

通信电路原理

第六章 调制与解调

现代收发信机结构



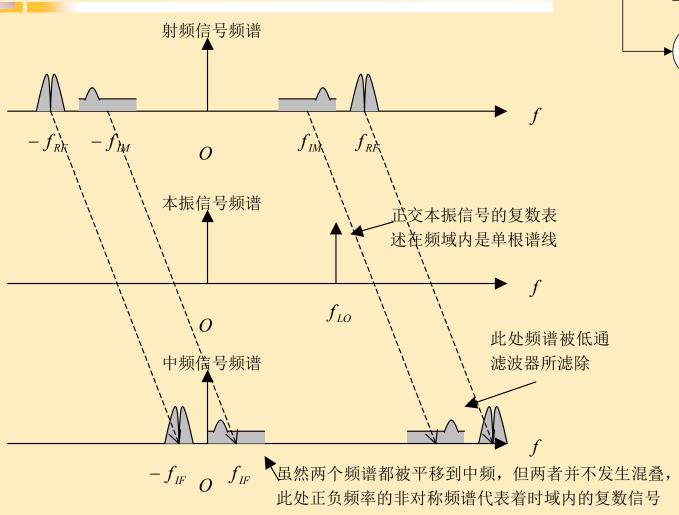
调制与解调

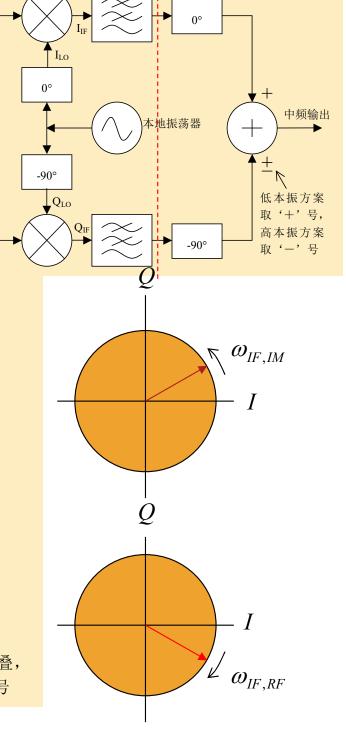
- 6.1 幅度调制
 - 标准幅度调制
 - 双边带幅度调制
 - 单边带幅度调制
 - 残留边带幅度调制
 - 正交幅度调制
 - 正交结构收发信机讨论
- 6.2 角度调制
- 6.3 数字调制



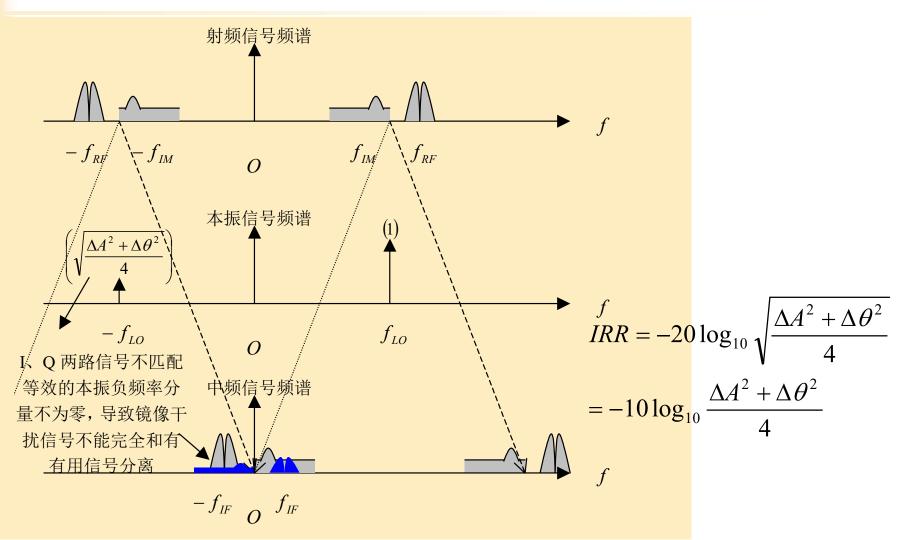
- 将I、Q两路实数信号视为一路复数信号, 理解正交结构接收机将变得相对容易
 - 实数信号要求频谱正负频率对称
 - 幅度偶对称,相位奇对称
 - 复数信号不要求频谱正负频率对称
 - 可通过Hilbert变换分离不对称的正负频谱
 - 假设至少在数字域非对称的正负频谱总是可区分的,因而接收机结构中,如果正负频谱是干净的(无镜频干扰),则镜像干扰问题已经得以解决

哈特莱镜像抑制接收机 需要两路严格正交





IQ两路失配造成镜像抑制度下降





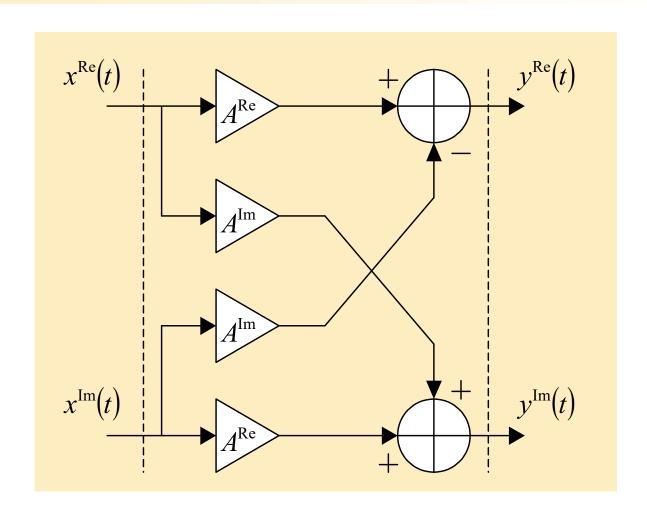
复数滤波方案

- 复数滤波方案:本质上是实现宽带90度移相, 或者说试图在模拟域通过正交电路结构实现 Hilbert变换
- 接收机对输入信号所进行的信号处理不外乎电平调整(放大)、选频(滤波)和变频(混频
 -)三大类
 - 复数放大器
 - 复数混频器
 - 复数滤波器



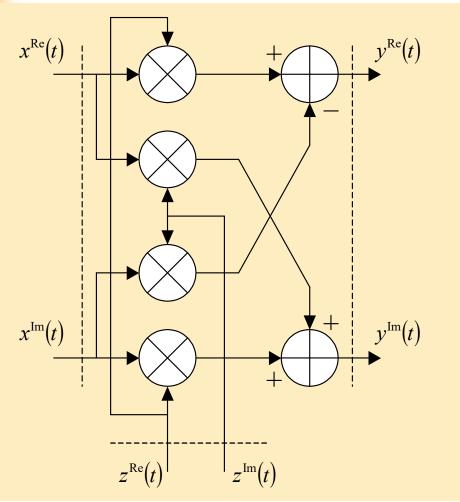
复数放大器

$$y = Ax = \left(A^{\text{Re}} + jA^{\text{Im}}\right)\left(x^{\text{Re}} + jx^{\text{Im}}\right)$$
$$= \left(A^{\text{Re}}x^{\text{Re}} - A^{\text{Im}}x^{\text{Im}}\right) + j\left(A^{\text{Re}}x^{\text{Im}} + A^{\text{Im}}x^{\text{Re}}\right)$$

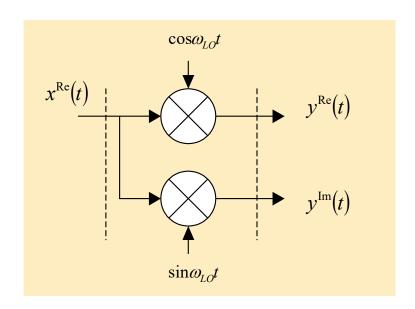




复数混频器: 可变增益放大



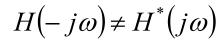
- 双正交混频器
- 正交混频器



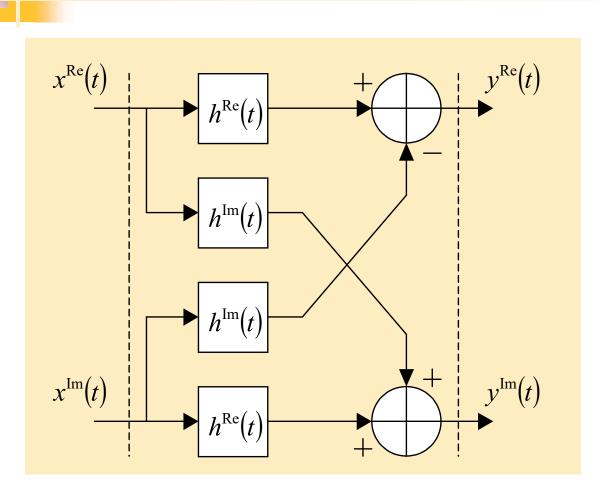
$$H(j\omega) = H^{\text{Re}}(j\omega) + jH^{\text{Im}}(j\omega)$$

$$H^{*}(j\omega) = H^{Re*}(j\omega) - jH^{Im*}(j\omega) = H^{Re}(-j\omega) - jH^{Im}(-j\omega)$$
$$H(-j\omega) = H^{Re}(-j\omega) + jH^{Im}(-j\omega)$$





