《数字信号处理》课 程设计

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某雷达系统接收机框架如图 1 所示。

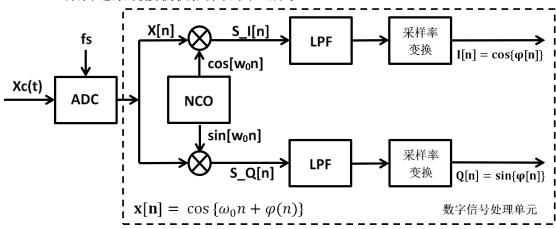


图 1 接收机原理框架

接收机输入 LFM 信号可描述为

$$x_c(t) = \sin\{2\pi(f_0 - \frac{B}{2})t + \pi \frac{B}{T}t^2\}, 0 \le t \le T$$

其中,接收信号中心频率 f_0 =(学号后两位数+120) MHz,调制带宽 B=10MHz,时 宽 T=50us,信号谱示意图如图 2。输出基带信号 I[n]、Q[n]数据率(采样率)为 12MHz

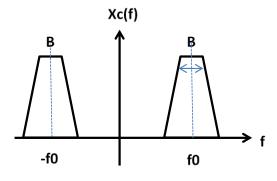


图 2 接收信号参数

1. 设计 ADC 的采样率 fs(低通采样或带通采样均可), 给出设计分析过程, 并给出中频 LFM 采样序列 x[n]的时域和频谱仿真结果。

采用低通采样

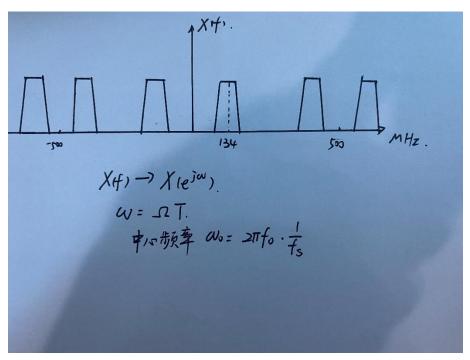
Xc(f)的截止频率为 fc=134+5=139MHz

根据奈奎斯特采样定理

采样率 fs≥2fc=278MHz

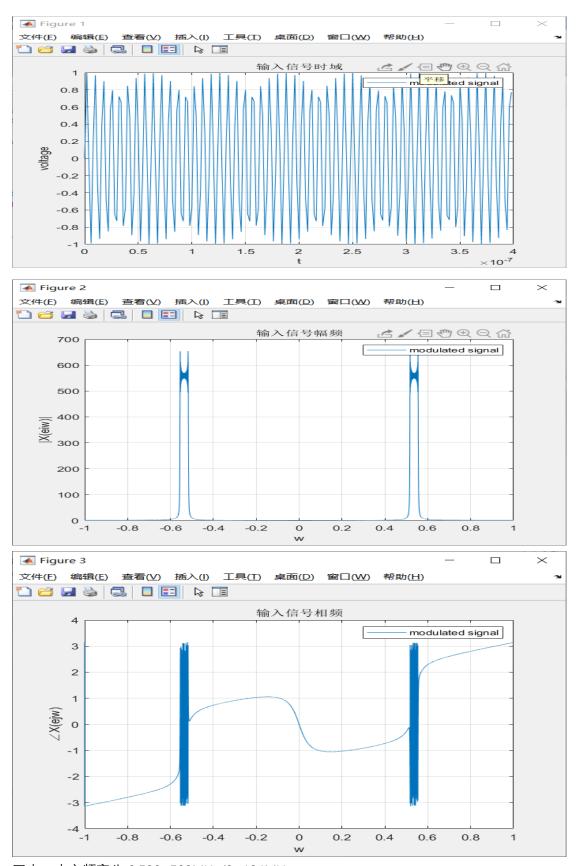
所以设计采样率为 500MHz

草图如下:



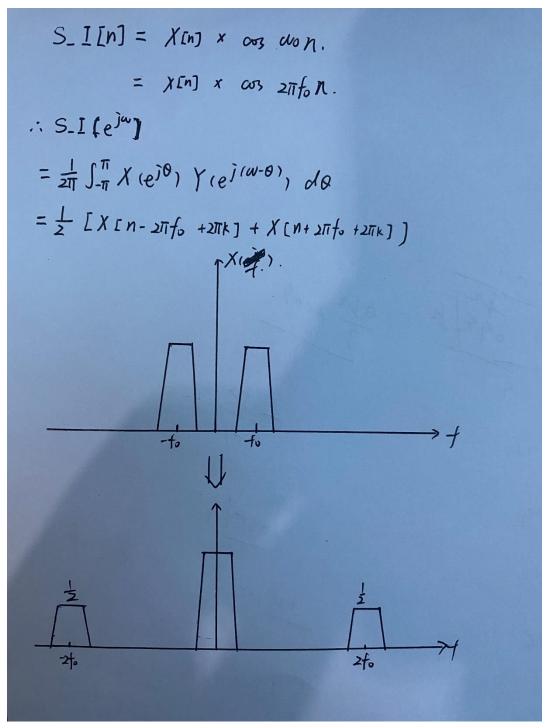
设计代码如下:

```
clear; clc; clf;
 f0 = 134000000;
 B = 100000000;
 n0 = 25000;
 sprate = 500000000;
 t0 = n0/sprate;
 fc = 139000000;
 t = 1inspace(0, t0, n0);
 ipsig = sin((2*pi*(f0-B/2)*t)+(pi*(B/t0)*t.*t));
 figure(1);
 plot(t(1:250), ipsig(1:250));
 title('输入信号时域');
 xlabel('t');ylabel('voltage');
 grid on;
 legend('modulated signal');
 figure(2);
 w = 1inspace(-1, 1, n0);
 plot(w, (20*log10(fftshift(abs(fft(ipsig))))));
 title('输入信号幅频');
 xlabe1('w');ylabe1('|X(eiw)|');
 grid on;
 legend('modulated signal');
 figure(3);
 plot(w, (20*log10(fftshift(angle(fft(ipsig))))));
 title('输入信号相频');
 xlabel('w');ylabel('\( \angle X (ejw)');
 grid on;
得到的时域和频谱图如下:
```



图中,中心频率为 0.536×500MHz/2=134MHz

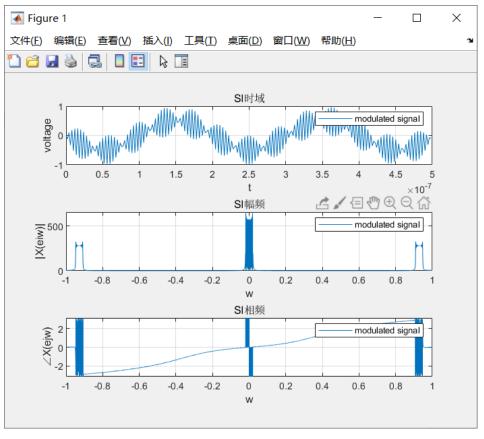
2. 给出正交解调器输出 S_I[n]和 S_Q[n]的时域和频谱频谱仿真结果;若要将信号谱搬移到零中频,确定 NCO 频率 W0 的计算方法及结果。设计草图如下:

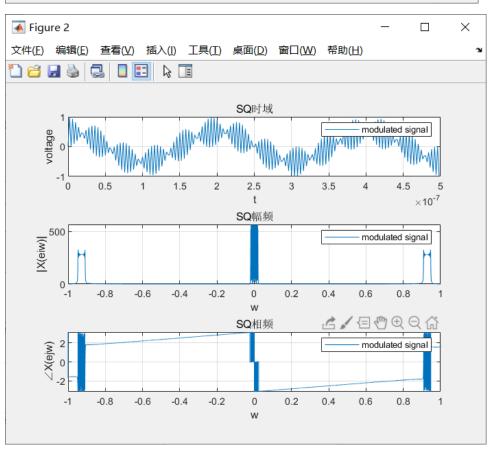


同理,对 S_Q 也是如此设计代码如下:

```
ipsig = sin((2*pi*(f0-B/2)*t)+(pi*(B/t0)*t.*t));
w = 1inspace(-1, 1, n0);
SI = ipsig.*cos(2*pi*f0*t);
figure(1);
subplot(3, 1, 1);
plot(t(1:250), SI(1:250));
title('SI时域');
xlabel('t');ylabel('voltage');
grid on;
legend('modulated signal');
figure(1);
subplot(3, 1, 2);
plot(w, fftshift(abs(fft(SI))));
title('SI幅频');
xlabel('w');ylabel('|X(eiw)|');
grid on;
legend('modulated signal');
figure(1);
subplot(3, 1, 3);
plot(w, fftshift(angle(fft(SI))));
title('SI相频');
xlabel('w');ylabel('\( \angle X (ejw)');
grid on;
legend('modulated signal');
SQ = ipsig.*sin(2*pi*f0*t);
figure(2);
subplot(3, 1, 1);
plot(t(1:250), SQ(1:250));
title('SQ时域');
xlabel('t');ylabel('voltage');
grid on:
legend('modulated signal');
figure(2);
subplot (3, 1, 2);
plot(w, fftshift(abs(fft(SQ))));
title('SQ幅频');
xlabel('w');ylabel('|X(eiw)|');
grid on:
legend('modulated signal');
figure(2);
subplot(3, 1, 3);
plot(w, fftshift(angle(fft(SQ))));
title('SQ相频');
xlabel('w');ylabel('\( \sum X (ejw)');
grid on;
```

得到的仿真结果如下:





```
要将信号谱搬移到零中频, w0 应该设计为:
```

```
ω = ΩT
= 2πf0 × 1/fs
= 2π×134×1/500
= 67/125π
```

3. 设计一个 FIR 线性相位 LPF 对正交解调器输出进行滤波,要求谐波抑制超过 60dB,确定滤波器设计指标(如截至频率等);给出滤波器设计过程及频响仿真(幅频、相频和群延迟)结果;给出 S_I[n]和 S_Q[n]经低通滤波后输出信号的时域和频谱仿真结果。

采用 Kaiser 窗进行滤波

由频谱图可以看出, 在 0.9×500/2 = 225MHz 左右需进行滤波,

因此, 首先给出滤波器设计指标:

通带频率设计为 110MHz, 阻带频率设计为 185MHz,

因此设计 ωp = 0.44π , ωst = 0.74π , $\delta = 0.001$,

所以基本理想低通滤波器的截止频率为 $\omega c = \omega p + \omega st/2 = 0.59\pi$,

计算 $\Delta\omega$ = ωst-ωp = 0.3π, A = -20lgδ = 60,

根据公式 β = 0.1102 (A-8.7), M = A-8/2.285 Δω;

可以计算出 β = 5.653, M = 24.146;

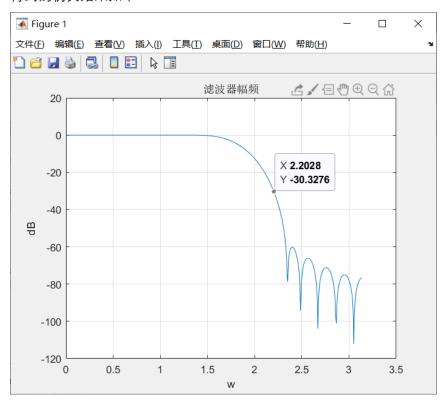
所以取 M = 25

根据设计参数可设计出滤波器

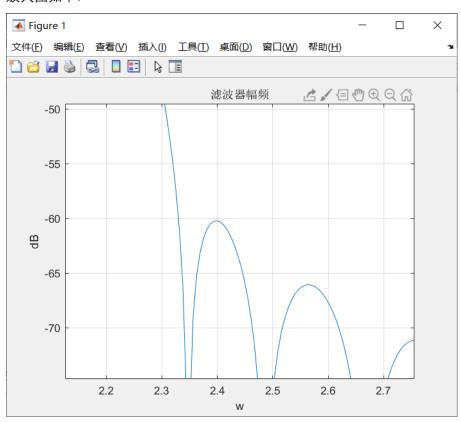
滤波器设计代码如下:

```
window = kaiser(25, 5.653);
b = fir1(24, 0.59, window);
[H, W] = freqz(b, 1);
figure(1);
plot(W, 20*log10(abs(H)));
title('滤波器幅频'):
xlabel('w');ylabel('dB');
grid on;
figure(2);
plot(W, 20*log10(angle(H)));
title('滤波器相频');
xlabel('w'):vlabel('dB'):
grid on;
%群延时
grd = -1*diff(angle(H));
grd = padarray(grd, [1 0], 'replicate', 'post');
% ee = 1inspace(-1, 1, 511);
figure(3);
plot(W, 20*log10(grd));
title('群延时');
xlabel('w');ylabel('dB');
grid on;
```

