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# Computer Networks

## Signal Encoding Techniques (Analog to Analog)

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# DFT Properties

$$z_m = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n e^{\frac{-j2\pi \cdot m \cdot n}{N}}$$

$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt$$

**Linearity property:**  $x_1(t) \leftrightarrow X_1(f)$ ,  $x_2(t) \leftrightarrow X_2(f) \equiv a_1 x_1(t) + a_2 x_2(t) \leftrightarrow a_1 X_1(f) + a_2 X_2(f)$

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 x_1(t) + a_2 x_2(t) &\leftrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \{a_1 x_1(t) + a_2 x_2(t)\} e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} a_1 x_1(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} a_2 x_2(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = a_1 X_1(f) + a_2 X_2(f) \end{aligned}$$

# DFT Properties

$$z_m = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n e^{\frac{-j2\pi \cdot m \cdot n}{N}}$$

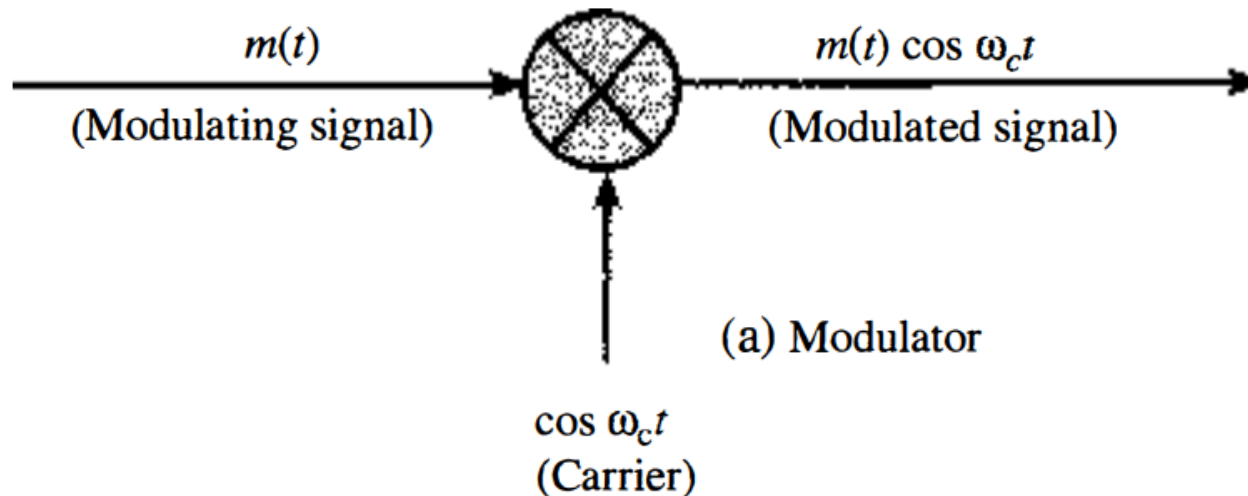
$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt$$

**Frequency shifting property:**  $x(t) \leftrightarrow X(f) \equiv e^{j2\pi f_c t} x(t) \leftrightarrow X(f - f_c)$

$$e^{j2\pi f_c t} x(t) \leftrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j2\pi f_c t} x(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi (f - f_c) t} dt = X(f - f_c)$$

