

电子电路与系统基础II

理论课第5讲 一阶动态电路的时频分析

李国林

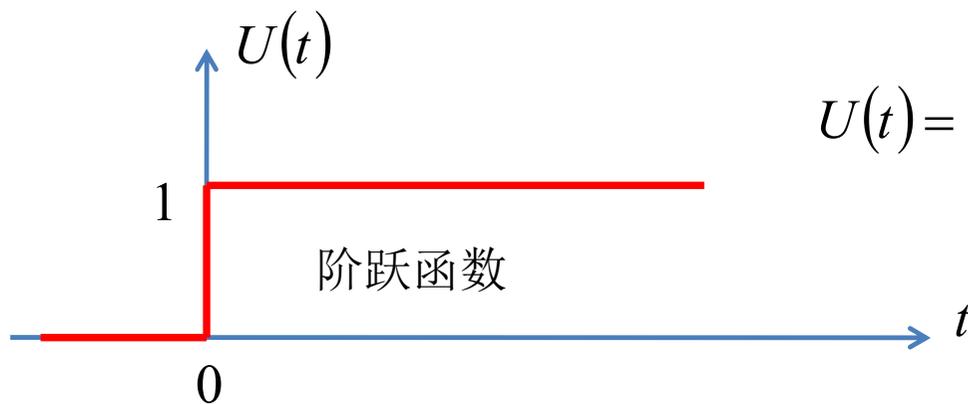
清华大学电子工程系

一阶RC电路的时频分析 大纲

- 时域分析
 - 阶跃信号与冲激信号的电路抽象
 - 一阶RC系统的阶跃响应与冲激响应
- 一阶RC系统的时频特性
 - 一阶低通
 - 一阶高通
 - 一阶全通

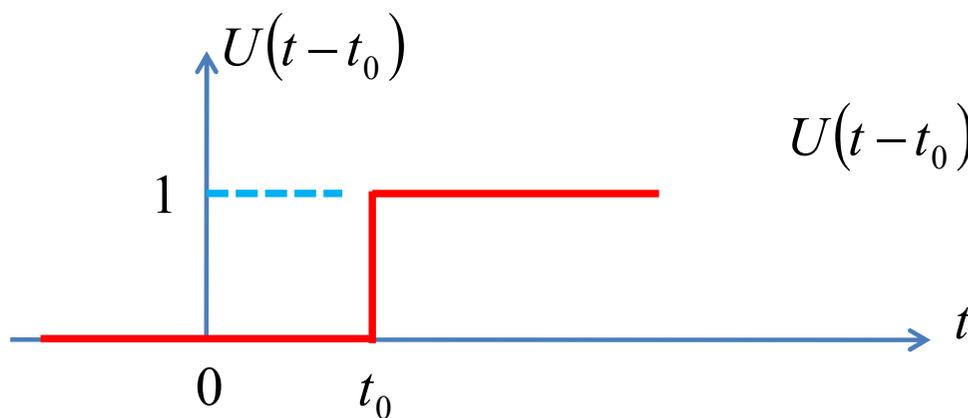
1.1

单位阶跃函数



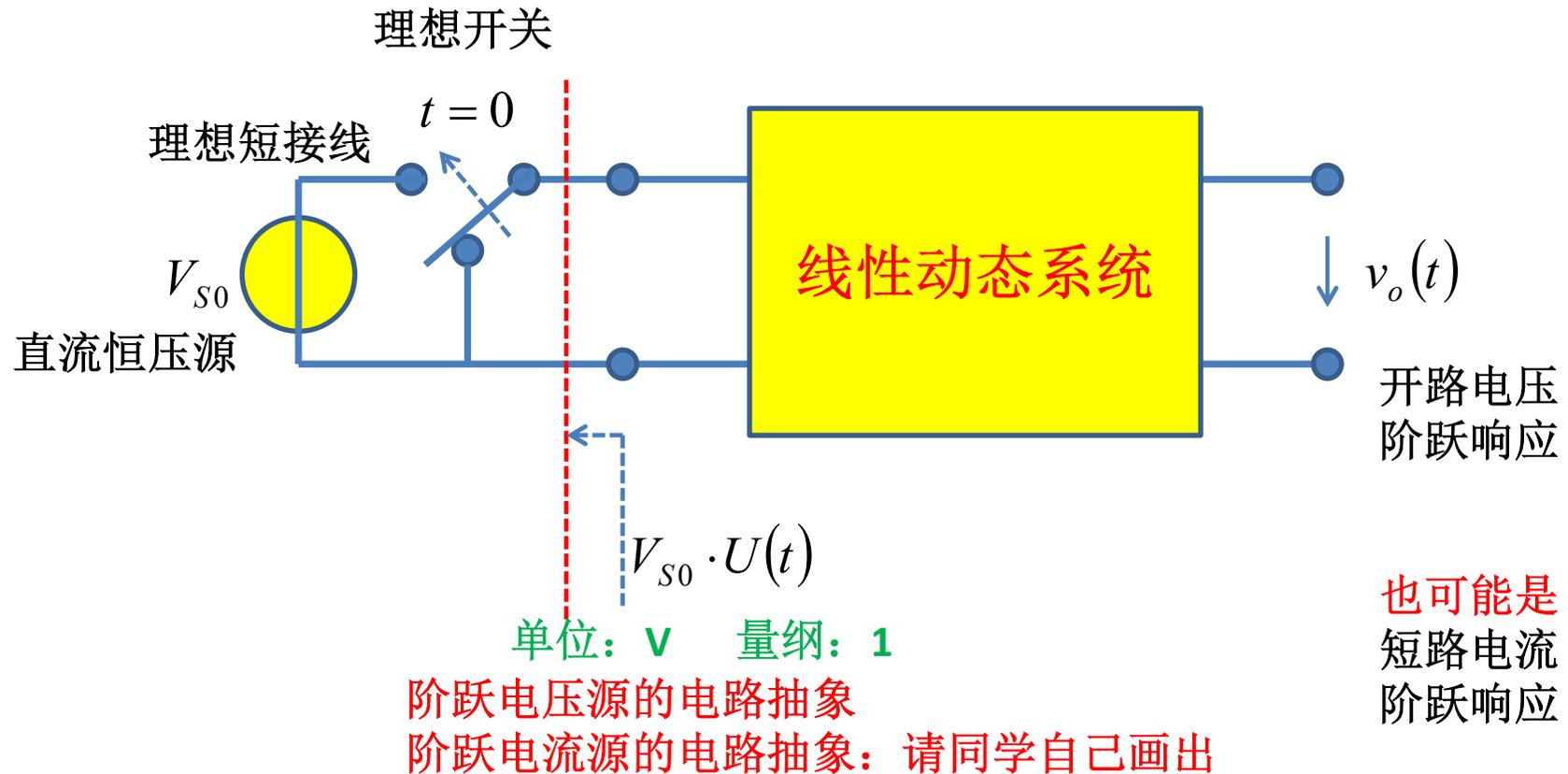
$$U(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$U(t) = 0.5 \quad t = 0$$
$$U(t) = 1 \quad t = 0 \quad ?$$



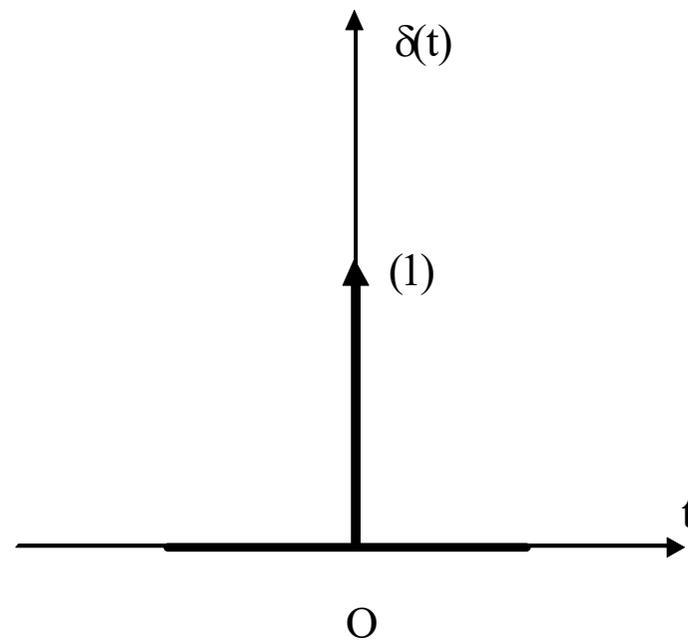
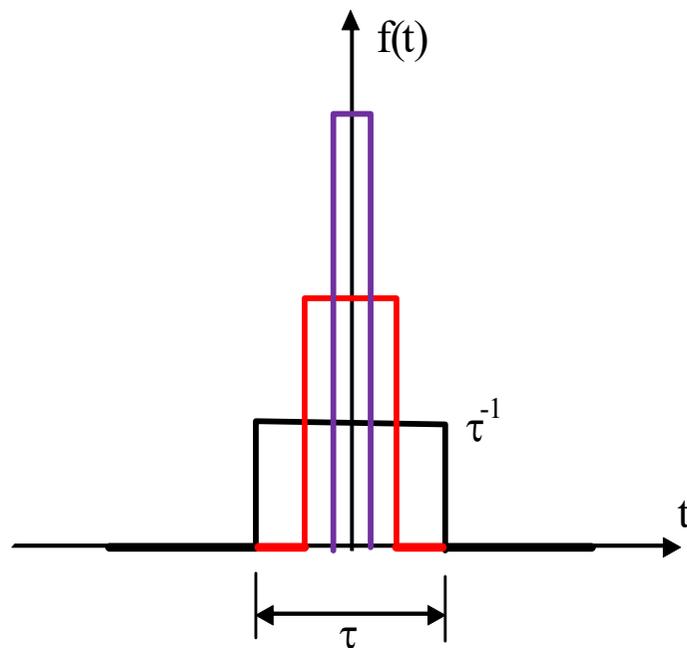
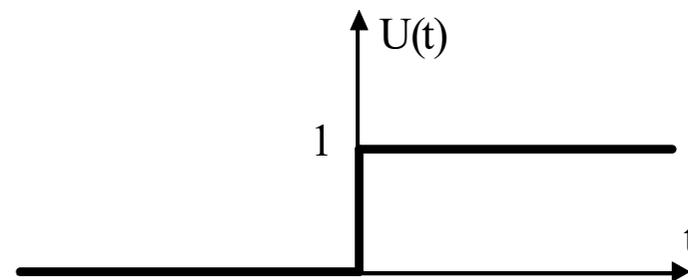
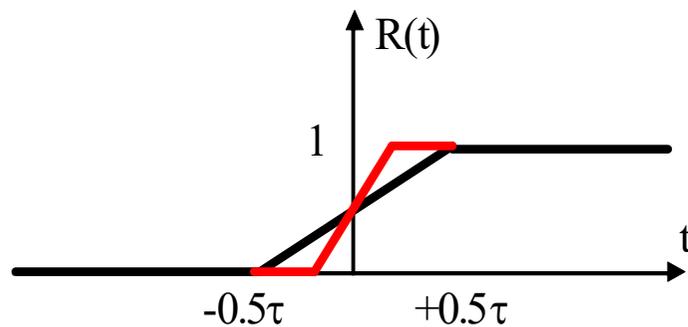
$$U(t-t_0) = \begin{cases} 0 & t-t_0 < 0 \\ 1 & t-t_0 > 0 \end{cases}$$

阶跃信号的电路抽象



1.2

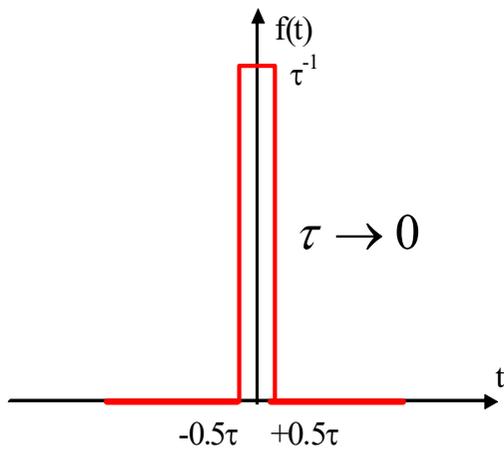
单位冲激函数



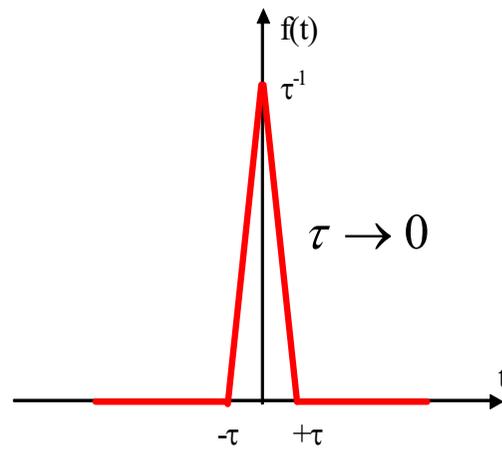
$$\delta(t) = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{dR(t)}{dt} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} R(t) = \frac{d}{dt} U(t)$$

面积为**1**，宽度为**0**：单位冲激

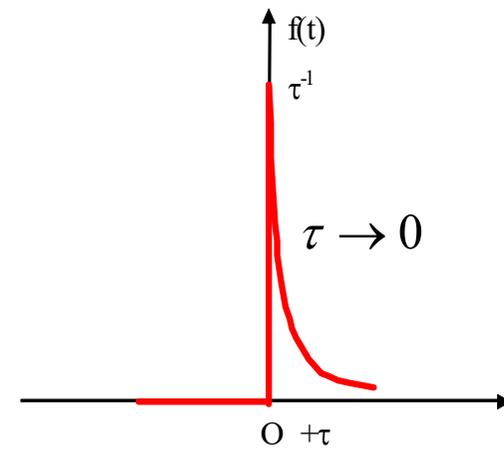
$$\tau \rightarrow 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \delta(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\text{面积}1}{\text{宽度}0} & t = 0 \\ 0 & t \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1 & \text{面积为}1 \\ \delta(t) = 0 & (t \neq 0) \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{宽度为}0 \end{matrix}$$



$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\tau} & +\frac{\tau}{2} > t > -\frac{\tau}{2} \\ 0 & \text{其他}t \end{cases}$$



$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\tau-t}{\tau^2} & +\tau \geq t \geq 0 \\ \frac{\tau+t}{\tau^2} & 0 \geq t \geq -\tau \\ 0 & \text{其他}t \end{cases}$$



$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ \frac{1}{\tau} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

冲激函数的抽样特性

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1 \\ \delta(t) = 0 \quad (t \neq 0) \end{array} \right.$$

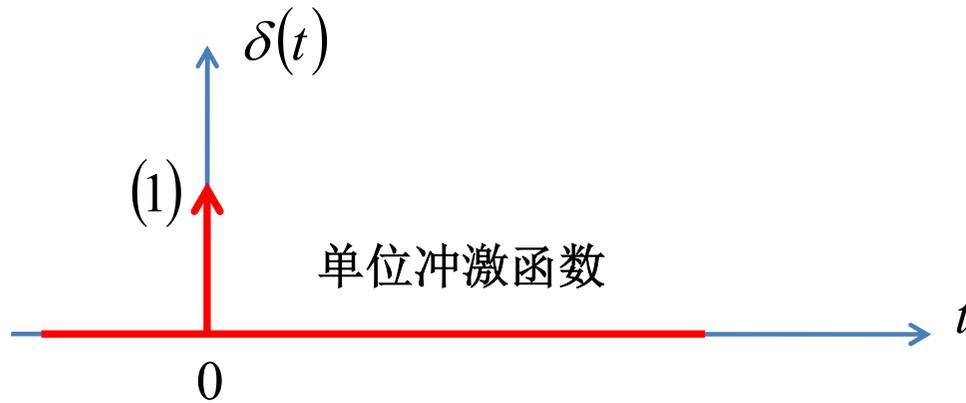
冲激函数的Dirac定义

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) \cdot f(t) \cdot dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) \cdot f(0) \cdot dt = f(0) \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) \cdot dt = f(0)$$

冲激函数的抽样特性

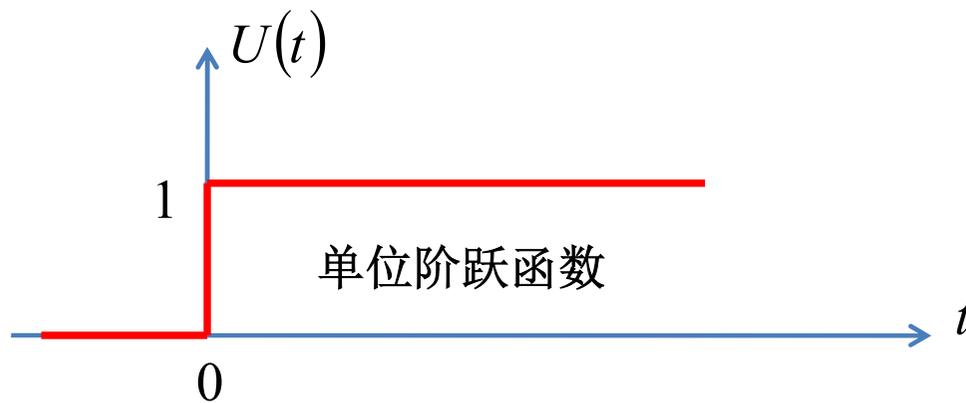
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - t_0) \cdot f(t) \cdot dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - t_0) \cdot f(t_0) \cdot dt = f(t_0)$$

单位冲激和单位阶跃



$$\frac{d}{dt}U(t) = \delta(t)$$

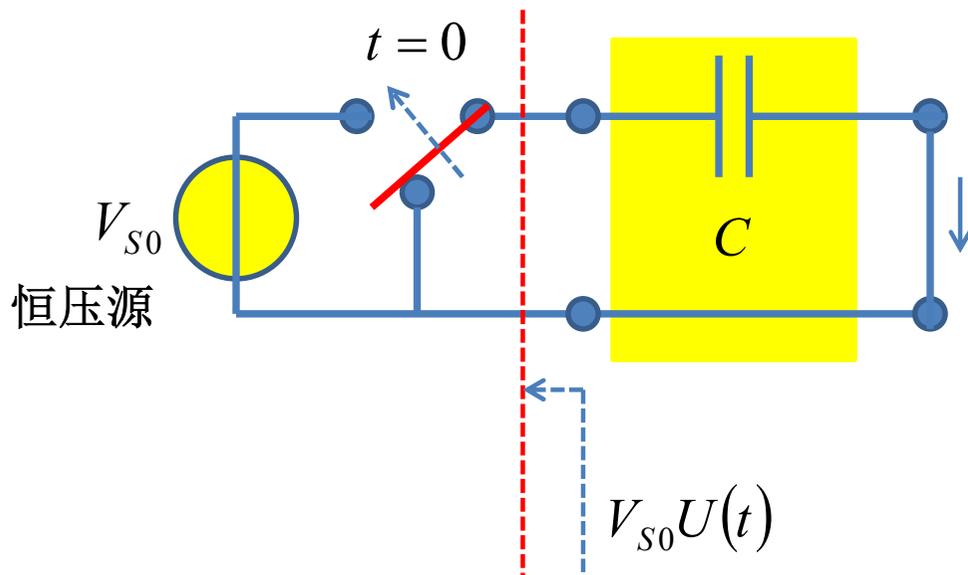
量纲: 1 量纲: 1/s



$$\int_{-\infty}^t \delta(\tau) d\tau = U(t)$$

无量纲

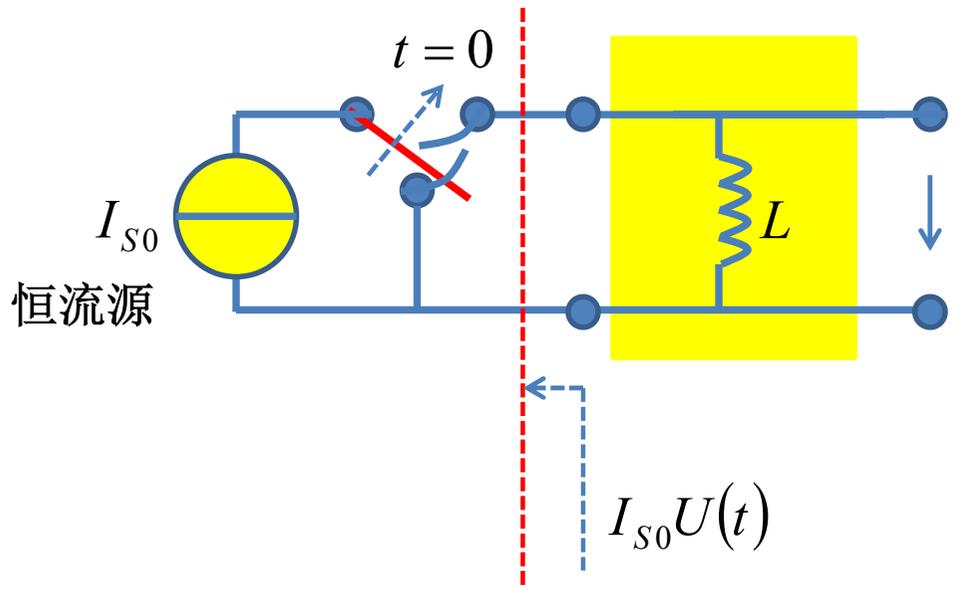
冲激信号的电路抽象



$i_c(t) = CV_{S0} \cdot \delta(t)$
 瞬间充电
 电荷瞬间由0上升到 $Q_0 = CV_{S0}$

$$Q(t) = CV_{S0}U(t)$$

$$i_c(t) = \frac{dQ(t)}{dt} = CV_{S0} \frac{dU(t)}{dt}$$



$v_L(t) = LI_{S0} \cdot \delta(t)$
 瞬间充磁
 磁通瞬间由0上升到 $\Phi_0 = LI_{S0}$

$$\Phi(t) = LI_{S0}U(t)$$

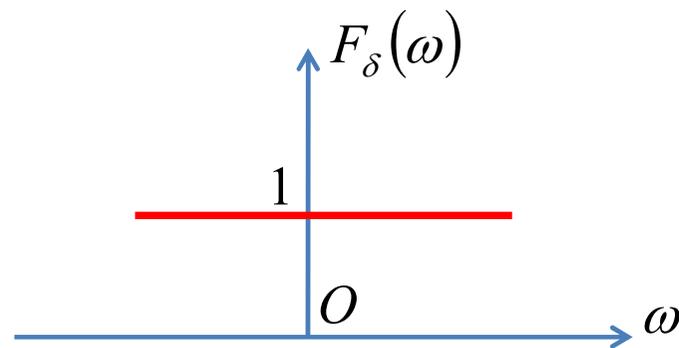
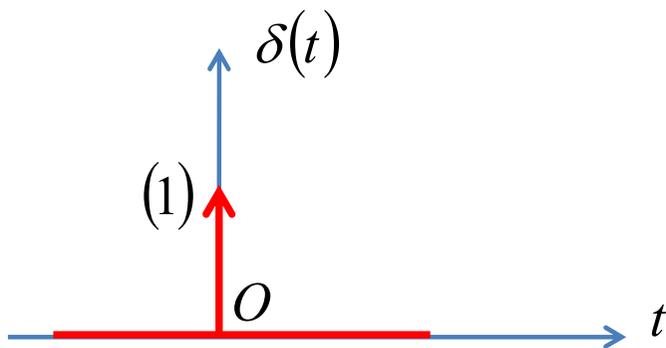
$$v_L(t) = \frac{d\Phi(t)}{dt} = LI_{S0} \frac{dU(t)}{dt}$$

