

第六章 数字信号的频带传输

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本章内容

■调制过程

数字调制: 比特序列→数字符号序列基带信号

■ 模拟调制:数字基带信号→数字频带信号

■需掌握技能

- 调制信号表示:信号的矢量表示
- 调制信号频谱分析: 带宽, 连续/离散谱
- ■解调方法:相干接收,匹配滤波,包络检波
- 解调性能分析

内容

- 二进制数字信号的正弦型载波调制
- ■四相移相键控
- M进制数字调制
- 恒包络连续相位调制

6.1 调制及其分类

- 数字信号的正弦型载波调制分类
 - 调制参数: 控制载波信号的某些参数
 - 振幅键控(ASK)
 - 相位键控(PSK)
 - 频率键控(FSK)
 - 正交幅度调制(QAM)
 - 二进制和M进制:调制信号的效率
 - 线性调制与非线性调制:调制系统的线性性
 - 无记忆调制与有记忆调制:调制系统的记忆性

波形设计

码型设计

__6.2.1 二进制启闭键控(OOK/2ASK)

■ 定义: 用二进制数字基带信号控制正弦载波的幅度

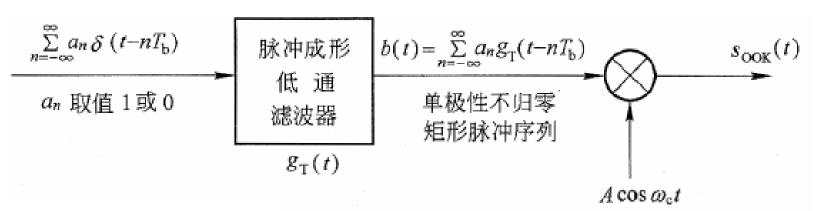
$$egin{aligned} s_{OOK}(t) &= A_c \left[\sum_n a_n g_T(t-nT_s)
ight] \cos 2\pi f_c t \,, & a_n \in \{0,1\} \ &= egin{cases} s_1(t) &= A_c \cos 2\pi f_c t \,, & \sharp \exists " \ s_2(t) &= 0, & \sharp \exists " \end{cases} \,, & 0 \leq t \leq T_s \end{aligned}$$

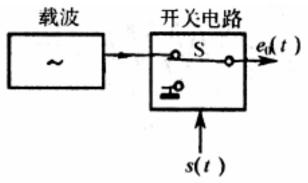
其中,
$$a_n = \begin{cases} \mathbf{0}, & \forall \mathbf{K} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{p} \\ \mathbf{1}, & \forall \mathbf{K} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{1} - \mathbf{p} \end{cases}$$

2ASK = <u>单极性不归零码</u> + DSB-SC

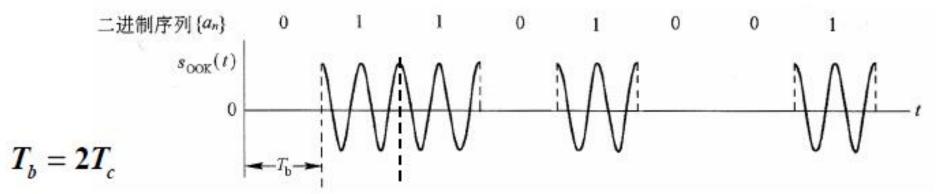
$$s_{OOK}(t) = \sum_n a_n g(t - nT_s)$$
 , $a_n \in \{0, 1\}$ $g(t) = A_c \mathrm{Rect}\left(\frac{t - T_s/2}{T_s}\right) \cos 2\pi f_c t$

6.2.1 OOK信号的产生





通断键控(OOK)信号

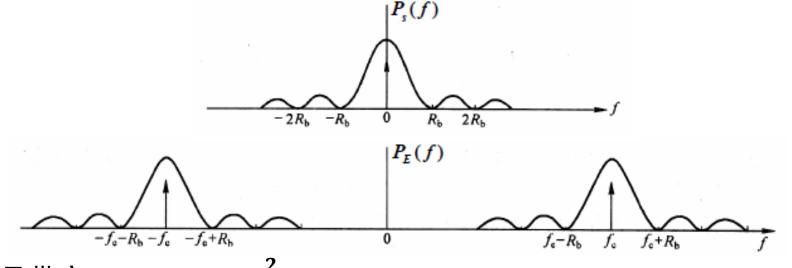


6.2.1 2ASK信号的谱结构

$$s_{00K}(t) = s(t)\cos 2\pi f_c t \iff P_{00K}(f) = \frac{1}{4}[P_s(f+f_c) + P_s(f-f_c)]$$

$$s(t) = \sum_{n} a_{n}g_{T}(t - nT_{s})$$
: 单极性不归零矩形脉冲序列

$$P_s(f) = \frac{\sigma_a^2}{T_s} |G(f)|^2 + \frac{m_a^2}{T_s^2} \sum_{m} \left| G\left(\frac{m}{T_s}\right) \right|^2 \delta\left(f - \frac{m}{T_s}\right)$$
$$= \sigma_a^2 A^2 T_s \operatorname{sinc}^2\left(fT_s\right) + A^2 m_a^2 \delta(f)$$



■ 信号带宽: $B=2W\simeq \frac{L}{T_c}=2R_b$ ◆ 单极性不归零码带宽 $B=R_b$

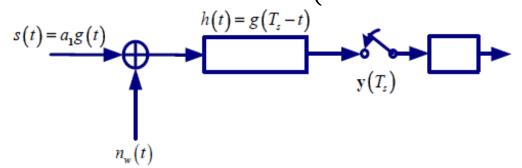
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6.2.1 OOK信号的解调和误比特率

