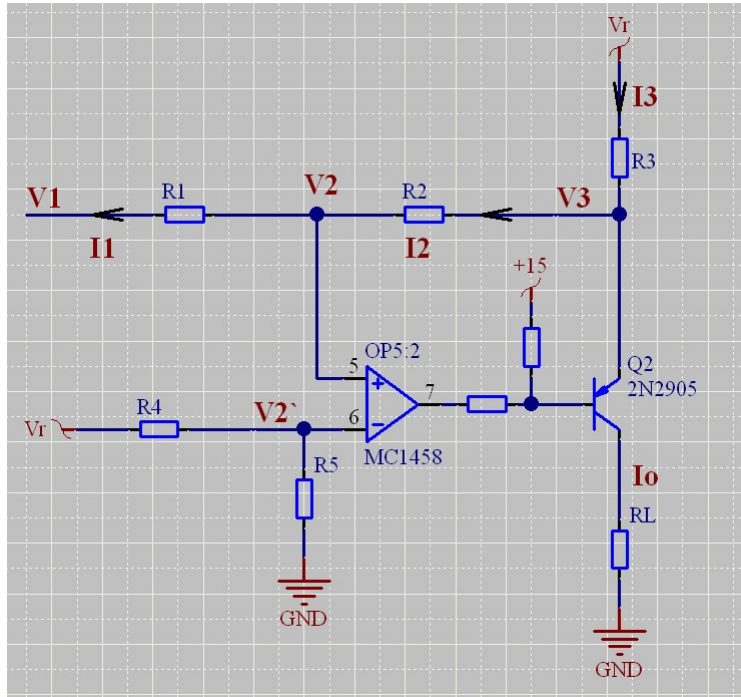


# VI 变换电路分析

V/I 变换电路如图：



设  $I_0 \approx I_3$ ，虚地  $V_2 = V_2'$

电路电量关系：

$$I_0 = \frac{1}{R_3} \left[ \frac{R_2}{R_1} V_1 - \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} V_2 + V_r \right] = \frac{1}{R_3} \left[ \frac{R_2}{R_1} V_1 - \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \frac{R_5}{R_4 + R_5} V_r + V_r \right]$$

输入  $V_1$ 、输出  $I_0$  关系：

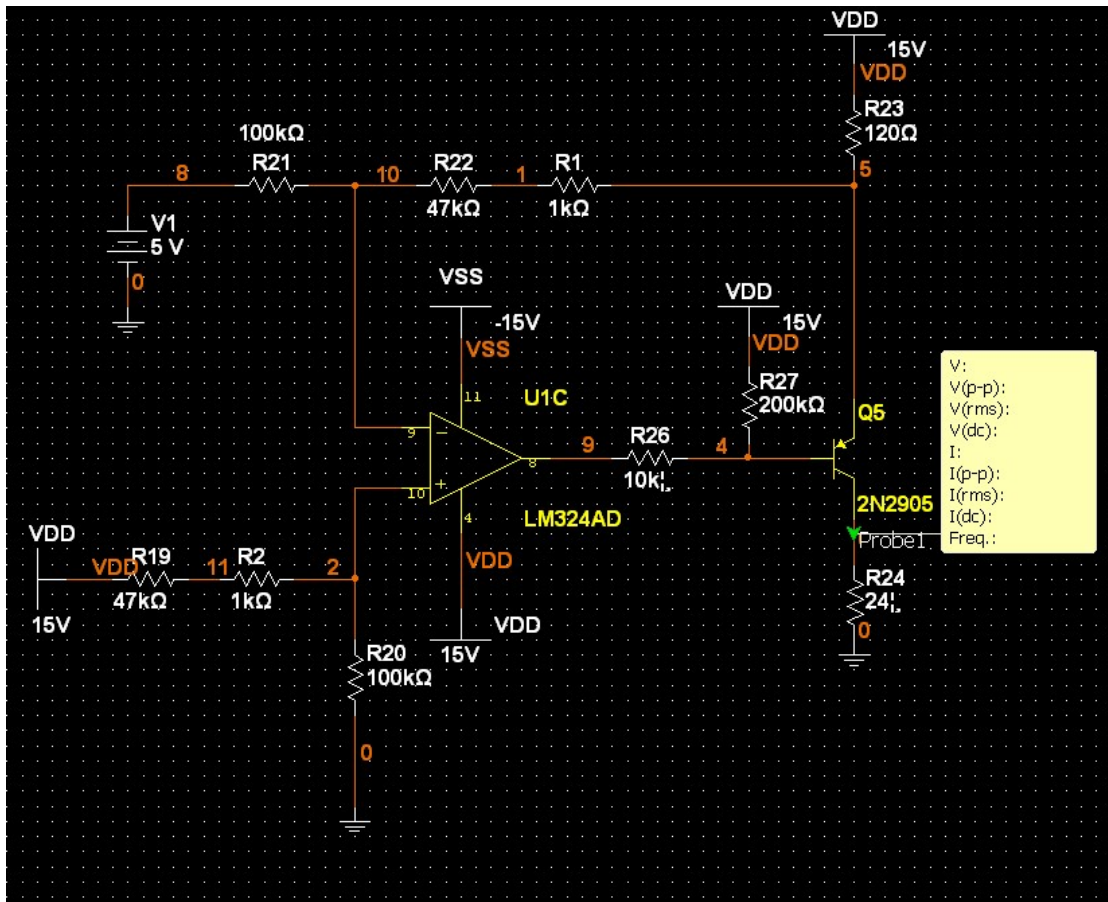
$$I_0 = \frac{1}{R_3} \left\{ \frac{R_2}{R_1} V_1 + \left( 1 - \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{R_5}{R_4 + R_5} \right) V_r \right\}$$

