

21、耦合谐振腔电路和耦合矩阵

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耦合谐振腔电路和耦合矩阵

- 一、耦合谐振腔滤波器的耦合矩阵
- 二、一般耦合理论
- 三、提取耦合系数
- 四、提取外部Q值

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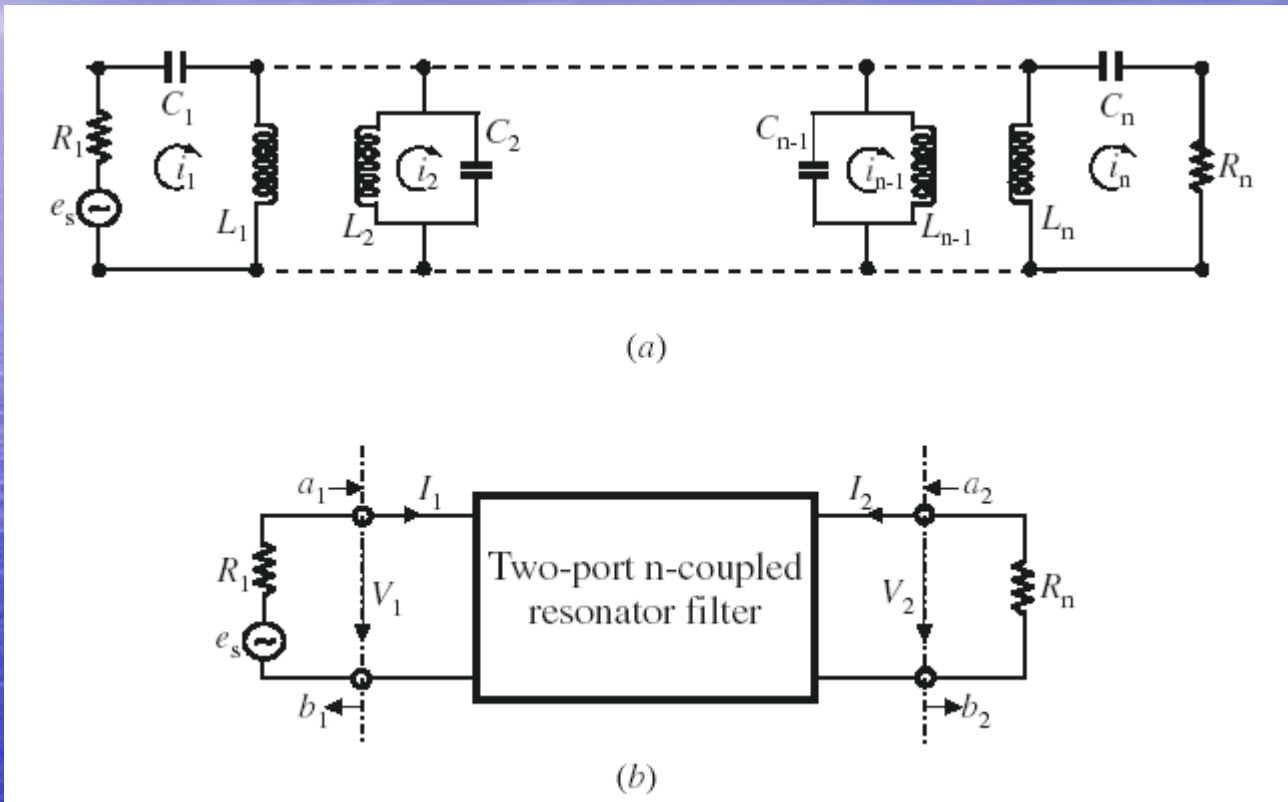
一、耦合谐振腔滤波器的耦合矩阵

1.1 电感耦合谐振腔滤波器

1.2 电容耦合谐振腔滤波器

1.3 混合耦合谐振腔滤波器

1.1 电感耦合谐振腔滤波器



电感耦合谐振腔滤波器等效电路和其等效滤波网络

根据电压环路定理，得到

$$\begin{aligned} \left(R_1 + j\omega L_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1}\right)i_1 - j\omega L_{12}i_2 \cdots - j\omega L_{1n}i_n &= e_s \\ -j\omega L_{21}i_1 + \left(j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}\right)i_2 \cdots - j\omega L_{2n}i_n &= 0 \\ &\vdots \\ -j\omega L_{n1}i_1 - j\omega L_{n2}i_2 \cdots + \left(R_n + j\omega L_n + \frac{1}{j\omega C_n}\right)i_n &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

其中 L_{ij} 表示 i, j 两腔体之间的耦合电感。

写成矩阵形式，即

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_1 + j\omega L_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} & -j\omega L_{12} & \cdots & -j\omega L_{1n} \\ -j\omega L_{21} & j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} & \cdots & -j\omega L_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -j\omega L_{n1} & -j\omega L_{n2} & \cdots & R_n + j\omega L_n + \frac{1}{j\omega C_n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ \vdots \\ i_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e_s \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[Z] \cdot [i] = [e]$$

为简化讨论，设滤波器各个腔体同步调谐，电感都是L，电容都是C

$$[Z] = \omega_0 L \cdot FBW \cdot [\bar{Z}]$$

其中

$$[\bar{Z}] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{R_1}{\omega_0 L \cdot FBW} + p & -j \frac{\omega L_{12}}{\omega_0 L} \cdot \frac{1}{FBW} & \cdots & -j \frac{\omega L_{1n}}{\omega_0 L} \cdot \frac{1}{FBW} \\ -j \frac{\omega L_{21}}{\omega_0 L} \cdot \frac{1}{FBW} & p & \cdots & -j \frac{\omega L_{2n}}{\omega_0 L} \cdot \frac{1}{FBW} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -j \frac{\omega L_{n1}}{\omega_0 L} \cdot \frac{1}{FBW} & -j \frac{\omega L_{n2}}{\omega_0 L} \cdot \frac{1}{FBW} & \cdots & \frac{R_n}{\omega_0 L \cdot FBW} + p \end{bmatrix}$$

$$FBW = \Delta\omega / \omega_0$$

$$p = j \frac{1}{FBW} \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right)$$

$$R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} = R + \frac{1 - \omega^2 LC}{j\omega C} = R + \frac{1 - \omega^2 / \omega_0^2}{j\omega C}$$

其中

$$LC = 1/\omega_0^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} &= R + \frac{1 - \omega^2 / \omega_0^2}{j\omega / (\omega_0^2 L)} \\ &= R - j\omega_0 L \frac{1 - \omega^2 / \omega_0^2}{\omega / \omega_0} = R + j\omega_0 L \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right) \end{aligned}$$

令

$$p = j \frac{1}{FBW} \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right)$$

$$R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} = R + \omega_0 L \cdot FBW \cdot p = \omega_0 L \cdot FBW \left(\frac{R}{\omega_0 L \cdot FBW} + p \right)$$

注意到

$$\frac{R_i}{\omega_0 L} = \frac{1}{Q_{ei}} \quad \text{for } i = 1, n$$

源/负载耦合腔的外部Q值（有载Q值）

i, j腔之间的耦合系数

$$M_{ij} = \frac{L_{ij}}{L}$$

再考虑窄带近似

$$\omega/\omega_0 \approx 1$$

$$[\bar{Z}] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{R_1}{\omega_0 L \cdot FBW} + p & -j \frac{\omega L_{12}}{\omega_0 L} \cdot \frac{1}{FBW} & \cdots & -j \frac{\omega L_{1n}}{\omega_0 L} \cdot \frac{1}{FBW} \\ -j \frac{\omega L_{21}}{\omega_0 L} \cdot \frac{1}{FBW} & p & \cdots & -j \frac{\omega L_{2n}}{\omega_0 L} \cdot \frac{1}{FBW} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -j \frac{\omega L_{n1}}{\omega_0 L} \cdot \frac{1}{FBW} & -j \frac{\omega L_{n2}}{\omega_0 L} \cdot \frac{1}{FBW} & \cdots & \frac{R_n}{\omega_0 L \cdot FBW} + p \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[\bar{Z}] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{q_{e1}} + p & -jm_{12} & \cdots & -jm_{1n} \\ -jm_{21} & p & \cdots & -jm_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -jm_{n1} & -jm_{n2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{q_{en}} + p \end{bmatrix}$$

