DSB and **FM** Modulation

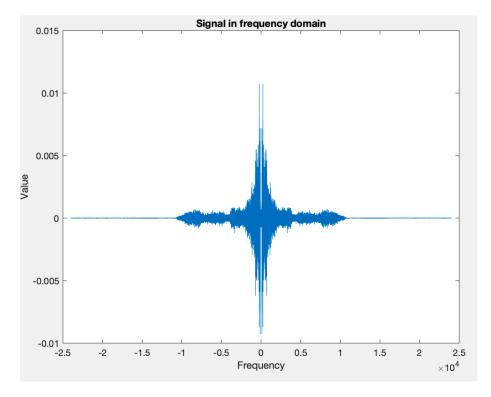
Matlab Project

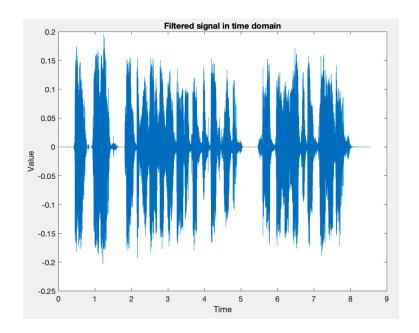
larek Mohamed Hany	5344
Youssef Hussein	5659
Omar Radwan	6013
Omar Walid Kamal	6022
Verginia Ehab	5320

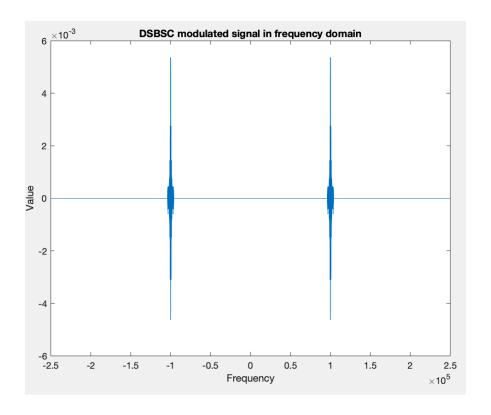
Some defined functions used in our code:

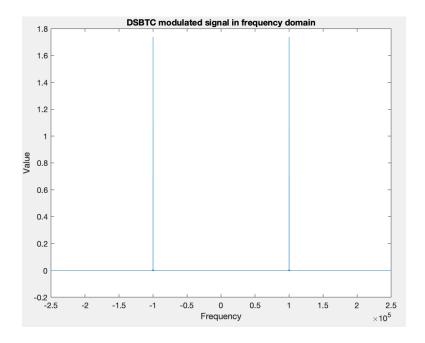
```
function plot in frequency(yf,fs,title label)
  f = linspace(-fs/2,fs/2,length(yf));
  figure():
  %plot(f,yf);
  plot(f,yf./fs);
  title(title_label);
  xlabel('Frequency');
  ylabel('Value');
end
function plot in time(yt,fs,title label)
  t = linspace(0, length(yt)/fs, length(yt));
  figure();
  plot(t,yt);
  title(title_label):
  xlabel('Time');
  ylabel('Value');
end
function filter = generate_filter(signal_length,fs,f_filter)
  filter = ones(signal_length,1);
  f = linspace(-fs/2,fs/2,signal length);
  for i = 1: signal length
     if abs(f(i))>f_filter
       filter(i)=0;
     end
  end
end
function [yt_demod,yf_demod] = env_demod(st,fs_cur,fs_res,is_snr,snr)
  if is snr == 1
     st = awgn(st, snr);
  end
  vt demod = resample(abs(hilbert(st)),fs res.fs cur); %envelope detector and resample
  yf_demod = fftshift(fft(yt_demod));
function [yt_demod, yf_demod] = coh_demod(st,fs_bef,fs_aft,is_snr,snr,fc,phase,f_filter)
if is snr == 1
  st = awgn(st, snr);
end
t = linspace(0, length(st)/fs_bef, length(st)); \%(x2-x1)/(n-1) = 1/5*fc, linspace(x1,x2,n)
carrier_t = cos(2*pi*fc*t+phase).';
tmp = st.*carrier_t; %m(t)*c(t)
filter = generate_filter(length(tmp),fs_bef,f_filter); %filter in frequency domain
tmp = fftshift(fft(tmp)).*filter;
tmp = ifft(ifftshift(tmp));
yt_demod = resample(tmp,fs_aft,fs_bef); %mutiply by carrier,filter and resample
vf demod = fftshift(fft(yt_demod));
end
```

