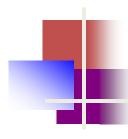


通信电路原理

第二章 滤波器

基本概念回顾: 匹配、传输、反射、谐振



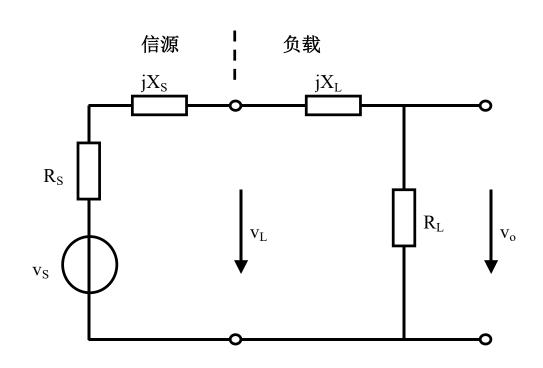
滤波器设计需要的基本概念

- 最大功率传输匹配
- 传输与反射
 - 功率传输与反射
 - 电压传输与反射
- LC谐振回路

本节很多属电电课内容 回顾, 因为射频通信电 路用的很多,因而回顾 后不再细致分析

二端口网络参量回顾

一、功率传输



$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{V}_s}{Z_S + Z_L}$$

$$\dot{V}_L = \dot{I}Z_L = \frac{Z_L}{Z_S + Z_L} \dot{V}_s$$

$$\dot{V_o} = \dot{I}R_L = \frac{R_L}{Z_S + Z_L} \dot{V_S}$$

$$P_{L} = \frac{1}{2} |\dot{I}|^{2} R_{L} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|\dot{V}_{o}|^{2}}{R_{L}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{R_{L}}{(R_{S} + R_{L})^{2} + (X_{S} + X_{L})^{2}} |\dot{V}_{S}|^{2}$$



最大功率传输的实现

$$P_{L} = \frac{1}{2} |\dot{I}|^{2} R_{L} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|\dot{V}_{o}|^{2}}{R_{L}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{R_{L}}{(R_{S} + R_{L})^{2} + (X_{S} + X_{L})^{2}} |\dot{V}_{S}|^{2}$$

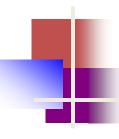
$$X_L = -X_S$$

$$P_L = \frac{1}{2} \frac{R_L}{\left(R_S + R_L\right)^2} \left| \dot{V}_S \right|^2$$

$$\frac{\partial P_L}{\partial R_L} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{R_S - R_L}{(R_S + R_L)^3} \left| \dot{V}_S \right|^2 = 0$$

$$R_L = R_S$$





最大功率传输匹配条件

共轭匹配

$$Z_L = Z_S^*$$

$$X_L + X_S = 0$$
 谐振: 电抗抵消

$$R_L = R_S$$
 相等: 匹配

$$P_{L} = \frac{1}{2} \left| \dot{I} \right|^{2} R_{L} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\left| \dot{V}_{o} \right|^{2}}{R_{L}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{R_{L}}{(R_{S} + R_{L})^{2} + (X_{S} + X_{L})^{2}} \left| \dot{V}_{S} \right|^{2}$$

$$P_L \stackrel{Z_L = Z_S^*}{=} P_{L,\text{max}} = \frac{|\dot{V}_S|^2}{8R_S} = P_{S,\text{max}}$$

阻抗共轭匹配时,负载可获得信源的额定功率,这是信源 能够输出的最大功率,也是负载能够获得的最大功率,故 称共轭匹配为最大功率传输匹配



- 基于功率传输定义的传输与反射
 - 功率传输与功率反射

- 基于传输线信号传输定义的传输与反射
 - 电压传输与电压反射
 - 电流传输与电流反射



2.1 功率传输系数: 功率增益

$$G_{p} = \frac{P_{L}}{P_{S,\text{max}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \frac{\left|\dot{V}_{o}\right|^{2}}{R_{L}}}{\frac{1}{8} \frac{\left|\dot{V}_{S}\right|^{2}}{R_{S}}} = 4 \frac{R_{S}}{R_{L}} \left|\dot{V}_{o}\right|^{2}$$

$$T_p = 2\sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{\dot{V_o}}{\dot{V_S}} \qquad G_p = \left| T_p \right|^2$$

称之为基于功率传输的传输系数:S₂₁

v。: 负载电阻上的电压

vs: 信源电压

例如: G_p = 0.64, 表明, 如果信源能够输出1W的额定功率, 那么负载电阻只能得到其中的0.64W功率,

- (1) 此时,传输系数为0.8e^{jθ},其中θ表示输出电压和信源电压 之间的相移
- (2) 问题: 剩下的 0.36W功率到哪里去 了?

$$P_{L} = \frac{1}{2} |\dot{I}|^{2} R_{L} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|\dot{V}_{o}|^{2}}{R_{L}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{R_{L}}{(R_{S} + R_{L})^{2} + (X_{S} + X_{L})^{2}} |\dot{V}_{S}|^{2}$$



 $P_{S,\text{max}} = \frac{\left|\dot{V}_S\right|^2}{8R_S}$

- 信源具有输出P_{s,max}的能力,并且假定信源确实也输出了 这么大的功率,如果满足共轭匹配条件,那么负载就可 获得这个功率: P_L = P_{L,max} = P_{s,max}。
- 但是,一般情况下,负载是不满足共轭匹配条件的,则负载吸收消耗的功率P_L<P_{s,max},故而,可以认为有 P_R=P_{s,max}-P_L的功率被反射回信源,为信源内阻所吸收, 故而功率反射系数为

$$\rho_R = \frac{P_R}{P_{S,\text{max}}} = \frac{P_{S,\text{max}} - P_L}{P_{S,\text{max}}} = \left| \frac{Z_L - Z_S^*}{Z_L + Z_S} \right|^2$$

$$\Gamma_p = \frac{Z_L - Z_S^*}{Z_L + Z_S} \qquad \rho_R = \left| \Gamma_p \right|^2$$

反射系数定义

功率反射大小由阻抗匹配关系决定



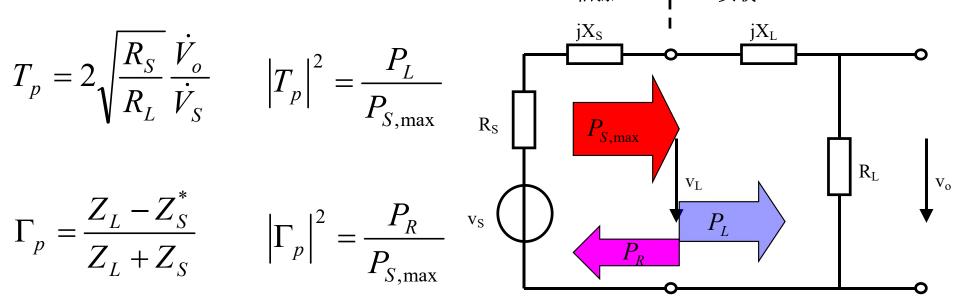
基于功率传输的 传输系数和反射系数

$$T_p = 2\sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{\dot{V_o}}{\dot{V_S}}$$

$$\left|T_p\right|^2 = \frac{P_L}{P_{S,\text{max}}}$$

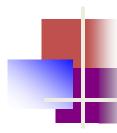
$$\Gamma_p = \frac{Z_L - Z_S^*}{Z_L + Z_S} \qquad \left| \Gamma_p \right|^2 = \frac{P_R}{P_{S, \text{max}}} \quad \text{vs} \quad \left| \right|$$

$$\left|\Gamma_p\right|^2 = \frac{P_R}{P_{S,\text{max}}}$$



$$\left|T_p\right|^2 + \left|\Gamma_p\right|^2 = 1$$

这是高阶LC滤波器设计的基本公式

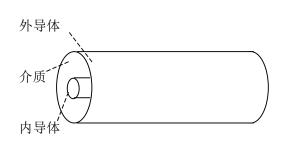


2.2 传输线上的电压传输

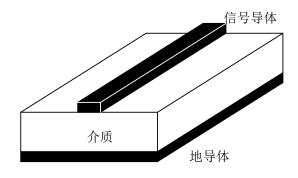
- 传输线是射频电路中最基本的分布参数电路形式之一
 - 最简单的传输线是双导体TEM模传输线



