第四章 模拟调制系统

§ 4.1 概述

基带模拟信号调制载波,使载波的某个参数随基带模拟信号变化而变化。

$$c(t) = A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t + \phi_c)$$
振幅 频率 相位

根据消息信号m(t)来调制载波的振幅、频率或相位,则分别称它们是调幅、调频和调相。

模拟调制目的在于:

- ① 通过调制把基带消息信号的<mark>频谱搬移</mark>到载波频率,即 把基带信号变成带通信号,使适应于带通信道的要求;
- ② 通过调制可以提高信号通过信道传输时的抗干扰能力, 特别通过展宽频带可以增加抗干扰能力;
- ③ 通过频分复用使多个消息信号同时传输;

模拟调制系统分类:

线性调制

已调信号的频谱结构和调制信号的频谱结构相同;已调信号的频谱是调制信号频谱沿频率轴平移的结果。

线性调制种类:

- 一普通调幅(AM);
- 一双边带抑制载波调幅(DSB-SCAM);
- 一单边带调制(SSB);
- 一残留边带调制(VSB);

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非线性调制(角调制)

已调信号的频谱除了频谱搬移外,还增加了许多新的频率成分,占用的频带远比调制信号频带宽。

非线性调制种类:

- 一调频(FM);
- 一调相(PM);

§ 4.2 线性调制系统

一、双边带抑制载波调幅(DSB-SC AM)

消息信号 m(t)

载波
$$c(t) = A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t + \phi_c)$$

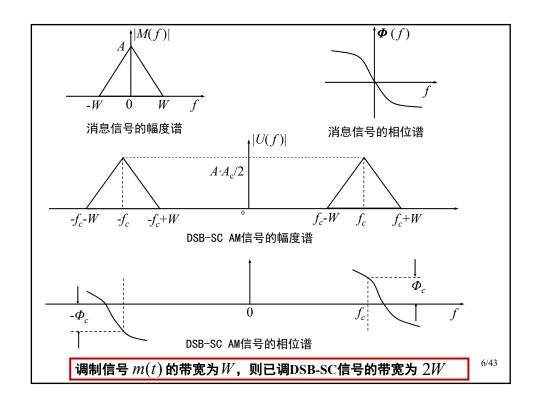
① 已调信号时域表示:

$$u(t) = m(t) \cdot c(t)$$

= $A_c m(t) \cos(2\pi f_c t + \phi_c)$

② 已调信号频域表示:

$$U(f) = \mathbf{F} \left[m(t) \right] \otimes \mathbf{F} \left[A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t + \phi_c) \right]$$
$$= \frac{A_c}{2} \left[M(f - f_c) e^{j\phi_c} + M(f + f_c) e^{-j\phi_c} \right]$$



③ DSB-SC AM信号的功率谱

相关函数:
$$R_{u}(\tau) = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} u(t) u(t-\tau) dt$$
$$= \frac{A_{c}^{2}}{2} R_{m}(\tau) \cos(2\pi f_{c}\tau)$$
功率谱:
$$P_{u}(f) = F \left[\frac{A_{c}^{2}}{2} R_{m}(\tau) \cos(2\pi f_{c}\tau) \right]$$

功率谱:
$$P_u(f) = F\left[\frac{A_c^2}{2}R_m(\tau)\cos(2\pi f_c\tau)\right]$$
$$= \frac{A_c^2}{4}\left[P_m(f - f_c) + P_m(f + f_c)\right]$$

 $P_{\scriptscriptstyle m}(f)$ 为消息信号 m(t) 的功率谱。

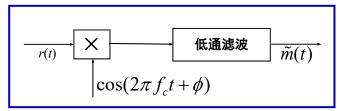
已调信号总功率:

$$P_u = R_u(0) = \frac{A_c^2}{2} P_m$$

 P_m 为消息信号m(t) 的总功率。

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④ DSB-SC AM信号解调 (相干解调方式)



$$r(t) \cdot \cos(2\pi f_c t + \phi) = \underbrace{A_c m(t) \cos(2\pi f_c t + \phi_c) \cos(2\pi f_c t + \phi)}_{u(t)}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} A_c m(t) \cdot \cos(\phi_c - \phi) + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{A_c m(t) \cos(A\pi f_c t + \phi_c + \phi)}_{t}$$

$$\tilde{m}(t) = \frac{1}{2} A_c m(t) \cos(\phi_c - \phi)$$

二、普通调幅(AM)

