第六章 有源滤波电路

6.1 一阶有源RC滤波器

一阶有源RC滤波器

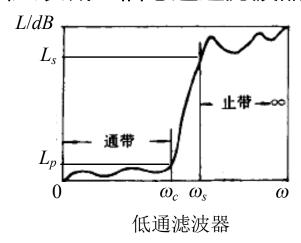
- 滤波器是在频域中对信号进行处理的基本器件
- 早期滤波器基于无源RLC电路
- 有源RC滤波器用集成运放替代电感,便于滤波器的集成

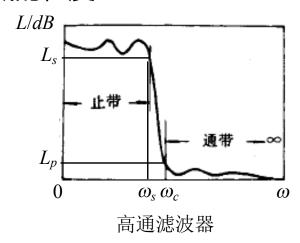
滤波器工作原理

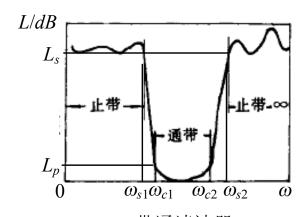
- 将携带有信息的信号,同不需要的混杂分离
- 携带有信息的频谱分量
 - 衰减很小,呈"通"的状态
- 不需要的频谱分量
 - 衰减很大,呈"阻"的状态
- 对输入信号,具有根据频率选择衰减的特征
- 称为经典滤波器

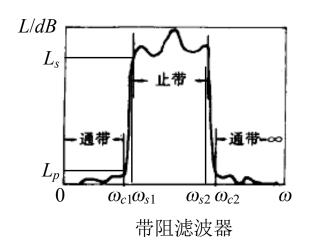
滤波器分类

• 插入衰减: 信号通过滤波器被衰减的程度



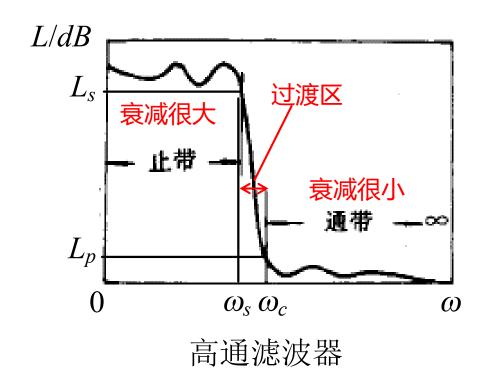




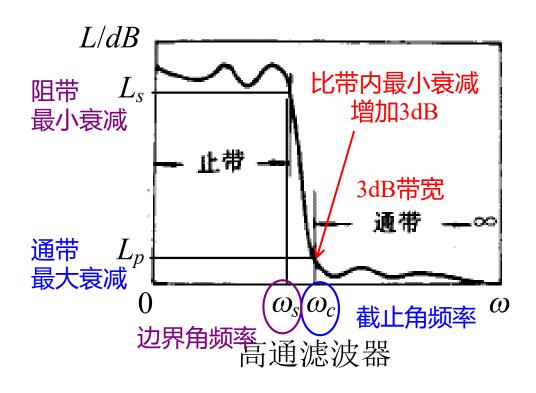


带通滤波器 浙江大学信电学院毫米波与智能系统研究中心

滤波器特征参数



滤波器特征参数



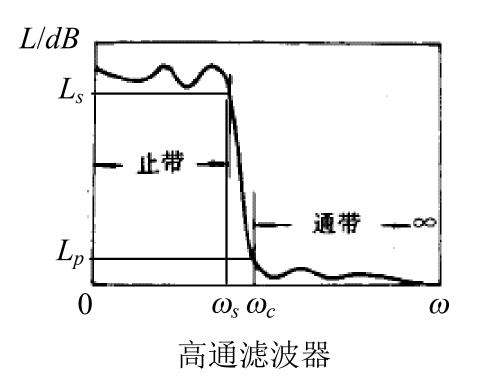
滤波器频率特性表示

常用系统函数、及相应 的波特图表示

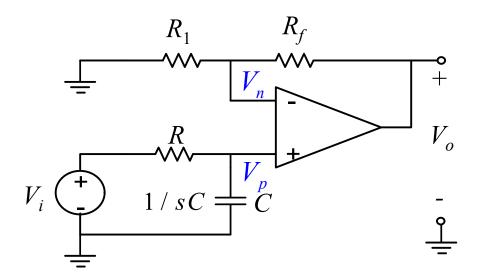
• 电压信号
$$H(s) = \frac{V_o}{V_i}$$

• 电流信号
$$H(s) = \frac{I_o}{I_i}$$

系统函数是滤波器特性 分析的主要内容



- 具有一个独立电容C,频率特 性由RC电路决定
- · 滤波由RC实现
- 运放仅起放大作用



$$V_{p} = \frac{1/(sC)}{R + 1/(sC)} V_{i} = \frac{1}{1 + RCs} V_{i}$$

$$= \frac{R_{1}}{V_{p}} V_{p} V_{p} V_{i} + \frac{R_{f}}{R_{1}} V_{i} V_{p} V_{$$

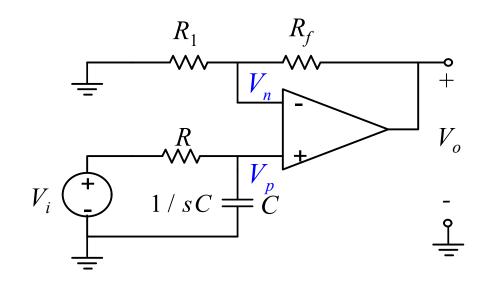
$$H(s) = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{V_o}{V_p} \cdot \frac{V_p}{V_i} = \frac{A_v}{1 + RCs}$$

特征角频率
$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC}$$
 $H(s) = \frac{A_v}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_0}}$ 浙江大学信电学院毫米波与智能系统研究中心

$$H(j\omega) = H(s)|_{s=j\omega} = \frac{A_{v}}{1+j\frac{\omega}{\omega_{0}}}$$

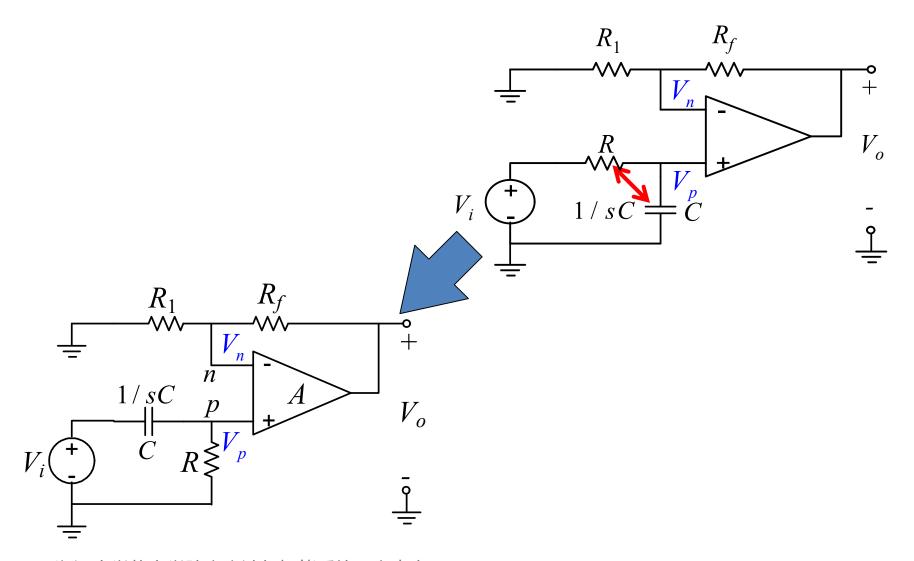
$$\omega \to 0$$
, $|H(j\omega)| \to A_{\nu}$

$$\omega \to \infty$$
, $|H(j\omega)| \to 0$



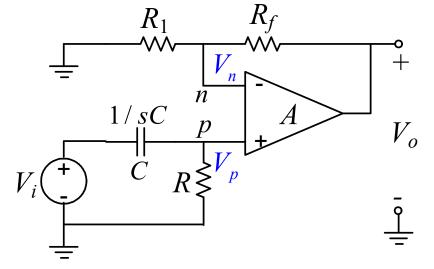
低通滤波特性

$$|H(j\omega)|_{\omega=\omega_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} A_{\nu} \approx 0.7 A_{\nu}$$
 下降3dF



$$V_p = \frac{R}{R+1/(sC)}V_i = \frac{RCs}{1+RCs}V_i$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC}$$



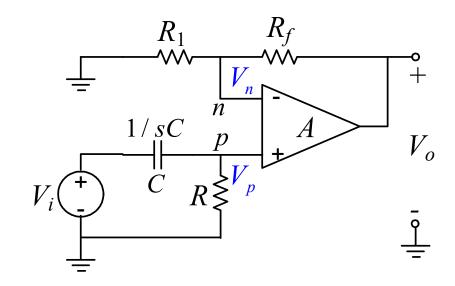
$$H(s) = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{V_o}{V_p} \cdot \frac{V_p}{V_i} = \frac{A_v RCs}{1 + RCs} = \frac{A_v}{1 + \frac{\omega_0}{S}}$$

$$A_{v} = \frac{V_{o}}{V_{p}} = 1 + \frac{R_{f}}{R_{1}}$$

$$H(j\omega) = H(s)\Big|_{s=j\omega} = \frac{A_{v}}{1 + \frac{\omega_{0}}{j\omega}}$$

$$\omega \to 0, \quad |H(j\omega)| \to 0$$

$$\omega \to \infty$$
, $|H(j\omega)| \to A_{\nu}$



高通滤波特性

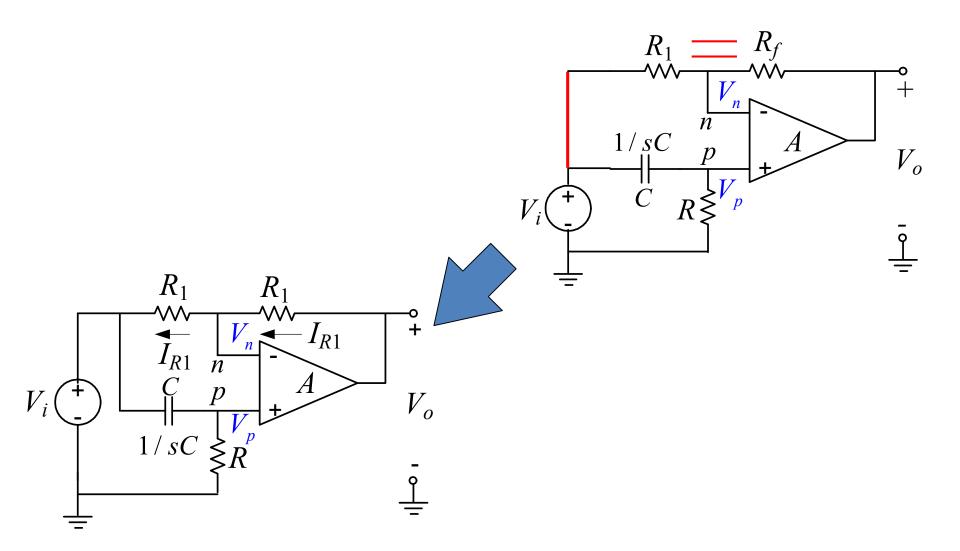
$$|H(j\omega)|_{\omega=\omega_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} A_{\nu} \approx 0.7 A_{\nu}$$
 下降3dB

与RC电路频率响应对比

一阶有源RC滤波器频率响应

1阶RC电路频率响应

低通



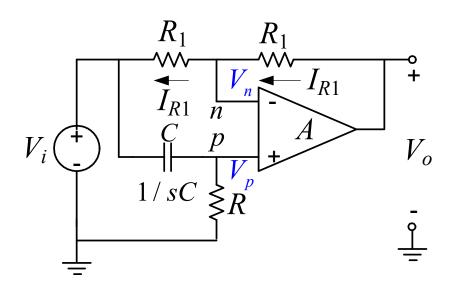
$$V_p = \frac{R}{R + 1/(sC)}V_i = \frac{RCs}{1 + RCs}V_i$$

$$V_n = V_p$$

$$\frac{V_n - V_i}{R_1} = \frac{V_o - V_n}{R_1}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC}$$

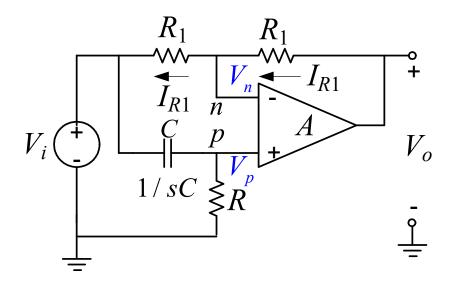
$$H(s) = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{RCs - 1}{RCs + 1} = \frac{s - \omega_0}{s + \omega_0}$$



$$H(j\omega) = H(s)|_{s=j\omega} = \frac{j\omega - \omega_0}{j\omega + \omega_0}$$

$$|H(s)|_{s=j\omega} = \left| \frac{j\omega - \omega_0}{j\omega + \omega_0} \right| = 1$$

全通滤波特性



$$H(j\omega) = H(s)|_{s=j\omega} = \frac{j\omega - \omega_0}{j\omega + \omega_0}$$

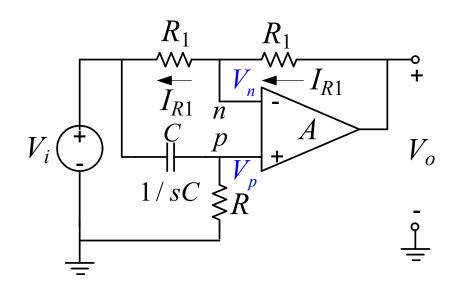
$$\varphi(j\omega) = -2\arctan\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)$$

$$\omega \to 0$$
, $\varphi(j\omega) \to 0$

$$\omega = \omega_0$$
, $\varphi(j\omega) = -90^\circ$

$$\omega \to \infty$$
, $\varphi(j\omega) \to -180^{\circ}$

输入不同频率分量, 相移不同



小结

- 低通、高通、和全通滤波器
- 1阶滤波器所需电路元件少,但是滤波性能较差
- 只适用于滤波要求不高的场合