第五章

- 5-1 某调制器欲发射AM信号,发射天线的负载电阻为50Ω。已知未调载波的峰值电压A为100V,载频为50KHz,采用频率为1KHz的余弦调制信号进行调制,调制度m为60%(注:调幅系数m用百分比表示时,称为调制度)。试确定:
 - (1) AM信号的表达式;
 - (2) 载波功率、上、下边带功率和总功率;
 - (3) 调制效率;
 - (4) m=0时的总发射功率。

- 5-1解: 已知AM信号, $R = 50\Omega$,载波A = 100V, $f_c = 50KHz$,单频调制信号 $f_m = 1KHz$, $m = \frac{A_m}{A_0} = 60\%$
 - (1) $s_{AM}(t) = [A_0 + m(t)] \cos \omega_c t$ $= A_0 \cos \omega_c t + m(t) \cos \omega_c t$ $= A \cos \omega_c t + A_m \cos \omega_m t \cdot \cos \omega_c t$ $= 100 \cos 2\pi f_c t + 60 \cos 2\pi f_m t \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c t$ $= 100 \cos 10^5 \pi t + 60 \cos 2000 \pi t \cdot \cos 10^5 \pi t$

(2) 载波功率
$$P_c = \frac{\overline{(A\cos\omega_c t)^2}}{R} = \frac{A^2}{2R} = \frac{100^2}{2\times50} = 100W$$
 单边带功率 $P_U = P_L = \frac{\overline{m^2(t)}/2}{2R} = \frac{\overline{A_m^2\cos^2\omega_m t}}{4R} = \frac{A_m^2}{8R} = \frac{60^2}{8\times50} = 9W$ 双边带功率 $P_S = P_U + P_L = 18W$ 总功率 $P_{AM} = P_C + P_S = 118W$

- (3) 调制效率 $\eta_{AM} = \frac{P_S}{P_{AM}} = \frac{18}{118} = \frac{9}{59} \approx 15.3\%$
- (4) m = 0表示没有调制,无 P_s ,只有 P_c $P = P_c = 100W$

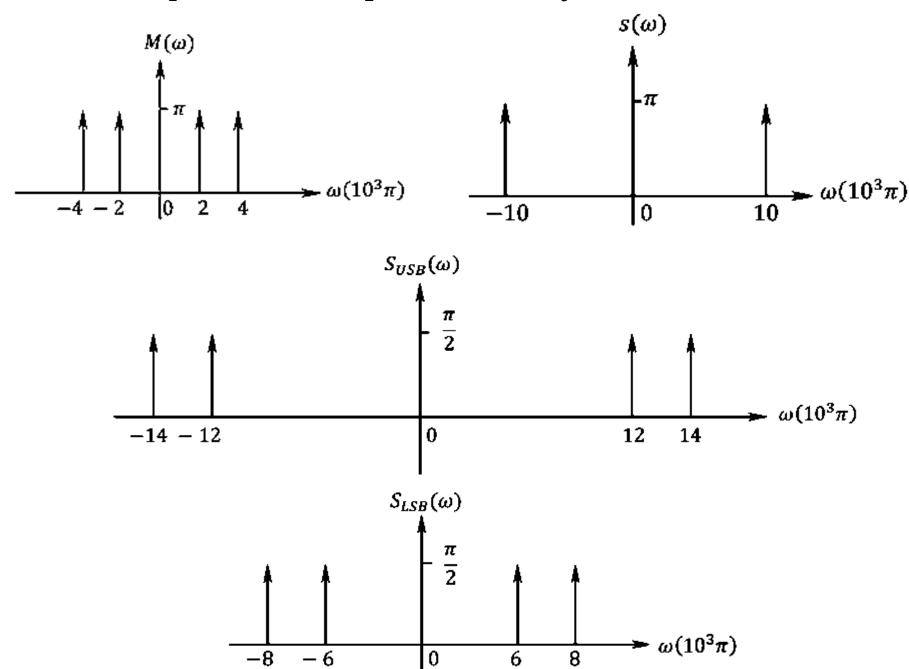
注:课程中讨论的信号功率通常指电阻为1Ω时的归一化功率, $P_{AM} = \overline{s_{AM}^2(t)} = P_c + P_s = \frac{1}{2}A_0^2 + \frac{1}{2}\overline{m^2(t)}$

