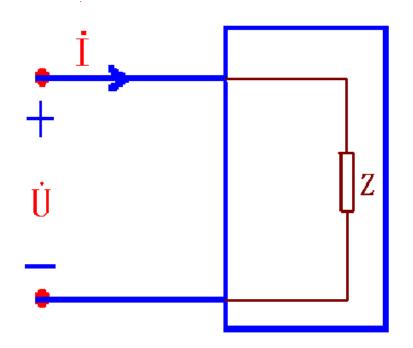
第八章 谐振电路

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。



$$Z = R + jX$$
 \overrightarrow{y} $Y = G + jB$

谐振条件:

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{L}} - \mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{C}}$$
$$= \mathbf{0}$$

或:

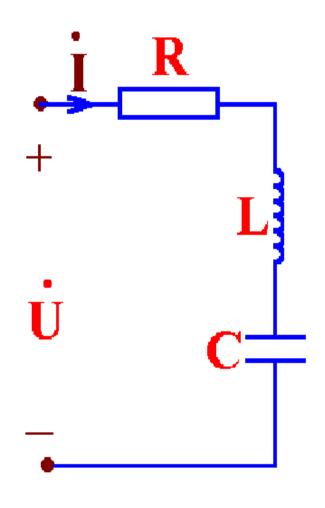
$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{C}} - \mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{L}}$$
$$= \mathbf{0}$$

谐振分类:

- 1、串联谐振
- 2、并联谐振 (简单谐振)
- 3、串并谐振
- 4、耦合谐振

(复杂谐振)

8-1 串联谐振



一、谐振条件与谐振频率:

谐振条件:
$$X = X_L - X_C = 0$$
 即, $\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} = 0$

谐振频率:

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \omega_0$$

或,
$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

谐振产生方法:

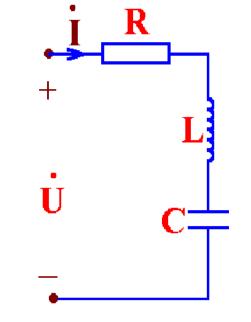
- 1) 信号源给定,改变电路参数;
- 2) 电路给定,改变信号源频率。

二、谐振参数:

1、谐振阻抗:谐振时电路的输入阻抗 Z_0

串联谐振电路: $Z_0=R$

2、特征阻抗: 谐振时的感抗或容抗 ρ



串联谐振电路:
$$\rho = \omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

3、品质因数:谐振时特征阻抗与电路总阻抗的比值。

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

谐振时电感电压(或电容电压)与电源电压的比值。

三、串联谐振特性

- 1) 阻抗最小: Z₀=R
- 2) ϕ_{u} - ϕ_{i} =0(电流与电压同相位)
- 3) $\cos \varphi = \cos (\varphi_u \varphi_i) = 1$
- 4) 电流达到最大值:

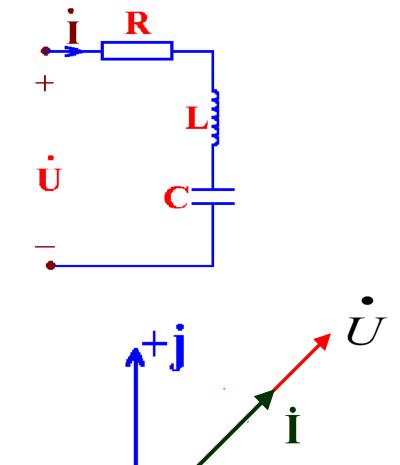
$$I_0 = I_m = U/R$$

5) L、C两端出现过电压:

$$U_{L0} = I_0 X_{L0} = \frac{U_S}{R} X_{L0} = QU_S$$

$$U_{C0} = I_0 X_{C0} = \frac{U_S}{R} X_{C0} = QU_S$$

6) 相量图



- ①能否用串联谐振来提高功率因数?
- ②如何判断电路达到谐振?

