目录

#题型 # Lecture 1 Milestone 5G优点 通信趋势 **_** 结构 Two Transformations: 高频调制的优点 收发机构架 (挖空) 频段: 300M-300GHz 射频通信电路的特点 器件模型 (画) # Lecture 2 2GHz 一阶功放 功放的印刷电路板 本征阻抗 尺寸1mil=0.0254mm 传输线 # Lecture 3 必考: 并联看导纳, 串联看阻抗 阻抗网络和导纳网络 S参数 矢量网络分析仪的架构 # Lecture 4 滤波器的归一化 切比雪夫滤波器 反归一化 滤波器实现&理查德变换 Kuroda法则 必考: 滤波器的设计步骤 耦合滤波器 ■ 沃尔金森功分器 耦合线定向耦合器 3dB微带线定向耦合器 # Lecture 5 增益压缩点 desensitization 阻次 Blocking 交调 (Cross Modulation) 互调 (Intermodulation) 码间干扰 AM/PM Conversion Noise 灵敏度和动态范围 # Lecture 6 FM 数字、模拟调制的基本概念 <u>相干检测</u> **上**非相干检测 正交调制 超外差接收机 Image rejection ■零中频接收机 正交下转换 (downconversion)

> Channel Selection DC Offsets

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传输结构
# lecture 7
# Lecture 8
  匹配盲区
     等O值曲线
  放大电路
# Lecture 9
     传输功率增益:
     单边功率增益:
     可用功率增益(available power gain):
     工作功率增益(power gain):
  低噪放的设计步骤
     稳定性圆
     等增益圆(constant gain)
     噪声系数圆
# Lecture 10
  宽带放大器
  平衡放大器
     多级放大器
    功率分压效率:
     PAE
     Class ABCDE的原理、效率和关系
     线性化的方法
# Lecture 11
     起振条件和稳定条件
     必考: 三点式振荡器,找出画面错误
     Clapp Oscillator
     Sillery Oscillator
     Series Crystal Oscillator
     压控振荡器
# Lecture 12
  基本框图
     转换增益
     必考: 填框图
     必考
     吉尔伯特混频器
# Lecture 13
     怎么利用锁相环构建频率综合器
# Lecture 14
     菲涅尔区 (公制英制)
     高频头 (参考)
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必考:公式或图解的方法描述哈特雷结构或weaver结构

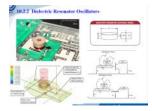
题型 (mi)

第一道大题: 很多小题, 大概是判断选择填空

后面是问答题和简单的计算

作业大题; ppt例题改两题

最后大题: 四通道高频头,只考两通道,另外两个通道要区别出来: 滤波器要讲出是几阶的: 沃尔金森功分器, 图上长相很低调: 正交调制: 介质振荡器



ecture 1 (页首)

Milestone (页首)

Hertz: 1888年第一个做到收发无线电波

1820 oersted, 电流磁效应;

1831 faraday, 电磁感应

1864 麦克斯韦电磁场理论

1894 Lodge传输wireless signals, 设计coherer (检波器)

1895 Tesla wireless information transmission

1897 Marconi 29km的无线电波传输

1901 Marconi 接收1700miles远的无线电信号

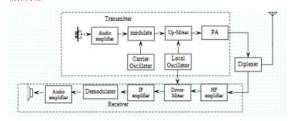
1904 热阴极电子管 Fleming

1906 Forest 真空管

1920 无线广播流行

收发机构架 (挖空) (gi)

模拟构架

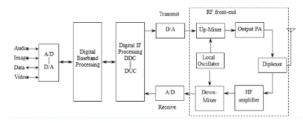


发射端: 音频放大器、调制器(加载波震荡器)、up混频器(加局部振荡器)、功放

三端口射频器件

接收端: 高频放大器、down混频器(加局部振荡器)、中频放大器、解调、音频放大器

数字构架



AD转换、数字基带处理、数字中频处理 (DDC-DUC)

发射端: DA转换

射频前端: Up混频器(局部振荡器)、输出攻防、三端口射频器件Diplexer、高频放大器、Down混频器

接收端:模数转换

数字中频处理、数字基带处理、DA转换

射频通信电路的特点(gi

多普勒: Moving造成频移、高速移动高速衰减、不同的信号的多普勒频移差就是多普勒spread

多径效应:多径是指无线电信号通过两条或多条路径到达接收天线的传播现象。每条路径都有不同的到达时间、相位和幅度的破坏性干扰,造成信号衰落和信号漂移。不同路径到达的信号的大小有一个称为 瑞利分布的分布,这被称为瑞利衰落

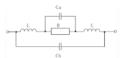
色散效应: 不同频率的信号产生的失真(distortion)具有不同的传播速度

Slow fading: 由Shadowing等事件引起的,如小山或大型建筑物等大型障碍物遮挡了发射机和接收机之间的主要信号路径

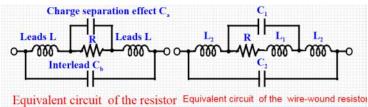
External interference: 闪电和太阳黑子;各种电器产生的电磁干扰;其它通信系统产生的无线电干扰

器件模型(画)(页首)

