



国外经典教材·电子信息

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# Modern Electronic Communication Eighth Edition

# 现代电子通信 (第8版)

Jeffrey S. Beasley 著  
Gary M. Miller  
肖善鹏 张 蕾 译



清华大学出版社

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# 现代电子通信

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谨以本书献给我至爱的家人

Kim, Damon 和 Dana

——Jeffrey S. Bwasley

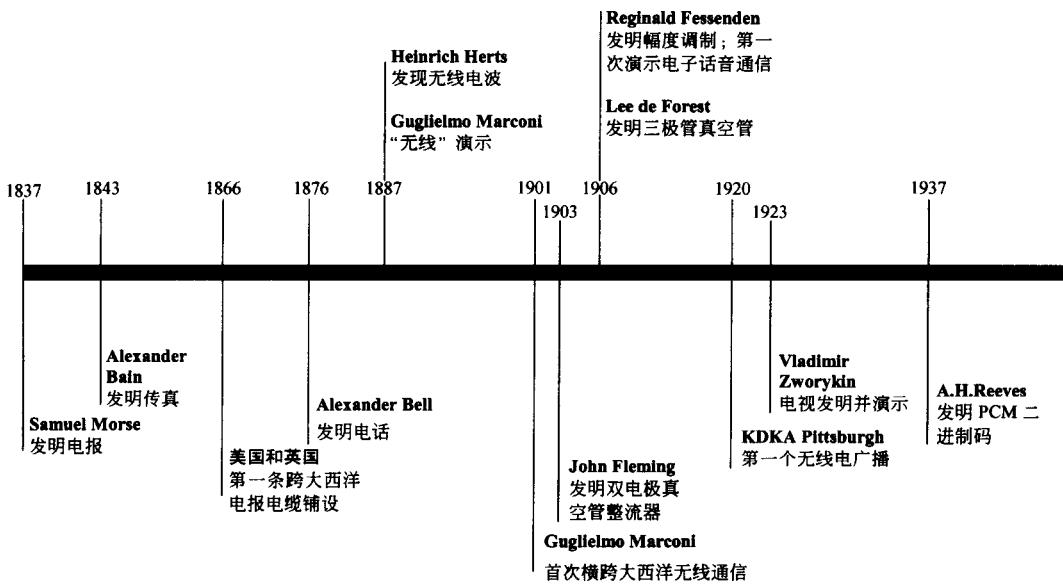
将本书送给世界上所有的年轻人

尤其是这几位我喜欢的

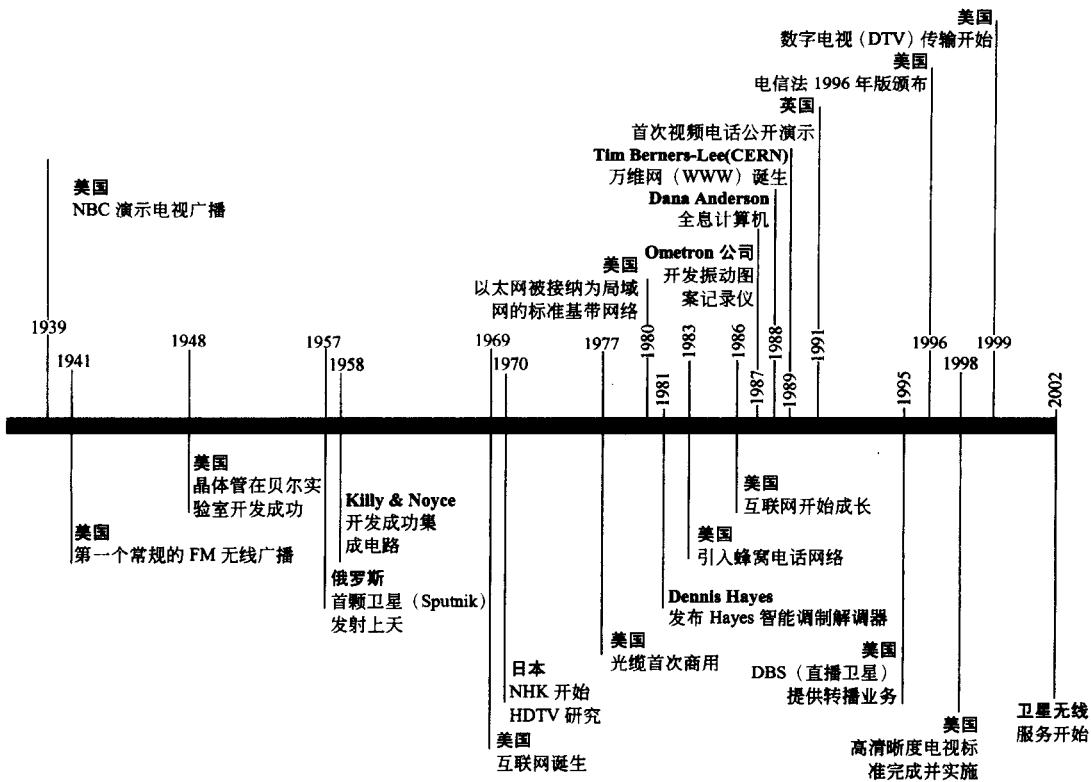
Evan, Maia, Willo, Kevin, Richard 和 Luca

