

# 301 SIGNALS AND SYSTEMS

## Introducing to Simulink for simulating Modulation and Demodulation

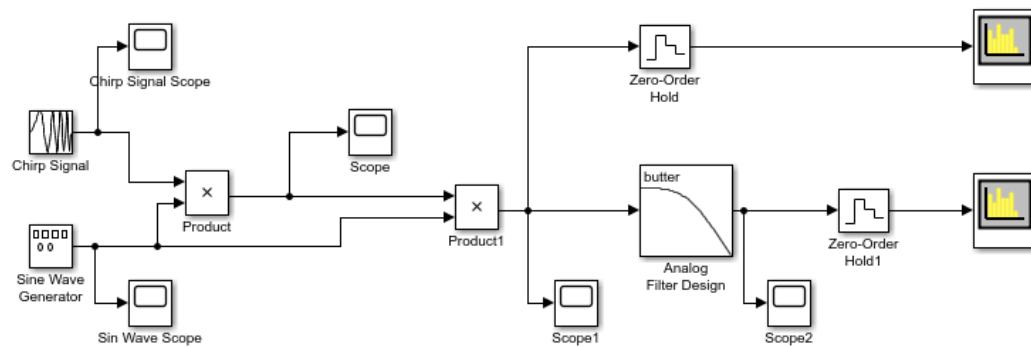
By Rushika Thandra

### INTRODUCTION

In this experiment, we explore the amplitude modulation and demodulation application through the MATLAB Simulink toolbox.

### EXPERIMENT

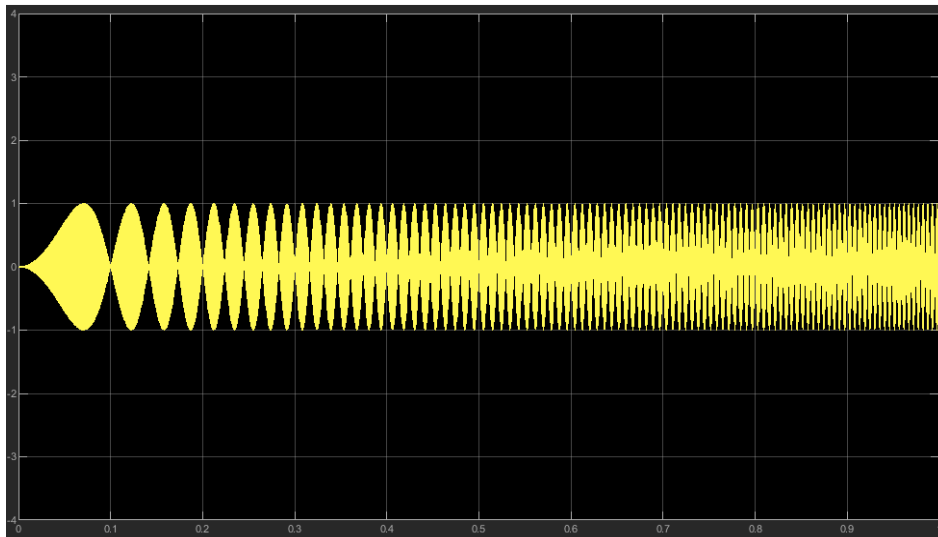
A chirp signal and 10khz sine wave are multiplied together in the circuit below in order to modulate the signal and add demodulation to it.



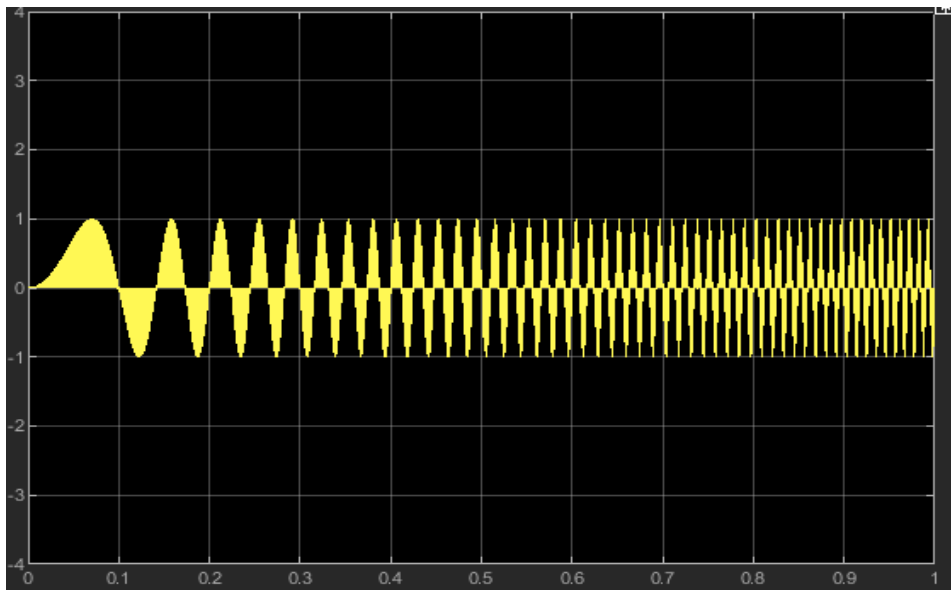
## RESPECTIVE SCOPE OUTPUTS

Chirp signal was set to 0Hz initial frequency, target time 1 sec and frequency to 100Hz. The chirp signal was multiplied by using a 10KHz( $2\pi \cdot 10^3$ ) sine wave using the sine wave generator.