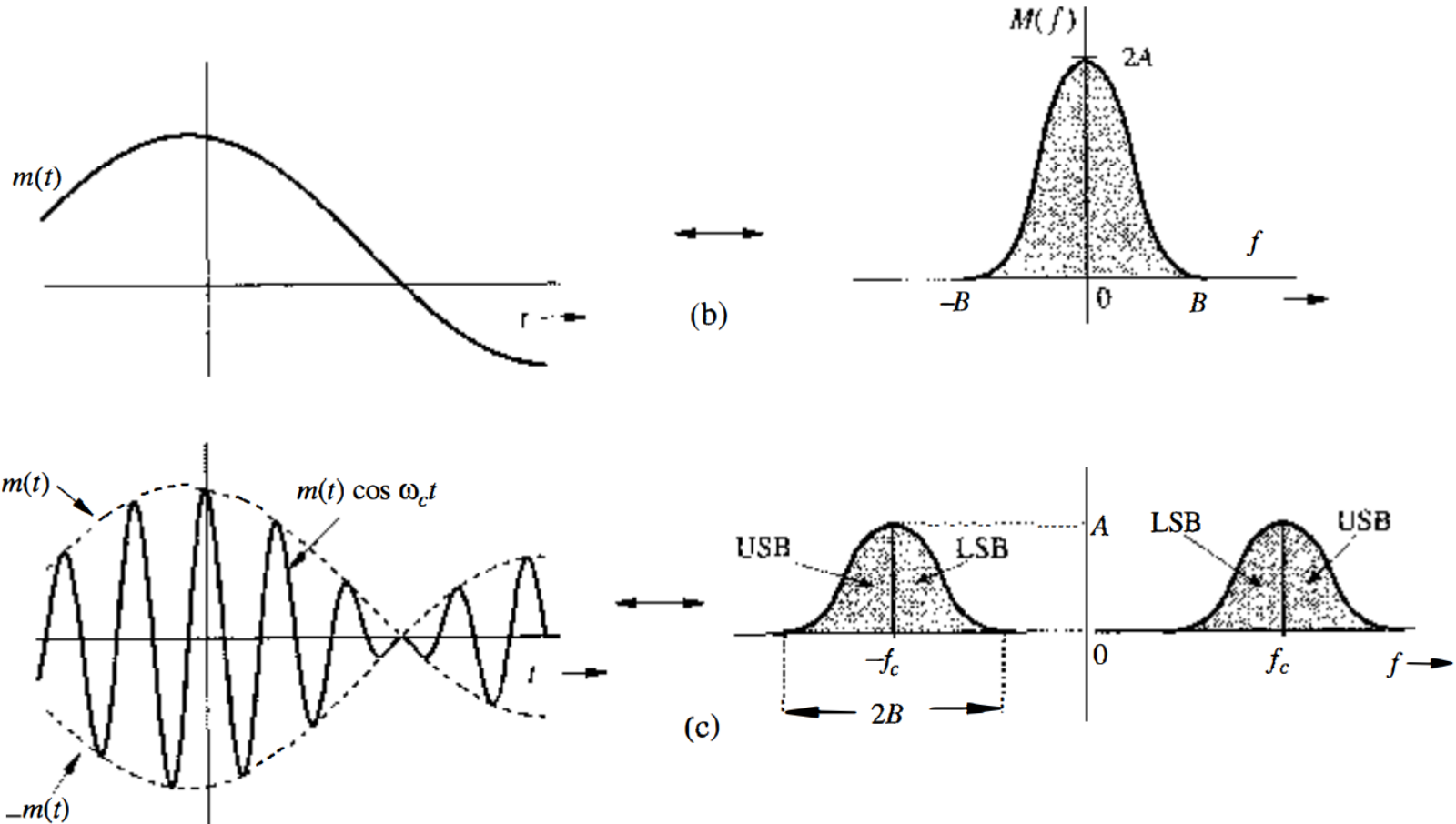
# DSB-SC Modulation

**Transmitted signal:**  $m(t) \cos(2\pi f_c t)$



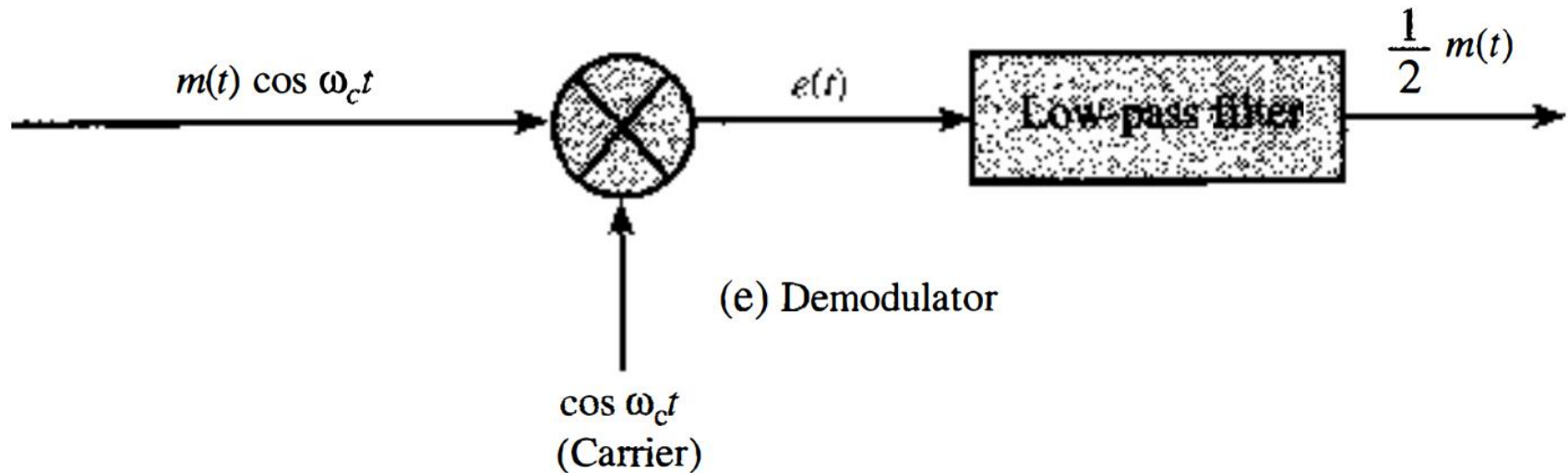
$$\begin{aligned} F[m(t) \cos(2\pi f_c t)] &= F\left\{\left(\frac{e^{j2\pi f_c t} + e^{-j2\pi f_c t}}{2}\right) m(t)\right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [F\{e^{j2\pi f_c t} m(t)\} + F\{e^{-j2\pi f_c t} m(t)\}] = \frac{1}{2} [M(f - f_c) + M(f + f_c)] \end{aligned}$$

