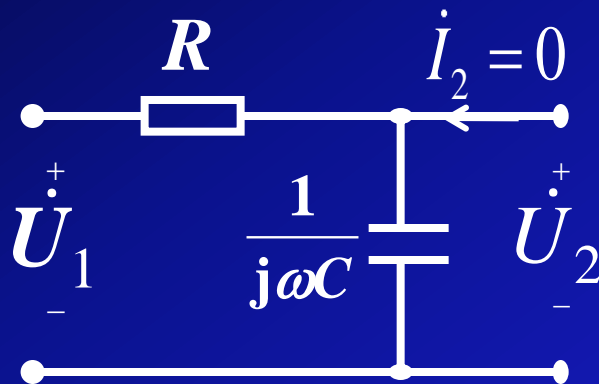




● RC 电路的频率特性



转移电压比为：

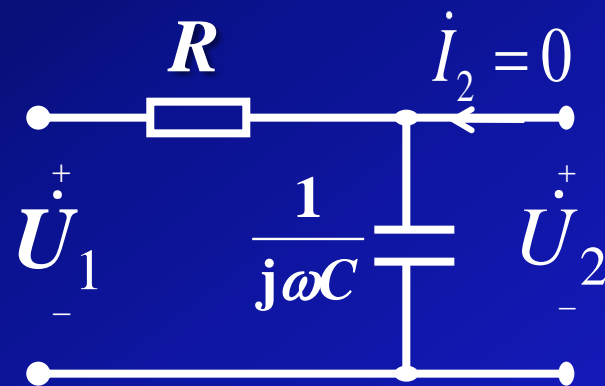
$$H(j\omega) = K_U(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{U}_1} = \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC}$$





令 $\omega_c = \frac{1}{RC} = \frac{1}{\tau}$,

称为自然角频率, 则



$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + j\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}} = |H(j\omega)| \angle \theta(\omega)$$

其中: $|H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}\right)^2}}$

$$\theta(\omega) = -\arctan \frac{\omega}{\omega_c}$$





幅频和相频特性

当 $\omega=0$ 时, $|H(j\omega)|=1$ $\theta(\omega)=0$

当 $\omega=\omega_c$ 时, $|H(j\omega)|=1/\sqrt{2}$ $\theta(\omega)=-\pi/4$

当 $\omega\rightarrow\infty$ 时, $|H(j\omega)|\rightarrow 0$ $\theta(\omega)\rightarrow -\pi/2$

具有低通滤波特性, 称为**低通滤波器**;