平行双线



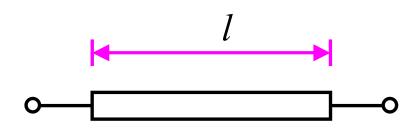
同轴电缆

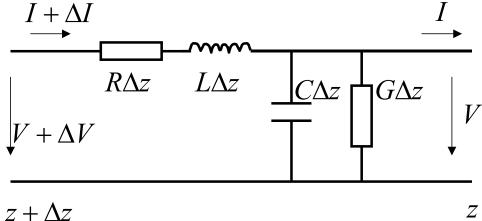


微带线



传输线等效电路



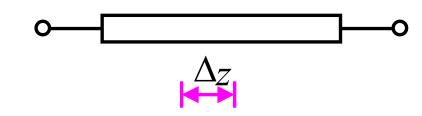


$$R\Delta z \qquad L\Delta z \qquad C\Delta z \qquad G\Delta z \qquad V$$

$$z + \Delta z \qquad \qquad Z$$

$$\Delta V = (R\Delta z + j\omega L\Delta z)(I + \Delta I)$$
$$\Delta I = (G\Delta z + j\omega C\Delta z)V$$

正弦激励稳态分析: ω 实际信号是单频正弦信号叠加



$$\frac{dV(z)}{dz} = (R + j\omega L)I(z)$$
$$\frac{dI(z)}{dz} = (G + j\omega C)V(z)$$

传输线方程

$$\frac{\frac{R\Delta z}{C\Delta z} \stackrel{L\Delta z}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{L}{\longrightarrow}}{\int_{V}} \frac{dV(z)}{dz} = (R + j\omega L)I(z), \qquad \frac{dI(z)}{dz} = (G + j\omega C)V(z)$$

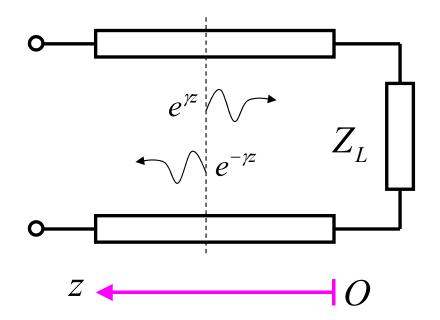
传输线上的电压和电流

$$V(z) = V_0^+ \left(e^{\gamma z} + \Gamma_0 e^{-\gamma z} \right)$$

$$I(z) = \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} \left(e^{\gamma z} - \Gamma_0 e^{-\gamma z} \right)$$

传播系数:
$$\gamma = \sqrt{(R + j\omega L)(G + j\omega C)} = \alpha + j\beta$$

特征阻抗:
$$Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{R + j\omega L}{G + j\omega C}}$$

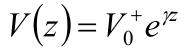


波的传输是有方向性的,传 输线上任一点的电压和电流 是两个方向电压波和电流波 的叠加效果

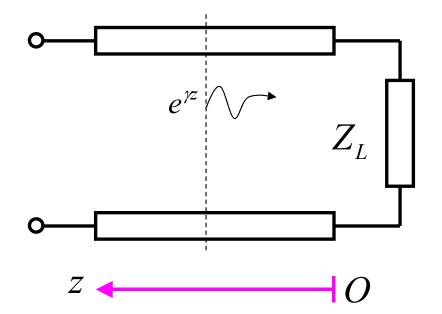
$$V(z) = V_0^+ \left(e^{\gamma z} + \Gamma_0 e^{-\gamma z} \right)$$

$$I(z) = \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} (e^{\gamma z} - \Gamma_0 e^{-\gamma z})$$

假设单向传播



$$I(z) = \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} e^{\gamma z}$$



■ 对于一个单向传输波

$$V(z)/I(z) = Z_0$$

$$V(0) = V_0^+, \quad V(l) = V_0^+ e^{\gamma l} \qquad \gamma = \alpha + j\beta$$

$$V_{out} = V(0) = V(l)e^{-\gamma l} = V_{in}e^{-\gamma l}$$

$$IN_{V,I} = A_0 e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

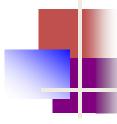
$$OUT_{V,I} = IN_{V,I} \cdot e^{-\gamma t} = A_0 e^{-\alpha t} e^{j(\omega_0 t - \beta t)}$$

$$L_i = 20\log_{10} e^{\alpha l} = 8.69\alpha l \ (dB)$$

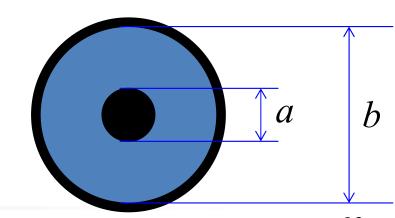
$$\theta = \beta l$$
 $\beta \lambda = 2\pi$

传播系数: $\gamma = \sqrt{(R + j\omega L)(G + j\omega C)} = \alpha + j\beta$

特征阻抗:
$$Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{R + j\omega L}{G + j\omega C}}$$



理想传输线



■ 无损传输线

$$R = 0, G = 0$$

$$Z_0 = \frac{60}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

自行验证这两个公式

传播系数:
$$\gamma = j\omega\sqrt{LC} = j\beta$$

特征阻抗:
$$Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$\beta = \omega \sqrt{LC}$$

$$v_c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\beta \lambda = 2\pi \longrightarrow \beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi f}{v_c} = \frac{\omega}{v_c}$$

$$\beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi f}{v_c} = \frac{\omega}{v_c}$$

$$T_{D} = \frac{l}{v_{c}} = l\sqrt{LC}$$

$$\beta l = \frac{\omega}{v_{c}} l = \omega T_{D}$$

$$IN = A_0 e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

$$OUT = IN \cdot e^{-\gamma l} = A_0 e^{-\alpha l} e^{j(\omega_0 t - \beta l)} = A_0 e^{-\alpha l} e^{j\omega_0 (t - T_D)}$$

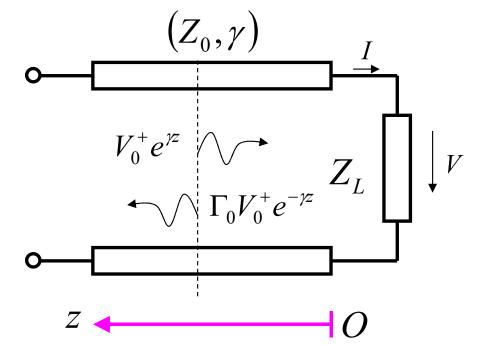
信号经过长度为I的传输线后,有BI的相位滞后,或者 T_D 的延时; 如果是有损传输线,信号还将产生 8.69α I dB的衰减 如果是理想无损传输线, 信号延时和频率无关: 理想传输 14



反射系数

$$V(z) = V_0^+ \left(e^{\gamma z} + \Gamma_0 e^{-\gamma z} \right)$$

$$I(z) = \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} \left(e^{\gamma z} - \Gamma_0 e^{-\gamma z} \right)$$



$$V(0) = V_0^+ \left(1 + \Gamma_0\right)$$

$$I(0) = \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} (1 - \Gamma_0)$$

$$Z_{L} = \frac{V(0)}{I(0)} = \frac{V_{0}^{+}(1+\Gamma_{0})}{\frac{V_{0}^{+}}{Z_{0}}(1-\Gamma_{0})} = Z_{0} \frac{1+\Gamma_{0}}{1-\Gamma_{0}}$$