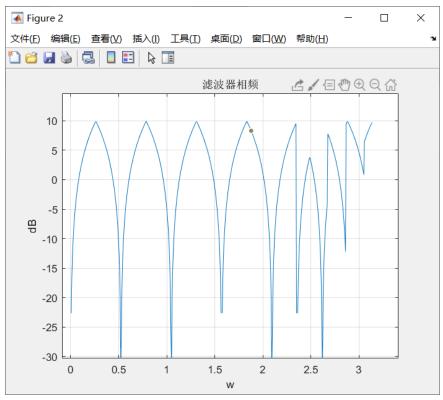
得到的仿真结果如下:



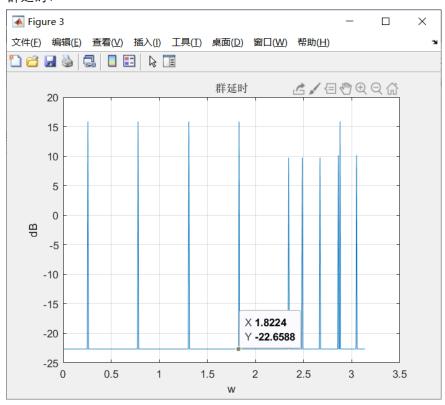
放大图如下:



相频:



群延时:



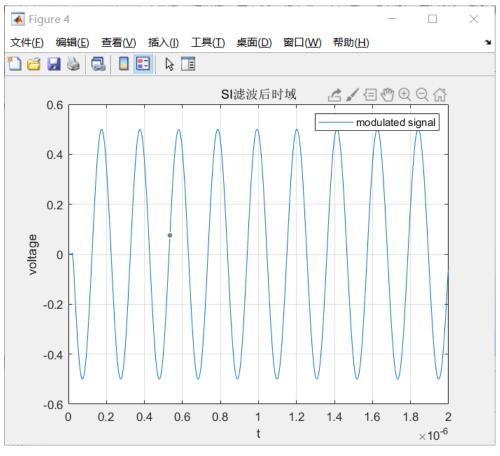
```
低通滤波的代码如下:
% I
y1 = fftfilt(b, SI);
figure(4);
plot(t(1:1000), y1(1:1000));
title('SI滤波后时域');
xlabe1('t');ylabe1('voltage');
 grid on;
legend('modulated signal');
figure(5);
plot(w, fftshift(abs(fft(y1))));
 title('SI滤波后幅频');
xlabel('w');ylabel('|X(eiw)|');
 grid on;
legend('modulated signal');
 y2 = fftfilt(b, SQ);
 figure(7);
 plot(t(1:1000), y1(1:1000));
 title('SQ滤波后时域');
 xlabe1('t');ylabe1('voltage');
 grid on;
 legend('modulated signal');
 figure(8);
 plot(w, fftshift(abs(fft(y2))));
 title('SQ滤波后幅频');
```

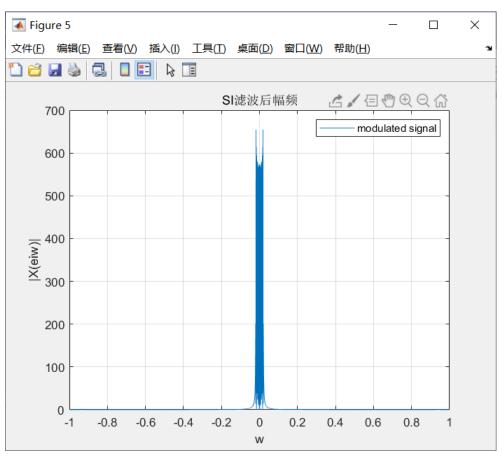
xlabel('w');ylabel('|X(eiw)|');

