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刘升济. 通信电路 T.9: 锁相线性分析:

Homework I. 稳态相差:

若输入一阶环路的信号发生频率阶跃时, 试说明为什么除 $K_p \rightarrow \infty$ 之外, 环路总存在稳态相差? 从物理意义上说明该稳态相差与频率阶跃 $\Delta\omega$ 和环路增益 K_p 的关系?

对于一阶锁相环路, 误差传递函数满足:

$$H_e(s) = \frac{s}{s + K_p}$$

$$\Delta\varphi_e(s) = H_e(s) \cdot \frac{\Delta\omega_0}{s^2} = \frac{\Delta\omega_0}{s(s + K_p)}$$

$$\text{故而 } \Delta\varphi_e(t) \Big|_{t \rightarrow \infty} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \Delta\varphi_e(s) = \frac{\Delta\omega_0}{K_p}$$

对于有限的 K_p , 有 $\Delta\varphi_{e,\infty} = \frac{\Delta\omega_0}{K_p}$: 因而存在稳态相差.

这个相差的作用是维持一个 VCO 的直流控制电压, 这个直流控制电压提供 $\Delta\omega$ 的频率信号过一个积分器后就生成了相应的频率补偿.

K_p 越大, 则跟踪越快.

Homework II: 一阶锁相环

一阶锁相环输入信号: $V_i(t) = V_{im} \sin(\omega_{i0}t + m_f \cos \Omega t)$

当其接入环路瞬间, VCO 在自由振荡:

$$V_o(t) = V_{om} \cos(\omega_{o0}t)$$

(1): 环路的起始频差?

(2): 环路的起始相差?

(3): 环路的稳态相差?

(4): 锁定后环路输出电压.

$$\begin{cases} \omega_i(t) = \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial t} = \omega_{i0} + (-1) \cdot m_f \Omega \sin \Omega t \\ \omega_o(t) = \frac{\partial \varphi_o}{\partial t} = \omega_{o0} \quad (t < 0) \end{cases}$$

起始频差: $\Delta\omega_0 = \omega_i(0) - \omega_o(0) = \omega_{i0} - \omega_{o0}$

(1): 起始相差:

$$\Delta\varphi_0 = \varphi_i(0) - \varphi_o(0) = m_f$$

(3): 稳态相差: $H_p(s) = \frac{K_p}{s + K_p}$, $H_e(s) = \frac{s}{s + K_p}$

直流分量: $\varphi_{e,\infty} = \frac{\Delta\omega_0}{K_p} = \frac{\omega_{i0} - \omega_{o0}}{K_p}$

若 $\left| \frac{\omega_{i0} - \omega_{o0}}{K_p} \right| > \frac{\pi}{6}$, 则严格地:

$$\varphi_{e,\infty} = \arcsin \frac{\omega_{i0} - \omega_{o0}}{K_p}$$

$$\text{由 } H(j\Omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\Omega}{K_p}\right)^2}} \exp(-j \arctan \frac{\Omega}{K_p})$$

$$\begin{cases} H_e(j\Omega) = \frac{\Omega^2}{\sqrt{\Omega^2 + K_p^2}} \exp\left(j\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{\Omega}{K_p}\right)\right) \end{cases}$$

故有交流响应:

$$\varphi_{o,A}(t) = m_f \cdot \frac{\Omega^2}{\sqrt{\Omega^2 + K_p^2}} \cos\left(\Omega t + \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{\Omega}{K_p}\right)$$

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$$\left[\frac{s}{\omega_n}\right]^2 + 2\left[\frac{\xi}{\omega_n}\right]s + 1$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{2\xi}$$

$$\left[\frac{s}{\omega_n}\right]^2 + \frac{1}{Q}\left[\frac{s}{\omega_n}\right] + 1$$

故有稳态相差:

$$\varphi_e(t) = \arcsin \frac{\omega_0 - \omega_0}{K_p} + m_p \sqrt{\frac{\Omega^2}{\Omega^2 + K_p^2}} \cos\left(\Omega t + \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{\Omega}{K_p}\right)$$

故有:

$$V_o(t) = V_{om} \cos\left(\omega_0 t - \arcsin \frac{\omega_0 - \omega_0}{K_p} + m_p \sqrt{\frac{\Omega^2}{\Omega^2 + K_p^2}} \cos\left(\Omega t + \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{\Omega}{K_p}\right)\right)$$

QED

Homework III: 稳定后的输出信号:

一阶系统瞬间输入和输出信号:

$$V_i(t) = V_{im} \sin(2.005 \times 10^6 \pi t + 0.5 \sin(2\pi \times 10^3 t))$$

$$V_o(t) = V_{om} \sin(2\pi \times 10^6 \pi t)$$

$$\text{稳态相差: } \varphi_{e0} = 0.5 \text{ rad}$$

$$(1): \text{亦即: } \arcsin \frac{\Delta \omega_i}{K_p} = 0.5$$

$$\text{得 } K_p = \frac{\Delta \omega_i}{\sin 0.5} = 3.2764 \times 10^4 \text{ rad/s}$$

