第二章高频小信号放大器

2.2 高频电路的基础知识



2.2 高频电路的基础知识

三 串并联阻抗的等效互换

曲 (a) 图得:
$$Z_1 = r_1 + jX_1$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{R_2 j X_2}{R_2 + j X_2}$$

$$=\frac{R_2 X_2^2}{R_2^2 + X_2^2} + j \frac{R_2^2 X_2}{R_2^2 + X_2^2} \qquad \textbf{图 (a)} \qquad \textbf{图 (b)}$$
 图 2-8 等效互换电路

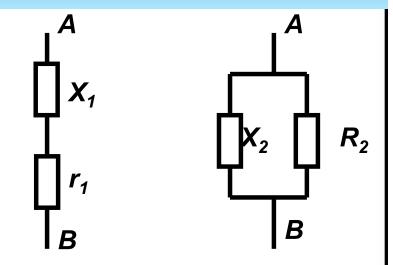


图 (b)

串联回路的品质因素Q1

$$Q_1 = \frac{{I_1}^2 X_1}{{I_1}^2 r_1} = \frac{X_1}{r_1},$$

并联回路的品质因素Q2

$$Q_1 = \frac{I_1^2 X_1}{I_1^2 r_1} = \frac{X_1}{r_1},$$
 $Q_2 = (\frac{U_2^2}{X_2})/(\frac{U_2^2}{R_2}) = \frac{R_2}{X_2}$

将式2-11代入上Q1式得: $Q_1 = Q_2 = Q$

说明: 串联电路的有效品质因数也等效于并联电路的 \(\frac{R_2}{X_1} \) 比值。

高频电路的基础知识

由式(2-11)得

$$\int r_1 = \frac{R_2 X_2^2}{R_2^2 + X_2^2} = \frac{R_2}{\frac{R_2^2}{X_2^2} + 1} = \frac{1}{Q^2 + 1} R_2,$$

$$\begin{cases} X_{1} = \frac{R_{2}^{2} X_{2}}{R_{2}^{2} + X_{2}^{2}} = \frac{X_{2}}{1 + \frac{X_{2}^{2}}{R_{2}^{2}}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{Q^{2}}} X_{2} \end{cases}$$

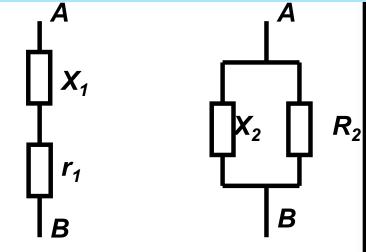


图 (a)

图 (b)

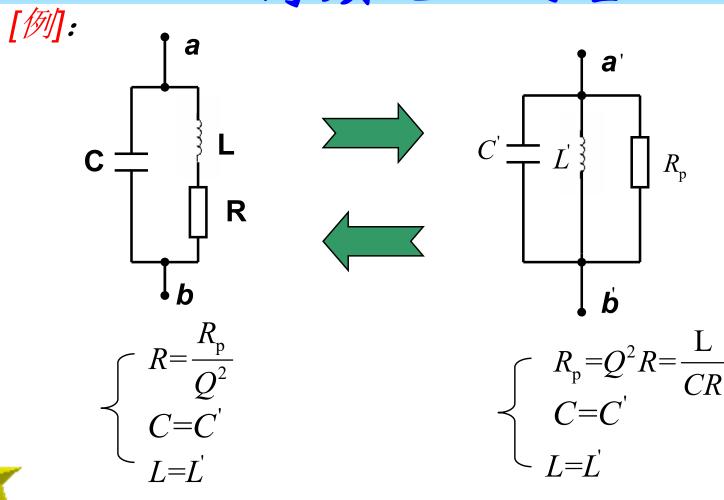
图2-8 等效互换电路

$$\begin{cases} R_2 = (Q^2 + 1)r_1 \\ X_2 = (1 + \frac{1}{Q^2})X_1 \end{cases}$$

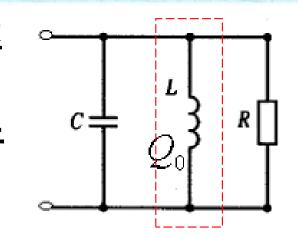
当Q>>1时有: $R_2 \approx Q^2 r_1$, $X_2 \approx X_1$

