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。

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

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频谱搬移到载波频率,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;

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-SC AM);
- 一单边带调制(SSB);
- 一残留边带调制(VSB);

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

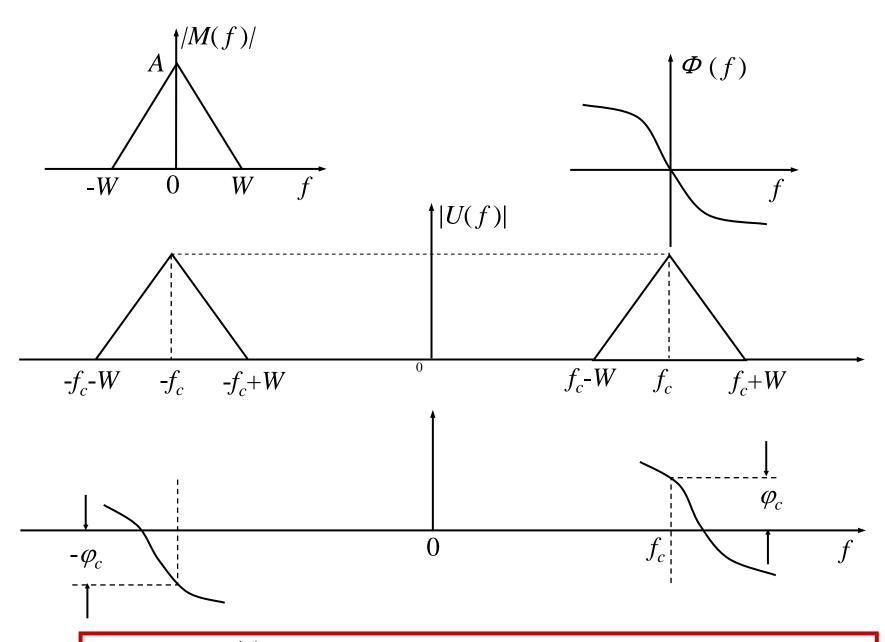
① 已调信号时域表示:

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

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

② 已调信号频域表示:

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



调制信号 m(t) 的带宽为W ,则已调 ${f DSB ext{-}SC}$ 信号的带宽为 ${f 2W}$

③ DSB-SC AM信号的功率谱

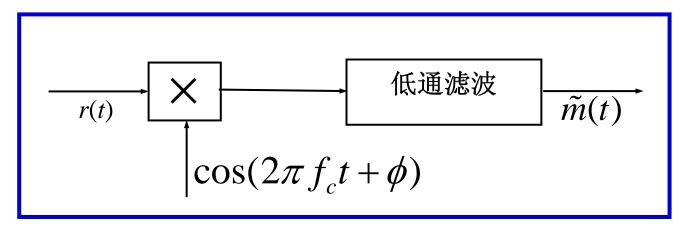
相关函数:
$$R_u(\tau) = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} u(t) u(t-\tau) dt$$
$$= \frac{A_c^2}{2} R_m(\tau) \cos(2\pi f_c \tau)$$
$$\mathbf{D}$$
事谱:
$$P_u(f) = \mathbf{F} \left[\frac{A_c}{2} R_m(\tau) \cos(2\pi f_c \tau) \right]$$
$$= \frac{A_c^2}{A} \left[P_m(f - f_c) + P_m(f + f_c) \right]$$

 $P_m(f)$ 为消息信号 m(t)的功率谱。

已调信号总功率:

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

④ DSB-SC AM信号解调



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

$$= \frac{1}{2}A_c m(t) \cdot \cos(\phi_c - \phi) + \frac{1}{2}A_c m(t) \cos(4\pi f_c t + \phi_c + \phi)$$

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

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

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

② 普通调幅(AM)信号频域表示:

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

普通调幅(AM)要求的带宽和双边带抑制载波(DSB-SC)情况相同,为 2W。

③ AM信号的功率谱

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

$$P_u(f) = \frac{A_c^2}{4} \Big[\delta(f - f_0) + a^2 P_{m_n}(f - f_0) + \delta(f + f_0) + a^2 P_{m_n}(f + f_0) \Big]$$

