E1214 Fundamentos de las Comunicaciones E0311 Comunicaciones

E0214 Comunicaciones

Curso 2023

Adrián Carlotto

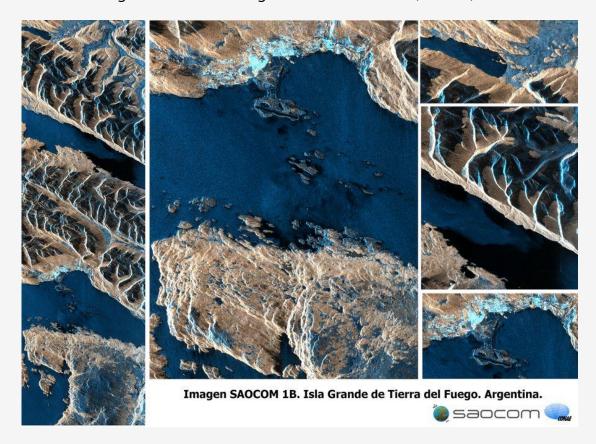


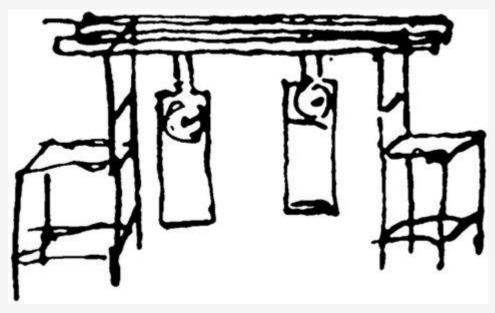
comunica@ing.unlp.edu.ar

Temas a tratar

- Lazo de Enganche de Fase (PLL)
- Bloques que lo componen
- Modelo lineal
- Algunos usos

Primeras imágenes del satélite argentino SAOCOM 1B (CONAE)

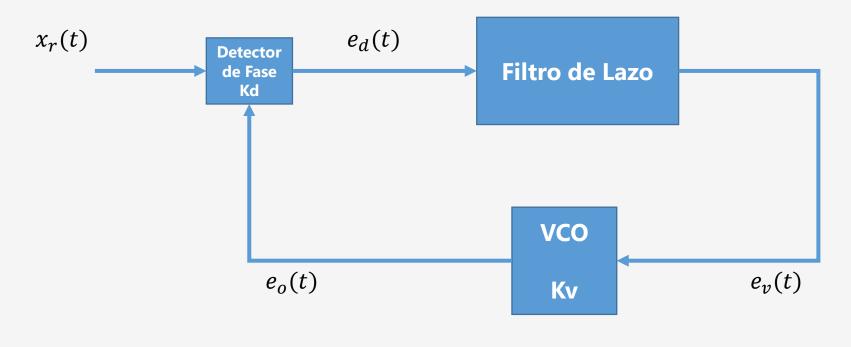




Christiaan Huygens (1665)



Lazo de Enganche de Fase (PLL)



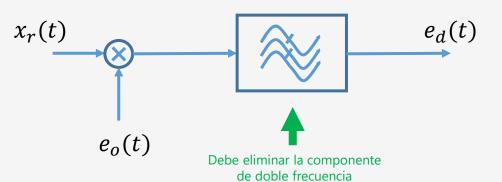
$$x_r(t) = A\cos(2\pi f_0 t + \phi(t))$$

$$e_o(t) = -B\sin(2\pi f_0 t + \theta(t))$$

$$\psi(t) = \phi(t) - \theta(t)$$

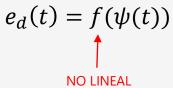
Detectores de Fase

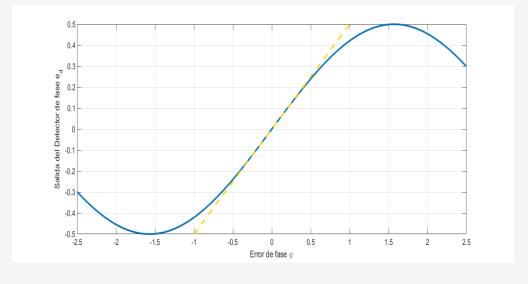
Multiplicador



$$e_d(t) = \left\{ -AB\cos(2\pi f_0 t + \phi(t)) \sin(2\pi f_0 t + \theta(t)) \right\}_{LPF}$$

$$e_d(t) = \frac{AB}{2} \operatorname{sen}(\phi(t) - \theta(t))$$





En condiciones cercanas al enganche

→ MODELO LINEAL PARA EL DETECTOR MULTIPLICATIVO

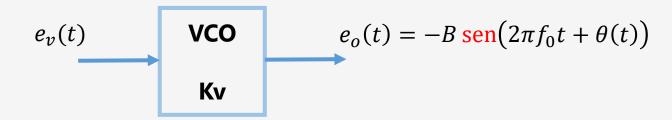
$$e_d(t) \cong \underbrace{\left(\frac{AB}{2}\right)}_{2} \left(\phi(t) - \theta(t)\right) = \underbrace{\left(k_D\right)}_{2} \psi(t) \qquad \longleftarrow \qquad E_d(s) = k_D \psi(s)$$

Otro tipos: Orex, IQ

Filtro de Lazo. VCO.



$$E_{v}(s) = E_{d}(s) F(s)$$



MODELO LINEAL PARA EL VCO

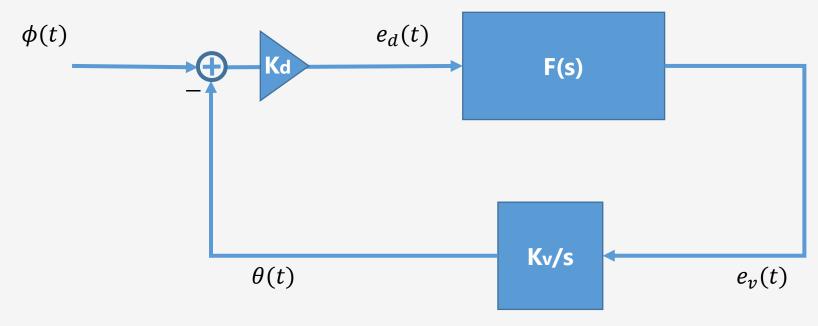
$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = k_v e_v(t)$$

$$\theta(t) = k_v \int_{-\infty}^t e_v(\lambda) d\lambda$$

$$\theta(s) = \frac{k_v}{s} E_v(s)$$

Modelo lineal en fase para el PLL

En condiciones de enganche o cercana a ella:



$$k_d \left[\phi(s) - \theta(s) \right] F(s) \frac{k_v}{s} = \theta(s)$$

$$H(s) = \frac{\theta(s)}{\phi(s)} = \frac{k_d k_v F(s)}{s + k_d k_v F(s)}$$

Función de transferencia en fase a lazo cerrado (modelo lineal)

Análisis no lineal del PLL de orden 1

ORDEN DEL PLL: orden de la ecuación diferencial que lo representa.

TIPO DEL PLL: en el modelo lineal, número de polos en el origen de la función de transferencia a lazo abierto.

Supongamos un PLL de primer orden (con F(s) = 1). La ecuación diferencial que lo representa:

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = k_v e_v(t) = k_d k_v \operatorname{sen}[\phi(t) - \theta(t)]$$

Cuando conectemos la señal sinusoidal de entrada $x_r(t)$, la frecuencia no coincidirá con la de la señal de salida del VCO \longrightarrow tendremos un escalón de frecuencia a la entrada de amplitud $\Delta\omega$ (rampa de fase)

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \Delta\omega \qquad t > 0$$

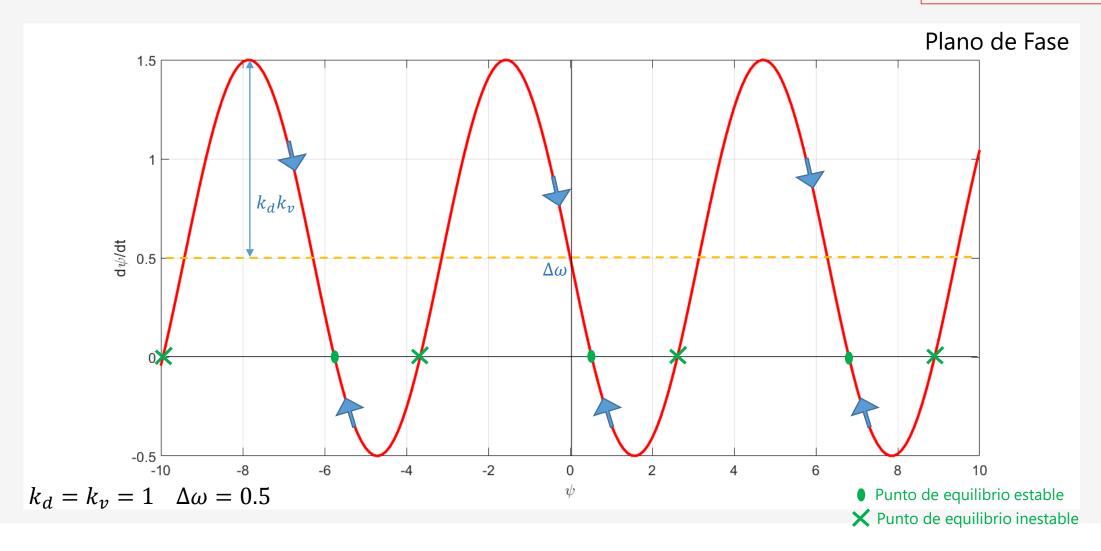
$$\phi(t) = \Delta\omega t \qquad t > 0 \qquad \dot{\theta} = k_d k_v \operatorname{sen}(\psi) = \dot{\phi} - \dot{\psi}$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{\psi} + k_d k_v \operatorname{sen}(\psi) = \Delta\omega$$

Análisis no lineal del PLL de orden 1

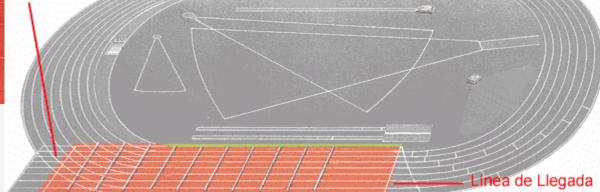
$$\dot{\psi} + k_d k_v \operatorname{sen}(\psi) = \Delta \omega$$

 $|\Delta\omega| < k_d k_v = K$



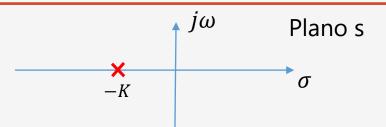


Nonlinear Dynamics And Chaos: With Applications To Physics, Biology, Chemistry And Engineering (Studies in Nonlinearity) por Steven H. Strogatz



Modelo lineal

$$H(s) = \frac{\theta(s)}{\phi(s)} = \frac{k_d k_v F(s)}{s + k_d k_v F(s)} \xrightarrow{F(s) = 1} H(s) = \frac{K}{s + K}$$

