

### 通信电路原理

#### 第七章 锁相环

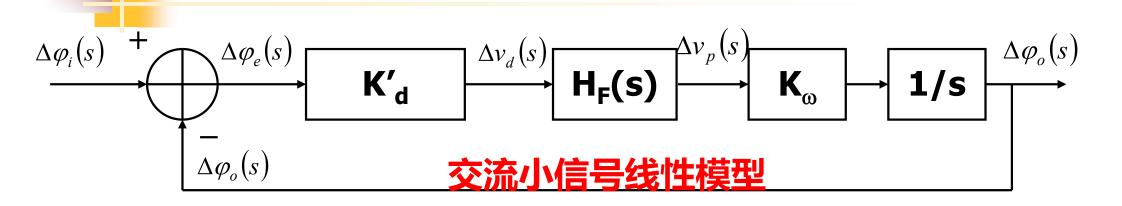
锁相环线性分析



### 锁相环

- 7.1 概述
- 7.2 PLL基本原理
  - 各部件特性与数学模型
  - 环路方程和相位模型
- 7.3 PLL的线性分析
- 7.4 PLL的非线性分析
- 7.5 集成锁相环
- 7.6 PLL电路实例和应用举例
- 附 AFC:自动频率控制

# 7.3 PLL线性分析 7.3.1 线性化模型与传递函数



开环传递函数: 
$$H_o(s) = \frac{\Delta \varphi_o(s)}{\Delta \varphi_e(s)} = \frac{K_p H_F(s)}{s}$$

$$K_p = K_d' K_\omega$$

闭环传递函数: 
$$H(s) = \frac{\Delta \varphi_o(s)}{\Delta \varphi_i(s)} = \frac{H_o(s)}{1 + H_o(s)} = \frac{K_p H_F(s)}{s + K_p H_F(s)}$$

$$K_d' = K_d \cos \varphi_{e\infty}$$

误差传递函数: 
$$H_e(s) = \frac{\Delta \varphi_e(s)}{\Delta \varphi_i(s)} = \frac{\Delta \varphi_i(s) - \Delta \varphi_o(s)}{\Delta \varphi_i(s)} = 1 - H(s) = \frac{s}{s + K_p H_F(s)}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{\Delta \varphi_o(s)}{\Delta \varphi_i(s)} = \frac{H_o(s)}{1 + H_o(s)} = \frac{K_p H_F(s)}{s + K_p H_F(s)}$$



### 再次提醒: PLL是相位传递系统

- s表示输入输出信号相位的变化复频率,而不是输入 输出信号的频率
  - 如果输入信号 $v_i(t)$ 是调相波的话,s代表调制信号的复频率  $j\Omega$ ,而不是载波的复频率 $j\omega$
- 闭环传递函数具有低通特性

■ 
$$s\rightarrow 0$$
,  $H(s)\rightarrow 1$ 

■ 
$$s\rightarrow\infty$$
,  $H(s)\rightarrow0$ 

- 误差传递函数具有高通特性

• 
$$s\rightarrow 0$$
,  $H_e(s)\rightarrow 0$ 

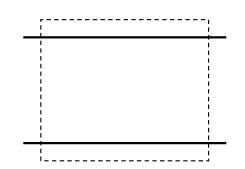
• 
$$s \rightarrow \infty$$
,  $H_e(s) \rightarrow 1$ 

- 线性模型成立的前提条件
  - 相位误差变化量Δφ。很小

$$H(s) = \frac{\Delta \varphi_o(s)}{\Delta \varphi_i(s)} = \frac{K_p H_F(s)}{s + K_p H_F(s)}$$

$$H_e(s) = \frac{\Delta \varphi_e(s)}{\Delta \varphi_i(s)} = \frac{s}{s + K_p H_F(s)}$$

$$K_p = K_d' K_\omega = K_d K_\omega \cos \varphi_{e\infty}$$



### 一阶锁相环

#### 环路滤波器为直通电路(没有环路滤波器)

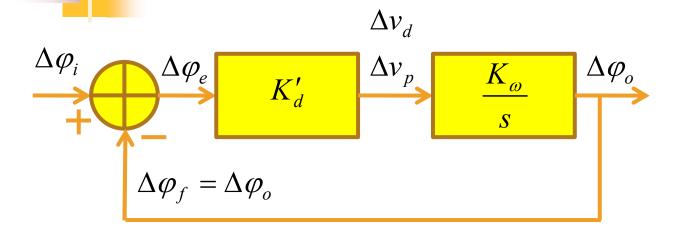
$$H_F(s)=1$$

闭环传递函数: 
$$H(s) = \frac{\Delta \varphi_o}{\Delta \varphi_i} = \frac{K_p H_F(s)}{s + K_p H_F(s)} = \frac{K_p}{s + K_p} = \frac{\omega_0}{s + \omega_0}$$

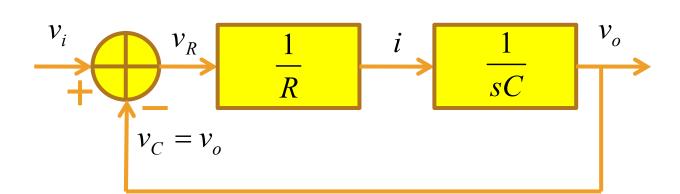
误差传递函数: 
$$H_e(s) = \frac{\Delta \varphi_e}{\Delta \varphi_i} = \frac{s}{s + K_p H_F(s)} = \frac{s}{s + K_p} = \frac{s}{s + \omega_0}$$

- 闭环传递函数具有低通特性:输出相位是输入相位中的低频分量
- 误差传递函数具有高通特性:误差相位是输入相位中的高频分量
- K<sub>P</sub>是低通和高通的3dB转折点ω<sub>0</sub>

# 一阶锁相环(相位滤波器) 与一阶RC低通(电压滤波器)



一阶锁相环对输入相位的 滤波作用,犹如一阶RC 低通电路对输入电压的滤 波作用



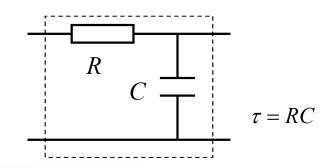
一阶RC的所有频域和时域特性讨论,同样适用于一阶PLL讨论,只是用相位替代电压而已

时域特性: 阶跃响应

频域特性:正弦稳态响应



### 二阶锁相环



#### - 以RC积分滤波器为例

$$H_F(s) = \frac{1}{1 + s\tau}$$

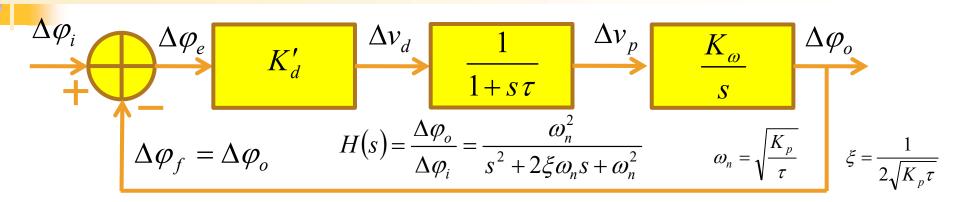
闭环传递函数: 
$$H(s) = \frac{K_p H_F(s)}{s + K_p H_F(s)} = \frac{\frac{K_p}{1 + s\tau}}{s + \frac{K_p}{1 + s\tau}} = \frac{K_p/\tau}{s^2 + s/\tau + K_p/\tau} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

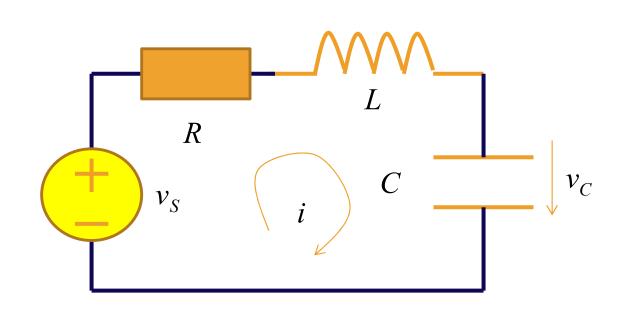
误差传递函数: 
$$H_e(s) = 1 - H(s) = \frac{s^2 + s/\tau}{s^2 + s/\tau + K_p/\tau} = \frac{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\omega_n^2 = K_p / \tau \qquad 2\xi \omega_n = 1/\tau$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{K_p}{\tau}} \qquad \xi = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{K_p \tau}}$$

### 二阶锁相环与RLC低通

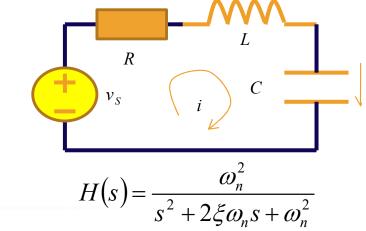


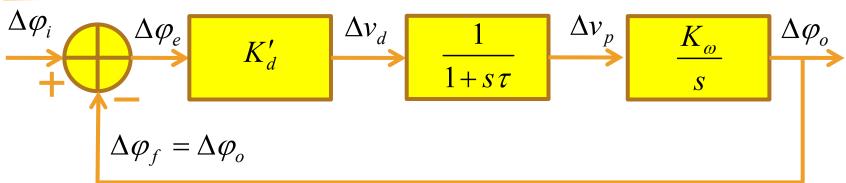


$$H(s) = \frac{v_C}{v_S} = \frac{\frac{1}{LC}}{s^2 + s\frac{R}{L} + \frac{1}{LC}}$$
$$= \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$
$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}} \qquad \xi = \frac{R}{2\sqrt{L/C}}$$

# RLC低通滤波器 信号流图

 $v_C$ 





$$i = \frac{v_S - v_C}{R + sL} = \frac{v_S - v_C}{R} \frac{1}{1 + s\tau_L}$$

$$v_C = i \frac{1}{sC}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + s\tau_L}$$

$$i = \frac{v_S - v_C}{R + sL} = \frac{1}{sC}$$

$$v_C = i \frac{1}{sC}$$

串联R相当于PLL中的鉴相器:将戴维南电压转换为诺顿电流串联L相当于PLL中的环路滤波器:电流低通滤波(电感分流)串联C相当于PLL中的VCO(积分环节):电流积分形成电压如果直连(直通环路滤波器),则为一阶低通(PLL)

