射频电路开发培训



第六讲 匹配电路

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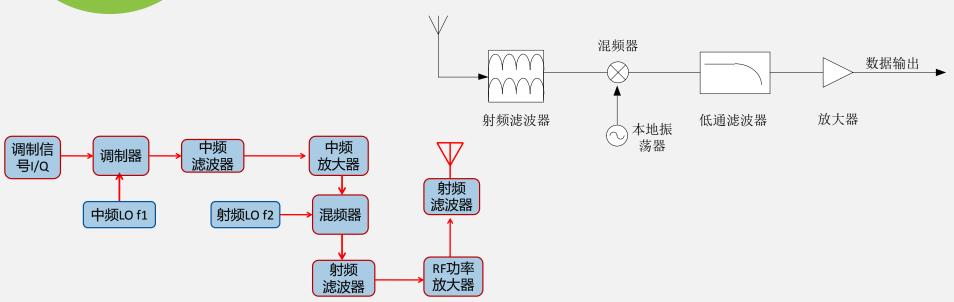
01	阻抗匹配的本质
02	双元件匹配电路
03	三元件匹配电路
04	低Q值宽带型匹配电路
05	SMITH圆图
06	SMITH圆图匹配设计

阻抗匹配本质

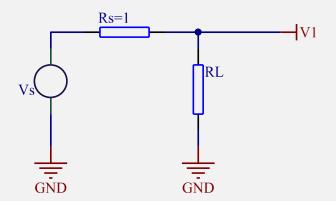
Part



- (1) 射频电路中,信号电平过小,无法容忍损耗;
- (2) 最大功率传输要求



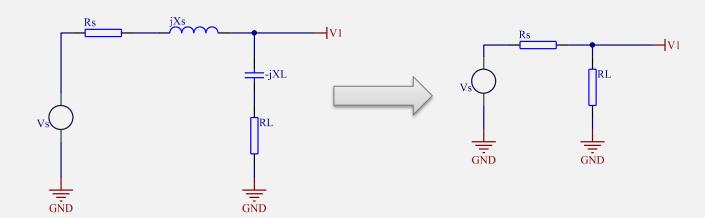
直流电路最大功率 传输分析



如何使负载RL获得最大功率?