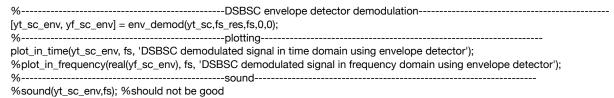
1- DSB Modulation:

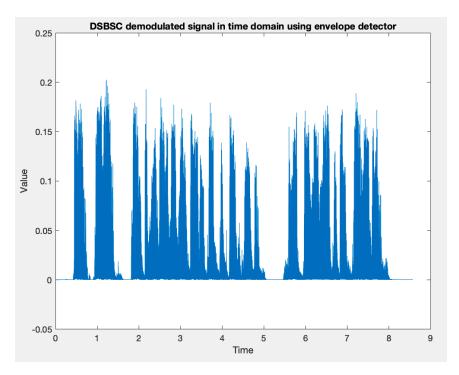


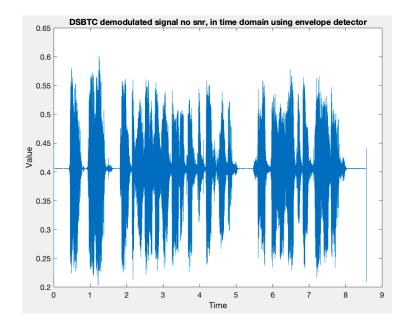


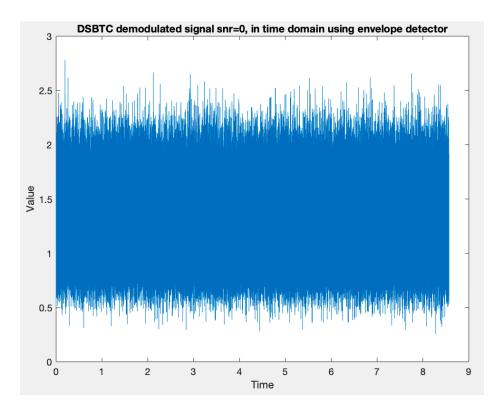


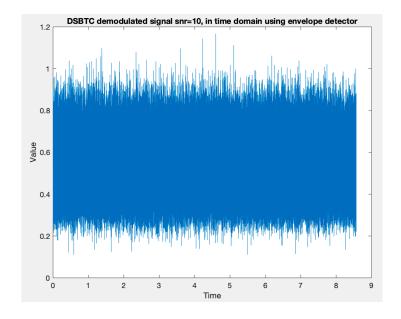


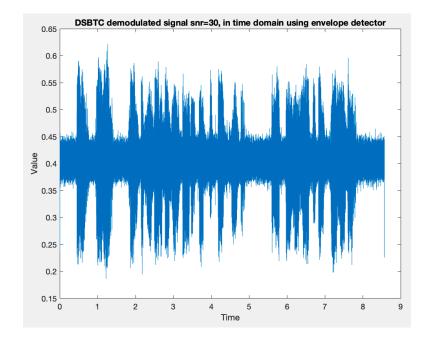


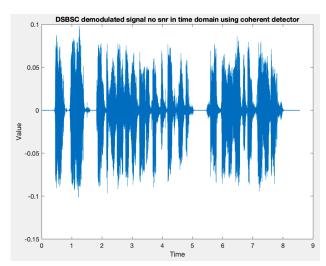


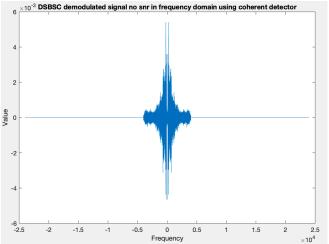


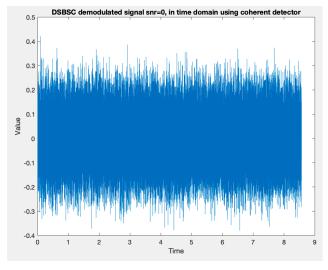


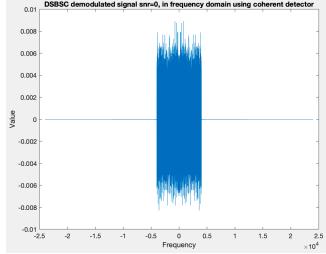


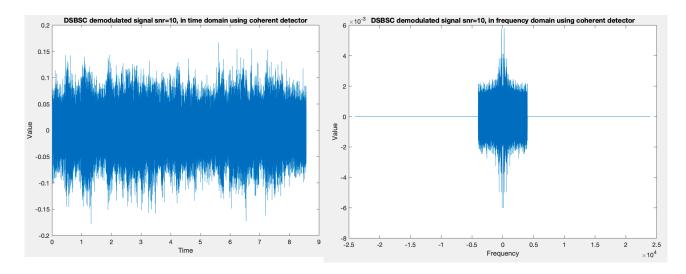


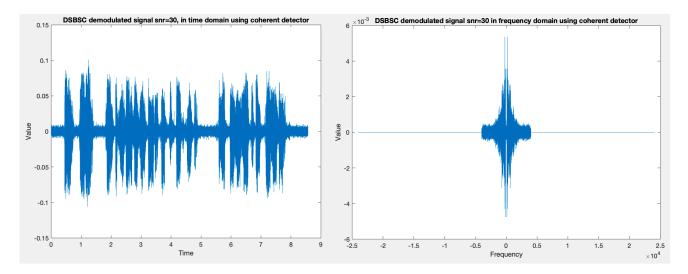


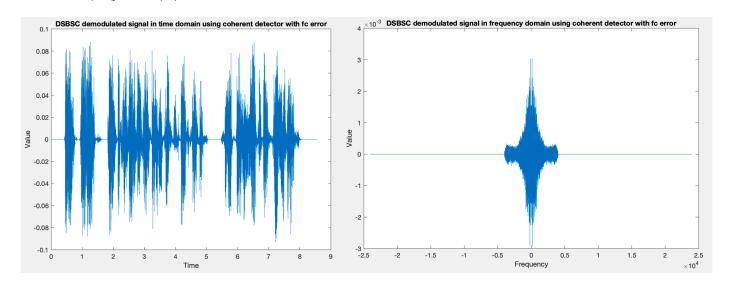


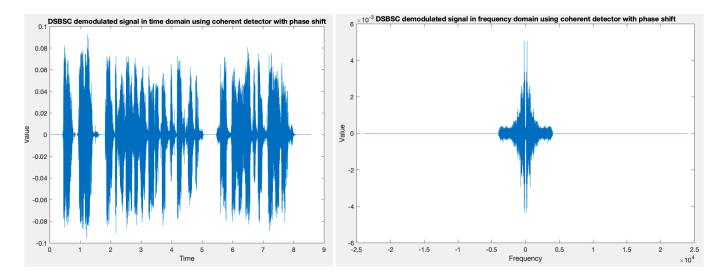










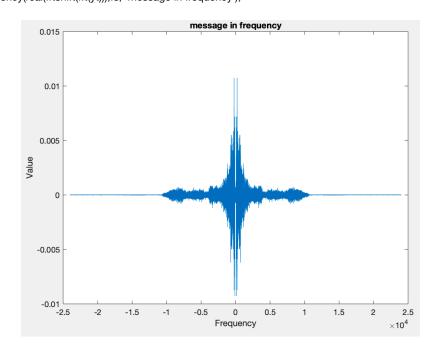


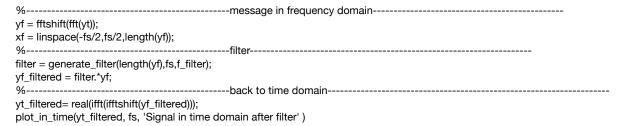
Conclusions on DSB:

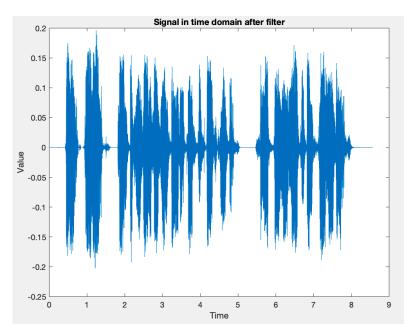
- Envelope Detector can be used to detect DSBTC but not good with DSBSC.As the snr increases, the signal becomes clearer

portion.	
	modulated signal: m(t) cos (211 look t)
	de Modulation with 100.1 KHZ:
	m(t) cos (2 17 loo kt) cos (277 loo, 1 kt)
-	= m(t) [cos(2110.1 kt) + cos(211200.1 kt)]
-	2
-	error because
-	Frequency used in modulation = 100 KHZ # frequency used
-	= 100 KHZ # frequency used
-	in deModulation 100.1 KHZ.
-	
-	name of Phenomena: Frequency error.

