

# 14. 正交调制与正交解调

通信信道、信号调制与解调(浅出)

双带信号调制后负频率成分占用频率资源。所以我们可以用希尔伯特变换得到单带信号

$$S_{PT}(t) = [s(t) + j\hat{s}(t)] \cos(\omega_c t)$$

希尔伯特变换是非因果变换。对于模拟电路来说实现难度较大。所以通常不这样做。

正交调制则采用  $\cos \omega_c t$ ,  $\sin \omega_c t$  相互正交和频率相同, 所以可以同时利用相位本频率将两路信号两个。

我们可以证明, 用复指数调制后取实部, 则可以得到信号

~~取实部~~  $[x(t) + j y(t)] e^{j \omega_c t}$ , 取实部  $\rightarrow x(t) \cos \omega_c t - y(t) \sin \omega_c t$

我们还可以通过, 任意一个实信号都可以由复信号和复指数调制。也就是说, IQ调制可以用复信号调制。而我们可以用复信号来表示。

所以我们的重点是(对于 IAS) 求取调制 IQ 信号。

先求信号导一下,  $\Rightarrow$  任意一个实信号  $s(t)$  都可以写成  $S_{PF}(t) = R[s(t) e^{j \omega_c t}]$ ,  $s(t) = x(t) + j y(t)$

将  $S_{PF}(t) = R[s(t) e^{j \omega_c t}] = \frac{1}{2} [s(t) e^{j \omega_c t} + s^*(t) e^{-j \omega_c t}]$  取复数时变换。

$$S_{PF}(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} [S(\omega - \omega_c) + S^*(\omega + \omega_c)]$$

其中  $S_{PF}(\omega) = F[S_{PF}(t)]$ ,  $F[s(t) e^{j \omega_c t}] = S(\omega - \omega_c)$   
 $F[s^*(t)] = S^*(-\omega)$

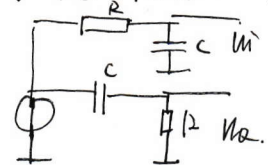
$S^*_{PF}(\omega) = S_{PF}(\omega)$  (因为实信号), 所以

$$\Rightarrow S(\omega - \omega_c) = \begin{cases} 0 & \omega < 0 \\ S_{PF}(\omega) & \omega = 0 \\ 2S_{PF}(\omega) & \omega > 0 \end{cases} \quad S^*(-\omega - \omega_c) = \begin{cases} 2S_{PF}(\omega) & \omega < 0 \\ S_{PF}(\omega) & \omega = 0 \\ 0 & \omega > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow S(\omega) = \begin{cases} 0 & \omega < -\omega_c \\ S_{PF}(\omega + \omega_c) & \omega = -\omega_c \\ 2S_{PF}(\omega + \omega_c) & \omega > -\omega_c \end{cases}$$

就是把负频率成分切掉, 再向左移  $\omega_c$  就可以。

如果我们将信道也做这样的变换的话, 可以得到  $R_{PF}(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} [R(\omega - \omega_c) + R^*(-\omega - \omega_c)]$ ,  $R(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \sin(\omega - \omega_c)$   
 电路, 复信号与实信号等效。

## 1. RC-Netzwerke



$$\frac{U_i}{U_e} = \frac{1}{1 + j \omega RC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2}} (1 - j \omega RC) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2}} \exp[\arctan(-\omega RC)]$$

$$\frac{I_a}{U_e} = \frac{j \omega RC}{1 + j \omega RC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2}} (\omega^2 R^2 C^2 + j \omega RC) = \frac{\omega RC}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2}} \exp[\arctan(\frac{\omega RC}{1})]$$

$$\phi_{U_i} = \arctan(-\omega RC) \quad \phi_{I_a} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan(-\omega RC) \quad \phi_{I_a} - \phi_{U_i} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

若器件有误差  $\phi = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan(-\omega RC) + \arctan(\omega(1+\alpha)R - (1+\beta)C)$

若  $\alpha \ll 1, \beta \ll 1$   $\Delta \phi = \phi - \frac{\pi}{2} = \arctan(\frac{\omega R}{2})$  对于  $\omega RC = 1$

若将上面  $U_i$  和  $U_a$  作差, 记为  $U_d$ , 开相角差则和上面情况不一样, 如图。

$$\frac{U_d}{U_e} = \frac{1 - j \omega RC}{1 + j \omega RC} \Rightarrow \text{模值为 } 1, \text{ 角度为 } \arctan(-\omega RC) - \arctan(\omega RC) = -2 \arctan(\omega RC)$$

按每分贝,  $C = 1 \mu F$ ,  $R = 2.27 k\Omega$ ,  $f_g = 700 MHz$

$\omega RC = 0.998$   $\phi \approx 0^\circ$  (这个相位差是频率响应问题, 上一个理想情况下则没有)

$$\omega - 2 \arctan(2\pi f_{H,L} \cdot RC) = 0^\circ \pm 2^\circ$$

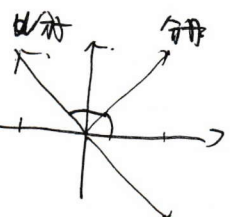
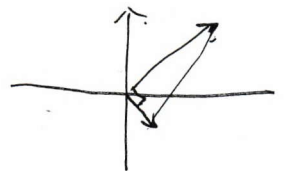
$$\Rightarrow \arctan(2\pi f_{H,L} \cdot RC) = \pm 2^\circ \pm 90^\circ = \pm 1^\circ + 45^\circ$$

$$f_H = 726 MHz$$

$$Bf_{20} = 49 MHz$$

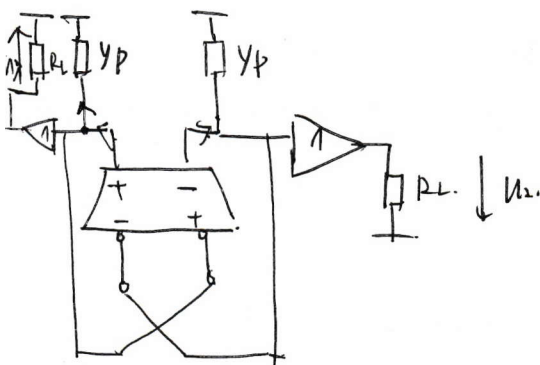
$$f_L = 678 MHz$$

$$f_H/f_L = \tan 46^\circ / \tan 44^\circ = 1.07$$



RC-Netzwerk nach WEAUER. (Circuitry 中不涉及此项).  
基本电路和是用基尔霍夫电压定律和电流定律.

跨导放大器.



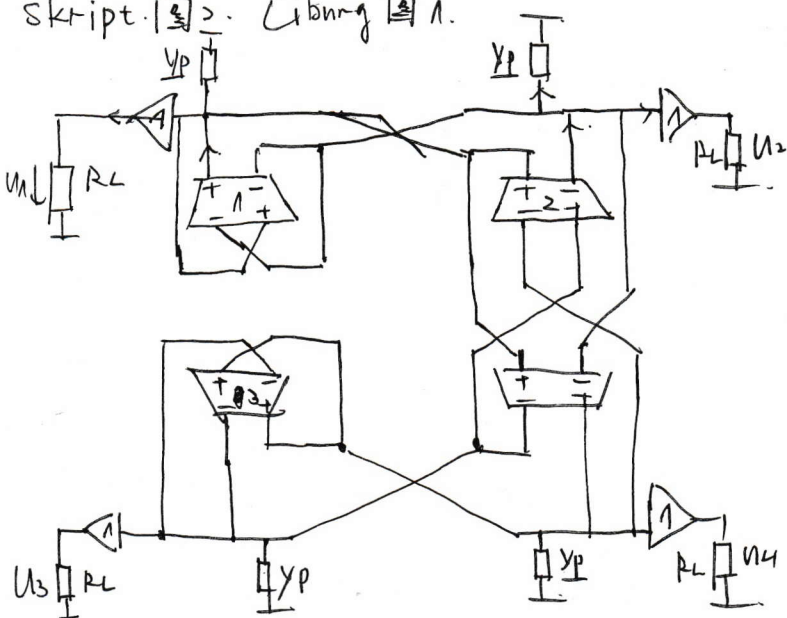
Buffer 即为缓冲器作用:  
跨导放大器直接接负载则负载电阻放大倍数.  
而加一个共栅或共漏电路就可以利用其较高的输入电阻  
提高放大倍数. 同时其输出端输出电阻很低. 可以使负  
载分得较高的电压.

$$-u_1 = \frac{1}{g_p} \cdot g_m (u_2 - u_1) \Rightarrow u_1 = -u_2, \text{代入 } I_0$$

$$-u_2 = \frac{1}{g_p} \cdot g_n (u_1 - u_2) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{g_p} \cdot g_m = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow g_n = \frac{g_p}{2}$$

注意: 输出端(OTA) "+" 向外为正. "-" 向内为正.

Skript. 图 2. Übung 图 1.



对四个节点列方程

$$g_{T1}: \begin{cases} u_{1,1} = \frac{g_{T1}}{g_p} (u_1 - u_2) \\ u_{2,1} = \frac{g_{T1}}{g_p} (u_2 - u_1) \end{cases}$$

$$g_{T2}: \begin{cases} u_{2,2} = \frac{g_{T2}}{g_p} (u_4 - u_3) \\ u_{1,2} = \frac{g_{T2}}{g_p} (u_3 - u_4) \end{cases}$$

$$g_{T3}: \begin{cases} u_{4,3} = \frac{g_{T3}}{g_p} (u_4 - u_3) \\ u_{3,3} = \frac{g_{T3}}{g_p} (u_3 - u_4) \end{cases}$$

$$g_{T4}: \begin{cases} u_{4,4} = \frac{g_{T4}}{g_p} (u_1 - u_2) \\ u_{3,4} = \frac{g_{T4}}{g_p} (u_2 - u_1) \end{cases}$$

$$g_T = g_{T1} = g_{T3}, \quad g_{Tc} = g_{T2} = g_{T4}.$$

$$u_1 - u_2 = u_i, \quad u_3 - u_4 = u_o$$

~~从  $g_{T1}, g_{T3} \Rightarrow$   $u_1 = u_2$  代入  $g_{T2}, g_{T4}, g_{Tc}$   $u_2 = \frac{g_{Tc}}{g_p} u_4 = -u_1$   $u_1 = \frac{g_{Tc}}{g_p} u_3 = -u_2$   $u_3 = \frac{g_{Tc}}{g_p} u_1 = -u_4$~~

~~$u_i = u_1 - u_3 = \frac{g_{Tc}}{g_p} u_2 - u_3$~~

从电路出发存在节点方程平衡问题. 故从  $u_1, u_p$  出发

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2}, \textcircled{3} + \textcircled{4}$$

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{3}, \textcircled{2} - \textcircled{4}$$

$$u_1 = -u_2$$

$$u_1 = -u_2$$

$$u_i = \frac{2g_T}{g_p} u_i + \frac{2g_{Tc}}{g_p} u_o$$

$$u_3 = -u_4$$

$$u_o = \frac{2g_T}{g_p} u_o - \frac{2g_{Tc}}{g_p} u_i$$

$$u_i = \left( \frac{2g_{Tc}}{g_p} / 1 - \frac{2g_T}{g_p} \right) u_o \Rightarrow - \left( \frac{2g_{Tc}}{g_p} / 1 - \frac{2g_T}{g_p} \right) = 1 \Rightarrow u_i = j u_o$$

$$u_o = \left( \frac{-2g_{Tc}}{g_p} / 1 - \frac{2g_T}{g_p} \right) u_i \Rightarrow \frac{2g_{Tc}}{g_p} / 1 - \frac{2g_T}{g_p} = \pm j$$

$$\frac{2g_{Tc}}{g_p} = j \Rightarrow \frac{2g_{Tc}}{g_p - 2g_T} = \pm j, \quad y_p = g_p + j\omega C_p + j\omega L_p, \quad y_p = 2g_T \pm j2g_{Tc} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g_T = \frac{g_p}{2} \\ \omega = \omega_{RTA} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\omega C_p \cdot \frac{1}{\omega L_p} = \pm 2g_{Tc} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega L_p} - 1 = \pm 2g_{Tc} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega L_p} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{1}{C_p} \pm \sqrt{\left( \frac{g_{Tc}}{C_p} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{C_p L_p}}$$

$$\approx \sqrt{\frac{1}{L_p C_p}} \pm \frac{g_{Tc}}{C_p}$$