第18讲 谐振

- 1 谐振的定义
- 2 谐振电路的品质因数

本节课要用计算器

1



本讲重难点

- 求谐振频率
- 求谐振时端口的入端电阻
- · 定性画LC一端口频率特性

2

1 谐振 (resonance)

resonance

The increase in amplitude of oscillation of an electric or mechanical system exposed to a periodic force whose frequency is equal or very close to the natural undamped frequency of the system.



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Tacoma大桥垮塌事件



Washington, USA 1980 # & July 1, 1940 \sim November 7, 1940

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雨课堂 Rain Classroom

《 第18讲 谐振 》

广东虎门大桥



2020年5月5日

虎门大桥1997年6月9日建成通车,全长15.76千米,主桥全长4.6千米,桥面为双向六车道高速公路,设计速度120千米/小时。2020年5月5日发生竖向弯曲振动,5月15日恢复通车

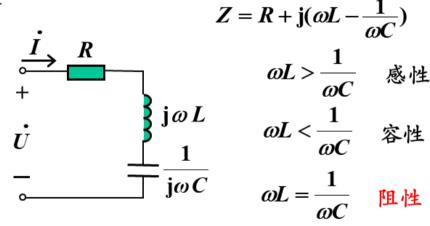
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(1) 电路中谐振的定义

当 ω ,L,C 满足一定条件,恰好使一端口网络的端口电压、电流出现同相位。一端口网络的这种状态称为谐振。

RLC串 联

谐振一定是一个端口

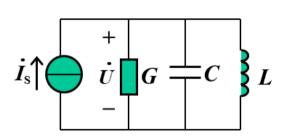


串联谐振

电路谐振定义和词典定义不一样?课后推送

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RLC并联

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

$$\omega C > \frac{1}{\omega L}$$
 容性

$$\omega C < \frac{1}{\omega L}$$
 感性

$$\omega C = \frac{1}{\omega L}$$
 阻性

并联谐振

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(1) RLC串联谐振

- (a) 串联谐振的谐振条件和谐振时端口入端电阻
 - ① LC不变,改变 ω ,使 X_L = $|X_C|$ 谐振时 $\omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}$

$$\omega_0 C$$
 $\frac{1}{j\omega C}$ 谐振角频率(resonant angular frequency)

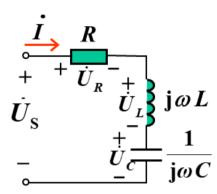
$$Z_0 = R$$
 谐振时端口入端阻抗(入端电阻)

②电源频率不变,改变L或C(常改变C),使 $X_L=|X_C|$ 。

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 $j\omega L$

(b) 串联谐振时元件的电压和电流

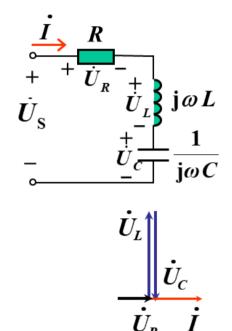


谐振时的相量图

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(b) 串联谐振时元件的电压和电流

$$\begin{split} \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_{R} &= \boldsymbol{R}\dot{\boldsymbol{I}} = \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_{S} & \dot{\boldsymbol{I}} = \frac{\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_{S}}{R} \\ \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_{L} &= \mathbf{j}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{0}\boldsymbol{L}\dot{\boldsymbol{I}} = \mathbf{j}\underbrace{\boldsymbol{\omega}_{0}\boldsymbol{L}}_{\boldsymbol{R}}\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_{S} \\ \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_{C} &= \frac{\dot{\boldsymbol{I}}}{\mathbf{j}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{0}\boldsymbol{C}} = -\mathbf{j}\underbrace{\boldsymbol{1}}_{\boldsymbol{\omega}_{0}\boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{R}}\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_{S} \\ \boldsymbol{\omega}_{0}\boldsymbol{L} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{L\boldsymbol{C}}}\boldsymbol{L} &= \sqrt{\frac{L}{\boldsymbol{C}}} = \frac{1}{\boldsymbol{\omega}_{0}\boldsymbol{C}} \end{split}$$