一结论1: 串联电路转换成等效并联电路后,电抗X1与X2性质 相同,当Q值较大时,电抗X基本不变;而并联电路的电阻R。 比串联电路的电阻 r1 大Q2 倍。

2.2 高频电路的基础知识



结论2: 并联于回路两端的电阻 R₂越大,就相当于串联于电感 支路中的电阻 R 越小,回路的 Q 值就越高;并联于回路两端的电 阻 R₂越小,就相当于串联于回路中的电阻 R 越大,回路的 Q 值就 越低。 例1:已知LCR并联谐振回路,谐振频率 f_o =10*MHz*,电感L在 f_o =10*MHz*时测得 L=3*uH,Q_o*=100 f_o =100 f_o =100 f

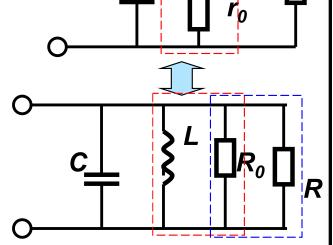


解:
$$r_0 = \frac{\omega_0 L}{Q_0} = \frac{2\pi \times 10 \times 10^6 \times 3 \times 10^{-6}}{100}$$

$$=1.885(\Omega)$$

由串并联等效互换有: $R_0 \approx Q_0^2 r_0 = 18.85 K\Omega$ O

$$R_p = \frac{R_0 R}{R_0 + R} = 6.534(k\Omega)$$



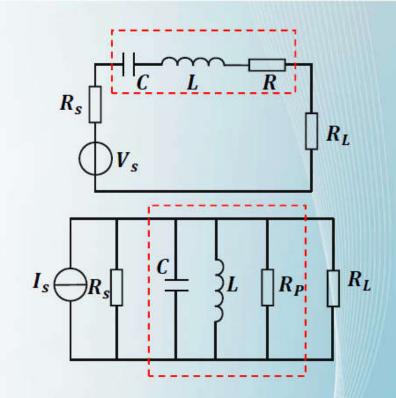
比较 :
$$R_0 = Q_0 \omega_0 L = 18.85 (k\Omega), R_p = \frac{R_0 R}{R_0 + R}$$

回顾与讨论

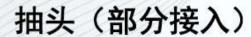
信号源内阻 R_s 和负载电阻 R_L 小:串联方式f

信号源内阻 R_s 和负载电阻 R_L 不大不小:

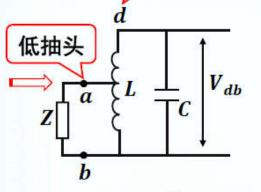
抽头/部分接入

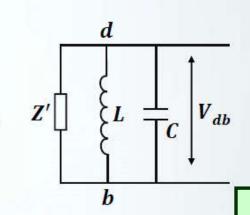


需要<mark>阻抗转换</mark> 然后并联方式



高抽头





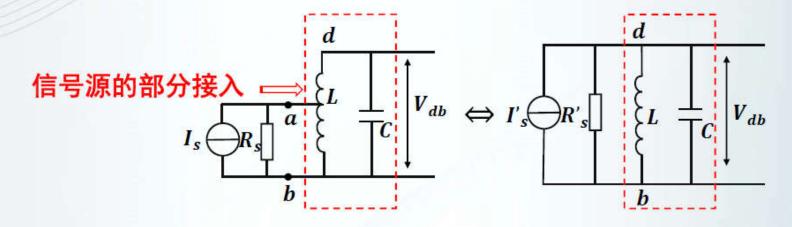
接入系数: $p = \frac{V_{ab}}{V_{db}} \le 1$

功率等效: $\frac{V_{ab}^2}{Z} = \frac{V_{db}^2}{Z'}$ \Rightarrow $Z' = \left(\frac{V_{db}}{V_{ab}}\right)^2 Z = \frac{1}{p^2} Z$

表明: 低抽头 \rightarrow 高抽头,等效电阻/电抗提高 $\frac{1}{n^2}$ 倍

电压提高 $\frac{1}{n}$ 倍 电流降低p倍

抽头 (部分接入)



