

# İşaret İşleme

## Modulasyon-H12CD1

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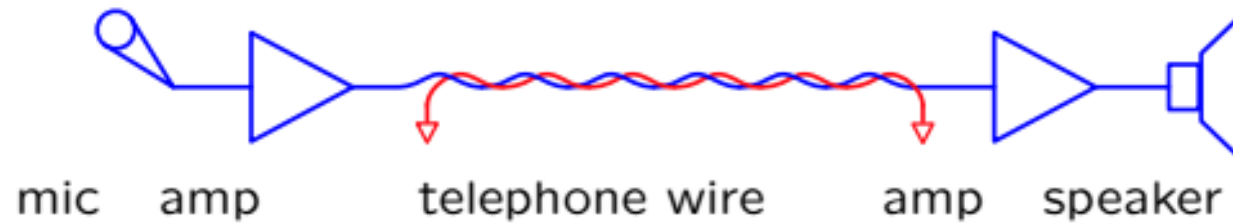
# Modulasyon

## Modulation

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Applications of signals and systems in communication systems.

Example: Transmit voice via telephone wires (copper)

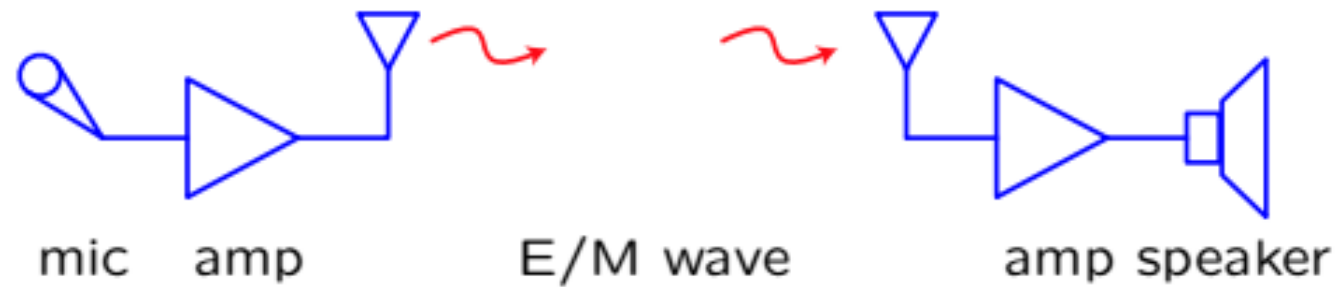


Works well: basis of local land-based telephones.

## Wireless Communication

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In cellular communication systems, signals are transmitted via electromagnetic (E/M) waves.



For efficient transmission and reception, antenna length should be on the order of the wavelength.

Telephone-quality speech contains frequencies from 200 to 3000 Hz.

How long should the antenna be?



For efficient transmission and reception, the antenna length should be on the order of the wavelength.

Telephone-quality speech contains frequencies between 200 Hz and 3000 Hz.

How long should the antenna be?

1.  $< 1 \text{ mm}$
2.  $\sim \text{cm}$
3.  $\sim \text{m}$
4.  $\sim \text{km}$
5.  $> 100 \text{ km}$

For efficient transmission and reception, the antenna length should be on the order of the wavelength.

Telephone-quality speech contains frequencies between 200 Hz and 3000 Hz.

How long should the antenna be?

Wavelength is  $\lambda = c/f$  so the lowest frequencies (200 Hz) produce the longest wavelengths

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = \frac{3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{200 \text{ Hz}} = 1.5 \times 10^6 \text{ m} = 1500 \text{ km}.$$

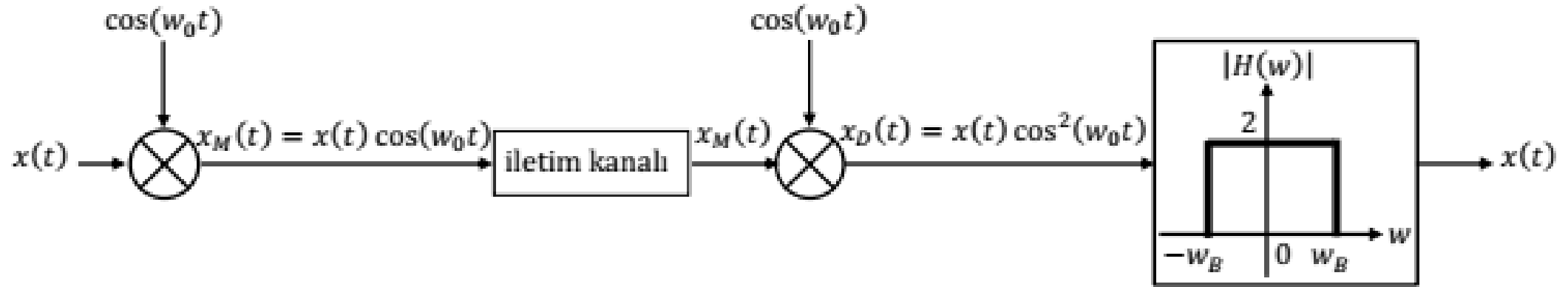
and the highest frequencies (3000 Hz) produce the shortest wavelengths

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = \frac{3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{3000 \text{ Hz}} = 10^5 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ km}.$$

On the order of hundreds of miles!