其中

$$q_{ei} = Q_{ei} \cdot FBW \quad \text{for } i = 1, n$$

Scaled external quality factor

$$m_{ij} = \frac{M_{ij}}{FBW}$$

Normalized coupling coefficient

称此矩阵为耦合矩阵

滤波器双口网络，有

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= \frac{e_s}{2\sqrt{R_1}} & b_1 &= \frac{e_s - 2i_1 R_1}{2\sqrt{R_1}} \\ a_2 &= 0 & b_2 &= i_n \sqrt{R_n} \end{aligned}$$

S参数，有

$$\begin{aligned} S_{21} &= \left. \frac{b_2}{a_1} \right|_{a_2=0} = \frac{2\sqrt{R_1 R_n} i_n}{e_s} \\ S_{11} &= \left. \frac{b_1}{a_1} \right|_{a_2=0} = 1 - \frac{2R_1 i_1}{e_s} \end{aligned}$$

又由电压环路方程，得到

$$i_1 = \frac{e_s}{\omega_0 L \cdot FBW} [\bar{Z}]_{11}^{-1}$$
$$i_n = \frac{e_s}{\omega_0 L \cdot FBW} [\bar{Z}]_{n1}^{-1}$$

带入S参数表示式，得到

$$S_{21} = \frac{2\sqrt{R_1 R_n}}{\omega_0 L \cdot FBW} [\bar{Z}]_{n1}^{-1}$$
$$S_{11} = 1 - \frac{2R_1}{\omega_0 L \cdot FBW} [\bar{Z}]_{11}^{-1}$$

$$S_{21} = 2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{q_{e1} \cdot q_{en}}} [\bar{Z}]_{n1}^{-1}$$
$$S_{11} = 1 - \frac{2}{q_{e1}} [\bar{Z}]_{11}^{-1}$$

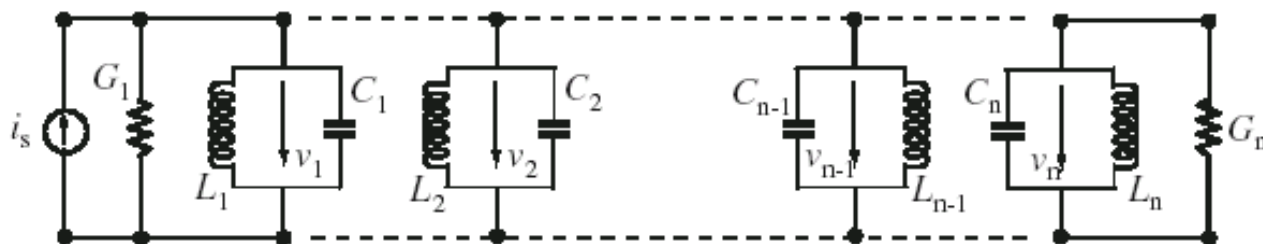
对于异步调谐情况，有

$$M_{ij} = \frac{L_{ij}}{\sqrt{L_i L_j}} \quad \text{for } i \neq j$$

$$[\bar{Z}] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{q_{e1}} + p - jm_{11} & -jm_{12} & \cdots & -jm_{1n} \\ -jm_{21} & p - jm_{22} & \cdots & -jm_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -jm_{n1} & -jm_{n2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{q_{en}} + p - jm_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

- 耦合矩阵（电感耦合—电压环路定理）
- 耦合矩阵表示S参数
- 同步/异步调谐
- 增益——耦合矩阵

1.2 电容耦合谐振腔滤波器



$$\begin{aligned} \left(G_1 + j\omega C_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega L_1} \right) v_1 - j\omega C_{12} v_2 \cdots - j\omega C_{1n} v_n &= i_s \\ -j\omega C_{21} v_1 + \left(j\omega C_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega L_2} \right) v_2 \cdots - j\omega C_{2n} v_n &= 0 \\ &\vdots \\ -j\omega C_{n1} v_1 - j\omega C_{n2} v_2 \cdots + \left(G_n + j\omega C_n + \frac{1}{j\omega L_n} \right) v_n &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

类似地,

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_1 + j\omega C_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega L_1} & -j\omega C_{12} & \cdots & -j\omega C_{1n} \\ -j\omega C_{21} & j\omega C_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega L_2} & \cdots & -j\omega C_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -j\omega C_{n1} & -j\omega C_{n2} & \cdots & G_n + j\omega C_n + \frac{1}{j\omega L_n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} i_s \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[Y] \cdot [v] = [i]$$

$$[Y] = \omega_0 C \cdot FBW \cdot [\bar{Y}]$$

$$[\bar{Y}] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{G_1}{\omega_0 C \cdot FBW} + p & -j \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \frac{C_{12}}{C} \cdot \frac{1}{FBW} & \cdots & -j \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \frac{C_{1n}}{C} \cdot \frac{1}{FBW} \\ -j \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \frac{C_{21}}{C} \cdot \frac{1}{FBW} & p & \cdots & -j \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \frac{C_{2n}}{C} \cdot \frac{1}{FBW} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -j \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \frac{C_{n1}}{C} \cdot \frac{1}{FBW} & -j \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \frac{C_{n2}}{C} \cdot \frac{1}{FBW} & \cdots & \frac{G_n}{\omega_0 C \cdot FBW} + p \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[\bar{Y}] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{q_{e1}} + p - jm_{11} & -jm_{12} & \cdots & -jm_{1n} \\ -jm_{21} & p - jm_{22} & \cdots & -jm_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -jm_{n1} & -jm_{n2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{q_{en}} + p - jm_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{ij} = \frac{C_{ij}}{\sqrt{C_i C_j}} \quad \text{for } i \neq j$$

$$S_{21} = \frac{2\sqrt{G_1 G_n}}{\omega_0 C \cdot FBW} [\bar{Y}]_{n1}^{-1}$$

$$S_{11} = \frac{2G_1}{\omega_0 C \cdot FBW} [\bar{Y}]_{11}^{-1} - 1$$

$$S_{21} = 2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{q_{e1} q_{en}}} [\bar{Y}]_{n1}^{-1}$$

$$S_{11} = \frac{2}{q_{e1}} [\bar{Y}]_{11}^{-1} - 1$$

归一化阻抗矩阵Z和归一化导纳矩阵Y相同。

即，无论耦合腔体滤波器是感性耦合，还是容性耦合，亦或是混合耦合，可以使用统一的公式表示。

$$S_{21} = 2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{q_{e1} \cdot q_{en}}} [A]_{n1}^{-1}$$

$$S_{11} = \pm \left(1 - \frac{2}{q_{e1}} [A]_{11}^{-1} \right)$$

$$[A] = [q] + p[U] - j[m]$$

其中， q 是 $n \times n$ 矩阵，只有 $q_{11} = 1/q_{e1}$ $q_{nn} = 1/q_{en}$ ，
其他均为零；

U 是单位矩阵；

m 即成为一般耦合矩阵，是 $n \times n$ 对称矩阵；同步
调谐时，对角线为零。

$$[q] = \begin{bmatrix} 1/q_{e1} & & & \\ & \mathbf{O} & & \\ & & & \\ & & & 1/q_{en} \end{bmatrix} \quad [m] = \begin{bmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12} & \mathbf{L} & m_{1n} \\ m_{21} & m_{22} & & m_{2n} \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{M} \\ m_{n1} & m_{n2} & \mathbf{L} & m_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$[q]$ 表示了源/负载耦合, 外部Q值

$[m]$ m_{ij} 表示了腔间耦合, 耦合系数

m_{ii} 表示了腔体谐振频率偏差, 自耦合系数

上面给出了耦合谐振腔滤波器的一般结论。

级联耦合谐振腔带通滤波器是一个特例: 同步

谐振, 级联耦合

$$[q] = \begin{bmatrix} 1/q_{e1} & & \\ & \mathbf{O} & \\ & & 1/q_{en} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[m] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & m_{12} & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \\ m_{12} & 0 & m_{23} & \mathbf{L} & 0 \\ 0 & m_{23} & 0 & \mathbf{O} & \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{O} & m_{n-1,n} \\ 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & m_{n-1,n} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