复数滤波器频率响应不要求正负频率对称



$$h(t) = h^{\text{Re}}(t) + jh^{\text{Im}}(t)$$

$$H(s) = H^{\text{Re}}(s) + jH^{\text{Im}}(s)$$

$$Y(s) = H(s)X(s)$$

$$Y^{\text{Re}}(s) = H^{\text{Re}}(s)X^{\text{Re}}(s) - H^{\text{Im}}(s)X^{\text{Im}}(s)$$

$$Y^{\operatorname{Im}}(s) = H^{\operatorname{Im}}(s)X^{\operatorname{Re}}(s) + H^{\operatorname{Re}}(s)X^{\operatorname{Im}}(s)$$

$$y^{\text{Re}}(t) = h^{\text{Re}}(t) \otimes x^{\text{Re}}(t) - h^{\text{Im}}(t) \otimes x^{\text{Im}}(t)$$

$$y^{\operatorname{Im}}(t) = h^{\operatorname{Im}}(t) \otimes x^{\operatorname{Re}}(t) + h^{\operatorname{Re}}(t) \otimes x^{\operatorname{Im}}(t)$$

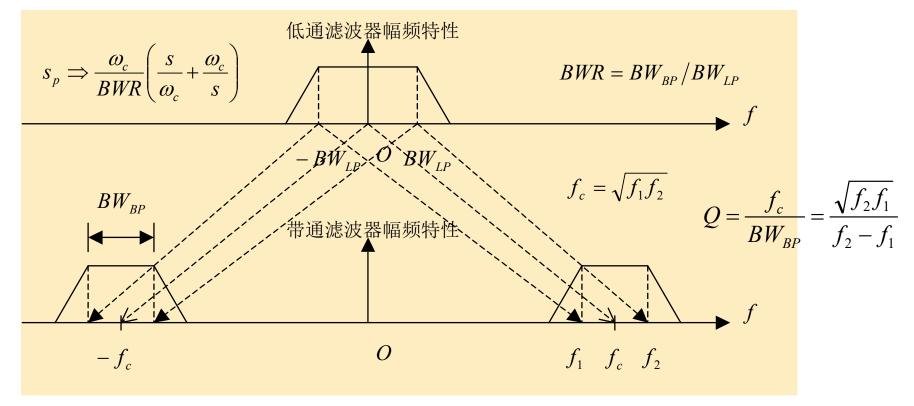
$$H_{LP}(s) = \frac{1}{1 + s\tau}$$



低通-带通经典变换

$$s_p \Rightarrow \frac{\omega_c}{BWR} \left(\frac{s}{\omega_c} + \frac{\omega_c}{s} \right)$$

$$H_{BP}(s) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\omega_c}{BW_{BP}/BW_{LP}} \left(\frac{s}{\omega_c} + \frac{\omega_c}{s}\right)\tau} = \frac{\frac{1}{Q} \frac{s}{\omega_c}}{\left(\frac{s}{\omega_c}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{Q} \frac{s}{\omega_c} + 1}$$



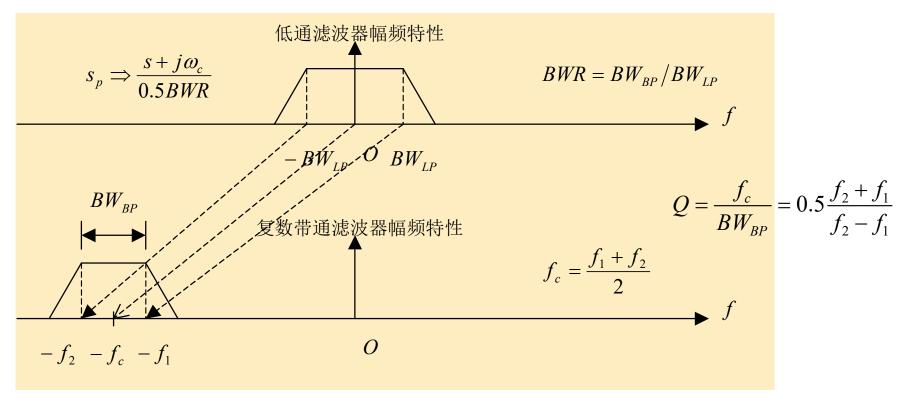
$$H_{LP}(s) = \frac{1}{1 + s\tau}$$



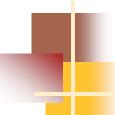
复数带通的线性平移变换 $s_p \Rightarrow \frac{s+j\omega_c}{0.5BWR}$

$$s_p \Rightarrow \frac{s + j\omega_c}{0.5BWR}$$

$$H_{BP}(s) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{s + j\omega_c}{0.5BWR}\tau} = \frac{\pi BW_{BP}}{s + \pi BW_{BP} + j\omega_c} = \frac{\frac{1}{2Q}}{\frac{s}{\omega_c} + \frac{1}{2Q} + j}$$



$$H_{BP}(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{2Q}}{\frac{s}{\omega_c} + \frac{1}{2Q} + j}$$

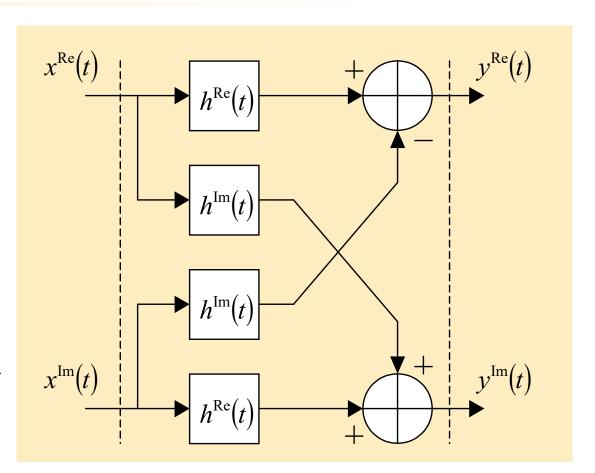


如何实现复数滤波器?

$$H_{BP}(s) = H_{BP}^{Re}(s) + jH_{BP}^{Im}(s)$$

$$H_{BP}^{Re}(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{2Q} \left(\frac{s}{\omega_c} + \frac{1}{2Q} \right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\omega_c} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{Q} \frac{s}{\omega_c} + \left(1 + \frac{1}{4Q^2} \right)}$$

$$H_{BP}^{Im}(s) = \frac{-\frac{1}{2Q}}{\left(\frac{s}{\omega_c}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{Q}\frac{s}{\omega_c} + \left(1 + \frac{1}{4Q^2}\right)}$$



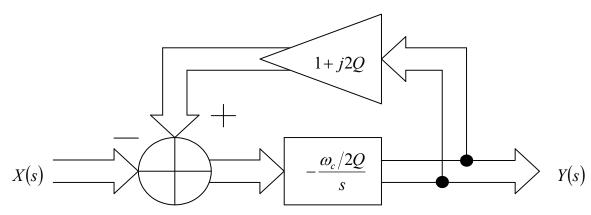
■ 用四个二阶实数滤波器实现一阶复数滤波器不是好的办法



直接综合—信号流图法

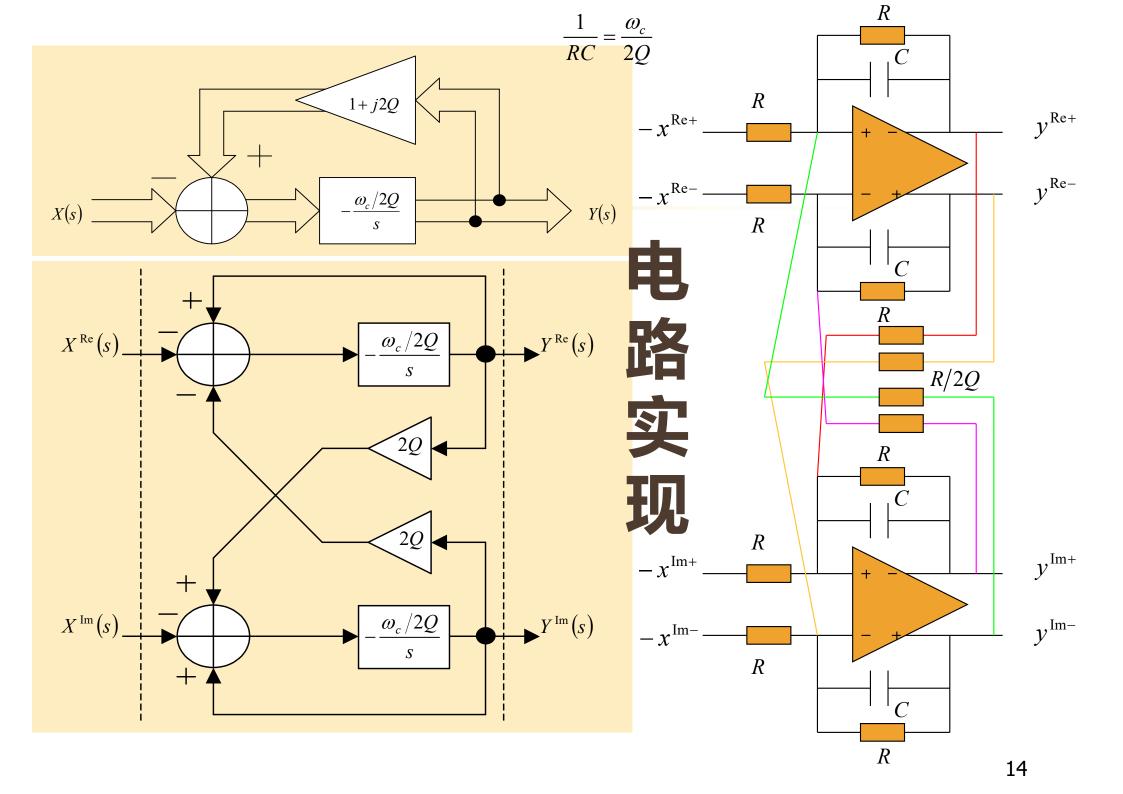
$$H_{BP}(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{2Q}}{\frac{s}{\omega_c} + \frac{1}{2Q} + j} = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2Q}X(s) = \left(\frac{s}{\omega_c} + \frac{1}{2Q} + j\right)Y(s)$$