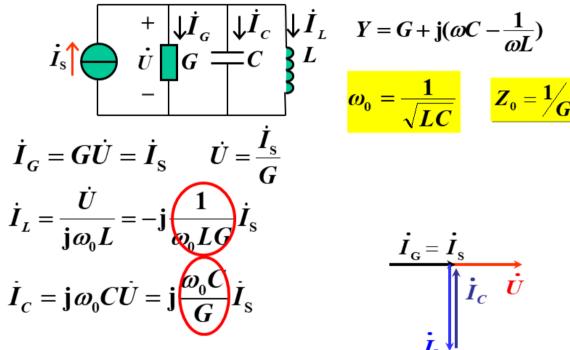
L和 C 上可能出现比端口电压更高的电压

谐振时的相量图

串联谐振又称电压谐振

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(2) GCL并联谐振



L和C上可能出现比端口电流更大的电流

并联谐振又称电流谐振

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单选题 1分

对于图示的GCL并联电路,电源为频率可变的正弦电流,L=0.25mH,C=10μF。 其谐振频率为



 $20.0\,\mathrm{kHz}$



 $6.36\,\mathrm{kHz}$

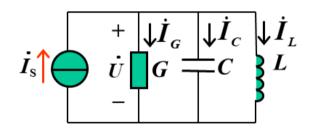


3.18 kHz



1.59 kHz

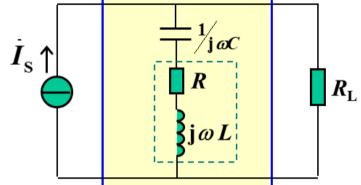
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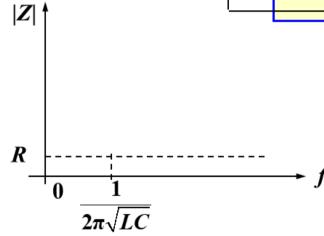


(4) 谐振可视为某种滤波器

电力谐振滤波器

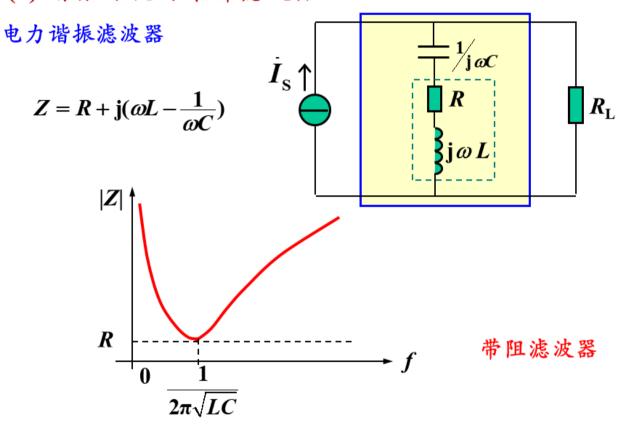
$$Z = R + \mathbf{j}(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})$$





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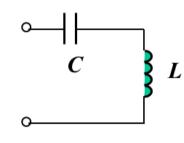
(4) 谐振可视为某种滤波器



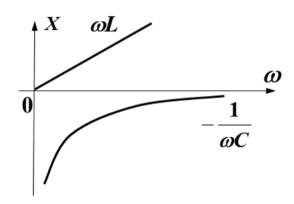
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(5) LC谐振电路

(a) 串联谐振



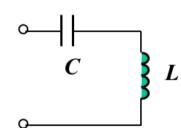
$$\mathbf{j}X = \mathbf{j}(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})$$



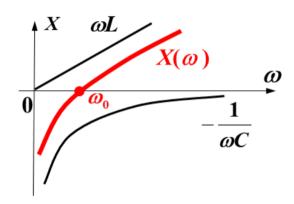
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(5) LC谐振电路





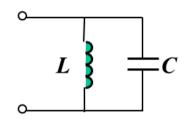
$$\mathbf{j}X = \mathbf{j}(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})$$



$$\omega = \omega_0$$
 时 端口相当于短路

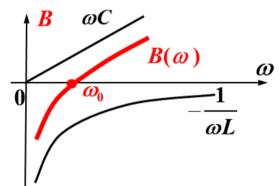
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$$jB = \frac{1}{j\omega L} + j\omega C = j(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L})$$

