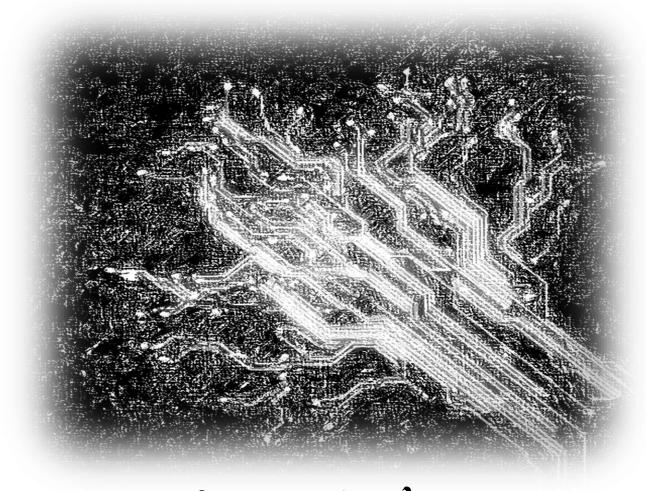


何松柏电子工程学院



# 电子电路基础



UESTC



讨论

如何得到正弦信号激励下电路的稳态响应?

 $t \to \infty$ 

正弦稳态?两种方法:

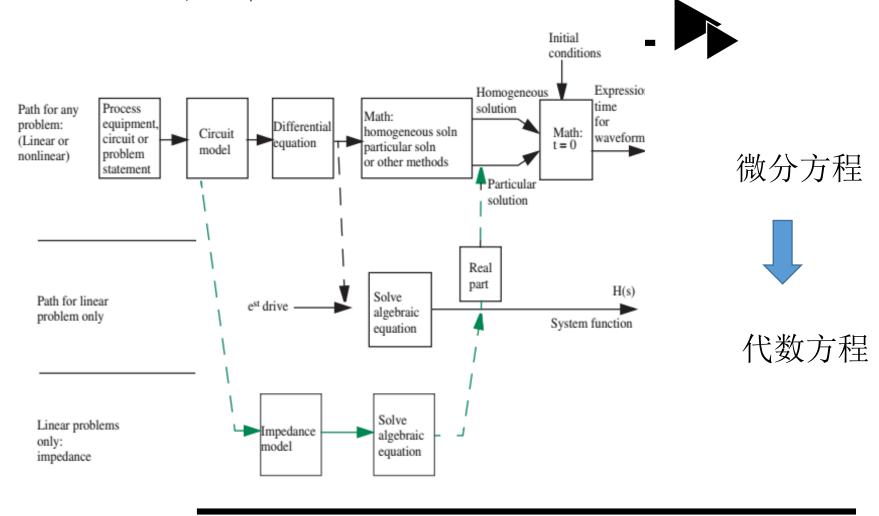
- (1) 时域解求极限(微分方程求解)
- (2) 频域求解



频率响应 (代数方程)





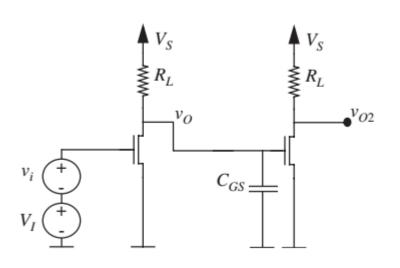


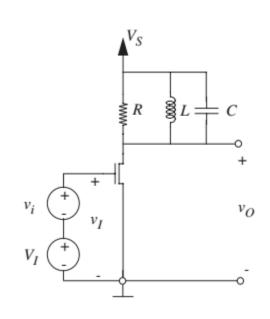


sphe@uestc.edu.cn UES



#### 问题引入



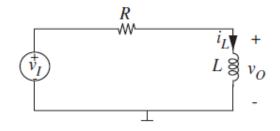


关注电容存在对放大器对不同频率信号的响应。可以用**10.6.7**节 时域方法分析。比较本章方法,那个更容易?





# 正弦输入的RL电路响应(P374-376)

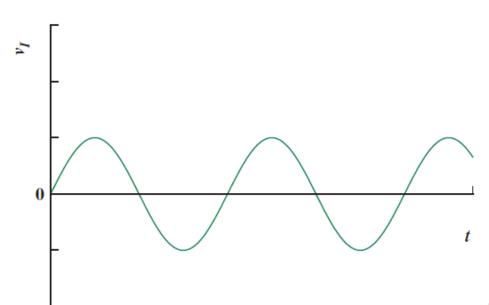


$$v_I = V\sin(\omega t)$$
  $t > 0$ .

