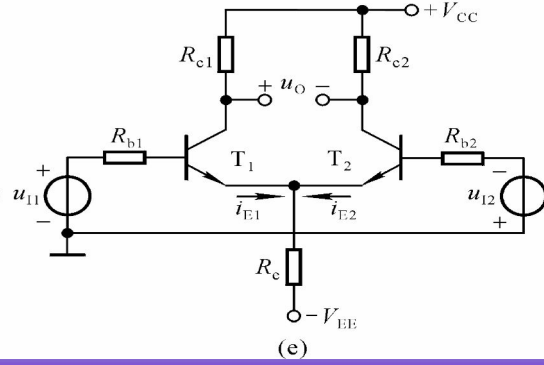
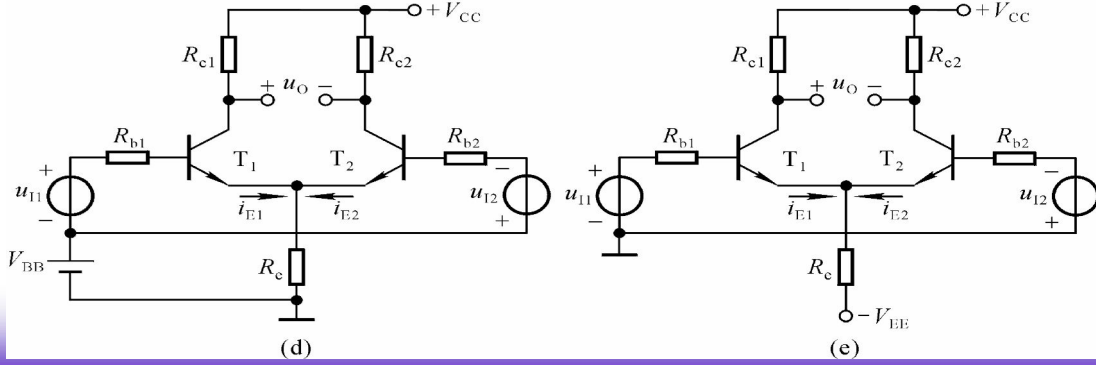
图6-2 零点漂移

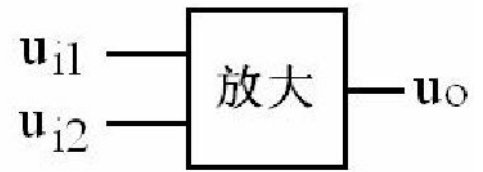
解决办法? 第一级: **差动放大**

解决温漂的思路



差动放大电路





预备知识：“共模信号、差模信号”

任意两个信号均可分解为共模信号与差模信号之和

例1: $u_{i1} = 10 \text{ mV}$, $u_{i2} = 6 \text{ mV}$

可分解成: $u_{i1} = 8 \text{ mV} + 2 \text{ mV}$

$u_{i2} = 8 \text{ mV} - 2 \text{ mV}$

例2: $u_{i1} = 10 \text{ mV}$, $u_{i2} = 0$

差 $u_{id} = u_{i1} - u_{i2}$

可分解成: $u_{i1} = 5 \text{ mV} + 5 \text{ mV}$

$u_{i2} = 5 \text{ mV} - 5 \text{ mV}$

共模信号

差模信号

放大器只放大两个输入信号的差值信号—差动放大电路。

共模 $u_{ic} = (u_{i1} + u_{i2}) / 2$

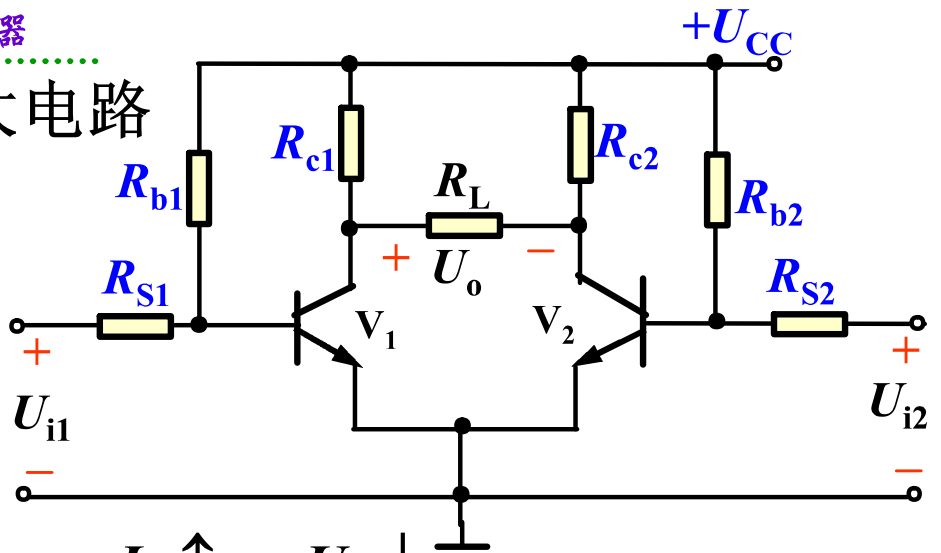
差模 $u_{id1} = u_{id2} = (u_{i1} - u_{i2}) / 2$

6.2 差动放大电路

6.2.1 基本形式

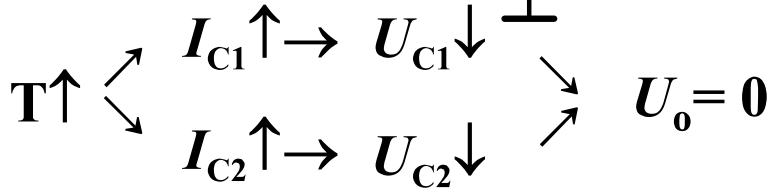
一、电路

管子配对, 电路对称



二、抑制温漂

$$(U_{i1} = U_{i2} = 0)$$



三、Q 点的计算

$$U_{i1} = U_{i2} = 0, \quad U_{EQ} = 0 \rightarrow U_{BQ} = 0.7V,$$

$$I_{BQ} = I_{Rb} - I_{Rs} = \frac{U_{CC} - 0.7}{R_b} - \frac{0.7}{R_s}, \quad I_{CQ} = ?$$

