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| EECE26 |
| Communication Project Super-Heterodyne Receiver |
| Cairo University Faculty of Engineering |

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1. Discussion

## a) Discuss how you designed each of the blocks of the system in Figure 1.



AM

Modulator



Baseband Detection

IF Stage

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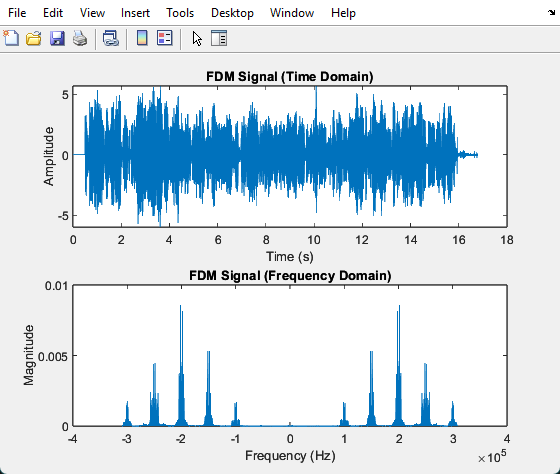
Oscillator

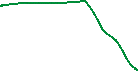
𝜔𝐶 + 𝜔𝐼𝐹

Mixer

RF Stage

𝜔𝑐

* The first stage is that I extracted the data from the signals getting importants parameters like sampling frequecny and BWs
* Then it came time for modulating which was as straight forward as just multplying the signal by .\*cos(2pi\*Fc\*t) in an element wise multplication
* 
* Then the another function takes the whole recevier part
* At RF stage the user selects the required signal then a BPF is placed at the intened frequency to minmize the image interferance
* Then a mixer simply multplies with .\*cos(2pi\*(Fc+IF)\*t) to get the band in intermidate frequency which could be an input directly to an ADC (but more BW overhead for ADC)
* Then we put another BPF filter in IF stage to get rid of any interferance and other signals
* For the last stage we modulate again with IF only to get the signal to the baseband then finally we put a LPF to get rid of all noise and interferance and hear the signal clearly