——Gary M. Miller

# 电子通信



# 发展简史



# 出版说明

近年来，我国的电子信息产业发展迅速，力争要成为“21世纪的世界制造中心”。这就迫切需要我国的高校能够培养出大量符合企业需求的高素质电子信息类人才。但是，目前传统的电子信息类教材已经落后于时代发展对电子信息教育的要求，急需一批门类齐全、具有国际水平的经典教材。引进国外的优秀电子信息教材，一方面可以了解和吸收国际现今的教学思想和教学方法，推动国内高校的课程改革和教学国际化进程，乃至对国内重点大学建设国际一流大学都能够提供宝贵的借鉴作用；另一方面能够培育出更多具有国际水准的电子信息类人才，提高我国电子信息产业的核心竞争力。为此，清华大学出版社从全球最大的高等教育出版机构——培生教育出版集团（Pearson Education Group）引进了这套“国外经典教材·电子信息”教材。

在该套教材的引进和出版过程中，我们邀请了一大批国内高校电子信息类专业的知名教授和相应领域的专家，与我们共同成立了专门的教材编审委员会，根据国内高校电子信息各专业的课程体系和培养方向，分期分批地从 Pearson 出版的电子信息系列教材中挑选出质量高、针对性强、适合国内教学的优秀教材。确定选题后，编委会委员直接参与或组织教材的翻译和审校，以确保教材内容的高质量和适应性。另外，为了更好地服务于教学和增强立体化教学的力度，我们在引进教材的同时也引进了与教材相配套的教学资料。

该套教材的范围是电子信息和电子工程学科所属各专业的基础专业课和专业课，读者对象是对应专业的本科生，同时兼顾相关工程学科各专业的本科生或研究生。该套教材既可作为相应课程的教材或教学参考书，也适于相应技术领域的工程师和技术人员参考或自学。

由于我们自身能力有限，该套教材在使用过程中很可能还会发现一些缺憾或问题，欢迎使用过的广大师生向我们提出意见或建议。同时，也非常期望广大读者向我们推荐优秀的国外电子信息类教材，同我们一起建设适合我国高等院校电子信息教学的优秀教材。

清华大学出版社

# 译 者 序

随着电子通信产业的高速发展，越来越多的人才投入到这一非常有发展前途的行业，并进一步推动了该领域的技术进步。而掌握系统的电子通信基础知识和实用有效的工程应用能力是从事通信行业的工程技术人员最重要的两个基本素质。

《现代电子通信》是一本经典的电子通信方面的教科书，迄今已经出版到第8版。《现代电子通信》（第8版）共由18章组成，全面系统地介绍电子通信技术领域的基础知识、基本概念，并且及时补充了目前最新的技术进展，每章最后附有 Electronics Workbench Multisim 仿真工具应用实例，用于解决实践中常遇到的故障分析与检测问题。本书的内容大致可分为三个方面，第1到第6章介绍了电子通信技术的基础知识，主要讲述了通信中常用的各类调制方式；第7到第11章是对通信技术的深入探讨，包括有线和无线数字通信，以及网络通信方面的技术；第12到第18章讨论了信息传递方式，包括信号在有线和无线介质中的传播、电视接收技术，以及光纤。这些内容基本上涵盖了电子通信技术的各个方面，在本书最后还附有完备的缩略语表和词汇表，便于读者查阅参考。

本书结构严谨、概念清楚、文字通俗易懂、内容由浅入深、理论与实践紧密结合，非常适合电子通信方向的专科生、本科生和低年级研究生作为教材使用。同时本书面向工程应用，对于从事电子通信技术服务的工程技术人员，也是一本很好的参考文献。