$$P_1 = \frac{R_L}{\left(1 + R_L\right)^2}$$

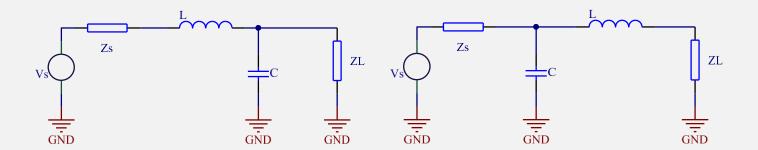
交流电路最大功率 传输分析

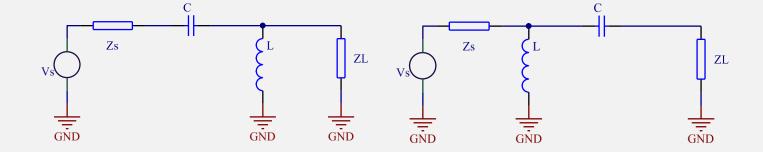


Part 2

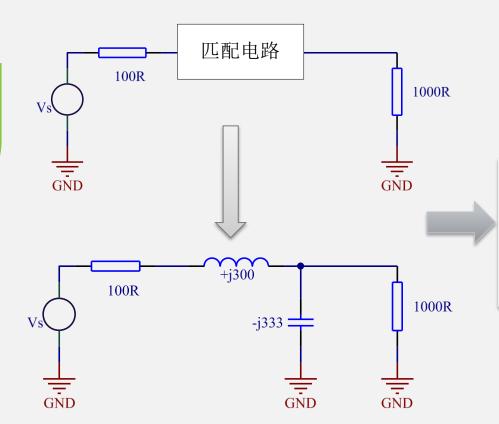
双元件匹配网络







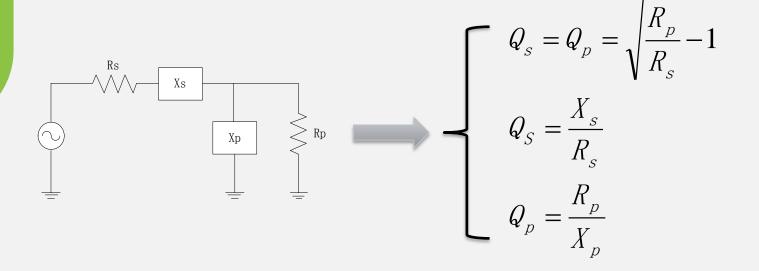
L匹配电 路原理



L型匹配网络原理:

通过并联元件改善负 载阻抗,是负载实部 与源阻抗相等,虚部 和串联电抗抵销

L匹配电路 理论设计

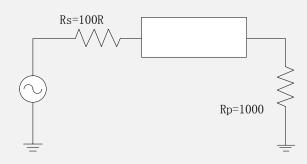


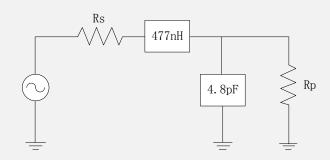
 Q_S 为串联支路品质因数, Q_D 为并联支路品质因数

L匹配电路 理论设计

设计100mhZ频率100欧姆源阻抗和1000欧姆的负载阻抗进行匹配,要求兼顾低通滤波器分析:

- (1)确定匹配网络拓扑结构,串联为电感
- (2)求解支路品质因数





复负载匹 配设计

(1) 谐振匹配法

使用等值异号的电抗元件和寄生电抗组成 谐振电路

(2) 吸收匹配法

使用匹配网络吸收电抗成分

复负载匹 配设计



- (1)通过谐振抵销负载的电抗部分 (如果负载电抗为并联LC元件,则消耗元件也是并联的CL元件)
- (2)使用L型匹配理论设计LC双元件匹配电路 (设计过程不考虑已经消耗的LC负载元件)
- (3)将最终的匹配电路进行串并联合并

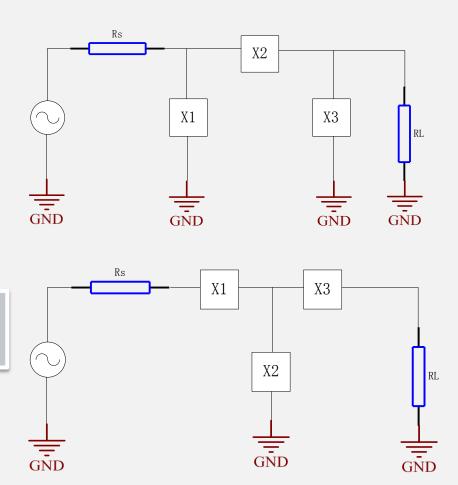
Part 3

三元件匹配网络

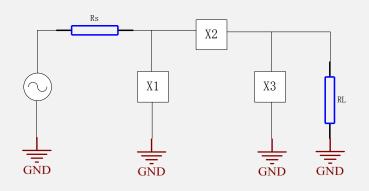


相对于双元件网络:

拥有更灵活的Q值和更灵活的带宽设计





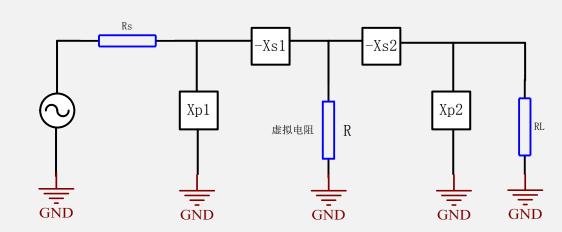


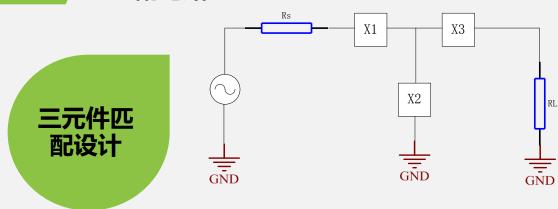
□型电路分解,按照双 元件理论进行设计

虚拟电阻R的值小于 R_s 和 R_L 网络Q值分为左网络Q值和右网络Q值,求解如下:

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{R_H}{R} - 1}$$

 R_H 为终端阻抗 R_s 或 R_L 的最大值,R为虚拟电阻



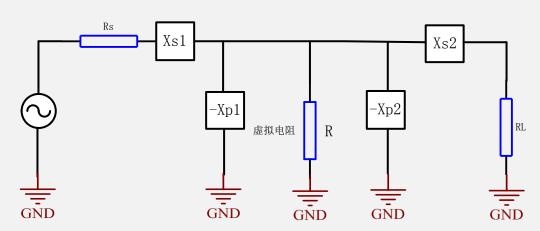


T型电路分解,按照双 元件理论进行设计

虚拟电阻R的值小于R_S和R_L T型网络Q值分为左网络Q值和右网络Q值,求解如下:

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{R}{R_{\min}} - 1}$$

R_{min}为终端阻抗R_s或R_I的较小值,R为虚拟电阻



设计 π 型匹配电路100M $<math>\pm$ 板率100欧姆源阻抗和1000欧姆的负载阻抗进行匹配,要求Q值为15(1)求解虚拟阻抗



$$R = \frac{R_H}{Q^2 + 1} = \frac{1000}{15*15 + 1} = \frac{1000}{226} = 4.42$$

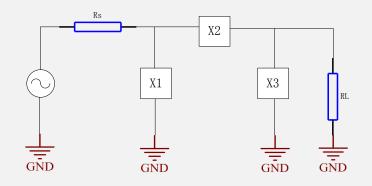
$$X_{P2} = \frac{R_P}{Q_P} = \frac{RL}{Q} = \frac{1000}{15} = 66.7$$

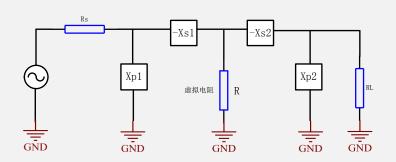
$$X_{S2} = QR = 15 * 4.42 = 66.3$$

$$Q_{left} = \sqrt{\frac{RS}{R} - 1} = \sqrt{\frac{100}{4.42} - 1} = 4.6$$

$$X_{P1} = \frac{R_P}{Q_{left}} = \frac{100}{4.6} = 21.7$$

$$X_{S2} = Q_{left}R = 4.6*4.42 = 20.5$$



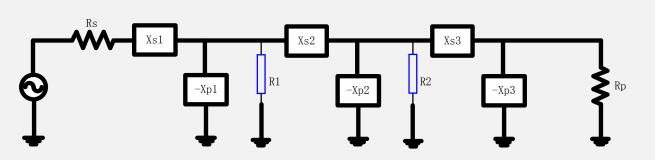


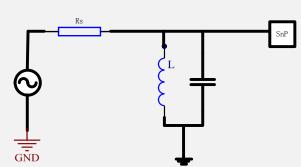
低Q值宽带匹配网络 Part

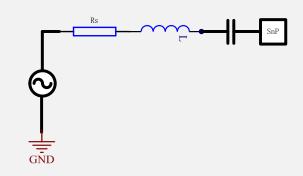


宽带型匹配网络的主要方法:

- (1) LC谐振匹配法
- (2) 双元件网络级联法









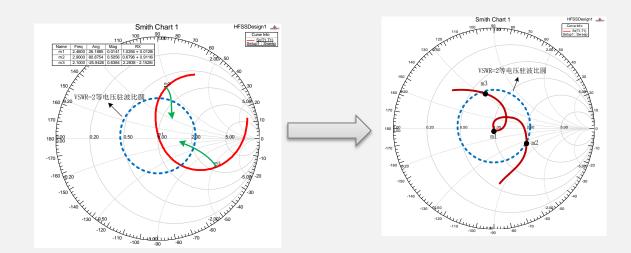
理论计算:

以频率为导向,采用LC谐振理论公式计算,获得LC的乘积,确保所选择的L和C的乘积不变

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} \Rightarrow LC = \frac{1}{(2\pi f)^2}$$

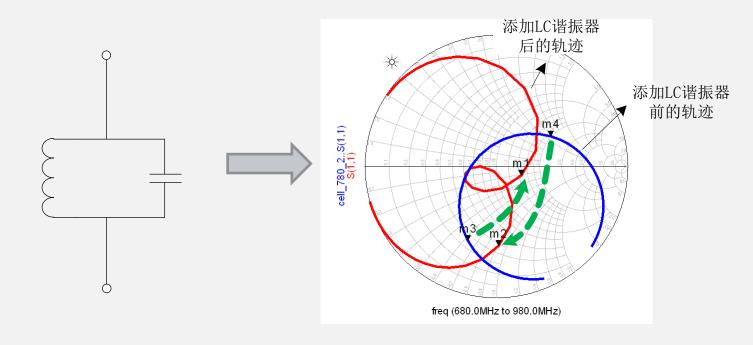
在SMITH圆图体现:

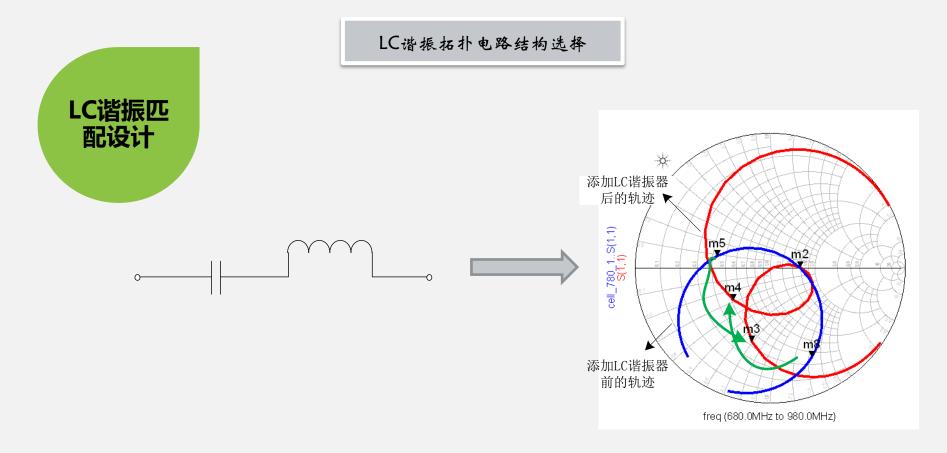
本质就是使得在较宽的频带内,满足回波损耗或者驻波比的要求,在Smith圆图中要求所有频带内的S11轨迹都要移动到VSWR=2等电压驻波比圆中



LC谐振匹 配设计

LC谐振拓扑电路结构选择





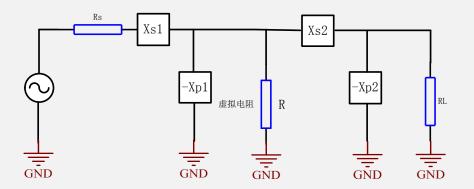


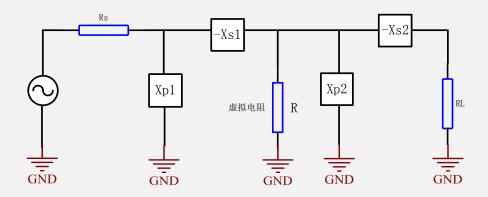
虚拟电阻选择:

介于两个终端电阻的最大值和最小值之间

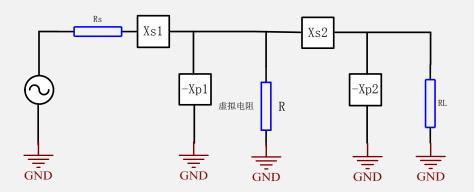
获得最小Q值或最大有效带宽时虚拟 电阻:

$$R = \sqrt{R_S R_L}$$





级联匹配设 计



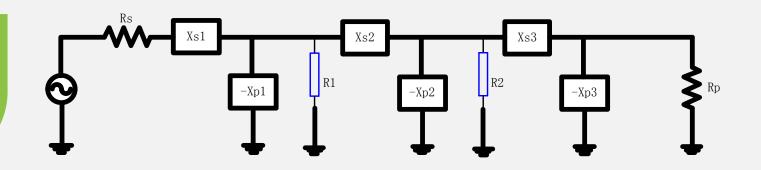
获得最小Q值或最大有效带宽时虚拟电阻:

$$R = \sqrt{R_S R_L}$$

电路中有载Q值定义:

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{R}{R_{\min}} - 1} = \sqrt{\frac{R_{\max}}{R} - 1}$$





获得最小Q值或最大有效带宽时虚拟电阻:

$$\frac{R_1}{R_{\min}} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{R_3}{R_2} = \dots = \frac{R_{\max}}{R_n}$$

Rmin为最小终端电阻, Rmax为最大终端电阻, R1、R2、···Rn为虚拟电阻:

5 Smith圆图



Smith圆图上表述的都是归一化的阻抗值和导纳值

归一化阻抗和归一化导纳

●把实际阻抗相对于系统的特性阻抗**Z0**进行归一化处理,得到归一化阻抗。用**z**表示归一化阻抗, **z**表示原阻抗的话,就有

$$z = \frac{Z}{Z_0} = \frac{R + jX}{Z_0} = r + jx$$

归一化导纳也就是实际导纳相对于系统的特性导纳Y0进行归一化处理

$$y = \frac{Y}{Y_0} = \frac{G + jB}{Y_0} = g + jb$$



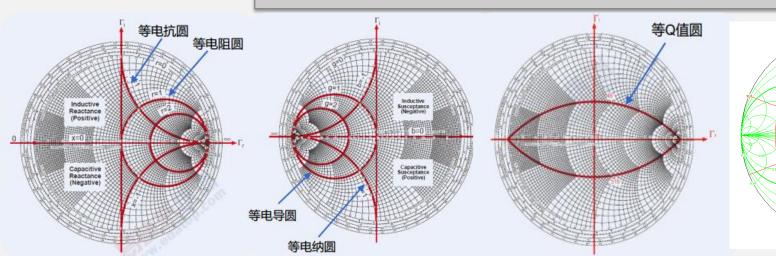
Smith圆图是建立在复平面(Γr, Γi)上的图形化工具,由阻抗圆图、导纳圆图、等反射系数圆叠加组成。

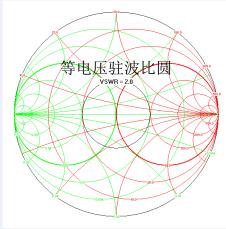
反射系数

定义为反射波电压和入射波电压的比值

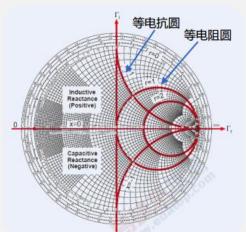
$$\Gamma = \frac{V_{refi}}{V_{inc}} = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} = \frac{z - 1}{z + 1}$$

由于阻抗是复数,反射系数也是复数;完全匹配状态下,反射系数为0









等电阻圆

- 等电阻圆都相切于(1, 0)点,圆心位于横坐标轴上
- 随着电阻值的增大,等电阻圆半径逐渐减小
- 圆图最左侧点电阻值为零,最右侧点电阻值为正~

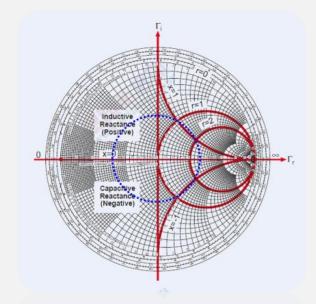
等电抗圆

- | Γ | ≤ 1,因此只有单位圆内的部分才有物理意义
- 等电抗圆都相切于(1,0)点,圆心位置Fi=1的坐标轴上
- 电抗圆的半径为无限大对应于复平面上的实轴, 此时电抗为零
- •圆图上半部分电抗值>0,即上半圆为感性;圆图下半部分电抗值<0,即上半圆为容性
- 在等反射系数圆上,沿着顺时针旋转,电抗值逐渐增大;沿着逆时针旋转,电抗值逐渐减小



