

电子电路与系统基础II

习题课第十讲 习题讲解

二阶动态LTI电路时域分析（下半）

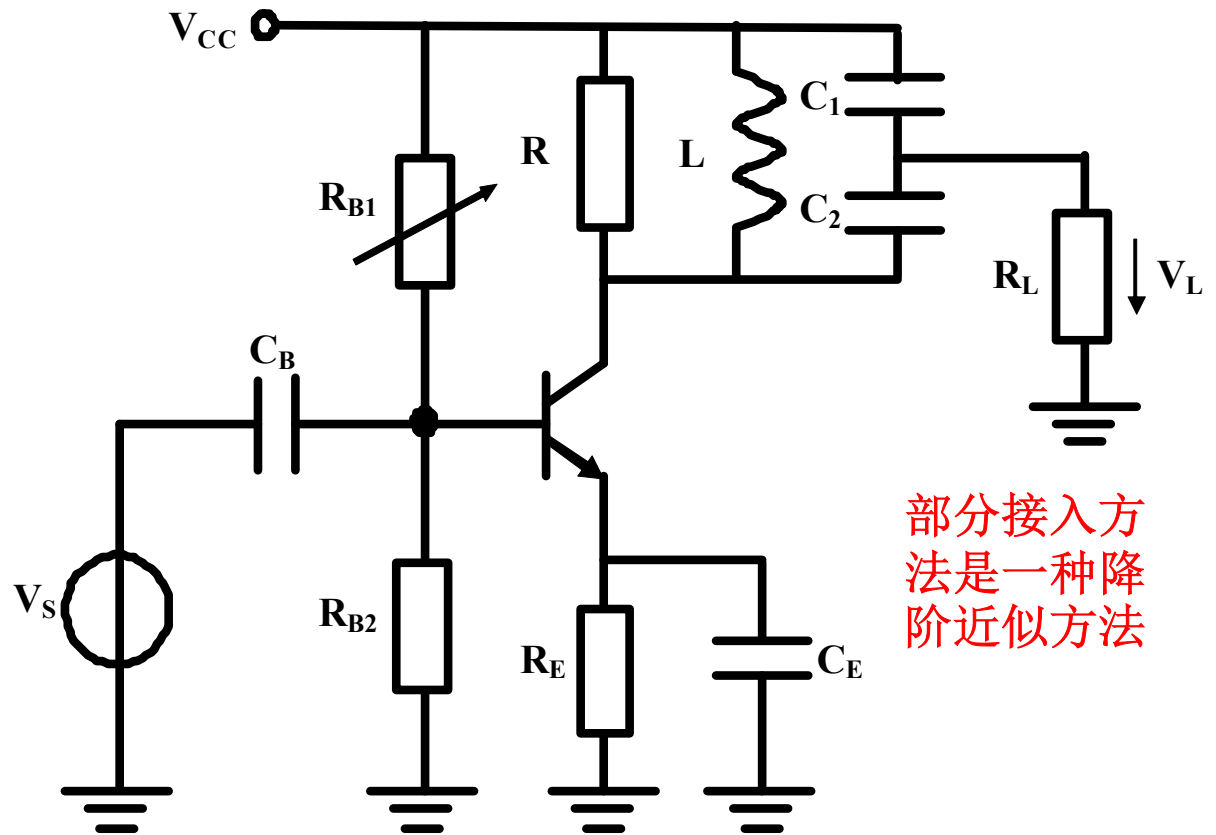
二阶动态LTI电路时频分析（上半）

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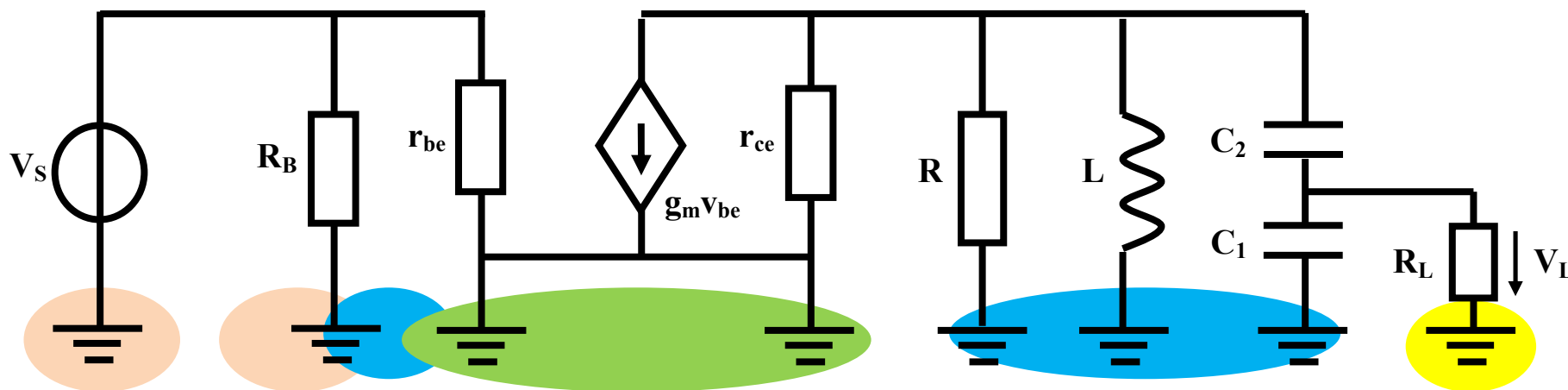
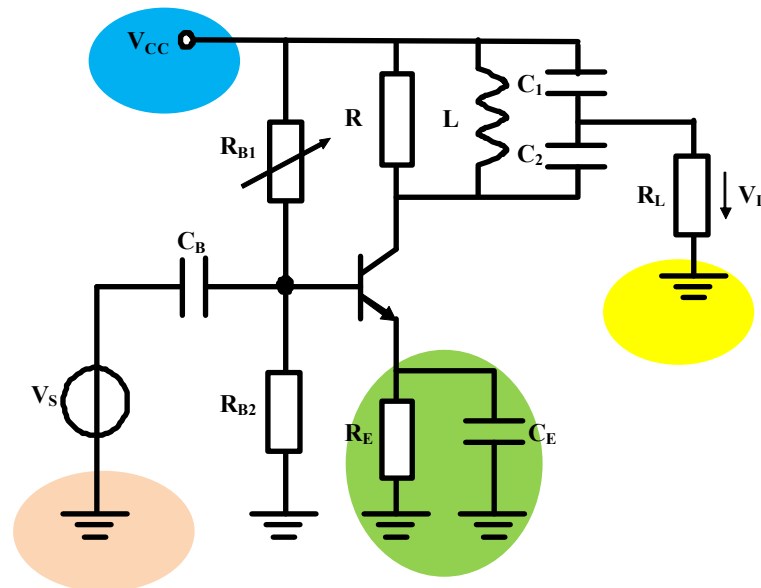
晶体管放大器中的部分接入应用例

偏置电阻 R_{B1} 可调，使得电压增益为50， $R_{B2}=18k\Omega$ ， $R_E=2k\Omega$ ；耦合电容 C_B 和旁路电容 C_E 是大电容，在工作频点视为短路；信源内阻很小，被抽象为0；晶体管电流增益 $\beta=300$ ，厄利电压 $V_A=100V$ ，电阻 R 可调，使得带通3dB带宽大约为200kHz；两个电容均为680pF电容，谐振电感可调，使得带通中心频点为2MHz。负载电阻 $R_L=1k\Omega$ 。

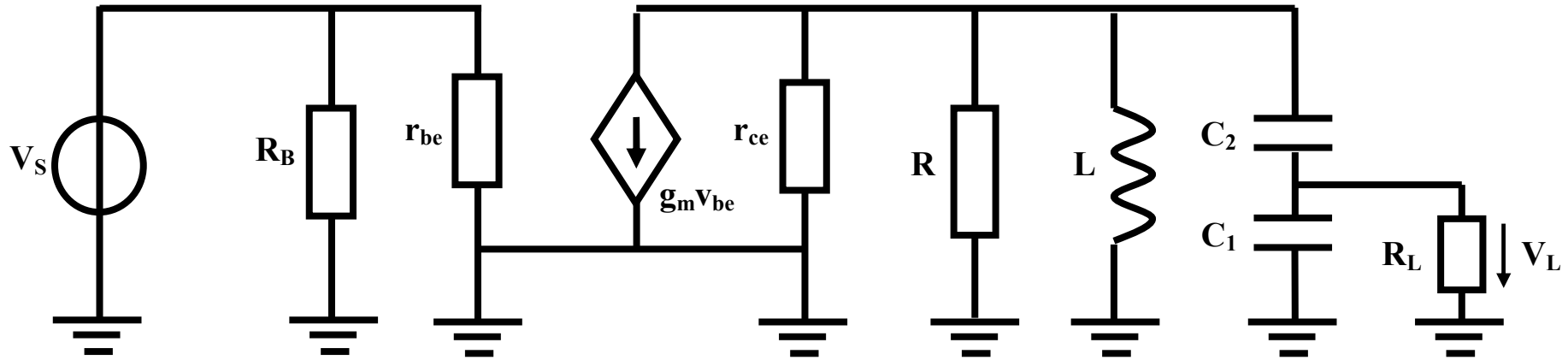


交流小信号 等效电路

耦合电容、旁路电容在**2MHz**工作频点上短路处理
 如果考虑这两个电容影响，则为**5阶系统**
 如果考虑寄生电容影响，阶数会更高
 忽略耦合电容、寄生电容影响，本质上就是只考察谐振频点附近特性



交流小信号分析



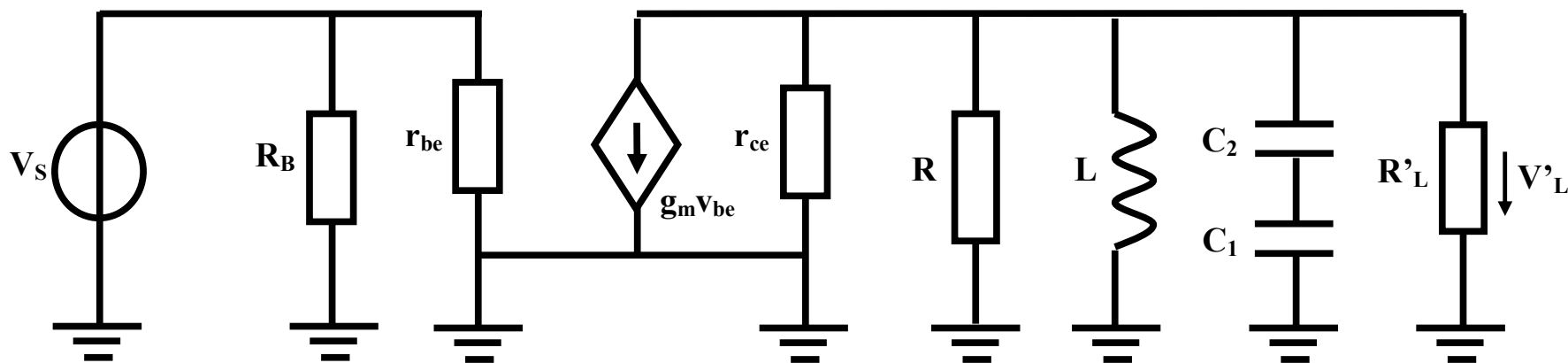
部分接入等效后，三阶化简为两阶：易于设计

$$R_L \gg \frac{1}{\omega_0 C_1}$$

只有满足局部Q值远大于1这个条件，才能使用部分接入简化公式

$$Q_1 = \omega_0 R_L C_1 = 2 \times 3.14 \times 2 \times 10^6 \times 1 \times 10^3 \times 680 \times 10^{-12} = 8.55 \gg 1$$

部分接入等效：降阶等效



两个电容均为**680pF**电容，负载电阻 **$R_L=1k\Omega$**

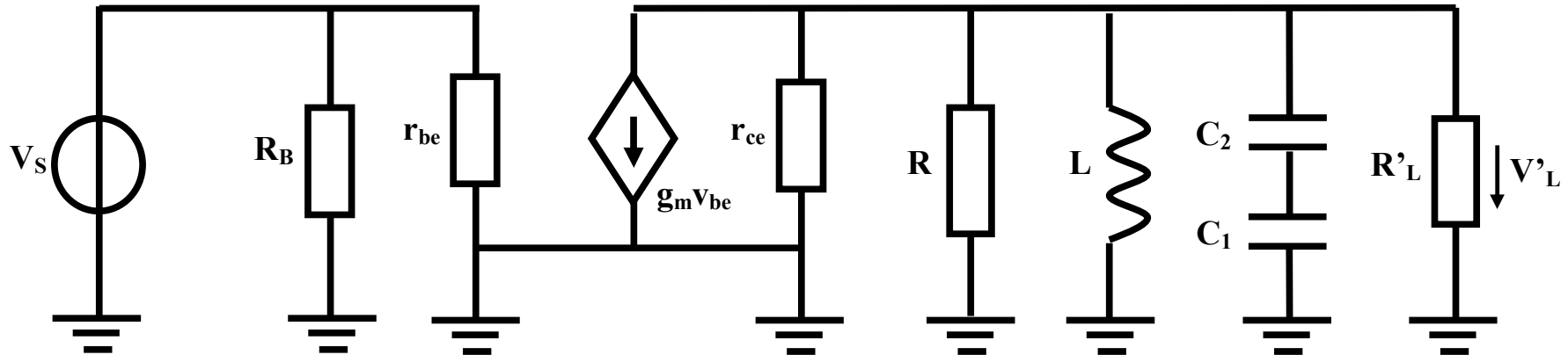
$$R'_L = \frac{R_L}{p^2} = 4R_L = 4k\Omega$$

谐振电感可调，使得带通中心频点为**2MHz**

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

$$L = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 C} = \frac{1}{(2 \times 3.14 \times 2 \times 10^6)^2 \times 340 \times 10^{-12}} = 18.6 \mu H$$

电路设计：并联电阻调带宽



电阻R可调，使得带通3dB带宽大约为200kHz；

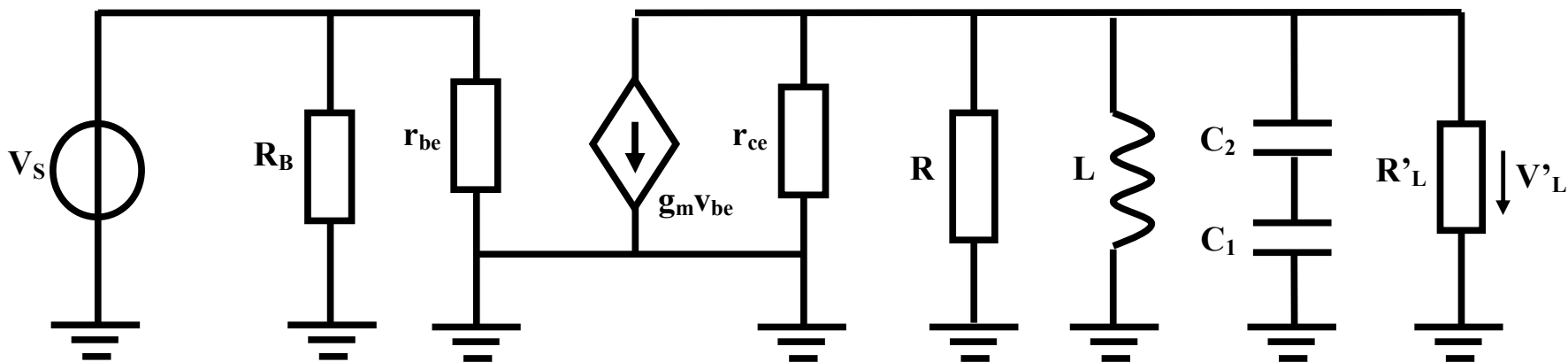
$$Q = \frac{f_0}{BW_{3dB}} = \frac{2 \times 10^6}{200 \times 10^3} = 10$$

$$R_p = Q \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 10 \times \sqrt{\frac{18.6 \times 10^{-6}}{340 \times 10^{-12}}} = 2.34 k\Omega$$

$$R = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_p} - \frac{1}{R'_L} - \frac{1}{r_{ce}}} \approx \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2.34} - \frac{1}{4} - 0} = 5.64 k\Omega$$

