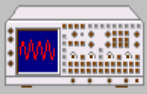


## 第5章 测试信号调理技术

本章学习要求：

- 1.了解模拟信号放大电路原理
- 2.了解信号调制解调原理
- 3.了解信号滤波器工作原理

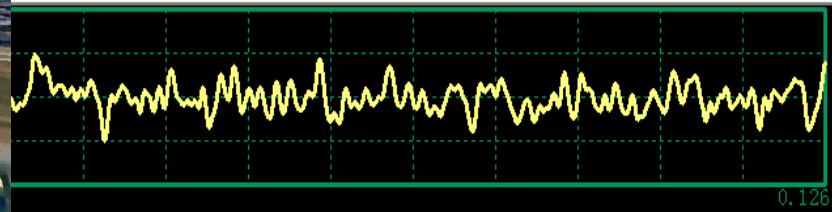


### 5.1 信号调理的目的

信号调理的目的是便于信号的传输与处理。

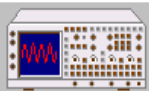


很微弱，大多数不能直接输送



信号中混杂有干扰噪声，需要

3. 某些场合，为便于信号的远距离传输，需要对传感器测量信进行调制解调处理。

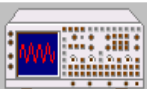


## 5.2 信号放大

分类

特点

放大器	}	直流放大器	低频保留,高频截止
		交流放大器	高频保留,低频截止
		直流电桥	
		交流电桥	
		电荷放大器	

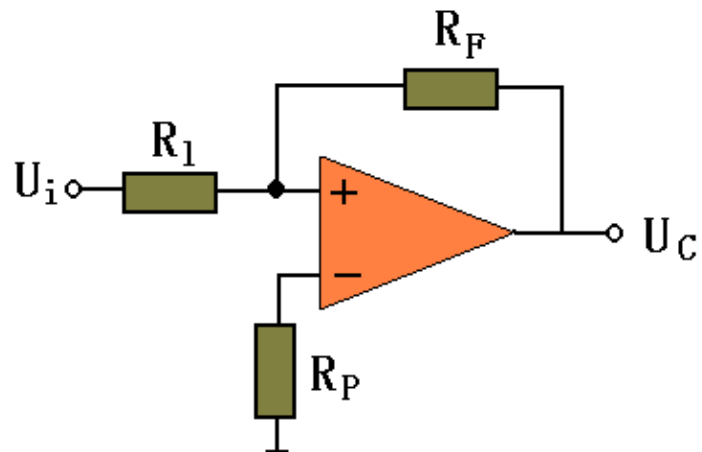


## 5.2 信号放大

### 5.2.1 直流放大电路

#### 1) 反相放大器

电压增益: 
$$A_v = -\frac{R_F}{R_1}$$



反馈电阻**RF**值不能太大，否则会产生较大的噪声及漂移，一般为几十千欧至几百千欧。**R1**的取值应远大于信号源**Ui**的内阻。



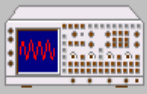
烟雾报警器



酒精传感器



二氧化碳传感器

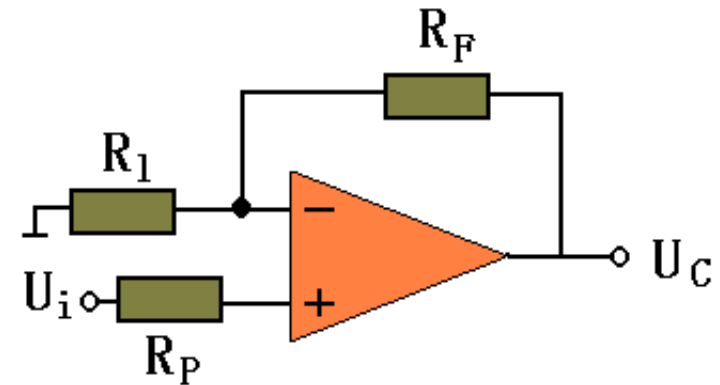


## 5.2 信号放大

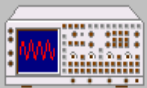
### 2) 同相放大器

同相放大器也是最基本的电路，其闭环电压增益 $A_v$ 为：

$$A_v = 1 + \frac{R_F}{R_1}$$



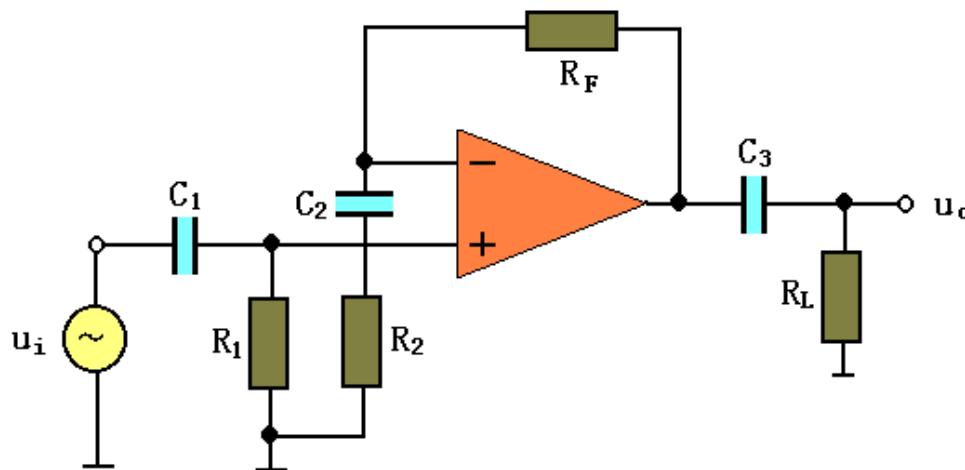
同相放大器具有输入阻抗非常高，输出阻抗很低的特点，广泛用于前置放大级。



### 5.2.2 交流放大电路

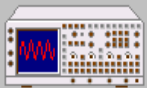
若只需要放大交流信号，可采用图示的集成运放交流电压同相放大器。其中电容C1、C2及C3为隔直电容。

$$A_v = 1 + \frac{R_F}{R_1}$$



R1一般取几十千欧。耦合电容C1、C3可根据交流放大器的下限频率 $f_L$ 来确定。

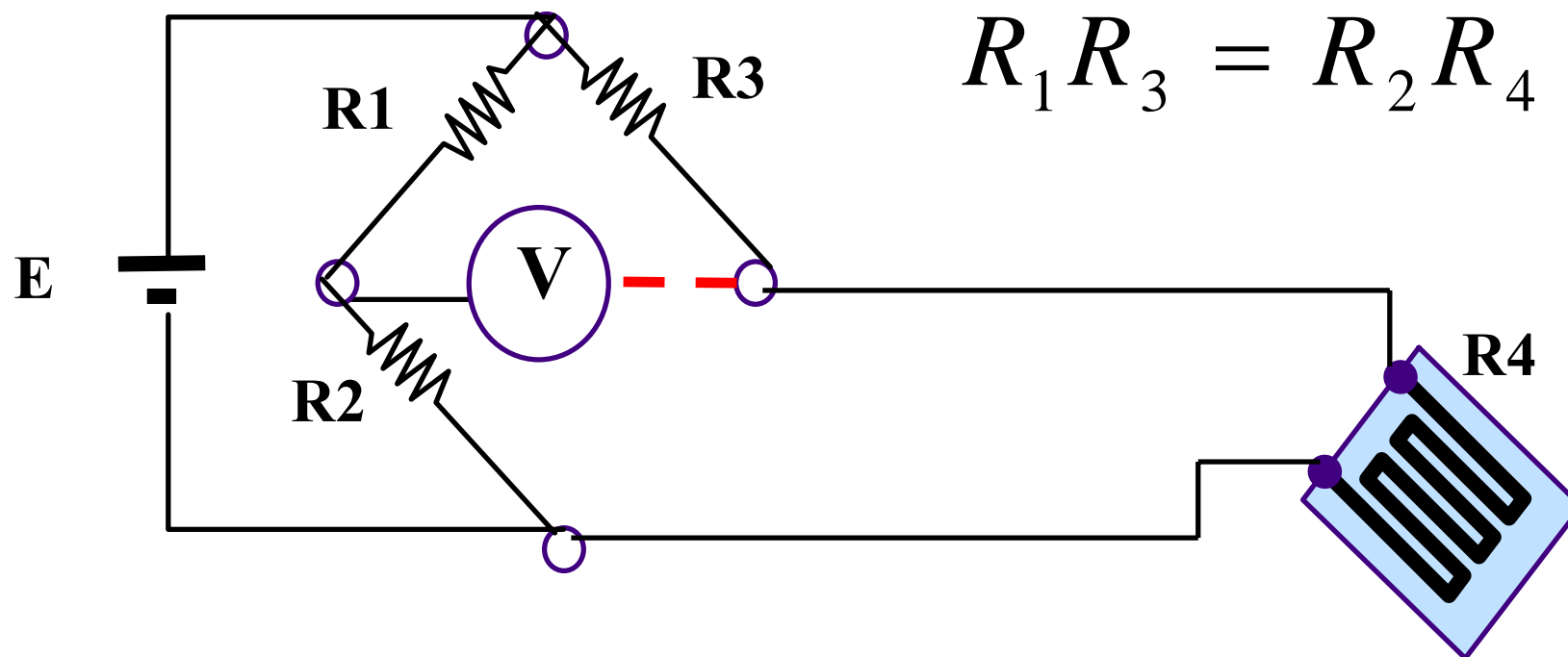
$$C_1 = C_3 = (3 \sim 10) / (2\pi R_L f_L)$$



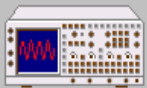
### 5.2.3 直流电桥

●平衡条件

$$R_1 R_3 = R_2 R_4$$



$$V = \frac{R_1 R_3 - R_2 R_4}{(R_1 + R_2)(R_3 + R_4)} E$$



## 5.2 信号放大

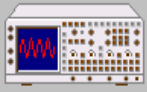
$$\text{令: } R_1 = R \quad R_2 = R \quad R_3 = R$$

$$R_4 = R + dR$$

$$V = \frac{RR - R(R + dR)}{(R + R)(R + R + dR)} E$$

$$= -\frac{E}{4} \cdot \frac{dR}{R}$$





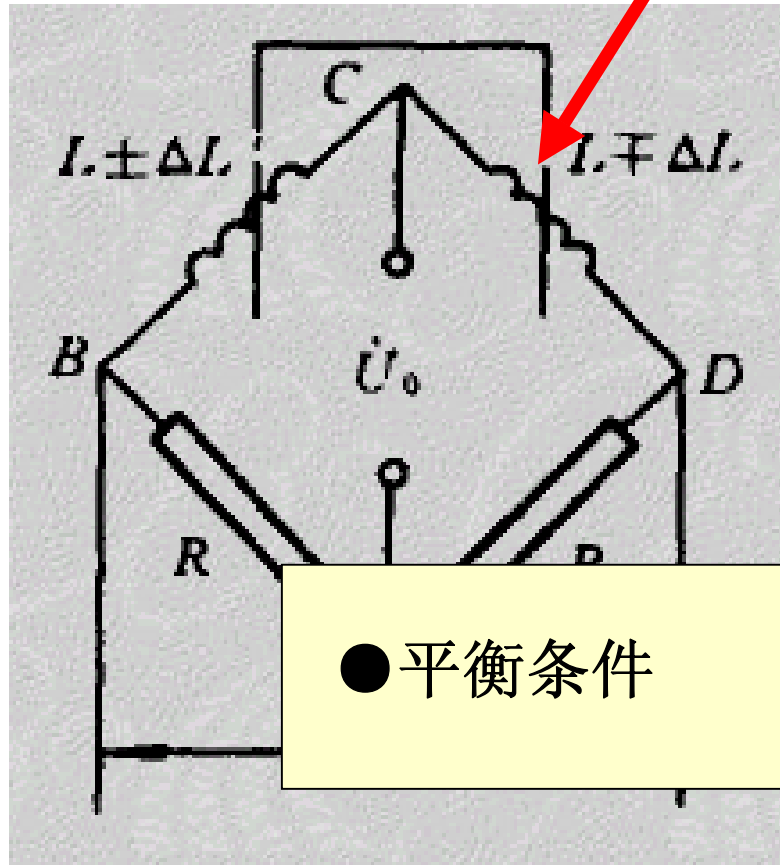
## 5.2 信号放大

### 5.2.4 交流电桥

传感器

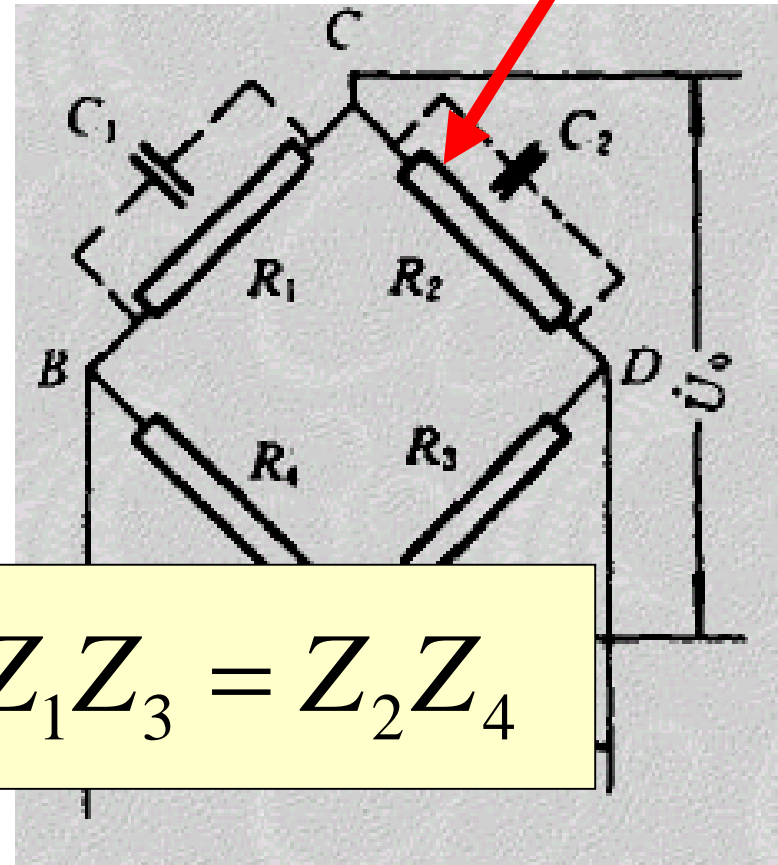


传感器



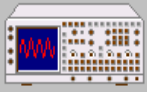
●平衡条件

$$Z_1 Z_3 = Z_2 Z_4$$



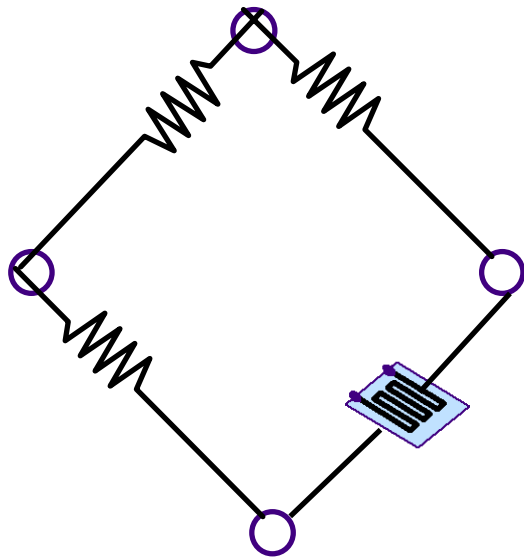
电感

电容

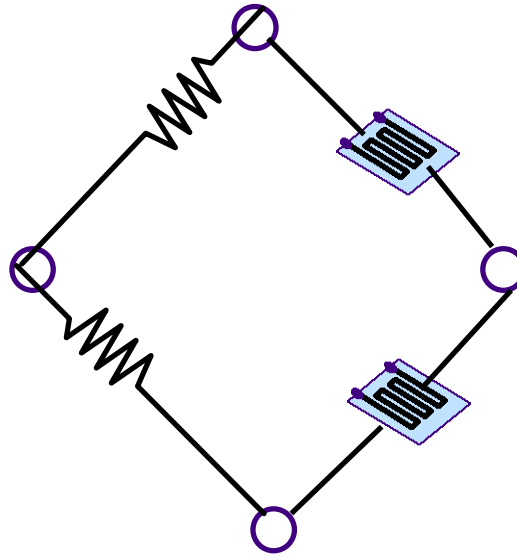


## 5.2 信号放大

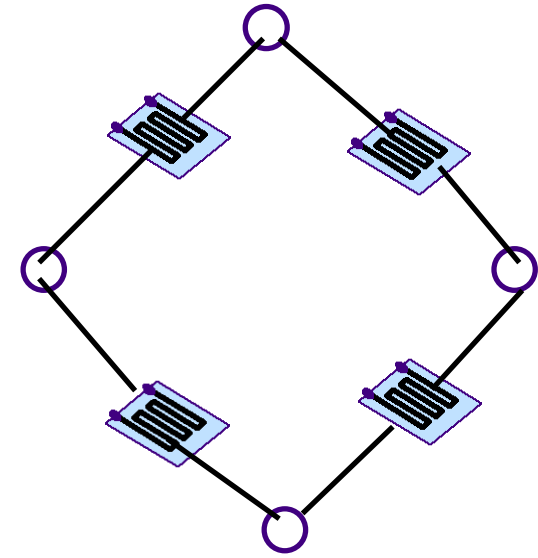
电桥的接法:



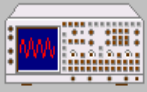
单臂



半桥



全桥

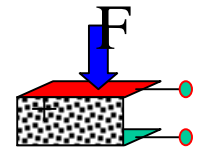
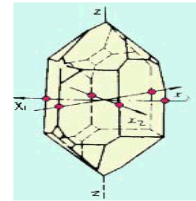


