

第一章课后习题答案

1-1

$$S = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{0.6 \times 2}{10} \times 66.67\right)^2}} = -16\text{dB} = 0.158$$

将 $f = f_0 \pm 100\text{kHz}$ 及 $f_0 = 640\text{kHz}$ 代入

得

$$Q=20$$

$$BW_{3\text{dB}} = \frac{f_0}{Q} = \frac{640}{200} = 32\text{kHz}$$

1-2

$$(1) \quad L = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 C} = \frac{1}{(2\pi \times 10^7)^2 \times 56 \times 10^{-12}} = 4.53\mu\text{H}$$

$$Q_0 = \frac{f_0}{BW_{3\text{dB}}} = \frac{10}{0.15} = 66.67$$

$$S = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(Q_0 \frac{2(f - f_0)}{f_0}\right)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{0.6 \times 2}{10} \times 66.67\right)^2}} = 0.124 = -18.13\text{dB}$$

(2) 当 $BW_{3\text{dB}} = 300\text{kHz}$ 时

$$Q_e = \frac{f_0}{BW_{3\text{dB}}} = \frac{10}{0.3} = 33.33$$

回路谐振电导

$$G_e = \frac{1}{\rho Q_e} = \frac{\omega_0 C}{Q_e} = \frac{2\pi \times 10^7 \times 56 \times 10^{-12}}{33.33} = 10.55 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (s)}$$

回路空载谐振电导

$$G_0 = \frac{1}{\rho Q_0} = \frac{\omega_0 C}{Q_0} = \frac{2\pi \times 10^7 \times 56 \times 10^{-12}}{66.67} = 5.27 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (s)}$$

并联电导

$$G = G_e - G_0 = (10.55 - 5.27) \times 10^{-5} = 5.28 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (s)}$$

并联电阻

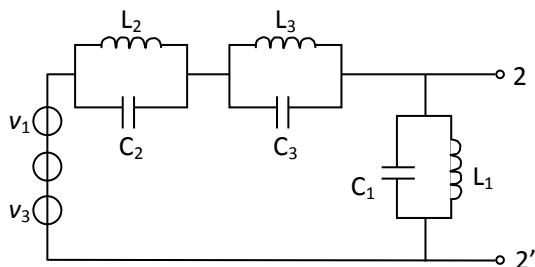
$$R = \frac{1}{G} = \frac{1}{5.28 \times 10^{-5}} = 18.9\text{K}\Omega$$

1-3

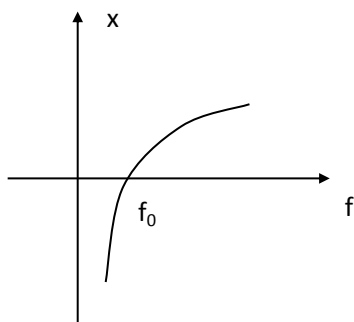
$$L_1 = \frac{1}{(2\pi f_1)^2 C_1} = 2.06\mu\text{H}$$

$$L_2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi f_2)^2 C_2} = 2.74\mu\text{H}$$

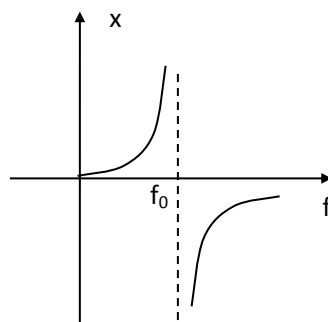
$$L_3 = \frac{1}{(2\pi f_3)^2 C_3} = 0.68\mu\text{H}$$



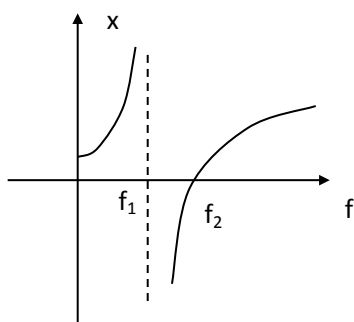
1-4



$$(a) f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

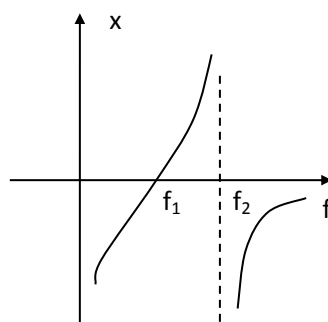


$$(b) f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$



$$(c) f_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{C(L_1 + L_2)}}$$

$$f_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{CL_1}}$$



$$(d) f_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC_2}}$$

$$f_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L\frac{C_1C_2}{C_1 + C_2}}}$$

1-5

由于回路为高 Q ，所以回路谐振频率

$$f_0 \approx \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{300 \times 10^{-12} \times 390 \times 10^{-6}}} = 465.5 \text{ kHz}$$

回路的损耗电阻

$$r = \frac{\omega_0 L}{Q_0} = \frac{2\pi \times 465.5 \times 10^3 \times 390 \times 10^{-6}}{100} = 11.4 \Omega$$

回路的谐振阻抗

$$R_p = r(1 + Q_0^2) = 114 \text{ K}\Omega$$

考虑信号源内阻及负载后回路的总谐振阻抗为

$$R_\Sigma = R_s \parallel R_p \parallel R_L = 42 \text{ K}\Omega$$

回路的有载 Q 值为

$$Q_e = \frac{R_\Sigma}{\rho} = \frac{42 \times 10^3}{2\pi f_0 L} = 37$$

通频带

$$BW_{3\text{dB}} = \frac{f_0}{Q_e} = \frac{465.5}{37} = 12.56 \text{ kHz}$$

在 $\Delta f = 10 \text{ kHz}$ 处的选择性为：

$$S = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(Q_e \frac{2\Delta f}{f_0}\right)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(37 \times \frac{20}{465.5}\right)^2}} = 0.532 \rightarrow -5.47\text{dB}$$

1-6

回路特性阻抗 $\rho = \frac{1}{2\pi f_0 C} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 10^7 \times 100 \times 10^{-12}} = 159\Omega$

回路谐振阻抗 $R_p = \rho Q = 159 \times 100 = 15.9\text{k}\Omega$

由 $\frac{P_2^2}{R_L} = \frac{1}{R_p} + \frac{P_1^2}{R_s}$ 可求得 $P_2 = 0.336$

信号源内阻 R_s 折合到回路两端为: $R'_s = \frac{R_s}{P_1^2} = \frac{12.8}{(0.8)^2} = 20\text{k}\Omega$

负载电阻 R_L 折合到回路两端为: $R'_L = \frac{R_L}{P_2^2} = \frac{1}{(0.336)^2} = 8.86\text{k}\Omega$

回路总谐振阻抗 R_Σ 为

$$\frac{1}{R_\Sigma} = \frac{1}{R_p} + \frac{1}{R'_s} + \frac{1}{R'_L} = \frac{1}{15.9} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{8.86} = 0.0629 + 0.05 + 0.112 = 0.226\text{ms}$$

即 $R_\Sigma = 4.43\text{k}\Omega$

回路有载 Q 值为 $Q_e = \frac{R_\Sigma}{\rho} = \frac{4.43 \times 10^3}{159} = 27.8$

回路的通频带 $BW_{3\text{dB}} = \frac{f_0}{Q_e} = \frac{10 \times 10^6}{27.8} = 0.359\text{MHz}$

1-7

由于 $BW_{3\text{dB}} = \frac{f_0}{Q_e}$ 所以回路有载 $Q_e = \frac{f_0}{BW_{3\text{dB}}} = \frac{10^6}{20 \times 10^3} = 50$

回路谐振时的总电导为

$$G_\Sigma = \frac{1}{\omega_0 L Q_e} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 10^6 \times 159 \times 10^{-6} \times 50} = 0.02\text{ms} \quad (\text{即 } R_\Sigma = 50\text{K}\Omega)$$

回路的空载电导为

$$G_p = \frac{1}{\omega_0 L Q_0} = 0.01\text{ms} \quad (\text{即 } R_p = 100\text{K})$$

信号源内阻折合到回路两端的电导值为

$$G'_s = G_\Sigma - G_p = 0.01\text{ms}$$

由于 $G'_s = P^2 G_s$, 所以电容接入系数为:

$$P^2 = \frac{G'_s}{G_s} = \frac{0.01 \times 10^{-3}}{10^{-3}} = 0.01 \Rightarrow P = 0.1$$

回路总电容 $C = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 L} = \frac{1}{(6.28 \times 10^6)^2 \times 159 \times 10^{-6}} = 159\text{pF}$

$$\because \text{接入系数 } P = \frac{\frac{1}{\omega C_2}}{\frac{1}{\omega C}} = \frac{C}{C_2} \text{ 所示 } C_2 = \frac{C}{P} = 1590\text{pF}$$

$$1-P = \frac{C}{C_1}, \text{ 所以 } C_1 = \frac{159}{0.9} = 176\text{PF}$$

1-8

$$C'_2 = C_2 + C_0 = 40\text{PF}$$

因此回路的总电容为

$$C_\Sigma = C_i + \frac{C_1 \cdot C'_2}{C_1 + C'_2} = 5 + \frac{20 \times 40}{20 + 40} = 18.3\text{PF}$$

回路谐振频率

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC_\Sigma}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.8 \times 10^{-6} \times 18.3 \times 10^{-12}}} = 26 \times 10^7 \text{ rad/s}$$

回路的空载谐振阻抗为

$$R_P = \rho Q_0 = \omega_0 L Q_0 = 26 \times 10^7 \times 0.8 \times 10^{-6} \times 100 = 20.9\text{k}\Omega$$

$$\text{电阻 } R_0 \text{ 对回路的接入系数为 } P = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C'_2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

考虑了 R_i 与 R_0 后的谐振阻抗 R_Σ 为

$$\frac{1}{R_\Sigma} = \frac{1}{R_P} + \frac{1}{R_i} + \frac{P^2}{R_0} = \frac{1}{20.9} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{(\frac{1}{3})^2}{5} = 0.17\text{ms}(5.9\text{k}\Omega)$$

回路有载品质因数为

$$Q_e = \frac{R_\Sigma}{\rho} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 L \times 0.17 \times 10^{-3}} \approx 28$$

$$\text{回路通频带 } BW_{3\text{dB}} = \frac{\omega_0}{Q_e} = \frac{26 \times 10^7}{28} = 0.93 \times 10^7 \text{ rad/s} = 1.48\text{MHz}$$

1-9

设回路的空载 $Q_0 = \infty$, 设 P 为电容接入系数 $P = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2}$, 由于有最大功率传输,

$$\therefore R_S = \frac{R_L}{P^2} \rightarrow P = 0.333$$

$$\therefore BW_{3\text{dB}} = \frac{f_0}{Q_e} \rightarrow Q_e = 10$$

$$\therefore Q_e = \frac{R_\Sigma}{\omega_0 L} \rightarrow R_\Sigma = R_S \parallel \frac{R_L}{P^2} = 4.5\text{k}\Omega$$

$$\text{可得: } L = \frac{R_\Sigma}{\omega_0 Q_e} = \frac{4.5 \times 10^3}{2\pi \times 16 \times 10^6 \times 10} = 4.48\mu\text{H}$$

$$C_\Sigma = \frac{C_1 \cdot C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 L} = \frac{1}{(2\pi \times 16 \times 10^6)^2 \times 4.48 \times 10^{-6}} = 22\text{PF}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{C_\Sigma}{P} = \frac{22}{0.333} = 66\text{PF}$$

$$C_1 = 33\text{PF}$$

1-10

$$BW_{3dB} = \frac{f_0}{Q_e} \rightarrow Q_e = \frac{f_0}{BW_{3dB}} = \frac{10^9}{25 \times 10^6} = 40,$$

$$\because Q_e = \frac{R_i}{X_{C\Sigma}} \rightarrow X_{C\Sigma} = \frac{50}{40} = 1.25$$

则必有 $X_{C_2} < 1.25$ ，由 R_2 与 C_2 组成的并联支路 Q 大于 4 以上，则 $Q^2 \gg 1$ ，此题可用高 Q 计算。

$$\text{接入系数 } P = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2}, \text{ 由题意有 } \frac{R_2}{P^2} = 50, \because R_2 = 5, \text{ 所以 } P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = 0.316$$

$$Q_e = \frac{R_2'}{\omega_0 L} = \frac{R_2 / P^2}{\omega_0 L} \rightarrow L = \frac{50}{2\pi \times 10^9 \times 40} = 0.199 \text{ nH}$$

$$C_\Sigma = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 L} = \frac{1}{(2\pi \times 10^9)^2 \times 0.199 \times 10^{-9}} = 127 \text{ PF}$$

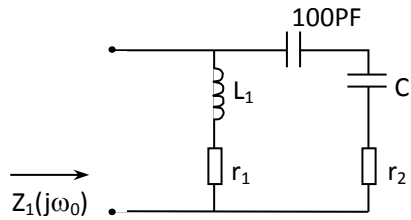
$$\text{由 } C_\Sigma = \frac{C_1 \cdot C_2}{C_1 + C_2} \text{ 及 } P = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} \text{ 求得: } C_2 = 401.9 \text{ PF}, C_1 = 185.7 \text{ PF}$$

1-11

电阻 30Ω 与电容 3000PF 并联支路的 Q 值为

$$Q_2 = R \cdot \omega_0 C = 30 \times 2\pi \times 2 \times 10^6 \times 3 \times 10^{-12} = 1.13$$

该支路为低 Q ，所以应将 30Ω 与 3000PF 并联支路化为串联，如下图所示：



$$\text{其中 } R = r_2(1 + Q_2^2) \rightarrow r_2 = \frac{R}{1 + Q_2^2} = \frac{30}{1 + (1.13)^2} = 13.2\Omega$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega_0 \times 3000 \times 10^{-12}} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C'} \left(1 + \frac{1}{Q_2^2}\right) \rightarrow C' = 3000 \times 10^{-12} \left(1 + \frac{1}{(1.13)^2}\right) = 5349 \text{ PF}$$

r_1 是考虑了线圈 L_1 的 Q 值为 100 后引入的损耗电阻。

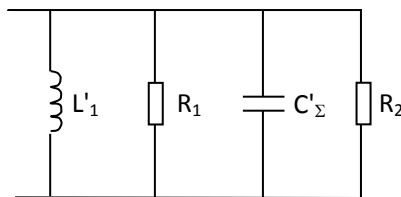
100PF 与 C' 串联总电容为

$$C_\Sigma = \frac{100 \times 5349}{100 + 5349} = 98.16 \text{ PF}$$

电阻 r_2 与电容 C_Σ 串联支路的 Q 值为

$$Q_3 = \frac{x_{C\Sigma}}{r_2} = \frac{1}{13.2} \times \frac{1}{\omega_0 C_\Sigma} = \frac{1}{13.2} \times \frac{1}{2\pi \times 2 \times 10^6 \times 98.16 \times 10^{-12}} = 61.4$$

将 r_2 与 C_Σ 串联支路及 L_1 与 r_1 串联支路均化为并联支路，电路如下图所示：



其中

$$R_2 = r_2(1 + Q_3^2) = 13.2 \times [1 + (61.4)^2] = 49.8 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega_0 C'_\Sigma} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C_\Sigma} \left(1 + \frac{1}{Q_3^2}\right) \rightarrow C'_\Sigma \approx C_\Sigma = 98.16 \text{ pF}$$

$$\text{由于回路谐振, } \therefore \omega L_1 = \frac{1}{\omega C'_\Sigma} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 2 \times 10^6 \times 98.16 \times 10^{-12}} = 81.1 \text{ }\Omega$$

由电感支路的 Q 值为 100 知

$$Q_1 = \frac{R_1}{\omega_0 L_1} = 100 \rightarrow R_1 = 81.1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\text{谐振时回路阻抗 } z_1(j\omega_0) = R_1 \parallel R_2 = \frac{81.1 \times 49.8}{81.1 + 49.8} = 30.8 \text{ k}\Omega$$

因此回路的有载 Q 为

$$Q_e = \frac{R_1 \parallel R_2}{\omega_0 L_1} = \frac{30.8 \times 10^3}{81.1} = 38$$

1-12

0.1 μH 在 100MHz 时的阻抗为

$$X_L = \omega_0 L = 2\pi \times 10^8 \times 0.1 \times 10^{-6} = 62.8 \text{ }\Omega$$

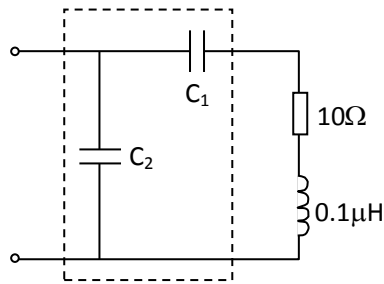
由于输入阻抗 $R_i = 50 \text{ }\Omega$ ，大于放大器串联输入电阻 $10 \text{ }\Omega$ ，所以采用的匹配网络应是将串联的 $10 \text{ }\Omega$ 化为并联的 $50 \text{ }\Omega$ 。

$$\text{匹配网络的 Q 值为 } Q = \sqrt{\frac{50}{10}} - 1 = 2$$

当 $Q=2$ 时要求与 $r=10$ 串联的电抗值为

$$x = r \cdot Q = 10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ }\Omega < X_L = 62.8 \text{ }\Omega$$

因此在匹配网络中采用电容 C_1 的容抗与 $0.1 \text{ }\mu\text{H}$ 的电抗部分抵消，见图示。



$$X_{C_1} = X_L - x = 62.8 - 20 = 42.8 \text{ }\Omega \rightarrow C_1 = \frac{1}{42.8 \times 2\pi \times 10^8} = 37.2 \text{ pF}$$

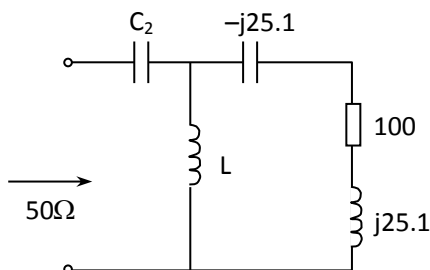
由于

$$Q = \frac{50}{X_{C_2}} \rightarrow X_{C_2} = 25 \text{ }\Omega \rightarrow C_2 = \frac{1}{25 \times 2\pi \times 10^8} = 63.7 \text{ pF}$$

1-13

由于负载电阻 $R=100$ 大于输入阻抗 $50 \text{ }\Omega$ ，因此匹配网络如图示，其中 C_1 的容抗 $X_{C_1} = -j25.1$ ，

用于抵消负载中的感抗。



变换网络的 Q 为: $Q = \sqrt{\frac{100}{50} - 1} = 1$

因此 $X_L = \frac{R}{Q} = 100\Omega$
 $X_{C_2} = 50 \times Q = 50\Omega$

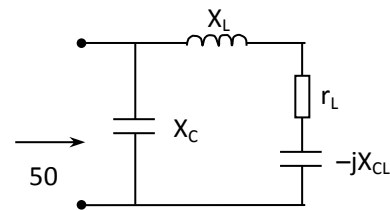
1-14

(a) 已知 $z_L = 0.5 - j0.8$ 及参考电阻 $z_0 = 50$
 $\rightarrow Z_L = 50 \times (0.5 - j0.8) = 25 - j40 = r_L - jX_{CL}$

设计匹配网络如图示, 则 $Q = \sqrt{\frac{50}{25} - 1} = 1$

$(X_L - X_{C_L}) = r_L \cdot Q \Rightarrow X_L = 1 \times 25 + 40 = 65\Omega$

$x_C = \frac{R_S}{Q} \Rightarrow x_C = \frac{50}{1} = 50\Omega$

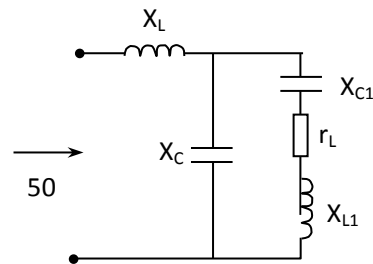


(b) $z_L = 1.6 + j0.8 \rightarrow Z_L = 50 \times (1.6 + j0.8) = 80 + j40$ 。
 用电容 C_1 抵消负载感抗 X_{L_1} , 见图示, $X_{C_1} = X_{L_1} = 40$ 。

$Q = \sqrt{\frac{r_L}{R_S}} = \sqrt{\frac{80}{50} - 1} = 0.774$

$X_C = \frac{r_L}{Q} = \frac{80}{0.774} = 103.3\Omega$

$X_L = R_S \cdot Q = 50 \times 0.774 = 38.7\Omega$



1-15

已知 $Y_i = (2.5 - j2.3) \times 10^{-3}$, 这是电阻与电感并联,

其中 $R_i = \frac{1}{g_i} = \frac{1}{2.5 \times 10^{-3}} = 400\Omega$

$X_i = \frac{1}{2.3 \times 10^{-3}} = 434\Omega$

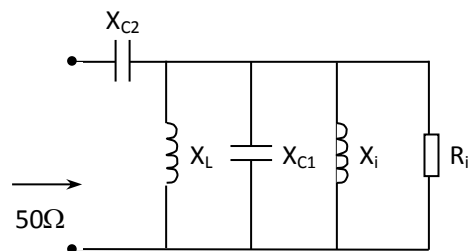
设计匹配网络如图示, 用容抗 X_{C_1} 抵消放大器的输入感抗。

则 $X_{C_1} = X_i = 434\Omega$

匹配网络 Q 值为 $Q = \sqrt{\frac{400}{50} - 1} = 2.64$

$X_L = \frac{R_i}{Q} = \frac{400}{2.64} = 151\Omega$

$X_{C_2} = 50 \times Q = 132\Omega$



1-16

(a) $V_i = V, I_i = 4I, R_i = \frac{V}{4I}$

$$V_L = 4V, I_L = I, R_L = \frac{4V}{I}$$

则 $\frac{R_i}{R_L} = \frac{1}{16}, Z_C = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{1}{4}R_L$

(b) 由图(b): $I_2 = 2I_1, V_1 = 2V_2$

$$V_i = V_1 + 2V_2, I_i = I_1, R_i = \frac{4V_2}{I_1}$$

$$V_L = V_2, I_L = 2I_2, R_L = \frac{V_2}{4I_1}$$

则 $\frac{R_i}{R_L} = \frac{16}{1}$

$$Z_{C_1} = \frac{V_1}{I_1} = \frac{1}{2}R_i = 8R_L$$

$$Z_{C_2} = \frac{V_2}{I_2} = 2R_L$$

(c) $R_i = \frac{2V}{I}, R_L = \frac{V}{2I}, \frac{R_i}{R_L} = \frac{4}{1}$

$$Z_C = \frac{V}{I} = 2R_L$$

(d) $V_i = 3V, I_i = I, V_L = V, I_L = 3I$

$$\frac{R_i}{R_L} = \frac{9}{1}$$

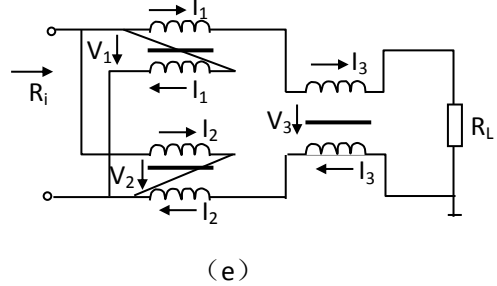
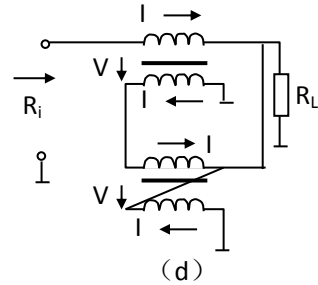
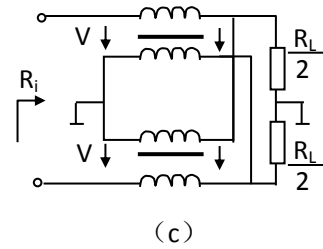
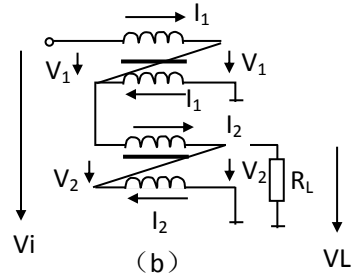
$$Z_C = \frac{V}{I} = 3R_L$$

(e) $I_1 = I_3, I_3 = I_2, V_1 = V_2, V_3 = 3V_1$

$$R_i = \frac{V_1}{3I_1}, R_L = \frac{V_3}{I_3} = \frac{3V_1}{I_1}$$

则 $\frac{R_i}{R_L} = \frac{1}{9}, Z_{C_1} = Z_{C_2} = \frac{V_1}{I_1} = \frac{1}{3}R_L$

$$Z_{C_3} = \frac{V_3}{I_3} = \frac{3V_1}{I_1} = R_L$$



第二章课后习题答案

2-1

$$\overline{V_n^2} = 4kTR_1B = 4 \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 290 \times 510 \times 10^3 \times 10^5 = 8.16 \times 10^{-10} (\text{V}^2)$$

$$\overline{I_n^2} = 4kT \frac{1}{R_1} B = 3.14 \times 10^{-21} (\text{A}^2)$$

$$R_1 \parallel R_2 = \frac{510 \times 250}{510 + 250} = 167.7 \text{ k}\Omega$$

则 $\overline{V_n^2} = 4kTRB = 2.68 \times 10^{-10} (\text{V}^2)$

2-2

由于匹配，所以输出额定噪声功率 $P_n = kTB$

2-3

RC 网络的传递函数为 $H(s) = \frac{1}{1 + sRC}$

$$\begin{aligned} N_0 &= n_0 \int_0^{+\infty} \left| \frac{1}{1 + sRC} \right|^2 df = n_0 \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega RC)^2}} \right)^2 df \\ &= \frac{n_0}{2\pi RC} \text{tg}^{-1} 2\pi f RC \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{n_0}{2\pi RC} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{n_0}{4RC} \end{aligned}$$

2-4

先把 dB 数化为自然数

$$G = 15 \text{ dB} = 31.62; \quad NF = 2 \text{ dB} = 2;$$

$$T_{e_2} = 800 \text{ K} \rightarrow F_2 = 1 + \frac{T_{e_2}}{T_0} = 1 + \frac{800}{290} = 3.76$$

放大器的等效噪声温度为

$$T_{e_1} = (F - 1)T_0 = (2 - 1) \times 290 = 290 \text{ K}$$

系统的等效噪声温度为

$$T_e = T_{e_1} + \frac{T_{e_2}}{G} = 290 + \frac{800}{31.62} = 315.3 \text{ K}$$

系统的噪声系数为

$$F = F_1 + \frac{F_2 - 1}{G} = 2 + \frac{3.76 - 1}{31.62} = 2.087$$

2-5

噪声底数为 $F_t = -174 \text{ dBm/Hz} + NF(\text{dB}) + 10 \log B$
 $= -174 + 3 + 10 \log 10^5 = -12 \text{ dBm}$

放大器的线性动态范围可以定义为它的 1dB 压缩点的输入功率与噪声底数之比，即

$$DR_f = -10 - (-12) = 12 \text{ dB}$$

若 $(SNR)_{o,\min} = 20 \text{ dB}$ 则灵敏度 $P_{in,\min} = F_t + (SNR)_{o,\min} = -101 \text{ dBm}$

放大器的线性动态范围也可以定义为它的 1dB 压缩点的输入功率与灵敏度之比，

则线性动态范围为 $DR_l = -10 - (101) = 91\text{dB}$

2-7

由于此题接收机的天线噪声温度为 $T_a = 150\text{K} \neq T_0 = 290\text{K}$ 因此计算接收机的噪声底数（即等效输入噪声功率）时应为：

$$N_i = F_t = k(T_a + T_e)B$$

其中 T_e 为接收机的等效噪声温度

$$\text{NF} = 7\text{dB} = 5.01 \rightarrow T_e = (F - 1)T_0 = (5.01 - 1) \times 290 = 1162.9\text{K}$$

$$N_i = F_t = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times (150 + 1162.9) \times 10^8 = 1.8 \times 10^{-12} = -87.4\text{dBm}$$

增益 1dB 压缩点对应的输入功率是： $P_{i,1\text{dB}} = P_{O,1\text{dB}} - G = 25 - 40 + 1 = -14\text{dBm}$

则线性动态范围定义为（以 F_t 为下限）：

$$DR_l = -14 - (-87.4) = 73.4\text{dB}$$

若以灵敏度为下限，则线性动态范围是：

$$P_{in,min} = F_t + (SNR)_o = -77.4\text{dBm}$$

$$DR_l = \frac{P_{in,1\text{dB}}}{P_{in,min}} = (-14) - (-77.4) = 63.4\text{dB}$$

将三阶互调输出功率转换为输入功率：

$$IIP_3 = OIP_3 - G = 35 - 40 = -5\text{dBm}$$

应用公式 (2.9.6)，无杂散动态范围为

$$\begin{aligned} DR_f &= \frac{1}{3} [2IIP_3 + F_t] - [F_t + (SNR)_0] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times (2 \times (-5) - 87.4) - (-87.4 + 10) = 44.9\text{dB} \end{aligned}$$

2-8

将放大器的三阶截点输出功率 OIP_3 变为输入功率，即

$$IIP_3 = OIP_3 - G = 22 - 20 = 2\text{dBm} = 1.58\text{mw}$$

混频器的 $IIP_3 = 13\text{dBm} = 19.95\text{mw}$

放大器功率增益 $G = 20\text{dB} = 100$

则整个系统的三阶截点输入功率为

$$\frac{1}{IIP_3} = \frac{1}{(IIP_3)_1} + \frac{G}{(IIP_3)_2} = \frac{1}{1.58} + \frac{100}{19.95} = 5.644$$

$$\text{则 } IIP_3 = \frac{1}{5.644} = 0.177\text{mw} = -7.516\text{dBm}$$

若以输出功率为参考，则

$$OIP_3 = IIP_3 + G_1 + G_2 = -7.516 + 20 - 6 = 6.48\text{dBm}$$

2-9

混频器增益 $-6\text{dB} = 0.25$

$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{IIP_3} = \frac{1}{(IIP_3)_1} + \frac{G}{(IIP_3)_2} = \frac{1}{19.95} + \frac{0.25}{1.58} = 0.208$$

$$IIP_3 = 4.8\text{mw} = 6.8\text{dBm}$$

若以输出为参考，则

$$OIP_3 = IIP_3 + G_1 + G_2 = 6.8 - 6 + 20 = 20.8\text{dBm}$$

可见前级增益太大，对系统的线性不利。

2-10

设一非电性系统的输入，输出特性为

$$y(t) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + \dots$$

输入信号为 $x(t) = A \cos \omega_1 t + A \cos \omega_2 t$

则能通过系统滤波器的输出为：

$$y(t) = (a_1 + \frac{9}{4} a_3 A^2) A \cos \omega_1 t + (a_1 + \frac{9}{4} a_3 A^2) A \cos \omega_2 t \\ + \frac{3}{4} a_3 A^3 \cos 2(\omega_1 - \omega_2)t + \frac{3}{4} a_3 A^3 \cos 2(\omega_2 - \omega_1)t + \dots$$

若不考虑增益压缩，即 $a_1 \gg \frac{9}{4} a_3 A^2$ 时，

基波分量 A_{ω_1, ω_2} 与三阶互调分量 A_{IM_3} 之比与输入信号幅度 A 的关系为

$$\frac{A_{\omega_1, \omega_2}}{A_{IM_3}} \approx \frac{|a_1| A}{\frac{3}{4} |a_3| A^3} = \frac{4 |a_1|}{3 |a_3|} \frac{1}{A^2}$$

由式 (2.7.12) 知，三阶截点对应的输入幅度为 $A_{IP_3} = \sqrt{\frac{4 |a_1|}{3 |a_3|}}$ ，

因此 $\frac{A_{\omega_1, \omega_2}}{A_{IM_3}} = \frac{A_{IP_3}^2}{A^2}$

化为对数形式 $20 \log A_{\omega_1, \omega_2} - 20 \log A_{IM_3} = 20 \log A_{IP_3}^2 - 20 \log A^2$

即 $20 \log A_{IP_3} = \frac{1}{2} (20 \log A_{\omega_1, \omega_2} - 20 \log A_{IM_3}) + 20 \log A$

用功率表示时，即为

$$IIP_3|_{\text{dBm}} = \frac{\Delta P|_{\text{dB}}}{2} + P_{in}|_{\text{dBm}}$$

2-12

$$(1) \quad F=8\text{dB}=6.3 \rightarrow T_e = (F-1)T_0 = (6.3-1) \times 290 = 1537$$

与 2-7 题相同，接收机的噪声基底为

$$F_t = k(T_a + T_e)B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times (900 + 1537) \times 30 \times 10^3 = 1.0 \times 10^{-15} = -120\text{dBm}$$

解调器要求的输入信噪比 $\left(\frac{S}{N}\right)_{\min} = 15.5 = 11.9\text{dB}$

灵敏度为 $P_{in, \min} = F_t + \left(\frac{S}{N}\right)_{\min} = -120 + 11.9 = -108\text{dBm} = 1.58 \times 10^{-11} \text{mW}$

$$(2) \quad V_{in} = \sqrt{R_{in} P_{in}} = \sqrt{50 \times 1.58 \times 10^{-14}} = 8.9 \times 10^{-7} (V)$$

$$A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{0.5}{8.9 \times 10^{-7}} = 561674 = 115\text{dB}$$

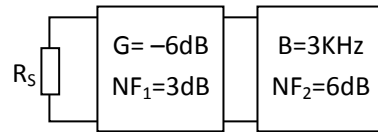
2-13

$$F_1 = 3\text{dB} = 2, \quad F_2 = 6\text{dB} = 3.98, \quad G = -6\text{dB} = 0.25$$

系统的总噪声系数为

$$F = F_1 + \frac{F_2 - 1}{G} = 2 + \frac{3.98 - 1}{0.25} = 13.92 = 11.43 \text{ dB}$$

(1) 当天线噪声温度为 $T_0 = 290\text{k}$ 时,



系统噪声基底为

$$F_t = -174\text{dBm} + 11.43 + 10\log 3000 = -127.8\text{dBm}$$

接入机最低输入功率为:

$$P_{in,min} = F_t + (SNR)_0 = -127.8 + 10 = -117.8 \text{ dBm}$$

(2) 当天线噪声温度为 $T_a = 3000\text{k}$ 时,

$$F_t = kB[T_a + (F-1)T_0] = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 3 \times 10^3 \times [3000 + (13.92-1) \times 290]$$

$$= 2.79 \times 10^{-16} = -125.5 \text{ dBm}$$

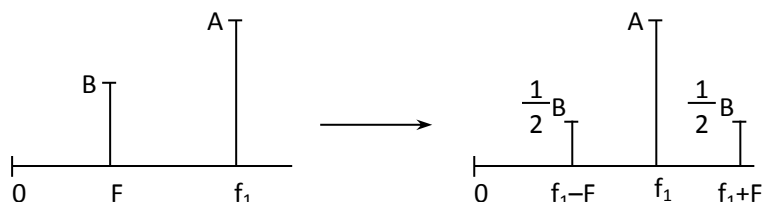
接收机最低输入功率为:

$$P_{in,min} = F_t + (SNR)_0 = -125.5 + 10 = -115.5 \text{ dBm}$$

第三章课后习题答案

3-1

图 3-P-1 的频谱为两次 AM 调制的结果，第一次调制将音频 $F=3\text{kHz}$ 分别调制到载频 $f_1=10\text{kHz}$ 和载频 $f_2=30\text{kHz}$ 上，然后再将两路已调 AM 信号对主载频 $f_0=1000\text{kHz}$ 进行调制。设 $\omega_1=2\pi f_1, \omega_2=2\pi f_2, \omega_0=2\pi f_0, \Omega=2\pi F$ ，AM 调制后的频谱关系如下图示：



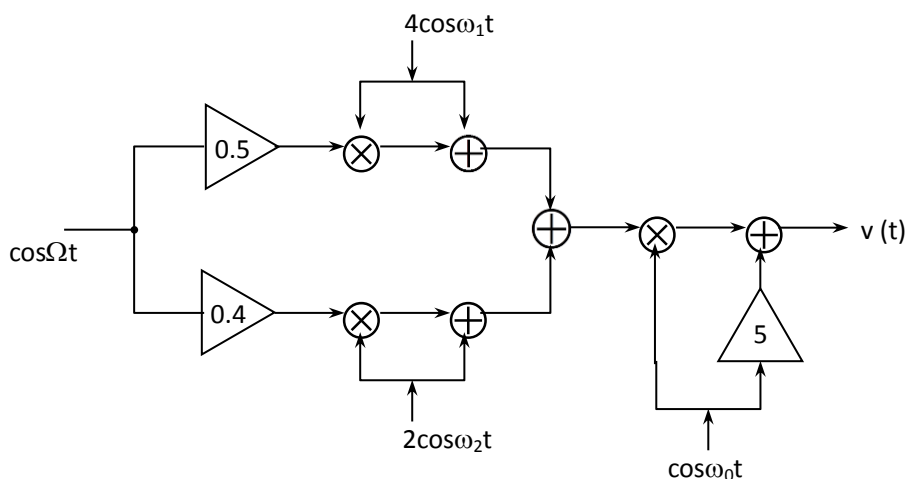
因此由图 3-P-1 可得第一次调制的表达式为

$$\begin{aligned} v_1(t) &= 4\cos\omega_1 t + \cos(\omega_1 + \Omega)t + \cos(\omega_1 - \Omega)t \\ &= 4(1 + 0.5\cos\Omega t)\cos\omega_1 t \\ v_2(t) &= 2\cos\omega_2 t + 0.4\cos(\omega_2 + \Omega)t + 0.4\cos(\omega_2 - \Omega)t \\ &= 2(1 + 0.4\cos\Omega t)\cos\omega_2 t \end{aligned}$$

第二次调制后为

$$v(t) = 5[1 + 0.8(1 + 0.5\cos\Omega t)\cos\omega_1 t + 0.4(1 + 0.4\cos\Omega t)\cos\omega_2 t]\cos\omega_0 t$$

实现方框图为



两路调幅信号在单位电阻上的旁频功率分别为

$$P_{AV_1} = 2 \times P_{01} \times (1 + \frac{1}{2}m_1^2) = 2 \times \frac{2^2}{2} (1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.5^2) = 4.5\text{w}$$

$$P_{AV_2} = 2 \times P_{02} \times (1 + \frac{1}{2}m_2^2) = 2 \times \frac{1^2}{2} (1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.4^2) = 1.08\text{w}$$

总功率为： $P_{AV} = P_0 + P_{AV_1} + P_{AV_2} = \frac{1}{2} \times 5^2 + 4.5 + 1.08 = 18.08\text{w}$ ，带宽 $BW=66\text{kHz}$

(1) 载波功率 $P_C = \frac{V^2}{R} = \frac{1}{10^3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 10^2 = 0.05\text{w}$

(2) 旁频功率 $P = \frac{1}{2} m_a^2 \cdot P_C = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.5^2 \times 0.05 = 6.25\text{mw}$

(3) 最大瞬时功率

$$P_{\max} = (1 + m_a)^2 \cdot P_C = (1 + 0.5)^2 \cdot P_C = 0.1125\text{w}$$

$$P_{\min} = (1 - m_a)^2 \cdot P_C = (1 - 0.5)^2 \cdot P_C = 0.0125\text{w}$$

3-3

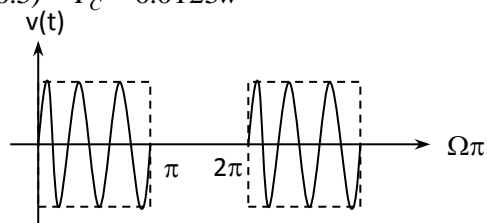
(1) 双边带波形

(2) 单边带波形

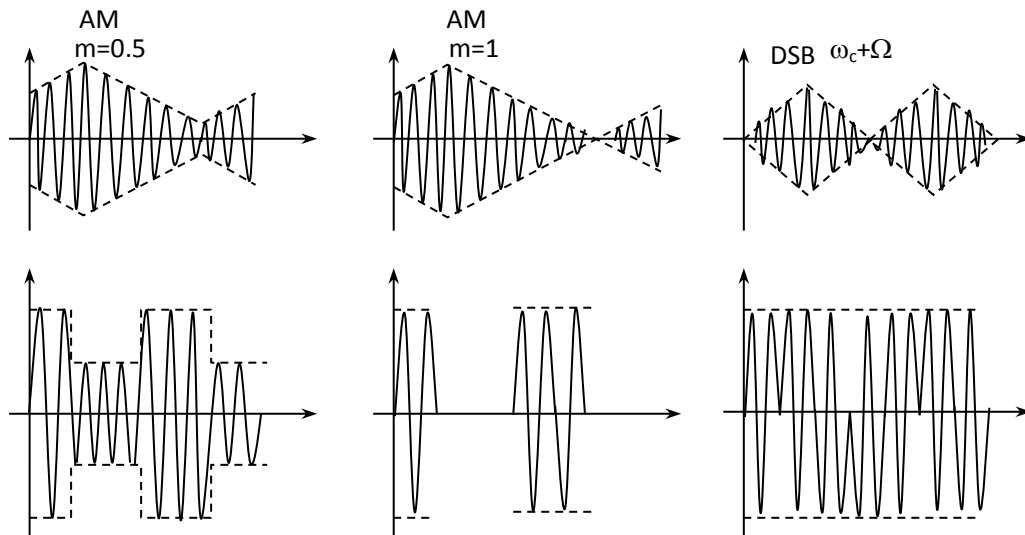
(3) 普通调幅波

(4) $V(t) = 5 \cos \omega_c t \cdot S(\Omega t + \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$= 5 \cos \omega_c t (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sin \Omega t - \frac{2}{3\pi} \sin 3\Omega t + \dots)$$



3-4



3-5

$i = a_0 + a_1 V + a_2 V^3$ ，不能产生调幅，因为无二次方项。

3-6

(a) 信号全部通过: $v_0(t) = AV_{AM}(1 + m_1 \cos \Omega_1 t + m_2 \cos \Omega_2 t) \cos \omega_c t$ ，普通调幅波。

(b) $v_0(t) = 0.1AV_{AM} \cos \omega_c t + AV_{AM} m_1 \cos(\omega_c + \Omega_1)t + AV_{AM} m_2 \cos(\omega_c + \Omega_2)t$ ，

单边带信号，采用同步检波进行解调。

(c) $v_0(t) = 0.5AV_{AM} \cos \omega_c t + 0.2AV_{AM} m_1 \cos(\omega_c - \Omega_1)t$

$+ 0.8AV_{AM} \cos(\omega_c + \Omega_1)t + AV_{AM} m_2 \cos(\omega_c + \Omega_2)t$ 残留边带调幅。

3-7

(a)两信号迭加: $v(t) = V_m \cos \omega_c t + V_{\Omega m} \cos \Omega t$

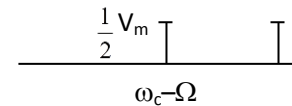
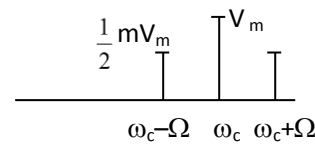
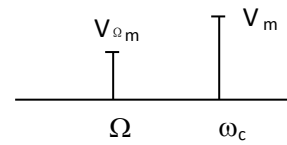
(b)调幅波 $v(t) = V_m (1 + m \cos \Omega t) \cos \omega_c t$

(c)双边带 $v(t) = V_m \cos \Omega t \cos \omega_c t$

(d)整流后的调幅波

$$v(t) = V_m (1 + m_a \cos \Omega t) \cos \omega_c t \cdot S_1(\omega_c t)$$

$$V_m (1 + m_a \cos \Omega t) \cos \omega_c t \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \cos \omega_c t - \frac{2}{3\pi} \cos 3\omega_c t + \frac{2}{5\pi} \cos 5\omega_c t + \dots \right]$$

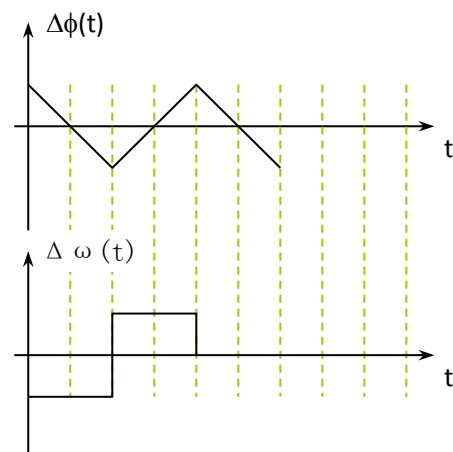
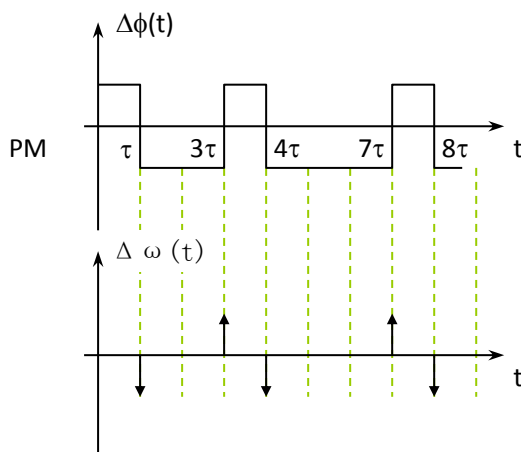
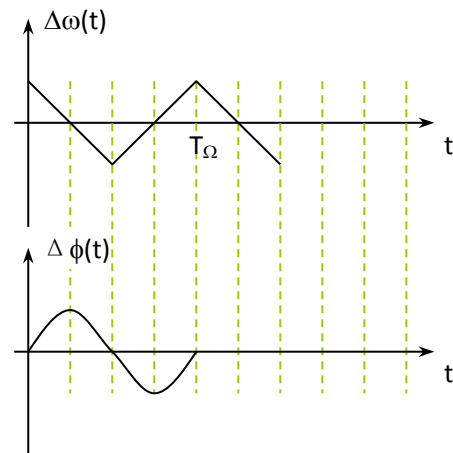
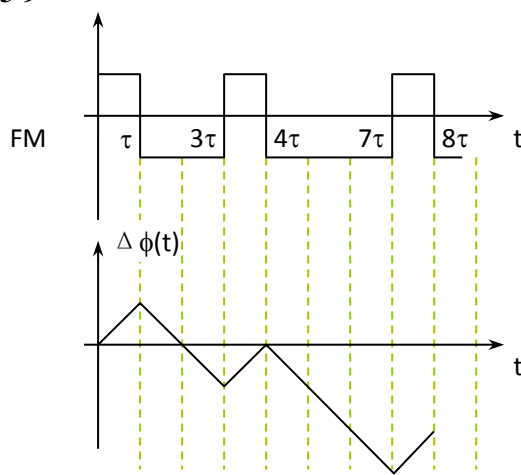


3-8

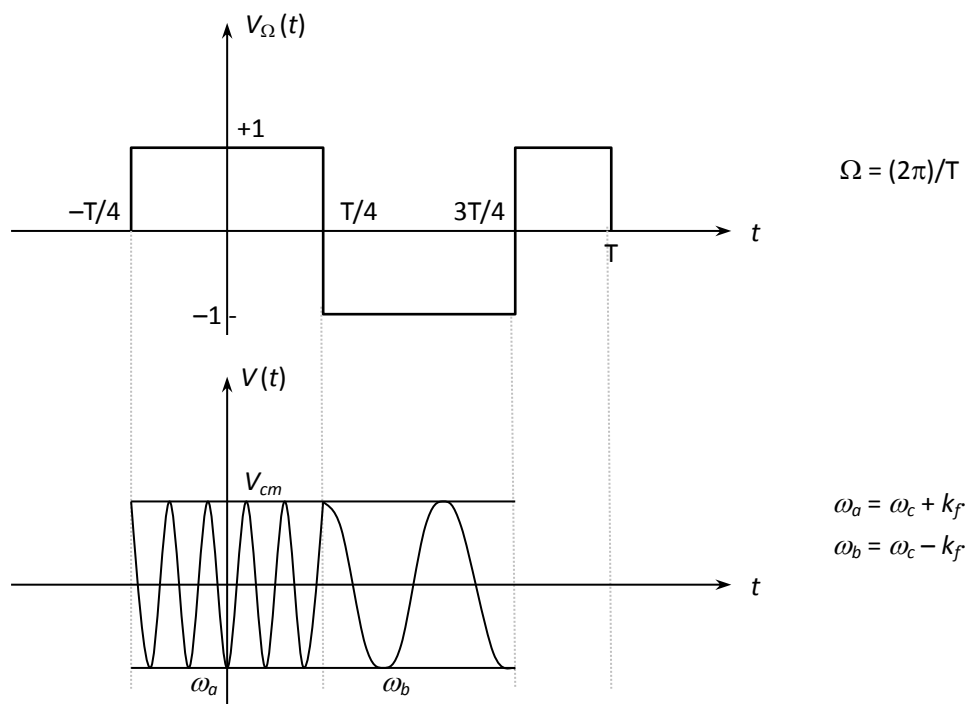
瞬时相位为 $\Phi(t) = 10^7 \pi + 10^4 \pi^2$

瞬时频率为 $\omega(t) = \frac{d\phi}{dt} = 10^7 \pi + 2 \times 10^4 \pi$

3-9



3-10



$$\begin{aligned}
 V(t) &\doteq V_1(t) + V_2(t) \\
 &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[U\left(t + \frac{T}{4} - nT\right) - U\left(t - \frac{T}{4} - nT\right) \right] V_{cm} \cos \omega_a t \\
 &\quad + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[U\left(t - \frac{T}{4} - nT\right) - U\left(t - \frac{3T}{4} - nT\right) \right] V_{cm} \cos \omega_b t \\
 F[V(t)] &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \pi S_a \left(\frac{n\pi}{2} \right) \delta(\omega - n\Omega) \right] * \{ V_{cm} \pi [\delta(\omega - \omega_a) + \delta(\omega + \omega_a)] \} \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \pi S_a \left(\frac{n\pi}{2} \right) \delta(\omega - n\Omega) (-1)^n \right] * \{ V_{cm} \pi [\delta(\omega - \omega_b) + \delta(\omega + \omega_b)] \} \\
 &= \frac{V_{cm} \pi}{2} \left[\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_a \left(\frac{n\pi}{2} \right) \delta(\omega - n\Omega - \omega_a) + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_a \left(\frac{n\pi}{2} \right) \delta(\omega - n\Omega + \omega_a) \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{V_{cm} \pi}{2} \left[\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \int_a \left(\frac{n\pi}{2} \right) \delta(\omega - n\Omega - \omega_b) + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \int_a \left(\frac{n\pi}{2} \right) \delta(\omega - n\Omega + \omega_b) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

3-11

(1) 设调制信号为余弦波，则

$$v(t) = 30 \cos(2\pi \times 90 \times 10^6 t) + 5 \sin 2\pi \times 20 \times 10^3 t \quad (\text{V})$$

(2) 最大频偏 $\Delta f_m = m_f F = 5 \times 20 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz} = 100 \text{ kHz}$

(3) 带宽 $BW_{CR} = 2(m_f + 1)F = 2 \times (5 + 1) \times 20 = 240 \text{ kHz}$

(4) 发射机总功率

$$P = \frac{1}{2R} V_m^2 = \frac{30^2}{2 \times 50} = 9 \text{ W}$$

(5) 当 $m_f = 5$ 时, 贝塞尔函数 $|J_0(5)| = 0.2$

所以, 载波功率占总功率的比例为

$$\frac{P_0}{P} = \frac{\frac{V_m^2}{2} J_0^2(5)}{\frac{V_m^2}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} J_n^2(5)} = \frac{(0.2)^2}{1} = 0.04$$

3-12

(1) 调频波 $\Delta f_m = 4 \times 1.5 = 6 \text{ kHz}$

$$\omega(t) = \omega_0 + \Delta \omega_m \cos \Omega t = 2\pi \times 50 \times 10^6 + 2\pi \times 6 \times 10^3 \cos 2\pi \times 2 \times 10^3 t \quad (\text{rad/s})$$

$$v(t) = 5 \cos(2\pi \times 50 \times 10^6 t + 3 \sin 2\pi \times 2 \times 10^3 t) \quad (\text{V})$$

(2) 调相波: $\Delta \varphi_m = 3 \times 1.5 = 4.5 \text{ rad}$

$$\varphi(t) = 2\pi \times 50 \times 10^6 t + 4.5 \cos 2\pi \times 2 \times 10^3 t \quad (\text{rad})$$

$$\omega(t) = \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = 2\pi \times 50 \times 10^6 - 2\pi \times 9 \times 10^3 \sin 2\pi \times 2 \times 10^3 t \quad (\text{rad/s})$$

$$v(t) = V_{cm} \cos[\varphi(t)] = 5 \cos(2\pi \times 50 \times 10^6 t + 4.5 \cos 2\pi \times 2 \times 10^3 t) \quad (\text{V})$$

(3)

$V_{\Omega m} = 1.5\text{V}$		$F=2\text{kHz}$		
$F=2\text{kHz}$		$F=4\text{kHz}$	$V_{\Omega m} = 1.5\text{V}$	$V_{\Omega m} = 3\text{V}$
调频波	$m_f = 3$ $BW_{CR} = 8F = 16\text{kHz}$	$m_f = \frac{\Delta\omega_m}{\Omega} = \frac{6}{4} = 1.5$ $BW_{CR} = 2 \times (1.5 + 1)F = 20\text{kHz}$	$\Delta f_m = 6\text{kHz}$ $m_f = 3$ $BW_{CR} = 16\text{kHz}$	$\Delta f_m = 12\text{kHz}$ $m_f = 6$ $BW_{CR} = 14F = 28\text{kHz}$
调相波	$m_p = 4.5$ $BW_{CR} = 2(m_p + 1)F = 22\text{kHz}$	$m_p = 4.5$ $BW_{CR} = 2(m_p + 1)F = 44\text{kHz}$	$m_p = 4.5$ $BW_{CR} = 22\text{kHz}$	$m_p = 9$ $BW_{CR} = 2 \times (m_p + 1)F = 40\text{kHz}$

3-13

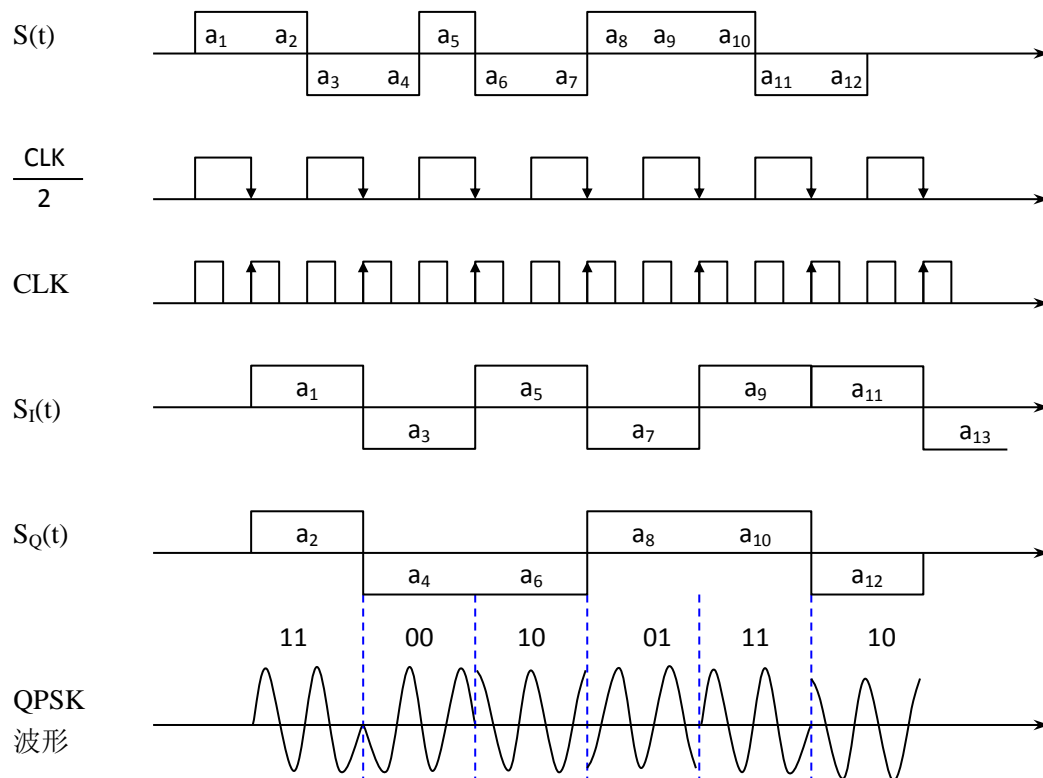
因为
$$m_{f_1} = \frac{\Delta f_{m_1}}{F_1} = \frac{2 \times 3}{2} = 3, \quad m_{f_2} = \frac{\Delta f_{m_2}}{F_2} = \frac{2 \times 4}{3} = 2.67$$

则:
$$v(t) = 10 \cos(2\pi \times 20 \times 10^6 t + 3 \sin 2\pi \times 2 \times 10^3 t + 2.67 \sin 2\pi \times 3 \times 10^3 t) \quad (\text{V})$$

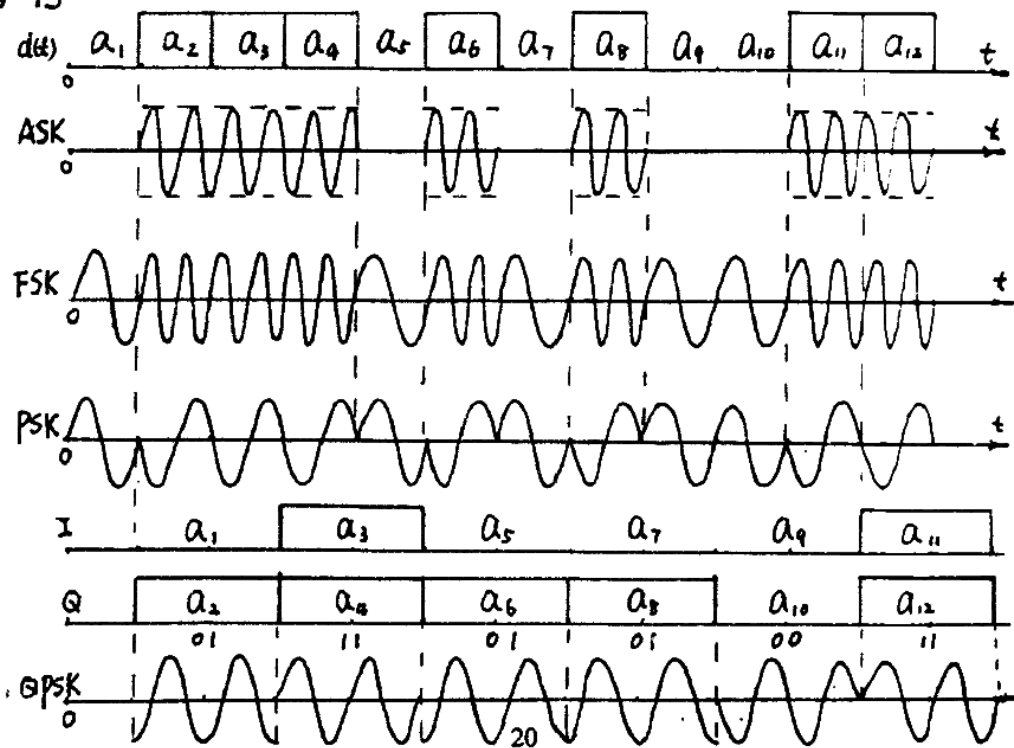
频率表达式为

$$\omega(t) = 2\pi \times 20 \times 10^6 + 2\pi \times 6 \times 10^3 \cos 4\pi \times 10^3 t + 2\pi \times 8 \times 10^3 \cos 6\pi \times 10^3 t$$

3-14



3-15



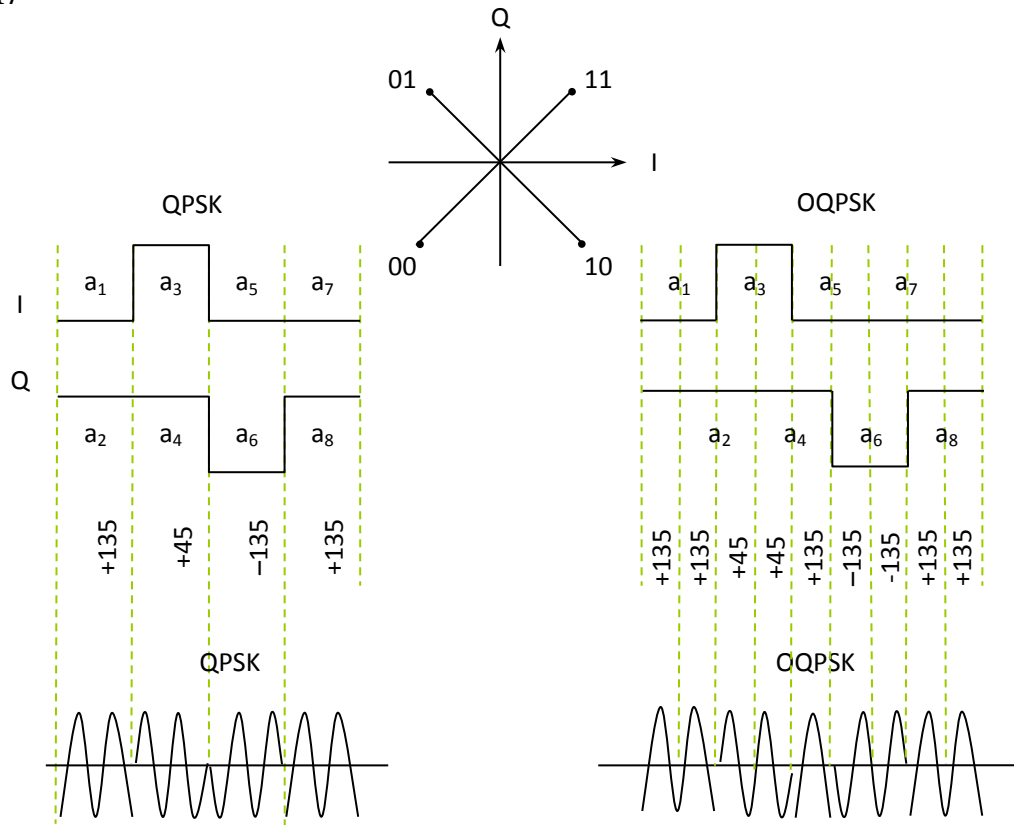
3-16

$$v_L(t) = \cos \omega_1 t - \cos \omega_2 t$$

$$v_{FSK}(t) = \cos \omega_1 t \text{ 或 } v_{FSK}(t) = \cos \omega_2 t$$

$$v_{FSK}(t) \cdot v_L(t) = \begin{cases} \cos^2 \omega_1 t - \cos \omega_1 t \cos \omega_2 t \xrightarrow{\text{低通}} +1 \\ \cos \omega_1 t \cos \omega_2 t - \cos^2 \omega_2 t \xrightarrow{\text{低通}} -1 \end{cases}$$

The diagram shows a block diagram for the detection of FSK signals. The input $v_{FSK}(t)$ is multiplied by $v_L(t)$ in a multiplier block (represented by a circle with an 'X'). The output of the multiplier is then passed through a low-pass filter block (represented by a rectangle labeled '低通'). The final output is $v_0(t)$.



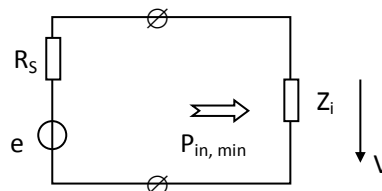
第四章课后习题答案

4-4

当接收机匹配时, 设 $Z_i = R_s = 50\Omega$

以功率表示的接收机灵敏度 $P_{in,min}$ 和以电压表示的灵敏度 V 的关系是

$$P_{in,min} = \frac{V^2}{Z_i}$$



所以, 当 $V=1.0\mu V$ 时, $P_{in,min} = \frac{V^2}{Z_i} = \frac{10^{-12}}{50} = 2 \times 10^{-14} W = -107 dBm$

则接收机在解调以前的净增益为 $0 - (-107) = 107 dB$,

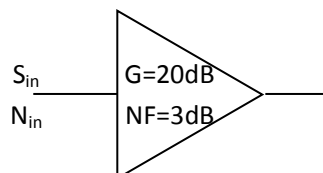
中频增益为 $G = 107 - 20 = 87 dB$

4-5

$$(1) \quad \left(\frac{S}{N} \right)_{in} = -100 dBm - (-115 dBm) = 15 dB$$

$$(2) \quad S_{out} = S_{in} + G = -100 + 20 = -80 dBm$$

(3) 设放大器的内部噪声为 $N_{内}$,



因为 $NF=3dB \rightarrow F=2$, 根据噪声系数 F 与等效噪声温度 T_e 的关系, 可以算出该放大器的等效噪声温度为

$$T_e = (F - 1)T_0 = (2 - 1)T_0 = T_0$$

所以放大器的内部噪声等效到输入端为 $kT_e B = kT_0 B$, 设放大器的带宽 $B=200 kHz$, 则

$$kT_e B = kT_0 B = -174 dBm + 10 \log B = -121 dBm$$

由于

$$N_{out} = GN_i + N_{内} = GN_i + GkT_0 B$$

$$GN_i = -115 + 20 = -95 dBm = 3.16227 \times 10^{-10} mW$$

$$N_{内} = -121 + 20 = -101 dBm = 0.794328 \times 10^{-10} mW$$

$$N_{out} = GN_i + N_{内} = 3.956598 \times 10^{-10} mW = -94 dBm$$

$$(4) \quad \left(\frac{S}{N} \right)_o = -80 - (-94) = 14 dB$$

4-8

(1) $f_{RF} = 88 \sim 108 MHz$, 信道间隔为 $200 kHz$, 调频波带宽为 $180 kHz$

$$RF \text{ 要求} \quad Q = \frac{f_{RF}}{BW} = \frac{88 \times 10^6}{180 \times 10^3} = 488, \quad Q = \frac{108 \times 10^6}{180 \times 10^3} = 600$$

$$中频要求 \quad Q = \frac{f_I}{BW} = \frac{10.7 \times 10^6}{180 \times 10^3} = 59$$

(2) 若 $f_{LO} > f_{RF}$

本振 $f_{L低} = 88 + 10.7 = 98.7 MHz$, $f_{L高} = 108 + 10.7 = 118.7 MHz$

复盖系数 $k = \frac{118.7}{98.7} = 1.2$

$$\text{若 } f_{LO} < f_{RF}, \quad f_{L\text{低}} = 88 - 10.7 = 77.3,$$

$$f_{L\text{高}} = 108 - 10.7 = 97.3\text{MHz}$$

$$\text{复盖系数} \quad k = \frac{97.3}{77.3} \approx 1.26$$

(3) 当 $f_{LO} > f_{RF}$ 时

$$\text{镜像频率:} \quad f_{M\text{低}} = 88 + 10.7 \times 2 = 109.4\text{MHz}$$

$$f_{M\text{高}} = 108 + 10.7 \times 2 = 129.4\text{MHz}$$

不落在信号频带内

$$\text{当 } f_{LO} < f_{RF}, \quad f_{M\text{低}} = 88 - 10.7 \times 2 = 66.6\text{MHz},$$

$$f_{M\text{高}} = 108 - 10.7 \times 2 = 86.6\text{MHz}$$

镜像频率均不落在频带内。

(4) 当 $f_{LO} > f_{RF}$ 时, 必须使 $f_{RF\text{低}} + 2f_I > f_{RF\text{高}}$

当 $f_{LO} < f_{RF}$ 时, 必须使 $f_{RF\text{高}} - 2f_I < f_{RF\text{低}}$ 得: $f_I > 10\text{MHz}$

4-9

总增益为各部件增益 dB 数的代数和

$$G_{\Sigma} = -1 + 20 - 4 - 7 + 13 = 21\text{dB}$$

将各参数 dB 数化为数值, 并列表如下:

	A	B	C	D	E
	波导	LNA	BPF	×	IF
G	-1dB (0.794)	20dB (100)	-4dB (0.398)	-7dB (0.199)	13dB (19.95)
NF		3.5dB (2.238)		7dB (5)	2.5dB (1.778)
	4.89dB	3.89dB (2.45)	13.49dB (22.335)	9.49dB (8.9)	
IIP ₃	∞	15dBm (31.62)mW	∞	10dBm =10mW	25dBm =316.2mW
	-5.06dBm	-6.06dBm	+13.97dBm	9.97dBm	

为了看出前级对系统的影响, 按照公式 $F = F_1 + \frac{F_2 - 1}{G_1}$ 从后向前两级、两级计算 NF

$$\text{D 点 NF:} \quad F_D = 5 + \frac{1.778 - 1}{0.199} = 8.9 = 9.49\text{dB}$$

$$\text{C 点 NF:} \quad F_C = 9.49 + 4 = 13.49\text{dB}$$




$$\text{B 点 NF:} \quad F_B = 2.238 + \frac{22.335 - 1}{100} = 2.45 = 3.89\text{dB}$$

$$\text{A 点 NF:} \quad F_A = 3.89 + 1 = 4.89\text{dB}$$

按照公式 $\frac{1}{IIP_3} = \frac{1}{(IIP_3)_1} + \frac{G_1}{(IIP_3)_2}$ 由后向前计算 IIP_3 ，结果如表示。

4-10

将各 dB 数化为数值并列表如下：

	A		B		C	
G		10dB (10)		-1dB (0.794)		-3dB (0.501)
NF		2dB (1.584)				4dB (2.511)
	2.55dB (1.8)		5dB (3.16)			

(1) $NF_B = 4 + 1 = 5\text{dB}$

$$NF_A = 1.584 + \frac{3.16 - 1}{10} = 1.8 = 2.55\text{dB}$$

(2) 系统等效噪声温度

$$T_e = (F - 1)T_0 = (1.8 - 1) \times 290 = 232\text{K}$$

(3) 输出噪声功率

$$N_0 = G \cdot k_B(T_a + T_e) = (10 \times 0.794 \times 0.501) \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 10^7 \times (15 + 232) \\ = 1.3566 \times 10^{-13} \text{W} = -98.67\text{dBm}$$

(4) 双边噪声功率谱密度为

$$S_{DSB} = \frac{N_0}{B} = -168.67\text{dBm/Hz}$$

(5) 系统等效输入噪声为

$$N_i = \frac{N_0}{G} = 0.3408 \times 10^{-13} \text{W} = -104.67\text{dBm}$$

最小输入信号功率应为

$$P_{in,min} = N_i + \left(\frac{S}{N} \right)_0 = -104.67 + 20 = -84.67\text{dBm} = 3.41 \times 10^{-9} \text{mW}$$

则加到接收机输入端的最小输入电压为

$$V_{in,min} = \sqrt{P_{in,min} R_S} = \sqrt{3.41 \times 10^{-12} \times 50} = 13\mu\text{V}$$

第五章课后习题答案

5-2

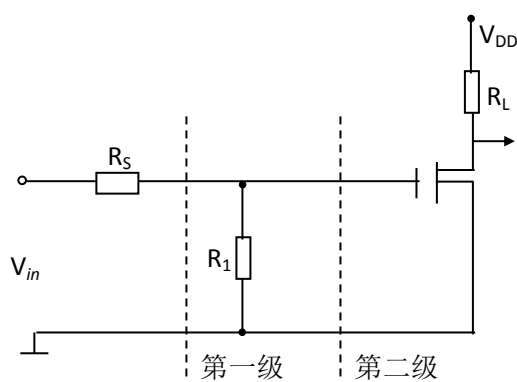
该放大电路可分解为二级，一是电阻 R_1 ，二是场效应管放大器，电路如图示，由例 2.3.1 知，由电阻 R_1 组成的第一级的噪声系数为

$$F_1 = 1 + \frac{R_S}{R_1} = 2, \quad (\because R_1 = R_S)$$

其功率增益为 $G_{P_1} = \frac{1}{2}$ ，由式(5.3.2)知，场效应管放大器的噪声系数为 $F_2 = 1 + \frac{1}{R_S} \gamma \frac{1}{g_m}$ ，

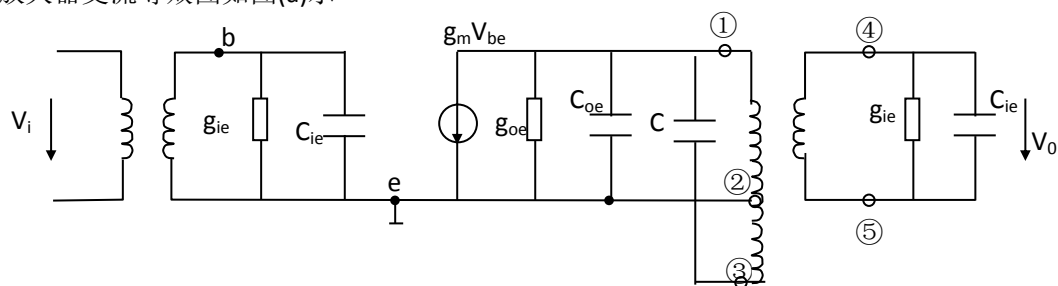
因此两级级联后，总噪声系数为

$$F = F_1 + \frac{F_2 - 1}{G_{P_1}} = 2 + \frac{2\gamma}{R_S g_m}。$$

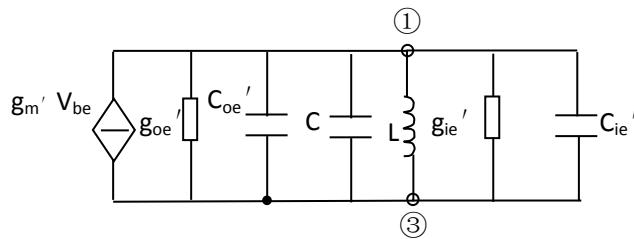


5-3

放大器交流等效图如图(a)示



将图(a)变为图(b)，将信号源和负载均折合到回路①、③端。



接入系数 $P_{12} = \frac{N_{12}}{N_{13}} = 0.25, \quad P_{45} = \frac{N_{45}}{N_{13}} = 0.25$

$$g_m' V_{be} = P_{12} g_m V_{be} = 0.25 \times 45 V_{be} = 11.25 V_{be} \text{ ms}$$

$$g_{ie}' = P_{45}^2 g_{ie} = (0.25)^2 \times 2 = 0.125 \text{ ms} \quad (r_{be} = 8K)$$

$$g_{oe}' = P_{12}^2 g_{oe} = (0.25)^2 \times 0.2 = 0.0125 \text{ ms} \quad (80K)$$

回路固有损耗电导

$$g_0 = \frac{1}{Q_0 \omega_0 L} = \frac{1}{100 \times 6.28 \times 10.7 \times 10^6 \times 4 \times 10^{-6}} = 0.0376 \text{ ms} \quad (R = 27K)$$

回路总等效电导 $g_T = g_0 + g_{ie}' + g_{oe}' = 0.175 \text{ ms} \quad (R_T = 5.7K)$

放大器电压增益

$$A_V = \frac{V_0}{V_i} = \frac{g_m'}{g_T} P_{45} = \frac{11.25}{0.175} \times 0.25 = 16$$

由于该放大器的负载为下级放大器的输入阻抗，因此该放大器的负载与输入阻抗相同，则有

$$G_P = A_V^2 = 16^2 = 256$$

回路有载 $Q_e = \frac{1}{g_T \omega_0 L} = \frac{1}{0.175 \times 10^3 \times 2\pi \times 10.7 \times 10^6 \times 4 \times 10^{-6}} = 21$

带宽 $BW_{3dB} = \frac{f_0}{Q_e} = \frac{10.7}{21} = 0.51 \text{ MHz}$

回路总电容 $C_\Sigma = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 L} = \frac{1}{(2\pi \times 10.7 \times 10^6)^2 \times 4 \times 10^{-6}} = 55.4 \text{ PF}$

由于 $C_{ie}' = P_{34}^2 C_{ie} = (0.25)^2 \times 18 = 1.125 \text{ PF},$
 $C_{oe}' = P_{12}^2 C_{oe} = (0.25)^2 \times 7 = 0.44 \text{ PF}$

所以外接电容 $C = C_\Sigma - C_{ie}' - C_{oe}' = 55.4 - 1.125 - 0.44 = 53.8 \text{ PF}$

5-4

(1) 当每级的 $Q_e = 40$ 时，三级放大器级联，回路总通频带为

$$BW_{3dB} = \frac{f_0}{Q_e} \sqrt{2^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1} = \frac{465}{40} \sqrt{2^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1} = 5.93 \text{ kHz}$$

(2) 欲使 $BW_{3dB} = 10 \text{ kHz}$ ，则

$$Q_e = \frac{f_0}{BW_{3dB}} \sqrt{2^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1} = \frac{465}{10} \sqrt{2^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1} = 23.7$$

5-5

由通频带确定 Q_e

$$Q_e \leq \frac{f_0}{BW_{3dB}} \sqrt{2^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1} = \frac{10.7}{0.1} \sqrt{2^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1} = 54.6$$

由选择性确定 Q_e

$$Q_e \geq \frac{f_0}{2(f - f_0)} \sqrt{10^{\frac{2}{n}} - 1} = \frac{10.7}{2 \times 0.25} \sqrt{10^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1} = 40.8$$

$$40.8 \leq Q_e \leq 54.6$$

5-6

Q_2, Q_3 组成镜象电流源, 电流为

$$I_{C_3} = \frac{10 - 0.7}{2 \times 10^3} = 4.65 \text{mA}$$

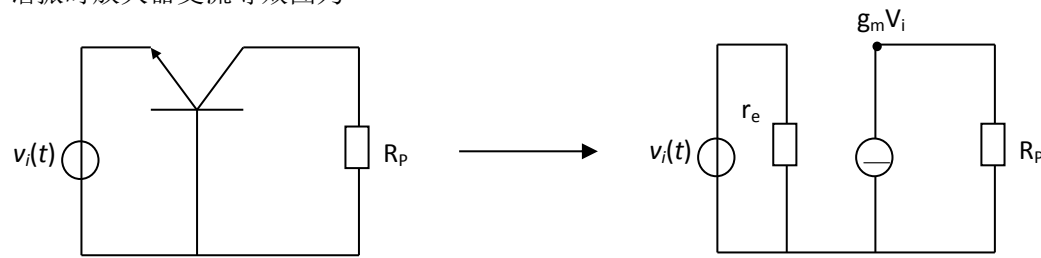
$\therefore Q_1$ 的静态电流 $I_{CQ} = I_{C_3} = 4.65 \text{mA}$

输出电压 $v_o(t)$ 的直流电位是 10V 。

回路谐振频率为: $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{3} \times 10^{-6} \times \frac{200}{3} 10^{-12}}} = 3 \times 10^7$ 与输出信号相同, 回路谐振阻抗

$$R_p = 1 \text{k}\Omega.$$

谐振时放大器交流等效图为



其中 $g_m = \frac{I_{eQ}}{26} \approx \frac{4.65}{26} = 0.179 \text{s}$

输出 $v_o(t) = 10 + g_m v_i(t) R_p = 10 + 0.179 \times 26 \times 10^{-3} \times 10^3 \cos 3 \times 10^7 t (\text{V})$

$$v_o(t) = 10 + 4.65 \cos 3 \times 10^7 t (\text{V})$$

5-8

$$\Gamma_L = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} = \frac{30 - 50}{30 + 50} = -0.25 = 0.25 \angle 180^\circ$$

$$\Gamma_S = \frac{20 - 50}{20 + 50} = -0.428 = 0.428 \angle 180^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{in} &= S_{11} + \frac{S_{12} S_{21} \Gamma_L}{1 - S_{22} \Gamma_L} = 0.45 \angle 150^\circ + \frac{0.01 \angle -10^\circ \times 2.05 \angle 10^\circ \times 0.25 \angle 180^\circ}{1 - 0.4 \angle -150^\circ \times 0.25 \angle 180^\circ} \\ &= -0.39 + j0.225 + \frac{5.125 \times 10^{-3} \angle 180^\circ}{0.9147 \angle -20^\circ} = -0.3956 + j0.2267 = 0.455 \angle 150^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma_{out} = S_{22} + \frac{S_{12} S_{21} \Gamma_S}{1 - S_{11} \Gamma_S} = 0.4 \angle -150^\circ + \frac{0.01 \angle -10^\circ \times 2.05 \angle 10^\circ \times 0.428 \angle 180^\circ}{1 - 0.45 \angle 150^\circ \times 0.428 \angle 180^\circ}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -0.3464 - j0.2 + \frac{8.774 \times 10^{-3} \angle 180^\circ}{0.8338 \angle 6.6^\circ} = -0.356 - j0.198 = 0.407 \angle -151^\circ \\
 G_P &= \frac{P_L}{P_{in}} = \frac{|S_{21}|^2 (1 - |\Gamma_L|^2)}{|1 - S_{22} \Gamma_L|^2 (1 - |\Gamma_{in}|^2)} \\
 &= \frac{|2.05|^2 [1 - (0.25)^2]}{|1 - 0.4 \angle -150^\circ \times 0.25 \angle 180^\circ|^2 \times [1 - (0.455)^2]} = \frac{3.94}{0.9147 \times 0.794} \\
 &= \frac{3.94}{0.726} = 5.4 = 7.3 \text{ dB}
 \end{aligned}$$

5-9

$$(1) \quad \because \omega_T \approx \frac{g_m}{C_{gs}} \rightarrow g_m = C_{gs} \omega_T = 0.67 \times 10^{-12} \times 35 \times 10^9 = 23.45 \times 10^{-3} (\text{S})$$

$$\text{由式 (5.4.6)} \quad \because R_S = \frac{g_m}{C_{gs}} L_2 = 50 \Omega,$$

$$\therefore L_2 = \frac{R_S C_{gs}}{g_m} = \frac{50 \times 0.67 \times 10^{-12}}{23.45 \times 10^{-3}} = 1.43 \times 10^{-9} (\text{H})$$

$$\because \omega_C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(L_1 + L_2) C_{gs}}}$$

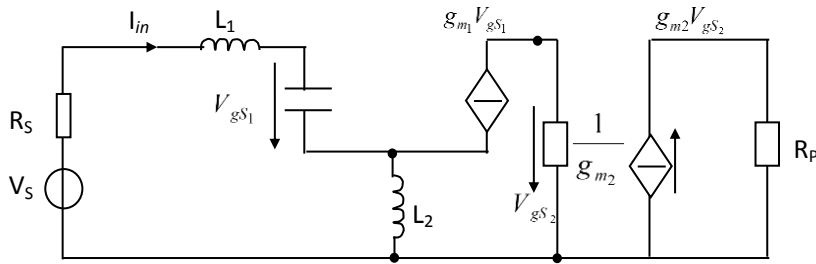
$$\therefore L_1 = \frac{1}{\omega_C^2 C_{gs}} - L_2 = \frac{1}{10^{18} \times 0.67 \times 10^{-12}} - 1.43 \times 10^{-9} = 1.4911 \times 10^{-6} (\text{H})$$

$$(2) \quad C_L = \frac{1}{\omega_C^2 L_3} = \frac{1}{10^{18} \times 7 \times 10^{-9}} = 142 \text{ PF}$$

$$(3) \quad Q_{in} = \frac{1}{2R_S \omega_C C_{gs}} = \frac{1}{2 \times 50 \times 10^9 \times 0.67 \times 10^{-12}} = 14.92$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= 1 + r \frac{1}{R_S} \cdot \frac{1}{g_m} \cdot \frac{1}{Q_{in}^2} = 1 + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{50} \times \frac{1}{23.45 \times 10^{-3}} \times \frac{1}{(14.92)^2 \times 4} \\
 &= 1.000638 = 0.0028 \text{ dB}
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) 共源共相等效电路



电路中忽略了 M_2 的输入电容 C_{gs2} ，因此共栅 M_2 的输入阻抗为 $\frac{1}{g_{m2}}$

$$\text{因为匹配:} \quad I_{in} = \frac{V_S}{2R_S}, \quad V_{gs1} = I_{in} \frac{1}{\omega_C C_{gs1}}, \quad V_{gs2} = g_{m1} V_{gs1} \frac{1}{g_{m2}}$$

$$V_0 = g_{m2} \times V_{gs2} \times R_P$$

$$R_P = Q \omega_C L_3 = 5 \times 10^9 \times 7 \times 10^{-9} = 35$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore A_V &= \frac{V_0}{V_S} = \frac{1}{2R_S} \times \frac{1}{\omega_c C_{gs1}} \times g_{m1} \times R_P \\
 &= \frac{1}{2 \times 50} \times \frac{1}{10^9 \times 0.67 \times 10^{-12}} \times 23.45 \times 10^{-3} \times 35 \\
 &= 12.25 = 21.76 \text{ dB}
 \end{aligned}$$

5-10

(1) 稳定性

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\Delta| &= |S_{11}S_{22} - S_{12}S_{21}| = |0.72 \angle -11^\circ \times 0.73 \angle -54^\circ - 2.60 \angle 76^\circ \times 0.03 \angle 57^\circ| \\
 &= |0.5256 \angle -170^\circ - 0.078 \angle 133^\circ| = 0.4744 < 1 \\
 k &= \frac{1 - |S_{11}|^2 - |S_{22}|^2 + |\Delta|^2}{2|S_{12}||S_{21}|} = \frac{|-(0.72)^2 - (0.73)^2 + (0.4744)^2}{2 \times 0.03 \times 2.6} = 1.114 > 1
 \end{aligned}$$

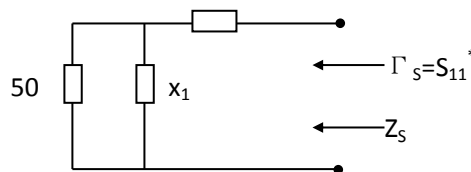
(2) 由于 S_{12} 很小, 近似为单向传输, 则单向传输时的最大增益为

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_{TV \max} &= \frac{1}{1 - |S_{11}|^2} \times |S_{21}|^2 \times \frac{1}{1 - |S_{22}|^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 - 0.5184} \times (2.6)^2 \times \frac{1}{1 - 0.5329} = 30.04 = 14.77 \text{ dB}
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 匹配条件要求 $\Gamma_S = S_{11}^* = 0.72 \angle 11^\circ = -0.315 + j0.647$

设输入匹配网络结构如下图, 此匹配网络将源阻抗 50Ω 变换为 z_{S_2} , 其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_S &= Z_0 \frac{1 + \Gamma_S}{1 - \Gamma_S} = 50 \times \frac{1 - 0.315 + j0.647}{1 + 0.315 - j0.647} \\
 &= 50 \times \frac{0.942 \angle 43^\circ}{1.465 \angle -26^\circ} = 11.23 + j30.13
 \end{aligned}$$



设计一个高通 L 网络完成共轭匹配

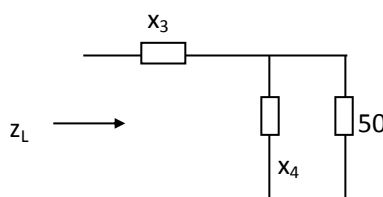
$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_1 &= \sqrt{\frac{50}{11.23}} - 1 = 1.858 \\
 x_1 &= \frac{50}{Q_1} = \frac{50}{1.858} = 26.91 \text{ (感性)} \rightarrow \\
 L_1 &= \frac{x_1}{2\pi f} = \frac{26.91}{2\pi \times 500 \times 10^6} = 8.57 \text{ nH}, \\
 x_2' &= rQ_1 = 11.23 \times 1.858 = 20.87 \text{ (容性)} \\
 x_2 &= 30.13 + 20.87 = 51 \text{ (容性)} \\
 \rightarrow C_2 &= \frac{1}{2\pi f x_2} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 500 \times 10^6 \times 51} = 6.24 \text{ pF}
 \end{aligned}$$

输出匹配要求: $\Gamma_L = S_{22}^* = 0.73 \angle 54^\circ = 0.429 + j0.59$

输出网络 x_3, x_4 将 50Ω 负载变换为 Z_L , 其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_L &= Z_0 \frac{1 + \Gamma_L}{1 - \Gamma_L} = 50 \times \frac{1 + 0.429 + j0.59}{1 - 0.429 - j0.59} = 94.15 \angle 68.3^\circ \\
 &= 34.8 + j87.34 \text{ (} Z_L \text{ 是感性)}
 \end{aligned}$$

设计一个高通 L 网络, 完成共轭匹配



$$Q_2 = \sqrt{\frac{50}{34.8}} - 1 = 0.662$$

$$x_4 = \frac{50}{0.662} = 75.53 \text{ (感性)} \rightarrow$$

$$L_4 = \frac{x_4}{2\pi f} = \frac{75.53}{2\pi \times 500 \times 10^6} = 24 \text{ nH}$$

$$x_3' = rQ_2 = 34.8 \times 0.662 = 23 \text{ (容性)}$$

$$x_3 = 87.34 + 23 = 110.34 \text{ (容性)} \rightarrow$$

$$C_3 = \frac{1}{2\pi f x_3} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 500 \times 10^6 \times 110.34} = 2.88 \text{ PF}$$

第六章课后习题答案

6-2

若 $f_L > f_s$, 则本振频率 f_L 和镜象频率 f_m 分别为

$$f_L = f_s + f_I = (869 \sim 894) + 87 = 956 \sim 981 \text{ MHz} \quad f_m = f_L + f_I = 1043 \sim 1068 \text{ MHz}$$

若 $f_L < f_s$, 则:

$$f_L = f_s - f_I = (869 \sim 894) - 87 = 782 \sim 807 \text{ MHz}, \quad f_m = f_L - f_I = 695 \sim 720 \text{ MHz}$$

6-4

$$(a) \quad NF_M = 4 \text{ dB} = 2.51, \quad L_M = 4 \text{ dB} \rightarrow G_M = 0.398 \quad NF_A = \begin{cases} 0 \text{ dB} = 1 \\ 10 \text{ dB} = 10 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 当 } NF_A = 0 \text{ dB 时, } F = F_1 + \frac{F_2 - 1}{G_M} = 2.51 + \frac{1 - 1}{0.398} = 2.51 = 4 \text{ dB}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 当 } NF_A = 10 \text{ dB 时, } F = 2.51 + \frac{10 - 1}{0.398} = 25.12 = 14 \text{ dB}$$

$$(b) \quad NF_M = 8 \text{ dB} = 6.31, \quad G_M = 3 \text{ dB} = 1.995$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 当 } NF_A = 0 \text{ dB 时, } F = 6.3 + \frac{1 - 1}{G_M} = 6.31 = 8 \text{ dB}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 当 } NF_A = 10 \text{ dB 时, } F = 6.31 + \frac{10 - 1}{1.995} = 10.82 = 10.34 \text{ dB}$$

6-5

求变频增益 G_1

因为对应 1dB 压缩点时 $P_i = -10 \text{ dBm}$, $P_0 = 1 \text{ dBm}$, 则基波增益为:

$$G_1 = P_0 - P_i + 1 = 1 + 1 - (-10) = 12 \text{ dB}$$

$$\because OIP_3 = 15 \text{ dBm}, \therefore IIP_3 = OIP_3 - G_1 = 15 - 12 = 3 \text{ dBm},$$

求放大器的三阶互调分量增益 G_3 :

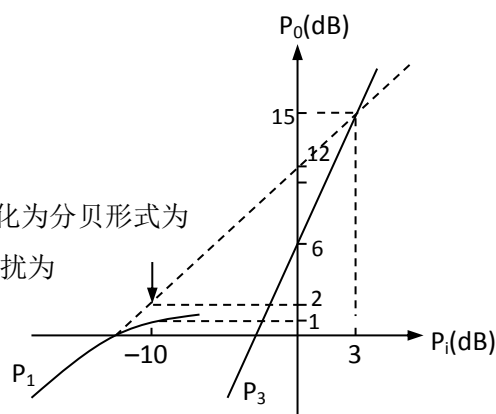
$$\because OIP_3 = G_3 \cdot (IIP_3)^3 \text{ 化为 dB 时有 } OIP_3 = G_3 + 3 \times (IIP_3)$$

$$\text{由于 } 15 = G_3 + 3 \times 3 \quad \therefore G_3 = 15 - 9 = 6 \text{ dB}$$

由干扰信号引起的三阶互调分量 $P_{IM} = G_3 \cdot P_M^3$, 化为分贝形式为

$$P_{IM} = G_3 + 3P_M, \text{ 现 } P_{IM} = -62 \text{ dBm}, \text{ 则得输入干扰为}$$

$$P_M = (-62 - 6) \div 3 = -22.67 \text{ dBm}$$



6-6

画出三极管混频器的 $i_c \sim v_{BE}$, $g_m \sim v_{BE}$

曲线如图, 则 $g(t)$ 波形如图示。

$$g_m = \frac{di_c}{dv_{BE}} = \begin{cases} 2av_{BE} & v_{BE} > 0 \\ 0 & v_{BE} \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore g(t) = 2aV_{L0} \cos \omega_{L0} t \cdot S_1(\omega_{L0} t)$$

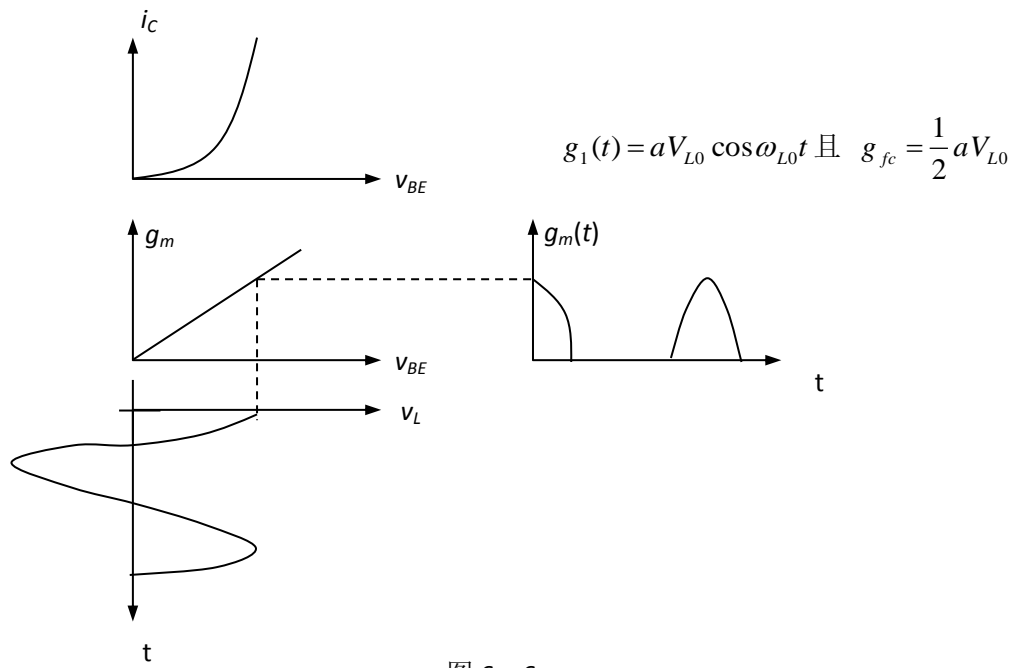


图 6—6

中频电流 $i_{IF} = g_{fc} \cdot V_{RF} \cos(\omega_{L0} - \omega_{RF})t$

设中频负载电阻为 R_{IF}

$$A_V = \frac{V_{IF}}{V_{RF}} = g_{fc} R_{IF} = \frac{1}{2} a V_{L0} R_{IF}$$

6-7 当 $V_Q = \frac{1}{2} V_{1m}$ 时, 时变跨导波形如图示。

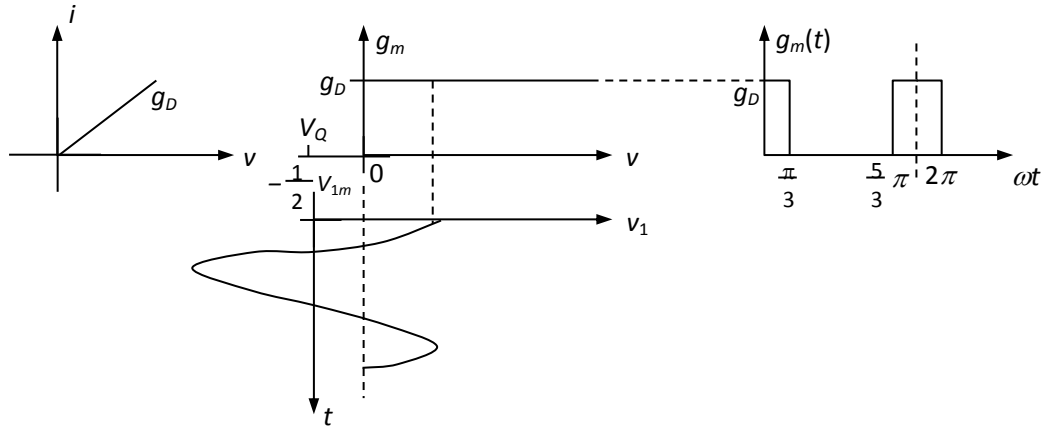


图 6—7

$$g_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} g_D d\omega t = \frac{1}{3} g_D$$

$$g_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} g_D \cos n\omega t d\omega t = \frac{2g_D}{n\pi} \sin\left(n \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\therefore g_m(t) = \frac{g_D}{3} + \frac{2}{\pi} g_D \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin\left(n \cdot \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cos n\omega_1 t$$

$$\text{当 } V_Q=0 \text{ 时, } g_m(t) = g_D \cdot S_1(\omega_1 t) = g_D \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \cos \omega_1 t - \frac{2}{3\pi} \cos 3\omega_1 t + \dots \right)$$

当 $V_Q=V_{1m}$ 时, $g_m(t) = g_D$ 为常数, 不能实现频谱搬移功能。

6-8

(1) 混频 $v_1(t) = v_L(t)$, $v_2(t) = v_{RF}(t)$

输出电流频谱: $\omega_L \pm \omega_{RF}$, $3\omega_L \pm \omega_{RF}$, $(2n+1)\omega_L \pm \omega_{RF}$,

滤波器中心频率为 $\omega_{IF} = \omega_L - \omega_{RF}$, 带宽与信号 $v_{RF}(t)$ 相同。

(2) 双边带调制 $v_1(t) = v_C(t)$, $v_2(t) = v_{\Omega}(t)$

输出电流频谱: $\omega_C \pm \Omega$, $3\omega_C \pm \Omega$, $(2n+1)\omega_C \pm \Omega$,

滤波器中心频率为 ω_C , 带宽 2Ω ,

(3) 双边带信号解调

$v_1(t) = v_r(t)$, $v_2(t) = v_s(t)$,

输出电流频谱: Ω , $2\omega_C \pm \Omega$, $4\omega_C \pm \Omega$, $\dots 2n\omega_C \pm \Omega$

输出滤波器为低通, 带宽。 $BW \geq \Omega$ 。

6-9

$$v_0 = \left(-\frac{i_{C_3}}{2} \text{th} \frac{q}{2kT} v_s(t) \right) R_L, \text{ 中频频率 } \omega_I = \omega_L - \omega_s = 100 - 90 = 10 \times 10^6 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_3 \text{ 电流 } i_{C_3} \approx i_{e_3} &= \frac{20 - 14 + v_L - 0.7}{2 \times 10^3} = 2.65 \times 10^{-3} + \frac{v_L(t)}{2 \times 10^3} \\ &= 2.65 \times 10^{-3} + 45 \times 10^{-6} \cos 10^8 t (\text{A}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{回路空载谐振阻抗 } R_p = Q_0 X_C = 100 \times \frac{1}{100 \times 10^{-12} \times 10 \times 10^6} = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\text{等效负载阻抗 } R_L = R_p // 10 = \frac{100 \times 10}{100 + 10} = 9 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$v_0(t) = 9 \times 10^3 \times \frac{1}{2} \times (45 \times 10^{-6} \cos 10^8 t) \left[\text{th} \frac{q}{2kT} \times 10^{-3} (1 + mf(t)) \cos 9 \times 10^7 t \right] \quad (\text{V})$$

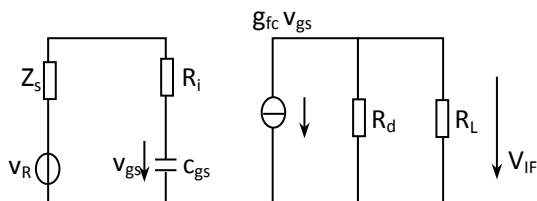
$$\text{当 } |x| \leq 1 \text{ 时, 取 } \text{th} x \approx x \quad \text{且} \quad \frac{kT}{q} = 26 \text{ mV}$$

$$\text{则 } v_0(t) = 0.1 \times \frac{1}{2 \times 26} \times (1 + mf(t)) \cos 10^7 t (\text{mV})$$

6-10

场效应管混频器等效电路如图 (6-10) 示

(1) 为匹配, 射频口的源阻抗 Z_s 应与 $Z_i = R_i + \frac{1}{j\omega_{RF} C_{gs}}$ 共轭, 即



$$\begin{aligned} Z_s &= R_i + j \frac{1}{\omega_{RF} C_{gs}} \\ &= 10 + j \frac{1}{2\pi \times 2.4 \times 10^9 \times 0.3 \times 10^{-12}} \\ &= 10 + j221 (\Omega) \end{aligned}$$

图 6-10

中频输出口要求 $R_L = R_{ds} = 300 \Omega$ 。

$$(2) \text{ 匹配时, } V_{gs} = \frac{V_{RF}}{2R_i} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega_{RF} C_{gs}} = \frac{V_{RF}}{20} \times 221 = 11V_{RF}$$

$$\text{中频电压 } V_{IF} = g_{fc} \cdot V_{gs} \times \frac{R_{ds}}{2} = 10 \times 10^{-3} \times 11 \times \frac{300}{2} \times V_{RF} = 16.5V_{RF}$$

$$\text{变频电压增益, } A_C = \frac{V_{IF}}{V_{RF}} = 16.5 = 24\text{dB}$$

$$\text{变频功率增益, } G_C = \frac{V_{IF}^2 / R_L}{V_{RF}^2 / 4R_i} = \left(\frac{V_{IF}}{V_{RF}} \right)^2 \times \frac{4R_i}{R_L} = (16.5)^2 \times \frac{40}{300} = 36.5 = 15.6\text{dB}$$

6-11

$g_m(t)$ 波形如图 6-11 示。

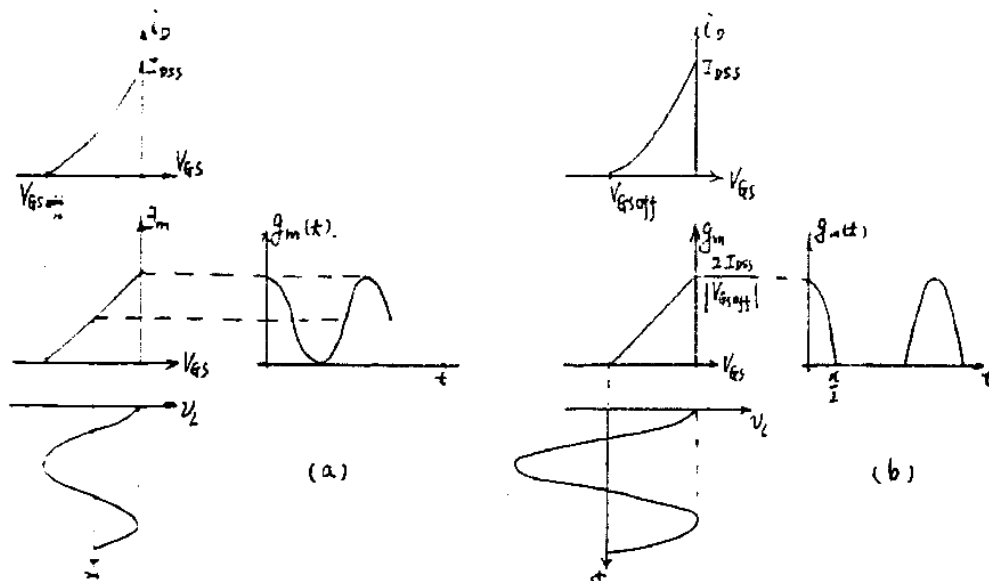


图 6-11

$$g_m = \frac{\partial i_D}{\partial v_{GS}} = 2I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{v_{GS}}{V_{GS(off)}} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{V_{GS(off)}} \right)$$

其中 $V_{GG}(t) = -V_{GG0} + V_{Lm} \cos \omega_L t$

(1) 当 $V_{GG0} = \frac{1}{2}V_{GS(off)}$, $V_{Lm} \leq \frac{1}{2}|V_{GS(off)}|$ 时,

$$g_m(t) = -\frac{2I_{DSS}}{V_{GS(off)}} \left(1 + \frac{V_{GG0}}{V_{GS(off)}} - \frac{V_{Lm}}{V_{GS(off)}} \cos \omega_L t \right)$$

变频跨导为 $g_m(t)$ 中基波分量的一半, 所以

$$g_{fc} = \frac{I_{DSS}}{V_{GS(off)}^2} V_{Lm}$$

(2) 当 $V_{GG0} = |V_{GS(off)}|$, $V_{Lm} \leq |V_{GS(off)}|$ 时, $g_m(t)$ 波形如图 6-11 (b) 示, 为半个余弦波,

$$g_m(t) = -\frac{2I_{DSS}}{V_{GS(off)}^2} \cdot V_{Lm} \cos \omega_L t \cdot S_1(\omega_L t)$$

其中 $g_m(t)$ 的基波分量幅度为 $g_{m_1} = \frac{I_{DSS}}{|V_{GS(off)}|^2} V_{Lm}$, 因此变频跨导为

$$g_{fc} = \frac{1}{2} g_{m_1} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{I_{DSS}}{|V_{GS(off)}|^2} V_{Lm}, \text{ 当 } V_{Lm} = |V_{GS(off)}| \text{ 时, 则 } g_{fc} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{I_{DSS}}{|V_{GS(off)}|}$$

6-12

$g(t)$ 波形如图 6-12。

(a) $g_{m_1} = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} g_D \cdot \cos \omega_L t d\omega_L t = 0$, 所以变频跨导 $g_{fc} = \frac{1}{2} g_{m_1} = 0$

(b) $g_m(t) = g_D \cdot S_1(\omega_L t) + g_r S_1(\omega_L t + \pi)$

基波分量幅度为: $g_{m_1} = g_D \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} - g_r \frac{2}{\pi}$

所以变频跨导为 $g_{fc} = \frac{1}{2} g_{m_1} = \frac{1}{\pi} (g_D - g_r) = \frac{9}{\pi} g_r$

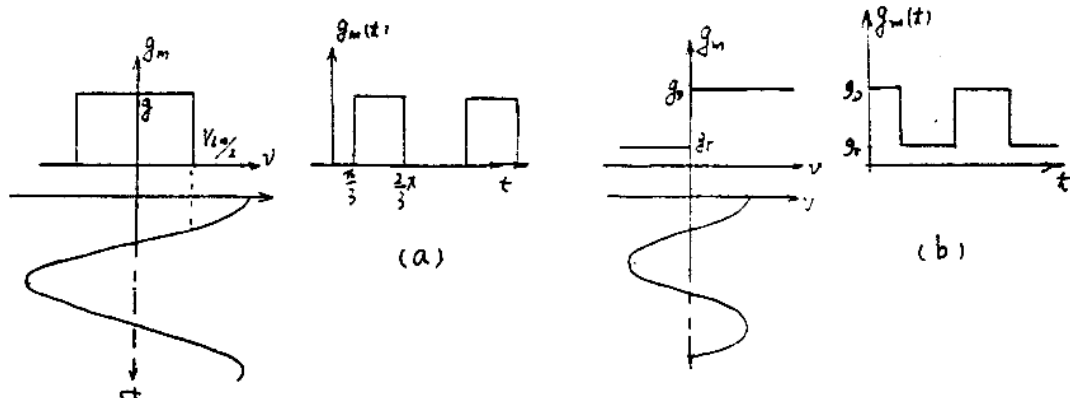


图 6-12

6-13

(1) 本振等效电路如图示。是共基形式的互感耦合 LC 振荡器，本振频率为

$$\omega_L = \frac{1}{\sqrt{30 \times 10^{-6} \times 148 \times 10^{-12}}} = 1.5 \times 10^7 \text{ rad/s}$$

(2) 晶体管的时变偏置为 $v_{BE}(t) = V_{BEQ} + v_L(t)$

集电极电流为 $i_c = I_s e^{\frac{q}{kT}(V_{BEQ} + v_L)} = I_s e^{\frac{q}{kT}V_{BEQ}} \cdot e^{\frac{q}{kT}v_L(t)}$

代入 $v_L(t) = 260 \cos \omega_L t \text{ (mV)}$, 令 $e^{\frac{q}{kT}260 \cos \omega_L t} = e^{x \cos \omega_L t}$, 其中 $x = \frac{q}{kT} \times 260 = 10$ 。

将 i_c 展开为付立叶级数:

$$i_c = I_s e^{\frac{q}{kT}V_{BEQ}} [I_0(x) + 2I_1(x) \cos \omega_L t + \dots]$$

其中 $I_n(x)$ 为修正的贝塞尔函数。由参考文献[9]知, 当 $x=10$ 时, $\frac{2I_1(x)}{I_0(x)} = 1.8972$ 。而且由

题图知, 集电极电流 i_c 的直流分量为 $I_{CQ} = I_s e^{\frac{q}{kT}V_{BEQ}} \cdot I_0(x) = 0.5 \text{ mA}$ 。

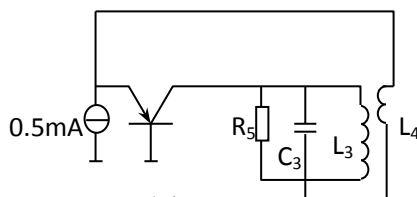


图 6-13

晶体管的跨导为

$$g_m(t) = \left. \frac{di_C}{dv_{BE}} \right|_{V_{BE}(t)} = \frac{q}{kT} I_S e^{\frac{q}{kT} V_{BEQ}} \cdot e^{\frac{q}{kT} v_L(t)}$$

同样用 $e^{\frac{q}{kT} v_L(t)} = e^{\frac{q}{kT} \times 260 \cos \omega_L t} = e^{x \cos \omega_L t}$ 将 $g_m(t)$ 展开为付立叶级数。

$$g_m(t) = \frac{q}{kT} I_S e^{\frac{q}{kT} V_{BEQ}} [I_0(x) + 2I_1(x) \cos \omega_L t + \dots]$$

则时变跨导的基波分量为 $g_{m1} = \frac{q}{kT} I_S e^{\frac{q}{kT} V_{BEQ}} \times 2I_1(x) = \frac{q}{kT} I_{CQ} \times \frac{2I_1(x)}{I_0(x)}$

代入 $\frac{2I_1(x)}{I_0(x)} = 1.8972$ 及 $I_{CQ} = 0.5\text{mA}$, 可得 $g_{m1} = 0.03648\text{s}$

变频跨导为 $g_{fc} = \frac{1}{2} g_{m1} = 0.01824\text{s}$

(3) 射频输入回路的中心频率 $\omega_{RF} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 C_1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{200 \times 10^{-12} \times 50 \times 10^{-6}}} = 10^7 \text{ rad/s}$

i_{RF} 在 R_1 上的电压为 $v_s = i_{RF} \cdot R_1$, 经变压器耦合后, 输入晶体管的电压为:

$$v_{be} = \frac{1}{10} i_{RF} \cdot R_1 = (1 + \cos 10^3 t) \cos 10^7 t \quad (\text{mV})$$

输出回路中心频率 $\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{400 \times 10^{-12} \times 100 \times 10^{-6}}} = 0.5 \times 10^7 \text{ rad/s}$,

其值等于 $\omega_{IF} = \omega_{L0} - \omega_{RF}$ 。中频回路谐振阻抗为 $R_5 = 10\text{k}\Omega$, 因此输出中频电压为

$$\begin{aligned} v_o(t) &= g_{fc} \cdot V_{RF} \cdot R_5 \cos \omega_{IF} t = 0.01824 \times 10^{-3} \times 10^4 (1 + \cos 10^3 t) \cos 5 \times 10^6 t \\ &= 182(1 + \cos 10^3 t) \cos 5 \times 10^6 t \quad (\text{mV}) \end{aligned}$$

6-14

可用列回路方程法求出电流 i_1 与 i_2

$$(a) \quad i_{D1} = \frac{v_L + v_s}{2R_L + R_D} \cdot S_1(\omega_L t), \quad i_{D2} = \frac{v_L - v_s}{2R_L + R_D} \cdot S_1(\omega_L t)$$

$$i = i_{D1} - i_{D2} = \frac{2v_s}{2R_L + R_D} \cdot S_1(\omega_L t), \quad v_o = iR_L$$

(b) 当 $v_L > 0$ 时包含二极管 D_1 , D_2 的回路方程分别为:

$$v_L + v_s + (i_{D2} - i_{D1})R_L - i_{D1}R_D = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$-v_L + v_s + (i_{D2} - i_{D1})R_L + i_{D2}R_D = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(1) + (2) \text{ 得 } i_{D1} - i_{D2} = \frac{2v_s}{2R_L + R_D} \cdot S_1(\omega_L t)$$

$\therefore v_o = -(i_{D2} - i_{D1}) \cdot R_L$ (当 $v_L(t) < 0$ 时, D_1, D_2 均不导通)

(c) 二极管 D_1 与 D_2 不同时导通

$$\text{当 } v_L(t) > 0 \text{ 时, } i_{D1} = \frac{v_L + v_s}{R_L + R_D} \cdot S_1(\omega_L t), \quad i_{D2} = 0$$

$$\text{当 } v_L(t) < 0 \text{ 时, } i_{D2} = \frac{-v_L + v_s}{R_L + R_D} S_1(\omega_L t + \pi), \quad i_{D1} = 0$$

$$v_0 = (i_{D_1} - i_{D_2})R_L = \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_D} [v_s(t)S_2(\omega_L t) + v_L]$$

6-15

$$i_{D_1} = \frac{v_s + v_L}{2R_L + R_D} \cdot S_1(\omega_L t), \quad i_{D_2} = \frac{-v_s + v_L}{2R_L + R_D} S_1(\omega_L t)$$

输出电流:

$$i_I = i_{D_1} - i_{D_2} = \frac{2v_s(t)}{2R_L + R_D} S_1(\omega_L t) \approx \frac{V_{Sm}}{R_L} \cos \omega_s t \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \cos \omega_L t - \frac{2}{3\pi} \cos 3\omega_L t + \dots \right]$$

$$\text{中频电流为: } i_{IF} = \frac{V_{Sm}}{\pi R_L} \cos(\omega_{L0} - \omega_s)t$$

$$\text{中频输出功率为 } P_{IF} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{V_{Sm}^2}{\pi^2 R_L}$$

$$\text{输入端电流为 } i_i = (i_{D_1} - i_{D_2})$$

$$\text{输入端的射频信号电流分量: } i_s \approx \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{V_{Sm}}{R_L} \cos \omega_s t$$

$$\text{输入射频信号功率为 } P_s = I_s V_s = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{V_{Sm}}{R_L} \right) \times V_{Sm} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{V_{Sm}^2}{R_L}$$

$$\text{变频损耗 } L_M = \frac{P_s}{P_{IF}} = \frac{\pi^2}{2} \approx 6.9 \text{ (dB)}$$

6-16

当 $v_L(t) > 0$ 时, M_1, M_4 导通, 该混频器等效电路如图 (a) 示。

$$i_1 = \frac{v_{RF}(t)}{2R_s} S_1(\omega_L t)$$

当 $v_L(t) \leq 0$ 时, M_2, M_3 导通 (见图 (b)), 则有

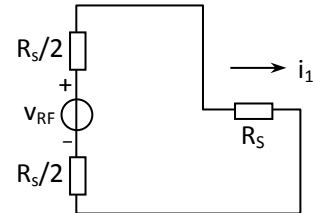
$$i_2 = \frac{v_{RF}(t)}{2R_s} S_1(\omega_L t + \pi)$$

$$\text{则输出电流 } i_0 = i_1 - i_2 = \frac{v_{RF}(t)}{2R_s} \cdot S_2(\omega_L t),$$

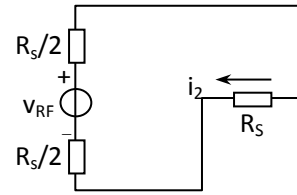
含有频谱 $\omega_L \pm \omega_{RF}, 3\omega_L \pm \omega_{RF} \dots$, 输出电流的中频分量为:

$$i_{IF} = \frac{V_{RF}}{\pi R_s} \cos \omega_{IF} t$$

$$\text{变频电压增益为 } A_C = \frac{V_{IF}}{V_{RF}} = \frac{1}{\pi}$$



(a)



(b)

图 6-16

6-17

(1) 外差式接收机的混频器中由于混频器的非线性、信号与本振会产生众多的组合频率: $|\pm pf_L \pm qf_s|$, 当这些组合频率落在中频带宽内, 即会与信号中频经检波后产生哨叫。即 $pf_L - qf_s = f_I \pm F$ 或 $-pf_L + qf_s = f_I \pm F$, 即会产生频率为 F 的哨叫声。可以分析,

当 $f_s = 931\text{kHz}$ 时, $f_L = 931 + 465 = 1396\text{kHz}$, 而

$|f_L - 2f_s| = |1396 - 2 \times 931| = 466\text{kHz}$ 。因此产生了 $F = 1\text{kHz}$ 的叫声, 它是由混频器的

$p+q=1+2=3$ 次方项引起的。

(2) 接收 $f_s=550\text{kHz}$ 时, 本振 $f_L=550+465=1015\text{kHz}$, 由于

$f_M - f_L = 1480 - 1015 = 465\text{kHz}$, 所以 $f_M=1480\text{kHz}$ 是 f_s 的镜象频率。

(3) 当 $f_s=1480\text{kHz}$ 时, $f_L=1480+465=1945\text{kHz}$

而 $f_L - 2f_M = 1945 - 2 \times 740 = 465\text{kHz}$, 这是由混频器的三次方项引起的寄生通道干扰。

6-18

(1) 当 $f_M=702\text{kHz}$ 作为干扰台时, 要对信号 f_s 形成干扰, 必定有:

$p(f_s + f_I) - qf_M = \pm f_I$, 即信号频率与干扰频率的关系满足

$$f_s = \frac{(-p \pm 1)}{p} f_I + \frac{q}{p} f_M$$

当 $p=1, q=2$ 时, 有 $f_s = 702 \times 2 = 1404\text{kHz}$, 收听此台时会听到 $f_M=702$ 的信号, 它是由混频器的三次方项产生的寄生通道干扰。

当 $p=1, q=3$ 时, $f_s = -2f_I + 3f_M = -2 \times 465 + 3 \times 702 = 1176\text{kHz}$

当收听频率为 1176kHz 电台信号时, 702 的三次谐波作为它的镜象频率干扰信号电台的收听, 它是由混频器的四次方项引起的。

(2) 同理 $f_M = \frac{p}{q} f_s + \frac{(p \pm 1)}{q} f_I$, 当 $f_s=600\text{kHz}$ 时

$p=1, q=1, f_M = f_s + 2f_I = 600 + 930 = 1530\text{kHz}$, 作为信号的镜象频率

$p=1, q=2, f_M = \frac{1}{2} f_s + f_I = 300 + 465 = 765\text{kHz}$, 干扰信号的 2 次谐波与本振信号在混

频器中产生的组合频率落在中频通常内对信号形成干扰, 由混频器的三次方引起。

6-19

(1) $\because f_M=350\text{kHz}, 2f_M - f_L = 2 \times 350 - 500 = 200 = f_I$, 干扰信号通过混频器的三次方项与本振电压产生了中频输出。

(2) 当混频器的输入为 $v_{be} = v_s + v_L + v_M$, 由混频器件的四次方项产生了交叉调制失真, 即在 dv_{be}^4 中含有一项为: $12dv_s \cdot v_L \cdot v_M^2 = 3dV_{sm} \cdot V_{Lm} \cdot V_M^2 \cdot \cos(\omega_L - \omega_s)t + \dots$, 交叉调制失真项的振幅为 $3dV_{sm} V_{Lm} V_M^2$, 干扰信号的幅度变化转移到了输出中频信号的幅度上。

(3) 由于混频器的干扰信号均通过三次方项及三次方以上产生组合的中频频率, 场效应管由于只含二次方项, 因此, 除了镜象频率干扰外, 理论上不会产生组合干扰的影响。

6-20 干扰信号 f_{M1}, f_{M2} 均不会与本振信号作用产生中频信号, 但它们的三阶互调分量会与本振信号混频产生中频, 即

$$f_L - (2f_{M1} - f_{M2}) = 23 - (2 \times 19.6 - 19.2) = 3\text{MHz} = f_I$$

它是通过混频器的四次方项产生的。

第七章课后习题答案

7-2

(a) 不能振 (b) 能振, 互感耦合 LC 振荡器 (c) 不能振

(d) 若满足条件 $\omega_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 C_1}} < \omega_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_2 C_2}}$, 则能振, 且振荡频率范围为 $\omega_1 < \omega_{osc} < \omega_2$

(e) 若考虑晶体管 BE 间的极间电容, 则为电容三点式振荡器。

(f) 能振, 当 $\omega_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 C_1}} < \omega_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_2 C_2}}$ 时, 振荡频率 $\omega_{osc} > \omega_2$

当 $\omega_1 > \omega_2$ 时, 振荡频率 $\omega_{osc} > \omega_1$

7-3

f_{01}, f_{02} 之间大小关系任意, 当 $f_{03} > \max(f_{01}, f_{02})$ 时, 此电路为电容三点式振荡器, 且振荡频率位于 $\max(f_{01}, f_{02}) < f_{osc} < f_{03}$

当 $f_{03} < \min(f_{01}, f_{02})$ 时, 此电路为电感三点式振荡器, 振荡频率位于 $f_{03} < f_{osc} < \min(f_{01}, f_{02})$ 。

当 f_{03} 位于 f_{01}, f_{02} 之间时, 不能振。

7-4

(1) 正常, 起振过程, 晶体管放大器从小信号线性工作状态过渡到大信号非线性状态, i_e 和 i_b 的直流分量 $I_{e=}$ 和 $I_{b=}$ 均增大, 所以 $V_B \downarrow$, $V_E \uparrow$, 且使 V_{BE} 减少。

(2) $\because V_{BE} = V_B - V_E = 0.3V$, 放大器工作在 C 类状态, 晶体管在振荡输出的一个周期内有时是截止的, 所以 E 点为余弦脉冲, 而 B 点为经回路选频后的基波反馈电压, 因此 B 点为正弦波。

(3) C 点波形为正弦波迭加一直流。

7-5

(1) 满足正反馈条件, LC 并联回路保证了相一频特性负斜率, 因而满足相位稳定条件, 电路可振。

(2) L 与 C_1 、 C_2 组成了串联谐振回路, 由电容 C_2 上的所取的反馈电压滞后该回路的输入电压 (即晶体管 T_2 的输出电压) 近 90° , 因此与晶体管 T_1 的输入电压不同相, 所以不能振荡。

(3) 可将此电路画成如图示,

可见不满足正反馈, 不能振。

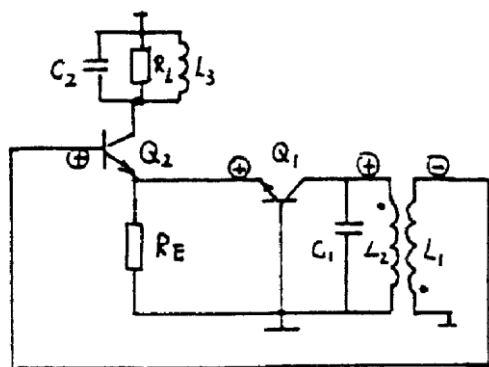


图 7-5

7-6 改正后正确电路见图 7.6 示。

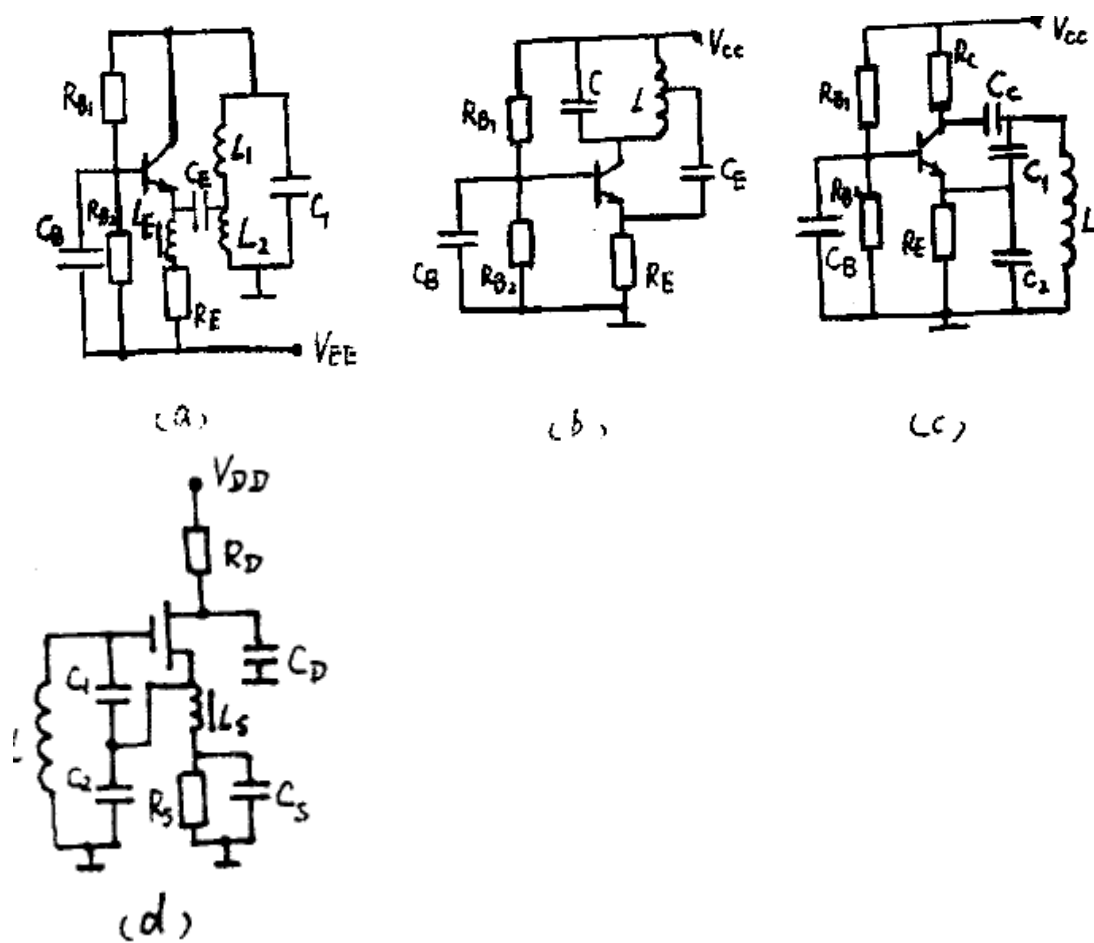
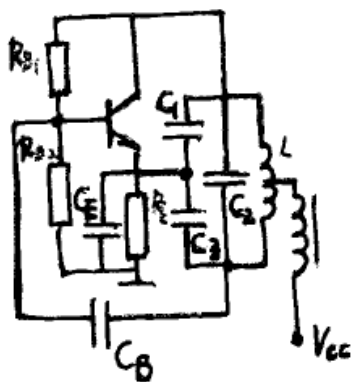
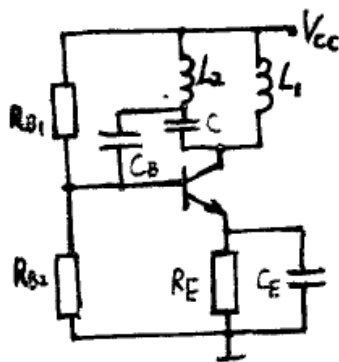


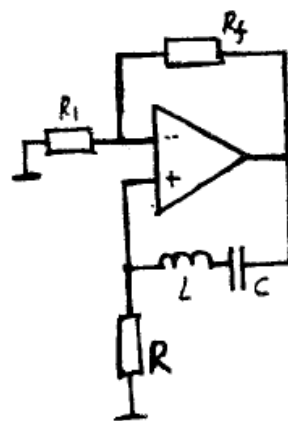
图 7-6 (a、b、c、d)



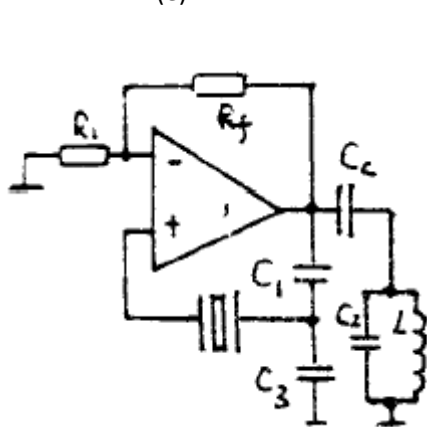
(e)



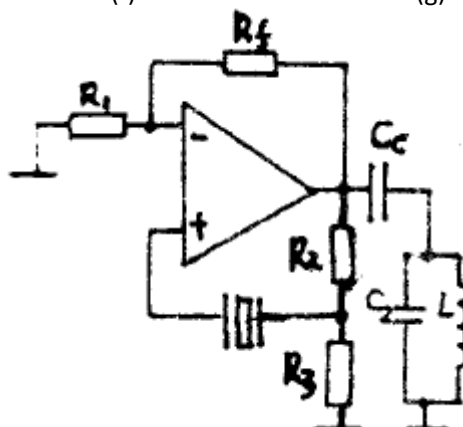
(f)



(g)



7-6 (h) (L、C2 成感性)



7-6 (h) (L、C2 谐振成纯电阻)

图 7-6 (e、f、g、h)

7-7

此振荡器的静态工作电流为

$$I_{CQ} \approx I_{eQ} = \frac{V_{RE}}{R_E} = \frac{\frac{12}{9.1+2.7} \times 2.7 - 0.65}{2} = 1.04788\text{mA}$$

对应的小信号跨导为

$$g_m = \frac{q}{kT} I_{CQ} = \frac{I_{CQ}}{26} = 40.3\text{ms}$$

其交流等效图如图 7-7 示，

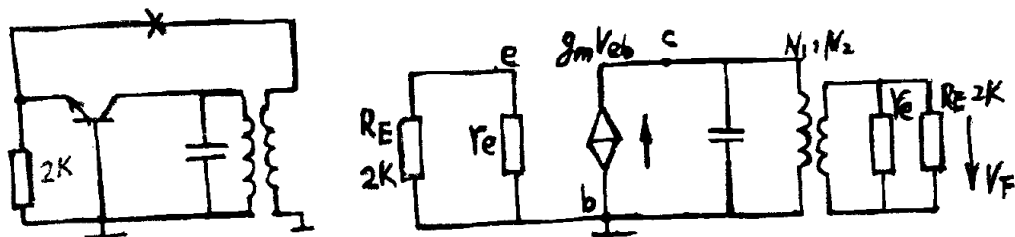


图 7-7

其中共基输入电阻 $r_e = \frac{1}{g_m} = 24.8\Omega$

放大器输入阻抗 $R_i = R_E // r_e \approx r_e = 24.8\Omega$

R_i 折合到谐振回路两端为 $R'_i = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2}\right)^2 \cdot R_i \approx 25r_e = 620\Omega$

谐振回路空载谐振阻抗为 $R_p = \omega_0 L Q_0$

放大器增益为 $A_V = g_m \cdot (R_p // R'_i) = g_m \frac{R_p \times 25r_e}{R_p + 25r_e} = g_m \frac{\omega_0 L Q_0 \times 25r_e}{\omega_0 L Q_0 + 25r_e}$

反馈系数为 $F = \frac{V_F}{V_0} = \frac{N_2}{N_1} = 0.2$

为满足起振条件，必须有 $T = AF = 0.2 \times 0.0403 \times \frac{\omega_0 L Q_0 \times 25r_e}{\omega_0 L Q_0 + 25r_e} > 1$

其中 $\omega_0 L = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 100\Omega$ ，从上式可求出 Q_0 的最小值为 $Q_{\min} > 1.55$

7-8

(1) 见图 7-8 (a) (b) 示。

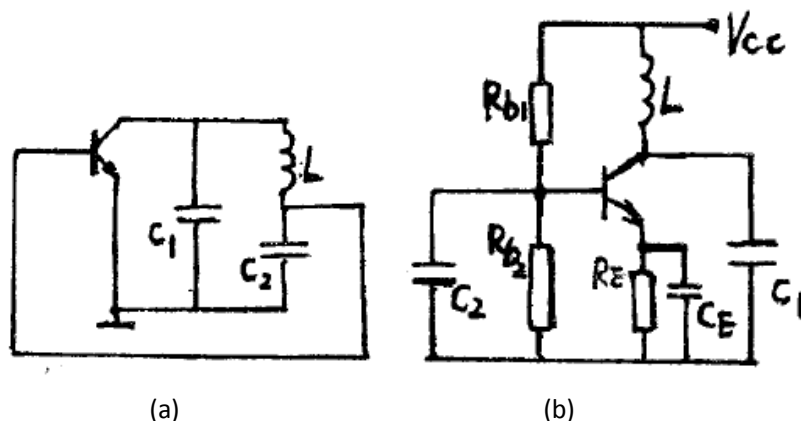


图 7-8

(2) 代入晶体管等效电路，见图 7-8 (c) (d) 示，

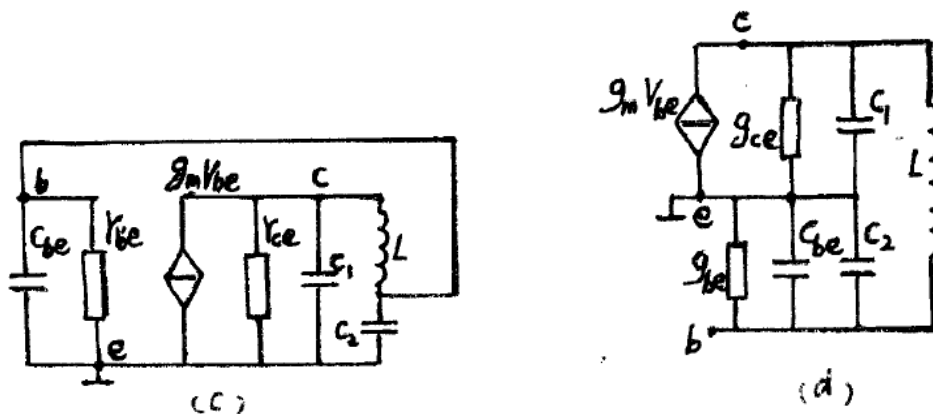


图 7-8

将 $g_m V_{be}$, g_{ce} , g_{be} 均折合到回路两端,

$$g'_{be} = P_{be}^2 g_{be}, \quad g'_{ce} = P_{ce}^2 g_{ce}, \quad g'_m V_{be} = P_{ce} g_m V_{be}$$

$$\text{其中 } g_{be} = \frac{1}{r_{be}} = 0.5 \times 10^{-3}, \quad g_{ce} = \frac{1}{r_{ce}} = 10^{-4}, \quad g_m = \frac{I_{CQ}}{26} = \frac{3}{26},$$

$$P_{be} = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C'_2}, \quad C'_2 = C_{be} + C_2, \quad P_{ce} = \frac{C'_2}{C_1 + C'_2} = 1 - P_{be}, \quad \text{反馈系数 } F = P_{be}$$

$$\text{则环路增益 } T = AF = \frac{g'_m}{g'_{ce} + g'_{be}} \cdot P_{be} = \frac{(1 - P_{be}) g_m \times P_{be}}{(1 - P_{be})^2 g_{ce} + P_{be}^2 g_{be}}$$

$$\text{令 } T=1 \text{ 得: } (g_{be} + g_{ce} + g_m)P_{be}^2 - (2g_{ce} + g_m)P_{be} + g_{ce} = 0$$

代入数据得:

$$P_{be} = 0.9956 \quad \text{或} \quad P_{be} = 0.000864$$

$$\text{取 } P_{be} = 0.000864, \quad \therefore P_{be} = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C'_2} \quad \therefore C'_2 = 1156C_1$$

$$\therefore \omega_0 \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC_\Sigma}}, \quad \rightarrow C_\Sigma = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 L} = \frac{1}{(2\pi \times 200 \times 10^6)^2 \times 50 \times 10^{-9}} = 12.66 \text{ PF}$$

$$\text{由 } C_\Sigma = \frac{C_1 \cdot C'_2}{C_1 + C'_2} \text{ 及 } C'_2 = 1156C_1 \text{ 得 } C_1 = 12.67 \text{ PF}$$

$$C'_2 \approx C_2 = 14.6 \text{ nF}$$

$$\mathbf{7-9} \quad (1) \quad f_q = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_q C_q}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 \times 6.3 \times 10^{-15}}} = 1.0025819 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$$

$$(2) \quad f_p = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_q \frac{C_q \cdot C_0}{C_q + C_0}}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 \times \frac{6.3 \times 10^{-15} \times 2 \times 10^{-12}}{6.3 \times 10^{-15} + 2 \times 10^{-12}}}} = 1.004159 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_p - f_q = 1.5778 \text{ kHz}$$

$$(3) \quad Q = \frac{1}{r_q} \sqrt{\frac{L_q}{C_q}} = \frac{1}{100} \sqrt{\frac{4}{6.3 \times 10^{-15}}} = 25 \times 10^4$$

$$\text{回路总的谐振阻抗 } R_p = r_q Q^2 = 6.25 \times 10^{12} \Omega$$

$$\text{外电路的接入系数 } P = \frac{C_q}{C_0 + C_q} = 3.14 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{输出谐振电阻为 } R_e = P^2 R_p = 62 \times 10^6 \Omega$$

7-10

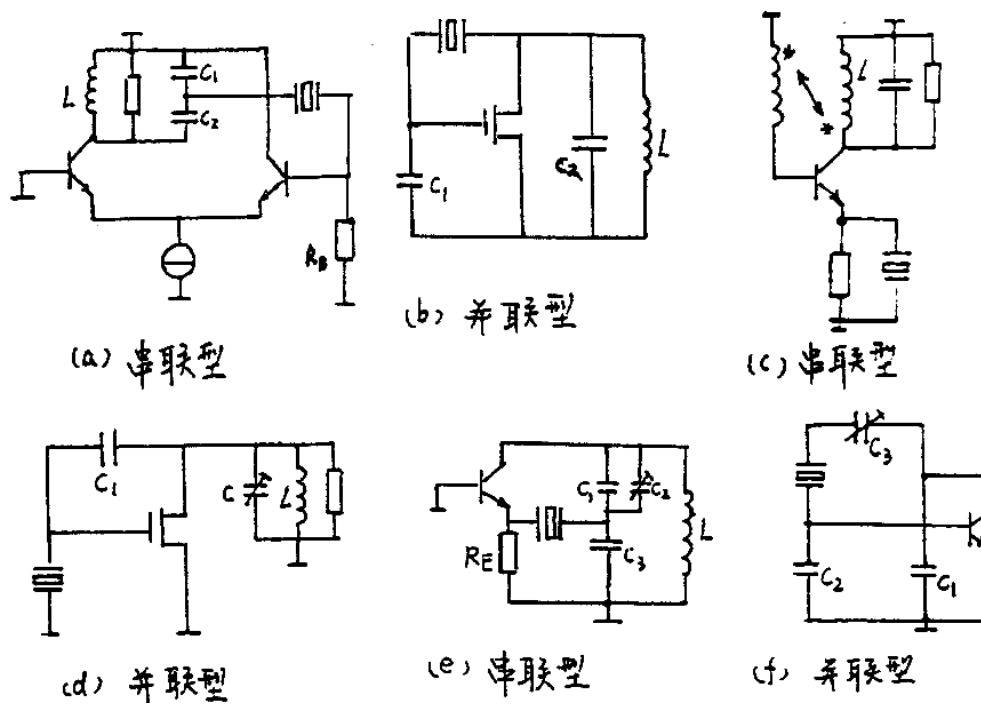
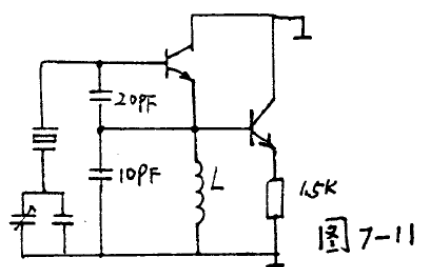


图 7-10

7-11

交流等效图如图 7-11 示，



LC 并联回路的谐振频率应满足

$$80\text{MHz} < \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} < 240\text{MHz}$$

$$\because C=10\text{PF}, \therefore 395.8\text{nH} > L > 43.98\text{nH}$$

7-12

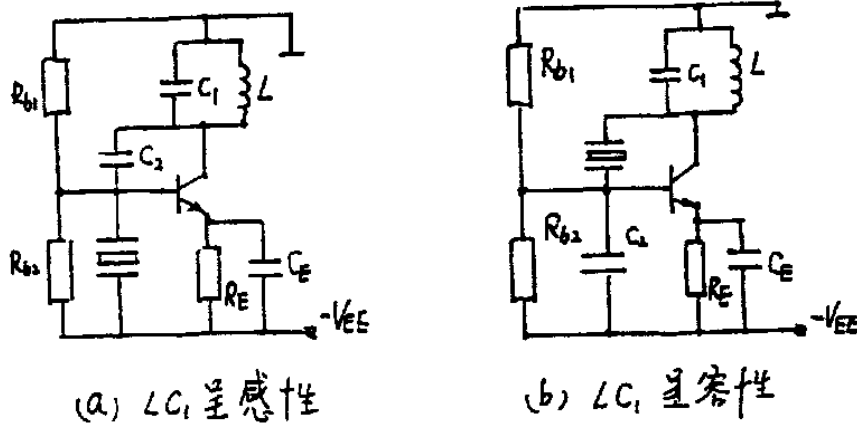


图 7-12

7-13

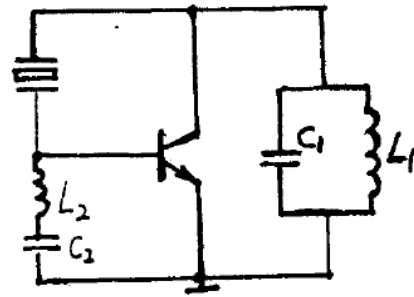


图 7-13

交流通路如图 7-13 示，由于晶体呈感性，
因此并联回路 L_1C_1 和串联回路 L_2C_2 必须同时容性，
才满足起振的相位条件，振荡频率 ω_{osc} 范围为

$$\omega_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_2C_2}} > \omega_{osc} > \omega_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1C_1}}$$

7-14

$$(2) \text{ I 波段: } \omega_{\min} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1C_{\max}}} \rightarrow L_1 = \frac{1}{(320 \times 2\pi)^2 \times 10^{12} \times 26.8 \times 10^{-12}} = 9.23 \times 10^{-9} H$$

II 波段：

$$\omega_{\min} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{L_1L_2}{L_1+L_2}C_{\max}}} \rightarrow \frac{L_1L_2}{L_1+L_2} = \frac{1}{(320 \times 2\pi)^2 \times 10^{12} \times 26.8 \times 10^{-12}} = 8.68 \times 10^{-9} H$$

$$L_2 = 147.95 \times 10^{-9} H$$

$$(3) C_{j\max} = C_{\max} - C_1 = 26.8 - 14 = 12.8 \text{ PF}$$

$$\text{I 波段: } C_{\min} = \frac{1}{\omega_{\max}^2 L_1} = \frac{1}{(330 \times 2\pi)^2 \times 10^{12} \times 9.23 \times 10^{-9}} = 25.24 \text{ PF}$$

$$C_{j\min} = C_{\min} - C_1 = 25.24 - 14 = 11.24 \text{ PF}$$

7-15

$$(1) \text{ 回路振荡频率为 } \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC_{\Sigma}}}, C_{\Sigma} = \frac{C_1}{2} \text{ 串联 } \frac{C_j}{2}, C_j \text{ 为变容管电容}$$

当 f 最小时 $C_{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{(130 \times 2\pi)^2 \times 10^{12} \times 100 \times 10^{-9}} = 14.98 \text{PF}$, $\frac{C_1}{2} = \frac{33}{2} = 16.5 \text{PF}$

$$C_{\Sigma} = \frac{\frac{C_1}{2} \cdot \frac{C_j}{2}}{\frac{C_1}{2} + \frac{C_j}{2}} \rightarrow \frac{C_j}{2} = \frac{247.17}{1.52} = 162.6 \rightarrow C_j = 325.2 \text{PF}$$

当 f 最大时, $C_{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{(160 \times 2\pi)^2 \times 10^{12} \times 10^{-7}} = 9.89 \rightarrow C_j = 38.5 \text{PF}$

(2) $Q_{\min} = \frac{R_p}{\rho_{\max}} = \frac{10 \times 10^3}{160 \times 2\pi \times 10^6 \times 10^{-7}} = 99.47$

$$Q_{\max} = \frac{R_p}{\rho_{\min}} = \frac{10 \times 10^3}{130 \times 2\pi \times 10^6 \times 10^{-7}} = 122$$

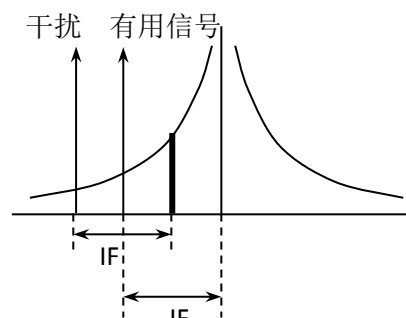
7-17 在混频器中, 载频与本振混频转移到中频, 而载频旁边的干扰信号则与本振信号附近相应的噪声混频也转移到中频通带内, 设载频功率为 C , 本振功率为 1 (即 0dB), 中频带宽为 B , 干扰功率为 I , 本振噪声功率谱密度为 S_n , 要求的信噪比为 R , 则必须满足

$$\frac{C \times 1}{I \times S_n B} = R, \text{ 当均用 dB 表示时为:}$$

$$(C+0) - (I+S_n+10 \log B) = R$$

所以, 本振噪声功率谱密度为

$$S_n (\text{dBc/Hz}) = C(\text{dBm}) - R(\text{dB}) - I(\text{dBm}) - 10 \log B$$



频率偏移 (MHz)	干扰信号电平 (dBm)	噪声功率谱密度 (dBc/Hz)
3.0	-23	-138
1.6	-33	-128
0.6	-43	-118

7-18

仍用 7-17 题公式, 此题 $C=I$, $R=80 \text{dB}$, $B=12 \text{kHz}$, $S_n=C-I-$

$$80 - 10 \log 12 \times 10^3 = -120.8 \text{dBc/Hz}。$$

第八章课后习题答案

8-1

$$A_F(s) = \frac{1}{1+s\tau} \quad A_F(s) = \frac{1+s\tau_2}{1+s(\tau_1+\tau_2)} \quad A_F(s) = A \frac{1+s\tau_2}{1+As\tau_1} \quad (A \gg 1)$$

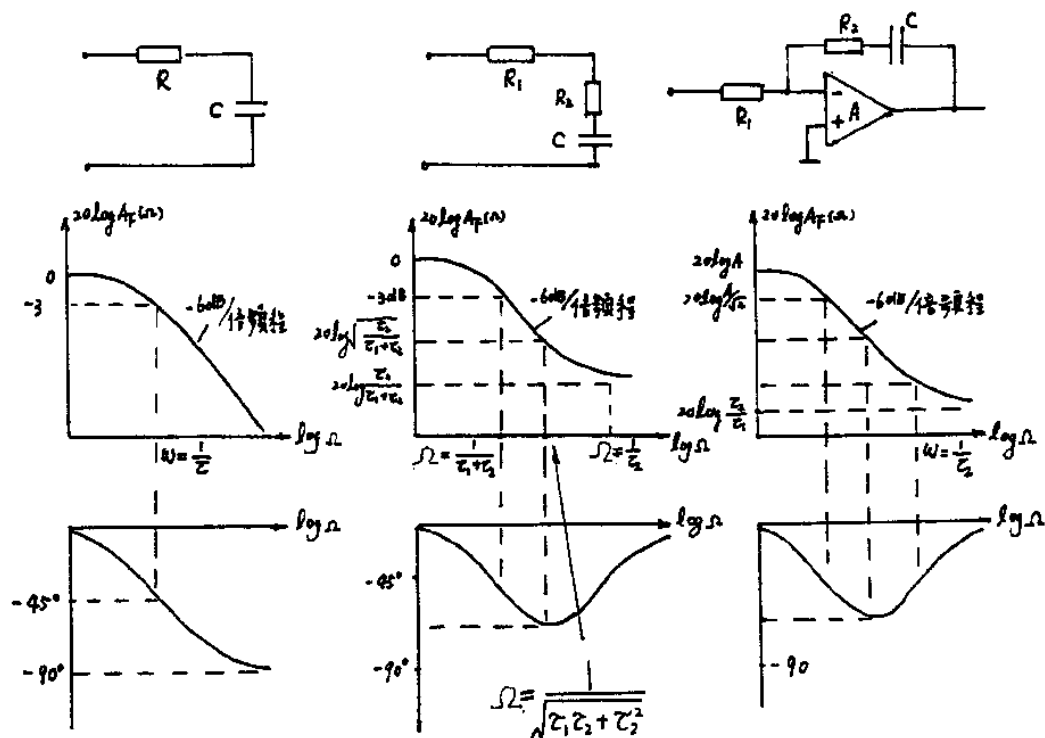


图 8-1

8-2

(1) 输入固有频差为 $\Delta\omega_i = \omega_i - \omega_r = 2\pi \times 15 \times 10^3 \text{ rad/s}$

一阶环的同步带=快捕带 $= A_0 A_d = 2 \times 2\pi \times 10^4 \text{ rad/s} > \Delta\omega_i$, 所以能锁定。

(2) 稳态相位误差 $\varphi_{\infty} = \sin^{-1} \frac{\Delta\omega_i}{A_0 A_d} = \sin^{-1} \frac{2\pi \times 15 \times 10^3}{2\pi \times 20 \times 10^3} = 48.59^\circ$

控制频差 $\Delta\omega_0 = A_0 v_c = 15 \times 2\pi \times 10^3 \text{ rad/s}$, $\therefore v_c = \frac{\Delta\omega_0}{A_0} = 1.5 \text{ V}$

(3) 同步带 $\Delta\omega_H = A_0 A_d = 2\pi \times 20 \times 10^3 \text{ rad/s}$

8-3

(1) $\tau_1 = R_1 C_1 = 20 \times 10^3 \times 10 \times 10^{-6} = 0.2 \text{ s}$,

$\tau_2 = R_2 C = 2 \times 10^3 \times 10 \times 10^{-6} = 0.02 \text{ s}$

(2) $\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{A_0 A_d}{\tau_1 + \tau_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3000}{0.2 + 0.02}} = 116.77 \text{ rad/s}$

$$\xi = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{A_0 A_d}{\tau_1 + \tau_2}} \left(\tau_2 + \frac{1}{A_0 A_d} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \omega_n (0.02 + 0.0033) = 1.19$$

8-4

(1) 时间常数 $\tau_1 = R_1 C = 10^5 \times 4.7 \times 10^{-6} = 0.47\text{s}$, $\tau_2 = 10^4 \times 4.7 \times 10^{-6} = 0.047\text{s}$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{A_0 A_d}{\tau_1 + \tau_2}} = 20 \rightarrow A_0 A_d = 206.8 \text{ rad/s}$$

同步带 $\Delta\omega_H = \pm A_0 A_d = \pm 206.8 \text{ rad/s}$

(2) 快捕带 $\Delta\omega_C = \pm 2\xi\omega_n = \pm 2 \times 0.707 \times 20 = \pm 28.28 \text{ rad/s}$

(3) 捕捉带 $\Delta\omega_p = \pm 2\sqrt{\xi\omega_n A_0 A_d} = \pm 2\sqrt{0.707 \times 20 \times 206.8} = \pm 108.15 \text{ rad/s}$

(4) 捕捉时间 $T_p = \frac{\Delta\omega_i^2}{2\xi\omega_n^3} = \frac{10^2}{2 \times 0.707 \times 20^3} = 8.84 \text{ ms}$

8-5

$$(2) \quad \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{A_0 A_d}{\tau_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{220}{10^5 \times 10^{-6}}} = 46.9 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\xi = \frac{\tau_2}{2} \sqrt{\frac{A_0 A_d}{\tau_1}} = \frac{10^4 \times 10^{-6}}{2} \times 46.9 = 0.2345$$

快捕带: $\Delta\omega_C = \pm 2\xi\omega_n = \pm A_0 A_d \frac{\tau_2}{\tau_1} = 220 \times \frac{10^4 \times 10^{-6}}{10^5 \times 10^{-6}} = \pm 22 \text{ rad/s}$

(3) 同步带 $\Delta\omega_H = \pm A_0 A_d A_F(0) = \pm A_0 A_d A_v = \pm 220 \times 1000 = \pm 22 \times 10^4 \text{ rad/s}$

8-6

由题已知 $\Omega_1 = \frac{A}{10}$, $\Omega_2 = \frac{A}{5}$, 输入相位为 $\varphi_{i_1}(t) = \Delta\varphi_1 \sin \Omega_1 t$, $\varphi_{i_2}(t) = \Delta\varphi_2 \sin \Omega_2 t$, 设

环路锁定时, 输出信号为: $v_0(t) = V_{om} \cos[\omega_1 t + \varphi_{01}(t) + \varphi_{02}(t)]$ 。

与题目对应知, $\varphi_{01}(t) = A_1 \sin\left(\frac{A}{10}t + \varphi_1\right)$, $\varphi_{02}(t) = A_2 \sin\left(\frac{A}{5}t + \varphi_2\right)$

输出相位 $\varphi_{01}(t)$ 的幅度为

$$A_1 = |H(j\Omega_1)| \Delta\varphi_1 = \frac{A}{\sqrt{\Omega_1^2 + A^2}} = \frac{A}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{A}{10}\right)^2 + A^2}} \Delta\varphi_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1.01}} \Delta\varphi_1$$

$\varphi_{01}(t)$ 的相位为: $\varphi_1 = \angle H(j\Omega_1) = -\arctg\left(\frac{A}{10} / A\right) = -5.71^\circ = -0.1 \text{ rad}$

输出相位 $\varphi_{02}(t)$ 的幅度为:

$$A_2 = |H(j\Omega_2)| \Delta\varphi_2 = \frac{A}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{A}{5}\right)^2 + A^2}} \Delta\varphi_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1.04}} \Delta\varphi_2$$

$\varphi_{02}(t)$ 的相位为: $\varphi_2 = \angle H(j\Omega_2) = -\arctg\left(\frac{A}{5} / A\right) = -11.31^\circ = -0.197 \text{ rad}$

8-7

(1) 由于稳态相差 $\varphi_{e\infty} = 0.5\text{rad}$, $\frac{\Delta\omega_i}{A_0A_d} = \sin \varphi_{e\infty} = 0.4794$

输入频差 $\Delta\omega_i = (2.005 \times 10^6 \pi - 2\pi \times 10^6) = 0.005\pi \times 10^6$

所以 $A_0A_d = \frac{\Delta\omega_i}{\sin \varphi_{e\infty}} = \frac{0.005\pi \times 10^6}{0.4794} = 10.42\pi \times 10^3$

设锁定后输出电压表示式为

$$v_0(t) = V_{0m} \cos(2.005 \times 10^6 \pi t + \varphi_{2m} \sin(2\pi \times 10^3 t + \varphi_2) - 0.5)$$

一阶环闭环传递函数为 $H(s) = \frac{A_0A_d}{s + A_0A_d}$

则 $\varphi_{2m} = |H(j\Omega)| \times \varphi_{im} = \frac{A_0A_d}{\sqrt{(2\pi \times 10^3)^2 + (A_0A_d)^2}} \times 0.5 = 0.49$

$$\varphi_2 = \angle H(j\Omega) = -\arctg \frac{\Omega}{A_0A_d} = -\arctg \frac{2\pi \times 10^3}{10.42\pi \times 10^3} = -10.86^\circ = -0.189\text{rad}$$

则 $v_0(t) = V_{0m} \cos(2.005 \times 10^6 \pi t + 0.49 \sin(2\pi \times 10^3 t - 0.189) + 0.5)$

(2) 环路带宽, 令 $|H(\Omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, 则有

$$\frac{A_0A_d}{\sqrt{\Omega_C^2 + (A_0A_d)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \Omega_C = A_0A_d = 10.42\pi \times 10^3 \text{ rad/s}$$

8-8

(1) 相当于环路增益扩大了 A_1 倍, 即 $A = A_0A_dA_1$

(2) 同步带 $\Delta\omega_H = \pm A_\Sigma(0) = A_0A_dA_1 \cdot A_F(0) = 2\pi \times 25 \times 0.7 \times 2 = \pm 70\pi \text{ rad/s}$

(3) 快捕带 $\Delta\omega_C \approx \pm \sqrt{\frac{A_0A_dA_1}{\tau}} = \sqrt{\frac{70\pi}{3.6 \times 10^3 \times 0.3 \times 10^{-6}}} = \pm 451.2 \text{ rad/s}$

由于计算结果 $\Delta\omega_C$ 大于 $\Delta\omega_H$, 不合理, 不能用快捕带的近似计算公式。应该

由定义 $\Delta\omega_C = A_0A_dA_1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + (\Delta\omega_C\tau)^2}}$ 计算, 得 $\Delta\omega_C = \pm 213 \text{ rad/s}$

8-9

$\because \varphi_{e\infty} = 0.1\text{rad}$, 跟踪时有 $\frac{\Delta\omega_i}{A_0A_dA_1} = \varphi_{e\infty} = 0.1$

$$A_1 = \frac{\Delta\omega_i}{A_0A_d \sin \varphi_{e\infty}} = \frac{100}{25 \times 10^{-3} \times 10^3 \times 0.1} = 40$$

8-10

由于 $A_0 A_d = 200\pi \times 10^6 \times 0.8 = 160\pi \times 10^6 \text{ rad/s} = 80\text{MHz}$

一阶环的同步带为 $\Delta\omega_H = A_0 A_d$

由于输入信号频率突变 $\Delta\omega_i = 600 - 500 = 100\text{MHz} > \Delta\omega_H$ ，所以环路失锁。

一阶环路基本方程为：
$$\frac{d\varphi_e}{dt} = \frac{d\varphi_i}{dt} - A_0 A_d \sin \varphi_e = \Delta\omega_i - A_0 A_d \sin \varphi_e$$

将此方程画于图 8-10 (a)，由于 $\Delta\omega_i > A_0 A_d$ ，因此曲线与横轴没有交点， $\frac{d\varphi_e}{dt} = \omega_i - \omega_0 \neq 0$ ，可见环路失锁。但由于 $\frac{d\varphi_e}{dt} > 0$ ， φ_e 随时间 t 而增加。由于 $\frac{d\varphi_e}{dt}$ 的不同值， φ_e 增加的速度不同，因此，鉴相器输出 v_d 为不对称正弦波，而 VCO 的控制电压 $v_c = v_d$ ，见图 8-10 (b) 示。

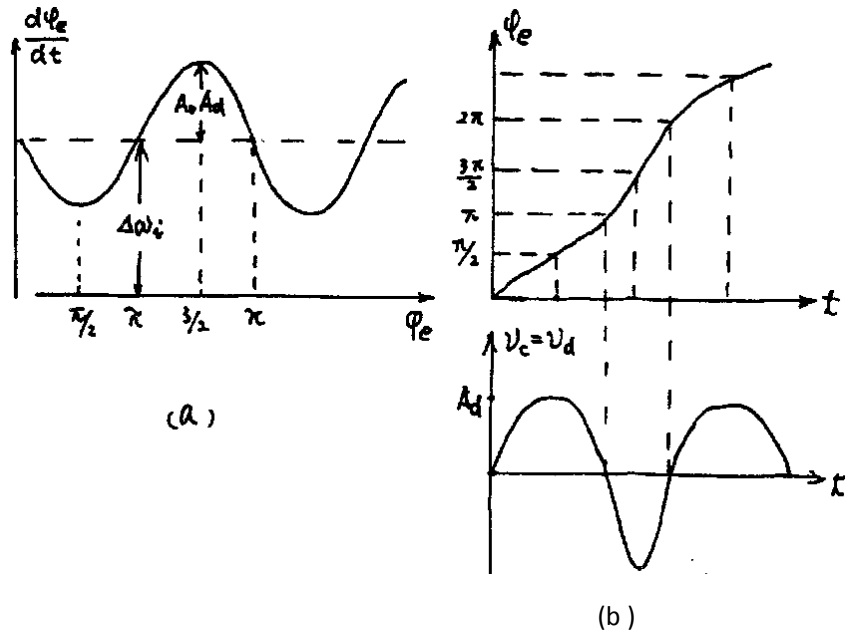


图 8—10

8-13

或门鉴相器输入波形 v_1 、 v_2 和输出波形 v_0 如图 8-13 示，当 $0 < \tau < \frac{T}{2}$ 时，鉴相器输出电压 v_0 的平均值为：

$$v_d = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{\tau + \frac{T}{2}} V_m dt = V_m \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\tau}{T} \right)$$

$$\text{当 } \frac{T}{2} < \tau < T \text{ 时, } v_d = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} V_m dt + \frac{1}{T} \int_{\tau}^T V_m dt = V_m \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\tau}{T} \right)$$

由于时延 τ 与相位差 φ_e 的关系为：
$$\frac{\tau}{T} = \frac{\varphi_e}{2\pi}$$

$$\text{所以鉴相器输出电压为: } v_d = \begin{cases} \frac{V_m}{2} (1 + \frac{\varphi_e}{\pi}), & 0 < \varphi_e \leq \pi \\ \frac{V_m}{2} (3 - \frac{\varphi_e}{\pi}), & \pi < \varphi_e < 2\pi \end{cases}$$

鉴相特性曲线如图 8-13 示。

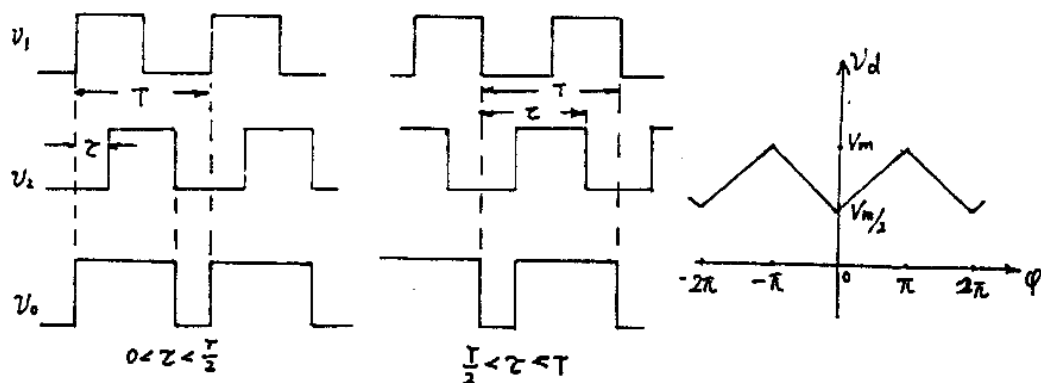


图 8-13

8-14

对 CD4046, 当 f_{in} 大于超前 f_v 时, PDII 输出为正, 在图 8-P-14 中, 理想积分滤波器为反相放大器, 因此必须再经过一反相跟随器使 VCO 频率 f_v 上升。由式 (8.5.15) 及要求的相位裕量 $\phi_m = 45^\circ$ 可得

$$180 - 45 = -\pi + \tan^{-1} \Omega_T \tau_2 \rightarrow \tau_2 = 1\text{ms}$$

由于 $R_4 = 100\text{k}\Omega$, $\tau_2 = R_4 C_1 \rightarrow C_1 = 0.01\mu\text{F}$

在图 8-P-14 中, 运放正极电位为 $\frac{V_{DD}}{2}$, 即鉴相器输出为 0 时, 控制 VCO 的电压为 $\frac{V_{DD}}{2}$,

此电压对准了 VCO 的中心频率 $f_r = 20\text{kHz}$, \therefore VCO 可调范围为 $\pm 10\text{kHz}$, 由题知, VCO 的最低可调电压为 1.2V, 则 VCO 的压控灵敏度为

$$A_0 = \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta V_c} = \frac{2\pi \times 10 \times 10^3}{1.3} = 4.8 \times 10^4 \text{ rad/s}$$

由式 (8.6.21) $A_0 \approx \frac{2}{R_1 C} \rightarrow R_1 C = 0.4166 \times 10^{-4}$

取 $C = 0.001\mu\text{F}$, 则 $R_1 = 42\text{k}\Omega$

由式 (8.6.20) $\omega_r = 2\pi \times 20 \times 10^3 \approx \frac{2 \left(\frac{V_c - 1}{R_1} + \frac{4}{R_2} \right)}{C}$,

由 $V_c = 2.5\text{V} \rightarrow R_2 = 147\text{k}\Omega$

由式 (8.5.14) 表示的幅频特性知

$$20 \log \frac{A_0 A_d}{\tau_1} + 20 \log \sqrt{1 + (\Omega_T \tau_2)^2} - 40 \log \Omega_T = 0 \rightarrow \frac{A_0 A_d}{\tau_1} = 70794578$$

$$\because A_d = \frac{V_{DD}}{4\pi} = \frac{5}{4\pi}, \therefore \frac{A_0}{\tau_1} = 17792618 \rightarrow \tau_1 = 26.9\text{ms}$$

$$\because \tau_1 = R_3 C_1 \rightarrow R_3 = 2.69\text{M}\Omega$$

8-16

对于此频率合成器， $\because f_0 = 200\text{MHz}$ ， $f_r = 20\text{MHz}$ ，所以分频比 $N = \frac{200}{20} = 10$ ，

因此，它的闭环传递函数为

$$H(s) = \frac{\varphi_0}{\varphi_i} = N \cdot H'(s) = N \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{N} A_0 A_d}{S + \frac{1}{N} A_0 A_d}, \text{ 当 } S=0 \text{ 时, } H(0)=N。$$

它的环路带宽 Ω_c 可通过令 $|H(j\Omega)| = \frac{H(0)}{\sqrt{2}}$ 得到，所以

$$\Omega_c = \frac{A_0 A_d}{N} = \frac{2 \times 10^6 \times 2}{10} = 400\text{kHz}$$

当锁定的频率合成器的分频比从 $N_1 \rightarrow N_1+1$ 时，进入鉴相器的两信号的频差突变了 f_r ，可视为输入信号的频率有一个阶跃 f_r （记为 $\Delta\omega$ ），因此输入信号的相位变化是 $\varphi_i(t) = \int_0^t \Delta\omega d\tau = \Delta\omega t$ ，对应的拉氏变换是 $\varphi_i(S) = \frac{\Delta\omega}{S^2}$ 。

由误差传递函数可得相位误差是： $\varphi_e(S) = H_e(S) \cdot \varphi_i(S)$

由于一阶环的误差传递函数为 $H_e(S) = \frac{S}{S + A_0 A_d}$ ，而此用一阶环构成的频率合成器的误差

传递函数是 $H_e(S) = \frac{S}{S + \frac{1}{N} A_0 A_d} = \frac{S}{S + A'}$ （记 $A' = \frac{1}{N} A_0 A_d$ ）。

因此相位误差为： $\varphi_e(S) = \frac{S}{S + A'} \times \frac{\Delta\omega}{S^2} = \frac{\Delta\omega}{S(S + A')} = \frac{\Delta\omega}{A'} \left(\frac{1}{S} - \frac{1}{S + A'} \right)$ ，

通过拉氏反变换可求得相位误差的时间表达式为：

$$\varphi_e(t) = \frac{\Delta\omega}{A'} (1 - e^{-A't}) u(t)$$

当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时，得稳态相位误差 $\varphi_e(\infty) = \frac{\Delta\omega}{A'} = \frac{N \cdot \Delta\omega}{A_0 A_d}$

捕获时间可假设为 $\varphi_e(t)$ 从 $\varphi_e(0) = 0$ 上升到稳态相位误差的 90% 时的时间，即令

$$(1 - e^{-A'T_p}) = 0.9$$

则

$$T_p = \frac{2.3}{A'} = \frac{2.3N}{A_0 A_d} = \frac{2.3 \times 10}{2 \times 2 \times 10^6 \times 2\pi} = 0.915\mu\text{s}$$

8-17

以简单 RC 滤波器为环路滤波器的锁相环，其 $\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{A_0 A_d}{\tau}}$ ，现频率合成器的 $A_0' = \frac{A_0}{N}$ ，所

以

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{A_0 A_d}{N\tau}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 2 \times 10^6 \times 2\pi}{10 \times \frac{1}{2\pi \times 800 \times 10^3}}} = 3.55 \times 10^6 \text{ rad/s}$$

捕获时间按照题 8-16 的分析，可采用 P298 式 (8.2.14) 求得，只须将式 (8.2.14) 中的 ω_n 和 ξ 用相应值代入。

$$\text{其中此频率合成器的阻尼系数 } \xi = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{A_0 A_d \tau}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{10 \times 2\pi \times 800 \times 10^3}{2 \times 2 \times 10^6 \times 2\pi}} = 0.707$$

$$\text{令 } e^{-\xi \omega_n T_p} = 0.1, \text{ 则 } T_p = \frac{\ln 10}{\xi \omega_n} = \frac{2.3}{0.707 \times 3.55 \times 10^6} = 0.92 \mu\text{s}$$

8-18

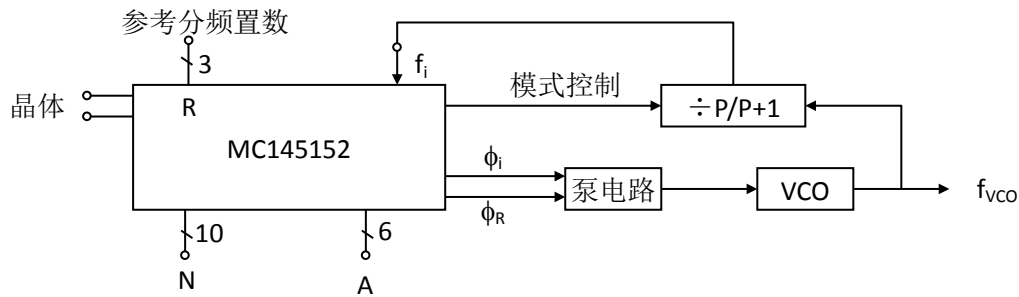


图 8-18

$$f_{VCO} = (NP + A)f_r, \quad P = 40$$

计数器 A 的最大分频数为 $2^6 - 1 = 63$

计数器 N 的最大分频数为 $2^{10} - 1 = 1023$

$$\therefore f_{VCO} = f_r \times (NP + A) = 10^3 \times (1023 \times 40 + 63) = 40.983 \text{ MHz}$$

8-19

(1) 由于 $f_{\max} = 10 \text{ MHz}$ ，采样点为 4，所以 $f_{cp} = 40 \text{ MHz}$

(2) 设相位累加器的位数为 M

$$f_{\min} = \frac{f_{cp}}{2^M} = 10 \text{ Hz} \rightarrow 2^M = \frac{40 \times 10^6}{10} = 4 \times 10^6 \rightarrow M \geq 22$$

取 $M=22$ ，则 $2^M = 4194304$ ，则当频率间隔要求为准确的 10 Hz 时，则

$$f_{cp} = 2^{22} \times 10 = 41.94304 \text{ MHz}$$

(3) 由于噪声功率为 $10 \log \frac{1}{2^N - 1} = -40 \text{ dB}_C$

$\therefore 2^N - 1 = 10^4 \rightarrow N=14$, D/A 变换器要求 14 位

(4) ROM 的容量为 $2^{14} \times 14$

8-20

由 $t_s = \frac{4}{\xi \omega_n} < 2ms$ 及 $\xi = 1 \rightarrow \omega_n > 2000 \text{ rad/s}$

分频数为 $N_{\min} = \frac{30 \times 10^6}{10^5} = 300$, $N_{\max} = \frac{40 \times 10^6}{10^5} = 400$

$$\omega_n^2 = \frac{A_0 A_d}{N \tau_1} \therefore \tau_1 < \frac{A_0 A_d}{N \omega_n^2} = \frac{2\pi \times 10^6 \times \frac{5}{2\pi}}{300 \times (2 \times 10^3)^2} = 4.167 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (s)}$$

及 $\tau_1 < \frac{A_0 A_d}{N \omega_n^2} = \frac{2\pi \times 10^6 \times \frac{5}{2\pi}}{400 \times (2 \times 10^3)^2} = 3.125 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (s)}$

取小的 τ_1 , $\tau_1 < 3.125 \times 10^{-3}$, $\tau_1 = R_1 C \rightarrow R_1 < 9.47 \text{ k}\Omega$,

$$\therefore \xi = \frac{\tau_2}{2} \omega_n = 1 \therefore \tau_2 = \frac{2}{\omega_n} < 0.001 \text{ s} \rightarrow R_2 < 3.03 \text{ k}\Omega$$

8-21

锁相环路内混频器的输出为 $f_2 \pm f_3$, 通过滤波器 $H(s)$ 选出信号与 f_1 鉴相

(1) 当 $H(s)$ 为低通时, 混频器输出为 $f_2 - f_3$, 锁相环锁定时满足 $f_1 = f_2 - f_3$, 则

$$f_2 = f_1 + f_3。$$

(2) 当 $H(s)$ 为高通时, 混频器输出为 $f_2 + f_3$, 锁相环锁定时有 $f_1 = f_2 + f_3$, 则

$$f_2 = |f_3 - f_1|。$$

(3) 若 $H(s)$ 采用低通, 发射信号频率为 $f_2 = f_1 + f_3$, 频率高; 若 $H(s)$ 为高通, 发射信号频率较低, $f_2 = |f_3 - f_1|$, 但高通滤波器的带宽响应速度快。

第九章课后习题答案

9-1

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) \quad v_{D1} &= v_c + v_\Omega, \quad i_{D1} = g_D(v_c + v_\Omega)s_1(\omega_c t) \\
 v_{D2} &= v_c + v_\Omega, \quad i_{D2} = g_D(v_c + v_\Omega)s_1(\omega_c t) \\
 i &\propto i_{D1} - i_{D2} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \quad v_{D1} &= v_c + v_\Omega, \quad i_{D1} = g_D(v_c + v_\Omega)s_1(\omega_c t) \\
 v_{D2} &= -(v_c + v_\Omega), \quad i_{D2} = -g_D(v_c + v_\Omega)s_1(\omega_c t - \pi)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 i &\propto i_{D1} + i_{D2} = g_D(v_c + v_\Omega)[s_1(\omega_c t) - s_1(\omega_c t - \pi)] \\
 &= g_D(v_c + v_\Omega)s_2(\omega_c t) = g_D(v_c + v_\Omega) \left[\frac{4}{\pi} \cos \omega_c t - \frac{4}{3\pi} \cos 3\omega_c t + \dots \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

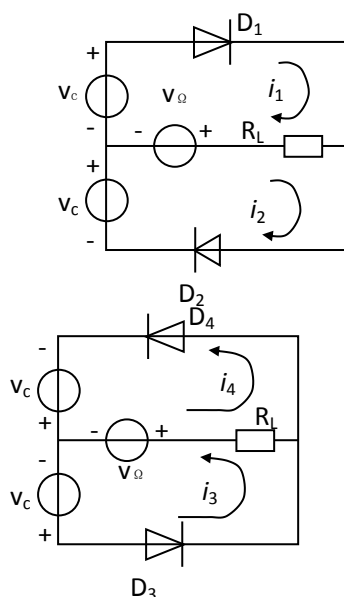
可以实现双边带调幅。含有频谱： $2\omega_c, 4\omega_c, \dots, 2n\omega_c, \omega_c \pm \Omega, \dots, (2n+1)\omega_c \pm \Omega$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 (c) \quad v_{D1} &= v_c + v_\Omega, \quad i_{D1} = g_D(v_c + v_\Omega)s_1(\omega_c t) \\
 v_{D2} &= -v_c + v_\Omega, \quad i_{D2} = g_D(-v_c + v_\Omega)s_1(\omega_c t - \pi) \\
 i &\propto (i_{D1} - i_{D2}) = g_D \{ v_c [s_1(\omega_c t) + s_1(\omega_c t - \pi)] + v_\Omega [s_1(\omega_c t) - s_1(\omega_c t - \pi)] \} \\
 &= g_D[v_c + v_\Omega s_2(\omega_c t)]
 \end{aligned}$$

实现了普通调幅

$$\begin{aligned}
 (d) \quad v_{D1} &= v_c + v_\Omega, \quad i_{D1} = g_D(v_c + v_\Omega)s_1(\omega_c t) \\
 v_{D2} &= v_c - v_\Omega, \quad i_{D2} = g_D(v_c - v_\Omega)s_1(\omega_c t) \\
 i &\propto (i_{D1} + i_{D2}) = 2g_D v_c S_1(\omega_c t)
 \end{aligned}$$

9-2



当 $v_c > 0$ 时, D_1, D_2 导通, D_3, D_4 不通, 回路方程为

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_c - v_\Omega + (i_2 - i_1)R_L - i_1 R_D &= 0 \\
 -v_c - v_\Omega + (i_2 - i_1)R_L + i_2 R_D &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则有 } i_2 - i_1 = \frac{2v_\Omega}{2R_L + R_D} S_1(\omega_c t)$$

当 $v_c < 0$ 时, D_3, D_4 导通, D_1, D_2 不通, 回路方程为

$$\begin{aligned}
 -v_c + v_\Omega + (i_3 - i_4)R_L + i_3 R_D &= 0 \\
 v_c + v_\Omega + (i_3 - i_4)R_L - i_4 R_D &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则有 } (i_3 - i_4) = \frac{-2v_\Omega}{2R_L + R_D} S_1(\omega_c t + \pi)$$

因此,

$$v_0 = i_0 R_L = -[(i_2 - i_1) + (i_3 - i_4)] R_L = \frac{-2R_L}{2R_L + R_D} v_\Omega(t) \cdot S_2(\omega_c t)$$

$$= \frac{-2R_L}{2R_L + R_D} V_{\Omega m} \cos \Omega t \cdot \left[\frac{4}{\pi} \cos \omega_c t - \frac{4}{3\pi} \cos 3\omega_c t + \dots \right]$$

双边带调幅信号为: $\frac{4}{\pi} \cdot \frac{2R_L}{2R_L + R_D} V_{\Omega m} \cos \Omega t \cdot \cos \omega_c t$

9-3

混频

$$v_2(t) = v_{L0}(t), v_1(t) = v_{RF}(t)$$

$$v_0(t) = \frac{R_D}{R_D + R_1} v_{RF} \cdot S_1(\omega_{L0} t) + \frac{R_L}{R_1 + R_L} v_{RF} \cdot S_1(\omega_{L0} t - \pi)$$

调制

$$v_2(t) = v_c(t), v_1(t) = v_\Omega(t)$$

$$v_0(t) = \frac{R_D}{R_D + R_1} v_\Omega \cdot S_1(\omega_c t) + \frac{R_L}{R_1 + R_L} v_\Omega S_1(\omega_c t - \pi)$$

9-4

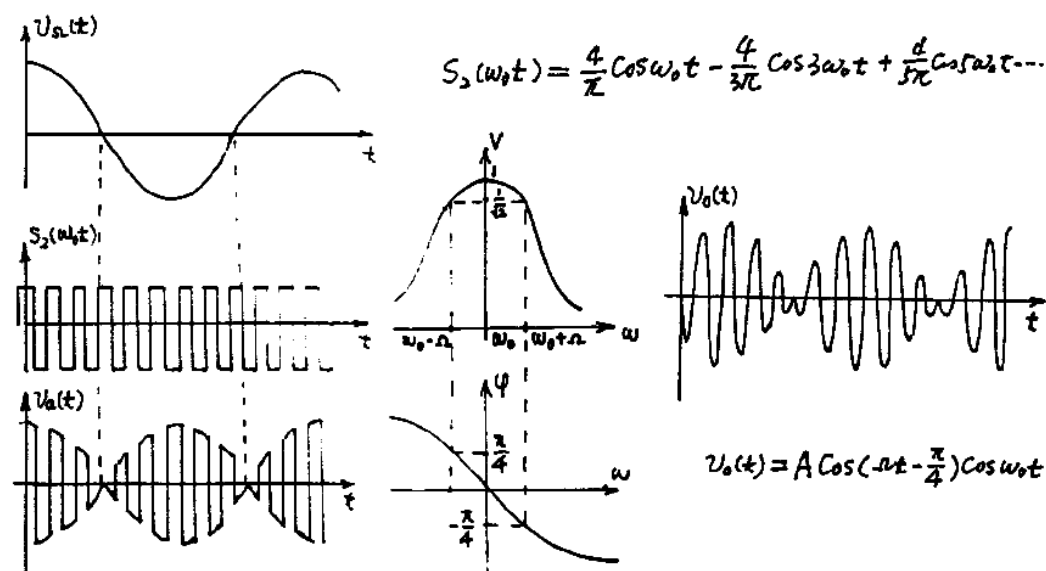


图 9-4

9-5

设晶体管导通电压 $V_{on} \approx 0$, 则差分对尾电流为

$$i_3 = \frac{10 - 5 + v_\Omega}{R_E} = \frac{5 + 0.005 \cos \Omega t}{15 \times 10^3} = \frac{1}{3} (1 + 10^{-3} \cos \Omega t) \text{ (mA)}$$

Q_2 输出电流为:

$$i_2 = \frac{i_3}{2} \left(1 - \tanh \frac{q}{2kT} v_c \right) = \frac{1}{6} \times \left(1 + 10^{-3} \cos \Omega t \right) \left(1 - \tanh \left(\frac{q}{2kT} \times 400 \cos \omega_0 t \right) \right)$$

其中, $\Omega = 2\pi \times 10^3 \text{ rad/s}$, $\omega_0 = 10\pi \times 10^6 \text{ rad/s}$

由于 $\frac{q}{kT} \times 400 = 15.3 > 10$, 因此可用开关函数代替双曲正切函数,

$$\left(1 - th\left(\frac{q}{2kT} \times 400 \cos \omega_0 t\right)\right) = 1 - s_2(\omega_0 t) = 1 - \frac{4}{\pi} \cos \omega_0 t + \frac{4}{3\pi} \cos 3\omega_0 t - \dots$$

则经回路选频后输出电压为

$$\begin{aligned} v_o(t) &= 10 - \frac{R_e}{6} \left[1 - \frac{4}{\pi} \cos \omega_0 t + \frac{4 \times 10^{-3}}{\pi} \cos \Omega t \cos \omega_0 t \right] \\ &= 10 - 3.33 \left[1 - \frac{4}{\pi} \cos \omega_0 t + \frac{4 \times 10^{-3}}{\pi} \cos \Omega t \cos \omega_0 t \right] \quad (\text{V}) \end{aligned}$$

9-6

输入电压为 $v_{GS} = -V_{GG} + v_c + v_\Omega$

场效应管电流:

$$i_D = I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{v_{GS}}{V_{GSoff}} \right)^2 = \frac{I_{DSS}}{V_{GSoff}^2} (V_{GSoff} - v_{GS})^2$$

代入 v_{GS} 及 V_{GG} 和 V_{GSoff} 的值后,

$$\begin{aligned} i_D &= \frac{1}{16} \times 10^{-2} (2 + v_c + v_\Omega)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \times 10^{-2} (4 + 4v_c + 4v_\Omega + v_c^2 + 2v_c v_\Omega + v_\Omega^2) \end{aligned}$$

其中载频 (ω_c) 分量的幅度为:

$$I_D(\omega_c) = \frac{1}{4} \times 10^{-2} V_{cm} = \frac{1.5}{4} \times 10^{-2}$$

旁频 ($\omega_c \pm \Omega$) 分量的幅度为:

$$I_D(\omega_c \pm \Omega) = \frac{1}{16} \times 10^{-2} V_{cm} V_{\Omega m} = \frac{0.75}{16} \times 10^{-2}$$

回路滤除 ω_c 和 $\omega_c \pm \Omega$ 外的所有分量, 由于回路带宽 $BW = 2\Omega$, 因此, 旁频在幅度上较载频有 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 的衰减, 有 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 的相移, 见图示。

输出载频分量为: $R \times I_D(\omega_c) = 5 \times 10^3 \times \frac{1.5}{4} \times 10^{-2} \cos \omega_c t$

上旁频为: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} R \times I_D(\omega_c + \Omega) = 1.657 \cos \left[(\omega_c + \Omega)t - \frac{\pi}{4} \right]$

下旁频为: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} R \times I_D(\omega_c - \Omega) = 1.657 \cos \left[(\omega_c - \Omega)t + \frac{\pi}{4} \right]$

所以总输出为:

$$\begin{aligned} v_o &= 20 - \left\{ 18.75 \cos \omega_c t + 1.657 \cos \left[\omega_c t + \left(\Omega t - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right] + 1.657 \cos \left[\omega_c t - \left(\Omega t + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right] \right\} \\ &= 20 - 18.75 \left(1 + 0.177 \cos \left(\Omega t - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right) \cos \omega_c t \quad (\text{V}) \end{aligned}$$

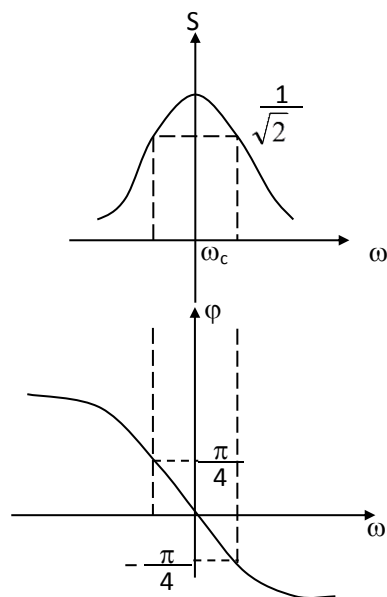


图 9-6

9-7 (a) 此推挽检波器可分解为两个独立的完全相同的检波器，如图示，

其中， $V_{AV_1} = V_{AV_2} = k'_d \times \frac{1}{2} V_{sm}$ ，(可设 $k'_d \approx 1$)

$$I_{AV_1} = I_{AV_2}$$

由于两检波器的输出并联，则合成的检波电流和电压为：

$$I_{AV} = I_{AV_1} + I_{AV_2},$$

$$V_{AV} = V_{AV_1} = V_{AV_2} = \frac{1}{2} V_{sm},$$

则此推挽包络检波器的电压传输系数

$$k_d = \frac{V_{AV}}{V_{sm}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

根据功率传输相等有： $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{V_{sm}^2}{R_i} = \frac{V_{AV}^2}{R_L}$

$\therefore V_{AV} = \frac{1}{2} V_{sm}$ ，所以该检波器输入阻抗 $R_i = 2R_L = 9.4k\Omega$ ，

(b) 检波器输入阻抗 $R_i = \frac{1}{2} R_L = 2.35k\Omega$

$$R_{ab} = n^2 \times (R_{eo} // R_i) = 4 \times \frac{2.35 \times 10}{2.35 + 10} = 7.6k\Omega$$

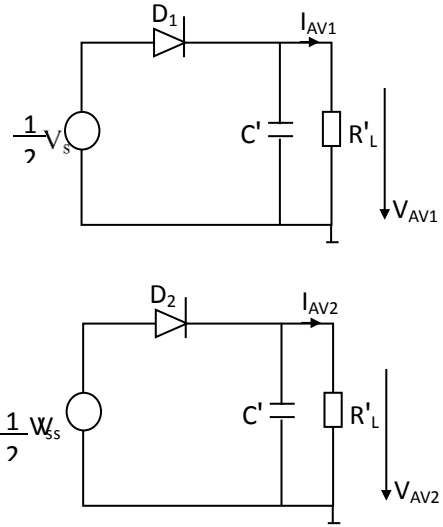


图 9-7

9-8

不产生惰性失真的条件： $R_L C \leq \frac{\sqrt{1-m_a^2}}{\Omega m_a}$

$$C \leq \frac{\sqrt{1-m_{a\max}^2}}{(R_{L_1} + R_{L_2})\Omega_{\max} m_{a\max}} = \frac{\sqrt{1-0.8^2}}{(1+4) \times 10^3 \times 2\pi \times 5 \times 10^3 \times 0.8} = 4775pF$$

不产生负峰切割的条件： $m_a \frac{R_{\sim}}{R_{\sim}} < 1$

其中交流负载 $R_{\sim} = R_{L_1} + (R_{L_2} // R_{i2}) = 1 + (4 // R_{i2})$

直流负载 $R_{\sim} = R_{L_1} + R_{L_2} = 5k\Omega$

得 $m_{a\max} = 0.8 < \frac{1 + (4 // R_{i2})}{5} \rightarrow R_{i2} > 12k\Omega$

9-9

检波器交流负载为： $R_{\sim} = R_3 // (R_1 + R_2 // R_{\Omega}) = \left(2 + \frac{3 \times 10}{3 + 10} \right) // 20 = 3.5k\Omega$

直流负载 $R_{\sim} = R_1 + R_2 = 5k\Omega$

不产生负峰切割失真要求 $m_a \leq \frac{R_{\sim}}{R_{\sim}} = \frac{3.5}{5} = 0.7$

9-10

输入信号为 $v_s(t) = V_{sm} \cos \omega_s t$ 由于没有负载电容 C ，因此，没有电容上电压的负反馈，当

$v_s < 0$ 时, $i_D = 0$, 当 $v_s > 0$ 时, $i_D = \frac{v_s}{R_D + R_L}$, 因此

$$i_D = \frac{v_s(t)}{R_D + R_L} S_1(\omega_s t) = \frac{V_{sm} \cos \omega_s t}{R_D + R_L} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \cos \omega_s t - \frac{2}{3\pi} \cos 3\omega_s t + \dots \right]$$

其中平均电流分量为 $i_{AV} = \frac{V_{sm}}{R_D + R_L} \times \frac{1}{\pi}$, 基波分量为 $i_{D1} = \frac{V_{sm}}{2} \times \frac{1}{R_D + R_L} \cos \omega_L t$

则作为检波器的电压传输系数为

$$k_d = \frac{V_{AV}}{V_{sm}} = \frac{R_L}{R_D + R_L} \times \frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{4.7}{\pi(4.7 + 0.08)} = 0.31$$

基波输入阻抗

$$R_i = \frac{V_{sm}}{I_{D1m}} = 2(R_D + R_L) = 2(0.08 + 4.7) = 9.56 \text{ k}\Omega$$

9-11

$v_{D1} = v_i - v_{C1}$, 当 $v_{D1} > 0$ 时, 二极管 D_1 导通, 信号源 v_i 通过 D_1 对电容 C 充电;

当 $v_{D1} < 0$ 时, D_1 截止, 电容器 C_1 上电荷通过 D_1 和 R 缓慢放电。

v_i 、 v_{C1} 和 v_{D1} 如图示, 且 $v_{C1} \approx V_{im}$ 。

由幅度近似为 $2V_{im}$ 的等效信号源 v_{D1} 和二极管 D_2 、 R 及 C_1 构成了检波电路, 因此检波输出电压 $v_0(t) \approx 2V_{im}$ 。

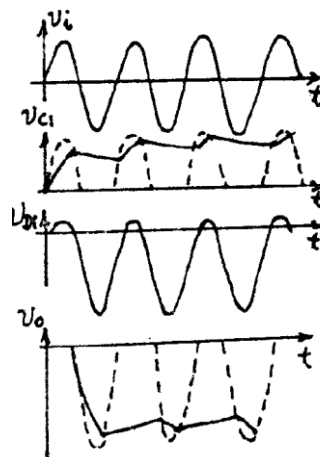


图 9-11

9-12

$$\frac{10}{\omega_c} \leq RC \rightarrow C \geq \frac{10}{\omega_c R} = \frac{10}{2\pi \times 465 \times 10^3 \times 10^4} = 0.342 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Omega} \geq RC \rightarrow C \leq \frac{1}{\Omega R} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 10^3 \times 4 \times 10^4} = 3.98 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$\text{为了不产生失真: } RC \leq \frac{\sqrt{1-m_a^2}}{\Omega m_a} = \frac{\sqrt{1-0.3^2}}{4 \times 10^3 \times 0.3} = 0.125 \times 10^{-3} \rightarrow C \leq 0.125 \times 10^{-7}$$

如取要求电容 C : $342\text{pF} \leq C \leq 3980\text{pF}$

输入回路谐振阻抗为

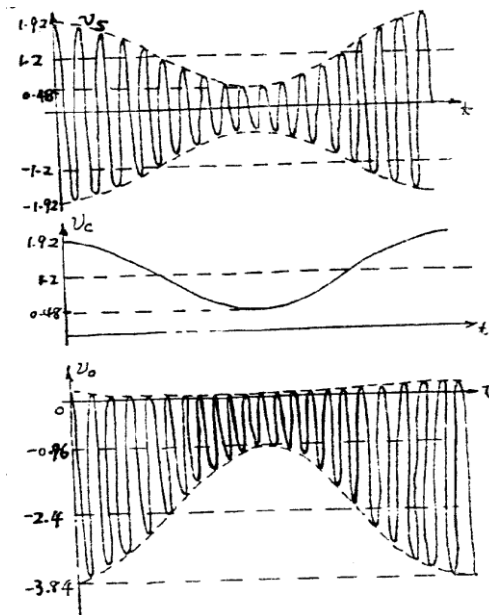
$$R_p = \rho Q_0 = \frac{1}{\omega_c C_1} Q_0 = \frac{50}{2\pi \times 465 \times 10^3 \times 2 \times 10^{-10}} = 85.6\text{k}\Omega$$

检波器的等效输入阻抗为

$$R_i = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{R}{2} = \left(\frac{200}{14} \right)^2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 10^4 = 1020\text{k}\Omega$$

总输入阻抗

$$R_{ab} = R_p // R_i = \frac{1020 \times 85.6}{1105.6} = 78.9\text{k}\Omega$$



9-13

图 9-12

并联检波器输入阻抗:

$$R_i = \frac{1}{2} R_L // R_L = \frac{1}{3} R_L = \frac{1}{3} \times 4.7\text{k}\Omega = 1.57\text{k}\Omega$$

回路总谐振阻抗:

$$R_p = R_{eo} // R_i = \frac{5 \times 1.56}{5 + 1.56} = 1.2\text{k}\Omega$$

回路输出电压为:

$$v_s(t) = i_s \cdot R_p = 1.2(1 + 0.6\cos\Omega t)\cos\omega_c t \quad (\text{V})$$

检波电容 C 上的平均电压为:

$$v_C = k_d \cdot V_{sm}(t) = k_d \times 1.2(1 + 0.6\cos\Omega t) \quad (\text{V})$$

输出电压 $v_o(t) = v_s(t) - v_C(t)$ 。

$$\Delta f_C = \frac{1}{8} n \left(\frac{n}{2} - 1 \right) m^2 f_C = \frac{1}{8} \times 0.5 \times \left(\frac{0.5}{2} - 1 \right) \times \left(\frac{3}{6 + 0.6} \right)^2 \times 13.66 \times 10^6 = -132.2 \text{ kHz}$$

$$(3) \text{ 最大频偏 } \Delta f_m = \frac{n}{2} m f_C = \frac{0.5}{2} \times \frac{3}{6 + 0.6} \times 13.66 = 1.55 \text{ MHz}$$

调制灵敏度

$$S_{FM} = \frac{n}{2} \times \frac{1}{V_{DQ} + V_B} f_C = \frac{0.5}{2} \times \frac{1}{6 + 0.6} \times 13.66 \times 10^6 = 0.517 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz/V}$$

$$\text{二阶非线性失真: } k_{f_2} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{n}{2} - 1 \right) m = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(\frac{0.5}{2} - 1 \right) \frac{3}{6 + 0.6} = 8.5\%$$

9-17

交流通路图如图 9-17 示

$$C_{12} = C_1 // C_2 = \frac{1 \times 0.5}{1 + 0.5} = 0.333 \text{ pF}$$

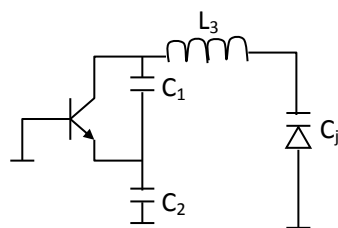
$$C_\Sigma = C_{12} // C_j = \frac{0.333 \times 20}{0.333 + 20} = 0.3278 \text{ pF}$$

$$L_3 = \frac{1}{\omega^2 C} = \frac{1}{(6.28 \times 360 \times 10^6)^2 \times 0.3278 \times 10^{-12}} = 0.596 \mu\text{H}$$

$$P_1 = \frac{C_{jQ}}{C_{12}} = \frac{20}{0.333} = 60, \therefore P = 1 + P_1 = 61$$

$$\text{最大频偏 } \Delta f_m = \frac{n}{2} \times \frac{m}{p} f_C = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{6 + 0.6} \times 360 \times 10^6 \times \frac{1}{61} = 1.34 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{调制灵敏度 } S_{FM} = \frac{\Delta f_m}{V_{\Omega m}} = 1.34 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz/V}$$



9-18

高频通路：变容管的直流通路及音频通路分别如图 9-18 (a) (b) (c) 示电感 L_1 、 L_2 、 L_3 均为高频扼流圈， L_1 提供了晶体管的直流通路。 L_2 、 L_3 对音频和直流短路，阻止高频振荡进入音频调制源和直流电源。

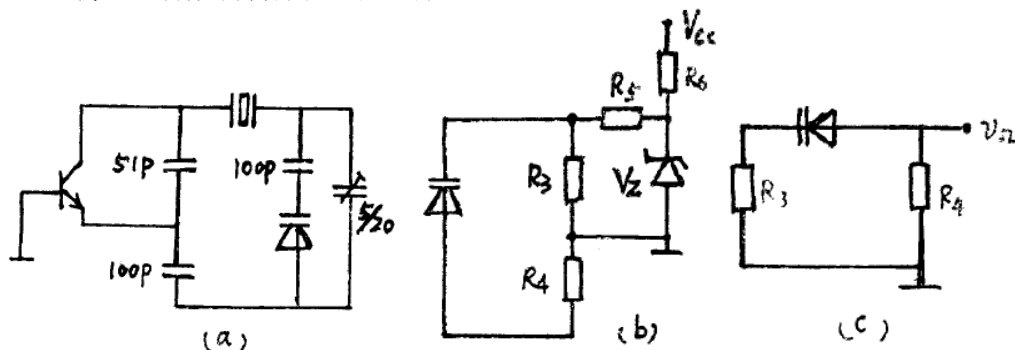


图 9-18

9-19

(1) 高频通路, 变容管直流通路, 音频通路分别如图 9-19 (a) (b) (c) 示。

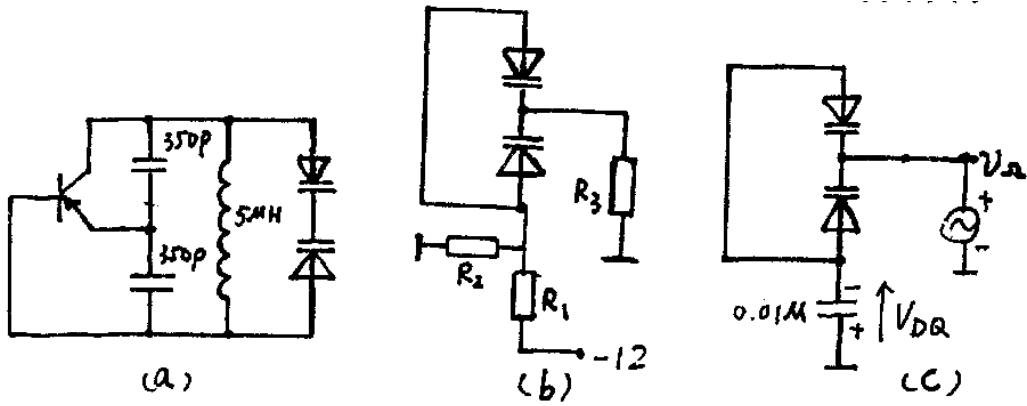


图 9-19

$$(2) \because C_1 // C_2 = \frac{350}{2}, C_{\Sigma} = \frac{C_{jQ}}{2} + (C_1 // C_2) = 202.64 \text{ PF}$$

$$\therefore C_{jQ} = 55.28 \text{ pF}$$

$$\because C_j = 100(V_Q + v_{\Omega})^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \text{ 当 } v_{\Omega} = 0 \text{ 时, } C_j = C_{jQ} \therefore V_Q = 3.27 \text{ V}$$

$$(3) \Delta f_m = m_f \cdot F = 5 \times 10^4 \text{ Hz}$$

将 $C_j = 100(V_Q + v_{\Omega})^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 化为标准形式 (9.5.1)

$$C_j = \frac{C_{jQ}}{\left(1 + \frac{V_{\Omega m} \cos \Omega t}{V_B + V_Q}\right)^n},$$

$$\text{则有 } C_j = \frac{100}{\sqrt{V_Q} \left(1 + \frac{v_{\Omega}(t)}{V_Q}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \text{ 即 } V_B = 0, n = \frac{1}{2}, m = \frac{V_{\Omega m}}{V_Q}$$

$$\text{由于变容管部分接入 } P_2 = \frac{C_1 // C_2}{C_{jQ} // C_{jQ}} = \frac{350/2}{55/2} = 6.25, P_1 = 0, P = (1 + P_2)$$

$$\therefore \Delta f_m = \frac{nmf_C}{2(1 + p_2)} \rightarrow V_{\Omega m} = \frac{2(1 + P_2)\Delta f_m V_Q}{nf_C} = 959 \text{ mV}$$

9-20

现取调频波的谐波数为: $n = \frac{70}{14} = 5,$

$$\therefore \frac{(BW_{CR})_5 + (BW_{CR})_7}{2} < 2f_C, \text{ 而 } (BW_{CR})_5 = 2 \times (5m_f + 1)F,$$

$$(BW_{CR})_7 = 2 \times (7m_f + 1)F,$$

代入上式可得: $m_f < 2.17\text{rad}$

$$\text{最大频偏} \quad \Delta f_m = m_f \cdot F = 2.17 \times 1 = 2.17\text{MHz}$$

9-21

为满足振荡器的相位平衡条件, 环路增益 T 的总相移应为零。

$$\text{即} \quad \varphi_T = \varphi_A + \varphi_{kf} + \varphi_\varphi = -2Q_e \frac{(\omega - \omega_0)}{\omega_0} + A_{V_\Omega} = 0$$

$$\text{所以} \quad \omega = \omega(t) = \omega_0 \left(1 + \frac{A_{V_\Omega}(t)}{2Q_e} \right)$$

由于是振荡器、相移网络是振荡器的组成部分之一, 所以是直接调频。

9-22

(1) 送入变容管调制的信号为:

$$\dot{V}'_\Omega = \frac{\dot{V}_\Omega}{R_l + \frac{1}{j\Omega \times 3C_C}} \times \frac{1}{j\Omega \times 3C_C} = \frac{\dot{V}_\Omega}{1 + j\Omega R_l 3C_C}$$

由于 $\Omega R_l 3C_C = 2\pi \times 300 \times 470 \times 10^3 \times 3 \times 0.02 \times 10^{-6} = 53 \gg 1$ 满足积分条件,

$$\text{所以变容管调制电压的幅度为: } V'_{\Omega m} = \frac{V_{\Omega m}}{3\Omega R_l C}$$

$$\text{变容管调相必须满足 } m_p = nmQ_e < \frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow m < \frac{\frac{\pi}{6}}{20 \times 3} = 8.7 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{由于} \quad m = \frac{V'_{\Omega m}}{V_Q + V_B}$$

$$\therefore V_{\Omega m} < m\Omega_{\min} R_l \times 3 \times C_C (V_Q + V_B)$$

$$= 8.7 \times 10^{-3} \times 2\pi \times 300 \times 470 \times 10^3 \times 3 \times 0.022 \times 10^{-6} \times (8 + 0.6) = 4.37\text{V}$$

(2) 每个并联谐振回路的谐振阻抗 $R_p \approx 22\text{k}\Omega$, 由于输入为高频电流源 i_s , 它在第一

个回路上的压降为 $V_{1m} = I_{sm} \cdot R_p = 1 \times 22 = 22\text{V}$

$$\text{第二个回路的电压为 } V_{2m} = \frac{V_{1m}}{\left| R_p + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} \right|} \times R_p = \frac{V_{1m}}{\left| 1 + \frac{1}{j\omega R_p C_2} \right|}$$

$$\text{由于 } \frac{1}{\omega C_2 R_p} = \frac{1}{10^6 \times 1 \times 10^{-12} \times 22 \times 10^3} = 45.5 \gg 1, \text{ 所以 } V_2 \approx \omega R_p C_2 \cdot V_{1m}$$

$$\text{同理, } V_{om} = (\omega R_p C_2)^2 V_{1m} = I_{sm} \cdot R_p^3 \cdot (\omega C_2)^2$$

$$= 10^{-3} \times (22 \times 10^3)^3 \times (10^6 \times 10^{-12})^2 = 10.65\text{mV}$$

$$(3) \text{ 一级回路的最大频偏为 } \Delta f'_m = m_p \cdot F_m = \frac{\pi}{6} \times 300$$

三级回路的最大频偏为 $\Delta f_m = 3m_p F_m = 3 \times \frac{\pi}{6} \times 300 = 47 \text{ Hz}$

(4) 当 $R_1 = 470\Omega$ 时, 由 R_1 和 3 个 C_C 组成的电路的时间常数

$$\tau = 3C_C \cdot R_1 = 3 \times 0.022 \times 10^{-6} \times 470 = 31.02 \times 10^{-6} \text{ s}$$

$\Omega_{\min} \tau = 2\pi \times 300 \times 31.02 \times 10^{-6} = 0.059 \ll 1$, 该 RC 电路不满足积分条件, 所以变为调相电路。

9-23

(1) $\because m_p = 0.2 \text{ rad} \therefore$ 矢量合成法的频偏为 $\Delta f'_m = 0.2 \times 100 = 20 \text{ Hz}$ 。

则
$$n_1 \cdot n_2 \Delta f'_m = 75 \text{ kHz}$$

由载频、信频和混频可得: $n_2(9.5 - 0.1n_1n_2) = 100$

解方程可得: $n_2 = 50, n_1 = 75$

(2)
$$f_1(t) = f_{C_1} + \Delta f'_m \cos \Omega t = (0.1 \times 10^6 + 20 \cos \Omega t) \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_2(t) = n_1 f_1(t) = (7.5 \times 10^6 + 1.5 \times 10^3 \cos \Omega t) \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_3(t) = f_L - f_2(t) = (2 \times 10^6 - 1.5 \times 10^3 \cos \Omega t) \text{ Hz}$$

9-24

(1) 当 $R = 30k, C = 0.1\mu\text{F}$ 时,

$$\Omega RC = 30 \times 10^3 \times 0.1 \times 10^{-6} \times 2\pi \times 10^3 = 18.85 \gg 1$$

RC 满足积分条件, 因此电路输出 v_0 为调频波。

$$v_0(t) = V_{0m} \cos(2\pi \times 10^6 t + 10 \sin 2\pi \times 10^3 t)$$

当 $R = 10k\Omega, C = 0.03\mu\text{F}$ 时, $\Omega RC = 10 \times 10^3 \times 0.03 \times 10^{-6} \times 2\pi \times 10^3 = 1.88$, RC 电路不满足积分条件, 此电路输出为调相波。

(2) 当 $R = 10k\Omega, C = 0.03\mu\text{F}$ 时, $\Omega RC = 1.88$ 不满足微分条件, 此电路输出为调频波, 当 $R = 100\Omega, C = 0.03\mu\text{F}$ 时,

$$\Omega RC = 10^2 \times 0.03 \times 10^{-6} \times 2\pi \times 10^3 = 1.89 \times 10^{-2} \ll 1$$

RC 电路为微分器, 因此该电路输出为调相波。

(3) 当 $R = 100\Omega, C = 0.03\mu\text{F}$ 时, RC 电路为微分器, 鉴相器输出 v_d 是输入信号 v_s 的相位变化, 即 $v_d = A_\phi m_f \sin \Omega t$, 经 RC 微分后, 可得

$$v_o = AA_\phi m_f \Omega \cos \Omega t = AA_\phi \Delta f_m \cos \Omega t, \text{ 其中 } A \text{ 为微分器增益系数, 所以}$$

此电路实现鉴频功能。

9-25

(a) 当 f_{01} 和 f_{02} 分别对输入信号频率 f_0 左右失谐时, 此电路能完成斜率鉴频, 设 $A_1(f)$ 是回路 1 的幅频特性, $A_2(f)$ 是回路 2 的幅频特性, k_d 是包络检波器的检波系统。

$$\therefore v_{S_1}(t) = A_1(f)V_{Sm}, \quad V_{AV_1} = k_d \cdot A_1(f)V_{Sm}$$

$$v_{S_2}(t) = A_2(f)V_{Sm}, \quad V_{AV_2} = k_d \cdot A_2(f)V_{Sm}$$

$$\text{输出} \quad v_0(t) = V_{AV_1} - V_{AV_2} = k_d V_{Sm} (A_1(f) - A_2(f))$$

(b) 由于 $v_0(t) = (I_{AV_1} + I_{AV_2})R$, 当 f_{01} 和 f_{02} 分别对输入信号频率 f_0 左右失谐时,

$$v_0 = k_d V_{Sm} (A_1(f) + A_2(f)), \quad \text{无法实现鉴频功能。}$$

当 $f_{01} = f_{02} \neq f_0$, 功能与单失谐回路鉴频一样, 无法抵消失真。

9-26

$$\omega_C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L(C_1 + C)}} = 2\pi \times 455 \times 10^3, \quad C_1 = 5\text{pF}, \quad C = 180\text{pF} \rightarrow L = 0.66\text{mH},$$

设调频波带宽 $BW_{CR} \approx 2\Delta f_m = 6\text{kHz}$, 由式 (9.6.16) 知, 移相回路 Q 值。

$$Q_e < 0.577 \times \frac{f_C}{2\Delta f_m} = 0.577 \times \frac{455 \times 10^3}{2 \times 3 \times 10^3} = 43.75$$

$$R_p = \frac{Q_e}{\omega_0(C_1 + C)} = \frac{43.75}{2\pi \times 455 \times 10^3 \times 185 \times 10^{-12}} = 82.73\text{k}\Omega$$

鉴频电路见图。

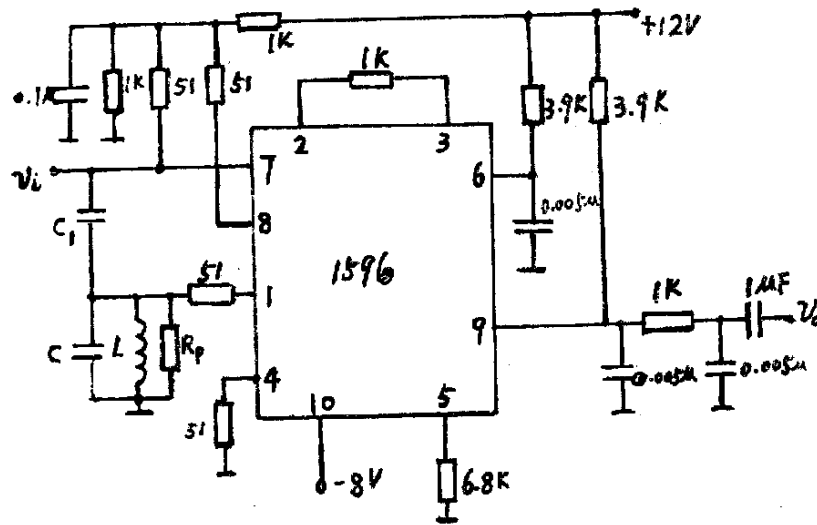


图 9-26

9-27

该有源积分滤波器的时间常数

$$\tau_1 = R_1 C = 17.7 \times 10^3 \times 0.03 \times 10^{-6} = 0.53 \text{ ms}$$

$$\tau_2 = R_2 C = 0.94 \times 10^3 \times 0.03 \times 10^{-6} = 0.028 \text{ ms}$$

由表 8.2.1 知有源比例积分滤波器锁相环的闭环传递函数为

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

其中

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{A_0 A_d A_1}{\tau_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{250 \times 10^{-3} \times 2\pi \times 25 \times 10^3 \times 40}{0.531 \times 10^{-3}}} = 54.39 \times 10^3 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\xi = \frac{\tau_2}{2} \sqrt{\frac{A_0 A_d A_1}{\tau_1}} = \frac{0.028 \times 10^{-3}}{2} \times 54.39 \times 10^3 = 0.76$$

锁定时令 VCO 输出为 $v_o(t) = V_{om} \cos(\omega_r t + \varphi_{om} \sin 2\pi \times 10^3 t + \varphi_2)$

则 $\varphi_{om} = \varphi_{im} |H(\Omega_1)|$ ，其中 $\Omega_1 = 2\pi \times 10^3$ ，将其代入闭环传递函数 $H(\Omega)$ ，

$$H(\Omega_1) = \frac{82.8 \times 10^3 \times j2\pi \times 10^3 + 2957 \times 10^6}{(j2\pi \times 10^3)^2 + 82.8 \times 10^3 \times j2\pi \times 10^3 + 2957 \times 10^6}$$

$$|H(\Omega_1)| = \left| \frac{2957 \times 10^6 + j520 \times 10^6}{2917 \times 10^6 + j520 \times 10^6} \right| = \frac{3002 \times 10^6}{2963 \times 10^6} = 1.0133$$

