

5. tiha vaja iz VISOKOFREKVENČNE TEHNIKE - 23.1.2017

1. Frekvenčni sintetizator za $f=450\text{MHz}$ vsebuje VCO s kvaliteto $Q_{\text{VCO}}=30$. Kolikšno izboljšanje faznega šuma $L(\Delta f)$ lahko pričakujemo pri frekvenčnem odmiku $\Delta f=500\text{kHz}$, ko VCO uklenemo s PLL s primerjalno frekvenco $f_{\text{REF}}=25\text{kHz}$ na referenco $Q_{\text{XTAL}}=3000$?

- (A) 0dB (B) 20dB (C) 40dB (D) 60dB

2. V fazno-sklenjeni zanki uporabimo sito z dvema kondenzatorjema $C_1=1\mu\text{F}$, $C_2=3.3\mu\text{F}$ in uporom $R=10\text{k}\Omega$. Kolikšno je razmerje med frekvenco pola in frekvenco ničle $\omega_{\text{POL}}/\omega_{\text{NIČLA}}=?$ prevajalne funkcije $H(\omega)$ povratne vezave?

- (A) 3.30 (B) 4.30 (C) 10.9 (D) 18.5

3. Za neznan VCO izmerimo odziv: $0\text{V}=420\text{MHz}$, $1\text{V}=425\text{MHz}$, $2\text{V}=431\text{MHz}$, $3\text{V}=436\text{MHz}$, $4\text{V}=440\text{MHz}$, $5\text{V}=444\text{MHz}$, $6\text{V}=447\text{MHz}$, $7\text{V}=450\text{MHz}$ in $8\text{V}=452\text{MHz}$. Kolikšen je največji $K_{\text{VCOMAX}}=?$ merjenega vezja?

- (A) 3MHz/V (B) 4MHz/V (C) 5MHz/V (D) 6MHz/V

4. Letalska radijska postaja mora pokriti frekvenčni pas $f=118.000\text{--}137.000\text{MHz}$ v kanalih s frekvenčnim razmakom $\Delta f=8.333\text{kHz}$. V kolikšnem območju se giblje faktor deljenja $N=?$ sintetizatorja s fazno-sklenjeno zanko in skrbno izbrano primerjalno frekvenco?

- (A) 118000-137000 (B) 23600-27400 (C) 14160-16440 (D) 4270-5480

5. PLL sintetizator smatramo uklenjen, ko se fazna napaka zmanjša pod $|\Delta\phi|\leq 10\text{mrd}$. Kolikšna je tedaj širina impulzov $\Delta t=?$ na izhodu frekvenčno/faznega primerjalnika, če sintetizator dela s primerjalno frekvenco $f_{\text{REF}}=25\text{kHz}$?

- (A) 64ns (B) 400ns (C) 6.4 μs (D) 40 μs

6. V LC oscilatorju uporabimo varikap diodo z razponom kapacitivnosti $C_{\text{MIN}}=10\text{pF}$ do $C_{\text{MAX}}=50\text{pF}$. Varikap diodi je vezana vzporedno kapacitivnost vezja $C_0=20\text{pF}$. Kolikšen frekvenčni razpon $\Delta f=?$ pokrije VCO s tuljavo $L=1\mu\text{H}$?

- (A) 5MHz (B) 7MHz (C) 10MHz (D) 14MHz

7. Pri uglaševanju radijskega sprejemnika najdemo isto radijsko postajo na frekvenci $f_1=15.55\text{MHz}$ ter na frekvenci $f_2=16.46\text{MHz}$. Iz opazanj sklepamo, da radijski sprejemnik uporablja mešanje na medfrekvenco vrednosti:

- (A) 16.005MHz (B) 32.01MHz (C) 910kHz (D) 455kHz

8. V radijski sprejemnik vgradimo mešalnik, ki ima vhodno presečno točko tretjega reda $P_{\text{IIP3}}=+7\text{dBm}$. Šumno število izboljšamo z linearnim LNA $G=15\text{dB}$. Zrcalni odziv zadušimo s sitom, ki ima vstavitevno slabljenje $a=3\text{dB}$. Kolikšen je $P_{\text{IIP3}}'=?$ celega sprejemnika?

- (A) -8dBm (B) -5dBm (C) -2dBm (D) -11dBm

9. Vitroplast FR4 ima v področju radijskih frekvenc tangens izgubnega kota $\text{tg}\delta=0.02$. Če iz dvostranskega vitropasta izdelamo kondenzator tako, da pustimo bakreno folijo na obeh straneh, bo imel kondenzator najvišjo kvaliteto $Q=?$

- (A) 25 (B) 50 (C) 100 (D) 200

10. V tehniki mikrotraktih vodov izdelamo glavnikasto pasovno sito za $f_0=1\text{GHz}$. Četrtovalovni rezonatorji so na enem koncu ozemljeni preko via lukenj ter na drugem koncu odprti. Sito bo imelo prvi neželjen odziv pri frekvenci približno:

- (A) 1.5GHz (B) 2GHz (C) 3GHz (D) 4GHz

11. V super-regenerativnem sprejemniku dosežemo gašenje visokofrekvenčnega oscilatorja s primernim načrtovanjem vezja za nastavitve njegove delovne točke. Frekvenco gašenja v tem primeru izbiramo z:

- (A) sklopom antene (B) Q nihajnega kroga (C) f_T tranzistorja (D) RC vezjem

12. Visokofrekvenčno vezje vgradimo v zaprto kovinsko ohišje v obliki kvadra z notranjimi izmerami $a=20\text{cm}$, $b=15\text{cm}$ in $c=10\text{cm}$. Pri kateri najnižji frekvenci $f=?$ pričakujemo prvo notranjo rezonanco ohišja? ($c=3\cdot 10^8\text{m/s}$)

- (A) 1.25GHz (B) 1.68GHz (C) 1.8GHz (D) 1.95GHz

Priimek in ime:

Elektronski naslov:

1. A frequency synthesizer for $f=450\text{MHz}$ includes a VCO with a $Q_{\text{VCO}}=30$. What improvement of the phase noise $L(\Delta f)$ can be expected at an offset $\Delta f=500\text{kHz}$, when the VCO is locked with a PLL with a comparison frequency $f_{\text{REF}}=25\text{kHz}$ to a reference $Q_{\text{XTAL}}=3000$?

- (A) 0dB (B) 20dB (C) 40dB (D) 60dB

2. A PLL uses a lead-lag loop filter with two capacitors $C_1=1\mu\text{F}$, $C_2=3.3\mu\text{F}$ and resistor $R=10\text{k}\Omega$. What is the ratio between the pole and zero frequency $\omega_{\text{POLE}}/\omega_{\text{ZERO}}=?$ of the feedback transfer function $H(\omega)$?

- (A) 3.30 (B) 4.30 (C) 10.9 (D) 18.5

3. The response of an unknown VCO is measured: $0\text{V}=420\text{MHz}$, $1\text{V}=425\text{MHz}$, $2\text{V}=431\text{MHz}$, $3\text{V}=436\text{MHz}$, $4\text{V}=440\text{MHz}$, $5\text{V}=444\text{MHz}$, $6\text{V}=447\text{MHz}$, $7\text{V}=450\text{MHz}$ and $8\text{V}=452\text{MHz}$. What is the maximum $K_{\text{VCO MAX}}=?$ of the measured circuit?

- (A) 3MHz/V (B) 4MHz/V (C) 5MHz/V (D) 6MHz/V

4. An aviation radio should cover the frequency range $f=118.000\text{--}137.000\text{MHz}$ with a $\Delta f=8.333\text{kHz}$ channel spacing. What is the range of the divider modulo $N=?$ of a PLL synthesizer with a carefully chosen comparison frequency?

- (A) 118000-137000 (B) 23600-27400 (C) 14160-16440 (D) 4270-5480

5. A PLL synthesizer is considered locked when the phase error is below $|\Delta\phi|\leq 10\text{mrd}$. What is the corresponding pulse width $\Delta t=?$ at the output of the frequency/phase comparator if the synthesizer uses a comparison frequency $f_{\text{REF}}=25\text{kHz}$?

- (A) 64ns (B) 400ns (C) 6.4 μs (D) 40 μs

6. A LC oscillator is tuned with a varactor with a capacitance range from $C_{\text{MIN}}=10\text{pF}$ to $C_{\text{MAX}}=50\text{pF}$. The circuit capacitance connected in parallel to the varactor is $C_0=20\text{pF}$. What is the VCO frequency coverage $\Delta f=?$ when using a coil $L=1\mu\text{H}$?

- (A) 5MHz (B) 7MHz (C) 10MHz (D) 14MHz

7. While tuning a radio receiver we find the same station at a frequency $f_1=15.55\text{MHz}$ and at a frequency $f_2=16.46\text{MHz}$. From our observations we conclude that our receiver is using an intermediate frequency of:

- (A) 16.005MHz (B) 32.01MHz (C) 910kHz (D) 455kHz

8. A radio receiver includes a mixer with the input third-order intercept point of $P_{\text{IIP3}}=+7\text{dBm}$. The noise figure is improved by a linear LNA $G=15\text{dB}$. The image response is attenuated with a filter with an insertion loss $a=3\text{dB}$. What is the receiver $P_{\text{IIP3}}'=?$

- (A) -8dBm (B) -5dBm (C) -2dBm (D) -11dBm

9. The glass-fiber-epoxy laminate FR4 has a loss tangent of $\tan\delta=0.02$ in the radio-frequency range. If a capacitor is made from a double-sided piece of FR4 with the copper foil in place on both sides, the capacitor will achieve a maximum $Q=?$

- (A) 25 (B) 50 (C) 100 (D) 200

10. A comb band-pass filter for $f_0=1\text{GHz}$ is built as a microstrip circuit. The quarter-wavelength resonators are grounded on one end through via holes and are left open at the other end. The filter has its first unwanted response at about the frequency:

- (A) 1.5GHz (B) 2GHz (C) 3GHz (D) 4GHz

11. In a super-regenerative receiver the radio-frequency oscillator quenching is achieved with an appropriate design of the bias circuit of its active component. The quenching frequency is selected by:

- (A) antenna coupling (B) resonator Q (C) transistor f_T (D) RC network

12. A radio-frequency circuit is installed in a closed rectangular metal box with the internal dimensions $a=20\text{cm}$, $b=15\text{cm}$ and $c=10\text{cm}$. At which lowest frequency $f=?$ the first internal resonance of the metal box is expected? ($c=3\cdot 10^8\text{m/s}$)

- (A) 1.25GHz (B) 1.68GHz (C) 1.8GHz (D) 1.95GHz

Name:

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