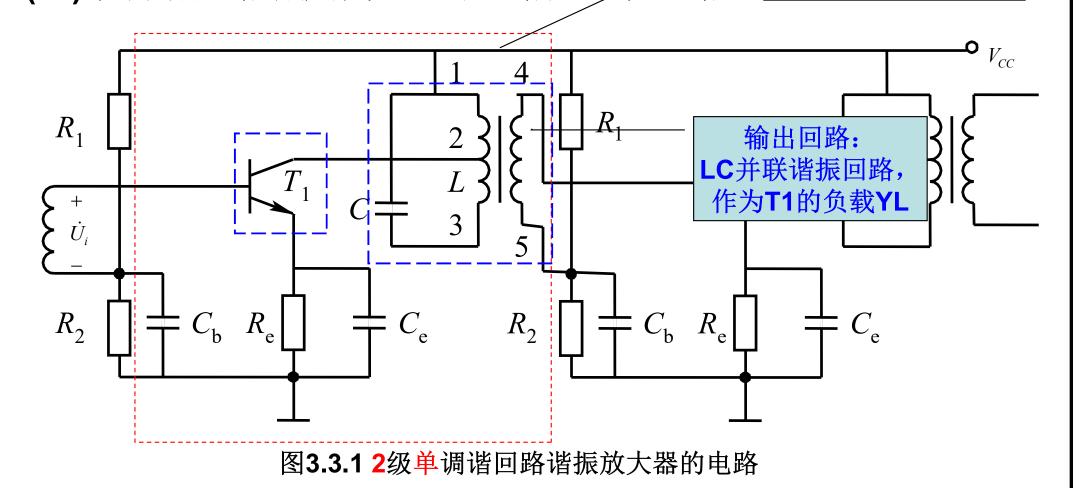
第三章高频小信号放大器

3.3 晶体管高频小信号谐振放大器



(一)单调谐回路谐振放大器的电路及等效电路

单调谐回路谐振放 大器

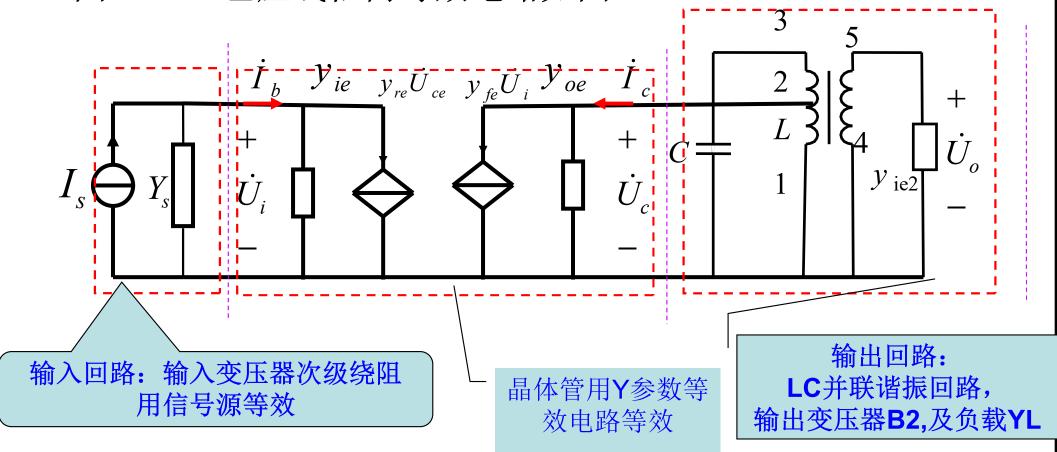


 R_1 、 R_2 、 R_e : 提供直流偏压。其阻值一般比晶体管的输入阻抗大得多,其分流作用小,画交流通路时可近似开路; C_b 、 C_e : 高频旁路电容(即画交流通路时高频短路)。这些参数组成直流负反馈的分压式偏置电路,确定 T_1 静态工作点。