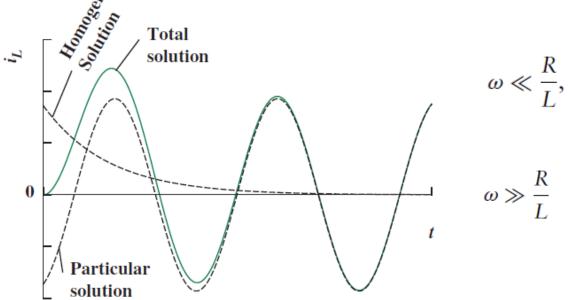
#### 初始态为0

$$v_I = i_L R + L \frac{di_L}{dt}.$$

$$i_L = Ae^{-(R/L)t} + V \frac{R}{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} \sin(\omega t) - V \frac{\omega L}{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} \cos(\omega t), \quad t \ge 0.$$



$$i_L = Ae^{-(R/L)t} + V\frac{R}{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}\sin(\omega t) - V\frac{\omega L}{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}\cos(\omega t), \quad t \ge 0.$$



$$\omega \ll \frac{R}{L}, \qquad i_L \simeq \frac{V}{R} \sin(\omega t).$$

$$\omega \gg \frac{R}{L}$$
  $i_L \simeq \frac{-V}{\omega L} \cos(\omega t).$ 

# 电路稳态分析—频域方法



电路的稳态特点

●线性电路改变信号幅度和相位

是否有更简便的方法分析?





# 电路稳态分析—频域方法

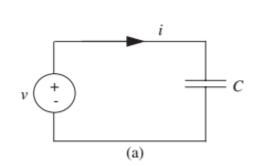


- ●阻抗和频率响应
- ●电路谐振









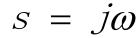
#### 定义算子(运算方式)

$$I = CsV$$

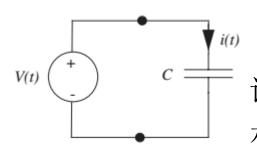








 $i = Ie^{st}$ 



讨论: 当输入电压信号为正弦时,这两种计算方法是等效的?

$$v(t) = V \cos(\omega t)$$



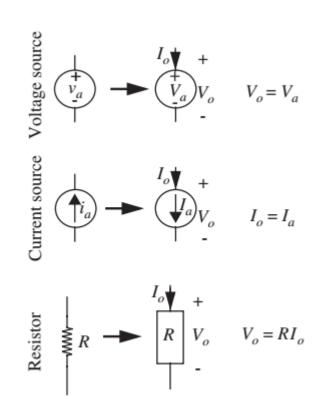
$$i(t) = C\omega V \sin(\omega t)$$



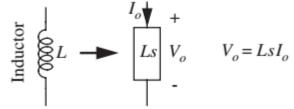


#### 常用元件的阻抗关系





$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & I_o \downarrow & + \\
\hline
 & I_o \downarrow & +$$



求稳态响应又一种方法?

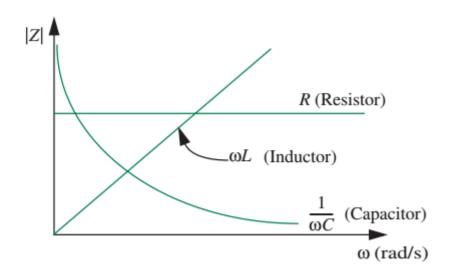
对比这5个元件,有什么规律? (与频率的关系)





#### 常用元件的阻抗关系





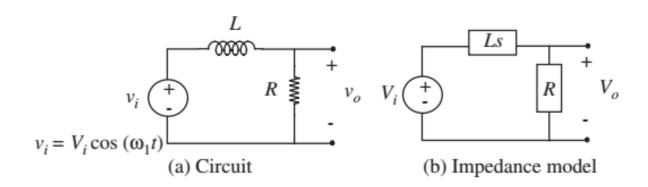
大家查阅资料,实际元件阻抗频率关系是这样吗? (自谐振)







例: RL电路



$$V_o = \frac{R}{R + Ls} V_i$$

$$V_o = \frac{R}{R + i\omega_1 L} V_i$$

$$\nu_o(t) = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega_1^2 L^2}} V_i \cos(\omega_1 t + \Phi).$$

$$\Phi = \tan^{-1} -\omega_1 L/R$$

稳态解

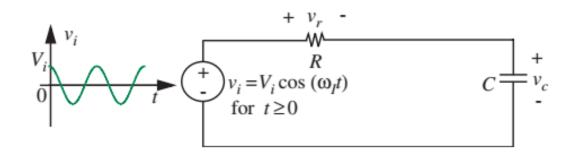
与第10章正弦激励时域稳态解比较(P375)







例



$$v_i = v_c + RC \frac{dv_c}{dt}.$$

回忆: 该微分方程通过求齐次解(自然响应)和特解(强制响应)得到其结果。







#### 该微分方程的全解

$$\nu_c = K_1 e^{-t/RC} + \frac{V_i}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega_1 RC)^2}} \cos(\omega_1 t + \Phi).$$