# 三种常见一阶环路滤波器对应 三种二阶锁相环

闭环传递函数: 
$$H(s) = \frac{K_p H_F(s)}{s + K_p H_F(s)}$$

误差传递函数: 
$$H_e(s) = 1 - H(s) = \frac{s}{s + K_p H_F(s)}$$

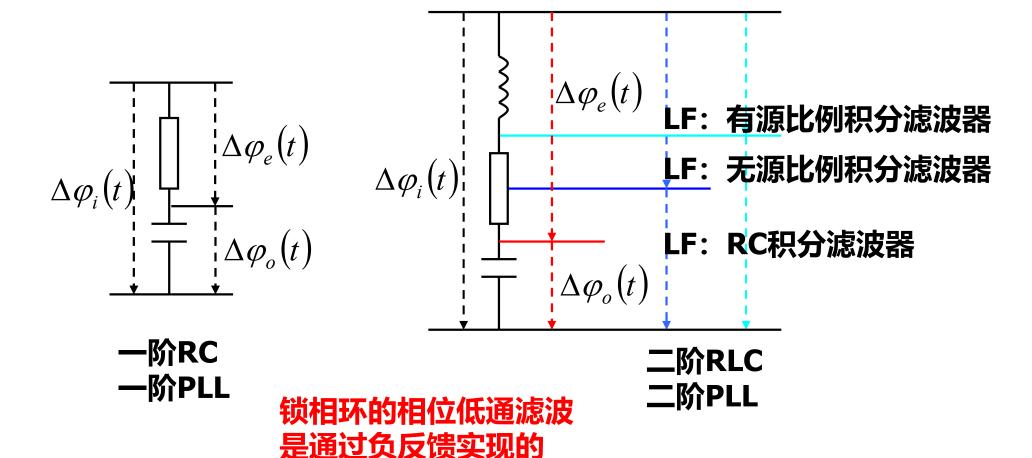
环路滤波器	闭环传递函数	误差传递函数	特性参数	
R C 积分滤波器	$\omega_n^2$	$s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s$	$\omega^2 = \frac{K_p}{M_p}$	$2\xi\omega_n=\frac{1}{2}$
$H_F(s) = \frac{1}{1 + s\tau}$	$s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2$	$s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2$	$\tau$	$\tau$
无源比例积分滤波器	$\left(2\varepsilon - \frac{\omega_n}{\omega_n}\right)_{\alpha = 0}$	$s^2 + s \frac{\omega_n^2}{V}$	$\omega^2 = \frac{K_p}{M_p}$	$2\xi\omega_n = \frac{1 + K_p \tau_2}{\tau_1 + \tau_2}$
$H_F(s) = \frac{1 + s \tau_2}{1 + s(\tau_1 + \tau_2)}$	$\left(2\xi - \frac{\omega_n}{K_P}\right)\omega_n s + \omega_n^2$	$K_P$	$\omega_n^2 = \frac{K_p}{\tau_1 + \tau_2}$	$\tau_1 + \tau_2$
$1+s(\tau_1+\tau_2)$	$s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2$	$s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2$		
有源比例积分滤波器	$2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2$	s <sup>2</sup>	$\omega_n^2 = \frac{K_p}{}$	$2\xi\omega_n = K_p \frac{\tau_2}{\tau}$
$H_F(s) = \frac{1 + s \tau_2}{s \tau_2}$	$s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2$	$s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2$	$\sigma_n = \tau_1$	$z \varsigma \omega_n - K_p $ $\tau_1$
$s\tau_1$				

环路滤波器 $H_F$ 前负号,输出自动调整为 $-\cos(\phi_o(t))$ ,鉴相器鉴相灵敏度为 $-K_d$ 这并不会影响到相位环路方程:为了讨论方便,不再考虑这个负号



### 对PLL低通相位滤波的形象化理解

#### 假设存在对相位犹如对电压起作用的相位RLC器件





- 对于已经锁定的环路,当输入信号的频率或相位发生 某种变化时,环路的反馈将迫使压控振荡器的频率和 相位跟踪输入信号的相位变化
- 在输入信号发生变化后的一段时间里,环路有一瞬变过程
  - 这个瞬变过程的具体状况与PLL的组成有关,也与输入信号频率或相位的变化规律有关
- 瞬变过程结束后,环路重新进入稳定的锁定状态
  - 这时,压控振荡器与输入信号有相同的频率和一固定的相差, 这个相差就是稳态相差

#### 为了简单起见,假设起始状态为同频,锁定则同频同相

$$\omega_{i0} = \omega_{o0}$$

$$\omega_{i0} = \omega_{o0}$$
  $\left(t < 0\right)$   $\varphi_{e^{\infty},0} = \arcsin \frac{\omega_{i0} - \omega_{o0}}{H_F(0)K_p} = 0$ 



#### 相位阶跃与频率阶跃的瞬态响应和稳态相差

输入为相位阶跃: 
$$\Delta \varphi_i(t) = \begin{cases} \Delta \theta_0 & t > 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta \varphi_i(s) = \frac{\Delta \theta_0}{s}$$

输入有一频率阶跃: 
$$\omega_i(t) = \begin{cases} \omega_{o0} + \Delta \omega_0 & t > 0 \\ \omega_{o0} & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta \varphi_i(t) = \begin{cases} \Delta \omega_0 t & t > 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

误差相位的瞬态响应: 
$$\Delta \varphi_e(s) = H_e(s) \Delta \varphi_i(s)$$
 
$$\Delta \varphi_e(t) = L^{-1} \Delta \varphi_e(s)$$

$$\Delta \varphi_i(s) = \frac{\Delta \omega_0}{s^2}$$

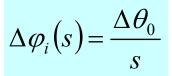
输出相位的瞬态响应:  $\Delta \varphi_{o}(t) = \Delta \varphi_{i}(t) - \Delta \varphi_{e}(t)$ 

稳态相差: 
$$\Delta \varphi_{e\infty} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \Delta \varphi_e(t) = \lim_{s \to 0} s \Delta \varphi_e(s)$$
 (拉氏变换终值定理)

$$\varphi_{e^{\infty}} = \varphi_{e^{\infty},0} + \Delta \varphi_{e^{\infty}} = \Delta \varphi_{e^{\infty}}$$

#### - 稳态相差为0







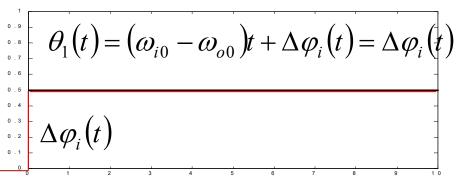
#### 一阶PLL对相位阶跃的瞬态响应和稳态相差

$$H_e(s) = \frac{s}{s + K_P} = \frac{s}{s + \omega_0}$$

$$\Delta \varphi_e(s) = \frac{s}{s + \omega_0} \frac{\Delta \theta_0}{s} = \frac{\Delta \theta_0}{s + \omega_0}$$

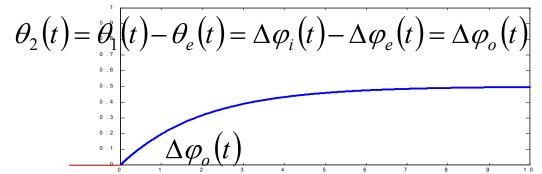
$$\Delta \varphi_e(t) = L^{-1} \frac{\Delta \theta_0}{s + \omega_0} = \Delta \theta_0 e^{-\omega_0 t}$$

$$\Delta \varphi_{e^{\infty}} = 0$$



$$\theta_e(t) = \varphi_{e\infty} + \Delta \varphi_e(t) = \Delta \varphi_e(t)$$

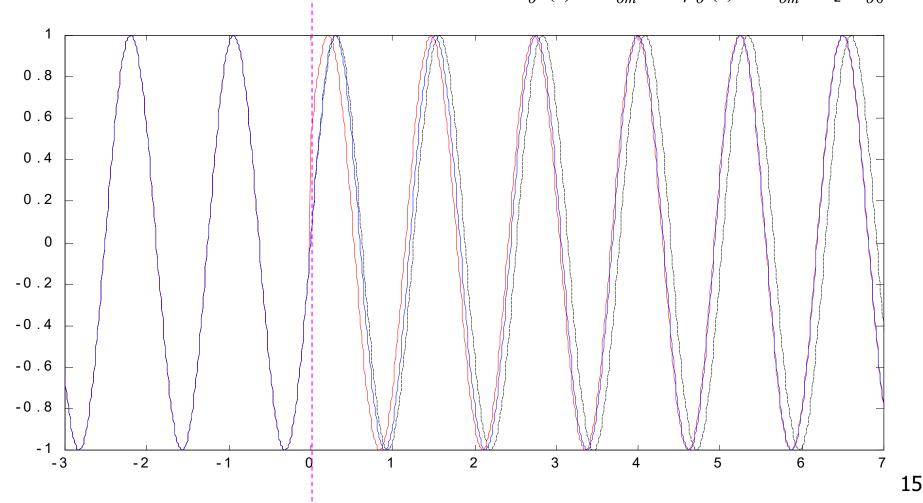


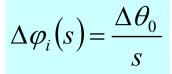


压控振荡器输出相位的变化是连续的,它需要经过一段时间才能跟踪得上输入相位的变化:其根本原因是控制电压改变的是压控振荡器的频率,它是随着控制电压的变化而立即变化的。但需要跟踪的是输入信号相位的跳变,而压控振荡器相位的变化是频率的积分,所以它需要一定的时间