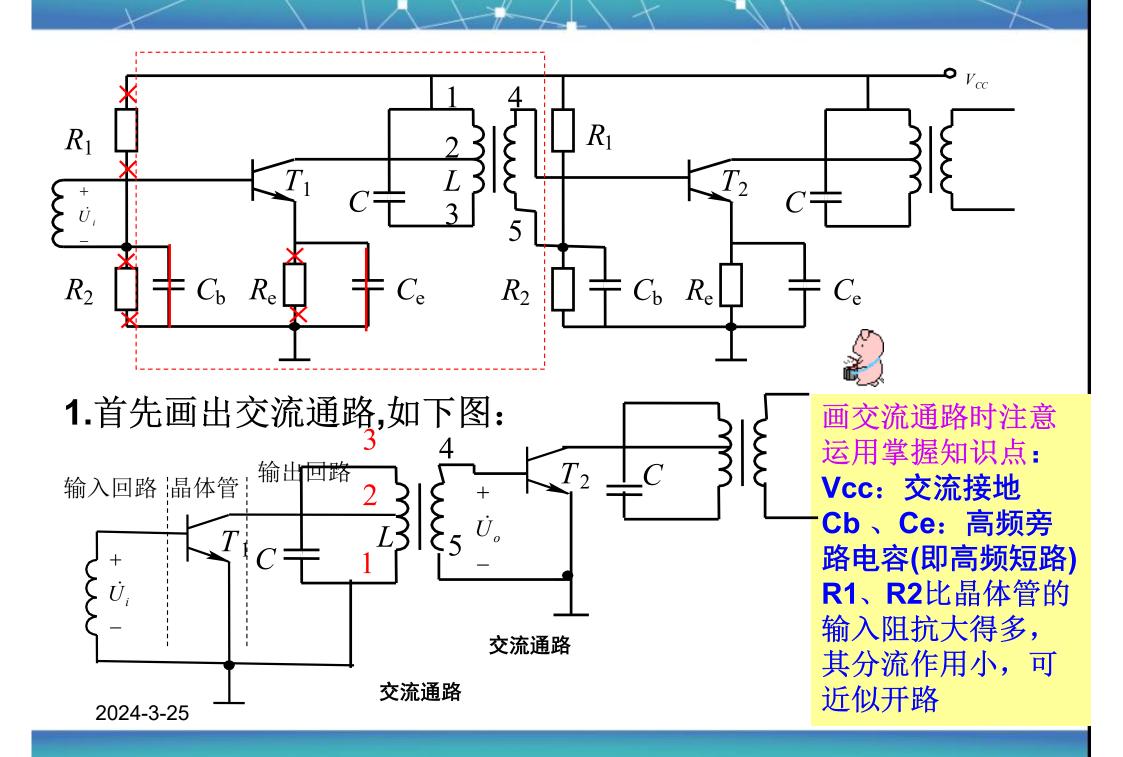
二.单调谐回路谐振放大器

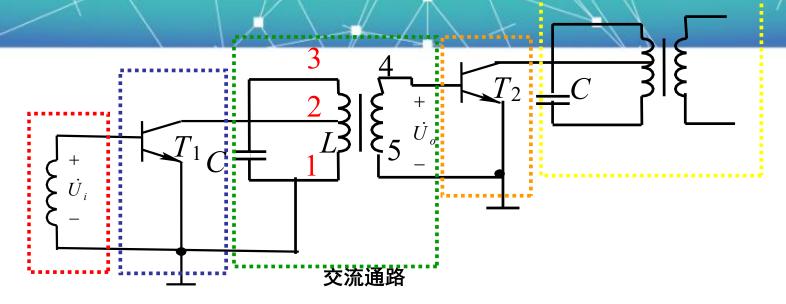
放大器的等效电路及其简化

图3.3.1红色虚线框内等效电路如图3.3.2:

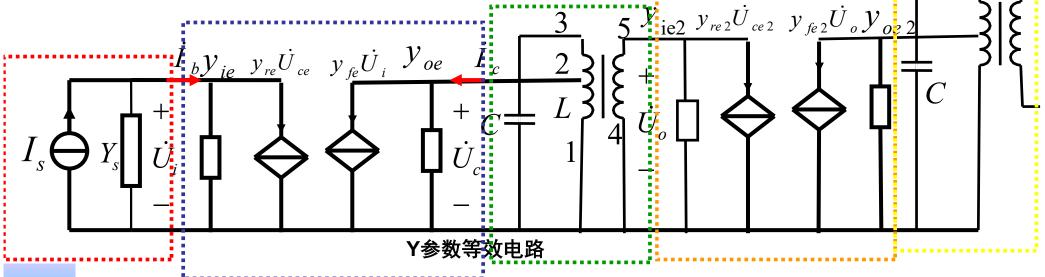


高频交流等效电路由三部分组成:输入回路、晶体管、输出回路



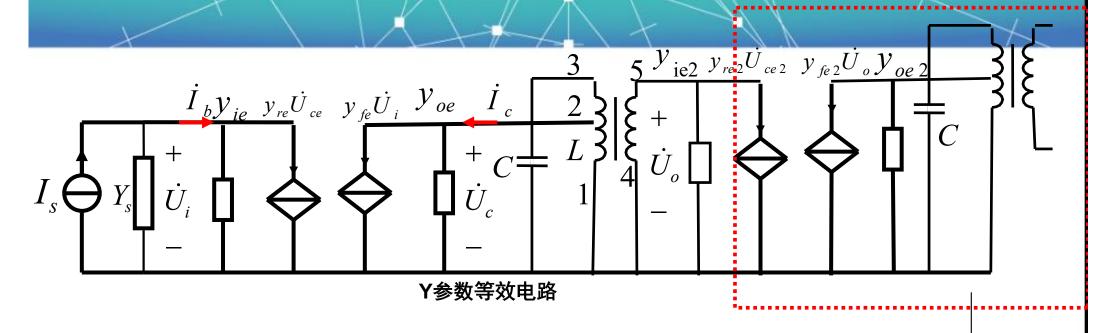


2. 然后将交流通路中的三极管用Y参数等效电路取代可得下图:





运用知识点: (1)Y参数等效电路;(2) $U_i=U_{be}$; $U_c=U_{ce}$;(3)信号源用电流源代替;



3. 最后将Y参数等效电路进行简化得到图3. 3. 2:

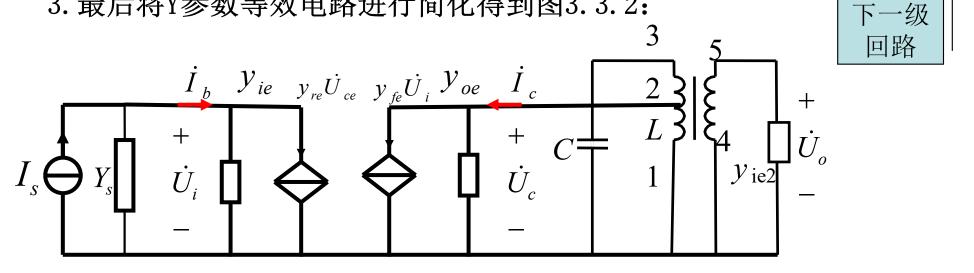
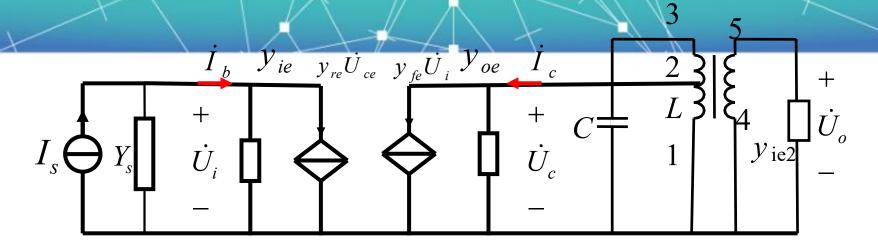


图3.3.2

知识点: 忽略第二级对第一级的影响, 简化成单级放大器



电路方程:

$$\dot{I}_b = y_{ie}\dot{U}_i + y_{re}\dot{U}_c$$

$$\dot{I}_c = y_{fe} \dot{U}_i + y_{oe} \dot{U}_c$$

图3.3.2

而Ic与负载有关:

(3.3.1)
$$\dot{I}_c = -Y'_L \dot{U}_c$$
 (3.3.3)

$$\dot{I}_{c} = y_{fe}\dot{U}_{i} + y_{oe}\dot{U}_{c}$$
 (3.3.2) $\dot{U}_{c} = -\frac{y_{fe}}{y_{oe} + Y_{L}}\dot{U}_{i}$ (3.3.4)

曲式 (3.3.4) 和式 (3.3.1) :
$$I_b = y_{ie} U_i + (-\frac{y_{fe} y_{re}}{y_{oe} + Y_L} U_i)$$