目前国内众多电子通信方面的教材，在内容上并不足以反映该领域的最新发展，覆盖范围也有限，所以清华大学出版社引进这本书是一件非常有意义的事情。出版社的各位老师为本书的出版付出了辛勤的劳动，借此机会，表示诚挚的感谢。

本书由肖善鹏、张蕾主译，先后参与翻译工作的还有蔡启明、陈利兵、陈志兵、吴江、朱江、马杰等多位同志。由于本书涉及面广、内容新、翻译难度较大，加之译者水平有限，时间仓促，难免有疏漏和错误，欢迎广大读者批评指正。

译 者

2005.9.2

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注：由于本书图多由原版书扫描而来，故图中的单位符号等多为正体，特此说明。

# 序　　言

对于《现代电子通信（第 8 版）》的许多改进，我们感到非常兴奋，相信在以下的简要介绍中，大家会和我们一起分享这份热忱。第 8 版仍旧保留了第 7 版的一些风格，包括电子通信领域的最新发展、易读性和许多能够帮助学生加深理解的内容。

本版大大地扩充了关于数字通信的讨论。事实上，本版新增加了一章专门来讨论无线数字通信。第 10 章“无线数字通信”集中讨论了扩频通信技术，今天这项技术被用于传输无线数字数据，这一章包括了扩频通信技术主要组成部分的 Electronics Workbench™ Multisim 仿真。同时本书还包括专门介绍正交频分复用（OFDM）系统的一节，这项无线数字通信技术在无线联网中经常用到。

## 本书特色

- 数字和数据通信的最新发展
- 在扩频通信中对 Electronics Workbench™ Multisim 的扩展应用
- 深入的故障分析章节
- 每一章都有非常多的习题，包括一些思考题，目的是用来培养读者的分析技能
- 文中的电路图经过全功能的 Electronics Workbench(EWB) Multisim CD 进行了仿真。  
其余的电路图提供了交互式的触手可及的故障分析练习
- 关键的术语和定义在它们出现地方的页边着重标出
- 深入的习题集
- 最新的典型的工业设备
- 在每一章开头，给出了这一章的“本章概要”、“学习目标”和“关键术语”
- 每一章的结尾是这一章的关键点总结
- 缩略语和缩写的完整目录
- 详尽的词汇表

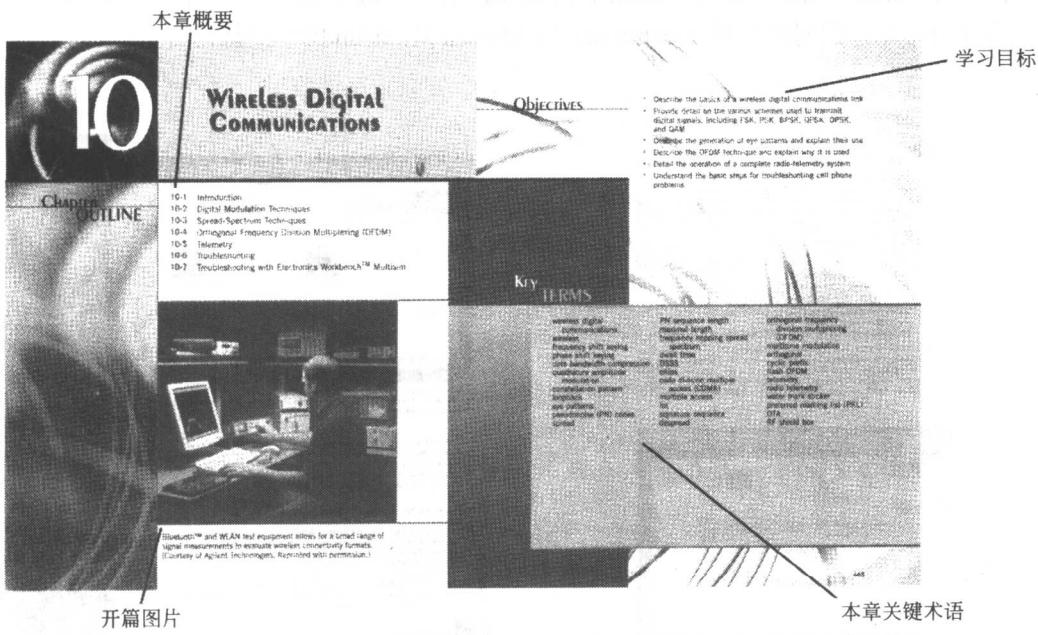
## 第八版新增的部分内容

- 无线数字通信的范围更广
- 对伪随机（PN）码的更广泛的讨论
- 直接序列扩频（DSSS）的详细分析
- 数字信号扩频的深入讨论
- 利用 Electronics Workbench Multisim 对关键的扩频通信技术进行仿真