于是由稳态论写出输出信号:

$$V_o(t) = V_{om} \cos(2.005 \times 10^6 \pi t - 0.5 + 0.0942 \sin(2\pi \times 10^3 t + 1.3813))$$

$$(2): \text{环路带宽, 由 } K_p = 3.2764 \times 10^4 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\Rightarrow BW = \frac{K_p}{2\pi} \approx \frac{K_p \cos \varphi_e}{2\pi} = 4.5762 \text{ kHz}$$

Homework IV: 闭环传递函数:

$$K_w = 3 \times 10^6 \text{ rad/V.s}, K_d = 4 \text{ V}$$

$$R = 10 \text{ k}\Omega, C = 0.01 \mu\text{F}$$

显然这是一个二阶锁相环:

环路滤波器传递:

$$H_{lp}(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{sC}}{R + \frac{1}{sC}} = \frac{1}{1 + sCR} = \frac{1}{1 + s\tau}$$

其闭环传递:

$$H(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}, \begin{cases} \xi = \frac{1}{2\omega_n\tau} \\ \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{K_w K_d}{\tau}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得: } \begin{cases} \omega_n = 3.4641 \times 10^5 \text{ rad/s} \\ \xi = 0.0144 \end{cases} \quad \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + \frac{\omega_n^2}{Q}s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1.2 \times 10^{11}}{s^2 + 1.0 \times 10^4 s + 1.2 \times 10^{11}}$$

其带宽为:

$$BW = \frac{f_0}{Q} = 2\xi f_0 = 1.5915 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}$$

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Homework 5: 相位裕度与稳定性:

证明: 采用有源比例积分滤波器作为环路滤波器的二阶PLL, 其环路增益相位裕度 65° ; 闭环阻尼系数 ξ 在 0.7 附近.

有源比例积分滤波器: $H_F(s) = \frac{1 + s\tau_2}{s\tau_1}$

开环传递: $H_{OL}(s) = \frac{K_p}{s} \cdot H_F(s) = \frac{K_p(1 + s\tau_2)}{s^2\tau_1}$

考虑单位增益频点: $\omega_n^2 \tau_1 \leq 2$

$\|H_{OL}(s)\| = \sqrt{\frac{K_p^2(1 + \omega^2\tau_2^2)}{\tau_1^2\omega^4}} \exp[j(\arctg(\omega\tau_2) - \pi)]$

在单位增益频点处: $K_p \sqrt{1 + \tau_2^2\omega^2} = \tau_1\omega^2$

其中: $pm = \arctg(\tau_2\omega) = 65^\circ$

得: $\tau_2\omega = \tg 65^\circ = 2.1445$

由 $\omega_n^2 = \frac{K_p}{\tau_1}$

闭环传递: $\begin{cases} \omega_n^2 = \frac{K_p}{\tau_1} \\ 2\xi = K_p \frac{\tau_2}{\tau_1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{K_p}{\tau_1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{K_p}{\tau_1}} \tau_2 \end{cases}$

而: $\sqrt{\frac{K_p}{\tau_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \tau_2^2\omega^2}} \omega$

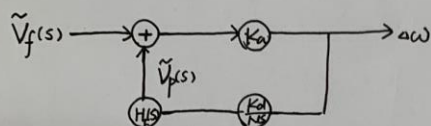
故 $\xi = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \tau_2^2\omega^2}} \tau_2\omega = 0.6971 \approx 0.7$

QED.

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刘开济. 通信电路. HW11:

(1). 考查此电路的线性模型:



有: $\Delta\omega = K\omega [\tilde{V}_f(s) + \tilde{V}_p(s)]$

$$\tilde{V}_p(s) = -\frac{K_d}{Ns} H_f(s) \cdot K\omega [\tilde{V}_p(s) + \tilde{V}_f(s)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{V}_p(s) = -\frac{\frac{K_d K\omega}{Ns} H_f(s)}{1 + \frac{K_d K\omega}{Ns} H_f(s)} \tilde{V}_f(s)$$

$$\Delta\omega = K\omega \frac{1}{1 + \frac{K_d K\omega}{Ns} H_f(s)} \tilde{V}_f(s)$$

$$H(s) = \frac{\Delta\omega}{\tilde{V}_f(s)} = K\omega \frac{1}{Ns^2 + K_d K\omega \tau_2 s + K_d K\omega}$$

$$\text{有 } s_{p1}, s_{p2} = \frac{1}{2N\tau_2} \left[-K_d K\omega \tau_2 \pm \sqrt{(K_d K\omega \tau_2)^2 - 4K_d K\omega N\tau_1} \right]$$

均位于左半平面, 故其中心频率稳定度大。

由于是直接调频, 故而最大偏频高。

(4): 不好取:

$$H(s) = \frac{K\omega}{N\tau_1} \frac{1}{s^2 + \frac{K_d K\omega \tau_2}{N\tau_1} s + \frac{K_d K\omega}{N\tau_1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{H(0.1j\omega_{s1})}{H(s)_{\max}} = \frac{\frac{K\omega}{N\tau_1}}{(0.1\omega_{s1})^2 + j\frac{K_d K\omega \tau_2}{N\tau_1} (0.1\omega_{s1}) + \frac{K_d K\omega}{N\tau_1}} < 0.1$$

只需根据 $K\omega, N, K_d$ 找数值解即可。