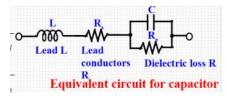
寄生电容、寄生电感、趋肤效应



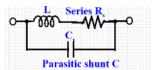
普通电阻和绕线式电阻(也就是电阻多串联一个电感)的高频模型



电容模型

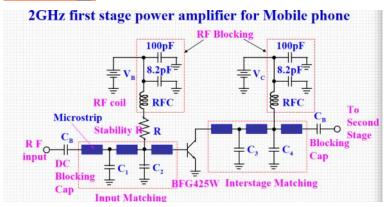


电感模型 (跟绕线式电阻像)



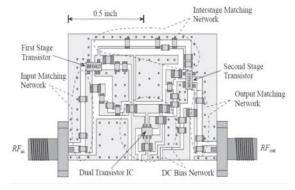
Lecture 2 (页首)

2GHz 一阶功放(页首)



Matching is needed,为了保证最大的功率传输和削减性能损失反射;高频信号与直流偏置条件的分离是通过两个射频阻塞网络(RFC)实现的射频输入-DC阻隔电容-输入匹配(并联RF线圈,即RFC)-晶体管-级间匹配(并联一个RFC)-直流阻隔电容-二级放大

<u>功放的印刷电路板(页首)</u>



板子上的洞: 处处接地,洞之间间距小于四分之波长。

中间的双晶体管IC(电源管理芯片),给放大器加直流偏置

<u>本征阻抗Z₀ = 3770hm</u>(页首)

<u>尺寸1mil=0.0254mm(页首)</u>

传输线 (页首)

特征阻抗
$$Z_0 = \frac{R+jwL}{k} = sqrt \frac{R+jwL}{G+iwC}$$

无耗传输线的特征阻抗 $Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L}{c}} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu d}{\epsilon w}}$,与传输线的宽度和厚度有关

终端反射系数 $\Gamma_0 = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0}$

- 终端开路, $\Gamma_0 = 1$,反射波极性相同(叠加)
- 终端短路, $\Gamma_0 = -1$,反射波反相(抵消)
- 终端匹配, $\Gamma_0 = 0$,无反射,负载全部吸收

传播常数 $k=k_r+jk_i=\sqrt{(R+jwL)(G+jwC)}=jw\sqrt{LC}(losslessline)$ (解Helmholtz方程(∇^2+k^2)A=0得到)

衰减系数 $\alpha = k_r = 0$, 波数或者传播常数 $\beta = k_i - w\sqrt{LC}$, $\beta\lambda = 2\pi$

$$V(z) = V^+(e^{-j\beta z} + \Gamma_0 e^{j\beta z}), I(z) = \frac{V^+}{Z_0}(e^{-j\beta z} - \Gamma_0 e^{j\beta z})$$

相速 $v_p = \frac{w}{\beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$

驻波($\Gamma_0=-1$,终端短路): 终端指向入射端。 $V(d)=V^+(e^{j\beta d}-e^{-j\beta d})=2jV^+sin(\beta d)$

$$v(d,t) = Re\{Ve^{jwt}\} = -2V^+sin(\beta d)sin(wt)$$

反射系数 $\Gamma(d) = \Gamma_0 e^{-j2\beta d}$

驻波系数 $SWR = \frac{V_{max}}{V_{min}} = \frac{1+|\Gamma_0|}{1-|\Gamma_0|}$,匹配时=1,断开路=无穷。严格地说,SWR 只能应用于无损线路。由于衰减,电压或电流波的大小随距离的变化而减小。由于大多数射频系统具有非常低的损耗,SWR 可以安 全地应用。

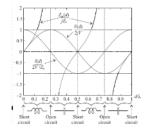
如果SWR小于1,说明反射波比入射波大,自激振荡,负阻

输入阻抗和负载阻抗的关系: $Z_{in}(d) = Z_0 \frac{1+\Gamma(d)}{1-\Gamma(d)} = Z_0 \frac{Z_L+jZ_0 \tan(\beta d)}{Z_0+jZ_L \tan(\beta d)}$

 $Z_{in}(d = \lambda/2) = Z_L$, 与本征阻抗无关

 $Z_{in}(d=\lambda/4) = Z_0^2/Z_L$

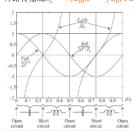
• 短路传输线 $Z_L = 0, Z_{in}(d) = jZ_0 tan(\beta d)$



 $0 - \lambda/4$, 感抗, 到开路情况

 $\lambda/4 - \lambda/2$, 容抗, 回到短路情况(一个周期)

• 开路传输线 $Z_L = \infty, Z_{in}d = -j Z_0/t an(\beta d)$



• 四分之波长传输线

If $Z_L = Z_0, Z_{in}(d) = Z_0$, 无关长度

四分之波长匹配器(窄带匹配),只要 $Z_0 = \sqrt{Z_L Z_{in}}$,输入与负载任意匹配

E.g

Example 2.8 A transistor input impedance 25Ω , at 500MHz matched to a 50Ω microstrip line 。 Thickness of dielectric 1mm, $\varepsilon = 4$, loss is neglected , Find the length, width and characteristic impedance of $\lambda/4$ parallel-plate line Transformer for which matching is achieved .