- 包含了正交频分复用 (OFDM)
- 众多的 OFDM 传输数据的例子
- 更新的数据表、电路示例以及对下列问题的讨论:
  - TDA1572T AM 接收机
  - AD630 平衡调制解调器
  - MAX2606 单片 FM 发射机
  - 静噪技术
  - AD8369 数控可变增益放大器
  - MT8964 编解码器
  - MAX3451 USB 发射器
  - TDA8961 ATSC 数字陆地电视解调解码器
  - 光纤的范围更广

## 图例

**开篇**——每一章都由一幅与本章内容相关的图片作为开始，然后是本章概要、学习目标和关键术语，以下图为例。



**例题解答**——每章都有非常丰富的例题和解答，如下图所示。这些例题强化了关键的概念，并有助于课程的掌握。

**故障诊断**——每章都包含一个扩展的故障诊断部分。下面提供了一个例子，应注意学生应该掌握的部分都得到了强调。学生们对应用所学到的知识去解决现实世界的问题总是非常感兴趣的。通过这个过程，他们的理解得到了提高。同样重要的是，雇主和毕业生评

## 定机构非常看重故障分析的能力。

每章都有一节专门讲述故障分析



### 7-8 TROUBLESHOOTING

Transceivers, or two-way radios, are found in many commercial applications. In this section we will learn about troubleshooting the transmitter portion of a mobile transceiver. General troubleshooting techniques presented in this chapter. You should always consult the service manual before disassembling a transceiver and making any adjustments or repairs on it.

Mobile transceiver experiment usually includes digital logic circuits to control various functions. We will learn to troubleshoot some basic logic circuits.

We'll also consider troubleshooting a frequency synthesizer.

After completing this section you should be able to

- Describe the signal flow in a mobile FM transmitter circuit
- Describe common mobile transmitter failures
- Troubleshoot basic logic circuits
- Troubleshoot a frequency synthesizer

#### TRANSMITTER TRANSMITTER

The block diagram in Fig. 7-32 depicts the transmitter portion of a mobile transceiver. Mobile transmitters may differ somewhat in design. For example, this particular transmitter uses a frequency multiplication circuit in the exciter stage to step up the oscillator frequency to the needed frequency. The microphone feeds the voice signal into an audio amplifier. The voice signal is amplified and sent to the phase modulator. The phase modulator is also fed by a crystal-controlled oscillator. The signal driving the power amplifier is FM from the phase modulator. The power amplifier uses a class C configuration to maximize efficiency. The power amplifier delivers a specified output power to the antenna via the harmonic filter and the antenna switching relay. Typical output power ratings are 20 to 25 W.

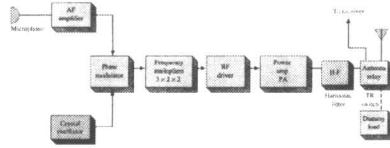


FIGURE 7-32 Block diagram of a mobile FM transceiver, transmitter portion.

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用 Electronics Workbench Multisim 进行故障诊断——每章都以 EWB 电路仿真和故障分析练习作为结尾，同时还包括 Electronics Workbench Multisim 的一些练习。

用 Electronics Workbench™ Multisim  
进行故障分析是本版的一个亮点



### 18-12 TROUBLESHOOTING WITH ELECTRONICS WORKBENCH™ MULTISIM

The concept of presenting a system design for a fiber installation was presented in this chapter. This section presents a simulation exercise of a system design. Open the file Fig18-31.mws (1.msm) on your EWB Multisim CD. This exercise provides you with the opportunity to study a fiber-optic system design in more depth. The circuit for the light budget simulation is shown in Fig. 18-31.