结论:

耦合腔体滤波器设计，可以归结为以下几步:

- 1、理想特性函数逼近;
- 2、耦合矩阵计算;
- 3、物理参数设计。

耦合谐振腔电路和耦合矩阵

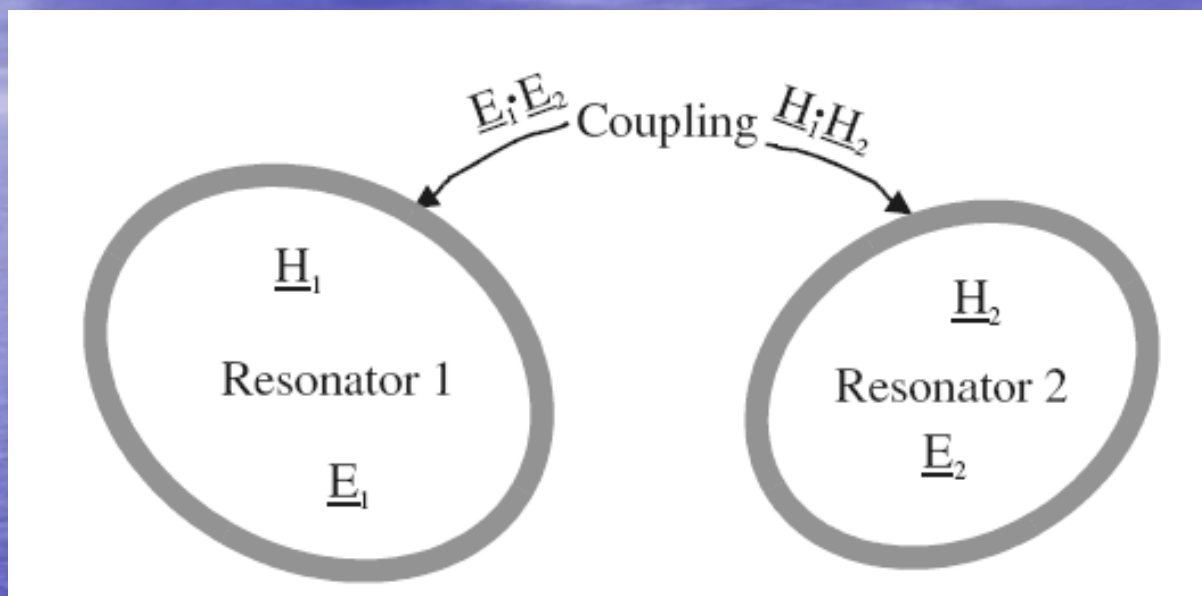
一、耦合谐振腔滤波器的耦合矩阵

二、一般耦合理论

三、提取耦合系数

四、提取外部Q值

一般的，耦合系数由耦合能量和存贮能量之比表示



$$k = \frac{\iiint \epsilon \underline{E}_1 \cdot \underline{E}_2 dv}{\sqrt{\iiint \epsilon |\underline{E}_1|^2 dv} \times \sqrt{\iiint \epsilon |\underline{E}_2|^2 dv}} + \frac{\iiint \mu \underline{H}_1 \cdot \underline{H}_2 dv}{\sqrt{\iiint \mu |\underline{H}_1|^2 dv} \times \sqrt{\iiint \mu |\underline{H}_2|^2 dv}}$$

