

通信电路原理

第二章 滤波器

LC匹配网络设计



LC匹配网络设计

- 匹配概念

本节内容是对电电课程"匹配网络"相关 内容的回顾与扩展

- LC匹配网络设计
 - 特征阻抗法
 - 从谐振的观点看匹配: 串并联转换
 - 双端共轭匹配
 - 用传输线实现电容、电感



- 上节课两种匹配回顾
 - 最大功率传输匹配
 - 使得负载获得信源输出的最大额定功率,没有功率反射: 一般应用于窄带射频系统
 - 波单向传输匹配
 - 使得电压波和电流波传输是单向的,无电压电流反射:一般应用于宽带系统以及数字系统
- 这两种匹配是射频电路设计中最常见最常用的 匹配
 - 除了这两种匹配外,还有其他匹配吗?

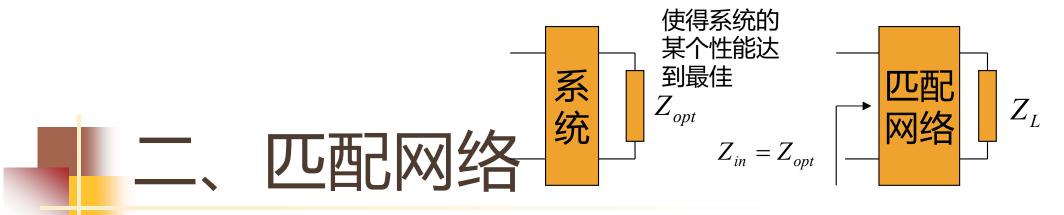


- 最小噪声系数匹配
 - 信源内阻有一个最佳内阻,可以保证二端口线性网络的噪声系数最小 (低噪声放大器讨论)
- 最大功率输出匹配
 - 功率放大器在某个特定负载下具有最大的线性功率输出(功率放大器讨论)
- 滤波特性阻抗匹配
 - LC滤波器网络设计是针对特定的信源内阻R_G和负载电阻R_L的,如果阻抗不匹配,滤波器频率特性将改变,将不符合设计指标(LC滤波器综合后同学自行验证)
- 稳定性匹配
 - 放大器中往往存在着寄生反馈回路,使得放大器可能出现不稳定,但如果选择的信源端口阻抗和负载端口阻抗合适(匹配),或者通过有损匹配,使得放大器从不稳定(振荡)工作状态匹配为能够实现稳定放大功能的工作状态(放大器稳定性讨论)



什么是匹配? match

- 如果网络的负载阻抗影响到电路的某个性能,使该网络性能达到最优时的负载称为网络的匹配负载(最佳阻抗)
 - 匹配负载的具体值因性能要求不同而不同
- 如果网络的端口阻抗等于端口匹配负载,则称之为匹配
- 如果网络的端口阻抗不等于端口匹配负载,则称之为 失配
 - 为了获得最佳性能,需要将实际负载变换为匹配负载,中间的阻抗变换网络称为匹配网络

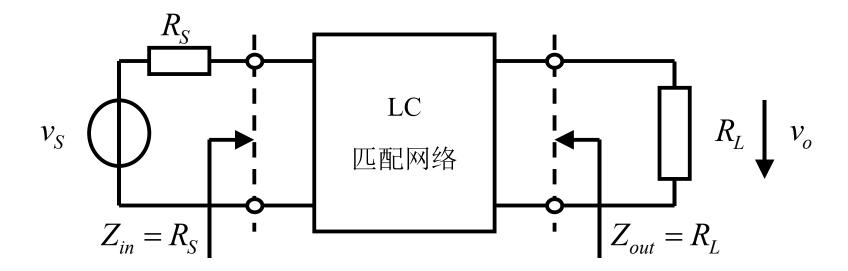


- 为了使得系统的某个性能达到最优,希望负载阻抗为 某个特定的和系统参数有关的一个最佳值Z_{opt}
 - 最佳性能:最大功率传输,最小噪声系数,最大功率输出, 某种定义下的滤波传输特性,...
- 但实际的负载ZL往往和最佳阻抗相差甚远
 - 于是我们希望有一个匹配网络,将负载阻抗ZL变换为Zopt
 - 匹配网络为一个二端口阻抗变换网络,一端接了负载ZĹ后从另一端看进去的阻抗Zin等于Zopt
- 在系统和负载之间加上一个匹配网络(阻抗变换网络),可以使系统的某个性能达到最佳
 - 匹配网络也称为阻抗变换网络



LC匹配网络

以最大功率传输匹配为例



LC网络做匹配网络,是由于:一、它们是双向网络,具有阻抗变换作用;二、它们是无损网络,插入LC网络实现匹配时理论上不会造成额外电能损失

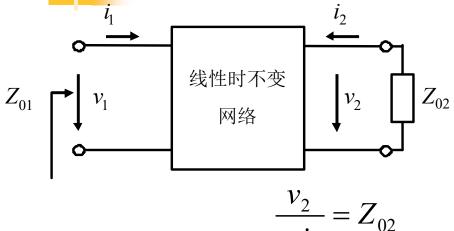
假设n端口网络n个端口的特征阻抗分别为 Z_{01} , Z_{02} ,..., Z_{0n} , 其他端口端接特征阻抗后,第i个端口的看入阻抗为 Z_{0i}



2.1 特征阻抗法

$$v_1 = Av_2 - Bi_2$$

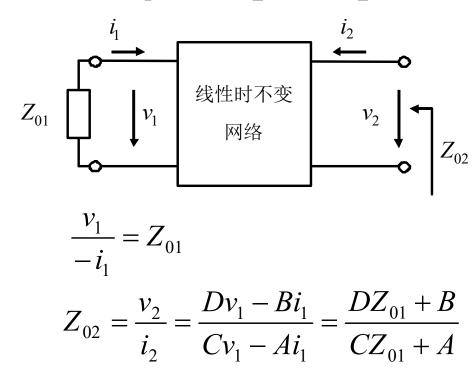
$$i_1 = Cv_2 - Di_2$$



$$-i_2$$
 $AZ + R$

$$Z_{01} = \frac{v_1}{i_1} = \frac{Av_2 - Bi_2}{Cv_2 - Di_2} = \frac{AZ_{02} + B}{CZ_{02} + D}$$

$$Z_{01} = \sqrt{\frac{A}{D}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{B}{C}}$$

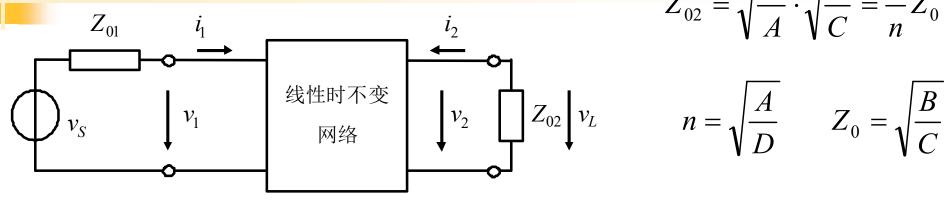


$$Z_{02} = \sqrt{\frac{D}{A}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{B}{C}}$$

如果特征阻抗为纯阻, $\Diamond R_S = Z_{01}, R_L = Z_{02}$,则双端同时共轭匹配,最大功率传输



双端特征阻抗匹配



$$Z_{01} = \sqrt{\frac{A}{D}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{B}{C}} = nZ_0$$

$$Z_{02} = \sqrt{\frac{D}{A}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{B}{C}} = \frac{1}{n} Z_0$$

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{A}{D}} \qquad Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{B}{C}}$$

$$T_{v} = \frac{\dot{V}_{2}}{\dot{V}_{1}} = \sqrt{\frac{D}{A}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{AD} + \sqrt{BC}} = \sqrt{\frac{Z_{02}}{Z_{01}}} e^{-\gamma_{l}} = \frac{1}{n} e^{-\gamma_{l}}$$

变压比

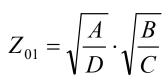
$$T_{i} = \frac{-\dot{I}_{2}}{\dot{I}_{1}} = \sqrt{\frac{A}{D}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{AD} + \sqrt{BC}} = \sqrt{\frac{Y_{02}}{Y_{01}}} e^{-\gamma_{l}} = ne^{-\gamma_{l}}$$

