

一、運算放大器簡介 Introduction to Operational Amplifiers

運算放大器是一種很有用的IC，實驗室所需要的電路大多可以用運算放大器做出來。

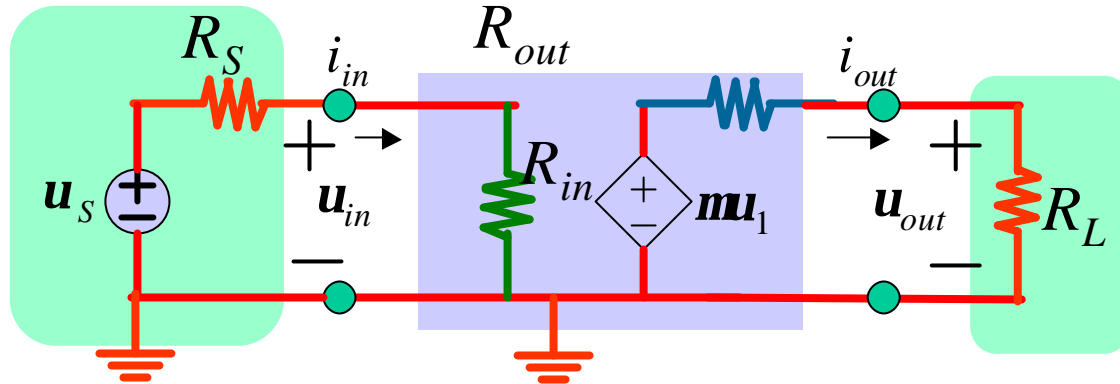
- 1.1 差動放大器 Difference Amplifier
- 1.2 理想的運算放大器 Ideal Operational Amplifiers
- 1.3 簡易運算放大器電路
- 1.4 主動式積分器、微分器與濾波器
- 1.5 運算放大器的頻率響應
- 1.6 實密特觸發---正回授的例子

差動放大器 Difference Amplifier

單端(single-ended)與雙端(double-ended)放大器

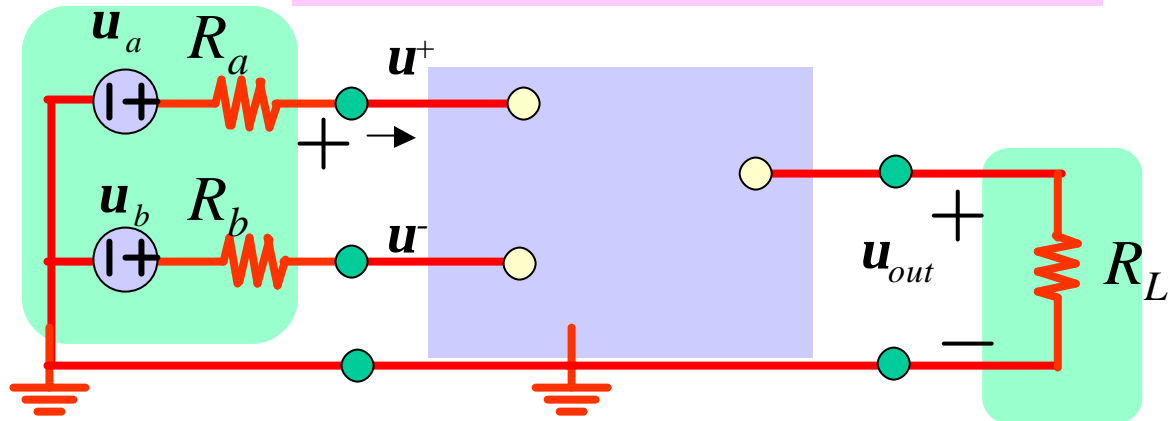
單端輸入單端輸出電壓放大器

單端訊號源
(single-ended
source)



