



第六章 数字信号的频带传输

信息与通信工程学院

无线信号处理与网络实验室(WSPN)

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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)
- 频率键控 (FSK)
- 相位键控 (PSK)
- 正交幅度调制 (QAM)

波形设计

■ 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

码型设计

6.2.1 二进制启闭键控(OOK/2ASK)

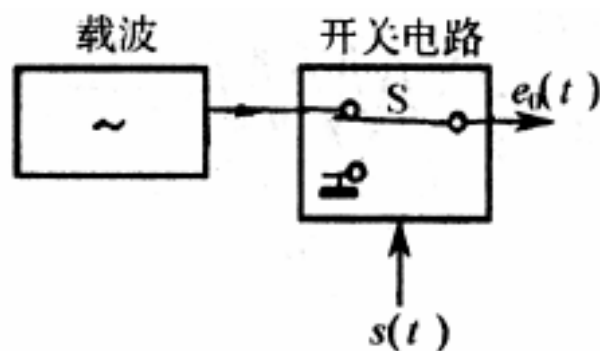
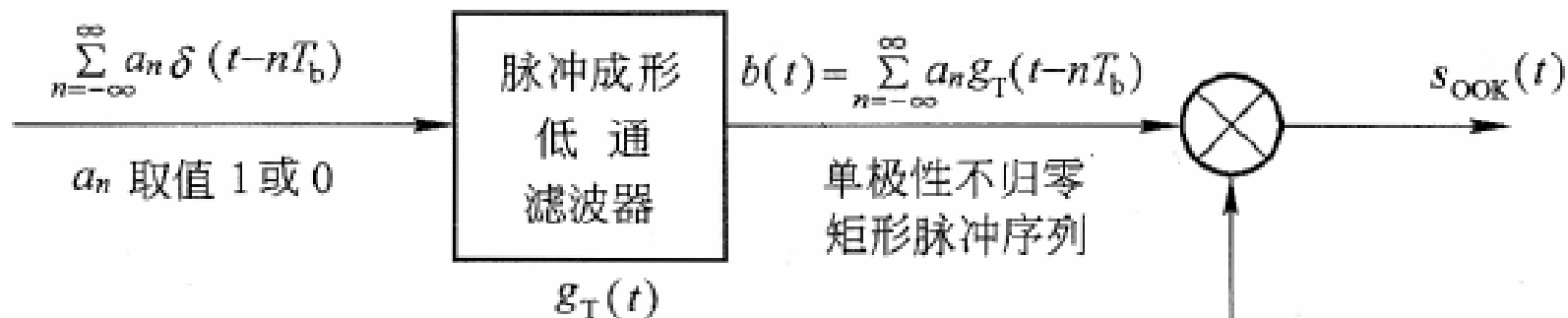
- 定义：

用二进制数字基带信号控制正弦载波的幅度

$$s_{OOK}(t) = A_c \left[\sum_n a_n g_T(t - nT_s) \right] \cos 2\pi f_c t, \quad a_n \in \{0, 1\}$$
$$= \begin{cases} s_1(t) = A_c \cos 2\pi f_c t, & \text{"传号"} \\ s_2(t) = 0, & \text{"空号"} \end{cases}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T_s$$

其中, $a_n = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{以概率 } p \\ 1, & \text{以概率 } 1 - p \end{cases}$

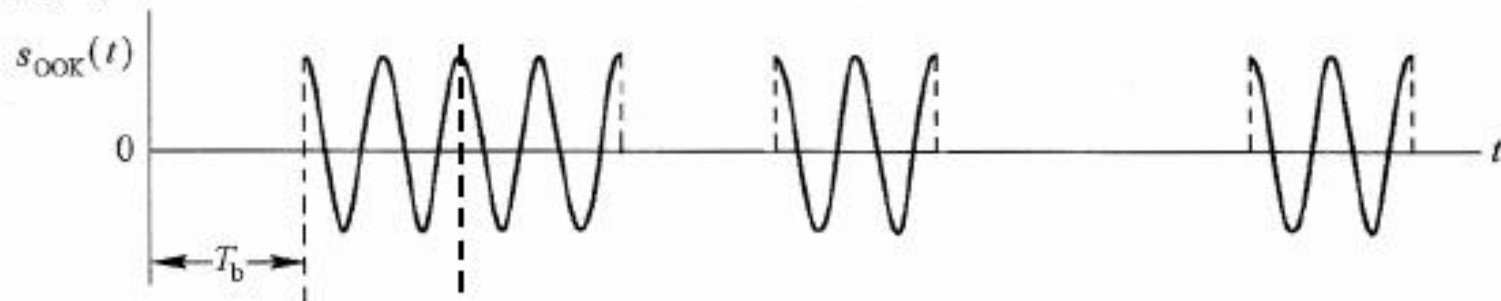
6.2.1 OOK信号的产生



通断键控(OOK)信号

二进制序列 $\{a_n\}$

0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1



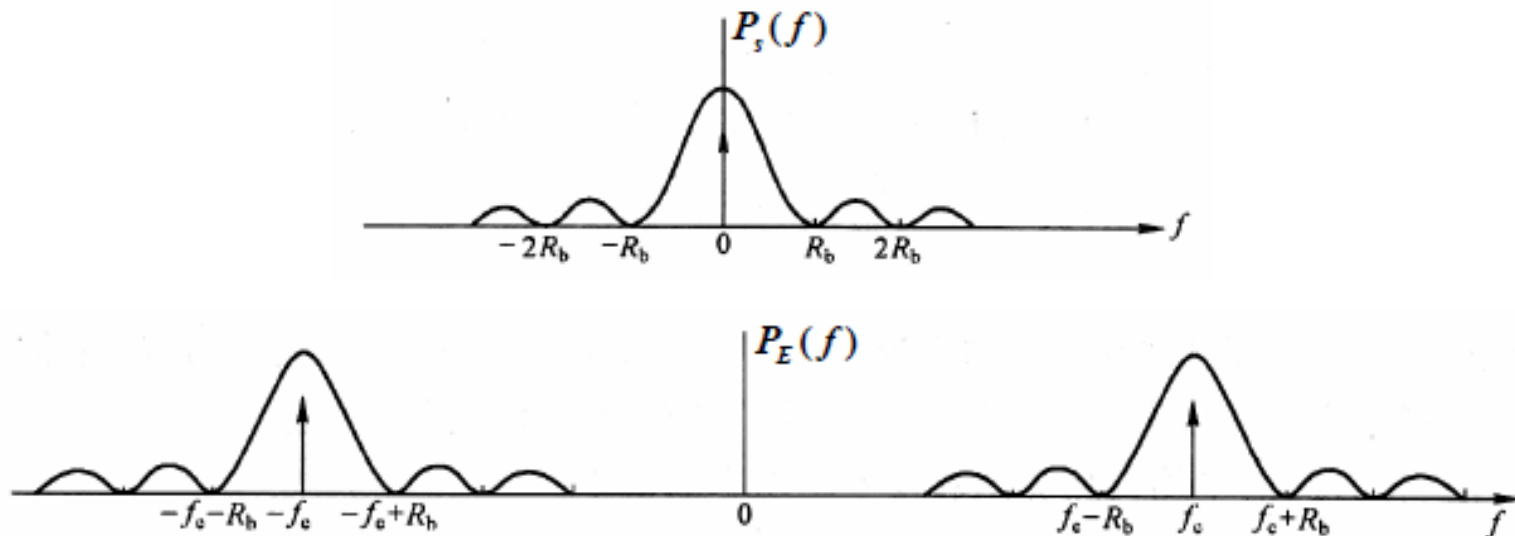
$$T_b = 2T_c$$

6.2.1 2ASK信号的谱结构

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

$s(t) = \sum_n a_n g_T(t - nT_s)$: 单极性不归零矩形脉冲序列

$$\begin{aligned} P_s(f) &= \frac{\sigma_a^2}{T_s} |G(f)|^2 + \frac{m_a^2}{T_s^2} \sum_m \left| G\left(\frac{m}{T_s}\right) \right|^2 \delta\left(f - \frac{m}{T_s}\right) \\ &= \sigma_a^2 A^2 T_s \text{sinc}^2(fT_s) + A^2 m_a^2 \delta(f) \end{aligned}$$