冲激函数的傅立叶变换

$$F(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \quad \text{傅立叶变换}$$

$$f(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$F_{\delta}(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) e^{-j\omega \cdot 0} dt = e^{-j\omega \cdot 0} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1$$



状态跳变的可能：理想抽象

- 如果充电电流有界，则电容电压随时间是连续变化的

– 当存在冲激电流时，电容电压则会出现跳变

$$v_C(t_0^+) - v_C(t_0^-) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_0^-}^{t_0^+} i_C(\tau) \cdot d\tau = V_0 U(t - t_0)_{t=t_0^+} = V_0$$

$$i_C(t) = CV_0 \cdot \delta(t - t_0)$$

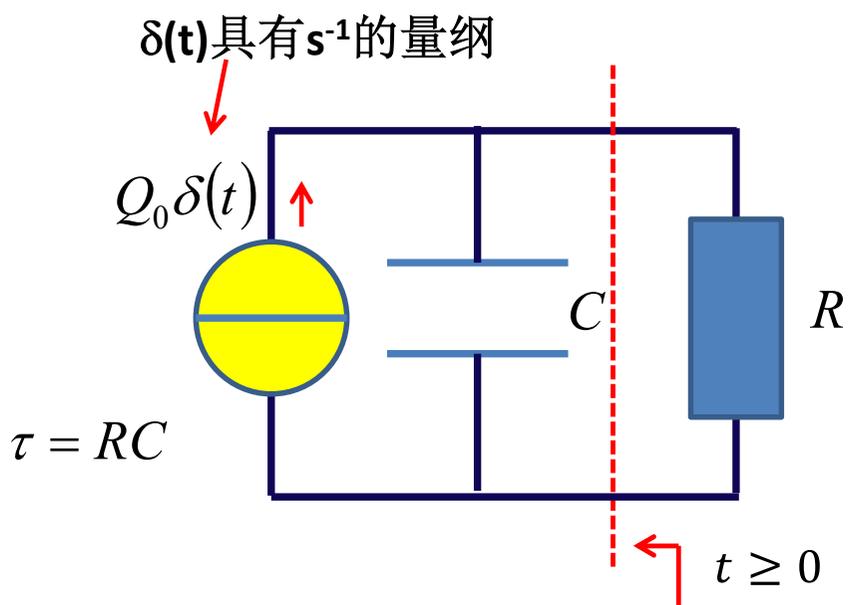
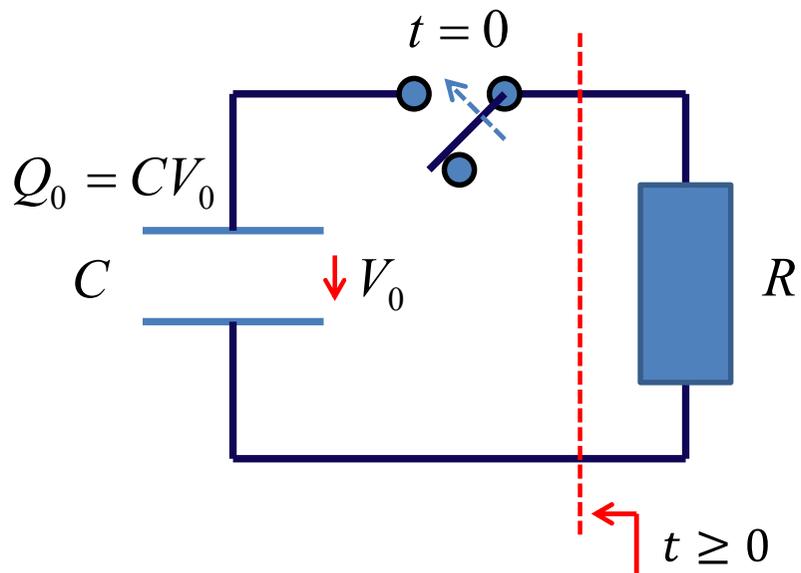
- 如果充磁电压有界，则电感电流随时间是连续变化的

– 当存在冲激电压时，电感电流则会出现跳变

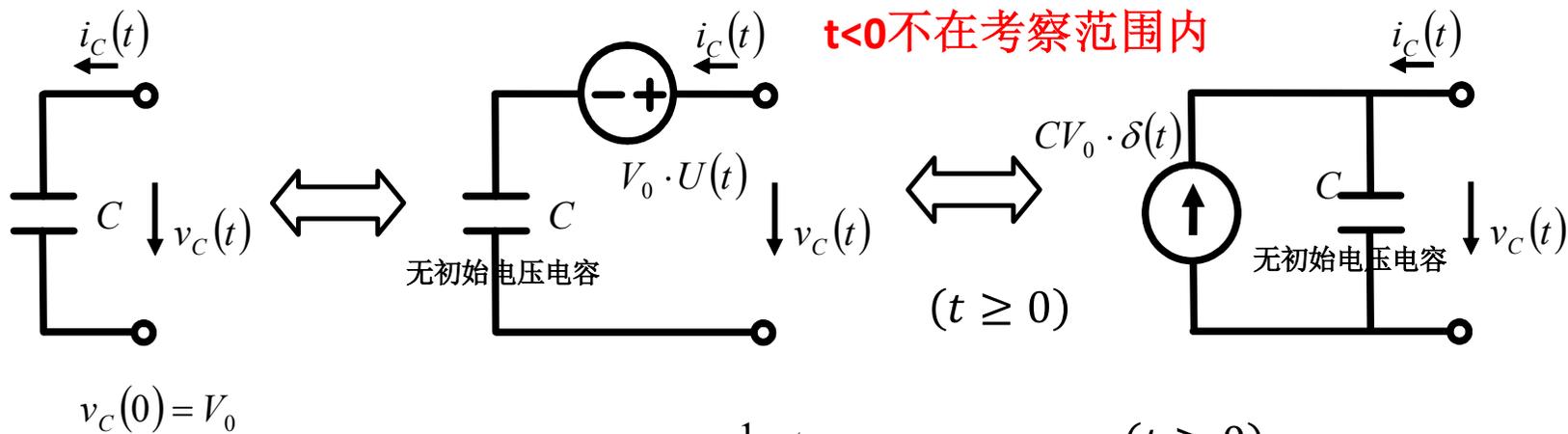
$$i_L(t_0^+) - i_L(t_0^-) = \frac{1}{L} \int_{t_0^-}^{t_0^+} v_L(\tau) \cdot d\tau = I_0 U(t - t_0)_{t=t_0^+} = I_0$$

$$v_L(t) = LI_0 \cdot \delta(t - t_0)$$

非零状态电容电感的源等效



电容初始电压的源等效



$$v_C(t) = V_0 + \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i_C(\lambda) d\lambda \quad (t \geq 0)$$

端口方程的积分形式：戴维南源形态

$$v_C(t) = V_0 \cdot U(t) + \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i_C(\lambda) d\lambda$$

$t < 0$ 阶段属考察范围之外的未知，不予考察，将其影响归总以 0 时刻的初值表述

$$C \frac{d}{dt} v_C(t) = CV_0 \frac{d}{dt} U(t) + \frac{d}{dt} \left(\int_0^t i_C(\lambda) d\lambda \right) = CV_0 \cdot \delta(t) + i_C(t) \quad (t \geq 0)$$

$$i_C(t) = C \frac{d}{dt} v_C(t) - CV_0 \cdot \delta(t) \quad (t \geq 0)$$

端口方程的微分形式：诺顿源形态

1.3 冲激响应和阶跃响应



$$\int_{-\infty}^t \delta(\tau) d\tau = U(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} U(t) = \delta(t)$$

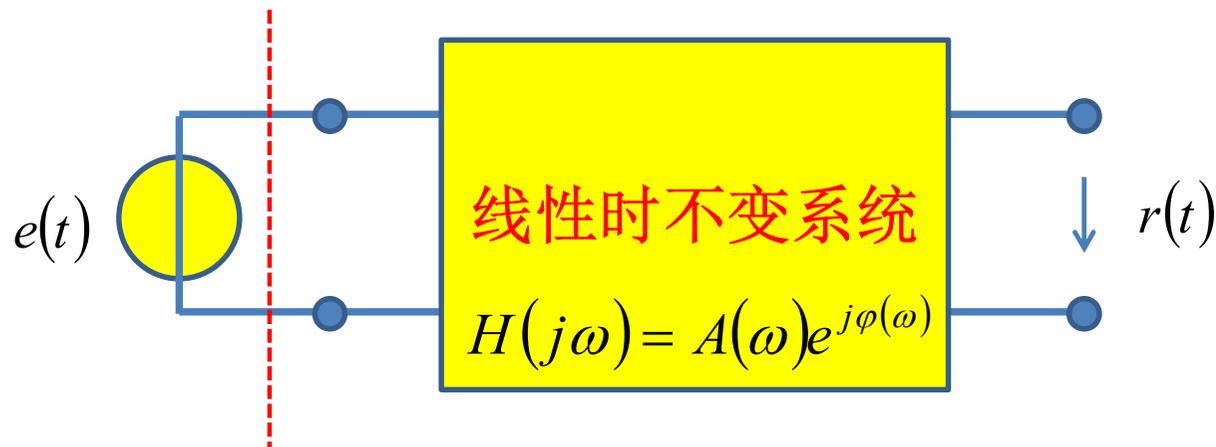
线性时不变系统在零状态下
单位阶跃激励的响应为阶跃响应
单位冲激激励的响应为冲激响应

$$\int_{-\infty}^t h(\tau) d\tau = g(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} g(t) = h(t)$$



单频正弦波激励



$$e(t) = E_m \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi_0) \stackrel{\dot{E} = E_m e^{j\varphi_0}}{=} \operatorname{Re} \dot{E} e^{j\omega_0 t} = \frac{1}{2} (\dot{E} e^{j\omega_0 t} + \dot{E}^* e^{-j\omega_0 t})$$

$$r(t) = A(\omega_0) E_m \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi_0 + \varphi(\omega_0)) \quad r(t) = f(e(t))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (H(j\omega_0) \dot{E} e^{j\omega_0 t} + H^*(j\omega_0) \dot{E}^* e^{-j\omega_0 t})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\dot{R} e^{j\omega_0 t} + \dot{R}^* e^{-j\omega_0 t})$$

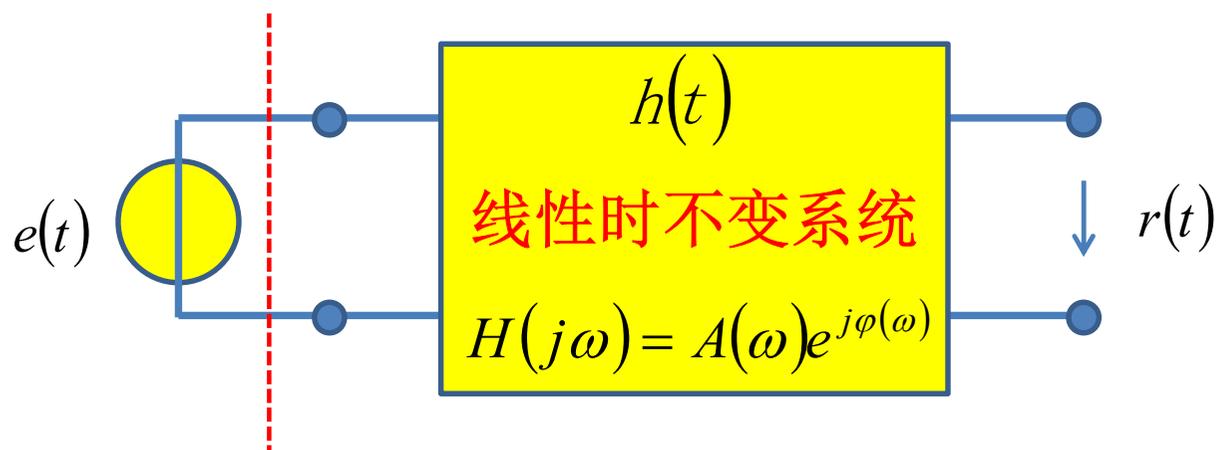
$$= \operatorname{Re} \dot{R} e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

$$= \operatorname{Re} H(j\omega_0) \dot{E} e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

$$\dot{R}(j\omega) = H(j\omega) \dot{E}(j\omega)$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{R}(j\omega)}{\dot{E}(j\omega)}$$

冲激函数激励：冲激响应



$$H(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

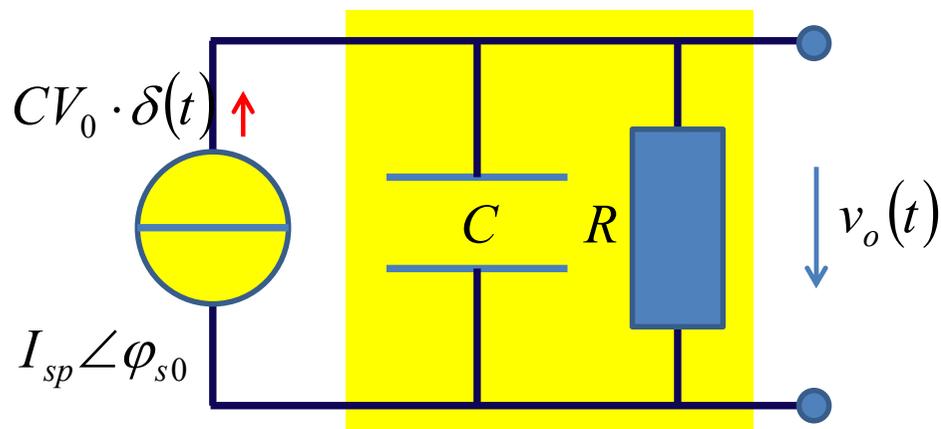
传递函数（频域响应）
恰好就是冲激响应（时域响应）的傅立叶变换

$$r(t) = f(e(t)) \longleftrightarrow \dot{R}(j\omega) = H(j\omega)\dot{E}(j\omega)$$

$$e(t) = \delta(t) \xrightarrow{r = f(e)} r(t) = h(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(j\omega) = F_e(j\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= 1 = F_\delta(j\omega) \end{aligned} \xrightarrow{\dot{R} = H(j\omega)\dot{E}} \begin{aligned} R(j\omega) = F_r(j\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= H(j\omega) \cdot 1 = H(j\omega) = F_h(j\omega) \end{aligned}$$

例：一阶RC网络的冲激响应



$$v_o(t) = V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot U(t) = CV_0 \cdot h(t)$$

$$h(t) = \frac{1}{C} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot U(t)$$

一阶RC电路的冲激响应是放电过程
指数衰减函数是一阶RC电路的特征函数

$$H(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{C} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} U(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\left(\frac{1}{\tau} + j\omega\right)t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{C} \frac{-1}{\frac{1}{\tau} + j\omega} e^{-\left(\frac{1}{\tau} + j\omega\right)t} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{R}{1 + j\omega\tau} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega\tau)^2}} e^{-j \arctan \omega\tau} = A(\omega) e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$$

冲激激励

包含所有频率分量

跨阻传递函数
单位：欧姆

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{V}_o}{\dot{I}_s} = R \parallel \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{R \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{R}{1 + j\omega\tau}$$

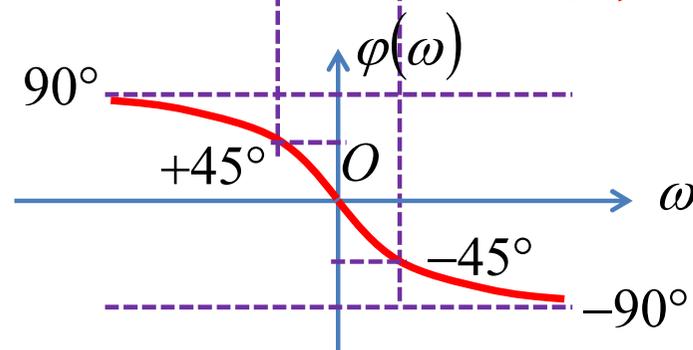
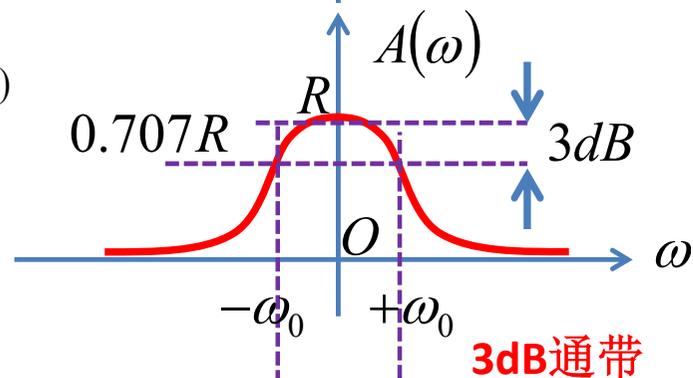
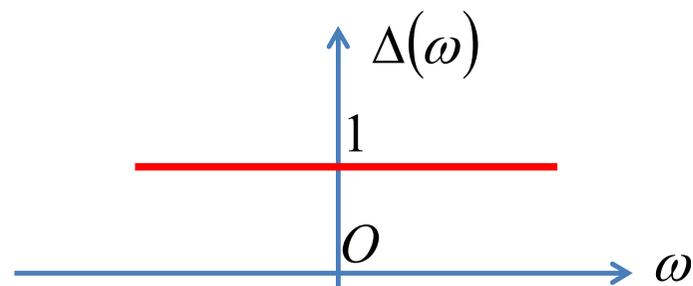
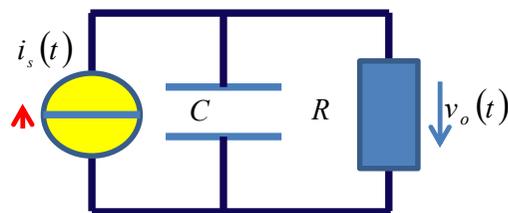
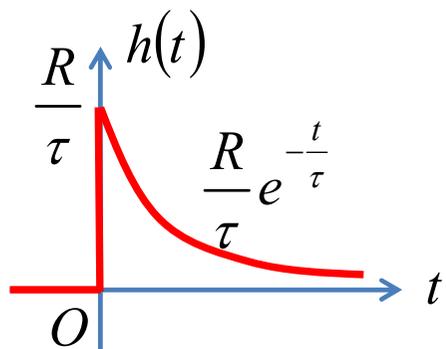
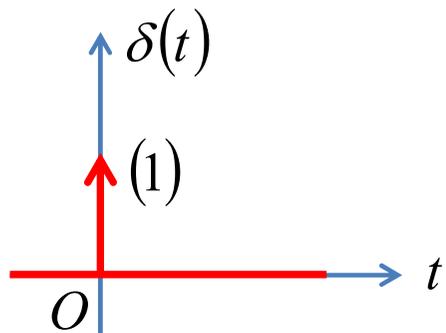
分析时用相量法获得传递函数更简单

单频正弦激励

RC低通特性

$$h(t) = \frac{1}{C} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot U(t) = R \cdot \frac{1}{\tau} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot U(t)$$

$$H(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{R}{1 + j\omega\tau} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega\tau)^2}} e^{-j \arctan \omega\tau} = A(\omega) e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$$



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

$\omega < \omega_0$: 通带
低通系统的通频带

频域分析：相量法简单

时域和频域

时域分析：积分运算相对复杂

$$H(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

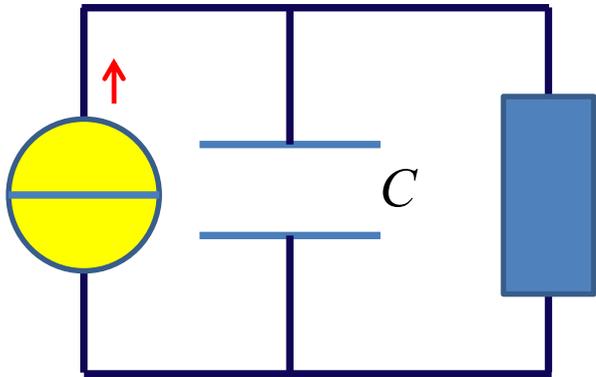
频域测量：一个频点一个频点地测量稳态，麻烦耗时
是当前系统测量的主要方式：测量精度高

时域测量：理论上，一个冲激激励，即可获得所有频点的频率响应：相对简单

实际时域测量操作：用阶跃激励获得时域测量及其分析

$$\frac{d}{dt} g(t) = h(t) \qquad \int_{-\infty}^t h(\tau) d\tau = g(t)$$

$$CV_0 \cdot \delta(t)$$



$$v_{o1}(t) = CV_0 \cdot h(t)$$

$$v_{o1}(t) = CV_0 \cdot h(t)$$

$$= CV_0 \cdot \frac{1}{C} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot U(t)$$

$$= V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot U(t)$$

单位冲激响应 $h(t) = \frac{1}{C} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot U(t)$

