

Description

The present invention relates to discriminators for frequency shift keyed signals.

In 2-frequency fsk modulation, an on-off modulating signal is used to switch between a higher (f_H) and a lower (f_L) frequency, usually in a continuous phase manner. The general structure of a discriminator (figure 1A) is well known and comprises bandpass filters 1, 2 tuned to the two frequencies f_H , f_L respectively. The modulus of the filter outputs is taken by rectifiers or (as shown) squaring circuits 3, 4, whose outputs are then subtracted 5 to provide the demodulated output which may be further filtered 6 to reduce high frequency ripple. The filtered signal is then converted to a square wave by a thresholding device 7.

It has also been proposed (see US patent no 4437068) to employ finite impulse response transversal filters, as illustrated in figure 1B. That the input signal is in the form of signal samples is illustrated by a sampler 10.

In the general case, because of the phase-sensitive nature of the FIR filter, quadrature pairs are used with vector summation of the outputs. Thus in figure 1B the higher frequency is handled by filters 12, 13 having tap coefficients which are sine and cosine functions of the tap number. The filter outputs are squared (14, 15) and summed (16).

Filters, squarers and an adder (17-21) are provided in like manner for the low frequency channel, the coefficients again being sine and cosine function of tap number but with a period corresponding to the lower frequency.

As the filter outputs have already been squared, the outputs are supplied directly to the subtractor 5.

An alternative approach is described by C J Waylan in "Detection of Fast, Noncoherent, Frequency-Hopped FSK", IEEE Trans Comm. Vol. 23, No. 5, May 1985, pp 543-546, IEEE New York USA. There, each quadrature pair of transversal filters is replaced by a pair of multipliers driven with sine and cosine signals at the relevant keying frequency, with an integrator following each multiplier.

According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided a discriminator for frequency shift keyed signals comprising first filter means for accepting a first keying frequency, second filter means for accepting a second keying frequency, and a subtractor for generating the difference between the outputs of the filter means, each filter means comprising a pair of finite impulse response filters for accepting signal components which are mutually in phase quadrature and means for forming the sum of an even function of the output of each of the two filters of the pair, characterised in that each filter response is defined by a set of coefficients and the filters of the first pair have coefficients

$$\begin{aligned} a_{Hk} &= r_{Hk} \sin(2\pi f_H k/f_s + \phi_H) \\ b_{Hk} &= r_{Hk} \cos(2\pi f_H k/f_s + \phi_H) \end{aligned}$$

and those of the second pair

$$\begin{aligned} a_{Lk} &= K r_{Lk} \sin(2\pi f_L k/f_s + \phi_L) \\ b_{Lk} &= K r_{Lk} \cos(2\pi f_L k/f_s + \phi_L) \end{aligned}$$

where k is the coefficient number, f_H and f_L are substantially equal to the keying frequencies, ϕ_H and ϕ_L are constants, K is a normalising factor and r_{Hk} , r_{Lk} , are sets of values, for the respective pairs, representing a modification function.

In another aspect, the invention provides a discriminator for frequency shift keyed signals comprising first filter means for accepting a first keying frequency, second filter means for accepting a second keying frequency, and a subtractor for generating the difference between the outputs of the filter means, each filter means including a pair of multipliers and means for supplying to the multipliers of the pair reference signals, mutually in phase quadrature, at the keying frequency which that filter means is to accept, wherein each filter means includes a pair of finite impulse response filters each connected to receive the output of a respective multiplier, the two filters having the same response, representing a modification function, and means for forming the sum of an even function the output of each of the two filters of the pair.

Other optional features of the invention are defined in the sub-claims appended.

Some embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

- Figure 2 is a block diagram of one form of fsk discriminator according to the invention;
- Figure 3 illustrates a typical idealised input waveform;
- Figure 4 illustrates a typical eye diagram;
- Figures 5a to 5c illustrate graphically the form of some possible filter coefficient modification

functions,

- Figure 6 is a block diagram of a filter section which may be used in the discriminator of Figure 2; and
- Figure 7 is a block diagram of a second form of FSK discriminator according to the invention.