由于R可调，后面的分析将 r_{ce} 的影响并入到R中

电路设计：直流工作点调增益



偏置电阻 R_{B1} 可调，使得电压增益为50，

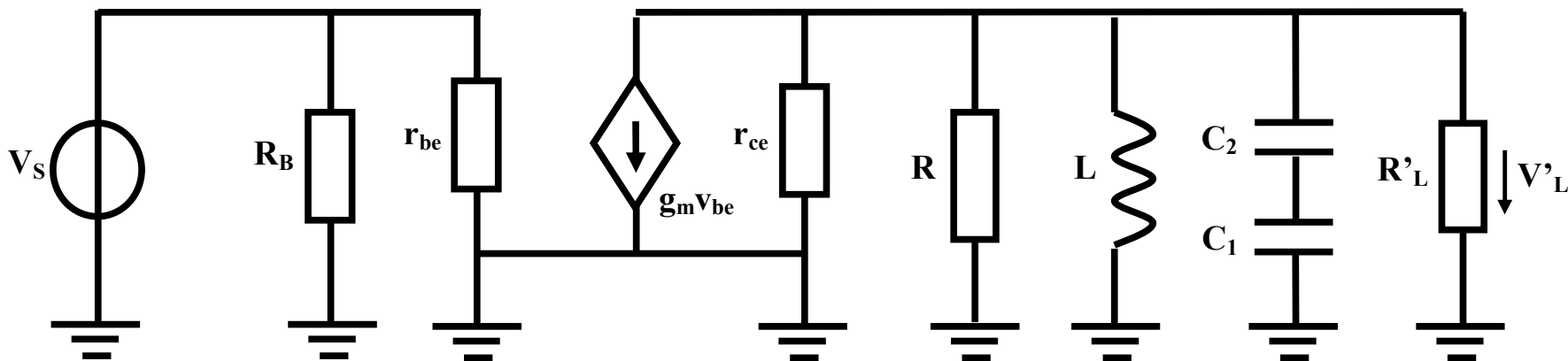
$$A_v(j\omega_0) = \frac{\dot{V}_L}{\dot{V}_S}(j\omega_0) = p \frac{\dot{V}'_L}{\dot{V}_S}(j\omega_0) = -p g_m Z_L(j\omega_0) = -p g_m R_p$$

$$g_m = \left| \frac{A_v}{0.5 R_p} \right| = \frac{50}{0.5 \times 2.34 \times 10^3} = 42.7 \text{ mS}$$

改变 R_{B1} ，改变直流电流，改变跨导，改变增益

$$g_m = \frac{I_{C0}}{v_T}$$

传递函数近似分析

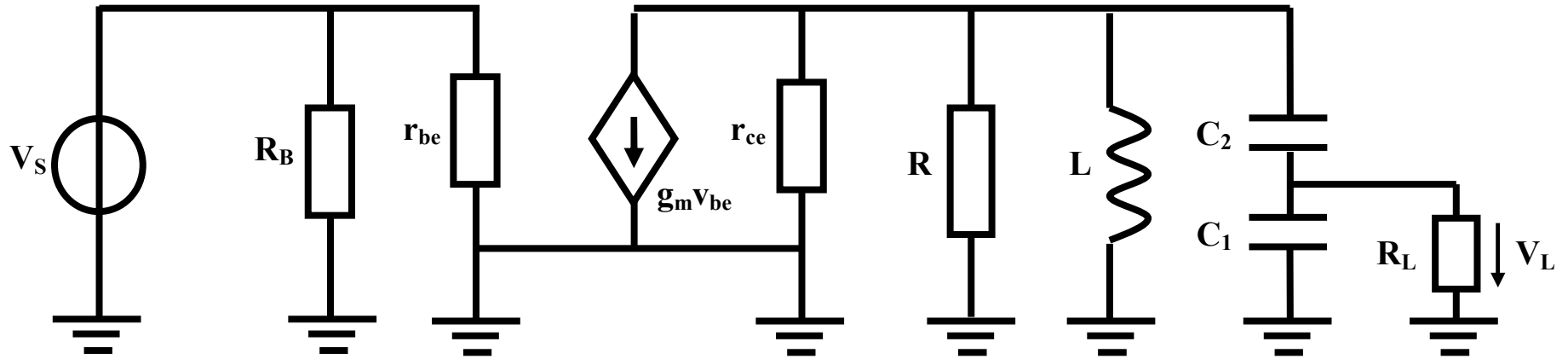


$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{V}'_L}{\dot{V}_S} = p \frac{\dot{V}'_L}{\dot{V}_S} = -pg_m Z'_L = -pg_m R_p \frac{1}{1 + jQ \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right)}$$

$R_L \gg \frac{1}{\omega C_1}$ 只保证在 $R_L C_1$ 确定的截止频点之上，该传递函数才成立

$$f \gg \frac{1}{2\pi R_L C_1} = \frac{1}{2 \times 3.14 \times 1k \times 680p} = 234kHz$$

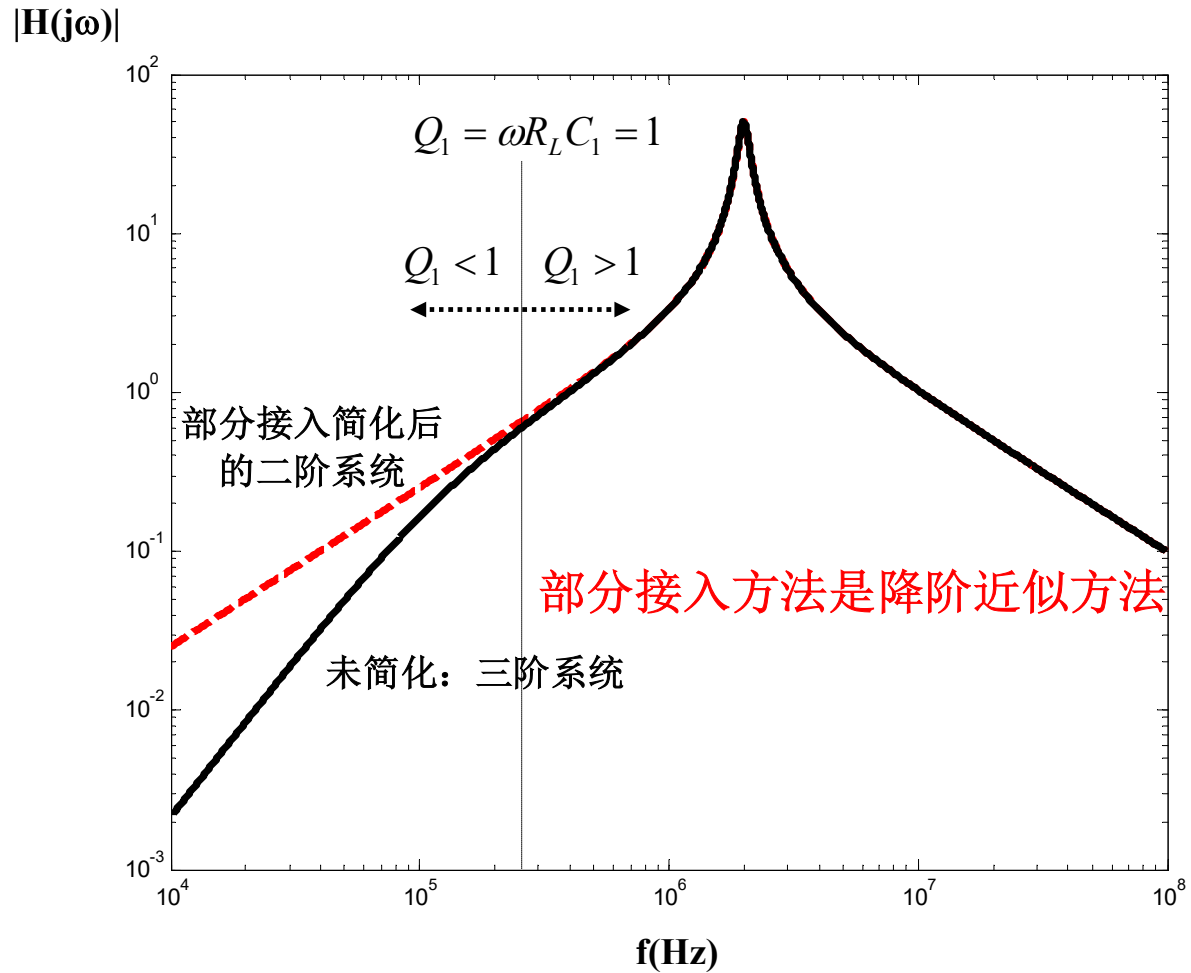
不考虑寄生、耦合效应的三阶系统分析



$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{V}_L}{\dot{V}_S} = \frac{\dot{V}'_L}{\dot{V}_S} \frac{\dot{V}_L}{\dot{V}'_L} = -g_m \cdot Z_L \cdot v$$

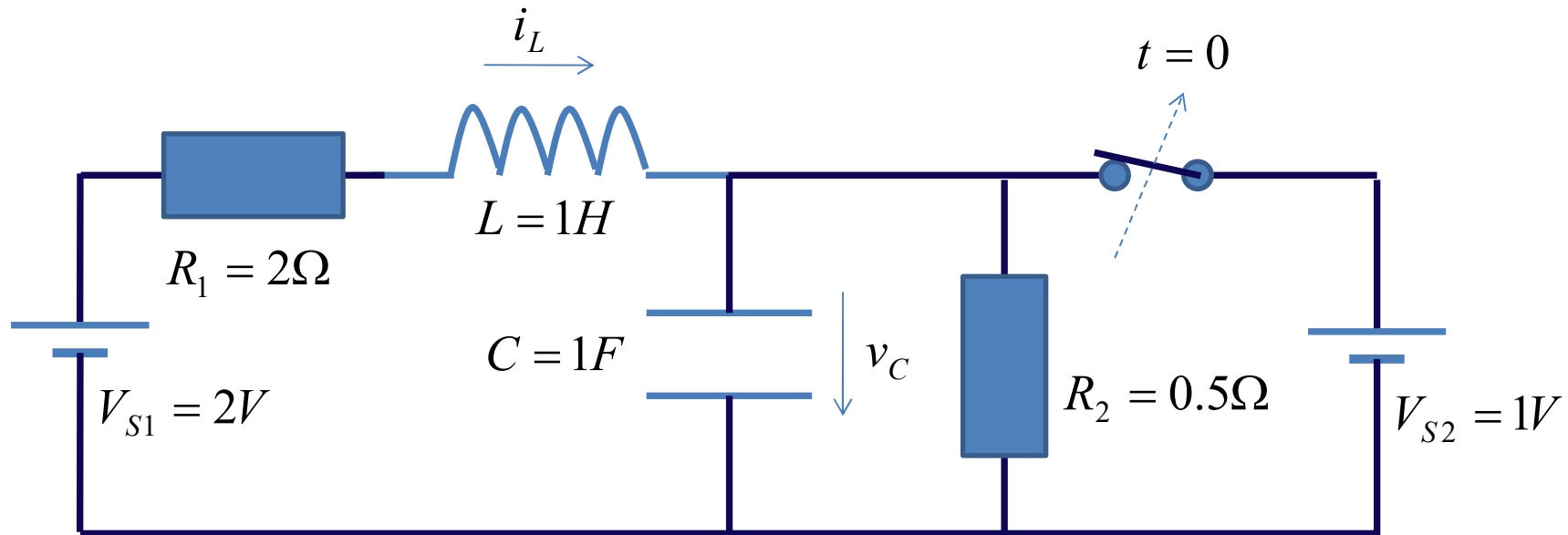
$$= -g_m \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{j\omega L} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{j\omega C_2} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1 + \frac{1}{R_L}}}} \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega C_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1 + \frac{1}{R_L}}}$$

幅频特性



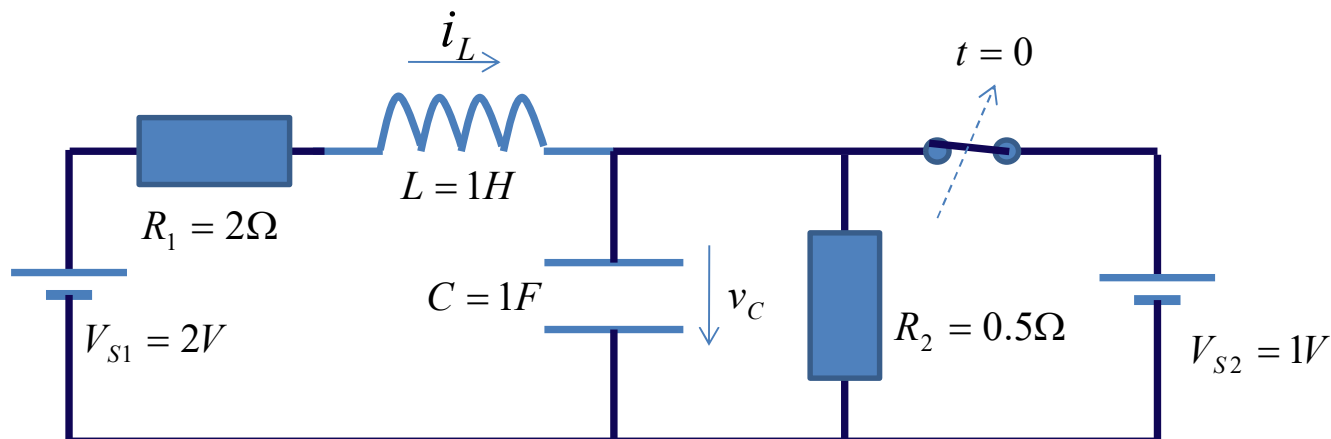
作业7 非简单RLC串并联

首先正确确定系统阻尼系数和自由振荡频率



- (1) 用五要素法获得电容电压和电感电流
(要求掌握五要素法, 或待定系数法)
- (2) 选作: 用时域积分法获得电容电压和电感电流
(课件仅用来说明获得解形式的过程, 理解后只需记忆五要素法即可)
(列写状态方程, 求特征根, 求特征向量, 求状态转移矩阵, ...)

初始值

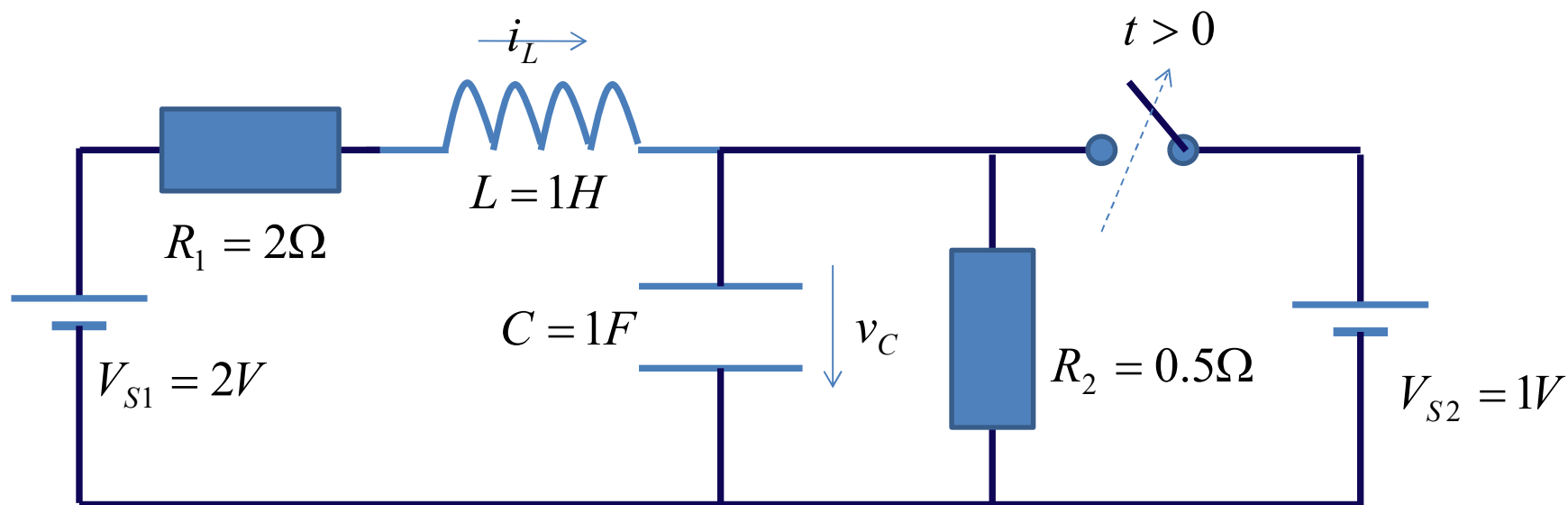


$$i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = \frac{V_{S1} - V_{S2}}{R_1} = \frac{2 - 1}{2} = 0.5A \quad v_C(0^+) = v_C(0^-) = V_{S2} = 1V$$

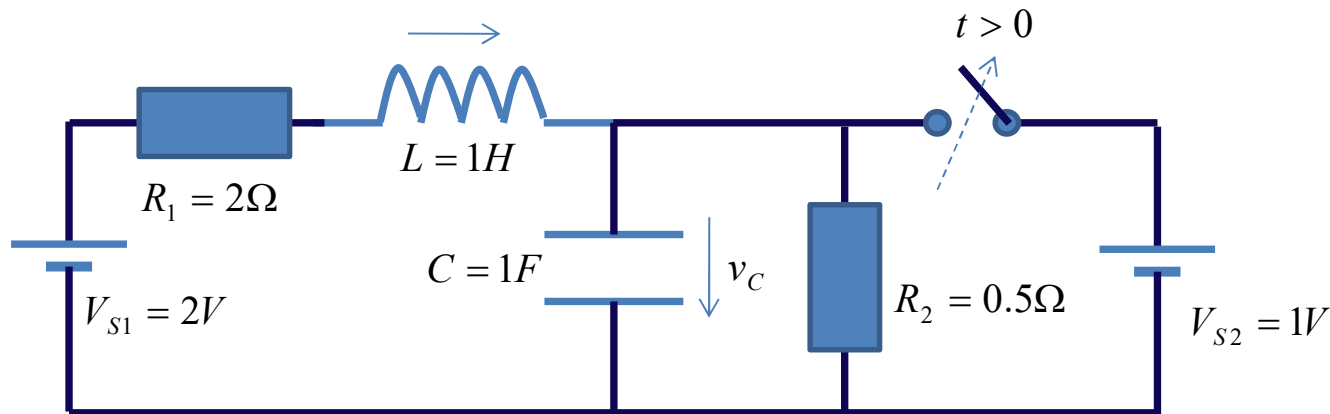
$$\frac{d}{dt}v_C(0^+) = \frac{i_C(0^+)}{C} = \frac{i_L(0^+) - i_{R2}(0^+)}{C} = \frac{i_L(0^+)}{C} - \frac{v_C(0^+)}{R_2C} = \frac{0.5}{1} - \frac{1}{0.5 \times 1} = -1.5V/s$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}i_L(0^+) &= \frac{v_L(0^+)}{L} = \frac{v_S(0^+) - v_{R1}(0^+) - v_C(0^+)}{L} = \frac{v_S(0^+) - R_1i_L(0^+) - v_C(0^+)}{L} \\ &= \frac{2 - 2 \times 0.5 - 1}{1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