电容放电过程

$$I_0 \cdot U(t)$$

$$v_{o2}(t) = I_0 \cdot g(t)$$

$$v_{o2}(t) = I_0 \cdot R \cdot \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right) \cdot U(t) = I_0 \cdot g(t)$$

$$h(t) = \frac{d}{dt} g(t)$$

$$= R \left(\frac{d}{dt} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right) \right) \cdot U(t) + R \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right) \frac{d}{dt} U(t)$$

$$= R \left(\frac{1}{\tau} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right) \cdot U(t) + R \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right) \cdot \delta(t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{C} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot U(t)$$

单位阶跃响应 $g(t) = R \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right) \cdot U(t)$

电容充电过程

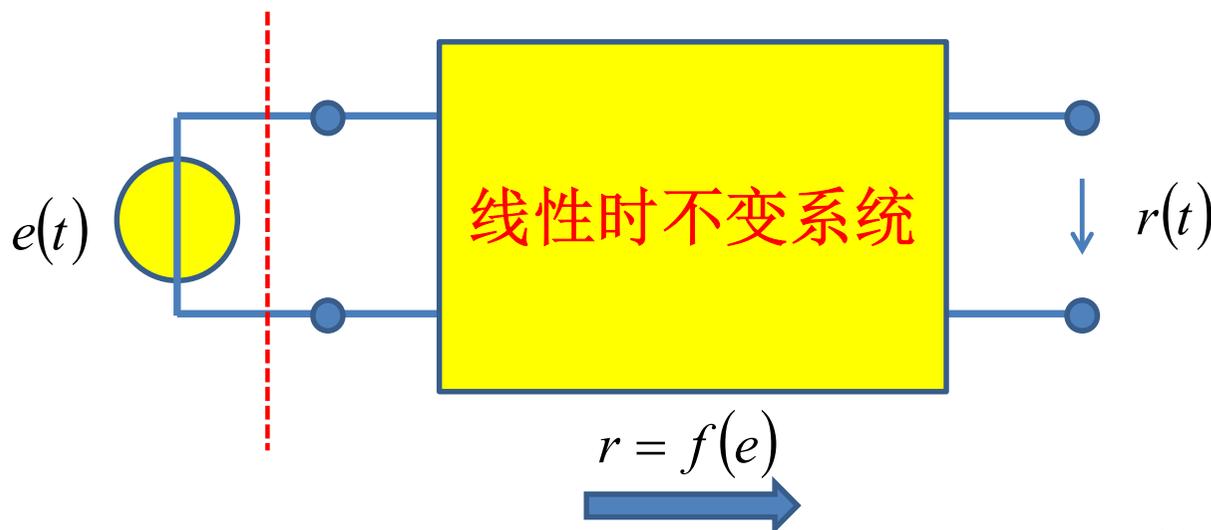
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对系统特性的考察

$$\mathcal{F}(h(t)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt = H(j\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}(H(j\omega)) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H(j\omega)e^{j\omega t} d\omega = h(t)$$



时域理论方法

$$e(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$r(t) = h(t) \quad \text{冲激响应}$$

时域测量方法

$$e(t) = V_0 \cdot U(t)$$

$$r(t) = V_0 \cdot g(t) \quad \text{阶跃响应}$$

频域测量方法

$$e(t) = E_p \cos(\omega t + \varphi_e)$$

$$r_\infty(t) = R_p \cos(\omega t + \varphi_r)$$

测量慢，但精度高

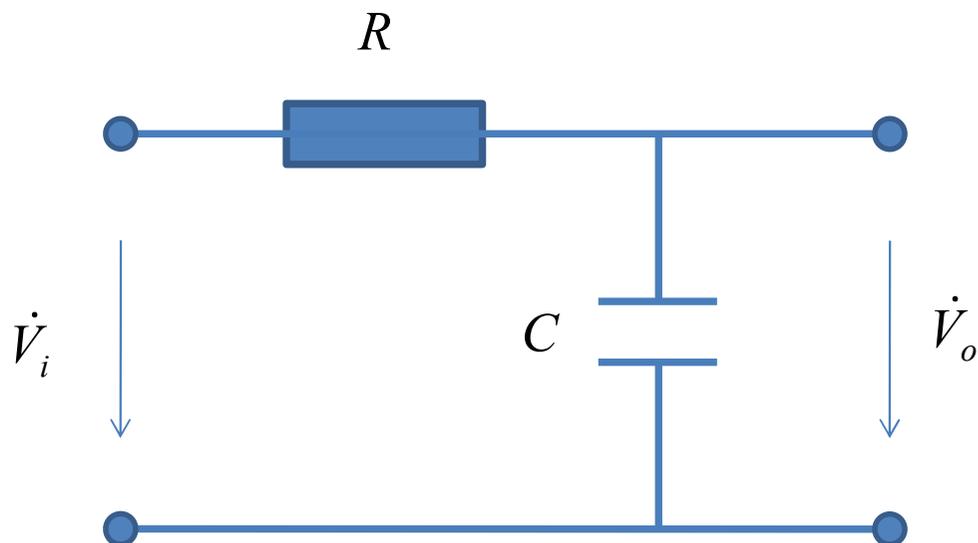
$$\dot{E}(j\omega) = E_p \angle \varphi_e$$

$$\dot{R}(j\omega) = R_p \angle \varphi_r$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{R}(j\omega)}{\dot{E}(j\omega)} = \frac{R_p}{E_p} \angle(\varphi_r - \varphi_e) = A(\omega) \angle \varphi(\omega)$$

系统传函

2.1 一阶RC低通



直观理解:

电容低频开路, 信号全过

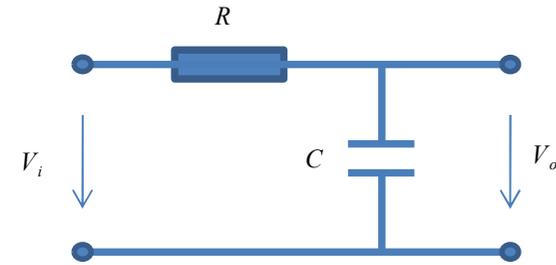
电容高频短路, 输出信号为0

形成低通特性

什么是低频? 高频?

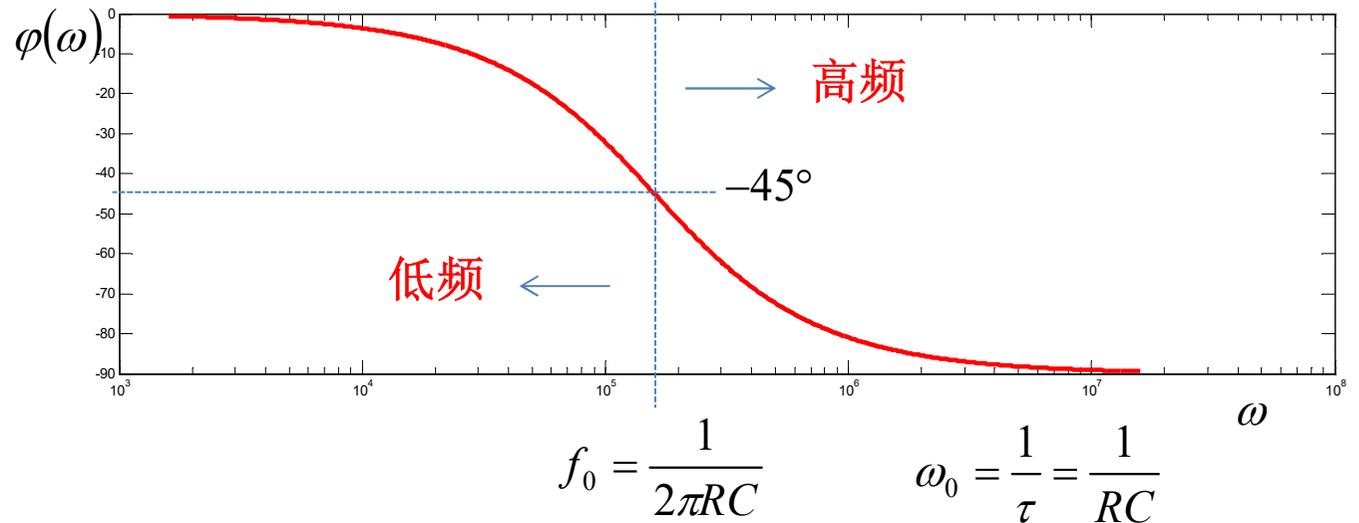
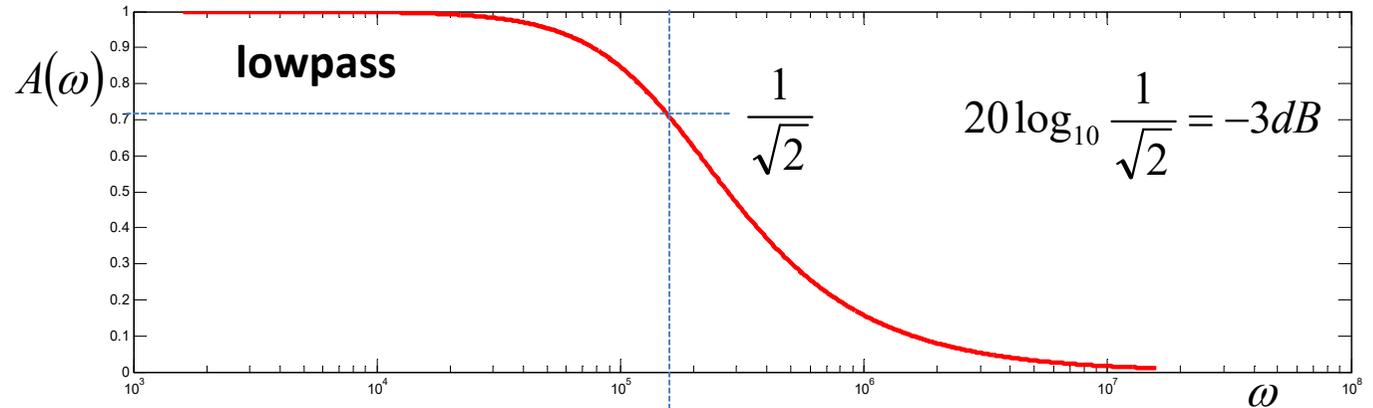
$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{V}_o}{\dot{V}_i} = \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega RC)^2}} e^{-j\arctan \omega RC}$$

低通频响特性



$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega RC)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2}}$$



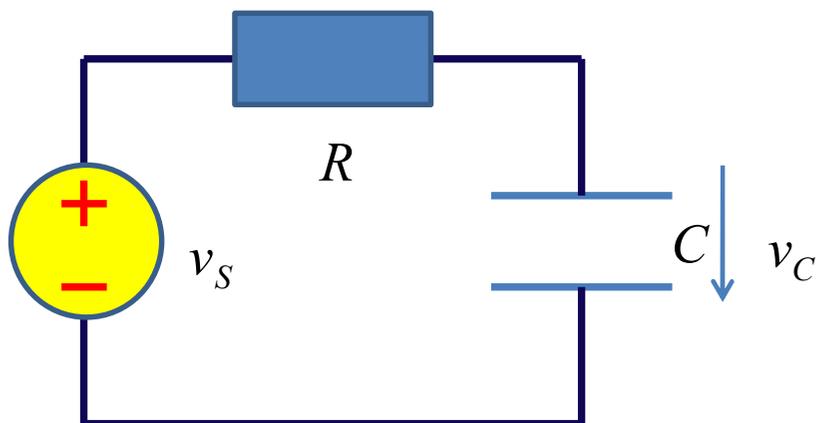
$$\varphi(\omega) = -\arctan \omega RC$$

$$= -\arctan \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$$

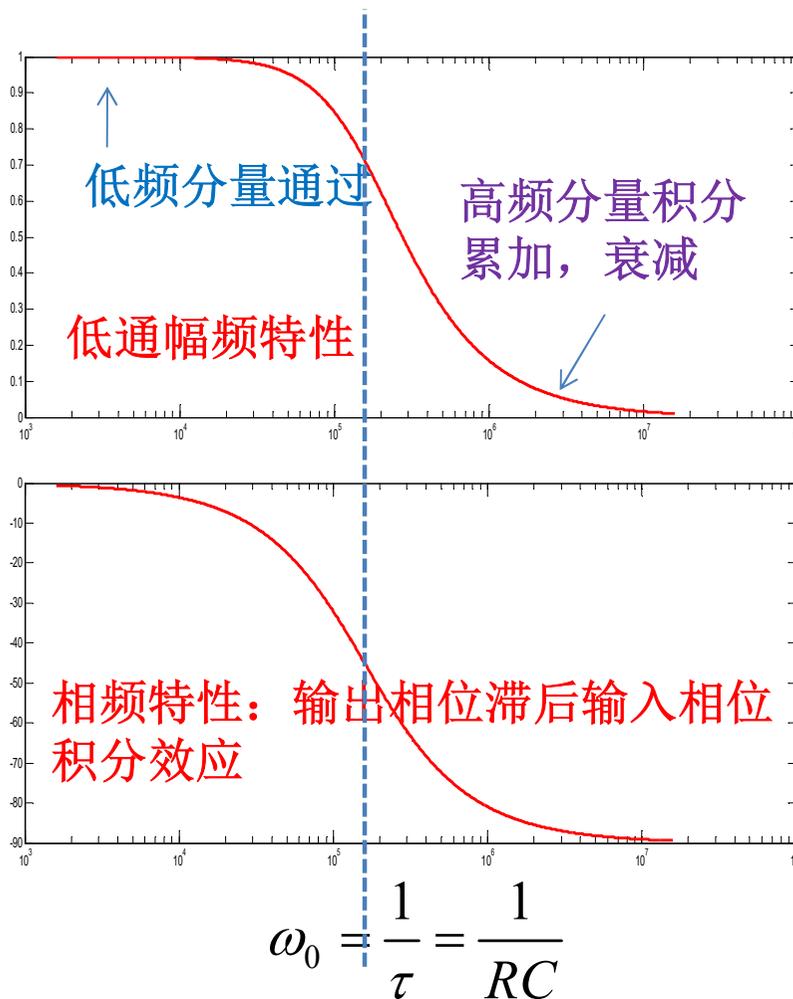
$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

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

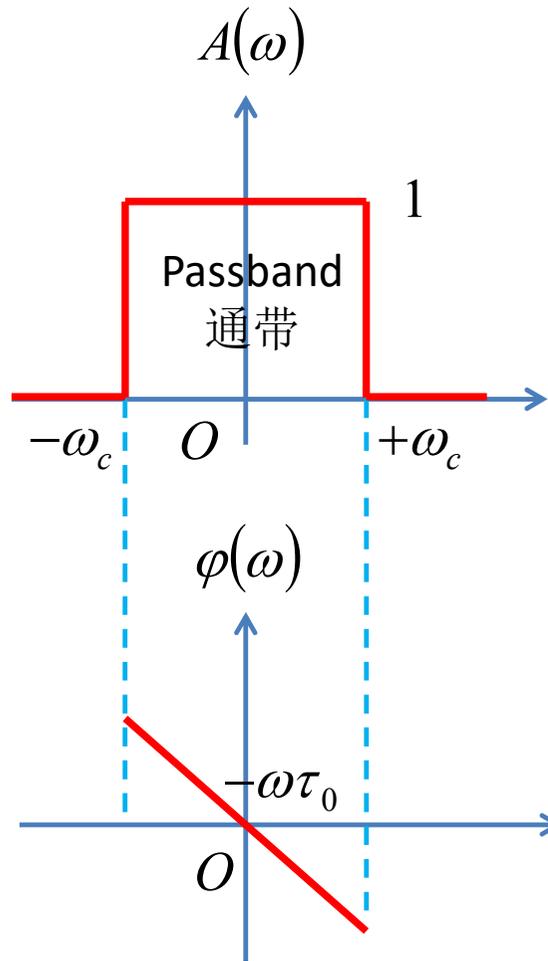
低通滤波特性：积分效应



$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC}$$
$$= \frac{1}{1 + j\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}} \approx \begin{cases} 1 & \omega \ll \omega_0 \\ \frac{\omega_0}{j\omega} & \omega \gg \omega_0 \end{cases}$$



理想低通 vs 一阶低通



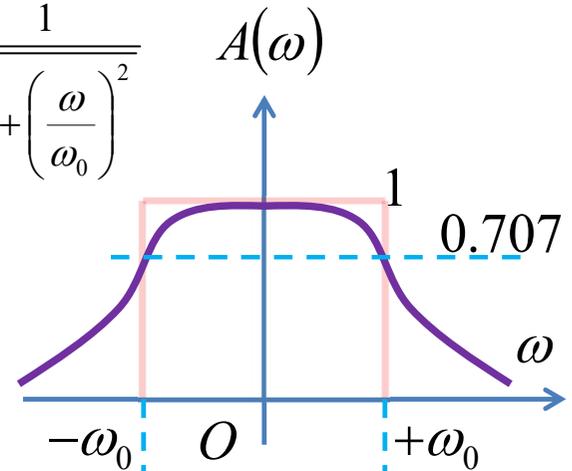
$$v_{in}(t) = x(t)$$

假设输入信号频谱分量全部落在通带之内，则

$$v_{out}(t) = x(t - \tau_0)$$

输出信号仅是输入信号的延时，通带内信号波形无失真传输，通带外信号全衰减

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2}}$$

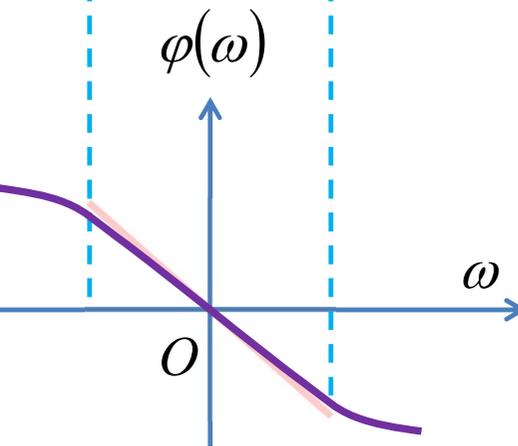


幅度失真：不同频率分量有不同的传输系数

相位失真：不同频率分量有不同的延时

$$v_{out}(t) \neq x(t - \tau_0)$$

由于存在幅度失真和相位失真：输出波形和输入波形偏离，这种偏离称为失真：线性失真，区别于非线性失真（谐波、组合频率分量）



$$\phi(\omega) = -\arctan \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \approx -\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} = -\omega\tau$$

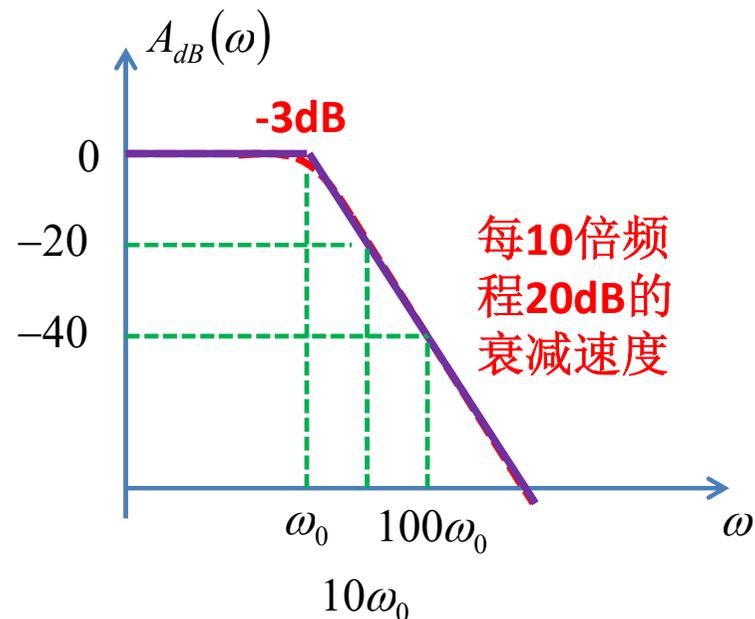
波特图

对数坐标下的分段折线描述

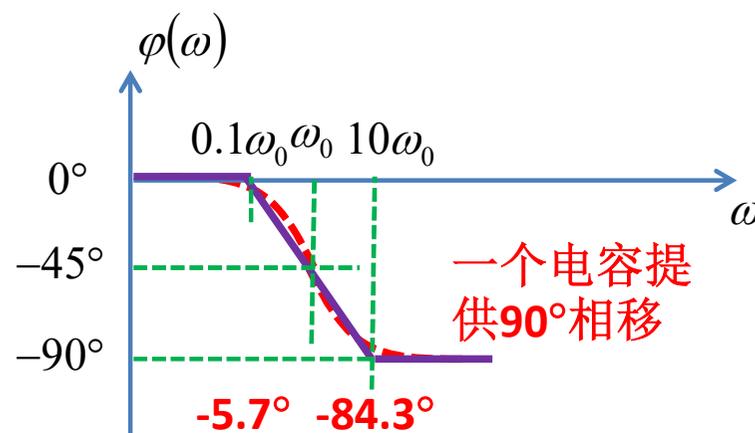
$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2}} \approx \begin{cases} 1 & \omega \ll \omega_0 \\ \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} & \omega \gg \omega_0 \end{cases}$$

$$A_{dB}(\omega) = 20 \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2}} = \begin{cases} 0 & \omega < \omega_0 \\ -20 \log \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} & \omega > \omega_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -\arctan \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \approx \begin{cases} 0^\circ & \omega < 0.1\omega_0 \\ -45^\circ - 45^\circ \log \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} & 0.1\omega_0 < \omega < 10\omega_0 \\ -90^\circ & \omega > 10\omega_0 \end{cases}$$

