

电路理论

——正弦稳态电路的频率响应

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本章学习内容

14.2 传递函数与频率响应

14.3 谐振电路

本章学习目标与难点

- 目标 1. 理解频率响应的意义,学会用传递函数分析电路的频率响应 2. 理解谐振现象及其特点

难点 理解频率响应的含义,并掌握其应用

14.1 概述

频率响应:正弦稳态响应随激励频率的变化规律。

$$\begin{split} Z_{\mathrm{in}} &= R - \mathrm{j} \frac{1}{\omega C} \\ \dot{I} &= \frac{\dot{U}_{\mathrm{s}}}{R - \mathrm{j} \frac{1}{\omega C}} = \frac{\mathrm{j} \omega C}{1 + \mathrm{j} \omega C R} \dot{U}_{\mathrm{s}} \\ \dot{U}_{\mathrm{R}} &= \frac{\mathrm{j} \omega C R}{1 + \mathrm{j} \omega C R} \dot{U}_{\mathrm{s}} \\ \dot{U}_{\mathrm{R}} &= \frac{\mathrm{j} \omega C R}{1 + \mathrm{j} \omega C R} \dot{U}_{\mathrm{s}} \\ \omega &\to 0 \quad \frac{1}{\omega C} \to \infty, \ I \to 0, \ U_{\mathrm{R}} \to 0, \ U_{\mathrm{C}} \to U_{\mathrm{s}} \\ \omega &\to \infty \quad \frac{1}{\omega C} \to 0, \ I \to \frac{U_{\mathrm{s}}}{R}, \ U_{\mathrm{R}} \to U_{\mathrm{s}}, \ U_{\mathrm{C}} \to 0 \end{split}$$

用什么手段来描述频率响应?

分析频率响应有何意义?

如何描述响应与激励频率之间的关系?

$$H(\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_{o}(\omega)}{\dot{U}_{s}(\omega)} = \frac{-j\frac{1}{\omega C}}{R - j\frac{1}{\omega C}} = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC} \quad \begin{array}{c} R \\ + \dot{U}_{s} \\ - j\frac{1}{\omega C} \end{array} \quad \dot{U}_{o} \\ - \dot{U}_{o} \\ - \dot{U}_{o} \end{array}$$

只包含频率

1. 传递函数 响应相量与激励相量的比值

$$H(\omega) = \frac{\dot{Y}(\omega)}{\dot{X}(\omega)} = \frac{\dot{\Omega}}{\dot{X}(\omega)} \qquad \qquad \frac{\dot{X}(\omega)}{\dot{X}(\omega)} = \frac{\dot{Y}(\omega)}{\dot{X}(\omega)} = \frac{\dot{Y}(\omega)}{\dot{X}(\omega)} = \frac{\dot{X}(\omega)}{\dot{X}(\omega)} = \frac{\dot{X}(\omega)}{\dot{X$$

> 传递函数与电路结构、参数、输入与输出 变量类型、端口对的相对位置有关。

相同端口

不同端口

$$H(\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_{s}(\omega)}{\dot{I}_{s}(\omega)} \qquad H(\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_{o}(\omega)}{\dot{U}_{s}(\omega)} \qquad H(\omega) = \frac{\dot{I}_{o}(\omega)}{\dot{I}_{s}(\omega)}$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{\dot{I}_{s}(\omega)}{\dot{U}_{s}(\omega)} \qquad H(\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_{o}(\omega)}{\dot{I}_{s}(\omega)} \qquad H(\omega) = \frac{\dot{I}_{o}(\omega)}{\dot{U}_{s}(\omega)}$$

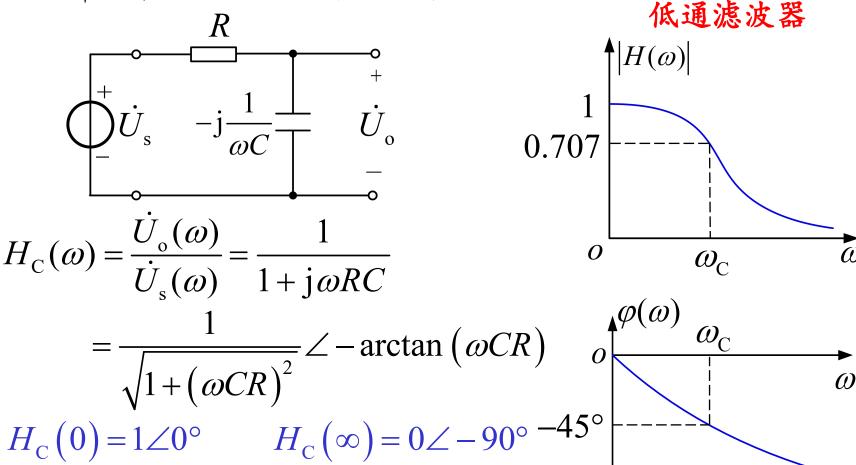
> 传递函数是一个复数,频率特性分为幅频 特性和相频特性。

励幅值之比

响应幅值与激
$$H(\omega) = |H(\omega)| \angle \varphi(\omega)$$
 响应初相与 励幅值之比 幅频响应 相频响应 励初相之差

响应初相与激

2. 频率响应 电路对信号的频率具有选择性

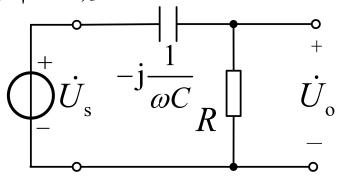


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 $H_{\rm C}(1/RC) = 0.707 \angle -45^{\circ}$

-90°

2. 频率响应

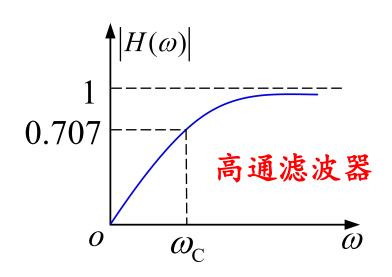


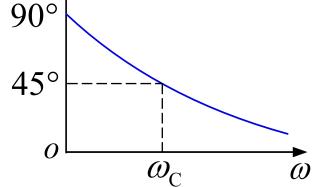
$$H_{R}(\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_{o}(\omega)}{\dot{U}_{s}(\omega)} = \frac{j\omega RC}{1 + j\omega RC}$$

$$= \frac{\omega RC}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega CR)^2}} \angle 90^\circ - \arctan(\omega CR)$$

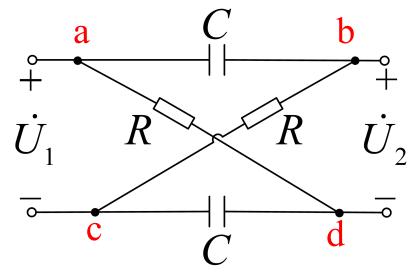
$$H_{\rm R}(0) = 0 \angle 90^{\circ}$$
 $H_{\rm R}(\infty) = 1 \angle 0^{\circ}$

$$H_{\rm R}(1/RC) = 0.707 \angle 45^{\circ}$$





例14-1 图示电路中RC=1 S。求电压增益 \dot{U}_2/\dot{U}_1



解 根据分压公式,有: $\dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_{bc} - \dot{U}_{cd}$

$$\dot{U}_{2} = \frac{R}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}}\dot{U}_{1} - \frac{\overline{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}}\dot{U}_{1} = \frac{j\omega CR - 1}{1 + j\omega CR}\dot{U}_{1} = \frac{j\omega - 1}{1 + j\omega}\dot{U}_{1}$$

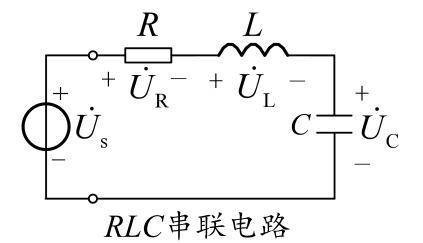
1. 谐振 正弦稳态下, 电感和电容的阻抗(导纳)完全互补

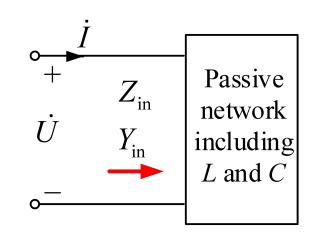
$$Z_{in} = R(\omega) + jX(\omega)$$
 $X(\omega) = 0$

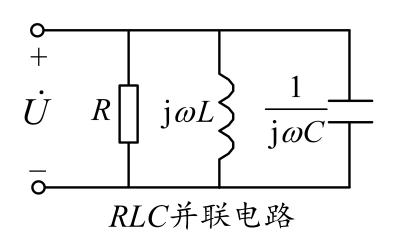
$$Y_{in} = G(\omega) + jB(\omega)$$
 $B(\omega) = 0$

电路呈阻性 $\Rightarrow \dot{U}$ 和 \dot{I} 同相位

$$P = UI$$
 $Q = 0$







2. RLC串联谐振

$$Z = R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})$$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \omega_0$$
 谐振频率

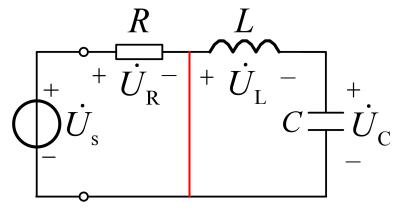
谐振特点:

(1)
$$|Z(\omega_0)| = R = |Z_{\min}(\omega)|$$

(2)
$$\dot{U}_{\rm S}$$
 和 $\dot{I}_{\rm 0}$ 同相位

(3)
$$\left| \dot{I}_0 \right| = \left| \frac{\dot{U}_S}{R} \right| = \left| \dot{I}_{\text{max}}(\omega) \right|$$

(4)
$$\dot{U}_{R0} = \dot{U}_{S}$$



对外相当于短路!

(5)
$$\dot{U}_{L0} = j\omega_0 L \dot{I}_0 = j\frac{\omega_0 L}{R} \dot{U}_S$$

$$\dot{U}_{C0} = -j \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} \dot{I}_0 = -j \frac{1}{\omega_0 CR} \dot{U}_S$$

$$U_{L0} = U_{C0} = \underline{Q}U_{S}$$

Q: 品质因数

品质因数

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 CR} = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

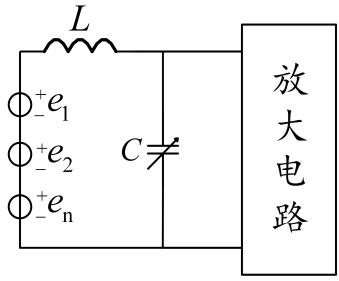
$$U_{L0} = U_{C0} = QU_{S}$$

当Q>>1时,电容或电感上电压将远大于电源电压,称为过电压现象。

应用: 电信系统的信号放大

收音机





例14-2 某收音机输入回路L=0.3mH, $R=10\Omega$,为收到中 央电台560kHz信号, 求(1)调谐电容C; (2) 如输入电压为1.5µV, 求谐振电流和电容电压。

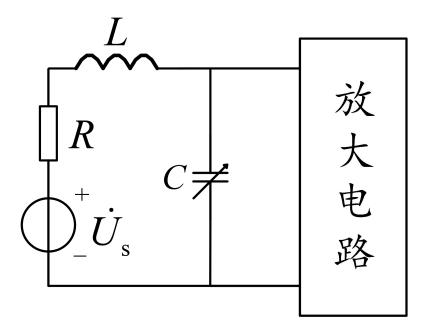
(1) 调谐电容C

$$C = \frac{1}{\left(2\pi f\right)^2 L} = 269 \text{ pF}$$

(2) 谐振电流和电容电压

$$I_0 = \frac{U}{R} = 0.15 \ \mu A$$

$$U_{\rm C} = I_0 X_{\rm C} = 158.5 \ \mu \text{V} \gg 1.5 \ \mu \text{V}$$



(6) 能量关系

储能
$$w_0 = w_{L0} + w_{C0} = \frac{1}{2}Li_0^2 + \frac{1}{2}Cu_{C0}^2$$

$$= LI_0^2(\cos\omega_0 t)^2 + C(\frac{I_0}{\omega_0 C})^2[\cos(\omega_0 t - 90^\circ)]^2$$

$$= LI_0^2(\cos\omega_0 t)^2 + LI_0^2(\sin\omega_0 t)^2 = LI_0^2$$

- ▶ 电感和电容能量按正弦规律变化,且最大值相等。L、C的电场能量和磁场能量作周期振荡性的交换,而不与电源进行能量交换;
- > 总能量是不随时间变化的常量,且等于最大值。

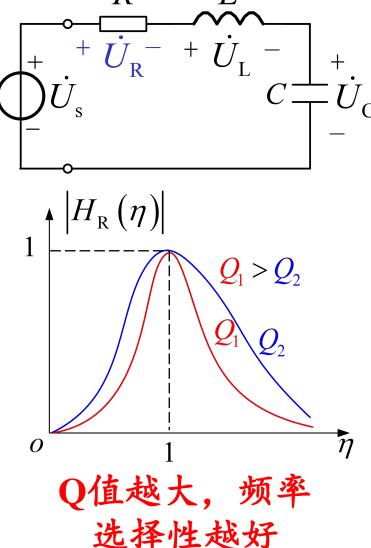
(6) 能量关系 储能 $w_0 = LI_0^2$

耗能
$$w_{R0} = \int_0^{T_0} i_0^2 R dt = I_0^2 R T_0 = I_0^2 R \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} = 2\pi I_0^2 R \sqrt{LC}$$

$$\frac{w_0}{w_{R0}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{\sqrt{L/C}}{R} = \frac{Q}{2\pi}$$
 $Q = 2\pi \frac{$ 谐振电路存储的能量 $- \Lambda$ 周期内消耗的能量

Q值反映了谐振回路中电磁振荡的程度,Q越大,总能量就越大,维持振荡所消耗的能量越小,振荡程度越剧烈,则振荡电路的"品质"越好。一般要求在发生谐振的回路中尽可能的提高Q值。

$$\begin{aligned} |H_{R}(\omega)| &= \left| \frac{\dot{U}_{R}(\omega)}{\dot{U}_{S}(\omega)} \right| = \frac{R}{\left| R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}) \right|} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega L}{R} - \frac{1}{R\omega C}\right)^{2}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^{2} \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_{0}} - \frac{\omega_{0}}{\omega}\right)^{2}}} \\ &= \frac{\omega}{\omega_{0}} = \eta \qquad |H_{R}(\eta)| = 1 / \sqrt{1 + Q^{2} \left(\eta - \frac{1}{\eta}\right)^{2}} \\ |H_{R}(0)| &= 0 \qquad |H_{R}(\infty)| = 0 \qquad |H_{R}(1)| = 1 \end{aligned}$$



▶谐振电路具有选择性

在谐振点响应出现峰值,当 ω 偏离 ω_0 时,输出下降。即串联谐振电路对不同频率信号有不同的响应,对谐振信号响应最大,而对远离谐振频率的信号具有抑制能力。这种对不同输入信号的选择能力称为"选择性"。

▶谐振电路的选择性与Q成正比

Q越大,谐振曲线越陡。电路对非谐振频率信号的抑制能力强,所以选择性好。因此,Q是反映谐振电路性质的一个重要指标。

- 在谐振点电路消耗的有功 功率最大;
- \rightarrow 当 $|H_R(\eta)|$ 下降至0.707倍时,信号就被截止了。

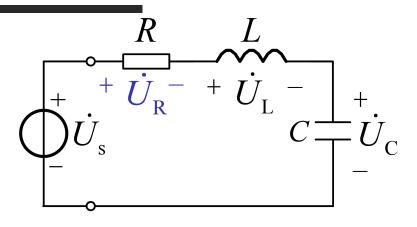
$$|H_R(\eta_{c1,c2})| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707$$

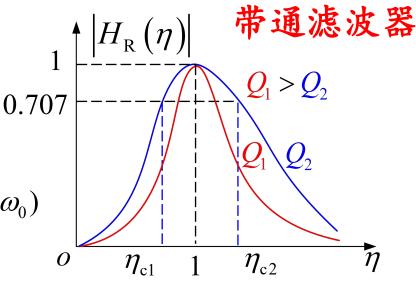
从有功功率角度:

$$P(\omega_{c1,c2}) = \frac{U_R^2}{R} = \frac{(U_S/\sqrt{2})^2}{R} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{U_S^2}{R} = \frac{1}{2} P(\omega_0)$$

截止频率 (半功率频率)

$$\omega_{c1,c2} = \eta_{c1,c2}\omega_0$$





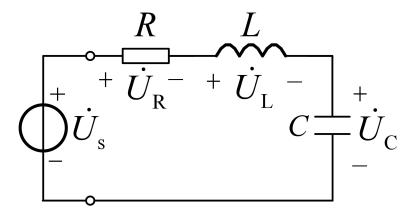
$$|H_R(\eta)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 \left(\eta - \frac{1}{\eta}\right)^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

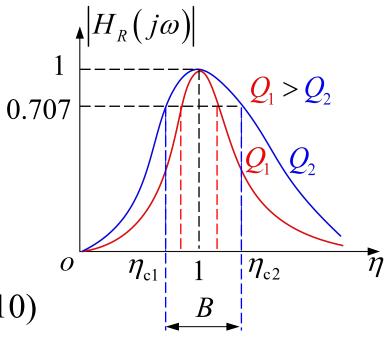
$$\eta_{c1} = -\frac{1}{2Q} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2Q}\right)^2 + 1}$$

$$\eta_{c2} = \frac{1}{2Q} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2Q}\right)^2 + 1}$$

帶 宽
$$B = (\eta_{c2} - \eta_{c1})\omega_0 = \frac{\omega_0}{Q}$$

截止频率
$$\omega_{c1,c2} \approx \omega_0 \mp \frac{1}{2}B \quad (Q \ge 10)$$





RLC串联谐振的频率响应

谐振频率
$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \sqrt{\omega_{c1}\omega_{c2}}$$

品质因数
$$Q = \frac{X_{L0}(X_{C0})}{R} = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = \frac{U_{L0}(U_{C0})}{U_{S}} = 2\pi \frac{w_{0}}{w_{R0}} = \frac{\omega_{0}}{B}$$

截止频率
$$\omega_{c1,c2} = \mp \frac{\omega_0}{2Q} + \omega_0 \sqrt{1 + (\frac{1}{2Q})^2} = \mp \frac{R}{2L} + \sqrt{(\frac{R}{2L})^2 + \frac{1}{LC}}$$

$$\omega_{c1,c2} \approx \omega_0 \mp \frac{B}{2} \ (Q \ge 10)$$

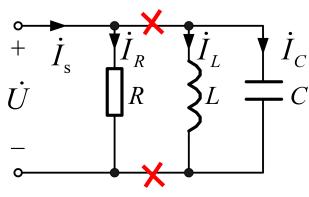
带宽

$$B = \omega_{c2} - \omega_{c1} = \frac{\omega_0}{Q} = \frac{R}{L}$$

3. RLC并联谐振

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

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \omega_0$$
 谐振频率



对外相当于开路!

谐振特点:

$$(1) |Y(\omega_0)| = G = |Y_{\min}(\omega)|$$

(2)
$$\dot{U}_{\rm S}$$
 和 $\dot{I}_{\rm 0}$ 同相位

(3)
$$\left| \dot{U}_0 \right| = \left| \frac{\dot{I}_S}{G} \right| = \left| \dot{U}_{\text{max}}(\omega) \right|$$

$$(4) \quad \dot{U}_{R0} = \dot{I}_{S} / G$$

(5)
$$\dot{I}_{L0} = -j \frac{1}{\omega_0 L} \dot{U}_0 = -j \frac{1}{G\omega_0 L} \dot{I}_s$$

$$\dot{I}_{C0} = j \omega_0 C \dot{U}_0 = j \frac{\omega_0 C}{G} \dot{I}_s$$

$$I_{L0} = I_{C0} = QI_S$$

截止频率、带宽与串联谐振相同

RLC串联谐振

GCL并联谐振

谐振频率

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \sqrt{\omega_{c1}\omega_{c2}}$$

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 CR} = \frac{\omega_0}{B}$$

品质因数
$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 CR} = \frac{\omega_0}{B} \qquad Q = \frac{1}{\omega_0 LG} = \frac{\omega_0 C}{G} = \frac{\omega_0}{B}$$

截止频率

$$\omega_{c1,c2} = \mp \frac{\omega_0}{2Q} + \omega_0 \sqrt{1 + (\frac{1}{2Q})^2}$$

$$\omega_{c1,c2} \approx \omega_0 \mp \frac{B}{2} (Q \ge 10)$$

带宽

$$B = \omega_{c2} - \omega_{c1} = \frac{\omega_0}{Q}$$

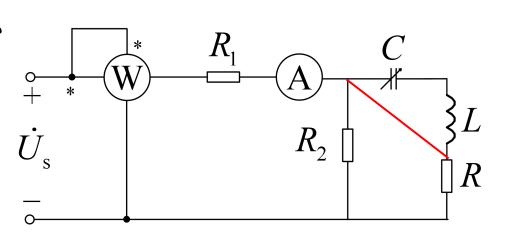
例14-3 电源频率 $f=100/\pi$ Hz, $R_1=6\Omega$, $R_2=20\Omega$, 当改 变电容C=1000 μ F时, 电流表读数I最大为1A, 功率表读数为10 W, 试计算电阻R和电感L。

解电流最大→总阻抗最小

→LC串联谐振

$$\omega_0 = 2\pi f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\Box$$
 $L = 25 \text{ mH}$



当LC发生串联谐振时,对外相当于短路。

$$P = U_{\rm s}I = I^2R_{\rm eq} = I^2(R_1 + R_2 /\!/ R)$$
 $\square > R = 5 \Omega$

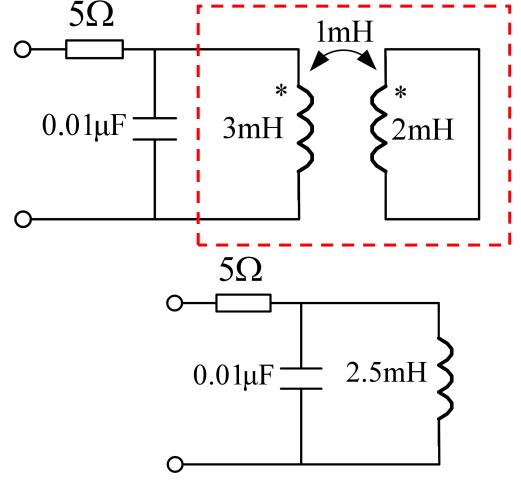
例14-4 求如图所示电路发生谐振时的谐振角频率 ω_0

解 映射阻抗法

$$Z_{eq} = j\omega L_1 + \frac{(\omega M)^2}{j\omega L_2}$$
$$= j\omega \left(L_1 - \frac{M^2}{L_2}\right)$$

$$L_{\text{eq}} = L_1 - \frac{M^2}{L_2} = 2.5 \text{ mH}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_{\rm eq}C}} = 200 \text{ kHz}$$



例14-5 求图示电路中各支路电流。 -j40Ω

解先去耦。

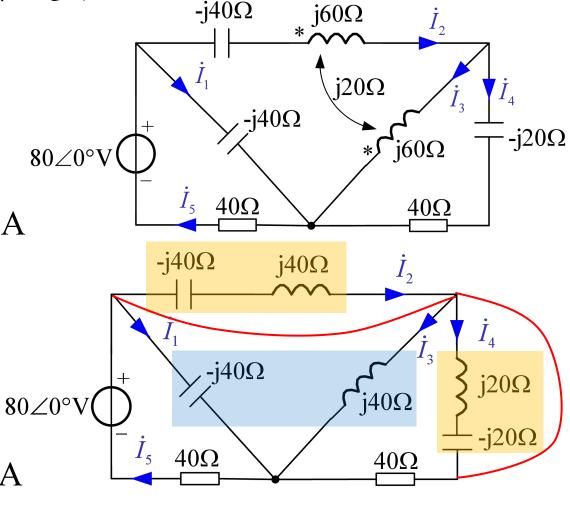
$$\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_3 = 0$$

$$\dot{I}_4 = \dot{I}_5 = \frac{80 \angle 0^{\circ}}{40 + 40} = 1 \angle 0^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_3 = \frac{40\dot{I}_4}{j40} = 1\angle -90^{\circ}A$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = -\dot{I}_3 = 1 \angle 90^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_3 + \dot{I}_4 = \sqrt{2} \angle - 45^{\circ} \text{A}$$



课后作业

●14.3节: 14-9, 14-13

●综合: 14-26

谢谢聆听!!

刘旭 2023-5-24