开关断开后的系统参量



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{V_C}{V_{S1}} &= \frac{R_2 \parallel \frac{1}{sC}}{R_1 + sL + R_2 \parallel \frac{1}{sC}} = \frac{\frac{R_2}{1 + sR_2C}}{R_1 + sL + \frac{R_2}{1 + sR_2C}} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2} + s\left(\frac{L}{R_2} + R_1C\right) + s^2LC} \\ &= \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_1} \frac{1}{1 + s\left(\frac{L}{R_2 + R_1} + \frac{R_2R_1}{R_2 + R_1}C\right) + s^2LC} \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_1} \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{V_C}{V_{S1}} = \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_1} \frac{1}{1 + s \left(\frac{L}{R_2 + R_1} + \frac{R_2 R_1}{R_2 + R_1} C \right) + s^2 LC \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_1}} = H_0 \frac{1}{1 + 2\xi \frac{s}{\omega_n} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_n} \right)^2}$$

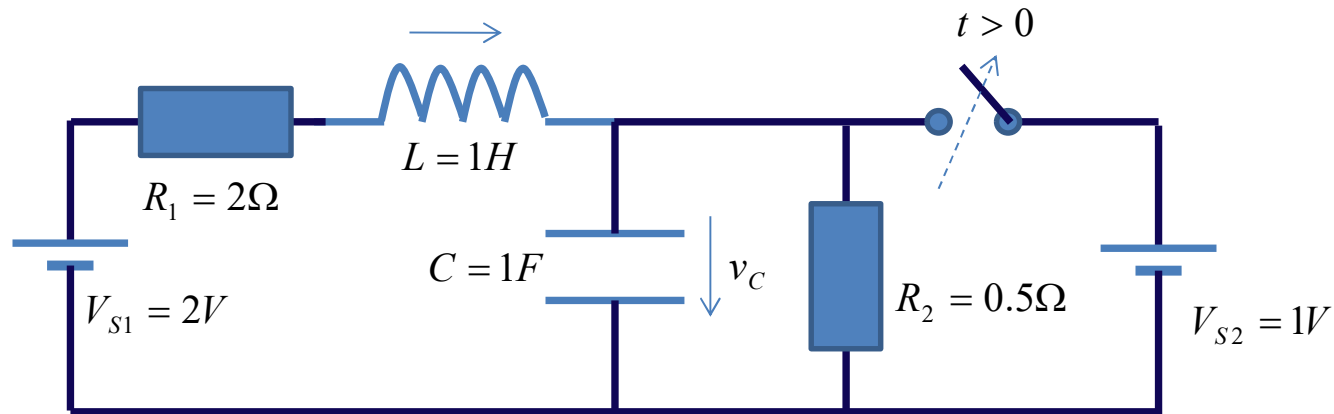
$$H_0 = \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_1} = \frac{0.5}{2 + 0.5} = 0.2$$

$$\omega_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_1}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 \times 1 \times 0.2}} = \sqrt{5}$$

系统参量

$$\xi = 0.5 \sqrt{\frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_1} \left(\frac{Z_0}{R_2} + \frac{R_1}{Z_0} \right)} = 0.5 \sqrt{0.2} \left(\frac{1}{0.5} + \frac{2}{1} \right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

稳态响应



$$v_{C\infty}(t) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{S1} = \frac{0.5}{2 + 0.5} \times 2 = 0.4V$$

$$i_{L\infty}(t) = \frac{V_{S1}}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{2}{2 + 0.5} = 0.8A$$

电容电压五要素法

$$\begin{aligned}
 \omega_n &= \sqrt{5} \text{ s}^{-1} & v_C(t) &= v_{C\infty}(t) + (V_0 - V_{\infty,0})e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos\left(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t\right) \\
 \xi &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & &+ \left(V_0 - V_{\infty,0} + \frac{\dot{V}_0 - \dot{V}_{\infty,0}}{\xi\omega_0} \right) \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin\left(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t\right) \\
 v_{C\infty}(t) &= 0.4V & &= 0.4 + (1 - 0.4)e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos\left(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t\right) \\
 v_C(0^+) &= 1V & &+ \left(1 - 0.4 + \frac{-1.5 - 0}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \times \sqrt{5}} \right) \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{4}{5}}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin\left(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t\right) \\
 \frac{d}{dt}v_C(0^+) &= -1.5V/s & &= 0.4 + 0.6e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos\left(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t\right) - 0.3e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin\left(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t\right) \\
 & & &= 0.4 + 0.6e^{-2t} \cos t - 0.3e^{-2t} \sin t \quad (t \geq 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

电感电流五要素

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{5} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\xi = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

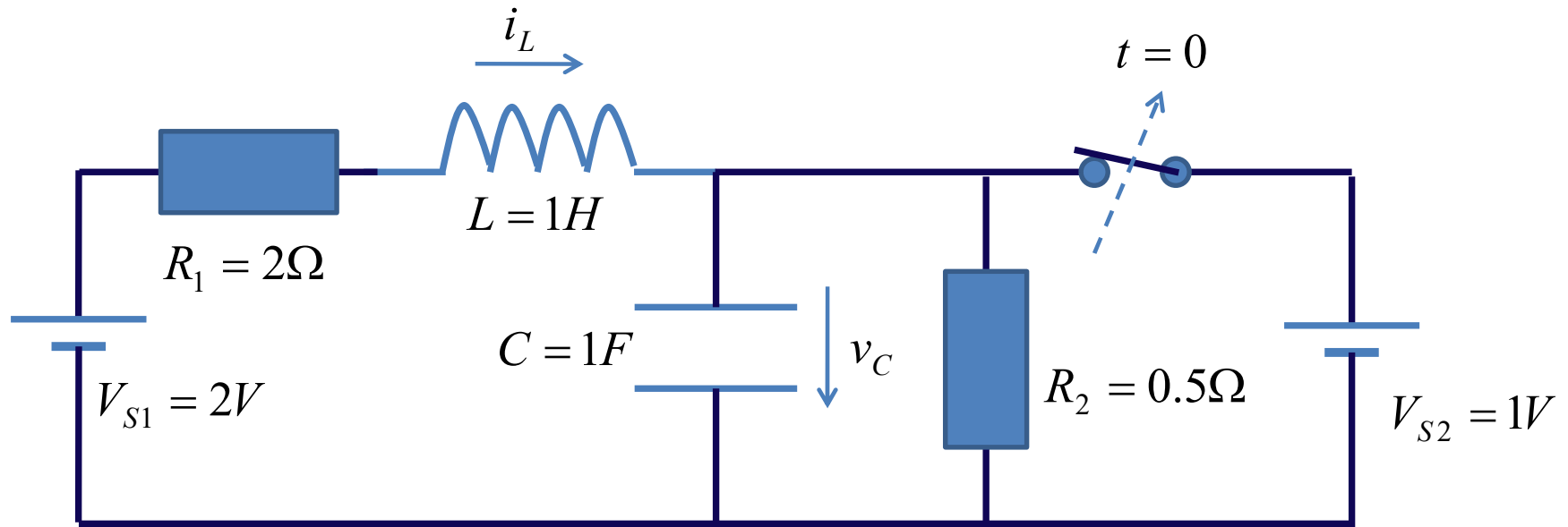
$$i_{L\infty}(t) = 0.8A$$

$$i_L(0^+) = 0.5A$$

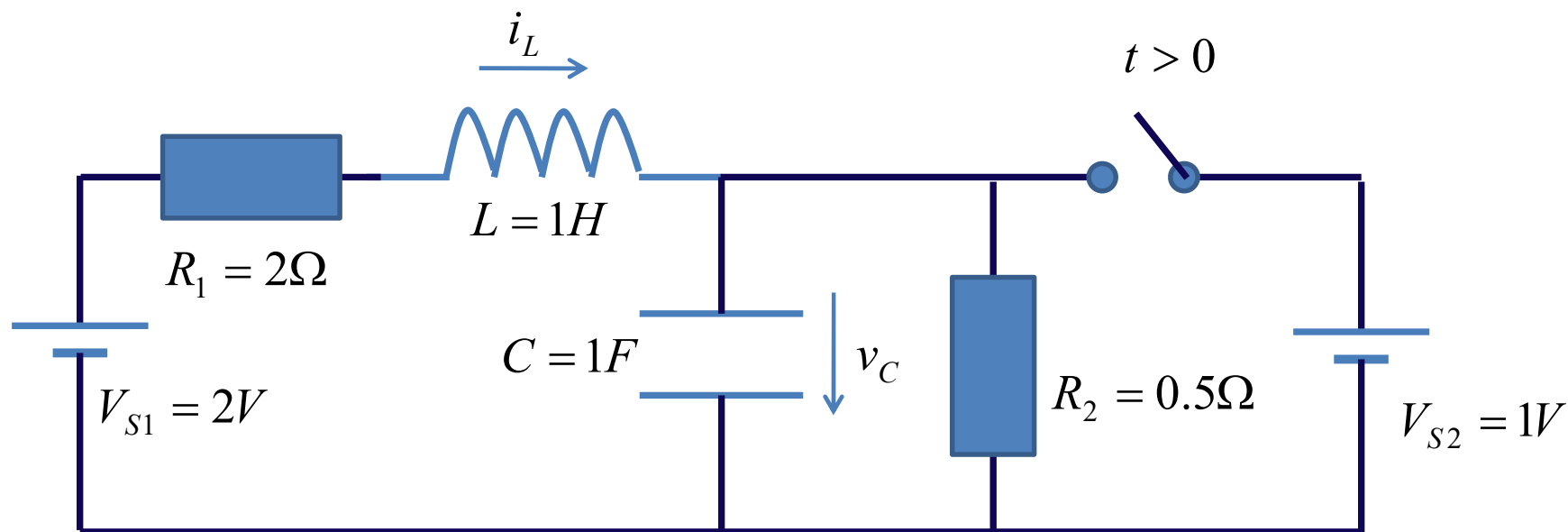
$$\frac{d}{dt}i_L(0^+) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} i_L(t) &= i_{L,\infty}(t) + (I_0 - I_{\infty,0})e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t) \\ &\quad + \left(I_0 - I_{\infty,0} + \frac{\dot{I}_0 - \dot{I}_{\infty,0}}{\xi\omega_0} \right) \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t) \\ &= 0.8 + (0.5 - 0.8)e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t) \\ &\quad + \left(0.5 - 0.8 + \frac{-0 - 0}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \times \sqrt{5}} \right) \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{4}{5}}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t) \\ &= 0.8 - 0.3e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t) - 0.6e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t) \\ &= 0.8 - 0.3e^{-2t} \cos t - 0.6e^{-2t} \sin t \quad (t \geq 0) \end{aligned}$$

选作：用状态方程求解



$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} v_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{x}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} v_C(0) \\ i_L(0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1V \\ 0.5A \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{x}_\infty(t) = \begin{bmatrix} v_{C\infty}(t) \\ i_{L\infty}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4V \\ 0.8A \end{bmatrix}$$



$$C \frac{dv_C}{dt} = i_L - \frac{v_C}{R_2}$$

$$L \frac{di_L}{dt} = v_{S1} - i_L R_1 - v_C$$

$$\frac{dv_C}{dt} = -\frac{v_C}{R_2 C} + \frac{i_L}{C}$$

$$\frac{di_L}{dt} = -\frac{v_C}{L} - i_L \frac{R_1}{L} + \frac{1}{L} v_{S1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} v_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{R_2 C} & \frac{1}{C} \\ -\frac{1}{L} & -\frac{R_1}{L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{L} \end{bmatrix} v_{S1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} U(t)$$

特征根

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} v_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} U(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{s}$$

$$\det(\lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}) = 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 2 & -1 \\ 1 & \lambda + 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (\lambda + 2)^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 5 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -2 + j$$

$$\lambda_2 = -2 - j$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\xi\omega_n\lambda + \omega_n^2 = 0 \quad \omega_n = \sqrt{5}$$
$$\xi = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

用任意方法，获得完全相同的系统参量

待定系数法

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -2 \pm j = -\frac{1}{\tau_d} \pm j\omega_d$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_C(t) \\ i_L(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_{C\infty}(t) \\ i_{L\infty}(t) \end{bmatrix} + e^{-2t} \begin{bmatrix} A \cos t + B \sin t \\ C \cos t + D \sin t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 \\ 0.8 \end{bmatrix} + e^{-2t} \begin{bmatrix} A \cos t + B \sin t \\ C \cos t + D \sin t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} v_C(0) \\ i_L(0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 \\ 0.8 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} A \\ C \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} A \\ C \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 \\ -0.3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} v_C(t) \\ i_L(t) \end{bmatrix}_{t=0^+} = \left(-2e^{-2t} \begin{bmatrix} A \cos t + B \sin t \\ C \cos t + D \sin t \end{bmatrix} + e^{-2t} \begin{bmatrix} -A \sin t + B \cos t \\ -C \sin t + D \cos t \end{bmatrix} \right)_{t=0^+} = -2 \begin{bmatrix} A \\ C \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B \\ D \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} v_C(0^+) \\ i_L(0^+) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_C(0^+) \\ i_L(0^+) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} U(0^+) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.5 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-2 \begin{bmatrix} A \\ C \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B \\ D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B \\ D \end{bmatrix} - 2 \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 \\ -0.3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} B \\ D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.3 \\ -0.6 \end{bmatrix}$$

待定系数法结果

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_C(t) \\ i_L(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 \\ 0.8 \end{bmatrix} + e^{-2t} \begin{bmatrix} A \cos t + B \sin t \\ C \cos t + D \sin t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A \\ C \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 \\ -0.3 \end{bmatrix}$$

从状态初值获得待定系数

$$\begin{bmatrix} B \\ D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.3 \\ -0.6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_C(t) \\ i_L(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 \\ 0.8 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} +0.6e^{-2t} \cos t - 0.3e^{-2t} \sin t \\ -0.3e^{-2t} \cos t - 0.6e^{-2t} \sin t \end{bmatrix}$$

和五要素法完全一致

$(t \geq 0)$

《信号与系统》课程中的拉普拉斯变换中讨论这部分内容，本课程对此不做要求。

时频关系对应表

$h(t)$	$H(s)$	
$\delta(t)$	1	直通
$U(t)$	$\frac{1}{s}$	纯电容
$e^{-\omega_0 t} \cdot U(t)$	$\frac{1}{s + \omega_0}$	一阶RC
$t^n e^{-\omega_0 t} \cdot U(t)$	$\frac{n!}{(s + \omega_0)^{n+1}}$	一阶RC级联
$e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t \cdot U(t)$	$\frac{s + \xi\omega_0}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2}$	二阶RLC
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t \cdot U(t)$	$\frac{\omega_0}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2}$	

时频关系对应表

$h(t)$	$H(s)$	
$\delta(t)$	1	直通
$U(t)$	$\frac{1}{s}$	纯电容
$e^{-at} \cdot U(t)$	$\frac{1}{s+a}$	一阶RC
$t^n e^{-at} \cdot U(t)$	$\frac{n!}{(s+a)^{n+1}}$	一阶RC级联
$e^{-at} \cos bt \cdot U(t)$	$\frac{s+a}{(s+a)^2 + b^2}$	二阶RLC
$e^{-at} \sin bt \cdot U(t)$	$\frac{b}{(s+a)^2 + b^2}$	

时频对应法

不做要求

《信号与系统》课程中的拉普拉斯变换中讨论这部分内容，本课程对此不做要求；但通过此例说明这种方法的简易型

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} v_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} U(t) \quad \text{时域方程}$$

$$s \begin{bmatrix} V_C \\ I_L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_C \\ I_L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot 1 + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s} \quad \text{频域对应方程}$$

电容初始电压和电感初始电流
可视为冲激源激励导致：冲激

开关拨动导致的直流激励的改变，均可视为在初值基础上的阶跃激励

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} V_C(s) \\ I_L(s) \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} s+2 & -1 \\ 1 & s+2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{s^2 + 4s + 5} \begin{bmatrix} s+2 & 1 \\ -1 & s+2 \end{bmatrix} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s} \right) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s^2 + 2.5s + 2}{s(s^2 + 4s + 5)} \\ \frac{0.5s^2 + 2s + 4}{s(s^2 + 4s + 5)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{0.4}{s} + \frac{0.6(s+2) - 0.3}{(s+2)^2 + 1} \\ \frac{0.8}{s} - \frac{0.3(s+2) + 0.6}{(s+2)^2 + 1} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