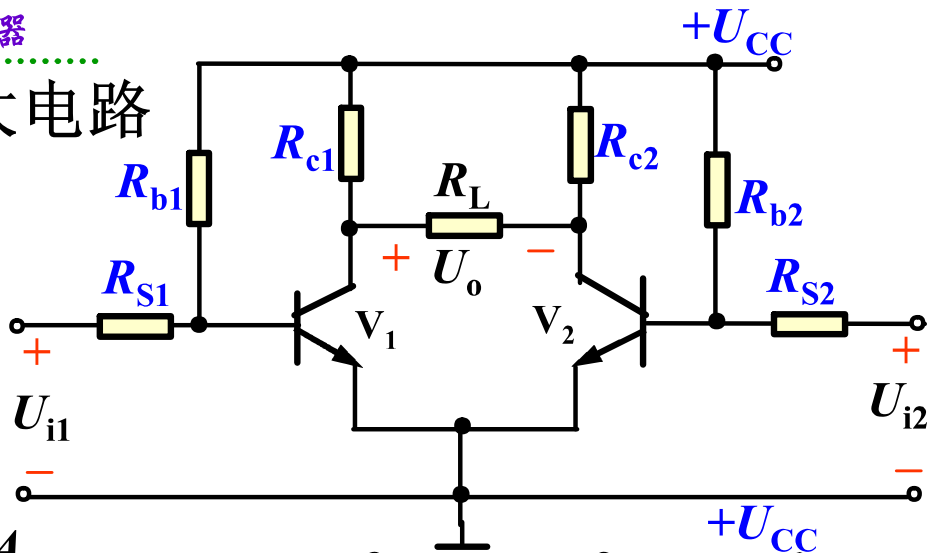
$$U_{CEQ} = ?$$

$$U_{CEQ} = U_{CC} - I_{CQ} R_C$$

6.2 差动放大电路

6.2.1 基本形式

四、动态分析



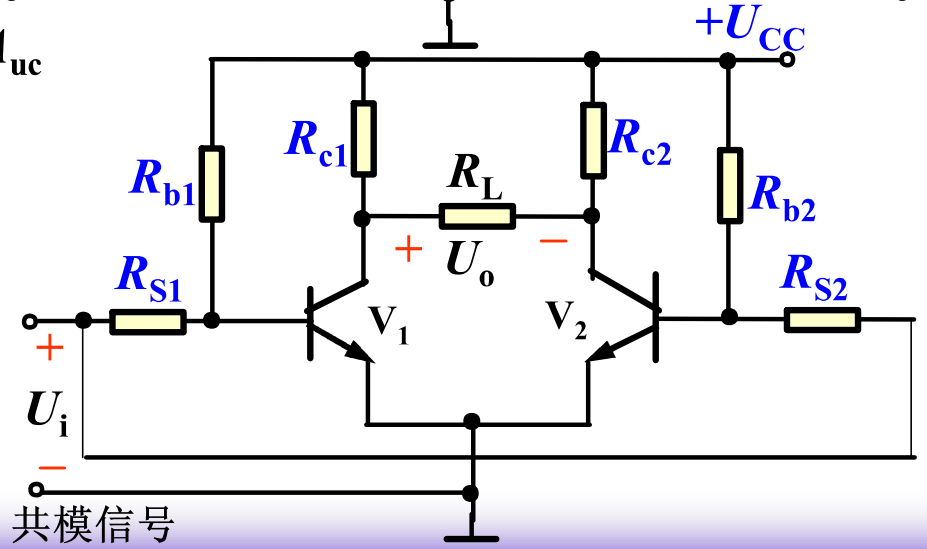
1. 共模电压放大倍数 A_{uc}

$$U_{i1} = U_{i2} = U_{ic}$$

$$A_{uc} = \frac{U_{oc}}{U_{ic}} = 0$$

抑制共模信号，

抑制温漂。

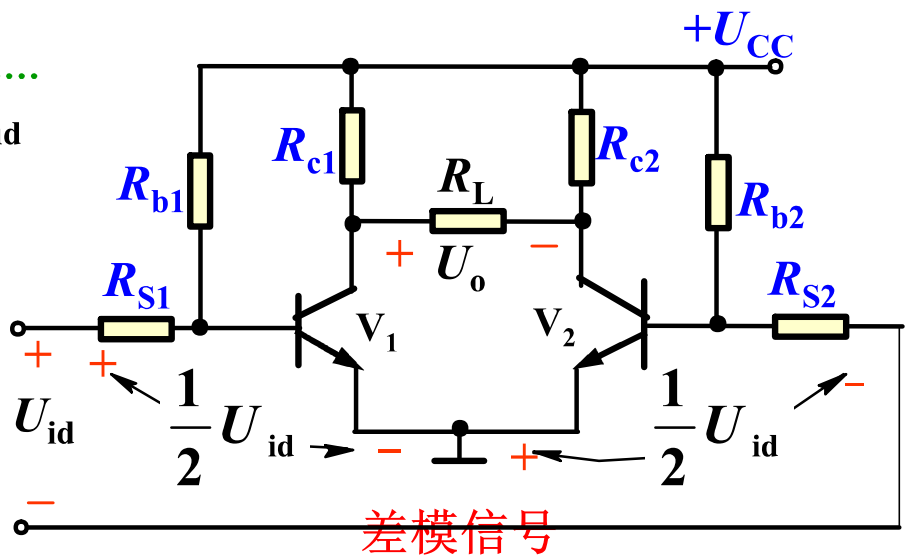


2. 差模电压放大倍数 A_{ud}

$$U_{i1} = -U_{i2} = \frac{1}{2} U_{id}$$

差模

差 $U_{id} = U_{i1} - U_{i2}$



$U_o \neq 0, A_{ud} \neq 0$ 对差模信号有放大作用。

$$A_{ud} = \frac{U_o}{U_{id}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} U_o}{\frac{1}{2} U_{id}} = A_{ud1} \approx -\frac{\beta R'_L}{R_s + r_{be}}$$

$R'_L = ?$

$R'_L = R_C // \frac{1}{2} R_L$

放大差模信号 “差动”，无差不动，有差才动。

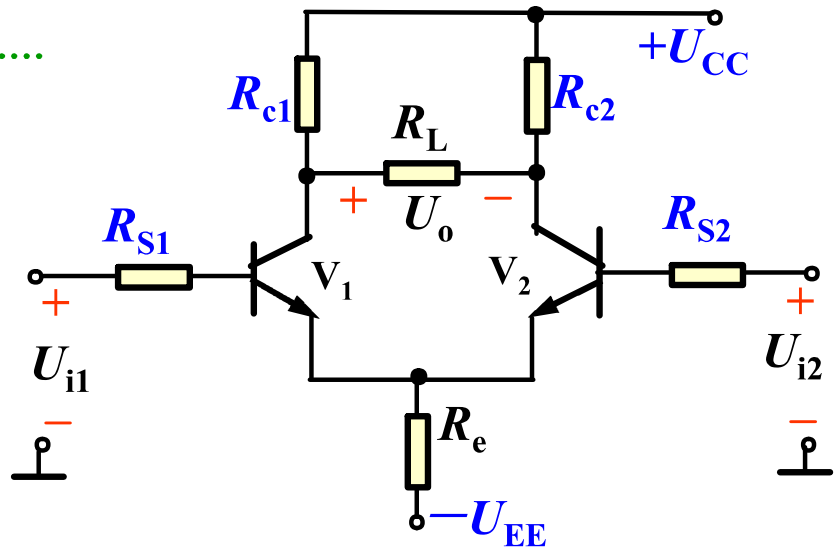
3. 存在问题：①单端仍有温漂② 难绝对对称

解决？

6.2.2 长尾式差放

直流负反馈具有
稳定 Q 点的作用

- 一、电路
- 二、抑制温漂作用
- 三、 Q 点的计算



$$U_{i1} = U_{i2} = 0, \quad U_{B1Q} = U_{B2Q} = 0 \rightarrow U_{EQ} = -0.7V \rightarrow$$

$$I_{Re} = \frac{U_{EQ} - (-U_{EE})}{R_e}, \quad I_{E1Q} = ? \quad I_{E1Q} = I_{E2Q} = \frac{1}{2} I_{Re}$$