■ 信号带宽: $B = 2W \simeq \frac{2}{T_s} = 2R_b$



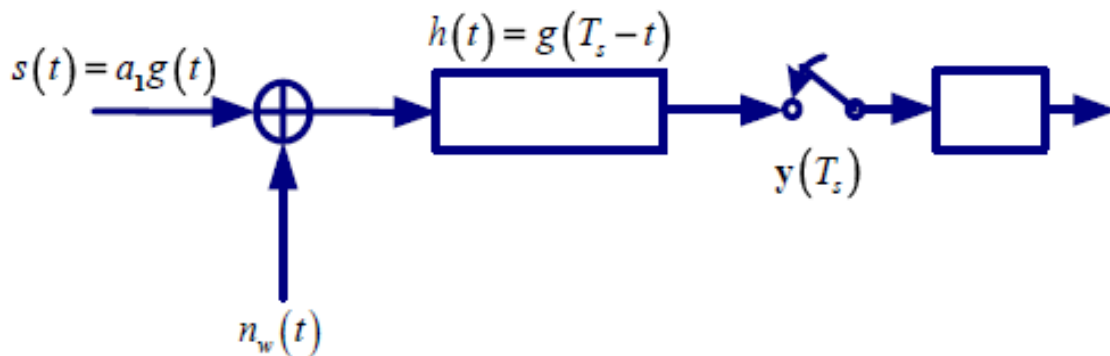
6.2.1 OOK信号的解调和误比特率

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

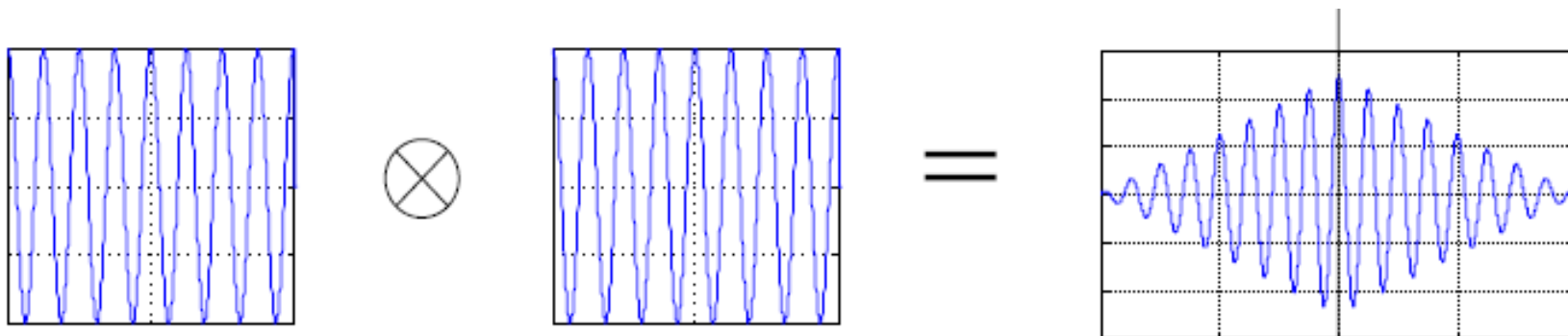
6.2.1 OOK匹配滤波器解调的性能

■ 匹配滤波器

$$r(t) = s_{OOK}(t) + n_w(t) = \begin{cases} s_1(t) + n_w(t), & \text{"传号"} \\ n_w(t), & \text{"空号"}, 0 \leq t \leq T_s \end{cases}$$



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



6.2.1 OOK匹配滤波器解调的性能

- 假定发送'1': $r(t) = s_1(t) + n_w(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= \int_0^t r(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau \\ &= \underbrace{\int_0^t s_1(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau}_{E_1} + \underbrace{\int_0^t n_w(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau}_{Z} \end{aligned}$$

抽样时刻 $t = T_b$, $y(T_b) = \underline{E_1} + \underline{Z}$

$$E(y|s_1) = E_1 + E(Z|s_1) = E_1 = \frac{A^2 T_b}{2}$$

$$D(y|s_1) = E[(y - E_1)^2 | s_1] = E(Z^2 | s_1) = \frac{N_0 E_1}{2}$$

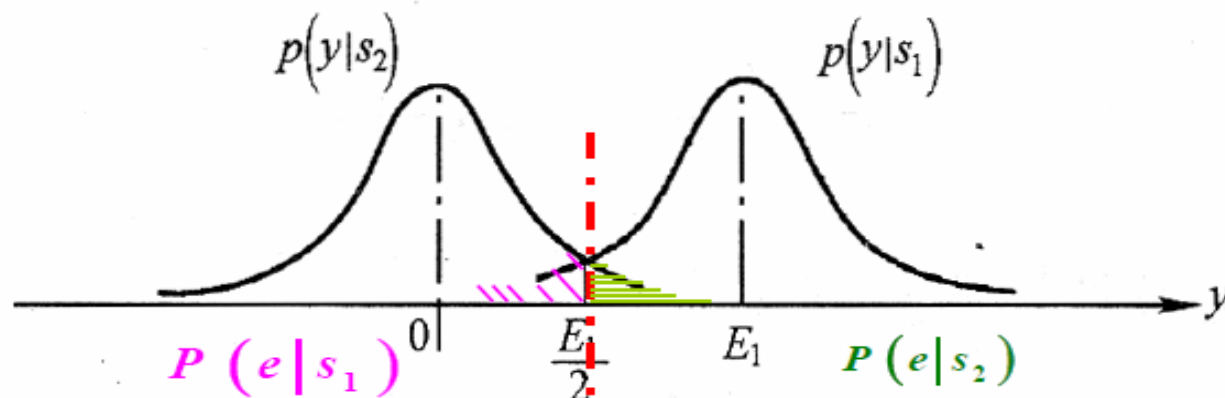
$$\longrightarrow p(y|s_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi N_0 E_1}} \exp \left[-\frac{(y - E_1)^2}{N_0 E_1} \right]$$

6.2.1 OOK匹配滤波器解调的性能

- 假定发送'0': $r(t) = s_2(t) + n_w(t) = n_w(t)$

$$y(T_b) = Z \rightarrow E(y|s_2) = 0, D(y|s_2) = \frac{N_0 E_1}{2}$$

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



6.2.1 OOK匹配滤波器解调的性能

■ 平均误比特率

$$\begin{aligned}P_b &= P(s_1) \cdot P(e|s_1) + P(s_2) \cdot P(e|s_2) \\&= P(s_1) \int_{-\infty}^{V_T} p(y|s_1) dy + P(s_2) \int_{V_T}^{\infty} p(y|s_2) dy\end{aligned}$$

■ 最佳门限电平：使平均误比特率最小

$$\frac{\partial P_b}{\partial V_T} = 0 \longrightarrow V_T = \frac{N_0}{2} \ln \frac{P(s_2)}{P(s_1)} + \frac{E_1}{2} \xrightarrow{P(s_1) = P(s_2) = 1/2} V_T = \frac{E_1}{2}$$

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

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

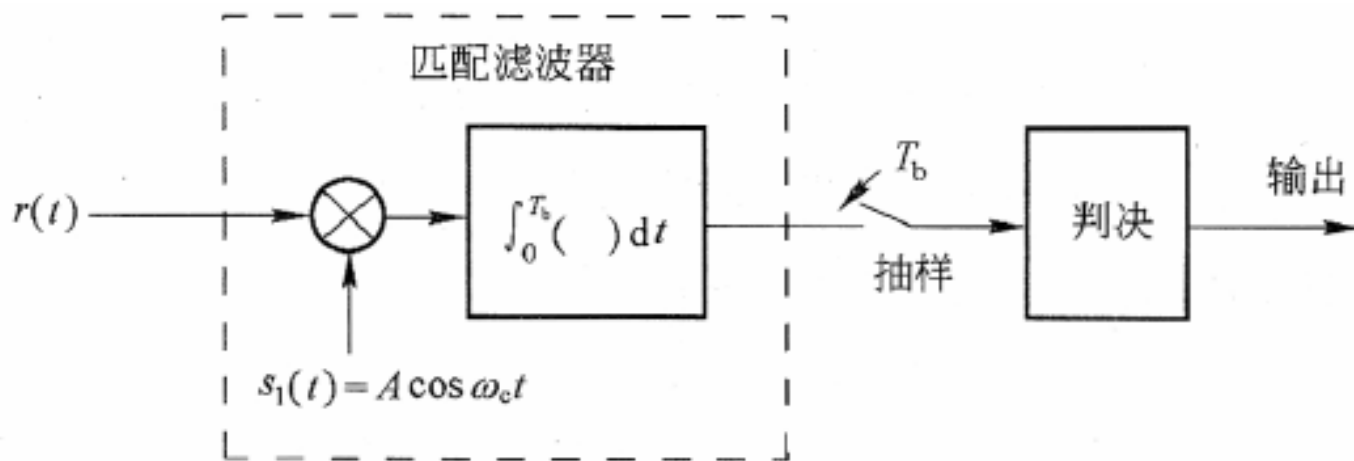
$$\text{其中 } E_b = \frac{1}{2}(E_1 + E_2) = \frac{1}{2}(A^2 T_b / 2 + 0) = \frac{A^2 T_b}{4} \sim \text{每比特能量}$$

6.2.1 OOK匹配滤波器解调

- 抽样点 $y(T_b)$ ，相乘+积分的相关型解调器。

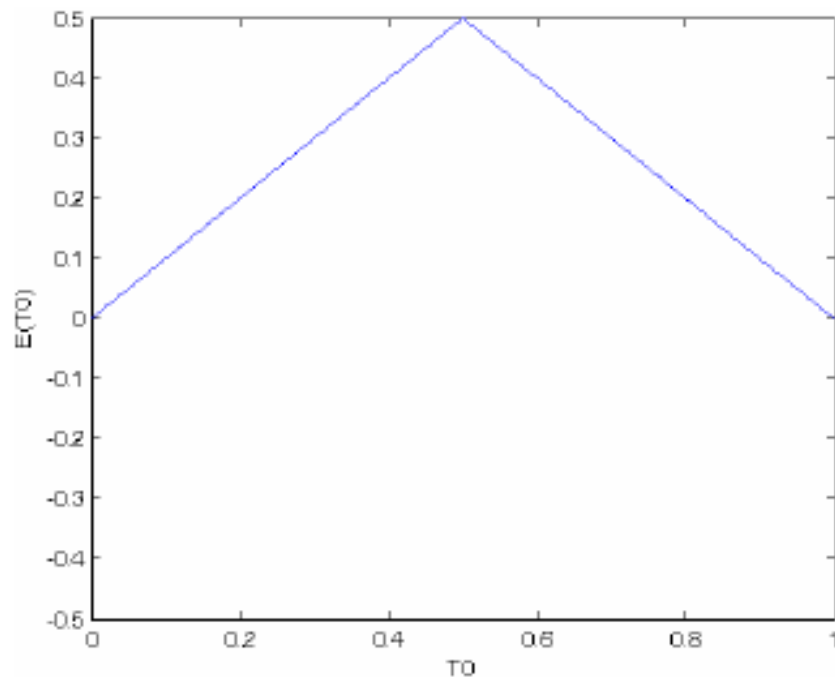
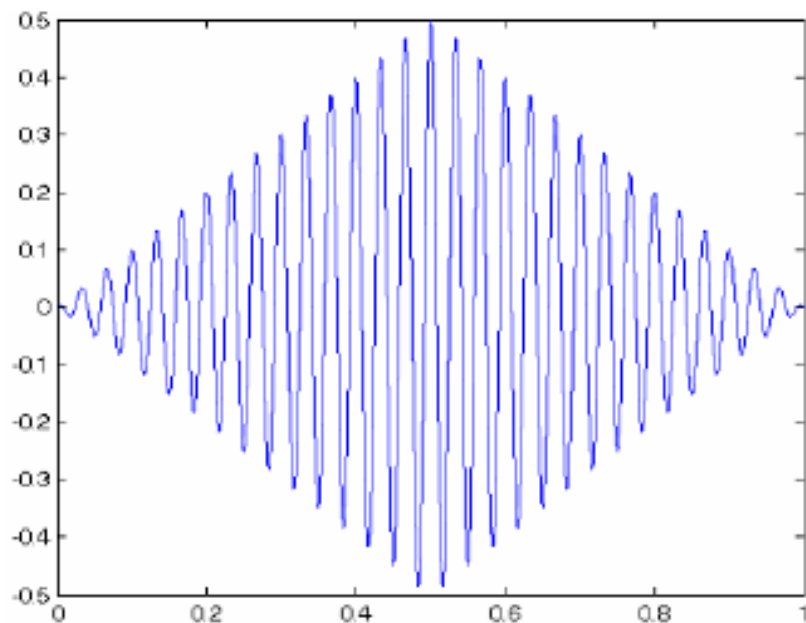
$$y(t) = \int_0^{T_b} r(\tau) h(t - \tau) d\tau = \int_0^{T_b} r(\tau) s_1(T_b - t + \tau) d\tau$$

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



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

6.2.1 OOK匹配滤波器解调的性能

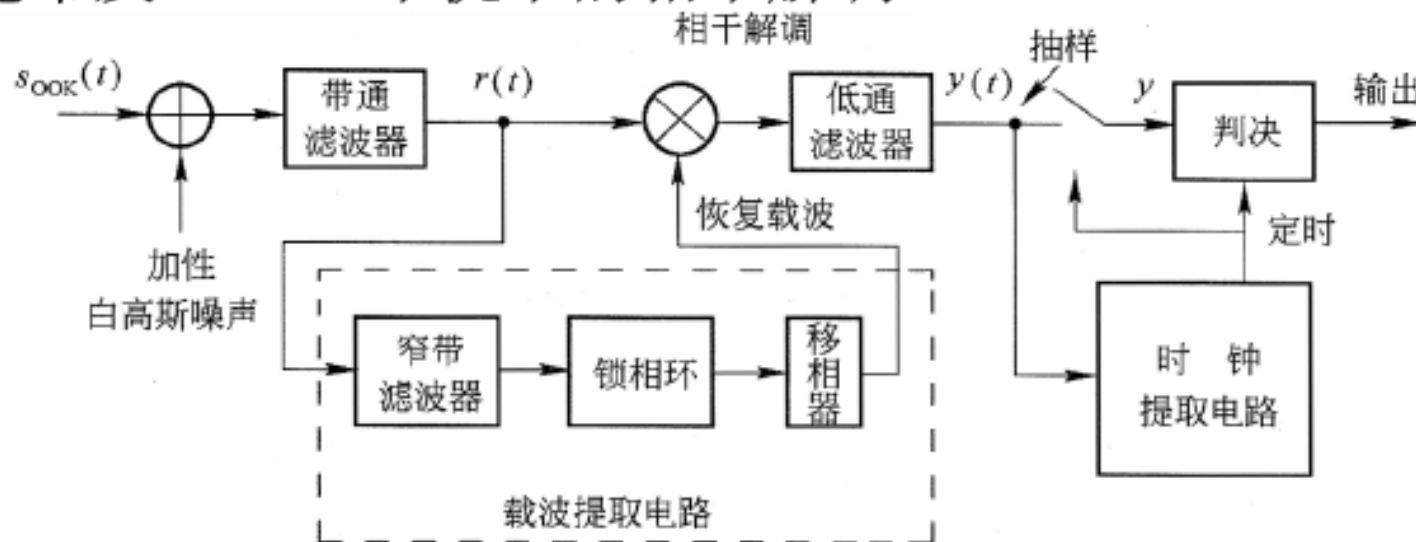


直接进行匹配滤波解调对定时
要求非常高

与相干载波相乘再匹配滤波对定
时的要求大大降低

6.2.1 OOK的LPF相干解调

在宽带及**AWGN**干扰下的相干解调



$$r(t) = \begin{cases} A \cos \omega_c t + n(t), & \text{传号} \\ n(t), & \text{空号} \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq t \leq T_b$$

$$n_{NB}(t) = n_c(t) \cos \omega_c t - n_s(t) \sin \omega_c t$$

$$E\{n_{NB}(t)\} = E\{n_c(t)\} = E\{n_s(t)\} = 0 \quad \sigma_n^2 = \sigma_{n_c}^2 = \sigma_{n_s}^2 = N_0 B \triangleq \sigma^2$$

$$y(t) = r(t) 2 \cos \omega_c t \big|_{LPF} = \begin{cases} A + n_c(t), & \text{传号} \\ n_c(t), & \text{空号} \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq t \leq T_b$$

6.2.1 OOK匹配滤波器解调的性能

■ 抽样时刻: $y = \begin{cases} A + n_c \\ n_c \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} p(y|s_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left[-\frac{(y-A)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] \\ p(y|s_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \end{cases}$

$P(s_1) = P(s_2) = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $V_T = \frac{A}{2}$

■ $P_b = P(e|s_1) = \int_{-\infty}^{A/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left[-\frac{(y-A)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] dy$

$$= Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{A^2 T_b}{4N_0} \cdot \frac{1}{BT_b}}\right)$$

$$P_{b, MF} = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_0}}\right) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{A^2 T_b}{4N_0}}\right)$$

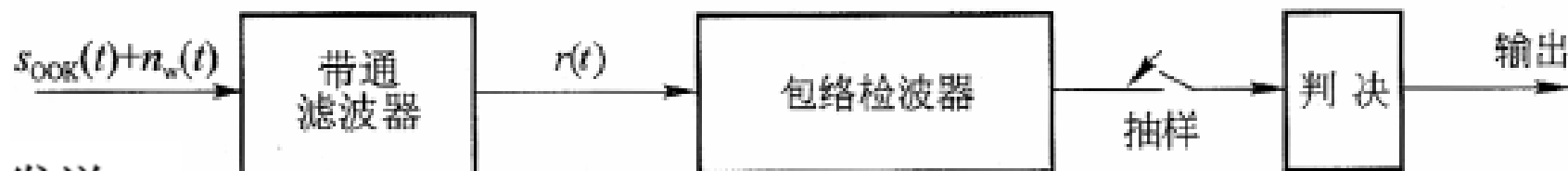
$$\sigma^2 = N_0 B$$

$$E_b = \frac{A^2 T_b}{4}$$



LPF解调性能差于匹配滤波器解调.

6.2.1 OOK信号的非相干解调



■ 发送 s_1 :

$$r(t) = [A + n_c(t)] \cos \omega_c t - n_s(t) \sin \omega_c t$$

$$V(t) = \sqrt{[A + n_c(t)]^2 + n_s^2(t)}$$

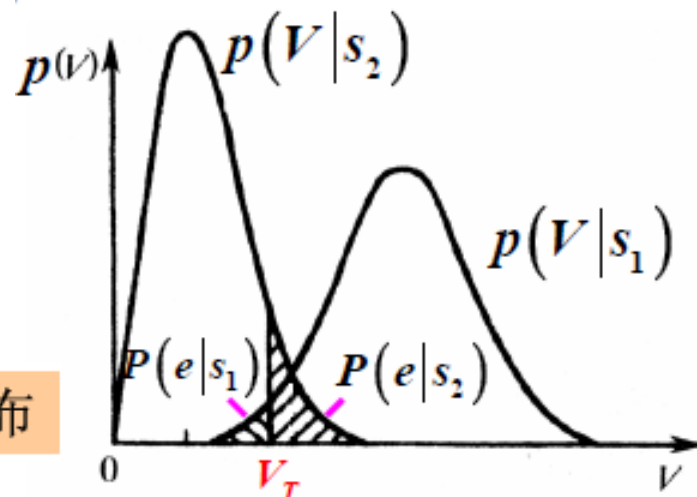
$$p(V|s_1) = \frac{V}{\sigma^2} I_0\left(\frac{AV}{\sigma^2}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{V^2 + A^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \quad \sim \text{广义瑞利分布}$$

■ 发送 s_2 :

$$r(t) = n_c(t) \cos \omega_c t - n_s(t) \sin \omega_c t$$

$$V(t) = \sqrt{n_c^2(t) + n_s^2(t)}$$

$$p(V|s_2) = \frac{V}{\sigma^2} \exp\left(-\frac{V^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \quad \sim \text{瑞利分布}$$



6.2.1 OOK信号的非相干解调

$$P_b = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{V_T} p(V|s_1) dV + \int_{V_T}^{\infty} p(V|s_2) dV \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial P_b}{\partial V_T} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{A^2}{\sigma^2} \gg 1 \text{ 时, } V_T \approx \frac{A}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_b &\approx \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{erfc} \left(\sqrt{\frac{A^2}{8\sigma^2}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \exp \left(-\frac{A^2}{8\sigma^2} \right) \approx \frac{1}{2} \exp \left(-\frac{A^2}{8\sigma^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \exp \left(-\frac{E_b}{2N_0} \cdot \frac{R_b}{B} \right) \end{aligned}$$

高SNR时，非相干解调的平均误码率是SNR的负指数函数



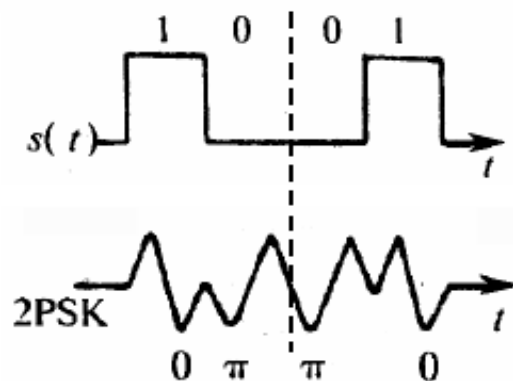
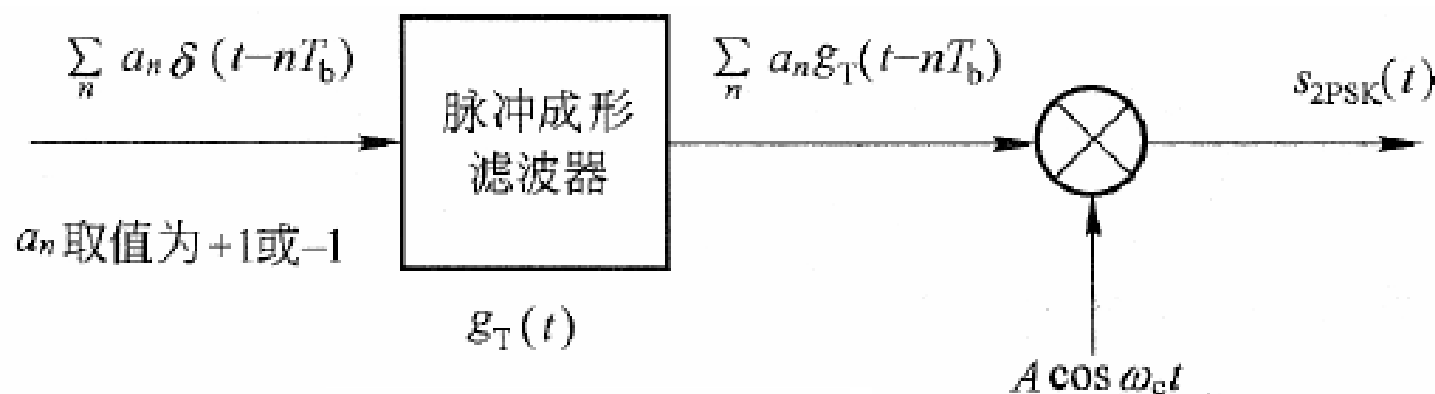
6.2.3 二进制移相键控 (2PSK)

- 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（**0**和 π ）
 - 发**1**时（传号）
 - 发**0**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

$$s_{2PSK}(t) = A \left[\sum_n a_n g_T(t - nT_b) \right] \cos \omega_c t \quad \text{where } a_n \in \{+1, -1\}$$

$$= \begin{cases} s_1(t) = A \cos \omega_c t, & \text{“传号”} \\ s_2(t) = -A \cos \omega_c t = A \cos(\omega_c t + \pi), & \text{“空号”} \end{cases}$$

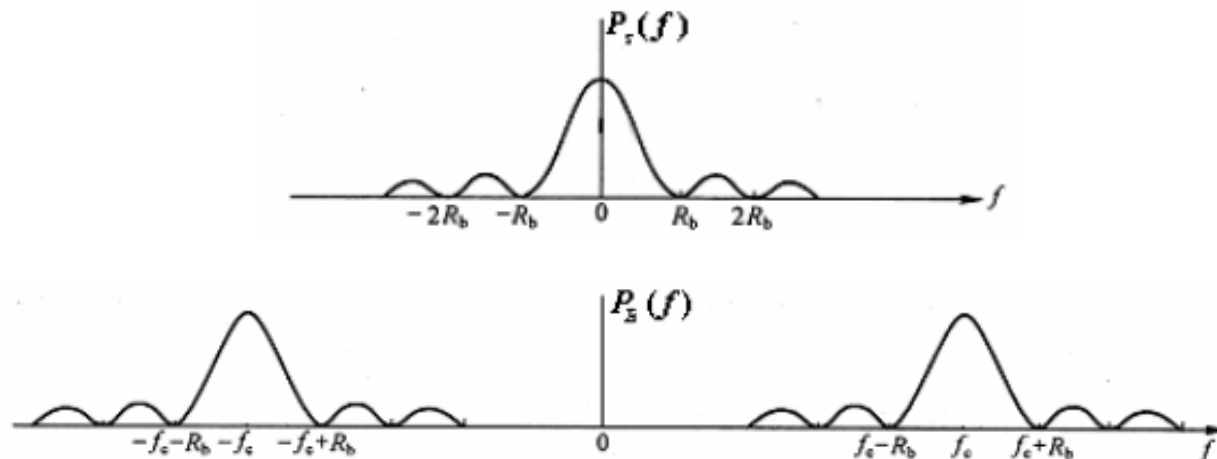


6.2.3 2PSK信号的频谱结构

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

$$s(t) = \sum_n a_n g(t - nT_s) \quad \sim \text{双极性不归零矩形脉冲序列}$$

$$P_s(f) = \frac{\sigma_a^2}{T_s} |G(f)|^2 = \sigma_a^2 A^2 T_s \cdot S_a^2(\pi f T_s)$$

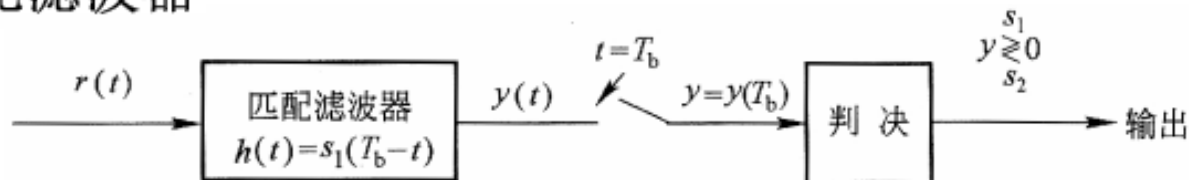


$$\text{信号带宽: } \frac{2}{T_s} = 2R_b.$$

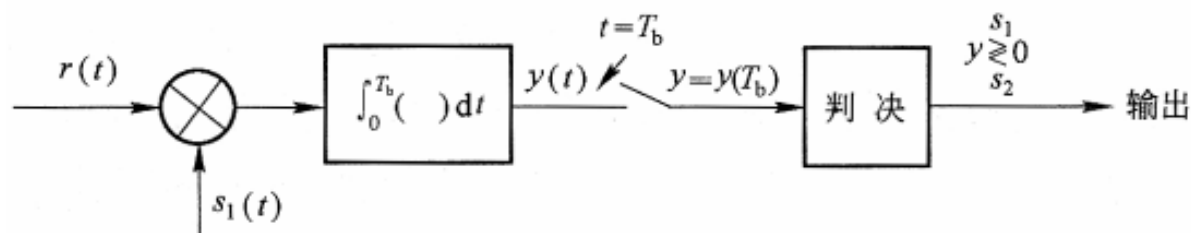
无离散载频分量，只有连续谱

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 : $y(T_b) = -E_b + Z$

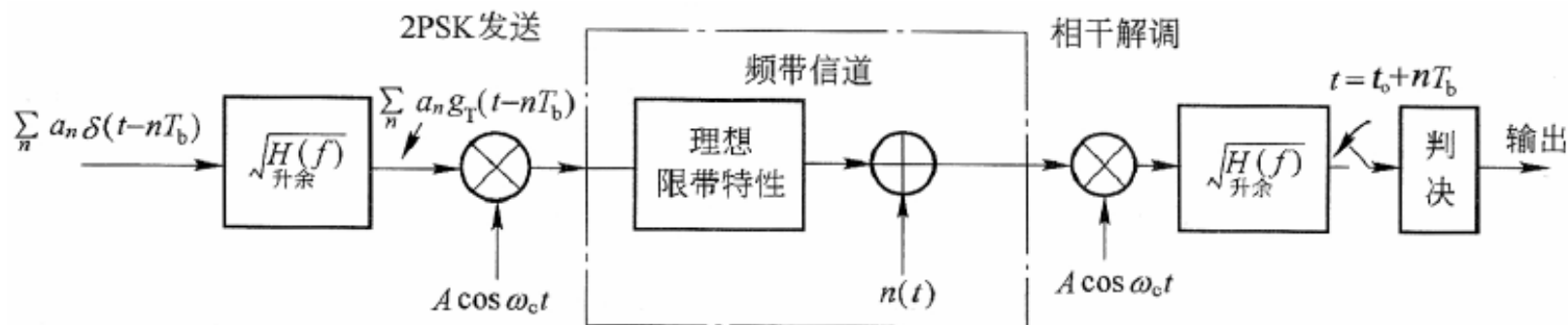
$$P(s_1) = P(s_2) = 1/2$$

$$V_T = 0$$

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

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）

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

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

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

- 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

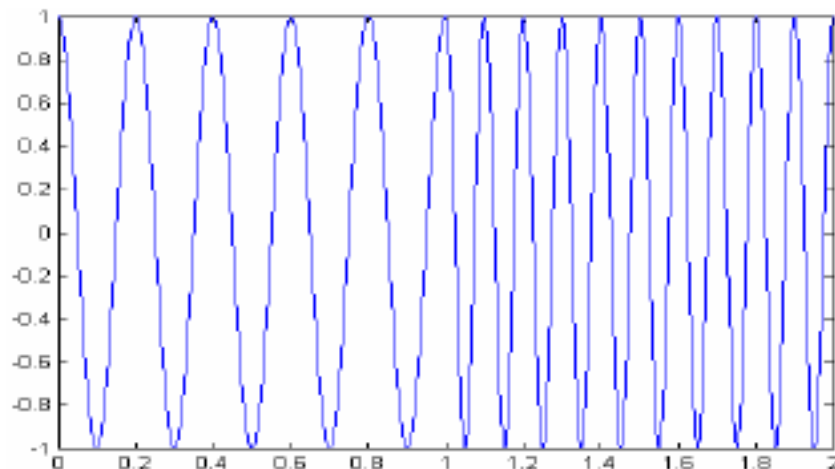


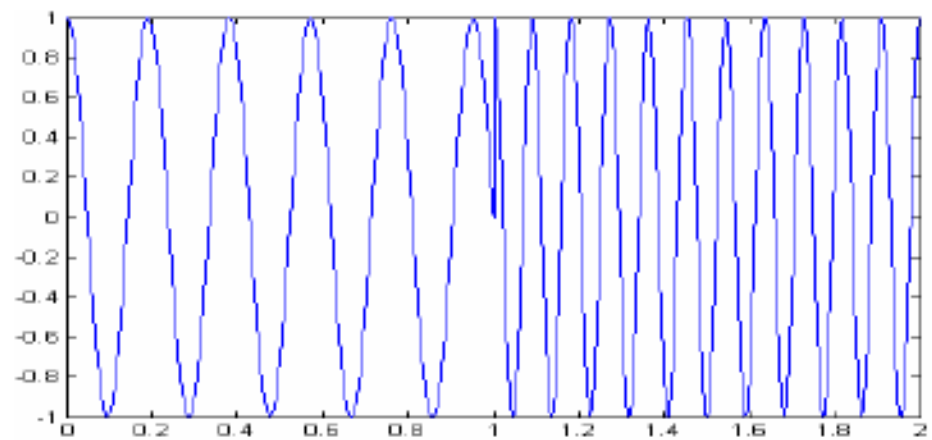
$$S_{\text{FSK}}(t) = A \cos \left[2\pi f_c t + 2\pi k_f \int_{-\infty}^t b(\tau) d\tau \right]$$
$$= \text{Re} \left[v(t) e^{j2\pi f_c t} \right]$$

■ 复包络:

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

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





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

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

6.2.2 2FSK的相关系数

■ 两信号波形之间的互相关系数

$$E_1 = E_2 = \frac{A^2 T_b}{2} = E_b$$

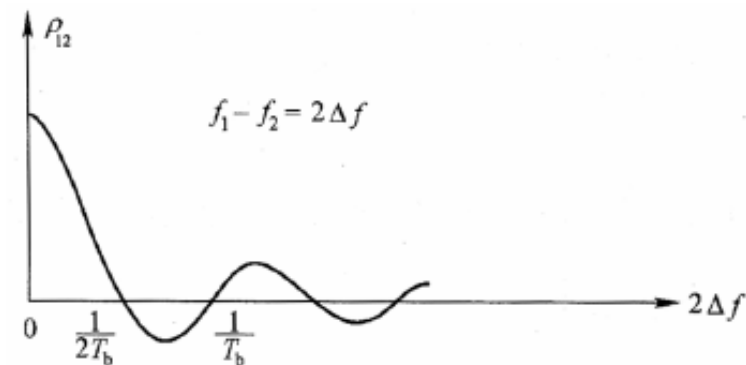
$$\rho_{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{E_1 E_2}} \int_0^{T_s} s_1(t) s_2^*(t) dt = \frac{1}{E_b} \int_0^{T_s} s_1(t) s_2(t) dt$$

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

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

$$= \text{sinc}(4f_c T_b) + \text{sinc}(4\Delta f T_b)$$

$$\simeq \text{sinc}(4\Delta f T_b) \quad \leftarrow f_c T_b \gg 1$$



$$\rho_{12} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 4\Delta f T_b = n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

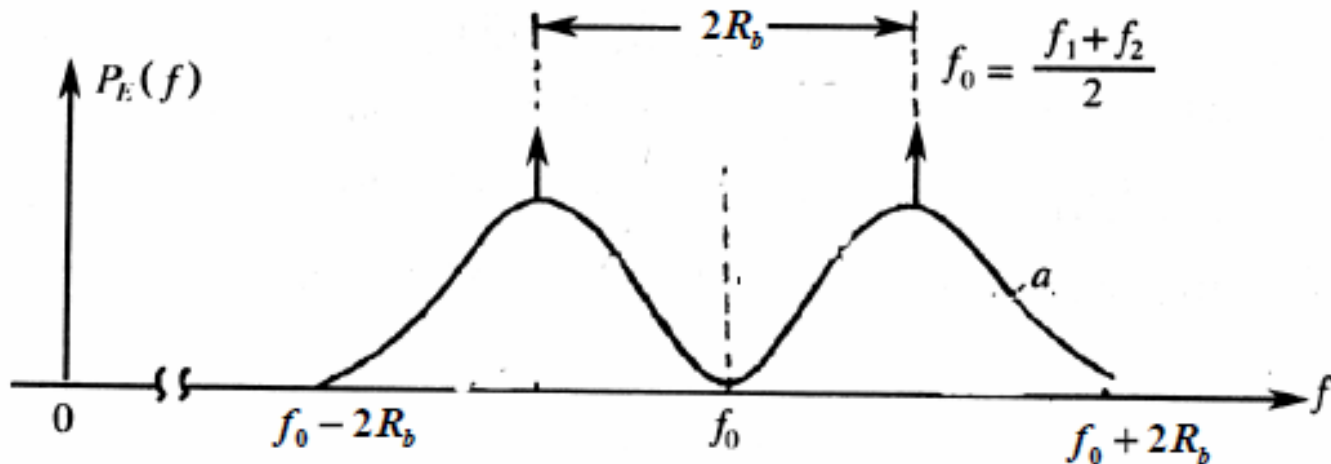
$$n = 1$$

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

■ 当 $f_1 - f_2 \gg R_b$ 时, $\rho_{12} \simeq 0$

6.2.2 2FSK信号的频谱结构

■ 信号带宽



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

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： $B_{FSK} = 2\Delta f + R_s$
- 升余弦基带波形，滚降因子为 α 时： $B_{FSK} = 2\Delta f + (1 + \alpha)R_s$

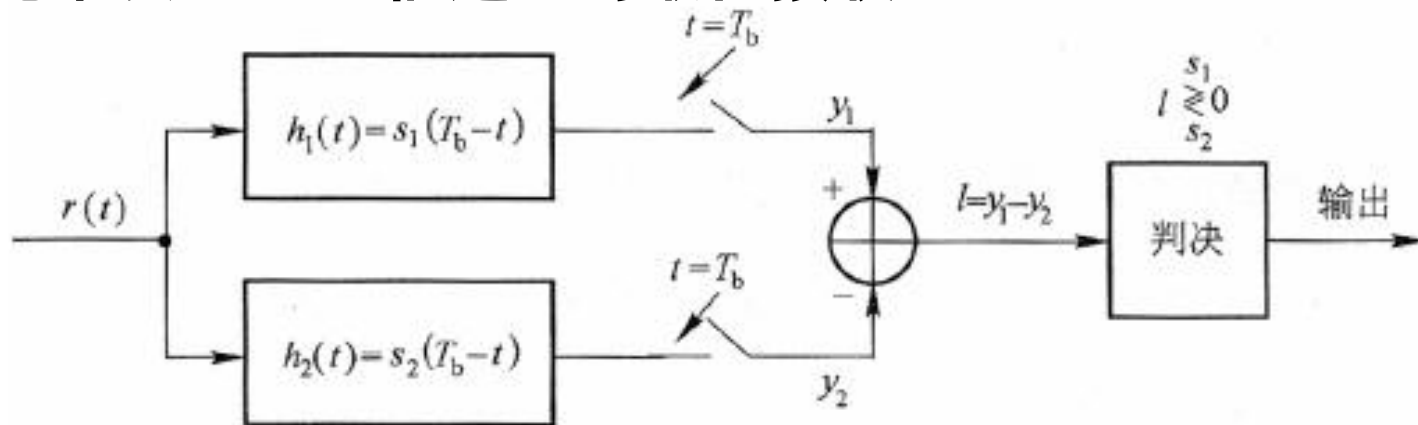


6.2.2 2FSK信号的解调

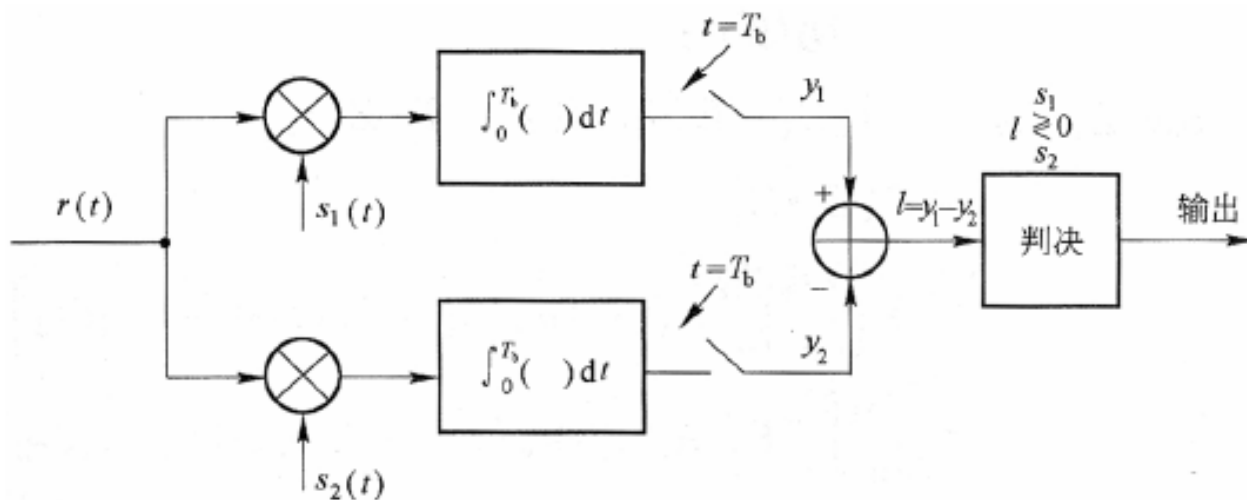
- MF解调
- 相干解调
- 非相干解调
 - 鉴频器
 - 包络检波

6.2.2 2FSK信号的MF解调

■ 宽带及AWGN信道下的最佳接收



(a) 匹配滤波器



(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 $s_1(t)$:

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

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

$$\begin{cases} Z_1 = n_w(t) \otimes h_1(t)|_{t=T_b} = \int_0^{T_b} n_w(t) s_1(t) dt \\ Z_2 = n_w(t) \otimes h_2(t)|_{t=T_b} = \int_0^{T_b} n_w(t) s_2(t) dt \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} R_{z_1 z_2}(\tau) &= R_{z_1}(-\tau) \otimes R_{z_2}(\tau) \\ &= R_{n_w}(\tau) \otimes R_{s_1 s_2}(\tau) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

■ 发送 $s_2(t)$:

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

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

■ 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: $l \leq V_T: s_2 \text{ or } s_1$

■ 如 $s_1(t)$ 与 $s_2(t)$ 等概: $V_T = E_b/2$

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

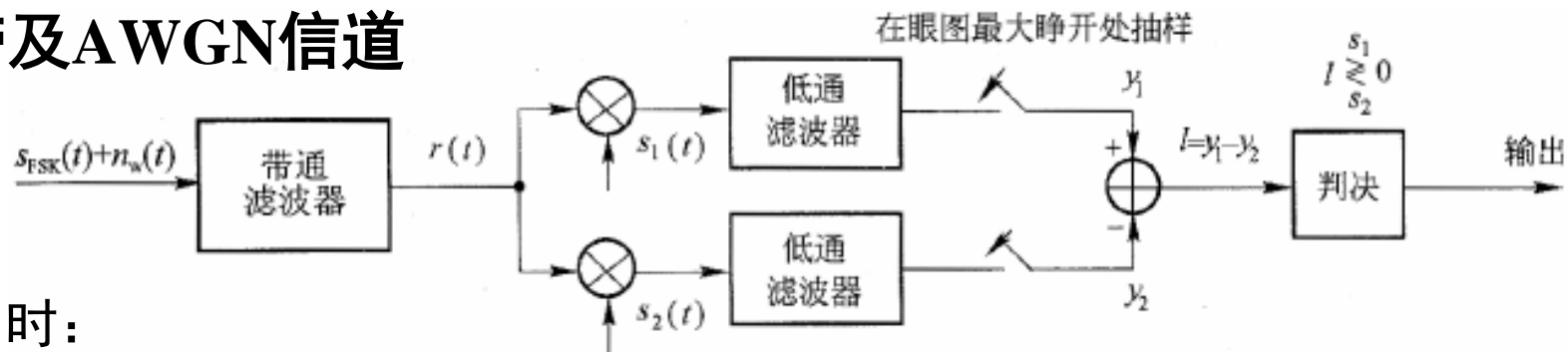
■ 发送 $s_2(t)$:

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

- $\rho = 0$ 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;
- $\rho = 0$ 但 $E_1 = 0$ 或 $E_2 = 0$ 时, 最佳接收机是单支路MF的形式;

6.2.2 2FSK信号的LPF相干解调

宽带及AWGN信道



■ 发送 s_1 时:

$$y_1 = A + n_1, \quad y_2 = n_2,$$

$$l = A + n_1 - n_2 \sim N(A, 2N_0B)$$

■ 发送 s_2 时:

$$y_1 = n_1, \quad y_2 = A + n_2,$$

$$l = -A + n_1 - n_2 \sim N(-A, 2N_0B)$$

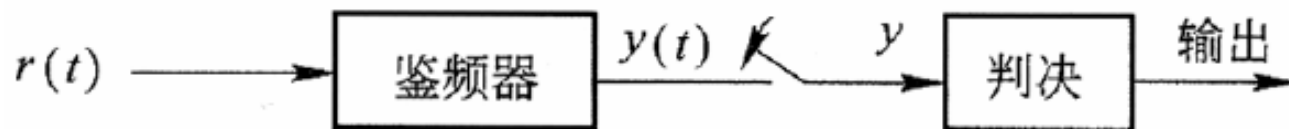
$$B_{min} = \frac{1}{2T_s} + \frac{2}{T_s} = \frac{2.5}{T_s}$$

■ 平均误码率:

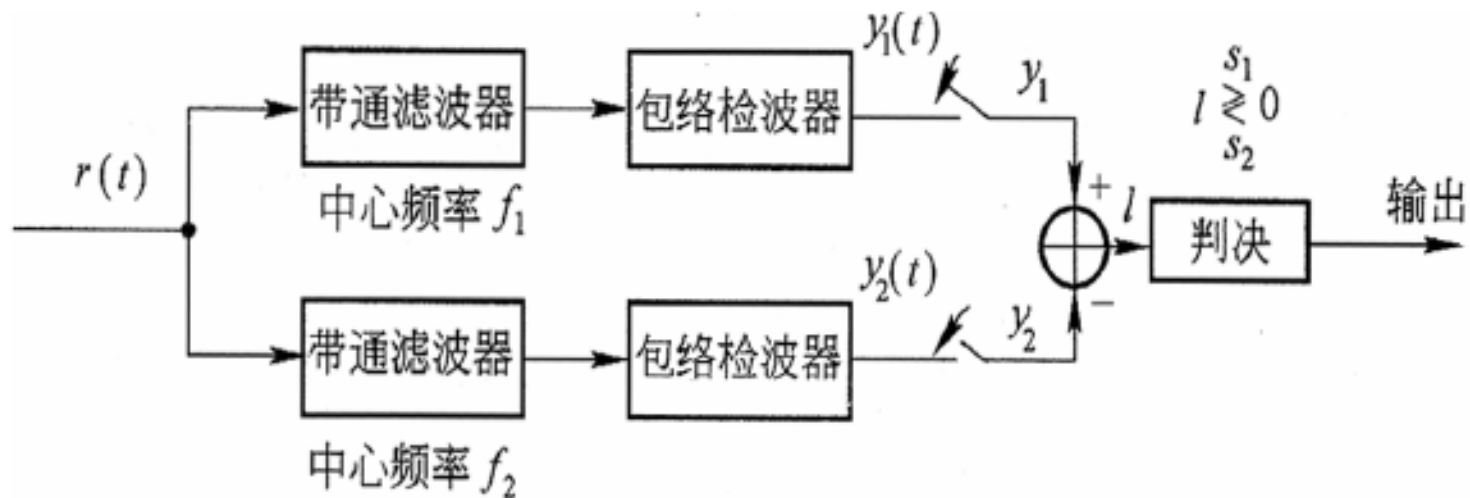
$$P_{b,LPF} = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{A^2}{2N_0B}}\right) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_0} \cdot \frac{1}{BT_s}}\right) \geq Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_0} \cdot \frac{1}{2.5}}\right) > P_{b,MF} = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_0}}\right)$$

6.2.2 2FSK信号的非相干解调

■ 鉴频器



■ 包络检波



6.2.2 2FSK信号的非相干解调

■ 包络检波

$$\begin{cases} r_1(t) = s_1(t) + n_1(t) & \text{or } n_1(t) \\ r_2(t) = n_2(t) & \text{or } s_2(t) + n_2(t) \end{cases}$$

■ 发送 s_1 :

$$y_1(t) = \sqrt{[A + n_{1c}(t)]^2 + n_{1s}^2(t)} \quad \sim \text{广义瑞利分布}$$

$$y_2(t) = \sqrt{n_{2c}^2(t) + n_{2s}^2(t)} \quad \sim \text{瑞利分布}$$

$$P(e|s_1) = P(y_1 < y_2 | s_1) = \int_0^\infty p(y_1 | s_1) \int_{y_1}^\infty p(y_2 | s_1) dy_2 dy_1$$

$$P(s_1) = P(s_2) \text{ 时, } P_b = \frac{1}{2} \exp\left(-\frac{A^2}{4\sigma^2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \exp\left(-\frac{E_b}{2N_0} \cdot \frac{R_b}{B}\right)$$



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

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

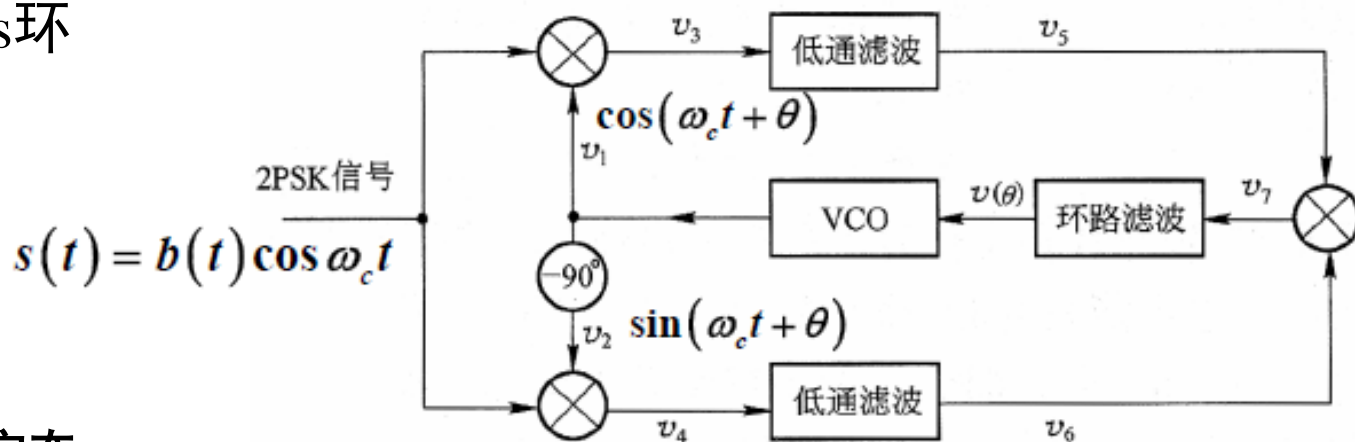
$$b^2(t) \cos^2 \omega_c t = \frac{1}{2} [b^2(t) + b^2(t) \cos 2\omega_c t]$$

$b^2(t)$ 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

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
- Costas环



■ 稳定态：

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

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

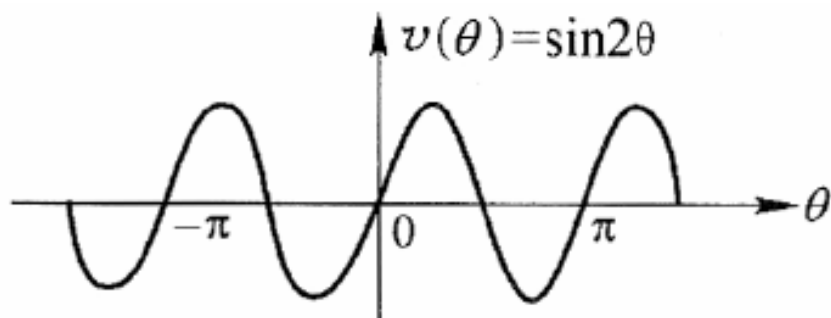
$$v_7(t) = v_5(t)v_6(t) = \frac{1}{8} b^2(t) \sin 2\theta \simeq \frac{1}{4} b^2(t) \theta$$

$v(\theta)$ 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 $\pm\pi$

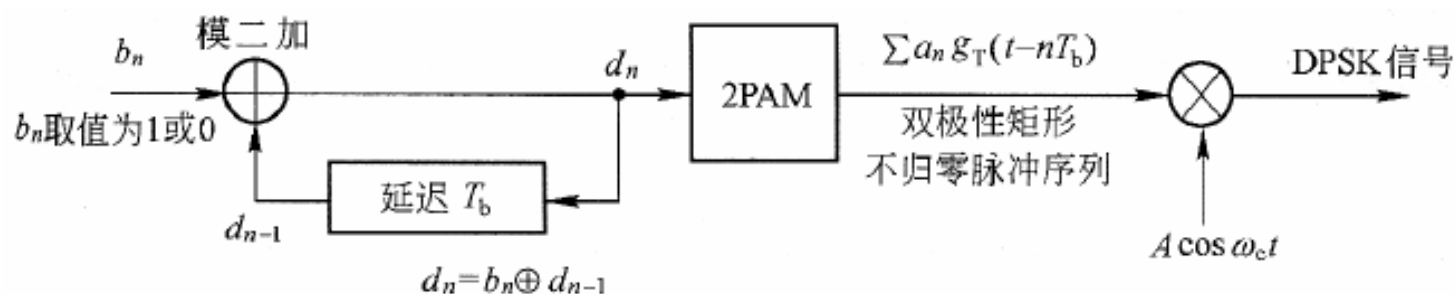


■ 解决办法：差分移位键控（DPSK）

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

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

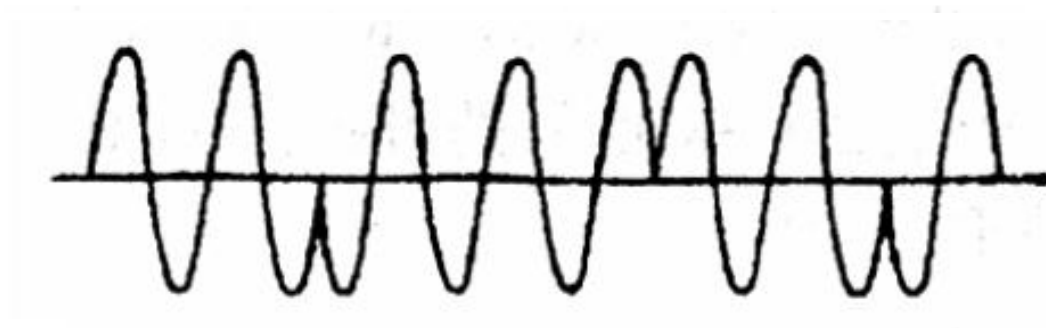


$\{b_n\}$		0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
$\{d_n\}$	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
$\{a_n\}$	-1	-1	-1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	-1	-1	+1
$\{\theta_n\}$	π	π	π	0	π	0	0	0	π	π	0
$\{\theta_n - \theta_{n-1}\}$		0	0	π	π	π	0	0	π	0	π

6.2.5 DPSK信号波形

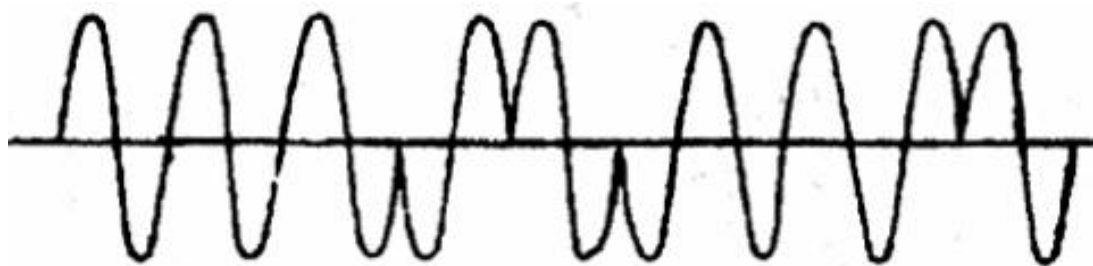
信息序列 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1

2PSK π π 0 0 0 π π 0



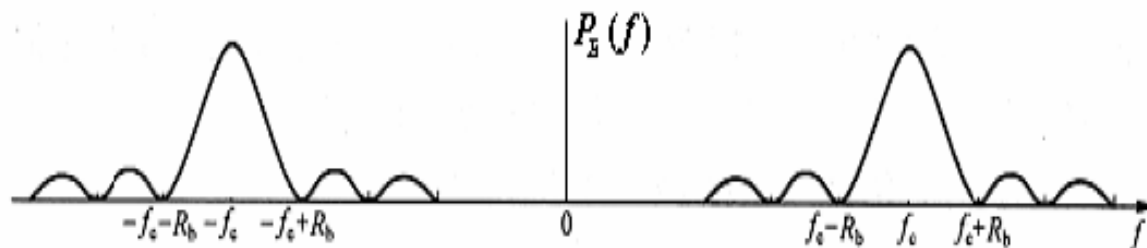
2DPSK π π π 0 π 0 0 0 π

(参考)