# DSB-SC Modulation



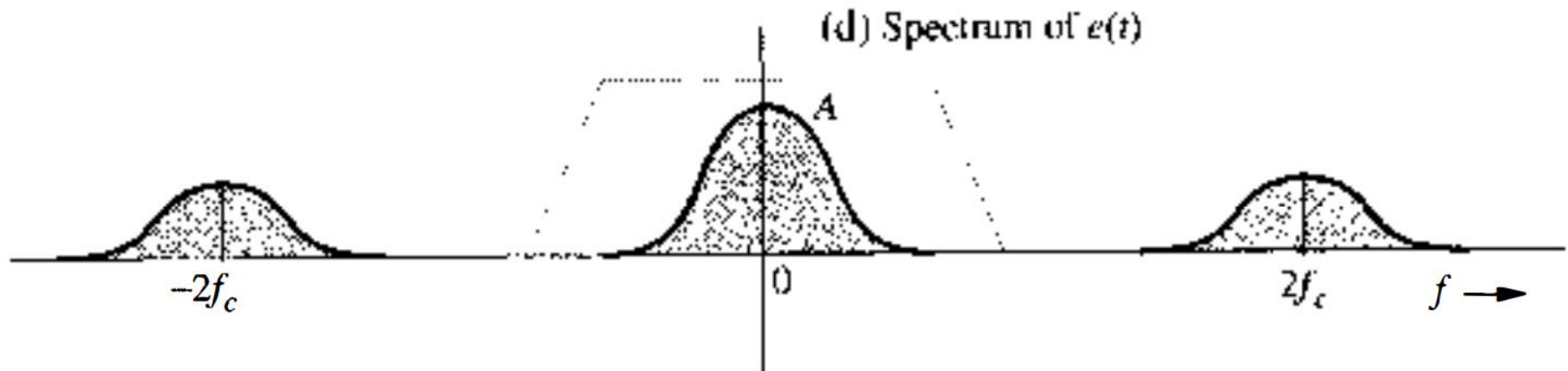
$$F[m(t) \cos(2\pi f_c t)] = \frac{1}{2} [M(f - f_c) + M(f + f_c)]$$

# DSB-SC Demodulation



$$\begin{aligned} F[m(t) \cos^2(2\pi f_c t)] &= F\left\{\left(\frac{1 + \cos(2\pi 2f_c t)}{2}\right) m(t)\right\} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} M(f) + \frac{1}{4} [M(f - 2f_c) + M(f + 2f_c)] \end{aligned}$$

