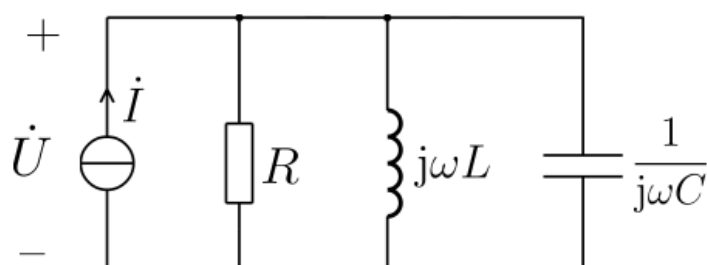


9-5 RLC 并联谐振的特点



$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I} &= \frac{\dot{U}}{R} + \frac{\dot{U}}{j\omega L} + \dot{U}j\omega C \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{R} + j\left(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L}\right) \right] \dot{U} = Y\dot{U} \end{aligned}$$

$\text{Im}(Y) = 0 \quad \omega C = \frac{1}{\omega L} \quad \text{即} \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \text{时, 发生并联谐振。}$

RLC 并联谐振的特点:

① RLC 并联等效导纳 为纯电导

② $|Y| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{R}\right)^2 + \left(\omega_0 C - \frac{1}{\omega_0 L}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{R}$ 最小, 因此 $U = \frac{I}{|Y|}$ 最大

③ 若仅为纯电抗, 即 $\frac{1}{R} = 0$, 则 $Y=0$, 即 $Z = \infty$, 相当于开路

④ $I_C = \omega_0 C U = \omega_0 C R I = R\omega_0 C I$ 可能过电流

定义品质因数 $Q = R\omega_0 C$ 则 $I_C = QI$, 同理 $I_L = QI \quad Q = \frac{R}{\omega_0 L}$

可见, RLC 并联谐振和串联谐振的特点是——对偶的关系