



廣東工業大學  
Guangdong University of Technology

广东工业大学

# 通信电路与系统

信息工程学院

李志忠



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## 第七章 角度调制与解调

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## 7.1 调频信号和调相信号

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

**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 调频信号和调相信号

## 7.1.1 时域表达式和参数

### 1. 调频信号FM

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

$$\Delta\omega_c = k_f u_\Omega = k_f U_{\Omega m} \cos\Omega t = \Delta\omega_m \cos\Omega t$$

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

$$\text{瞬时频率: } \omega(t) = \omega_c + \Delta\omega_c = \omega_c + \Delta\omega_m \cos\Omega t$$

$$\omega_c : \text{载波中心频率} \quad \Delta\omega_m = k_f U_{\Omega m} \quad \text{最大频偏}$$

$$\varphi(t) = \int^t \omega(t) dt = \int^t (\omega_c + k_f u_\Omega) dt = \int^t (\omega_c + k_f U_{\Omega m} \cos\Omega t) dt$$

$$= \int^t (\omega_c + \Delta\omega_m \cos\Omega t) dt = \omega_c t + \frac{\Delta\omega_m}{\Omega} \sin\Omega t + \varphi_0$$

$$= \omega_c t + m_f \sin\Omega t + \varphi_0$$

$$\text{调频指数 } m_f = \frac{\Delta\omega_m}{\Omega} = \frac{k_f U_{\Omega m}}{\Omega} (\text{rad})$$

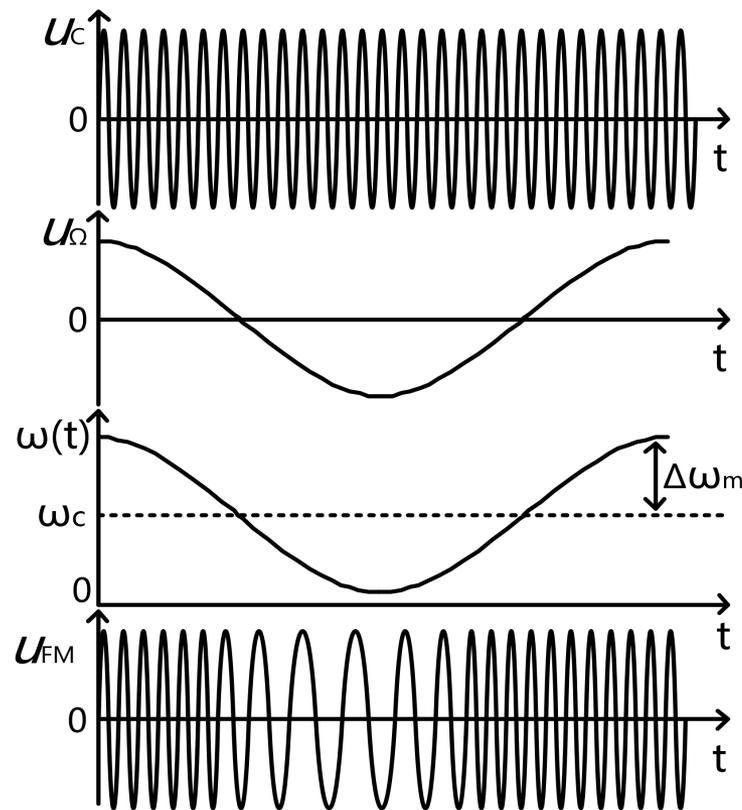
$$u_{FM} = U_{sm} \cos(\omega_c t + m_f \sin\Omega t + \varphi_0)$$

# 7.1 调频信号和调相信号

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta\omega_C &= k_f u_\Omega(t) \\ &= k_f U_{\Omega m} \cos \Omega t \\ &= \Delta\omega_m \cos \Omega t\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\omega(t) &= \omega_C + \Delta\omega_C \\ &= \omega_C + \Delta\omega_m \cos \Omega t\end{aligned}$$