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_n} 为 $m_n(t)$ 的功率

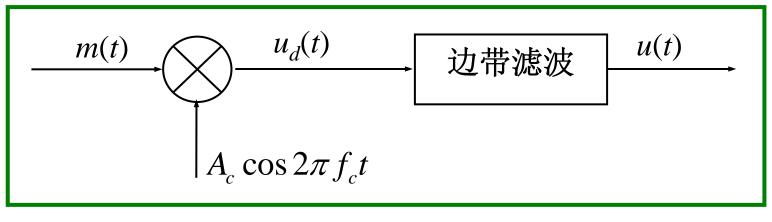
④ 普通调幅信号解调

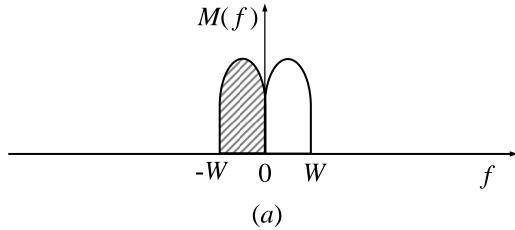
a、包络扦波; b、相干解调

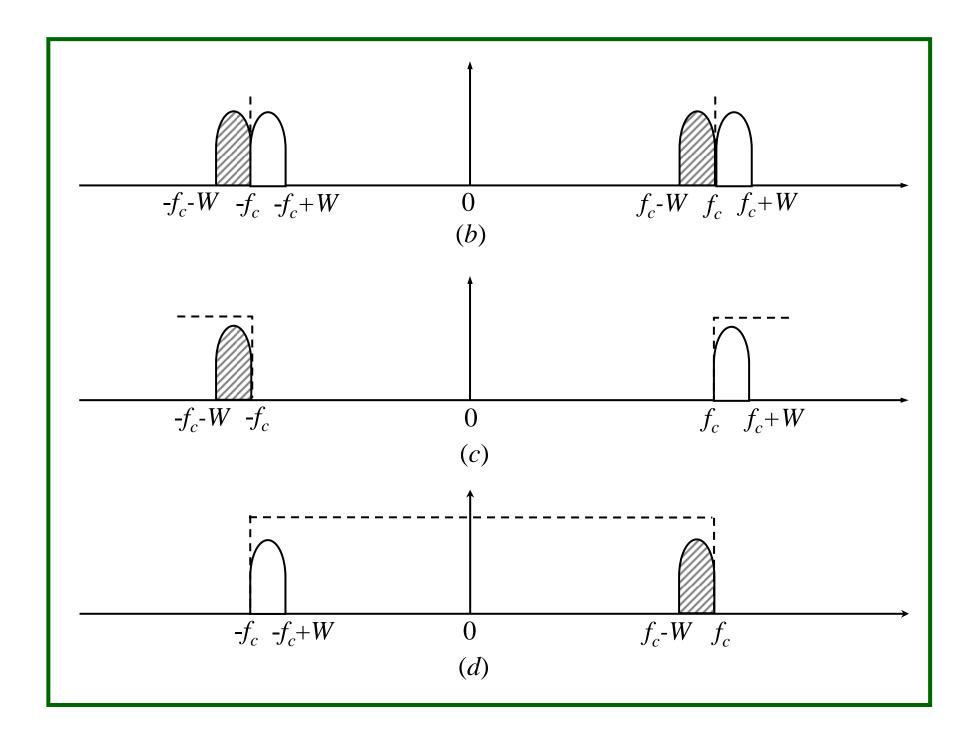
三、单边带调制 (SSB)