Electronics Workbench Multisim is a general-purpose electronic simulation model or instrument, for lightwave communications, but with a little creativity, a system design for a fiber installation can be modeled. That example is patterned after Fig. 18-23. The function generator models the source of a fiber-optic transmitter. A generator that produces a square wave is model of a laser diode. The settings for the function generator for three possible operating levels are listed below:

1. The maximum received signal level (RSL) = -27 dBm
2. The designed operating level = -11 dBm
3. The minimum received signal level (RSL) for a BER of  $10^{-9}$  = -40 dBm

A 16-dB T-type attenuator has been provided to simulate the fiber cable and splice loss. The system is terminated with a 600Ω load. The receiver consists of the analog-to-digital converter (ADC) and the digital-to-analog converter (DAC). A voltage-controlled varactor oscillator has been provided to simulate the optical receiver. The settings for the voltage-controlled varactor oscillator are shown in Fig. 18-31.

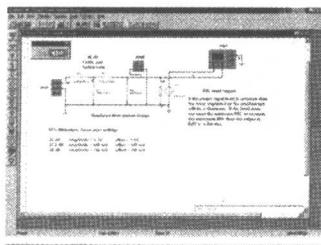


FIGURE 18-11 The Multisim circuit for the light budget simulation.

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丰富的例题解答有助于课程的掌握

#### EXAMPLE 7-8

The receiver from Ex. 7-7 has a preamplifier at its input. The preamp has a 24-dB gain and a 3-dB NF. Calculate the new sensitivity and dynamic range.

##### Solution

The first step is to determine the overall system noise ratio (NR). Recall from Chapter 1 that

$$NR = \log_{10} \frac{NP}{10}$$

Letting NR<sub>1</sub> represent the original NR, the receiver's noise figure.

$$\begin{aligned} NR_1 &\approx \log_{10} \frac{1.48}{10} = 3.16 \\ NR_2 &\approx \log_{10} \frac{20.48}{10} = 10.9 \end{aligned}$$

The overall NR is

$$NR = NR_1 + \frac{NR_2 - 1}{P_{in}} \quad (1-16)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} P_{in} &= \log_{10} \frac{24}{10} = 2.51 \\ NR &= 3.16 + \frac{100 - 1}{2.51} \approx 3.55 \\ NF &= 10 \log_{10} 3.55 \approx 5.5 \text{ dB} \\ &= \text{total system NF} \\ S &= -174 \text{ dBm} + 5.5 \text{ dB} + 20 \text{ dB} = -108.5 \text{ dBm} \end{aligned}$$

The third-order intercept point of the receiver alone had been +4 dBm but is now preceded by the 24-dB gain preamp, meaning that the preamp can deliver 3 dBm to the receiver without any appreciable intermodulation distortion. The system's third-order intercept point is +3 dBm = -24 dB = -19.0 dBm.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dynamic range} &= \frac{2}{3} (-19 \text{ dBm}) - (-108.5 \text{ dBm}) \\ &= 59.7 \text{ dB} \end{aligned}$$

#### EXAMPLE 7-9

The 24-dB gain preamp in Ex. 7-8 is replaced with a 10-dB gain preamp with the same 3-dB NF. What are the system's sensitivity and dynamic range?

Section 7-4 • Receiver Noise, Sensitivity, and Dynamic Range Relationships 313

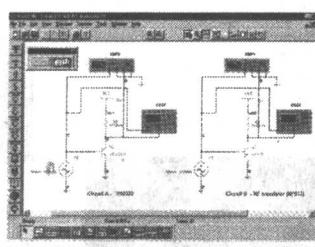


FIGURE 18-10 The example amplifier circuits that incorporate either a low-frequency or a high-frequency RF transistor.

3.5 MHz, whereas circuit B, which is using the BP171 RF transistor, has a 3-dB upper cutoff frequency of about 540 MHz. This demonstrates the vast improvement in the frequency response of an amplifier with the use of an RF circuit.

The following exercises provide you with an opportunity to explore the characteristics of an RF inductor and troubleshoot an RF amplifier.

#### electronics workbench™ EXERCISES

1. Open the file Fig18-1-Lenna in your EWB CD. This circuit provides a compensation network for a 100-kHz source. Determine the upper 3-dB cutoff frequencies for the inductor (194 kHz), appears, 1.5 GHz.
2. Open the file Fig18-2-Lenna in your EWB CD. Determine the resonant frequency of this dipole antenna ( $f = 0.71$  GHz).
3. Open the file Fig18-3-Lenna in your EWB CD. Determine if the RF amplifier is working properly. If it isn't, locate and correct the fault and retry the simulation. Report on your findings.