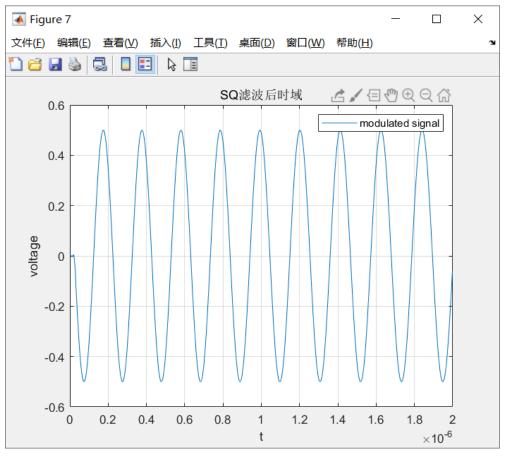
legend('modulated signal');

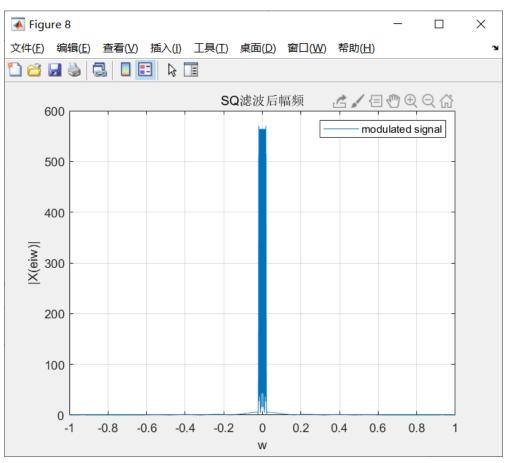
得到的仿真如下:

grid on;









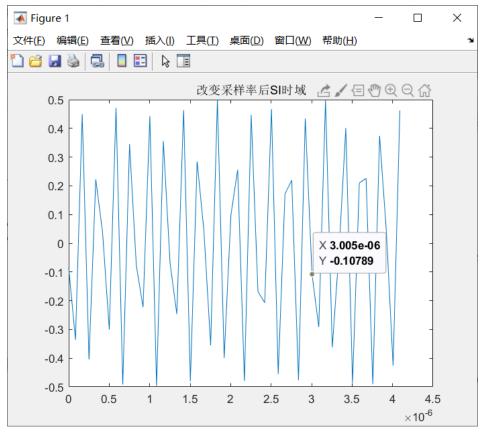
4. 确定采样率变换模块的参数(抽取或内插系数), 给出输出基带 I、Q 信号的时域和频谱仿真结果(注: 基带频谱使用 I[n]+iQ[n]的复信号分析)。

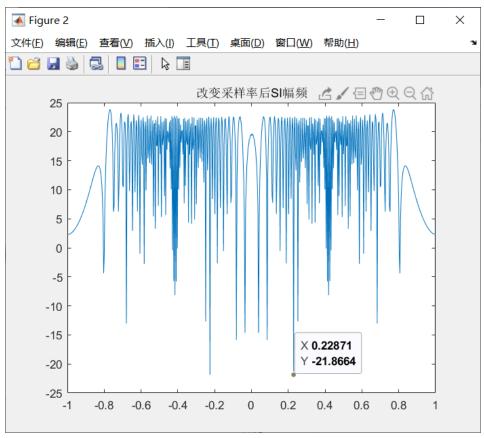
新的采样率为 12MHz, 所以应该先经过 3 倍的增采样, 再经过 125 倍的减采样, 得到 I[n]和Q[n]。