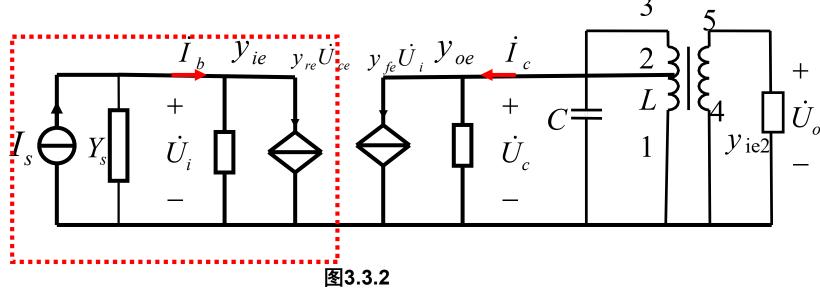
放大器输入导纳:

$$Y_{i} = \frac{I_{b}}{U_{i}} = y_{ie} - \frac{y_{fe}y_{re}}{y_{oe} + Y_{L}'}$$
(3.3.5)
$$Y_{0} = \frac{I_{c}}{U_{c}} = y_{oe} - \frac{y_{fe}y_{re}}{y_{ie} + Y_{s}}$$

放大器输出导纳:

$$Yo = \frac{I_c}{U_c} = y_{oe} - \frac{y_{fe}y_{re}}{y_{ie} + Y_s}$$
 (3.3.6)

进一步简化单级放大器等效电路



1. 首先对图3. 3. 2进行简化,令 y_{re} =0,忽略后级对前级的反馈作用.得到图3. 3. 3(a):

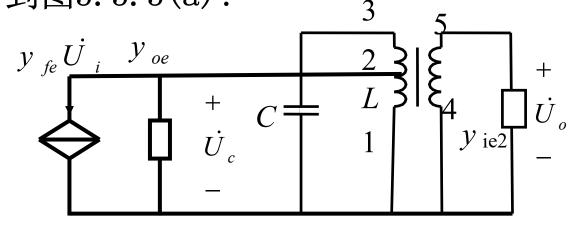


图3.3.3 (a)

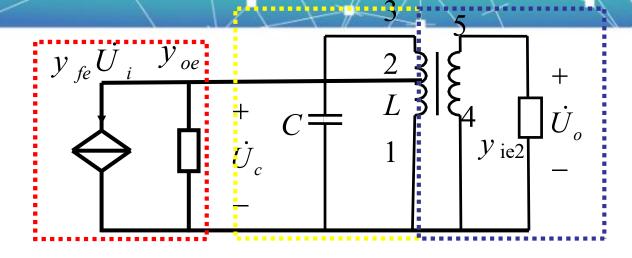
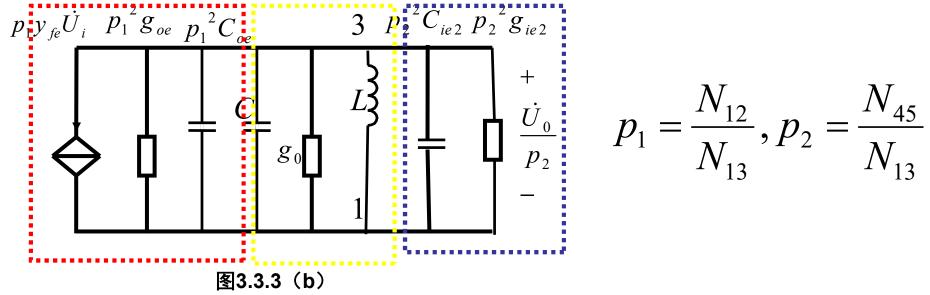


图3.3.3 (a) 2.最后对图3.3.3(a)进行阻抗变换得到图3.3.3(b):



$$p_1 = \frac{N_{12}}{N_{13}}, p_2 = \frac{N_{45}}{N_{13}}$$

知识点: y_{oe} 可写为 $y_{oe} = g_{oe} + jB_{oe} = g_{oe} + j\omega C_{oe}$

2024-3 故 y_{oe} 可表示为 g_{oe} 并联 C_{oe} ,同理 y_{ie} 可表示为 g_{ie} 2 并联 C_{ie} 2

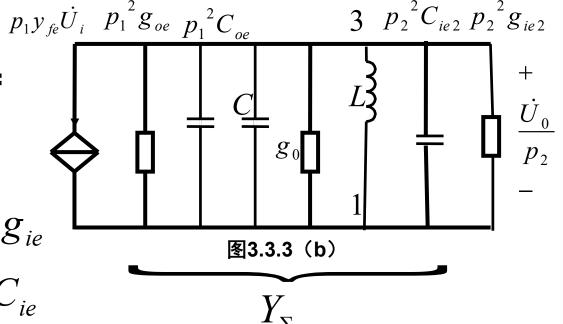
1. 增益

(1) 电压

由图3.3.3(b)等效电路求总导纳有:

$$Y_{\Sigma} = g_{\Sigma} + j\omega C_{\Sigma} + \frac{1}{j\omega L}$$

式中
$$\begin{cases} g_{\Sigma} = p_1^2 g_{oe} + g_0 + p_2^2 g_{ie} \\ C_{\Sigma} = p_1^2 C_{oe} + C + p_2^2 C_{ie} \end{cases}$$



由电路等效关系可知:
$$\frac{\dot{U}_o}{p_2} = -\frac{p_1 y_{fe} U_i}{Y_{\Sigma}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{A}_u = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_i} = -\frac{p_1 p_2 y_{fe}}{(Y_{\Sigma})} = -\frac{p_1 p_2 y_{fe}}{g_{\Sigma} + j\omega C_{\Sigma}} + \frac{1}{j\omega L}$$

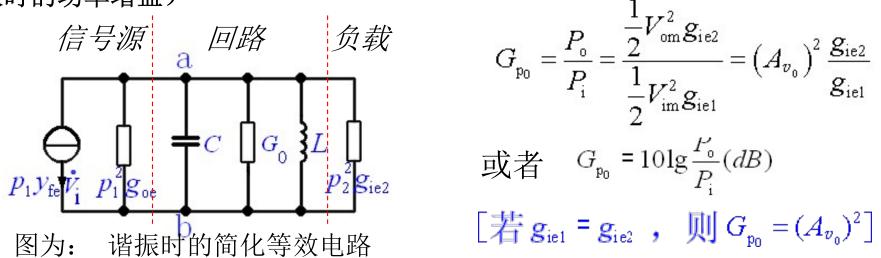
电路计算时电压增益通常用其模表示:

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_{u0} = -\frac{p_1 p_2 y_{fe}}{g_{\Sigma}} \\ |A_{u0}| = \frac{p_1 p_2 |y_{fe}|}{g_{\Sigma}} \end{cases}$$

谐振时,则:
$$A_{v_0} = -\frac{p_1 p_2 y_{\text{fe}}}{g_{\Sigma}}$$
 回路总电导

$$egin{aligned} egin{aligned} eg$$

(**2**) 功率增益: (在非谐振点上计算功率十分复杂,且一般用处不大,故主要讨论谐振时的功率增益)



上式没有考虑回路损耗,下面引入失配损耗和插入损耗 K_1

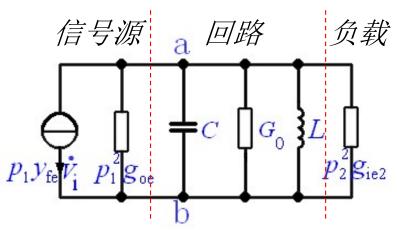
失配损耗:定义为负载获得的<u>功率</u>与输入功率之比

失配系数
$$n = \frac{\rho_1^2 g_{oe}}{\rho_2^2 g_{ie}}$$
 失配损耗: $\frac{4\rho_1^2 g_{oe} \rho_2^2 g_{ie}}{(\rho_1^2 g_{oe} + \rho_2^2 g_{ie})^2} = \frac{4n}{(n+1)^2}$

插入损耗:定义为未插入网络前负载获得的功率与插入网络后负载获得的功率之比Ki

$$G_{p_0} = \left(\frac{p_1 p_2 \left| y_{\text{fe}} \right|}{g_{\Sigma}}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{g_{\text{ie2}}}{g_{\text{ie1}}} = \frac{\left| y_{\text{fe}} \right|^2}{4g_{\text{oe}}g_{\text{ie1}}} \cdot \frac{4p_1^2 p_2^2 g_{\text{ie2}} g_{\text{oe}}}{g_{\Sigma}^2} = \frac{\left| y_{\text{fe}} \right|^2}{4g_{\text{oe}}g_{\text{ie1}}} \cdot \left(\frac{p_1^2 g_{\text{oe}} + p_2^2 g_{\text{ie2}}}{g_{\Sigma}}\right)^2 \frac{4\rho_1^2 g_{\text{oe}} \rho_2^2 g_{\text{ie}}}{\left(\rho_1^2 g_{\text{oe}} + \rho_2^2 g_{\text{ie}}\right)^2}$$

$$K_{1} = \left(\frac{p_{1}^{2}g_{0e} + p_{2}^{2}g_{ie2} + G_{0}}{g_{\Sigma}} - \frac{G_{0}}{g_{\Sigma}}\right)^{2} = \left(1 - \frac{G_{0}}{g_{\Sigma}}\right)^{2}$$

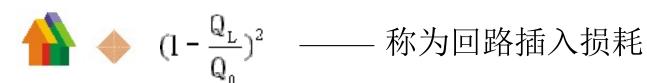


图为: 谐振时的简化等效电路

当 G_0 (回路本身损耗) 与 $p_1^2 g_{00}$ 相比 可忽略时,匹配条件为: $p_1^2 g_{00} = p_2^2 g_{102}$

则:
$$(G_{p_0})_{\text{max}} = \frac{\left| y_{\text{fe}} \right|^2}{4g_{\text{ne}} \cdot g_{\text{iel}}}$$

$$(G_{p_0})_{\text{max}} = \frac{|y_{\text{fe}}|^2}{4g_{\text{oe}} \cdot g_{\text{iel}}} \cdot (1 - \frac{G_0}{g_{\Sigma}})^2 = \frac{|y_{\text{fe}}|^2}{4g_{\text{oe}} \cdot g_{\text{iel}}} \cdot (1 - \frac{Q_L}{Q_0})^2 = \frac{|y_{\text{fe}}|^2}{4g_{o1}g_{i2}}$$



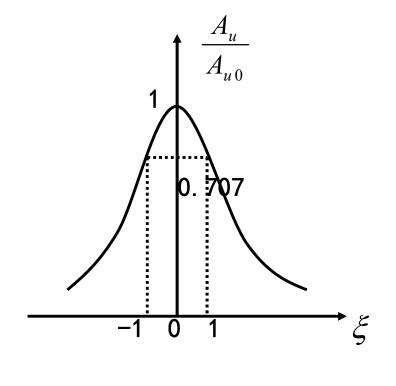
2. 谐振曲线

3. 通频带

通频带定义: 放大器的电压增益下降到最大值的 0.707倍时所对应的宽度。

则
$$\xi = Q_L \frac{2\Delta f}{f_0} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow BW_{0.7} = 2\Delta f_{0.7} = \frac{f_0}{Q_L}$$



高频谐振小放-通频带 vs. 品质因数

$$\begin{vmatrix} \dot{A}_{V} \\ \dot{A}_{V_{0}} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{1+j\xi}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \dot{A}_{V} \\ \dot{A}_{V_{0}} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\xi^{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists 2\Delta f = 2\Delta f_{0.7}$$

$$\xi = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = Q_{L} \cdot \frac{2\Delta f_{0.7}}{f_{p}}$$

$$\xi \text{ if } \tilde{X} \tilde{X} \xi = Q_{L} \cdot \frac{2\Delta f}{f_{p}}$$

表明: $Q_L \cdot B = f_p$ 品质因数与通频带乘积为常数

高频谐振小放—通频带 vs. 电压增益

$$Q_{L} = \frac{\frac{1}{\omega_{0}L}}{g_{\Sigma}} = \frac{\omega_{0}C_{\Sigma}}{g_{\Sigma}} \quad \Rightarrow g_{\Sigma} = \frac{\omega_{0}C_{\Sigma}}{Q_{L}} = \frac{2\pi f_{0}C_{\Sigma}}{\frac{f_{0}}{2\Delta f_{0.7}}} = 2\pi C_{\Sigma} \cdot 2\Delta f_{0.7}$$

$$Q_{L} \cdot 2\Delta f_{0.7} = f_{0}$$

$$\dot{A}_{V_0} = \frac{-p_1 p_2 y_{fe}}{g_{\Sigma}} = -\frac{p_1 p_2 y_{fe}}{2\pi C_{\Sigma} \cdot 2\Delta f_{0.7}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| A_{V_0} \cdot 2\Delta f_{0.7} \right| = \frac{\left| p_1 p_2 y_{fe} \right|}{2\pi C_{\Sigma}}$$

