Fundmental of Circuit Analysis

频率特性与谐振现象

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内容简介

- 认识电路特性和电源频率密切相关
 - ★ 网络函数和频率特性
 - ★ RLC串联电路频率特性
 - ★ 串联谐振电路
 - ★ 并联谐振电路
 - ★ 作业: P193 2 3 4 5 6 9 11 12 13 19

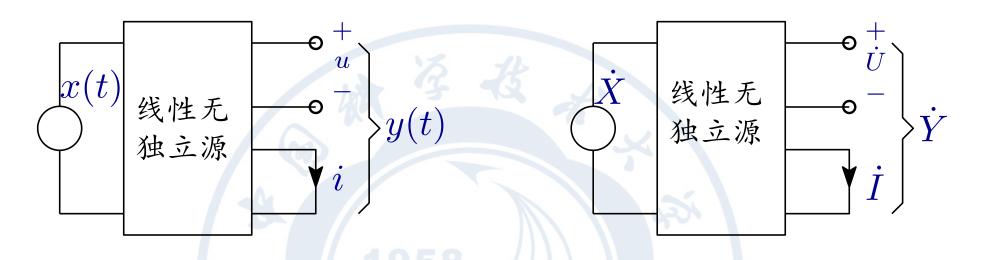
网络函数和频率特性

- 齐次定理: 一个线性直流电路仅仅有一个电源,则任何支路的电压或者电流都于这个电源的源电压或者源电流成正比。
 - ★ 对于正弦电流电路,所有的电路变量使用相量形式表达后,上述定理依然成立。若定义源电压或者源电流为 \dot{X} ,输出为 \dot{Y} ,则有:

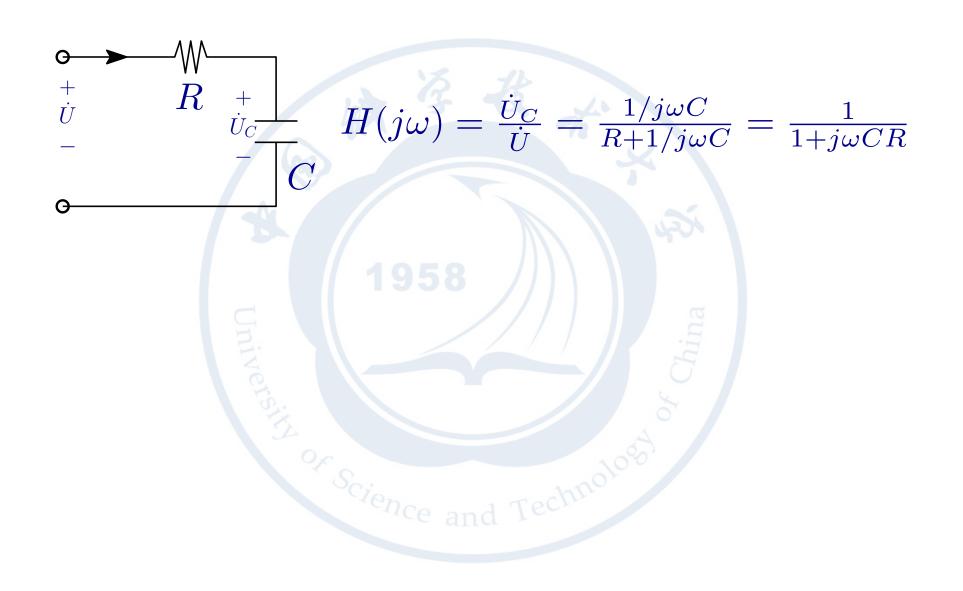
$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{Y}}{\dot{X}}$$

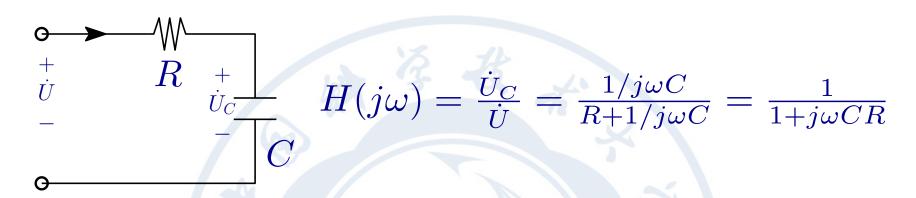
★ $H(j\omega)$: 网络函数

网络函数

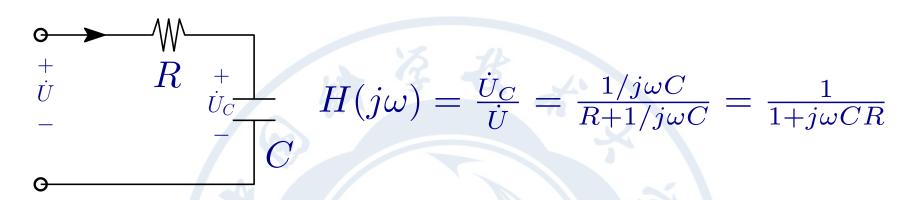


激励 $(x(t), \dot{X})$	响应 $(y(t), \dot{Y})$	转移函数
电流	电流	转移电流比
电流	电压	转移电阻
电压	电流	转移电导
电压	ence 电压。	转移电压比

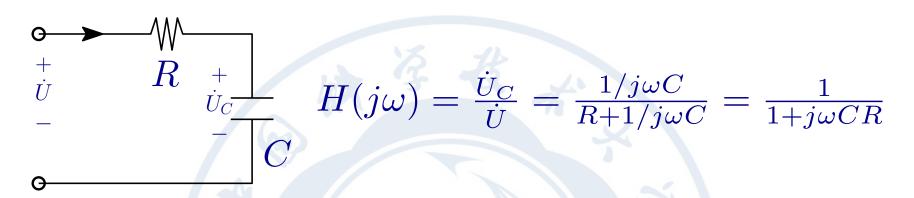




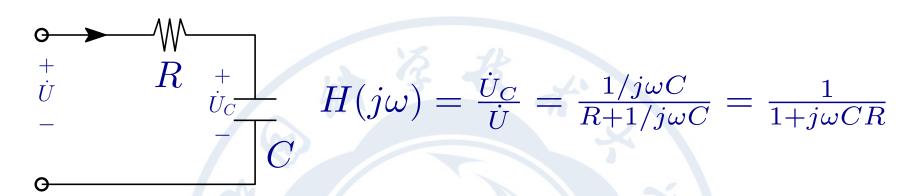
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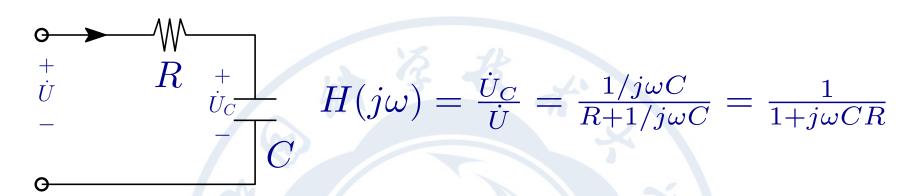


