射频电路开发培训



第四讲 谐振电路

主讲:汪 朋

QQ: 3180564167





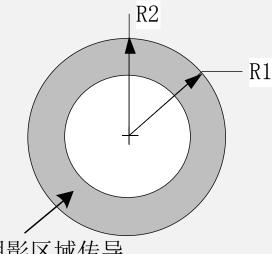
元件系统

Part

导体趋肤效应

趋肤效应的研究意义?

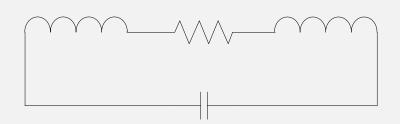
高频环境下,导体边沿附近电流密度增大的现象称为趋肤效 应

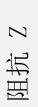


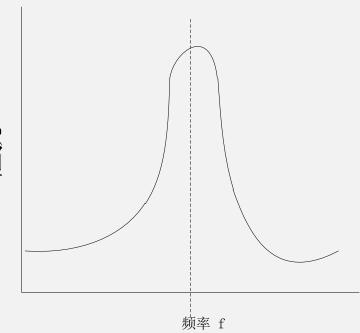
射频电路在阴影区域传导

电阻

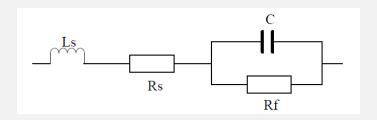
金属膜电阻

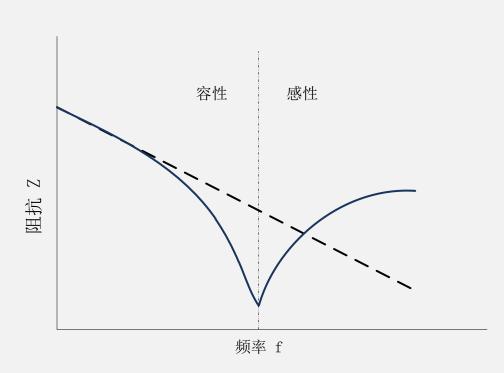




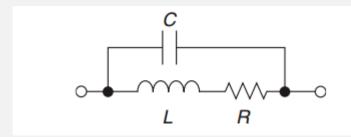


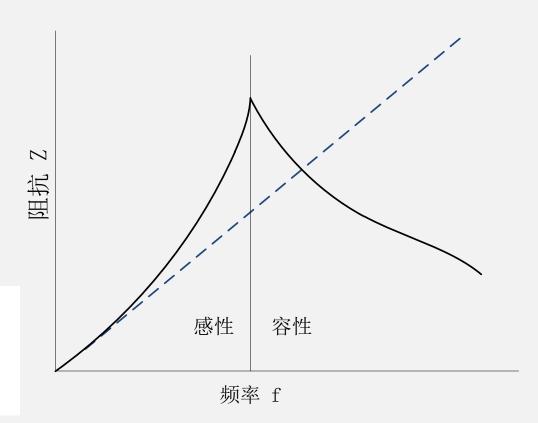






电感

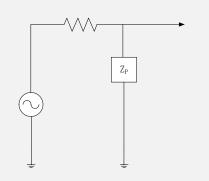


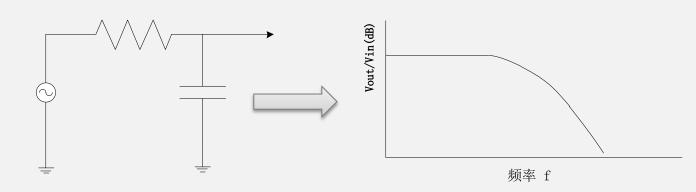


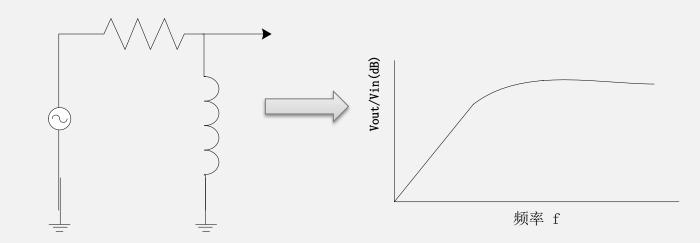
Part 2

谐振电路

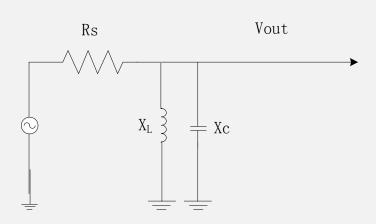
谐振电路本质

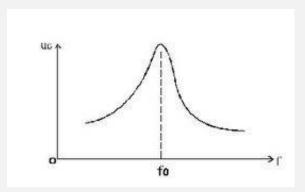












各频点上的损耗:
$$V_{out} / V_{in}(dB) = 20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{jwL}{(R_s - w^2 R_s LC) + jwL} \right|$$