Solution: $Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} \frac{d}{w}$ $Z_0 = \sqrt{Z_L Z_m}$ Z_{in} in impedance: $Z_{line} = \sqrt{Z_m Z_L} = 35.355\Omega = \sqrt{\mu/\varepsilon} d/w$ Z_{in}=50 Ω w

Then: $w = \sqrt{\mu_0 / \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} d / Z_{line} = 5.239 \ mm$

 $L = \mu d / w = 235.8 \ nH / m$, $C = \varepsilon w / d = 188.6 \ pF / m$

 $l = \frac{\lambda}{4} = \frac{v_p}{4f} = \frac{1}{4f\sqrt{LC}} = 74.967 \ mm$ From: $Z_{in}(d) = Z_{line} \frac{1 + \Gamma_0 e^{-j2\beta d}}{1 - \Gamma_0 e^{-j2\beta d}}$ Get figure

Cannot work over a wide frequency band

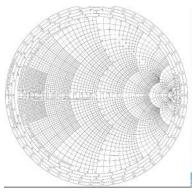
matched not only at 500MHz, but also 1.5 GHz メガランナ、学 信息与电子工程学院

共轭匹配:线性单频点,效率百分之五十(需要非线性,能量拓展到别的频率)

Return Loss: $RL = -20log |\Gamma_{in}| (dB)$

Insertion Loss: $IL = -10log(1 - |\Gamma_{in}|^2)(dB)$

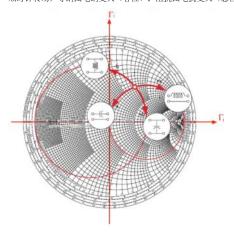
Lecture 3 (页首)



SWR是等反射系数圆的右交点

必考: 并联看导纳, 串联看阻抗 (mi)

顺时针转动,导纳图电纳变大(容性);阻抗图电抗变大(感性)



阻抗网络和导纳网络 (页首)

$$\begin{cases} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_N \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \cdots & Z_{1N} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \cdots & Z_{2N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ Z_{N1} & Z_{N2} \cdots & Z_{NN} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ \vdots \\ i_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ \vdots \\ i_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \cdots & Y_{1N} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \cdots & Y_{2N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ Y_{N1} & Y_{N2} \cdots & Y_{NN} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_N \end{bmatrix}$$

ABCD-matrix:
$$\begin{cases} v_1 \\ i_1 \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(v_1) \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \end{bmatrix} (i_1)$$

h-matrix: $\begin{cases} v_1 \\ i_2 \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ v_2 \end{cases}$

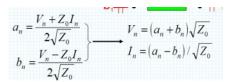
ABCD可级联; h不可级联;

h矩阵描述三极管的连接。

S参数(页首)

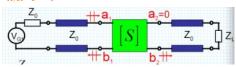
入射波和反射波

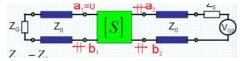
- S_{11} 是输入端反射系数,设备在输入端的反射损耗,越小说明输入匹配越好。
- S_{21} 是从端口1输入在端口2输出的程度,考察放大器增益的指标,越大工作效率越高。
- S_{22} 是输出端反射系数,越小说明设备的内部匹配度越好,反射损耗越小。
- S_{12} 是从端口2输入在端口1输出的程度,代表输出端的反射损耗,越小说明输出匹配越好,输出端损耗越小。



 $a_n = 0$ 意味着没有波通过端口1或2返回,仅当连接的传输线连接了特征阻抗:

$S_{11/21}, Z_L = Z_0$





年年考: (还是作业题)

Example 4.7 Find the S-Parameters and the resistive elements for the 3dB attenuator network, assuming that the network is placed into a transmission line section with a characteristic line impedance of $Z_0 = 50\Omega$ R

Solution: An attenuator should be matched to the line Impedance and must therefore meet the requirements

pedance and must therefore meet the requirements
$$S_{11} = S_{22} = 0$$

$$Z_{in} = R_1 + \frac{R_3(R_2 + 50)}{R_3 + R_2 + 50} = 50\Omega$$
 attenuator network
$$V_2 = \left(\frac{\frac{R_3(R_2 + 50)}{R_3 + R_2 + 50}}{R_1 + \frac{R_3(R_2 + 50)}{R_3 + R_2 + 50}}\right) \frac{50V_1}{R_2 + 50}$$

For a 3dB attenuation, we require
$$S_{21} = \frac{2V_2}{V_{G1}} = \frac{V_2}{V_1} = 0.707 = S_{12}$$

After simplification it is seen that
$$R_1=R_2=\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1}Z_0=8.58\Omega \ and \ R_3=2\sqrt{2}Z_0=141.4\Omega$$

T矩阵

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1^A \\ b_1^A \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} T_{11}^A & T_{12}^A \\ T_{21}^A & T_{22}^A \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T_{11}^B & T_{12}^B \\ T_{21}^B & T_{22}^B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_2^B \\ a_2^B \end{bmatrix}$$

T可级联; S不可级联

S参数需要与阻抗相除,每个端口的阻抗可以不一样的。

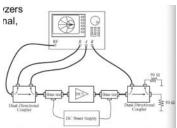
$$a_n = \frac{V_n^+}{\sqrt{Z_{0n}}}\,, \quad b_n = \frac{V_n^-}{\sqrt{Z_{0n}}}\,, \quad S_{ij} = \frac{b_i}{a_j}\Big|_{a_n = 0(n \neq j)} = \frac{V_i^-/\sqrt{Z_{0i}}}{V_j^+/\sqrt{Z_{0j}}}\Big|_{V_a^+ = 0(n \neq j)}$$

相移:

$$\begin{cases} V_{in}^{-}(-l_1) \\ V_{out}^{-}(-l_2) \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-j\beta_1 l_1} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-j\beta_2 l_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-j\beta_1 l_1} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-j\beta_2 l_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} V_{in}^{+}(-l_1) \\ V_{out}^{+}(-l_2) \end{cases}$$

矢量网络分析仪的架构 (页首)

通过耦合器分离透射波、入射波和反射波



双向耦合器-支流偏执器-被测器件-直流偏置器-双向耦合器

Lecture 4 (页首)

重点概念: 低通高通、带通带阻、频率归一化

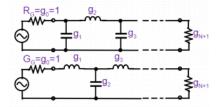
滤波器参数: 通带阻带、过渡带、Q值(能量存储和能量损耗,通带越窄越大,频率选择性越好)

 $\frac{1}{Q_{LD}} = \frac{1}{Q_E} + \frac{1}{Q_E}$, 总Q值与滤波器Q值和外部Q(负载)有关。

$$Q_F = \frac{w_0 L}{R}, Q_E = \frac{w_0 L}{R_E}, Q_{LD} = \frac{w_0 L}{R + R_E} = \frac{1}{w_0 C (R + R_E)}$$

$$I\!\!L = 10\log\frac{P_{\rm in}}{P_{L}} = 10\log\frac{1+\varepsilon^{2}Q_{LD}^{2}}{Q_{LD}^{2}/Q_{E}^{2}} = 10\log(1+\varepsilon^{2}Q_{LD}^{2}) - 10\log\left(1-\frac{Q_{LD}}{Q_{F}}\right)^{2}$$

滤波器的归一化(页首)



切比雪夫滤波器(页首)

偶次模负载高阻抗,选奇数阶。相比最大平坦滤波器,能用更少的阶数实现更快的带外衰减,代价是带内波纹。

反归一化 (页首)

Low-pass prototype	Low-pass	High-pass	Bandpass	Bandstop
	$\frac{L}{\omega_c}$	$\frac{1}{T}$ $\frac{1}{\omega_c L}$	$ \frac{\frac{L}{BW}}{\frac{BW}{\omega_0^2 L}} $	$\frac{1}{(BW)L} = \underbrace{\begin{cases} (BW)L \\ \omega_0^2 \end{cases}}$
$\frac{1}{T} C = g_k$	$\frac{1}{\Gamma} \frac{C}{\omega_c}$	$ \frac{1}{\omega_c C} $	$\frac{C}{BW} = \frac{BW}{\omega_0^2 C}$	$ \frac{\frac{1}{(BW)C}}{\frac{(BW)C}{\omega_0^2}} $

滤波器实现&理查德变换(页首)

A short-circuit transmission line: $Z_{in}(d) = jZ_0 \tan(\beta d) = jZ_0 \tan\theta$

When pick the line length to be $\frac{\lambda_0}{8}$

Electric length:
$$\theta = \beta \frac{\lambda_0}{8} = \frac{2\pi f}{v_p} \frac{v_p}{8f_0} = \frac{\pi f}{4f_0} = \frac{\pi}{4}\Omega$$

$$jX_L = j\omega L = jZ_0 \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\Omega\right) = SZ_0$$

A open-circuit transmission line:

$$jB_C = j\omega C = jY_0 \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\Omega\right) = SY_0$$

Where $S = jtan\left(\frac{\pi\Omega}{A}\right)$ is the actual Richards transform.

用终端短路或者开路的 λ/8传输线来等效串联电感和并联电容。

Kuroda法则(页首)

除了单元元素之外,能够将实际上难以实现的设计转换为更适合的过滤器实现也很重要。例如,由短路传输线实现的串联电感比并联短路线实现起来更复杂。为了促进各种传输线之间的转换,黑田发展了四重性。

Initial circuit	Kuroda identity	Initial circuit	Kuroda identity
Y _c =S/Z _c Unit element	Unit element	Y _c =S/Z, □ Unit diement Z,	NZ.
Z_=Z,S o_Munit element oz,o	Unit element	Z ₁ =Z ₁ S Unit element Z ₁ /Z ₁	Z =SZ/N Unit element

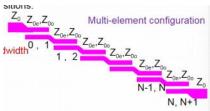
必考:滤波器的设计步骤(页首)

- 1. 选择归一化滤波器参数,满足设计指标
- 2. 用八分之波长传输线替代电容电感
- 3. 通过Kuroda法则将series stub line转换到shunt stubs

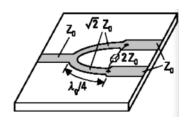
耦合滤波器 (页道)

差分的特点: 抑制共模干扰

必考: 耦合器带通滤波器的阶数(中间有几个就是几阶)



沃尔金森功分器(斑道)



$$S_{22} = S_{33} = 0$$
 (ports 2 a
 $S_{12} = S_{21} = \frac{V_2^e + V_2^e}{V_2^e + V_2^e} = -j/\sqrt{2}$ (symmetric symmetric symmetri

$$S_{13} = S_{31} = -j/\sqrt{2}$$

$$S_{-1} = S_{-1} = 0$$

$$S_{23} = S_{32} = 0$$

(ports 2 and 3 matched for even and odd modes)

(symmetry due to reciprocity)

(symmetry of ports 2 and 3)

(due to short or open at bisection)

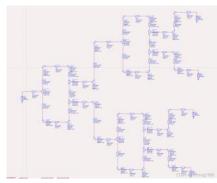
$$\begin{bmatrix} S \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -j/\sqrt{2} & -j/\sqrt{2} \\ -j/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -j/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

输出匹配时,没有功率消耗在电阻上(隔离电阻两端信号等幅等相,无压差,不过信号);输出端口反射的功率会消耗在电阻上,所以输出端口是相互隔离的

耦合线定向耦合器 (gm)

希望实现等功率一分四的耦合器,四个端口的相位差是90度:

1. 沃尔金森(可以实现任意比例的功分)+相移传输线



$$Z_{02}=k^2Z_{03}=Z_0\sqrt{K(1+K^2)}$$

$$Z_{03} = Z_0 \sqrt{rac{1+K^2}{K^3}}$$

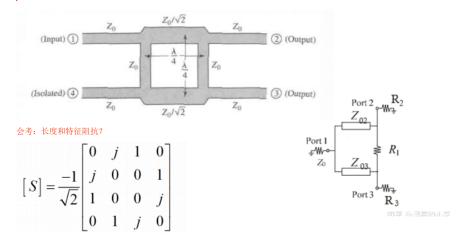
$$R = Z_0(K + \frac{1}{K})$$

$$R_2 = Z_0 K$$

$$R_3 = \frac{Z_0}{K}$$

 $P_3 = kP_2$

| 3dB微带线定向耦合器 (页前)



Lecture 5 (页首)

增益压缩点 (页首)

1dB压缩点

desensitization 阻次 (页首)

由于大信号往往会降低电路的平均增益,弱信号可能会经历一个消失的小增益

Blocking (页首)

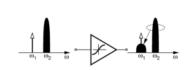
Gain drop to Zero (
$$\alpha$$
3 < 0) If $x(t) = A_1 {\cos w_1} t + A_2 {\cos w_2} t,$

$$y(t) = (\alpha_1 A_1 + \frac{3}{4} \alpha_3 A_1^3 + \frac{3}{2} \alpha_3 A_1 A_2^2) {\cos w_1} t + \dots$$

$$y(t) = (\alpha_1 + \frac{3}{2}\alpha_3 A_2^2) A_1 \cos w_1 t + \dots$$

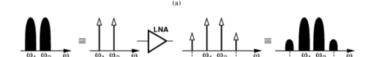
交调 (Cross Modulation) (页首)

$$y(t) = \left[\alpha_1 + \frac{3}{2}\alpha_3 A_2^2 \left(1 + \frac{m^2}{2} + \frac{m^2}{2}\cos 2\omega_m t + 2m\cos\omega_m t\right)\right] A_1\cos\omega_1 t + \cdots$$



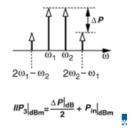
互调(Intermodulation)(页首)

当两个频率不同的信号被应用于一个非线性时,输出通常会显示一些不是输入频率谐波的分量。 三阶交调: $2w_1 - w_2$ 和 $2w_2 - w_1$



输入信号增加1dB, 三阶交调信号增加3dB

1dB压缩点和三阶交调点差了约9.6dB



码间干扰 (页首)

码间干扰不是随机信号,不是加性噪声而是乘性噪声

AM/PM Conversion (页首)

非线性失真

Noise (页首)

噪声系数的概念:

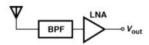
- 1. 热噪声: 电阻、基极和发射极电阻、沟道电阻
- 2. 闪烁噪声(flicker noise): 低频占主导,高频是白噪声
- 3. 输入相关噪声

$$NF = \frac{SNR_{in}}{SNR_{out}}, NF|_{dB} = 10log \frac{SNR_{in}}{SNR_{out}}$$

噪声级联: $NF_{tot} = NF_1 + \frac{NF_2 - 1}{A_{P_1}}$, 第一级噪声加上第二级噪声减一除以第一级放大系数

等效噪声温度

必考:



$$NF_{tot} = NF_{filt} + \frac{NF_{LNA} - 1}{L^{-1}}$$
$$= L + (NF_{LNA} - 1)L$$
$$= L \cdot NF_{LNA}.$$

if L = 1.5 dB and NFLNA = 2 dB, then NFtot = 3.5 dB.

无源器件的噪声系数就是插损

会考LNA与BPF反一下的结果。

灵敏度和动态范围 (页首)

 $P_{in,min} = -174dB \, m/H \, z + NF + 10logB + SNR_{min}$

最小信噪比取决于解调能力,B是带宽

 $dBm = 10log(P/1\,mW)$

SFDR: 信号的三阶交调值恰好达到Noise Floor时,信号功率计算出来值;下限时信号功率为noise floor+SNR。

Lecture 6 (页音)

调幅调频调相正交调制

FM(_{页首})

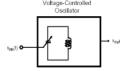


Figure 3.7 Simple frequency modulator

变容二极管 (Diode varactor)

数字、模拟调制的基本概念(页值)

Digital modulation scheme

- More information capacity
- · Compatibility with digital data services
- Higher data security
- Better signal quality
- Quicker system availability WWW ; WWW ;

Analog vs Digital

- AM → ASK
- FM → FSK
- PM → PSK



Figure 3.12 (a) Amplitude, (b) phone, and (c) Insquency shift legists

相干检测(页道)

- 载波和振荡器之间的相位同步
- 更低的误码率 than 非相干版本

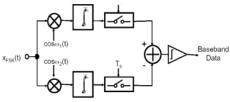


Figure 3.24 Coherent FSK detector.

非相干检测 (页道)

- RF设计更常用
- 更小复杂度

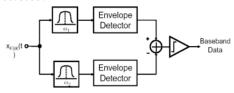
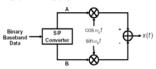


Figure 3.25 Noncoherent FSK detector

正交调制(页篇)

一路乘正弦一路乘余弦。



相干QPSK检测

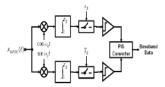
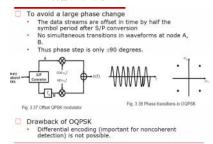
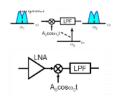


Fig. 3.34 Coherent QPSK detection

QPSK缺点: 传输中的大频移



超外差接收机(斑)



混频器:一个乘法器,将信号的频率±w0

LNA减除混频器的高噪声

LPF过滤高频信号 (消除本振泄露)

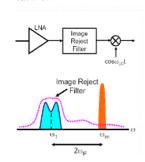
w0(wlo)由局部振荡器产生

w2 (wif) 叫做中频 (intermediate frequency)

Image rejection (页首)

会产生镜像频率

1. 镜频滤波器



高中频: 最小镜像信号, 低信道选择;

低中频: 最大干扰压缩, 差镜像抑制

Trade-off

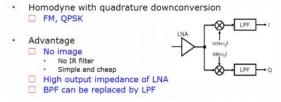
2. 双IF结构



零中频接收机 (瓦首)

不是零中频一定有镜频。

正交下转换 (downconversion) (页首)



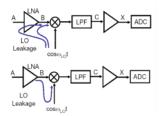
Channel Selection (页首)

• rejection of 通道外干扰

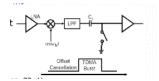
DC Offsets (页首)

直流偏移电压损坏信号;

Offset voltage generation: Self mixing; LO leakage; Strong interferer

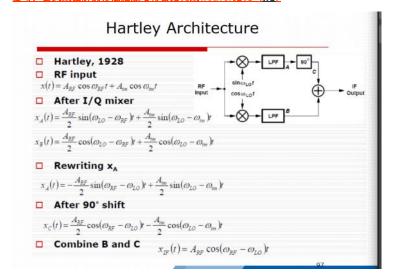


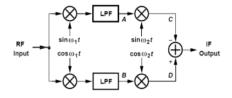
解决:



I/Q正交失配

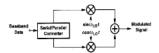
<u>必考:公式或图解的方法描述哈特雷结构或weaver结构(页首)</u>

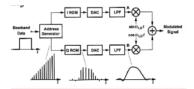




传输结构 (亞麗)

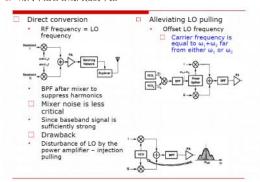
Digital Phase Modulation System



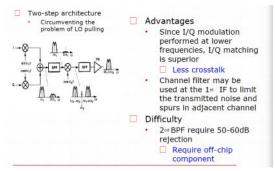


减少本振影响(LO pulling):

1. 用两个组合合成间接的本振



2. 两步法



lecture 7 (元本)

RF器件的名字和功能

• Schottky diode: 肖特基二极管

• PIN Diode: 光电二极管, 光检测器

• Varactor diode: 变容二极管

• IMPATT diode: 负阻特性的微波二极管,固体i微波功率源

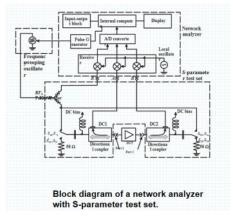
• Tunnel Diode: 隧道二极管,开关电路或高频振荡电路(开关特性好)

BJT/FET

场效应管相对BJT的优缺点:

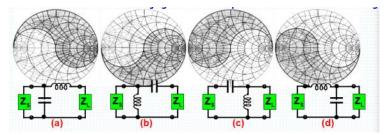
更好的温度表现;噪声表现;高输入阻抗;漏电流更加线性;上限频率更高;能耗小。

高输入阻抗导致匹配网络更难建立; power handling capabilities更差



Lecture 8 (页首)

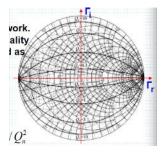
匹配盲区(斑)



阴影部分的负载阻抗是不能实现匹配的。

(a) (b) (c) (d) 一起看, 归一化阻抗在单位电阻圆外选ab, 归一化阻抗在单位电阻圆内选cd。

等Q值曲线 (页首)



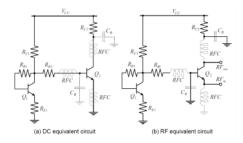
T型和pi型网络:可以控制Q值。

微带线匹配网络:

在中 GHz 范围内,我们通常采用混合方法,将集总元件和分布元件相结合。这些类型的匹配网络通常包含许多串联连接的传输线和并联配置间隔的电容器。在这种设计中通常避免使用电感器,因为它们比电容器具有更高的电阻损耗。

放大电路(页道)

直流等效网络和交流等效网络的区分



Lecture 9 (页首)

传输功率增益: $G_T = \frac{P_L}{n}$ (页首)

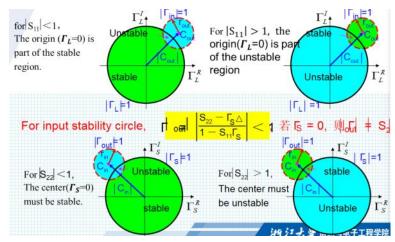
单边功率增益: GTU (页首)