消息信号
$$m(t)$$

载波
$$c(t) = A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t + \phi_c)$$

① 普通调幅(AM)信号时域表示:

$$u(t) = A_c \left[1 + m(t) \right] \cos(2\pi f_c t + \phi_c)$$

或者
$$u(t) = A_c \left[1 + a \cdot m_n(t) \right] \cos(2\pi f_c t + \phi_c)$$

其中
$$m_n(t) = \frac{m(t)}{\max|m(t)|}$$

 $a \le 1$ 是调制指数

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② 普通调幅(AM)信号频域表示:

$$\begin{split} U(f) &= \mathsf{F} \left\{ \left[1 + a \cdot m_n(t) \right] \cos(2\pi f_c t + \phi_c) \right\} \\ &= \frac{A_c}{2} \left[e^{j\phi_c} a M_n(f - f_c) + e^{-j\phi_c} a M_n(f + f_c) \right. \\ &\left. + \left(e^{j\phi_c} \delta(f - f_c) \right) + \left(e^{-j\phi_c} \delta(f + f_c) \right) \right] \end{split}$$

如果模拟调制信号m(t)的带宽为W,普通调幅(AM)要求的带宽和 双边带抑制载波(DSB-SC)情况相同,都为 2W。

载波分量

③ AM信号的功率谱

看作双边带 / 抑制载波调 幅信号

$$(1+a\cdot m_n(t)) \iff \delta(f)+a^2P_{m_n}(f)$$

$$P_{u}(f) = \frac{A_{c}^{2}}{4} \left[\delta(f - f_{0}) + a^{2} P_{m_{n}}(f - f_{0})$$

$$\delta(f+f_0)+a^2P_{m_n}(f+f_0)$$

普通AM信号的总功率为:

$$P_{u} = \frac{A_{c}^{2}}{2} + \frac{A_{c}^{2}}{2} a^{2} P_{m_{n}}$$

 P_m 为 $m_n(t)$ 的功率

4 普通调幅信号解调

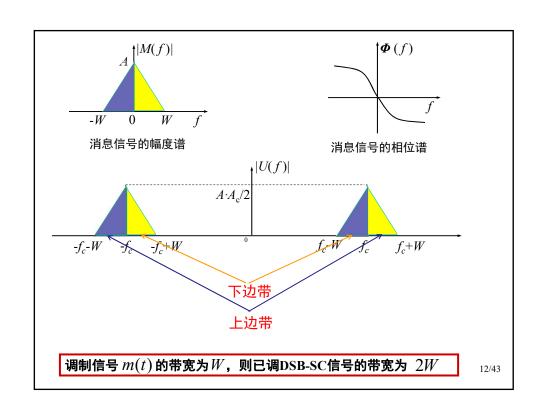
a、包络检波; b、相干解调

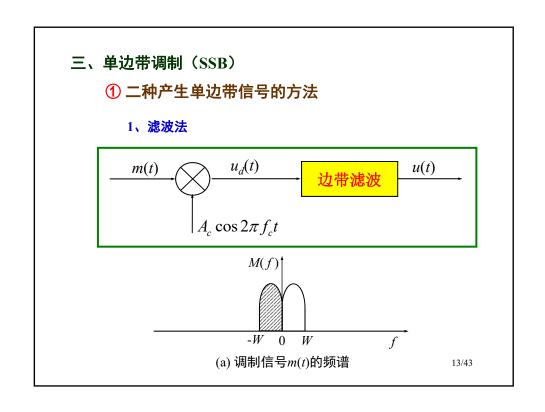
包络检波:

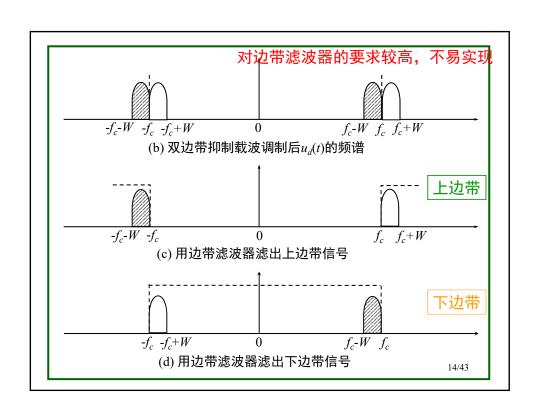
- ✓解调设备简单
- ×对输入信噪比有要求

相干解调:

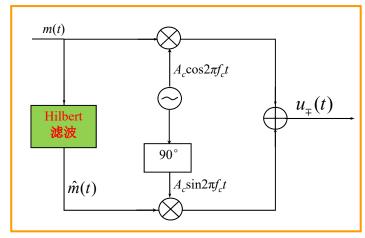
- √不存在"门限效应"
- ×需要一个同频同相的本地载波







2、正交法



已调信号的时域表示:

$$u_{\pm}(t) = A_c m(t) \cos(2\pi f_c t) \mp A_c \hat{m}(t) \sin(2\pi f_c t)$$

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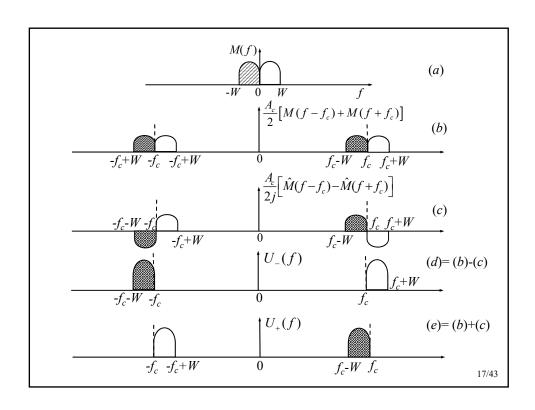
$u_{\pm}(t)$ 的频谱为

$$U_{\mp}(f) = \frac{A_c}{2} \left[M(f - f_c) + M(f + f_c) \right] \mp \frac{A_c}{2j} \left[\hat{M}(f - f_c) - \hat{M}(f + f_c) \right]$$

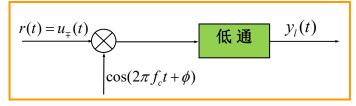
$$\hat{M}(f - f_c) = \begin{cases} -jM(f - f_c) & f > f_c \\ jM(f - f_c) & f < f_c \\ 0 & f = f_c \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{M}(f+f_c) = \begin{cases} -jM(f+f_c) & f > -f_c \\ jM(f+f_c) & f < -f_c \\ 0 & f = -f_c \end{cases}$$

$$\widehat{X}(f) = -j \operatorname{sgn}(f) X(f) - - - \text{Hilbert}$$



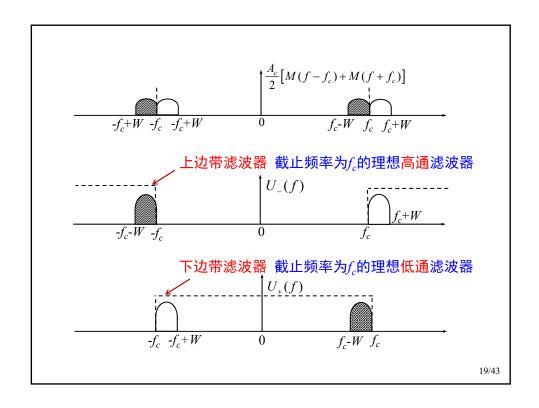
② SSB信号解调



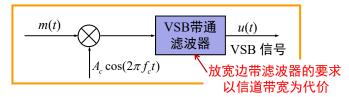
$$r(t) = u_{\pm}(t) = A_c m(t) \cos 2\pi f_c t \mp A_c \hat{m}(t) \sin 2\pi f_c t$$

