板级射频电路开发



第五讲 半集总带通滤波器设计

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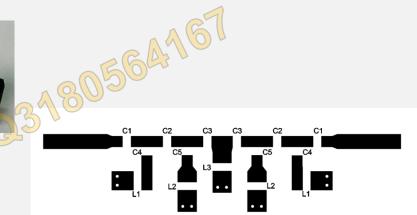
01 归一化LC带通滤波器设计
02 半集总带通滤波器
03 平行耦合微带带通滤波器
04 小型化耦合微带带通滤波器

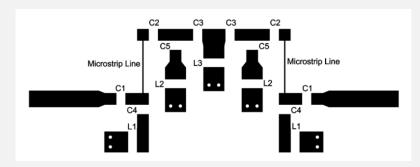
LC滤波器版图







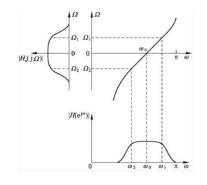


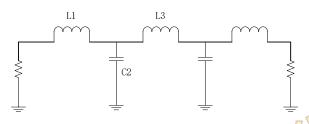


归一化LC带通滤波器

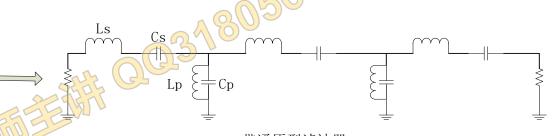
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带通滤波 器设计





低通原型滤波器



带通原型滤波器

频率变换公式:

$$\Omega = \frac{1}{BW} \left(\frac{w}{w_0} - \frac{w_0}{w} \right)$$

$$BW = \frac{w_{c2} - w_{c1}}{w_0}$$

$$Ls = \frac{Z_0 g_L}{BW w_0}, Cs = \frac{BW}{Z_0 w_0 g_L}$$

$$Lp = \frac{Z_0 BW}{w_0 g_c}, Cp = \frac{g_c}{BW w_0 Z_0}$$



设计实例:带通滤波器设计:源端和终端阻抗为50欧姆,中心频率为5GHz,带宽 400MHz, 通带纹波0.5dB, 阻带要求:5.4GHz衰减大于30dB

设计步骤:

$$\frac{\ddot{\upsilon} + \ddot{\upsilon} \cdot \ddot{w}:}{[1] \cdot \ddot{x} \, \text{解滤波器的阶数}} \qquad \Omega = \frac{1}{BW} \left(\frac{w_1}{w_0} - \frac{w_0}{w_2} \right)$$

滤波器带宽为400MHz,即该滤波器的通带范围为f1=4.8GHz-f2=5.2GHz

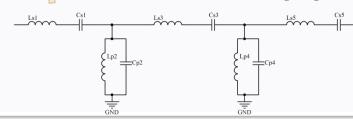
$$\Omega = \frac{1}{BW} \left(\frac{w_s}{w_0} - \frac{w_0}{w_s} \right)$$

$$BW = \frac{w_2 - w_1}{w_0} = \frac{f_2 - f_1}{f_0} = \frac{5.2 - 4.8}{5} = 0.08$$

$$\Omega = \frac{1}{BW} \left(\frac{w_s}{w_0} - \frac{w_0}{w_s} \right) = \Omega = \frac{1}{0.08} \left(\frac{f_s}{f_0} - \frac{f_0}{f_s} \right) = \frac{1}{0.08} \left(\frac{5.4}{5} - \frac{5}{5.4} \right) = 1.93$$