## 5.2 信号放大

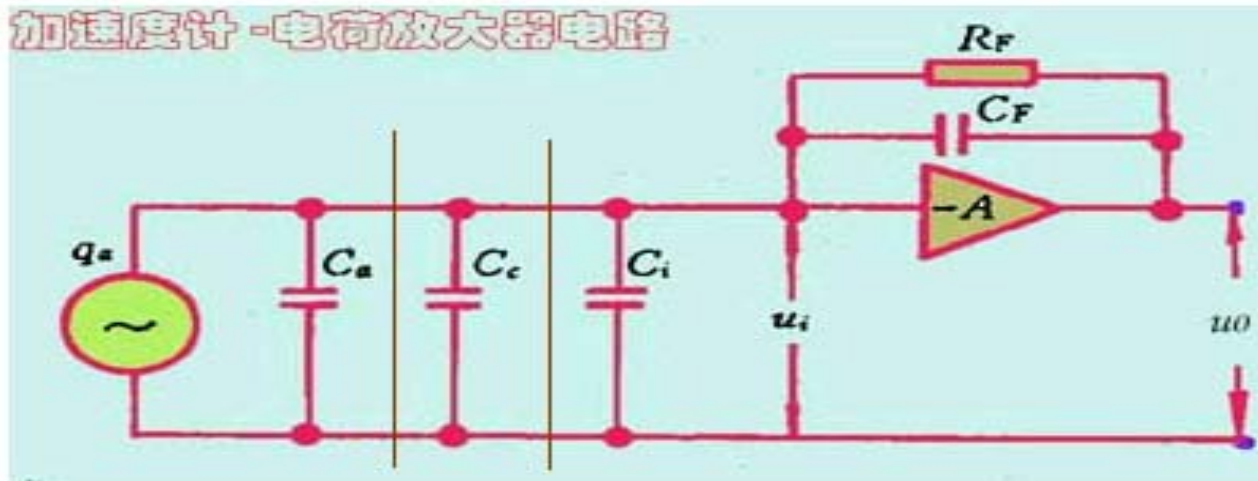
### 5.2.5 电荷放大器

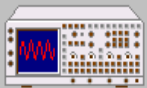
$$q \approx e_i(C_a + C_c + C_i) + (e_i - e_y)C_f$$

$$e_y = \frac{-Kq}{(C + C_f) + KC_f}$$



加速度计-电荷放大器电路

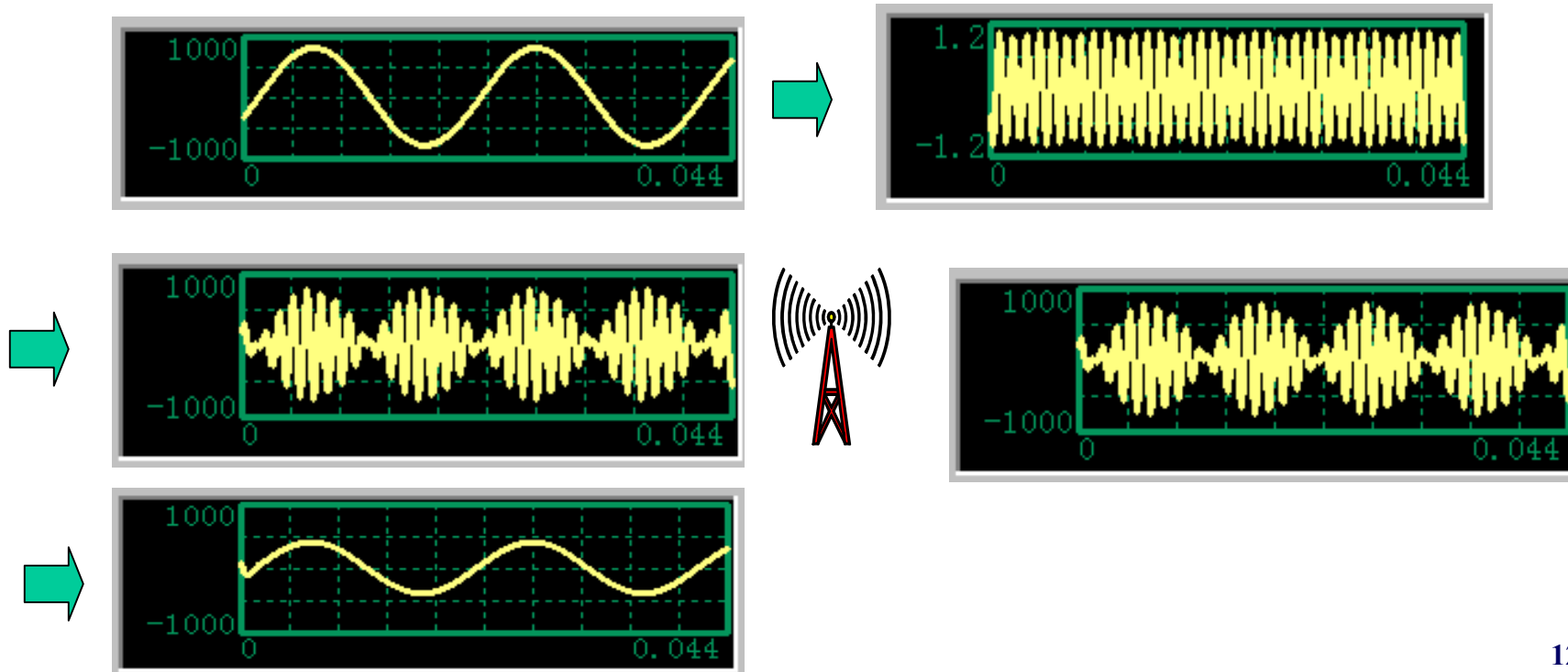
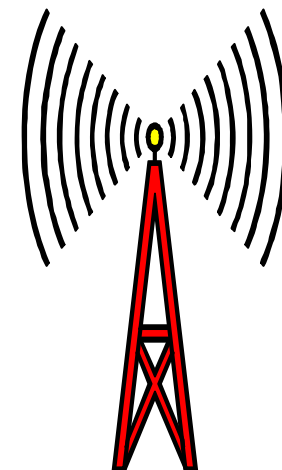


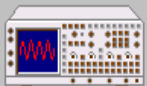


## 5.3 调制与解调

### 5.3.1 目的

解决微弱缓变信号的放大以及信号的传输问题。

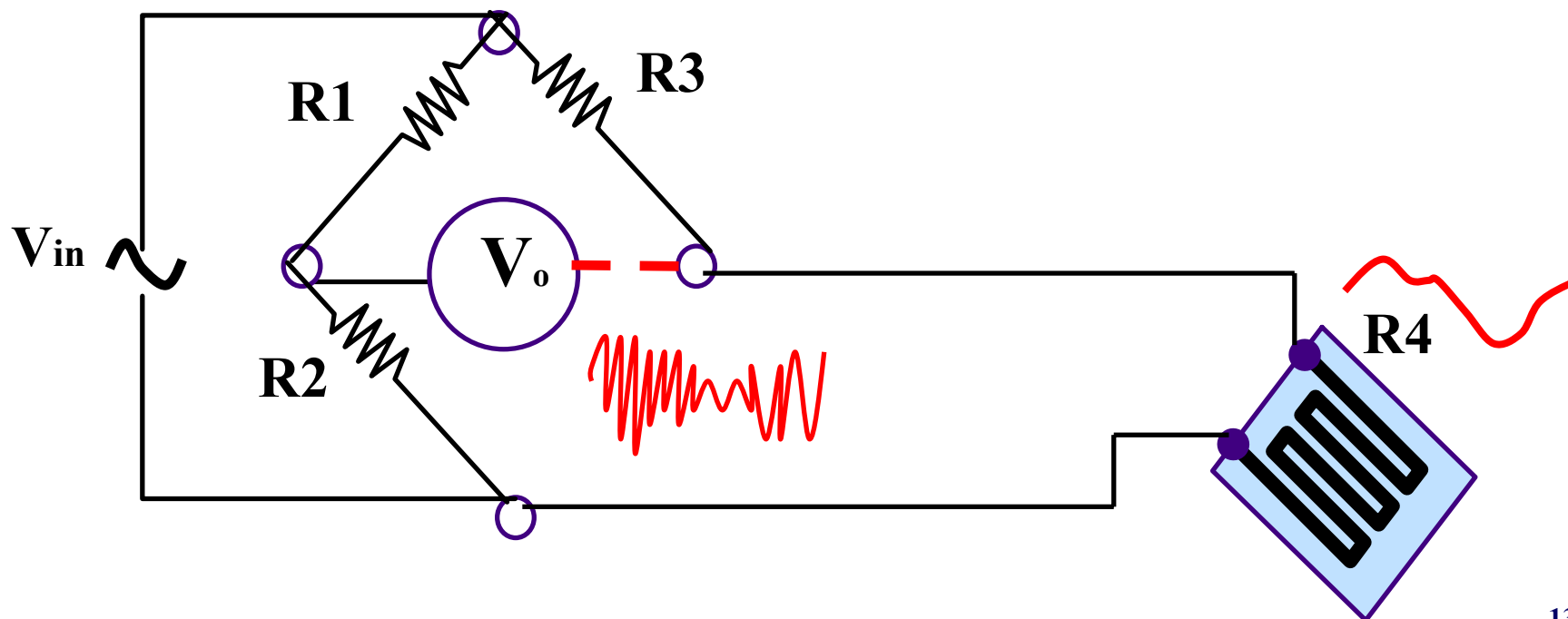


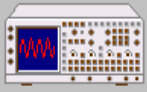


## 5.3 调制与解调

先将微弱的缓变信号加载到高频交流信号中去，然后利用交流放大器进行放大，最后再从放大器的输出信号中取出放大的缓变信号。

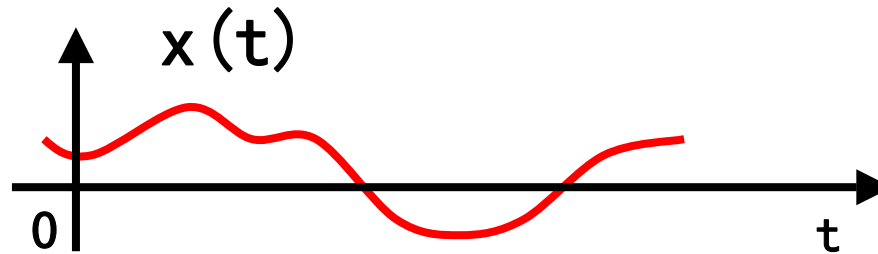
例：交流电桥





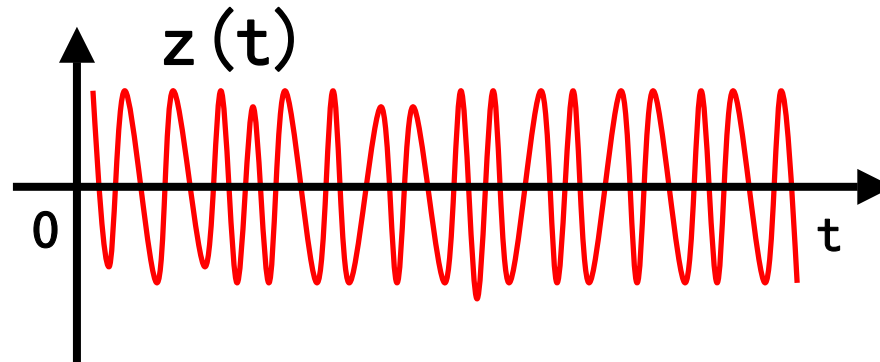
### 5.3.2 种类

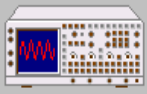
调制信号



载波信号

$$z(t) = A \cos(2\pi ft + \phi)$$





## 5.3 调制与解调

a) 幅度调制 (AM)

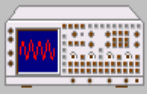
$$y(t) = [A * x(t)] \cos(2\pi f t + \phi)$$

b) 频率调制 (FM)

$$y(t) = A \cos(2\pi [f_0 + x(t)] * t + \phi)$$

c) 相位调制 (PM)

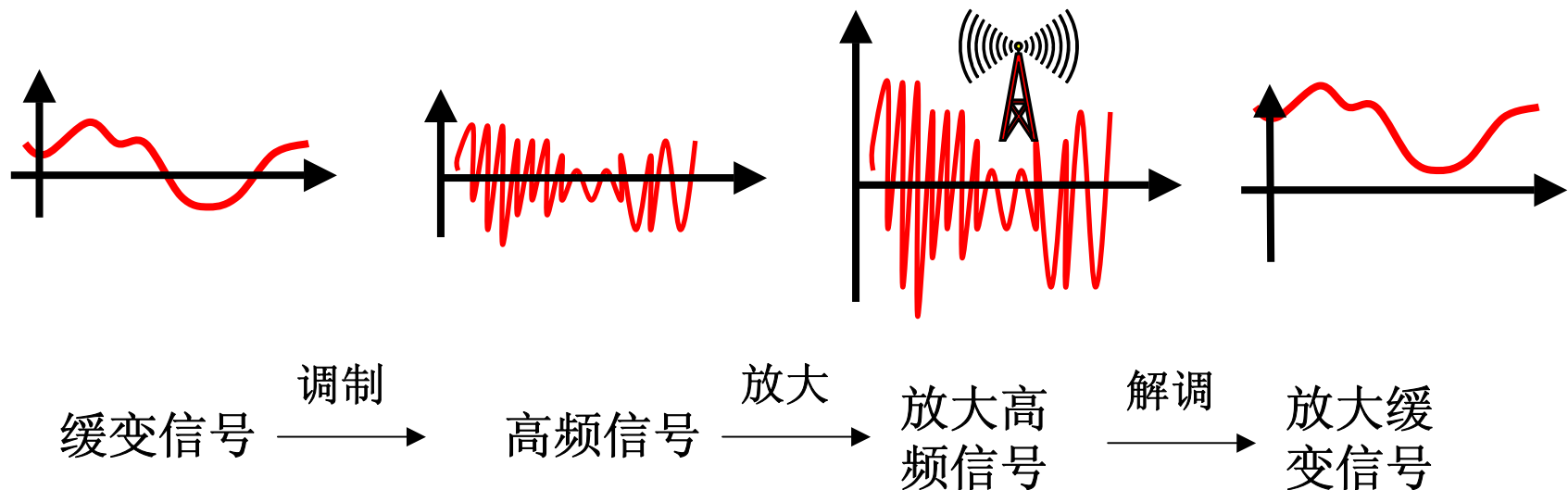
$$y(t) = A \cos(2\pi f t + [\phi_0 + x(t)])$$



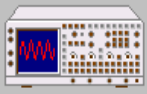
### 5.3.3 幅度调制

调幅是将一个高频正弦信号（或称载波）与测试信号相乘，使载波信号幅值随测试信号的变化而变化。

$$y(t) = [A_0 * x(t)] \cos(2\pi ft + \phi)$$

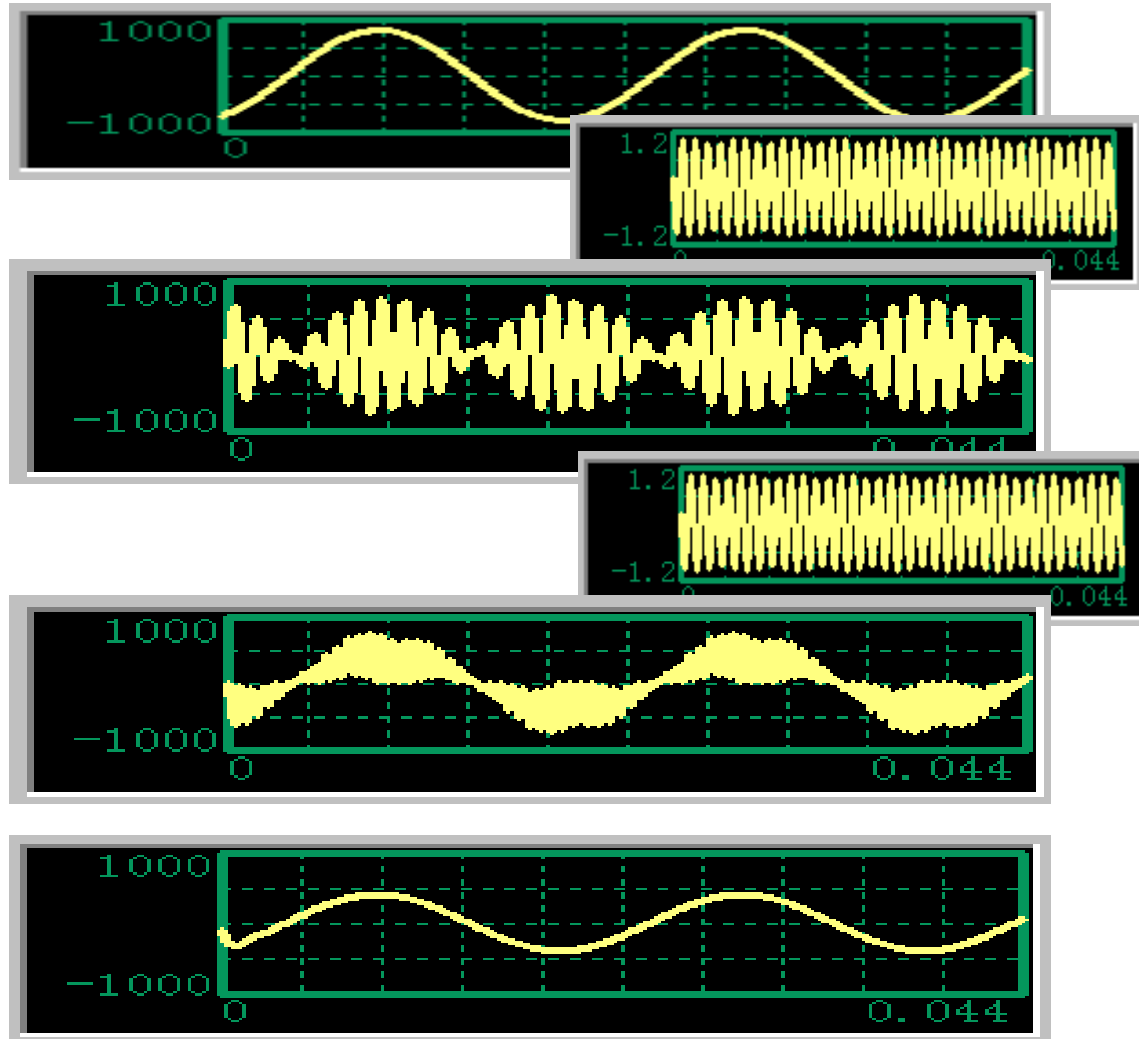
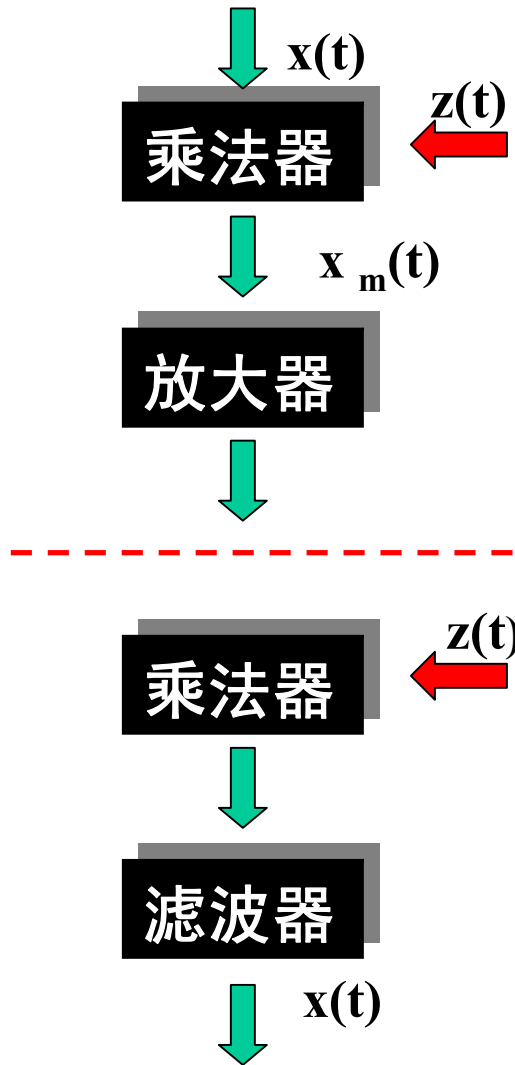