$$y_l(t) = A_c m(t) \cos \phi \mp A \hat{m}(t) \sin \phi$$

如果有相位误差,不仅使有用输出信号减少了 $\cos\phi$,而且产生不希望有的信号分量 $\hat{m}(t)$,所以希望有较严格的 $\phi=0$ 。







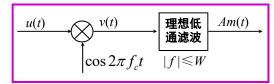
VSB边带滤波的脉冲响应为 h(t) ,则VSB AM信号 u(t)的频谱

$$U(f) = \frac{A_c}{2} \left[M(f - f_c) + M(f + f_c) \right] \cdot H(f)$$

其中 $h(t) \Leftrightarrow H(f)$

H(f)应满足什么条件才能达到VSB的要求?

首先看解调:



$$v(t) = u(t)\cos(2\pi f_c t) \iff V(f) = \frac{1}{2}[U(f - f_c) + U(f + f_c)]$$

代入U(f) 的表示式得到

$$V(f) = \frac{A_c}{4} \left[M(f - 2f_c) + M(f) \right] H(f - f_c) + \frac{A_c}{4} \left[M(f) + M(f + 2f_c) \right] H(f + f_c)$$

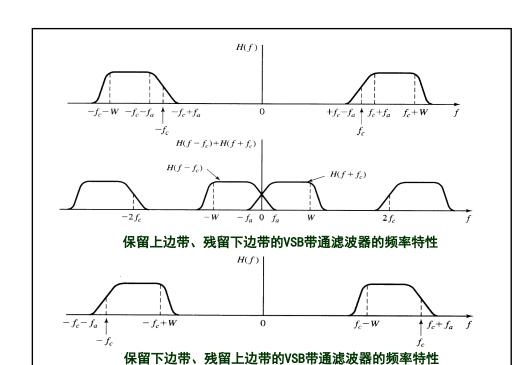
低通输出的频谱为:

$$V_l(f) = \frac{A_c}{4}M(f)[H(f - f_c) + H(f + f_c)]$$

为了保证<u>输出不失真</u>,就要求:

$$H(f-f_c)+H(f+f_c)=$$
常数 $|f|< W$

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§ 4.3 非线性调制(角度调制)

一、一般概念

角度已调信号的一般形式为:

$$u(t) = A_c \cos \left[2\pi f_c t + \phi(t) \right]$$

瞬时相位: $2\pi f_c t + \phi(t)$

瞬时频率: $f_i(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left[2\pi f_c t + \phi(t) \right]$

$$= f_c + \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \phi(t)$$

调相: $\phi(t) = k_{\rm p} \cdot m(t)$

调频: $f_i(t) - f_c = k_f \cdot m(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \phi(t)$

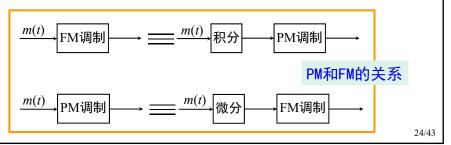
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$$\phi(t) = \begin{cases} k_{p} \cdot m(t) & \text{PM} \\ 2\pi k_{f} \int_{-\infty}^{t} m(\tau) d\tau & \text{FM} \end{cases}$$

调制消息信号先经过积分,再去调相,实际上就是调频;

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \phi(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi} k_{p} \frac{d}{dt} m(t) & \text{PM} \\ k_{f} \cdot m(t) & \text{FM} \end{cases}$$

调制消息信号先经过微分,再去调频,实际上就是调相;



调相信号最大相偏为: $\Delta \phi_{\text{max}} = k_{\text{p}} \max \left[\left| m(t) \right| \right]$

调频信号最大频偏为: $\Delta f_{\text{max}} = k_{\text{f}} \max \left[\left| m(t) \right| \right]$

调相和调频信号的<mark>调制指数</mark>定义为:

$$\beta_{p} = k_{p} \max \left[\left| m(t) \right| \right] = \Delta \phi_{\text{max}}$$
$$\beta_{f} = \frac{k_{f} \max \left[\left| m(t) \right| \right]}{W} = \frac{\Delta f_{\text{max}}}{W}$$