① 二种产生单边带信号的方法

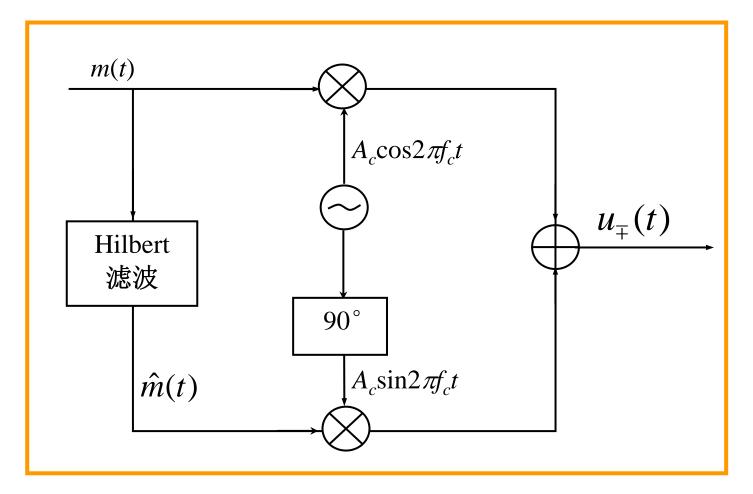
1、滤波法







2、正交法



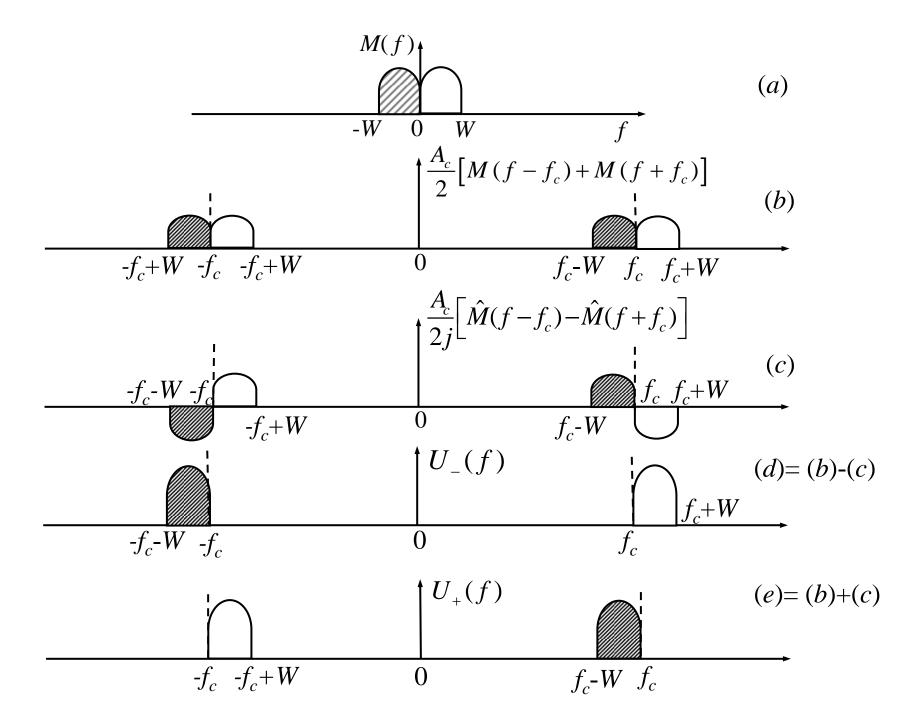
 $u_{\pm}(t) = A_c m(t) \cos(2\pi f_c t) \mp A_c \hat{m}(t) \sin(2\pi f_c t)$

$u_{\pm}(t)$ 的频谱为

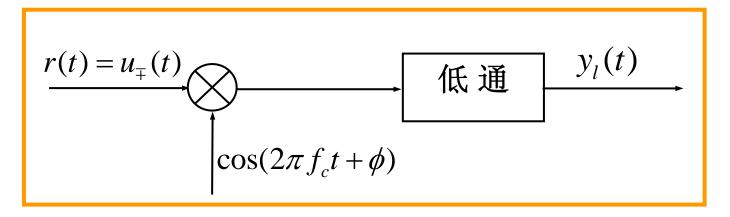
$$U_{\mp}(f) = \frac{A_c}{2} \left[M(f - f_c) + M(f + f_c) \right] \mp \frac{A_c}{2j} \left[\hat{M}(f - f_c) - \hat{M}(f + f_c) \right]$$

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

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



② SSB信号解调

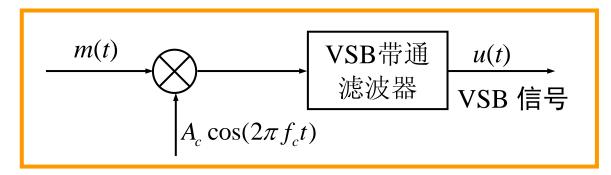


$$r(t) = u_{\pm}(t) = A_c m(t) \cos 2\pi f_c t \mp A_c \hat{m}(t) \sin 2\pi f_c t$$