变流比

假设某个频点 ω_* 上具有纯阻特征阻抗,则可令 $R_S=Z_{01}$, $R_L=Z_{02}$,于是该频点可实现纯阻间的最大功率传输

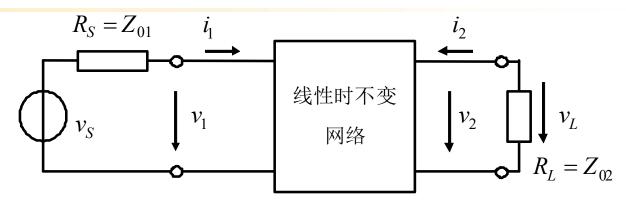


纯阻特征阻抗: 最大功率传输



$$Z_{02} = \sqrt{\frac{D}{A}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{B}{C}}$$

$$e^{-\gamma_l} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{AD} + \sqrt{BC}}$$



$$T_{v} = \frac{\dot{V_{2}}}{\dot{V_{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{Z_{02}}{Z_{01}}} e^{-\gamma_{l}} \qquad \qquad T_{i} = \frac{-\dot{I_{2}}}{\dot{I_{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{Z_{01}}{Z_{02}}} e^{-\gamma_{l}} \qquad \qquad \gamma_{l} = \alpha_{l} + j\theta$$

$$G_{p \max} = G_{p}(\omega_{*}) = \frac{P_{L}}{P_{in}} = \frac{\dot{V}_{2} \cdot \left(-\dot{I}_{2}^{*}\right)}{\dot{V}_{1} \cdot \left(\dot{I}_{1}^{*}\right)} = T_{v} \cdot T_{i}^{*} = e^{-\gamma_{l}} \left(e^{-\gamma_{l}}\right)^{*} = e^{-2\alpha_{l}}$$

$$\alpha_l > 0$$
 网络引入了传输损耗:有损网络,如电阻网络 $G_{p \max} < 1$

$$\alpha_l = 0$$
 网络在该频点是无损的:无损网络,如LC网络 $G_{p \max} = 1$

 $\alpha_l < 0$ 网络是有增益的:有源网络,如晶体管网络 $G_{p \max} > 1$



特例一: 传输线

$$\mathbf{T}_{TL} = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh \gamma l & Z_0 \sinh \gamma l \\ Y_0 \sinh \gamma l & \cosh \gamma l \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z_{01} = \sqrt{\frac{A}{D}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{B}{C}} = Z_0$$

$$Z_{02} = \sqrt{\frac{D}{A}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{B}{C}} = Z_0$$

$$Z_{02} = \sqrt{\frac{D}{A}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{B}{C}} = Z_0$$

$$e^{-\gamma_l} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{AD + \sqrt{BC}}} = \frac{1}{\cosh \gamma l + \sinh \gamma l} = e^{-\gamma l} = e^{-\gamma l} = e^{-j\beta l} = e^{-j\beta l} = e^{-j\omega T_D}$$

理想传输线如果双端端接匹配,则为理想延时器

特例二: 1/4波长理想传输线

$$\mathbf{T}_{TL} = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh \gamma l & Z_0 \sinh \gamma l \\ Y_0 \sinh \gamma l & \cosh \gamma l \end{bmatrix}^{\gamma = j\beta} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \beta l & jZ_0 \sin \beta l \\ jY_0 \sin \beta l & \cos \beta l \end{bmatrix}^{l = \frac{\lambda}{4}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & jZ_0 \\ jY_0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z_{01} = \sqrt{\frac{A}{D}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{B}{C}} = nZ_0$$

$$Z_{02} = \sqrt{\frac{D}{A}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{B}{C}} = \frac{1}{n} Z_0$$

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{A}{D}} = \sqrt{\frac{0}{0}} = 任意值$$

$$R_S R_L = Z_{01} Z_{02} = Z_0^2$$

特征阻抗Z₀₁,Z₀₂可以是任意值,但必须满 $R_{\rm s}R_{\rm r}=Z_{01}Z_{02}=Z_0^2$ 足两端匹配阻抗之积为定值这一条件

$$e^{-\gamma_l} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{AD + \sqrt{BC}}} = \frac{1}{j} = e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}}$$
 匹配将引入90°相位滞后:相量 法给的是稳态解

14波长传输线的最大功率传输

这是正弦稳态分析:实际情况是多次 电压反射后负载获得最大功率传输

1/4波长



特例三: 理想变压器

$$\mathbf{T}_{idealtransformer} = \begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z_{01} = \sqrt{\frac{A}{D}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{B}{C}} = nZ_0$$

$$Z_{02} = \sqrt{\frac{D}{A}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{B}{C}} = \frac{1}{n}Z_0$$

$$Z_{02} = \sqrt{\frac{D}{A}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{B}{C}} = \frac{1}{n} Z_0$$

$$Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{B}{C}} = \sqrt{\frac{0}{0}} = 任意值$$

$$\frac{R_S}{R_L} = \frac{Z_{01}}{Z_{02}} = n^2$$

 $\frac{R_S}{R_I} = \frac{Z_{01}}{Z_{00}} = n^2$ 特征阻抗 Z_{01} , Z_{02} 可以是任意值,但必须满足两端匹配阻抗之比为定值这一条件

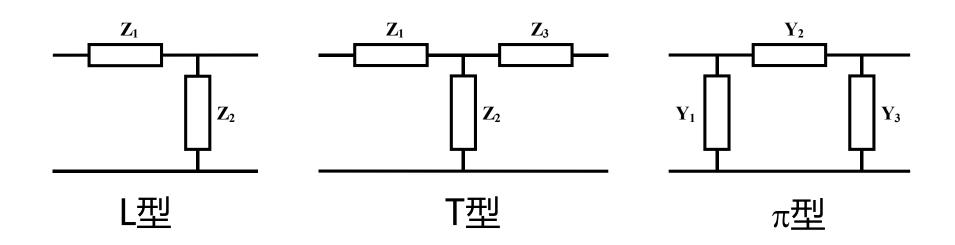
$$e^{-\gamma_l} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{AD} + \sqrt{BC}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \cdot e^{j0}$$
 理想变压器实现的匹配不会 引入任何相移和衰减

条件:信源内阻 R_S ,负载电阻 R_L ,匹配频点 f_m (ω_m)



匹配网络设计

- 在 ω_m 烦点上,让两个端口的特征阻抗恰好等于信源内阻R_S和负载电阻R_L,则可实现 ω_m 颇点上的最大功率传输匹配
- 考察最简单的纯电抗LC匹配网络





如何求二端口网络的特征阻抗

$$Z_{01} = \sqrt{\frac{A}{D}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{B}{C}}$$

$$Z_{01} = \sqrt{\frac{z_{11}}{y_{11}}}$$

$$Z_{01} = \sqrt{Z_{in,1,2o} Z_{in,1,2s}}$$

$$Z_{02} = \sqrt{\frac{D}{A}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{B}{C}}$$

$$Z_{02} = \sqrt{\frac{z_{22}}{y_{22}}}$$

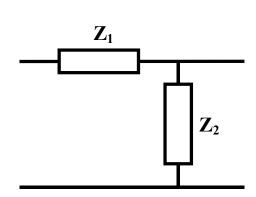
$$Z_{02} = \sqrt{Z_{in,2,1o} Z_{in,2,1s}}$$

端口2开路,从端口1看入的阻抗为Z_{in,1,2o}端口2短路,从端口1看入的阻抗为Z_{in,1,2s}

二端口网络的特征阻抗等于短路输入阻抗和开路输入阻抗的几何平均

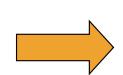


L型匹配网络



$$R_S = Z_{01} = \sqrt{Z_{in,1,2o}Z_{in,1,2s}} = \sqrt{(Z_1 + Z_2)Z_1}$$

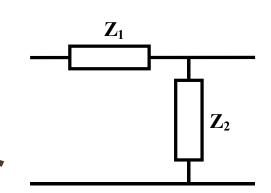
$$R_L = Z_{02} = \sqrt{Z_{in,2,1o} Z_{in,2,1s}} = \sqrt{Z_2 \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}}$$