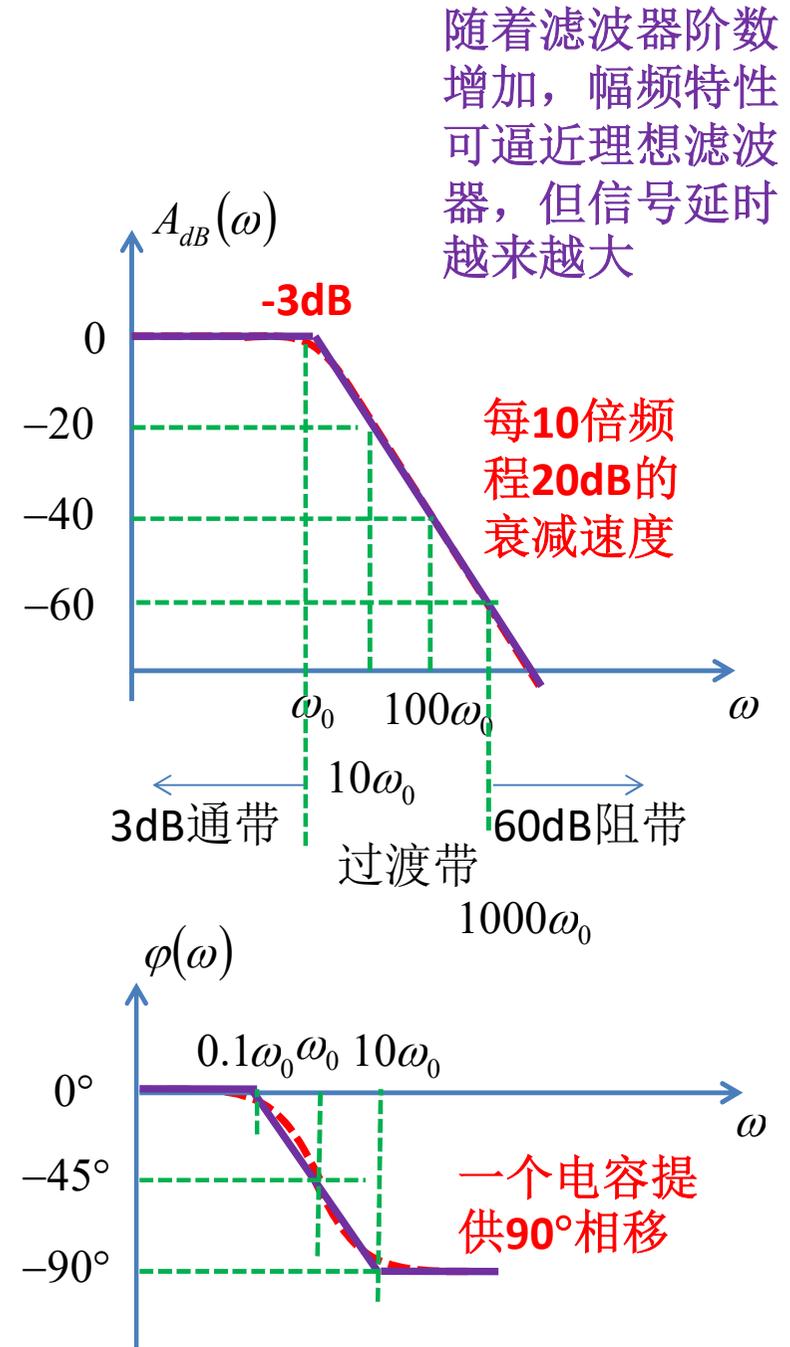


$$\begin{cases} \omega < \omega_0 \\ \omega > \omega_0 \end{cases}$$

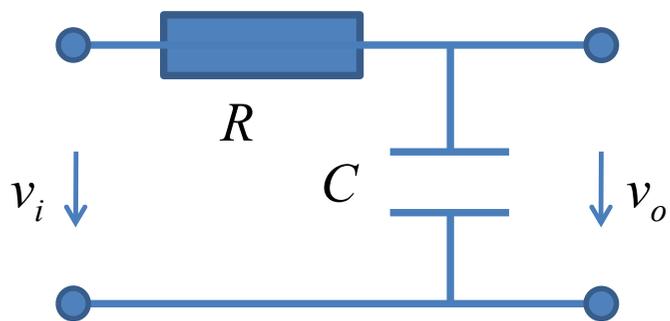


一阶低通特性描述

- $\omega=0$ 位置幅度最大, $A(0)=1=0\text{dB}$, $\omega=0$ 是低通滤波器的中心频点
- 通带passband: 允许信号通过的频带。往往定义3dB通频带宽
 - $\text{BW}_{3\text{dB}}=f_0=1/(2\pi\tau)$
 - Passband= $[0, f_0]$
- 阻带stopband: 不允许信号通过的频带
 - 例如60dB阻带: $[1000f_0, +\infty)$
- 通带阻带之间为过渡带
 - 实际滤波器都存在过渡带



一阶低通的阶跃响应



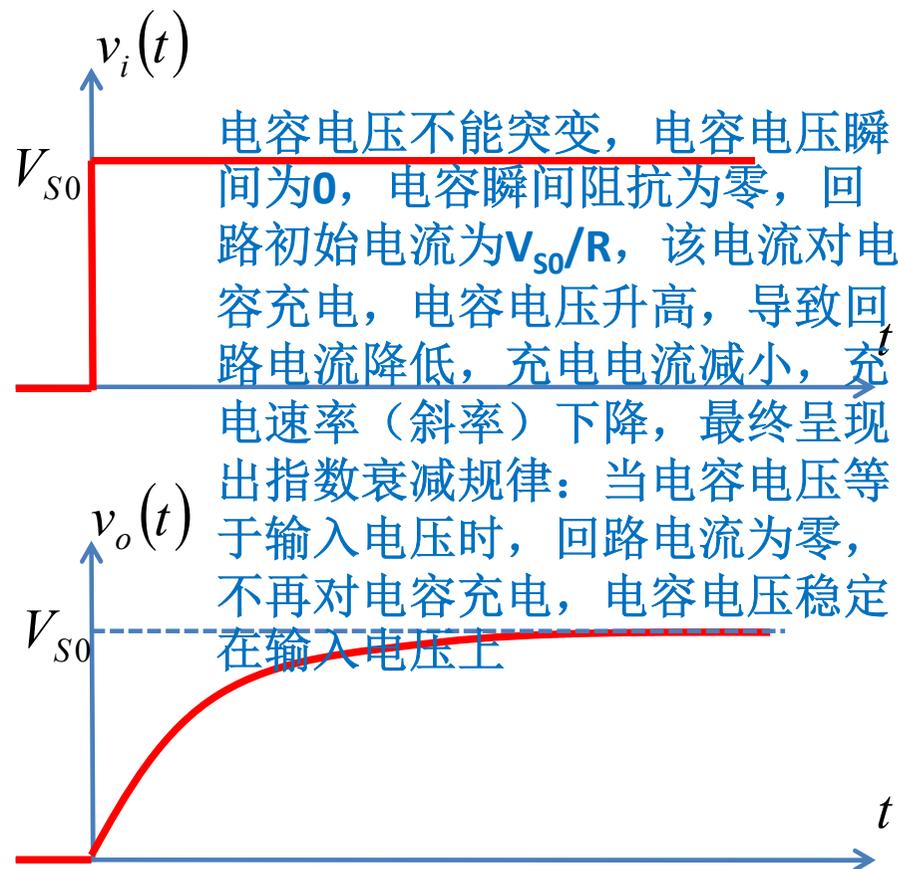
$$v_i(t) = V_{S0} \cdot U(t) \quad \text{阶跃激励}$$

电容充电过程

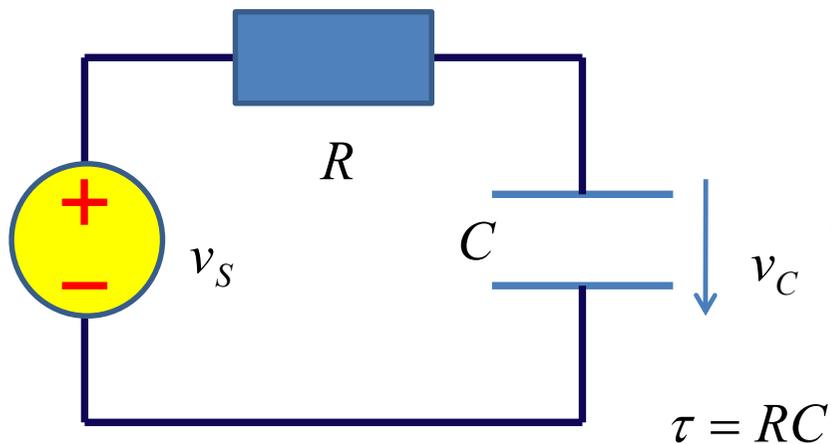
$$v_o(t) = V_{S0} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right) \cdot U(t)$$

单位阶跃响应

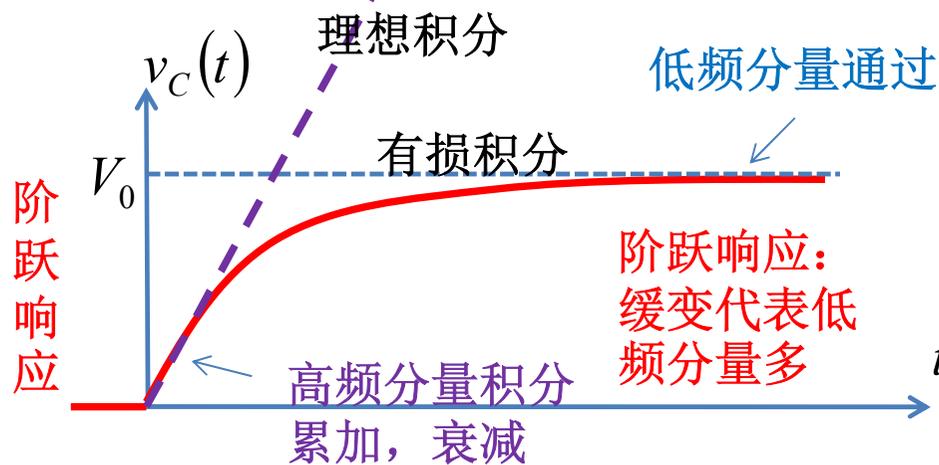
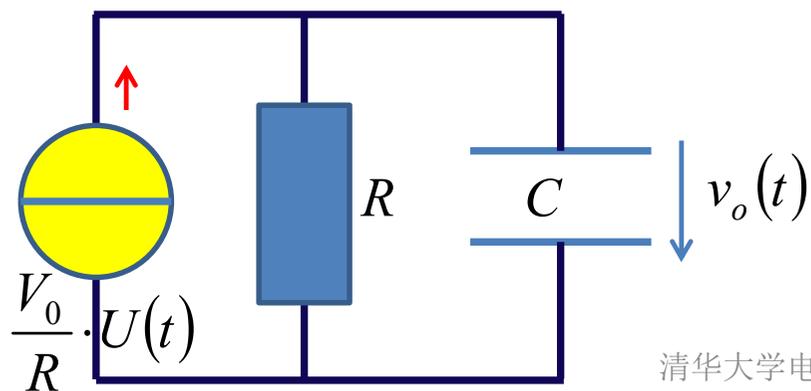
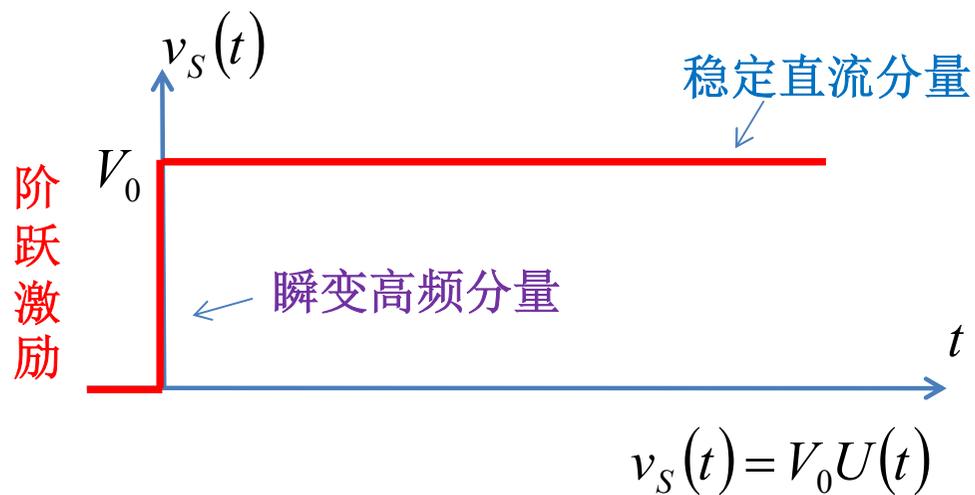
$$g(t) = \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right) \cdot U(t)$$



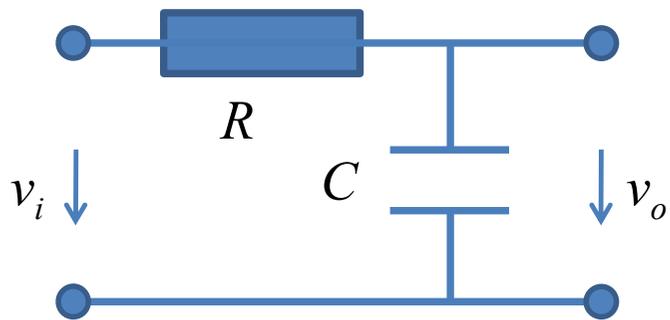
从阶跃响应看低通



$$v_C(t) = V_0 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right) U(t)$$



一阶低通的冲激响应



$$v_i(t) = \tau V_0 \cdot \delta(t) \quad \text{冲激激励}$$

电容放电过程

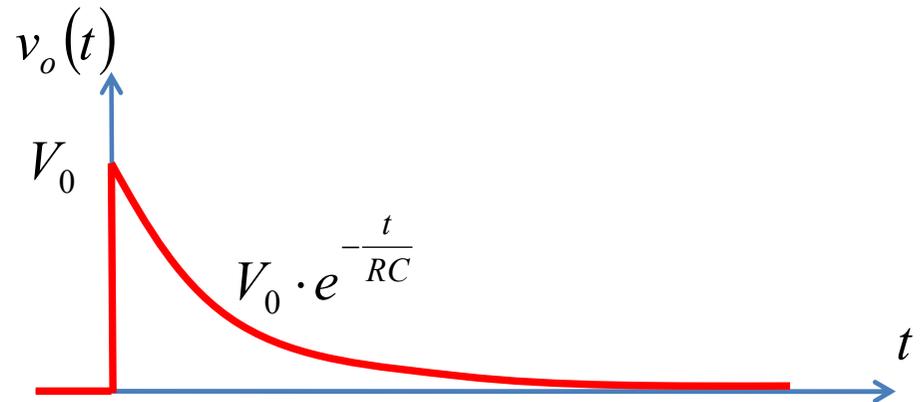
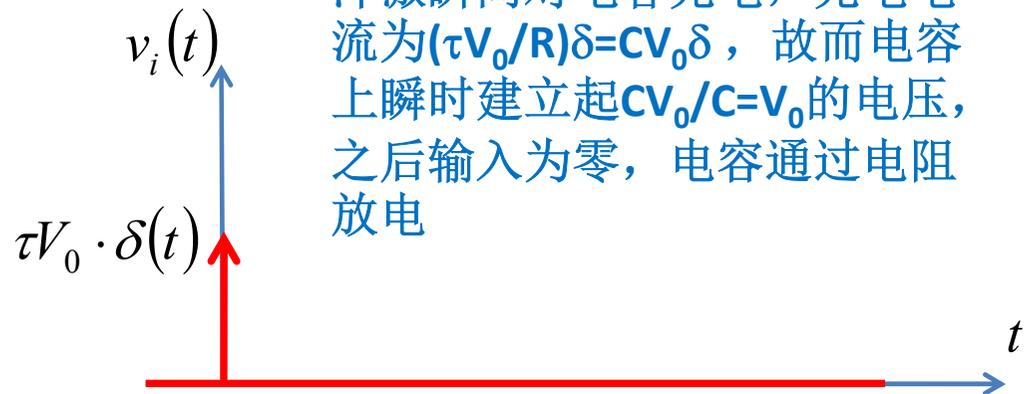
$$v_o(t) = V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot U(t) = \tau V_0 \cdot h(t)$$

单位冲激响应

$$h(t) = \frac{1}{\tau} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot U(t)$$

电压传函
跨阻传函

冲激瞬间对电容充电，充电电流为 $(\tau V_0/R)\delta = CV_0\delta$ ，故而电容上瞬时建立起 $CV_0/C = V_0$ 的电压，之后输入为零，电容通过电阻放电



时域特性与频域特性

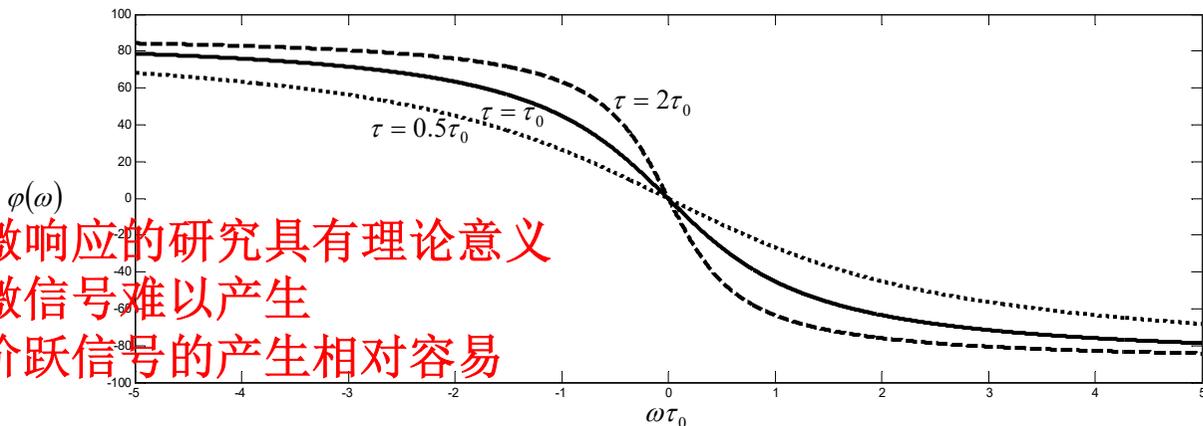
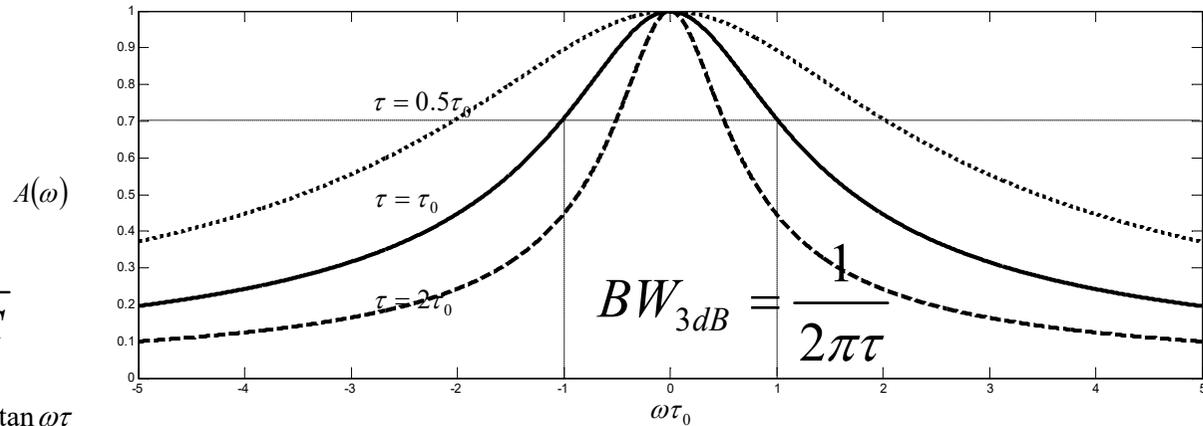
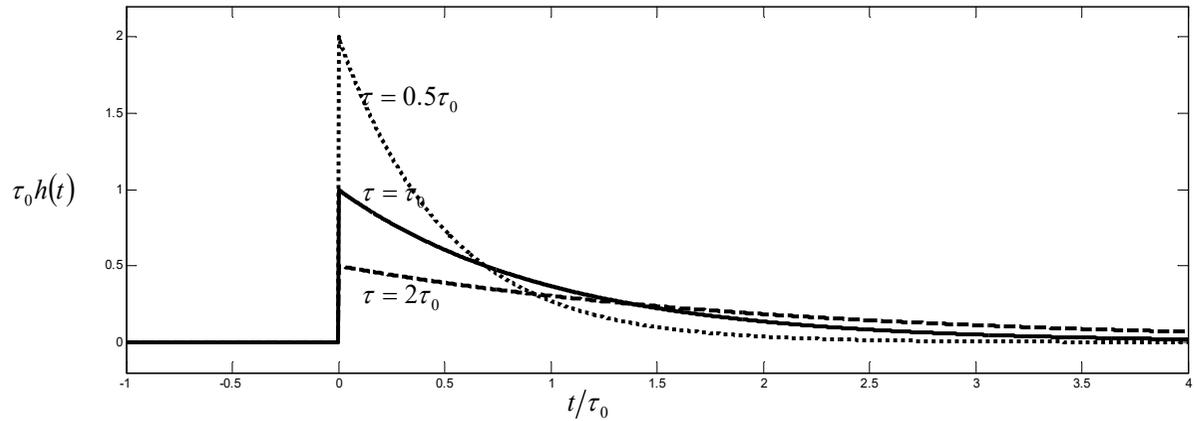
$$h(t) = \frac{1}{\tau} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot U(t)$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega\tau)^2}} e^{-j \arctan \omega\tau}$$