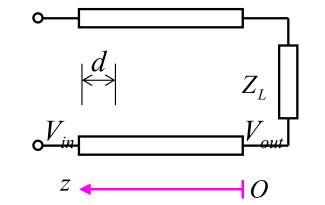
$$\Gamma_0 = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0}$$

$$\Gamma_p = \frac{Z_L - Z_S^*}{Z_L + Z_S}$$

$$V(z) = V_0^+ \left(e^{\gamma z} + \Gamma_0 e^{-\gamma z} \right)$$

$$I(z) = \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} \left(e^{\gamma z} - \Gamma_0 e^{-\gamma z} \right)$$

$$\Gamma_0 = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0}$$



$$\begin{split} Z_L &= Z_0 \quad V(z) = V_0^+ e^{\gamma z} \stackrel{\gamma = j\beta}{=} V_0^+ e^{j\beta z} = V_0^+ e^{j\omega \frac{z}{v_c}} = V_0^+ e^{j\omega \frac{z}{v_c}} e^{j\omega \frac{z-l}{v_c}} = V_{in} e^{-j\omega \frac{d}{v_c}} = V_{in} e^{-j\omega \tau_d} \\ \Gamma_0 &= 0 \quad I(z) = \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} e^{\gamma z} \stackrel{\gamma = j\beta}{=} \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} e^{j\beta z} = \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} e^{j\omega \frac{z}{v_c}} = \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} e^{j\omega \frac{l}{v_c}} e^{j\omega \frac{l}{v_c}} e^{j\omega \frac{z-l}{v_c}} = I_{in} e^{-j\omega \tau_d} \end{split}$$

- 如果负载阻抗等于传输线特征阻抗,则传输线上只有信源到负载一个方向的单向传输的电压波和电流波,称之为电压波/电流波单向传输匹配
 - 匹配条件: Z_L = Z₀
 - 如果匹配,理想传输线的功能就是理想延时

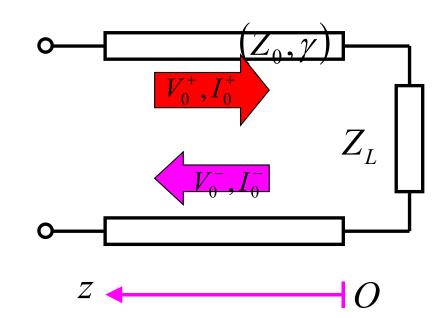
$$Z_L \neq Z_0 \qquad \Gamma_0 = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} \neq 0$$



阻抗不匹配: 有电压/电流反射

$$V(z) = V_0^+ e^{\gamma z} + V_0^- e^{-\gamma z}$$
$$I(z) = I_0^+ e^{\gamma z} + I_0^- e^{-\gamma z}$$

$$V_0^- = V_0^+ \cdot (\Gamma_0)$$
$$I_0^- = I_0^+ \cdot (-\Gamma_0)$$



- 如果阻抗不匹配,则入射电压 V_0 +到达负载后,将会产生出一个 V_0 -= Γ_0V_0 +的反射电压,这个反射电压 V_0 -将沿传输线反方向从负载向信源方向传输
 - 电流...

$$V(z) = V_0^+ \left(e^{\gamma z} + \Gamma_0 e^{-\gamma z} \right)$$
$$I(z) = I_0^+ \left(e^{\gamma z} - \Gamma_0 e^{-\gamma z} \right)$$





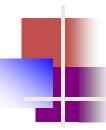
$$V(0) = V_0^+ (1 + \Gamma_0^-) = V_0^+ + V_0^-$$
$$I(0) = I_0^+ (1 - \Gamma_0^-) = I_0^+ + I_0^-$$

$$T_{v} = \frac{v_{L}}{v_{\lambda \text{fl}}} = \frac{V(0)}{V_{0}^{+}} = 1 + \Gamma_{0} = 1 + \Gamma_{v}, \qquad T_{i} = \frac{i_{L}}{i_{\lambda \text{fl}}} = \frac{I(0)}{I_{0}^{+}} = 1 - \Gamma_{0} = 1 + \Gamma_{i}$$

- 如果阻抗不匹配,则入射电压 V_0 +到达负载后,将会产生出一个 V_0 = Γ_0V_0 +的反射电压,这个反射电压 V_0 -将沿传输线反方向从负载向信源方 向传输
- 负载上的电压是入射电压和反射电压之和,负 载上的电流是入射电流和反射电流之和
 - 正因为如此,负载位置的电压传递为1加上反射系数
 - 1代表负载位置的入射,反射系数就是该位置的反射

$$\Gamma_{v} = \frac{Z_{L} - Z_{S}}{Z_{L} + Z_{S}}$$

人为插入一段传输线 $(Z_s, \gamma, l \to 0)$



基于电压波传输的传输系数

$$v_i = v_s \frac{Z_0}{Z_S + Z_0} = 0.5v_s$$

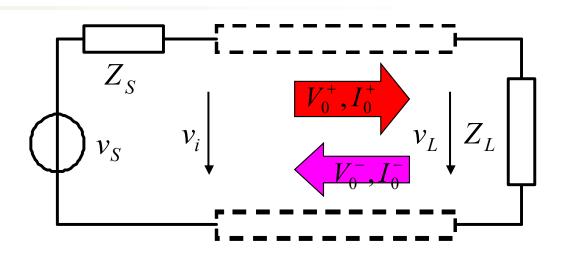
$$v_{i,T_D} = 0.5v_s \cdot e^{-\gamma t}$$

$$v_R = 0.5v_s \cdot e^{-\gamma t} \cdot \Gamma_v$$

$$v_L = 0.5v_s \cdot e^{-\gamma t} \cdot (1 + \Gamma_v)$$

$$v_{R,2T_D} = 0.5v_s \cdot e^{-\gamma t} \cdot \Gamma_v \cdot e^{-\gamma t}$$

理想传输线: 代表延时

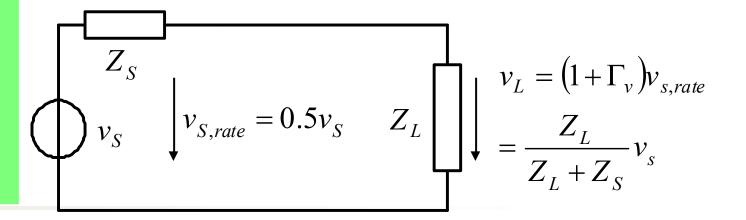


$$T_{v} = \frac{v_{L}}{v_{i}} = \frac{0.5v_{s} \cdot e^{-\gamma t} \cdot (1 + \Gamma_{v})}{0.5v_{s}}$$

$$= e^{-\gamma l} \cdot \left(1 + \Gamma_{v}\right)^{l \to 0} = 1 + \Gamma_{v}$$

$$=2\frac{Z_L}{Z_L + Z_S} = 2\frac{v_L}{v_S} = \frac{v_L}{0.5v_S}$$

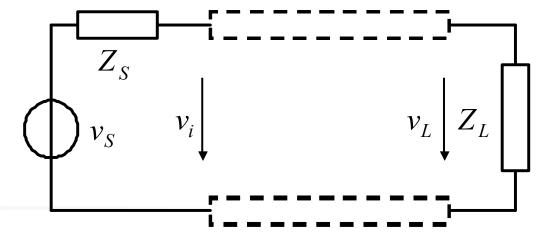
理解电压反射传输



- 在这里如是理解:信源首先默认负载为特征阻抗(等于信源内阻的阻抗),故而输出额定电压 $V_{s,rated} = 0.5V_{s}$;如果满足单向传输匹配条件 $Z_{L} = Z_{S}$,那么负载就可获得这个额定电压: $V_{L} = V_{L,rated} = V_{S,rated} = 0.5V_{s}$ 。
- 但是,一般情况下,负载未必满足单向传输匹配条件,故而有反射电压产生 $V_R = \Gamma \cdot V_{s,rated}$,从而负载获得的电压为入射和反射之和 $V_L = V_{s,rated} + \Gamma \cdot V_{s,rated} = (1 + \Gamma) V_{s,rated}$
- 反射电压被信源内阻吸收,整个系统稳定,包括连接位置的电压(电流) $v_R = \Gamma_v v_{S,rated} = \frac{Z_L Z_S}{Z_I + Z_S} 0.5 v_S \qquad \Gamma_v = \frac{Z_L Z_S}{Z_I + Z_S}$