- 在宽带以及AWGN干扰下的解调
 - 匹配滤波器
 - LFP相干解调
 - 非相干解调
- 在理想限带及AWGN干扰下的最佳接收

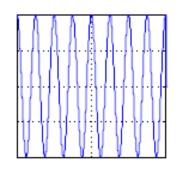
■ 匹配滤波器

$$r(t) = s_{ook}(t) + n_w(t) = egin{cases} s_1(t) + n_w(t) \ n_w(t), \end{cases}$$
 "传号" $0 \le t \le T_s$ " $2 \le T_s$ " $3 \le$

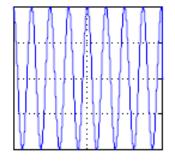


$$h(t) = s_1(T_s - t) = A\cos 2\pi f_c(T_s - t), 0 \le t \le T_s$$

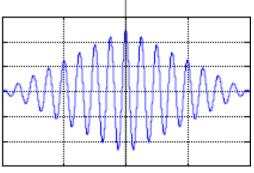
$$y(t) = g(t) \otimes h(t) = \frac{1}{2}A^2T_s\cos 2\pi f_c(T_s - t), 0 \leq t \leq T_s$$







=



假设发送 '1'

$$r(t) = s_1(t) + n_w(t)$$

$$y(t) = \int_0^t r(\tau)h(t - \tau)d\tau$$

$$= \int_0^t s_1(\tau)h(t - \tau)d\tau + \int_0^t n_w(\tau)h(t - \tau)d\tau$$

最佳采样时刻 $t = T_b$:

$$y(T_b) = \int_0^{T_b} r(\tau)h(T_b - \tau)d\tau$$
$$= \frac{A^2T_b}{2} + n_o \sim N\left(\frac{A^2T_b}{2}, \frac{N_0}{2}\frac{A^2T_b}{2}\right)$$

$$p(y|s_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi N_0 E_1}} \exp\left\{-\frac{(y - E_1)^2}{N_0 E_1}\right\} \leftarrow E_1 \triangleq \frac{A^2 T_b}{2}$$

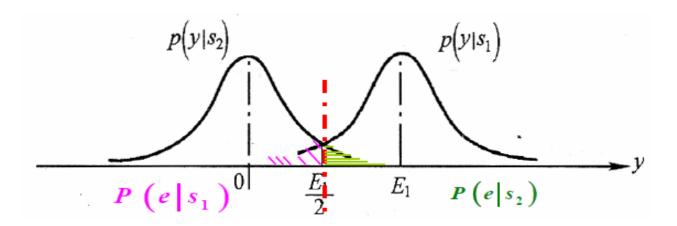
假设发送 '0'

$$r(t) = s_2(t) + n_w(t) = n_w(t)$$

$$y(T_b) = \int_0^{T_b} n_w(\tau) h(T_b - \tau) d\tau$$

$$= n_o \sim N\left(0, \frac{N_0}{2}E_1\right)$$

$$p(y|s_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi N_0 E_1}} \exp\left\{-\frac{y^2}{N_0 E_1}\right\}$$



■ 平均误比特率

$$P_b = p(s_1) \Pr\{e|s_1\} + p(s_2) \Pr\{e|s_2\}$$

$$= p(s_1) \int_{-\infty}^{V_T} p(y|s_1) \, dy + p(s_2) \int_{V_T}^{\infty} p(y|s_2) \, dy$$

■ 最佳判决门限

$$\frac{\partial P_b}{\partial V_T} = 0 \to V_T = \frac{N_0}{2} \ln \frac{P(s_2)}{P(s_1)} + \frac{E_1}{2} \xrightarrow{p_1 = p_2} V_T = \frac{E_1}{2}$$

$$P_b = P(e|s_1) = \int_{-\infty}^{E_1/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi N_0 E_1}} \exp\left(-\frac{(y - E_1)^2}{N_0 E_1}\right) dy$$

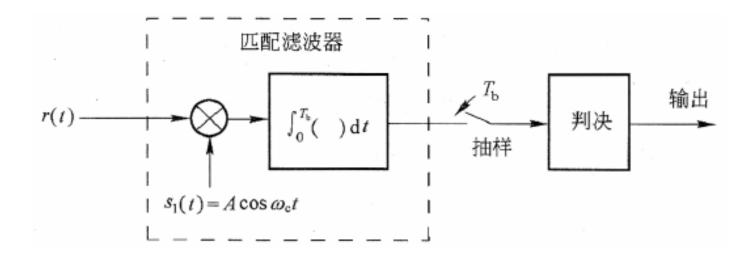
$$= Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_1}{2N_0}}\right) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_0}}\right)$$

其中:
$$E_b = \frac{E_1 + E_2}{2} = \frac{A^2 T_b}{4}$$
 ~每比特能量

• 采样点 $y(T_h)$,相乘+积分的相关型解调器

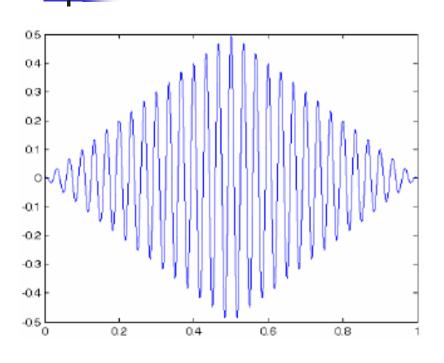
$$y(t) = \int_0^{T_b} r(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau = \int_0^{T_b} r(\tau)s_1(T_b - t + \tau)d\tau$$