## Modülasyon

Modülasyon, haberleşmenin temelini oluşturan bir işlem olup zaman domenindeki  $w_B$  gibi sonlu bant genişlikli bir sinyalin kendinden çok daha yüksek frekanslı bir sinyal ile çarpılarak yüksek frekanslara taşınmasını (modülasyon) ve bu sayede daha elverişli bir şekilde iletilmesini ve ardından orjinal sinyalin tekrar geri kazanılması (demodülasyon) sağlar. Bunu aşağıdaki şekilde görmek mümkündür.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=beFoCZ7oMyY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=00ZbuhPruJw>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CCOX2tvgM80>



**Tablo 5.1 Fourier Dönüşümünün Özellikleri**

Özellik	$x(t)$	$X(w)$
	$x(t)$ $x_1(t)$ $x_2(t)$	$X(w)$ $X_1(w)$ $X_2(w)$
Doğrusallık	$a_1x_1(t) + a_2x_2(t)$	$a_1X_1(w) + a_2X_2(w)$
Zamanda Öteleme	$x(t - t_0)$	$e^{-j\omega t_0}X(w)$
Frekans -domeninde Öteleme	$e^{j\omega_0 t}x(t)$	$X(w - \omega_0)$
Zamanda Ölçekleme	$x(at)$	$\frac{1}{ a }X\left(\frac{w}{a}\right)$
Zamanda Geri Dönüş	$x(-t)$	$X(-w)$
Zamanda Türev	$\frac{d}{dt}x(t)$	$jwX(w)$
Frekans-domeninde Türev	$-jtx(t)$	$\frac{d}{dw}X(w)$
Çiftleşlik	$X(t)$	$2\pi x(-w)$
Konvolüsyon	$x_1(t) * x_2(t)$	$X_1(w)X_2(w)$
Çarpma	$x_1(t)x_2(t)$	$\frac{1}{2\pi}X_1(w) * X_2(w)$
Parseval Bağıntısı	$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}  x(t) ^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}  X(w) ^2 dw$	

**Tablo 5.2 Bazı Fourier Dönüşüm Çiftleri**

$x(t)$	$X(w)$	$X(s)$
$\delta(t)$	1	1
$u(t)$	$\pi\delta(w) + \frac{1}{jw}$	$\frac{1}{s}$
$-u(-t)$	$\pi\delta(w) - \frac{1}{jw}$	$\frac{1}{s}$
1	$2\pi\delta(w)$	
$\text{sgn}(t)$	$\frac{2}{jw}$	
$tu(t)$		$\frac{1}{s^2}$
$e^{-at}u(t)$	$\frac{1}{jw + a}$	$\frac{1}{s + a}$
$-e^{-at}u(-t)$	$\frac{1}{jw + a}$	$\frac{1}{s + a}$
$te^{-at}u(t)$	$\frac{1}{(jw + a)^2}$	$\frac{1}{(s + a)^2}$
$-te^{-at}u(-t)$	$\frac{1}{(jw + a)^2}$	$\frac{1}{(s + a)^2}$

$x(t)$	$X(w)$	$X(s)$
$e^{-at}\cos(w_0t)u(t)$	$\frac{jw + a}{(jw + a)^2 + w_0^2}$	$\frac{s + a}{(s + a)^2 + w_0^2}$
$e^{-at}\sin(w_0t)u(t)$	$\frac{w_0}{(jw + a)^2 + w_0^2}$	$\frac{w_0}{(s + a)^2 + w_0^2}$
$e^{\mp jw_0t}$	$2\pi\delta(w \pm w_0)$	
$\cos(w_0t)$	$\pi\delta(w - w_0) + \pi\delta(w + w_0)$	
$\sin(w_0t)$	$-j\pi\delta(w - w_0) + j\pi\delta(w + w_0)$	
$e^{-a t }$	$\frac{2a}{a^2 + w^2}$	
$\frac{1}{a^2 + t^2}$	$\frac{\pi}{a}e^{-a w }$	
$P_a(t)$	$2\frac{\sin(aw)}{w}$	
$\frac{\sin(at)}{\pi t}$	$P_a(w)$	
$e^{-at^2}$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}e^{-\frac{w^2}{4a}}$	
$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - kT_0)$	$w_0 \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(w - kw_0)$	

## Modülasyon ve demodülasyon işlemleri Fourier dönüşümünün

$$x_1(t)x_2(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} X_1(w) * X_2(w)$$

şeklindeki çarpma özelliğinden yararlanır. Daha yüksek frekanslara modüle etme işlemi genellikle yüksek frekanslı sinüzoidal sinyalle çarpılarak gerçekleştirilir.  $x(t)$  gibi sonlu bir bant genişliğine sahip bir sinyal ele alalım. Bu sinyali  $\cos(w_0 t)$  gibi yüksek frekanslı bir sinyal ile çarparsak, çarpım sonucunun Fourier dönüşümü, çarpma özelliğine göre şu şekilde bulunur:

$$x_M(t) = x(t) \cos(w_0 t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} X(w) * \mathcal{F}\{\cos(w_0 t)\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} X(w) * (\pi\delta(w - w_0) + \pi\delta(w + w_0))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} X(w) * \pi\delta(w - w_0) + \frac{1}{2\pi} X(w) * \pi\delta(w + w_0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(w - \Omega) \delta(\Omega - w_0) d\Omega + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(w - \Omega) \delta(\Omega + w_0) d\Omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} X(w - w_0) + \frac{1}{2} X(w + w_0)$$

Konvolüsyon tanımından

Görüldüğü gibi modüleli sinyalin Fourier dönüşümü

$$X_M(w) = \mathcal{F}\{x_M(t)\} = \frac{1}{2}X(w - w_0) + \frac{1}{2}X(w + w_0)$$

şeklindedir. Şimdi bu modüleli sinyalin kayıpsız bir iletim kanalından iletdikten sonra alıcı tarafta tekrar  $\cos(w_0 t)$  sinyali ile çarpılarak demodüleli sinyal olan

$$x_D(t) = x(t) \underbrace{\cos^2(w_0 t)}_{\text{red arrow}}$$

sinyalinin Fourier dönüşümünü elde edelim. Bunu için  $\cos^2(w_0 t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos(2w_0 t)$  açılımından yararlanacağız.

$$\cos^2(w_0 t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos(2w_0 t) \leftrightarrow \pi\delta(w) + \frac{\pi}{2}\delta(w - 2w_0) + \frac{\pi}{2}\delta(w + 2w_0)$$

