

# Communication Systems I

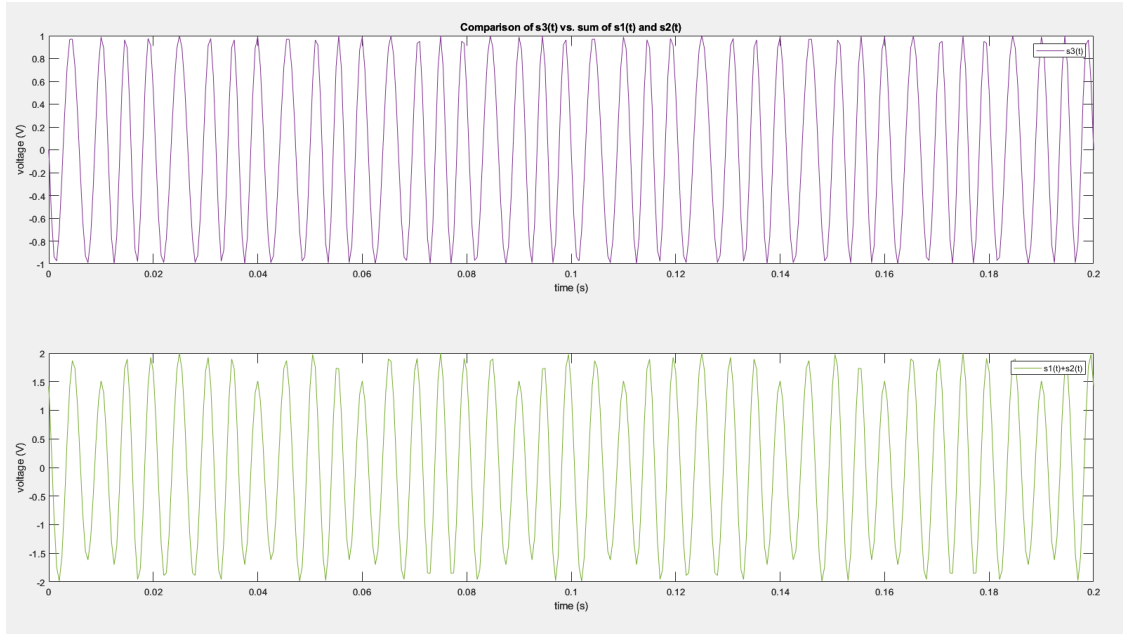
## HOMEWORK 3 REPORT

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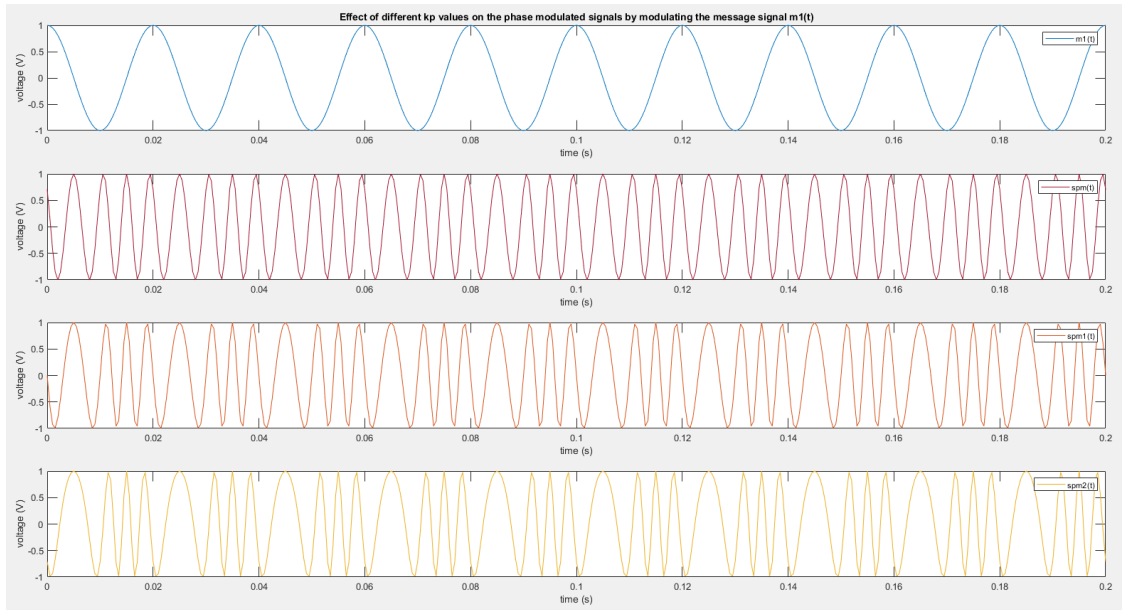
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### Results



**Figure 1:** Comparison of  $s_3(t)$  vs sum of  $s_1(t)$  and  $s_2(t)$

Since the phase modulation formula contains a cosine term inside of it, there occurs a difference between summing message signals before phase modulation instead of summing phase modulated signals. There is a behaviour of cosine operation in the second graph. Envelope of  $s_1(t)$  and  $s_2(t)$  is sinusoidal.



