

Tabulated Sections of Low-Frequency Dispersion Delay Lines on a Basis of Phase Circuits

V. F. Tunik

Dnipropetrovsk National University of Railway Transport (DIIT), Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine

Received in final form December 12, 2011

Abstract—There is noted essential importance of known methods of hardware analysis of low-frequency signals spectrum and drawbacks of dispersion delay lines (DDL) for dispersion analysis of such signals, and existent tables of pass-band DDLs do not allow to obtain transfer functions of DDL for low frequencies. There are shown possibilities of containing of tables for such DDLs sections on phase circuits of the first and the second orders. There is proposed new table of main parameters and zeros of Hurwitz polynomials for group delay times of DDL sections of low frequencies 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15 orders, each of them is represented with separate Mathcad document.

DOI: 10.3103/S0735272712040073

One of the most spread problems of measuring technique is a problem of development and realization of efficient methods of hardware analysis of frequency spectrum of electric signals [1, 2]. Efficiency of such methods depends mostly on structure and specificities of separate parts, appearing at measurement device. Simplicity and accuracy of these measurements, and also reliability of such device operation, evidently, must be related to initial signal specificities, i.e. measuring device must be adequate to this signal. For low-frequency signal, main spectral frequency band lies near coordinates origin and it can contain zero frequency, separate analyzer parts must be low-frequency.

There are known great amount examples of enough useful application of hardware analysis of just low-frequency signals in case of testing of different machines and mechanisms [3] for different biological, medical, geologic and the other research of natural phenomena [4].

Main parts in development of measurement systems are different spectrum analyzers, whose main part is dispersion delay line (DDL). Specificity of dispersion analyzers is specified by fact that their results are in more universal temporal space, not in frequency one. There are known other practically more essential advantages of dispersion- time analyzers of frequency spectrum [5].

But DDL of known dispersion analyzers, which are applied for spectrum analysis of just band signals with finite duration, have insufficient frequency band, whose necessary expansion do not allow to realize the DDLs with phase circuits. For low frequency signals low frequency DDLs with decreased amount of phase circuits may be adequate.

For realization of arbitrary DDL on phase circuits it is necessary to obtain transfer function of each circuit. As it is known [6], coefficients of DDL transfer functions depend on selection of correspondent Hurwitz polynomials. At that, dependently on selected criterion of proximity of function of group delay time (GDT) of DDL sections to linear function of GDT or function of phase-frequency response to parabolic frequency function, we can obtain different types of transfer functions in form of tables of main parameters and zeros of Hurwitz polynomials.

But known tables represent sections just band DDL for GDT function [6, Table. 3.11] and for PFR function [6, Table 3.12] on normalizing interval from lower boundary frequency $\omega_{lw} = 1$ to upper boundary frequency $\omega_{up} = 2$. For lower-frequency singles this tables are impossible to be applied.

For construction of low frequency dispersion spectrum analyzers it is necessary to obtain new table for GDT of DDL sections on normalizing interval from lower boundary frequency $\omega_{lw} = 0$ to upper boundary frequency $\omega_{up} = 10$ with graphic analytical method, which can be realized only in two stages: extremums localization and their adjustment to GDT linear function approximation with MathCad.

At that it is possible to realize DDL sections, containing only phase circuits of the second order or phase circuits of the first and the second order. But, since operation part of GDT function of phase circuits of the first order is monotonous function, then at the DDL output we can define uniquely distributed efficient