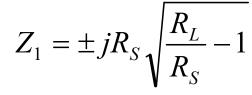


$$Z_1 = \pm jR_S \sqrt{\frac{R_L}{R_S} - 1}$$

$$Z_{2} = \mp jR_{L} / \sqrt{\frac{R_{L}}{R_{S}} - 1}$$

Z₁Z₂必然一个是电容一个是电感: 纯阻之间的无损匹配网络





$$Z_2 = \mp jR_L / \sqrt{\frac{R_L}{R_S} - 1}$$

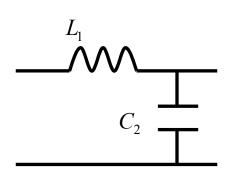


L型匹配网络

- Z₁为电感,Z₂为电容
 - 低通型
- Z₁为电容,Z₂为电感
 - ■高通型

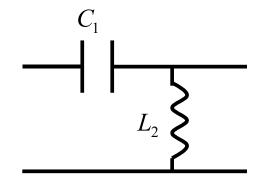


- 如果R_L<R_S?
 - 并联一侧的电阻大于串 联一侧的电阻



$$L_1 = \frac{R_S}{\omega_m} \sqrt{\frac{R_L}{R_S}} - 1$$

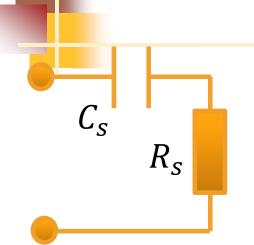
$$C_2 = \frac{1}{\omega_m R_L} \sqrt{\frac{R_L}{R_S} - 1}$$



$$C_1 = \frac{1}{\omega_m R_S} / \sqrt{\frac{R_L}{R_S} - 1}$$

$$L_2 = \frac{R_L}{\omega_m} / \sqrt{\frac{R_L}{R_S} - 1}$$

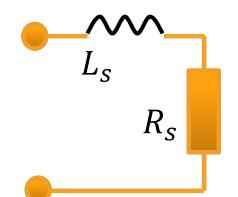
变换口诀: 并大串小Q相等



$$Q = \frac{\text{串联电抗}}{\text{串联电阻}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\omega C_s}}{R_s} = \frac{1}{\omega R_s C_s}$$

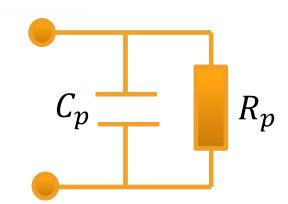
$$Q = \frac{\text{并联电纳}}{\text{并联电导}} = \frac{\omega C_p}{G_p} = \omega R_p C_p$$

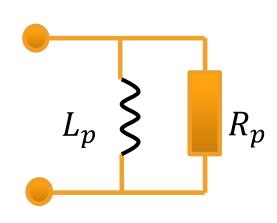
$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{R_p}{R_s} - 1}$$



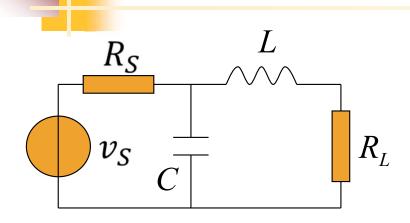
$$Q = \frac{\text{串联电抗}}{\text{串联电阻}} = \frac{\omega L_s}{R_s}$$

$$Q = \frac{\text{并联电纳}}{\text{并联电导}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\omega L_p}}{G_p} = \frac{R_p}{\omega L_p}$$





根据口诀写公式



$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} - 1$$

$$Q = \frac{\omega_m C}{G_S} = \omega_m R_S C$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{\omega_m R_S} = \frac{1}{\omega_m R_S} \sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L} - 1}$$

$$Q = \frac{\omega_m L}{R_L}$$

$$L = \frac{R_L}{\omega_m} Q = \frac{R_L}{\omega_m} \sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L} - 1}$$



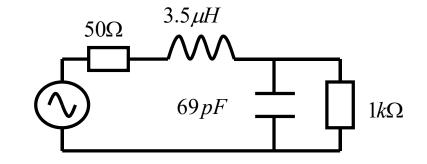


例: L型匹配网络设计 现最大功率传输匹配

L型低通网络

$$L_1 = \frac{R_S}{\omega_m} \sqrt{\frac{R_L}{R_S} - 1} = \frac{50}{2\pi \times 10M} \sqrt{\frac{1k}{50} - 1} = 3.469 \mu H$$

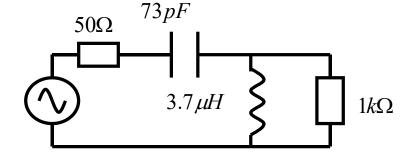
$$C_2 = \frac{1}{\omega_m R_L} \sqrt{\frac{R_L}{R_S} - 1} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 10M \times 1k} \sqrt{\frac{1k}{50} - 1} = 69.37 \, pF$$



L型高通网络

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{\omega_m R_S} / \sqrt{\frac{R_L}{R_S} - 1} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 10M \times 50} / \sqrt{\frac{1k}{50} - 1} = 73.03 \, pF$$

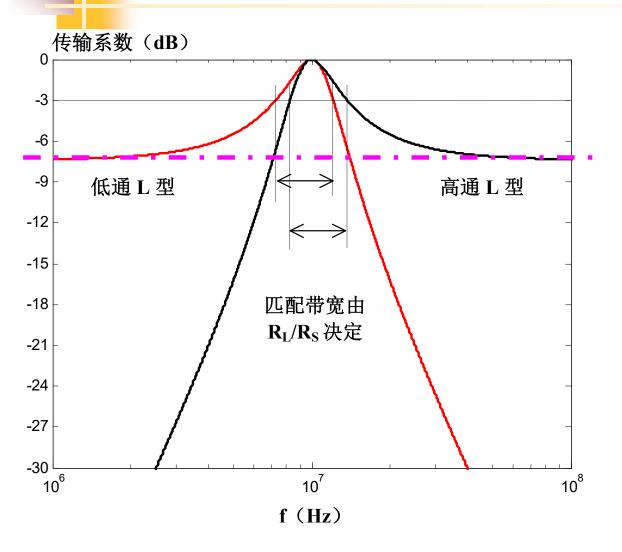
$$L_{2} = \frac{R_{L}}{\omega_{m}} / \sqrt{\frac{R_{L}}{R_{S}} - 1} = \frac{1k}{2\pi \times 10M} / \sqrt{\frac{1k}{50} - 1} = 3.651 \mu H$$

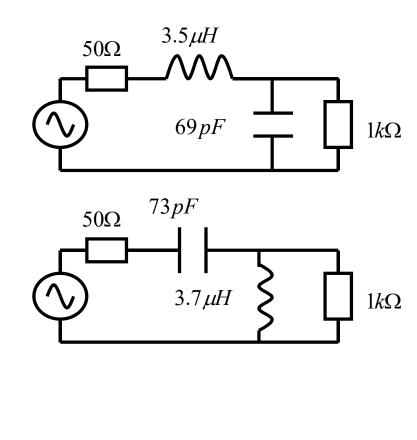


$$H = T_p = 2\sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{v_o}{v_s}$$

$$H = T_{p} = 2\sqrt{\frac{R_{S}}{R_{L}}} \frac{v_{o}}{v_{s}} \qquad H_{p} = \frac{P_{L}}{P_{S,\text{max}}} = \left|T_{p}\right|^{2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \frac{\left|v_{o}\right|^{2}}{R_{L}}}{\frac{1}{8} \frac{\left|v_{s}\right|^{2}}{R_{S}}}$$

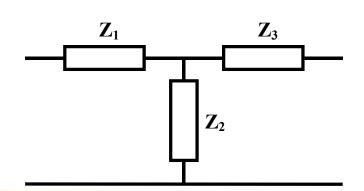
传输系数





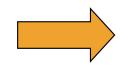


T型匹配网络



$$R_S = Z_{01} = \sqrt{Z_{in,1,2o} Z_{in,1,2s}} = \sqrt{(Z_1 + Z_2) \left(Z_1 + \frac{Z_2 Z_3}{Z_2 + Z_3} \right)}$$

$$R_L = Z_{02} = \sqrt{Z_{in,2,1o} Z_{in,2,1s}} = \sqrt{(Z_3 + Z_2) \left(Z_3 + \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} \right)}$$