W为消息调制信号m(t)的带宽

注意: 如果角调制系统中,在所有时刻均有 $\phi(t) \ll 1$,则角调制系统被称为是窄带角调制。这时,

$$u(t) = A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t + \phi(t))$$

$$= A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t) \cos\phi(t) - A_c \sin(2\pi f_c t) \sin\phi(t)$$

$$\approx A_c \cos2\pi f_c t - A_c \cdot \phi(t) \cdot \sin2\pi f_c t$$

这时已调信号实际上相当于普通AM信号。

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二、角调制信号的频谱特点

一 调制指数

考虑正弦角度调制
$$u(t) = A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t + \beta \sin 2\pi f_m t)$$

$$= \operatorname{Re}\left\{A_{c}e^{j2\pi f_{c}t} \cdot e^{j\beta\sin(2\pi f_{m}t)}\right\}$$

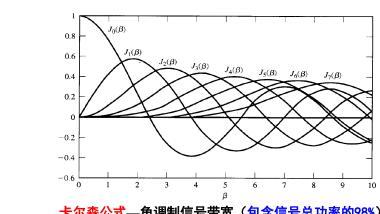
 $e^{jeta\sin(2\pi f_m t)}$ 是周期为 $T_m=1/f_m$ 的周期函数

所以傅里叶级数展开为:

$$e^{jeta\sin(2\pi f_m t)} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(eta) e^{j2\pi n f_m t}$$
 第一类 n 阶贝塞尔函数
$$u(t) = \operatorname{Re}\left\{A_c \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(eta) e^{j2\pi n f_m t} \cdot e^{j2\pi f_c t}\right\}$$
$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} A_c J_n(eta) \cos\left[2\pi (f_c + n f_m)t\right]$$

在角调制信号中,包含了无限多个频率分量,各次频率分量大

小由 $J_n(\beta)$ 确定;



卡尔森公式—角调制信号带宽(包含信号总功率的98%):

$$B = 2(\beta + 1) \cdot f_m$$

β:调制指数

对于正弦调制: $m(t) = a\cos(2\pi f_m t)$

$$\beta = \begin{cases} \beta_{p} = k_{p} \cdot a \\ \beta_{f} = \frac{k_{f} \cdot a}{f_{m}} \end{cases} \longrightarrow B = \begin{cases} 2(k_{p} \cdot a + 1) \cdot f_{m} & \text{PM} \\ 2(k_{f} \cdot a + f_{m}) & \text{FM} \end{cases}$$

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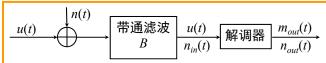
线性调制系统的抗噪声性能 § 4. 4

调制方式有三个主要考虑的指标:

- ① 已调信号的带宽要求;
- ② 解调系统的抗噪声能力;
- ③ 系统实现的复杂性;

解调系统的抗噪声能力是用解调前后的信噪比增益来衡量:

$$G = \frac{SNR_{out}}{SNR_{in}}$$



输入噪声:

$$n_{in}(t) = n_c(t)\cos 2\pi f_o t - n_s(t)\sin 2\pi f_o t$$

输入噪声功率:
$$E\left[n_{in}^2(t)\right] = \sigma_{in}^2 = \sigma_c^2 = \sigma_s^2 = N_0 \cdot B$$

输入信噪比:
$$(SNR)_{in} = \frac{E\left[u^2(t)\right]}{E\left[n_{in}^2(t)\right]}$$

输出信噪比:
$$(SNR)_{out} = \frac{E\left[m_{out}^2(t)\right]}{E\left[n_{out}^2(t)\right]}$$

信噪比增益:
$$G = \frac{SNR_{out}}{SNR_{in}}$$

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一、DSB-SC AM

解调器输入信号:
$$u(t) = m(t) \cdot \cos(2\pi f_c t)$$

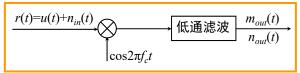
$$P_{u} = E\left[u^{2}(t)\right] = E\left\{\left[m(t)\cos(2\pi f_{c}t)\right]^{2}\right\}$$
$$= E\left[\frac{1}{2}m^{2}(t)\right]$$

解调器输入噪声: $n_{in}(t) = n_c(t)\cos 2\pi f_c t - n_s(t)\sin 2\pi f_c t$

$$P_{n_{in}} = B \cdot N_0$$

所以
$$(SNR)_{in} = \frac{P_u}{P_{n_{in}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}E[m^2(t)]}{B \cdot N_0}$$

采用相干解调:



$$r(t) = [m(t) + n_c(t)]\cos 2\pi f_c t - n_s(t)\sin 2\pi f_c t$$
$$r(t) \times \cos 2\pi f_c t = \frac{1}{2}[m(t) + n_c(t)] + 高频项$$

输出信号功率:
$$P_{m_{out}} = \frac{1}{4}E[m^2(t)]$$

输出噪声功率:
$$P_{n_{out}} = \frac{1}{4} E \left[n_c^2(t) \right] = \frac{1}{4} N_0 B$$

所以
$$(SNR)_{out} = \frac{E[m^2(t)]}{N_0 \cdot B}$$

$$G = \frac{(SNR)_{out}}{(SNR)_{in}} = 2$$

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二、SSBAM

已调SSB信号:
$$u(t) = m(t)\cos 2\pi f_o t \mp \hat{m}(t)\sin 2\pi f_o t$$

输入信号功率:
$$P_u = E\left[u^2(t)\right] = \frac{1}{2}\left\{E\left[m^2(t) + \hat{m}^2(t)\right]\right\}$$
$$= E\left[m^2(t)\right]$$

輸入噪声功率:
$$P_{n_m} = B \cdot N_0$$
 (B 仅为双边带的一半)

输入信噪比:
$$(SNR)_{in} = \frac{E\left[m^2(t)\right]}{B \cdot N_0}$$

采用相干解调:
$$r(t) = [m(t) + n_c(t)]\cos 2\pi f_c t - [\hat{m}(t) + n_s(t)]\sin 2\pi f_c t$$

$$r(t) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c t = \frac{1}{2} [m(t) + n_c(t)] +$$
 高频项

解调器输出信号功率:
$$P_{m_{out}} = \frac{1}{4} E \left[m^2(t) \right]$$

解调器输出噪声功率:
$$P_{n_{out}} = \frac{1}{4} E \left[n_c^2(t) \right] = \frac{1}{4} B N_0$$

输出信噪比:
$$(SNR)_{out} = \frac{E[m^2(t)]}{BN_0}$$

$$G = \frac{(SNR)_{out}}{(SNR)_{in}} = 1$$

因为单边带信号的带宽为双边带信号的一半,所以在输入信号功率相同条件下,单边带和抑制载波双边带的<u>输出信噪比</u>是一样的。

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三、普通AM调制

解调输入信号:
$$u(t) = [1 + am_n(t)]\cos 2\pi f_c t$$

$$m_n(t) = \frac{m(t)}{\max|m(t)|}$$
, $a \le 1$

输入信号功率:
$$P_u = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} E\left[m_n^2(t)\right]$$

输入噪声功率:
$$P_{n_m} = N_0 \cdot B$$

输入信噪比:
$$\left(SNR\right)_{in} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} E\left[m_n^2(t)\right]}{N_0 B}$$

解调前信号加噪声:

$$r(t) = [1 + a \cdot m_n(t) + n_c(t)] \cos 2\pi f_c t - n_s(t) \sin 2\pi f_c t$$

采用相干解调:

$$r(t) \times \cos 2\pi f_c t = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + a m_n(t) + n_c(t) \right] +$$
高频项
$$P_{m_{out}} = \frac{a^2}{4} E \left[m_n^2(t) \right]$$

输出的噪声功率: $P_{n_{out}} = \frac{1}{4}BN_0$

输出信噪比: $(SNR)_{out} = \frac{a^2 E\left[m_n^2(t)\right]}{N_0 B}$

所以 $G = \frac{2a^2E\left[m_n^2(t)\right]}{1+a^2E\left[m_n^2(t)\right]}$

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采用包络检波:

$$r(t) = [1 + am_n(t) + n_c(t)]\cos 2\pi f_c t - n_s(t)\sin 2\pi f_c t$$
$$= V(t)\cos[2\pi f_c t + \varphi(t)]$$

包络为
$$V(t) = \sqrt{\left[1 + am_n(t) + n_c(t)\right]^2 + n_s^2(t)}$$

当 $1+am_n(t)\gg n_c(t)$ 和 $n_s(t)$ 时

$$V(t) \approx 1 + am_n(t) + n_c(t)$$

(包络检波输出与相干解调输出一样,仅差一个因子0.5,它不

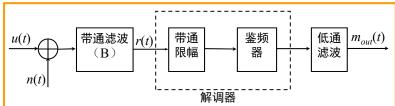
影响输出信噪比,所以这时信噪比增益与相干解调时一样。)

对于100%正弦波调幅 $m_n(t)=\sin(2\operatorname{pi}^*f_c^*t)$, a=1,

$$E\left[m_n^2(t)\right] = E\left[\sin^2 2\pi f_c t\right] = \frac{1}{2}$$
 ,所以 $G = \frac{2}{3}$

§ 4.5 非线性调制(角调制)系统的抗噪声能力

调频解调过程:



$$u(t) = A_c \cos \left[2\pi f_c t + 2\pi k_f \int_{-\infty}^t m(t) dt \right]$$
$$= A_c \cos \left[2\pi f_c t + \varphi(t) \right]$$

其中
$$\varphi(t) = 2\pi k_f \int_{-\infty}^{t} m(t)dt$$
$$r(t) = u(t) + n_{in}(t)$$

$$= u(t) + n_c(t)\cos 2\pi f_c t - n_s(t)\sin 2\pi f_c t$$

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输入信号功率: $P_u = \frac{1}{2} A_c^2$

输入噪声功率: $P_{n_m} = N_0 \cdot B$ (B由卡尔森公式给出)

输入信噪比: $(SNR)_{in} = \frac{A_c^2}{2N_0 \cdot B}$

把噪声写成幅、角形式:

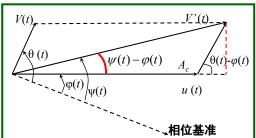
 $\varphi(t) = 2\pi k_f \int_{-\infty}^t m(t) dt$

限幅后为常数

$$n_{in}(t) = V(t)\cos[2\pi f_c t + \theta(t)]$$

$$r(t) = A_c \cos \left[2\pi f_c t + \varphi(t) \right] + V(t) \cos \left[2\pi f_c t + \theta(t) \right]$$

$$= V'(t)\cos[2\pi f_c t + \psi(t)]$$



$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} (2\pi f_c t + \psi(t))$$

$$\tan(\psi - \varphi) = \frac{V \cdot \sin(\theta - \varphi)}{A_c + V \cos(\theta - \varphi)}$$

$$\tan(\psi - \varphi) = \frac{V \cdot \sin(\theta - \varphi)}{A_c + V \cos(\theta - \varphi)}$$

所以
$$\psi(t) = \varphi(t) + \arctan \frac{V(t) \cdot \sin(\theta(t) - \varphi(t))}{A_c + V(t) \cdot \cos(\theta(t) - \varphi(t))}$$

当 $A_c \gg V(t)$ 时(高信噪比),

$$\psi(t) = \varphi(t) + \frac{V(t)}{A_c} \cdot \sin[\theta(t) - \varphi(t)]$$

解调器由限幅放大和鉴频器组成,其功能相当于对合成信号的相位 进行<mark>微分</mark>,所以解认,此为:

直流

$$f_c + \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d\varphi(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \frac{V(t)}{A_c} \cdot \sin[\theta(t) - \varphi(t)] \right\}$$

输出信号为: $m_{out}(t) = k_f \cdot m(t)$ (低通滤波带宽正好是m(t)的带宽 f_m)

$$P_{m_{out}} = k_f^2 \cdot E \lceil m^2(t) \rceil$$

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鉴频后的噪声: $n_d(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi A} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left\{ V(t) \sin \left[\theta(t) - \varphi(t) \right] \right\}$