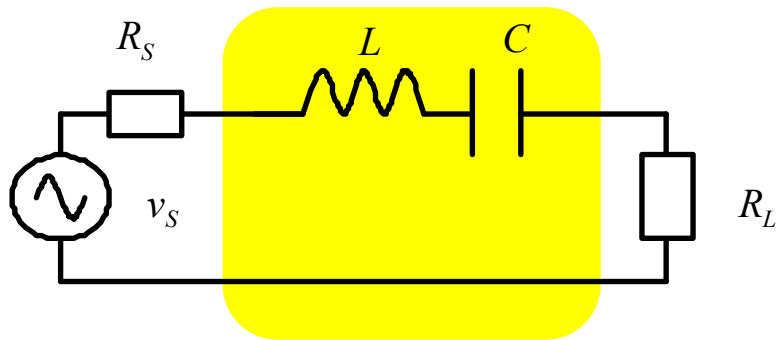
$$\begin{bmatrix} v_C(t) \\ i_L(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 + 0.6e^{-2t} \cos t - 0.3e^{-2t} \sin t \\ 0.8 - 0.3e^{-2t} \cos t - 0.6e^{-2t} \sin t \end{bmatrix}_{t \geq 0}$$

本课程要求

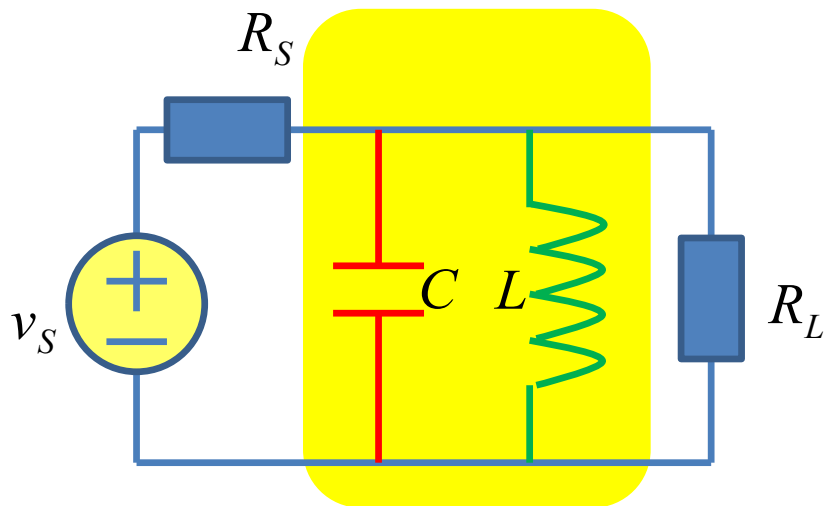
- 二阶LTI系统
 - 五要素法必须掌握
 - 至少掌握特征函数待定系数法
 - 时频对应表不做要求，但是如果能够记忆下来，也可直接应用
 - 在分析冲激响应和阶跃响应时，无需考虑初值问题
 - 零状态情况
 - 时频对应方法本质上是拉普拉斯变换，在《信号与系统》课程中会详尽讨论，也可用来处理非零状态，这个不需要掌握，免得自误

第九讲 二阶LTI系统时频分析

作业1: 带通选频特性



$$H(s) = 2 \sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{v_L(s)}{v_S(s)}$$
$$= H_0 \frac{2\xi\omega_0 s}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2}$$

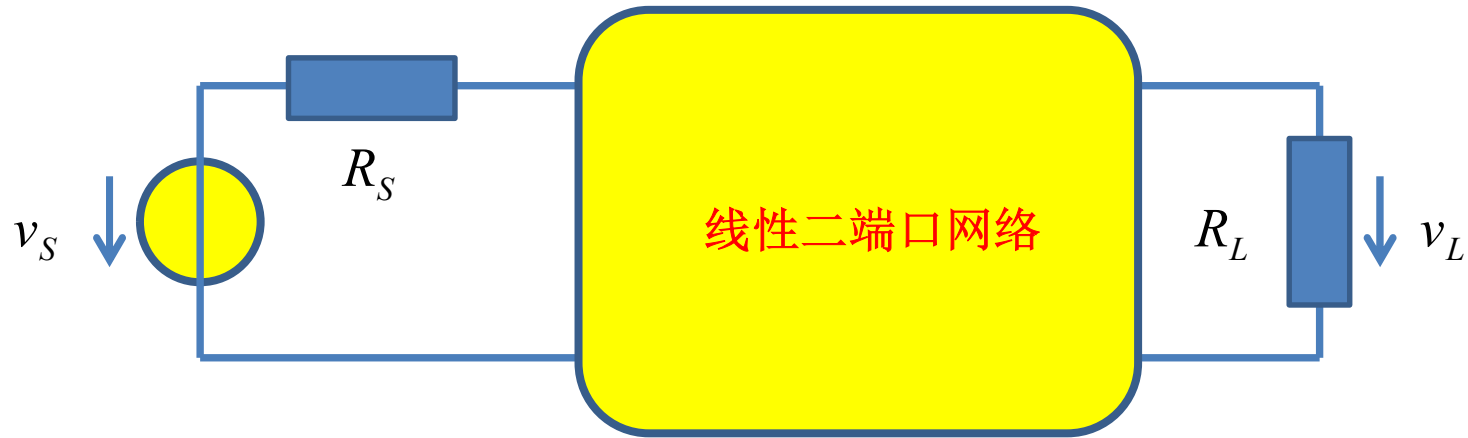


- 证明: **LC**串联谐振回路串接在信号通路上, **LC**并联谐振回路并接在信号通路上, 都具有类似的带通选频特性

– 两个系统的传递函数形式一致, 请给出两个系统传递函数的基本参量表述

- 用电路元件**RLC**参量表述系统传递函数参量 **H_0** , ξ , ω_0

基于功率增益的传函定义



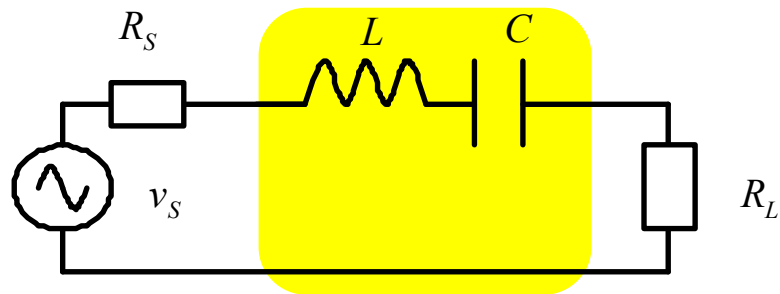
$$G_p = \frac{P_L}{P_{S,\max}} = \frac{\frac{|V_{L,rms}|^2}{R_L}}{\frac{|V_{S,rms}|^2}{4R_S}} = 4 \frac{R_S}{R_L} \left| \frac{V_{L,rms}}{V_{S,rms}} \right|^2$$

功率增益

$$H(j\omega) = 2 \sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{\dot{V}_L}{\dot{V}_S}$$

基于功率增益的传函定义
其幅度平方代表功率增益

$$G_p(j\omega) = |H(j\omega)|^2$$



$$H(s) = 2 \sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{V_L(s)}{V_S(s)}$$

$$= H_0 \frac{2\xi\omega_0 s}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2}$$

$$H(s) = 2 \sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{V_L(s)}{V_S(s)} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{R_L}{R_S + sL + \frac{1}{sC} + R_L}$$

负载分压

$$= 2 \sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{R_L}{R_S + R_L} \frac{1}{1 + s \frac{L}{R_S + R_L} + \frac{1}{s(R_S + R_L)C}}$$

$$= 2 \frac{\sqrt{R_S R_L}}{R_S + R_L} \frac{s \frac{R_S + R_L}{L}}{s^2 + s \frac{R_S + R_L}{L} + \frac{1}{CL}}$$

$$= H_0 \frac{2\xi\omega_0 s}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2}$$

$$H_0 = 2 \frac{\sqrt{R_S R_L}}{R_S + R_L}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\xi = \frac{R_S + R_L}{2} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} = \frac{R_S + R_L}{2Z_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(s) &= 2 \sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{V_L(s)}{V_S(s)} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_L} + sC + \frac{1}{sL}}}{R_S + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_L} + sC + \frac{1}{sL}}} \\
 &= 2 \sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{R_L}{R_S + R_L + sCR_S R_L + \frac{R_L}{sL} R_S} \\
 &= 2 \frac{\sqrt{R_S R_L}}{R_S + R_L} \frac{\frac{s}{C(R_S \parallel R_L)}}{s^2 + \frac{s}{C(R_S \parallel R_L)} + \frac{1}{LC}} = H_0 \frac{2\xi\omega_0 s}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

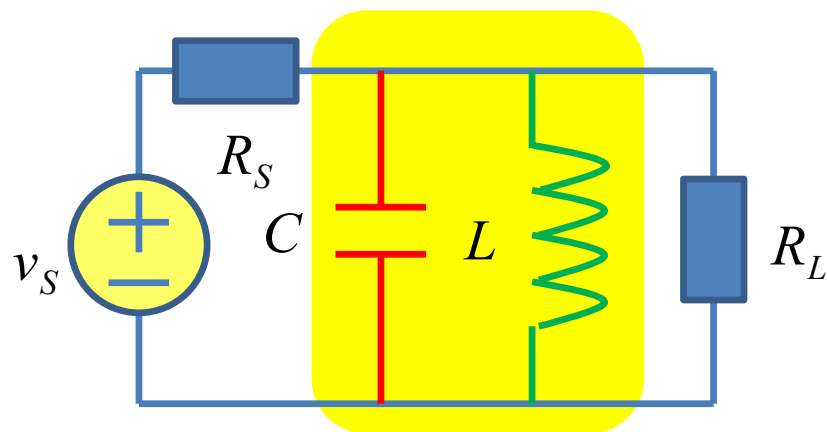
$$\xi = \frac{R_S + R_L}{2} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} = \frac{R_S + R_L}{2Z_0}$$

串联参量

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\xi = \frac{1}{2(R_S \parallel R_L)} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = \frac{G_S + G_L}{2Y_0}$$

并联参量



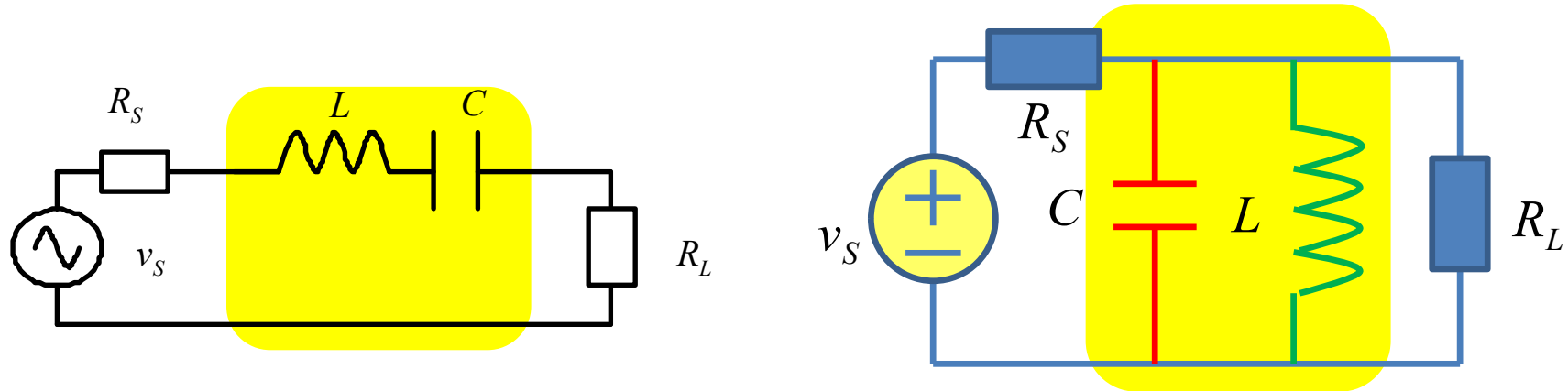
与串联相比：
完全相同的形式，参数用对偶量替换



$$H_0 = 2 \frac{\sqrt{R_S R_L}}{R_S + R_L} = 2 \frac{\sqrt{G_S G_L}}{G_S + G_L}$$

直接给出传递函数

对经典的简单结构，可以直接给最终结论，无需中间方程列写过程



$$H(s) = 2 \sqrt{\frac{R_S}{R_L}} \frac{V_L(s)}{V_S(s)} = H_0 \frac{2\xi\omega_0 s}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2} \stackrel{s=j\omega}{=} H_0 \frac{1}{1 + jQ \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right)}$$

$$H_0 = \frac{2\sqrt{R_S R_L}}{R_S + R_L}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

二阶带通的典型形式

带通中心频点传递系数
串联LC短路
并联LC开路

$$\xi_{\text{串}} = \frac{R}{2Z_0} = \frac{R_S + R_L}{2} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

$$Q_{\text{串}} = \frac{Z_0}{R} = \frac{1}{R_S + R_L} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$\xi_{\text{并}} = \frac{G}{2Y_0} = \frac{G_S + G_L}{2} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$Q_{\text{并}} = \frac{Y_0}{G} = \frac{1}{G_S + G_L} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

作业2 二阶带通滤波器

- 二阶带通滤波器传递函数典型形式为

$$H(s) = H_0 \frac{2\xi\omega_0 s}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2} \quad H(j\omega) = H_0 \frac{1}{1 + jQ \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right)}$$

- (1) 求它的两个3dB频点 f_1, f_2 表达式，由此说明

$$BW_{3dB} = f_2 - f_1 = \frac{f_0}{Q}, \quad f_0 = \sqrt{f_1 f_2}$$

- (2) 以串联RLC电阻分压为例，用五要素法和时频对应法说明二阶带通系统的冲激响应和阶跃响应分别为

$$h(t) = 2\xi\omega_0 H_0 e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \left(\cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t - \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \right) \cdot U(t)$$

$$g(t) = H_0 \frac{2\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \cdot U(t)$$

$$H(j\omega) = H_0 \frac{1}{1 + jQ \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right)}$$

$$BW_{3dB} = f_2 - f_1 = \frac{f_0}{Q}$$

$$f_0 = \sqrt{f_1 f_2}$$

$\omega_{1,2}$ 为左右两个**3dB**频点

$$\omega_1 < \omega_0 < \omega_2$$

3dB: 半功率点

比中心频点功率低一半的频点

$$\left| H(j\omega_{1,2}) \right|^2 = H_0^2 \frac{1}{1 + Q^2 \left(\frac{\omega_{1,2}}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_{1,2}} \right)^2} = \frac{H_0^2}{2}$$

令

$$\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_0} = \frac{f_1}{f_0} = x_1, \quad \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_0} = \frac{f_2}{f_0} = x_2$$

$$Q \left(x_1 - \frac{1}{x_1} \right) = -1, \quad Q \left(x_2 - \frac{1}{x_2} \right) = 1$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-1/Q + \sqrt{1/Q^2 + 4}}{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1/Q + \sqrt{1/Q^2 + 4}}{2}$$

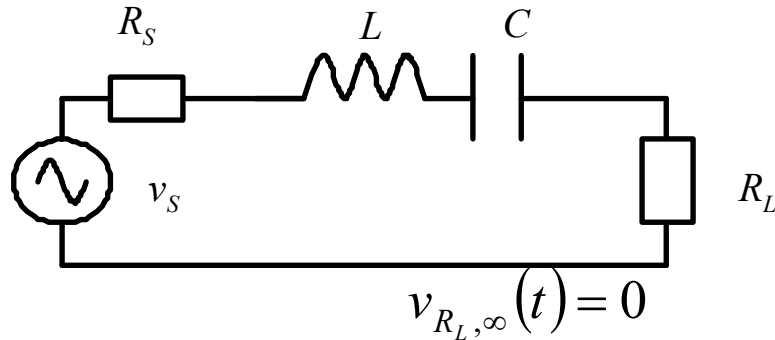
负根舍去

Q值越大，带宽越窄，选频特性越好

$$x_2 - x_1 = \frac{1}{Q} \text{ or } f_2 - f_1 = \frac{f_0}{Q}$$

$$x_2 x_1 = 1 \text{ or } \underline{f_2 f_1 = f_0^2}$$

时域特性 冲激响应



$$v_S(t) = \frac{V_0}{\omega_0} \delta(t) \quad \text{确保量纲正确性}$$

$$v_o(t) = v_{o\infty}(t) + (V_{o0} - V_{o\infty0})e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t + \left(\frac{\dot{V}_{o0} - \dot{V}_{o\infty0}}{\xi\omega_0} + V_{o0} - V_{o\infty0} \right) \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t$$

五要素法

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad \xi = \frac{R}{2Z_0} = \frac{R_S + R_L}{2} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

$$v_C(0^+) = v_C(0^-) = 0$$

$$i_L(0^-) = 0 \quad i_L(0^+) = \frac{V_0}{\omega_0 L} = \frac{V_0}{Z_0}$$

量纲: A

$$v_{R_L}(0^+) = i(0^+)R_L = \frac{R_L}{Z_0} V_0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} v_{R_L}(0^+) &= R_L \frac{d}{dt} i(0^+) = \frac{R_L}{L} v_L(0^+) \\ &= \frac{R_L}{L} (v_S(0^+) - v_{R_S}(0^+) - v_C(0^+) - v_{R_L}(0^+)) \\ &= \frac{R_L}{L} (0 - R_S i(0^+) - 0 - R_L i(0^+)) \\ &= -\frac{R_L}{L} (R_S + R_L) \frac{V_0}{Z_0} = -\frac{R_L}{Z_0} 2\xi\omega_0 V_0 \end{aligned}$$