阻抗圆图中的特殊点

	位置	1 1	VSW R	r	x
匹配点	「中心 (0,0)	0	1	1	0
开路点	最右侧 (1,0)	1	¥	¥	¥
短路点	最左侧 (- 1,0)	1	¥	0	0





串联电感:

沿着等电阻圆顺时针 旋转,轨迹长度越长, 值越大

串联电容:

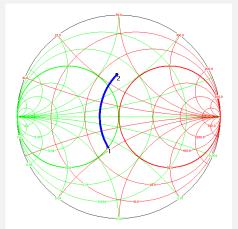
沿着等电阻圆逆时针 旋转,轨迹长度越长, 值越小

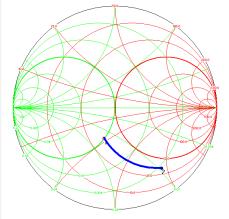
并联电感:

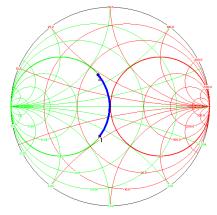
沿着等电导圆逆时针 旋转,轨迹长度越长, 值越小

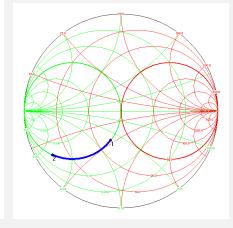
并联电容:

沿着等电导圆顺时针 旋转,轨迹长度越长, 值越大

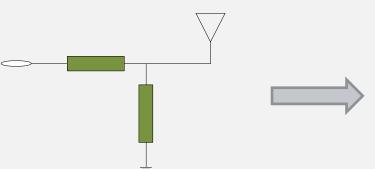


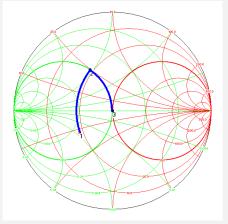


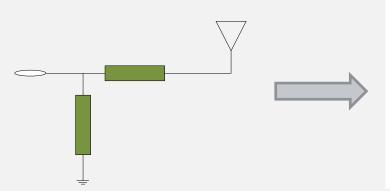


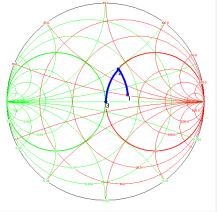




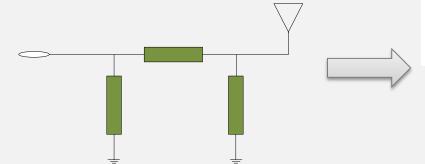


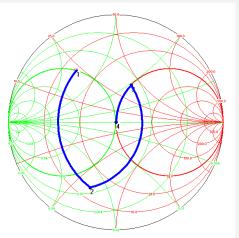


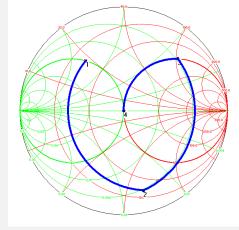




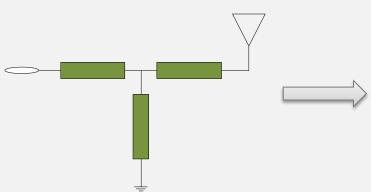


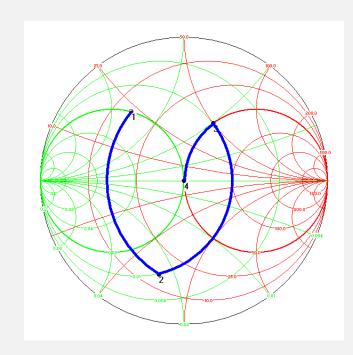




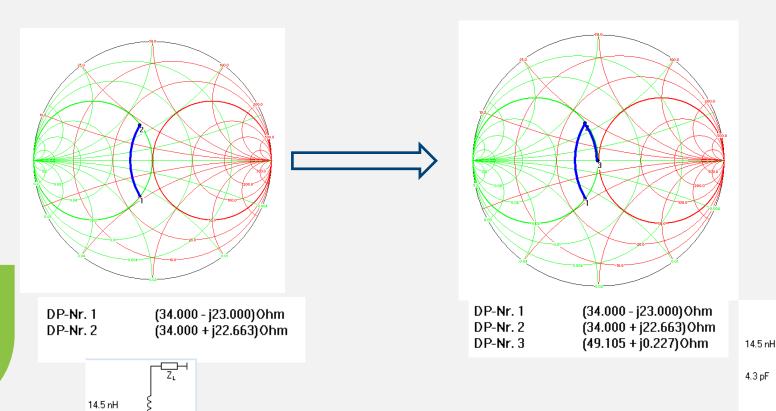






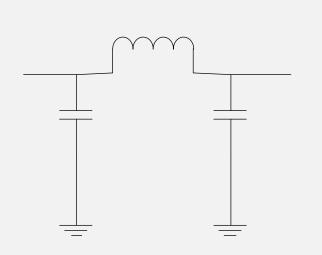


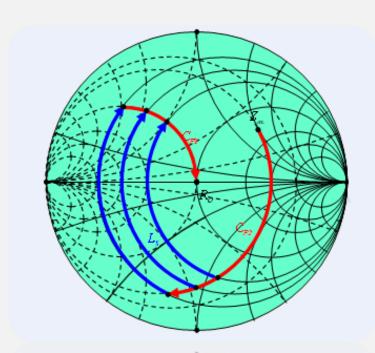
例:使用Smith圆图将阻抗点z1=34-j23匹配到50欧姆,采用L型匹配网络





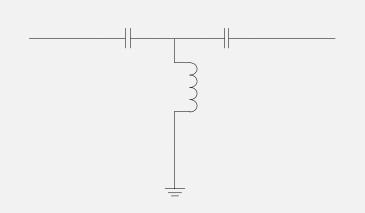
Smith匹 配实例

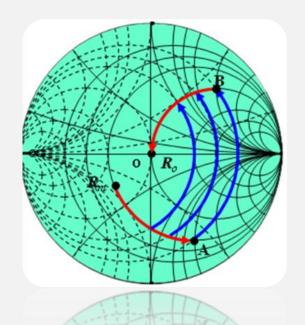




红色表示并联电容,蓝色为串联电感; 选择不同的轨迹长度,可以获得不同 电容电感元件值







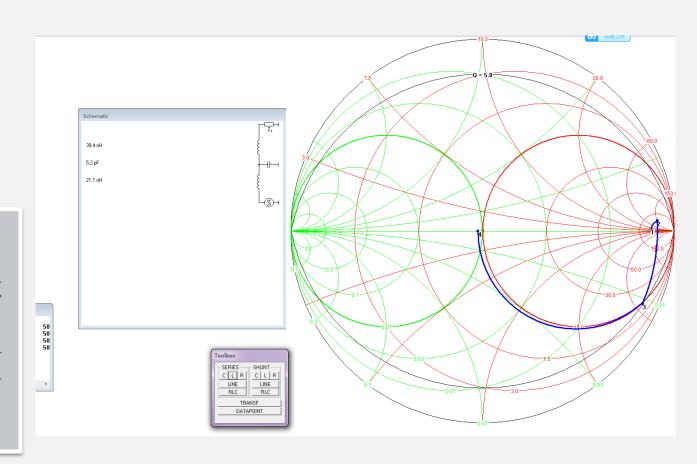
红色表示串联电容,蓝色为并联电感; 选择不同的轨迹长度,可以获得不同电容电感元件值

