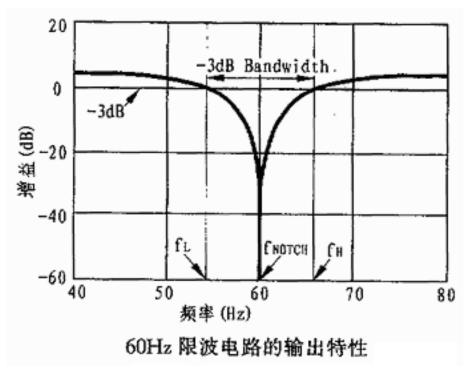


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陷波电路、吸收电路

• 限波电路的频域



应用实例:彩电

• 彩电中放总特性曲线

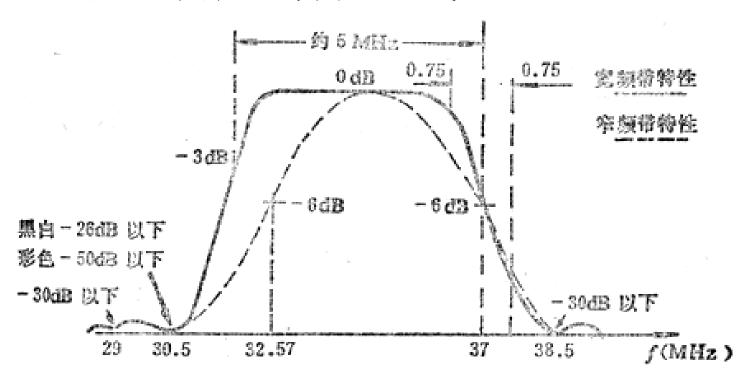


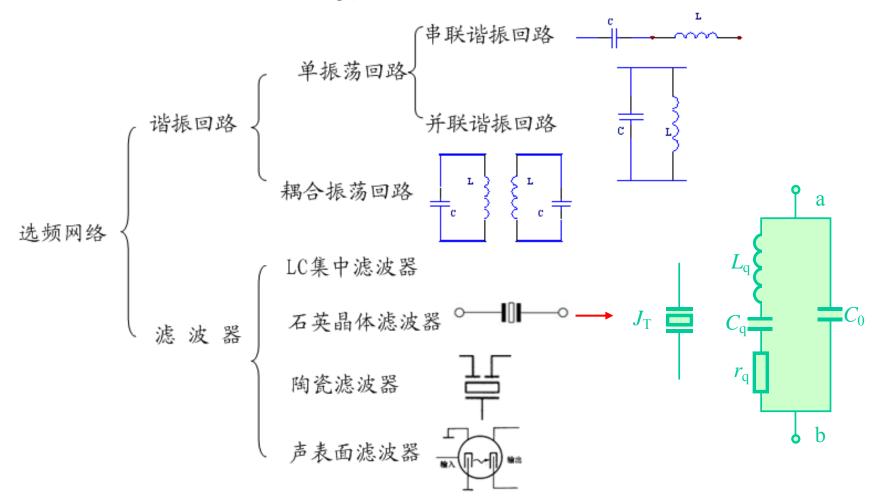
图5.3-3 中放幅頻特性

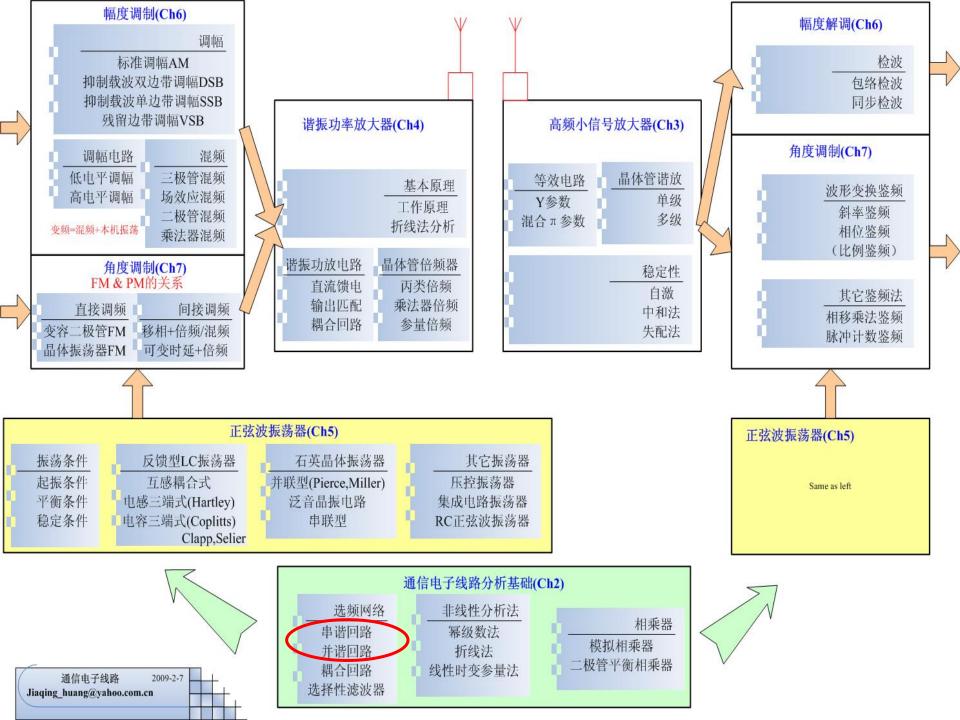




第2章通信电子线路分析基础

2.1 选频网络 一一引言







2.1.1-2.1.2 串联谐振十并联谐振

重点

	串联谐振	并联谐振
谐振阻抗/特性阻抗	z / ρ	$Y / \rho (R_p)$
向量图(超前/滞后)	感性/容性	感性/容性
幅频曲线	$N(f)=I/I_0$	$N(f)=V/V_0$
f	f_0	$f_{ m p}$
В	$\mathbf{B}=2\Delta f_{0.7}$	$\mathbf{B}=2\Delta f_{0.7}$
品质因素Q	空载 Q_0 ;有载 Q_L	空载 Q_p ;有载 Q_L
广义失谐 ₹	ξ	ξ
相频曲线	$\Phi_i(f)$	$\Phi_{v}(f)$