冲激响应：五要素法

$$v_{R_L}(0^+) = \frac{R_L}{Z_0} V_0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} v_{R_L}(0^+) = -\frac{R_L}{Z_0} 2\xi\omega_0 V_0$$

$$v_{R_L,\infty}(t) = 0$$

稳态响应 初值

$$v_{R_L}(t) = 0 + \left(\frac{R_L}{Z_0} V_0 - 0 \right) e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t$$

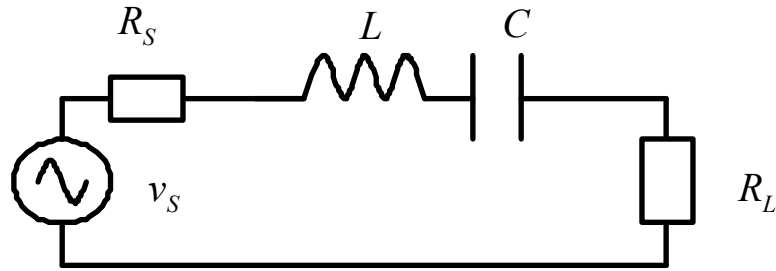
微分初值

$$+ \left(\frac{-\frac{R_L}{Z_0} 2\xi\omega_0 V_0 - 0}{\xi\omega_0} + \frac{R_L}{Z_0} V_0 - 0 \right) \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t$$

$$= \frac{R_L}{Z_0} V_0 e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t - \frac{R_L}{Z_0} V_0 \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t$$

$$= \frac{R_L}{Z_0} V_0 \left(e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t - \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \right)$$

单位冲激响应



$$\xi = \frac{R}{2Z_0} = \frac{R_S + R_L}{2} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

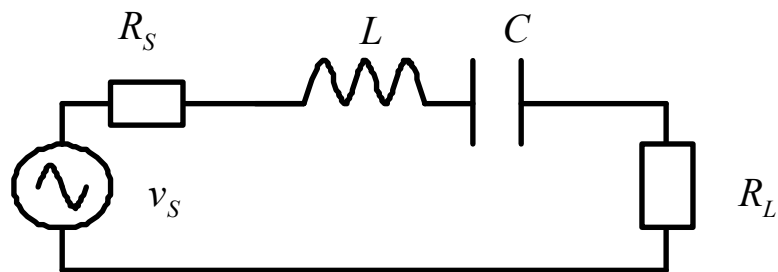
$$v_S(t) = \frac{V_0}{\omega_0} \delta(t) \quad v_{R_L}(t) = \frac{R_L}{Z_0} V_0 \left(e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t - \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \right)$$

$$h(t) = \frac{R_L}{Z_0} \omega_0 \left(e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t - \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \right)$$

$$= \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_S} \frac{R_L + R_S}{Z_0} \omega_0 \left(e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t - \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \right)$$

$$= \eta \cdot 2\xi\omega_0 \left(e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t - \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \right) \quad (t \geq 0)$$

$$\eta = \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_S} = H_0 \stackrel{R_S=0}{=} 1 \quad \text{分压系数}$$



时频对应法

$$H(s) = \frac{V_L}{V_S} = \frac{R_L}{R_S + sL + \frac{1}{sC} + R_L} = \frac{R_L}{R_S + R_L} \frac{1}{1 + s \frac{L}{R_S + R_L} + \frac{1}{sC(R_S + R_L)}}$$

$$= \eta \frac{sC(R_S + R_L)}{s^2 CL + sC(R_S + R_L) + 1} = \eta \frac{2\xi \frac{s}{\omega_0}}{\left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2 + 2\xi \frac{s}{\omega_0} + 1} = \eta \frac{2\xi \omega_0 s}{s^2 + 2\xi \omega_0 s + \omega_0^2}$$

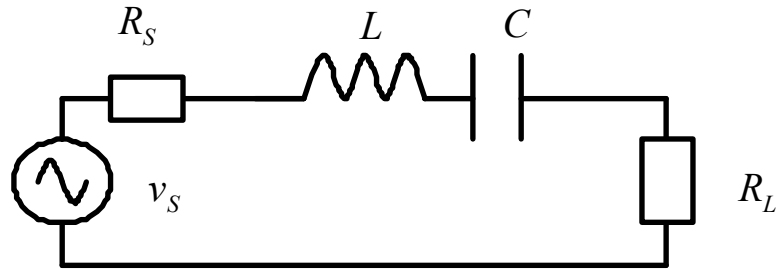
$$= \eta \cdot 2\xi \omega_0 \frac{(s + \xi \omega_0) - \xi \omega_0}{s^2 + 2\xi \omega_0 s + \omega_0^2} = \eta \cdot 2\xi \omega_0 \left(\frac{s + \xi \omega_0}{s^2 + 2\xi \omega_0 s + \omega_0^2} - \xi \frac{\omega_0}{s^2 + 2\xi \omega_0 s + \omega_0^2} \right)$$

$$h(t) = \eta \cdot 2\xi \omega_0 \left(e^{-\xi \omega_0 t} \cos \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t - \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} e^{-\xi \omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t \right) U(t)$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\xi = \frac{R_S + R_L}{2} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

阶跃响应 五要素法



$$v_S(t) = V_0 \cdot U(t) \quad v_{R_L, \infty}(t) = 0$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\xi = \frac{R}{2Z_0} = \frac{R_S + R_L}{2} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

$$v_{R_L}(t) = 0 + (0 - 0)e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t$$

$$+ \left(\frac{\frac{R_L}{Z_0} \omega_0 V_0 - 0}{\xi \omega_0} + 0 - 0 \right) \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t$$

$$= \frac{R_L}{Z_0} V_0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t$$

$$= \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_S} \frac{R_L + R_S}{Z_0} V_0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t$$

$$= V_0 \cdot \eta \cdot \frac{2\xi}{\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t = V_0 \cdot g(t) \quad (t \geq 0)$$

$$v_C(0^+) = v_C(0^-) = 0$$

$$i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 0$$

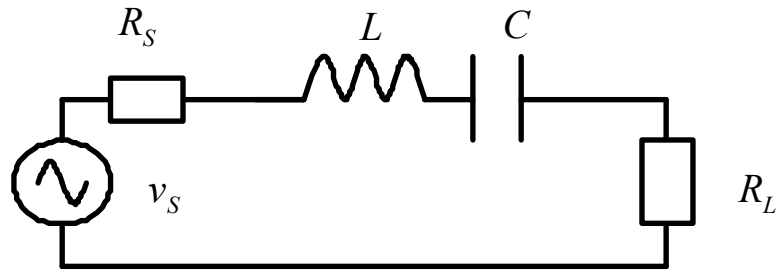
$$v_{R_L}(0^+) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} v_{R_L}(0^+) = R_L \frac{d}{dt} i(0^+)$$

$$= R_L \frac{v_L(0^+)}{L} = R_L \frac{V_0}{L}$$

$$= \frac{R_L}{Z_0} \omega_0 V_0$$

阶跃响应 时频对应法



$$H(s) = \frac{V_L}{V_s} = \eta \frac{2\xi\omega_0 s}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} H(s) = \eta \frac{2\xi\omega_0}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2} = \eta \cdot 2\xi \frac{\omega_0}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2}$$

$$g(t) = \eta \cdot 2\xi \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \cdot U(t)$$
$$= \eta \cdot \frac{2\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \cdot U(t)$$

$$\eta = \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_S} \Big|_{R_S=0} = 1$$

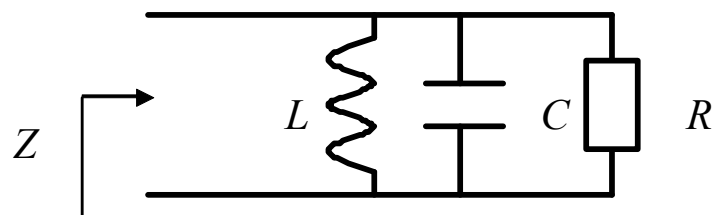
多了一个分压系数 η ，原因在于这里考察的是电压传递函数：在谐振频点，串联LC短路，电压传递为分压系数

作业3：串并联阻抗特性曲线

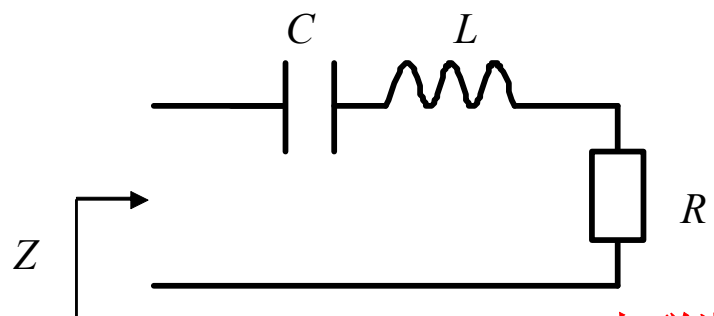
- 求**RLC**并联谐振回路和**RLC**串联谐振回路的端口输入阻抗

$$Z(j\omega) = R(\omega) + jX(\omega) \\ = |Z(\omega)|e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$$

- 作图：画出端口输入电阻、输入电抗、输入阻抗幅度、输入阻抗相位随频率变化的特性曲线
 - 取**Q=5,0.5,0.05**三种情况

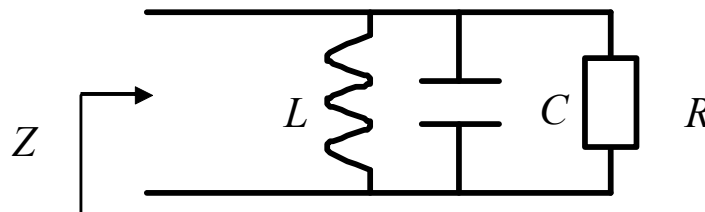


RLC并联谐振回路



RLC串联谐振回路

RLC并联谐振回路



$$Z(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + j\omega C + \frac{1}{j\omega L}} = \frac{R}{1 + j\omega RC + \frac{R}{j\omega L}} = \frac{R}{1 + jQ\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{R}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)^2}} e^{-j\arctan Q\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)} = |Z(\omega)| e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$$

$$= \frac{R}{1 + Q^2\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)^2} + j \frac{-QR\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)}{1 + Q^2\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)^2}$$

$$= R(\omega) + jX(\omega)$$

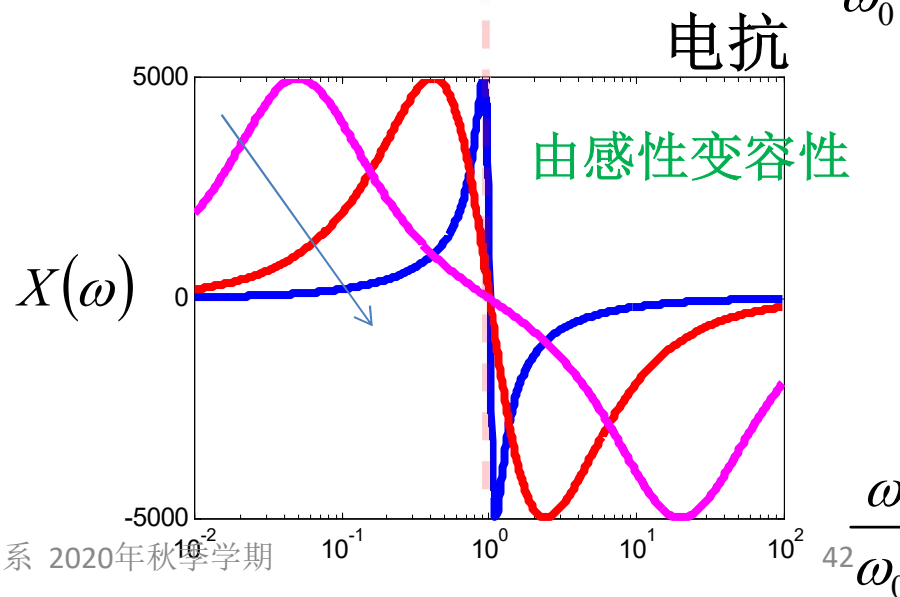
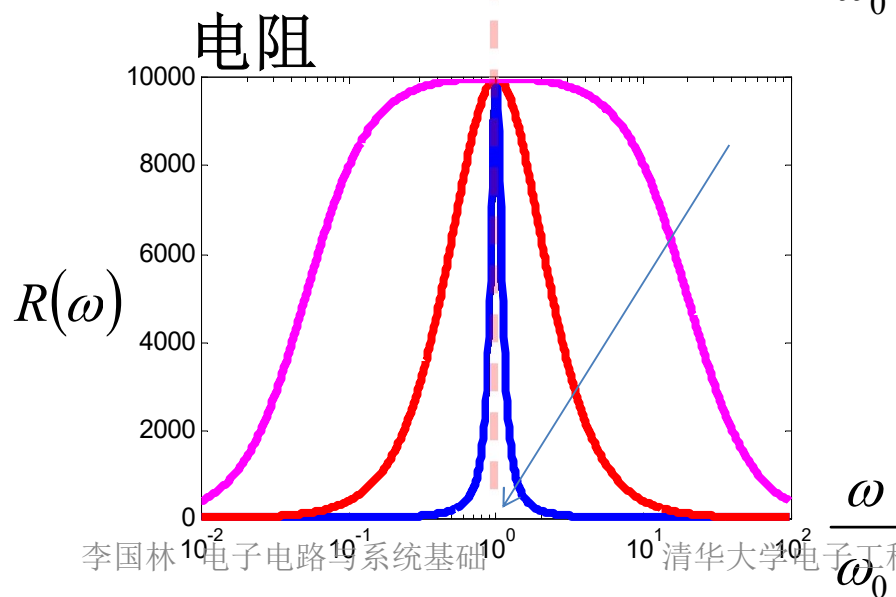
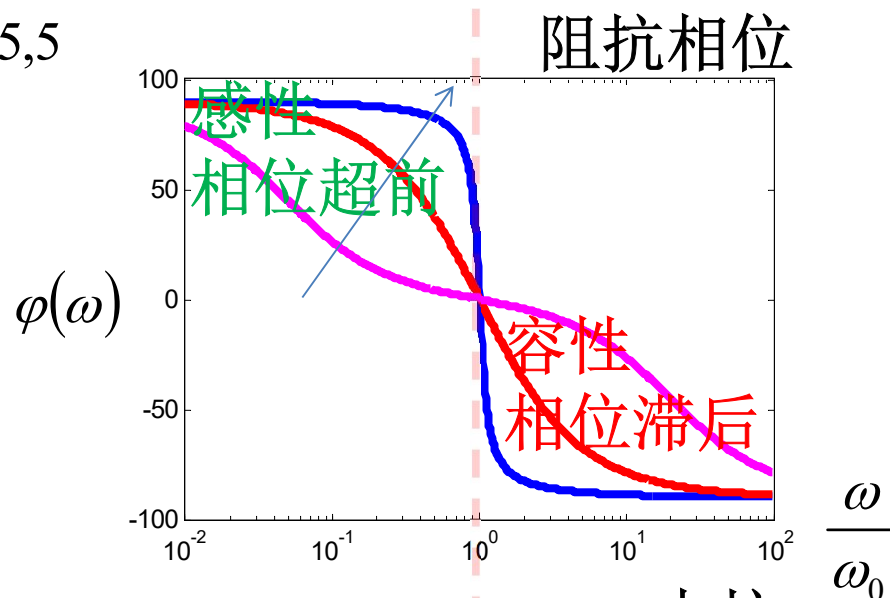
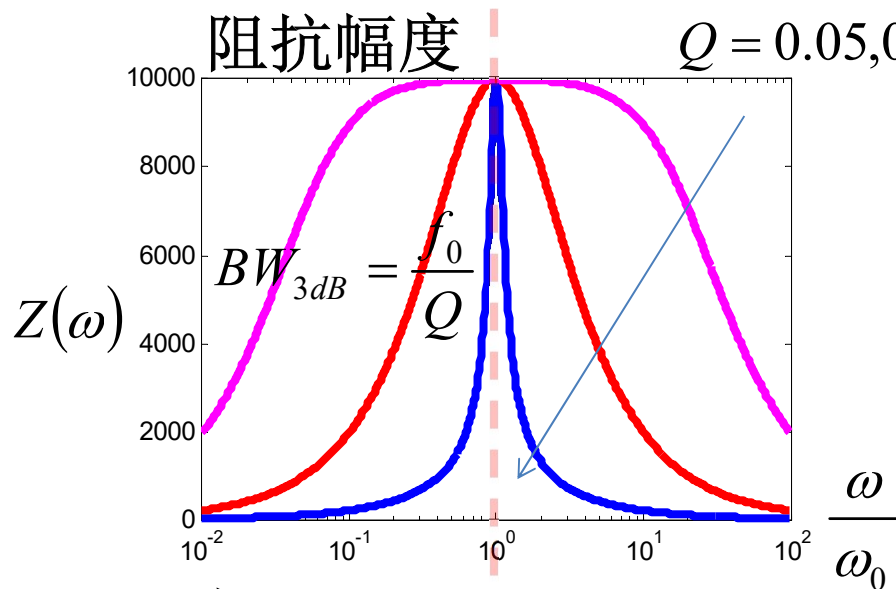
$$Q = \frac{Y_0}{G} = R\sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