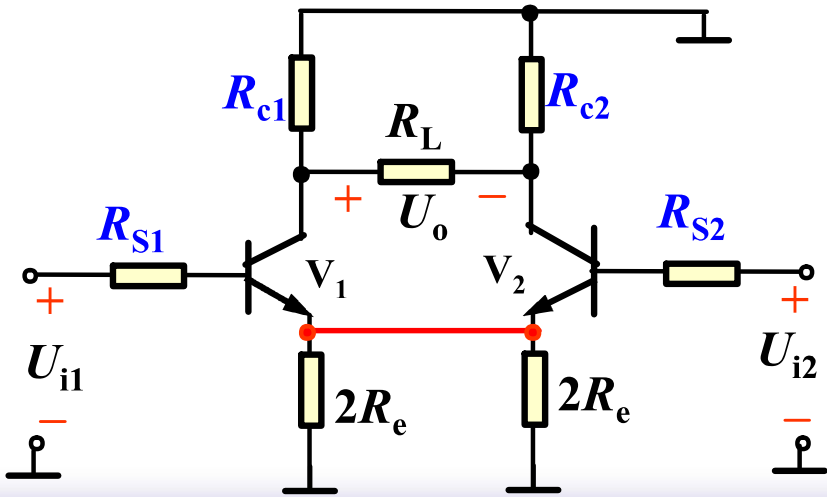
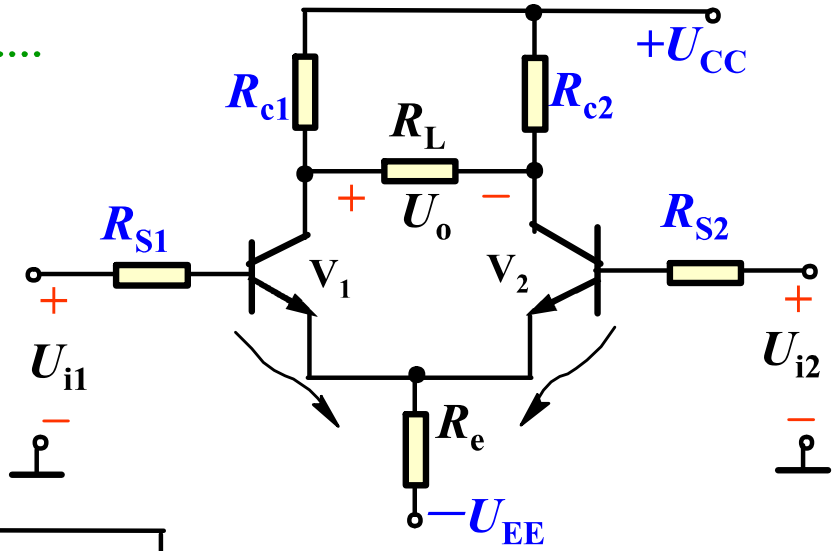
$$U_{CEQ} = ? \quad U_{CEQ} = U_{CQ} - U_{EQ} = U_{CC} - I_{CQ} R_C - (-0.7)$$