**Figure 2:** Effect of different  $k_p$  values on the PM signals by modulating  $m_1(t)$

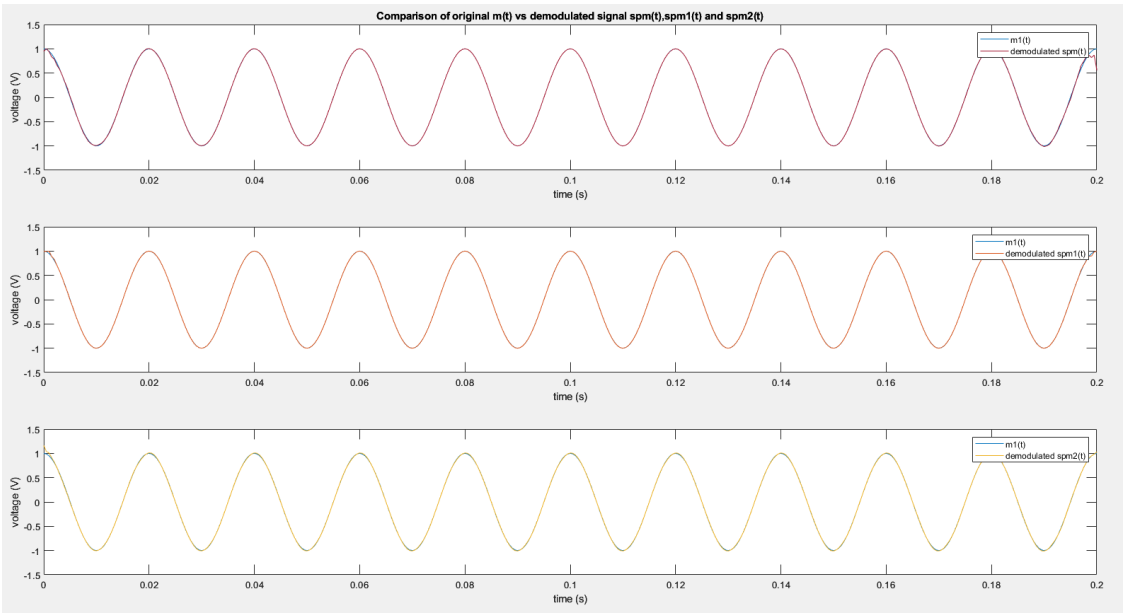
According to the following formula:

- (phase deviation)  $\phi(t) = k_p * m(t)$

According to the formula given in figure 3, when the derivative of message signal is negative, period modulated signal wave becomes larger. Since phase deviation is proportional to phase deviation constant ( $k_p$ ), the growth of period of the modulated signal wave increases directly proportional to phase deviation constant.

$$f_i(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d\theta_i(t)}{dt} = f_c + \frac{k_p}{2\pi} \frac{dm(t)}{dt}$$

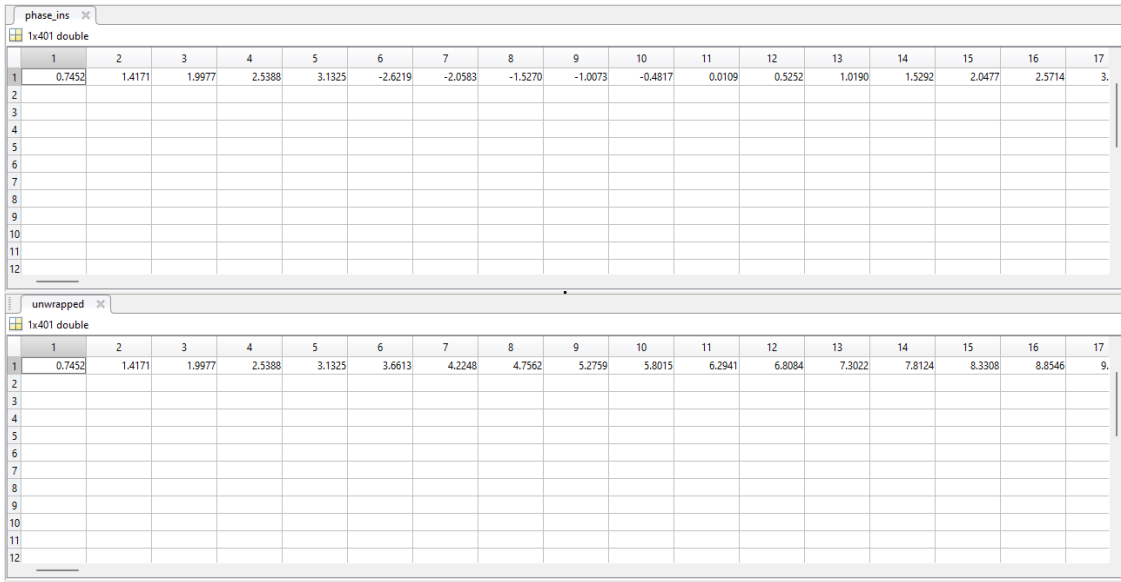
**Figure 3:** Instantaneous Frequency Formula



**Figure 4:** Comparison of original  $m_1(t)$  vs. demodulated signals  $s_{pm}(t)$ ,  $s_{pm1}(t)$  and  $s_{pm2}(t)$

There is no major difference between the comparisons of three demodulated signals and the original signal.  $Kp1$ ,  $kp2$  and  $kp3$  values are not dominant over the change of the demodulation accuracy.

The `unwrap()` function works by detecting the phase wraps in the input signal and adding or subtracting multiples of  $2\pi$  or 360 degrees to eliminate them. It performs a cumulative sum of the unwrapped phase increments, ensuring a smooth and continuous phase representation. The given figure below shows the result of the unwrapping operation.



**Figure 5:** Unwrapped Phase Values