

第八章 角度调制与解调

- 8.1 调角波的基本性质
- 8.2 调频信号通过非线性电路
- 8.3 调频信号通过线性网络
- 8.4 调频波的产生
- 8.5 鉴频

非线性电路: 放大、倍频、混频、动态限幅等。

8. 2. 1 FM信号的倍频

$$u_{FM}(t)$$
 非线性电阻 $u_0(t)$

 $u_i = U \cos \omega t$ 非线性电阻响应为周期函数,傅里叶展开可得到响应的频率成分为 $n\omega$

$$u_{FM}(t) = U_{FM} \cos[\omega_0 t + \Delta\omega \int_0^t s(\tau) d\tau]$$
 t 时间域内,非周期函数

$$t' = t + \frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega_0} \int_0^t s(\tau) d\tau$$

t'时间域内,周期函数

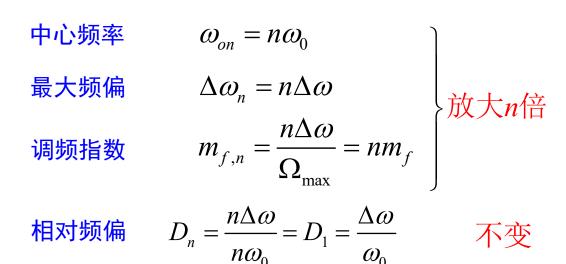
$$u_{FM} = U_{FM} \cos \omega_0 t$$

$$u_o(t')$$
可展开为

$$u_o(t') = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n\omega_0 t'$$

$$u_o(t) = a_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i \cos[n\omega_0 t + n\Delta\omega \int_0^t s(\tau) d\tau]$$
 调频波

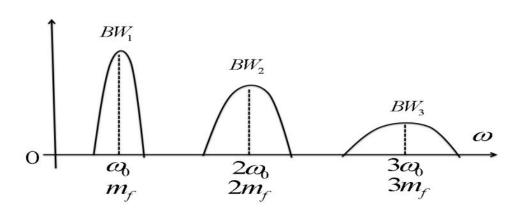
结论:调频信号通过 n 倍频电路,输出仍为调频波,但调频波参数发生如下变化。



带宽

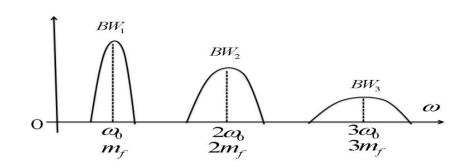
$$BW_n = 2(m_{f,n} + 1)\Omega_{\text{max}} = 2(nm_f + 1)\Omega_{\text{max}} \quad \text{\mathfrak{Z}}$$

输出信号 频谱结构



8.2 调频信号通过非线性电路中国斜层投出的

输出信号 频谱结构



基波可分离条件:
$$\frac{BW_1}{2} + \frac{BW_2}{2} < \omega_0$$
 $\Rightarrow (3m_f + 2)\Omega_{\text{max}} < \omega_0$
 或 $D = \frac{\Delta \omega}{\omega_0} = \frac{m_f \Omega_{\text{max}}}{\omega_0} < \frac{m_f}{(3m_f + 2)}$

$$n$$
 次谐波可分离条件: $\frac{BW_{n+1}}{2} + \frac{BW_n}{2} < \omega_0 \implies [(2n+1)m_f + 2]\Omega_{\max} < \omega_0$ 或 $D = \frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega_0} < \frac{m_f}{(2n+1)m_f + 2}$

举例:
$$u_{FM} = 100\cos[10^7 t + 10^5 \int_0^t s(\tau) d\tau](mV), \Omega_{\text{max}} = 2 \times 10^4 rad / s,$$

写出图示电路的输出电压表达式。

解答:

答:
$$\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega_0 = 10^7 \, rad \, / \, s, \quad \Delta \omega = 10^5 \, rad \, / \, s \\ m_f = \frac{\Delta \omega}{\Omega_{\rm max}} = 5 \\ BW = 2(1+m_f)\Omega_{\rm max} = 2.4 \times 10^5 \, rad \, / \, s \end{array} \right.$$

调谐回路参数

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = 10^7 \, rad \, / \, s$$

$$BW = \frac{1}{RC} = 5 \times 10^5 \, rad \, / \, s$$
 大于信号带宽

基波频谱与3次谐 波不重叠条件:

$$[3m_f + 1 + m_f + 1]\Omega_{\text{max}} = 4.4 \times 10^5 rad / s < 2\omega_0$$

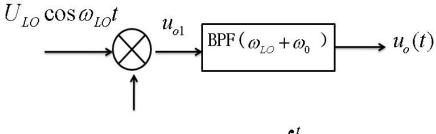
2000PF

满足

$$\therefore I_{C2,1} = I_K a_1(x) = 1 \cdot a_1(\frac{100}{26}) = 0.55 mA$$

$$u_o(t) = V_{CC} + I_{C2,1}R_L \cos[10^7 t + 10^5 \int_0^t s(\tau)d\tau] = 10 + 0.55 \cos[10^7 t + 10^5 \int_0^t s(\tau)d\tau](V)$$

8.2.2 调频信号通过混频电路



$$u_{FM}(t) = U_{FM} \cos[\omega_0 t + \Delta \omega \int_0^t s(\tau) d\tau]$$

设中心频率在 $\omega_{LO} + \omega_0$ 的BPF的通带大于调频波的带宽 $2\Delta\omega + 2\Omega_{\max}$,且在通带内呈平坦特性。

$$u_{01} = U_{LO}U_{FM}\cos\omega_{LO}t\cdot\cos[\omega_{0}t + \Delta\omega\int_{0}^{t}s(\tau)d\tau]$$

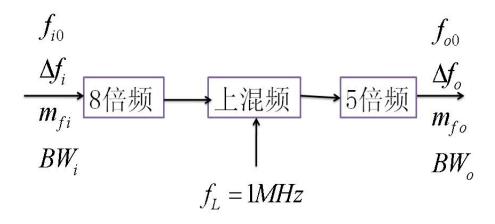
$$= \frac{U_{LO}U_{FM}}{2}\cos[(\omega_{LO} + \omega_{0})t + \Delta\omega\int_{0}^{t}s(\tau)d\tau]$$

$$+ \frac{U_{LO}U_{FM}}{2}\cos[(\omega_{LO} - \omega_{0})t - \Delta\omega\int_{0}^{t}s(\tau)d\tau]$$

$$\therefore u_{o}(t) = \frac{1}{2}U_{LO}U_{FM}\cos[(\omega_{LO} + \omega_{0})t + \Delta\omega\int_{0}^{t}s(\tau)d\tau]$$

调频信号通过混频电路改变的仅是中心频率和相对频偏,最大频偏与调频指数保持不变。

举例:已知图示系统的输入调频波参数: $f_{i0} = 250 KHz$, $\Delta f_i = 350 Hz$, $f_{max} = 800 Hz$ 。求输出调频波参数。



解答:
$$f_{o0} = 5 \times (8f_{i0} + f_L) = 5(8 \times 250 + 1000) = 15MHz$$

$$\Delta f_o = 5 \times 8\Delta f_i = 40 \times 350Hz = 14KHz$$

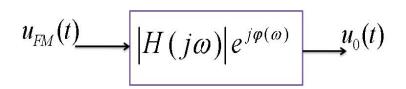
$$mf_o = 5 \times 8 \times mf_i = 5 \times 8 \times \frac{\Delta f}{f_{\text{max}}} = 40 \times \frac{350}{800} = 17.5$$

$$BW_O = 2(mf_o + 1)f_{\text{max}} = 2 \times 18.5 \times 800Hz = 29.6KHz$$

8.3 调频信号通过线性网络 Pal 科学技术大学 University of Science and Technology of China

线性网络传递函数:

$$H(j\omega) = |H(j\omega)| e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$$