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



调频信号波形

# 7.1 调频信号和调相信号

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

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

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

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

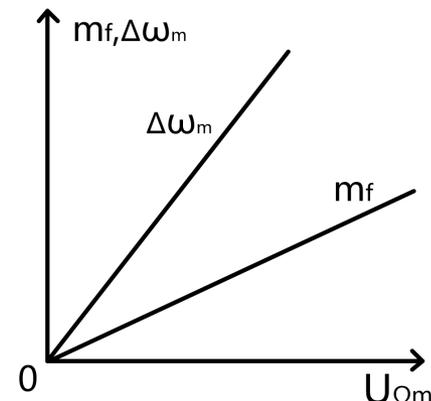
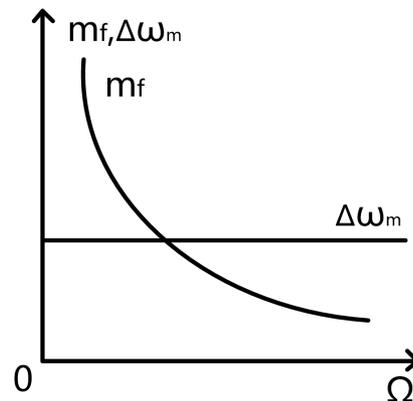
$$u_{FM} = 3 \cos(2\pi \cdot 10^6 t + 0.4 \sin 2\pi \cdot 10^3 t)$$

$$u_\Omega = 2 \cos 2\pi \cdot 10^3 t (V)$$

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

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

$$F = 5kHz$$



$$m_f = 0.4$$

$$m_f: 0.4 \rightarrow 0.8$$

$$m_f: 0.4 \rightarrow 0.8$$

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

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

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

# 7.1 调频信号和调相信号

## 2. 调相信号PM

$$\Delta\varphi(t) = k_p u_{\Omega} \quad k_p \text{为调相比例常数, 单位为rad/V}$$

$$\Delta\varphi(t) \text{ 的最大值: } m_p = k_p U_{\Omega m} \quad \text{调相指数, 单位rad}$$

$$\varphi(t) = \omega_c t + \varphi_0 + \Delta\varphi(t) = \omega_c t + k_p u_{\Omega} + \varphi_0 = \omega_c t + \omega_p \cos \Omega t + \varphi_0$$

瞬时频率:

$$\omega(t) = \frac{d\varphi(t)}{dt} = \omega_c - \omega_p \Omega \sin \Omega t \quad \text{最大频偏, 即绝对最大频偏}$$