四、频率特性:

电路各个物理量随激励信号频率α变化的特性。

1、阻抗频率特性:

$$X_{L} = \omega L$$

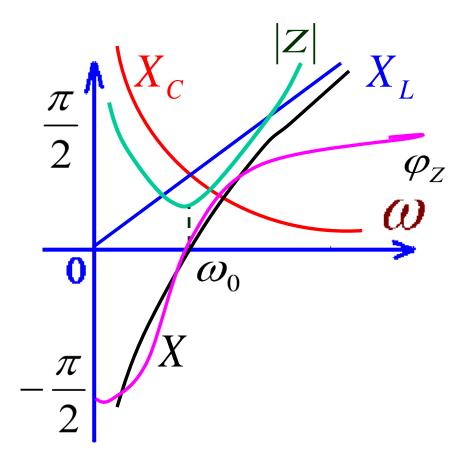
$$X_{C} = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$$X = X_{L} - X_{C}$$

$$Z = R + jX$$

其中:
$$|Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$$

$$\varphi_Z = tg^{-1} \frac{X}{R} = tg^{-1} \frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R}$$



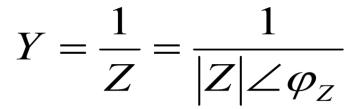
2、导纳频率特性:

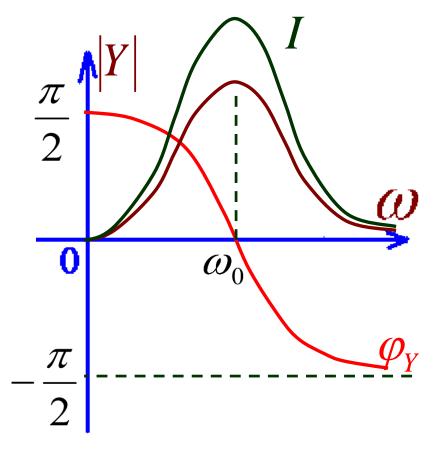
$$|Y| = rac{1}{|Z|}$$

$$\varphi_{\scriptscriptstyle Y} = -\varphi_{\scriptscriptstyle Z}$$

3、电流频率特性:

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = \frac{\dot{U}}{|Z| \angle \varphi_Z}$$





4、电压频率特性:

$$U_{R} = RI$$

$$U_{L} = \omega LI$$

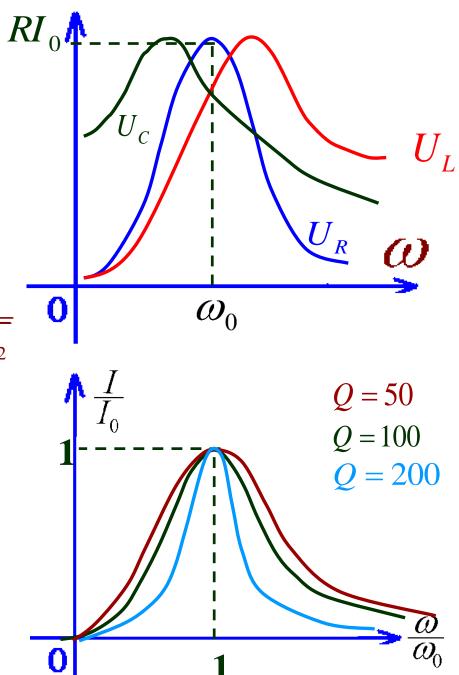
$$U_{C} = \frac{1}{2}I$$

$$I = U|Y| = \frac{U}{|Z|} = \frac{U}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}}$$

5、相对频率特性:

(通用频率特性、归一化频率特性)

$$\frac{I}{I_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 (\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega})^2}}$$



6、Q对频率特性的影响:

$$Q = \frac{\rho}{Z_0} = \frac{\sqrt{L/C}}{R}$$

$\sqrt{1+Q^2(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}-\frac{\omega_0}{\omega})^2}$

7、选择性:

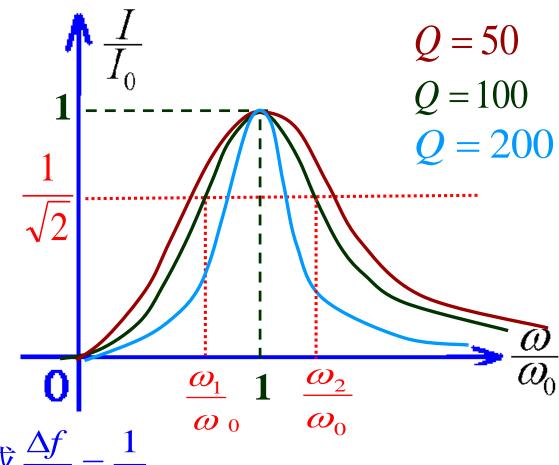
选择有用信号、抑 制无用信号的能力。

8、通频带:

当电源的ω发生变化 时,能使电流 $I \ge \frac{I_0}{\sqrt{2}}$ 的频率范围 的频率范围。

通频带: $\Delta \omega = \omega_2 - \omega_1$

相对通频带: $\frac{\Delta \omega}{\omega_0} = \frac{1}{Q}$ 或 $\frac{\Delta f}{f_0}$



或
$$\frac{\Delta f}{f_0} = \frac{1}{Q}$$

例1:图示谐振电路,已知 $U_s=1.0$ mV,求 f_0 、Q、 Δf 、 U_{L0} 、 I_0 。

解:
$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = 796kHz$$

$$Q = \frac{\sqrt{L/C}}{R} = 80$$

$$\Delta f = \frac{f_0}{Q} = 9.95kHz$$
1002
+ 160µH

250pF

$$I_{o} = \frac{U_{s}}{R} = 0.1 mA$$
 $U_{Lo} = QU_{s} = 80 mV$
 \vec{X}
 \vec{X}
 \vec{X}
 $\vec{U}_{Lo} = \omega_{0} L I_{0} = 2\pi f_{0} I_{0}$

例2: 如图所示谐振电路,已知Q=50, $U_{s1}=1$ mV, $f_1=540$ kHz;

 $U_{s2}=1mV$, $f_2=600kHz$.求 $U_{S1}和U_{S2}$ 分别在电容C上产生的电压 U_{C1}

和
$$U_{C2}$$
。

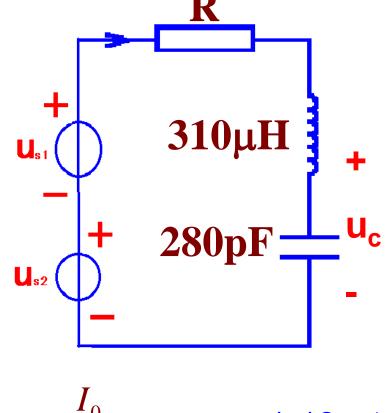
M:
$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = 540kHz$$

可见, $f_1 = f_0$,电路对540kHz谐振。

$$U_{C1} = QU_{s1} = 50mV$$

$$I_0 = \frac{U_{L1}}{2\pi f_0 L} = 47.5 \mu A$$

$$U_{C2} = I \frac{1}{2\pi f_{\circ}C} = 4.25 mV$$



电路对600kHz处于失谐:
$$I = \frac{I_0}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 (\frac{f}{f_0} - \frac{f_0}{f})^2}} = 4.48 \mu A$$

$$U_{C2} = I \frac{1}{2\pi f_2 C} = 4.25 mV$$

五、电源内阻的影响

1、谐振频率:不变

$$\omega_{0e} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \omega_0$$

2、特征阻抗:不变

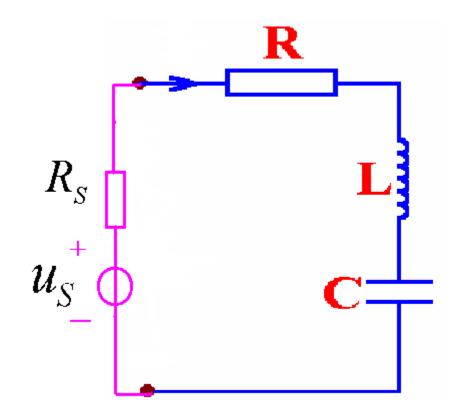
$$\rho_e = \omega_0 L = \rho$$

3、品质因数:变小

$$Q_e = \frac{\rho}{R_S + R} < Q$$

4、通频带:变大(展宽)

$$\Delta \omega_e = \frac{\omega_{0e}}{Q_e} = \frac{\omega_0}{Q_e} > \Delta \omega$$