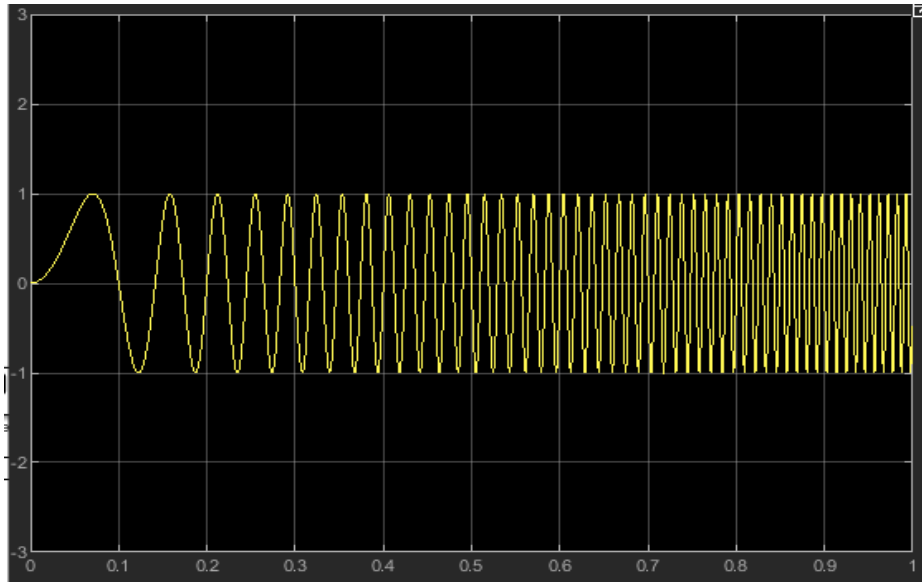
Output:



The signal is now demodulated by multiplying it by the identical sine wave that modulated it in the first place.

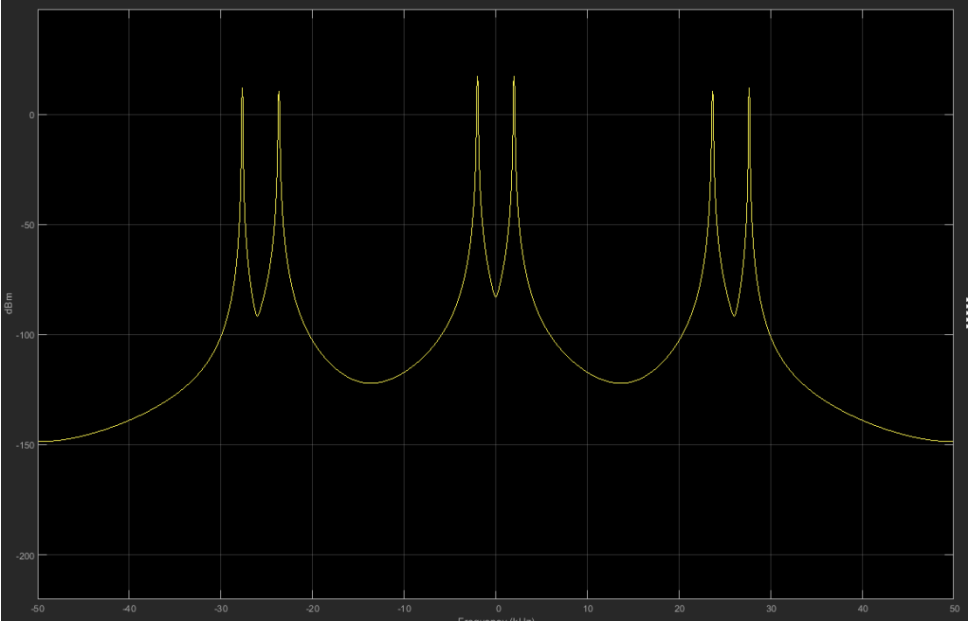


A demodulated signal is passed through a low pass Butterworth filter of 5<sup>th</sup> order and a cutoff frequency of 200Hz.



Running the signal through a 200hz cutoff low-pass butterworth filter produced the identical output signal.

Two zero order holds blocks were placed with their sample time set to  $1 \times 10^{-5}$  corresponding to a sample rate of 100KHz. The spectrum analyzer was set as input to the signal and the output is shown below:



## Trigonometry      proof of concept

$$A = 100(2\pi)t$$

$$B = 10,000(2\pi)t$$

multiply A & B signal

$$\sin A \sin B = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)] \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

multiply result  $\textcircled{1}$  by the demodulating signal.

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)] \sin B$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cos(A-B) \sin B - \frac{1}{2} \cos(A+B) \sin B$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [\sin(\cancel{B} + A - \cancel{B}) + \sin(B - A + B)] -$$

$$\frac{1}{4} [\sin(B + A + B) + \sin(\cancel{B} - A - \cancel{B})]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin(A) + \frac{1}{4} \sin(2B-A) - \frac{1}{4} \sin(2B+A) - \frac{1}{4} \sin(-A)$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \sin(A)}_{\text{low frequency modulated signal}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{4} \sin(2B-A) - \frac{1}{4} \sin(2B+A)}_{\text{high frequency modulated signal}}$$

low frequency  
modulated signal

high frequency  
modulated signal

## CONCLUSION

In this experiment, the concept of AM modulation was performed using Simulink. The frequency behaviors and time domain of different settings were observed.