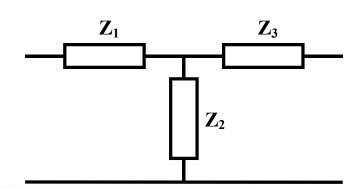


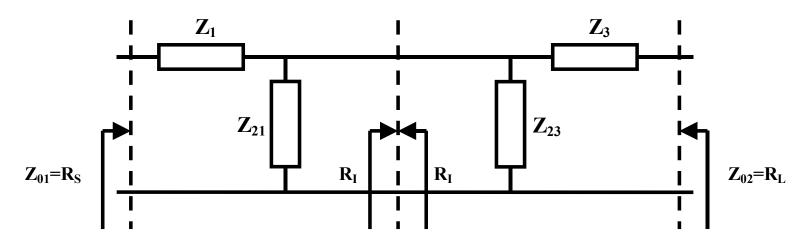
两个方程,三个未知数? 条件不够,添加...

$$R_I \ge \max(R_S, R_L)$$



添加条件





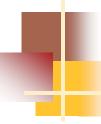
$$Z_1 = \pm jR_S \sqrt{\frac{R_I}{R_S} - 1}$$

$$Z_{21} = \mp jR_I / \sqrt{\frac{R_I}{R_S}} - 1$$

$$Z_3 = \pm jR_L \sqrt{\frac{R_I}{R_L} - 1}$$

$$Z_{23} = \mp jR_I / \sqrt{\frac{R_I}{R_L}} - 1$$

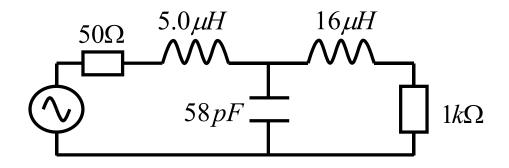
■ 已知 R_S =50Ω, R_L =1kΩ,请设计一个T型匹配网络,在频率 f_m =10MHz频点上实现最大功率传输匹配



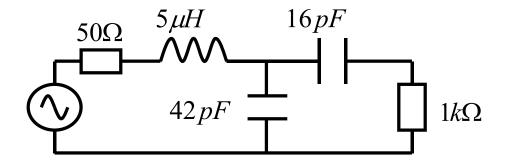
4个T型匹配网络

不妨取 R_T =2kΩ

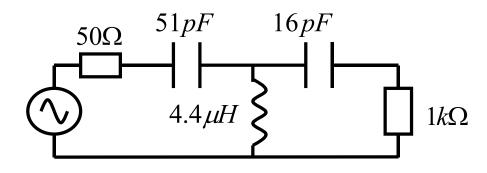
1、低通T型网络



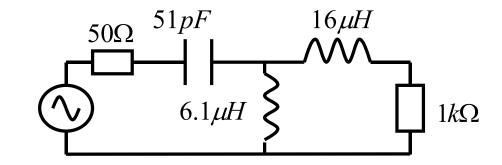
3、带通LCC-T型网络



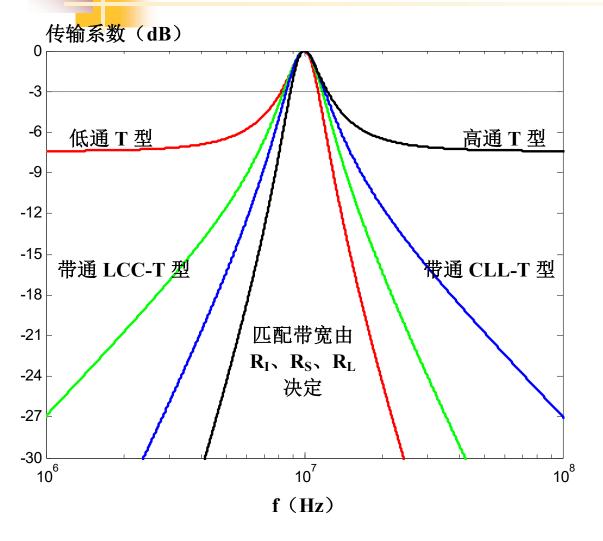
2、高通T型网络

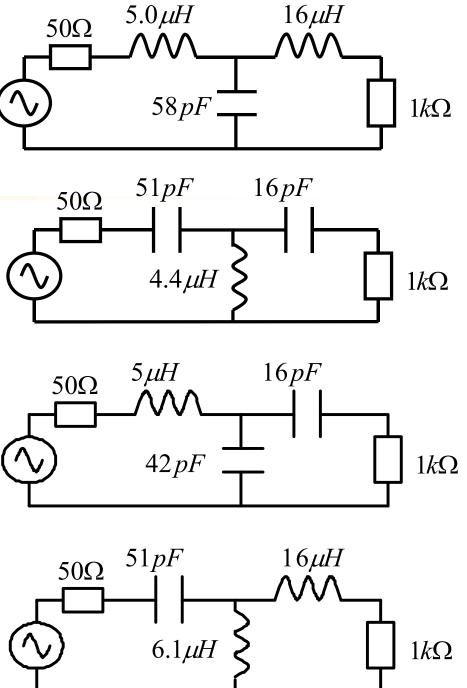


4、带通CLL-T型网络



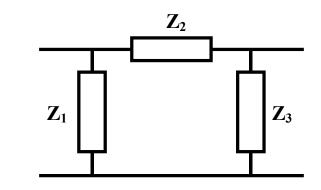
传输系数



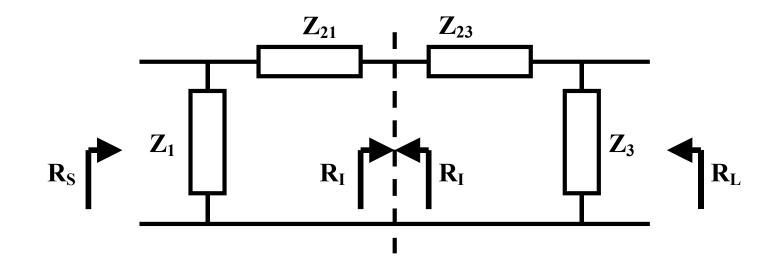


$R_I \leq \min(R_S, R_L)$





π型匹配网络设计



$$Z_2 = Z_{21} + Z_{23}$$

同学自行练习



2.2 共轭匹配内蕴谐振

- 最大功率传输匹配,即共轭匹配内蕴谐振
 - 用谐振的观点理解共轭匹配

$$Z_L = Z_S^*$$

$$X_L + X_S = 0$$

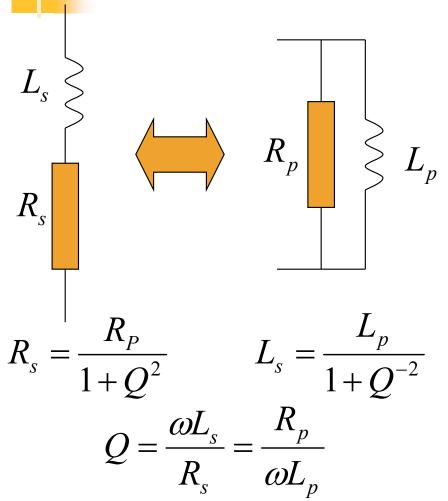
谐振

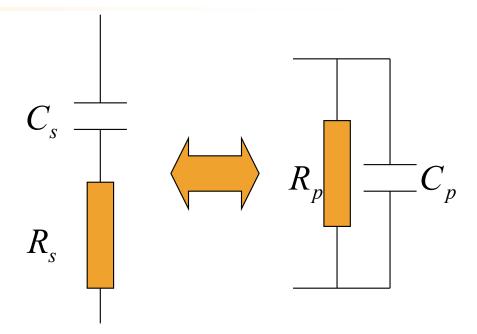
$$R_L = R_S$$

并联到串联, 电阻值变小串联到并联, 电阻值变大



并联-串联的转换





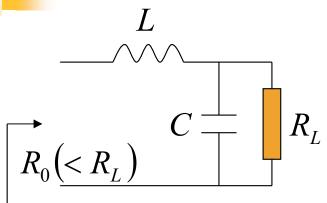
$$R_{s} = \frac{R_{p}}{1 + Q^{2}} \qquad C_{s} = (1 + Q^{-2})C_{p}$$