表明: 谐振电压增益与通频带乘积为常数

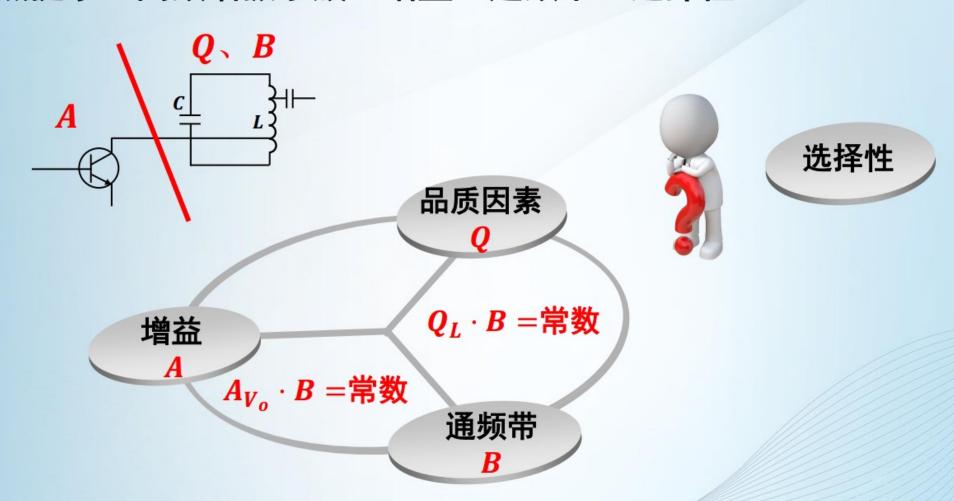
4. 矩形系数

定义:
$$K_{r0.1} = \frac{2\Delta f_{0.1}}{2\Delta f_{0.7}}$$

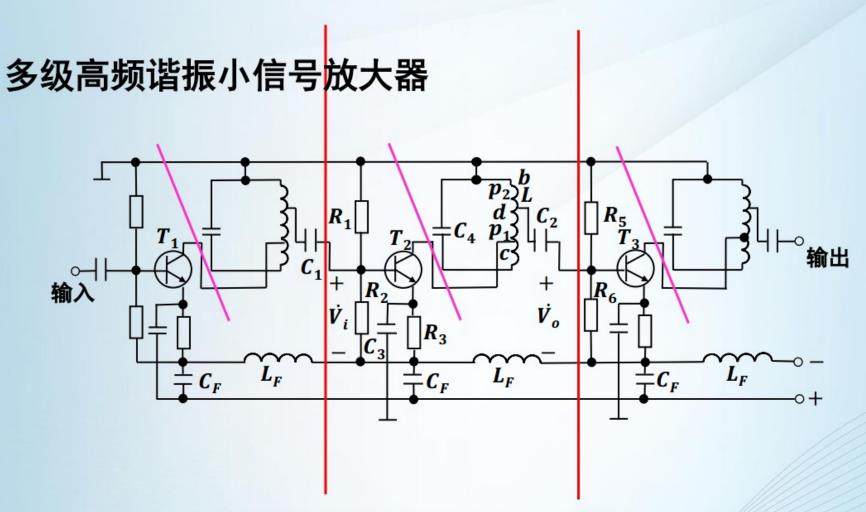
$$\Rightarrow 2\Delta f_{0.1} = \sqrt{99} \frac{f_0}{Q_L}, \therefore K_{r0.1} = \sqrt{99} = 9.95$$

些面所得结果表明,单谐振回路放大器的矩形系数远大于1。也就是说,它的谐振曲线和矩形相差较远,所以其邻道选择性差,这就是单调谐回路放大器的缺点。

要点提示--高频谐振小放(增益、通频带、选择性)



(三)多级单调谐回路谐振放大器的技术指标



"分治" 方法 (Divide and Conquer)

(1) 加级高频谐振小放的增益

ightharpoonup 若放大器有m级,各级增益分别为 A_{V_1} 、 A_{V_2} …… A_{V_m} ,则 多级总增益: $A_m = A_{V_1} \cdot A_{V_2} \cdot \dots \cdot A_{V_m}$

> 若多级放大器是由完全相同的单级放大器组成,则

$$A_m = A_{V_1}^m$$

(2) m级高频谐振小放的通频带 $(2\Delta f_{0.7})_m$

设各级增益相同
总增益:
$$A_m = A_V^m$$

$$\frac{A_m}{A_{m_0}} = \frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{Q_L}{f_0} 2\Delta f\right)^2}\right)^m} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

⇒总通频带: $(2\Delta f_{0.7})_m = \sqrt{2^{\frac{1}{m}} - 1} \cdot 2\Delta f_{0.7}$

带宽缩减因子 < 1, $令X = \sqrt{2^{\frac{1}{m}} - 1}$

表明:

- > 总通频带 < 单级通频带
- \triangleright 为使总通频带不变,每级通频带均要增加为原来的 $\frac{1}{x}$ 倍
- ightharpoonup 当每级通频带加宽 $\frac{1}{X}$ 倍时,每级增益均会降低为原来的X倍

(3) m级高频谐振小放的选择性(矩形系数)

$$\frac{A_m}{A_{m_0}} = \frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{Q_L}{f_0} 2\Delta f\right)^2}\right)^m} = 0.1$$

$$\Rightarrow (2\Delta f_{0.1})_m = \sqrt{100\frac{1}{m} - 1} \cdot 2\Delta f_{0.7}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_{r0.1} = \frac{(2\Delta f_{0.1})_m}{(2\Delta f_{0.7})_m} = \frac{\sqrt{100\frac{1}{m} - 1}}{\sqrt{2\frac{1}{m} - 1}}$$
表明: 達

表明: 离理想矩形系数1较远

m级	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$K_{r0.1}$	9.9499	4.6613	3.7430	3.3805	3.1886	3.0703	2.9902	2.9324	2.8888	2.8547

(3) m级高频谐振小放的选择性(矩形系数)

$$\frac{A_{m}}{A_{m_{0}}} = \frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{Q_{L}}{f_{0}} 2\Delta f\right)^{2}}\right)^{m}} = 0.1$$

$$\Rightarrow (2\Delta f_{0.1})_m = \sqrt{100^{\frac{1}{m}} - 1 \cdot 2\Delta f_{0.7}}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_{r0.1} = \frac{(2\Delta f_{0.1})_m}{(2\Delta f_{0.7})_m} = \frac{\sqrt{100^{\frac{1}{m}} - 1}}{\sqrt{2^{\frac{1}{m}} - 1}}$$

表明: 离理想矩形系数1较远

m级	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$K_{r0.1}$	9.9499	4.6613	3.7430	3.3805	3.1886	3.0703	2.9902	2.9324	2.8888	2.8547

要点提示一多级高频谐振小放

- > 多级高频谐振小放(增益、通频带、选择性)
- ➤ "分治" 方法(Divide and Conquer)