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

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

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

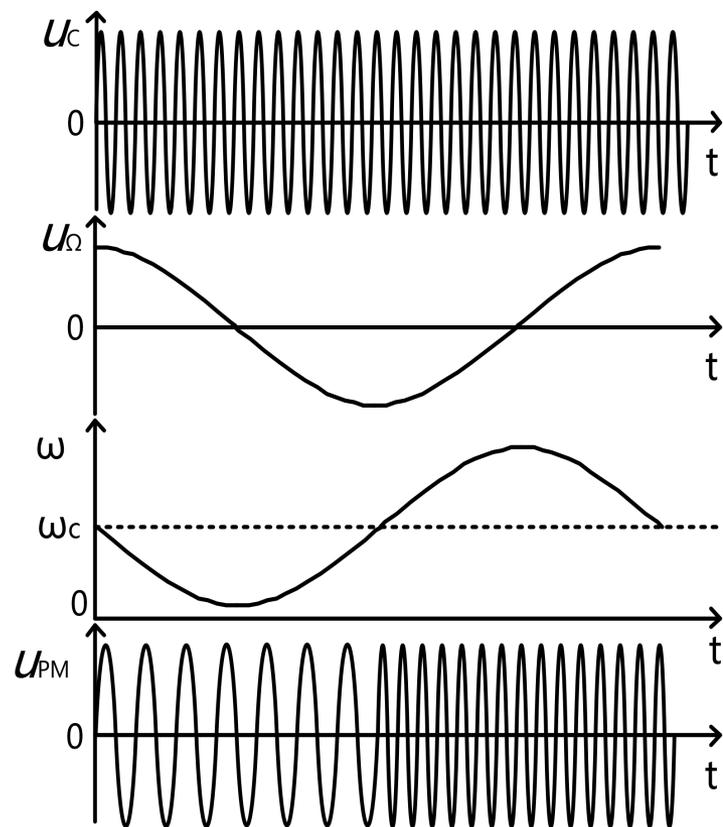
# 7.1 调频信号和调相信号

$$\Delta\varphi(t) = k_p u_\Omega$$

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

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

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

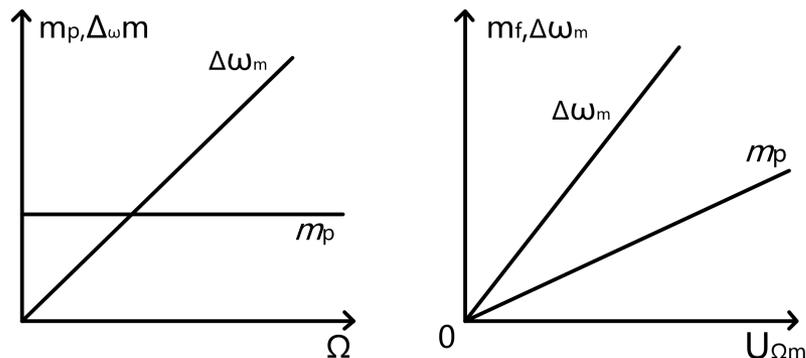


调相信号波形

# 7.1 调频信号和调相信号

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

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



调相信号  $\Delta\omega_m$ 、 $m_p$  与  $U_{\Omega m}$ 、 $\Omega$  的关系

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

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

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

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

$$u_{\Omega}(t) = U_{\Omega M} \sin 2\pi \cdot 10^3 t \quad \text{PM}$$

# 7.1 调频信号和调相信号

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

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

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

$u_{\Omega} = U_{\Omega m} f(t)$  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,  $|f(t)| \leq 1$ , 代表归一化的波形函数

$$u_{\text{FM}} = U_{\text{sm}} \cos \left[ \omega_c t + \Delta \omega_m \int^t f(t) dt \right]$$

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

$$u_{\text{PM}} = U_{\text{sm}} \cos \left[ \omega_c t + \omega_p f(t) + \varphi_0 \right]$$

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

# 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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{设 } \varphi_0 = 0 \quad u_{FM} &= U_{sm} \cos(\omega_c t + m_f \sin \Omega t) \\ &= U_{sm} \operatorname{Re} \left[ e^{j(\omega_c t + m_f \sin \Omega t)} \right] \\ &= U_{sm} \operatorname{Re} \left[ e^{j\omega_c t} e^{jm_f \sin \Omega t} \right] \end{aligned}$$

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

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

称为宗数为 $m_f$ 的 $n$ 阶第一类贝赛尔函数，由 $m_f$ 和 $n$ 共同决定其取值

# 频谱和功率分布

## 第一类贝塞尔函数表

x	J <sub>0</sub>	J <sub>1</sub>	J <sub>2</sub>	J <sub>3</sub>	J <sub>4</sub>	J <sub>5</sub>	J <sub>6</sub>	J <sub>7</sub>	J <sub>8</sub>	J <sub>9</sub>	J <sub>10</sub>
0	1										
0.2	0.99	0.1									
0.4	0.96	0.2	0.2								
0.6	0.91	0.29	0.4								
0.8	0.85	0.37	0.8	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		