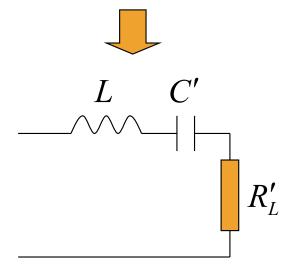
$$Q = \frac{1}{\omega C_{s}R_{s}} = \omega C_{p}R_{p}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\omega_m R_L} \sqrt{\frac{R_L}{R_0} - 1} \qquad L = \frac{R_0}{\omega_m} \sqrt{\frac{R_L}{R_0} - 1}$$



L型匹配 (电阻变小)





 我们希望负载R_L经如图所示的L型 匹配网络作用后在频率点ω_m上被 变换为纯阻R₀(<R_L),请给出 电感和电容值

$$C' = \left(1 + Q_p^{-2}\right)C$$

$$R_L' = \frac{R_L}{1 + Q_p^2}$$

$$\omega_m^2 = \frac{1}{LC'}$$

$$R_0 = R_L'$$

$$Q_p = \omega_m CR_L$$

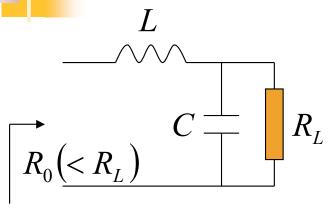
$$Q_p = \sqrt{\frac{R_L}{R_0}} - 1$$

$$C = \frac{Q_p}{\omega_m R_I}$$

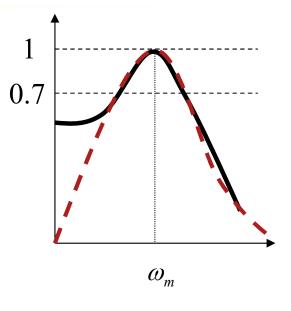
$$L = \frac{1}{\omega_m^2 C \left(1 + Q_p^{-2}\right)}$$



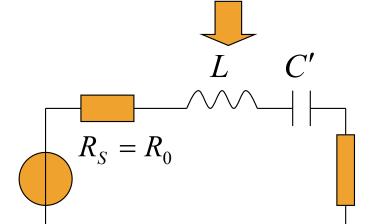
Q值的引入:可近似确定匹配带宽



$$Q_p = \sqrt{\frac{R_L}{R_0} - 1}$$



$$Q = 0.5Q_p$$



$$R_L' = R_0$$

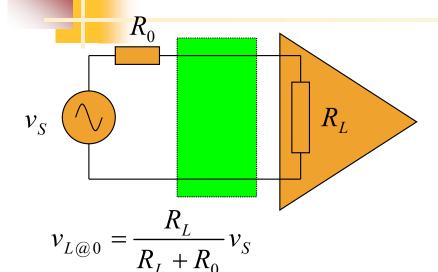
$$BW_{s-r,3dB} = \frac{f_m}{Q} = \frac{f_m}{0.5Q_p} = 2\frac{f_m}{\sqrt{\frac{R_L}{R_S} - 1}}$$

$$BW_{match,3dB} \approx BW_{s-r,3dB}$$

$$R_0 (< R_L)$$

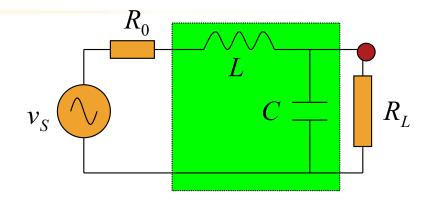
$$Q_p = \sqrt{\frac{R_L}{R_0}} - 1 > 0$$

最大功率传输就是最大电压传输



$$P_{L@0} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v_L^2}{R_L} = \frac{1}{2} v_S^2 \frac{R_L}{(R_L + R_0)^2} < P_{\text{max}}$$

$$v_S$$
 R_L'



$$P_{L@\omega_0} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v_L^2}{R_L} = \frac{1}{8} \frac{v_S^2}{R_0} = P_{\text{max}}$$

$$v_{L@\omega_0} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{R_L}{R_0}} v_S = \frac{v_s}{2} \sqrt{Q_p^2 + 1} > v_{L@0}$$

串联谐振: 电压谐振

通过变换网络提高了负载上的电压!

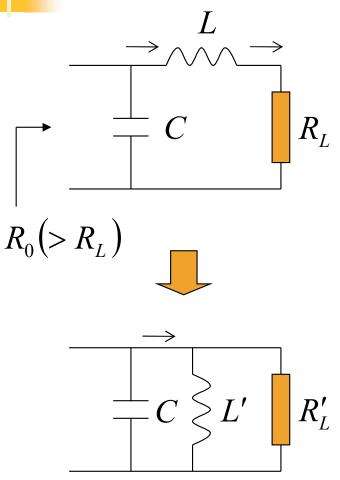
$$v_{C'} = -j\frac{Q_p}{2}v_S$$
 $v_{R'_L} = \frac{1}{2}v_S$ $v_L = \sqrt{v_{C'}^2 + v_{R'_L}^2}$

最大功率传输,是最大电流传输

并联谐振: 电流谐振: 通过变换网络提高了负载上的电流!



L型匹配 (电阻变大)



$$R'_{L} = R_{L} \left(1 + Q_{s}^{2} \right)$$

$$L' = L \left(1 + Q_{s}^{-2} \right) \quad \left(Q_{s} = \frac{\omega_{m} L}{R_{L}} \right)$$

$$\omega_{m}^{2} = \frac{1}{L'C} \qquad R_{0} = R'_{L}$$

$$Q_{s} = \sqrt{\frac{R_{0}}{R_{L}}} - 1$$

$$L = \frac{Q_{s}R_{L}}{\omega_{m}}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\omega_{m}^{2}L(1 + Q_{s}^{-2})}$$



2.3 双共轭匹配

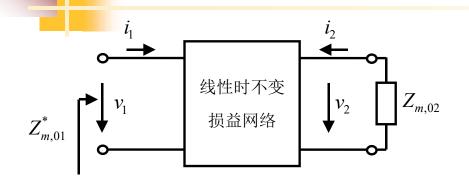
如果二端口网络的特征阻抗为实数(纯阻),只要信源内阻和负载电阻分别为二端口网络的特征阻抗,即可实现最大功率传输匹配

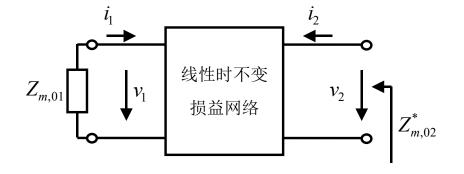
如果二端口网络的特征阻抗为复数(阻容、或阻感),则需要共轭匹配阻抗以实现最大功率传输匹配

$$Z_{in}(\omega_m, Z_{m02}) = Z_{m01}^*$$

$$Z_{in}(\omega_m, Z_{m02}) = Z_{m01}^* \qquad Z_{out}(\omega_m, Z_{m01}) = Z_{m02}^*$$

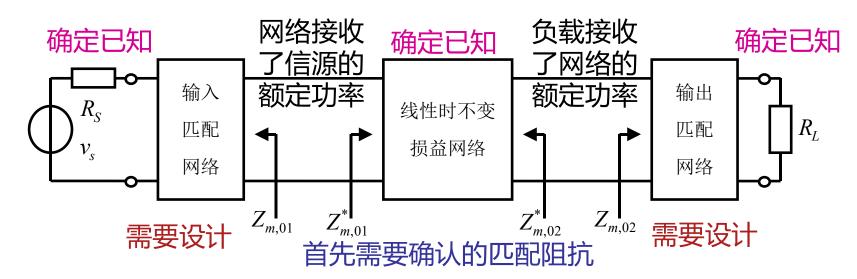
双端同时共轭匹配





$$Z_{m,01}^* = Z_{in} = \frac{AZ_{m,02} + B}{CZ_{m,02} + D}$$

$$Z_{m,02}^* = Z_{out} = \frac{DZ_{m,01} + B}{CZ_{m,01} + A}$$





双端共扼匹配阻抗

$$Z_{m,01}^* = \frac{AZ_{m,02} + B}{CZ_{m,02} + D}$$

$$Z_{m,01} = R_{m,01} + jX_{m,01}$$

$$Z_{m,02} = R_{m,02} + jX_{m,02}$$

$$Z_{m,02}^* = \frac{DZ_{m,01} + B}{CZ_{m,01} + A}$$

$$R_{m,01} = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a_1}$$

$$R_{m,02} = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a_2}$$

$$R_{m,01} = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a_1} \qquad jX_{m,01} = \frac{b_1}{2a_1}$$

$$R_{m,02} = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a_2} \qquad jX_{m,02} = \frac{b_2}{2a_2}$$

$$\Delta = \operatorname{Re}^{2}(A^{*}D + B^{*}C) - |AD - BC|^{2}$$

$$a_1 = \text{Re}\{C^*D\}; \quad b_1 = j \text{Im}\{B^*C + A^*D\}$$

$$a_2 = \text{Re}\{C^*A\}, \quad b_2 = j \text{Im}\{B^*C - A^*D\}$$

$$R_{m,01} = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a_1} \qquad R_{m,02} = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a_2}$$