#### 一阶环输出信号对输入信号相位阶跃的跟踪

$$v_{i}(t) = V_{im} \sin \varphi_{i}(t) = V_{im} \sin \left(\omega_{o0}t + \theta_{1}(t)\right) \qquad v_{o}(t) = V_{om} \cos \varphi_{o}(t) = V_{om} \cos \left[\omega_{o0}t + \theta_{2}(t)\right]$$
$$v_{o}^{Q}(t) = V_{om} \sin \varphi_{o}(t) = V_{om} \sin \left[\omega_{o0}t + \theta_{2}(t)\right]$$







#### 二阶PLL对相位阶跃的瞬态响应和稳态相差

#### 以有源比例积分环路滤波器作为PLL的LF为例

$$H_e(s) = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \qquad \Delta\varphi_e(s) = \frac{s\Delta\theta_0}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

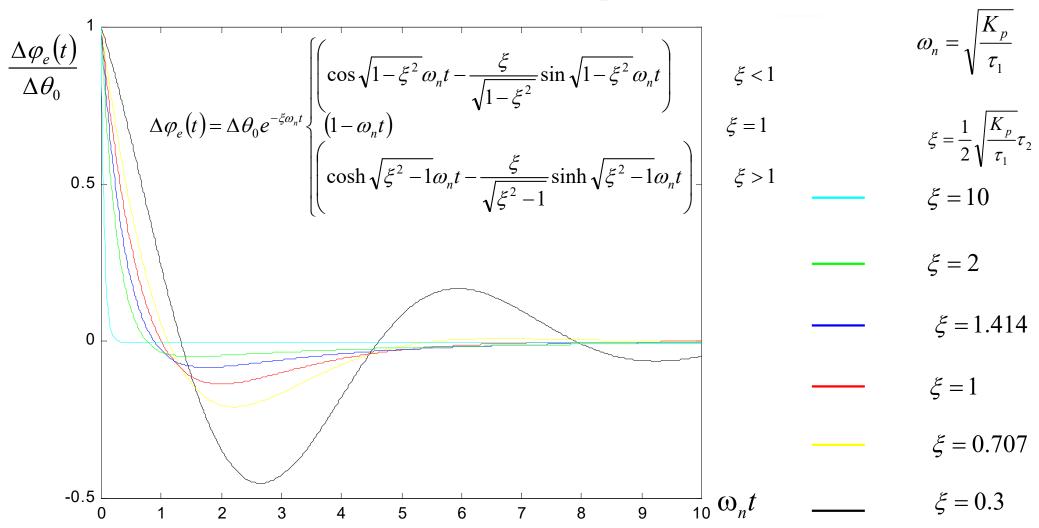
$$\Delta \varphi_{e}(t) = \Delta \theta_{0} e^{-\xi \omega_{n} t} \begin{cases} \cos \sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}} \omega_{n} t - \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}} \sin \sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}} \omega_{n} t \end{cases} \qquad \xi < 1$$

$$\begin{cases} (1 - \omega_{n} t) & \xi = 1 \\ \cosh \sqrt{\xi^{2} - 1} \omega_{n} t - \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{\xi^{2} - 1}} \sinh \sqrt{\xi^{2} - 1} \omega_{n} t \end{cases} \qquad \xi > 1$$

- 稳态相差为0
- ω<sub>n</sub>越大,对相位阶跃跟踪得越快
- ξ越小, 过冲量越大, 跟踪慢; ξ很大时, 跟踪看起来很快

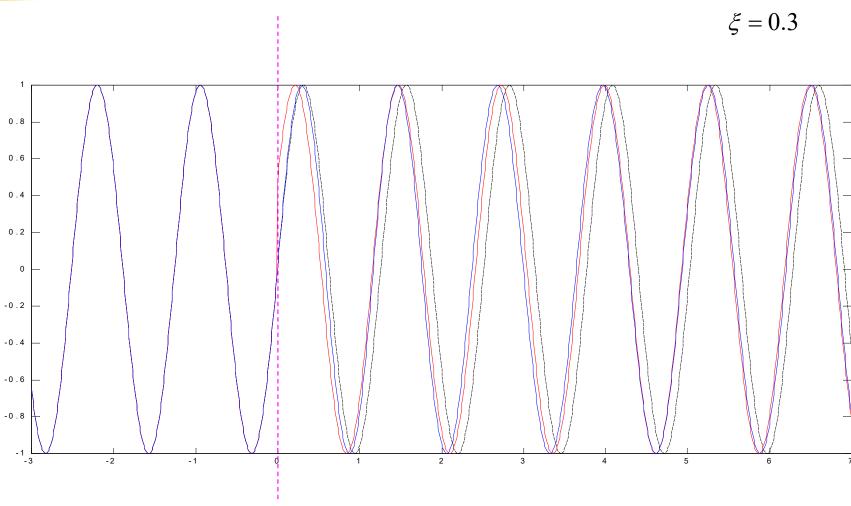


## 误差相位对相位阶跃的响应

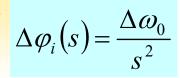




#### 二阶环输出信号对输入信号相位阶跃的跟踪



稳态相差为一常数Δα₀/Kp, 以保证压控振荡器有频率变化Δα₀, 且保持这个变化,这就需要维持相应的控制电压,这个常数相差产生这个控制电压: K。越大,稳态相差越小,跟踪得也越快





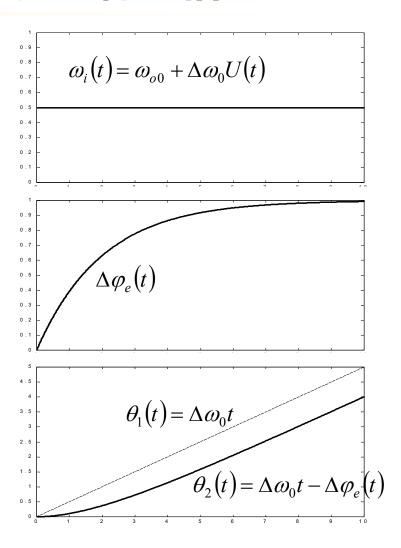
#### 一阶PLL对频率阶跃的瞬态响应和稳态相差

$$H_e(s) = \frac{s}{s + K_P} = \frac{s}{s + \omega_0}$$

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

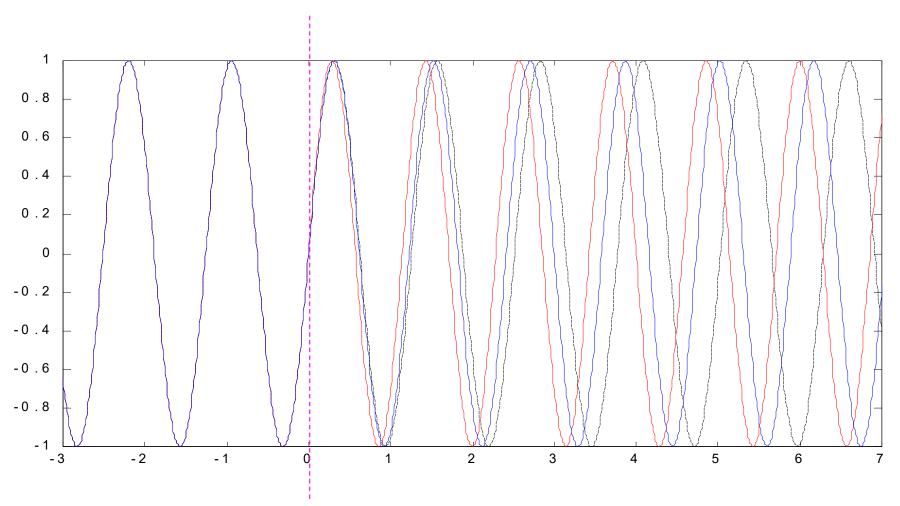
$$\Delta \varphi_e(t) = L^{-1} \Delta \varphi_e(s) = \frac{\Delta \omega_0}{\omega_0} \left( 1 - e^{-\omega_0 t} \right)$$

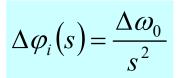
$$\begin{split} \Delta \varphi_{e^{\infty}} &= \frac{\Delta \omega_0}{\omega_0} = \frac{\Delta \omega_0}{K_p} \\ \varphi_{e^{\infty}} &= \varphi_{e^{\infty},0} + \Delta \varphi_{e^{\infty}} = \frac{\Delta \omega_0}{K_p} \end{split}$$





#### 一阶环输出信号对输入信号频率阶跃的跟踪







#### 二阶PLL对频率阶跃的瞬态响应和稳态相差

#### 以有源比例积分环路滤波器做为PLL的LF为例

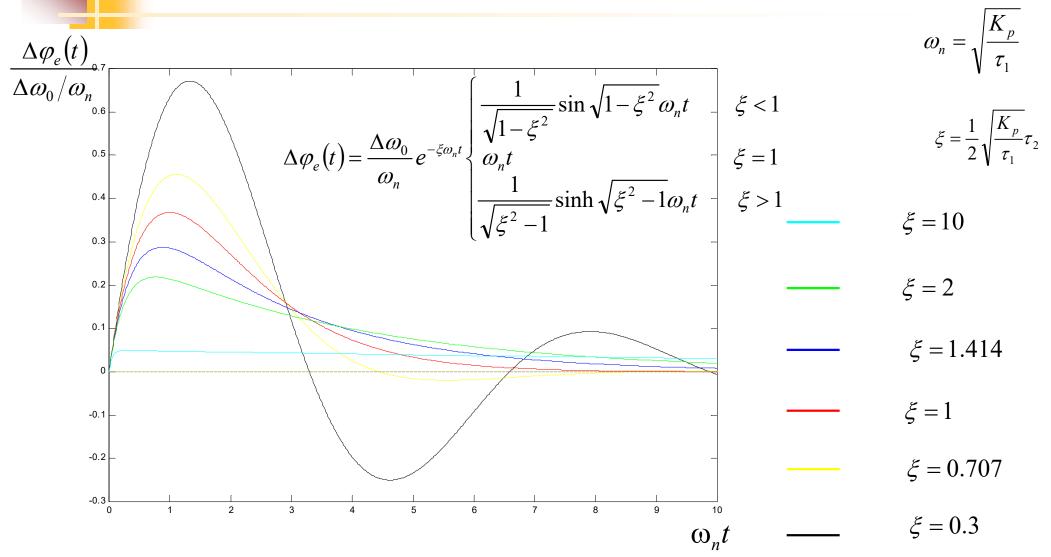
$$H_e(s) = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \qquad \Delta\varphi_e(s) = \frac{\Delta\omega_0}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\Delta \varphi_e(s) = \frac{\Delta \omega_0}{s^2 + 2\zeta \omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\Delta \varphi_{e}(t) = \frac{\Delta \omega_{0}}{\omega_{n}} e^{-\xi \omega_{n} t} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}} \sin \sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}} \omega_{n} t & \xi < 1\\ \omega_{n} t & \xi = 1\\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\xi^{2} - 1}} \sinh \sqrt{\xi^{2} - 1} \omega_{n} t & \xi > 1 \end{cases}$$