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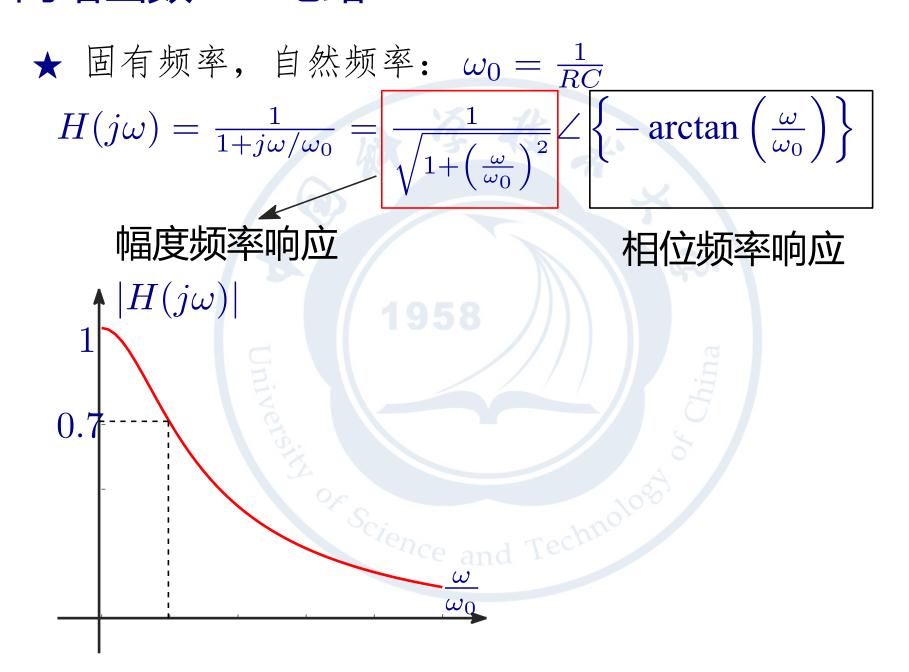
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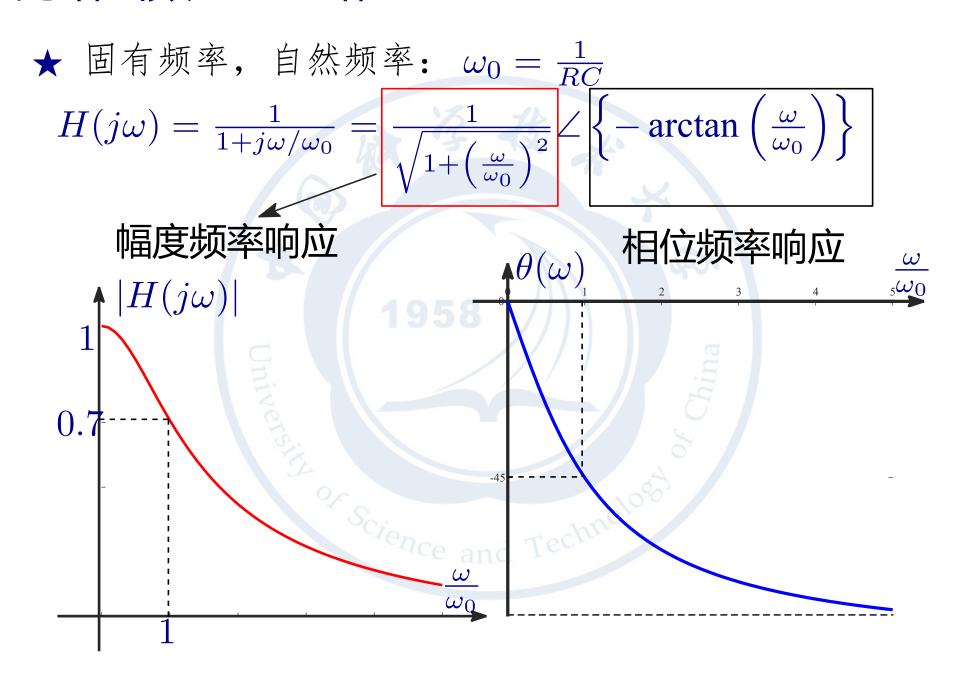
幅度频率响应: $|H(j\omega)|$, 相位频率响应: $\theta(\omega)$

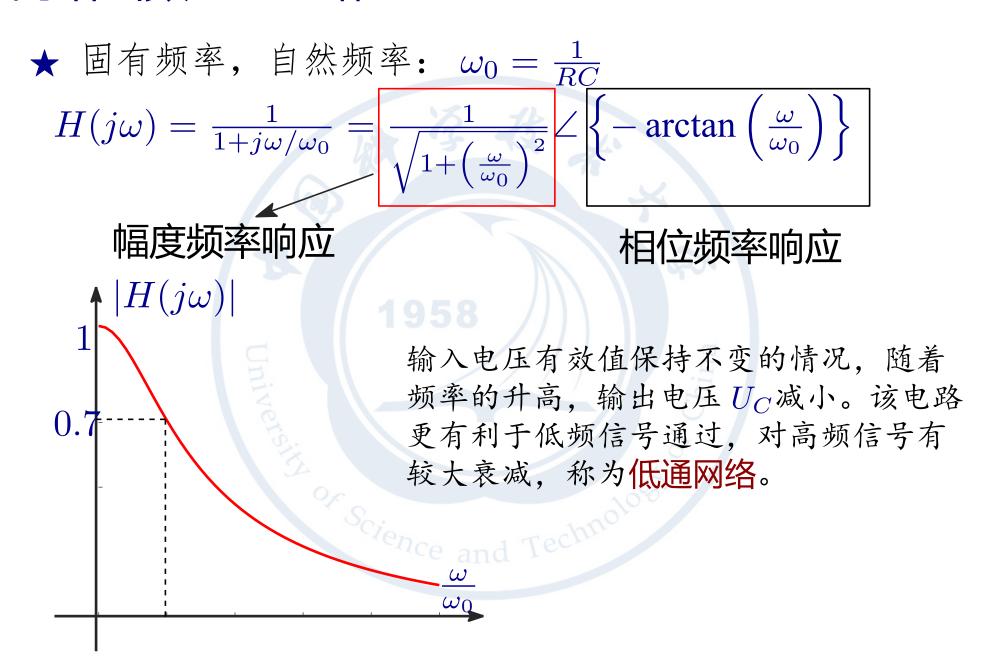
★ 固有频率, 自然频率: $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC}$ $H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1+j\omega/\omega_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2}} \angle \left\{-\arctan\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)\right\}$

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★ 固有频率, 自然频率: $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC}$ $-\arctan\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)$ $H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega/\omega_0}$ 幅度频率响应 $H(j\omega)$ 输入电压有效值保持不变的情况, 随着 频率的升高,输出电压 U_C 减小。该电路 更有利于低频信号通过,对高频信号有 较大衰减, 称为低通网络。







幅频特性分类

低通网络	高通网络	带通网络	带阻网络
LPF	HPF	BPF	BSF



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相关定义

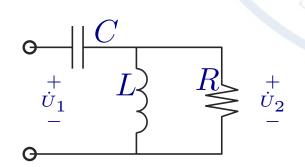
网络函数的模下降到最大值的 $1/\sqrt{2}$ 所对应的频率	截止频率
所有的幅度频率响应比最大值的 $1/\sqrt{2}$ 大的频率点构	通带
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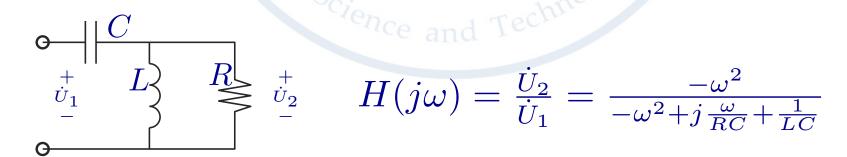