电路稳态响应: $t \to \infty$  时,电路响应。

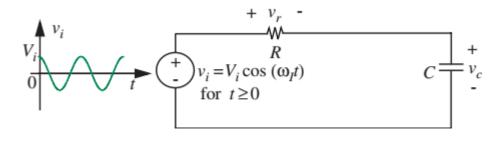


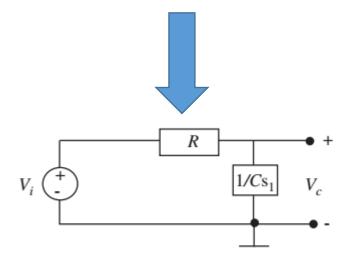
电路稳态响应只与特解(强制响应)有关。











求稳态响应







#### 利用电路原理求得

$$V_c = \frac{1/Cs_1}{R + 1/Cs_1} V_i.$$

频域

$$\nu_c = Re \left[ V_c e^{j\omega_1 t} \right]$$

$$v_c = |V_c| \cos(\omega_1 t + \angle V_c).$$

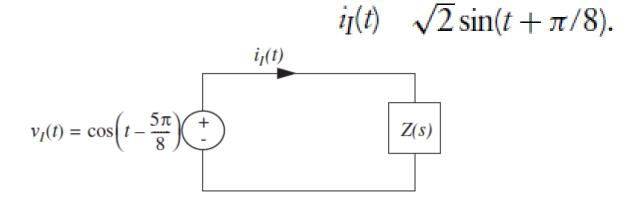
时域

$$\nu_c = \frac{V_i}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega_1 RC)^2}} \cos(\omega_1 t + \Phi)$$





#### 例: 电路如图所示



求 
$$Z(s=j1)$$



# 分析

$$i_I(t) = \sqrt{2}\sin(t + \frac{\pi}{8}) = \sqrt{2}\cos(t - \frac{3\pi}{8})$$

$$Z(s=j)=\frac{V}{I}=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}j}$$





要求: 总结出求正弦稳态响应的方法和规律?

查阅资料: 思考该求解方法与信号分析课程上方法的关系?

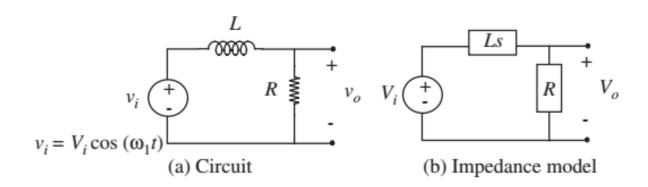
注意变量符号表示: P483







例: RL电路



$$V_o = \frac{R}{R + Ls} V_i$$

$$V_o = \frac{R}{R + i\omega_1 L} V_i$$

$$\nu_o(t) = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega_1^2 L^2}} V_i \cos(\omega_1 t + \Phi).$$

$$\Phi = \tan^{-1} -\omega_1 L/R$$

稳态解

与第10章正弦激励时域稳态解比较(P375)







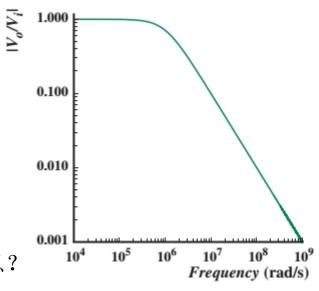
# 电路参数

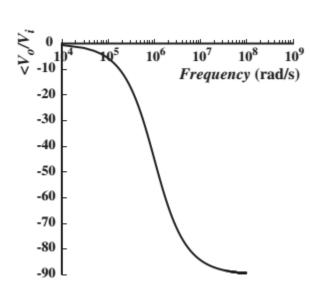
L = 1 mH

 $R = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ 

 $v_i = V_i \cos(2\pi f t)$ , where  $V_i = 10$ 

#### 波特图



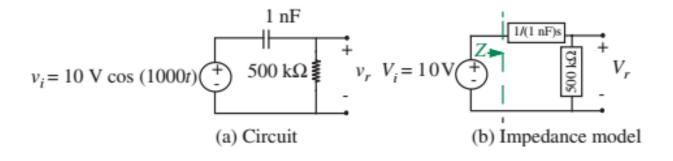


告诉了我们什么信息?





#### 例: 电路如图所示



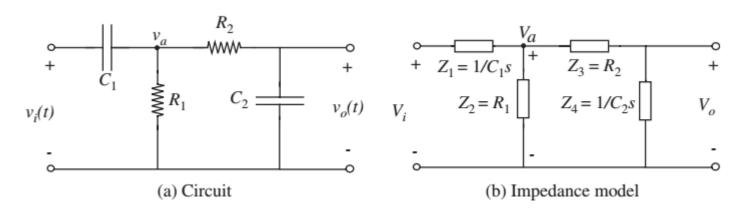
要求分析该电路在频率较高时如 10<sup>6</sup> rad / s 输出电压?

要求分析该电路在频率较低时如 1rad/s 输出电压?

与图13.3 电路响应比较,有什么结论?



讨论如图电路



有哪些方法写出输入输出关系?