- 对理想运放实现的有源比例积分环路滤波器而言,稳态相差为0
- ω<sub>n</sub>越大,对相位阶跃跟踪得越快; 瞬态相差越小
- 取ξ=0.707~1可兼顾快的响应速度和小的过冲量

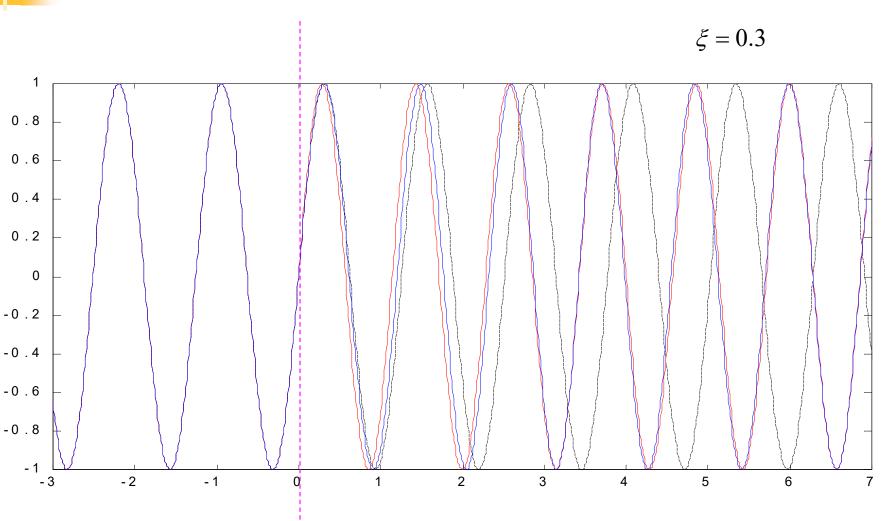
# 误差相位对频率阶跃的响应



 $\Phi_{e\infty} = \arcsin \frac{\Delta \omega}{H_F(0)K_p} \approx \frac{\Delta \omega}{H_F(0)K_p}$ 



#### 二阶环输出信号对输入信号频率阶跃的跟踪



- PLL对输入相位阶跃的稳态相差为0; PLL实现频率跟踪是以相位误差为代价的
- 采用有源比例积分滤波器可以使得稳态相差几乎为0,在适当调整阻尼系数后,又可获得一个好的瞬态响应曲线



### 相位阶跃和频率阶跃的稳态相差

相位阶跃: 
$$\Delta \varphi_i(s) = \frac{\Delta \theta_0}{s}$$

$$\Delta \varphi_{e\infty} = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{s}{s + K_P H_F(s)} \Delta \theta_0 = 0$$

$$\Delta \varphi_{e\infty} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \Delta \varphi_e(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} s H_e(s) \Delta \varphi_i(s)$$
$$= \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{s^2}{s + K_P H_F(s)} \Delta \varphi_i(s)$$

频率阶跃: 
$$\Delta \varphi_i(s) = \frac{\Delta \omega_0}{s^2}$$

$$\Delta \varphi_{e\infty} = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{\Delta \omega_0}{s + K_P H_F(s)} = \frac{\Delta \omega_0}{K_P H_F(0)} = \frac{\Delta \omega_0}{K_{P0}}$$

$$=\begin{cases} \frac{\Delta\omega_0}{K_P} & \text{直通电路, RC积分, 无源比例积分滤波器} \\ \frac{\Delta\omega_0}{K_PA_v} \approx 0 & \text{有源比例积分滤波器} \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta \varphi_{e^{\infty}} = \lim_{s \to 0} s \Delta \varphi_{e}(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} s H_{e}(s) \Delta \varphi_{i}(s)$$
$$= \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{s^{2}}{s + K_{P} H_{E}(s)} \Delta \varphi_{i}(s)$$



### 频率斜升?

- 发射机和接收机之间有加速运动时发生频率斜升
  - 卫星和导弹跟踪:频率扫描

输入有一频率斜升: 
$$\omega_i(t) = \begin{cases} \omega_{o0} + \Lambda t & t > 0 \\ \omega_{o0} & t < 0 \end{cases}$$
  $\Delta \varphi_i(s) = \frac{\Lambda}{s^3}$ 

$$\Delta \varphi_{e\infty} = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{\Lambda}{s(s + K_P H_F(s))} = \frac{\Lambda}{K_P} \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{1}{sH_F(s)}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{\Lambda \tau_1}{K_P} & H_F(s) = \frac{1}{s\tau_1} (1 + s\tau_2) \\ 0 & H_F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot (...) \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s\tau_1} (1 + s\tau_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{s\tau_2} (1 + s\tau_2)$$

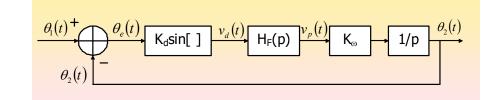
$$= \frac{1}{s\tau_2} (1 + s\tau_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{s\tau_2} (1 + s\tau_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{s\tau_1} (1 + s\tau_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{s\tau_2} (1 + s\tau_2)$$

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



### 环路对相位阶跃的响应过程

PLL锁定:假设同频同相: $\theta_e(t) = 0$ :t < 0: $v_d(t) = 0$ , $v_p(t) = 0$ 

t=0:相位阶跃 $\Delta\theta_0$ 

产生相差:  $\theta_e(t) = \Delta \theta_0$ : t = 0

鉴相器和低通均有电压输出:  $V_d(t) = K_d\theta_e(t)$ ,  $v_p(t) = H_F(p)V_d(t)$ 

VCO频率出现变化,使得输出相位不断接近输入相位,相差逐渐减小

各过一段时间后,PLL重新锁定:仍然同频同相: $\theta_{
m e}({\sf t})$ =0, ${\sf v}_{\sf d}({\sf t})$ =0, ${\sf v}_{\sf p}({\sf t})$ = ${\sf p}$ 

相位阶跃跟踪过程



PLL锁定:假设同频同相:  $\theta_e(t) = 0$ : t<0:  $v_d(t) = 0$ ,  $v_p(t) = 0$ 

t=0: 频率阶跃 $\Delta\omega_0$ 

|输入产生相位斜升:  $\theta_1(t) = \Delta \omega_0 t$ : t > 0: 产生相差 $\theta_e(t)$ 

鉴相器和低通均有电压输出:  $V_d(t) = K_d\theta_e(t)$ ,  $v_p(t) = H_F(p)V_d(t)$ 

VCO频率出现变化,使得输出频率不断接近输入频率,相差趋于恒值

PLL重新锁定: 同频不同相:  $\theta_{e_{\infty}} = \Delta \omega_0 / K_p A_v$  ,  $v_{d_{\infty}} = \Delta \omega_0 / K_{\omega} A_v$  ,  $v_{p_{\infty}} = \Delta \omega_0 / K_{\omega}$ 



### 7.3.4 PLL的频率特性

- 当输入信号的相位按正弦规律变化时, PLL输出信号的相位也将按正弦规律变化, 但按正弦规律变化的相位的幅度和初始 相角将随频率的不同而不同,称这种特 性为PLL环路的频率特性或频率响应
  - 频率特性就是PLL线性模型传递函数H(s)的 频率特性

$$\Delta \varphi_o(s) = H(s) \Delta \varphi_i(s)$$
  $H(j\Omega) = H(s)_{s=j\Omega}$ 

如果输入为一单音调相信号,输出信号仍然为单音调相信号,调制指数发生变化,并且调制信号有相移

$$H(s) = \frac{\Delta \varphi_o(s)}{\Delta \varphi_i(s)} = \frac{K_P H_F(s)}{s + K_P H_F(s)}$$



### 输入相位和输出相位表示

$$v_{i}(t) = v_{im} \sin[\omega_{o0}t + \theta_{1m} \sin(\Omega t + \psi_{1})]$$

$$v_o(t) = v_{om} \cos[\omega_{o0}t + \theta_{2m} \sin(\Omega t + \psi_2)]$$

$$\Delta \varphi_i(t) = \theta_{1m} \sin(\Omega t + \psi_1) \qquad \Delta \varphi_o(t) = \theta_{2m} \sin(\Omega t + \psi_2)$$

$$\Delta \varphi_o(s) = H(s) \Delta \varphi_i(s)$$

$$\Delta \varphi_o(j\Omega) = H(j\Omega)\Delta \varphi_i(j\Omega) = |H(j\Omega)|e^{j\varphi_H(\Omega)}\Delta \varphi_i(j\Omega)$$

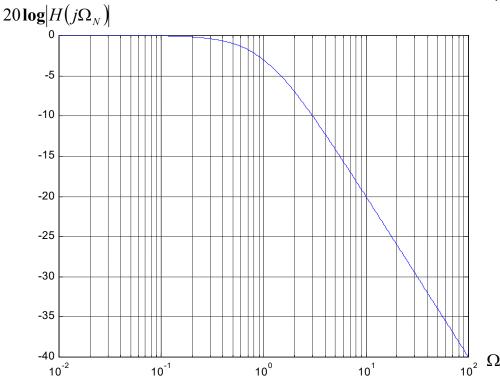
$$\theta_{2m} = \theta_{1m} | H(j\Omega) \qquad \qquad \psi_2 = \psi_1 + \varphi_H(\Omega)$$

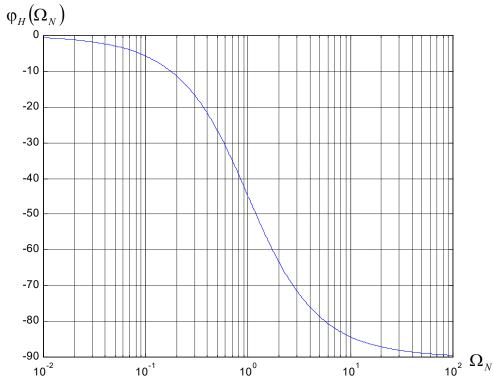
$$H(s) = \frac{K_P}{s + K_P} = \frac{\omega_0}{s + \omega_0} \qquad \Omega_{3dB} = \omega_0 = K_P$$

$$\Omega_{3dB} = \omega_0 = K_p$$



$$H(j\Omega) = \frac{K_P}{j\Omega + K_P} = \frac{\omega_0}{j\Omega + \omega_0} = \frac{1}{1 + j\left(\frac{\Omega}{\omega_0}\right)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \Omega_N^2}} e^{-j\arctan\Omega_N}$$





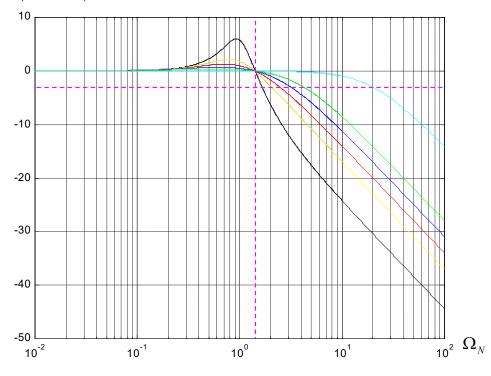
$$H(s) = \frac{2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\Omega_{N,3dB} = \frac{\Omega_{3dB}}{\omega_n} = \sqrt{2\xi^2 + 1 + \sqrt{(2\xi^2 + 1)^2 + 1}}; \quad \Omega_{3dB} = \Omega_{N,3dB}\omega_n$$

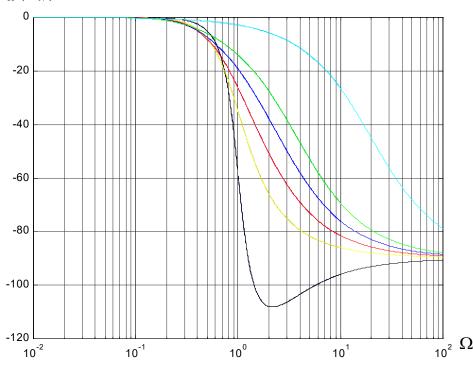


$$H(j\Omega) = \frac{j2\xi\omega_{n}\Omega + \omega_{n}^{2}}{-\Omega^{2} + j2\xi\omega_{n}\Omega + \omega_{n}^{2}} = \frac{1 + j2\xi\Omega_{N}}{\left(1 - \Omega_{N}^{2}\right) + j2\xi\Omega_{N}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \left(2\xi\Omega_{N}\right)^{2}}{\left(1 - \Omega_{N}^{2}\right)^{2} + \left(2\xi\Omega_{N}\right)^{2}}}e^{j\left(\arctan 2\xi\Omega_{N} - \arctan \frac{2\xi\Omega_{N}}{1 - \Omega_{N}^{2}}\right)}$$

#### $20\log|H(j\Omega_N)|$



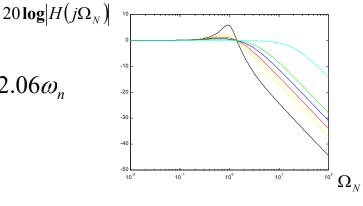
$$\phi_Hig(\Omega_Nig)$$



 $\xi = 0.3, 0.707, 1, 1.414, 2, 10$ 

$$\Omega_{3dB} = \omega_n \sqrt{2\xi^2 + 1 + \sqrt{(2\xi^2 + 1)^2 + 1}} \qquad \Omega_{3dB}(\xi = 0.707) = 2.06\omega_n$$

$$\Omega_{3dB}(\xi = 0.707) = 2.06\omega$$



### 低通特性

- 对于二阶环路,其频率的低通特性主要取决于两个 参数, 阻尼系数ξ和环路的自然角频率ω,
  - ωn决定低通特性的频带宽度
  - ξ主要决定低通特性的形状
- 增大或减小on,只是把低通特性按比例拉宽或缩窄
- **&越小,低通特性的峰起越严重,截止速度越快** 
  - ξ = 1: 临界阻尼; ξ < 1: 欠阻尼; ξ > 1: 过阻尼
  - 取ξ = 0.707 ~ 1是兼顾过冲量小和截止速度快的较通常 的选择

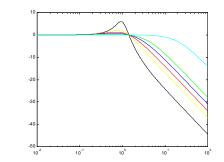
$$v_{i}(t) = v_{im} \sin[\omega_{o0}t + \theta_{1m} \sin(\Omega_{1}t + \psi_{1})]$$

$$v_{o}(t) = v_{om} \cos[\omega_{o0}t + \theta_{2m} \sin(\Omega_{1}t + \psi_{2})]$$

$$\theta_{2m} = \theta_{1m} |H(j\Omega_{1})|$$

$$\Omega_{3dB} = \omega_n \sqrt{2\xi^2 + 1 + \sqrt{(2\xi^2 + 1)^2 + 1}}$$

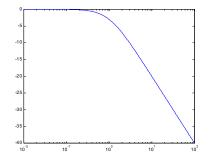
$$\Omega_{3dB}(\xi = 0.707) = 2.06\omega_n = 2.06\sqrt{\frac{K_P}{\tau_1}}$$





### 对两种跟踪状态的解释

- 锁相环对相位正弦波变化的稳态频率响应具有 低通特性,记相位正弦波变化的频率为Ω<sub>1</sub>
  - 如果Ω<sub>1</sub>位于低通特性的通带之内,则θ<sub>2m</sub>不为零, 此时输入信号为调角波,输出信号也是调角波:调 制跟踪状态
  - 如果Ω₁位于低通特性的通带之外,则θ₂m被大大衰减,此时输入信号为调角波,但输出信号却是载波信号:载波跟踪状态



只要控制锁相环的闭环传递函数的带宽,就可决定 VCO输出信号是跟踪输入信号的角度调制变化,还 是跟踪输入信号的载波

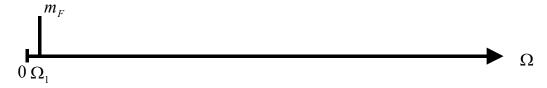
$$\Omega_{3dB} = \omega_0 = K_P$$



#### 区分两种频谱结构: 电压谱和相位谱

- 以单频调频信号为例,其频谱结构为:以ω₀₀
   为中心,谱线间隔为Ω₁,幅值为贝赛尔函数
   J<sub>n</sub>(m<sub>F</sub>)的无穷多条谱线---电压谱
- 而该调频波的瞬时相位变化为 $\theta_1$ (t),这是一个频率为 $\Omega_1$ 的正弦波,其频谱为位于 $\Omega_1$ 处,幅值为m<sub>F</sub>的一条谱线---相位谱

$$\Delta \varphi_i(t) = m_F \sin(\Omega_1 t + \psi_1)$$



电压谱位于高频,相位谱位于低频,锁相环闭环传递函数的低通特性是针对相位谱

$$v_i(t) = V_{im} \sin(\omega_{o0}t + m_F \sin(\Omega_1 t + \psi_1))$$

谱线幅度:  $J_n(m_F)$ 





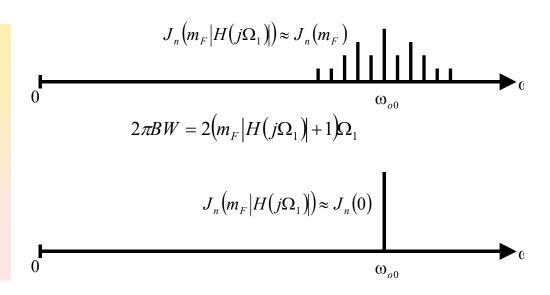
### 窄带跟踪环和调制跟踪环

锁相环的低通特性是对输入信号的相位谱而言的,而对输入信号的电压谱,锁相环相当于位于中心频率ω。处的带通滤波器

$$\Delta\varphi_{o}(t) = m_{F} \sin(\Omega_{1}t + \psi_{1}) \qquad \Delta\varphi_{o}(t) = m_{F} |H(j\Omega_{1})| \sin(\Omega_{1}t + \psi_{1} + \varphi_{H}(\Omega_{1}))$$

$$v_{o}(t) = V_{om} \cos(\omega_{o0}t + m_{F}|H(j\Omega_{1})| \sin(\Omega_{1}t + \psi_{1} + \varphi_{H}(\Omega_{1}))) \qquad$$
 谱线幅度:  $J_{n}(m_{F}|H(j\Omega_{1}))$ 

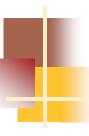
调节PLL参数,可以在很高的载频上实现通频带极窄的滤波器(相当于有极高的Q值),称为窄带跟踪环,可用于载波恢复;反之,如果作成宽带,PLL则是一个极好的调制跟踪环:VCO的控制电压就是调制信号的解调电压,可应用于调频波的解调





### 7.3.5 PLL的稳定性

- 锁相环是相位负反馈系统,其优良特性应用的前提是锁相环是稳定的
- 锁相环是一个非线性动态系统,其稳定性不仅和系统参数有关,还和外界干扰强度有关
  - 在大的干扰作用下,环路失锁,处于捕获状态,必 须用非线性捕获过程分析其稳定性
  - 如果干扰较小,处于锁定状态,可用环路的线性模型来分析
    - 线性状态下的稳定性是系统稳定的必要条件



# 稳定性判定准则

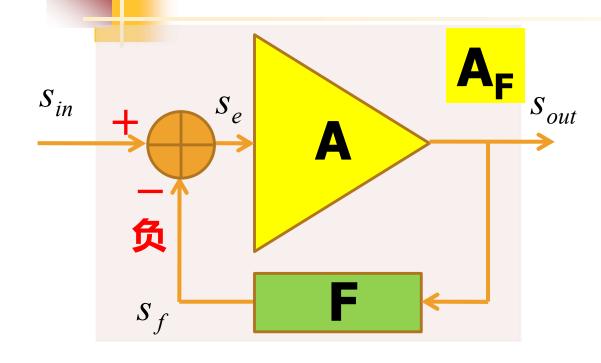
$$H(s) = \frac{H_o(s)}{1 + H_o(s)}$$

- 系统的闭环传递函数的全部极点都位于s平面的左半平面,则系统是稳定的
  - 闭环传递函数较为复杂,用开环传递函数判定反馈 系统的稳定性是较常用的
    - 开环传递函数可以实际测量, 计算也较为简单
- 波特准则:对于单位反馈环路,如果其开环特性是稳定的且满足如下条件,该系统闭环后一

定是稳定的

当
$$\phi_{H_o(j\omega_K)} = \pi$$
时, $20 \log |H_o(j\omega_K)| < 0 dB$   
当 $20 \log |H_o(j\omega_u)| = 0 dB$ 时, $|\phi_{H_o(j\omega_u)}| < \pi$ 

#### 负反馈放大器变正反馈振荡器



正反馈:无限大的增益 器件最终损毁 驱动器件进入锁定状态

由于电容、电感动态元件的参与,

信号处理出现延时和相移,如果移

相超过180°,则可使得反馈信号Sf

反相位,负反馈变成了正反馈

形成振荡

如果振荡:振荡的平衡条件

AF = -1

如果振荡:振荡的起振条件

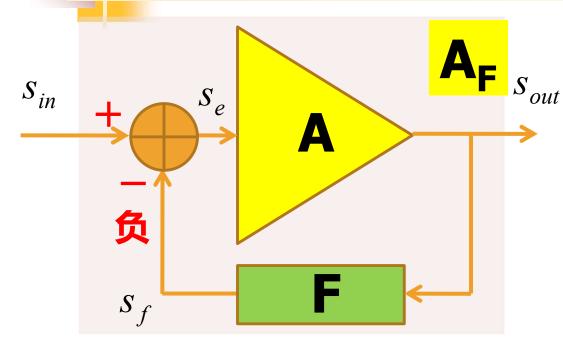
AF < -1

# $S_{out} = \frac{A}{1 + AF} S_{in} \approx \frac{AF >> 1}{F} S_{in}$

期望实现的深度负反馈

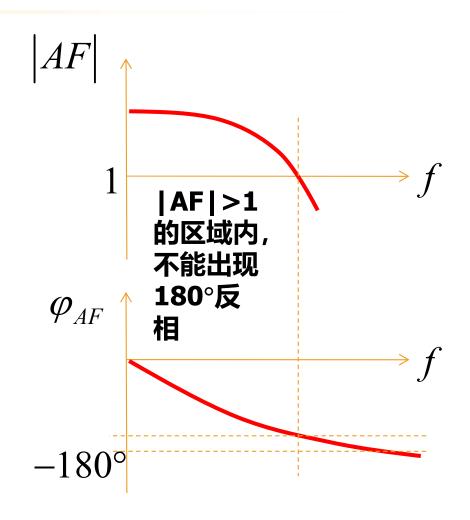


# 怎样保证负反馈系统不振荡?



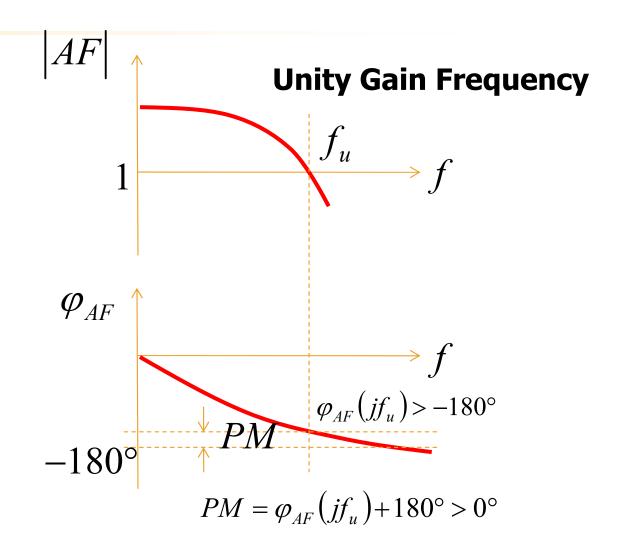
$$s_{out} = \frac{A}{1 + AF} s_{in} \approx \frac{1}{F} s_{in}$$

#### 期望实现的深度负反馈

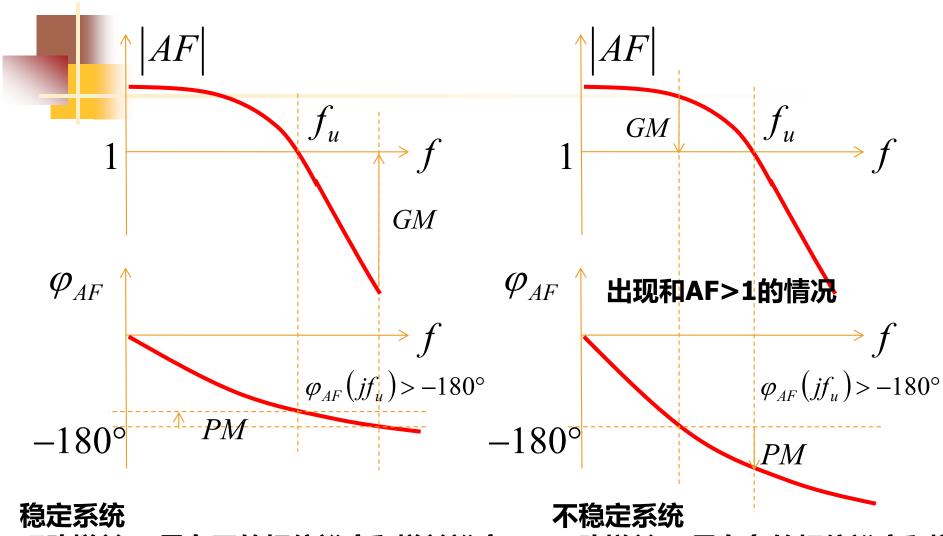


#### 相位裕度

- |AF|>1的区域 内,不能出现 180°反相
  - 对于常见电路 系统, |AF|随 频率是单调下 降的, 此时可 定义相位裕度
    - PM: Phase Margin



#### 相位裕度和增益裕度



环路增益AF具有正的相位裕度和增益裕度

闭环反馈系统函数极点全部位于左半平面

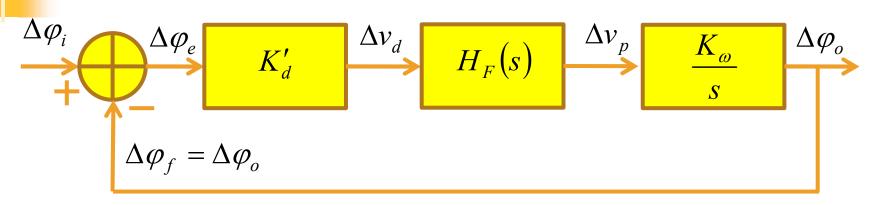
环路增益AF具有负的相位裕度和增益裕度

闭环反馈系统函数有极点位于右半平面



- 一阶有损积分:PM>90°,肯定是稳定的
- 二阶有损积分: PM>0°, 肯定也是稳定的
  - 但时域响应未必很好,为了获得好的时域响应,相位裕度应该足够大
    - 相位裕度取65°具有较好的时域特性:闭环传递函数的阻尼系数大体为0.7
- 一般负反馈系统,环路增益AF的相位裕度 取65°较为适当,至少要求>45°

#### 锁相环: 单位负反馈系统

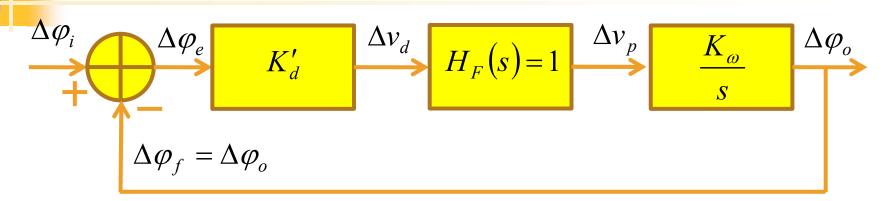


#### 单位负反馈系统 F=1

$$AF = A = H_o(s) = K_p \frac{H_F(s)}{s} \qquad H(s) = \frac{H_o(s)}{1 + H_o(s)}$$

- 1、查看开环传递函数 (环路增益) 的相位裕量, 即可判定稳定性
- 2、考察闭环传递函数的极点,如果全部位于左半平面,则系统稳定

#### 一阶锁相环



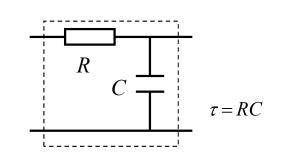
$$AF = H_o(s) = K_p \frac{H_F(s)}{s} = \frac{K_p}{s}$$

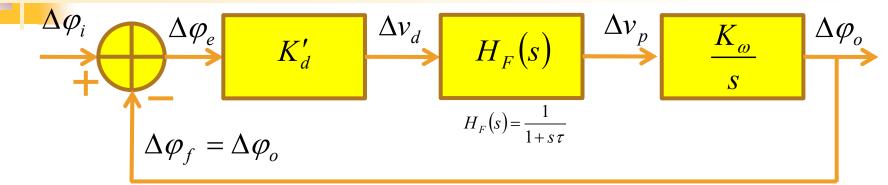
$$\Omega_u = K_p : |AF| = 1, \varphi_{AF} = -90^\circ$$

一阶锁相环一定是稳定的:PM=90°

$$H(s) = \frac{H_o(s)}{1 + H_o(s)} = \frac{K_p}{s + K_p}$$
 闭环传递函数极点位于左半平面,稳定

#### 二阶锁相环 RC积分环路滤波器





$$AF = H_o(s) = K_p \frac{H_F(s)}{s} = \frac{K_p}{s(1+s\tau)}$$

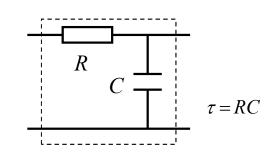
$$= \frac{K_p}{j\Omega(1+j\Omega\tau)} = \frac{K_p}{\Omega\sqrt{1+\Omega^2\tau^2}} e^{-j\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+\arctan\Omega\tau\right)}$$

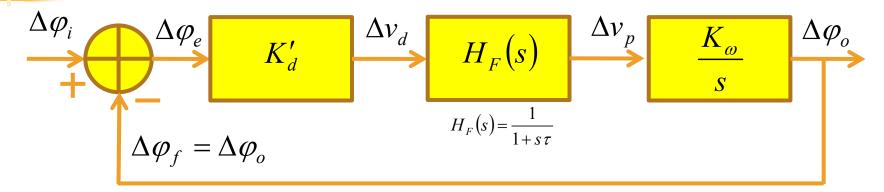
$$\Omega_u = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{1+4K_p^2\tau^2}-1}{2\tau^2}}$$

$$PM = 90^{\circ} - \arctan \Omega_{u} \tau = 90^{\circ} - \arctan \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{1 + 4K_{p}^{2}\tau^{2}} - 1}{2}} = 65^{\circ} \qquad K_{p}\tau = 0.515$$



### 二阶锁相环 RC积分环路滤波器设计





$$AF = H_o(s) = K_p \frac{H_F(s)}{s} = \frac{K_p}{s(1+s\tau)}$$
  $PM = 65^{\circ} \longrightarrow \tau = \frac{0.515}{K_p}$ 

$$PM = 65^{\circ} \qquad \tau = \frac{0.515}{K_p}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{H_o(s)}{1 + H_o(s)} = \frac{K_p/\tau}{s^2 + s/\tau + K_p/\tau} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$
 取相位裕度为 PM=65°,阻尼 系数大约为0.7,

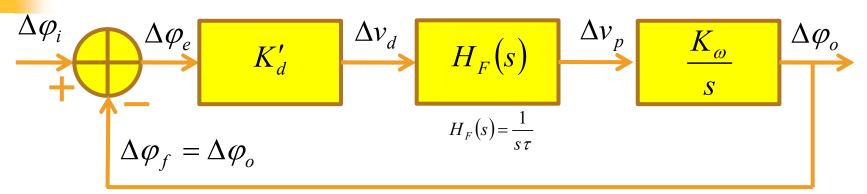
$$\xi = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{K_p\tau}} = 0.697$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{K_p/\tau} = 1.393K_p$$
**可确保有良好 系统响应特性**

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{K_p/\tau} = 1.393K_p$$

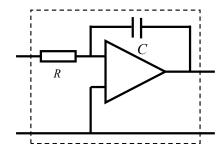
可确保有良好的

### 二阶锁相环 理想积分环路滤波器

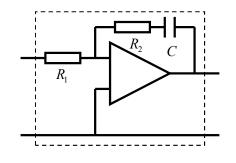


$$H_F(s) = \frac{1}{s\tau}$$

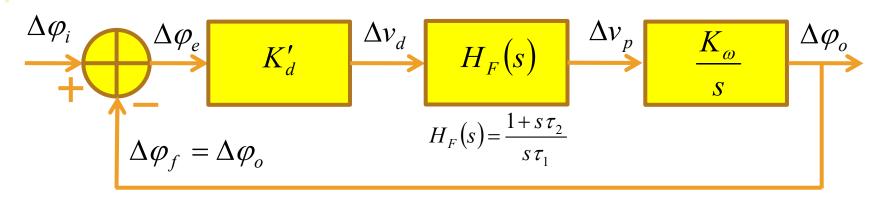
$$AF = H_o(s) = K_p \frac{H_F(s)}{s} = \frac{K_p}{s^2 \tau} \qquad PM = 0^\circ$$



#### 闭环系统不稳定, 无法使用



#### 二阶锁相环 有源比例积分环路滤波器



通过增加一个左半平面零点,使得闭环系统趋于稳定: 合理设定环路滤波器参数,使得开环传递函数相位裕度在65°附近,将获得比较满意的设计效果



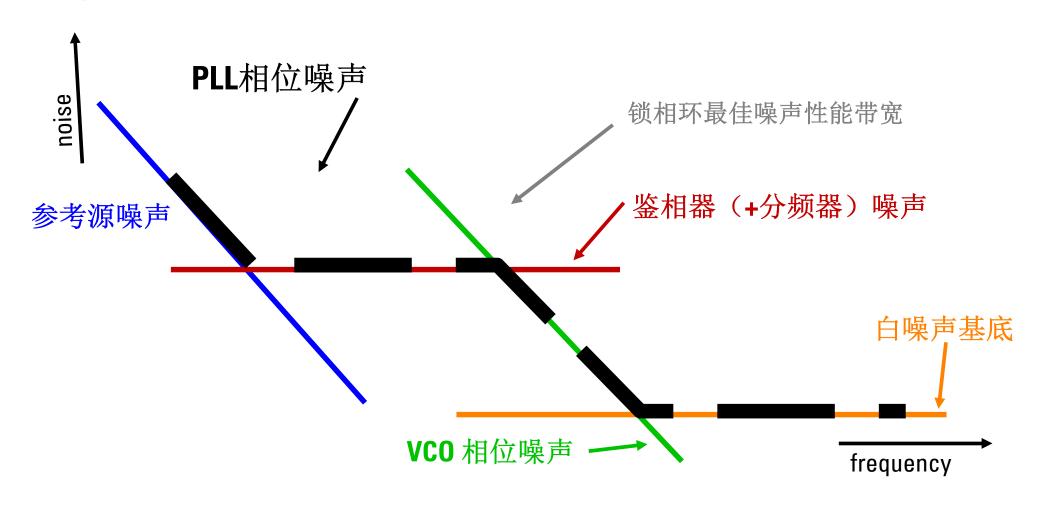
- **锁相环锁定(在平衡点上)** 
  - 一阶锁相环一定稳定
  - 二阶锁相环基本稳定
    - 设计环路滤波器常数使得开环传递函数的相位裕度在65°附近,那么闭环阻尼系数将在0.7附近,具有良好的响应特性
  - 高阶锁相环,精心设计可稳定
    - 设计时使得开环传递函数的相位裕度设置在65° 附近,无论开环系统是几阶系统,闭环后系统将 具有类似ξ=0.7的二阶系统的良好响应特性

#### 7.3.6 PLL的噪声特性

- 实际PLL总会有干扰和噪声存在,它们会影响到环路的工作性能
  - 频率合成器输出频谱不纯,频率解调器信噪比下降,...
- PLL中各个部件都会产生噪声,而且输入参考源也有噪声
  - 对随输入信号一起加到PLL的噪声或参考源本身的噪声 (电压), 环路对它的响应是闭环传递函数(低通), 环路将抑制输入噪声中的高频分量
  - PLL各部件附加噪声最重要的是VCO的相位噪声,环路 对它的响应是误差传递函数(高通),环路将抑制VCO 相位噪声中的低频分量



## 锁相环带宽对相位噪声的影响





#### 锁相环的线性分析小结

- 线性分析的的前提是误差相位的直流分量偏离 最佳位置不要太远,误差相位的交流分量位于 线性范围之内
  - 开环传递函数---一般应用于稳定性分析
  - 闭环传递函数---一般应用于稳态频率特性分析
  - 误差传递函数---一般应用于跟踪特性的瞬态分析
- 可以通过调节环路增益Kp和环路滤波器时间常数τ来实现环路的不同应用
  - 载波跟踪和调制跟踪

$$v_{i}(t) = V_{im} \sin(\omega_{i0}t + m_{f} \cos \Omega t)$$
$$v_{o}(t) = V_{om} \cos \omega_{o0}t$$



#### 例1: 7-6

- - 环路的起始频差
  - 环路的<u>起始相差</u>
  - 环路的稳态相差
  - 锁定后环路输出电压表达式

$$H(s) = \frac{K_P}{s + K_D}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{K_P}{s + K_R} \qquad \qquad \varphi_i(t) = \omega_{i0}t + m_f \cos \Omega t$$

$$\omega_i(t) = \frac{d\varphi_i(t)}{dt} = \omega_{i0} - m_f \Omega \sin \Omega t$$

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

$$\varphi_o(t)_{t<0} = \omega_{o0}t$$

$$\varphi_{o}(t)_{t<0} = \omega_{o0}t \qquad \qquad \omega_{o}(t)_{t=0^{-}} = \frac{d\varphi_{o}(t)_{t=0^{-}}}{dt} = \omega_{o0}$$

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

起始相差:  $\varphi_{o}(0) = \varphi_{i}(0) - \varphi_{o}(0) = m_{f}$ 

稳态相差响应:  $\varphi_e(t) = m_{fe} \cos(\Omega t + \psi_{H_e}) + \arcsin \frac{\omega_{i0} - \omega_{o0}}{K_p}$ 

$$m_{fe} = m_f \sqrt{\frac{\Omega^2}{K_P^2 + \Omega^2}} \qquad \qquad \psi_{H_e} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{\Omega}{K_P}$$