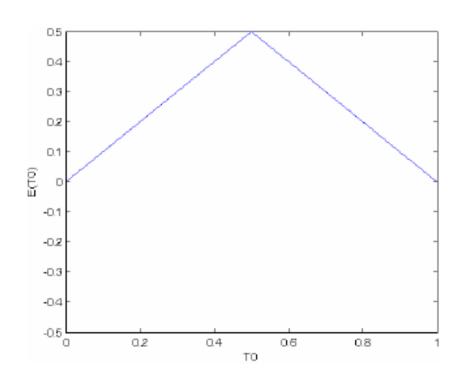
$$y(t = T_b) = \int_0^{T_b} r(\tau) s_1(\tau) d\tau$$



本地信号与发送信号 $s_1(t)$ 需同频同相 \Longrightarrow 具有匹配滤波器的相干解调







直接进行匹配滤波解调对定时 要求非常高

与相干载波相乘再匹配滤波对定 时的要求大大降低

例1

设某二进制基带传输系统在[0,T]时间内等概发送下列两个信号之一:

$$s_{1}(t) = \begin{cases} \sin \frac{2\pi t}{T}, & 0 \le t \le T \\ 0, & 其他 \end{cases}, \quad s_{2}(t) = 0$$

发送信号叠加了双边功率谱密度为 $N_0/2$ 的高斯白噪声 $n_w(t)$ 后成为接收信号 $r(t)=s(t)+n_w(t)$ 。在接收端采用匹配滤波器进行最佳接收,其最佳采样时刻 t_0 的输出值为y。试:

- (1) 写出最佳取样时刻 t_0 , 画出匹配滤波器冲激响应的波形图;
- (2) 求出发送 $s_1(t)$, $s_2(t)$ 条件下y的均值、方差以及条件概率密度函数;
- (3) 求出该系统的平均误比特率表达式。

6.2.3 二进制移相键控(2PSK)

- 定义:用二进制数字基带信号控制正弦载波的相位
- 特点:有两个相位(○和π)
 - 发1时(传号)
 - 发O时(空号)
- 直接用数字基带信号(双极性)与正弦载波相乘即得到 2PSK信号

6.2.3 2PSK的产生

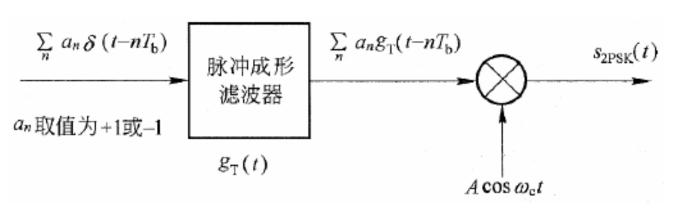
$$s_{2PSK}(t) = A \left[\sum_{n} a_{n} g_{T} (t - nT_{b}) \right] \cos \omega_{c} t \quad \text{where} \quad a_{n} \in \{+1, -1\}.$$

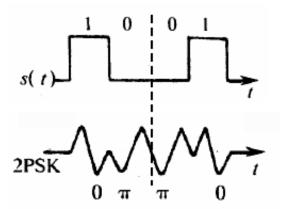
$$= \begin{cases} s_{1}(t) = A \cos \omega_{c} t, & \text{"传号"} \\ s_{2}(t) = -A \cos \omega_{c} t = A \cos (\omega_{c} t + \pi), & \text{"空号"} \end{cases}$$

2PSK = 双极性不归零码 + DSB-SC

$$s_{OOK}(t) = \sum_n a_n g(t-nT_s)$$
 , $a_n \in \{1,-1\}$

$$g(t) = A_c \operatorname{Rect}\left(\frac{t - T_s/2}{T_s}\right) \cos 2\pi f_c t$$



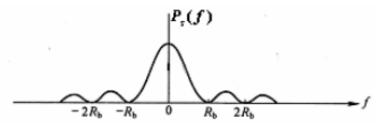


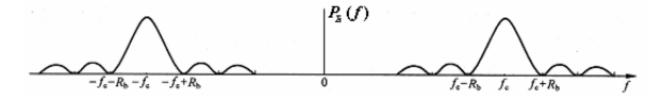
6.2.3 2PSK信号的频谱结构

$$S_{2PSK}(t) = s(t)\cos\omega_c t \iff P_s(f) = \frac{1}{4} \Big[P_s(f - f_c) + P_s(f + f_c) \Big]$$

$$s(t) = \sum_{n} a_{n}g(t - nT_{s})$$
 ~ 双极性不归零矩形脉冲序列

$$P_{s}(f) = \frac{\sigma_{a}^{2}}{T_{s}} |G(f)|^{2} = \sigma_{a}^{2} A^{2} T_{s} \cdot S_{a}^{2} (\pi f T_{s})$$



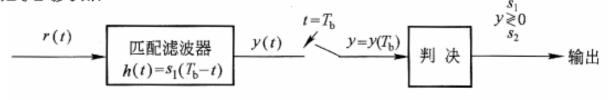


• 信号带宽:
$$\frac{2}{T} = 2R_b$$
.

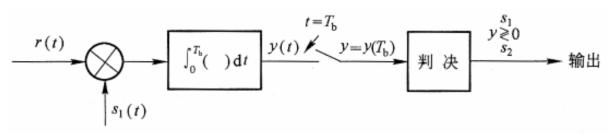
无离散载频分量,只有连续谱

6.2.3 2PSK解调的性能

匹配滤波器



(a) 匹配滤波器



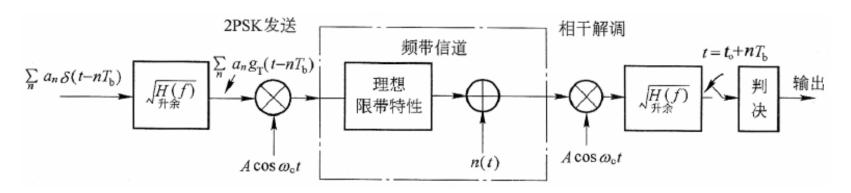
- (b) 相关型解调器
- 发送 s_1 : $y(T_b) = E_b + Z$
- 发送 s_2 : $y(T_b) = -E_b + Z$

$$P(s_1) = P(s_2) = 1/2$$
 $V_T = 0$

$$P_{e,d} = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2E_b}{N_0}}\right) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{(1-\rho)E_b}{N_0}}\right)$$

6.2.3 2PSK解调的性能

理想限带信道下的最佳接收



误比特率(与匹配滤波器接收相同)

$$P_b = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2E_b}{N_0}}\right)$$

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小结: 2ASK、BPSK的信号表示及频谱

$$s_{2A/PSK}(t) = A_c \sum_n a_n g_L(t - nT_s) \cos(2\pi f_c t)$$

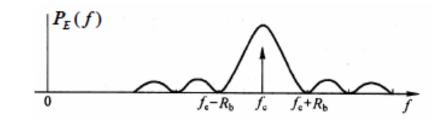
$$= s_L(t)\cos(2\pi f_c t)$$
, $s_L(t) = A_c \sum_n a_n g_L(t - nT_s)$

$$=A_c\sum_n a_ng_B(t-nT_s), \ g_B(t-nT_s)=g_L(t)\cos(2\pi f_ct)$$

$$=A_c a_n \cos(2\pi f_c t), \ a_n \in \{0,1\} \text{ or } \{\pm 1\}, \ t \in [(n-1)T_s, nT_s]$$

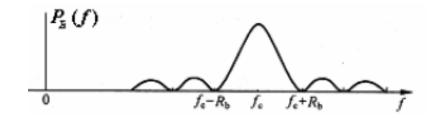
$$P_{OOK}(f) = \frac{\sigma_a^2}{T_S} |G(f)|^2 + \frac{m_a^2}{T_S^2} \delta(f)$$

$$P_{BPSK}(f) = \frac{\sigma_a^2}{T_s} |G(f)|^2$$



■ 信号带宽

$$B = 2W_L = R_s(1 + \alpha) = 2R_b$$



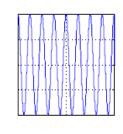
小结: 2ASK/BPSK 解调-MF

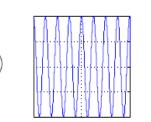
$$r(t) = s(t) + n_w(t) = A \sum_n a_n g_T(t - nT_s) \cos 2\pi f_c t = \sum_n a_n A g_B(t - nT_s)$$

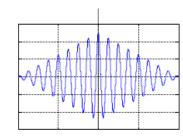
$$h(t) = g_B(T_S - t) = A\cos 2\pi f_c(T_S - t), \qquad 0 \le t \le T_S$$

$$y_o = a_0 h(t) \otimes g(t)|_{t=T_s} + n_o = a_0 E_g + n_o \sim N(a_0 E_1, \sigma_n^2)$$

$$E_1 \triangleq \frac{A^2T_s}{2} \quad \sigma_n^2 \triangleq \frac{N_0A^2T_s}{4}$$

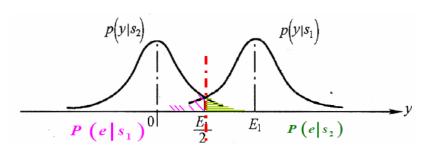






最佳判决门限:

$$V_T = rac{N_0}{2} \ln rac{p_0}{p_1} + rac{E_1}{2}$$
 $V_T = rac{N_0}{4} \ln rac{p_0}{p_1}$



平均误码率:

$$p_e = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{(1-\rho)E_b}{N_0}}\right)$$

$$E_b = \frac{E_1}{2} = \frac{A^2 T_s}{4}$$
, 2ASK

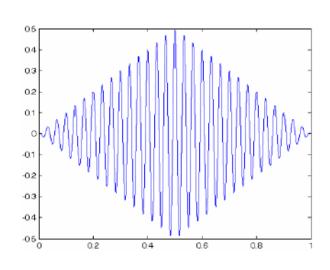
$$E_b = \frac{E_1}{2} = \frac{A^2 T_s}{4}$$
, 2ASK $E_b = E_1 = \frac{A^2 T_s}{2}$, BPSK



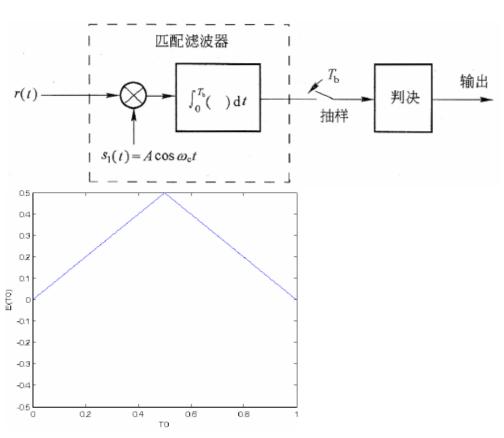
小结:MF的等效形式

$$y(t) = \int_0^{T_b} r(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau = \int_0^{T_b} r(\tau)s_1(T_b - t + \tau)d\tau$$

$$y(t = T_b) = \int_0^{T_b} r(\tau) s_1(\tau) d\tau$$



直接进行匹配滤波解调对定时 要求非常高



与相干载波相乘再匹配滤波对定时的要求大大降低

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6.2.2 二进制移频键控(2FSK)