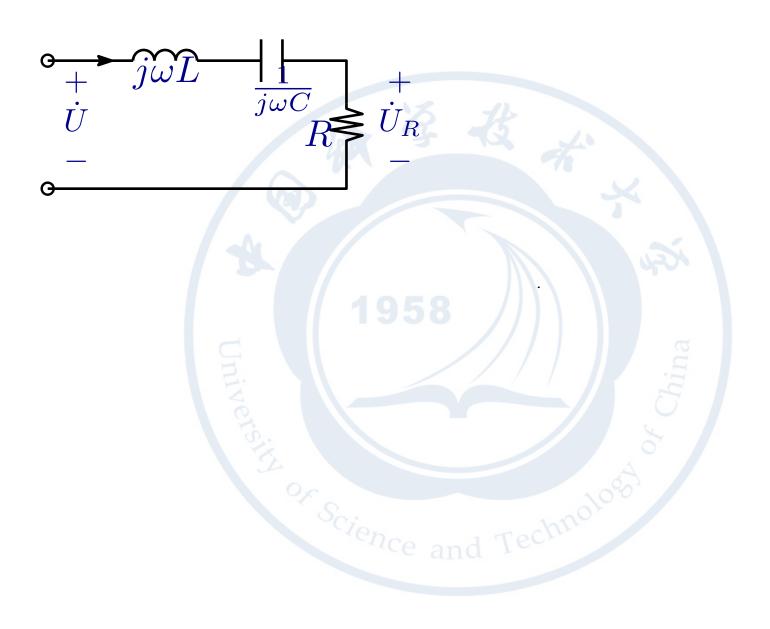
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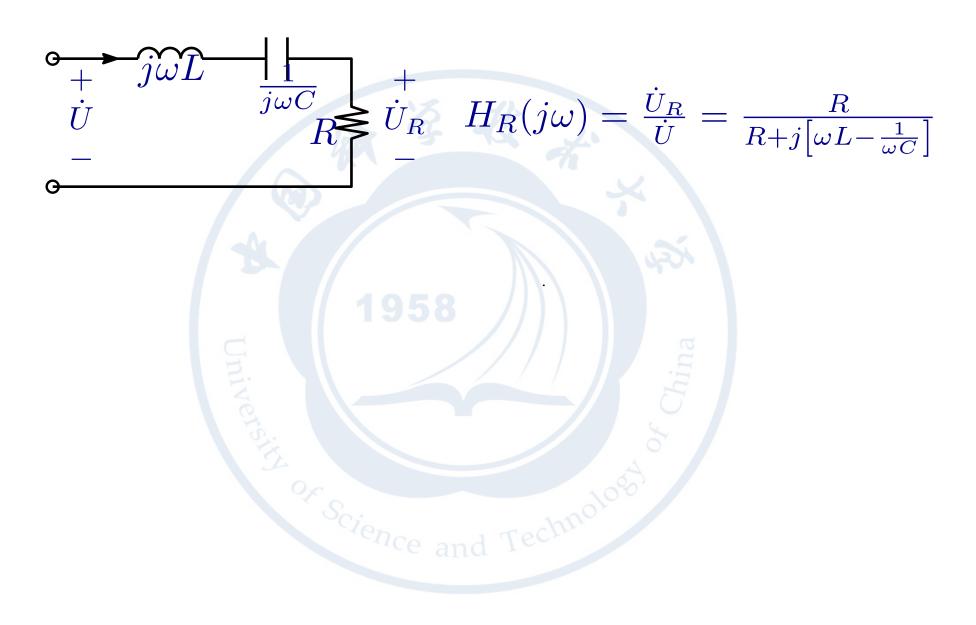
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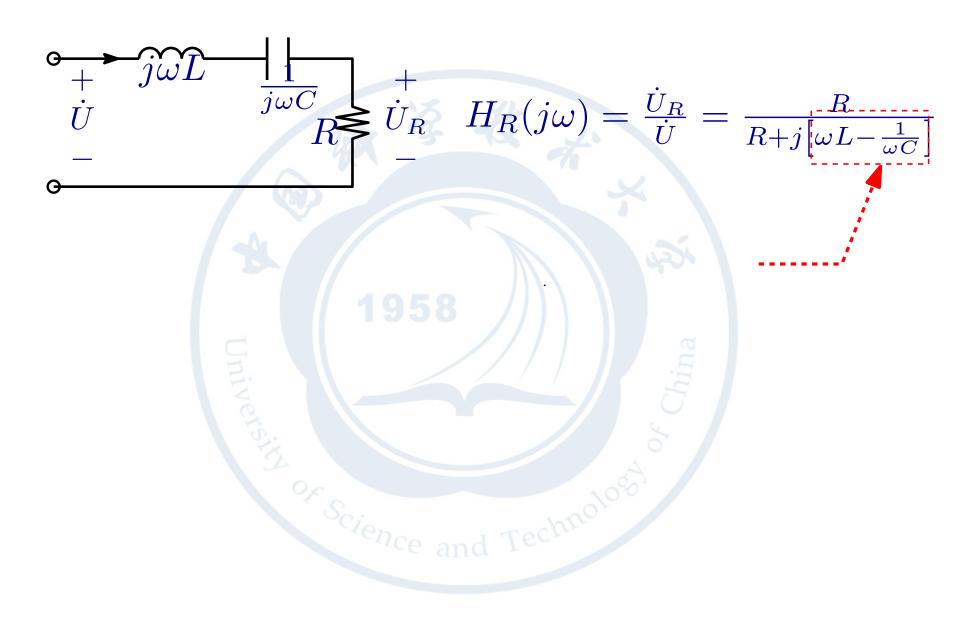
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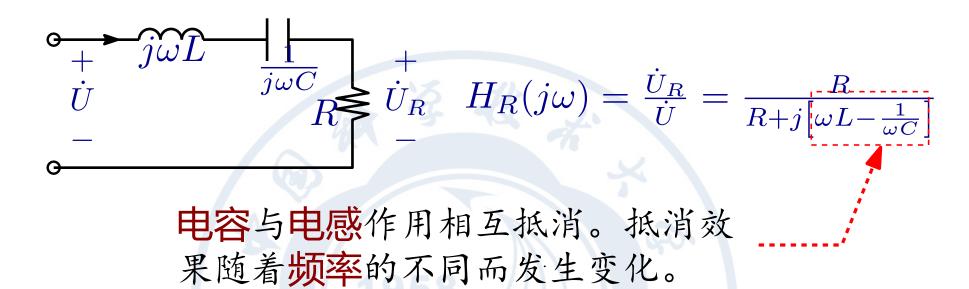
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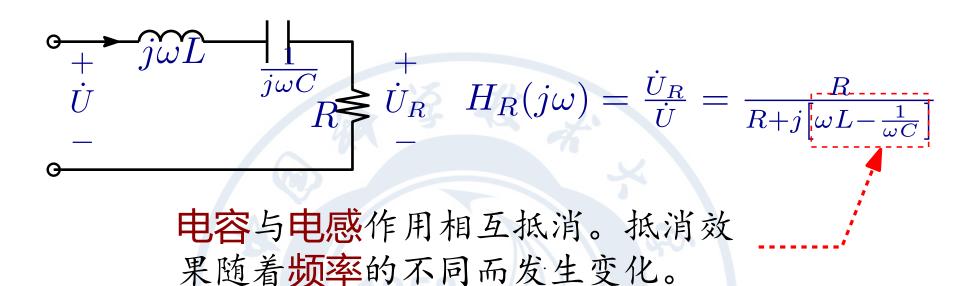








