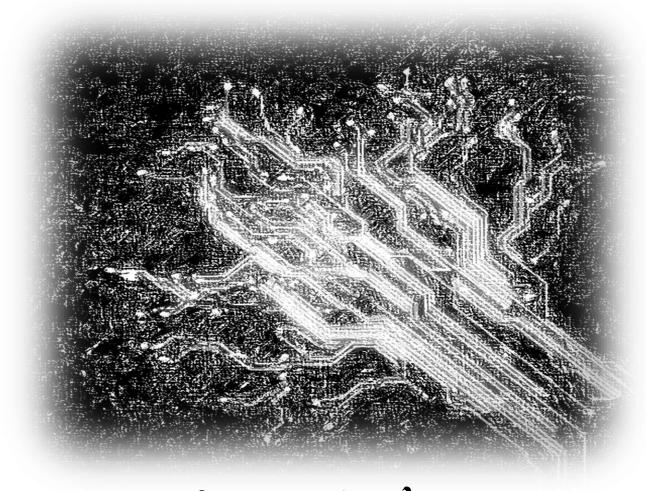


何松柏电子工程学院



# 电子电路基础



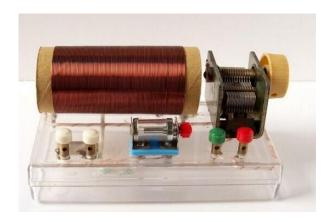
UESTC

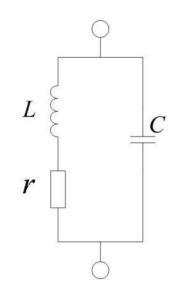
## 正弦稳态-谐振



#### 问题引入







收音机

调谐

电路原理

通过调谐,在谐振频率上,能量聚积(收集)



shheQuestc.edu.cn





谐振电路应用

◆滤波器

◆振荡器

本章主要讨论谐振电路基本原理

◆时域



特征

◆频域







本部分主要关注的问题(二阶系统正弦激励稳态响应)

- ◆二阶系统参数 (欠阻尼)
- ◆系统参数对电路性能影响
- ◆二阶系统频率响应(频率选择性)







两个基本电路形式

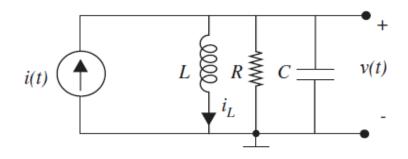
- ◆串联RLC
- ◆并联RLC







#### 并联RLC



在信号激励下

$$i(t) = I_0 \cos(\omega_1 t)$$
 for  $t > 0$ .

回顾12章(二阶电路响应),得到以下一些信息:







#### 系统微分方程

$$\frac{1}{C}\frac{di}{dt} = \frac{d^2v}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{RC}\frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC}v.$$

齐次方程 
$$\frac{d^2v}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{RC}\frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC}v = 0.$$

$$s^2 + 2\alpha s + \omega_o^2 = 0$$

$$\omega_o^2 = \frac{1}{LC} \qquad \alpha = \frac{1}{2RC}.$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2RC}.$$





#### 正弦稳态-谐振



#### 欠阻尼系统

$$\omega_o > \alpha$$
.

#### 特征方程两个复根

$$s_a = -\alpha + j\omega_d$$
$$s_b = -\alpha - j\omega_d$$

$$\omega_d^2 = \omega_o^2 - \alpha^2.$$



系统函数有复根时会发生振荡, 称为谐振系统。

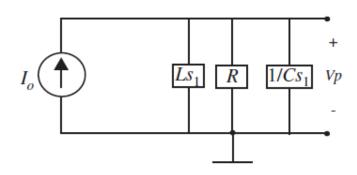
$$\nu_b(t) = e^{-\alpha t} \left[ K_a e^{j\omega_d t} + K_b e^{-j\omega_d t} \right]$$
$$= K e^{-\alpha t} \cos \left( \omega_d t + \theta \right)$$







#### 特解



$$V_{p} = \frac{I_{o}}{1/Ls_{1} + 1/R + Cs_{1}}$$

$$= \frac{I_{o}s_{1}/C}{s_{1}^{2} + s_{1}/RC + 1/LC}.$$

$$\nu_{p}(t) = |V_{p}| \cos(\omega_{1}t + \angle V_{p}).$$

注意:系统函数分母与特征方程关系!