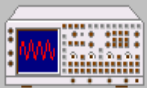




## 5.3 调制与解调

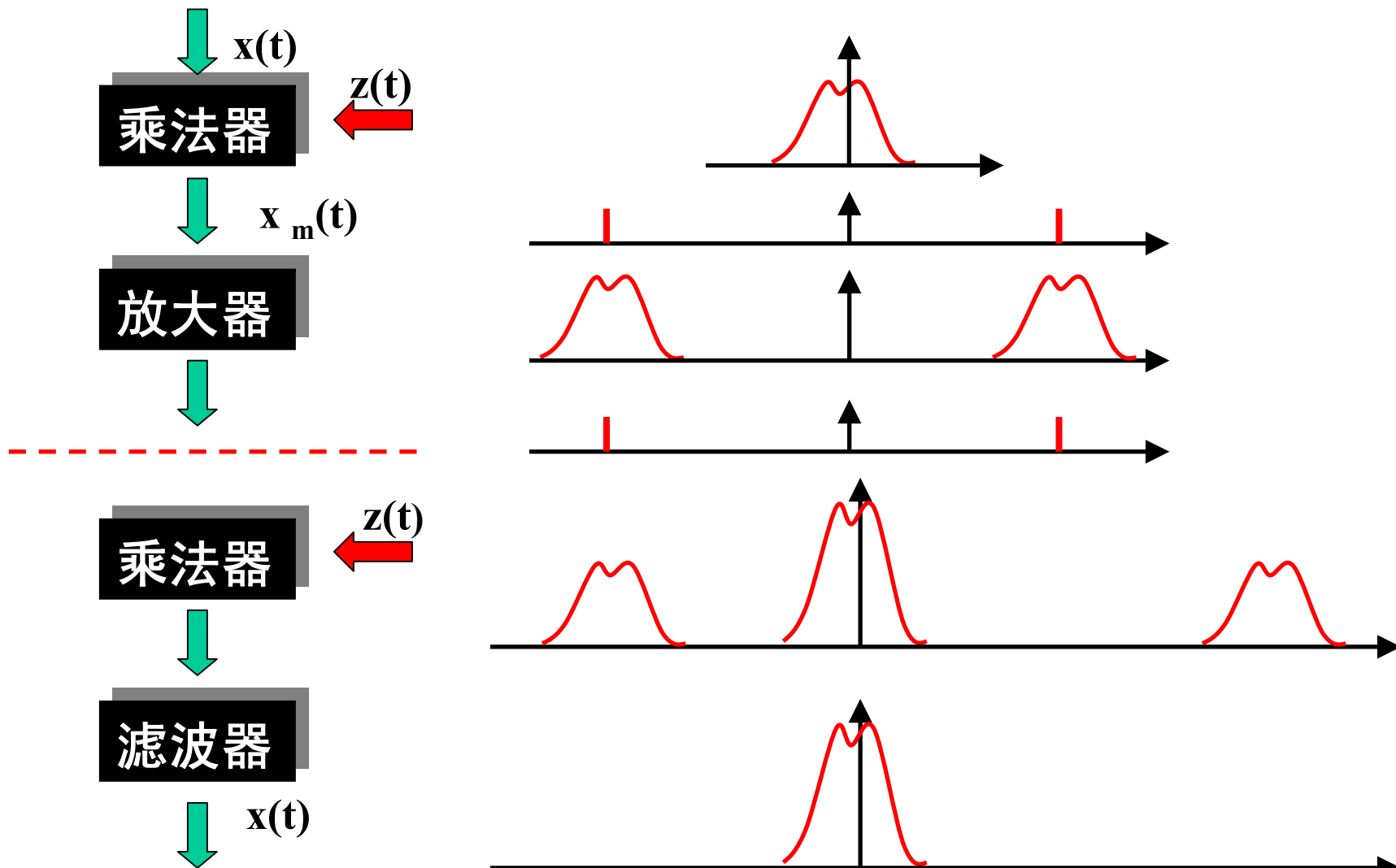
### 幅度调制与解调过程（波形分析）

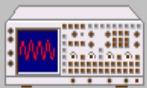




## 5.3 调制与解调

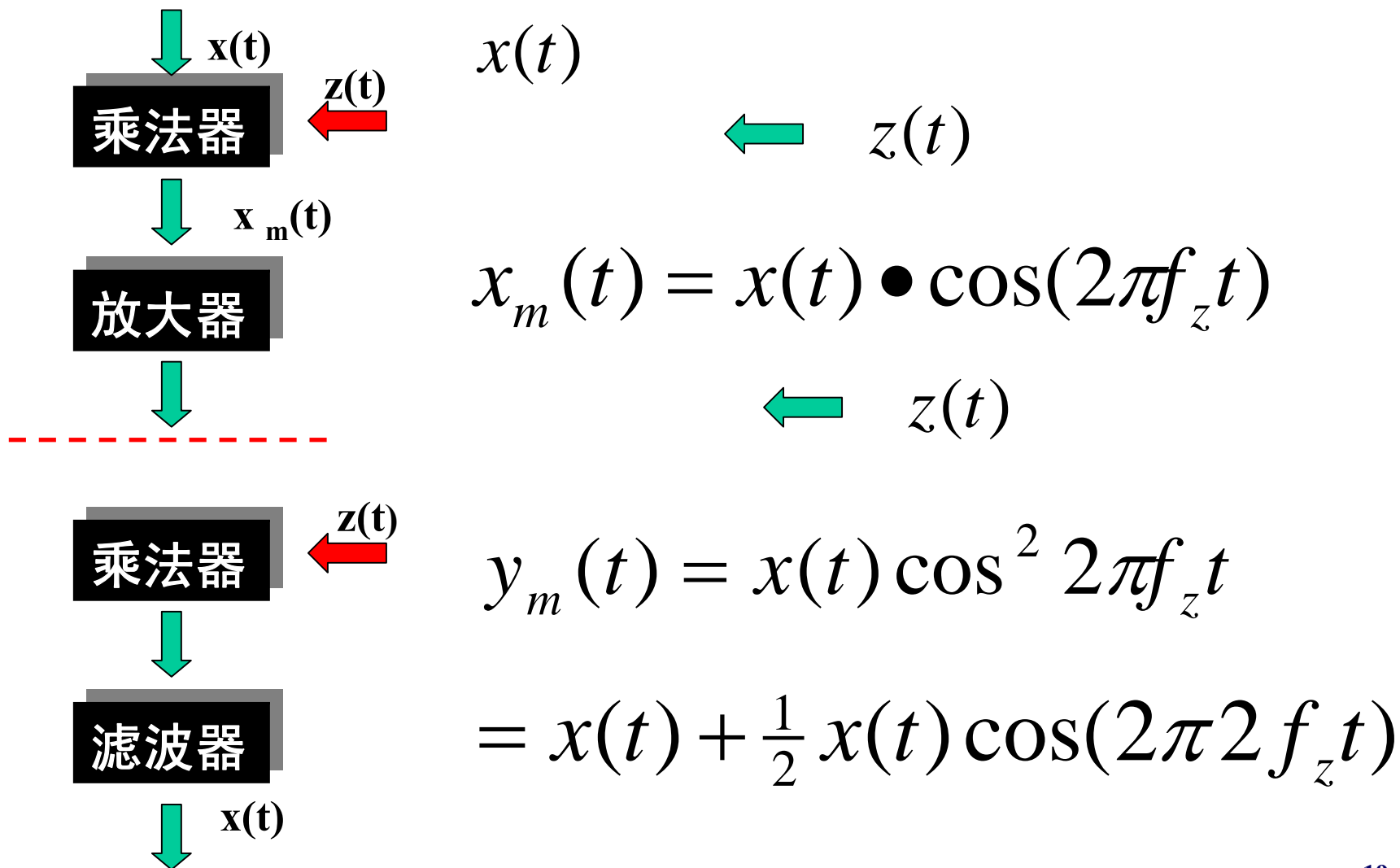
### 幅度调制与解调过程（频谱分析）

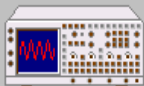




## 5.3 调制与解调

幅度调制与解调过程（数学分析）

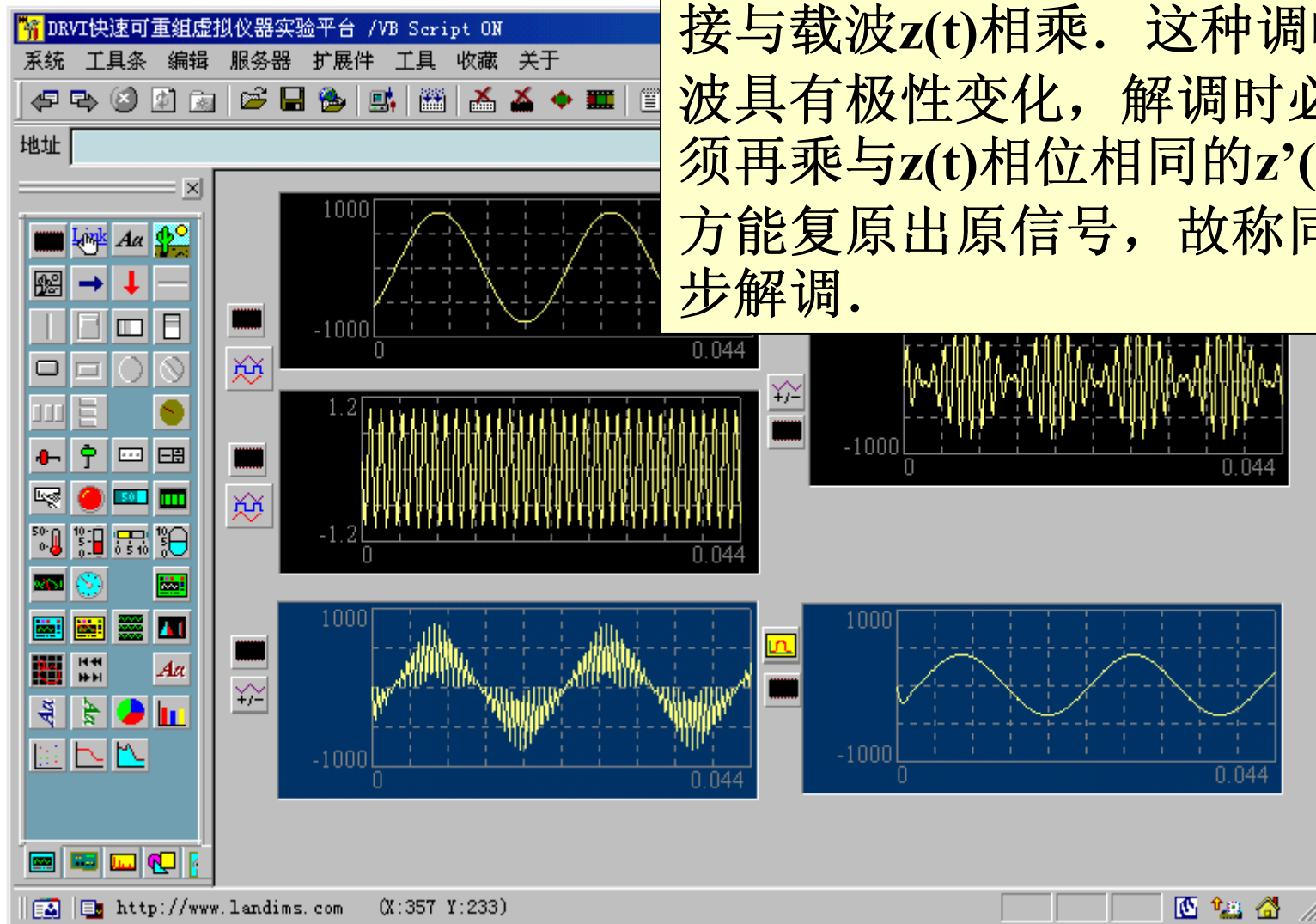


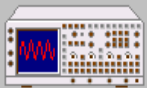


## 5.3 调制与解调

### 实验：同步调治与解调实验

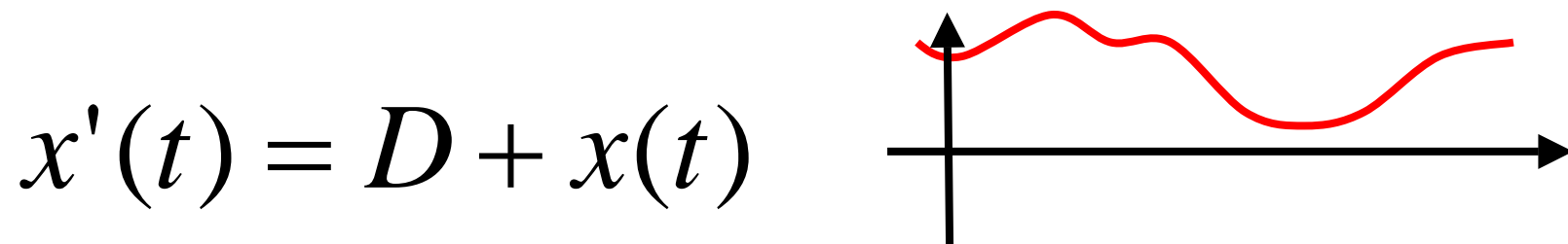
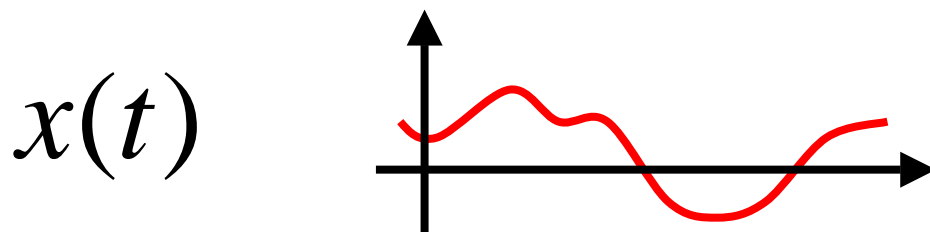
上述调制方法，将信号 $x(t)$ 直接与载波 $z(t)$ 相乘。这种调幅波具有极性变化，解调时必须再乘与 $z(t)$ 相位相同的 $z'(t)$ 方能复原出原信号，故称同步解调。



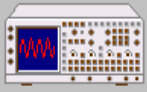


### 非抑制调幅

若对信号 $x(t)$ 进行偏置，叠加一个直流分量 $D$ ，使偏置后的信号都具有正电压。

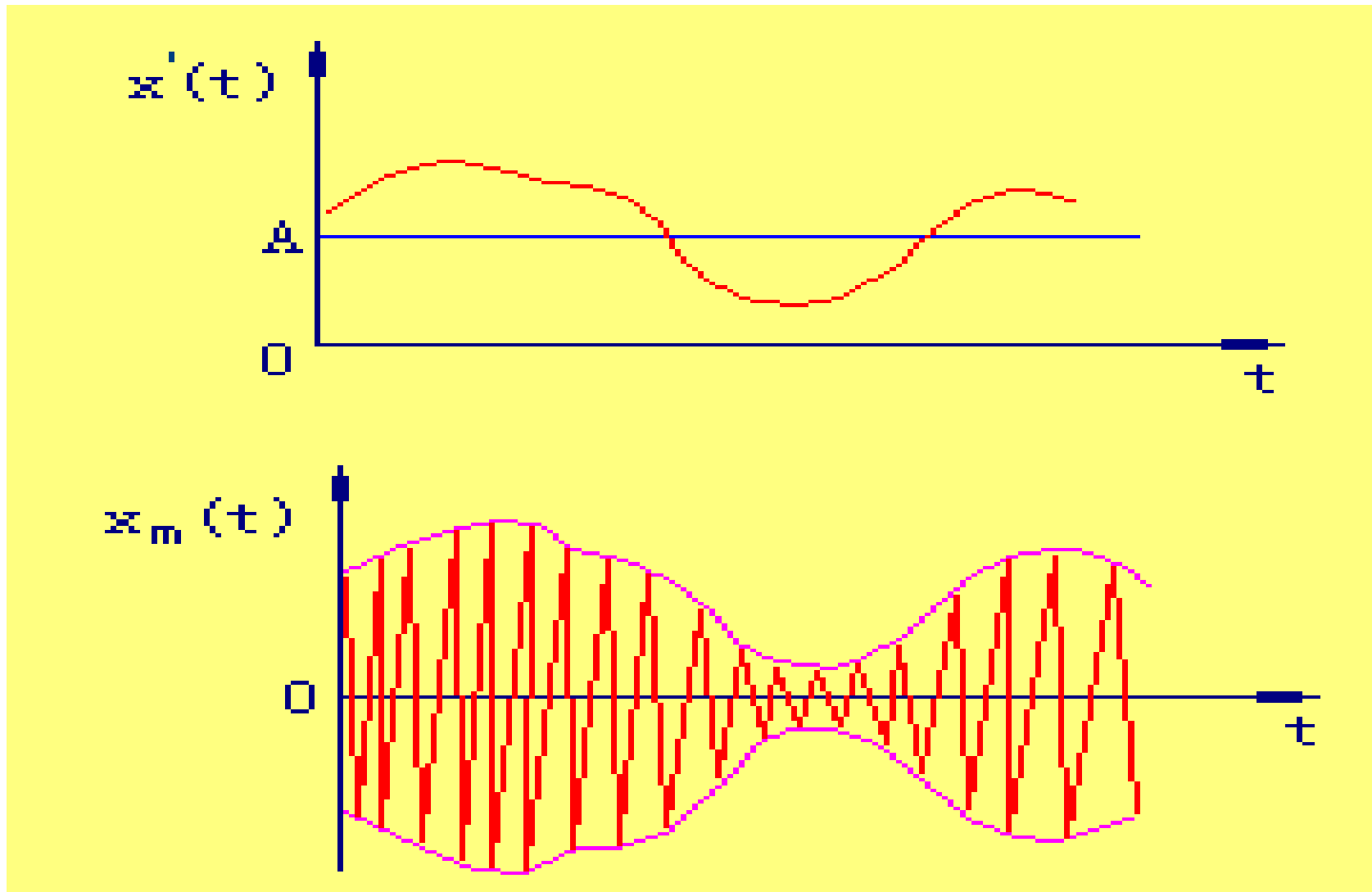


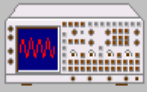
$$x_m(t) = [D + x(t)] \cos(2\pi ft)$$



## 5.3 调制与解调

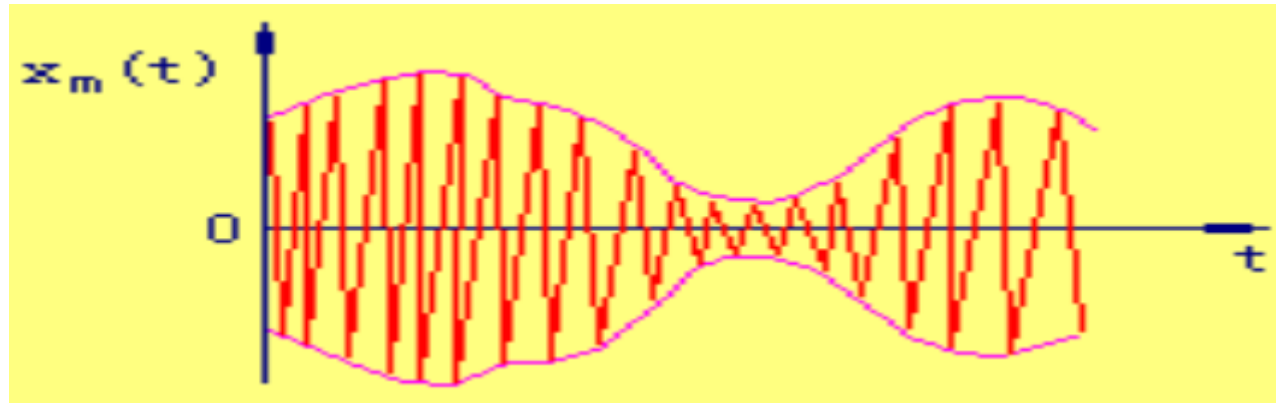
### 调幅



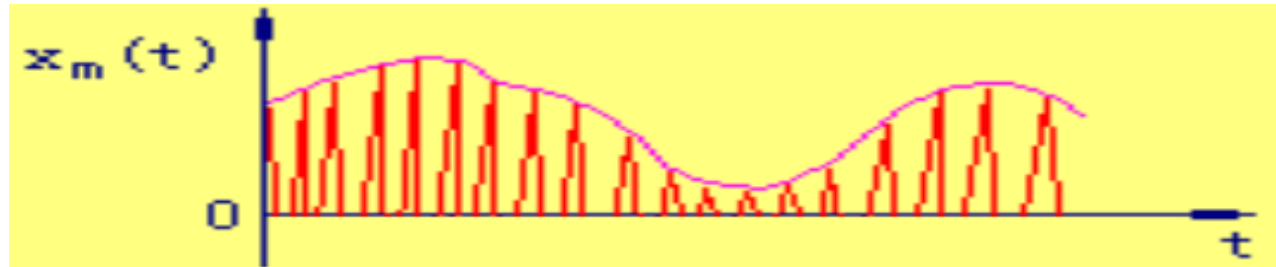
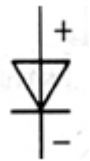