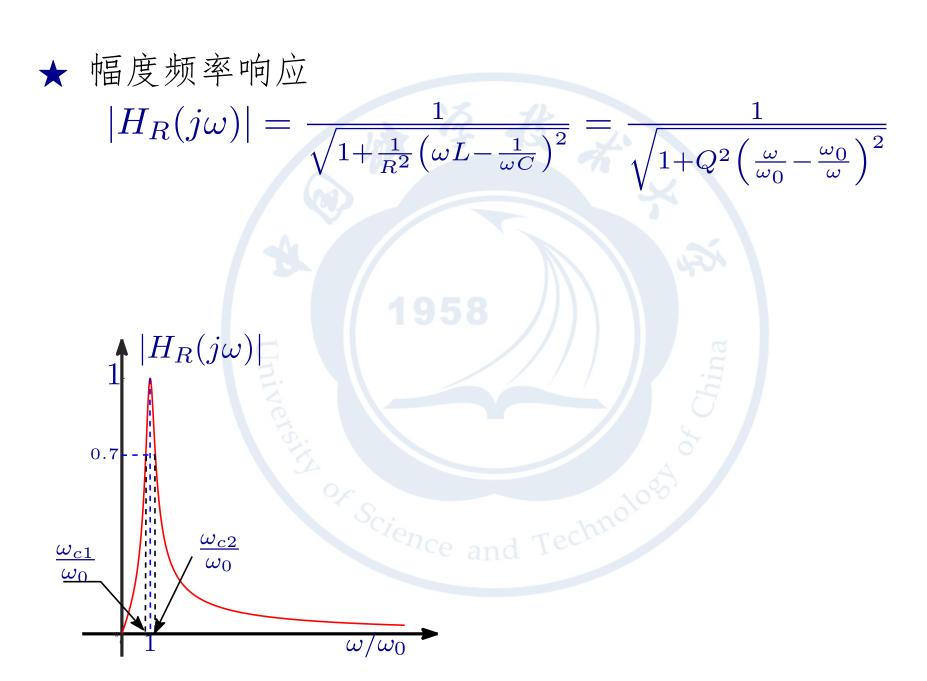




 $H_R(j\omega)$ 与频率相关的若干定义

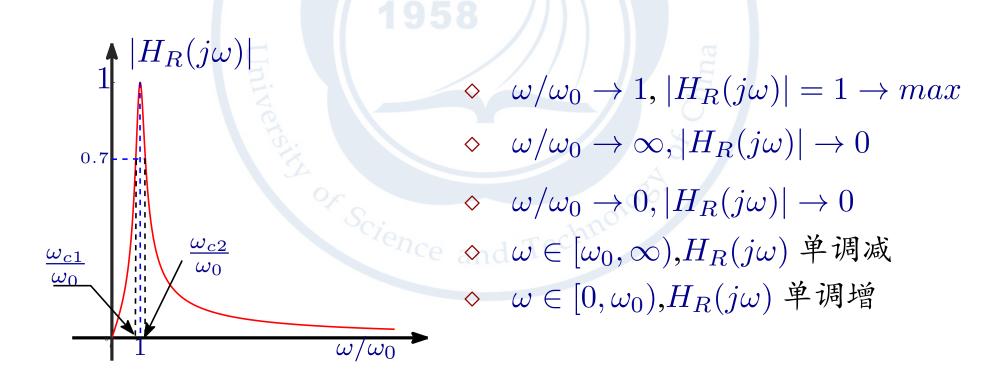
谐振角频率	$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$	电容与电感作用抵消
特性阻抗	$\rho = \omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}$	谐振时感抗(容抗)模
品质因数	$Q = \frac{\rho}{R}$	谐振时感抗(容抗)电阻比

★ 幅度频率响应 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{R^2}\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+Q^2\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)^2}}$ $|H_R(j\omega)| =$



★ 幅度频率响应

$$|H_R(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{R^2} \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)^2}}$$



★ 幅度频率响应

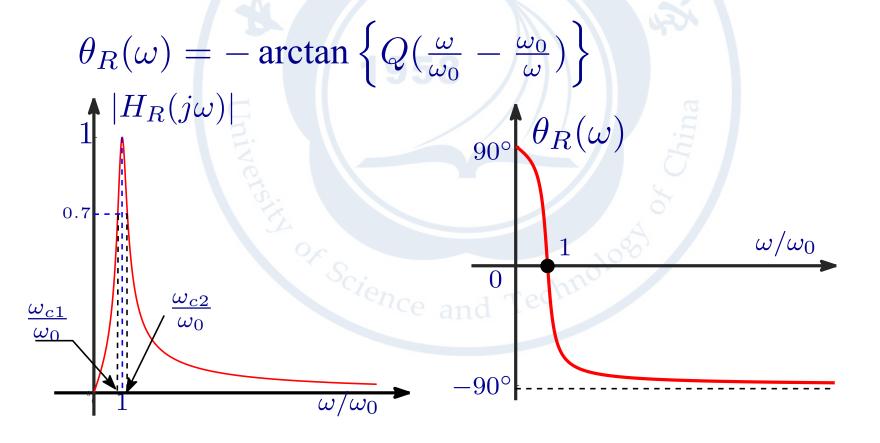
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★ 相位频率响应

$$\theta_R(\omega) = -\arctan\left\{Q(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega})\right\}$$

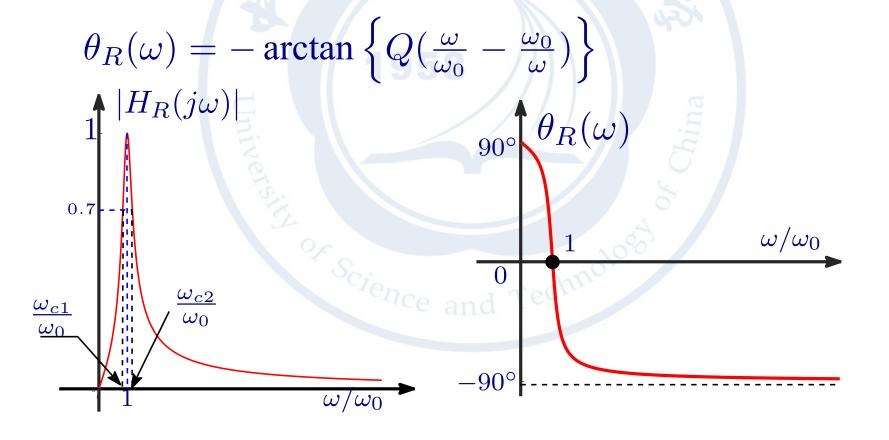
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$$\longrightarrow Q (\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}) = \pm 1 \longrightarrow |H_R(j\omega)| = 1/\sqrt{2}$$

$$\longrightarrow \omega_{c1}, \omega_{c2} = \omega_0 (\pm \frac{1}{2Q} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4Q^2} + 1})$$

$$\longrightarrow \mathring{\mathbf{A}} \ddot{\mathbf{F}} \ddot{\mathbf{F}} \ddot{\mathbf{C}} \colon \Delta \omega = \omega_{c1} - \omega_{c2} = \frac{\omega_0}{Q}$$

$$\downarrow Q = 1$$

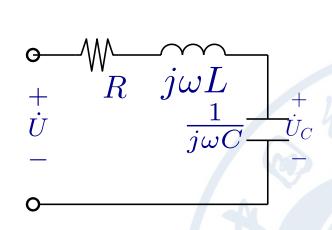
$$\downarrow Q = 10$$

$$\downarrow \omega$$

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$$\downarrow \omega$$

$$\downarrow \omega_0$$

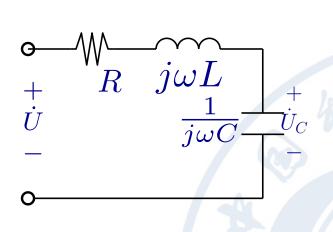


★ $H_C(j\omega)$ 幅度频率响应

$$|H_C(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2\right]^2 + \frac{1}{Q^2} \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2}}$$

★ $H_C(j\omega)$ 相位频率响应

$$\theta_C\left(\omega\right) = -\arctan\frac{1}{Q\left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega} - \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)}$$