## b) Answer the following in your document:

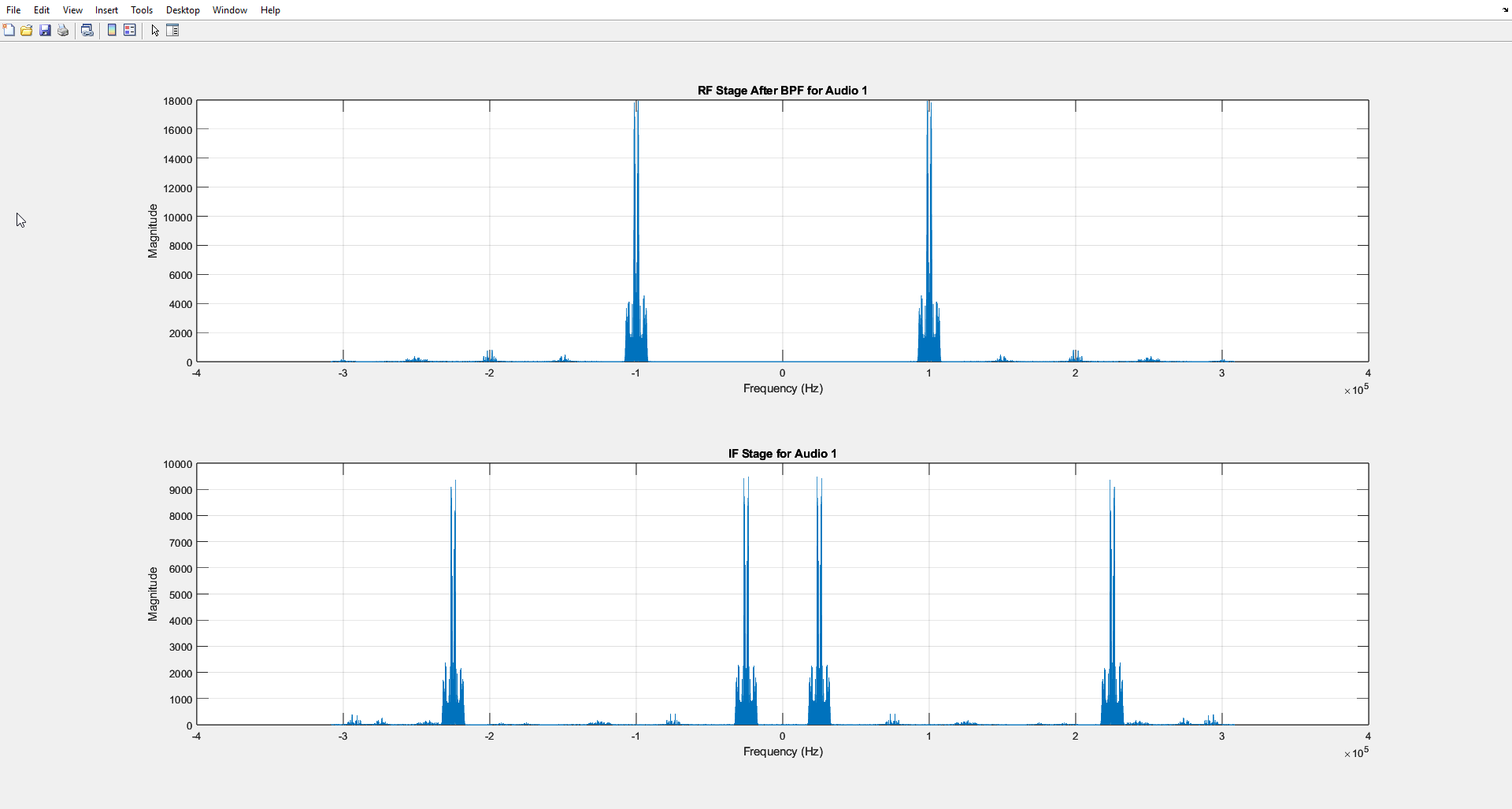
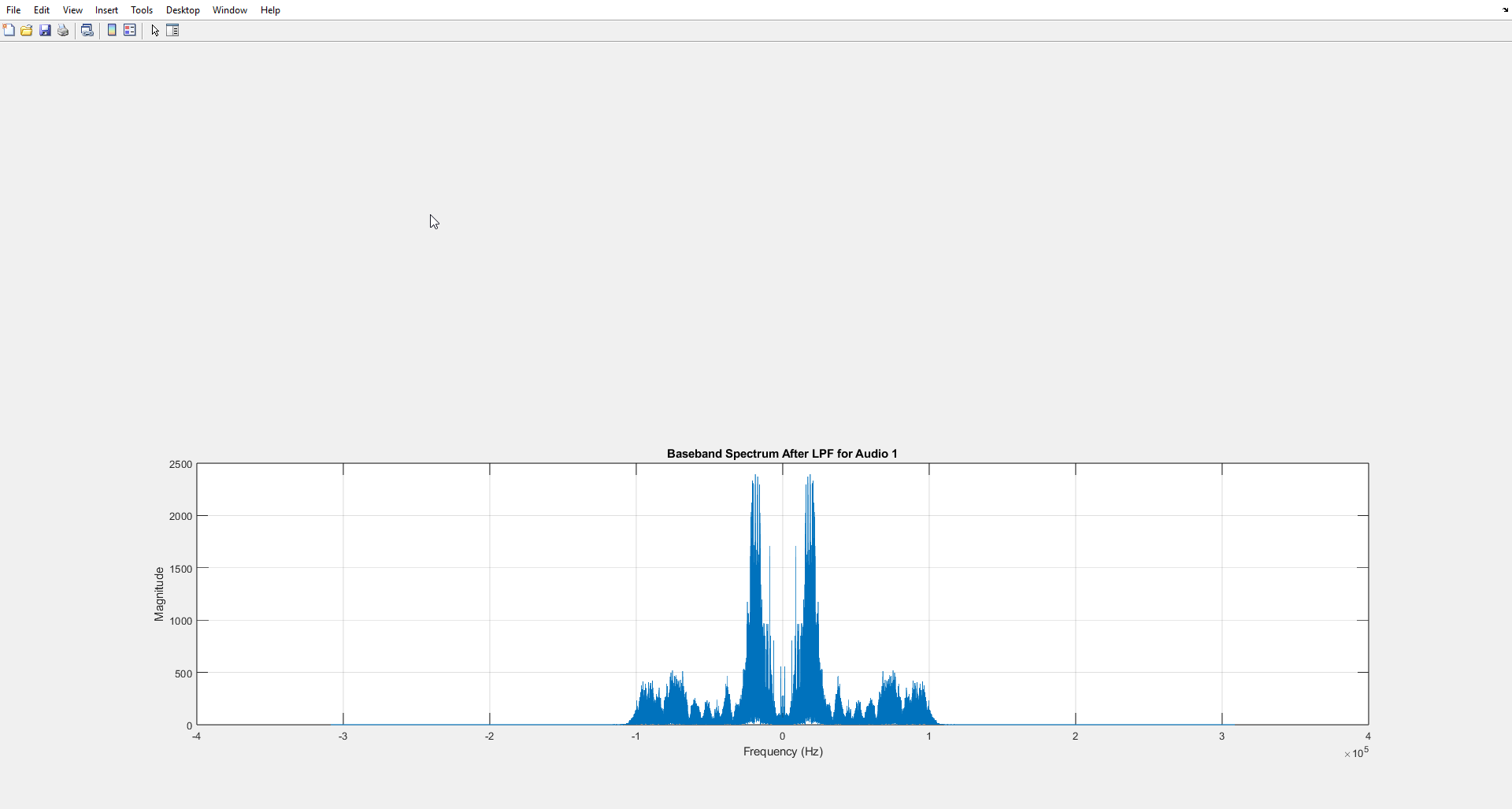
### In two or three sentences, discuss the role of the RF, the IF and the baseband detector. Indicate why we need the IF stage?