## 5.3 调制与解调

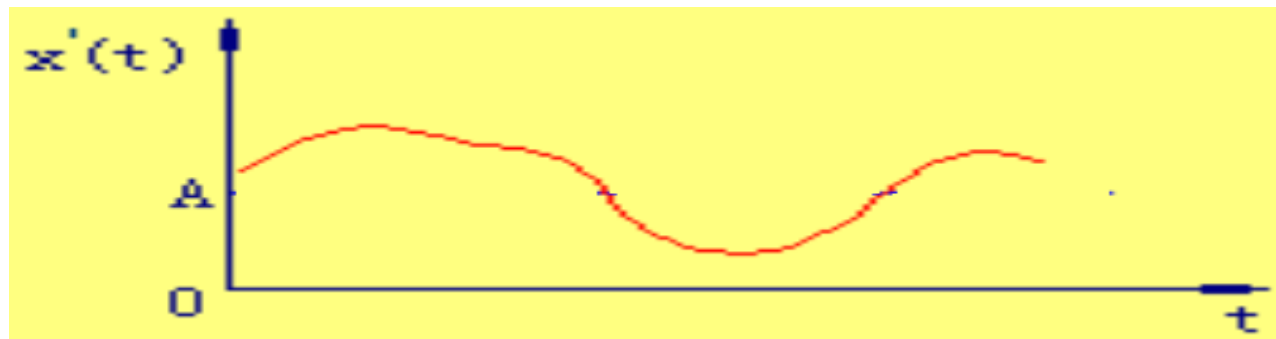
解调

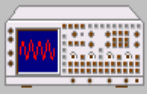


二极管检波



低通滤波

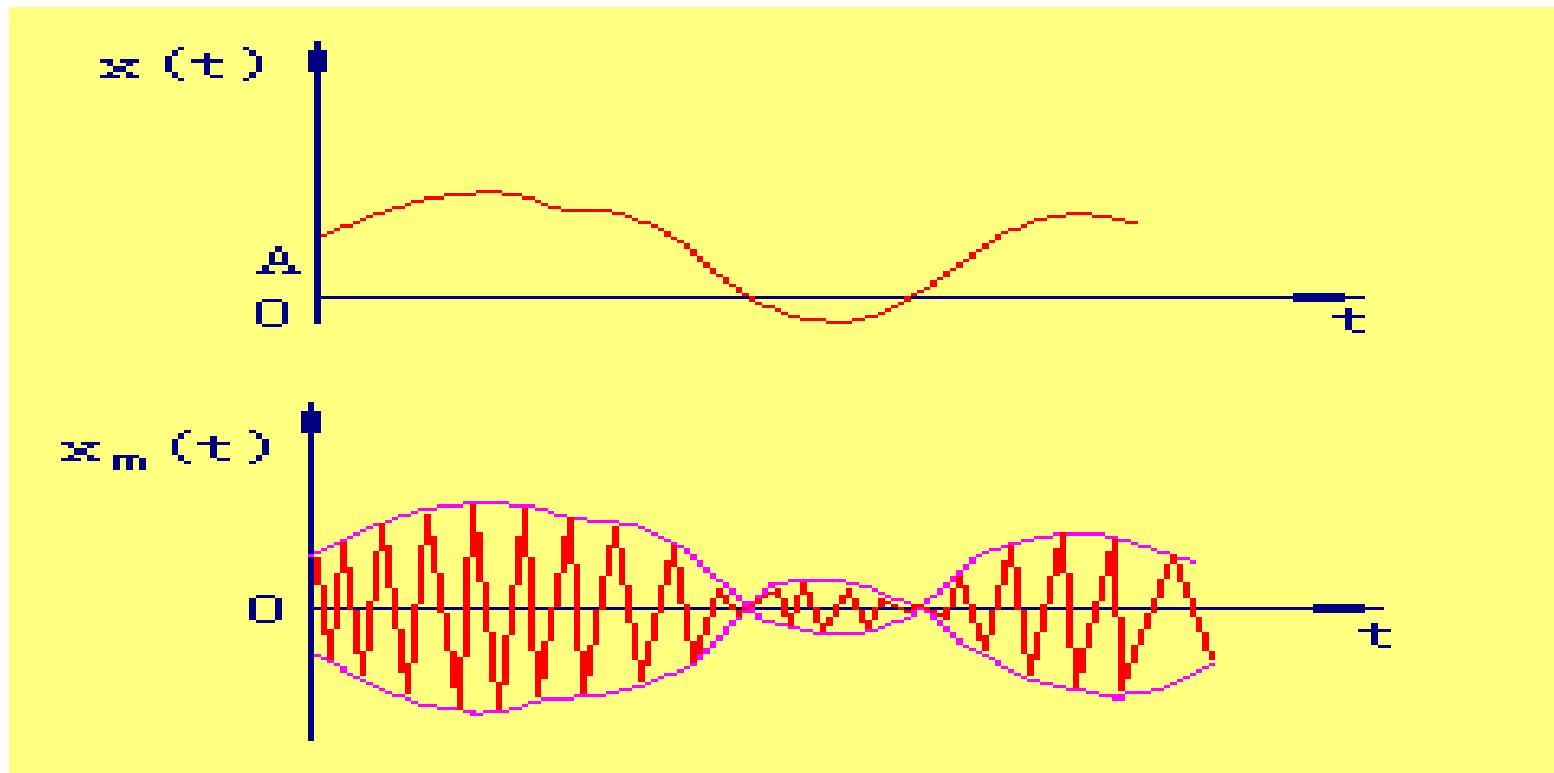




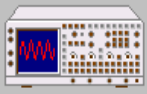
## 5.3 调制与解调

### 调幅波的波形失真

a) 过调失真：对于非抑制调幅，要求其直流偏置必须足够大，否则 $x(t)$ 的相位将发生180°。

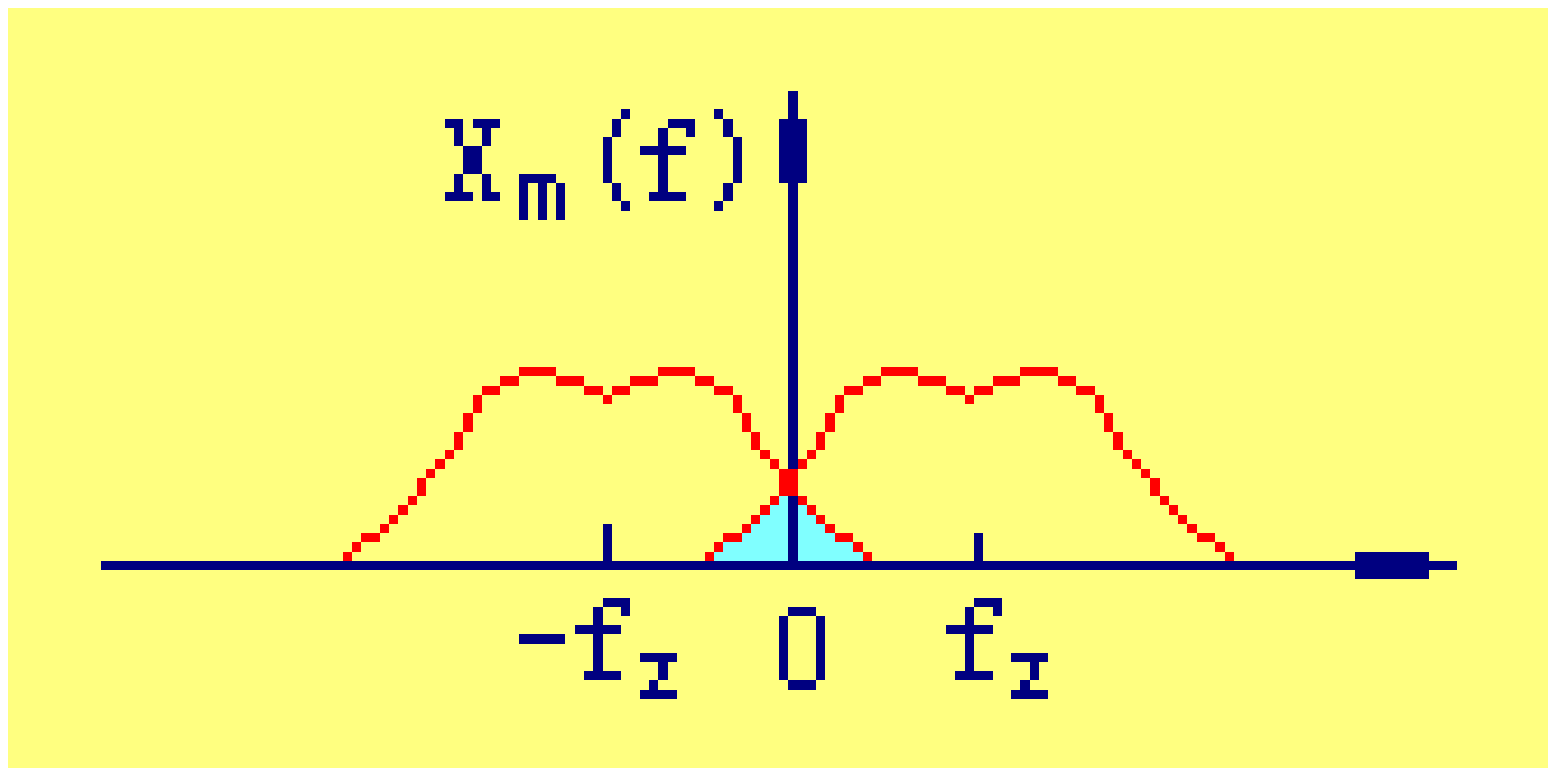


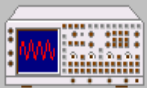




## 5.3 调制与解调

b)重叠失真：调幅波是由一对每边为 $f_m$ 的双边带信号组成。当载波频率 $f_z$ 较低时，正频端的下边带将与负频端的下边带相重叠。要求： $f_z > f_m$



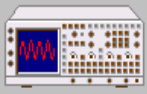


## 5.3 调制与解调

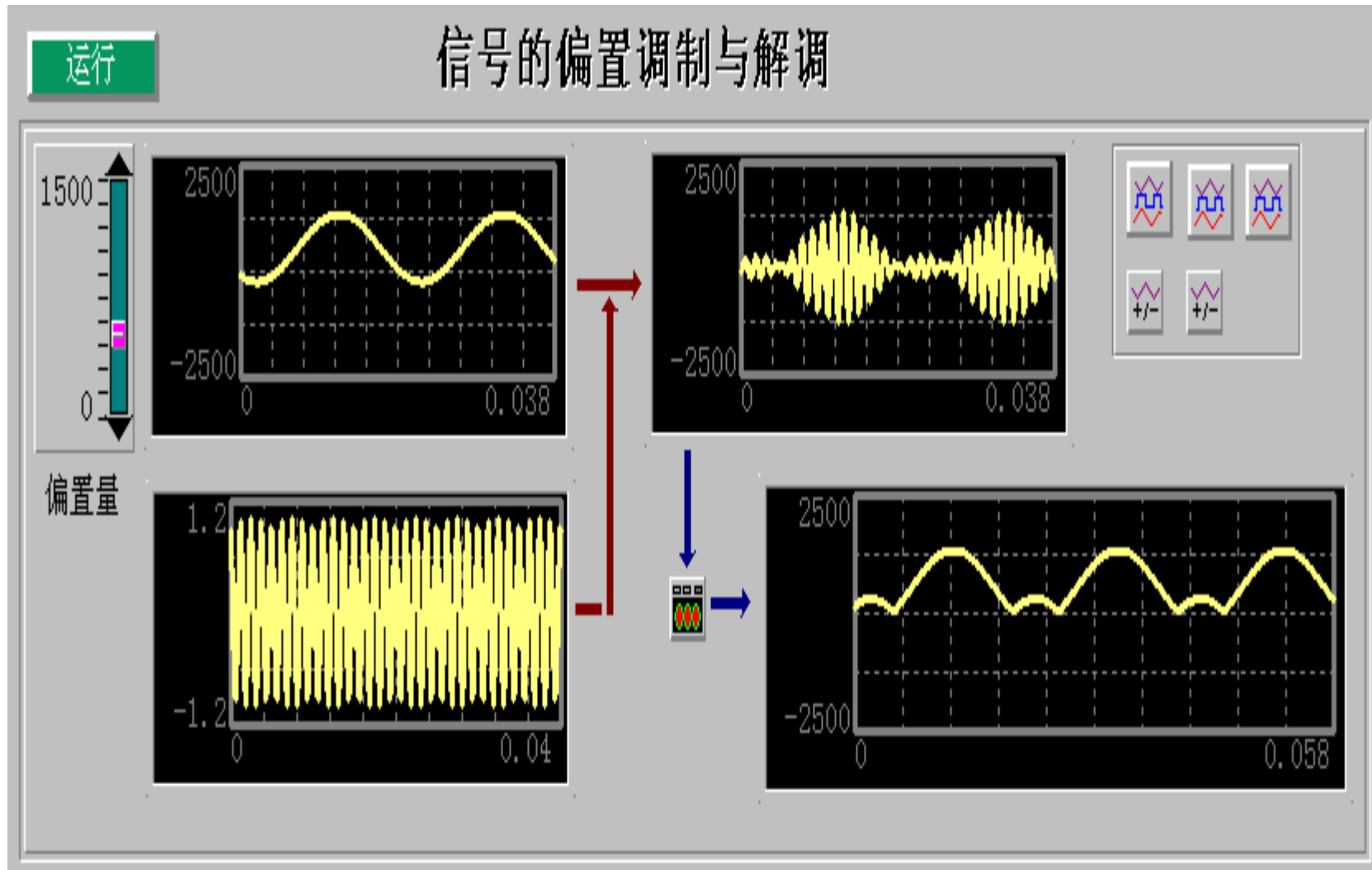


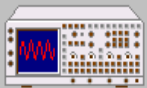
### 动手做：

用个人测试实验室中数字信号发生器、波形运算器等软件芯片，设计一个非抑制调幅与解调系统。



## 5.3 调制与解调

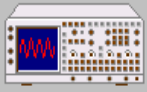




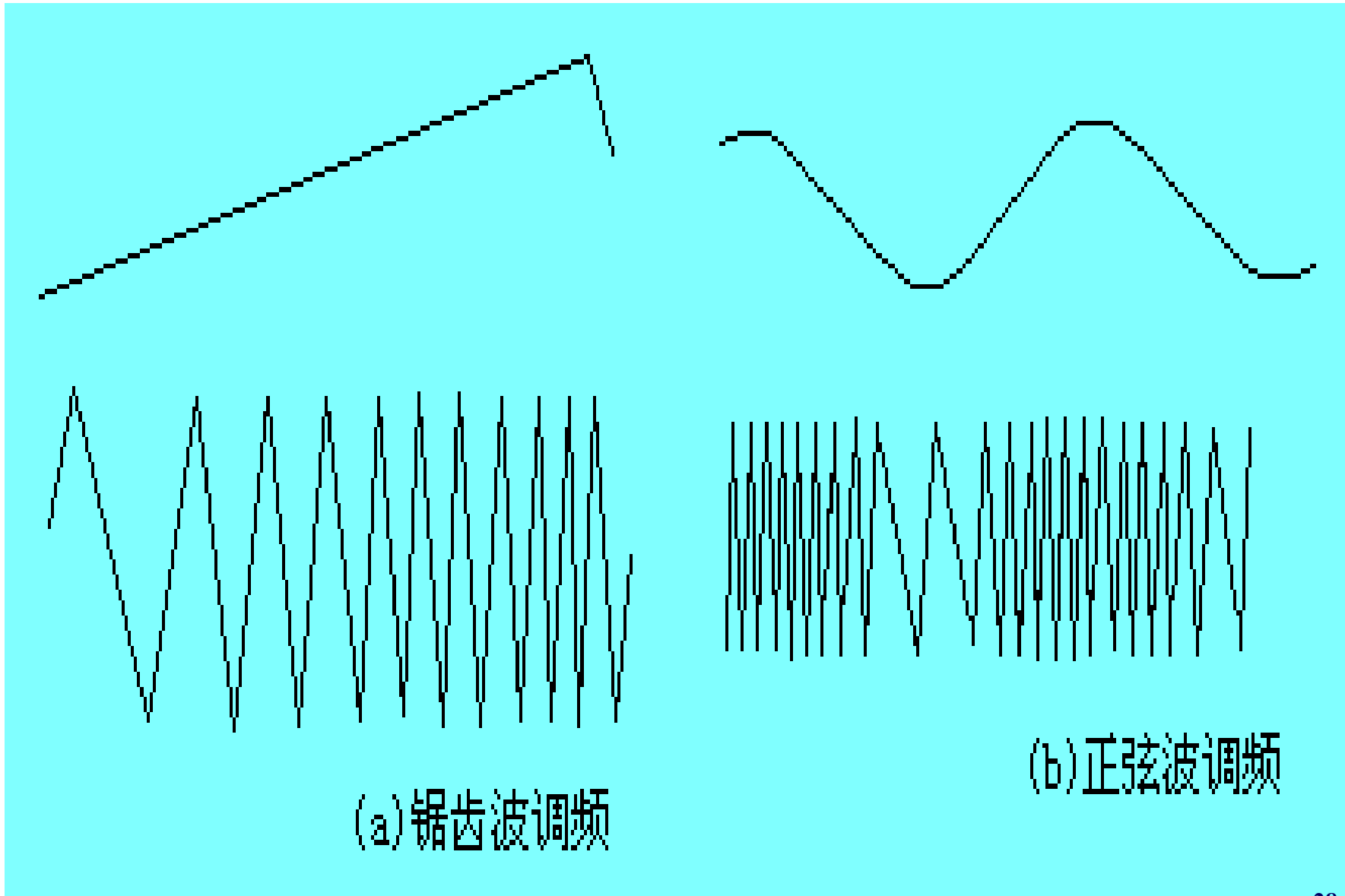
### 5.3.4 频率调制

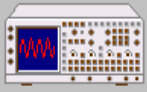
调频是利用信号 $x(t)$ 的幅值调制载波的频率，或者说，调频波是一种随信号 $x(t)$ 的电压幅值而变化的疏密度不同的等幅波。