6.2.2 长尾式差放

四、动态分析

1. 共模输入

$$U_{i1} = U_{i2} = U_{ic}$$

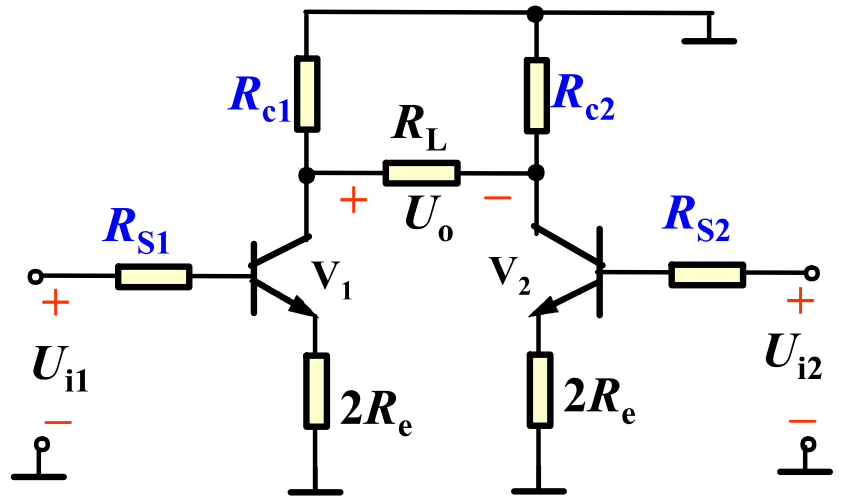


6.2.2 长尾式差放

四、动态分析

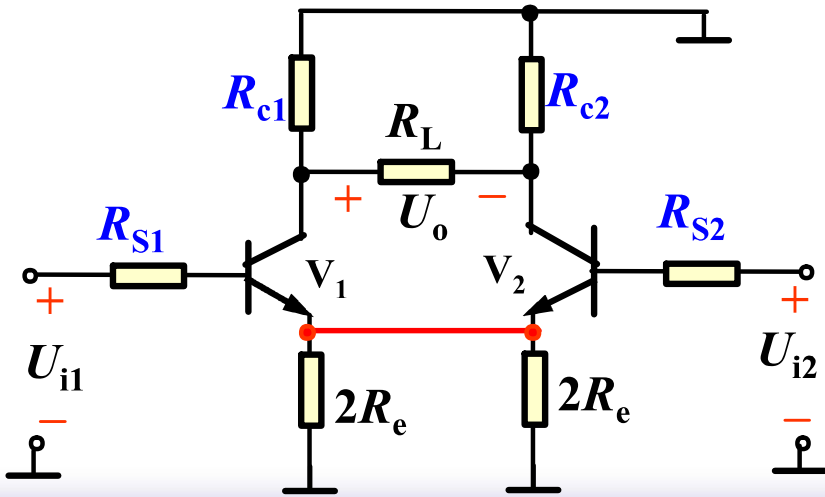
1. 共模输入

$$U_{i1} = U_{i2} = U_{ic}$$



$$A_{uc}=?$$

如果单端输出 $A_{uc单}=?$

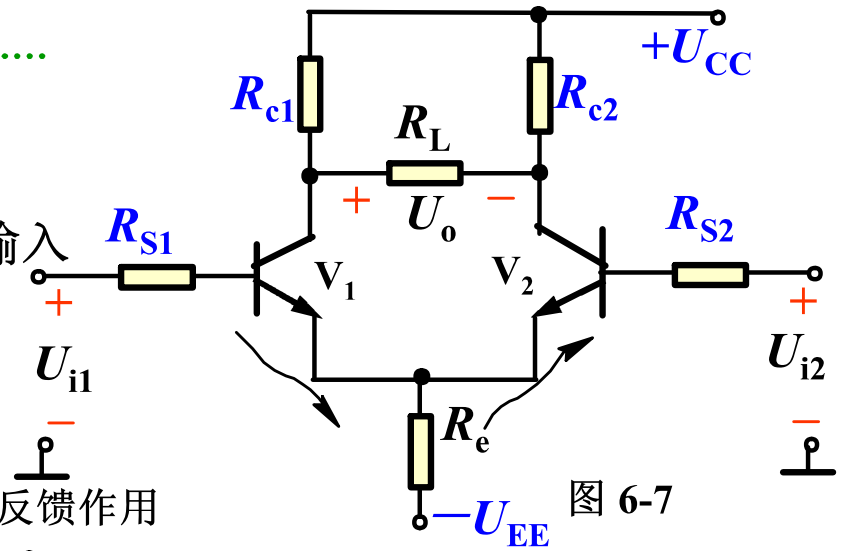


6.2.2 长尾式差放

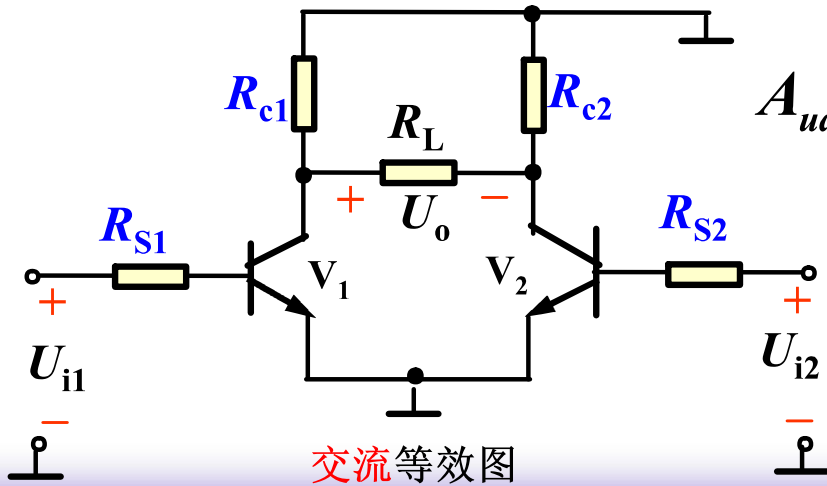
四、动态分析

1. 共模输入 2. 差模输入

$$U_{i1} = -U_{i2} = \frac{1}{2} U_{id}$$



R_e 对差模信号无负反馈作用



$$A_{ud} = \frac{U_o}{U_{id}} \approx -\frac{\beta R'_L}{R_s + r_{be}}$$

$$R'_L = R_C // \frac{1}{2} R_L$$

结果与前相同

6.2.3 差动放大器的主要指标

$$1. A_{ud} \quad A_{ud} = \frac{U_{od}}{U_{id}} \quad 2. A_{uc} \quad A_{uc} = \frac{U_{oc}}{U_{ic}}$$

3. 共模抑制比 CMRR

$$CMRR = \left| \frac{A_{ud}}{A_{uc}} \right| \quad \text{或} \quad CMR = 20 \lg \left| \frac{A_{ud}}{A_{uc}} \right| \quad (dB)$$

$$4. \text{差模输入电阻} \quad r_{id} = \frac{U_{Id}}{I_{id}}$$

$$5. \text{差模输出电阻} \quad r_{od} = \frac{U_{od}}{I_{od}} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{四个条件} \end{array} \right.$$

$$6. \text{共模输入电阻} \quad r_{ic} = \frac{U_{ic}}{I_{ic}}$$

【例1】设图 6-5 长尾差放对称, 求 A_{ud} , A_{uc} , $CMRR$, r_{id} , r_{ic} 和 r_{od} 。

解: 由图 6-7(b) 所示差模交流通路得

$$A_{ud} = \frac{U_{od}}{U_{id}} = A_{u\text{单}} = \frac{U_{o1}}{U_{i1}}$$

$$= \frac{-\beta I_{b1} R'_L}{I_{b1}(R_s + r_{be})} = \frac{-\beta R'_L}{R_s + r_{be}}$$

$$= \frac{-\beta(R_c // \frac{1}{2}R_L)}{R_s + r_{be}}$$

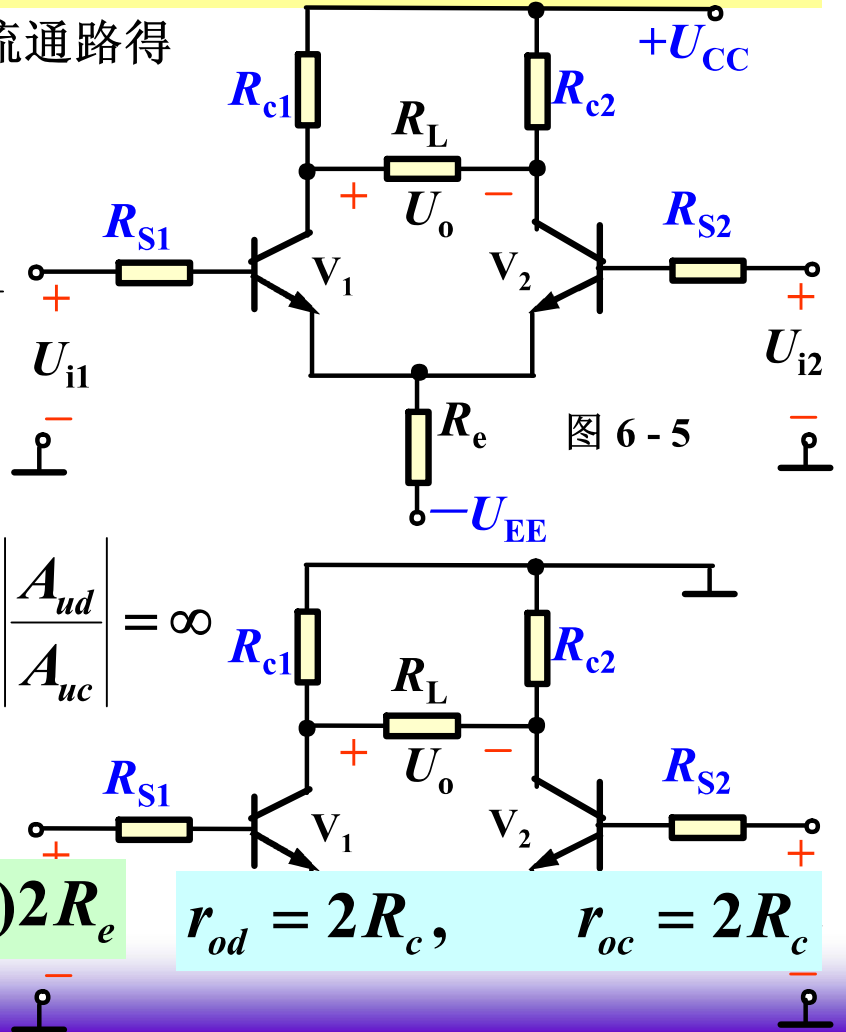
$$A_{uc} = \frac{U_{oc}}{U_{ic}} = 0, \quad CMRR = \left| \frac{A_{ud}}{A_{uc}} \right| = \infty$$

$$r_{id} = \frac{U_{id}}{I_{id}} = 2(R_s + r_{be})$$

$$r_{ic} = (R_s + r_{be}) + (1 + \beta)2R_e$$

$$r_{od} = 2R_c,$$

$$r_{oc} = 2R_c$$



【例2】 在图 6 - 5 电路中, 已知差模增益为48dB, 共模抑制比为67dB, $U_{i1}=5V$, $U_{i2}=5.01V$, 求输出电压 U_o 。