$\therefore \varphi_{om} \approx \varphi_{im} = 10$ ，由于 $\varphi_o(t) = \varphi_{om} \sin 2\pi \times 10^3 t$ ，则

$$\Delta\omega(t) = \frac{d\varphi_o(t)}{dt} = 2\pi \times 10^3 \varphi_{om} \cos 2\pi \times 10^3 t$$

$$\Delta\omega(t) = A_o v_o \rightarrow V_{om} = \frac{\Omega_1 \varphi_{om}}{A_o} = \frac{10 \times 2\pi \times 10^3}{2\pi \times 25 \times 10^3} = 0.4 \text{ V}$$

9-28

一般来说，用于锁相鉴频的锁相环其快捕带 $\Delta\omega_c$ 应大于输入调频波的最大频偏 $\Delta\omega_m$ ，即

$\Delta\omega_c > \Delta\omega_m$ 。同时锁相环的带宽 Ω_c 应大于调频波的最高调制频率 Ω_m ，即 $\Omega_c > \Omega$ 。

对于采用简单 RC 滤波器的锁相环，由表 8.6.2 知，快捕带 $\Delta\omega_c = \Omega_c$ ，所以

$$(\Delta\omega_c)^2 \geq \Omega \Delta\omega_m。$$

第十章课后习题答案

10-3

由图 10-3 知, $\cos\theta = \frac{0.5}{1.2} \rightarrow \theta = 65^\circ$ 对应的 $i_{C\max} = 0.7\text{A}$, 由图 10.4.3 查得当 $\theta = 65^\circ$ 时,

$\alpha_0(\theta) \approx 0.23$, $\alpha_1(\theta) \approx 0.4$, $\alpha_2(\theta) \approx 0.27$, 则

$$I_{CO} = \alpha_0(\theta) \times i_{C\max} = 0.16\text{A},$$

$$I_{C_1m} = 0.4 \times 0.7 = 0.28\text{A}, \quad I_{C_2m} = 0.27 \times 0.7 = 0.19\text{A},$$

输出基波电压幅度: $V_{Cm} = I_{C_1m} R_p = 0.28 \times 50 = 14\text{V}$

回路的二次谐波阻抗:

$$|Z(2\omega_0)| = R_p \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left[Q_e \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right) \right]^2}} = \frac{50}{\sqrt{1 + \left[10 \times \left(\frac{2\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{2\omega_0} \right) \right]^2}} = 3.33\Omega$$

二次谐波输出电压幅度为 $V_{C_2m} = |Z(2\omega_0)| I_{C_2m} = 3.33 \times 0.19 = 0.63\text{V}$

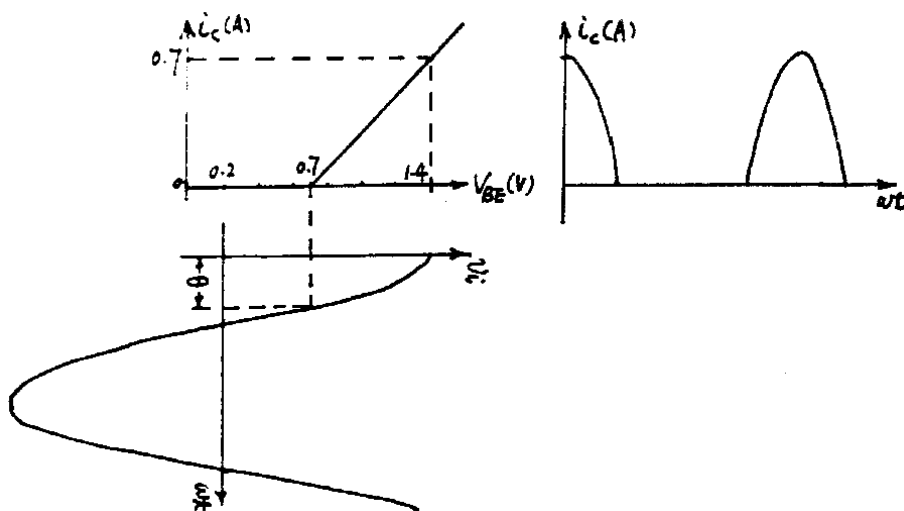


图 10-3

10-4

根据并联谐振回路公式 (1.2.7) 有

$$\frac{|Z_n|}{R_p} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left[Q_e \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right) \right]^2}}$$

当 $\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} = n$, 且 Q_e 较大时, 则有 $\frac{(Z_n)}{R_p} \approx \frac{1}{Q_e \left(n - \frac{1}{n} \right)}$

10-5 错误点：①晶体管 Q_1 的极性反了；② Q_1 集电极电源被 L_4 、 L_5 短路；③ Q_2 基极电阻 R_4 两端应并大电容以防止 R_4 分压输入信号；④ Q_2 集电极电源被 C_5 隔断没有加上。改正后电路见图。

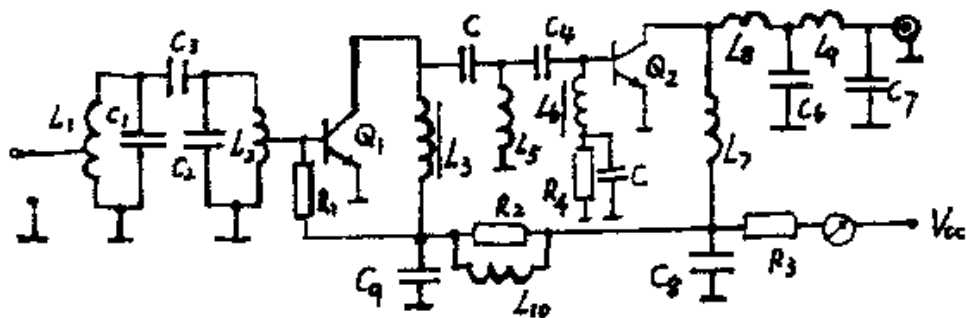


图 10-5

10-6

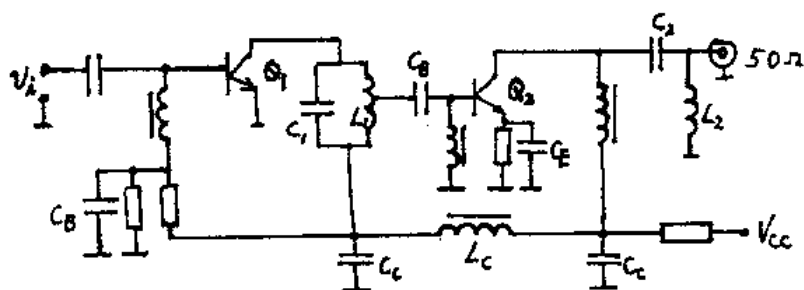


图 10-6

10-7

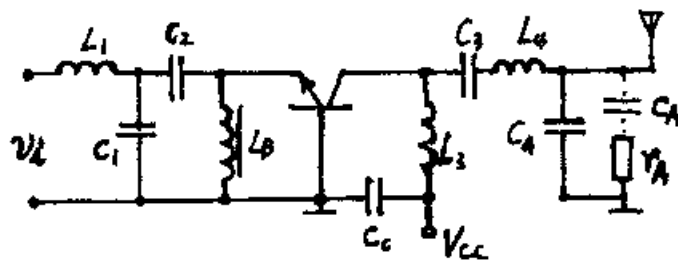


图 10-7

10-8

应该给扼流圈 L_{C1} 与 L_{C2} 分别接旁路电容 C_c 到地。为使 $m_a = 1$ ，由图 10-9-8 (b) 知，最大的 $V_{CC0} = 15V$ 。

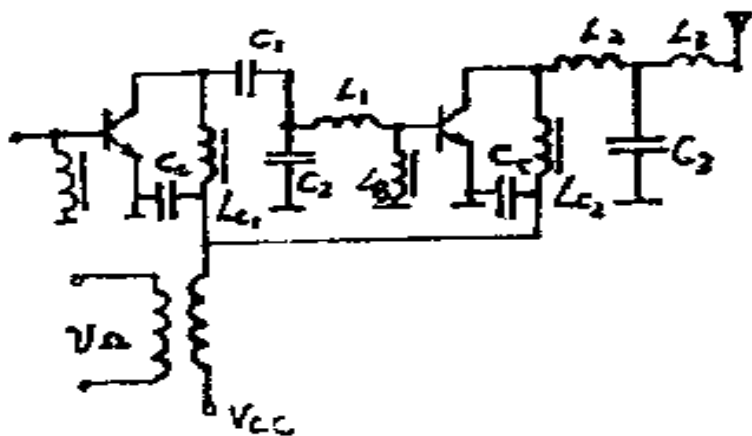


图 10—8 (a)

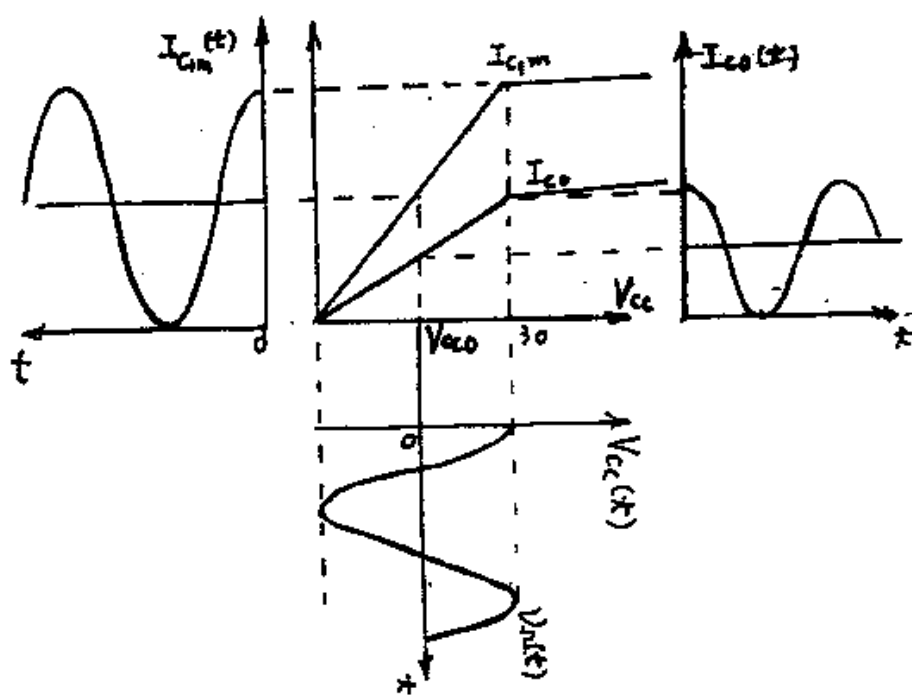


图 10—8 (b)

图 10—8

10-9

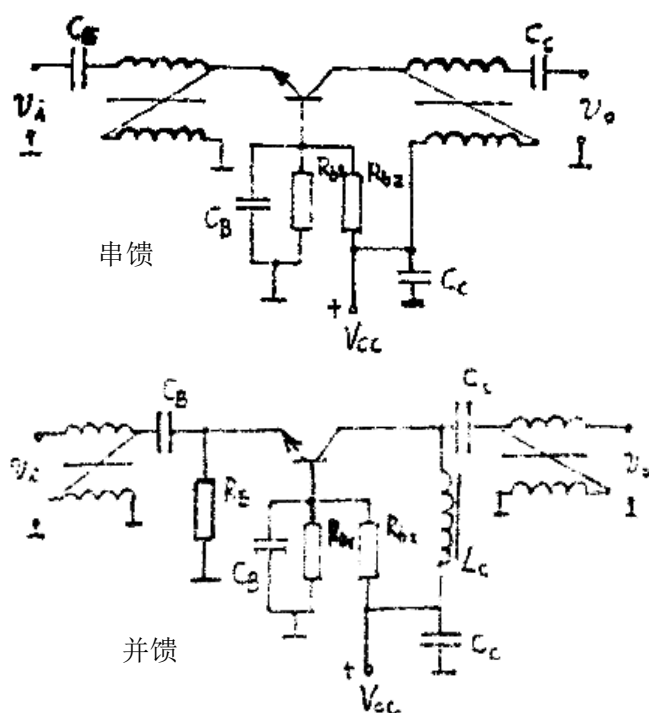


图 10-9

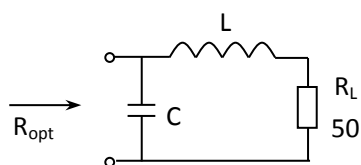
10-10

放大器的负载阻抗为 $R_{opt} = \frac{V_{Cm}^2}{2\rho_0} = \frac{(20 \times 0.95)^2}{2 \times 1} = 180.5\Omega$

匹配网络如图示。 $Q = \sqrt{\frac{180.5}{50} - 1} = 1.62$

$$X_L = R_L \cdot Q = 50 \times 1.62 = 80.78\Omega \rightarrow L = 128nH$$

$$X_C = \frac{R_{opt}}{Q} = \frac{180.5}{1.62} = 111.4 \rightarrow C = 14.29pF$$

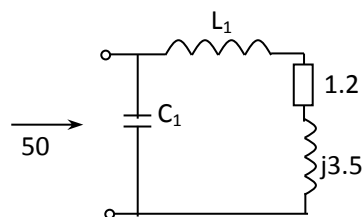


10-11 (1) 输入匹配网络为 $Q_1 = \sqrt{\frac{50}{1.2} - 1} = 6.38$

$$X_L = rQ_1 = 1.2 \times 6.38 = 7.65,$$

$$X_{L_1} = 7.65 - 3.5 = 4.15 \rightarrow L_1 = 0.73nH$$

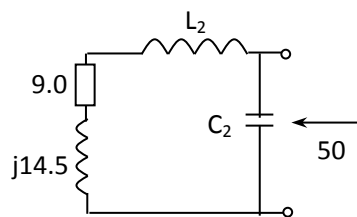
$$X_{C_1} = \frac{50}{Q_1} = \frac{50}{6.38} = 7.84 \rightarrow C_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 900 \times 10^6 \times 7.84} = 22.6pF$$



输出匹配网络为 $Q_2 = \sqrt{\frac{50}{9} - 1} = 2.13$

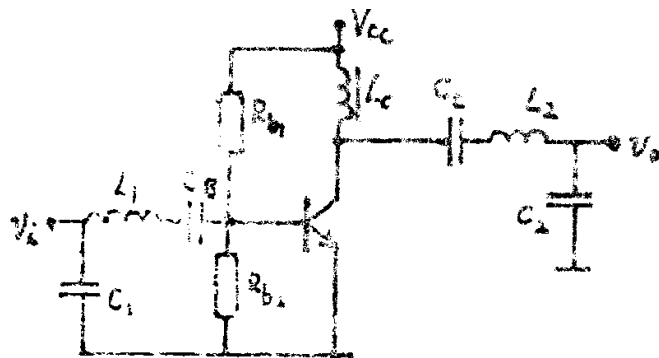
$$X_L = 9 \times 2.13 = 19.2,$$

$$X_{L_2} = 19.2 - 14.5 = 4.7 \rightarrow L_2 = 0.83nH$$



$$X_{C_2} = \frac{50}{Q_2} = \frac{50}{2.13} = 23.47 \rightarrow C_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 900 \times 10^6 \times 23.47} = 7.53 \text{pF}$$

(2) 见图



(3) $G_p = 12\text{dB} \rightarrow 15.85$ 输入功率: $P_i = \frac{P_0}{G_p} = \frac{3}{15.85} = 0.189\text{W}$

功率增加效率: $\eta_{PAE} = \frac{P_0 - P_i}{P_{dc}} = \frac{3 - 0.189}{24 \times 0.5} = 23.4\%$

10-12

(1) 电压型 D 类功率放大器电路如图 10-12 示。

由空载 $Q_0 = \frac{\omega_0 L}{r} = 100$ 和有载 $Q_e = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R_L + r} = 10$, 且 $R_L = 50\Omega$, 可得 $r = 5.55\Omega$,

$$\because \omega_0 L = r Q_0 \rightarrow L = \frac{r Q_0}{\omega_0} = \frac{5.55 \times 100}{2\pi \times 10^8} = 0.884 \mu\text{H}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 L} = \frac{1}{(2\pi \times 10^8)^2 \times 0.884 \times 10^{-6}} = 2.86 \text{pF}$$

串联回路效率: $\eta = \frac{I_L^2 R_L}{I_L^2 (R_L + r)} = \frac{R_L}{r + R_L} = 90\%$

(2) A 点电压表达式为 $v_A = V_{CC} \cdot S_1(\omega t) = V_{CC} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \cos \omega t - \frac{2}{3\pi} \cos 3\omega t + \dots \right)$

其中 V_A 的基波分量为 $v_{A_1} = \frac{2}{\pi} V_{CC} \cos \omega t$, 它在串联谐振回路中的电流为

$$i_L = \frac{2V_{CC}}{\pi(R_L + r)} \cos \omega t = I_L \cos \omega t$$

负载 R_L 得到的功率为 $P_L = \frac{1}{2} I_L^2 R_L = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4 \cdot V_{CC}^2}{\pi^2 (R_L + r)^2} R_L = 0.5\text{W}$

由此可计算出电源电压 $V_{CC} = \sqrt{\frac{0.5 \times \pi^2 (R_L + r)^2}{2R_L}} = 12.34\text{V}$

晶体管 Q_1 的集电极电流的幅度与 i_L 相同, 其表达式为

$$i_{C_1} = I_L \cos \omega t \cdot S_1(\omega t) = I_L \cos \omega t \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \cos \omega t + \dots \right)$$

其中直流分量为 $I_{C_0} = \frac{1}{\pi} I_L$

所以该放大器的集电极效率为

$$\begin{aligned}\eta_C &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} I_L^2 (r + R_L)}{I_{C_0} V_{CC}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} I_L^2 (r + R_L)}{\frac{1}{\pi} I_L V_{CC}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{2V_{CC}}{\pi(R_L + r)} \times \frac{(r + R_L)}{V_{CC}} = 1\end{aligned}$$

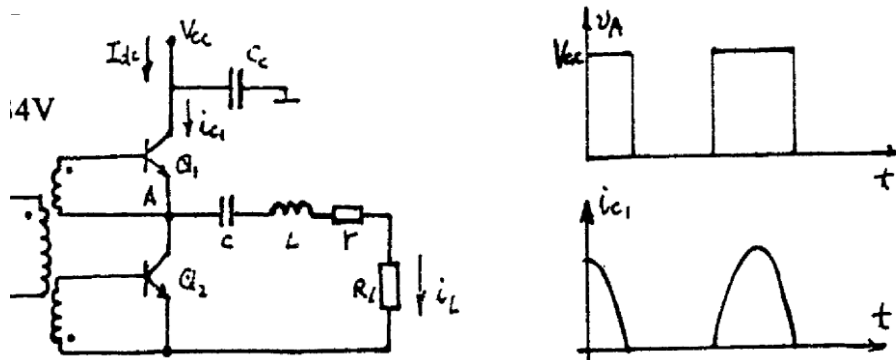


图 10-12

10-13

正常工作时 R_L 上的功率是 AO、BO 两支路功率的反向合成

$$P_L = P_A + P_B = \frac{V^2}{4R} + \frac{V^2}{4R} = \frac{10^2}{4 \times 100} \times 2 = 0.5W$$

由 $P_L = \frac{V_L^2}{R_L} \rightarrow V_L = \sqrt{P_L \cdot R_L} = \sqrt{0.5 \times 100} = 7.07V$

若 A'O 短路，BO 臂仍输出额定功率，但平均分配到 CO 和 DD 臂

$$\therefore P_L = \frac{1}{2} P_B = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{V^2}{4R} = 0.125W$$

$$V_L = \sqrt{P_L R_L} = \sqrt{0.125 \times 50} = 2.5V$$

10-14

各传输线变压器功能分析：

T_{r_4} 为 1:4 阻抗变换，在 C_3 点的输入阻抗为 $R_{C_3} = \frac{1}{4} R_L = 12.5\Omega$

T_{r_3} 为同相功率合成，将点 C_1 和点 C_2 处的功率合成到 C_3 点， R_3 为平衡电阻，

$\therefore R_3 = 4R_{C_3} = 50\Omega$ ，点 C_1 和点 C_2 处的输入阻抗为 $R_{C_1} = R_{C_2} = \frac{1}{2} R_3 = 25\Omega$ 。

T_{r_2} 为同相功率合成，将点 A_2 和点 B_2 处的功率合成到 C_2 点处， R_2 为平衡电阻，

$$R_2 = 4R_{C_2} = 4 \times 25 = 100\Omega$$

T_{r_1} 的功能与 T_{r_2} 相同， $R_1 = R_2 = 100\Omega$

则在 A_1 、 B_1 、 A_2 、 B_2 点的输入阻抗为 $R_i = \frac{1}{2} R_1 = 50\Omega$

10-15

T_{r_1} 、 T_{r_2} 、 T_{r_3} 均为同相两分配网络，用三只两分配器构成了一个四分配器。在 T_{r_2} 和 T_{r_3} 中，

R_{d_2} 和 R_{d_3} 是平衡电阻， $R_{d_2} = R_{d_3} = 2R_L$ ，在 T_{r_2} 和 T_{r_3} 的输入端的等效输入电阻为，

$R_{i_2} = \frac{1}{2} R_L$ ，此电阻作为 T_{r_1} 的负载。

R_{d_1} 是 T_{r_1} 的平衡电阻， $\therefore R_{d_1} = 2R_{i_2} = R_L$ ，

则 $R_{L_1} = \frac{1}{4} R_{d_1} = \frac{1}{4} R_L$

10-16

T_{r_1} 为不平衡→平衡变换， $Z_{C_1} = 50\Omega$

T_{r_6} 为反相分配网络，由于 T_{r_1} 的负载为 50Ω ，即 T_{r_6} 的平衡电阻为 50Ω ，所以它的两个负载分别为 25Ω ，且 $Z_{C_6} = 25\Omega$

T_{r_2} 和 T_{r_3} 共同构成一个阻抗变换网络，见图示，

$$R_i = \frac{V_i}{I_i} = \frac{3V}{I}, \quad R_0 = \frac{V_0}{I_0} = \frac{V}{3I}, \quad \text{则} \quad \frac{R_0}{R_i} = \frac{1}{9}$$

而 $R_i = 2 \times 25 = 50\Omega$ ， $R_0 = \frac{50}{9} = 5.6\Omega$ 。

T_{r_2} 及 T_{r_3} 的特性阻抗 $Z_{C_2} = Z_{C_3} = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{1}{3} R_i = 16.7\Omega$

T_{r_2} 及 T_{r_3} 的输出阻抗 R_0 是两晶体管 Q_1 、 Q_2 的输入阻抗的串联，所以

$$R_{i_1} = R_{i_2} = \frac{1}{2} R_0 = 2.8\Omega$$

T_{r_5} 为 1:4 阻抗变换器，又其输入阻抗 $R_{i_5} = \frac{1}{4} R_L = 12.5\Omega$ ，

$$Z_{C_5} = \sqrt{R_{i_5} \cdot R_L} = \sqrt{12.5 \times 50} = 25\Omega$$

T_{r_4} 为平衡→不平衡变换，其输入端阻抗为 $R_{i_4} = 12.5\Omega$ ， $Z_{C_4} = 12.5\Omega$ ，

T_{r_7} 为反相合成，其平衡端电阻为 12.5Ω ， Q_1 及 Q_2 的输出阻抗 R_{01} 、 R_{02} 即为 T_{r_7} 的信号

源内阻，所以 $R_{01} = R_{02} = \frac{1}{2} \times 12.5 = 6.25\Omega$ ，且 $Z_{C_7} = 6.25\Omega$ ，电阻 $R_4 = \frac{1}{2} R_{01} = 3.125\Omega$ 。

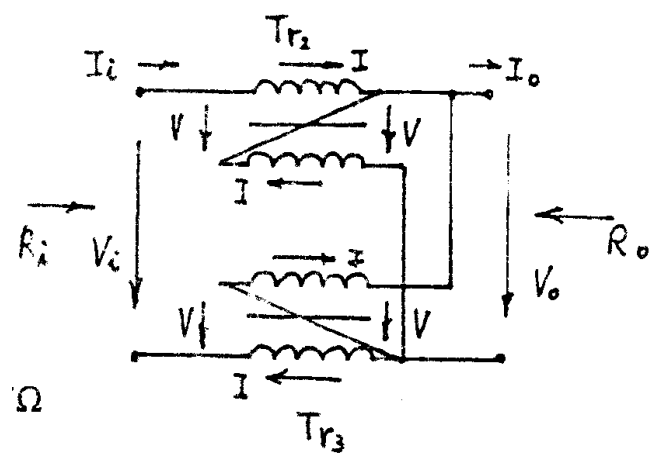


图 10-16

第十一章课后习题答案

11-1

(1) 增益变化比值

$$\frac{A_{\max}}{A_{\min}} = \frac{V_{om,\min} / V_{in,\min}}{V_{om,\max} / V_{in,\max}} = \frac{V_{om,\min}}{V_{om,\max}} \times \frac{V_{in,\max}}{V_{in,\min}} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{100}{1} = 50 \rightarrow 34dB$$

或可以这么计算:

输入信号幅度变化为:

$$\frac{V_{in,\max}}{V_{in,\min}} = \frac{100}{1} \rightarrow 40dB$$

输出信号幅度变化为:

$$\frac{V_{om,\max}}{V_{om,\min}} = \frac{2}{1} \rightarrow 6dB$$

因此, 增益控制范围为: $40 - 6 = 34dB$

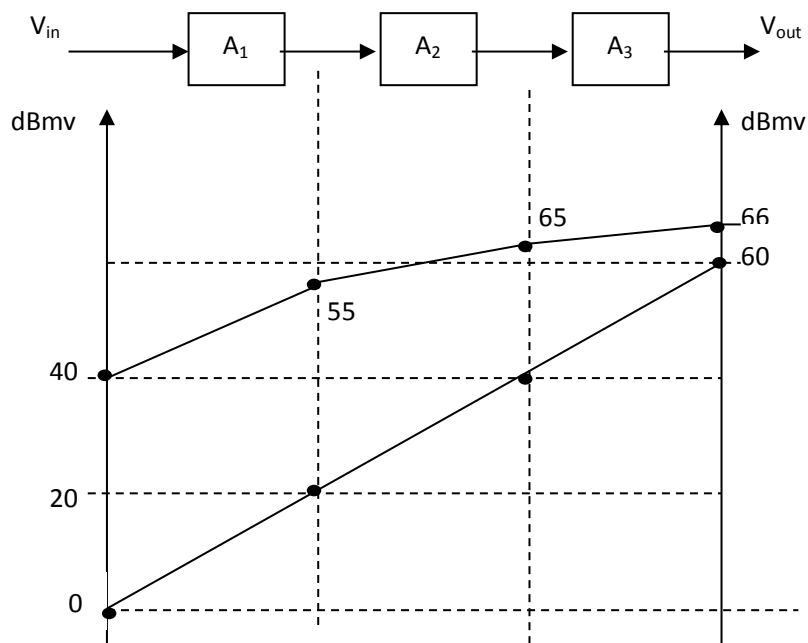
(2) 当输入信号最小时, 对应的增益最大, 且是: $A_{\max} = \frac{V_{om,\min}}{V_{in,\min}} = \frac{10^3}{1} \rightarrow 60dB$

由题意知, 此时三级放大器的增益相同, 即 $A_1 = A_2 = A_3 = 20dB$

按照题意, 三级放大器的增益变化分配比例为: $1:2:3.8$, 即 $34 \div (1+2+3.8) = 5$

则有

$$A_{1\min} = 20 - 5 = 15dB, \quad A_{2\min} = 20 - (5 \times 2) = 10dB, \quad A_{3\min} = 20 - (5 \times 3.8) = 1dB$$



电平图

11-2

求最大增益时的控制电压：

$$V_{in,min} \left(\frac{20}{1+2V_{C1}} \right)^3 = V_{om,min} \rightarrow 125 \times \left(\frac{20}{1+2V_{C1}} \right)^3 = 10^6 \rightarrow V_{C1} = 0$$

控制电压为零，由图 11.3.2 知，滤波器输出电压等于参考电压，即 $V_1 = R$

并由图 11.3.2 知， $V_1 = V_{om,min} K_d A_{LP}(0) = 1V$

所以参考电压 $R = 1$ 伏。

求增益最小时的控制电压：

$$V_{in,max} \left(\frac{20}{1+2V_{C2}} \right)^3 = V_{om,max} \rightarrow 125 \times 2000 \times \left(\frac{20}{1+2V_{C2}} \right)^3 \leq 2 \times 10^6 \rightarrow V_{C2} \geq 4.5V$$

$$\text{由} \quad V_{C2} = A_{OP} (V_{om,max} K_d A_{LP}(0) - R) = A_{OP} (2 - 1)$$

$$\text{得} \quad A_{OP} \geq 4.5$$

11-3

差分放大器单管交流等效电路如图示，其中

$$V_{GS} = \frac{1}{2}V_{in} - g_m V_{GS} R_d$$

$$V_{GS} = \frac{V_{in}/2}{1 + g_m R_d}$$

电阻 R_d 是晶体管 Q_3 的等效电阻的一半，即

$$R_d = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\mu_n C_{ox} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_3 (V_{GS3} - V_{th})}$$

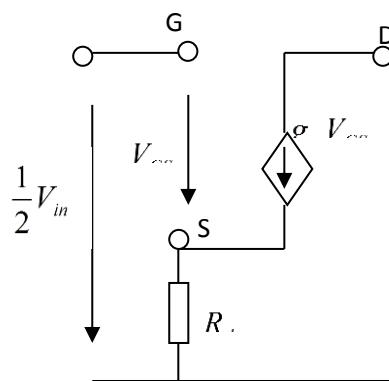
差分放大器的输出电压为

$$V_o = (i_1 - i_2)R_L = 2g_m \frac{V_{in}/2}{1 + g_m R_d} R_L$$

代入 R_d 的表示式，可得差分放大器与控制电压的关系为

$$A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{R_L}{\frac{1}{g_m} + R_d} = \frac{R_L}{\frac{1}{g_m} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\mu_n C_{ox} \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_3 (V_C - V_{th})}}$$

其中 V_C 是晶体管 Q_3 的栅极控制电压。



晶体管	高增益模式		低增益模式	
	$G_p = 14dB$		$G_p = -13dB$	
	$P_{1dB} = -15dBm$		$P_{1dB} = +5dBm$	
	$IIP_3 = -3dBm$		$IIP_3 = +17dBm$	
	状态	功能	状态	功能
M1	断开		导通	使 Q3 截至
M2	断开		导通	使 Q4 接通输入
M3	断开		导通	提供输入匹配
受控电流源	断开		导通	Q4 的偏置电流
Q3	导通	放大器	截至	
Q4	截至		导通	作为跟随器输出