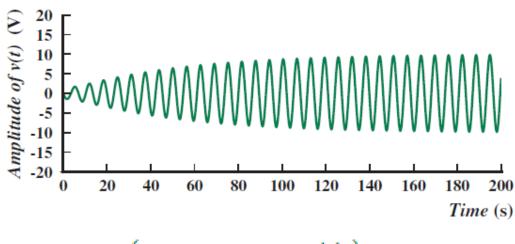






#### 全解

$$v(t) = Ke^{-\alpha t}\cos(\omega_d t + \theta) + |V_p|\cos(\omega_1 t + \angle V_p)$$

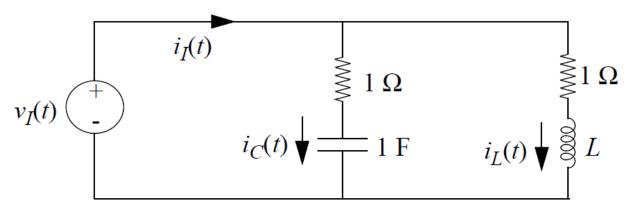


$$(\omega_1 = \omega_d = 1 \text{ rad/s})$$









- (1)  $\frac{V_i(s)}{I_i(s)} = Z_i(s)$  L取多少,输入阻抗为纯电阻,电阻值是?
  - (2) 电容和电感初值为0,当t>0,输入阶跃电压,求电容电流

$$Z_{i} = \frac{(R + \frac{1}{Cs})(R + Ls)}{R + \frac{1}{Cs} + R + Ls} = \frac{(RCs + 1)(R + Ls) \cdot Cs}{Cs(2RCs + 1 + LCs^{2})}$$

$$Z_i(s) = \frac{R\left(LCs^2 + \left(\frac{R^2C + L}{R}\right)s + 1\right)}{LCs^2 + 2RCs + 1}$$

$$\frac{R^2C + L}{R} = 2RC$$

$$L = 1 \text{ if } R = C = 1.$$





分析

$$i_C(t) = \frac{1}{R} e^{-t/RC}$$

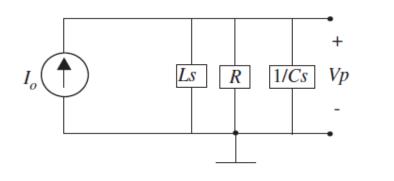




#### 正弦稳态-谐振



谐振系统的频率响应(并联RLC为例)





$$H(s) = \frac{V_p}{I_o} = \frac{1}{1/Ls + 1/R + Cs}$$
$$= \frac{s/C}{s^2 + s/RC + 1/LC}.$$







## 取电路参数

$$L = 0.5 \mu H$$

$$C = 0.5 \ \mu F$$

$$R=4~\Omega$$
.

$$H(s) = \frac{2 \times 10^6 s}{s^2 + 0.5 \times 10^6 s + 4 \times 10^{12}}.$$

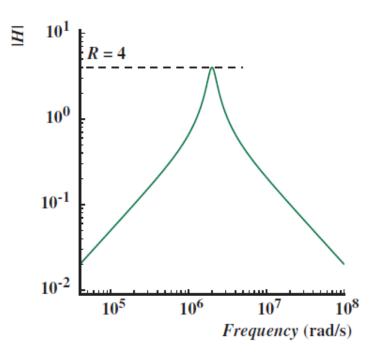
问题: 表达式系数与电路参数的关系?

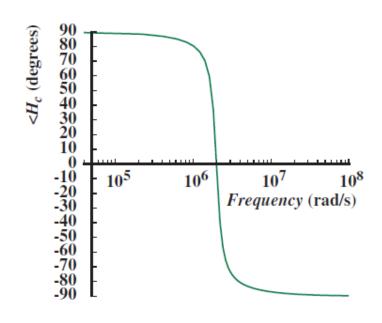






#### 波特图





该图给出了哪些信息?







类似带通滤波器

#### 根据波特图讨论几个问题:

- (1) 幅度响应最大值发生的条件是? 此时, 电路等效为?
- (2) 在幅度响应图中,以幅值最大点分界,左边电路近似等效为? 右边电路近似等效为?
- (3) 相位响应图中,相位跃变发生的条件?为什么?







根据波特图定义几个基本指标

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{G + j(\omega C - 1/\omega L)}.$$
  $G = 1/R$ 

谐振带宽:两个0.707倍最大值幅度对应的频率宽度

Bandwidth 
$$=\frac{G}{C} = \frac{1}{RC}$$
.

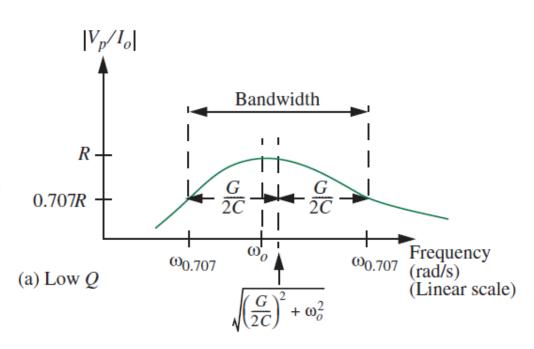






#### 谐振带宽

$$\frac{1}{RC} = 2\alpha = \text{Bandwidth.}$$



注意对称频率点是?