阶数选择n=5

对应低通滤波器的归一化元件值为: g1=g5=1.7058,g2=g4=1.2296,g3=2.5408



带通滤波 器设计

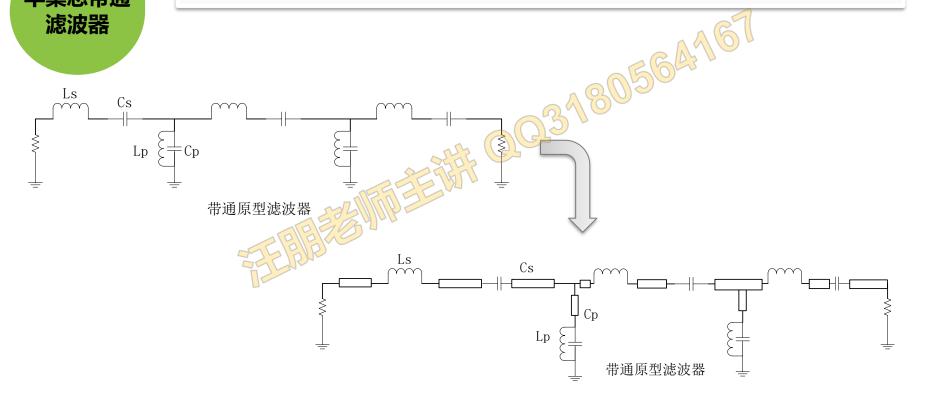
设计实例:带通滤波器设计:源端和终端阻抗为50欧姆、中心频率为5GHz、带宽 400MHz, 通带纹波0.5dB, 阻带要求:5.4GHz衰减大于30dB 设计步骤: [2] 求解滤波器的实际元件值 g1=g5=1.7058,g2=g4=1.2296,g3=2.5408 $Ls = \frac{Z_0 g_L}{BWw_0}, Cs = \frac{BW}{Z_0 w_0 g_L}$ $L_{s1} = L_{s5} = \frac{Z_0 g_1}{BW \times 2\pi f_0} = \frac{50 \times 1.7058}{0.08 \times 6.28 \times 5 \times 10^9} = \frac{50 \times 1.7058}{2.512 \times 10^9} = \frac{50 \times$ $L_{s3} = \frac{Z_0 g_3}{BW \times 2\pi f_0} = \frac{50 \times 2.5408}{2.512 \times 10^9} = 50.6nH$ $C_{s1} = C_{s5} = \frac{BW}{Z_0 w_0 g 1} = \frac{0.08}{50 \times 6.28 \times 5 \times 10^9 \times 1.7058} = 2.99 \times 10^{-14} = 0.03 \, pF$ $C_{s3} = \frac{BW}{Z_0 w_0 g3} = \frac{0.08}{50 \times 6.28 \times 5 \times 10^9 \times 2.5408} = 2 \times 10^{-14} = 0.02 \, pF$ $L_{p} = \frac{Z_{0}BW}{w_{0}g_{c}}, C_{p} = \frac{g_{c}}{BWw_{0}Z_{0}}$ $L_{p2} = L_{p4} = \frac{Z_0 BW}{W_0 g_2} = \frac{50 \times 0.08}{6.28 \times 5 \times 10^9 \times 1.2294} = 0.103 \times 10^{-9} = 0.1nH$ $C_{p2} = C_{p4} = \frac{g_2}{BWw_0Z_0} = \frac{1.2296}{0.08 \times 6.28 \times 5 \times 10^9 \times 50} = 9.8 \times 10^{-12} = 9.8 pF$