The discriminator shown in figure 2 is basically similar to that depicted in figure 1B; similar items carry the same reference numerals. The preferred implementation is digital and therefore an analogue to digital converter 11 is also included, although filters employing charge coupled devices (ccd) which use sampled analogue voltage (or charge) values could also be used.

To assist further description, the format of a 2fsk signal is shown in figure 3. Successive bits of the modulating signal are represented in successive symbol periods, of duration T (ie a baud rate of 1/T) by the higher or lower frequency f_H or f_L according to whether the bit is '0' or '1' (or vice versa). In general, the frequencies used need not be harmonically related to the baud rate and hence the signal phase at the intersymbol transitions will vary, as can be seen in the figure. Usually, the phase is continuous across transitions (ie no amplitude jump occurs). One symbol period may contain less than one, one, or more than one, complete cycle of the keyed frequency.

Clearly, in order to discern the frequency within a symbol period, the sampling rate used must provide several samples of the signal during that period. The sampling rate may, but need not, be a multiple of the baud rate; likewise its phase need not be related to the phase of the inter-symbol transitions (the latter usually being unknown at the discriminator input). As an example for a V23 (CCITT standard) forward channel at 1200 baud with frequencies $f_H = 2100$ Hz and $f_L = 1300$ Hz a 9600 Hz sampling frequency may be used (ie 8 samples per symbol period).

One objective of the design of the discriminator shown in figure 2 is to reduce distortion in the demodulated output. There are a number of ways of expressing the distortion. Where, in this specification, reference is made to a distortion criterion, any desired measure of distortion may be employed. Quoted distortion figures, however, are for isochronous distortion - viz the peak-to-peak temporal scatter ΔT of the zero-crossings of the discriminator output, expressed as a percentage of the symbol period T - this is illustrated in the eye diagram of figure 4.

In order to identify the frequency transition during for example the time interval t_1 to t_2 marked in figure 3, it is necessary to observe the behaviour of the input signal during this interval. Although it is not intended that the invention be construed with reference to any particular theory, it is believed that the use of analogue lumped filters, or their digital equivalent, IIR (infinite impulse response) filters, whose output depends on the history of the input for a time which is theoretically infinite (though limited in practice by noise or truncation error), contributes to distortion. The discriminator of figure 2 therefore employs finite impulse response filters with a restricted length (ie the time difference between the earliest and latest input samples which contribute to one sample output from the filter). Preferably the length is less than twice the symbol period, and more preferably is approximately equal to the symbol period; for example, for the V23 figures quoted above, an 8-tap filter might be used.

The principal difference between the discriminator of figure 2 and that of figure 1B is that the filter coefficients deviate from the sine/cosine forms mentioned in the introduction by a modification function R. Thus in figure 2 the higher frequency is handled by filters 12, 13, having tap coefficients.

$$a_{Hk} = r_{Hk} \sin(2\pi f_H k/f_s + \phi_H) \quad (1)$$

$$b_{Hk} = r_{Hk} \cos(2\pi f_H k/f_s + \phi_H) \quad (2)$$

where k is the tap number. ϕ_H is an arbitrary phase shift which can be zero but can be chosen to make the argument of the sine and cosine functions zero at the mid-point of the filter (for an even number of taps, this refers to a notional half-tap value), so that, at least in the absence of the modification function, the coefficients are symmetrical (cos) or antisymmetrical (sine) (i.e. for an 8-tap filter $a_1 = \pm a_8$, $a_2 = \pm a_7$ etc). If the modification is also symmetrical, this can reduce the number of multipliers required. As before, the filter outputs are squared (14, 15) and summed (16).

Filters, squarers and an adder (17-21) are provided in like manner for the low frequency channel, coefficients a_{Lk}, b_{Lk} being given by the above expression, f_L, ϕ_L being substituted for f_H, ϕ_H - viz:

$$a_{Lk} = K r_{Lk} \sin(2\pi f_L k/f_s + \phi_L) \quad (3)$$

$$b_{Lk} = K r_{Lk} \cos(2\pi f_L k/f_s + \phi_L) \quad (4)$$

where K is a scaling factor (which can be unity) such that the output amplitude from the adder 16 for a signal input at f_H is the same as that from the adder 21 for a signal input at f_L .