具有**移相特性**, 相移范围为 $0^\circ \sim -90^\circ$

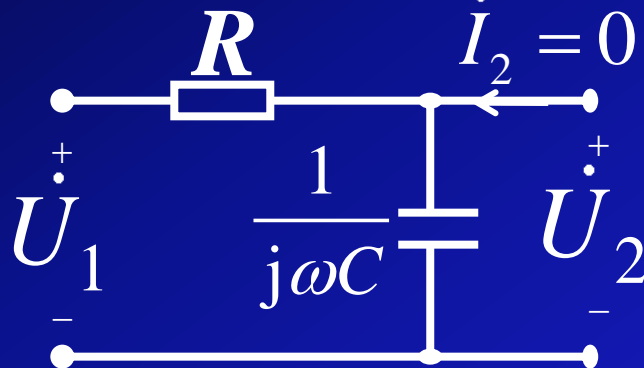
(一阶**滞后网络**)。





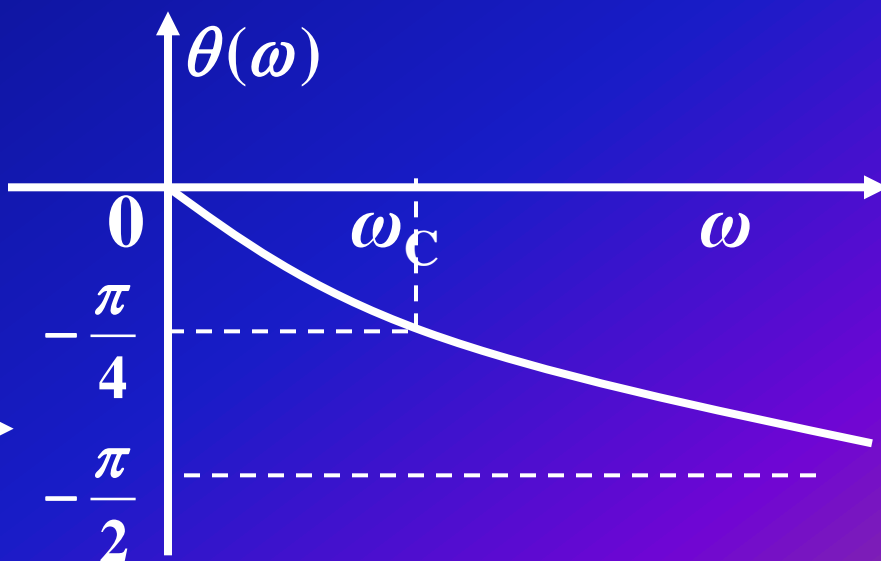
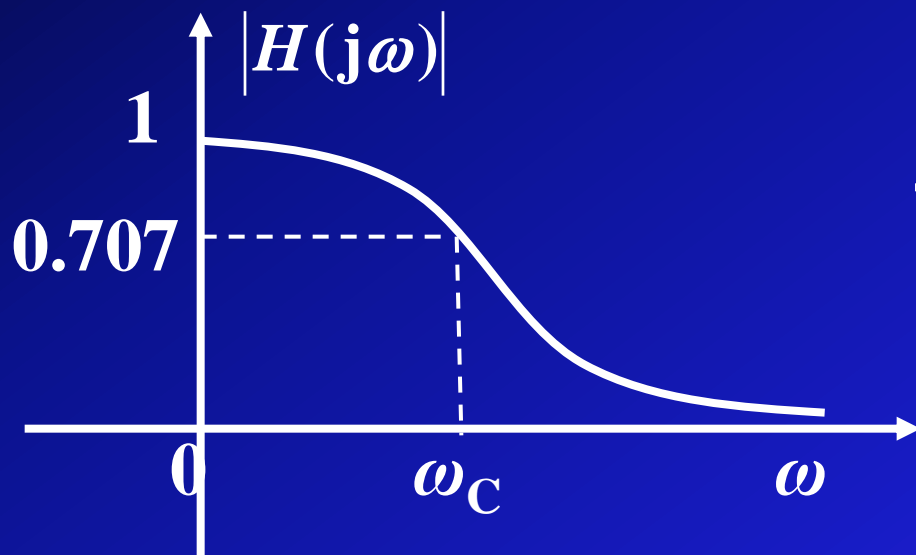
$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_C}\right)^2}}$$

$$\theta(\omega) = -\arctan \frac{\omega}{\omega_C}$$



RC低通网络

幅频和相频特性曲线如下图所示：





通频带(通带): 振幅从最大值下降到0.707 (或3dB)的频率范围; 在通频带内, 信号能顺利通过。

阻带: $\omega > \omega_c$ 的范围;