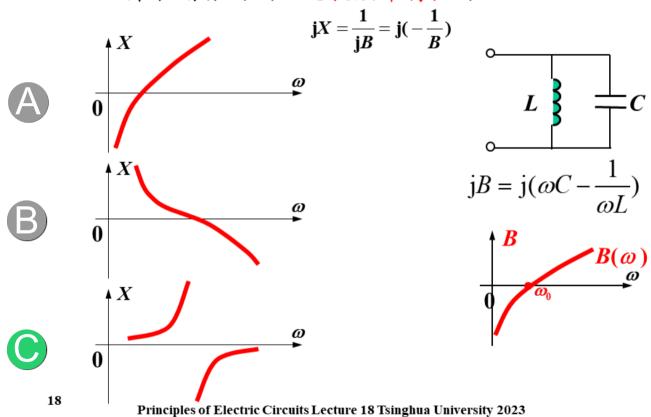
$$\mathbf{j}X = \frac{1}{\mathbf{j}B} = \mathbf{j}(-\frac{1}{B})$$

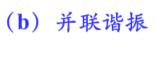


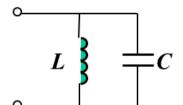
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单选题 1分

LC并联谐振的端口电抗频率特性为

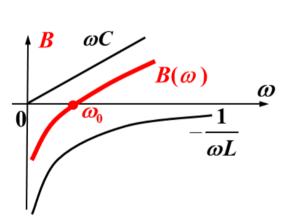


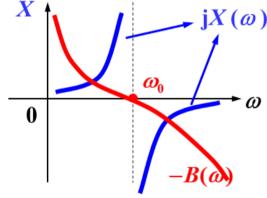




$$jB = \frac{1}{j\omega L} + j\omega C = j(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L})$$
 $jX = \frac{1}{jB} = j(-\frac{1}{B})$

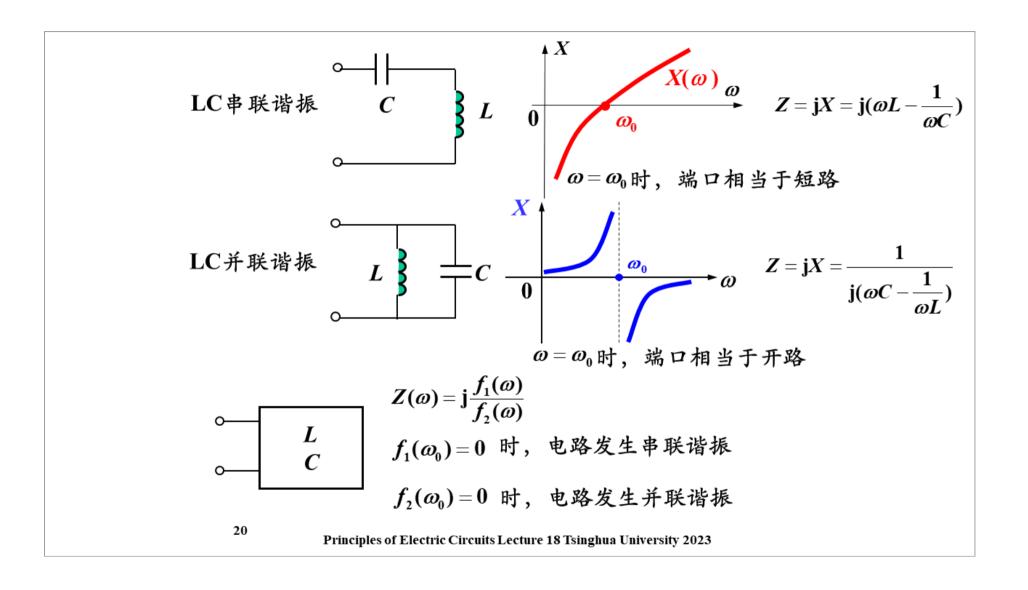
$$\mathbf{j}X = \frac{1}{\mathbf{j}B} = \mathbf{j}(-\frac{1}{B})$$





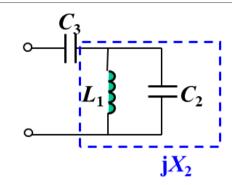
 $\omega = \omega_0$ 时 端口相当于开路

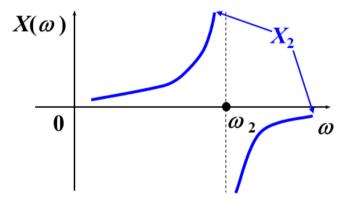
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(c) 混联谐振

$$jX = \frac{1}{j\omega C_3} + jX_2 = j(-\frac{1}{\omega C_3} + X_2)$$





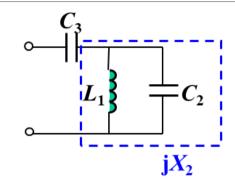
 L_1 、 C_2 并联,在某一角频率 ω_2 下发生并联谐振。

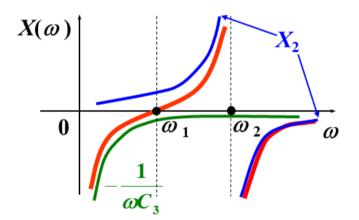
将虚线端口视为一个元件X₂,它和C₃串联后整个端口的电抗频率特性是怎样的? (投稿)

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(c) 混联谐振

$$jX = \frac{1}{j\omega C_3} + jX_2 = j(-\frac{1}{\omega C_3} + X_2)$$





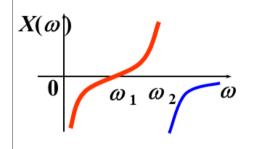
 L_1 、 C_2 并联,在某一角频率 ω_2 下发生并联谐振。

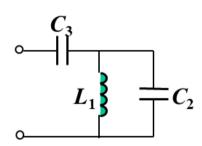
将虚线端口视为一个元件X₂,它和C₃串联后整个端口的电抗频率特性是怎样的? (投稿)

 $\omega > \omega_2$ 时,并联部分呈容性, $\omega < \omega_2$ 时,并联部 分呈感性,在某一角频率 ω_1 下可与 C_3 发生串联谐振。

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定量分析





$$Z(\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega C_3} + \frac{j\omega L_1 \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}}{j\omega L_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{j\omega C_3} + \frac{j\omega L_1}{1 - \omega^2 L_1 C_2}$$
$$= -j\frac{1 - \omega^2 L_1 (C_2 + C_3)}{\omega C_3 (1 - \omega^2 L_1 C_2)}$$

分别令分子、分母为零,可得:

$$\omega_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1(C_2 + C_3)}}$$
 发生串联谐振 $Z_0 = 0$

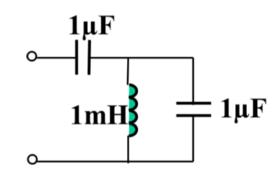
$$\omega_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 C_2}}$$

发生并联谐振 Z₀ = ∞

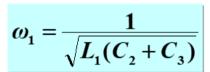
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单选题 1分

对于图示电路,当频 率为何值时,会发生 串联谐振?



- A 3
 - 3.56 kHz
- **B** 5.03 kHz
- 22.4 kHz
- 31.6 kHz



$$\omega_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 C_2}}$$

发生串联谐振

发生并联谐振

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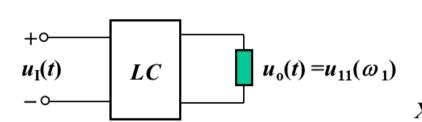
思考 此处可以有投稿 (画出二端口内电路)

激励 $u_{\mathbf{I}}(t)$, 包含两个频率 ω_1 、 ω_2 分量($\omega_1 < \omega_2$):

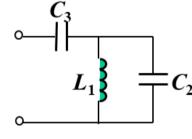
$$u_1(t) = u_{11}(\omega_1) + u_{12}(\omega_2)$$

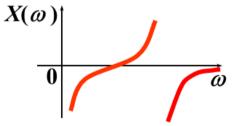
要求负载电压 $u_0(t)$ 只有 $u_{11}(\omega_1)$ 频率电压,(无 ω_2 频率电压)。

如何实现?



 ${\it \Xi}_{\omega_1} > \omega_2$, 仍要只得到 ω_1 频率电压, 如何设计电路?





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2 谐振电路的品质因数 (Quality Factor)

(1) 从支路量幅值角度考虑

以串联谐振为例

$$Z = R + \mathbf{j}(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}) \quad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

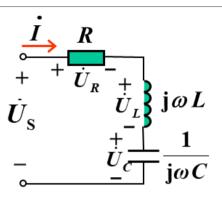
$$\dot{U}_S \quad \dot{U}_L \quad \dot{U}_C \quad \dot{$$

$$Q \stackrel{\text{def}_1}{=} \frac{U_{L0}}{U_{S}} = \frac{U_{C0}}{U_{S}} = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 RC} = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

Q大 \longrightarrow 谐振时储能元件上的电压(电流) 大 无量纲

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

特性阻抗 单位: Ω (characteristic impedance)