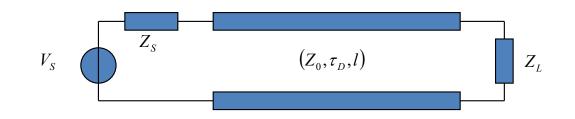
$$v_L = (1 + \Gamma_v)v_{S,rated} = 2\frac{Z_L}{Z_L + Z_S} \cdot 0.5v_S = \frac{Z_L}{Z_L + Z_S}v_S = 信源在Z_L 上的分压$$





- 实际电路中,负载和信源之间一定存在互连线, 在低频段,互连线可视为短接线,可理解为瞬间 完成分压
- 但在高速数字电路和射频电路中,分布参数效应 使得互连线不能被视为短接线,而需将其视为传 输线(并且实际PCB设计中故意将其设计为传输 线结构),这就要求或者负载、或者信源内阻必 须和互连线的特征阻抗相等,以确保负载电压一 个传输线延时即可稳定,确保逻辑正确

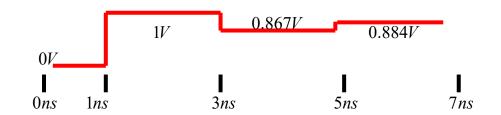




最怕的信源内阻、负载电阻和互连线特征阻抗不相等,则有来回 反射电压,导致负载电压无法及时稳定下来,无法高速数字处理

例:信源内阻为10Ω,负载电阻为75Ω,传输线特征阻抗为50Ω,传输线转征阻抗为50Ω,传输线延时为1ns,信源电压为1V的阶跃电压,下图为负载电压波形

研究理解这个波形 传输线稳定后,负载电压为多少? 如果没有传输线,负载电压为多少? 两者有何关系?如何解释? 如果不匹配,数字信号还能高速吗? 画出传输线输入端口的电压波形

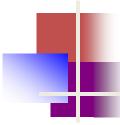


$$V(z) = V_0^+ \left(e^{\gamma z} + \Gamma_0 e^{-\gamma z} \right)$$

$$I(z) = \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} \left(e^{\gamma z} - \Gamma_0 e^{-\gamma z} \right)$$

$$\Gamma_0 = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0}$$

$$\Gamma_p = \frac{Z_L - Z_S^*}{Z_L + Z_S}$$

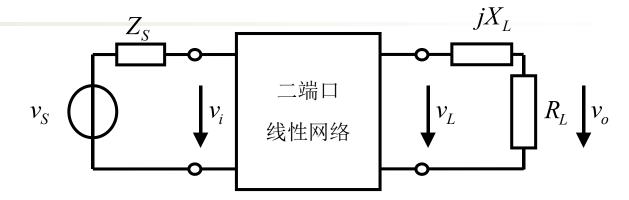


两种匹配

- □ Γ₀代表了电压反射, -Γ₀代表了电流反射
- |Γ_p|²代表了功率反射
- 如果是最大功率传输匹配,则无反射功率;如果是单向传输匹配,则无反射电压/反射电流
- 应用背景不同
 - 功率匹配, 窄带应用
 - 单向匹配,宽带应用,数字应用



2.3 线性系统传递函数定义问题



$$H(s) = \frac{v_L}{v_i}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{v_o}{v_i}$$

$H(s) = T_p(s) = 2\sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{v_o}{v_S}^{R_L = R_S} = 2\frac{v_o}{v_S}$

低频:如放大器的电压放大倍数

从电压放大的角度给出的定义 (低频系统:阻性电路)

射频应用中传输函数的基本定义

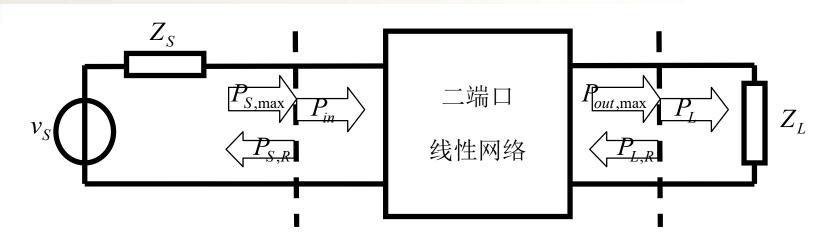
从功率传输的角度给出的定义 (窄带射频系统: S₂₁)

$$H(s) = T_v(s) = 2\frac{v_L}{v_S} \qquad H(s) \stackrel{R_S=0}{=} \frac{v_L}{v_S}$$

从电压传输的角度给出的定义 (宽带系统、数字系统)

$$G_T \leq G_p$$
 $G_T \leq G_A$

射频通信线性系统中 常见的三个功率增益



转换功率增益: $G_T = \frac{P_L}{P_{S,\text{max}}} = \frac{\text{负载获得的实际功率}}{\text{来自信源的资用功率}}$

工作功率增益: $G_p = \frac{P_L}{P_{in}} = \frac{\text{负载获得的实际功率}}{\text{网络输入端获得的实际功率}}$

额定功率增益: $G_A = \frac{P_{out,max}}{P_{S,max}} = \frac{网络输出的资用功率}{来自信源的资用功率}$

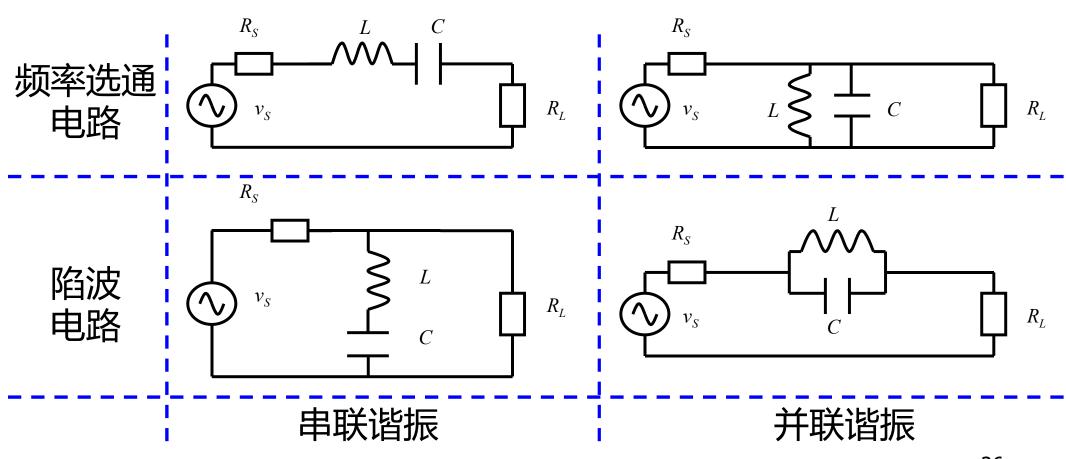
射频线性系统常用定义,对应前面定义的传递函数

低频线性系统常用定义,和 放大器放大倍数对应 能量转换系统转换效率定义

不常用,但在噪声级联公式中采用的是该定义:第3章

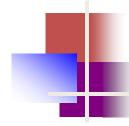


- LC谐振回路是最简单的带通/带阻滤波器,是射频电路中的常见组件
 - 滤波器、放大器、振荡器



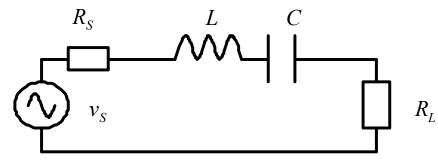
$$H(s) = 2\sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{v_o}{v_s} = 2\sqrt{\frac{G_S}{G_L}} \frac{i_o}{i_s} = A_0 \frac{\frac{1}{Q} \left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{Q} \left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right) + 1}$$

$$Q = R\sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} \qquad R = \frac{R_S R_L}{R_S + R_L}$$



$$Q = R\sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

$$Q = R\sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} \qquad \qquad R = \frac{R_S R_L}{R_S + R_L}$$



$$v_s$$
 $L \succeq C$

$$H(s) = 2\sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{v_o}{v_s} = 2\sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{R_L}{R_S + sL + \frac{1}{sC} + R_L}$$

$$=A_0 \frac{\frac{1}{Q} \left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{Q} \left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right) + 1} \qquad A_0 = \frac{2\sqrt{R_S R_L}}{R_S + R_L} \le 1 \qquad Q = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$A_0 = \frac{2\sqrt{R_S R_L}}{R_S + R_L} \le 1$$