1. 单一频率信号通过线性网络 $u_i = U \cos \omega_0 t$

$$u_o(t) = U |H(j\omega_0)| \cos[\omega_0 t + \varphi(\omega_0)]$$

2. FM信号通过线性网络

$$u_{FM}(t) = U_{FM} \cos[\omega_0 t + \Delta \omega \int_0^t s(\tau) d\tau]$$

在满足准静态条件的前提下,工程上可近似计算:

$$u_o(t) = U_{FM} \left| H(j\omega) \right| \cos \left\{ \omega_0 t + \Delta \omega \int_0^t s(\tau) d\tau + \varphi(\omega) \right\}$$

准静态条件: $\left| \frac{\psi^{(2)}(t)}{2} \frac{H^{(2)}(j\omega)}{H(j\omega)} \right|_{\max} \le \left| \frac{\psi^{(2)}(t)}{2} \right|_{\max} \cdot \left| \frac{H^{(2)}(j\omega)}{H(j\omega)} \right|_{\max} <<1$

其中:
$$\psi(t) = \Delta \omega \int_0^t s(\tau) d\tau$$

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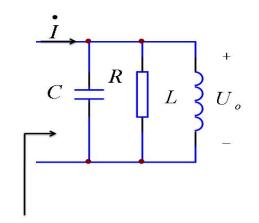
3. 设线性网络为常用的RLC网络 $Q = \omega_0 RC$

$$H(j\omega) = Z(j\omega) = \frac{U_o(j\omega)}{I(j\omega)} = \frac{R}{1 + jQ\frac{\omega^2 - \omega_0^2}{\omega\omega_0}} = \frac{R}{1 + j\frac{\omega - \omega_0}{\alpha}}$$

$$(Q\frac{\omega^2 - \omega_0^2}{\omega \omega_0} = \omega_0 RC \frac{(\omega - \omega_0)(\omega + \omega_0)}{\omega \omega_0} = 2RC(\omega - \omega_0) = \frac{\omega - \omega_0}{\alpha})$$

$$\Rightarrow H'(j\omega) = \frac{-(j/\alpha)R}{(1+j\frac{\omega-\omega_0}{\alpha})^2} \Rightarrow H''(j\omega) = \frac{2(j/\alpha)^2R}{(1+j\frac{\omega-\omega_0}{\alpha})^3}$$

$$s(t) = \cos \Omega_{\max} t \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \psi(t) = \Delta \omega \int_0^t s(\tau) d\tau \\ \psi'(t) = \Delta \omega s(t) \\ \psi''(t) = \Delta \omega s'(t) = -\Delta \omega \Omega_{\max} \sin \Omega_{\max} t \end{cases}$$



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准静态条件:
$$\left| \frac{\Delta \omega \Omega_{\max} \sin \Omega_{\max} t}{2} \right|_{\max} \cdot \left| \frac{2(j/\alpha)^2 R}{(1+j\frac{\omega-\omega_0}{\alpha})^3} / \frac{R}{1+j\frac{\omega-\omega_0}{\alpha}} \right|_{\max}$$

$$= \frac{\Delta \omega \Omega_{\text{max}}}{2} \frac{2}{\alpha^2} = \frac{\Delta \omega}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\Omega_{\text{max}}}{\alpha} << 1$$

- 频偏<<回路半带宽(等价于调频波的频带宽度远小于回路带宽);
- $(2)~\Omega_{ ext{max}}<<lpha$.