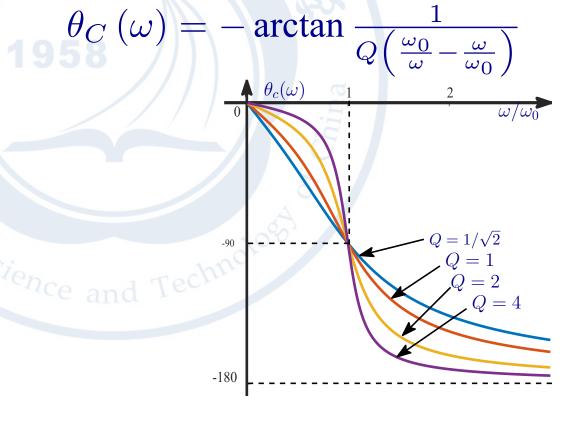


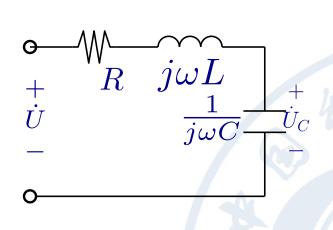
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★ $H_C(j\omega)$ 相位频率响应

$$egin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \omega/\omega_0 & heta_c(\omega) \\ \hline 0 & 0^\circ \\ \hline 1 & -90^\circ \\ \hline \infty & -180^\circ \\ \hline \end{array}$$





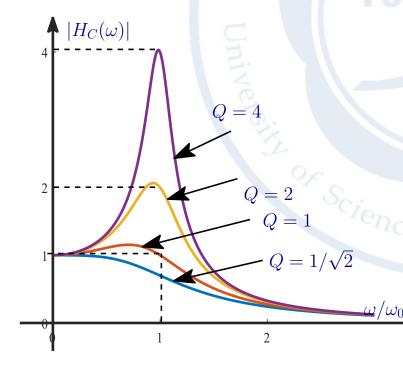


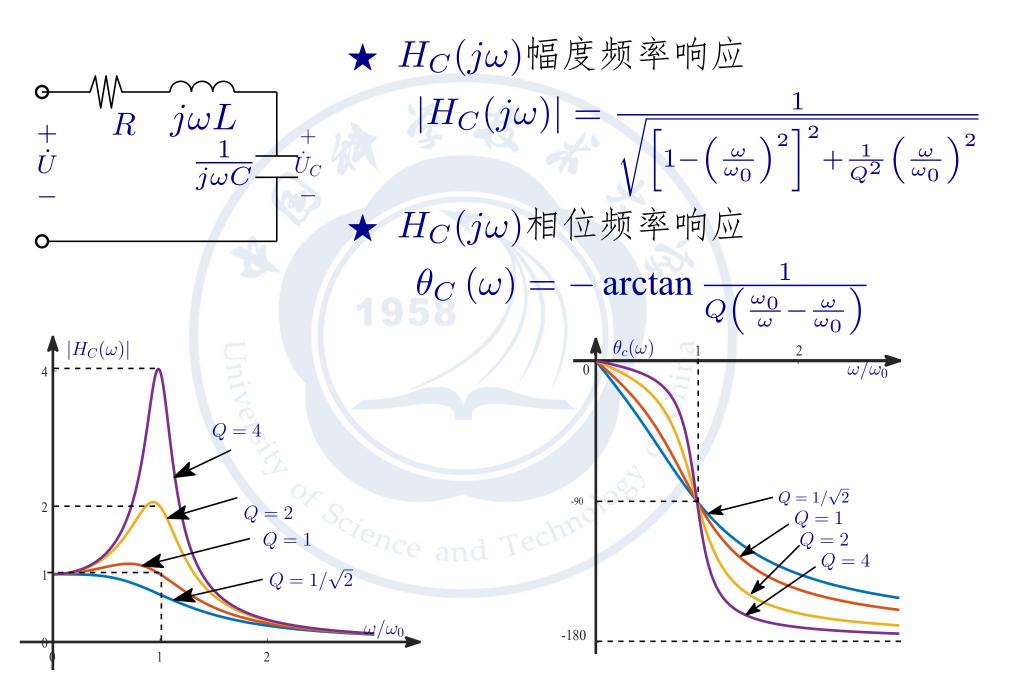
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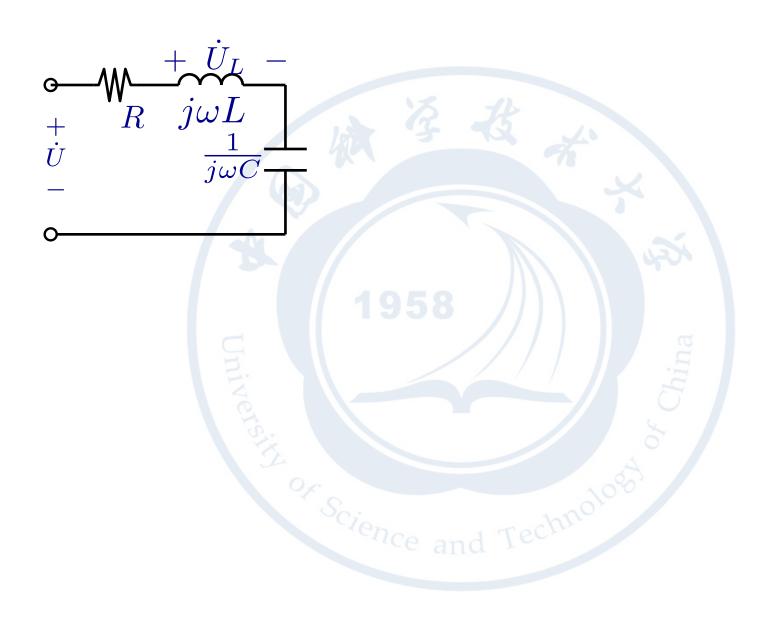
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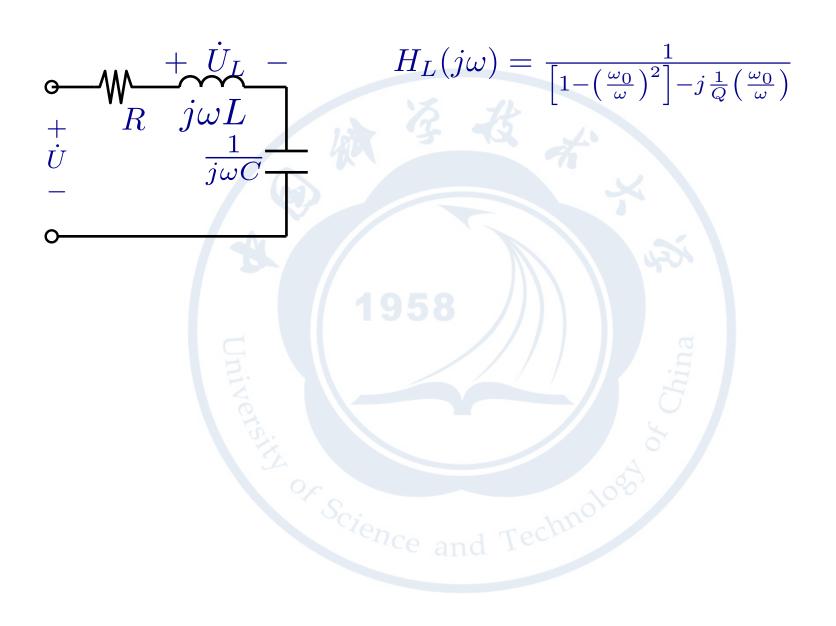
$$\theta_C(\omega) = -\arctan\frac{1}{Q\left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega} - \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)}$$

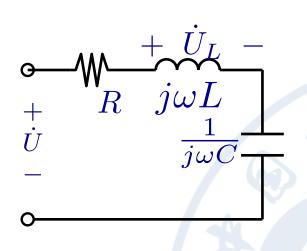
- ★ $Q > 1/\sqrt{2}$, 系统能够存在极大值
- ★ 极大值对应频率值略小于 ω_0 , 随着 $Q \to \infty$, 越来越接近于 ω_0
- ★ Q > 1时,带通滤波器; Q < 1低通滤波器