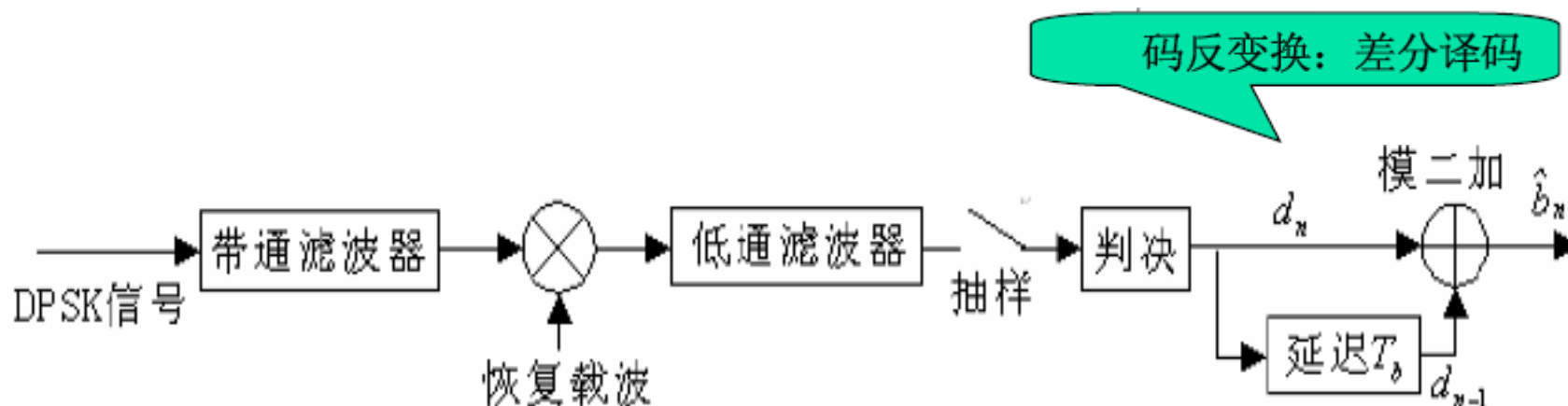
6.2.5 DPSK信号的频谱结构

- 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



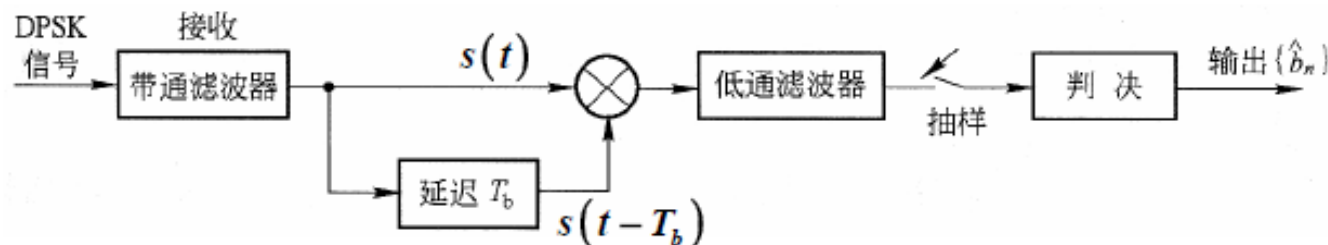
6.2.5 DPSK信号的接收（1）

■ 相干解调：同步检测法



6.2.5 DPSK信号的接收（2）

■ 差分相干解调：相位比较法



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

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

$$\xrightarrow[\omega_c T_b = 2\pi f_c T_b = 2\pi n]{\text{LPF}} \frac{\cos(\theta_n - \theta_{n-1})}{2}$$

判决准则： $\cos(\theta_n - \theta_{n-1}) \geq 0$: 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	0	0	1
$\{a_n\}$	-1	-1	-1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	-1	-1	+1
$\{\theta_n\}$	π	π	π	0	π	0	0	0	π	π	0
$\{\theta_n - \theta_{n-1}\}$		0	0	π	π	π	0	0	π	0	π
$\cos(\theta_n - \theta_{n-1})$		1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	1	-1
$\{\hat{b}_n\}$		0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1

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：

$$p_{cd} = p_b^2 + p_c^2 = p_b^2 + (1 - p_b)^2 = 1 - 2p_b + 2p_b^2$$

$$p_{ed} = 1 - p_{cd} = 2p_b - 2p_b^2 \simeq 2p_b: \text{当 } p_b \ll 1 \text{ 时}$$

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

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

■ 2FSK:

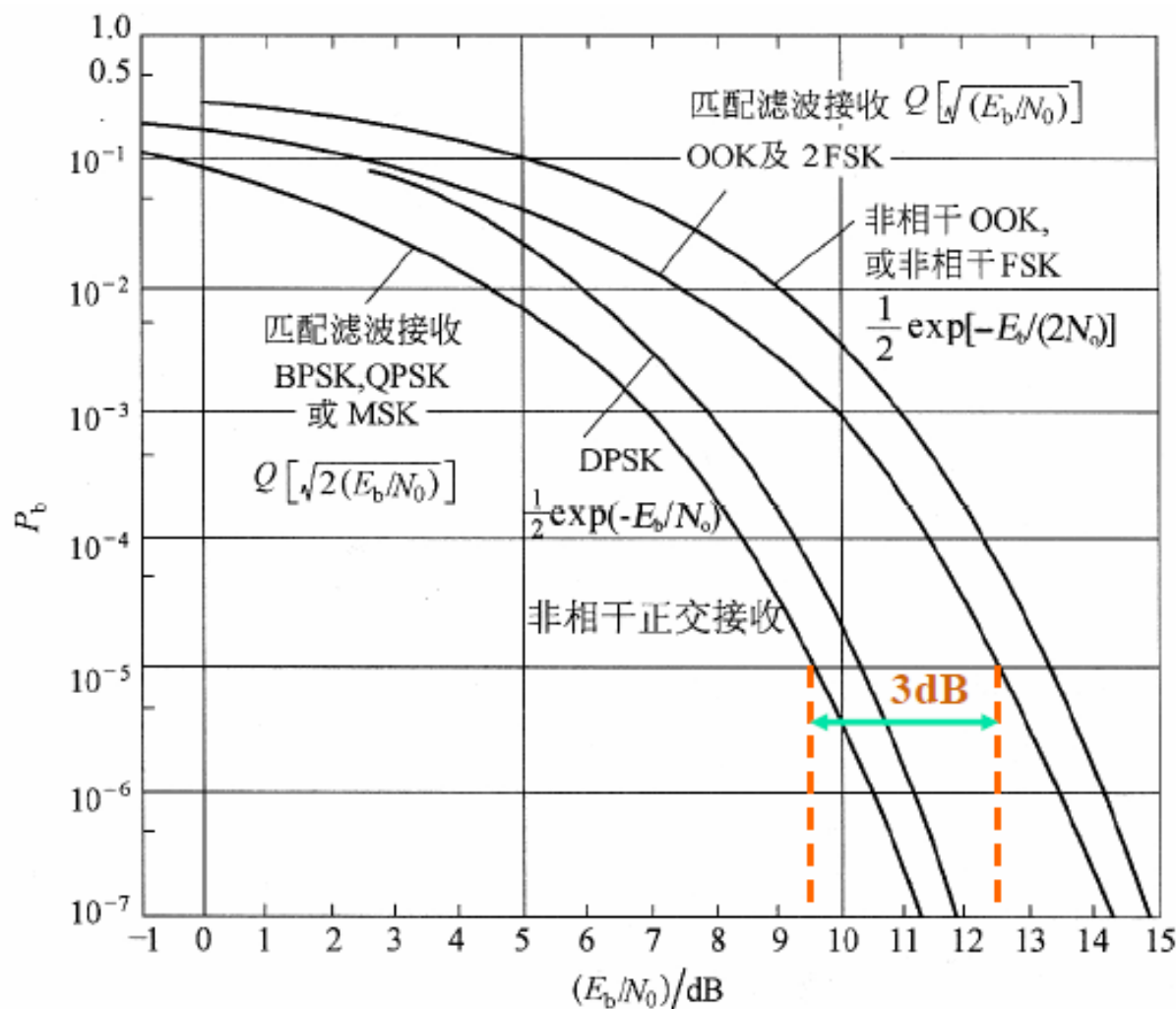
$$B_{FSK} = 2\Delta f + 2W.$$

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	$\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{2N_0}}\right)$	$\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left(\sqrt{\frac{A^2}{8\sigma^2}}\right)$	$\frac{1}{2} \exp\left(-\frac{A^2}{8\sigma^2}\right)$
■ 2FSK	$\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{2N_0}}\right)$	$\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left(\sqrt{\frac{A^2}{4\sigma^2}}\right)$	$\frac{1}{2} \exp\left(-\frac{A^2}{4\sigma^2}\right)$
■ 2PSK	$\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_0}}\right)$	$\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left(\sqrt{\frac{A^2}{2\sigma^2}}\right)$	
■ 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 $\infty=0$ 的升余弦频率特性, 频带宽度 $B=R_b$ 条件下得到的)

$$\frac{A^2}{2\sigma^2} = \frac{S}{N_0 B} = \frac{E_b}{N_0} \cdot \frac{R_b}{B}$$

$$\leq \frac{E_b}{N_0}$$

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



作业： 6.1~6.3, 6.6, 6.9, 6.10