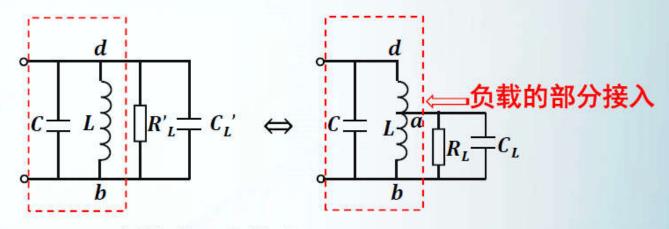
低抽头→高抽头:

$$R'_{s} = \frac{1}{p^{2}}R_{s} \Leftrightarrow$$
等效信号源内阻 R'_{s} 提高 $\frac{1}{p^{2}}$ 倍

功率等效:
$$I_s \cdot V_{ab} = I'_s \cdot V_{db}$$

$$I_s' = p \cdot I_s \Leftrightarrow$$
等效信号源电流 I_s' 降低 p 倍

抽头 (部分接入)



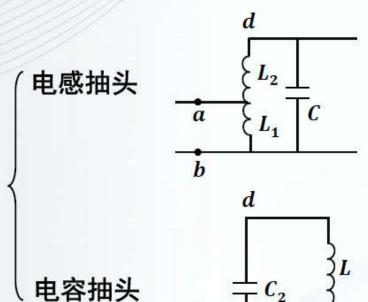
低抽头→高抽头:

$$R'_L = \frac{1}{p^2} R_L \Leftrightarrow$$
等效负载电阻 R'_L 提高 $\frac{1}{p^2}$ 倍

$$\frac{1}{\omega C_L'} = \frac{1}{p^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega C_L} \Leftrightarrow$$
等效负载容抗 $\frac{1}{\omega C_L'}$ 提高 $\frac{1}{p^2}$ 倍

$$\implies C_L' = p^2 \cdot C_L \Leftrightarrow$$
等效负载电容 C_L' 降低 p^2 倍

接入系数p



$$\int$$
 不考虑 L_1 和 L_2 之间的互感 $M: p = \frac{L_1}{L_1 + L_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_1 + N_2}$

考虑
$$L_1$$
和 L_2 之间的互感 $M: p = \frac{L_1 \pm M}{L_1 + L_2 \pm 2M}$

$$p = \frac{c}{c_1} = \frac{c_1 c_2}{c_1 + c_2}$$

注:当外接在ab端的阻抗远大于 ωL_1 或 $\frac{1}{\omega C_1}$ 时才成立

定义接入系数:
$$p = \frac{$$
转换前的圈数 (或容抗)}转换后的圈数 (或容抗)

2.2 高频电路的基础知识

五、接入系数与变换关系:

接入系数:
$$p = \frac{$$
转换前的圈数 (或容抗)
转换后的圈数 (或容抗)

变换关系:

$$R_{L}' = \frac{R_{L}}{p^{2}}, X_{L}' = \frac{X_{L}}{p^{2}}, U_{g}' = \frac{U_{g}}{p};$$
 $g_{L}' = p^{2}g_{L}, C_{L}' = p^{2}C_{L}, I_{g}' = pI_{g}$

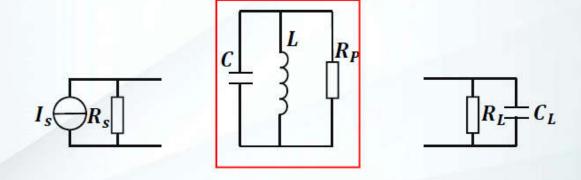
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要点提示一抽头(部分接入)

抽头本质: 阻抗转换

低抽头 \rightarrow 高抽头 \Leftrightarrow 等效阻抗提高 $\frac{1}{p^2}$ 倍

抽头目的:减小信号源内阻和负载对回路的影响

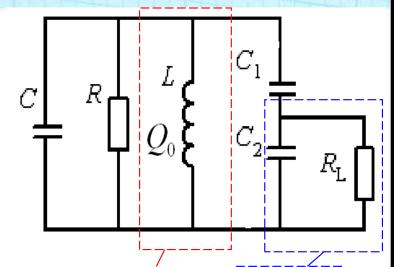


例1:右图等效电路中 L=0.8uH,

$$Q_0 = 100, C = 5pF, C_1 = 20pF,$$

$$C_2 = 20 pF, R = 10k\Omega, R_L = 5k\Omega$$

计算回路的谐振频率、谐振电阻。



解: 画出等效电路如右图:

$$p = \frac{\frac{1}{\omega C_2}}{\frac{1}{\omega C_1} + \frac{1}{\omega C_2}} = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} R \\ R \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} L \\ R_0 \\ R_0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ T \\ C_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_1' \\ T \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_L' = \frac{R_L}{p^2} = 20k\Omega \qquad R_0 = \omega_0 LQ_0$$