该电路幅度响应与频率关系,有什么样特点?







$$V_o = \frac{R_1 C_1 s}{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 s^2 + (R_1 C_1 + R_1 C_2 + R_2 C_2) s + 1} V_i$$

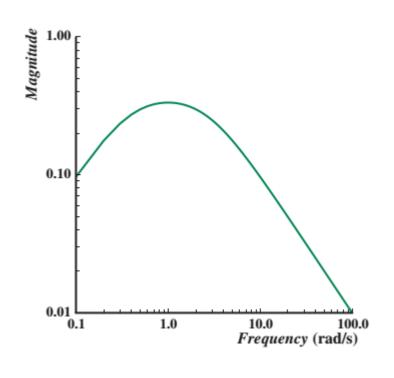
传递函数

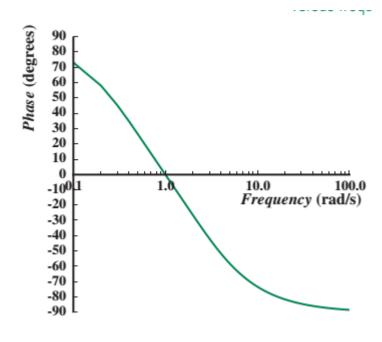
$$H(s) = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{R_1 C_1 s}{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 s^2 + (R_1 C_1 + R_1 C_2 + R_2 C_2) s + 1}$$









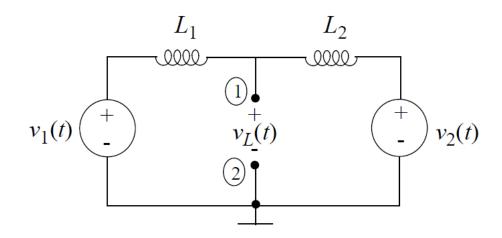


波特图





例: 电路如图所示。求端口1, 2间的戴维南等效。



$$v_1 = V \cos \omega t$$
  $v_2 = V \cos(\omega t + \Phi)$ 

正常使用主观题需2.0以上版本雨课堂



#### 分析

$$R_{TH} = Z_{TH} = \frac{L_1 s - L_2 L s}{L_1 s + L_2 s} = \frac{L_1 L_2 s}{L_1 + L_2} = Z_{TH}$$

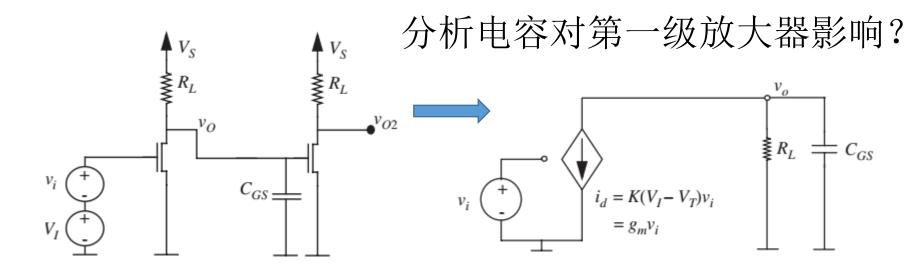
$$V_{oc} = \frac{V_1 L_2 s}{L_1 s + L_2 s} + \frac{V_2 L_1 s}{L_1 s + L_2 s} = \frac{L_2 + L_1 e^{j\phi}}{L_1 + L_2} \cdot V$$







带容性负载的小信号放大器分析

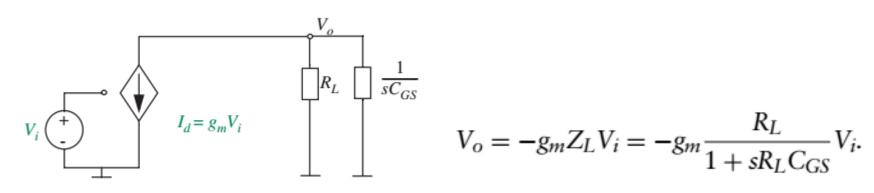


为什么忽略第二级晶体管?

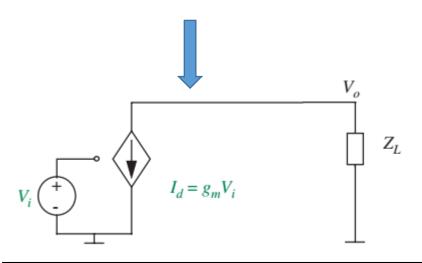








$$V_o = -g_m Z_L V_i = -g_m \frac{R_L}{1 + sR_L C_{GS}} V_i.$$





$$Z_L = R_L \parallel \frac{1}{sC_{GS}}$$
$$= \frac{R_L}{1 + sR_L C_{GS}}.$$







电路频率响应

$$V_o = -g_m \frac{R_L}{1 + j\omega R_L C_{GS}} V_i.$$

讨论:频率趋于0时,电容的影响?频率趋于无穷大时,电容影响?