$$\frac{s}{\omega_c}Y(s) = \frac{1}{2Q}X(s) - \frac{1+j2Q}{2Q}Y(s)$$

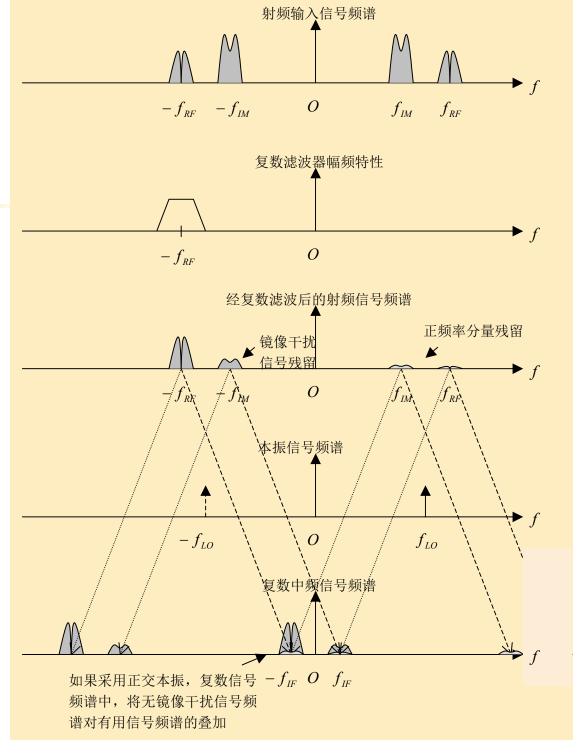
$$Y(s) = -\frac{\omega_c/2Q}{s}(-X(s)+Y(s)(1+j2Q))$$





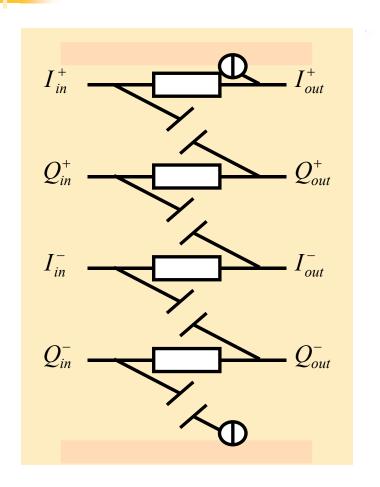
复数滤波

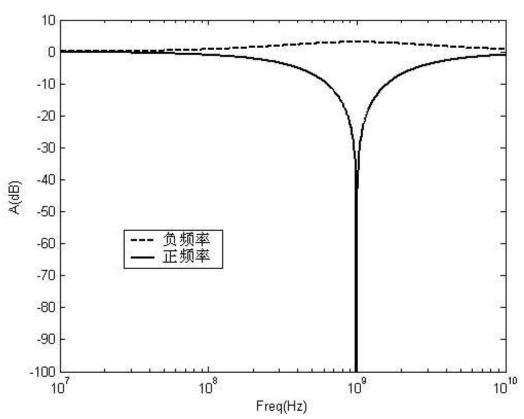
- - 复数带通
 - 复数带阻



$$H(s) = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{\left(I_{out}^{+} - I_{out}^{-}\right) + j\left(Q_{out}^{+} - Q_{out}^{-}\right)}{\left(I_{in}^{+} - I_{in}^{-}\right) + j\left(Q_{in}^{+} - Q_{in}^{-}\right)} = \frac{1 + jsRC}{1 + sRC} = j\frac{s - j\omega_{0}}{s + \omega_{0}}$$





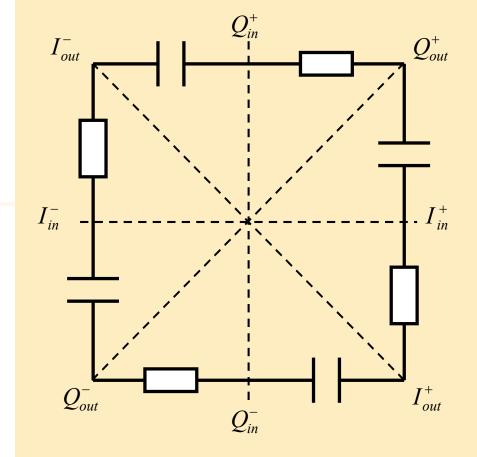


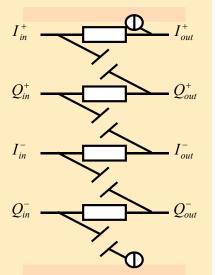


$$H(s) = \frac{1 + jsRC}{1 + sRC} = j\frac{s - j\omega_0}{s + \omega_0}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{(1+jsR_1C_1)(1+jsR_2C_2)}{(1+sR_1C_1)(1+sR_2C_2)+2sR_1C_2}$$

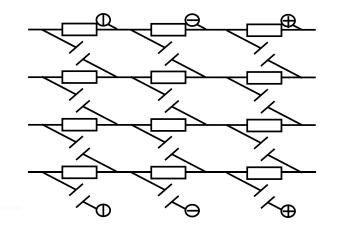
$$H(s) = \frac{(1+jsR_1C_1)(1+jsR_2C_2)(1+jsR_3C_3)}{(1+sR_1C_1)(1+sR_2C_2)(1+sR_3C_3)} + 2s(R_1C_2 + R_2C_3 + R_1C_3) + 2s^2R_1C_3(R_2C_1 + R_2C_2 + R_3C_2)$$

