

AV312 - Lecture 3

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Figures from “Communication Systems” by Simon Haykin

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Announcements

- ▶ Class test for 10 mins on Friday 5th
- ▶ 5 MCQs + a problem for 10 marks (no negative marking)
- ▶ Tested on portions covered till and including today's

Review

- ▶ Modulation and demodulation process
- ▶ Amplitude modulation and demodulation
 - ▶ Remember the first example? ($s(t) = A_c m(t) \cos(2\pi f_c t)$)
 - ▶ Remember AM? ($s(t) = A_c (1 + k_a m(t)) \cos(2\pi f_c t)$)

Today's plan

- ▶ Amplitude modulation and demodulation
 - ▶ DSBSC
 - ▶ SSB
 - ▶ VSB
- ▶ Scribes are Al Saj and Pavan Kumar Reddy

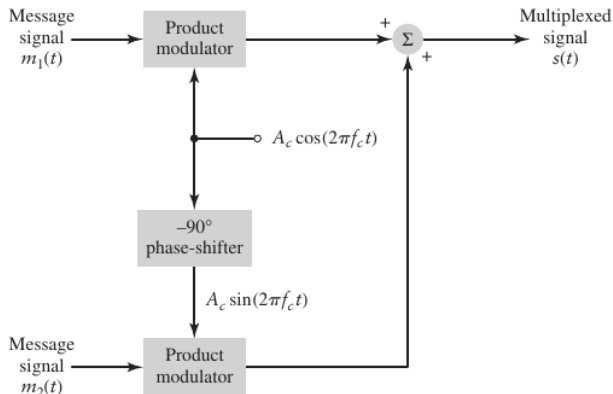
Double sideband suppressed carrier (DSBSC)

- ▶ $s(t) = A_c m(t) \cos(2\pi f_c t)$ vs $s(t) = A_c (1 + k_a m(t)) \cos(2\pi f_c t)$
- ▶ What are the similarities?
- ▶ What are the differences?

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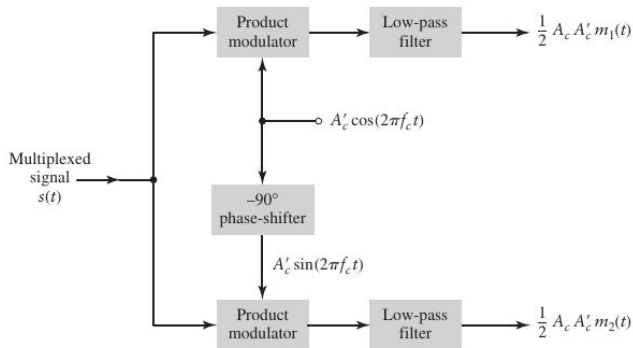
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- ▶ What are the similarities?
- ▶ What are the differences?
 - ▶ Carrier - needs carrier recovery
 - ▶ Complexity is higher!
- ▶ Carrier/phase recovery
 - ▶ Pilot tone (separate band)
 - ▶ Phase locked loop (PLL)
 - ▶ Costas receiver for DSBSC

Quadrature carrier multiplexing



- ▶ Bandwidth conservation using two DSBSC signals for $m_1(t)$ and $m_2(t)$

Quadrature carrier multiplexing (Receiver)



Single sideband modulation

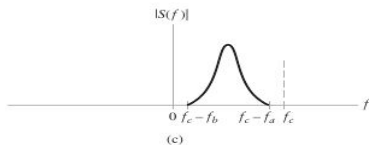
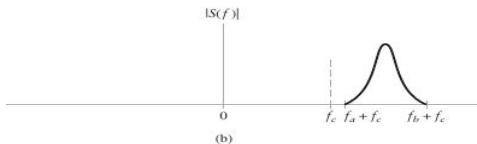
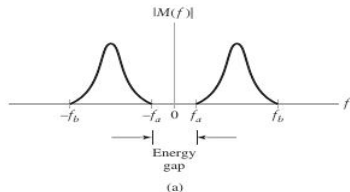
- ▶ Suppose $m(t)$ is a real-valued CT signal
- ▶ What is the relationship between $M(f)$ and $M(-f)$?

Single sideband modulation

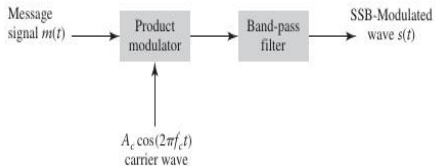
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$$\begin{aligned}M(f) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m(t)e^{-j2\pi ft} dt \\M^*(f) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m^*(t)e^{j2\pi ft} dt \\&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m(t)e^{j2\pi ft} dt \\&= M(-f)\end{aligned}$$

Single sideband modulation



- An intuitive approach - frequency discrimination
- Applicable to speech signals, $f_a \approx 100\text{Hz}$



Hilbert transform

- ▶ See the Appendix of your textbook
- ▶ CT signal $g(t)$ with FT $G(f)$
- ▶ The Hilbert transform (HT) $\hat{g}(t)$ is

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- ▶ Interpret HT as a LTI system
- ▶ Verify that FT of $\frac{1}{\pi t}$ is $-j \times \text{sgn}(f)$

Properties of Hilbert transform

- ▶ Show that $|G(f)| = |\hat{G}(f)|$
- ▶ Show that $\text{HT}(\text{HT}(g(t))) = -g(t)$
- ▶ Show that $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t)\hat{g}(t) = 0$
- ▶ Why is HT useful in the context of SSB ?