可用功率增益(available power gain); $G_A = \frac{ZZ + Z}{Z + Z} = \frac{ZZ + Z}{Z} = \frac{Z}{Z} = \frac{Z$

低噪放的设计步骤(页道)

选择三极管-构造直流偏置网络-工作状态S参数-分析稳定性(绝对稳定?部分稳定需要画出等稳定性圆轨迹,匹配时避开不稳定区)-画出等增益曲线圆图和等噪声曲线圆图-最大增益点和最小噪声点-选择合适的点作为Gamma_S的点-确定输入匹配网络-Gamma_out确定-Gamma_L(out的共轭)确定-确定输出匹配网络-画出集总参数电路-得出对应传输线模型-构造基于射频微带线的低噪放结构

稳定性圆(页首)



需要反射系数圆内稳定

等增益圆 (constant gain) (页首)

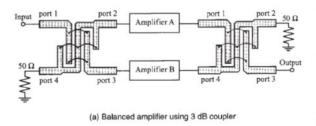
噪声系数圆(mǎ)

Lecture 10 (页首)

宽带放大器 (页道)

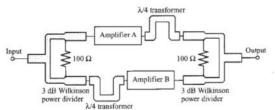
匹配需要考虑: 有源器件的增益带宽积所施加的限制。最终当频率达到过渡频率时晶体管变成衰减器。(|S21|degration;|S12|increasing;frequency variation of s11 and s22;noise fugure degradation at HF)

平衡放大器(页道)



其中一路失效的情况下,会弱化成单端放大器,输出功率减半不会使功放失效。

90度相移的问题: 耦合器会导致输出端的90度相位差,输入端1-2,90度,1-3,180度;输出端1-3,180度,4-3,90度,合成以后无相位差;而反射系数有180度相位差。 威尔金森功分器:需要人为加90度相移。

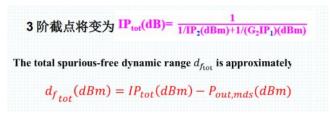


(b) Balanced amplifier using 3 dB Wilkinson power divider and combiner

平衡放大器的主要优点是它们在输入和输出端口具有非常好的阻抗匹配,并且即使另一个分支完全失效,两个放大器中的一个也可以继续工作。 平衡放大器的主要缺点包括电路尺寸增加以及耦合器带宽导致的频率响应降低。

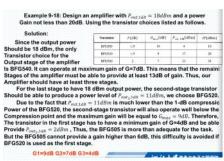
多级放大器 (页首)

级间匹配、噪声系数级联、IP3级联

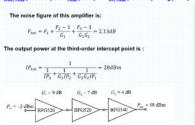


必考: (看智云)

改值。1dB输出功率看最后一级放大器,即最后一级放大器的1dB输出功率要高于18;剩下不够的增益由前级放大器提供。上一级的1dB输出功率由这一级输出功率-这一级增益+1



$\mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{out},\mathsf{1dB}}(\mathsf{dBm}) = \mathsf{G}_{\mathsf{1dB}}(\mathsf{dB}) + \mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{in},\mathsf{1dB}}(\mathsf{dBm}) = \mathsf{G}_{\mathsf{0}}(\mathsf{dB}) - 1\mathsf{dB} + \mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{in},\mathsf{1dB}}(\mathsf{dBm})$



<u>功率分压效率:</u> $\eta = \frac{P_L}{P_{supp}}$ (页首)

$$\underline{\mathsf{PAE}} = \frac{P_L - P_{in}}{P_{supp}} \quad (页首)$$

Class ABCDE的原理、效率和关系(页首)

 $\eta_A = 0.5; \eta_B = 79$

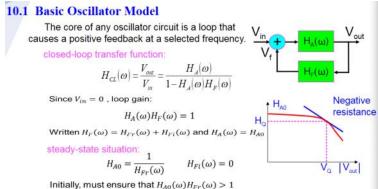
线性化的方法 (页首)

Feedforward

Predistortion

Lecture 11 (页首)

起振条件和稳定条件(页首)

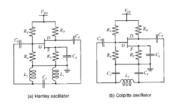


At point $|V_{out}| = V_Q$, a negative slope of the curve is needed to ensure a decrease in gain for increasing voltage.

起振条件:增益大于1

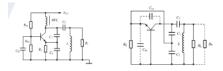
平衡条件: 增益等于1, 相位移动2npi

<u>必考:三点式振荡器,找出画面错误(页首)</u>



LCL、CLC、C-CL-C

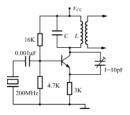
Clapp Oscillator (页首)



Sillery Oscillator (页首)



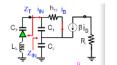
Series Crystal Oscillator (页首)



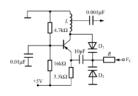
电容改成变容管: 正负极可能故意画反

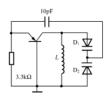
<u>压控振荡器(页首)</u>

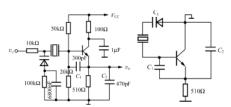
变容二极管反偏压才能实现可变电容



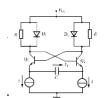
不知道会改什么反正会考

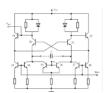






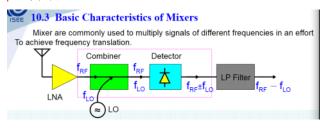
发射机耦合多谐振荡器,交叉,中间的电容用于调整频率





Lecture 12 (页首)