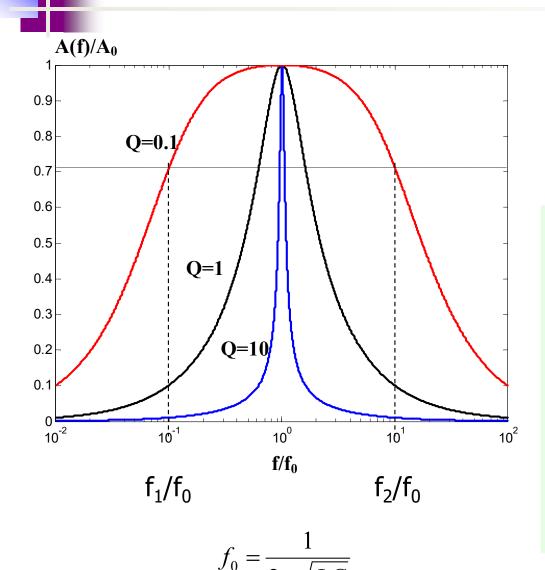
$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$R = R_S + R_L$$

$$H(s) = A_0 \frac{\frac{1}{Q} \left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{Q} \left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right) + 1} = A_0 \frac{1}{1 + jQ \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)} = A(\omega)e^{j\theta(\omega)}$$
注注

 $f_0 = \sqrt{f_1 f_2}$

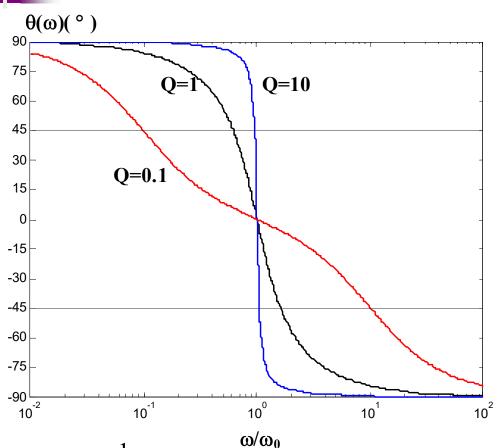


$$A(f) = A_0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 \left(\frac{f}{f_0} - \frac{f_0}{f}\right)^2}}$$

$$3dB 通频带: Q\left(\frac{f}{f_0} - \frac{f_0}{f}\right) = \pm 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{1,2} = \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow BW_{3dB} = f_2 - f_1 = \frac{f_0}{Q}$$



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

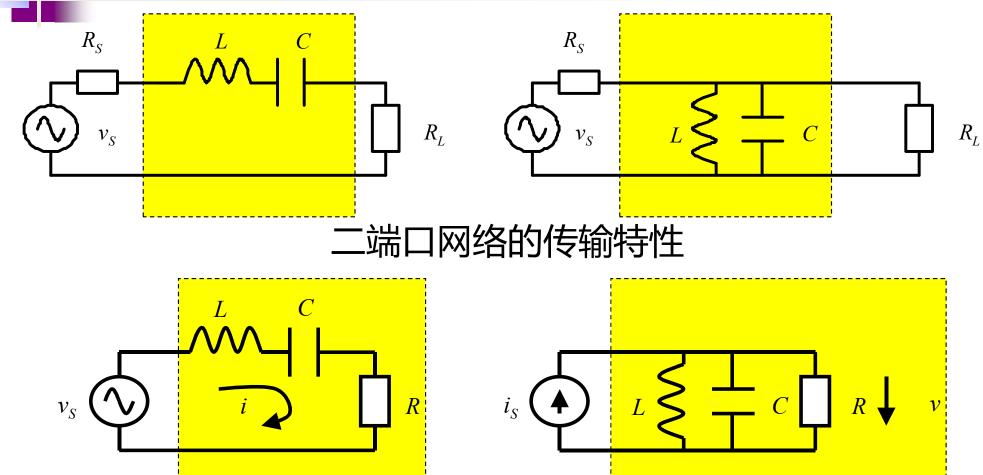
$$\tau_{g} = -\frac{d\theta}{d\omega}\Big|_{\omega=\omega_{0}} = \frac{2Q}{\omega_{0}} = \frac{Q}{\pi f_{0}}$$

$$BW_{3dB} \cdot \tau_g = \frac{1}{\pi} = 0.32$$

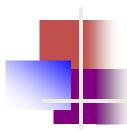
$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

滤波器 (低通、带通): $BW_{3dB} \cdot \tau_g = 常数$

3.2 谐振回路特性



单端口网络的阻抗特性



LC并联谐振回路

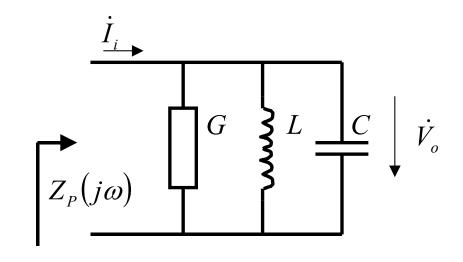
■基本电路形式

$$Y_{P}(j\omega) = G + \frac{1}{j\omega L} + j\omega C$$

$$= G \left(1 + jQ \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_{0}} - \frac{\omega_{0}}{\omega} \right) \right)$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$
: 无阻尼固有振荡频率

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 C}{G} = \frac{1}{G\omega_0 L}$$
: 回路品质因数



$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 C}{G} = \frac{1}{G\omega_0 L} = \frac{1}{G} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} = \frac{Y_0}{G}$$

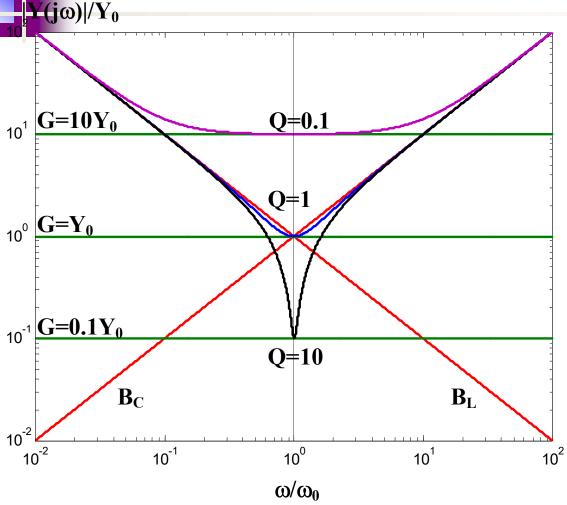
$$Y_0 = \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} \quad 特征导纳$$

$$Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \quad 特征阻抗$$

$$Y_P(j\omega) = G + \frac{1}{j\omega L} + j\omega C$$

并联谐振回路的导纳 $=G\left(1+jQ\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}-\frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)\right)$

$$=G\left(1+jQ\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}-\frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)\right)$$



$$Y_0 = \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} = \omega_0 C$$
 $Q = \frac{Y_0}{G}$

$$\frac{Y_{P}(j\omega)}{Y_{0}} = \frac{G}{Y_{0}} - j\frac{\omega_{0}}{\omega} + j\frac{\omega}{\omega_{0}}$$