- 耦合系数可正可负

二、一般耦合理论

2.1 同步调谐谐振腔耦合

2.1.1 电耦合

2.1.2 磁耦合

2.1.3 混合耦合

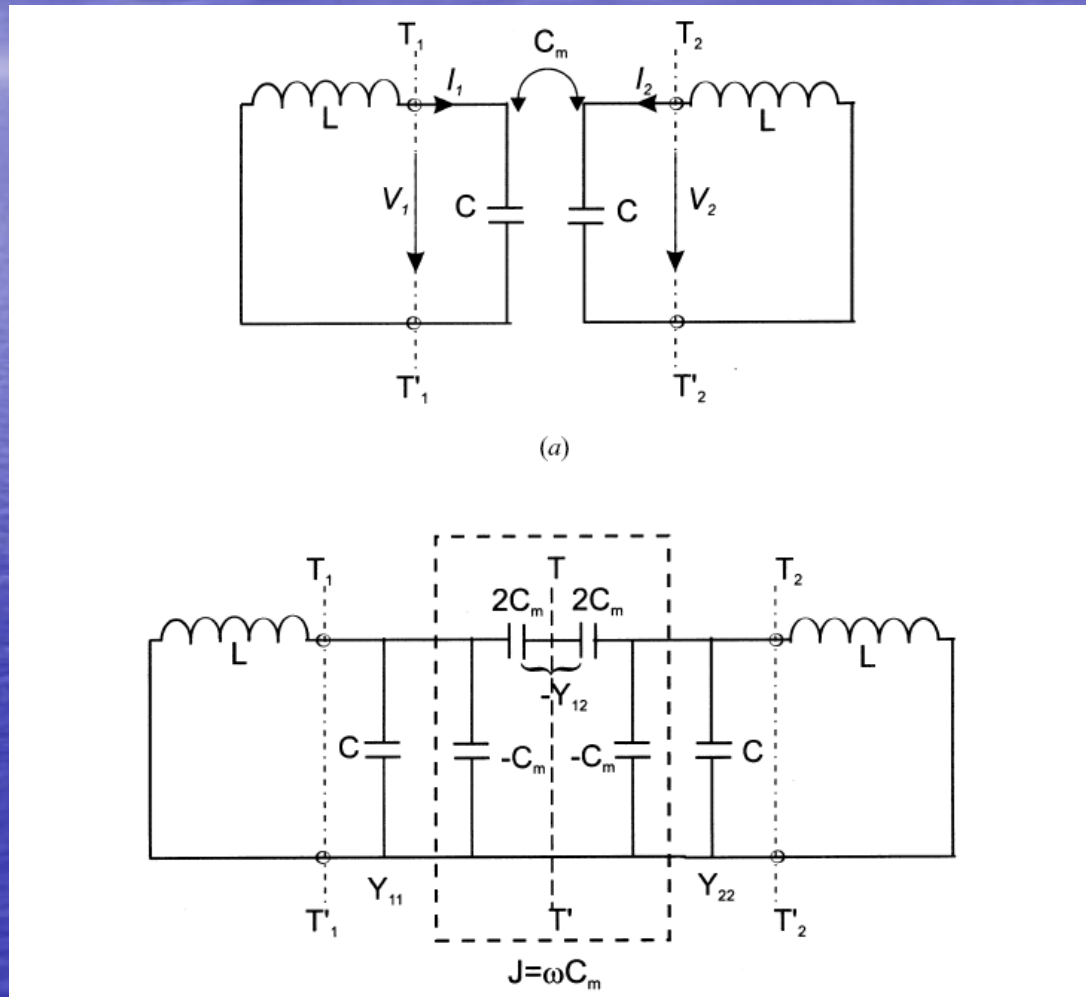
2.2 异步调谐谐振腔耦合

2.2.1 电耦合

2.2.2 磁耦合

2.2.3 混合耦合

2.1.1 同步调谐电耦合



电路对称。对称面是电壁，短路时

$$f_e = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L(C + C_m)}}$$

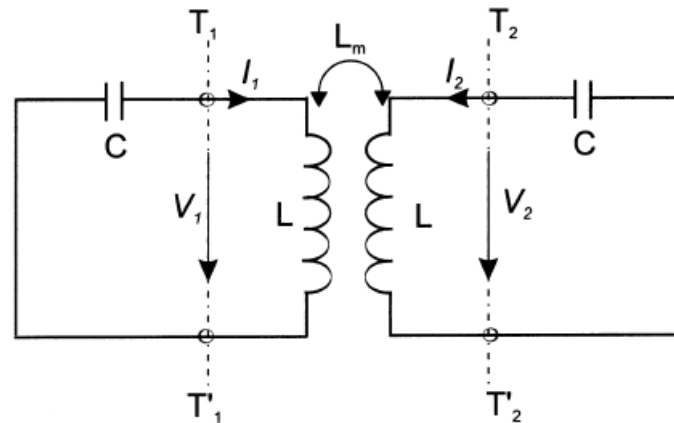
对称面是磁壁，开路时

$$f_m = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L(C - C_m)}}$$

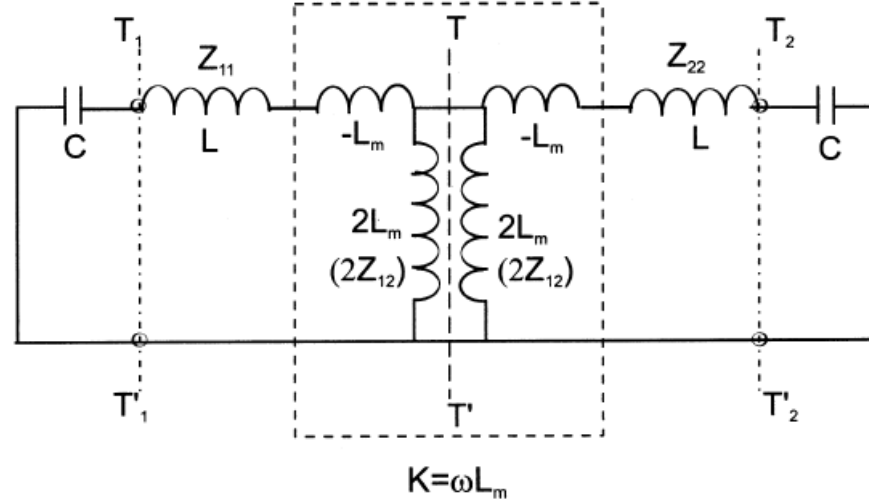
得到

$$k_E = \frac{f_m^2 - f_e^2}{f_m^2 + f_e^2} = \frac{C_m}{C}$$

2.1.2 同步调谐磁耦合



(a)



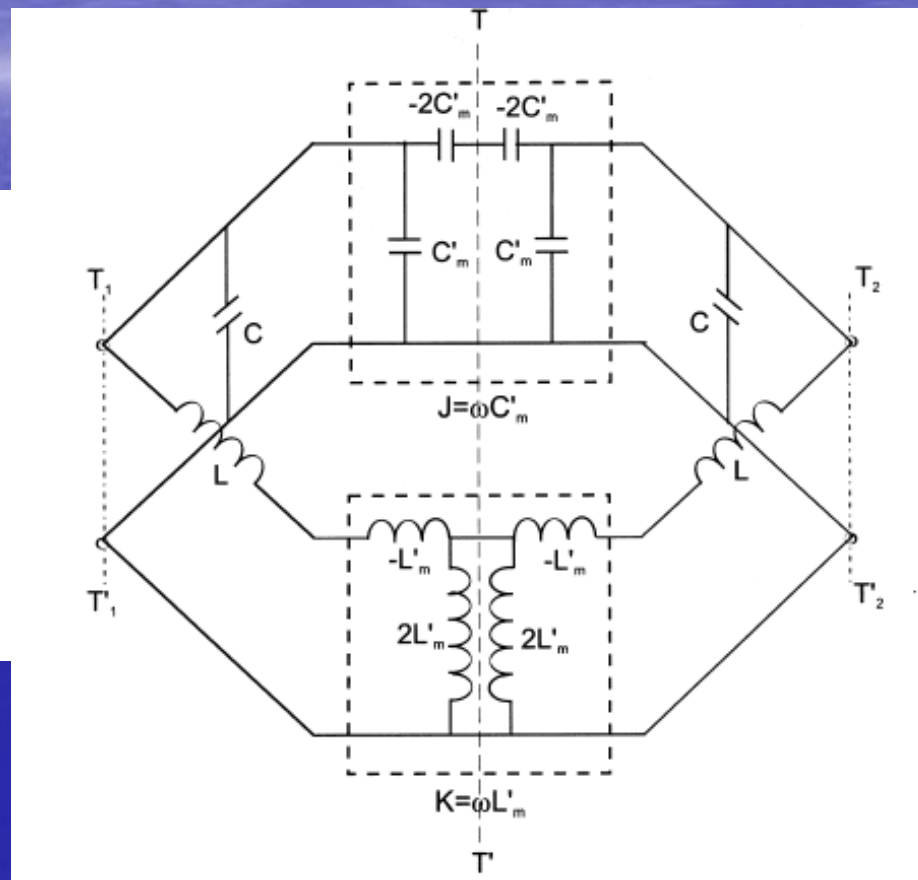
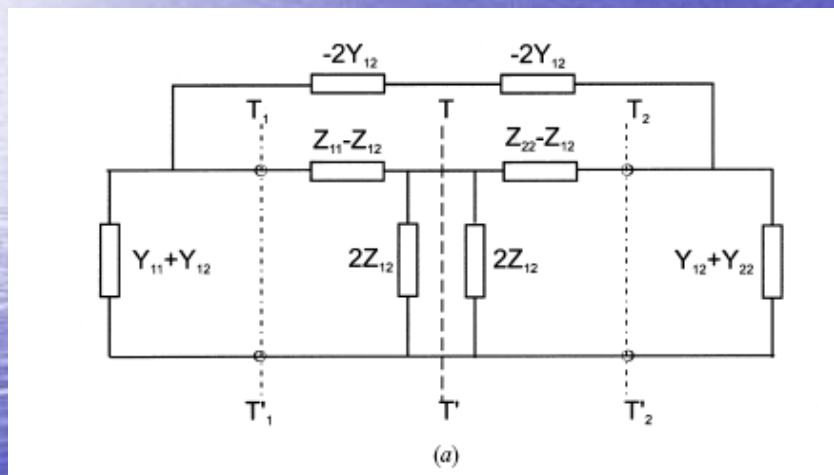
类似地,

$$f_e = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{(L - L_m)C}}$$

$$f_m = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{(L + L_m)C}}$$

$$k_M = \frac{f_e^2 - f_m^2}{f_e^2 + f_m^2} = \frac{L_m}{L}$$

2.1.3 同步调谐混合耦合



类似地,

$$f_e = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{(L-L'_m)(C-C'_m)}}$$

$$f_m = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{(L+L'_m)(C+C'_m)}}$$

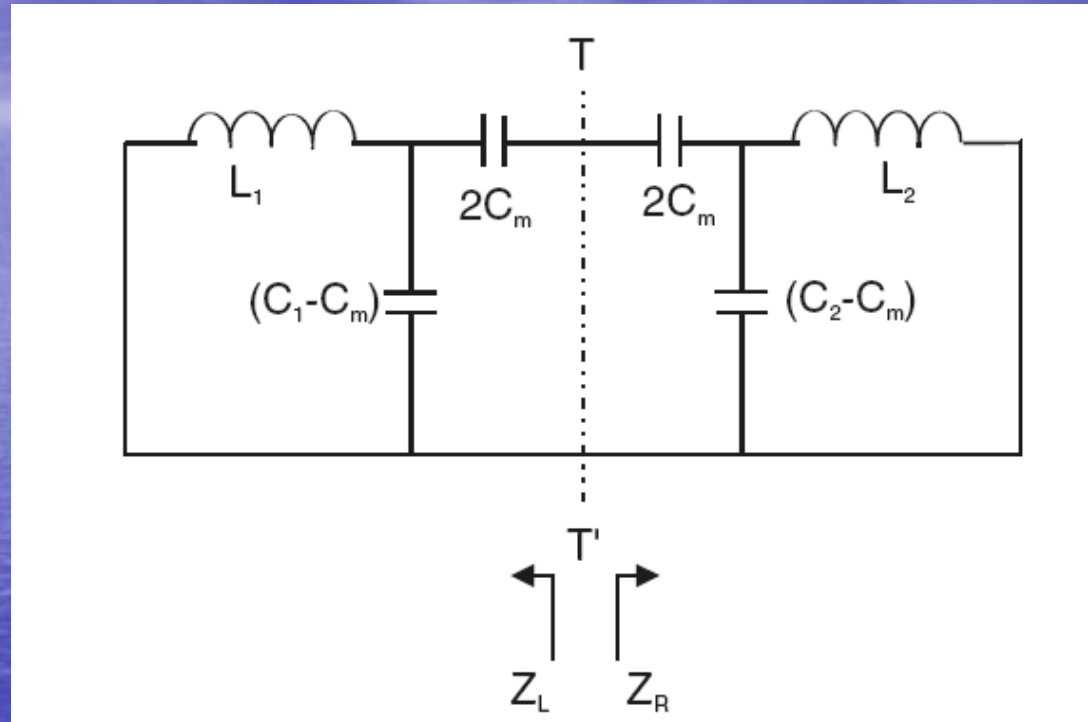
$$k_X = \frac{f_e^2 - f_m^2}{f_e^2 + f_m^2} = \frac{CL'_m + LC'_m}{LC + L'_mC'_m}$$