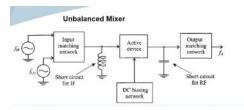
基本框图(页道)



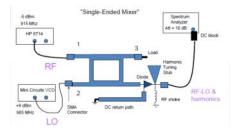
特点:三阶交调

转换增益 (mi)

<u>必考:填框图 (页首)</u>

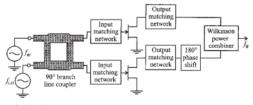


实现比较好的射频和本振的隔离



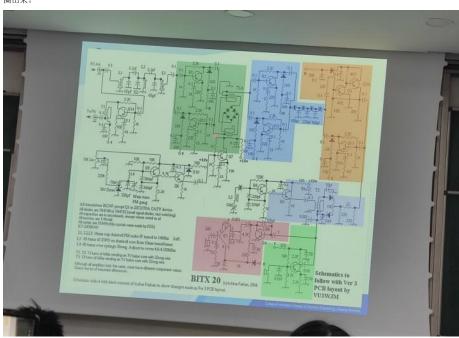
可能考:

10.3.4 Single-Balanced Mixer



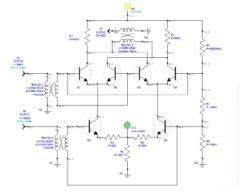
必考 (页首)

圈出来。



<u>吉尔伯特混频器(页首)</u>

Balanced Mixer Gilbert Cell



输出、本振,分析一下工作原理,优缺点

该混频器使用两个差分晶体管对实现,这两个晶体管对共享一个由其中一个输入信号控制的电流源;实现涉及差分电流源由射频信号驱动,使用变压器作为平衡-不平衡转换器;L0驱动也通过变压器施加,IF输出由变压器供电;所有端口的阻抗电平通常高于 50 欧姆,尤其是在较低频率下;巴伦也可以用作阻抗变压器

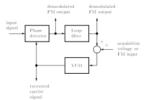
该混频器在频率下表现出转换增益,其中器件增益克服了与混频过程相关的损耗:差分对晶体管提供增益,因此所需的LO驱动电平在低频时低至-20 dBm。

易于与其他电路集成。比DB二极管或FET混频器具有更好的隔离性。与无源混频器相比,需要更少的LO功率。由于隔离性更好,因此对IF终端阻抗的干扰比无源混频器少

它的主要缺点是大信号处理能力 - I1P3, 远低于无源混频器

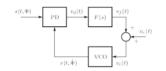
Lecture 13 (页首)



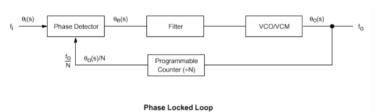


PLL block diagram

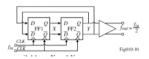
Voltages appearing in the loop are also



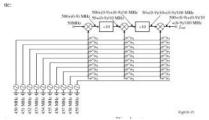
怎么利用锁相环构建频率综合器 (页首)



0.5f



频率选择



Lecture 14 (元音)

计算一定要搞懂

Example link budget calculation

Let's estimate the feasibility of a 5 km link, with one access point and one client radio.

The access point is connected to an antenna with 10 dBi gain, with a transmitting power of 20 dBm and a receive sensitivity of -89 dBm.

The client is connected to an antenna with 14 dBi gain, with a transmitting power of 15 dBm and a receive sensitivity of -82 dBm.

The cables in both systems are short, with a loss of 2dB at each side at the 2.4 GHz frequency of operation.

菲涅尔区(公制英制)(页首)

Fresnel Zone

Now we have an easy way to calculate the radius of the first Fresnel zone (F_1 in the above equation), knowing the distance between the two antennas and the frequency of the transmitted signal.

$$r = 8.657 \sqrt{\frac{D}{f}}$$

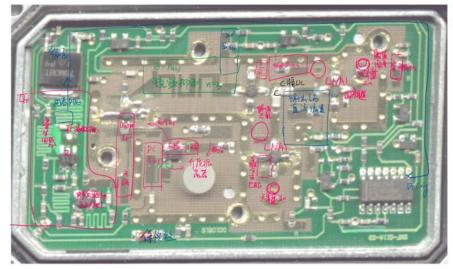
r = radius in metres
D = total distance in kilometres

f = frequency transmitted in gigahertz.

$$r = 36.03\sqrt{\frac{D}{f}}$$

r = radius in feet
D = total distance in miles
f = frequency transmitted in Gigahertz.

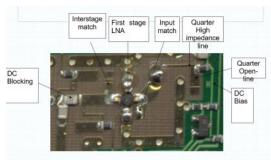
高频头(参考) (页首)



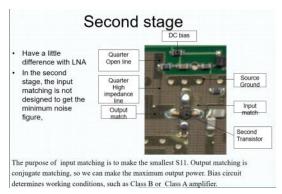
(赤色剧)添说明频平断

本振与肝吃心, 没有与肝征风流, 牙振与肝肠急度致的

一阶低噪放:



第二级低噪放:

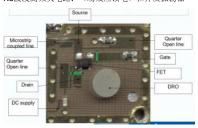


两级低噪放后一个带通滤波器

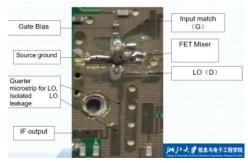
· Hairpin band pass filter



Ku波段高频头电路: (场效应馈电)和介质振荡器



混频器



IF