$$= A(\omega) e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$$

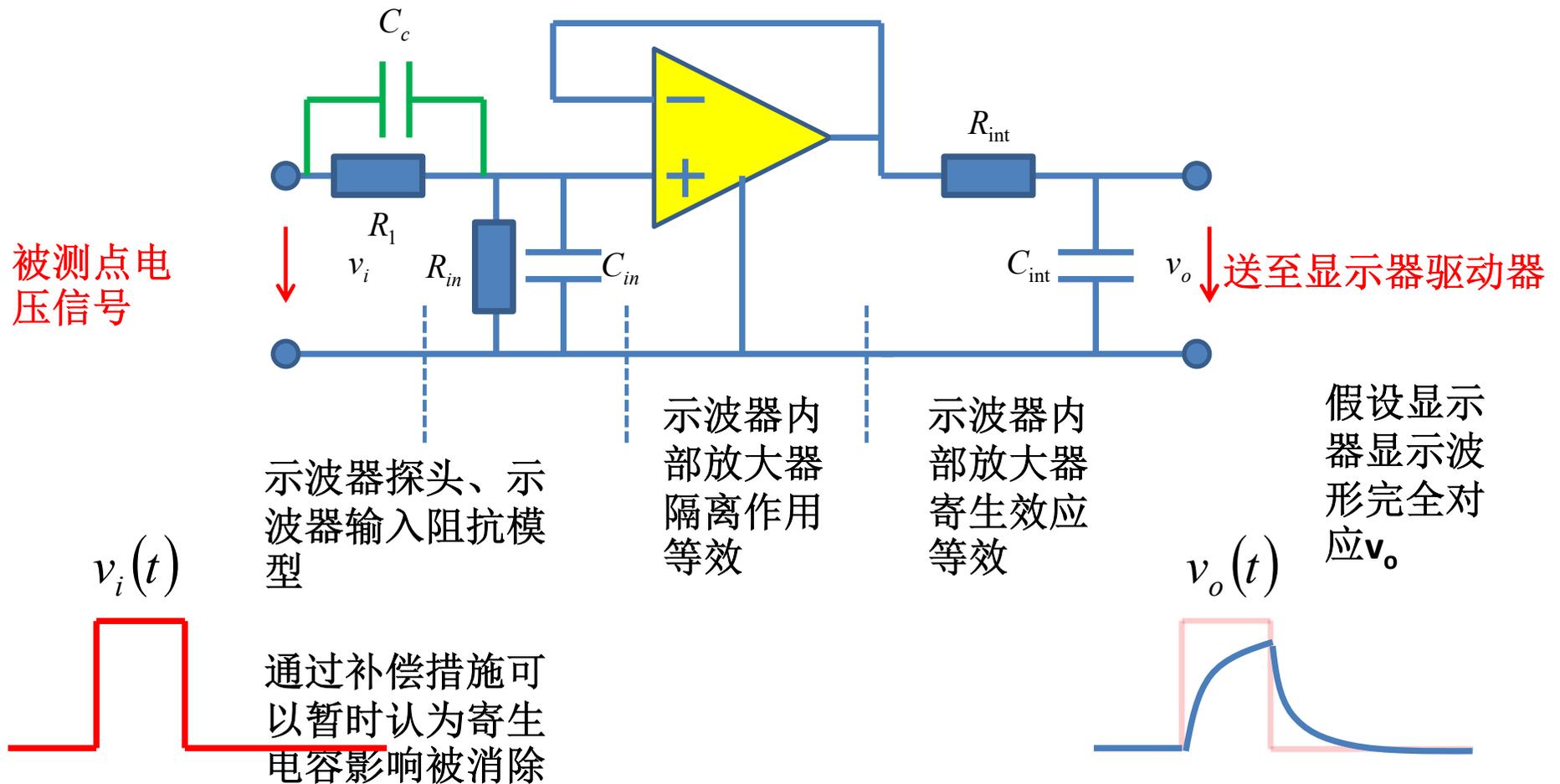
$$= \mathcal{F}(h(t))$$



冲激响应的研究具有理论意义
冲激信号难以产生
但阶跃信号的产生相对容易

一阶低通模型的应用例

示波器带宽及其测量



一阶RC低通系统的特征参量

$$\tau = RC$$

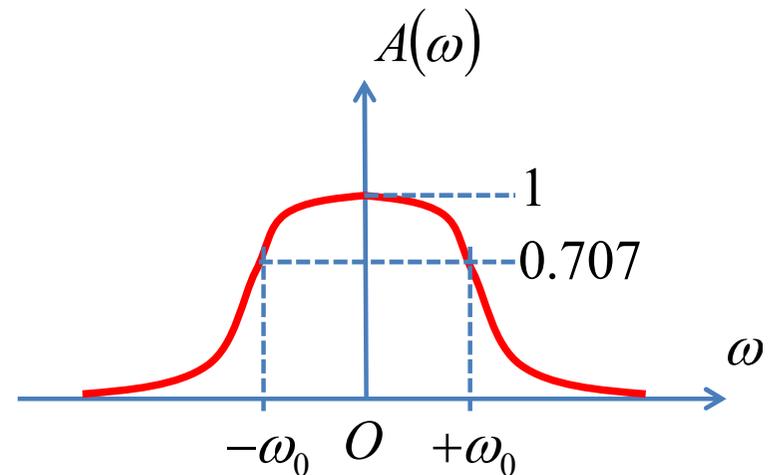
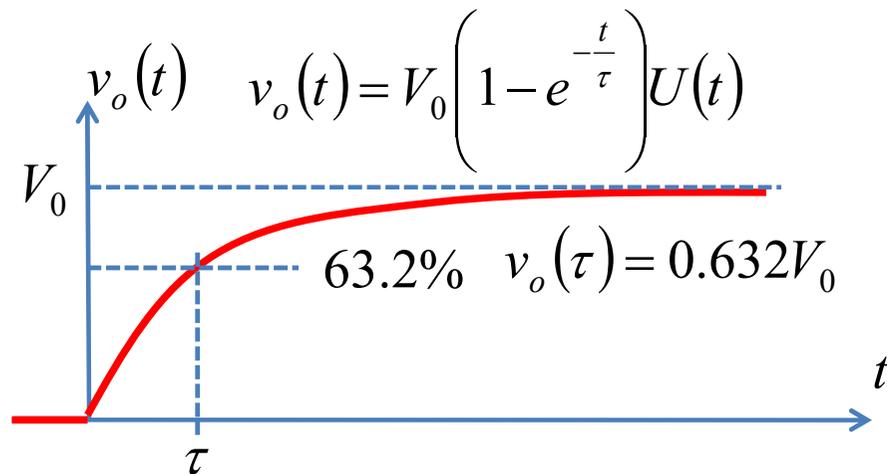
$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC}$$

时间常数：时域波形的重要参数

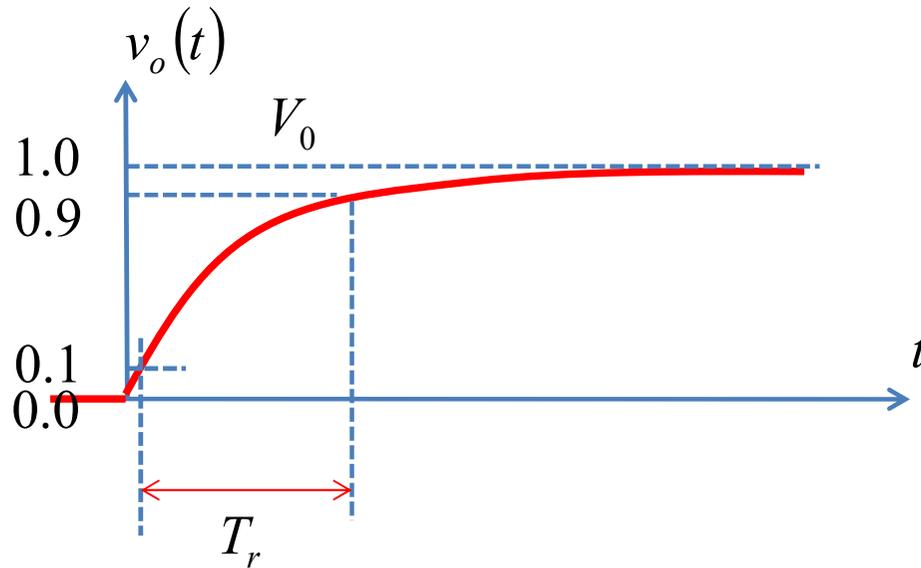
一阶充电过程：一个 τ ，可充至**63.2%**，这个可作为时域确定时间参数 τ 的估测方法

截止频率：频域响应的重要参数

对于一阶低通RC， ω_0 是**3dB截止频率**，是**3dB带宽**



一阶低通的时域与频域测量参数



一般定义10%-90%上升沿占用的时间为上升沿时间**Rise Time: T_r**

上升沿时间是描述低通系统最重要的时域参数

很多低通系统可近似视为一阶低通，因而我们经常用时域参数上升时间和带宽的**反比关系**来估算另一个参数：该公式不仅适用于一阶低通

$$v_o(t) = V_0 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right) U(t)$$

$$0.1 = 1 - e^{-\frac{t_1}{\tau}} \quad t_1 = 0.105\tau$$

$$0.9 = 1 - e^{-\frac{t_2}{\tau}} \quad t_2 = 2.303\tau$$

$$T_r = t_2 - t_1 = 2.198\tau \approx 2.2\tau$$

$$BW_{3dB} = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau}$$

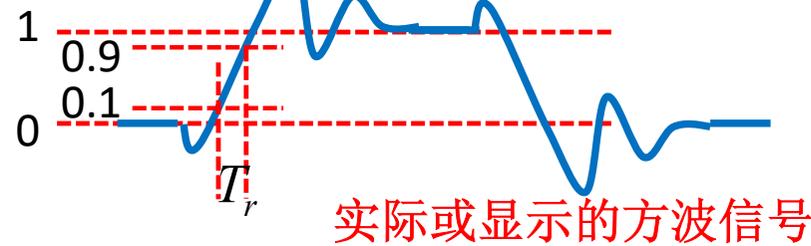
低通系统的带宽越宽，响应速度越快；带宽越小，响应速度越慢

$$BW_{3dB} \cdot T_r = \frac{2.2\tau}{2\pi\tau} = 0.35$$

$$BW_{3dB} = \frac{0.35}{T_r}$$

示波器带宽

过冲，振铃：探头寄生电感、示波器输入寄生电容导致



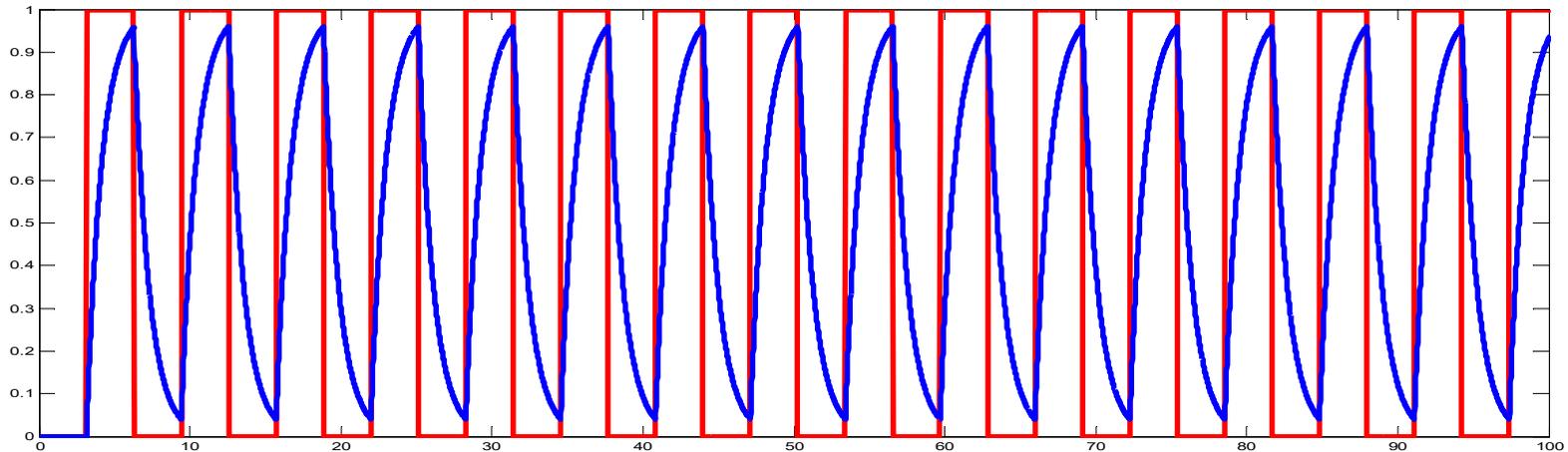
- 示波器系统本身就是一个低通系统，例如实验室的示波器是**60MHz**示波器，指的就是示波器具有**60MHz**的**3dB**带宽，这意味着即使是理想的阶跃信号进入示波器，示波器上显示的阶跃信号上升沿时间也不可能为零，而是

$$T_r = \frac{0.35}{BW_{3dB}} = \frac{0.35}{60M} = 5.83ns$$

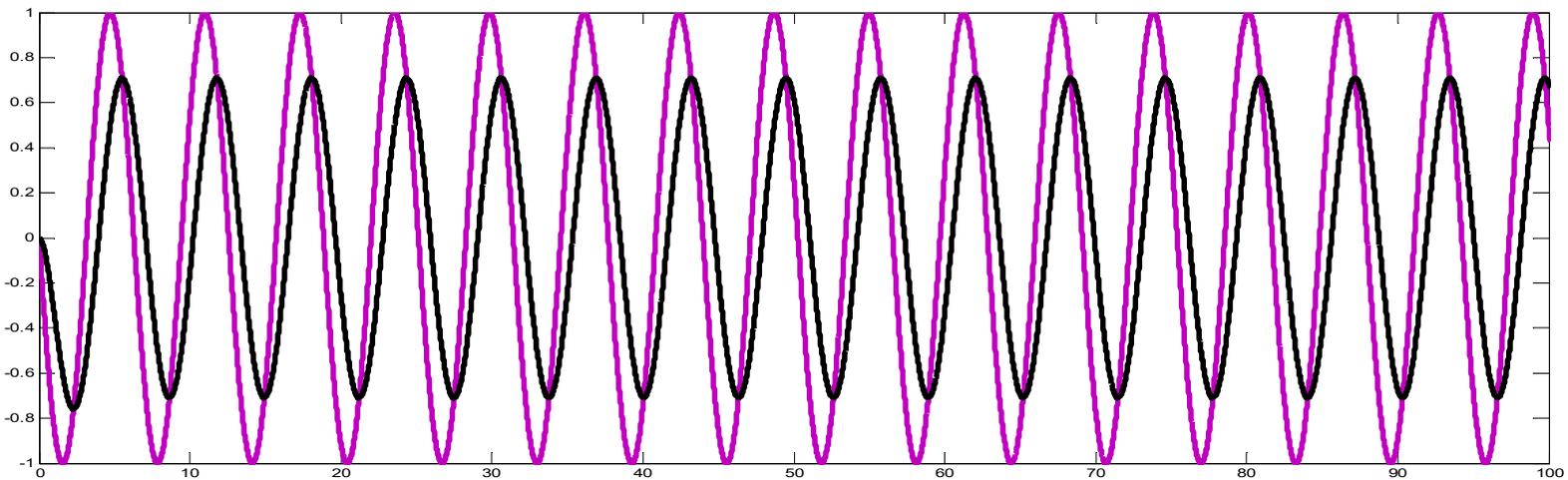
- 换句话说，该示波器观测方波信号，方波信号频率如果接近示波器带宽，或者方波信号上升沿在**10ns**量级以内的，其信号波形将严重偏离实际信号波形
- 示波器带宽为信号频率**10**倍时，信号波形因示波器带宽导致的失真近似认为可忽略不计
 - 我们做实验的频率**kHz**量级远低于示波器带宽**60MHz**，从而示波器带宽对信号显示波形的影响可以忽略不计，基本可以认为示波器显示波形就是实际波形

信号频率等于示波器带宽

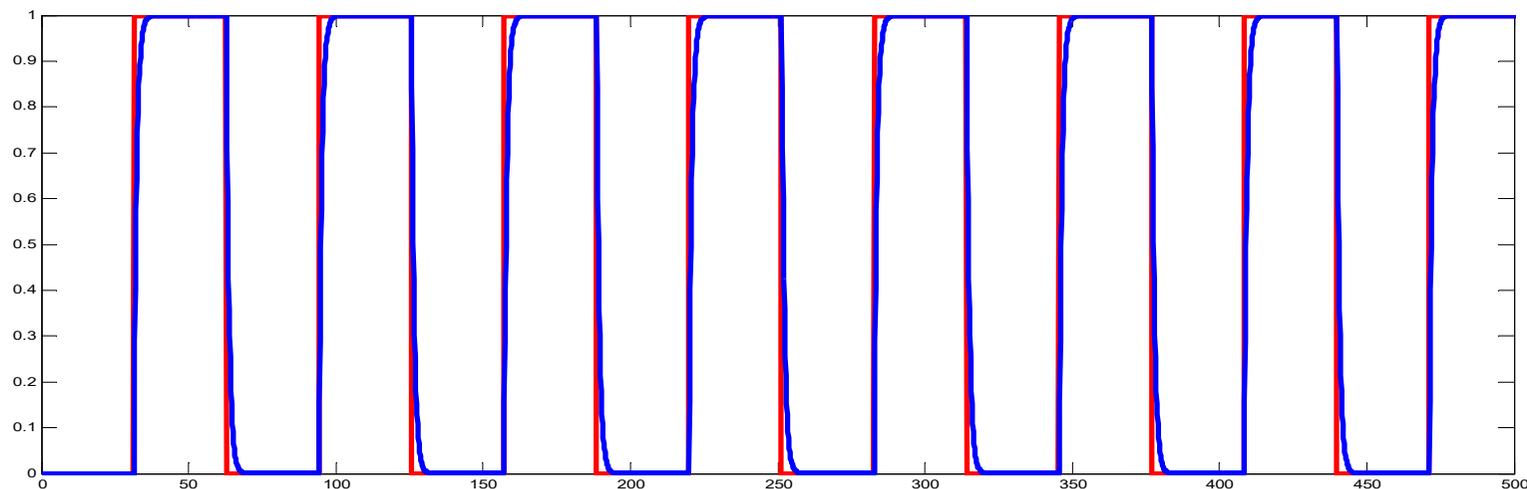
输入信号波形与显示波形相差甚远



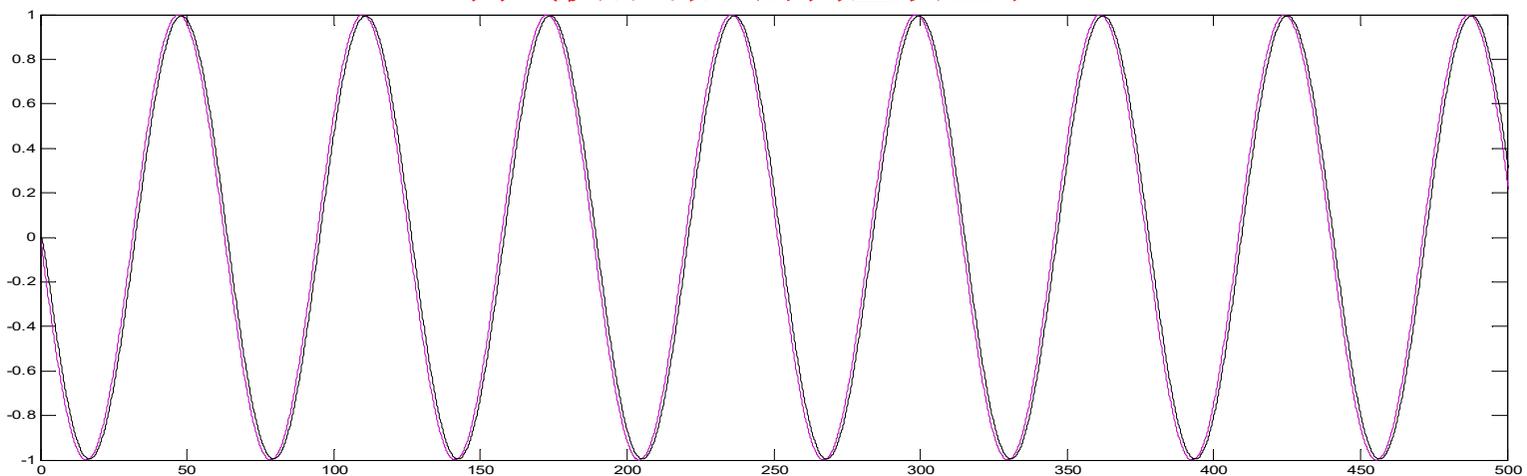
测试仪器引入的测量误差很大



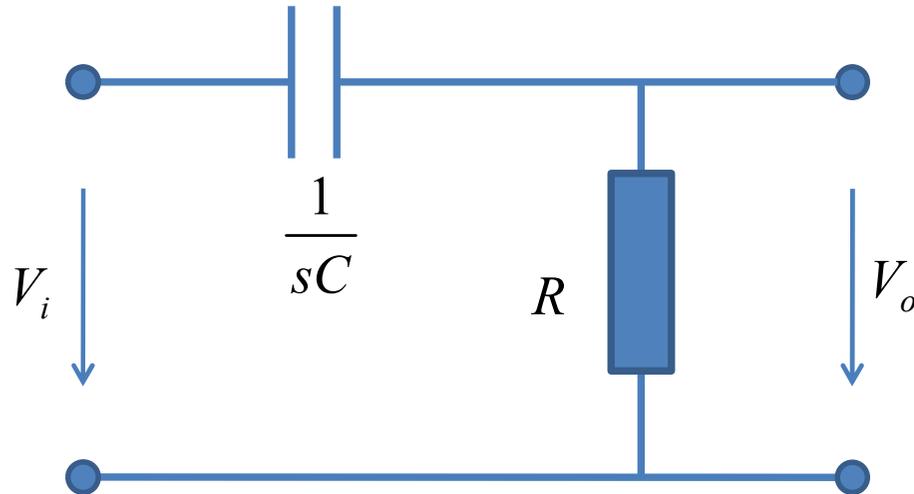
信号频率为1/10示波器带宽 输入信号波形与显示波形相差不大



测试仪器引入的测量误差小



2.2 一阶RC高通网络



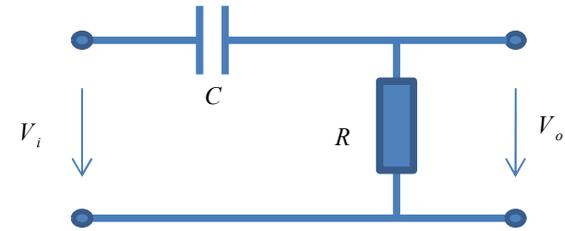
直观理解：
电容低频开路，信号通不过
电容高频短路，信号全过

形成高通特性

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{V}_o}{\dot{V}_i} = \frac{R}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{j\omega RC}{1 + j\omega RC} = \frac{\omega\tau}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega\tau)^2}} e^{j\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \omega\tau\right)} \quad \tau = RC \quad (\omega > 0)$$