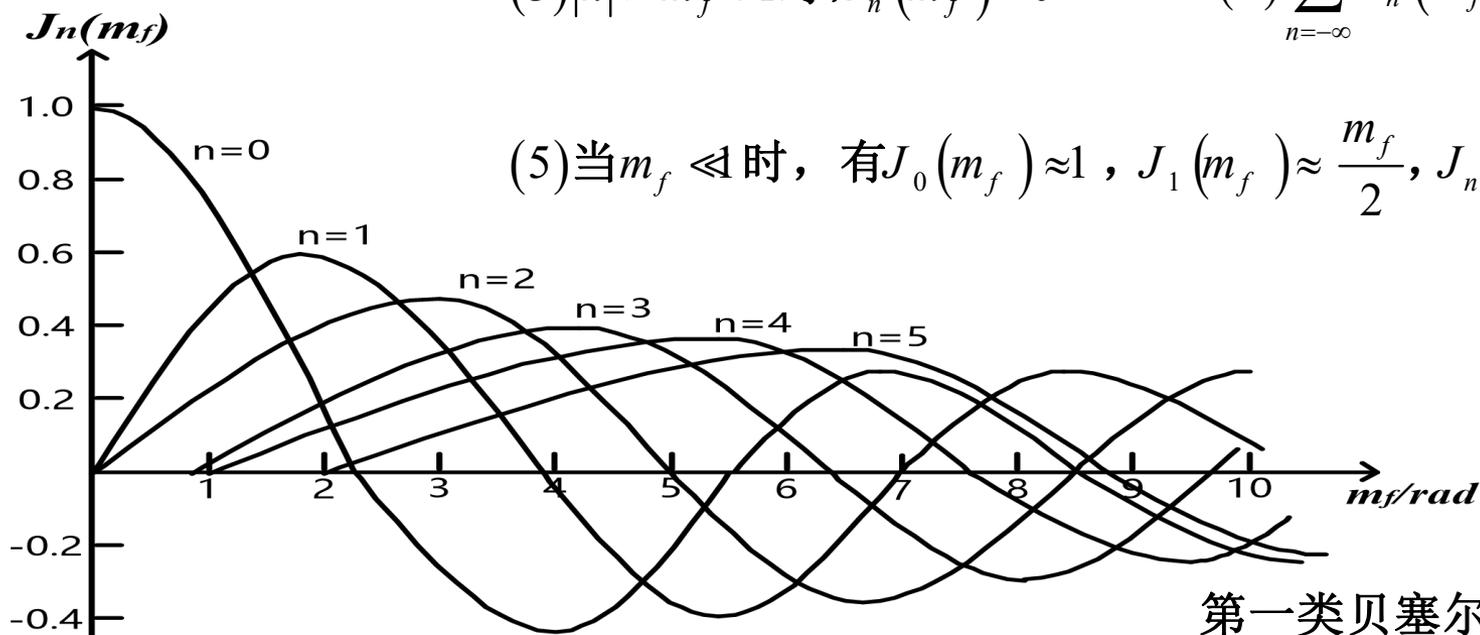
$$J_n(m_f) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{jm_f \sin \Omega t} e^{-jn\Omega t} d\Omega t$$

# 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)  $J_{-n}(m_f) = (-1)^n J_n(m_f) (n > 0)$   $\infty$   $n = \pm 1, \pm 2 \dots$  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

(3)  $|n| > m_f + 1$  时,  $J_n(m_f) \approx 0$       (4)  $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n^2(m_f) = 1$



(5) 当  $m_f \ll 1$  时, 有  $J_0(m_f) \approx 1$ ,  $J_1(m_f) \approx \frac{m_f}{2}$ ,  $J_n(m_f) \approx 0 (n \neq 0)$