解: 分解 $U_{i1}=5.005-0.005V$,
 $U_{i2}=5.005+0.005V$

所以 $U_{ic}=5.005V$, $U_{id}=-0.01V$

因为 $20\lg|A_{ud}|=48dB$, 故

$A_{ud}\approx -251$, 因为 $CMR=67dB$,

故 $CMRR\approx 2239$, 所以

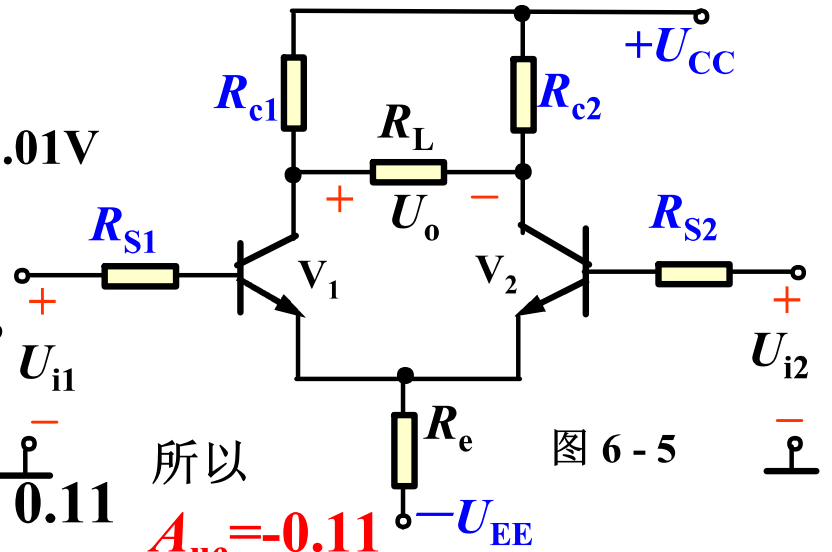
$$|A_{uc}| = \frac{|A_{ud}|}{CMRR} = \frac{251}{2239} \approx 0.11$$

所以 $A_{uc} = -0.11$

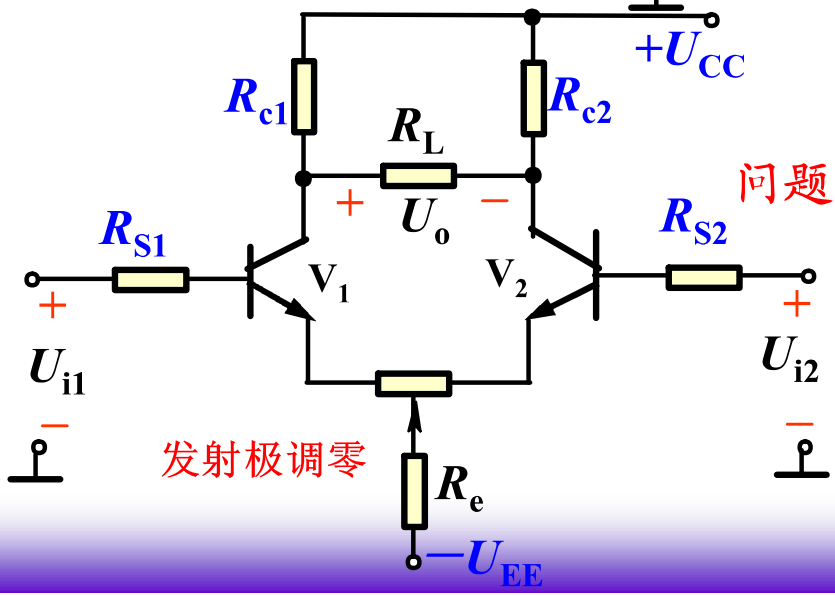
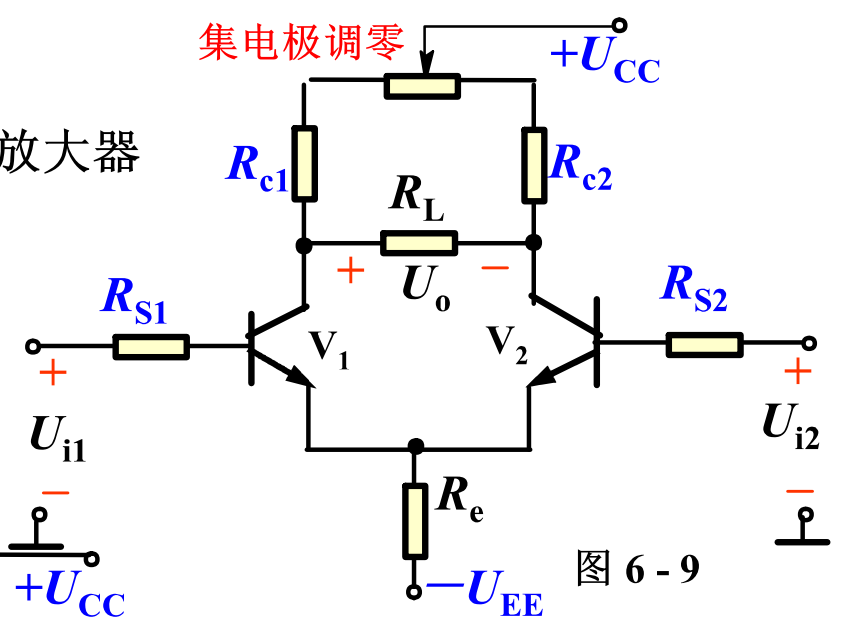
$$U_o = A_{ud}U_{id} + A_{uc}U_{ic}$$

$$= -251(5 - 5.01) - 0.11\left(\frac{5 + 5.01}{2}\right) = 1.96V$$

改书上P133错



6.2.4 具有调零电路的差动放大器



问题:差放电路怎样提高CMRR?

增大 R_e

6.2.5 恒流源差放 要解决何问题?

直流 R_e 小, 交流 r_e 大

一、 V_3 的作用

直流电阻 交流电阻

$$R = \frac{U}{I}, \quad r = \frac{\Delta U}{\Delta I} \rightarrow \infty$$

二、 Q 点的计算 $U_{B1Q} \approx 0$

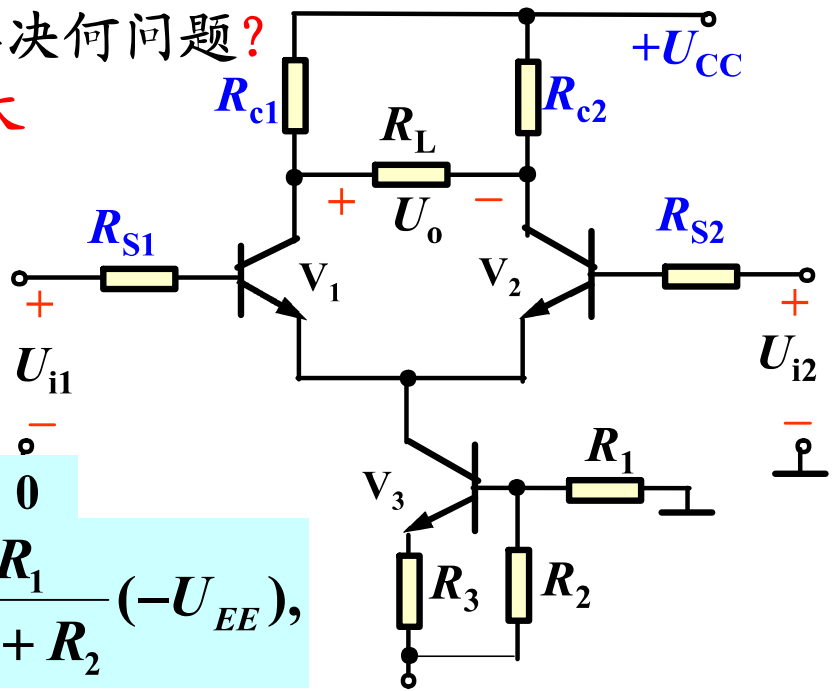
$$U_{E1} = -0.7V, \quad U_{B3} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} (-U_{EE}),$$

$$U_{E3} = U_{B3} - 0.7, \quad I_{E3} \approx \frac{U_{E3} - (-U_{EE})}{R_3}, \quad I_{E1} = I_{E2} = \frac{I_{E3}}{2},$$