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

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 $\phi=0$ 。

四、残留边带调幅VSB AM(Vestigial-Sideband AM)



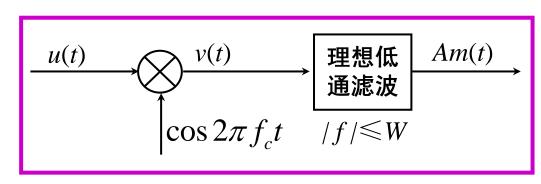
VSB边带滤波的脉冲响应为 h(t),则VSB AM信号 u(t)的频谱

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

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:



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

代入的表示式 U(f) 得到

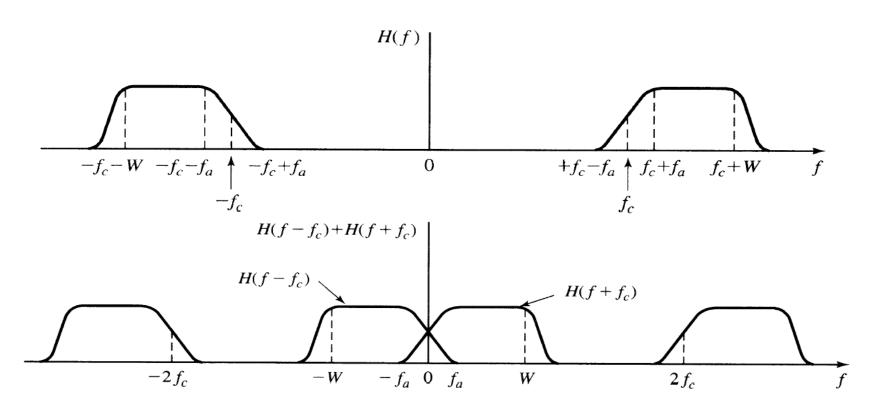
$$V(f) = \frac{A_c}{2} \left[M(f - 2f_c) + M(f) \right] H(f - f_c) + \frac{A_c}{4} \left[M(f) + M(f + 2f_c) \right] H(f + f_c)$$

低通输出的频谱为:

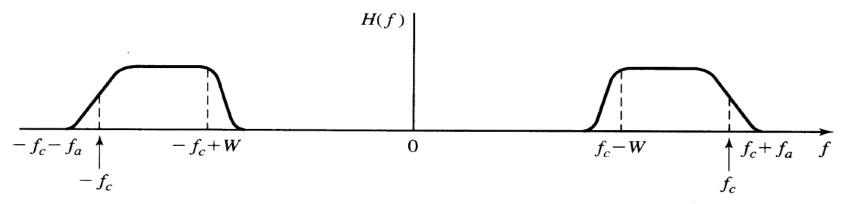
$$V_{l}(f) = \frac{A_{c}}{4}M(f)[H(f - f_{c}) + H(f + f_{c})]$$

为了保证输出不失真,就要求:

$$H(f-f_c)+H(f+f_c)=$$
常数 $|f|< W$



保留上边带、残留下边带的VSB带通滤波器的频率特性



保留下边带、残留上边带的VSB带通滤波器的频率特性

§ 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:
$$\phi(t) = k_p \cdot m(t)$$

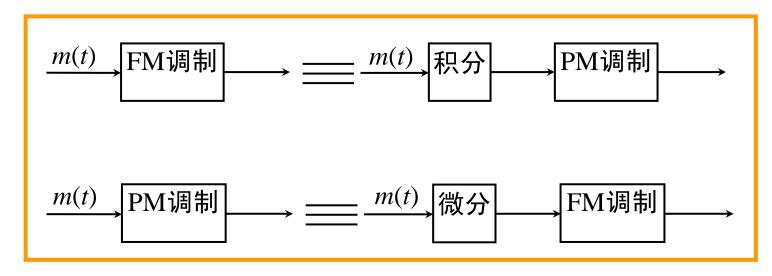
调频:
$$f_i(t) - f_c = k_f \cdot m(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \phi(t)$$

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

调制消息信号先经过积分,再去调相,实际上就是调频;