## 0-5V 转换 0-20mA

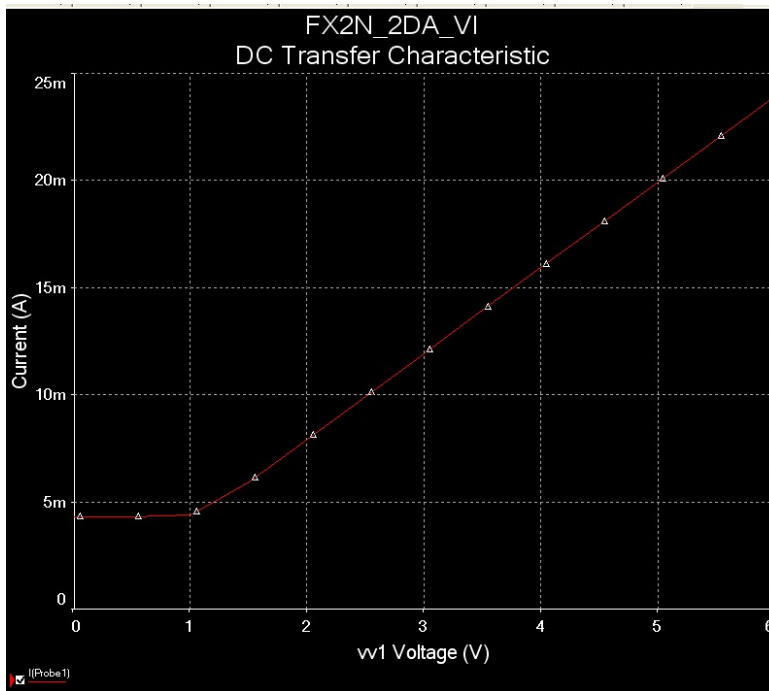
$$\text{令 } \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{R_5}{R_4 + R_5} = 1$$

$$\text{消去 } V_r, \text{ 有: } I_0 = \frac{1}{R_3} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1} V_1$$

