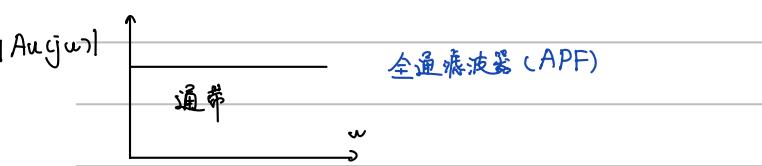
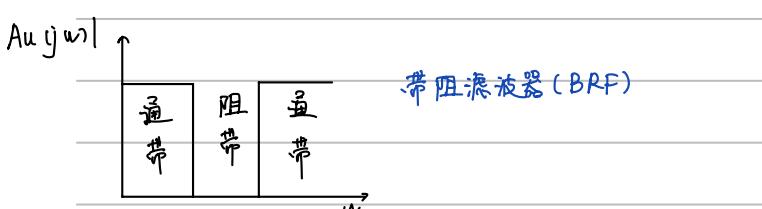
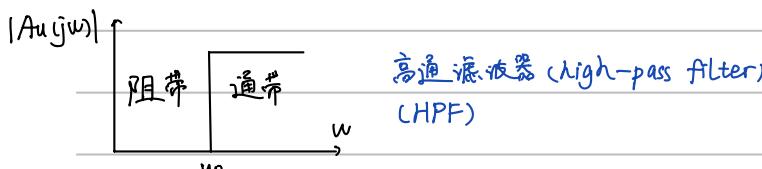
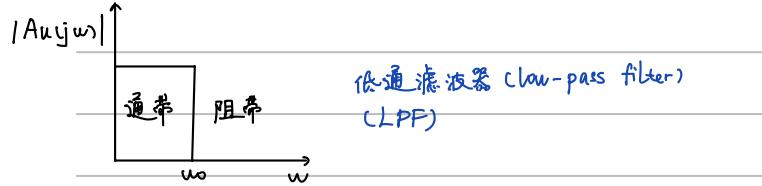


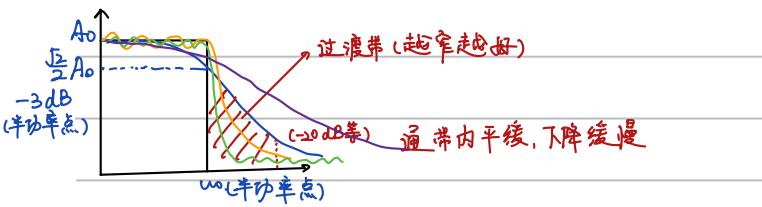
有源RC滤波器

3.1 分类

按频带：低通、高通、带通、带阻、全通



△理想滤波器及逼近



① Butterworth型(巴特沃斯) 通带内平坦, 下降缓慢

② Chebyshev型(契比雪夫) 通带内有波纹, 下降陡

③ Elliptic型(椭圆函数) 带内带外都有波纹, 下降最陡

④ Bessel型(贝塞尔) 下降最慢 线性相位, 相位偏移小



$$复频域: S = \sigma + j\omega$$

$$A(S) = \frac{b_n S^n + b_{n-1} S^{n-1} + \dots + b_1 S + b_0}{a_0 S^4 + a_1 S^3 + \dots + a_{n-1} S + a_n} \quad (m, n \text{ 均为正整数, 且 } n \geq m)$$

滤波器阶数: 体现在分母上

电路中, 体现在储能元件的个数上 (电容、电感)

△分母n个根 → n个极点

分子m个根 → m个零点

△高阶滤波器可由一阶、二阶滤波器实现

△按无源、有源分类

无源滤波器 (Passive Filter) 一般由 R、L、C 构成
 (低频) $\Omega < 0.5$ (高频)
 RC — 信号 LC — 电源

有源滤波器 (Active Filter)

一般由 R、C + 运放构成

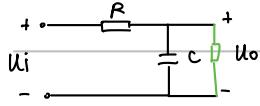
优点 体积小, 重量轻, 工作频率可低至 10^{-3} Hz

$R_0 \sim$, 带载能力强, 绝隔离特性好

① 大, 可调特性好, 准确度高

3.2 - 阶有源滤波器

△-阶无源滤波器

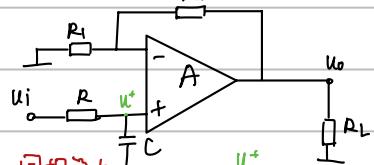


缺点: ① 带载能力差

② $|A_{uI}| \leq 1$ 衰减, 不能放大

△-阶有源滤波器 (引入同相比例放大器)

同相:

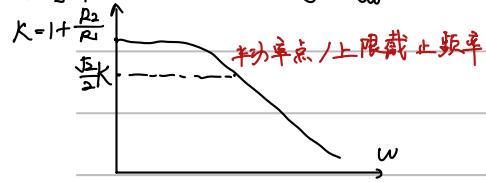


$$U_{o(j\omega)} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}}{1 + \frac{1}{R_1 j\omega C}} = \frac{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}}{1 + \frac{1}{R_1 C}}$$

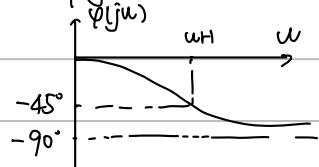
$$\text{通常增益 } A_O = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \quad \text{令 } w_0 = \frac{1}{R_1 C} \quad \text{s' 因此为一阶}$$

$$\text{上限频率 } f_H = \frac{w_H}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_1 C} \quad A_{u(j\omega)} = \frac{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}}{1 + j \frac{w}{w_0}}$$

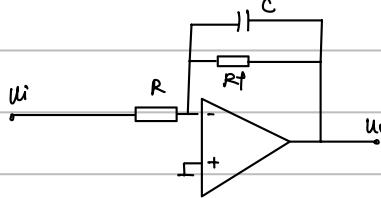
幅频: $|A_{u(j\omega)}| = \sqrt{1 + \frac{w^2}{w_0^2}}$



$$\text{相频 } \psi_{u(j\omega)} = -\arctan \frac{w}{w_0} = -\arctan w R C$$



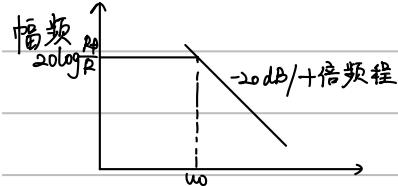
△-阶反相比例滤波器 (反馈引入频变特性)



$$A_{u(j\omega)} = \frac{\frac{R+1}{j\omega C}}{R} = -\frac{\frac{R+1}{j\omega C}}{R(R+1/j\omega C)} = -\frac{1}{R} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{R}{j\omega C}}$$

$$\text{定义 } w_0 = \frac{1}{R C}$$

$$A_{u(j\omega)} = -\frac{1}{R} \frac{1}{1 + j \frac{w}{w_0}} \quad (\text{低通})$$



相频: 与同相呈反向关系

低通 → 高通 电容与电阻互换

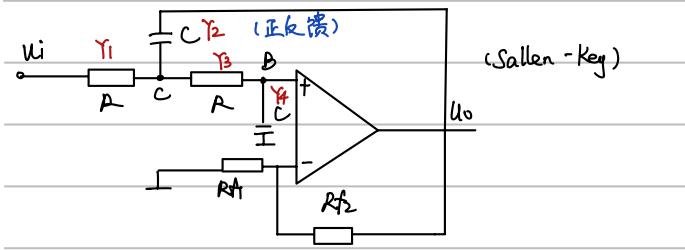
(Multiple Feedback)

3.3 二阶有源滤波器

△ 二阶无源滤波器

- 缺点
 - ① 不放大，只衰减
 - ② Q低
 - ③ 带载能力差

3.3.1 有限增益二阶有源滤波器



$$\text{节点C: } (Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3)U_C - Y_1 U_i - Y_3 U_B - Y_2 U_o = 0$$

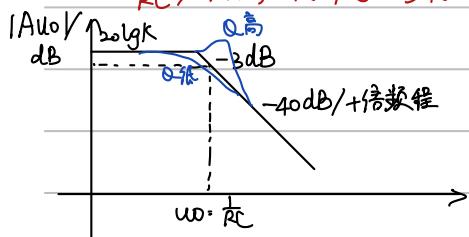
$$\text{节点B: } (Y_3 + Y_4)U_B - Y_3 U_C = 0$$

$$\text{放大器: } U_o = \left(1 + \frac{A_f}{Qf}\right) \cdot U_B$$

$$\text{取 } Y_1 = Y_3 = \frac{1}{R}, \quad Y_2 = Y_4 = j\omega C$$

$$\text{得 } A_{df} = \frac{U_o}{U_i} = \frac{K \cdot \frac{1}{R \cdot C^2}}{S^2 + \frac{3K}{RC} \cdot S + \frac{1}{RC}} \quad \text{二阶低通}$$

$$(截止频率) \quad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC}, \quad A(0) = K, \quad Q = \frac{1}{3-K}, \quad \text{其中 } K = 1 + \frac{A_f}{Qf}$$



1° $Q = 0.58$ Bessel型

2° $Q = 0.707 (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ Butterworth型