(三) 多级单调谐回路谐振放大器的技术指标

1. 电压增益:

$$A_{\rm m} = A_{v_1} \cdot A_{v_2} \cdot \dots A_{v_m}$$
 ——— 增益是相乘关系

若
$$A_{v_1} = A_{v_2} = \cdots = A_{v_m}$$

$$\left[A_{\mathrm{m}} = \frac{V_{\circ}}{V_{\mathrm{i}}} = \frac{V_{\circ 1}}{V_{\mathrm{i}}} \cdot \frac{V_{\circ 2}}{V_{\circ 1}} \cdots \frac{V_{\circ}}{V_{\circ (\mathrm{m-1})}} = A_{v_{1}} \cdot A_{v_{2}} \cdots A_{v_{\mathrm{m}}} \right]$$

则
$$A_{\mathbf{m}} = (A_{v_1})^{\mathbf{m}}$$

(三)多级单调谐回路谐振放大器的技术指标

2.多级单调谐谐振放大器的谐振曲线

单级放大器的谐振曲线:

$$\frac{A_u}{A_{u0}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (Q_L \frac{2\Delta f}{f_0})^2}}$$

多级相同放大器的谐振曲线:

$$\frac{A_m}{A_{m0}} = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (Q_L \frac{2\Delta f}{f_0})^2}}\right]^m = \frac{1}{\left[1 + (Q_L \frac{2\Delta f}{f_0})\right]^{\frac{m}{2}}}$$

(三)多级单调谐回路谐振放大器的技术指标

3. 通频带 【m级相同的放大器级联】

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{A_{\rm m}}{\left(A_{v_0}\right)_{\rm m}} = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2Q_{\rm L}\Delta f}{f_0}\right)^2}}\right]^{\rm m} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

带宽缩减因子,级数增加 后总通频带变窄的程度.

总通频带为(2
$$\triangle$$
f_{0.7})_m= $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2^m-1}} \cdot \frac{f_0}{Q_1}$

$$\because \sqrt{2^{\frac{1}{m}}-1} < 1$$

所以m级放大器级联时, 总通频带比单级放大器的通频带缩小。m 越大,总通频带就越窄。

由上式得:

$$\frac{(2\Delta f_{0.7})_{\text{m}}}{(2\Delta f_{0.7})_{\text{m}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{\frac{1}{m}} - 1}} = x_1$$

放大器的级数为m时,要使放大器 $\frac{(2\Delta f_{0.7})_{\sharp}}{(2\Delta f_{0.7})_{m}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{\frac{1}{m}} - 1}} = x_{1}$ 的总通频带 $(2\Delta f_{0.7})_{\sharp}$ 为 为 为 为 为 为 的 的 通频带 $(2\Delta f_{0.7})_{\sharp}$ 力 定 x_{1} 合。 的总通频带(24f07)。不变,则必须将

应根据放大器总通频带的要求来计算各级所需的通频带。

(三) 多级单调谐回路谐振放大器的技术指标

$$(2\Delta f_{0.1})_{\rm m} = \sqrt{100^{\frac{1}{\rm m}} - 1} \cdot \frac{f_0}{Q_{\rm L}}$$

$$\therefore K_{\text{r0.1}} = \frac{\left(2\Delta f_{0.1}\right)_{\text{m}}}{\left(2\Delta f_{0.7}\right)_{\text{m}}} = \frac{\sqrt{100^{\frac{1}{\text{m}}} - 1}}{\sqrt{2^{\frac{1}{\text{m}}} - 1}}$$
 矩形系数距离理想的矩形系数 $K_{\text{r0.1}} = 1$ 较远

m	1	2	3	4	5	 8
K _{0.1}	9. 95	4 . 8	3. 75	3. 4	3. 2	 2. 56

由上表可知道,级数增加,选择性有所提高,但当 m>3 时, 选择性改善不明显,所以靠增加级数来改善选择性是有限的。



级联放大器的谐振曲线等于各单级谐振曲线的乘积,级数越多,谐振曲线越尖锐,选择性越好,而通频带则越窄。

(三)多级单调谐回路谐振放大器的技术指标

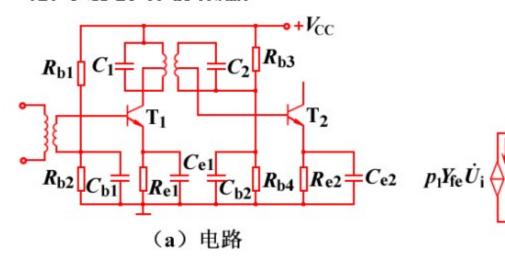


单谐振回路放大器的优点是电路简单,调试容易; 缺点是选择性差,增益和通频带的矛盾比较突出。

补充:

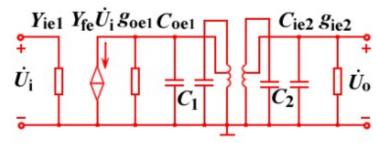
(1) 单级双调谐放大器

①V参数等效由路

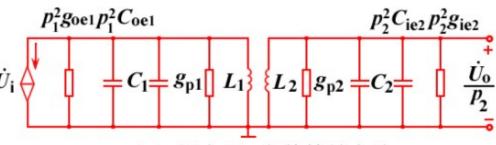


$$g = p_1^2 g_{0e1} + g_{p1} = p_2^2 g_{ie2} + g_{p2}$$

$$C = p_1^2 C_{0e1} + C_1 = p_2^2 C_{ie2} + C_2$$



(b) 简化Y参数等效电路



(c) 折合后Y参数等效电路

$$p_1Y_{\text{fe}}\dot{U}_{\text{i}} \stackrel{\downarrow}{\bigvee} g \qquad C = L$$

$$L = C \qquad g \qquad \frac{\dot{U}_0}{P_2}$$

(d) 合并后Y参数等效电路

补充:

(2) 多级双调谐放大器

假设有n级相同的且处于临界耦合状态的双调谐放大器级联。

谐振电压增益: A_{u0Σ} = (A_{u01})ⁿ

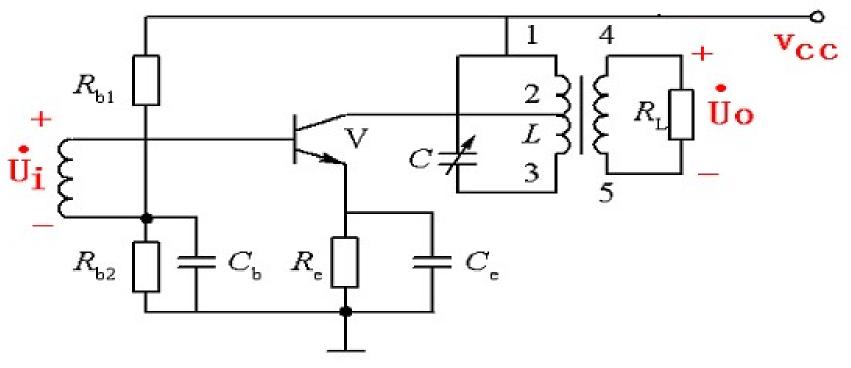
$$S = \left| \frac{\dot{A}_{u}}{\dot{A}_{u0m}} \right| = \frac{2\eta}{\sqrt{(1 - \xi^2 + \eta^2)^2 + 4\xi^2}} \quad \text{ 临界状态} \quad S = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{4 + \xi^4}} \right)^n$$