8-2 并联谐振

一、谐振条件与谐振频率

电路模型(a):

$$\dot{I}_s = \dot{U} Y$$

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

谐振条件:

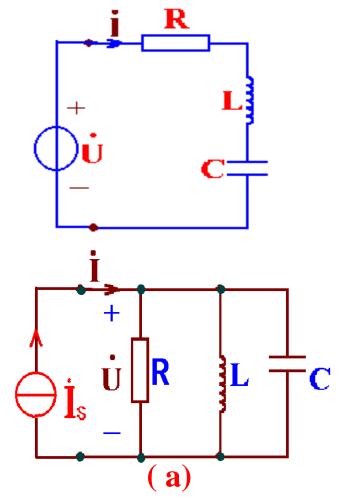
$$\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L} = 0$$

谐振频率:

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \omega_0$$

或:

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$



谐振阻抗:

$$Z_0 = R$$

特征阻抗:

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

$$I_s = U Y$$

$$Y = j\omega C + \frac{1}{r + j\omega L}$$

$$= \frac{r}{r^2 + (\omega L)^2} + j[\omega C - \frac{\omega L}{r^2 + (\omega L)^2}]$$

谐振导纳:
$$Y_0 = \frac{r}{r^2 + (\omega_0 L)^2}$$

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

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

谐振阻抗:
$$Z_0 = \frac{L/C}{r}$$

特征阻抗:
$$\rho = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

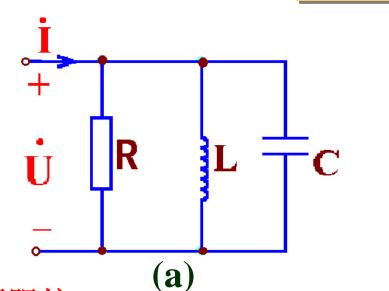
实际工程中 ω L>>r,原因: ① ω 0很高, ② ω 在 ω 0 附近变化, 即, ω 也很大, ③r十分小。故, ω L>>r, r可以忽略。

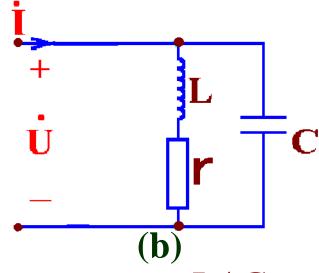
因此,
$$\omega_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{IC}}$$

二、电路等效变换:

谐振时电路端口伏安关系不变





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:

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

谐振时的感纳(或容纳)与 电路的总导纳的比值。

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

三、并联谐振特性

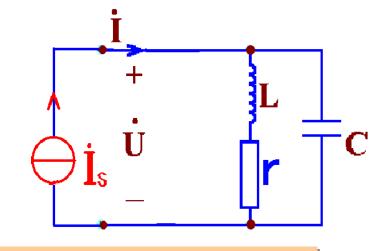
- 1) 导纳最小: $Y_0 = \frac{r}{L/C}$
- $2) \quad \varphi_{\mathbf{u}} \varphi_{\mathbf{i}} = 0$
- 3) $\cos \varphi = 1$
- 4) 电压达到最广的方法提

$$\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{s}} \mathbf{Z}_{\mathbf{0}}$$

5) L、C中出现过电流:

$$I_{L0} \approx I_{C0} = Q I_s$$

- Q: 谐振时电容电流(或电 $I_{c0} = \frac{1}{1}$
 - 6) 相量图



$$I_{L0} = \frac{U_0}{\sqrt{r^2 + (\omega_0 L)^2}} \approx \frac{U_0}{\omega_0 L}$$

$$= \frac{Z_0 I_S}{\omega_0 L} = \frac{\frac{1}{\omega_0 L}}{\frac{1}{Z_0}} I_S = QI_S$$

$$I_{C0} = \frac{U_0}{1/\omega_0 C} = \frac{Z_0 I_S}{1/\omega_0 C} = \frac{\omega_0 C}{1/Z_0} I_S = QI_S$$