绝对稳定区

$$\Delta = \text{Re}^2 (A^*D + B^*C) - |AD - BC|^2 > 0$$

$$\Delta = \operatorname{Re}^{2}(A^{*}D + B^{*}C) - |AD - BC|^{2}$$

$$a_{1} = \operatorname{Re}\{C^{*}D\} \quad a_{2} = \operatorname{Re}\{C^{*}A\}$$

$$k = \frac{\operatorname{Re}(A^*D + B^*C)}{|AD - BC|} > 1$$

- 在某些频率点上, k>1, 这些频率点就构成了 绝对稳定区
 - 绝对稳定区:一个端口所接阻抗无源,另一个端口 看入阻抗无源,此为绝对稳定
 - 端接 $ReZ_S \ge 0$, $ReZ_L \ge 0$,另一个端口看入阻抗不是负阻
- 在绝对稳定区,可以找到双端同时共轭匹配阻 抗,可实现最大功率传输匹配

$$R_{m,01} = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a_1} \qquad \qquad R_{m,02} = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a_2}$$



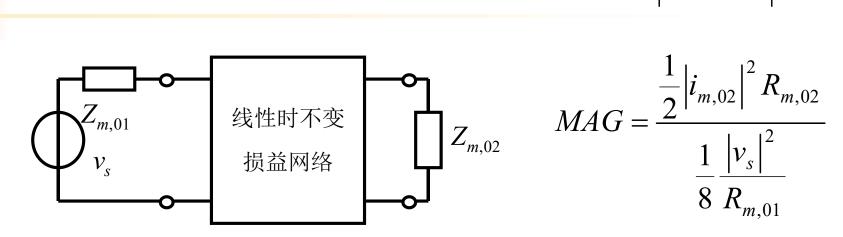
条件稳定
$$\Delta = \text{Re}^2(A^*D + B^*C) - |AD - BC|^2 = |AD - BC|^2(k^2 - 1)$$

- 如果存在这样的频率点,在该频点上k<1,这些频率 点就构成了条件稳定区
 - 在条件稳定区,二端口网络只有在特定负载情况下才是稳定 的
 - 条件稳定:在某些负载条件下,二端口网络会自激振荡,成为振荡 器
 - 负载虽然已保证 $ReZ_s>0$, $ReZ_l>0$,但另一个端口看入阻抗存在负阻(有源), 导致自激振荡,系统不稳定
 - 在条件稳定放大区,无法找到双端同时共轭匹配阻抗



最大功率传输匹配 $k = \frac{\operatorname{Re}(A^*D + B^*C)}{|AD - BC|} > 1$

$$k = \frac{\operatorname{Re}(A^*D + B^*C)}{|AD - BC|} > 1$$



$$MAG = \frac{\frac{1}{2} |i_{m,02}|^2 R_{m,02}}{\frac{1}{8} \frac{|v_s|^2}{R_{m,01}}}$$

$$MAG = \frac{1}{|AD - BC|} \left(k - \sqrt{k^2 - 1} \right)$$

k > 1

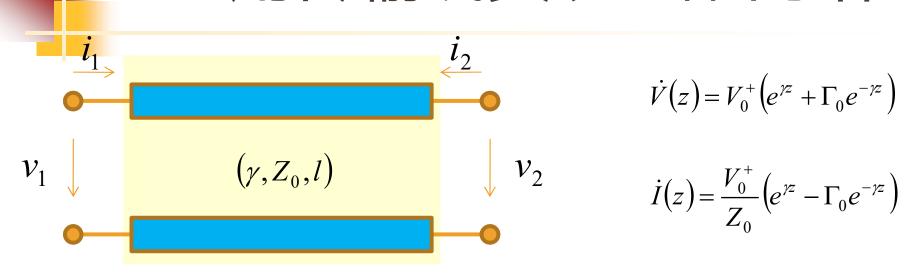
Maximum Available Gain

实际功率增益最大可实现MAG: 只要双共轭匹配即可

$$MSG = \frac{1}{|AD - BC|}$$
 Maximum Stable Gain 实际功率增益一定小于MSG: 否则振荡

k < 1

2.4 用传输线实现匹配网络



$$\dot{V}_1 = \dot{V}(l) = V_0^+ (e^{\gamma l} + \Gamma_0 e^{-\gamma l})$$
 $\dot{V}_2 = \dot{V}(0) = V_0^+ (1 + \Gamma_0)$

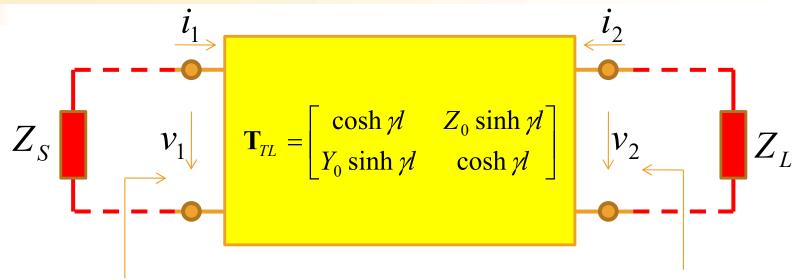
$$\dot{I}_{1} = \dot{I}(l) = \frac{V_{0}^{+}}{Z_{0}} \left(e^{\gamma l} - \Gamma_{0} e^{-\gamma l} \right) \qquad \dot{I}_{2} = -\dot{I}(0) = -\frac{V_{0}^{+}}{Z_{0}} \left(1 - \Gamma_{0} \right)$$

 V_0^+ , Γ_0 由两端的负载条件决定,消除这两个参数,即可获得二端口网络参量

双向网络则可实现阻抗变换功能: AD-BC≠0



传输线的阻抗变换功能



$$Z_{in} = \frac{AZ_L + B}{CZ_L + D} = \frac{Z_L \cosh \gamma l + Z_0 \sinh \gamma l}{Z_L Y_0 \sinh \gamma l + \cosh \gamma l}$$

$$Z_{out} = \frac{DZ_S + B}{CZ_S + A} = \frac{Z_S \cosh \gamma l + Z_0 \sinh \gamma l}{Z_S Y_0 \sinh \gamma l + \cosh \gamma l}$$

$$= Z_0 \frac{Z_L + Z_0 \tanh \gamma l}{Z_S + Z_S \tanh \gamma l} = Z_0 \frac{1 + \Gamma_0 e^{-2\gamma l}}{1 - \Gamma_0 e^{-2\gamma l}}$$

$$= Z_0 \frac{Z_S + Z_0 \tanh \gamma l}{Z_0 + Z_S \tanh \gamma l} = Z_0 \frac{1 + \Gamma_0 e^{-2\gamma l}}{1 - \Gamma_0 e^{-2\gamma l}}$$

由于传输线是对称网络,因而输入阻抗和输出阻抗表达式是对称的

$$\gamma = j\beta$$
 Z_0 为纯阻

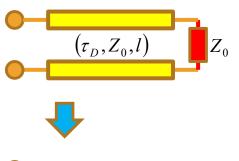


理想转编数
$$Z_{in} = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + Z_0 \tanh \gamma l}{Z_0 + Z_L \tanh \gamma l} = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan \beta l}{Z_0 + jZ_L \tan \beta l}$$

$$Z_L = Z_0$$

$$Z_L = Z_0 \qquad Z_{in} = Z_0$$

匹配时,输入阻抗为特征阻抗



端接匹配的传输线,其输入 阻抗始终为特征阻抗



无反射: 始终看到一个阻抗

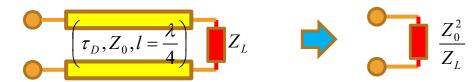


4波长传输线

$$Z_{in} = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan \beta l}{Z_0 + jZ_L \tan \beta l}$$

$$l=\frac{\lambda}{4}, \beta l=\frac{\pi}{2}$$

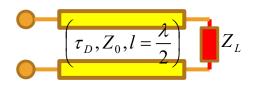
$$l = \frac{\lambda}{4}, \beta l = \frac{\pi}{2} \qquad Z_{in} \to Z_0 \frac{jZ_0 \tan \beta l}{jZ_L \tan \beta l} = \frac{Z_0^2}{Z_L}$$



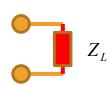




14波长传输线具有对偶变换功能:将开路 变短路, 短路变开路, 容性变感性, 感性 变容性, 串联谐振变并联谐振, ...







1/2波长传输线在单频点上, 对负载是通透的

$$Z_{in} = \frac{Z_0^2}{Z_L} \qquad Z_{out} = \frac{Z_0^2}{Z_S}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\sqrt{R_S R_L}\right)^2}{R_L} \qquad = \frac{\left(\sqrt{R_S R_L}\right)^2}{R_S}$$

$$= R_S \qquad = R_L$$

例如:希望实现1000Ω和10Ω两个 电阻之间的最大功率传输匹配,中 间只需加入一段特征阻抗为 100Ω 的¼波长传输线,即可实现对应频 点上的最大功率传输匹配

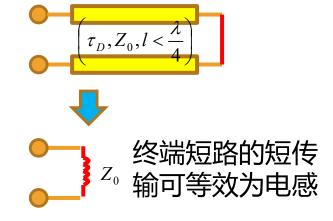


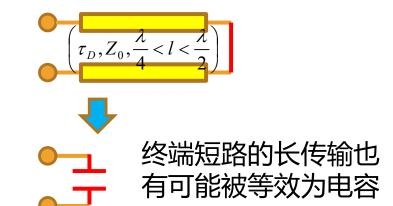
终端短路

$$Z_{in} = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan \beta l}{Z_0 + jZ_L \tan \beta l}$$

$$Z_L = 0 Z_{in} = jZ_0 \tan \beta l$$

终端短路传输线,如果线长小于四分之一波长,则具有感性,可等效为电感;如果线长在四分之一波长和二分之一波长之间,则具有容性,可等效为电容;之后交替呈现感性和容性

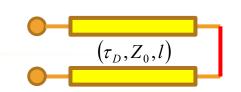




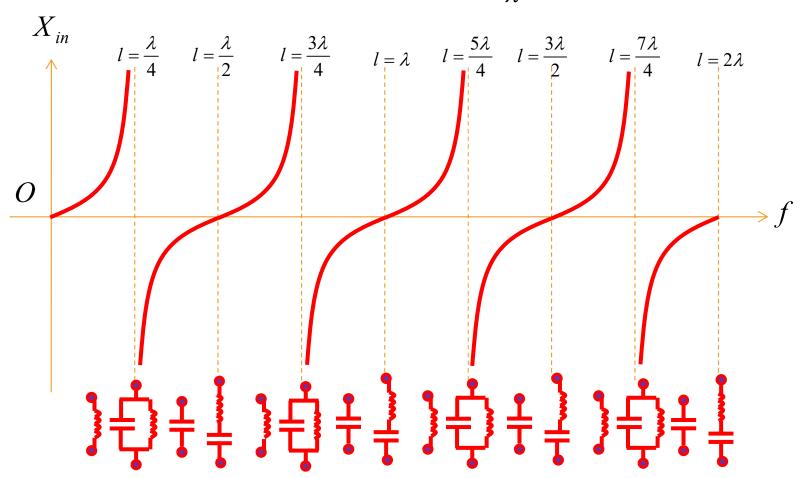
终端短路理想传输线的阻抗特性



$$Z_{in} = jZ_0 \tan \beta l = jZ_0 \tan 2\pi \frac{l}{\lambda} = jZ_0 \tan \omega \tau_D l = jZ_0 \tan \omega T_D$$



$$Z_{in} = jX_{in}$$
 $X_{in} = Z_0 \tan \omega T_D = Z_0 \tan 2\pi \frac{l}{\lambda}$



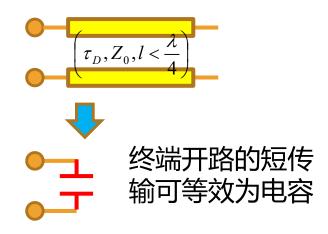


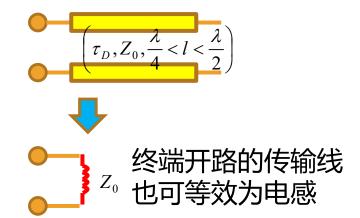
终端开路

$$Z_{in} = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan \beta l}{Z_0 + jZ_L \tan \beta l}$$

$$Z_L = \infty \qquad Z_{in} = -jZ_0 \operatorname{ctan} \beta l$$

终端开路传输线,如果线长小于四分之一波长,则具有容性,可等效为电容;如果线长在四分之一波长和二分之一波长之间,则具有感性,可等效为电感;之后交替呈现容性和感性



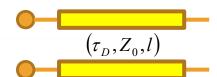


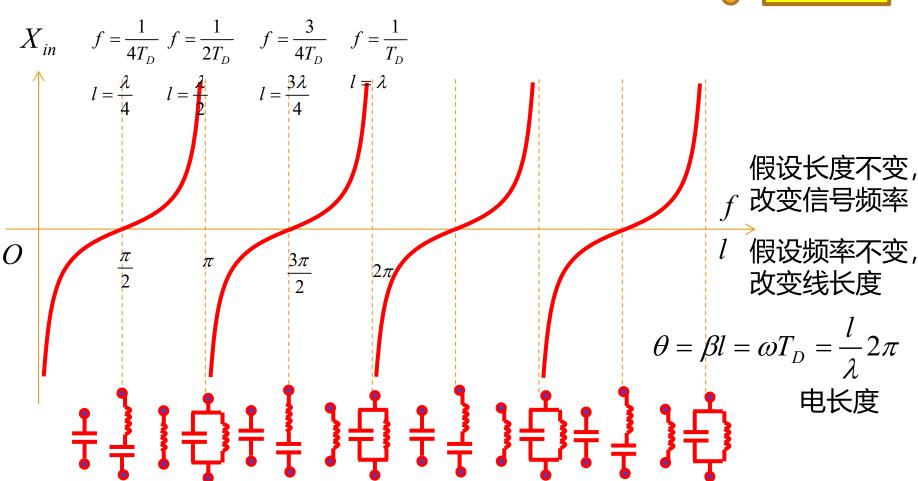
终端开路理想传输线的阻抗特性



$$Z_{in} = -jZ_0 \operatorname{ctan} \beta l = -jZ_0 \operatorname{ctan} 2\pi \frac{l}{\lambda} = -jZ_0 \operatorname{ctan} \omega \tau_D l = -jZ_0 \operatorname{ctan} \omega T_D$$

$$Z_{in} = jX_{in}$$
 $X_{in} = -Z_0 \operatorname{ctan} \omega T_D = -Z_0 \operatorname{ctan} 2\pi \frac{l}{\lambda}$







大特征阻抗传输线 $Z_{in} = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan \beta l}{Z_0 + jZ_1 \tan \beta l}$

$$Z_{in} = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan \beta l}{Z_0 + jZ_L \tan \beta l}$$

$$Z_{in} \approx Z_0 \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan \beta l}{Z_0}$$
$$= Z_L + jZ_0 \tan \beta l = Z_L + j\omega L_{eff}$$

大特征阻抗短传输线 (细短微带线) 可等效为电感



感性大的,特征阻抗大:细线



小特征阻抗传输线

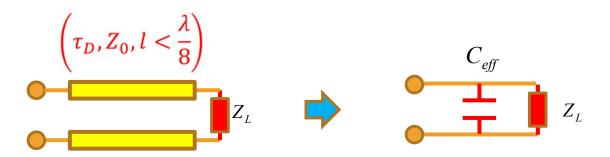
$$Z_{in} = Z_0 \frac{Z_L + jZ_0 \tan \beta l}{Z_0 + jZ_L \tan \beta l}$$