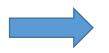




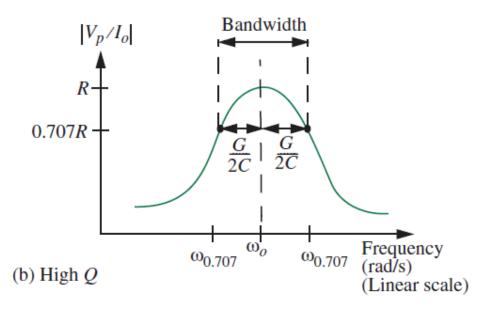


品质因数

$$\frac{\text{Resonance frequency}}{\text{Bandwidth}} = \frac{\omega_o}{G/C} = Q = \omega_o RC = \frac{R}{\omega_o L}.$$



Bandwidth =  $\frac{\omega_o}{O}$ .

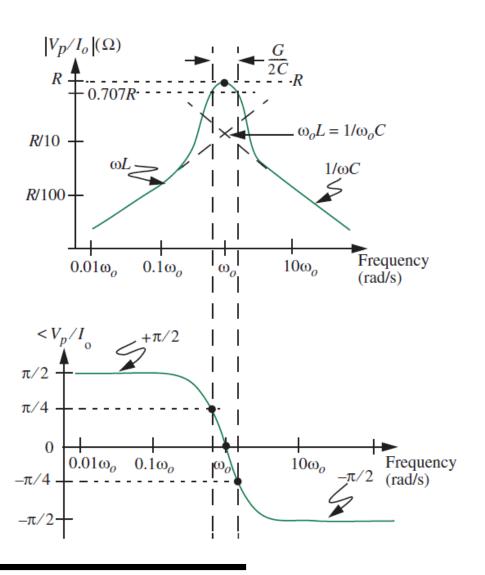


UESTC





讨论如何设计一个谐振系统,有哪些系统约束?

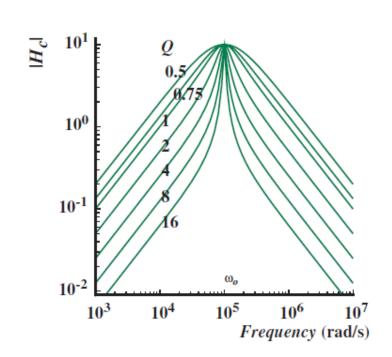


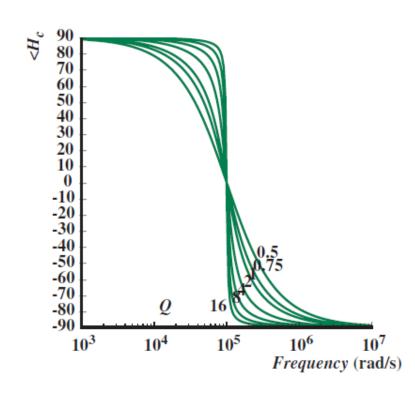






#### 不同Q值波特图

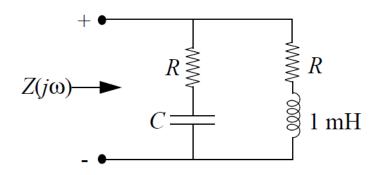








例:在任何频率网络阻抗为2000欧姆,求R和C?



$$Z = \frac{(R + \frac{1}{Cs})(R + Ls)}{2R + \frac{1}{Cs} + Ls} = \frac{R(LCs^2 + (\frac{L}{R} + RC)s + 1)}{LCs^2 + 2RCs + 1}$$

$$\left(\frac{L}{R} + RC\right) = 2RC \qquad \qquad L = R^2C$$





分析

$$R = 2000 \text{ and } C = 2.5 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ Farads}$$







本次课程主要解决:

◆讨论如何实现信号选频放大?

◆串联RLC 在不同元件上取输出,频率响应?