$$y(t) = A \cos(\underline{2\pi[f_0 + x(t)]} * t + \phi)$$



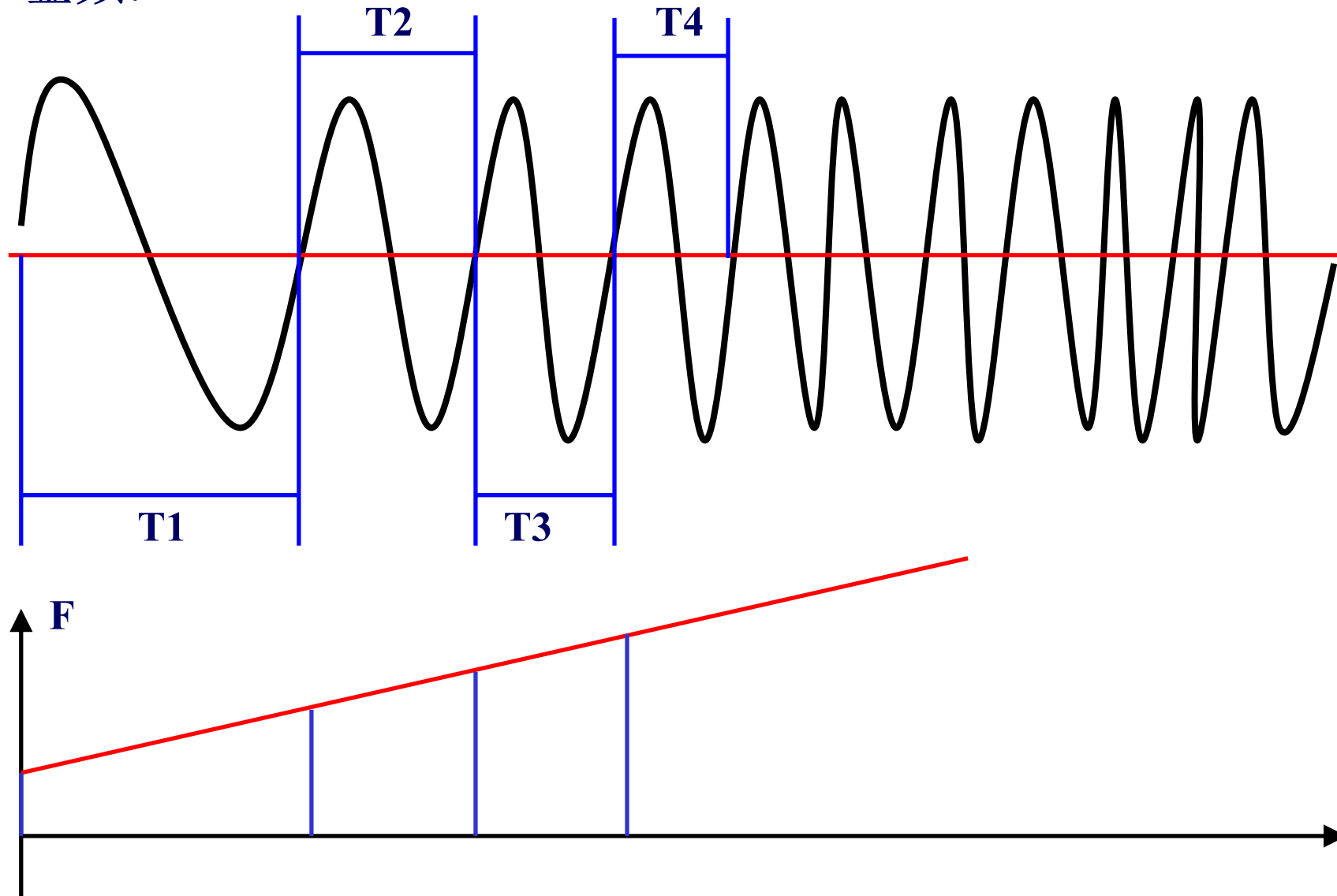
## 5.3 调制与解调

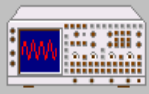




## 5.3 调制与解调

鉴频:



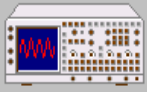


优点：抗干扰能力强。

因为调频信号所携带的信息包含在频率变化之中，并非振幅之中，而干扰波的干扰作用则主要表现在振幅之中。

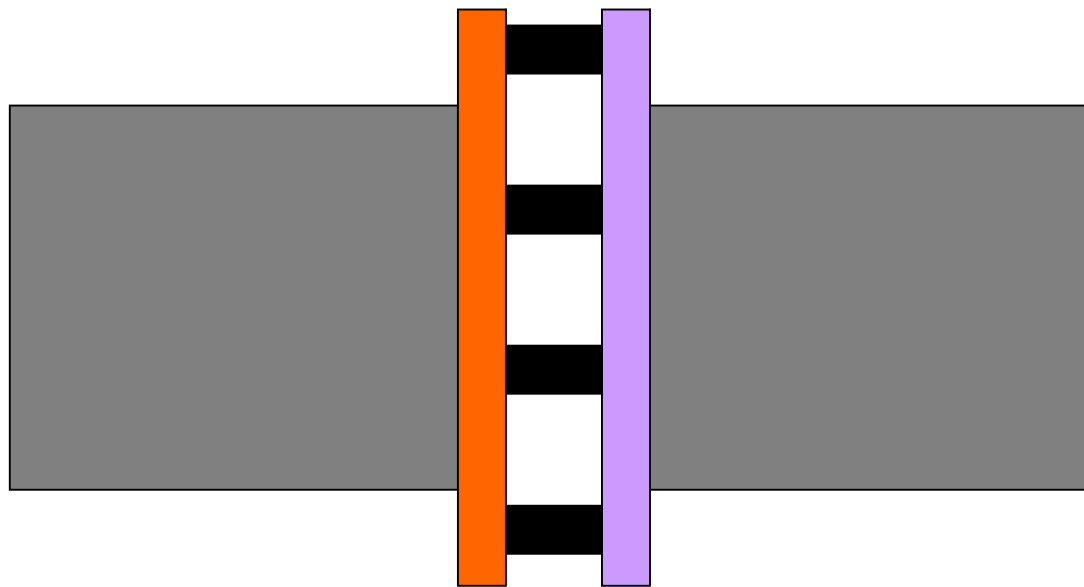
缺点：占频带宽度大，复杂

调频波通常要求很宽的频带，甚至为调幅所要求带宽的**20**倍；调频系统较之调幅系统复杂，因为频率调制是一种非线性调制。

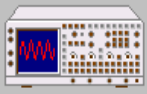


## 5.3 调制与解调

### 案例：旋转机械扭距测量



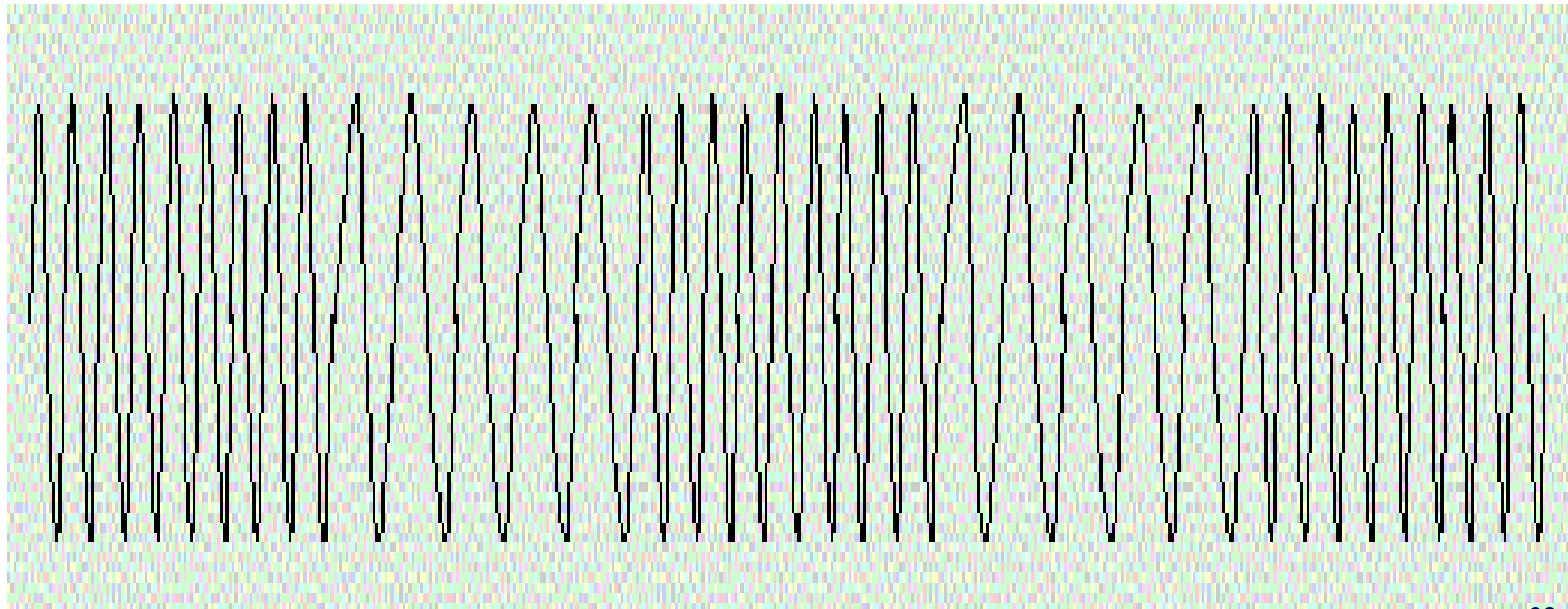


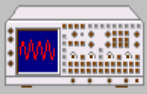


## 5.3 调制与解调

案例：铁路机车调度  
信号检测

调制频率8.5Hz，绿灯  
调制频率23.5Hz，红灯





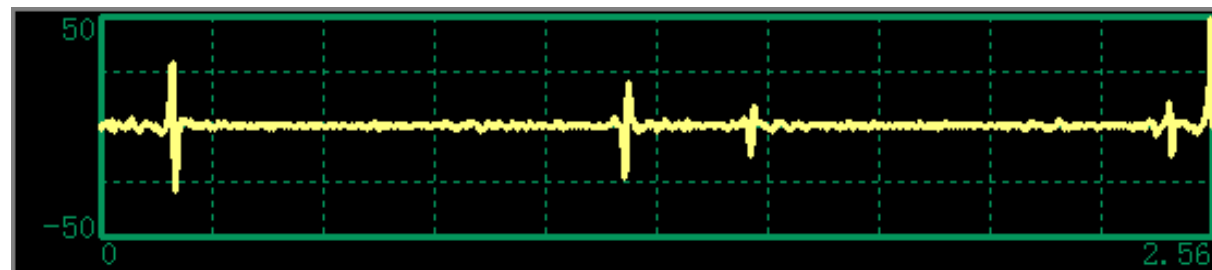
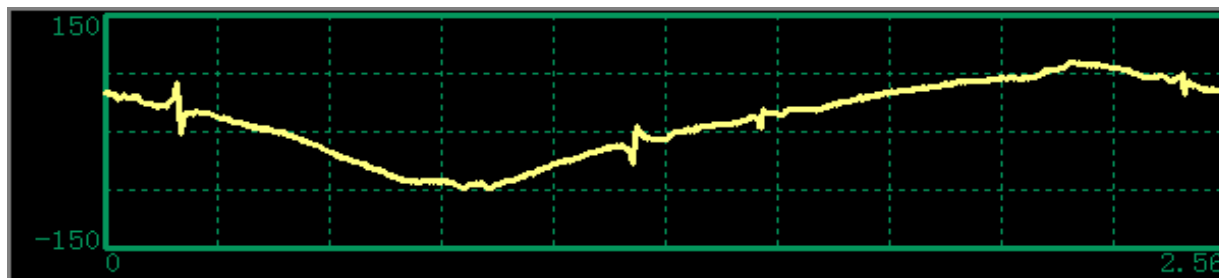
## 5.4 信号的滤波