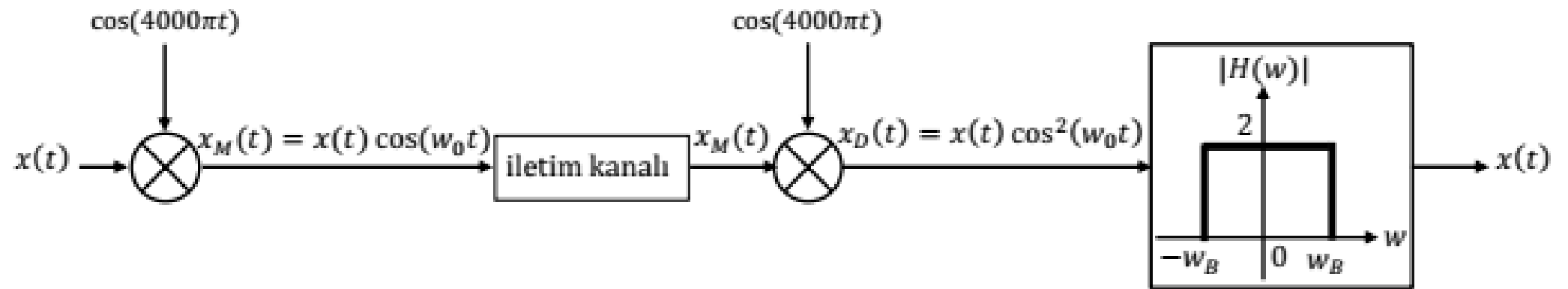
Artık demodüleli sinyalin Fourier dönüşümünü bulabiliriz.

$$\begin{aligned}x_D(t) = x(t) \cos^2(w_0 t) &\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} X(w) * \left[ \pi \delta(w) + \frac{\pi}{2} \delta(w - 2w_0) + \frac{\pi}{2} \delta(w + 2w_0) \right] \\&= \frac{1}{2\pi} X(w) * \pi \delta(w) + \frac{1}{2\pi} X(w) * \frac{\pi}{2} \delta(w - 2w_0) + \frac{1}{2\pi} X(w) * \frac{\pi}{2} \delta(w + 2w_0) \\&= \frac{1}{2} X(w) + \frac{1}{4} X(w + 2w_0) + \frac{1}{4} X(w - 2w_0)\end{aligned}$$

Görüldüğü gibi demodüleli sinyal frekans domeninde bir kaç bileşenden oluşmaktadır. Orjinal  $x(t)$  sinyalini tekrar elde etmek için demodüleli sinyal, kesim frekansı  $w_B$  kazancı da 2 olan alçak geçiren bir filtreden geçirilir.

Örnek

**Örnek:** Aşağıdaki şekildeki gibi, bant genişliği  $w_B$   $x(t) = \frac{\sin(30\pi t)}{\pi t}$  sinyalinin  $\cos(4000\pi t)$  işareti ile çarpılması (modüle edilmesi) ile elde edilen  $x_M(t) = \frac{\sin(30\pi t)}{\pi t} \cos(4000\pi t)$  işareti, kayıpsız bir iletim kanalından geçtikten sonra alıcı tarafında  $\cos(4000\pi t)$  işareti ile çarpılarak demodüle edilmiş ve ardından orjinal  $x(t)$  sinyalini tekrar elde etmek için demodüleli sinyal, kesim frekansı  $w_B$  kazancı da 2 olan alçak geçiren bir filtreden geçirilir.

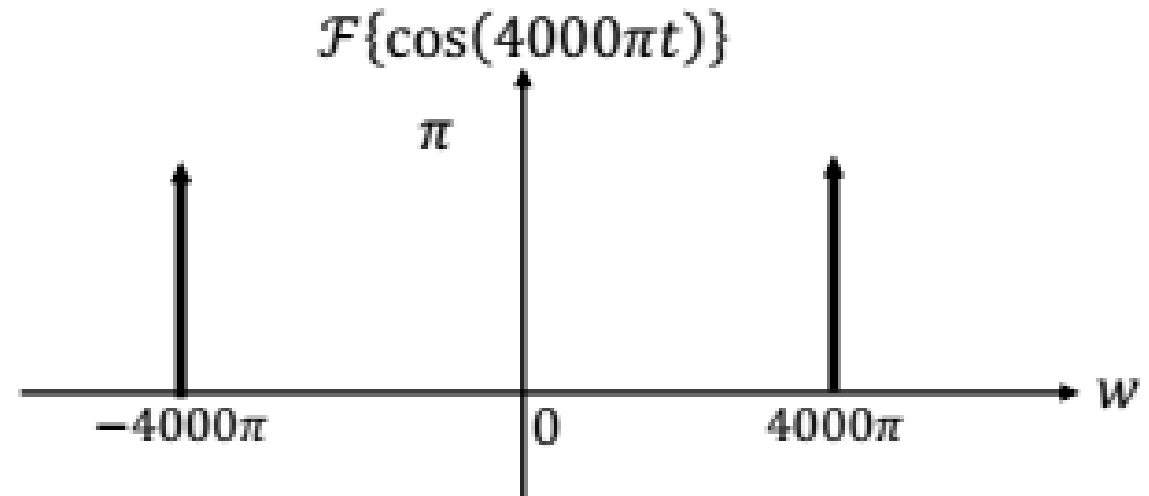
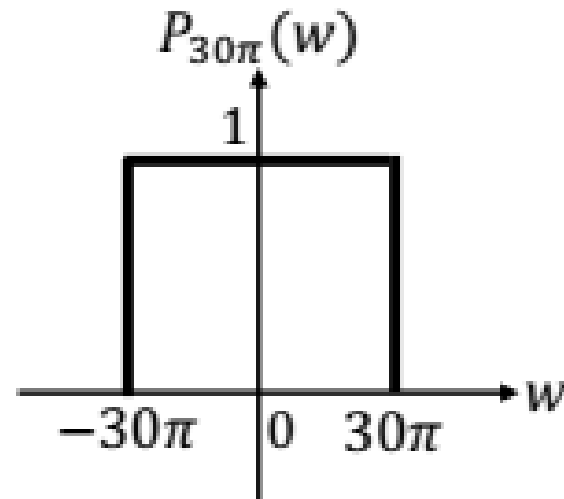


Öncelikle bu iki sinyalin Fourier dönüşümlerini bulalım:

$$x(t) = \frac{\sin(30\pi t)}{\pi t} \leftrightarrow P_{30\pi}(w)$$

$$\cos(4000\pi t) \leftrightarrow \pi\delta(w - 4000\pi) + \pi\delta(w + 4000\pi)$$

Bu sinyallerin Fourier dönüşümlerinin grafik olarak aşağıdaki gibidir.