3° $Q = 0.943$ Chebyshev型

4° $Q \rightarrow \infty$ 电路不稳定 自激

△ 高通: R, C互换

△ 带通 $Y_1 = \frac{1}{R_1}, \quad Y_2 = \frac{1}{R_2}, \quad Y_3 = SC, \quad Y_4 = \frac{1}{R_4} + SC_4$

3.3.2 无限增益多重反馈二阶有源滤波器 (MFB)

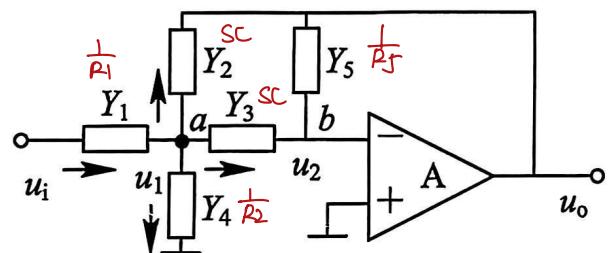


图 3.3.11 多路反馈滤波器原理

传递函数

$$\text{推导: } U_a(Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3 + Y_4) - U_b \cdot Y_3 - U_o \cdot Y_2 - U_i \cdot Y_1 = 0$$

$$U_b(Y_3 + Y_5) - U_a \cdot Y_3 - U_o \cdot Y_5 = 0$$

$$U_b = 0$$

$$\text{得 } A_{df}(s) = -\frac{\frac{1}{R_1 C} \cdot s}{s^2 + \frac{2}{R_2 C} s + \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 R_2 C^2}} \quad \text{二阶带通}$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{R_1 + R_2}{C^2 R_1 R_2}} \quad \text{取 } R_1 \gg R_2, \quad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{C} \sqrt{\frac{1}{R_2 R_1}}$$

$$A(u_o) = -\frac{R_5}{2R_1}$$

$$BW = \frac{\omega_0}{Q} = \frac{2}{R_2 C}$$

$Q \downarrow, BW \downarrow$, 选择性高

改变 R_2, BW 不变, 中心频率 ω_0 改变

低通串高通 \rightarrow 带通, 此时带宽较宽

优点: 上、下限频率独立可调, 阶数也可不同

带阻:

① 低通并高通 \rightarrow 带阻

② 原信号-带通 \rightarrow 带阻

3.1 滤波器的概念

$$H(s) = A \cdot \frac{s^n + b_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \dots + b_1s + b_0}{s^n + a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \dots + a_1s + a_0}$$

(传递函数)

几一阶极点，分母极点个数

△逼近方法

1. 巴特沃斯滤波器

2. 切比雪夫滤波器

3. 柏拉图滤波器

4. 贝塞尔滤波器

△自变量 $j\omega$ —— 复频域

ω —— 频域

△二阶滤波器

$$H(s) = \frac{s^2 + b_1s + b_0}{s^2 + a_1s + a_0}$$

低通 $H(s) = \frac{H(\infty)s^2}{s^2 + \frac{a_0}{Q}s + \omega_0^2}$ (无零点) 共轭极点

高通 $H(s) = \frac{H(\infty)s^2}{s^2 + \frac{a_0}{Q}s + \omega_0^2}$

带通 $H(s) = \frac{H(\infty)\frac{Q}{C}s}{s^2 + \frac{a_0}{Q}s + \omega_0^2}$

3.2 一阶有源滤波器

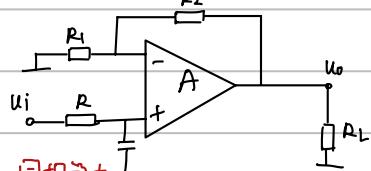
△(一阶无源滤波器)

①衰减，无增益

②带载能力弱

△一阶有源滤波器

同相:



同相放大

$$H(j\omega) = (1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}) \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}}{1 + j\omega R C} H(j\omega).$$

$$\text{通带增益 } A_0 = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$\text{上限频率 } f_H = \frac{1}{2\pi R C} = \frac{1}{2\pi A_0 C}$$

3.3 二阶有源滤波器

3.3.1 二阶压控电压源型滤波器电路

解得

$$H = \frac{u_o}{u_i} = \frac{A_F Y_1 Y_2}{Y_1(Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3 + Y_4) + Y_3(Y_1 + Y_4 + Y_2(1 - A_F))} \quad (3.3.1)$$

式(3.3.2)是二阶 Sallen-key 滤波电路传递函数的一般表达式。只要适当选取电阻和电容代替 $Y_1 \sim Y_5$ 中相应的导纳即可构成低通、高通、带通等二阶有源滤波电路。

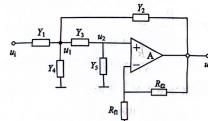


图 3.3.1 Sallen-key 滤波器

Y: 电阻/电纳

3.3.2 二阶 MFB 滤波器