◆讨论谐振电路Q值对电路响应(时域,频域)

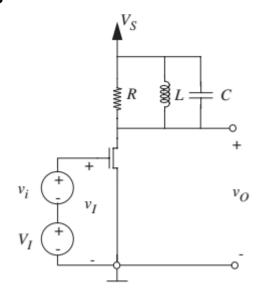




# 放大器运频实现



例



$$V_T = 1 \text{ V}$$
  $K = 1 \text{ mA/V}^2$ 

元器件是理想的

选择合适参数, 使得:

谐振频率  $\omega = 10^5 \text{ rad/s}$ 

$$Q = 10$$

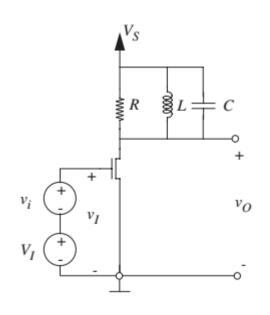
在谐振时放大器低频小信号增益为-2

选频放大器





#### 例:选频放大器



$$V_T = 1 \text{ V}$$
  $K = 1 \text{ mA/V}^2$ 

选择合适参数, 使得:

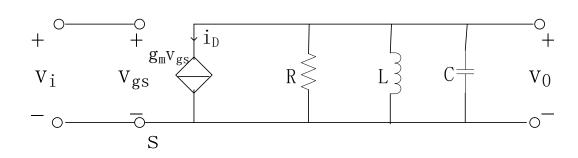
谐振频率  $\omega = 10^5 \text{ rad/s}$ Q = 10

在谐振时放大器低频小信号增益为-2

## 放大器迄频实现



例



谐振时: 
$$\omega_O = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = 10^5 rad/s$$

$$Q = \omega_O RC = \frac{R}{\omega_O} = 10$$





## 放大器运频实现



低频小信号增益:

$$\frac{v_o}{v_i} = -\frac{g_m}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{SL} + SC} = -2$$

$$g_m = \mathsf{K}(V_I - V_T)$$

进一步探究:

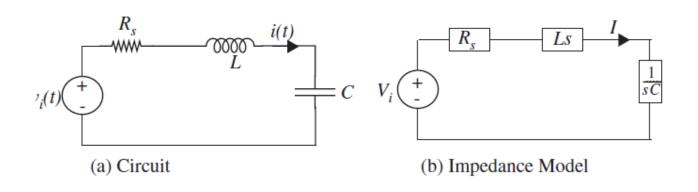
- (1) 考虑放大器失真等情况,如何优化参数选择?
- (2) 根据你所选择的参数, 仿真给出该电路的频率响应?







#### 串联RLC



$$H(s) = \frac{I}{V_i} = \frac{\left(s/L\right)V_i}{s^2 + sR_s/L + 1/LC}.$$







#### 串联RLC

Resonant frequency = 
$$\omega_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

Bandwidth = 
$$\frac{R_s}{L}$$
.

$$Q = \frac{\omega_o L}{R_s}$$







串联RLC

讨论:在该电路不同位置取输出电压,频率响应有什么特点?

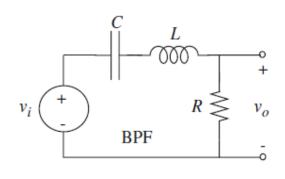






串联RLC

(1) 电阻两端取输出电压---(带通滤波器)



$$V_r = IR = \frac{\frac{sR}{L}V_i}{s^2 + 2\alpha s + \omega_o^2},$$

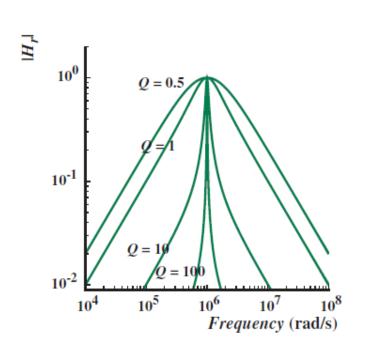
$$H_r(s) = \frac{V_r(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{sR/L}{s^2 + 2\alpha s + \omega_o^2}.$$

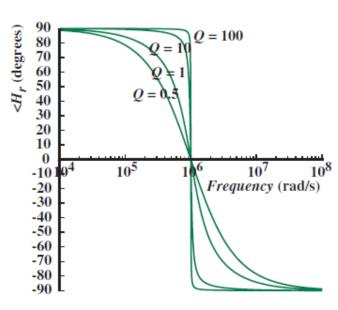






#### 波特图 (不同Q值)











例14.3 (P541) 给出参数,分析电路,自学

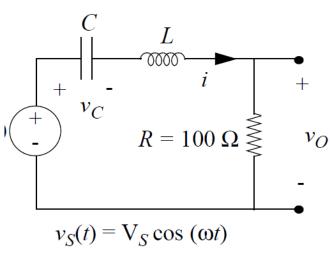
例14.4 (P543)

金属检测器(谐振电路应用,自学)

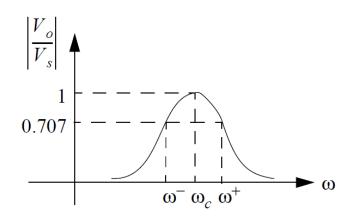








### 求L,C;



$$w_c = 1 \times 10^6 radians/sec$$

$$w^+ = 1.05 \times 10^6$$

$$w^- = 0.95 \times 10^6$$

 $v_S = 10\cos 10^6 t$ . Calculate  $v_C(t), i(t), v_O(t)$ .

For  $v_S = 10\cos 10^6 t$ , determine the total stored energy  $W_s$  and the time-averaged power dissipated.

分析

$$Q = \frac{\omega_c}{\omega^+ - \omega^-} = 10$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = 1 \times 10^6$$

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R}$$

$$L = 1mH$$

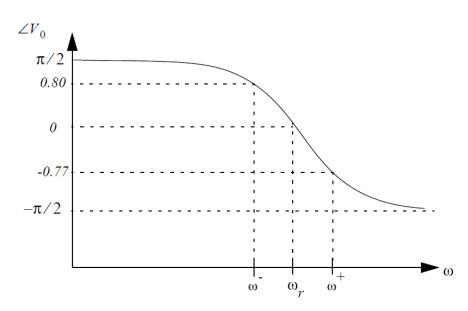
$$C = 1 \times 10^{-9} F$$



$$\frac{V_O}{V_I} = \frac{R}{\frac{1}{j\omega C} + j\omega L + R} = \frac{j\omega RC}{(1 - \omega^2 LC) + j\omega RC}$$

$$= \frac{\omega RC e^{j(\frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega RC}{1 - \omega^2 LC}\right))}}{\sqrt{(1 - \omega^2 LC)^2 + (\omega RC)^2}}$$

$$\angle V_O = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1 - \omega^2 LC}{\omega RC} \right)$$



UESTC



$$i(t) = \frac{v_S(t)}{Z} = \frac{10e^{j\omega t}}{\frac{1}{j\omega L} + j\omega L + R} = \frac{10(j\omega L)e^{j\omega t}}{(1 - \omega^2 LC) + j\omega RC}$$

$$i(t) = \frac{10e^{j\omega t}}{R} = 0.1\cos(10^6 t)$$

$$v_c(t) = \frac{10\cos(10^6 t - \frac{\pi}{2})}{\omega RC} = 100\cos(10^6 t - \frac{\pi}{2})$$





$$v_O(t) = 10\cos(10^6 t)$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2}CV^2 + 12LI^2 = 5 \times 10^{-6}\cos^2(10^6 - \frac{\pi}{2}) + 5 \times 10^{-6}\cos^2(10^6t)$$

$$W = 5 \times 10^{-6} J$$

$$P = I^2 R = \cos^2(10^6 t)$$

$$< P > = 0.5$$

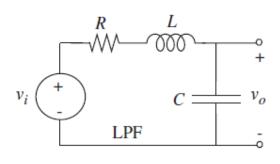






#### 串联RLC

(1) 电容两端取输出电压---(低通滤波器)



$$H_c(s) = \frac{V_c(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{LC}}{s^2 + 2\alpha s + \omega_o^2}.$$

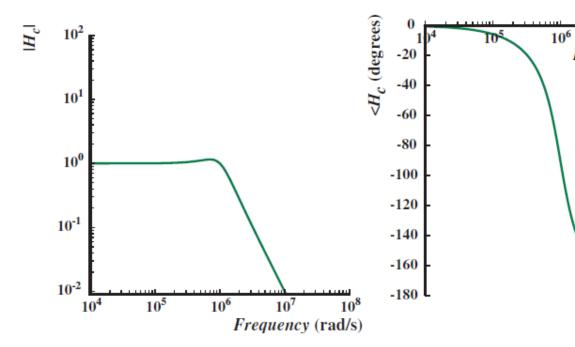






#### 波特图





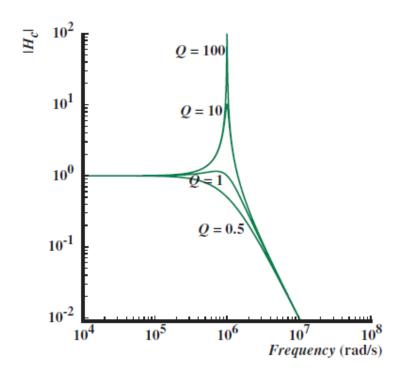




Frequency (rad/s)



#### 波特图 (不同Q值)









讨论: 当驱动频率接近谐振频率时, 电容上电压有什么特点?

$$|V_c| = QV_i$$
.