Thus each filter coefficient is modified by a factor r_{Hk} (for the higher frequency filters) or r_{Lk} (for the

lower). It is noted that the object of using sine and cosine filters whose outputs are squared and summed is to ensure a constant output at the adder output in response to a continuous input at the relevant frequency and hence the same function $R_H = [r_{Hk}]$ (or $R_L = [r_{Lk}]$) is used for both sine and cosine filters in order to preserve this. The functions R_H, R_L used for the upper and lower frequency filters may be the same, but this is not essential.

As will be seen from the examples given below, by selection of a suitable modification function, a significant improvement in the discriminator distortion can be obtained. The reason for this is not known.

When a zero-crossing occurs in the discriminator output, each filter contains portions of input signal at both frequencies f_H, f_L . The modification function concentrates most of the importance (or tap weight) into the central region of each FIR filter. The concentration ensures that an input frequency transition is tracked quite quickly by the filter system. With no modification function, the transition output is liable to dither about the threshold, giving rise to considerable distortion. An analytical determination of the optimum form of the function has not been found.

Some functions which have been found useful in practice are illustrated in figures 5a to 5c (for an 8-tap filter) where the functions are plotted against tap number k for clarity, these are shown as curves: in fact, of course, r_k exists only for integer values of k . Mathematically expressed:

$$r_k = h_p - (k-4.5)^2 \text{ (fig. 5a)} \quad (5)$$

$$r_k = p + \sin \pi k/9 \text{ (fig. 5b)} \quad (6)$$

$$r_k = h_t - |k-4.5| \text{ (fig. 5c)} \quad (7)$$

It is thought desirable that the functions be substantially symmetrical about the filter mid-point, which is intuitively consistent with the fact that they have to discern transition from f_H to f_L , and from f_L to f_H ; however, the optimisation methods discussed do produce a degree of asymmetry. It is noted that the functions of figures 5a to 5c show a monotonic increase from $k=0$ to the filter mid-point; this also appears to be a desirable feature, but a quite different shape is found to be preferable where certain types of receive filter (ie a filter at the discriminator input) are employed.

The output at this point is still in the form of digitally coded samples representing a waveform of the type shown in figure 4. The zero-crossing can be identified by identifying a sign-change in the samples; however this fixes the zero-crossing only to an accuracy of $\pm$ half the sampling period ($\pm 6.75\%$ in this case) which for many applications is inadequate. A second possibility would be to use a digital to analogue converter, with a filter to remove components at f_s followed by a thresholding circuit as in the case of figure 1. However, the preferred option is to employ an interpolator 22 which interpolates (eg linearly) between the sample values on either side of the zero crossing, to fix the zero-crossing more precisely.

An example of a filter, with results obtained by a computer program will now be described.

Example 1

The discriminator had the form of figure 2, with the omission of the filter 6, for 1200 baud with $f_H = 2100$ Hz, $f_L = 1300$ Hz, $f_s = 9600$ Hz. No receive filter was used. 8-tap filters were employed, as defined by equations (5) to (8), with $K = 1$

Modification functions according to figure 5 were used (the same for all four filters).

Discriminator 1: $r_k = 1$

Discriminator 2: $r_k = 17.2 - (k-4.5)^2$

Discriminator 3: $r_k = -0.9 + \sin \pi k/9$

Discriminator 4: $r_k = 4.1 - |k-4.5|$

The interpolator 22 carried out a linear interpolation between the samples flanking the zero-crossing, using floating point numbers with 9 decimal digit accuracy.

Results were as follows, using an input signal modulated with a 63 bit pseudo-random sequence.

Discriminator 1: Distortion = 16.394%

Discriminator 2: Distortion = 1.168%

Discriminator 3: Distortion = 0.961%

Discriminator 4: Distortion = 0.390%

As mentioned above, an optimisation procedure may be applied to the functions. Suppose a function as defined by equation 7 is to be used as the starting point. This function has only one degree of freedom (h_t) and h_t can be varied on a trial and error basis to minimise distortion. A simple optimisation method for the coefficients r_k can then be iteratively adjusted, as follows:

(i) adjust (in separate tests) each r_k by a small amount in both directions

(eg $\pm 10\%$).