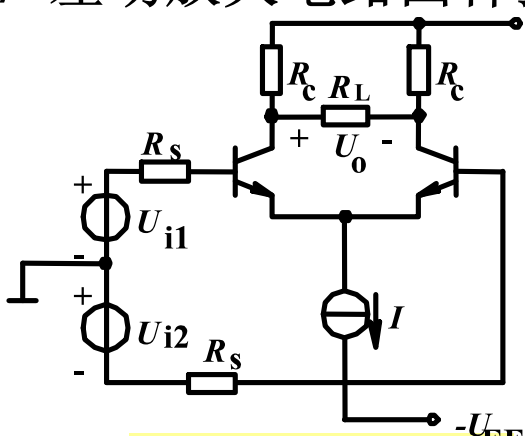
$$U_{CE} = ?$$

三、 A_u 、 r_i 、 r_o 的计算

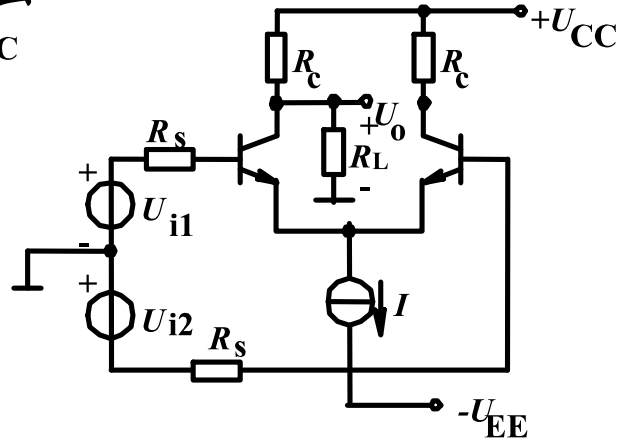
方法同前, 只是用恒流源的等效 r (高阻) 代替 R_e 计算。



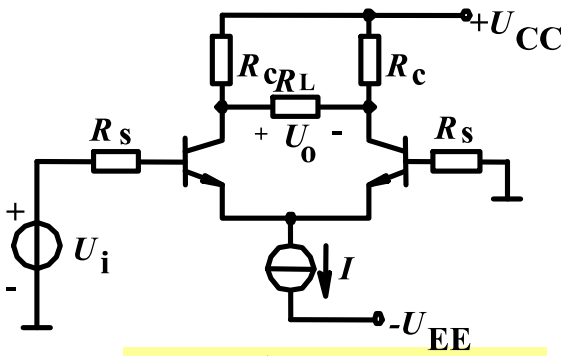
6.2.7 差动放大电路四种接法



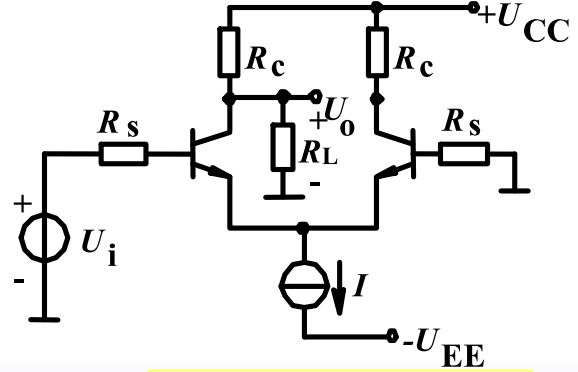
双入、双出



双入、单出



单入、双出



单入、单出

6.2.7 差动放大电路四种接法

1. 双入、双出

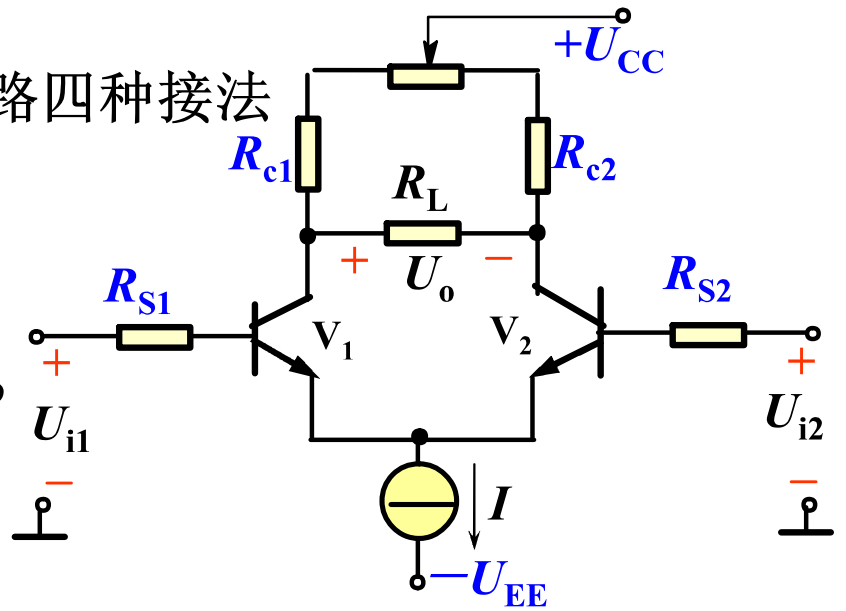
$$A_{ud} = \frac{U_o}{U_i} = -\frac{\beta R'_L}{R_s + r_{be}},$$