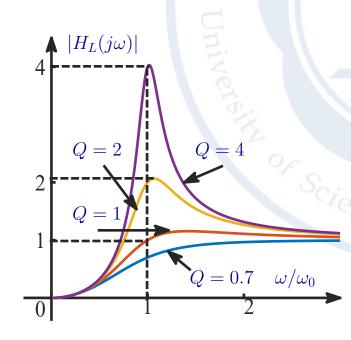


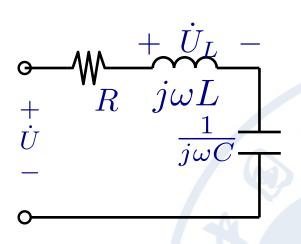


$$H_L(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)^2\right] - j\frac{1}{Q}\left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)}$$

幅度频率响应:

$$|H_L(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)^2\right]^2 + \frac{1}{Q^2} \left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)^2}}$$





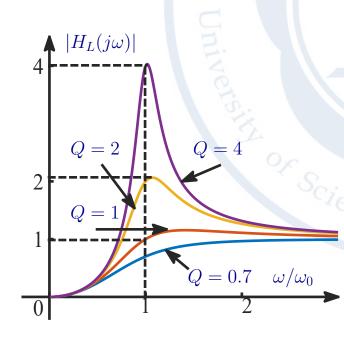
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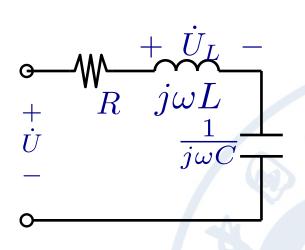
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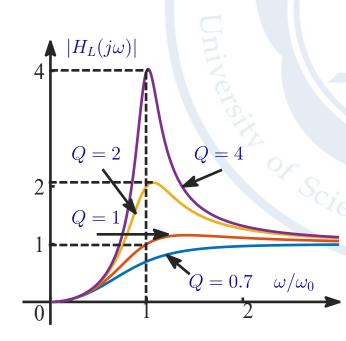


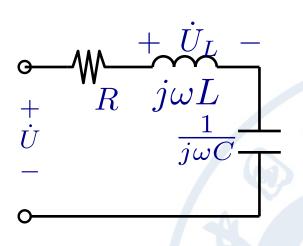


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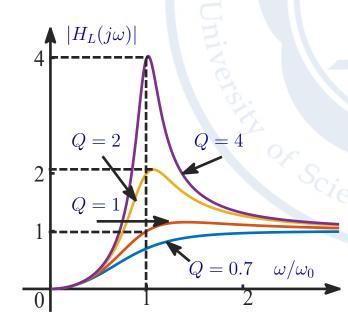
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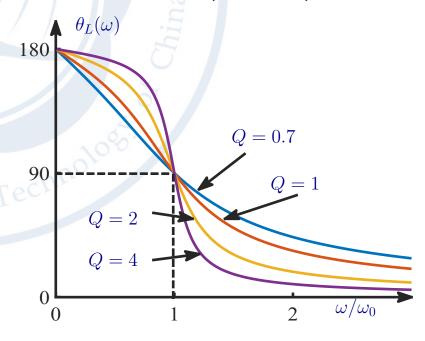
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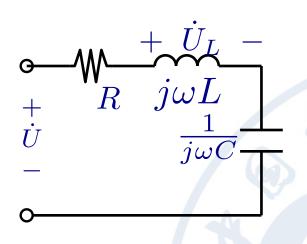
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$$\theta_C(\omega) = -\arctan\frac{1}{Q\left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega} - \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)}$$



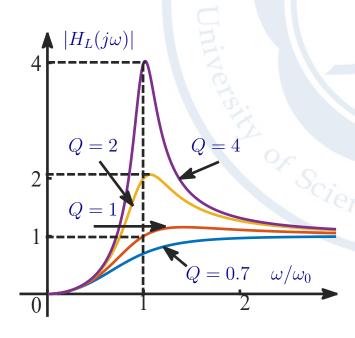




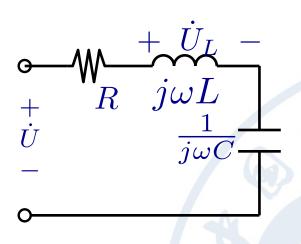
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- ★ 高通特性
- ★ 随着 Q 值越大,最大值越来越大,位置越来越接近于 ω_0



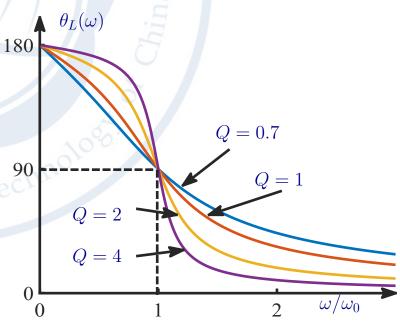
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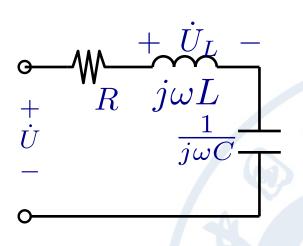
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$$\theta_C(\omega) = -\arctan\frac{1}{Q\left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega} - \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)}$$



$$\bullet$$
 $\omega/\omega_0 \to \infty, \theta_L(\omega) = 180^\circ$





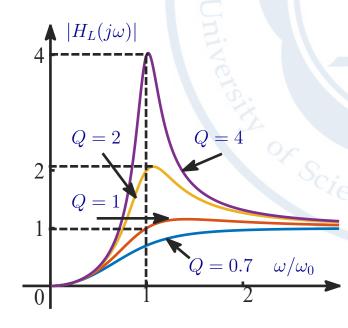
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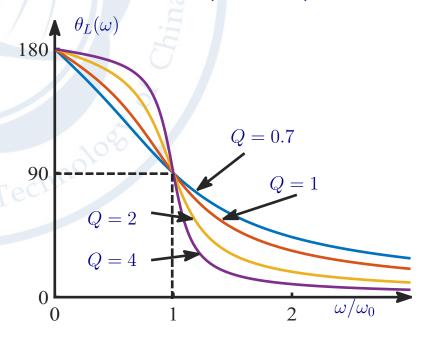
幅度频率响应:

$$|H_L(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)^2\right]^2 + \frac{1}{Q^2} \left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)^2}}$$

相位频率响应:

$$\theta_C(\omega) = -\arctan\frac{1}{Q\left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega} - \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)}$$





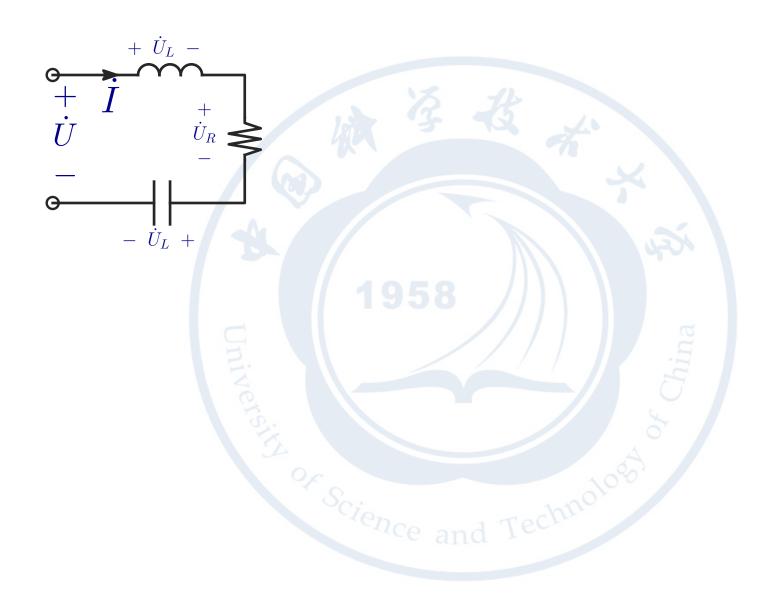
RLC 串联电路的频率响应举例

设计 RLC 带通滤波器。已知 $R = 20\Omega$,要求谐振频率 $f_0 = 10^4$ Hz, 带宽 $\Delta f = 10^3$ Hz. 求电感 L和电容 C的数值。以及低频截止频率和高频截止频率。