(ii) if any of those sixteen tests (for an 8-tap filter) results in improvement, retain that one change which gives the biggest improvement as the new value for the relevant term.

(iii) repeat (i) and (ii) until no further improvement is obtained.

5 If desired the process can be repeated for a smaller increment/decrement.

This process will be illustrated by a further example.

EXAMPLE II

10 The discriminator had the same form as in example I, except that an elliptic pre-filter was used, defined as follows:

The filter had four sections in cascade. One section is shown in figure 6, and has an input 40 for the input signal or the output of the preceding section. An adder 41 has an output which feeds two delay stages 42,43 whose outputs are multiplied in multipliers 44,45 by coefficients B1,B2. The inputs to the adder 41 are 15 the input 40, and the outputs of the two multipliers. The section output (to the next section or to the discriminator) is formed by an adder 46 whose three inputs are the output of the adder 41 and the outputs of two multipliers 47,48 in which the outputs of the delay stages 42,43 are multiplied by coefficients A1,A2.

The values of the coefficients (where A2 (3) indicates coefficient A2 for the third section, etc) were

A1(1) = .528102: A2(1) = 1: B1(1) = -0.24946: B2(1) = 0.46491

20 A1(2) = -1.74852: A2(2) = 1: B1(2) = -1.14611: B2(2) = 0.59096

A1(3) = 1.423245: A2(3) = 1: B1(3) = 0.10045: B2(3) = 0.84652

A1(4) = -1.92382: A2(4) = 1: B1(4) = -1.55017: B2(4) = 0.90748

With r_k defined by equation 7, the optimum value of h_1 was found to be 4.8 (i.e. $r_k = 4.8 - |k-4.5|$) with a distortion of 6.9%. These r_k were then used as starting points in the optimisation process as described 25 above ($\pm 10\%$ changes only), which gave an improvement to 3.774% distortion. The corresponding values for r_k were:

k	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
r_k	1.0059	2.6225	3.3	4.3	4.3	3.3	2.3	1.0059

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Tests were also conducted with a post-detect filter 6, which was a fourth order FIR filter for rejecting tones at 2800 Hz and 4200 HZ (twice the signalling frequencies).

The filter transfer function was

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$$(z^2 + 0.26105z + 1)(z^2 + 1.84776z + 1)$$

Optimisation with the filter in place gave a final distortion of 3.633%.

Where a discriminator is to be used for a lower as well as a high baud rate, with lower keying 40 frequencies (eg for a backward signalling channel as in V23) it is convenient to employ the same sampling rate. However, assuming the same filter order, this can result in an undesirably short filter relative to the keying frequency and therefore a modified version of the discriminator provides for sub-sampling the signal, so that the effective filter length is increased.

Figure 7 shows an alternative embodiment of the invention. Those components which are the same as 45 those in figure 2 are given the same reference numerals.

The difference between figures 2 and 7 is that instead of employing a pair of FIR filters (12, 13) which both provides the necessary phase quadrature frequency discrimination by multiplying the signal samples by coefficients which are sine or cosine functions of filter tap position and imposes the desired modification function by modifying those coefficients, the first of these requirements is met by a pair of multipliers 30,31 50 in which the input signal is multiplied by respective phase quadrature reference signals at frequency f_H from suitable source (not shown), viz.

$$\sin(2\pi f_H t + \theta_H) \quad (8)$$

$$\cos(2\pi f_H t + \theta_H) \quad (9)$$

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where θ_H is an arbitrary constant.

The second requirement is met by FIR filters 32,33 which follow the multipliers 30,31 and differ from the filters 12,13 of figure 2 only in that their coefficients now are determined only by the modification

function -i.e

$$a_{HK} = b_{HK} = r_{HK} \quad (10)$$

It will be apparent of course that if the amplitudes of the multiplying signals were different, this could be corrected by varying the ratio of a_{HK} to b_{HK}

(a_{HK}/b_{HK} being the same for all k) or vice versa, provided that the overall gain in the two paths is the same.

The filter outputs are squared and summed, as before. Although the filter outputs themselves are not the same as in figure 2, it can be shown that the output of the adder 16 is the same - i.e. the two arrangements are mathematically identical (although in practice in a digital implementation there may be small differences due to the use of finite precision arithmetic).

