

دانشکده مهندسی برق

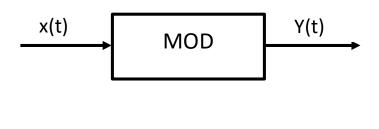
گزارش کار پروژه اصول سیستم های مخابراتی پروژه ۲: مدولاسیون AM و آشکارساز پوش

تهیه کننده و نویسنده: رضا آدینه پور متین گلپایگانی علیرضا قربانی

استاد مربوطه: جناب اقای دکتر جوان

تاریخ تهیه و ارائه: آذر ماه ۱۴۰۰

شرح پروژه: تبدیل سیگنال ورودی دلخواه به سیگنال مدوله شده AM





$$y(t) = A_C \{1 + \mu x(t)\} \cos \omega_C t$$
 $f_C >> \omega$

در رابطه بالا، x(t) سیگنال ورودی و y(t)سیگنال x(t) ما است.

همچنین پارامتر های رابطه بالا به صورت زیر تعریف میشوند:

$$A_C\{1+\mu x(t)\}
ightarrow$$
 پوش سیگنال

$$\cos \omega_c t$$
 $ightarrow$ صیگنال حامل

$$Ac$$
 $ightarrow$ دامنه حامل مدوله نشده

$$\mu < 1 ~
ightarrow$$
شاخص مدولاسیون

```
% ===== Names of group members =====
   % ===== Matin Golpaygani ========
   % ===== Alireza Ghorbani ========
   % ===== Reza Adinepour =======
   % Inputs of AM Modulation Function (m, fm, Am, fc, Ac)
for Example: AM Modulation (1, 2000, 5, 30000, 5)
   % m = AM \mod \text{Modulation Scale.} (0 < m < 1 (for example: m =
1 means 100% modulation))
   % fm = Message Signal Frequency
   % Am = Amplitude of Message signal
   % fc = Carrier Frequency
   % Am = Amplitude of Carrier signal
   %% ============== Define AM modulation Scale
if (m < 0 | | m > 1)
       error('m should be less than or equal to one and
geter than to zero');
   end
   %% ============= Create Message signal
_____
   Ta = 1 / fm; %Time period of Message signal
   t = 0:Ta/999:6*Ta; % Total time Scale for simulation
   ym = Am * cos(2*pi*fm*t); % Eqation of Message signal
   figure(1); subplot(3, 1, 1); plot(t, ym); grid on; %
Graphical representation of Message signal
   title ('Message Signal'); xlabel ('time(sec)'); ylabel
('Amplitud(volt)');
```

function AM Modulation (m, fm, Am, fc, Ac)

```
Tc = 1 / fc; %Time period of carrier signal
    yc = Ac*cos(2*pi*fc*t); %Eqation of carrier signal
    subplot(3, 1, 2); plot(t, yc); grid on; %Graphical
representation of carrier signal
    title ('Carrier Signal'); xlabel ('time(sec)'); ylabel
('Amplitud(volt)');
    %% ======= AM Modulation
    y = Ac*(1+m*cos(2*pi*fm*t)).*cos(2*pi*fc*t); % Equation
of Amplitude
    subplot(3, 1, 3); plot(t, y, t,
Ac.*(1+m*cos(2*pi*fm*t)), 'r', t, -
Ac.*(1+m*cos(2*pi*fm*t)), 'r'); %Graphical representation
of AM signal
    title ('Amplitude Modulated signal (Standard AM
Signal)');xlabel ('time(sec)');ylabel
('Amplitud(volt)'); grid on;
end
                             تابع نوشته شده برای اشکار ساز پوش به صورت زیر است:
function EnvelopeDetection(fm, fc, ka)
    % Inputs of EnvelopeDetection Function (fm, fc, ka) for
Example: EnvelopeDetection (2000, 30000, 1)
    % fm = Message Signal Frequency
```

tau_min = 1 / fc; %Lower bound of time constant Tc
tau max = 1 / fm; %Upper bound of time constant Tm

% fc = Carrier Frequency
% ka = Sensitivity Factor

tau = tau_min:Tc:tau_max;
num tau = length(tau);

t = 0:Ts:2*tau max;

 $Tc = 10^{(-6)}$; %Sampling time of tau

Ts = tau min / 100; %Sampling time

```
num pts = length(t);
    Envelope Signal = 1 + ka*cos(2*pi*fm*t);
    Modulated Signal = Envelope Signal.*cos(2*pi*fc*t);
    for i = 1:num tau %Simulation for all values of tau
starts here
        output signal(1, 1) = 1 + ka;
        for n = 1:num pts-1
            if output signal(1, n) < Modulated Signal(1, n)</pre>
                output signal(1, n+1) = Modulated Signal(1,
n);
            else
                output signal(1, n+1) = \text{output signal}(1,
n) * exp(-Ts / tau(1, i));
            end
        end
          mse(1, i) = (norm(output signal -
Envelope Signal).^2))/num pts; %MSE Calculation
    end
응
      [~, TauOptimum] = min(mse);
     output signal(1, 1) = 1 + ka;
      for n = 1:num pts-1
9
          if output signal(1, n) < Modulated Signal(1, n)
              output signal (1, n + 1) = Modulated Signal (1, n + 1)
000
n + 1);
          else
응
              output signal(1, n + 1) = output signal(1,
n) *exp(-Ts/tau(1, TauOptimum));
          end
00
      end
    %% Plots Modulated signal and output signal for optimum
value of Tau
    figure(2);plot(t, Modulated Signal);
    hold on;
    plot(t, output signal, 'g', 'linewidth', 2); grid on;
    title('AM waveform and envelope detector output for
\tau o');xlabel('time(sec)');ylabel('Amplitud(volt)');
end
```

```
clear; clc; close all;
% ===== Names of group members =====
% ===== Matin Golpaygani ========
% ===== Alireza Ghorbani ========
% ===== Reza Adinepour
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Example: AM Modulation(1, 2000, 5, 30000, 5)
% m = AM \mod \text{modulation Scale}. (0 < m < 1 (for example: m = 1
means 100% modulation))
% fm = Message Signal Frequency
% Am = Amplitude of Message signal
% fc = Carrier Frequency
% Am = Amplitude of Carrier signal
% Inputs of EnvelopeDetection Function (fm, fc, ka) for
Example: EnvelopeDetection (2000, 30000, 1)
% fm = Message Signal Frequency
% fc = Carrier Frequency
% ka = Sensitivity Factor
m = 1;
Ka = 1;
Fm = 2000;
Am = 5;
Fc = 15*Fm;
Ac = Am/m;
AM Modulation (m, Fm, Am, Fc, Ac);
EnvelopeDetection(Fm, Fc, Ka);
```