



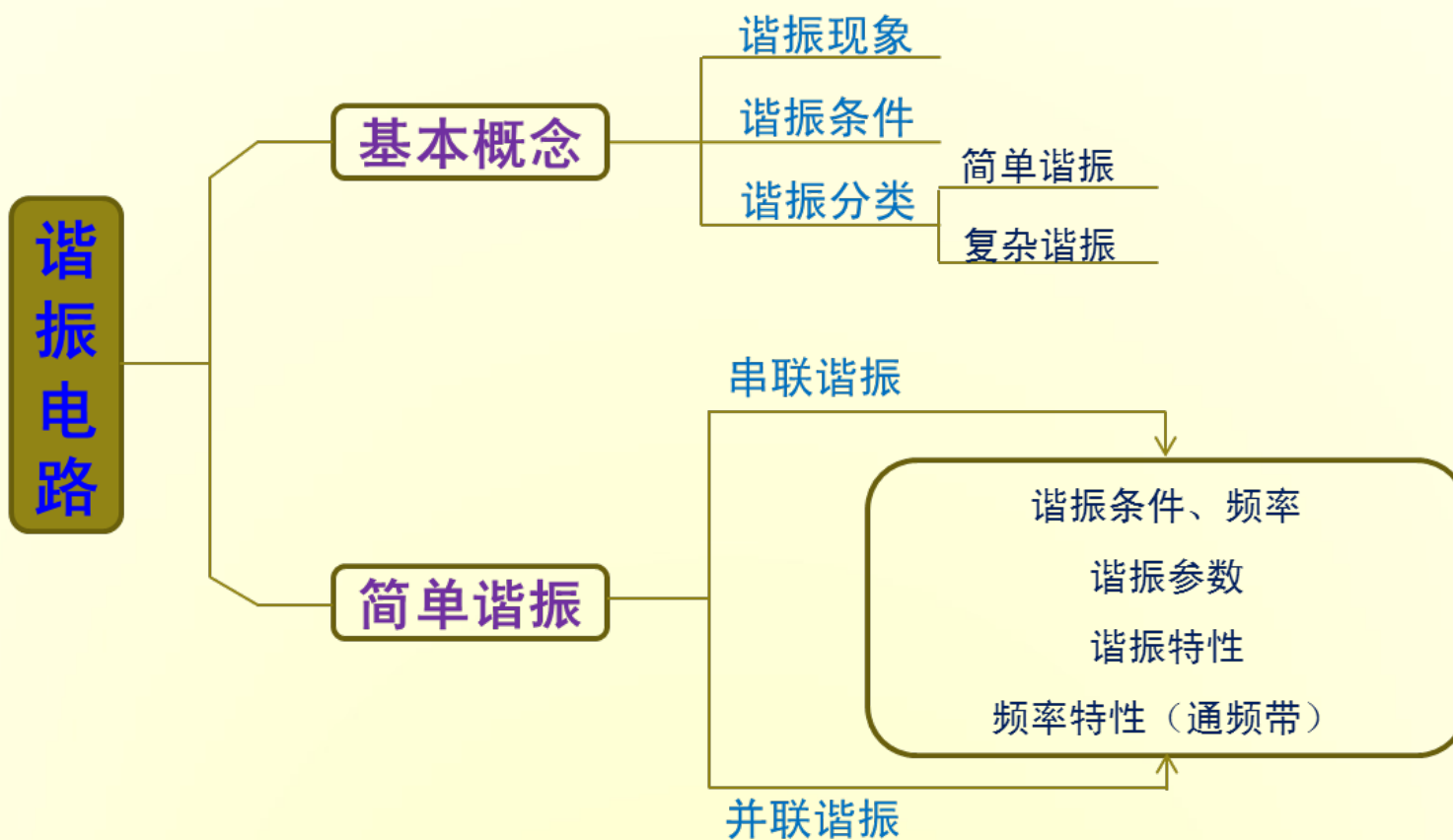
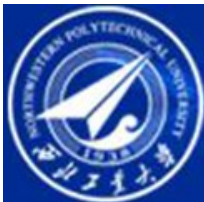
西北工业大学