回路总电容
$$C_{\Sigma} = C + \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = 5 + \frac{20 \times 20}{20 + 20} = 15(pF)$$

求谐振频率:

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC_{\Sigma}}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{0.8 \times 10^{-6} \times 15 \times 10^{-12}}} = 45.97(MHz)$$

求谐振电阻:

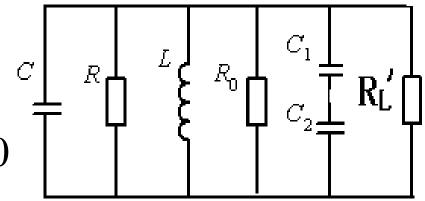
 $= 23.09(k\Omega)$

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$$R_0 = \omega_0 L Q_0$$

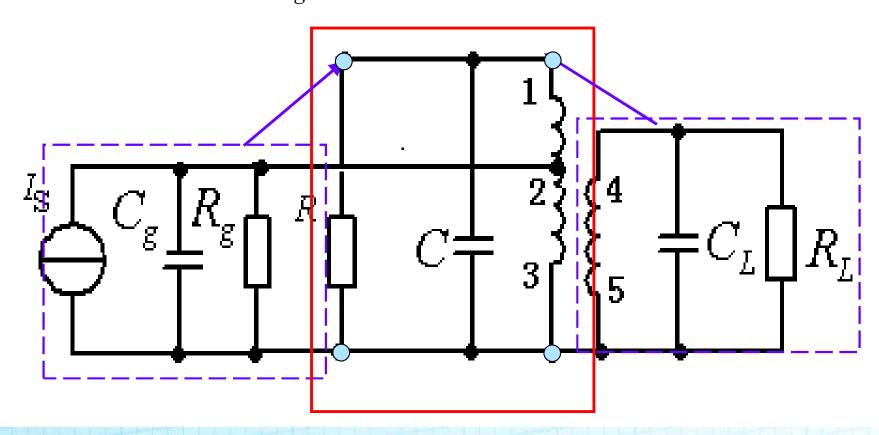
= $2\pi \times 45.97 \times 10^6 \times 0.8 \times 10^{-6} \times 100$

$$R_{p} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R}}} = 5.17(k\Omega)$$



例2: 电路如图所示,给定参数为

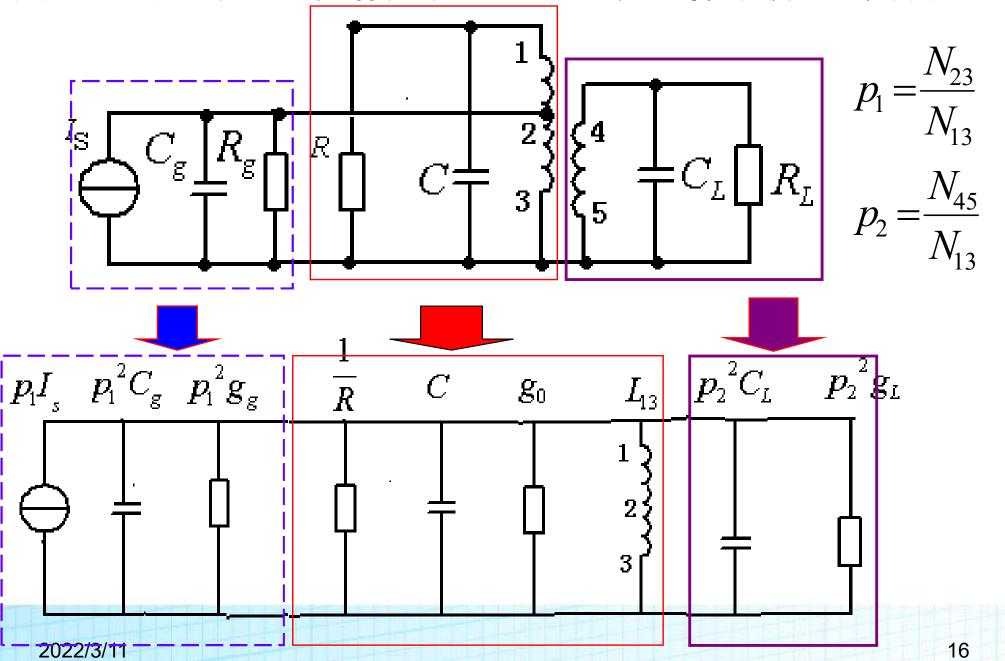
$$f_0 = 30MHz$$
, $C = 20 pF$, 线圈 L_{13} 的 $Q_0 = 60$, $N_{12} = 6$, $N_{23} = 4$, $N_{45} = 3$, $R_g = 10 k\Omega$, $R = 2.5 k\Omega$, $R_L = 830 k\Omega$, $C_g = 9 pF$, $C_L = 12 pF$, 求 L_{13} , Q_L



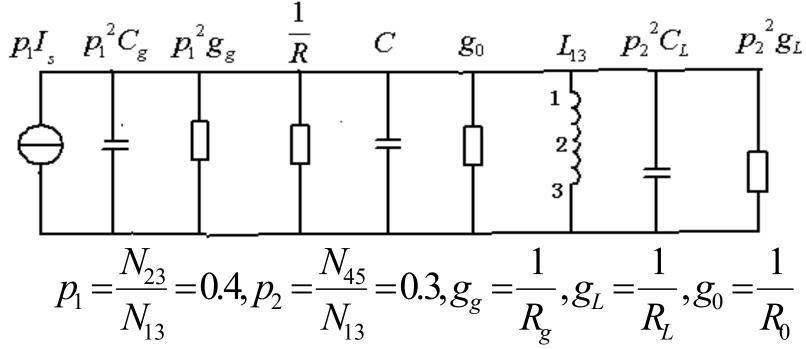
15

分析: 计算之前要画等效电路, 画等效电路时要注意两

点:(1)L为有损电感要补充损耗电阻(2)要进行等效电路变换



解: 等效电路如下:



(1)求L₁₃

$$C_{\Sigma} = p_1^2 C_g + C + p_2^2 C_L = 0.4^2 \times 9 + 20 + 0.3^2 \times 12 = 22.52(pF)$$

$$L_{13} = \frac{1}{(2\pi f_0)^2 C_{\Sigma}} = \frac{1}{(2\pi \times 30 \times 10^6)^2 \times 22.52 \times 10^{-12}} = 1.25(uH)$$

(2)求Q_L

$$g_0 = \frac{1}{R_0} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 L_{13} Q_0} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 30 \times 10^6 \times 1.25 \times 10^{-6} \times 60} = 70.7(uS)$$

$$g_{\Sigma} = p_1^2 g_g + \frac{1}{R} + g_0 + p_2^2 g_L$$

$$=0.4^{2} \frac{1}{2.5 \times 10^{3}} + \frac{1}{10 \times 10^{3}} + 70.7 \times 10^{-6} + 0.3^{2} \frac{1}{830 \times 10^{3}}$$

$$= 343.1(uS)$$

$$Q_L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 L_{13} g_{\Sigma}} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 30 \times 10^6 \times 1.25 \times 10^{-6} \times 343.1 \times 10^{-6}} = 12.37$$

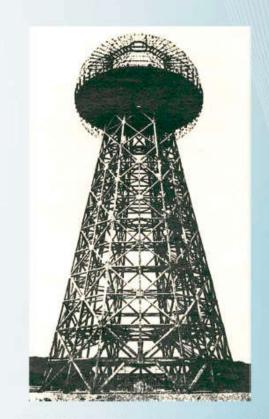
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要点提示一特斯拉线圈

- ▶ 隔空点灯
- > 人工闪电
- > 无线远距离电力传输







特斯拉之塔:沃登克里弗塔

复习题作业题

- 1.Q值较大时,串并联阻抗等效互换前后,电阻和电抗的关系是 怎样的?
- 2. 负载对谐振电路的Q值有何影响?串并联谐振电路对负载 电阻的大小分别有什么样的要求?

作业

教材二版: 2-1, 2-5, 2-6, 2-10