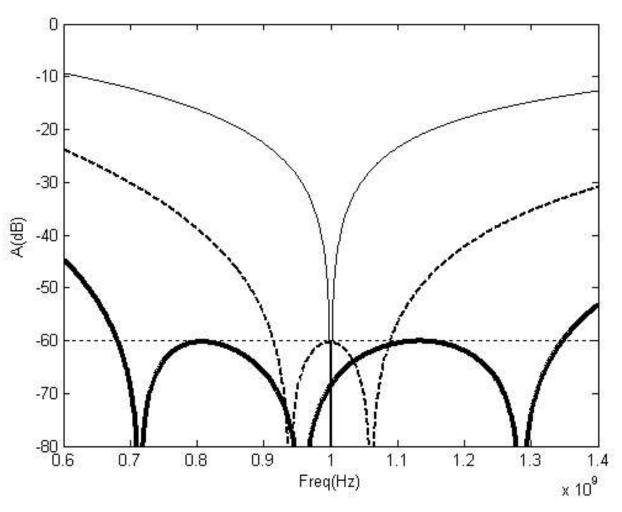






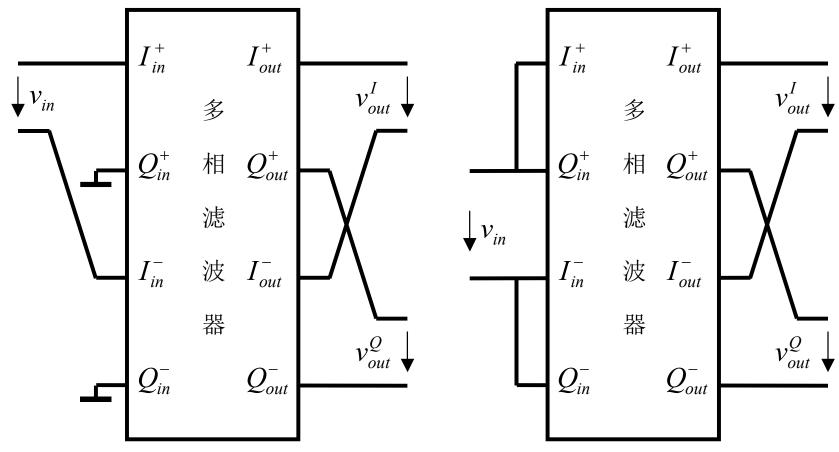
幅频特性





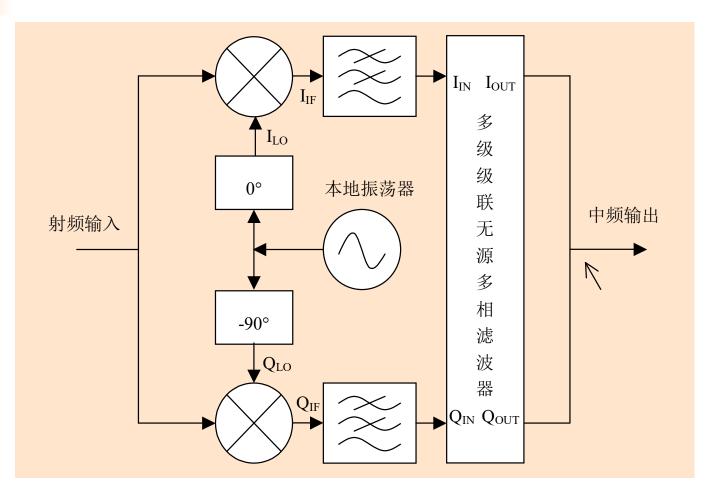


宽带正交移相



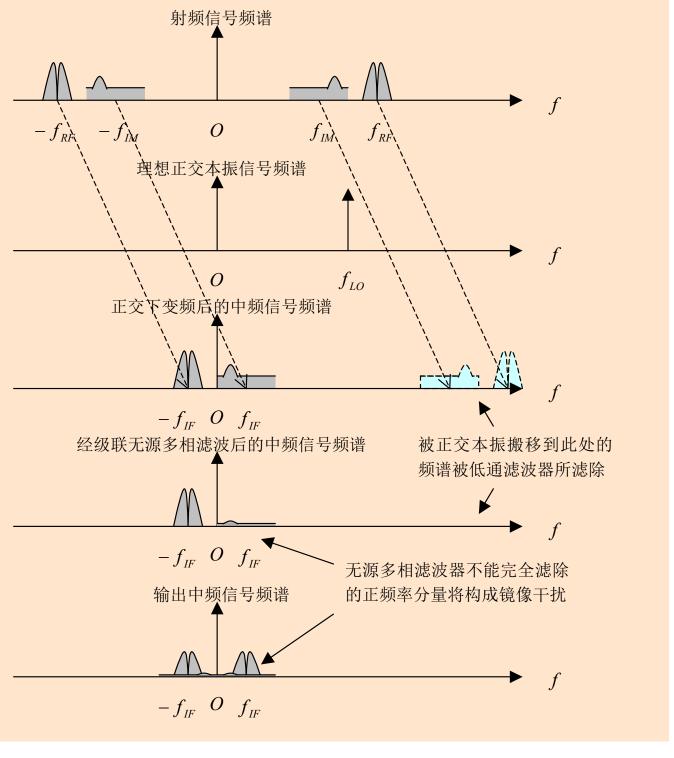


Hartley结构中的宽带90°移相器



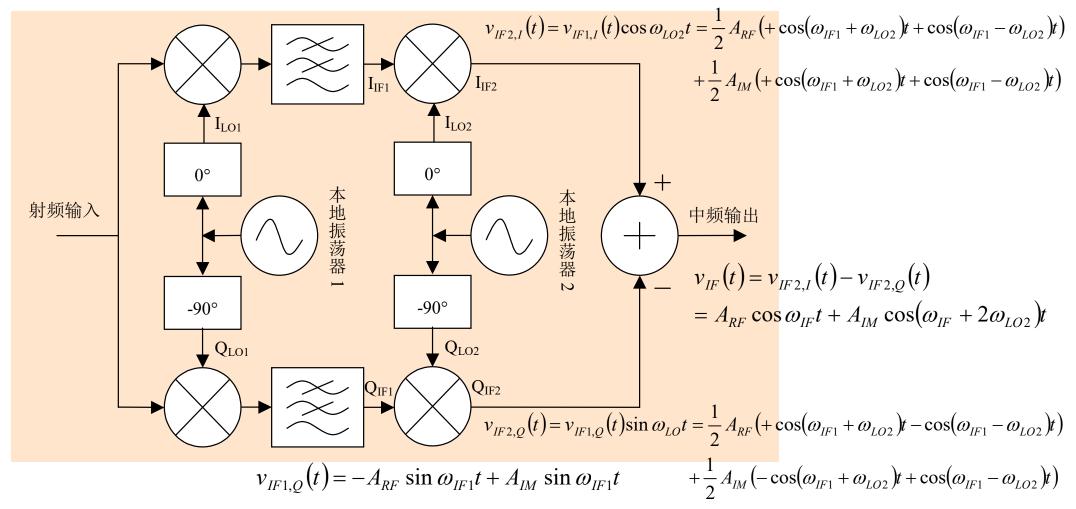


频谱搬移图



Weaver结构

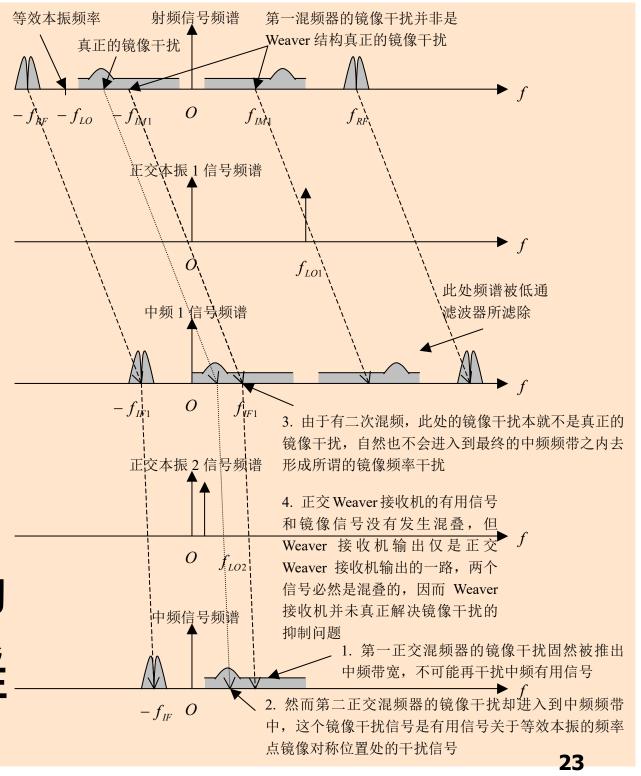
$$v_{IF1,I}(t) = A_{RF} \cos \omega_{IF1} t + A_{IM} \cos \omega_{IF1} t$$