锁定输出:  $v_o(t) = V_{om} \cos(\varphi_i(t) - \varphi_e(t)) = V_{om} \cos(\omega_{i0}t - \varphi_{e\infty} + m_{fo} \cos(\Omega t + \psi_H))$ 

$$\varphi_{e\infty} = \arcsin \frac{\omega_{i0} - \omega_{o0}}{K_P} \qquad m_{fo} = \frac{m_f}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\Omega}{K_P}\right)^2}} \qquad \psi_H = -\arctan \frac{\Omega}{K_P}$$

$$v_i(t) = V_{im} \sin \varphi_i(t) = V_{im} \sin(\omega_{i0}t + m_f \cos \Omega t)$$



## 如何求稳态相差

如果输入信号为调角波,求稳态相差时,可暂不考虑角度调制,先求出输入频率平均值与ω。之差作为输入固有频差,获得稳态相差中的直流分量;然后求出调角波输入正弦波相位对应的稳态正弦波误差相位(用误差传递函数求得交流分量)

$$\varphi_{e\infty} = \arcsin \frac{\omega_{i0} - \omega_{o0}}{K_P A_v} \qquad \qquad \varphi_e(t) = \varphi_{e\infty} + m_f |H_e(j\Omega)| \cos(\Omega t + \varphi_{H_e(j\Omega)})$$

$$\varphi_o(t) = \varphi_i(t) - \varphi_e(t)$$

$$v_o(t) = V_{om} \cos \varphi_o(t)$$
 
$$= \omega_{i0}t - \varphi_{e\infty} + m_f |H(j\Omega)| \cos(\Omega t + \psi_H(\Omega))$$

例2: 7-9

$$v_i(t) = V_{im} \sin(\omega_{i0}t + 0.5\sin\Omega t)$$

- 某锁相环采用无源比例积分滤波器. 滤 波器参数为 $\tau_1 = 1.25 s$ ,  $\tau_2 = 10 ms$ 。环路 增益为Kp=5×104rad/s。 输入信号为  $v_i(t)$ , 其中,  $\omega_{i0}=10^6$  rad/s,  $\Omega$ =200rad/s。如果压控振荡器的自由 振荡角频率为 $\omega_{00}=1.005\times10^6$ rad/s, 鉴相器具有正弦鉴相特性,求环路锁定 后,压控振荡器输出电压v。(t)的表达式

$$K_P = 5 \times 10^4 \, rad \, / \, s$$
  $\tau_1 = 1.25 \, s$   $\tau_2 = 10 \, ms = 0.01 \, s$   $\omega_{i0} = 10^6 \, rad \, / \, s$   $\omega_{o0} = 1.005 \times 10^6 \, rad \, / \, s$   $\Omega = 200 \, rad \, / \, s$   $m_f = 0.5$ 



$$H_F(s) = \frac{1 + s\tau_2}{1 + s(\tau_1 + \tau_2)}$$

$$\phi_{e^{\infty}} = \arcsin \frac{\Delta \omega_i}{K_P A_v} = \arcsin \frac{-0.005 \times 10^6}{5 \times 10^4} = \arcsin (-0.1) = -0.1002 \approx -0.1$$

$$\cos \phi_{e^{\infty}} = 0.995 \approx 1$$

$$H(s) = \frac{K_P H_F(s)}{s + K_P H_F(s)} = \frac{s K_P \tau_2 + K_P}{s^2 (\tau_1 + \tau_2) + s (1 + K_P \tau_2) + K_P} = \frac{500s + 50000}{1.26s^2 + 501s + 50000}$$

$$H(j200) = 0.9960 - j0.5030 = 1.1158e^{-j0.4676}$$

$$v_i(t) = V_{im} \sin(\omega_{i0}t + 0.5\sin\Omega t) = V_{im} \sin(10^6 t + 0.5\sin\Omega t)$$

$$v_o(t) = V_{om} \cos(10^6 t + 0.1 + 0.5579 \sin(200t - 0.4676))$$

# 例3

■ 一阶环路的正弦鉴相器灵敏度 $K_d=2V$ ,压控振荡器调制灵敏度 $K_{\omega}=2\pi\times10^4$ rad/s.V,自由振荡角频率为 $\omega_{o0}=2\pi\times10^6$ rad/s,当输入信号为 $v_i(t)$ ,求稳态相差和直流控制电压,环路的3dB带宽为多少kHz?

$$v_i(t) = V_{im} \sin(2\pi \times 1.01 \times 10^6 t) (V)$$

$$v_i(t) = V_{im} \sin(2\pi \times 1.01 \times 10^6 t) (V)$$

$$K_d = 2, \ K_\omega = 2\pi \times 10^4$$

 $\omega_{i0} = 2\pi \times 1.01 \times 10^6 \, rad \, / \, s$ 



$$\omega_{o0} = 2\pi \times 10^6 \, rad \, / \, s$$

$$\Delta\omega_i = 2\pi \times 10^4 \, rad \, / \, s$$
  $K_P = K_d K_\omega = 4\pi \times 10^4 \, rad \, / \, s$ 

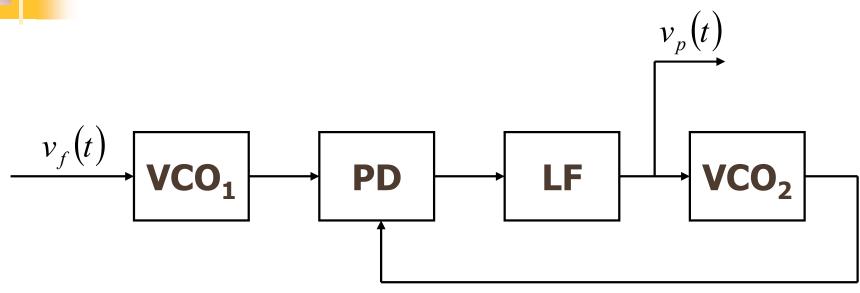
$$\phi_{e\infty} = \arcsin \frac{\Delta \omega_i}{K_P} = \arcsin 0.5 = \frac{\pi}{6}$$
(30°)

$$\omega_o = \omega_{o0} + K_\omega V_p = \omega_{i0}$$
 
$$V_p = \frac{\Delta \omega_i}{K} = 1(V)$$

$$\omega_{3dB} = K_d K_\omega \cos \varphi_{e\infty} = 4\pi \times 10^4 \, rad \, / \, s \times 0.866$$

 $BW_{3dB} = 20kHz \times 0.866 = 17.3kHz$ 

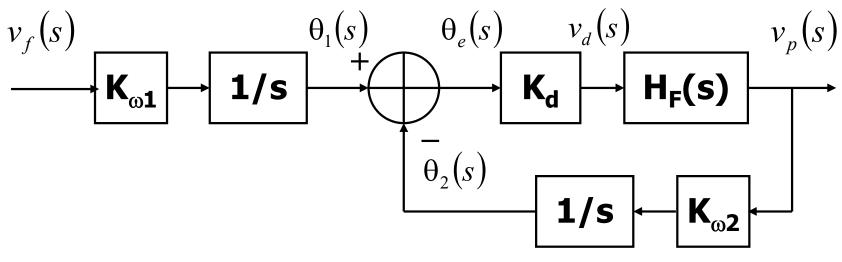
#### 例4 PLL频率特性测试电路



- **画出相位数学模型(线性化数学<u>模型</u>)**
- 求出电压传递函数(v<sub>f</sub>输入电压,v<sub>p</sub>输出电压)

#### 测量时选用相同的VCO模块,则电压传递函数就是PLL 闭环传递函数





$$\Delta \varphi_i(s) = K_{\omega 1} \frac{v_f(s)}{s} \qquad \qquad \Delta \varphi_o(s) = K_{\omega 2} \frac{v_p(s)}{s}$$

$$H_{v}(s) = \frac{v_{p}(s)}{v_{f}(s)} = \frac{s\Delta\varphi_{o}(s)/K_{\omega 2}}{s\Delta\varphi_{i}(s)/K_{\omega 1}} = \frac{K_{\omega 1}}{K_{\omega 2}} \frac{\Delta\varphi_{o}(s)}{\Delta\varphi_{i}(s)} = \frac{K_{\omega 1}}{K_{\omega 2}} H(s) = H(s)$$



#### 作业一: 稳态相差

 当输入一阶环路的信号发生频率阶跃时 , 试说明为什么除了K<sub>p</sub>→∞之外, 环路总 会有稳态相差? 从物理意义上说明该稳 态相差与频率阶跃Δω和环路增益K<sub>p</sub>的关 系



#### 作业二、一阶锁相环

一阶环的输入信号为 当其接入环路瞬间, 压控振荡器在自由 振荡

$$v_i(t) = V_{im} \sin(\omega_{i0}t + m_f \cos \Omega t)$$

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

- | 求
  - 环路的起始频差
  - 环路的起始相差
  - 环路的稳态相差
  - ■锁定后环路输出电压表达式

#### 作业三: 稳定后的输出信号

一阶环接通瞬间输入和输出信号分别为

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

- 测得锁定后稳态相差0.5rad
- (1) 写出环路锁定后,输出信号的表达式
- (2) 计算该环路的带宽



#### 作业四: 闭环传递函数

- **已**知某PLL的 $K_{\omega}$  = 3×10<sup>6</sup>rad/Vs,  $K_{d}$  = 4V, 环路滤波器采用R=10kΩ, C=0.01μF的RC低通滤波器, 求
  - 闭环传递函数
  - 环路带宽



#### 作业五:相位裕度与稳定性

确认: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°时,闭环阻尼系数在0.7左右,具有良好的时域频域特性



- 自行搭建一个PLL锁相环,实现160MHz 的正弦振荡输出
  - 輸入参考信号为10MHz的晶体振荡电路, 具有高的稳定性
    - 需要一个16分频器
  - 压控振荡器可以选用变容二极管方案
  - 调整环路滤波器参数,考察加电后环路捕获 跟踪过程,以及稳定后的噪声特性