* RF detector selects the desired station from multiple signals when input signal is at Wc

IF detector converts any signal to a fixed intermediate frequency regardless of the original carrier frequency. which simplifies the hardware and improves filtering performance

* Baseband detector is used to demodulate the signal from IF to the original Baseband

### Suppose you want to demodulate the first station (i.e. at 𝜔0), plot the spectrum of the outputs of the RF, the IF and the baseband stages. Hint: use the ‘fft’ command in MATLAB. You may also find the ‘fftshift’ command useful.

* 
* 

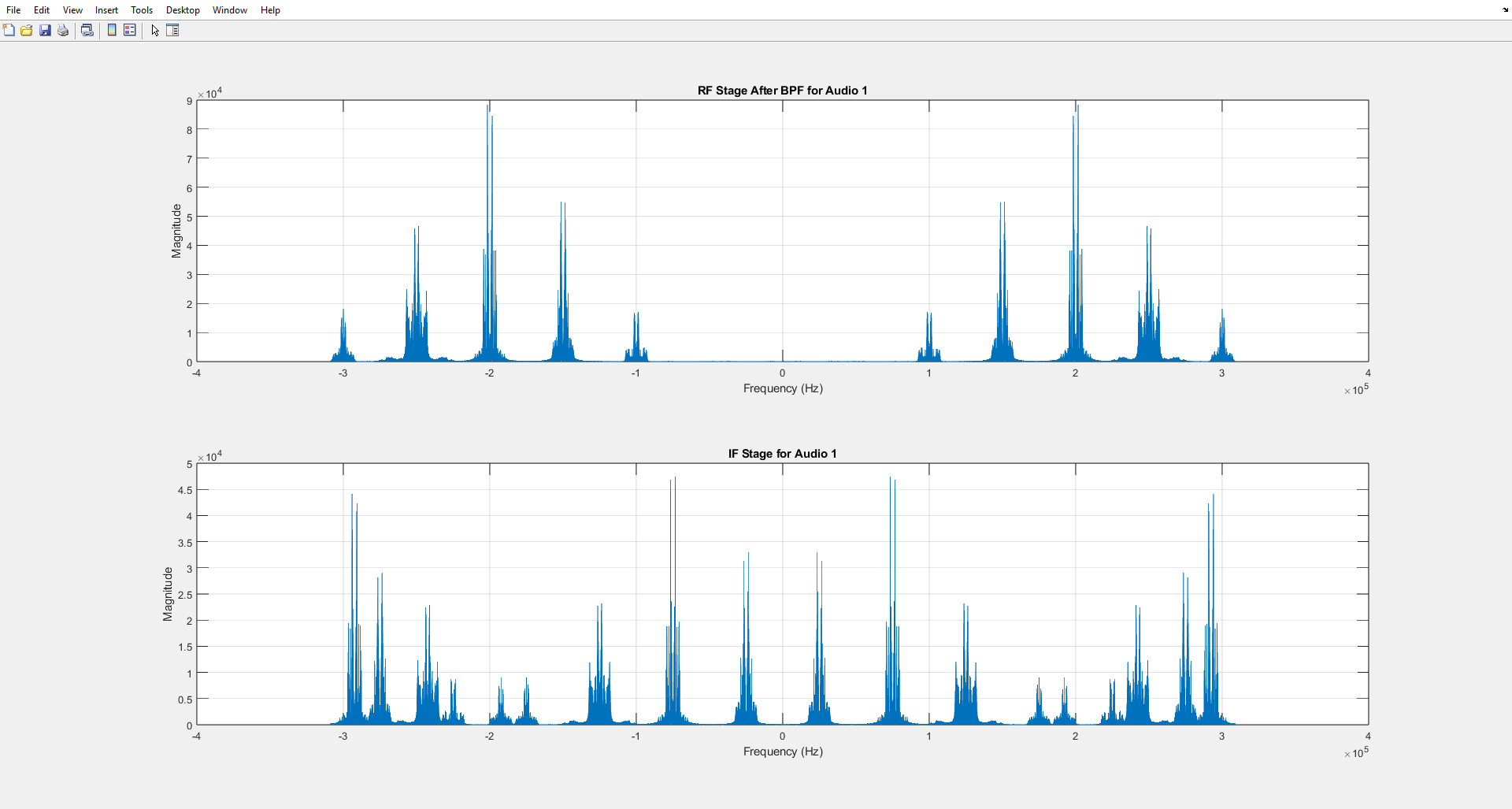
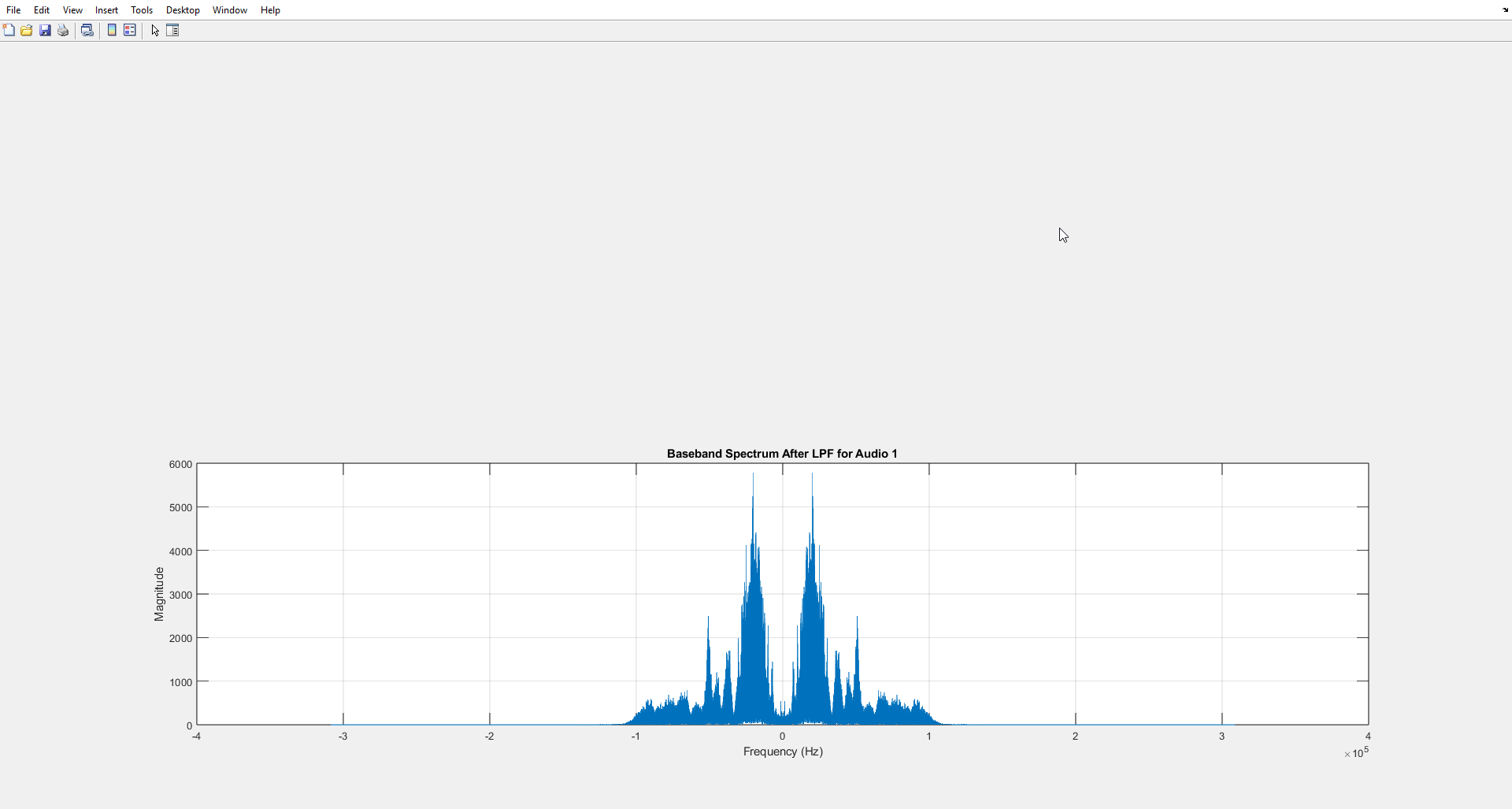
### Use the command ‘sound’ on the demodulated signal and check whether you can successfully listen to the radio station. Please comment about this step in your report