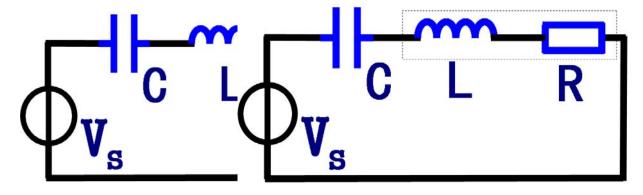
选频



串联谐振(定义)

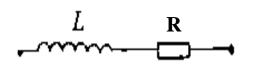


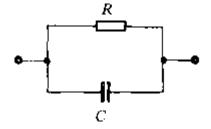
• 信号源(串)电容(串)电感=串联振荡回路。



电感器=电感L+损耗电阻R的串联

电容器=电容C+损耗电阻R的并联





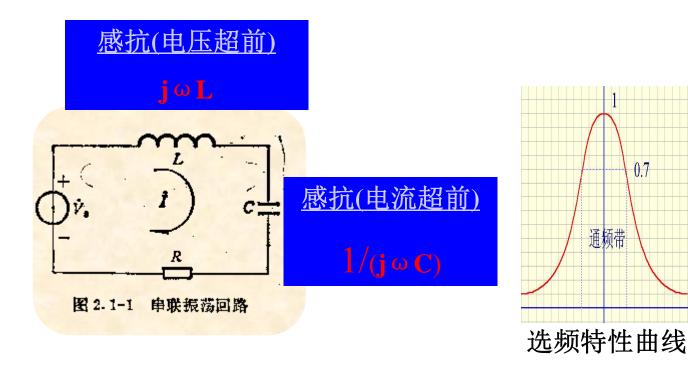
通常,相对于电感线圈的损耗,电容的损耗很小,可以忽略不计。



2.1.1 串联谐振阻抗



•要研究串联振荡回路的选频特性,需考察其阻抗随频率变化的规律。

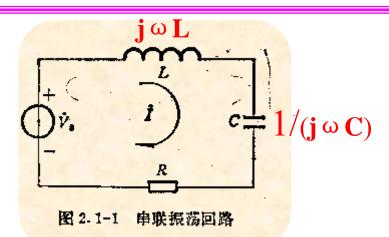




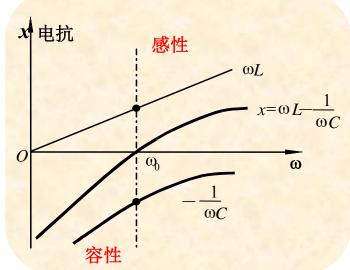


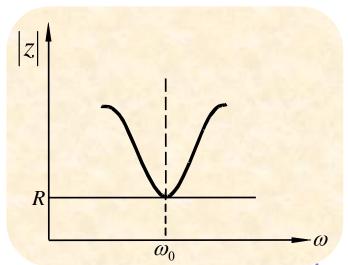
2.1.1 串联谐振的阻抗





阻抗
$$z = R + jX = R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})$$
 | $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$



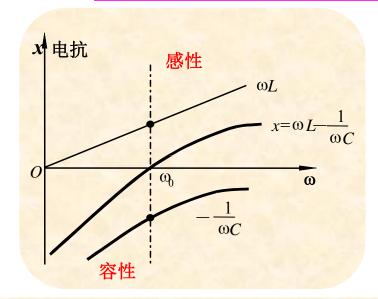


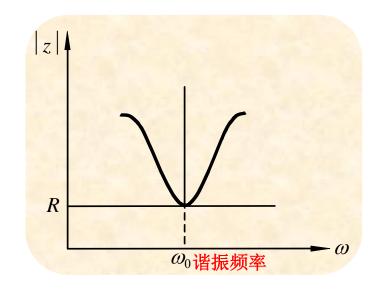




2.1.1 串联谐振及谐振频率







串联单振荡回路的谐振特性: 其阻抗在某一特定频率上具有最小值(谐振状态),而偏离此频率时将迅速增大。

谐振条件:
$$X = \omega_0 L - \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} = 0$$

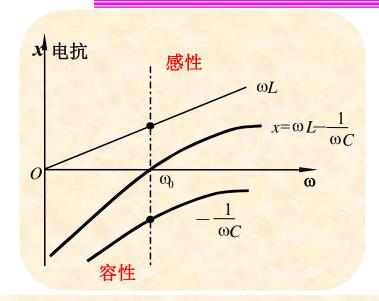
即谐振频率 $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$ 或 $f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$

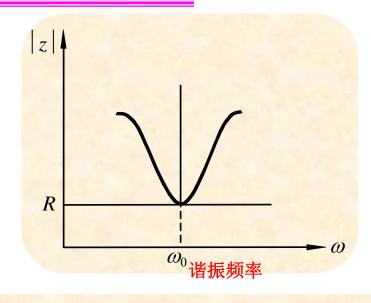




2.1.1 串联谐振及特性阻抗







当回路谐振时的感抗或容抗,称之为特性阻抗。用p表示

$$\rho = \omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

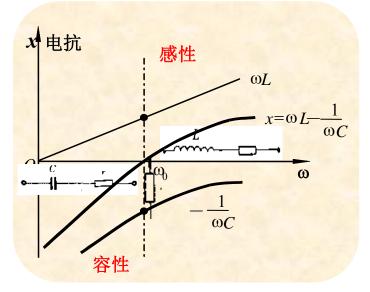
谐振条件:
$$X = \omega_0 L - \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} = 0$$

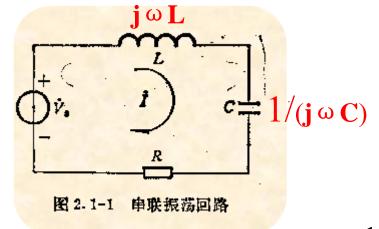
即谐振频率 $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$



2.1.1 串联谐振(阻抗~频率: 感性 vs 容性)





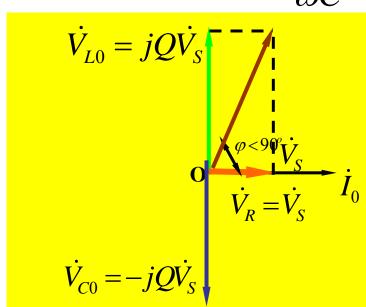


阻抗
$$z = R + jX = R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})$$

阻抗性质随频率变化的规律:

- 1) $\omega < \omega_0$ 时,x < 0呈容性;
- 2) $\omega > \omega_0$ 时, x > 0 呈感性;
- 3) $\omega = \omega_0$ 时, x = 0 呈纯阻性;

谐振时, 电感、电容消失了!