$$k_X \approx \frac{L'_m}{L} + \frac{C'_m}{C} = k'_M + k'_E$$

需要特别指出：

- 混合耦合是电耦合和磁耦合的叠加，两者符号可以相同，也可以不同；即，可以增强，也可以抵消；
- 仿真时，可以采用两腔耦合的结构，本征模计算；得到的两个本征频率，就是上面的 f_e 和 f_m 。

2.2.1 异步调谐电耦合



- 独立谐振频率 $L_1 C_1 = 1/\omega_{01}^2$ $L_2 C_2 = 1/\omega_{02}^2$
- 本征谐振频率 $Z_L = -Z_R$

得到异步调谐耦合谐振腔的本征谐振频率

$$\frac{1}{j\omega C_m} + \frac{j\omega L_1}{1 - \omega^2 L_1 (C_1 - C_m)} + \frac{j\omega L_2}{1 - \omega^2 L_2 (C_2 - C_m)} = 0$$

$$\omega^4 (L_1 L_2 C_1 C_2 - L_1 L_2 C_m^2) - \omega^2 (L_1 C_1 + L_2 C_2) + 1 = 0$$

$$\omega_{1,2} = \sqrt{\frac{(L_1 C_1 + L_2 C_2) \pm \sqrt{(L_1 C_1 - L_2 C_2)^2 + 4 L_1 L_2 C_m^2}}{2(L_1 L_2 C_1 C_2 - L_1 L_2 C_m^2)}}$$

令

$$K_E = \frac{\omega_2^2 - \omega_1^2}{\omega_2^2 + \omega_1^2}$$

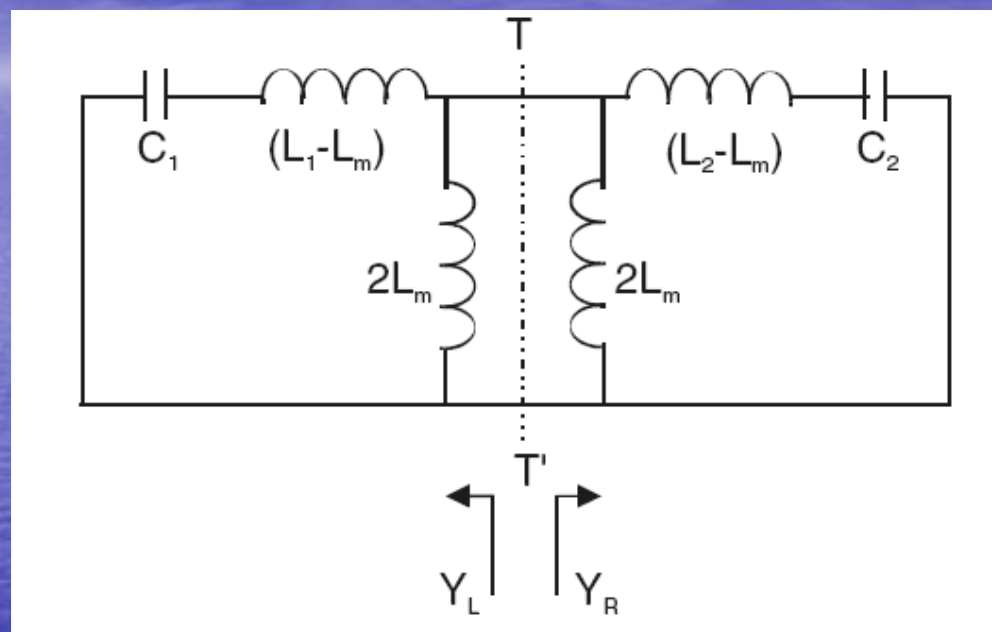
得到

$$K_E^2 = \frac{C_m^2}{C_1 C_2} \frac{4}{\left(\frac{\omega_{02}}{\omega_{01}} + \frac{\omega_{01}}{\omega_{02}}\right)^2} + \left(\frac{\omega_{02}^2 - \omega_{01}^2}{\omega_{02}^2 + \omega_{01}^2}\right)^2$$

进一步表示耦合系数

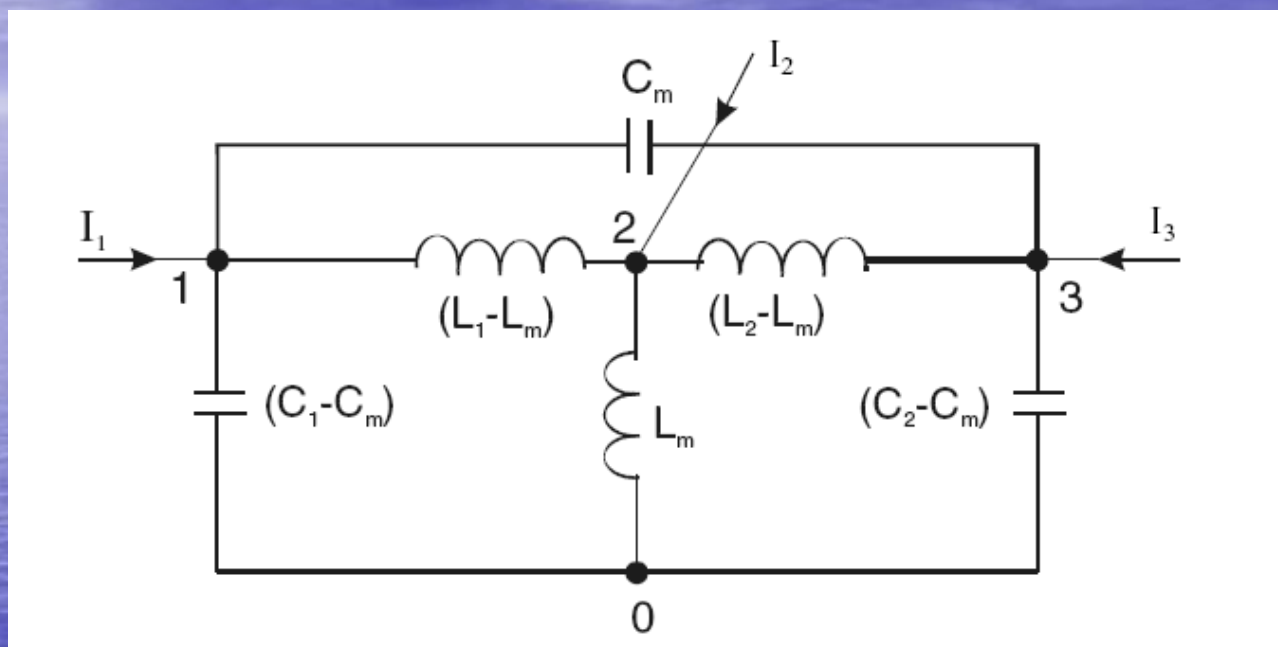
$$k_e = \frac{C_m}{\sqrt{C_1 C_2}} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\omega_{02}}{\omega_{01}} + \frac{\omega_{01}}{\omega_{02}} \right) \sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega_{02}^2 - \omega_{01}^2}{\omega_{02}^2 + \omega_{01}^2} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\omega_{02}^2 - \omega_{01}^2}{\omega_{02}^2 + \omega_{01}^2} \right)^2}$$

