

高频电子线路公式大全

单级单调谐放大器

$$\text{谐振频率 } f_0 \quad f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC_\Sigma}} \quad C_\Sigma \text{ 为总电容}$$

$$\text{通频带 } BW_{0.7} \quad BW_{0.7} = \frac{f_0}{Q_e} \quad Q_e \text{ 为 LC 回路的有载品质因素}$$

$$\text{有载品质因素 } Q_e \quad Q_e = \frac{R_\Sigma}{\omega_0 L} = R_\Sigma \omega_0 C_\Sigma \quad R_\Sigma \text{ 为总电阻, } \omega_0 = 2\pi f_0$$

$$\text{矩形系数 } K_{0.1} \quad K_{0.1} = \frac{BW_{0.7}}{BW_{0.1}}$$

多级单调谐放大器

各级电压增益相同, 即 $A_{u1} = A_{u2} = A_{u3} = \dots = A_{un}$

总电压增益为: $A_u = A_{u1} A_{u2} A_{u3} \dots A_{un} = (A_{u1})^n$

$$\text{总通频带为: } BW_{0.7} = \sqrt{2^n - 1} \cdot \frac{f_0}{Q_e} \quad (\frac{f_0}{Q_e} \text{ 为单级单调谐放大器的通频带})$$

丙类谐振功率放大器

$$\text{效率 } \eta \quad \eta = \frac{P_o}{P_{DC}} = \frac{1}{2} \bullet \frac{I_{c1m} U_{cm}}{I_{c0} V_{CC}} = \frac{1}{2} \bullet \frac{\alpha_1(\vartheta) U_{cm}}{\alpha_2(\vartheta) V_{CC}} = \frac{1}{2} g_1(\vartheta) \xi$$

$\xi = \frac{U_{cm}}{V_{CC}}$ 称为集电极电压利用系数; $g_1(\vartheta) = \frac{I_{c1m}}{I_{c0}} = \frac{\alpha_1(\vartheta)}{\alpha_0(\vartheta)}$ 称为集电极电流利用系数或波

形系数。

$$\text{集电极耗散功率 } P_c \quad P_c = P_{DC} - P_o$$

$$\text{功率增益 } A_P \quad A_P = \frac{P_o}{P_i} \quad P_i \text{ 为基极输入功率}$$

$$\text{导电角 } \vartheta \approx \frac{U_{th} - V_{BB}}{U_{im}}$$

$$\text{输出功率 } P_o \quad P_o = \frac{1}{2} I_{c1m} U_{cm} = \frac{1}{2} I_{c1m}^2 R_p$$

$$\text{集电极直流电源供给功率 } P_{DC} \quad P_{DC} = I_{c0} V_{CC}$$

集电极基波分量分函数表达式 $I_{c0} = i_{CM} \bullet \alpha_0(\varphi)$

$$I_{clm} = i_{CM} \bullet \alpha_l(\varphi)$$

$$I_{cnm} = i_{CM} \bullet \alpha_n(\varphi)$$

其中 $\alpha_0(\varphi)$ 为直流分量分解系数； $\alpha_l(\varphi)$ 为基波分量分解系数。

丙类倍频器

$$\text{输出功率 } P_{on} \quad P_{on} = \frac{1}{2} I_{cnm} U_{cnm}$$

$$\text{效率 } \eta_n \quad \eta_n = \frac{P_{on}}{P_{DC}} = \frac{1}{2} \bullet \frac{I_{cnm} U_{cnm}}{I_{c0} V_{CC}}$$

正弦波振荡器平衡的条件

- ①相位平衡条件： $\phi_A + \phi_F = 2n\pi$ ($n=0,1,2,3,\dots$)
- ②振幅平衡条件： $AF=1$

正弦波振荡器起振的条件

- ①相位平衡条件： $\phi_A + \phi_F = 2n\pi$ ($n=0,1,2,3,\dots$)
- ②振幅平衡条件： $AF>1$

振荡频率的准确度和稳定度

$$\text{绝对准确度 } \Delta f \quad \Delta f = f - f_0$$

$$\text{相对准确度} \quad \frac{\Delta f}{f_0} = \frac{f - f_0}{f_0} \quad (\frac{\Delta f}{f_0} \text{ 称为相对频率准确度或相对频率偏差})$$

$$\text{振荡频率的稳定度} = \frac{\Delta f_{\max}}{f_0} / \text{时间间隔}$$

电容三点式振荡器

$$\text{振荡频率 } f_0 \quad f_0 \approx f_p = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} \quad \text{其中 } C = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$$

$$\text{振荡反馈系数} \quad \beta = \beta_f / \beta_o = -C_1 / C_2$$

电感三点式振荡器

$$\text{振荡频率 } f_0 \quad f_0 \approx f_p = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{(L_1 + L_2 + 2M)C}}$$

$$\text{振荡反馈系数} \quad \beta = \beta_f / \beta_o = -(L_2 + M) / (L_1 + M)$$

克拉泼(Clapp)振荡器

振荡频率 f_0
$$f_0 \approx \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC_3}}$$