$$R'_L = R_c // \frac{R_L}{2}$$

$$A_{uc} = 0 \quad CMRR \rightarrow \infty$$

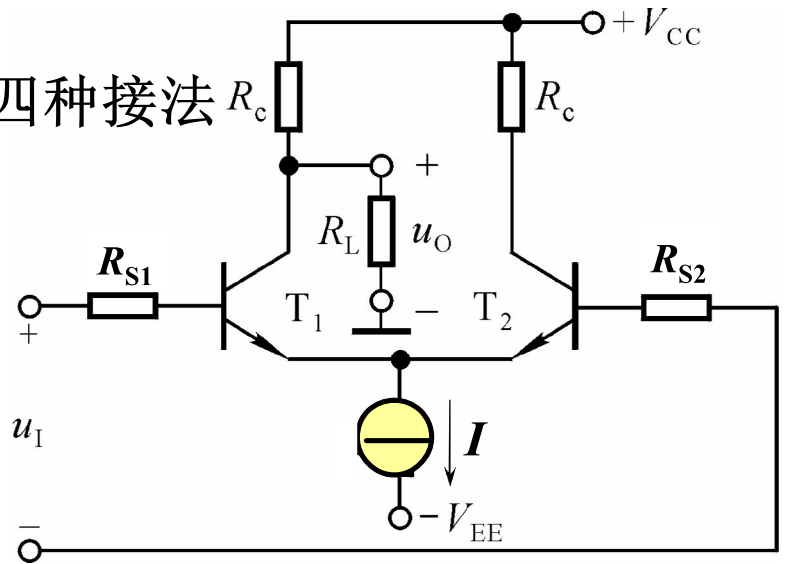
$$r_{id} = 2(R_s + r_{be}),$$

$$r_{od} \approx 2R_c$$



6.2.7 差动放大电路四种接法

1. 双入、双出
2. 双入、单出



$$A_{ud单} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\beta R'_L}{R_s + r_{be}}$$

$$R'_L = R_c // R_L$$

$$A_{uc单} = -\frac{\beta R'_L}{R_s + r_{be} + (1 + \beta)2R_e}$$

$$CMRR = \left| \frac{A_{ud}}{A_{uc}} \right| = \frac{R_s + r_{be} + (1 + \beta)2R_e}{2(R_s + r_{be})} \approx \frac{\beta R_e}{R_s + r_{be}}$$

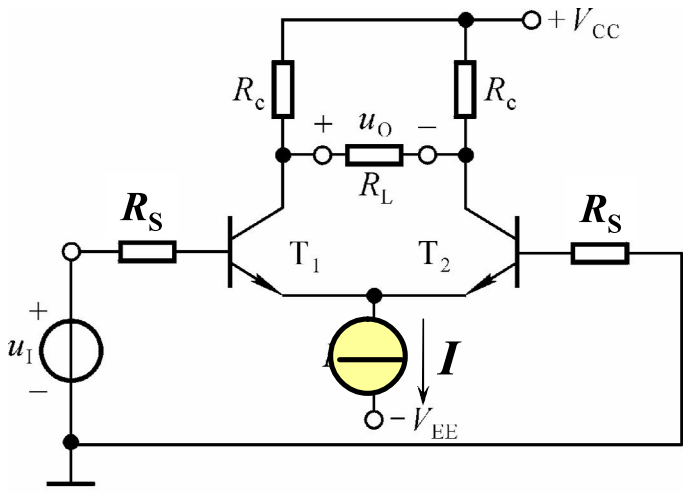
$$r_{id} = 2(R_s + r_{be})$$

$$r_{od} \approx R_c$$

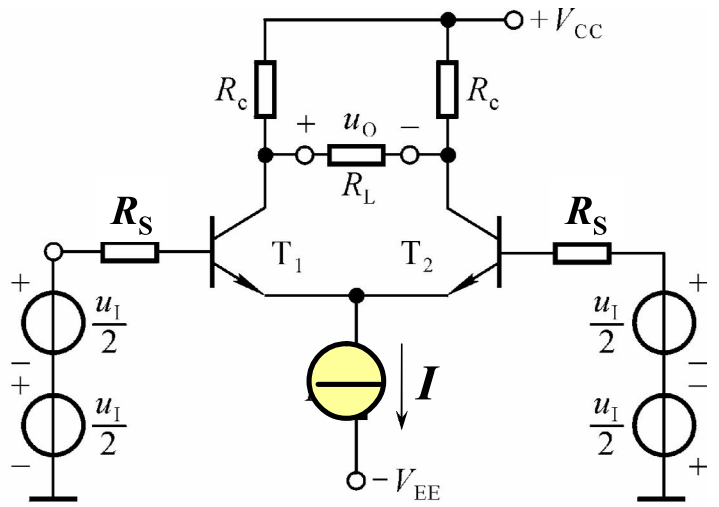
6.2.7 差动放大电路四种接法

- 1. 双入、双出
- 2. 双入、单出

- 3. 单入、双出



(a)



(b)

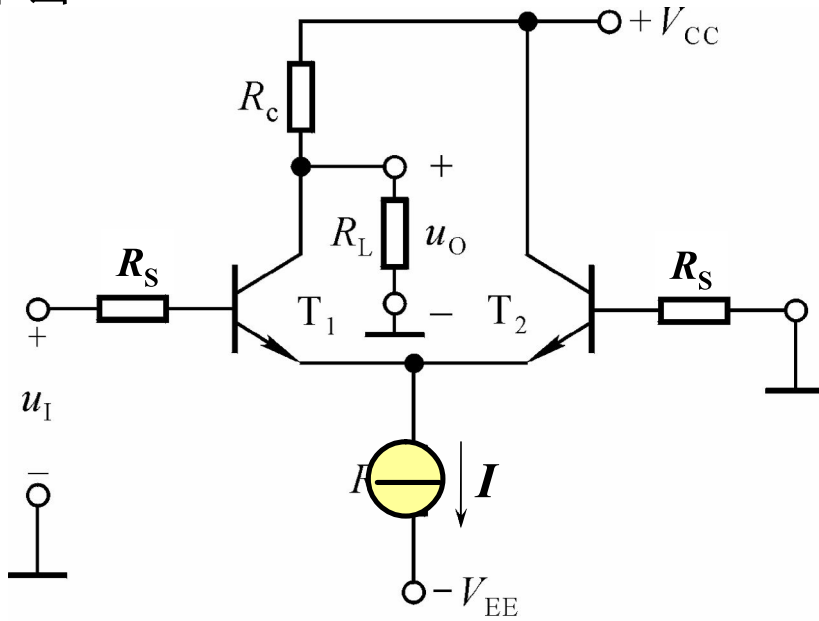
结论:

A_{uc} 、 A_{ud} 、 $CMRR$ 、 r_i 、 r_o 与双入、双出相同

6.2.7 差动放大电路四种接法

- 1. 双入、双出
- 2. 双入、单出

- 3. 单入、双出
- 4. 单入、单出



结论:

A_{uc} 、 A_{ud} 、 $CMRR$ 、 r_i 、 r_o 与双入、单出相同

差动放大电路四种接法的性能比较

接法 性能	双入双出	双入单出	单入双出	单入单出
A_d	$-\frac{\beta(R_c // \frac{R_L}{2})}{R_S + r_{be}}$	单端输出要注意相位!! $\pm \frac{1}{2} \frac{\beta(R_c // R_L)}{R_S + r_{be}}$	$-\frac{\beta(R_c // \frac{R_L}{2})}{R_S + r_{be}}$	$\pm \frac{1}{2} \frac{\beta(R_c // R_L)}{R_S + r_{be}}$
KCMR	很高	较高	很高	较高
r_{id}	$2(R_S + r_{be})$	$2(R_S + r_{be})$	$2(R_S + r_{be})$	$2(R_S + r_{be})$
r_o	$2R_c$	R_c	$2R_c$	R_c