# DSB-SC Modulation



$$\begin{aligned} F[m(t) \cos^2(2\pi f_c t)] &= F\left\{\left(\frac{1 + \cos(2\pi 2f_c t)}{2}\right)m(t)\right\} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2}M(f) + \frac{1}{4}[M(f - 2f_c) + M(f + 2f_c)] \end{aligned}$$

# DSB-TC Modulation

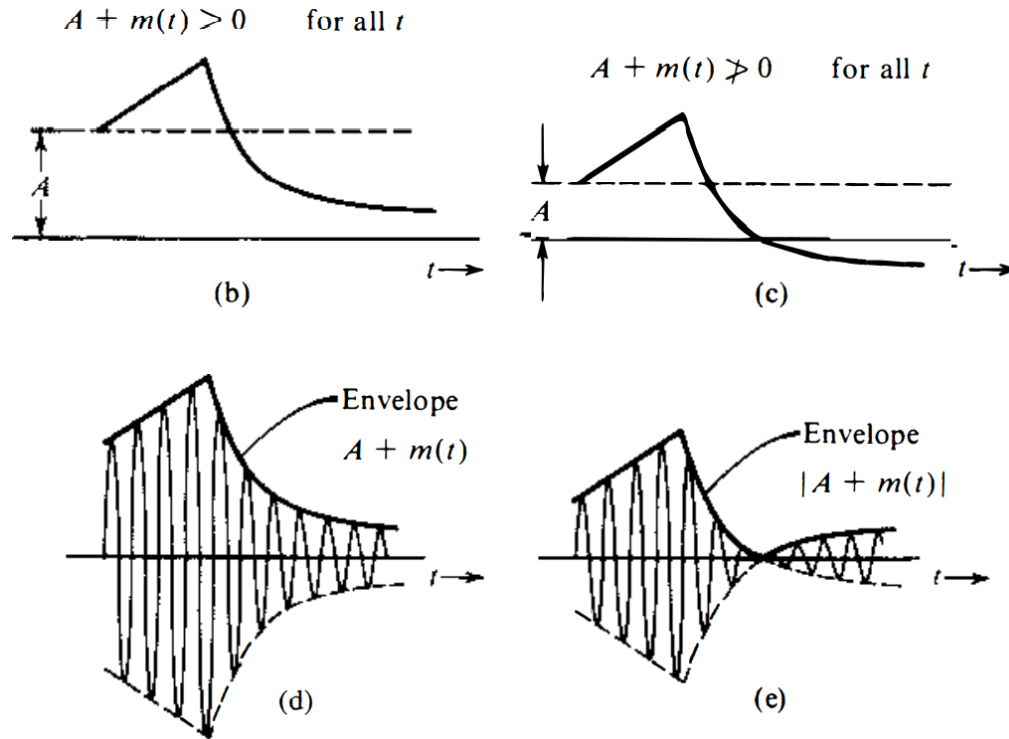
- ❑ The carrier is sent along with the message

**Transmitted signal:**  $A \cos(2\pi f_c t) + m(t) \cos(2\pi f_c t)$

$$\begin{aligned} F[A \cos(2\pi f_c t) + m(t) \cos(2\pi f_c t)] &= F[A \cos(2\pi f_c t)] + m(t) [\cos(2\pi f_c t)] \\ &= \frac{A}{2} [\delta(f - f_c) + \delta(f + f_c)] + \frac{1}{2} [M(f - f_c) + M(f + f_c)] \end{aligned}$$



# DSB-TC Modulation



$$A + m(t) \geq 0 \quad \therefore A \geq -m(t) \geq -m_p$$

$$k_a = \frac{m_p}{A} \quad \therefore 0 \leq k_a \leq 1$$

# Angle Modulation (Frequency Modulation)

$$s(t) = A \cos \theta(t)$$

Instantaneous angular frequency is  $w_i(t) = \frac{d\theta}{dt} \quad \therefore \theta(t) = \int_0^t w_i(\alpha) d\alpha$

- Angle modulation:
  - Frequency modulation
  - Phase modulation

$$w_i(t) = 2\pi f_c t + k_f m(t)$$

$$\therefore s_{FM}(t) = \cos((2\pi f_c + k_f m(t))t)$$

# Angle Modulation (Phase Modulation)

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$$\therefore s_{PM}(t) = \cos(2\pi f_c t + k_p m(t))$$