雙端輸入單端輸出電壓放大器

雙端(平衡式)訊號源
(double-ended or
balanced source)



$$\mathbf{u}_{out} = H(\mathbf{u}^+, \mathbf{u}^-)$$

\mathbf{u}_{out} 是 \mathbf{u}^+ 與 \mathbf{u}^- 的線性函數。

$$\mathbf{u}_{out} = A^+ \mathbf{u}^+ + A^- \mathbf{u}^-$$

令

$$\mathbf{u}_d \equiv \mathbf{u}^+ - \mathbf{u}^-$$

“差模”訊號 difference-mode signal

$$\mathbf{u}_c \equiv \frac{\mathbf{u}^+ + \mathbf{u}^-}{2}$$

“共模”訊號 common-mode signal

$$\mathbf{u}^+ = \mathbf{u}_c + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}_d \quad \mathbf{u}^- = \mathbf{u}_c - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}_d$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{u}_{out} &= A^+ \mathbf{u}^+ + A^- \mathbf{u}^- = A^+ \left(\mathbf{u}_c + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}_d \right) + A^- \left(\mathbf{u}_c - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}_d \right) \\ &= (A^+ + A^-) \mathbf{u}_c + \frac{(A^+ - A^-)}{2} \mathbf{u}_d \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_{out} = \underline{A_c} \mathbf{u}_c + \underline{A_d} \mathbf{u}_d = \mathbf{u}_{oc} + \mathbf{u}_{od}$$

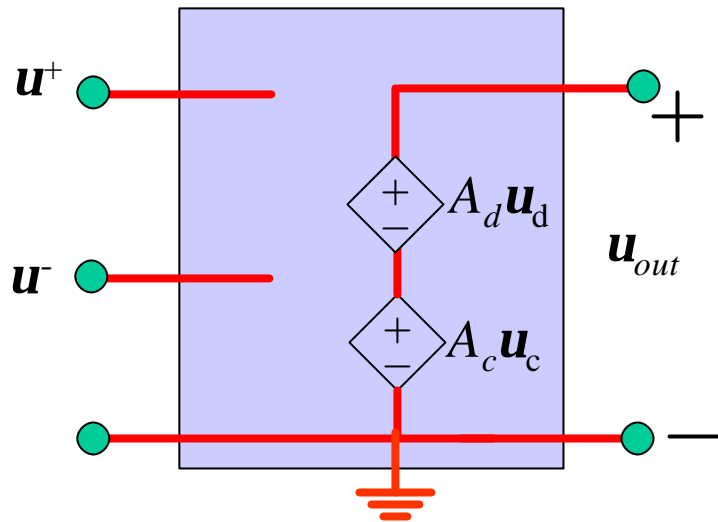
共模增益

common-mode gain

差模增益

difference-mode gain

不含輸入阻抗的difference amplifier模型



$$\mathbf{u}_d \equiv \mathbf{u}^+ - \mathbf{u}^-$$

$$\mathbf{u}_c \equiv \frac{\mathbf{u}^+ + \mathbf{u}^-}{2}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_{out} = A_c \mathbf{u}_c + A_d \mathbf{u}_d$$

如何求 A_c 與 A_d ?

用線性疊加的概念。

求 A_c 時，令 $\mathbf{u}_d = 0$ ，即 $\mathbf{u}_c = \mathbf{u}^+ = \mathbf{u}^-$ $\mathbf{u}_{out} = A_c \mathbf{u}_c$

求 A_d 時，令 $\mathbf{u}_c = 0$ ，即 $\mathbf{u}^+ = -\mathbf{u}^- = \frac{\mathbf{u}_d}{2}$ $\mathbf{u}_{out} = A_d \mathbf{u}_d$

共模拒絕比 common-mode rejection ratio (CMRR)

在一般的運用（如測腦波、心電圖等），我們希望將 $u^+ - u^-$ （即 u_d ）部分放大，而將 u_c 部分抑制，也就是說 $A_d \gg A_c$ 。我們定義 A_d/A_c 的大小為共模拒絕比。

$$CMRR \equiv \left| \frac{A_d}{A_c} \right| \quad CMRR_{dB} \equiv 20 \log \left| \frac{A_d}{A_c} \right|$$

例題

$$u_a(t) = 0.010 \cos(2\pi \cdot 400t) + 0.20 \cos(2\pi \cdot 60t) \quad A_d = 100,$$

$$u_b(t) = -0.010 \cos(2\pi \cdot 400t) + 0.20 \cos(2\pi \cdot 60t) \quad A_c = 0.50$$

$$u_d(t) = 0.020 \cos(2\pi \cdot 400t) \quad u_c(t) = 0.20 \cos(2\pi \cdot 60t)$$

$$u_{out}(t) = 2.0 \cos(2\pi \cdot 400t) + 0.10 \cos(2\pi \cdot 60t)$$

$$CMRR = 200 \quad CMRR_{dB} = 46\text{dB}$$

一般好的差動放大器的CMRR都在90dB以上。