8.3 调频信号通过线性网络

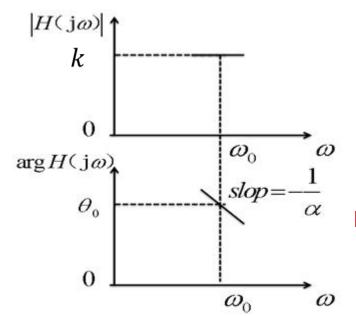
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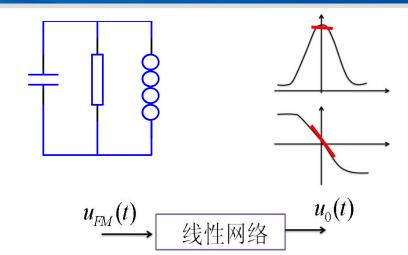
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4. 两种特殊有用的 $H(j\omega)$

$$\begin{cases} |H(j\omega)| = k \\ \varphi(\omega) = \theta_0 - \frac{1}{\alpha}(\omega - \omega_0) \end{cases}$$

$$H(j\omega) = k \cdot \exp\{-j\left[\frac{1}{\alpha}(\omega - \omega_0) - \theta_0\right]\}$$





$$u_{o}(t) = kU_{FM} \cdot \cos\left[\omega_{0}t + \Delta\omega\int_{0}^{t} s(\tau)d\tau + \theta_{0} - \frac{\omega - \omega_{0}}{\alpha}\right]$$
$$= \underline{kU_{FM}} \cos\left[\omega_{0}t + \Delta\omega\int_{0}^{t} s(\tau)d\tau + \theta_{0} - \frac{\Delta\omega s(t)}{\alpha}\right]$$

调频

 $u_{FM}(t) = U_{FM} \cos[\omega_0 t + \Delta \omega \int_0^t s(\tau) d\tau]$

FM波被变换成FM-PM波,调相波的初相位为:

$$\varphi(t) = \theta_0 - \frac{\Delta \omega s(t)}{\alpha}$$

等幅

与基带信号成线性关系,可用鉴相器对调相波解调。

调相

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4. 两种特殊有用的 $H(j\omega)$

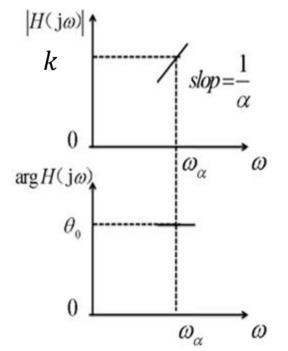
$$2 \quad \begin{cases} |H(j\omega)| = H(\omega_{\alpha}) + \frac{\omega - \omega_{\alpha}}{\alpha} = k + \frac{\omega - \omega_{\alpha}}{\alpha} & u_{FM}(t) \\ \varphi(\omega) = \theta_{0} & \text{ } & \text{$$

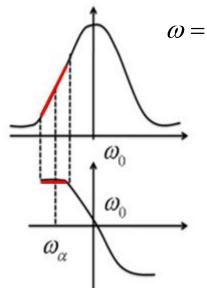
$$u_{FM}(t) = U_{FM} \cos[\omega_0 t + \Delta \omega \int_0^t s(\tau) d\tau]$$

$$u_{FM}(t)$$
 线性网络 $u_0(t)$

FM

$$\therefore u_o(t) = U_{FM} \left[H(\omega_\alpha) + \frac{\omega - \omega_\alpha}{\alpha} \right] \cdot \cos\left[\omega_0 t + \Delta \omega \int_0^t s(\tau) d\tau + \theta_0 \right]$$





AM

 $\omega = \omega_0 + \Delta \omega s(t)$ $\omega - \omega_\alpha = \omega_0 - \omega_\alpha + \Delta \omega s(t)$

FM波被变换成AM-FM波, 调相波的幅值

$$b(t) = U_{FM} \left(k + \frac{\omega - \omega_{\alpha}}{\alpha} \right)$$
$$= U_{FM} \left(k + \frac{\omega_{0} - \omega_{\alpha} + \Delta \omega s(t)}{\alpha} \right)$$

AM包络与基带信号成线性关系, 可用幅 度检波器解调。



• 作业: 8.7, 8.8