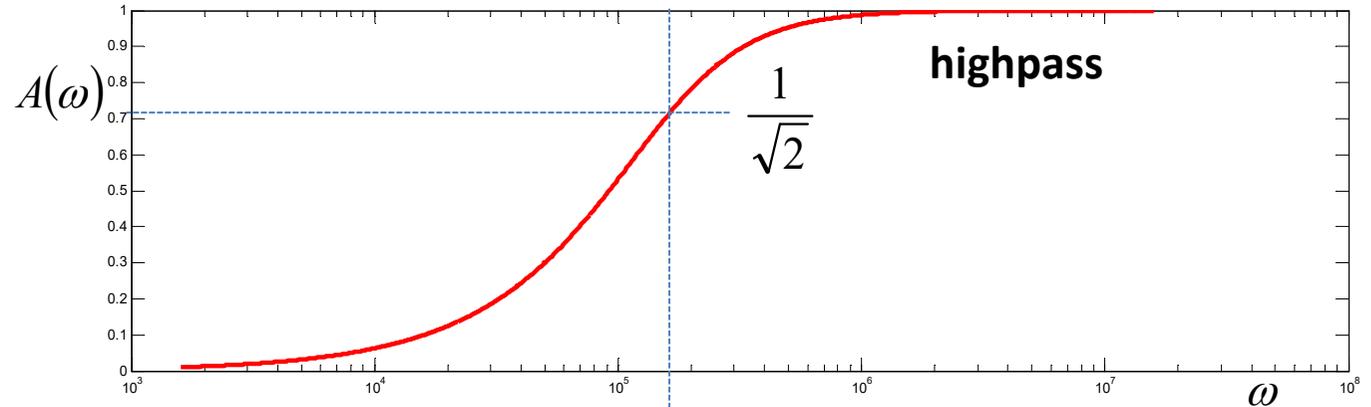
$$H(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega\tau}{1 + j\omega\tau} = \frac{j\omega}{j\omega + \omega_0} = \frac{1}{1 - j\frac{\omega_0}{\omega}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega}\right)^2}} e^{j\arctan \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}} \quad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\tau} = \frac{1}{RC} \quad (\omega > 0 \text{ 或 } \omega < 0)$$

高通频响特性

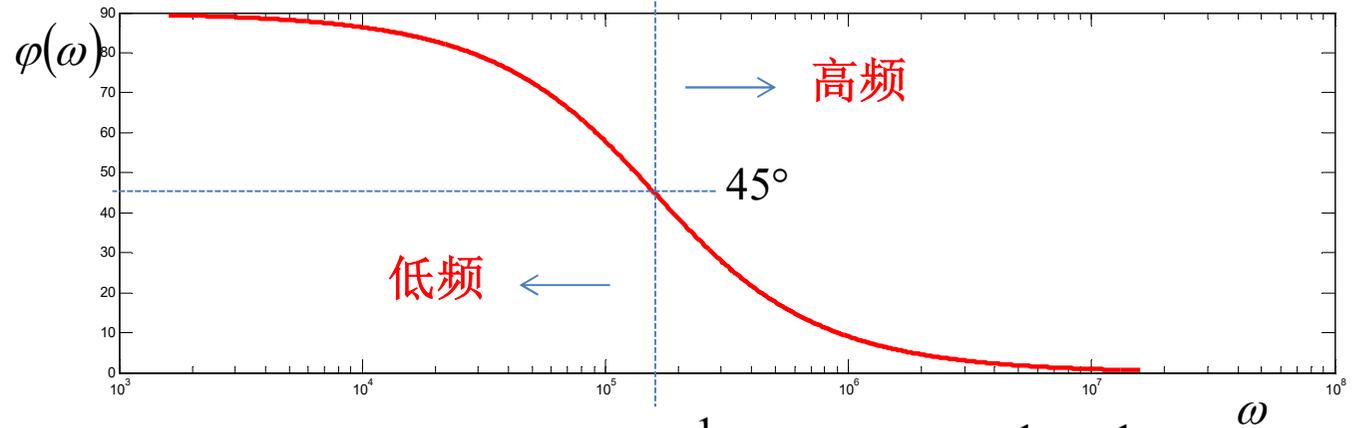


$$A(\omega) = \frac{\omega\tau}{\sqrt{1+(\omega\tau)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\omega/\omega_0}{\sqrt{1+(\omega/\omega_0)^2}}$$



$$\varphi(\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$$

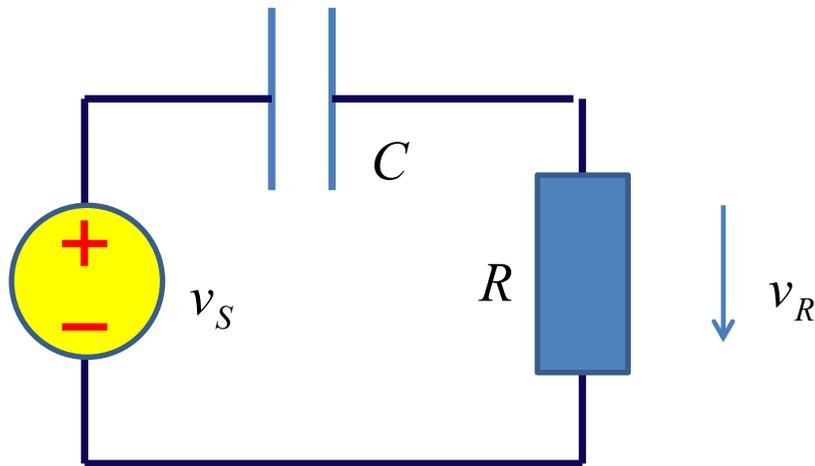


$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

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

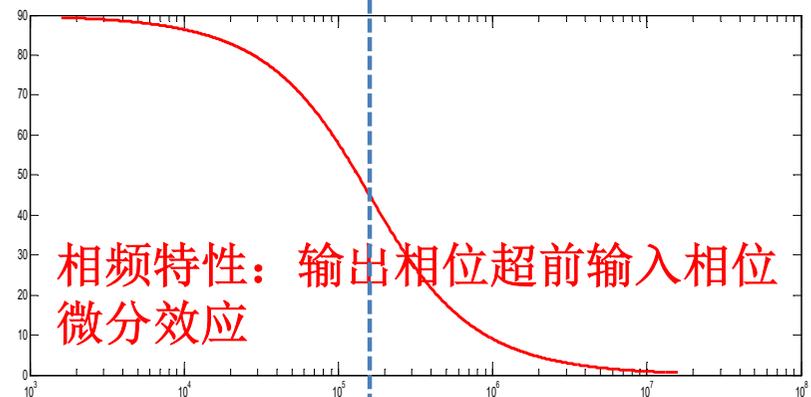
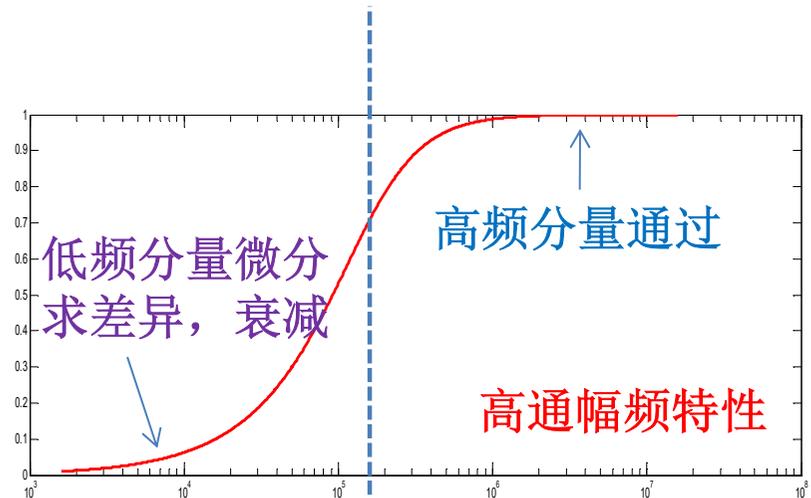
阻性和容性相当的频率为低频高频分界点截止频率 $\omega_0=1/RC$

高通滤波特性：微分效应



$$H(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega RC}{1 + j\omega RC} = \frac{j\omega/\omega_0}{1 + j\omega/\omega_0}$$

$$\approx \begin{cases} j\omega/\omega_0 & \omega \ll \omega_0 \\ 1 & \omega \gg \omega_0 \end{cases}$$



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

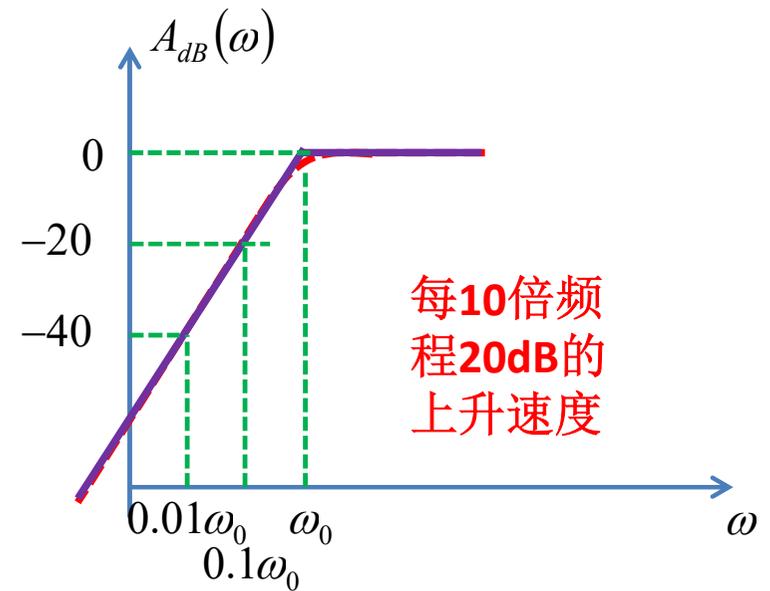
波特图描述

$$A(\omega) = \frac{\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2}} \approx \begin{cases} \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} & \omega \ll \omega_0 \\ 1 & \omega \gg \omega_0 \end{cases}$$

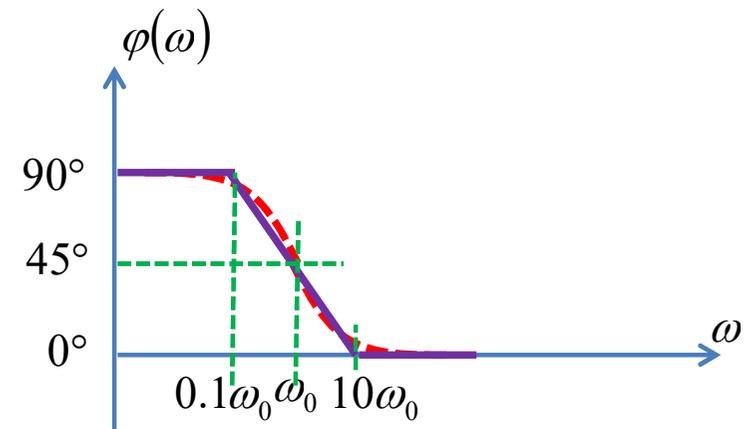
$$A_{dB}(\omega) = 20 \log \frac{\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2}} \approx \begin{cases} 20 \log \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} & \omega < \omega_0 \\ 0 & \omega > \omega_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = 90^\circ - \arctan \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$$

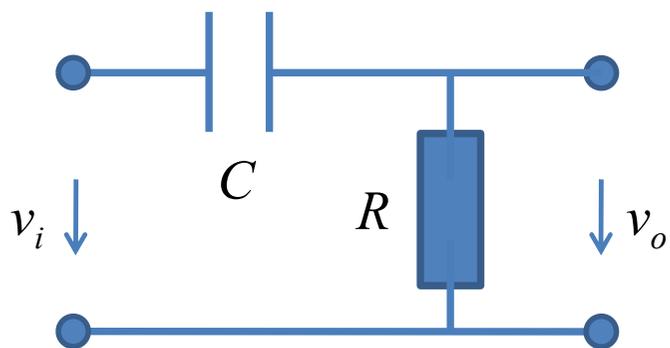
$$\approx \begin{cases} 90^\circ & \omega < 0.1\omega_0 \\ 45^\circ - 45^\circ \log \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} & 0.1\omega_0 < \omega < 10\omega_0 \\ 0^\circ & \omega > 10\omega_0 \end{cases}$$



$\omega < \omega_0$
 $\omega > \omega_0$



冲激响应

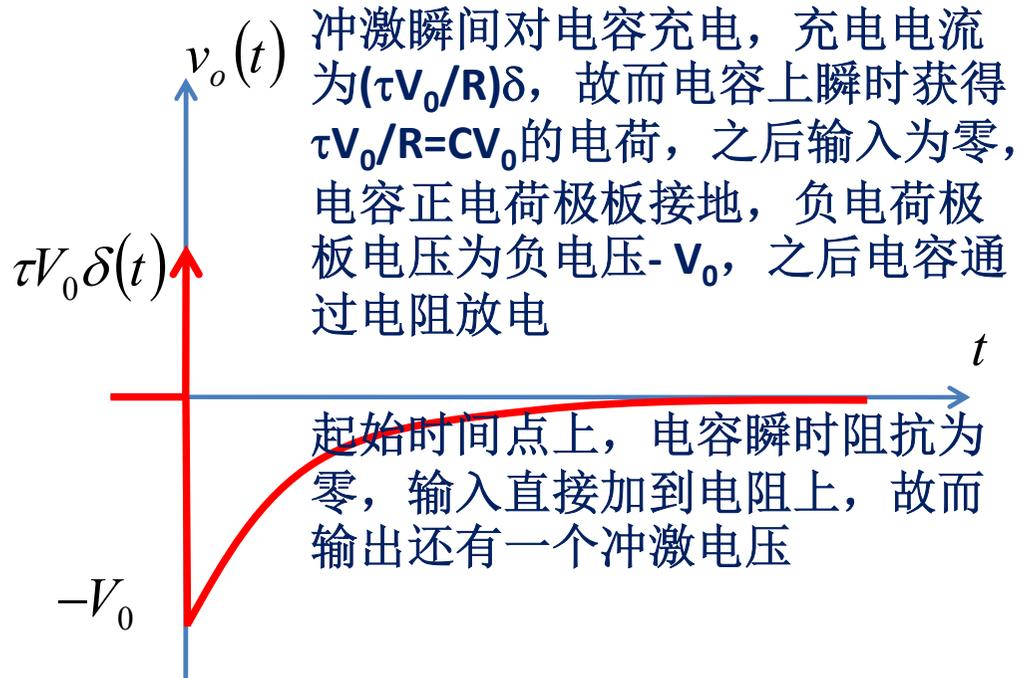
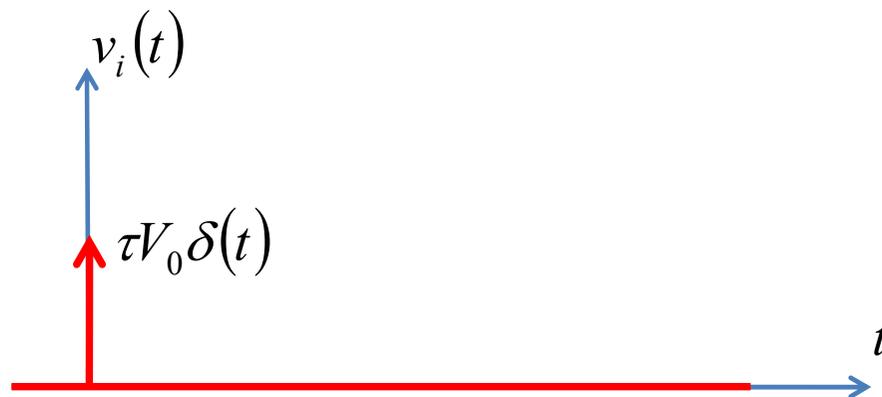


$$v_i(t) = \tau V_0 \cdot \delta(t)$$

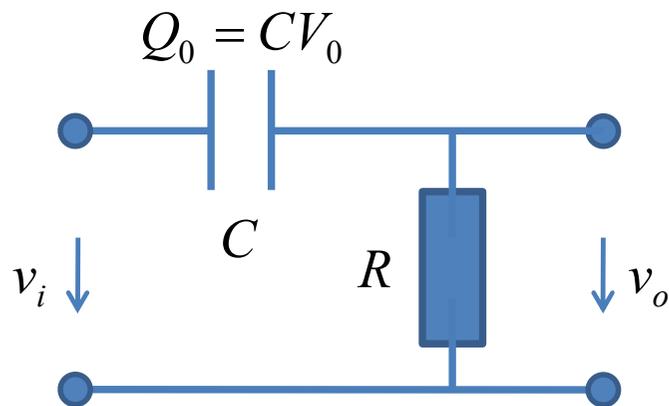
$$v_o(t) = \tau V_0 \cdot h(t)$$

$$= \tau V_0 \cdot \delta(t) - V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot U(t)$$

$$h(t) = \delta(t) - \frac{1}{\tau} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot U(t)$$



阶跃响应



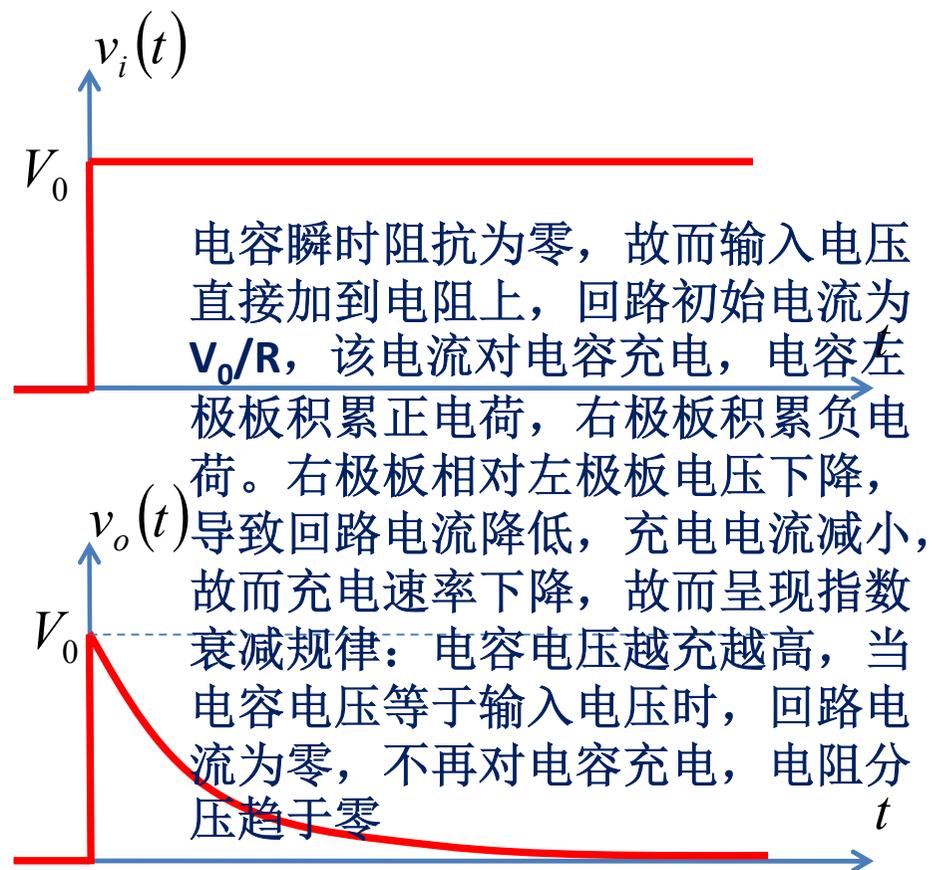
$$v_i(t) = V_0 \cdot U(t)$$

$$v_o(t) = V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot U(t)$$

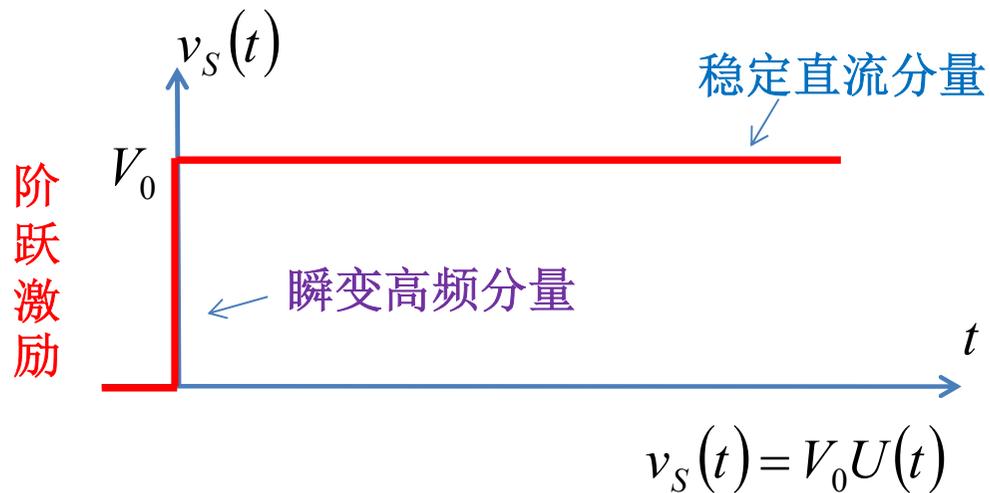
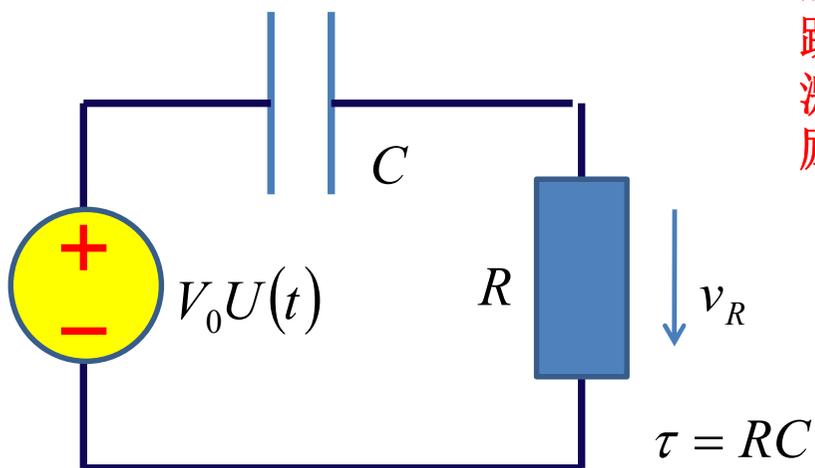
$$g(t) = e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot U(t)$$

$$h(t) = \delta(t) - \frac{1}{\tau} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot U(t)$$