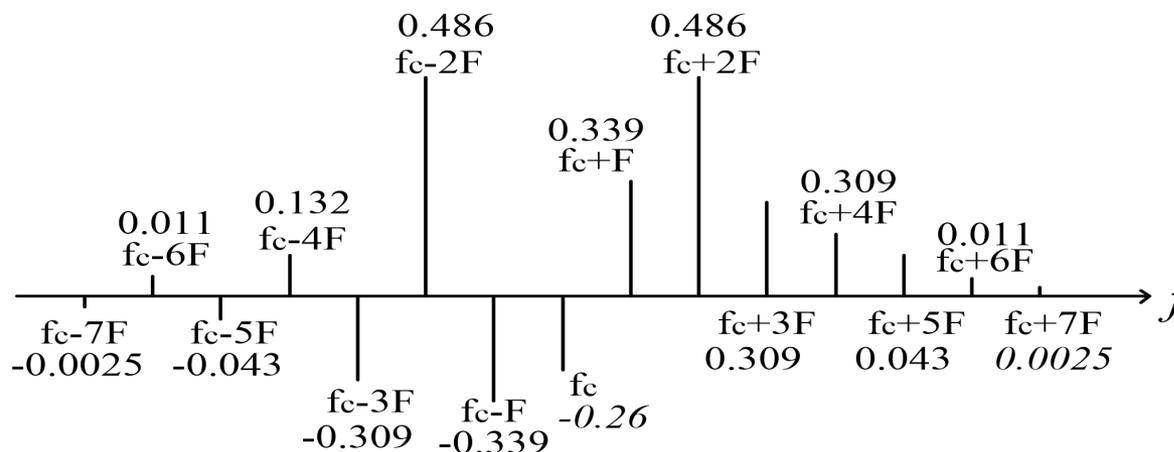
# 频谱和功率分布

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

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

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

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



FM、PM非线性频率变化

AM线性频率变化

# 频谱和功率分布

## 0.01误差带宽和0.1误差带宽

$$|J_n(m_f)| \geq 0.01 \quad \text{高等质量通讯}$$

$$0.01\text{误差带宽: } BW_{0.01} = 2n_{\max} \Omega$$

根据 $0.1U_{sm}$ 确定带宽为0.1误差带宽, 记 $BW_{0.1}$ , 中等质量通讯

## 卡森带宽

保留 $|n| \leq m_f + 1$ 的频率分量

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

$BW_{CR}$ 基本上介于 $BW_{0.01}$ 和 $BW_{0.1}$ 之间

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

$$\text{当 } m_f \geq 1 \text{ 时, } BW_{CR} \text{ 和 } BW_{0.1} \text{ 近似相等, } BW_{CR} \approx 2m_f \Omega = 2\Delta\omega_m$$

# 频谱和功率分布

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

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

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

$$\therefore m_f = 5 \quad BW = 2(5+1)15 = 180\text{K}$$

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

$\therefore$  FM Radio 电台间隔200K  $\text{Carrier} : 88 \sim 180\text{M}$

恒定带宽调制  $\Delta f_m = 75\text{k}$

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

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

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

$\therefore$  模拟信号调制中FM多于PM

# 频谱和功率分布

## 调节角功率

Parserval:

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

$$P_{av} = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(U_{sm} J_n(m_f))^2}{2R} = \frac{U_{sm}^2}{2R} \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} J_n^2(m_f) = \frac{U_{sm}^2}{2R}$$

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

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

各分量相对值改变

$u_{FM}$  的功率与载波  $u_c$  的功率相等,  $u_c$  的功率只在载频分量上

$u_{FM}$  把功率分担到了各个频率分量上。

# 频谱和功率分布

当 $m_f \leq \pi / 6$ 时:

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

类似AM, 下边频分量反相。带宽 $BW \approx 2\Omega$ , 称窄带FM信号

当 $m_f > \pi / 6$ 时:

$BW_{0.01}$ 、 $BW_{0.1}$ 、 $BW_{CR}$  均大于 $2\Omega$ , 称宽带FM信号

PM信号的频谱与功率分布与FM信号相似

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

把调频信号频谱和功率公式中的 $m_f$ 换成 $m_p$ , 出现 $\Omega$ 的地方

加上 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 的相移, 就得到了调相信号的有关公式

# 频谱和功率分布

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

解:  $u_{\text{FM}}$  的相位:  $\varphi(t) = 5\pi \times 10^3 t - 2 \cos 2\pi \times 10^3 t \text{ rad}$