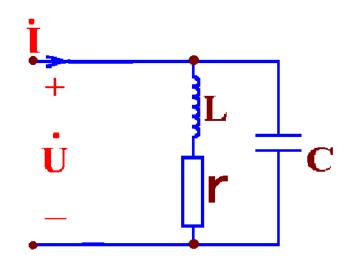
15

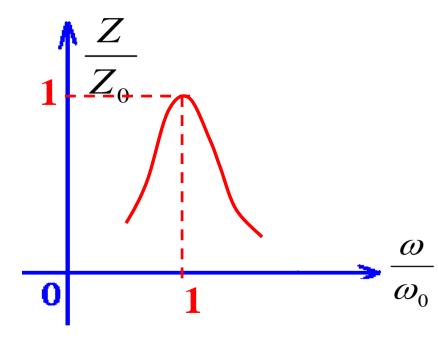
四、频率特性:

1、阻抗频率特性:

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

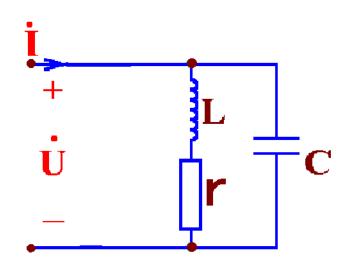
$$\frac{Z}{Z_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)^2}}$$





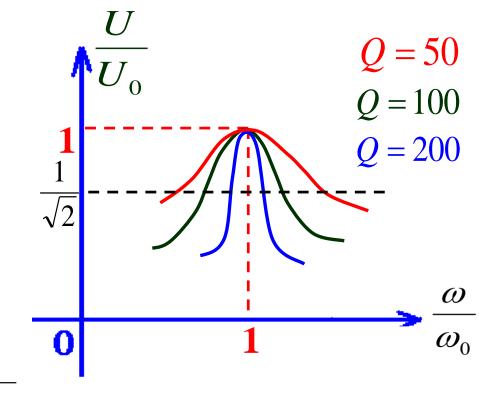
阻抗模值的相对频率特性

2、电压频率特性:



$$U = I|Z| = \frac{IZ_o}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)^2}}$$

$$\frac{U}{U_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)^2}}$$



五、Q对频率特性的影响:

Q增大,特性曲线尖锐; Q减小,特性曲线平坦。

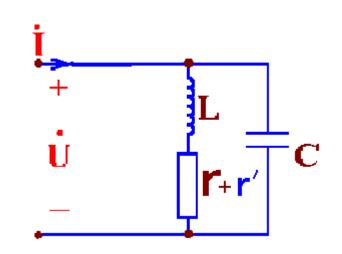
因此: 选择性与Q成正比; 通频带与Q成反比。

可见: 选择性与Q成正比;

通频带与Q成反比。

F:

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



说明:

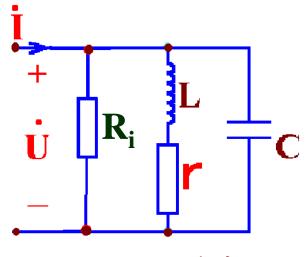
选择性、通频带、Q对频率特性的影响,概念上与串联谐振电路的相同。

六、并联电阻
$$\mathbf{R}_{i}$$
的影响: $r' = \frac{L/C}{C}$

$$r' = \frac{L/C}{R_i}$$

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

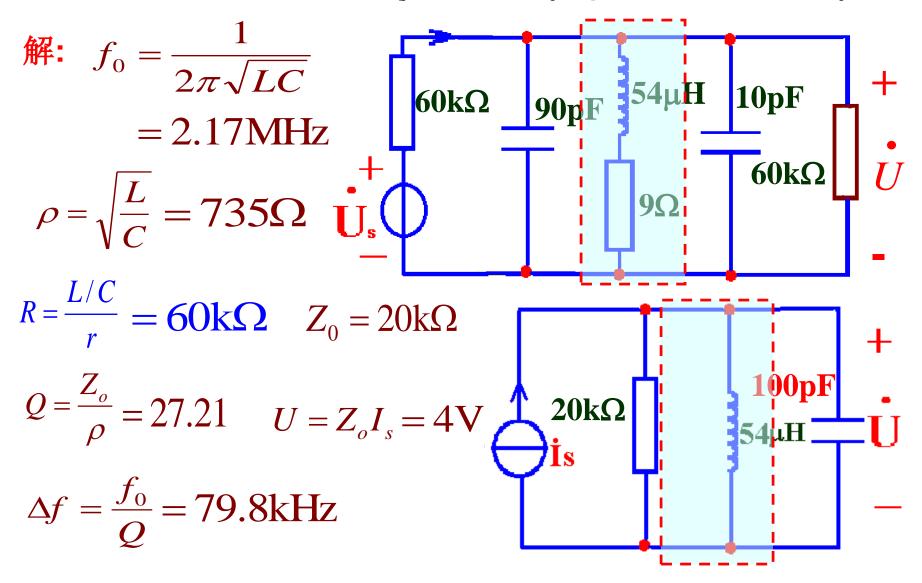
$$Q = \frac{Q_0}{1 + \frac{Z_0}{R_i}}, \ Z = \frac{Z_0}{1 + \frac{Z_0}{R_i}}, \ \Delta \omega = \frac{\omega_0}{Q}$$



R: 称为展宽电阻

品质因数、谐振阻抗下降; 通频带增宽。

例1: 图示谐振电路,已知 $U_s=12V$,求 f_0 、 ρ 、Q、 Δf 、U、 Z_0 。



例2: 图示谐振电路,已知 I_s =1mA, R_i =40kΩ,L=100 μH,

C=100pF, r=25 Ω 。1)求谐振回路 ω_0 、ρ、Q、 Z_0 、 $\Delta \omega$; 2)求整个电路 ω_{0e} 、ρe、 Q_e 、 Z_{0e} 、 $\Delta \omega_e$; 3)求各支路电流和电压U。

解: 1) 谐振回路:

$$\rho = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 1k\Omega \qquad Q = \frac{\sqrt{L/C}}{r} = 40$$

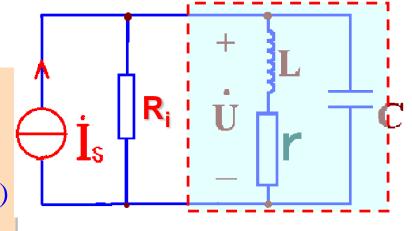
$$Z_0 = \frac{L/C}{r} = 40k\Omega \qquad \Delta\omega = \frac{\omega_0}{Q} = 250k(rad/s)$$

2) 整个回路:

$$\omega_{0e} = \omega_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = 10^7 \, rad \, / \, s, \quad \rho_e = \rho = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 1k\Omega$$

$$Q_e = \frac{Q}{1 + \frac{Z_o}{R_i}} = 20 \qquad Z_{oe} = \frac{Z_o}{1 + \frac{Z_o}{R_i}} = 20k\Omega$$

$$\Delta\omega_e = (1 + \frac{Z_o}{R_i})\Delta\omega = 500k(rad \, / \, s)$$



3) 各支路电流:

$$U = Z_{oe}I_s = 20V$$

$$I_{R_i} = \frac{U}{R_i} = 0.5mA$$

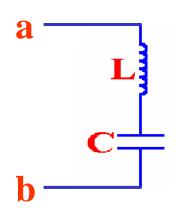
$$I_o = \frac{U}{Z_o} = 0.5mA$$

$$I_L \approx I_C = QI_o = 20mA$$

*8-3 串、并联谐振

- 讨论由纯电感和纯电容 所构成的串并联电路
- ●仅讨论"谐振频率"