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

$$\dot{U}_R = \dot{U}_S$$

$$\dot{U}_L = jQ\dot{U}_S$$
 $\dot{U}_C = -jQ\dot{U}_S$

$$\dot{U}_c = -jQ\dot{U}_s$$

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单选题 1分

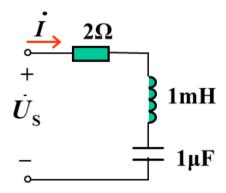
图示电路谐振时的品质因数Q为





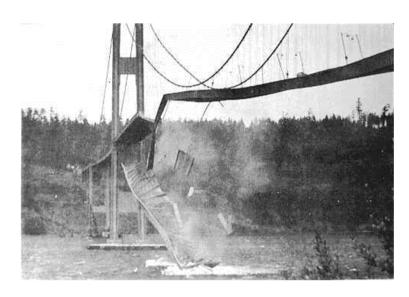


19.2



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Tacoma大桥为什么会垮掉?

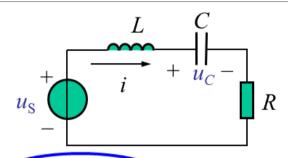


原因: 风的频率≈桥的自振频率 桥自振的Q大

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(2) 从能量角度考虑

设
$$u_{\rm S} = U_{\rm m} \sin \omega_{\rm 0} t$$
则 $i = \frac{U_{\rm m}}{R} \sin \omega_{\rm 0} t = I_{\rm m} \sin \omega_{\rm 0} t$



电感存储的磁场能量 $w_L = \frac{1}{2}Li^2 \neq \frac{1}{2}LI_m^2 \sin^2 \omega_0 t$

$$u_{C} = \frac{1}{\omega_{0}C} I_{m} \sin(\omega_{0} t - 90^{\circ}) = -\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} I_{m} \cos \omega_{0} t$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

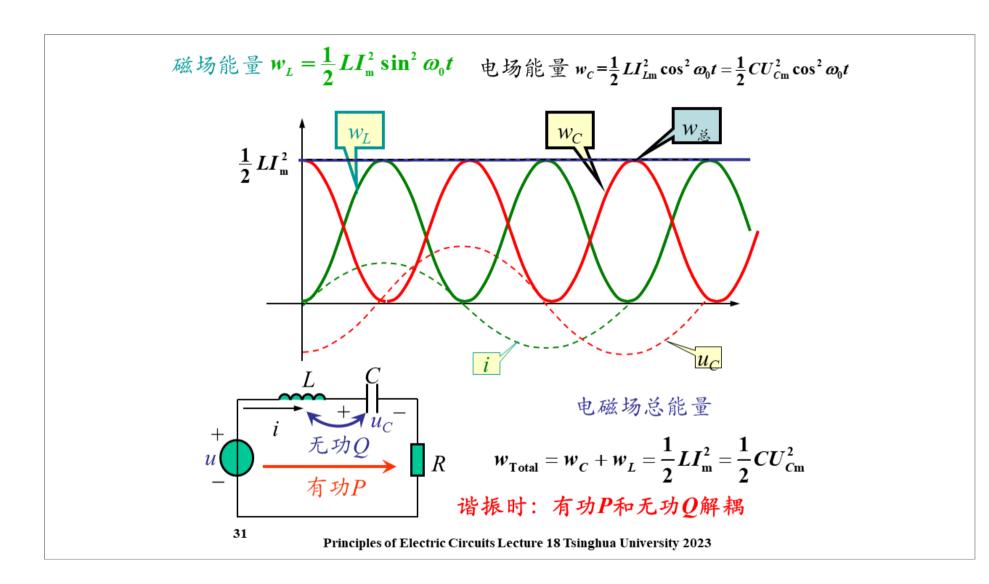
电容存储的电场能量

$$w_C = \frac{1}{2} C u_C^2 = \frac{1}{2} L I_{\rm m}^2 \cos^2 \omega_0 t$$

电感和电容能量按2倍频正弦规律变化,最大值相等 $w_{Lm}=w_{Cm}$ 。

$$w_{\text{Total}} = w_L + w_C = \frac{1}{2}LI_{\text{m}}^2$$

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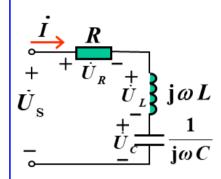
Q大 ── 谐振时储能大,消耗能量少。

Q是反映谐振回路中电磁振荡程度的量

$$=2\pi\frac{LI^2}{RI^2T_0}=\frac{\omega_0L}{R}$$

Q的定义1和定义2吻合

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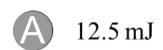
$$w_{\text{Total}} = w_C + w_L$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} L I_{\text{m}}^2$$

$$= L I^2$$

单选题 1分

谐振时, 电路中储存的电磁场总能量为



$$u_{s} = 10\sqrt{2}\sin\left(31623t\right) \text{ V}$$

$$\frac{2\Omega}{+}$$

$$1\text{mH}$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu}\text{F}$$

$$w_{\text{Total}} = w_C + w_L = \frac{1}{2}LI_{\text{m}}^2 = \frac{1}{2}CU_{\text{Cm}}^2$$

= $LI^2 = CU_C^2$

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谐振电路的 品质因数 $Q = 2\pi \frac{\text{电路中储存的电磁场总能量}}{\text{谐振时一个周期内电路消耗的能量}}$

电感线圈的品质因数 $Q_L(某个工作频率下)$

$$Q_L = 2\pi$$
 线圈中储存的最大磁场能量 $-$ 个周期内线圈电阻消耗的能量 π

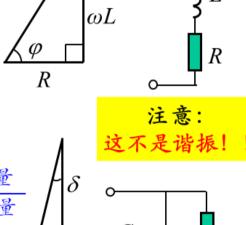
$$=2\pi\frac{\frac{1}{2}L(\sqrt{2}I)^2}{I^2RT}=\frac{\omega L}{R}$$

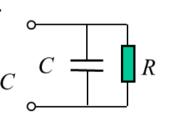
电容器的介质损耗角(某个工作频率下)

$$\tan \delta = \frac{1}{Q_C} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{-\text{个周期内电阻消耗的能量}}{\text{电容中储存的最大电场能量}}$$

$$=\frac{(U^{2}/R)T}{2\pi\frac{1}{2}C(\sqrt{2}U)^{2}}=\frac{1}{\omega CR}$$

 $\frac{1/R}{\text{Principles of Electric Circuits Lecture 18 Tsinghua University 2023}}$





(3) 从频率特性角度考虑

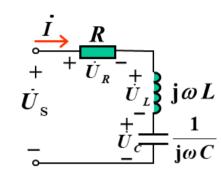
电流频率特性

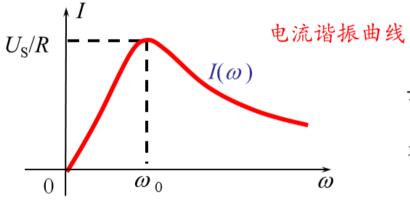
$$\dot{I} = \frac{U_{\rm S}}{R + \mathbf{j}(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})}$$

幅值关系

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

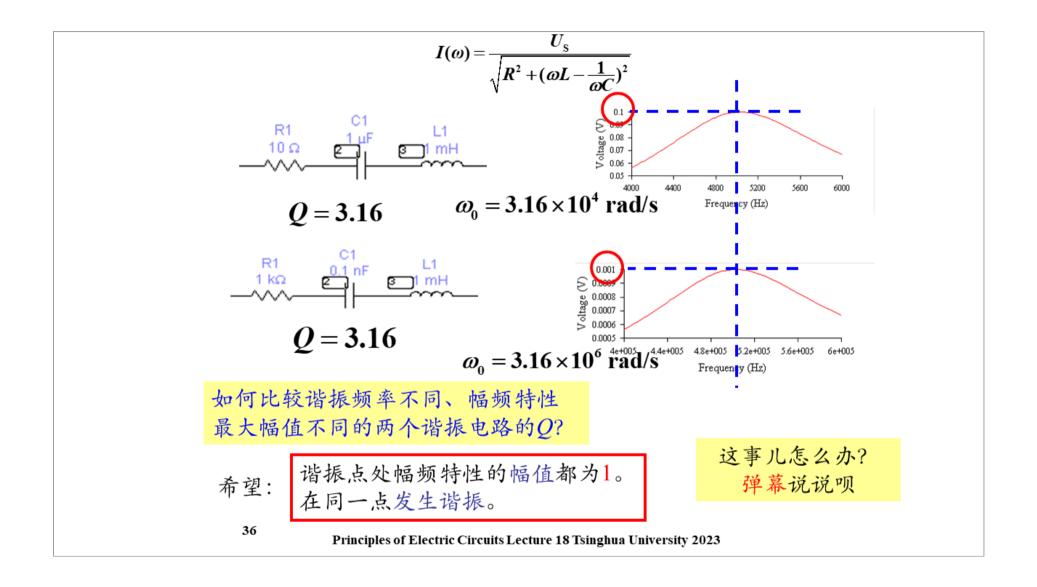
$$I(\omega) = \frac{U_{S}}{\sqrt{R^{2} + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^{2}}} \le \frac{U_{S}}{R}$$



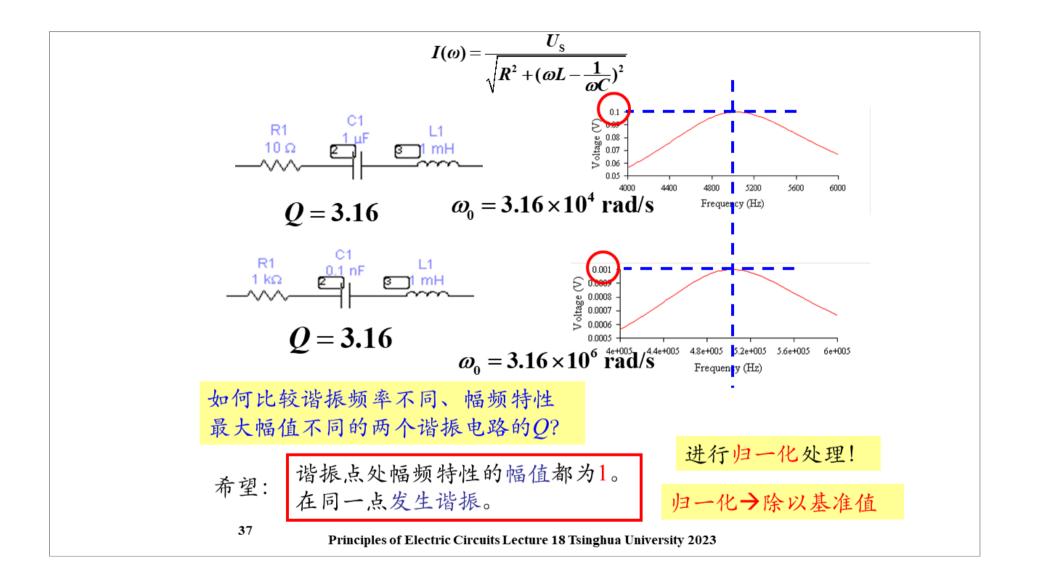


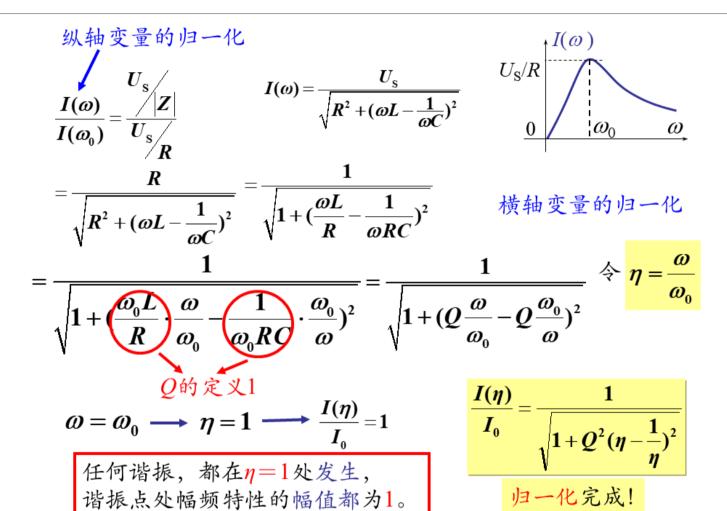
如何从 电流谐振曲线 看出Q来?