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—— *Lihui*

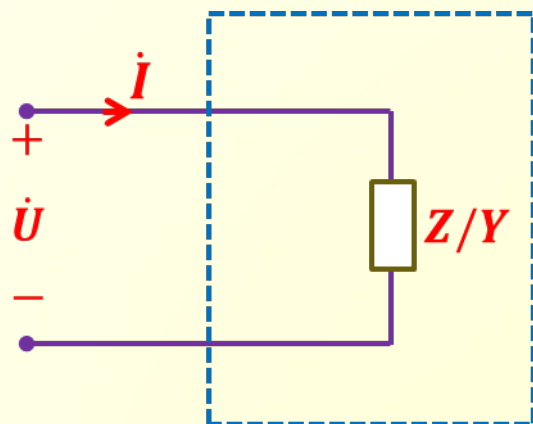
ENGLISH VERSION

第八章 谐振电路





谐振现象： 含有 RLC 的无源单口网络在正弦激励作用下，对于某些频率出现端口电压、电流同相位。



$$Z = R + jX \text{ 或 } Y = G + jB$$

谐振条件：

$$X = X_L - X_C = 0 \text{ 或 } B = B_C - B_L = 0$$

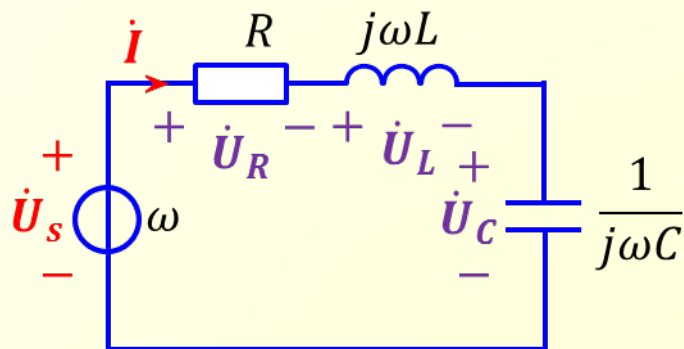
谐振分类：

- | | | |
|----------|---|------|
| (1) 串联谐振 | } | 简单谐振 |
| (2) 并联谐振 | | |
| (3) 串并谐振 | } | 复杂谐振 |
| (4) 耦合谐振 | | |



8.1 串联谐振电路

一、谐振条件与谐振频率：



谐振的条件为： $X = \omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad \text{谐振角频率}$$