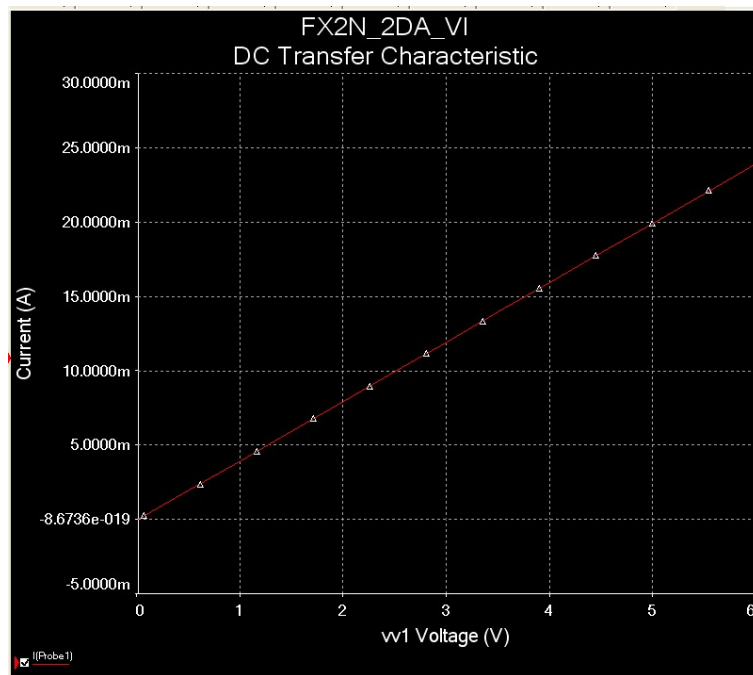
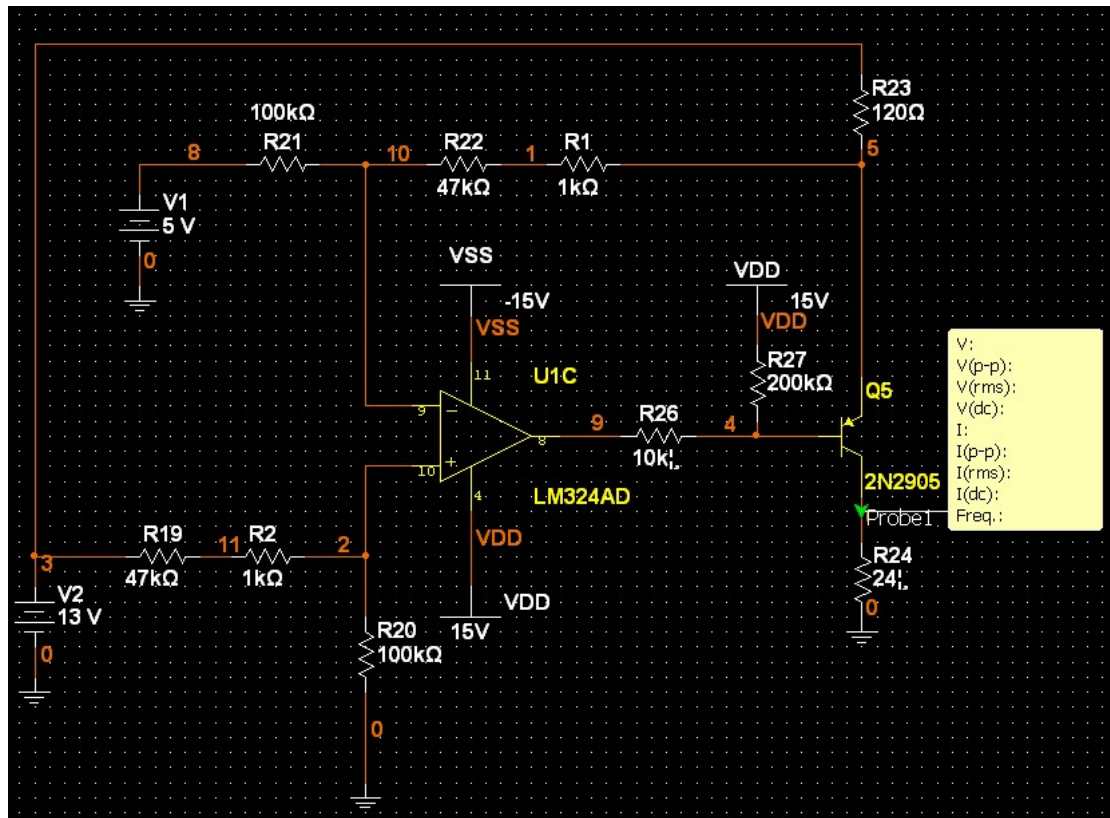
$$\text{设 } R_3 = 120\Omega, V_1 = 5\text{V}, I_0 = 20\text{mA}, \frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{R_3 I_0}{V_1} = \frac{0.12 \times 20}{5} = 0.48, \text{ 取 } R_1 = 100\text{K}, R_2 = 48\text{K}.$$



运放饱和效应。



减少运放饱和效应，降低  $V_r$ 。



## 0-5V 转换 4-20mA

输入  $V_1$ 、输出  $I_0$  关系:

$$I_0 = \frac{1}{R_3} \left\{ \frac{R_2}{R_1} V_1 + \left( 1 - \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{R_5}{R_4 + R_5} \right) V_r \right\}$$

设  $V_r=13V$ ,  $R_3=120R$ 、:

$$4 = \frac{1}{0.12} \left( 1 - \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{R_5}{R_4 + R_5} \right) \times 13 \quad (1)$$

$$20 = \frac{1}{0.12} \left\{ \frac{5R_2}{R_1} + \left( 1 - \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{R_5}{R_4 + R_5} \right) \times 13 \right\} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{式(2)-(1): } 16 = \frac{1}{0.12} \cdot \frac{5R_2}{R_1}$$

$$\text{得: } \frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{0.12 \times 16}{5} = 0.384$$

$$\text{代入式 (1): } \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{R_5}{R_4 + R_5} = 1 - \frac{0.12}{13} \times 4 = 0.963$$

设  $R_1=100K$ ,  $R_2=38.4K$

$$\text{由 } \frac{R_2}{R_1} = 0.384, \quad \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{R_5}{R_4 + R_5} = 0.963$$

$$\frac{R_5}{R_4 + R_5} = 0.963 \cdot \frac{100}{100 + 38.4} = 0.6958$$

设  $R_5=15K$ ,

$$\text{得: } R_4 = \frac{1-0.6958}{0.6958} \times 15 = 6.56K$$

取:  $R_1=100K$ ,  $R_2=38.4K$ ,  $R_3=120R$ ,  $R_4=6.56K$ ,  $R_5=15K$

0-5V 转换 4-20mA/I 变换电路如图:

