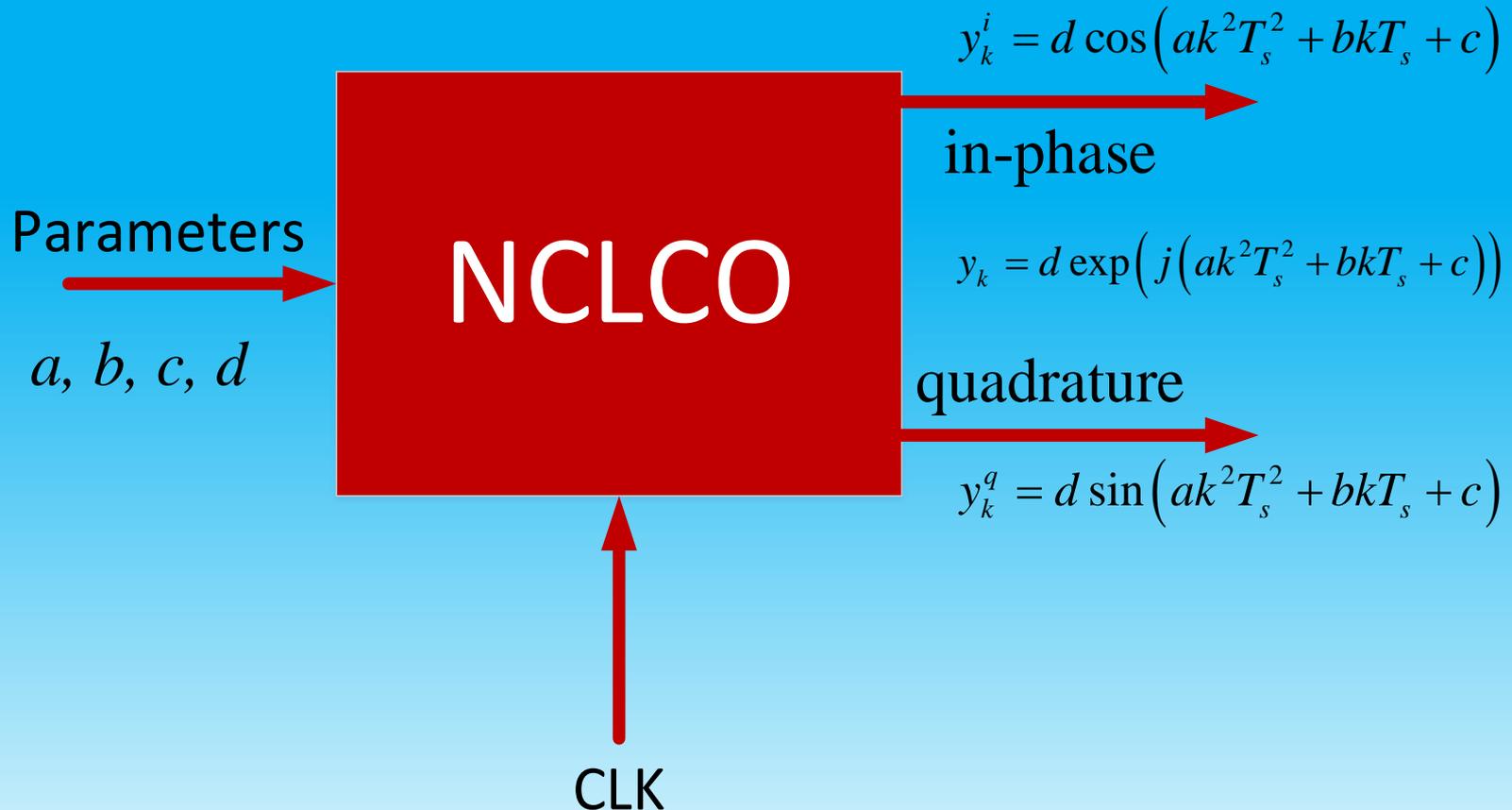


Цифровой рекурсивный формирователь отсчетов сигнала с линейной частотной модуляцией

