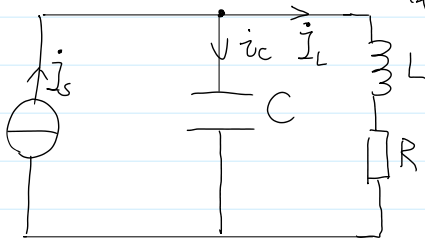


对于工程中实际谐振电路，结构可等效为下图



电路发生谐振时，有：

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

$$\text{当 } \omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L} = 0 \text{ 时}$$

$$\text{有： } \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\text{此时： } I_s = U \cdot G \rightarrow U_0 = \frac{I_s}{G}$$

$$I_L = I_C = U_0 \cdot \omega C = \frac{U_0}{\omega L} = \frac{I_s}{G \omega L} \Rightarrow \frac{I_L}{I_s} = \frac{1}{G} \cdot \omega C = \frac{1}{G} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} = R \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} = Q$$

为一般并联谐振模型品质因数

而对于上图的实际谐振模型，我们将LR串联组合等效为G和L'的并联

则：

$$Z = R + j \cdot \omega L, \text{ 故 } Y = \frac{1}{R + j \omega L} = \frac{R - j \omega L}{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} = \frac{R}{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} - j \left(\frac{\omega L}{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} \right)$$

$$\text{取 } R' = \frac{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}{R}$$

$$L' = \frac{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}{\omega^2 L}$$

$$\approx \frac{R}{\omega^2 L^2} - j \left(\frac{1}{\omega L} \right)$$

(近似导纳)

$$\text{有： } \frac{1}{\omega L'} = \frac{\omega L}{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} \rightarrow L' = \frac{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}{\omega^2 L}$$

则：谐振频率：

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L'C}} \Rightarrow \omega_0^2 = \frac{\omega_0^2 L}{(R^2 + \omega_0^2 L^2) C}$$

则解出：

$$(R^2 + \omega_0^2 L^2) C = L, \text{ 有： } \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^2}$$

在实际工程中，R往往很小，而R'极大

$$\text{故有关系： } \omega_0 L \gg R \text{ 即： } \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} \gg 1, \text{ 代入有： } R^2 \left(1 + \frac{\omega_0^2 L^2}{R^2} \right) C = L$$

另外，通过近似关系，我们得到

$$R' = R + \frac{\omega^2 L^2}{R} = R \left(1 + \frac{\omega^2 L^2}{R^2} \right) \approx \frac{\omega^2 L^2}{R}, \text{ 当 } \omega = \omega_0 \text{ 时， } R_0 \approx \frac{L}{RC}$$

$$L' = \frac{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}{\omega^2 L} = L \left(1 + \frac{R^2}{\omega^2 L^2} \right) \approx L$$

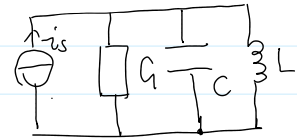
$$1) \text{ 谐振阻抗： } Z_0 = \frac{1}{G_0} = \frac{RC}{L}, \quad 2) \text{ 特征阻抗： } \rho = X_L = \omega_0 L = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$3) \text{ 品质因数为 } Q = \frac{1}{G_0} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} = \frac{1}{RC} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \Rightarrow \text{谐振时 } C, L \text{ 之间有电流，而 } R' \text{ 与 } C, L' \text{ 无电流}$$

4) 通过L', C的电流为：

$$I = U_0 \cdot \omega_0 C = \frac{1}{G} \omega_0 C I_s \text{ 其中：在谐振时， } B=0, \text{ 则 } I_s = U_0 \cdot G$$

$$= \frac{1}{G} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} I_s = Q I_s \checkmark$$



$$\text{由 } X_L = j \omega L,$$

$$\therefore Y_C \frac{1}{j X_L} = -j \frac{1}{\omega L}$$

$$Y_C = \frac{1}{-j \omega C} = j \omega C$$

$$= \frac{1}{Q} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} I_0 = Q I_0 \checkmark$$

我们推导并联谐振电路阻抗频率特性。

有: $Z = (R + j\omega L) \parallel -j\left(\frac{1}{\omega C}\right) = \frac{(R + j\omega L) \cdot (-j\frac{1}{\omega C})}{R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})}$, 由 $R \ll \omega L$, 则忽略上方 R ,

得: $Z = \frac{L/C}{R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})}$, 故: 由 $Z_0 = R_0 = \frac{L}{RC}$, 则: $\frac{Z}{Z_0} = \frac{R}{R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})}$

从而: $\frac{|Z|}{|Z_0|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{R^2}(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}}$ 由 $\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \xrightarrow{\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ 有: $\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \cdot \frac{1}{C}$

即: $\frac{|Z|}{|Z_0|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{L}{C} (\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega})^2}}$, 从而由 $Q = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$, 代入有:

$$\frac{|Z|}{|Z_0|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 (\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega})^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 (\frac{f}{f_0} - \frac{f_0}{f})^2}}$$

在发生谐振过程中, 由于

$U \cdot Y = I$ 而并联谐振 $Y \rightarrow \infty$, 则 $I = 0$, 即右则相当于断路。

此时: $U_R = I \cdot Z_0 = U_0$ 为谐振电压

在一般情况: $U_L = I Z = I Z_0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 (\frac{f}{f_0} - \frac{f_0}{f})^2}}$ 得: $U_L = \frac{U_0}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 (\frac{f}{f_0} - \frac{f_0}{f})^2}}$

一般用 U 表示 U_L ,

对于并联谐振电路仍有选择性与通频带概念。

我们取电路的通频带满足:

$U = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} U_0$, 对应 ω_1, ω_2 , 则 $\Delta \omega = \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{\omega_0} = \frac{\omega_0}{Q}$ (同理可推)
 $\Delta f = \frac{f_0}{Q}$,