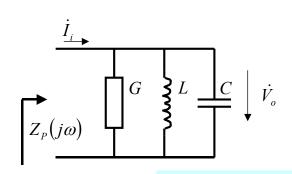
$$\uparrow \qquad \uparrow \qquad \uparrow$$

$$G \qquad L \qquad C$$

谐振频率点上,容性电纳和感性电纳恰好抵消,回路呈现纯导/阻 容性电纳和感性电纳值等于特征导纳 32

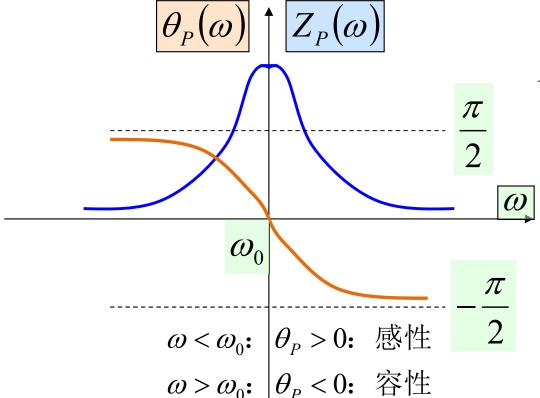
$$Y_{P}(j\omega) = G\left(1 + jQ\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_{0}} - \frac{\omega_{0}}{\omega}\right)\right)$$



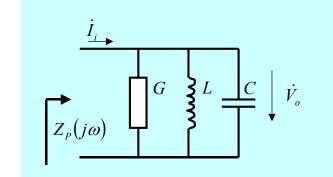


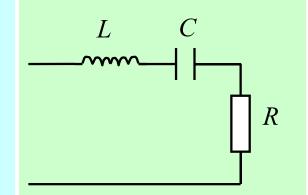
$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}, \quad Q = \frac{\omega_0 C}{G}$$

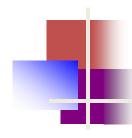
$$\frac{V_o}{I_i} = Z_P(j\omega) = \frac{1}{Y_P(j\omega)} = \frac{1}{G\left(1 + jQ\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)\right)} = Z_P(\omega)e^{j\theta_P(\omega)}$$



$$H(s) = A_0 \frac{1}{1 + jQ\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)} = A(\omega)e^{j\theta(\omega)}$$





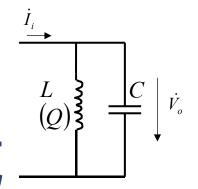


电流谐振

- 电流谐振: 并联回路谐振时,流过其电纳支路的电流比激励电流大Q倍
 - 串联谐振又称电压谐振:串联回路谐振时,两个电抗 上的电压是激励电压的Q倍
 - 谐振时: $\omega = \omega_0$: 回路呈现纯阻性
- 当输入信号频率不等于回路谐振频率时,回路工作于失谐状态 ; (; a) = ; (; a)
 - 当ω>ω₀时,回路呈现容性
 - 当ω<ω₀时,回路呈现感性</p>
 - 串联谐振回路相反

$$\dot{I}_{R}(j\omega_{0}) = \dot{I}_{i}(j\omega_{0})
\dot{I}_{C}(j\omega_{0}) = jQ\dot{I}_{i}(j\omega_{0})
\dot{I}_{L}(j\omega_{0}) = -jQ\dot{I}_{i}(j\omega_{0})$$

- r_s是由导线欧姆电阻和高频集肤效应引入的
- 当Q值很高时,并联谐振频率ωρ近似等于自由振荡频率ωο: 对于大多数通信电路,这个近似基本上是成立的

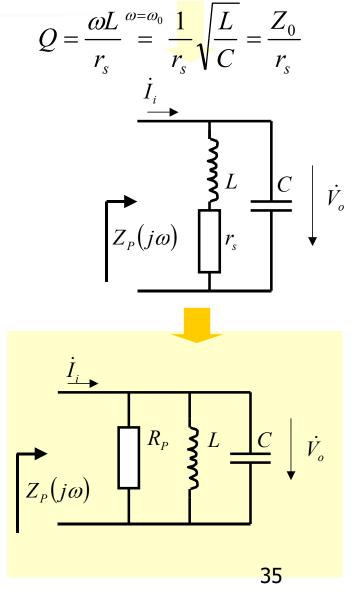


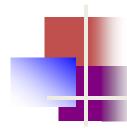
并联谐振回路的一般形式

$$Z_{p}(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{V}_{o}(j\omega)}{\dot{I}_{i}(j\omega)} = \frac{(r_{s} + j\omega L)\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{r_{s} + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{(r_{s} + j\omega L)\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{r_{s} + j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)}$$
$$= \frac{r_{s}/(\omega C)^{2} - j\left(r_{s}^{2} + (\omega L)^{2} - \frac{L}{C}\right)/\omega C}{r_{s}^{2} + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^{2}} = R_{p} + jX_{p}$$

谐振:
$$X_P = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_P = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \left(\frac{r_s}{L}\right)^2} = \omega_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{Q^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_P = Q^2 r_s = \frac{L}{r_s C} = \frac{Z_0^2}{r_s} \qquad Q_P = R_P \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} = \frac{R_P}{Z_0} = Q$$





3.3 部分接入

■ 并联谐振回路是射频电路中的常见单元,原因在于晶体管是受控电流源,电流源驱动LC并联谐振回路,输出电压是输入激励的带通选频结果

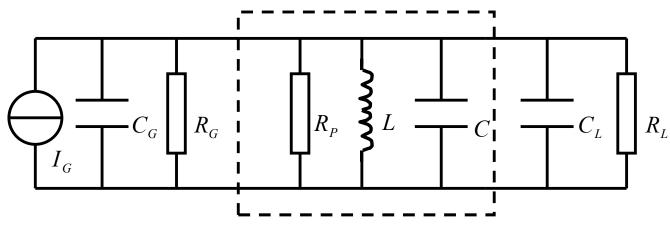
- 负载对LC并联谐振回路的影响
- ■部分接入

- 接入负载后,中心频率变低,品质因数变小,通频带改变
 - 需要Q值很高的中心频率确定的选频回路,负载的接入应考虑如何使其对并联谐振回路的影响尽量的小



部分接入

负载对并联谐振回路的影响



有时需要Q值很高的选频回路

中心频率改变:
$$C_{\Sigma} = C + C_{L} + C_{G}$$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC_{\Sigma}}}$$

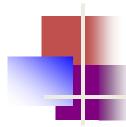
品质因数改变:
$$R_P' = R_P || R_L || R_G$$

$$\frac{1}{Q'} = \frac{1}{Q_0} + \frac{1}{Q_L} + \frac{1}{Q_0}$$

$$Q_P = R_p \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

有载Q 无载Q

接入系数:
$$p = \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{N_2}{N_1}$$



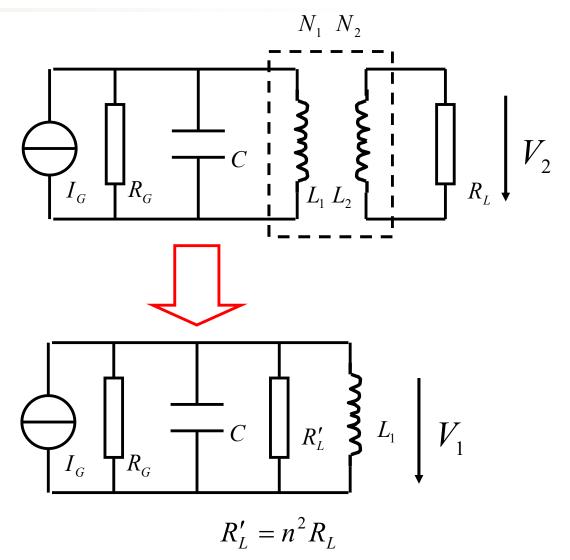
变压器接入

等效前:
$$P_L = \frac{V_2^2}{R_L}$$

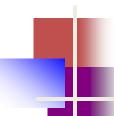
等效后:
$$P'_L = \frac{V_1^2}{R'_L}$$

电路等效前后,等效电阻上获得的功率等于负载电阻上的功率

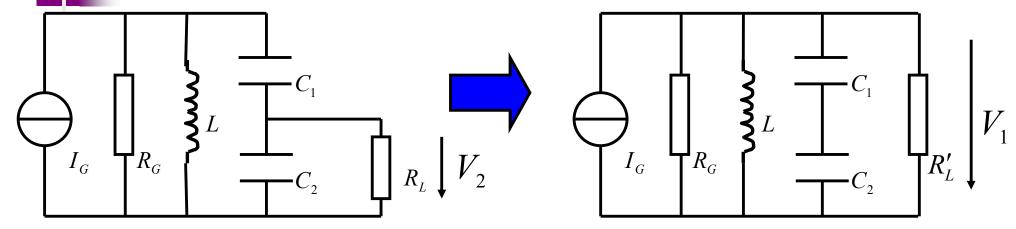
$$P_L' = P_L \Longrightarrow R_L' = \frac{R_L}{p^2}$$