#### SUMMARY

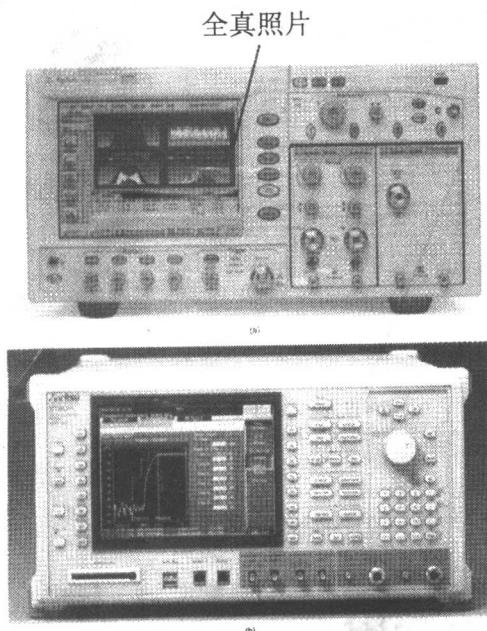
In Chapter 16 we studied microwaves and lasers. We learned that microwaves share many properties with light waves. The major topics you should now understand include:

Summary 77

每章都包含 Electronics Workbench™ 练习

**关键术语定义**——关键的新名词和概念在文中使用它们的页边附近进行了定义。例子如下所示。以这种方式描述关键的术语使得学生可以快速地接受、复习和理解新的概念和词汇。

**每章结尾的材料**——每章在结束的时候都包含一个对关键概念的总结、一个全面的习题集、一节“思考题”和一节 Electronics Workbench™ Multisim 练习。下面的例子给出这些材料的组织方法。这些题目都是非常全面的，并且针对特定的章节。题目后边的星号表示这个题目曾经被 FCC 提供为认证考试的学习辅导。另外，部分问题的答案在括号中给出。



(a) The 86100C digital communications analyzer with jitter analysis offers breakthrough speed, accuracy, and affordability. (Courtesy of Agilent Technologies. Reprinted with permission.) (b) The M1580CA radio communications analyzer was designed to support the test needs of the manufacturing, R&D, and maintenance markets. (Courtesy of Anritsu Company. Reprinted with permission.)

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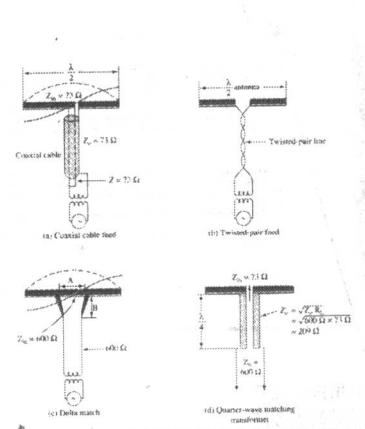


FIGURE 14-10 Feeding antennas with nonresonant lines.

antennas. This method of connection produces no standing waves on the line when the line is matched to a generator. Coupling to a generator is often made through a simple untuned transformer secondary.

Another method of transferring energy to the antenna is through the use of a twisted-pair line, as shown in Fig. 14-10(b). It is often used as an antennaline for low frequencies. Due to excessive losses occurring in the insulation, the twisted pair is not used at higher frequencies. The characteristic impedance of such lines is about  $70\Omega$ .

#### Delta Match

When a line does not match the impedance of the antenna, it is necessary to use special impedance matching techniques such as those discussed with Smith chart applications in Chapter 12. An example of an additional type of impedance matching device is the delta match, shown in Fig. 14-10(c). Due to inherent characteristics, the open, two-wire transmission line does not have a characteristic impedance

**Delta Match**  
an impedance matching device that spreads the transmission line as it approaches the antenna

Section 14-4 Antenna Feed Lines 659

术语边注

**词汇表和缩略语**——本书的最后包括了一个详尽的词汇表和缩略语表。这些重要的工具以下页图为例。电子通信领域中广泛地使用着缩略语，这对于学生来讲常常会造成混淆。这个列表提供了一个快速查找的途径，解决了这个问题。

**光盘中的材料**——随本书所提供的 Electronics Workbench Textbook Edition for Multisim 7 给出了超过 90% 的文中所用电路以及故障分析所用的电路。

在学生们学习电子和电气工程的课程中，Multisim 是一个系统的捕获、仿真和可编程逻辑工具。本书光盘中的电路都是由 Multisim 软件生成的。

## 按章节组织的问题， 包括故障分析练习

### 关键概念总结



### SUMMARY

In Chapter 6 we discussed the basis of an FM receiver and showed the similarities and differences compared to an AM receiver. The major topics you should now understand include:

- the operation of an FM receiver using a block diagram as a guide, including complete descriptions of the discriminator, the deemphasis network, and the limiter functioning as AGC
- the benefits of RF amplifiers, including image frequency attenuation and local oscillator frequency control
- the detailed functioning of a transmitter limiter circuit
- the description and comparison of slope detector, Foster-Seeley discriminator, ratio detector, and quadrature detector circuits
- the description and operation of a phase-locked-loop (PLL) FM demodulator, including its possible uses
- the analysis of a stereo FM demodulation process using a block diagram
- the function of the subsidiary communications authorization (SCA) decoder operator
- the operation of a complete 88–108-MHz stereo FM receiver by analysis of the schematic

### QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

#### SECTION 6-1

1. What is the purpose of a discriminator in an FM broadcast receiver?
2. Explain why the automatic frequency control (AFC) function is usually set necessary in today's FM receivers.
3. Draw a block diagram of a heterodyne receiver designed for reception of AM radio stations.
4. The local FM stereo rock station at 98.5 MHz. Calculate the local oscillator frequency and the image frequency for a 10.7-MHz IF receiver (107.7 MHz, 117.9 MHz).

#### SECTION 6-2

5. Explain the advantage of an RF amplifier stage in FM receivers as compared to AM receivers. Why is this not generally true at frequencies over 1 GHz?
6. Know the importance of local oscillator regeneration, and explain how an RF stage helps to prevent it.
7. Why is a square-law device preferred over other devices as elements in an RF amplifier?
8. Why are PIN diodes preferred over other devices as the active elements for RF amplifiers?

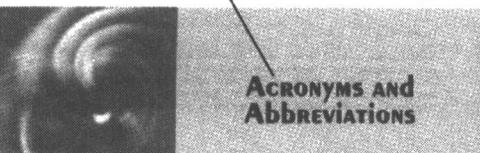
An asterisk preceding a number indicates a question that has been provided by the FCC as a study aid for licensing examinations.

#### Chapter 6 • Frequency Modulation, Reception

曾被FCC用做认证考  
试学习辅导的思考题

### 全面的常用缩略语列表

### ACRONYMS AND Abbreviations



<b>A</b>	ATM adaptation layer
AC	alternating current
ACLR	adjacent channel leakage
ACII	trade association (formerly the American Council of Independent Laboratories)
ACK	acknowledgment
AFL	advanced CMOS logic
ACR	interstation and terminal measurement
ADL	analog-to-digital converter
ADM	additive white Gaussian noise
ADCCP	advanced digital communication processor
ADSL	asymmetric digital subscriber line
AF	audio frequency
AFCS	automatic frequency control
AGC	automatic gain control
AIAA	American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics
AGCAG	aluminum gallium arsenide
ALC	automatic level control
AM	amplitude modulation
AM-FM	amplitude modulation-frequency modulating
AMPS	Advanced Mobile Phone Service
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
APC	angle-modulated conductors
APD	avalanche photodiode
AP-S	Antennas and Propagation Society
ARPAN	Advanced Research Projects Agency
ARQ	automatic repeat request
ARRL	American Radio Relay League
ASCI	American Standard Code for Information Interchange

ASIC	application-specific integrated circuit
ASMF	amplitude-shift keying
AT	antenna test
ATE	automatic test equipment
AT&T	AT&T Bell Laboratories
ATMC	Advanced Television Systems Committee
ATU	antenna tuner unit
B	bolt
BAW	bulk acoustic wave
BBN	Berkeley Bazaar Network
BCU	baseband control unit
BOC	broadband optical carrier
BPL	binary-packet descent
BSC	baseband signal converter
BTU	broadband transceiver
BU	broadband uplink
BV	bipolar voltage
BZ	bipolar zero-crossing detection
BER	bit-error rate
BERT	bit-error-rate tester
BFO	beat-frequency oscillator
BNC	Bayonet Nut Connector
BOS	buffer information optimization system
BT	bipolar transmission technology
BTS	broadcast television service
BTF	bipolar transistor
BTS	broadcast television service
BVI	base-band interface
BPX	baseband processing
BRI	base station
BSU	base station controller
BSS	Broadcasting Satellite Service