西勒(Seiler)振荡器

振荡频率 f_0
$$f_0 \approx \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L(C_3 + C_4)}}$$

石英晶体振荡器

串联谐振频率
$$f_s = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_q C_q}}$$

并联谐振频率
$$f_p = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_q \frac{C_0 C_q}{C_0 + C_q}}} = f_s \sqrt{1 + \frac{C_q}{C_0}}$$

RC 串并联选频网络

反馈系数
$$F = \frac{1}{3 + j(\omega RC - \frac{1}{\omega RC})}$$

幅频特性
$$F = \frac{1}{3 + j(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega})^2} \quad (\omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC})$$

相频特性
$$\varphi_F = -\arctan \frac{\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}}{3}$$

调幅波的基本性质

低频调制信号
$$u_\Omega(t) = U_{\Omega_m} \cos \Omega t = U_{\Omega_m} \cos 2\pi f_\Omega t$$

高频载波信号
$$u_c(t) = U_{cm} \cos \omega_c t = U_{cm} \cos 2\pi f_c t$$

调幅信号
$$\begin{aligned} u_{AM}(t) &= (U_{cm} + k_a U_{\Omega_m} \cos \Omega t) \cos \omega_c t \\ &= U_{cm} (1 + m_a \cos \Omega t) \cos \omega_c t \end{aligned}$$

调幅系数
$$m_a = \frac{U_{max} - U_{min}}{U_{max} + U_{min}}$$

$$\text{双边带} \quad u_{DSB} = k_a u_\Omega(t) \cos \omega_c t = m_a U_{cm} \cos \Omega t \cos \omega_c t$$

$$u_{DSB} = \frac{1}{2} m_a U_{cm} \cos(\omega_c - \Omega)t + \frac{1}{2} m_a U_{cm} \cos(\omega_c + \Omega)t$$

$$\text{单边带 (上边带)} \quad u_{SSB} = \frac{1}{2} m_a U_{cm} \cos(\omega_c + \Omega)t$$

$$\text{不失真条件} \quad R_L C_L \leq \frac{\sqrt{1-m_a^2}}{2\pi F_{max} m_a}$$

调频波与调相波的比较

$$\text{调制信号} \quad u_\Omega(t) = U_{\Omega m} \cos \Omega t$$

$$\text{载波信号} \quad u_c(t) = U_{cm} \cos \omega_c t$$

调频信号

调相信号

瞬时角频率	$\omega(t) = \omega_c + k_f u_\Omega(t)$ $= \omega_c + \Delta\omega_m \cos \Omega t$	$\omega(t) = \omega_c + k_p \frac{du_\Omega(t)}{dt}$ $= \omega_c - \Delta\omega_m \sin \Omega t$
瞬时相位	$\varphi(t) = \omega_c t + \int_0^t u_\Omega(t) dt$ $= \omega_c t - m_f \sin \Omega t$	$\varphi(t) = \omega_c t + k_p u_\Omega(t)$ $= \omega_c t + m_p \cos \Omega t$
最大角频偏	$\Delta\omega_m = k_f U_{\Omega m}$ $= m_f \Omega$ $= 2\pi \Delta f_m$	$\Delta\omega_m = k_p U_{\Omega m} \Omega$ $= m_p \Omega$
调制指数 (或最大相移 $\Delta\varphi_m$)	$m_f = \frac{\Delta\omega_m}{\Omega}$ $= \frac{k_f U_{\Omega m}}{\Omega}$ $= \frac{\Delta f_m}{F}$	$m_p = k_p U_{\Omega m}$
数学表达式	$u_{FM}(t) = U_{cm} \cos[\omega_c t + k_f \int_0^t u_\Omega(t) dt]$ $= U_{cm} \cos[\omega_c t + m_f \sin \Omega t]$ $= U_{cm} \cos[\omega_c t + m_p \cos \Omega t]$	$u_{PM}(t) = U_{cm} \cos[\omega_c t + k_p u_\Omega(t)]$

$$\text{最大频偏} = \frac{\Delta\omega_m}{2\pi} ; \quad \Delta\omega_m \text{ 为最大角频偏}$$

m_f 的单位是 rad

k_f 的单位是 $\frac{Hz}{V}$

调角波频偏的宽度

$$BW = 2(m+1)F$$

$$BW = 2(\Delta f_m + F)$$