2.2.1 异步调谐磁耦合



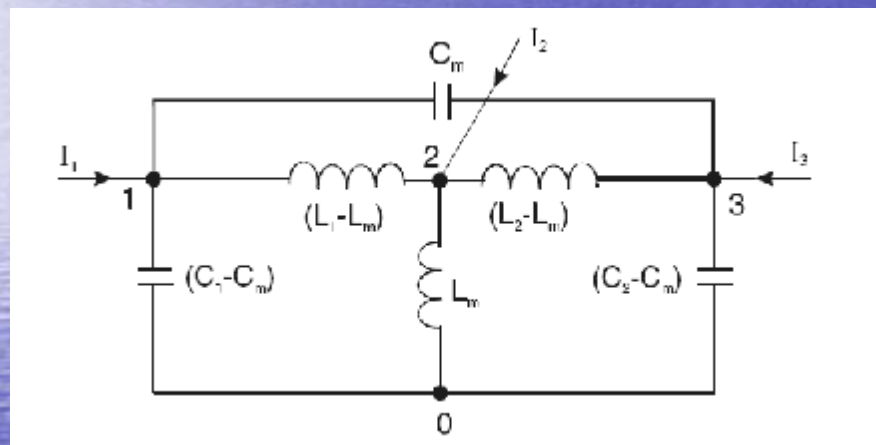
$$k_m = \frac{L_m}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\omega_{02}}{\omega_{01}} + \frac{\omega_{01}}{\omega_{02}} \right) \sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega_2^2 - \omega_1^2}{\omega_2^2 + \omega_1^2} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\omega_{02}^2 - \omega_{01}^2}{\omega_{02}^2 + \omega_{01}^2} \right)^2}$$

2.2.1 异步调谐混合耦合



- 电耦合， C_m ；磁耦合， L_m ；
- I_1 ， I_2 和 I_3 外部流入内部；其它电流流出节点；
- 以“0”点作为参考点，列出导纳矩阵

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \\ I_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{11} & y_{12} & y_{13} \\ y_{21} & y_{22} & y_{23} \\ y_{31} & y_{32} & y_{33} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$y_{11} = j\omega C_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega(L_1 - L_m)}$$

$$y_{12} = y_{21} = -\frac{1}{j\omega(L_1 - L_m)}$$

$$y_{13} = y_{31} = -j\omega C_m$$

$$y_{22} = \frac{1}{j\omega L_m} + \frac{1}{j\omega(L_1 - L_m)} + \frac{1}{j\omega(L_2 - L_m)}$$

$$y_{23} = y_{32} = -\frac{1}{j\omega(L_2 - L_m)}$$

$$y_{33} = j\omega C_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega(L_2 - L_m)}$$

根据参数含义，很容易得到。

比如， y_{11} 表示 $V_2 = V_3 = 0$ 时，自导纳；

y_{12} 表示 $V_1 = V_3 = 0$ ，互导纳。

对于本征频率，意味着

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ for } \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \\ I_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

即

$$\begin{vmatrix} y_{11} & y_{12} & y_{13} \\ y_{21} & y_{22} & y_{23} \\ y_{31} & y_{32} & y_{33} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\omega^4(L_1C_1L_2C_2 - L_m^2C_1C_2 - L_1L_2C_m^2 + L_m^2C_m^2) - \omega^2(L_1C_1 + L_2C_2 - 2L_mC_m) + 1 = 0$$

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\Re_B - \Re_C}{\Re_A}}, \omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\Re_B + \Re_C}{\Re_A}}$$

$$\Re_A = 2(L_1 C_1 L_2 C_2 - L_m^2 C_1 C_2 - L_1 L_2 C_m^2 + L_m^2 C_m^2)$$

$$\Re_B = (L_1 C_1 + L_2 C_2 - 2L_m C_m)$$

$$\Re_C = \sqrt{\Re_B^2 - 2\Re_A}$$

同样的，令

$$K_X = \frac{\omega_2^2 - \omega_1^2}{\omega_2^2 + \omega_1^2}$$

并注意到在窄带滤波器中，有

$$(L_1 C_1 + L_2 C_2) \gg L_m C_m$$

$$\frac{(L_1 C_1 + L_2 C_2)/2}{\sqrt{L_1 C_1 L_2 C_2}} \approx 1$$

$$K_X^2 = \frac{4L_1 C_1 L_2 C_2}{(L_1 C_1 + L_2 C_2)^2} k_x^2 + \frac{(L_1 C_1 - L_2 C_2)^2}{(L_1 C_1 + L_2 C_2)^2}$$

其中，

$$\begin{aligned}k_x^2 &= \left(\frac{C_m^2}{C_1 C_2} + \frac{L_m^2}{L_1 L_2} - \frac{2L_m C_m}{\sqrt{L_1 C_1 L_2 C_2}} \right) \\ &= (k_e - k_m)^2\end{aligned}$$

即，

$$k_x = k_e - k_m = \pm \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\omega_{02}}{\omega_{01}} + \frac{\omega_{01}}{\omega_{02}} \right) \sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega_2^2 - \omega_1^2}{\omega_2^2 + \omega_1^2} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\omega_{02}^2 - \omega_{01}^2}{\omega_{02}^2 + \omega_{01}^2} \right)^2}$$

耦合谐振腔电路和耦合矩阵

- 一、耦合谐振腔滤波器的耦合矩阵
- 二、一般耦合理论
- 三、提取耦合系数
- 四、提取外部Q值

根据前面的推到，耦合的一般结论

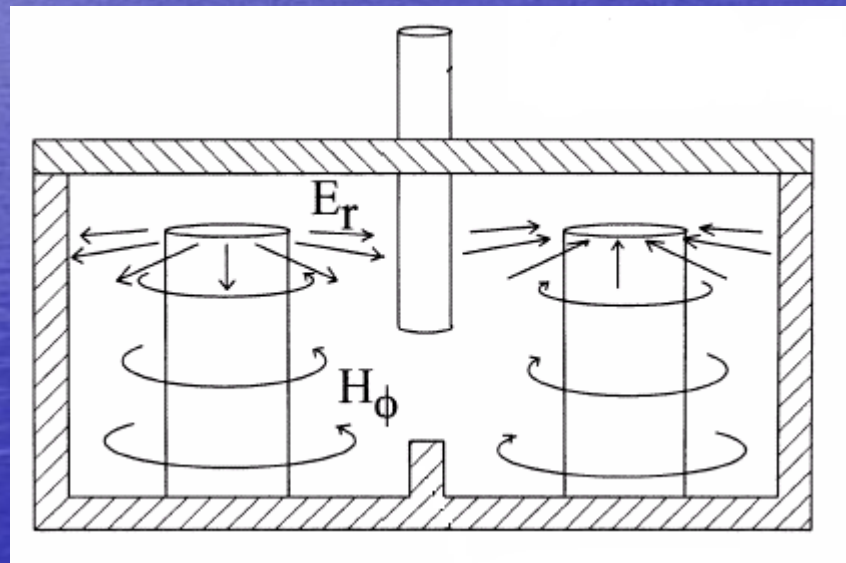
$$k = \pm \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{f_{02}}{f_{01}} + \frac{f_{01}}{f_{02}} \right) \sqrt{\left(\frac{f_{p2}^2 - f_{p1}^2}{f_{p2}^2 + f_{p1}^2} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{f_{02}^2 - f_{01}^2}{f_{02}^2 + f_{01}^2} \right)^2}$$