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

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

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

$$\Delta f_m = 2 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz} = 2 \text{KHz}$$

$$BW_{\text{CR}} = 2(m_p + 1)F = 2(\Delta f_m + F) = 2(2 \text{KHz} + 1 \text{KHz}) = 6 \text{KHz}$$

# 频谱和功率分布

**例2** 用  $u_{\Omega} = 0.2\sin(5\pi \times 10^3 t) V$ , 对载波  $f = 6.5\text{MHz}$  余弦载波进行调频和调相, 要求  $\Delta f_m = 50\text{KHz}$ 。写出  $u_{FM}$  和  $u_{PM}$  表达式, 计算卡森带宽  $B_{CR}$ 。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:  $\Omega = 5\pi \times 10^3 \text{ rad/s}$       $F = \Omega / 2\pi = 2.5\text{KHz}$

产生调频信号时,  $u_{FM}$  的频率:

$$\begin{aligned}\omega(t) &= \omega_C + \Delta\omega(t) = 2\pi f + 2\pi\Delta f_m \sin\Omega t \\ &= 2\pi \times 6.5\text{MHz} + 2\pi \times 50\text{KHz} \times \sin 5\pi \times 10^3 t \\ &= 13\pi \times 10^6 + \pi \times 10^5 \sin 5\pi \times 10^3 t \text{ rad/s}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(t) &= \int^t \omega(t) dt = \int^t 13\pi \times 10^6 + \pi \times 10^5 \sin 5\pi \times 10^3 t dt \\ &= 13\pi \times 10^6 t - 20 \cos 5\pi \times 10^3 t + \varphi_0 \text{ rad}\end{aligned}$$

$$u_{FM} = U_{sm} \cos \varphi(t) = U_{sm} \cos \left[ 13\pi \times 10^6 t - 20 \cos(5\pi \times 10^3 t) + \varphi_0 \right]$$

# 频谱和功率分布

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

$$u_{\text{FM}} = U_{\text{sm}} \cos \varphi(t) = U_{\text{sm}} \cos \left[ 13\pi \times 10^6 t - 20 \cos(5\pi \times 10^3 t) + \varphi_0 \right]$$

产生调相信号时，

$$\text{调相指数: } m_p = \Delta f_m / F = 50\text{KHz} / 2.5\text{KHz} = 20 \text{ rad}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_{\text{PM}} \text{的相位 } \varphi(t) &= \omega_c + \Delta\varphi(t) + \varphi_0 = 2\pi f_c t + m_p \sin \Omega t + \varphi_0 \\ &= 2\pi \times 6.5 \times 10^6 t + 20 \times \sin 5\pi \times 10^3 t + \varphi_0 \\ &= 13\pi \times 10^6 t + 20 \sin 5\pi \times 10^3 t + \varphi_0 \text{ rad} \end{aligned}$$

$$u_{\text{PM}} = U_{\text{sm}} \cos \varphi(t) = U_{\text{sm}} \cos \left[ 13\pi \times 10^6 t + 20 \sin(5\pi \times 10^3 t) + \varphi_0 \right]$$

$$\text{BW}_{\text{CR}} = 2(\Delta f_m + F) = 2(m_p + 1)F \approx 2\Delta f_m = 2 \times 50\text{KHz} (105\text{KHz})$$

$$u_{\Omega}: \text{振幅减半 } u_{\text{FM}}: \Delta f_m = K_f U_{\Omega m} \quad \text{BW}_{\text{CR}} = 60\text{KHz}$$

$$\text{频率加倍 } u_{\text{PM}}: \Delta f_m = m_p F = K_p U_{\Omega m} F \quad \text{BW}_{\text{CR}} = 110\text{KHz}$$

**谢谢!**