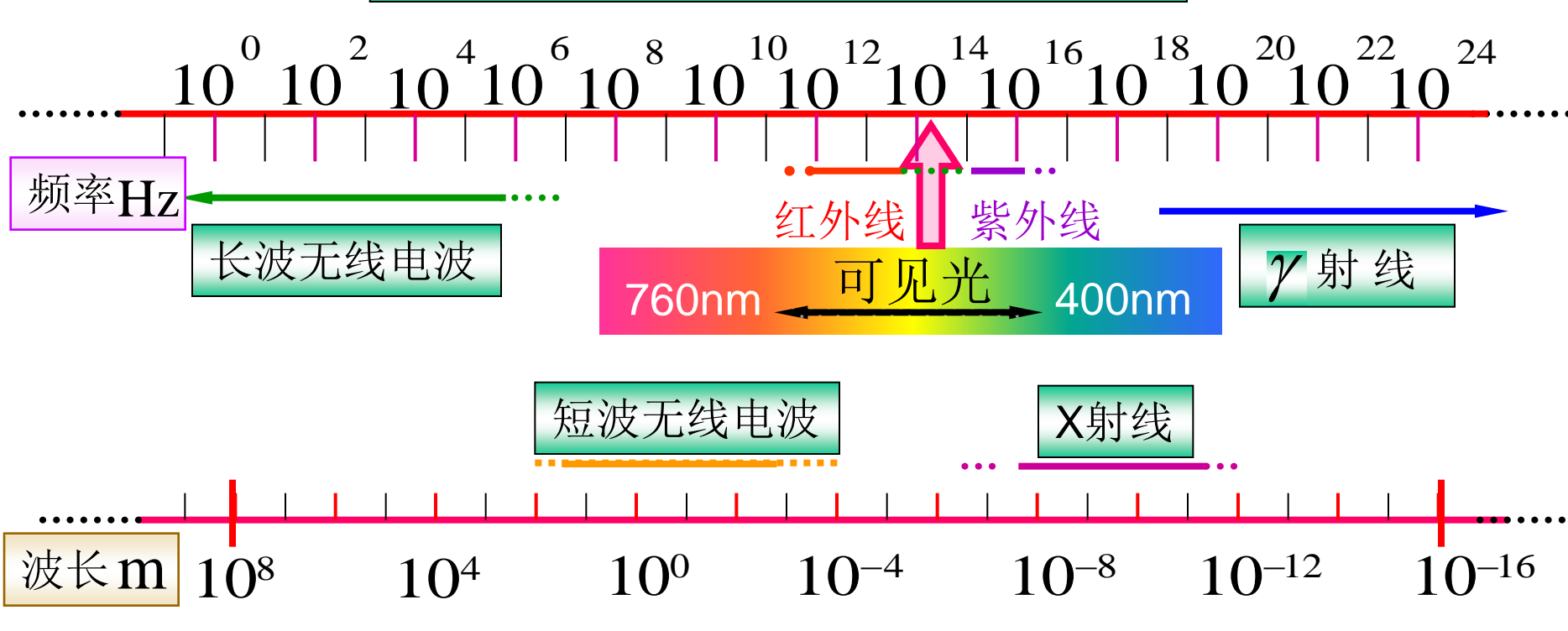
带宽: 通频带宽度。

截止频率: $\omega = \omega_c$ 。当 $\omega = \omega_c$ 时,
 $|H(j\omega_c)| = 0.707 |H(j0)|$, 又称半功率频率
(或3分贝频率)。($|H(j0)|$: 最大值)





电 磁 波 谱



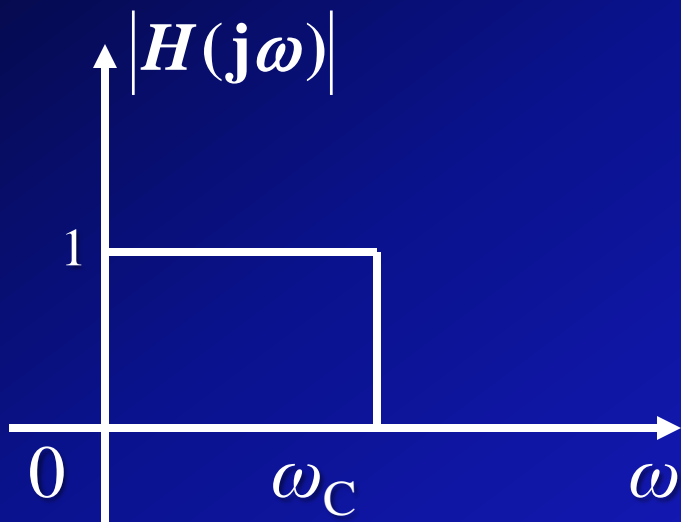
无线电波	$3 \times 10^4 \text{ m} \sim 0.1 \text{ cm}$	紫外光	$400 \text{ nm} \sim 5 \text{ nm}$
红外线	$6 \times 10^5 \text{ nm} \sim 760 \text{ nm}$	X射线	$5 \text{ nm} \sim 0.04 \text{ nm}$
可见光	$760 \text{ nm} \sim 400 \text{ nm}$	γ射线	$< 0.04 \text{ nm}$



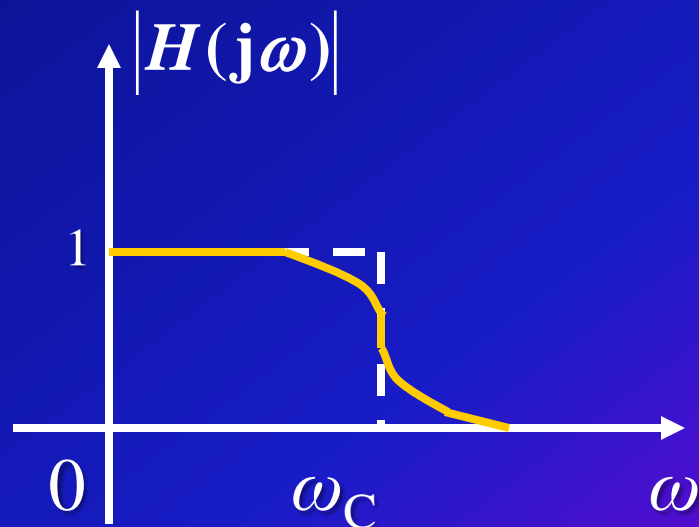


低通滤波器的概念:

理想低通滤波器

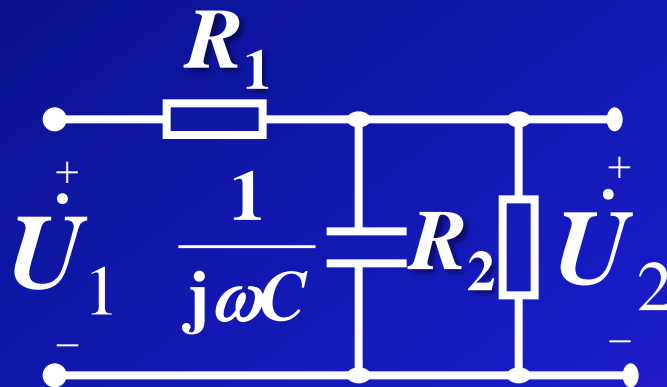


实际低通滤波器



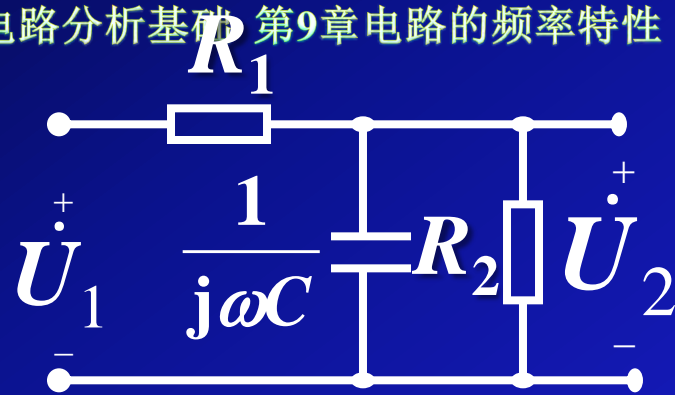


例9-2 已知 $R_1=R_2=1\text{K}\Omega$, $C=0.1\mu\text{F}$, 试求:
 1. 图示网络转移电压比; 2. 定性画出幅频特性曲线; 3. 通频带; 4. 若正弦激励角频率 $\omega=10^4\text{rad/s}$, 有效值 10V , 则输出电压的有效值 $U_2=?$





解： 1. 转移电压比：



$$K_U(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{U}_1} = \frac{R_2 // \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R_1 + R_2 // \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + j\omega R_0 C}$$

式中： $R_0 = R_1 // R_2 = 0.5 \text{K}\Omega$

令： $\omega_c = 1/(R_0 C) = 2 \times 10^4 \text{ rad/s}$ ， 则：

$$K_U(j\omega) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{j\omega}{\omega_c}}$$





2 幅频特性: $|K_U(j\omega)| = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{\omega}{\omega_c})^2}}$

代入参数, 得:

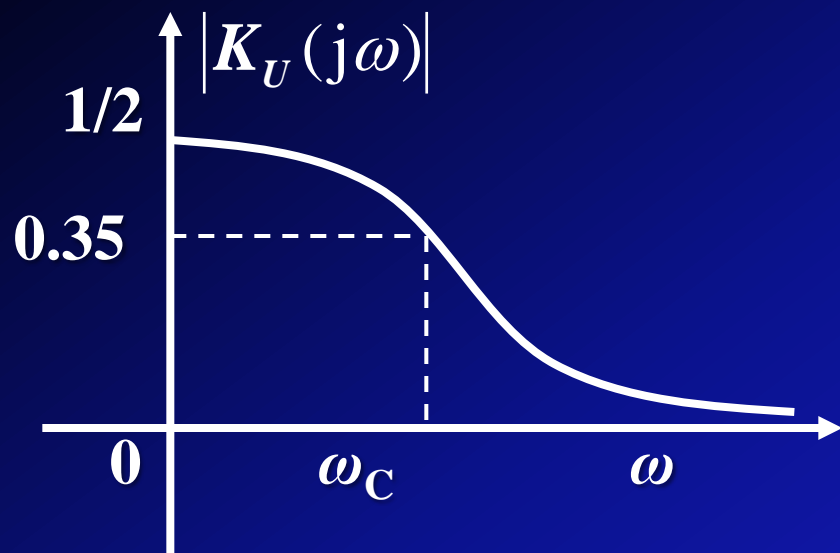
$$|K_U(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{\omega}{2 \times 10^4})^2}}$$

当 $\omega=0$ 时, $|K_U(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{2}$

当 $\omega = \omega_c$ 时, $|K_U(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.35$

当 $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $|K_U(j\omega)| \rightarrow 0$





低通特性

3. 由于 $|K_U(j\omega_c)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot |K_U(j0)|$

所以，截止频率为 ω_c

通频带为： $0 \sim 2 \times 10^4 \text{ rad/s}$





4. 因为
$$U_2 = U_1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{2 \times 10^4}\right)^2}}$$

代入 $\omega = 10^4 \text{ rad/s}$, $U_1 = 10 \text{ V}$, 得:

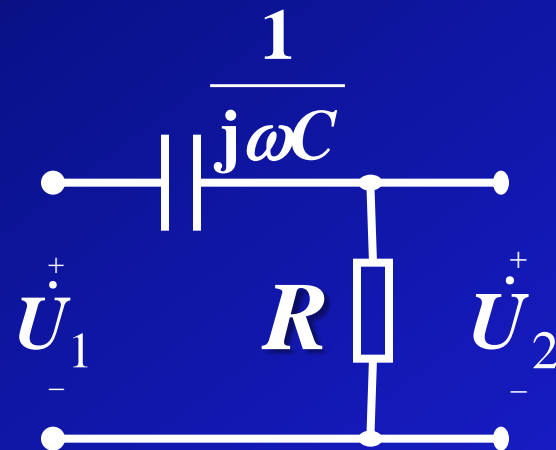
$$U_2 = 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} = 4.47 \text{ V}$$





● RC高通网络

RC串联电路，网络函数为电阻电压对输入电压的**转移电压比**：



$$H(j\omega) = K_U(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{U}_1} = \frac{R}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{j\omega RC}}$$

$$\text{令 } \omega_c = \frac{1}{RC} = \frac{1}{\tau}$$

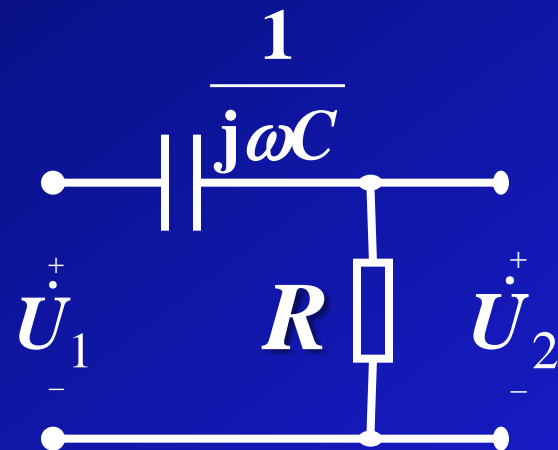
$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\omega_c}{j\omega}} = |H(j\omega)| \angle \theta(\omega)$$





其中： $|H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega_c}{\omega}\right)^2}}$

$$\theta(\omega) = \arctan \frac{\omega_c}{\omega}$$



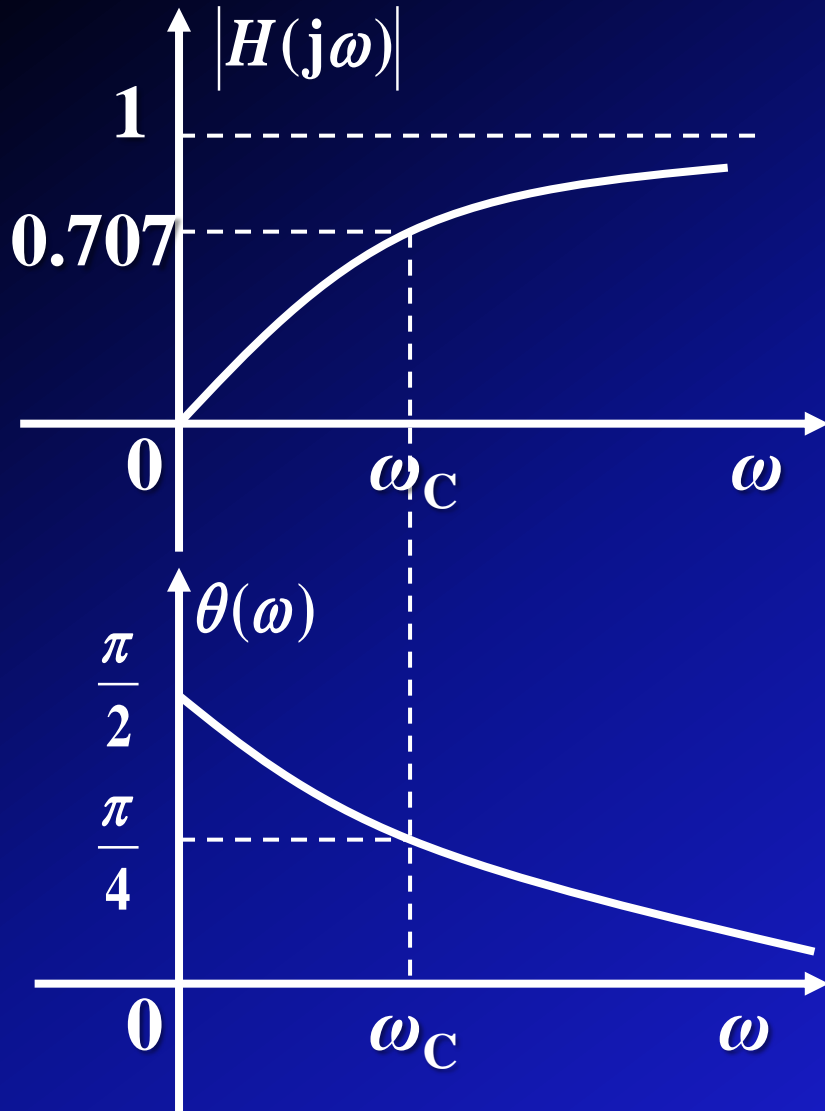
当 $\omega=0$ 时, $|H(j\omega)| = 0$ $\theta(\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2}$

当 $\omega = \omega_c$ 时, $|H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\theta(\omega) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

当 $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $|H(j\omega)| \rightarrow 1$ $\theta(\omega) \rightarrow 0$

幅频和相频特性曲线，如下图所示。





具有高通滤波特性，称为**高通滤波器**；

截止频率： $\omega = \omega_c$

通频带： $\omega > \omega_c$

阻带： $0 < \omega < \omega_c$

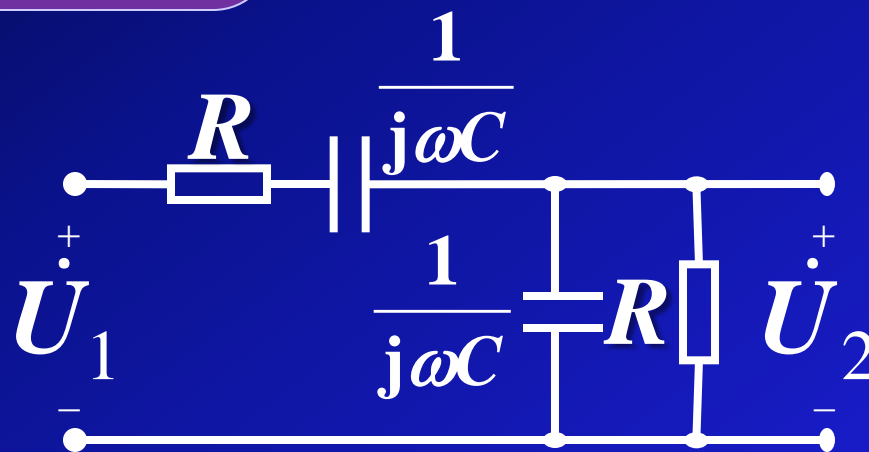
具有**移相特性**，相移范围为 90° 到 0° （一阶**超前网络**）





RC带通带阻和全通网络

RC带通网络



转移电压比

$$K_U(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{U}_1} = \frac{R \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} + \frac{R \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}}} = \frac{R}{1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C} + \frac{R}{1 + j\omega RC}}$$





