射频电路开发培训



第二讲 射频收发机

主讲:汪 朋

QQ: 3180564167



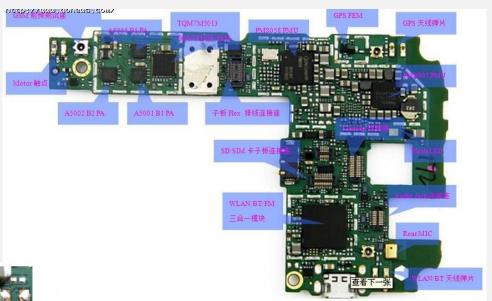


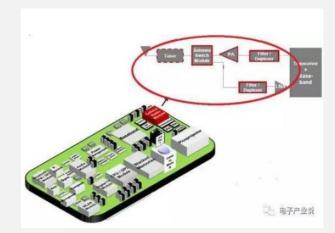
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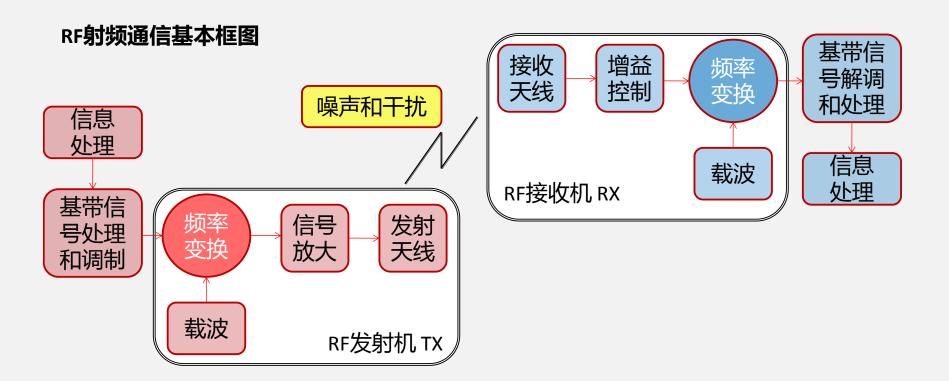
Part

射频收发机概念











信号接收流程

天线接收——天线匹配电路——双工器——滤波(声表面滤波器)——放大(低噪声放大器LNA)——RX_VCO混频(混频器Mixer)——放大(可编程增益放大器PGA)——滤波——IQ解调(IQ调制器)——(进入基带部分)GMSK解调——信道均衡——解密——去交织——语音解码——滤波——DAC——放大——话音输出

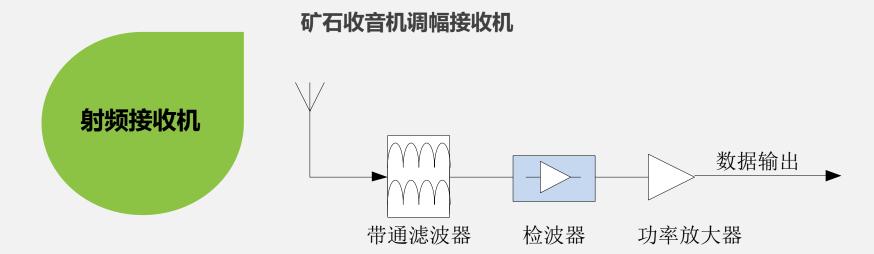


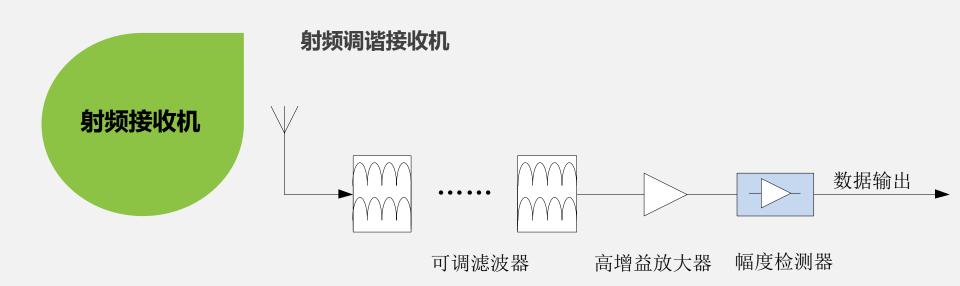
信号发射流程

话音采集——放大——ADC——滤波——语音编码——交织——加密——信道均衡——GMSK调制——(进入射频部分)IQ调制(IQ调制器)——滤波——鉴相鉴频(鉴相鉴频器)——滤波——TX_VCO混频(混频器Mixer)——功率放大(PA)——双工器——天线匹配电路——天线发射

Part 2

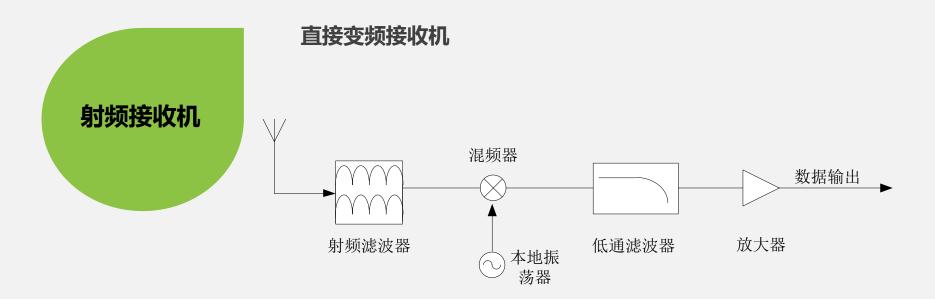
射频接收机





优点: 多级选择增加接收信号质量, 不会产生镜像干扰

缺点: 高频信号带宽大, 接收机频率选择性变差

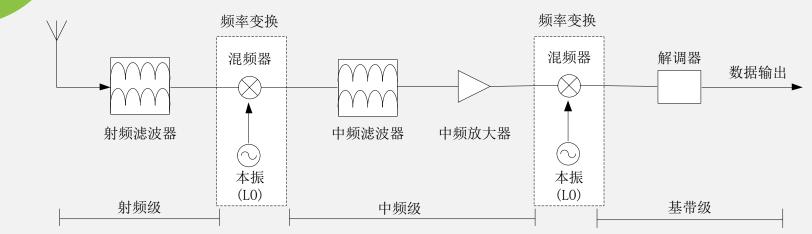


优点:可避免调谐接收机的问题

缺点: 容易受直流噪声源影响, 放大器和混频器之间阻抗会波动

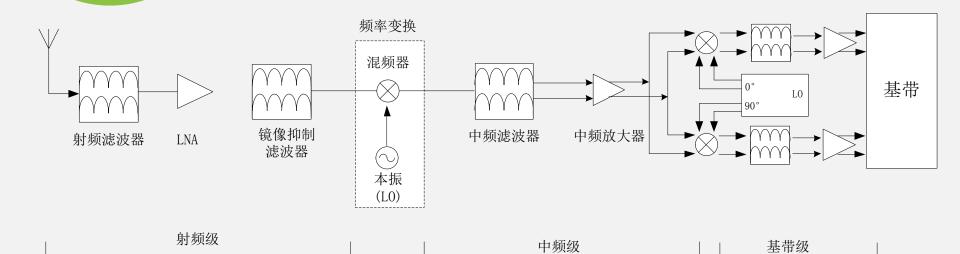
射频接收机

超外差接收机



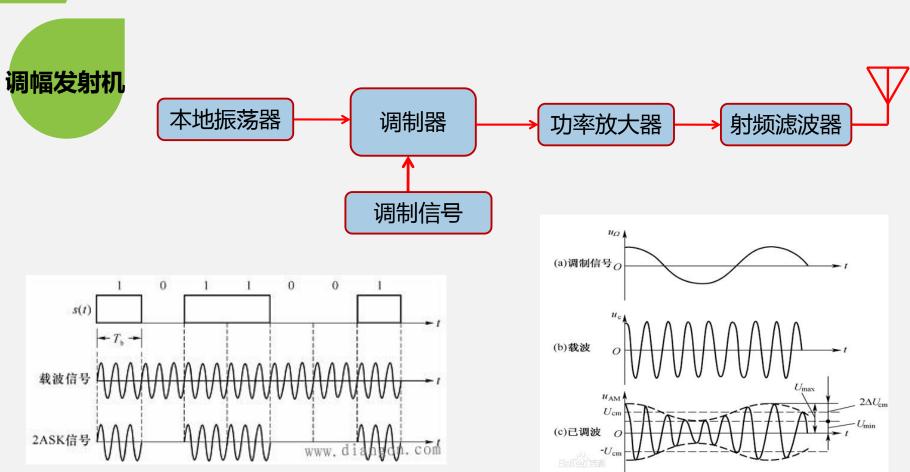
射频接收机

现代GSM接收机(时分多址CDMA/TDMA)