频率响应: 幅值和相位与频率的关系

传递函数:系统函数,输出与输入比值。

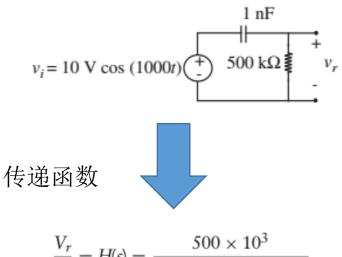
频率响应: 传递函数的幅值和相位与频率的函数关系。







#### 一阶RC(RL)电路频率响应近似折线图



$$\frac{V_r}{V_i} = H(s) = \frac{500 \times 10^3}{500 \times 10^3 + \frac{1}{1 \times 10^{-9}s}}.$$



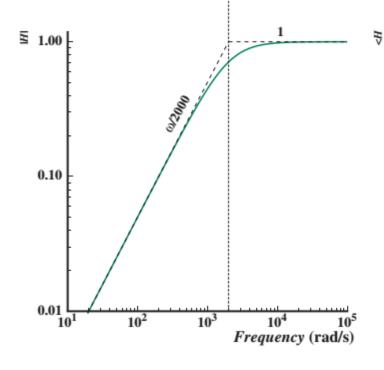


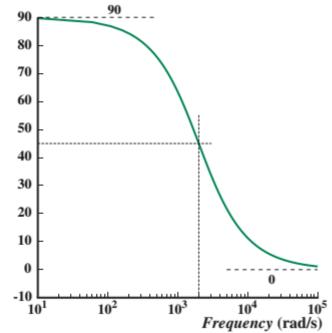


# 一阶RC(RL)电路频率响应近似折线图

$$H(s) = \frac{s}{s + 2000}.$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega}{j\omega + 2000}.$$





UESTC





#### 一阶RC(RL)电路频率响应近似折线图特点

- ●转折频率  $\omega = \frac{1}{RC} = 2000 \, rad / s$
- ●低频渐进线

$$|H| = \frac{\omega}{2000}.$$

时间常数

●高频渐进线

$$|H| = 1.$$

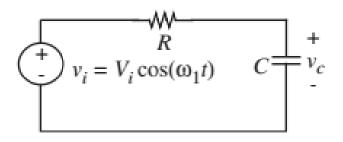
●转折频率处相移45度







问题: 绘出下图电路频率响应近似折线图

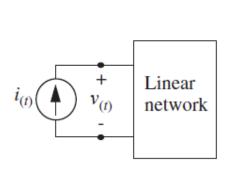


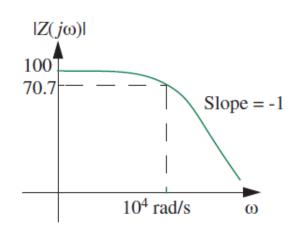
在转折频率处,相移为多少?有什么结论?





例,如图

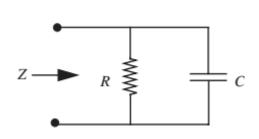




如图:给出两个元件的线性网络,并给出元器件值。



#### 讨论



$$Z(s) = \frac{R}{RSC + 1}$$

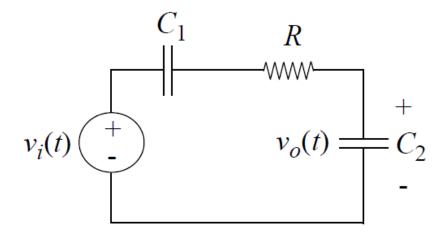
$$\omega = \frac{1}{RC} = 10^4$$







$$R = 1kilohm$$
  $C_1 = 20\mu F$   $C_2 = 20\mu F$ 



- (1) 求传递函数,及幅值和相位
- (2)  $v_i(t) = \cos 100t + \cos 10000t$  求稳态输出



$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\omega^2}{100^2}}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) e^{j\phi}$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1}(-\frac{\omega}{100})$$







分析  $\omega = 100$ ,

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} e^{-j45^{\circ}} \rightarrow v_o(t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cos(100t - 45^{\circ})$$

 $\omega = 10,000,$ 

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{1}{200.01} e^{-j89.4^{\circ}} \rightarrow v_o(t) = \frac{1}{200.01} \cos(10,000t - 89.4^{\circ})$$

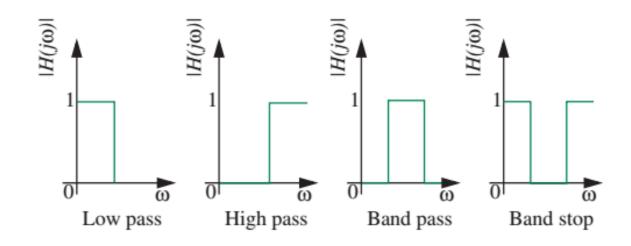
$$v_o(t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\cos(100t - 45^\circ) + \frac{1}{200.01}\cos(10,000t - 89.4^\circ)$$