The lower channel is modified in similar manner, with multipliers 34,35 for multiplying by $\sin(2\pi f_L t + \theta_L)$ and $\cos(2\pi f_L t + \theta_L)$ and filters 36, 37 with coefficients $a_{Lk} = b_{Lk} = K r_{Lk}$.

Although the invention has been described in terms of a 2fsk discriminator, it may of course be applied to 3fsk (or higher order) systems by inclusion of an appropriate number of filter arrangements and suitable "majority decision" circuitry.

Claims

1. A discriminator for frequency shift keyed signals comprising first filter means (12, 13, 14, 15, 16) for accepting a first keying frequency, second filter means (17, 18, 19, 20, 21) for accepting a second keying frequency, and a subtractor (5) for generating the difference between the outputs of the filter means each filter means comprising a pair (12, 13; 17, 18) of finite impulse response filters for accepting signal components which are mutually in phase quadrature and means (14, 15, 16; 19, 20, 21) for forming the sum of an even function of the output of each of the two filters of the pair, characterised in that each filter response is defined by a set of coefficients and the filters of the first pair have coefficients

$$\begin{aligned} a_{HK} &= r_{HK} \sin(2\pi f_H k/f_s + \phi_H) \\ b_{HK} &= r_{HK} \cos(2\pi f_H k/f_s + \phi_H) \end{aligned}$$

and those of the second pair.

$$\begin{aligned} a_{Lk} &= K r_{Lk} \sin(2\pi f_L k/f_s + \phi_L) \\ b_{Lk} &= K r_{Lk} \cos(2\pi f_L k/f_s + \phi_L) \end{aligned}$$

where k is the coefficient number, f_H and f_L are substantially equal to the keying frequencies, ϕ_H and ϕ_L are constants, K is a normalising factor and r_{HK} , r_{Lk} are sets of values, for the respective pairs, representing a modification function.

2. A discriminator according to claim 1 characterised in that the first set of values r_{HK} for the first pair is the same as that r_{Lk} for the second pair.
3. A discriminator according to claim 1 or 2, in which the constants ϕ_H , ϕ_L are such that the arguments of the sine and cosine functions are zero at the mid-point of the filter.
4. A discriminator for frequency shift keyed signals comprising first filter means for accepting a first keying frequency, second filter means for accepting a second keying frequency, and a subtractor (5) for generating the difference between the outputs of the filter means, each filter means including: a pair of multipliers (30, 31; 34, 35) and means for supplying to the multipliers of the pair reference signals, mutually in phase quadrature, at the keying frequency which that filter means is to accept, characterised in that each filter means includes a pair (32, 33; 36, 37) of finite impulse response filters each connected to receive the output of a respective multiplier, the two filters having the same response, representing a modification function, and means (16; 21) for forming the sum of an even function of the output of each of the two filters of the pair.
5. A discriminator according to claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, characterised in that the or each modification function is substantially symmetrical about the mid-point of the relevant filter.



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$$a_{Hk} = b_{Hk} = r_{Hk} \quad (10)$$

5 It will be apparent of course that if the amplitudes of the multiplying signals were different, this could be corrected by varying the ratio of a_{Hk} to b_{Hk}

(a_{Hk}/b_{Hk} being the same for all k) or vice versa, provided that the overall gain in the two paths is the same.

The filter outputs are squared and summed, as before. Although the filter outputs themselves are not the same as in figure 2, it can be shown that the output of the adder 16 is the same - i.e. the two
10 arrangements are mathematically identical (although in practice in a digital implementation there may be small differences due to the use of finite precision arithmetic).

The lower channel is modified in similar manner, with multipliers 34,35 for multiplying by $\sin(2\pi f_L t + \theta_L)$ and $\cos(2\pi f_L t + \theta_L)$ and filters 36, 37 with coefficients $a_{Lk} = b_{Lk} = K r_{Lk}$.

Although the invention has been described in terms of a 2fsk discriminator, it may of course be applied
15 to 3fsk (or higher order) systems by inclusion of an appropriate number of filter arrangements and suitable "majority decision" circuitry.