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### 完善的供快速参考的词汇表

### Glossary

acoustic coupler	supports a telephone handset and one sound transducer to send and receive audio tones or digitized audio data into and out of the field voice
ACR	combined measurement of attenuation and crosstalk. A large ACR indicates greater bandwidth and better performance of a radio's audio compression technique for digital televisions.
ADM	provision of up to 1.544 Mbps from the user to the telephone company and 1.544 Mbps back to the user from the service provider
advanced mobile phone services (AMPS)	satellite mobile service using narrowband channels spaced 30.72 kHz apart in the 890–900-MHz band
Advanced Television System Committee (ATSC)	develops broadcast recommendations for advanced television in the United States
air interface	used by PCS systems to manage the transfer of information
algorhythmic	a plan or set of instructions to achieve a specific goal
alias frequency	an undesired frequency produced where the transmitted signal is mixed with the received signal at the receiver mixer
aliasing errors	errors that occur when the tone frequency exceeds half the sample rate
ambiguity	the condition that results if frequent criteria are not met in a digital communications system using sampling of the information signal; the resulting bit frequency equals the difference between the original information frequency and the sampling frequency
AMR	alternate mark system
amplitude compression	the process of volume compression before transmission and volume expansion after detection
amplitude-compander single-channel (ACSB)	volume compression with levels compression at the transmitter and growth expansion at the receiver
amplitude modulation (AM)	the process of impressing low-frequency intelligence onto a high-frequency carrier so that the instantaneous changes in the amplitude of the carrier correspond to the changes in the amplitude of the high-frequency carrier
anechoic chamber	a large enclosed room that prevents reflections of sound waves from the outside world, used for radiation measurements
angle-modulation	impressing the intelligence signal on a high-frequency carrier to its phase angle or frequency is altered as a function of the intelligence signal
antennae array	a device that generates and collects electromagnetic energy
antennae array group	an array of antennae or antenna elements arranged to provide the desired directional characteristics
antennae coupler	an impedance matching network in the output stage of an RF amplifier or transmitter that enables the output of the device to be matched to the load, matching the input impedance of the antenna to the output impedance of the transmitter
antennae	antennae radiate power in all directions. An antenna will radiate in a certain direction with respect to the directions in which it would be radiated by a reference antenna.
antennae filter	a sharp-cut-off low-pass filter used to attenuate non frequencies above the low-cut sampling rate of 3000 Hz. In a 1000-Hz 1000-Hz, the SII circuit must hold the sampled voltage
antennae	antennae further divides a station's orbit to each transmitter to feed the intelligence signal through a low-pass filter (output network). In contrast, FM in PM nerves a group of antennae or antenna elements arranged to provide the desired directional characteristics

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Multisim 被广泛认为是教室和实验室学习的优秀工具。但是，本书的任何一部分都是独立于 Multisim 软件或其所提供的文件的。这些文件无偿提供给消费者，选择使用 Multisim 软件的人可以使用它。在 Textbook Edition for Multisim 7 中，Electronics Workbench 提供了光盘所包含的前 25% 的完整电路，这意味着你可以：

- 控制交互的元件并调整任何一个虚拟元件的值。
- 在现有的电路上进行交互式仿真，并使用预先放置的仪器。
- 进行分析。
- 对预先定义的可视电路进行仿真、打印并保存仿真结果。
- 创建自己的电路，但最多只能有 15 个元件。

## 辅助材料

- 光盘中附带了本书的《实验室手册》，由 Mark E. Oliver 和 Jeffrey S. Beasley 著 (ISBN 0-13-170265-3)
- 在线的教师手册包括：
  - 章节概览
  - 文中部分习题的答案
  - 文中图片的 PowerPoint 幻灯片
- Prentice Hall TestGen 提供的计算机化的测试库

## 致谢

许多人对《现代电子通信》的前 7 版给出了建设性的批评意见，我们发自内心的感激来自每一个人的反馈。特别感谢 Jim Andress、Russ Jedliuka 博士、Ray Lyman 博士和 Shannon Gunaji，他们为第 8 版的出版做出了突出的贡献。我们要感谢本书的评阅者，他们是：来自 Southern University LA 的 Pradeep Bhattacharya、来自 South Georgia Technical College 的 David Mayo、来自 Pennsylvania College 的 Randall Moser、来自 Perry Technical Institute, WA 的 Michael Smith，以及来自 Education America, TX 的 Nick Smith。他们提供了非常有价值的建议。

我们要感谢我们的出版商 Charles Stewart、助理编辑 Mayda Bosco 和产品编辑 Alex Wolf，他们为本书提供了编辑支持和产品协调。

最后，我们要感谢我们的家庭，是他们给了我们持续的支持和耐心。

**Jeffery S. Beasley 和 Gary M. Miller**

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