其中V(t)是Rayleigh分布, $\theta(t)$ 均匀分布; $\theta(t)-\varphi(t)$ 仍为均匀分布;

所以可认为 $V(t)\sin\left[\theta(t)-\varphi(t)\right]$ 与 $n_s(t)=V(t)\sin\theta(t)$ 一样。

输出噪声:

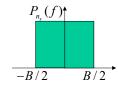
$$n_d(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi A_c} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} [n_s(t)]$$

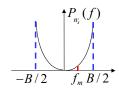
 $n_s(t)$ 是 $n_{in}(t)$ 的低频正交分量,是一个带宽为B/2,功率谱密度为

 $2N_0$ 的低频噪声。

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & n_s(t) & \xrightarrow{d} & dn_s(t) \\
\hline
 & H(f) = j2\pi f
\end{array}$$

 $rac{dn_s(t)}{dt}$ 和 $n_d(t)$ 的功率谱为:





鉴频输出噪声通过带宽为 f_m 的理想低通滤波器,则输出噪声功率为:

$$P_{n_d} = \int_0^{f_m} P_{n_d}(f) df = \frac{2}{3} \frac{N_0 \cdot f_m^3}{A_c^2}$$

輸出信噪比为:
$$(SNR)_{out} = \frac{k_f^2 E\left[m^2(t)\right]}{\frac{2}{3} \frac{N_0 \cdot f_m^3}{A_c^2}}$$

$$= \frac{3A_c^2 \cdot k_f^2 \cdot E[m^2(t)]}{2N_0 \cdot f_m^3}$$

信噪比增益

$$G = \frac{(SNR)_{out}}{(SNR)_{in}} = \frac{3 \cdot B \cdot k_f^2 E \left[m^2(t)\right]}{f_m^3}$$

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对于正弦调频,

$$m(t) = \cos(2\pi f_m t)$$

$$u(t) = A_c \cos \left[2\pi f_c t + 2\pi k_f \int_{-\infty}^{t} \cos(2\pi f_m t) dt \right]$$

调制指数:

$$\beta_f = \frac{\Delta f_{\text{max}}}{f_m} = \frac{k_f \cdot \max |m(t)|}{f_m} = \frac{k_f}{f_m}$$

$$E\!\left[m^2(t)\right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(SNR)_{out} = \frac{3A_c^2 \cdot k_f^2 \cdot E\left[m^2(t)\right]}{2N_0 \cdot f_m^3}$$

$$E\left[m^{2}(t)\right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(SNR)_{out} = \frac{3A_{c}^{2} \cdot k_{f}^{2} \cdot E\left[m^{2}(t)\right]}{2N_{0} \cdot f_{m}^{3}}$$

$$G = \frac{(SNR)_{out}}{(SNR)_{in}} = \frac{3 \cdot B \cdot k_{f}^{2} E\left[m^{2}(t)\right]}{f_{m}^{3}}$$

输出信噪比:
$$(SNR)_{out} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \beta_f^2 \cdot \frac{(A_c^2/2)}{N_0 \cdot f_m}$$

信噪比增益:
$$G = \frac{3 \cdot B \cdot \beta_f^2}{2 \cdot f_m}$$

利用卡尔森公式:
$$B = 2(\beta_f + 1) \cdot f_m$$

得到

$$G = 3(\beta_f + 1) \cdot \beta_f^2$$

例如当调频指数 $\beta_f = 5$ 为时,得到G=450;而对于100%正弦调幅,其信噪比增益仅为 2/3,二者相差数百倍,所以调频信号质量明显好于调幅。但必须注意,这时调频所需带宽为:

$$B = 2 \cdot (\beta_f + 1) f_m = 12 f_m$$

而普通调幅仅需要: $B=2f_m$

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习 题

- **♦** 4.3
- **♦** 4.12
- **♦** 4.4
- **♦ 4.13**
- **\$** 4.6
- **♥ 4.14**
- **♦ 4.7**
- **8** 4.17
- **\$ 4.9**