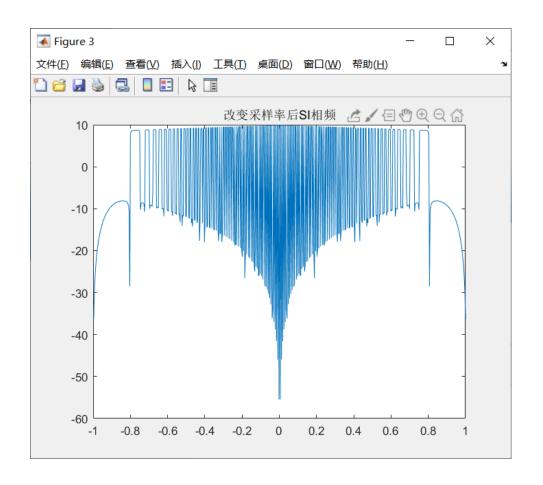
改变采样率的代码如下:

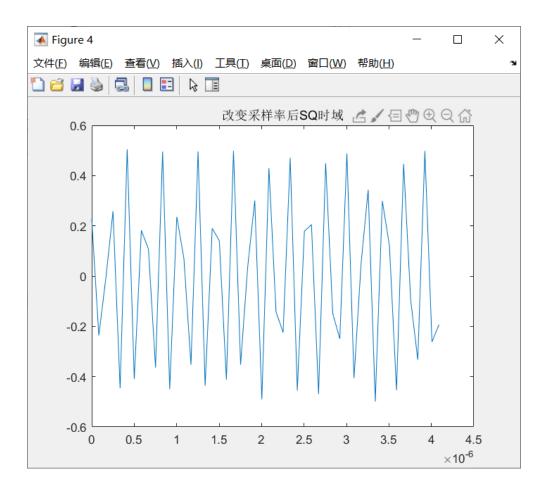
```
t1 = linspace(0, t0, 600);
w1 = 1inspace(-1, 1, 600);
figure(1);
plot(t1(1:50), SII(1:50));
title('改变采样率后SI时域');
figure(2);
plot(w1(1:600), 20*log10(fftshift(abs(fft(SII)))));
title('改变采样率后SI幅频');
figure(3);
plot(w1(1:600), 20*log10(fftshift(angle(fft(SII)))));
title('改变采样率后SI相频');
figure(4);
plot(t1(1:50), SQQ(1:50));
title('改变采样率后SQ时域'):
figure(5);
plot(w1(1:600), 20*log10(fftshift(abs(fft(SQQ)))));
title('改变采样率后SQ幅频');
figure(6);
plot(w1(1:600), 20*log10(fftshift(angle(fft(SQQ)))));
title('改变采样率后SQ相频');
```

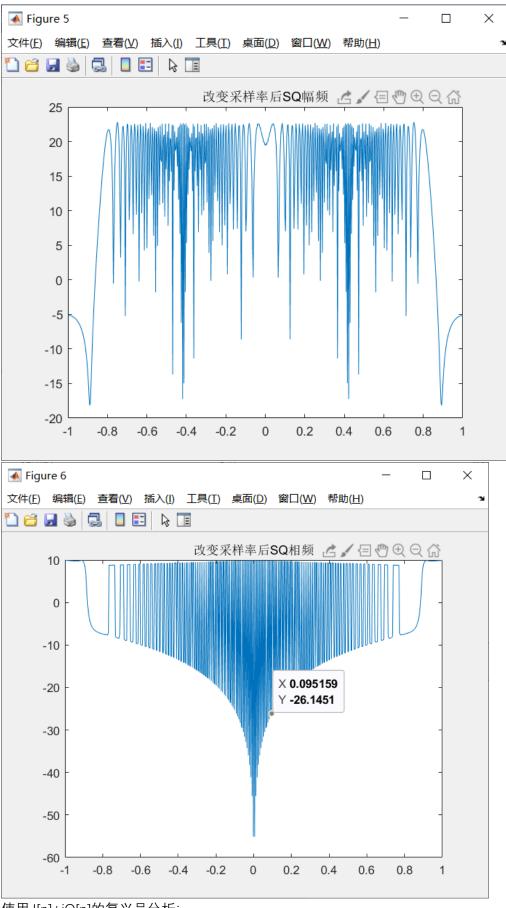
得到的仿真结果如下:











使用 I[n]+jQ[n]的复兴号分析:

