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$$u_c = U_{cm} \cos(\omega_C t + \varphi)$$

AM: Amplitude Modulation

$$\Delta U_{cm} = K u_{\Omega}(t)$$

$$\Delta \omega_c = K u_{\Omega}(t)$$

FM: Frequency Modulation

$$\Delta \varphi = K u_{\Omega}(t)$$

PM: Phase Modulation

$$\omega(t) = \frac{d(\omega_0 t + \varphi)}{dt}$$



7.1.1 时域表达式和参数

1. 调频信号FM

$$\Delta\omega_{C} = k_{f}u_{\Omega} = k_{f}U_{\Omega m}\cos\Omega t = \Delta\omega_{m}\cos\Omega t$$

载波:
$$u_c = U_{cm} \cos(\omega_C t + \varphi)$$

调制信号: $u_{\Omega} = U_{\Omega m} \cos \Omega t$

瞬时频率:
$$\omega(t) = \omega_C + \Delta \omega_C = \omega_C + \Delta \omega_m \cos \Omega t$$

$$\omega_C$$
:载波中心频率 $\Delta \omega_m = k_f U_{\Omega m}$

$$\Delta \omega_{\scriptscriptstyle m} = k_{\scriptscriptstyle f} U_{\scriptscriptstyle \Omega m}$$

最大频偏

$$\varphi(t) = \int_{0}^{t} \omega(t)dt = \int_{0}^{t} (\omega_{C} + k_{f}u_{\Omega})dt = \int_{0}^{t} (\omega_{C} + k_{f}U_{\Omega m}\cos\Omega t)dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{t} (\omega_{C} + \Delta\omega_{m}\cos\Omega t)dt = \omega_{C}t + \frac{\Delta\omega_{m}}{\Omega}\sin\Omega t + \varphi_{0}$$

$$= \omega_{C}t + m_{f}\sin\Omega t + \varphi_{0}$$
调频指数 $m_{f} = \frac{\Delta\omega_{m}}{\Omega} = \frac{k_{f}U_{\Omega m}}{\Omega}(rad)$

$$u_{FM} = U_{sm} \cos(\omega_C t + m_f \sin \Omega t + \varphi_0)$$



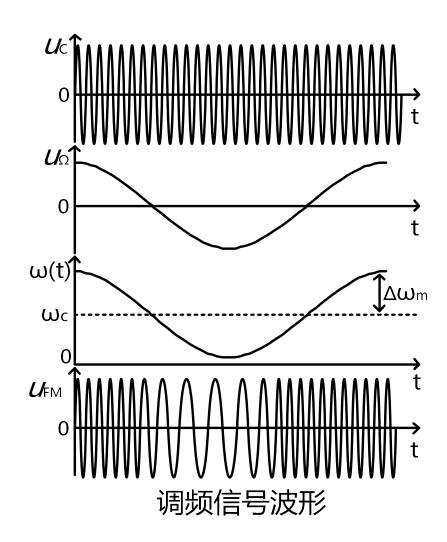
$$\Delta\omega_{C} = k_{f} u_{\Omega}(t)$$

$$= k_{f} U_{\Omega m} \cos \Omega t$$

$$= \Delta\omega_{m} \cos \Omega t$$

$$\omega(t) = \omega_C + \Delta \omega_C$$
$$= \omega_C + \Delta \omega_m \cos \Omega t$$

$$u_{FM} = U_{sm} \cos(\omega_C t + m_f \sin \Omega t + \varphi_0)$$





$$\Delta\omega_C = k_f u_\Omega(t)$$

$$\Delta \omega_m = k_f U_{\Omega m}$$

$$m_f = \frac{\Delta \omega_m}{\Omega} = \frac{k_f U_{\Omega m}}{\Omega}$$

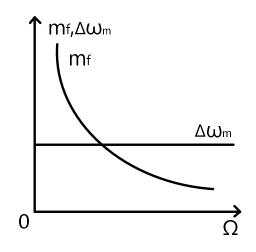
$$u_{FM} = U_{sm} \cos(\omega_C t + m_f \sin \Omega t + \varphi_0)$$