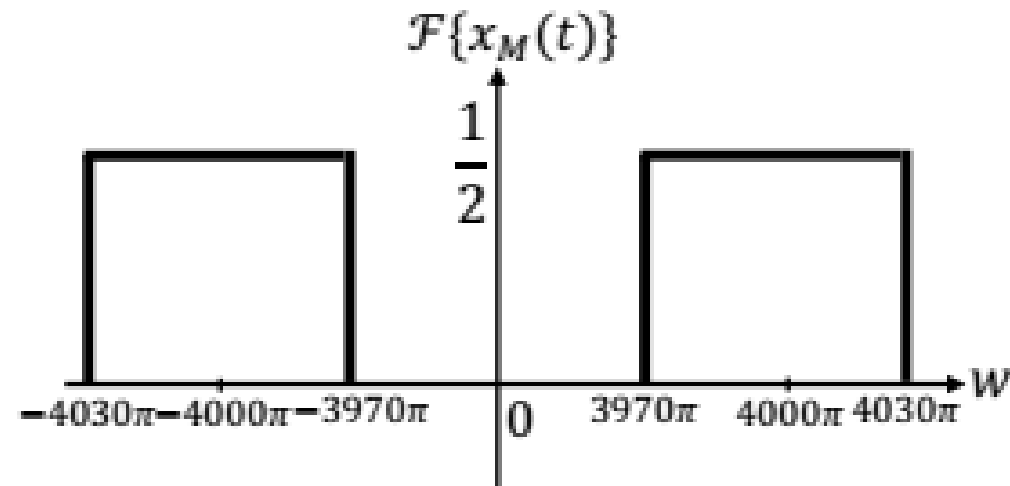




Şimdi, modüleli işaretin Fourier dönüşümünü bulalım:

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_M(t) = \frac{\sin(30\pi t)}{\pi t} \cos(4000\pi t) &\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} X(w) * \mathcal{F}\{\cos(4000\pi t)\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} P_{30\pi}(w) * (\pi\delta(w - 4000\pi) + \pi\delta(w + 4000\pi)) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} P_{30\pi}(w - w_0) + \frac{1}{2} P_{30\pi}(w + w_0)
 \end{aligned}$$

Bu sinyalin Fourier dönüşümü grafik olarak aşağıdaki gibidir:

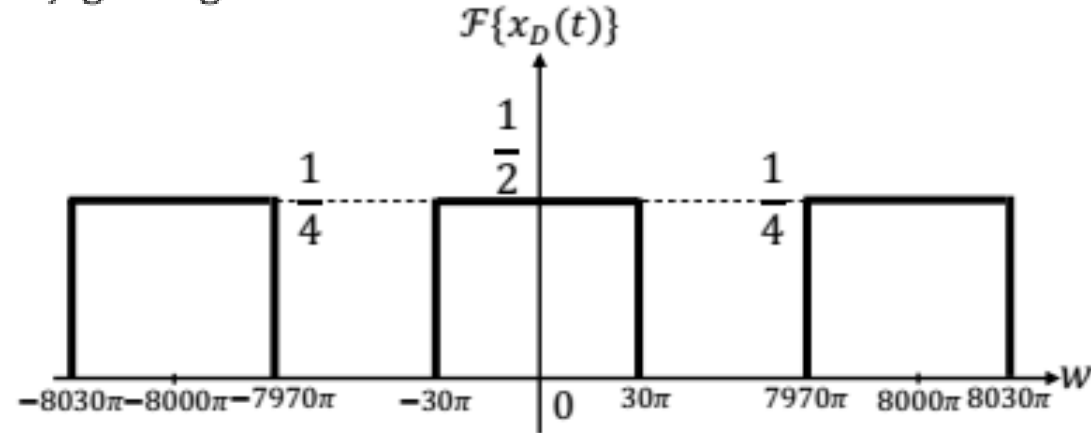


Şimdi de iletim kanalından geçen modüleli sinyalin  $\cos(4000\pi t)$  sinyali ile çarpılmasıyla elde edilen demodüleli  $x_D(t)$  sinyalinin Fourier dönüşümünü bulalım:

$$x_D(t) = x(t) \cos^2(w_0 t) = \frac{\sin(30\pi t)}{\pi t} \cos^2(4000\pi t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_D(t) = x(t) \cos^2(w_0 t) &\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}X(w) + \frac{1}{4}X(w + 2w_0) + \frac{1}{4}X(w - 2w_0) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}P_{30\pi}(w) + \frac{1}{4}P_{30\pi}(w + 8000\pi) + \frac{1}{4}P_{30\pi}(w - 8000\pi) \end{aligned}$$

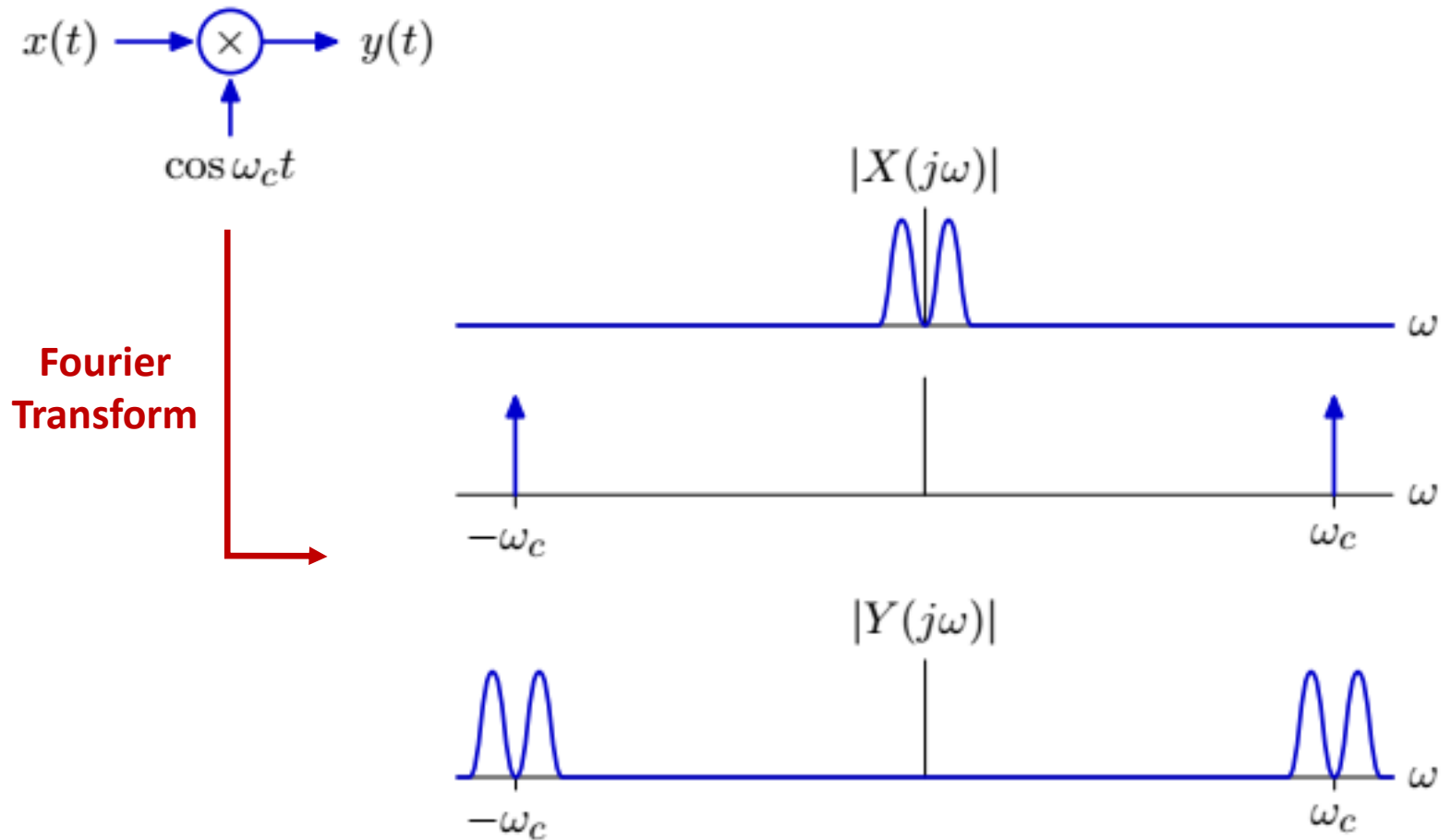
Bu sinyalin Fourier dönüşümü grafik olarak aşağıdaki gibidir:



Demodüleli  $x_D(t)$  işareti kesim frekansı  $w_B$  kazancı da 2 olan alçak geçiren bir filtreden geçirilirse orjinal  $x(t)$  sinyali elde edilir.

## Amplitude Modulation

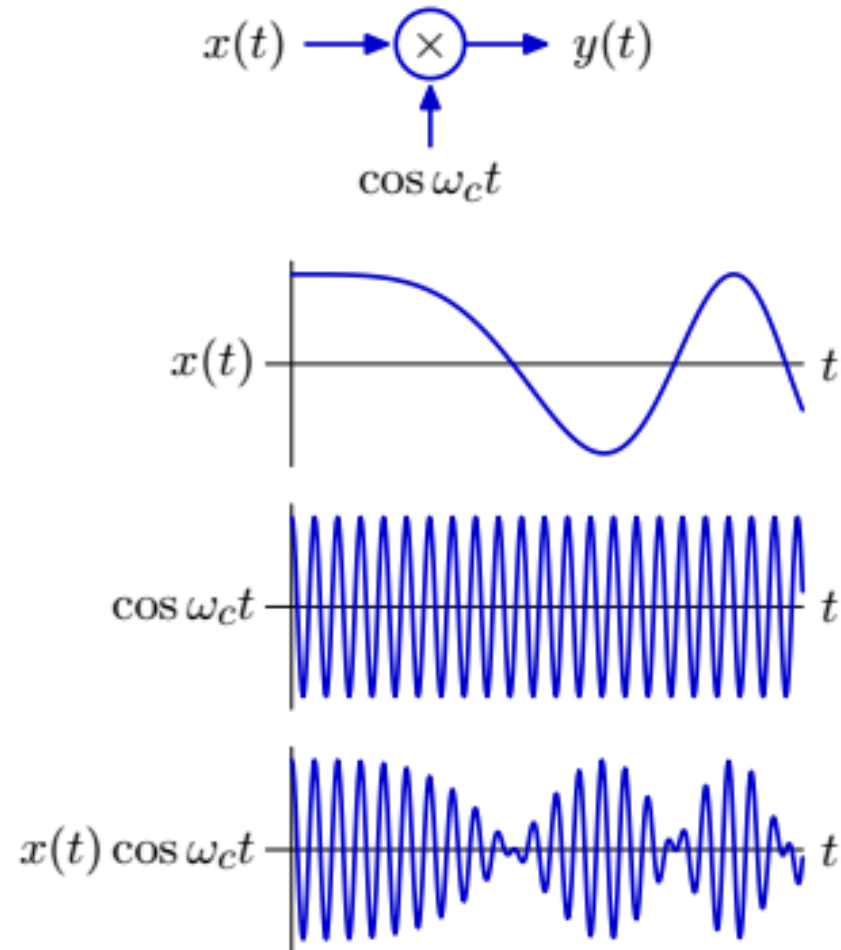
Multiplying a signal by a sinusoidal **carrier** signal is called amplitude modulation (AM). AM shifts the frequency components of  $X$  by  $\pm\omega_c$ .