$$Q_2 = \frac{\omega C_2}{G_L} = \omega R_L C_2 \gg 1$$



电容抽头部分接入



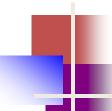
等效前:
$$P_L = \frac{V_2^2}{R_L}$$

$$P_L' = P_L \Rightarrow R_L' = \frac{R_L}{p^2}$$

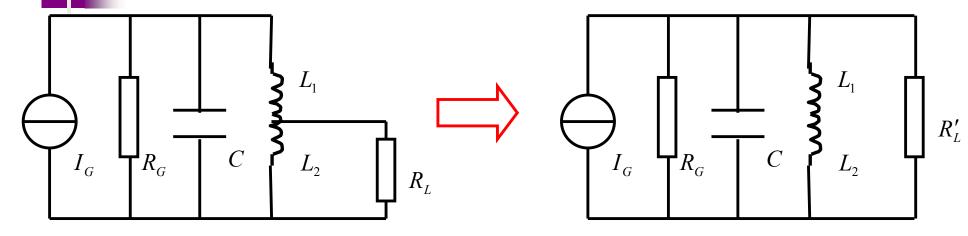
等效后:
$$P'_{L} = \frac{V_{1}^{2}}{R'_{L}}$$

$$p = \frac{V_2}{V_1} \approx \frac{I_C \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}}{I_C \left(\frac{1}{j\omega C_1} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}\right)} = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2}$$

$$Q_2 = \frac{1}{\omega L_2 G_L} = \frac{R_L}{\omega L_2} \gg 1$$

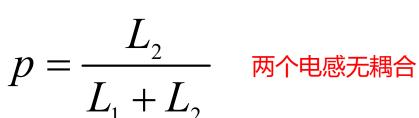


电感抽头部分接入



$$R_L' = \frac{R_L}{p^2}$$

$$p = \frac{L_2 + M}{L_1 + L_2 + 2M}$$



$$p = \frac{N_2}{N_1 + N_2}$$
 两个电感全耦合

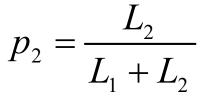


$$R_L' = rac{R_L}{p^2}$$

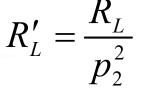
$$p = rac{V_{R \oplus heta heta}}{V_{R \oplus heta heta heta}} = rac{N_2}{N_1}, rac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2}, rac{L_2}{L_1 + L_2}, rac{N_2}{N_1 + N_2}$$

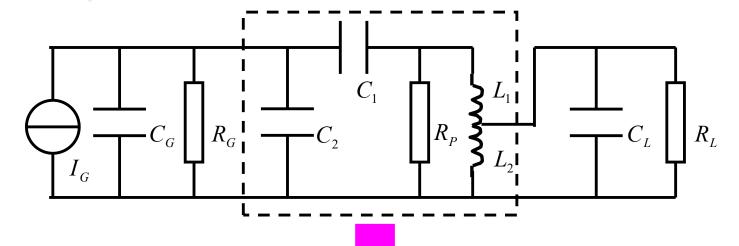
- 接入系数表示负载接入并联谐振回路后对回路的影响
 - 电路设计时,有时不得不考虑如何降低负载对谐振回路的 影响,用部分接入法可以降低负载对回路的影响
 - 放大器、振荡器、...
- 接入系数为等效电路变换前原负载两端的电压V₂和变换后等效负载两端的电压V₁之比
 - 电容部分接入和电感部分接入的接入系数概念,其近似成立的前提是,和负载并联的支路阻抗远小于负载,从而流入负载的电流可以忽略不计
 - 如果负载较重,用接入系数计算将会引入比较大的误差

- 部分接入的方法可以减小负载对回路的影响
- Q>>1, 谐振频点可以近似分析, 有效降低计算复杂度









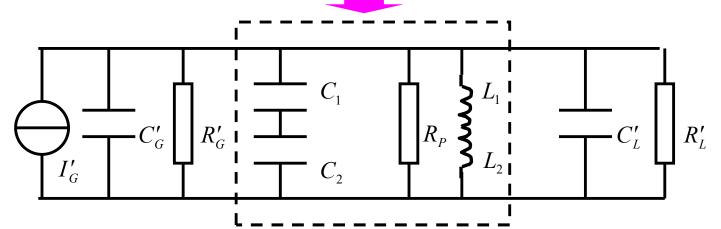
$$C_L' = p_2^2 C_L$$

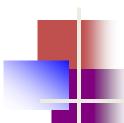
$$p_1 = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2}$$

$$R_G' = \frac{R_G}{p_1^2}$$

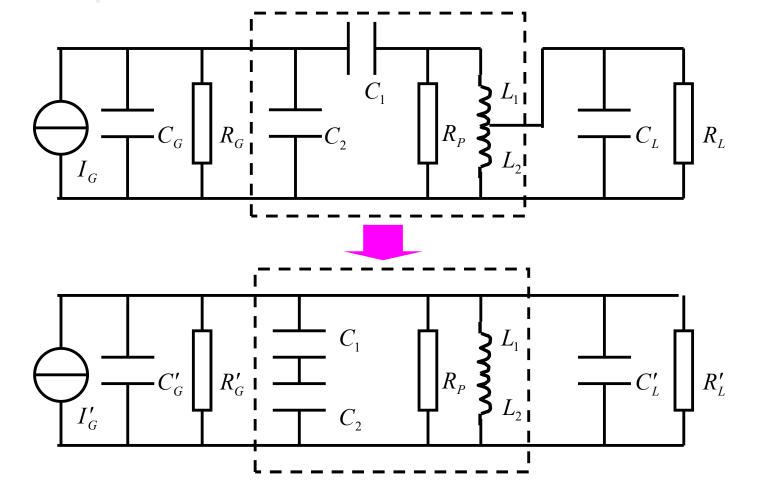
$$C_G' = p_1^2 C_G$$

$$I_G' = p_1 I_G$$



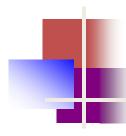


用部分接入实现阻抗匹配



$$R'_G \parallel R_P = R'_L$$

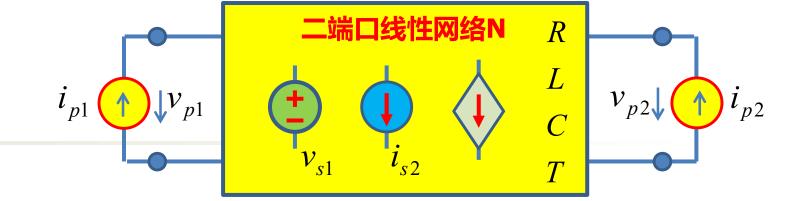
思考题:有损匹配网络意味着存在插入损耗,多大?