- f_{01} 和 f_{02} 分别是两个腔体各自的谐振频率；
- f_{p1} 和 f_{p2} 是耦合谐振腔的本征谐振频率；
- 同步调谐时，方程退化为

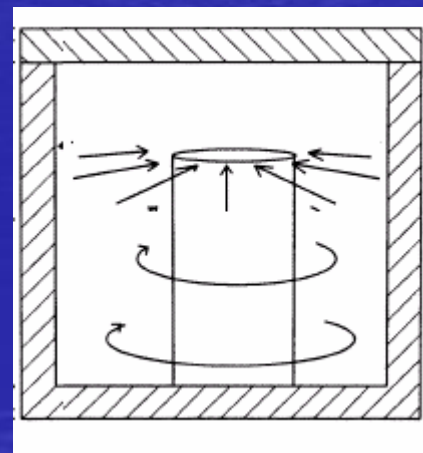
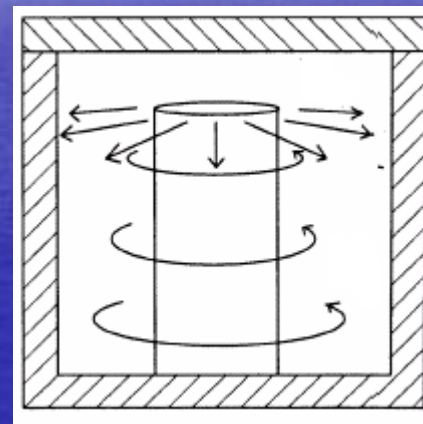
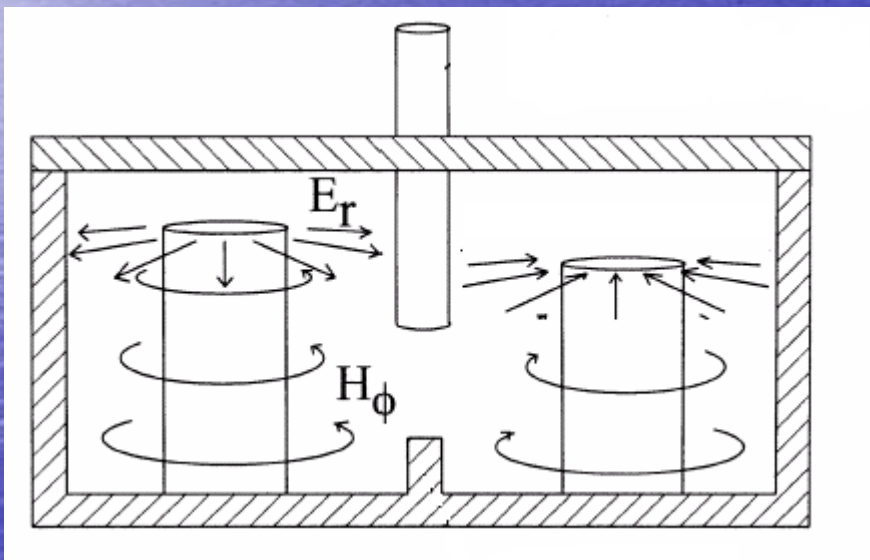
$$k = \pm \frac{f_{p2}^2 - f_{p1}^2}{f_{p2}^2 + f_{p1}^2}$$

为了得到耦合谐振腔的耦合系数：

- 同步调谐，只需要得到耦合谐振腔的本征频率



- 异步调谐，耦合谐振腔的本征频率和各自谐振时的频率



耦合谐振腔电路和耦合矩阵

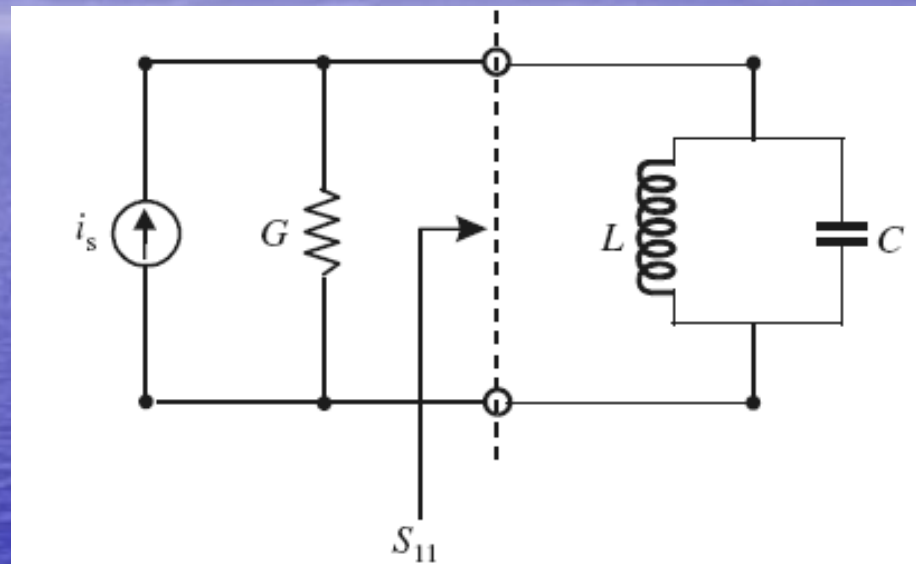
- 一、耦合谐振腔滤波器的耦合矩阵
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四、提取外部Q值

4.1 单端加载谐振腔

4.2 双端对称加载谐振腔

4.1 单端加载谐振腔



单端加载谐振腔模型

$$Y_{in} = j\omega C + \frac{1}{j\omega L} = j\omega_0 C \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right)$$

其中， $LC = 1/\omega_0^2$

对于谐振点附近， $\omega = \omega_0 + \Delta\omega$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{in} &= j\omega_0 C \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right) = j\omega_0 C \frac{\omega^2 - \omega_0^2}{\omega\omega_0} \\ &\cong j\omega_0 C \frac{2\Delta\omega}{\omega_0} = jQ_e G \frac{2\Delta\omega}{\omega_0} \end{aligned}$$