* Yes I can hear it clearly and I had to downsample again to hear it

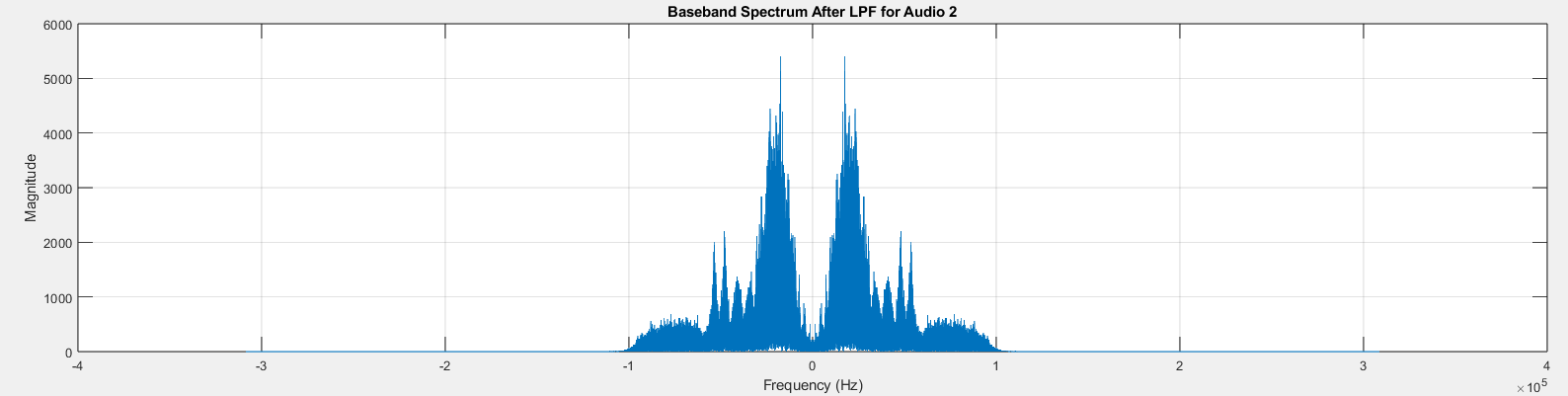
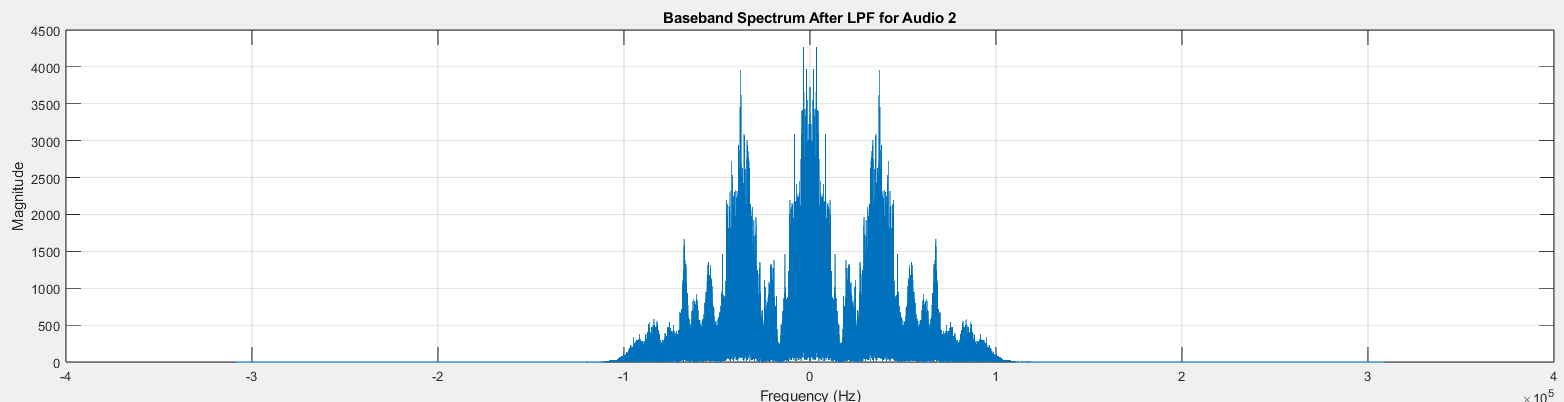
### Add “noise” to your signal and then play “sound” the signal. What is the effect of the noise?

* Using receivedSignal = awgn(sentsignal,10);
* I heared a white noise with the signal وشوشة

### Repeat parts 2 and 3 but after removing the RF BPF. That is, the RF stage does not exist, what would happen if you try to demodulate the station at 𝜔0?

* I only heard the image signal at 150khz completely overlapping and shadowing the intended signal
* 
* 

### What happens (in terms of the spectrum and the sound quality) if the receiver oscillator has frequency offset by 0.2 KHz and 1.2 KHz?

* carrier\_LO = cos(2 \* pi \* (fc\_mod + IF + offset) \* t); % Local oscillator signal
* at 0.2khz I could bearly hear the signal with very annoying sound effect
* 
* at 1.2khz I couldn’t hear the signal at all
* 

## Samples (First to run)

%% Section 1: Load Data

addpath 'Audio Signals'\

[c1, fs1] = audioread("Short\_BBCArabic2.wav");

[c2, fs2] = audioread("Short\_FM9090.wav");

[c3, fs3] = audioread("Short\_QuranPalestine.wav");

[c4, fs4] = audioread("Short\_RussianVoice.wav");

[c5, fs5] = audioread("Short\_SkyNewsArabia.wav");

audioSignals = {c1, c2, c3, c4, c5};

samplingRates = [fs1, fs2, fs3, fs4, fs5];

Left\_channel = cell(1, length(audioSignals));

Right\_channel = cell(1, length(audioSignals));

monoSignals = cell(1, 5);

paddedSignals = cell(1, 5);

maxLength = 0;

% Extract left, right, and mono channels; calculate max signal length

for i = 1:length(audioSignals)

Left\_channel{i} = audioSignals{i}(:, 1);