假相

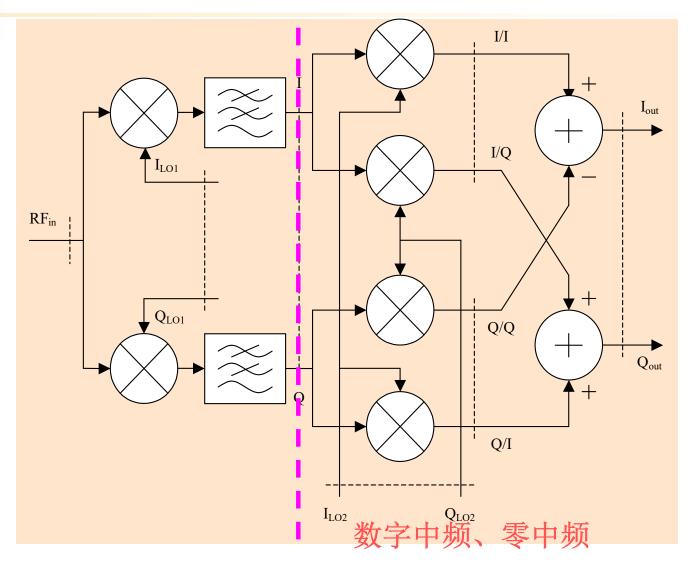
采用正交Weaver结构

一路输出,正负频率混叠,IQ两联路输出,正负频谱分离



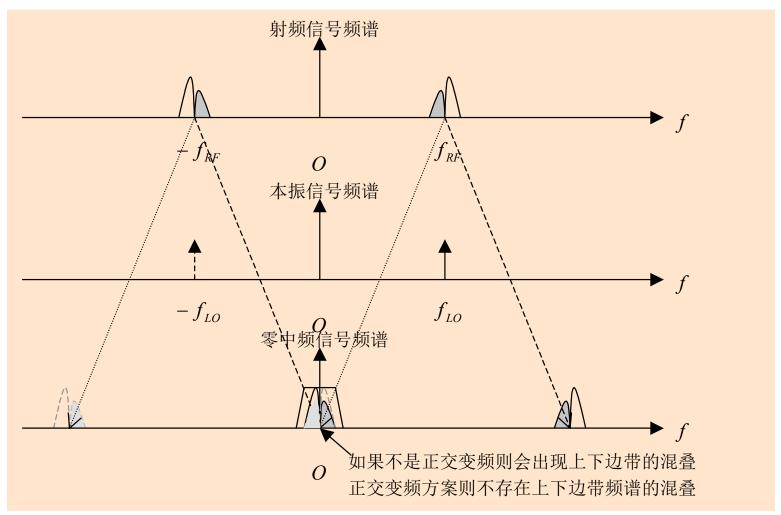


正交Weaver结构



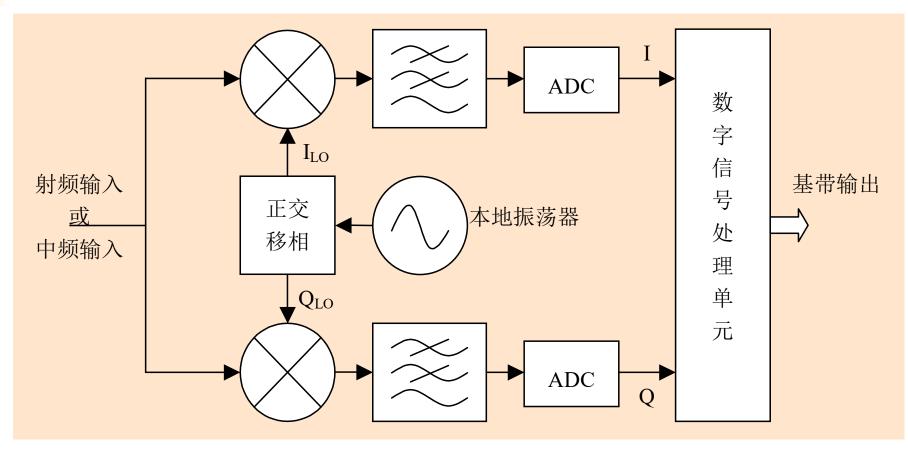
Direct ConversionZero IF







零中频: 正交结构





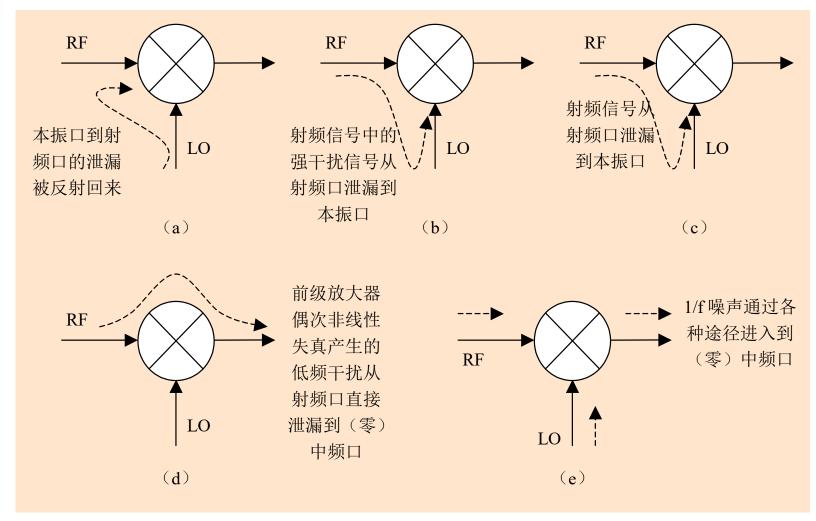
直接下变频的优点

- 不需要高抑制度的射频镜像抑制滤波器和高选 择性的中频滤波器,因而易于单片集成
 - 该方案中出现的低通滤波器容易集成
- 下变频后需要的只是窄带的基带信号,它对模数转换器ADC的要求较低,模数转换器的采样频率等于信号带宽即可实现Nyquist无混叠采样

本振泄漏、直流偏移、闪烁噪声、偶次失真

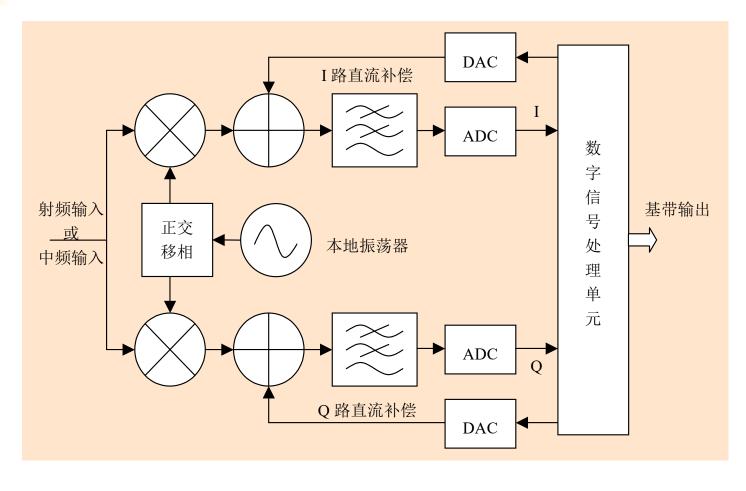


直接下变频的主要问题





直流偏移的动态抑制

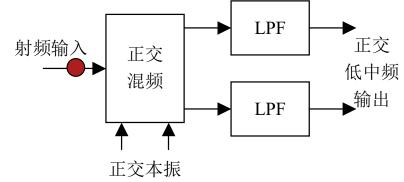


隔直 电容

动态 抑制 技术

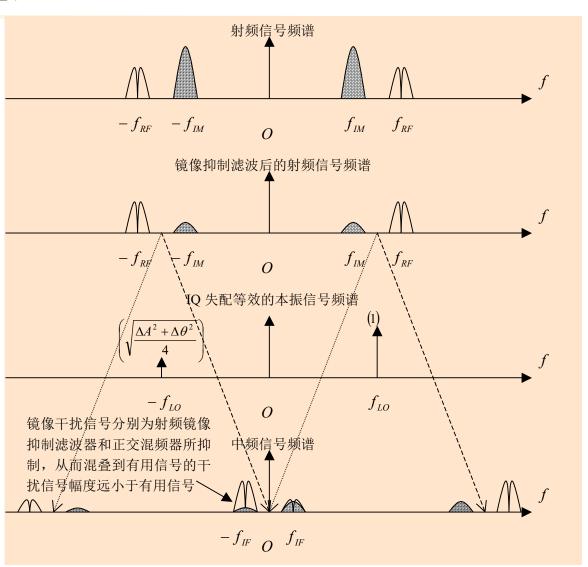
零中频中的镜像抑制

- I、Q失配
 - 上下边带混叠,干扰解调
 - 最小要求:增益幅度误差小于1dB,正交相位误差小于5°
 - 单片集成实现正交结构,实现25dB以上的镜像抑制度
- 零中频变频方案往往放在多次变频的最后一级
 - 在较低的中频上实现I、Q两路的匹配比在射频上实现更加容易
 - 两路信号对较低频率上因寄生效应引起的阻抗失配及反射不如高频 那么敏感
 - 低频上为实现两路匹配所做的努力不会像高频上所做的那样易造成 - 较大的功耗抵偿
 - 在中频而非射频上实现零中频,接收机的增益可以分别分配到射频和中频,系统更容易实现稳定,考虑到中频频段的电路级数相应减少,因而也就更容易实现两路信号的匹配关系



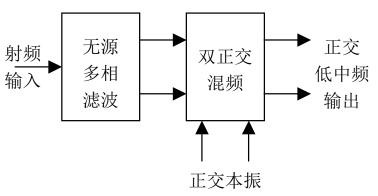
低中频接收机

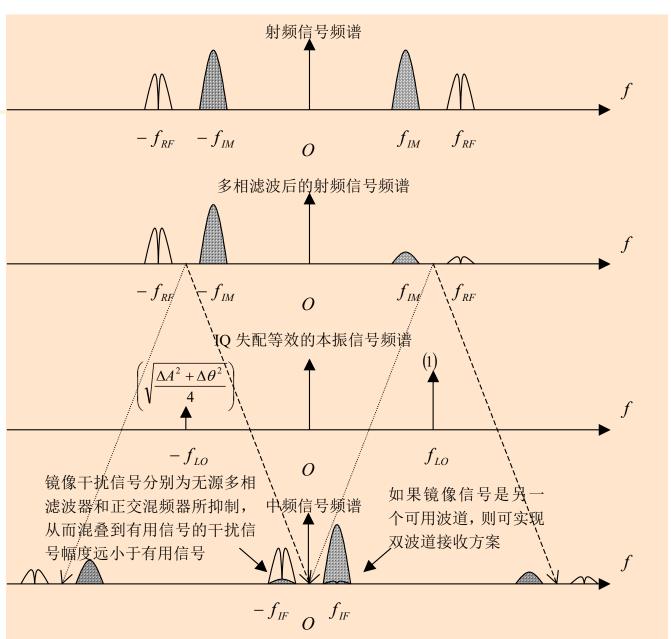
- 低中频频率和基带 带宽在同一个量级 上
 - 易于集成的低通滤波器而非不易集成的带通滤波器,集成性与零中频相当,
 - 避开零频,消除了直流偏移及基带寄生干扰等问题