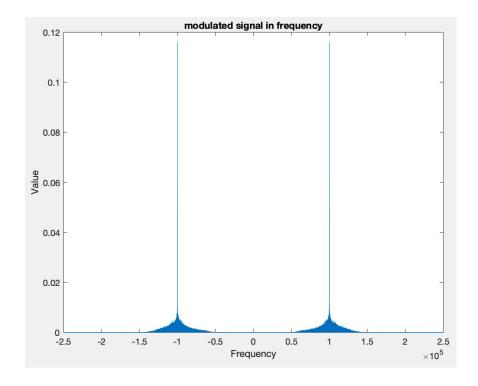
2- FM Modulation:







```
%------sound------sound-------
% sound(yt_filtered,fs);
%-------plotting--------
xt = linspace(0,length(yt_filtered)/fs, length(yt_filtered));
%------resmple------
yt_resampled = resample(yt_filtered,fs_res,fs);
                 ------carrier signal------
t = linspace (0, length (yt\_resampled)) fs\_res, \ length (yt\_resampled)); \ \% (x2-x1)/(n-1) = 1/5*fc, \ linspace (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ radawan \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (yt\_resampled)); \ \% (x2-x1)/(n-1) = 1/5*fc, \ linspace (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ radawan \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (yt\_resampled)); \ \% (x2-x1)/(n-1) = 1/5*fc, \ linspace (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ radawan \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (yt\_resampled)); \ \% (x2-x1)/(n-1) = 1/5*fc, \ linspace (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ radawan \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (yt\_resampled)); \ \% (x2-x1)/(n-1) = 1/5*fc, \ linspace (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ radawan \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (yt\_resampled)); \ \% (x2-x1)/(n-1) = 1/5*fc, \ linspace (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ radawan \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (yt\_resampled)); \ \% (x2-x1)/(n-1) = 1/5*fc, \ linspace (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ radawan \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (yt\_resampled)); \ \% (x2-x1)/(n-1) = 1/5*fc, \ linspace (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ radawan \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (yt\_resampled)); \ \% (x2-x1)/(n-1) = 1/5*fc, \ linspace (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ radawan \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (yt\_resampled)); \ \% (x2-x1)/(n-1) = 1/5*fc, \ linspace (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ radawan \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ radawan \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ radawan \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ radawan \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ radawan \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ radawan \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ radawan \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ radawan \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ radawan \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ radawan \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ radawan \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ radawan \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ radawan \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ radawan \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ length (x1,x2,n) \ lama \ yeegy \ neb 2a \ 
nshofha
carrier = cos(2*pi*fc*t).';
carriersin = sin(2*pi*fc*t).';
yt_carrier=carrier;
yf_carrier=fftshift(fft(yt_carrier));
xt_carrier=t;
xf_carrier=linspace(-fc/2,fc/2,length(yt_carrier));
%------NBFM-------
A = max(abs(yt));
kf = pi; %de ely btefre2 fel amplitude bta3 elcarrier
beta = (kf^*A)/(2^*pi^*fs_res);
m_int = kf.*cumsum(yt_resampled).'; % Integrating Msg
St = A.*cos(2*pi*fc*t + m_int);
%plot_in_time(St, fs_res, 'modulated in time');
plot\_in\_frequency (abs(fftshift(fft(St))), fs\_res, 'modulated signal \ in \ frequency');
%St = A.*cos(2*pi*fc*t)-m_int; %.*sin(2*pi*fc*t);
fourier = fftshift(fft(St));
```



Notes on FM Modulation:

- To be narrow-band FM, β should be small, BW=2fm(1+ $\beta)$ =2fm where $\beta<<<1$
- After plotting the spectrum of the NBFM signal, we can observe that the spectrum is similar to that of DSBTC, so we can use Envelope Detector for demodulation.