 $\mathbf{6} \qquad Z_0 << Z_L$

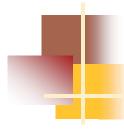
$$Z_{in} \stackrel{Z_0 << Z_L}{\approx} Z_0 \frac{Z_L}{Z_0 + jZ_L \tan \beta l}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{Z_L} + j\frac{1}{Z_0} \tan \beta l} = \frac{1}{Y_L + j\omega C_{eff}}$$

小特征阻抗短传输线 (粗短微带线) 可等效为电容



容性大的,特征阻抗小:粗线



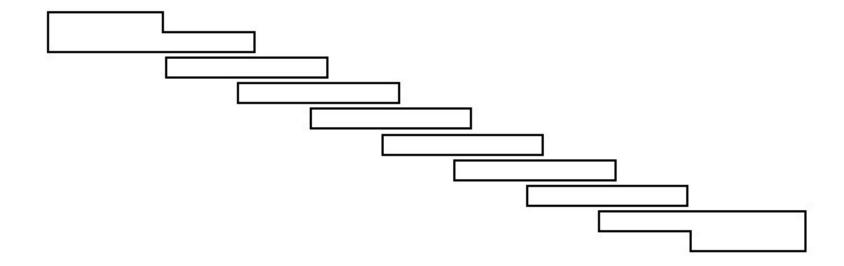
用传输线实现阻抗变换网络

- 传输线可以用来实现电容、电感、LC串 联谐振腔、LC并联谐振腔,可替代集总 参数的电容、电感,用于实现LC阻抗变 换电路,同时传输线做为二端口网络是 双端网络,自身即可实现阻抗变换功能
 - 微波频段多用传输线实现阻抗变换功能



谐振加耦合

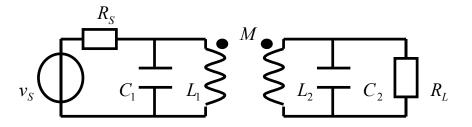
- 具有带通选频特性
- 具有阻抗变换作用
- 耦合加谐振,是微波分布参数滤波器设计的基本思想,采用多谐振腔通过某种耦合实现微波频段的信号滤波



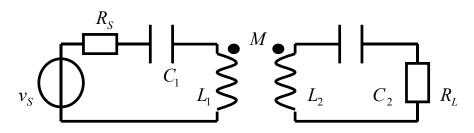


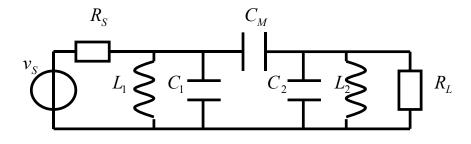
双谐振回路简单模型

互感耦合并联双谐振回路

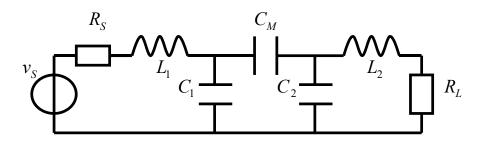


互感耦合串联双谐振回路





电容耦合并联双谐振回路

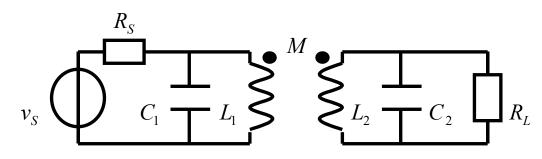


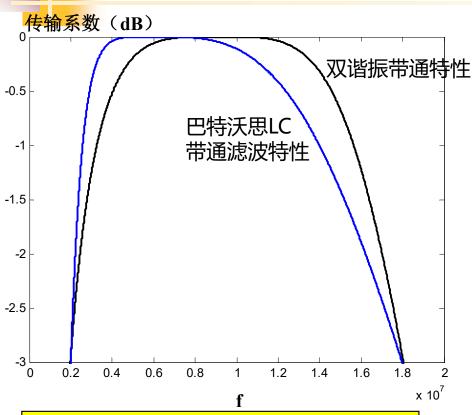
电容耦合串联双谐振回路

《电子电路与系统基础》教材中有设计思路和最终的设计公式:微波频段需要电磁仿真工具进行设计

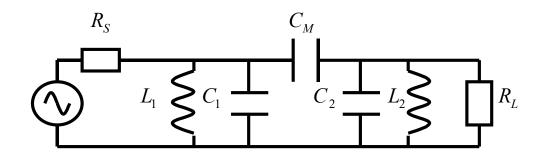


超宽带例

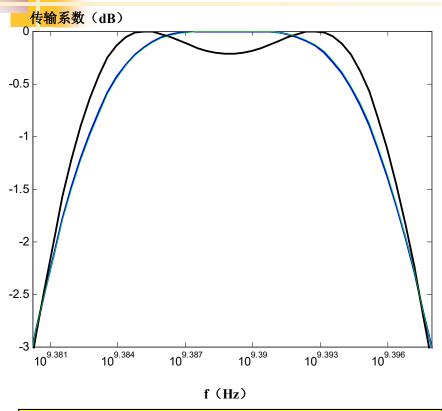




$$L_1 = 2.163 \mu H, \quad L_2 = 8.652 \mu H$$
 $M = 3.662 \mu H \quad k = 0.8466$
 $C_1 = 262.0 \, pF, \quad C_2 = 65.49 \, pF$
 $R_S = 50 \Omega, \quad R_L = 200 \Omega$



窄带例



2.45GHz中心频率, 100MHz带宽上具有双峰 谐振特性,波纹0.3dB

$$L_1 = 75.05 pH, \quad L_2 = 300.2 pH$$
 $C_1 = 55.49 pF, \quad C_2 = 13.26 pF$
 $C_M = 0.8124 pF \quad k = 0.02886$
 $R_S = 50\Omega, \quad R_L = 200\Omega$



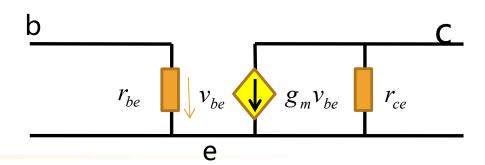
- 1、已知信源内阻为 Z_S = 50 j100 Ω ,额定输出功率为1W,信源信号通过 3/8 λ 的50 Ω 理想传输线后
 - (1)单向传输匹配负载阻抗为多少?此时负载获得的功率为多少?
 - (2)最大功率传输匹配负载阻抗为多少?负载获得功率为多少?
- 2、已知 R_S =50 Ω , R_L =1 $k\Omega$, 请设计低通和高通L型匹配网络,在 f_0 =100MHz频点上实现最大功率传输匹配,画出传输系数,考察匹配网络的匹配情况
 - Cadence仿真:选用λ/8的传输线实现其中的电容和电感,对比LC匹配网络和传输线匹配 网络的匹配和传输特性有什么/多大差别?
- 3、(选做)宽带匹配网络的实现:在10MHz频点上匹配10 Ω 和1k Ω ,分别用
 - (1) 一节L型低通网络;
 - (2) 一节L型低通网络($10\Omega \Rightarrow 100\Omega$) +一节L型高通网络($100\Omega \Rightarrow 1k\Omega$),实现宽带带通匹配。
 - 作图比较两者的匹配带宽, 谁更宽? 为什么?



- 4、设计一个π型低通型LC匹配网络,在10MHz 频点上匹配10Ω和1kΩ,同时3dB匹配带宽为 100kHz
- 5 (选做)、假设线性二端口网络的y参量已知, 推导获得用y参量表述的双端共轭匹配相关公式
 - $-Z_{m01},Z_{m02}$
 - k
 - MAG

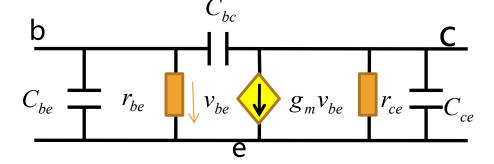


作业题



6、BJT晶体管的小信号电路模型(无寄生电容)如图 所示,给出其纯阻特征阻抗,最大功率传输匹配时的

最大功率增益



7 (选做)、BJT晶体管的小信号核心电路模型(有寄生电容)如图所示,给出其y参量,考察其双端共轭匹配阻抗,给出其绝对稳定区的最大功率增益MAG和相对稳定区的最大稳定功率增益MSG,对照电路说明其物理含义