其中， $Q_e = \frac{\omega_0 C}{G}$

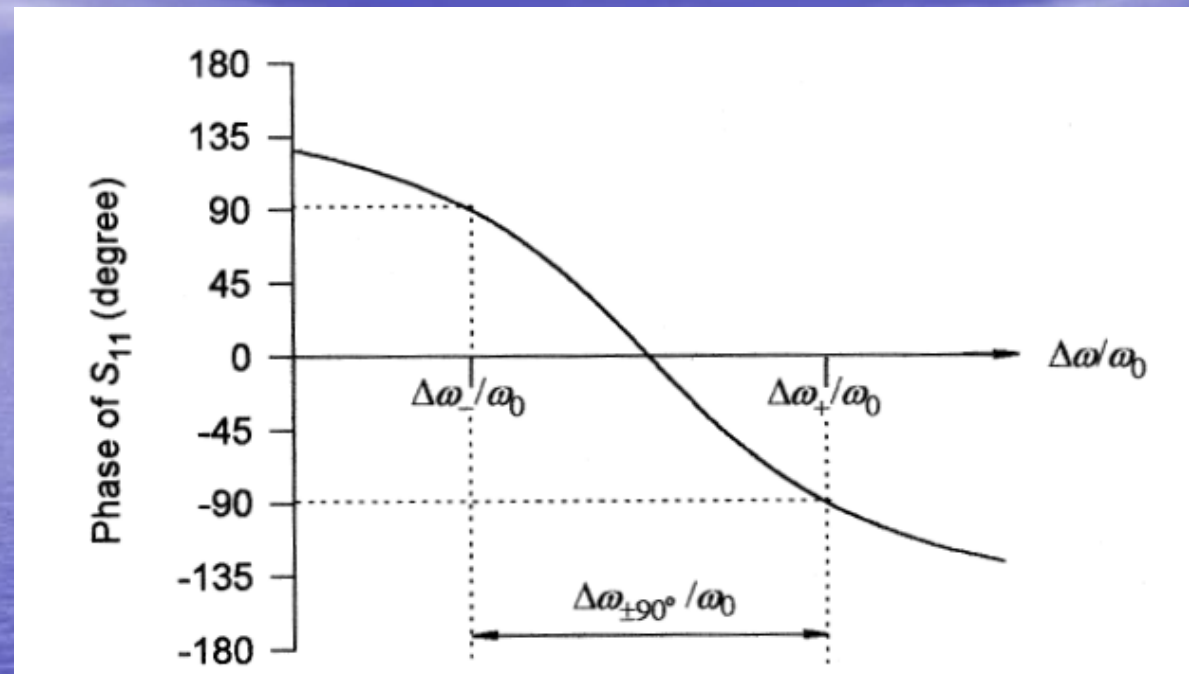
又,

$$S_{11} = \frac{G - Y_{in}}{G + Y_{in}}$$

$$S_{11} = \frac{1 - jQ_e(2\Delta w/w_0)}{1 + jQ_e(2\Delta w/w_0)}$$

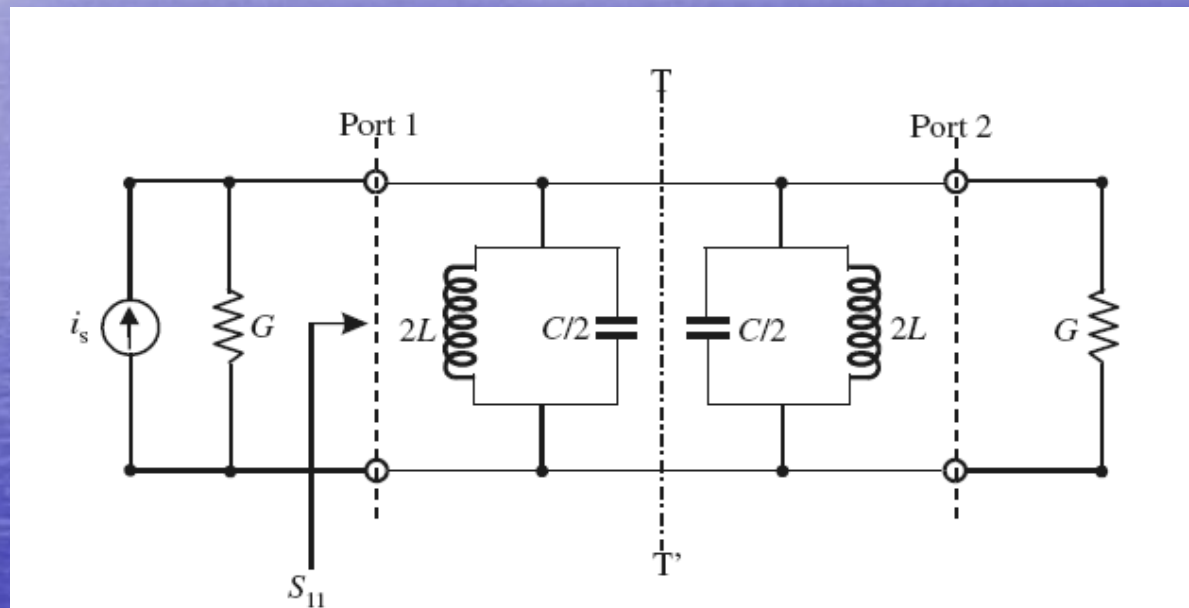
当取 $Q_e = m \frac{w_0}{2\Delta w}$ S_{11} 的相位为 $\pm 90^\circ$

也就是说, 找到 S_{11} 相位为 $\pm 90^\circ$ 对应的频点, 即可得到外部Q值



$$Q_e = \frac{\omega_0}{\Delta\omega_{\pm 90^\circ}}$$

4.2 双端对称加载谐振腔



双端对称加载谐振腔模型

对称面短路时，

$$Y_{ino} = \infty$$
$$S_{11o} = \frac{G - Y_{ino}}{G + Y_{ino}} = -1$$

对称面开路时，

$$Y_{ine} = j\omega_0 C \Delta\omega / \omega_0$$
$$S_{11e} = \frac{G - Y_{ine}}{G + Y_{ine}} = \frac{1 - jQ_e \Delta\omega / \omega_0}{1 + jQ_e \Delta\omega / \omega_0}$$

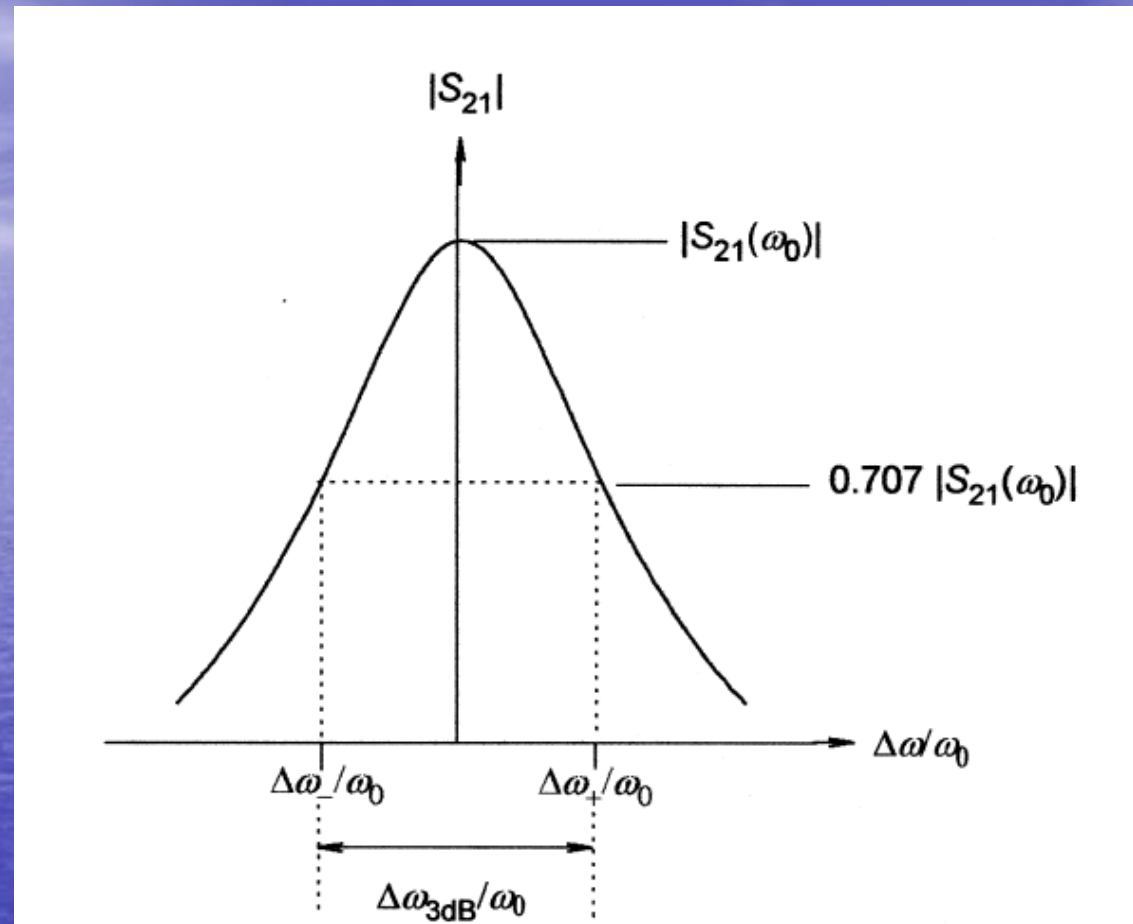
由奇偶摸法得到，

$$S_{21} = \frac{1}{2}(S_{11e} - S_{11o}) = \frac{1}{1 + jQ_e \Delta\omega/\omega_0}$$

得到，

$$|S_{21}| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (Q_e \Delta\omega/\omega_0)^2}}$$

当 $Q_e \frac{\Delta\omega_{\pm}}{\omega_0} = \pm 1$ ，即传输3dB处。



$$\Delta\omega_{3\text{ dB}} = \Delta\omega_+ - \Delta\omega_- = \frac{\omega_0}{(Q_e/2)}$$

$$Q'_e = \frac{Q_e}{2} = \frac{\omega_0}{\Delta\omega_{3\text{ dB}}}$$