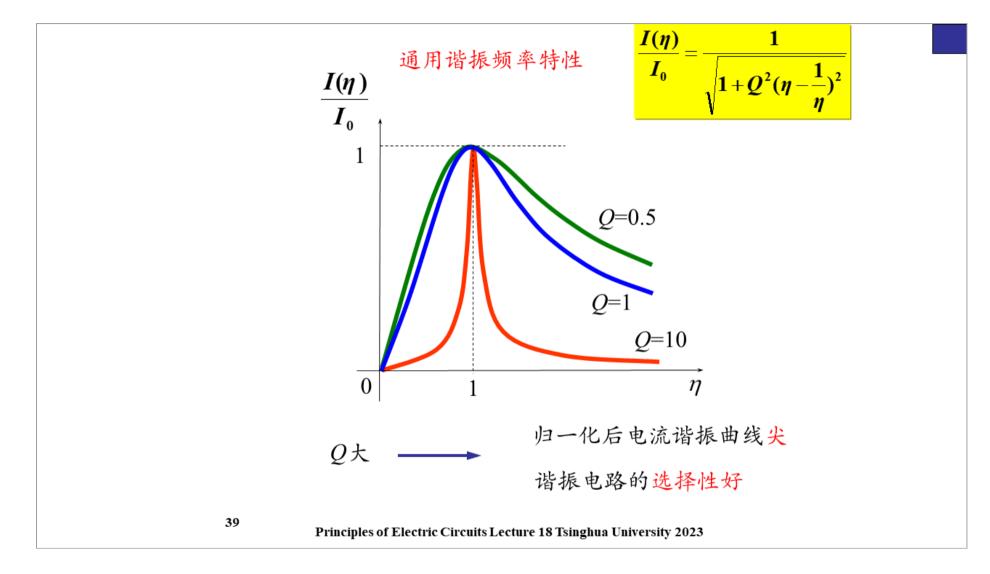
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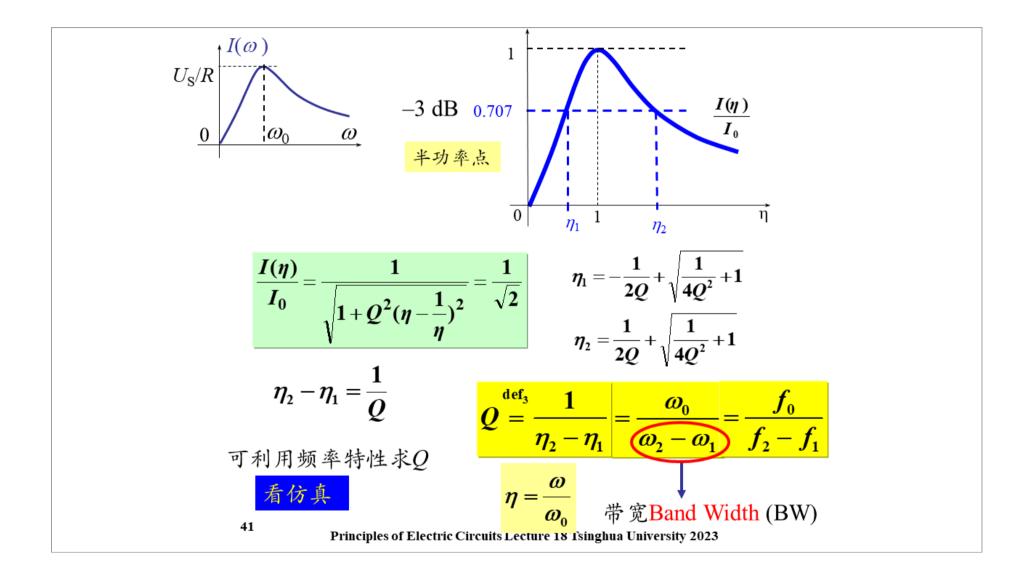
单选题 1分

在通用谐振频率特性曲线中, 如果曲线越宽, 则

- A 品质因数越大, 谐振电路选择性越差
- B 品质因数越小, 谐振电路选择性越差
- 品质因数越大,谐振电路选择性越好
- 品质因数越小,谐振电路选择性越好

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品质因数Q定义的归纳

$$ho$$
 从信号幅值的变化来衡量 $Q = \frac{U_{L0}}{U_{\rm s}} = \frac{U_{C0}}{U_{\rm s}}$

Q大 → 谐振时电容电压和电感电压大。

白箱问题 算增益/估危险

> 从电磁能量的转换来衡量

Q大──谐振时储能大,消耗能量少。

白箱问题 对本质的理解

> 从频率特性的形状来衡量

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_2 - \omega_1}$$

── 谐振电路的选择性好

黑箱问题 根据端口测量参数求O

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谐振的应用 见课后推送