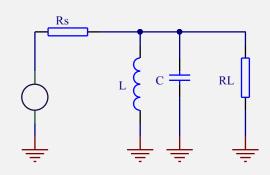
LC谐振器谐振频率求解:
$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

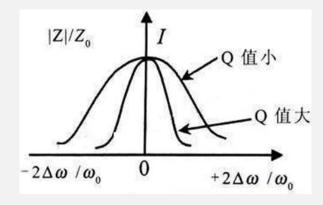
LC谐振电路 有载Q值 谐振电路有载Q值:谐振频率与3dB带宽的比值 电感品质因数Q:电感的电抗与自身的串联电阻之比

$$Q_{\rm Bl, Bl, Bl} = \frac{X}{R_{\rm s}}$$

谐振电路有载Q值影响因素:

- (1) 源内阻(Rs)
- (2) 负载电阻(R_L)
- (3) 元件Q值



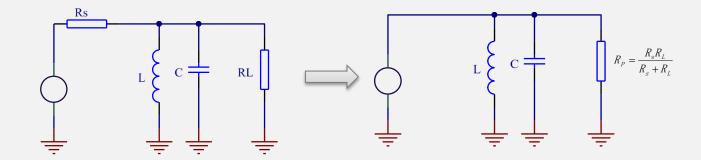


LC谐振电路 有载Q值设计

谐振电路有载Q值选择:

- (1) 最优源和负载电阻
- (2) 选择合理的L和C元件值

$$Q = \frac{R_p}{X_p}$$



$$L = 50nH, C = 25pF, Q = \frac{R_p}{X_p} = \frac{50}{jwL} = \frac{50}{6.28*142.8*10^6*50*10^{-9}} = \frac{1}{6.28*0.1428} = 1.1, BW(3dB) = \frac{142.8}{1.1} = 129.8$$

$$L = 2.5nH, C = 500pF, Q = 22.4, BW(3dB) = \frac{142.8}{22.4} = 6.4$$

; = i

元件Q值如何 影响有载Q值?



Part 3

耦合谐振电路



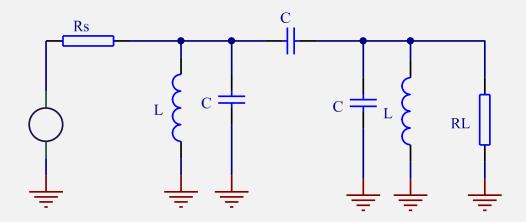
耦合谐振电路

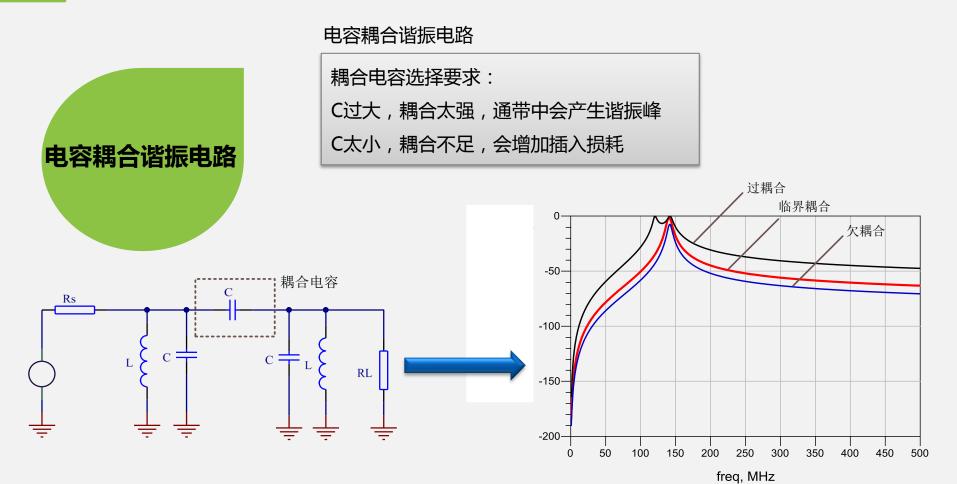
概念:将多个单谐振电路互相耦合在一起使用

优点:可以获得陡峭的通带边缘和小的形状因子

耦合形式:

容性耦合、感性耦合、变压器耦合、有源耦合(晶体管)





电容耦合谐振电路



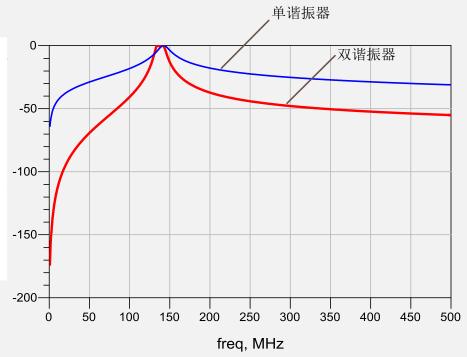
电容耦合谐振电路

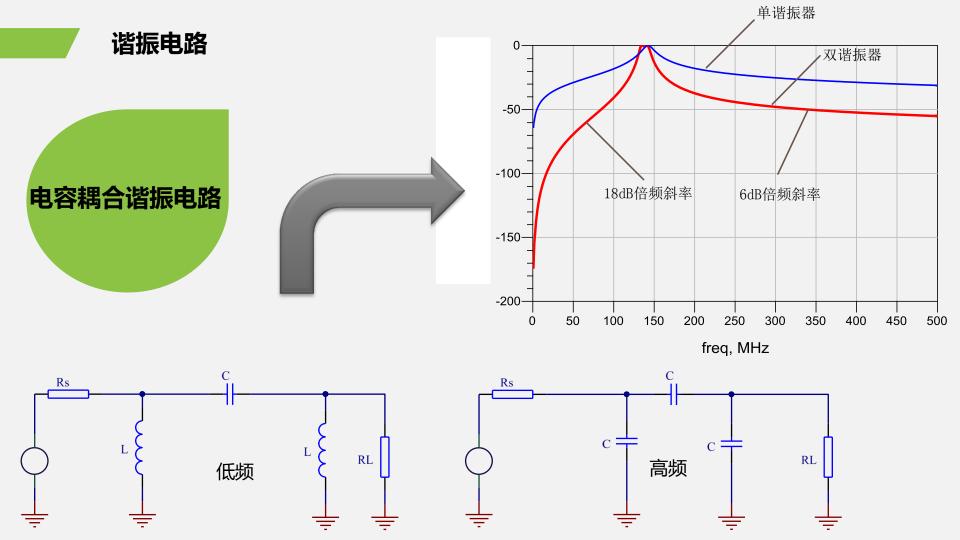
双谐振器Q值为单谐振器的0.707倍;

耦合电容计算:

$$C_{\rm Alg} = \frac{C}{6}$$

C为谐振电路电容, Q为单个谐振器的有载Q值





电感耦合谐振电路

耦合电感选择要求:

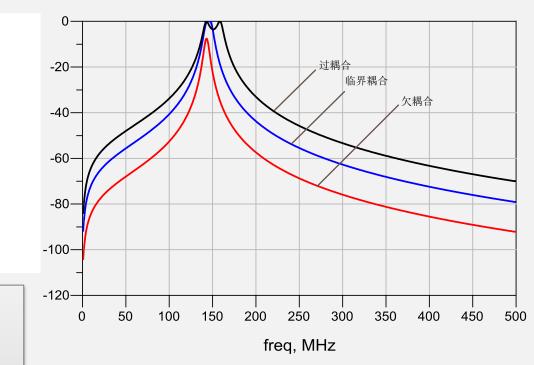
L过小,耦合太强,通带中会产生谐振峰

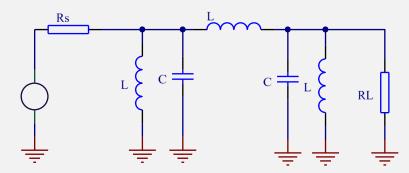
L太大,耦合不足,会增加插入损耗

耦合电感计算:

 $L_{\rm AAAA} = QL$

L为谐振电路电感, Q为单个谐振器的有载Q值

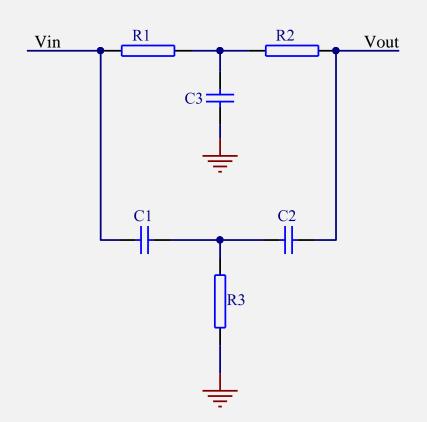




音频陷波器电路示例

双T型音频 陷波器

双T型滤波电路,能够针对特定的音频频率点产生很高的衰减度,可以作为音频失真仪使用。例如未经双T型滤波电路的电表读数为0 dBm,经过双T型滤波电路后为-40 dBm,则失真率为1%。



双T型音频滤波 器 陷波器的频率点为: $f = 1 / 2\pi RC$

数值设定为:

R1 = R2 = R,

C1 = C2 = C,

C3 = 2C,

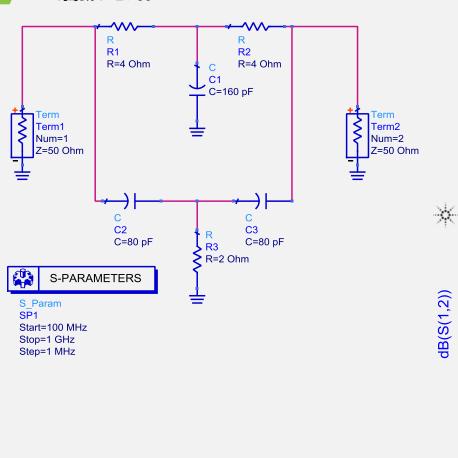
R3 = R/2

理论上如果RC数值搭配准确时,可达到60 dB的衰减度。

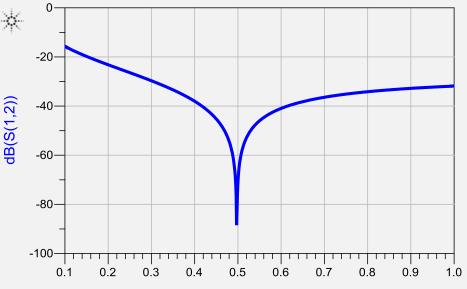
但是如此Q值太高,会使滤波的有效频宽太窄,容易产

生频率偏差。一般建议故意将数值偏差, 使Q值降低到

40-46 dB的衰减度,比较有实用价值。

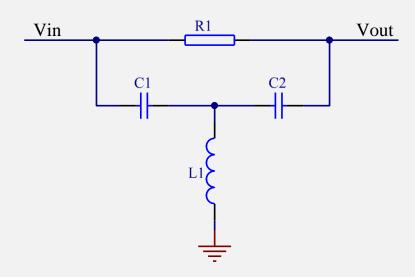


双T型音频滤波 器



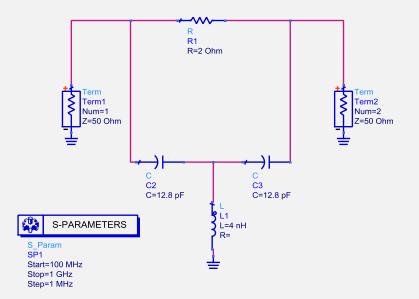
高衰减度的射频 陷波器

应用拓扑结构如下,输入及输出端的串接小电阻器,与两侧的电容器所形成的Delta网路,转换成Y网路时,会产生"负"电阻值的效应,让电感器的内阻减少,Q值变高,因而使LC串联陷波器能够有高衰减度及低频宽的作用。由于这个电路能够在低阻抗的射频回路上,有高Q值的功能。