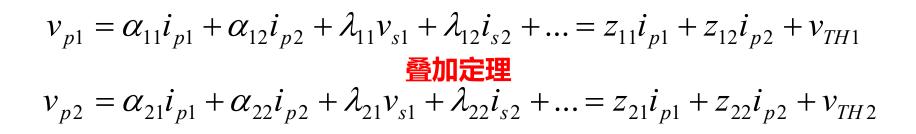


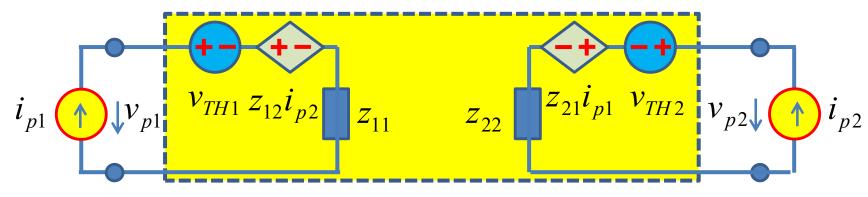
二端口网络参量, 自行复习

- 加压求流法获得线性二端口网络等效电路
 - z参量、y参量、h参量,g参量
 - ABCD参量

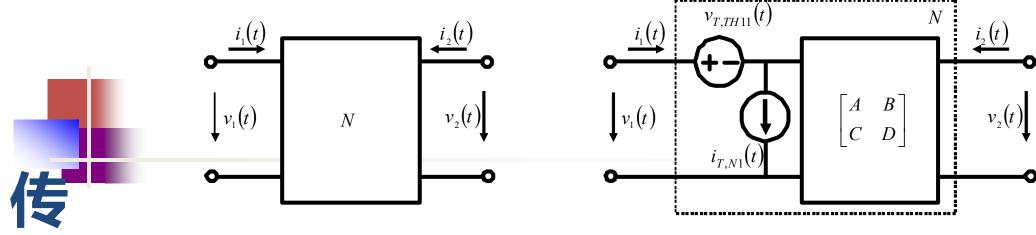








两个端口同时加流测量: 阻抗参量



$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} v_{T,TH1} \\ i_{T,N1} \end{bmatrix}$$
 无法用电路元件描述,但 ABCD参量包含了该二端口 网络的所有端口信息,和z、

Transmission Parameters

y、h、g可以相互转换

$$A = \frac{v_1}{v_2} \Big|_{i_2 = 0, v_{T, TH1} = 0}$$

$$=\frac{1}{\underline{v_2}}\Big|_{i_2=0,v_{T,TH1}=0}=\frac{1}{g_{21}} \qquad C=\frac{1}{z_{21}}=\frac{1}{R_{m0}} \quad D=\frac{1}{-h_{21}}=\frac{1}{A_{i0}}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{g_{21}} = \frac{1}{A_{v0}}$$

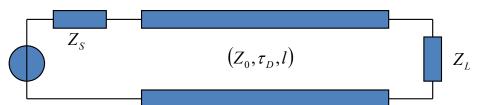
$$C = \frac{1}{z_{21}} = \frac{1}{R_{m0}}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{g_{21}} = \frac{1}{A_{v0}} \quad B = \frac{1}{-y_{21}} = \frac{1}{G_{m0}}$$

$$D = \frac{1}{-h_{21}} = \frac{1}{A_{i0}}$$

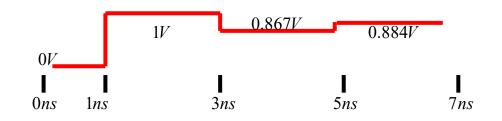
传输参量ABCD是端口1到端口2传递系数(本征增益)的倒数,描 述的是1端口到2端口的传输

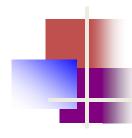




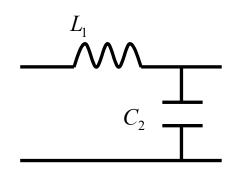
- 信源内阻为10Ω,负载电阻为75Ω,传输线特征阻抗为50Ω,传输线延时为1ns,信源电压为1V的阶跃电压,下图为负载电压波形
 - 文字描述说明为什么是这样的波形?
 - 传输线稳定后,负载电压为多少?
 - 如果没有传输线,负载电压为多少?两者有何关系?如何解释?
 - 如果不匹配,数字信号还能高速吗?
 - 画出传输线输入端口的电压波形

仿真作业:(可以晚交,有些同学初次接触Cadence)Cadence中应该有传输线模型,仿真确认该波形,并加以理解(可以将传输线分为两段,观察中间位置电压,以充分理解传输与反射概念)





作业二、网络参量复习,选作

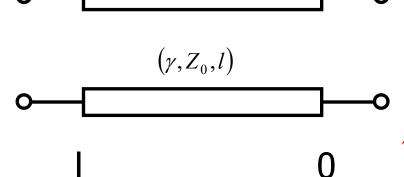


$$Z_{L} = sL_{1}^{s=j\omega} = j\omega L_{1}$$

$$Z_{C} = \frac{1}{sC_{2}}^{s=j\omega} = \frac{1}{j\omega C_{2}}$$

$$V(z) = V_0^+ \left(e^{\gamma z} + \Gamma_0 e^{-\gamma z} \right)$$

$$I(z) = \frac{V_0^+}{Z_0} \left(e^{\gamma z} - \Gamma_0 e^{-\gamma z} \right)$$



 $\gamma = \alpha + j\beta$

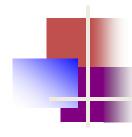
一般情况

$$\gamma = j\beta = j\frac{\omega}{v_c} = j\omega\tau_d$$
 无损情况

τ_d: 传播时延, 单位长度传播所需时间

对称网络

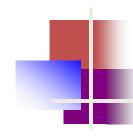
■ 二、给出上述两个网络的z参量、 ABCD参量矩阵(频域或复频域)



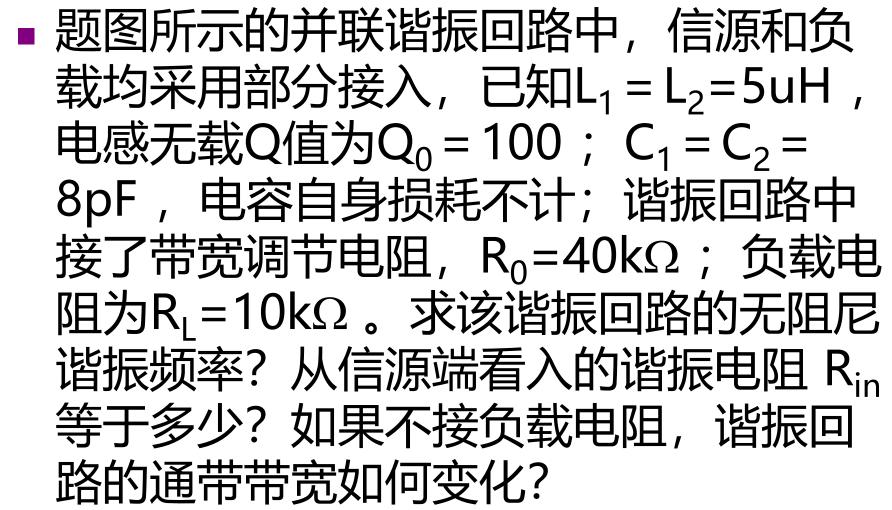
习题三、并联谐振及其带宽

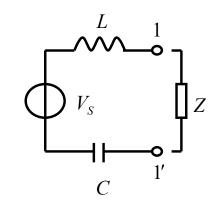
在题图所示并联谐振回路中,电感的Q值为200,电感量为10μH,电容值为10pF,电容器的损耗可以忽略,求该回路通频带(电流激励,电压输出,跨阻传递)的宽度Δf;要使其通频带扩大到4Δf,可以采用什么办法?

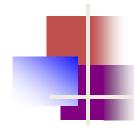
CAD练习(选作):仿真确认理论计算结果正确从传递函数看实际带宽和分析带宽:仿真的好处,仿真就是实验,可以扫描观察各种情况



习题四、部分接入







习题五、阻抗测量

■ 题图所示电路中,已知信号源频率为1MHz ,电压振幅为0.1V。将1-1′短接,电容C 调节到100pF时电路谐振,此时电容C两端 的峰峰电压为20V。如果1-1′端串接一阻 抗Z(已知为一个电阻和一个电容的串接) 则回路失谐,调节电容C到200pF时电路 重新谐振,此时电容两端峰峰电压为5V。 求线圈电感值 及其无载品质因数? 请确认 未知阻抗的组成元件值