

第六章 调幅与检波

6.1 调幅原理

6.2 调幅电路

6.3 调幅波的解调-检波



调幅的逆过程。从频谱变换的角度,检波过程就是把已调波的频谱从高频区平行搬到低频区区域的过程,必须借助非线性电路才能实现。

1、包络检波:均值包络检波、峰值包络检波

适用对象: 普通调幅波

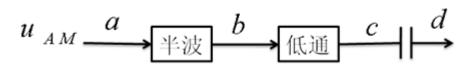
特点: 电路简单,成本低,广泛用于民用调幅接收机

2、同步检波 适用对象:普通调幅,DSB,SSB

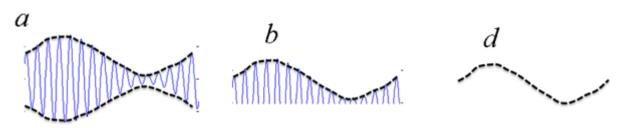
特点: 电路复杂, 需要载波恢复电路



6.3.1 均值包络检波



1. 工作原理



$$u_{AM} = U_c[1 + ms(t)]\cos\omega_c t = b(t)\cos\omega_c t$$

$$u_b = U_a K^+(\omega_c t) = b(t) \cos \omega_c t [\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \cos \omega_c t - \frac{2}{3\pi} \cos 3\omega_c t + ...]$$

低频部分由 $b(t)\cos\omega_c t \cdot \frac{2}{\pi}\cos\omega_c t$ 产生

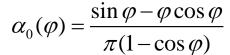
$$b(t)\cos\omega_c t \cdot \frac{2}{\pi}\cos\omega_c t = \frac{b(t)}{\pi}(1+\cos 2\omega_c t)$$
中的 $\frac{b(t)}{\pi}$ 部分。

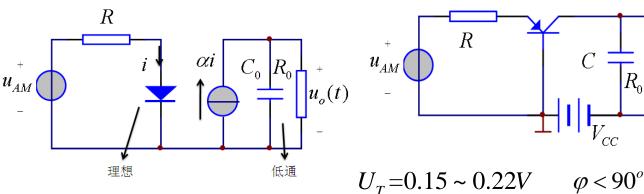
$$\therefore u_c = \frac{b(t)}{\pi} = \frac{U_c[1 + ms(t)]}{\pi} \qquad u_d = \frac{U_c ms(t)}{\pi}$$

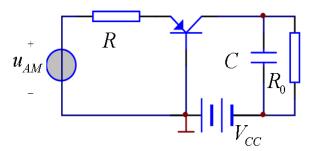


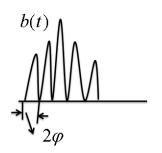
2. 具体电路

检波二极管都用锗管近似理想特性。









们此前立及人
$$Gb(t)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} U_T = 0 \\ \varphi = 90^o \end{bmatrix}$$
 低频部分:
$$\frac{Gb(t)}{\pi} \qquad \varphi = \cos^{-1} \frac{U_T - 0}{b(t)} \qquad I_{EP} = Gb(t)(1 - \cos \varphi)$$

$$I_{EP} = Gb(t)(1 - \cos\varphi)$$

$$i = \frac{b(t)\cos\omega_c t}{R} K^+(\omega_c t)$$

$$\begin{cases} i = \frac{b(t)\cos\omega_c t}{R} K^+(\omega_c t) & I_{C0} = \alpha I_{E0} = I_{CP}\alpha_0(\varphi) = \frac{\alpha G b(t)}{\pi} (\sin\varphi - \varphi\cos\varphi) \\ u_o = \frac{\alpha G R_0}{\pi} b(t) & x = \frac{U_T}{b(t)} < 1, \text{ \vec{E}} + \hat{\vec{E}} + \hat{\vec$$

$$u_o = \frac{\alpha G R_0}{\pi} b(t)$$

$$\sin \varphi - \varphi \cos \varphi = \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{2}x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots\right) \approx 1 - \frac{\pi}{2}x$$

$$u_{AM} = b(t)\cos\omega_c t$$

$$I_{C0} = \frac{\alpha G b(t)}{\pi} \left[1 - \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{U_T}{b(t)} \right] = \frac{\alpha G b(t)}{\pi} + \frac{\alpha G U_T}{2}$$
 线性检波