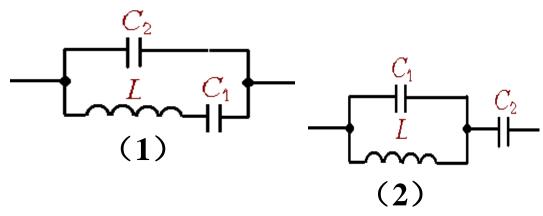
一、L、C串联谐振



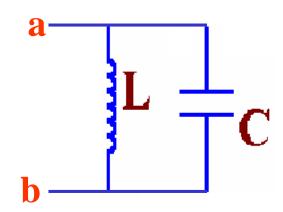
$$Z_{ab} = j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}) = 0$$
 $\exists j$,

发生谐振

故, Z=0, 相当于a、b短路



二、L、C并联谐振

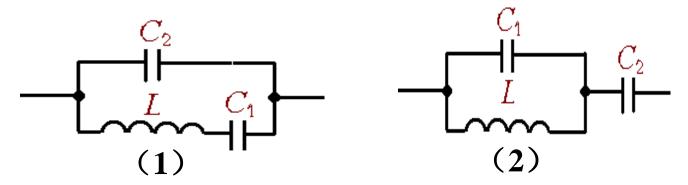


$$Y_{ab} = j(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L}) = 0 \exists J,$$

发生谐振

故, $Z=\infty$,相当于a、b开路

三、串并联谐振(具有两个谐振点)



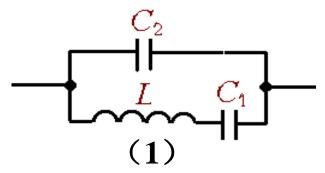
图(1):

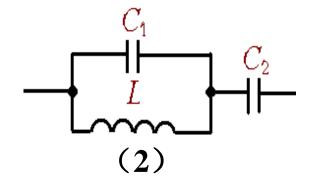
- 1、L、C1 发生串联谐振 (第1个谐振点)
- 2、L与C1串联阻抗呈纯感性, L、C1、C2发生并联谐振 (第2个谐振点)

图(2):

- 1、L、C1 发生并联谐振(第1个谐振点)
- 2、L与C1并联阻抗呈纯感性, L、C1、C2发生串联谐振 (第2个谐振点)

求图示电路谐振频率:





解:

$$iZ = \frac{-j\frac{1}{\omega C_{1}} \times j\omega L}{-j\frac{1}{\omega C_{1}} + j\omega L} - j\frac{1}{\omega C_{2}} \qquad \omega_{\sharp} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC_{1}}} \qquad \omega_{\sharp} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC_{1}}}$$

$$\omega_{\sharp} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC_1}}$$

$$\omega_{\sharp} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC_1}}$$

$$= \frac{-j\frac{L}{C_1}}{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C_1}} - j\frac{1}{\omega C_2} \qquad \omega_{\sharp} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L\frac{C_1C_2}{C_1 + C_2}}} \qquad \omega_{\sharp} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L(C_1 + C_2)}}$$

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

$$\omega_{\sharp} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L (C_1 + C_2)}}$$

求图示电路谐振频率:

串联谐振: Z=0(短路);并联谐振: Y=0或Z=∞(开路)

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
C \\
L_1 \\
L_2 \\
C \\
\hline
L_1 \\
C \\
\hline
L_1 \\
L_2
\end{array}$$

$$\omega_{\sharp} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 C}}$$

$$\omega_{\sharp} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} C \\ L_1 \\ L_2 \\ \end{array}$$

$$\omega_{\sharp} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 C}} \qquad \omega_{\sharp} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(L_1 + L_2)C}}$$

本章小结

1. 串联谐振

谐振条件、谐振频率、谐振阻抗、特征阻抗、品质因数、谐振特性;

频率特性(阻抗、导纳、电流、电压、 相对特性、选择性、通频带) 品质因数对频率特性的影响

2. 并联谐振

谐振条件、谐振频率、谐振阻抗、 特征阻抗、品质因数、谐振特性; 电路等效变换

频率特性(阻抗、电压、选择性、通频带) 品质因数对频率特性的影响

并联电阻R_i的影响

3. 串并联谐振