## Amplitude Modulation

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Multiplying a signal by a sinusoidal **carrier** signal is called amplitude modulation. The signal “modulates” the amplitude of the carrier.



## Synchronous Demodulation

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$X$  can be recovered by multiplying by the carrier and then low-pass filtering. This process is called **synchronous demodulation**.

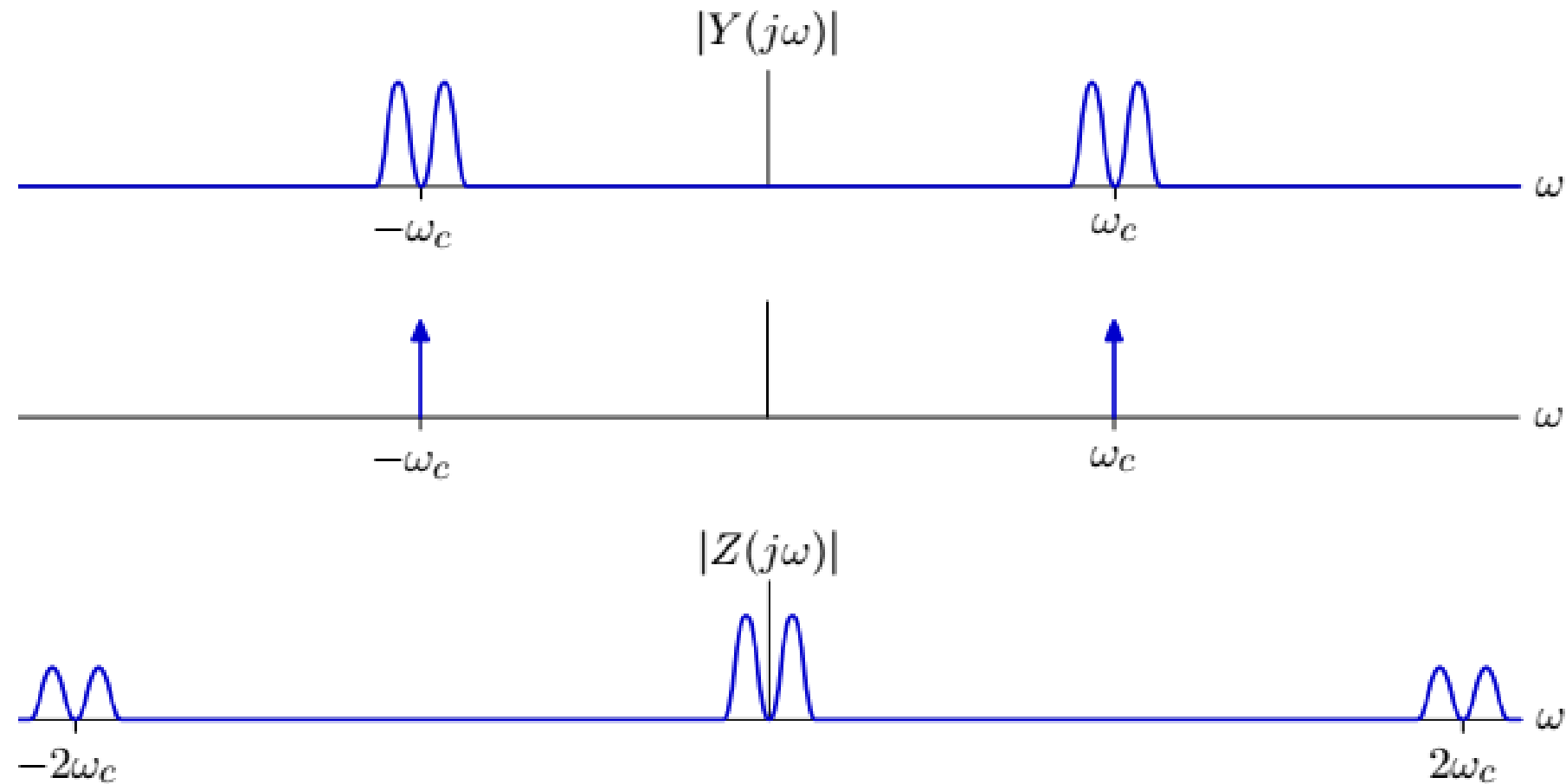
$$y(t) = x(t) \cos \omega_c t$$

$$z(t) = y(t) \cos \omega_c t = x(t) \times \cos \omega_c t \times \cos \omega_c t = x(t) \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2\omega_c t) \right)$$