它只由电路本身的参数L、C所确定的

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

谐振产生方法：

- (1) 信号源给定，改变电路参数；
- (2) 电路给定，改变信号源频率。



二、串联谐振参数：

(1) 谐振阻抗：谐振时电路的输入阻抗：

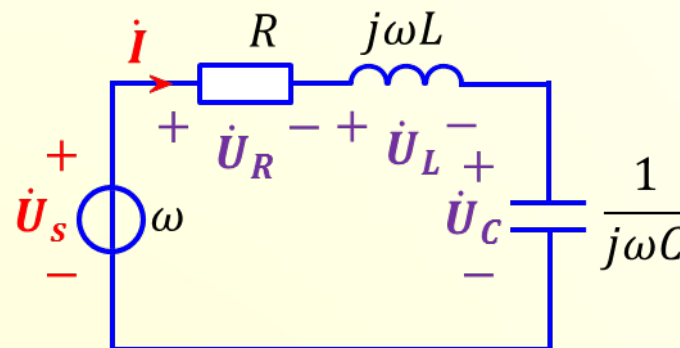
$$Z_0 = R$$

(2) 特征阻抗：谐振时的感抗或容抗：

$$\rho = X_{L0} = \omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

(3) 品质因数：

$$Q = \frac{\rho}{R} = \frac{X_{L0}}{R} = \frac{X_{C0}}{R}$$



三、串联谐振特性：

(1) 谐振阻抗为纯电阻，其值为最小，即： $Z_0 = R$

(2) 电流与电源电压同相位，即： $\varphi = \varphi_u - \varphi_i = 0$



(3) 功率因数: $\cos\varphi = 1$

(4) 电流的模达到最大值, $I = I_0 = U_s/R$, 谐振电流。

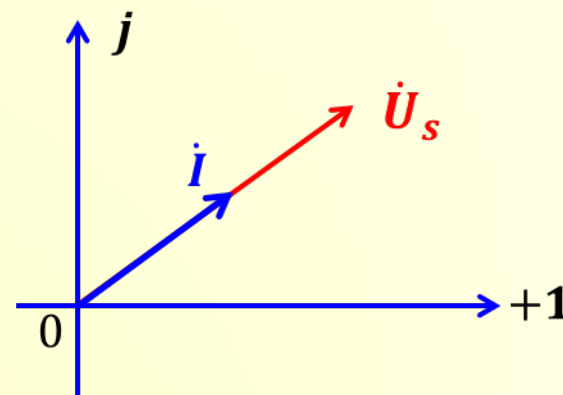
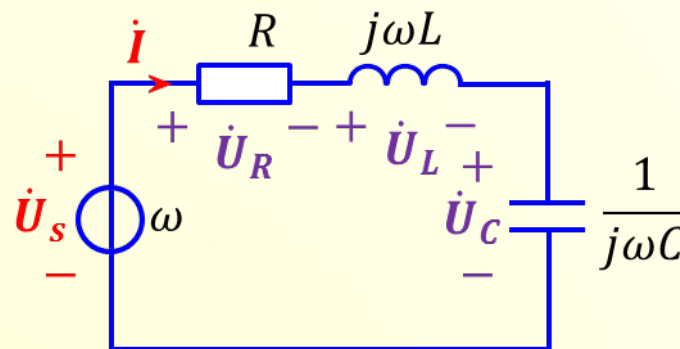
(5) L、C两端均可能出现高电压。

$$U_{L0} = I_0 X_{L0} = \frac{U_s}{R} X_{L0} = QU_s$$

$$U_{C0} = I_0 X_{C0} = \frac{U_s}{R} X_{C0} = QU_s$$

电压谐振

(6) 电压、电流同相位。





8.2 并联谐振

一、谐振条件与谐振频率

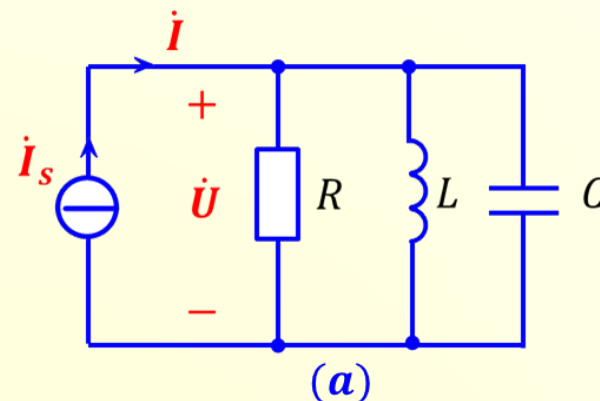
电路模型(a) : $\dot{I}_S = \dot{U}Y$

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

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

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

或 $f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$

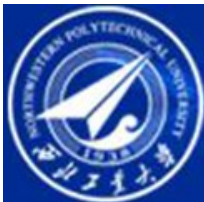


谐振导纳: $Y_0 = \frac{1}{R}$

谐振阻抗: $Z_0 = R$

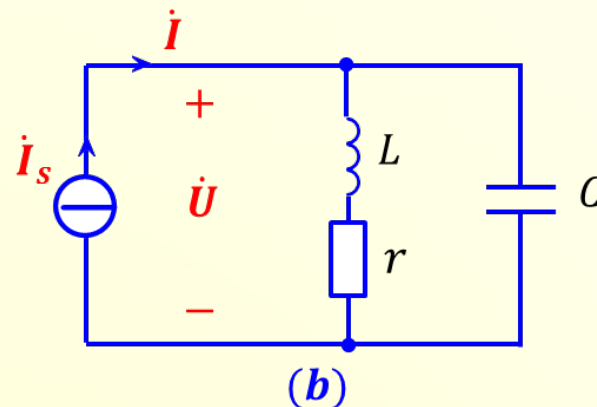
特征阻抗: $\rho = \sqrt{L/C}$

品质因数: $Q = \frac{1/\rho}{Y_0} = \frac{R}{\rho}$



电路模型 (b) :

$$\begin{aligned} i_s &= \dot{U} Y \\ Y &= j\omega C + \frac{1}{r + j\omega L} \\ &= j\omega C + \frac{r - j\omega L}{r^2 + (\omega L)^2} \end{aligned}$$



谐振条件: $\omega C - \frac{\omega L}{r^2 + (\omega L)^2} = 0$

谐振阻抗: $Z_0 = \frac{L/C}{r}$

谐振频率: $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \left(\frac{r}{L}\right)^2} = \omega_0$

特征阻抗: $\rho = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$

实际工程中 $\omega_0 L \gg r$, ω_0 很高, ω 在 ω_0 附近变化, 故

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad \text{或} \quad f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$



二、并联谐振特性

(1) 导纳最小: $Y_0 = \frac{R}{L/C}$

(2) $\varphi_u - \varphi_i = 0$

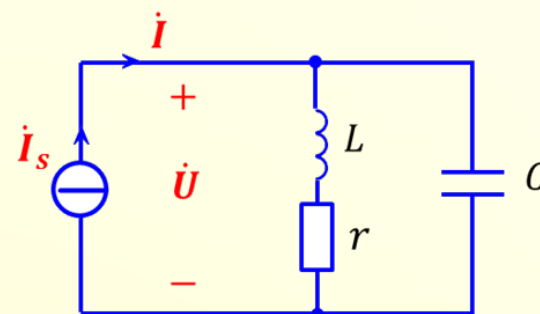
(3) $\cos \varphi = 1$

(4) 电压达到最大值: $U = I_S Z_0$

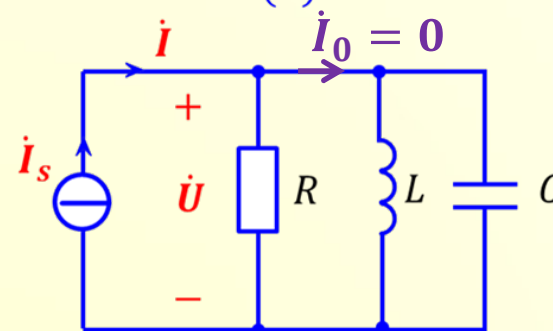
(5) L 、 C 中出现过电流: (电流谐振)

$$I_S \approx I_C = QI$$

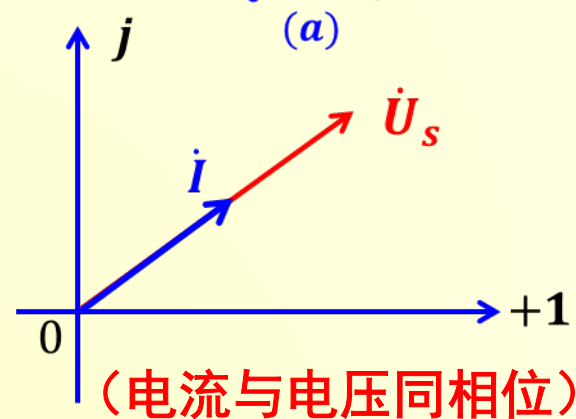
(6) 相量图

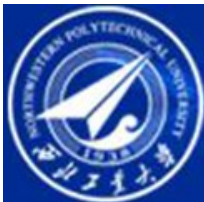


(b)

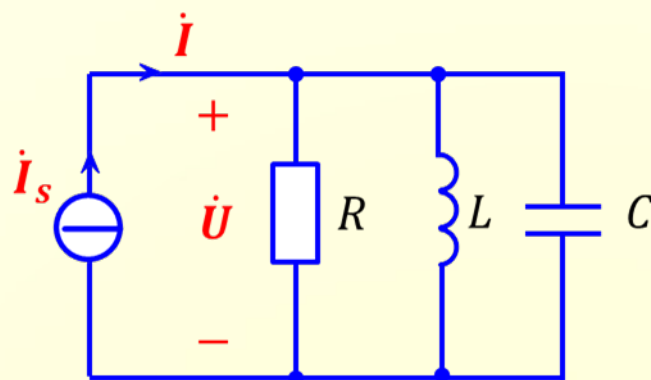


(a)

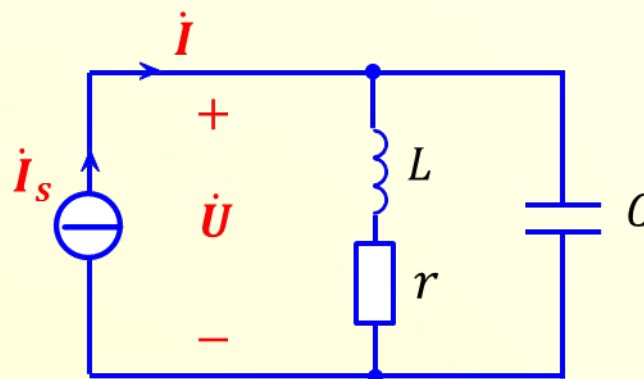




三、电路等效变换：



(a)



(b)

谐振阻抗：

$$Z_0 = R$$

$$Z_0 = \frac{L/C}{r}$$

等效参数：

$$R = \frac{L/C}{r}$$

$$r = \frac{L/C}{R}$$

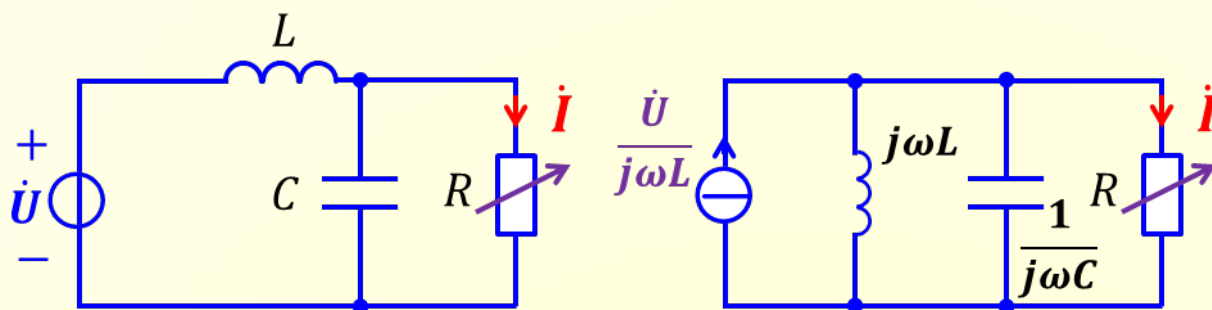
品质因数：

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

$$Q = \frac{\sqrt{L/C}}{r}$$

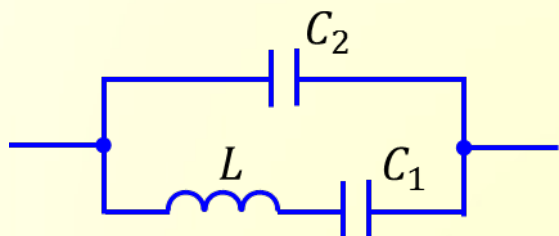


例 如图，在 $R \neq \infty$ 的条件下改变 R ，欲使 i 的值不变，求电路的角频率。



$$i = \frac{\dot{U}}{j\omega L}$$
$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

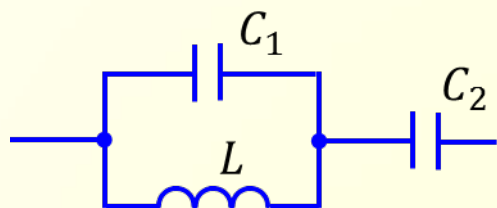
* 串、并联谐振 求图示电路谐振频率：



$$Z = \frac{-j \frac{1}{\omega C_2} \times j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C_1})}{-j \frac{1}{\omega C_2} + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C_1})} = \frac{-j \frac{1}{\omega C_2} \times j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C_1})}{j[\omega L - (\frac{1}{\omega C_2} + \frac{1}{\omega C_1})]}$$

$$\omega_{\text{串}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC_1}}$$

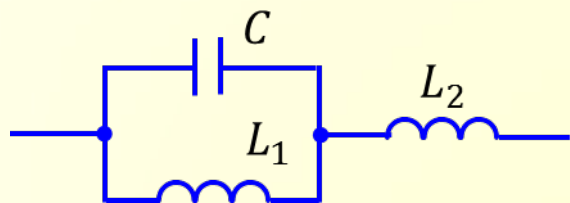
$$\omega_{\text{并}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}}}$$



$$Z = \frac{-j \frac{1}{\omega C_1} \times j\omega L}{-j \frac{1}{\omega C_1} + j\omega L} = \frac{-j \frac{L}{C_1}}{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C_1}} - j \frac{1}{\omega C_2}$$

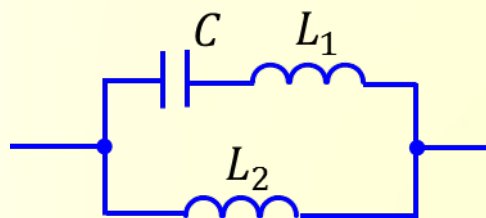
$$\omega_{\text{并}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC_1}} \quad \omega_{\text{串}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L(C_1 + C_2)}}$$

串联谐振： $Z = 0$ (短路) ； 并联谐振： $Z = \infty$ (开路)



$$\omega_{\text{并}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 C}}$$

$$\omega_{\text{串}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{L_1 L_2}{L_1 + L_2} C}}$$



$$\omega_{\text{串}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 C}}$$

$$\omega_{\text{并}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(L_1 + L_2) C}}$$