©2015 . A mathematical model of frequency detection signal non-linear devices. The mathematical modeling of the quadrature power amplifier frequency-modulated signals under the influence of harmonic interference on the nonlinear amplifier elements of the device. Assess the degree of reduction Intermodulation-relational fluctuations in a narrow frequency band of the quadrature output of the power amplifier compared to a single amplifier. Investigated how the nonlinearity characterized tics-power amplifiers included in quadrature power amplifier affects the frequency change of the modulating signal. The advantages and disadvantages of such a mathematical apparatus. Keywords: frequency detecting, mathematical model, intermodulation fluctuations, a narrow-band signal, a method complex bending around, the bezinertsionny device, the quadrature amplifier of power, nonlinear characteristics, compensation of intermodulation fluctuations, analytical representation of a signal, extent of reduction of intermodulation.

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[1-3]

•

 $\varphi_{y_{M1}}(t) = \frac{\Delta \omega_{M}}{\Omega} \sin(\Omega t) + \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \varphi_{y_{M2}}(t) = \frac{\Delta \omega_{M}}{\Omega} \sin(\Omega t).$ 

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--- ( 1)

- ( 1). Сигнал вида (2) КУМ Сигнал вида (3)

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 $\omega_{\text{\tiny GMX}}(t) = \frac{d\varphi_{\text{\tiny GMX}}(\lambda, t)}{dt} = \left( \arcsin \frac{\text{Im}(\hat{I}(t))}{\text{Re}(\hat{I}(t))} \right)^{\prime}. \quad (5)$ 

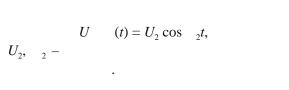
$$\dot{U}_{gx}(\lambda, t) = U_{1}e^{j \int \Delta \omega_{M} \lambda(t) dt}. \qquad (2)$$
(2)
$$m = {}_{M}/{} = 5$$
1 2,
$$- \qquad (3)$$
,

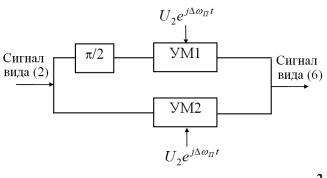
[4-7], /2 - .

$$\dot{I}(t) = 2 \left\{ \sum_{m=0}^{M} a_m I_1(mU_1) \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} I_n(mU_0) \right\} \times \left\{ e^{j\phi_{\text{YM}1}(t)} + e^{j\phi_{\text{YM}2}(t)} \right\},$$
(3)
(2),

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$$U_{\it nomexu}(t) = U_2 e^{j\Delta \omega_H}\,,$$
 =  $_1$   $_2$   $^-$ 

,

$$U_{gxVM1}(t) = U_{gx}(\lambda,t) \cdot K_{\phi B} + U_{nomexu}(t),$$
 
$$U_{gxVM2}(t) = U_{gx}(\lambda,t) + U_{nomexu}(t),$$
  $K$  —

/2.

$$I(t) = 2\sum_{m=0}^{M} a_m I_1(mA_1(t)) \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} I_n(mU_0) e^{j\phi_{yM1}(t)} + I_0(t) = 2\sum_{m=0}^{M} a_m I_1(mA_1(t)) \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} I_n(mU_0) e^{j\phi_{yM1}(t)}$$

$$+2\sum_{m=0}^{M}a_{m}I_{1}(mA_{2}(t))\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}I_{n}(mU_{0})e^{j\varphi_{NM2}(t)},$$
 (6)

$$A_1(t), A_2(t) - 2,$$

$$A_{1}(t) = \left| \dot{U}_{axyM1}(t) \right| = \sqrt{U_{1}^{2} + U_{2}^{2} + 2U_{1}U_{2}\cos(\Delta\omega_{1}t)}$$

$$A_{2}(t) = \left| \dot{U}_{axyM2}(t) \right| = \sqrt{U_{1}^{2} + U_{2}^{2} + 2U_{1}U_{2}\cos(\Delta\omega_{2}t)}$$