# Angle Modulation

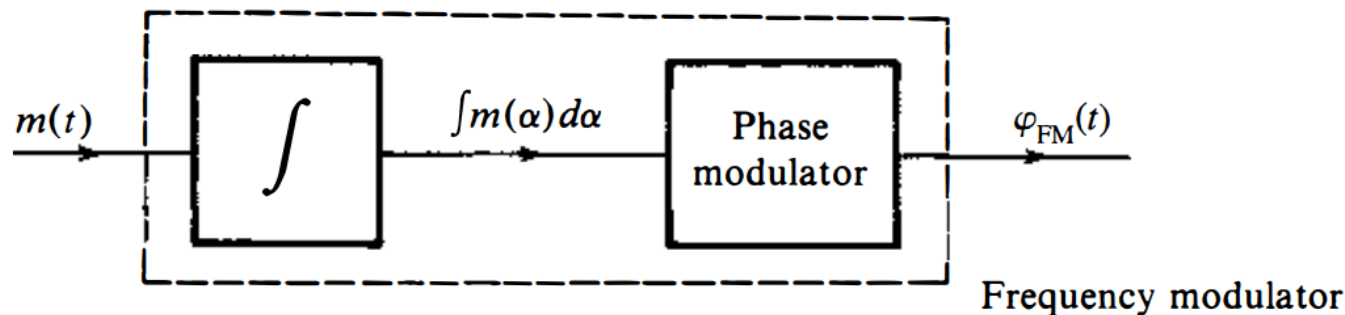
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$$w_i(t) = 2\pi f_c + k_f m(t) \quad \therefore s_{FM}(t) = \cos((2\pi f_c + k_f m(t))t)$$

$$\therefore \theta(t) = \int_0^t w_i(\alpha) d\alpha = 2\pi f_c \int_0^t d\alpha + k_f \int_0^t m(\alpha) d\alpha = 2\pi f_c t + k_f \int_0^t m(\alpha) d\alpha$$



# Angle Modulation

$$s(t) = A \cos \theta(t)$$

Instantaneous angular frequency is  $w_i(t) = \frac{d\theta}{dt} \quad \therefore \theta(t) = \int_0^t w_i(\alpha) d\alpha$

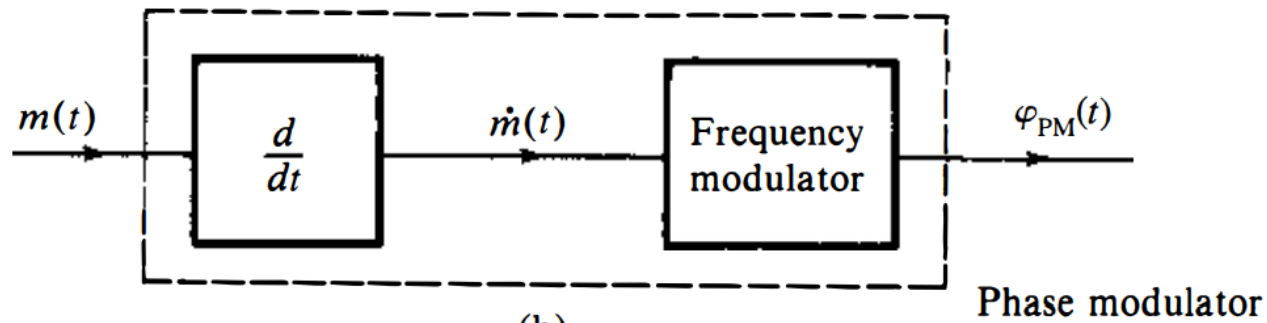
$$w_i(t) = 2\pi f_c t + k_f m(t)$$

$$\therefore s_{FM}(t) = \cos((2\pi f_c + k_f m(t))t)$$

$$\theta(t) = 2\pi f_c t + k_p m(t)$$

$$\therefore s_{PM}(t) = \cos(2\pi f_c t + k_p m(t))$$

Instantaneous angular frequency is  $w_i(t) = \frac{d\theta}{dt} = 2\pi f_c + k_p \dot{m}(t)$



# AM vs FM/PM

# Why Modulation?

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THANK YOU

QUESTIONS???

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