2.1.1 串联谐振---品质因素Q

注意:线圈Q与回路Q的区别

回路的品质因数
$$Q = \frac{\omega_o L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_o CR} = \frac{1}{R} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = \frac{\rho}{R}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$
 $\rho = \omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ (回路的特性阻抗)

- 二者的不同点:回路Q限定于谐振时,线圈Q无此限制。
- 二者的相同点:都表示回路或线圈中的损耗。





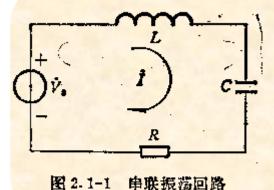
2.1.1 串联谐振---品质因素Q



实际上,谐振时

$$\dot{V}_{L0} = \dot{I}_{0} j \omega_{0} L = \frac{\dot{V}_{S}}{R} j \omega_{0} L = j \frac{\omega_{0} L}{R} \dot{V}_{S} = j Q \dot{V}_{S}$$

$$\dot{V}_{C0} = \dot{I}_{0} \frac{1}{j \omega_{0} C} = \frac{\dot{V}_{S}}{R} \frac{1}{j \omega_{0} C} = -j \frac{1}{\omega_{0} C R} \dot{V}_{S} = -j Q \dot{V}_{S}$$



又因为

所以,

$$\omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}$$

$$\dot{V}_{L0} = -\dot{V}_{C0}$$

$$\omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}$$
 $Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 CR}$

串联谐振时,电感和电容两端的电压模值大小 相等,且等于外加电压的Q倍一一电压谐振

由于Q值较高,必须预先注意回路元件的耐压问题。



2.1.1 串联谐振—广义失谐 ξ



定义: 表示回路失谐大小的量

$$\xi = \frac{(失谐谐时的电抗)X}{(电阻)R} = \frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R} = \frac{\omega_o L}{R} \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_o} - \frac{\omega_o}{\omega}\right)$$

$$=Q_{o}\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_{o}}-\frac{\omega_{o}}{\omega}\right)=Q_{o}\left(\frac{(\omega+\omega_{o})(\omega-\omega_{o})}{\omega_{o}\omega}\right)$$

当谐振时: $\xi = 0$ 当失谐不大时, 即 $\omega \approx \omega_0$:

$$\xi \approx Q_0 \cdot \frac{2\Delta\omega}{\omega_0} = Q_0 \cdot \frac{2\Delta f}{f_0}$$

2.1.1 串联谐振—幅频曲线N(f)

 $R + j(\omega L -$



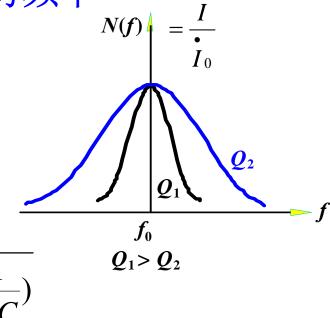
定义N(f): 电流幅值 vs. 外加电动势频率

$$N(f) = \frac{$$
失谐处电流 \dot{I} 谐振点电流 \dot{I}_{\circ}

$$=\frac{\frac{v_{s}}{R+j(\omega L-\frac{1}{\omega C})}}{\frac{\dot{v}_{s}}{R}}=$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}} = \frac{1}{1 + j\xi}$$

$$1 + j\frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R}$$



2.1.1 串联谐振—通频带B

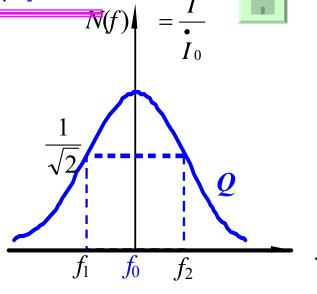
定义:回路电流I下降到I。的0.707时 所对应的频率范围

$$B = 2\Delta f_{0.7} = |f_2 - f_1|$$

幅频曲线:
$$N(f) = \frac{1}{1+j\xi}$$

$$|N(f)| = \left|\frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{I}_0}\right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\xi^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

广义失谐:
$$\xi \approx Q_0 \cdot \frac{2\Delta f}{f_0}$$



$$1 \approx Q_0 \cdot \frac{2\Delta f_{0.7}}{f_0}$$

$$1 \approx Q_0 \cdot \frac{B}{f_0}$$



2.1.1 相频曲线

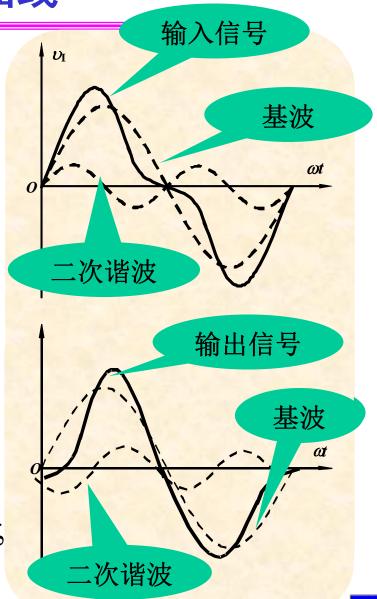


由于人耳听觉对于相位特性 引起的信号失真不敏感,早期的 无线电通信在传递声音信号时, 对于相频特性并不重视。

近代无线电技术中,普遍遇 到数字信号与图像信号的传输问 题,在这种情况下,相位特性失 真要严重影响通信质量。

$$\dot{N}(\omega) = \frac{\dot{I}(\omega)}{\dot{I}(\omega_0)} = \frac{1}{1 + j Q(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega})} = N(\omega)e^{j\psi(\omega)}$$

$$\psi = -arctgQ \cdot \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_o} - \frac{\omega_o}{\omega}\right) = -arctg \, \xi$$