■ 定义: 用二进制基带信号控制正弦载波的频率

$$\begin{split} s_{2FSK}(t) &= A_c \cos\left(2\pi f_c t + 2\pi k_f \int_{\infty}^t \sum_n a_n g(\tau - nT_s) d\tau\right) \\ &= A_c \cos\left(2\pi \left(f_c + a_n k_f\right)t\right), \quad (n-1)T_s \le t < nT_s \\ &= A_c \cos(2\pi \left(f_c \pm \Delta f\right)t), \quad a_n \in \{\pm 1\}, (n-1)T_s \le t < nT_s \end{split}$$

■ 相位关系

$$\theta(t) = 2\pi k_f \int_{\infty}^{t} \sum_{n} a_n g(\tau - nT_s) d\tau = 2\pi k_f \int_{-\infty}^{t} b(\tau) d\tau$$

6.2.2 2FSK

■ 相位连续的2FSK信号



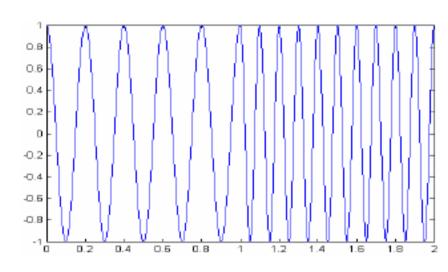
$$S_{\text{FSK}}(t) = A \cos \left[2\pi f_c t + 2\pi k_f \int_{-\infty}^t b(\tau) d\tau \right]$$

$$= \text{Re} \left[v(t) e^{j2\pi f_c t} \right]$$

复包络:

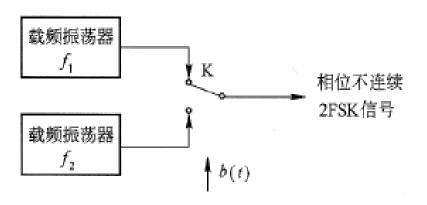
$$v(t) = Ae^{j\theta(t)}$$

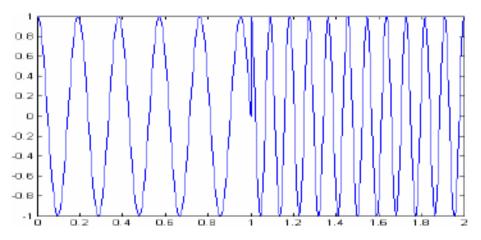
$$\theta(t) = 2\pi k_f \int_{-\infty}^t b(\tau) d\tau$$



6.2.2 2FSK

相位不连续的2FSK信号





$$s_{FSK}(t) = \begin{cases} s_1(t) = A\cos 2\pi f_1 t, & \text{"1"} \\ s_2(t) = A\cos 2\pi f_2 t, & \text{"0"} \end{cases}$$
 $0 \le t \le T_b$

定义:
$$f_c = \frac{f_1 + f_2}{2}$$
, $\Delta f = \frac{f_1 - f_2}{2}$

$$s_{FSK}(t) = \begin{cases} s_1(t) = A\cos 2\pi (f_c + \Delta f)t, & \text{"1"} \\ s_2(t) = A\cos 2\pi (f_c - \Delta f)t, & \text{"0"} \end{cases} \quad 0 \le t \le T_b$$

6.2.2 2FSK的相关系数

两信号波形之间的互相关系数

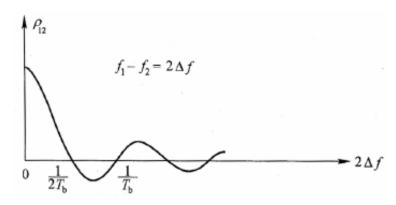
两信号波形之间的互相关系数
$$\rho_{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{E_1 E_2}} \int_0^{T_s} s_1(t) s_2^*(t) dt = \frac{1}{E_h} \int_0^{T_s} s_1(t) s_2(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{T_b} \int_0^{T_s} \cos[2\pi (f_c + \Delta f)t] \cos[2\pi (f_c - \Delta f)t] dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T_h} \int_0^{T_s} \cos[4\pi f_c t] + \cos[4\pi \Delta f t] dt$$

$$= \operatorname{sinc}(4f_cT_h) + \operatorname{sinc}(4\Delta fT_h)$$

$$\simeq \operatorname{sinc}(4\Delta f T_h) \longleftarrow f_c T_h >> 1$$



$$P_{12} = 0$$

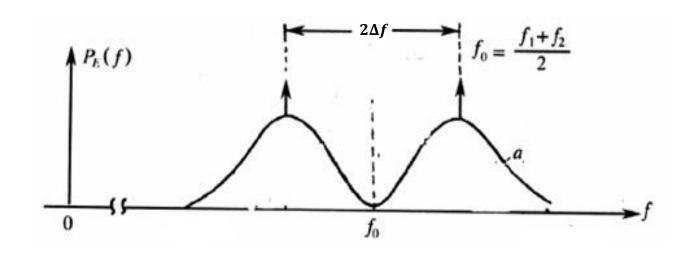
$$A\Delta f T_b = n \in Z$$

$$f_1 - f_2 = 2\Delta f = \frac{1}{2T_h}$$
: $\rho_{12} = 0$ 最小频率间隔

$$ext{ } ext{ } ex$$

6.2.2 2FSK信号的频谱结构

信号带宽



$$B_{FSK} = 2\Delta f + 2B = 2\Delta f + 2R_b \ge 2.5R_b$$

6.2.2 2FSK信号的频谱结构

- 2FSK信号的功率谱密度
 - 相位连续的2FSK信号的平均PSK: 旁瓣按 f^{-4} 衰减
 - 相位不连续的2FSK信号的平均PSK: 旁瓣按 f^{-2} 衰减
- 2FSK信号的带宽