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \phi(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi} k_p \frac{d}{dt} m(t) & PM \\ k_f \cdot m(t) & FM \end{cases}$$

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:
$$\Delta \phi_{\max} = k_p \max \left[\left| m(t) \right| \right]$$

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

调相和调频信号的调制指数定义为:

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

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

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 $\phi(t)$ \Box 1,则角调制系统被称为是窄带角调制。这时,

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

这时已调信号实际上相当于普通AM信号。

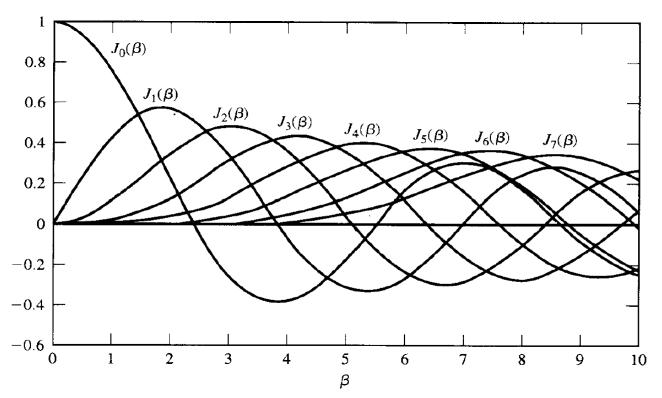
二、角调制信号的频谱特点

$$u(t) = A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t + \beta \sin 2\pi f_m t)$$
$$= R_e \left\{ A_c e^{j2\pi f_c t} \cdot e^{j\beta \sin(2\pi f_m t)} \right\}$$

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

所以
$$e^{j\beta\sin(2\pi f_m t)} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(\beta) e^{j2\pi n f_m t}$$
$$u(t) = \text{Re}\left\{A_c \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(\beta) e^{j2\pi n f_m t} \cdot e^{j2\pi f_c t}\right\}$$
$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} A_c J_n(\beta) \cos\left[2\pi (f_c + n f_m)t\right]$$

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%):

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

对于正弦调制: $m(t) = a\cos(2\pi f_m t)$

$$\beta = \begin{cases} \beta_p = k_p \cdot a \\ \beta_f = \frac{k_f \cdot a}{f_m} \end{cases} \implies B = \begin{cases} 2(k_p \cdot a + 1) \cdot f_m & PM \\ 2(k_f \cdot a + f_m) & FM \end{cases}$$

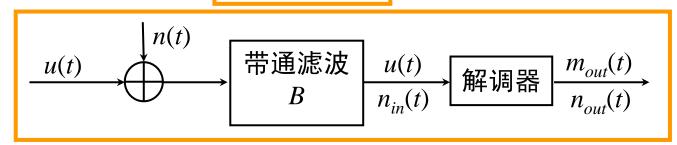
§ 4.4 线性调制系统的抗噪声性能

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 调制系统的抗噪声能力;
- ③ 系统实现的复杂性;

调制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:
$$(SNR)_{in} = \frac{E[u^2(t)]}{E[n_{in}^2(t)]}$$

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

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

一、DSB-SC AM

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

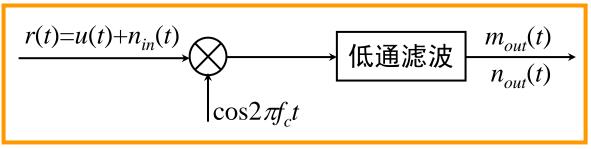
$$P_{u} = E\left[u^{2}(t)\right] = E\left\{\left[m(t)\cos(2\pi f_{c}t)\right]^{2}\right\}$$
$$= E\left[\frac{1}{2}m^{2}(t)\right]$$

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:
$$P_{n_{out}} = \frac{1}{4} E \left[n_c^2(t) \right] = \frac{1}{4} N_o B$$

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

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

二、SSB AM

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

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

输入噪声功率:

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

 $P_{n_{in}} = B \cdot N_o$ (B 仅为双边带的一半)

$$(SNR)_{in} = \frac{E \lfloor m^2(t) \rfloor}{B \cdot N_o}$$

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

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

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

解调器输出噪声功率: $P_{n_{out}} = \frac{1}{4}E[n_c^2(t)] = \frac{1}{4}BN_0$

输出信噪比: $(SNR)_{out} = \frac{E\lfloor m^2(t) \rfloor}{BN_o}$

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

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输出信噪比是一样的。

三、普通AM调制

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

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

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:
$$P_{n_{in}} = N_o \cdot B$$