多相 低中频

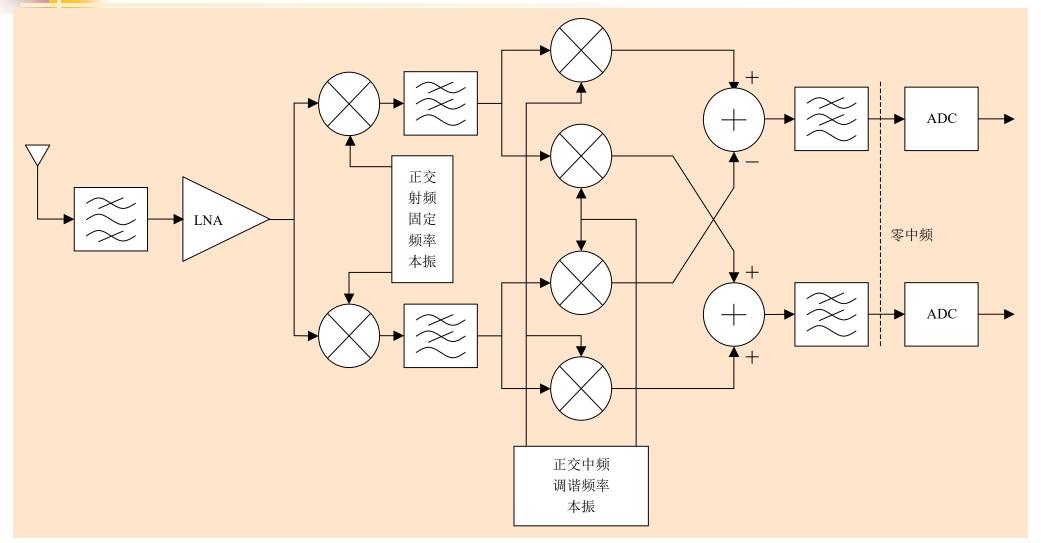




第一本振固定

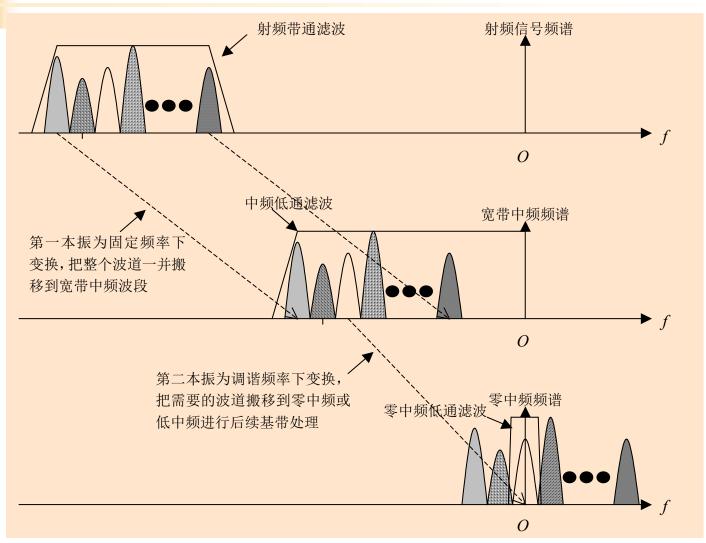








频谱搬移



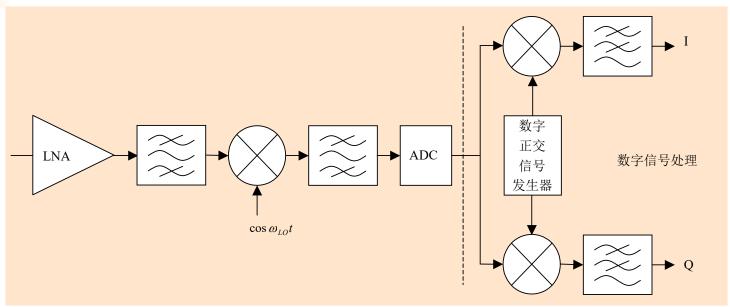


- 易于实现集成

- 第一本振的频率较高,采用固定频率本振的好处是可以用窄带锁相环实现第一本振,窄带锁相环能够充分抑制压控振荡器的噪声,因而降低了集成压控振荡器的设计难度
- 第一本振把射频频段中的全部波道一并下变换到一个宽带的中频波段上,之后采用低通滤波器而不是二次变频方案采用的难以集成的窄带中频(镜像抑制)带通滤波器,因而也是易于集成的
- 二次变频采用易于集成的零中频、低中频或数字下变频(数字零中频)实现信道选择
- 宽带中频接收机与零中频和低中频接收机相比较而言,在保持了相当高的集成度的情况下,使得第一本振频率远远落在射频波段之外,从而本振泄漏问题得到大大的缓解



数字中频



数字域内的正交下变频不存在IQ失配和 直流偏移等问题

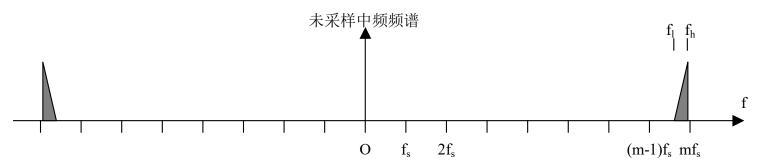
$$\frac{2f_h}{m} \le f_s \le \frac{2f_h}{m-1}$$

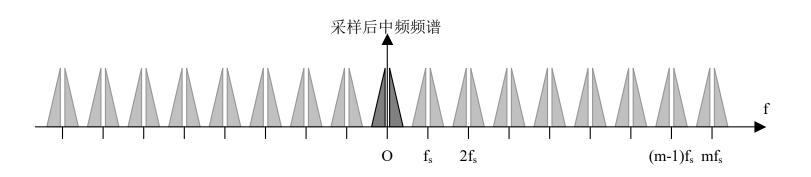


带通采样

$$m = \left| \frac{f_h}{f_h - f_l} \right|$$

带通采样的基本原理是满足Nyquist采样规范 要求的采样频率本质上只需高于两倍的信号带 宽即可,而无需一定高于两倍的载波频率

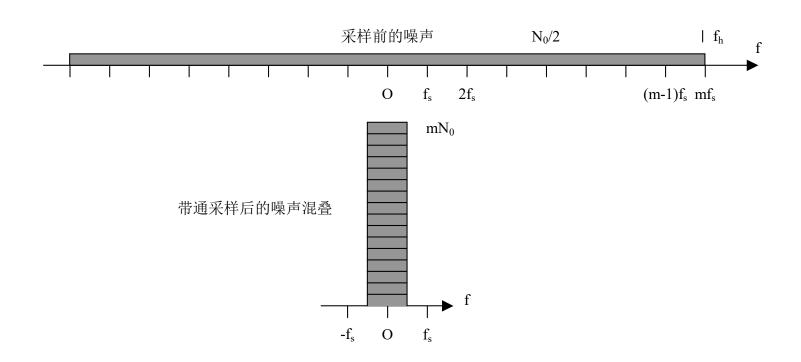






噪声混叠问题

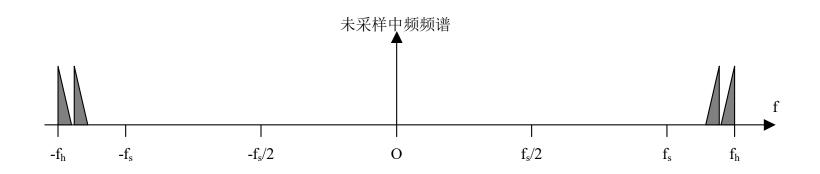
- 实用性有待提高

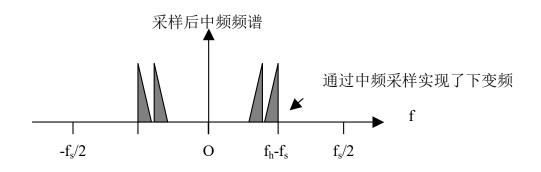




中频采样

通过中频采样实现下变频功能





$$s_{BB}(t) = s_{IF}(t)e^{-j\omega_{IF}t}$$



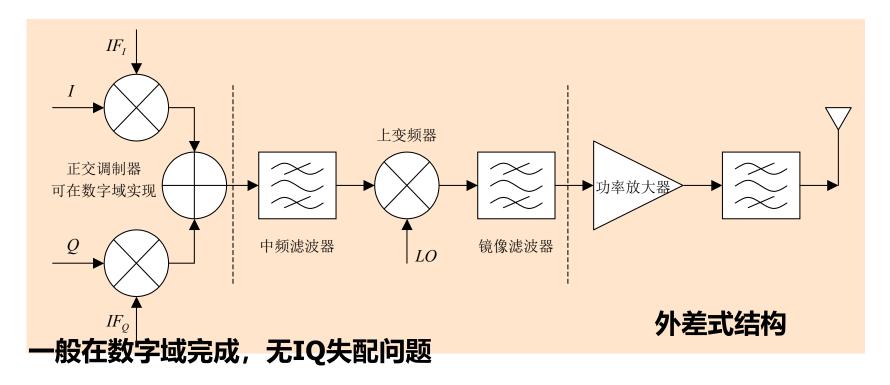
1,-*j*,-1, *j*

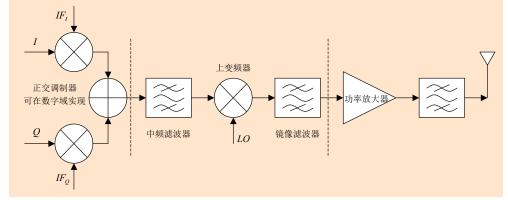
接收机	中频	可采用的	采样策略对应的
结构	输出	采样策略	采样速率
零中频	IQ 基带	正交采样	信号带宽
低中频	IQ 低中频	4 倍中频采样	4倍的中频频率
数字中频	单路高中频	带通采样(亚采样)	两倍的信号带宽
(超外差)		中频采样	略小于中频频率



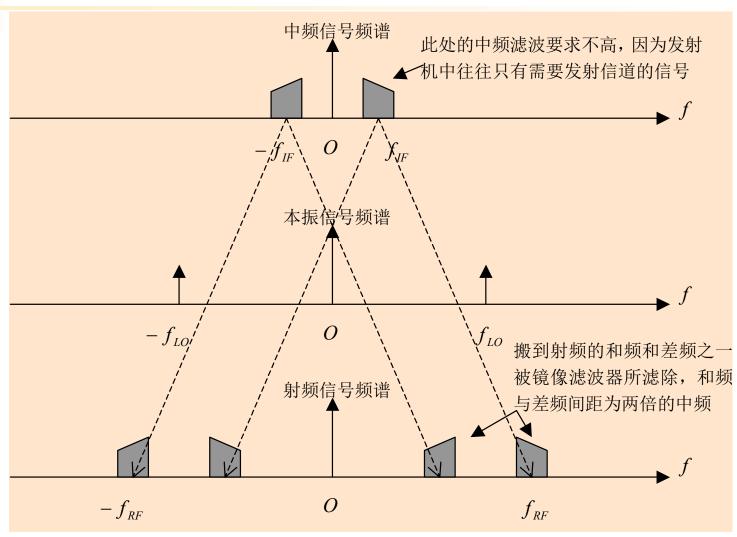
发射机结构

发射机功能是接收机功能的逆向操作,发射机的结构通常来说也就是相应接收机结构的逆向结构



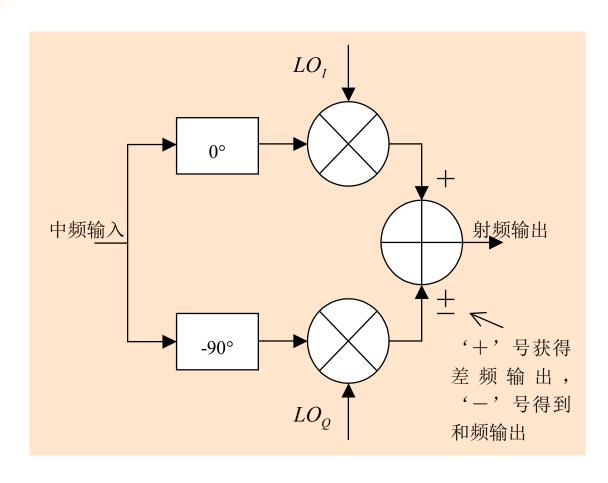


频谱搬移图



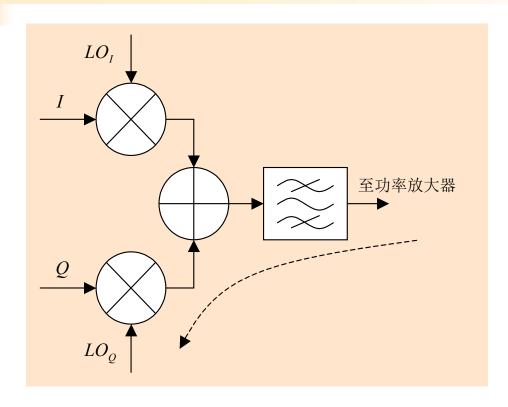


单边带的实现





直接上变频结构



频率牵引问题



优点和缺点

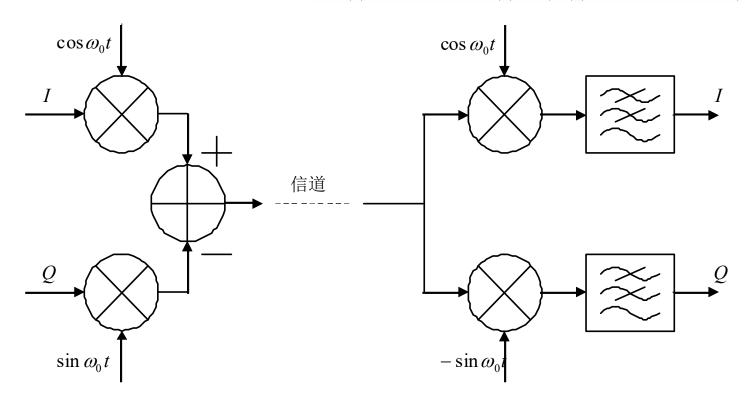
- 直接上变频方案无需镜像滤波器,因为和频与差频是同一信号,因而不存在滤除镜像信号的需要

$$x(t) = I(t)\cos\omega_0 t - Q(t)\sin\omega_0 t$$



正交调制与解调

$$2x(t)\cos\omega_0 t = I(t) + (I(t)\cos 2\omega_0 t - Q(t)\sin 2\omega_0 t)$$



 $-2x(t)\sin\omega_0 t = Q(t) + (I(t)\sin 2\omega_0 t + Q(t)\cos 2\omega_0 t)$

$$V_{LO}^{T}(t) = e^{j\omega_{RF}t} + \left(\frac{\Delta A_{T}}{2} + j\frac{\Delta \theta_{T}}{2}\right)e^{-j\omega_{RF}t} = e^{j\omega_{RF}t} + \left|\Gamma_{T}\right|e^{j\varphi_{T}}e^{-j\omega_{RF}t}$$



失配与偏差

$$\Gamma_T = \left| \Gamma_T \right| e^{j\varphi_T} = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta A_T^2 + \Delta \theta_T^2}{4}} e^{j \arctan \frac{\Delta \theta_T}{\Delta A_T}}$$

$$IRR = -20\log_{10}|\Gamma_T|$$

$$V_{LO,I}^{T}(t) = \cos \omega_{RF} t + \left| \Gamma_{T} \right| \cos \left(\omega_{RF} t - \Delta \varphi_{T} \right)$$

$$V_{LO,Q}^{T}(t) = \sin \omega_{RF} t - \left| \Gamma_{T} \right| \sin \left(\omega_{RF} t - \Delta \varphi_{T} \right)$$

$$V_{RF}^{T}(t) = I(t) \cdot V_{LO,I}^{T}(t) - Q(t)V_{LO,O}^{T}(t)$$

$$V_{RF}^{R}(t) = \int_{0}^{t} V_{RF}^{T}(\tau) h(t,\tau) d\tau + n(t) \qquad V_{RF}^{R}(t) = V_{RF}^{T}(t) = I(t) \cdot V_{LO,I}^{T}(t) - Q(t) V_{LO,Q}^{T}(t)$$

$$V_{LO}^{R}(t) = e^{-j(\omega_{RF}t + \Delta\Phi)} + \left|\Gamma_{R}\right|e^{j\varphi_{R}}e^{j(\omega_{RF}t + \Delta\Phi)}$$



接收机本振和发射机本振之间的相位偏差或频率偏差

只考虑发射机IQ失配带来的影响, 假设接收机本振IQ匹配:



$V_{LO}^{R}(t) = e^{-j(\omega_{RF}t + \Delta\Phi)}$

对解调数据的影响

$$V_{LO,I}^{R}(t) = \cos(\omega_{RF}t + \Delta\Phi)$$
 $V_{LO,Q}^{R}(t) = -\sin(\omega_{RF}t + \Delta\Phi)$

$$I'(t) = 2V_{RF}^{R}(t) \cdot V_{LO,I}^{R}(t) = I(t) \left(\cos \Delta \Phi + \left| \Gamma_{T} \right| \cos(\Delta \Phi + \Delta \varphi_{T}) \right) + Q(t) \left(\sin \Delta \Phi - \left| \Gamma_{T} \right| \sin(\Delta \Phi + \Delta \varphi_{T}) \right)$$

$$Q'(t) = 2V_{RF}^{R}(t) \cdot V_{LO,I}^{R}(t) = Q(t) \left(\cos \Delta \Phi - \left| \Gamma_{T} \left| \cos (\Delta \Phi + \Delta \varphi_{T}) \right| \right) - I(t) \left(\sin \Delta \Phi + \left| \Gamma_{T} \left| \sin (\Delta \Phi + \Delta \varphi_{T}) \right| \right) \right)$$

接收机本振和发射机本振之间的频偏是必须消除的,否则经过一段足够长的时间,IQ两路数据位置将来回互相转换与反号,在这个转换过程中IQ两路数据将会严重混迭,导致解调失败

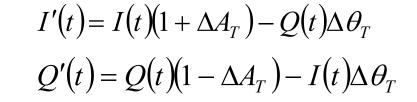
$$I'(t) = I(t) \left(\cos \Delta \Phi + \left| \Gamma_T \right| \cos(\Delta \Phi + \Delta \varphi_T) \right) + Q(t) \left(\sin \Delta \Phi - \left| \Gamma_T \right| \sin(\Delta \Phi + \Delta \varphi_T) \right)$$
$$Q'(t) = Q(t) \left(\cos \Delta \Phi - \left| \Gamma_T \right| \cos(\Delta \Phi + \Delta \varphi_T) \right) - I(t) \left(\sin \Delta \Phi + \left| \Gamma_T \right| \sin(\Delta \Phi + \Delta \varphi_T) \right)$$



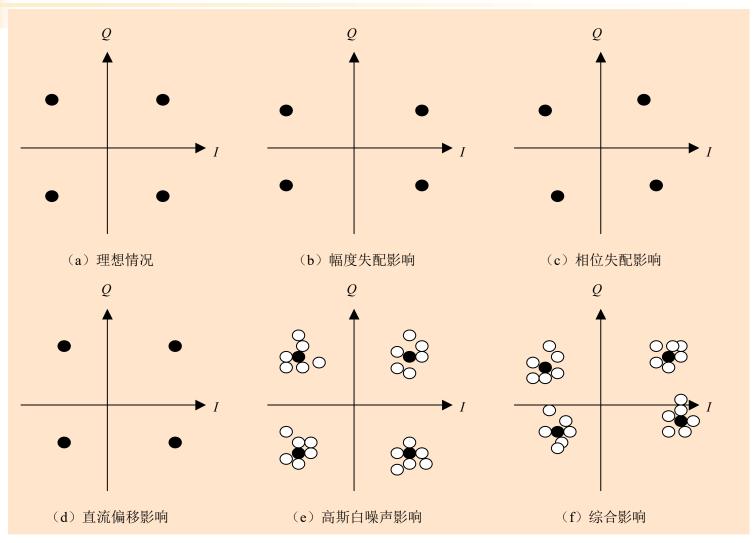
IQ失配的影响

- 假设通过某种方式进行了频偏校准,且相位偏差也不妨认为被理想校准
 - 正交调制器(正交上变频器)IQ失配独自对IQ数据的影响
 - 相位失配误差导致的影响比幅度失配误差的影响更为严重

$$I'(t) = I(t)(1 + \Delta A_T) - Q(t)\Delta \theta_T$$
$$Q'(t) = Q(t)(1 - \Delta A_T) - I(t)\Delta \theta_T$$