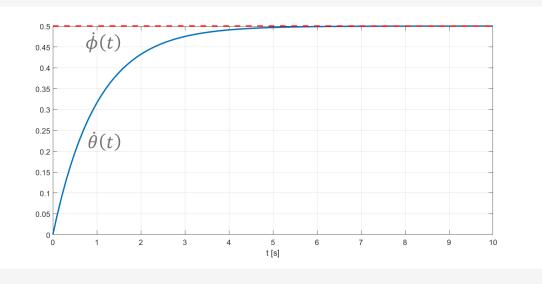


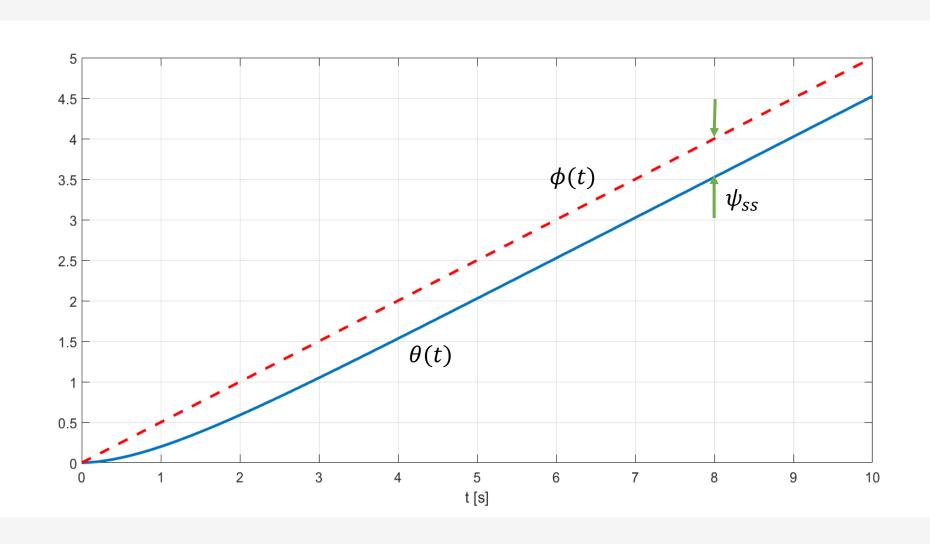
$$\operatorname{Si} \dot{\phi}(t) = \Delta \omega \quad t > 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \phi(t) = \Delta \omega t \quad t > 0$$

$$\theta(s) = \frac{\Delta \omega}{s^2} \frac{K}{s+K}$$
 $s \theta(s) = \frac{\Delta \omega}{s} \frac{K}{s+K}$

$$s \theta(s) = \frac{\Delta \omega}{s} - \frac{\Delta \omega}{s + K}$$

$$\dot{\theta}(t) = \Delta\omega (1 - e^{-Kt})u(t)$$





Ancho de banda de ruido

El rango de captura para el PLL de primer orden: $|\Delta\omega| < K$ es decir que necesito aumentar el valor de K para que el PLL se enganche para escalones de frecuencia más grandes.

Por otro lado, el Ancho de Banda equivalente de ruido para un sistema de primer orden:

$$B_N = \frac{\pi}{2} f_{-3dB} = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{K}{2\pi} = \frac{K}{4}$$



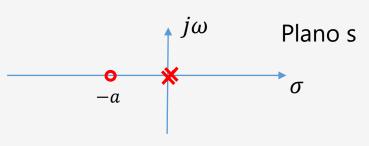


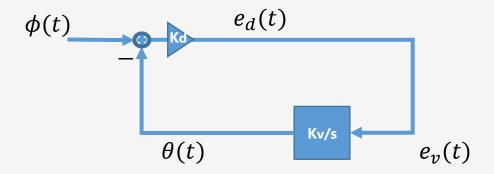


PLL 2do. Orden Tipo II (modelo lineal)

Necesito otro integrador

$$F(s) = \frac{s+a}{s}$$





PLL de primer orden

La transferencia de lazo cerrado:

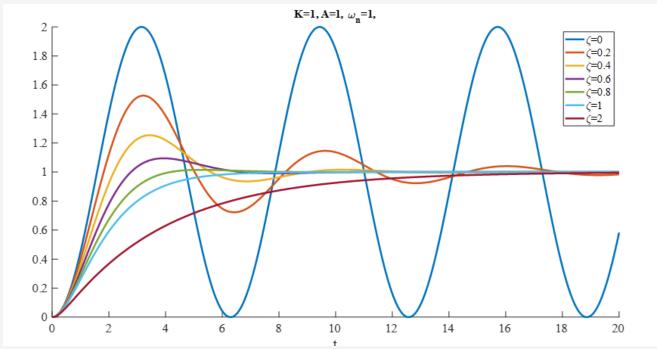
$$H(s) = \frac{\theta(s)}{\phi(s)} = \frac{K(s+a)}{s^2 + Ks + Ka}$$

La transferencia para el error:

$$\frac{\psi(s)}{\phi(s)} = 1 - H(s) = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + Ks + Ka} = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 2 \xi \omega_N s + \omega_N^2}$$

$$\omega_N = \sqrt{Ka}$$
$$\xi = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{K}{a}}$$

PLL 2do. Orden Tipo II (modelo lineal)



$$H(s) = \frac{\theta(s)}{\phi(s)} = \frac{K(s+a)}{s^2 + Ks + Ka}$$

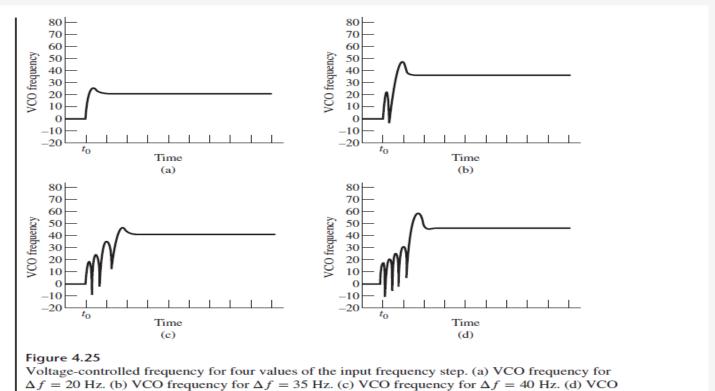
La transferencia para el error:

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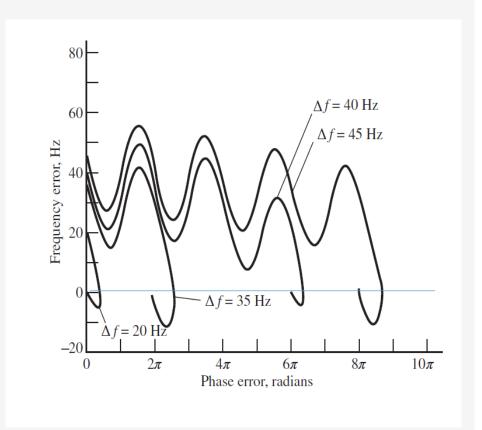
$$\omega_N = \sqrt{Ka}$$

$$\xi = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{K}{a}}$$

PLL 2do. Orden Tipo II (modelo no lineal)

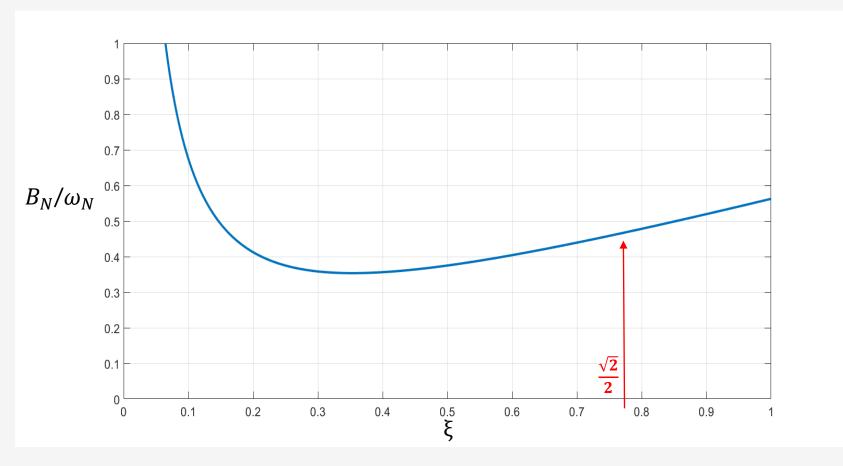


frequency for $\Delta f = 45$ Hz.

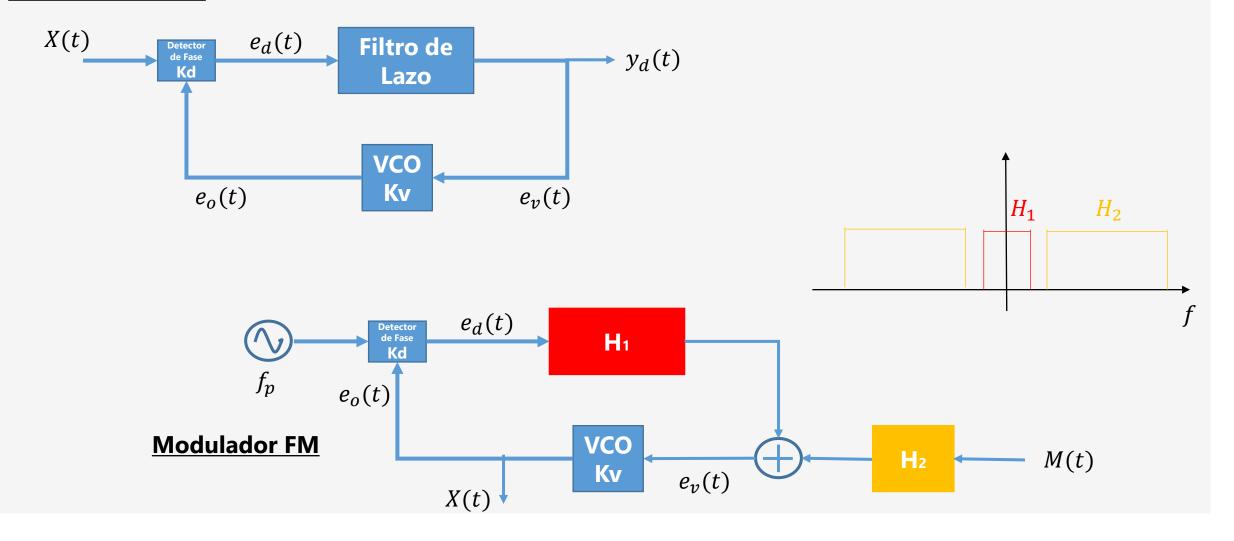


PLL 2do. Orden Tipo II

$$B_N = \frac{\omega_N}{2} \left(\xi + \frac{1}{8\xi} \right)$$

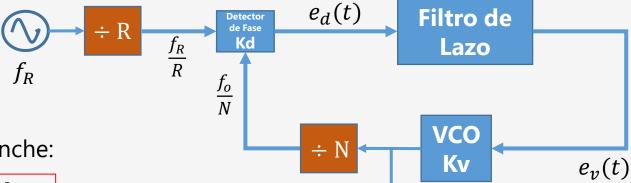


Demodulador FM



PLL usos: Síntesis de Frecuencia

Integer-N PLL



En condiciones de enganche:

$$\frac{f_o}{N} = \frac{f_R}{R} \longrightarrow f_o = \frac{N}{R} f_R$$

$$N,R \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Fractional-N PLL

$$f_o = (N + \frac{K}{F}) f_R$$

Fuentes:

- Principles of Communications, 5/E by Rodger Ziemer and William Tranter, John Wiley & Sons. Inc.
- Sitio de Analog Devices, Texas Instruments.
- CONAE