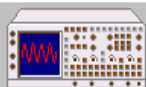
### 5.4 信号的滤波

滤波器是一种选频装置，可以使信号中特定频率成分通过，而极大地衰减其他频率成分。

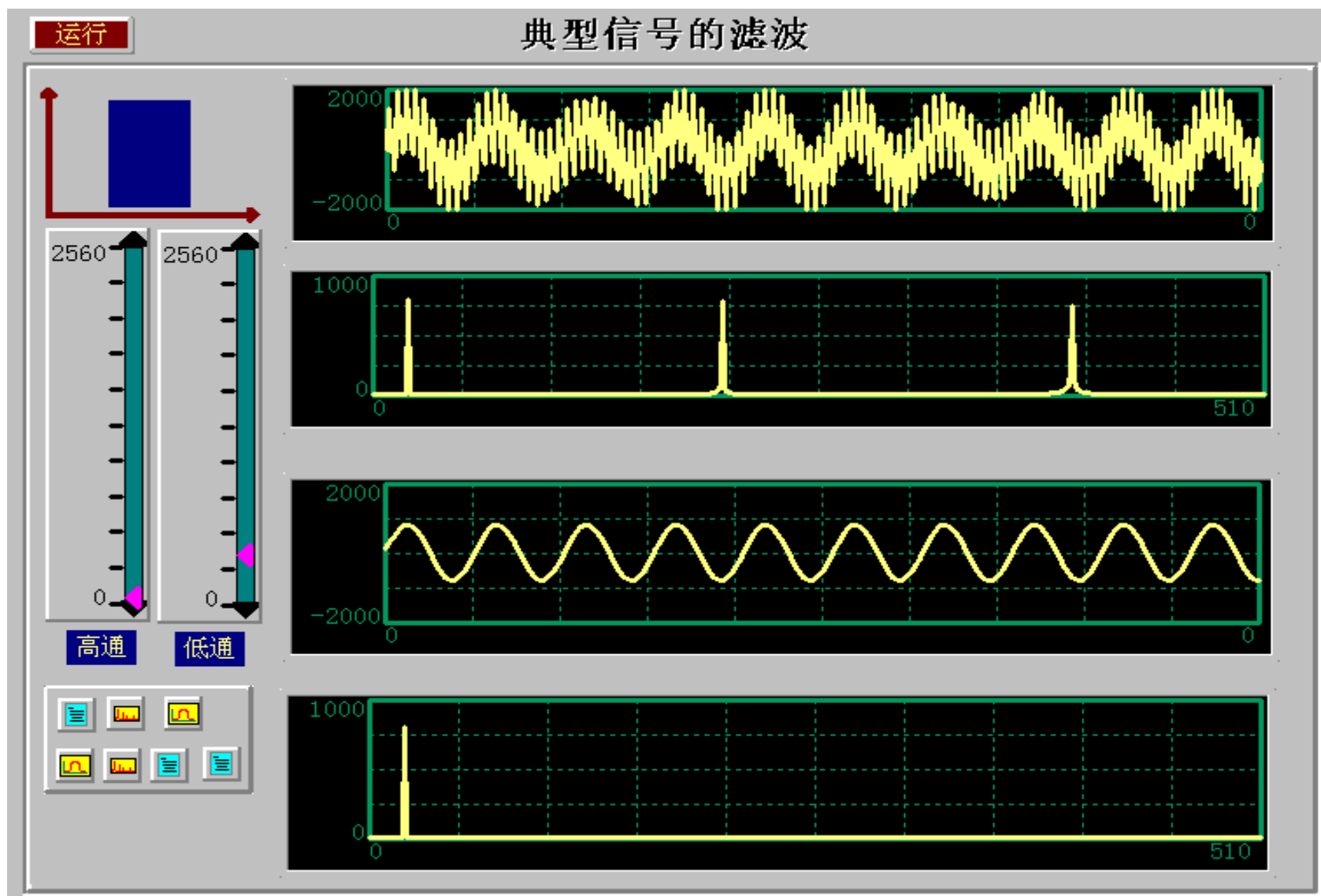


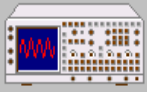
带通滤波器



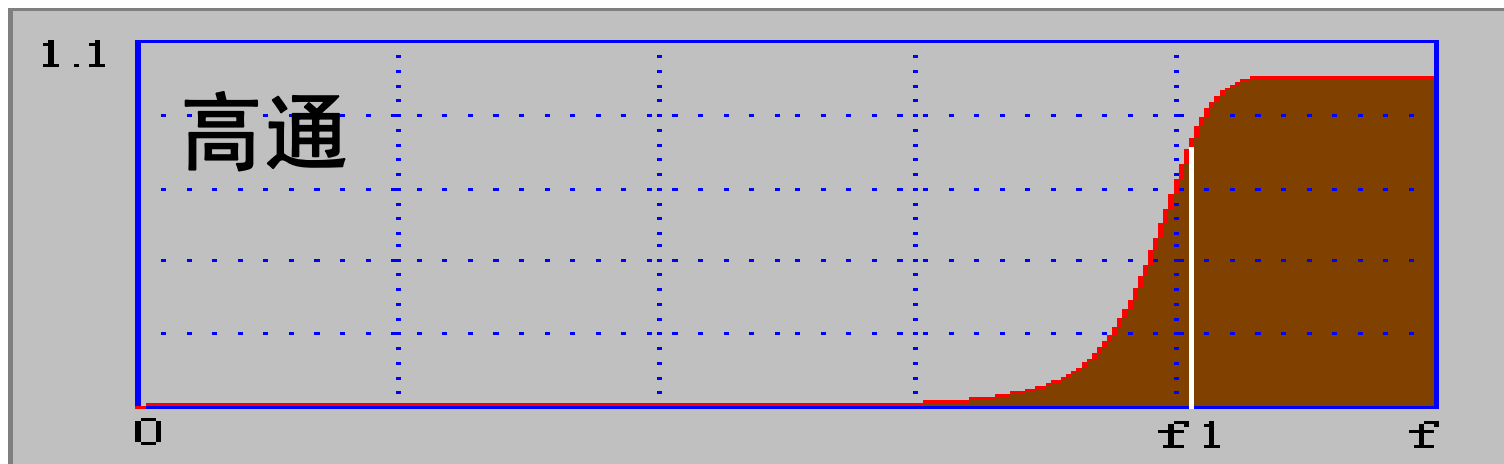
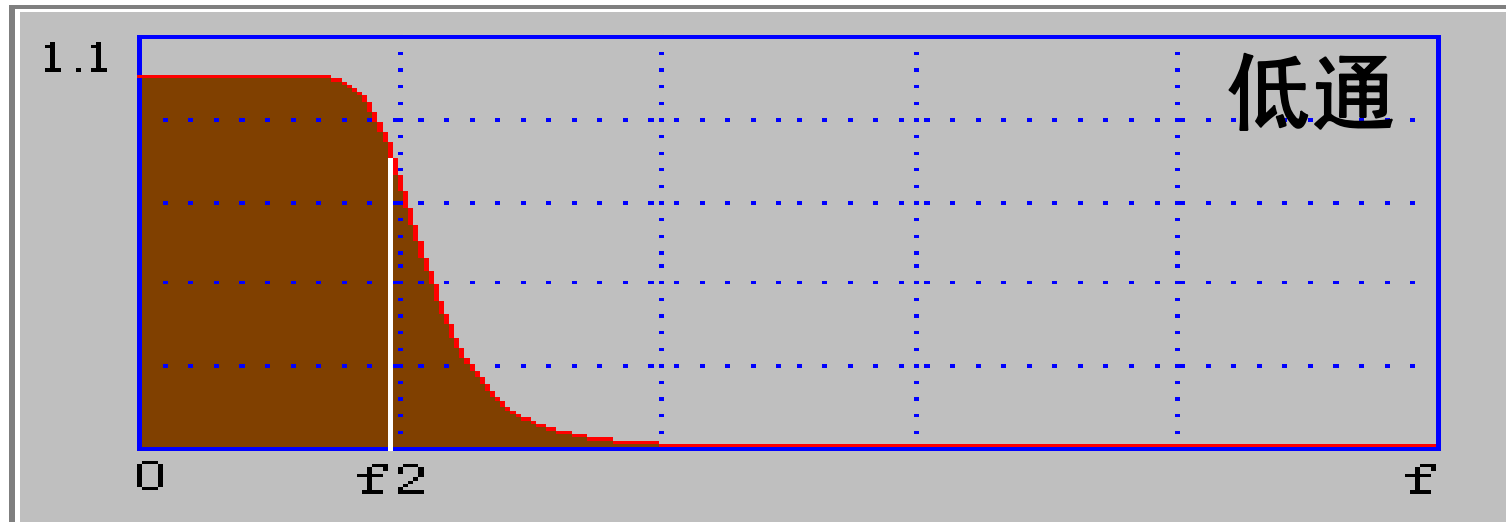


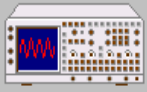
## 5.4 信号的滤波



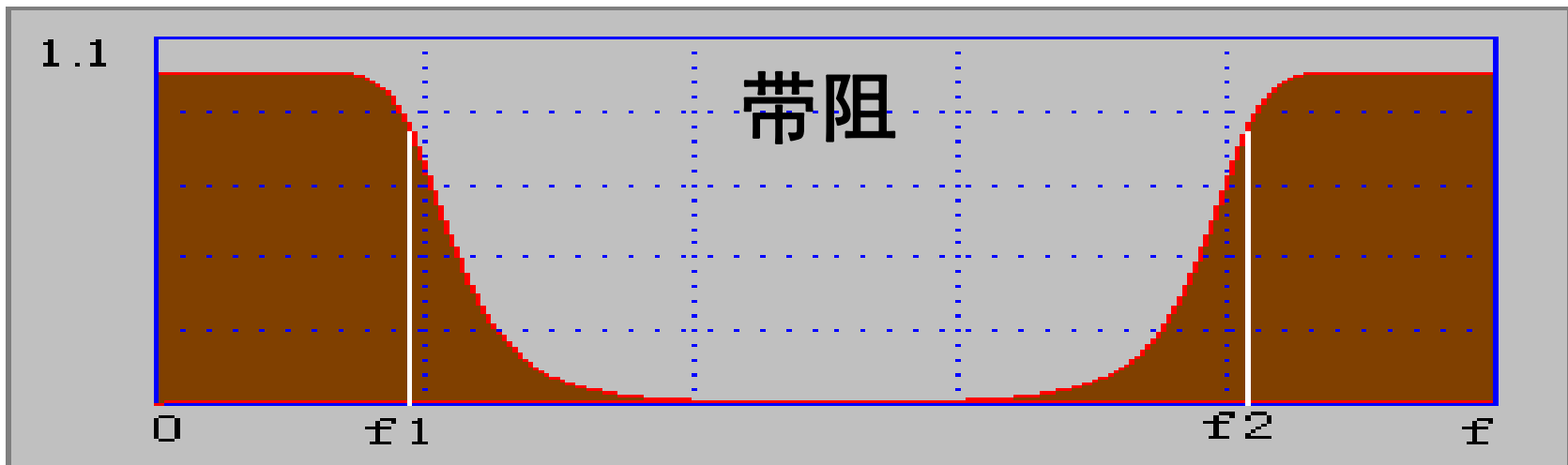
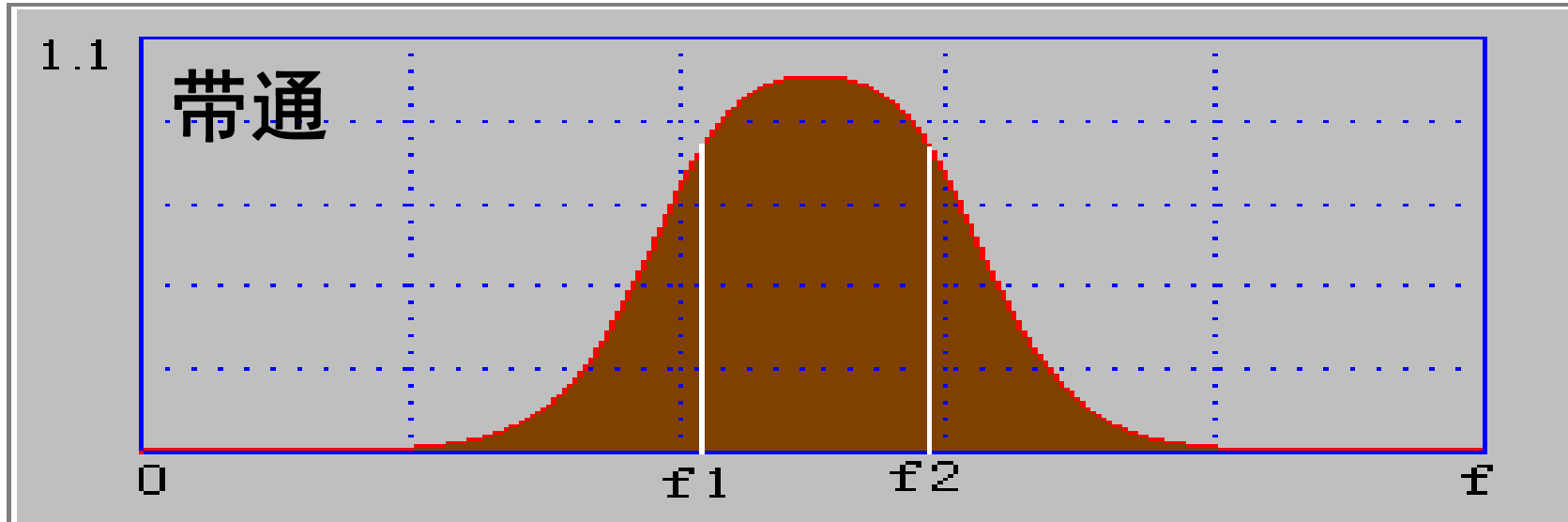


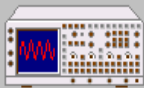
### 5.4.1 滤波器分类（根据滤波器的选频作用分）





## 5.4 信号的滤波



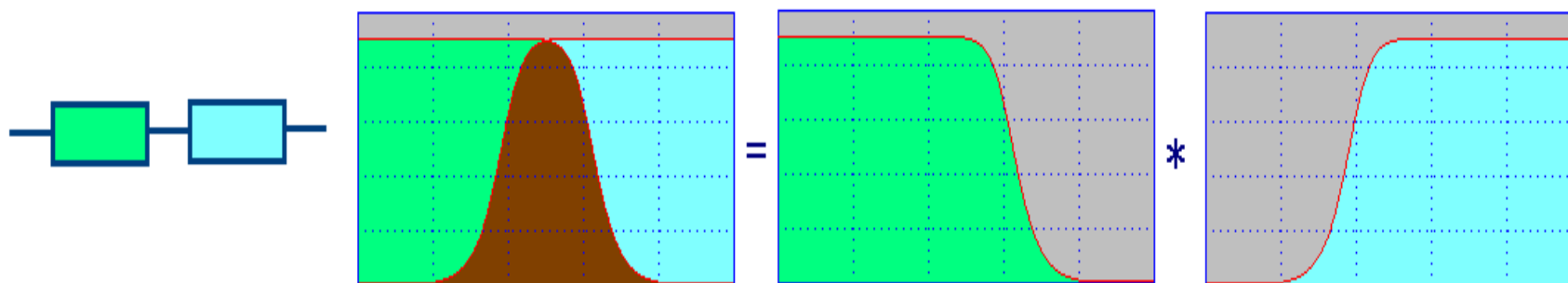


## 5.4 信号的滤波

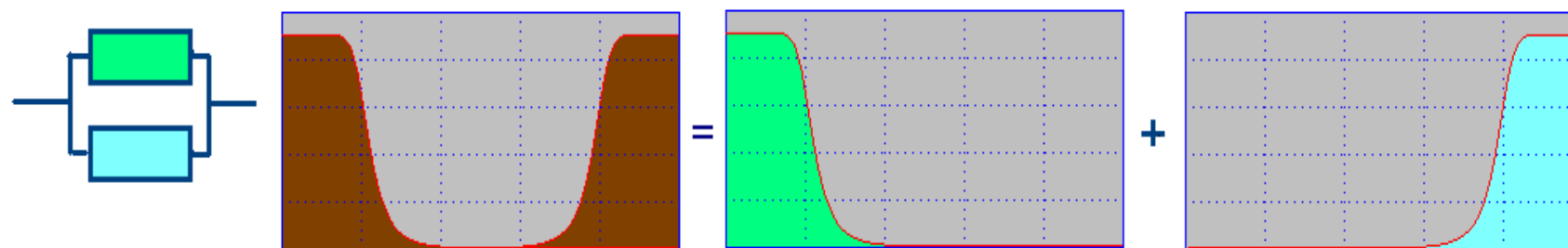
### 5.4.2 滤波器的串/并联

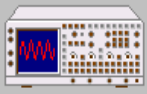
低通滤波器和高通滤波器是滤波器的两种最基本的形式，其它的滤波器都可以分解为这两种类型的滤波器。

低通滤波器与高通滤波器的串联为带通滤波器



低通滤波器与高通滤波器的并联为带通滤波器



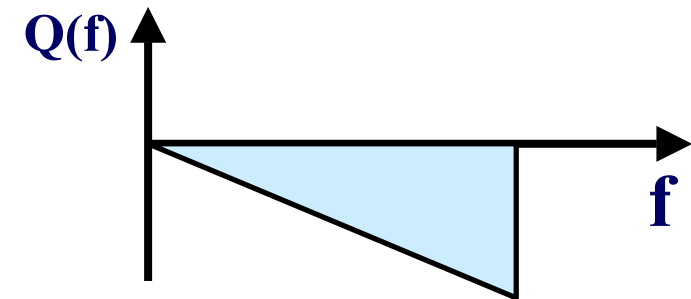
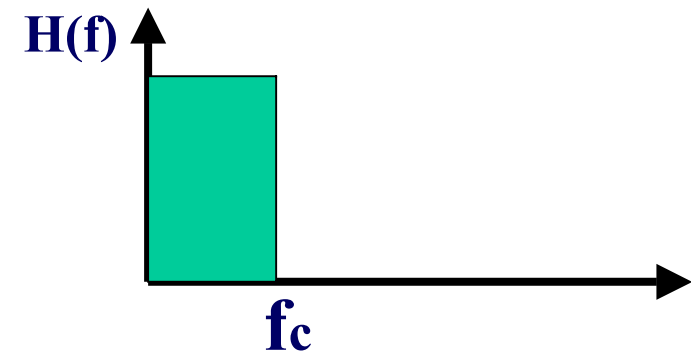


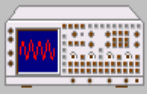
### 5.4.3 理想滤波器

理想滤波器是指能使通带内信号的幅值和相位都不失真，阻带内的频率成分都衰减为零的滤波器。

$$|H(f)| = \begin{cases} A_0 & f_c < f < f_c \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$\phi(f) = -2\pi f t_0$$



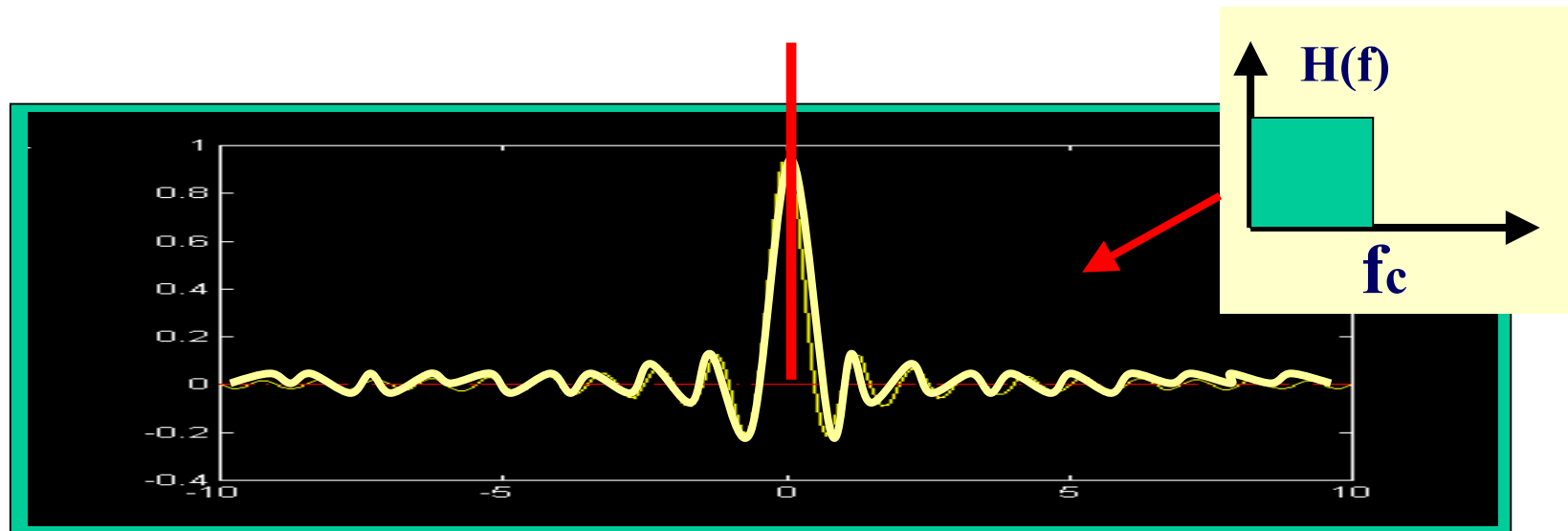


## 5.4 信号的滤波

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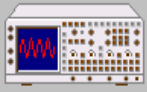
### 理想滤波器的物理不可实现