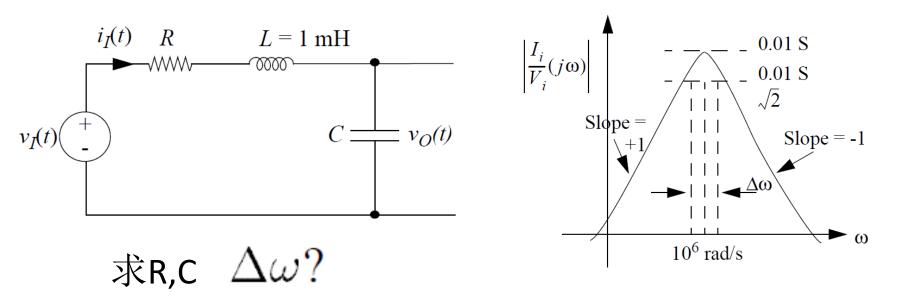
该结论有什么用处?

例14.7 (P549) 具体数据计算





#### 例:



The circuit is now excited with a unit step of voltage. The values of  $i_I(t)$  and  $v_O(t)$  are zero prior to time t = 0.

Sketch the signal  $v_O(t)$  for t greater than zero, labeling important features.

## 分析



$$\omega_0 = 10^6$$
$$C = 10^{-9} F$$

$$R = \left\| \frac{V_i}{I_i} \right\| = 100\Omega$$

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = 10$$

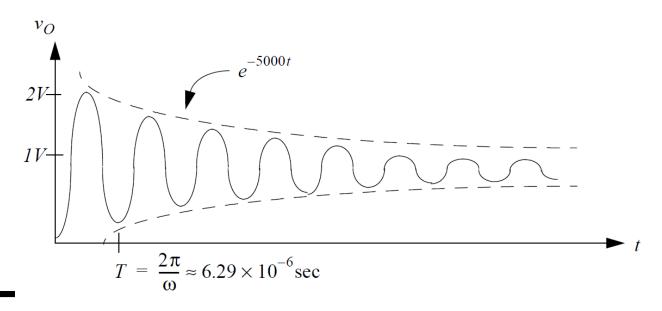
$$Q = \frac{\omega_0}{\Delta\omega} = 10$$

$$\Delta\omega = 100,000 \frac{rad}{s}$$





$$v_O(t) = 1 - e^{-5000t} [0.005 \sin(998, 749t) + \cos(998, 749t)]$$



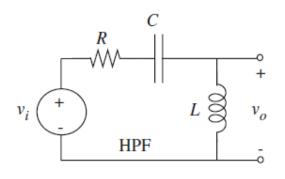






#### 串联RLC

(1) 电感两端取输出电压---(高通滤波器)



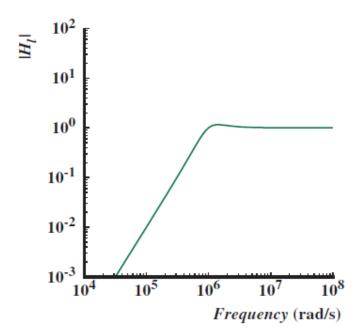
$$H_l(s) = \frac{V_l(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 2\alpha s + \omega_o^2}.$$

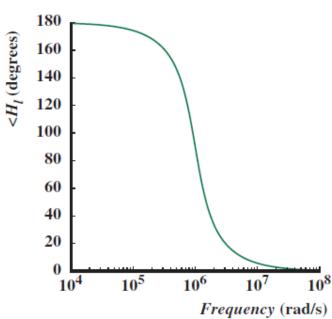






#### 波特图



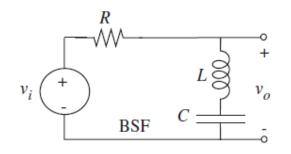






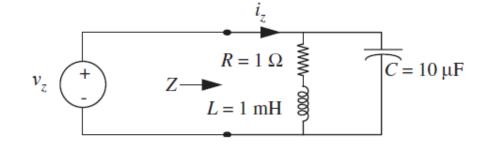


#### 凹槽滤波器(陷波器)



$$H_n(s) = \frac{V_n(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{(s^2 + \frac{1}{LC})}{s^2 + 2\alpha s + \omega_o^2}.$$

例14.5 (P543) 讨论比较

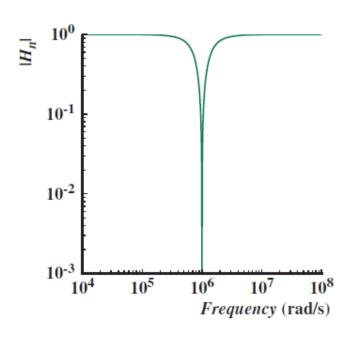


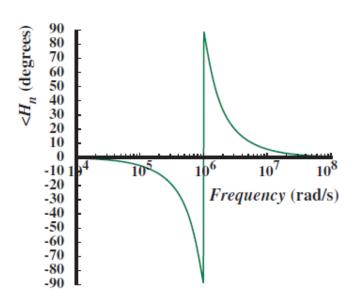






#### 波特图





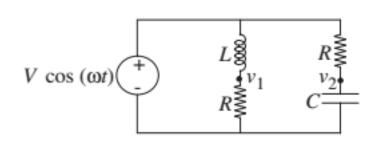




#### 正弦稳态-谐振



例



输入  $V\cos(\omega t)$ 

分析  $\nu_1 - \nu_2 = 0$ 

电感的表达式







例

$$\frac{\frac{1}{SC}}{R + \frac{1}{SC}} - \frac{R}{R + SL} = 0$$



$$L = R^2 C$$







进一步探究:

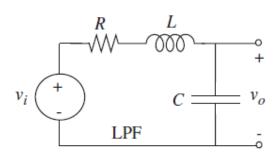
总结目前具有低通频率响应有哪些电路形式? 分别有什么特点和应用?







#### 谐振电路中存储的能量



$$\nu_i = V_i \cos(\omega t)$$

$$I = \frac{V_i}{R + j\left(\omega L - 1/\omega C\right)}.$$

设 
$$\omega = \omega_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}},$$

$$V_c =$$

设 
$$\omega = \omega_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}},$$
  $V_c = \frac{I}{j\omega_o C} = \frac{V_i}{j\omega_o RC} = -jV_i \left(\frac{\omega_o L}{R}\right)$ 

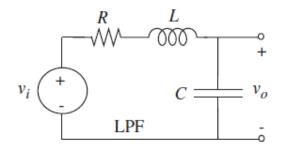
$$V_l = j\omega_o LI = jV_i \left(\frac{\omega_o L}{R}\right).$$







#### 谐振电路中存储的能量



设 
$$\omega = \omega_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}},$$



$$|V_c| = |V_l| = QV_i.$$

$$v_{C} = Re \left[ V_{c} e^{j\omega_{o}t} \right]$$
$$= Re \left[ -jV_{i} Q e^{j\omega_{o}t} \right]$$
$$= V_{i} Q \sin \omega t.$$

$$w_C = \frac{1}{2} C V_i^2 Q^2 \sin^2(\omega_o t)$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} C V_i^2 Q^2 \left( 1 - \cos(2\omega_o t) \right).$$

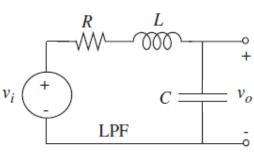
$$w_{\rm C} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{L}{R^2} V_i^2 \left( 1 - \cos(2\omega_o t) \right).$$







#### 谐振电路中存储的能量



设 
$$\omega = \omega_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}},$$

$$i_{L} = Re \left[ Ie^{j\omega_{o}t} \right]$$
$$= \frac{V_{i}}{R} \cos(\omega_{o}t)$$

描述能量交换过程?

$$w_L = \frac{1}{4} \frac{L}{R^2} V_i^2 \left( 1 + \cos(2\omega_o t) \right).$$

$$w_{\text{total}} = w_L + w_C = \frac{1}{2} \frac{L}{R^2} V_i^2.$$







注意: 品质因数Q的三种定义

Q = 
$$\frac{\text{Stored energy}}{\text{Average energy dissipated per radian}}$$
.

(2) 
$$Q = \frac{\omega_o}{2\alpha}$$
.

请根据这些定义,分析二阶系统的Q是否一致,高阶系统呢?

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







#### 例14.8 高品质因数的RLC 电路时域和频域性质

$$v_i = 1 \text{ V} \cos(\omega t)$$

$$R = 50 \Omega \quad L = 20 \text{ mH}$$

$$C = 13 \text{ nF}$$

$$V_C$$

$$|H_c(\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - \omega^2 LC)^2 + (\omega RC)^2}}. \qquad Q = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}.$$

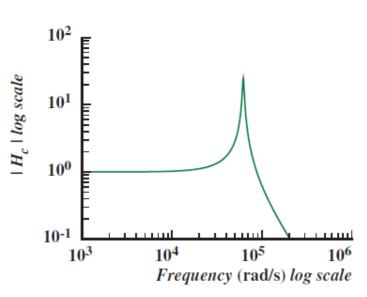


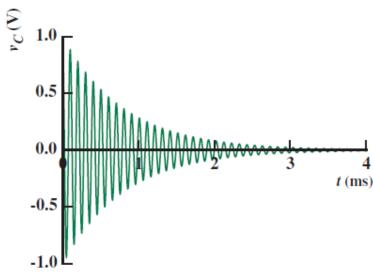


#### 正弦稳态-谐振



#### 例14.8 高品质因数的RLC 电路时域和频域性质





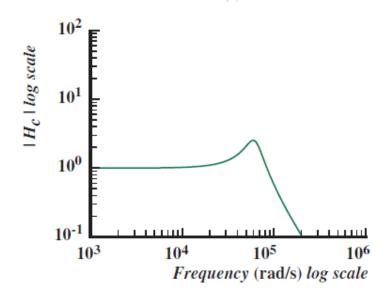
Q = 25,  $(R = 50 \Omega)$ ;