【例3】电路如图6-13所示, (1) 求Q点
 (2) 求 A_{ud} (3) 求 $R_L=100k\Omega$ 时的 A_{ud}

解 (1)

$$U_{R1} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} (U_{CC} + U_{EE})$$

$$= \frac{2.2}{2.2 + 6.8} \times 24 = 5.87V$$

设各管 $U_{BE}=0.6V$, 则

$$U_{R3} = 5.87 - 0.6 = 5.27V$$

$$I_{E3} = \frac{U_{R3}}{R_3} = \frac{5.27}{33} \approx 0.16mA = 160\mu A$$

$$I_{E1} = I_{E2} = \frac{1}{2} I_{E3} = 80\mu A,$$

$$U_{c1} = U_{c2} = U_{CC} - I_{c1} R_{c1} = 12 - 0.08 \times 100 = 4V$$

$$U_{CE1} = U_{c1} - U_{E1} = 4 - (-0.6) = 4.6V$$

改书上错

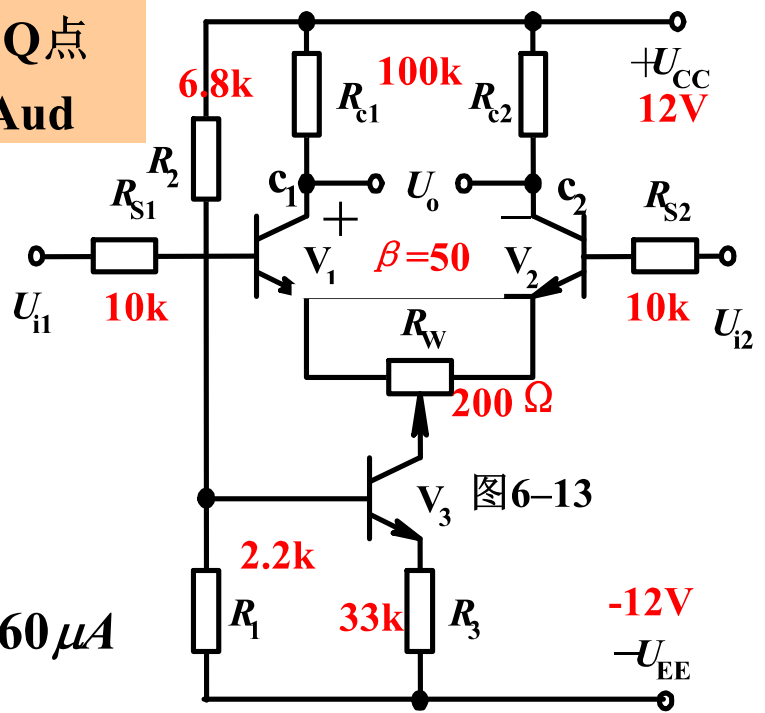


图6-13

$$(2) A_{ud} = -\frac{\beta_1 R_{C1}}{R_{S1} + r_{be1} + (1 + \beta_1) \frac{R_W}{2}}$$

$$r_{be1} = r_{bb'} + (1 + \beta_1) \frac{26mV}{I_{E1}}$$

$$= 300 + 51 \times \frac{26}{0.08} \approx 16.9k\Omega$$

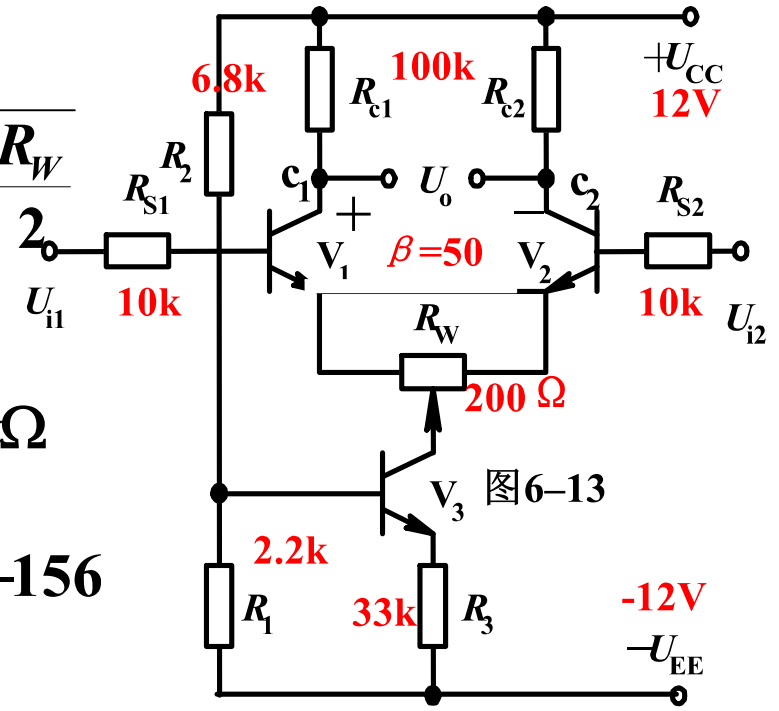
$$A_{ud} = -\frac{50 \times 100}{10 + 16.9 + 51 \times 0.1} \approx -156$$

(3) 当 $R_L = 100k\Omega$ 时:

$$R'_L = R_{C1} // \frac{R_L}{2} = 100 // 50 \approx 33.3k\Omega$$

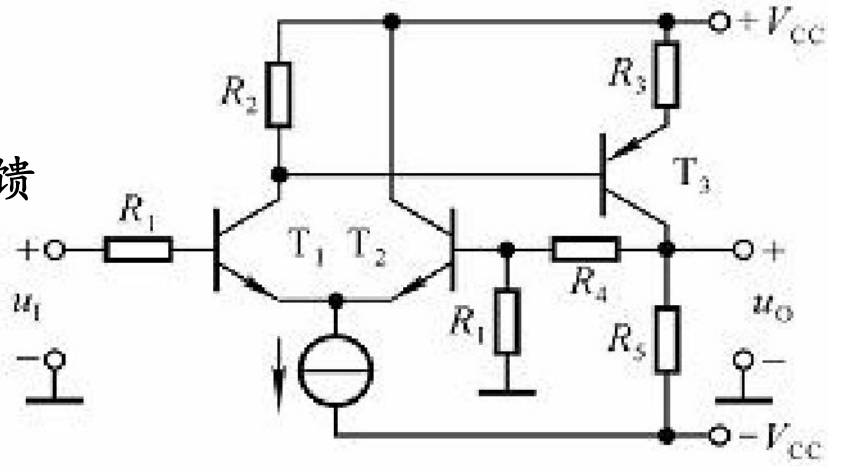
$$A_{ud} = -\frac{50 \times 33.3}{10 + 16.9 + 51 \times 0.1} \approx -52$$

带载后,放大倍数减小。



练习：求 A_{uf}

解：判断：串联电压负反馈



$$\dot{U}_f \approx \dot{U}_i, \dot{U}'_i \approx 0$$

$$\dot{A}_{uf} = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_i} \approx \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_f} = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_4} \dot{U}_o} = 1 + \frac{R_4}{R_1}$$

要求:

1. 了解差放电路抑制温漂的原理
2. 了解 R_e 的作用（为什么越大越好）
3. 会分析计算长尾电路的Q点、 A_{ud} 、 r_i 、 r_o 等
4. 会分析计算恒流源电路的Q点、 A_{ud} 、 r_i 、 r_o 等

作业

P151 5, 6, 10 预习:6.3, 6.4