并联谐振：电流源驱动

谐振点：阻抗最大

谐振点：纯阻



$$\varphi(\omega) = -\arctan Q \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right) \approx -Q \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right) = -Q \frac{(\omega + \omega_0)(\omega - \omega_0)}{\omega_0 \omega}$$

$$\approx -\frac{2Q}{\omega_0} (\omega - \omega_0) = -\tau_g(\omega_0) \cdot (\omega - \omega_0)$$

相频特性在谐振频点的斜率和**Q**成正比，
可用于定义复杂谐振网络在某谐振频点的**Q**值

$$\frac{d}{d\omega} \varphi(\omega_0) = -\frac{2Q}{\omega_0}$$

$$Q = -\frac{\omega_r}{2} \frac{d}{d\omega} \varphi(\omega_r)$$

$$X(\omega) = \frac{-QR \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right)}{1 + Q^2 \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right)^2} \approx -QR \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right) \approx -R \tau_g(\omega_0) \cdot (\omega - \omega_0)$$

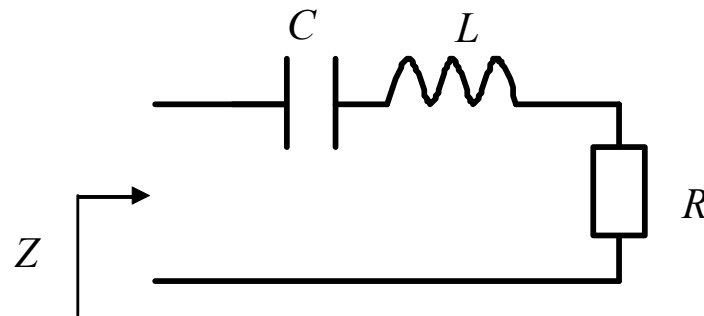
电抗特性在谐振频点的斜率和**Q**成正比，
同时和**R**成正比

$$\frac{d}{d\omega} X(\omega) = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \omega_{1,2}$$

$$X(\omega_{1,2}) = \pm \frac{R}{2}$$

如果并联电阻不随频率变化，电抗特性的极值的**2**倍恰好就是并联电阻阻值，
两个极值的间距恰好就是阻抗带通特性的**3dB**带宽

RLC串联谐振回路



$$Z(j\omega) = R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} = R \left(1 + j \frac{\omega L}{R} + \frac{1}{j\omega RC} \right) = R \left(1 + jQ \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right) \right)$$

$$= R \sqrt{1 + Q^2 \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right)^2} e^{j \arctan Q \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right)} = |Z(\omega)| e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$$

$$= R + jQR \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right)$$

$$= R(\omega) + jX(\omega)$$

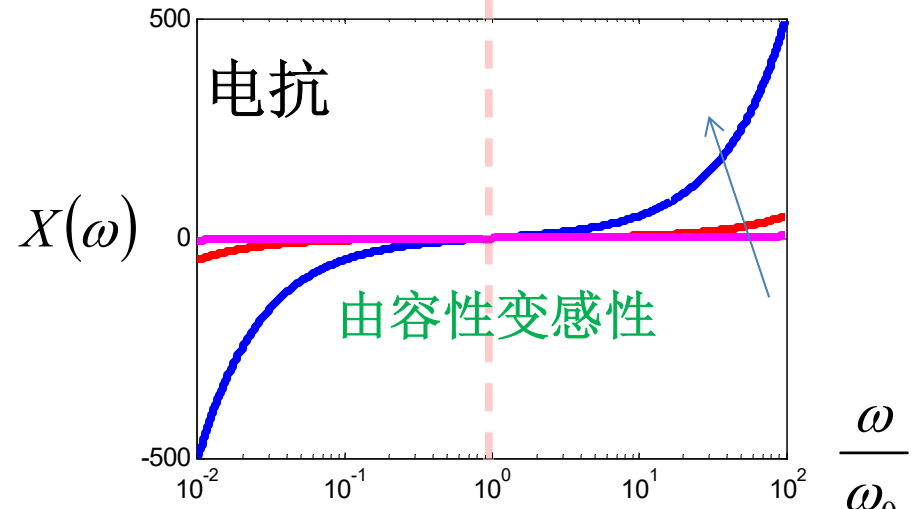
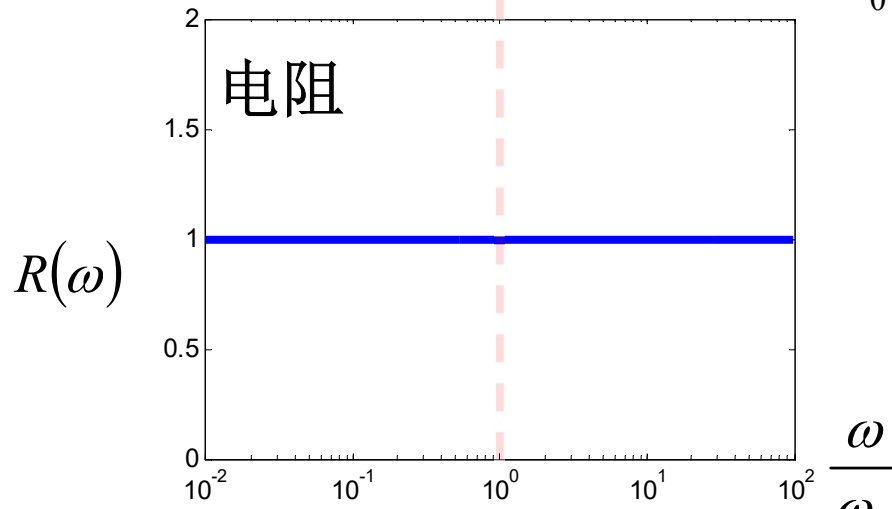
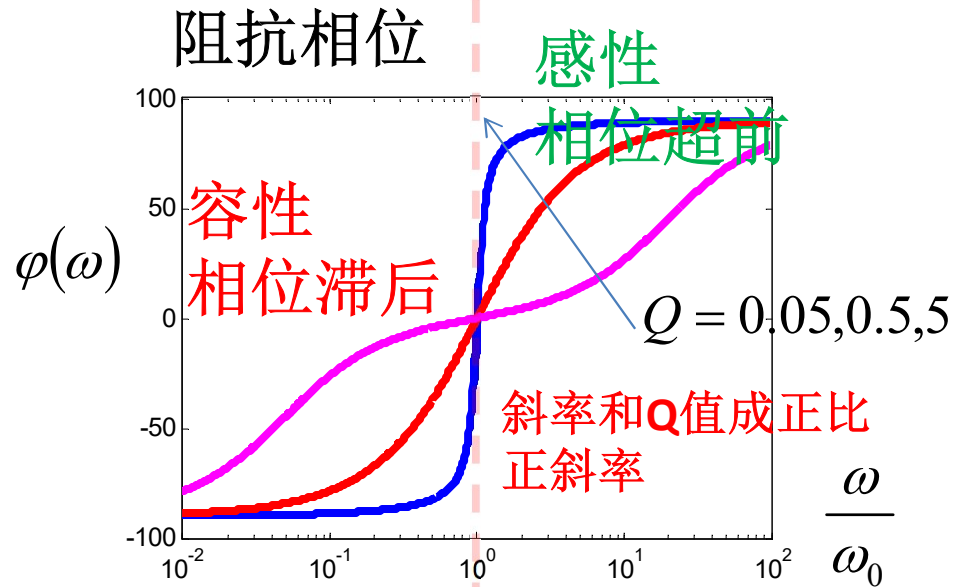
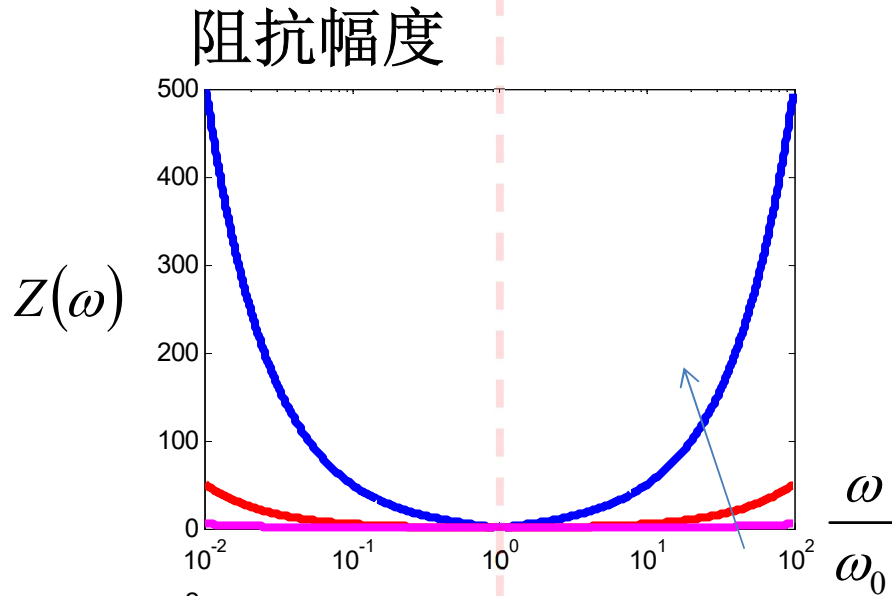
$$Q = \frac{Z_0}{R} = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

串联谐振：电压源驱动

谐振点：阻抗最小

谐振点：纯阻



是串联谐振还是并联谐振？

- 一般从阻抗的相频特性曲线判定 $Z(j\omega) = |Z(\omega)|e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$

- 相位等于**0**的频点为谐振频点 $\varphi(\omega_r) = 0$

- 谐振频点位置斜率为正为串联谐振，斜率为负为并联谐振

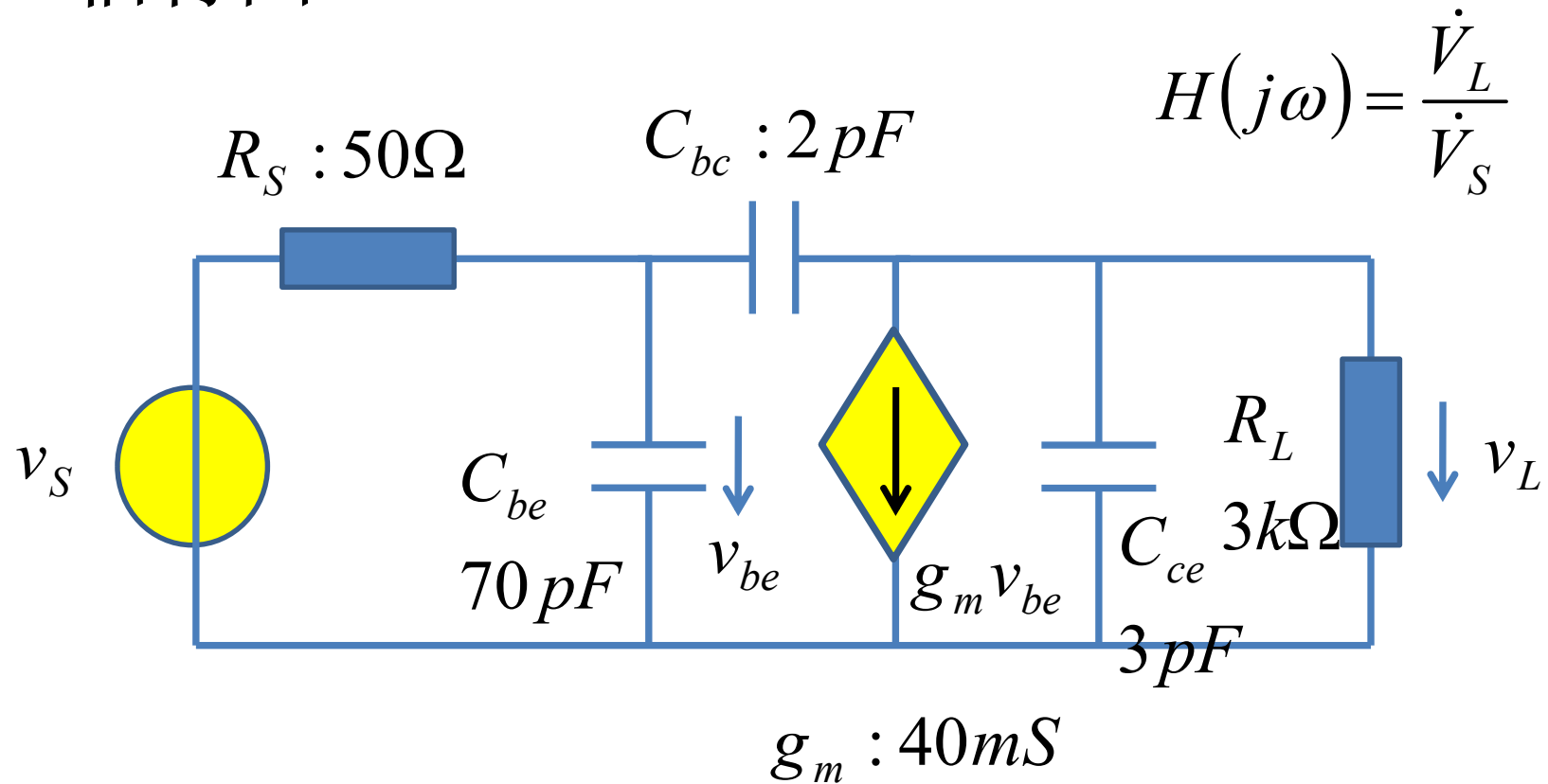
$$\frac{d}{d\omega} \varphi(\omega_r) \begin{matrix} > \\ < \end{matrix} 0$$

- 斜率大小和**Q**值成正比关系

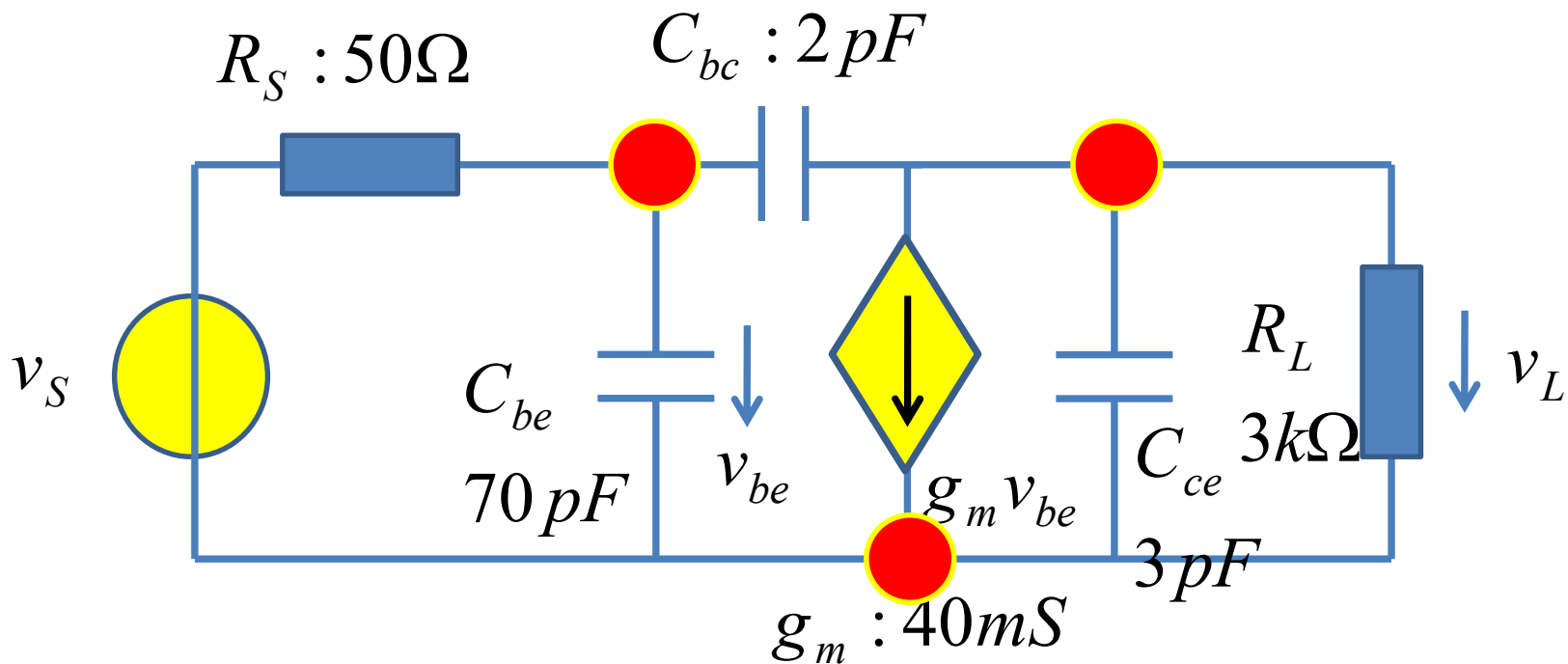
$$Q = \frac{\omega_r}{2} \left| \frac{d}{d\omega} \varphi(\omega_r) \right|$$

作业4 晶体管放大器传函及其波特图

- 求如下晶体管放大器的传递函数，并画出波特图



传递函数



$$\begin{bmatrix} G_S + j\omega C_{be} + j\omega C_{bc} & -j\omega C_{bc} \\ -j\omega C_{bc} & j\omega C_{bc} + j\omega C_{ce} + G_L \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_{be} \\ \dot{V}_{ce} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_S \dot{V}_S \\ -g_m \dot{V}_{be} \end{bmatrix}$$