$$B_{FSK}=2\Delta f+2W$$

W: 基带信号带宽

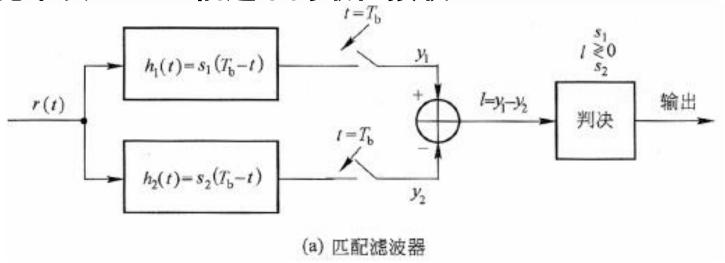
- 矩形不归零基带波形: $B_{FSK} = 2\Delta f + \frac{2R_b}{L}$
- 升余弦基带波形,滚降因子为 α 时: $B_{FSK} = 2\Delta f + (1 + \alpha)R_b$

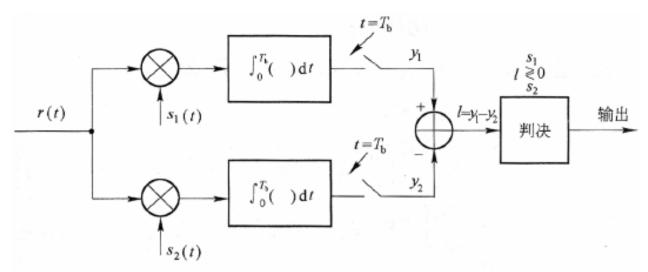
6.2.2 2FSK信号的解调

- MF解调
- 相干解调
- 非相干解调
 - 鉴频器
 - 包络检波

6.2.2 2FSK信号的MF解调

■ 宽带及AWGN信道下的最佳接收





(b) 相关型解调器

6.2.2 2FSK信号的MF解调

- $s_1(t)$ 与 $s_2(t)$ 正交
 - 发送*s*₁(*t*):

$$\begin{cases} y_1(T_b) = E_b + Z_1 \\ y_2(T_b) = Z_2 \end{cases}$$

$$l = y_1 - y_2 = E_b + Z_1 - Z_2 \sim N(E_b, 2\sigma_n^2)$$

$$\begin{cases} Z_1 = n_w(t) \otimes h_1(t)|_{t=T_b} = \int_0^{T_b} n_w(t) s_1(t) dt \\ Z_2 = n_w(t) \otimes h_2(t)|_{t=T_b} = \int_0^{T_b} n_w(t) s_1(t) dt \end{cases}$$

$$E\{Z_1\} = E\{Z_2\} = 0$$

$$D\{Z_1\} = D\{Z_2\} = \frac{N_0 E_b}{2} = \sigma_n^2$$

$$R_{z_1 z_2}(\tau) = R_{z_1}(-\tau) \otimes R_{z_2}(\tau)$$

$$= R_{n_w}(\tau) \otimes R_{s_1 s_2}(\tau)$$

$$= 0$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1(T_b) = Z_1 \\ y_2(T_b) = E_b + Z_2 \end{cases}$$

$$l = y_1 - y_2 = -E_b + Z_1 - Z_2$$

$$\sim N(-E_b, 2\sigma_n^2)$$

■ 判决准则:
$$l \leq V_T$$
: s_2 or s_1

■ 如
$$s_1(t)$$
与 $s_2(t)$ 等概: $V_T = 0$

$$p_e = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_0}}\right) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{(1-\rho)E_b}{N_0}}\right)$$

6.2.2 2FSK信号的MF解调

- 如果只有单支路: $h_1(t) = s_1(T_b t), h_2(t) = 0$
 - 发送*s*₁(*t*):

$$y(T_b) = E_b + Z_1 \sim N(E_b, \sigma_n^2)$$

$$Z_1 = n_w(t) \otimes h_1(t)|_{t=T_b} = \int_0^{T_b} n_w(t) s_1(t) dt$$

$$E\{Z_1\}=0$$

$$D\{Z_1\} = \frac{N_0 E_b}{2} = \sigma_n^2$$

- 判决准则: $l \leq V_T$: s_2 or s_1
- 如 $s_1(t)$ 与 $s_2(t)$ 等概: $V_T = E_b/2$

■ 发送s₂(t):

$$y(T_b) = Z_1 \sim N(0, \sigma_n^2)$$

- $\rho = 0$ 且 $E_1 \neq 0$, $E_2 \neq 0$ 时,最佳接收机是双支路MF相减的形式;
- ho = 0但 $E_1 = 0$ 或 $E_2 = 0$ 时,最佳接收机是单支路MF的形式;

$$p_e = Q\left(\frac{E_b/2}{\sigma_n}\right) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{2N_0}}\right) > Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{(1-\rho)E_b}{N_0}}\right)$$

6.2.4 载波同步

- 相干解调的需求: 相干载波
- 直接法(自同步法)
- 插入导频法(外同步法)
- 非线性变换——滤波法、特殊锁相环法
 - 对2PSK作非线性变换
 - 平方环法
 - 科斯塔斯(COSTAS)环法

6.2.4 2PSK的载波同步

■ 平方环法法

$$s_{BPSK}(t) = b(t)\cos\omega_c t$$

$$b^{2}(t)\cos^{2}\omega_{c}t = \frac{1}{2}[b^{2}(t)+b^{2}(t)\cos 2\omega_{c}t]$$