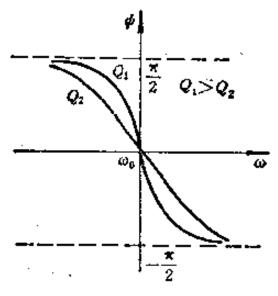




2.1.1 相频曲线



$$\psi = -arctgQ \cdot \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_o} - \frac{\omega_o}{\omega}\right) = -arctg \ \xi$$



翘 2.1-7 串联振荡回路的相频特性曲线

由图可见,Q值愈大,相频特性曲线在谐振频率 ω_0 附近的变化愈陡峭。但是,线性度变差,或者说,线性范围变窄。



2.1.1 信号源内阻及负载的影响

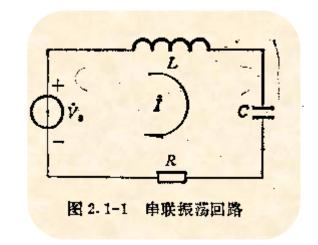


考虑信号源内阻 R_S 和负载电阻 R_L 后,

等效品质因数Q_L ↑↓?

由于回路总的损耗增大,回路Q值将下降

$$Q_{L} = \frac{\omega_{0}L}{R + R_{S} + R_{L}} = \frac{Q_{0}}{1 + \frac{R_{S}}{R} + \frac{R_{L}}{R}}$$



- 无载Q值(或空载Q值): 用 Q_0 表示
 - 没有接入信号源内阻和负载电阻时回路本身的Q值
- 有载Q值:用 Q_L 表示

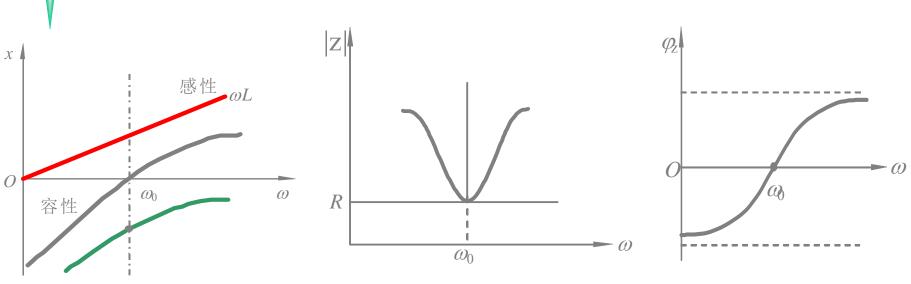
接入信号源内阻和负载电阻时的Q值

结论:由于 Q_L 值低于 Q_0 ,因此考虑信号源内阻及负载电阻后,串联谐振回路的通频带加宽,选择性降低。

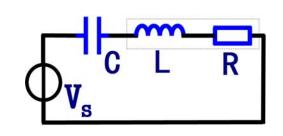


2.1.1 串联谐振 小结





- 1. 谐振时,回路阻抗值最小,即Z=R,当信号源为电压源,回路电流最大,即 $i_0 = \frac{\dot{V}_s}{R}$,具有带通选频特性: $Q \cdot B \approx f$
 - 2. 阻抗性质随频率变化的规律:
 - 1) $\omega < \omega_0$ 时, x < 0呈容性;
 - 2) $\omega = \omega_0$ 时, x = 0 呈纯阻性;
 - 3) $\omega > \omega_0$ 时, x > 0呈感性。

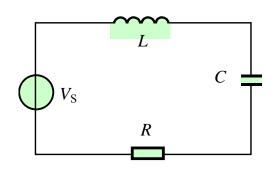


2.1.1 串联谐振 例题

如图,设给定串联谐振回路的 f_0 =1MHz, Q_0 =50,若输出电流超前信号源电压相位45°,试求:

- (1) 信号源频率f是多少?输出电流相对于谐振时衰减了多少分贝?
- (2) 现要在回路中的再串联一个元件,使回路处于谐振状态,应该加入何种元件,并定性分析元件参数的求法。

分析:



本题考查串联谐振回路基本参数与特性,及其在失谐时的特性。

该题应该从"输出电流超前信号源电压45°"入手,针对失谐时的回路阻抗,具体分析输出电压与信号源的角度关系。

解:

(1) 串联谐振回路中,输出电流超前45°: $I = \frac{V_s}{R + i(\omega L - 1/\omega C)}$



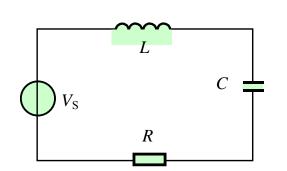
因此有,
$$45^{\circ} = -\arctan \frac{\omega L - 1/\omega C}{R}$$

$$\frac{\omega L - 1/\omega C}{R} = -1$$

$$\frac{\omega L - 1/\omega C}{R} = -1$$

则当回路处于谐振状态时, $i_0 = \frac{V_s}{R}$

$$|\overrightarrow{J}| |\overrightarrow{I}| | = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{\omega L - 1/\omega C}{R})}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (-1)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \qquad \left| \frac{\overrightarrow{I}}{\overrightarrow{I}_0} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$



即信号源频率处于回路通频带边缘,由通频带的定义可知:

由已知条件
$$f_0$$
=1MHz, Q=50, 得 $B = \frac{f_0}{Q} = \frac{1}{50} = 0.02MHz$

又由已知条件知回路失谐状态时,呈容性, 即 $f(f_0)$

$$f = f_0 - \Delta f = 0.99MHz = 990kHz$$

因为,
$$\left|\frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{I}_0}\right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
 根据分贝定义, $20\log\left|\frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{I}_0}\right| = 20\log\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -3dB$

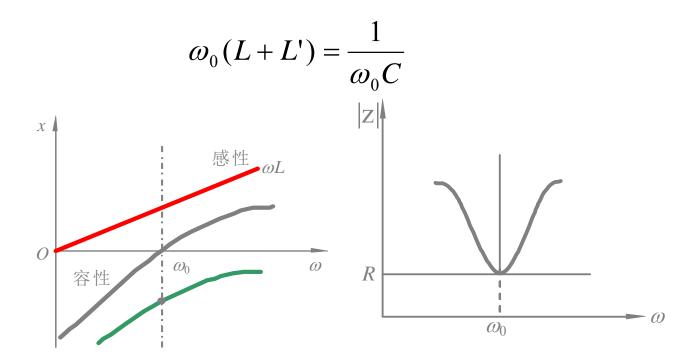
即输出电流相当于谐振时衰减了3dB。

(2)

由上一问可知 $\omega < \omega_0$, 回路呈现容性,

根据题设,为使回路达到谐振状态,只须回路中增加一个电感元件即可。

根据谐振条件,假设加入的电感为L',则有,

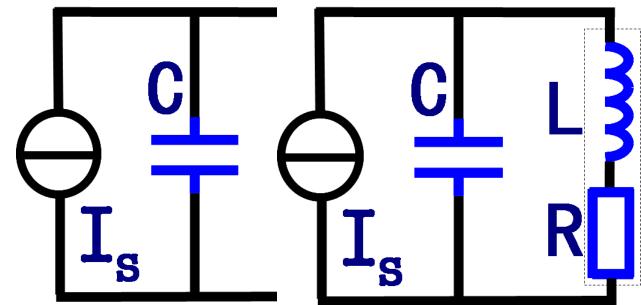








• 信号源(并)电容(并)电感=串联振荡回路。 路。



同理, 仅计电感线圈的损耗, 忽略电容的损耗

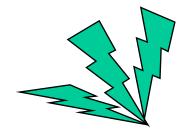


2.1.2 并联谐振回路



2.1.2 概述

- 2.1.2-1 回路阻抗
- 2.1.2-2 谐振频率
- 2.1.2-3 品质因素
- 2.1.2-6/7/8 谐振曲线、相频特性曲线和通频带
- 2.1.2-8 信号源内阻及负载对并联谐振回路的影响



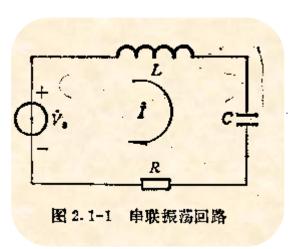


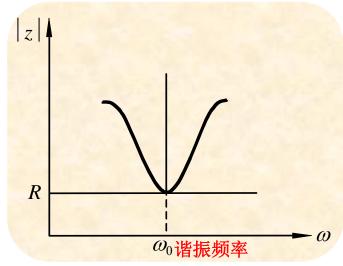


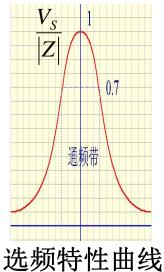
2.1.2 概述



前面讨论了串联谐振回路的谐振特性和频率特性

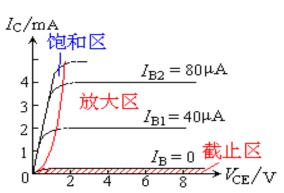


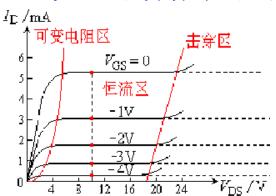




信号源多为工作于放大区的有

但是在高频电子线路中, 源器件(晶体管、场效应管) 基本上可看做恒流源。











2.1.2 概述



这种情况下, 宜采用并联谐振回路

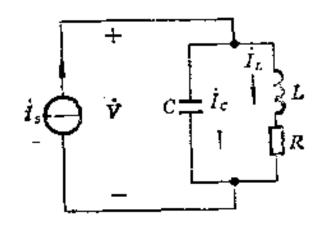


图 2.2-1 并联振荡回路

注意: 回路中电阻R是电感线圈损耗的等效电阻。

同样,要研究并联振荡回路的选频特性,可以考察其阻抗随频率变化的规律。







2.1.2-1 回路阻抗



回路总的阻抗

$$Z = \frac{(R + j\omega L)\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{(R + j\omega L)\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)}$$

$$\approx \frac{\frac{L}{C}}{R + j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)} = \frac{1}{\frac{CR}{L} + j\left(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L}\right)}$$

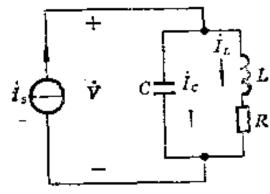


图 2.2-1 并联振荡国路

通常,损耗电阻R在工作频段内满足:

$$R < < \omega L$$
 或高Q

采用导纳分析并联振荡回路及其等效电路比较方便,为此引人并联振荡回路的导纳。











$$Z = \frac{(R + j\omega L)\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{CR}{L} + j\left(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L}\right)}$$
图 2.2-1 并联振荡国路
$$\mathbf{Z} = \frac{\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{P}}}{\mathbf{R}}$$

回路总导纳

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

式中电导G和电纳B分别为

$$G = \frac{CR}{L} \qquad B = \omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L}$$

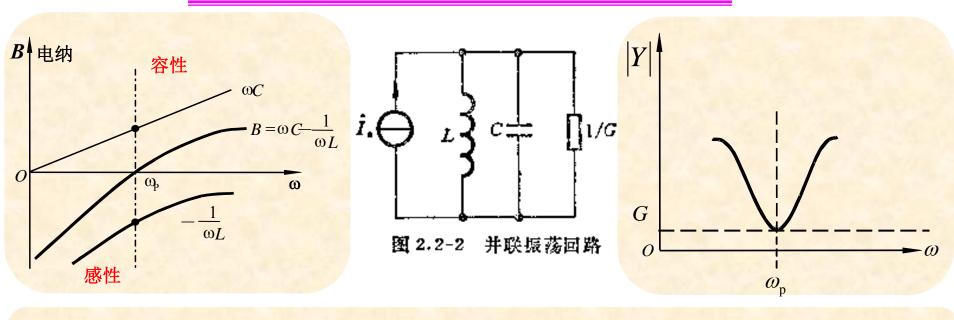




$$B = \omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L}$$

2.1.2-2 谐振频率





并联单振荡回路的谐振特性: 其导纳在某一特定频率上具 有最小值(谐振状态),而偏离此频率时将迅速增大。

谐振条件:
$$B = \omega C - \frac{1}{\omega I} = 0$$

谐振条件:
$$B = \omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L} = 0$$
 即信号频率 $\omega_p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$ 或 $f_p = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$

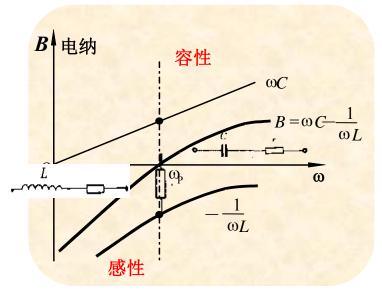






2.1.2-2 谐振频率





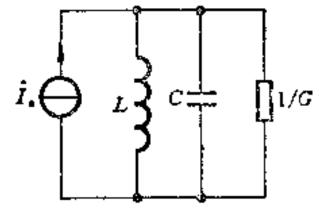


图 2.2-2 并联振荡回路

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

1. 阻抗性质随频率变化的规律:

- 1) $\omega < \omega_{p}$ 时,B < 0呈感性;
- 2) $\omega = \omega_{\rm p}$ 时,B = 0呈纯阻性;
- 3) $\omega > \omega_p$ 时,B > 0呈容性。

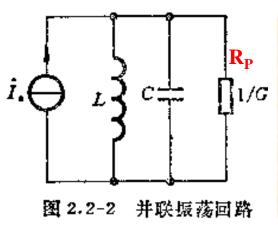


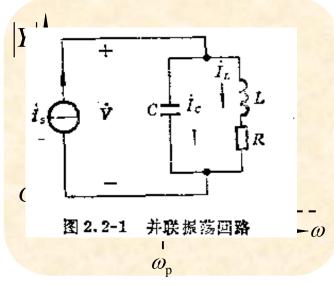


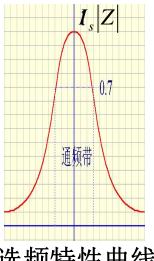


2.1.2-3 品质因素









选频特性曲线

2. 谐振时,回路阻抗值最大,即 $R_p = \frac{1}{G} = \frac{L}{CR}$; 当信号源为电流源时,回路电压最大, 即 $\dot{V}_p = \dot{I}_S R_P$,具有带通选频特性。

$$Q_p = \frac{\omega_p L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_p CR} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}}{R} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}} \cdot \frac{\frac{L}{C}}{R} = \frac{R_p}{\omega_p L} = R_p \omega_p C$$







2.1.2-3 品质因素



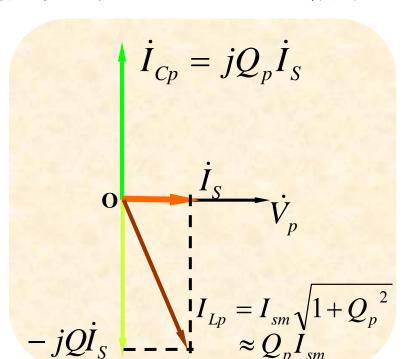
谐振时

$$\dot{I}_{Cp} = j\omega_p C \cdot \dot{V}_p = j\omega_p C \cdot \dot{I}_s \cdot R_p = jQ_p \dot{I}_s$$

$$Q_p = \frac{R_p}{\omega_p L} = R_p \omega_p C$$

电感线圈支路的电流可以借助

向量图求得。



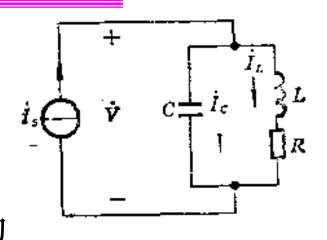


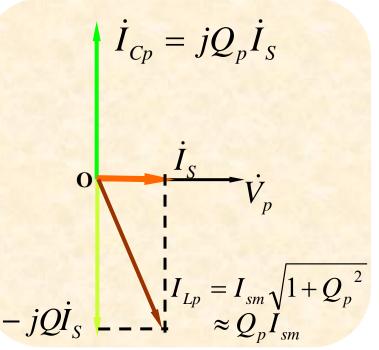
图 2.2-1 并联振荡回路

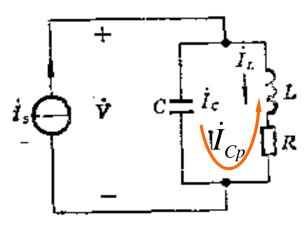




2.1.2-3 品质因素







并联振荡国路

3.并联谐振时,流经电感和电容的电流模值大小相近, 方向相反,且约等于外加电流的Q倍;LCR回路的状态

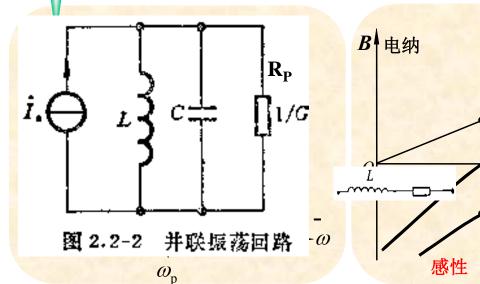
与串联谐振回路相似。
$$\dot{V}_{Rp} = \dot{I}_{Lp}R \approx -jQ_p\dot{I}_s \cdot R = -\dot{I}_s \cdot j\omega_p L$$

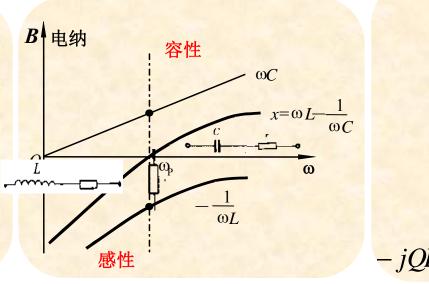
$$Q_p = \frac{\omega_p L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_p CR} \quad \dot{V}_{Lp} = \dot{I}_{Lp}j\omega_p L \quad \dot{V}_{Cp} = \dot{I}_{Cp}\frac{1}{j\omega_p C}$$
ROME