理想滤波器在时域内的脉冲响应函数  $h(t)$  为 **sinc**函数。脉冲响应的波形沿横坐标左、右无限延伸。

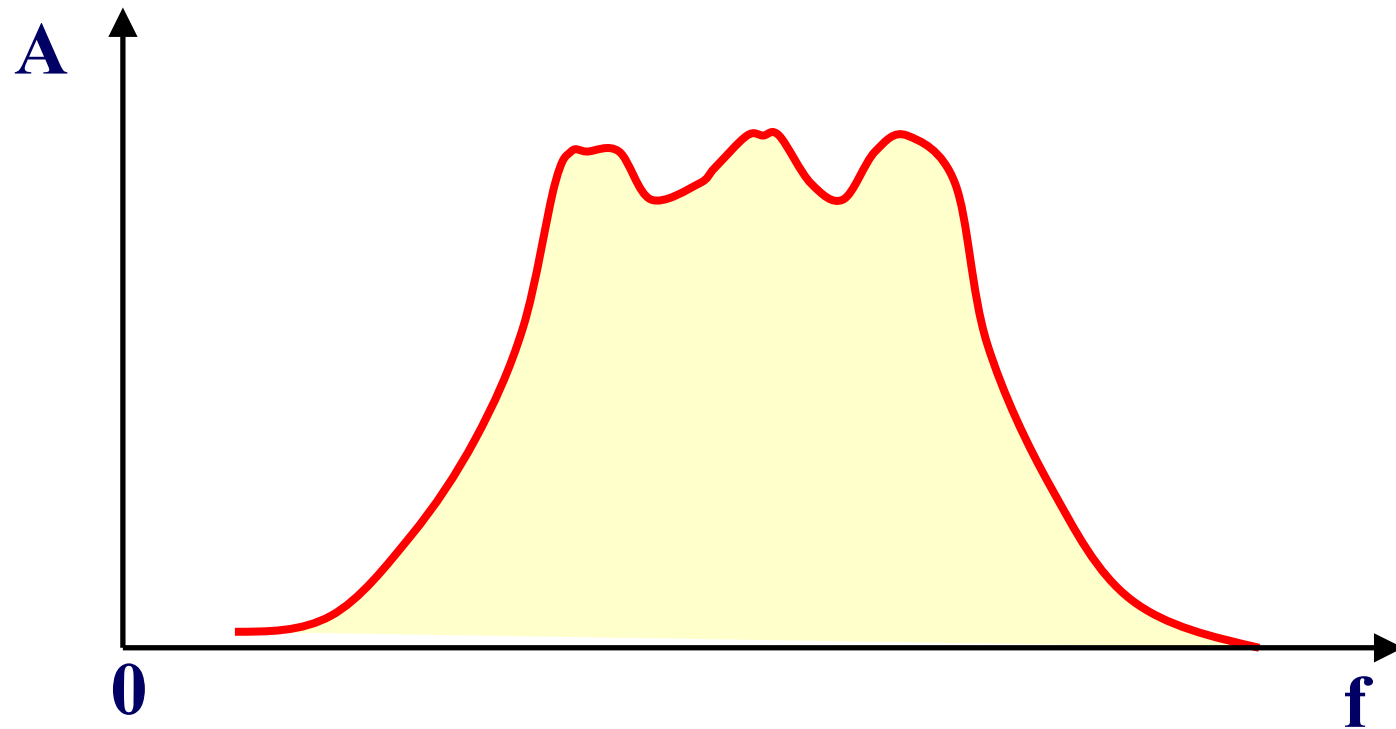


给理想滤波器一个脉冲激励，在 $t=0$ 时刻单位脉冲输入滤波器之前，滤波器就已经有响应了。故物理不可实现。

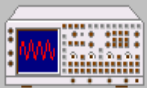




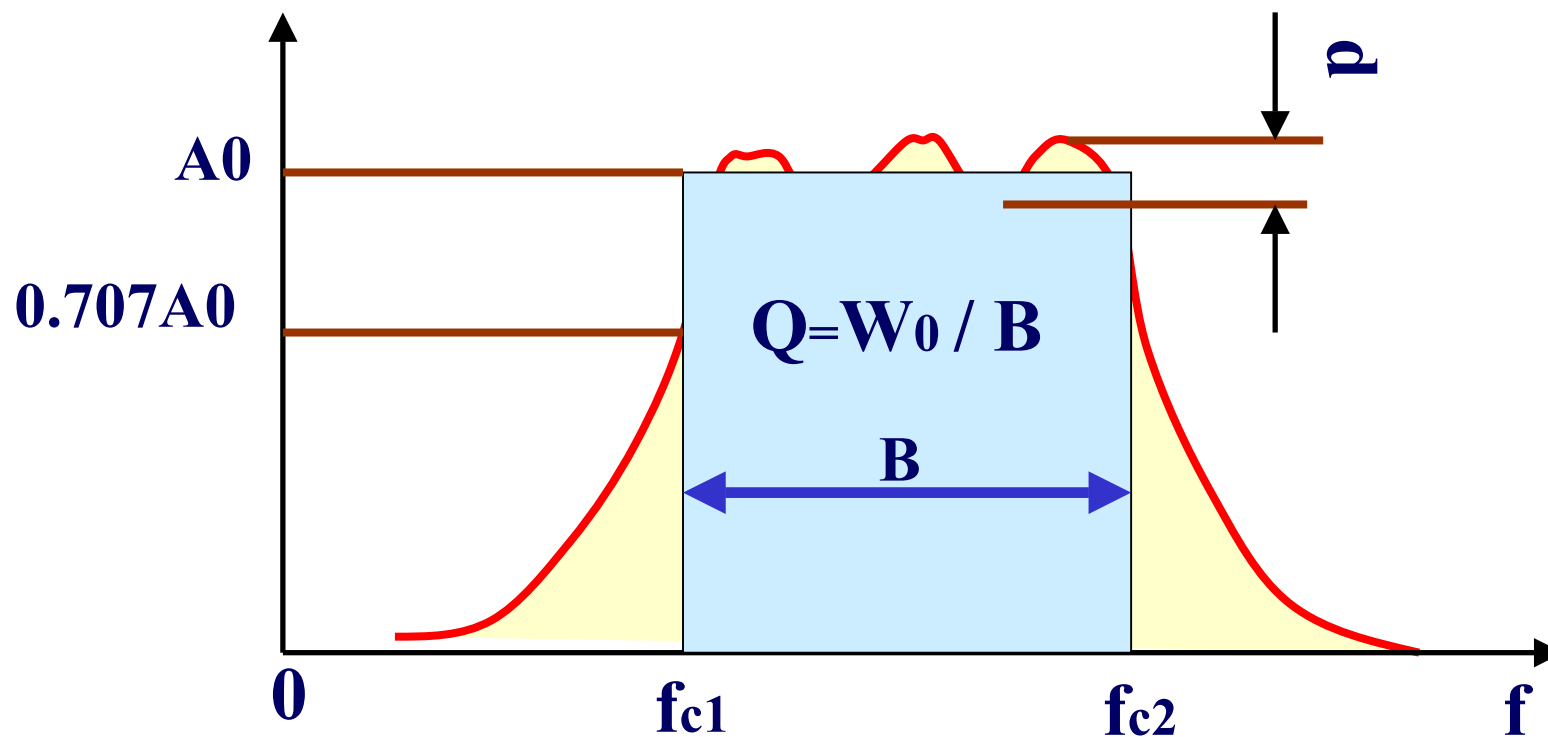
### 5.4.4 实际滤波器



理想滤波器是不存在的，实际滤波器幅频特性中通带和阻带间没有严格界限，存在过渡带。



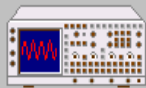
## 5.4 信号的滤波



1)截止频率 $f_c$ :  $0.707A_0$ 所对应的频率.

2)纹波幅度 $d$ : 绕幅频特性均值 $A_0$ 波动值

3)带宽 $B$ 和品质因数 $Q$ : 下两截频间的频率范围称为带宽。  
中心频率和带宽之比称为品质因数。

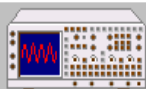


### 4) 倍频程选择性 $W$

指在上截止频率 $f_{c2}$ 与 $2f_{c2}$ 之间幅频特性的衰减量，即频率变化一个倍频程时的衰减量。

$$W = -20 \lg \frac{A(2f_{c2})}{A(f_{c2})}$$

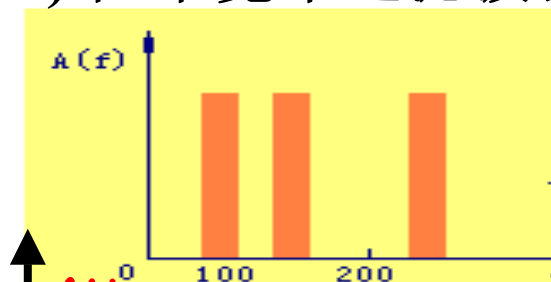
倍频程衰减量以dB/oct表示（Octave，倍频程）。衰减越快（即 $W$ 值越大），滤波器的选择性越好。



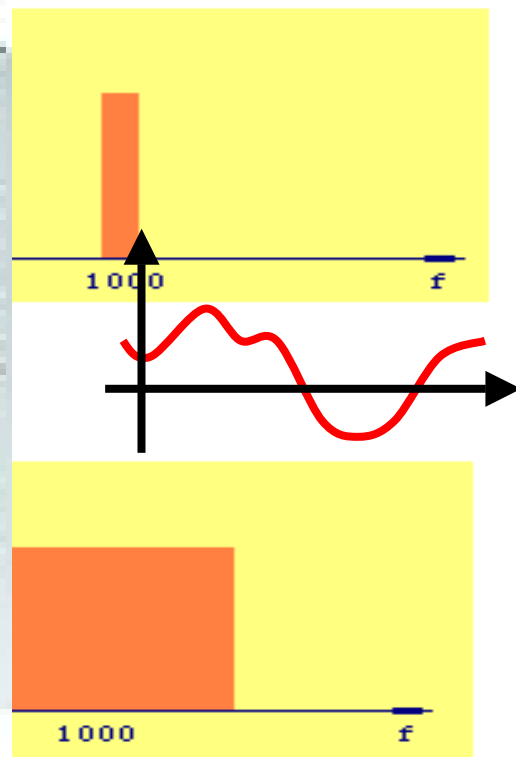
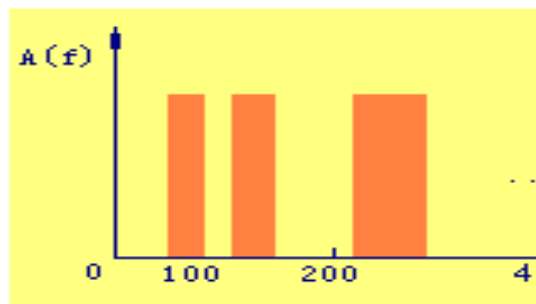
### 5.4.5 恒带宽、恒带宽比滤波器

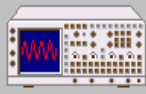
实际滤波器频率通带通常是可调的，根据实际滤波器中心频率与带宽之间的数值关系，可以分为两种。

#### 1) 恒宽带带通滤波器



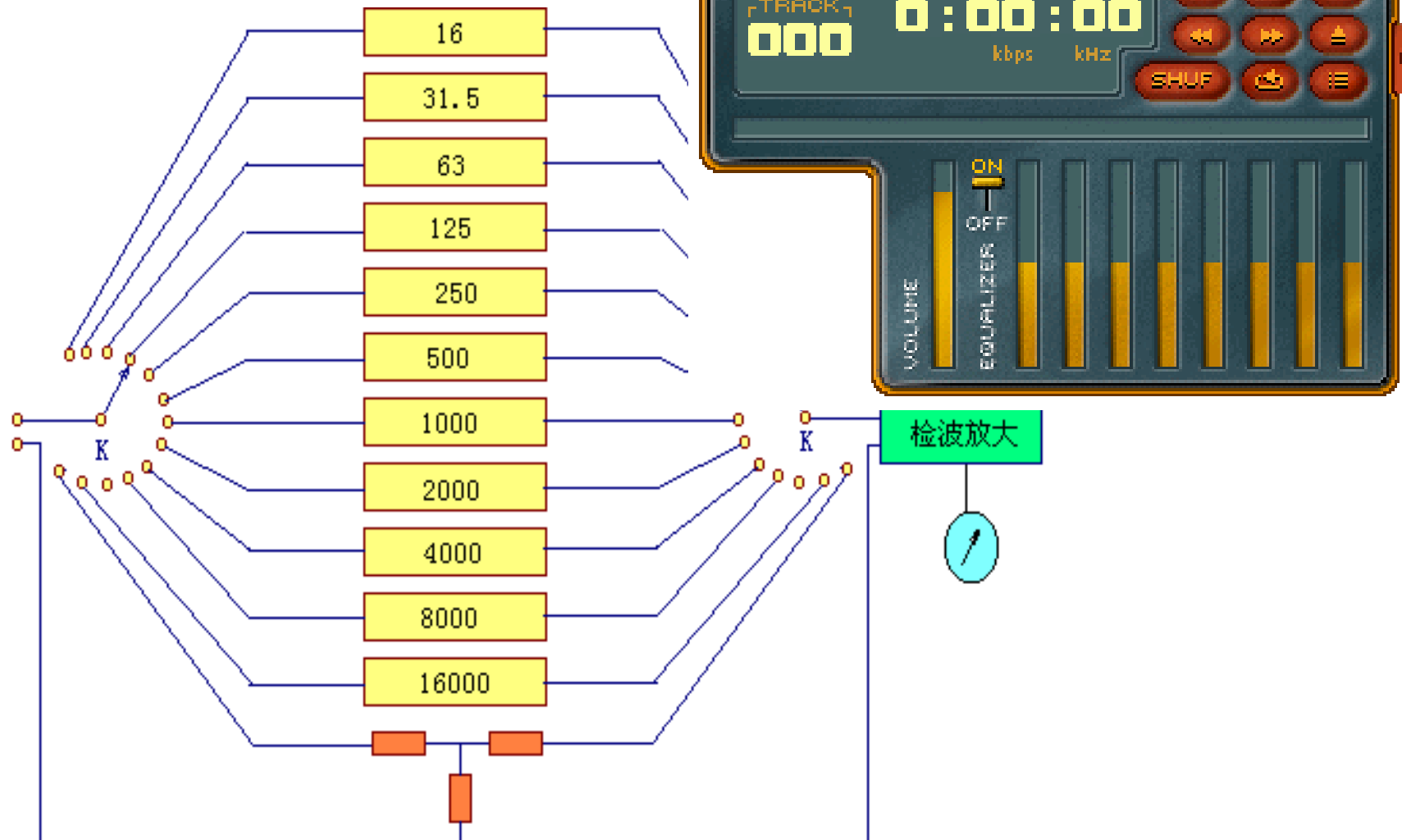
#### 2) 恒带宽比带通滤波器

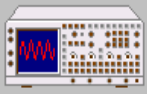




## 5.4 信号的滤波

### 1/3倍频程滤波器





### 5.4.6 RC无源滤波器

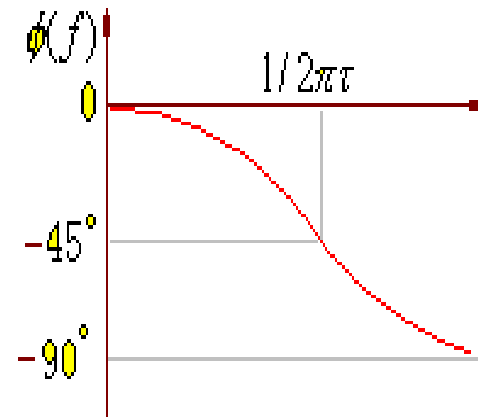
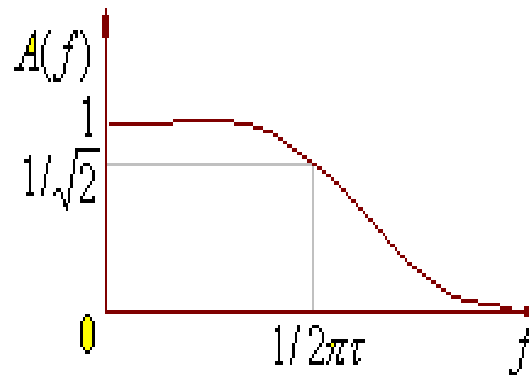
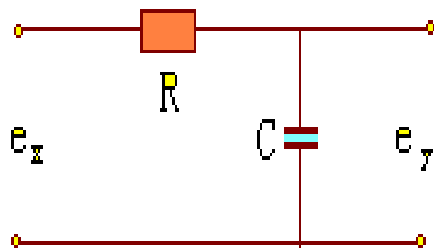
在测试系统中，常用RC滤波器。因为这一领域中信号频率相对来说不高。而RC滤波器电路简单，抗干扰强，有较好的低频性能，并且选用标准阻容元件。

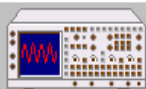
#### 1) 一阶RC低通滤波器

$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

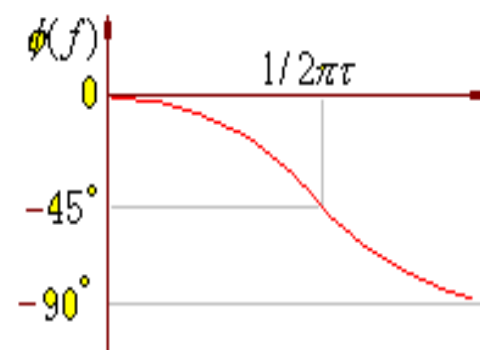
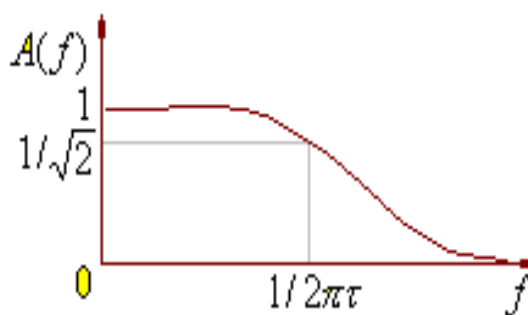
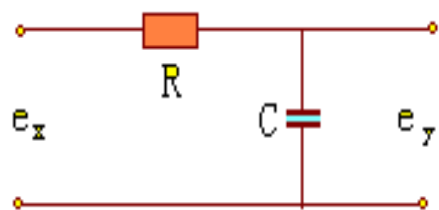
$$R=10k\Omega, C=5nF$$

$$f_c=3185KHz$$





## 5.4 信号的滤波

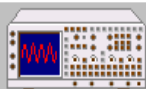


$$RC \frac{de_y}{dt} + e_y = e_x$$

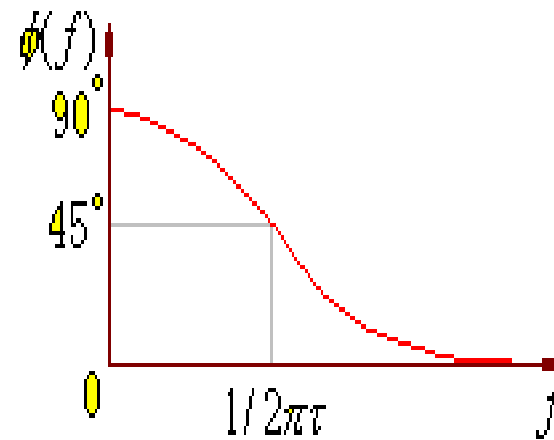
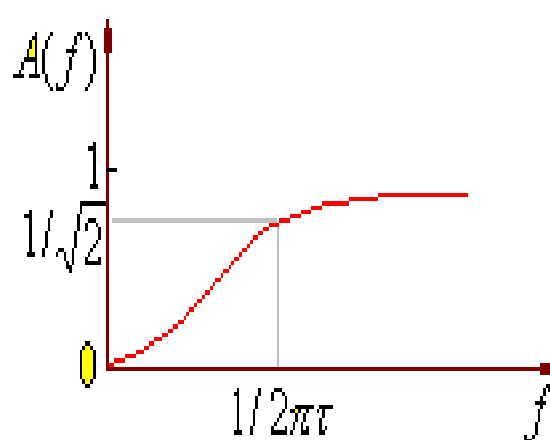
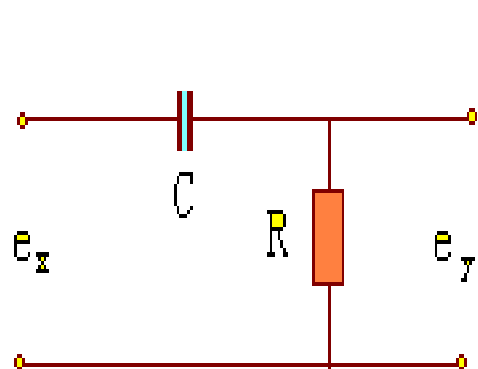
$$A(f) = |H(f)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\tau 2\pi f)^2}}$$

$$H(f) = \frac{1}{j2\pi f\tau + 1}$$

$$\varphi(f) = -\text{arctg}(2\pi f\tau)$$



### 2) 一阶RC高通滤波器

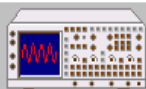


$$e_y + \frac{1}{RC} \int e_y dt = e_x$$

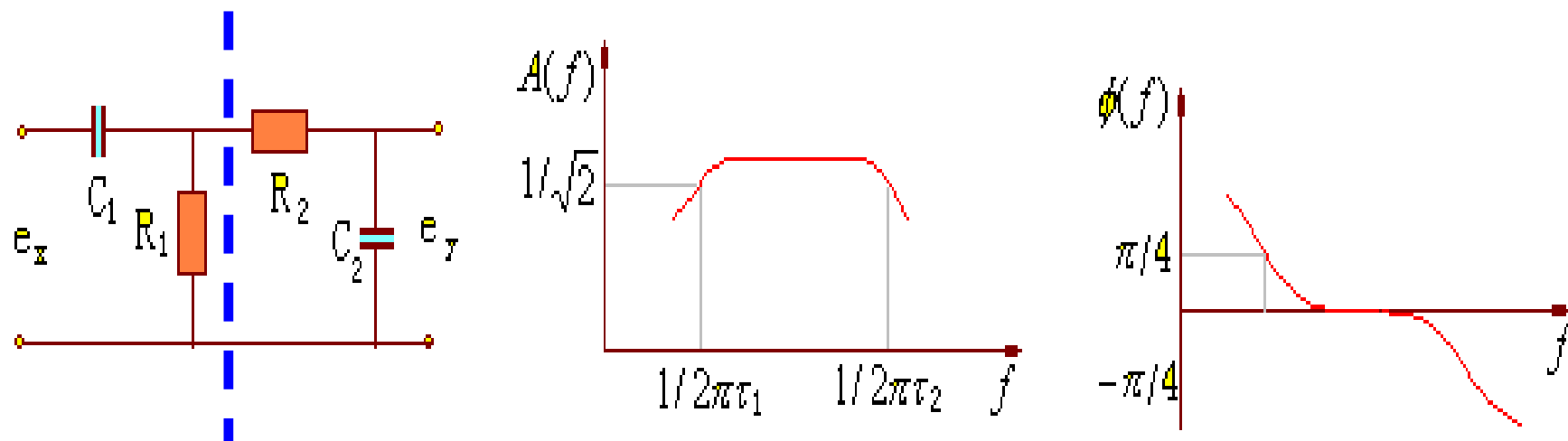
$$A(f) = |H(f)| = \frac{2\pi f \tau}{\sqrt{1 + (\tau 2\pi f)^2}}$$

$$\varphi(f) = \arctg\left(\frac{1}{2\pi f \tau}\right)$$





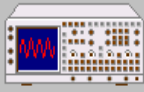
### 3) RC带通滤波器



可以看作为低通滤波器和高通滤波器的串联

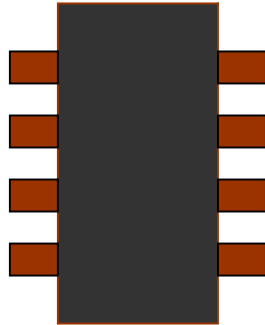
$$A(f) = \frac{2\pi f \tau_1}{\sqrt{1 + (\tau_1 2\pi f)^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\tau_2 2\pi f)^2}}$$

$$\varphi(f) = \arctg\left(\frac{1}{2\pi f \tau_1}\right) - \arctg(2\pi f \tau_2)$$