低Q值Smith圆图匹配

三元件 Smith匹 配设计

匹配设计步骤:

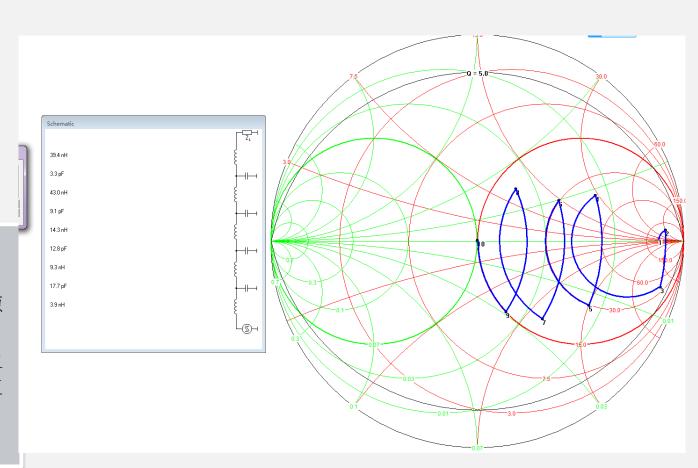
- (1) 画出对应的等Q值圆;
- (2) 画出负载阻抗和共轭源阻抗
- (3)确定将要使用的网络末端以确定要设计的有载Q值



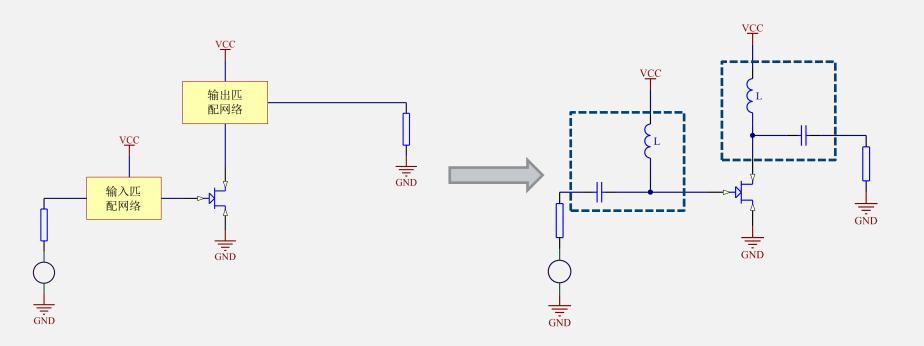
多元件级 联Smith 匹配设计

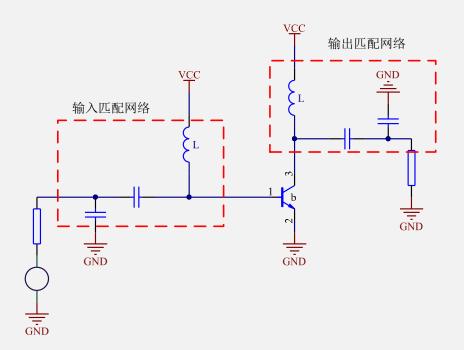
匹配设计步骤:

- (1) 画出对应的等Q值圆;
- (2) 画出负载阻抗和共轭源阻抗
- (3)确定将要使用的网络末端以确定要设计的有载Q值



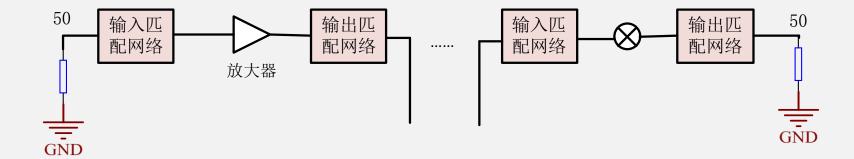
射频晶体管匹配形式





需要考虑的问题:

- (1)隔直
- (2)直流短路
- (3)直流馈电



THANK YOU!!