Part Part

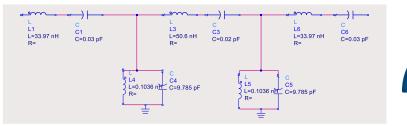
半集总带通滤波器

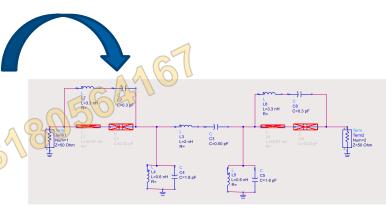
半集总带通 滤波器

采用50欧姆微带线连接集总元件









谐振电路

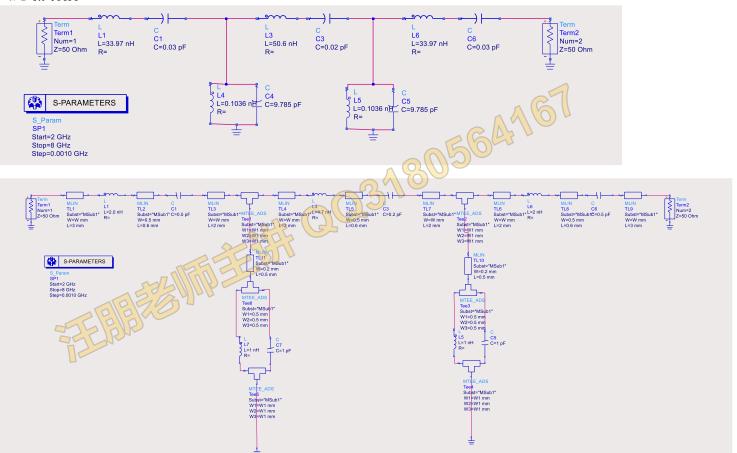
主要保证LC乘积的值不变,那么L和C的值可以任意组合,但是不同的组合会有不同的Q值,所以表现出来的带宽不一样;

传统的LC原型带通滤波器的设计本质就是LC谐振电路Q值的设计和求解,所以可以设计出符合预期带宽对于不规则的L和C的值,可以通过谐振电路原理进行设计,但是缺点是带宽会偏离预期指标

例如: L=33.97nH和C=0.03pF的谐振电路的组合,可以调整为3.397nH和C=0.3pF的组合,但是Q值变大,所以表现出的带宽减低;

对于串联谐振:降低电感,Q值变大;对并联接地端并联谐振,降低电感,Q值变低;

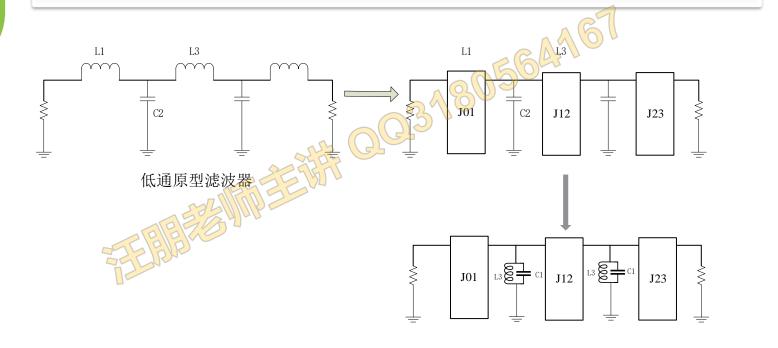
半集总带通滤波器



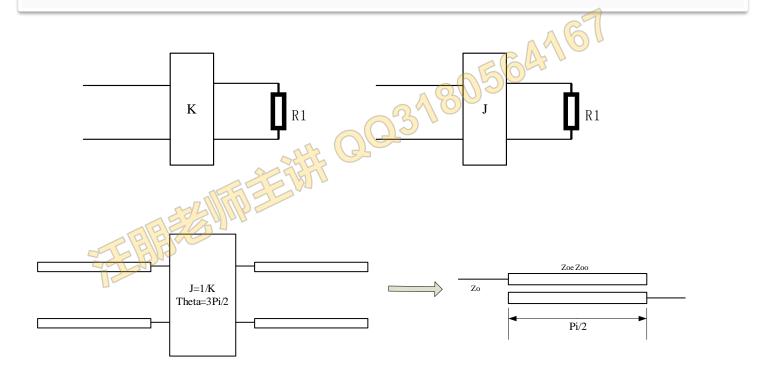
Part 3

微带耦合带通滤波器

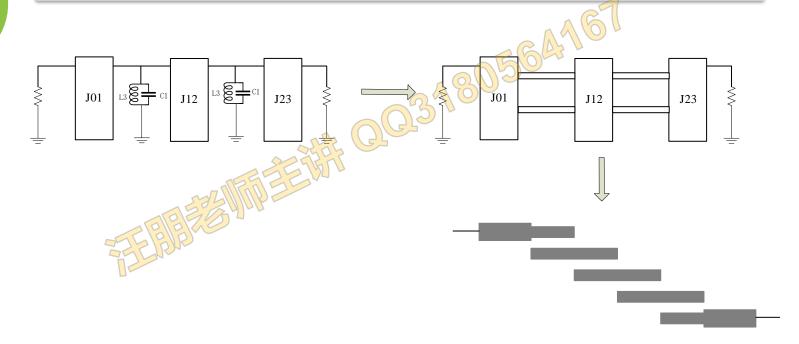
微带带通耦 合滤波器 平行耦合滤波器的本质是由原型低通滤波器基于JK倒置变换而来的一种滤波器形态



微带带通耦 合滤波器 JK倒置器的实现形式



微带带通耦 合滤波器 平行耦合滤波器形态演进



微带带通耦 合滤波器

平行耦合带通滤波器设计步骤

- [1] 确定低通原型滤波器

[1] 确定低通原型滤波器
[2] 计算n阶滤波器倒置变换器的特性导纳
$$J_{01} = Y_o \times \sqrt{\frac{\pi W}{2g_0g_1}}$$

$$J_{k,k+1} = Y_o \times \frac{\pi W}{2\sqrt{g_kg_{k+1}}}, \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$$

$$J_{n,n+1} = Y_o \times \sqrt{\frac{\pi W}{2g_ng_{n+1}}}$$
[3] 基于特性导纳计算耦合线奇偶模

[3] 基于特性导纳计算耦合线奇偶模

$$(Z_{oe})_{k,k+1} = Z_o \times [1 + Z_o \times J_{k,k+1} + (Z_o \times J_{k,k+1})^2]$$

$$(Z_{oe})_{k,k+1} = Z_o \times [1 - Z_o \times J_{k,k+1} + (Z_o \times J_{k,k+1})^2]$$

[4] 基于奇偶模计算微带线尺寸

微带带通耦 合滤波器实 例设计

设计工作于1.22GHz的微带带通平行耦合滤波器,带内纹波系数为0.5dB,要求工作带宽为200MHz,1.42GHz带外衰减大于30dB。

[1] 基于低通滤波器确定阶数和归一化值

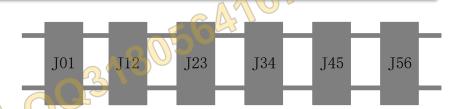
$$BW = \frac{1.32 - 1.12}{1.22} = 0.164$$

$$\Omega = \frac{1}{0.164} \left(\frac{1.42}{1.22} - \frac{1.22}{1.42} \right) = 1.86$$

根据查表:滤波器阶数n=5,

归一化阻抗值

$$g_1 = g_5 = 1.7058, g_2 = g_4 = 1.2296, g_3 = 2.5408,$$



微带带通耦 合滤波器实 例设计

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J01

J12

J23

J34

J45

J56

[2]J倒置器特性导纳的计算

$$J_{01} = Y_o \times \sqrt{\frac{\pi BW}{2g_0g_1}}$$

$$J_{k,k+1} = Y_o \times \frac{\pi BW}{2\sqrt{g_k g_{k+1}}}, \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$$

$$J_{n,n+1} = Y_o \times \sqrt{\frac{\pi BW}{2g_n g_{n+1}}}$$

$$\frac{J_{01}}{Y_O} = \frac{J_{56}}{Y_O} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi BW}{2g_0g_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{3.1415 \times 0.164}{2 \times 1 \times 1.7058}} = 0.3886$$

$$J_{12} = J_{45} = Y_o \times \frac{\pi BW}{2\sqrt{g_1g_2}} \Rightarrow \frac{J_{12}}{Y_o} = \frac{J_{45}}{Y_o} = \frac{3.1415 \times 0.164}{2\sqrt{1.7058 \times 1.2296}} = 0.178$$

$$\frac{J_{23}}{Y_O} = \frac{J_{34}}{Y_O} = \frac{\pi BW}{2\sqrt{g_2g_3}} = \frac{3.1415 \times 0.164}{2\sqrt{2.5408 \times 1.2296}} = 0.146$$

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J01

J12

J23

J34

J45

J56

[3]平行耦合线奇偶模特性阻抗计算

$$(Z_{oe})_{k,k+1} = Z_o \times [1 + Z_o \times J_{k,k+1} + (Z_o \times J_{k,k+1})^2]$$

$$(Z_{oe})_{k,k+1} = Z_o \times [1 - Z_o \times J_{k,k+1} + (Z_o \times J_{k,k+1})^2]$$

特性导纳和特性阻抗的关系

$$Z_{o} = \frac{1}{Y_{o}}$$

$$(Z_{oe})_1 = (Z_{oe})_5 = Z_o \times [1 + Z_o \times J_{01} + (Z_o \times J_{01})^2] = 50 \times [1 + 0.3886 + (0.3886)^2] = 76.98$$

$$(Z_{oo})_1 = (Z_{oo})_5 = Z_o \times [1 - Z_o \times J_{01} + (Z_o \times J_{01})^2] = 50 \times [1 - 0.3886 + (0.3886)^2] = 38.12$$

$$(Z_{oe})_2 = (Z_{oe})_4 = Z_o \times [1 + Z_o \times J_{12} + (Z_o \times J_{12})^2] = 50 \times [1 + 0.178 + (0.178)^2] = 60.484$$

$$(Z_{oo})_2 = (Z_{oo})_4 = Z_o \times [1 + Z_o \times J_{12} + (Z_o \times J_{12})^2] = 50 \times [1 - 0.178 + (0.178)^2] = 42.684$$

$$(Z_{oe})_3 = Z_o \times [1 + Z_o \times J_{23} + (Z_o \times J_{23})^2] = 50 \times [1 + 0.146 + (0.146)^2] = 58.366$$

$$(Z_{oo})_3 = Z_o \times [1 + Z_o \times J_{23} + (Z_o \times J_{23})^2] = 50 \times [1 - 0.146 + (0.146)^2] = 43.766$$

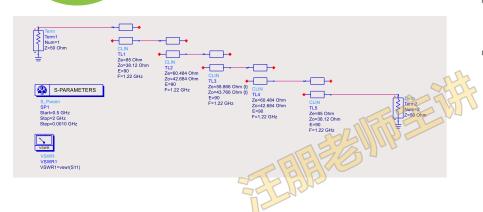
微带带通耦 合滤波器实 例设计

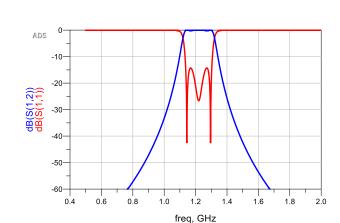
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J01

J12

J23





J34

J45

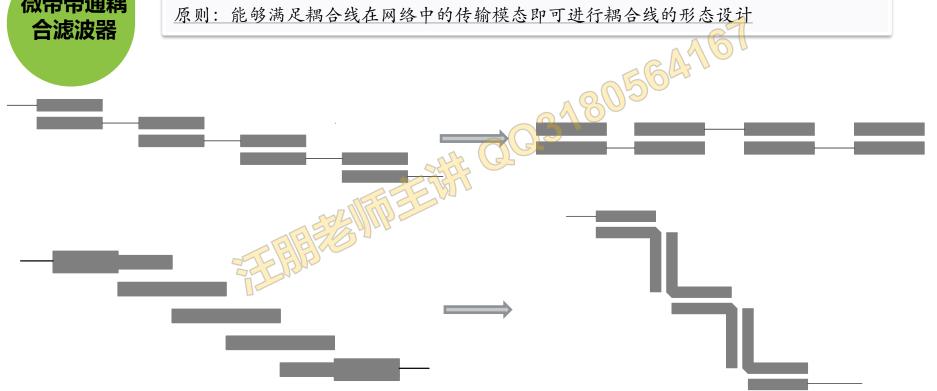
J56

Part

微带耦合滤波器小型化设计

微带带通耦 合滤波器

平行耦合结构形态改造



THANK YOU!!