2,
$$\varphi_{yM1}(t) = \arg\left(\dot{U}_{exyM1}(t)\right) = -\arctan\left(\frac{S_1(t)}{S(t)}\right),$$

$$\varphi_{yM2}(t) = \arg\left(\dot{U}_{exyM2}(t)\right) = -\arctan\left(\frac{S_1'(t)}{S'(t)}\right),$$

 $_{M2}(t) = \arg \left( U_{exyM2}(t) \right) = -arctg \left( \frac{S'(t)}{S'(t)} \right)$ 

,  $_{2}t$  -

$$\Delta\omega_{1}t = \frac{\Delta\omega_{M}}{\Omega}\sin\Omega t + \frac{\pi}{2} - \Delta\omega_{H}t,$$

$$\Delta\omega_2 t = \frac{\Delta\omega_M}{\Omega} \sin\Omega t - \Delta\omega_H t,$$

$$S(t) = U_1 \cos(\frac{\Delta \omega_M}{\Omega} \sin \Omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}) + U_2 \cos \Delta \omega_H t,$$

$$S_1(t) = U_1 \sin(\frac{\Delta \omega_M}{\Omega} \sin \Omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}) + U_2 \sin \Delta \omega_H t,$$

$$S'(t) = U_1 \cos(\frac{\Delta \omega_M}{\Omega} \sin \Omega t) + U_2 \cos \Delta \omega_H t,$$

$$S_{1}^{\prime}(t) = U_{1} \sin(\frac{\Delta \omega_{M}}{\Omega} \sin \Omega t) + U_{2} \sin \Delta \omega_{H} t.$$

$$S(t), S_1(t), S'(t), S_1(t), _{1,2}(t)$$

-

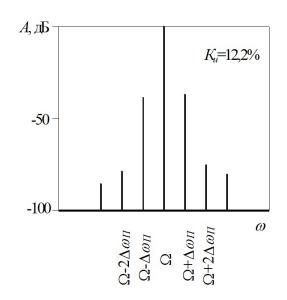
(4)-(6).

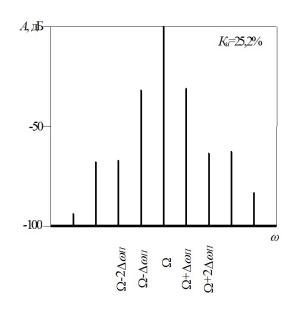
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(6) 
$$\operatorname{Re}([n])$$

Im([n]),





 $\omega_{env}[n] =$ 

$$= \frac{\operatorname{Re}(\tilde{I}[n]) \cdot \Delta \operatorname{Im}(\tilde{I}[n]) - \operatorname{Im}(\tilde{I}[n]) \cdot \Delta \operatorname{Re}(\tilde{I}[n])}{\operatorname{Re}(\tilde{I}[n])^{2} + \operatorname{Im}(\tilde{I}[n])^{2}}, (7)$$

 $\Delta \operatorname{Re}(\overset{\bullet}{I}[n]) =$   $= \frac{2}{\Delta t} \operatorname{Re}(\overset{\bullet}{I}[n]) - \frac{2}{\Delta t} \operatorname{Re}(\overset{\bullet}{I}[n-1]) - \Delta \operatorname{Re}(\overset{\bullet}{I}[n-1]),$   $\Delta \operatorname{Im}(\overset{\bullet}{I}[n]) =$   $= \frac{2}{\Delta t} \operatorname{Im}(\overset{\bullet}{I}[n]) - \frac{2}{\Delta t} \operatorname{Im}(\overset{\bullet}{I}[n-1]) - \Delta \operatorname{Im}(\overset{\bullet}{I}[n-1]).$ 3

$$K_{u} = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{i=2}^{P} (U_{i})^{2}}}{U_{1}},$$

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 $\pm\,k$  ,

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( 4),

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+	5,9
+ 2	11,7
	5,9
+ 3	17,7
2	11,7
+ 4	23,4
3	17,7

K = 25% K = 12,2%

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