## Synchronous Demodulation

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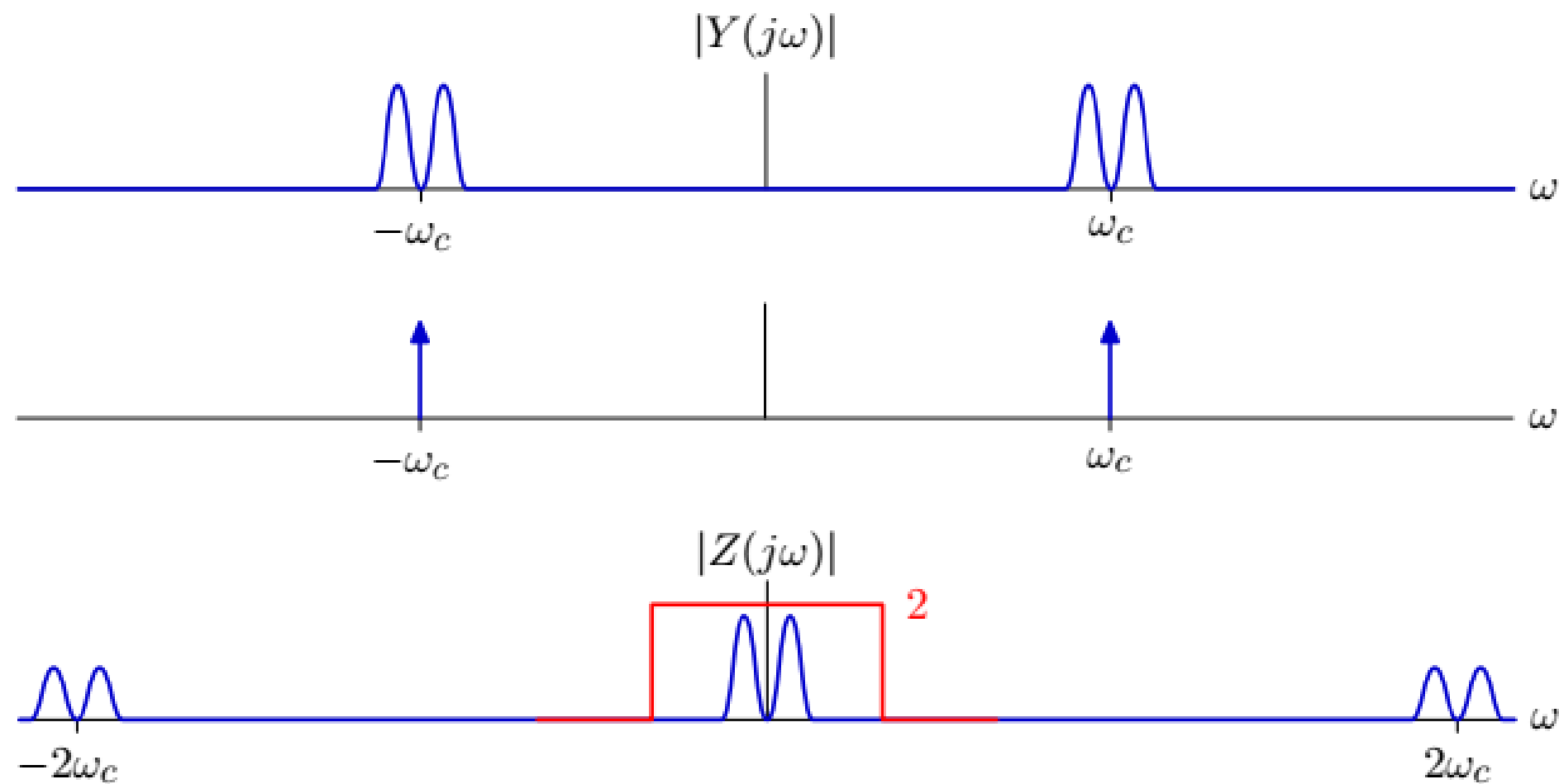
Synchronous demodulation: convolution in frequency.



## Synchronous Demodulation

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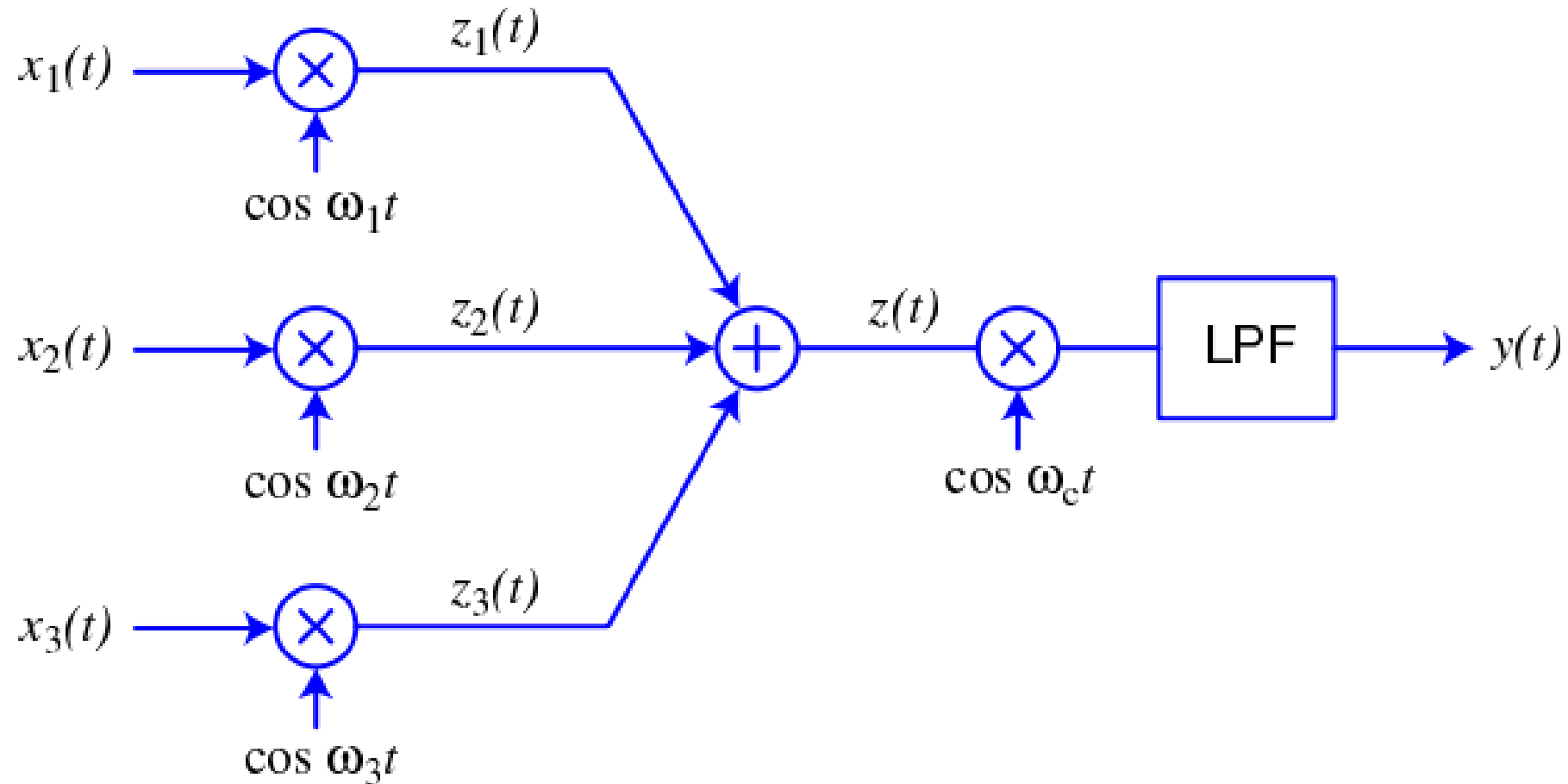
We can recover  $X$  by low-pass filtering.