#### 滤波器



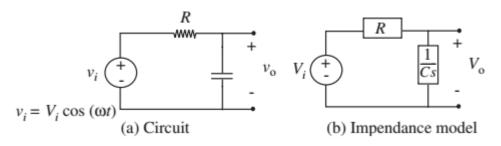
滤波器定义

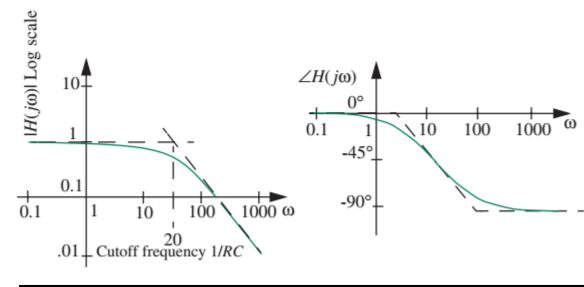






简单滤波器例子





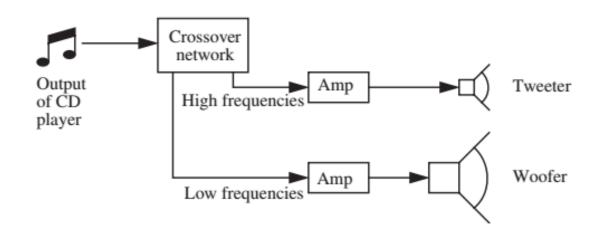
频率选择性与RC关系等

UESTC





#### 滤波器设计例子

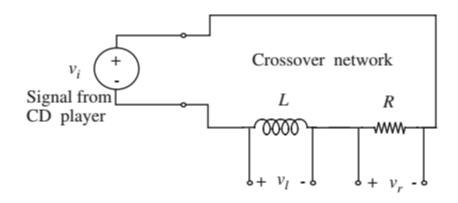








#### 滤波器设计例子



#### 分析该电路特点

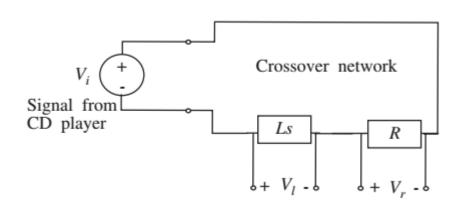






滤波器设计例子

电路阻抗模型



$$\frac{V_l}{V_i} = -\frac{Ls}{Ls + R}$$



电感输出 
$$\frac{V_l}{V_i} = -\frac{Ls}{Ls+R}$$
  $\frac{V_l}{V_i} = -\frac{j\omega L}{j\omega L+R}$ 

$$\frac{V_r}{V_i} = -\frac{R}{Ls + R}.$$



电阻输出 
$$\frac{V_r}{V_i} = -\frac{R}{Ls+R}$$
.  $\frac{V_r}{V_i} = -\frac{R}{j\omega L + R}$ .

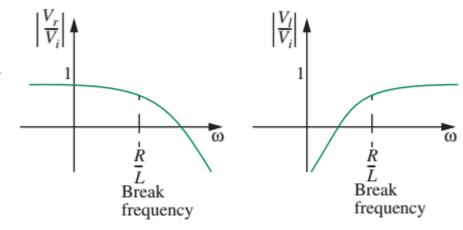






滤波器设计例子

频率响应

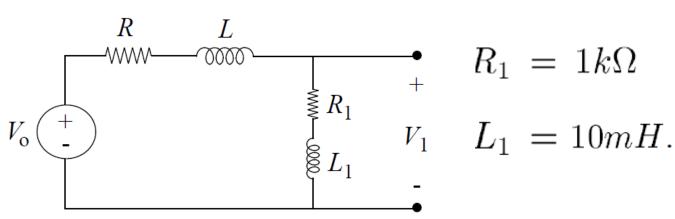


如果选择低音和高音分界频率5KHz,求出电路参数?





### 例



- (1) 传递函数
- (2) 给出R的值使得直流增益为0.1
- (3) 求L的值, 使得高频响应等于直流响应



#### 分析

a) 
$$H(j\omega) = \frac{R_1 + j\omega L_s}{(R_1 + R) + j\omega(L_1 + L)}$$

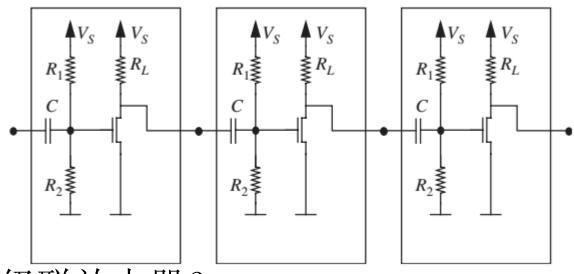
- b)  $R = 9k\Omega$
- c) L = 90mH







放大器级间解耦



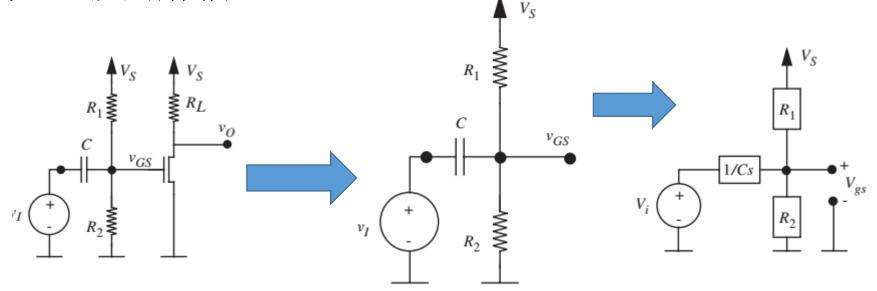
- 讨论: (1) 多级级联放大器?
  - (2) 电容作用? (隔直,通交流)
    - (3) 电容对输入信号有什么影响?







放大器级间解耦



讨论电容对信号响应的影响

叠加原理(两个源作用)







#### 放大器级间解耦

输入信号单独作用

$$V_{gsi} = \frac{R_1 \parallel R_2}{1/Cs + R_1 \parallel R_2} V_i$$

$$= \frac{R_{eq}}{1/Cs + R_{eq}} V_i$$

$$= \frac{R_{eq}Cs}{1 + R_{eq}Cs} V_i$$

$$R_{eq} = R_1 \parallel R_2$$
.



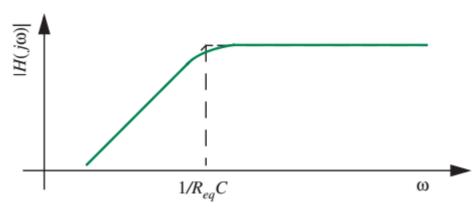




#### 放大器级间解耦

输入信号频率响应

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{V_{gsi}}{V_i} = \frac{R_{eq}Cj\omega}{1 + R_{eq}Cj\omega}.$$



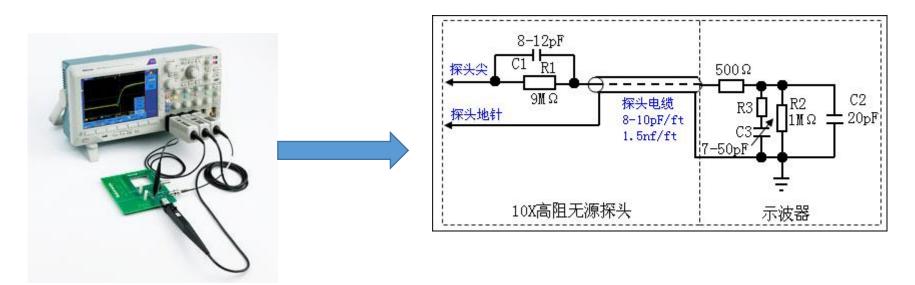
问题: 为了有效通过输入信号,如何选取电路参数?工作点的关系?







#### 利用分压器例子进行的时域, 频域分析比较



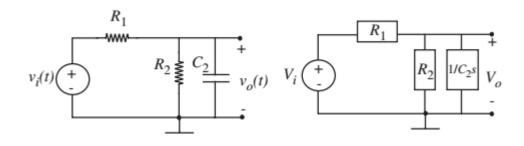
示波器探头一般采用高输入阻抗的分压器取样,高频性能较差(寄生电容的影响)如何补偿?







#### 高阻抗分压器



$$V_o = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_1 R_2 C_2 s} V_i.$$

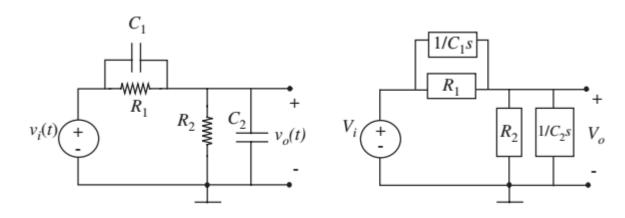
高频时响应 
$$V_o \simeq \frac{1}{j\omega R_1 C_2} V_i$$







#### 补偿电路



$$V_o = \frac{R_2 \parallel (1/C_2 s)}{R_1 \parallel (1/C_1 s) + R_2 \parallel (1/C_2 s)} V_i,$$







#### 电路分析

$$V_o = \frac{R_2(R_1C_1s+1)}{R_1(R_2C_2s+1) + R_2(R_1C_1s+1)}V_i.$$

如果

$$R_1C_1=R_2C_2,$$



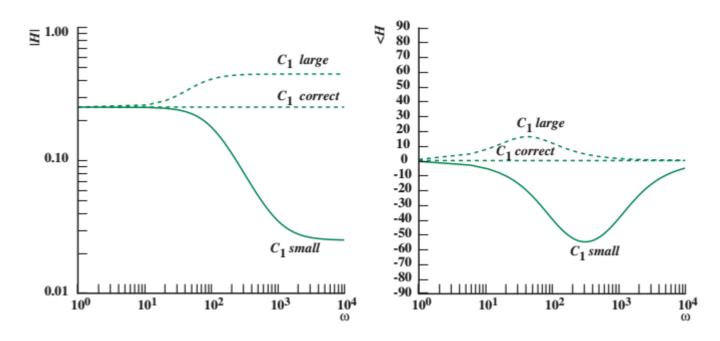
$$V_o = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_i$$







#### 电路补偿效果



在不同情况下,输入阶跃信号,输出时域波形?

方波信号, 输出时域波形?

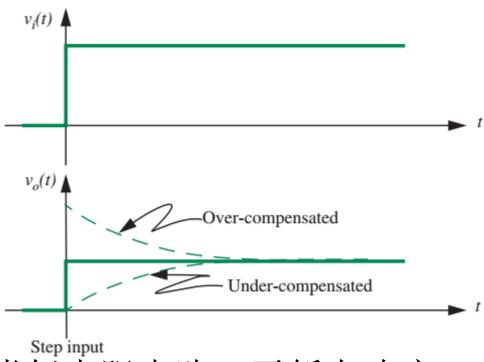






电路补偿效果(时域)

输入阶跃信号



正确补偿后,类似电阻电路,无暂态响应



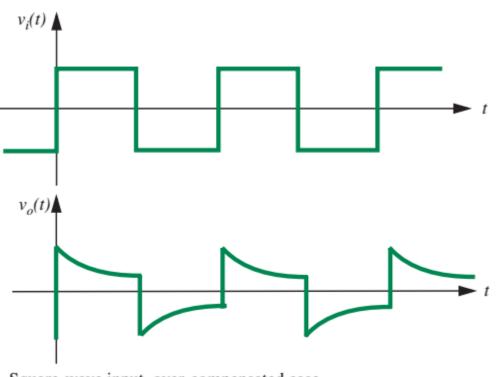




电路补偿效果

输入方波信号

怎样从 频域分 析解释?



Square-wave input, over-compensated case







讨论

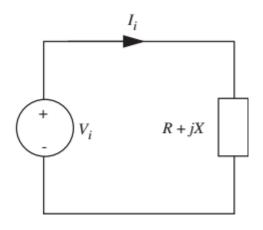
怎样在实验中,调整补偿电容的大小?







#### 阻抗中的功率和能量



 $v_i(t) = |V_i| \cos(\omega t + \phi).$ 

#### 复幅值表示

$$V_{i} = |V_{i}|e^{j\phi}$$

$$I_{i} = \frac{V_{i}}{Z} = \frac{|V_{i}|e^{j\phi}}{R + jX}$$

$$= \frac{|V_{i}|e^{j(\phi - \theta)}}{\sqrt{R^{2} + X^{2}}}$$

$$= |I_{i}|e^{j(\phi - \theta)}.$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{X}{R}.$$







原式 文文 
$$p(t) = vi = \frac{|Vi|^2}{\sqrt{R^2 + X^2}} [\cos(\omega t + \phi)] [\cos(\omega t + \phi - \theta)]$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{|V_i|^2}{\sqrt{R^2 + X^2}} [\cos(2\omega t + 2\phi - \theta) + \cos\theta].$$

平均功率 
$$\bar{p} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|V_i|^2}{\sqrt{R^2 + X^2}} \cos \theta.$$



$$\overline{p} = \frac{1}{2} |V_i| |I_i| \cos \theta$$

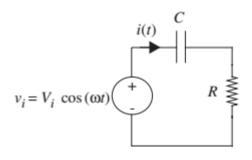






讨论

纯电抗是否消耗功率?能量是如何转换的?



该电路在转折频率(时间常数)处电路消耗功率是?





本章关键词:

微分方程转换为代数方程, 复数阻抗

稳态解(强制响应),频率选择,频率响应(幅度和相位)

波特图, 传递函数





## **萨章习题**

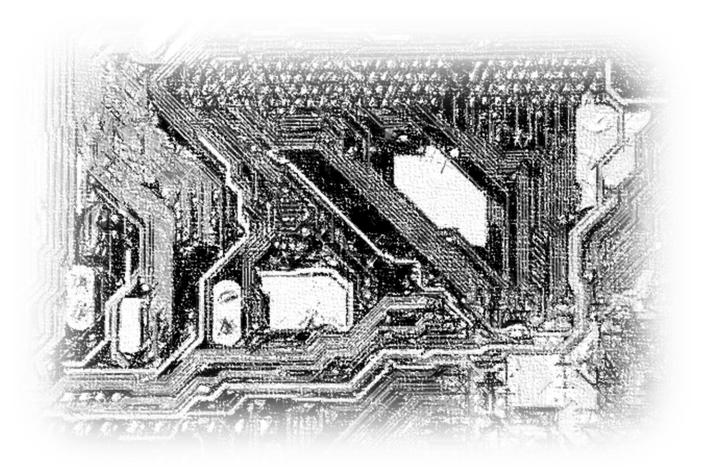
●练习13.6, 13.9, 13.11, 13.16 (P519)

●问题13.1, 13.3, 13.6 (P523)

建议小组讨论解决:问题13.5,13.2









何松档电子工程学院

# 谢谢!



