



● 实际并联谐振电路

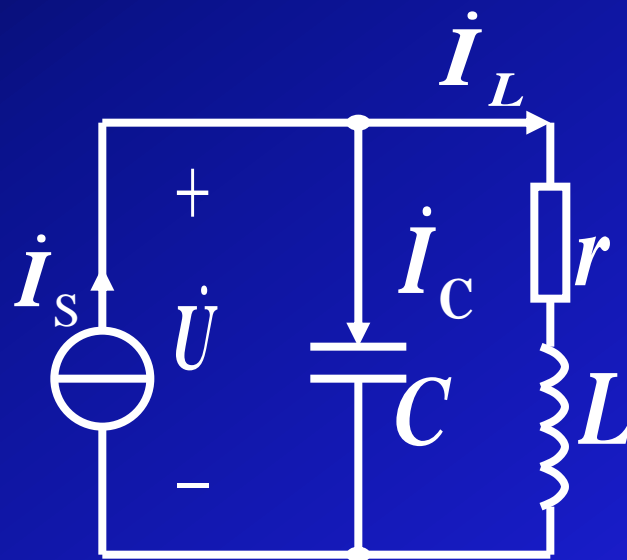
由带损耗的电感线圈和电容器并联而成。

策动点导纳：

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

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

当导纳的虚部为零时，发生并联谐振。得：





$$C = \frac{L}{r^2 + \omega^2 L^2}, \quad \omega^2 = \frac{(L - r^2 C)}{L^2 C},$$

$$\omega'_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{r^2 C}{L}}$$

故实际电路的谐振频率与 r 、 L 、 C 均有关：

1. 当 $r^2 > \frac{L}{C}$ 时， ω 无实数解，表示电压和电流不可能同相，即电路不会发生谐振；

2. 对 $r^2 < \frac{L}{C}$ 且 $r^2 \ll \frac{L}{C}$ 时，有：

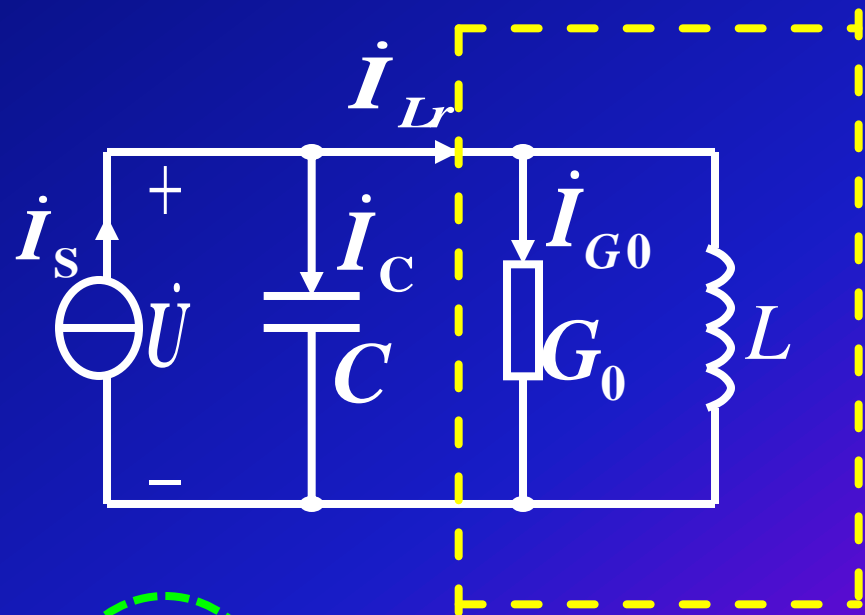
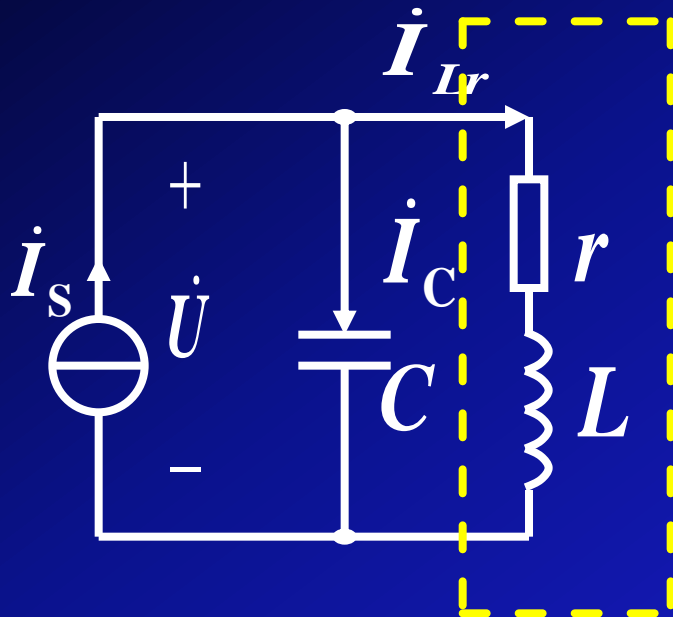
$$\omega'_0 \approx \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$





则:
$$Y(j\omega_0) \approx \frac{r}{(\omega_0 L)^2} + j(\omega_0 C - \frac{1}{\omega_0 L})$$

谐振时的等效电路如下, 图中 C 保持不变:



$$L' \approx L, \quad G_0 \approx \frac{r}{(\omega_0 L)^2} = \frac{C}{L} r, \quad Q = \frac{1}{\omega_0 L G_0}$$





定义：谐振阻抗

$$\begin{aligned} Z_0 = R_0 &= \frac{1}{G_0} = \frac{L}{C \cdot r} = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{L}}{r} = Q \cdot \rho \\ &= \frac{\omega_0^2 L^2}{r} = \frac{\omega_0^2 L^2}{r^2} \cdot r = Q^2 \cdot r \end{aligned}$$

谐振时电压

$$\dot{U}_0 = \dot{I}_s \cdot R_0 = \frac{L}{C \cdot r} \dot{I}_s$$





由RLC串联谐振电路: $Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 CR}$

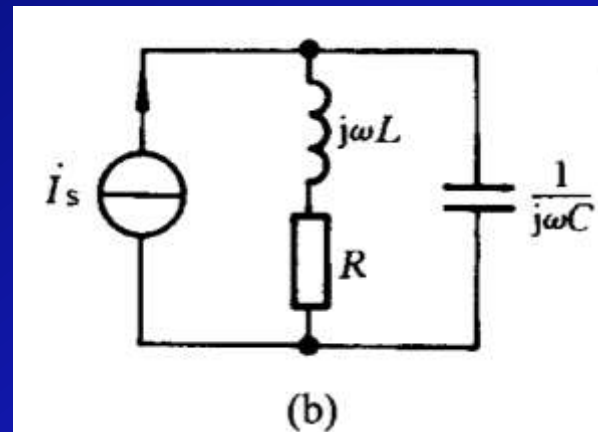
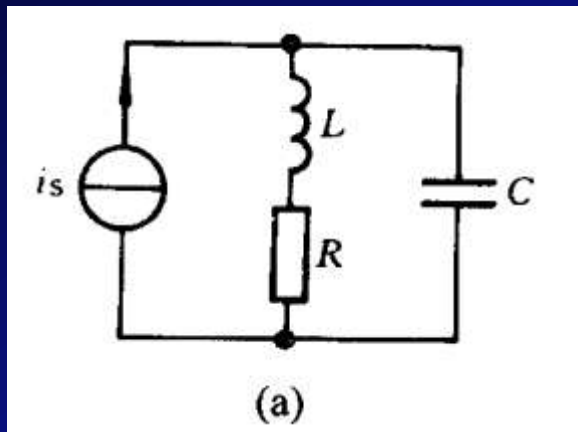
对偶地, GCL并联谐振电路: $Q = \frac{\omega_0 C}{G} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 LG}$

实际的并联谐振电路的品质因数:

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 C}{G_0} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 L G_0} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 L \cdot \frac{r}{\omega_0^2 L^2}} = \frac{\omega_0 L}{r}$$



例 13 已知 $R=1\Omega$, $L=0.1\text{mH}$, $C=0.01\mu\text{F}$
试求电路谐振角频率和谐振时的阻抗。



解：由相量模型图 (b) 写出**驱动点导纳**

$$Y(j\omega) = j\omega C + \frac{1}{R + j\omega L} = \frac{R}{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} + j \left[\omega C - \frac{\omega L}{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} \right]$$

令虚部为零，得：

$$\omega C - \frac{\omega L}{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} = 0$$



$$(\omega L)^2 = \frac{L}{C} - R^2$$

由于 $\frac{L}{C} = \frac{0.1 \times 10^{-3}}{0.01 \times 10^{-6}} = 10^4 \gg R^2 = 1$

$$\therefore \omega_0 \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10^{-4} \times 10^{-8}}} = 10^6 \text{ rad/s}$$

由于 $\omega_0 L \gg R$, 谐振时的阻抗:

$$Z(j\omega_0) = \frac{R^2 + (\omega_0 L)^2}{R} \approx \frac{L}{CR} = \frac{10^{-4}}{10^{-8} \times 1} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$





9-5 电源内阻及负载电阻对谐振的影响

9-5-1 加载回路

$$G_S = \frac{1}{R_S}, G_L = \frac{1}{R_L}, G_0 = \frac{1}{R_0} i_s$$

总电导为:

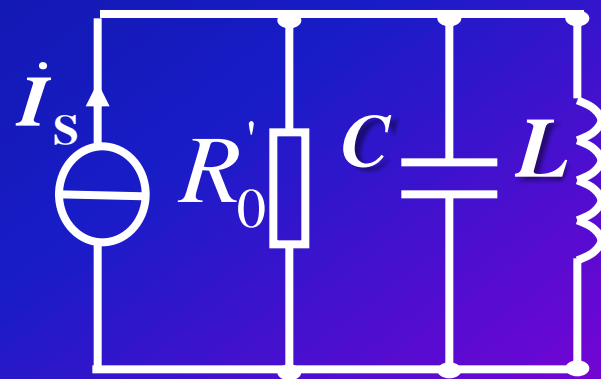
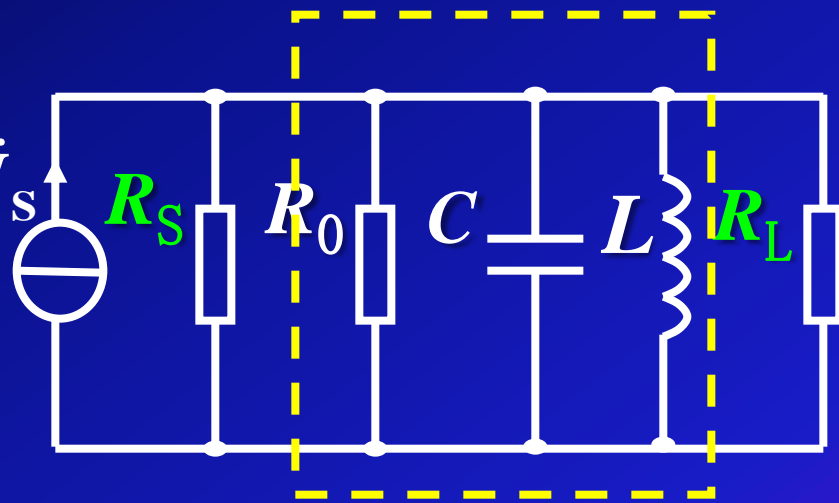
$$G_0' = G_S + G_L + G_0$$

加载并联谐振的谐振频率:

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

谐振阻抗:

$$Z_0' = R_0' = \frac{1}{G_0'}$$





空载时品质因数:

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 C}{G_0} = \frac{\sqrt{C/L}}{G_0}$$

加载后品质因数:

$$Q' = \frac{1}{G_0'} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} = \frac{\sqrt{C/L}}{G_S + G_L + G_0} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{G_S}{G_0} + \frac{G_L}{G_0}} \cdot Q$$

结论: 加载后的品质因数比空载时下降, 选择性变差, 通频带变宽。

故, 为了不使品质因数下降太多, 并联谐振电路希望与高内阻电源相接。