结点电压法

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_S + j\omega C_{be} + j\omega C_{bc} & -j\omega C_{bc} \\ g_m - j\omega C_{bc} & j\omega C_{bc} + j\omega C_{ce} + G_L \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_{be} \\ \dot{V}_{ce} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_S \dot{V}_S \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

结点电压法求解

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_S + j\omega C_{be} + j\omega C_{bc} & -j\omega C_{bc} \\ g_m - j\omega C_{bc} & j\omega C_{bc} + j\omega C_{ce} + G_L \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_{be} \\ \dot{V}_{ce} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_S \dot{V}_S \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_{be} \\ \dot{V}_{ce} \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} G_S + j\omega C_{be} + j\omega C_{bc} & -j\omega C_{bc} \\ g_m - j\omega C_{bc} & j\omega C_{bc} + j\omega C_{ce} + G_L \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} G_S \dot{V}_S \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{\begin{bmatrix} j\omega C_{bc} + j\omega C_{ce} + G_L & j\omega C_{bc} \\ -g_m + j\omega C_{bc} & G_S + j\omega C_{be} + j\omega C_{bc} \end{bmatrix}}{(G_S + j\omega C_{be} + j\omega C_{bc})(j\omega C_{bc} + j\omega C_{ce} + G_L) - (g_m - j\omega C_{bc})(-j\omega C_{bc})} \begin{bmatrix} G_S \dot{V}_S \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{\begin{bmatrix} (j\omega C_{bc} + j\omega C_{ce} + G_L)G_S \dot{V}_S \\ (-g_m + j\omega C_{bc})G_S \dot{V}_S \end{bmatrix}}{G_S G_L + j\omega(G_L(C_{be} + C_{bc}) + G_S(C_{bc} + C_{ce}) + g_m C_{bc}) + (j\omega)^2(C_{be}C_{bc} + C_{bc}C_{ce} + C_{ce}C_{be})} \end{aligned}$$

传递函数

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{V}_{be} \\ \dot{V}_{ce} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} (j\omega C_{bc} + j\omega C_{ce} + G_L)G_S \dot{V}_S \\ (-g_m + j\omega C_{bc})G_S \dot{V}_S \end{bmatrix}}{G_S G_L + j\omega(G_L(C_{be} + C_{bc}) + G_S(C_{bc} + C_{ce}) + g_m C_{bc}) + (j\omega)^2(C_{be}C_{bc} + C_{bc}C_{ce} + C_{ce}C_{be})}$$

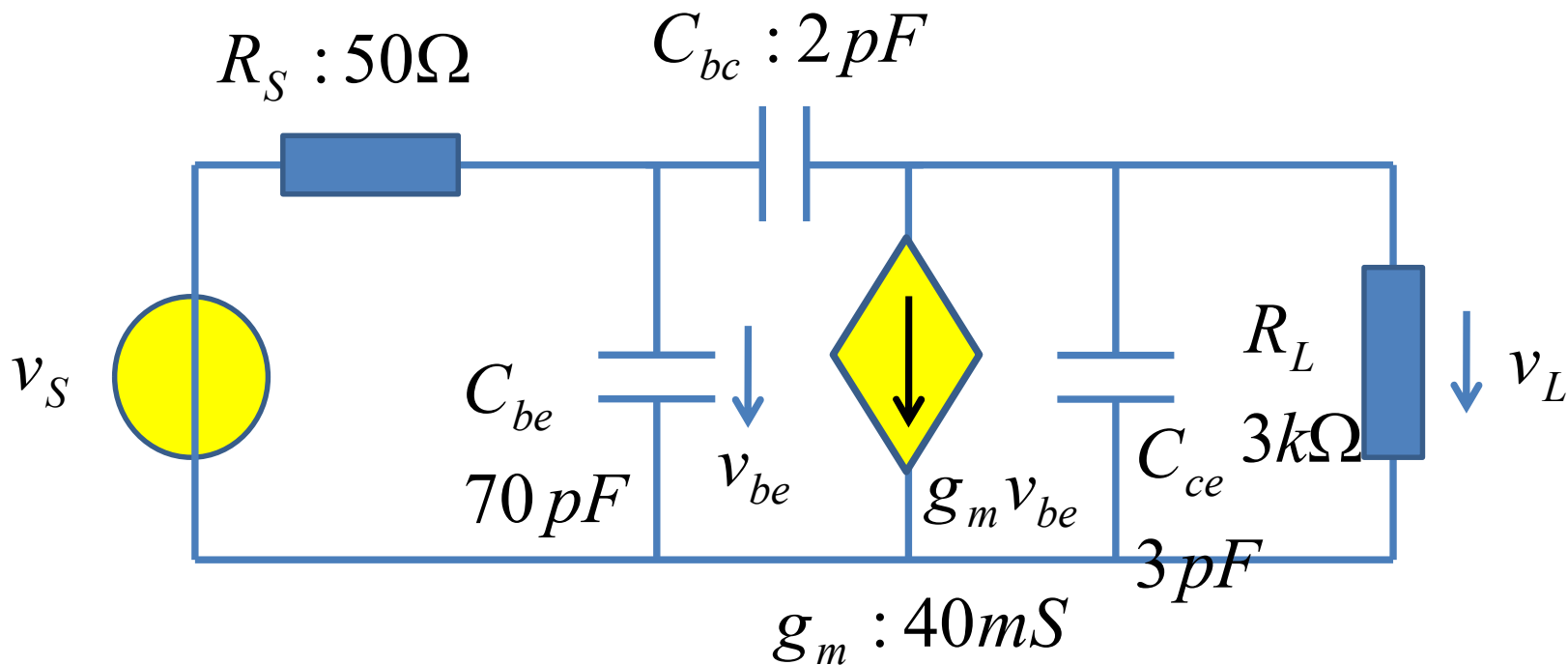
$$\dot{V}_L = \dot{V}_{ce}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(-g_m + j\omega C_{bc})G_S \dot{V}_S}{G_S G_L + j\omega(G_L(C_{be} + C_{bc}) + G_S(C_{bc} + C_{ce}) + g_m C_{bc}) + (j\omega)^2(C_{be}C_{bc} + C_{bc}C_{ce} + C_{ce}C_{be})} \\ &= \frac{(-g_m + j\omega C_{bc})R_L \dot{V}_S}{1 + j\omega(R_S(C_{be} + C_{bc}) + R_L(C_{bc} + C_{ce}) + g_m R_S R_L C_{bc}) + (j\omega)^2 R_S R_L (C_{be}C_{bc} + C_{bc}C_{ce} + C_{ce}C_{be})} \\ &= \frac{-g_m R_L \left(1 - \frac{j\omega C_{bc}}{g_m}\right) \dot{V}_S}{1 + j\omega(R_S C_{be} + R_L C_{ce} + (R_S + R_L + g_m R_S R_L)C_{bc}) + (j\omega)^2 R_S R_L (C_{be}C_{bc} + C_{bc}C_{ce} + C_{ce}C_{be})} \end{aligned}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{V_L(s)}{V_S(s)}$$

$$= -g_m R_L \frac{1 - \frac{sC_{bc}}{g_m}}{1 + s(R_S C_{be} + R_L C_{ce} + (R_S + R_L + g_m R_S R_L)C_{bc}) + s^2 R_S R_L (C_{be}C_{bc} + C_{bc}C_{ce} + C_{ce}C_{be})}$$

传函分析



$$1 - \frac{sC_{bc}}{g_m}$$

$$H(s) = -g_m R_L \frac{1 - \frac{sC_{bc}}{g_m}}{1 + s(R_S C_{be} + R_L C_{ce} + (R_S + R_L + g_m R_S R_L) C_{bc}) + s^2 R_S R_L (C_{be} C_{bc} + C_{bc} C_{ce} + C_{ce} C_{be})}$$

$$= -A_{v0} \frac{1 - \frac{s}{\omega_z}}{\left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{p1}}\right) \left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{p2}}\right)}$$

$$\omega_z = \frac{g_m}{C_{bc}}$$

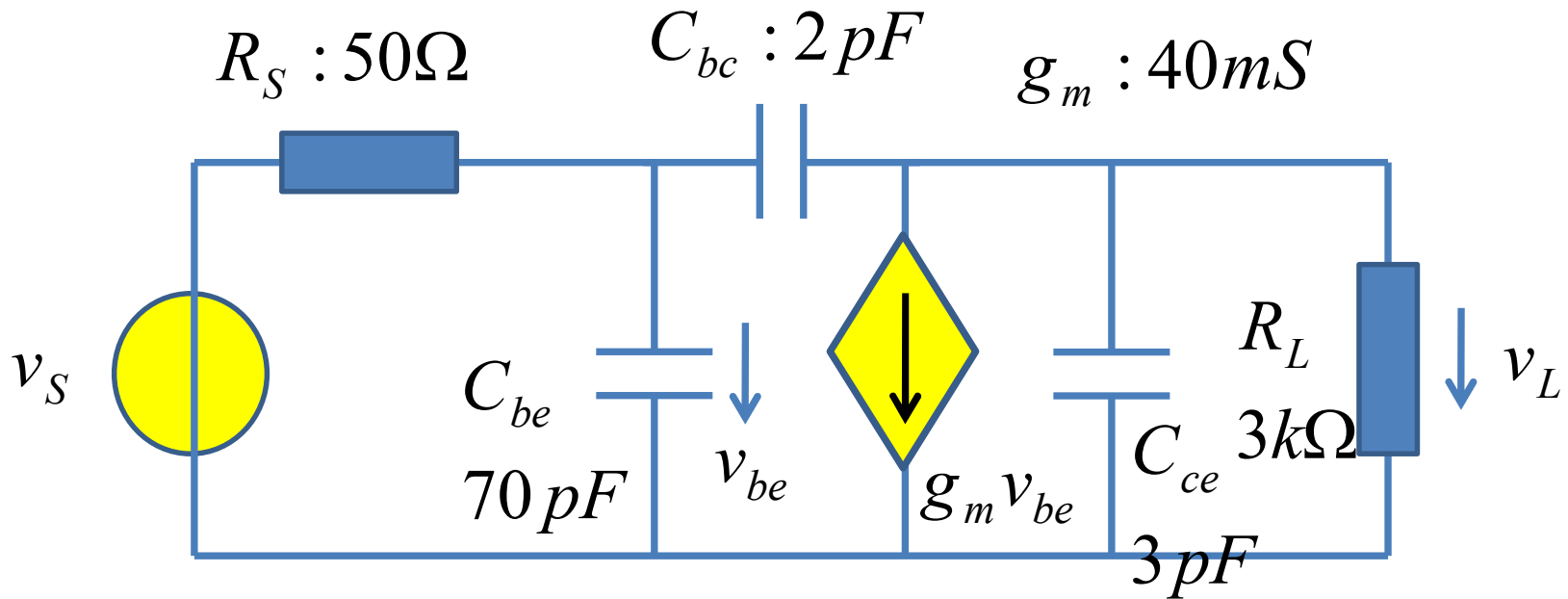
分子多项式根：由系统结构和激励源位置决定：零点频率

$$\omega_{p1} = -\lambda_1$$

$$\omega_{p2} = -\lambda_2$$

系统特征根（分母多项式根）：由系统结构决定：极点频率

对应频点



$$\left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{p1}}\right) \left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{p2}}\right) \quad \omega_z = \frac{g_m}{C_{bc}} = \frac{40 \times 10^{-3}}{2 \times 10^{-12}} = 20 \times 10^9 \text{ rad/s} = 2\pi \times 3.183 \text{ GHz}$$

$$= 1 + s(R_S C_{be} + R_L C_{ce} + (R_S + R_L + g_m R_S R_L) C_{bc}) + s^2 R_S R_L (C_{be} C_{bc} + C_{bc} C_{ce} + C_{ce} C_{be})$$

$$= 1 + s(50 \times 70 \times 10^{-12} + 3000 \times 3 \times 10^{-12} + (50 + 3000 + 40 \times 50 \times 3) \times 2 \times 10^{-12})$$

$$+ s^2 \times 50 \times 3000 \times (70 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + 3 \times 70) \times 10^{-24} \quad \text{长寿命项} \quad \text{短寿命项}$$

$$= 1 + s \times 30.6 \times 10^{-9} + s^2 \times 53.4 \times 10^{-18} = (1 + s \times 28.74 \times 10^{-9}) (1 + s \times 1.858 \times 10^{-9})$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{s}{34.79 \times 10^6}\right) \left(1 + \frac{s}{538.2 \times 10^6}\right) = \left(1 + \frac{s}{2\pi \times 5.537 \times 10^6}\right) \left(1 + \frac{s}{2\pi \times 85.66 \times 10^6}\right)$$

传函分析

$$H(s) = -g_m R_L \frac{1 - \frac{sC_{bc}}{g_m}}{1 + s(R_S C_{be} + R_L C_{ce} + (R_S + R_L + g_m R_S R_L) C_{bc}) + s^2 R_S R_L (C_{be} C_{bc} + C_{bc} C_{ce} + C_{ce} C_{be})}$$

$$= -A_{v0} \frac{1 - \frac{s}{\omega_z}}{\left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{p1}}\right) \left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{p2}}\right)}$$

虽然 C_{bc} 本身容值很小，但其两端等效电阻极大，导致其影响力可能是三个寄生电容中最大的：**Miller倍增效应**

寄生电容的影响体现在这三个频率上

$$= -120 \times \frac{1 - \frac{s}{2\pi \times 3.183 \times 10^9}}{\left(1 + \frac{s}{2\pi \times 5.537 \times 10^6}\right) \left(1 + \frac{s}{2\pi \times 85.66 \times 10^6}\right)}$$

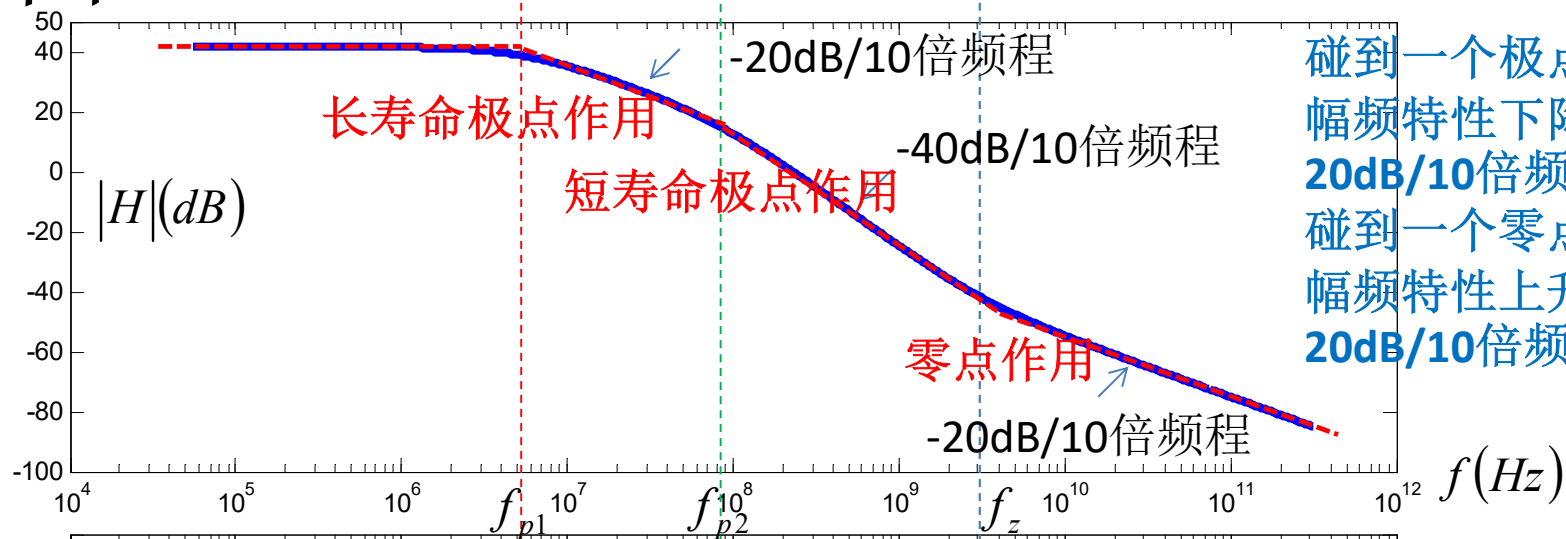
短寿命项和零点频率决定系统的短期或细节行为，其影响力体现在高频（短时效应），很多情况下可以忽略不计