## Frequency-Division Multiplexing

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Multiple transmitters simply sum (to first order).





## Frequency-Division Multiplexing

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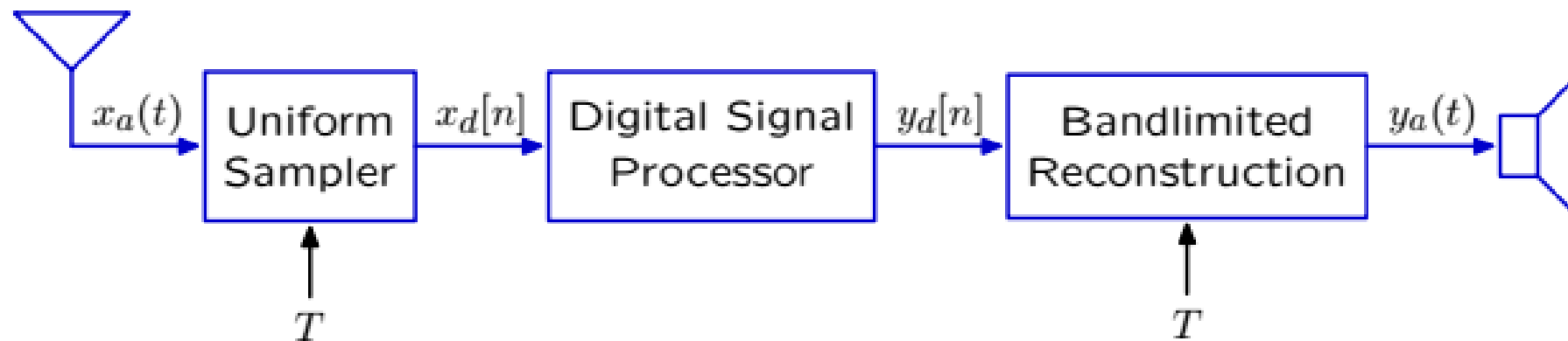
## Digital Radio

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Could we implement a radio with digital electronics?

Commercial AM radio

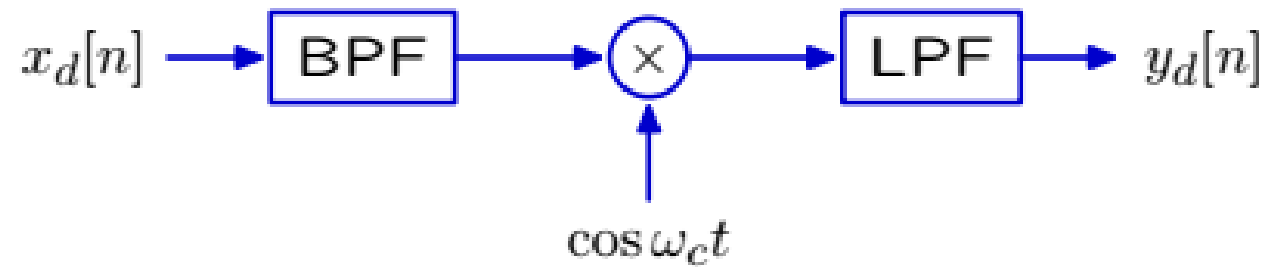
- 106 channels
- each channel is allocated 10 kHz bandwidth
- center frequencies from 540 to 1600 kHz



## Digital Radio

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The digital electronics must implement a bandpass filter, multiplication by  $\cos \omega_c t$ , and a lowpass filter.



## Amplitude, Phase, and Frequency Modulation

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There are many ways to embed a “message” in a carrier.

Amplitude Modulation (AM) + carrier:  $y_1(t) = (x(t) + C) \cos(\omega_c t)$

Phase Modulation (PM):  $y_2(t) = \cos(\omega_c t + kx(t))$

Frequency Modulation (FM):  $y_3(t) = \cos\left(\omega_c t + k \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau\right)$

**PM:** signal modulates instantaneous phase of the carrier.

$$y_2(t) = \cos(\omega_c t + kx(t))$$

**FM:** signal modulates instantaneous frequency of carrier.

$$y_3(t) = \cos\left(\omega_c t + \underbrace{k \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau}_{\phi(t)}\right)$$

$$\omega_i(t) = \omega_c + \frac{d}{dt}\phi(t) = \omega_c + kx(t)$$

# Bu ders notu için faydalanılan kaynaklar

## **EEEN343 Sinyaller ve Sistemler** **Ders Notları**

MIT OpenCourseWare  
<http://ocw.mit.edu>

6.003 Signals and Systems  
Fall 2011

**Prof. Dr. Serdar İplikçi**  
Pamukkale Üniversitesi  
Mühendislik Fakültesi  
Elektrik-Elektronik Mühendisliği

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