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

解调前信号加噪声:

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

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:
$$P_{n_{out}} = \frac{1}{4}BN_o$$

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

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

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 $1 + am_n(t)$ \square $n_c(t)$ 和 $n_s(t)$ 时

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

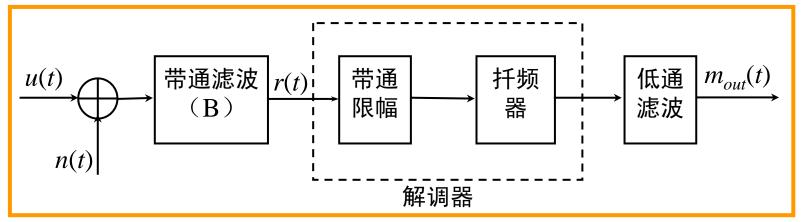
(包络检波输出与相干解调输出一样,仅差一个因子0.5,它不

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

$$r(t) = u(t) + n_{in}(t)$$

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

输入信号功率:
$$P_u = \frac{1}{2}A_c^2$$

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

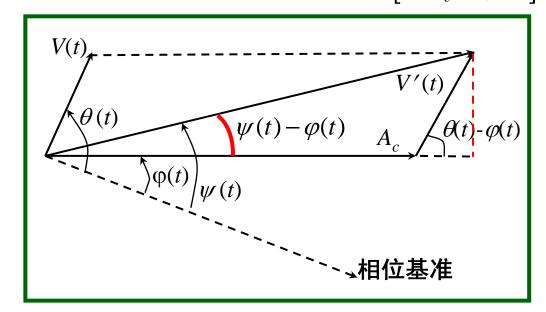
输入信噪比:
$$(SNR)_{in} = \frac{A_c^2}{2N_o \cdot B}$$

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

把噪声写成幅,角形式:

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

$$r(t) = A_c \cos \left[2\pi f_c t + \varphi(t) \right] + V(t) \cos \left[2\pi f_c t + \theta(t) \right]$$
$$= V'(t) \cos \left[2\pi f_c t + \psi(t) \right]$$



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

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

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

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 $A_c \square V(t)$ 时,

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

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

进行微分,所以解调 信号力:

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

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)

$$P_{m_{out}} = k_f^2 \cdot E \Big[m^2(t) \Big]$$

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

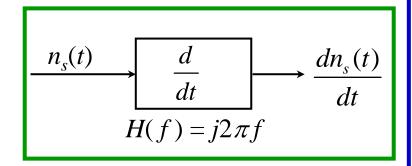
其中V(t) 是Rayleigh分布, $\theta(t)$ 均匀分布; $\theta(t) - \varphi(t)$ 仍为均匀分

所以可认为 $V(t)\sin[\theta(t)-\varphi(t)]$ 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

 $2N_o$ 的低频噪声。



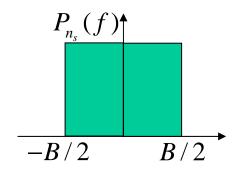
$$\frac{dn_s(t)}{dt}$$
和 $n_d(t)$ 的功率谱为:

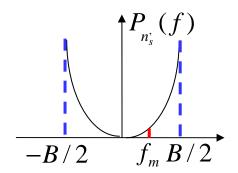
$$P_{n_s}(f) = \begin{cases} 8\pi^2 N_0 f^2 & 0 \le f \le \frac{B}{2} \\ 0 & \text{#$^{\frac{1}{2}}$} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dn_{s}(t)}{dt} \text{和 } n_{d}(t) \text{ 的功率谱为:}$$

$$P_{n_{s}}(f) = \begin{cases} 8\pi^{2}N_{0}f^{2} & 0 \leq f \leq \frac{B}{2} \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$P_{n_{d}}(f) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{A_{c}^{2}}N_{0}f^{2} & 0 \leq f \leq \frac{B}{2} \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$





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:

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

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

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

信噪比增益

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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: $B=2f_m$