Right\_channel{i} = audioSignals{i}(:, 2);

monoSignals{i} = sum(audioSignals{i}, 2); % Combine left and right channels

maxLength = max(maxLength, length(monoSignals{i}));

end

% Pad signals to match the maximum length

for i = 1:length(monoSignals)

paddedSignals{i} = [monoSignals{i}; zeros(maxLength - length(monoSignals{i}), 1)];

end

%% Section 2: Plot and Extract Data

BWs = zeros(1, 5); % Initialize array for bandwidths

% Plot frequency spectra and calculate bandwidths

for i = 1:length(audioSignals)

x = audioSignals{i};

fs = samplingRates(i);

% FFT for frequency spectrum

N = length(x);

X = fft(x, N);

f = (-N/2:N/2-1) \* fs / N;

% Calculate bandwidth

BWs(i) = obw(monoSignals{i}, fs);

% Plot frequency spectrum

figure;

plot(f, abs(fftshift(X)) / N);

title(['Frequency Spectrum of Signal ', num2str(i)]);

xlabel('Frequency (Hz)');

ylabel('Magnitude');

grid on;

end

% Convert bandwidths to Hz and kHz

BWs\_Hz = BWs;

BWs\_kHz = BWs\_Hz / 1000;

clearvars -except BWs paddedSignals audioSignals

## Modulation (second to run)

% Constants

fc\_mod = zeros(1, 5); % Carrier frequencies

modulated\_signal = cell(1, 5); % Modulated signals

sentsignal = []; % Combined FDM signal

interp\_factor = 14; % Interpolation factor

fs = 44100; % Sampling frequency

fs\_interpolated = interp\_factor \* fs; % Interpolated sampling frequency

% Modulation process

for i = 1:length(audioSignals)

% Retrieve the padded mono signal

x = paddedSignals{i};

% Take the first portion of the signal

x = x(1:floor(length(x) / 1));

% Carrier frequency (in Hz)

fc\_mod(i) = 100e3 + (i - 1) \* 50e3;

% Interpolate the signal

x\_inter = interp(x, interp\_factor);

% Time vector for the interpolated signal

t = (0:1/fs\_interpolated:(length(x\_inter) - 1) / fs\_interpolated)';

% Generate the carrier signal and perform modulation

Mod\_carrier = cos(2 \* pi \* fc\_mod(i) \* t);

modulated\_signal{i} = x\_inter .\* Mod\_carrier;

end

% Combine all modulated signals into the FDM signal

for i = 1:length(modulated\_signal)

if isempty(sentsignal)

sentsignal = modulated\_signal{i};

else

sentsignal = sentsignal + modulated\_signal{i};

end

end

% Plot the combined FDM signal in the time domain

figure;

subplot(2, 1, 1);

t\_total = (0:length(sentsignal) - 1) / fs\_interpolated; % Time vector for FDM signal

plot(t\_total, sentsignal);

title('FDM Signal (Time Domain)');

xlabel('Time (s)');

ylabel('Amplitude');

% Plot the combined FDM signal in the frequency domain

subplot(2, 1, 2);

N = length(sentsignal);

f = (-N/2:N/2-1) \* fs\_interpolated / N; % Frequency axis

spectrum\_fdm = fftshift(fft(sentsignal, N)); % Compute and shift the FFT

plot(f, abs(spectrum\_fdm) / N);

title('FDM Signal (Frequency Domain)');

xlabel('Frequency (Hz)');

ylabel('Magnitude');

% Play the FDM signal

%sound(sentsignal, fs\_interpolated);

clearvars -except BWs sentsignal interp\_factor fs

## Demodulation

% Constants

offset = 0;

IF = 25e3; % Intermediate frequency (25 kHz)

fs\_interpolated = interp\_factor \* fs; % Sampling frequency after interpolation

receivedSignal = sentsignal; % Received FDM signal

%receivedSignal = awgn(sentsignal,10);

% User input for channel selection

fprintf("Choose one of these channels:\n");

fprintf("1. Short\_BBCArabic2\n");

fprintf("2. Short\_FM9090\n");

fprintf("3. Short\_QuranPalestine\n");

fprintf("4. Short\_RussianVoice\n");

fprintf("5. Short\_SkyNewsArabia\n");

i = input("Choose: ");

% Carrier frequency and bandwidth for the selected channel

fc\_mod = 100e3 + (i - 1) \* 50e3; % Carrier frequency for the selected channel

bw = BWs(i); % Bandwidth for the selected signal

if bw / 2 > 25000

bw = 24999; % Cap bandwidth to avoid exceeding Nyquist limit

end

% RF Bandpass Filter Specifications

F\_stop1 = fc\_mod - bw - bw/4;