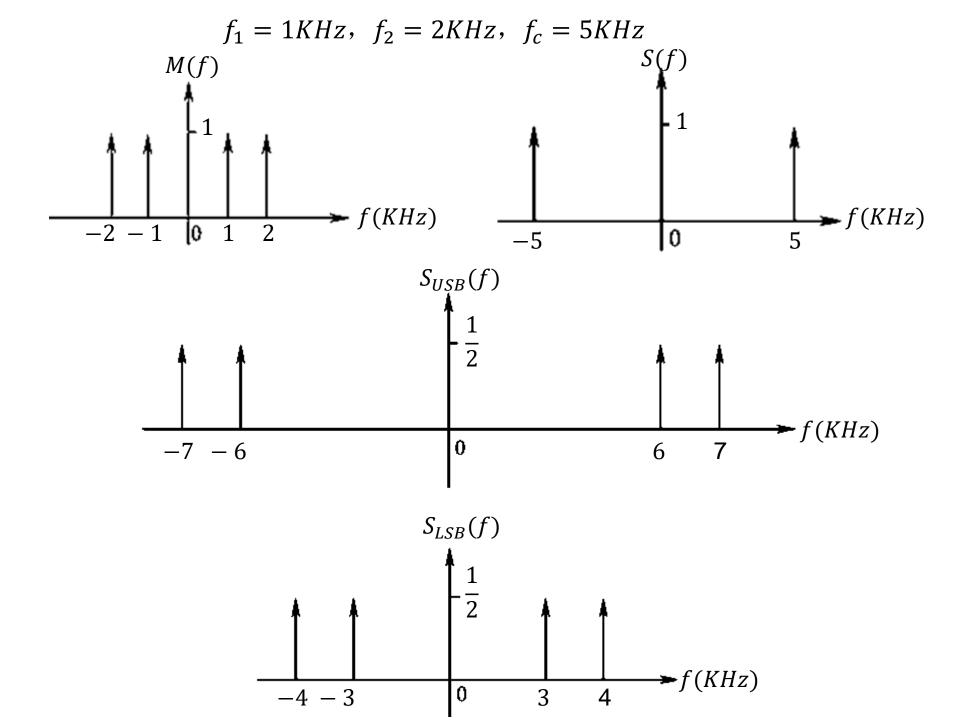
第五章

5-4 已知调制信号 $m(t) = \cos 2000\pi t + \cos 4000\pi t$,载波 $\cos 10^4\pi t$,进行单边带调制,试确定该单边带信号的表示式,并画出频谱图。

解:基带信号m(t)包括两个单频正弦波, $\omega_1 = 2 \times 10^3 \pi$, $\omega_2 = 4 \times 10^3 \pi$, $\omega_c = 10 \times 10^3 \pi$, 调制后基带信号搬移到载 频两侧,构成上下边带。(或 $f_1 = 1$ KHz, $f_2 = 2$ KHz, $f_c = 5$ KHz)

$$\omega_1=2\times 10^3\pi,~\omega_2=4\times 10^3\pi,~\omega_c=10\times 10^3\pi$$





- **补充题:** m(t)为单频正弦信号,求满调制时 AM信号的调制效率。
- 解: 设 $m(t) = A_m \cos \omega_m t$ $s(t) = \cos \omega_c t$ $s_{AM}(t) = [A_0 + m(t)] \cos \omega_c t$

$$= A_0 \cos \omega_c t + A_m \cos \omega_m t \cdot \cos \omega_c t$$

$$P_{c} = \frac{1}{2}A_{0}^{2}$$

$$P_{s} = \frac{1}{2}\overline{m^{2}(t)} = \frac{1}{2}\overline{(A_{m}\cos\omega_{m}t)^{2}} = \frac{1}{4}A_{m}^{2}$$

:满调制时,
$$A_0 = |A_m|$$

$$\therefore \ \eta_{AM} = \frac{P_s}{P_c + P_s} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}A_0^2}{\frac{1}{2}A_0^2 + \frac{1}{4}A_0^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$