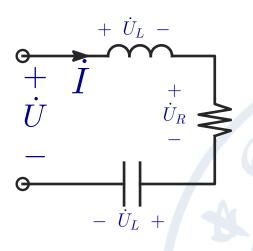
[1]
$$Q = \frac{\omega_0}{\Delta \omega} = 10$$

[2] $Q = \omega_0 L / R \Rightarrow L = \frac{QR}{\omega_0} = 3.18 mH$
[3] $Q = \frac{1}{\omega_0 RC} \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{QR\omega_0} = 7.9 \times 10^{-8} F$

[4]
$$f_{c1,c2} = f_0 \left(\pm \frac{1}{2Q} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4Q^2} + 1} \right) = (1.0 \pm 0.05) \times 10^4 \text{Hz}$$

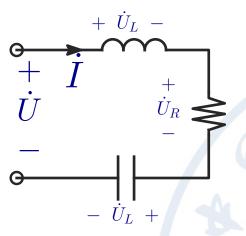




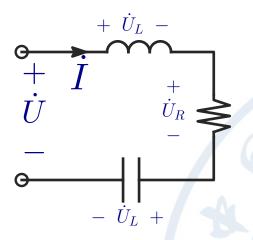


- ★ 谐振: 任何含有储能元件的一端口电路,在 一定条件下可以呈现**纯电阻特性**,即端口电 压和电流**同相位**。
- ★ 串联电路中发生的谐振称为**串联谐振**

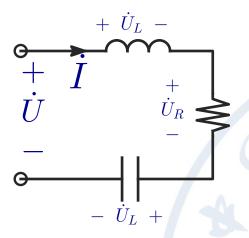




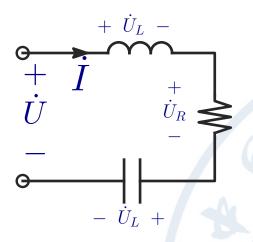
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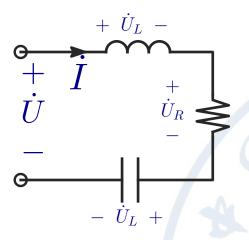
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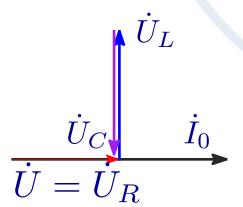
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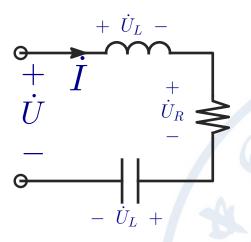


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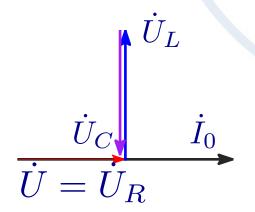


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 $R \to 0, Q \to \infty$, 谐振时类似于短路。 这称为理想 LC **串联谐振电路**

一个线圈与电容串联,线圈电阻 $R = 16.2\Omega$, L=0.26mH 当 C=100pF 串联谐振。1. 求谐振频率和品质因数;2. 外加电压为 $10\mu V$ 时,频率等于谐振频率求电路中的电流和电容电压;3. 外部电压为 $10\mu V$, $\omega = 1.1\omega_0$ 时,求电容电压。



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 $Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{2\pi f_0 L}{R} = 99.5$ $U_C = QU = 99.5 \times 10\mu V = 1mV$

2.
$$I = \frac{U_R}{I_R} = \frac{U}{R} = 0.617 \mu A$$

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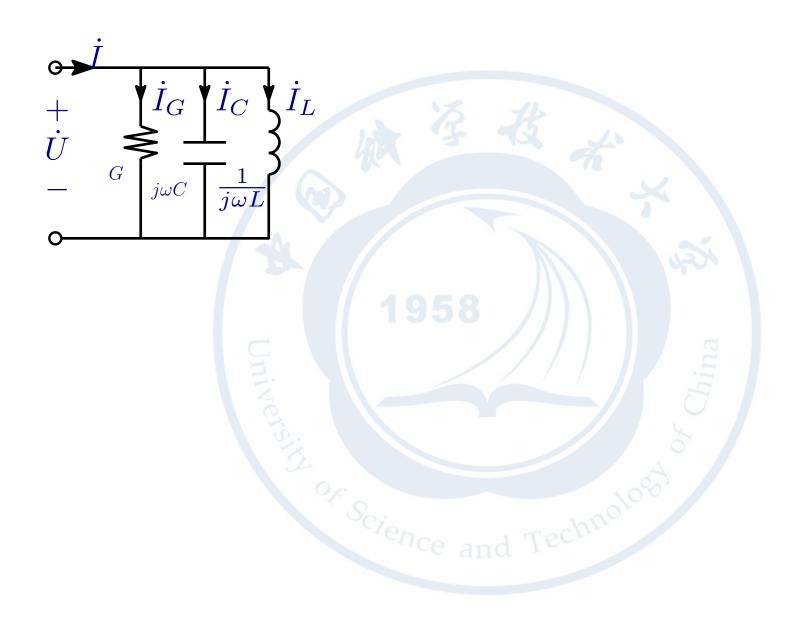
2.
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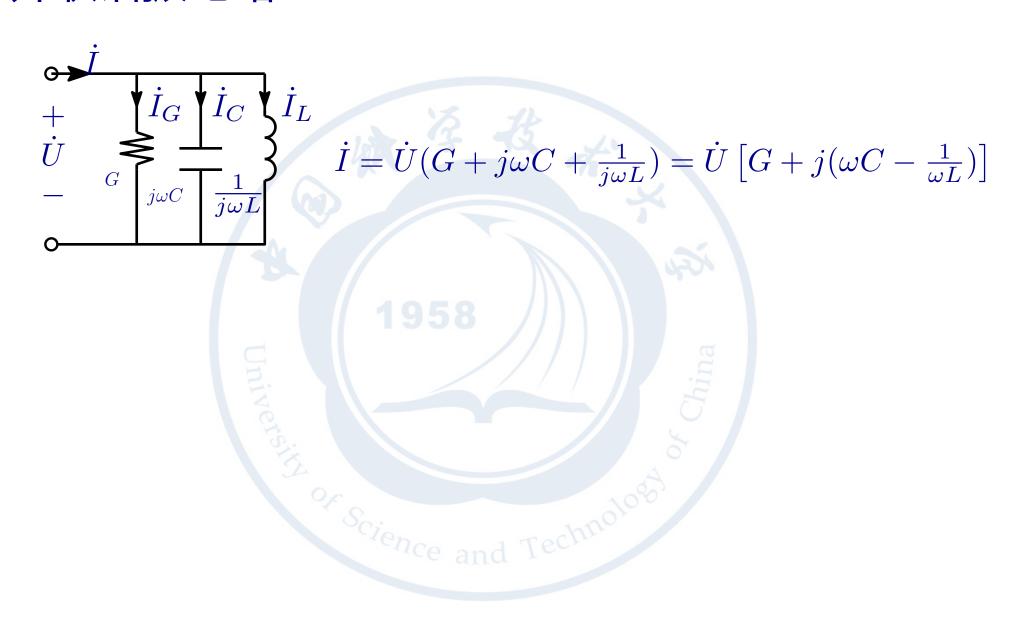
3.
$$(X'_L + X'_C)|_{\omega = 1.1\omega_0} = \omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} = 1.1\omega_0 L - \frac{1}{1.1\omega_0 C}$$