直流增益
电阻电路分析结果

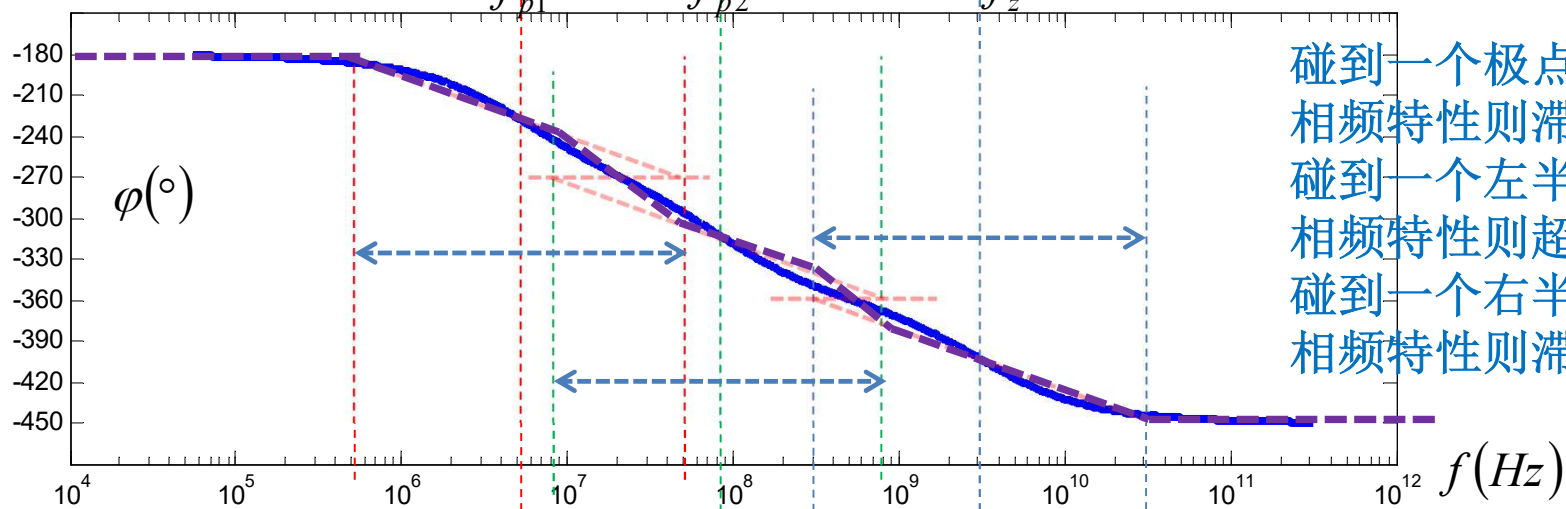
长寿命项时域表现为系统长期行为指数衰减特征，频域表现在**3dB**带宽几乎完全由该项决定
它几乎完全由开路电容时间常数决定

波特图

$$H(s) = -A_{v0} \frac{1 - \frac{s}{\omega_z}}{\left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{p1}}\right) \left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_{p2}}\right)}, f_z = 3.183\text{GHz}, f_{p1} = 5.537\text{MHz}, f_{p2} = 85.66\text{MHz}$$



碰到一个极点频率
 幅频特性下降速率则多
 20dB/10倍频程
 碰到一个零点频率
 幅频特性上升速率则多
 20dB/10倍频程

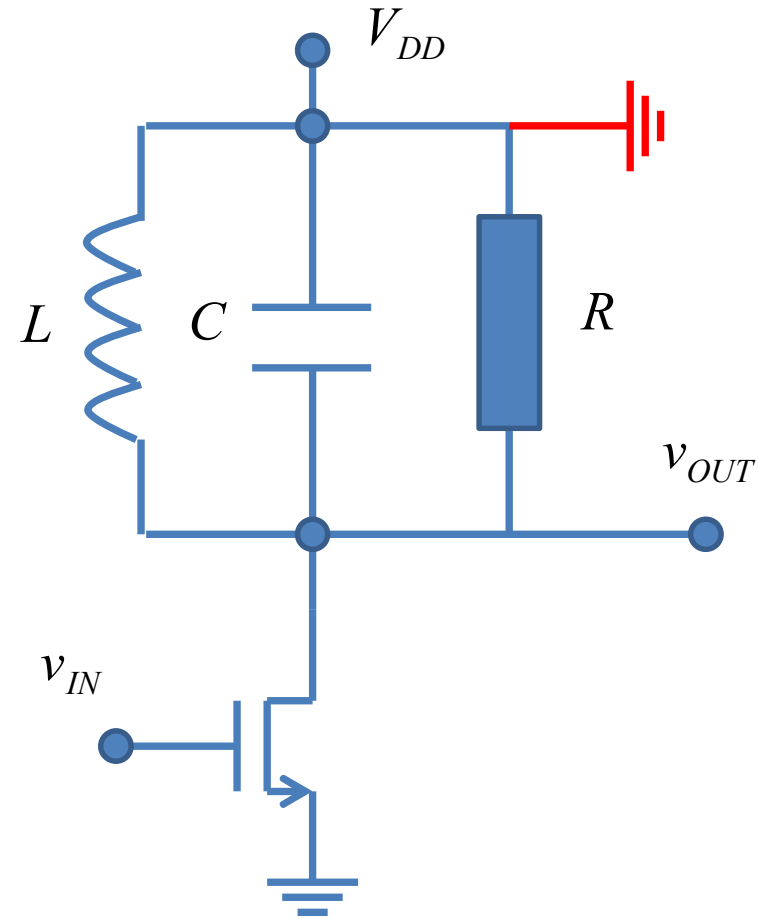


碰到一个极点频率
 相频特性则滞后90°
 碰到一个左半平面零点频率
 相频特性则超前90°
 碰到一个右半平面零点频率
 相频特性则滞后90°

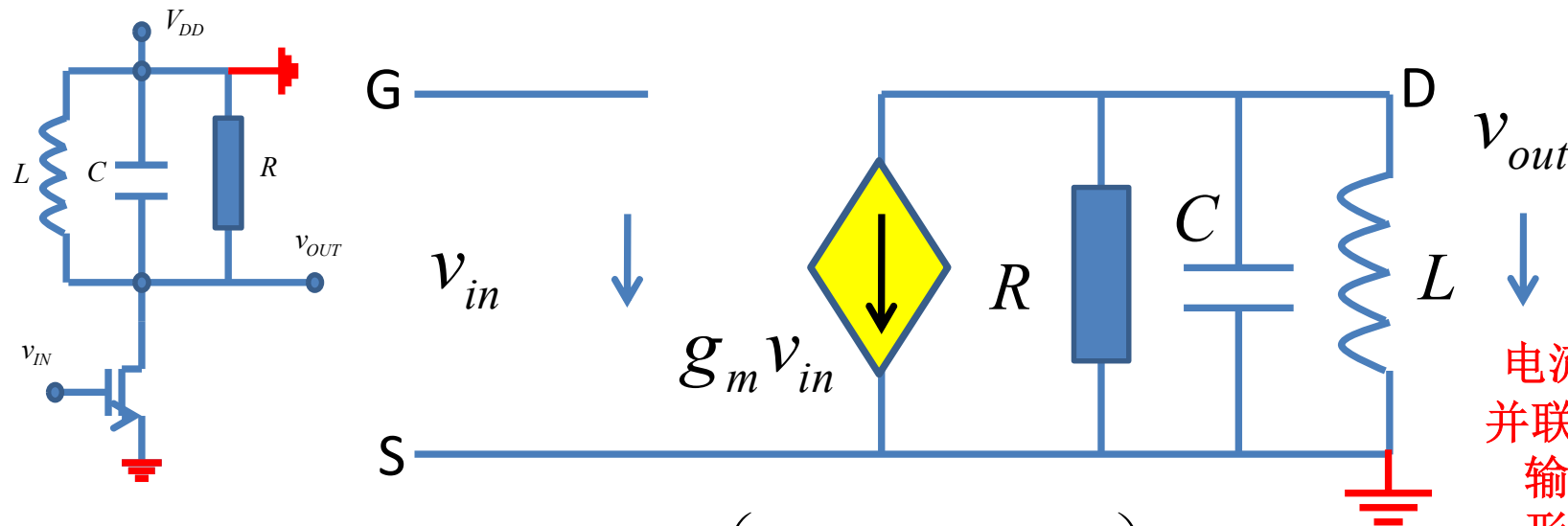
作业5

窄带选频放大器

- 如图所示，晶体管输入电压为 $v_{IN} = V_{GS0} + V_{sm} \cos \omega t$ ，其中 V_{GS0} 直流电压使得晶体管偏置在有源区，而交流小信号的幅度 V_{sm} 很小
- 1、假设晶体管是理想跨导器，不考虑厄利效应，不考虑寄生电容效应，请画出交流小信号等效电路
 - 和电阻电路的交流小信号分析一样，不同的是负载电阻 R_L 被负载阻抗 $Z_L = (R || L || C)$ 所替代
- 2、确认对于交流小信号，输出电压是输入电压的带通选频结果，求出带通中心频点的放大倍数和 3dB 带宽
- 3、请写出输出 $v_{OUT}(t)$ 的表达式。



等效交流小信号电路



电流源驱动RLC
并联谐振回路，
输出电压一定
形成带通选频
特性

$$\dot{V}_{out} = -g_m \dot{V}_{in} Z(j\omega) = -g_m \dot{V}_{in} \left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{j\omega L} + j\omega C + \frac{1}{R}} \right) = -g_m \dot{V}_{in} R \frac{1}{1 + jQ \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right)}$$

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

输出电压为对输入电压的带通选频放大结果

中心频点放大倍数（反相）为 $|H(j\omega_0)| = g_m R$

$$H(j\omega) = H_0 \frac{1}{1 + jQ \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right)}$$

3dB带宽 $\Delta f = \frac{f_0}{Q} = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi Q} = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$

$$\dot{V}_{out} = -g_m \dot{V}_{in} R \frac{1}{1 + jQ \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right)} = \frac{g_m \dot{V}_{in} R}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right)^2}} e^{j \left(\pi - \arctan Q \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right) \right)}$$

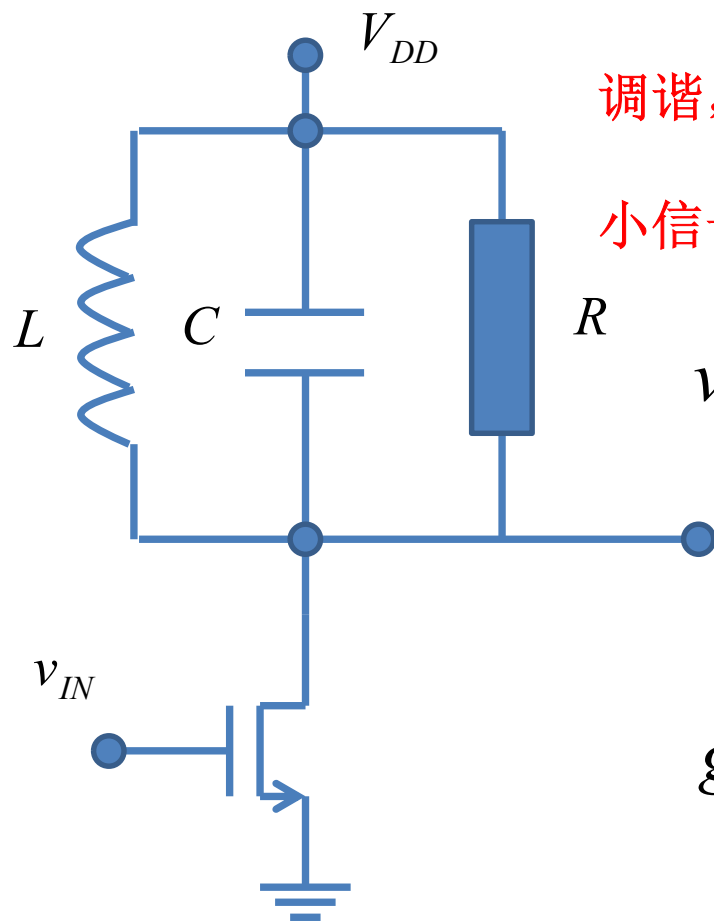
相量表示

$$v_{out}(t) = \text{Re} \left[\dot{V}_{out} e^{j\omega t} \right] = - \frac{g_m R}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right)^2}} V_{sm} \cos \left(\omega t - \arctan Q \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right) \right)$$

交流部分

$\omega = \omega_0$ 通过调整电感或电容值大小，即可实现调谐，令谐振频率等于信号频率，如是输出有最大值

$$v_{out}(t) = -g_m R \cdot V_{sm} \cos \omega_0 t \quad \text{小信号调谐放大器} \quad v_s(t) = V_{sm} \cos \omega_0 t$$

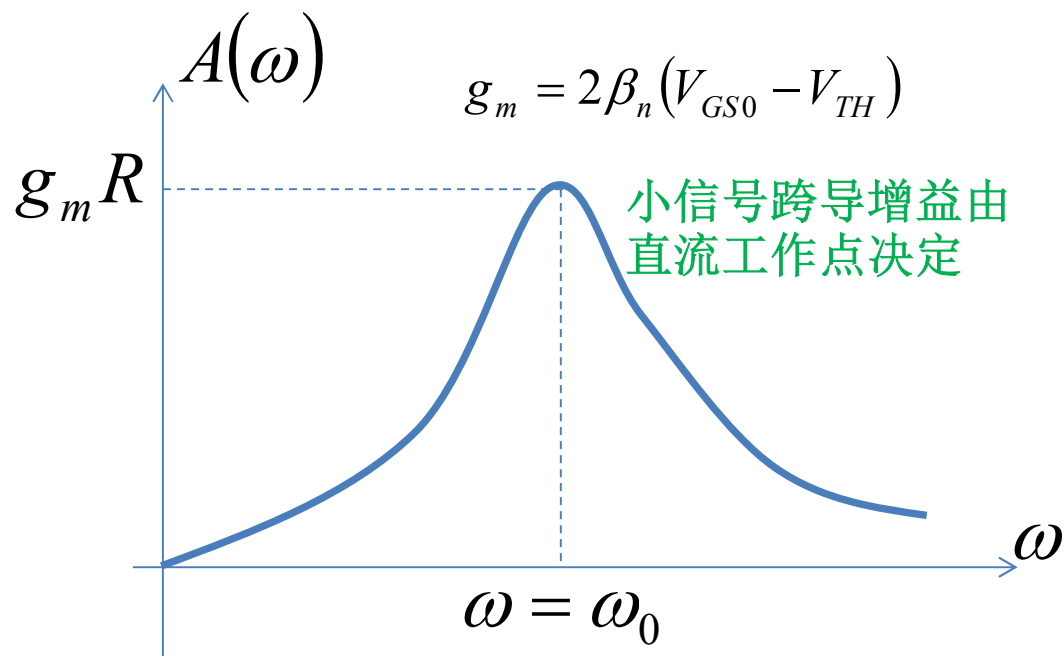


调谐，令谐振频率等于信号频率

小信号调谐放大器

$$v_{OUT}(t) = V_{DD} - g_m R \cdot V_{sm} \cos \omega_0 t$$

稳态响应，电容电感平衡已经建立

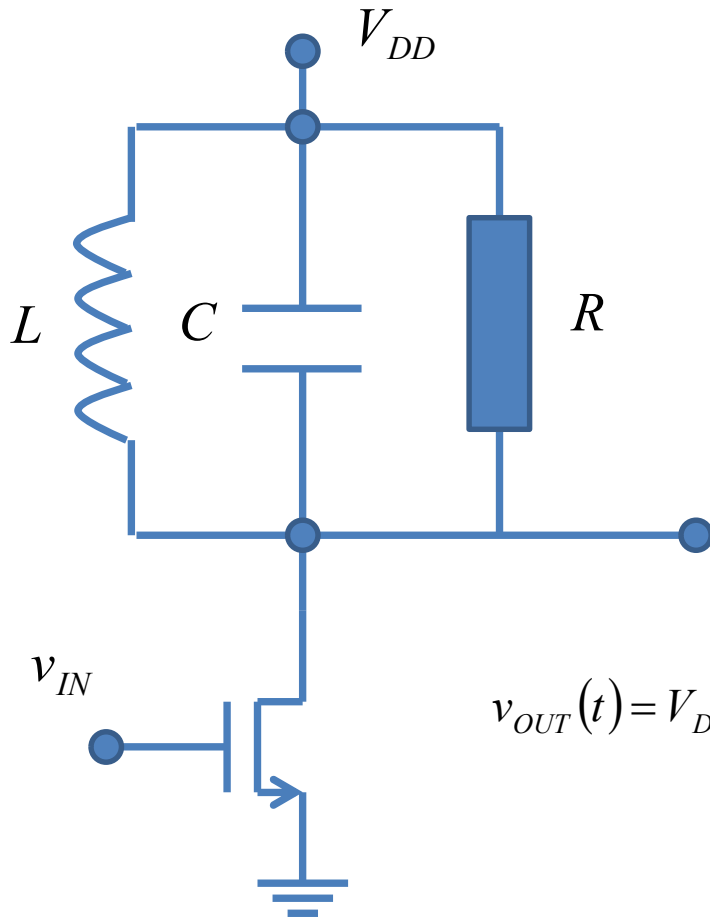


$$V_{GS0} + V_{sm} \cos \omega_s t$$

输出端电压表达式

电阻电路中，电压不得高于电源电压
 动态电路中，电压可以高于电源电压

动态元件具有储能效应，可以释放能量使得电路中电压或电流在短时期内高于电源电压或电源电流：动态元件是电路中的另外的一个源，可提供高电压或大电流



$$v_{OUT}(t) = V_{DD} - g_m R \cdot \frac{V_{sm}}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right)^2}} \cos \left(\omega t - \arctan Q \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right) \right)$$

$$v_{IN} = V_{GS0} + V_{sm} \cos \omega_S t$$

$\omega = \omega_0$ 具有最大交流输出

$$g_m = 2\beta_n (V_{GS0} - V_{TH})$$

$$v_{OUT}(t) = V_{DD} - g_m R \cdot V_{sm} \cos(\omega_0 t)$$