$$K_U(j\omega) = \frac{1}{3 + j(\omega RC - \frac{1}{\omega RC})}$$

$$\text{当 } \omega RC - \frac{1}{\omega RC} = 0$$

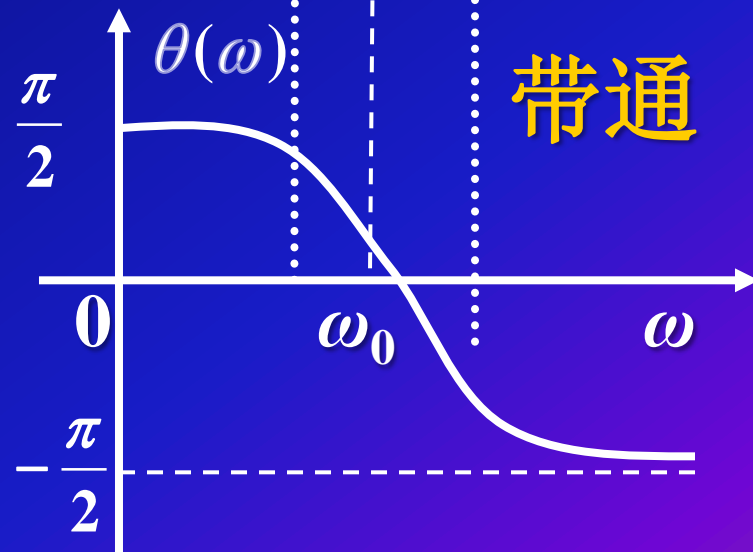
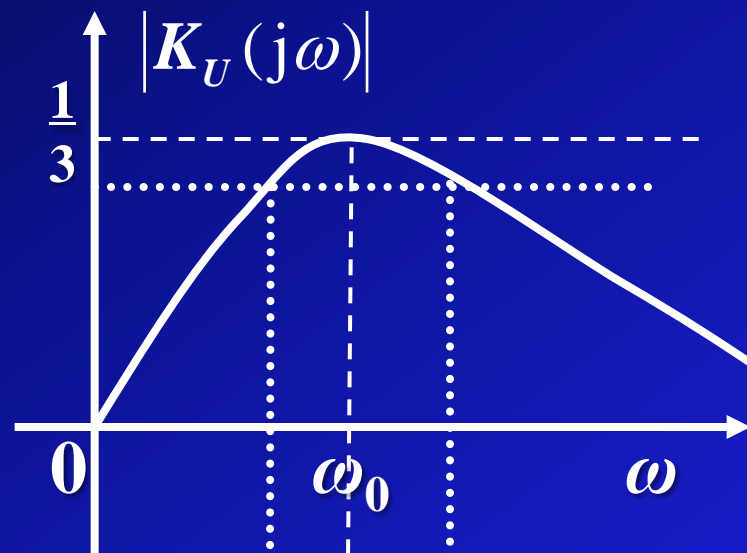
$$\text{即: } \omega = \omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC} \text{ 时: } K_U(j\omega_0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

中心频率: ω_0

截止频率:

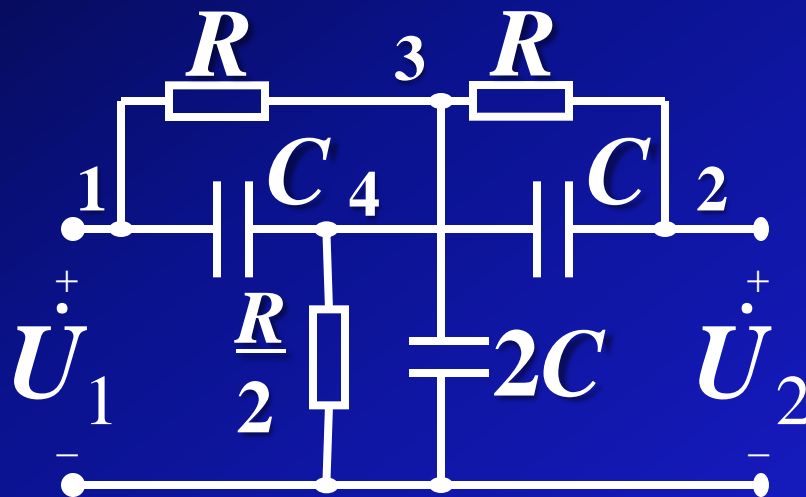
$$\omega_{C1} = 0.3\omega_0, \omega_{C2} = 3.3\omega_0$$

通频带: $\omega_{C1} < \omega < \omega_{C2}$





双T带阻网络



转移电压比

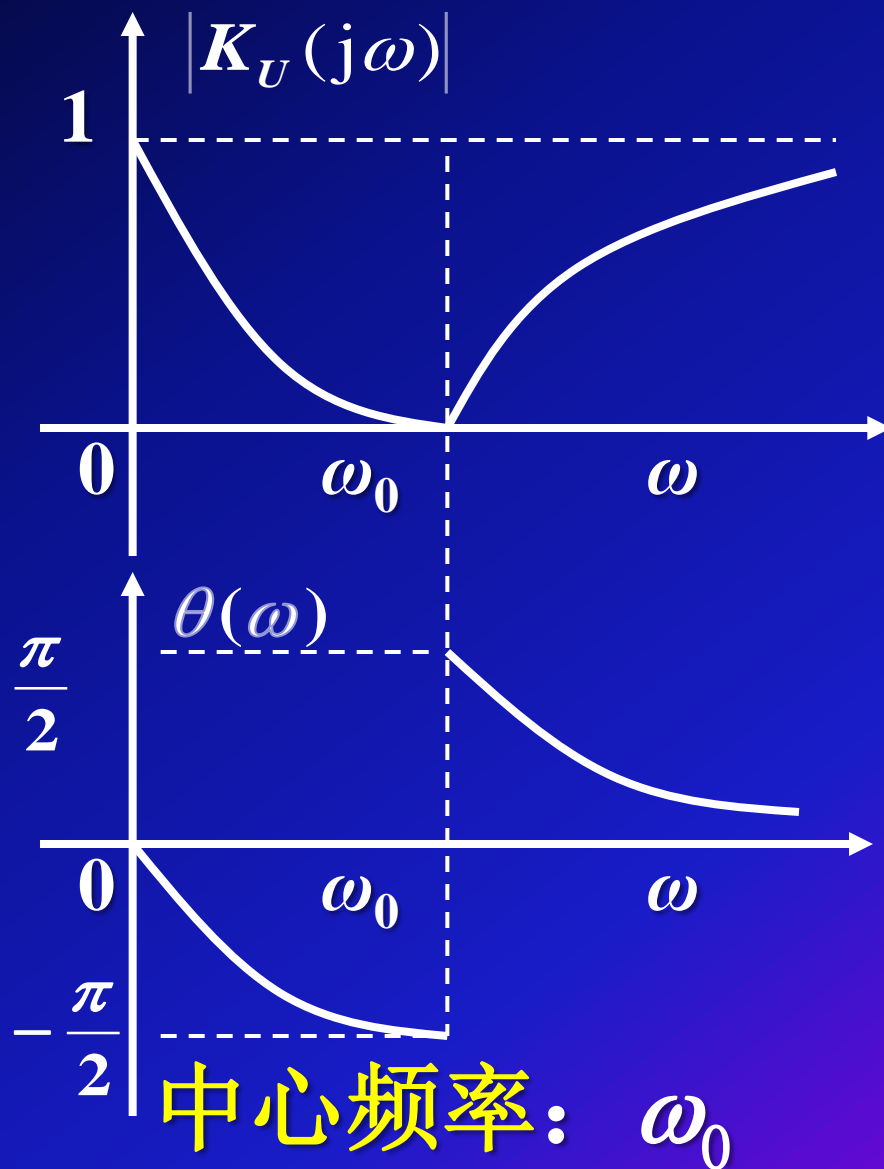
$$K_U(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{U}_1} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{4}{j(\omega RC - \frac{1}{\omega RC})}}$$

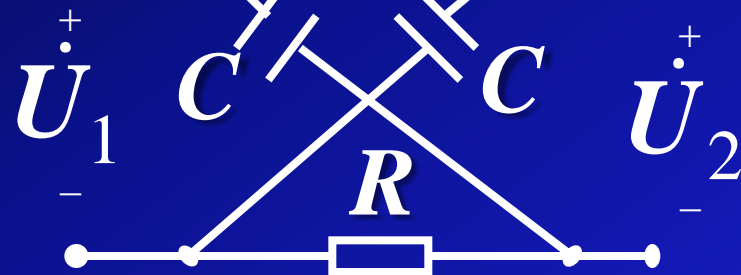
$$\text{当: } \omega = \omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC} \text{ 时: } K_U(j\omega_0) = 0$$





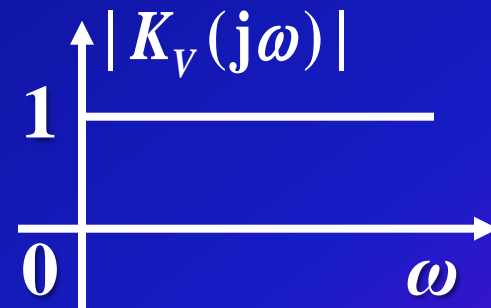
带阻





转移电压比

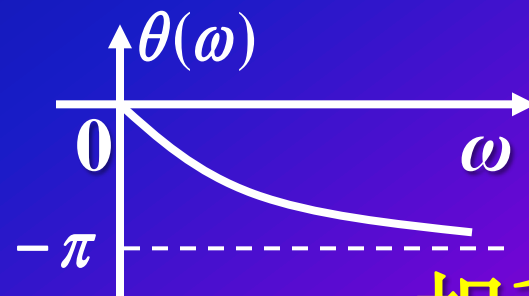
$$\begin{aligned}
 K_U(j\omega) &= \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{U}_1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{j\omega C} - \frac{R}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} \\
 &= \frac{1 - j\omega RC}{1 + j\omega RC}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$|K_U(j\omega)| = 1$$

$$\theta(\omega) = -2\arctan(\omega RC)$$

也称 **移相网络**。



相移