F\_pass1 = fc\_mod - bw;

F\_pass2 = fc\_mod + bw;

F\_stop2 = fc\_mod + bw + bw/4;

A\_pass = 1;

A\_stop1 = 40;

A\_stop2 = 40;

% Step 1: Apply RF Bandpass Filter

rf\_bandpass\_filter = fdesign.bandpass(F\_stop1, F\_pass1, F\_pass2, F\_stop2, A\_stop1, A\_pass, A\_stop2, fs\_interpolated);

rf\_bandpass\_filter = design(rf\_bandpass\_filter, 'equiripple');

filtered\_signal = filter(rf\_bandpass\_filter, receivedSignal);

% Plot RF Stage Spectrum

figure('Name', 'RF Stage: Filtered Signal');

rf\_spectrum = fftshift(fft(filtered\_signal));

N = length(rf\_spectrum);

f = (-N/2:N/2-1) \* fs\_interpolated / N;

subplot(2, 1, 1);

plot(f, abs(rf\_spectrum));

title("RF Stage After BPF for Audio " + num2str(i));

xlabel("Frequency (Hz)");

ylabel("Magnitude");

grid on;

% Step 2: Mix with Local Oscillator to Shift to IF

t = (1:length(filtered\_signal))' / fs\_interpolated; % Time vector

carrier\_LO = cos(2 \* pi \* (fc\_mod + IF) \* t); % Local oscillator signal

mixed\_signal\_IF = filtered\_signal .\* carrier\_LO; % Mixer output

% Plot IF Stage Spectrum

IF\_spectrum = fftshift(fft(mixed\_signal\_IF));

subplot(2, 1, 2);

plot(f, abs(IF\_spectrum));

title("IF Stage for Audio " + num2str(i));

xlabel("Frequency (Hz)");

ylabel("Magnitude");

grid on;

% Step 3: Bandpass Filter to Isolate IF

F\_stop1\_IF = IF - bw - bw/4;

F\_pass1\_IF = IF - bw;

F\_pass2\_IF = IF + bw;

F\_stop2\_IF = IF + bw + bw/4;

if\_bandpass\_filter = fdesign.bandpass(F\_stop1\_IF, F\_pass1\_IF, F\_pass2\_IF, F\_stop2\_IF, A\_stop1, A\_pass, A\_stop2, fs\_interpolated);

if\_bandpass\_filter = design(if\_bandpass\_filter, 'equiripple');

filtered\_signal\_IF = filter(if\_bandpass\_filter, mixed\_signal\_IF);

% Step 4: Demodulate IF Signal

carrier\_IF = cos(2 \* pi \* IF \* t); % IF carrier signal

baseband\_signal = filtered\_signal\_IF .\* carrier\_IF; % Demodulation

% Step 5: Apply Low-Pass Filter to Recover Baseband Signal

F\_pass = bw;

F\_stop = bw + 5000;

lowpass\_filter = fdesign.lowpass(F\_pass, F\_stop, A\_pass, A\_stop2, fs\_interpolated);

lowpass\_filter = design(lowpass\_filter, 'butter');

Base\_Band\_received\_signal\_LPF = filter(lowpass\_filter, baseband\_signal);

% Resample and Playback the Demodulated Signal

Base\_Band\_received\_signal\_LPF = 4 \* resample(Base\_Band\_received\_signal\_LPF, 1, interp\_factor);

sound(Base\_Band\_received\_signal\_LPF, fs);

% Plot Baseband Spectrum After LPF

figure('Name', 'Baseband Signal After LPF');

baseband\_spectrum = fftshift(fft(Base\_Band\_received\_signal\_LPF));

subplot(2, 1, 2);

N = length(baseband\_spectrum);

f = (-N/2:N/2-1) \* fs\_interpolated / N;

plot(f, abs(baseband\_spectrum));

title("Baseband Spectrum After LPF for Audio " + num2str(i));

xlabel("Frequency (Hz)");

ylabel("Magnitude");

grid on;