# 5.4 信号的滤波

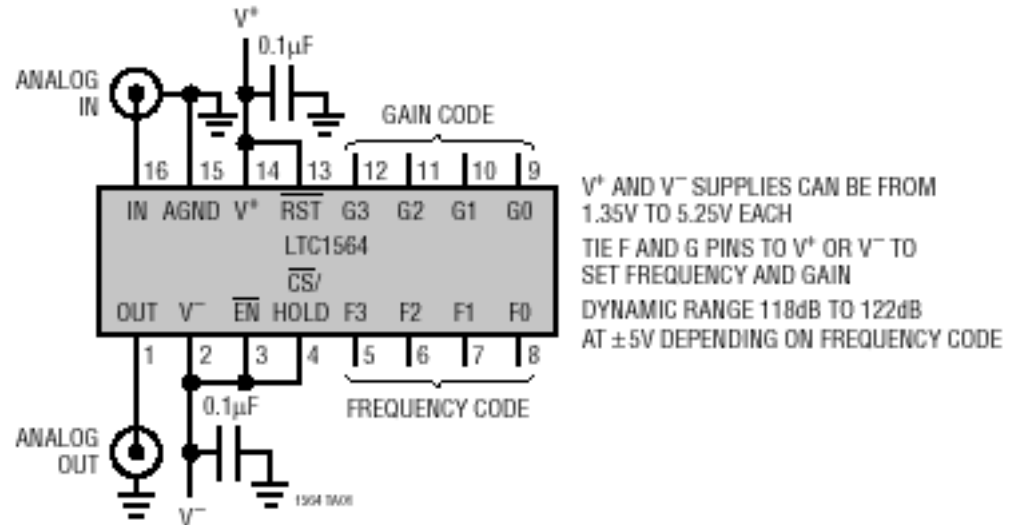
有源产品



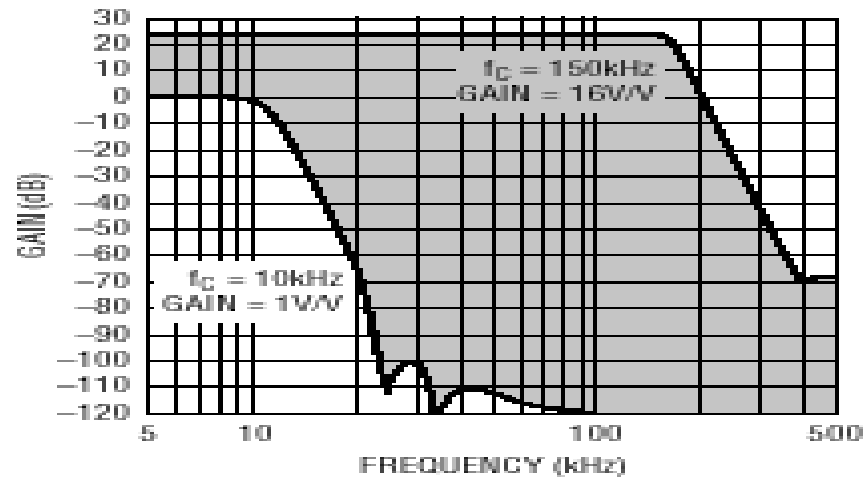
LineDa: LTC1564

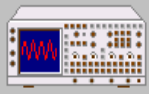
MAXIM: MAX74xx

## Low Noise Programmable Filter with Variable Gain



## LTC1564 Programmable Range

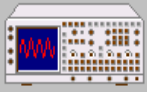




## 5.4 信号的滤波

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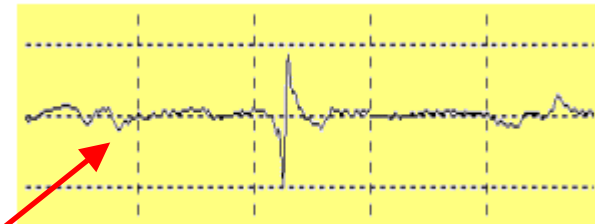




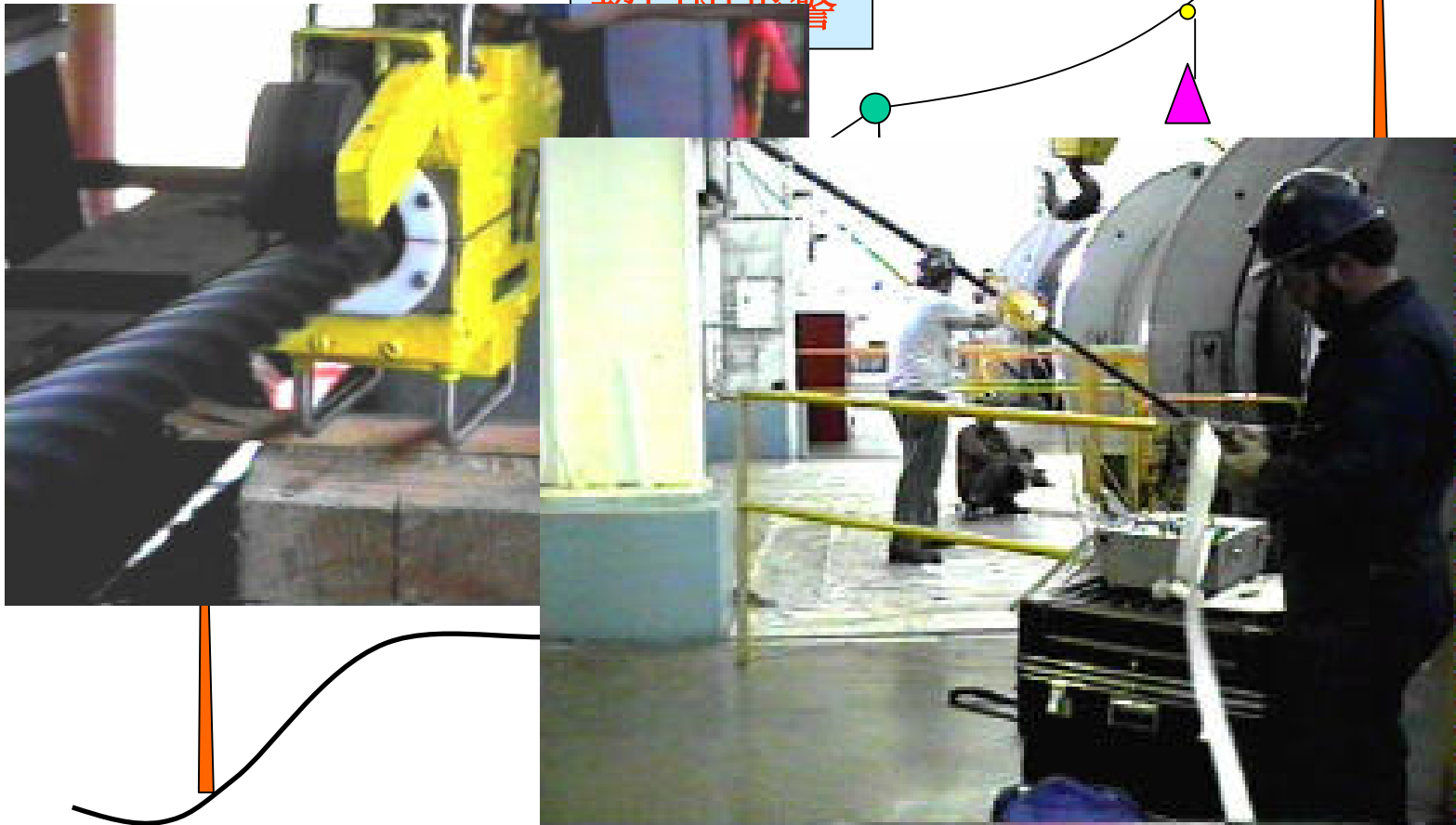
## 5.4 信号的滤波

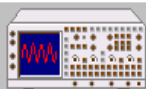
### 5.4.7 滤波器的应用

案例：旅游索道钢缆检测



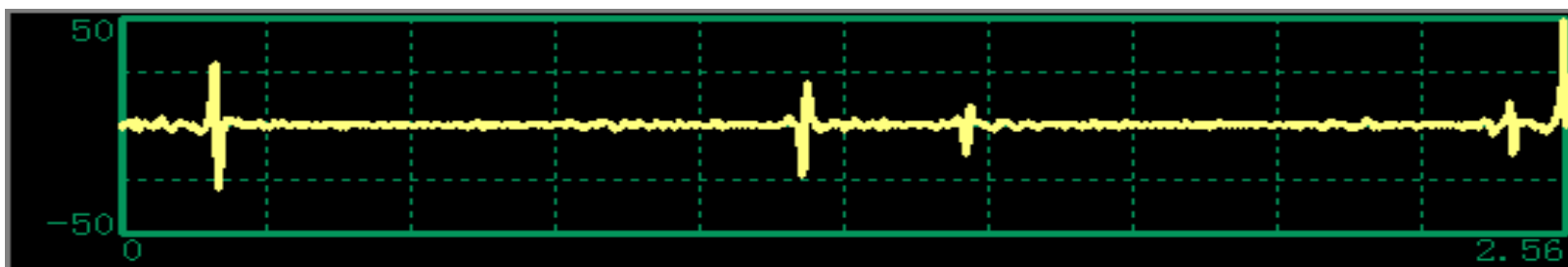
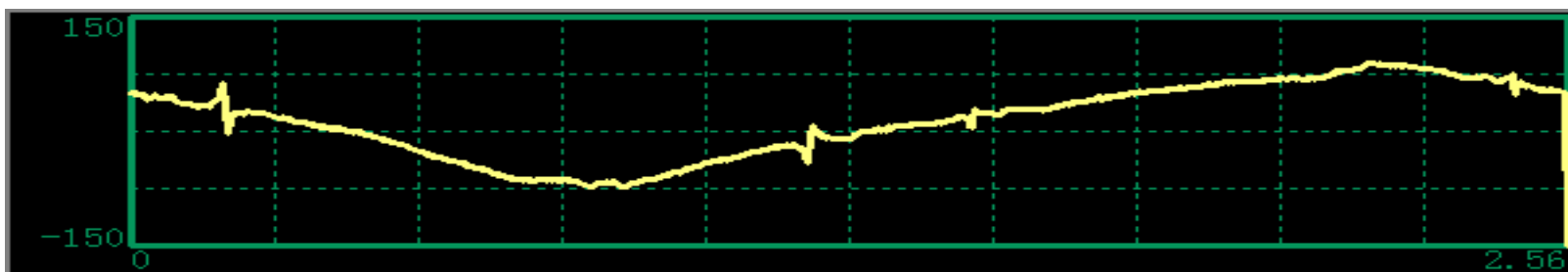
切门阻挡报警



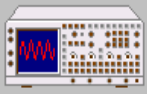


## 5.4 信号的滤波

由案例提炼的典型实验：钢管无损探伤

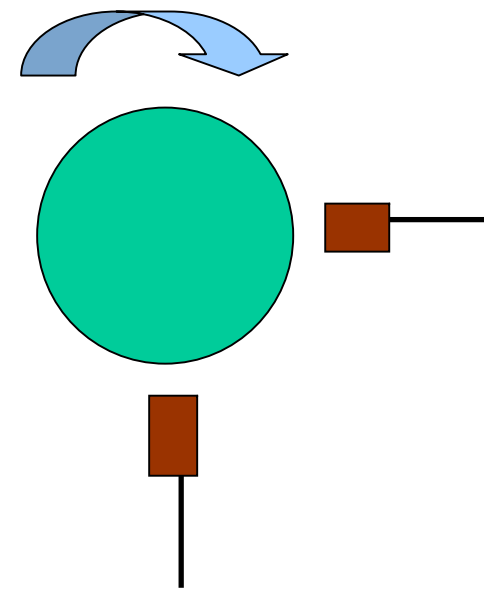


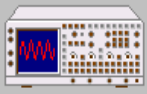
滤除信号中的零漂和低频晃动，便于门限报警



## 5.4 信号的滤波

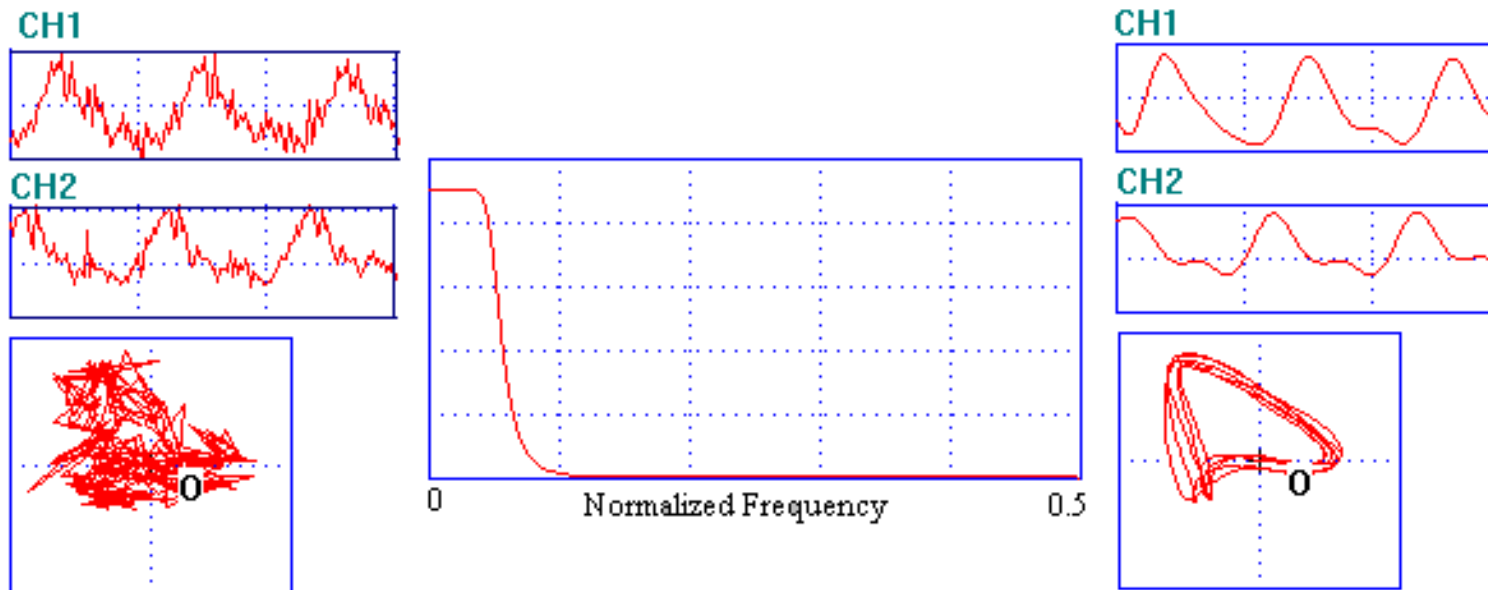
案例：机床轴心轨迹的滤波处理



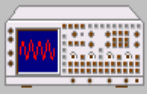


## 5.4 信号的滤波

案例：机床轴心轨迹的滤波处理



滤除信号中的高频噪声，以便于观察轴心运动规律

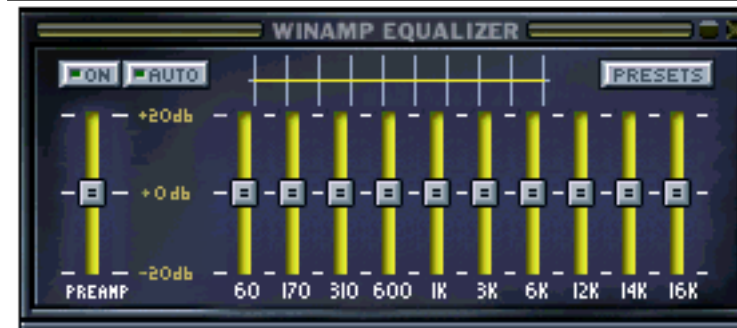


## 5.4 信号的滤波

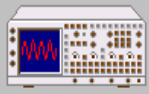


动手做：

调节计算机mp3播放器等软件中的声音均衡器，试验其对音乐信号的滤波情况。



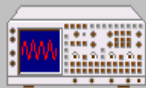




## 5.4 信号的滤波

### 习题：

- 1 信号放大电路的种类，如何根据传感器输出特性选择合适的放大电路？
- 2 信号调制与解调的种类？
- 3 如何消除调幅波中的过调失真？
- 4 信号滤波器的种类？
- 5 如何根据测试信号中有用成分和干扰成分的频谱来选择滤波器种类和设定其参数？



## 5.4 信号的滤波

6. 有人在使用电阻应变仪时，发现灵敏度不够，试问，在下列情况下，是否可提高灵敏度？说明为什么？

- (1) 半桥双臂各串联一片；
- (2) 半桥双臂各并联一片。

7. 已知调制信号是幅值为10，周期为1秒的方波信号，载波信号是幅值为1，频率为10Hz正弦波信号。1)画出已调制的调幅波的波形，2)画出已调制的调幅波的频谱。