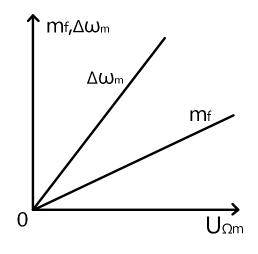
$$u_{FM} = 3\cos(2\pi \cdot 10^6 t + 0.4\sin 2\pi \cdot 10^3 t)$$

$$u_{\rm O} = 2\cos 2\pi \cdot 10^3 t(V)$$

$$(1)U_{\Omega M} = 4V$$

$$(2)U_{\Omega M} = 2V$$
$$F = 5kHz$$





$$m_f = 0.4$$

$$m_f$$
: 0.4 \to 0.8

$$m_f: 0.4 \to 0.08$$

$$\Delta\omega_m = 0.8\pi \cdot 10^3$$

$$\Delta\omega_m = 1.6\pi \cdot 10^3$$

$$\Delta\omega_m = 0.8\pi \cdot 10^3$$

2. 调相信号PM

$$\Delta \varphi(t) = k_P u_\Omega$$
 k_P为调相比例常数,单位为rad/V

$$\Delta \varphi(t)$$
 的最大值: $m_P = k_P U_{\Omega m}$ 调相指数,单位rad

$$\varphi(t) = \omega_c t + \varphi_0 + \Delta \varphi(t) = \omega_c t + k_p u_\Omega + \varphi_0 = \omega_c t + m_p \cos \Omega t + \varphi_0$$

瞬时频率:

$$\omega(t) = \frac{d\varphi(t)}{dt} = \omega_C - m_P \Omega \sin \Omega t$$
 最大频偏,即绝对最大频偏

$$\Delta \omega_m = m_P \Omega = k_P U_{\Omega m} \Omega$$

$$m_P = k_P U_{\Omega m} = \frac{\Delta \omega_m}{\Omega}$$

$$u_{PM} = U_{sm} \cos(\omega_c t + m_p \cos\Omega t + \varphi_0)$$

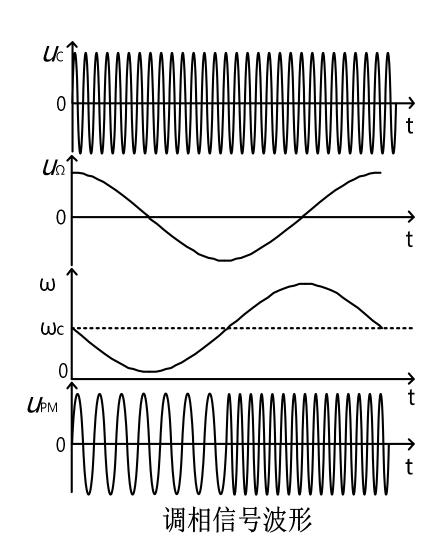


$$\Delta\varphi(t) = k_P u_{\Omega}$$

$$\varphi(t) = \omega_C t + \Delta \varphi$$

$$\omega(t) = \frac{d\varphi(t)}{dt}$$

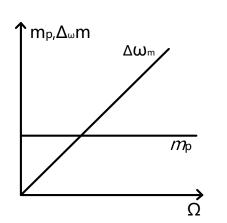
$$u_{PM} = U_{sm} \cos(\omega_C t + m_P \cos\Omega t + \varphi_0)$$

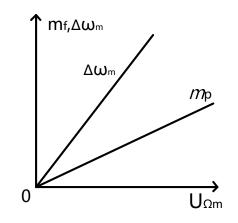




$$m_p = k_p U_{\Omega m}$$

$$\Delta \omega_m = k_p U_{\Omega m} \Omega$$





调相信号 $\Delta\omega_{\rm m}$ 、 $m_{\rm p}$ 与 $U_{\Omega \rm m}$ 、 Ω 的关系

$$u = 5\cos\left(2\pi \cdot 10^6 t + 3\cos 2\pi \cdot 10^3 t\right)$$

$$\varphi(t) = 2\pi \cdot 10^6 t + 3\cos 2\pi \cdot 10^3 t$$

$$\omega(t) = \frac{d\varphi(t)}{dt} = 2\pi \cdot 10^6 - 6\pi \cdot 10^3 \cdot \sin 2\pi \cdot 10^3 t$$