Claims

20 1. A discriminator for frequency shift keyed signals comprising first filter means (12, 13, 14, 15, 16) for accepting a first keying frequency, second filter means (17, 18, 19, 20, 21) for accepting a second keying frequency, and a subtractor (5) for generating the difference between the outputs of the filter means each filter means comprising a pair (12, 13; 17, 18) of finite impulse response filters for
25 accepting signal components which are mutually in phase quadrature and means (14, 15, 16; 19, 20, 21) for forming the sum of an even function of the output of each of the two filters of the pair, characterised in that each filter response is defined by a set of coefficients and the filters of the first pair have coefficients

$$\begin{aligned} a_{Hk} &= r_{Hk} \sin(2\pi f_H k/f_s + \phi_H) \\ b_{Hk} &= r_{Hk} \cos(2\pi f_H k/f_s + \phi_H) \end{aligned}$$

and those of the second pair.

$$\begin{aligned} a_{Lk} &= K r_{Lk} \sin(2\pi f_L k/f_s + \phi_L) \\ b_{Lk} &= K r_{Lk} \cos(2\pi f_L k/f_s + \phi_L) \end{aligned}$$

where k is the coefficient number, f_H and f_L are substantially equal to the keying frequencies, ϕ_H and ϕ_L are constants, K is a normalising factor and r_{Hk} , r_{Lk} are sets of values, for the respective pairs, representing a modification function.

40 2. A discriminator according to claim 1 characterised in that the first set of values r_{Hk} for the first pair is the same as that r_{Lk} for the second pair.

3. A discriminator according to claim 1 or 2, in which the constants ϕ_H , ϕ_L are such that the arguments of the sine and cosine functions are zero at the mid-point of the filter.
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4. A discriminator for frequency shift keyed signals comprising first filter means for accepting a first keying frequency, second filter means for accepting a second keying frequency, and a subtractor (5) for generating the difference between the outputs of the filter means, each filter means including: a pair
50 of multipliers (30, 31; 34, 35) and means for supplying to the multipliers of the pair reference signals, mutually in phase quadrature, at the keying frequency which that filter means is to accept, characterised in that each filter means includes a pair (32, 33; 36, 37) of finite impulse response filters each connected to receive the output of a respective multiplier, the two filters having the same response, representing a modification function, and means (16; 21) for forming the sum of an even function of the
55 output of each of the two filters of the pair.

5. A discriminator according to claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, characterised in that the or each modification function is substantially symmetrical about the mid-point of the relevant filter.



6. A discriminator according to any one of the preceding claims, in which the even function is the square.
7. A discriminator according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the filters have an impulse response of duration less than twice the symbol period of the signal to be demodulated.
8. A discriminator according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the filters have an impulse response of duration substantially equal to the symbol period of the signal to be demodulated.
9. A discriminator according to any one of the preceding claims including an interpolator (22) for interpolating between successive samples output from the subtractor which are of different sign, to determine a zero-crossing instant.
10. A discriminator according to any one of the preceding claims characterised in that it is switchable between a first mode for a first baud rate employing a first pair of keying frequencies and a second mode for a second baud rate lower than the first employing a second pair of keying frequencies lower than the first pair and includes means operable in the second mode to subsample the signal to be demodulated before it is supplied to the first and second filter means.

Revendications

1. Discriminateur pour signaux modulés par déplacement de fréquence (MDF), comprenant un premier moyen de filtrage (12, 13, 14, 15, 16) pour recevoir une première fréquence de manipulation, un second moyen de filtrage (17, 18, 19, 20, 21) pour recevoir une seconde fréquence de manipulation et un soustracteur (5) pour générer la différence entre les signaux de sortie des moyens de filtrage, chaque moyen de filtrage comportant une paire (12, 13; 17, 18) de filtres à réponse impulsionnelle finie pour recevoir des composantes de signal qui sont mutuellement en quadrature de phase et un moyen (14, 15, 16; 19, 20, 21) pour former la somme d'une fonction paire du signal de sortie de chacun des deux filtres de la paire, caractérisé en ce que chaque réponse de filtre est définie par un jeu de coefficients, les filtres de la première paire ont les coefficients