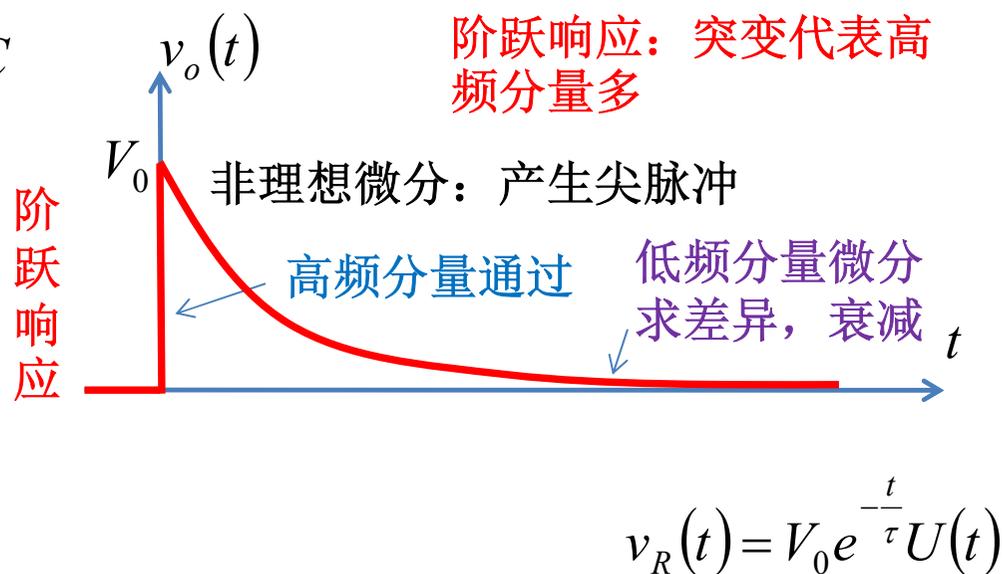
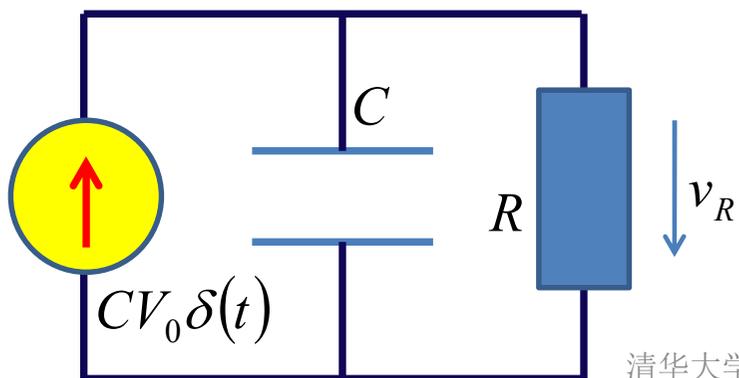
$$g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t h(t) \cdot dt = e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot U(t)$$

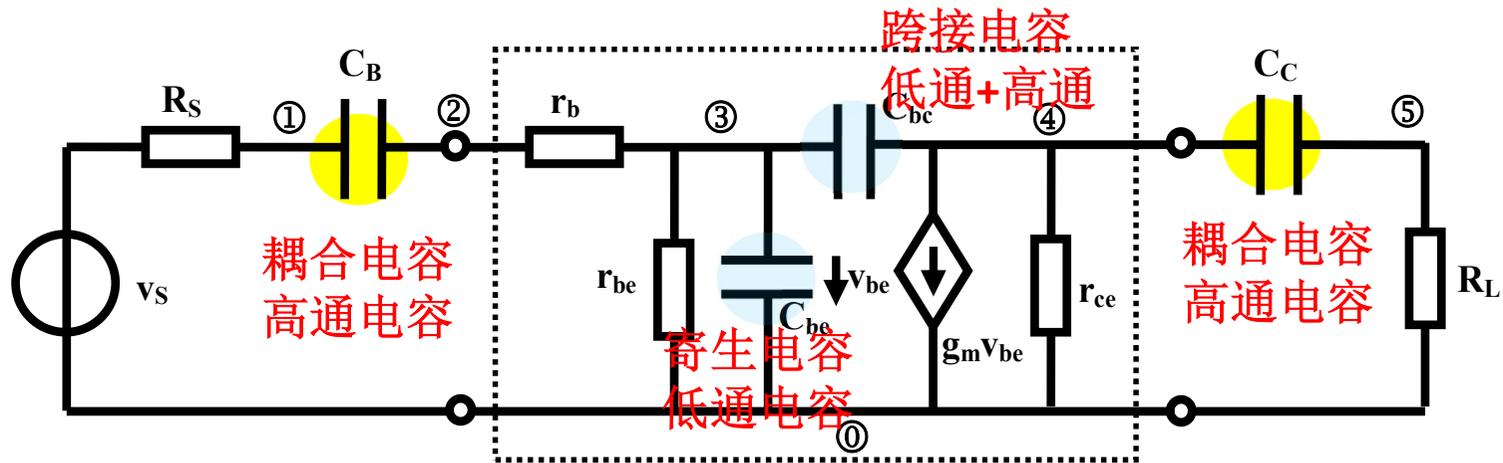


从阶跃响应看高通



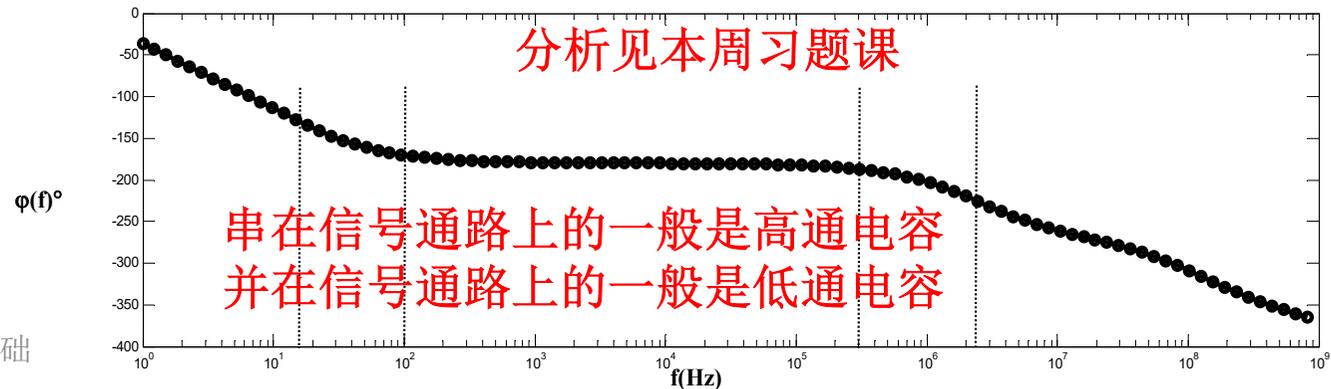
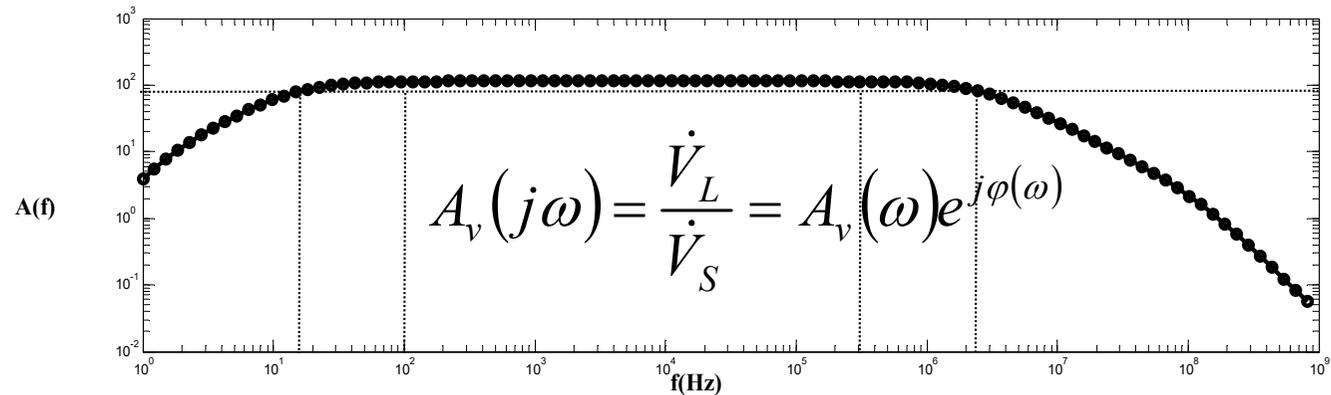
$$g(t) = e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot U(t)$$





$$A_{v0} = -g_m R_L \frac{r_{ce}}{R_L + r_{ce}} \frac{r_{be}}{r_{be} + r_b + R_S} = -40m \times 3k \times \frac{100k}{3k + 100k} \times \frac{10k}{10k + 0.1k + 0.1k} = -114 = 41.2dB \text{ 反相}$$

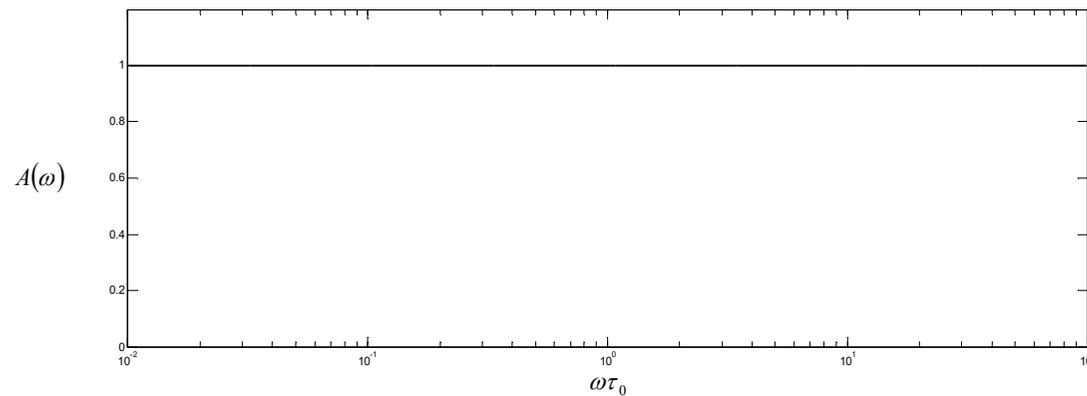
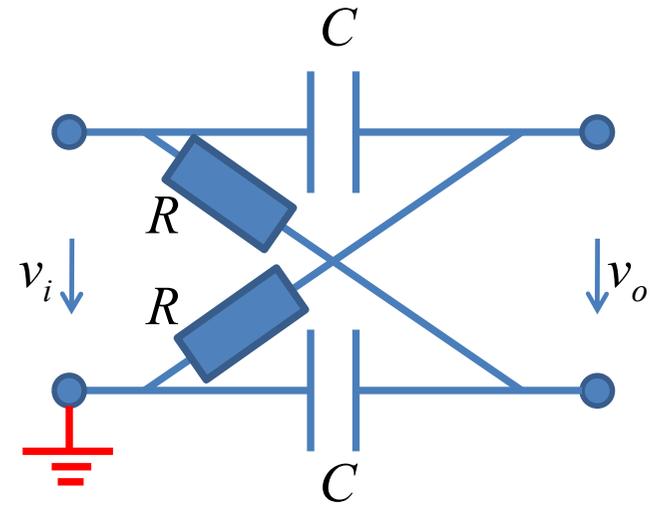
例8.3.13: 晶体管核心模型, $g_m=40mS$, $r_{be}=10k\Omega$, $r_{ce}=100k\Omega$, 基极电阻 $r_b=100\Omega$, 晶体管寄生电容 $C_{be}=70pF$, $C_{bc}=2pF$, 晶体管之外的耦合电容 $C_B=1\mu F$, $C_C=1\mu F$, 信源内阻 $R_S=100\Omega$, 负载电阻 $R_L=3k\Omega$ 。



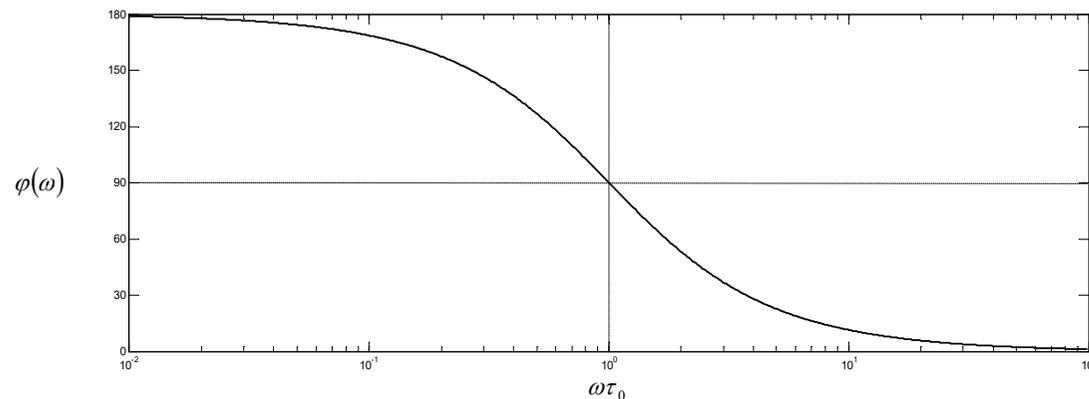
分析见本周习题课
串在信号通路上的一般是高通电容
并在信号通路上的一般是低通电容

2.3 一阶全通

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\dot{V}_o(j\omega)}{\dot{V}_i(j\omega)} &= \frac{\dot{V}_{o1}(j\omega) - \dot{V}_{o2}(j\omega)}{\dot{V}_i(j\omega)} = \frac{\dot{V}_{o1}(j\omega)}{\dot{V}_i(j\omega)} - \frac{\dot{V}_{o2}(j\omega)}{\dot{V}_i(j\omega)} \\ &= \frac{j\omega\tau}{1+j\omega\tau} - \frac{1}{1+j\omega\tau} = \frac{j\omega\tau - 1}{1+j\omega\tau} = -\frac{1-j\omega\tau}{1+j\omega\tau} = e^{j(\pi - 2\arctan\omega\tau)} \end{aligned}$$



全通：所有频率分量全通过

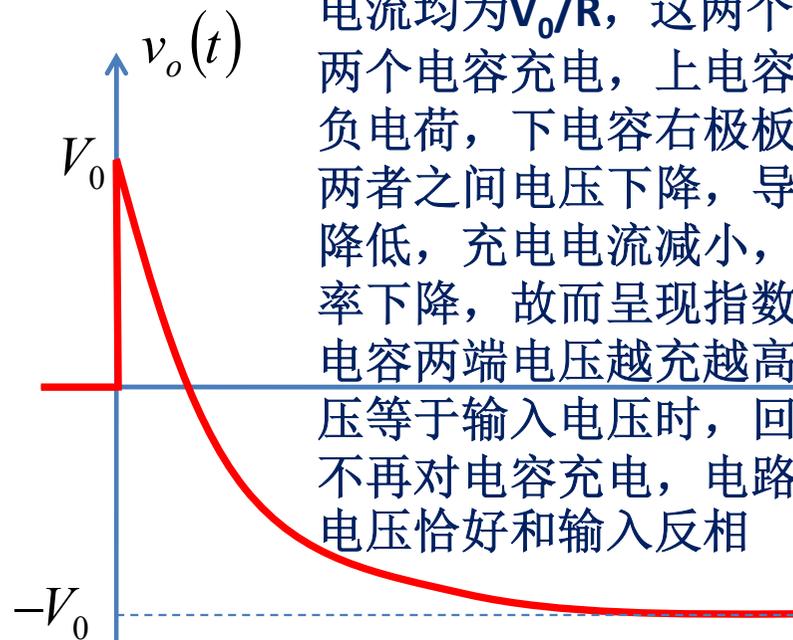
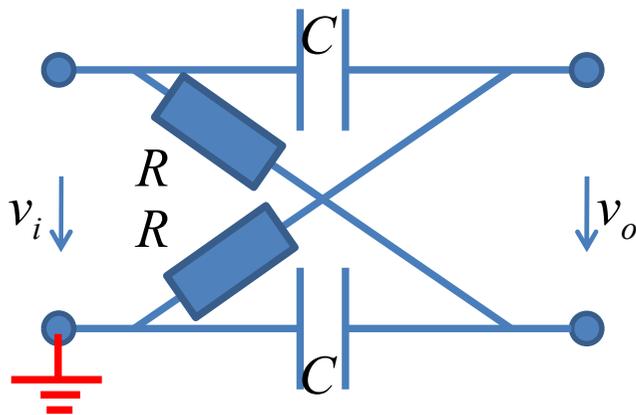


但是不同频率分量有不同的相移（或延时）：**相位失真**，**可用于相位均衡**

一阶全通的阶跃响应

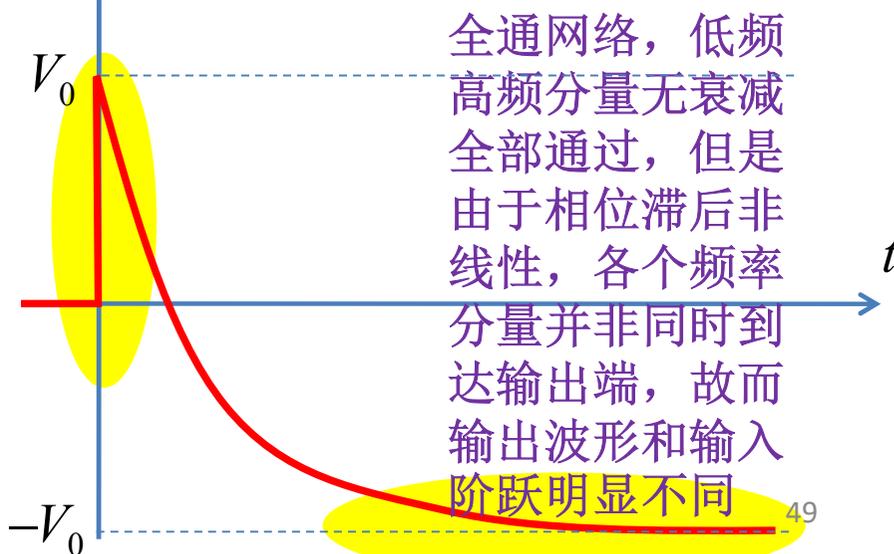
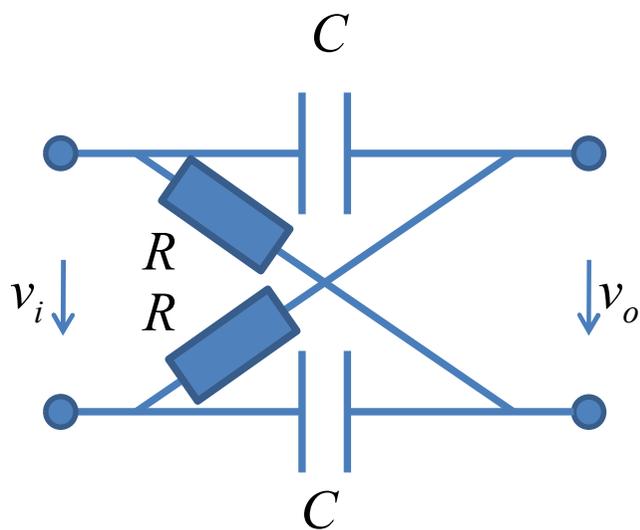
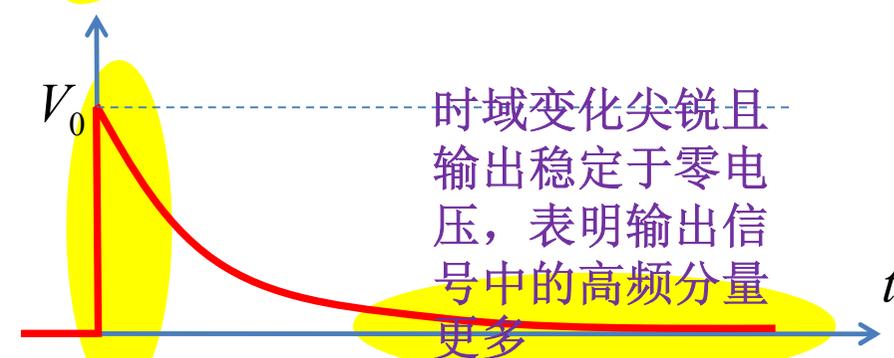
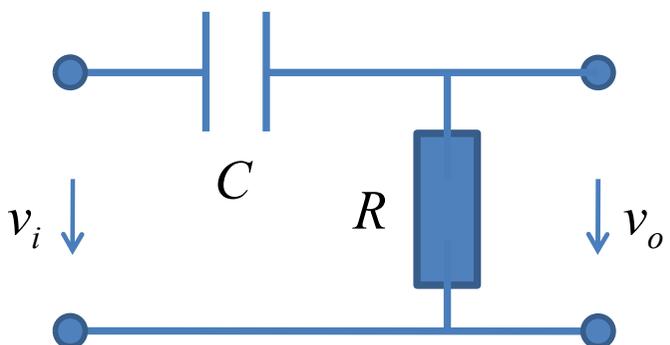
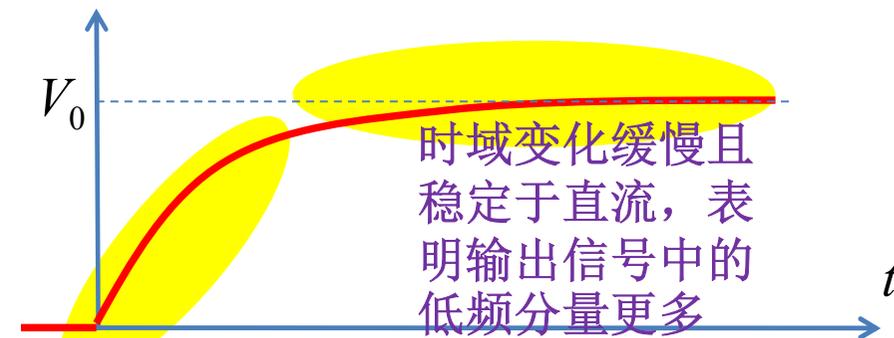
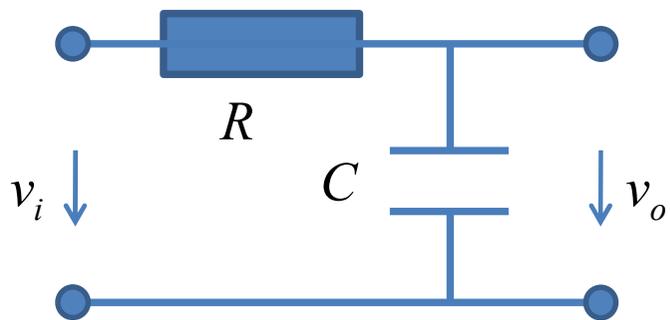
$$v_o(t) = V_0 \left[e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot U(t) - \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right) \cdot U(t) \right]$$

$$= V_0 \left(2e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} - 1 \right) \cdot U(t)$$