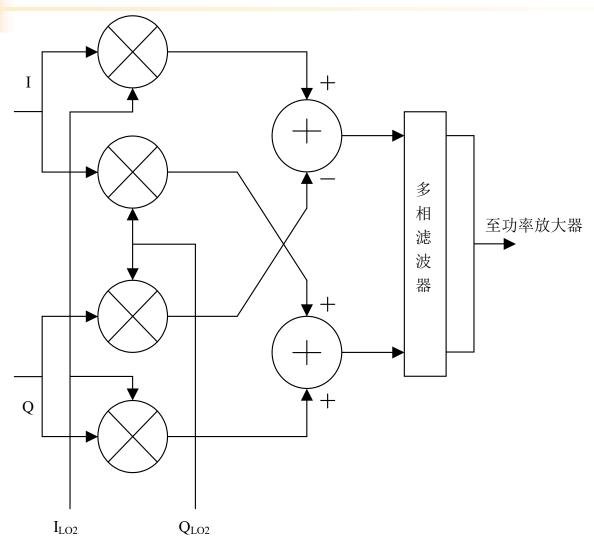






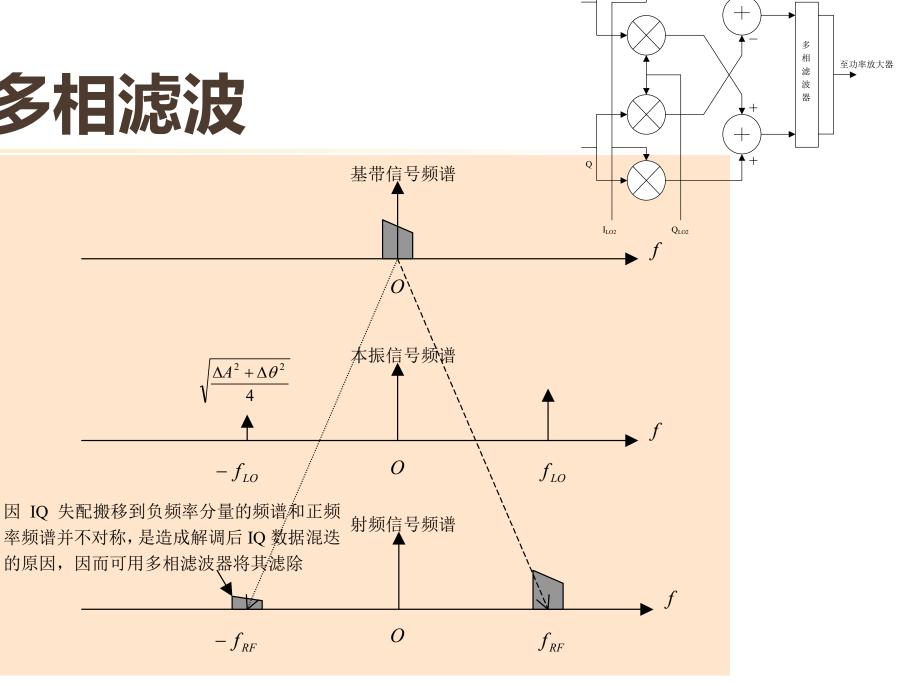


双正交上变频



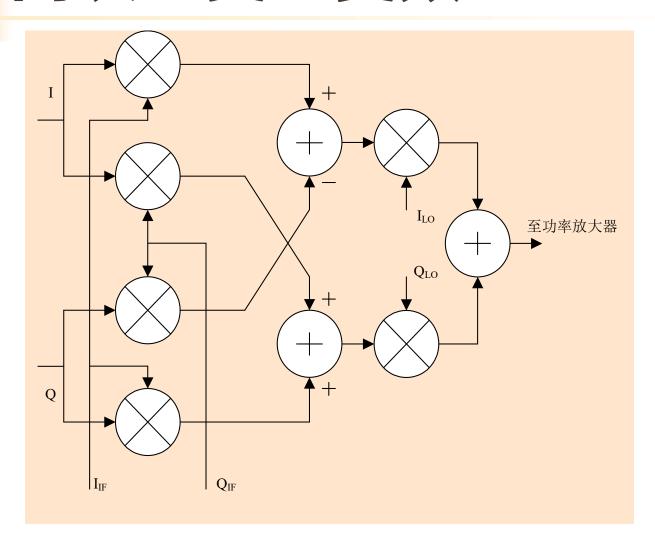


多相滤波



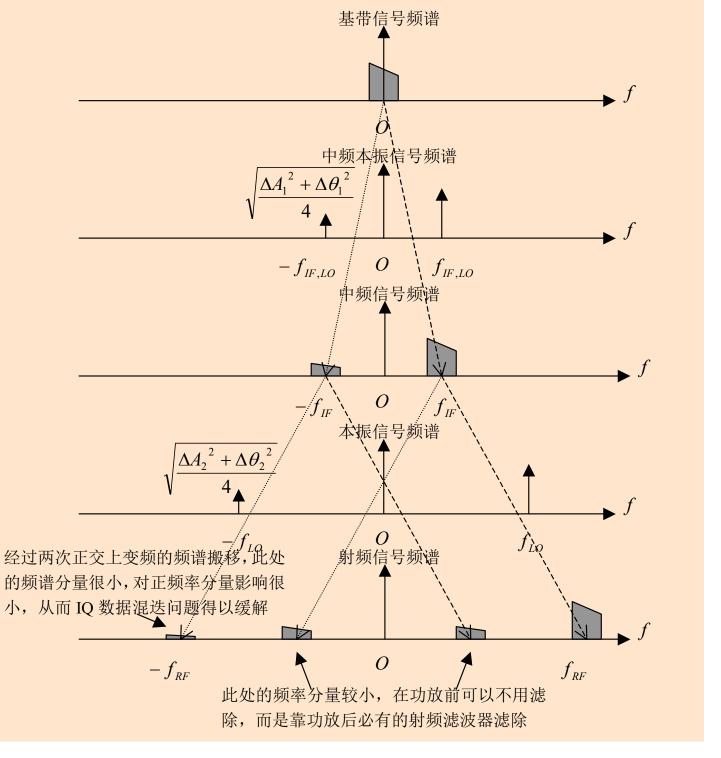


两次正交上变频



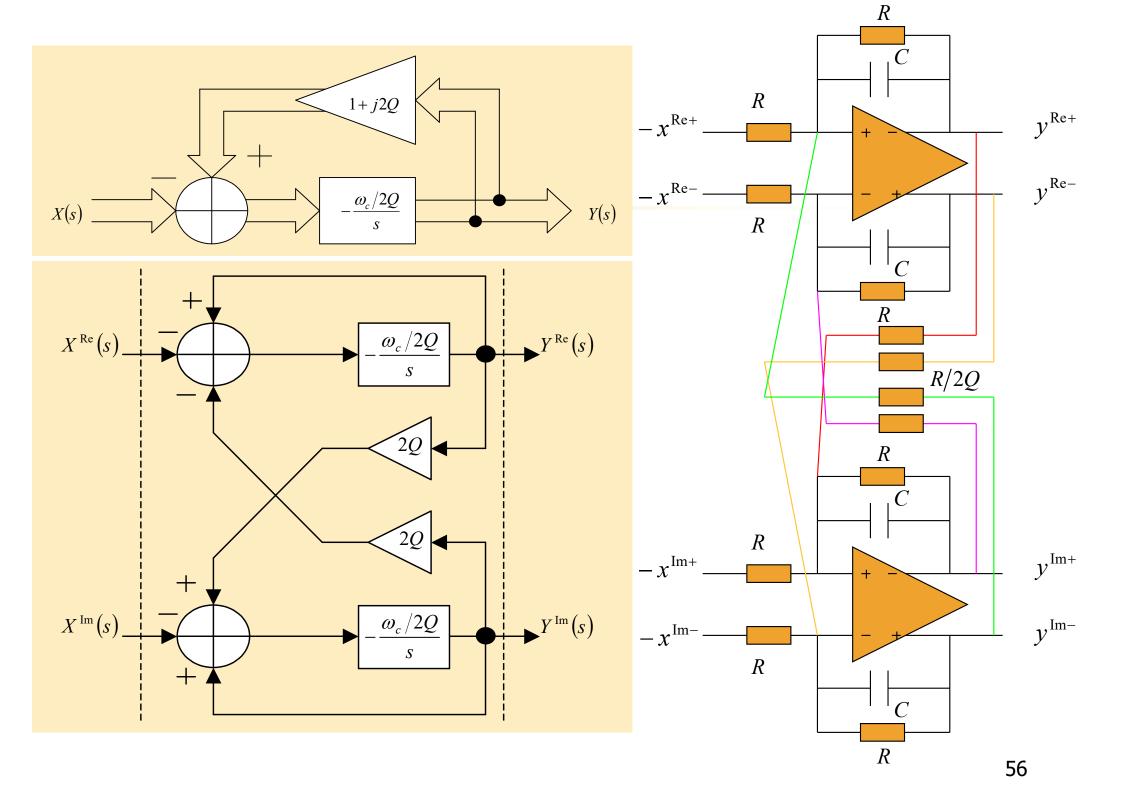


频谱搬移图



作业1

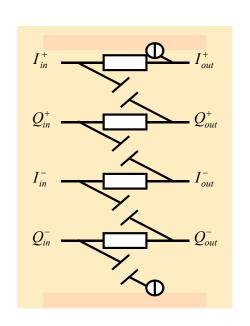
- 将信号流图中的电路参数和实际电路中的元件——对应
 - 推导确认电路的传递函数是负频率带通的





作业2 CAD作业

- 证明: 无源多相复数滤波器的传递函数
 - CAD: 实现三级级联
 - 自选参数,尽量宽的60dB带宽,给出研究报告 ,你是如何选参数的



$$H(s) = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{\left(I_{out}^{+} - I_{out}^{-}\right) + j\left(Q_{out}^{+} - Q_{out}^{-}\right)}{\left(I_{in}^{+} - I_{in}^{-}\right) + j\left(Q_{in}^{+} - Q_{in}^{-}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1 + jsRC}{1 + sRC} = j\frac{s - j\omega_{0}}{s + \omega_{0}}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{\left(1 + jsR_{1}C_{1}\right)\left(1 + jsR_{2}C_{2}\right)}{\left(1 + sR_{1}C_{1}\right)\left(1 + sR_{2}C_{2}\right) + 2sR_{1}C_{2}}$$