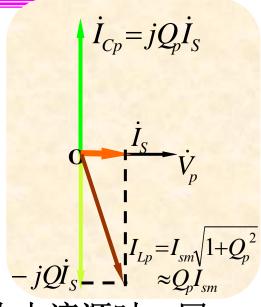


2.1.2 谐振特性









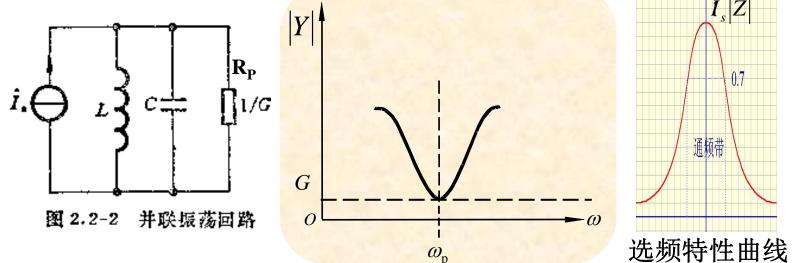
- 总结: 1. 谐振时,回路阻抗值最大; 当信号源为电流源时,回路电压最大,即 $\dot{V}_p = \dot{I}_S R_P$,具有带通选频特性。
 - 2. 阻抗性质随频率变化的规律:
 - 1) $\omega < \omega_{\rm p}$ 时, B < 0呈感性;
 - 2) $\omega = \omega_{p}$ 时, B = 0呈纯阻性;
 - 3) $\omega > \omega_{\rm p}$ 时, B > 0 呈容性。
 - 3.并联谐振时,流经电感和电容的电流模值大小相近,方向相反,且约等于外加电流的Q倍。 end





2.1.2-5/6 谐振曲线和通频带





回路中电压幅值与外加电流频率之间的关系曲 线称为谐振曲线。

因此,表示谐振曲线的函数为

$$\dot{N}(\omega) = \frac{\dot{V}(\omega)}{\dot{V}(\omega_0)} = \frac{\frac{I_s}{G_p + j(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L})}}{\frac{\dot{I}_s}{G_p}} = \frac{G_p}{G_p + j(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L})}$$





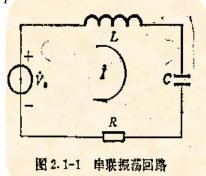


2.1.2-5/6 谐振曲线和通频带



$$\dot{N}(\omega) = \frac{\dot{V}(\omega)}{\dot{V}(\omega_0)} = \frac{G_p}{G_p + j(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L})} = \frac{1}{1 + j\frac{R_p}{\omega_p L}(\frac{\omega}{\omega_p} - \frac{\omega_p}{\omega})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + jQ_p(\frac{\omega}{\omega_p} - \frac{\omega_p}{\omega})}$$



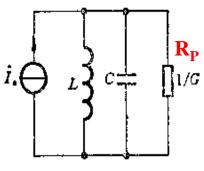


图 2.2-2 并联振荡回路

可见,对串联和并联谐振回路而言,回路形式是对偶的,谐振曲线是相似的。因此,关于串联谐振回路频率选择性和通频带的结论,对并联谐振回路同样适用。只是要注意到其中具体参数和变量的对偶关系。

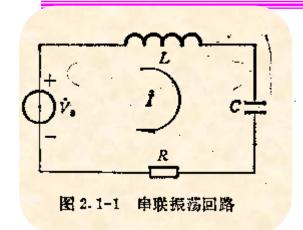






串、并联谐振回路的对偶关系





在串联谐振回路中

电阻

r

电感

电容

rLC

串联

电压源

 U_s

阻抗

电流

元件上电压

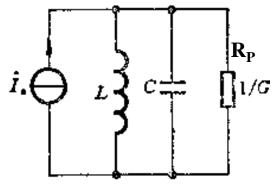


图 2.2-2 并联振荡回路

在并联谐振回路中

电导

g

电容

电感

gCL 并联

电流源

导纳

Y

电压

U

元件中电流







串、并联谐振回路的对偶关系



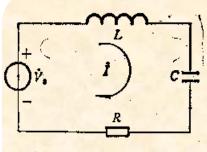
表 1.2-1 串、并联谐振回路的特性

	串联谐振回路	并联谐振回路
电路形式	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c c} I_{s} & I_{c} & I_{L} \\ I_{c} & I_{L} & I_{L} \end{array} $
特性阻抗	$\rho = $	$\frac{\overline{L}}{C}$
谐振频率	$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{ic}}$
品质因数	$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{r} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C r} = \frac{\rho}{r}$ $Q = \frac{\omega_0 C}{g} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 L g} = \frac{1}{\rho g}$	
抗导纳表示式	$Z = r \cdot \left[1 + j Q(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}) \right]$	$\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{g} \left[1 + j Q \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right) \right]$
f <f0(e<0)< td=""><td>电容性</td><td>电感性</td></f0(e<0)<>	电容性	电感性
$f = f_0(\epsilon = 0)$	2= * 电阻性,极小值	$Z=\frac{1}{g}$ 电阻性,极大值
f>f ₀ (e>0)	电感性	电容性
	特性阻抗 谐振頻率 品质因数 元导纳表示式 $f < f_0(\epsilon < 0)$ $f = f_0(\epsilon = 0)$	电路形式 r L \dot{U} , r L \dot{U} ,



串、并联谐振回路的对偶关系





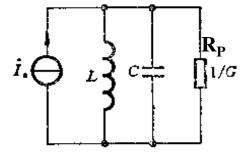


图 2.1-1 串联振荡回路

图 2.2-2 并联振荡回路

谐振时元件上的电 压或通过元件的电		$U_r = U_s$	$I_{\scriptscriptstyle R}=I_{\scriptscriptstyle A}$
		$U_L = jQU$	$I_c = jQI_s$
流		$U_c = -jQU,$	$I_L = -jQI_s$
		$N(f) = \frac{I}{I_0}$	$N(f) = \frac{U}{U_0}$
频率特性	輻頻特性	$N(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)^2}}$	
	相频特性	$\psi = -arctgQ \cdot \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_o} - \frac{\omega_o}{\omega}\right)$	
	通頻带	$B = \frac{f_0}{Q}$	









2.1.2-8 信号源内阻及负载的影响

考虑信号源内阻 \mathbf{R}_S 和负载电阻 \mathbf{R}_L 后,由于回路总的损耗增大,回路 \mathbf{Q} 值将下降,称其为等效品质因数 \mathbf{Q}_L 。

$$Q_{L} = \frac{1}{\omega_{p}L(G_{P} + G_{S} + G_{L})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{\omega_{p}L}{R_{P}}\left(1 + \frac{R_{P}}{R_{S}} + \frac{R_{P}}{R_{L}}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{Q_{p}}{\left(1 + \frac{R_{P}}{R_{S}} + \frac{R_{P}}{R_{L}}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{R_{P}}{R_{S}} + \frac{R_{P}}{R_{L}}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{R_{P}}{R_{S}} + \frac{R_{P}}{R_{L}}}$$

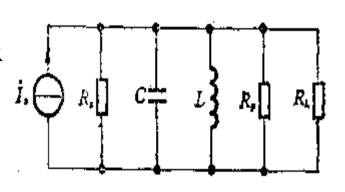


图 2.2-7 考虑 R. 和 R. 后的并误振荡回路

由于 Q_L 值低于 Q_p ,因此考虑信号源内阻及负载电阻后,并联谐振回路的选择性变坏,通频带加宽。





例2-1: 有一并联谐振回路如图,并联回路的无载Q值 $Q_p = 80$,谐振电阻 $R_p = 25$ k Ω ,谐振频率 $f_o = 30$ MHz,信号源电流幅度 $I_s = 0.1$ mA

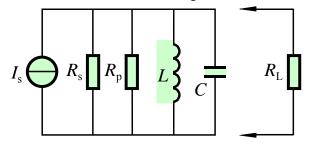
(1)若信号源内阻 $R_s = 10$ kΩ,当负载电阻 R_L 不接时,

问通频带B和谐振时输出电压幅度 V。是多少?

(2) 若 $R_s = 6k\Omega$, $R_L = 2k\Omega$,求此时的通频带B和 V_o 是多少?

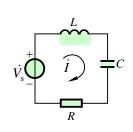
解: (1)
$$: R_s = 10$$
kΩ,

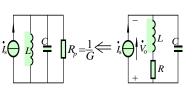
$$\therefore v_{o} = I_{s} \cdot \frac{R_{s} \times R_{p}}{R_{s} + R_{p}} = 0.1 \text{mA} \times \frac{10 \times 25}{10 + 25} \text{k}\Omega = 0.72 \text{V}$$



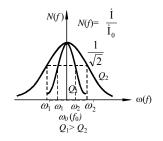
$$\begin{array}{ll}
\overrightarrow{\text{III}} & Q_{\text{L}} = \frac{Q_{\text{o}}}{1 + \frac{R_{\text{p}}}{R_{\text{s}}}} = \frac{80}{1 + \frac{25}{10}} \approx 23 \\
& V_{\text{o}} = I_{\text{s}} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_{\text{p}}} + \frac{1}{R_{\text{s}}}} = 0.1 \times \frac{1}{\frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2}} \approx 0.14V \\
& \therefore B = \frac{f_{\text{o}}}{Q_{\text{L}}} = \frac{30}{23} = 1.3 \text{MHz} \\
& \therefore Q_{\text{L}} = \frac{Q_{\text{o}}}{1 + \frac{R_{\text{p}}}{R_{\text{s}}} + \frac{R_{\text{p}}}{R_{\text{s}}}} = \frac{80}{1 + \frac{25}{6} + \frac{25}{2}} \approx 4.5 \\
& \therefore B = \frac{f_{\text{o}}}{Q_{\text{L}}} = \frac{30}{4.5} = 6.7 \text{MHz}
\end{array}$$

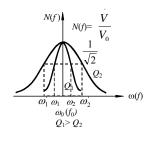
故并联电阻愈小,即Q越低,通带愈宽。





谐振曲线:





	串联谐振回路	并联谐振回路
阻抗或导纳	$z = R + jx = R + j \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega c}\right) = z e^{j\varphi_z}$	$Y = \frac{1}{z} = \frac{CR}{L} + j\left(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L}\right) = G + jB$
谐振频率	$\omega_{\rm o} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$, $f_{\rm o} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$	$\omega_{\rm p} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}, f_{\rm p} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$
品质因数 Q	$Q = \frac{\omega_{o}L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_{o}R} = \frac{\rho}{R} = \frac{1}{R} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$	$Q_P = \frac{\omega_p L}{R} = \frac{R_p}{\omega_p L} = \frac{R_p}{\rho} = R_p \cdot \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$
广义失谐系数ξ:	$\xi = \frac{(\xi \text{ in hoh})X}{R} = \frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R}$	$\xi = \frac{B(\text{ 失谐时的电纳})}{G(\text{ 谐振时的电导})} = \frac{\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L}}{G}$
	$= \frac{\omega_{\circ} L}{R} \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_{\circ}} - \frac{\omega_{\circ}}{\omega} \right) = Q_{\circ} \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_{\circ}} - \frac{\omega_{\circ}}{\omega} \right)$	$= \frac{\omega_{p} C}{G} \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_{o}} - \frac{\omega_{o}}{\omega} \right) = Q_{p} \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_{o}} - \frac{\omega_{o}}{\omega} \right)$
通频带	$B= 2\Delta f_{0.7} = \frac{f_0}{Q_0}$	$2\Delta f_{0.7} = \frac{f_{\rm p}}{Q_{\rm p}} = B$
相 频 特 性 曲 线	Q_{2} Q_{1} Q_{2} Q_{3} Q_{4} Q_{5}	Q_{2} Q_{1} Q_{2} Q_{3} Q_{4} Q_{5}
失谐时阻抗特性	$\omega > \omega_0$, $x > 0$ 回路呈感性 $\omega < \omega_0$, $x < 0$ 回路呈容性	$\omega > \omega_p$, $B > 0$ 回路呈容性 $\omega < \omega_p$, $B < 0$ 回路呈感性
谐振电阻	最小 = R	最大 $R_p = \frac{L}{RC}$
有载Q值	$Q_{\rm L} = \frac{\omega_{\rm o} L}{R + R_{\rm s} + R_{\rm L}}$	$Q_L = \frac{Q_p}{1 + \frac{R_p}{R_s} + \frac{R_p}{R_L}}$

Q&A