$$u_{\Omega}(t) = U_{\Omega M} \cos 2\pi \cdot 10^3 t$$

$$u_{\rm O}(t) = U_{\rm OM} \sin 2\pi \cdot 10^3 t$$

PM

FM



$$u_{\Omega} = U_{\Omega m} \sin \Omega t$$

$$u_{\rm FM} = U_{\rm sm} \cos \left(\omega_c t - m_f \cos \Omega t + \varphi_0 \right)$$

$$u_{\rm PM} = U_{\rm sm} \cos \left(\omega_c t + m_p \sin \Omega t + \varphi_0 \right)$$

$$u_{\Omega} = U_{\Omega m} f(t)$$
 调制信号是多频率分量合成的复杂信号 $U_{\Omega m}$ 是最大幅度, $|f(t)| \le 1$,代表归一化的波形函数

$$u_{FM} = U_{sm} \cos \left[\omega_c t + \Delta \omega_m \int_0^t f(t) dt \right] \qquad \Delta \omega_m = k_f U_{\Omega m}$$

$$u_{PM} = U_{sm} \cos \left[\omega_c t + \omega_p f(t) + \varphi_0 \right] \qquad m_p = k_p U_{\Omega m}$$



●≫频谱和功率分布

调频信号和调相信号具有相似的频谱结构

设
$$\varphi_0 = 0$$

$$u_{FM} = U_{sm} \cos(\omega_c t + m_f \sin \Omega t)$$
$$= U_{sm} \operatorname{Re} \left[e^{j(w_c t + m_f \sin W t)} \right]$$
$$= U_{sm} \operatorname{Re} \left[e^{j\omega_c t} e^{jm_f \sin \Omega t} \right]$$

$$e^{jm_f\sin\Omega t} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(m_f)e^{jn\Omega t}$$

$$J_n(m_f) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{jm_f \sin \Omega t} e^{-jn\Omega t} d\Omega t$$

称为宗数为mf的n阶第一类贝赛尔函 数,由mf和n共同决定其取值

五、调角波的频谱与有效频宽

单频调制时,调相波与调频波的数学表示式相似,它们具有相同的频谱,故分析时以单频调制的调频波为例进行说明。

(一)调频波的展开式:

调制信号是
$$u_{\Omega}(t) = U_{\Omega m} \cos \Omega t$$
 的调频波为 $u(t) = U_{cm} \cos \left[\omega_{c} t + m_{f} \sin \Omega t \right]$

 $= U_{cm} \cos \omega_c t \cos(m_f \sin \Omega t) - U_{cm} \sin \omega_c t \sin(m_f \sin \Omega t)$ 式中, $\cos(m_f \sin \Omega t)$ 和 $\sin(m_f \sin \Omega t)$ 可展开为傅里叶级数 $\cos(m_f \sin \Omega t) = J_o(m_f) + 2\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} J_{2n}(m_f) \cos 2n\Omega t$

$$\sin(m_f \sin \Omega t) = 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} J_{2n+1}(m_f) \sin(2n+1)\Omega t$$