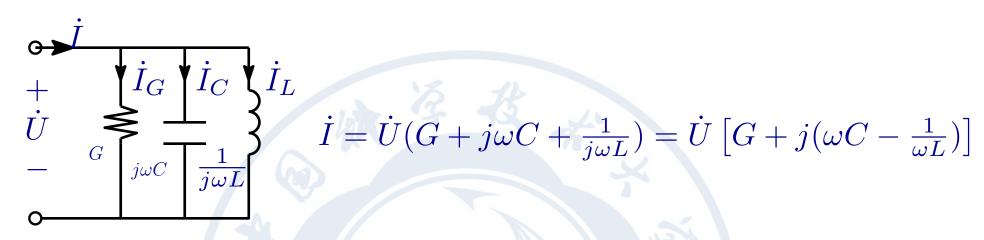
 $\frac{1}{\omega_0 C} = \omega_0 L = QR = 99.5 \times 16.2\Omega$

$$X'_L + X'_C = 307\Omega \to |Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + (X'_L + X'_C)^2} = 320\Omega$$

 $U_C = |X'_C| \times \frac{U}{|Z|} = 0.046mV$







谐振产生条件:

$$\phi_u = \phi_i \to \omega_0 C = \frac{1}{\omega_0 L} \to \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$



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给定电流时, 谐振时电压达到最大:

$$\dot{U} = \frac{\dot{I}}{Y} \rightarrow U = \frac{I}{Y} \leq \frac{I}{G}$$
, when $\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$ holds



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- ★ 电流相位差别引起的相互抵消产生**电流谐振**



谐振产生条件:

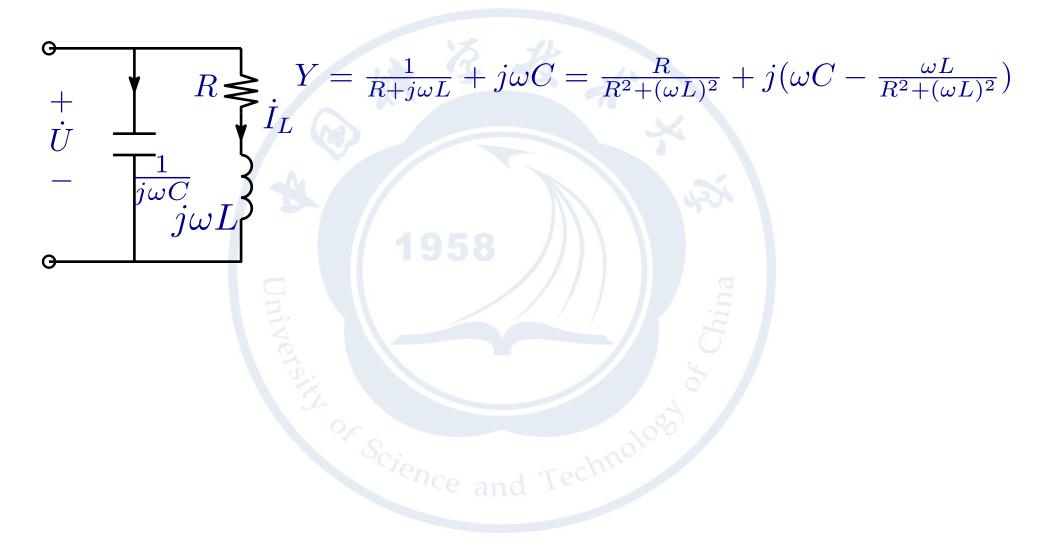
$$\phi_u = \phi_i \to \omega_0 C = \frac{1}{\omega_0 L} \to \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

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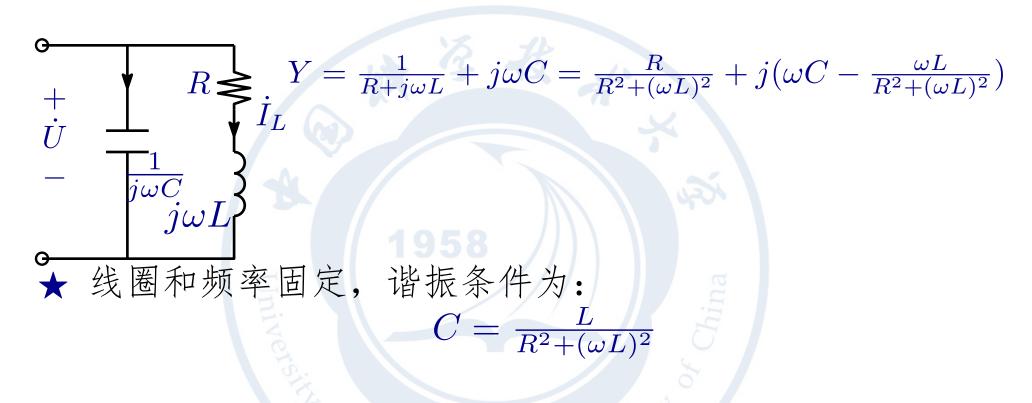
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- ★ 电流相位差别引起的相互抵消产生**电流谐振**
- ★ 品质因数 $Q = I_L/I = I_C/I = \omega_0 C/G$

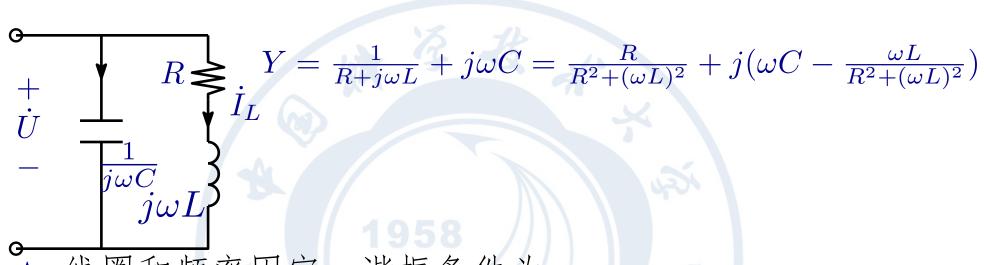
■ 电感线圈和电容器可以并联形成谐振电路,判据为 $\phi_u = \phi_i$.



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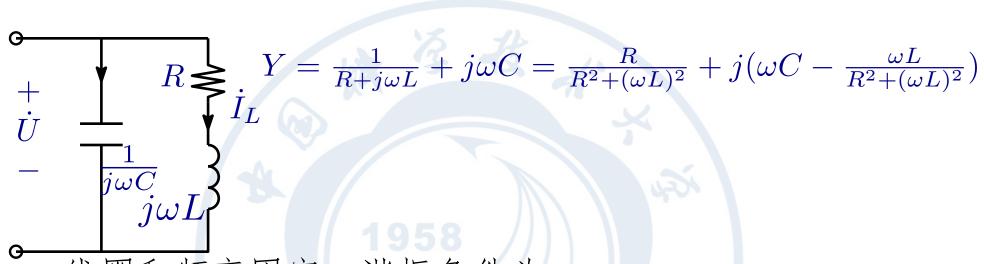
★ 线圈和频率固定,谐振条件为:

$$C = \frac{L}{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}$$

★ 固定电路参数,谐振条件为:

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \frac{R^2}{L^2}}$$

■ 电感线圈和电容器可以并联形成谐振电路, 判据为 $\phi_u = \phi_i$.



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★ 谐振时的等效电阻 (R 越大,等效电阻越小):

$$R_0 = \frac{R^2 + (\omega_0 L)^2}{R} = \frac{L}{RC}$$