 $b^{2}(t)$ 中含有离散的直流分量

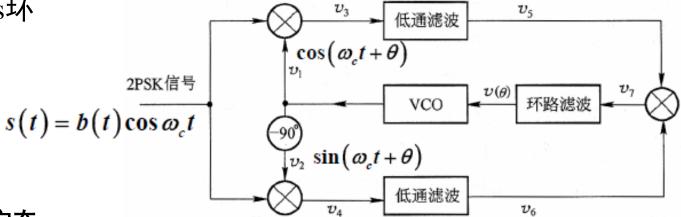
 $b^{2}(t)\cos 2\omega_{c}t$ 含有离散的2倍载频分量

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6.2.4 2PSK的载波同步——锁相环

■ PLL原理:构造待调量的过零点单调函数,然后反向调整锁定零点





■ 稳定态:

$$v_5(t) = b(t)\cos\omega_c t\cos(\omega_c t + \theta)\Big|_{\text{LPF}} = \frac{1}{2}b(t)\cos\theta$$

$$v_6(t) = b(t)\cos\omega_c t\sin(\omega_c t + \theta)\Big|_{\text{LPF}} = \frac{1}{2}b(t)\sin\theta$$

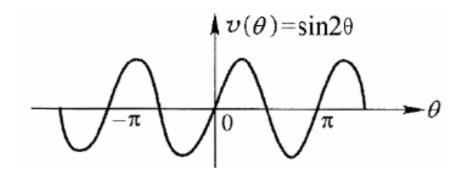
$$v_7(t) = v_5(t)v_6(t) = \frac{1}{8}b^2(t)\sin 2\theta \simeq \frac{1}{4}b^2(t)\theta$$

 $v(\theta)$ 与 θ 成正比,反向调整VCO的频率,中心频率为 ω_c

6.2.4 2PSK的载波同步

■ 恢复载波的相位模糊问题

 $v(\theta) = \sin 2\theta$ 周期过零点,相位有可能锁定在 $\pm \pi$

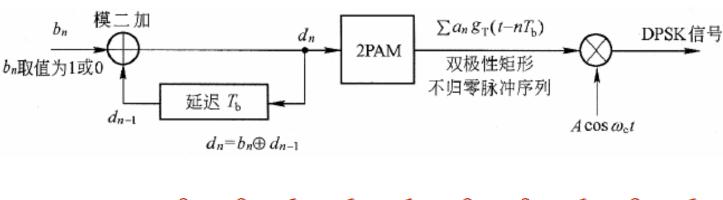


■ 解决办法: 差分移位键控(DPSK)

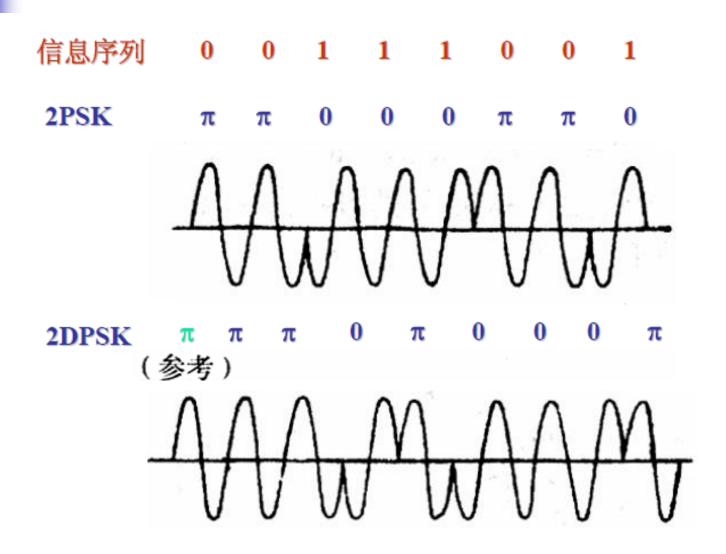
6.2.5 差分移相键控(DPSK)

■ DPSK: 利用相邻码元的载波相位差来表示信息

$$\Delta \theta = \theta_n - \theta_{n-1} = \begin{cases} \pi, & \text{"1"} \\ 0, & \text{"0"} \end{cases}$$

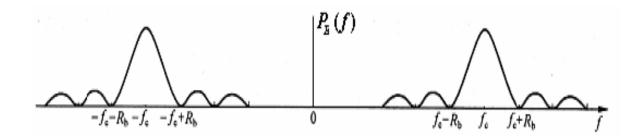


6.2.5 **DPSK信号波形**



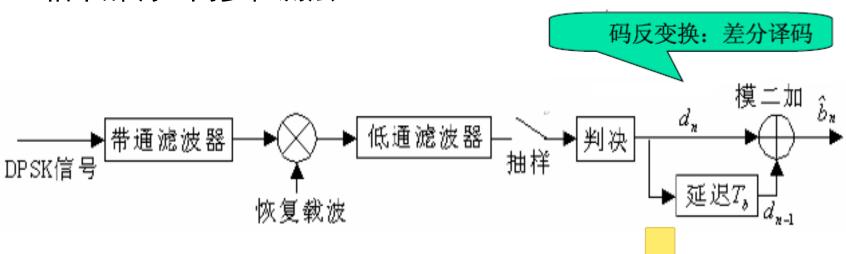
6.2.5 DPSK信号的频谱结构

■ 原始0、1比特独立等概时, DPSK信号的功率 谱与2PSK信号的功率谱相同



6.2.5 DPSK信号的接收(1)

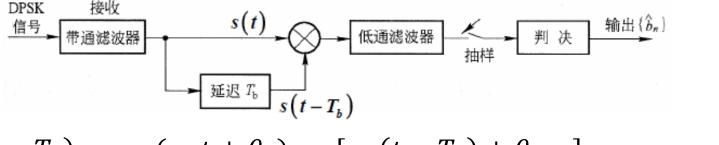
■ 相干解调: 同步检测法



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6.2.5 DPSK信号的接收(2)