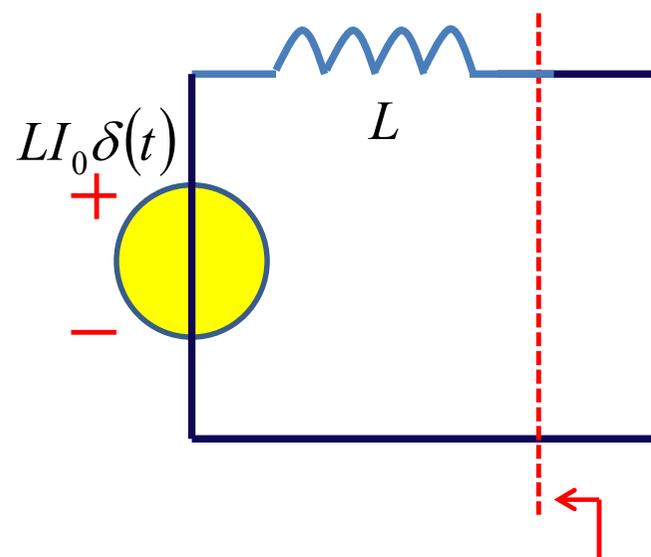
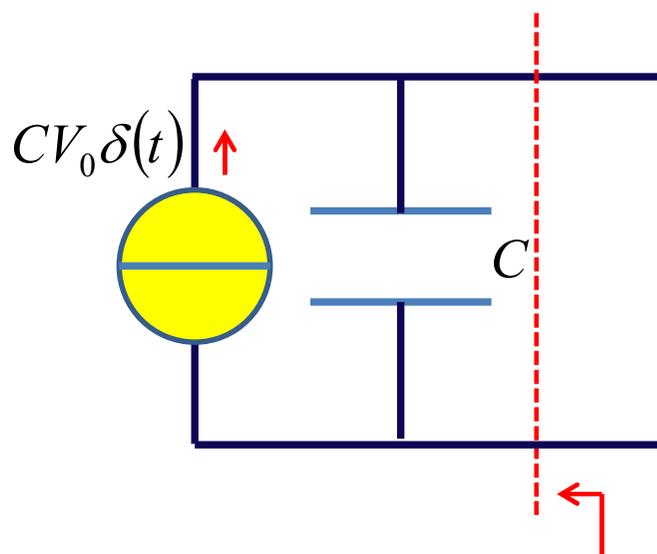
电容瞬时阻抗为零，故而输入电压直接传输到输出端，两个回路初始电流均为 V_0/R ，这两个电流分别对两个电容充电，上电容右极板积累负电荷，下电容右极板积累正电荷。两者之间电压下降，导致回路电流降低，充电电流减小，故而充电速率下降，故而呈现指数衰减规律：电容两端电压越充越高，当电容电压等于输入电压时，回路电流为零，不再对电容充电，电路稳定，输出电压恰好和输入反相

阶跃响应对比

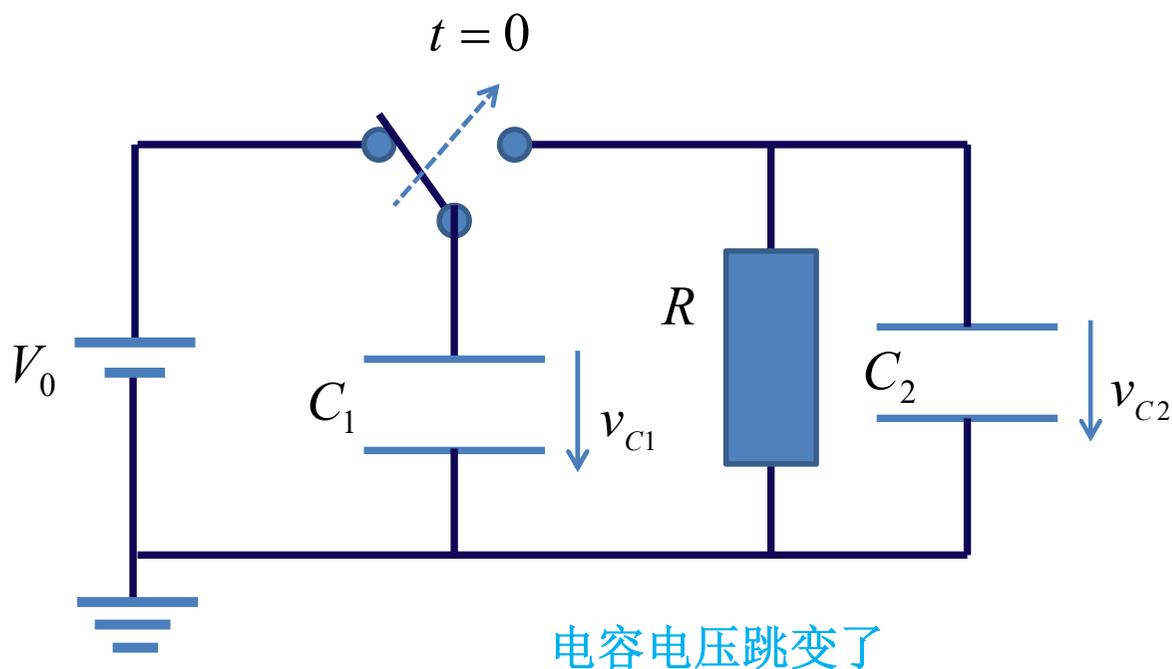


作业

- **01**、说明对于一阶RC电路，冲激响应的积分为阶跃响应，阶跃响应的微分为冲激响应
 - 一般的LTI系统均成立
- **02**、具有初始状态的电容和电感的源等效
 - 请用诺顿源形式和戴维南源形态表述具有初始电压的电容和具有初始电流的电感



作业03 电容电压跳变了！



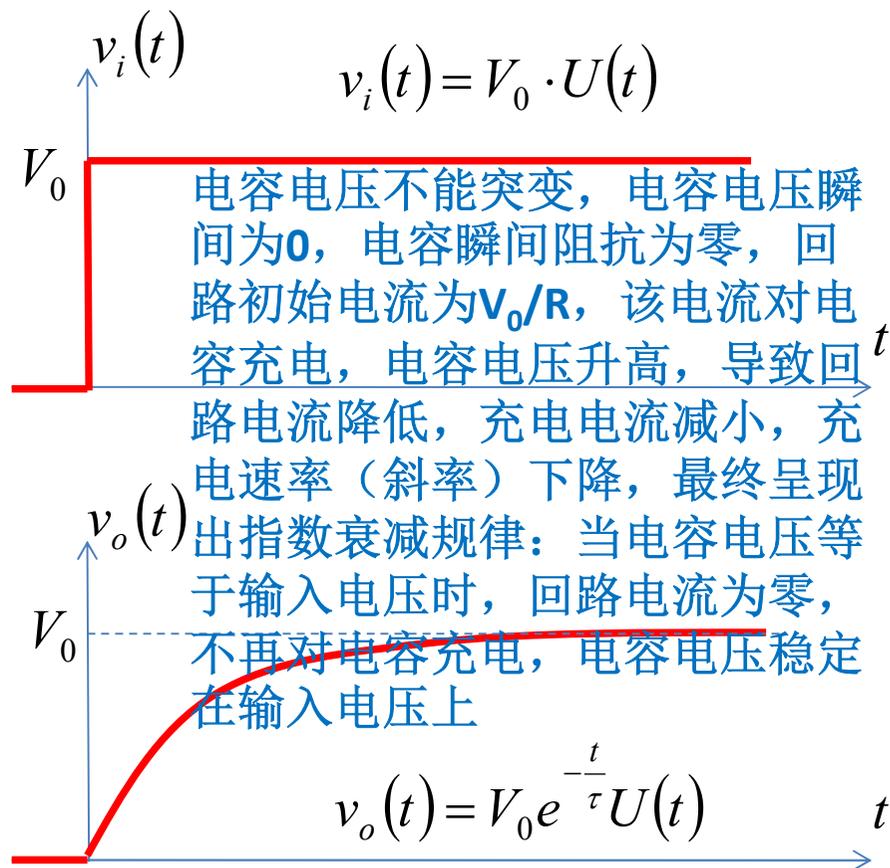
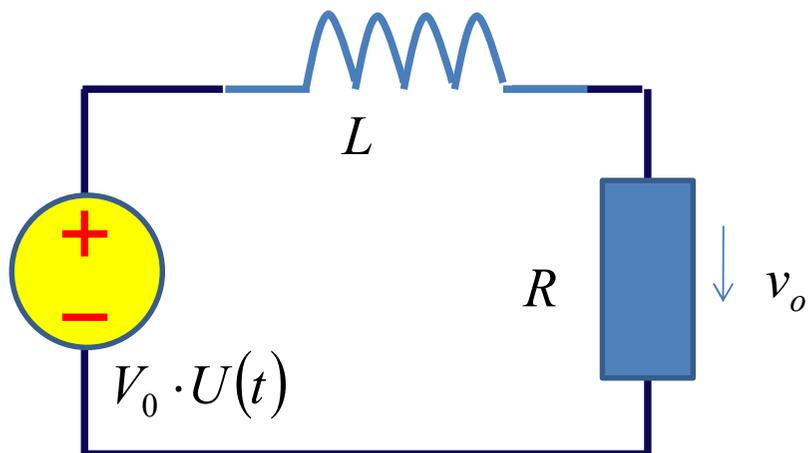
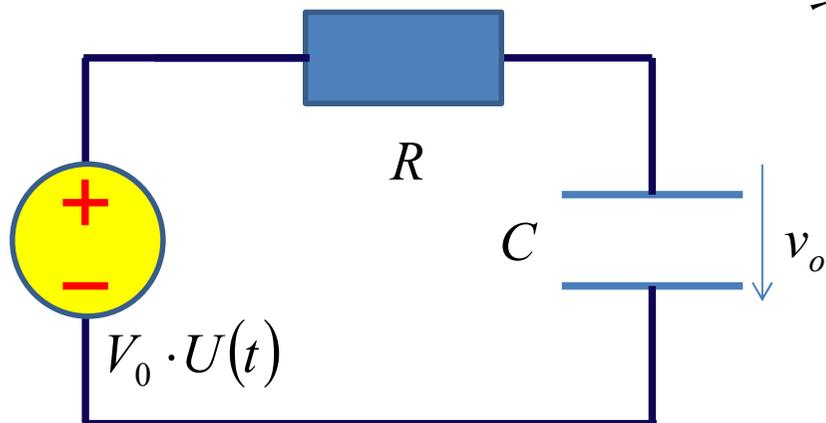
- 在 **$t=0$** 时刻，将开关拨向右侧电路，求电容 **C_1** 、 **C_2** 两端电压变化规律，写出表达式，画出时域波形

作业04 一阶滤波器设计

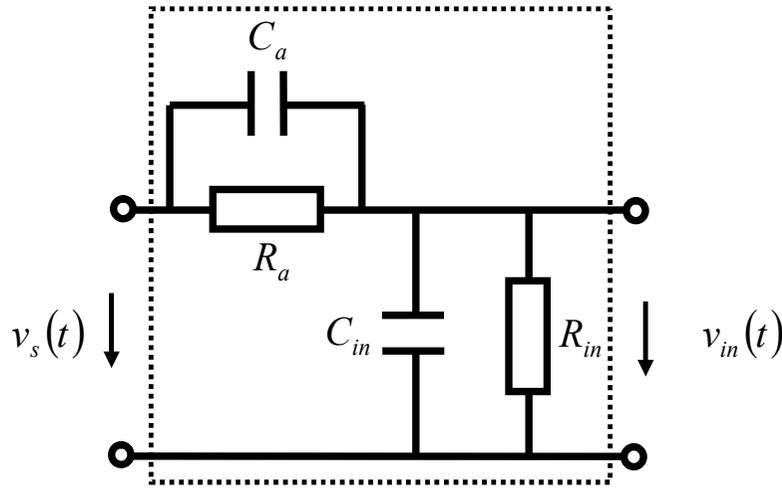
- 设计一个**RC**低通滤波器，使得其**3dB**带宽为**10MHz**，已知信源内阻为**50Ω**，负载电阻为**50Ω**
 - 画出其幅频特性和相频特性（画波特图）
 - 请再设计一个高通滤波器，**3dB**频点也在**10MHz**，画出波特图。
 - 思考：如果用**RL**滤波器，滤波器形态怎样？参数如何设定？

作业05

- 仿照对一阶RC低通阶跃响应曲线的理解和描述，给出关于一阶RL低通的阶跃响应曲线的理解与描述
- 同理，画出一阶RL高通电路，对照一阶RC高通网络，给出对一阶RL高通的阶跃响应曲线的理解与描述



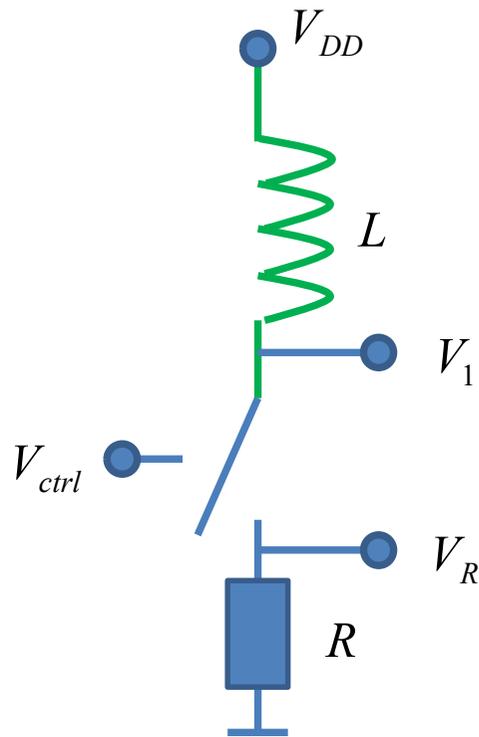
作业06 示波器探头补偿电容



- 3、假设示波器输入电阻 R_{in} 为 $1\text{M}\Omega$ ，输入电容 C_{in} 为 10pF ，衰减电阻 R_a 为 $9\text{M}\Omega$ ，补偿电容 C_a 最佳值 C_{aopt} 为多少？画出 $C_a=0.5C_{aopt}$ ， C_{aopt} ， $2C_{aopt}$ 三种情况下的阶跃响应曲线

- 1、从传递函数的幅频特性说明补偿电容最佳取值 $C_{aopt}=?$
- 2、从时域阶跃响应波形说明补偿电容最佳取值 $C_{aopt}=?$
 - 三要素法获得阶跃响应的一般表达式，之后分析说明

作业07 电感断流产生冲激电压



- 这是一个继电器等效电路，晶体管开关可以接通电路，为负载电阻供电
 - 假设开关是理想开关
- 请分析开关闭合瞬间，负载电阻上的电压变化情况
- 请分析开关断开瞬间，开关两端电压变化情况
 - 机械开关则产生电火花，晶体管开关则击穿，请给出你的解决办法

作业08

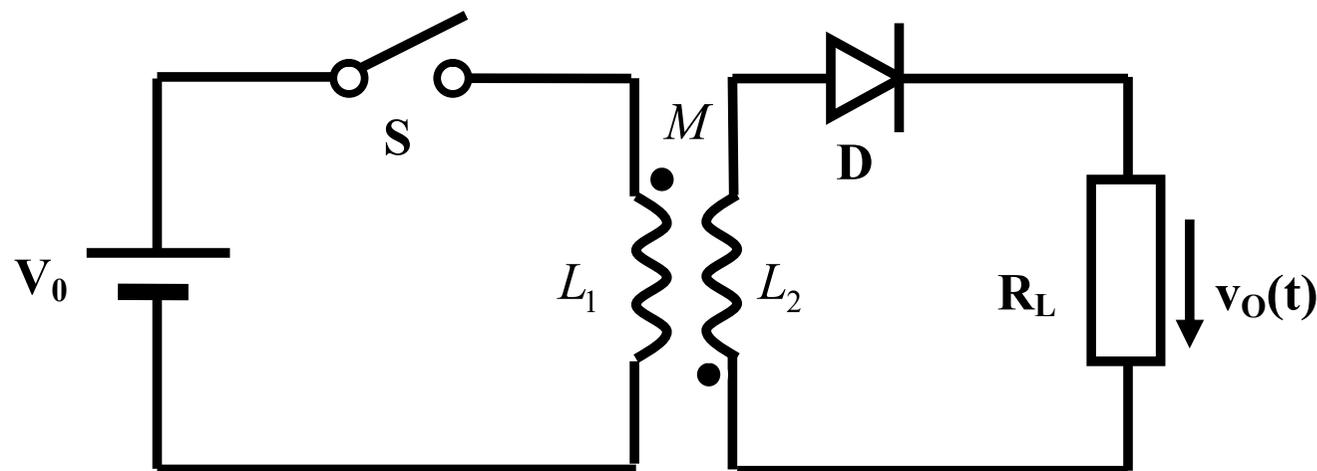
教材习题9.17

第(3)问

可以先研究(1)

(2)问,再分析第

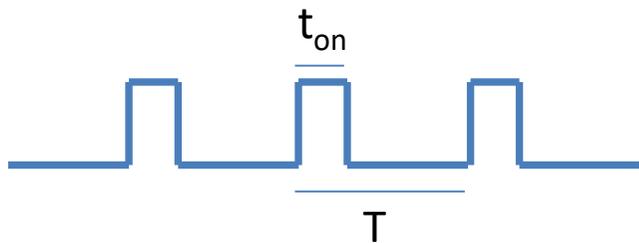
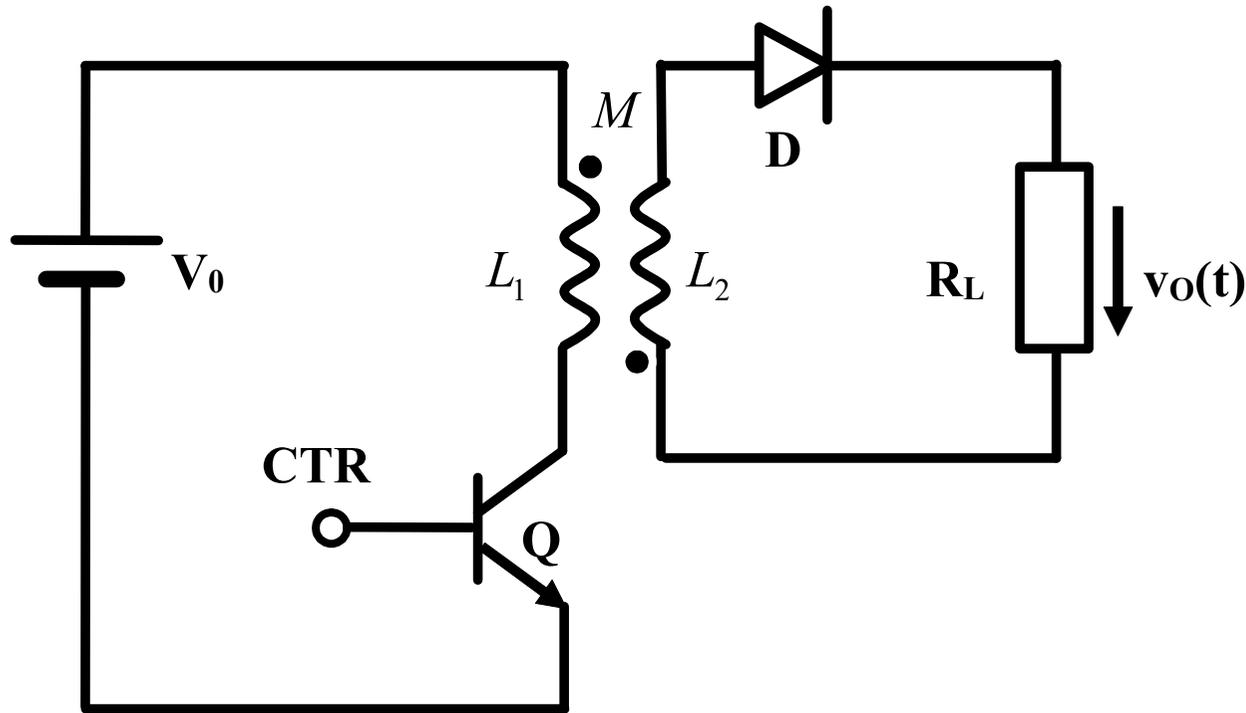
(3)问



仅一端有电流的变压器退化为一阶电感

- 如图所示, 开关起始是断开且电路已经进入稳态, 假设开关 S 在 $t=0$ 时刻闭合, 在 $t=t_0$ 时刻又断开, 请分析负载电阻 R_L 上的电压波形 $v_O(t)$, 其中二极管为理想整流二极管, 正偏导通则导通电压为 0 , 反偏截止则开路。

CAD作业



$$\text{占空比} = \frac{t_{on}}{T}$$

- 开关用晶体管实现，变压器变压比假设为1:1
- 改变变压器耦合系数，从 $k=1$ 变化为 $k=0.9$ ，观察开关断开后，晶体管集电极电压情况，是否需要保护电路？
 - 什么样的保护电路是适当的？可以尝试你认为可用的任何形态的电路结构
- 在 R_L 两端并联大电容，使得 V_o 成为几乎恒定不变的直流输出，改变CTR方波脉冲的占空比，研究 V_o 输出直流电压和占空比的关系，分析为什么
 - 等待足够长时间，输出稳定后的情况
 - 简化分析
 - 假设电容极大，大到可以认为是直流恒压源
 - 假设变压器为全耦合变压器
 - 提示：可从能量角度分析，及二极管断开期间电阻消耗的能量=二极管闭合期间电感提供的能量