通频带: 当
$$S = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
时: $(2\Delta f_{0.7})_n = \frac{f_0}{Q_L} \cdot \xi = \sqrt[4]{2^{1/n} - 1} (2\Delta f_{0.7})_1$

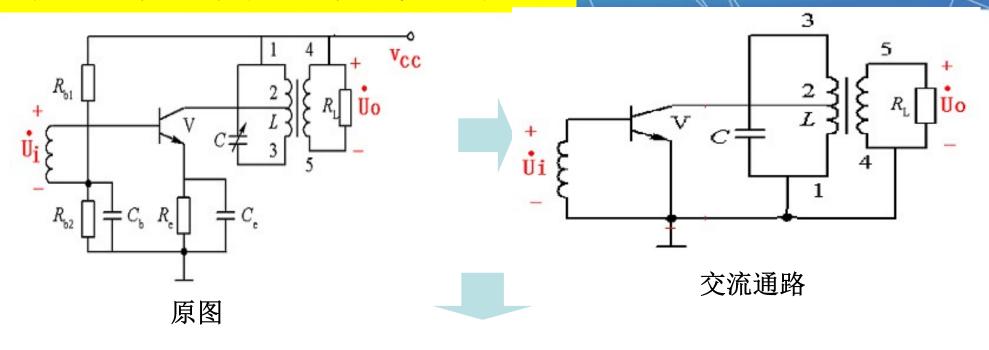
矩形系数: 当
$$S = 0.1$$
时: $(2\Delta f_{0.1})_n = \sqrt[4]{100^{1/n} - 1} (2\Delta f_{0.7})_1$ $(K_{0.1})_n = \sqrt[4]{\frac{100^{1/n} - 1}{2^{1/n} - 1}}$

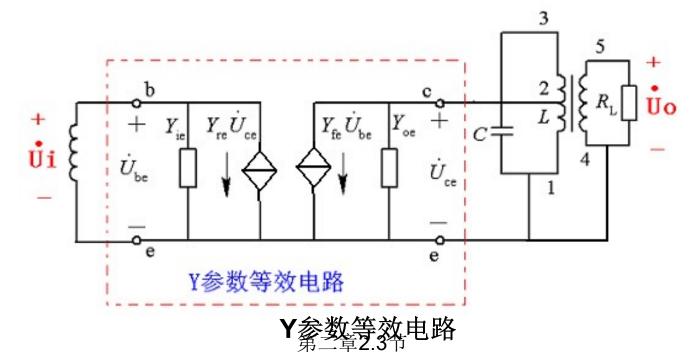
n 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ∞
$$(K_{0,1})_n$$
 3.20 2.20 1.95 1.85 1.78 1.76 1.72 1.71 1.60

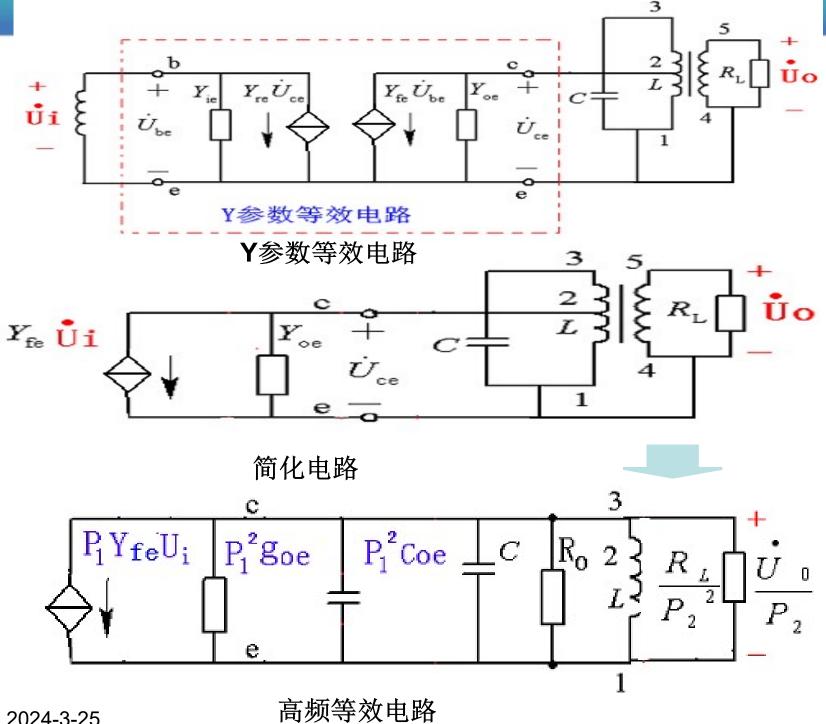
例: 已知 $R_{b1} = 15k\Omega$, $R_{b2} = 6.2k\Omega$, $R_e = 1.8k\Omega$, $C_b = C_e = 0.01uF$, $R_L = 5k\Omega$, 工作频率 $f_0 = 10.7MHz$, 回路电感 $L_{13} = 4uH$, $Q_0 = 100$, $N_{13} = 20$, $N_{23} = 6$, $N_{45} = 5$, 晶体管在频率为10.7MHz时的参数为: $y_{ie} = (2.86 + j3.4)ms$, $y_{re} = (0.08 - j0.3)ms$, $y_{fe} = (26.4 - j36.4)ms$ $y_{oe} = (0.2 + j1.3)ms$, (1)(课堂作业)画高频等效电路(2)求电容 C(3)忽略Yre,求电压增益(4)求带宽和矩形系数及插入损耗