式中,n为正整数, $J_n(m_f)$ 是以 m_f 为参数的n阶第一类贝塞尔函数。



●频谱和功率分布

第一类贝塞尔函数表

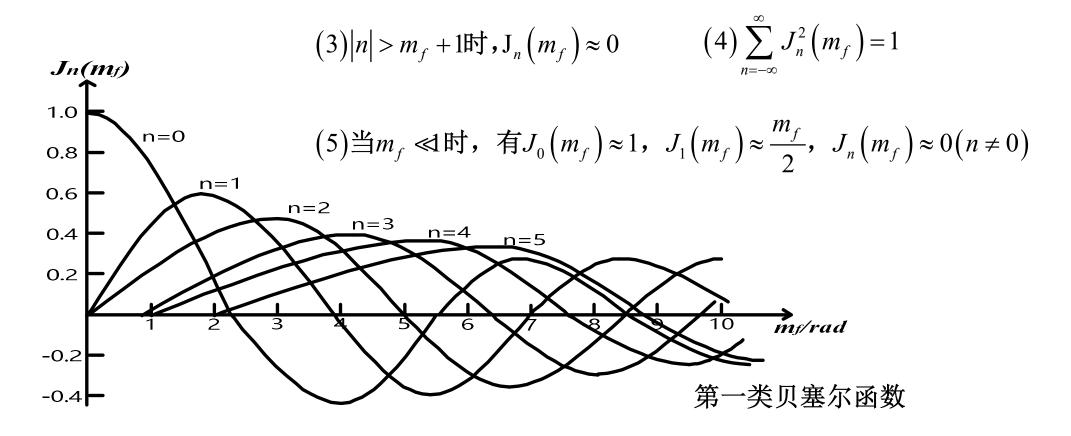
Х	Jo	J ₁	J ₂	J3	J 4	J ₅	J ₆	J ₇	J ₈	J ₉	J10
0	1			1342	* 30	(1)	101				
0.2	0.99	0.1									
0.4	0.96	0.2	0.2				$(n_f) = \frac{1}{2}$	1 م π	$m_f \sin \Omega t$	- $in\Omega t$ 10	
0.6	0.91	0.29	0.4			$J_n(I)$	$n_f = \frac{1}{2}$	$-\int_{-\pi}e$	e	$a \leq 2l$	
0.8	0.85	0.37	8.0	0.01							
1	0.77	0.44	0.11	0.02							
1.2	0.67	0.5	0.16	0.03	0.01_						
1.4	0.57	0.54	0.21	0.05	0.01_						
1.6	0.46	0.57	0.26	0.07	0.01						
1.8	0.34	0.5	0.31	0.1	0.02						
2	0.22	0.58	0.35	0.13	0.03	0.01_					
2.2	0.11	0.56	0.4	0.16	0.05	0.01					
2.4	0	0.52	0.43	0.2	0.06	0.02					
2.6	-0.1	0.47	0.46	0.24	0.08	0.02	0.01_				
2.8	-0.19	0.41	0.48	0.27	0.11	0.03	0.01_				
3	-0.26	0.34	0.49	0.31	0.13	0.04	0.01				
3.2	-0.32	0.26	0.43	0.34	0.16	0.06	0.02				
3.4	-0.36	0.18	0.47	0.37	0.19	0.07	0.02	0.01_			
3.6	-0.39	0.1	0.44	0.4	0.22	0.09	0.03	0.01_			
3.8	-0.4	0.01	0.41	0.42	0.25	0.11	0.04	0.01			
4	-0.4	-0.07	0.36	0.43	0.28	0.13	0.05	0.02			
4.2	-0.38	-0.14	0.31	0.43	0.31	0.16	0.06	0.02	0.01_		
4.4	-0.34	-0.2	0.25	0.43	0.34	0.18	0.08	0.03	0.01_		



◆√频谱和功率分布

(1)随着 m_f 的增加, $J_n(m_f)$ 近似周期震荡,峰值不断下降,相对于载频分量, 振荡较大的边频分量数目增加

 $(2)J_{-n}(m_f) = (-1)^n J_n(m_f)(n > 0) \infty$ $n = \pm 1$, ± 2 ···对应的每对边频分量的振荡大小相等, n为奇数时相位相反, n为偶数时相位相同



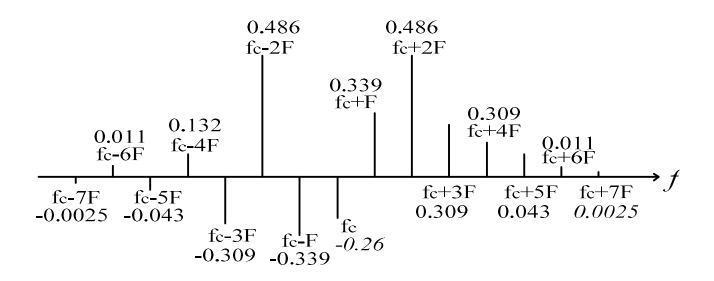
●〉频谱和功率分布

$$m_f = 2$$
: $J_0(2) = 0.22$ $J_1(2) = 0.58$ $J_2(2) = 0.35$ $J_3(2) = 0.13$ $J_4(2) = 0.03$

$$m_f = 3$$
: $J_0(3) = -0.26$ $J_1(3) = 0.339$ $J_2(3) = 0.486$ $J_3(3) = 0.309$

$$J_4(3) = 0.132$$
 $J_5(3) = 0.043$ $J_6(3) = 0.011$

$$0.26^2 + 2(0.339^2 + 0.486^2 + 0.309^2 + 0.132^2 + 0.043^2) = 0.99934$$



●频谱和功率分布

0.01误差带宽和0.1误差带宽

$$\left|\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{n}}(m_f)\right| \ge 0.01$$
 高等质量通讯

0.01误差带宽: BW_{0.01}=2n_{max}Ω

根据0.1Usm确定带宽为0.1误差带宽,记BW0.1,中等质量通讯

卡森带宽

保留 $|\mathbf{n}| \le m_f + 1$ 的频率分量

$$BW_{CR} = 2(m_f + 1)\Omega = 2(\Delta \omega_m + \Omega)$$
 卡森带宽

BWCR基本上介于BWnn和BWn之间

当
$$m_f$$
<<1时, $BW_{CR} \approx 2\Omega$

当 $m_f \ge 1$ 时, BW_{CR} 和 $BW_{0.1}$ 近似相等, $BW_{CR} \approx 2m_f \Omega = 2\Delta\omega_{m}$

●〉频谱和功率分布

$$BW_{CR} = 2(m_p + 1)\Omega$$

AM Radio:
$$F_{max} = 4.5 \text{kHz}$$
; $BW = 9K$

FM Radio:
$$F_{min} = 30$$
Hz; $F_{max} = 15$ k; $\Delta f_m = 75$ k

$$m_f = 5$$
 BW = 2(5+1)15 = 180K

高等质量通讯:
$$J_n(m_f) < 0.01$$
 BW = $2 \times 8 \times 15 = 240$ K n=8

∴ FM Radio 电台间隔200K Carrier: 88~180M

恒定带宽调制
$$\Delta f_m = 75$$
k

$$F_{\text{max}} = 0.1k$$
 $BW = 2(75 + 0.1) = 150K$

$$F_{\text{max}} = 1k$$
 $BW = 2(75+1) = 152K$

$$F_{\text{max}} = 15k$$
 $BW = 2(75+15) = 180K$

:.模拟信号调制中FM多于PM

●频谱和功率分布

调节角功率

Parserval:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f^2(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left| f^2 \right| df$$

$$P_{av} = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(U_{sm}J_{n}(m_{f}))^{2}}{2R} = \frac{U_{sm}^{2}}{2R} \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} J_{n}^{2}(m_{f}) = \frac{U_{sm}^{2}}{2R}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} J_n^2(m_f) = 1$$

$$\therefore m_f(m_p) = 1 \quad P_{av} = Const$$

各分量相对值改变

 u_{EM} 的功率与载波 u_{e} 的功率相等, u_{e} 的功率只在载频分量上

 u_{EM} 把功率分担到了各个频率分量上。

●频谱和功率分布

$$u_{FM} \approx U_{sm} \cos \omega t + \frac{1}{2} U_{sm} \cos(\omega_{C} + \Omega) t - \frac{1}{2} U_{sm} \cos(\omega_{C} - \Omega) t$$

类似AM,下边频分量反相。带宽BW≈2Ω,称窄带FM信号

当 $m_f > \pi/6$ 时:

BW_{0,01}、BW_{0,1}、BW_{CR}均大于2Ω,称宽带FM信号

PM信号的频谱与功率分布与FM信号相似

$$u_{PM} = U_{sm} \cos(\omega_c t + m_p \cos\Omega t + \varphi_0) \frac{1}{2}$$
$$= U_{sm} \cos\left[\omega_c t + m_p \sin\left(\Omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \varphi_0\right]$$

把调频信号频谱和功率公式中的 m_r 换成 m_p ,出现 Ω 的地方 加上空的相移,就得到了调相信号的有关公式



例1: 设角度调制信号为 $u(t) = 8\cos(4\pi \times 10^8 t + 10\sin 2\pi \times 10^3 t)(V)$

- (1)求瞬时角频率和瞬时相位
- (2)求载频、调制信号频率和调制指数
- (3)在什么调制信号下,该调角波为调频波
- (4)在什么调制信号下,该调角波为调相波
- (5)计算调频波和调相波的 最大频移
- (6)若调频电路和调相电路不变,调制信号的振幅不变,但频率增大到2kHz,求输出调频波和调相波的最大频移和表达式
- (7)若调频电路和调相电路不变,调制信号的频率不变,但振幅减半,求输出调频波和调相波的最大频移和表达式
- (8)求频谱带宽

解:(1)
$$\theta(t) = 4\pi \times 10^8 t + 10\sin 2\pi \times 10^3 t$$
 (2) $f_c = \frac{\omega_c}{2\pi} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^8}{2\pi} = 2 \times 10^8 Hz$
$$\omega(t) = \frac{d\theta(t)}{dt} = 4\pi \times 10^8 + 20\pi \times 10^3 \cos 2\pi \times 10^3 t$$

$$F = \frac{\Omega}{2\pi} = \frac{2\pi \times 10^3}{2\pi} = 10^3 Hz$$

$$m_f = m_p = 10$$



- (3) 当调制信号为余弦波时, 该调角波为调频波。
- (4) 当调制信号为正弦波时, 该调角波为调相波。
- (5)当u(t)为调频波时,

$$m_f = 10, \Delta f_m = m_f \times F = 10 \times 10^3 = 10 (kHz)$$

$$m_f = 10, \Delta f_m = m_p \times F = 10 \times 10^3 = 10 (kHz)$$

$$(6)k_f$$
、 k_p 、 $U_{\Omega m}$ 不变, F 由 $1kHz$ 增加到 $2kHz$

$$(i)$$
: 当 $u(t)$ 为调频波时 $, m_f = \frac{k_f U_{\Omega m}}{\Omega}, m_f$ 由10降为5

$$\Delta f_m = m_f F = 5 \times 2 \times 10^3 = 10 \, kHz$$

$$u(t) = 8 \cos(4\pi \times 10^8 t + 5 \sin 4\pi \times 10^3 t)$$

$$(ii)$$
: 当 $u(t)$ 为调相波时, $m_p = k_p U_{\Omega m}$, m_p 不变

$$\Delta f_m = m_p F = 10 \times 2 \times 10^3 = 20 kHz$$

$$u(t) = 8\cos(4\pi \times 10^8 t + 10\sin 4\pi \times 10^3 t)$$

$$(8)B_{CR} = 2(m+1)F = 2 \times (10+1) \times 10^3 = 22KHz$$



例1 $u_{\text{FM}} = 5 sin \left[(5\pi \times 10^3 t) - 2 cos(2\pi \times 10^3 t) \right] V$,调频比例常数 $K_f = 10 kHz / V$ 写出调制信号 u_{Ω} 的表达式,并求 u_{FM} 表的最大频偏 Δf_m ,和卡森带宽 BW_{CR}

解: u_{FM} 的相位: $\varphi(t)=5\pi\times10^6t-2\cos2\pi\times10^3t$ rad

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d\varphi(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d(5\pi \times 10^6 t - 2\cos 2\pi \times 10^3 t)}{dt}$$
$$= 2.5 \times 10^6 + 2 \times 10^3 \sin 2\pi 10^3 t Hz$$

频率变化: $\Delta f(t) = 2 \times 10^3 \sin(2\pi \times 10^3 t) \text{Hz}$

$$u_{\Omega} = \frac{\Delta f(t)}{K_{\rm f}} = \frac{2 \times 10^3 \sin 2\pi \times 10^3 \,\text{t Hz}}{10k \text{Hz/V}} = 0.2 \sin 2\pi \times 10^3 \,\text{t V}$$

$$\Delta f_{\rm m} = 2 \times 10^3 \,\mathrm{Hz} = 2k\mathrm{Hz}$$

$$BW_{CR} = 2(m_p + 1)F = 2(\Delta f_m + F) = 2(2k H z + 1k H z) = 6kHz$$



例2 用 $u_{\Omega} = 0.2 sin(5\pi \times 10^3 t) V$,对载波f = 6.5 MHz余弦载波进行调频和调相,要求 $\Delta f_m = 50 kHz$ 。写出 u_{FM} 和 u_{FM} 表达式,计算卡森带宽 BW_{CR} 。如果振幅减小为原来的一半,频率增加一倍,分析 u_{FM} 和 u_{PM} 的带宽变化

解:
$$\Omega = 5\pi \times 10^3 \, rad / s$$
 $F = \Omega / 2\pi = 2.5 kHz$

产生调频信号时, u_{FM} 的频率:

$$\omega(t) = \omega_{\rm C} + \Delta\omega(t) = 2\pi f + 2\pi \Delta f_{\rm m} \sin \Omega t$$
$$= 2\pi \times 6.5 \text{MHz} + 2\pi \times 50 k \text{Hz} \times \sin 5\pi \times 10^3 t$$
$$= 13\pi \times 10^6 + \pi \times 10^5 \sin 5\pi \times 10^3 t \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\phi(t) = \int_{0}^{t} \omega(t) dt = \int_{0}^{t} 13\pi \times 10^{6} + \pi \times 10^{5} \sin 5\pi \times 10^{3} t dt$$
$$= 13\pi \times 10^{6} t - 20\cos 5\pi \times 10^{3} + \phi_{0} \text{rad}$$

$$u_{\rm FM} = U_{\rm sm} \cos \varphi(t) = U_{\rm sm} \cos \left[13\pi \times 10^6 t - 20\cos(5\pi \times 10^6 t) + \varphi_{\rm O} \right]$$



$$u_{\rm O} = 0.2\sin(5\pi \times 10^3 t)$$

$$u_{\rm FM} = U_{\rm sm} \cos \varphi(t) = U_{\rm sm} \cos \left[13\pi \times 10^6 t - 20\cos(5\pi \times 10^6 t) + \varphi_{\rm O} \right]$$

产生调相信号时,

调相指数:
$$m_p = \Delta f_m / F = 50kHz / 2.5kHz = 20$$
 rad

$$u_{\rm PM}$$
的相位 $\varphi(t) = \omega_{\rm C} + \Delta \varphi(t) + \varphi_{\rm O} = 2\pi f_{\rm c} t + m_{\rm p} \sin \Omega t + \varphi_{\rm O}$
= $2\pi \times 6.5 \times 10^6 \, t + 20 \times \sin 5\pi \times 10^3 \, t + \varphi_{\rm O}$
= $13\pi \times 10^6 \, t + 20 \sin 5\pi \times 10^3 \, t + \varphi_{\rm O}$ rad

$$u_{\rm PM} = U_{\rm sm} \cos \varphi(t) = U_{\rm sm} \cos \left[13\pi \times 10^6 t + 20 \sin(5\pi \times 10^3 t) + \varphi_{\rm O} \right]$$

$$BW_{CR} = 2(\Delta f_m + F) = 2(m_p + 1)F \approx 2\Delta f_m = 2 \times 50kHz(105k Hz)$$

$$u_{\Omega}$$
: 振幅减半 u_{FM} : $\Delta f_{m} = K_{f} U_{\Omega m}$ $BW_{\text{CR}} = 60 kHz$

频率加倍
$$u_{PM}$$
: $\Delta f_m = m_p F = K_P U_{\Omega m} F$ $BW_{CR} = 110 kHz$

谢谢!