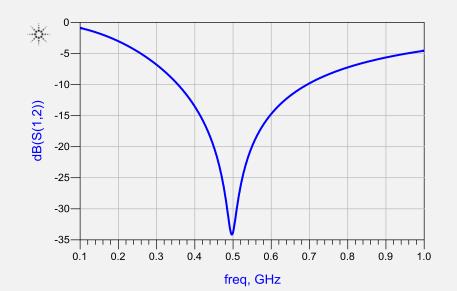


陷波器的频率点为:
$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L(C_1 + C_2)}}$$

R1的数值要搭配L1的Q值,约在2-8.2 Ohm, (越小Q值越高)

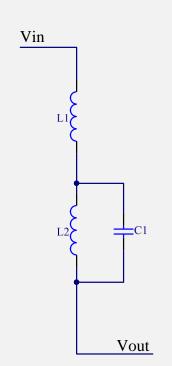


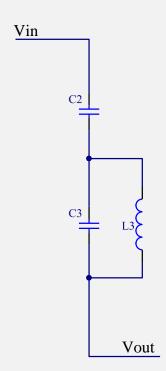
高衰减度的射频 陷波器



LC滤波兼补强谐 振电路

此谐振电路一方面针对某一频率产生衰减,但是同时也会对它某个邻近的频率,产生提升补强作用,以避免过度的衰减影响。





LC滤波兼补强谐 振电路

元件L2与C1为并联谐振,产生陷波频率。元件L1与L2与C1并联谐振,产生通频频率。也就是,对低频阻隔,使高频通过。(因L1与L2并联电感值变低,谐振频率变高。)

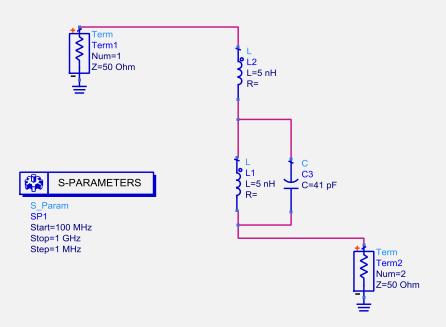
L1电感值远大于L2时,可使两个频率接近,

阻隔频率点为:
$$f_{trap} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_2 \times C_1}}$$
,通过频率点为: $f_{pass} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{(L_1 \parallel L2) \times C_1}}$

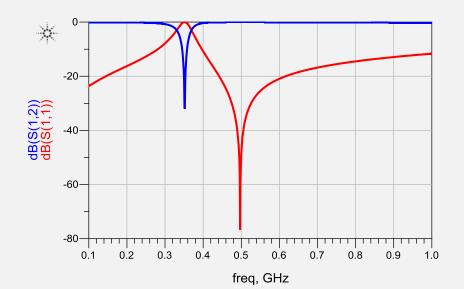
元件L3与C3为并联谐振,产生陷波频率。元件C2与L3与C3并联谐振,产生通频频率。也就是,对高频阻隔,使低频通过。(因C2与C3并联电容值变高,谐振频率变低。)

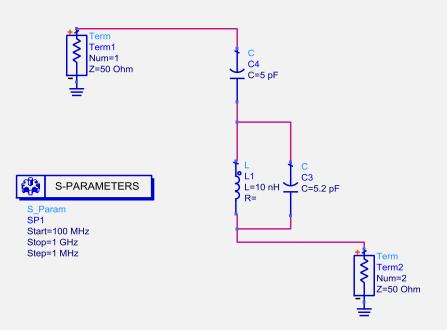
C2电容值远小于C3时,可使两个频率接近,便于应用。

阻隔频率点为:
$$f_{trap} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_3 \times C_3}}$$
,通过频率点为: $f_{pass} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{(C_2 + C_3) \times L_3}}$

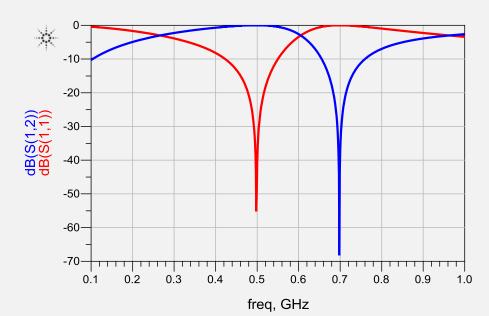


LC滤波兼补强谐 振电路





LC滤波兼补强谐 振电路



THANK YOU!!