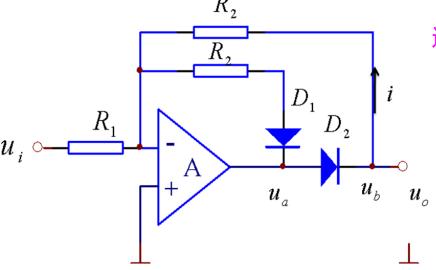
6.3.2 理想二极管电路

发射结导通电压的存在将会引起包络检波的非线性失真,若通过加大输入已调电压的幅度来减小非线性失真的程度,将会引起发射结反偏电压过高,容易击穿(发射结反偏电压一般不应超过5V,否则容易击穿)。

例: 设 $U_T = 0.2V$, 调幅指数m = 0.8, 若 $b(t)_{min} = U_C(1 - 0.8) = 7U_T = 1.4V \Rightarrow U_C = 7V$

$$\therefore b(t)_{\text{max}} = U_C(1+m) = 7(1+0.8) = 12.6V$$

有可能击穿发射结



通过非线性反馈,实现近乎理想的二极管

A: 高增益运算放大器

 R_2 、 D_1 支路:防止A在 u_i 正半周出现开环状态。

① u_i 正半周, D_1^+ , D_2^- , $u_o = 0$;

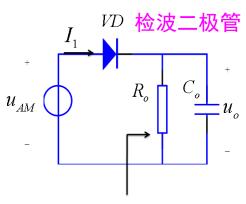
② u_i 负半周, D_2^+ , D_1^- , $u_o = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}u_i$ 。

$$\therefore u_o = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} u_i K^-(\omega_c t)$$

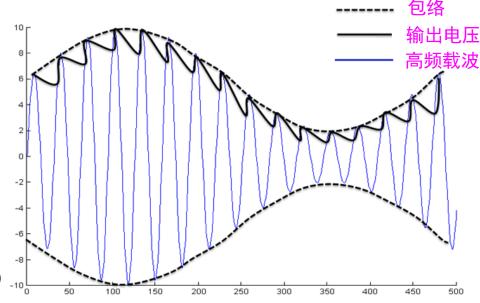
利用集成电路技术制成,做在接收机芯片里



6.3.3 峰值包络检波



 $R_o C_o$ 组成低通滤波器 $\tau_{fi} = C_o (R_d / / R_o) \approx 0$



1. 工作原理

$$\tau_{\text{in}} = R_{o}C_{o}$$
很大

$$\tau_{\dot{\text{D}}} = R_o C_o$$
很大 $\tau_{\dot{\text{D}}} \approx (10^3 \sim 10^4) \ \tau_{\dot{\text{D}}}$

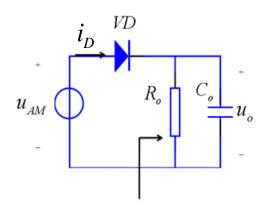
- ① u_{AM} 正半周: VD导通, u_{AM} 经很小的导通电阻给 C_o 充电,使其上电压很快达到 u_{AM} 的 峰值:
- ②峰值过后,VD因反偏而截止, C_o 上电压经 R_o 放电, u_o 按指数规律缓慢下降; 直到下 一个正峰值到来时, VD才又导通。

输出电压为 4。有毛刺的音频信号,带有锯齿状纹波,既是输出电压,又是二极管 的反偏电压。



2. 性能分析

①假定二极管是理想的



$$u_{AM} = U_C[1 + ms(t)] \cos \omega_c t = b(t) \cos \omega_c t$$

$$b(t) = U_C[1 + ms(t)] = U_C[1 + m \cos \Omega_m t]$$

$$u_o(t) = b(t)$$

i_D 为窄脉冲(通角很小)

$$i_D = I_{D0} + I_{D1} \cos \omega_c t + I_{D2} \cos 2\omega_c t + \dots$$

 $I_{Dn} = 2I_{D0} (n = 1, 2, \dots)$

低通滤波:
$$U_o = I_{D0}R_o \Rightarrow I_{D0} = \frac{U_o}{R_o} = \frac{b(t)}{R_o}$$

$$R_i = \frac{b(t)}{2I_{ro}} = \frac{1}{2}R_o$$

$$U_o$$
变化紧跟 $b(t)$ 变化

$$k = 1$$

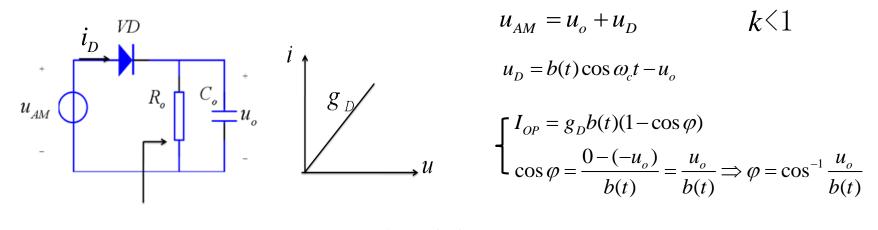
$$Z(\omega_c) = \frac{R_o}{1 + j\omega_c R_o C_o} \implies |Z(\omega_c)| = \frac{R_o}{\sqrt{1 + \omega_c^2 R_o^2 C_o^2}} \approx \frac{1}{\omega_c C_o}$$

$$\therefore \gamma = \frac{2I_{D0}}{I_{D0}R_o} \frac{1}{\omega_c C_o} = \frac{2}{\omega_c R_o C_o}$$

$$\tau = R_o C_o$$
纹波越小,锯齿状少。



②二极管为折线化模型: $U_{r}=0$, 导通电导为 g_{D}



$$u_{AM} = u_o + u_D \qquad k < 1$$

$$u_D = b(t)\cos\omega_c t - u_o$$

$$\begin{cases} I_{OP} = g_D b(t)(1 - \cos\varphi) \\ 0 - (-u_o) - u_o \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha - \cos^{-1} u_o$$

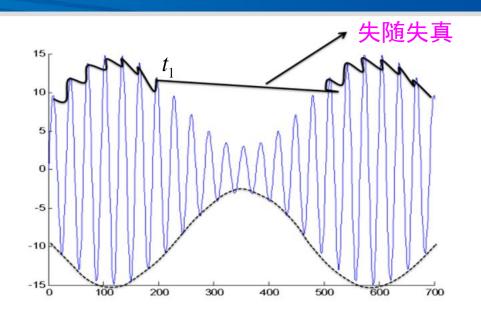
$$\begin{split} \therefore u_o &= I_{D0} R_0 = R_0 g_D b(t) (1 - \cos \varphi) \alpha_0(\varphi) - \text{低通滤波} \\ &= R_0 g_D b(t) (1 - \cos \varphi) \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin \varphi - \varphi \cos \varphi}{1 - \cos \varphi} = R_0 g_D b(t) \frac{\sin \varphi - \varphi \cos \varphi}{\pi} \\ \therefore \cos \varphi &= \frac{u_o}{b(t)} = k = R_0 g_D \frac{\sin \varphi - \varphi \cos \varphi}{\pi} \Rightarrow t g \varphi - \varphi = \frac{\pi}{R_0 g_D} \\ \because t g \varphi &= \varphi + \frac{1}{3} \varphi^3 + \frac{1}{5} \varphi^5 + \dots \\ \therefore \frac{1}{3} \varphi^3 &= \frac{\pi}{R_0 g_D} \Rightarrow \varphi = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3\pi}{R_0 g_D}} \stackrel{\frac{1}{g_D} = 20}{= 13^0} \\ &\Rightarrow \text{ $\mathbf{F} \hat{\mathbf{B}} \hat{\mathbf{B}} \hat{\mathbf{M}} \hat{\mathbf{M}} \hat{\mathbf{N}}, \quad \text{ $\hat{\mathbf{M}} \hat{\mathbf{M}} \hat{\mathbf{B}} \hat{\mathbf{M}} \hat{\mathbf{B}} \hat{\mathbf{M}} \hat{\mathbf{M}}$$



③检波失真-失随失真

$$\gamma = \frac{2I_{D0}}{I_{D0}R_o} = \frac{2}{\omega_c R_o C_o}$$

若为了减小纹波而选用太大 R_o 、 C_o ,或检波器负载电阻太小,会导致<u>输出电压</u>不能完全跟随输入电压的包络变化。



产生原因:

在 b(t) 负斜率处,若在某个高频正峰值过后(t_1),若包络的下降速率大于输出电压的下降速率,使得在 t_1 后的若干个周期内,检波二极管处于反偏而截止,输出电压就与输入信号的包络无关而按指数下降。

$$\left| \frac{db(t)}{dt} \right|$$
越大,失真越严重

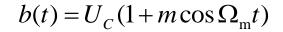
$$b(t) = U_C[1 + ms(t)] = U_C[1 + m\cos\Omega_m t]$$

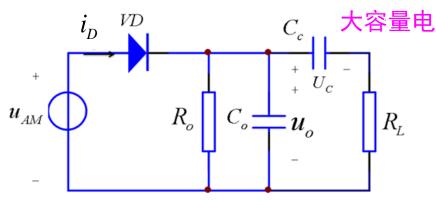
$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{db(t)}{dt} \right| = mU_C\Omega_m \sin\Omega_m t$$

$$\therefore m$$
越大, Ω_m 越高, $\frac{db(t)}{dt}$ 越大,越容易失真



克服失随失真的条件(考察图示实际带负载检波电路)





在任何时候

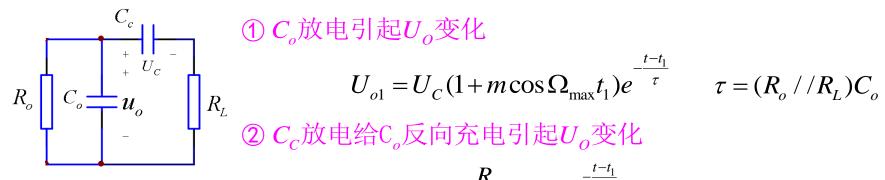
在任何时候
$$\left| \frac{du_o}{dt} \right| > \left| \frac{db(t)}{dt} \right|$$

$$\left| \frac{db(t)}{dt} \right| = mU_C \Omega_m \sin \Omega_m t$$

$$\left| \frac{db(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=t_1} = U_C m \Omega_{\text{max}} \sin \Omega_{\text{max}} t_1$$

t,以后的等效电路

$$U_o = U_C (1 + m \cos \Omega_{\text{max}} t_1)$$



$$U_{o1} = U_C (1 + m \cos \Omega_{\text{max}} t_1) e^{-\frac{t - t_1}{\tau}}$$
 $\tau = (R_o / / R_L) C_0$

$$U_{o2} = U_C \frac{R_o}{R_o + R_L} (1 - e^{-\frac{t - t_1}{\tau}})$$



$$\therefore U_{o} = U_{o1} + U_{o2} = U_{C} (1 + m \cos \Omega_{\max} t_{1}) e^{-\frac{t - t_{1}}{\tau}} + U_{C} \frac{R_{o}}{R_{o} + R_{L}} (1 - e^{-\frac{t - t_{1}}{\tau}})$$

$$\frac{dU_{o}}{dt} \Big|_{t=t1} = -\frac{U_{C} (1 + m \cos \Omega_{\max} t_{1})}{\tau} + U_{C} \frac{R_{o}}{R_{o} + R_{L}} \frac{1}{\tau}$$

$$= -U_{C} (1 + m \cos \Omega_{\max} t_{1} - \frac{R_{o}}{R_{o} + R_{L}}) \frac{1}{\tau}$$

$$= -U_{C} (\frac{R_{L}}{R_{o} + R_{L}} + m \cos \Omega_{\max} t_{1}) / \tau$$

$$= -U_{C} (k + m \cos \Omega_{\max} t_{1}) / \tau$$

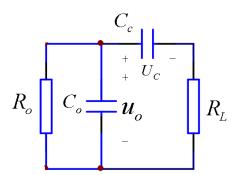
$$= -U_{C} (k + m \cos \Omega_{\max} t_{1}) / \tau$$

$$k = \frac{R_o / / R_L}{R_o} = \frac{R_L}{R_o + R_L} - 交流负载与直流负载之比$$



为保证不出现失随失真,需满足:

$$\left| \frac{du_o}{dt} \right| > \left| \frac{db(t)}{dt} \right|$$



克服失随失真的条件

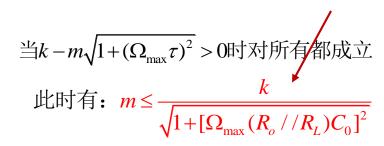
$$U_C(k + m\cos\Omega_{\max}t_1) / \tau \ge U_C m\Omega_{\max}\sin\Omega_{\max}t_1$$

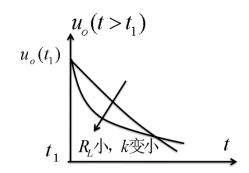
$$\Rightarrow (k + m\cos\Omega_{\max}t_1) / \tau \ge m\Omega_{\max}\sin\Omega_{\max}t_1$$

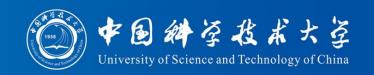
$$\Rightarrow \frac{k}{\tau} + \frac{m}{\tau} \cos \theta \ge m\Omega_{\text{max}} \sin \theta \qquad \theta = \Omega_{\text{max}} t$$

$$\Rightarrow k + m\cos\theta - m\tau\Omega_{\max}\sin\theta \ge 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k + m\sqrt{1 + (\Omega_{\text{max}}\tau)^2}\cos(\theta + \varphi) > 0$$
$$\varphi = arctg \ \Omega_{\text{max}}\tau$$

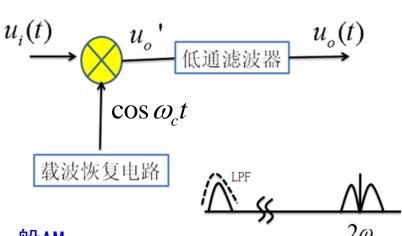






6.3.4 同步检波

同步检波的前提是接收机中本地载波恢复电路恢复出与发射端同频、同相的载波,有<u>叠</u>加型和乘积型(采用较多)两种。



2SSB

$$u_o' = [s(t)\cos\theta - x(t)\sin\theta]\cos\theta \qquad \theta = \omega_c t$$

$$= \frac{s(t) + s(t)\cos 2\theta}{2} - \frac{x(t)}{2}\sin 2\theta$$

$$\therefore u_o = \frac{1}{2}s(t)$$

①一般AM

$$u_o' = U_o[1 + ms(t)] \cos \omega_c t \cos \omega_c t$$

$$= b(t) \frac{1 + \cos 2\omega_c t}{2} = \frac{1}{2}b(t) + \frac{1}{2}b(t) \cos 2\omega_c t$$

$$\therefore u_o(t) = \frac{1}{2}b(t)$$

3DSB

$$u_o' = s(t)\cos\theta\cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}s(t) + \frac{1}{2}s(t)\cos 2\theta$$
$$\therefore u_o = \frac{1}{2}s(t)$$



同步检波的先决条件:本地载波同频、同相恢复。

1. 同相必要性

$$s(t)\cos\omega_c t \to \cos(\omega_c t + \varphi)$$

$$u_o' = s(t)\cos\omega_c t\cos(\omega_c t + \varphi) = \frac{1}{2}s(t)\cos\varphi + \frac{1}{2}s(t)\cos(2\omega_c t + \varphi)$$

$$\Rightarrow u_o = \frac{1}{2}s(t)\cos\varphi$$

不同相会引起检波增益下降, 当 $\varphi = 90^{\circ}$ 时, $u_{o} = 0$, 检波失败。

2. 同频必要性

$$s(t)\cos\omega_c t \xrightarrow{\text{fwg}} \cos(\omega_c + \Delta)t$$

$$u_o' = s(t)\cos\omega_c t\cos(\omega_c + \Delta)t = \frac{1}{2}s(t)\cos\Delta t + \frac{1}{2}s(t)\cos(2\omega_c + \Delta)t$$
$$\Rightarrow u_o = \frac{1}{2}s(t)\cos\Delta t$$

不同频时,输出出现差拍,即听到声音的强弱是周期性变化的,严重影响信息的可懂度。

对声音信号而言,可允许不同相,但不允许不同频,对其它一些场合,则都不允许,例如 电视图像接收恢复。



• 作业: 6.14(1), 6.16