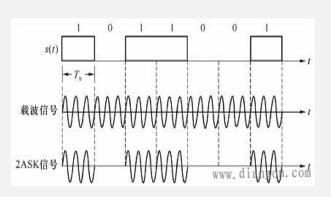
Part 3

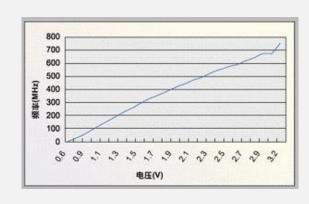
射频发射机

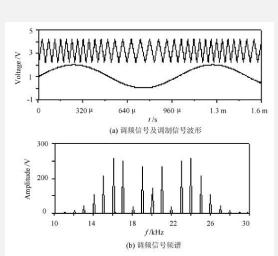




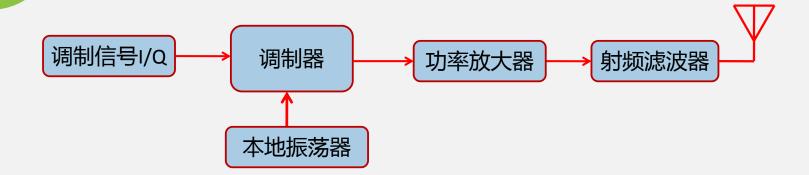




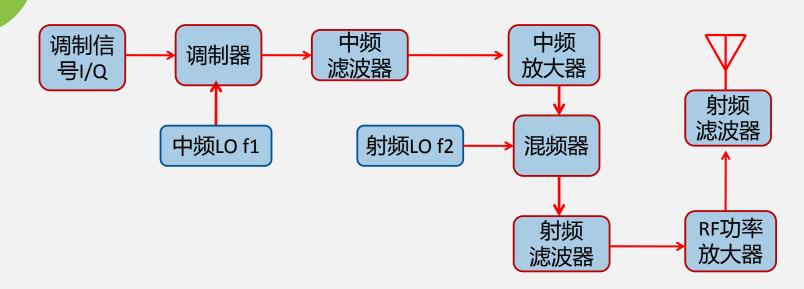




直接调频数字 发射机

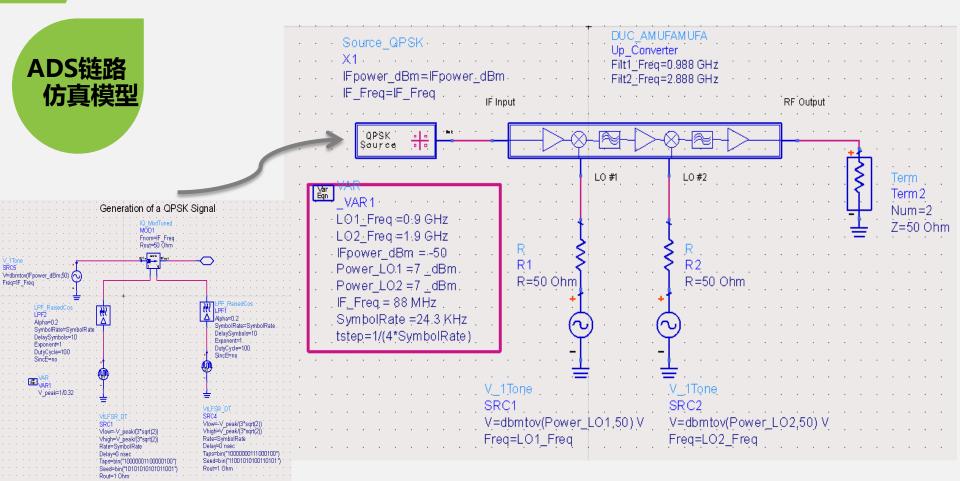


二次变频 发射机

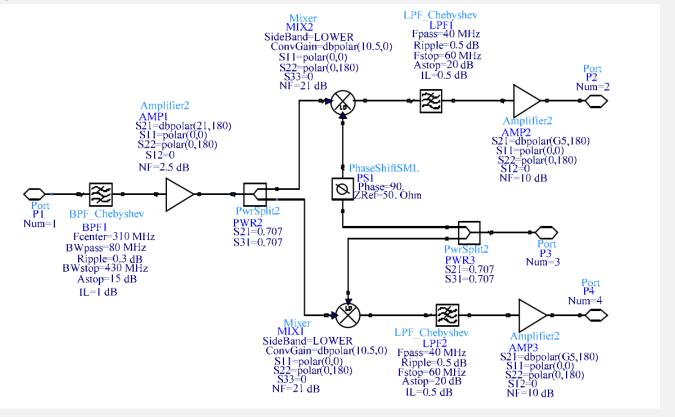


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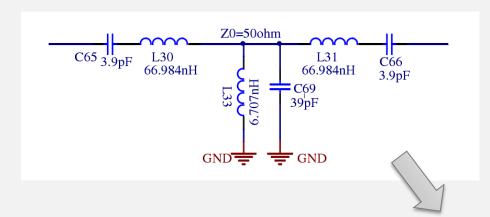
ADS示例

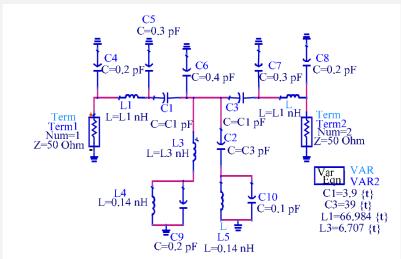


ADS链路 仿真模型

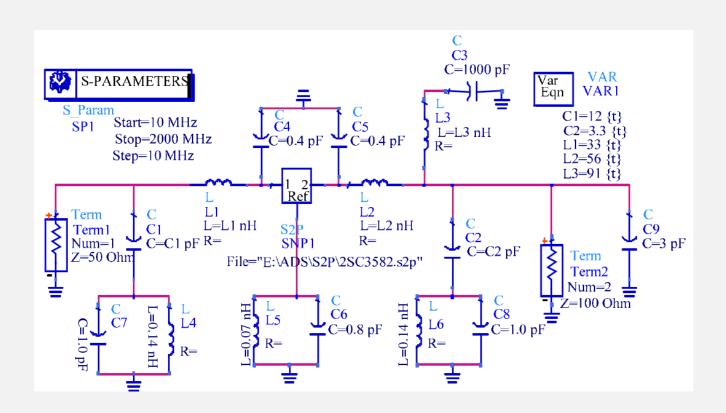




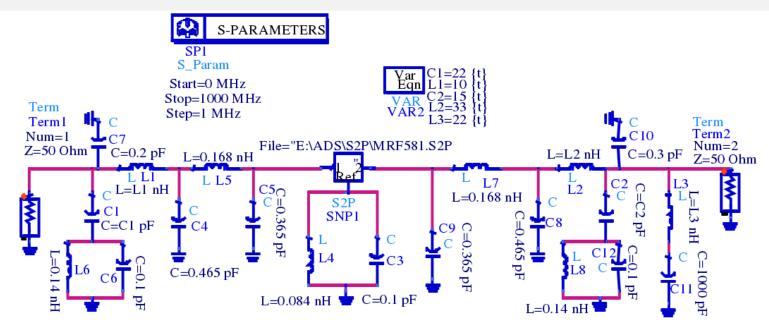




ADS低噪声放大器 仿真模型



ADS功率放大器 仿真模型



THANK YOU!!