$$a_{Hk} = r_{Hk} \sin(2\pi f_H k/f_s + \varnothing_H)$$

$$b_{Hk} = r_{Hk} \cos(2\pi f_H k/f_s + \varnothing_H)$$

et ceux de la seconde paire ont les coefficients

$$a_{Lk} = K r_{Lk} \sin(2\pi f_L k/f_s + \varnothing_L)$$

$$b_{Lk} = K r_{Lk} \cos(2\pi f_L k/f_s + \varnothing_L)$$

où k est le numéro de coefficient, f_H et f_L sont sensiblement égales aux fréquences de manipulation, $\varnothing_H$ et $\varnothing_L$ sont des constantes, K est un facteur de normalisation et r_{Hk} , r_{Lk} sont des jeux de valeurs, pour les paires respectives, représentant une fonction de modification.

2. Discriminateur selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le premier jeu de valeurs r_{Hk} pour la première paire est le même que le jeu r_{Lk} pour la seconde paire.
3. Discriminateur selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel les constantes $\varnothing_H$, $\varnothing_L$ sont telles que les arguments des fonctions sinus et cosinus sont nuls au point milieu du filtre.
4. Discriminateur pour signaux modulés par déplacement de fréquence (MDF), comprenant un premier moyen de filtrage pour recevoir une première fréquence de manipulation, un second moyen de filtrage pour recevoir une seconde fréquence de manipulation et un soustracteur (5) pour générer la différence entre les signaux de sortie des moyens de filtrage, chaque moyen de filtrage comportant: une paire de multiplicateurs (30, 31; 34, 35) et un moyen pour fournir aux multiplicateurs de la paire des signaux de référence, mutuellement en quadrature de phase, à la fréquence de manipulation que le moyen de filtrage concerné doit recevoir, caractérisé en ce que chaque moyen de filtrage comporte une paire (32, 33; 36, 37) de filtres à réponse impulsionnelle finie, qui sont chacun connectés pour recevoir le signal de sortie d'un multiplicateur respectif, les deux filtres ayant la même réponse, représentant une fonction de modification, ainsi qu'un moyen (16; 21) pour former la somme d'une fonction paire du



signal de sortie de chacun des deux filtres de la paire.

5. Discriminateur selon la revendication 1, 2, 3 ou 4, caractérisé en ce que la fonction de modification ou chaque fonction de modification est sensiblement symétrique par rapport au point milieu du filtre concerné.
6. Discriminateur selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la fonction paire est le carré.
7. Discriminateur selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que les filtres ont une réponse impulsionnelle dont la durée est inférieure au double de la période de symbole du signal à démoduler.
8. Discriminateur selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que les filtres ont une réponse impulsionnelle dont la durée est sensiblement égale à la période de symbole du signal à démoduler.
9. Discriminateur selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comportant un interpolateur (22) pour interpoler entre des échantillons successifs délivrés à la sortie du soustracteur et qui ont des signes différents, afin de déterminer l'instant d'un passage à zéro.
10. Discriminateur selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce qu'il est commutable entre un premier mode pour un premier débit en bauds, employant une première paire de fréquences de manipulation, et un second mode pour un second débit en bauds qui est inférieur au premier, employant une seconde paire de fréquences de manipulation qui sont inférieures à celles de la première paire, et comporte un moyen, susceptible d'être mis en action dans le second mode, pour sous-échantillonner le signal à démoduler avant qu'il ne soit fourni au premier et au second moyen de filtrage.

30 Patentansprüche

1. Diskriminator für durch Frequenzumtastung (FSK) modulierte Signale, mit ersten Filtereinrichtungen (12, 13, 14, 15, 16) zur Verarbeitung einer ersten umgetasteten Frequenz, zweiten Filtereinrichtungen (17, 18, 19, 20, 21) zur Verarbeitung einer zweiten umgetasteten Frequenz, und einem Subtrahierer (5) zur Erzeugung der Differenz zwischen den Ausgangssignalen der Filtereinrichtungen, wobei jede Filtereinrichtung ein Paar (12, 13; 17, 18) nichtrekursiver (FIR-) Filter zur Verarbeitung von um 90° phasenverschobenen Signalkomponenten, sowie Einrichtungen (14, 15, 16; 19, 20, 21) zur Bildung der Summe von einer geradzahigen Funktion des Ausgangssignals jedes der zwei Filter eines Paares aufweist, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** jede Filtercharakteristik durch eine Koeffizientengruppe definiert ist, und daß die Filter des ersten Paares die Koeffizienten

