$$F_n = \frac{SNR_i}{SNR_o} = \frac{P_{no}}{G_P P_{ni}}$$

$$P_{nim} = kT\Delta f, P_{sim} = \frac{v_s^2}{4R_s}$$

无源: $F_n = \frac{1}{G_p}$

级联: $F_n = F_{n1} + \frac{F_{n2}-1}{G_{pm1}} + \frac{F_{n3}-1}{G_{pm1}G_{pm2}}$. 灵敏度: $P_{si(min)} = SNR_{omin}F_nk_BT\Delta f$

谐振、匹配、部分接人

$$\begin{array}{l} H(s) = A_0 \left[\frac{1}{Q} \frac{s}{\omega_0}\right] / \left[\left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{Q} \frac{s}{\omega_0} + 1\right] \\ BW = \frac{\omega_0}{2} \end{array}$$

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

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 C}{G} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 L G} = \frac{Y_0}{G}$$

$$Z = \omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}$$

有损电感:
$$Q = \frac{Z_0}{Z_0}, R_p = QZ_0 = Q^{\frac{L}{2}}$$

有損电感:
$$Q = \frac{Z_0}{r_s}, R_p = QZ_0 = Q\frac{L}{C}$$
 部分接入: $R_L' = \frac{R_L}{p^2}, C_L' = p^2C_L$

$$p = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} p = \frac{L_2}{L_1 + L_2}$$

 $p = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} p = \frac{\nu^-}{L_1 + L_2}$ 变压器: $n = N_1 : N_2 则 R'_L = n^2 R_L$



$$R_{s} = \sqrt{(Z_{1} + Z_{2})Z_{1}}, R_{L} = \sqrt{Z_{2} \frac{Z_{1}Z_{2}}{Z_{1} + Z_{2}}}$$

$$Z_{1} = \pm jR_{S} \sqrt{\frac{R_{L}}{R_{S}} - 1}$$

$$Z_2 = \mp jR_L/\sqrt{\frac{R_L}{R_S} - 1}$$

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{R_p}{R_s} - 1}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{\omega R_s C_s} = \omega R_p C_p$$

双端同时共轭匹配则实现最大功率传输, 达到 MAG

$$\Delta = Re^2(A^*D + B^*C) - |AD - BC|^2$$

$$a_1 = ReC^*D, a_2 = ReC^*A$$

$$k = \frac{Re(A^*D + B^*C)}{|AD - BC|} > 1$$

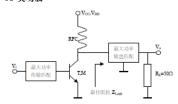
$$MAG = \frac{k - \sqrt{k^2 - 1}}{|AD - BC|}$$
$$MSG = \frac{1}{|AD - BC|}$$

1/4 波长传输线: $Z_i = \frac{Z_0^2}{Z_1}$

晶体管放大器

BJT:
$$g_m = \frac{I_C}{v_T}$$
 MOS: $g_m = \frac{I_D}{0.5(V_{CS} - V_{TH})}$

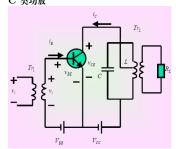
A 类功放



最大功率输出匹配

$$V_{D,max} = 2V_{DD}$$

$$R_{L,opt} = rac{V_{C,max} - V_{C,sat}}{I_{C,max}} pprox rac{2V_{DD}}{I_{C,max}}$$
C 类功故



变压器耦合(阻抗匹配,单端转悬浮,直流隔离) 电感部分接入(减少晶体管输出阻抗对谐振回路影响) $v_o(t) = I_m \frac{\theta - \sin\theta \cos\theta}{\pi (1 - \cos\theta)} R_L \cos\omega t$ $I_m = gV_{im}(1 - cos\theta)$ $P_o = \frac{1}{2}I_{C1}V_{om}$ $P_s = I_{c0}V_{CC}$

$$\begin{split} P_o &= \frac{1}{2} I_{C1} V_{om} & P_s = I_{c0} V_{CC} \\ \eta &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\alpha_1(\theta)}{\alpha_0(\theta)} \rho \\ \rho &= \frac{V_{om}}{V_{CC}} \\ \theta &\approx 60^\circ - 70^\circ \end{split}$$

$V_{om} = I_{C1}R_L$

吉尔伯特单元 BJT 差分对: $i_1 - i_2 = I_0 tanh \frac{v}{2v_T}$

单差分: $i_d = i_1 - i_2 = (A + Bv_Y) \tanh \frac{v_X}{2v_T}$

 $S_2(\omega t) = 2S_1(\omega t) - 1$

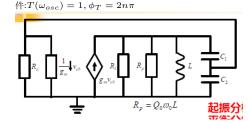
 $S_2(\omega t) = \frac{4}{\pi} \cos \omega_X t - \frac{4}{3\pi} \cos 3\omega_X t...$

Gilbert: $v_o = R_C I_0 tanh(\frac{v_X}{2v_T}) tanh(\frac{v_Y}{2v_T})$

正反馈振荡器 $H(s) = \frac{A(s)}{1 - A(s)F(s)}$ $A(j\omega_{osc})F(j\omega_{osc}) = 1$

必要条件: 正反馈 or 负阻; 至少两个极点。Q 值越高, 震荡频 率越逼近 LC 谐振腔自由震荡频率。

 V_i 小, $g_m=rac{I_{C0}}{v_T}$; V_i 大, $g_m=rac{I_0'}{V_{im}}$ 稳幅措施:差分对,自动电平控制,负反馈,自给偏置 稳定条件: $\frac{\partial |AF|}{\partial v_i}|$ <0, $\frac{\partial \phi_{AF}}{\partial v_i}|$ <0 起振条件:|T|>1, $\phi_T=2n\pi$ 平衡条



CB 组态放大器小信号分析 幅度条件 $T = A_0 F \ge 1$ 相位条件 $\phi(\omega) = 2n\pi$



晶振
$$f_q = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_q C_q}}$$

串联型: 高 Q 短路线 $f = f_a$ 并联型: 电感 $f_q < f < f_p$ n 次泛音振荡: $(n-2)f_0 < f_< nf_0$

标准调幅

单音标准调幅:

 $v_{AM}(t) = V_{cm} cos \omega_c t + \frac{1}{2} m_a V_{cm} cos(\omega_c \pm \Omega) t$ $P_t = P_c(1 + \frac{m_a^2}{2})$



相干解调: AM 信号与本地载波相乘

非相干解调: 平方律 包络检波

包络检波: $R_LC_L >> r_dC_L$ 对角切割失真

调制信号源 → 带通滤波器 → 前置放大器 → 调制信号驱动器

双边带调幅

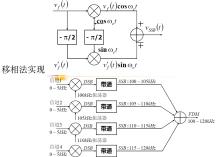
 $v_{DSB}(t) = v_f(t)cos\omega_c t$

SSB

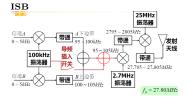
 $v_f'(t) = IFT(-jsgn(\omega)V_f(j\omega))$

 $\perp v(t) = \frac{1}{2} [v_f(t) cos \omega_c t - v_f'(t) sin \omega_c t]$

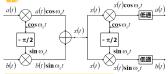
多级滤波实现 $\delta = \frac{2F_{min}}{f_c}$



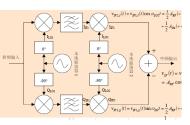
频分复用:



正交 AM



收发结构 Weaver 收发结构:

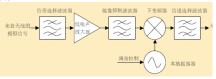


外差收发结构

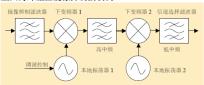


外差结构: 多个频段放大, 固定中频高增益放大; 多个频段分别 滤波;

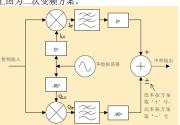
解决镜频干扰: 二次变频; 零中频; 高中频; Hartlev; Weaver 结



上图为外差型镜像抑制接收机



上图为二次变频方案



上图为 Hartley 接收机。

调频与调相

 $v_{FM}(t) = V_{cm} cos(\omega_c t + K_F \int_0^t v_f(\tau) d\tau + \theta_0)$ $v_{PM}(t) = V_{cm} cos(\omega_c t + K_p v_f(t) + \theta_0)$ $v_{FM}(t) = V_{cm}cos(\omega_c t + m_F sin\Omega t + \theta_0)$ 最大頻偏: $\Delta \omega = K_F V_{\Omega m}$ $\omega_F(t) = \omega_c + K_F v_f(t)$ $m_F=\frac{\Delta\omega}{\Omega}=\frac{\delta f_m}{F}$ $exp(jm_Fsin\Omega t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(m_F)exp(jn\Omega t)$ $v_{FM}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(m_F) cos(\omega_c + n\Omega) t$ $J_{-n}(m_F) = (-1)^n J_n(m_F)$ $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n^2(m_F) = 1$

 $J_n(m_F) \approx 0$ if $n > m_F + 1$

 $BW_{FM} \approx 2(m_F + 1)F$

窄帯调频: $v_{FM}(t) = cos(\omega_c t) - m_F sin\Omega t sin\omega_c t$

宽带调频: $BW_{FM}\approx 2(m_F+1)F=2\Delta f_m+2F$

双音调制

 $v_{FM}(t) =$

$$\begin{split} V_{cm}cos(\omega_c t + m_{F1}sin\Omega_1 t + m_{F2}sin\Omega_2 t + \theta_0) \\ v_{FM}(t) = \end{split}$$

 $\sum_{n,k=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(m_{F1}) J_k(m_{F2}) cos(\omega_c + n\Omega_1 + k\Omega_2) t$

 $\Delta f_m = \Delta f_{m,(max)}, F = F_{max}$

噪声信号调制

 $\Delta \theta_{peak} = \frac{V_{nm}}{V_{cm}}$

瞬时相位偏移 $\theta_n(t) = m_{Pn} sin(\Omega_n t + \theta_{n0})$

瞬时频偏:

 $\Delta\omega_n(t) = \frac{V_{nm}}{V_{cm}}(\omega_n - \omega_c)cos((\omega_n - \omega_c)t + \theta_{n0})$

最大頻偏: $\Delta \omega_n = \frac{V_{nm}}{V_{cm}}(\omega_n - \omega_c) = m_{Pn}\Omega_n$

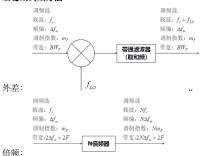
FM 高端噪声分量产生解调噪声大于低端

SNR: $SNR = \frac{\Delta \omega_s}{\Delta \omega_n}$

预加重: 调制前在发射机中加强 FM 信号频率高端振幅

去加重:解调后对调制信号频率高端进行衰减

上变频调频方法



变容二极管调频

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC_j}}$$

$$C_j = \frac{C_0}{(1+\frac{v_j}{2})}$$

二极管上电压: V_B , $v_f(t)$, $v_{osc}(t)$

取
$$v = V_B + V_{\Omega m} cos\Omega t$$
则 $C_j = \frac{C'_0}{(1+m_c cos\Omega t)^{\gamma}}$

$$C'_0 = \frac{C_0}{(1+V_B)^{\gamma}}$$

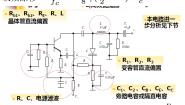
 $m_C = \frac{V_{\Omega m}}{V_B + \phi} < 1$

 $f = f_c (1 + m_c \cos\Omega t)^{\frac{\gamma}{2}}$

频偏 $\Delta f_m = m_c f_c$

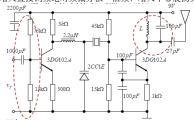
灵敏度 $S_F = \frac{\Delta f_m}{V_{\Omega m}} = \frac{f_c}{V_B + \phi}$ 非线性失真: $K_{f2} = \frac{1}{4}(\frac{\gamma}{2} - 1)m_c$

载频漂移: $\frac{\Delta f_c}{f_c} = \frac{1}{8}\gamma(\frac{\gamma}{2} - 1)m_c^2$

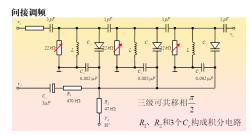


变容二极管稳频措施: 部分接入, 背靠背连接, 晶振

增大直接调频绝对频偏方法: 倍频, 增大中心震荡频率

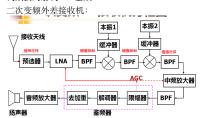


预加重



直接调频中心频率稳定度低,频偏大。 大的频偏获得高的解调器解调性能 增大间接调频频偏方法:级联放大法

调频波的解调 & 鉴频



限幅鉴频: 消除寄生调幅, 保证鉴频电压为等幅信号

鉴频器: v_D 与输入信号频率 f 的关系

鉴频灵敏度: $S_D = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta f}$

斜率鉴频

$$\frac{dv_{FM}(t)}{dt} = (\omega_c + K_F v_f(t)) V_{cm} cos(w_c t + \phi(t))$$

斜率: $H(j\omega) = j\omega A_0$

通过微分将调频波变换为调幅调频波,可以使用包络检波解决单失谐回路: $A(\omega)=R_c(\omega-\omega_1)$

微分变换 包络检波

双失谐回路: 鉴频灵敏度增高

正交鉴频

将調頻波延时一段时间,令其相位变化与頻率变化成正比。 $v_{FM}(t-\tau)=cos(\omega_c(t-\tau_0)+m_Fsin\Omega(t-\tau_0))$ $v_{FM}(t-\tau)\approx$

 $\cos(\omega_c t + m_F \sin\Omega t - m_F \Omega \tau_0 \cos\Omega t - \omega_c \tau_0)$

RLC 并联谐振做延时电路: $\phi(\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2} - arctanQ(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega})$

 $\phi(\omega) \approx \frac{\pi}{2} - 2Q \frac{\omega - \omega_0}{\omega_0} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \tau_0(\omega - \omega_0)$

采用乘法器 + 低通: $v_D(t) = \frac{1}{2}\tau_0 K_F v_f(t)$

相加型鉴相器:延时后调频调相波与调频波相加,再用幅度检波



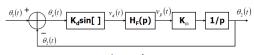
PD: 将输入和输出信号的相位鉴别出来,转化为电压信号 LF: 对电压信号作低通滤波,滤除相位中高频噪声

VCO: 输出信号的相位跟踪输入信号的相位变化

窄带跟踪:输出频率严格等于输入信号中心载频,用于**窄带调频** 调制跟踪:输出信号相位跟踪输入信号通带内相位变化,用于**宽**

带调频

PD: $v_d(t) = K_d sin \phi_e(t) = K_d sin (\theta_1(t) - \theta_2(t))$ 积分滤波器 $H_F(s) = \frac{1}{1+s\tau}$ 有源比例 $H_F(s) = -\frac{1+s\tau_2}{s\tau_1}$ 无源比例积分滤波 $H_F(s) = \frac{1+s\tau_2}{1+s(\tau_1+\tau_2)}$ 直通 H(s) = 1 VCO: $\omega_o(t) = \omega_{o0} + K_\omega v_p(t)$ 固有积分 $\frac{1}{2}$: $\phi_o(t) = \omega_{o0} t + K_\omega \int_0^t v_p(\tau) d\tau$



相位差中默认存在一个 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 直流分量 (相乘鉴相的要求)

捕获带: $\Delta \omega_{max} = min(A_{F0}K_p, \Delta \omega_{VCO})$ 交流分析: $\phi_o(t) = \omega_{i0}t + \theta_{i0} - \phi_{e\infty} + \theta_{om}sin(\Omega t + \psi)$

 $\omega_o(t) = \omega_{i0} + \theta_{om}\Omega cos(\Omega t + \psi)$ $|H_F(j\Omega)| = \frac{\theta_{om}}{\theta_{im}}, \psi = arg(H(j\Omega))$

正弦鉴相小信号:

$$\begin{split} v_d(t) &= K_d sin \phi_{e\infty} + K_d cos \phi_{e\infty} \Delta \phi_e(t) \\ \phi_e(t) &= \phi_{e\infty} - K_{\omega} K_d cos \phi_{e\infty} \frac{1}{p} \cdot H_F(p) \cdot \Delta \phi_e(t) \\ H_e(s) &= \frac{s}{s + K_{\omega} K_J' H_F(s)}, K_d' = K_d cos \phi_{e\infty} \end{split}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{K_{\omega} K_{d}' H_{F}(s)}{s + K_{\omega} K_{d}' H_{F}(s)}$$

$$\begin{split} - & \text{ if PLL: } H(s) = \frac{K_{\omega} K_d'}{s + K_{\omega} K_d'} = \frac{\omega_0}{s + \omega_0} \\ & \text{ if RC PLL: } H_F(s) = \frac{1}{1 + s\tau} \; K_{ps} = K_{\omega} K_d cos \phi_{e\infty} \\ H(s) = \frac{K_{ps}/\tau}{s^2 + s/\tau + K_{ps}/\tau} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi \omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \end{split}$$

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

无源比例
$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{K_{ps}}{\tau_1 + \tau_2}}^2 2\xi \omega_n = \frac{1 + K_{ps}\tau_2}{\tau_1 + \tau_2}$$

有源比例
$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{K_p s}{\tau_1}} \ 2\xi \omega_n = K_{ps} \frac{\tau_2}{\tau_1}$$

调制跟踪: Ω 位于 LF 通带以内,则输出为一调角波,为调制 跟踪。

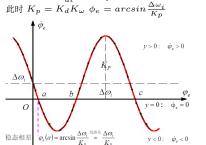
载波跟踪: Ω 位于通带之外,输出载波信号,为载波跟踪。

PLL 稳定性极点全部位于左半平面 $H(s) = \frac{H_O(s)}{1+H_O(s)}$ Baud 准則: $\phi(\omega_k) = \pi, |H_O(j\omega_k)| < 0dB$ $H_O(j\omega_p) = 0dB, |\phi(\omega_p)| < \pi$ 一阶領相环稳定, $PM = 90^\circ$

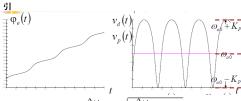
二阶锁相环: $H(s) = \frac{K_p}{s(1+s\tau)}$



PLL 非线性同步帯: $\Delta \omega_H = K_p H_F(0) = K_d K_\omega H_F(0)$ 捕捉帯 $\Delta \omega_P$ 块捕帯 $\Delta \omega_c \ \Delta \omega_c < \Delta \omega_P < \Delta \omega_H$ 一阶 PLL: $\frac{d\phi_c(t)}{dt} + K_p sin \phi_c(t) = \omega_{i0} - \omega_{o0} = \Delta \omega_i$



起始频差超出捕捉带则 VCO 平均振荡频率向 f_i 逼近: 频率牵



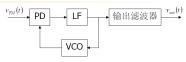
直流分量 $V_p = K_d [\frac{\Delta \omega_i}{Kp} - \sqrt{(\frac{\Delta \omega_i}{K+p})^2 - 1}]$ 捕捉二阶环捕捉分为'频率牵引'和'相位锁定'。

 $\Delta\omega_c=s\xi\omega_n$

加速捕捉策略: 扩大带宽, 减小频差, 引入 AFC



上图为窄带跟踪环接收策略



上图为锁相鉴频策略

AFC