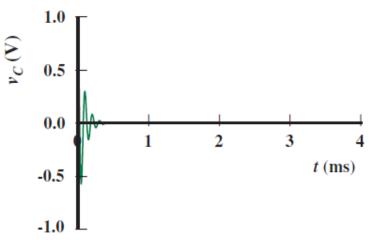






#### 例14.8 高品质因数的RLC 电路时域和频域性质





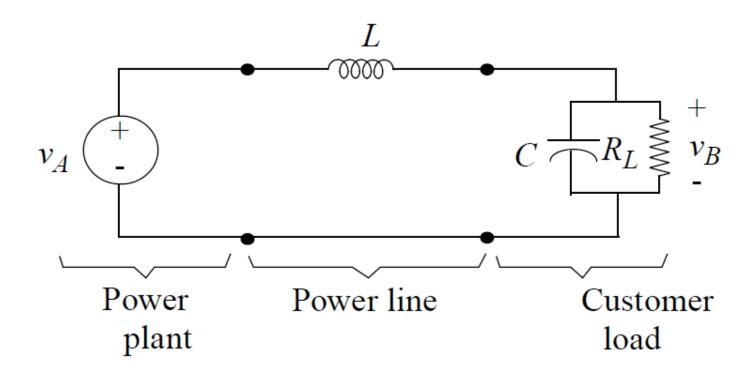
 $Q = 2.5, (R = 500 \Omega);$ 

讨论有什么样的看法?





#### 问题14.12 (P563)



$$Z = j\omega L + R_L$$

$$i = \frac{V_A}{R_L + j\omega L}$$

$$v_B = \frac{R_L V_A}{R_L + j\omega L} = \frac{R_L A e^{j\omega t}}{R_L + j\omega L}$$

$$|v_B| = \frac{R_L A}{\sqrt{R_L^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} = 99.7kV$$





(2)

$$|v_B| = \frac{R_L \cdot A}{\sqrt{R_L^2 (1 - \omega^2 LC) + \omega^2 L^2}} = 141kV$$

Power dissipated:

$$\langle P \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|v_B|^2}{R_L} = 99.4 MW$$





(3)

$$\frac{R_L}{\sqrt{R_L^2(1 - \omega^2 L C) + \omega^2 L^2}} = 1$$

$$\frac{R_L^2(1 - \omega^2 L C) + \omega^2 L^2}{R_L^2(1 - \omega^2 L C) + \omega^2 L^2} = R_L^2$$

$$R_L^2 - (\omega^2 L R_L^2)C + \omega^2 L^2 = R_L^2$$

$$(\omega^2 L R_L^2)C = \omega^2 L^2$$

$$C = \frac{L}{R_L^2}$$

With L = 0.25H:

$$C = \frac{1}{4R_L^2}$$



Analog Circuits

### **牵章向容总结**

本章关键词:谐振,频率选择,滤波





### 奉章习题

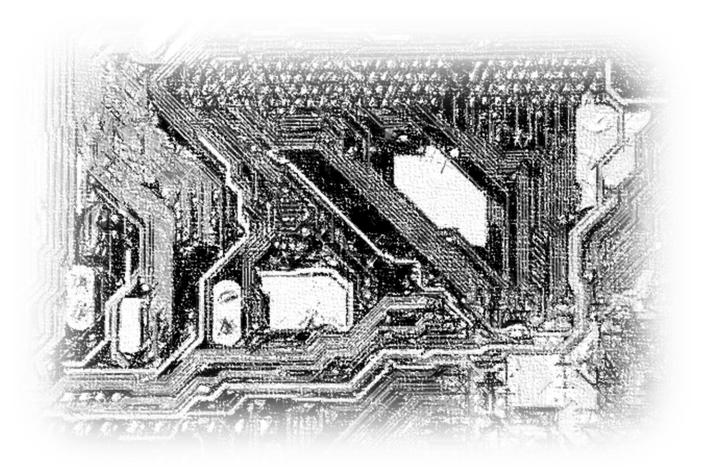
●练习14.1, 14.3, 14.4, 14.7, 14.9 (P557)

●问题14.2,14.3,14.14,14.15

建议小组讨论解决:问题14.4,14.6,14.8,14.12,14.16,









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# 谢谢!