■ 差分相干解调:相位比较法



$$s(t)s(t-T_b) = \cos(\omega_c t + \theta_n)\cos[\omega_c (t-T_b) + \theta_{n-1}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}[\cos(\omega_c T_b + \theta_n - \theta_{n-1}) + \cos(2\omega_c t - \omega_c T_b + \theta_n - \theta_{n-1})]$$

LPF
$$\cos(\theta_n - \theta_{n-1})$$

$$\omega_c T_b = 2\pi f_c T_b = 2\pi n$$

判决准则: $\cos(\theta_n - \theta_{n-1}) \ge 0$: 0/1

6.2.5 DPSK信号的接收(3)

差分相干解调:相位比较法

$$\{b_n\}$$
 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 $\{d_n\}$ 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 $\{a_n\}$ -1 -1 +1 -1 +1 +1 +1 -1 -1 +1 $\{\theta_n\}$ π π π 0 π 0 0 π π 0 π 0

$$\cos(\theta_n - \theta_{n-1})$$

$$\left\{\hat{\boldsymbol{b}}_{n}\right\}$$

6.2.5 DPSK的误比特率

■ 相干解调

设BPSK的误码率为 p_b ,平均正确判决概率 $p_c=1-p_b$

DPSK正确判决事件为:

{正确解调}={当前比特错,前一比特也错}+{当前比特对,前一比特也对}

DPSK的平均正确判决概率为:

$$egin{aligned} p_{cd} &= p_b^2 + p_c^2 = p_b^2 + (1-p_c)^2 = 1-2p_b + 2p_b^2 \ p_{ed} &= 1-p_{cd} = 2p_b - 2p_b^2 \simeq 2p_b$$
:当 $p_b \ll 1$ 时

在误码率为10⁻⁴时,DPSK的解调SNR比BPSK大1 dB

- 如果系统的噪声很小
 - 解调时无相位模糊,BPSK的误码率很小,DPSK的误码率是BPSK的2倍;
 - 如果存在相位模糊,BPSK连续出错,DPSK的性能远优于BPSK

6.2 二进制数字调制系统的性能比较

- 调制带宽
 - 2ASK, 2PSK, 2DPSK

$$B_{ASK} = B_{PSK} = 2W, \quad W \sim b(t)$$
 带宽.

2FSK:

$$B_{ESK} = 2\Delta f + 2W$$
.

6.2 二进制数字调制系统的性能比较

误比特率

最佳接收

LPF相干解调

非相干解调

■ 2ASK
$$\frac{1}{2}erfc\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{2N_0}}\right)$$
 $\frac{1}{2}erfc\left(\sqrt{\frac{A^2}{8\sigma^2}}\right)$

$$\frac{1}{2}erfc\left(\sqrt{\frac{A^2}{8\sigma^2}}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\exp\left(-\frac{A^2}{8\sigma^2}\right)$$

■ 2FSK
$$\frac{1}{2}erfc\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{2N_0}}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}erfc\left(\sqrt{\frac{A^2}{4\sigma^2}}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\exp\left(-\frac{A^2}{4\sigma^2}\right)$$

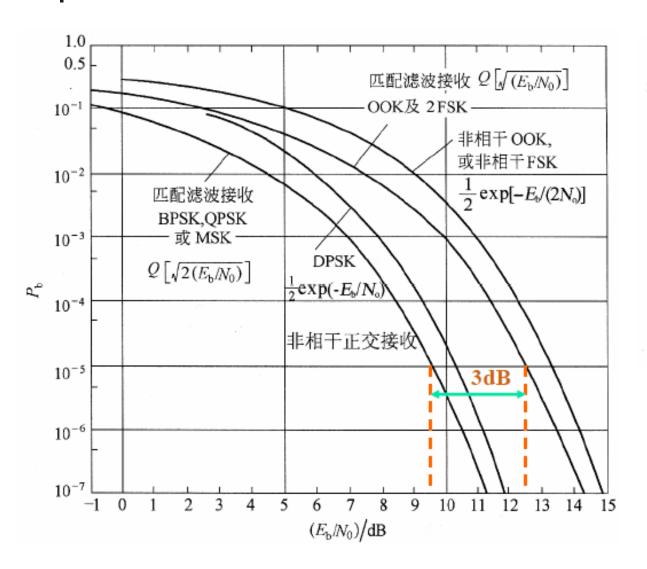
■ 2PSK
$$\frac{1}{2}erfc\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_0}}\right)$$
 $\frac{1}{2}erfc\left(\sqrt{\frac{A^2}{2\sigma^2}}\right)$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$
erfc $\sqrt{\frac{A^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

■ **DPSK**
$$\frac{1}{2} \exp\left(-\frac{E_b}{N_0}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\exp\left(-\frac{A^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

6.2 二进制数字调制系统的性能比较



(注:图中的OOK及2FSK 非相干解调性能是在频带 传输系统具有 \sim =0的升余 弦频率特性,频带宽度 B=R。 条件下得到的)

$$\frac{A^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}} = \frac{S}{N_{0}B} = \frac{E_{b}}{N_{0}} \cdot \frac{R_{b}}{B}$$

$$\leq \frac{E_{b}}{N_{0}}$$

$$(\because B = 2W, W \geq \frac{R_{b}}{2})$$



6.1~6.3, 6.6, 6.9, 6.10