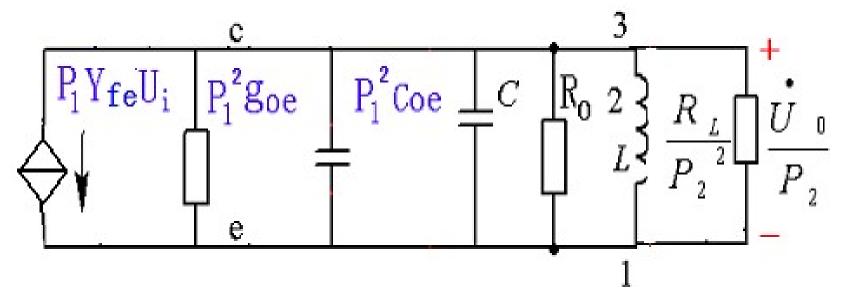
分析画高频等效电路的步骤如下







解: (1)高频等效电路如下:



$$p_1 = \frac{N_{12}}{N_{13}} = 0.7, \quad p_2 = \frac{N_{45}}{N_{13}} = 0.25$$

$$y_{oe} = (0.2 + j1.3)ms = g_{oe} + j\omega C_{oe} : \begin{cases} g_{oe} = 0.2ms \\ C_{oe} = \frac{1.3 \times 10^{-3}}{2\pi \times 10.7 \times 10^{6}} = 19.34(pF) \end{cases}$$

$$R_0 = Q_0 \omega_0 L_{13} = 100 \times 2\pi \times 10.7 \times 10^6 \times 4 \times 10^{-6} = 26.8 (k\Omega)$$

2024-3-25

第二章2.3节

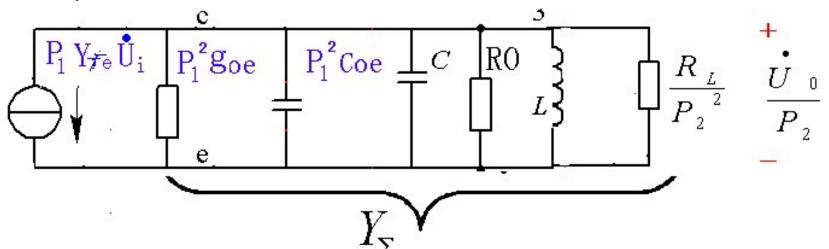
(2)
$$Rack{RC}$$
: $C_{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{(2\pi f_0)^2 L_{13}} = \frac{1}{(2\pi \times 10.7 \times 10^6)^2 \times 4 \times 10^{-6}} = 55.31(pF)$
 $C = C_{\Sigma} - p_1^2 C_{oe} = 55.31 - 0.7^2 \times 19.34 = 45.83(pF)$

(3)求电压增益

$$\left|A_{u0}\right| = rac{p_1 p_2 \left|Y_{fe}\right|}{\mathcal{g}_{\Sigma}}$$

(3) 求电压增益
$$|A_{u0}| = \frac{p_1 p_2 |Y_{fe}|}{g_{\Sigma}}$$

$$\dot{A}_u = \frac{\dot{U}_0}{\dot{U}_i} = -[(\frac{p_1 Y_{fe} \dot{U}_i}{Y_{\Sigma}}) \bullet p_2] / \dot{U}_i = \frac{-p_1 p_2 Y_{fe}}{Y_{\Sigma}}$$



$$g_{\Sigma} = p_1^2 g_{oe} + \frac{1}{R_0} + \frac{p_2^2}{R_L} = 0.7^2 \times 0.2 \times 10^{-3} + \frac{1}{26.8 \times 10^3} + \frac{0.25^2}{5000} = 0.147 (ms)$$

$$|A_{u0}| = \frac{p_1 p_2 |Y_{fe}|}{g_{\Sigma}} = \frac{0.7 \times 0.25 \times \sqrt{26.4^2 + 36.4^2 \times 10^{-3}}}{0.147 \times 10^{-3}} \approx 53.5$$

(4)求带宽和矩形系数、插入损耗

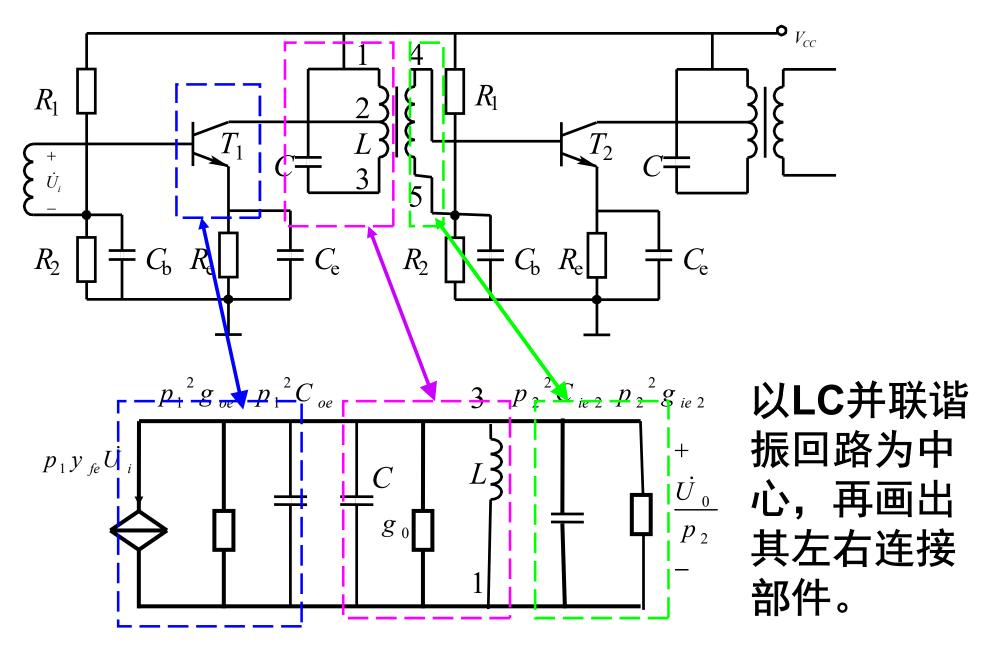
$$Q_L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 L_{13} g_{\Sigma}} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 10.7 \times 10^6 \times 4 \times 10^{-6} \times 0.147 \times 10^{-3}} = 25.29$$

$$2\Delta f_{0.7} = \frac{f_0}{Q_L} = \frac{10.7 \times 10^6}{25.29} = 0.423(MHz)$$

$$K_{r0.1} = \sqrt{99} = 9.95$$

$$K_l = 1 - \frac{Q_l}{Q_0} = 1 - \frac{25.29}{100}$$

总结: 怎样由原理图一步到位画出高频等效电路



复习题

- 1.某单级高频小信号谐振放大器,若为了增加其通频带,在 放大器的负载LC谐振回路两端外接一个并联电阻,则放大 器的增益和选择性将会怎样发生变化?
- 2.对于多级放大器,要减小噪声,最关键的是哪一级,对它的要求怎样?
- 3.单调谐回路放大器的优缺点是什么?

作业

第二版:

3-5, 3-6, 3-9, 3-10