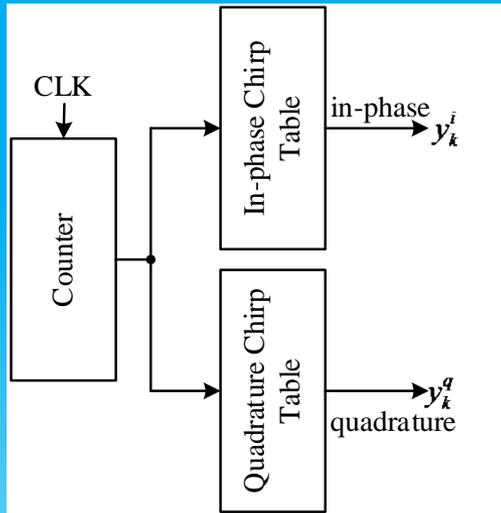
**Владислав Лесников, Татьяна Наумович,
Александр Частиков, Денис Гарш
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Киров**

МЭС-2016

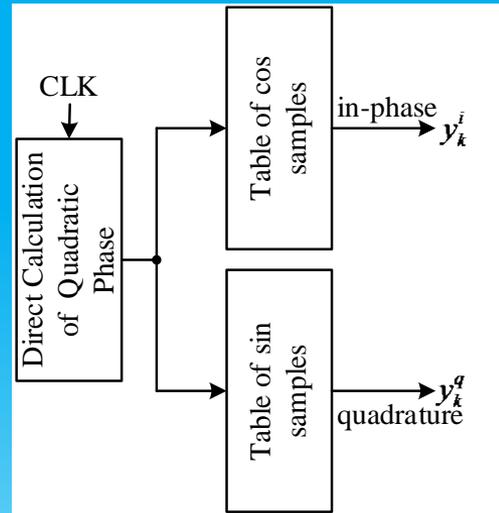
Numerically Controlled Linear Chirp Oscillator



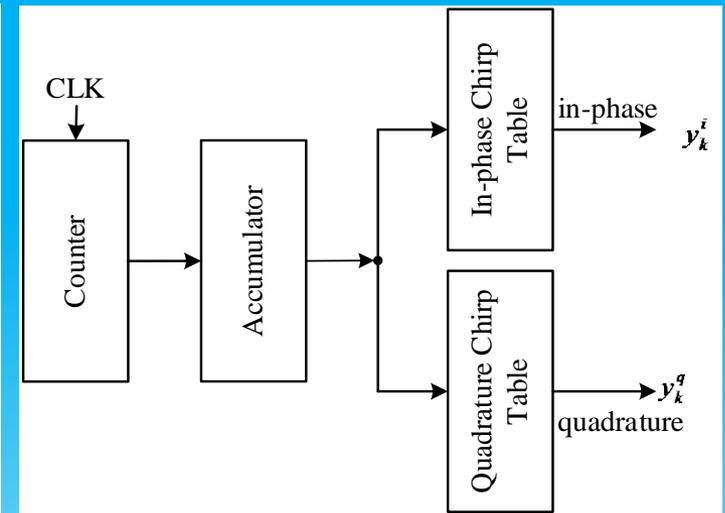
Варианты реализации



Простейшая реализация



Прямое вычисление фазы



Рекурсивное вычисление фазы

Параметры ЛЧМ сигнала

$$y_k = d \exp\left(j\left(ak^2T_s^2 + bkT_s + c\right)\right)$$

T_s

Период дискретизации

$$\theta = at^2 + bt + c$$

Мгновенная фаза

$$\nu = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{2at + b}{2\pi}$$

Мгновенная частота

$$\nu_0 = \frac{b}{2\pi}$$

Начальное значение
мгновенной частоты

$$b = 2\pi\nu_0$$

$$\tau = \kappa T_s$$

Длительность сигнала

$$\nu_0 + \Delta\nu = \frac{2a\kappa T_s + b}{2\pi}$$

Конечное значение
мгновенной частоты

$$a = \frac{\pi\Delta\nu}{\kappa T_s}$$

$$\Delta\nu = \frac{a\kappa T_s}{\pi}$$

Девияция

$$c = 2\pi f_0 T_s$$

d

Рекурсивный алгоритм

$$k^2 = (k-1)^2 + 2k - 1$$

$$k = (k-1) + 1$$

$$y_k = d \exp(j(ak^2T_s^2 + bkT_s + c)) = d \exp(j(a(k-1)^2T_s^2 + b(k-1)T_s + c)) \exp(j(a(2k-1)T_s^2 + bT_s)) = y_{k-1} w_k,$$

$$y_{k-1}$$

$$w_k$$

$$2k-1 = (2k-3) + 2$$

$$w_k = \exp(j(a(2k-1)T_s^2 + bT_s)) = \exp(j(a(2k-3)T_s^2 + bT_s)) \exp(j2aT_s^2) = w_{k-1} \exp\{j2aT_s^2\}.$$

$$w_{k-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} w_k = g w_{k-1}, \\ y_k = w_k y_{k-1}, \end{cases}$$

$$k = 0, 1, \dots, \left\lceil \frac{\tau}{T_s} \right\rceil$$

$$g = \exp(j2aT_s^2)$$

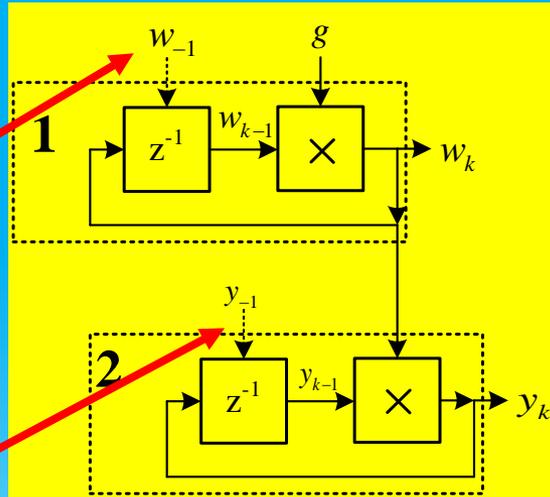
Реализация предложенного алгоритма в комплексной арифметике

$$\begin{cases} w_k = g w_{k-1}, \\ y_k = w_k y_{k-1}, \end{cases}$$

The initial conditions

$$w_{-1} = \exp(j(-3aT_s^2 + bT_s))$$

$$y_{-1} = d \exp(j(aT_s^2 - bT_s + c))$$



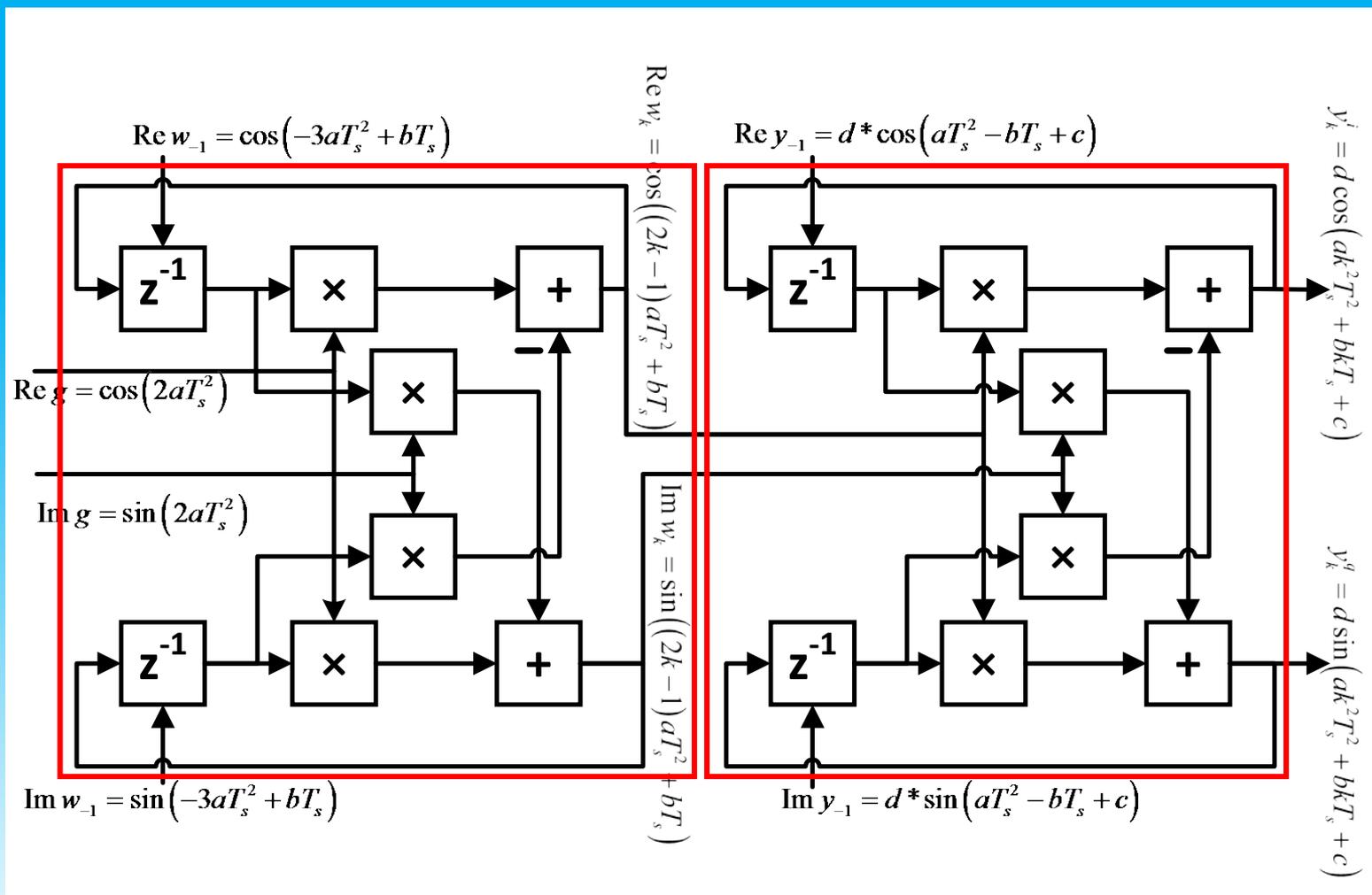
$$w_k = \exp(j(a(2k-1)T_s^2 + bT_s))$$

Harmonic signal

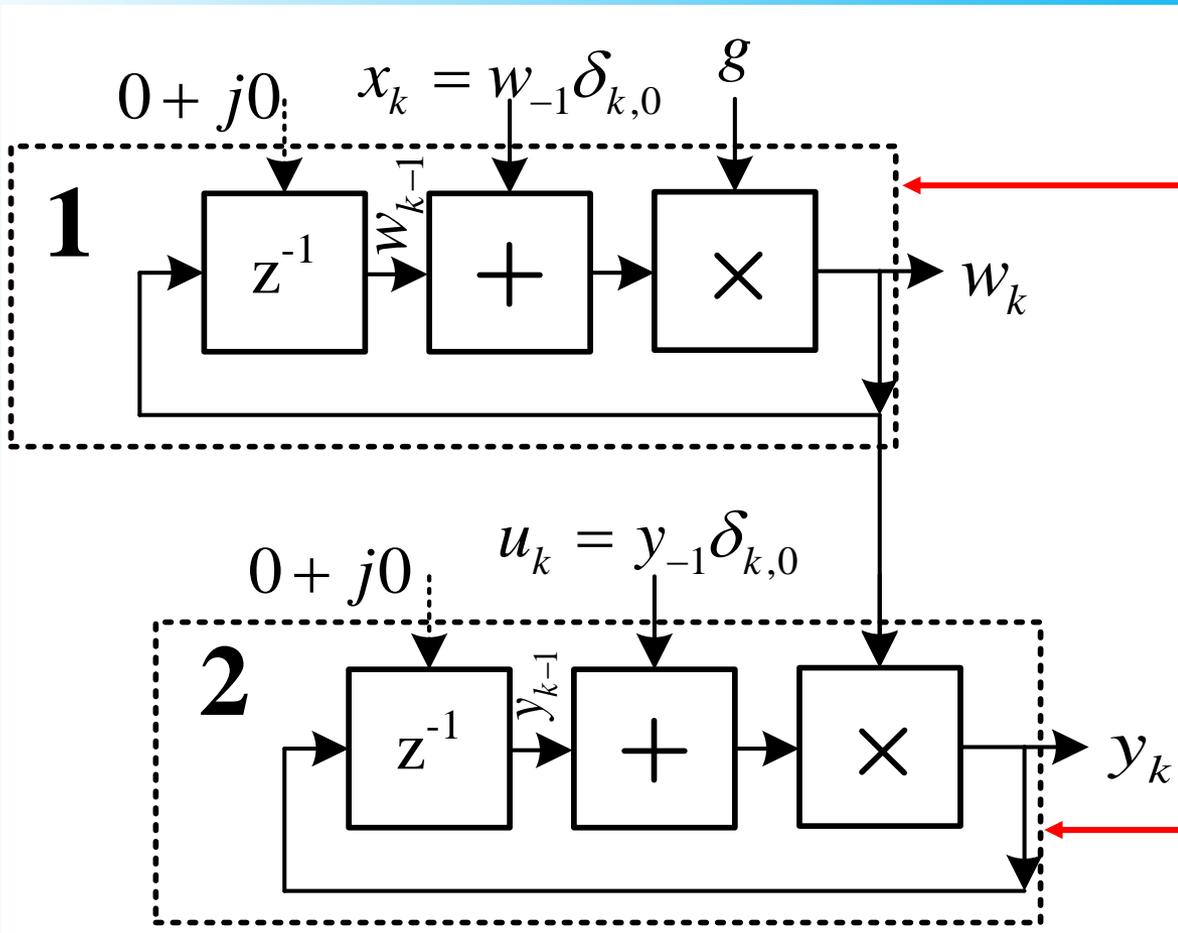
$$y_k = d \exp(j(ak^2T_s^2 + bkT_s + c))$$

Chirp signal

Реализация предложенного алгоритма в вещественной арифметике

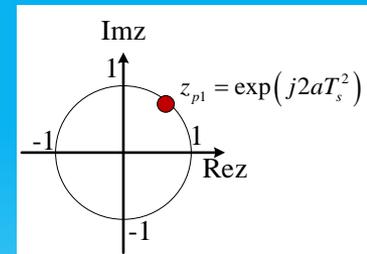


Эквивалентная схема

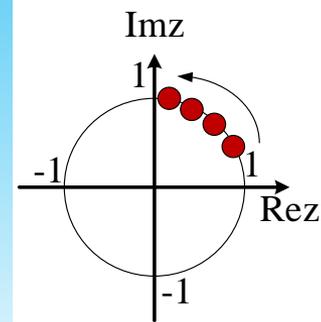


$$H_1(z) = \frac{W(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1}{\exp(-j2aT_s^2) - z^{-1}} = \frac{\exp(j2aT_s^2)z}{z - \exp(j2aT_s^2)}$$

$$z_{p1} = \exp(j2aT_s^2)$$



instantaneous pole



Заключение

Предложен рекурсивный когерентный формирователь комплексных отсчетов ЛЧМ сигнала, характеризующийся минимальным объемом памяти, возможностью быстрой перестройки параметров.

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Спасибо за внимание!