$$a_{HK} = r_{HK} \sin(2\pi f_H k/f_s + \Phi_H)$$

$$b_{HK} = r_{HK} \cos(2\pi f_H k/f_s + \Phi_H)$$

und die des zweiten Paares die Koeffizienten

$$a_{NK} = K r_{NK} \sin(2\pi f_N k/f_s + \Phi_N)$$

$$b_{NK} = K r_{NK} \cos(2\pi f_N k/f_s + \Phi_N)$$

haben, wobei k die Stufenziffer, f_H und f_N im wesentlichen gleich den getasteten Frequenzen, Φ_H und Φ_N Konstante, K ein Normalisierungsfaktor und r_{HK} und r_{NK} Wertgruppen für die jeweiligen Paare sind, die eine Modifikationsfunktion ergeben.

2. Diskriminator nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die erste Wertgruppe r_{HK} für das erste Paar gleich der Wertgruppe r_{NK} für das zweite Paar ist.
3. Diskriminator nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Konstanten Φ_H , Φ_N so gewählt



sind, daß die Argumente der Sinus- und Kosinus-Funktionen im Mittelpunkt des Filters gleich 0 sind.

- 5 4. Diskriminator für durch Frequenzumtastung (FSK) modulierte Signale, mit ersten Filtereinrichtungen zur Verarbeitung einer ersten umgetasteten Frequenz, zweiten Filtereinrichtungen zur Verarbeitung einer zweiten umgetasteten Frequenz, und einem Subtrahierer (5) zur Erzeugung der Differenz zwischen den Angangssignalen der Filtereinrichtungen, wobei jede Filtereinrichtung ein Paar von Multiplizierstufen (30, 31; 34, 35) und Einrichtungen aufweist, die den Multiplizierstufen um 90° phasenversetzte Referenzsignale mit der umgetasteten Frequenz zuführen, die die Filtereinrichtung zu verarbeiten hat, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß in jeder Filtereinrichtung ein Paar von FIR-Filtern (32, 33; 36, 37) vorgesehen ist, die jeweils das Ausgangssignal einer zugeordneten Multiplikatorstufe aufnehmen, wobei die Filter gleich Charakteristik in Form einer Modifikationsfunktion haben, und daß Einrichtungen (16; 21) zur Bildung der Summe geradzahlgiger Funktionen des Ausgangssignals jedes der beiden Filter des Paares vorgesehen sind.
- 10 5. Diskriminator nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die bzw. jede Modifikationsfunktion im wesentlichen symmetrisch zum Mittelpunkt des jeweiligen Filters ist.
- 15 6. Diskriminator nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die geradzahlgige Funktion eine quadratische ist.
- 20 7. Diskriminator nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Filter eine Impulsansprechzeit haben, die kleiner ist als die doppelte Symbolperiode des zu demodulierenden Signals.
- 25 8. Diskriminator nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Filter eine Impulsansprechzeit haben, die im wesentlichen gleich der Symbolperiode des zu demodulierenden Signals ist.
- 30 9. Diskriminator nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, gekennzeichnet durch einen Interpolator (22), der zwischen aufeinanderfolgenden Ausgangstastsignalen des Subtrahierers mit verschiedenen Vorzeichen interpoliert, um den Moment des Nulldurchganges zu bestimmen.
- 35 10. Diskriminator nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß er umschaltbar ist zwischen einem ersten Arbeitsmodus für eine erste Baud-Rate unter Verwendung eines ersten Paares von umzutastenden Frequenzen, und einem zweiten Arbeitsmodus für eine zweite, niedrigere Baud-Rate unter Verwendung eines zweiten Paares von umzutastenden Frequenzen, die niedriger als die des ersten Paares sind, wobei Einrichtungen vorgesehen sind, die im zweiten Arbeitsmodus eine Subtastung des zu demodulierenden Signals bewirken, bevor es den ersten und zweiten Filtereinrichtungen zugeführt wird.
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