射频电路开发培训



第十三讲 移相器设计

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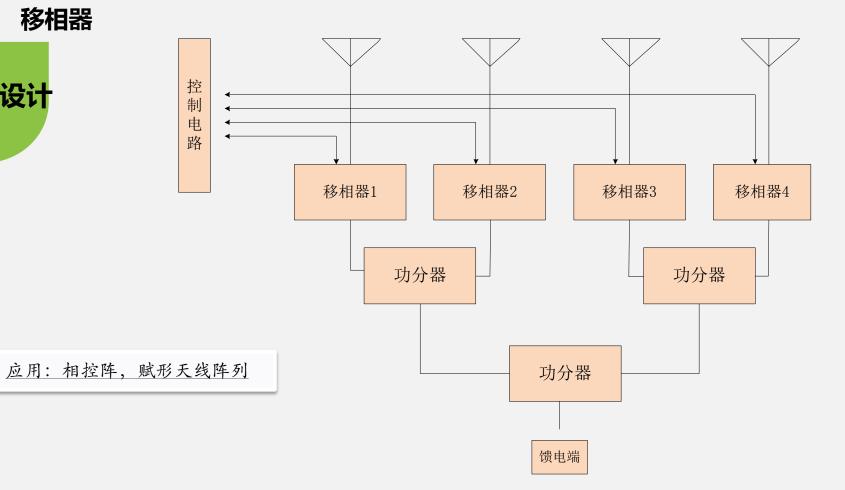


01	移相器设计概述
02	微带线移相器设计
03	反射型电控移相器设计

Part

移相器设计概述

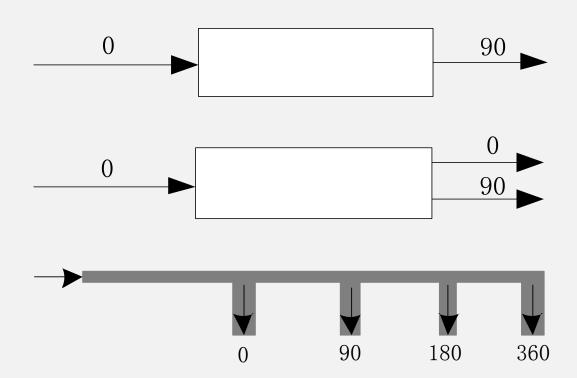






单端口型:主要用于复杂相控阵馈 电网络;

等功分器移相器:主要用于圆极化 天线和小规模线性相控阵天线设计; 指数型串联移相器:主要用于超宽 带圆极化天线和赋形天线设计。



移相器主 要指标

[1]相移度

移相器是二端口网络,相移度是指输入信号和输出信号的相位差;

[2]插入损耗

插入损耗定义为传输网络未插入前负载吸收的功率与传输网络插入后负载吸收的功率之比的分贝数;

[3]回波损耗

波损耗为入射波功率与反射波功率之比;

<u>[4]线性度</u>

移相器在指定的移相范围内其相移量与控制电压之间的线性关系,用于衡量移相器线性移相程度的好坏;

[5]频宽

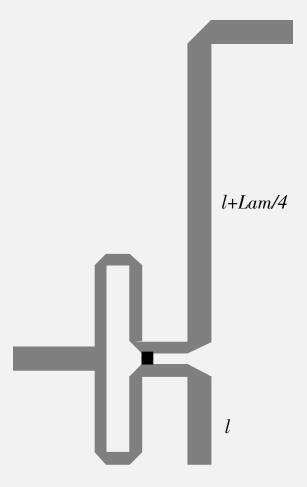
在指定的移相范围内,线性度下降至允许值时(通常为10%)的工作频率范围。

Part 2

微带移相器设计

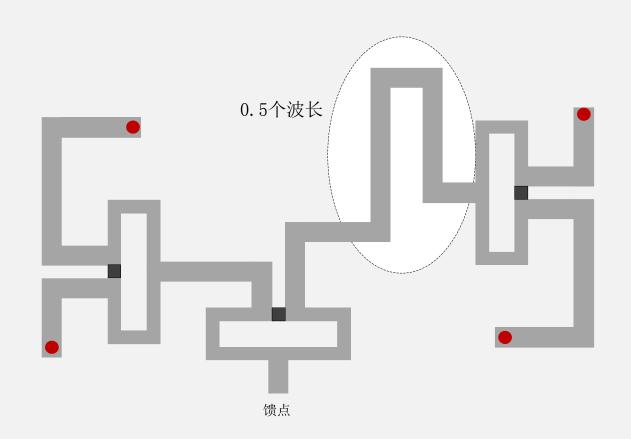


通过调整输出支路的长度来调整相位

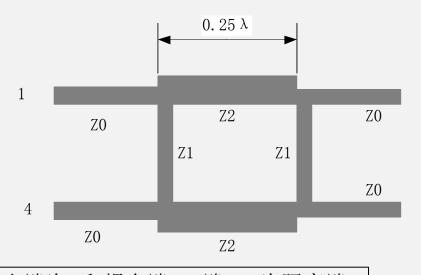


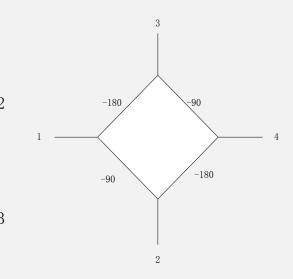
微带移相 器

四馈点圆极化天线设计应用









端口1为输入端,输出端为2和耦合端3,端口4为隔离端如果输入端完全匹配,则S11=0:

$$Y_1^2 = Y_2^2 - 1$$

 $Y_1 = Z_0/Z_1, Y_2 = Z_0/Z_2$

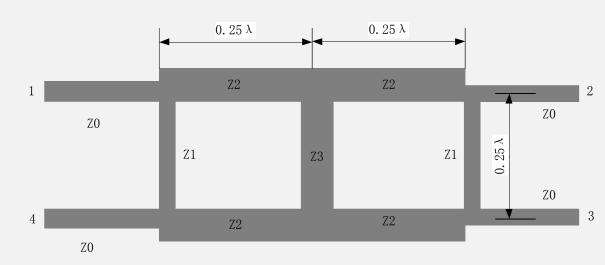
根据双分枝定向耦合器散射矩阵,端口1和端口4彼此隔离,

$$M: S14 = S41 = 0, \qquad \arg(\frac{S_{12}}{S_{13}}) = 90^{\circ}$$

$$z_2 = z_0 / \sqrt{2}, \quad z_1 = z_0$$

实现端口2和3等分输出的条件:

微带移相 器

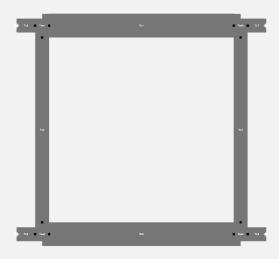


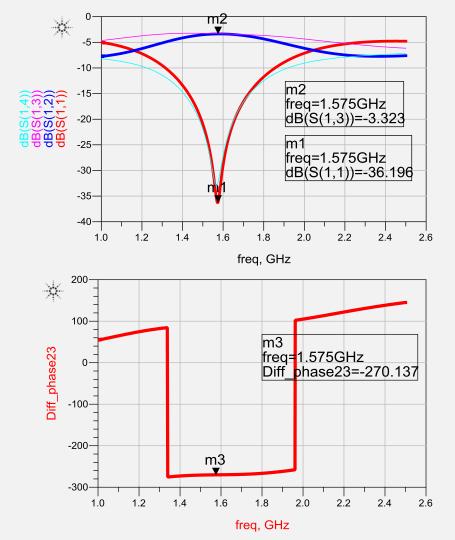
$$z_1 = \frac{z_0}{\sqrt{2} - 1}$$

$$z_2 = z_0 / \sqrt{2}$$

$$z_3 = z_0 / \sqrt{2}$$





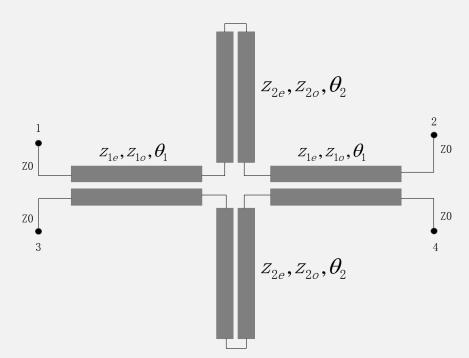


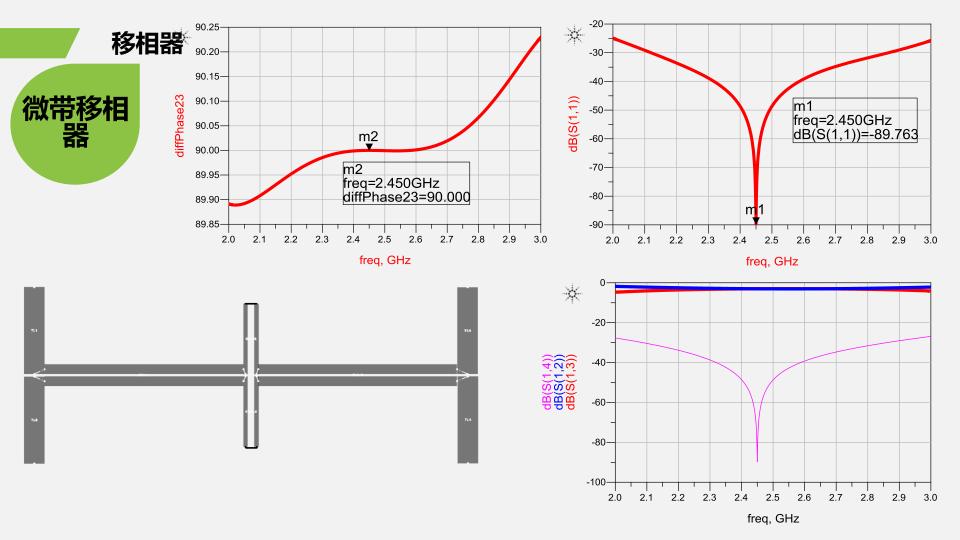
微带移相 器

90度强耦合移相器

$$Z_{2e} = \frac{kZ_{1e}^{2}(Z_{1e}^{2} - Z_{1o}^{2}) + \sqrt{k^{2}Z_{1e}^{4}(Z_{1e}^{2} - Z_{1o}^{2})^{2} - 4Z_{1e}^{6}Z_{1o}^{2}}}{2Z_{1e}^{2}\cot\theta_{2}}$$

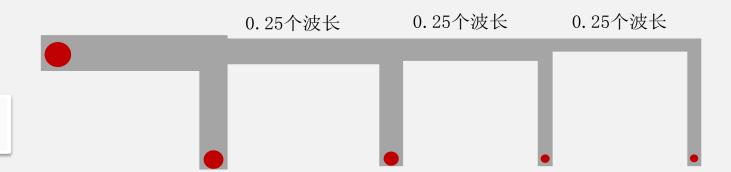
$$Z_{2o} = \frac{kZ_{1e}^{2}(Z_{1e}^{2} - Z_{1o}^{2}) + \sqrt{k^{2}Z_{1e}^{4}(Z_{1e}^{2} - Z_{1o}^{2})^{2} - 4Z_{1e}^{6}Z_{1o}^{2}}}{2Z_{1e}^{2}\tan\theta_{2}}$$

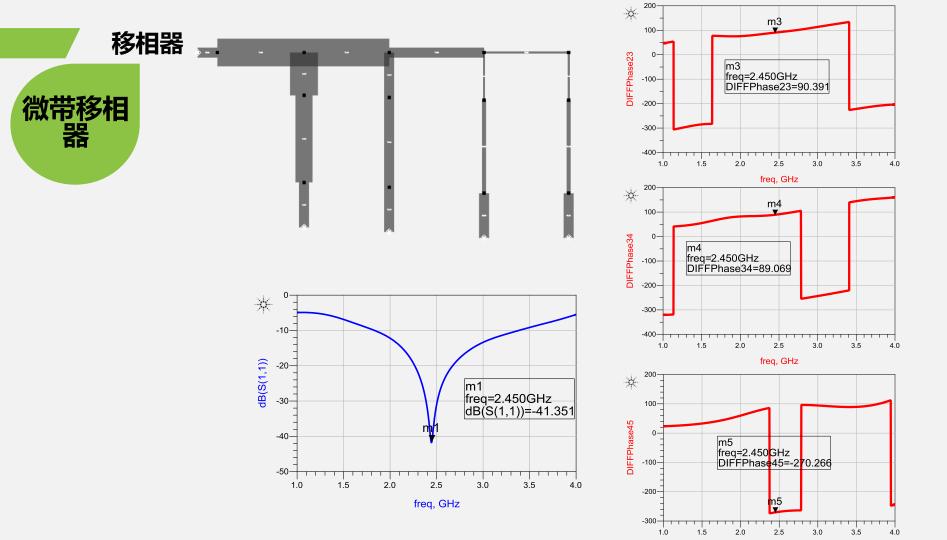




微带移相 器

通过调整隔断微带线长度 和获得预期的移相度





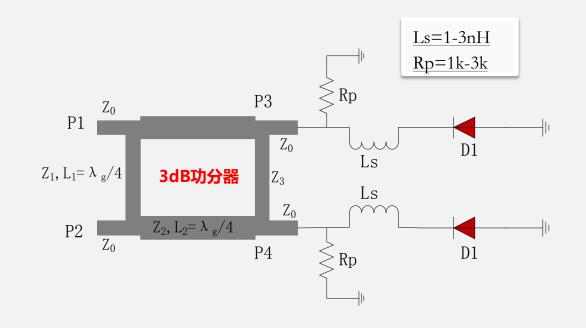
B 电控反射型移相器设计

电控反射 移相器

通过调整隔断微带线长度 和获得预期的移相度

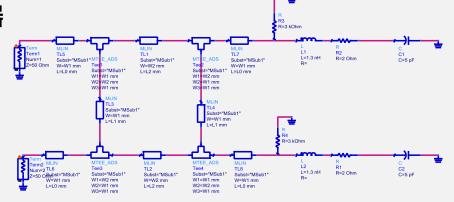
P1、P2为移相器的输 入和输出端口,P3和P4分 别接变容二极管作为反射 端;

相移由反射端口的电 抗决定,通过调节变容二 极管的反向偏置改变其电 容,即可改变电抗,从而 改变相移。

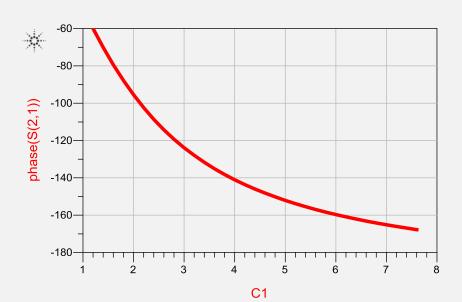


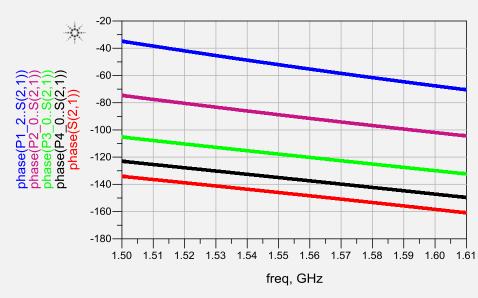
反射式模拟移相器的反射终端网络由偏置电阻Rp, 外加电感Ls,以及变容二极管D1组成。在移相网络中,将一合适电阻Rp并联于变容二极管,可以改善插入损耗的波动。而将变容二极管串联一固定电感Ls,可以增加相移度,但是,电感的过量增加会带来变容管电容量变化减小以及整体移相范围缩小





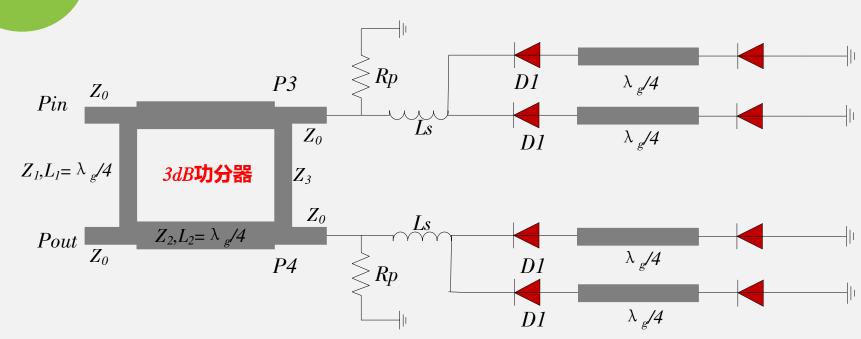






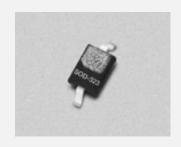


电控反射 移相器 <u>0-360° 电控移相器</u>



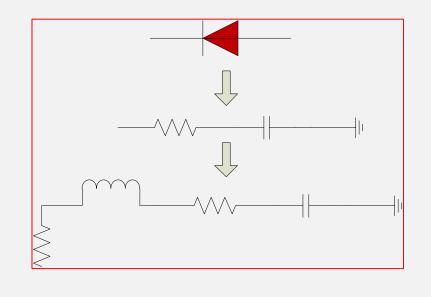


变容二极管模型设计 (以SMV1245为例)



Capacitance vs. Voltage

V _R (V)	C _T (pF)			
0.0	7.37			
0.5	5.84			
1.0	4.93			
1.5	4.28			
2.0	3.79			
2.5	3.40			
3.0	3.06			
3.5	2.76			
4.0	2.51			
4.5	2.28			
5.0	2.09			
5.5	1.92			
6.0	1.78			
6.5	1.66			
7.0	1.55			
7.5	1.46			
8.0	1.38			
8.5	1.32			
9.0	1.26			
9.5	1.20			
10.0	1.16			
10.5	1.12			
11.0	1.08			
11.5	1.05			
12.0	1.02			



Parameter	Condition	Frequency	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Breakdown Voltage (V _{BR})	I _R = 10 μA		26.00			V
Reverse Current (I _R)	V _R = 10 V				50.00	nA
Capacitance (C _T)	C _T @ 1 V, V _R = 1 V, F = 1 MHz		4.40		5.40	pF
Capacitance Ratio (C _{TR})	C _T (1 V)/C _T (3 V)		1.47		1.76	
Capacitance Ratio (C _{TR})	C _T (1 V)/C _T (9 V)		3.50		4.20	
Series Resistance (R _S)	V _R = 1 V, F = 500 MHz				2.00	Ω

THANK YOU!!